

CARRIERS' ADDRESS

OF

THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES.

JANUARY, 1858.



I.

"Happy New Year!" on every side's resounding,
The words come out themselves this merry season;
Gifts and good wishes every where abounding,
We Carriers, too, chime in with rhyme and reason.
Happy New Year! The old familiar greeting,
'Tis a long twelve-month since our last glad meeting.

II.

Old Time himself has shaken from his wings
This last year's dust and spread them out anew,
He starts afresh, and from his pinions flings
All his old cares, as if they were but dew;
Let us, too, start upon a new career,
Like Time himself when he begins the year.

III.

There's one new custom we'll adopt to-day,
We'll have one newness, if we have no more,
And while we call our due respects to pay,
We will not do as Carriers did before;
When we salute our friends, whether men or matrons,
We'll call them friends, and never more our "patrons."

IV.

Friends of The Times! Good cheer this New Year's Day!
A custom all should cherish and revere,
Ordains that on this festival we pay
Our greetings first to you, in faith sincere,
And further, from the Carrier of your Times
Accept, not now your paper, but our rhymes.

V.

The poor Old Year now numbered with the dead,
Has left a track embla zoned with events
For future Prescotts rev'rently to thread,
And prudent men to search for precedents;
A year with many a saddening deed enrolled,
By many hailed, too, as the age of gold.

VI.

An age of gold! Nine months, no more, to-day,
Since James Buchanan took the helm of state,
As President our destiny to sway,
And shield the nation from the storms of fate.
We've had nine months of ruin and ill luck,
Not brought upon the country by Old Buck.

VII.

A cloud no bigger than a human hand,
Swelled to a storm and over Wall Street broke,
Merchants and banks were wrecked upon the strand,
And "bulls" went mad, and even those who croak
And love disasters, were in such a stew,
They lost their money and their senses too.

VIII.

The "fancies" were the first to tumble down,
They could not stand the first rude breath of air,
And when, in perturbation, Jones and Brown
Looked for their "safe investments"—in despair
They found them gone, and hence they thought it right
To warn their friends and put them in a fright.

IX.

And so the panic spreads—banks right and left,
Break or suspend, and merchants fail by scores,
The working classes of their means bereft,
Suffer severely, and the gaudy stores
Hang out their bills, and loudly advertise
At ruinous low rates to sell their merchandise.

X.

We hope, of course, this state of things won't last,
We think it can't; but then the cause who knows.
One intimates we've gone ahead too fast,
Another on our banking system throws
The blame, while others, a poor paltry clique,
The panic trace to gauze and moire antique.

XI.

But, if the cause be trading to excess,
Or merchants buying what they cannot sell,
Or if it be extravagance of dress,
In men or women; this we know full well,
Resources boundless lie at our command,
In golden harvests from a fruitful land.

XII.

So we gain hope, and hope engenders strength
To battle with the tempest of to-day.
It makes us conquerors, and when at length
The threat'ning storm-clouds shall have passed away,
The sun's bright beams will all the brighter be,
After the darkness of Adversity.

XIII.

The Mormon war is but a feeble sting
From those who writhe beneath an Eagle's claw,
The self-styled "saints" who dare defiance fling
At government, morality and law,
Must to the laws their prompt submission make,
Or leave the precincts of the Great Salt Lake.

XIV.

Brigham declares his readiness to fight
For Zion, and his five-and-forty wives;
But, if he have the clear prophetic right,
And any hope to save his Mormons' lives.
He'd better travel North; perhaps a little frost
Will cool his passion, bring back reason lost.

XV.

Kansas is still a rather ugly muddle,
And "shrieks for freedom" are still heard that way,
Buchanan has not dragged her from the puddle
Of dirty politics; but then, the day
Is not far off when Kansas 'mong the free
States of the Union will admitted be.

XVI.

The right is sure to win, sooner or later;
In the long run virtue must yet prevail,
And every recreant soul to freedom traitor,
His past shortcomings surely will bewail;
Judas repented ere he burst asunder,
And Douglas now, for Kansas, wields his thunder.

XVII.

Elections form a subject dull for rhymes,
But still we must not here omit to tell,
How, in the fiercest struggle of these times,
The people triumphed and Fernando fell;
With Tiemann Mayor, the city may expect
Improvement, certainly, on past neglect.

XVIII.

Among the scenes of horror, and the crimes
That crowd the page of this portentous year,
Was one that filled the pages of the Times,
And overwhelmed the public mind with fear,
To be remembered long. Who killed Burdell?
His murderer knows—mayhap he lives to tell.

XIX.

One work destroyed, one great disaster more
Among the losses of the year that's past,
We've yet to name—a world's grief to deplore,
One sad event, whose shadow overcast
And darkened the bright hopes of all the world,
Wherever Christian flags have been unfurled.

XX.

Brilliant and bold the idea and the task,
To join the old world closely to the new.
What more could enterprise or statesmen ask,
Than Europe's news each morning to review?
In spite of ocean's storms or wintry weather,
New York and London with their heads together.

XXI.

Brightly and fair the enterprise was started,
Music and revelry made glad the scene!
When from Hibernia's Western cape departed
The brave flotilla o'er the waves serene,
Freighted with what would once have been too wild for fable,
More than four thousand miles of telegraphic cable.

XXII.

'Tis needless to prolong the too sad story,
All know the sequel, how the cable broke,
How, many a battle lost and struggle gory
Never before such sad regrets awoke;
All was not lost, the "Company" kept their pluck,
And so we wish them next time better luck.

XXIII.

Speaking of losses, there is just one other
That we may mention, though it was not such
As will be likely to create a bother,
Or be remembered long, though there was much
To disappoint us when Prior put his feet on
Old England's turf, to see him badly beaten.

XXIV.

But if our Prior was not always prior,
And Yankee horse-flesh lost at Goodwood Races,
The next time we will aim a little higher,
And o'er defeats like this make no wry faces.
In that great race for higher civilization,
We start undaunted with our parent nation.

XXV.

Pause here awhile. It seems but yesterday
The ship went down with all her precious freight—
Five hundred stalwart men were on their way
To friends and home. Ah! what a cruel fate!
Hard earnings, won with toil and sweat of brow,
They bore from distant lands. Where are they now?

XXVI.

Let the waves tell; and let us not forget
How bravely, nobly, manfully they died,
With what composure stern their doom they met,—
"Our women first," save them, the heroes cried.
See at his post the gallant Herndon stand
Steadfast in duty to the last command.

XXVII.

In other lands there has been war once more,
And more than war; how terrible the tale—
Maids, mothers, infants murdered at Cawnpore,
Prayers, protestations were of no avail,
Husbands and fathers vainly fought to save
Their wives and daughters from a blood-stained grave.

XXVIII.

Hark to the torrent of avenging steel!
Alas! the prisoners no longer live
To tell their wrongs. But Havelock and Neill
Break through the Sahib's dusky host, and give
No quarter. Now the conquest is achieved,
Cawnpore's avenged, and Lucknow is relieved.

XXIX.

And Delhi too, the capital, where erst
The rebel Sepoys round their monarch stood,
Fell by assault; the city is accurst,
Her blood has been atoned for by the blood
Of India's princes, while the vanquished foe
Has fled for safety to the plains below.

XXX.

But, while all eyes are turned to Hindostan,
What of the China question? What of Yeh?
With battles fierce the parted year began,
Blockades, bombardments, and, in one affray,
A Yankee frigate raised a gentle breeze
Behind the "Barriers" of the Cantonese.

XXXI.

To sum up all, the good and ill together,
The gains and losses of the year that's gone,
To take the sunny days and dismal weather,
The account is not so very bad as one
Might have expected; and, if one complains
When he recounts his losses let him count his gains.

XXXII.

We cannot boast our new Post Office yet,
Nor our new City Hall, but they're to come,
Like Justice Shallow's pippins; don't forget
Another building somewhat nearer home,
The splendid structure—spite of lacking dimes—
Erected and embellished for the Times.

XXXIII.

Thus ends the Carrier's annual inspiration,
Another twelve-month's duty lies before him;
Let each one labor fitly in his station,
And all earth's troubles will pass lightly o'er him;
Let's hope the times, not Times, will be well mended
Long before 1858 is ended.



PHAIR & CO., Steam Job Printers, 22 Beekman Street, near Nassau.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1962 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The New Convention Negotiated by Consul-General Harris—Permission to American Citizens to Reside at Simoda and Hakodadi—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef off Simoda, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH, HONG-KONG, CHINA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

I have but little news to send you from Hong Kong by this mail. It seems probable, however, that within a month from now the inactivity which the British naval forces have preserved in China since last December will give place to active hostilities. Admiral SEYMOUR maintains a strict blockade of the Canton River, and a great fleet of vessels-of-war is lying in this harbor, ready to go up the river as soon as he expected reinforcements shall have arrived. Day before yesterday a large transport steamer, with five hundred marines on board, arrived from England, and more are expected in a few days.

Lord ELGIN has returned from his hurried visit to Calcutta, and is in Hong Kong again, on board the fine steamer *Ava*. General ASHBURNHAM has his head-quarters on shore. It is generally believed that before the end of November Admiral SEYMOUR will attack Canton, and with little difficulty capture it; and that he will then occupy it until Lord ELGIN'S diplomacy shall have been satisfactorily concluded. I believe that the forces at the disposal of Admiral SEYMOUR and General ASHBURNHAM are abundantly sufficient for these purposes; and, as the cool weather has now fairly set in, it may be hoped that they will not suffer very severely from the climate.

Of the vessels of the American squadron, Commodore ARMSTRONG'S flag-ship, the *San Jacinto*, is at Shanghae, but is expected here in a day or two. The *Levant*, Commander SMITH, has been in Hong Kong since last July, suffering severely from sickness. The *Portsmouth*, Commander FOOTE, arrived on Monday, the 26th instant, sixteen days from Hakodade, Japan. The news she brings is full of interest.

The *Portsmouth*, having been docked in Shanghae, and thoroughly overhauled, started on Aug. 22, with orders to go to Simoda and Hakodade. On Sept. 6, when about sixty miles from the former port, she discovered a very dangerous line of breakers not marked on any chart, nor published in any books or sailing directions. The position of this reef, as nearly as could be ascertained, was in latitude 34° 14' N., and longitude 138° 17' E. It extended apparently from N. N. E. to S. S W., and was from four to six miles in length. If Simoda should ever become an important commercial port, the "Portsmouth's Breakers" will be a dangerous obstacle, unless they be surveyed, and their position accurately determined.

Our Consul-General, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., had been at Simoda a year without being visited by an American man-of-war—the state of affairs in China having required the presence of all the vessels of the squadron on that coast. It is evident, however, that during that year he has been steadily at work, following up the attempt which Commodore PERRY made so successfully—the attempt to open Japan to a free commercial intercourse with other nations. For himself personally he has secured the respect of all the Japanese with whom he has come in contact. That he has not been unsuccessful in his negotiations for his Government, is evident from a convention which was signed by him and by two Japanese plenipotentiaries, at Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857. This Convention is declared to be for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan. It provides, in the first place, that the port of Nangaseki shall be open to American vessels, for the purchase of water, wood, provisions, coal and other necessary articles. The second article provides that American citizens may reside permanently at the two ports of Simoda and Hakodade. This privilege is granted without restriction or limitation, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated. It is conceded without any of the degrading restraints—amounting almost to imprisonment—in which the Dutch have been permitted to live at Nangasaki. It is without restriction or limitation. After the 4th of July, 1858, at which time this article is to go into effect, Americans may reside in Japan as freely as in China. I regard this as one of the most important concessions yet made by the Japanese, since they shut themselves up from the world, two hundred and twenty years ago, and Mr. HARRIS deserves much credit for securing to his countrymen privileges so much greater than those granted to any other nation. The third article of the Convention provides that American money shall be received in payment for goods, &c., at an equal valuation with the Japanese coin—that is weight for weight—dollar against Ilzabu—a deduction of six per cent. only being made, to cover the expense of recoinage. The full importance of this adjustment of the currency will be appreciated by those who remember that by Commodore PERRY'S arrangement, an American dollar was worth only 33¾ cents—the Japanese Government making 66⅔ cents in recoinage. Clumsy as that arrangement seems, it was the best that could be made when the American Expedition was in Japan.

The fourth article of Mr. HARRIS' Convention provides that Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consuls, and punished according to American laws. A similar arrangement exists in our treaty with the Chinese.

The other articles are occupied with minor matters of comparatively little importance. The Consul-General is allowed to go about the country, unrestricted by the limits fixed by Commodore PERRY'S treaty; and it is decided that American ships requiring supplies or repairing damages in the three ports, shall pay for them in gold and silver coin, or, if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange. These arrangements have all gone into effect from the date when they were concluded, except that one which provides for the permanent residence of Americans, which is to take effect from July 4, 1857.

So friendly and accommodating is the disposition of the Government, and so unwearied and skillful the negotiations of Mr. HARRIS, that I should not be surprised if, within a year, he were honorably and quietly received at Yeddo.

We found the people at Simoda eager to traffic, and a fine assortment of lacquered ware, which they had collected immediately on our arrival, found ready purchasers.

It is to be regretted that the harbor of Simoda is so small and so insecure. A re-survey of the harbor, made by order of Captain FOOTE, did not show that any changes had been produced by the violent earthquake, which occurred three or four years ago, and by which the Russian frigate *Diana* was wrecked.

Before the arrival of the *Portsmouth*, the authorities of Hakodade had refused to supply fresh beef to ships that had visited the port. Captain FOOTE, however, believing that this refusal was a violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty, and also of Mr. HARRIS' supplementary regulations, insisted that bullocks should be supplied,—and by his firmness and moderation at length obtained from the Governor not only supplies for the *Portsmouth*, but a promise that beef should be furnished to any American merchantmen or whalers who might visit the port hereafter. Now that this arrangement is perfected, I do not know of any port on the western shores of the Pacific where supplies of fresh provisions can be obtained for ships at such cheap rates and of such good quality as at Hakodadi.

At Hakodadi the spirit of the authorities was less friendly and more suspicious,—whether because they are not under the excellent influence of Mr. HARRIS, or from other reasons I do not know. For some months past, E. E. RICE, Esq., who holds an appointment from our Government as commercial agent, has been resident in Hakodadi, and during those months the port has been visited by nearly twenty vessels, most of them American. Two or three ships have loaded with cargoes of rice of very superior quality, and one at least has sold a cargo to the Japanese. The importance of the port as as a rendezvous for whalers—situated as it is in the centre of the finest whaling ground in the North Pacific—is already beginning to be felt, and I believe that in a few years it will be as much resorted to by whalemen as Honolulu is now. Supplies of excellent quality are to be procured here, and the fine bracing climate would be invaluable to the crews, worn out by hard work and needing to recruit their health.

As another interesting item of news, I may mention that gold, which has long been believed to exist, in considerable quantities, in Japan, is said to have been already discovered within a few miles of Hakodadi.

On the whole, our relations with Japan may be considered to be in a most satisfactory condition. The good results of the American expedition are becoming continually more apparent; and it is now undeniable, notwithstanding what may have been said by some detractors, who expected too much, and are ignorant of what has been accomplished,—it is now undeniable, I say, that the long seclusion of Japan is at an end, and that the credit of having brought her into the family of nations belongs to Commodore PERRY.

A Russian squadron was soon expected in Japan, and its arrival was looked for by the Japanese not without something of suspicion and apprehension. A beautiful steam-yacht, a present from the Queen of Great Britain to the Emperor, is now in this harbor, but, I suppose, will not leave for Yeddo before the change of the monsoon.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota* with Mr. Commissioner REED on board, is expected here daily. She is now about 110 days from the United States. Her arrival is looked for with much interest, both by English and Americans.

By the way, I heard only yesterday the conclusion of the case of the bark *Henrietta Maria*, picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, and carried into Singapore, in order that the claim for salvage might be adjudicated. It will be recollected that this bark was forcibly wrested from the salvors by the Government of Singapore, given over to a Dutch man-of-war, to be by her carried to Batavia and there adjudicated. A short time since our Consul at Singapore received a letter from the Governor, stating that he was directed to confess himself entirely in the wrong in his conduct in regard to the *Henrietta Maria*, and apologizing accordingly, and offering to the salvors remuneration for what damages they might have sustained in consequence of the course taken by the Singapore authorities. So full and frank an admission from the English Government fully atones for their previous injustice and insolence.

Beyond what I have thus hastily written, I believe there is no news of interest from this part of the world. G. B. B.

Address of Secretary Denverto the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed hy the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and during the Governor's absence, acting-Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved, makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak hy authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the evident desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857.

[We have printed these instructions in full. The document was among those submitted to Congress by the President a few days since.—ED. TIMES.]

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them: and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box, than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of Slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question hy absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied hy absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights hy abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no question connected with our government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied hy presenting the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen General CALHOUN, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. *If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot box.*

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions.

I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn everything of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed, for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the cooperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,
Dec. 21, 1857. Secretary and Acting Governor.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The Constitution Overturned and the National Congress Broken Up.

Comonfort Declared Absolute Dictator.

Mr. Lettsom, the British Minister, Attacked by Robbers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 25.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., we have most important news from the Mexican Republic. The new Constitution has been overturned and done away with forever; the Federal Councils have been broken up and dispersed; COMONFORT declared sole and absolute Dictator, with powers to call an extraordinary Congress; the capital is in arms, and other principal cities, including Vera Cruz, have pronounced.

This important event took place on Thursday morning, the 17th inst, and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to have been planned by COMONFORT, and Ex-Governor Buz carried his wishes into execution with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French *coup d'état* of the second of December.

The only forewarning, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was, with most unexampled hardihood, given by Gov. BAZ himself, the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies, he was made the object of very severe criticism; and numerous charges were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he rose in his seat, and, after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their puerile course, from the opening of the session, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in those chambers, for the next day they would be swept away.

None, however, seems to have believed him. But the next morning, at 6 o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zuloago," one of the most trusted corps, conveniently stationed at Tacubaya, came marching in and took possession of the citadel Garita and other strongholds, amid salvos of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had begun.

No resistance whatever seems to have been made; indeed, there was no time for action on the part of the opposition. On the contrary, the bells of the city rung out, rockets were sent up, and everything evinced the joy of the people. The result, however, having somewhat subsided, the following plan or proclamation made its appearance:

PROCLAMATION,

Considering, That the majority of the people have not been satisfied with the fundamental Constitution (Carta) which was given them by their leaders, because it has not proved sufficient to preserve progress with order and liberty; and, furthermore, on account of the obscurity of many of its provisions it has become the source of civil war.

Considering, That the Republic requires institutions analagous to its manners and customs, for the development of its elements of riches and prosperity—the true fountain of public peace—and the aggrandizement and respectability to which it is entitled, both at home and abroad.

Considering, That the army ought not to sustain what the nation does not wish, but, on the contrary, should be the sustainer and defender of public will, expressed in so many ways; it is hereby declared:

1. That from this date the Constitution of 1857 will cease to be observed throughout the Republic.

2. Respecting the unanimous vote of the people, expressed in the free election made by them of His Excellency President Don IGNACIO COMONFORT, for Supreme Magistrate of the Republic, he shall continue in charge of the supreme command, with full powers to pacify the nation, to promote the improvement and progress of the same, and to regulate the different branches of public administration.

3. Three months after the adoption of this plan by the States, into which the Republic is now divided, the person in charge of the Executive Power shall convoke an extraordinary Congress, without any further object than to form a Constitution which may agree with the wish of the Nation, and guarantee the true interests of the people. This Constitution, before being promulgated, shall be submitted to the vote of the inhabitants of the Republic.

4. After being sanctioned by this vote, it shall be published, and immediately afterwards Congress shall issue the law for the election of the Constitutional President of the Republic. In case that said Constitution should not be approved by the majority of the inhabitants of the Republic, it shall be returned to be reformed according to the sense of that majority.

5. Whilst the Constitution is being made, his Excellency, the President, will proceed to name a Council, composed of one principal and one substitute member for each one of the States, which shall have the attributes established by a special law.

6. All the authorities that fail to second this plan, shall cease in the exercise of their functions.

FELIX ZULOAGA,
General-in-Chief of the Brigade of the Capital and Governor of the District.

TACUBAYA, Dec. 17, 1857.

Soon after appeared the following

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Augustin Alcérrica, General-in-Chief of the Brigade of this Capital, and Governor of the District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Placed by limited and scanty means at the head of the Government of the important capital of the Republic, and desiring to cooperate in all that which my conscience estimates just, useful and necessary to the welfare of my country, I have seconded the plan proclaimed at Tacubaya by the brigade under the command of General Don FELIX ZULOAGA.

For the capacity I hold I have been able to observe very accurately the great and insuperable difficulties which surround the Supreme Government, and the total impossibility there is for the constitution sanctioned in the present year of 1857 to convey to the inhabitants of the Republic the security, peace and happiness which all men in society desire to possess.

I labor under the conviction that this step, which may be qualified unfavorably by the exigencies of political parties, will be, notwithstanding, well received by all those persons flying from exaggeration and who love jnst and true liberty with sincerity and good faith.

The inhabitants of this fine city, who are acquainted with the humane character of Mr. COMONFORT, must not entertain any fears of their creed, interests or liberties being attacked; and for my part, in the onht of my incumbencies, I offer to dedicate myself strictly to the maintenance of public tranquillity, and that efforts should be made day by day for its preservation.

Of no avail will our efforts be, if to them are not added those of enlightened and honest persons, let their political opinions be what they may. These are the hopes of your fellow-citizen,

AUGUSTIN ALCERRICA.

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1857.

Likewise during the day appeared the following:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ZULOAGA.

Fellow-Citizens: When promoting the revolution against the Charter of 1857, I have not been led by any personal interest. A General of the Republic I have been: no one has attacked me in my capacity, and as a General I shall solely remain after the revolution is effected. The public voice, universal conscience, the evils the country suffers in consequence of the Constitution, are the reasons that impel me to take up arms against it. Neither party nor personal interests I defend, but those of the nation. Liberty was proclaimed at Ayutla, and, without one retrograde step, true liberty we shall continue to defend; and among us the opposing and political bands, into which the Republic is now unfortunately divided, will find no protection; neither shall private interests be attacked without motive, and the measures emanating from the Government to be established by this revolution shall all be stamped with the seal of justice and public welfare.

Since the Constitution of 1857 began to be discussed the nation perceived the strife of parties in the bosom of the national representation, not with the arms of principles, but of passions; that continued action and reaction of powers in collision was observed; that they were alternately subduers and subdued; and it was foreseen that the result, which certainly was not the consequence of mature reflection, meditation and calm understanding, must be very far from what it enjoined, and was necessary for the tranquility and welfare of the Republic. Since the promulgation of the Code, a universality of reprobation was heard, and no other hope remained to the pacific and honest people in the country, but that of the first Congress exclusively attending to its reform; for it was not believed that a Constitution which confirms as rights of man anarchial principles, that arms the assassin and disables the authorities to inflict on him condign punishment; a Constitution that binds the hands of the Executive, and that goes even as far as to prohibit him to meditate in the wants of the States, and a Constitution, in fine, that has agitated public consciences and the peace of families without any reasonable motive, could be enforced for a single day.

But even were the Constitution an admirable work; even had it been formed consulting the true interests of society, its sudden adoption would not be convenient; for useful as deliberating bodies are in times of peace, and when all the branches of public administration are regulated, they are equally inefficient and even pernicious when the community is in an agitated state.

Every one knows that there is an urgent necessity of new codes, of financial regulations, of military and police laws, and many other branches which is very difficult to obtain with the necessity that circumstances demand, if the short interval of a dictatoria. Government is not taken advantage of, to effect the pacification of the country, the individual tranquillity of the citizens, the progress of all material improvements, and, lastly, the establishment of a constitution in which the history, tradition and customs of our people may be taken into consideration.

I protest with all sincerity to my countrymen that this step, which my conscience has suggested to me, I have taken without odium or fear, persuaded as I am that not only those with arms in their hands, but the majority of the nation, that is sensible, just and good, will cooperate with the same patriotic views, and second this revolution, which undoubtedly Heaven will favor. FELIX ZULOAGA.

TACUBAYA, Dec. 17, 1857.

During the day also a number of the Ministry sent in their resignations; among them Señor DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Affairs; also Señor GOMEZ FARIAS, of the Custom-house; Gen. TRIAT, Second Brigade; Señor RUIZ, Minister of Justice, and the Secretary of the Government of the Capital.

The arrests do not seem to have been very numerous, but among them were men of distinction, BENITO JUAREZ, President of the Supreme Court; Señor OLVERO, President of the Congress, and a few of the leading members of the opposition.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The night previous to the *coup d'état*, as Mr. LETTSOM, H. B. M. Chargé in Mexico, was passing from the city to his house in Tacubaya on horseback, he was attacked by a band of robbers, and came near losing his life by a pistol-shot. The ball providentially missed him, but so near was the gun to his face that several grains of powder were blown into his eyes, and quite a number lodged into the skin of his face. The *Extraordinary* says:

Mr. LETTSOM was blinded by this discharge, but retaining his self-possession, he threw his pistol over his shoulder into the ditch, in order to prevent it from being used against him by his assailants.

The robbers took from him his horse and watch, and also the horse from his servant.

The number of the robbers was not exactly known, but Mr. LETTSOM believed there were about a dozen. He likewise thinks that some of the party followed him from this city. Among them there was one who was well dressed, and looked as if he might claim to belong to respectable society. The balance appeared as if they were from the lower order of society.

Mr. LETTSOM returned to the city at once, after he was allowed to leave the brigands, and the best medical aid was immediately procured for him. We hear that Dr. VANDERLINDEN called upon him and offered his services in the name of the President. The powder has been taken from his eyes, and the greater part removed from his face. Yesterday, we are glad to hear, he was enjoying himself very well, and that ever since the occurrence he has been in the very best spirits. The effects of the powder and smoke in his face will likely continue to be felt by him for some time.

Some seem to think that the attack upon Mr. LETTSOM was premeditated, and that he was signaled out for the victim of a bloody tragedy. This opinion we cannot think has any foundation, nor do we believe that Mr. L. himself at all participates in it. The circumstance is one that might have happened to any gentleman, and the fact that several others were attacked the same evening, shows that robbers were out in great force on the different roads about this city.

The Government has expressed a strong willingness to arrest the perpetrators of this villainous attack upon the representative of her Majesty, but we consider it extremely doubtful if the efforts of the Government turn out successful."

VERY LATEST FROM MEXICO.

A private note, written on the morning of the 15th, two days after the revolution at the Capital, and the latest possible, says, "everything goes on well;" by which is doubtless meant that the city was quiet and the dictatorship fully established.

Our advices from Vera Cruz, also, the 21st inst., state that the city was quiet. As to the pronunciamento there and at Puebla, they do not differ materially from those of the Capital. It seems to have been a well concerted movement, and probably was coextensive with the Republic. At Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless other points, all that was necessary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their allegiance from a Government now no more to a more absolute dictatorship. The new order of things, however, seems to have everywhere been favorably received, especially at Vera Cruz.

Sea and Ship News.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The ship *Hibernia*, of London from Quebec, for Belfast, was water-logged and abandoned Dec. 6. Crew landed here by the *Hermann*.

By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The clipper ship *Grey Eagle*, of Philadelphia, from City Point for Rio, put in here dismasted.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Nov. 12.

After various ineffectnal attempts to ascertain where the leak existed by means of divers, we had to discharge the entire cargo of the ship *Waverley*. The ship *Augustine Heard* has commenced discharging part of her cargo, to ascertain the extent of her damage. The ship *Neptune's Car*, from New-York, hound to California, arrived here on the 8th inst., with her foremast sprung. She will have the mast replaced.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury* is broken up, and the materials saved. The vessel, doubtless, will prove a total loss. Four hundred barrels of molasses, and 14 hogsheads of sugar were saved, and balance of cargo gone with the vessel.

ABERCOM, N. J. Thursday, Dec. 31.

ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary Board of Underwriters—*Sir*: There is a ship ur brig on the south side of Great Egg Harbor Inlet.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Commissioner of Wrecks.

Police Intelligence.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—On Wednesday afternoon, an attempt was made in the Eighteenth Ward to pass a new counterfeit, just issued. Information of the issue of the bill was sent to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, and thence the fact was telegraphed to every Station-house in the City, and a description of the bill given. The bill is a $5 counterfeit on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. The vignette represents drovers and oxen, on the left side is the coat of arms of the State, and underneath an Indian with bow and arrows. The bill is dated Oct. 2, 1857, and well executed.

In the Fifteenth Ward, John Dolphin, of Philadelphia, and George Henry Logun, were arrested for attempting to pass some of the bogus money. Logun was disguised with false whiskers and moustaches. In the Seventeenth Ward one arrest was made. In the Tenth Ward Charles Lewis was arrested, and in the Ninth Ward a man named Taylor was detected in attempting to pass the counterfeit bills. The shopkeepers were notified all over the City of the existence of the counterfeit, so that they were prepared to arrest any who should offer it. A man named Absolom Crawford was arrested Wednesday, charged with passing one of the counterfeit $3 bills on the John Hancock Bank, at the store of Thos. Hendy, in Canal-street. Justice FLANDREAU held the accused for trial.

VICTIMIZED AT A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Charles Ilenne, formerly a bar-keeper at the Shakespeare Hotel, abandoned bar-tending some three months ago, and went to "bucking against faro" at the gambling-house No. 115 Bowery. Since the 1st of October he says he has been "done out" of $700. Wednesday he preferred a complaint against the proprietors of the gambling-house, John McCarty and Mente Smith, in hopes to recover back his losses. McCarty was arrested and committed to the Toombs for examination.

Fires.

IN VARICK-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, about 7 o'clock last evening, was caused hy the explosion of a camphene-lamp in the premises on the second floor of building No. 112 Varick-street. The furniture caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about $200. No insurance.

IN BROADWAY.—At 9:25 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the millinery store of ELIZA REMAINE, No. 737 Broadway. Abont $300 damage was done. The stock is insured for $1,500 in the "Peter Cooper," and for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding----Change of Tone.

Important Information Relative to Kansas Affairs.

General Walker's Orders to Colonel Anderson—Interview of Indians with the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The tone of the Administration, relative to Commodore PAULDING, is materially modified. Captain ENGLE has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore PAULDING will probably carry Minister LAMAR to Central America before his return, and then come home in his own ship, whose cruise will then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore without conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of PAULDING'S act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed, nor theoretically sustained. The President indicates a purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject on Monday, but its character has not transpired. It is probably not yet settled.

Senator DOUGLAS has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of WALKER.

From several private letters from reliable sources, to late dates, just received here from Kansas, I gather a number of facts of much interest.

One letter from near the Missouri border fully confirms the reported death of the notorious GEO. W. CLARK, the murderer of BARBER.

On the 23d inst. the difficulty at Fort Scott was still progressing. CLARK was at the head of the Pro-Slavery force when he was killed. Seven Pro-Slavery men had fallen at last accounts, and the greatest excitement existed.

PARSONS, Clerk of the Legislative Council, writes that "General DENVER has arrived, and says that *if* BUCHANAN *thinks he will pursue a different policy from that of* WALKER *and* STANTON, *he is damnably fooled.*"

Another prominent man writes that CALHOUN can never set up his Lecompton Government in the Territory with less than twenty thousand Federal troops at his back.

CALHOUN had become so greatly alarmed for his personal safety, that he had fled from his office at Lecompton and gone to Fort Leavenworth for protection.

Another correspondent states that if the Lecompton Constitution goes through Congress, there will be a bloody settling up of old scores in the Territory.

Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, ROBINSON, LANE, and other leaders, are in favor of taking part in the State election under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, and electing Free State officers under it, and there is little doubt that the advice will be followed.

It was not supposed that this success would induce our acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, but it was thought that the effect of it would be to lead the Lecomptonites themselves to vote against their own bantling.

A letter from Wyandotte, dated the 22d, gives the vote there for the Slavery clause at 108—against it 66, Over 100 Missourians were present at the election, and many of them participated.

News had been received at Wyandotte that nearly one thousand Missourians went into Shawnee (better known as Gum Springs,) on the day of election, to vote; and it was positively known that large numbers of them were encamped near Westport on the day preceding the election.

It was stated that the newly-elected Legislature, which meets on the 8th of January, would pass a law for a new Constitutional Convention. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It has been ascertained that before General WALKER left Central America, he sent orders to Colonel ANDERSON to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abandon it to then retain the boats; but, if compelled, to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats, and hold on to the steamer *La Virgin*. This order was repeated from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungoes, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Col. ANDERSON, and advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is asserted that General WALKER has confidence that Col. ANDERSON will obey the order.

Delegations from the Pawnees, Poncas and Pottowatomies, numbering about thirty, had a formal interview with the President to-day, at the White House. The auditory were large, including ladies Secretaries COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON. The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or "Grandfather" as they called him, having personally dwelt upon the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship. The Pottowatomies were in citizens' dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

The Walker Excitement at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York via Havana, arrived to-day. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst. JOHN TABOR, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, was a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with a history of the capture of General WALKER and the following events. The feeling of indignation is increasing, and some favor the reinforcing of ANDERSON in spite of the Government. Over a thousand stand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that men are at hand who are willing to undertake to use them in the Nicaraguan cause.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Nicaraguan meeting held here this evening was very large and enthusiastic. A speech made by Mr. JOHN TABOR created an intense feeling of excitement. Strong resolutions denunciatory of the arrest of General WALKER were passed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee, etc., *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and H. H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward. Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases.

No number.—The United States *vs.* Sanchez de Pacheco. Motion to docket and dismiss the case argued.

No. 224.—Mary L. Banham *vs.* Felise Conces, Administrators, et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 166.—Horace C. Sibley et al. *vs.* Elisha Foote.—Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 23.—Argument continued for appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 31.

LUTZ, who killed O'LEARY in the month of June, last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

New-Year's Eve in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The moon is shining brightly here to-night, and troops of masqueraders are promenading the streets.

None of our papers suspend publication to-morrow afternoon or Saturday morning.

The Trial of Thomas Mead—Weather.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The trial of THOMAS MEAD was commenced to-day in the Municipal Court for shooting JEREMIAH AGIN in October last. The plea of self-defence will be set up.

The weather cleared up finely this afternoon. The wind this evening is northwest and it is bright moonlight.

Non-arrival of the Niagara, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 31—10 P. M.

It is now blowing a southwesterly gale here, and it is still very wet, but there are prospects of its clearing up. The telegraph lines are working horribly. It is hardly probable that either the *Canada* from Boston, or the *Niagara* from Liverpool, will arrive before noon to-morrow.

Suicide at Detroit—The Weather.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 31.

GREY FOOTE, Esq., President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, was found dead in bed this morning.

The weather is moderate. There is but little snow, and the river is free from ice.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The *Republican* learns from a gentleman who left Kansas on Saturday last that the Lawrence Convention adjourned without making any nominations for State officers. The matter is not regarded as disposed of, however, and the presentation of a ticket before the election is deemed probable.

Navigation on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Hero* arrived here at daybreak this morning, with an immense freight, and leaves this afternoon on her return trip. She had a good passage up, and reports the ice much broken.

The Weather at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

A heavy storm of rain has prevailed all this afternoon. The river is yet stationary, with 36 feet water in the channel.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

The Rochester Tragedy.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—HISTORY OF IRA STOUT—THE MISSING FATHER IN STATE PRISON—A HARD FAMILY.

The missing old man, STOUT, is in State Prison; IRA was sent to prison for arson; the two accused parties have *not* made a confession; and the murder of LITTLES, at Rochester, is as great a mystery as ever. The Rochester *Union* has the following curious development, given in a letter from Owego, in this State:

"I heard, one morning, that a store had been burned in Pennsylvania, nine miles from Owego. Before the sun went down that day IRA STOUT was a prisoner and confessed everything, implicating his father and a man residing some two or three miles from the store that was burned. IRA, in his confession, said that the man referred to came to the house of STOUT and arranged for the commission of the crime. The mother of IRA took the Almanac to see when dark nights would come, to enable them to perform the act. It was arranged that IRA, his father, and the man referred to should, on a certain night, meet at a given place, go to the store, rob it, and then set it on fire. When the time appointed came, IRA took a horse from a livery stable and followed his father, who had started on foot. The old man did not cross the bridge at Owego for fear of being seen, but went down the river two miles and crossed in a boat. They then got together, plundered the store and burned it to the ground. The store was owned by a young man, who was ruined by the loss of his property.

The manner in which the crime was traced to IRA was as follows: On the morning of the fire it was found that a horse had been hitched to a fence not far from the store. Through one of the shoes of the horse had been driven two new nails, by which the animal was tracked to Owego Bridge. The man who tended the bridge said a horse and wagon had crossed about 4 o'clock that morning, and the wagon was partly loaded, or had something in the back part covered up. A Mr. STOUT here took up the matter, went to the stable and found the horse with the new nails in his shoe. The stable keeper said IRA STOUT had the horse, and returned him at 4 o'clock that morning. IRA was at once arrested, and confessed his crime. The house of old STOUT was searched, and a large quantity of valuable goods were found concealed in the walls, and some goods of less value had been burned to conceal them.

The old man had taken the cars that morning, but would return at night. When he came, he, too, was arrested. IRA thought by confession he would escape punishment. The Owego authorities did not let him go on bail, but as the crime was committed in Pennsylvania, the authorities of that State came and took IRA away, tried him, and sent him to the State Prison for 4 years and 6 months. This robbing a store is the kind of mercantile business IRA was engaged in in former years. The old man was tried at Owego, and sent to the State Prison for ten years, and is there now."

It will be seen hy the above letter that IRA and SARAH came fairly by their wicked propensities. The old lady appears to be as bad as the rest of the batch, and swore to a monstrous lie when she said she did not know what IRA was sent to prison for, or where her husband was.

The Rochester *Democrat* stamps as an imposition upon the public the statement that STOUT and his sister have made confession of the murder of Mr. LITTLES. It turns out that the STOUTS are willing to say anything about "other parties," supposed to be "two young men," are not yet ready to give the names of any persons upon whom they are willing to fix the charge of being accomplices in the murder of LITTLES. The names of persons

NEW BOOKS.

There is no country in the world where more genuine enthusiasm exists for that noblest of all quadrupeds, the horse, then in the United States; yet ell our equine literature being derived from Englard, we very neturally look upon that country as the paradise of horses, and undervalue our own achievements in the breeding of horseflesh. The race-course is not with us, as it is in England, a national institntion, and we do not cnltivate the sports of the tnrf with that devotion and lavish expenditure of money peculiar to tha aristocratic classes of England. A well-filled stable ie not regarded as a necessary part of a gentleman's establishment among our dollered classes, as is the case there with the wealthy in Great Britain. Hunting is an unknown pleasura here, and steeple-chasing we have no more practical knowledge of,han of the Isthmian games. The turf is not altogether respectable, and betting books are not in vogue in "soclety." But we have horses, nevertheless, and great care haa been bestowed npon breeding them, though they are chiefly put to utilitarian uses. It is not et all eurprising that we undervalne our own native horses, and so generally believe in the snperiority of the British animals. Our popular literature is filled with encomiums of the foreign horse. We read the racy descriptlons of the Nimrods, Harry Hieovers, and the Cravens, and the Cecils; bnt onr own writinga on aimilar topics have been extremely scant, and confined elmost exclusively to the *Spirit of the Times*. We have had no publicatione to which an American could refer for any reliable information on the subject of the turf, and it is only among those who have been professionally engaged in the business of breeding, that any attention has been paid to the varieties of the American horse. A comprehensive and reliable work on the snbject was greatly needed, and happily for us it has been supplied by Frank Forester, who is too well known as a writer on field sports, to need anything more than a mention of his name. His work is really a formidable production, and the only fault that we have to find with it, is that it is too large, elegant and costly for general circulation. It is entitled *Frank Forester's Horse and Horsmanship of the United States and the British Provinces of North America*, hy HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. It is published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, in two large and elegantly illustrated volumes, with cleer type, ample margin, and fine paper. It is just the work for a horse fancier, who will not think it a whit too elegant or costly. Mr. HERBERT says: "With an entirely new application of the powers of the horse in trotting and pacing, as practiced exclusively in North America, prodncing a clase or caste of animals, in all respecta distinct from any other in the known world, of surpassing capabilities of both speed and endurance, not known, not understood, nor producible by existing systems in any other country, we have yet no anthentic work in relation to them." It is a proof of our ignorance of the superiority of the American horse, rather than of indifference, we imagine, that no American has yet felt himself called upon to vindicate the character of the noble animal, and Mr. HERBERT, being an Englishman, and doubtless having all an Englishmen'e prejudices, is just the men to be relied upon in his tribute to the snperiority and peculiar characteristics of the American stock.

The first volume of this excellent work contains a compressed acconnt of the natural history of the horse, a history of the thorough-bred horse of England and America, with acconnts of the thorough-bred stocks of the United Stetes, with memoirs and portraits of distinguished racers, end with full accounts of some of the most remarkable races; and very full accounts of all the famous individuals of the horse species in the Union. The portraits are exceedingly well-executed steel engravings from authentic picturee, or photographs. The second volume is devoted to the varioua breeds, castes, or races, of the American horse, and of the stock of the different States. The various distinct families, such as the "Conestoga," the "Canadian," the "Narragansett," the "Vermont dray-horse," the "Morgan," and the "Indian Poney," added to which is a great variety of information abont the management of the horse, the construction of stables, breaking, riding, racing, &c., concluding with the rules of the leading Jockey Clubs, and race coursee of the United States. There are very few persons who have not made the aubject a study who have any adequate idea of the wealth of the country in horseflesh, or how much we have to be proud of in our native stock. It will not be the fault of Mr. HERBERT, if Americans do not learn to appreciate their native horse hereafter. It is generally supposed that we have no horse on this continent equal to the heavy dray-horses employed by the London brewers, and which attract the eye of a newly-arrived American in London quite as eoon as the dome of St. Paul's. But Mr. HERBERT, in his account of the Conestoga family, saye he has seen some of these great horses, employad in drawing the canal boats down the railroad track in Market-street, Philadelphia, quite equal in size and power, to the hest brewery drey-horees in London. Of this noble horse Mr. HERBERT says: "Although the Conestoga horses have long been known and distinguished by name as a separate family, nothing is positively authenticated, from the fact that euch pedigrees have never been in the least attended to, and, perhaps, no less from the different langdage spoken by the German farmers, among whom this stock aeems first to have obtained, and by whom it has, principally been preserved. The portrait of the Conestoga given in the book is taken from a perfect apecimen of the family belonging to the Adams Express Company in this City.

These handsome volumes are a just tribute to tha American horse, and they deserve a place, by the beauty of their externals, if not from their snbject, on the same shelf with the "American Authors," "American Statesmen," and "American Poets."

Twin Roses, a Narrative, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE. Published by TICKNOR & FIELDS: Boston. Mrs. RITCHIE says a friend asked her why she devoted heraelf to writing of the stage; to which she replied: "There are abundant workers in other fields; the invisible hand that rules events pointe out my humbler task in this." Very sensibly said. It is a remarkable fact that so little has been told of the stage by those who have fretted their brief hour and excelled upon it. Mrs. RITCHIE having retired from it, and left the unnatural glare of the orchestral lights for a purer and blander scene, puts the reading world, and the stage itself under obligationa to her, by the gentle and graceful fictions she has written, drawing the characters she presents ue from that world of real passions and mimic showe. The *Twin Roses* is a rather melancholy etory of two sisters, daughters of a dead actress, who were forced to seek the stage for their support. The narrative is in the mildly romantic style which marks all of Mrs. RITCHIE'S productions.

The publishers of Mrs. RITCHIE'S volume have also issued a new collection of *Stories and Legends*, by GRACE GREENWOOD, designed for children, and well adapted to their puffe and simple tastes. They have also publiehed, in blue end gold, another collection of eketches hy Mrs. JAMISON, entitled, *Sketches of Literature and Art*.

Boston cartainly excels all other parts of the country in the elegant style of aome of its booka. We do not know why this shonld be the case, bnt the fact is indisputable. One of the handsomest volumes we have recently seen is *Christian Days and Thoughts*, by Rev. EPHRAIM PEABODY, D.D., published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston. There are no ornamenta in the volume, but its beanty consists in the elegance of the type, the fineness of the paper, the bleckness of the ink, and the parfection of the printing. These are bookish qualities which are much more grateful to the eye than embossed binding, wood cuts, or gilt edges. Dr. PEABODY was pastor of that nondescript church in Boeton called the King's Chepel, in which the litany of the Church ot England is preserved, but emasculated to conform to the Unitarian belief. The contents of the volume have been selected from Dr. PEABODY'S eermons, in conformity with his directions, and errenged under the various heads of the festival days of the church.

PERIODICALS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JANUARY.—This should have been the first number of this periodical, not only because it commences the year, hut because it is better than its two predecessors. It takes almost as long e timc to get a new magazine under way end in good working order aa it does to get the mechinery of a sea-going steamer in perfect working condition. The *Atlantic* has now made its third voyage, and it brings us a richer freight than it haa ever done hefore; its literary forces have becn organized, and we bcgin to perceive what they are capabla of doing, and how they mean to do it. The articles in *Blackwood* which first brought that megazinc into notice were the "Noctes," which were more remarkeble for their vehement blackguardism than for their wit or humor, though the "Noctes" were not lacking in these qualities. The articles which have creeted e sensation in the *Atlantic*, ere the papers under the head of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; or, Every Man his own Boswell." Bering the blackguardism, they are not altogether unlike the famous articles in *Blackwood*, in plan, but they have infinitely more wit, a more exquisitc humor, keener satire, greater refinement, and better motives. These inimitable pepers ere attributed, and we presume correctly, to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: and the public will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of hie fresh and sparkling humor being continued through the *Monthly* during the year. The third number of the *Autocrat* is fully equal to the first and second. EMERSON has an essay on "Books," and LONGFELLOW an effervescing poem on Catawba wine, which is es racy as his subject, as though the poet were full of his theme when he wrote. The first article in the Magazine, on "Domestic Architecture," contains many sensible suggestions, but the style ls not particularly smooth or elegant. There is an admirable review of AGASSIZ'S first volume of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*. It is not only an ahle review of the work itself, but an eloquent testimonial to the cheracter of the author. The stories of the *Atlantic* are not its strongeat point, but there is one story in the present number entitled "Who paid for the Prima Donne?" which might serve as a model of Megazine writing. It narrates the particulers of Signor GARCIA'S sale of his beautiful young daughter, to MONS. MALIBRAN, the supposed wealthy French merchant. The other stories are rather fantesies then tales, but the one entitled *The Diamond Lens*, is an exceedingly brilliant production of its class. It combines in a remarkable degree the qualities of POE and HAWTHORNE, or it mey, perhaps, be more truly called a cross between the two. There is a remarkable piece of versification called "Tacking Ship off Shore" which conains all the nautical phraseology of such a manœuvre as correctly stated in technical terms as though it was copied from *Hamilton More* or *Bowditch's Navigator*. It could have becn written by no one but a sailor, and a sailor, too, who hss more of the poetical faculty than FALCONER, the author of the *Shipwreck*. The only political article is a review of the President's Message, which praises the literery execution of that document, but rather "pitches in" to its political principles, aa a matter of course. But we do not look to monthly magazines for political disquisitions, and it must be a very brilliant piece of writing on party politica to attract attention. All the articles in this number of the *Atlantic* are from Americen pens, and we think it would be to the interest of the publisher to make it an exclusively American periodical.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin's Articles in the Courrier de Paris—His Probable Election to the Legislature—Government Leniency towards "La Presse"—Government Aid to the Manufacturers—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our own Corrsspondent.

PAEIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

It is now generally conceded that M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is the author of the series of political articles in the *Courrier de Paris*, to which I have already directed your attention. The excitement produced by these articles and by the previous suppression of the *Presse*, has not in the least diminished. Every one asks what is M. DE GIRARDIN'S design in writing for a new journal a new political creed for hie party, and what coursc will the Government adopt in the premises? A "Constitutional opposition" in a country where Ministers are a nullity, is so paradoxical that no one is deceived as to the real intentions or the resl sentiments of the new party. It is the Republican party availing itself of a *ruse* to accomplish what in any other manner would be impossible.

This new chapter in the history of French politica is likely to bring the late chief editor of the *Presse*, M. DE GIRARDIN, before the electors of one of the vacant districts of Paris as a candidate for the Legislature. The Government, in view of this fact, and determined to give itself time to manage these elections in its own interest, will probably put the elections off three months, and in the meantime many changes may take placc which will enable it to seize upon a happy moment for success. It is certain that the Government was annoyed at the election of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, that it was still more annoyed at the entrance of a small republican body into the Chamber, and that the election of so dangerous a man as M. DE GIRARDIN to that body would be the most annoying of all. M. DE GIRARDIN is a man of immense talent and of an electric temperament, which is a temperament susceptible of wielding great influence in a country like this. To-day he promises peace; to-morrow he is for war. No party can count on him, although generally he seeks minorities. He aided powerfully in the elevation of LOUIS NAPOLEON to power; he asked for a Government portfolio and was refused, for the reason, no doubt, that NAPOLEON did not want men in his Cabinet whom he could not control at will, and now he would not be sorry to see that power overthrown.

The great loss which M. MILLAUD will sustain in the supp ression of the *Presse*, and the evidence which now exists that he did not favor the policy of revolntionary agitation which that journal had inaugurated, has disposed the Government to adopt a measure of leniency towards that jonrnal. In order, however, not to show partiality, a decree, it is said, will appear on New-Year's day, remitting all the penalties now in force against the press, and thus the journal *La Presse*, which was not to reappear before the 4th of February, will be enabled to appear the 1st of January.

I have already told you that the Government wes paying to certain manufacturers in Lyons and Paris an indemnity to enable them te maintaiu all their workmen occupied. This information I had from private aources, but now the *Moniteur* has just published a decree which indirectly confirma this statement. The decree in question opens a credit of ona million "in aid of needy workmen." How thie million le to be applied is not stated; but a part of it at least, it may be conjectured, will go to the cases mentioned ebove. On this aubject the following incident has been related to me:

A manufecturer of the Faubourg St. Denis, of thia city, employs ordinarily four hundred workmen. Since the commencement of the crisis he has been gaining but four per cent. on hie merchandise, and being obliged to borrow money, he found that at the bank rate of nine per cent., he would soon be ruined. The two alternatives were imperative, either to discherge his workmen or be ruined. He decided on the former. But the secret police, who ere everywhere, heard of his intentions and reported the fact at head-quarters. The next day he was waited upon by an officar of police, *incognito*, who demanded if he was going to discharge his men. The manufecturer replied in the affirmative, and gave his reasons. The officer expostulated, and finally told the manufacturer that he came on the part of the authorities for the purpose, if possible, of dissuading him from his design. The manufacturer, whose line of policy was a clear one, grew furious, and more than ever declared his determination to shut up his establishment. The next day he was visited by the Prefect of Police himself, who first attempted to persuade him, and when he found that this failed, said to the manufacturer: "Very well go on, keep your men at work, and the Govern tnent will see that you lose nothing. A committee will wait on you to see whst is your position snd whst are your losses." And thus four hundred dangeroua men are kept out of tha atreet by a small indemnity from the public treasury, which cannot be said, in truth, to be a deer method of buying public tranquillity. It is probable that this means has been adopted by the Government in many cases.

The Emperor has at last conferred on EDGAR NEY, youngest son of the great Mershal, the title which his fether wore in the Russian campaign—Prince of Moscow. The Emperor has had naar his person for several years two favorites, Colonel, now General, FLEURY and Colonel, now General, EDGAR NEY. They are both eids-de-camp to his Majesty, but their principal occupation is to accompany him in his promenades and to play billiards or *lansquenet* with him in the evening. I mey add here, in parenthesis, that, whether it is politenese on the part of the aids-de-camp or a superior tact on the part of the Emperor, I am told that he not only beats his aids at these games, but ell others who are invited to these intimate reunions. The title of Prince of Moscow has been long held in suspense, because the older brother was not a man of as much talent as EDGAR, and yet the Emperor hesitated to act in the mattar nntil circumstances should favor the design he had in view. The elder brother will in future bear alone the title of Duke of ELCHIGEN.

The Queen CHRISTINA has left Paris for Rome to apend the Winter, to attend to her immense railroed speculations in company with the Cardinel-Minister ANTONELLI.

The Belgium elections have ewakened, at Paris, a good deal of excitement on account of the vindictiveness of the Catholic perty at their signal defeat. The official vote stands 69 Liberals, out of 107 Deputies.

MALAKOFF.

The British Position in China—Russians and the Celestiale.

Our London Correspondent, writing under date Tuesday, Dec. 15, furnishes an interesting extract of a letter, received by the overland mail the day preceding, written by a gentleman possessed of the best possible means and opportunities for forming a sound opinion on what he speeks of, being himself personelly engaged in the expedition in an eminent (civil) capacity. Our correspondent, whose opinions on some points of British foreign policy differ materially from our own, and who takes the Layard and Roebuck line of argument, as regerda the affair of the lorcha, and ell that has ensued from that transaction, saye:

"It will be seen thet, contrary to what Lord GRANVILLE asserted in the debate on the address, as to the quarrel being merely between the English nation and Commissloner YEH, and that, in other respects, the intercourse with the Celestials was of a most friendly and profitable character, it is clearly shown in this letter that Lord ELGIN had no expectancy whatever of a favorable reception from the Emperor, and was preparing to batter down Canton so as to produce the desired ameltoration in the Imperial mind—a result highly improbable, to say the least, though the author of the letter, speaking the cpirit of the atmosphere he breathes, and, therefore, in a most combustible strain, is quite of another way of thinking on that head."

This is the extract:

HONG KONG, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

We have given up all idea of proceeding north to communicate with the Court of Pekin, until after we have taken Canton. Indeed, it was only because it was supposed that Lord ELGIN would have an idle Summer on his hands, that this course was proposed. Our trip to Calcutta, however, fully occupied that period, and in a way much more useful and profitable than getting insulted hy the Emperor, the only use of which would have been to strengthen our ground of quarrel. However, we have qnite enough to complain of, as it is, and with this Indian business on our hands as well, it is no time to stand upon ceremony. Thank goodness! our first hatch of marines have arrived, after a passage almost unprecedented, and if the others do as well, we ought to be in Canton in a month. We should have 3,000 bayonets and 2,000 blue-jackets. The difficulty is not so much taking as holding a city which contains so many inducements to men to break through discipline for the sake of plunder, &c., &c. Nearly all the gunboats have arrived; they have all passed Singapore.

Baron GROS, with his aristocratic steff, is also here, and things are beginning to wear a more lively appearance than they did a month ago. Gen. ASHBURNHAM is going to India, which nobody is sorry for, to be succeeded by Gen. STRAUBENZEE, which everybody is glad of. I trust we shall be able to get some of this large army, part of which will not probably arrive in India until everything is over.

There is no change in the state of matters up the river. A rigid blockade is maintained, and they say they are getting hard up in Canton, and that the Rebels are threatening the place. But all these reports must be taken with suspicion.

We have all had a hard time of it, and ought to be rewarded for a period of torpor and disappointment far more trying than any active operations. For five months out of seven since I left England I have been living on board ship, with the thermometer at the time ranging from 80° to 90°. The cold weather is setting in at last. I am a martyr to boils, and have positively learned to be grateful to them for the interest and occupation they ara to me. I suppose you are stagnant in London just now.

In connection with this aubject we find the following in *Galignani* of the 15th inst.

"The *Czas*, of Cracow, in an article on the quarrel existing between the Western Powers and China, expresses the opinion that Russia will endeavor to derive adventages from it, by putting herself forward as a mediatrix: and that even if she employs hostilities against China, she will do so isolatedly, in order to be able to treat apart and obtain the greatest advantage possible for herself. The *Czas* remarks that by the *the corps d'armée* which she maintains on the frontiers of China, and the relations she has in Great Mongolia, she is in a better position with regard to China than the Western Powers; and that that position will be better still, if, as is expected, the Emperor of China should retire to Mantchouria, in ordar not to receive the Western Ambassadors. The *Czas* states that before the conflict between China and England had arisen, Russia had offered the Chinese Emperor a body of troops to assist in quelling the rebellion. It adds that General KORSAKEFF, Commander of the Russian troops on the Chinese frontier, and General MOURAVIEFF, Governor of Eastern Siberia, have been summoned to St. Petersburg to concert on the line of action to be followed; and that a frigate and six screw corvettes have been sent to reinforce the Russian squadron of the Pacific Ocean."

Financial and Commercial Affairs in England.

From Our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday Night, Dec. 15, 1857.

The Bank of England is recovering a strong position with a rapidity that is almost marvelous, considering the state of weakness to which it had been reduced by the crists. On the 11th of November the reserve of notes amounted only to £950,000, having stood at £6,014,160 on the 26th of September. On the 12th of November, when the Treasury letter was issued authorizing an extraordinary emission of £2,000,000, the reserve is understood to have been below £500,000. Four weeks afterwards, on the 9th of December, according to the balance-sheet published in the London *Gazette* of last Friday, the reserve of notes and coin showed an increase in a single week of £1,672,682, and the total reserve was £2,401,719, after deducting the two millions issued beyood the prescribed limits. Again, in the week ending Dec. 2 the increase of the Bank's stock of bullion was only £92,795, while in the following week, ending Dec. 9, the increase in the two departments of the Bank was £713,022. This favorable state of things has been making equal progress since the official return. On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, there was an increase during that day of about £130,000 in the bullion, and £250,000 in the reserve of notes and coin. It is estimated that in the last few days upwards of three-quarters of a million of newly-purchased gold has gone into the coffers of the Bank, and that in the course of a week from this time the Bank will possess a larger amount of bullion and coin than it had in hand on the 17th of October, before the pressure became serious. The same rapid improvement occurred after the panic of 1847. The Treasury letter of that year was issued Oct. 23, and by the end of the year the reserve had risen from £1,547,000 to £7,786,180; the rate of interest had fallen from 8 to 5 per cent., and in January the rate had further declined to 4 per cent.

Notwithstanding these extremely favorable indications, the Bank Court will, it is believed, be exceedingly cautious in adopting measures of relief. They are, however, now independent of and do not require the additional issue of two millions, which, so long as any portion of it was afloat, bound them not to reduce their terms of discount below 10 per cent. The payment or the dividends has always the effect of reducing temporarily the reserve of notes, but some time in January is the latest date to which the reduction of the Bank rate can possibly be postponed, and the fact that the quantity of paper discounted out of doors below 10 per cent. is daily increasing in amount points to the probability of a still earlier alleviation of monetary stringency.

The improvement at present is monetary rather than commercial. The produce markets are still in the most gloomy and depressed condition, and exhibit scarcely a sign of animation. The stock of Sugar now in London, if sold at present prices, would entail a loss upon the holders of from a million and a quarter to a million and a half, and on Rice the loss would be at least a quarter of a million. The depreciation in other articles of foreign and colonial produce is also very great. Manufacturing industry is still suspended, and the Spring is the earliest period at which any important revival is expected. The weather continues exceedingly mild, and bread is cheaper than it has been since 1852. Potatoes, however, are twice as dear as they were a year ago. No public demonstration of the existence of any severe distress amongst the operative classes has yet occurred, but the pressure is becoming heavier upon the poor's rate in many manufacturing districts.

The period which may elapse before the trade between England and the United States revives is an important question throughout the manufacturing districts of England. After the crisis of 1836 the exports from this country to the States fell from £12,000,000 in round numbers to little more than £6,000,000. But the more recent crisis of 1847 did not occasion a falling off of much more than one-tenth. The English exports were £10,974,161 in 1847, and £9,564,909 in 1848. But then at that period the importation of breadstuffs from the States was immense, and, as a matter of course, they were enabled to continue excellent customers for our manufactures. Such are some of the facts which are adverted to in business circles with a view of obtaining if possible an insight into the future.

The more recent failures in London have for the most part been of houses intimately connected with the trade of Hamburg and the north and east of Europe. Nothing appears efficacious in all the remedies adopted for conjuring back confidence at Hamburg. About one hundred and fifty houses have suspended payment. Within the last few days bills to an enormous amount, drawn on Hamburg by houses at Rio Janeiro, Bahie and Pernambuco, have been protested. The coffee, the sugar and other produce consigned to mercantile firms at Hamburg had become depreciated to the extent of 30 and 40, and even more, per cent. It is evident that the terrible shock experienced at Hamburg must have a most serious reaction in the cities of South America.

The railway traffic receipts, on lines which pass through the manufacturing districts, are falling off to a serious extent, and the dividends are in consequence likely to be reduced; but railway stock is, nevertheless, well maintained. The English funds exhibit very little fluctuation, and move up or down at a range which is always under one per cent. as the maximum fluctuation, and the daily change does not often exceed ⅛ or ¼ per cent., although a loan for the East India Company, to be guaranteed by the imperial Government, is daily becoming more probable.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—7½ A. M.

The indications of monetary improvement are so strong on all sides, and the progress of recovery has hitherto been so uninterrupted, that many persons are inclined to think the Bank will reduce the rate of interest to-morrow; but this is scarcely probable, though it is not unlikely that it will do so at an earlier period than was anticipated only a day or two ago. First-class bills can now be discounted ¾ per cent. below the Bank rate. The position of the Bank of France continues to be very favorable. At Hamburg the prostration continues.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

From Le Pays of Paris.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The angineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with JESSIE BROWN, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor JESSIE had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the plowing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her heed bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye haar it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin,' it's the slogan o' the Highlandere! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor JESSIE was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage! courage; hark to the slogan—to the MACGREGOR, the grandest of them a'. Here's help at last!" To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who hed flocked to the epot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suapense, of thia agonizing hope, and JESSIE who had aank on the ground, sprang to her feat, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—"Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the diatance, when the pibroch of the Highlenders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That ehrill, penetrating, ceaseless eound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish begpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threetening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones aeeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a acene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen," they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to teare, "Should auld acquaintance he forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. JESSIE was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk hy all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of "Auld leng syne."

The Last Letter from Lucknow.

Our readers will remember that since Lucknow was relieved hy General HAVELOCK, the Sepoy force, from 50,000 to 70,000 strong, had again surrounded the Residency, and, at later dates, were threatening the gallant HAVELOCK and his little army with destruction. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, at the head of 10,000 men, was, however, quickly advancing to the rescue.

The following, as the very latest communication received from any of the besieged in Lucknow, possesses peculiar interest. It is written by Lieut. MOORSOM, Deputy-Assistant Quarter master-General to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK'e force, and is dated Oct. 27, 1857. It was brought on a small scrap of paper hy a cossid from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and thence forwarded to its destinetion. It reads as follows:

LUCKNOW, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

MY DEAREST MOTHER: All right physically end mentally, brain, body, and limbs, to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town, blockaded with the garrison. Write to INGLIS', GUBBINS', and COUPER'S people, if possible, to say that they and theirs are ell well. We have grub abundant, ammunition, good quarters, plenty of fighting men, stout hearts, and our God on our side; on the other, our enemy numerous but cowardly, with a scercity of iron and lead for guns. Had we not many women and children, and sick and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment.

As it is, we can hold our own, and steadily make small advances until reinforcements arrive. I tried once before to ease your anxieties by writing, but the messenger was compelled to throw away his dispatches before falling into the hands of the enemy.

This goes through the beleaguering host; so you will, I hope, see the necessity for my writing no more fully. Mother mine! don't deem me "down among the dead men" until you hear it on the best authority: and with very deerest love to all, believe me, your truly affectionate son,

W. R. MOORSOM.

Delhi Since its Capture.

The following is an extract of a letter from Delhi, written Sept. 28:

No less than twelve carts full of muskets and other erms came in yesterday, a proof that many of our late antagonists are throwing away their arms in the hope of gaining their villeges unobserved. There can be no doubt, however, that few will hereafter escape, since their names and villages are all known. A detachment marched yesterday towards the Kootnb, and were lucky enough to capture several "Shahzadas." The prize agents are hard at work collecting property of every description, all to be sold for the benefit of the field force. Guards are placed at all the gates to prevent plunder from being taken out of the city, and the most stringent orders have been issued, prohibiting looting. The Punjaub soldiery don't quite like these measures; they are uneble to comprehend why a city once stormed shotld not be given up to the troops; but alas! for them, the orders are strict, and heaps of brass pots and pans, clothes and miscellaneous property are collected at almost every gete, attesting the vigilance of the guards. Severel netives, camp followers and others, who heve been caught plundering, have been flogged, and everything is done that can be done to put a stop to it. Colonel BURNE has been appointed Military Governor of the city, which is now almost clear of carrion. At first the dead lay in heaps, and the stench was dreadful. I am eorry to say there are still e great number of sick and wounded; the former do not, however, appear to have increased, since the troops have occupied the city.

Selimghur, the fort adjoining the palace, hes been selected as the hospital for the whole force. The prize agents are prowling about, realizing pretty well, and the general company doing a little "loot" on its own account. On the evening of the 21st, one of our irregular cavalry officers, going out with a party of his men towards the "Kootub," made prisoner the King some five or six coss from the city, and brought him in, no longer a worshiped monarch in state and grandeur, but a wretchedly, cowardly, idiotic poor devil, old, decrepid and frightened, in a shabby green palanquin, with Her Majesty in another beside him. He thought to enter the palace, where head-quarters are; but the General hunted him off at once, and he wes eventually stowed away in a pokey hole off the "Chsndny Choke," or Regent-street of Delhi, under a sergeant's guard, where I left him, I confess, itching to shoot the hoary scoundrel. Nex day three of the princes, the Shahzada gentlemen who, with their fowling pieces, and sitting on handsome chairs, "drew the first blood" from the crowds of our captured countrymen, women and children, on the 11th of May last, and following days, by firing in among them, and then leaving the Sepoys, butchers and other villains to complete the massacre, met their just punishment and the fate decreed for them—the Mussulmen are fond of predestination!—by a just and avenging Providence. These blood-dyed villains, no doubt, encouraged by the temporary escape of the King, expected the same leniency; but they were mistaken; for being taken by the same officer who captured the old murderer they attempted to put rather a light and bewildered face upon matters, as if quite innocent, and asked, "What, SAHIB, what's your order?" The order was to "strip," and it was ecarce complied with by the amazed and terrified wretches when they were shot dead, and their bodies being brought into the city in a common hackery, were thrown into the kennel near the Kotewal, for every one to look at and learn a lesson from that liked—a ghastly and very suggestive spectacle, as I can assure you. How long they remained there I neither know nor care; but I suppoae till, as in life, so in death, they had become a foul and disgusting nuisance, rotten and abominable. Our soldiers, now that the terrible excitement is over, are fest filling the hospitals, with fever ceses for the most pert, but we are using Meerut as a eanatarium, and must hold on here till we receive the orders of Government, for which the General has written, as to the fate of the place. We have almost all removed from the camp into the city; the hospital is in the college, or what remains unshettered of it by the shot and shell of both eides, ours till we took it, the enemy's after we got posaession—that of the 2d Fusiliers is in the church, and so on; but, in my opinion, the sooner we get out of this accursed place the better for the army, or as much of it as is now here. We know nothing of what is going down country; but hope that HAVELOCK and OUTRAM will be able, or have been able, to "go and do likewise," or something like likewise, for I don't think they will quite come up to us. We lost 1,137 men and 63 officers, killed and wounded, in the assault, and we had already above three thousend sick and wounded in camp the day we stormed Delhi, so you may imagine that we did great work with enfeebled means but with heroic officers and soldiers. I hope soon to receive Calcutta letters from friends by the old route. We have nothing to read except korane and other euch religious Mussulman books, and I don't know Arabic or Persian. Besides, we are all in rags, and sadly want some clothes, eepecially as the cold weather is coming, and the nights and morninge are already refreshing.

Miscellaneous Items.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S PLAN FOR ASSAULTING LUCKNOW.—It is understood that Sir COLIN will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the bank opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then recross, and perhaps enter the Residency without the loss of a man. Lncknow, once secured and fortified, will become his head-quarters, whence, inch hy inch, he may reconquer Onde. The plan is atrikingly able, bnt its success depends partially upon two contingencies. The first is the time for which the garrison can hold out. That appears to be settled by the letter quoted; but an accident, the explosion of a mine, or the loss of any of the powder in store, may upset all calculatione. Secondly, can Sir COLIN silence with the guns at his disposal the batteries the rebels will erect on their own side of the river? The Sepoys work their artillery well, end possess quantities inexplicable to men who forget there are four hundred fortresses in Oude, not one of which has been dismantled since the annexation. If we may judge at all from previous experience, the plan of the rebels will be to fire as long as they can, then evscuate the city, permit the relieving force to enter the Residency, and close in upon them again. No man, however, can venture to predict the movements of Asiatics. A panic would dissolve tbat great army in an hour.

THE CHANCE THAT NENA SAHIB HAS LOST.—A glancc at the map, and a slight knowledge of the positions and numbers of the English garrisons, will suffice to show what a grand game NENA SAHIB might have played had he been a man as bold and able as he is cruel and treacherous. Plecing himself at the head of these Gwalior mntineers, he might have moved through Bundelcund, ewelling his nnmbers by any quantity of marauding Bundelas, upon the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. These districts could not have been held against him, the small Madras column, abandoning Sangur, and Jnbbelpore, must have fallen back across the Nerbodda, the Nena with ever-increasing forces might have followed in pursnit, and, proclaiming, the restoration of the Peishwa's rule, might have entered the Deccan with 50,000 men at his heels, with no European regiment to oppose him nearer than at Hyderabad. Does this scheme read a wild one? HYDER ALI would not have thought so, nor any man who, having sinned against us so deeply as the Nena has done, possessed even an average amount of deiermination and ingenuity with which to back his hatred of the English name.

HOW GHOORKAS CAN WHIP SEPOYS.—Several engagements are reported during the week ending Nov. 9. The greatest occurred in Juanpore. Colonel WROUGHTON, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1,500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, cherge, hut opened a beavy fire upon the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their own number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minntes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghoorkaa are the men for whom Sir CHARLES NAPIER had so strong and, as it has proved, so well-grounded an admiration. Both they and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without an attempt at tactics.

THE PRESTIGE OF THE SEPOYS GONE.—The Calcntta correspondent of the London *Times* says: "We can never use the Sepeys against native levies again. Their *prestige* has disappeared forever, and a Sikh, an Arab, an Affghan, or a Ghoorka will now charge a Sepoy regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, on our tactics, and in our uniforms."

TREASURE LOST BY THE MUTINIES.—It would appear probable that the amount of actual treasure lost in the revolt has been greatly overrated. The treasure stolen in the Northwest was not more then a million and a quarter, and the revenne of Bengal Proper, Bombay, Madras, and half the Northwest Provinces is coming in as usual.

NENA SAHIB IN COMMAND OF THE OUDE REBELS.—It is generally understood that NENA SAHIB, self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command in chief in Onde, and some profess to see traces of ability and plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. That some idea of concentration prevails among them is obvious from the manner in which the detached bodies have quitted Bengal. It is certain, too, that they fight harder than they did.

PERSONNEL OF NENA SAHIB.—The *Mofussilite* gives us, from a "forthcoming *Government Gazette*," to be issued at Agra, we suppose, the following description of NENA SAHIB: "The NENA is 42 years of age. Hair black, complexion light wheat-colored, large eyes, and flat round face. He is understood now to wear a beard. Height about 5 feet 8 inches. He wears his hair very short, (or at least did so,) leaving only as much as a skull cap could cover. He is full in person and of powerful frame. He has not the Mahratta hooked nose with broad nostrils, but a straight, well-shaped one. He has a servent with a cut ear, who never leaves his side."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ALREADY ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA.—It appears from a tabular summary compiled for the Calcutta *Englishman*, that between March 19—a date at which the seriousness of the

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The last meeting of the present Board of Education was held on Wednesday night at their rooms in Grand-street, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking for a female evening school. Referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A communication was received from citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, asking for a primary school in the western portion of the Ward. Referred to the Committee on Public Schools.

A letter was received from David T. Valentine, Clerk to the Common Council, stating that an error had again been discovered in the list of school officers. In the Twentieth Ward Mr. William Menck was returned as one of the Trustees for the full term, while upon looking over the canvass it appeared that Mr. Hubbard G. Stone received *four* votes more than Mr. Menck, and is consequently elected. The error was purely a clerical one. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the National Education Office, Melbourne, Australia, dated Sept. 29, 1857, transmitting a packet containing two copies of the last report of the Commissioners of National Education for that Colony, and reqnasting imliar documents from the New-York Board.

Mr. N. J. WATERBURY, in connection with this subject, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The systematic exchange of reports and other documents between the Board of Education and other educational organizations, would result in gathering at the rooms of this Board a library of great utility, such as is constantly required for reference; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to invite such exchange, and to take the necessary measures for the preservation and arrangement of the documents, catalogues, &c., obtained thereby; and he is hereby requested to act in this matter until the next organization of the Board.

Adopted.

The following reports were read by the Clerk:

Of the Finance Committee, on bills of McKenzie & Cobie for picture frames in Seventh and Eleventh Wards. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, adverse to paying the bill of Lyman H. Adams for ice furnished schools in the Eleventh Ward. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, in favor of paying bill of John Heller for repairing clocks in Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Hazleton & Brothers for tuning piano-forte. Adopted.

In favor of purchasing a piano-forte for the female department for Ward School No. 47, in Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

In favor of paying bills for extra work in Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Adverse to the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, for $30,400 for alterations and repairs of Ward School No. 14, in said Ward. Adopted, after considerable and somewhat acrimonious debate.

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools was then presented to the Board. It shows that at the commencement of the present year there were on register in the Saturday Female Normal School, 733; admitted during the year, 184; total, 917. Graduated, resigned from the Schools, &c., 179; on register at the present date, 738.

The expenditure for the Schools during the year has been, for teachers and janitors, $9,150; books and stationery, $1,775; sundries, including the cost of the annual public presentation of diplomas, $879. Total, $11,804.

The report states that the general condition of these schools, attendance, order and discipline, are quite as good as at any previous period, while the industry and efficiency of the Principal and teachers, generally, is unabated and demands the public recognition.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD.

The Chair delivered to the Board an injunction granted in the Supreme Court by Judge DAVIES, on the application of HERMANN KORFF, restraining the Board from paying $31,000 for the purchase of lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75, on Oliver-street, for the purpose of erecting a school-house, on the ground that the lots in question were only worth $20,000, and that the sum of $2,200 had been paid "corruptly and fraudulently" to one or more of the Trustees of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, for procuring the contract to be made by the Board for the purchase of the said premises for the above extravagant sum.

A resolution was adopted ordering the appropriation of $200 for the employment of counsel to look after the interests of the Board, in the above matter.

The annual report of Mr. S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent, was presented to the Board, but on account of its length, the reading was dispensed with.

The average regular attendance upon the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, during the entire school season of eleven months, has been about 50,000. The whole amonat of money expended during the past year, was $1,100,410 82, being a fraction under $8 for each pupil.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, a vote of thanks was tendered by the Board to the Chairman, for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Mr. GREEN returned thanks in an eloqnent speech.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. WATERBURY made a feeling reply. Also to Mr. DAVENPORT, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools. A similar resolution was adopted, tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. A. GILBERT, the Clerk of the Board, for the ability and efficiency which he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties during the past year.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Interesting Cases in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, during the last year, there have been several interesting and important causes tried. Among the first the suit commonly known as *The Price Moore and Livingston Case*, excited some attention, and may serve as a warning to all persons to beware into whose hands they put their property, in order to keep it from their creditors. Mr. MOORE, in 1844, put a certain piece of property of considerable value out of his hands. He had received the property as a gift from his father, and some question had arisen as to his title. He therefore made it over to LIVINGSTON, bnt when he desired to have it conveyed back again, he found that Mr. LIVINGSTON had passed it to one and another, and the result was that for fifteen years he was vainly trying to obtain it. At last, after promising his attorney $10,000 if he would recover the property, he received a Special Term decision in his favor, but whether the case was taken up to the Court of Appeals and kept in the meshes of the law for another two years, we know not.

Hecker vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company* was a suit to have the dry docks on the East River removed, as their place was more required as wharfage than for the dry docks. It was claimed by the plaintiff that a ship would not be allowed to remain permanently at one dock to the exclusion of other vessels, and there was no reason why such a monopoly should be granted to the Balance Dock Co. Judge ROOSEVELT sustained this view, and ordered that the dock should be removed. The Company, however, appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter is not finally settled.

The suits in regard to the *New Police bill* against the Police Commissioners, &c., have occupied much of the time of the Courts. Indeed it is doubtful if there has ever beep a time whan so much of the attention of the Courts has been occupied in suits of a public nature as has been the case during the past year. The new charter and Police bill have given rise to a legion of suits, many of which have not yet the prospect of a termination. These suits are too well knewn, and too lengthy even to give a synopsis of them. The Street Commissioner's controversy alone would occupy much more space than it would be agreeable to read.

The establishment of the new *Quarantine at Seguine's Point* called forth a shower of injunctions. As has been remarked, the year 1857 will be noted as almost the epoch of injunctions. It is now getting to be the usual way of commencing every suit which can be twisted into a show of a cause for a restraining power, and there is danger that the writ will be so abused as to render it necessary to take the authority to grant it from the Courts.

Perhaps the most important case decided during the year, is the *Lemon Slave case*. A Mr. PETER LEMON, of Virginia, brought certain slaves to this City, intending to take them on to Texas. While they were here, they were brought before Judge PAINE, of the Superior Court, and discharged from the custody of their master on the ground that slaves could not be held in this State. The suit was transferred to the Supreme Court, and appealed to the General Term. Mr. LEMON claimed to hold them *in transita* from one Slave State to another, and contended that, by the comity of States, he was entitled so to do. The General Term, however, decided that the State was not bound to grant privileges to citizens of other States which she withheld from her own citizens. They, therefore, affirmed the decision of Judge PAINE. This decision is important, inasmuch as, if slaves can be held here *in transitu*, the question arises, *how long* they may be so held. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Business in the Superior Court.

The Superior Court this last year has suffered the loss of its Chief Justice. The bar has to mourn the departure of one of the ablest jurists in the State. Chief Justice OAKLEY died on the 12th of May last, and since that time, until within a few weeks, there has been no one to fill his place. After his death, the Justices desired the Governor not to appoint any one to his post, they agreeing to perform his duties, that the salary due him might go to his widow. After the election in November, it was ascertained that a Mr. FINN was elected in his place, but that gentleman has not been generally recognized by the Court as a brother Judge. He remained in Court during the month, but has done little or no business. The real point, as to whether he is a legally elected Judge or not, has never been raised; but he was suffered to sit on the Bench, while his orders the Clerk was directed not to enter.

In this Court during the last year, there have been several important and interesting cases heard. First in point of time, was that of *Bonner* vs. *E. W. Hudson* (the commercial editor of the *Herald*,) and others, in which snndry developments as to the origin of the "Missouri Lead Mining Company" were made; various interesting particulars in regard to the valuable assistance of the *Herald*, in puffing tha Company, were proven, and each of the defendants had a verdict recovered against them for the sum of $1,217 21. The suit was brought by the Superintendent of the Mine for services for his labors, and the defence was that there was no work for him to do; that he *didn't do it*, and the Company had discharged him. The Jury, however, thought differently.

The celebrated case of *Fowles* vs. *Bowen* was tried for the second time at the May term. This suit was brought by a clerk of the defendant, who had left his employ. Mr. BOWEN had told the new employer of FOWLES that he had great suspicions as to the honesty of the clerk, in consequence of which FOWLES was discharged. It was finally proved that FOWLES had been unjustly accused, and he thereupon brought a suit against Mr. BOWEN *for slander*. On the first trial he recovered a verdict for $6,000. This verdict was set aside for certain irregularities and a new trial was had, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at $1,500.

STATISTICS OF SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FOR THE YEAR 1857.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers. Motions heard during the year and orders made thereon.

Mitchell, J.	360	Davies, J.	770
Roosevelt, J.	454	Peabody, J.	662
Clark, J.	556	Birdseye, J.	99

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

Mitchell, J.	34	Davies, J.	35
Roosevelt, J.	9	Peabody, J.	39
Clarke, J.	31	Birdseye, J.	40

ATTACHMENTS, INJUNCTIONS AND ARREsTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.		Clarke, J.	
Attachments	99	Attachments	236
Injunctions	10	Injunctions	42
Arrests	15	Arrests	65
Roosevelt, J.		**Davies, J.**	
Attachments	336	Attachments	699
Injunctions	32	Injunctions	96
Arrests	44	Arrests	195
Peabody, J.		**Birdseye, J.**	
Attachments	510	Attachments	51
Injunctions	203	Injunctions	5
Arrests	89	Arrests	2

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Mitchell, J.	11	Davies, J.	13
Roosevelt, J.	14	Peabody, J.	14
Clerke, J.	12	Birdseye, J.	4

CASES SETTLED.

Mitchell, J.	14	Davies, J.	15
Roosevelt, J.	2	Peabody, J.	10
Clerke, J.	10	Birdseye, J.	5

DIVORCES GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.	2	Davies, J.	17
Roosevelt, J.	7	Peabody, J.	8
Clerke, J.	13	Birdseye, J.	3

Marine Court.

The number of summonses, warrants, attachments, and aliases issued from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1857, are 4,550.

Number of judgments rendered, 2,293.

The amount for which judgment has been obtained is $646,293—six hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Special Term, 161. Number of cases argued and decided, 89. Dismissed and discontinued, 43. On the calendar for December Term, 29.

MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 31.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jnry came into Court this morning with irdictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *James Ring*.—An indictment for wrongfully taking a letter from the Post-Office, and embezzling a draft for $25 contained in it.

The United States vs. *Walter L. Shultz and Peter Roff*.—An indictment for smuggling cigars.

The United States vs. *John Wetzler*.—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle.

The United States vs. *William H. Hudson*.—An indictment for an assault with a loaded cane upon one of the crew of the steamship *St. Louis*.

The United States vs. *Thomas Knox*.—An indictment against one of the crew of the ship *Webster* for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. *Patrick Denver and five others*. An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fosdick* for a like offence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Murray vs. *Henbrickson*.—The complaint states plaintiff to be indorsee and owner of a note for $400, made by defendant, and prays judgment for the $400 and interest. In November, 1854, judgment was entered for defendant for costs. Plaintiff, on affidavit that the note was transferred to him by an assignment made by Currie for the benefit of his creditors, moves to set aside the judgment and execution, on the ground that, being trustee of an express trust, he could not be charged personally with the costs of the action, except for mismanagement or bad faith in the action, to be determined by special order of the Court, and that no such order has been made. *Held*, That as the plaintiff sued in his own right, without alluding in the complaint to his representative character, § 316 of the Code does not apply. To be entitled to the immunities provided by that section he must come before the Court in a character which it protects, and seek to recover in that character. Motion denied with $7 costs. (9 Wind., 486.)

The East River Bonk vs. *Cutting and Caldwell*.—The defendants are sued as maker and indorser of a note; Cutting, the maker, was served with the summons in July last, and judgment entered against him, on failure to answer. On the 16th of October the operations of the plaintiff were suspended by the appointment of David Banks as a Receiver; Caldwell was served with the summons on the 12th of November. It is now moved that the Receiver be made plaintiff in the action, by substitution, which the defendant opposes. *Held*—That there has been no transfer of interest pending the action. By taking judgment against Cutting, the action was severed, and, as to Cutting, determined by the judgment. There was then no action pending as against Caldwell. It could only be commenced by the service of the summons upon him. Before it was so commenced the cause of action was transferred to the Receiver. The motion cannot be granted under section 121 of the Code. If the action could be brought in the name of the present plaintiff, by serving the summons on Caldwell, when service of it was made on him, a recovery could be had in the name of the present plaintiff. If it could not, then, granting the motion would be substituting, after issue joined, a person, as plaintiff, who had a right to sue, for one who had no right to sue. Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Bedell vs. *Sturta*.—The defendant moves to vacate an order of arrest, by virtue of which he is now held in custody. It was granted on the 10th of October, 1857. An amended answer to the complaint was put in on the 12th of December. The original summons is entitled in the Supreme Court. The copy served is not produced, and how that was entitled does not appear. The notice of motion does not point out this irregularity. *Held*—That as the cause of action is one which would authorize an execution against the body, in case of a recovery, the order would not be vacated merely because the cause of action was denied. The opposing affidavits sustain that on which the order was granted. The complaint would not be set aside after an answer put in, merely because the summons was irregular. If the order of arrest is not wholly void, it should not be set aside for such irregularity on a motion made after answer; if wholly void, the defendant does not need the interposition of the Court. Motion denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Chrershrough vs. *Campbell and Moody*.—The defendants move to vacate a judgment entered against them on the 28th of June, 1856, for $1,5?? 89, and interest. The excuse for the delay in move sooner is plausible, considering the unexplained delay of the plaintiff to collect the judgment. I think that the defendant should have an opportunity to defend, but only on terms which will not impair the plaintiff's security. The default may be so far opened as to allow the defendants to answer in ten days, and try the issues to be raised thereon, on giving $10 costs of opening this motion, and stipulating that the action be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court on two days' notice, if the parties do not agree. The judgment to stand as security, and as further security the Sheriff to be at liberty to collect it, if he can, unless the defendants within twenty days give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties who will justify in $2,500 each, to be approved by the Court, to pay such sum, as shall be determined in this action to be due to the plaintiff. These conditions being complied with, a stay of proceedings to be granted; if not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

O'Brien vs. *Peter Morris and others*.—Defendant moves to set aside an Inquest. His affidavits show that it was taken by the neglect of his attorney, and that such attorney is insolvent. Under such circumstances, he should be heard on the merits. The [illegible] as to allow a trial of [illegible] days, of costs of the [illegible] and $7 costs [illegible] stipulating that the [illegible] be appealed by the [illegible] the parties do not [illegible] may be perfected and transcripts filed as security for such sum as plaintiff may recover. If these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

George H. Williams *vs.* James H. Carrington. Henry S. Hewitt *vs.* Charles S. Bryce. Marion McCormle *vs.* Moses Wheelock. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. C. Rice. Joseph E. Isaac *vs.* Walter Gorham. Mark Isaacs *vs.* The Beth. H. Society. Charles G. Stoppani *vs.* Charles B. Richards. Patrick Fegan *vs.* Jacob Weeks, Jr. Thomas Hope *vs.* Sarah R. McCarty. Ann S. Witzel, et al., *vs.* Peter Schultz. Williams, President of the Bull's Head Bank, *vs.* Jacob D. Mills. Daniel D. Remsen *vs.* Zebina Caswell. Wm. H. Cooke *vs.* Frederick M. Kelly. Richard Williamson *vs.* John T. Mills. The orders and judgments appealed from in the above cases are affirmed.

Wm. G. Brower *vs.* John Kelly. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. Banta. Judgments in the above cases are reversed.

Frederick Bries vs. *Louis Mitchell*.—Judgment reversed on conditions.

Lewis O. Wilson vs. *The Mayor*, &c.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Charles H. O'Hara vs. *Thomas H. Simonson*—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant, O'Hara, with costs.

Eliphalet Lyon vs. *Martin L. Bryant*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Augustine Mervin vs. *John R. Forrington*—New trial ordered on payment of costs.

The Academy of Music vs. *James H. Hackett*—Re-argument ordered.

John W. Greaton vs. *George C. Smith*—Re-argument ordered.

Henry E. Sloat vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad*—Re-argument ordered.

The Rushmore Complaint.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The People vs. *Shepherd T. Lippincott and Erastus B. Roberts*.—The offence alleged against the defendants was the unauthorized issue of stock by them, as officers of a Coal Company. Some time ago the complainant, a Mr. Rushmore, and his counsel, it will be remembered, were unsuccessful in a motion, before Judge RUSSELL, for the appointment of a Special District-Attorney to conduct the prosecution, on which occasion the Court administered to them a rebuke. The District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, by leave of the Court, now enters a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, being satisfied that the defendants were not guilty of the alleged offence, and that the prosecution was set on foot for tha purpose of pecuniary gain.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 31.

Before Justices Welsh and Connolly.

The Calendar was not unusually large—36 prison cases, two suspended cases, and 14 bail cases—52 altogether.

Charles Stebbins was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by David Hareley, of No. 2 Catherine-lane, and alleged to have been committed Dec. 28, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, in a negro dance-house. Both the parties were colored. *Counsel*—Wasn't the quarrel about dancing with a colored lady? *Witness*—No, Sir; it was without provocation; he came up and struck me, and I hadn't said a word to him. *Counsel*—I want to show that he's a sort of *Othello*, may tt please your Honor. *Judge Welsh*—Rather an illegitimate drama, I guess; the offence was fully proved. *Counsel*—Don't suppose you can do better with the fellow than to send him to sea. *Judge Welsh*—Send him to see the island. (To Judge CONNOLLY)—What shall we do—fine him? *Counsel*—Oh, yes, give him a small fine. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, so that you'll get your counsel-fee. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty, and fine him $10.

John Donnelly had been arrested by Officer Olden, of the Second Precinct Police, and a complaint entered against him by Samuel McGregor, in which he was charged with stealing a trunk worth $4. The witness did not appear when his name was called, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Donahue and James McAvoy were jointly charged with stealing four pounds of suet, worth $2 60, from Samuel B. Tothen, of No. 89 Washington Market. Donahue was out on bail and did not appear to answer; McAvoy alone was arraigned. The complainant said the suet was taken from a slaughter-house in Bank-street; a great many pounds of the same article had been taken before; a watch was set and the prisoner was caught in the act, Dec. 29. *Judge Connolly*—Does he work for you? *Witness*—No; he has been hanging around there for some time. He said he was hungry. *Judge Connolly*—Well, it may be so.—The mother of the culprit stood weeping at the bar beside him. *Judge Connolly*—Is this your son, Madam? *Mother*—Yes, sir. *Judge Connolly*—How is it that you let him go about the streets this way, hungry? This complainant says he said he was hungry. *Mother*—Oh, no, sir. He was led on by others, sir. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Go home, and don't steal again. It's better to go hungry than to steal.—The boy, who really had a cadaverous, half-starved look, left the Court room with his mother.

John Corney was proved guilty of stealing two pair of buckskin mits worth $1 50, that belonged to Edward Gleison, Dec. 26. Officer Bryan, of the First Ward Police, effected his arrest. *Judge Welsh*—How long? *Judge Connolly*—Three months will be enough. Three months. *Judge Welsh*—Guilty; Penitentiary for three months.

Charles McCabe, accused of stealing a pair of shoes from Joseph Goodsall, was discharged because the complainant did not appear against him. "Go on," said Judge WELSH, "and never do it again." The prisoner went immediately.

Peter Dye and Mott Tracy stole a basket of mackerel worth $5 from Barnabas Meenan, No. 140 West-street, Dec. 29. Officer John D. Gilmore of the Third Precinct Police arrested him. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months, and the officers took him into prison.

Moses Cohen, it was proved, stole two trunks containing clothing, all worth $1, from Eva Hastings, No. 2 Greenwich-street, Dec. 28. Officer Conant, of the First Precinct Police, arrested him. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Feneney, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a ham (Dec. 28) from Henry Dorscher, No. 592 Grand-street.

William Smith was brought to the bar charged with a petit larceny. Oliver B. Clark, of No. 64 Whitehall-street, was the complainant. On the night of the occurrence (Dec. 25) he was at the Eastern Hotel, No. 36 Howard-street. Officer Wark, of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified that, about 2 A. M., the complainant came to him in the street and told him his coat had been stolen. The prisoner passed at the moment. The outside coat which he had on was not the complainant's, but the officer thought he was a thief and arrested him. At the Station-House it was discovered that he had on Clark's coat under his own. *Judge Welsh*—Will give it to him, full strength, I guess. Judge CONNOLLY smiled. *Counsel*—Your Honor ought to wear a sorrowful face instead of a joyful countenance at sending a man to prison. *Judge Connolly*—I am very sorry to see a young man, with such an open countenance, engaged in thieving. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Dalley had committed an assault and battery upon his wife Catherine. *Judge Welsh*—Do you want to have him sent to the Penitentiary? Now answer. You can't take it back you know. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, she does. *Witness*—Yes, Sir.—He was sent up for six months.

Mary McGann was brought to the bar, and Mary Gately took the stand. Both parties resided at No. 535 First-avenue. Officer Kniffen was called in (Dec. 26) to arrest the prisoner, on a charge of assault and battery. She had hit the complainant just over the eye with an axe. *Judge Connolly*—Were you drinking anything that day, either of you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—A glass of beer, or anything of that sort? *Witness*—No, Sir; I never drink except it is with a neighoor, or the likes to that. For the defense mitigating circumstances were proved. *Judge Welsh*—We find you guilty, but, under the circumstances of the case, we suspend sentence.

Mary Willoughby was accused by Eliza Schmidt, of No. 20 Howard-street, with stealing (Dec. 8) $12 worth of furniture, a bureau, bedstead, looking-glass, and four yards of carpet. The complainant was loquacious and tenacious of her rights. *Counsel*—I don't want to cast any slur on this lady, but I will state to your Honors that this lady has been an actress, and perhaps she knows pretty well how to act here. *Witness* (indignantly)—No, Sir, I am not acting here; I am not. *Judge Welsh*—I don't see the necessity of the counsel's casting such reflections as that. *Witness*—No, Sir; I am very much offended—very much offended, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—I think you have a right to be.—The complainant alleged that the prisoner went to board with her, taking furnished apartments; and one night, while she (complainant) was away, carried off the furniture. The defendant claimed that she had purchased the furniture from the complainant. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

James Haningfeld, accused by Patrick Corbett of stealing from him (Dec. 31) a pair of boots, worth $1 75, was discharged in the absence of the complainant.

John Carrigan, charged with an assault and battery upon William Wellington on election day, (Dec. 1,) was brought to the bar. The witnesses in this case were examined on Tuesday, but the Judges could not agree. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—I think this man is not guilty. I'd rather reserve my opinion and give it in writing. There seems to be a lot of politicians interested about this matter. *Judge Welsh*—The Court disagrees. *Judge Connolly*—Well, if the Court can't agree, there's nothing further to be done. What do you say? *Judge Welsh*—I'm ready to decide it now, and have always been. We disagree as to whether he's guilty, and not concerning the sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Well, I'd rather it should lay over. It was adjourned to Tuesday.

John McLaughlin was charged with a misdemeanor in printing and posting on the wall of his printing office a placard alleged to be libellous. It read thus: "Candidates to be run at William Ashman the stoker,

Price $300 or less." The case was adjourned to Saturday.

James McManus stole a lot of eggs, value $15, from Alfred Haight, No. 58 Fourth-avenue, Dec. 28. Officer William Wilson, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested him. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Richard Bolton was sent to the same institution for six months, for stealing from Thomas de Betancourt, Clinton-place Hotel, Dec. 25, a trunk and some books valued at $8.

John Reardon, for stealing $11 worth of gold and silver coin (Dec. 24) from Donald Reardon, No. 317 Third-avenue, was sent up for 2 months.

Edward Armstrong stole a canvas deck cover, value $5, from Oliver Doxey, of the sloop *Splendid*, lying at the foot of Oliver-street, East River, Dec. 29. Officers Peeny and Higgins, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested them. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Martha Maloney stole a mink fur victorine, worth $10, from William Allen, No. 391 Canal-street, Dec. 28. Officer Stilwell, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

DEC. 29.—*Judgment affirmed with costs.*—White, receiver, vs. Haight; Otis, executor, vs. Wright and another; Stratton vs. Kelsey; Wall vs. Kellogg and another, executors, &c.; Polar vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; Reynolds vs. Reynolds, executor, &c.; Bidwell vs. Astor Mutual Insurance Co.; Baldwin vs. Brown; Walter vs. Bennett; Decker vs. Judson; McKyring vs. Bull; Wheeler vs. Newbold; Groesbeck vs. Berdell; Spencer vs. Miller; Turner vs. Haight; Dailey vs. Durant; Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York, vs. Board of Supervisors of New-York, People, ex rel.; Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Board of Supervisors of New-York; Allen vs. Smith; Lampman vs. Cochran; Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Co. vs. Masson; Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Jenkins; Keezeler vs. Thompson; Williams vs. Glenny; Magie vs. Baker; Myers vs. Baker; Ford vs. Harrington; Terry vs. Chandler; Rankin vs. Elliott; Rankin vs. Hopkins; Wescott vs. Smith; Commercial Bank of Buffalo vs. Warren; Chester vs. Kingston Bank; Lawrence vs. Bocrum; and Jackson vs. Babcock.

Judgment affirmed—People vs. Haskins.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the estate—Tucker vs. Bishop.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the fund in the hands of the Receiver—Tracy vs. Talmadge.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Stephens vs. Vroman; Dows vs. Perrin; Collumb vs. Caldwell; Bagley vs. Peddie; Davis vs. Gordon; Baker vs. Jones; Burr vs. Broadway Insurance Company; Kenyon vs. York; Lewis vs. Chapman; Munro vs. Blain; Hoyt vs. Martouse; Smith vs. Case; Giddings vs. Seward and Wife.

Judgment modified by deducting $146, compound interest, and, as modified, affirmed with costs.—Manners vs. Law.

Order of June, 1855, affirmed, and the appeal as to the other orders dismissed with costs.—Slauson vs. Corning.

Appeal dismissed without costs.—Noble vs. Slocum, and Same vs. Same.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Jones vs. Derby.

Judgment of Supreme Court and Surrogate reversed, and the account to be restated, costs to abide event.—Hillman vs. Stevens.

Reargument ordered.—People ex rel. Burrows vs. Supervisors of Orange County; Phillips vs. Prosser; Thomas vs. Downer; Baxter vs. Ryers; Bennett vs. City of Buffalo; Cassady vs. Williams; Yale vs. Decker; Gayner vs. James.

Reargument ordered with leave to parties to bring on the argument of January Term by mutual consent.—Leavitt, Receiver vs. Graham.

Commodore Paulding's Second Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Dec. 18, 1857.

SIR: I have ordered Capt. ENGLE to proceed to Washington, and place in your hands the dispatches I have intrusted to his care. Any information that I may have omitted can be communicated by him.

I have the honor to recommend Capt. ENGLE to your high consideration as an officer who has no superior in the Navy for skill and intelligence in the command of his ship.

The admirable discipline of the crew of the *Wabash* is creditable to him and to the Navy.

The marines and seamen were landed at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, while the ship, in a heavy sea-way, was rolling her scuppers to the water.

The work of getting out the boats and arming was attended with great labor and almost insuperable difficulty, yet everything was done in so seamanlike and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, without loss or accident.

Lieutenant SINCLAIR, to whom Captain ENGLE and myself are much indebted for his untiring zeal and industry, superintended the general duty of the ship, and when the marines and seamen were embarked in the *Fulton*, took command and direction of the howitzer barges, and displayed them in their position in the harbor on the left of WALKER'S camp.

The marines of the squadron, commanded by Lieutenants LEWIS and PAYNE, and three divisions of seamen from the *Wabash*, with small arms, and commanded by Lieutenants FAIRFAX, BEAUMONT, and PAULDING, landed and displayed in order of battle on the right and rear, all exhibiting the skill and tactics of practical troops; amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty.

When these arrangements had been made, and the broadside of the *Saratoga* sprung to bear on the front, there was no chance of successful resistance.

Captain ENGLE proceeded to the camp, and in person presented my letter to General WALKER, demanding the surrender of his arms and his embarkation with his followers, and saw the flag hauled down.

To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men I am indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained.

No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

Lieutenant Commanding ALMY, of the *Fulton*, performed his part of the service exceedingly well, as I am assured he will do at all times and under all circumstances.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.—We are informed by the clerk of the Board of Education, that arrangements have been made by which the teachers in the Ward Schools will be paid to-day; the drafts will be ready for the principals entitled to receive the same this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is recommended that they attend at the usual places of payment, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of paying the teachers upon their respective pay-rolls.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday 5,360 barrels flour, 190 bags Wheat, 720 bags Oats, and 271 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal, pending the introduction of the New Year's branding.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, and we have to report sales of 150 mats Java at 16c.; 1,650 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10¾c.; and last evening 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. We are indebted to Messrs. HALLET, DAW & YOUNGS, for the annexed statement of stock of Coffee, in first hands, Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.
Rio, bags	73,574	99,176
Java, packages	14,845	6,130
Bahia, bags	6,000	13,495
Ceylon, bags	3,850	—
Maracaibo, bags	1,562	8,155
Laguayra, bags	1,240	—
Savanilla, bags	178	341
Jamaica, bags	100	—
Total packages	102,049	127,397

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Java, ℔ lb	13½c.@14¾c.	16c. @16½c.
Rio, ℔ lb	9c. @11½c.	8¾c.@10¾c.
Maracaibo	11¼c.@12½c.	10¾c.@12¾c.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are unsettled. Small sales have been reported, including Middling at 9¼c.@9½c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Middling Upland	12c.	9½c.@9¾c.
Middling Gulf	13¼c.@13½c.	9¾c.@9¾c.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade continues very quiet. The *Independent* remarks that this is the usual period for taking stock and preparing for annual settlements. The domestic commission houses are thus engaged. Prices are without change, but are mostly nominal in the absence of large transactions. The makers of woolen clothing are buying moderately for the Spring trade. Many cotton mills have resumed work, and we are glad to see there will be a good supply of Spring goods in market at the usual period. The importers, and commission houses generally, have decided, in granting future credits, to adhere strictly to eight months from date of invoice. A few parties only have determined to reduce the time to six months. The jobbers, without a single exception as far as we can learn, have fixed the limit at six months, and will require bank notes, payable with the "current rate of exchange on New-York." Though there are no stocks of consequence in the hands of importers, there are considerable in second hands, the goods having been bought low at auction for resale. The importations for the Spring trade will be very light, and there is some expectation that prices of all staple goods will improve.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at former prices. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 45@4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@4 15
Extra Genesee	5 00@7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@7 25

Canadian is quiet yet steady. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4,2½@$4 ℔ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 650 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 20@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

Prices of Flour and Meal in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Superfine State flour, ℔ bbl.	$5 05@$5 25	$4 20@$4 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ To-day being NEW-YEAR'S DAY no paper will be issued from the office of the TIMES this afternoon or to-morrow morning. We shall publish an Evening Edition on Saturday, as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult, with three days' later news from Europe, and now fully due at Halifax, had not been heard from at a late hour last night. A heavy westerly gale was blowing off the coast, and the weather was otherwise unfavorable.

We receive intelligence from Washington that the Administration is disposed to modify its tone somewhat relative to the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men. Instead of returning immediately, Captain ENGLE is permitted to delay his return until the 20th of January, and the Commodore will probably convey Minister LAMAR to Central America and then come home in his own ship. It is understood that the President privately approves of the arrest of WALKER, and that the Commodore will not be sacrificed, although he cannot be theoretically sustained.

The New-Orleans Walker indignation meeting came off last night, and was very large and enthusiastic. JOHN TABOR, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, who arrived there yesterday, on board the *Philadelphia*, from Havana, presided over the meeting, and made a speech detailing the particulars of WALKER'S arrest, which created the greatest excitement. A series of resolutions denouncing the arrest was passed.

The steamship *Isabel*, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana and Key West on the 28th ult., brought a report from the latter place that a bark passed that point on Christmas day with six hundred men on board, who were proceeding to Gen. WALKER'S aid.

Details of the important Mexican news telegraphed from New-Orleans have reached us, and our readers will now be able to form a correct idea of the condition of affairs in that often-revolutionized country. On Thursday morning, the 17th of December, the new Constitution was overturned, the Federal Councils were broken up and dispersed, and COMONFORT was declared absolute Dictator. The event was sudden and unexpected, and the movements attending it, which seem to have been planned by COMONFORT himself, were cool and daring in the extreme. Indeed, so unexpected was the whole affair, and with so much celerity were all the plans carried into execution, that the opposition seem to have been completely paralyzed, and made no effort whatever to stop the course of events. The movement extended to the principal cities, including Vera Cruz and Puebla, and was equally successful everywhere. The new order of things, at last accounts, two days after the revolution, seems to have been everywhere favorably received, and was hailed by the people with demonstrations of satisfaction. Mr. LETCHER, the British Minister at the Capital, on the night of the 16th, as he was proceeding to his residence in Tacubaya, was attacked by a band of robbers, and came very near losing his life by a pistol shot.

Both Boards of the Common Council for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday. There was a large lobby attendance at each, and considerable excitement. The Aldermen were in session from 1 o'clock until 3 P. M., during which time all the business before them was either decided upon or laid over. The matters of greatest importance, and those that elicited most debate, were the following: The proposition to purchase the remainder of Ward's Island, not now owned by the City. There was a strong opposition to the report in favor of the purchase, principally on the ground that the owner had not named a price, but left the value to be decided by referees. However, after a long debate, the report was adopted. The proposition to extend Albany-street came up for concurrence, and, after a long debate, a motion to concur prevailed. The tax levy was taken up, and after a few additions, was passed and sent to the Councilmen for concurrence. The reports on the location of a new City Hall were considered at great length, and finally neither was adopted. So that matter goes over to the next Board. The list of Commissioners of Deeds, sent in by the Board of Councilmen, was laid on the table, on the ground that the Councilmen had not acted in good faith. In conclusion, the usual votes of thanks were passed to the President, Clerks, &c., and then the Board adjourned *sine die*. They then met with the Mayor in convention, and appointed EDWARD BOUTON, a Police Court Clerk in place of JAMES STEERS; and JAMES KAGLER, to fill a vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen sat from 1 o'clock P. M. until nearly 9, with a recess of about an hour. Some explanations were made by the President as to the proceedings of the previous evening, and the members who had been placed under arrest expressed themselves very strongly as to the illegality of the proceedings. A long debate arose upon the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the proposed site for the Post-Office. Ultimately the Board refused to concur—so we are to have no Post-Office in the Park for the present. The question of taking down the Crystal Palace was laid over, and so lost. The payment of Mayor Woon's expenses in litigating the Police question was laid over, the attempt being frequently made during the evening to resuscitate and carry the resolution. To the surprise of citizens' the Mayor is thus left to keep his promise and pay his own expenses. The question of removal of steamboat landings was indefinitely postponed, five members objecting to its consideration; so this vexed matter must start anew in the next Board, or the efforts to remove the steamboat landings up town be abandoned. The reorganization of the Finance Department was again called up, and concurrence with the Board of Aldermen was agreed to after a long debate, by 33 votes against 9. The appointment of Commissioners of Deeds was laid over. The Tax Levy, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was brought up. Its consideration was objected to by five members and postponed—hosts of office-holders thus losing their anticipated increase of salary. Much effort was made to have the Board meet again either on Monday, Saturday or New-Year's Day, to pass the Mayor's expense bill and tax levy. Councilman BRADY said his oath of office extended only to midnight on that day, and that if in obedience to the call of the Chair, he were to attend on a future day he of course should expect to be repulsed by the new Board; and in consideration of the fact that the Aldermen had already adjourned *sine die*, the effort was abandoned. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and then, amid much confusion, the Board of Councilmen for 1857 terminated its official existence.

There was an immense rush yesterday at the Tax Receiver's Office, of parties anxious to pay their taxes, and avoid the extra ten per cent. which is to be added to bills remaining unpaid after the close of the year 1857. The amount of taxes already paid in is a trifle over $7,000,000.

Dr. PETER WILSON, nephew of the renowned "Red Jacket," and chief of the Cattaraugus tribe of Indians, was set upon Wednesday night by a gang of rowdies, as he was going through Church-street, and robbed of his money. He nabbed one of the rascals, and after giving him a good drubbing, handed him over to a Policeman. The other parties escaped.

Five persons were arrested Wednesday night in Brooklyn, supposed to be the parties who got up the recent counterfit fives on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. Among the arrested parties was HONORA SHEPPARD, the well-known female counterfeiter, who has twice been sentenced to State Prison for counterfeiting. One of the men who was arrested made his escape, and it is suspected the Police officers winked at it. The others were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, but for want of evidence against them they were all discharged except the woman, who remains locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The total number of arrests made by the Police during the past month, as reported at the Police Head-quarters, were 4,225. Of this number 2,759 were natives of Ireland; 787 natives of the United States; 368 natives of Germany, and 185 natives of England. The number of lodgers at the different Station-houses of the City the last month was 13,627; an increase of nearly thirty-three and a third per cent. over the number lodged through December, 1856.

During the year past two boys had more than "one daily injunction." The six Judges of the Supreme Court of this district have issued 388 injunctions since Jan. 1, 1857; they have granted 68 writs of *habeas corpus*, "settled" 56 cases, and granted 50 divorces.

JAMES BROWN, who was charged with the murder of PATRICK DWYER, on July 3, 1857, was arrested yesterday at Pier No. 5 North River. The arrest was made as BROWN was coming off the ship *St. Nicholas*, which had just arrived from Havana, where he embarked as a passenger to New-York. Before he had time to set his foot on shore he was captured by the officers of the Fourth Precinct, and conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house. He acknowledged that he had committed the deed, and was accordingly held to await examination.

The "Committee of Merchants of New-York," who procured the magnificent service of plate for Hon. WM. L. MARCY, have given to the widow of the late Secretary an order on Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. for the delivery of the same.

The General Markets, yesterday, closed with increased animation for Western Canal Flour and new Corn, and the latter advanced in price. Wheat was dull and nominal. The receipts of Breadstuffs were quite limited, but the available supplies of the leading kinds were quite large for the season. The stock of Flour was variously estimated at from 600,000 to 875,000 barrels, but the average of all estimates was over 700,000 barrels. Provisions were inactive, yet most descriptions ruled firm, and Beef Hams advanced. Coffee was more sought after, at steady rates. Sugars were in fair request, at full prices. Cotton was sparingly dealt in, yet holders evinced rather more confidence. In other branches of trade the movements were not remarkably important. In our regular market report will be found full particulars of sales, stock statements, and a comparison of the prices for the leading articles, Dec. 31, this year and last.

The New City Government.

By the reformed Charter our new City Government commences its existence on the first Monday of January, at noon, and not on the first day of the year as appears to be generally supposed. We get rid of the old Common Council, however, to-day, and we shall enjoy a brief interregnum without any organized Government at all. The Mayor holds over until Monday, when the term of his official existence comes to an end. The new City Government, whatever it may accomplish, will be constituted on a better principle, and be more truly republican in its character than any the City has ever before had. Whatever the personal merits of its members may be, they have a fairer opportunity of giving us a good government, and they more truly represent the people, than any of their predecessors. Under the old Charter the method of choosing one Alderman from each Ward was very little better than the old rotten borough system which prevailed in England before the Reformed Parliament. The down-town Wards, with hardly any population at all, enjoyed equal political privileges with the great Wards up town, which had ten times their population and wealth. But under the new Charter this inequality of representation no longer exists. The old wards have been abolished, and in their place seventeen districts have been created, each of which sends one Alderman to the Common Council, while the Board of Councilmen will be composed of six representatives from each senatorial district. The numerical force of the new City Government will, therefore, be considerably less than the old one; but it will still be plenty large enough for all the purposes of efficient legislation. Under the old Charter the Board of Councilmen was composed of too large a number of members, and we doubt not the beneficial effects of the change will at once be discovered. The greatest benefit which we shall doubtless reap from the new Charter will be occasioned by the power given to the Mayor of nominating the heads of Departments, with the exception of the Law and the Finance Departments. Under the old Charter neither the Mayor nor Common Council had any control over the heads of the most important parts of the City Government, and the consequences were an utter disregard of the wishes of the people and the interests of the City by these officers. They are now directly responsible to the Mayor and Common Council, and can be removed or suspended whenever a neglect of their duty, or incompetence to perform it, renders it desirable. They are responsible to the Mayor, and the Mayor is responsible for them to the people, so that hereafter no complaints will be made to the officials in charge of the various Departments of the City Government, but an appeal will be made directly to the Mayor, who must hear the censure of their ill conduct.

Politically speaking the complexion of the Common Council is decidedly Democratic, but the Mayor, though belonging to that party, was elected by the people irrespective of all political organizations, and will be under no party obligations of any kind. He will be the first Chief Magistrate of the City who has assumed the duties of his office under such favorable circumstances. He enters the City Hall wholly free from any kind of restrictions of a party nature, and may exercise his judgment in the selection of officers without any regard to the politics of the men he may choose. If they are not the right men for the places he puts them in, the fault will be his own, and he can readily rectify his mistakes. It would, perhaps, be expecting too much, to look for any great radical change in the administration of the affairs of the City Government at once; but we may reasonably anticipate a gradual change for the better, and a steady improvement which may not at once be apparent, but which our citizens will soon begin to be sensible of in the outward aspect of affairs, as well as in a decreasing taxation; in an air of greater decorum in the public offices, and a healthier moral tone among our municipal officials. We may certainly look for these changes with good reason, not only from the improved machinery of our Municipal Government which has been introduced by the new Charter, but from the character of our new Mayor. It will not be many days before we shall know what we have a right to expect from the new Common Council.

PASSED DIVIDENDS.—New-England capitalists must suffer severely this Winter from the suspension of dividends by nearly all the great manufacturing corporations in which so much money has been invested. Many a family will be deprived of their sole incomes by this financial passover of dividends. In Massachusetts but one of the manufacturing companies has declared a dividend for January. Such an event never occurred before, and it is one of the most striking exemplifications we have yet seen of the universality of the pressure. The amount of manufacturing dividends which have been passed is stated at $400,000, to which must be added the usual dividends of the Michigan Central Railroad, the stock of which is largely owned in Massachusetts, amounting to $600,000. The whole amount of dividends distributed in Boston last January was $2,700,104, while this year they amount to but $1,908,732.

The New Complications in the Central American Question.

If the complications of the Central American question multiply for the future as they have multiplied in the past, we may soon expect to have upon our hands a gordian knot which it will be impossible to unravel. It has been stated that the British Minister at Washington has formally protested against the Yrissarri Treaty. Whether this be so or not, we have ample reason to believe that the Treaty in question will be regarded as most objectionable by Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, and will be opposed on the ground that it is prejudicial to British interests.

The treaty lately negotiated and signed by Secretary CASS and Señor YRISSARRI, provides, in the first place, for the maintenance of two free ports, one at each end of the Transit line. Secondly, the United States guarantee the protection and neutrality of the transit. Thirdly, the transit is opened to all nations on equal terms; and Fourthly, the United States reserve the right of transporting mails, in their own vessels, when they find it convenient to do so. These, substantially, are the points in the treaty. Taken in conjunction with the fact that the present Administration is openly hostile to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, this new arrangement has, we understand, thrown fresh impediments in the way of settling the Central American differences that still exist between ourselves and Great Britain.

There is no reason to believe that England, contrary to her professions, entertains the covert design of extending her empire on the American Continent: but she has given unmistakable evidence that she will not abandon the main principle enunciated in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The object of that agreement, as understood by British Diplomatists, was to prevent either England or the United States from acquiring any possession which might give to one power or the other the control of an inter-oceanic route. This is the point—and we believe the only point—for which England now contends. She desires to prevent the United States from exercising an exclusive superintendence and protection over a transit route of the greatest commercial importance to the whole civilized world. If there is to be a Protectorate at all, she claims that it should be a joint Protectorate of the three great maritime powers—the United States, France and England—so that the neutrality of the transit might be forever secured. From this position, amid all the twistings and turnings of the Central American imbroglio, British statesmen have never swerved, and they will oppose, by all means in their power, any treaty or arrangement which involves the abrogation of a principle that they are so resolutely determined to maintain.

It is manifest, at a glance, that the Yrissarri treaty ignores this fundamental principle of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and virtually annuls its provisions. By the second clause of the former document, protection to the Isthmus route is guaranteed by the United States alone, and the British argument is that, under this excuse, our Government can hold military occupation of one of the most important geographical positions in the world. The London *Post*—a journal well known to reflect Lord PALMERSTON'S views—has recently discussed this very subject. It has not hesitated to declare its opposition to the Yrissarri Treaty, and to announce that the British Government will be satisfied with nothing short of a joint protectorate, and will insist that, as far as the transit is concerned, the three maritime powers be placed upon a footing of perfect equality. The *Post* looks upon the concession of two free ports as a provision "so obviously dictated by general considerations that the United States Government could not, with any decency, have abstained from inserting such a stipulation." It says that England and France have the deepest interest in securing the neutrality of every communication, whether railroad or canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and objects most pointedly to the Yrissari Treaty, "as an exhibition of interference by one Power which, being near at hand, could at any moment treat the guarantee of neutrality as so much waste paper, and make the communication exclusively American."

Such, substantially, are the objections which the British Government, through its representative at Washington, will make, if they are not already made, to the treaty lately negotiated by General CASS. Lord NAPIER will also urge that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention are still in force, and that they preclude either England or the United States from exercising exclusive control over any interoceanic route—a principle utterly ignored in the Yrissari treaty. It has been stated that Lord NAPIER, having failed to convert the Administration to his views, has dispatched a messenger to Nicaragua to induce the President of the Republic to withhold his ratification. This may or may not be a piece of idle gossip. But there are many significant indications that President MARTINEZ will *not* ratify the Convention which his Minister has negotiated. The document, in the first place, is devoted exclusively to the protection of American interests, and only guarantees to Nicaragua that which to Nicaragua rightfully belongs. An American surveillance will be humiliating to the pride of the Nicaraguan people, and the well known hatred of President MARTINEZ to this country, and his desire to make England and France parties to the protectorate, will all prompt him to reject a treaty which gives nothing to his own country but everything to the other contracting power.

There is one other circumstance to be noticed in connection with this Central American imbroglio. Our Government has not yet been officially informed of the nature of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S mission. That gentleman himself has made no communication to Secretary CASS on the subject. The prevailing idea is that he has received a general commission to facilitate in every manner possible, a settlement of the pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. We have reason to believe, however, that a prominent feature in Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S instructions was that, in all new arrangements, the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be preserved, and that no one power should be allowed exclusive control over the inter-oceanic routes. There are, moreover, strong indications that a Convention between the United States and Nicaragua, similar in its provisions to the one just concluded, was among the possibilities foreseen by the British Government, for Mr. BUCHANAN'S hostility to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and his determination to abrogate it was no secret, but a matter of notoriety.

The Nicaraguan *Gaceta* of the 14th November, announces the acceptance by the Nicaraguan Congress of the Yrissarri treaty. This statement needs of course to be substantiated, nor does it involve the final ratification of the treaty by President MARTINEZ. The intelligence of the capture of WALKER, on the 8th of December, may have essentially modified the final determination of the whole question in Nicaragua. And if the Yrissari treaty should be eventually returned to this country with a full Nicaraguan indorsement, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY will probably move at once in the matter to secure an analogous arrangement with England, and the interference of the French Minister to secure the transit rights of France, will follow as of course. The hasty action of our Government on this subject it will be seen, is likely to result in a new and very serious complication of a question originally simple enough, but elaborately betwisted by diplomatic ingenuity and mercantile chicanery, into a perfect miracle of entanglement.

Installation of Mayor Tiemann.

On Monday at noon the government of the City changes hands, the old officers step out and the new ones step in, with as little external ceremony as any private citizen displays in taking possession of a new house. The chief executive officer of the City took the precaution of saving his predecessor the trouble of swearing him in, as has usually been done, by having that ceremony performed a few days ago by Judge MITCHELL of the Supreme Court, so that he enters his high office without any attendant ceremonial of any kind, and becomes at once the Chief Magistrate of this great City. This is marvelously cheap, simple, and sternly Democratic, and contrasts most strikingly with the gorgeous ceremonies attending the installation of the civic potentates of the old world. A few weeks since the London papers were filled with accounts of the splendid show made on the occasion of the installation of the Lord Mayor of London into his dignity, giving glowing descriptions of the gaudy pageant as it wound its way from the official residence of his lordship to Guildhall, the Mayor riding in an emblazoned coach drawn by six cream-colored horses, accompanied by knights clad in steel armor, with their Esquires on horseback carrying banners, with bands of music, yeomen, livery men, beef-eaters, train-bearers, and Gog and Magog—the same display of civic grandeur and magnificence that has gladdened the eyes and hearts of the subjects of King Lud since the time of the great Whittington. But the essential part of a Lord Mayor's show is the great civic feast after the street pageant is ended. This year it appears to have been an occasion of unusual sumptuousness. In the good old days of the "Tea room," our City fathers used to indulge in a good deal of smoking, guzzling and gormandizing at the cost of the people. But their performances in the Tea-room were the abstinence of a hermit compared with the great Cockney festival at Guildhall, in the ancient crypt of which venerable building is the city kitchen. On the occasion of this great feast there were seven thousand plates used, and two hundred and fifty tureens of turtle soup devoured by the guests. And the people of London felt proud and happy in knowing that their civic monarch was dining sumptuously in the midst of grand company and maintaining the dignity of his position.

Mayor TIEMANN to-day will simply walk into the City Hall, and after shaking a few thousands of his fellow-citizens by the hand in the Governor's Room, all the ceremony of his installation will be at an end, and he can commence his duties as the Chief Magistrate of the City on Monday next, when his term of office commences, without further ceremony. He has work enough upon his hands, and it will be no very difficult task for him to make himself more acceptable to the people than his predecessor.

A NEW DISCOVERY—KANSAS ALREADY A STATE.—Several of the ultra fire-eating journals of the South have been for some weeks past hinting the theory that admission into the Union was not at all essential to the existence of a *State*. The Richmond *South*, which perhaps is the most authoritative organ of that party, thus applies the doctrine to the case of Kansas:

"Mr. DOUGLAS is, however, too late with his bill. There is no such place on the face of the globe as Kansas *Territory*. IT WAS AND IS NOT. When Congress passed the act authorizing the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a State Constitution, Congress acknowledged Kansas had arrived at maturity, and when the people of Kansas elected their Convention, Kansas instantly became a State, FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT, upon a footing of perfect equality with Georgia or Virginia; as perfectly independent as was North Carolina or Rhode Island before they gave in their adhesion to the Union as formed by the Constitution—as perfect and independent a State as Massachusetts was when Britain acknowledged her independence: England could by no act of hers revoke that concession.

The Coogress of the United States can by no act of theirs reduce the STATE of KANSAS to the condition of a Territory any more than they can reduce Georgia or Virginia to that condition. *Kansas is under no obligation, legal, constitutional or national, to apply for admission into the confederacy.* If she should apply, Congress 'may' admit or reject her. If Congress admits her, she comes in as equal. If Congress rejects her, she remains out an equal, as a FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT NATION."

The elaborate care with which this theory is presented in the Southern Disunion journals, indicates some specific *purpose*,—some direct and immediate *object*, which the public will be curious to learn. Suppose Congress should *reject* the application to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution;—do the Fire-eaters intend to make that act the occasion for declaring *their* independence, as well as that of Kansas? What will be the practical results and inferences from their fine-spun theory, in the case supposed?

Will not the *South* favor us with some explanations on this point? It has not hitherto been very courteous or obliging in regard to our application for information; but in this instance, perhaps it will not object to tell us what difference it makes to either North or South, whether its abstract theory of State existence is true or false.

The New-Year's Day.

Those who mean to moralize for themselves the closing of one chapter in the book of human life, and the opening of another, will have done so already in the watches of last night; for all others the vicarious moralizings of the Press would have but little charm, and would breed them less profit.

Yet no man who has a word to say to his fellow-men on this day can well forbear to recognize the simple but serious significance of the greetings which, for the next twelve hours, we shall be exchanging one with another. The wish for a "Happy New Year" will be lightly tossed from friend to friend to-day throughout the City, this country, and the civilized world. Nor only friends, but the merest acquaintances, and those whom no tie unites more close and tender than the relations of business, will all be echoing the time-honored salutation. It may seem a bitter mockery now to those who, looking back over twelve months, remember by what lips the words were uttered then that now are dumb in death, or colder yet beneath the seal of estrangement and of hate.

But it is not a mockery, after all, nor will any wise men sneer the kind old custom off in sadness or in scorn. There is a Future before us as well as a Past behind, and possibilities are left to us all for making good to those whom we love the happiness which we vainly asked for those whom we have lost; and at the worst we may well snatch those short twelve hours from the abyss of disappointment, doubt and self-deception which opens under every man whenever he stops to think too deeply of and for himself. Surely, it is something that in this great City, so given up, as all the world agrees to say it is, to selfishness, ambition, enterprise and ruthless individual strife for power, the genial practice of more quiet ages still obtains, and for one day at least the City smiles with friendly welcomes, and owns a social bond.

This special New-Year's Day brings with it too its own unusual opportunities and special tests for those who choose to profit by them. The financial disasters of the Autumn have left their mark pretty broadly on the relations of social life, and many men and women will doubtless learn to-day what friends were of their own true making, and what were made for them by house and land, by table and cellar, and many a New Year's visit, which was a matter of form in 1857, will be a matter of feeling in 1858.

While the children then rejoice, seeing the siren chances of life draw nearer, and the old are silent, knowing how little and how much those chances bring with them, let those upon whom the active weight of the world is laid on this New Year's Day, look up for a moment, each from his work, to bid his fellows hail, and brighten the brief respite of this annual holiday with a cheerful word, a thought of kindness, and a generous wish for friends and foes alike.

The Kansas Snarl.

One woe doth tread upon another's heel. Indications multiply that President BUCHANAN will be under the necessity of hunting up still another Governor for Kansas. We copied a paragraph from a Missouri letter in the St. Louis *Republican* yesterday, complaining bitterly of Gen. DENVER'S appointment, because it was perfectly well understood there that he approved of all Mr. STANTON'S acts, even the calling together of the Legislature, for which he was removed. Gov. DENVER'S inaugural address is a calm, sensible document, and does not sound in the least like the language of a Lecompton man. He expresses his regret that any portion of the people had resolved not to vote on the 21st, saying, very justly and pithily, that "the American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls,"—and adds this suggestive remark:

"American citizens can never preserve their rights by absnduning the elective franchise, and *punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery or fraud, would deprive them of it.* There is no question connected with our Government which ought not, and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; *for, if the majority will it the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.*"

This last intimation looks as if Gen. DENVER intended to treat the election of the 4th of January as legal, valid and conclusive.

But the telegraph furthermore informs us that Gen. DENVER has given up the Territorial arms to the militia just organized by the Legislature; and our Washington correspondent reports a remark made by him to the effect, that if the President expected him to act differently from WALKER and STANTON, he had been "*damnably fooled.*" The expression may not be elegant, but it certainly is expressive; and we are afraid that the President will begin to believe that it is at all events perfectly true. If Gen. DENVER is to be removed, why not send FERNANNO WOOD?

We are very sorry to hear of the outbreaks and collisions which are again disturbing the peace of Kansas. They are the legitimate result of the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to keep its pledged faith by submitting the Constitution to the people, and Mr. BUCHANAN has no right to be surprised by them, after the explicit and emphatic warnings of Gov. WALKER, Secretary STANTON and everybody else at all acquainted with the spirit and temper of the people of the Territory. The President's great mistake has been in considering himself and JEFFERSON DAVIS better judges of Kansas affairs than the men who had studied them by practical experience on the spot.

There is but just one way out of the entanglement in which the affairs of Kansas have become involved. The first thing necessary is to await the result of the election of the 4th of January,—at which the people will have an opportunity to vote for the Constitution *with* Slavery, for it *without* Slavery, and *against* it in either shape. *The result of that vote must be regarded as decisive.* If the Constitution is sustained, in either form, let the State be at once admitted under it. If not, then let Congress pass the enabling act of Senator DOUGLAS, and begin *de novo* in the organization of a State Government. This is the only mode in which justice can be done and peace restored to the Territory, and we are satisfied that the Administration will speedily find itself compelled to adopt it.

Walker and Koszta.

The opinion has been expressed that General CASS has been led into a disavowal of Commodore PAULDING'S action with reference to General WALKER and his associates by the fear that this violation of the Nicaraguan soil, would clash with the principle asserted by the government in KOSZTA'S case, touching the jurisdiction of a government over its own subjects on foreign territory. The cases are not parallel. Captain INGRAHAM did not rescue KOSZTA solely on the ground that his arrest was an insult to Turkish sovereignty, but on the ground that his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States entitled him to the protection of the American flag. If KOSZTA had not been a semi-naturalized citizen, INGRAHAM'S interference would have been ridiculous and unwarrantable, because Turkey alone would have had right to complain of the action of the Austrians. To make WALKER'S case a parallel one, a third actor is needed on the scene—WALKER should have taken formal preliminary steps to become a citizen of some third State—say of Great Britain—and thus entitle him, *prima facie* at least, to its protection. Then, had Commodore PAULDING attempted to arrest him in Nicaragua, and had the *Brunswick* rescued him, we should have had a case *nearly* in point. We say "nearly," because there exists between Austria and Turkey, as between Turkey and all other Christian Powers, treaties which place the subjects of Austria, domiciled or transient on Turkish territory, under the jurisdiction of her own Consuls, and completely exempt proceedings, whether civil or criminal, carried on by these gentlemen, from all interference on the part of the local authorities. KOSZTA was in reality just as much under Austrian jurisdiction, as far as regarded liability for all offences not political, at Smyrna as at Trieste, had he had no claim to American citizenship; and if he had been actually engaged, as WALKER was, in the commission of an act of piracy, the right of the Austrian officer to seize him would have been unquestionable. If American citizens were to make a descent upon Constantinople in violation of the neutrality laws, it would be the duty of the American consul, in default of the necessary aid from the local police, to have them seized by the marines of the nearest United States man-of-war, and sent home, and neither the Turks nor any one else could object to it.

WALKER'S arrest, consequently, violates no special rule of policy established by any diplomatic incidents in which this country has been the leading actor. Nicaragua is the only power that has any right to complain of it, and, as is well known, she is not likely to do so. We have a right to seize our criminals in Paris, if the French Emperor has no objection. If WALKER has claims upon the aid of any third power, let him mention them, and as soon as that power comes forward and asks for reparation, our Government will be found to do for him what Captain INGRAHAM asked to have done for KOSZTA—take him to the place from whence he came, and establish him in *statu quo ante bellum*. But as long as neither the Government of Nicaragua, nor that of any other State complains, WALKER is as legal a prisoner as if he had been captured in Mobile Bay, and should be dealt with accordingly.

BLOOD AND THUNDER.—A Washington correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* sends the following precious piece of intelligence concerning the horrid designs of the Pro-Slavery Senators upon Mr. DOUGLAS:

"A conspiracy is formed to crush him;—nay, more *to drive or drag him into a personal conflict—a duel or a hand-to-hand fight.* The purpose is to attack him *ferociously* on the floor of the Senate—to taunt him with inconsistencies—to badger him with sarcasms about his "honor," (of which he spoke the other day,)—to bully him as slaveholders alone can bully—to cow him *or to kill him.* The object of this is to prevent the insurrection from spreading—to frighten such men as PUGH, STUART and ALLEN, into subjection."

It is barely possible some ultra partisan may be silly enough to believe such stories as this, but we doubt it. The fools are not all dead, either North or South—but there are not enough of them left in either section to give respectability to such stories as these.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Directors of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company shows that our Government is disposed to continue its aid to that great enterprise:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 23d inst. has been received.

I have to inform you, in reply, that, by direction of the President of the United States, the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed for the purpose of assisting in laying the telegraphic cable next Summer.

The Department will, agreeably to your request, give Chief-Engineer EVERETT leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraph Company may avail itself of his services in connection with this work.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] ISAAC TOUCEY.

The British Government has decided to detail the *Agamemnon* on the same service. The attempt to lay the cable will probably be renewed early in the Summer.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.—The following is a copy of a receipt given by the City Chamberlain to the Comptroller on Wednesday last. It tells its own story, and is worth preservation as a memento of the year that is now among the things that were. If all the illegal transactions of the City's servants during the past year were to be atoned for in this manner, the City Chamberlain would be busily employed in writing receipts:

"Received from A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, eleven hundred and seventy-six dollars, and ten cents, being the amount illegally received and now refunded by CHARLES TURNER, for salary as Deputy Street Commissioner, sworn to as due him. Refunded on the requisition of the Corporation Counsel. (Signed) A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain.

By H. L. O."

PLAIN TALK.—The Richmond *South* thus expresses its opinion of the sincerity and honesty of those Northern men who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the South:

"So Mr. DOUGLAS has showed his cloven foot to the South at last, I never believed he was wholefooted. All that he has ever done has been to cajole the South to choose between evils, to take the best she can get, to sugar over nauseous pills and bribe the Southern members to coax the South to swallow them. I never had confidence in him. *I have no confidence in any man North of Mason and Dixon's. They cannot be our friends and be honest.* The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

ALBANY.

Symptoms of the Approaching Session—The Departments—The Governor's Message—Rogers and Cagger.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

We have premonitory symptoms of the Legislative session. The incoming State officers lead the van, with the thousand and fifty that would be incoming under their auspices close on their trail. In their wake follow even now a score or two of members elect, and back of them comes another squadron—nay, a battalion—of the importunate.

The lobby, as yet, is not here—at least not in any great numbers—but there is yet time for them. They will be here in due season; numerous as locusts, searching as the east wind.

The State officers have not, as yet, made up their slates. Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, has selected only a Deputy. Mr. SAMUEL W. MEARON, of Oneida County. Mr. TUCKER will undoubtedly make all his selections before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office. I presume, with one exception, they will all be new men. That exception will be Mr. WAKEFIELD, at present in the office of the Secretary. It is said that he has won the esteem of the future Secretary by treachery into the past.

In the Comptroller's Office there are to be few changes. The present Deputy, Mr. PHELPS, is retained, as are also Mr. RASBACUCK, the Entry Clerk, and Mr. KEYSER, the Accountant. Mr. CHURCH has acted prudently in retaining these gentlemen. Without their intelligence, experience and integrity, he would find it difficult to insure the proper performance of the duties of his office. Messrs. LEAL, SAWYER and SPENCE are to be retained until Spring—I suppose on trial. Mr. ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN, Editor of the *Jefferson County Union*, is appointed to the Insurance Bureau. The Comptroller manifests a proverbial sagacity in giving prominent recognition to the editorial corps. E. SLOAN, of Albany, and HENRY EVANS, of Buffalo, are appointed Tax clerks.

Mr. TREMAINE, the Attorney-General, it is understood will save himself the annoyance and inconvenience of having to study the A B C's of his office, by retaining the experience of Mr. HAMMOND, the present Deputy.

Mr. RICHMOND, State Engineer and Surveyor, has not yet manifested himself in the flesh here in Albany. He will probably retain Mr. VAN RENSSELAER in charge of the Land-office, and Mr. VADON as draughtsman. Beyond these it is not cosjectured that he will insist that the present appointees shall continue in the service of the State.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer, appoints CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, of Albany, Deputy Treasurer, and LOUIS D. VOLTZ, of Buffalo, Book-keeper. DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the Central Railroad, is one of the bondsmen of the Treasurer. Hon. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, President of the Commercial Bank, and PETER CAGGER, a director in the same institution, are also on his bond. It may be that this fact indicates a change in the depository of State accounts. They are now kept with the Merchants'. But though there may be a change, it does not by any means follow, as some have supposed, that it will go to the Commercial. Mr. CORNING has a bank here, and it may be that Mr. RICHMOND will be required to direct the deposits to the bank of his principal. Mr. CORNING generally has his platter held out, and is not always agreeable if his friends rain manna in any other direction.

The Governor is exercised with his Message. I understand that he has about completed his labors. Whether the product will be a giant or a lilliputian, we can only conjecture. I learn that his Excellency will give much of his attention to the Canal and Finances of the State, and that prominent among his recommendations will be the imposition of tolls on freight carried upon railroads. As an offset to this, he will countenance the removal of the restriction upon the price to be charged for the transportation of passengers. This is a two-edged sword, and if the Governor has succeeded in picking it up, turning it over and laying it down without cutting his fingers, he will be lucky.

Of Banks and Banking, there is a long chapter. The inner circle appear to be in the dark as to the curve upon which the Governor proposes to lead us out of the difficulties wherein we are hedged about. Continually, as his life has been, among the financiers of Wall-street, I have hopes that he knows enough to admonish, if he does not venture to advise.

"Who shall be Auditor?" You get that question thrust at you by at least nine out of every dozen that you meet. I think a large number of the Republicans (especially of Democratic antecedents) are for retaining Mr. BENTON, the present incumbent. The Americans, just now disposed to be amiable, are urging this point with characteristic pertinacity. On the other side, there are hosts who press upon the attention of the Governor the claims of his old political friends. The strength of this pressure appears now to concentrate upon Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH. Of his fitness there can be no shadow of doubt, and, if he is not nominated to the Senate, it will be only because the Executive yields to the siren song and fascinating embrace of the American charmer. I think the State would be well served and be well satisfied by and with either Mr. BENTON or Mr. LEAVENWORTH.

The Governor has determined not to interpose the Executive clemency in favor of ROGERS, convicted of the murder of SWANSTON, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January. He will be left to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. CANGMI will also be left to undergo the sentence of death, unless the Court of Appeals shall interfere. The necessity of an example which shall awe and subdue the spirit of lawlessness so rampant in your City, seems to have overridden and set aside every appeal to the sympathy of the Executive. Ought we not to implore that two lives may appease this dreadful necessity? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Old Canal Board met to day, but adjourned *sine die*, without transacting any business of public interest.

The employes in the Comptroller's office have presented Comptroller BURROWS with a valuable gold snuff-box, accompanied by a letter of farewell, signed by every clerk in the office.

Amusements.

MR. THALBERG.—It is announced, in one of those extraordinary cards, for which Mr. ULLMANN is celebrated, that Mr. THALBERG will make his last appearance before a New-York audience on Saturday next. With an ingeniousness too seldom found in an impressario, Mr. ULLMAN gracefully acknowledges the obligations he has been under to the renowned pianist, and confesses that without his assistance the operatic season would have come to an disastrous end. All this is pleasant and timely. During his sojourn in this country, Mr. THALBERG has made hosts of friends, and it is acceptable to know that his Manager is among the number. On Saturday, then, there will be a grand entertainment—or rather a series of entertainments—in which Mr. THALBERG will take his adieu. Four distinct performances have been arranged, and all the artists of the Academy of Music, Opera and Concert troupes will assist. No entertainment in the City on that day will compare with that opened by Mr. ULLMAN, and we trust a kindly and appreciative feeling on the part of the public will render the occasion a complete ovation.

Mr. THALBERG's career in this country has been one of unexampled success. In the cities of the Union, large and small, he has been received with enthusiasm. Few great artists can boast of a more cheerful indorsement of merit than he. With the modesty of true genius he was from the first distrustful of his own ability to satisfy an audience, and entered into liberal engagements with distinguished artists to support him. It is scarcely probable that we shall ever have such concerts as those given by Mr. THALBERG and his company last Winter—the programme, so varied, the execution so able. Some idea of the vastness of his arrangements may be formed from the fact that the cash expenses of his concerts in this country have exceeded the enormous sum of $150,000. Of course his receipts were correspondingly large, but when we remember the insuperable egotism and parsimony of most great artists, we must acknowledge that Mr. THALBERG has acted in a way to command the respect of the public at large, and gently to benefit art. He has killed mediocrity in the concert-room, and relieved us from the ambitious efforts of third-rate pianists supported by fifth-rate vocalists. Mr. THALBERG's connection with the Academy of Music enterprise was a choice dictated solely by art motives. He knew that the *prestige* of his name would benefit the actual manager, Mr. ULLMAN, in Europe, whence the artists were to be obtained. Without any pecuniary interest in the business prosperity of the concern, he advanced large sums of money to complete engagements, and now, knowing that Mr. ULLMAN has lost largely, and that he has still to struggle with difficulties that would dismay most managers, he is unwilling to take the proceeds of the Testimonial—which will undoubtedly be large. The only testimonial he cares for, is the appreciation of an intelligent audience; the only compliment, a crowded house. These things merit publicity, for they are unusual, and display a remarkable vein of disinterestedness. Mr. THALBERG has more than justified the announcement in his first card, that he came to this country not for profit, but for art. Let us hope that he has contrived to unite the two in a manner agreeable to himself.

The THALBERG testimonial on Saturday will consist of four distinct entertainments, viz.: At 1 o'clock an opera *matinée*, at which the whole of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given. At to 7½ a grand Philharmonic Concert, at which the whole of BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony will be played by an orchestra of seventy performers. At 8½ a grand miscellaneous performance, in which BEETHOVEN'S Consecration Overture will be played, all the distinguished vocalists of the Academy will appear, including Messrs. THALBERG and WIENIEWSKI. Mr. THALBERG has composed expressly for this occasion a fantasia, on the popular ballad of "Lilly Dale," and will for the first time in this country, play the magnificent accompaniment to SCHUBERT'S "Erl King," which will be sung by HESS FORMES. In the last section of the programme, we have "Mozart's Requium," the last sad work which came from the gifted pen of that genial composer. A single ticket admits to all these performances. The "Requiem" alone should fill the house, for it is a work seldom performed, and one of unusual interest, historically and artistically.

[Advertisement.]

☞ As the Holidays are fast approaching the good old-fashioned time for bestowing gifts upon those we love and esteem, nothing can be more acceptable than a clear and correct delineation of the features of

HUSBAND, WIFE, CHILD OR LOVER,

upon a silver plate—the good, substantial Daguerreotype, that time or dampness will not destroy. To those wishing such a picture, we say go to

ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,

where you can make a *selection* from the largest variety of cases in this City, including every size and style, from the plain Morocco case for fifty cents to the richly carved, pearl enameled cases, gold lockets and gilt frames of all sizes, and all offered at greatly reduced prices. ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the amusements announced for to-day there are none more attractive or amusing than those to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre. The powerful drama of "Capt. Kyd; or, the Witch of Hurlgate," and the new and brilliantly magnificent pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," with singing, dancing and astonishing feats, are to be given in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Dr. J. S. JONES' great drama of "Mail Pitcher, the Fortune Teller of Lynn," and the sterling drama of the "Idiot Witness," with the grand pantomime of "Boreas," are to be given in the evening. Go to the National say we! Ladies, take your children there in the afternoon to see gorgeous pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP YOUR NEW-YEAR'S AT BARNUM'S.—That is the place for a New-Year's holiday. That is the spot to visit with your family. Bring along the wife, bring along the little ones, and rejoice in the happiness you bestow on them by the treat. Superb performances every hour almost. Comedies, songs, dances, the grand spectacle of "Valentine and Orson," the splendid Aquaria, the seven rooms filled with curiosities, &c. BARNUM'S Museum is the only place where you can enjoy all this for two shillings.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the Importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,

and

No. 24 Murray-st.,

will continue to sell for a few weeks longer

their large and well-made

WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR CASH,

at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMOND RINGS,

And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for n charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 453 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

☞ **On Sunday Evening**, the 3d, there will be a Lecture and Discussion at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, on—*The Effects of Christianity upon Society.* Opening address in defence of *Christianity as the Purest and Best System of Morals and Philanthropy*, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and discussion free. At 3 P. M. there will be a people's meeting, to consider the question of—*The Organization of Labor.*

MARRIED.

MANN—ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., DAVID MANN, of Troy, to MARY E. ROOME, of this City.

YEOMANS—COLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. W. Beach, ABRAM J. YEOMANS to Miss MARTHA A. COLE, both of this City.

CHRISTOPHER—LANE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. WM. H. CHRISTOPHER to Miss HANNAH J. LANE, all of this City.

BANTRAM—VAN DYKE.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. H. C. Benedict, NELSON B. BANTRAM to Miss ANNIE C. VAN DYKE, all of Port Chester.

POWARS—LATSON.—At Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. W. T. Fagan, Mr. STEPHEN H. POWERS, of New-York City, and Miss REGINA, daughter of Peter Latson, Esq., of the former place.

ST. JOHN—RUNYAN.—At Ridgebury, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. C. Bailey, HENRY ST. JOHN, formerly of this City, to Miss MARY L. RUNYAN, of the former place.

DUSENBERRE—WARNER.—In Lima, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. Barnard, GEO. B. DUSENBERRE, L.L. B., of Geneva, to Miss ELIZABETH CLARK, only daughter of Henry Warner, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, JOHN D. PALMER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Strangers Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 201 Mott st., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 31, BENJAMIN LE ROY.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 West 27th-st.

WILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, ARABELLA, consort of the late Dr. Moses Willard, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, Timothy and Henry Willard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Carmine st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31, HENRY S. DODGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his uncle, Solomon S. Jackson, No. 176 Duffield-st., one door from Willoughby, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment, on the following morning, via Long Island Railroad, 9¼ A. M. train from Bedford.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, JOHN F., son of Fleming Duncan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, corner of South 6th and 8th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. CATHARINE G., wife of Richard J. Thorne, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan 2, at 2 o'clock from the First Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Mr. Hugarth's.) Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PIERSON.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, MOSES PIERSON, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, A. M., Jan 2, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Orange Station of the Central Railroad, to meet the train which leaves from pier No. 2 North River, at 7½ o'clock.

MINNIE BLAKESLY.

Life Song.

Hearts are breaking with their sorrow—
"Yet they live aan struggle on—
Waiting for the coming morrow,
Hoping grief will then be gone!
Tears are falling, lips are praying,
Souls are seeking for the light,
Which from Heaven's realms oft straying,
Banishes a mantal night.

MINNIE BLAKESLY:

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY LIEUT LISTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE APPLE GIRL—THE DYING BANKER.

In a Lawyer's office not far from the old State-House in Boston, (with his heels resting on the mantel piece in the most approved style of laziness,) sat Ellery Baxter, a handsome lawyer, (so the ladies say,) talented (as he thought) and, as the world said, rich. Moral in his habits (for one so early left an orphan with a fortune) and well educated, he presented to far-sighted mamas the very beau-ideal of a son-in-law. And he might have resigned the lone star of freedom to become the hen-pecked spouse of an upper-ten Queen, but for circumstances over which he had no control. As he sat there puffing a fragrant Havana, and watching the smoke as it played around his head in fantastic eddies, he turned over in his mind the various suits which he had on hand, and a look of perplexity settled upon his thoughtful features as some point more knotty than the rest presented itself to his mind.

His cogitations were suddenly interrupted by the opening of the door, and the entrance of a pale wild looking, shabbily-dressed little girl, bearing upon her arm a basket filled with apples, who fixed her meek eyes up to him wistfully, and asked in a voice tremulous with timidity:

"Please Sir, will you buy an apple?"

Ellery Baxter was far from being a heartless man, but like all who are inured to city sights and sounds, he was a thoughtless one, and without stopping to note whether there was anything different in the child's appearance from the brazen impudence and hardened character of the little unfortunates who usually follow the calling in which she was engaged, he made up his mind to amuse himself a little at her expense.

"Yes," he answered carelessly, "I'll take the whole of them."

A ray of joy instantly lighted up the wan features of the girl, as she flew toward him, and exclaimed:

"Oh, thank you, Sir—thank you."

"But," added Baxter, in a tone which at once satisfied the girl of his insincerity, "you will have to trust me for them. I can't afford to pay cash for apples at such times as these. Will you sell them on time?"

The little creature could not answer him. The transition from hope to despair was instantaneous, and very, very crushing. She turned her back toward him, her little, fragile form shook convulsively, and in choking, heart-breaking sobs, burst from her, as she exclaimed:

"Oh, father! my poor, poor father! what will become of us!"

She turned to leave the office as she spoke, but Ellery, who was not prepared for any such exhibition of feeling, in a kind tone of voice called her back. He felt uncomfortable. Her mean of agony had unaccountably made his brilliant achievement seem mean, and compassion usurped the place of indifferent exultation, as he tenderly asked her if her father was sick. Mastering her hysterical sobs, she replied that her father was an old man, feeble, sick, and unable to do aught for himself; that he was the only relative she had in the world; and even now, sick as he was, he wanted food. His interest being excited, Ellery resolved to visit the place mentioned by the little apple girl as her home, and, giving her some money, with promises of future assistance, he sent her away with a gladdened heart.

When night had dropped her sable curtain, he started out to redeem his promise. In his way toward the distant out to which he was directed, Ellery passed several dépôts of poor men's bankers, piled with pledges from attic to basement. He gazed into the curious shops, and stared at the motley collection which hung about the doors. Pendant groups of shawls, and sheets, and blankets, and every variety of wearing apparel! Suspicious old cyphers, too, were there, which arrest the hurried step of many a fiddling genius, and cause him to inspect their shape and varnish, in the delusive hope that one might turn out a veritable Cremona. Husky old fintes were there in abundance; and child's coras, and warming-pans, and fashionable sticks, mosaic chains and studs, and shirt-pins with little chains, and a tempting old painting is sure to be there, with some celebrated and rabbing name in the corner, by which a stray collector is often taken in and done for; old plates and tea services, and candlesticks in rich profusion, strike the eye, of the poor passer with an idea of boundless wealth; and real silver tea spoons are there, too, glistening in a row, and making the hearts of housewives pine with longings. What an extraordinary museum does the window of a pawnbroker present, from the flat-iron of the drunken lamplress, the ragged blanket of the starved mechanic, to the diamond ear-rings of the lady of fashion. Each and every article has its ticketed price, and if a bachelor could sell his pleasant face, what a series of romantic facts, stranger and sterner than fiction ever imagined, could be gleaned! A row of wedding-rings hang on one of the small brass rods, and how many domestic tragedies do those battered and worn rings denote! Heart-broken widows, famished wives, profligate mothers, have brought here the first sacred pledge of wedded love—that love which is either buried in the grave, or crushed out of life by crime and debauchery. How many mournful kisses, how many nose-rending tears have fallen upon that locket hanging near, but there was no resisting the grinding, pinching famine. A terrible history stares you in the face from each trinket in the group, as they glisten through the begrimmed windows, memento's of sorrows or crimes. But Ellery passed on unstayed to unravel those mysteries which time is so unceasingly covering up and ever concealing.

In the maze of pestilential streets where crime and poverty were herded together, Ellery experienced great difficulty in finding the residence of the Little Apple-Girl. At last he found the house. Every window was dark save one in the uppermost story, and there only a few feeble rays came forth—poverty's unmistakable scanty glimmering.

At the explosion of a considerable interval the door was opened, and by the dim, uncertain light of the moon, the wasted and emaciated countenance of the Little Apple Girl became visible. He entered, and following his guide in the total darkness until, on reaching the top story, a door was thrown open, and disclosed a garret where everything bore the impress of misery the direst and most acute. A candle, stuck in a bottle, gave forth light enough to bring into relief an eldedly gentleman, of prepossessing appearance, seated upon a broken chair, every lineament of whose countenance, naturally good-looking, but awfully care-worn, evinced the ravages of famine and the poignancy of acute mental anguish. His form was so wasted that his clothes hung loose about him. His little daughter, who had by her manners and story, so moved the sympathies of our friend, stood by his side pale and tearful, anxiously watching her parent's looks.

The old man turned his eyes alternately from his daughter to their visitor with a troubled look, as if puzzled at his entrance. It was then that something strange in the old man's eyes attracted attention. They were glassy and tremulous; the muscles about the orbit were working with a twitching motion. His look was wandering, at times, and a tinge of imbecility had overspread his entire features.

His beautifully cut mouth was slightly twisted aside, and internal distress gave it an appearance of anxiety most painful to behold. His forehead was magnificently developed showing high intellect, deep sagacity, and a happily balanced brain; what then could have disturbed its functions? It was paralysis—stealthily, but surely approaching—laying its gaunt hand on every faculty of the brain, eye and speech!

"Father, dear father, will you not speak to the gentleman? he is a friend."

No answer, but a wild and incoherent look.

The poor little girl wrung her hands, suppressing with difficulty an hysterical sob, and looked piteously at her visitor with heart-broken despondency.

Ellery was much and deeply moved. They seemed so alone together in the world; no friend nor relative near, and there was such an air of gentility about the room, even in its poverty, that his pity and respect were alike moved, while the dampness exhaling from a few articles hung to dry upon a line stretched across the room, sent a keener and more piercing chill through his frame. What could be done? He drew a chair beside the aged man; as he did so, his pale, demented countenance was turned, and he looked long and piteously into the face of his visitor. At last he spoke, and with the greatest difficulty, for tongue and brain were both affected:

"I am a poor old man, Sir: take care of my daughter." But come, Minnie, I have no time to waste. I must work; they say that I am poor, but they will soon see me win back more than my former wealth," and drawing a piece of paper towards him, he began figuring on the already crowded and unintelligible sheet.

"My poor girl, your father requires medical aid immediately, and as I am not physician enough to prescribe for such a case as his, I will call one and soon return."

The poor little patient mourner looked up to Ellery, with eyes full of grateful tears, but as the door closed, he failed to catch the burst of agony (hushed for fear of the invalid above,) from a heart filled with anguish almost too great for human heart to bear and not break.

The thoughtless world never dreams that apple-girls have hearts. These little outcasts are simply looked upon as fit subjects for rude jests and obscene remarks. No one can see the anxiety that tortures their little hearts, as they humbly ask you to buy their fruit, that the meager pittance may sustain, perhaps, the life of a whole family, or hope in a dying parent's bosom that flickers around the famished and gaunt stamp the pale, wan cheeks of loved children, soon to be orphans on the cold world, with no one to pity and sympathize. But the anguish that the ragged shawl and tattered bonnet covers is hidden from the rude crowd they encounter in their daily round.

Ellery soon returned with a physician, who bled and physicked him copiously, and partially restored him to consciousness.

The next day our young lawyer, on calling, found his patient much better, and able to satisfy his curiosity in regard to his troubles.

He had been a banker. The firm was one of considerable importance and bore a high character for stability and prudential dealings. When Mr. Blakesly began to feel the infirmities of old age he resigned the active management of business to his only son, and brother to our little friend, if you will acknowledge the little apple girl as such. A very few years passed away and his happiness was suddenly blighted and his fortunes scattered to the winds by the conduct of his son, who had plunged recklessly into every wild extravagance, and to conceal which he had forged to a large amount. When the discovery became inevitable he confessed all to his father, went to his own room, and soon the report of firearms sounded in his family's ears the dreadful conviction that their only son was a suicide. On reaching his apartment what a spectacle met their horrified vision! He whom they loved was no more. Stretched upon the carpet, with his head frightfully shattered, lay the desperate suicide, while the thin white smoke was curling in wreaths toward the ceiling, and the air was impregnated with the smell of sulphur. Upon the mother the effect was as powerful as the sight was horrible. For a few moments, nay, for nearly a minute, did she stand transfixed upon the threshold of the chamber—her eyes beat with an awful wildness upon the scene—

[illegible] rending, thrilling shriek burst from her lips—a lengthened vibration as the hearts chords broke in twain; and she fell headlong a lifeless corpse by the side of her son.

Every one lamented over the entire ruin of the excellent Mr. Blakely, but every one wanted their due, and everything was seized to pay the creditors, and then only a small sum was realized, and the truly bereaved father at seventy was a beggar. For a few years he struggled along, gaining a scanty livelihood by keeping books and collecting bills and soliciting advertisements. At last his mind became strangely affected. He brooded more and more over past troubles, talked with his wife and son, and saw in those around him only enemies to hate. His little daughter did the best she could, and by exerting her tiny powers contributed towards their mutual support until her father failed, and then, with her meek and quiet temper often sorely vexed and tried, by the cool, unfeeling insolence of those who saw not the noble heart and knew not of the strong love that animated the poor child she struggled on; and while engaged thus, it was that the attention of the young lawyer was attracted as we have already described.

But the golden sands of life had nearly run out, the thread was almost severed, and poor Minnie was soon left alone.

"Bring the candles, Minnie," said the old man, "it is quite dark—how strange that night should have come on so soon."

As he spoke, a bright sunbeam, with its countless particles, came from the window, and glancing athwart his countenance, lit up every feature; but it glanced powerless across the old man's open eyes—they shrank not nor quivered. No lightening flash could move their dull tranquillity. Life was blasted! And soon the conviction seemed to force itself upon his mind, which gradually grew more bright and clear as the last feeble, trembling grasp of life grew weak.

"Minnie, my child," he feebly whispered, "my darling child, let me die in your arms. You have ever been the kindest, most dutiful of daughters to me."

With the tears flowing down her pale convulsed cheek, her heart throbbing with unutterable anguish, she laid his poor dying head upon her bosom, clasped him tenderly around the neck, kissing again and again his pale brow and lips which would soon speak to her no more.

"Minnie, my darling child," said the gasped words were faintly heard, "God bless you: may we meet in Heaven. Oh, Sir, look to my poor—" the pale lips trembled with unuttered words—a gasp—a sigh—a long-drawn breath, and Minnie was an orphan.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHARLESTOWN BANDIT ROBBERY—THE PLOT.

Previous to the introduction of Ellery Baxter, the rich young lawyer, to our readers, he had been for some time contemplating a tour through Europe. He was naturally good-hearted, and the late incidents which had just occurred, the sad tale he had heard, not only affected him greatly, but likewise created in his bosom feelings of the deepest interest with regard to the fatherless and motherless maiden, while his promise, registered in Heaven's high archives by the spirit of a father, bound him to protect and shield his orphaned child. And he soon decided that while he was abroad she should be placed at school, where she might acquire an education, and thus be enabled to maintain herself. Since the hour in which the body of her father had been consigned to the tomb, Minnie had shed no tear, uttered no sigh, but had sat sad, disconsolate and alone, in the little garret, dark, dismal and dreary, which for so many weeks had been their home; and thus the young lawyer found her. Approaching her, and speaking in a low and tremulous voice, he said:

"Minnie, were I an old friend, I would venture to do so—were I a brother. I would naturally undertake the task, but being almost a stranger, I can only say I never sympathized so deeply with mortal before. I must soon leave you, for I am going to Europe; but you shall be placed at school in my absence, and never shall you be compelled to return to your former precarious manner of living while I am able, and you deserving of the care I would accord you."

Minnie beheld him a look which expressed her deep gratitude for this manifestation of sympathy, but was unable to utter a word. Her feelings choked her, and seizing his hand, she dropped on her knees and burst into tears. At length, recovering a efficiency of composure to address a few words to her new friend, she said, in a low, stifling tone:

"Oh! Sir, never shall I be able to thank you for all the kindness you have shown my father; I shall ever live in grateful remembrance of the kind words you have spoken to me, and strive to deserve your good opinion, though Minnie Blakesly be an apple girl no longer."

After being thoroughly fitted out with clothes suitable to the station she was going to fill, Ellery accompanied his *protege* to Charlestown, where, with many injunctions, she was committed to the care of the well-known teacher, Mrs. Wells. As has been before narrated only sufficient of Minnie's history for his purpose, then drawing forth his pocket-book, he paid at once for a year's board and tuition.

But still, as some time elapsed before he called for Europe, Ellery became a frequent visitor at the good lady's residence, and though Minnie was a child in years, yet trouble had given a maturity to her mind, and a precision of character which was as remarkable as the purity and innocence which surrounded her as with a halo. There was something so irresistibly fascinating about her that she soon won the love of her schoolmates and the respect and esteem of her teachers, and all who were thrown in contact with her. At length the time arrived for Ellery's departure on his European tour; the next day he was to sail, and with deep sorrow and regret he bid his *protege* farewell and started for home. As the night was cloudy, he hurried on his way toward the city to escape the threatened storm; when suddenly, on arriving at the most lonely part of the bridge which connects Charlestown with Boston, he was stopped by a burly fellow who (he was enabled to see by the flickering light from a distant lamp) possessed as villainous a physiognomy as ever he would expect to meet outside of the walls of a prison. He was in no wise reassured when a more attentive examination of the man made him acquainted with the fact that he carried a great club in his hand. The result was inevitable and just as might be supposed, our hero was compelled to surrender his purse, his watch and rings, upon the spot; and the robber, not satisfied with this booty, insisted upon searching his victim's garments.

A mortal terror now came over the lawyer, for in an instant it flashed to his memory that he had about him his papers, containing certificates of deeds and business papers of immense importance belonging to his clients and himself.

"Come now," exclaimed the ruffian, as Mr. Baxter exhibited an inclination to offer resistance to the attempt at personal search, "none of your gammon with me, or I'll dash your brains out."

And seizing the collar of the writhing victim with one hand he brandished the club in a menacing manner with the other, so that the gentleman deemed discretion the better part of valor, while at the same time Ellery watched for a suitable opportunity to retrieve his loss. After a hasty glance at the contents of the pocket-book, the thief said in an abrupt tone of interrogation:

"Bills, notes, deeds, eh? So you're a lawyer. Well, they are of more use to you than they are to me, and so you may have the book back, for one thousand dollars."

"One thousand dollars!" said the anxious barrister. "I haven't got a cent left about me. You have taken my purse, which contains twenty five or thirty dollars."

"A miserable trifle!" exclaimed the robber. "Is it worth while to give a thousand to have the pocket book back with all its contents just as they are?"

"Worth six while? To be sure it is; it should be almost ruined if I did not recover it."

"Well, then," said the man, "I'll tell you how we can manage the affair. To-morrow night, at 9 o'clock precisely, you must be walking about at the end of Central Wharf, and there you'll meet a young woman who will ask you the nearest way to the Post-Office. You must reply that you are going that way and will take a letter for her, and on her saying all right, then you may tell her that you are the person she is expecting, and when you put the money in gold into her hand—mind, no bills—she'll give you up your pocket-book. And mind, don't try any game on the young woman, or have the police lurking round to grab her, because she'll have friends watching at no great distance: and as certain as she is arrested, so sure are you to have a bullet through your head. Do you understand me?"

"It would be difficult to mistake your meaning" responded the lawyer, who, now that he saw a way to recover his papers, thought best not to risk his life in a personal encounter.

"So much the better," observed the robber; "and now I shall say good night, as I hear some one coming." And springing to the side of the bridge, he slid down into the darkness, while a rattling and whispering showed that confederates were in the boat, that soon shot from under the river thieves pulled toward the Navy Yard.

It was past one in the morning before Ellery was able to seek his couch, and at an early hour, having hastily dressed himself, and carefully his own folly in carrying such valuable documents about his own person, and invoking sundry imprecations on the robber's eyes and limbs, he proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police, where he soon made known his troubles.

"Now, what can be done in this case?" inquired the lawyer, after narrating the night's adventure.

"We must see," was the vague and general answer.

"I've long been on the look-out for Jim Price, and from your description, I have no doubt it was he who stopped you. But he's the cunningest dog in Boston, as well as one of the most desperate. As for the young woman he talks of sending to-night to manage his business, she's his mistress—Widow Sal, they call her, because her husband died in prison some three years ago, and she's worn weeds ever since—not on account of any particular love she had for him, but because black clothes make one look more respectable, and is a better dodge to carry on business in her line. I would be pleased to help break up the whole gang, for there's a lot of them in league with the landlord of a house in Richmond-street."

"Now if you have courage enough, and would like an adventure as well as doing a good deed, you must keep the appointment this evening, and when you meet the widow, after obtaining the pocket-book you must manage to keep in conversation until we can cut off all retreat from the wharf."

"Ann must I go entirely alone?" said the lawyer, who did not admire the prospect of placing himself in collision with Jim Price and the widow.

"To be sure," answered the officer. "It would never do to make your appearance with a posse of police at your back. They would take the alarm, and in a moment be nowhere; but don't be afraid, Sir, for assistance will be close by."

"I am not afraid, and you may depend upon my doing the slight service required, for it is a duty we owe society to lend a helping hand in exterminating such dreadful miscreants as those of whom you have been speaking."

"I am glad of it," said Mr. Hamilton now, as my wife and I have some private arrangements to make for to-night. I'll say good by for the present."

Ellery returned to his office, little dreaming of the consequences that were to grow out of his coming adventure at Central Wharf.

[The continuation of this interesting Story of Life will be found in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY DISPATCH. The DISPATCH is now sold by all news-agents in the United States and Canada. It is a handsome quarto sheet, got up in the best style, and has among its list of contributors some of the best writers in the country. All its publisher asks for it is a fair examination. It is published by A. J. WILLIAMSON, at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. It is a sprightly, useful, and readable paper; well worth all it costs, and from the rapidity with which its circulation is going up, we have no doubt it will soon become a general favorite with the reading public. Those who desire to read the balance of the Story of "Minnie Blakesly," will bear in mind that the only way to secure it is to either buy the DISPATCH from the nearest newsman, or subscribe for it at No. 22 Beekman-st., as we cannot print any more of it in the Times.]

D. T. LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

Store No. 69 Water st.,

Laboratory No. 70 Gold-st.,

NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., to their extensive stock,

[illegible] PUBLIC.
[illegible] at 7½ o'clock.
Doctor [illegible] on New-Year's evening is given.

CHEAP NIGHT OF ITALIAN OPERA,
On which occasion the price of admission will be
Fifty Cents to all parts of the Academy.
Twenty-five Cents to the Amphitheatre.
The Opera selected will be
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
In which the new prima donna,
Madame CARADORI,
Will make her first appearance in Italian Opera as Lucrezia.
Madame D'ANGRI
Will sing her celebrated rôle of Orsini.
Signor BIGNARDI, Signor GASSIER.
Matinees may be had at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. 577 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.
On Friday (New-Year's day) tickets can be had all day at the Academy of Music only, and in the evening at the door.
[illegible] open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
[illegible]ng of four performances—Day and Evening.
[illegible] LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
[illegible] farewell appearance.

[illegible] PLACE FOR NEW-YEAR'S
[illegible]—Just the place for children! Just the [illegible]-folk's! BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the [illegible] and merriment to-day. Performances to [illegible] Room nearly every hour. VALENTINE AND ORSON, IRISH ASSURANCE, THE HONEYMOON, &c. Oh, how delightful!

THIS EVENING, JAN. 1,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
TO-MORROW—The Thalberg Testimonial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.
Being most positively the last time
MR. THALBERG
can be heard in the City of New-York.
FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
1. OPERA MATINEE. 2. PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
3. THALBERG'S CONCERT. 4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.
Notice.—One ticket admits to all four performances. They are transferable and can be used by different persons.
1.—The OPERA MATINEE commences at 1. Doors open at 12, when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
2. GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½. To conclude at 9½.
By a grand orchestra of seventy performers,
when will be produced the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth.)
And for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S TEST OVERTURE,
(Die Weihe des Hauses,) in C major,
dedicated to Prince Gallitzin.
3. THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT,
And positively last appearance in New-York.
First and only appearance in the concert room of
CARL FORMES and
MADAME CARADORI,
Last appearance in New York of
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
To commence at 8½, to conclude at 9½.
PROGRAMME:
1. Fantasia—Don Giovanni.....Thalberg
S. THALBERG.
2. Fantasia.....Vieuxtemps
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
3. The Erlkonig.....Schubert
CARL FORMES.
4. The celebrated Accompaniment by
S. THALBERG.
5. Scena—Der Freyschutz.....Weber
Mme. CARADORI.
6. Fantasia—Lilly Dale.....Thalberg
Expressly composed for this occasion, and performed by
S. THALBERG.
7. Duet—The Huguenots.....Thalberg
VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG.
4.—GRAND ORATORIO.
To commence at 9½; to conclude at 10½.
First performance in a concert of
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four countries,
GRISI, LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER;
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, GASSIER, FORMES,
THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS
THE LIEDERKRANZ OF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS,
The full Opera Chorus.
An immense Orchestra of Seventy.
ONE TICKET AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES admits to all four performances. Being transferable it can be used by two persons. To be had at the ticket office at the Academy every day, from 9 to 4, and at the door.

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR TO-DAY—Glorious times to-day, New-Year's at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Charming Spectacles! Langhable Farces! Elegant Comedies! Songs dances, processions, music, combats, &c. The Wonderful Aquaria. The Happy Family—all the other curiosities. No extra charge for admission to-day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Ravel Grand Festival Performances for the Week.
FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1858—NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
Gabriel Ravel as Fipo.
Jerome as Lorenzo and Old Beppo.
Antoinette as Tuby the Clown Marzetti as the Ape.
Marietta Zanfretta in male and female costume.
JOCKO.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock,
Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance
The comic pantomime, THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
Johard.....Gabriel Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Virginie Chiarini, Young Lehmann.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Antoine as the.....Clown Jerome as.....Old Beppo
Performances at 1: commence at 2: conclude at 4 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock,
FIRST NIGHT OF KIMKA.
Gabriel Ravel as.....Vantilataw
Antoine as.....Kimka Jerome as.....Keying
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta and Young Lehmann.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Antoine as.....Tuby Jerome as.....Old Beppo
For the evening performance doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Admission for each performance—Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Stages pass the door every five minutes to all the ferries and cars.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9—Positively last Grand Afternoon Performance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 precisely.
Grand Concert in aid of the ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The following distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, with the permission of B. Ullmann, Esq.: Signorina D'Angri, Calvi; Signors Bignardi, Labocetta, Gassier, Ardavani, Rocco, &c. Tickets, $1 each for sale at the principal music stores, at Niblo's Garden, and at the door.

WHERE TO GO NEW YEAR'S.—THERE IS but one place where you can enjoy yourself. Go to BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Everybody goes there. Delightful performances, nearly every hour during the morning, afternoon and evening.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—IN answer to the many inquiries, members and clergymen are respectfully informed that this Society will take no part in the performance of Mozart's Requiem, which is announced at the Academy of Music. The next of the series of Orchestras by this Society will be duly announced.
E. M. CARRINGTON, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
AND
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
Written by the [illegible] Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1857 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and eew scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the thief; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, employed by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York conceptions; the widow and Fairweather: "Who are the poor of New York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The house of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a hot ball against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the destitute family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt, two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The Bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to entwine the village; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in store, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

BRING ALONG THE LITTLE FOLKS!—Let them be delighted for once. Take them to BARNUM'S MUSEUM by all means. Performances nearly every hour in the DAY and EVENING. Grand and gorgeous spectacles, such comedies, songs, dances, &c., besides the beautiful AQUARIA, and all the other curiosities.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL!
TWO PERFORMANCES OF HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1.
Parents and guardians, desirous of giving the children a real treat upon this festive occasion, cannot do better than avail themselves of this afternoon entertainment for the purpose.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858.
LIVING TOO FAST.
Charles Prudent, Mr. Jarman | Mr. Catton....Mr. Burnett
TAKE CARE OF DOWS.
Mr Wallop, Mr Jefferson | Mrs. Wallop, Miss Manners
To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Clown.....Mr G. Henri | Columbine, Miss S. Bishop
A Performance of the pantomime, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock precisely.
Tom Taylor's new comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, next Monday, with a powerful cast. First appearance of Miss Keene and Mr. Jefferson in two weeks.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
FRIDAY, Jan 1, 1858
BRING OF THE LITTLE FOLKS.
Enchanting and diversified
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
Almost in the Lecture Room, during the Morning, Afternoon and Evening, forming a complete
JUBILEE OF MIRTH.
For full details of which see the small bills of the day.
Among the entertainments will be found the excellent comedy of
IRISH ASSURANCE,
As well as the elegant piece of
THE HONEYMOON,
And, above all, the entirely new version, in five acts, of
THE GORGEOUS LEGENDARY SPECTACLE,
So well known in every language, and so dear to every worshipper of mysterious romance,
VALENTINE AND ORSON,
Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
for the consummately perfect production of which
ALL THE BRILLIANT RESOURCES
of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost.
Valentine, a foundling, F Hardenburgh; Hugo, Page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkies; Pepin, King of France, Mr. J. Bridgman; Agramont, the Green Knight, a sorcerer, Mr. H Ryner; Orson, the Wild Man of the Woods, Mr E. F. Taylor; Empress Brilisanti, disguised as the Abbess Mrs Fitzgerald; Princess Eglantine, Mrs. H. Ryner; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant with songs, Mrs. J. Howard; Pacolette, the Good Genius, Miss S. Partington; Princess Yerzunia, Miss Melissa.
SONGS, DANCES, MUSIC, CHORUSES, COMBATS, Processions &c. &c., constituting altogether, the
MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE
ever witnessed.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 2 1858,
In the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the spectacle of
VALENTINE AND ORSON
Will be repeated
The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 1
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The performances to conclude with the drama of
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

SONGS, DANCES, COMBATS, PLAYS, &c.—Besides the grand spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON—the most gorgeous production of the season. Farces, Comedies, &c., in addition. All at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, New-York's Day.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit, 12 cents.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 1.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NEW YEAR'S FUN! NEW-YEAR'S FROLICS!—This is the day for frolic and fun, and BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the spot where the best kind in the world is distributed at the least price. Performances nearly every hour. No extra charge for admittance. VALENTINE AND ORSON, COMEDIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
FRIDAY EVENING Jan. 1, 1857.
ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening.
No. 548 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 2,
ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N.B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.
This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 7 and 9 P. M. at Empire Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 12th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY
DAY AND EVENING. No. 548 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
THE MORMON WAR,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS.
Elder VAN DRESEN will deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING Jan. 4, 1858 subject—*The Mormons, and their Location to the Indians.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches & Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Earrings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin Rings, Forks Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
A. RUMRILL & CO'S,
No. 264 BROADWAY
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 28 Vesey-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarina, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, inks, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, Blank Books and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858.—some souvenir style for gifts.
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices to suit the times, Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO PLACE, A.M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE.—At Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.) The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $55 per term of 3 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, Jan. 4. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. Crosby, of the New-York University; Prof. B. I. Prime, D. D., office New-York *Observer*; Hon. Morris Franklin, No. 196 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York; Mr. John W. Towt No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. James S. Aspinwall, No. 86 William st., New-York.

MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, will, on Saturday, Jan. 2, receive a few more boys or young men wishing to prepare for business. They will acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. Terms, for a Full Commercial Course, $25. One $15 seat vacant. Also one $10 seat for Book-Keeping.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question proposed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

BOYS' SCHOOL, No. 8 EAST 16TH-ST.—REOpens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Corps will assemble at No 4 City Hall place, with cockade on hat and medal on breast, at 2½ o'clock, to attend the Church in a body. Let every Veteran attend. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Commandant.
ISAAC M. PEYRE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society is postponed from SATURDAY, Jan 2, to SATURDAY, Jan. 9, when a full attendance is requested. By order of the Union.
W. B. McMANUS, President.
ROBERT D. DAGG, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.—Jan. 1, 1858.—The Committee on Relief meet TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st.
C. P. TOWN, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, work in a garden, and is a very respectable, careful man, useful in many respects. Appreciates a home more than wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family. City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT German Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City references; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; and likes to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. H., No. 83 15th at., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of references from her last place where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City references; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., seconn floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and a good driver. Has the best of city and country references from his last employer. Call or address at No. 682 Houston-st., for two days, where he can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands and is the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress and as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, to do general housework and plain cooking. Willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 West 25th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 64 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 194 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with desirable engagements. Wanted—a lady to teach music, calisthenics and painting; also, a gentleman to teach painting, music and French. Apply immediately, to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
FINE COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 2d of January next we will pay the half-yearly interest on the following Bonds, viz.:
Of the State of Indiana, issued for Banking purposes, 5 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents., issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Allen County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Crawford County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Sewerage Bonds 6 and 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 24, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMIannual dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 5 per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLASS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 85 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 162 BROADway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at their office, No. 45 Wall-street, on demand. By order of the Directors. DORA S. L. STONE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 40, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1858, ON the Bonds of the city of Clarksville, Tenn., in favor of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Park Bank, upon presentation of the proper coupons.
CHAS. H. HILER, Mayor.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUpons due Jan. 1, 1858, on Bonds of the City of Hartford, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Saturday, Jan. 2.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of January prox'mo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BEETHOLF, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of two per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on demand, after 1st proximo, at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME, AND HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

FINANCIAL.

MOSES & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 71 William-st., NEW-YORK,
Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.
REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Secretary, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.
Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISville, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.
The interest on bonds of the city of Louisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel Hy. Fowler, Jr., and Consolidated Bonds, Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS.—Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will be attended to by GRENEN & NELSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.
W. E. GREENE, No. 159 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., BASS & CLARK, New-York.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 16, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 24 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2. C. K. ALTON, President.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio, Athens, Dec. 21, 1857.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office. E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG Railroad Company will pay the interest due on their Mortgage Bonds on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank. This Road, we are informed is now completed and in operation its entire length from Scranton, Penn., to Rupert, a distance of 57 miles.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Dec. 24, 1857.

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858. S. L. ROSE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS of Rock Island County, Ill., due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by
HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 490 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. WYLIE.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 25 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD B. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN EENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 Second Cabin.....$70
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.
The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON HARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 Second Cabin $50 Third Class....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leaves New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,600 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES EADBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CADWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wedn

MUNICIPAL.

Final Proceedings of Both Boards of the Common Council.

The Remainder of Ward's Island to be Purchased —Action on a Site for a New City Hall.

Mayor Wood Loses his $10,000—The Increase of Salaries Quashed—No Removal of Steamboat Landings.

NO NEW POST-OFFICE.

Albany-street to be Extended—No Commissioners of Deeds Appointed.

CONVENTION TO APPOINT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday, commencing at 1 P. M. and adjourning at 8 P. M. There was a large lobby attendance during the entire session, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings soon after President CLANCY had called the Board to order.

The Clerk, D. T. Valentine, Esq., was authorized to prepare the usual Corporation Manual for 1858, and $1,500 were appropriated to pay the expenses hereof.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on a site for a new Post-Office, while at Washington in the discharge of their duty.

The Board concurred to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on Health, during their attendance upon the Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

The report in favor of purchasing the remaining portion of Ward's Island, not now belonging to the City, was called up. There was considerable opposition.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it because he had seen enough of referee management, and because the City did not need the property at present, nor would it for fifty years to come. If it must be bought, let the owner put a price upon it.

Alderman JACKSON would amend by giving the Mayor final power in the matter.

Alderman WILSON hoped the report would be accepted as it stood.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the final power in the matter be with the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman BLUNT thought it was wrong to bring in such a report at the last session of the Board; and, besides, there was no money to buy it, even if the City wanted it. If the owner wished to sell it, and sell it at a fair price, let him send in a communication stating his price.

Alderman JACKSON withdrew his amendment in favor of that offered by Alderman ADAMS. Some reference having been made to whether the matter would come under the control of the present Mayor, the Alderman said he had made his amendment under the impression that it would come under the control of the new Mayor; and he had done so because, having been a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, he was familiar with the property, and not, as had been insinuated, because he wished to reflect in any way upon the present Mayor.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the report. It was carried.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the previous question on the table. Lost.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 5.

The Board here took a recess of thirty minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Board met again, President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman OWENS moved to take up the report in relation to locating the new City Hall, which, after some debate, was lost.

Alderman JACKSON subsequently made another effort to have the reports of the Special Committee on the subject taken from the table; which was carried by a vote of 15 to 9. He then moved the adoption of the minority report, (Madison-square.)

Alderman BLUNT opposed it.

Alderman FULLMER favored Madison-square.

Alderman CLANCY favored the City Hall Park location, on the ground that the act located it there.

Alderman MCSPEDON called the previous question, but withdrew it to give way for Alderman JACKSON, who claimed that the act of the Legislature was only declaratory, and not binding, as to location. In conclusion, he renewed the call for the previous question, which was carried. The minority report was then lost—Yeas, 11; Nays, 10. Not a constitutional majority.

Alderman HEALY then moved to take up the matter of the extension of Albany-street, which was carried. He then moved to concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman BLUNT said the whole matter had been discussed again and again, and it was known that the property-owners were against it, to say nothing of the fact that the proposition was to cut through a grave-yard.

Alderman WILSON moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Lost, by a vote of 9 to 12.

The report was then read, and Alderman MCCONNELL moved the previous question.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the previous question on the table, which was lost.

The motion that the main question be now put, was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman HOFFMIRE explained why there was no report from the Aldermanic Committee. There had been calls for meetings, and when they met, but two property holders appeared, and at other times members were absent, and there was nothing done.

Alderman TUCKER had been in favor of the extension, but he did not like the way the matter came up, and if it was pressed, he would vote against it.

Alderman MCSPEDON made special references to sundry invitations to good dinners, and plenty of wine, by gentlemen then in the lobby. At the time he did not understand the matter, but he came to know that it meant the "bones of Trinity" killing this extension project. There were threats that if members did not vote to kill this measure, they would be indicted. He hoped no gentleman would be deterred from voting as he should desire, in consequence of such intimidation.

Alderman STEERS had resolved to vote in favor of concurring, if it should come to a vote that night.

Alderman BLUNT moved to postpone. Lost.

Alderman HEALY moved the previous question.

Alderman WILSON moved to lay that on the table. Lost.

The motion to concur was then put, and carried by a vote of 16 to 6.

AYES—Aldermen Corwin, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, McConnell, Monaghan, Fullmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, McConkey, Drake.

NOES—Aldermen Hoffmire, Tucker, Jackson, Blunt, Owens.

The Tax Levy was then taken up. The amendments of the previous meeting were read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the $10,000 appropriation for the Tenth Ward Station-house be stricken out. Carried by a vote of 19 to 3.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to insert $19,500 for steam fire engines. Carried. He also moved to insert $46,300, instead of $31,000, for the Department of Streets and Lamps. Carried.

On motion the Board adopted the Tax Levy, with the amendments, and sent it to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved to appoint a Committee of Conference on the matter of appointing Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman FULLMER opposed it, on the ground that the other Board had not acted in good faith.

The motion was withdrawn.

Alderman ADAMS wished to state that the investigation in the matter of the West Washington Market had been completed, and he believed every member of the Committee would agree with him, that the charges brought were not substantiated by O'Reilly, and that he was not a man worthy of credit.

The whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

A large number of routine papers were concurred in.

A communication was received from Mr. Devlin, as Street Commissioner, in relation to the communication from the Corporation Counsel, of the evening previous, speaking of the overdraft on account of salaries, in which he holds that he supposed that when the Common Council framed the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, the salary of the Street Commissioner was increased to $5,000, and he had the impression that Mr. Busteed so understood it, because he made no objections to the suits. He had refunded the money under protest, and with the understanding that he should sue for it.

Alderman HARRIS offered a resolution to refund to Mr. Devlin $1,300, and to his Deputy $1,100, (the amounts in error.) The resolution was declared out of order and laid over.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Mayor at 7½ o'clock and appoint another Police Clerk.

Alderman FULLMER then offered a preamble and resolutions, highly complimentary to President CLANCY, and speaking in the most satisfactory manner of his conduct as President of the Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The President returned thanks in a neat speech, and then a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Deputy and Assistants, was passed unanimously.

Aldermen BLUNT, MONAGHAN and ADAMS were then appointed a Committee to inform the Councilmen that the Board was about to adjourn. The Committee went on their mission and soon returned, with a like Committee from the Councilmen, who informed the Board that the Councilmen had nothing more to communicate.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention to appoint another Police Court Clerk was then organized by appointment of Mayor Wood, Chairman, and Mr. Valentine Clerk.

On motion Edwin Bouton was appointed a Police Clerk in place of James Slevin, and James Kagler was appointed to fill a vacancy.

The several Clerks thus appointed were assigned, and the Convention adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Last Meeting of the Board—The Crystal Palace Not to be Taken Down—Mayor Wood Not to be Reimbursed his $10,000 Expenses in Litigating the Police Law—No Post-Office in the Park—The Steamboat Landings to Remain—No New Commissioners of Deeds—The Tax Levy Not Acted on—The Finance Department to be Reorganized.

The Board was called for 1 o'clock. At 1½ o'clock Councilman MONROE arose, and moved that the Board do now adjourn."

Councilman CRANE moved that the gentleman have leave to withdraw. Carried by acclamation.

The proceedings were informal, and the members waited for the formation of a quorum.

In a few minutes the Board was called to order by Councilman REYNOLDS, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, sitting near him. There was a full attendance in the lobby.

On the minutes being read, Councilman KENNAIRN moved to strike out all that related to the arrest of members. It was illegal, and occurred under misapprehension.

Councilman BEADY seconded the motion. Carried.

Councilman WARNER was purged of his contempt, he being absent when the same process took place in reference to other members last evening.

Councilman WARNER rose, and stated that the act of placing him under arrest was a high-handed, unwarranted——

Councilman MCCABILL rose to order. The member ought to apologize.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman WARNER persisted that an outrage had been perpetrated upon the citizens through him. It belonged to him as a right to explain his actual position. He insisted upon being heard.

The Chairman repeatedly told him he was out of order.

Councilman WARNER said he had no apology to make, nor would he offer one.

The matter dropped and the minutes were approved.

The President, J.N. PHILLIPS, rose to make some explanations. Councilman WARNER expressed himself as not satisfied with such explanations. He held that he had a right to discuss the correctness of the minutes. Councilman MCCABILL rose to a point of order, which was decided to be well taken.

Councilman WARNER moved that the approval of the minutes be reconsidered.

Councilman BRADY wished the names of other members that were in contempt to be placed on the minutes, or that his own name be erased.

Councilman OTTARSON contended that it was a strange proceeding to place a greater part of the minority under arrest. It was creditable to the minority that in order to carry any measure, the majority were compelled forcibly to silence the minority. The minority were choked, silenced, refused a vote. He gloried in the fact that his opposition was so forcible that the majority were compelled to adopt an act so unreasonable. He wished to cast no reflection upon the President. And now let the measure go forth to the world, upon which the minority were prevented from voting.

Councilman WARNER said the names ought to be entered, as an eternal argument against the high-handed measures that were assumed the last evening.

Councilman FRANKLIN rose to ask a question of privilege. He wished to know whether the house were in possession of a communication from the Corporation Counsel of New-York.

Councilman KINNAIRD hoped the minutes would be reconsidered. The ordinance had been acted on without a constitutional quorum. He considered it an honor to have his name placed on the list as arrested.

Councilman BOOLE said there was a good reason why these names were wished to be retained; it was with no other purpose than to declare that the vote upon the ordinance was illegal.

Councilman WARNER contended that Councilman FRANKLIN did not mean to vote, nor could he vote. But the vote was retained so as to pass the measure. He hoped Councilman FRANKLIN's name would be included among those in contempt.

Councilman OTTARSON said that by denying the minority a right to say one word, the House had formed a quorum while he and Councilman FRANKLIN were under arrest. The majority ought to know that the whole proceedings, as well as the vote, were illegal.

Councilman BRADY asked how the House could transact its business as it did, with only thirty members. The member for the Fourth was named in the vote, who was not present. Was that legal?

The motion of Councilman WARNER to reconsider the action of the Board in the approval of the minutes, upon vote was lost.

At 2 o'clock 47 members of the Board were present, and the gentlemen of the lobby were crowded about the Washington statue in the lower end of the chamber, so as materially to interfere with the possibility of reporters hearing the proceedings.

POST-OFFICE SITE.

A document, in the nature of a remonstrance, from D. Appleton and others, was read at the table, with a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, a measure has passed the Board of Aldermen granting to the General Government the fee of a plat of ground in the Park, at the junction of Chatham-street and Broadway, for the sum of $250,000; and as the charter of this City expressly forbids the disposal of any of the public domain other than to the highest bidder at public sale; and whereas, the law of the late Legislature, passed April 17, providing for the construction of a new City Hall for this City, also declares that it shall be located upon that portion of the Park lying in the rear of the present City Hall; that the Commissioners shall offer it to the United States Government to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post-Office, &c., &c.; and that the piece of ground covered by said building so occupied, may be conveyed by said City to the General Government upon being duly compensated for the same therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board will not concur with the Board of Aldermen in disposing of an area in the Park in front of the City Hall exceeding fourteen lots, for a sum less than one-fourth of that for which it would be disposed of by public sale; further, that if the General Government should propose for a like area in the rear of the City Hall, that this Board cannot recognize the above sum as a due consideration. Laid over.

Councilman HASWELL moved its adoption. Upon debate, it was ordered to be laid upon the table.

Councilman HASWELL moved the suspension of the 7th rule, providing that resolutions giving rise to debate be laid over for one day, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of 40 members.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote—24 to 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to have the Crystal Palace removed, was laid over.

A protest, signed by the whole of the members of the minority, who the previous evening had been placed under arrest, was read by the Clerk, as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned respectfully protest against all the action of this Board upon the ordinance for the reorganization of the Finance Department on the 30th instant, for the reason that they were deprived of a voice therein, from the period of going into Committee of the Whole, and for the reason that, by depriving them of their votes, the Board had not a legal quorum, and was under the necessity of adjourning. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Board had not a quorum, we respectfully submit that all proceedings, after the arrest or placing in contempt of the undersigned, should be declared void.

F. J. OTTARSON,
GEO. W. WARNER,
ITOMER FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. NOYES,
JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN KINNIARD.

DEC. 31, 1857.

It was immediately moved that the paper be laid on the table. A motion which, as the President stated, precluded all debate upon it.

Councilman OTTARSON said he had no wish to attempt any argument in its support. But he did not ask it as a favor, he demanded, as a right, that it be entered upon the minutes.

The President said that of course it was necessary and legal so to do. With which explanation Councilman OTTARSON expressed himself satisfied.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all bills for fitting up the polls for the election be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the grounds on which he paid certain bills for grading and paving certain streets. The Comptroller says he had already fully informed the Board on the subject.

A resolution to reimburse Councilman HOPPER $200, his expenses in contesting his seat with Mr. Vance, was reconsidered, but laid on the table.

MAYOR WOOD'S LAW EXPENSES.

The Aldermanic resolution to reimburse Mayor WOOD $10,000, being his expenses in contesting the Metropolitan Police law and Street Commissionership, was called up, and *lost* for want of a constitutional vote.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection received an increase of salary—from $1,500 to $2,500, by concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

An attempt was made to resuscitate the debate as to the erection of a pier at foot of Twenty-first-street, East River. Councilman BRADY objected to its consideration. The Counsel to the Corporation had said it might be legal, but he had not said it was so. Councilman WARNER withdrew the matter.

A vote was taken as to concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in appointing Samuel Brevoort, Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, as a Commissioner of Deeds. Lost for want of a constitutional vote. Motion reconsidered, and the papers laid on the table.

Motion for recess for half an hour. Lost.

Papers from Board of Aldermen as to paying $192 for use of a house for Engine Company No. 15, in Chrystie-street, were moved to be referred to Committee on Fire Department.

One of the Committee (KINNAIRD) said the matter had already been before them. The demand was correct, and the money ought to be paid. Councilman BULTEEL thought the charge too high. Councilman KINNAIRD defended himself from the imputations of Councilman BULTEEL. Councilman BRADY contended that the company in question were not provided with a house. He thought Councilman BULTEEL's remarks very unnecessary. The debate became very personal and recriminative. (Cries of "Question.")

On vote, the Board concurred with the action at the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the site of a Post-Office was called up for concurrence. They state they see no reason to deviate from their former report, in favor of disposing to the General Government of a portion of the lower end of the Park. A protest was read, detailing a plan, signed C. F. Anderson, architect. Also, the offer of Mr. Stewart to give $500,000 for the site.

Councilman JONES, as the mover of the resolution of inquiry, wished to say a few words. He knew of no location so well adapted as that proposed. We must regard Brooklyn and Williamsburg as well as the City of New-York. No one could say that there was anything of private interest in this proposal. The Legislature had given a specific enactment and half a million had been appropriated. Every newspaper *had* been in its favor; now, *one* is opposed on the alleged score of valuation. All coming down Broadway and Bowery would meet in that locality. The business portion of the City had few reasons to consult more beauty of site. The public buildings of New-York ought to be central as related to business, and it would be an honor to locate it as proposed. Trade always seeks its natural channels, would find the centre, and would come to the centre.

Councilman BYRDSALL attuded to Mr. Stewart's offer. The post-office would be a convenience, but there were other considerations. In early times the Park was granted by the British Government as a Common. The authorities had a right to inclose it, but not to dispose of it. It was a Common still.

Councilman OTTARSON rose to order. It was impossible to go behind the legislative action and opinion.

Councilman BYRDSALL said that the fact he had mentioned had been overlooked. He did not like the beginning of encroachment. The land was sacred to Revolutionary history and ought to be left intact to all time. If any body should have it, the General Government had the best right to it.

Councilman MCCABILL said that if the ground was sacred, it was now the resort of prostitutes, and had been used as a duck-pond, desecrated to the worst of purposes. He was in favor of a Post-Office being erected there. Only think of a Post-Office for this great City in an old church—an old barrack.

Councilman OTTARSON said it was very well for persons to come forward and offer enormous sums of money for land they know the City cannot sell. He could see through the selfishness of such offers. If we don't accept the Postmaster's offer, the money goes back into the Treasury, and the matter will be delayed another five years. There seemed to be just now a great horror of desecration of the Park. Do the gentry now enjoy the cool air of the Park in the evening? That class of people have migrated higher up the City. If a man can get through without being garroted he will do well. Was not the existence of the City Hall a desecration of sylvan solitudes?

Councilman HASWELL proceeded to argue the general question as to the propriety of selling. He was called to order by

Councilman OTTARSON, who reminded him that he was wasting time. That question had been authoritatively settled.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman HASWELL proceeded, and gave some statements as to the value of contiguous property.

Councilman MCCABILL said that had nothing to do with the question.

Councilman HASWELL contended against concurrence. Even if passed parties protesting would be found to contest the legality of the proceeding.

Councilman OTTARSON said nothing would more gratify the General Government.

Councilman HEMPHILL contended that the City had no right to sell this patch of land any cheaper to the General Government than to any private citizen. It had been said that it could not be sold to private individuals. Was that so?

Councilman OTTARSON called for the written opinion of counsel to that effect.

Councilman HEMPHILL proceeded. He recognized no nuisances in the Park, and in his opinion the east end would be the best. The noise on the three sides of the proposed office would be a great objection. To that point the member directed his subsequent observations.

Councilman FRANKLIN said the question was not the value of the land; where could we have a post-office unless there? Governments did not build post-offices for every little city. He deprecated losing this offer of the Government. There was a fear that it refused, it would never be repeated, and then we should have to do the best we could at our own expense.

He regretted the removal of ancient landsmarks. But that consideration must not prevail.

Councilman JONES read from the Act extending the period of acceptance to Jan. 1, 1858. As to the question of price, when we locate a Post-Office, that is out of the investigation. If five millions were involved, what's that to the convenience of the public? The question is, are we ready to accept this offer, or to let the matter slide for five years, taking into consideration that one-fourth of the whole postal business of the United States passes through our City? Money is no question at all. No man had spoken to him on this thing; he argued as an up-town man in the matter.

Councilman WARNER had only recently made up his mind. He should vote in favor of the measure. Truly, compensation was a question for rate-payers. But public convenience was more than compensation for the contemplated loss. He thought $250,000 a proper compensation. The Park was not one of the *lungs* of the City. The locality was closely jammed up. It was easier of access than any other point in the City, and might better be denominated the *heart* of the City than its lungs. Besides, it was convenient. As to obstruction, the trees already obscured the City Hall from view. In a few years Beekman-street must be cut through, and what use would it be then to preserve the lower end of the Park?

Councilman HASWELL moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Negatived.

He then asked if 40 votes were not necessary to its passage. The Chairman assented.

Councilman MCCABILL hoped there would not be a dissenting vote excepting Councilman HASWELL's, adding, "And we can spare him, goodness knows."

Councilman REILLEY moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of immediate action in the Post-Office matter, specially.

Councilman HASWELL moved the suspension to apply to any and all matters.

Councilman BRADY objected. Had this been a political question, it would have been well to fall back upon the rules of the Board. He hoped Councilman HASWELL would withdraw his objection. The minority were almost unanimous in supporting this measure. The gentleman from the Fifty-Fifth, (HASWELL) was well deserving of being used as the minority were used the last evening. How would he like that?

Councilman HASWELL said he did not wish to argue the general question. Might he not reply upon some misconstructions on the part of three members. He was as free from "that scheme"— [Cries of "What scheme?" and confusion.]

Councilman BRADY said that the Democrats wanted forty votes. They could not be had that night.

Councilman HASWELL again entered upon the general question of illegality. He was interrupted and called to order by Councilman MCCABILL, amid much laughter.

It was then moved that the twelfth rule be suspended for the purpose of acting on *all* papers coming before the Board.

Councilman OTTARSON was understood to signify that suspension must apply *seriatim* by specific motion, paper by paper, to all papers, not indiscriminately.

Nearly two hours having been spent in debate on this subject, upon vote the measure was lost, for want of the necessary vote in accordance with the rules of the Board—31 to 17.

Immediately there was a rush for the doors, by the listeners in the lobby, to the great relief of those who were compelled to stay in the close and heated room.

A variety of other minor reports were forwarded to a third reading.

The Board took a recess for an hour. Upon re-organization,

THE MAYOR'S EXPENSES.

That matter was again called up, and made a special order, to be considered afresh.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

The Committee on this subject asked to be discharged, but the Board refused the request.

The member for the Fifty eighth (Mr. CAHILL) being asked if he had not a report to call up, replied with great glee, "I have got through for this year." A member sighed audibly and exclaimed, "What a mercy!"

REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The report on this subject, which occupies about an hour in recital, having been read last night, was called up and read again by the Clerk, the members whiling away the time in the pleasantest conversation imaginable. The tolling of the fire bell formed a base accompaniment.

In due time the Clerk ceased to read, and the House was called.

It was moved to refer back the papers to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman KINNIARN wished that course to be taken, inasmuch as he and his party were unjustly deprived, last evening, of the just privilege of speaking on the subject.

On vote, reference refused by 34 to 13.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Councilman MONROE asked permission to explain his vote. He did explain, but found it difficult to avoid arguing the main question.

Councilman WARNER said he had no wish to vote. He was excused voting.

Councilman KINNAIRD said that having been illegally prevented from voting, he now begged to decline voting. Excused.

Councilman BRADY declined voting, and was also excused.

Councilman OTTARSON also followed the same course, and was also, upon vote, excused.

Councilman NOYES was also excused; and, also, Councilman FRANKLIN.

Absentees were called. Councilman BOOLE voted "Aye."

On vote, 33 affirmative, 9 negative. The report was accepted, and the ordinance was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in relation to Commissioners of Deeds was called up. Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment. A member said he had the assurance from the majority of the Board of Aldermen that if this Board would vote upon their batch, their Board would vote upon the list of the Councilmen. [Laughter.]

Councilmen OTTARSON and BRADY objected to the consideration of the matter to-at evening. Laid over five members objecting

ALDERMANIC DEPUTATION.

An Aldermanic deputation entered, with a communication to the effect that the Board of Aldermen were about adjourning, and asked if the Board of Councilmen had any message to that body.

It was moved that all business be suspended at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of offering complimentary resolutions to the officers of both bodies.

Councilman BRADY proposed 9 o'clock. He thought the great fight was at an end. The steamboat matter was laid up, he thought, for the Winter.

A Member proposed that the Board should adjourn as soon as convenient, and no sooner. [Laughter.]

A motion to that effect was carried.

It was decided to communicate with the Board of Aldermen, and to say that the Board of Councilmen had no special message.

The members for the First, Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth and Thirtieth, Messrs. SMITH, BICKFORD, CRANE, CRAWFORD, BOOLE, were deputed to visit the Alder manic body.

THE TAX LEVY.

The TAX LEVY bill as amended by the Board of Aldermen, on objection to its consideration by Councilman OTTARSON, was ordered to lie over under the rule.

The Committee returned and stated that the Aldermen had adjourned *sine die*.

THE TAX LEVY AGAIN.

Councilman BOOLE moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of acting on the tax levy.

The President informed him that was impossible, the matter having been objected to that evening.

Councilman OTTARSON—"Could you not move the suspension of the Charter?"

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman KENNAN in the Chair.

The matter of a dumping board was gone into. On motion, the Committee rose. Nothing could be done. The disposition to fun grew "fast and furious."

It was moved to go into Committee again on the "special order," namely, the $10,000 to Mayor Wood. Between the "special order" and the "regular calendar" business was virtually at an end. On vote, the "special order" was refused to be considered. Subsequently an effort was made to resuscitate that agitation.

The usual complimentary resolutions was then offered by Councilman FRANKLIN.

Councilman JONES spoke effectively. In relation to the President, he alluded delicately to his religious creed, and stated that only in this country did it form no bar to politicat position.

Councilmen OTTARSON and KENNARD made a few remarks, not of an unkind character.

The vote of thanks was unanimous, with the exception of Councilman WARNER.

The President replied in a written address. He reviewed the proceedings of the year. He complimented the Board on their disposition to carry out the law. He adverted to taxation and its amount. The Common Council ought not to be held accountable for taxes over which they had no control. The taxes would have been reduced a million of dollors, but for taxation by the State representatives. He offered his thanks to the members, to the official Clerk, "not forgetting the gentlemenly reporters for the Press."

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the official Clerk, C. T. McClenachan, which was carried unanimously. Another resolution recommended them to the notice of the next Board. The other officers were also similarly complimented.

Councilman MCCABILL rendered thanks to the reporters for their impartiality. Carried. Thanks to the Reader and to the Sergeant-at-Arms were carried.

It was proposed to adjourn *sine die*. Councilman BOOLE opposed it.

The President said it was the usual course to read the minutes. This was done.

At 9 o'clock, many efforts being ineffectually made to avoid the adjournment *sine die*, the Board adjourned, thus terminating its official existence.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

General Increase of Salaries and Payment of Bills—Closing Scenes—Thanks, &c.—Speeches of Supervisors Fullmer and Steers.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday afternoon, President STEERS in the Chair. The proceedings of the Board of Education, of Dec. 23, containing a statement of the financial condition and wants of the Board, and a recommendation that an act be passed to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, (as published in the TIMES,) was presented and referred to the Comptroller.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Of David A. Fowler, Secretary to the Board of County Canvassers, $200. Of Henry Vandervoort, for furnishing the Secretary of State transcripts of convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, $180. Of John Davan, for cleaning County Clerk's Office, $52. Of John D. Sindon, for Sunday service in First District Police Court, $133 33. Of Oscar Bogart, for extra service in First District Police Court, $200. Of F. McGuire, for taking Census of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, $65. Of Ferdinand Tenneberg, Charles Miller, John P. Schmoht and George F. Dohremind, at the rate of $150 per annum, for Sunday service in the Police Courts as interpreters.

The proposition to pay the Police Justices $1,200 extra for sitting in Special Sessions, was called up.

Supervisor FULLMER moved to amend by making the increase take effect from the 1st of January, 1858, instead of May 1, 1857. The amendment was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

On presentation of a petition signed by a number of prominent members of the Bar, Supervisor MCSPEDON offered a resolution, raising the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas and the Surrogate to $6,000 a year. The Supervisor spoke at length upon the dignity of the positions held by the gentlemen to be affected by it, and believed that they could not live in the style they should, on the salaries they received.

Supervisors JACKSON and TUCKER opposed immediate action, and favored a reference.

Supervisor CLANCY moved that the Recorder be added.

Supervisor WILSON moved to add the City Judge.

When the motion on reference was about to be put, Supervisor MCSPEDON said he had another resolution to appropriate $2,500 a year to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He stated that a portion of their salaries was paid by the State, and that the proposed appropriation would make their salaries equal to what was proposed to pay the other Judges.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A report was received in favor of increasing the salary of the Naturalization Clerk from $900 to $1,200.

Supervisor TUCKER opposed the increase.

Supervisors MCSPEDON, MONZINGHAN, WILSON and ADAMS favored it.

Supervisor FULLMER thought the less the Naturalization Clerk did the better. He was in the habit of making about $2,000 citizens a year, and he thought $900 very good pay for that kind of work.

Supervisor CLANCY said the responsibility of the position was great, and thought $1,200 no more than a fair salary. It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7.

The matter of removing the interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, and appointing another was postponed indefinitely.

A resolution to appoint Themes J. Barr a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen, was laid on the table.

The Board voted the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to the new Board, for the purpose of organization on Monday next.

A resolution was offered by Supervisor MCCONKEY to appoint Alderman William Wilson Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen.

Supervisor OWENS moved to lay it on the table. Carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

The bill of Dr. Knight, amounting to $350, for *post-mortems* and attendance upon the inquest of Dr. Burdell, was called up, and a motion was made to adopt the report in favor of paying it.

Supervisor JACKSON opposed the payment, on the ground that the charge was too high.

Supervisor TUCKER moved to strike out the $350, and insert $100.

Supervisor FULLMER moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. Carried.

Supervisor MCCONKEY offered a resolution to appoint W. J. Peck a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen. Laid on the table.

The regular order of business was then suspended, and Supervisor TUCKER offered the following:

Whereas, It is a pleasing duty, at the close of our official relations, to express the sentiments of respect and esteem of the members of this Board for our worthy President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to JAMES R. STEERS, Esq., the President of the Board of Supervisors, for the able, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of the position.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be, and is hereby directed to cause a copy of the above resolution to be suitably engrossed and presented to our President.

Supervisor FULLMER arose to second the resolutions, and in doing so he desired to say, that it afforded him much pleasure to rise for such a purpose, for he felt that his old friend deserved the compliment. He had observed his course while he had occupied the responsible position of President of the Board, and he had always found his rulings fair and his decisions correct and impartial. It would be gratifying to him, in after years—when their hairs should have become whitened, and they should have retired from the bustling scenes of business life, to remember the commendable fairness and correctness of his rulings and decisions, and his uniform courtesy and urbanity towards members of the Board, without distinction of party predilections, while acting as its presiding officer.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

President STEERS, in response, said: I arise for the purpose of returning to you my sincere thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to view my course as the presiding officer of this Board. I have always endeavored, since I have been President, to extend a spirit of fairness to each and every member; and I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you all for the kindness and courtesy you have always shown towards me; for by your advice and counsel I have been enabled to perform the duties of President with greater satisfaction to the public and to the members of the Board than I could otherwise have done, as my experience was limited in presiding over public bodies. Both socially and otherwise I have been acquainted with the larger number of the members of the Board for a long time previous to my assumption of the duties of this office, and with the others I have formed an acquaintance, the pleasure attending upon which will never be eradicated from my mind. For the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by all—new acquaintances and old—I return my heartfelt gratitude. I hope to meet you all frequently, after our official relations shall have ceased to exist, and to have an opportunity of giving many frank and cordial expressions of the friendly feelings which have always been manifested here. Again, I thank you for the kindness you have shown to me, and I will conclude with the expression of the hope that I may have the gratification of receiving you all at my house on New-Year's Day.

The following was then offered by Supervisor CLANCY;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our worthy Clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., and to his Deputy, John H. Chambers, Esq., and to the assistants engaged in the Board, also to the reporters of the Press for their attention and ability in reporting the proceedings of this Board.

In offering the resolution he spoke of the long and valuable services of Mr. Valentine as Clerk, and in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Mr. Chambers, his Deputy, and other assistants, had performed their various duties.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and then, on motion of Supervisor TUCKER, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	t02	101⅝
4,000	Michigan Sta. 6s.	94	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s	90	83
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	80	83½
4,000	Erie R. Bds '75.	42	
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	67	
1,000	La C & M. L. G. b	28	
1,000	do.		28½
10,500	M. C. R. R. 8 p c 1st m. S. F. c b..	84	
4,000	do.		83¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	44	
105	Ill. January Rights.	100½	
5	American Ex. Bank.	99	
5	do.		98
19	Nassau Bank		82
10	Hanover Bank		76½
10	Broadway Bank		110
10	Metropolitan Bank.		99½
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	67	
50	do.		66¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60	106
20	do.		107
20	do.	b60	107
150	Amer. Coal Co.		18
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		73¾
100	do.	b3	74
250	do.	e	73¾
425	do.	c	74
350	do.	s10	74
100	do.	s12d	74
200	do.	s20	74
100	do.	c	74½
50	Erie R. R.	b20	17½
150	do.		17¾
600	do.	s10	17¾
138	do.	s3	17¾
40	Harlem R. R.		6¾
10	do.		6
6	Sixth-av. R. R.		96
1015	Reading R. R.		54⅛
100	do.	s10	54⅜
100	do.	s20	54⅜
300	do.	s30	54⅜
100	do.	s15	54⅜
200	do.	s12	54⅜
300	do.	b60	55
100	do.	b60	55⅛
100	do.	b10	56¼
300	do.	s30	55
250	do.		55⅛
250	do.		55¼
100	do.	b60	55⅜
145	M. So & N. In. R. R.		19⅛
150	do.	b30	19⅛
25	do.	bnw	19⅜
150	Panama R. R.	c	94⅜
100	do.	s60	94
50	do.	s30	94⅛
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		87
50	do.		87⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30	70
150	do.	s3	70⅜
150	do.	s3	70⅜
100	do.	b30	70⅜
50	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	c	41⅜
50	do.	b30	41⅜
100	do.	s3	41⅜
2250	do.	s3	42
500	do.	b60	42
500	do.	b3	42
110	Chic. and R. I. R. R.		71⅛
495	LaCrosse & Mill. R. R.		11
300	do.	s10	11
50	do.		11⅛
30	do.		10⅜
45	do.		10⅝
5	do.		10⅜
50	do.	s20	10

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St 6s	b3	80⅜
100	Erie Railroad	s10	17¾
50	do.	snw	17¾
100	do.	nwk	18
25	Michigan Central R. R.		83

EXTRA.

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE ELECTION.

Intense Excitement---Skirmishes and Bloodshed.

Correspondence of the Sincinnati Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Our city has been in a state of intense excitement all day. To-day the voting on the Constitution took place, and the Free-State men having decided not to vote or interfere with the voting in any manner, everything went on quietly until about 11 A. M. when the polls were surrounded by about one hundred Missourians *on foot*, and about *seventy on horseback*. It is very easy to tell a Missourian, and any man or child in the Territory can pick one of these "border Missourians" from among a thousand people, very easily. These men had been voting all the morning, and about 11 o'clock some of the Free State men began to challenge them.

They were sworn by kissing the Bible, and then asked if "they were inhabitants of the Territory?" To which they would reply: "*I am for the present.*" The Judges would take their ballots, and call out their names. In two or three cases men swore that they were citizens of Missouri, but paid taxes here, and, therefore, claimed the right to vote, and the Judges deposited their ballots in the box, and recorded their names as electors! This is not a *rumor*—I was present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the river—what is here called the Island—a view was presented similar to a "Duck Creek Camp Meeting" at Cincinnati—the woods were black with the horses of the Missourians, who, to save the ferriage, had crossed on foot.

They could be plainly seen from this side. All those things visible at one view almost, and all coming at the same time, were more than the citizens could bear. A man with a tin horn, some five feet long, was placed upon a horse, and rode through the streets, calling upon the citizens to assemble at the Mayor's office at 1 o'clock. In less than fifteen minutes over a thousand persons were there, many of them bringing double-barreled shot guns, Sharpe's rifles, old muskets, and, indeed, every description of gun imaginable. Besides these, every man had a Colts' revolver on his hip. Just at this juncture the following "Ticket" was freely circulated among the crowd:

TO HELL WITH THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The excitement produced by the distribution of this ticket is beyond description! It seemed for some time as if it were impossible to quiet the people. At last Mr. DICKSON, a merchant, obtained a hearing, and said that, as citizens needed *arms* worse than anything else, he knew where fifty stand were stored in this city, which had been taken from the Free-State men over a year ago, and if they would follow him he would get them. The crowd went, *en masse*, and, the warehouse being locked, they battered down the door, brought out the muskets, and distributed them among the crowd.

Captain DICKSON—who had served in the Mexican war—was then formally elected commander of the army. He immediately marched his men to the river, and placed a squad of twenty on the ferry-boat, to arrest any of the Missourians who attempted to return! None attempted after that to come this way! A large body was seen on their horses on the opposite shore, but when they looked upon the glistening guns upon the levee, and the ferry-boat started for them, they wheeled their horses, put spur, and very suddenly disappeared in the woods of Missouri. One of the Missourians said to me this afternoon, "that it was getting too d—d hot for Pro-Slavery men in this Territory, and he didn't think he would ever trouble them again.

MISSOURIANS ARRESTED.

The City Marshal arrested *four* Missourians, who confessed to voting! It was rumored that Judge LECOMPTON was issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*, to take these men from the custody of the Marshal, and immediately Captain DICKSON stationed a squad of twenty-five Americans and twelve Germans to resist the execution of the writ! And all the people cried AMEN! At 3½ P. M., Captain DICKSON marched his men in front of the polls. The Judges became excited, put up the shutters, and jumped out of the back window. Captain DICKSON said no one need be alarmed—that he came not to molest or touch the polls, but that he gave notice to any and every Missourian present *to leave the town in twenty minutes*, or he would arrest them.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

They were very scarce long before this, they had not left the city but were "housed." JOHN CALHOUN, in company with the Deputy U. S. Marshal, went post haste to Fort Leavenworth, and induced General HARNEY to dispatch one hundred United States troops to defend the polls. The troops arrived at 4½, under command of Captain MACKAVEY. Twenty men were placed immediately in front of the window where the ballots were taken, and the balance were stationed around the corner of the "Planter's House."

Captain DICKSON, as soon as he heard the United States troops had arrived, marched his company immediately in front of them, *when the United States troops gave three hearty cheers for the citizen soldiery!* The compliment being returned, Capt. MACKAVEY remarked that he did not come down here to fight Free-State men. It is almost a settled fact that if the Government troops were ordered to fire on the Free-State men, that they would immediately go over to the citizens' side. CALHOUN staid at the Fort, and is still there. While I am writing (10 o'clock at night,) the Free-State men are marching by with drum and fife.

GEN. CALHOUN BURNT IN EFFIGY.

11 P. M.—Have just returned from witnessing the burning of the effigy of JOHN CALHOUN. It was burnt in front of the Planters' House, where his son and daughter—a very pretty lady of twenty—board.

Not a Pro-Slavery man could be seen, not a word was said against the procedure, and when the effigy blazed up, lighting the whole atmosphere, the guns of the Free State men were seen pointed at every window in the "Planters."

If but *one* shot had been fired from the "Planters," the war would have commenced, and in less than three days there would not have been a single one of these lawless villains left. The excitement is immense. A single fight or quarrel between a Pro-Slavery and a Free-State man would set the ball in motion. The citizens are unable to find a single man to quarrel with.

I have just learned that the Missourians who have been arrested, have been released on one thousand dollars bail by the Acting-Mayor.

The United States troops were marched back to the Fort at 6 P. M., when the polls closed. It is said 2500 votes were polled, all for the "Constitution with Slavery!" We have not heard a word from Kickapoo, but suppose they have polled two or three thousand votes, out of a population of about 120! C. E.

The reported troubles at Fort Scott prove to be untrue.

It is reported here that the Democrats oppose the Lecompton Constitution, intend to rebuke the Administration by nominating Secretary Stanton for Governor of Kansas, at their Convention to be held in this city next Thursday.

BLOODSHED.

The Lawrence *Republican* has the following:

"The citizens of Leavenworth took a brave and heroic stand, on Monday, the 21st. In the morning their city was flooded with invaders from Missouri, who came over to vote for the bogus Constitution. The people rallied, formed a military organization, secured all the arms in the city, arrested and drove out of town all Missourians, stopped the ferry-boat, and brought the Ruffians to their knees. United States troops were sent for by the Pro-Slavery men; but the Free-State companies marched boldly up to them, and gave three cheers, which were heartily returned.

The warehouse of A. B. MILLER—a notorious scoundrel—was broken open, and stolen arms secured. LECOMPTE and CALHOUN narrowly escaped lynching. The latter was burnt in effigy in front of the Planters' House, where he was stopping. Cheers were given for the Topeka Constitution, and groans for the Lecompton Swindle. The Free State men in fact, took entire possession of the town, and did things up right."

PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH AT LITTLE OSAGE.

A letter in the Lawrence *Republican*, gives full particulars of this affair:

"To the anxious inquiries of our friends concerning the battle of the Little Osage, I will state the facts, which are as follows. On Tuesday, 15th inst., Major ABBOTT, Dr. G., and others, who, with about forty men, were at the block house on Little Osage, holding citizen's court, were informed that a force of about 160 men were going to make an attack upon them the next day. On receiving this information, these men sent word to the officials of Fort Scott that they would disperse if the officials would return all the warrants issued against the Free-State men, under the bogus Rebellion Act. The next day, as we were anxiously waiting the news from Fort Scott, our scouts, about fifteen in number, came into camp, having been run from Barnsville, and so closely pursued by Marshal Little, that three of their number were taken prisoners. The Marshal, and his posse of about seventy men, all mounted, came up, and two of our men went out to parley with them. His demand was that we surrender unconditionally and go to Fort Scott, to be tried for treason. Finally, half an hour was given us to make up our minds. Although their number was double ours, we resolved not to be taken alive, and sent word to him that we would disperse, but not be taken. Whereupon, they charged upon us, saying they "would *blow us to hell*." They commenced the attack in three divisions—on our right and left and front. As they came up we returned their fire.

The battle lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Pro-Slavery men dispersed and scattered in every direction.

Marshal LITTLE was shot through the breast; another man fell from his horse, mortally wounded; and two others were badly wounded. The Marshal is probably dead.

Our loss, none, and but one man wounded.

In great haste, &c.,

N. B.—Rev. Mr. STEWART is held a prisoner at Fort Scott,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Celebration of New-Year's Day.

Never within the memory of men who live in our latitude was there a finer New-Year's Day than Friday proved. We had the climate of early June, the walking of Midsummer;—the day seemed like the very noon hour of an Indian Summer, and at night the full harvest moon was out, while the air was all balm. Fires in parlors were unnecessary; overcoats were apologized for.

According to honored custom, Trinity Chimes rang out the old year and rang in the new. New-Year's Eve was a deliciously mild and moonlit night. To be on the rivers and to hear the music of the bells through a clear and soft air was a treat that is very rarely to be enjoyed under the favoring circumstances of this last glorious New-Year's Day. The Brooklyn ferry-boats *Nassau* and *Fulton* passed each other in the East River just after the stroke of 12, and saluted with three blows each upon the steam-whistle. All the ferry-boats were crowded till a late hour in the night. A great many people made a point of seeing the Old Year out and New in. In a night more like May than December sleep was hardly to be thought of. At several Methodist Churches the baby year was brought with shouting, praying and singing. At one—on De Kalb-avenue in Brooklyn—the clergyman's hand privily pushed back the hand of the clock twenty minutes, and so prolonged the delightful exercises of the occasion, for the worshipers unsuspectingly to them.

And the day was devoted, with unusual unanimity, to its legitimate purposes. Seldom have so many calls been made. The fashion of setting wine upon the tables seems to have gone out. A few ladies offered it to their guests, and a very few had it openly on the sideboard. The benefits of the change were everywhere observed. Drunkenness was comparatively rare—the streets of the city were marvellously quiet.

We remarked the usual prevalence of the little wicker baskets hung at the bell-knobs of houses where the ladies were not "home;"—callers dropping into the baskets their cards. Where a death in the family caused the omission of the usual New-Year's hospitalities, the basket was fastened by a strip of black crape.

Of course nobody did any business. The public offices were closed—the Post-Office being open only till 12 o'clock. The newspaper offices—the very last stronghold which business ever deserts—were still, and the fires went out under the boilers that feed and drive the great Hoe's press-es.

Mayor TIEMANN received the calls and congratulations of his fellow-citizens from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., in the Governor's room of the City Hall. Over five thousand persons paid their respects to the new Mayor, who received each person with grace and a cordial shake of the hand. Mr. PETER COOPER stood near the Mayor enjoying the occasion almost as much as the Mayor himself. The crowds passed in at the centre, and out at the side door.

The following County Officers appeared at the County Clerk's Office and were sworn in:

WILLIAM MINER, Register.
THOMAS C. ACTON, Deputy Register.
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.
PETER B. SWEENY, District-Attorney.
EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate.

The latter officer appeared and filed his bonds on Thursday.

In Brooklyn Mayor POWELL received abundant calls at the City Hall. The next most blessed man was Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER. On his door post was tacked this notice: "Don't ring, but walk in and welcome." And hundreds did walk in—the door being open—and were welcomed by Mr. BEECHER and his family. Visitors entered their names in an autograph book, dipping the ink from that ink-stand, and "sustaining nature" at a table of cold turkey and the &c.'s, in the "library" just anent the bookcase over which the owl and the two hucks beside preside.

That usually solemn, silent Jersey City, fairly woke up to do honor to the day. The streets were full during the day, the ferry boats were filled with the carriages of sailors from New-York until late in the evening, and the gloom of Jersey was actually lightened up. On a stormy New-Year's day, comparatively nothing is done there; this year it was very lively.

Police Intelligence.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS DISCOVERED—FOUR ARRESTS AND ONE ESCAPE—HONORA SHEPPARD AMONG THE GANG ARRESTED.—On learning the issue of the new counterfeit fives on the Onondaga Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Detective Police, detailed four of his men, Officers Wildey, Poole, Baldwin and Robb, to find out the parties who uttered the bill and secure their arrest if possible. During Wednesday afternoon and evening they arrested four men and a woman, in Brooklyn; Joseph Lane, Oakley Beemer, Thos. Bowers, Isaac H Cook, and Honora Sheppard, *alias* Lane, the notel female counterfeiter. About $150 of the bogus issues were found in their possession, but nothing implicating them as the original uiterers of the bill. By some bungler on the part of two of the officers, Lane succeeded in getting away shortly after his arrest. The officers in whose custody he was when he made his escape, it is said, will be brought to a strick account for their conduct. The following are the circumstances connected with the arrests:

Information was sent to Sergeant LEFFERTS We inesday afternoon that a man named Joseph Lane, residing at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Oxford-street, Brooklyn, had been engaged in selling some of the new counterfeits on the Onondaga Bank. On Wednesday afternoon the officers proceeded to Brooklyn and "piped" Lane's house. After watching the premises about two hours they saw a man enter and in a few moments come out again. After he had got a few blocks from the house they arrested him, he being Oakley Beemer, a reputed counterfeiter. Feeling assured that they were on the right track, the officers decided to make a descent at once on the house. They first, however, searched Beemer, but found nothing on him but good money. He denied his name and begged hard to be let off, but the officers retained him in custody and took him back with them to Lane's house. In the house they found Joseph Lane and Honora Lane his wife, the latter being the noted Honora Sheppard whom Lane had recently married. They arrested both. Honora, upon being arrested, threw hastily from her pocket a package and stealthily threw it away. One of the officers noticed the movement and gathered up the package, which turned out to contain twenty of the counterfeit $5 bills on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse. As soon as the package was untolled, and its nature developed, the officers told Lane that if they had any more of the same sort left they might as well produce it forthwith or they should search the house. Lane declared that $150 of the counterfeit money was all that had been left there, and that they had thrown out of the window the balance of what had not been found. A package containing five more of the counterfeit bills was found underneath a window on some steps leading to the cellar.

While the officers were in the house a man named Thos. Bowers came in, and he was forthwith arrested on suspicion of being one of the gang. On searching him none of the bad money was found, but it was deemed advisable, however, to detain him in custody. After the arrest of Bowers, Officers Wildey and Poole left the place in charge of Officers Baldwin and Robb while they went to Gelt-street, Brooklyn, to arrest a man named Charles Clark and his brother, who were suspected of having something to do in getting up the present counterfeit. Being unsuccessful in their search for the parties named, the officers returned to Lane's house. They found Officers Baldwin and Robb still in possession of the premises, but Lane had escaped. A few minutes after their return a third man, named Isaac H. Cook, came in, the house and was arrested. On him was found one of the counterfeit bills. The prisoner at first refused to give any information as to how it came in his possession, but afterwards said it was passed upon him. Lane's house was thoroughly searched, but nothing suggestive of counterfeiting could be found.

The arrested parties were taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office and detained in custody over night. Yesterday they were brought before Justice WELSH at the Tombs for a hearing. The Justice discharged all the prisoners except Honore, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof to hold them. Honora was detained in custody to give parties in Kings County an opportunity to file a complaint against her.

The prisoner Honora is 42 years of age, is still good looking, and has an unusually intelligent but restless eye. She has been sentenced twice to State Prison for counterfeiting, but the last time was pardoned out before the expiration of her term.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.—A man named Delaine (husband of Honora Sheppard, a well-known passer of "queer,") was arrested at his residence, in Spring-street, by Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth Precinct, and taken to the Deputy Superintendent's Office. He was committed, and will be brought before a magistrate this morning.

New-Year's Police and Accident Items.

AN OFFICER ATTACKED BY A HIGHWAYMAN.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, as Officer Crofoot, of the Mayor's Office, was going up Broadway, he was suddenly attacked at the corner of Leonard-street and Knocke l senseless to the pavement. The assailant then commenced rifling his pockets, but before he had emptied them the officer rallied, collared the rascal, and held on until he was enabled to get him to the Fifth Ward Station-house, where he was locked up for examination. Officer Crofoot happened to be dressed in citizens' dress. Had he been dressed otherwise, it is probable the assailant would not have selected him for an attack. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Eagan, and protested that he had been making a good many New-Year's calls, and having drank freely, did not know what he was doing.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS AND LODGERS.—At 11 o'clock to-day the following was the number of arrests returned from thirteen wards as made during New-Year's Day, and the number of persons accommodated with lodging last night at the Station-Houses. The proportionate number of arrests and lodgers exceeds but a trifle the ordinary returns:

Wards.	No. of Arrests.	Lodgers.	Wards.	No. of Arrests.	Lodgers.
II	10	14	X	12	13
III	3	8	XI	11	19
V	23	16	XIII	12	22
VI	90	51	XV	20	16
VII	6	9	XVIII	7	9
VIII	3	10	XIX	8	16
IX	4	29			
Total				165	241

SHOT BY DEAD-RABBITS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as James Garvey, of No. 361 Grand street was passing through Baxter-street, a company of Dead-Rabbits, calling themselves the Gillan Guards, came along, and one of them fired a pistol at him; the ball hit him in the left foot. Officers HOLMES and SLOWEY took the wounded man to his home. No arrests were made.

ATTEMPTED TO DROWN HERSELF.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, a German woman jumped off the pier foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. Patrick Quinn, who happened to be near and saw the women jump into the water, at once jumped after her, and succeeded in effecting her rescue. He handed the woman over to Officer Reeves, of the Eleventh Ward, who took her to the Station-house. She refused to give her name, or any particulars relating to herself, or what induced her attempt at suicide. She is about 30 years of age, and very respectably dressed.

CAPTURE OF A PICKPOCKET.—Laura A. Gray, residing at No. 446 Houston-street, had her pocket picked yesterday, while passing through the Bowery. Officer Hoyt noticed the operation and started after the culprit. He chased him several blocks, the rogue throwing away the money in his flight, but he finally captured him and took him to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he gave his name as Thomas Magnus. The money was found and restored.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy, 5 years old, son of Mr. CARTER, residing at No. 90 Monroe-street, was run over by a light wagon, in Pike-street, and instantly killed. Two young men were in the wagon, engaged in making New-Year's calls. The boy was taken to the residence of his parents, and an inquest will be held on the body to-day.

PISTOL ACCIDENT.—A man named Edward Steinert, residing at No. 128 Mulberry-street, had his right hand badly shattered yesterday afternoon, by the bursting of a pistol in his hands. He was taken to the City Hospital.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society sent out, on Thursday, from their branch office in Cooper Institute, Third-avenue, their sixth company of young women, for homes and employment in the West. Notwithstanding the discouraging weather, the party went away in good spirits, with stout and resolute hearts. In a letter received from one of a former company, the writer says: "I am pleasantly situated here, and do not regret coming. Most of the girls are contented. We would return our sincere thanks to the Society for the aid they have afforded us." Another says: "I am very grateful for the kindness shown to me by Mr. B., who came out with us."

DARING BURGLARY.—While the family of Mr. WILLIAM RUHL, residing at 296 West Twenty-second-street, were at supper Wednesday evening in the basement, some daring burglars succeeded in stealthily carrying off about $1,000 worth of jewelry and silver ware. The burglars effected an entrance through the scuttle, having first made their way to the roof from an unoccupied house adjacent. Mr. RUHL offers a reward for the recovery of the property.

LIBERALITY.—Some hundred or more of the *employés* belonging to the Bookbinding establishment of E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-street, New-York, were presented each with a chance in RANEY'S Gift and Book Enterprise.

☞ The Supreme Court Chambers and Special Term rooms are in the hands of the painters and carpenters. They are to be entirely refitted and refurnished. The apartment which divides them and has been hitherto the ante-chamber of each, is also being altered. It is to be used hereafter by the Supreme Court Judges as a retiring room.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wood-house, rear of No. 260 West Thirty-third-street, and the ce ar communicated to the third story of No. 258 Thirty-second-street. The damage was confined principally to the house in Thirty-second-street, which was occupied by several Irish families. Loss about $100—no insurance. The building was owned by Mrs. TAYLOR, Brooklyn, who is insured.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in buildings Nos. 161 and 163 Furman-street, the first owned by G. B. CARHART, and the other by GEORGE CULLINS, and both occupied as a chemical factory by JOHN HYER. Before the flames could be stayed, the interior of the building was burnt out, and the one adjoining, No. 99, owned by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, was considerably damaged.

Losses.—Mr. Beecher, $2,000; Mr. Carhart, $2,000; Mr. Cullins, $1,000; Mr. Hyer, $12,000 in stock and machinery. Loss on drugs and medicines on storage and owned in New-York, $5,000. Total, $23,000.

Insurance.—Mr. Hyer insured for $9,000, in the following offices: Montague, $3,000; Mechanics, $3,000; Artisan, (Hartford) $1,000; Harmony, $1,000. The drugs were insured in the Poughkeepsie, $2,000; Exchange, $1,500; Relief, $1,000.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—It is rumored that Commissioner STRANAHAN will resign, and that Deputy-Clerk HASBROUCK will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the urgent request of one of the Commissioners, Captain CARR, of the Third Precinct, has resigned to give place to NATHAN SHAUNAN, late a Deputy-Sheriff.

It is understood that Alderman WOGLOM has been appointed to the vacant captaincy in the Fifth Precinct, *vice* GUISCHARD, who also saw fit resign.

Assistant-Captain MCLANE of the Third Precinct, will be appointed to fill the vacancy of Captain of the Eighth Ward Police, made vacant by the resignation (by request) of Captain COMES. The three Captains of Police who have resigned, have been appointed to interior positions in the Department, but by the Deputy-Superintendent in Brooklyn, were considered competent to fill the positions formerly occupied by them. Two of them (GUISCHARD and COMES) were among the first to obey the new Police Law.

Two other Police Captains have been "requested" to resign, and another will probably be thrown upon charges now accumulating against him.

Sea and Ship News.

LOSS OF SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND.

Messrs. MORGAN & MILEY have received advices from Queenstown, Ireland, under date of Dec. 12, of the loss of their ship the *Northumberland*. The *Jessie Pierson*, from Liverpool, bound for St. John's, N. F., brought into Cork harbor the crew and 33 passengers of the New-York ship *Northumberland*, Captain SPENCE, from New-Yok for London, which had been abandoned in lat. 47° N., lon. 28° west; her three masts having been cut away in a severe gale, the ship was boarded by heavy seas which swept the decks, causing her to spring aleak, and made her a complete wreck. The ship *Prins Frederick der Nederlonden, de Witt*, fell in with the *Northumberland* and took off her crew, 27 in number, and carried them into the Texel, where she arrived Dec. 9. The loss on cargo is $120,000; vessel, $300,000; freight money $5,00. She had on board the following cargo: 1,663 bbls. flour, 750 do. turpentine, 40 do. sugar, 322 hhds. sugar, 113 do. melado, 20 puns spirits, 397 gals. engine oil, 56 tcs. beef, 167,094 lbs. cheese, 1 package hardware, 4 bbls. horse-hair, 50 bhds. tobacco, 45,000 mid. tobacco, 45 casks, 1 keg argols, 26 tcs. rice, 24,490 gals. whale oil, 10 boxes leather cloth, 42,665 lbs. copper, 597 slabs tin, 10 pipes linseed oil, 5 casks asafœtida, 44 do. drugs, 4 cs. drugs, 372 boxes sago, 20 do. machinery, 5 cs. guns, 362 bags cutch, 260 pcs. Granada wood, 6,000 staves. The *Northumberland* was built at New-York in 1844, 995 tons register, rating A 2, and insured in New-York, as is, also, a part of the cargo.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the British brig *Avasetta* we have dates from Bermuda of the 16th instant. Her Majesty's ship-of-the-line *Indus*, and the steamer *Devastation*, both from Halifax, arrived at Hamilton on the 12th. Brigs *Henrietta* and *Lady Chapman*, and schooner *G. O. Bigelow*, all from New-York, had also arrived at the same port.

The brig *Jenny Lind* sailed on the 11th, and the schooner *Castilian* on the 12th, both for St. Thomas, and the brig *Titania* on the 12th for Demerara.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The bark *Venus*, Captain JOHN ATKINSON, from Curacoa, Dec. 17, with a full cargo of wood, skins, spices, &c., arrived at this port yesterday, having made the round voyage in 34 days. This is the second time she has performed it in the same number of days.

DIED.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 1, DANIEL L. TUTHILL, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 25½ Renwick st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BARBARIE.—On the 1st inst., CATHERINE ANN, widow of the late Charles Barbarie, aged 36 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. George Fuhrer, No. 178 West 42d-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

WELLS.—On Friday, Jan. 1, ELMIRA, wife of John Wells.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 573 Broome st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHULTZ.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday night, Jan 1, at 11 o'clock, MARIA, relict of the late James Schultz, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Rose st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Express, from Havana—Mr. Lewis and servant.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Bark Anna, Wheeler, Galveston 13 ds, with cotton to Nelson, Clements & Co. Dec. 31, in a squall from N. W. carried away jibboom. Dec. 26, off Hatteras, saw a herm. brig bound south, with loss of fore and main top-masts and jibboom; same day, passed a New Haven schr. bound N., appeared to have mahogany on deck.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Barbadoes Dec. 12, St. Vincents Dec. 16, and martinique 22, in ballast to Bishop & Bro. of New Haven. Sailed in co. from Barbadoes with brig Thos. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, same where bound. At St. Vincents, 2 Am. vessels, names not known.

Bark American, Witham, Havana Dec. 22, with sugar, &c., to Morla & Navarro.

Bark Meldon, (of Yarmouth) Ring, Matanzas Dec. 23, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 17, with wood and skins to Boonen, Graves & Co

Bark Express, Lockberg, Havana Dec. 21, with cigars, &c., to Peter Y. King & Co., sailed in co. with bark J. M. Morales, Burmeister, for Cadiz. Dec. 27, lat. 33 30, lon. 66 30, exchanged signals with bark Corinthian, from Havana for New York. Dec. 31, at 1 P. M., Great Egg Harbor bearing N. W. about 15 miles distant, saw a large ship on shore about 6 miles north of that place, just gone on, all sails standing.

Bark Cadet, Guide, Belize, (Hond.) Dec. 15, with hemp, mdse. &c., to Josiah Jex.

Bark Pan. phylla, Wilkins, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mora & Nephew. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 29, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., which after sards handed to 3 P. M., blowing a hurricane, blew away mizzen staysail, laid the vessel on with a piece of canvas in the mizzen rigging, she lay-to very heavily, and shipping a great deal of water, stove waist casks, carried away side ports and stanchions of forward part of the house.

Brig Adeline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Rio Grande Nov 6, with hides and horns to master.

Brig Industry, (of Machias,) Benson, Black River, (Jam.) Dec. 12, with logwood to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Correo, Cowdwin, Cuidad Bolivar Dec 16, with hides to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Left no Am. vessels. One German brig for Hamburg. ldg.

Brig Caroline, Whitbury, Aspinwall Dec 12, in ballast to J. Joy.

Schr. J. Tinker, (of Tremont,) Boyd, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich.

Schr. R. B. Demill, Hammond, Darien 10 ds., with yellow to order.

Schr. Pleiades, Brown, Savannah 6 ds., with rice to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. O. G. Hulse, Brown, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., for Boston, with naval stores.

Schr. J. G. Bird, Corson, Alexandria 3 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. J. F. Randolph, Hazleton, Norfolk 2 ds., with grain to S. N. Fox.

Schr. Rutgers, Jenkins, Petersburg 3 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co

Schr. Warp men, Morris, Delaware grain.

Schr. Jesse Barker, Davis, Delaware, grain.

Schr. Hickman, Raymond, Delaware grain.

Schr. Pavilion, Abbatt, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Protector, Conkling, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence 10 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Baltimore 2½ days, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Cleared this Forenoon.... SATURDAY, Jan 2.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk and City Point, Ludlam & Peasants, Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Ships Twilight, Gatch, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Indianola, Stuart, Mobile, Aesmith & Sons.

Bark Olga, Schill, Garay, Valparaiso, Bunge, Schuhle & Co.

Brigs Europa, Bird, Francis Works Island, D. R. Dewitt; H. S. Rutgers, Dominy, St. Marks, Bradley & Peters.

Schr. Ann Maria, Turner, Port au-Platte, Kohl & Fershing; Oriana, Ferry, Frankfort, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Adams, Davis, Fall River and Newport, B. R. Dixon.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Phantom, (of Boston,) Peterson, Shanghae Sept. 1 and Java Head 30 ds., the Lookout Dec. 4 with teas, silks, &c., to D. C. & W. Bacon. Nov. 21, lat. 24 25 S., lon. 34 E., signalized an Am. 3 masted brigantine, standing N. and shortening sail with white cross on fore topsail, 23 47 lon 62 exchanged signals with an Am. brigantine, had white house on quarter-deck, standing S. and E., had a large black letter W on.

Ship Thornton Collins, Liverpool Nov 22, with mdse. to Wiltens & Bulon.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

Bark Delegate, Mallory, Curacoa Dec. 9, with salt to master.

Bark Corinthian, Winchester, Havana Dec. 22, with sugar to Dunlap & Leland.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Trinidad, (Port-au-Spain,) 13 ds., in ballast to T. Dwight.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Memoranda.

On light to a heavy blow from the westward during the night of the 31st, the Eastern steamers did not arrive to this City until near noon on Friday.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 20, lat. 22 50, lon. 46 40, schr. Wm. S Richardson, Bailey, of and from Newbury port, for Port au Roo.

Dec. 26, lat. 26 25 lon. 72 36, James Wallen, of and for Philadelphia, from Turks Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Martinique, Dec. 22, brig Robin, (of Frankfort,) schrs Dozzie Dodge, of Bangor, Wm. Dresden, Hatch, of do.; ship Napier, of Philadelphia, all dg.

At Curacoa, Dec. 17, bark Agronaut, Peckuor, from Demarara for New York, 21st; brig Black Swan, Polger, from Martinique for do., do.; schr. Wing of the Wind, Fearsall, for New York, 18th.

At Belize, (Hond.,) Dec. 16, bark Honduras, Bates, for New-York, ldg.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

MORE FAILURES.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

COTTON DECLINED!—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain WILLIAMS, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 19th ult., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, en route for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Sunday afternoon.

The *Niagara* brings £7,000 for Boston and £20,000 for Halifax.

She reports, Dec. 30, at 5½ P. M., Cape Race, bearing north, distant two miles; fired two rockets and a blue-light, and threw overboard the dispatch for the Associated Press.

[The News Yacht was not out at the time the *Niagara* passed Gape Race, her repairs not having been completed.

The *Niagara*, at 6 P. M., yesterday, 1st inst., passed the *Canada*, hence for Liverpool.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York on the 5th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th December, at 3½ P. M.

The news by this arrival, except in a commercial way, is of little importance.

There is nothing later from India.

The Bank of France had reduced its rates to the uniform figure of six per cent.

The commercial crisis continued very severe in the north of Europe, but at Hamburg affairs had begun to improve.

Messrs. POWELL & SON, of London and Manchester, warehousemen, had failed. Their liabilities are heavy.

The English money market, however, is gradually getting easier, particularly among the discount houses. The applications at the Bank were light.

Financial difficulties had arisen amongst the woollen manufacturers. Messrs. CHESSBROUGH & SONS, one of the largest firms in that line in Yorkshire, had suspended, and many others were expected to be involved.

The French Government has imposed a duty on foreign brandies.

Further attempts had been made to launch the *Leviathan*, but without success.

The American Submarine Company have abandoned the attempt to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

In the Liverpool COTTON market prices had declined ⅛c. @ ¼c., particularly for the new crop. The market opened with a rather better demand. Sales of the week 58,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet but steady. Western Canal, 25s.@25s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s. WHEAT firm and slightly higher, the improvement being mainly on the finer qualities. Red, 6s. 2d.@7s. 1d.; White, 6s. 10d.@8s. CORN firm. Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 37s. @38s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF heavy and irregular. PORK dull. BACON dull and slightly lower. LARD heavy and nominal. TALLOW quiet—Butchers', 58s.@58s. CHEESE advanced 2s.@5s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

In the Liverpool Market SUGAR had declined 6d. @1s.

London Money Market.

Money was slightly easier in London. Consols for account closed at 92¼@92¾.

American Securities.

American Stocks were generally dull, and prices with but much change.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market was dull and prices of goods and yarns had considerably declined.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kansas Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

Senator PUGH and other Northern Democrats contemplate introducing and sustaining the proposition for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, provided that it be submitted fairly to the people, and be ratified by them.

S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

The President had a special reception of Diplomatic Corps and their families at 11 o'clock to-day. The attendance was full and the scene an interesting one.

At 12½ o'clock the officers of the Army and Navy were received. There was a large number in attendance in full uniform.

At 12 o'clock the doors of the White House were opened for a general reception, and an immense number of persons paid their respects to the

NEW BOOKS.

There is no country in the world where more genuine enthusiasm exists for that noblest of all quadrupeds, the horse, than in the United States; yet all our equine litarsture being derived from Englsrd, we very nsturally look upon that country as the paradise of horses, and undervalue our own achievements in the breeding of horse-flesh. The race-course is not with us, as it is in England, a national institution, and we do not cultivate tha sports of the turf with that devotion and lavish expenditure of money peculiar to the aristocratic classes of England. . A well-filled stable is not regarded as a necessary part of a gen-tleman's establishment among our dollared classes, as is the case there with the wealthy in Great Britain. Hunting is an unknown pleasure here, and steeple-chasing we have no more practical knowledge of than of the Isthmian games. The turf is not altogether respectable, and betting books are not in vogue in "society." But we have horses, nevertheless, and great care has been bestowed upon breeding them, though they are chiefly put to utilitarian uses. It is not at all surprising that we undervalue our own native horses, and so generally believe in the superiority of the British animals. Our popular literature is filled with encomiums of the foreign horse. We read the racy descriptions of the Nimrods, Harry Hieovers, and the Cravens, and the Cecils; but our own writings on similar topics have been extremely scant, and confined almost exclusively to the *Spirit of the Times*. We have had no publications to which an American could refer for any reliable information on the subject of the turf, and it is only among those who have been professionally engaged in the business of breeding, that any attention has been paid to the varieties of the American horse. A comprehensive and reliable work on the subject was greatly needed, and happily for us it has been supplied by Frank Forester, who is too well known as a writer on field sports, to need anything more than a mention of his name. His work is really a formidable production, and the only fault that we have to find with it, is that it is too large, elegant and costly for general circulation. It is entitled *Frank Forester's Horse and Horsmanship of the United States and the British Provinces of North America*, by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. It is published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, in two large and elegantly illustrated volumes, with clear type, ample margin, and fine paper. It is just the work for a horse fancier, who will not think it a whit too elegant or costly. Mr. HERBERT says: "With an entirely new application of the powers of the horse in trotting and pacing, as practiced exclusively in North America, producing a class or caste of animals, in all respects distinct from any other in the known world, of surpassing capabilities of both speed and endurance, not known, not understood, nor producible by existing systems in any other country, we have yet no authentic work in relation to them." It is a proof of our ignorance of the superiority of the American horse, rather than of indifference, we imagine, that no American has yet felt himself called upon to vindicate the character of the noble animal, and Mr. HERBERT, being an Englishman, and doubtless having all an Englishman's prejudices, is just the man to be relied upon in his tribute to the superiority and peculiar characteristics of the American stock.

The first volume of this excellent work contains a compressed account of the natural history of the horse, a history of the thorough-bred horse of England and America, with accounts of the thorough-bred stocks of the United States, with memoirs and portraits of distinguished racers, and with full accounts of some of the most remarkable races; and very full accounts of all the famous individuals of the horse species in the Union. The portraits are exceedingly well-executed steel engravings from authentic pictures, or photographs. The second volume is devoted to the various breeds, castes, or races, of the American horse, and of the stock of the different States. The various distinct families, such as the "Conestoga," the "Canadian," the "Narragansett," the "Vermont dray-horse," the "Morgan," and the "Indian Poney," added to which is a great variety of information about the management of the horse, the construction of stables, breaking, riding, racing, &c., concluding with the rules of the leading Jockey Clubs, and race coursea of the United States. There are very few persons who have not made the subject a study who have any adequate idea of the wealth of the country in horseflesh, or how much we have to be proud of in our native stock. It will not be the fault of Mr. HERBERT, if Americans do not learn to appreciate their native horse hereafter. It is generally supposed that we have no horse on this continent equal to the heavy dray-horses employed by the London brewers, and which attract the eye of a newly-arrived American in London quite as soon as the dome of St. Paul's. But Mr. HERBERT, in his account of the Conestoga family, says he has seen some of these great horses, employed in drawing the canal boats down the railroad track in Market-street, Philadelphia, quite equal in size and power, to the best brewery dray-horses in London. Of this noble horse Mr. HERBERT says: "Although the Conestoga horses have long been known and distinguished by name as a separate family, nothing is positively authenticated, from the fact that such pedigrees have never been in the least attended to, and, perhaps, no less from the different language spoken by the German farmers, among whom this stock seems first to have obtained, and by whom it has, principally been preserved. The portrait of the Conestoga given in the book is taken from a perfect specimen of the family belonging to the Adams Express Company in this City.

These handsome volumes are a just tribute to the American horse, and they deserve a place, by the beauty of their externals, if not from their subject, on the same shelf with the "American Authors," "American Statesmen," and "American Poets."

Twin Roses, a Narrative, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE. Published by TICKNOR & FIELDS: Boston. Mrs. RITCHIE says a friend asked her why she devoted herself to writing of the stage; to which she replied: "There are abundant workers in other fields; the invisible hand that rules events points out my humbler task in this." Very sensibly said. It is a remarkable fact that so little has been told of the stage by those who have fretted their brief hour and excelled upon it. Mrs. RITCHIE having retired from it, and left tha unnatural glare of the orchestral lights for a purer and blander scene, puts the reading world, and the stage itself under obligations to her, by the gentle and graceful fictions she has written, drawing the characters she presents us from that world of real passions and mimic shows. The *Twin Roses* is a rather melancholy story of two sisters, daughters of a dead actress, who were forced to seek the stage for their support. The narrative is in the mildly romantic style which marks all of Mrs. RITCHIE'S productions.

The publishers of Mrs. RITCHIE'S volume have also issued a new collection of *Stories and Legends*, by GRACE GREENWOOD, designed for children, and well adapted to their pure and simple tastes. They have also published, in blue and gold, another collection of sketches by Mrs. JAMIESON, entitled, *Sketches of Literature and Art*.

Boston certainly excels all other parts of the country in the elegant style of some of its books. We do not know why this should be the case, but the fact is indisputable. One of the handsomest volumes we have recently seen is *Christian Days and Thoughts*, by Rev. EPHRAIM PEABODY, D. D., published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston. There are no ornaments in the volume, but its beauty consists in the elegance of the type, the fineness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, and the perfection of the printing. These are bookish qualities which are much more grateful to the eye than embossed binding, wood cuts, or gilt edges. Dr. PEABODY was pastor of that nondescript church in Boston called the King's Chapel, in which the litany of the Church of England is preserved, but emasculated to conform to the Unitarian belief. The contents of the volume have been selected from Dr. PEABODY'S sermons, in conformity with his directions, and arranged under the various heads of the festival days of tha church.

PERIODICALS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JANUARY.—This should have been the first number of this periodical, not only because it commences tha year, bnt because it is better than its two predecessors. It takes almost as long a time to get a new magazine under way and in good working order aa it does to get the machinery of a sea-going steamer in perfect working condition. The *Atlantic* has now made its third voyage, and it brings us a richer freight than it has ever done before; its literary forces have been organized, and we begin to perceive what they are capable of doing, and how they mean to do it. The articles in *Blackwood* which first brought that magazine into notice were the "Noctes," which were more remarkable for their vehement blackguardism than for their wit or humor, though the "Noctes" were not lacking in these qualities. The articles which have created a sensation in the *Atlantic*, are the papers under the head of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; or, Every Man his own Boswell." Baring the blackguardism, they are not altogether unlike the famous articles in *Blackwood*, in plan, bnt they have infinitely more wit, a more exquisite humor, keener satire, greater refinement, and better motives. These inimitable papers are attributed, and we presume correctly, to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: and the public will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of his fresh and sparkling humor being continued through the *Monthly* during the year. The third number of the *Autocrat* is fully equal to the first and second. EMERSON has an essay on "Books," and LONGFELLOW an effervescing poem on Catawba wine, which is as racy as his subject, as though the poet were full of his theme when he wrote. The first article in the Magazine, on "Domestic Architecture," contains many sensible suggestions, but the style is not particularly smooth or elegant. There is an admirable review of AGASSIZ'S first volume of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*. It is not only an able review of the work itself, but an eloquent testimonial to the character of the author. The stories of the *Atlantic* are not its strongest point, but there is one atory in the present number entitled "Who paid for the Prima Donna?" which might serve aa a model of Magazine writing. It narrates the particulars of Signor GARCIA'S sale of his beautiful young daughter, to Mons. MALIBRAN, the supposed wealthy French merchant. The other stories are rather fantasies than tales, but the one entitled *The Diamond Lens*, is an exceedingly brilliant production of its class. It combines in a remarkable degree the qualities of POE and HAWTHORNE, or it may, perhaps, be more truly called a cross between the two. There is a remarkable piece of versification called "Tacking Ship off Shore" which contains all the nautical phraseology of such a manœuvre as correctly stated in technical terms as though it was copied from *Hamilton Moore* or *Bowditch's Navigator*. It could have been written by no one but a sailor, and a sailor, too, who has more of the poetical faculty than FALCONER, the author of the *Shipwreck*. The only political article is a review of the President's Message, which praises the literary execution of that document, but rather "pitches in" to its political principles, as a matter of course. But we do not look to monthly magazines for political disquisitions, and it must be a very brilliant piece of writing on party politics to attract attention. All the articles in this number of the *Atlantic* are from American pens, and we think it would be to the interest of the publisher to make it an exclusively American periodical.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin's Articles in the Courrier de Paris—His Probable Election to the Legislature—Government Leniency towards "La Presse"—Government Aid to the Manufacturers—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

It is now generally conceded that M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is the author of the series of political articles in the *Courrier de Paris*, to which I have already directed your attention. The excitement produced by these articles and by the previous suppression of the *Presse*, has not in the least diminished. Every one asks what is M. DE GIRARDIN'S design in writing for a new journal a new political creed for his party, and what course will the Government adopt in the premises? A "Constitutional opposition" in a country where Ministers are a nullity, is so paradoxical that no one is deceived as to the real intentions or the real sentiments of the new party. It is the Republican party availing itself of a *ruse* to accomplish what in any other mannar would be impossible.

This new chapter in the history of French politics is likely to bring the late chief editor of the *Presse*, M. DE GIRARDIN, before the electors of one of the vacant districts of Paris as a candidate for the Legislature. The Government, in view of this fact, and determined to give itself time to manage these elections in its own interest, will probably put the elections off three months, and in the meantime many changes may take place which will enable it to seize upon a happy moment for success. It is certain that the Government was annoyed at the election of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, that it was still more annoyed at the entrance of a small republican body into the Chamber, and that the election of so dangerous a man as M. DE GIRARDIN to that body would be the most annoying of all. M. DE GIRARDIN is a man of immense talent and of an electric temperament, which is a temperament susceptible of wielding great influence in a country like this. To-day he promises peace; to-morrow he is for war. No party can count on him, although generally he seeks minorities. He aided powerfully in the elevation of LOUIS NAPOLEON to power; he asked for a Government portfolio and was refused, for the reason, no doubt, that NAPOLEON did not want men in his Cabinet whom he could not control at will, and now he would not be sorry to see that power overthrown.

The great loss which M. MILLAUD will sustain in the suppression of the *Presse*, and the evidence which now exists that he did not favor the policy of revolutionary agitation which that journal had inaugurated, has disposed the Government to adopt a measure of leniency towards that journal. In order, however, not to show partiality, a decree, it is said, will appear on New-Year's day, remitting all the penalties now in force against the press, and thus the journal *La Presse*, which was not to reappear before the 4th of February, will be enabled to appear the 1st of January.

I have already told you that the Government was paying to certain manufacturers in Lyons and Paris an indemnity to enable them to maintain all their workmen occupied. This information I had from private sources, but now the *Moniteur* has just published a decree which indirectly confirms this statement. The decree in question opens a credit of one million "in aid of needy workmen." How this million is to be applied is not stated; but a part of it at least, it may be conjectured, will go to the cases mentioned above. On this subject the following incident has been related to me:

A manufacturer of the Faubourg St. Denis, of this city, employs ordinarily four hundred workmen. Since the commencement of the crisis he has been gaining but four per cent. on his merchandise, and being obliged to borrow money, he found that at the bank rate of nine per cent., he would soon be ruined. The two alternatives were imperative, either to discharge his workmen or be ruined. He decided on the former. But the secret police, who are everywhere, heard of his intentions and reported the fact at head-quarters. The next day he was waited upon by an officer of police, *incognito*, who demanded if he was going to discharge his men. The manufacturer replied in the affirmative, and gave his reasons. The officer expostulated, and finally told the manufacturer that he came on the part of the authorities for the purpose, if possible, of dissuading him from his design. The manufacturer, whose line of policy was a clear one, grew furious, and more than ever declared his determination to shut up his establishment. The next day he was visited by the Prefect of Police himself, who first attempted to persuade him, and when he found that this failed, said to the manufacturer: "Very well go on, keep your men at work, and the Government will see that you lose nothing. A committee will wait on you to see what is your position and what are your losses." And thus four hundred dangerous men are kept out of the street by a small indemnity from the public treasury, which cannot be said, in truth, to be a dear method of buying public tranquillity. It is probable that this means has been adopted by the Government in many cases.

The Emperor has at last conferred on EDGAR NEY, yonngest son of the grest Marshal, the title which his father wore in the Russian campaign—Prince of Moscow. The Emperor has had near his person for several years two favorites, Colonel, now General, FLEURY and Colonel, now General, EDGAR NEY. They are both aids-de-camp to his Majesty, but their principal occupation is to accompany him in his promenades and to play billiards or *lonsquenet* with him in the evening. I may add here, in parenthesis, that, whether it is politeness on the part of the aids-de-camp or a superior tact on the part of the Emperor, I am told that he not only beats his aids at these games, but all others who are invited to these intimate reunions. The title of Prince of Moscow has been long held in suspense, because the older brother was not a man of as much talent as EDGAR, and yet the Emperor hesitated to act in the matter until circumstances should favor the design he had in view. The elder brother will in future bear alone the title of Duke of ELCHIOEN.

The Queen CHRISTINA has left Paris for Rome to spend the Winter, to attend to her immense railroad speculations in company with the Cardinal-Minister ANTONELLI.

The Belgium elections have awakened, at Paris, a good deal of excitement on account of the vindictiveness of the Catholic party at their signal defeat. The official vote stands 69 Liberals, out of 107 Deputies.

MALAKOFF.

The British Position in China—Russians and the Celestials.

Our London Correspondent, writing under date Tuesday, Dec. 15, furnishes an interesting extract of a letter, received by the overland mail the day preceding, written by a gentleman possessed of the best possible means and opportunities for forming a sound opinion on what he speaks of, being himself personally engaged in the expedition in an eminent (civil) capacity. Our correspondent, whose opinions on some points of British foreign policy differ materially from our own, and who takes the Layard and Roebuck line of argument, as regards the affair of the lorcha, and all that has ensued from that transaction, says:

"It will be seen that, contrary to what Lord GRANVILLE asserted in the debate on the address, as to the quarrel being merely between the English nation and Commissioner YEH, and that, in other respects, the intercourse with the Celestials was of a most friendly and profitable character, it is clearly shown in this letter that Lord ELGIN had no expectancy whatever of a favorable reception from the Emperor, and was preparing to batter down Canton so as to produce the desired amelioration in the Imperial mind—a result highly improbable, to say the least, though the author of the letter, speaking the spirit of the atmosphere he breathes, and, therefore, in a most combustible strain, is quite of another way of thinking on that head."

This is the extract:

HONG KONG, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

We have given up all idea of proceeding north to communicate with the Court of Pekin, until after we have taken Canton. Indeed, it was only because it was supposed that Lord ELGIN would have an idle Summer on his hands, that this course was proposed. Our trip to Calcutta, however, fully occupied that period, and in a way much more useful and profitable than getting insulted by the Emperor, the only use of which would have been to strengthen our ground of quarrel. However, we have quite enough to complain of, as it is, and with this Indian business on our hands as well, it is no time to stand upon ceremony. Thank goodness! our first batch of marines have arrived, after a passage almost unprecedented, and if the others do as well, we ought to be in Canton in a month. We should have 3,000 bayonets and 2,000 blue-jackets. The difficulty is not so much taking as holding a city which contains so many inducements to men to break through discipline for the sake of plunder, &c., &c. Nearly all the gunboats have arrived; they have all passed Singapore.

Baron GROS, with his aristocratic staff, is also here, and things are beginning to wear a more lively appearance than they did a month ago. Gen. ASBURNHAM is going to India, which nobody is sorry for, to be succeeded by Gen. STRAUBENZEE, which everybody is glad of. I trust we shall be able to get some of this large army, part of which will not probably arrive in India until everything is over.

There is no change in the state of matters up the river. A rigid blockade is maintained, and they say they are getting hard up in Canton, and that the Rebels are threatening the place. But all these reports must be taken with suspicion.

We have all had a hard time of it, and ought to be rewarded for a period of torpor and disappointment far more trying than any active operations. For five months out of seven since I left England I have been living on board ship, with the thermometer at the time ranging from 80° to 90°. The cold weather is setting in at last. I am a martyr to boils, and have positively learned to be grateful to them for the interest and occupation they are to me. I suppose you are stagnant in London just now.

In connection with this subject we find the following in *Gal gnani* of the 15th inst.

"The *Czas*, of Cracow, in an article on the quarrel existing between the Western Powers and China, expresses the opinion that Russia will endeavor to derive advantages from it, by putting herself forward as a mediatrix: and that even if she employs hostilities against China, she will do so isolatedly, in order to be able to treat apart and obtain the greatest advantage possible for herself. The *Czas* remarks that by the *the corps d'armée* which she maintains on the frontiers of China, and the relations she has in Great Mongolia, she is in a better position with regard to China than the Western Powers; and that that position will be better still, if, as is expected, the Emperor of China should retire to Mantchouria, in order not to receive the Western Ambassadors. The *Czas* states that before the conflict between China and England had arisen, Russia had offered the Chinese Emperor a body of troops to assist in quelling the rebellion. It adds that General KORSAKEFF, Commander of the Russian troops on the Chinese frontier, and General MOURAVIEFF, Governor of Eastern Siberia, have been summoned to St. Petersburg to concert on the line of action to be followed; and that a frigate and six screw corvettes have been sent to reinforce the Russian squadron of the Pacific Ocean."

Financial and Commercial Affairs in England.

From Our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday Night, Dec. 15, 1857.

The Bank of England is recovering a strong position with a rapidity that is almost marvelous, considering the state of weakness to which it had been reduced by the crisis. On the 11th of November the reserve of notes amounted only to £950,000, having stood at £6,014,160 on the 26th of September. On the 12th of November, when the Treasury letter was issued authorizing an extraordinary emission of £2,000,000, the reserve is understood to have been below £500,000. Four weeks afterwards, on the 9th of December, according to the balance-sheet published in the London *Gazette* of last Friday, the reserve of notes and coin showed an increase in a single week of £1,672,652, and the total reserve was £2,401,719, after deducting the two millions issued beyond the prescribed limits. Again, in the week ending Dec. 2 the increase of the Bank's stock of bullion was only £92,795, while in the following week, ending Dec. 9, the increase in the two departments of the Bank was £713,122. This favorable state of things has been making equal progress since the official return. On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, there was an increase during that day of about £130,000 in the bullion, and £250,000 in the reserve of notes and coin. It is estimated that in the last few days upwards of three-quarters of a million of newly-purchased gold has gone into the coffers of the Bank, and that in the course of a week from this time the Bank will possess a larger amount of bullion and coin than it had in hand on the 17th of October, before the pressure became serious. The same rapid improvement occurred after the panic of 1847. The Treasury letter of that year was issued Oct. 23, and by the end of the year the reserve had risen from £1,547,000 to £7,786,160; the rate of interest had fallen from 8 to 5 per cent., and in January the rate had further declined to 4 per cent.

Notwithstanding these extremely favorable indications, the Bank Court will, it is believed, be exceedingly cautious in adopting measures of relief. They are, however, now independent of and do not require the additional issue of two millions, which, so long as any portion of it was afloat, bound them not to reduce their terms of discount below 10 per cent. The payment or the dividends has always the effect of reducing temporarily the reserve of notes, but some time in January is the latest date to which the reduction of the Bank rate can possibly be postponed, and the fact that the quantity of paper discounted out of doors below 10 per cent. is daily increasing in amount points to the probability of a still earlier alleviation of monetary stringency.

The improvement at present is monetary rather than commercial. The produce markets are still in the most gloomy and depressed condition, and exhibit scarcely a sign of animation. The stock of Sugar now in London, if sold at present prices, would entail a loss upon the holders of from a million and a quarter to a million and a half, and on Rice the loss would be at least a quarter of a million. The depreciation in other articles of foreign and colonial produce is also very great. Manufacturing industry is still suspended, and the Spring is the earliest period at which any important revival is expected. The weather continues exceedingly mild, and bread is cheaper than it has been since 1852. Potatoes, however, are twice as dear as they were a year ago. No public demonstration of the existence of any severe distress amongst the operative classes has yet occurred, but the pressure is becoming heavier upon the poor's rate in many manufacturing districts.

The period which may elapse before the trade between England and the United States revives is an important question throughout the manufacturing districts of England. After the crisis of 1836 the exports from this country to the States fell from £12,000,000 to round numbers to little more than £6,000,000. But the more recent crisis of 1847 did not occasion a falling off of much more than one-tenth. The English exports were £10,974,161 in 1847, and £9,564,909 in 1848. But then at that period the importation of breadstuffs from the States was immense, and, as a matter of course, they were enabled to continue excellent customers for our manufactures. Such are some of the facts which are adverted to in business circles with a view of obtaining if possible an insight into the future.

The more recent failures in London have for the most part been of houses intimately connected with the trade of Hamburg and the north and east of Europe. Nothing appears efficacious in all the remedies adopted for conjuring back confidence at Hamburg. About one hundred and fifty houses have suspended payment. Within the last few days bills to an enormous amount, drawn on Hamburg by houses at Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, have been protested. The coffee, the sugar and other produce consigned to mercantile firms at Hamburg had become depreciated to the extent of 30 and 40, and even more, per cent. It is evident that the terrible shock experienced at Hamburg must have a most serious reaction in the cities of South America.

The railway traffic receipts, on lines which pass through the manufacturing districts, are falling off to a serious extent, and the dividends are in consequence likely to be reduced; but railway stocks, nevertheless, well maintained. The English funds exhibit very little fluctuation, and move up or down at a range which is always under one per cent. as the maximum fluctuation, and the daily change does not often exceed ¼ or ½ per cent., although a loan for the East India Company, to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, is daily becoming more probable.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—7½ A. M.

The indications of monetary improvement are so strong on all sides, and the progress of recovery has hitherto been so uninterrupted, that many persons are inclined to think the Bank will reduce the rate of interest to-morrow; but this is scarcely probable, though it is not unlikely that it will do so at an earlier period than was anticipated only a day or two ago. First-class bills can now be discounted 2½ per cent. below the Bank rate. The position of the Bank of France continues to be very favorable. At Hamburg the prostration continues.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

From Le Pays of Paris.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with JESSIE BROWN, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor JESSIE had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the plowing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin,' it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor JESSIE was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage! courage; hork to the slogan—to the MACGREGOR, the grandest of them a'. Herc's help at last!" To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and JESSIE who had sank on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—"Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen," they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. JESSIE was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

The Last Letter from Lucknow.

Our readers will remember that since Lucknow was relieved by General HAVELOCK, the Sepoy force, from 50,000 to 70,000 strong, had again surrounded the Residency, and, at later dates, were threatening the gallant HAVELOCK and his little army with destruction. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, at the head of 10,000 men, was, however, quickly advancing to the rescue.

The following, as the very latest communication received from any of the besieged in Lucknow, possesses peculiar interest. It is written by Lieut. MOORSOM, Deputy-Assistant Quarter master-General to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK'S force, and is dated Oct. 27, 1857. It was brought on a small scrap of paper by a cossid from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and thence forwarded to its destination. It reads as follows:

LUCKNOW, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

MY DEAREST MOTHER: All right physically and mentally, brain, body, and limbs, to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town, blockaded with the garrison. Write to INGLIS', GUBBINS', and COUPER'S people, if possible, to say that they and theirs are all well. We have grub abundant, ammunition, good quarters, plenty of fighting men, stout hearts, and our God on our side; on the other, our enemy numerous but cowardly, with a scarcity of iron and lead for guns. Had we not many women and children, and sick and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment.

As it is, we can hold our own, and steadily make small advances until reinforcements arrive. I tried once before to ease your anxieties by writing, but the messenger was compelled to throw away his dispatches before falling into the hands of the enemy.

This goes through the beleaguering host; so you will, I hope, see the necessity for my writing no more fully. Mother mine! don't deem me "down among the dead men" until you hear it on the best authority; and with very dearest love to all, believe me, your truly affectionate son,

W. R. MOORSOM.

Delhi Since its Capture.

The following is an extract of a letter from from Delhi, written Sept. 28:

No less than twelve carts full of muskets and other arms came in yesterday, a proof that many of our late antagonists are throwing away their arms in the hope of gaining their villages unobserved. There can be no doubt, however, that few will hereafter escape, since their names and villages are all known. A detachment marched yesterday towards the Kootub, and were lucky enough to capture several "Shahzadas." The prize agents are hard at work collecting property of every description, all to be sold for the benefit of the field force. Guards are placed at all the gates to prevent plunder from being taken out of the city, and the most stringent orders have been issued, prohibiting looting. The Punjaub soldiery don't quite like these measures; they are unable to comprehend why a city once stormed should not be given up to the troops; but alas! for them, the orders are strict, and heaps of brass pots and pans, clothes and miscellaneous property are collected at almost every gate, attesting the vigilance of the guards. Several natives, camp followers and others, who have been caught plundering, have been flogged, and everything is done that can be done to put a stop to it. Colonel BURNE has been appointed Military Governor of the city, which is now almost clear of carrion. At first the dead lay in heaps, and the stench was dreadful. I am sorry to say there are still a great number of sick and wounded; the former do not, however, appear to have increased, since the troops have occupied the city.

Selimghur, the fort adjoining the palace, has been selected as the hospital for the whole force. The prize agents are prowling about, realizing pretty well, and the general company doing a little "loot" on its own account. On the evening of the 21st, one of our irregular cavalry officers, going out with a party of his men towards the "Kootub," made prisoner the King some five or six coss from the city, and brought him in, no longer a worshiped monarch in state and grandeur, but a wretchedly, cowardly, idiotic poor devil, old, decrepid and frightened, in a shabby green palanquin, with Her Majesty in another beside him. He thought to enter the palace, where head-quarters are; but the General hunted him off at once, and he was eventually stowed away in a pokey hole off the "Chandny Choke," or Regent-street of Delhi, under a sergeant's guard, where I left him. I confess, itching to shoot the hoary scoundrel. Next day three of the princes, the Shahzada gentlemen, who, with their fowling pieces, and sitting on handsome chairs, "drew the first blood" from the crowds of our captured countrymen, women and children, on the 11th of May last, and following days, by firing in among them, and then leaving the Sepoys, butchers and other villains to complete the massacre, met their just punishment and the fate decreed for them—the Mussulmen are fond of predestination!—by a just and avenging Providence. These blood-dyed villains, no doubt, encouraged by the temporary escape of the King, expected the same leniency; but they were mistaken; for being taken by the same officer who captured the old murderer they attempted to put rather a light and bewildered face upon matters, as if quite innocent, and asked, "What, SAHIB, what's your order?" The order was to "strip," and it was scarce complied with by the amazed and terrified wretches when they were shot dead, and their bodies being brought into the city in a common hackery, were thrown into the kennel near the Kotewal, for every one to look at and learn a lesson from that liked—a ghastly and very suggestive spectacle, as I can assure you. How long they remained there I neither know nor care; but I suppose till, as in life, so in death, they had become a foul and disgusting nuisance, rotten and abominable. Our soldiers, now that the terrible excitement is over, are fast filling the hospitals, with fever cases for the most part, but we are using Meerut as a sanatarium, and must hold on here till we receive the orders of Government, for which the General has written, as to the fate of the place. We have almost all removed from the camp into the city; the hospital is in the college, or what remains unshattered of it by the shot and shell of both sides, ours till we took it, the enemy's after we got possession—that of the 2d Fusiliers is in the church, and so on; but, in my opinion, the sooner we get out of this accursed place the better for the army, or as much of it as is now here. We know nothing of what is going down country; but hope that HAVELOCK and OUTRAM will be able, or have been able, to "go and do likewise," or something like likewise, for I don't think they will quite come up to us. We lost 1,137 men and 63 officers, killed and wounded, in the assault, and we had already above three thousand sick and wounded in camp the day we stormed Delhi, so you may imagine that we did great work with enfeebled means but with heroic officers and soldiers. I hope soon to receive Calcutta letters from friends by the old route. We have nothing to read except korans and other such religious Mussulman books, and I don't know Arabic or Persian. Besides, we are all in rags, and sadly want some clothes, especially as the cold weather is coming, and the nights and mornings are already refreshing.

Miscellaneous Items.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S PLAN FOR ASSAULTING LUCKNOW.—It is understood that Sir COLIN will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the bank opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then recross, and perhaps enter the Residency without the loss of a man. Lucknow, once secured and fortified, will become his head-quarters, whence, inch by inch, he may reconquer Oude. The plan is strikingly able, but its success depends partially upon two contingencies. The first is the time for which the garrison can hold ont. That appears to be settled by the letter quoted; but an accident, the explosion of a mine, or the loss of any of the powder in store, may upset all calculations. Secondly, can Sir COLIN silence with the guns at his disposal the batteries the rebels will erect on their own side of the river? The Sepoys work their artillery well, and possess quantities inexplicable to men who forget there are four hundred fortresses in Oude, not one of which has been dismantled since the annexation. If we may judge at all from previous experience, the plan of the rebels will be to fire as long as they can, then evacuate the city, permit the relieving force to enter the Residency, and close in upon them again. No man, however, can venture to predict the movements of Asiatics. A panic would dissolve that great army in an hour.

THE CHANCE THAT NENA SAHIB HAS LOST.—A glance at the map, and a slight knowledge of the positions and numbers of the English garrisons, will suffice to show what a grand game NENA SAHIB might have played had he been a man as bold and able as he is cruel and treacherous. Placing himself at the head of these Gwalior mutineers, he might have moved through Bundelcund, swelling his numbers by any quantity of marauding Bundelas, upon the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. These districts could not have been held against him, the small Madras column, abandoning Sangur and Jnbbelpore, must have fallen back across the Nerbudda, the Nena with ever-increasing forces might have followed in pursuit, and, proclaiming the restoration of the Peishwa's rule, might have entered the Deccan with 50,000 men at his heels, with no European regiment to oppose him nearer than at Hyderabad. Does this scheme read a wild one? HYDER ALI would not have thought so, nor any man who, having sinned against us so deeply as the Nena has done, possessed even an average amount of determination and ingenuity with which to back his hatred of the English name.

HOW GHOORKAS CAN WHIP SEPOYS.—Several engagements are reported during the week ending Nov. 9. The greatest occurred in Jnanpore. Colonel WROUGHTON, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1,500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their own number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghoorkas are the men for whom Sir CHARLES NAPIER had so strong and, as it has proved, so well-grounded an admiration. Both they and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without an attempt at tactics.

THE PRESTIGE OF THE SEPOYS GONE.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says: "We can never use tha Sepoys against native levies again. Their *prestige* has disappeared forever, and a Sikh, an Arab, an Affghan, or a Ghoorka, will now charge a Sepoy regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, on our tactics, and in our uniforms."

TREASURE LOST BY THE MUTINIES.—It would appear probable that the amount of actual treasure lost in the revolt has been greatly overrated. The treasure stolen in the Northwest was not more than a million and a quarter, and the revenue of Bengal Proper, Bombay, Madras, and half the Northwest Provinces is coming in as usual.

NENA SAHIB IN COMMAND OF THE OUDE REBELS.—It is generally understood that NENA SAHIB, self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command in chief in Onde, and some progress to see traces of ability and plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. That some idea of concentration prevails among them is obvious from the manner in which the detached bodies have quitted Bengal. It is certain, too, that they fight harder than they did.

PERSONNEL OF NENA SAHIB.—The *Mofussilite* gives us, from a "forthcoming *Government Gazette*," to be issued at Agra, we suppose, the following description of NENA SAHIB: "The NENA is 42 years of age. Hair black, complexion light wheat-colored, large eyes, and flat round face. He is understood now to wear a beard. Height about 5 feet 8 inches. He wears his hair very short, (or at least did so,) leaving only as much as a skull cap could cover. He is full in person and of powerful frame. He has not the Mahratta hooked nose with broad nostrils, but a straight, well-shaped one. He has a servant with a cut ear, who never leaves his side."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ALREADY ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA.—It appears from a tabular summary compiled for the Calcutta *Englishman*, that between March 19—a date at which the seriousness of the mutiny had become apparent—and the 8th of November, as many as 18,669 soldiers of various arms, with 719 officers, were disembarked at Calcutta. Of these, Madras sent 1,635 men, all native troops; Bombay sent 1,370 men, which, with the exception of 83 native artillerymen, were all Queen's troops; Rangoon supplied 1,921; Ceylon, 930; Mauritius, 825; China, 1,144; and the Cape, 200 men. To the 19th of September no troops had arrived from England, save

ALBANY.

Symptoms of the Approaching Session—The Departments—The Governor's Message—Rogers and Cangemi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

We have premonitory symptoms of the Legislative session. The in-coming State officers lead the van, with the thousand and fifty that would be in-coming under their auspices close on their trail. In their wake follow even now a score or two of members elect, and back of them comes another squadron—nay, a battalion—of the importunates.

The lobby, as yet, is not here—at least not in any great numbers—but there is yet time for them. They will be here in due season, numerous as locusts, searching as the east wind.

The State officers have not, as yet, made up their slates. Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, has selected only a Deputy. Mr. SAMUEL W. MORTON, of Oneida County. Mr. TUCKER will undoubtedly make all his selections before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office. I presume, with one exception, they will all be new men. That exception will be Mr. WAKEFIELD, at present in the office of the Secretary. It is said that he has won the esteem of the future Secretary by treachery unto the past.

In the Comptroller's Office there are to be few changes. The present Deputy, Mr. PHELPS, is retained, as are also Mr. HASBROUCK, the Entry Clerk, and Mr. KNIGHT, the Accountant. Mr. CHURCH has acted prudently in retaining these gentlemen. Without their intelligence, experience and integrity, he would find it difficult to insure the proper performance of the duties of his office. Messrs. LEAL, SAWYER and SPENCER are to be retained until Spring—I suppose on trial. Mr. ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN, Editor of *the Jefferson County Union*, is appointed to the Insurance Bureau. The Comptroller manifests a proverbial sagacity in giving prominent recognition to the editorial corps. E. SLOAN, of Albany, and HENRY EVANS, of Buffalo, are appointed Tax clerks.

Mr. TREMAINE, the Attorney-General, it is understood will save himself the annoyance and inconvenience of having to study the A B C's of his office, by retaining the experience of Mr. HAMMOND, the present Deputy.

Mr. RICHMOND, State Engineer and Surveyor, has not yet manifested himself in the flesh here in Albany. He will probably retain Mr. VAN RENSSELAER in charge of the Land-office, and Mr. VAUGHN as draughtsman. Beyond these it is not conjectured that he will insist that the present appointees shall continue in the service of the State.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer, appoints CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, of Albany, Deputy Treasurer, and LOUIS D. WOLFE, of Buffalo, Book-keeper. DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the Central Railroad, is one of the bondsmen of the Treasurer. Hon. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, President of the Commercial Bank, and PETER CAGGER, a director in the same institution, are also on his bond. It may be that this last indicates a change in the depository of State accounts. They are now kept with the Merchants'. But though there may be a change, it does not by any means follow, as some have supposed, that it will go to the Commercial. Mr. CORNING has a bank here, and it may be that Mr. RICHMOND will be required to direct the deposits to the bank of his principal. Mr. CORNING generally has his platter held out, and is not always agreeable if his friends rain manna in any other direction.

The Governor is exercised with his Message. I understand that he has about completed his labors. Whether the product will be a giant or a Lilliputian, we can only conjecture. I learn that his Excellency will give much of his attention to the Canal and Finances of the State, and that prominent among his recommendations will be the imposition of tolls on freight carried upon railroads. As an offset to this, he will countenance the removal of the restriction upon the price to be charged for the transportation of passengers. This is a two-edged sword, and if the Governor has succeeded in picking it up, turning it over and laying it down without cutting his fingers, he will be lucky.

Of Banks and Banking, there is a long chapter. The inner circle appear to be in the dark as to the curve upon which the Governor proposes to lead us out of the difficulties wherein we are hedged about. Continually, as his life has been, among the financiers of Wall-street, I have hopes that he knows enough to admonish, if he does not venture to advise

"Who shall be Auditor?" You get that question thrust at you by at least nine out of every dozen that you meet. I think a large number of the Republicans (especially of Democratic antecedents) are for retaining Mr. BENTON, the present incumbent. The Americans, just now disposed to be amiable, are urging this point with characteristic pertinacity. On the other side, there are hosts who press upon the attention of the Governor the claims of his old political friends. The strength of this pressure appears now to concentrate upon Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH. If this is there can be no shadow of doubt, and, if he is not nominated to the Senate, it will be only because the Executive yields to the siren song and fascinating embrace of the American charmer. I think the State would be well served and be well satisfied by and with either Mr. BENTON or Mr. LEAVENWORTH.

The Governor has determined not to interpose the Executive clemency in favor of ROGERS, convicted of the murder of SWANSTON, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January. He will be left to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. CANGEMI will also be left to undergo the sentence of death, unless the Court of Appeals shall interfere. The necessity of an example which shall awe and subdue the spirit of lawlessness so rampant in your City, seems to have overridden and set aside every appeal to the sympathy of the Executive. Ought we not to implore that two lives may appease this dreadful necessity? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Old Canal Board met to-day, but adjourned *sine die*, without transacting any business of public interest.

The employes in the Comptroller's office have presented Comptroller BURROWS with a valuable gold snuff-box, accompanied by a letter of farewell, signed by every clerk in the office.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The last meeting of the present Board of Education was held on Wednesday night at their rooms in Grand-street, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking for a female evening school. Referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A communication was received from citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, asking for a primary school in the western portion of the Ward. Referred to the Committee on Public Schools.

A letter was received from David T. Valentine, Clerk to the Common Council, stating that an error had again been discovered in the list of school officers. In the Twentieth Ward Mr. William Menck was returned as one of the Trustees for the full term, while upon looking over the canvass it appeared that Mr. Hubbard G. Stone received *four* votes more than Mr. Menck, and is consequently elected. The error was purely a clerical one. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the National Education Office, Melbourne, Australia, dated Sept. 29, 1857, transmitting a packet containing two copies of the last report of the Commissioners of National Education for that Colony, and requesting similar documents from the New-York Board.

Mr. N. J. WATERBURY, in connection with this subject, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The systematic exchange of reports and other documents between the Board of Education and other educational organizations, would result in gathering at the rooms of this Board a library of great utility, such as is constantly required for reference; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to invite such exchange, and to take the necessary measures for the preservation and arrangement of the documents, catalogues, &c., obtained thereby; and he is hereby requested to act in this matter until the next organization of the Board.

Adopted.

The following reports were read by the Clerk:

Of the Finance Committee, on bills of McKenzie & Cone for picture frames in Seventh and Eleventh Wards. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, adverse to paying the bill of Lyman B. Adams for ice furnished schools in the Eleventh Ward. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, in favor of paying bill of John Heller for repairing clocks in Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Hasleton & Brothers for tuning piano-forte. Adopted.

In favor of purchasing a piano-forte for the female department to Ward School No. 47, in Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

In favor of paying bills for extra work in Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Adverse to the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, for $20,400 for alterations and repairs of Ward School No. 14, in said Ward. Adopted, after considerable and somewhat acrimonious debate.

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools was then presented to the Board. It shows that at the commencement of the present year there were on register in the Saturday Female Normal School, 733; admitted during the year, 184; total, 917. Graduated, resigned from the Schools, &c., 179; on register at the present date, 738.

The expenditure for the Schools during the year has been, for teachers and janitors, $9,150; books and stationery, $1,775; sundries, including the cost of the annual public presentation of diplomas, $879. Total, $11,804.

The report states that the general condition of these schools, attendance, order and discipline, are quite as good as at any previous period, while the industry and efficiency of the Principal and teachers, generally, is unabated and demands the public recognition.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD.

The Chair delivered to the Board an Injunction granted in the Supreme Court by Judge DAVIES, on the application of HERMANN KORFF, restraining the Board from paying $31,000 for the purchase of lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75, on Oliver-street, for the purpose of erecting a school-house, on the ground that the lots in question were only worth $20,000, and that the sum of $2,200 had been paid "corruptly and fraudulently" to one or more of the Trustees of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, for procuring the contract to be made by the Board for the purchase of the said premises for the above extravagant sum.

A resolution was adopted ordering the appropriation of $200 for the employment of counsel to look after the interests of the Board, in the above matter.

The annual report of Mr. S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent, was presented to the Board, but, on account of its length, the reading was dispensed with.

The average regular attendance upon the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, during the entire school season of eleven months, has been about 50,000. The whole amount of money expended during the past year, was $1,100,410 82, being a fraction under $8 for each pupil.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, a vote of thanks was tendered by the Board to the Chairman, for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Mr. GREEN returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. WATERBURY made a feeling reply. Also to Mr. DAVENPORT, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools. A similar resolution was adopted, tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. A. GUESSAT, the Clerk of the Board, for the ability and efficiency which he has exhibited in the discharge of the duties during the past year.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Interesting Cases in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, during the last year, there have been several interesting and important causes tried. Among the first the suit commonly known as *The Price Moore and Livingston Case*, excelled some attention, and may serve as a warning to all persons to beware into whose hands they put their property, in order to keep it from their creditors. Mr. MOORE, in 1844, put a certain piece of property of considerable value out of his hands. He had received the property as a gift from his father, and some question had arisen as to his title. He therefore made it over to LIVINGSTON, but when he desired to have it conveyed back again, he found that Mr. LIVINGSTON had passed it to one and another, and the result was that for fifteen years he was vainly trying to obtain it. At last, after promising his attorney $10,000 if he would recover the property, he received a Special Term decision in his favor, but whether the case was taken up to the Court of Appeals and kept in the meshes of the law for another two years, we know not.

Hecker vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company was a suit to have the dry docks on the East River removed, as their place was more required as wharfage than for the dry docks. It was claimed by the plaintiff that a ship would not be allowed to remain permanently at one dock to the exclusion of other vessels, and there was no reason why such a monopoly should be granted to the Balance Dock Co. Judge ROOSEVELT sustained this view, and ordered that the dock should be removed. The Company, however, appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter is not finally settled.

The suits in regard to the *New Police bill* against the Police Commissioners, &c., have occupied much of the time of the Courts. Indeed it is doubtful if there has ever been a time when so much of the attention of the Courts has been occupied in suits of a public nature as has been the case during the past year. The new charter and Police bill have given rise to a legion of suits, many of which have not yet the prospect of a termination. These suits are too well known, and too lengthy even to give a synopsis of them. The Street Commissioner's controversy alone would occupy much more space than I would be agreeable to read.

The establishment of the new *Quarantine at Seguine's Point* called forth a shower of injunctions. As has been remarked, the year 1857 will be noted as almost the epoch of injunctions. It is now getting to be the usual way of commencing every suit which can be twisted into a show of a cause for a restraining power, and there is danger that the writ will be so abused as to render it necessary to take the authority to grant it from the Courts.

Perhaps the most important case decided during the year, is the *Lemon Slave case*. A Mr. PETER LEMON, of Virginia, brought certain slaves to this City, intending to take them on to Texas. While they were here, they were brought before Judge PAINE, of the Superior Court, and discharged from the custody of their master on the ground that slaves could not be held in this State. The suit was transferred to the Supreme Court, and appealed to the General Term. Mr. LEMON claimed to hold them *in transitu* from one Slave State to another, and contended that, by the comity of States, he was entitled so to do. The General Term, however, decided that the State was not bound to grant privileges to citizens of other States which she withheld from her own citizens. They, therefore, affirmed the decision of Judge PAINE. This decision is important, inasmuch as, if slaves can be held here *in transitu*, the question arises, *how long* they may be so held. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Business in the Superior Court.

The Superior Court this last year has suffered the loss of its Chief Justice. The bar has to mourn the departure of one of the ablest jurists in the State. Chief Justice OAKLEY died on the 12th of May inst, and since that time, until within a few weeks, there has been no one to fill his place. After his death, the Justices desired the Governor not to appoint any one to his post, they agreeing to perform his duties, that the salary due him might go to his widow. After the election in November, it was ascertained that a Mr. FINN was elected in his place, but that gentleman has not been generally recognized by the Court as a brother Judge. He remained in Court during the month, but has done little or no business. The real point, as to whether he is a legally elected Judge or not, has never been raised; but he was suffered to sit on the Bench, while his orders the Clerk was directed not to enter.

In this Court during the last year, there have been several important and interesting cases heard. First in point of time, was that of *Bonner vs. E. W. Hudson* (the commercial editor of the *Herald*,) and others, in which sundry developments as to the origin of the "Missouri Lead Mining Company" were made; various interesting particulars in regard to the valuable assistance of the *Herald*, in puffing the Company, were proven, and each of the defendants had a verdict recovered against them for the sum of $1,217 21. The suit was brought by the Superintendent of the Mine for services for his labors, and the defence was that there was no work for him to do; that he *didn't do it*, and the Company had discharged him. The Jury, however, thought differently.

The celebrated case of *Fowles vs. Bowen* was tried for the second time at the May term. This suit was brought by a clerk of the defendant, who had left his employ. Mr. BOWEN had told the new employer of FOWLES that he had great suspicions as to the honesty of the clerk in consequence of which FOWLES was discharged. It was finally proved that FOWLES had been unjustly accused, and he thereupon brought a suit against Mr. BOWEN *for slander*. On the first trial he recovered a verdict for $6,000. This verdict was set aside for certain irregularities and a new trial was had, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at $4,500.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 31.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with fr dictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. James Ring.—An indictment for wrongfully taking a letter from the Post-Office, and embezzling a draft for $25 contained in it.

The United States vs. Walter L. Shultz and Peter Roff.—An indictment for smuggling cigars.

The United States vs. John Wetzler.—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle.

The United States vs. William H. Hudson.—An indictment for an assault with a loaded cane upon one of the crew of the steamship *St. Louis*.

The United States vs. Thomas Knox.—An indictment against one of the crew of the ship *Webster* for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. Patrick Bowyer and five others. An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fosdick* for a like offence.

STATISTICS OF SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FOR THE YEAR 1857.

RICHARD C. BRANNIN, Clerk at Chambers. Motions heard during the year and orders made thereon:

Mitchell, J.	360	Davies, J.	770
Roosevelt, J.	454	Peabody, J.	662
Clark, J.	536	Birdseye, J.	99

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURES.

Mitchell, J.	34	Davies, J.	25
Roosevelt, J.	9	Peabody, J.	39
Clarke, J.	31	Birdseye, J.	40

ATTACHMENTS, INJUNCTIONS AND ARRESTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

MITCHELL, J.		CLARKE, J.	
Attachments	99	Attachments	236
Injunctions	10	Injunctions	42
Arrests	15	Arrests	65
ROOSEVELT, J.		**DAVIES, J.**	
Attachments	336	Attachments	699
Injunctions	32	Injunctions	96
Arrests	44	Arrests	195
PEABODY, J.		**BIRDSEYE, J.**	
Attachments	510	Attachments	51
Injunctions	203	Injunctions	5
Arrests	89	Arrests	2

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Mitchell, J.	11	Davies, J.	13
Roosevelt, J.	14	Peabody, J.	14
Clarke, J.	12	Birdseye, J.	4

CASES SETTLED.

Mitchell, J.	14	Davies, J.	15
Roosevelt, J.	2	Peabody, J.	10
Clarke, J.	10	Birdseye, J.	5

DIVORCES GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.	2	Davies, J.	17
Roosevelt, J.	7	Peabody, J.	8
Clarke, J.	13	Birdseye, J.	3

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Murray vs. *Henbricksun*.—The complaint states plaintiff to be indorsee and owner of a note for $100, made by defendant, and prays judgment for the $100 and interest. In November, 1854, judgment was entered for defendant for costs. Plaintiff on affidavit that the note was transferred to him by an assignment made by Curria for the benefit of his creditors, moves to set aside the judgment and execution, on the ground that, being trustee of an express trust, he could not be charged personally with the costs of the action, except for mismanagement or bad faith in the action, to be determined by special order of the Court, and that no such order has been made. *Held*, That as the plaintiff sued in his own right, without alluding in the complaint to his representative character, § 316 of the Code does not apply. To be entitled to the immunities provided by that section he must come before the Court in a character which it protects, and seek to recover in that character. Motion denied with $7 costs. (9 Wind., 466.)

The East River Bank vs. *Cutting and Caldwell*.—The defendants are sued as maker and indorser of a note; Cutting, the maker, was served with the summons in July last, and judgment entered against him, on failure in answer. On the 10th of October the operations of the plaintiff were suspended by the appointment of David Banks as a Receiver; Caldwell was served with the summons on the 12th of November. It is now moved that the Receiver be made plaintiff in the action, by substitution, which the defendant opposes. *Held*—That there has been no transfer of interest pending the action. By taking judgment against Cutting, the action was severed, and, as to Cutting, determined by the judgment. There was then no action pending as against Caldwell. It could only be commenced by the service of the summons upon him. Before it was so commenced the cause of action was transferred to the Receiver. The motion cannot be granted under section 121 of the Code. If the action could be brought in the name of the present plaintiff, by serving the summons on Caldwell, when service of it was made on him, a recovery could be had in the name of the present plaintiff. If it could not, then, granting the motion would be substituting after issue joined, a person, as plaintiff, who had a right to sue, for one who had no right to sue. Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Brdell vs. *Sturta*.—The defendant moves to vacate an order of arrest, by virtue of which he is now held in custody. It was granted on the 10th of October, 1857. An amended answer to the complaint was put in on the 12th of December. The original summons is entitled in the Supreme Court. The copy served is not produced, and how that was entitled does not appear. The notice of motion does not point out this irregularity. *Held*—That as the cause of action is one which would authorize an execution against the body, in case of a recovery, the order would not be vacated merely because the cause of action was denied. The opposing affidavits sustain that on which the order was granted. The complaint would not be set aside after an answer put in, merely because the summons was irregular. If the order of arrest is not wholly void, it should not be set aside for such irregularity on a motion made after answer; if wholly void, the defendant does not need the interposition of the Court. Motion denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Cheesbrough vs. *Campbell and Moody*.—The defendants move to vacate a judgment entered against them on the 28th of June, 1856, for $1,523 69, and interest. The excuse for the delay to move sooner is plausible, considering the unexplained delay of the plaintiff to collect the judgment. I think that the defendant should have an opportunity to defend, but only on terms which will not impair the plaintiff's security. The default may be so far opened as to allow the defendants to answer in ten days, and try the issues to be tried to recover $10 costs of opening this motion, and stipulating that the action be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court on two days' notice, if the parties do not agree. The judgment to stand as security, and as further security the Sheriff to be at liberty to collect it, if he can, unless the defendants within twenty days give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties who will justify in $2,000 each, to be approved by the Court, to pay such sum, as shall be determined in this action to be due to the plaintiff. These conditions being complied with, a stay of proceedings to be granted; if not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

O'Brien vs. *Peter Morris and others*.—Defendant moves to set aside an inquest. His affidavits show that it was taken by the neglect of his attorney, and that such attorney is insolvent. Under such circumstances, he should be heard on the merits. The inquest may be so far set aside as to allow a trial of the action, on payment, in five days, of costs of the inquest and of subsequent proceedings, and $7 costs of opposing this motion, and on stipulating that the issues be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court, upon two days' notice, if the parties do not agree upon one. Judgment may be perfected and transcripts filed as security for such sum as plaintiff may recover. If these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

Commodore Paulding's Second Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Dec. 18, 1857.

SIR: I have ordered Capt. ENGLE to proceed to Washington, and place in your hands the dispatches I have intrusted to his care. Any information that I may have omitted can be communicated by him.

I have the honor to recommend Capt. ENGLE to your high consideration as an officer who has no superior in the Navy for skill and intelligence in the command of his ship.

The admirable discipline of the crew of the *Wabash* is creditable to him and to the Navy.

The marines and seamen were landed at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, while the ship, in a heavy sea-way, was rolling her scuppers to the water.

The work of getting out the boats and arming was attended with great labor and almost insuperable difficulty, yet everything was done in so seamanlike and skilful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, without loss or accident.

Lieutenant SINCLAIR, to whom Captain ENGLE and myself are much indebted for his untiring zeal and industry, superintended the general duty of the ship, and when the marines and seamen were embarked in the *Fulton*, took command and direction of the howitzer barges, and displayed them in their position in the harbor on the left of WALKER's camp.

The marines of the squadron, commanded by Lieutenants LEWIS and PAYNE and three divisions of seamen from the *Wabash*, with small arms, and commanded by Lieutenants FAIRFAX, BEAUMONT, and PAULDING, landed and displayed in order of battle on the right and rear, all exhibiting the skill and tactics of practical troops; amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty.

When these arrangements had been made, and the broadside of the *Saratoga* sprung to bear on the front, there was no chance of successful resistance.

Captain ENGLE proceeded to the camp, and in person presented my letter to General WALKER, demanding the surrender of his arms and his embarkation with his followers, and saw the flag hauled down.

To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men I am indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained.

No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

Lieutenant Commanding AIMY, of the *Fulton*, performed his part of the service exceedingly well, as I am assured he will do at all times and under all circumstances.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.—We are informed by the clerk of the Board of Education, that arrangements have been made by which the teachers in the Ward Schools will be paid to-day; the drafts will be ready for the principals entitled to receive the same this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is recommended that they attend at the usual places of payment, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of paying the teachers upon their respective pay-rolls.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday 5,660 barrels flour, 190 bags Wheat, 720 bags Oats, and 271 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal, pending the introduction of the New Year's branding.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, and we have to report sales of 150 mats Java at 16c.; 1,650 bags Rio at 8¾c.@10¾c.; and last evening 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. We are indebted to Messrs. HALLET, DAW & YOUNGS, for the annexed statement of stock of Coffee, in first hands, Jan. 1:

	1857.	1856.
Rio, bags	73,574	99,176
Java, packages	14,845	6,130
Babia, bags	6,000	13,495
Ceylon, bags	3,850	—
Maracaibo, bags	1,562	8,155
Laguayra, bags	1,240	—
Savanilla, bags	178	341
Jamaica, bags	100	—
Total packages	102,049	127,297

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Java, ℔ lb	13¾c.@14¼c.	16c. @16½c.
Rio, ℔ lb	9c @11¾c.	8½c 10¾c.
Maracaibo	11¾c.@12¾c.	10½c.@12¼c.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are unsettled. Small sales have been reported, including Middling at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Middling Upland	13c.	9¾c @9¾c.
Middling Gulfs	13¾c.@13¾c.	9¾c.@9¾c.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade continues very quiet. The *Independent* remarks that this is the usual period for taking stock and preparing for annual settlements. The domestic commission houses are thus engaged. Prices are without change, but are mostly nominal in the absence of large transactions. The makers of woolen clothing are buying moderately for the Spring trade. Many cotton mills have resumed work, and we are glad to see there will be a good supply of Spring goods in market at the usual period. The importers and commission houses generally, have decided, in granting future credits, to adhere strictly to eight months from date of invoice. A few parties only have determined to reduce the time to six months. The jobbers, without a single exception as far as we can learn, have fixed the limit at six months, and will require bank notes, payable with the "current rate of exchange on New-York." Though there are no stocks at consequence in the hands of importers, there are considerable in second hands, the goods having been bought low at auction for resale. The importations for the Spring trade will be very light, and there is some expectation that prices of all staple goods will improve.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at former prices. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25
Canadian is quiet yet steady. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$5 ℔ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 650 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet yet steady, at $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.	

Prices of Flour and Meal in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Superfine State flour, ℔ bbl	$6 05@$6 25	$4 20@$4 25
Super. Western flour, ℔ bbl	6 25@ 6 85	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Genesee flour ℔ bbl	7 00@ 8 75	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Western flour, ℔ bbl	6 60@ 8 75	4 40@ 7 25
Canadian flour, ℔ bbl	6 20@ 7 75	4 25@ 6 00
Southern flour, ℔ bbl	6 90@ 9 00	4 50@ 7 00
Rye flour, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 5 25	3 00@ 4 00
Tuscy corn meal, ℔ bbl	3 25@ 3 37½	2 12½@ 2 25
Brandywine corn meal, ℔ bbl	3 75@ 3 87½	3 50@ —

FRUITS—Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday: Raisins—1,400 boxes layer, $2 27½@$2 32; 200 half do. do., $1 25; 400 quarter do. do., 78c.; 5,000 boxes Muscatel, $1 93@$2 05; 2,000 half boxes do. do., $1 @$1 02; 1,200 quarter boxes do. do., 64c.@66c. Almonds—90 bales Princes soft-shelled, 18¾c.@19¾c.; 100 bags Sicily do. do., 7¾c.@8¾c.; 100 boxes shelled, 19½c @20c. ℔ lb. Filberts—60 bags, $6 50@$6 62 ℔ 100 lbs. Walnuts—30 bales Grenoble, 6¾c. ℔ lb. Prunes—43 boxes, 9½c. ℔ lb. Figs—50 cases, 6¾c.@ 7¾c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive at about former rates. Sales have been confined to small lots, including fair to good White Southern, at $1 20@$1 25; and do at $1 08@$1 10 ℔ bushel. New Corn is less abundant, and is in request at improved prices. Sales: 19,500 bushels, at 56c.@62c. for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern; a small sale of poor old White Southern was made at 61½c. ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are quiet and languid.

Prices of Grain in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	$1 60@$1 78	$1 10@$1 40
Red Wheat, ℔ bushel	1 40@ 1 60	85@ 1 17½
Corn ℔ bushel	68@ 75	56@ 62
Rye, ℔ bushel	90@ 92	72@ 73
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 30	84@ 85
Western Oats, ℔ bushel	49@ 51	43@ 45
State Oats ℔ bushel	46@ 49	40@ 43
Southern Oats, ℔ bushel	40@ 44	29@ 33

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
North River, ℔ 100 lbs	95c.@$1 12½	50c.@75c.

The following is a summary statement of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 28, 1857:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	329,130	9,447,194	6,135,213	1,150,306

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	222,061	9,569,874	6,880,473	393,189

HIDES—The trade are not operating to any extent and sales are comparatively light. Prices remain unchanged. We look for a better demand after the 1st of January. Stock on hand, about 300,000, against 6,000 same time last year. Sales: 2,800 Buenos Ayres at 21c @ 22c., six months; 3,001 Rio Grande at 18c., six months; 573 Western Slaughter at 60c. @67c., six months; 900 Mexican at 18c.@18½c., less 6 ℔ cent.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Buenos Ayres, ℔ ℔	31c. @32c.	24c.
Rio Grande, ℔ ℔	30½c@31c.	19c.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—The demand has been less active, and the receipts have been heavier than the sales. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	41,500	8,900
Sales	38,400	3,100
Stock to-day, sides	315,100	42,500
Stock same time last year, sides	21,500	5,700

PRICES OF SOLE LEATHER IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Oak slaughter, light and middle weights, ℔ lb	30c.@59c.	25c.@30c.
Hemlock slaughter	30c.@32c.	13c.@23c.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, at old prices.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bbls.
Cuba	1,531	—	4,338	4,041
New-Orleans	—	100	—	471
Porto Rico	267	—	275	—
Total	1,798	100	4,613	4,512

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1857.
Cuba, ℔ gallon	37c.@48c.	18c.@25c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	75c.@80c.	30c.@35c.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

Estimated Stock of Naval Stores in New-York about Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	8,000	4,000
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	8,500	6,000
Tar, bbls	Unknown.	2,000
Resin, common, bbls	Unknown.	12,000

OILS—All kinds are in limited request, at somewhat nominal prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for old, and $15 65@$16 for new Mess; $15 for new prime Mess; $17 37½ @$17 50 for Clear, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 10,558 bbls., Dec. 31, 1857, against 4,359 bbls. Dec. 1, 1857, and 13,046 bbls. Dec. 31, 1856. Cut Meats continue in good supply and demand, at 8c @ 8¼c. for Hams, and 6c @6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 160 bbls tair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@ $12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do., $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75 @$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 39,144 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 31, 1857, against 27,095 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1857, and 19,489 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 31, 1856. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: Ile@17c. for Ohio, 14c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$19 37½@$20	$15 50@$16
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	$16 75 @$17	$13 @$13 25
Cumberts, ℔ lb	7¾c. @11¾c.	6c. @ 8¼c.
City Mess Beef, ℔ bbl	$10 50 @$12 25	$9 @ $9 75
Lard, ℔ lb	12¾c. @12¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
State Butter, ℔ lb	20c. @29c.	14c. @25c.
Cheese, ℔ lb	9¾c. @10¾c.	6¾c.@ 8c.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., at $3@$3 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, to-day, 3,500 tcs. Carolina.

*Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PITCOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive intelligence from Washington that the Administration is disposed to modify its tone somewhat relative to the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men. Instead of returning immediately, Captain ENGLE is permitted to delay his return until the 20th of January, and the Commodore will probably convey Minister LAMAR to Central America and then come home in his own ship. It is understood that the President privately approves of the arrest of WALKER, and that the Commodore will not be sacrificed, although he cannot be theoretically sustained.

The New-Orleans Walker indignation meeting came off last night, and was very large and enthusiastic. JOHN TABOR, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, who arrived there yesterday, on board the *Philadelphia*, from Havana, presided over the meeting, and made a speech detailing the particulars of WALKER'S arrest, which created the greatest excitement. A series of resolutions denouncing the arrest was passed.

The steamship *Isabel*, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana and Key West on the 28th ult., brought a report from the latter place that a bark passed that point on Christmas day with six hundred men on board, who were proceeding to Gen. WALKER'S aid.

Details of the important Mexican news telegraphed from New-Orleans have reached us, and our readers will now be able to form a correct idea of the condition of affairs in that often-revolutionized country. On Thursday morning, the 17th of December, the new Constitution was overturned, the Federal Councils were broken up and dispersed, and COMONFORT was declared absolute Dictator. The event was sudden and unexpected, and the movements attending it, which seem to have been planned by COMONFORT himself, were cool and daring in the extreme. Indeed, so unexpected was the whole affair, and with so much celerity were all the plans carried into execution, that the opposition seem to have been completely paralyzed, and made no effort whatever to stop the course of events. The movement extended to the principal cities, including Vera Cruz and Puebla, and was equally successful everywhere. The new order of things, at last accounts, two days after the revolution, seems to have been everywhere favorably received, and was hailed by the people with demonstrations of satisfaction. Mr. LETTSON, the British Minister at the Capital, on the night of the 16th, as he was proceeding to his residence in Tacubaya, was attacked by a band of robbers, and came very near losing his life by a pistol shot.

Both Boards of the Common Council for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday. There was a large lobby attendance at each, and considerable excitement. The Aldermen were in session from 1 o'clock until 3 P. M., during which time all the business before them was either decided upon or laid over. The matters of greatest importance, and those that elicited most debate, were the following: The proposition to purchase the remainder of Ward's Island, not now owned by the City. There was a strong opposition to the report in favor of the purchase, principally on the ground that the owner had not named a price, but left the value to be decided by referees. However, after a long debate, the report was adopted. The proposition to extend Albany-street came up for concurrence, and, after a long debate, a motion to concur prevailed. The tax levy was taken up, and after a few additions, was passed and sent to the Councilmen for concurrence. The reports on the location of a new City Hall were considered at great length; and finally neither was adopted. So that matter goes over to the next Board. The list of Commissioners of Deeds, sent in by the Board of Councilmen, was laid on the table, on the ground that the Councilmen had not acted in good faith. In conclusion, the usual votes of thanks were passed to the President, Clerks, &c., and then the Board adjourned *sine die*. They then met with the Mayor in convention, and appointed EDWARD BOUTON, a Police Court Clerk in place of JAMES STEERS; and JAMES KAGLER, to fill a vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen sat from 1 o'clock P. M. until nearly 9, with a recess of about an hour. Some explanations were made by the President as to the proceedings of the previous evening, and the members who had been placed under arrest expressed themselves very strongly as to the illegality of the proceedings. A long debate arose upon the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the proposed site for the Post-Office. Ultimately the Board refused to concur—so we are to have no Post-Office in the Park for the present. The question of taking down the Crystal Palace was laid over, and so lost. The payment of Mayor WOOD'S expenses in litigating the Police question was laid over, the attempt being frequently made during the evening to resuscitate and carry the resolution. To the surprise of citizens' the Mayor is thus left to keep his promise and pay his own expenses. The question of removal of steamboat landings was indefinitely postponed, five members objecting to its consideration; so this vexed matter must start anew in the next Board, or the efforts to remove the steamboat landings up town be abandoned. The reorganization of the Finance Department was again called up, and concurrence with the Board of Aldermen was agreed to after a long debate, by 33 votes against 9. The appointment of Commissioners of Deeds was laid over. The Tax Levy, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was brought up. Its consideration was objected to by five members and postponed—hosts of office-holders thus losing their anticipated increase of salary. Much effort was made to have the Board meet again either on Monday, Saturday or New-Year's Day, to pass the Mayor's expense bill and tax levy. Councilman BRADY said his oath of office extended only to midnight on that day, and that it in obedience to the call of the Chair, he were to attend on a future day he of course should expect to be repulsed by the new Board; and in consideration of the fact that the Aldermen had already adjourned *sine die*, the effort was abandoned. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and then, amid much confusion, the Board of Councilmen for 1857 terminated its official existence.

There was an immense rush yesterday at the Tax Receiver's Office, of parties anxious to pay their taxes, and avoid the extra ten per cent. which is to be added to bills remaining unpaid after the close of the year 1857. The amount of taxes already paid in is a trifle over $7,000,000.

Dr. PETER WILSON, nephew of the renowned "Red Jacket," and chief of the Cattaraugus tribe of Indians, was set upon Wednesday night by a gang of rowdies, as he was going through Church-street, and robbed of his money. He nabbed one of the rascals, and after giving him a good drubbing, handed him over to a Policeman. The other parties escaped.

Five persons were arrested Wednesday night in Brooklyn, supposed to be the parties who got up the recent counterfit fives on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. Among the arrested parties was HONORA SHEPPARD, the well-known female counterfeiter, who has twice been sentenced to State Prison for counterfeiting. One of the men who was arrested made his escape, and it is suspected the Police officers winked at it. The others were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, but for want of evidence against them they were all discharged except the woman, who remains locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The total number of arrests made by the Police during the past month, as reported at the Police Head-quarters, were 4,225. Of this number 2,759 were natives of Ireland; 787 natives of the United Stetes; 368 natives of Germany, and 185 natives of England. The number of lodgers at the different Station-houses of the City the last month was 13,627; an increase of nearly thirty-three and a third per cent. over the number lodged through December, 1856.

During the year past we have had more than "one daily injunction." The six Judges of the Supreme Court of this district have issued 398 Injunctions since Jan. 1, 1857; they have granted 68 writs of *habeas corpus*, "settled" 56 cases, and granted 50 divorces.

JAMES BROWN, who was charged with the murder of PATRICK DWYER, on July 3, 1857, was arrested yesterday at Pier No. 5 North River. The arrest was made as BROWN was coming off the ship *St. Nicholas*, which had just arrived from Havana, where he embarked as a passenger to New-York. Before he had time to set his foot on shore he was captured by the officers of the Fourth Precinct, and conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house. He acknowledged that he had committed the deed, and was accordingly held to await examination.

The "Committee of Merchants of New-York," who procured the magnificent service of plate for Hon. WM. L. MARCY, have given to the widow of the late Secretary an order on Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. for the delivery of the same.

The General Markets, yesterday, closed with increased animation for Western Canal Flour and new Corn, and the latter advanced in price. Wheat was dull and nominal. The receipts of Breadstuffs were quite limited, but the available supplies of the leading kinds were quite large for the season. The stock of Flour was variously estimated at from 600,000 to 875,000 barrels, but the average of all estimates was over 700,000 barrels. Provisions were inactive, yet most descriptions ruled firm, and Beef Hams advanced. Coffee was more sought after, at steady rates. Sugars were in fair request, at full prices. Cotton was sparingly dealt in, yet holders evinced rather more confidence. In other branches of trade the movements were not remarkably important. In our regular market report will be found full particulars of sales, stock statements, and a comparison of the prices for the leading articles, Dec. 31, this year and last.

The New City Government.

By the reformed Charter our new City Government commences its existence on the first Monday of January, at noon, and not on the first day of the year as appears to be generally supposed. We get rid of the old Common Council, however, to-day, and we shall enjoy a brief interregnum without any organized Government at all. The Mayor holds over until Monday, when the term of his official existence comes to an end. The new City Government, whatever it may accomplish, will be constituted on a better principle, and he more truly republican in its character than any the City has ever before had. Whatever the personal merits of its members may be, they have a fairer opportunity of giving us a good government, and they more truly represent the people, than any of their predecessors. Under the old Charter the method of choosing one Alderman from each Ward was very little better than the old rotten borough system which prevailed in England before the Reformed Parliament. The down-town Wards, with hardly any population at all, enjoyed equal political privileges with the great Wards up town, which had ten times their population and wealth. But under the new Charter this inequality of representation no longer exists. The old wards have been abolished, and in their place seventeen districts have been created, each of which sends one Alderman to the Common Council, while the Board of Councilmen will be composed of six representatives from each senatorial district. The numerical force of the new City Government will, therefore, be considerably less than the old one; but it will still be plenty large enough for all the purposes of efficient legislation. Under the old Charter the Board of Councilmen was composed of too large a number of members, and we doubt not the beneficial effects of the change will at once be discovered. The greatest benefit which we shall doubtless reap from the new Charter will be occasioned by the power given to the Mayor of nominating the heads of Departments, with the exception of the Law and the Finance Departments. Under the old Charter neither the Mayor nor Common Council had any control over the heads of the most important parts of the City Government, and the consequences were an utter disregard of the wishes of the people and the interests of the City by these officers. They are now directly responsible to the Mayor and Common Council, and can be removed or suspended whenever a neglect of their duty, or incompetence to perform it, renders it desirable. They are responsible to the Mayor, and the Mayor is responsible for them to the people, so that hereafter no complaints will be made to the officials in charge of the various Departments of the City Government, but an appeal will be made directly to the Mayor, who must hear the censure of their ill conduct.

Politically speaking the complexion of the Common Council is decidedly Democratic, but the Mayor, though belonging to that party, was elected by the people irrespective of all political organizations, and will he under no party obligations of any kind. He will be the first Chief Magistrate of the City who has assumed the duties of his office under such favorable circumstances. He enters the City Hall wholly free from any kind of restrictions of a party nature, and may exercise his judgment in the selection of officers without any regard to the politics of the men he may choose. If they are not the right men for the places he puts them in, the fault will be his own, and he can readily rectify his mistakes. It would, perhaps, be expecting too much, to look for any great radical change in the administration of the affairs of the City Government at once; but we may reasonably anticipate a gradual change for the better, and a steady improvement which may not at once be apparent, but which our citizens will soon begin to be sensible of in the outward aspect of affairs, as well as in a decreasing taxation; in an air of greater decorum in the public offices, and a healthier moral tone among our municipal officials. We may certainly look for these changes with good reason, not only from the improved machinery of our Municipal Government which has been introduced by the new Charter, but from the character of our new Mayor. It will not be many days before we shall know what we have a right to expect from the new Common Council.

PASSED DIVIDENDS.—New-England capitalists must suffer severely this Winter from the suspension of dividends by nearly all the great manufacturing corporations in which so much money has been invested. Many a family will be deprived of their sole incomes by this financial passover of dividends. In Massachusetts but one of the manufacturing companies has declared a dividend for January. Such an event never occurred before, and it is one of the most striking exemplifications we have yet seen of the universality of the pressure. The amount of manufacturing dividends which have been passed is stated at $400,000, to which must be added the usual dividends of the Michigan Central Railroad, the stock of which is largely owned in Massachusetts, amounting to $600,000. The whole amount of dividends distributed in Boston last January was $2,700,104, while this year they amount to but $1,908,732.

The New Complications in the Central American Question.

If the complications of the Central American question multiply for the future as they have multiplied in the past, we may soon expect to have upon our hands a gordian knot which it will be impossible to unravel. It has been stated that the British Minister at Washington has formally protested against the Yrissarri Treaty. Whether this be so or not, we have ample reason to believe that the Treaty in question will be regarded as most objectionable by Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, and will be opposed on the ground that it is prejudicial to British interests.

The treaty lately negotiated and signed by Secretary CASS and Señor YRISSARRI, provides, in the first place, for the maintenance of two free ports, one at each end of the Transit line. Secondly, the United States guarantee the protection and neutrality of the transit. Thirdly, the transit is opened to all nations on equal terms; and Fourthly, the United States reserve the right of transporting mails, in their own vessels, when they find it convenient to do so. These, substantially, are the points in the treaty. Taken in conjunction with the fact that the present Administration is openly hostile to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, this new arrangement has, we understand, thrown fresh impediments in the way of settling the Central American differences that still exist between ourselves and Great Britain.

There is no reason to believe that England, contrary to her professions, entertains the covert design of extending her empire on the American Continent: but she has given unmistakable evidence that she will not abandon the main principle enunciated in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The object of that agreement, as understood by British Diplomatists, was to prevent either England or the United States from acquiring any possession which might give to one power or the other the control of an inter-oceanic route. This is the point—and we believe the only point—for which England now contends. She desires to prevent the United States from exercising an exclusive superintendence and protection over a transit route of the greatest commercial importance to the whole civilized world. If there is to be a Protectorate at all, she claims that it should be a joint Protectorate of the three great maritime powers—the United States, France and England—so that the neutrality of the transit might be forever secured. From this position, amid all the twistings and turnings of the Central American imbroglio, British statesmen have never swerved, and they will oppose, by all means in their power, any treaty or arrangement which involves the abrogation of a principle that they are so resolutely determined to maintain.

It is manifest, at a glance, that the Yrissarri treaty ignores this fundamental principle of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and virtually annuls its provisions. By the second clause of the former document, protection to the Isthmus route is guaranteed by the United States alone, and the British argument is that, under this excuse, our Government can hold military occupation of one of the most important geographical positions in the world. The London *Post*—a journal well known to reflect Lord PALMERSTON'S views—has recently discussed this very subject. It has not hesitated to declare its opposition to the Yrissarri Treaty, and to announce that the British Government will be satisfied with nothing short of a joint protectorate, and will insist that, as far as the transit is concerned, the three maritime powers he placed upon a footing of perfect equality. The *Post* looks upon the concession of two free ports as a provision "so obviously dictated by general considerations that the United States Government could not, with any decency, have abstained from inserting such a stipulation." It says that England and France have the deepest interest in securing the neutrality of every communication, whether railroad or canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and objects most pointedly to the Yrissari Treaty, "as an exhibition of interference by one Power which, being near at hand, could at any moment treat the guarantee of neutrality as so much waste paper, and make the communication exclusively American."

Such, substantially, are the objections which the British Government, through its representative at Washington, will make, if they are not already made, to the treaty lately negotiated by General CASS. Lord NAPIER will also urge that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention are still in force, and that they preclude either England or the United States from exercising exclusive control over any interoceanic route—a principle utterly ignored in the Yrissari treaty. It has been stated that Lord NAPIER, having failed to convert the Administration to his views, has dispatched a messenger to Nicaragua to induce the President of the Republic to withhold his ratification. This may or may not be a piece of idle gossip. But there are many significant indications that President MARTINEZ will *not* ratify the Convention which his Minister has negotiated. The document, in the first place, is devoted exclusively to the protection of American interests, and only guarantees to Nicaragua that which to Nicaragua rightfully belongs. An American surveillance will be humiliating to the pride of the Nicaraguan people, and the well known hatred of President MARTINEZ to this country, and his desire to make England and France parties to the protectorate, will all prompt him to reject a treaty which gives nothing to his own country but everything to the other contracting power.

There is one other circumstance to be noticed in connection with this Central American imbroglio. Our Government has not yet been officially informed of the nature of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S mission. That gentleman himself has made no communication to Secretary CASS on the subject. The prevailing idea is that he has received a general commission to facilitate in every manner possible, a settlement of the pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. We have reason to believe, however, that a prominent feature in Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S instructions was that, in all new arrangements, the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be preserved, and that no one power should be allowed exclusive control over the inter-oceanic routes. There are, moreover, strong indications that a Convention between the United States and Nicaragua, similar in its provisions to the one just concluded, was among the possibilities foreseen by the British Government, for Mr. BUCHANAN'S hostility to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and his determination to abrogate it was no secret, but a matter of notoriety.

The Nicaraguan *Gaceta* of the 14th November, announces the acceptance by the Nicaraguan Congress of the Yrissarri treaty. This statement needs of course to be substantiated, nor does it involve the final ratification of the treaty by President MARTINEZ. The intelligence of the capture of WALKER, on the 8th of December, may have essentially modified the final determination of the whole question in Nicaragua. And if the Yrissari treaty should be eventually returned to this country with a full Nicaraguan indorsement, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY will probably move at once in the matter to secure an analogous arrangement with England, and the interference of the French Minister to secure the transit rights of France, will follow as of course. The hasty action of our Government on this subject it will be seen, is likely to result in a new and very serious complication of a question originally simple enough, but elaborately betwisted by diplomatic ingenuity and mercantile chicanery, into a perfect miracle of entanglement.

Installation of Mayor Tiemann.

On Monday at noon the government of the City changes hands, the old officers step out and the new ones step in, with as little external ceremony as any private citizen displays in taking possession of a new house. The chief executive officer of the City took the precaution of saving his predecessor the trouble of swearing him in, as has usually been done, by having that ceremony performed a few days ago by Judge MITCHELL of the Supreme Court, so that he enters his high office without any attendant ceremonial of any kind, and becomes at once the Chief Magistrate of this great City. This is marvelously cheap, simple, and sternly Democratic, and contrasts most strikingly with the gorgeous ceremonies attending the installation of the civic potentates of the old world. A few weeks since the London papers were filled with accounts of the splendid show made on the occasion of the installation of the Lord Mayor of London into his dignity, giving glowing descriptions of the gaudy pageant as it wound its way from the official residence of his lordship to Guildhall, the Mayor riding in an emblazoned coach drawn by six cream-colored horses, accompanied by knights clad in steel armor, with their Esquires on horseback carrying banners, with bands of music, yeomen, livery men, beef-eaters, train-bearers, and Gog and Magog—the same display of civic grandeur and magnificence that has gladdened the eyes and hearts of the subjects of King Lud since the time of the great Whittington. But the essential part of a Lord Mayor's show is the great civic feast after the street pageant is ended. This year it appears to have been an occasion of unusual sumptuousness. In the good old days of the "Tea room," our City fathers used to indulge in a good deal of smoking, guzzling and gormandizing at the cost of the people. But their performances in the Tea-room were the abstinence of a hermit compared with the great Cockney festival at Guildhall, in the ancient crypt of which venerable building is the city kitchen. On the occasion of this great feast there were seven thousand plates used, and two hundred and fifty tureens of turtle soup devoured by the guests. And the people of London felt proud and happy in knowing that their civic monarch was dining sumptuously in the midst of grand company and maintaining the dignity of his position.

Mayor TIEMANN to-day will simply walk into the City Hall, and after shaking a few thousands of his fellow-citizens by the hand in the Governor's Room, all the ceremony of his installation will be at an end, and he can commence his duties as the Chief Magistrate of the City on Monday next, when his term of office commences, without further ceremony. He has work enough upon his hands, and it will be no very difficult task for him to make himself more acceptable to the people than his predecessor.

A NEW DISCOVERY—KANSAS ALREADY A STATE.—Several of the ultra fire-eating journals of the South have been for some weeks past hinting the theory that admission into the Union was not at all essential to the existence of a State. The Richmond *South*, which perhaps is the most authoritative organ of that party, thus applies the doctrine to the case of Kansas:

"Mr. DOUGLAS is, however, too late with his bill. There is no such place on the face of the globe as Kansas *Territory*. IT WAS AND IS NOT. When Congress passed the act authorizing the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a State Constitution, Congress acknowledged Kansas had arrived at maturity, and when the people of Kansas elected their Convention, Kansas instantly became a State, FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT, upon a footing of perfect equality with Georgia or Virginia; as perfectly independent as was North Carolina or Rhode Island before they gave in their adhesion to the Union as formed by the Constitution—as perfect and independent a State as Massachusetts was when Britain acknowledged her independence; England could by no act of hers revoke that concession.

The Congress of the United States can by no act of theirs reduce the STATE of KANSAS to the condition of a Territory any more than they can reduce Georgia or Virginia to that condition. *Kansas is under no obligation, legal, constitutional or national, to apply for admission into the confederacy.* If she sheuld apply, Congress may admit or reject her. If Congress admits her, she comes in na equal. If Congress rejects her, she remains out an equal, as a FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT NATION."

The elaborate care with which this theory is presented in the Southern Disunion journals, indicates some specific *purpose*,—some direct and immediate *object*, which the public will be curious to learn. Suppose Congress should *reject* the application to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution;—do the Fire-eaters intend to make that act the occasion for declaring *their* independence, as well as that of Kansas? What will be the practical results and inferences from their fine-spun theory, in the case supposed?

Will not the *South* favor us with some explanations on this point? It has not hitherto been very courteous or obliging in regard to our application for information; but in this instance, perhaps it will not object to tell us what difference it makes to either North or South, whether its abstract theory of State existence is true or false.

The New-Year's Day.

Those who mean to moralize for themselves the closing of one chapter in the book of human life, and the opening of another, will have done so already in the watches of last night; for all others the vicarious moralizings of the Press would have but little charm, and would breed them less profit.

Yet no man who has a word to say to his fellow-men on this day can well forbear to recognize the simple but serious significance of the greetings which, for the next twelve hours, we shall be exchanging one with another. The wish for a "Happy New Year" will be lightly tossed from friend to friend today throughout the City, this country, and the civilized world. Nor only friends, but the merest acquaintances, and those whom no tie unites more close and tender than the relations of business, will all be echoing the time-honored salutation. It may seem a bitter mockery now to those who, looking back over twelve months, remember by what lips the words were uttered then that now are dumb in death, or colder yet beneath the seal of estrangement and of hate.

But it is not a mockery, after all, nor will any wise men sneer the kind old custom off in sadness or in scorn. There is a Future before us as well as a Past behind, and possibilities are left to us all for making good to those whom we love the happiness which we vainly asked for those whom we have lost; and at the worst we may well snatch those short twelve hours from the abyss of disappointment, doubt and self-deception which opens under every man whenever he stops to think too deeply of and for himself. Surely, it is something that in this great City, so given up, as all the world agrees to say it is, to selfishness, ambition, enterprise and ruthless individual strife for power, the genial practice of more quiet ages still obtains, and for one day at least the City smiles with friendly welcomes, and owns a social bond.

This special New-Year's Day brings with it too its own unusual opportunities and special tests for those who choose to profit by them. The financial disasters of the Autumn have left their mark pretty broadly on the relations of social life, and many men and women will doubtless learn to-day what friends were of their own true making, and what were made for them by house and land, by table and cellar, and many a New Year's visit, which was a matter of form in 1857, will be a matter of feeling in 1858.

While the children then rejoice, seeing the siren chances of life draw nearer, and the old are silent, knowing how little and how much those chances bring with them, let those upon whom the active weight of the world is laid on this New Year's Day, look up for a moment, each from his work, to bid his fellows hail, and brighten the brief respite of this annual holiday with a cheerful word, a thought of kindness, and a generous wish for friends and foes alike.

The Kansas Snarl.

One woe doth tread upon another's heel Indications multiply that President BUCHANAN will he under the necessity of hunting up still another Governor for Kansas. We copied a paragraph from a Missouri letter in the St. Louis *Republican* yesterday, complaining bitterly of Gen. DENVER'S appointment, because it was perfectly well understood there that he approved of all Mr. STANTON'S acts, even the calling together of the Legislature, for which he was removed. Gov. DENVER'S inaugural address is a calm, sensible document, and does not sound in the least like the language of a Lecompton man. He expresses his regret that any portion of the people had resolved not to vote on the 21st, saying, very justly and pithily, that "the American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls,"—and adds this suggestive remark:

"American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and *punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery or fraud, would deprive them of it.* There is no question connected with our Government which ought not, and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; *for, if the majority will it the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.*"

This last intimation looks as if Gen. DENVER intended to treat the election of the 4th of January as legal, valid and conclusive.

But the telegraph furthermore informs us that Gen. DENVER has given up the Territorial arms to the militia just organized by the Legislature; and our Washington correspondent reports a remark made by him to the effect, that if the President expected him to act differently from WALKER and STANTON, he had been "*damnably fooled.*" The expression may not be elegant, but it certainly is expressive; and we are afraid that the President will begin to believe that it is at all events perfectly true. If Gen. DENVER is to be removed, why not send FERNANDO WOOD?

We are very sorry to hear of the outbreaks and collisions which are again disturbing the peace of Kansas. They are the legitimate result of the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to keep its pledged faith by submitting the Constitution to the people, and Mr. BUCHANAN has no right to be surprised by them, after the explicit and emphatic warnings of Gov. WALKER, Secretary STANTON and everybody else at all acquainted with the spirit and temper of the people of the Territory. The President's great mistake has been in considering himself and JEFFERSON DAVIS better judges of Kansas affairs than the men who had studied them by practical experience on the spot.

There is but just one way out of the entanglement in which the affairs of Kansas have become involved. The first thing necessary is to await the result of the election of the 4th of January,—at which the people will have an opportunity to vote for the Constitution *with* Slavery, for it *without* Slavery, and *against* it in either shape. *The result of that vote must be regarded as decisive.* If the Constitution is sustained, in either form, let the State be at once admitted under it. If not, then let Congress pass the enabling act of Senator DOUGLAS, and begin *de novo* in the organization of a State Government. This is the only mode in which justice can be done and peace restored to the Territory, and we are satisfied that the Administration will speedily find itself compelled to adopt it.

Walker and Koszta.

The opinion has been expressed that General CASS has been led into a disavowal of Commodore PAULDING'S action with reference to General WALKER and his associates by the fear that this violation of the Nicaraguan soil, would clash with the principle asserted by the government in KOSZTA'S case, touching the jurisdiction of a government over its own subjects on foreign territory. The cases are not parallel. Captain INGRAHAM did not rescue KOSZTA solely on the ground that his arrest was an insult to Turkish sovereignty, but on the ground that his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States entitled him to the protection of the American flag. If KOSZTA had not been a semi-naturalized citizen, INGRAHAM'S interference would have been ridiculous and unwarrantable, because Turkey alone would have had right to complain of the action of the Austrians. To make WALKER'S case a parallel one, a third factor is needed on the scene—WALKER should have taken formal preliminary steps to become a citizen of some third State—say of Great Britain—and thus entitle him, *prima facie* at least, to its protection. Then, had Commodore PAULDING attempted to arrest him in Nicaragua, and had the *Brunswick* rescued him, we should have had a case *nearly* in point. We say "nearly," because there exists between Austria and Turkey, as between Turkey and all other Christian Powers, treaties which place the subjects of Austria, domiciled or transient on Turkish territory, under the jurisdiction of her own Consuls, and completely exempt proceedings, whether civil or criminal, carried on by these gentlemen, from all interference on the part of the local authorities. KOSZTA was in reality just as much under Austrian jurisdiction, as far as regarded liability for all offences not political, at Smyrna as at Trieste, had he had no claim to American citizenship; and if he had been actually engaged, as WALKER was, in the commission of an act of piracy, the right of the Austrian officer to seize him would have been unquestionable. If American citizens were to make a descent upon Constantinople in violation of the neutrality laws, it would be the duty of the American Consul, in default of the necessary aid from the local police, to have them seized by the marines of the nearest United States man-of-war, and sent home, and neither the Turks nor any one else could object to it.

WALKER'S arrest, consequently, violates no special rule of policy established by any diplomatic incidents in which this country has been the leading actor. Nicaragua is the only power that has any right to complain of it, and, as is well known, she is not likely to do so. We have a right to seize our criminals in Paris, if the French Emperor has no objection. If WALKER has claims upon the aid of any third power, let him mention them, and as soon as that power comes forward and asks for reparation, our Government will be found to do for him what Captain INGRAHAM asked to have done for KOSZTA—take him to the place from whence he came, and establish him in *statu quo ante bellum*. But as long as neither the Government of Nicaragua, nor that of any other State complains, WALKER is as legal a prisoner as if he had been captured in Mobile Bay, and should he dealt with accordingly.

BLOOD AND THUNDER.—A Washington correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* sends the following precious piece of intelligence concerning the horrid designs of the Pro-Slavery Senators upon Mr. DOUGLAS:

"A conspiracy is formed to crush him;—nay, more *to drive or drag him into a personal conflict—a duel or a hand-to-hand fight.* The purpose is to attack him *ferociously* on the floor of the Senate—to taunt him with inconsistencies—to badger him with sarcasms about his "honor," (of which he spoke the other day,)—to bully him as slaveholders alone can bully—to cow him *or to kill him.* The object of this is to prevent the insurrection from spreading—to frighten such men as PUGH, STUART and ALLEN, into subjection."

It is barely possible some ultra partisan may be silly enough to believe such stories as this, but we doubt it. The fools are not all dead, either North or South—but there are not enough of them left in either section to give respectability to such stories as these.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Directors of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company shows that our Government is disposed to continue its aid to that great enterprise:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 23d inst. has been received.

I have to inform you, in reply, that, by direction of the President of the United States, the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed for the purpose of assisting in laying the telegraphic cable next Summer.

The Department will, agreeably to your request, give Chief-Engineer EVERETT leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraph Company may avail itself of his services in connection with this work.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC TOUCEY.

The British Government has decided to detail the *Agamemnon* on the same service. The attempt to lay the cable will probably be renewed early in the Summer.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.—The following is a copy of a receipt given by the City Chamberlain to the Comptroller on Wednesday last. It tells its own story, and is worth preservation as a mememto of the year that is now among the things that were. If all the illegal transactions of the City's servants during the past year were to be atoned for in this manner, the City Chamberlain would be busily employed in writing receipts:

"Received from A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, eleven hundred and seventy-six dollars, and ten cents, being the amount illegally received and now refunded by CHARLES TURNER, for salary as Deputy Street Commissioner, sworn to as due him. Refunded on the requisition of the Corporation Counsel. (Signed) A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain.

By H. L. O."

PLAIN TALK.—The Richmond *South* thus expresses its opinion of the sincerity and honesty of those Northern men who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the South:

"So Mr. DOUGLAS has showed his cloven foot to the South at last. I never believed he was wholefooted. All that he has ever done has been to cajole the South to choose between evils, to take the best she can get, to cheer over nauseous pills and bribe the Southern members to coax the South to swallow them. I never had confidence in him. *I have no confidence in any man North of Mason and Dixon's. They cannot be our friends and be honest.* The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his power."

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The New Convention Negotiated by Consul-General Harris—Permission to American Citizens to Reside at Simoda and Hakodadi—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef off Simoda, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth, China, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

Hong-Kong,

I have but little news to send you from Hong Kong by this mail. It seems probable, however, that within a month from now the inactivity which the British naval forces have preserved in China since last December will be given up, and active hostilities. Admiral Seymour maintains a strict blockade of the Canton River, and a great fleet of vessels-of-war is lying in this harbor, ready to go up the river as soon as he expected reinforcements shall have arrived. Day before yesterday a large transport steamer, with five hundred marines on board, arrived from England, and more are expected in a few days.

Lord Elgin has returned from his hurried visit to Calcutta, and is in Hong Kong again, on board the fine steamer *Ava*. General Ashburnham has his head-quarters on shore. It is generally believed that before the end of November Admiral Seymour will attack Canton, and with little difficulty capture it; and that he will then occupy it until Lord Elgin's diplomacy shall have been satisfactorily concluded. I believe that the forces at the disposal of Admiral Seymour and General Ashburnham are abundantly sufficient for these purposes; and, as the cool weather has now fairly set in, it may be hoped that they will not suffer very severely from the climate.

Of the vessels of the American squadron, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, the *San Jacinto*, is at Shanghae, but is expected here in a day or two. The *Levant*, Commander Smith, has been in Hong Kong since last July, suffering severely from sickness. The *Portsmouth*, Commander Foote, arrived on Monday, the 26th instant, sixteen days from Hakodadi, Japan. The news she brings is full of interest.

The *Portsmouth*, having been docked in Shanghae, and thoroughly overhauled, started on Aug. 22, with orders to go to Simoda and Hakodade. On Sept. 6, when about sixty miles from the former port, she discovered a very dangerous line of breakers not marked on any chart, nor published in any books or sailing directions. The position of this reef, as nearly as could be ascertained, was in latitude 34° 14′ N., and longitude 138° 17′ E. It extended apparently from N. N. E. to S. S. W., and was from four to six miles in length. If Simoda should ever become an important commercial port, the "Portsmouth's Breakers" will be a dangerous obstacle, unless they be surveyed, and their position accurately determined.

Our Consul-General, Townsend Harris, Esq., had been at Simoda a year without being visited by an American man-of-war—the state of affairs in China having required the presence of all the vessels of the squadron on that coast. It is evident, however, that during that year he has been steadily at work, following up the attempt which Commodore Perry made so successfully—the attempt to open Japan to a free commercial intercourse with other nations. For himself personally he has secured the respect of all the Japanese with whom he has come in contact. That he has not been unsuccessful in his negotiations for his Government, is evident from a convention which was signed by him and by two Japanese plenipotentiaries, at Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857. This Convention is declared to be for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan. It provides, in the first place, that the port of Nangasaki shall be open to American vessels, for the purchase of water, wood, provisions, coal and other necessary articles. The second article provides that American citizens may reside permanently at the two ports of Simoda and Hakodade. This privilege is granted without restriction or limitation, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated. It is conceded without any of the degrading restraints—amounting almost to imprisonment—in which the Dutch have been permitted to live at Nangasaki. It is without restriction or limitation. After the 4th of July, 1858, at which time this article is to go into effect, Americans may reside in Japan as freely as in China. I regard this as one of the most important concessions yet made by the Japanese, since they shut themselves up from the world, two hundred and twenty-years ago, and Mr. Harris deserves much credit for securing to his countrymen privileges so much greater than those granted to any other nation. The third article of the Convention provides that American money shall be received in payment for goods, &c., at an equal valuation with the Japanese coin—that is weight for weight—dollar against ilzabu—a deduction of six per cent. only being made, to cover the expense of recoinage. The full importance of this adjustment of the currency will be appreciated by those who remember that by Commodore Perry's arrangement, an American dollar was worth only 33⅓ cents—the Japanese Government making 66⅔ cents in recoinage. Clumsy as that arrangement seems, it was the best that could be made when the American Expedition was in Japan.

The fourth article of Mr. Harris' Convention provides that Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consuls, and punished according to American laws. A similar arrangement exists in our treaty with the Chinese.

The other articles are occupied with minor matters of comparatively little importance. The Consul-General is allowed to go about the country, unrestricted by the limits fixed by Commodore Perry's treaty; and it is decided that American ships requiring supplies or repairing damages in the three ports, shall pay for them in gold and silver coin, or, if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange. These arrangements have all gone into effect from the date when they were concluded, except that one which provides for the permanent residence of Americans, which is to take effect from July 4, 1857.

So friendly and accommodating is the disposition of the Government, and so unwearied and skillful the negotiations of Mr. Harris, that I should not be surprised if, within a year, he were honorably and quietly received at Yeddo.

We found the people at Simoda eager to traffic, and a fine assortment of lacquered ware, which they had collected immediately on our arrival, found ready purchasers.

It is to be regretted that the harbor of Simoda is so small and so insecure. A re-survey of the harbor, made by order of Captain Foote, did not show that any changes had been produced by the violent earthquake, which occurred three or four years ago, and by which the Russian frigate *Diana* was wrecked.

Before the arrival of the *Portsmouth*, the authorities of Hakodade had refused to supply fresh beef to ships that had visited the port. Captain Foote, however, believing that this refusal was a violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty, and also of Mr. Harris' supplementary regulations, insisted that bullocks should be supplied,—and by his firmness and moderation at length obtained from the Governor not only supplies for the *Portsmouth*, but a promise that beef should be furnished to any American merchantmen or whalers who might visit the port hereafter. Now that this arrangement is perfected, I do not know of any port on the western shores of the Pacific where supplies of fresh provisions can be obtained for ships at such cheap rates and of such good quality as at Hakodadi.

At Hakodadi the spirit of the authorities was less friendly and more suspicious,—whether because they are not under the excellent influence of Mr. Harris, or from other reasons I do not know. For some months past, E. E. Rice, Esq., who holds an appointment from our Government as commercial agent, has been resident in Hakodadi, and during those months the port has been visited by nearly twenty vessels, most of them American. Two or three ships have loaded with cargoes of rice of very superior quality, and one at least has sold a cargo to the Japanese. The importance of the port as as a rendezvous for whalers—situated as it is in the centre of the finest whaling ground in the North Pacific—is already beginning to be felt, and I believe that in a few years it will be as much resorted to by whalemen as Honolulu is now. Supplies of excellent quality are to be procured here, and the fine bracing climate would be invaluable to the crews, worn out by hard work and needing to recruit their health.

As another interesting item of news, I may mention that gold, which has long been believed to exist, in considerable quantities, in Japan, is said to have been already discovered within a few miles of Hakodadi.

On the whole, our relations with Japan may be considered to be in a most satisfactory condition. The good results of the American expedition are becoming continually more apparent; and it is now undeniable, notwithstanding what may have been said by some detractors, who expected too much, and are ignorant of what has been accomplished,—it is now undeniable, I say, that the long seclusion of Japan is at an end, and that the credit of having brought her into the family of nations belongs to Commodore Perry.

A Russian squadron was soon expected in Japan, and its arrival was looked for by the Japanese not without something of suspicion and apprehension. A beautiful steam-yacht, a present from the Queen of Great Britain to the Emperor, is now in this harbor, but, I suppose, will not leave for Yeddo before the change of the monsoon.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota* with Mr. Commissioner Reed on board, is expected here daily. She is now about 110 days from the United States. Her arrival is looked for with much interest, both by English and Americans.

By the way, I heard only yesterday the conclusion of the case of the hark *Henrietta Maria*, picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, and carried into Singapore, in order that the claim for salvage might be adjudicated. It will be recollected that this hark was forcibly wrested from the salvors by the Government of Singapore, given over to a Dutch man-of-war, to be by her carried to Batavia and there adjudicated. A short time since our Consul at Singapore received a letter from the Governor, stating that he was directed to confess himself entirely in the wrong in his conduct in regard to the *Henrietta Maria*, and apologizing accordingly, and offering to the salvors remuneration for what damages they might have sustained in consequence of the course taken by the Singapore authorities. So full and frank an admission from the English Government fully atones for their previous injustice and insolence.

Beyond what I have thus hastily written, I believe there is no news of interest from this part of the world. G. B. B.

Address of Secretary Denver to the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and during the Governor's absence, Acting-Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved, makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the evident desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857.

[We have printed these instructions in full. The document was among those submitted to Congress by the President a few days since.—En. Times.]

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box, than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of Slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no question connected with our government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. If it is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen General Calhoun, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. *If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot box.*

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions.

I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn everything of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed, for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the cooperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,
Dec. 21, 1857. Secretary and Acting Governor.

Fires.

In Varick-street.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, about 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a camphene-lamp in the premises of the second floor of building No. 142 Varick-street. The furniture caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about $200. No insurance.

In Broadway.—At 9:25 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the millinery-store of Eliza Romaine, No. 737 Broadway. About $300 damage was done. The stock is insured for $1,500 in the "Peter Cooper," and for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding....Change of Tone.

Important Information Relative to Kansas Affairs.

General Walker's Orders to Colonel Anderson—Interview of Indiana with the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The tone of the Administration, relative to Commodore Paulding, is materially modified. Captain Engle has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his return, and then come home in his own ship, whose cruise will then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore without conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of Paulding's act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed, nor theoretically sustained. The President indicates a purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject on Monday, but its character has not transpired. It is probably not yet settled.

Senator Douglas has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of Walker.

From several private letters from reliable sources, to late dates, just received here from Kansas, I gather a number of facts of much interest.

One letter from near the Missouri border fully confirms the reported death of the notorious Geo. W. Clark, the murderer of Barber.

On the 23d inst. the difficulty at Fort Scott was still progressing. Clark was at the head of the Pro-Slavery force when he was killed. Seven Pro-Slavery men had fallen at last accounts, and the greatest excitement existed.

Parsons, Clerk of the Legislative Council, writes that "General Denver has arrived, and says that *if Buchanan thinks he will pursue a different policy from that of Walker and Stanton, he is damnably fooled.*"

Another prominent man writes that Calhoun can never set up his Lecompton Government in the Territory with less than twenty thousand Federal troops at his back.

Calhoun had become so greatly alarmed for his personal safety, that he had fled from his office at Lecompton and gone to Fort Leavenworth for protection.

Another correspondent states that if the Lecompton Constitution goes through Congress, there will be a bloody settling up of old scores in the Territory.

Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Roarkson, Lane, and other leaders, are in favor of taking part in the State election under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, and electing Free State officers under it, and there is little doubt that the advice will be followed.

It was not supposed that this success would induce our acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution,—but it was thought that the effect of it would be to lead the Lecomptonites themselves to vote against their own bantling.

A letter from Wyandotte, dated the 23d, gives the vote there for the Slavery clause at 100—against it 68. Over 100 Missourians were present at the election, and many of them participated.

News had been received at Wyandotte that nearly one thousand Missourians went into Shawnee (better known as Gum Springs,) on the day of election, to vote; and it was positively known that large numbers of them were encamped near Westport on the day preceding the election.

It was stated that the newly-elected Legislature, which meets on the 8th of January, would pass a law for a new Constitutional Convention. S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It has been ascertained that before General Walker left Central America, he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abandon it to then retain the boats; but, if compelled, to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats, and hold on to the steamer *La Virgin*. This order was repeated from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungoes, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Col. Anderson, and advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is asserted that General Walker has confidence that Col. Anderson will obey the order.

Delegations from the Pawnees, Poneas and Poltowalomies, numbering about thirty, had a formal interview with the President to-day, at the White House. The auditory were large, including ladies Secretaries Cobb, Floyd and Thompson. The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poneas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or "Grandfather" as they called him, having personally dwelt upon the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship. The Pottowatomies were in citizens' dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

The Walker Excitement at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived to-day. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst. John Tabob, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, was a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with a history of the capture of General Walker and the following events. The feeling of indignation is increasing, and some favor the reinforcing of Anderson in spite of the Government. Over a thousand stand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that men are at hand who are willing to undertake to use them in the Nicaraguan cause.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Nicaraguan meeting held here this evening was very large and enthusiastic. A speech made by Mr. John Tabor created an intense feeling of excitement. Strong resolutions denunciatory of the arrest of General Walker were passed.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee, etc., *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and H. H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward. Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases.

No number.—The United States *vs.* Sanchez de Pacheco. Motion to docket and dismiss the case argued.

No. 224.—Mary L. Banham *vs.* Felise Concos, Administrators, et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 106.—Horace C. Silsby et al. *vs.* Elisha Foote. —Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 23.—Argument continued for appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Trial of Thomas Mead—Weather.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The trial of Thomas Mead was commenced today in the Municipal Court for shooting Jeremiah Aoin in October last. The plea of self-defence will be set up.

The weather cleared up finely this afternoon. The wind this evening is northwest and it is bright moonlight.

Suicide at Detroit—The Weather.

Detroit, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Grey Foote, Esq., President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, was found dead in bed this morning.

The weather is moderate. There is but little snow, and the river is free from ice.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

The Rochester Tragedy.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—HISTORY OF IRA STOUT—THE MISSING FATHER IN STATE PRISON—A HARD FAMILY.

The missing old man, Stout, is in State Prison; Ira was sent to prison for arson; the two accused parties have not made a confession; and the murder of Little, at Rochester, is as great a mystery as ever. The Rochester *Union* has the following curious development, given in a letter from Owego, in this State:

"I heard, one morning, that a store had been burned in Pennsylvania, nine miles from Owego. Before the sun went down that day Ira Stout was a prisoner and confessed everything, implicating his father and a man residing some two or three miles from the store that was burned. Ira, in his confession, said that the man referred to came to the house of Stout and arranged for the commission of the crime. The mother of Ira took the Almanac to see when dark nights would come, to enable them to perform the act. It was arranged that Ira, his father, and the man referred to should, on a certain night, meet at a given place, go to the store, rob it, and then set it on fire. When the time appointed came, Ira took a horse from a livery stable and followed his father who had started on foot. The old man did not cross the bridge at Owego for fear of being seen, but went down the river two miles and crossed in a boat. The rogues got together, plundered the store and burned it to the ground. The store was owned by a young man, who was ruined by the loss of his property.

The manner in which the crime was traced to Ira was as follows: On the morning of the fire it was found that a horse had been hitched to a fence not far from the store. Through one of the shoes of the horse had been driven two new nails, by which the animal was tracked to Owego Bridge. The man who rented the bridge said a horse and wagon had crossed about 4 o'clock that morning, and the wagon was partly loaded, or had something in the back part covered up. A Mr. Stone here took up the matter, went to the stables and found the horse with the new nails in his shoe. The stable keeper said Ira Stout had the horse, and returned him at 4 o'clock that morning. Ira was at once arrested, and confessed his crime. The house of old Stout was searched, and a large quantity of valuable goods were found concealed in the walls, and some goods of less value had been burned to conceal them.

The old man had taken the cars that morning, but would return at night. When he came, he, too, was arrested. Ira thought by confession he would escape punishment. The Owego authorities did not let him go on bail, but as the crime was committed in Pennsylvania, the authorities of that State came, took Ira away, tried him, and sent him to the State Prison for 4 years and 6 months. This robbing a store is the kind of mercantile business Ira was engaged in in former years. The old man was tried at Owego, and sent to the State Prison for ten years, and is there now."

It will be seen by the above letter that Ira and Sarah came fairly by their wicked propensities. The old lady appears to be as bad as the rest of the batch, and swore to a monstrous lie when she said she did not know what Ira was sent to prison for, or where her husband was.

The Rochester *Democrat* stamps as an imposition upon the public the statement that Stout and his sister have made confession of the murder of Mr. Little. It turns out that the Stouts, while vaguely hinting about "other parties," supposed to be "young men," are not yet ready to give the names of any persons upon whom they are willing to fix the charge of being accomplices in the murder of Little. The names of persons upon whom Ira has intended to fasten suspicion, have been known for some days, but there is just about as much probability of their participation in the crime as of Ira's entire innocence. The story about "other parties," was a stratagem, and coming to the knowledge of persons eager for a disclosure, was too readily believed and palmed off upon the public. Those who are still curious upon the subject may be assured that no confession is likely to be made, or can in truth be made, implicating anybody except Ira Stout and Mrs. Little.

The accused brother and sister have manifested great anxiety for a private interview, but so far it has been denied them, and very properly. They both see that their story of a fall in the street, and the fracture of an arm and a wrist by such fall, has utterly failed of its purpose.

From the Hartford Courant, 30th.

A singular scene took place at Wallingford, on Wednesday the 23d, during the funeral of a child. In the midst of the ceremonies, a stranger rushed into the group about the grave, thrust aside the clergyman, threw himself upon his knees, and burst into prayer in some foreign tongue. After praying wildly for a few moments, the stranger suddenly ceased, and cried, with great apparent agony, "My wife! My wife! My poor, poor wife!" He then left the graveyard, staggering from side to side for a little distance, when he ran. Every one present supposed him to be insane. This person is supposed to be Stone, the Westfield murderer. He was seen at Meriden that day. The description of the dress answers to his.

From the Springfield Republican, 30th.

Governor Gardner has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of Stone, and as there is now money enough in view to permit of more than one man's being at some trouble in the matter, with a show of getting paid for his exertions, it is to be hoped that the Connecticut Police will be allowed "a chance in."

Murderers in Jail in Boston.

There are now four persons in Suffolk County Jail, either convicted of or charged with the crime of murder. Two of these, Cater and McGee, the murderers of the Warden and Deputy Warden of the State Prison, are awaiting the expiration of their year of probation, in April, 1858. McGee is said to be penitent, but Cater is still, apparently, hardened. The only remark of a civil character which Cater has made, since his confinement, was after eating the unusual allowance of Thanksgiving Day, when he remarked to one of the keepers that he had made a first-rate dinner. David Merrill, who *two years ago* murdered his wife at East Boston, is still in jail awaiting trial. He, too, had lately an attack of sickness, said to be *rheumatic gout!* The fourth is Wm. Joyce, indicted for the murder of Police Officer Honenon. He will, probably, have his trial before the Supreme Court next Spring. Wiseman Ebby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife in Charter-street, is serving out his year in the House of Correction. His time expires January 7d. A petition is now before the Governor and Council to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

MARRIED.

Mans—Roome.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., David Mann, of Troy, N. Y., to Mary E. Roome, of this City.

Yeomans—Cole.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. W. Beach, Abram J. Yeomans to Miss Martha A. Cole, both of this City.

Christopher—Lane.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. Wm. H. Christopher to Miss Hannah J. Lane, all of this City.

Bartram—Van Dyke.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. H. C. Benedict, Nelson B. Bartram to Miss Annie C. Van Dyke, all of Port Chester.

Powers—Latson.—At Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. W. T. Fagan, Mr. Stephen H. Powers, of New-York City, and Miss Regina, daughter of Peter Latson, Esq., of the former place.

St. John—Runyan.—At Ridgebury, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. C. Bailey, Hon. Thos. P. St. John, formerly of this City, to Miss Mary L. Runyan, of the former place.

Duesenberre—Warner.—In Lima, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. Barnard, Geo. B. Duesenberre, L.L. B., of Geneva, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, only daughter of Henry Warner, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Palmer.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, John D. Palmer, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Strangers Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 201 Mott-st., without further invitation.

Le Roy.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Benjamin Le Roy.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 West 27th-st.

Willard.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, Arabella, consort of the late Dr. Moses Willard, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, Timothy and Henry Willard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 53 Carmine st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dodge.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Henry S. Dodge, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his uncle, Solomon S. Jackson, No. 179 Dutfield-st., one door from Willoughby, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment, on the following morning, via Long Island Railroad, leaving the Hunter's Point depot.

Duncan.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, John F., son of Fleming Duncan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Thorne.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. Catharine G., wife of Richard J. Thorne, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Hogarth's,) Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Thebon.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, Moses Pierson, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, A. M., Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Crumcvills Station of the Central Railroad, to meet the train which leaves from pier No. 2 North River, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts.**—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A daily Prayer Meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy**, D. D., and Missionary friends will hold (D. V.) their next public conference on the *Errors of Romanism*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are invited.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sermon for the Young.**—Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach a Sermon next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at his Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association of that Church. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

This being the first Sunday evening in the year, this discourse will take the place of his eighth annual sermon to the young.

A. G. Cheney,
In behalf of the Association.

☞ **Removal and Anniversary.**—The Sabbath School formerly in 6th-st., near the 2d-av., has removed to the Church in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at which place the Third Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Asa D. Smith, D. D., Richard C. McCormick, Esq., and others. Singing by the children, &c.

☞ **Dedication.**—The new M. E. Church, corner of Hanson-place and St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1858. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Bishop Janes; at 2½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. Kennedy; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. J. S. Inskip. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Joseph Law, Pastor.

☞ **Rev. Ruel Hanks**, Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, *Attorney-st., will* preach SABBATH MORNING next, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock; also in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when the funeral discourse of Mr. Richard Thompson, late a Trustee of the Church, will be preached. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Anniversary of Sunday School No. 94**, connected with the Presbyterian Church, corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses delivered by Rev. M. S Hutton, D. D.; E. G. Faeden and Jonathan W. Revel, Esq. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

☞ **The Sunday-School Missionary Association**, connected with the Sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, will celebrate their Third Anniversary, with appropriate exercises, in Church in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Asa D. Smith, D. D., Richard C. McCormick, and others.

☞ **On Sunday Evening**, the 3d, there will be a Lecture and Discussion at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, on—*The Effects of Christianity upon Society.* Opening address in defence of *Christianity as the Purest and Best System of Morals and Philanthropy*, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and discussion free. At 3 P. M. there will be a people's meeting, to consider the question of—*The Organization of Labor.*

☞ **Sermon.**—The third of a Course of Sermons will be preached in St. Peter's Church (20th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., Rector of Calvary Church, divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood, of N. Y.

☞ **Annual Missionary Celebration**, 17th-st. M. E. Church near 2d-av., SUNDAY, Jan. 3. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn. Addresses in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Mr. Milburn and Rev. Dr. Crooks. The public invited to attend.

☞ **Sermon to Young Men.**—Christ Church, South Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) will be open for Divine Service every SUNDAY NIGHT until the 11th of April next. The sermon for to-morrow evening is designed especially for young men.

☞ **Mount Zion Free Church** worships at No. 163 Bowery. The Pastor will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Popular Christianity contrasted with the Doctrines and Precepts of the New Testament.* Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.**—Preaching next SABBATH, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. At 7 P. M., by Rev. E. Foster, of Troy. Sacrament at 3 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church**, 5th-av. and 21st-st. SABBATH EVENING Discourses to the young, by Rev. Dr Macaulay. Subject for Jan. 3—*Purpose in Life.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Harlem Baptist Church.**—Rev. Dr. Maclay will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, Jan. 3. Communion at close of afternoon service.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG TESTIMONIAL—TO-DAY.
Day and Evening.
FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
1. Opera Matinée. 2. Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert. 4. Oratorio.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
First appearance to a concert of
CARL FORMES and MADAME CARADORI.
Last appearance in New-York of
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
SCHUBERT'S ERLKONIG,
By FORMES and THALBERG.
All artists of the Academy appear.
LA GRANGE, CARADORI,
D'ANGRI, MILNER,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, GASSIER, FORMES,
THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS,
THE LIEDERKRANZ OF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS.
The full Opera Chorus.
An immense Orchestra of Seventy.
ONE TICKET AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES admits to all four performances. Being transferable it can be used by two persons. Tickets to be had at SIBEL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., C. BRENSING'S, at the Academy, and at the door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere

Scene—The Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the heater; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 26.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Whoare the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family: Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood, the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bob tail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suff

MINNIE BLAKESLY.

Life Song.

Hearts are breaking with their sorrow—
Yet they live and struggle on—
Waiting for the coming morrow,
Hoping grief will then be gone!
Tears are falling, lips are praying,
Souls are seeking for the light,
Which from Heaven's realms oft straying,
Banishes a mental night.

MINNIE BLAKESLY:

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY LIEUT. LISTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE APPLE GIRL—THE DYING BANKER.

In a Lawyer's office not far from the old State-House in Boston, (with his heels resting on the mantel-piece in the most approved style of laziness,) sat Ellery Baxter, a handsome lawyer, (so the ladies say,) talented (so he thought) and, as the world said, rich. Moral in his habits (for one so early left an orphan with a fortune) and well educated, he presented to far-sighted mamas the very beau-ideal of a son-in-law. And he might have resigned the lone star of freedom to become the hen-pecked sponse of an upper-ten Queen, but for circumstances over which he had no control. As he sat there puffing a fragrant Havana, and watching the smoke as it played around his head in fantastic eddies, he turned over in his mind the various suits which he had on hand, and a look of perplexity settled upon his thoughtful features as some point more knotty than the rest presented itself to his mind.

His cogitations were suddenly interrupted by the opening of the door, and the entrance of a pale, wild looking, shabbily-dressed little girl, bearing upon her arm a basket filled with apples, who fixed her meek eyes upon him wishfully, and asked in a voice tremulous with timidity:

"Please, Sir, will you buy an apple?"

Ellery Baxter was far from being a heartless man, but like all who are inured to city sights and sounds, he was a thoughtless one, and without stopping to note whether there was anything different in the child's appearance from the brazen impudence and hardened character of the little unfortunates who usually follow the calling in which she was engaged, he made up his mind to amuse himself a little at her expense.

"Yes," he answered carelessly, "I'll take the whole of them."

A ray of joy instantly lighted up the wan features of the girl, as she flew toward him, and exclaimed:

"Oh, thank you, Sir—thank you."

"But," added Baxter, in a tone which at once satisfied the girl of his insincerity, "you will have to trust me for them. I can't afford to pay cash for apples at such times as these. Will you sell them on time?"

The little creature could not answer him. The transition from hope to despair was instantaneous, and very, very crushing. She turned her back toward him, her little, fragile form shook convulsively, and a choking, heart-breaking sob burst from her, as she exclaimed:

"Oh, father! my poor, poor father! what will become of us?"

She turned to leave the office as she spoke, but Ellery, who was not prepared for any such exhibition of feeling, in a kind tone of voice called her back. He felt uncomfortable. Her moan of agony had unaccountably made his brilliant achievements seem mean, and compassion usurped the place of indolent exultation, and he tenderly asked her if her father was sick. Mastering her hysterical sobs, she replied that her father was an old man, feeble, sick, and unable to do aught for himself; that he was the only relative she had in the world; and even now sick as he was, he wanted food. His interest being excited, Ellery resolved to visit the place mentioned by the little apple-girl as her home; and, giving her some money, with promises of future assistance, he sent her away with a gladdened heart.

When night had dropped her sable curtain, he started on the errand on his promise. In his way toward the distant court to which he was directed, Ellery passed several depots of poor men's bankers, piled with pledges from attic to basement. He gazed into the curious shops, and stared at the motley collection which hung about the doors. Pendant groups of shawls, and sheets, and blankets, and every variety of wearing apparel! Suspicious old violins, too, were there, which arrest the hurried step of many a fiddling gentleman, and cause him to inspect their shape and varnish in the delusive hope that one might turn out a veritable Cremona. Husky old flutes were there in abundance: and child's coral, and warming-pans and fashionable socks, mosaic chains and studs, and shirt-pins with little chains, and a tempting old painting is sure to be there, with some celebrated daub hanging in the corner, by which a stray collector is often taken in and done for; old plates and tea-services, and candlesticks in rich profusion, strike the eye of the poor passer with an idea of boundless wealth, and real silver tea-spoons are there, too, glistening in a row, and making the hearts of housewives pine with longings. What an extraordinary museum does the window of a pawnbroker present, from the last prize of the drunken landlord, the ragged blanket of the starved mechanic, to the diamond ear-rings of the lady of fashion. Each and every article has its tickseed price, and if each article could tell its pitiful tale, what a series of romantic facts, stranger and sterner than fiction ever imagined, could be gleaned! A row of wedding-rings hang on one of the small brass rods, and how many domestic tragedies do those battered and worn rings denote! Hearth-broken wives, and prodigate mothers, have brought here the first sacred pledge of wedded love—that love which is either buried in the grave, or crushed out of life by crime and debauchery. How many mournful kisses, how many unavailing tears have fallen upon that locket hanging near, but there was no resisting the grinding, pinching famine. A terrible history stares you in the face from each trinket in the group, as they glisten through the begrimmed windows, memories of sorrow or crimes. But Ellery passed on heedlessly to unravel those mysteries which time is so unceasingly covering up and ever concealing.

In the mass of pestiferial streets, where crime and poverty were herded together, Ellery experienced great difficulty in finding the residence of the Little Apple-Girl. At last he found the house. Every window was dark save one in the uppermost story, and there only a few feeble rays came forth—poverty's unmistakable canty glimmerings.

At the expiration of a considerable interval the door was opened, and by the dim, uncertain light of the moon, the wasted and emaciated countenance of the Little Appia Girl became visible. He entered, and following his guide in the total darkness until, on reaching the top story, a door was thrown open, and disclosed a garret where everything bore the impress of misery the direst and most acute. A candle, stuck in a bottle, gave forth light enough to bring into relief an elderly gentleman, of prepossessing appearance, seated upon a broken chair, every lineament of whose countenance, naturally good-looking, but awfully care-worn, evinced the ravages of famine and the poignancy of acute mental anguish. His form was so wasted that his poverty-stricken clothes hung loose about him. His little daughter, who had by her manners and story, so moved the sympathies of her friend, stree by his side pale and tearful, anxiously watching her parent's looks.

The old man turned his eyes alternately from his daughter to their visitor with a trembled look, as if puzzled at his entrance. It was then that something strange in the old man's eyes attracted attention. They were glassy and tremulous; the muscles about the orbit were working with a twitching motion. His look was wandering, anxious, and a tinge of imbecility had overspread his interesting features.

His beautifully cut mouth was slightly twisted aside, and internal distress gave it an appearance of anxiety most painful to behold. His forehead was magnificently developed showing high intellect, deep sagacity, and a happily balanced brain; what then could have disturbed it? It was paralysis—stealthily, but surely approaching—laying its gaunt hand on every faculty of the brain, eye and speech!

"Father, dear father, will you not speak to the gentleman? he is a friend."

No answer, but a wild and incoherent look.

The poor little girl wrung her hands, suppressing with difficulty an hysterical sob, and looked piteously at her visitor with heart-broken despondency.

Ellery was much and deeply moved. They seemed so alone together in the world; no friend nor relative near, and there was such an air of gentility about the room, even in its poverty, that his pity and respect were alike moved while the dampness exhaling from a few articles hung to dry upon a line stretched across the room, sent a keener and more piercing chill through his frame than he could be done if he were in the open air. The aged man, as he did so, his poor demented countenance was turned, and he looked long and piteously into the face of his visitor. At last he spoke, and with the greatest difficulty for tongue and brain were both affected:

"I am a poor old man, Sir: take care of my daughter." But come, Minnie, I have no time to waste. I must work; they say that I am poor, but they will soon see me win back more than my former wealth," and drawing a piece of paper towards him, he began figuring on the already crowded and unintelligible sheet.

"My poor girl, your father requires medical aid immediately, and as I am not physician enough to prescribe for such a case as his, I will call one and soon return."

The poor little patient mourner looked up to Ellery, with eyes full of grateful tears, but as the door closed, he failed to catch the burst of agony (hushed for fear of the invalid above,) from a heart filled with anguish almost too great for human heart to bear and not break.

The thoughtless world never dreams that apple-girls have hearts. These little outcasts are simply looked upon as fit subjects for rude jests and obscene remarks. No one can see the anxiety that tortures their little hearts as they humbly ask you to buy their fruit, that the meager pittance may sustain, perhaps, the life of a whole family, or hope in a dying parent's bosom that flickers and wanes as famine and suffering stamp the pale wan cheeks of loved children, soon to be orphans on the cold world, with no one to pity and sympathize. But the anguish that the ragged shawl and tattered bonnet covers is hidden from the rude crowd they encounter in their daily round.

Ellery soon returned with a physician, who bled the old man copiously, and partially restored him to consciousness.

The next day our young lawyer, on calling, found his patient much better, and able to satisfy his curiosity in regard to his troubles.

He had been a banker. The firm was one of considerable importance and bore a high character for stability and prudential dealings. When Mr. Blakesly began to feel the infirmities of old age he resigned the active management of business to his only son, and brother to our little friend, if you will acknowledge the little apple-girl as such. A very few years passed away and his happiness was suddenly blighted and his fortunes scattered to the winds by the conduct of his son, who had plunged recklessly into every wild extravagance, and to conceal which he had forged to a large amount. When the discovery became inevitable he confessed all to his father, went to his own room, and soon the report of fire-arms sounded in his family's ears the dreadful conviction that their only son was a suicide. On reaching his apartment what a spectacle met their horrified vision! He whom they loved was no more. Stretched upon the carpet, with his head frightfully shattered, lay the desperate suicide, while the thin white smoke was curling in wreaths toward the ceiling, and the air was impregnated with the smell of sulphur. Upon the mother the effect was as powerful as the sight was horrible. For a few moments, nay, for nearly a minute, did she stand transfixed upon the threshold of the chamber—her eyes bent with an awful wildness upon the scene before her—then, suddenly, a pealing, thrilling shriek burst from her lips—a lengthened vibration as the heart's chords broke in twain; and she fell headlong a lifeless corpse by the side of her son.

Every one lamented over the entire ruin of the excellent Mr. Blakely, but every one wanted their due, and everything was seized to pay the creditors, and then only a small sum was realized, and the truly bereaved mother at seventy was a beggar. For a few years he struggled along, gaining a scanty livelihood by keeping books collecting bills and soliciting advertisements. At last his mind became strangely affected. He brooded more and more over past troubles, talked with his wife and son, and drew in those around him only enemies to hate. His little daughter did the best she could, and by exerting her tiny powers contributed towards their mutual support until her father failed, and then, with her meek and quiet temper often sorely vexed and tried, by the cool, unfeeling insolence of those who saw not the noble heart and knew not of the strong love that animated the poor child she struggled on: and while engaged thus, it was that the attention of the young lawyer was attracted as we have already described.

But the golden sands of life had nearly run out, the thread was almost severed, and poor Minnie was soon left alone.

"Bring the candles, Minnie," said the old man; "it is quite dark—how strange that night should have come on so soon."

As he spoke, a bright sunbeam, with its countless particles, came from the window, and glancing athwart his countenance, lit up every feature, but it glanced powerless across the old man's open eyes—they shrunk not nor quivered. No lightning's flash could move their dull tranquillity. He was blind! And upon the conviction seemed to force itself upon his mind, which gradually grew more bright and clear as the last feeble, trembling grasp of life grew weak.

"Minnie, my child," he feebly whispered, "my darling child, let me die in your arms. You have ever been the kindest, most dutiful of daughters to me."

With the tears flowing down her pale, convulsed cheek, her heart throbbing with unutterable anguish, she laid his poor dying head upon her bosom, clasped him tenderly around the neck, kissing again and again his pale brow and lips which would soon speak to her no more.

"Minnie, my darling child," (and the gasped words were faintly heard,) "God bless you; may we meet in Heaven. (Sir, look to my poo—" the pale lips trembled with unuttered words—a gasp—a sigh—a long-drawn breath, and Minnie was an orphan.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHARLESTOWN BRIDGE ROBBERY—THE PLOT.

Previous to the introduction of Ellery Baxter, the rich young lawyer, to our readers, he had been for some time contemplating a tour through Europe. He was naturally good-hearted, and the late incidents which had just occurred, the sad tale he had heard, not only affected him greatly, but likewise created in his bosom feelings of the deepest interest with regard to the fatherless and motherless maiden, while his promise, registered in Heaven's high archives by the spirit of a father, bound him to protect and shield his orphaned child. And he soon decided that while he was abroad she should be placed at school, where she might acquire an education, and thus be enabled to maintain herself. Since the hour in which the body of her father had been consigned to the tomb, Minnie had shed no tear, uttered no sigh, but had sat sad, disconsolate and alone, in the little garret, dark, dismal and drear, which for so many weeks had been their home; and thus the young lawyer found her. Approaching her, and speaking in a low and tremulous voice, he said:

"Minnie, were I an old friend, I should venture to do so—were I a brother, I would naturally undertake the task, but being almost a stranger, I can only say I never can pathized so deeply with mortal before. I must soon leave you, for I am going to Europe; but you shall be placed at school in my absence, and never shall you be compelled to turn to your former precarious manner of living while I am able, and you deserving of the care I would accord you."

Minnie bent on him a look which expressed her deep gratitude for this manifestation of sympathy, but was unable to utter a word. Her feelings choked her, and seizing his hand she dropped on her knees, bathed it into tears. At length, recovering a sufficiency of composure to address a few words to her new friend, she said, in a low, stifling tone:

"Oh! Sir, never shall I be able to thank you for all the kindness you have shown my father; I shall ever live in grateful remembrance of the kind words you have spoken to me, and strive to deserve your good opinion, though Minnie Blakesly be an apple girl no longer."

After being thoroughly fitted out with clothes suitable to the station she was going to fill, Ellery accompanied his *protege* to Charlestown, where, with many injunctions, she was committed to the care of the well-known teacher, Mrs. Wells, to whom he narrated only sufficient of Minnie's history for his purpose, then drawing forth his pocket-book, he paid at once for a year's board and tuition.

But still, as some time elapsed before he sailed for Europe, Ellery became a frequent visitor at the good lady's residence, and though Minnie was a child in years, yet trouble had given a maturity to her mind, and a precision of character which was as remarkable as the purity and innocence which surrounded her as with a halo. There was something so irresistibly fascinating about her that she soon won the love of her schoolmates and the respect and esteem of her teachers, and all who were thrown in contact with her. At length the time arrived for Ellery's departure on his European tour; the next day he was to sail, and with deep sorrow and regret he bid his *protege* farewell and started for home. As the night was cloudy, he hurried on his way toward the city to escape the threatened storm, when suddenly, on arriving at the most lonely part of the bridge which connects Charlestown with Boston he was stopped by a huge fellow who he was enabled to see by the flickering light from a distant lamp) possessed as villainous a physiognomy as ever we would expect to meet outside of the walls of a prison. He was in no wise reassured when a more attentive examination of the man made him acquainted with the fact that he carried a great club in his hand. The result was inevitable and just what might be supposed. Our hero was compelled to surrender his purse, his watch and rings, upon the spot; and the robber, not satisfied with this booty, insisted upon searching his victim's garments.

A mortal terror now came over the lawyer, for in an instant it flashed to his memory that he had about him his pocket-book containing deeds and business papers of immense importance belonging to his clients and himself.

"Come now," exclaimed the ruffian, as Mr. Baxter exhibited an inclination to offer resistance to the attempt at personal search, "none of your gammon with me, or I'll dash your brains out."

And seizing the collar of the writhing victim with one hand, he brandished the club in a menacing manner with the other; so that he at once surrendered at discretion, while at the same time Ellery watched for a favorable opportunity to retrieve his loss. After a hasty glance at the contents of the pocket-book, the thief said in an abrupt tone of interrogation:

"Bills, notes, deeds, eh? So you're a lawyer. Well, they are of more use to you than they are to me and so you may have the book back for one thousand dollars."

"One thousand dollars!" said the anxious barrister, "I haven't got a cent left about me. You have taken my purse, which contains twenty five or thirty dollars."

"A miserable trifle!" exclaimed the robber, "it is it worth while to give a thousand to have the pocket book back with all its contents just as they are?"

"Worth my while? To be sure it is; I should be almost ruined if I did not recover it."

"Well, then," said the man, "I'll tell you how we can manage the affair. To-morrow night, at 9 o'clock precisely, you must be walking about at the end of Central Wharf, and there you'll meet a young woman who will ask you the nearest way to the Post-Office. You must reply that you are going that way and will take a letter for her, and on her saying all right, then you may tell her that you are the person she is expecting, and when you put the money in gold into her hand—mind, no bills—she'll give you up your pocket book. And mind, don't try any game on the young woman, or have a police lurking round to grab her, because she'll have friends watching at no great distance; and as certain as she is arrested, so sure are you to have a bullet through your head. Do you understand me?"

"It would be difficult to mistake your meaning," responded the lawyer, who, now that he saw a way to recover his papers, thought best not to risk his life on personal encounter.

"So much the better," observed the robber; "and now I shall say good night, as I hear some one coming." And springing to the side of the bridge, he slid down into the darkness, while a rattling and whispering showed that confederates were in the boat, but soon, shoving from more near the shore the thieves pulled toward the Navy Yard.

It was past one in the morning before Ellery was able to seek his couch, and at an early hour having hastily dressed himself, and counseling his own folly in carrying such valuable documents about his own person, and invoking sundry imprecations on the robber's eyes and limbs, he proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police, where he soon made known his troubles.

"Then can be done in the case?" inquired the lawyer, after narrating the night's adventure.

"Well, I'm sure," was the vague and general answer. "I've long been on the look-out for Jim Price, and from your description, I have no doubt it was he who stopped you. But he's the cunningest dog in Boston as well as one of the most desperate. As for the young woman he talks of sending to-night to manage his business she'd his mistress. Widow Sal, they call her because her husband died in prison some three years ago, and she's worn weeds ever since—not on account of any particular love she had for him, but because black clothes make one look more respectable, and is a better dodge to carry on business in her line. It would be a great thing to break up the whole gang, for there's a lot of them in league with the landlord of a house in Richmond street."

"Now if you have courage enough, and would like an adventure as well as to do a good deed, you must keep the appointment this evening and when you meet the widow, after obtaining the pocketbook you must manage to keep in conversation until we can cut off all retreat from the wharf."

"And must I go entirely alone?" said the lawyer, who did not admire the prospect of placing himself in collision with Jim Price and the widow.

"To be sure," answered the officer. "It would never do to make your appearance with a posse of police at your back. They would take the alarm, and in a moment be nowhere, but don't be afraid, Sir, for assistance will be close by."

"I am not afraid, and you may depend upon my doing the slight service required, for it is a duty we owe society to lend a helping hand in exterminating such dreadful miscreants as those of whom you have been speaking."

"I am glad of it," said Mr. Ham, and now, as my time is precious, and I've got certain little errands to make before I go to bed, I'll say good by for the present."

Ellery returned to his office, little dreaming of the consequences that were to grow out of his coming adventure at Central Wharf.

(The continuation of this interesting Story of Life will be found in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY DISPATCH. The DISPATCH is now sold by all news-agents in the United States and Canada. It is a handsome quarto sheet, got up in the best style, and has among its list of contributors some of the best writers in the country. All its publisher asks for it is a fair examination. It is published by A. J. WILLIAMSON, at No. 22 Beekman st., New-York, at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. It is a sprightly, useful, and readable paper, well worth all it costs, and from the rapidity with which its circulation is going up, we have no doubt it will soon become a general favorite with the reading public. Those who desire to read the balance of the Story of "Minnie Blakesly," will bear in mind that the only way to secure it is to either buy the DISPATCH from the nearest newsman, or subscribe for it at No. 22 Beekman-st., as we cannot print any more of it in the TIMES.)

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

GORHAM, Me., March 14, 1854. Mr. H. H. Hay: Dear Sir: Through me you may confidently recommend the Oxygenated Bitters as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above bitters. The contents of three bottles so far restored my health that for the last two years I have no occasion for any medicine. I strongly recommend all dyspeptics to try it.—Joseph W. Parker. Sold by agents everywhere, and by HAY & CO., No. 6—Jan. 1, 1858—The Committee on Relief meet TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st.

C. F. TOWN, Chairman.

THE TWO TREES OF KNOWLEDGE.

When Satan from the Tree of Knowledge,
That earliest sample of a college,
Offered with more of craft than kindness
To enlighten human nature's blindness,
Poor Eve, athirst for information,
Said to acquire it, all creation
A horrid swindle as we know,
(considering the *quid pro quo*.

But we've a better institution
For wisdom's general distribution
A bookstore, where rings, bracelets, brooches,
Gold pencils, lockets, guard-chains, watches,
Are with the works you purchase proffered,
Bright gifts on Learning's Altar offered.
This temple, to the whole world free,
Is in Broadway, TWO NINETY-THREE.

N. B.—Catalogues sent to any one on application.

A. RANNEY, Agent.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

We met, 'twas in a crowd,
At the gift-store of RANNEY,
I purchased a book,
Which I handed to Annie.

They pleased, as a present,
A brooch on the cover,
And the darling girl smiled
On the gift and her lover.

At the celebrated American Gift and Book-house, No. 293 Broadway, an elegant gift is presented with every volume sold.

N. B.—Catalogues sent to any person. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany do., rosewood marble-top washstands, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; lace window curtains and cornices; mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth, black walnut chairs, covered in morocco; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, palliasses, stair rods, oil-cloths, &c.

DO YOU WISH TO SEE THE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE AGE?—Go to Snelton's tonight, New Year's. The best hill in the City; a fact not to be contradicted.

SABLE MANTILLAS—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $160, for sale by GEORGE A. BEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
A. RUMRILL & CO.'S,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., to every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO. No. 22 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Whyte, Feltz, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts inkstands, memorandum and time books pens, pencils, sistes, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858; some new and very neat style for gifts.
RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden lane.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.) The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $35 per term of 13 weeks, or $105 per year. The next term commences on Monday, Jan. 4. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. CASSEY, of the New-York University; Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., office of New-York *Observer*; Hon. Mahlon Frankum, No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.; Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York; Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 85 William st., New-York.

MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 669 BROADWAY, will, on Saturday, Jan. 2, receive a few more boys or young men wishing to prepare for business. They will acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. Terms, for a Full Commercial Course, $25. One $15 seat vacant. Also one $10 seat for Book-Keeping.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lessons read, translate and answer in French to the question dictated. Lessons given at pupils residences.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14 next, by CLARKE, JAMES PANNING, Principals

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Corps will assemble at No. 4 City hall place, with cockade on hat and medal on breast, at ½ o'clock, to attend the Church in a body. Let every Veteran attend. By order
H. RAYMOND, Commandant.
ISAAC M. PEYSE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society is postponed from SATURDAY, Jan. 2, to SATURDAY, Jan. 9, when a full attendance is requested. By order of the Union.
W. S. MONANUS, President,
ROBERT D. DAGG, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—Jan. 1, 1858.—The Committee on Relief meet TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st.
C. F. TOWN, Chairman.

THE TWO TREES OF KNOWLEDGE.

When Satan from the Tree of Knowledge,
That earliest sample of a college,
Offered with more of craft than kindness
To enlighten human nature's blindness,
Poor Eve, athirst for information,
Said to acquire it, all creation
A horrid swindle as we know,
(considering the *quid pro quo*.

But we've a better institution
For wisdom's general distribution
A bookstore, where rings, bracelets, brooches,
Gold pencils, lockets, guard-chains, watches,
Are with the works you purchase proffered,
Bright gifts on Learning's Altar offered.
This temple, to the whole world free,
Is in Broadway, TWO NINETY-THREE.

N. B.—Catalogues sent to any one on application.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

We met, 'twas in a crowd,
At the gift-store of RANNEY,
I purchased a book,
Which I handed to Annie.

They pleased, as a present,
A brooch on the cover,
And the darling girl smiled
On the gift and her lover.

At the celebrated American Gift and Book-house, No. 293 Broadway, an elegant gift is presented with every volume sold.

N. B.—Catalogues sent to any person. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.

For sale by all Booksellers.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1855—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH-man just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, work in a garden, and is a very respectable, careful man, useful in many respects. Appreciates a home more than wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family. City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need much help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 10f Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 330 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of references from her last place, where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and a good driver. Has the best of city and country references from his last employer. Call or address at No. 682 Houston-st., for two days, where he can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCHwoman, to do general housework and plain cooking. Willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 West 26th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RErespectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with desirable engagements. Wanted—a lady to teach music, calisthenics and painting; also, a gentleman to teach painting, music and French. Apply immediately, to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 2d of January next we will pay the half-yearly interest on the following Bonds, viz.:
Of the State of Indiana, issued for Banking purposes, 5 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents., issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Allen County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Crawford County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Sewerage Bonds 6 and 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK Dec. 31, 1857.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 24, 1857

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $50 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 2d.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st, east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 16.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 65 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. payable at their office, No. 45 Wall-street, on demand. By order of the Directors. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

BANK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier,

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1858, ON the Bonds of the city of Clarksville, Tenn., in favor of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Park Bank, upon presentation of the proper coupons.
CHAS. M. HILER, Mayor.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUpons due Jan. 1, 1858, on Bonds of the City of Hartford, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Saturday, Jan. 2.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of two per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on demand, after 1st proximo, at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall st. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Commercial Credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
K. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 20 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.
Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to the orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISville, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.
The interest on bonds of the city of Lonisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS. Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will be attended to by GREENE & NELSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.
W. E. CHANDLER, No. 169 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., BASE & CLARK, New-York.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 44 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2. C. R. ALTON, President.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio,
Athens, Dec. 21, 1857.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office. E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN) LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG Railroad Company will pay the interest due on their Mortgage Bonds on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank. This Road we are informed is now completed and in operation its entire length from Scranton, Penn., to Rupert, a distance of 57 miles.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $460,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858. S. L. ROSE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS of Rock Island County, Ill., due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by
HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Jenkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shaun, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER EDDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.
The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Hnvre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROGERS, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richm

MUNICIPAL.

Final Proceedings of Both Boards of the Common Council.

The Remainder of Ward's Island to be Purchased—Action on a Site for a New City Hall.

Mayor Wood Loses his $10,000—The Increase of Salaries Quashed—No Removal of Steamboat Landings.

NO NEW POST-OFFICE.

Albany-street to be Extended—No Commissioners of Deeds Appointed.

CONVENTION TO APPOINT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday, commencing at 1 P. M. and adjourning at 8 P. M. There was a large lobby alleodance during the entire session, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings soon after President CLANCY had called the Board to order.

The Clerk, D. T. Valentine, Esq., was authorized to prepare the usual Corporation Manual for 1858, and $1,500 were appropriated to pay the expenses hereof.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on a site for a new Post-Office, while at Washington in the discharge of their duty.

The Board concurred to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on Health, during their attendance upon the Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

The report in favor of purchasing the remaining portion of Ward's Island, not now belonging to the City, was called up. There was considerable opposition.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it because he had seen enough of referee management, and because the City did not need the property at present, nor would it for fifty years to come. If it must be bought, let the owner put a price upon it.

Alderman JACKSON would amend by giving the Mayor final power in the matter.

Alderman WILSON hoped the report would be accepted as it stood.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the final power in the matter be with the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman BLUNT thought it was wrong to bring in such a report at the last session of the Board; and, besides, there was no money to buy it, even if the City wanted it. If the owner wished to sell it, and sell it at a fair price, let him send in a communication stating his price.

Alderman JACKSON withdrew his amendment in favor of that offered by Alderman ADAMS. Some reference having been made to whether the matter would come under the control of the present Mayor, the Alderman said he had made his amendment under the impression that it would come under the control of the new Mayor; and he had done so because, having been a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, he was familiar with the property, and not, as had been insinuated, because he wished to reflect in any way upon the present Mayor.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the report. It was carried.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the previous question on the table. Lost.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 5.

The Board here took a recess of thirty minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Board met again, President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman OWENS moved to take up the report in relation to locating the new City Hall, which, after some debate, was lost.

Alderman JACKSON subsequently made another effort to have the reports of the Special Committee on the subject taken from the table, which was carried by a vote of 15 to 9. He then moved the adoption of the minority report, (Madison-square.)

Alderman BLUNT opposed it.

Alderman FULLMER favored Madison-square.

Alderman CLANCY favored the City Hall Park location, on the ground that the act located it there.

Alderman MCSPEDON called the previous question, but withdrew it to give way for Alderman JACKSON, who claimed that the act of the Legislature was only declaratory, and not binding, as to location. In conclusion, he renewed the call for the previous question, which was carried. The minority report was then lost—Yeas, 11; Nays, 10. Not a constitutional majority.

Alderman HEALY then moved to take up the matter of the extension of Albany-street, which was carried. He then moved to concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman BLUNT said the whole matter had been discussed again and again, and it was known that the property-owners were against it, to say nothing of the fact that the proposition was to cut through a grave-yard.

Alderman WILSON moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Lost, by a vote of 9 to 12.

The report was then read, and Alderman MCCONKEY moved the previous question.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the previous question on the table, which was lost.

The motion that the main question be now put, was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman HOFFMIRE explained why there was no report from the Aldermanic Committee. There had been calls for meetings, and when they met, but two property holders appeared, and at other times members were absent, and there was nothing done.

Alderman TUCKER had been in favor of the extension, but he did not like the way the matter came up, and if it was pressed, he would vote against it.

Alderman MCSPEDON made special reference to sundry invitations to good dinners, and plenty of wine, by gentlemen then in the lobby. At the time he did not understand the matter, but he came to know that it meant the "bones of Trinity" killing this extension project. There were threats that if members did not vote to kill this measure, they would be indicted. He hoped no gentleman would be deterred from voting as he should desire, in consequence of such intimidation.

Alderman STEERS had resolved to vote in favor of concurring, if it should come to a vote that night.

Alderman BLUNT moved to postpone. Lost.

Alderman HEALY moved the previous question.

Alderman WILSON moved to lay that on the table. Lost.

The motion to concur was then put, and carried by a vote of 15 to 6.

AYES—Aldermen Corwin, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, McConnell, Monaghan, Fullmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpeden, McConkey, Burke.

NAYS—Aldermen Hoffmire, Tucker, Jackson, Blunt, Owens.

The TAX LEVY was then taken up. The amendments of the previous meeting were read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the $10,000 appropriation for the Tenth Ward Station-house be stricken out. Carried by a vote of 19 to 3.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to insert $19,500 for steam fire engines. Carried. He also moved to insert $46,300, instead of $31,000, for the Department of Streets and Lamps. Carried.

On motion the Board adopted the Tax Levy, with the amendments, and sent it to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved to appoint a Committee of Conference on the matter of appointing Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman FULLMER opposed it, on the ground that the other Board had not acted in good faith.

The motion was withdrawn.

Alderman ADAMS wished to state that the investigation in the matter of the West Washington Market had been completed, and he believed every member of the Committee would agree with him, that the charges brought were not substantiated by O'Reilly, and that he was not a man worthy of credit.

The whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

A large number of routine papers were concurred in.

A communication was received from Mr. Devlin, as Street Commissioner, in relation to the communication from the Corporation Counsel, of the evening previous, speaking of the overdraft on account of salaries, in which he holds that he supposed that when the Common Council framed the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, the salary of the Street Commissioner was increased to $5,000, and he had the impression that Mr. Busteed so understood it, because he made no objections to the suits. He had refunded the money under protest, and with the understanding that he should sue for it.

Alderman HARRIS offered a resolution to refund to Mr. Devlin $1,300, and to his Deputy $1,100, (the amounts in error.) The resolution was declared out of order and laid over.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Mayor at 7½ o'clock and appoint another Police Clerk.

Alderman FULLMER then offered a preamble and resolutions highly complimentary to President CLANCY, and speaking in the most satisfactory manner of his conduct as President of the Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The President returned thanks in a neat speech, and then a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Deputy and Assistants, was passed unanimously.

Aldermen BLUNT, MONAGHAN and ADAMS were then appointed a Committee to inform the Councilmen that the Board was about to adjourn. The Committee went on their mission and soon returned, with a like Committee from the Councilmen, who informed the Board that the Councilmen had nothing more to communicate.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention to appoint another Police Court Clerk was then organized by appointment of Mayor Wood, Chairman, and Mr. Valentine Clerk.

On motion Edwin Benton was appointed a Police Clerk in place of James Steere, and James Kagler was appointed to fill a vacancy.

The several Clerks thus appointed were assigned, and the Convention adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Last Meeting of the Board—The Crystal Palace Not to be Taken Down—Mayor Wood Not to be Reimbursed his $10,000 Expenses in Litigating the Police Law—No Post-Office in the Park—The Steamboat Landings to Remain—No New Commissioners of Deeds—The Tax Levy Not Acted on—The Finance Department to be Reorganized.

The Board was called for 1 o'clock. At 1½ o'clock Councilman MONROE arose, and moved that "this Board do now adjourn."

Councilman CRANE moved that the gentleman have leave to withdraw. Carried by acclamation.

The proceedings were informal, and the members waited for the formation of a quorum.

In a few minutes the Board was called to order by Councilman REYNOLDS, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, sitting near him. There was a full attendance in the lobby.

On the minutes being read, Councilman KINNAIRD moved to strike out all that related to the arrest of members. It was illegal, and occurred under misapprehension.

Councilman BRADY seconded the motion. Carried.

Councilman WARNER was purged of his contempt, he being absent when the same process took place in reference to other members last evening.

Councilman WARNER rose, and stated that the act of placing him under arrest was a high-handed, unwarranted——

Councilman MCCAHILL rose to order. The member ought to apologize.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman WARNER persisted that an outrage had been perpetrated upon the citizens through him. It belonged to him as a right to explain his actual position. He insisted upon being heard.

The Chairman repeatedly told him he was out of order.

Councilman WARNER said he had no apology to make, nor would he offer one.

The matter dropped and the minutes were approved.

The President, J. N. PHILLIPS, rose to make some explanations. Councilman WARNER expressed himself as not satisfied with such explanations. He held that he had a right to discuss the correctness of the minutes. Councilman MCCAHILL rose to a point of order, which was decided to be well taken.

Councilman WARNER moved that the approval of the minutes be reconsidered.

Councilman BRADY wished the names of other members that were in contempt to be placed on the minutes, or that his own name be erased.

Councilman OTTARSON contended that it was a strange proceeding to place a greater part of the minority under arrest. It was creditable to the minority that, in order to carry any measure, the majority were compelled forcibly to silence the minority. The minority were choked, silenced, refused a vote. He gloried in the fact that his opposition was so forcible that the majority were compelled to adopt an act so unresponsible. He wished to cast no reflection upon the President. And now let the measure go forth to the world, upon which the minority were prevented from voting.

Councilman WARNER said the names ought to be entered, as an eternal argument against the high-handed measures that were assumed the last evening.

Councilman FRANKLIN rose to ask a question of privilege. He wished to know whether the house were in possession of a communication from the Corporation Counsel of New-York.

Councilman KINNAIRD hoped the minutes would be reconsidered. The ordinance had been acted on without a constitutional quorum. He considered it an honor to have his name placed on the list as arrested.

Councilman BOOLE said there was a good reason why these names were wished to be retained; it was with no other purpose than to declare that the vote upon the ordinance was illegal.

Councilman WARNER contended that Councilman FRANKLIN did not mean to vote, nor could he vote. But the vote was retained so as to pass the measure. He hoped Councilman FRANKLIN's name would be included among those in contempt.

Councilman OTTARSON said that by denying the minority a right to say one word, the House had formed a quorum while he and Councilman FRANKLIN were under arrest. The majority ought to know that the whole proceedings; as well as the vote, were illegal.

Councilman BRADY asked how the House could transact its business as it did, with only thirty members. The member for the Fourth was named in the vote, when he was not present. Was that legal?

The motion of Councilman WARNER to reconsider the action of the Board, in the approval of the minutes, upon vote was lost.

At 2 o'clock 47 members of the Board were present, and the gentlemen of the lobby were crowded about the Washington statue in the lower end of the chamber, so as materially to interfere with the possibility of reporters hearing the proceedings.

POST-OFFICE SITE.

A document, in the nature of a remonstrance, from D. Appleton and others, was read at the table, with a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, a measure has passed the Board of Aldermen granting to the General Government the fee of a plat of ground in the Park, at the junction of Chatham-street and Broadway, for the sum of $250,000; and as the charter of this City expressly forbids the disposal of any of the public domain other than to the highest bidder at public sale; and whereas, the law of the late Legislature, passed April 17, providing for the construction of a new City Hall for this City, also declares that it shall be located upon that portion of the Park lying in the rear of the present City Hall; that the Commissioners shall offer it to the United States Government to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post-Office, &c., &c.; and that the piece of ground covered by said building so occupied, may be conveyed by said City to the General Government upon being duly compensated for the same therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board will not concur with the Board of Aldermen in disposing of an area in the Park in front of the City Hall exceeding fourteen lots, for a sum less than one-fourth of that for which it would be disposed of by public sale; further, that if the General Government should propose for a like area in the rear of the City Hall, that this Board cannot recognize the above sum as a due consideration.

Laid over.

Councilman HASWELL moved its adoption. Upon debate, it was ordered to be laid upon the table.

Councilman HASWELL moved the suspension of the 7th rule, providing that resolutions giving rise to debate be laid over for one day, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of 40 members.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote—24 to 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to have the Crystal Palace removed, was laid over.

A protest, signed by the whole of the members of the minority, who the previous evening had been placed under arrest, was read by the Clerk, as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned respectfully protest against all the action of this Board upon the ordinance for the reorganization of the Finance Department on the 30th instant, for the reason that they were deprived of a voice therein, from the period of going into Committee of the Whole, and for the reason that, by depriving them of their votes, the Board had not a legal quorum, and was under the necessity of adjourning. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Board had not a quorum, we respectfully submit that all proceedings, after the arrest or placing in contempt of the undersigned, should be declared void.

F. J. OTTARSON,
GEO. W. WARNER,
HOMER FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. NOYES,
JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN KINNIARD.

Dec. 31, 1857.

It was immediately moved that the paper be laid on the table, a motion which, as the President stated, precluded all debate upon it.

Councilman OTTARSON said he had no wish to attempt any argument in its support. But he did not ask it as a favor, he demanded, as a right, that it be entered upon the minutes.

The President said that of course it was necessary and legal so to do. With which explanation Councilman OTTARSON expressed himself satisfied.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all bills for fitting up the polls for the election be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the grounds on which he paid certain bills for grading and paving certain streets. The Comptroller says he had already fully informed the Board on the subject.

A resolution to reimburse Councilman HOPPER $200, his expenses in contesting his seat with Mr. VANCE, was reconsidered, but laid on the table.

MAYOR WOOD'S LAW EXPENSES.

The Aldermanic resolution to reimburse Mayor Wood $10,000, being his expenses in contesting the Metropolitan Police law and Street Commissionership, was called up, and *lost* for want of a constitutional vote.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection received an increase of salary—from $1,500 to $2,500, by concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

An attempt was made to reagitate the debate as to the erection of a pier at foot of Twenty-first-street, East River. Councilman BRADY objected to its consideration. The Counsel to the Corporation had said it might be legal, but he had not said it was so. Councilman WARNER withdrew the matter.

A vote was taken as to concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in appointing Samuel Brevoort, Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, as a Commissioner of Deeds. Lost for want of a constitutional vote. Motion reconsidered, and the papers laid on the table.

Motion for recess for half an hour. Lost.

Papers from Board of Aldermen as to paying $102 for use of a house for Engine Company No. 15, in Chrystie-street, were moved to be referred to Committee on Fire Department.

One of the Committee (KINNAIRD) said the matter had already been before them. The demand was correct, and the money ought to be paid. Councilman BUTTERS thought the charge too high. Councilman KINNAIRD defended himself from the imputations of Councilman BUTTERS. Councilman BRADY complained that the company in question were not provided with a house. He thought Councilman BUTTERS's remarks very unnecessary. The debate became very personal and recriminative. (Cries of "Question.")

On vote, the Board concurred with the action at the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the site of a Post-Office was called up for concurrence. They state they see no reason to deviate from their former report, in favor of disposing to the General Government of a portion of the lower end of the Park. A protest was read, detailing a plan, signed C. F. Anderson, architect. Also, the offer of Mr. Stewart to give $500,000 for the site.

Councilman JONES, as the mover of the resolution of inquiry, wished to say a few words. He wished to act for the whole people. He knew of no location so well adapted as that proposed. We must regard Brooklyn and Williamsburg as well as the City of New-York. No one could say that there was anything of private interest in this proposal. The Legislature had given a specific enactment end half a million had been appropriated. Every newspaper *had* been in its favor; now, *one* is opposed on the alleged score of valuation. All coming down Broadway and Bowery would meet in that locality. The business portion of the City had few reasons to consult mere beauty of site. The public buildings of New-York ought to be central as related to business, and it would be an honor to locate it as proposed. Trade always seeks its natural channels, would find the centre, and would come to the centre.

Councilman BYRDSALL alluded to Mr. Stewart's offer. The post-office would be a convenience, but there were other considerations. In early times the Park was granted by the British Government as a Common. The authorities had a right to inclose it, but not to dispose of it. It was a Common still.

Councilman OTTARSON rose to order. It was impossible to go behind the legislative action end opinion.

Councilman BYRDSALL said that the fact he had mentioned had been overlooked. He did not like the beginning of encroachment. The land was sacred to Revolutionary history and ought to be left intact to all time. If any body should have it, the General Government had the best right to it.

Councilman MCCAHILL said that if the ground was sacred, it was now the resort of prostitutes, and had been used as a duck-pond, desecrated to the worst of purposes. He was in favor of a Post-Office being erected there. Only think of a Post-Office for this great City in an old church—an old barrack.

Councilman OTTARSON said it was very well for persons to come forward and offer enormous sums of money for land they know the City cannot sell. He could see through the selfishness of such offers. If we don't accept the Postmaster's offer, the money goes back into the Treasury, and the matter will be delayed another five years. There seemed to be just now a great horror of desecration of the Park. Do the gentry now enjoy the cool air of the Park in the evening? That class of people have migrated higher up the City. If a man can get through without being garroted he will do well. Was not the existence of the City Hall a desecration of sylvan solitudes?

Councilman HASWELL proceeded to argue the general question as to the propriety of selling. He was called to order by

Councilman OTTARSON, who reminded him that he was wasting time. That question had been authoritatively settled.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman HASWELL proceeded, and gave some statements as to the value of contiguous property.

Councilman MCCAHILL said that had nothing to do with the question.

Councilman HASWELL contended against concurrence. Even if passed, parties protesting would be found to contest the legality of the proceeding.

Councilman OTTARSON said nothing would more gratify the General Government.

Councilmen HEMPHILL contended that the City had no right to sell this patch of land any cheaper to the General Government than to any private citizen. It had been said that it could not be sold to private individuals. Was that so?

Councilman OTTARSON called for the written opinion of counsel to that effect.

Councilman HEMPHILL proceeded. He recognized no nuisances in the Park, and in his opinion the east end would be the best. The noise on the three sides of the proposed office would be a great objection. To that point the member directed his subsequent observations.

Councilman FRANKLIN said the question was not the value of the land; where could we have a post-office unless there? Government did not build post-offices for every little city. He deprecated losing this offer of the Government. There was a fear that if refused, it would never be repeated, and then we should have to do the best we could at our own expense.

He regretted the removal of ancient landmarks. But that consideration must not prevail.

Councilman JONES read from the Act extending the period of acceptance to Jan. 1, 1858. As to the question of price, when we locate a Post-Office, that is out of the investigation. If five millions were involved, what's that to the convenience of the public? The question is, are we ready to accept this offer, or to let the matter slide for five years, taking into consideration that one-fourth of the whole postal business of the United States passes through our City? Money is no question at all. No man had spoken to him on this thing; he argued as an up-town man in the matter.

Councilman WARNER had only recently made up his mind. He should vote in favor of the measure. Truly, compensation was a question for rate-payers. But public convenience was more than compensation for the contemplated loss. He thought $250,000 a proper compensation. The Park was not one of the *lungs* of the City. The locality was closely jammed up. It was easier of access than any other point in the City, and might better be denominated the *heart* of the City than its lungs. Besides, it was inconvenient. As to obstruction, the trees already obscured the City Hall from view. In a few years Beekman-street must be cut through, and what use would it be then to preserve the lower end of the Park?

Councilman HASWELL moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Negatived.

He then asked if 40 votes were not necessary to its passage. The Chairman assented.

Councilman MCCAHILL hoped there would not be a dissenting vote excepting Councilman HASWELL's, adding, "And we can spare him, goodness knows."

Councilman REILLEY moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of immediate action in the Post-Office matter, specially.

Councilman HASWELL moved the suspension to apply to any and all matters.

Councilman BRADY objected. Had this been a political question, it would have been well to fall back upon the rules of the Board. He hoped Councilman HASWELL would withdraw his objection. The minority were almost unanimous in supporting this measure. The gentleman from the Fifty-Fifth. (HASWELL.) was well deserving of being used as the minority were used the last evening. How would he like that?

Councilman HASWELL said he did not wish to argue the general question. Might he not reply upon some misconstructions on the part of three members. He was as free from "that scheme"— [Cries of "What scheme?" and confusion.]

Councilman BRADY said that the Democrats wasted fairy votes. They could not be had that night.

Councilman HASWELL again entered upon the general question of illegality. He was interrupted and called to order by Councilman MCCAHILL, amid much laughter.

It was then moved that the twelfth rule be suspended for the purpose of acting on *all* papers coming before the Board.

Councilman OTTARSON was understood to signify that suspension must apply *seriatim* by specific motion, paper by paper, to all papers, not indiscriminately.

Nearly two hours having been spent in debate on this subject, upon vote the measure was lost, for want of the necessary vote in accordance with the rules of the Board—31 to 17.

Immediately there was a rush for the doors, by the listeners in the lobby, to the great relief of those who were compelled to stay in the close and heated room.

A variety of other minor reports were forwarded to a third reading.

The Board took a recess for an hour. Upon re-organization,

THE MAYOR'S EXPENSES.

That matter was again called up, and made a special order, to be considered afresh.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

The Committee on this subject asked to be discharged, but the Board refused the request.

The member for the Fifty eighth (Mr. CAHILL) being asked if he had not a report to call up, replied with great glee, "I have got through for this year." A member sighed audibly and exclaimed, "What a mercy!"

REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The report on this subject, which occupies about an hour in recital, having been read last night, was called up and read again by the Clerk, the members whiling away the time in the pleasantest conversation imaginable. The tolling of the fire bell formed a base accompaniment.

In due time the Clerk ceased to read, and the House was called.

It was moved to refer back the papers to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman KINNAIRD wished that course to be taken, inasmuch as he and his party were unjustly deprived, last evening, of the just privilege of speaking on the subject.

On vote, reference refused by 34 to 13.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Councilman MONROE asked permission to explain his vote. He did explain, but found it difficult to avoid arguing the main question.

Councilman WARNER said he had no wish to vote. He was excused voting.

Councilman KINNAIRD said that having been illegally prevented from voting, he now begged to decline voting. Excused.

Councilman BRADY declined voting, and was also excused.

Councilman OTTARSON also followed the same course, and was also, upon vote, excused.

Councilman NOYES was also excused; and, also, Councilman FRANKLIN.

Absentees were called. Councilman BOOLE voted "Aye."

On vote, 33 affirmative, 9 negative. The report was accepted, and the ordinance was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in relation to Commissioners of Deeds was called up. Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment. A member said he had the assurance from the majority of the Board of Aldermen that if this Board would vote upon their batch, their Board would vote upon the list of the Councilmen. (Laughter.)

Councilmen OTTARSON and BRADY objected to the consideration of the matter that evening. Laid over five members objecting.

ALDERMANIC DEPUTATION.

An Aldermanic deputation entered, with a communication to the effect that the Board of Aldermen were about adjourning, and asked if the Board of Councilmen had any message to that body.

It was moved that all business be suspended at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of offering complimentary resolutions to the officers of both bodies.

Councilman BRADY proposed 9 o'clock. He thought the great fight was at an end. The steamboat matter was laid up, he thought, for the Winter.

A Member proposed that the Board should adjourn as soon as convenient, and no sooner. (Laughter.)

A motion to that effect was carried.

It was decided to communicate with the Board of Aldermen, and to say that the Board of Councilmen had no special message.

The following was then offered by Supervisor CLANCY;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our worthy Clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., and to his Deputy, John H. Chambers, Esq., and to the assistants engaged in the Board, also to the reporters of the Press for their attention and ability in reporting the proceedings of this Board.

In offering the resolution he spoke of the long and valuable services of Mr. Valentine as Clerk, and in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Mr. Chambers, his Deputy, and other assistants, had performed their various duties.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and then, on motion of Supervisor TUCKER, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	1015	Reading R. R.	54⅜
4,000	Michigan Sta. 6s '54	100		do	s10 54⅜
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	83	100	do	s20 54⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	80½	300	do	s30 54⅜
6,000	Erie R. Bds '75	42	100	do	s15 54⅜
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	67	200	do	s12 54⅜
1,000	La C & M. L. G. b	28	300	do	b60 55
1,000	do	28½	100	do	b60 55⅛
10,500	M. C. R. R. 8p c 1st m. S. F. c b.	84	100	do	b10 55⅝
4,000	do	63½	200	do	s30 55
1,000	L. & W. 1st m. b.	44	250	do	55⅛
105	Ill. Janoary Rights.	100½	100	do	b60 55⅛
5	American Ex. Bank	99	145	M. So & N. In. R. R.	19½
5	do	98	150	do	b30 19⅝
19	Nassau Bank	82	25	do	hnw 19⅝
10	Hanover Bank	76½	150	Panama R. R.	c 94½
10	Broadway Bank	110	100	do	s30 94
10	Metropolitan Bank	99½	50	do	s30 94¾
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	67	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	87
50	do	65¾	50	do	87½
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 106	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 70
20	do	107	150	do	s3 70¾
50	do	b60 107	150	do	s3 70⅞
150	Amer. Coal Co.	18	100	do	b30 70⅞
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73¾	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	c 41⅝
100	do	b3 74	50	do	b30 41⅞
250	do	c 73⅞	100	do	s3 41⅞
425	do	c 74	2,450	do	s3 42
350	do	s10 74	500	do	b60 42
100	do	s124 74	100	do	s3 42
200	do	s20 74	110	Chic. and R. I. R. R.	71⅞
100	do	c 74⅝	100	do	b30 71⅞
50	Erie R. R.	b30 17⅜	495	La Crosse & Mill. R.	11
150	do	17⅜	300	do	s10 11
600	do	s10 17⅜	50	do	11⅛
1200	do	s3 17⅜	30	do	11⅜
40	Harlem R. R.	13½	45	do	10⅝
10	do	6	5	do	10⅛
6	Sixth-av. R. R.	96	50	do	s60 10

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	b3 80½	50	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	19⅛
100	Erie Railroad	s10 17½	50	do	19¾
50	do	snw 17½	50	Illinois Central R. R.	88¼
100	do	nw 18	1300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 42
40	Harlem R. R.	13½	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71⅞
12	Del. & H. C. Co.	107	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	67

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The record of 1857 on the Stock Exchange—one of the most varied and eventful in the history of a whole score of years—closed this afternoon on an improvement in prices from the early sales of the week, equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. The moral relief experienced in closing a year of wide fluctuations, ruinous sacrifices, extensive money embarrassment, and, for a season, almost universal panic, has something to do with the altered tone of the Street. The new books to be opened on Saturday for 1858 are looked to as likely to bring better fortunes to the commercial and financial world. We remember to have recorded a similar sense of relief at the close of the gloomy year 1854, the last six months of which, as in 1857, were charged with financial trouble, though not attended by the same degree of panic. The change of feeling and in prices in the succeeding January at once was emphatic, and, of course, encouraging. The dealings to-day were quite extensive in some of the Railroad shares, Reading being the most prominent, and to a fair extent in State and Railway Bonds. The closing bids were, for Reading, 55½; Toledo, 42; New-York Central, 74½; Erie, 18; Rock Island, 72; Galena, 70½; Illinois Central, 89; Illinois Central Bonds, 84, and Missouri Sixes, 80½. The general market left off firm.

In Money affairs we have to report that the old year closes on a remarkably quiet and easy feeling; so far, at least, as the immediate supply of means offered to fresh borrowers is concerned. The employment of private capital is expected to be more active after the January dividends, and in the absence of a reliable general trade, and with the prevailing unwillingness to enter upon extensive mercantile engagements of every nature, the probability is that investments will be sought to a fair extent, through the Stock Exchange, and in Bond and Mortgage and United States Treasury notes. Confidence is not yet fully restored in mercantile paper, and although there is more doing through the Discount holders, the range of terms is wide, and the classification of credits unsettled. Outside of Bank, discounts may be quoted 8@12c ₱ cent. Demand loans 6@7c. ₱ cent. There is no steamer on Saturday, and Exchange is inactive.

The following leading items, in the way of Jan. 1 payments, add to the evidences of American good faith and financial strength, through a season of extraordinary excitement in the money world, already reported to the Specie remittances abroad in the month of December:

Interest Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	N. Y. Sub-Treasury	$35,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	454,000
Ohio	State Agent	43,000
Virginia	Bank of Republic	320,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	200,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	129,000
Alabama (Principal)	In London	630,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	80,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Louisiana	In London	400,000
Louisiana	N. York & N. Orleans	90,000
Maryland	London & Baltimore	300,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachusetts	In London	150,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia (Feb 1).	900,000
Illinois	American Ex. Bank	350,000
Illinois (Principal)	At Springfield	600,000
Total State and Federal		$6,205,000

The following is a list of the securities on which the interest is payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., on the 1st of January, 1858: Albany City; Buffalo City; Cleveland City, Water; Chicago City; Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co; Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.'s Income Bonds; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co; New-York State 5s Stock, issued to aid the construction of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co.

The Continental letters by the *Arago* are less discouraging than were looked for by the German houses. The worst of the failures in Hamburg is believed to be over. The concern felt for two or three London Houses in the same trade has also been relieved. From England, the money accounts indicate an early reduction of discounts by the Bank of England. One authority intimates that the first change may be from 10 ₱ cent. to 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The mercantile letters speak of the embarrassing influence of the fall in East India produce and in Cotton. The loss on raw Silk is stated at $200 ₱ bale; on Sugar, $125 ₱ ton, and on the October shipments of Cotton, $20 the bale. These drawbacks, however, are not unexpected, and fall heaviest on the houses already driven to suspension, and upon speculators who had previously realized considerable profits. The Grain trade is reported a little more cheerful. And altogether the private advices by this opportunity are more satisfactory than the newspaper interpretation of the news, except, perhaps, in the condition of the Cotton trade, which continues depressed.

MESSRS. BABCOCK, BROTHERS & Co., of this City, connected with the Glasgow firm of the same name, resume their payments in full, pursuant to the announcement from the other side. They have at all times met their local engagements, and we have reason to believe that the Glasgow suspension in November resulted more from the difficulty of converting into cash the remittances made from New-York in first-class bills, than any delay or want of promptness in the remittances themselves. The embarrassment occurred in London the day before the crisis was turned by the suspension of the Bank act.

The January coupon on the City Bonds of San Francisco, to be paid in California, will be collected, on application, by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. o thie City, No. 72 Broadway.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of November, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings.
1857	$610,735
1856	750,928
Decrease	$140,193

Among the changes on the Stock Exchange, on New Year, is the dissolution of the firm of TRAVERS & JEROME, who relinquish their general business to Mr. CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, (late WESLEY & KOWALSKI,) and contribute separately $20,000 each, making $40,000 capital to a special partnership with that gentleman. The old house of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., already in liquidation, dissolve partnership to-day.

The January dividend of the Park Bank is made 3 ₱ cent. The Panama Company close their transfer books to-day, preliminary to the January dividend. They pay on Saturday the January Coupon on their Convertible Bonds. The January Coupon of the City of Sacramento will be provided for in New York, through Messrs. W. HUGE & Co. The Dubuque City and County January interest will be paid at the office of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is only $289,396, against $1,209,737 the week ending Jan. 1, 1857. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	54	$23,787	107	$32,422	72	$23,823
Man. of Cotton	27	26,890	364	69,455	129	21,626
Man. of Silk	29	19,189	55	39,449	26	31,929
Man. of Flax	70	21,995	39	9,728	168	14,251
Miscellaneous	47	13,344	80	32,030	70	19,150
Total	327	$106,305	645	$183,091	465	$112,381
		183,091				106,305
Total Entered		$289,396	Total Marketed			$218,686

The following is a comparative statement of the value of foreign Dry Goods entered at this port, and of the amount marketed here from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 in each of the last three years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Entered at this Port	$68,701,534	$93,362,883	$90,534,129
Marketed	69,251,004	91,247,896	81,822,829

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. to-day. The sales have been 4,000 bales at 8⅞c@9c. for middling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, parties awaiting the *Niagara's* advices—Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Decreased receipts as compared with last year, 177,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 422,000 bales. Stock in port, 335,000 bales. FLOUR firm at $4; holders demand an advance. Mixed CORN 55c. MESS PORK $13@$13 50. BACON—Shoulders 5¼c.; Hams 6¼c. LARD in kegs 9½c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

HOGS are dull at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs. The receipts this season have been 261,000 head, against 313,000 last year. MESS PORK, $13. LARD, 9¼c. The markets are all very dull.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

There has been a further slight decline in COTTON, chiefly on the fine qualities; sales to-day, 2,000 bales; the market closing drooping.

[The above is a correct version of the dispatch published this morning, quoting a decline of 2 cents

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

Financial Embarrassments Among the Woolen Manufacturers.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

THE PANIC IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Launch of the Leviathan Postponed.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 41 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. WICKHAM, from Liverpool at about 10.30 A. M. of Saturday, the 19th ult., arrived at this port at 12.30 A. M. to-day.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York on Saturday, Dec. 5, arrived out at 3.30 P. M. of the 16th ult.

The *Niagara* reports, Dec. 29, at 8.45 P. M., Cape Race, bearing North, distant two miles, fired two rockets and one blue light, and threw overboard the dispatches for the New-York Associated Press. [The news-yacht was, probably, not at her station on the 30th, her repairs having hardly been completed.—EDS.]

Jan. 1, at 6 P. M., passed steamship *Canada* hence for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

In the Money Market on the 16th there was a further decided tendency towards relaxation among the discount houses, and selected bills were readily negotiated at from 8¾ to 9 per cent. The demand at the Bank was very light. The funds were buoyant owing to the continued influx of gold to the Bank and a consequent expectation of a speedy reduction in the rate of discount.

The following failures were announced: EDWARD SMITH, wool stapler, of London, with large liabilities, and SAALFELDT BROTHERS, woolen manufacturers, of Leeds, with liabilities of £200,000.

Mr. JEWBALL, of Leeds, a very extensive operator in wools, was reported to be in temporary difficulty, but not actually suspended.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had receded to 9 per cent.

On the 17th instant there was a feeling of increased confidence and a rise in the funds under the influence of the *Atlantic's* news and specie; money was in good supply, and the applications at the Bank light.

The suspension was announced of WM. CHESBROUGH & SON, of Bradford, one of the largest woolen firms in Yorkshire. Their liabilities are not stated.

The Dartford and Gravesend Bank has also stopped, with liabilities of not more than £20,000.

The burgesses of Hamburg have authorized a new loan, thereby making the amount of loans contracted for about forty millions of francs. The rate of discount there had further receded to 7 and 9 per cent.

The important firm of SCHULTE & SCHEMMAN, largely engaged in the metal trade in Hamburg, have suspended.

JAMES HOLMES, of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer, has suspended for £35,000.

The official statement of the affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland shows liabilities of over £8,900,000 sterling, and a deficiency of over £300,000.

On Friday, the 13th, the Stock Market further advanced, and closed buoyantly.

Telegraphic advices from Hamburg reported a further considerable improvement in financial affairs.

W. J. POWELL & SON, of London, in the Manchester trade, have suspended with heavy liabilities.

Operations were resumed upon the *Leviathan* on the 16th, but, with the most tremendous pressure, the vessel was only moved about three feet, when the work was suspended *sine die*. No less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful arsh or windlass, and the double chains which drag the vessel towards the river, having been all hurst and broken. The *Times* thinks that half the hydraulic presses will be required to overcome the difficulties.

Admiral Sir F. BEAUFORT is dead. A special dispatch of the East India Company had confirmed the grant of a pension of a thousand pounds a year to General WILSON, and £500 a year each to Lady NEIL and MRS. NICHOLSON.

General HAVELOCK is gazeted to the Colonelcy of the Third Regiment.

Another public meeting in favor of reform for India had been held in London.

The latest step in British reform agitation is the presentation to Lord PALMERSTON of a memorial very infinentially signed in favor of a special representation in Parliament of the educated classes.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree announces that foreign brandies are to be subjected on importation into France to a duty of 20 francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor intended to remit a portion of the punishment incurred by the *Presse*, and that a general amnesty for press offences would appear in the *Moniteur* on New-Year's day. It was also said that a decree of Exile which exists against Generals BEDEAU and CHANGARNIER is to ho repealed.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to six per cent. for all descriptions of bills. Additional confidence was inspired by this, and the Funds closed on the 18th at 67f. 20c.

It was stated that instructions had been sent to the French Minister in China to coöperate effectively with Lord ELGIN and the English Naval and Military Commanders.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Legislature commenced its session on the 15th ult. without any formality. Prince DE LIGNE was appointed President of the Senate. It was officially announced to the representatives that the Duchess of BRABANT was in an interesting condition. In the Hague, in the Second Chamber, a resolution in favor of abolition of the Usury Law was adopted after an important debate.

SPAIN.

An amnesty for political offences in the Trans-Atlantic possessions of Spain has been granted.

A meeting of the Cortes was postponed till January 10, when the Queen will open the session in person.

SARDINIA.

The Legislative session opened at Turin on the 14th. The King in his speech hoped for cordial cooperation in the development of liberal principles, which are the immovable base of the National policy, and referring to the continued interruption of relations with Austria, said that the civil and commercial intercourse of the two countries was not in the least affected thereby.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says that diplomatic relations will probably be soon resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The American brig *Silver Keys*, having on board the engineers and machinery that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk at Sebastopol, have returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth, that any raising them is out of the question; the difficulties and expense of doing so being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of salvage.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces an important victory over the Tcherkesses. A great number of them were killed, and a large number of their villages burned.

NORWAY.

The commercial crisis in Norway continued very severe. Two delegates from the Government had gone to Hamburg, with money to support the firms there whose failures would be prejudicial to Norwegian commerce.

SWEDEN.

A number of new and important failuras are reported in Sweden. Government had proposed to borrow twelve million thalers to assist the merchants.

DENMARK.

The Bank of Denmark has advanced nearly two millions of francs to a house chargod to maintain relations between the Banks in Germany and Denmark.

TURKEY.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Ottoman Minister is about to bring the question of occupation of Perim by England before the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had at last quitted Coestantinople, and was at Vienna.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1963 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The *Times* City Article says the Funds opened with great steadiness this morning, and experienced before the close of business a further advance of ¼ per cent. The Bank return was expected to be very favorable, and it shows a further increase of £1,381,368 in the stock of bullion. Both the bullion and reserve, even supposing two millions of over-issue to be deducted from the latter, are now higher than in April last, when the rate of discount was only 6½ per cent.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is abundant, and in the discount market the best paper can be readily negotiated at from 8½ to 9 per cent.

At the Bank the demand continues limited, and the resources of the establishment are augmenting with such rapidity that a reduction from the maximum rate of 10 per cent. seems hardly likely to be delayed beyond Thursday next. At Hamburg the crisis appears likely to be partially subsiding, the rate of discount for short paper having fallen to 6 per cent. About £122,000 of gold of various sorts were taken to the Bank to-day, besides about £40,000 in sovereigns from America, and £100,000 in sovereigns from Ireland. A very large amount is also expected to be delivered to-morrow. The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East on the 20th is £357,277, of which £16,494 is gold and the remainder silver.

Yesterday the hills were returned of DRAY & Co., engineers and agricultural implement makers.

The *Times* City article gives a list of the principal suspensions announced in London since the beginning of October. The number is 55, and the liabilities are estimated at £15,000,000 or £16,000,000. The liabilities of the houses suspended in the Provinces are computed at £35,000,000, at a very moderate calculation, but this includes the debts of five banks, amounting to £23,000,000. The total is fifty millions

The *Daily News* City Article says a considerable fall in the value of money is evidently impending. Speculation is increasing in the stock markets. The funds to-day were very buoyant. English, Canadian, Indian, and other railway shares were in active speculative demand; in many cases at considerably advanced rates. Now that the more prominent stocks have experienced so important a rise, the speculators are eagerly turning their attention to a variety of securities which have hitherto been neglected. All the markets closed with a favorable appearance in anticipation of favorable Bank returns. At the Bank of England, to-day, the demand was again only moderate, whilst large sums fall due there from day to day. In the open market the signs of returning ease are unmistakable. Good bills are currently discounted at 9½ per cent. Choice paper is done at 9¼ and 9 per cent., and in exceptional cases transactions take place as low as 8½ per cent. We know of one instance in which two-months bills were done at 8½ per cent. and of another in which a large firm have discounted, their customers' bills at 8 per cent.

The latter are, of course, exceptional rules, but we quote them because they denote the tendency of the market. A reduction in the Bank rate is evidently at hand. A very large amount of money is seeking employment in the Stock Exchange and loans on Government Securities, but the highest rates obtainable are ¾@6 ₰ cent. for short periods.

It is stated that the liabilities of JONATHAN HILLS & SONS, Bankers of Dartford and Gravesend, amount to about £40,000. In Foreign Exchange yesterday afternoon there was a demand for bills upon Hamburg, and a scarcity of supply. A rate less favorable for London was established.

A memorial has been presented to Lord PALMERSTON, praying him to make provision for granting of suffrage to certain classes by virtue of their educational acquirements. The memorial is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Oxford, several noblemen, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the universities.

M. VERHAEGEN, a distinguished Liberal, has been elected President of the Belgian Legislature. A moderate course of action is expected from the victorious Liberals.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week as 28,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. Prices were ⅛d. per pound lower on all qualities, and particularly for new crop, holders of which were pressing upon the market. Friday's sales were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet, though with a rather better demand than previously, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling Orleans, 5¾d.; fair Mobiles, 6d.; middling Mobiles, 5⅝d.; fair Uplands, 5¾d.; middling Uplands, 5½d. The stock in port was estimated at 387,000 bales, of which 165,000 were American.

In the Liverpool Cotton market prices had declined ⅛d. ₰ lb., particularly for the new crop. The market closed with a rather better demand. Sales of the week 28,000 bales.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour quiet but steady. Western Canal, 23s.@25s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s Wheat firm and slightly higher, the improvement being mainly on the finer qualities. Red, 6s. 2d.@7s. 1d.; White, 6s. 10d.@8s. Corn firm. Mixed, 33s. @33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 37s. @38s.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ALTHUS & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote Beef heavy and irregular. Pork dull. Bacon dull and slightly lower. Lard heavy and nominal. Tallow quiet—Butchers', 51s.@52s. Cheese advanced 2s.@3s.

In the Liverpool Market Sugar had declined 6d. @1s.

Money was slightly easier in London. Consols for account closed at 92⅛@92¾.

American Stocks were generally dull, and prices without much change.

The Manchester Market was dull and prices of goods and yarns had considerably declined.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars report ASHES quiet; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 34s. 6d. SUGAR dull and 6d.@1s. lower. MOLASSES generally unchanged. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy and slightly lower; Carolina, 19s. 3d.@18s. 6d. For TEA quotations were barely maintained. RESIN dull at 3s. 10d.@4s. for common, 8s.@10s. for medium, and 14s. 6d. for fine. COD OIL, £26@£27; Sperm Oil, £70; LINSEED OIL dull, at 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 30s.@31s. Quercitron BARK slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the Money Market slightly easier. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¾d.; DOLLARS, 5s. ¾d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. Consols for Account closed at 92¾@92¾. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £1,382,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING Brothers report breadstuffs quiet; white WHEAT 40c.@48c.; Red 42c.@45c. FLOUR 24c.@ 26c. IRON dull and nominal, at £6 for both rails and bars. SUGAR dull and declined 6d. COFFEE quiet. TEA in better demand, and Congou rather dearer; common Congou 11½d. RICE quiet. TALLOW steady, at 52s.@53s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s.@32s. 6d. SALTPETRE declined 1s. 6d.@2s. FISH OILS very dull; sperm £68; LINSEED OIL quiet, at 27s. 9d. LARD OIL dull and nominal, at 56s.@58s. WHALEBONE nominal. PIG-IRON dull, at 50s.@51s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand.

HAVRE MARKET

For the week ending Dec. 16, inclusive. COTTON dull and all qualities considerably lower. Sales of the week 3,000 bales. Stock 75,000 bales. New-Orleans *Tres ordinaire*, 95f. BREADSTUFFS quicker. ASHES dull. COFFEE steady. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. RICE heavy and nominal. SUGAR heavy. OILS nothing doing. WHALEBONE nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market generally quiet. State Stocks were held firmly, but in the absence of sales quotations are nominal. Messrs. BELL & Co. report generally a limited business at previous rates.

U. S. 6s, 1867-8	102@105
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	76@ 78
Virginia 6s, 1859	86@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1869	80@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	12@12 dis.
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	74@ 76
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	74@ 76
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	75@ 77
Michigan Central, 8s, 1869	75@ 77
Michigan Central Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central	70@ 74
New-York Sixes	80@ 82
New-York Sevens	90@ 92
Erie Railroad Shares	14@ 17
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	67@ 69
Erie Sinking Fund	46@ 48
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage	81@ 83

The London papers of Friday report the following sales on the 7th:

Illinois Central Shares	13@13½ dis.
Illinois Central 7s	—@ 77
New-York Central 7s, 1883	—@ 80
Penna. Central R. R. Second Mort. Bonds	—@82¾

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE ELECTION.

Intense Excitement---Skirmishes and Bloodshed.

Preparations for the Election—Condition of Parties—General Lane—Surrender of the Public Arms to the Free-State Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

A Convention of Delegates from all portions of the Territory is now discussing the question: "Shall the people vote for Legislative and State officers on the 4th of January."

I have attended many Conventions in Kansas, but never one where there was so much earnest difference of opinion as in the present. Men of equal patriotism and influence, are radically divided on the question at issue, and urge their opposite views with all the energy and eloquence which conviction and apprehension inspire.

A caucus was held last evening, preliminary to the session of to-day, for the purpose of exchanging views and shaping the business to be done. Never have I heard so spirited or earnest a debate on a similar occasion. A series of resolutions were introduced by Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, affirming the necessity of participation in the election of the 4th of January; and these were discussed by several of the ablest men on each side. Enough of personal allusion occurred to give flavor to the speeches, while nothing could be charged as in the least degree unparliamentary or rude. The keen analysis of ROBERTS—the logical, strong, clear argument of ROBINSON—the irresistible logic of CONWAY, developed through fervent periods, almost perfect in oratorical graces—were all wielded in favor of action, against the equally earnest protests of less brilliant speakers. Among the real *leaders* of the people, there is a general concord of views on the point; while many of those highly respected for unquestioned talent and integrity, are inspired by the most profound conviction that to enter the lists against the Border Ruffianism of both Kansas and Missouri, as put under the leadership of CALHOUN by the Lecompton Constitution, will be to walk open-eyed and recklessly into the vortex of sure and disastrous defeat.

As I write this evening, the debate is proceeding; and so numerous are the opponents of the voting policy that I doubt the result, though I am satisfied that the preponderance of sentiment in the Territory is in favor of going into the struggle. The outside pressure has some effect. The "Boys" of Lawrence are more in favor of fighting than voting under the "Lecompton Swindle;" while the lobby from Topeka exerts a strong influence in favor of the Topeka Constitution, and nothing in its stead. The reason is obvious, when it is remembered that by the action under that instrument, the Capital of the State is decreed to go to that town.

In this devotion to that organization, the people of Topeka are sustained by the generous impulses of many of those who have suffered in its service, and who regard it as the first choice of an oppressed people, and the Magna Charta of their violated rights. To those unfamiliar with the history of its birth and development, this chivalrous devotion is but a blind fanaticism; but, to such as have suffered and triumphed beneath its folds, it is a holy principle which demands and must receive reverence and respect.

Gen. LANE is absent in the South, for the protection of the Free-State squatters in the neighborhood of Fort Scott. The citizens of that vicinity have been subjected to a series of persecutions at the hands of the ruffians on both sides of the border, under the supervision of the assassin BARBER, and CLARK, the favorite of BUCHANAN—which have at last become perfectly intolerable, and have resulted in a serious collision. Several Free-State men are in duress, and forces are mustering in Missouri and Arkansas to the aid of *Clark*. Under these circumstances LANE—now legally Generalissimo of the militia, and, by the law, subject to the control of a Military Council, and *not* of the Governor—has been dispatched to the scene of difficulty, and is mustering a militia force for action. The dragoons have, also, gone down; and the report comes in, to-night, that LANE has made a stand, in the face of the United States troops, and that if they offer an attack he has resolved on resistance. This news has warmed up our blood a little and tells, in the Convention, in favor of the anti-voting party.

A little scrap of history was acted yesterday. Over one year ago, a train entering the Territory under direction of Col. ELDRIDGE was arrested by the United States troops and despoiled of considerable property, amongst which were two or three hundred muskets and some sabres which had once seen service in the war with Mexico. All these, Governor GEARY from time to time had promised Col. ELDRIDGE to restore. The execution of this promise has, however, been continually evaded by GEARY and his successors, till finally Col. (now General) ELDRIDGE had, at all hazards, resolved to have them. Consequently, he went up to Lecompton yesterday, with about fifty well-armed men and three wagons for the transportation of the arms. The men were left about a mile out of the town, while General ELDRIDGE rode in, with Captain CRACKLIN, and sought the Acting-Governor in his office. That gentleman was at dinner, but, receiving intimations of what was going on, he adjourned that duty till a more convenient season. General ELDRIDGE briefly narrated to him the facts, in courteous terms, and stated that he had been trifled with till his patience was exhausted, and that he had now come for the last time on that errand; that he had come now to take the arms; that he would greatly prefer to take them by consent of the Governor, but, at all events, *he must have them*.

The scene was in the highest degree instructive and interesting. Mr. DENVER had evidently never conceived the possibility of a circumstance like the present. He appeared to consider himself in a fix even tighter than those which had embarrassed his predecessors. He could not deny that General ELDRIDGE was entitled to the arms, but he dared not give them up. He in vain endeavored to pacify the General with a promise of their restoration in two weeks—that is, after the elections. But the latter was inexorable. Major BRINDLE and Colonel MOORE, Receiver and Register of the Land Office, offered their services as mediators between the high contracting powers. Even Ex-Sheriff JONES was disposed to be compromising and peaceful. It was proposed to put them, for the two weeks, into the hands of Ex-Secretary STANTON; but the proposition did not suit General ELDRIDGE. It was suggested that they might properly be left during the interim with Sheriff WALKER; but *that* didn't quite suit the Governor. Colonel MOORE suggested a Mr. COLLAMORE, a Lawrence National Democrat, as the custodian; and to this General ELDRIDGE consented, but the Governor did not. Two hours had now elapsed in idle discussion. Meantime, Captain CRACKLIN, mindful that the boys were waiting on the cold prairie, had sent an order for them to come into town—and now, by twos and threes, they entered the office, till it was nearly filled with the eager, bold young fellows, whose anxiety was about equally divided between hearing the negotiations and getting possession of the arms. The Governor and his friends grew anxious, and the boys grew impatient. A word from the General, and the thin door between them and their booty—they were stored in the basement of the executive Office—would have been as pasteboard.

Finally the Governor yielded. He consented that the arms shoud he given up, and only stipulated that Mr. COLLAMORE should receipt for them for two weeks. And so they were passed out and loaded into the wagons, amd just before the setting of the sun the train moved out from the town, pursued and followed by the horsemen, whose kindling eyes and till-suppressed shouts, were the signs of an exultation which, but for the restraints of civility, would have found vent in the most rapturous demonstrations.

Mr. Secretary DENVER is a fine, but rather dull-looking man, in the prime of life, and evidently possessed of a kind and amiable temper. That he has not the material for a successful Governor of Kansas, is evident from his conduct on this occasion. He should either have surrendered the arms, as a matter of justice, without a word of demur; or, having so long refused, should have persisted in that refusal and shown himself competent to make it good. He has made *his* mistake, full early. Well may Kansas be called the graveyard of Federal Governors.

LITERAL.

Delegate and Mass Convention.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 23, 1857.

The Convention was called to order by G. W. SMITH, of Lawrence, at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Governor ROBINSON, elected President on the 2d inst., took the chair. On motion a committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed on Credentials; also, one from each Senatorial District on Resolutions. Convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock. According to the adjournment the Convention met at the appointed time, and called for the report of the committees. No committee being ready to report, the Delegate Convention gave way for the Mass Convention. At 3 o'clock the Delegate Convention organized, and three different series of resolutions were submitted for discussion—one in favor of voting for State officers; another opposed to voting; and the third in favor of voting, and pledging, and instructing the candidates. The entire day has been spent in discussion. Strong and well-grounded arguments have been adduced on both sides. The one of the most weight in opposition to voting, is the shortness of time to make nominations and organize the Territory; it only being about eight days between this and election, which renders it impossible to secure anything like a full vote. However, I think I may safely predict that the Convention will decide to vote for State officers on the 4th of January next. Adjourned till 6½ P. M.

At 6 o'clock the Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to discuss the resolutions before the House. Governor ROBINSON, Governor ROBERTS, M. F. CONWAY, WM. EWING, P. C. SCHUYLER and others are in favor of voting on the 4th of January for State officers; and DWIGHT THATCHER, Dr. J. P. ROOT and several other leading men are opposed to it.

Mr. WEITMAN and Mr. STRATTON were announced as just arrived from the seat of war. Cries of hear them.

Mr. WEITMAN said:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not in a condition to say much, having rode 90 miles in the last twenty hours, but what I have to say is important. The policy of voting or not voting sinks into insignificance by the side of it. Eight of our men are in prison at Fort Scott, and a messenger has been sent, and he communicated, and the report is that they are HUNG. General LANE is near there, and a collision anticipated with the troops. They say they are bound to fight him. They are resorting to the "last arguments of tyrants—arms." Blood of the Federal authority has been shed. A United States Marshal has been shot.

Mr. STRATTON said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not often falter in the cause of Freedom, but having been in the saddle for twenty hours I am somewhat fatigued. The time has come for KANSAS, like TEXAS, to raise the blood-stained banner. They must unfurl the lone star and defend themselves. Other gentlemen may vote, but I will loose my right arm before I will cast a ballot under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Military Board were ordered to meet forthwith at the Morrow House, to see what action should be taken in reference to the existing trouble in Southern Kansas. A report had just come in from Lecompton that a collision had taken place between the Free-State men and the troops. This is unfounded; however, such an occurrence is not improbable. The Missourians are reinforcing, and the Free-State men undoubtedly will. The Territory is in civil discord. Outbreaks of a minor character are daily occurring in all parts of the Territory, ominous of a general eruption of the great political volcano which has so long been sending forth deep and loud murmurs from the plains of Kansas.

A triangular warfare now exists in Kansas between the Free-State men, the Border Ruffians and the United States troops.

If resisting Federal authority is treason, then treason has been committed in Kansas. The people here care but little whether they vote, fight Missouri, or the Federal authorities. They have been oppressed by the General Government in a manner that no people ever was oppressed. No longer since than day before yesterday, Missourians came over and voted by hundreds in every precinct on the border—in Wyandotte, Delaware, Leavenworth, Atchison, Kickapoo, and other places. An army of from 300 to 600 have invaded the southern part of the Territory, and are arresting our citizens under law which has been repealed. Arkansas has sent over her ruffians, and the Free-State men are being driven from their homes in midwinter, to perish on the inhospitable plains of Kansas. Rev. Mr. STEWART, a citizen of this vicinity, well known for piety and peaceable disposition, has been arrested.

MASS CONVENTION.

The Mass Convention was organized by appointing G. W. SMITH, Chairman. A Committee of Five was appointed on business, and adjourned until afternoon.

The Delegate Convention gave way at 1 o'clock for the Committee on Resolutions, and the mass meeting reorganized, and the minority and majority report was read by the Chairman, on business for the meeting. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Mass Convention, that we recommend to the Delegate Convention now in session, to nominate a State ticket, to be voted for by the people of Kansas on the 4th of January next.

Adjourned to meet after the Delegate Convention adjourned.

The Mass Convention met in the evening, prior to the Delegate Convention, and WM. A. PHILLIPS, who had just returned from the seat of war in the southern part of Kansas, was called for. He reported sight of the Free-State men in prison at Fort Scott, and a report that they were to be hung. That a large army of Missourians were in the field, and the Free-State men wanted reinforcements. General LANE was there with a few man, and the troops were after him. He thought a collision might take place between LANE's men and Uncle Sam.

The result of the Convention I will give you tomorrow.

S. C. R.

Full Particulars of the Fort Scott Difficulties—Determination of Lane to Fight the Dragoons—Proceedings of the Free-State Convention, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

I have already forwarded to you an account of the Fort Scott difficulties. By the arrival of Colonel PHILLIPS we have full particulars. The Colonel left here on Friday at 3 A. M., and arrived at the camp of ABBOTT, Sugar Mound, ninety miles from Lawrence, in the evening, having ridden that distance in eleven hours. He found about 100 men in camp, and on Sunday 183 were assembled. Instead of the Free-State men committing outrages, it was the Ruffians who had done them. Under pretence of collecting taxes, &c., cattle, corn and horses were stolen. To stop these depredations, the Free-State men organized a Vigilance Committee. No acts of violence were committed, and one man who had stolen a hog was ordered to replace it. This was the only act of punishment inflicted by the Committee. The Rev. Mr. STEWART, and two others, were taken prisoners while acting as scouts, and taken into Fort Scott. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Captain BAIN and 14 men were hunting for STEWART, and approached Barnesville, about eight miles from the Fort. A citizen of the place invited BAIN and his men, informing them that they knew where STEWART was, but at that moment the Captain caught sight of a large body of horsemen deploying at the end of the street. He immediately gave orders to retreat, which soon became a flight, they being pursued by eighty Ruffians. FIVE of BAIN's men were taken prisoners; the rest escaped. On Wednesday the fight occurred between the Ruffians, headed by Deputy-Marshal LITTLE and General ABBOTT, the particulars of which you have already received. The numbers, however, were incorrect. There were 45 in the Free-State camp in a log house on the Little Osage River, half a mile from the bank; there were 70 of the *posse*. The Marshal demanded their unconditional surrender, which was of course refused. The firing commenced and lasted an hour.

After the Missourians retreated, the Free-State men fell back to Sugar Mound. Here Col. PHILLIPS found them, and on Sunday the forces numbered 183 men. PHILLIPS, who took command, was directed to release the eight men held in *duress* without any pretence of law, if it was a possible thing, and to avoid a collision with the troops, two hundred of whom were camped near Fort Scott, but in no case to allow his command to be disbanded or disarmed. He had difficulty in preventing his men from attacking the troops, so much are they embittered by the outrages perpetrated against them. It must be remembered that these writs, under the rebellion act, are illegal, that act having been repealed by the late Territorial Legislature, and all proceeding under it quashed. On Sunday morning a movement was made on Fort Scott, with a view of rescuing the prisoners, but the troops being but four miles distant, it was not deemed advisable to risk an attack from them, as ammunition was scarce and the companies were poorly armed. A retreat was ordered to Sugar Mound, thirty miles distant. A blinding snow-storm came up and the cold was extreme. The men bore it bravely and without a murmur. General LANE arrived in camp on Monday noon and assumed command. He commenced organizing the Territorial militia and issued a proclamation to the citizens, stating his object was to preserve the peace and granting protection to all real inhabitants of Kansas, but, at the same time, declaring his intention of hanging every Missourian caught in arms after a drum-head court martial. There are about 250 Missouri Ruffians assembled at Fort Scott and Barnesville.

LATER NEWS.

Since the above was written, E. B. WHITMAN and Colonel HARRIS STRATTON have arrived from LANE's camp with the startling intelligence that the United States troops are marching to arrest him. A Council of War had been held, and it was unanimously decided to resist the dragoons. It was also reported that Rev. Mr. STEWART and the other prisoners had been hung at the Fort. This news had excited the men almost to madness, and a messenger was dispatched to glean intelligence. As he had not returned at the time set, it is supposed he was taken. The troops were twelve miles distant from the camp on Sugar Mound. They were armed only with revolvers and sabres, the latter of which would be of but little use in the timber where LANE is intrenched. The position occupied is a very strong one, situated in the heavy timber on the head waters of the Little Sugar Creek; the men occupy three block-houses, which command all approaches, and places any advancing foe under a most galling fire. We do not anticipate any defeat, and LANE sent word that if attacked he should "whip them." The reports were given in the Convention, today, and every allusion to the idea of resistance to the United States troops was received with the most enthusiastic applause. When it was announced that Gen. LANE intended to resist the Federal troops, three pealing cheers were given for him. Every detail was received with the most profound silence or the londest cheers, according to its character. When it was announced that the United States troops were advancing on the Free State men, and that Gen. LANE and his officers had decided to fight them, every person in the Convention Hall seemed to hold their breath for a few seconds, and silence, solemn as the grave, hung over the Assembly, which was broken finally by one simultaneous burst of cheering. The Rubicon was passed—the danger did not look so overwhelming, and it was felt that energy, courage and devotion enough existed in the Free-State Party of Kansas to stand the brunt and consequences of the act in which they were engaged, and carry it to a successful issue.

THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

This body has been in session till a late hour in the night, engaged in animated debate upon the policy of voting. About two hundred delegates were assembled, and the debate has been one of the most interesting I ever heard in Kansas. Governor ROBINSON presided. The following were the Committee on Credentials: John C. Vaughan, editor Leavenworth *Times*; James Redpath, editor *Crusader of Freedom*, Doniphan; T. D. Thatcher, editor Lawrence *Republican*; Professor Oakley, of Topeka; James Leggett, of Johnson County; R. J. Hinton, editor *Kansas News*, Emporia; Mr. Simpson, of Lykens; Mr. Carver, of Douglas; N. Blake, of Brown, and Mr. Townshend, of Big Springs. Three reports were brought in, one of which was Mr. THATCHER'S work and was signed by seven of the Committee; another was reported by Mr. VAUGHAN, signed by himself and Mr. SIMPSON, and the other was Mr. REDPATH'S. I give a synopsis, that the various policies indicated may be known. The resolutions reported by Messrs. Thatcher, Oakly, Hinton, Leggett, Carver, Townshend and Blake, embodied the following policy:

1. A re-affirmation of the policy adopted on the 2d of December.

2. That as the Territorial Legislature did not submit the Topeka with the Lecompton Constitution, in accordance with the instructions of the last Convention, that body are instructed to declare by an enactment the Topeka Constitution the organic law for the State of Kansas.

3. That Gov. ROBINSON be requested to issue a special proclamation to the members of the State Legislature, urging them to be in attendance at Topeka, and that the said Legislature pass a code of laws which the exigencies of the case demands.

4. That it is wisdom, prudence and patriotism to prevent a collision with the United States authority about those laws or their enforcement.

5. Urges the people to go to the polls ordered by the Territorial Legislature, and vote their choice on the swindle.

6. Instructs M. PARROT to exert his influence in Congress to secure the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and

7. Premises that, as the apportionment for members of the State Legislature under the Lecompton swindle is a fraud, recognizing the Oxford returns, and giving to the border counties a majority of the members, and that we have no confidence in the men who counted the votes, and that the Constitution under which the election is held is not the choice of the people, therefore,

Resolved, That we will not go into the election for State officers under it.

Mr. VAUGHAN'S report and reply embodied the desire of going into the election, and urged the Convention to nominate a full set of officers, and go to the districts to work and vote. It also affirmed that no principle was sacrificed by going into this election.

Mr. REDPATH'S resolutions were in favor of voting, but much more binding on the candidates who might be nominated, demanding a pledge from them that they would never work the instrument. It also required the Territorial Legislature to expunge the whole Missouri code and then adjourn *sine die*. The debate was very strong and at times almost acrimonious and personal. Gov. ROBINSON had several sharp encounters with Messrs. WALDEN, THATCHER and PHILLIPS. Gov. ROBINSON, Gov. ROBERTS, THOS. EWING, I. C. VAUGHAN, Judge CONWAY, and JAMES REDPATH took strong ground in favor of voting. Mr. VAUGHAN made a very able speech, but Mr. THATCHER'S was the finest piece of oratory that was given. It was a masterly *expose* of the principles and policy of the voters—and an eloquent defence of not voting. Messrs. ROOT, LIBBY, and WALDEN of Chiadowan, spoke on the same side. In all allusions to the imminent danger of a collision with the Federal authorities, but one speaker alluded to Union-saving as an argument. Those who were opposed to fighting under any circumstances, put their objection on the ground of impracticability. The people of Kansas will not shirk this fearful responsibility, and let this blame rest upon those who, in high places have plotted against our freedom. The Convention adjourned till the morrow at 8½ A. M. There is no possibility of telling which way the decision will be, as the Convention hangs in the balance.

One incident will show the feeling now stirring in the breast of this people. When Col. STRATTON had narrated the news from Gen. LANE's camp, he said for himself in regard to the voting or no-voting policy, he for one, however this Convention might decide, would rather cut his right arm off than vote under the felon Constitution. Questions more important than that were coming fast upon us. In a few days Kansas would have like Texas, to raise the "Lone Star" banner, and stand or fall by it in defence of their liberties. This was received with the most deafening plaudits. Let the Administration beware!

R. J. H.

The Election—Illegal Voting by Missourians, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Our city has been in a state of intense excitement all day. To-day the voting on the Constitution took place, and tho Free-State men having decided not to vote or interfere with the voting in any manner, everything went on quietly until about 11 A. M. when the polls were surrounded by about one hundred Missourians *on foot*, and about *seventy on horseback*. It is very easy to tell a Missourian, and any man or child in the Territory can pick one of these "border Missourians" from among a thousand people, very easily. These men had been voting all the morning, and about 11 o'clock some of the Free-State men began to challenge them.

They were sworn by kissing the Bible, and then asked if "they were inhabitants of the Territory?" To which they would reply: "*I am for the present.*" The Judges would take their ballots, and call out their names. In two or three cases men swore that they were citizens of Missouri, but paid taxes here, and, therefore, claimed the right to vote, and the Judges deposited their ballots in the box, and recorded their names as electors! This is not a *rumor*—I was present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the river—what is here called the Island—a view was presented similar to a "Duck Creek Camp Meeting" at Cincinnati—the woods were black with the horses of the Missourians, who, to save the ferriage, had crossed on foot.

They could be plainly seen from this side. All those things visible at one view almost, and all combining at the same time, were more than the citizens could bear. A man with a tin horn, some five feet long, was placed upon a horse, and rode through the streets, calling upon the citizens to assemble at the Mayor's office at 1 o'clock. In less than fifteen minutes over a thousand persons were there, many of them bringing doubled-barreled shot guns, Sharpe's rifles, old muskets, and, indeed, every description of gun imaginable. Besides these, every man had a Colt's revolver on his hip. Just at this juncture the following "Ticket" was freely circulated among the crowd:

The excitement produced by the distribution of this ticket is beyond description! It seemed for some time as if it were impossible to quiet the people. At last Mr. DICKS

A GERMAN FAIR.

A Fair at Frankfort—Shopping in the Open Air—Features of German Life.

FRANKFORT, November, 1857.

"Ho, all men to the Fair." These Fairs are the very peculiar institution of Germany, and strike a stranger more strangely than almost anything else. We were here at the end of one in the Spring, and came now to be at the beginning in the Fall. At Frankfort and Leipsig are held the two great Fairs for all Germany, but in every Province are a certain number every year, in towns appointed by Government. In Nassau, for instance, there are 29, besides the cattle markets. Instead of having shops in every town, containing all the different articles for village wants, the manufacturers of each carry them from place to place and *set up shop*, for a few days or a week, for the benefit of those who wish to buy. And though railroads and other modern improvements are superseding these time-honored institutions, Germans are so slow in running after new things that what is old retains deep root in their hearts long after they are convinced that something else is better.

The first preparations for the Fair commence by building little booths all along upon the banks of the Maine, and in the open squares of the city. These booths are some five and some ten feet square, of rough boards, and half a dozen so dovetailed together as to occupy very little space, though a thousand contrive to fill every vacant spot in the city. It looks like confusion worse confounded to walk about among the different commodities, which are crowded upon little shelves within, and arranged upon little tables without, underneath a canvas canopy; and we are sure all the thieves of Europe are all gone to America, for if any were left, they would have plenty of opportunity for all their thievish propensities around these unwatched and unguarded wares. It seems only necessary to put forth one's hand and all is ours. Yet, we presume, the argus-eyed police are multiplied for this occasion, though sure are we that we could have taken whatever we wanted without leave or license, and they could never be the wiser.

Each article may be found in the same spot year after year; yes, perhaps for a hundred years, so that any one who has been here once, may at any future time write for shoes to be found at such a corner, and ribbons at another, and there will be no mistake, though he has no acquaintance at all with the unpronounciable names of those who sell.

Let me look around and see what are the peculiar manufactures of Germany. With many of these articles we are familiar in Broadway shops, without dreaming by whose hands they were made. Here it says on this sign *Spitzen*, which means lace from Saxony. Know you, fair ladies, by what kind of fingers the Saxony lace is *meshed*? and know you the price that is paid for the most *recherché* articles of your toilet? In all the villages of Saxony may be seen not only the women and children, but the men sitting on the door-steps and in the market-places with their *bobbins*, which consist of a little frame-work with hundreds of needles continually going up and down, through and through in a way quite incomprehensible to one who looks on, and not in a way to produce anything beautiful it would seem, for the thread and the part which is finished are black as mud and filth can make them. Before it is ready for sale it passes through a bleaching process which makes it *white as snow*. But alas for these poor *frauz*! When by the toil of a whole village enough is ready to make a *pack*, it is nicely folded and compressed into a *kisle*, and clung over a woman's shoulders, bowing her almost to the earth with her burden, and forth she goes to the different cities where live the merchants who depend upon her suppliee. She, perhaps, has scarcely a dress to cover her, tramps through all her weary round without shoes to her feet, and lives on the scantiest pittance of bread, for these rich merchants pay in cents for that which brings them dollars and hundreds and thousands of dollars; and when she has disposed of all she returns to give to each his share of the money she has obtained and they toil on. This is all the labor in which their hands are skilled, and all they know of life; and we have never seen more pitiable objects for the philanthropist, nothing in the slave life of the East or West more thoroughly to excite commiseration.

The same details would be true of those who supply this dainty worsted work. What an array of shawls in all the colors of the rainbow—cunning little caps and stockings and baby-shoes,—every article of the toilet which can be fashioned after human devices! Just see how prices magnify according to the hands they pass through. Here is a jacket like those we have often seen sold in America for five dollars—the woman who knit it was paid *thirty cents*; for these little baby-socks she received three cents, and for these you will, perhaps, pay twenty-five or thirty. Everything else in the same ratio.

Here are embroideries, the large open islet-work from Switzerland, and also from Saxony. In doing this, poor women are employed by merchants and paid *three cents a day*, and oh, how many are groping in blindness, who have wrought their eyes into these delicate meshes and must live evermore on charity or in the hospital. The same story would be true of all the articles in the making of which women are employed. Here are gloves from the Tyrol, and here are ladies *beating down*, as usual, though the price of the nicest we ever saw is only fifty-seven kreutzers, just three New-York shillings! They are English ladies, and in England the price is enormous—they are taking fifty pairs. The man who sells them is in the costume of his country—a black velvet jerkin and breeches, with gold stripes and a broad-brimmed sugar-loaf crowned hat. He is a right jolly man, and knowing a word or two of English makes merry by mixing them up with his native tongue.

These curious articles in leather—work-boxes, work-baskets, purses, needle-books which no man can number—are made at Offenbach, not far from Frankfort, and here too are made those delicate ivory ornaments which have only lately come in fashion. Soap for washing is manufactured there in great quantities, but for the toilet at Frankfort. One would think soap must be a very rare and dear article in Germany, for you are never furnished with it in a public or private house. In your American ignorance you will commence your ablutions without examining the soap stand, being accustomed to see it well-filled even upon every steamboat and rail-car, and when you find it empty, you will ring and say "there is no soap." With the greatest alacrity the servant runs and brings a generous red cake which you leave there when you depart—but in your bill, you will find *one shilling for soap*, though you could buy the same in a shop for six cents. I have never seen it upon any toilet table in a private family: whether they use it or not I do not know, and what they do with all the nice cakes which ignorant travelers who come from the heathen land across the Atlantic pay for and leave behind, I do not know. It is the same with candles: they are always an extra charge in your bill, though of the two which are brought to light you to bed, you burn only an inch in length; you pay for the whole notwithstanding, and leave them to be paid for a dozen times by those who come after. Soap and candles, we should think, must be a very profitable investment for hotel-keepers in Germany. Frankfort is famous for its pipes, and we should think every town in Germany would have to be famous for the same to keep a people supplied who are *forever and eternally* smoking. We have laid aside our modesty, and when a man begins to puff in our face, and to talk to us with a pipe in his mouth, we say, as politely we can, under the circumstances, it is impossible to understand what is jumbled over a pipe-stem, with our eyes blinded by smoke. We have been often to tea, where were assembled some half a dozen gentlemen and ladies, the ladies as truly cultivated and refined as any we ever saw, where smoking was an invariable accompaniment. In the Summer, families take a cottage in the suburbs of the city, where the arrangements are entirely with reference to temporary accommodation. The house is rude, and only furnished with what is absolutely necessary for three months. The tea-kettle is boiling on a furnace, and the lady of the house makes the tea at a side-board. The people are seated in most unceremonious fashion at two or three tables. The plates and cups are the most common white ware of the most antique form. There are two large *platters* of sliced boiled ham or veal, and a tin tray of black bread and rolls. The black bread is the common rye bread we have seen often in New-England, with the difference that in Germany it is always sour. The table has no other furnishings. The loaf is *passed round* for each one to cut a slice to suit himself, and the lady hostess, with her *butter-brod* in her hand, goes from one to another to take the empty cups and fill them, and chatter wherever she stops. We do not know a family in America, of the most ordinary pretensions, who would think it possible to *set a table* with such dishes, or invite company to be served in this unceremonious fashion. Half an hour after tea-wine, beer and cider, which they call apple-wine, are placed on the table in large black flasks, and common glass tumblers to drink from. After this, or at the same time, the smoking commences. Each man, and each gentleman, in Germany carries in his pocket a cigar-case and match-box, and the rest of the evening we are enveloped in clouds of the horrible weed, which is puffed right into our faces without the slightest thought of its being ungentlemanly or disagreeable. Yet the people whom we are describing are rich, highly educated and elegant in manner. The lady who thus waits on her table is brilliant and interesting in conversation, and sports a most *recherché* toilet. But it is not a half a dozen times in Summer that we enter a house, though we pay a visit every day. In every garden are two or three bowers, and all sheltered so as to be safe in sunshine and in shower. You enter a gate, by ringing a bell, which admonishes a servant of your arrival. Far away where you see no one, he pulls a bolt, and a gentle push gives you admittance. The ladies are sewing or rather embroidering and chatting in the Summer houses, and there you go and sit or walk, at your pleasure. If you stay to tea, the tea, or more often coffee, is taken upon a rude board table, without cloth and without ceremony. We say the ladies are embroidering. We have never seen a German lady sew on any occasion. Seamstresses are cheap as well as cooks, and we have no fault to find with the custom of employing them, but we are beginning to enprise these far-famed German housekeepers, and models of industry, by telling them that American women, except a few ultra-fashionables in cities, work some ten times as hard as ladies of the same class in Germany. When we tell them what American women really do—American ladies—they raise their hands and roll their eyes in astonishment. It never entered their heads to imagine that *a lady*, even in any country, actually washed, and ironed, and baked. "How is it possible," they exclaim, "for a *lady* to do such things?"

The women in Northern Germany spin, and the Germen women everywhere knit, knit, knit, forever. They need such quantities of stockings and linen, where they wash so seldom, and "Oh," they say, "how can people live and have the fuss of washing every week." Why, it almost kills them to think of it. But though they have not the fuss of washing every week, they are much more afraid of soiling a great quantity of clothes than those who endure this fuss oftener. In answer to our inquiries, and in accordance with our experience, the custom is to give each person one clean sheet a month. The upper one is secured to the quilt all round. We have never been furnished with more than a quart of water a day, and one towel a week for personal use. In the same kind of family in America, they furnish a clean sheet every week, and a clean towel every day for the same price. There is no such class of people in Germany as are scattered all over the hills and valleys of England and America—gentlemen-farmers and tradesmen, whose wives and daughters are ladies, as cultivated and refined as any city ladies, and a *little more so!* Here, the people who live in the country and in the small villages are all of the peasant class, entirely without culture or polish. When we are among them, we see, every morning, women go forth with hoes and rakes on their shoulders, or driving oxen with the goad stick in their hands, and the "haw, buck," and "gee, hish," in their mouths. They look more toil-worn and degraded than Indian women, of whom they often remind us, and Southern slaves can have no worse lot except in the slave-mart and the tearing of heart-strings which the buying and selling impose. Here, they cannot even hope for this change. They cannot pass from one little province to the other, without paying a sum larger than is required to pay their passage to America. A man born in Nassau may go to America and have something left to begin with there, for what he would have to pay to make him a citizen of Frankfort, twenty miles from his birth-place. If he is rich enough to go there and live fifty years without business, and his children are born there, it makes no difference, they must pay the price before they are admitted to the marvelous privileges of the free city of Frankfort!

But we have wandered far from the Fair, and shall have to leave its many other fair curiosities to another time. A. J.

Agricultural Progress in Ireland—Effects of Emigration.

An interesting report on the statistics of agriculture in Ireland for 1857, compiled by Mr. DONNELLY, Register-General, from returns furnished by enumerators selected from the constabulary, has just been issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office, London. According to the abstracts which accompany it, the number of statute acres under tillage in Ireland this year is 5,860,089, being an *increase* of 106,562 acres over the area tilled in 1856. This addition to the extent of land under crops is composed of an increase in cereal crops of 2,508 acres, in green crops of 45,637, and of land under grass and clover of 66,634 acres, making in all 114,779 acres, from which a decrease in flax of 8,237 acres is to be taken. In the cereal crops, wheat shows an increase of 33,531 acres, compared with the previous year, and barley, rye, beans and pease of 27,536 acres; but oats show a decrease of 58,559 acres. In green crops, potatoes continue to be more extensively cultivated, 42,216 acres having been planted above the average reported for last year. Turnips, on the contrary, have diminished, 4,487 acres less having been sown than in last year, when there were more than 12,000 acres under the extent returned for 1855. Potatoes, therefore, appear to be still a favorite green crop of the Irish farmer. Beet, Mangold-wurtzel, vetches, rape, carrots, parsnips and cabbages increase in cultivation, the present year showing an increase in these crops of 7,908 acres above 1856, and of 12,858 acres above 1855, thus, in some degree, compensating for the falling off in turnips.

This progressive increase of land under tillage in Ireland is the more noteworthy, inasmuch as the continued emigration, chiefly to the United States and Canada, has reduced the population from 6,552,385 in 1851, to 6,047,492 on the 1st of January, 1857, and the latter number has been reduced to 6,015,768 to the 1st of September, up to which date the emigrants from Irish ports this year were 72,186. To this diminution of the population may be ascribed the advance which has been gradually taking place in the price of labor since 1854, when attention was called to the subject by some of the witnesses examined before the Emigrant Ship Committee, presided over by Mr. J. O'CONNELL. As employment increases with the extension of the area under cultivation, the means and prospects of the laboring classes in Ireland must have been gradually improving under this double operation of increasing demand and diminishing supply. The largest emigration from Irish ports was in the month of April, and the greatest number of passengers shipped from Belfast, Cork and Dublin. Munster supplied the largest proportion of emigrants, and two-fifths of the total number from this province came from the county of Cork. The smallest emigration was from Connaught, but the county whence the smallest number came was in Leinster—namely, Wicklow.

The returns of live stock show that the number of horses in Ireland is 600,693, being an increase of 27,285 upon last year. Horned cattle increased by 30,686, the number returned being 3,618,544, of which 1,602,908 were milch cows. The increase in pigs was 333,627, the returns giving 1,252,152. Sheep, on the contrary, show a decrease of no less than 245,618, the number returned being 3,448,676, against 3,696,294 in 1856. This decrease is ascribed by Mr. DONNELLY to a satisfactory cause, namely, the increased exportation of sheep, which is now so much facilitated by railway communication. There was a decrease, however, in 1855, when pigs fell off also, the number of the latter being smaller than in 1854.

Mr. DONNELLY concludes his report by referring to the efforts making in Ireland for the extirpation of weeds, which in that country are a serious drawback to agricultural success. He expresses the opinion that, until legislation affords a remedy to those who keep their land free from weeds against such as allow them to grow and seed, to the injury of the adjoining lands, the practice of clean agriculture in Ireland cannot be hoped for. So important has this subject become that a prize was last year awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for an essay upon it, and gained by Professor BUCKMAN, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. A clause of a bill, which enforced the extirpation of weeds in hedges and along roadsides once passed the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords. Prof. BUCKMAN is of opinion that great advantage would result from one or two legal provisions of this kind. The loss by weeds in England is not very great, but in Ireland the fields are overrun with them. The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, the Royal Flax Society, the North-East Agricultural Association, and many local farming societies, have aided Mr. DONNELLY in his laudable attempt to eradicate weeds from the Irish soil; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of CARLISLE, at a late agricultural meeting at Waterford, called attention to the subject as one involving the regeneration of Irish agriculture.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE.

Scenes and Incidents of a Stroll through the Streets of Shanghae.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

Before we leave Shanghae I must ask the British public to accompany us in a morning walk upon the Bund. It will be hard if we do not find some few scenes there illustrative of Chinese life and manners. We will start from *the* hotel, which notifies its whereabouts in the rear of the settlement by a high flagstaff and a most demonstrative banner. The street we follow is bounded by the garden walls and enclosures of several "hongs"—ornamented detached residences resembling a little the villas in the Regent's Park. Our path is through a crowd of jostling Coolies. They are carrying, balanced on their bamboo poles, chests of tea, bales of silk, bricks or Sycee silver, and burdens more multifarious. It is hard work. They earn by continuous labor nearly 8s. a-day. But a man is worn out in about seven years, and he then retires on his economies, and enjoys his hardly-earned leisure upon a small plot of ground in the interior. We now see them at full work loading and discharging cargo. Each as he goes emits a sound like the moan of a man in pain. "Ah ho, ah ho." From early morning till eventide this chorus of sorrowful sound fills the air. It is more multitudinous and monotonous than the croak of the frogs in the swamps, than the harsh grating cry of the *cicadæ* upon the boughs. The habit, so far as I can discover, is confined to this port; but a Shanghae porter can no more do his work without his "Ah ho!" than a London pavlour can get on without his "Hough." When the English first came here the house servants brought up the soups and the legs of mutton singing their "Ah ho" in procession through the dining-room. This was promptly put down; but the out-of-door chorus still proceeds. Every moment from 800 chests comes this sad monotonous cry, depressing to the spirits of new-comers.

THE BUND.

We make our way through this croaking crowd, and debouch upon the Bund—the broad embankment, having on one side the wide river, with 70 square-rigged vessels lying at easy anchor in its noble reach; and on the other side the "compounds," or ornamental grounds, each containing the hong and the godowns of some one of the principal European commercial houses. The only building on the Bund which is of Chinese architecture is the Custom-house, which is like a joss-house.

THE TOUTAI'S SUITE.

There is something going on at the Custom-house. The Toutai's suite fill the outer court-yard. Some 20 fellows wearing mandarins' caps with fox-tails sticking out behind, have swords at their sides and form the military escort. Their trousers are much patched and their odor is not fragrant; yet, if one of these ragged ruffians would come to London and submit to be washed, Mrs. LEO HUNTER would ask lords and ladies to meet him and present him to her guests as "a mandarin from China." There are two curious creatures having enormous guilt harea on their heads and pheasant feathers protruding behind. They are rather shabbier and dirtier than their military comrades, and look as though they had been turned out of Mr. RICHARDSON'S booth for lack of cleanliness. There are two executioners, conspicuous by their black conical caps, their dark costume, and their iron chains, worn like a sword-belt. The large one is said to be of wonderful skill in taking off heads; the smaller excels in producing exquisite torture with the bamboo. Let us go inside. There is incense burning, and priests are chanting. Mandarins, with white or red buttons to their caps, silk dresses, and very dirty hands, are knocking their heads upon the ground before a little joss. It is a Chinese ceremonial day. They have turned the Custom-house into a joss-house for the nonce, and are come here to "chin-chin," the God of Wealth, which means to pray for a good harvest of import and export duties. The rite is soon performed, the Toutai comes forth, the procession is formed. It would look splendid in drawing or photograph, but it is squalid and ludicrous in its shabby reality. The Toutai mounts his pony, the large crimson parasol is raised above his head—

"Interque signa turpe militaria
Sol adspicit conopium"—

and the *cortége* moves off.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

There is a sound of gongs, and a crepitation of small crackers at the north end of the bund, and the coolies leaving their work to look on. As it is a day for sight-seeing, and sight-seeing is our business, let us follow the crowd.

It is a burial procession. The mother of a Chinese opium broker is going to her last home. She carries with her all her little comforts and necessities wherewith to begin life in the next world. Many palanquins appear at unequal distances, preceded and followed by coolies marching four abreast. These litters contain small joss-houses, and basins holding fruits, and sweetmeats, and bean cakes, and other orthodox Buddhist comestibles. There is good store also of silvered and gilded paper made to resemble solid ingots of gold and silver. This is the wealth wherewith she is to appear in the land of ghosts as a respectable, well-to-do matron. But if this bullion pass current among the ghosts, they have lost the qualities which most distinguish them in the flesh. In life a Chinaman can distinguish the exact fineness of a piece of silver by the touch, so much so that the word "touch" is used as a technical term to indicate the quality of each description of bullion; it must be very harrowing to the ghost of a Chinese comprador to find himself obliged to deal in these shadowy ingots. On marches the procession. There are little boys blowing shrill trumpets and other stranger wind instruments, men excruciating our ears with cymbals and gongs, and grave adults exploding strings of crackers. Then comes the coffin—a strong wooden case like a carved and ornamented trunk of a tree. It is half covered by draperies, and is borne by twelve coolies. It is hermetically sealed with that tenacious plaster the Chinese call "chunam." It will be borne to a joss-house in the city, and thence to a spot in one of her son's fields. Here it will rest on the surface of the ground. After the time of mourning is past, a few spadefulls of earth will be shovelled upon it, then year by year a few more, till a mound arises, and rank grass and Chinese lilies spring up, and this old ladies bebitation adds another unit to the myriads of sacred barrows which cumber the rich soil, and serve no purpose but a harbor for the pheasants when the crops are cut. Our English books upon China say that only hills are set apart for this purpose.

SMALL-FOOTED LADIES.

There are small-footed ladies at Hong Kong who gain a very fair livelihood by exhibiting their pedal extremities to sea captains and other curious Europeans, at a dollar ahead; but, as so superficial an examination of this national peculiarity did not satisfy me, I had recourse to some of my good friends among the missionaries. By their aid, I obtained that some poor Chinese women should bring me a complete gamut of little girls from the missionary schools. Many of these female children probably owed their lives to the persuasion (aided by opportune donations of rice,) of my missionary friend and his lady, but their influence had been powerless to prevent the torture of their feet. On the appointed day they were all seated in a row in my friend's library, and their feet, which I suspect had undergone a preparatory washing, were unbound by their mammas. The first was a child of two years old. Her penance had just commenced. When the bandage of blue cotton was taken off I found that the great toe had been left untouched, but the other four had been forced down under the ball of the foot, and closely bound in that position. The child, therefore, walked upon the knuckle joints of her four toes. The toes were red and inflamed, and the ligature caused evident pain. In the next three children (all of ages advancing at small intervals) the preparation was only to the same extent; it was confined to the four toes; gradually, however, these four toes, ceding to the continual pressure, lost their articulations and their identity as limbs, and became amalgamated with the sole of the foot. In the eldest of the four the redness and inflammation had entirely disappeared, the foot was cool and painless, and appeared as though the four toes had been cut off by a knife. The foot was now somewhat the shape of a trowel.

THE MYSTERY OF SMALL FEET EXPLAINED.

In the fifth girl I saw the commencement of the second operation—a torture under which sickly children frequently die. The sole of the foot was now curved into the shape of a bow; the great toe and heel being brought together as near as possible. Take a jujube and double it till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and you will see what I mean. This is done very gradually. The bandage is never slackened—month by month it is drawn tighter—the foot inflames and swells, but the tender mamma perseveres—as the bones and tendons accommodate themselves to the position constrained by the bandage, so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball of the natural foot fits into the hollow of the sole, the root of the great toe is brought into contact with the heel. The foot is a shapeless lump. The instep is where the ankle was, and all that is left to go into the slipper and to tread the ground is the ball of the great toe and heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese woman—a bit of toe and a bit of heel, with a mark, like a cicatrice left after a huge cut, running up between them. Two of the girls were yet suffering great pain, and their feet were hot and inflamed, but in the eldest the operation was complete. She had attained to the position of a small-footed woman, and her feet were quite cool, had no corns, and were not tender to the touch. One of the mammas, influenced perhaps by a little liberality in the article of rice money, intrusted me with a Chinese *mystère de toilette*. Sometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected to have to do hard work, her toe and heel are not drawn so tightly together as to produce the true "small foot." To disguise this imperfection upon her marriage day she has recourse to art. A piece of cork, shaped like an inverted sugar-loaf, is strapped on to her foot, and the small part goes into her slipper and passes for her foot. Thus are we poor men deceived! While we are gossiping about small feet the old lady's burial procession comes to an end. It would be hissed at Astley's, and would be regarded with blank astonishment at the Princess', but it is very successful at Shanghae. The opium broker has done his duty as a good son. If he keeps his two years of mourning properly, and if none of his wives should commit the indiscretion of having a child within two years, commencing from nine months after this time, (for the present Emperor is supposed to owe all his misfortunes to an unfortunate accident of this sort,) he will be esteemed a very respectable man for evermore.

TIFFIN TIME.

It is 1½ o'clock, tiffin time at Shanghae. You have made your calls on arriving here, and your cards have been duly returned, so you are free to go and come at tiffin time in all their hospitable hongs. No lack of good dishes or of pleasant iced drinks at a Shanghae tiffin. Where the junior partner, with his employes of silk inspector, and tea-taster, and book-keeper and clerks, holds a separate mess, the allowance from the house to that mess is never less than 50 Shanghae dollars per month, per head, or something more than £200 a year to each employe for the table alone. We may enter boldly. There is no chance of finding people making shifts with small commons in China. There is a great charm in European society at all the ports. Everybody is able, and is, indeed, obliged to have a lordly indifference to expense. They cannot control it, and they must let it go. There is no struggling and contriving to keep up appearances. The profits are large and the expenditure is great—*laissez aller*.

Tiffin, however, is a bad habit, if we can keep out of it. Let us rather stroll towards the city, and trust to chance for a light lunch. "A'LIN, get a Coolie and follow us with some dollars and some cash"—the rascal would n't carry a string of copper cash himself to save his father's tail. It is a long stretch from the English settlement to the Chinese city. We must pass through the French concession in front of Mr. CONOLLY'S hong, wherein that gentleman, with exaggerated Shanghae hospitality, has just taken in a distressed Singapore tigar, whose roaring attracts a crowd of Chinese around his gates. A Chinese city is no novelty to us who have journeyed together through so many of them; but a festival always has some objects of interest.

SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

To-day is one of these days, and in consequence thereof several gorgeous palanquins, like miniature Lord Mayor's coaches taken off their wheels, and containing ladies all splendid in jewels and gold, are passing through the narrow streets. These ladies have jeweled crowns upon their heads and veils of strings of pearls falling over their faces, and embroidered satin tunics, and fans of gold tissue. They are going properly accompanied, to their new homes. One of them is just entering the house of a distiller with whom I have some acquaintance. We shall be welcome: let us go in. The house is decorated for the *fête*. It is hung with lanterns inside and out. The court-yard is full of relatives and hangers-on; and at the gate is the camprador, who receives the money offerings of the visitors: the principal room opening upon the courtyard is prepared for the feast. Lanterns are hung from the ceilings, a small joss-house with candles and incense before it, is at one end, and in the middle is the table on which stand the small basins of sauces and sliced shellfish, and goose flesh and sweetmeats, and cakes, which are the precursive appetizers to a Chinese dinner. The bridegroom (the son of the proprietor) is lounging on a chair, in his shirt-sleeves, smoking; the bride is gone up to her chamber, where she is sitting on her nuptial couch and receiving her guests. We may go up, if we please, but it is less trouble to wait and look about us till she comes down. We crack a joke or two with the bridegroom, and he retires to put on his gorgeous array, and then the bride appears, followed by her retinue of bridesmaids, and escorted by an old woman, the go-between who has made up the match. We present ourselves in due form, and the bride who, in spite of her high crown and embroidered tunic and trowsers, looks nervous and twitchy, and slightly convulsive, just as she might if her name were Brown, and if we had accosted her at the door of the vestry-room of St. George's, Hanover-square, returns our salutation, and would like to pass on. But such is not *selon les règles*. The duenna insists upon our admiring the beauty of the headdress and the thickness of the embroidered satin whereof her tunic is made; but, above all, she *will* pull up the trousers to exhibit the faultless proportions of the little feet. They are marvelously small. A flea couldn't find room to hop in that slipper. "Chin, chin!" let us be off. There is another decorated dwelling on our way, but it is a cottage, and presents a different scene. Three men are drinking samshu at a table, while the bride, dressed in her borrowed bravery, sits on a barrel in the most distant corner, alone and unnoticed. To-morrow and for evermore she will be a beast of burden. Perhaps, however, she will, in the fulness of time, create her own distractions. A few years may probably see a crowd of mangey brats, exhibiting every form and species of cutaneous complaint, fighting and yelling over their rice basins, sons, aided by the mother's shrew voice and the grandmother's croak, making their neighborhood unbearable.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR HAVING SQUALLY CHILDREN.

Such a family lived opposite my bedroom window at Ningpo. From early cockcrow to sundown the screams and shrill cries were unintermittent. The nuisance burst into being all on a sudden; but I found, on inquiry, that it had existed in its present aggravated form about two years before, and was then cured. After many vain remonstrances, an English merchant complained to the Toutai. Next day the lord of the house was sent for to the Prefecture, and being suspended by the thumbs, received forty blows of the bamboo; he was then dismissed with a warning. When that respectable housekeeper returned disjointed and macerated to his dwelling, he went in and shut his doors about him. What happened in the bosom of that family no man may know; but thenceforward the rice was eaten inside the house, and the screams did not vibrate in the street. When I heard of this I thought I would try what a threat of the Toutai would do; so I sent my boy down with a message. He returned with the air of an envoy who has failed. "Well, what does the woman say?" "She talkee no care—last moon husband dead."

AN OBJECTION TO A CHINESE CITY.

We must on, it is not pleasant to linger in the streets of a Chinese city. The porters jostle you, and the palanquins push you aside, and the smells assail you. The French Jesuit, to whom a compatriot applied to send her specimens of all the finest scents of China, rather exaggerated when he replied: "Alas! madam, in China, there is but one scent, and that is not a perfume." There are many scents, but, with the exception of the white blossom, wherewith they scent their teas, none of them are perfumes.

THE TEA-GARDENS OF SHANGHAE.

We bustle our way through the narrow streets. We pass the temples and the yamuns, unentered, for we have seen a hundred such before, and we reach the tea-gardens of Shangbae City. These are worth a visit, for they are the best I have seen in China. A Chinese garden is usually about 20 yards square, but these cover an area of ten acres. It is an irregular figure flanked by rows of shops, rudely analogous to those of tha Palais Royal. The area is traversed in all directions by broad canals of stagnant water, all grown over with green, and crossed by zigzag wooden bridges, of the willow pattern plate-model, sadly out of repair, and destitute of paint. Where the water is not, there are lumps of artificial rock-work, and large pavilion-shaped tea-rooms, perhaps 20 in number. Here self-heating kettles of gigantic proportions are always hissing and bubbling; and at the little tables the Chinese population are drinking tea, smoking, eating almond hardcake or pomegranates, playing dominoes, or arranging bargains. There are interstices also of vacant land, and these are occupied by jugglers and peep-show men. From the upper room of one of these tea-houses we shall have a view of the whole scene, and A'LIN will order us a cup of tea and some cakes for lunch. The jugglers and gymnasts below are doing much the same kind of tricks which their brethren of England and France perform. M. HOUDIN and Mr. ANDERSON would find their equals among these less pretending wizards. I am told that those peep-shows which old men are looking into, and laughing, and which young boys are not prevented from seeing, contain representations of the grossest obscenity. Here is a ventriloquist who, attracted by our European costumes at the casement, has come up to perform. "Give him a dollar, A'LIN, and tell him to begin." That dirty, half-clad wanderer would make another fortune for BARNUM. He unfolds his pack, and constructs out of some curtains a small closed room. Into this he retires, and immediately a little vaudeville is heard in progress inside. Half a dozen voices in rapid dialogue, sounds, and movements, and cries of animals, and the clatter of falling articles, tell the action of the plot. The company from the tea-tables, who had gathered round, wag their tails with laughter, especially at the broadest sallies of humor, and and at the most indecorous *dénouements*. In truth, there is no difficulty, even to us, in comprehending what is supposed to be going on in that little room. The incidents are, indeed, somewhat of the broadest—not so bad as the scenes in our orthodox old English comedies, such as "The Custom of the Country," for instance, or "The Conscious Lovers;" but still they are very minutely descriptive of facts not proper to be described. The man's talent, however, would gain him full audiences in Europe without the aid of grossness.

"He lai"—"fire, there." Shall we light a cheroot and stroll about? Don't make too sure, Mr. Bull, that the gentleman in the mandarin cap, who is holding you by the button and grinning in your face, is saying anything complimentary about you. In a journey up the country a fat Frenchman, who had equipped himself in an old mandarin coat, a huge pair of China boots, and a black wide-awake, was leaning upon a bamboo spear, while his boat was being drawn over one of those mud embankments, which serve the purpose of our locks. He also was very much flattered at the politeness of an old man who prostrated himself three times before him, and chin-chin-ed him. Unluckily an interpreter was present, who explained that this old man took our French friend for the devil, and was worshiping him in that capacity according to Chinese rites. In fact, the Frenchman in his antique disguise rather resembled a Chinese idol. But ask the French Consul at Shanghae about this; he can tell the story better than I can.

SHANGHAE SHOPS—A YANKEE CAPTAIN IN A PAINTER'S STUDIO.

Some of the best shops of Shanghae city open upon the tea-gardens; some resound with the buzz of imprisoned insects and the song of caged birds; there are "curio" shops, where are to be seen antiquities of dynasties long anterior to the Christian era, carefully wrought by living hands: there are caricatures of the English barbarians, one of which I cannot refrain from buying: there are carvings in bamboo, very inferior to Canton: there are shops for fans, and embroideries and silks, decidedly inferior to Ningpo. There is also the studio of a portrait painter, not probably a dangerous rival to LAMQUA, of Macao. There is loud talking in that studio. A Yankee captain is inspecting a portrait of himself, which has been painted at a contract price of some $20. The Yankee is a man about 40, with streaks of gray in his bushy hair and beard, with a slight defect in one eye, a large nose, and a pock-marked face. Yet, withal, thanks to his affluence of hair and an expression of jaunty determination and devil-may-care go-aheadness, he is a manly-looking fellow. He is looking ruefully, however, at this counterfeit presentment of himself which is to go to the girl of his heart at New-York. It is a most laughter-moving caricature of all the salient points of his physiognomy. The Yankee swears that it is no more like him than hickory nuts are like thunder. The artist has produced a small looking-glass, which he places beside the portrait, and, pointing to the gray hair and the squinting eye and the pock-marks of the portrait, and then to the present originals from which they were copied, says triumphantly at each verification, "Hah got? Hah got? Hab got? How can make handsome man 'spose no got handsome face?" Let us leave these parties, for there seems likelihood of a hot dispute, and, arming ourselves with another cheroot as a defence against bad smells, retrace our steps through the city, and out at the east gate.

We are again upon the Bund. The sun is down, and the European population are taking exercise in the short twilight. The merchants and their wives are returning in carriages or on horseback from their ride round the race-course, or are walking; the missionaries and their wives are riding up and down on their ponies. The shadows grow deeper, and you can scarce recognize your acquaintances as they pass.

And now, Mr. Bull, it is time to go in and dress for dinner. I hope during our day's stroll I have given you some notion of the city and settlement of Shanghae, which, if you are a wise man, and open up the Yang-tse-Kiang, will be a most important place both to you and your descendants for many a long generation.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

It is an uncomfortable thing to have to state any fact upon Chinese authority, for you know that if a falsehood will serve the turn they never have recourse to truth. The Chinese, however, all tell me that the Russians have been to Tientsin, and they give me circumstantial details of the transactions there, and name even the officers commissioned to meet them. According to these accounts the two Governments are upon the most friendly terms. The Chinese affirm that the object of the visits of the Russian Admiral to the port of Shanghae has been to keep the Court of Pekin informed of the preparations and intentions of the English, and they hint that the Russians have led them to believe that at the proper moment Russia will interpose her mediation to settle the differences.

If these statements are not true, they are well invented. The two Courts are undoubtedly *aux petits soins* just now. The Pekin *Gazette* of Sept. 26 reports the return of E-KE-LE, a Chinese officer who had been sent to the Court of Russia to present condolence on the death of NICHOLAS. The *Gazette* simply states that the Envoy, having had an audience with the present Emperor, had returned.

Perhaps I am inclined to believe more of this information because I get it from peculiar and exclusive sources; but, at any rate, it is safe to conclude that the Chinese are quite alive to every point of the game they are now playing, and that they are disposed to avail themselves of Russia.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Celebration of New-Year's Day.

Never within the memory of men who live in our latitude was there a finer New-Year's Day than Friday proved. We had the climate of early June, the walking of Midsummer;—the day seemed like the very noon hour of an Indian Summer, and at night the full harvest moon was out, while the air was all balm. Fires in parlors were unnecessary; overcoats were apologized for.

According to honored custom, Trinity Chimes rang out the old year and rang in the new. New-Year's Eve was a deliciously mild and moonlit night. To be on the rivers and to hear the music of the bells through a clear and soft air was a treat that is very rarely to be enjoyed under the favoring circumstances of this last glorious New-Year's Day. The Brooklyn ferry-boats *Nassau* and *Fulton* passed each other in the East River just after the stroke of 12, and saluted with three blows each upon the steam-whistle. All the ferry-boats were crowded till a late hour in the night. A great many people made a point of seeing the Old Year out and New in. In a night more like May than December sleep was hardly to be thought of. At several Methodist Churches the baby year was brought with shouting, praying and singing. At one—on De Kalb-avenue in Brooklyn—the clergyman's hand privily pushed back the hand of the clock twenty minutes, and so prolonged the delightful exercises of the occasion, for the worshipers, unwittingly to them.

And the day was devoted, with unusual unanimity, to its legitimate purposes. Seldom have so many calls been made. The fashion of setting wine upon the tables seems to have gone out. A few ladies offered it to their guests, and a very few had it openly on the sideboard. The benefits of the change were everywhere observed. Drunkenness was comparatively rare—the streets of the city were marvelously quiet.

We remarked the usual prevalence of the little wicker baskets hung at the bell-knobs of houses where the ladies were not "home,"—callers dropping into the baskets their cards. Where a death in the family caused the omission of the usual New-Year's hospitalities, the basket was fastened by a strip of black crape.

Of course nobody did any business. The public offices were closed—the Post-Office being open only till 12 o'clock. The newspaper offices—the very last stronghold which business ever deserts—were still, and the fires went out under the boilers that feed and drive the great Hoe's presses.

Mayor TIEMANN received the calls and congratulations of his fellow-citizens from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., in the Governor's room of the City Hall. Over five thousand persons paid their respects to the new Mayor, who received each person with grace and a cordial shake of the hand. Mr. PETER COOPER stood near the Mayor enjoying the occasion almost as much as the Mayor himself. The crowds passed in at the centre, and out at the side door.

The following County Officers appeared at the County Clerk's Office and were sworn in:

WILLIAM MINER, Register.
THOMAS C. ACTON, Deputy Register.
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.
PETER B. SWEENEY, District-Attorney.
EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate.

The latter officer appeared and filed his bonds on Thursday.

In Brooklyn Mayor POWELL received abundant calls at the City Hall. The next most blessed man was Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER. On his door post was tacked this notice: "Don't ring, but walk in and welcome." And hundreds did walk in—the door being open—and were welcomed by Mr. BEECHER and his family. Visitors entered their names in an autograph book, dipping the ink from that

...ACCIDENT.—A man named Edward ..., residing at No. 18 Mulberry-street, had his right hand badly shattered on Friday afternoon, by the bursting of a pistol in his hands. He was taken to the City Hospital.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of December to the 2d day of January, 1858: Men, 89; Women, 80; Boys, 145; Girls, 116: Total, 430*. Adults, 169; Children, 261; Males, 234; Females, 196; Colored Persons, 7.

DISEASES.			
Abscess Lumbar	1	Delirium Trem.	6
Abortion/ria &		Diabetes	1
Bright's Dis'e. of Kidneys	5	Diarrhea	6
Aneurism	1	Dropsy	2
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy in Head	12
Bleeding Bowels	1	Drowned	6
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Dysentery	6
Bleeding, stom'h	1	Enlargement of the Heart	2
Brain, disease of	2	Enlargement of the Liver	1
Bronchitis	6	Epilepsy	4
Burned or scal'd	1	Erysipelas	1
Cancer	1	Exposure	5
Cancer of the Stomach	1	Fever Bilious	1
Casualties, by injury to head	1	Fever, Intermit't	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Fever, Puerperal	4
Comp. of Brain	3	Fever, Remittent	1
Concus. of Brain	2	Fever, Scarlet	31
Cong. of Brain	5	Fever, Typhoid	2
Cong. of Lungs	9	Fever, Typhus	5
Consumption	66	Heart, Dis. of	8
Convulsions, Infantile	28	Heart, Disease of Valvular	2
Croup	16	Hooping Cough	5
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. Bladder	1
Debility, Adult.	4	Inflam. Bowels	11
Debility, Infant.	10	Inflam. of Brain	6
		Inflam. of Liver	3
		Inflam. of Lungs	29
		Inflam. of Throat	1
		Intemperance	3
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, dis. of	2
		Liver, disease of	2
		Lungs, disease of	1
		Malformation of Heart	1
		Lungs	1
		Marasmus, Infa.	10
		Measles	9
		Mumps	1
		Old age	5
		Palsy	4
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature Birth	1
		Rheumatism	2
		Rheumatism of the Heart	1
		Scrofula	3
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	21
		Softening of the Stomach	1
		Stillborn	30
		Suicide by laudanum	1
		Teething	4
Total			430

* Increase this week—37.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday, at 2 P. M. All the members were present, save Gen. NYE and Mr. TIEMANN, the new Mayor, who will take his seat as a Commissioner for the first time on Tuesday. Mr STRANAHAN took the Chair.

Mr. BOWEN proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order to be read in the station-houses and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every officer of the force has now a copy of the rules and regulations, the Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous obedience, and will punish every violation of these rules by pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the force, and the General Superintendent is directed in such order to allude to the careless deportment of many patrolmen when on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats and not stand in the streets or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

This was adopted.

The charge against Thomas Curry was dismissed.

John Reynolds was ordered to be reprimanded.

The resignation of Firman B Stage, of Brooklyn, was accepted, as was also that of Dr. Griscom, who had been appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and whose letter of resignation was as follows:

No. 42 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt from your Chief Clerk of a notification of my having been by the Board appointed patrolman and detailed to act as surgeon. My thanks are due to the Board for their good intentions, but circumstances of personal and professional regard require me to decline the appointment. Very respectfully,
JOHN H. GRISCOM.

A resolution of the Common Council, donating $250 to E. O. Willoughby, the person who captured Cangemi, and recommending his appointment as patrolman, was presented by Mr. STRANAHAN, and referred to the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor POWELL presented the following complaint, which was ordered to be sent to the General Superintendent:

On Nov. 6, 1857, I got out of the car corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, at about 5½ o'clock P. M. I had with me about eight dollars worth of maps and books. I waited some time for a policeman to assist me in crossing Broadway. Seeing none, I attempted to cross alone. I remember seeing a cart and turning to avoid it. My next recollection is of feeling the wheel pass over my legs and knees, and of intense pain. I called loudly for help. Soon after that I must have fainted, for I next found myself in the drug store corner of Barclay-street, kindly attended to. I was taken home in a carriage, and Dr. WADE was very soon with me. The flesh on my limbs from my ancles the whole way up was very much bruised—my knees bruised and torn. The Doctor attended me two weeks. The pain I suffered was very great. I still have pain and lameness in my limbs, though I am about. In consequence of the absence of police at the time I was so wantonly injured, the carman escaped arrest. I have advertised, but cannot ascertain who he was. I therefore look to you for redress, and hereby submit the case to you.
JOHN HUTCHINGS.

No. 112 South Second-street, Williamsburg.

Mr. PERIT made a few remarks in reference to the resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN. He said that the measure which it called for was not one of severity to the police, but simply one which, he believed, was due to the better class of men who, he supposed, composed the great majority of the force. He hoped that the members of the body would receive it in the proper spirit, and aid the Board in establishing a high character for the police.

Mr. BOWEN declared that the rules were constantly violated. He could not walk the streets, he said, without seeing them violated.

The Board resolved itself into secret session, and adopted the report and resolutions in regard to detailments, which had been offered at the meeting on Wednesday by Mr. BOWEN. The business of appointments was, by way of compliment to Mr. TIEMANN, postponed till Tuesday next.

THE MARCY TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee of the contributors to the testimonial to the late Secretary MARCY have informed Mrs. MARCY that the splendid service of plate prepared to be presented to her husband, and now at the store of the manufacturers, TIFFANY, YOUNG & Co., is at her disposal. The following is Mrs MARCY's reply:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th November, in behalf of a Committee appointed by merchants of New-York to procure a service of plate for presentation to Hon WM. L. MARCY, on their behalf, as a token of their high appreciation of his able and wise administration of the foreign affairs of the country, while Secretary of State," was handed to me a few days since, with the inclosures referred to therein.

In acknowledging this munificent token of the appreciation by yourselves and your associates of the public services of my lamented husband it cannot but be gratifying to you to learn that the intimation he had of your contemplated testimonial made upon him a profound impression, and gave him a livelier pleasure than any like occurrence in his public life, and that it was his purpose to have made a response befitting the importance of the events out of which the expression grew, and the high characters of its authors. Many of them were among his personal friends, and with some he was on terms of cherished and familiar intercourse.

A mysterious Providence has suddenly and unexpectedly defeated their intentions, and they have been pleased, through you, to present to me this testimony of respect, "in the trust that it may long remain in the possession of his family and lineal descendants."

Deeply sensible of this mark of confidence on the part of so large and distinguished a portion of the merchants of New-York, it is hardly necessary for me to assure you that their wishes in this respect will not be disregarded.

I may say for myself, and I trust I may answer for all who shall have an interest in it, that every portion of your munificent memento, from its memories and its associations, will ever continue to be treasured as a dear and valued possession.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and be pleased to convey to those who are united with you in this intended honor to him whose memory is so dear to me, the warmest acknowledgements and best wishes of myself and the other members of his family.

Yours, with sincere respect,
CORNELIA MARCY.

Messrs. JOHN A. STEVENS, ROYAL PHELPS, JAMES G. KING.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED.—In these "hard times" it is refreshing to know that there are parties who really make sacrifices to pay their just debts, and thus do their best to alleviate, as far as they can, the universal pressure. One of our large jobbing houses received on Saturday the following communication from a town in Indiana. The contents were in every way eminently satisfactory:

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed we send drafts which will pay our note in full, which is now just due. You will please forward our note by return mail defaced. We have made an extra exertion to pay our friends, for in such times as these, we regard it strictly the duty of the merchant to make sacrifices. If need be, to pay his bills. This mail carries the *needful* to all of our friends East, which we know will be acceptable in these times.

Yours with respect, &c.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society sent out, on Thursday, from their branch office in Cooper Institute, Third-avenue, their sixth company of young women, for homes and employment in the West. Notwithstanding the discouraging weather, the party went away in good spirits, with stout and resolute hearts. In a letter received from one of a former company, the writer says: "I am pleasantly situated here, and do not regret coming. Most of the girls are contented. We would return our sincere thanks to the Society for the aid they have afforded us." Another says: "I am very grateful for the kindness shown to me by Mr. B., who came out with us."

DARING BURGLARY.—While the family of Mr. WILLIAM RUHL, residing at 296 West Twenty-second-street, were at supper Wednesday evening in the basement, some daring burglars succeeded in stealthily carrying off about $1,000 worth of jewelry and silver ware. The burglars effected an entrance through the scuttle, having first made their way to the roof from an unoccupied house adjacent. Mr. RUHL offers a reward for the recovery of the property.

LIBERALITY.—Some hundred or more of the *employés* belonging to the Bookbinding establishment of E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-street, New-York, were presented each with a chance in RANEY's Gift and Book Enterprise.

☞ The Supreme Court Chambers and Special Term rooms are in the hands of the painters and carpenters. They are to be entirely refitted and refurnished. The apartment which divides them and has been hitherto the ante-chamber of each, is also being altered. It is to be used hereafter by the Supreme Court Judges as a retiring room.

Correction.

SING SING PRISON, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 29th instant, under the head of Long Island, appeared the following article:

"BLANCHARD, recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, who was sent to Sing Sing, died there a few days ago while undergoing the shower-bath punishment. He declared the day he was taken to prison that they would not be able to make him work."

I cannot conceive what induced the writer of that article to make so many misstatements in relation to that unfortunate young man, who, I am happy to say, conducted himself while here with the greatest propriety, until bereaved of his reason, and was never the subject of punishment of any kind in this prison. About the 1st of September last he was taken with delirium, and became a raving maniac, refusing to take medicine or nourishment of any kind, and continued in that state until the 15th of that month, when he died—not in the *shower-bath*, as stated in the above article, but in the hospital, where he received every attention possible for his comfort or relief.

I hope, in justice to the officers of the Prison, and regard for the feeling of his deeply-afflicted and bereaved parents and friends (who, I am informed, are very respectable people, residing in the city of Brooklyn,) you will make the necessary correction, and oblige yours, &c.,
H. NEWLAND,
Principal Keeper.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—A young man named BURGESS BRADLEY, a student from one of the Medical Colleges in Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, in Jersey City, on Thursday evening. He came to New-York from Philadelphia, without the knowledge of his parents, on Wednesday last, and on Thursday evening he went over to Jersey City, and called at the Gymnasium, corner of Gregory-street and Washington-place, kept by Mr. SAMUEL BOWERS, with whom he (BRADLEY) had been long acquainted. He appeared melancholy and dejected, which was noticed by Mr. BOWERS, who asked him the cause of his low spirits, but received no satisfactory answer. After having been there for several hours, and while he was sauntering around the room, he made a sudden gesture and fell to the floor. Upon going to him, it was found that he had made an attempt to cut his throat, and had inflicted a wound upon the right side of his neck, about four inches in length, from which blood was flowing profusely. Mr. BOWERS immediately sent for a physician, and upon returning, and just as they were approaching him, he again raised the knife and stabbed himself in the abdomen. He was very weak from loss of blood, but upon examination his wounds proved to be not of a fatal nature. He was removed to the Philadelphia Hotel, his friends telegraphed to, and he was on Friday morning taken home to Philadelphia by his brother. The cause of the act is a mystery, and he refuses to explain.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—The City Marshal of Jersey City reports 67 commitments to the prison during the month of December, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	59	Vagrancy	3
Robbery	1	Violating City Ordinan's	2
Stealing	5	Gambling	3
Suspicion of theft	1	Fighting	2
Assault	7		
Malicious mischief	4	Total	87

The nativity of the prisoners was: Ireland, 55; England, 9; Germany, 11; Scotland, 2; United States, 10.

☞ New-Year's Day in Jersey City and Hoboken was very generally but quietly observed. The streets were alive with callers, but the absence of intoxication and boisterous conduct was the subject of comment. Only four persons were arrested in Jersey City for drunkenness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 4.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1032, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 357. *Part II.*—Nos. 15, 16, 17, 1033, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1034, 27, 30.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58.

N. B.—The list for the Superior Court is hung in a very dark place, where it cannot be read after 3 o'clock. There is a lamp burning near the door of the Governor's room—a far more convenient place.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Hoyt vs. *Battman*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer in 20 days on payment of costs, and without prejudice to defendant's right to set up all or any objections which he may be advised to rely on by way of answer.

La Farge vs. *Monsfield*—Case settled.

In re Robert Leggett—Ordered that he attend in Court and make the application in person, and that the confirmation of the referees' report should in the meanwhile be suspended.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, assigned to hold the several terms of that Court in the First Judicial District for the year 1858, give notice that all the terms of that Court will open at 10 A. M., except during the sitting of the General Term. That term will open at 11 A. M., and during its continuance the Judges holding it will sit to hear non-enumerated motions and chamber business, each day, from 9½ to 11 A. M. During the terms, *ex parte* orders will only be granted in the room assigned for chamber business; and litigated motions will be heard in the Special Term and General Term rooms.

The Machinery of the Adriatic—Suit Against the Company—The Sickles Cut-off.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Edward N. Dickenson and Frederick E. Sickles vs. *The New-York and Liverpool U. S. Steamship Company.*—Some time since we published a card from Dickenson and Sickles, in relation to the Sickles "cut-off" on the machinery of the *Adriatic*. These gentlemen have commenced a suit against the owners of the vessel for alleged damages. They aver that they undertook to arrange the "cut-off" and other parts of the machinery on the *Adriatic*, without any compensation, their object being to benefit themselves by the reputation which they would acquire by having their improvement introduced on the noble vessel. After they had about completed the work, the job was taken from them and sent to the Novelty Works; that part of their patented improvements were retained, while the honor of constructing the engine was awarded to the Novelty Works. They therefore claim $30.000 damages.

Yesterday the defendants moved to have certain parts of the complaint struck out. The motion was argued by Mr. Cutting for the defendants, and Messrs. Brady and Byrne for plaintiffs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 2.

Before Justices Connolly and Welsh.

The Judges took their seats at 9 o'clock. The Court-room was not crowded, and the calendar was of moderate length. It enumerated 36 prisoners, one suspended case, 12 bail cases, and two cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct—51 in all. The majority of the prisoners were not tried but received their discharge, or had their arraignment postponed by the interposition of various pleas. Some were not ready for trial; others, generally those who were charged with assault and battery, were remanded or set at liberty, because the complainants failed to appear against them. Moreover, many of those whose claims upon the public for support were passed upon were excluded from the Penitentiary, and had "not guilty" written opposite their names; so that altogether the number of the criminals on Blackwell's Island was not alarmingly increased at this session.

James Mead was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon Charles Norris, Dec. 30. The evidence was strong against him. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty. *Prisoner*—I suppose I can say a word for myself, Judge. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the City Prison for ten days. *Counsel*—Well, that's getting off very well, I think, for he's been in the Hospital two months.

Andrew Burden was accused by Samuel Koch, of No. 30 Fourth-street, of stealing two chickens, Dec. 21. The evidence was not sufficiently strong to fasten the crime upon him. He was acquitted.

Joseph Mower, it was alleged, attempted to commit a rape upon Catherine M. Beck, No. 119 Varick-street, on the night of Dec. 22. It was charged in the complaint, that Catherine was a servant in the prisoner's employment; that on the night when the offence was committed, she slept in the same apartment with the prisoner, his wife, and five children, and they were asleep in that room at the time. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Dennis Halpin was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon officer Elijah Tompkins, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, Dec. 27. He was found guilty, but the Judges suspended sentence, admonishing him "Not to do so again."

John McLeod was accused of feloniously appropriating to himself another man's shirt. David Starling, of No. 29 Hamilton street, claimed that he and the people were injured thereby. The larceny was alleged to have been committed Dec. 23. It was proved to the satisfaction of the Court that McLeod was not the thief, and, doubtless, much to his own satisfaction, he was set at liberty.

Edward Kinney had committed a violent assault and battery upon John Murphy, of No. 419 Washington-street, on New-Year's Day. He struck him on the head and knocked him down. John got up, went to a magistrate, and preferred his complaint against Kinney. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery, Kinney, and sentence you to the City Prison for twenty days.

Charles Kinneburgh was next brought to the bar. Detlaf Kolster, of No. 55 Rose-street, swore that the defendant "presented a loaded pistol at deponent and discharged the contents through the door of his store. The evidence of Kolster was fully substantiated, and Kinneburgh was found guilty and fined $10.

Mary Collins had committed an assault and battery upon John Devlin, of No. 149 East Sixteenth-street Dec. 30. It was proved that she was generally disorderly and drunken. Officer O'Connor, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, arrested her. The Court found her guilty and sentenced her to the penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Mathews stole from Wellington A. Carter, No. 37 Dey-street, Dec. 30, three pistols valued at $5. Officer John Gilmore, of the Third Ward Police, effected his arrest, the complainant effected his conviction and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two months.

Henry Collins stole a set of carriage harness worth $15, from Charles Horton, No. 85 Elm-street, Dec. 30. Officer Cooper, of the Sixth Ward Police, took him into custody. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Henry Geller was brought to the bar, and Mary Daly mounted the stand. Mary's story was, that the defendant went to the apartment which she hired in his tenant house of him, Dec. 29, and asked for his rent. She told him that when he put a lock on her door she would pay him and not before. Words followed, she, to use her own words, "gave him some sass," and he gave her a beating. *Counsel*—Did you tell him to go to h—ll? [Laughter.] *Witness*—(indignantly)—No, Sir, I did not.—Witnesses for the defence, none of whom were present at the affray, testified to circumstances which seemed to indicate that Mary was the aggressor. A great many more were called on behalf of the prisoner. *Judge Connolly*—I suppose you'll have all the tenants in that tenement house here. *Counsel*—Well, Judge, It's very good evidence in favor of the prisoner if they all come. They all seem to be very respectable looking people.—After the examination of a few more witnesses, and consultation between the Judges—"It's very evident," said Judge CONNOLLY, "that the Court can't agree. One branch of the Court can't agree with the other that poor people must have their rights as well as the rich." "I agree perfectly with my associate on that point," said Judge WELSH; "but I don't think this man's guilty in this case." The Court finding it impossible to unite in a judgment, ordered the case to be taken to the General Sessions for trial.

John West, it was proved, committed an assault and battery upon William Boyle, Dec. 26. It seems West and a boy took the advantage of the complainant and attacked him when he was least able to defend himself. The prisoner was a small man. *Judge Connolly* (To the complainant)—Your's big enough to whip himself and boy. We find him guilty and fine him $5.

James Roberts, (colored,) at the bar, was confronted by George F. Thompson, (colored,) on the witness stand. Thompson complained that Roberts stole three coats worth $21 from No. 4 Catharine-lane, Dec. 29. Officer Wilson, of the Fifth Precinct Police, had arrested him upon this charge. He was acquitted.

John Schmidt, whether led by hunger or cupidity does not appear, stole a hunch of celery, worth twelve cents, (Dec. 30,) from Cicero H. Frost, No. 520 Sixth-avenue. Officer Eldridge arrested him. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Martin Lunan stole (Dec. 29) a quantity of silver plate, worth $5, from William S. Hicks, No. 20 Maiden-lane. He was tried and convicted, and sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days.

Bernard Cohen was accused by Michael Jacobs, No. 606 Grand-street, of stealing a coat worth $5, Dec. 30. Officer Henry V. Steers, of the Thirteenth District Police, arrested him with the property in his possession. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Margaret McCready was found guilty of stealing two pieces of ribbon, value $7, (Dec. 31,) from William Halladay, No. 1 Division-street. The Court suspended sentence, and she was set at liberty.

Patrick O'Brien was tried on a charge of assaulting Officer Archibald Taylor, of the Fourth Precinct Police, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from him, (Dec. 31.) He was discharged, for want of sufficient evidence. The Court adjourned to Tuesday.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Before Judge Culver.

DECISIONS.

Charles O. Lincoln vs. *Jesse S. Smith.*—Case settled.

Wm. S. Lyon vs. *The City of Brooklyn and E. W. Hinmon.*—Judgment for plaintiff, overruling demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw and answer on payment of costs.

Catharine A. Thomas, by her next friend, vs. *John Thomas.*—Ordered that a new trial be granted on payment of costs of former trial, and costs of opposing motion.

George W. Wood vs. *Noah W. Duryea.*—Motion to set aside complaint denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event of action.

Catharine Darby, by her next friend, vs. *Patrick Callaghan.*—Defendant's motion for new trial denied, without costs.

Sarah Burger vs. *Wm. A. Corr.*—Motion for a further bill denied, without costs, on plaintiff's serving a copy of her affidavit of Dec. 19, appended to copy of bill, and in case of neglect to serve same in five days she is to be precluded.

Alfred Gray vs. *Wm. Johnson and others.*—The motion to set aside the verdict, and for new trial, must be denied, but without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Thursday: 12,829 bbls. Flour, 16 bags Wheat, 320 bags Oats, 14 pkgs. Provisions, and 487 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 1,652 bbls., including 815 bbls. Pots and 837 bbls. Pearls.

COCOA—Is neglected. Stock, 235 bags.

COFFEE—Is selling slowly at former prices. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@10¾c., cash; Bahia at 9c., and St. Domingo, at 8c. ℔ lb.

Baltimore Coffee Trade Statistics.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total imports, bags	263,617	212,348	199,081
Total sales, bags	261,000	235,000	198,000
Stock of Rio, Dec. 31	40,000	25,000	50,000

Exports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro to the United States from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Total, bags	669,439	819,223

Estimated stock of Coffee at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1, 1857: 120,000 bags. Estimated stock of Coffee at all the importing ports of the United States, Dec. 31: 337,000 bags. in 1857, against 190,000 pkgs. in 1856.

COTTON—Is more sought after at, however, about previous low quotations. Over 1,000 bales changed hands.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady at from $2 75 @$3 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are less freely offered than they are needed, and they command $9 50@$9 75 for Small No. 1; $8 50@$8 75 for Small No. 2; and $8 for Medium No. 3, ℔ bbl. Herring are quiet at old rates.

Stock of Fish in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Dry Cod, quintals	20,000	9,500
Mackerel No. 1, barrels	2,600	1,500
Mackerel No. 2, barrels	2,000	350
Mackerel No. 3, barrels	500	500
Pickled Salmon, tierces	150	150
Pickled Salmon, barrels	200	250
Hake and Pollock, barrels		600
Pickled Herring, barrels	3,000	8,600
Smoked Herring, scaled, boxes	15,000	21,000
Smoked Herring, No. 1, boxes	5,000	10,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet, yet steady. Sales 6,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25
Canadian is unaltered. Sales 400 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.	

The estimated stock of all kinds of Flour in Philadelphia, Jan 1, was 40,000 bbls. in 1858, against 55,000 bbls. 1857, and 91,000 bbls. in 1856.

Philadelphia Flour and Meal Inspections in each of the last two years:

	1856.			1857.		
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.
Flour	—	671,634	8,684	—	616,977	—
Corn Meal	390	95,297	500	310	55,267	—
Rye Flour	—	10,348	—	—	14,633	—
Middlings	—	11,598	—	—	6,313	—

Statement Flour Inspections in each of the last 10 years.

Years.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.
1848	724,975	22,933	1853	1,171,268	21,872
1849	752,666	27,867	1854	829,450	13,590
1850	862,777	26,630	1855	850,670	14,128
1851	696,664	32,828	1856	932,029	16,572
1852	1,268,900	38,258	1857	847,074	15,880

FRUITS—Raisins are inactive at old figures. Stock estimated at 50,000 boxes. Other articles are quiet at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after at languid prices, with sales of only small lots of Southern at $1 20 for White, $1 15 for mixed, and $1 10 for Red, ℔ bushel. Corn is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 30,000 bushels at 57c.@62c. for new Yellow and White Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 4,000 bushels Northern Rye at 73c., and 1,700 bushels prime four-rowed State Barley at 72c., ℔ bushel. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@32c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Mr. W. H. TAAFFE estimates the supply of Breadstuffs, in New-York, at 603,150 bbls. of Flour, 389,000 bushels of Wheat, and 97,000 bushels of Corn, against 393,100 bbls. of Flour, 531,650 bushels of Wheat, and 1,967,500 bushels of Corn, Jan. 1, 1857.

Quantity of Grain measured in Philadelphia in each of the last four years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Wheat, bush	731,333	1,046,096	1,051,591	681,469
Corn, bush	1,182,178	1,333,459	1,801,992	1,116,576
Rye, bush	41,496½	147,899	233,389	98,398
Barley, bush	39,705	31,918	84,962	27,898
Oats, bush	272,946	686,924	466,540	491,320

Stock of Breadstuffs, in store, in Chicago Dec. 28, 1857:

Flour, bbls	10,308	Barley, bushels	25,676
Wheat, bushels	262,190	Rye, bushels	1,326
Corn, bushels	6,906	Oats, bushels	9,861

HEMP—359 bales choice undressed Hemp were sold in St. Louis, Dec. 29, including 50 bales at $100 ℔ ton.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Jan 1.

	1857.	1858.
American Undressed—bales	139	607
American Dressed—bales	412	587
Manilla—bales	14,400	19,200
Sisal—bales	—	513
Jute—bales	349	150
Sunn—bales	300	300
Italian—bales	287	397
Tampico—bales	—	383
St. Domingo—bales	28	35
China—bales	22	22
Total—bales	15,937	22,175
Total—tons	—	550

HIDES—Are quiet, at unchanged prices. Stock in first hands, 377,106, against 6,076, Jan. 1, 1857, and 39,326, Jan. 1, 1856.

Imports of Hides into New-York During

	1856.	1857.
Total No	1,754,920	1,811,214

HOPS—Continue quiet, at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—TURELL & Co. state that English Bars are dull. Scotch Pig has fallen to $24@$25, six months, demand quite limited. Rails are unsalable, except in small lots, owing principally to the securities offered for their purchase not being acceptable.

LEAD—TURELL & Co report the market much depressed,—with limited sales at 4¾c.@5c., cash, for Spanish, according to quality, and 5¼c.@5½c., cash, for English and Refined German. Most of the stock, which is chiefly prime Spanish, is held at 5¾c.@6c. Stock of all kinds about 5,000 tons.

Lead Trade of New-York.

	1856. Receipts.	1857. Receipts.	Exports.
Total, pigs	337,977	913,059	23,806

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ hhl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull and heavy as previously represented.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Crude Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.	$3 75@$4	$2 75@$3
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	48@ 49	38
Common Resin, ℔ 310 lbs	1 57½@1 62½	1 30

Naval Store Trade of New-York, during:

	1856. Receipts. bbls.	1856. Exports. bbls.	1857. Receipts. bbls.	1857. Exports. bbls.
C. Turpentine	95,413	81,460	76,443	79,850
S. Turpentine	118,702	37,538	120,354	50,021
Tar	61,043	21,784	52,691	37,721
Resin	479,248	381,739	551,918	447,480

OILS—Are in slack demand, at about former quotations, including Linseed, at 54c.@55c. ℔ gallon. Stock of English Linseed here, estimated at 750 tons, against 200 tons Jan. 1, 1857.

Prices of Oils in New-York Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Crude Whale, ℔ gal	75 @ 77	60@ 65
Crude Sperm, ℔ gal	1 30 @1 35	1 00@1 05
Linseed, ℔ gal	83 @ 87	53@ 55
Olive, ℔ gal	1 20 @1 25	1 15@1 20
Olive, ℔ basket	3 37½@3 50	3 00@3 12½

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $15 40@$15 50 for old Mess, $15 75@$15 90 for New Mess, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef is steady and in good supply and demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and unaltered rates: 11c.@12c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Dec. 30 reports the receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati, thus:

Total receipts of the week	39,050
Previously reported	222,301
Grand Total	261,351
Same time in 1856	313,702
Same time in 1855	328,885
Same time in 1854	275,065
Same time in 1853	279,575

Same time in 1852 . . 332,340
Same time in 1851 . . 282,622
Same time in 1850 . . 265,235

No important changes occurred in the value of Hogs during the week. The total sales of the week reached 11,000 head. The whole number packed at Louisville up to the evening of Dec. 30 was 200,000. The whole number packed there last season was 244,000.

RICE—Quiet at old prices—$2 75@$3 62½, according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs.

Rice trade of New-York during

	1856. Imports.	1856. Exports.	1857. Imports.	1857. Exports.
Tierces and bbls	61,360	—	43,308	29,146
Bags	1,362	—	4,589	2,960

SALTPETRE—Inactive and unsettled. Imports into the United States during 1857, 124,392 bags, against 97,366 bags in 1856

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; eight copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PETTICE, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Niagara* at Halifax, we receive London and Liverpool advices to the 19th ult., three days later. The English money market is reported easier, and consols had improved, but more failures had occurred. Among those mentioned are Messrs. POWELL & SON, of London and Manchester; Messrs. CHEESEBOROUGH & SONS, of Yorkshire, and SAALFIELD BROTHERS, of Leeds, woolen manufacturers; EDWARD SMITH, wool stapler, of London, and the Dartford and Gravesend Bank. In Hamburg, where the severity of the panic had somewhat abated, the suspension is announced of SCHULTE and SCHEMMAN. There had been important failures in Sweden, and, generally, in the north of Europe, the effects of the crisis are very disastrous. No political news of interest, and no later intelligence from India are received by this vessel. The fourth attempt to launch the *Leviathan* proved unsuccessful, and the event has been postponed *sine die*.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., is now fully due at this port, with four days' later news than that brought by the *Niagara*. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook, at a late hour last night.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, with WALKER's men on board, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, and are awaiting the disposition of the Government. They refuse to go on shore unless put off the ship by force, as they are penniless and have nowhere to go; and demand to be returned to Nicaragua, the home of their adoption. Two or three deaths have occurred on the voyage and since the arrival at Norfolk.

Mayor TIEMANN will enter upon the duties of his office to-day, and the Board of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen will meet and organize. It is not likely that there will be much business done other than that of organizing, appointing Standing Committees, and receiving the Mayor's message.

Certain members of the Board of Councilmen, after consultation with Ex-Mayor WOOD, attempted to call a special meeting of the Board on Saturday. Messrs. BGOLE, J. W. HUNT, BECKFORD, WAUGH, SICKLES, CRAWFORD, VAN TINE and O'DONNELL signed the call, but other members refused to sign. The call was not issued, and the Board that adjourned on Thursday *sine die* stayed adjourned.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday. In the absence of Gen. NYE, Mr. STRANAHAN took the chair. Very little business was transacted—the matter of appointments being purposely postponed till the meeting on Tuesday, when Mayor TIEMANN will take his seat in the Board for the first time. A resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN, directing the General Superintendent to adopt certain measures for securing a better discipline and more strict attention to duty on the part of the members of the force, was adopted. In secret session Mr. BOWEN's resolutions, providing for a curtailment in the special detailed corps, and making specific assignments of detailed officers and surgeons, was adopted without dissent.

Coroner CONNERY has commenced an investigation into the cause of the death of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, an ex-Policeman, who died on Thursday last at his residence, No 7 Rector-street. His physician gave a certificate of death from *delirium tremens*, and arrangements were being made by his friends for his interment, but intelligence being communicated to the Coroner that his death was caused by violence received at the hands of several rowdies, some ten days since, at a drinking-saloon in Pearl-street, an inquiry into the case was ordered. It is alleged that the deceased was set upon and beaten in a brutal manner, after which the assailants stuffed cigar-lighters between his fingers and set fire to them, and also attempted to force liquor down his throat. The parties charged with the offence state that SHEEHAN was stupidly drunk, and that the acts charged were done in sport. Two persons, named EDWARD MURPHY and JOHN TAGAN, have been arrested; the latter is an ex-policeman.

The marine losses for the month of December amount to $1,116,300, chiefly on American vessels. The whole number lost is 33—3 steamers, 9 ships, 3 barks, five brigs, eleven schooners, and two sloops. There were 230 steamboats lost on the lakes, rivers, and bays of the United States, by explosions, fires, collisions, snags, &c. The loss of life was less than during the previous year.

The total number of immigrants arrived at this port during the past year is 185,847. The largest immigration known was during 1854, when the number was 319,223. The amount of money brought by the immigrants of 1857 is estimated at $13,000,000.

During the past year there were 13 murders committed in this City, 50 homicides and 58 suicides.

The City Inspector reports 430 deaths in the City last week,—a larger number by 37 than those of the week preceding. There were 21 deaths by small-pox and 56 from consumption. Inflammation of the lungs carried off 29.

The tax-books at the office of the Receiver of Taxes were opened on Sept. 7. Since then the receipts have been as follows:

September	$928,092 40
October	1,292,321 54
November	3,390,377 67
December	698,092 51
Total	$6,308,884 12

The General Markets, on Saturday, were devoid of animation. A moderate business was reported in Flour at unchanged prices. Wheat was dull and drooping. Corn and Rye were in fair demand at steady rates. Prime four-rowed State Barley declined to 72c. ₱ bushel. Cotton was somewhat brisker, but prices favored buyers. Provisions were quiet, and Pork was less valuable. Groceries were inactive at old figures. No important movement transpired in other branches of business. The receipts of Breadstuffs were limited.

Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has postponed the execution of DONNELLY from the 8th to the 13th of January—the longest period allowed by law.

THE CITY TAX.—Several very important ordinances were pending in one branch or the other of the Common Council at the hour of its demise on Thursday last. Among them was the one authorizing *the tax levy* for 1858. As that document came from the Comptroller it authorized a tax to the amount of $7,782,742. In the Board of Councilmen it was referred to the Finance Committee, which reported additions to the amount of $239,909; these were voted by the Board. The Aldermen added $85,500 more, making the aggregate $8,107,652. With this addition, it was returned to the Councilmen, where its final passage was defeated by a failure to suspend the rules.

The point of dispute was the item authorizing the payment of $10,000 to Mayor WOOD, to reimburse him for the expenses he had incurred in contesting the constitutionality of the Police Law, and in contending against the Governor's appointment of a Street Commissioner. Against its allowance was urged the Mayor's written promise to pay the costs out of his own pocket, if the law should be declared constitutional. On the other side was urged the fact that the Common Council had expressly directed the Mayor, by resolution, to contest the validity of these laws. It seems to us clear that the Mayor should not be compelled to defray the cost of this litigation out of his own pocket. He was acting on behalf of the City,—although very wrongfully and foolishly: and this is a penalty which the people must pay for electing wrong-headed and foolish rulers. The actual, necessary expenses incurred by him in carrying the case through the Courts should be paid, and no more.

The legislation left unfinished by the last Common Council must be taken up afresh by the new one,—the progress made already going for nothing. We presume the Tax Levy will be among the topics which will first engage the attention of the new City Government.

Kansas at Washington.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, seems to be ambitious of pacifying Kansas. Apparently convinced of the injustice and impracticability of the Lecompton movement, and unwilling to follow in the wake of DOUGLAS, he has prepared a scheme of his own, which he intends to press upon Congress. According to our Washington correspondent, Senator PUGH proposes to admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, and *then* require the Slavery question to be submitted to the vote of the people in April next.

The first objection which occurs to this scheme is that it embodies the principle of Congressional intervention in its worst form. It is not simply intervention in the affairs of a *Territory*, but of a *State*. Kansas is to be admitted,—and then,—after she has become a sovereign member of the Confederacy,—*Congress* requires the question of Slavery to be submitted to the popular vote. If Congress may exact this of Kansas after her admission, why not of Mississippi and South Carolina also? The precedent thus established would be the most available weapon ever put into the hands of the ultra Abolitionists. They would immediately demand that Congress should direct a submission of the Slavery question to the people of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

Senator PUGH, moreover, does not contemplate the submission of any other portion of the Constitution to the vote of the people, at any time. It is to be forced upon them just as it is,—with Slavery:—and the only compensation offered them is the privilege of voting upon Slavery in April. We apprehend the people of Kansas would not be especially grateful for the boon. If they are admitted as a State, against their will, under this Lecompton document, they will very speedily take steps to rid themselves of the whole of it, without asking permission of Senator PUGH or of Congress. They will then be sovereign over their own affairs, and can make just such a Constitution as they may see fit.

Mr. PUGH will accomplish nothing, either for Kansas or himself, by the introduction of such a bill. It cannot command the support of either party or either section. The Kansas question is in a fair way of settling itself. One election, upon part of the Constitution, has already been held: another, upon the whole, takes place to-day. The President has recognized the validity of both, and will undoubtedly be governed in his official action by the results which they may exhibit. If the Constitution in either form received on the 21st ult. more votes than are cast against it to-day, he will be fully justified in recommending its adoption by Congress and the admission of Kansas under it. If, on the contrary, it shall appear that the majority votes *against* the Constitution, neither the President nor Congress can possibly ignore that fact. They cannot *force* a State *into* the Union against the declared will of a decided majority of its inhabitants. And all that will remain to be done will be, either the passage of an enabling act as proposed by Senator DOUGLAS, or no action at all,—leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Kansas Legislature.

Senator PUGH will find this much the shortest and the surest road to the pacification of Kansas and the harmonizing of the Democratic Party.

Our First Independent Mayor.

The eloquent Irish orator, SHIEL, once said that it was necessary, in order to do anything in the House of Commons, to repeat what you had to say three hundred times—the first hundred to make yourself heard, the second to be contradicted, and the third to convince them of the truth of what you said. The same rule holds good with an intelligent public, except that, instead of three hundred, it might be nearer the mark to say nine hundred. There must be an incessant reiteration of the same fact, day after day; it must be presented in all sorts of shapes, and illustrated in all sorts of ways; it must be presented in prose and jingled in verse; it must be joked about, and preached about, treated lightly and solemnly, sagaciously and nonsensically, before the public at large can become so familiarized with the subject that they will begin to think about it and talk about it. This point having been gained, then follows the second stage of contradiction and argumentation; reams of paper must be destroyed in presenting the views of the opposition, and day after day must be spent in allowing the spirit of contradiction to exhaust itself. The second stage having been passed, then follows the third and last, when the public mind passively receives the truths that have been so long proclaimed in the highways, and conviction comes slowly, but surely, in the end.

The course of municipal reform in this City is a rather striking illustration in point. Now that the first step has been taken towards the accomplishment of the purpose at which the Press of this City have been so incessantly working the past three or four years, it seems incredible that the people should have been so slow to perceive the truths which have been so loudly and constantly shouted in their ears. The simple truth had to be proclaimed more than three hundred times—we have repeated it much oftener than that, we believe, in the columns of the TIMES—that reform in our municipal affairs could never be accomplished until the people would forget their party predilections, and elect a Chief Magistrate on the sole ground of his fitness for the office. But, by dint of an incessant repetition of this fact, the truth was at last acknowledged, and to-day witnesses the triumph of its acknowledgment. For the first time in the recent history of the City, a Mayor assumes office free from all party obligations, and bound only to regard the welfare of the people. This, it is true, is but one step towards municipal reform; but it is a most important one; and the first step having been taken, the others will be comparatively easy, provided the matter is pursued with proper resolution.

Our new Mayor enters upon the discharge of his duties to-day under circumstances which might excite the envy of any man ambitious of gaining honorable distinction. He has the good fortune of being intrusted with the work of inaugurating a new principle in our municipal affairs; he has the errors and mistakes of his predecessor for a warning, and the good-will of the community to cheer and sustain him in any straightforward, upright course which he may adopt. Mayor TIEMANN enjoys the reputation of being a thoroughly honest man,—and this is, of itself, a very important qualification for the proper discharge of the duties of his office. He will have the confidence of the community to start with,—and he will lose it only by very glaring mistakes or very marked weaknesses.

As a matter of course he will be beset on every side by men who will claim his favor as a reward for service rendered in his election. Such claims, perhaps, cannot be ignored, but they must always be held rigidly subordinate to the public good. The new Charter clothes the Mayor with enlarged powers,—but these must not be perverted to party or to personal ends. We trust the new Mayor will prove himself fully competent to the arduous and responsible position in which he has been so honorably placed. So far as we are concerned, we shall pursue, in regard to his administration, the same course we pursued in regard to that of his predecessor,—the same we endeavor to pursue towards all public officers. We shall support him in what is right, and condemn whatever is wrong, in his administration of public affairs.

The Nicaragua Question.

Intimations come from Washington that in spite of General CASS and the letter-writers, the Administration is not quite prepared to crucify Commodore PAULDING for having transcended the letter, in obedience to the spirit, of its instructions. It is now said that he will be reproved by letter for having trespassed upon the soil of Nicaragua and seized General WALKER after he had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the United States,—but that he will not be cashiered or even called home for trial. It is also reported that Gen. WALKER has made a formal demand upon our Government for indemnity,—and some wag in Congress has promised to introduce a resolution directing his immediate return, in a national vessel and at the national expense, to the place where PAULDING found him. It needed only this to render ridiculous all the declamation that has been made public about the violation of WALKER's rights. If he has been outraged to the extent implied by all this rhetoric, then he ought to be taken back. As we stated at the beginning of the discussion, the only party that can have any ground for complaint is Nicaragua. WALKER himself, having violated our laws, has no right to complain of being brought back to answer for that offence.

Whatever may be the immediate result of Commodore PAULDING's action, the President owes it to himself and to the country to prevent any *renewal* of the crusade against Nicaragua from our States, which he has condemned so justly and emphatically in his Message. They are not only disgraceful to the government which permits them, but hurtful to the object at which they professedly aim. Mr. BUCHANAN said very truly in his Message, that these hostile expeditions discourage emigration and prevent the colonization of Nicaragua by peaceful and laborious industry from the United States. If events could be left to their own course, there is not the slightest doubt that Nicaragua and the other Central American States would very speedily invite settlers from the North, and receive large and constant contributions from the wealth, labor, and enterprise of the American Union. The inevitable result of this process would be the Americanization of the Isthmus,—the introduction there of American institutions, social and political, and the development of the resources of the country.

This is a result which all must desire to see accomplished:—and the natural influence of commerce, and of that intercourse which peaceful and friendly relations would induce, would certainly and speedily bring it about. WALKER's operations have greatly retarded the whole movement, and can never result in anything but injury to that country and disgrace to our own.

The laws which are designed to prevent hostile movements against nations with which we are at peace are defective, and ought to be amended. If our Government is sincere in the object which it professes, then greater certainty should be given to these laws, so that their evasion might be less easy and less constant. If it is not sincere, then they should be repealed at once. We hope that some movement will be made in Congress to accomplish either one or the other of these results. As things stand now, our Government is universally suspected of being either hypocritical in its professions, or imbecile in the accomplishment of its professed designs.

Broadway Mendicants.

The festivities and brightness of New-Year's Day were not a little marred by the great numbers of beggars who availed themselves of the general hilarity to make their appeals for charity. Gay "callers" as they hurried from house to house, were beset by swarms of importunate little mendicants, who had the perseverance of sturdy veterans in their business. These little creatures abounded in all the principal streets and avenues; but it was in Broadway where all beggardom held high carnival, and strove to excite sympathy by the exhibitions of woe and wretchedness. There was one particular style of appeal which was specially monopolized by the Chinamen, who are wonderful experts in the arts of mendicancy. One of them coiled himself up on the sunny pavement with a placard attached to him, on which was inscribed "This Chinaman is starving;" while a short distance from him was another of his countrymen with a paper before him, on which was written in perfectly good English "I am starving;" from which we should infer that starving for a living was a rather prosperous business, for there is always at least one Chinaman on the sidewalk of Broadway in that condition. When one of them goes home to his rice and chop-sticks he is probably relieved by a partner who takes his place and enacts his part in a truly artistic manner.

The weather was so warm and genial that it was no wonder the poor and miserable should take the opportunity of coming out from their wretched holes to bask in the sunshine. But there was no occasion for them to make such an ostentatious display of their infirmities in the crowded highway as they did on New-Year's. Every miserable pauper in the City who had any bodily infirmity, appeared to have come into Broadway to exhibit it for the purpose of gain. Men with stumps of arms, deformed children, and Ethiopians without legs, were there in great force, and dirty-faced drabs with consumptive children, hired for the occasion, made attacks on the gay throng without intermission during the day.

The well-dressed and sedate policemen, who were unusually numerous in Broadway, did not appear to think it was any business of theirs to see that the sidewalks were not incumbered by squalid beggars and starving Chinamen. The lazzaroni of King BOMBA never had freer license to disport their raggedness in the sunshine of Naples, than our Broadway beggars enjoyed on New-Year's day.

If these poor creatures were as needy as they appeared to be, if they were starving and homeless, then they should have been immediately taken care of and sent to the Almshouse, and the character of the City saved from the disgrace of permitting the sick and feeble poor to perish in the streets in the midst of plenty. But, if they were impostors, or beggars by profession, who chose to beg rather than work, they were equally entitled to the attentions of the Police, and should have been committed to prison as vagabonds. Our public streets, especially upon holidays, ought to be kept free from such disgusting objects as starving Chinamen who make permanent locations on the sidewalks, and obstruct the travel of such a crowded thoroughfare as Broadway.

A REMARKABLE MAYOR.—Mayor RICE, of Boston, vacates his office at noon to-day, and the papers of that city are loud in extolling his praises. He has been but two years in office, and during that time, by his efficient administration, the debt of the City has been *decreased* a quarter of a million of dollars, while the public property of the city has been greatly augmented and increased in value. What a contrast he offers to another Mayor, who also vacates his office to-day at noon!

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Thalberg testimonial on Saturday was a brilliant affair, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to the amiable gentleman in whose honor it was got up. The morning performance of "Lucia" was crowded, and at night the sale of tickets had to be stopped. In consequence of this circumstance, Mr. ULLMAN, with his usual vivacity, announces another Thalberg Testimonial this afternoon and night. Those who were disappointed on Saturday may console themselves, for the programme is nearly the same, the only important change being the substitution of the "Traviata" for the "Lucia."

The feature of Saturday evening's programme was MOZART's "Requiem," which, although not new here, was given—so far as soloists were concerned—under peculiarly favorable circumstances. So much has been written about this work, about its strange origin, about its mournful completion, that it would be unprofitable to dip into musical biography for novelty. The "Requiem" is a learned work, written in the strict church style, but with more fluency and vaster resources than the old masters could command. A Catholic work, in every sense of the word, it needs a Catholic cathedral, with solemn lights, dim vistas and impressive ceremonies, to make it truly grand and earnest. More than this, it should be heard by itself, or, at all events, before the attention has been taxed by other things. These conditions not being attainable at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, it followed, as a matter of course, that the work fell heavily on the audience, and simply played out the house. It was well given by the executants, but a little better observance of light and shade would have been an improvement. The "Requiem" will be repeated to-night.

The programme contained also BEETHOVEN's Fifth Symphony, and by the same composer an overture called "The Consecration of the House." Both were played well by a full orchestra. The overture is one of BEETHOVEN's later works, and is one of the most powerfully brilliant compositions he has left to the world. It should be repeated. Madame CARADORI sang the inevitable prayer from "Der Freischutz" most admirably. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played his *Fantasia appassionata* with symphonic accompaniment, and Mr. THALBERG played a couple of solos, one of which—a matter-of-fact fantasia on "Lilly Dale"—was entirely unworthy of him. Mr. FOAMES sang SCHUBERT's "Wanderer" (with Mr. THALBERG at the piano) and in response to an *encore*, a simple, charming Volkslied. These two pieces were the gems of the evening. Such singing has never been heard in the concert room.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM's new burlesque of "Columbus" is the attraction here. If it is not so funny as "Pocahontas," it is in every respect far superior as a literary work. The bright and graceful fluency of the versification is worthy of Mr. PLANCHE, who in this style of composition is the accepted master. The plot is necessarily thin and not at all dramatic, but Mr. BROUGHAM has treated it with romantic care and makes it go a long way. The burlesque is excellently acted by Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mrs. L. WESTON DAVENPORT, &c. It will be will be played to-night with "The Gun Trick," and "You're Another."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON takes his benefit at this house. The play is "the Poor of New-York," in which Mr. JOHNSTON has an excellent part.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR's last new Comedy, "An Unequal Match," will be produced here to-night, followed by the Pantomime "Harlequin Blue Beard."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—VAN AMBURGH's Equestrian and Zoological Company is still here. The programme to-night contains several new features.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The new pantomime of the "Golden Egg" has proved eminently successful, and will be repeated every night this week. The RAVELS appear in two other pieces.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Plouech," "Boreas" and the "French Spy" will be given to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Equestrian performances on a grand scale by the triple company of SANDS, NATHANS & Co.; and a performance of the "Scourge of the Ocean" by the dramatic company.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The romantic spectacular burlesque of "Valentine and Orson" is the special attraction here. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—THE NEW SURROGATE TAKES HIS SEAT.—EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., the new Surrogate, took his seat on Saturday, and entered upon the duties of his office. It is understood that he does not intend making any change in his assistants at present. The nature of the business of the office is such as to require not only faithful but experienced assistants, so that extensive changes, while he himself is new to the work, might create confusion.

☞ The Public Schools of New-York City and Brooklyn will resume their daily sessions this morning. The evening schools of this City will reopen this evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Agnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Pugh's Bill for the Pacification of Kansas.

GEN. WALKER STILL AT THE CAPITAL.

Expected Movements in Congress Relative to Nicaraguan Affairs.

Walker's Men on the Saratoga at Norfolk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Mr. PUGH intends, to-morrow, to give notice of a bill for the pacification of Kansas, providing for her admission as a State under the Lecompton Constitution; that after the act passes the President shall certify the fact to the two Federal Judges of the Supreme Court of Kansas, who shall thereupon issue a proclamation for the election of a Legislature on the 7th of April next; and that this Legislature, when convened, shall submit the Slavery question fairly to a vote of the people. The bill will also reduce the boundary of the Territory on the west.

By this measure Kansas would be admitted immediately, without awaiting even the trifling review of the Constitution suggested. PUGH seems to think that this proposition will whip DOUGLAS in, and save the Democratic party from disruption.

Private Kansas advices indicate that the total vote at the late election will foot up about four thousand five hundred, including over two thousand probably fraudulent.

General WALKER is still here. The fillibusters on board the *Saratoga*, at Norfolk, positively refuse to go on shore, unless they can be put off by force. They say they are penniless and helpless, and have nowhere to go if ashore, and demand to be returned to Nicaragua, the home of their adoption. The Administration are sadly perplexed what to do under the circumstances.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House are expected to report a resolution to-morrow, calling on the President for all documents, instructions, &c., relative to the case. In answer, the President will transmit a special message. Senator DOUGLAS proposes a similar move in the Senate.

The President says it is utterly out of the question to return the Fillibusters to Nicaragua. The only possibility of relief for them is in pecuniary indemnity, which will be urged.

General WALKER will not go South for several days.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has prepared and proposes to offer in the House of Representatives to-morrow, a series of resolutions in relation to the seizure of WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULDING.

The resolutions denounce and disavow the act, direct compensation to be made to the parties arrested, and that they and their arms shall be restored to where they were found.

If these resolutions can be got in, they will afford the text for an animated debate, in which the affairs of Nicaragua and the entire fillibuster affair will be fully discussed.

CLINGMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is understood to sympathize strongly with the fillibusters.

There is no probability that any practical measures forwarding the views of the fillibusters can be carried through either House, but the friends of WALKER may be able to embarrass his opponents by legislative devices, so as eventually to force the majority to some measures of compromise.

General SCOTT has recently arranged for the establishment of a reliable Army Express between Fort Kearney and the troops of the Salt Lake Expedition.

The Post-Office Department, during the impending difficulties, will transport the mails for Utah and the troops to Fort Kearney, whence they will be forwarded by the Army semi-weekly, as nearly as possible.

Senator GWIN gives a dinner party to-morrow, to the Select Committee of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad, a very agreeable way of bringing the gentlemen together and inaugurating the new effort in behalf of the great measure of the age, a measure in which Mr. GWIN has always manifested the liveliest interest and heartiest zeal.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, has returned to the city with his family. They are stopping at the National. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

The President had a special reception of Diplomatic Corps and their families at 12 o'clock to-day. The attendance was full and the scene an interesting one.

At 11½ o'clock the officers of the Army and Navy were received. There was a large number in attendance in full uniform.

At 12 o'clock the doors of the White House were opened for a general reception, and an immense number of persons paid their respects to the President and Miss LANE.

The Cabinet officers and other prominent residents also had New-Year receptions, and received a great many calls.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Brevet Col. HARVEY BROWN, of the 2d Artillery, has been ordered, with the companies and officers in his command, to immediately proceed to the organization of a school for artillery practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, of which he is appointed commandant.

A weekly mail having been established by the Postmaster-General from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, the mail between that point and Fort Laramie will be transmitted by the commandant at Fort Kearney, and between Fort Laramie and the nearest station to the troops for Utah, by the commandant of Laramie, as near as possible.

These mails are to be semi-monthly, leaving on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Ten of the most reliable and experienced of the Delaware and Shawnee, or civilized Indians, with fifty mules and four light wagons, will perform the service.

Lieut.-General SCOTT arrived here this morning, and shortly afterwards paid his respects to the President. He will remain several days, arranging matters in reference to the campaign against the Mormons the ensuing Spring.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The *Union* of this morning, in speaking of Nicaraguan affairs, says: "It is quite clear that the breaking up of WALKER's expedition was the very result contemplated by his previous instructions, however much the mode and manner of the interruption may have been in conflict with either Commodore PAULDING's instructions, or the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that those instructions contemplated the landing of our forces on the soil of Nicaragua, but it is not probable either that the Government of Nicaragua will complain of the aggression." It also says the policy of the President, as enunciated in his Message, will undoubtedly be pursued relative to Nicaragua; but is non-committal in regard to the views of the Administration on Commodore PAULDING's course.

General WALKER was serenaded last night.

Rumor of Secret Instructions.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Administration is anxious to escape its responsibility for WALKER's capture. It is publishing the general orders issued to the Home Squadron, but *the fact is carefully concealed that particular instructions had been communicated, a portion of which was to the effect that the expedition, if it escaped interception on the high seas, might be captured while debarking.* WALKER has no hope of being released in Nicaragua by the Government. He will apply for a claim of Lieutenancy to Congress for about $ in lieu of dollars. He says that he will await even a verdict before proceeding onward.

LATER.

The Arrest of Walker and his Men.

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

A great Nicaragua indignation meeting was held to-night, at which resolutions were passed censuring the Administration, and demanding WALKER's restoration and the repeal of the neutrality laws. Many prominent Democrats were present and made speeches.

ARRIVAL OF WALKER'S MEN AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, with General WALKER's men, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. All were well.

The *Saratoga* came up to the naval anchorage this morning.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Some of General WALKER's officers are ashore, on parole. Private THOMAS DONOHUE, of Brooklyn, died last night. Private PETER OAKES died on the voyage. Adjutant BILES has been arrested for grand larceny, committed in Philadelphia. Mrs. BURNIE and three children are among the prisoners. The officers and crew of the *Saratoga* are in good health.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BARK SAM SLICK.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The American bark *Sam Slick*, from Boston for London, put into St. Michaels (Azores) on the 4th ult., leaky. The crew cut away the masts, and threw the cargo overboard, and were obliged ultimately to abandon her. She was also accidentally set on fire. She lies on the rocks four miles west of St Michaels, a total loss. The crew were saved.

THE STEAMSHIP MAGNOLIA IN DISTRESS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Magnolia*, which put in here in distress on Saturday, was bound for Berwick's Bay, Texas. She was out in a gale from the 25th to the 30th ult. Her damages are, however, slight, and will require but a few days to repair them.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JUNIPER

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The ship *Juniper*, of Philadelphia, from Rio de Janeiro for New-York, went ashore one hundred miles south of Pernamboco, and she, with her cargo, consisting of six thousand bags of coffee, became a total loss. The crew were saved.

THE BRIG NAMEAUG IN DISTRESS.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The brig *Nameaug*, Capt. ROGERS, from New-York for Pensacola, with brick, was dismasted off Cape Henry, 25th ult., and arrived here leaky.

Sailing of the Niagara from Halifax and her Arrival in Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The *Niagara* sailed for Boston at 4 A. M., and her mails will be due in New-York at 2 o'clock Monday morning. Weather cloudy and calm.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, was signalled from Highland Light, (Cape Cod,) at 12:45 P. M., and reached her dock at East Boston, at about 5 o'clock, this evening. The mails for the South were forwarded by to-night's train, which left here at 8 P. M., and will be due in New-York at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

There is nothing of importance in the English papers to hand, in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

From Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—THE FREE CITY LIBRARY.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

DANIEL W. GOOCH, of Melrose, was nominated by the Republicans to-day to represent the Seventh District in place of Mr. BANKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

GEO. OSBORN has been nominated by the Democrats in the Seventh District for Congress.

The spacious and elegant building erected on Boylston-street for the Boston Free City Library, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, with interesting ceremonies. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and Mayor RICE, were among the speakers.

There was very little observance of New-Year's Day here.

The Execution of Donnelly Postponed, &c.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 3.

At the special request of DONNELLY, Governor NEWELL has changed the day of his execution from the 8th to the 13th of January, the longest period, under the Constitution of New-Jersey, to which it could be delayed by the action of the Governor.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning in the Park-street Presbyterian Church. Soon after the services had commenced, an old gentleman was observed to be sinking in his pew. The members rushed to his assistance, but he had died from disease of the heart. His name was JOSEPH H. LUNN, and he resided in Windham, Morris County, being here on a visit.

The Weather.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 2.

It snowed here nearly all day yesterday. To-day the weather is fine and mild and clear. The thermometer stands at 20° above zero.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The weather is cloudy here and the wind West. At Lower Town the thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning stood at 17° above zero; at Upper Town at the same hour it was 11° above.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 1.

There is but little snow as yet. The great bulk of wheat here is being held back on account of the bad state of the roads. Partial relief to the present hard times is expected, when it will move forward.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and sailed again at three. She was detained on the passage here from Boston by heavy gales. The weather here is clear and the wind westerly.

Accidental Deaths.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Jan. 1.

THEODORE STARR, only son of GORGE STARR, Jr., of Danbury, aged 18 years, while skating on a pond in this town this morning, broke through the ice and was drowned. He was a worthy and well-educated young man.

JAMES BENJAMIN, son of Deacon EVERARD BENJAMIN, was killed this afternoon by being crushed by an engine turning a corner of George-street. He was a promising young man.

The Case of Mr. Tuckerman.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Jan. 1.

It is stated that there will be no preliminary examination of Mr. TUCKERMAN, charged with robbing the mails, to-morrow, and that probably there will not be any at all.

Canadian Elections.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 1.

The greater portion of the elections are over. Mr. MORRISON, candidate for Receiver General, was defeated yesterday. This makes the third Cabinet Minister defeated in Upper Canada—the opposition are gaining ground.

The Canada Elections.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 1.

The greater portion of the elections are over. Mr. MORRISON, candidate for Receiver General, was defeated yesterday. This makes the third Cabinet Minister defeated in Upper Canada. The Opposition are gaining ground.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 31.

LUTZ, who killed O'LEARY, in the month of June, last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Obituary.

Miss ELIZA LESLIE, the well-known author of a variety of works on Domestic Economy, died at Gloucester, N. J., on New-Year's Day, aged 69. Miss LESLIE was a native of Philadelphia. Her first published work was the volume of "Seventy-five Receipts," which was followed by sundry books for children, Magazine tales, "Pencil Sketches," "Amelia," the "Behavior Book" and others. Her death was occasioned by an injury received in Gloucester during the past Summer.

Court of General Sessions.

The January Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence this morning, before the City Judge, the new Recorder, Mr. BARNARD, not presiding before the February Term. Mr. SWEENY is the new District-Attorney, and Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney for the last three years, will still continue to fill that post. One of the last official acts of Mr. A. OAKEY HALL was to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of LIPPINCOTT and ROBERTS, indicted for an alleged fraudulent issue of coal stock. The indictment was brought before the notice of Recorder SMITH, some weeks ago, when it became evident that the prosecution was of a malicious nature. The Calendar for the present Term is an important one. Among the capital charges to be tried is that pending against TOOLE, CONNER HAGAN, and "Sailor DAN," for the Greenwich-street outrage and homicide.

Anniversary of Judah Touro's Decease—Mortuary Services at the Green-Street Synagogue.

At the Green-street Synegogue, yesterday afternoon, the "Jahrszelt" or mortuary services for the 4th anniversary of the decease of the late JUDAH TOURO were performed by the Gemeleth Chased Society, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. Dr. RITTERMAN and the choir first chanted the evening prayers, with reading of scripture in the Hebrew tongue, after which an eloquent discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL. The text was: Proverbs, 10th chapter, 7th verse. "The memory of the just is blessed;" or, as the Rev. Doctor translated it from the Hebrew: "The memory of the righteous is a blessing." It was the memory of a righteous man, he said, that had brought them together in that place on a day to them so unusual. They had met to acquit themselves of a debt due to the memory of JUDAH TOURO,—to celebrate the Jahrszeit, or anniversary of his death. They all knew the duties of that celebration. Every man, woman and child in Israel knew that it meant that the anniversary of a parent's decease should be observed with prayer and fasting by his kindred. JUDAH TOURO left no issue. There was no son of his to implore the grace of God on his memory. But should then his Jahrszeit be neglected, and no voice be raised in prayer and no tear shed to his memory? Some might say it was a matter of indifference, for prayer and praise were alike useless to him, but let such apply the Jahrszsit, or its neglect, to their own homes. From the tomb the voice of nature cried, that though JUDAH TOURO had left no son of his loins, yet, by virtue of his bequests, they were all constituted inheritors of the debt to his memory.

He was in every way a self-made man. The son of a poor minister, he died a millionaire, and he owed his wealth, not to lucky speculations, but to sober industry, perfect integrity and well-directed economy. Dr. RAPHALL proceeded to give a brief outline of JUDAH TOURO'S history, not omiting his services in General JACKSON'S army at the Battle of New-Orleans, where he was struck down by a cannon-ball and left for dead, until a Gentile friend went forth to look for him, found him still living, and conveyed him home. He did not forget that Gentile aid, for profuse as he was in his charities and princely in his benefactions, his bequests were made to Gentile as well as Jewish institutions; his charity was not bounded by faith or lineage. Public institutions and private individuals, of all creeds, might join in saying of JUDAH TOCAO that "the memory of the righteous is a blessing." Nor was his liberality to Gentiles to be attributed to lukewarmness to his own faith, for he was a whole-souled Israelite, and would have resisted any assault upon his religion, with all the energy that made him risk his life on the battle-field at New-Orleans. Not because he was indifferent to his creed, but because he was animated by the true spirit of the Israelite, who, looking on all mankind, can exclaim: "Have we not one Father? Has not one God created us?" The Jewish faith, urged the Doctor, was one of great tolerance and did not "shut the gates of mercy" on Gentiles, and JUDAH TOURO in the dispensation of his charities, gave as freely to Gentile as to Israelite.

This interesting discourse being concluded, Rev. Dr. RITTERMAN chanted, in Hebrew, a prayer for the soul of the deceased, and the customary mortuary services were then executed by the choir. In front of the pulpit hung a picture of JUDAH TOURO'S monument at Newport, R. I., whither his body was removed from New-Orleans, the place of his death. Underneath this picture was suspended the funeral lamp, always used on such occastons, and which burns twenty-four hours from the time of the commencement of the services.

Mr. Devlin and the Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Corporation Counsel in communicating to the Board of Aldermen, on the 30th of December, ult., the fact that judgment had been recovered against the City by default, by the Street Commissioner and his Deputy, for an amount which at the time was not due, but that no loss would result to the City because he had compelled the parties to refund, neglected to mention the important facts that at the time the money was refunded, it was actually due to the parties, and that it was only refunded by them at his request in order that no fault might be found with his department for allowing the judgment to be taken by default, and that the only effect of his action was to put the parties to the trouble of another action to recover the amount refunded.

The Corporation Counsel should have given to the public the same explanation which was given to him, and which was as follows:

On the 24th April, 1857, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, a certified copy of which is hereto annexed. On the same day an ordinance passed the same Board reorganizing entirely the Street Department of the City under the new Charter. It was supposed that the resolution referred to was a portion of this ordinance, inasmuch as it related to the same subject matter, and passed on the same day, and when it was announced a few days afterwards that this ordinance reorganizing the Department had been concurred in by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor, it was supposed, of course, that the resolution increasing the salaries took effect with the rest of the act, and under this impression, that the suits referred to were brought for salary at the increased rate.

It subsequently, however, turned ont that this ordinance increasing the salaries was a separate act, which had not been concurred in by the Board of Aldermen or approved by the Mayor until after the judgments had been actually recovered. This discovery appears to have been made by the Corporation Counsel on the 28th December last; and although the ordinance increasing the salaries of the Street Commissioner and his Deputy to the amount recovered by them was then in full force as a law, entitling the Street Commissioner and his Deputy to the salaries claimed and recovered by them, at his request the parties refunded the money, not under any idea that any wrong had been perpetrated, but simply to enable the Counsel to relieve his department from a charge of want of attention and with the understanding that an action should at once be commenced for the recovery of the amount refunded.

CHARLES DEVLIN.

STREET DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1858.

Resolved, That the salary of the Street Commissioner be increased to five thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of Deputy Street Commissioner to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, both of which to date from the 1st of January, 1857.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, April 21, 1857.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 14, 1857.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 17, 1857.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

The New State Officers, and their Deputies and Clerks.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Gideon J. Tucker.
Deputy—Samuel W. Morton, of Onelda.
Chief Clerk—A. N. Wakefield, of Otsego.
Clerks—Chas. W. Ward, of New-York; Diederick Willers, Jr., of Seneca; George H. Harrison, of New-York; John Linsky, of Kings.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller—Sanford E. Church.
Deputy—Philip Phelps.
Accountant—Peter Keyser.
Chief Tax Clerk—Edgar A. Barber.
Entry Clerk—Beverly R. Hasbrouck.
Tax Clerks—C. Sloan and Henry Evans.
Insurance Clerk—Royal Chamberlain.
Messrs. Lawyer, Spencer and Leal remain for the present.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Treasurer—Isaac V. Vanderpoel.
Deputy—Cornelius Ten Broeck.
Clerks—Louis Voetz and Mr. Baker.

STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Van Rensselaer Richmond.
Deputy—George R. Perkins, of Utica.
Clerks—B. Van Rensselaer and J. Wesley Smith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General—Lyman Tremain.
Deputy—Stephen H. Hammond.

Fires.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—There were two alarms of fire yesterday, one shortly before 3 P. M., and another at 6 P. M. The first was caused by the escape of smoke from a smoke-house attached to No. 205 Spring-street, and the second from the explosion of a camphene lamp.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 4 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the wood-house, rear of No. 260 West Thirty-third-street, and thence communicated to the third story of No. 258 Thirty-second-street. The damage was confined principally to the house in Thirty-second-street, which was occupied by several Irish families. Loss about $100—no insurance. The building was owned by Mrs. TAYLOR, Brooklyn, who is insured.

☞ In the City of Philadelphia, last year, *sixteen* murders were committed, and three murderers were convicted. The aggregate of arrests was 23,148. The number of deaths was 10,828. Twenty-two thousand emigrants went West over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Death of an Ex-Policeman by Violence in a Groggery—Brutal Sport—Serious Charge against a Physician—Conflicting Testimony.

An Ex-Policeman named MICHAEL SHEEHAN, residing at No. 7 Rector-street, died on Thursday morning. Dr. MONELL gave a certificate that death was caused by *delirium tremens*, and on Saturday morning the friends of the deceased were proceeding with his burial. Information was sent to the Coroner's Office that the deceased died from the effects of a severe beating received on the night of the 22d ult., at the hands of some rowdies in the porter-house corner of Pearl-street and New Bowery. On the strength of this information Coroner CONNERY proceeded to the place and summarily put an end to the funeral proceedings. The body was given over to the charge of Drs. FINNELL and FERGUSON for a *post mortem* examination, and a Jury impanneled to hear evidence in the case. The evidence thus far taken gives two very different versions of the affair. Witnesses who conversed with SHEEHAN a short time before his death, say that he told them the following story: On the night of the 22d ult., he was in the drinking-saloon No. 375 Pearl-street, in company with EDWARD MURRAY, JOHN TAGAN, an ex-policeman, and a man named MURPHY. While there he treated the party and offered in payment for the drinks a two-dollar bill on the Shoe and Leather Bank. The bar-keeper refused to take the bill, saying it was counterfeit, and when SHEEHAN insisted that it was good, the parties, including the bar-keeper, pitched into him, beating and kicking him severely. When he was rendered insensible, they dragged him into a hall, and placing papers around his boots and cigar lighters between his fingers, set fire to them. Having amused themselves sufficiently, they took him back to the bar-room and attempted to force gin down his throat. Mr. BERCEY, one of the proprietors of the place, happened at this juncture to come in, and put an end to the brutal sport. Mr. BERCEY laid SHEEHAN on a sofa, and in the morning his friends removed him. Soon afterwards he died from the effects of his injuries. The other story is that SHEEHAN, on the night in question, was stupidly drunk, tumbled onto the floor, and one of the men in the room accidentally fell on top of him, injuring him slightly. They lit some papers about his boots for the sport of the thing, but deny using any violence of any kind. The Coroner's investigation, which has been commenced, will probably be concluded to-day. The following is the evidence thus far taken:

ELLEN SHEEHAN was the first witness sworn. She stated that she lived at No. 7 Rector-street; the deceased was her brother; he told her that a week ago last Tuesday night he was in the liquor-store corner of Pearl-street and New Bowery; PATRICK MURPHY, JOHN TAGAN, and another man whose name she did not remember, were in the store with him; they asked him to treat, and he did so, after which he offered in payment for the drinks a $2 bill on the Shoe and Leather Bank; the bar-keeper said the bill was a counterfeit, and her brother told him he lied; the bar-keeper handed the bill to JOHN TAGAN, who pretended to compare it with the bank-note detector, and pronounced it a counterfeit; the deceased told him it was a lie, upon which PATRICK MURPHY kicked him in the groin, from the effects of which he fell senseless to the floor; TAGAN took hold of the deceased and said he was dead, while MURPHY said he was only playing gammon: they took him into the entry, and after laying him down, brought lighted papers from the stove and placed them around his boots; they also placed cigar-lighters between his fingers and lighted them; his boots were burned on his feet, and his hands badly burned; in a short time they took him back into the bar-room and attempted to pour gin down his throat; Mr. BERCEY, proprietor of the place came down stairs, and said he would not permit them to treat the deceased in such a way; the three men who had been most active in maltreating him had, at that time, left; Mr. BERCEY then laid the deceased on a sofa in a bar-room, and he lay there all night; in the morning he asked him if he wanted to be taken to the City Hospital, but the deceased said he would go to his sister's, and he was taken to my house accordingly; I got Dr. MONELL to attend him, but he died at 3 o'clock Thursday morning; her brother attributed his death to the treatment he received at the liquor saloon.

MARTIN H. DIXON, of No. 85 Greenwich-street, testified that he called on SHEEHAN after he was hurt, and received from the deceased a statement as to how he was injured. This statement corresponded with the facts related by the sister of the deceased. He told SHEEHAN he ought to have his assailants arrested and brought to justice, and his reply was, "I will leave them to God, as I have not long to live." Witness had known the deceased between nine and ten years, and, as far as he knew, he had always been a strictly temperate man.

JOHN CROSBY, of No. 71 Chatham-street, next sworn, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

WM. BERCEY, proprietor of the liquor-store where the alleged outrage occurred, stated that PAT. MURPHY, his brother-in-law, was his partner; on the night of the disturbance, he went to bed shortly after 11 o'clock; hearing an unusual noise in the bar-room, he got up and went below, where he found SHEEHAN lying on the floor; EDWARD MURPHY, JOHN TADAN, and deponent's brother-in-law were in the room; he took up the deceased and placed him on a sofa; SHEEHAN complained of being sick, but he attributed his sickness to liquor, as he was stupidly drunk at the time; he heard nothing about SHEEHAN being kicked, nor anything about a $2 counterfeit bill; he saw papers about his boots which had been burned.

MICHAEL GASSNEY, of No. 28 William-street, testified that SHEEHAN came to his store the day after his alleged ill usage at BERCEY'S liquor-store, and complained of having been inhumanly treated; the deceased told him that he had been playing cards with others at the place, when a difficulty arose about a bill he offered in payment for some drinks for which he had been "stuck."

Dr. JOSEPH H. MONELL, of No. 68 Greenwich-street, said he was called to attend the deceased on Wednesday morning last; the deceased told him he had been struck in the pit of the stomach and knocked down, but mentioned no place or names; he saw no marks of violence indicating that he had been struck as stated; he treated him for delirium tremens; delirium could arise from other causes than intemperance; he gave a certificate of death from delirium tremens; he received no money for giving the certificate.

DANIEL BRADY, living at No. 36 Trinity-place, testified that he was a cousin of the deceased; the deceased told him all the particulars as to how he was injured; in addition to what he told some of the previous witnesses he informed him that his assailants struck him several times, and kicked him repeatedly after he was down; while down one of the men was thrown with his full weight upon him; he had never seen the deceased drunk.

JAMES MCDONALD confirmed the evidence of the last witness.

PATRICK MURRAY testified that he was part-proprietor of the liquor-store No. 325 Pearl-street; Mr. BERCEY was his partner; about two nights before Christmas the occurrence with SHEEHAN took place at their store; he came to the store about 11½ o'clock and SHEEHAN was with him; he wished the deceased good night at the door, but the latter said he was dry and wanted him to treat him; at this time the deceased was so much under the influence of liquor that he could not walk straight; he opened the door and let SHEEHAN and a Fourth-Ward policeman in, and gave them some gin, after which the policeman went away; EDWARD MURPHY and JOHN TAGAN came into the store in a few minutes; neither of them asked SHEEHAN to treat; there was no card-playing; on the deceased's recognizing witness' brother and TAGAN he moved from the bar, and in doing so fell upon the floor, and TAGAN fell over him; TAGAN said, "Come, let us light a cigar-paper and wake him up;" they placed a lighted paper upon his boots, but none between his fingers; Mr. BERCEY came in and put the lighted paper out; the deceased gave him a two-dollar bill; he did not say it was counterfeit, and did not show it to any one; no attempt was made to force gin down his throat.

DRS. FINNELL and FERGUSON testified that they made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. From the history of the case, and the appearance presented by the deceased, they gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to his death from violence, received on the night of the 22d of December, 1857.

The further examination of witnesses was here postponed till 10 o'clock this morning, in order to allow time to procure the attendance of witnesses deemed important in the case. On the evidence adduced the Coroner caused EX-Policeman TAGAN and EDWARD MURPHY to be arrested. TAGAN gave bail in $1,000 for his appearance when called for, but the Coroner refused to accept bail for MURPHY, and the latter was accordingly locked up to await the result of the inquisition.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 90 Monroe-street, on the body of WM. G. CARTER, a boy 7 years of age, who was run over, New-Year's day, by a light buggy, and instantly killed. The evidence showed that the deceased was crossing Pike-street when two young men in a buggy drove their horse and vehicle over him. The young men did not stop, but drove on at an increased speed, and who they were has not been ascertained. A verdict was rendered, charging the young men with reckless driving, and attributing the death of the child to their carelessness.

FATAL FALL ON THE ICE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of JESSE F. SCOTT, a boy 9 years old, who died from injuries to the spine, caused by a fall on the ice while skating. A verdict was given of accidental death. The deceased resided with his parents at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

☞ The Inundation Relief Committee in Albany, appointed last February to solicit contributions for the relief of sufferers by the flood, have just reported results. The receipts were $6,027, of which amount $5,211 have been expended; leaving a balance of $816 in hand, increased by subsequent contributions to $820.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Marine Losses for December.

The Marine losses for December comprise a list of thirty-three vessels, of which three were steamers, nine ships, three barks, five brigs, eleven schooners, and two sloops. The aggregate value of property lost, one million one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred dollars. Three of these ships made an aggregate loss over half a million of dollars. This covers the property totally lost, exclusive of damages to vessels not amounting to total loss, and of partial losses on cargoes:

Names.	*From.*	*For.*	*Loss*
Bar. Yorktown,	Attakapas,	New-Orleans,	$3,——
Sir. Wallula,	Savannah,	St. John's Bar, Fl.	4,000
Str. Bowman,	Norfolk,	New-York,	12[illegible],000
Ship Oxford,	Leghorn,	Boston, *m*	28,000
Sh. Pocahontas,	Wh. of N. B.	lost at Cape de Verds,	40,000
Sh. Northumberland,	New-York,	London, *o*	150,000
Ship National,	New-Orleans,	Havre,	288,000
Ship Lone Star,	Manlmain,	Cork, *a*	20,000
Ship Dunlper,	Rio Janeiro,	New-York,	135,000
Ship Jno. P. Morse	Liverpool,	Calcutta,	68,000
Sh. Eva Dorothea,	of and fm Bremen,	Baltimore,	40,000
Ship Bolina,	Thomaston,	New-Orleans,	75,000
Bark Ontario, (Br.)	New-York,	St. Johns, N. F., *b*	8,000
Bark Dav. S. Brown,	Philadelphia,	Key West, *a*	26,000
Bark Nazarene,	Gaspe,	New-York,	12,000
Brig Wilford,	Newcastle,	New-Haven,	15,000
Brig Oct. Woodward,	Port au Platt,	Manzanilla,	12,000
Brig Etewando,	New-Haven,	West Indies,	8,000
Brig Malvern,	Jamaica,	Philadelphia,	13,000
Brig Aresia,	Portland,	Philadelphia,	5,000
Schr. N. C. Shields,	Philadelphia,	Boston,	6,000
Schr. Zebra, (Br.)	Horton,	Boston,	3,000
Schr. W. F. Tarbox,	Fisherman,	Southport, Me., *m*	4,000
Schr. St. Pierre,	Bangor,	Boston,	4,000
Schr. Molly,	Bangor,	Roxbury, *m*	4,000
Schr. North Light,	Norfolk,	Barbadoes, *a*	10,000
Schr. M. J. Loman,	Virginia,	New-York,	3,000
Schr. J. L. Shriver,	Philadelphia,	Boston,	6,000
Schr. Frank,	Wilmington, N.C.,	Norfolk,	3,500
Schr. Fair Trader,	Rockfort,	Cambridge,	3,500
Schr. C. G. Waterbury,	Atakapas,	New-York,	14,000
Sloop Little Lady,	of Accomac, *a*		800
Sloop John Cox,	Newark,	Providence,	4,000

Vessels marked *m* are missing, supposed lost; those marked *a* are abandoned at sea, and those marked *b* burned.

The official list by Mr. UPTON, made up for the Insurance Companies, may slightly vary the above.

The summary statement of the losses for this year, shows that there were in

	Vessels.	Value.
January	125	$3,552,700
February	68	1,663,600
March	63	1,293,500
April	53	1,646,700
May	33	1,251,500
June	26	819,500
July	18	710,700
August	20	643,000
September	39	2,172,100
October	42	663,300
November	38	829,200
December	33	1,116,300
Twelve Months	556	$17,367,100

By Telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The brigantine *Nameaug*, ROGERS, from New-York, bound to Pensacola, put in here in distress, with loss of fore and main topmast.

A RELIC OF THE ARCTIC—The gilt ball which surrounded the flag-staff of the wrecked steamship *Arctic* was picked up near the spot where she was lost by one of the parties who went from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in search of her; it has been recognized by Captain LUCE and others. It is in the possession of one of the Insurance Companies in Wall-street.

The brigantine *Nameaug*, Capt. ROGERS, from New-York for Pensacola, put into Norfolk in distress, on the 29th inst., having lost fore and main-topmasts.

There were two hundred and thirty steamboats which exploded, burnt, sunk, or were snagged and lost on the lakes, bays and rivers of the United States during the year 1857. Although this is a increase in accidents of the kind over previous years, the loss of life was less.

LOSS OF SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND.

Messrs. MORGAN & MILEY have received advices from Queenstown, Ireland, under date of Dec. 12, of the loss of their ship the *Northumberland*. The *Jessie Pierson*, from Liverpool, bound for St. John's, N. F., brought into Cork harbor the crew and 33 passengers of the New-York ship *Northumberland*, Captain SPENCE, from New-York for London, which had been abandoned in lat. 47° N., lon. 28° W., her three masts having been cut away in a severe gale. The ship was boarded by heavy seas which swept the decks, casing her to spring aleak, and made her a complete wreck. The ship *Prins Frederick der Nederlanden*, De WITT, from Batavia, fell in with the *Northumberland* and took off her crew, 27 in number, and carried them into the Texel, where she arrived Dec. 9. The loss on cargo is $120,000; vessel, $30,000; freight money $5,000. She had on board the following cargo: 1,663 bbls. flour, 750 do. turpentine, 40 do. sugar, 322 hhds. sugar, 113 do. melado, 20 puns. spirits, 397 gals. engine oil, 56 tcs. beef, 167,094 lbs. cheese, 1 package hardware, 4 bbls. horse-hair, 50 hhds. tobacco, 45,000 staves, 6 casks, 1 keg sargois, 26 tcs. rice, 24,490 gals. whale oil, 10 boxes leather cloth, 42,665 lbs. copper, 597 slabs tin, 10 pipes linseed oil, 5 casks asphaltum, 44 do. drugs, 4 cases drugs, 372 boxes sago, 20 do. machinery, 5 cases guns, 352 bags cutch, 260 pcs. Granada wood, 6,600 staves. The *Northumberland* was built at New-York in 1844, 835 tons register, rating A 2, and insured in New-York, as is, also, a part of the cargo.

Police Intelligence.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS DISCOVERED—FOUR ARRESTS AND ONE ESCAPE—HONORA SHEPPARD AMONG THE GANG ARRESTED.—On learning the issue of the new counterfeit fives on the Onondaga Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, detailed four of his men, Officers Wildey, Poole, Baldwin and Robb, to find out the parties who uttered the bill and secure their arrest if possible. During Wednesday afternoon and evening they arrested four men and a woman, in Brooklyn; Joseph Lane, Oakley Beemer, Thos. Bowers, Isaac H. Cook, and Honora Sheppard, *alias* Lane, the noted female counterfeiter. About $150 of the bogus issues were found in their possession, but nothing implicating them as the original utterers of the bill. By some blunder on the part of two of the officers, Lane succeeded in getting away shortly after his arrest. The officers in whose custody he was when he made his escape, it is said, will be brought to a strict account for their conduct. The following are the circumstances connected with the arrests:

Information was sent to Sergeant Lefferts Wednesday afternoon that a man named Joseph Lane, residing at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Oxford-street, Brooklyn, had been engaged in selling some of the new counterfeits on the Onondaga Bank. On Wednesday afternoon the officers proceeded to Brooklyn and "piped" Lane's house. After watching the premises about two hours they saw a man enter and in a few moments come out again. After he had got a few blocks from the house they arrested him, he being Oakley Beemer, a reputed counterfeiter. Feeling assured that they were on the right tack, the officers decided to make a descent at once on the house. They first, however, searched Beemer, but found nothing on him but good money. He denied his name and begged hard to be let off, but the officers retained him in custody and took him back with them to Lane's house. In the house they found Joseph Lane and Honora Lane his wife, the latter being the noted Honora Sheppard whom Lane had recently married. They arrested both. Honora, upon being arrested, drew hastily from her pocket a package and stealthily threw it awey. One of the officers noticed the movement and gathered up the package, which turned out to contain twenty of the counterfeit $5 bills on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse. As soon as the package was unrolled, and its nature developed, the officers told Lane that if they had any more of the same sort left they might as well produce it forthwith or they should search the house. Lane declared that $150 of the counterfeit money was all that had been left there, and that they had thrown out of the window the balance of what had not been found. A package containing five more of the counterfeit bills was found underneath a window on some steps leading to the cellar.

While the officers were in the house a man named Thos. Bowers came in, and he was forthwith arrested on suspicion of being one of the gang. On searching him none of the bad money was found, but it was deemed advisable, however, to detain him in custody. After the arrest of Bowers, Officers Wildey and Poole left the place in charge of Officers Baldwin and Robb while they went to Gold-street, Brooklyn, to arrest a man named Charles Clark and his brother, who were suspected of having something to do in getting up the present counterfeit. Being unsuccessful in their search for the parties named, the officers returned to Lane's house. They found Officers Baldwin and Robb still in possession of the premises, but Lane had escaped. A few minutes after their return a third man, named Isaac H. Cook, came in the house and was arrested. On him was found one of the counterfeit bills. The prisoner at first refused to give any information as to how it came in his possession, but afterwards said it was passed upon him. Lane's house was thoroughly searched, but nothing suggestive of counterfeiting could be found.

The arrested parties were taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office and detained in custody over night. On Friday they were brought before Justice WELSH at the Tombs for a hearing. The Justice discharged all the prisoners except Honora, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof to hold them. Honora was detained in custody to give parties in Kings County an opportunity to file a complaint against her.

The prisoner Honora is 42 years of age, is still good looking, and has an unusually intelligent but restless eye. She has been sentenced twice to State Prison for counterfeiting, but the last time was pardoned out before the expiration of her term.

AN PETER MILLER, residing at No. 129 West Thirty-sixth-street, was passing, Friday night, through Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, he was suddenly surrounded by a gang of men and struck several blows on the forehead with a revolver, and a heavy blow on the back of the head with a hammer. He was knocked down and afterwards kicked and beaten in a brutal manner. His cries for assistance brought officer Davison to the spot, and two of the gang were arrested and taken to the Station-house. The prisoners gave their names as Maximilian Weber and Jacob Smith. They were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED CHARGED WITH ARSON.—On the morning of Dec. 7, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire occurred in a two-story frame dwelling at No. 163 West Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by a colored woman named Pamaza Cox and her family, consisting of a son and two daughters. The parties occupying the premises informed Fire Marshal Baker that a mulatto man named Charles N. Bennett, in their opinion, had set fire to the house, out of revenge, having heard him threaten to do so. Bennett was arrested by the Marshal on suspicion, and taken before Justice Flandreau for examination. However, the investigation showed most conclusively that Bennett was innocent and he was discharged from custody. Subsequently facts were brought to light which implicated Mrs. Cox and her children, and the Marshal took them into custody on a warrant issued by Justice DAVISON, and they were committed to prison for a further hearing.

It appears from the evidence at present before the Court, that Mrs. Cox procured an insurance of $800 on her household effects the latter part of October last, and in the latter part of November she sold some of her best furniture to a second-hand dealer in Ninth-avenue, besides moving other portions of her household effects and wearing apperel to a room hired for that purpose in Thirty-second-street. She then pretended to leave the City on the 27th day of November, having told several persons that she was going to travel South. On the morning after the fire, Mrs. Cox made believe that she had just returned from the South, and to her surprise found her house had been fired.

Two days after the fire, she made out proofs of loss to the Insurance Company, giving an inventory of articles destroyed by the fire. In this list she sets forth all the articles sold by her prior to the fire, and the articles found secreted in the house in Thirty-second-street as being burned in the house in Twenty-eighth-street, and claims of the Company the full insurance.

The whole affair seems to have been a deep-laid scheme to defraud the Insurance Company. The matter is still under investigation before Justice KELLEY.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND ARRESTS.—A man giving his name as John Mattox was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing a variety of goods from a fancy store in South-street. The proprietors of the store had missed some of their property for some time, and being unable to trace the robbery, employed a private watchman to watch the store, who succeeded in capturing the culprit. At the residence of the prisoner, No. 178 Chrystie-street, a quantity of silks, satins, cigars, undershirts, &c., were found, most of which were identified as having been stolen from the store in South-street. Officers Wildey and Robb, of the detective police, arrested at the house a Polander giving his name as Eugene Rounski, and Mery Kennedy, the alleged wife of Mattox, on suspicion of being implicated. They were all detained for examination.

DISHONEST CLERK.—Thos. Smith, a lad only 15 years of age, employed by Howard V. Tompkins, No. 654 Washington-street, stole $190 from the money-drawer of his employer a few days since. On Saturday night he was arrested in the Bowery Theatre, and yesterday locked up by Justice BRENNAN to answer a charge of grand larceny. The boy had spent $40 for a gold watch, and used up $30 more in a trip to New-Haven and back. The balance of the money was found in his possession and restored to its owners.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour New Year's morning, as Ebenezer Gooding, of No. 137 South-street, was passing through Sixteenth-street, a stone-cutter, named Thomas Matthews, assaulted him, and took from him a new pair of boots. Matthews was soon arrested with the boots in his possession, and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH who committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

JANUARY, 1858.
NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE BON TON GAZETTE.
Welcome, with heart and hand and tongue,
The New Year graceful, sweet, and young;
Let our hosannahs shake heaven's gate
Which, opening, sends us FIFTY-EIGHT!

Old *Fifty-Seven* was dear and cold,
Chock-full of rows, and short of gold;
But eagerly and glad we wait
The brighter hope of FIFTY EIGHT.

Suspended banks and daily crimes
Evinced the presence of "hard times;"
Mayor Wood, so much abused of late,
May take his ease in FIFTY-EIGHT.

And TIEMANN, too, our chosen mare,
Though now his laurels fresh do wear,
Will have to trot some faster gait
Before he's done with FIFTY-EIGHT.

Our hero, WALKER, who was given
"Particular ttts" in *Fifty-Seven*,
Another lease of power will date
From "Fort San Carlos," FIFTY EIGHT.

And WALKER—he of Kansas fame—
Who's learning now the Free-Soil game,
May win some *tricks*, or small or great,
Within thy circle, FIFTY-EIGHT.

Poor JOHN MCKEON—woe his hap!
Must taste no more of Federal pap;
Some others, too, may share his fate
Before the lapse of FIFTY-EIGHT.

But what care we for themes like these,
Securely seated at our ease,
And glancing round with eye elate,
On SMITH'S new stock for FIFTY-EIGHT,

To FIFTH the poet's song is given,
In Fifty-Eight as Fifty-Seven;
For richer styles and goods await
The earliest dawn of FIFTY-EIGHT.

Yea, COATS of which Beau Brummel's ghost,
Even in the other world may boast,
While Chesterfield hymns long and late
SMITHS' PANTS and VESTS in FIFTY-EIGHT.

The *third* of these MARMORIAL STORES
Which form the pride of Gotham's shores,
In *Fifty-seven* we did erect—
We'll add THREE MORE in FIFTY-EIGHT.

And never cease till, day by day,
From Labrador to far Kathay,
From Maine to Florida, all round,
SMITH'S PALACES bedeck the ground.

Then welcome, welcome FIFTY-EIGHT,
Descending from heaven's open gate;
And help us till all human kith
Are clothed by the GREAT BROTHERS SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton street, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR, 1858.—LADIES, WE WISH YOU all a happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage manifested towards us for the past year, hoping, by strict attention to business, and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect,
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

MARRIED.

MATTISON—JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, JOSEPH B. MATTISON, of Alabama, to Miss KATE JACKSON, of this City.

VAN WYCK—FLEET.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, by Rev. Edward F. Edwards, WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, of Jamaica, L. I., to MARY KATE, daughter of the late John Fleet, of the former place.

DENNIS—LATIMER.—In New-London, on Friday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Abel McKeen, Mr. AUGUSTUS DENNIS, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE E. LATIMER, of the former place.

CARTER—BERDINE.—At Dixon, Ill., on Thursday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Mr. Harsha, THEODORE R. CARTER, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss SARAH H. BERDINE, also late of the same place.

DIED.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 1, DANIEL L. TUTHILL, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2[illegible] Renwick-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

BARNABLE.—On the 1st inst., [illegible], widow of the late Charles Barnable, aged [illegible] months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. George Palmer, No. 178 West [illegible]-street, on (to-morrow Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

WELLS.—On Friday, Jan. 1, ELMIRA, wife of John Wells.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 63 Broome-st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 2, of consumption, WM. FOWLER, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 West 17th-st. The members of Bloomingrove Lodge I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

Newark, Conn., papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Relief Benevolent Society.
PROGRAMME:
FIRST PART.
Duett, "Fon Pasquale?".....Donizetti
Signori GASSIER and ROCCO.
"Romanza,".....Mercadante
Signor BIGNARDI.
Cavatina, "Lucia di Lammermoor,".....Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI.
Aria, "La Trombetta del Postiglione,".....Rocco
Signor ROCCO.
Duett, "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi
Signora D'ANGRI and Signor BIGNARDI.
Fantasia, "Lucia di Lammermoor,".....Prudent
Madame MADELEINE GRAEVER.
Duett, "Giuletta e Romeo,".....Bellini
Signora D'ANGRI and CAIROLI.
SECOND PART.
Duett, "I Marinari,".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
Romanza, "Maria di Rudenz,".....Denizetti
Signor ARDAVANI.
Fantasia, "Piano,".....
Madame MADELEINE GRAEVER.
Romanza, "Il Sogno," (first time in America).....Mercadante
Signor GASSIER.
With accompaniment and Solo for violoncello, executed by Signor LABOCETTA.
Aria, "La Donna del Lago," (first time in America).....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI.
Duett, "Louisa Miller,".....Verdi
Signora CAROLI and Signor ARDAVANI.
Terzetto finale, "Barbiere,".....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI, signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano-forte.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at SCHAEFENBERG & BRUSSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HASTINGS', No. 239 Broadway; at NIBLO'S saloon; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at the door.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858,
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE. (No. 15,)
CARNIVAL OF VENICE, by Hertz.
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.
And the beautiful SEPTUOR, from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Liszt.
Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
ANOTHER NOVELTY—A NEW COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1858,
First time in this country, Tom Taylor's last new comedy, in three acts, entitled
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe...Mr. Jordan | Sir Butcherby...Mr. Jefferson
Grazebrook...Mr. Burnett | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Sir Bowerby...Mr Stoddart | Tofts.....Mr. Duncan
Lady La Trombette del Postiglione,.....Miss Keene
Hester Grazebrook (first appearance in two weeks).....Miss Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor...Miss Wells
To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Clown.....Mr. C. Henri | Harlequin.....Mr. Yates
Pantaloon.....Mr. Kennedy | Columbine.....Miss Lang
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1858.
Positively the last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine and Jerome Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta,
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
SPECIAL NOTICE—That on SATURDAY next the Wonderful Ravels will positively give their last Juvenile Afternoon's performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
T. B. JOHNSON
Announces most respectfully to his friends and the public that his benefit will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 4, 1858, on which occasion he will assume his celebrated character of Dan, the Fireman, in the most successful production of the season,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
Assisted by all the talent of the company. Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY—THE GREAT GUN TRICK, with all the wonderful conjuring, by Mr. Charles Mathews. The highly successful burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport. And the roaring farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER, with Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Hughes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY, Jan. 4,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROWAN GLADIATORS,
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with the drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents.| Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 4 and 5,
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE DRAMA.
To conclude with the New Drama entitled the
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING as 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE attendance of every member is earnestly requested THIS EVENING, at rehearsal, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order,
JAS. H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE MOST CHARMING CHARACTER.—Second week of VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE in NEW-YORK, being welcomed on every occasion by fascinated crowds with a perfect FRENZY OF DELIGHT AND APPLAUSE BEYOND ALL EXAMPLE. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, for the consummately perfect production of which ALL THE BRILLIANT RESOURCES of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. Songs, dances, music, choruses, combats, processions, &c., constituting, altogether, the MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE ever witnessed. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; OR, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 12 cents.
CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Gallerie of the National Academy, 12th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
THE MORMON WAR,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS.
Elder VAN DEUSEN will deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1858, subject—*The Mormons, and their Relation to the Indians.*
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 342 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of instruments furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, 562 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE This great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers Great Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.
THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL
Will be repeated this evening by general desire, on which occasion
SEVERAL INTERESTING CHANGES
Will be made
TO THE PUBLIC.
The rush for tickets for the Thalberg Testimonial having been so great that an extraordinary number of applications had to be refused at an early hour, and the great desire expressed by many persons to hear once more
THE WANDERER, BY CARL FORMES,
With the accompaniment played by
MR. THALBERG,
(Who leaves only to-morrow morning for the South,) have induced Mr. Ullman to announce a
Repetition of the testimonial
For this MONDAY EVENING, with its
FOUR MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
1. Opera matinee at 1. 2. Philharmonic concert.
3. Thalberg's concert. 4. Mozart's Requiem.
LA TRAVIATA
Will be given instead of "Lucia di Lammermoor;" and there will be an entire change in the
PROGRAMME OF THALBERG'S CONCERT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
There will be $1 reserved seats for sale in addition to the $1 5o, which may be secured at 9, and admit to all performances.
THE AMPHITHEATRE
will be distinct from the family circle as on Opera nights.
TICKETS TWENTY FIVE CENTS,
admitting to all four performances. They are transferable, as all other tickets, and may be used by different persons.
SYNOPSIS OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS.
At.—THE OPERA MATINEE
commences at 1 P. M. Doors open at 12. When will be given, without curtailment, Verdi's celebrated Opera, in three acts, of
LA TRAVIATA,
MADAME LA GRANGE,
BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, ROCCO.
II. GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
To commence at 7½. To conclude at 10½.
By a grand orchestra of seventy performers,
when will be positioned the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth,)
III.—THALBERG'S CONCERT,
CARL FORMES
Will sing, by general request,
THE WANDERER.
1. Fantasia—The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
2. Airs Russes.....Vieuxtemps
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
3. Home, Sweet Home.....Thalberg
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
4. The Wanderer.....Schubert
CARL FORMES,
Accompanied by Thalberg.
5. Duet—Don Giovanni.....Wolf
THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.
IV—GRAND ORATORIO,
To commence at 9½; to conclude at 10½.
Second performance in New-York of
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER.
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
CARL FORMES,
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
And the
FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.
Under the direction of their musical director, Mr. A. Paur.
To impart to the Oratorio performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high and looking fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the manufactory of R. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.
Organist.....G. W. Morgan
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, as on the Opera nights, which admit the holders to all performances, including the Matinee, with privilege to have their seats reserved throughout the day and evening.
Tickets to the Family Circle 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinee.
The Amphitheatre will be opened at the regular charge of 25 cents, admitting to all performances day and evening.
NOTICE.—Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinee and one to the Concerts and Oratorio. They will be transferable and can be used by different parties.
The Matinee commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinee for the erection of the platform and organ, and will be reopened at 8½.
The sale of seats commences on MONDAY, Jan. 4, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, C. BRUSINGS, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets may be had at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, regular Opera night, first appearance in the BARBER OF SEVILLA of
CARL FORMES.....Basilio.
Grand combination, the BARBER OF SEVILLA.
LA GRANGE. GASSIER. LABOCETTA,
ROCCO and CARL FORMES.
To be followed by the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI
BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—REPERTOIRE.
THIS EVENING THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL will be repeated.
On WEDNESDAY,
FORMES IN THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
and the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.
On THURSDAY—German Opera
MARTHA.
On FRIDAY—First night in America of Rossini's celebrated Opera,
IL ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
Now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

COMING THROUGH BROADWAY.
AIR—"Coming through the Rye."
If a body meet a body
Coming through Broadway,
And a body ask a body
"Whither, love, away?"
Then a body to a body
Quietly should say:
"Let us call at RANNEY'S, love,
Coming through Broadway."
If a body with a body
Should go there to-day,
And a body for a body
Buys a volume gay,
Sure a body from a body
Who gives things away,
Will receive some trinket rare,
Coming through Broadway.
The great American Gift and Book House is No. 333 Broadway. Catalogues sent to any one on application, address
A. RANNEY, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches & Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NEW-YEAR'S EVE, A GOLD BREAST Pin with pearl setting. The finder will receive a liberal reward on leaving it No. 193 Fulton-st, up stairs, or No. 111 4th-st., near Amos-st.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hooker*, 900 tons burden; one large double deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.
This line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

SOPRANO.—WANTED IN AN EPISCOPAL Church in Brooklyn, a Soprano, possessing qualifications as follows, viz.: A voice of first quality, unaffected with the Episcopal service, and ability to read at sight. Address B. C., box No. 290 Post-Office, New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 6 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 20 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, work in a garden, and is a very respectable, careful man, useful in many respects. Appreciates a home more than wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WAITER-MAN wants a situation; wages no object, but a comfortable home; is perfectly understands his business; good City reference given. Apply at Mr CORWIN'S, No. 811 Broadway; will be seen for three days, or a line left at the office of this paper for H. R. will be attended to

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No 88 15th st, corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st. her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the house work of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND scanstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front-room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and a good driver. Has the best of city and country references from his last employer. Call or address at No. 682 Houston-st., for two days, where he can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country, can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No 623 Washington-st, up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCHwoman, to do general housework and plain cooking. Will lug to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 West 26th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elisabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK; SHE MUST UNDERstand her business well, and have good City references; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 20 Wavereley-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AWAITING THESE lying times, finding from experience that they are improving, the advertiser takes this method of trying to procure for himself a similar situation as the one he held heretofore as coachman and groom in a private family; his testimonials can fully undergo the strictest scrutiny, and also his late employer can be seen; he is a Protestant with no incumbrance; will take moderate wages for the Winter, will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, or address COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY WOMEN, WITH EXcellent City reference, situations in the City or Brooklyn; one is a good laundress, does up linens in style, shirts and finery; the other as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats, poultry and pastry, is a most excellent washer and ironer. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a competent woman, a German Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, of various denominations, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, L. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.
D. D. WINCHESTER.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 6 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODAtions for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Bond-st. Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to keep house for a gentleman—a widower preferred. To a party keeping house or contemplating doing so, they will find this an excellent opportunity. Address ESMERALDA, Union square Post-Office, stating particulars. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TO LET—In the house of a private family, in Hicks-st., opposite the Mansion House; one large, pleasant, furnished room, second story, to two gentlemen for $6 a week; also, one smaller one, to one gentleman, for $3 50, without meals. Address ERASMUS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OCCUpying her own house, would rent a nicely-furnished front room on the second floor, with or without partial board; fire and light to a gentleman who would be willing to pay liberally for all the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet, and genteel home, free from the annoyances of boarders, children and others; the family consisting of lady and servant only. The location is west of Broadway, and near Bleecker-st. Address, for one week, H. A. B., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING, BOARDERS OR ROOMS, can at all times be found, with particulars as to locality, accommodations and terms, without delay, trouble or expense, by calling on or addressing the BOARDER'S EXCHANGE, No. 299 Broadway, room No 6½. Families wishing boarders should call or address immediately.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 364 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette-place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. O. BANTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A EUROPEAN LAdy having a comfortable room with large closets, gas, and baths, would take a single gentleman. The house is pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of Wall-street Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, CAMPBELL, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED Rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 97 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, a parlor and bedroom, neatly furnished, with full board for the lady and breakfast and dinner for the gentleman, with full board on Sunday. Must be between 16th and Houston sts., near Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate X. Y. Z., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO LADIES DESIRE A parlor and bedroom, or one good-sized room, with fuel and gas in a first-class house. Brooklyn Heights preferred. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, (which must be reasonable,) M. G, C., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a furnished parlor, and bedroom communicating, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home could be enjoyed. Location east of 4th-av. preferred. Address M. M.,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 306, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in some equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stats Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDAR, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
2,675 feet B M. Hemlock Timbers	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Saw and 11 Beetls, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
50 Picks, $50 75: 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor, LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller. } Canal Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brodie's basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR } STONE-DASHING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

BR. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 2d of January next we will pay the half-yearly interest on the following Bonds, viz.:

Of the State of Indiana, issued for Banking purposes, 5 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents., issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Allen County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Crawford County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Sewerage Bonds 6 and 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, } No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 24, 1857. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trusteee of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. BEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE—TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 22, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending Nov. 30. Payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after Jan. 8.

CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date.

JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Hanover Fire Insurence Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable at their office, No. 45 Wall-street, on demand. By order of the Directors. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annnel dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annnal dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858

By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK Dec. 40, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1858, ON the Bonds of the city of Clarksville, Tenn., in favor of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Park Bank, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

CHAS. M. BILER, Mayor.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY.
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 52 Broadway, New-York; No. 63 Court-squerre, Boston; No. 409 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Negotiate Government Bonds—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of [illegible] at par, to be converted into City, and [illegible] at par till April [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MOREN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New-York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SOTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO.—BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent, on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857, Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.

E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Lonisiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS.—Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will no attended to by GREENE & NEWSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.

W. E. GREENE, No. 159 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., BASS & CLARK, New-York.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Booke for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio, } Athens, Dec. 21, 1857. }

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office. E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WIS.)—CONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on subscription bonds of McDonough County, Ill., to Northern Cross Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey st.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, and Iowa County 8 per cent. Bonds.—The interest coupons on the above will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUpons due Jan. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City, on WEDNESDAY Jan. 13 next. at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on Bonds of Muskingum County, Ohio, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858. S. L. ROSE, President.

$7.000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 194 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—C. G. JASSATT, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 43 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3 1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of leding are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINZE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beech-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130; Second Cabin.....$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, insloating the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. J. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton and New-York.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 6

[Advertisement.]

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—For the first time in the world's history a finished and beautiful style of Writing may be acquired for One Dollar. The subscriber has the satisfaction of apprising the n -town residents of New-York that he has opened his new Academy, [illegible] Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, [illegible] noble halls will hereafter be devoted to [illegible] the art of Penmanship, under his own immediate supervision. He will give a grand [illegible] -classes, in which ten lessons, of one hour [illegible] will be given for the nominal sum of One [illegible] Private classes during the day and evening [illegible] instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping [illegible] and the French language, at moderate [illegible]

OLIVER [illegible],
323 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—We would recommend all our lady friends to use this excellent toilet wash. It has no equal as a cosmetic, giving softness and bloom to the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Pioneer Patriot, or Maid of the War-Path," from CORE'S popular *Ledger* story of that name, is to be brought out at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, with the grand, brilliant pantomime of "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," the drama of the "French Spy" concluding the bill. On Wednesday two performances are to be given (afternoon and evening) as a testimonial benefit to Manager A. H. PURDY, tendered him by the *attachés* of the theatre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Any one having a stock of from $30,000 to $40,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, by which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., TIMES Office.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Navy Yard.

The frigate *Niagara* is fitting up for her second expedition to lay down the Atlantic Telegraph; her engines have been taken apart, and are to be overhauled and refitted: her topsail and crotchet yards, as well as her light yards and spars are to be made heavier, and the chain portion of her standing rigging enlarged. Everything else will remain undisturbed—just as it was when she returned. A berth is being dredged where she can lie afloat at low tide, in 25 feet of water.

The large foundry, including the brass foundry department, is now complete, and is capable of turning out any description of work required for ships or steamers. Heretofore it was necessary to send to Washington for everything of the kind. A large mass of materials of all kinds is accumulating at the Yard, for use when the weather admits of a renewal of labor on the different works.

The work on the frigate *Savannah* progresses towards completion. The work on the Marine Barracks is stopped for the present.

There are about 350 men, all told, on board the *North Carolina*, and from 12 to 18 per day are being shipped. The large number of applications gives them the opportunity to select. Eighty men will be dispatched in a few days to Norfolk, to join the ship-of-war *Marion*, soon to sail from that port. Every person receiving an honorable discharge is entitled to three months' leave of absence, at the end of which time, if he reship, he is paid for the whole time.

Commodore KEARNEY, who has been long absent engaged in the Naval Courts at Washington, is soon expected back to resume command of the Yard. Commander R. ROGERS is now acting Commodore.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in buildings Nos. 101 and 103 Furman-street, the first owned by G. B. CARHART, and the other by GEORGE CULLINS, and both occupied as a chemical factory by JOHN HYER. Before the flames could be stayed, the interior of the building was burnt out, and the one adjoining, No. 99, owned by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, was considerably damaged.

Losses.—Mr. Beecher, $2,000; Mr. Carhart, $2,000; Mr. Cullins, $1,000; Mr. Hyer, $12,000 in stock and machinery. Loss on drugs and medicines on storage and owned in New-York, $6,000. Total, $23,000.

Insurance.—Mr. Hyer insured for $9,000, in the following offices: Montague, $3,000; Mechanics', $3,000; Artisan, (Hartford) $1,000; Harmony, $2,000. The drugs were insured in the Poughkeepsie, $2,000; Exchange, $1,500; Relief, $1,000.

A BOY KILLED BY DOGS.—A little boy named EDDIE JOHNSTON, while playing, yesterday afternoon, in an open lot in Water-street, Brooklyn, was set upon by two large bull-dogs, who tore off both his feet, crushed his legs, and mangled him terribly before they were discovered. It was found impossible to drive the dogs off until both were killed. The poor little fellow was taken to the Hospital, but cannot survive his injuries. He has no parents living.

☞ The Peck Slip Ferry Company has stopped running one of its night boats. Probably the next lease that either it or the Tenth-street Company receives, will compel a decent number of boats to be run all night.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—It is rumored that Commissioner STRAHAHAN will resign, and that Deputy-Clerk HASBROUCK will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the urgent request of one of the Commissioners, Captain CASS, of the Third Precinct, has resigned to give place to NATHAN SHAUGNAN, late a Deputy-Sheriff.

It is understood that Alderman WOGLOM has been appointed to the vacant captaincy in the Fifth Precinct *vice* GUISCHARD, who also saw fit to resign.

Assistant-Captain MCLANE, of the Third Precinct, will be appointed to fill the vacancy of Captain of the Eighth Ward Police, made vacant by the resignation (by request) of Captain COMBS. The three Captains of Police who have resigned, have been appointed to inferior positions in the Department, but by the Deputy-Superintendent in Brooklyn, were considered competent to fill the positions formerly occupied by them. Two of them (GUISCHARD and COMBS) are among the first to obey the new Police Law. The other Police Captains have been "requested" to resign, and another will probably be broken upon charges now accumulating against him.

☞ New-Year a Day in Brooklyn was observed by everybody in some way or other. An immense quantity of liquor was disposed of, and there were many elated individuals who paraded the streets and would not go home until morning, but we have heard of but few encounters or accidents resulting from this state of things.

During the 48 hours ending Saturday morning, the Police made 135 arrests, mostly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and a few upon more serious charges. PAT DUFF got high in the Fourth Precinct, and with a loaded musket drove his family into the street. Officer SWEETSER arrested DUFF after a struggle by u-leg the locust freely. He was committed to answer a charge of attempting to kill the officer. SARAH GILLEN, residing at the corner of Front and Main streets, got drunk, and in this condition died. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance. JAMES GALLAGHER, in the employ of Mr. GILMORE, on Hicks-street, was seriously stabbed in the neck by a man named THOMAS FARAN, who was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries. Engine Company No. 4 made an attack upon Engine Company No. 3, and some got whipped on both sides. A young man named LUDLOW was carried from the field of battle insensible. The Police interrupted the harmony of the occasion by arresting several of the ringleaders. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning, WM. JACKSON, while walking along Boerum-street, Eastern District, was made a target of by a German, who fired a musket at him. The ball took effect in JACKSON'S left arm, making a severe, but not a dangerous wound.

A foundling two weeks old was left at house No. 65 Prospect-street. It was sent to the Almshouse.

Sheriff REMSEN took possession of the Jail, and 112 prisoners were turned over to him.

At 10 o'clock Friday night, a frame house on Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $300—owned by THOMAS DONNELLY. A house adjoining, owned by THOMAS BOLAND, was damaged to the extent of $150.

ACCIDENT.—A newsboy fell from one of the Greenwood cars, on Third-avenue, Thursday morning, and had both legs broken below the knee.

☞ There will be but one boat run through the week hereafter on the Peck Slip Ferry.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 2.

$1,000	Mis.State6s ex d.	77¾	600	Erie R. R.	s10 19
2,000	do	77	340	do	c 18
10,000	do	hnw 77	200	do	18¾
2,000	do	h15 17¾	350	do	c 18¾
10,000	do	c 11¾	100	do	s30 18¾
3,000	Ten.St.6s'90.ex in.	90	100	do	s10 18¾
3,000	Erie C. Bds. 1862	81	570	Harlem R. R.	6
3,000	Ear.R.R.1st M'g	87	100	do	b60 6
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	85	5	C. B. & Quincy R.	58½
5,000	do	s30 84¾	25	do	58
5,000	do	s30 84½	39	Clv. Col. & Cin.R.R.	97
1,000	LaC. & M.L.G.Bs.	30	200	Reading R. R.	s30 55
6,500	Mich. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m.&int.F.C.B.	64	100	do	s60 55
30,000	do	b60 84½	100	do	at 60d 55¼
5	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9½	500	do	b60 55½
53	do	9¾	200	do	s3 55½
100	Del. & Hud. C.C.&d.	107½	500	do	55¾
8	do	107½	100	do	55¾
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	68	100	do	b3 55¾
12	N. Jsy & Harl. R.	112½	150	do	s30 55¾
20	Hudson River R.	19	100	do	b3 56
313	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	14¾	12	Mich. Cen. R. R.	62½
180	do	b30 14¾	33	M. S. &N. In. R.R.	19¾
260	do	c10 14¾	110	do	c 20
600	do	s30 14	45	do	s30 20¼
100	do	s60 14	100	do	s3 20¼
100	do	h10 14½	200	Illinois Central R.R.	89¼
120	do	c 14¾	50	do	89½
50	do	b30 14¾	200	do	s30 89¾
50	do	b10 14¾	100	Clev. & Pits. R.	b80 11
50	do	c 14¾	100	Cl. & Rock I. R.	s30 72
100	do	c 14¾	100	do	72¼
100	do	h7 14¾	35	do	72½
150	do	s10 14¾	50	do	b30 72½
100	Clv. & Tol. R.	b12 42	50	do	72¼
1026	do	s3 42½	20	La Crosse & Mil.	16¾
500	do	42¾	25	do	11
100	do	b15 42½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. St. 6s '68.c.	111	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 75
8,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	89	100	do	s10 74¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s.	77½	400	do	b60 75
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p c 1st m. S. F. c b	84½	245	do	18¾
4,000	do	84¾	240	Mich. & N. In. R. R.	20¾
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mtg.	59	50	do	20¾
10	Bk. State New-York	93	86	Chic. and R I R. R.	12¾
25	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	68¾	50	do	b60 73
150	Cumb. Coal Co	10	50	do	72¼
150	do	b30 10¼	100	do	b60 73¼
200	Reading R. R.	b30 57	350	Del. & R. C. Co.	b60 101
350	do	56¾	75	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	42½
200	do	s30 56			

MONDAY, Jan. 4—A. M.

The Money business of the New Year opened on Saturday with the usual large payments on account of half-yearly dividends, and these, in the absence of any foreign mail, outward or inward, pretty much engrossed the attention of the banking people in the Street. The interest payments by the Federal and State Governments, and the dividends declared by the City Banks, were nearly or quite equal to last January, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments which overtook the country in September and October. A good portion of the City and County interest, due the first of the year, was also provided, and a number of the Western Railways made good their half-yearly obligations. But these last, as well as the New-York and Erie, and some of the smaller cities, on their Railway issues have felt the late pressure too directly to authorize anything like general punctuality, though we are not aware that any unexpected case of default turned up, except that of the City of Pittsburg, whose January Coupon was cared for by neither the city authorities nor the railroad corporations to whom the Bonds were originally issued. Under the recent proposition of the Erie Company to fund the Coupons of 1858 of the unsecured convertible and sinking fund loans, and the known condition of the finances of the road, the non-payment of $122,500, due on the loan of 1862, creates no surprise. A portion of the Coupons have already been paid into the Company as cash toward the new mortgage subscription, and the probability is the remainder will find a market for the same object. The President of the Company goes to London on Wednesday to confer with the European holders of the unsecured bonds, pursuant to the suggestion of the recent London meeting on the subject. The States of Alabama, Illinois and Tennessee have paid off a portion of their indebtedness of 1833–1837, in the aggregate, $1,325,000; and the county of St. Louis paid off on Saturday $300,000 short bonds.

The expectation of an improved tone of financial confidence after the close of the old year of panic and disaster, was not disappointed, either in Money circles or at the Stock Exchange, on Saturday, and the feeling was materially assisted in the afternoon by the brief telegraphic summary of the *Niagara's* news from England and the Continent. It appears that the accession of Bullion to the English Bank, in the tenth week, was nearly seven millions dollars, or £1,381,000, and so rapid had been the recovery from the extreme panic feeling at Hamburg, that interest had fallen to 6@7 ℘ cent. The Bank of France had further reduced the rate on 60@90-day bills to 6 ℘ cent., uniform with the previous short discounts. In London the change by the Bank direction had not taken place, but the usual premonition was felt in the open discount market, where bills were being done at 8½@9 ℘ cent. The reduction by the Bank, from present appearances, will be from 10 down to 8 ℘ cent. The Funds on Friday, Dec. 18, left off 92¼@⅜ ℘ cent, and further improved ¼ ℘ cent. the day the steamer sailed. The Cotton market had fallen ½d. from the sailing of the *Arago* on the 16th, making a half-penny for the whole week. At the close of the week there was a slightly-improved demand. Breadstuffs without material change. Several provincial failures are announced from England, and the panic continued in Sweden.

The Foreign Exchanges were without movement on Saturday. The rates on London, select bills, are 109¼@109⅜; on Paris, 5.22½@5.20. The next packet is the favorite steamer *Persia*, from this port on Wednesday next, for which a large business will be done, though principally in Specie, unless the mails from the other side, due in the meantime, should lead to more confidence in English and Continental credits. The export demand for Gold for this opportunity will, on account of the extra draft for the January dividends, reach fully two millions of dollars; a sum which the Banks can readily spare, without reference to the increase likely to be shown on the statement this afternoon, or to the expected arrival of another California remittance early next week. The Domestic Exchanges further improved on Saturday. Philadelphia rose to 99@99¼ ℘ cent.; Baltimore to 97¾@98½; Boston, 99⅜@par. Southern and Western Bank Notes are also better, the sums offering, however, being limited, and the rates varying with the terms of Exchange at Richmond, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—1857.

	1857. Jan. 2.	Lowest in Oct.	1857. Dec. 26.	1858. Jan. 2.
Missouri State Sixes	86	57	80	77½ ex. d.
Illinois Central Bonds.	87½	50	84	85
New York Cen. Shares	94	50	74½	75
New-York and Eric	62	7	17¾	18¾
Galena and Chicago	119	52	72	72
Chic. and Rock Island.	94½	54	70¾	73
Michigan Southern	87½	7	19¾	20¼
La Crosse and Mil.	74½	3¾	10	11
Phila. and Reading	88	21	53¾	57
Delaware and Hudson.	118	77½	108¾	107½
Panama	98	60	94½	95

The foregoing table is made to embrace only one of the State loans actively dealt in; one of the prominent Railway loans, two of the New-York Railway Stocks, four of the Western, two of the Coal Stocks and the Stock of the Panama Railway. These will afford a general reflex of the course of the market through the late year of extraordinary fluctuation and depression. The New Year opened on an improving market, and the first day's business on Saturday was larger in amount and more buoyant in prices than for several weeks previous. The general market left off firm, the leading demand being for Reading at 56¾@57 ℘ cent., New-York Central at 75, Rock Island at 72¾@73, and Missouri Sixes at 77½ ℘ cent. ex dividend. The State Stocks are all in fair request, and the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central Road again in favor, at an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on the former, and 0.3 ℘ cent. on the Stock. A few of the Jersey [illegible] have been taken at a fraction above par. The Galena and Chicago management at Chicago have informally announced that the payment of a half-yearly dividend in January and February will be impracticable,—notwithstanding which the stock remains firm at 71½@72 ℘ cent., after selling in anticipation of this announcement at 69@70 ℘ cent. The new Bonds of the Michigan Central are in demand at 84 ℘ cent., and the loan appears to be a favorite one both here and in London. In view of this fact, and of the true interest and credit of the concern, it is very surprising that the small sum of old Bonds, $200,000, falling due on the 1st inst., and supposed to have been fully and amply provided for from the proceeds of the new Mortgage, should have been refused prompt payment on Saturday by the management at Boston. These gentlemen, themselves, are understood to have participated in the recent award of the new Mortgage, at the lowest price, (rumor says at 70@75 ℘ cent.,) and they owe it to the creditors and outside stockholders to explain why the installments on the subscription have not been arranged to meet the remnant of old bonds due at this time. These bonds are being bought up in Boston at 99 cents on the dollar, to be paid in on the new subscription at par, and unless the holder submits to this, or a quarter share, he is left the option of renewing the debt for a year, or to await the earlier convenience of the managers. The affair in its present look is an exceedingly paltry one. The January interest on the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road was paid on Saturday, and the removal of the doubt previously felt on this point improved the bids for the shares of the Company 5 ℘ cent. The Panama half-year's dividend is not yet awarded, but there is no doubt, we believe, of at least 6 ℘ cent. The Cleveland and Columbus dividend is made 5 ℘ cent. in cash, payable Feb. 1. The financial embarrassments of the Reading Company are understood to have been removed, and the report to the annual meeting of the stockholders next week is expected to show a degree of promptness in arranging the late trouble, wholly unexpected at the time it occurred.

The import entries at New-York, in the closing week of December, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, were $1,303,717, against $1,900,637 the same week in December, 1856. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $759,621, against $1,249,773 same week last season. The direct Export of Specie was only $34,000, against $223,000 the corresponding week last year. There was also sent to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer on Monday last, $500,000. The above figures of the trade of the week will all be included in the Custom-house returns of the year, which are expected to be made complete by the addition of the official table for December, in the course of a few days. We therefore omit, this morning, our usual comparison by weeks. The Import entries of December, exclusive of Foreign Specie, are semi-officially reported at $9,417,549, against $11,768,368 same month last year. Adding them to the previously reported eleven months of the year, (official,) and the total Import of Foreign Goods at New-York, for the calendar year 1857, would appear to be $229,132,000, against $211,747,000 in 1856. But the whole of this excess of $17,385,000 was brought in before the close of the last financial year, June 30, 1857, and more than the whole sum will appear on the official report as an excess in the Bonded Warehouse; so that the actual amount of Foreign Goods marketed in New-York, during the calendar year, is *less* than in 1856.

The Specie movement of the past week, as far as known—no precise account of the receipts by express and otherwise from the interior being registered—is equal to $1,889,000 in favor of the Bank reserve, to wit:

From California	$2,020,000
Disbursed by Sub-Treasury	403,000
Together	$2,423,000
Less to Europe	534,000
Total	$1,889,000

The probability, therefore, is that the Bank average, which stood $27,142,009 on the last statement, will show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, nearly twenty-nine millions dollars, or *an excess of about eighteen millions* over the Specie strength with which the Banks in this City entered upon the year 1857. The New-York Sub-Treasury, on the other hand, shows a decrease of $8,171,000. The movement for the old year was something like the following;

From California	$34,236,000
From Europe	12,300,000
Sub-Treasury, net disbursement	8,171,000
From interior (estimated)	16,390,000
Total inward	$71,097,000
To Europe, &c., direct	$44,576,000
Sent to Boston for export	8,693,000
Total outward	$53,269,000
Gain to the City Banks	$17,828,000
In Bank, Jan. 3, 1857	$11,172,000
In Bank, Jan. 2, 1858 (estim.)	29,000,000—$17,828,000

The Sub-Treasury, during the month of December, received and disbursed as follows:

From Customs		$1,211,168
Miscellaneous		137,676
By Transfer		1,300,000
Regular balance first of month		982,058
Together		$3 632,102
Treasury and Post Office Drafts made		2,702,916
Regular balance Dec. 31		$929,186
Interest Fund balance		579,341
Credit of Disbursing Officers		1,314,369
Credit of Assay Fund		452,057
Total balance Dec. 31		$3,274,953

The operations of the Office on Saturday, Jan 2, 1858, (the 1st being a close holiday,) inclusive:

Collections from Customs	$25,000
Indian Dep. for Tennessee Loan paid off	125,000
Indian Department Dividends, &c.	164,538
Together	$314,538
Payments for all accounts	220,155

The balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $3,259,235 against $3,661,662 at the close of the previous week. The undrawn balances of the Treasury Department at the close of December, at all its Depositories, including the Mint and Assay Funds, are reported at $5,651,677, exclusive of $1,918,000 in drafts outstanding and not presented. The undrawn balances at the close of December, 1856, stood $22,011,212. Of the difference of $16,359,660, above one-half, or $8,171,000 went into the City Banks of New-York, and the remainder was disbursed in the interior of the country.

Exchange on New-York is quoted from Cincinnati, Jan. 1, at 101@101½. From New-Orleans, the quotation, Dec. 26, is 99½@99¾ at sight, and 96@96½ at 60 days.

The business at the United States Assay Office, for the month of December, was as follows:

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$125,000	
Foreign Bullion	16,000	
United States Bullion	1,471,000	$1,612,000 00
DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	61,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	4,000	88,000 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	1,560,000	
Total deposits: Coins	140,000	$1,700,000 00
Gold Bars		2,375,213 97
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		854,934 49

The deposits and coinage at the mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of December, were as follows:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California	$872,692 50
Other sources	7,277 50
Total gold deposits	$879,970 00
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.	
Including silver purchases	$980,730 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents	5,700 05
Total silver	$986,430 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received for exchange for new cents	1,000 00
Total deposits	$1,867,400 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	40,650	$1,307,040
Quarter Eagles	2,462	6,130
Three Dollars	2,009	6,027
Dollars	12,084	12,004
Total	66,407	$1,421,201
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	480,000	$246,000
Quarter Dollars	1,228,000	307,000
Dimes	340,000	34,000
Half Dimes	560,000	28,000
Three Cent Pieces	542,000	16,000
Total	3,150,000	$625,260
COPPER.		
Cents	1,860,000	$18,600
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	66,407	$1,421,201
Silver	3,150,000	625,260
Copper	1,860,000	18,800
Total	5,116,407	$2,065,351

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828, Jan. 1	3	1844	4,311
1829	28	1845	4,511
1830	41	1846	4,870
1831	54	1847	5,336
1832	131	1848	5,682
1833	570	1849	6,350
1834	762	1850	7,355
1835	918	1851	9,090
1836	1,102	1852	11,631
1837	1,412	1853	13,379
1838	1,643	1854	16,038
1839	1,920	1855	18,764
1840	2,167	1856	21,069
1841	2,319	1857	24,476
1842	3,627	1858, Jan. 1	25,965
1843	4,174		

The above is from our table of last year, with the addition, carefully revised, by the *American Railway Guide*, of the total miles in operation on the 1st January instant. The Editor of the *Guide* has favored us this season with a table, showing the gross extent of the completed and projected or partially-completed lines of the United States, the cost of construction and equipment to the present time, and the number of miles fully opened to business in the course of the past year. We compile from this schedule the following interesting figures:

Total number of roads in the 31 States	421
Length of lines projected, miles	35,137
Length of same lines, as opened, miles	25,965
Of which fully opened in 1857, miles	2,205

EXPENDITURE BY STATES.

	Miles opened.	Expenditure.		Miles opened.	Expenditure.
Maine	541¾	$11,945,611	Ala.	558¾	$10,253,711
N. H.	359½	11,591,703	Miss	177	5,515,009
Vermont	521¾	20,823,998	Louisi'a.	335	11,032,362
Mass.	1,293¾	63,384,310	Texas	147	5,000,000
R. I.	63½	2,586,512	Ark	38½	775,000
Conn.	647¾	24,348,963	Tenn	887½	19,350,390
Total six N. E. States	3,617	$146,805,163	Kent'y	304¾	10,197,414
			Tot. sev'n S. W.	1,438¾	$67,123,946
N. Y.	2,700½	103,407,268	Ohio	2,798½	108,042,228
N. J.	529¾	24,826,910	Ind.	1,331	28,801,276
Penn.	2,173¾	135,166,609	Mich	999	30,390,938
Del.	91¾	1,619,310	Illinois	2,816	86,446,291
Maryl'd.	798¾	44,367,831	Wis.	718	19,295,842
Tot'l five Middle.	6,893¾	$308,376,468	Iowa	256	8,087,528
			Missouri	317	19,140,241
			Tot sev'n N. W.	8,935½	$299,205,371
Vir.	1,221¾	37,705,049			
N. C.	675	11,126,486			
S. C.	748¾	17,601,944	Cal.	22½	750,000
Georgia	1,185½	24,952,183	Grand total	25,965¼	$918,144,600
Florida	128	3,500,000			
Tot'l five South.	4,658½	$94,885,632			

The new roads fully opened in 1857 to business in 1857 is, in

	Miles.		Miles.
New-England	73	Northwestern	747
Middle States	328	California	none
Southern	412		
Southwestern	645	Total miles	2,205

The condition of the New-Orleans Bank continues to show an improvement in all departments. The Specie line is now above ten millions, the exact revenue being $10,320,696, the largest, we believe, ever held in that City, and $3,630,000 in excess at this time last year. The following is the table at length:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1857.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 12.	Loans. Dec. 19.	Specie. Dec. 12.	Specie. Dec. 19.
Citizens' Bank	3,062,168	2,973,401	1,690,170	1,628,896
Canal Bank	2,037,896	2,161,312	1,211,037	1,242,549
Louisiana	3,194,628	3,088,118	2,999,345	2,150,481
Louisiana State	3,128,848	3,034,112	2,924,185	2,628,190
Mech. & Trad	491,200	537,128	494,629	222,683
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,068,074	1,104,115	613,023	390,881
Southern Bank	348,932	357,024	273,562	374,918
Union Bank	828,555	816,271	372,595	291,137
Bk. of J. Robb	441,033	460,440	170,845	149,006
Crescent City	311,508	345,961	137,127	104,824
Bk. of America			215,198	186,728
Total	14,945,429	14,938,842	10,320,696	9,942,679
	Increase	6,587	Increase	377,617

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 26.	Circulation. Dec. 19.	Deposits. Dec. 26.	Deposits. Dec. 19.
Citizens' Bank	1,284,685	1,233,635	2,728,465	2,742,968
Canal Bank	506,565	489,415	1,040,890	1,187,838
Louisiana	836,359	842,160	1,198,220	1,251,278
Louisiana State	1,043,435	1,030,180	2,778,556	3,438,360
Mech. & Traders'	74,550	79,950	407,143	278,263
Bk. of N. Orleans	194,435	195,740	826,973	475,562
Southern Bank	153,815	152,195	212,791	249,348
Union Bank	234,126	226,648	485,062	466,737
Bank of J. Robb	277,675	268,230	258,190	295,921
Crescent City			167,299	103,763
Bank of America	25,906	12,680	179,750	168,211
Total	4,336,634	4,224,044	12,972,671	12,203,289
	Increase	112,590	Increase	679,782

Banks.	Exchange. Dec. 26.	Exchange. Dec. 19.	Due Dep. Banks. Dec. 26.	Due Dep. Banks. Dec. 19.
Citizens' Bank	861,813	770,506	299,702	334,414
Canal Bank	1,017,406	804,932	148,442	122,927
Louisiana	564,630	532,643	431,001	411,230
Louisiana State	422,159	481,716	374,130	304,604
Mech. & Traders'	78,756	80,610	19,281	21,076
Bk. New-Orleans	201,733	163,451	28,496	14,678
Southern Bank	525,110	421,413		
Union Bank	269,325	266,392	41,868	32,161
Bank of J. Robb	8,615	5,337	22,871	25,810
Total	3,951,212	3,526,929	1,363,491	1,266,660
	Increase	424,283	Increase	96,628

The January interest on the Bonds of the City of Hartford is paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., William-street, near Leather Manufacturers' Bank. The January interest on the Bonds of the City of Keokuk and County of Lee, Iowa, is paid by the Continental Bank. The Park Bank is paying the coupons for Jackson County, Ohio.

The Baltimore *American* remarks as follows on the trade of that city for the past year:

For the first time, we believe, since Baltimore has attained any commercial importance, we have ventured to estimate the value of its business in actual figures. In doing so we have chosen mostly to underestimate rather than to set down values at hazard. This will be seen by the figures themselves in the statements which follow; and in order to approximate to something like the gross value of merchandise which constitutes the trade of our city, we prefix the following summary:

VALUE OF ARTICLES.

Dry Goods	$30,000,000	Live Stock	$4,100,000
Coal	3,600,000	Provisions	8,000,000
Coffee	3,000,000	Sugar	5,000,000
Cotton	2,100,000	Salt	160,000
Fish	400,000	Molasses	1,000,000
Flour	5,500,000	Tobacco	4,250,000
Grain	6,000,000	Whisky	2,500,000
Guano	1,600,000	Lumber	1,000,000
Pig and Bar Iron	2,000,000	Wool	400,000
Copper	2,000,000		
Hides } Leather }	1,650,000	Total	$84,760,000

The following is the regular monthly statement of the business of the Sub-Treasury, New-York, during the month of December:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1857, by balance			$980,058 32
Receipts during the Month:			
On account of Customs	$1,211,168 15		
On account of Patent Fees	3,467 41		
On account of Post-Office Department	28,660 96		
On account of Tranfers	1,300,000 00		
On account of Miscellaneous	103,747 86	2,649,044 38	
			$3,632,102 70
Payments:			
Treasury Drafts	$2,405,069 94		
Post-Office Drafts	297,846 44	3,702,916 38	
Balance			$929,186 32
Dec. 31, 1857:			
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$1,211,745 47		
By receipts during the Month	614,716 68	$2,026,462 15	
To payments		1,312,092 93	
Balance			$1,314,369 22
By balance Cr., Interest accounts	$9,269 40		
By Appropriations	593,050 10	$602,319 50	
To payments		22,978 00	
Balance			$579,341 50
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1857			$1,211,168 15
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1856			2,446,835 70
Decrease in December, 1857			$1,235,667 65
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account, for Assay Office			$422,557 50

By Coin received during the Month	$1,534,717 73
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,925,508 19—3,460,225 92
	$3,893,783 50
To Payments in Coin	$1,367,149 15
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,878,659 77—3,245,808 92
Balance	$647,974 58
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,622,897 04
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	245,300 81—3,068,197 85
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	402,673 77
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	282,460 23— 685,134 00
	$3,753,331 85

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1964 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A Letter from General Walker to the President.

Reassembling of Congress---The Nicaraguan Question in Both Houses.

Senator Pugh's Kansas Project—Proposal to Abolish the Court of Claims—Utah Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

General WALKER will send to the President to-morrow a very able and eloquent letter, reciting the principal events of his career in Nicaragua; earnestly, but respectfully, remonstrating against the unjust interference of the Government of the United States, and closing with the declaration that no persecutions, interruptions, denunciations, epithets, or aught else, shall prevent him and his comrades from returning to Central America, to complete the work they have begun. This they consider a duty, the responsibility of which they cannot and dare not avoid. WALKER's claim to indemnity will be sent direct to Congress.

Senator PUGH's Kansas project meets with disfavor among the Southerners, as inviting intervention. It will not be accepted by DOUGLAS and his friends.

Col. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, is to be appointed Minister to Constantinople. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A delegation of twelve Chiefs and Bravee of the Yanctou, Sioux and Minnesota Indians, representing four thousand, have arrived here to make a treaty for the sale of their lands, and to ask that they be concentrated on the reserved lands, and their condition improved under the auspices of the Government. Four other Indian delegations are also in the city.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding the squadron in the Chinese Seas, giving an account of the late thorough search for American and European prisoners in the Island of Formosa. He is satisfied there are no survivors of the crew of the wrecked American ship *Highflyer*, nor European captives there.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the act to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy in respect to dropped and retired naval officers, and gave notice that he would call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice of his intention to introduce a French Spoliation bill.

On motion of Mr. FITZPATRICK, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions, and orders to the United States Naval forces on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER, and his associates, at or near the port of San Juan, in Nicaragua; also, to transmit such further information as he may possess relative to that event.

Mr. PUGH asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PUGH stated that he offered the bill as a compromise, and explained its provisions, as follows: It provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, with the same boundaries as were defined by the bill of the last Congress. It also requires that the seventh article of that Constitution, relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April next, and that the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the Territory, instead of the President of the Convention; states that the election shall be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last; also provides that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people to at any time call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PUGH stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail

Mr. BENJAMIN submitted a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for printing, for the use of the Senate, 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. BROWN commenced a speech in advocacy of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had not proceeded far when he was seized with vertigo, and yielded the floor, expressing the hope that he would be able to proceed with his remarks to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Speaker submitted a letter from Hon. N. P. BANKS, to the effect that he has forwarded to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as a member from the 7th Congressional District of that State.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution that the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate all information in his possession in relation to the seizure of General WALKER and his followers in Nicaragua, together with such instructions as have been given to Naval officers and other officers.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, should like the gentleman to modify his resolution, so as to call for information respecting the fitting out of the Expedition by WALKER in this country.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he would modify the resolution if he had the power, but being a report from a Committee, he could not do so.

The resolution was received under a suspension of the rules by 117 against 47.

Mr. CLINGMAN said a moment's reflection would convince the gentleman that the resolution should be adopted. It was sufficiently broad to cover the entire ground, and the President would be likely to inform the House what this man WALKER has been doing. This was a matter of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations to bring it to their notice. In the first place, the rights of WALKER and his followers who had been seized;—whether they are criminal or not is another question; secondly, the rights of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whoever owns the Territory invaded; thirdly, and of more importance, which did not depend on either of the two points preceding, it appeared that one of our naval officers, whether or not by the authority of the President, had marched into foreign territory and brought away WALKER and his one or two hundred men by force. It must strike every one that this was an act of war. Suppose WALKER was a bad man, this did not justify the invasion of Nicaragua for his arrest. Suppose Nicaragua did not object to the invasion of the soil by a foreign army for that purpose. This did not justify Commodore PAULDING. If civil war or rebellion were in progress there, and our officers suppressed it, the triumphant party would not complain. He had no donbt that, if in the revolution in Paris, American troops had interfered in behalf of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the latter would not have complained of the invasion.

Mr. RITCHIE, interposing, said the act of Commodore PAULDING was justifiable on the ground that WALKER was a fugitive from the criminal law, and officers being dispatched, had a right to arrest him anywhere.

Mr. CLINGMAN, resuming, remarked that he did not concur with his friend. If a fugitive go into Canada, we would have the right to make a demand upon a foreign government for his restoration. But if we invade that Territory, the gentleman from Pennsylvania could see it would involve us in much trouble, and would present a very serious question. Congress may authorize interference in the affairs of a foreign country; but as Congress is the war-making power, our officers have no right to invade a foreign country without authority. If we justify the invasion of Central America by PAULDING, what may not Great Britain do? If we can land forces there and interfere in the affairs of that country, Great Britain can do the same. If this be not violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, what is? The Government of the United States is bound to disavow the act of PAULDING. Were we to leave our naval officers discretion to commit acts of this description? The President himself cannot do it, and, certainly not his subordinates.

Mr. WARREN objected to the discussion of the merits of the question on a mere resolution calling for information. While prepared to vote for it, he was not ready to commit himself on the question till properly advised on all the facts.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no doubt the House will get the information quite speedily, perhaps to-morrow.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said it was right that the House should be informed of all the facts relative to the fitting out of the expedition in this country by WALKER, and all the information respecting his capture and return.

VOICES—"That's right." "Let's have it all."

Mr. FAULKNER moved an amendment to the resolution calling on the President to communicate all the facts and information which *rendered it probable* that WILLIAM WALKER was engaged last Summer and Autumn within the limits of the United States in fitting out a military expedition against the people and Territory of Nicaragua; also copies of all orders, letters and instructions addressed to the various officers of the Government relative thereto; together with such other measures as were adopted to arrest said military enterprise and enforce the neutrality laws; also embracing the instructions, if any, to PAULDING for the arrest of WALKER, and showing how it has been approved or disapproved by the Government.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE would have the inquiry made to include all the circumstances hearing on this important question. It was essential to know what was WALKER's position in regard to the laws of the United States when he left our shores, by what authority he assumed to act, and whether his authority was an assumption against the laws of the United States. This was as important as his attitude in relation to the Government itself.

Mr. SAVAGE said the House was not in condition at present to discuss this question with justice to the country, the Administration, and our great interests involved in Central America—interests such as no other nation has there. Without being a partisan of WALKER, he would say that the cause of which WALKER seemed to be the representative, whether worthy or unworthy, deserved candid consideration. It was a policy which looked to interests as great and deep as the foundation of this Government. As to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it was infamous. He could not find language sufficiently strong to express his detestation of it. The Treaty was as stupendous a fraud as ever disgraced a country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL offered an amendment to Mr. FAULKNER's amendment calling on the President further to communicate whether our Government, prior to the arrest of WALKER, had undertaken by treaty, or other arrangement with the existing government of Nicaragua to guarantee the peaceable enjoyment of the transit route between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, or otherwise assume the protectorate of said route, with the army of the United States if necessary.

Mr. MARSHALL said his intention was to ascertain to what extent this Government assumed the protectorate which might induce it to shield an officer who violated the law.

The original resolution, as amended at the instance of Messrs. FAULKNER and MARSHALL, was passed.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether the Government of Nicaragua has made any complaint on account of Commodore PAULDING'S seizure of WALKER and his followers.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE introduced a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, designating the ports of entry and delivery in the same, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution, which was passed, proposing to alter the admeasurement of American vessels.

Mr. KEITT, introduced a bill to organize a regiment of mounted volunteers for the Texas frontier.

On motion of Mr. COBB, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report an opinion whether or not the organic act of Utah ought to be repealed, and that Territory attached to adjoining Territories.

Mr. QUITMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws.

Mr. GROW objected.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a branch Military Academy at the Hermitage, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, a Committee of five were ordered to be appointed to investigate all the facts connected with the late sale of Fort Snelling, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill, which was referred to the Post-Office Committee, authorizing the contractors for carrying the mails from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, under the act of March last, to adopt any route they may choose.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. MORRILL introdnced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes. He moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., wished to know whether the bill applied to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOUSTON—Certainly—to all Territories. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY thought as the bill imposed penalties and fines, it ought to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEITT was of opinion that the proper reference would be to the Committee on Naval Affairs. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Va., acquiesced in this suggestion.

Mr. GROW remarked that as this was a "domestic" institution, the Committee on Territories should be intrusted with its consideration.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

All the States and Territories were then called in succession, when a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. Adjourned.

The Kansas Question—Commodore Paulding's Case, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The aspect of the Kansas question, within the Territory of Kansas, is not improved, but is becoming more ferocious than ever. There is, however, a gleam of hope that a conciliation will commence here when the subject shall come before Congress. The position of the Administration is unalterable. It is united in support of the views presented by the President in his message, and since repeated in General CASS' letter to the Philadelphia Convention. The Executive is in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, as the only mode of removing the agitation of the subject from Congress and the country. It will be less dangerous when confined to one State, instead of pervading thirty-two States.

It is thought that a majority of the Senate will vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. The result in the House is more doubtful, and depends upon a few northwestern democratic votes. But, for some weeks past, a project of conciliation has been privately discussed, and within a few days has taken a substantial form, which may possibly be acceptable to the democratic members of Congress, as a body. If Mr. DOUGLAS should assent to it, the northern democratic members will accept it; but it is to be seen whether it will meet the views of the southern members.

The proposition is to provide in the act for the admission of Kansas, that a Convention shall be held in the State, within a certain time, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, which amendment shall, when adopted by the people, be a part of the Constitution, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Lecompton Constitution.

This project may be opposed in the Senate by a Northwestern Democratic Senator. It cannot be adopted without the united support of the Democratic members. It does not conflict with the President's position, for it brings Kansas at once into the Union, and transfers the entire subject of dispute to that State.

There no longer remains any doubt that Commodore PAULDING is to be very gently censured for exceeding orders, and for violating national law in so doing, whilst, at the same time, his zeal for the public service and patriotic intentions will be appreciated. It is not even probable that he will be recalled from his present station. ION.

New Municipal Government of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Our new Municipal Government was inaugurated to-day. The oath of office was administered to Mayor LINCOLN by Chief Justice SHAW: SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., was chosen President of the Common Council, and WASHINGTON P. GRACE reelected Clerk. The Mayor's address is brief and comprehensive. The city debt on January 1st, 1858, amounted to $7,189,136.

Important Kansas Rumors.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL LANE AND THE DRAGOONS—DEFEAT OF THE DRAGOONS—THE FREE-STATE MEN ORGANIZING.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 4.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that passengers report that, on Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops of LANE, at Sugar Mound, and the dragoons. The officers ordered LANE to surrender, which he refused to do. The dragoons then charged, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their number.

The dragoons retired, and sent to Governor DENVER for reinforcements. DENVER ordered four companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and it was expected that there would be bloody work.

As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced organizing and were hurrying to arrest LANE, and it was expected that before the dragoons arrived LANE would be reinforced to the number of 2,500. The excitement was intense, and the people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field.

General CALHOUN had fled from the Territory.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning denies that there is any truth in the foregoing report. The St. Louis agent of the Associated Press has been unable to attend to business for several days, owing to illness.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A fire broke out here this afternoon in the block on Charlestown, Cooper and Stillman streets, and the block was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by flour dealers, and by makers of sashes and blinds, etc. Loss nearly $20,000; partly insured. The block was owned by Mr. CHEEVER, of New-York, and S. P. LANGMAIR, of Boston.

FIRE IN ANSONIA, CONN.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Jan. 4.

The large cotton factory in Ansonia, owned by COLBURN & BROS., was entirely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The fire was, evidently, the work of an incendiary, as the factory has not been running for some time, and it is known that two previous attempts have been made to fire the building. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured in Hartford, and Providence for $15,350.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

No. 23—The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton et al.—Argument continued for appellees.

Loss of the Schooner E. S. Rudderow.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4,

The schooner *E. S. Rudderow*, of Charleston, for Indian River, Fla., with government stores, was wrecked at the latter place on the 14th ult. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Jan. 4.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democrats have nominated A. B. LONGAKER for Speaker of the House; and the Republicans THOMAS STRUTHERS for President of the Senate. The Republicans meet in caucus to-morrow morning.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Hotel Keeper.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 4.

W. H. RUSSELL, landlord of the Russell House in this city, left the Astor House, New-York, on the 14th ultimo, since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is supposed that he is wandering about the country deranged.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day denouncing Commodore PAULDING for arresting General WALKER. It was laid over.

Resumption of John Smelt & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 4.

JOHN SMELT & CO., Bankers of this city, have fully liquidated their liabilities and resumed business.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

The screw-steamer *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's line, arrived to-day.

The Weather.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

The weather is fine and clear this morning.

KINGSTON, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A beautiful morning and very mild.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and warm.

OTTAWA CITY, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather clear and mild.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A fine sunny morning, and not at all cold. The river is easily crossed in batteaux.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather mild and foggy. Crossing the river middling good in canoes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday Jan. 4—8:30 A. M.

Weather mild and clear. Wind South.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. Wind Southeast.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and mild—no snow on the ground.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON has declined ⅛c.@¼c. Sales, to-day, 650 bales at 8½c. Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c. We quote Middling at 8¾c., and Middling Fair, 9c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—We have no sales to report to-day, holders keeping out of the market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The receipt of the *Niagara's* news here caused a decline in COTTON, but accurate quotations cannot be given, prices being so irregular. The sales to-day amount to only 600 bales. MOLASSES, 18½c.@19c. FLOUR dull at $4. Exchange on New-York at par to 100½. Other articles generally unchanged.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Havana on the 30th ult.

From Havana nothing new is reported.

The steamer *Fashion* (WALKER's vessel) was in Havana—her destination and time of departure not known.

The Sugar market is more active, with a slight advance on intermediate classes. Stock on hand 80,000 boxes. Exchange: London, 15¾@16⅛ premium; New-York, 60 days, sight, 2⅛@3⅛ premium; short sight do., 4@6 do.; New-Orleans, 6@7 do.

Freights for Europe not improved; for United States more active but without advance in rates.

Off the Moro on the 30th December exchanged signals with American bark *Aerial*, bound in.

Specie List per Cahawba from Havana.

Robert & Williams...	$6,400	Bunz & Ehul.....	$1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co...	11,829	T. Owen & Son.....	4:9
J. W. Carrington.....	263	E. Flash.....	505
Total.....			$20,41[illegible]

FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Legislature—Gossip about the Organization—Prospects Thereof—Candidates for Places—The Governor's Message—Recommendations of the Bank Superintendent—Illness of Senators—The Auditor, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Contrary to general expectation, there were few of the members of the Legislature in town yesterday. For some reason, they were remarkably unanimous in staying away from the capital until the last moment.

There are, consequently, few indications that would signify in what manner the organization is to be effected.

In the Senate, the presiding officer is chosen already—so that trouble is saved Senators. It would be fortunate for their buttons, if some dictator or autocrat would relieve them of the necessity of undergoing the canvass for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. As near as I can ascertain, every Senator lands in Albany, like Paul, with at least one candidate for Clerk or Sergeant hanging on his back.

At present the contest seems to be between COLE, of Allegany, ROSE, of Wayne, ALLEN, of Rochester, TREWILLIGER, of Syracuse, and ———, of Franklin. Each, as usual in such cases, feels sanguine of success. I have a memorandum, from data furnished by the candidates, which shows 19 Senators *certain* for various gentlemen who are named as Republicans. To be sure, the official canvass gives the names of only *fifteen* gentlemen elected as straight-out Republicans. If you add the gentlemen from Niagara, Albany and Sullivan—two of them elected "jointly" and one "disjointly," we have eighteen—but still *one* short of the full number pledged on the first ballot. Now either there has been some "demmed mistake" in the official canvass, or else some Democrat is ratting.

In the caucus I think Mr. ROSE will be nominated, and that by a strong vote. Whether he can be elected in open Senate is not so clear. The two Americans will not be in the caucus, nor will Mr. SPRAGUE participate in its deliberations. So far he is positive. As to his vote, he says he is willing to go for "any fair man that is nominated by the caucus—*provided* he is *not* urged by the Central Railroad influence—*provided* he is not under the control of the Regency, and *provided* some particular friend, or better man is not nominated by the other side." After so definite a definition of his position, it is hardly necessary for me to express my opinion as to the track which that rocket will take. The two Americans will probably hold themselves under the advisement of friends. They are for "Cowes and a market," and will take in and discharge cargo, just as the supercargo may direct.

Whether the Republicans or Democrats shall take the organization of the House, is being discussed in every nook and corner of the town. To take it, the sixty-one Republicans must have four votes from the ranks of the Americans. On the other side, the Democrats, to obtain control, must have, in addition to their fifty-eight, the aid of *seven* Americans. The latter, like the poor unfortunates that haunt your great thoroughfare in the "still small hours," are anxious to sell body and soul. But, and the comparison might still be run, there seems few inclined to negotiate, and those few are not by any means willing to be prominent.

The fact is, the Republicans do not want the organization, unless they can make an alliance that will give them a reliable majority throughout the session. It would be reckless and imprudent in them to make a union which should place a Republican in the Speaker's desk, without a reliable and determined majority to sustain him.

Outside of the few who hanker after the *éclat* and notoriety of position in the House, there are no Democrats who desire the organization. They have the substantial power of the State, in the State officers They have obtained that power by holding the Republican Party responsible for expenditures over which they had not the slightest control. The Legislature can do nothing to relieve the people of the burden of taxation, the weight of which bears so heavily upon them. This the Democrats well know, and they know, too, that if they have not the organization, they can go to the people on next Fall with the same misrepresentations that were so successful this Fall, and in all probability will meet with the same success. It would be folly, therefore, for them to go out of their way to absorb a sufficient number of the Americans to give them the majority.

Therefore, I think that the Republican, American and Democratic caucuses will nominate straight tickets for the elective officers of the House—that these nominations will be sustained in the House by the respective parties—that a triangular contest will be carried on for two or three days, and that in the end a sufficient number of the Americans will vote for the Republican nominees to insure their success.

The Governor's Message is about ready to be sent in—the last finishing touches having been laid on this morning. It is commendably short, the length, I understand, not exceeding three columns of the TIMES. The most marked feature is the recommendation of tolls on railroads. If this is exacted from the companies, the Governor thinks they should be permitted to make an extra charge to passengers. The Governor is particularly down on the practice of granting injunctions, so prevalent in our Courts, and urges such legislation as will prove a preventive. I do not think, beyond these two matters, that the message will contain anything out of the beaten track.

I understand that General COOK, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, has his report ready for presentation, when the Legislature shall be organized. The condition of his Department at the close of the fiscal year, is clearly and satisfactorily exhibited.

As these statements are but the yearly aggregates of the quarterly returns, they have little general importance. But, after such a financial crisis as we have just experienced, there will be a natural and universal desire to know what additional legislation the Superintendent of the Bank Department (himself a practical banker) will propose as a remedy for the past, and a guarantee for the future.

I believe these recommendations are substantially:

First—The enactment of law requiring every bank in the City of New-York to keep twenty dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars they shall have on *deposit*, and that they shall make a weekly report thereof to his Department.

Second—That all country banks shall keep twenty-five dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars on deposit, and that they shall make quarterly returns of their business. Deposits in New-York to be considered as specie in vault.

Third—A clearing house for country banks, at which all exchanges are to be made.

Fourth—That no Bank shall pay interest on any deposits. To this practice, so prevalent the past two or three years, General COOK traces the financial troubles of the past year.

I have not had an opportunity of taking into consideration the arguments which General COOK advances in support of his first and second propositions. It would, perhaps, be unfair to venture a dissent until he shall have presented his views to the public; but, I much fear that our worthy Superintendent has ignored his own practical common sense, and taken up the phantoms and phantasies of others not so competent or intelligent as himself.

The Governor, in his Message, will probably indorse the views of Mr. Superintendent COOK, and may, perhaps, go a step in advance.

The Canal Board met this morning for organization. Lieut.-Governor SELDEN was not present. No business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to meet again on the 13th inst., when, it is said, a day will be fixed for considering appointments. Until that time, those wishing to serve the State may leave their credentials with the Comptroller, Secretary of State, etc.

I understand that one of your Senators is detained at home by indisposition. With this exception, I believe every Senator will be present. Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, from the Wayne and Cayuga district, reached this City on Friday last. For the past month he has been seriously ill—his complaint, a nervous prostration, induced by too determined and protracted efforts during the last canvass. Under careful treatment he is gradually recovering—but it will be a long time before he will be able to endure the fatigue of a session of the Senate. There are few men that have a greater experience in legislation, and few men more conversant with the great questions of State policy that must attract the attention of the Legislature. A continuance of his indisposition would be a public loss.

Mr. BENTON is still performing the duties of the office of Auditor. How long he is to be retained depends upon the Governor and the Senate. I do not think that Gov. KING will nominate him to the Senate, but that he will send in the name of some more immediate political friend. I still continue the belief that Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH will be the nominee.

LEO.

Nominations by the Caucuses.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4.

The city is very full of members of the Legislature and outsiders. Most of the members are here.

The Americans have held a caucus, at which Hon. SAMUEL A. LAW, of Delaware, was nominated as their candidate for Speaker of the House, and a determination was expressed to stick by the American nominations throughout. The caucus adjourned till evening.

Most of the Senators are here.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Wayne, is sick at the Delavan House, but will be present at the organization.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4—9 P. M.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus met in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber this evening. It was called to order by Senator WADSWORTH. Hon. JOSHUA B. SMITH, of Suffolk, was elected Chairman; and Messrs. PRATT, of Greene, and ELY, of New-York Secretaries.

The name of Isa P. BAINES was withdrawn from before the caucus as a candidate for Clerk by Senator SCHELL.

On motion of Senator BURRANS, Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, was nominated Clerk.

On motion of Senator SPINOLA Wm. H. VAN VORHIES, of Kings, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms

On motion of Senator MATHER, JAMES NESBITT, of New-York, was nominated for Doorkeeper; PARNIUS L. JONES, of Rensselaer, for Assistant Doorkeeper; JOHN S. YEO, of Westchester, for Postmaster, and LEWIS EMERY, for Janitor.

Messrs. MATHER and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee to call joint Legislative caucuses.

Messrs. SMITH, PRATT and ELY were appointed a Committee to call future Senatorial caucuses.

All the Senators were present except Senator DEVENDORF. Adjourned.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in the room of the Court of Appeals. Judge PATTERSON, of Monroe, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WHEELER, of Franklin, Secretary.

Fifteen Republican Senators were present.

On the sixth ballot, SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe, Clerk of the last Senate, was nominated Clerk.

On the fourth ballot, H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn, was nominated Sergeant-at Arms.

On the third ballot, SAMUEL DILLINGHAM, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, was nominated Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

On the first ballot, R. N. OWENS, of Oncida, was nominated Doorkeeper.

On the sixth ballot, H. W. SHIPMAN, of Broome was nominated Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus also met this evening. On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Albany, EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND was elected Chairman, and THOMAS JONES, Jr., and A. J. MCNEIL, Secretaries.

All the members were present.

The caucus proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result: Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, 21; Mr. HANFORD, of Kings, 10; Mr. WIER, 11; Mr. WAGAR, 7; Mr. LAWRENCE, 5.

On the second ballot, Mr. ALVORD was nominated unanimously.

On the first formal ballot, JOAN J. RILEY was nominated for Clerk, he receiving 28 votes, to 27 given for J. B. CUSHMAN.

JOAN C. LASHERS, of Dutchess, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms, and GORDON HAY, of Troy, Doorkeeper.

The Republican Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber. HARLOW GODARD, of St. Lawrence, was chosen Chairman, and A. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, and GEORGE WOLFORD, of Albany, Secretaries.

Sixty members were present.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, was nominated on the first ballot for Speaker, receiving 54 votes.

WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was unanimously nominated Clerk.

The following were also nominated:

Sergeant-at-Arms—N. B. HITCHCOCK, same as last year.

Doorkeeper—G. C. DENNIS, of Washington.

Assistant-Doorkeepers—JOHN LEWIS, of Cattaraugus; and J. D. GRINNELL.

Messrs. BAKER, H. B. DURYEA and SHEPARD were appointed a Committee to call further caucuses.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, 10 o'clock P. M.

The Americans are now in caucus. Their nominations will not be made till very late.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Loss of the Ship Northumberland.

Captain SPENCE, of the packet ship *Northumberland*, of MORGAN & WILEY's line of London packets, gives the following account of the loss of his ship. It was with great difficulty that the lives of all on board were saved.

In the ship *Northumberland* we left New-York Nov. 15 with a crew of 28 persons and 35 passengers. We had strong winds, with a great deal of rain, and saw the sun but twice until Tuesday, Dec. 1, but the ship made but little water. The barometer had been falling for several days, and was, on the day last above mentioned, down to 28°. The fore part of the day we had the wind S. W.; at 4 P. M. the wind hauled to N. N. E., fresh, the ship having been under short sail all day, and steering E. by S. At 8 P. M. we close-reefed the topsails. At 9 P. M., the wind increasing to a gale, we hove the ship to on the port tack under a close-reefed maintopsail and close-reefed foresail. The wind increasing, preventive braces were got on the yards, and everything made snug, the pumps being attended to every hour. At midnight the wind and sea increased fearfully, and we got all hands from forward into the cabin, the ship continuing to lie very easy and dry. At 4 A. M. the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane. We got the foresail partly hauled up when a gust of wind struck the ship and hove her on her beam ends with her yards in the water. For an hour previously the passengers had been hard at work throwing overboard the cargo, the sea the same time sweeping the deck and filling the cabin with water. It was with the utmost exertion that we saved the lives of the women passengers by dragging them up into the wheel-house, many of them in their night-clothes, in which condition they remained until we were rescued. Dec, 2.—At 7 A. M., I ordered the masts cut away, which all went by the deck, the ship at the same time righting a little. All hands, crew and passengers, meantime, were kept constantly at work bailing. As soon as it was possible the men were got to the pumps, up to their armpits in water, where they remained working all day. We had great trouble in keeping the long boat from being washed off deck; three of the boats had already been washed off and lost. At 11 P. M the larboard pump became useless, as well as the fire engine. The ship rolled seas over each rail In this manner all hands were kept at work and all went on the same until the morning of the 3d, At 4 A. M. we got to the quarter hatch, and commenced again to throw cargo overboard, and found a great body of water in the between-decks. During the day we got a studdingsail boom down, and the mizzenmast with a mainroyal on it for a drag, to keep her head to the sea, but to no purpose. Everybody worked in this manner until 2 A. M, of the 4th, when all hands being entirely exhausted, I gave them four hours to rest, but before the expiration of this time, at 4 A. M., found the water gaining so fast between decks that with great persuasion I got them again to work, but their strength was so far gone that it was of little account. The ship rolled so heavily they were dashed from side to side. The cabin being all washed away, there was nothing to support them, and all were now praying that some vessel would come to their aid. At day-light we commenced making signals of distress, which were noticed by the brig *Jessie* of St. Johns, N. F., and she came to our assistance. A heavy sea was running, and a high wind; the vessel, which was under close reefed topsails, had great difficulty in staying by the ship, but her Captain made the greatest exertions for our succor. At 9 A M, we put over the larboard boat, which was instantly stove to atoms. Then came the long boat which we succeeded in launching, hauling the people into her by ropes around them. Others having lines made fast to them jumped into the sea and were thus hauled on board the brig. The last boat left the ship at dusk, at which time there was a great quantity of water in her, and surging very heavily.

Captain SPENCER has published a card of thanks, in behalf of himself, officers, crew and passengers, expressing their gratitude to Captain PRICE, of the British brig *Jessie*, in rescuing all on board of the *Northumberland* (63 persons) from impending death.

LOSS OF THE BARK CECILIA.

The ship *Aladdin*, Capt. WOOD, from Calcutta, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brings Capt. GLOVER, his wife and child, and ten of the crew of bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, which vessel was dismasted and wrecked in a hurricane on the 2d of December. They were taken from the wreck in lat. 45° N., long. 27½° W. The cargo (sugar and rum) had been shifted, and was rolling about in the hold. At the same time a large black ship was seen with nothing but mainmast standing, and another with the mizzenmast gone. A hurricane was experienced on Dec. 2, and the *Aladdin* then lost her foretopmast, foretopgallantmast, and also got her bowsprit broken short off, and all connected with it, the sea at the time making a complete breach over her. The ship at the time was lying to, with nothing but a hammock in the mizzen rigging.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The ship *Amelia*, ashore here, is badly hogged, part of her deck is bursted up. There is a schooner ashore about fifteen miles south of here, loaded with pine wood.

COVE BANKS, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

I telegraphed to you on the 26th, that the schooner *C. G. Waterbury* would prove a total loss. I have to state that the intelligence communicated to me is not correct. She is not bilged, although the water flows out of her on the falling tide. She has about two feet of sand in her forward hatch.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The ship *Lone Star*, from Maulmain to London previously reported abandoned, has been seen (no date given) by the R. M. steamer *Parana* in lat. 35°, lon. 57°, in tow of the *Lady Louisa*. (from Callao to Queenstown.)—*By Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.*

The Washington Union upon the Arrest of General Walker.

From the Washington Union.

The President's Message represents the Administration as seeking, successfully, by treaty stipulations and amicable, honorable, and legitimate means, to obtain and secure rights of transit, commerce, and peaceful enterprise, for our people, in several portions of the Isthmus. One treaty of the sort is already in existence with New-Granada. If newspaper rumor is to be credited, another is in progress, if it has not been already consummated, with the Government of Nicaragua, in regard to the very Transit route of which WALKER was preparing to take possession. In all probability, still other efforts in the same direction are in progress or contemplation; so that our citizens are not only likely to be protected from loss or violence in prosecuting their lawful commerce along the transit routes of Central America, but the routes themselves are likely to be consecrated and preserved to the commerce of all nations and the benefit of the world. It is quite clear, we think, that the breaking up of the Walker expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instructions of the Government, however much the mode and manner of the interruption may have been in conflict with either Captain PAULDING's instructions or with the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that these instructions contemplated the landing of the forces of the United States upon the soil of Nicaragua; *but it is not probable, either, that the government of Nicaragua will complain of the aggression.* It is not our purpose now to inquire into this part of the transaction, or to consider what course the Administration may think it right to pursue towards Captain PAULDING, with reference to the security of our own Government against unauthorized acts on the part of our officers abroad. The subjects will be appropriately dealt with, we have no doubt, in due time, and with a just

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Our advices from London and Liverpool, by this arrival, extend to the 19th of December.

The financial news brought by the *Niagara* was very fully given in the telegram published in yesterday's issue. Such further financial intelligence as is of interest will be found in our correspondent's letter published on the eighth page of to-day's paper.

We give below a variety of miscellaneous European information. It does not appear, as the telegram stated, that the launch of the *Leviathan* has been in definitely postponed. The attempt, it was expected, would be renewed on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable.

In regard to the abandonment by the American Company of all further attempts to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"The American brig *Silver Rays*, having on board the engineers and machincry that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, has returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth that any raising of them is out of the question, the difficulties and the expense of doing so being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of the salvage."

Turkey is stated to reclaim possession of the Isle of Perim, lately occupied by England, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Commercial Corruption in Great Britain.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 18.

The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side. Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried?

Persons are disposed to comfort themselves by the conclusion that every case of delinquency appears in print and makes a great stir, while the multitude of ordinary transactions are carried on with regularity day after day and excite no notice. There could not be a greater delusion. On all hands there is a disposition to palliate and hush up the practices that have been prevalent, and no more difficult or dangerous duty could be undertaken than that of endeavoring to defeat it. Even if any class of observers happen to be aware of organized schemes of deception, or of the most objectionable and suspicious features in the management of companies or firms, they can do little to warn the community until some open default has been committed, and the final explosion is consequently at hand. The forces that were drawn together at Glasgow, consisting of the aristocracy and wealth of Scotland, to beat down all who might attempt to question the position of the Western Bank and to expose its vile career, furnished a specimen of the obstacle to be encountered; and it is a fact that, while that concern was applying for help to the other banks, even the statement that these banks wished to stipulate for a winding up of its affairs was widely denounced as a malignant libel.

In another case a firm whose position was understood, but which had contrived through the help of the Western Bank temporarily to arrest an exposure, induced a well-known legal house in London to protest against the damage "recklessly" inflicted on its credit by the mention of its name, although within a fortnight of that date it was shown to be disgracefully insolvent. When Mr. OLIVER broke down at Liverpool, after a career of speculation, in the height of which he had been presented by his admiring townspeople with a service of plate, some of the leading merchants, including the Chairmen of the Borough Bank, and, it is believed, Mr. DE WOLF, of the great firm of DE WOLF & Co., which has just stopped for about £200,000, showing 2s. in the pound for its creditors, actually posted a notice on the Exchange, contradicting and stigmatizing the announcement as a wanton injury.

If this is the experience in the most rotten and hopeless cases, what would have to be expected if a breath were uttered regarding any concern that might still by possibility be patched up so as to allow of its defying all imputations? The case of the North of Europe Steam Company, in which a warning to the public aggravated the injury it was intended to avert, since it drew forth an unqualified denial from the directors, which led many persons to increase their investments at high prices, will be fresh in recollection. *The habit is universal, and is encouraged in all quarters.* There is abundant sympathy for the speculator who has lived in good style for years, and whose position may at last be questioned; but none for the great mass of the people, who in consequence of his operations have been paying the higher prices for all the necessaries of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into overstocked branches of labor, and who are suddenly thrown into destitution; and none for society in general, which will suffer through many future years from a generation of young men brought up to the belief that there is no such thing as honest trade, and that he is greatest who most excels in the adulteration of goods, the manufacture of accommodation bills, and the management of fraudulent suspensions. Such is ever the case. The offender in his distress is a tangible object of pity, while the community he has wronged and dishonored is only a shadowy conception; and Government in relieving him, even at the cost of violating a law, merely acts out the wishes of the majority.

In these circumstances it will be easily understood that not one tithe of the delinquencies that now pervade every branch of trade are likely to come to light. There is no legal machinery to promote any such object, but a more extensive and almost resistless action on the other side. The Legislature have always been too busy in meddling as to the nature of obligations which commercial men should be allowed to undertake to be able to devote time to the introduction of laws to enforce under swift and adequate penalties the simple principle that every obligation once made must be faithfully fulfilled, and to bring to justice every one who has robbed another by false pretences. There was much display of business in this line last session, but it has apparently effected nothing. The prosecution of the British Bank Directors was a wonderful effort to mark the inauguration of a new reign of virtue, but it is understood the experiment is never likely to be repeated, the costs and confusion having been awful. Notwithstanding all the notoriety of his case, it is easy to prophesy that Mr. STEPHENS, of the London and Eastern Corporation, will escape, to enjoy the remainder of his life on the marriage settlement acquired from the funds of that establishment. From the first, the other directors have never even been threatened with prosecution.

It is true the daily journals are now filled with developments of cases of sequestration or bankruptcy; or of the winding up of fraudulent concerns; but these are all exceptional, and any one reading the proceedings will see that they merely relate to a few stragglers that have been caught out of a whole army of marauders. Every word uttered in the various examinations serves to show how the individual insolvent was but one of a constantly extending circle—how he was terrified into lending more money or granting further acceptances by creditors who threatened to fail and expose him, and how he in turn got more from some one else—in most cases the manager of a joint-stock bank—by pursuing a similar course.

In one case now pending at Glasgow a house is shown to have had 75 real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000, the whole finally centreing in the Western Bank. Is this a solitary specimen? Are there not hundreds of analogous but more ndroit cases that might be developed on every side—often, apparently, without much difficulty, if any judgment may be formed from the leading figures lately presented in some of the London balance-sheets; and as soon as the present crisis is over, will not all these persons again go to work? In the present state of the law, there is nothing to obstruct and everything to encourage them. The belief is that, notwithstanding the recent wrecks and the lateness of the period to which the "relief" granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was deferred, the accommodation paper still in circulation in London and throughout the kingdom would present a total such as few persons not accustomed to reflect on such matters would be prepared to expect. The remedy, of course, would be to punish the drawers and acceptors or conspiracy to defraud. Every bill of exchange purports to have been for "value received." If two men conspire to manufacture such a document and to pass it as genuine into the hands of a third, nothing can be more obvious than the nature of the transaction. But Parliament, perhaps, would rather pass a whole session in discussing whether they could devise some new measures to interfere with the natural course of enterprise, and direct it into such channels as might be fashionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as this simple application of the criminal law.

Loss of the New-York Packet-Ship Northumberland.

From the Cork Examiner.

We have just learned the narrative of a dangerous shipwreck, which might have resulted in an appalling calamity, but for the kindness of the captain of a small trading brig. The packet-ship *Northumberland*, Captain SPENCER, left New-York for London, on the 18th November, with 35 passengers and a crew numbering 28 in all. On the 1st of December a heavy gale came on, and continued till next day, when it increased to a perfect hurricane, in which the ship was thrown on her beam ends. The passengers and crew were hard at work casting the cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel, when a terrific sea burst into the cabin, and the female passengers who were below were only rescued from drowning by being dragged up into the wheel-house, many of them with only their night clothes on. The next day the masts were cut away, and the whole day, the ship having righted a little, crew and passengers were employed at the pumps, as the ship was filling fast. While engaged at this work, many of them were up to their arm-pits in water. One of the pumps became useless, but the other was worked at during the whole day with all the energy of men who saw in it their only safety from drowning. Meantime the condition of the poor women was most pitiable. No part of the ship escaped the seas which broke from minute to minute over her, and they were huddled together for the most part without clothes, some with only a blanket, but all completely without shelter. The dreary work of pumping and throwing cargo overboard continued until four o'clock the next day, when crew and passengers both had become so exhausted that they could labor no longer, and what they had been doing was so feeble as to be useless. The water in the hold had rapidly increased, and the few who still attempted to work were dashed from side to side. Signals of distress were made, which, to the joy of all on board, were answered, and the brig *Jessie*, of St. John's, Capt. PERCY, hove in sight. This vessel, of 140 tons burden, which had herself suffered from the gale, was under close-reafed topsails, and had great difficulty in the heavy wind prevailing to stay by the ship; but Captain PERCY at once declared his readiness to take the passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel on board. Preparations were accordingly made to remove them, and a boat was lowered, but she instantly stove to pieces. Another was got down with more success. The passengers were got into it, and brought on board the *Jessie* by means of ropes having first to jump into the water, as it was impossible for a boat to get alongside the ship. Owing, however, to the constant and unceasing vigilance of Captain SPENCER, the difficult task of getting the whole crew and passengers from one ship to another under such trying circumstances was accomplished without the loss of a single life, or even so much casualty as a fractured limb. When the wretched people got on board they received every possible attention and comfort from Captain PERCY; but he did not confine his kindness to that. Though bound for St. John's, his own home and that of his two sons, who were his first and second officers, he actually returned upon his course, and sailed for Queenstown, where he arrived on Saturday, and land the living freight of the *Northumberland*. For such generous conduct it is hard to find praise sufficiently strong. An address was presented to Captain PERCY, signed by all those whom he had rescued and so materially assisted, expressive of their deep debt of gratitude to him. An address was also presented to Captain SPENCER by the passengers of his ship, testifying to the bravery and skill with which he managed his vessel in the extremity of its danger, and the unremitting care and anxiety with which he watched over the safety of those under his charge.

The crew of the *Northumberland* has been provided for by the American Consul, Mr. KEENAN, by whom they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

Loss of the Lone Star, of Maine.

From the Cork Examiner.

The ship *Lone Star*, Captain CONWAY, of Portland, United States, bound from Maulmain to Cork, with about 10,000 bags of rice, sprung a leak when about 150 miles off the Azores. The captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and go on board the *Lady Louisa*, of Liverpool, Captain GRIFFITHS, which opportunely came to their assistance. The *Lone Star* sank in two hours, and the *Lady Louisa* arrived in Queenstown on Sunday night, where she landed Captain CONWAY and his crew, whose wants are now being provided for by Mr. KEENAN, the United States Consul, until they are sent to Liverpool. They speak in high terms of the kindness and humanity shown to them by Captain GRIFFITHS, of the *Lady Louisa*.

The Last Unsuccessful Effort to Launch the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Dec. 17 says:

"On Wednesday morning, this long-protracted operation was resumed, and, after some four hours' hard labor, and a dismal succession of mishaps, during which one part after another of the apparatus broke down, in the most ignominious manner, the work was discontinued, and further proceedings postponed *sine die*. The causes which led to this fifth signal failure may be told in the few words that it was almost impossible to make the vessel move at all, and that, in the efforts to do so, hydraulic rams, windlasses and chains, though of the most ponderous and massive construction, were all broken in regular succession, till scarcely anything of the apparatus was left to continue. Under such circumstances, therefore, not even a hope was entertained of effecting anything, and by 2 o'clock the attempts were abandoned. What makes the matter worse is that nearly every portion of the powerful gear was broken without producing the slightest effect in the way of movement upon the monstrous vessel. It is quite true that, when the efforts were discontinued, the signal-board showed that the entire bulk had been moved 38 inches, but of this distance 35 inches were made at one slip early in the day, and with comparatively easy, or at least reasonable pressure, from the launching apparatus. After this, with immense difficulty, and at the cost of some parts of the machinery, another trifling movement was got out of her, when she appeared to wedge herself in such a manner that, though the most tremendous efforts were subsequently made, she remained as firm as a mountain. Some idea of the extent to which the pressure was applied may be gathered from the fact that no less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful crab or windlass, and the doubled chains which drag her towards the river both at the stem and stern, were all burst and broken. The manner in which each of these gave way showed that the strain they were subjected to was something almost unheard of in the history of mechanics—in fact, the accident which occurred to the windlass, when a side of its massive iron drum round which the chain was coiled was crushed in like a nut, was not only, we believe, never known to occur before, but until yesterday such a breakage was considered almost impossible. From a series of calculations which have been made throughout the launch, as far as it has yet gone, it has been ascertained that the strain required to keep her in motion when once started was only 100 tons. Yesterday, however, the calculations based on the rapidity with which her momentum diminished showed that the strain required was more than 250 tons, or 1½ greater than it has been at any time since the efforts first commenced.

Further proceedings will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., the eminent engineer, paid a lengthened visit to the yard, and with Mr. BRUNEL, entered at great length into a consideration of the arrangements which had been made for launching the vessel. Mr. STEPHENSON expressed a very strong opinion that the right course had been adopted throughout, and added that he had no doubt of complete success attending the efforts which are being made for launching the vessel.

Court of Spain Scandal.

From the Madrid Correspondent of the London Advertiser.

A member of the Camarilla having favored me with some revelations from the Palace, I feel no delicacy in extending the confidence to your readers, as they may obtain thereby some further knowledge of the *Palacingas* morality, premising that you may place implicit reliance on their authenticity. Know, then, that when the pains of labor were approaching, the pangs of remorse rushed in upon the Queen, and reproached her with her dissolute career. She sent for Archbishop CLARET, a prelate who well deserves the glorious name he bears. The Queen begged his counsel, and as he is no courtier, he told her Majesty that her conduct made her the subject of ribald jests, and as she was about to be exposed to the perils attendant upon child-birth, he exhorted her to banish her paramour, PUIG MORO, from the Palace, and country. The increasing pangs of the crisis added force to the archiepiscopal persuasions, and a promise was made, but the archbishop, not content with the royal word, extorted a written promise to that effect. He followed up his success by an exhortation to his royal auditor to be reconciled to her husband, and even if she felt unable to love him, he urged her to have more respect for the proprieties of life, and to appear constantly with him before her subjects. Having obtained a promise to that effect he repaired to the king's apartments, and gave him like counsel. The king's promise, was, however, conditional only; he would consent to be reconciled to his wife only on condition that she paid his debts, and that the banishment of the Queen's paramour should be instantaneous. The archbishop returned with a cheque for the payment of the king's debts, and the other promise; but although the Queen has the power to banish her paramour from the palace; and, had NARVAEZ and NOCEDAL been in power, she could have shipped him off to the Canaries or Phillippines, or wherever she chose: yet PUIG MORO refuses to be exiled, demands a public trial, and to know on what charge he is arraigned. A compromise has been effected, to avoid the public scandal which insistance on exile must occasion; and Colonel PUIG MORO struts about amongst his fellow citizens, who have yet enough of the leaven of royalty in them to look with feelings of something akin to deference and respect on one who has sustained such intimate relations with their Queen.

French Designs upon the Sandwich Islands.

From the European Times.

Two important communications have been placed in our hands bearing upon the present state of political affairs in the Sandwich Islands. From these it would appear that the French ambassador to the King of these Islands is endeavoring to effect a treaty, the result of which, if complied with, will grant a monopoly of the trade of these islands to France, to the detriment of the commerce, not only of this country, but also of the world. One of the communications referred to is from a person holding a high official position in these islands, and addressed to a distinguished diplomatist in this country, who has been much interested in the prosperity of the Sandwich Islands. The writer says:

"I am obliged to you for the interest you express in the King's independence. To preserve that and the interesting Hawaiian race, has been the only object that has detained me here, and to which I have devoted all my energies for the last thirteen years. It was with great difficulty that we escaped annexation to the United States in 1851; since then we had thought our independence secure; but I regret to tell you that since the 11th of this month, M. PERRIN, the French Minister, *has been pressing on us a new treaty with France, that, if ratified by the King, would place us in a worse position than if we were annexed to the United States.* The treaty is so utterly unworthy of France, so inconsistent with the imperial policy towards weak States, that if the Emperor has given to M. PERRIN the instructions which he alleges, his Majesty must have been altogether deceived by M. PERRIN, in regard to our policy and peculiar circumstances. To ward off the dangers which threaten us, it has been suggested to him by several to write something by this mail, to the Earl of CLARENDON."

The second letter refers chiefly to the effect that a French protectorate would exercise on the islands.

"French policy in the Sandwich Islands, (indeed, throughout Oceania,) has ever been 'meddling and mischievous,' not having, or ever having, any other practical object than to thwart what Frenchmen consider the policy of England in those parts, and to secure French ascendency. Hence the famous Pritchard squabble, and the contemptible Protectorate of France over Tahiti, by which English Protestant missionaries and all Englishmen have practically been driven away, without the slightest benefit having accrued to the natives from the French Protectorate, so called—that is, French dominion and colonial exclusivism and tyranny. England never has had, nor has now, nor by possibility can have, any interest whatever in these Islands beyond the legitimate requirements of free trade and navigation, without exercise to flags, and the Christian and philanthropic objects of civilizing and improving the condition of the inhabitants, to all which purposes French military despotism is an impediment. Were all the Islands of Oceania to be placed by force and fraud, as the activity and zeal of French agents aim at, under the protectorate of France, then not only would the natives suffer, but British, American and all other trading interests would suffer likewise; and they ought not to be allowed to do so. England, whose claims to the supremacy or protectorate are better founded than those of any other country, yet has uniformly refused to establish it, even when native kings have come over to England, voluntarily to place their territories under the English flag; and we most properly restored the Sandwich Islands to the native king and inhabitants, after that Captain KEPPEL had, upon his own authority and action, taken possession of them. Shortly afterwards the Americans were, with extreme difficulty, prevented from annexing them; as, if not materially prevented, were by the moral and diplomatic force brought to bear on the subject of this annexation or usurpation induced to renounce the project—a great sacrifice, considering the territorial cravings of the Americans, whenever land allotments can be obtained and ground for slave cultivation. Now, after all this, having escaped the Scylla and Charybdis of England and America, these countries are to be victimized by French intrigue for French purposes, and probably to found a small colony for French Socialists.

This is too bad; but I suppose that England will acquiesce therein—an unworthy sacrifice to the *entente cordiale*."

A Reminiscence of the Cawnpore Massacre.

A letter from an officer of the Madras Fusiliers, dated Cawnpore Oct. 28, is published in the London *Times*, in which the writer says:

"I went the other day to see the house of horrors, where the unfortunate women and children were massacred. At the entrance I found a gibbet, and under it the carcass of a wretch who had been hanged as a spy.

It is a small brick building built in a square, the rooms opening into a small courtyard in the centre. The place is still strewn with fragments of clothes and lots of shoes. The walls in places are sprinkled with blood, and the mats on the floor appear to have been drenched with it. On carefully examining the walls I found scratched on the plaster, behind a door, the following, written apparently by the wife of a European soldier, of whom there were several shut up there:

'Country men and women, remember the 15th of July, '57. Your wives and families are here in misery, and at the disposal of savages, who has ravished both young and old, and then killed us. Oh! oh! My child! my child! Countrymen, revenge it!'

I don't think anything would appeal so strongly to the feelings of our countrymen at home as this simple statement of misery. It is expressed and spelt as above, and seemed to have been scratched with the point of a knife. The walls of the little room where it was written were spattered with blood, and the plaster cut in several places with swords.

I went to see the intrenchment where WHEELER defended himself so long. It is a low mud bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these are literally riddled by round shot, and the roofs of both have fallen in. It seems quite miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a host well armed, and provided with big guns and every requisite material. They must have been arrant cowards—as, indeed, we know they were—for they never dared to come out into the open, but fired from the cover of some half-finished barracks near the intrenchment. If with the small force we have had hitherto we have been able to command victory, what will it be when England's armies now arriving march through the country? In six months India will be more entirely in our power than it has ever been before."

Extraordinary Murder Cases in France and England.

From the London Globe.

Two crimes, which rank in the first class, have recently excited deep interest in the public. One was committed in England, the other in France. The latter involved one life, the former three lives. In England the murderer anticipated the law, and was not in his right mind when he incurred its penalties; in France the assassin knew what he was about, but he was a simple instrument, misled by the promptings of those who should have known better.

The English crime was committed at Croydon. It reaches the acme of horror. WILLIAM SMITHER, a clerk in the Bank of England, was pretty well to do. He lived with his brother and his mother. The external aspects of their life denoted easy comfort, and ordinary prudence might have insured continued prosperity. But the young man desired to arrive at competence by a royal road. He hoped to increase his stores by Stock Exchange speculations; and while he wooed and won a partner for life, he also offered his devotions at the shrine of fortune. Weak in intellect, he strove to play a game where the strong alone can win, and where even the strong frequently succumb. The wedding day was fixed. But as the wedding day came round, so also came the day when the goddess of stocks and shares, to whom he had pledged his soul, demanded payment. The youth lost what little control he had over his poor brain. He knew that he could not meet the demand made upon him; he knew that, if his dabbling in stock were whispered in Threadneedle-street, dismissal would be the penalty he must pay. The struggle, which might have tried a stronger man severely, proved too much for weak WILLIAM SMITHER. He could not face his creditors; he could not bear the thought of allowing the knowledge of his embarrassments to reach the ears of his mother and his brother. Pale and haggard, and muddled with drams of brandy, the wretched young man resolved to face death and what might follow death, rather than face his angry little world. But he determined not to die alone. He bought prussic acid. Accustomed to give medicine to his mother, he first exchanged her medicine for poison. Leaving her to die, he betook him to his bedroom; contrived, *how* can never be known, to make his brother share his bitter cup, and then drank the rest himself. How strange the courage that could enable a man to take the lives of a mother and a brother, and his own, to face at once the terrors of a hereafter rather than stand fast and meet what must have been, comparatively, the merely trivial terrors of this world! Let us hope that the Jury were right, and that, in his supreme hour of trial, reason had departed from this unhappy youth.

The French murder is vulgar and commonplace compared with that at Croydon. WM. SMITHER died because he could not endure the thought of being found out in dishonesty, perhaps because he could not endure the thought of being dishonest. The murder in Normandy had a far different origin. A rich and noble family, consisting of Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her two sons, ALBERT and ERNEST, lived in their chateau of Jeufosse, near Evreux. At Aubevoye lived one GUILLOT, not noble, but tolerably well off; a cheerful, jolly fellow, who gave good dinners, was charitable to the poor, and generally popular. But he was not correct in his morals. He had an evil reputation for laxity that least of all befits a husband and a father. GUILLOT was not shamefaced, be boasted of his successes in a manner the reverse of manly. The two families of JEUFOSSE and GUILLOT became intimate. Madame DE JEUFOSSE had a daughter, BLANCHE, and BLANCHE had a governess, LAURENCE. GUILLOT went to the chateau very often, made violent love to the governess, and his talk caused a scandal. Madame DE JEUFOSSE heard of it, but what was she, that she should interfere to protect a governess! Neither did she send the governess away. Encouraged by his success, GUILLOT aimed at higher game. The mode of life at the chateau gave him many opportunities of making love to BLANCHE, and he could not resist the temptation. BLANCHE became absent, agitated, given to wanderings in the park. Mme. DE JEUFOSSE at last found out the cause. Now she acted differently. GUILLOT was expelled from her house. She was inspired with a feeling of animosity. As for GUILLOT, he was by no means inclined to give up his prize. He followed the family about, placed letters for BLANCHE in a tree in the park, once threw one into her carriage, and demeaned himself like a selfish and ardent wooer. He was accustomed to enter the park over its fence, and it is alleged that Mme. DE JEUFOSSE and her sons urged CRESPEL, their game-keeper, to "give him a good peppering." CRESPEL, it is stated, was told that the law authorized him to shoot at any man found in the park at night. CRESPEL had his doubts, suggested the interposition of the gendarmes, but was finally quieted by being assured by his mistress that the magistrates had told her CRESPEL might fire without fear. Accordingly CRESPEL loaded his gun, watched for GUITLOT, fired at and shot him one night. He reported this fact at the chateau. No assistance was sent to the wounded man; he died, and was found in the morning where he fell. But he had seen and knew the assassin, and he told his servant that it was CRESPEL who had shot him.

So far as the reports of the case have reached us, there does not appear the least doubt that Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her sons instigated CRESPEL to lie in wait for his victim and shoot at him; but it does not appear that they intended, or that CRESPEL intended to kill him. And it is supposed that the Evreux jury will sympathize with the prisoners, and either acquit them or find them guilty with extenuating circumstances.

SPORTING.

Great Billiard Match for $2,000 in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This interesting trial of skill between the two players of greatest repute in the country, RALPH BENJAMIN and MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York, terminated in the triumph of PHELAN. The match originated in causes which it is unnecessary to mention here; it may be sufficient to say, however, that since PHELAN'S winning his brilliant match for $10,000 in San Francisco, beating a Frenchman, the best player of his day—giving him odds, too, his reputation has become world-wide as a great billiard player, and has caused feelings of jealousy and rivalry to spring up, especially in New-York.

His antagonist, BENJAMIN, is a manufacturer of billiard tables. He played very neatly and with considerable resolution up to the seventh game, but his pluck evidently deserted him after that, and although he won the ninth game, this success did not seem to inspirit him. To every one in the room it was a perfectly hopeless case for him after the fourth game, as PHELAN'S powers developed, and his astounding precision in the most complicated caroms began to be displayed. We will now proceed to give some details of the games. The parties, after arranging the preliminaries, which were very stringent, no shoving of the balls being allowed, (every shot having to be a fair shot, made with the point of the cue,) no portion of the body to be outside the line of the table when playing from the string, a ball touched to be a played ball, &c., and having appointed two referees and an umpire, who announced to the spectators that no expressions of applause or disapprobation would be permitted, took off their coats to the work. The referee chosen by PHELAN was CHRIS. BIRD, of the City, and BENJAMIN selected the "Albany Pony." In the first game, nothing very noteworthy occurred, the parties playing very cautiously, as if feeling each other's strength. This game was won by PHELAN by 5 points.

In the opening of the second game, there was considerable dodging and playing for safety.

The Third Game.—Opened by the first score for BENJAMIN 1, and missed. PHELAN 1, and missed, dodging under the cushions. BENJAMIN 1, and missed. PHELAN 1, and missed. BENJAMIN 3, and missed. PAELAN missed. BENJAMIN run 4—very good play. B. missed. P. 1, and missed. Great playing for safety the next half dozen shots. PHELAN missed, when B. went in for 2. Safe playing again, when P. goes in for chances and gets caught by B. for 1, and missed, leaving MICHAEL something about his size, when he rattles off 6, to the astonishment of the uninitiated, but in playing for one of his double-back-action patent-indescribable caroms, which he misses only about once in a thousand times, he caught it from B., who ran 1, making the game. First game for BENJAMIN—won by 9 points.

The Fourth Game.—This commenced by BENJAMIN, who was evidently elated by his recent success, scoring 2, and missed. P. goes at him but missed. Considerable doing of nothing for the next 6 shots, when P. gets 1 and dodges, B. dodges, P. gets 1 more, and tries the artful again. Profound study of the balls from all parts of the table, from the head, the foot, the sides, the corners, and in short from every part of the table but from under it. At last MICHAEL thinks he sees an opening, but shaves the ball, which gives B. a chance to run 3, and tries safety. An intense amount of nothing done for the next few minutes, until PHELAN apparently tired of all this sort of thing, makes one of his *impossible* ones, which elicited a cheer from an indiscreet gentleman in the background, who was requested by BENJAMIN to leave the room, which polite request he incontinently complied with. It may be added that this shot, which terminated one gentleman's pleasure for the evening so abruptly, was the most brilliant shot of the evening, and was a combination of all the difficulties known to players. It gave P. a run of 3, after which there was great playing for safety. BENJAMIN made some very pretty shots in this game, and bid fair at one time to win it, but was overpowered by the pluck of his opponent. It occupied over thirty minutes in playing.

The 5th game was won by PHELAN by 6 points, making in it two runs of 4 each. The 6th game was also won by PHELAN by 2 points, and was remarkable for a brilliant run of 6, nearly all being difficult shots. The 7th game was won by PHELAN by 6 points. The 8th game was remarkable for two runs by PHELAN—one of 5, and the other of 4 points, and was the shortest game in playing in the match. It was won by PHELAN by 10 points. The 9th game was won by BENJAMIN by 8 points. The 10th game was won by PHELAN, who, in this game, appeared to put on a little additional steam, for he made two splendid runs—one of 6, and another of 5, winning the game in a canter by 11 points. 11th and concluding game was also won by PHELAN by 7 points, and was signalized by a miss-cue by BENJAMIN, (who was evidently quite disheartened), and a superb run of 6 by PHELAN, which, but for the rules, would have provoked the loudest applause.

After the conclusion of the match, MICHAEL was surrounded by his friends, and put through a course of hand-shaking. The time occupied in playing the eleven games was four hours and thirty-two minutes.

Racing in the South.

The racing season on the Ten Broeck Course opens this month under favorable auspices. The Mobile *Register* says:

"The unusual number of spectators daily upon the ground to witness the necessary routine of walking, galloping and running, which prepares the noble steeds for the desperate conflicts in which they are about to engage, forms no inconsiderable feature in the interest with which the races themselves will be invested."

A Chapter of Crime.

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The Rochester *Democrat* insists that, in good time, all the facts of the LITTLES murder case will come to light. It claims to have received an authentic account of the causes of the murder and of the manner of its execution:

"It is known that IRA STOUT came to this city some months since, immediately after his discharge from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. To his acquaintances the fact of his recent disgrace was unknown, and he was greatly troubled test it should in some way be made public. This anxiety was frequently betrayed to his own family, but more particularly to Mrs. LITTLES, to whom he was in the habit of confiding his secrets and making known his troubles. He believed his imprisonment was unknown, except by his own relatives, and he feared nothing from any of them except his brother-in-law, LITTLES. The quarrels of the latter with his wife, led IRA to fear that he might in a moment of passion, and to punish his wife for refusing to live with him, disclose this unpleasant circumstance in its history; and it is probable that the frequent calls of IRA upon Mr. LITTLES, at the office of the latter, and the manifestations of kind feelings, were intended to establish a friendship which would be a security against such a disclosure, whatever might be the relations between LITTLES and his wife. But after all, he felt insecure. He knew that LITTLES could at any moment destroy his standing, and his uneasy state of mind was well known to his sister, Mrs. LITTLES, and to other members of the family.

Some months since, Mrs. LITTLES intimated to IRA her intention of going West, in order, if possible, to get beyond the reach and knowledge of her husband, and there is reason to suppose that this was about the first time that IRA thought of murder as a means of disposing of LITTLES; or if he had ever before contemplated the crime the awful secret had been locked up in his own heart. The intimation of his sister's wish, however, to be entirely rid of her husband, emboldened IRA to speak to her of his purpose to kill him. In reply to her intimation about going West, he once said that, "*if Littles should some time be put out of the way—there would be no need of her going West to get rid of him.*"

We are unable to give, in detail, and at the periods of their occurrence, all that passed between IRA and Mrs. LITTLES upon the subject, from this time until the awful crime was perpetrated; but the various ways in which it could be accomplished, with probable safety to themselves, were of course considered. The upshot was the adoption of a plan to decoy LITTLES to the spot, where the murder was perpetrated with the idea that he would there discover satisfactory evidence of the improper intimacy of his wife with some other person. In this respect, the general surmise has correctly anticipated the substantial truth of the case.

Mrs. LITTLES went to the ground below Falls Fields, a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19, and was soon followed by IRA STOUT and LITTLES—the former armed with an iron weapon, supposed to have been unknown to LITTLES, and the latter with the piece of a chair, found on the spot. On reaching the ground, a favorable position was sought by IRA, and the blows quickly given, which felled LITTLES and almost instantly proved fatal. LITTLES never had the opportunity to resist or defend himself, and the blows were repeated until he had almost ceased to struggle. Mrs. LITTLES may assert, and probably will, that she was not aware that murder was intended; but the conversation with IRA, and her tonety visit to the appointed spot, are almost conclusive against her on this point. She did not strike a blow, and beyond doubt was shocked and frightened when the terrible deed was done. The mangled body of her husband, and the consciousness of being guilty of the murder as an accessory, for the moment overcame her, and she passed through a scene which no pen can adequately depict.

IRA immediately dragged the body to the precipice, and not being familiar with the ground, fell down with it, a distance of nearly thirty feet, his shoulder and arm striking so as break the latter, as has been heretofore described. In his terror he called to Mrs. LITTLES, and she not fully comprehending the cause or extent of the calamity, started to go to his assistance, and before being aware of danger, she too, went down the precipice, and in the fall broke her wrist, and sustained other slight injuries. The bruises upon Mrs. L's face, &c., were caused by the fall. Her nose bled profusely, and her clothes were probably made bloody from this, rather than by the blood from her murdered husband.

IRA was for some time entirely helpless, having fainted away. He believed himself to be dying, and so told Mrs. LITTLES. He, however, recovered sufficiently to roll and drag LITTLES body to the water, assisted, we presume (though of this we are not positively informed,) by Mrs. LITTLES. The latter got down to the oblique path with great difficulty, and her torn skirts, broken combs, lost rosette, and the burs in her clothes and hair, are accounted for by this fact, and by the subsequent clambering down and along the steep bank, and then up the path to the stone quarry.

We are unable to state just how long; after the murder, before IRA and Mrs. LITTLES reached home on Monroe-street, but it is probable that the lad who testified on the trial told the truth, when he said he found them at home at 11½ o'clock. It is no more than reasonable to allow an hour from the time of the murder until they again reached the top of the bank, and it may have been an hour and a half. In their faint and disabled condition, it would take them at least half an hour to walk home. At 11½ o'clock they were still sitting up, and from that time until the surgeon was sent for, plans were revolved for extricating themselves from the terrible condition into which they had plunged themselves.

It will be seen that both IRA STOUT and Mrs. LITTLES had motives for getting rid of the husband of the latter. Weak and insufficient as these motives may appear to others, it is impossible to judge how strong they may have seemed to IRA and his sister. The former stood in daily fear of an exposure which would compel him to leave the place in disgrace, while the degree of infatuation on the part of Mrs. LITTLES, about getting rid of her husband, and being free to accept the attentions of others, must be a matter of opinion.

In conclusion, we have to say that we are not mistaken in asserting, as we have done before, that no other persons than IRA STOUT and SARAH LITTLES were concerned in the murder. The main facts and incidents in the case are as we have given them above, and no "confessions" implicating other parties are likely to be made, and will not be true if made. Perhaps we may be able, before the trial, to confirm what is here said, by evidence, the source of which we shall be at liberty to make public. At present, however, we can only say that we have not a doubt of the correctness of what we have stated, and we only regret now that we cannot indicate the source from which our information is derived.

A Chase after a Murderer and a Disappointment.

The Springfield *Republican* says: The insane fugitive who has led the Westfield officers a pretty chase for nearly a week past, and about whom Mr. BUSH wrote so enthusiastic a letter a few days since, was captured at Westport, Connecticut, on Wednesday, and a telegram to the effect that the murderer STOUD was arrested, was immediately sent to Mr. BUSH at New-Haven. Mr. BUSH repaired at once to Westport, and there found a crazy German, with STOUD'S scar over the eye, and STOUD'S mole on the face, but, unfortunately, without STOUD'S soul in his body. In fact the officer had got hold of the wrong man, and had been following a shadow—STOUD'S double—for several days. Mr. BUSH immediately returned to Westfield without his man. It is now extremely probable that STOUD has escaped from the country, though efforts for his detection, if he is, by any chance, still in America, should be redoubled. He has now had 16 days the start of his pursuers, and there is great chance of his escape; but $1,200 is a goodly sum of money and will not long go begging, if the murderer be not already beyond seas or dead.

Probable Murder in Michigan.

The Grand Haven *Clarion* says:

"On Friday evening, 18th, cries of 'murder,' and shrieks of a very alarming character, were heard by persons living near the lake shore, about three miles south of Pere Marquette. In the morning, a small fishing boat, belonging to CHARLES MEARS, of Black Lake, near Big Point Sauble, was discovered ashore with the dead bodies of two men and only a small portion of cargo aboard. One of the bodies was cut with a severe gash across the face. There was no storm or rough sea at the time of the disaster; and it is believed that the crew quarreled, and that during the mutiny the boat was allowed to swamp. Nine men were on board at the time, and they were all drowned. The boat was laden with corn, provisions, dry goods, &c., and the cargo was almost entirely lost."

A Murderer Forcing his Cell.

On the night of the 28th ult. the murderer ALBERT SHOUPE, in prison at Chicago for the murder of Mr. LAUERMANN, at Blue Island, set fire to his cell, hoping to escape in the confusion. The *Press* says: An alarm of fire was given, and right lustily, by all the prisoners, sixty-eight in number, who were almost suffocated by the smoke, which found its way throughout the whole interior of the jail.

Jailer TENBROECK, who was just retiring, went at once into the jail, and found that the cause of the disturbance originated in the eastern cell of the north tier of cells, now occupied by ALBERT SHOUPE, the young man awaiting trial for the cruel murder of the farmer LAUERMANN a few days since, who was found almost stifled in his cell, where his bed was blazing briskly. He was at once removed to the outer hall, and, by the assistance of some of the more trusty of the prisoners, the fire was easily got under and quelled.

From the circumstance that SHOUPE himself gave no alarm and made no effort to extinguish the fire, it is conjectured, and doubtless very justly, that it was a desperate attempt to fire the jail, in the hope of profiting by the confusion to escape. The lining walls of the cell being wooden, probably led him to expect that a fire could easily be started which would do much damage. He was well scorched and half stifled as the sole results of his daring.

He is, though a very young man, one of the most desperate criminals that has ever been confined in our jail.

More of the Sage Mystery in Connecticut.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says, in reference to this remarkable case, that Mr. SAGE, the father of the missing

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday Jan. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48. *Part II.*—Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 5, 7, 21, to 44 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 59, 62, 63, 65, 69 to 75, 78, 80, 83½, 83 to 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 103, 101, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118 to 123, 126 to 129.

Autograph Letters from General Washington—A Singular Suit—Are Letters Property?—Interesting Documents made Public, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Nelson Eyre and Louisa L. Lear Eyre his wife vs. Edward Y. Higbee and wife.—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Hon. Geo. Bancroft being in Court, was politely invited by Judge Davies to take a seat on the Bench, which he did, and remained for some time listening to the argument of this rather singular and highly interesting case.

Tobias Lear was for many years the Private and Military Secretary of General Washington, as well as a member of his household. As such, he received many letters, both on business and of a friendly nature. Mr. Lear died intestate, in Washington, in 1816, leaving his widow, Frances D. Lear, and a son, Benjamin Lincoln Lear. This son, with his mother, were, of course, the heirs at law. Benjamin L. Lear died in 1832, leaving a will, which had been made before he had any expectation of having any children. After his death, his wife gave birth to a child, one of the plaintiffs in this suit. The letters from General Washington remained in the house of Benjamin L. Lear until after his death, when they were taken possession of by Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee, one of the defendants, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Higbee, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church.

Mrs. Tobias Lear, shortly before her death, directed Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee to send the letters, which are bound in a large volume, to Mrs. Mason, the mother of Senator Jas. Mason, of Virginia, and with them a note stating that it was the desire of Mrs. Lear that they should be held subject to the directions of Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and that he should make such arrangements for their publication as he should see fit. She desired that eventually they should be presented to the State of Virginia, and suggested that it would be well to make Senator Mason the channel of the presentation.

At this time Mrs. Lear was on her dying bed. A day or two after making this request, it is alleged that Mrs. Lear inquired of Mrs. Higbee whether she had fulfilled her directions. She replied that the letters had been sent to Mrs. Mason. On the next day, however, Mrs. Higbee took final leave of Mrs. Lear, and left the house taking with her the letters, which since then she has kept in her own possession, never carrying into effect the desire of Mrs. Lear.

In April, 1857, the plaintiff, Mrs. Louisa L. L. Eyre took out letters of administration in the estate of Tobias Lear deceased, and by the assignment of her mother and husband, became the sole party interested in the property, real and personal, appertaining to Tobias Lear at the time of his decease. She has brought a suit to recover possession of these letters.

This morning the matter came up on a demurrer, the principal points of which were that the right to take letters of administration had expired by limitation, and that the letters in question were not property subject to a cause of action.

The letters comprise those addressed by General Washington to Mr. Lear between the years 1790 to 1799, and are, many of them, subjects of public interest, such as foreign or domestic politics, appointments to office, the preparation of Washington's last address to Congress, &c., &c. They have never been made public, and are invaluable as a contribution to the history of the times, as well as for their merit as literary curiosities. Mr. Bancroft, who was present during the whole prodeeding, deemed them to be of such importance that he requested from Mr. Stoughton the privilege of examining them.

Mr. Stoughton, during the argument, expressed a willingness to present the letters to the State of Virginia if it should be desired.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Crain; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since Noon of Saturday—11,686 bbls. Flour, 96,774 bushels Corn, 762 pkgs. Provisions, 241 bbls. Whisky, and 20 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices are unsettled.

Massachusetts Ashes Inspections, during

	1856. Casks.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Casks.	1857. Bbls.
Pearls	564	290,070	400	176,112
Pots	1,307	698,105	1,526	790,570
Total	1,891	988,175	1,926	966,682

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates. Sales—150 mats Java, at 16c.; 70 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¾c.; and a small lot of Maracaibo, at 11½c. ₱ lb. We quote Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@10¾c., cash; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo, at 8c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
St. Domingo, bags	798	4,137
Singapore and Java, pockets	13,102	3,000
Other kinds, bags	—	2,427
Total, pkgs	13,900	9,564

Imports of Coffee into Boston during each of the last eight years:

	lbs.		lbs.
1857	12,479,447	1853	11,944,404
1856	16,443,895	1852	19,737,458
1855	18,753,250	1851	16,353,073
1854	15,178,182	1850	12,303,405

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers. Middling is quoted down to 8¾c.@8¾c. for Upland, and 9c.@9½c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 28.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	642,224
Total	650,043
Exported to date	331,197
Stock on hand not cleared Dec. 28	318,846

Exports of Cotton from Charleston from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1856. New Orl'd.	1856. Uplands.	1857. New Orl'd.	1857. Uplands.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total, for'n & coastw'e	2,110	137,805	2,586	84,246

FISH—Are sparingly sought after at unchanged prices. The imports of Mackerel into Boston from the Provinces, in each of the last ten years, have been as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1857	28,525	1852	48,570
1856	44,459	1851	43,329
1855	66,776	1850	37,921
1854	50,620	1849	41,656
1853	27,723	1848	33,265

The Export of Fish from Boston in each of the last three years has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Codfish, drums	5,419	10,561	8,514
Codfish, boxes	6,974	7,921	5,106
Codfish, quintals	66,869	65,228	54,708
Mackerel, bbls	77,828	91,519	121,261
Herring, boxes	47,589	35,894	27,009

Stock of Codfish in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1856.
Total quintals	130,000	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after at strengthening prices, especially for low and medium orands. Sales 10,500 bbls. Common to good Superfine..... $4 25@$4 75
Extra State..... 4 50@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana..... 4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio..... 4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio..... 4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..... 4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee..... 4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee..... 5 20@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 25@ 7 25
Canadian is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Richmond, Va., Flour Inspections from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	158,813	159,236	164,398	199,398

GRAIN—Wheat is being purchased only by millers, and in very small lots, at irregular prices. Sales 3,200 bushels, including Southern, at $1 25 for fair White. $1 15 for mixed, and $1 10@$1 15 for good to prime Red, ₱ bushel. The stock of Wheat in Philadelphia has been estimated at 107,000 bushels, including 35,000 bushels in the hands of millers. Corn is salable and firm; the transactions since our last add up 44,000 bushels at 58½c. @61c. for new Yellow, and 59c @62½c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. 1,500 bushels Northern Rye found buyers, in lots, at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth, pressed, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@32c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Receipts during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	410,219	9,647,194	7,634,457	1,393,656

Chicago Breadstuff Exports during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	239,257	9,646,966	7,560,483	473,951

Buffalo Breadstuff Receipts, by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	936,761	1,126,048	845,953
Corn Meal, bbls	867	1,800	150
Wheat, bushels	8,622,126	1,466,671	8,334,179
Corn, bushels	8,711,230	9,632,477	5,713,611
Rye, bushels	299,591	245,840	48,536
Barley, bushels	62,345	46,327	37,844
Oats, bushels	2,693,322	1,733,362	1,214,760

Boston Breadstuff Receipts during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	962,707	901,217	1,000,413
Flour, half bbls	16,552	15,004	20,047
Corn, bushels	2,029,678	2,012,059	2,158,014
Rye, bushels	71,691	46,566	41,395
Oats, bushels	546,896	881,072	686,013
Shorts, bushels	289,430	311,258	462,939

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, last week, sales were made of 400 bales Gunny Bags, at 10c., cash.

Boston Gunny Bags and Bagging Trade.
Imports in 1857.

	Bales.	Bundles.	Stock Jan. 1, 1858. Bales.
Gunny Bags	19,187	3,315	13,500
Gunny Bagging	45,044	—	19,500

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales North River at 55c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,700 bales North River Hay were received and nearly all sold, mainly at 85c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, none arrived. A cargo of Eastern sold at 91c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A sale of 2,300 Orinoco was reported at 17c. ₱ lb., on 6 months credit.

Philadelphia Hide Imports, during each of the last eight years:

	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
1850	103,892	47,701	151,673
1851	134,225	35,727	169,952
1852	130,154	37,154	167,308
1853	119,977	24,434	144,411
1854	174,597	10,451	185,048
1855	156,102	12,300	168,403
1856	109,755	9,399	119,154
1857	125,150	22,320	148,228

HOPS—Continue quiet, at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ₱ lb.

Massachusetts Hop Inspections during each of the last eight years:

	Bales.	lbs.
In 1857—First sort	3,030	588,190
In 1857—Second sort	451	90,205
In 1857—Refuse	95	17,595
Total In 1857	3,580	695,990
Total in 1856	4,720	846,855
Total in 1855	3,016	560,003
Total in 1854	4,626	812,930
Total in 1853	3,318	539,038
Total in 1852	2,111	406,608
Total in 1851	1,768	361,025
Total in 1850	2,115	398,058

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 1, states that the Savannah Lumber mills "are going steadily on old orders, but nothing new has been put upon the market. Resawed, $14@$16, and Rough Edge, $12@$14. The arrivals of Timber continue limited. The demand continues good, and the receipts meet with ready sales at full prices. For shipping the inquiry is brisk, but not for large quantities, and heavy receipts would depress the price. The stock on hand is light. We do not alter our quotations, though the tone of the market is better. Mill Timber, $5@$7; Shipping Timber, $6@$12."

Buffalo Lumber Receipts, by Lake, During:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Lumber, feet	72,026,651	60,584,541	68,283,319
Staves, number	16,421,568	18,556,039	23,024,213
Shingles, number	1,764,000	398,000	1,669,000

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction, 74 hhds. New Orleans at 32c. cash, ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Dec. 31.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Total	4,000	—	1,160	940

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine is in moderate request at rather easier prices. 500 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 530 bbls., in lots at 37c.@38c., chiefly at 37c., cash, ₱ gallon, showing a decline. Tar, Pitch, and Resin, remain as last noticed.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at about previous quotations for the leading kinds.

Comparative receipts of the Whale Fishery in the United States, during each of last eight years:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total in 1857	186	9	29	77,501	225,863
Total in 1856	171	7	24	82,389	195,774
Total in 1855	146	6	20	68,365	176,166
Total in 1854	210	8	28	69,418	321,593
Total in 1853	200	11	29	88,897	241,589
Total in 1852	116	10	27	61,321	92,281
Total in 1851	194	24	18	98,534	311,915
Total in 1850	144	17	16	66,157	191,752

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 60 for new Mess, and $12 90@$13 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. A correspondent, writing from Chicago, Dec. 29, states that Mr. SLOCUM, of Troy, N. Y., has contracted there for the shipment of 2,000 bbls. Mess Pork, *via* the Michigan Southern and the Buffalo and Huron Railroad to Buffalo, to take advantage of the different roads further East. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Laid is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 240 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime ₱ lb.

Buffalo Provision Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	106,682	60,477	20,283
Hogs, No	54,944	72,713	75,174
Bacon, lbs	10,768,396	9,220,932	3,612,519
Lard, lbs	10,357,136	5,335,500	643,000
Beef, bbls	97,804	33,320	59,911
Cattle, No	14,049	25,283	29,799
Butter, lbs	1,988,920	1,241,600	923,000
Sheep, No	26,508	41,467	44,972

RICE—Sales 125 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 75 casks clean, and 28,861 bushels Rough. Sales 360 casks clean, at 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb. *Exports*—1,814 casks clean, including 11,31 for New-York. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts* 1,113 tcs. clean, and 42,000 bushels Rough. *Sales* include the bulk of the receipts of clean, chiefly for coastwise shipment, at from $2 50@$3 50, ₱ 100 lbs., and 7,000 bushels Rough at 75c. ₱ bushel.

Charleston Rice Exports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1856 Tierces.	1856 Bushels.	1857 Tierces.	1857 Bushels.
Total, foreign and coastwise	38,175	15,000	27,676	—

SEEDS—In Philadelphia, last week, sales of 40,000 lbs. re-cleaned Clover Seed reported, in part at 8½c. ₱ lb.

Buffalo Seed Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total, bbls	20,522	15,207	14,830

SUGARS—The demand is fair, at steady prices. Sales—250 hhds. Cuba, part at 5½c.@6½c.; 370 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.@7½c., and, by auction, 436 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; the latter 90 days and 4 months' credit.

Stock of Sugars in Boston, Dec. 31:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Total	2811	4,000	14,228	950	18,912	3,438

Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, Jan. 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Boxes.
Total	1,411	3,888	3,677	220

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime, at former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet slightly held, pending the auction sales announced for the current week.

Export of Teas from China to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1857:

	Pounds.
Total, Green	17,405,120
Total, Black	8,066,322

Grand total year ending June 30, 1857 ... 25,471,442

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1856	20,852,140	1850	25,589,458
1855	23,548,796	1849	18,710,011
1854	33,046,629	1848	19,339,023
1853	40,950,139	1847	19,186,221
1852	34,041,826	1846	18,502,092
1851	28,792,146	1845	20,762,558

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices.

Imports of Whalebone into the United States during each of the last eight years:

Imported in	lbs.	Imported in	lbs.
1857	2,051,166	1853	6,330,558
1856	2,774,500	1852	2,509,630
1855	2,715,100	1851	4,506,150
1854	3,272,872	1850	2,242,012

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 21½c.@22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

Buffalo Whisky Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	37,087	36,000	42,140

WOOL—In Philadelphia, last week, a better feeling was apparent in the market for Wool, but the transactions were confined to a few small lots of pulled and fleece at fully last week's rates; the inquiry was mostly for the former description, which was rather scarce. Of the latter the sales were within the range of 33c.@50c. and 55c.—the latter for choice ellps, prices showing a decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ lb. on the rates current in August last. In Boston, a good inquiry prevailed for domestic fleece and pulled at steady prices. The sales of the week amount to 130,000 lbs. In Foreign there have been sales of 1,020 bales South American and Mediterranean. The stock of domestic fleece and pulled Wool in Boston, Dec. 31, was about 900,000 lbs. against 1,200,000 lbs. in 1856; 1,200,000 lbs. in 1855; 300,000 lbs. in 1854; and 1,400,000 lbs. in 1853.

Boston Domestic Wool Receipts.

	Bales.		Bales.
1857	28,733	1854	19,690
1856	33,711	1853	22,770
1855	39,620		

Boston Foreign Wool Imports.

	Bales.	Quintals.		Bales.	Quintals.
1857	37,680	13,817	1854	24,925	9,821
1856	14,478	17,755	1853	27,374	16,451
1855	14,919	9,751			

Buffalo Wool Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bales	47,168	41,592	35,613

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, and some shipowners claim firmer rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 46.@4s. 3d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

A couple were married in Missouri a few days ago, who had never met before the day of the wedding. They courted by letter. The bride was a Massachusetts school teacher, and the groom a citizen of Knox County in Missouri.

Annual Review of the Boot and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Shipping List, Jan. 2.

The past year has been the most disastrous one to the Boot and Shoe business experienced for a long time. Manufacturers commenced the year with stock of all kinds at unusually high prices, and the goods for the Spring trade were manufactured at a very high cost. The trade did not come up to expectation. The scarcity of money at the West, in consequence of land speculations there, prevented buyers from purchasing as largely as they otherwise would, and our manufacturers and commission houses found themselves, at the close of the season, with a large stock of goods still on hand. The active Fall trade commenced about the middle of July with an auction sale of 10,000 cases, and during July and August the business was quite active, but owing to the large stock and the competition among dealers to make sales, goods were forced off considerably under cost. Early in September the business began to slack off and since then there has been very little doing, the panic in the money market putting a stop to active operations and causing holders, in many instances, to force off goods at very low prices for cash. At no time during the year have goods paid the cost of manufacture, which, in connection with the fact that many Western buyers have failed to meet their engagements when due, requiring extensions of four, six and eight months, has seriously embarrassed our manufacturers, and induced many of them to suspend operations entirely. The amount of goods manufactured the past three months has, in consequence, been much smaller than in any previous period for a long time. The experience of the past year will evidently bring about one good result. The credit system is likely to undergo considerable change, and buyers will, for the future, find it difficult to make purchases on long credit in this market. The limit should not exceed six months, while cash purchasers will always be able to make good bargains. The business with California has been quite light compared with previous years, showing a falling off, compared with last year, of 9,290 cases, and with 1855 of 31,990 cases. A favorable change has lately taken place in that market, which has induced large shipments the past two months. If these shipments are continued on the same scale and length of time, that market will again be completely overstocked with goods. The prospects of the trade the coming year are not very encouraging, although there are some favorable features. Prices of Leather are now lower than for two years past, and the cost of manufacturing has also been reduced by a considerable decline in the price of labor, so that the goods now manufactured cost less than for some time past. Our stock for Spring sales is likely to be moderate, on account of the small quantity of goods manufactured for some months, and, if business comes up to near an average one, fair prices are likely to be realized. The entire shipments of the year to California have been 32,968 cases, against 42,258 cases in 1856, 44,958 cases in 1855, 37,621 cases in 1854, and 37,916 cases in 1853. The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Custom-House has been as follows:

1857, cases	234,422	1855, cases	203,601
1856, cases	224,322	1854, cases	196,411

A large portion of the supplies for the West are forwarded by railroad, and are not included in the above statement.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE ASYLUM IN FLATBUSH.—The patients at the new Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush, had a very happy time on Friday, under the superintendence of Dr. LANNING, the Resident Physician, and Mrs. LUCAS, the Matron. The patients met together in the several apartments set apart for social enjoyment and devotional exercises, and notwithstanding their misfortune, nearly all appeared cheerful, and to desire to make others as joyful as themselves. Under the new arrangement, by which the new edifice has become exclusively an asylum for those who are supported by their friends, a visit is vastly more agreeable than before, and the Asylum itself as desirable as can well be for those requiring treatment for the disease which is the speciality of that institution, and who have friends or relatives to pay a moderate sum for good board and careful attendance.

RUNAWAY NEGROES KILLING TWO MEN.—A letter from Platin Rock, Mo., says: "Three tall, likely young negroes, supposed to be runaways, in company with an Irishman, crossed the river one mile below Selma; all had good horses and new saddle-bags. They landed on AMOS RUBLE'S farm upon the opposite side of the river, and several men started in pursuit—among them AMOS RUBLE and J. H. LILLY. Mr. R. was shot through the side, and it is thought he cannot recover. They also killed a looker-on by the name of WILLIAM TAYLOR. They shot at Mr. LILLY but did not hit him. He had a double-barreled shot gun that he borrowed from a man by the name of KURTZ, who was supposed to be implicated, as the gun had no shot in it."

PUBLIC SURVEYS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The returns of the public surveys in Washington Territory have been received at the General Land Office, embracing townships Nos. 7 and 8, through which Cowlitz River courses and disembogues into the Columbia River. The Cowlitz bottoms extend from half a mile to two miles in width, on both sides of the river, and are occupied by claimants under the Donation law, abounding in fine farms and improvements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chateleine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* Office.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A practical printer, engaged for the last six years as editor and publisher of a daily and weekly, desires an engagement as publisher or business agent, or as foreman on a daily or weekly paper. Unexceptionable reference. Address W. E. H., *Times* office.

MERCHANDISE IN EXCHANGE FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS.—Persons desirous of making such investments may obtain particulars by addressing Box No. 3,109 New-York Post-Office; or, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of Dry Goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY OF the highest respectability, at present in this city—comparatively a stranger here—and quite unexpectedly in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the immediate loan of $100, for the security of which she will give a splendid gold watch, highly prized as a keepsake. Address Miss EMMA A. GADSDEN, Broadway Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 Barclay-st., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are respectfully requested to attend the next regular meeting, at the office No. 59 Barclay st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 7 P. M., when business of the utmost importance to every member will be brought forward.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at noon.

Subjects—*Proper Treatment of Milch Cows* and *Treatment of Barn-yard Manure.*

Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. ME.GS, Secretary.

CELEBRATED FREIGHT AND ICE BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Fare, $1. The celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot Robinson-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1858.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE.
I.—THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF ATHENS.
II.—THE PROFESSION OF SCHOOLMASTER.
III.—REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
IV.—VENICE.
V.—IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.
VI.—ANATOMICAL ARCHITECTURE.
VII.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.
VIII.—JERUSALEM.
IX.—CONTEMPORARY FRENCH LITERATURE.
X.—LEWES'S HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
XI.—CRITICAL NOTICES.
XII.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.

It is to America what the Edinburg and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at $5 a year.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—AMONG THE many papers that find their way to the "Round Table," none are more heartily welcome than MORRIS and WILLIS' inimitable HOME JOURNAL. This paper is always pocketed for reading at the home fireside, and many a pleasant word is spoken of it, as its cheerful contents are discussed. The growing experience of the accomplished editors enables them to make their journal the most brilliant, entertaining and valuable literary publication in the country. The columns of the *Home Journal* for the ensuing year will be sparkling with the gay gossip of metropolitan life, while from the world outside the gist of every new idea that is going will be presented, so that every reader may intelligently read and be instructed. For Two Dollars sent to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton st., New-York, the *Home Journal* will be sent to any person in town or country one year.—*Democrat, Ravenna Ohio.*

1858.—DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP GUIDE for January, 1858, (13th year of publication,) just issued, and for sale at wholesale and retail by

J. DISTURNELL,
No. 16 Beekman-st., up stairs.

NO BLANKS.

He who a lottery ticket buys,
Has the same chance to win a prize
As to be struck by lightning;
But whose buys a book, you see,
In Broadway, at two ninety three,
Will never regret, unless you are me.
His purse's strings unlightening,
He's sure to get some present rare,
Some trinket for his lady fair,
Which she for love of him will wear,
Her native beauty heightening.

N. B.—Catalogues of gifts and books at the great American gift book house sent to any one on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.
D. D. WINCHESTER.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TO RENT—In the house of a private family, in Hicks-st., opposite the Mansion House; one large, pleasant, furnished room, second story, to two gentlemen for $6 a week; also, one smaller one, to one gentleman, for $3 50, without meals. Address ERASMUS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication; but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Mr. JOHN PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THE MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress was in session again yesterday; and, as expected, important events which have transpired during the recess occupied a great share of attention. Resolutions were adopted in both Houses calling on the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the arrest of General WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULDING. There was no debate on the subject in the Senate, but it was discussed very fully in the House. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to introduce in the Senate his bill for the pacification of Kansas, of which mention has already been made. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, commenced a speech on Kansas affairs, advocating her admission under the Lecompton Constitution, but was interrupted by an attack of the vertigo, and deferred his remarks to another occasion. In the House, after the conclusion of the discussion of the Walker resolution, Mr. CAMPBELL, of New-York, introduced a bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution proposing to alter the admeasurement of American vessels, offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, was passed. Mr. CONE, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of repealing the organic act of Utah; and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to punish polygamy in the Territories, and for other purposes. A Committee of five was ordered to investigate the facts connected with the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. A bill was introduced to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

General WALKER has written a letter to the President, which is to be delivered to-day, in which are set forth the principal events of the Nicaraguan enterprise from first to last, remonstrating against Government interference, and closing with the expression of a determination on the part of himself and comrades to allow no interruptions to prevent their return to Central America. It is understood that WALKER's claim to indemnity will be sent direct to Congress.

The New-York State Legislature meets to-day. The Capitol yesterday was busy with preparation and crowded with members and outsiders. Most of the members of both Houses had arrived last night, and caucuses were held, as usual, by the different parties, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates for the offices in either branch. The Democratic Senatorial Caucus nominated Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, for Clerk, and WM H. VAN VOORHEES, of Kings, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Senatorial Caucus nominated SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe, for Clerk, and H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic Assembly Caucus nominated Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, for Speaker, on the second ballot; JOHN J. RILEY for Clerk; and JOHN C. LASHERS, of Dutchess, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Assembly Caucus nominated R. B. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben, for Speaker; WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, for Clerk; and N. B. HITCHCOCK for Sergeant-at-Arms. Up to 10 o'clock last night the Americans had not yet concluded their nominations.

A rumor reaches us from Kansas, which may be classed under the head of "Important if true." The St. Louis *Democrat* states, on the authority of passengers from the Territory, that about Dec. 25 an engagement took place at Sugar Mound, between General LANE's militia and the dragoons sent to arrest him, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of three of their number. Reinforcements were immediately sent for, and General DENVER had ordered four companies of dragoons to the scene of the difficulty. In the meantime the Free-State men, on hearing of the engagement, had commenced organizing, and were hurrying to the assistance of LANE. Before the dragoons could arrive, it was thought that a force of 2,500 men would be collected, and bloody work was anticipated. At present, however, all this is but a rumor.

The steamship *Atlantic*, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, had not made her appearance at Sandy Hook up to the time of our going to press.

Among the extracts from the *Niagara's* mails, published on another page of this morning's impression, will be found a variety of interesting intelligence. An article from the London *Times*, on commercial corruption in Great Britain, will attract attention. It is a severe exposure of the frauds that are daily practiced in ordinary business transactions, and for which the perpetrators not only escape unpunished, but live respected as honest and upright citizens. The report, received by telegraph, that the launch of the *Leviathan* was postponed *sine die*, appears to be incorrect. Another attempt to move the monster would be made on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable. It is now said that the *Leviathan* will cost only from $100,000 to $125,000 in the launching—not $350,000 or $400,000 as reported. A singular piece of information comes to us from France to the effect that the Government of NAPOLEON is about concluding a treaty with the Sandwich Islands which will virtually place them under a French protectorate. The subject is one of especial interest to the people of this country, and will doubtless receive from our Government all the attention it deserves.

Captain SPENCE, of the London Line packet ship *Northumberland*, gives a thrilling account of the loss of his ship in a hurricane, on Dec. 2. The passengers and crew, 63 in all, were taken off on the 4th, by the British brig *Jessie*, of St. Johns, N. F., and carried to Cork. Captain GLOVER, his wife and child, and 10 seamen, of the bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, were taken from the wreck of the latter vessel, which was dismasted in the same hurricane on Dec. 2, and brought into this port by the ship *Aladdin*, Captain WOOD, from Calcutta.

A highly interesting suit in regard to the recovery of certain letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to his secretary, TOBIAS LEAR, between the years 1790 and 1799, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The letters are now in the possession of Mrs. HIGBEE, wife of Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church. They are claimed by Mrs. NELSON EYRE, as heir of TOBIAS LEAR, deceased. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT was present, and took much interest in the proceeding.

Beyond impanneling a Petit Jury, nothing was done yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge RUSSELL, at the adjournment of the Court, addressed the officers, criers, doorkeepers, ushers, &c., stating that their services would hereafter be dispensed with, as the Board of Supervisors had conferred power on the Court to choose for its officers, parties unconnected with the Police. It is understood that eighteen members of the old Police force, friends of Ex-Mayor WOOD, have been chosen by Judge RUSSELL and Recorder BARD, to fill the vacancies.

The Common Council for 1858, and the new Board of Supervisors, met and organized yesterday afternoon. The Board of Supervisors elected ELIJAH F. PURDY President, and JOSEPH H. YOUNG Clerk, and after adopting the rules of the previous Board, adjourned to Thursday next. The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, and after electing Alderman CLANCY President, Mr. DAVIN VALENTINE Clerk, and Mr GALAGHER Sergent-at-arms, they adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day, to receive the Mayor's Message. The officers of the new Board are precisely the same as the old. The Board of Councilmen met at noon, and after several ballotings elected CHARLES H HASWELL President, and C. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk. Mr. HASWELL was a member of the former Council Board, and Mr MCCLENACHAN was Clerk. In his opening address Mr. HASWELL recommended, among other things, that the lately vetoed assize of bread ordinance be reënacted, and that the Steamboat Landing Removal be consummated.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Western Canal Flour. Wheat, Rye and Barley were lightly dealt in at about former rates. The receipts and sales of new Corn were large. Prices favored factors. Provisions were depressed, and Pork decreased in value. Coffee, Teas and Molasses attracted very little attention, yet they were quoted steady. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, privately and by auction, at full quotations. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable change.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, Ex-Policeman, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring the death the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The jury censured Dr. MONELL, (this is not Dr M. of the City Inspector's Office,) who attended upon the deceased, for giving a certificate of death without first notifying the Coroner.

At a German mass meeting at Volk's Garten, last evening, a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands were adopted, and a petition to Congress, in behalf of the same object, was numerously signed.

Kite-Flying.

In the last number of *Household Words* there is an article with the grotesque title of "The City of Unlimited Paper," in which DICKENS has burlesqued in his happiest style the commercial condition of England. It is a city in which everything is made of paper: the men marry paper wives and unto them are born paper children; they have paper horses, paper carriages, paper palaces, and even paper money! The history of various paper firms is given, such as the firm of Collaps, Vortex, Docket & Co; Messrs. Strawnoy & Ragg, Baggs & Co., and so on. The transactions of these paper firms are related in the broadest burlesque, yet compared with the actual revelations which have recently been made in the case of certain British bankruptcies, they are neither grotesque nor improbable; on the contrary they are decidedly tame and unimaginative. DICKENS' own Montague Tigg was a respectable person compared with that remarkable rascal, Mr. STEPHENS, the manager of the Eastern Banking Company, whose financial exploits have lately been published in the English papers.

But Mr. STEPHENS' case was only one of many of a similar character, whose exposure led the London *Times*, in an unguarded moment, to declare that the whole commercial system of Great Britain was "rotten to the core." If not rotten it is certainly astonishingly loose and liable to derangement; and there appears to have been an almost universal system of kite-flying among all classes of merchants.

A very careful writer on commercial affairs states that in two cases out of three in all the failures that have occurred lately, the balance sheets show the most reckless resort to kite-flying, or the negotiation of accommodation bills. In Glasgow, one highly respectable firm who were largely indebted to the Western Bank of Scotland, were proved to have drawn bills to nearly two millions of dollars in amount, on seventy or eighty purely fictitious firms and persons in London and other places. A similar case of extensive kite-flying was also recently brought to light in the case of a London tradesman; and the practice appears to be a very common one among British merchants. The ease with which these accommodation bills can be negotiated must, of course, lead to their multiplication and to a vast and ruinous expansion of credit on a wholly worthless basis. Much of the difficulty that has lately overtaken the commercial world must be owing to such kite-flying practices. A pure metallic currency is no safeguard against kite-flying, for if money can be obtained by kite-flying, it matters not whether the money be paper or bullion.

We are not free from accommodation bills and kite-flying operations on this side of the Atlantic, but there have been no developments among us that indicate anything like the utter recklessness with which the system seems to have been followed out in Great Britain. Very little is known, however, of the details of a bankrupt's business in this country. Creditors rarely take the trouble to examine into the past acts of their debtors, and are content to take what they get, and say nothing about it. Probably if bankrupts were subjected to the same rigid examination here that they are in England, some equally startling developments would be made on this side of the Atlantic of kite-flying and other fictitious means of raising the wind. Accommodation paper is the great evil of business, and if some method could be devised of putting a stop to the practice of issuing fictitious notes and bills, it would be one of the most efficacious means of preventing that unreal extension of trade which is the great cause of every commercial panic. It might be well for our Legislature to take up the subject this Winter, and perhaps some measure might be adopted which would have the effect of checking the issue of accommodation notes. In many cases they are hardly less fraudulent than forged paper, and we believe that it would be productive of most salutary results if the issue of an accommodation note, or a bill drawn without any consideration, were made a felony.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS ECLIPSING NEW-YORK.—We have once or twice alluded to the scheme proposed by Mr. DUDLEY MANN, of Virginia, for creating at the South a great commercial *entrepôt* as a rival to New-York, by which the Southern States might be rendered wholly independent of the North. Mr. MANN is not the only Southerner who has indulged in such a dream as this; but he is the first one who has made any practical attempt to realize his magnificent project. He has written a great many stirring appeals to the people of the South, and labored hard to make them sensible of their own sluggishness in not seizing the "imperial crown of commerce," and placing it upon the brows of one of their Atlantic cities. He went to Europe expressly, as the agent of Virginia, to see what could be done towards establishing a line of steamers direct between Norfolk and some British port, and now we perceive that the Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to further his plans for the incorporation of the "Southern Navigation Company." The capital stock of this Company is to be two millions of dollars, with power to increase it to five.

This is the first step towards the eclipse of the commercial supremacy of New-York, but, unlike most first steps, it is the one most easily taken. The next one will be to get capitalists willing to invest their money in such an enterprise, and then to divert the trade so necessary to its support from other channels into the new one. Two millions of dollars would go but a very small way towards building up a new commercial port. It would not pay for more than two such steamers as Mr. MANN proposes to put on his line between New-York and Milford Haven, or whatever landing-place he intends to select in Great Britain. By way of a cheap experiment, it would be better for the new Navigation Company to hire some of the idle steamships, or the non-paying ones, that could be obtained in New-York, and the Virginians could readily ascertain whether they would be likely to approve of the plan of making a great seaport where Nature had withheld the requisite elements, without being at the cost of building ships for themselves. We presume that the owners of the *Adriatic* would be very willing to hire her out for the purpose.

Loss of the Central America.

The following document has been furnished by the parties signing it to Mr. GEORGE E. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Central America*, and is sent to us for publication:

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: In the matter of the investigation into the conduct of the licensed officers of the steamship *Central America*, we have the honor to report that the vessel was not inspected by us, being by the law placed under the supervision and inspection of others.

Second—That the testimony is clear and conclusive to the fact that every possible effort was made by the licensed engineers to prevent the quenching of the fires, and that after they were put out they were again started with pine wood, herth slats, &c.

Third—That the donkey-boiler was fired up at a sufficiently early date, and that the assistant engineers in charge of the donkey-pumps persevered in attempting to keep those pumps at work until compelled to leave or he hoisted up on account of being immersed in hot water.

With regard to the leaving of the ship by the chief engineer, he has not been able to prove that he was ordered away, and this is not extraordinary when the small number saved is taken into consideration, neither does it furnish ground for an opinion that he was not ordered away. But he has been able to prove the language addressed to him by the Captain after he was in the boat, and the tenor of that language leaves no doubt in our minds that he had either been ordered into the boat or had volunteered to take charge of her, and his offer had been accepted.

After the main engines had ceased to work and the donkey pumps had stopped, on account of being submerged, the testimony proved that the engineers were actively engaged in stopping leaks, superintending pumping gangs, and constructing pumps.

The result of the whole is to prove that the licensed officers did their duty.

With regard to the causes leading to the loss of the ship, the Inspectors have their opinion, but the law under which they act confines their inquiries to the conduct of the licensed officers, although in making such inquiries many of the circumstances leading to the foundering of that vessel came up incidentally.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts,
JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK.

U. S. Local Inspectors, Port of New-York.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, Esq., Supervising Inspector, &c.

It must be gratifying to the public to know that Messrs WEEKS and RENWICK "have an opinion" in regard to the causes of the loss of the *Central America*; nor are we sure that this gratification would be at all increased if said "opinion" were to be expressed. The main object of this letter seems to be first to screen themselves, and next to screen everybody else, from all responsibility for the loss of this vessel, with some hundreds of valuable lives. These gentlemen, however, do not think it worth while to give any reasons for their "opinion" or to mention any facts which may be fairly supposed to serve as a basis for it.

Their statements are exactly the reverse of those which were made by the Board of Experts appointed by the underwriters, although both these bodies seem anxious to screen everybody from blame. The whole investigation has been a perfect farce. Not a single new fact has been elicited, nor has anything been said or done to enlighten the public mind as to the cause of this catastrophe. The purpose of the whole proceeding seems to have been to prevent the public from forming an opinion, under the expectation that one would be drawn up for them,—and then, when all interest in the matter had died away, to dismiss the whole affair, and preclude any further inquiry. And we are constrained to say that this object has been very successfully accomplished.

A Sprig of the Snobocracy.

We have often had occasion to remark upon the skill displayed by our American Jenkins in imitating his great English prototype. Within the last year or two the pupil has fairly outdone his master, and we venture to assert that in the account which he furnished in the *Herald* of Sunday of the doings at Postmaster-General BROWN's ball at Washington he fairly outdid himself. If half which the veracious chronicler reports of it be true, Mrs. BROWN's ball not only surpassed any ball ever given in America, but any ball ever given anywhere. Mrs. Perkins' ball of famous memory was nothing to it, and we venture to assert that even the O'Mulligan, of Ballymulligan, great as is his self-assurance and audacity, would, had he been present on this occasion, have hung his "diminished head" in awe and admiration. Mrs. BROWN, it appears, has "spacious parlors," but, spacious as they are, they were filled with the "*distingué* of every land," who apparently came together for the purpose of "vying with each other in rich dresses, and costly ornaments." Miss LANE, we regret to say, was not there, but she made up for it by sending a bouquet, and "a nice little note." Jenkins of course inspected the bouquet, perused the note, and approved of the same. The ambassadors it appears did not do anything so absurd as go to the Brown ball in "Court dress," whereat Jenkins expresses his surprise, but on the other hand "their ladies *sported* their costly jewels." "Lord NAPIER," says the elegant historian, in that classic English for which his whole family are celebrated, "was on hand." He was accompanied by Lady NAPIER, whom the same great authority pronounces "the most charming of English ladies." Here follows a description of her dress. Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY was there in the character of "a lion amongst diplomatists," whatever that may mean; and with him was Lady OUSELEY and their daughter—the one, says Jenkins, "dressed like a queen," and the other "robed in all the simplicity imaginable." Simplicity, charming as she is, certainly owes nothing to Jenkins, and any praise of her coming from him has at least the merit of impartiality.

The luckiest man of the whole crowd was, however, Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, inasmuch as Jenkins pronounces him "one of the most elegant gentlemen and popular Ministers he has had the pleasure of receiving from any Court of Europe." Whatever humiliations and vexations Russia may have undergone in the late war, or by the late peace, we think a compliment of this sort from such a source to her representative at the Court of this great Republic makes amends for them all. Madame STOECKL was, however, not so lucky as her husband. If she was at the ball, Jenkins confesses, "he had not the pleasure of meeting her in the crowd;" so she might just as well have remained at home, and if she was not at it we are sorry for her, because she missed "an entertainment of the most *recherché* elegance." General HERRAN, we are sorry to say, did not conduct himself with the decorum befitting his position. Jenkins had his eye on him, and lets the world know, accordingly, that he was "playing the agreeable to the belles of the evening in the absence of his excellent lady." Comment from us upon conduct of this sort is needless. Secretary CONN, we are glad to learn, considering the state of the National exchequer, was "full of merriment," and Mrs. COBB was "robed"—(not dressed—Jenkins' women are never "dressed")—"in maroon-colored velvet," just as Miss OUSELEY was "robed in simplicity." We regret to add, however, that after a careful examination of the epistle, we are unable even to conjecture which was the price per yard of either article. Maroon-colored velvet seems to have been a favorite amongst the angels who on this great occasion swarm through the parlors of the great BROWN. Further down we find that another Mrs. BROWN—Mrs. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, "sported," to use Jenkins' fashionable phrase, another dress of the same material, and same color. How Mrs. COBB felt towards Mrs. BROWN, or Mrs. BROWN towards Mrs. COBB apropos of the said dresses, Jenkins has not thought fit to inform us, though we confess we should vastly like to know. Why won't Jenkins go a little below the surface, and give us a peep into the ladies' hearts? Mrs. SCOTT, of California, bride of the Honorable Mr. SCOTT, of the same place, did not, we are ashamed to say, if we are to believe Jenkins, display that self-possession and dignity befitting a lady enjoying the *entrée* to such parlors as those of Postmaster-General BROWN. The lady, we learn, is "young and beautiful," and newly-married; but this does not excuse her "leaning lovingly on her husband's arm" in public. Conjugal endearments should surely be reserved for the privacy of home, or if it be the custom in Washington society for brides to "lean lovingly" on their lords, Jenkins, as the bosom friend of the aristocracy, should at least say nothing about it. There are occasions, we must say, on which he is a little wanting in tact, and this is one of them; and we think it would serve him right—as every Southern gentleman must feel—if Hon. Mr. SCOTT were to rip him up with a bowie-knife, besides lodging in his person three balls of a Colt, (Navy size.) Colonel JOHN. S. G. BURT, of Cincinnati, appeared proud of his good looks, "but prouder still of his Mrs. B."—so that Colonel JOHN is apparently not wholly absorbed in the contemplation of his own beauty.

Having got thus far, Jenkins' strength fails him, and he fairly breaks down. He had intended winding up with a *grand coup de théâtre*, in a description of the dress of Mrs. Gov. BROWN, and "her elegant and charming daughter, Miss SAUNDERS." But great as are his powers, he "confesses he is unable to handle the subject." The loss the world has sustained by the great man's premature exhaustion, we leave our readers to imagine, though we fear their imagination is hardly equal to the task; much less can we expect it to conjure up a picture of toilettes, which Jenkins has in vain attempted to paint. This branch of his subject would, he says, "alone suffice for a letter," but such a letter as even he has not presumption enough to try to write. We must not omit to add, that Miss SAUNDERS, the daughter of this wonderful house of Brown, is, according to Jenkins, "a fairy daughter."

As some compensation for the absence of further particulars touching Mrs. BROWN's robes, we are glad to learn that "Secretary THOMPSON gave a grand dancing party" on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday, "my Lord NAPIER was to give one of his private and select *soirées*," at both of which Jenkins was "to endeavor to be present," and of both of which he was to give "an extended notice" in the columns of the *Herald*. So we have still something to look forward to.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—It will be seen by our legal record that Judge DAVIES yesterday, upon the application of the Corporation Counsel, enjoined the rival claimants to the office of Street Commissioner, and their respective employes, from claiming or suing for any money in payment of their salaries, until the title to the office shall be determined. This is a very proper step, and if resorted to at an earlier day, would have saved the City a good deal of money. But it is certainly better late than never, and we may now congratulate the public upon having stopped one of the many leaks of the City Treasury.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The State Legislature meets to-day at Albany. If there should be no delay in the organization of the Assembly we shall probably be able to publish the Governor's Message in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. Neither political party, however, has an absolute majority in that body, and it is not impossible that some difficulty may be experienced in the election of a Speaker. Fortunately the eagerness of the public for the Message is not so great as to make a day's delay in its receipt a matter of very grave importance.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Engineer EVERETT will leave for England in the steamer to-morrow, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying the Atlantic telegraph in the Spring. They take with them a model of a new machine, invented by Mr. BEEDAN, for paying out the cable, which is said to possess great advantages over any other that has been made. It is to be exhibited to-day in the Merchants' Exchange.

Miss MITCHELL, THE ASTRONOMER.—Miss MARIA MITCHELL, of Nantucket, who received a gold medal from the King of Denmark for her discovery of a new comet, was spending a few weeks with Professor WHEWELL at the last dates from England. She had been on a visit to the family of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—In the case of Mr TOM TAYLOR virtue is sure to meet with its reward; for, provided you can sit out one of his comedies without wincing, you are certain to be pleased at the end; and before—for its approaching end is sometimes gratifying. We do not wish to speak disrespectfully of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, who is an admirable dramatist, and a large contributor to the best amusement of our people, but like many other excellent men he is open to the objection of being heavy. In most of his plays the first act is a bore. He digs into dry ground for the foundation of his plot, and fancies that every spadefull is interesting to the audience. Towards the end of the second act the generous exertion warms him to cheerfulness, and what is better leads him to economy of labor. He may safely be trusted after the second act, for Mr. TAYLOR understands his business thoroughly.

The latest production from the pen of this gentleman, is a three-act comedy, called "An Unequal Match," which was played last night at Miss KEENE'S elegant theatre. The first act went heavily; the second improved; the third was good. Considering the very small amount of material which Mr. TAYLOR has used in the construction of this piece, he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in obtaining the attention of the audience. The plot is almost explained by the title. A rich gentleman marries a rustic beauty who has enslaved him, (end of act the first;) he brings her into society, and finds that she is very awkward and natural in spite of all the selfish precepts he has endeavored to put into her head: rich gentleman feels ashamed of wife and goes to Germany to drink the waters, smokes meerschaum, and flirts, for the benefit of health; is joined by wife, who has become a fashionable coquette, gets jealous, and discovers all sorts of hard things about heartless woman. At the proper moment the mask falls off and the heroine is once more the simple, ingenuous beauty of the first act. If the piece had been written for the peculiar display of Miss KEENE'S abilities, it could not have suited her better than it does. Her pictures of healthy, rural beauty are perfect, and as a coquette she is unrivaled. Thus two effective dramatic contrasts are insured. To this circumstance we attribute the success of the "Unequal Match," for in spite of a clogged and threatening first act, it did achieve a success. Throughout the entire piece Miss KEENE'S acting was delightful.

Mr. JORDAN has an ungrateful part, and did not elevate it to importance. Mr. JEFFERSON has more to do, and does it better. In the last act he was excellent. Mr. PETERS, as a London "gentleman's gentleman," was good. The other characters are not of great consequence. The piece is frightfully weighted with walking gentlemen. Miss MANNERS, as an imitative lady's maid, was quick and lively, and Miss WELLS, as *Mrs. Montressor*, the reverse. The scenery, by Mr. HAWTHORN, is excellent, and the general production reflects credit on the management.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The extraordinary success of the Thalberg Testimonial, on Saturday, justified its repetition yesterday. The programme was changed, but the general arrangements were similar to those of Saturday, and the performance was successful. At the Opera Matinée, "Traviata" was substituted for "Lucia." In the evening, MOZART'S Requiem was repeated, with a Concert programme in addition, in which THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, and FORMES took part with their accustomed reliability and excellence. The orchestra, under the lead of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, was in good trim, Mr. ANSCHUTZ deserves great credit for the immense amount of heavy labor he has performed on these extra occasions. He is a gentleman who never shirks, and is always on hand when his presence is needful. The house was not so full last evening as on Saturday, but quite full enough for comfort. The performance was, altogether, good.

Important to Mariners—Liverpool Compass Inquiry.

Three years ago a grant of £100 was made by the British Government to the Liverpool Compass Committee, on condition that a report should be made to the Board of Trade at the end of the year. On the recommendation of Professor AIRY, the astronomer-royal, a similar grant was made in 1856, on the same conditions. The results have, with more or less correctness, been communicated to the public; but the reports, profusely illustrated by diagrams, only appeared on the 16th December, accompanied by prefatory letters from the astronomer-royal. The first report was brief, as several experiments were then in progress; it showed chiefly that commanders of wooden ships are sometimes led astray by trusting to the variations laid down upon old charts, and neglecting the use of the azimuth compass, and that, in iron ships, changes of deviation arise from change of geographical position. Professor AIRY characterizes the second report as by very far the most important document, in reference to the difficult subjects of the magnetism of iron ships, the change of magnetism, the correction of the compass, and the adjustment of the correcting apparatus, that has yet appeared. Much interesting information is given in reference to the connection between the magnetism of a ship and her position when building, and to the influence of masses of vertical iron. It is shown that a ship's original magnetism is frequently permanent in direction, but undergoes rapid change in amount. The larger the ship the greater the amount of change will be found. The experiments with the *Great Britain* steamship also show what has so frequently been insisted upon by Dr. SCOARESBY, that the tendency of the lines of no deviation is, with the lapse of time, to approach the horizontal direction; but, except towards the middle of the vessel, little more than a tendency towards it. The changes in a ship's magnetism are usually very small after she has made one or two voyages. The practical conclusions of the report are, first, that errors arising from the heeling of iron ships are caused by the rising or lowering of the attracting mass; vertical iron or magnets below and near the compass, induced vertical polarity in iron deck beams, proximity of badly-proportioned and badly-placed chain boxes, and the action of horizontal compensating magnets below and too near the compass card; secondly, that elevated or mast and standard compasses are not always free from a considerable amount of error, especially when the ship has been built with her head to the South; thirdly, that the easiest and best mode of ascertaining the deviations of a compass is by reference to the bearings by it of a distant object, whose true magnetic direction is known, and next to this, the system of fixed magnetic bearings of some conspicuous object, which has been adopted at Liverpool; fourthly, that magnetic compensation is seldom so perfect as to dispense with the necessity for a table of deviations even in short-voyage ships, while in ships making long voyages the change is frequently so great as to make a deviation-table worthless, except for first clearing the land; and fifthly, that the projection of deviation-curves, according to NAPIER'S method, or Captain RYDER'S modification of it, is extremely valuable for converting compass-courses into magnetic courses, or *vice versa*, and also for testing the probable accuracy of the observations, and the care which has been taken in swinging ship. The final report of the Committee will soon be made, furnishing further information on the two most difficult parts of the inquiry, namely, the changes of deviation produced by heeling, and by change of magnetic position while at sea in iron ships. It is understood that they have been favored with some valuable records on this topic. Dr. SCORESBY'S observations and experiments during the voyage of the *Royal Charter* from Liverpool to Melbourne and back, will also be availed of.

☞ The managers of the House of Mercy at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, offer to receive a number of destitute young females and give them a home, and religious and other instruction, during the Winter. The House of Mercy has recently been placed under the direction of Mrs. WM. RICHMOND. It is dependent upon the public for support. The building is still in part unpaid for.

REMITTANCE OF FINES.—Over fifty coasting skippers were reported by the Captain of the revenue cutter to the Collector of the Port, for violations of the law of 1793, (section 18,) which requires them to exhibit a manifest of cargo when requested to do so. A large number of these petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury, through Mr. SCHELL, for a remission of the fine, ($20 in each case,) on the ground that they had no intention of violating the law, but were surrounded by the sudden revival of an obsolete regulation. In reply, the Secretary remitted the fines, and sent to Mr. SCHELL a list of names of those who had applied for remission, directing that if he should find upon examination that respective fines were incurred through ignorance and without intention of violating the law, he might restore the respective fines, which, it is understood, have been deposited with the Collector to await the decision of the Department. The Department is clearly of opinion that in such cases he has no right to retain the vessel's papers in order to compel the payment of the fine incurred. As long as the law remains as it is, it must be enforced, there being no power in the Department to suspend its execution.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—GERMAN MEETING.—A mass meeting of German citizens was held last evening at Volk's Garten, the object of which is set forth in the following petition, which received a great many signatures:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a law to prevent all further traffic in and monopoly of the public lands of the United States, and that they be laid out in farms and lots of limited size for the free and exclusive use of settlers not possessed of other lands.

JACOB WINDMULLER, Esq., called the meeting to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and HENRY AVENDS, Esq., was chosen President. The meeting was addressed successively in German by Drs. BERGMANN and FRECH, and WEIL VON GERNSSACK, Esq., and a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands adopted.

☞ The *Musical World* enters upon its nineteenth volume with the new year. It is still under the editorship of Mr. R. S. WILLIS, and sustains its reputation as one of the fairest and ablest of the musical journals. The Baltimore *American* enters upon its 117th volume, and the 59th of its daily issue. The *Times* is a new daily issued at Hamilton, Canada, upon the basis of the *Morning Banner*, which is defunct. A Swedish journal, the *Swenska Republiken*, has been added to the foreign press of Chicago. There are already German and French papers in that City, besides six dailies in English. The Boston *Saturday Gazette*, like the *Traveller* and *Bee*, has returned to the folio form, its subscribers and proprietors preferring that to the quarto style.

☞ The whole number of cases brought before the Court of Special Sessions since its reorganization under the new Charter, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1857, is 4,522. Of these, 2,654 resulted in conviction, 441 in acquittal, 1,355 were discharged for various causes, and 69 were ordered to the General Sessions; 1,234 persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary, 143 children sent to the House of Refuge, 114 persons sentenced to the City Prison, and one boy sent to the Juvenile Asylum. 1,492 culprits were thus disposed of. $3,542 has been collected for fines and paid into the City Treasury.

☞ Very few complaints have as yet been entered in the complaint-book at the Police Commissioners' Office, No. 413 Broome-street. The book was opened last Summer, and has since remained in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Board, but the fact of its existence has not been generally known. The Commissioners now advertise that complaints may be entered in it, and will receive attention. A similar book is provided in Brooklyn, at the Deputy Superintendent's office.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.—Last evening about fifty gentlemen, mostly members of the new Board of Councilmen, dined together at Delmonico's Hotel upon the invitation of C. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., the reelected Clerk of the Board. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HASWELL, the newly-elected President, and the evening passed off very agreeably in the utterance of many outspoken and unstudied effusions, not a single word or incident occurring to mar the perfect harmony and kind feeling of all parties. The meeting was in conformity with custom, but all were unanimous as to its cordiality.

☞ The body of Captain JAMES REYNOLDS, who died in San Francisco, Cal., in August, 1856, arrived in this City, in the ship *Ringleader*, yesterday. It will be taken to Glenwood Cemetery, near Philadelphia, for interment, to-day.

☞ Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, on New-Year's morning, presented $40 to the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," contributed by himself and the Policemen of his District, to be applied to the relief of the poor in especially meritorious cases.

Personal.

Mayor WENTWORTH, of Chicago, went into a saloon in that city on Christmas day to get a little—some bail. After he had drank it, a newsboy, called "Big Jim," said to him, "Wish you a merry Christmas, Mr. Wentworth!" He turned round and said: "It is none of your business, boy, whether it is merry or not." Whereupon "Big Jim" called him "Mail Bags." This was too much for the Mayor, and he had the boy arrested and locked up for several hours. The Chicago *Tribune* warns its readers and citizens not to call the Mayor "Mail Bags," as he won't stand it.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that Dr. MACKAY was lately called upon by an inventor with the model of a life boat, and offered a hundred dollars if he would write a song about it. The Doctor, acknowledging the liberal tender, declining the job, the applicant added a fifty by way of a higher bid, and, finding this did not inspire the muse, asked the poet if he thought Longfellow would undertake the commission at that price?

A communication in the Richmond *Enquirer* gives some interesting particulars of the history of Dr. Turnipseed, the young American physician to whom the Emperor Alexander recently sent the cross of St. Anne. The writer says: "During his sojourn at Sebastapol he won the admiration and personal regards of General Count Osten Sacken, who was the defender of the city, and who has testified to his fine merits in a letter written to the Russian Government.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* contradicts the report of the dangerous illness of Charles Fenno Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is still an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, under the care of Dr. Curwin, and enjoys excellent bodily health. Hopes are entertained that at no very distant day, with the treatment now observed, he may be restored.

Among the arrivals at Charleston from Havana, last week, was Dr. Mariano de Briceno, editor of the Caracas *Diario de Avisos*, on his way to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary to our Government from the Republic of Venezuela, his diplomatic mission especially relating to the pending question in regard to the Island of Aves, better known as the Turks' Island.

Jenny Lind has given concerts lately at Dresden. An American stopping in the house, authorized his landlord to pay $76 for the first ticket—the Genii and Dodge "oodge."

Mr. Case, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, has taken strong ground in support of Douglas, and will go into the March election on that issue.

The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* says that Colonel Isaac Croom of that place had subscribed $25,000 for the University of the South, for the endowment of a professorship of scientific and practical agriculture.

☞ We see it announced that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to India on another special mission on behalf of the *Times*. Though late in the field he will find ample gleanings.

D'Arcey McGee addressed the electors of Montreal after his election, promising to do his best for their interests, and to allow "by-gones to be by-gones."

It is said that Commodore Paulding is a son of the celebrated John Paulding, one of the three men who captured John André.

Mr. Angel, American Minister to Sweden, writes to his friends in Livingston County, that he is settled in Stockholm, where the people, he says, are quite as extravagant as New-Yorkers.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins

The Saratoga at Norfolk—Walker's Men.

From the Norfolk Herald, Extra.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Captain CHATARD, reported in Hampton Roads on Friday, from Greytown, came up on Saturday morning, and anchored at the naval anchorage. She has on board the returned fillbusters of WALKER's army—officers and men, all told, 155—one having died at sea, another since her arrival, and one being arrested on a civil process, makes the number embarked at Greytown 156. Captain CHATARD having no orders for their disposal they will remain on board till he hears from Washington.

They seemed in good spirits, considering their condition. Most of them are American citizens, and generally good-looking men, none of them very intelligent. They are, however, but poorly clad

Captain CHATARD and his officers paid every necessary attention to their wants, and made them as comfortable as possible. The officers are permitted to come on shore, but the men will not be allowed that liberty till orders are received from Washington. A list of their names is given below. The wife of Capt. BURRICKS (one of the officers of WALKER's former expedition who remained in Nicaragua when he returned) and three children, have come home in the *Saratoga*, Capt. B remaining behind.

We are indebted to Midshipman T. K. PORTER, for the following list of officers of the *Saratoga* and other information which he politely furnished our reporter:

Commander—Frederick Chatard.
Lieutenants—Andrew Bygson, Greenleaf Cilley, Bancroft Gherardi, Jas. W. Shirk
Master—Æneas Armstrong
Surgeon—L. Wilson Kellogg.
Assistant-Surgeon—T. LePage Cronmiller.
Purser—G. H. Ritchie.
Passed Midshipman—E. O. Mathews, Thomas K. Porter.
Captain's Clerk—J. C. Langhorn.
Purser's Clerk—J. McClellan.
Boatswain—J. G. Briges.
Gunner—Thomas P. Venable.
Carpenter—G. Wiser.
Sailmaker—L. P. Pakemen.

Lieut. GHERARDI, of the *Saratoga*, took passage in the Baltimore steamer, on Friday evening, as bearer of dispatches to the Navy Department from Capt. CHATARD.

The time of most of the crew of the *Saratoga* being up, it is understood she will be paid off here.

The Career of a Philadelphia Fillibuster.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Among the disheartened fillibusters who were sent home in the *Saratoga* by Commodore PAULDING, the name of ERWIN P. BILES stands conspicuous. The owner of that name is a Philadelphian, and his career has been so strange that we are tempted to give a sketch, embodying the principal incidents of it.

Mr. BILES is the son of a worthy carpenter, now residing in the Seventh Ward. About four years ago, the young man, then just verging on twenty-one, was employed as a clerk in the house of HOSKINS, HEISKELL & Co., of this city. He was intrusted with the most responsible duties, and, for three years, was esteemed worthy of all confidence. His salary was in the neighborhood of $1,300 per annum. He was, however, addicted to some amusements, requiring no slight expenditure. Among these may be classed racing, gaming, &c. He was in fact, the personification of a "fast" young man, but as the accounts with the firm appeared to be always correct and regular, no complaint could be instituted.

Having served through the Mexican war, the young man was very fond of the military, and while acting as clerk was a Lieutenant-Colonel in one of our city regiments. A parade of the military was to have taken place about June 1, 1857, and in expectation of this, Mr. BILES ordered a complete uniform from Mr. HORSTMAN. A very valuable uniform it was too. Just about the time that it was completed, the firm by whom BILES was employed, discovered that there were some slight errors in their books, and proceeded to an investigation. Suddenly, our hero became *non est*, and Mr. HORSTMAN mourned the loss of his uniform, while HOSKINS, HEISKELL & Co., found false entries in their books to the amount of about $15,000.

For some time the whereabouts of Mr. BILES were unknown, but at length he turned up with General WALKER, where he held the rank of Lieutenant. At the time of his arrest by Commodore PAULDING he was acting as Adjutant, and was in the height of his glory. Shortly after his arrival at Norfolk, in the *Saratoga*, he was seized on a process issued from the Philadelphia Police Office, by Detective RUSSELL, and is now in company with that officer, on the road to this city.

Rhode Island Manufacturers.

MEETING AT PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* contains an account of a large meeting of the manufacturers of Rhode Island, in that city, to consider the subject of shortening the credit on sales of goods. Governor DYER presided, and on taking the chair made some sensible remarks relative to the propriety of the New-England manufacturers establishing periodical fairs for the sale of goods, in a somewhat similar mode to that adopted in Europe.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and some misgivings appear to have been entertained on the practicability of carrying out the project of shortening credits, at the present time, when there is so little demand.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS stated that many who had recently failed in the large commercial cities, and with whom we were intimately connected in business, felt themselves bound to pay in full all their foreign creditors before paying one cent of their domestic indebtedness.

Circulars were read from several Boston and New-York houses. J. C. HOWE & Co., of Boston, were strongly in favor of shortening credits, and intended to limit them to six months after the 1st of March next. READ, CHADWICK & DEXTER, of the same city, entertain like views, but they fear there are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of successfully maintaining them. Some sections of the country, in their opinion, will be wholly unable to respond, during the coming year, to any such arrangement. LAWRENCE, CLAPP & Co., of New-York, have given notice to the consignees of goods, that hereafter they should charge six per cent on all sales of goods, unless the owners thereof should prefer to take the paper for which they were sold.

Several speakers avowed their determination to allow no more than six-months credit. A resolution was finally passed, designed for the subscription of manufacturers, pledging themselves to use their best efforts to reduce the credit on domestic goods to six months.

It appears to us that the most effectual mode of reducing credits is to make discounts for short credits.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Academy of Science in New-Orleans has received a paper purporting to demonstrate the fact that the waters of the Gulf on the borders of Southwestern Louisiana and thence to Texas, are the saltest which have been submitted to scientific tests, and that by the process of evaporation in tanks, salt of a superior quality, equal to Turk's Island, may be obtained.

There are in Baltimore twenty establishments engaged in the preparation of oysters for the Southern and Western markets, who keep employed 600 shuckers, besides 150 men for preparing the packages for transportation. During the Winter season, these prepare and ship about 12,000 bushels per day, one establishment alone shipping 7,000 bushels.

Specimens of flint, with chalk imbedded, from the Island of Rugon, in the Baltic, have been presented to the Boston Natural History Society, by Dr. Jackson. The same Society has had a pair of albino rats, caught in a barn in Medford, presented to it. They are perfectly white, with pink eyes.

A young fire rowdy, Joseph H Zeigenfuss, implicated in many cases of arson, is under arrest in Philadelphia for incendiarism. He is but 23 years old. His mother is a fortune-teller, and an accomplice of counterfeiters.

Last year 77 orphans were received into Girard College; 33 were bound out to trades; 3 died, and 1 was expelled. The present number is 340.

The Lake captains and seamen have formed a "Mariners' Association" at Chicago for mutual benefit.

A woman named Nancy Gilbert was burned to death in Pittsburg last week by falling into the fire while intoxicated.

The Newsboys' Sunday School in Cincinnati is prospering. It numbers 70 boys.

A canal meeting has been held at Lockport, to urge the immediate completion of the Enlargement.

A young man in Janesville, Pa., died last week from the effects of the bite of a cat.

A magnificent electrical machine has been constructed in Boston for the University of Mississippi.

Suicides.

At Boggs' Hotel in Syracuse, a day or two ago, a prostitute named CELIA HITCHCOCK, *alias* MONTROSE, attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine, but was discovered in time to save her life. She was only 18 years old, a native of Cazenovia, and grief and shame were the causes of the attempt.

Dr. W. S. WILSON, of Mavill, took poison last week. He left a letter ascribing his act to mortification growing out of charges against his character.

Obituary.

The death of the painter AGRICOLA, at Rome, aged 69, is announced. He was custodian of the Vatican collection.

Maj. ALEX. MORRISON, of Indianapolis, died last week. He was a native of New-York, but settled in Indiana in early life, and attained the rank of Major in the Mexican War.

DEATH FROM CAMPHENE.—A woman named BRIDGET KELLY, 44 years of age, was burnt to death by camphene last night, in the rear of No. 55 James-street. She went into the yard carrying the lamp in her hand, and the tube being loose the flame communicated with the fluid, causing an explosion, and setting fire to her clothing. Officer SEYMOUR, of the Fourth Precinct, was attracted by her screams, but reached the spot too late to render her any assistance. He found her lying in the yard dead.

The Street Commissioner's Controversy—Injunction Granted by Judge Davies.

SUPREME COURT.

The following application was made yesterday to Judge, DAVIES by the Corporation Counsel:

COMPLAINT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, vs. Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, Charles Devlin and others.

The plaintiffs above named complaining show that they are a body politic and corporate, and are charged with the care of the interests and property of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York.

That the defendant Flagg is the Comptroller of said City, and as such is by law charged with the duty of settling and adjusting all claims in favor of, or against, the Corporation.

That the defendant Conover claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Governor of the State of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendant Devlin, also, claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendants, Oicott Rhines, Wm. Allen, George Peckham, John Colvin, Joseph P. Pollock, James Peckham, William V. Leggett, Samuel F. Allen, Edward Green, J. Meech Henry, Ambrose S. Pratt, William Messenger, B. S. Adams, Robert S. Collins, Patrick Matthews, J. M. Odell, Jesse Mitchell, James Irving, Rufus E. Crane, John Keyser, C. B. Tappan, John S. Nye, Robert H. Lamont, Thomas A. Bancker, Jemca Moran, William Goodheart, James A. Barker, F. L. Nichols, James R. Clark, Sandford L. Macomber, Thomas Hyer and James Taylor, claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Conover, and to be discharging the duties appurtenant to such appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law.

That the defendants, John Branigan, Bartholomew Carrick, William Baird, William J. Brisley, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Thomas J. Ferris, Bernard Kelly, William A. McSpedon, William Turner, Daniel Witter, Henry Arcularius, Charles Miller, Henry H. Reed, Patrick Devlin, Francis O'Rourke, Benjamin V. Thomson, Thomas W. Sheridan, Michael Sullivan, John M. Fox, William A. McCorkle, Ernest F. Ames, Henry Marshall, Henry K. Blauvelt, Joseph P. Tully, William A. Martin, George Mountjoy, George H. E. Lynch, John W. Hunt, James J. Reilly, William W. Woodward, James P. Smith, Francis Dayton, Michael P. O'Brien, William H. Michaels and Charles H. Ring claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Devlin, and claim to be discharging the duties appurtenant to said appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law, and have brought, and are bringing, suits against the City to recover the said prescribed salaries, and have recovered judgments in the aggregate to a large amount of money, which judgments the City have been obliged to liquidate.

That the title to the office of Street Commissioner is now the subject of litigation, and an action to try the title thereto in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* has been commenced by Devlin against Conover which action is pending in the Supreme Court of this State, and yet undetermined. That the defendant, Conover, has not, nor have any of his subordinate officers sued for their salaries, and in the event of the title to said office being judicially declared to be in Conover upon the final judgment in the action of *quo warranto*, the City will be liable to pay two different classes of officers for the performance of the same duties, and pecuniary injury be produced to the plaintiffs and to the tax payers generally.

That the said Conover and the said Devlin respectively claiming to be Street Commissioners as aforesaid, have, and each of them has, entered into contracts, in his name as Commissioners, with several persons who are proceeding to act as in the service of the said Corporation under the alleged authority of each of them; and that claiming to act upon behalf of the City, each of them is, as these plaintiffs are advised and believe, about to enter into other contracts with certain other persons to perform work, to be paid for out of the funds of the City appropriated to defray the expenses of the Corporation, of which the plaintiffs are the Executive head, and the Legislative branch.

Wherefore these plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court that pending the said action of *quo warranto*, and until the further order of this Court the said defendants may be enjoined and restrained as follows: The said Flagg from paying any moneys to any of the defendants for any services performed, or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for work done or salaries earned, or claimed to have been done or earned under or by the authority of either the said Conover or the said Devlin.

The said Conover and the said Devlin, each of them, from bringing any suits for their salary, and each from entering into any contract upon behalf of the City, and from advertising for bids or proposals therefor.

The said defendants, (naming the others) each of them from suing for any claim alleged to be due them for salary, and from further proceeding with any suit commenced by either of them to recover salary claimed to be due any of them, and from assigning any such claim with the intention, or for the purpose of having suits brought thereon.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and an officer of the plaintiffs, and that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. RICHD. BUSTEED.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1858,
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York *vs.* Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, and others.

On reading the complaint in the above-entitled action, duly verified, and on motion of Richard Busteed, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendant Flagg, until the further order of this Court, be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from paying any money to any of the defendants for any services performed or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for salaries earned, or claimed to have been earned under or by the authority of either of the defendants, Daniel D. Conover or Charles Devlin.

And it is further ordered upon the like motion that until the further order of this Court the defendants—Conover and Devlin—he and each of them are hereby restrained from bringing any suits for the salary alleged to be due him or them.

And on like motion it is further ordered that until the further order of this Court each of the other named defendants be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from suing for any salary claimed or due him as an appointee of the said Conover or the said Devlin, and from further proceedings with any such suit already commenced, and from assigning such claim for salary, with the intention or for the purpose of having suit brought thereon.

Jan. 4, 1858. HENRY E. DAVIES.

The Case of Ex-Policeman Sheehan—Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation in the case of the death of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, Ex-Policeman, was resumed by Coroner CONNERY yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the First Ward Station-house in Trinity-place.

Andrew More, of No. 16 Bowery, testified that he had examined the boots of the deceased, and that they were not perceptibly burned.

James Ryon, of No. 3 Rector-street, testified that the deceased told him that while in the liquor-store No. 375 Pearl-street, two nights before Christmas, he was brutally beaten and kicked by a gang of fellows, and that one of the heaviest of them rolled over him, injuring him severely. He blamed Mr. Murray for the treatment he received. Witness gave the deceased a good character, and said he had never known of his being intoxicated.

James D. Rankin, of No. 395 Pearl-street, testified that he went into the liquor-saloon No. 375 Pearl-street, at a late hour on the night the affair with Sheehan occurred; the deceased called for some whisky skins for the party; after they had drank the whisky Sheehan fell on his back; Mr. Tagan attempted to raise him up, but he was too heavy for him; Tagan then put some lighted cigar papers on his boots to wake him up, but Mr. Bercey came in to put a stop to it; before the deceased fell he told the witness he felt bad, and asked for a drink of water; there was no unusual noise in the store; it was proposed to take the deceased home that night, but he said he had rather remain there till morning; those present thought the only thing the matter with the deceased was that he was drunk; Tagan said if he was allowed to sleep a while he would wake up all right.

There being no further witnesses, the case was here given to the Jury. The Coroner delivered a brief charge, and, after a few moments' consultation, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Michael Shechan came to his death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

We, the Jury, highly censure Dr. MONELL for violating the law in giving a certificate of death when he was told that the deceased was beaten, and that the case belonged to the Coroners of New-York, thereby covering criminality which should be exposed in order to the protection of the lives of our fellow citizens.

Notwithstanding the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner directed the discharge of John Tagan and Edward Murray, who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the homicide.

Police Intelligence.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Two young men, giving their names as James Millington and Henry Wilson, were arrested yesterday by officers Eustice and Bennett, of the Detective Police, on suspicion of being "confidence operators." The officers saw them escort an elderly gentleman in Broadway and go with him into Trinity Churchyard. In a few minutes the elderly gentlemen turned to go away, when the officers arrested the suspicious parties, supposing they had "done" the gentleman, but the old gentleman had proved too smart for the fellows. The officers took their prisoners to the Police Headquarters, where, after being "shown up," and their daguerreotypes taken, they were let off.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Officer Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Charles Ferguson, charged with breaking into the stable of Abram B. Demarest, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue and stealing $125 worth of rattans. The burglary, it is alleged, was committed several months since, and a brother of the accused was arrested at the time, and is now serving a term on the Island for the offence. The prisoner was taken before Justice STEERS and committed for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—As Patrick Larkin was passing, on Sunday night, through Worth-street, near Mission-place, he was suddenly assaulted by a man named John Shay and knocked down. Shay immediately ran away and has not yet been arrested. Larkin was taken to the Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Preaching in the Dark.

On Sunday evening, while Mr. BEECHER was preaching to an audience which filled his Church to overflowing, on the duties of the rich, and wise, and strong to the ignorant and poor, all the lights, except a few glimmering jets that burned near the ceiling, were suddenly extinguished. The Minister paused for an instant, and then told the congregation that if they would remain quiet, he would go on with his discourse in spite of the darkness. He continued to preach while those whom he addressed sat silent. The deep gloom, partly illuminated by the flickering lights of those who were to relight the gas, the crowded Church, thronged to its very portals, and the form of the speaker, dimly visible, added to the solemnity of the preacher's words, and made an impression upon all present which will not soon be effaced. When the gas was re-lighted, Mr. BEECHER took occasion to compliment the members of his congregation upon the decorum which they had observed, and to rebuke the carelessness of somebody in allowing the gasmeire to get out of condition.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Special Committee to investigate charges preferred against the Water Commissioners and an Alderman, reported that they had carefully examined the matter, and Mr. DAYTON had entirely failed to sustain his charges. The Committee also report that there is no ground whatever for the intimation that the Bonds issued by the City are not legally issued. The report was adopted.

A further attempt was made to go into executive session, to reorganize the Board, but this the Chair decided was out of order, and the Chair was sustained.

☞ THE BROOKLYN LAW CLUB, a Society organized in Brooklyn some time since, whose members meet at stated periods to discuss points of law and familiarize themselves with rules of practice, on Saturday elected the following officers: Chief Justice —JOHN T. BARNARD. Associate Justices—ROBERT R. DANIEL and FREDERICK BAKER. Recording Secretary and Clerk of Court—LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN. Corresponding Secretary—ISAAC S. CATLIN. Treasurer—ADDISON DUCHERTY. Librarian—JAMES HOWARD.

☞ Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from the 26th of December, 1857, to the 2d of January, 1858: Males, 49; Females, 37; total, 88. Men, 13; boys, 36; women, 15; girls, 22.

DISEASES.

Consumption	16	Typhoid Cong've Fever	1
Diseases of the Brain	11	Asthma	1
Stillborn	8	Apoplexy	1
Scarlet Fever	6	Bronchitis	1
Inflammation of Lungs	6	Casualty	1
Small Pox	5	Debility	1
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Erysipelas	1
Croup	4	Intemperance	1
Inflammation of Bowels	3	Marasmus	1
Scalded	3	Measles	1
Premature Birth	2	Pleurisy	1
Convulsions	2	Rupture	1
Disease of the Heart	2	Rheumatism	1
Whooping Cough	2	Syphilis	1

AGES.

One year and under, 25; from 1 to 2 years, 7, from 2 to 5 years, 15; from 5 to 10 years, 9; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 8; from 50 to 60 years, 0; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 0.

NATIVITY.

United States, 65; Ireland, 13; England, 3; Germany, 2; France, 2; Holland, 2; Nova Scotia, 1.
W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

THE BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a motion was made to set aside the appointment of Commissioners under the Water act, to estimate the value of lands taken for the construction of the Brooklyn Water-Works, where the contractors and owners fail to agree. The motion was made by Mr. DIKEMAN, as counsel for WRIGHT, PEARSALL and others.

It seems that three Commissioners were appointed on the 19th of August. Affidavits were submitted showing that, though the order was made at that time, the Commissioners did not file their affidavits until Dec. 17, last; that no effort had been made by the Commissioners or their agents to agree upon a price for the lands.

The answer is that the Commissioners were only directed to act upon lands other than those owned by the petitioners, viz.: on lands this side of Baisley's Pond, and that if the order is vacated it will be impossible for the contractors, Messrs. WELLS & Co., to complete the work at the time mentioned in the contract with the city. Decision reserved.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the past six months 4,426 patients were treated in this institution: Diseases of eye and ear, 315; diseases of females, 180; surgical diseases, by Dr. E. A. WHALEY, 928; diseases of head and abdomen, by Dr. J. T. CONKLING, 774; diseases of head and lungs, by Dr. J. A. BRODIE, 654; diseases of children, 688; diseases of skin, 164; vaccination by Dr. D. A. DODGE, 170; dental surgery, R. M. DEERING, 558. Total, 4,426. Of the above, 1,956 were males, and 2,470 were females; natives of the United States, 1,513; of foreign birth, 2,913; 10,566 prescriptions have been gratuitously dispensed during the above-named time.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, recently erected on Hanson-place, near St. Felix-street, was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Sunday. The structure is brick work, 61 feet front by 88 feet deep. The basement is entirely above ground, and is divided into lecture and class rooms. The service floor will seat 1,000 persons. The whole cost has been $25,000.

REV. MR. LAW, Pastor of this Society, has succeeded in erecting three churches, before this, within the last eight years.

☞ ALFRED LARGE, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday evening, from apoplexy. For several years past he has annually distributed several hundred tons of coal to the poor.

DEATH IN CHURCH.—Mrs. MERRITT, on Sunday evening last, dropped dead while entering the Dutch Reformed Church in Harrison-street, Brooklyn. The deceased resided at No. 30 Sackett-street.

☞ A prisoner confined in the Ninth Ward Station-house, Brooklyn, escaped, yesterday morning, by picking the lock of his cell-door.

☞ A thief entered the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and stole $600 from the room of a boarder.

☞ A lady, while crossing Fulton Ferry, Saturday afternoon, was robbed of a purse containing $10.

☞ Mr. ALBERT B. CASWELL has been elected a Director in the Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

The January Circuit Term of this Court was commenced yesterday. Judge LOTT, elected last November, for the first time took his seat upon the Bench. Under his direction Counsel and other parties having business with the Court have now additional facilities. An extra number of tables have been supplied, and they are so arranged that Counsel cannot crowd themselves up to the Judge's Bench, as has been too frequently the case heretofore. Now, too, lawyers will have to exercise the voice some in addressing the Court.

Before any case was heard, the Court announced the following order for the transaction of business in this Court:

1. *Ex parte* motions.
2. Applications for judgment and other motions or notice in foreclosure cases.
3. Applications for judgment in other cases for want of an answer, or on account of frivolousness of demurrer, answer or reply.
4. Motions in proceedings against persons brought up by attachment.
5. Motions for commissions and discovery of books and papers, and for the examination of parties.
6. Motions to open defaults.
7. Motions to change the place of trial.
8. Motions to strike out sham and irrelevant or redundant matters, and to make a pleading definite and certain by amendment.
9. Motions to discharge order of arrest or attachment.
10. Motions for allowance or for a modification, or dissolution of injunction.
11. Other motions.

BURGLARY.—The house of Recorder BEDFORD, corner of Grove and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, was entered on Sunday night by means of false keys, and a number of articles of clothing stolen.

[Communication.]

Elide Island Guano.

The discovery and introduction of valuable fertilizers has, of late years, become a matter of so much interest to our agriculturists, that we feel constrained to call attention to the recent arrival of a cargo of an entirely new Guano from the Pacific.

There is no special novelty in this fact, as the increasing demand for the article has led to a rigorous search among the islands of the Western Ocean, and in several instances vessels have returned, bringing home samples of the deposits discovered. These, however, have usually proved of comparatively little value, not possessing those properties most essential as fertilizers.

Their principal deficiency has been in the element of ammonia, owing to their existence in districts where rains fall with frequency, and evaporate this powerful agent.

The cargo above referred to comes from the Island of Elide, situate in a region where but little rain falls, and without sufficient force to penetrate the surface of the deposit, and does not therefore rob it of its ammoniacal treasures.

Prior to the shipment of any considerable quantity, samples were received, *via* the Isthmus, which under chemical analysis gave promise of great value, and we are assured that the cargo, now landing here, fully confirms the good opinion of its quality.

Repeated analyses give it the following properties:

Volatile organic matters, consisting of Urates, Humates, and Salts, and compound of Ammonia	56.
Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia	30.
Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum	2.
Soda and Potash Salts	4 50
Silica, or Sand	3.50
Combined Moisture	4.
Total	100.00

It will be seen at a glance, by those acquainted with the article, that the item of Ammonia is in greater proportion than in the Peruvian, while it possesses also important parts of Lime Phosphates.

The actual value is now to be ascertained by practical application to the soil, and we presume the agricultural community, which has so long complained of a monopoly in the trade, will avail themselves of the opportunity to test the article during the coming season.

The Agent's advertisement will be found in another column. RUS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Escape and Recapture of the Murderer Donnelly.

From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer Extra.

FRESHOLD, N. J., Monday morning, Jan. 4, 1858.

The murderer, JAMES P. DONNELLY, confined in the Monmouth County Jail, under sentence of execution on Friday next, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, at the Highlands, on the 28th of August last, effected his escape about 10 o'clock last evening. The watchers employed to guard the jail for the night, MR. OBADIAH LAMBERSON and JAMES BAUSNADAN, had not entered upon their duties when the escape took place.

Their attention was first attracted by hearing a noise as if a door had been shut in the jail part, whilst they were sitting in the front room of the Court House, which is occupied as a sitting-room by the family of the jailor. (The jail is immediately in the rear of the Court-House.) They at once went there and found the door of the prisoner's cell locked as usual. Upon looking around, however, they discovered the iron door leading to the jail yard slightly ajar, and at once surmised that the prisoner had made his escape, and immediately entered his cell to ascertain.

There the bed presented rather an unusual appearance, a holster having been placed so as to give the appearance of a man lying asleep. The chain with which he had been confined was also found in the cell, having been cut and left there. The cell door had also been unlocked, as well as the heavy door opening into the jail yard, which is inclosed by a brick wall about 14 feet in height.

A piece of wood had been placed against this wall, leading to a window-sill, from which the top was reached, and a ladder had been placed against the outside, by which the descent was made easy and safe. Up to this time this is the last trace of the prisoner, so far as we have been enabled to learn.

As soon as it was found that DONNELLY was out the alarm was given, the Court-house bell rung, and the citizens of the village gathered to learn the fact. Messengers were at once sent to Jamesburg to telegraph to New-York, and to Keyport, and all the various points at which it was thought probable that the fugitive might seek to leave the country. All agree that he must have had outside help, and that the affair had been skillfully managed throughout.

The chain, about a foot in length, which coupled the prisoner's legs, had evidently been cut, and the pieces carried out of the jail, probably attached to the legs of the prisoner. To this coupling-chain was fastened a longer chain, reaching to the door of the cell, where it was fastened with a lock.

No blame can be attached to the Sheriff, who had adopted every possible precaution to prevent an escape—employed watchers, enjoined a rigid surveillance and been scrupulously careful of the prisoner during the whole term of his confinement. No one here censures the Sheriff.

The Jailor, Mr. VAN DOREN, was in the jail a few minutes prior to the time the escape must have been made, but discovered nothing wrong.

DONNELLY RECAPTURED.

P. S. 5½ o'CLOCK.—DONNELLY has been retaken. He was captured between this village and Keyport, by Messrs. LAMBERSON and CHARLES CONOVER, who met him on foot. They had been to Keyport, and saw a boat standing on and off, and being satisfied that this was intended to carry him away, they set out to search for him, and met him near the residence of Mr. JOHN W. HESSERT. When told to stop he paid no attention, but kept walking on until Mr. LAMBERSON took hold of him, when he at once gave up, and was brought back to this place. He completely exonerates everybody connected with the jail, of conniving at his escape, and only regrets that he did not reach his boat once safely, on which he thinks he could not have been taken. He says he had a team engaged to take him away, but they did not come; that he has spent a great amount of money in the attempt, which has so signally failed, and boasts of his ability to pick any lock on the jail. He appears to consider his capture due to the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. LAMBERSON, of whom he speaks in the highest terms of admiration.

A HORSE RUNS AWAY AND JUMPS OFF THE FERRY BRIDGE.—On Sunday evening a horse belonging to Mr. R. S. SMITH, butcher, of No. 97 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, hitched before a light wagon in which was Mrs. SMITH and a little boy, took fright in the upper part of Newark-avenue and ran away. He had not run far before the occupants of the wagon were thrown out, and the horse dashed on as far as the ferry, where he forced open the gate and madly plunged off the bridge into the water. Every effort was made by Officer CLARK and the ferrymen to rescue the animal, but without success. They, however, succeeded in saving the wagon and harness, comparatively little injured. The horse was valued at $150.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A man named JOHN MCCUGO, who lives in Greene street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before Recorder BEDFORD, on the complaint of DANIEL HARPER, charging him with having, on Saturday evening last, knocked him (HARPER) down and robbed him of a wallet containing $43. It seems that McCUGO's father is a tenant of HARPER's, in Newark-avenue, and that he was at his father's house on Saturday evening, when HARPER came to collect the rent. Just as HARPER was putting his wallet in his pocket, he alleges that McCUGO knocked him down, snatched the wallet and ran. About $30 of the money was recovered, and McCUGO was committed to Jail to await trial.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK, late Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department, has been presented by the members of Engine Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company No 1 with a beautiful silver trumpet. It bears an appropriate inscription, and is handsomely engraved with representations of fires, apparatus and insignia of the Department.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mr. JAMES ROBINS, residing at No. 115 Erie-street, Jersey City, while going home on Sunday evening, was attacked by rowdies in Erie-street and most brutally beaten. The wounds he received are said to be of a serious character, and he is now lying in a critical condition. The rowdies were unknown, and no arrests have as yet been made.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," by Mr. G. L. AIKEN, from COSH's popular *Ledger* story of the same name, was successfully produced at this favorite Theatre last night. The new and brilliant gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas" also continues to elicit the warmest acclamations of delight and approval, and has become a theme of admiration by all who have witnessed it. Both of these pieces will be performed to-night, and the comedy of "In and Out of Place" concluding. To-morrow, (Wednesday,) two performances, afternoon and evening, as a testimonial to Manager A. H. PERRY, tendered him by the company and other *attachés* of the Theatre. "The Pioneer Patriot" and "Boreas" both afternoon and evening, with the addition of "Will Watch" at night.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LARGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, ALFRED LARGE, aged 42 years

His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers in-law, Frere, M. C. Edy and Wm. Lottimer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No 577 Broadway, New-York: No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED

INWRIGHT—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. H. Bromley, Mr. JOSS INWRIGHT, druggist, 3d av., to Miss MARGARET CAMPBELL, of New York.

MARSHALL—LOBD.—In London, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, HANNAH T. MEDLEY, second daughter of Samuel Lord, of this City, to THOMAS MARSHALL, of London.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, of consumption, LIZZIE A. GAUNT, wife of Richard L. Haydock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, JUNSON, youngest son of Alex. T. and Emeline Mason.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan 6, at 2 o'clock from No. 300 Madison-st.

BRANT.—In this City, MARY wife of Isaac F. Brant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 275 7th-st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 4, JAMES OAKTON WOOD, son of James and Catherine D. Wood, aged 18 months and 22 days.

BARNUM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, HORACE W. BARNUM, printer, aged 40 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Lodge No. 18, Order United Americans, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Front near Main st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VANDERHULE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, at 12½ o'clock, HANNAH W., wife of J. D. Vanderhule, aged 42 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place this P. M., at 2 o'clock, from corner of South 3d and 4th sts. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

GILLET.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 4, L. WASSINGTON GILLET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan 6,

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Will take place at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, in aid of the following charitable institutions:

Female Employment Society.
Industrial School Association.
Graham Old Ladies' Home.
Protestant Orphan Asylum.
Church Charity Foundation.
Children's Aid Society.

The entire proceeds of the Concert will be donated as above, the expenses being defrayed by individual contributions.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $3; a lady's ticket, $1; a gentleman's ticket, $1 50. To be obtained only of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE:

A. A. Low.	Chas. Christmas,	Wm. H. Cary.
H. E. Pierrepont.	Ed. Whitehouse,	Chas. Congden,
Wm. S. Herriman,	C. H. Sand,	A. M. White,
Caleb Barstow,	A. W. Benson,	Chas. Stanton,
I. M. Prothingham,	L. B. Wyman,	P. K. Weizel.
John T. Moore,	Samuel Sloan,	A. Cooke Hull,
Leopold Beirwirth,	H. F. Vail,	R. H. Berdell,
Geo. F. Thomse,	E. H. R. Lyman,	J. R. Value,
S. B. Chittenden,	Samuel McLean,	Jos. W. Greene,
Chas. Congreve,	Theo Polhemus,	H. Kemp,
W. A. Platenius,	A. R Frothingham,	R. W. Ropes,
N. Luquer,	Edward Lambert,	Wm. M. Newell,
Josiah O Low,	Geo. A. Jarvis,	Henry Sheldon,
Robert Ford,	C. A. Townsend,	A. V. Blake,
M. E. James,	Luke W. Thomas,	L. K. Miller,
C. B. Tatham,	David M. Stone,	C. J. Lowrey.
Frank Vincent,	Edwd. W. Fiske,	P. J. Armour.
E. D. Plimpton,	I. Van Anden,	N. Knight.
Jno. B. Atkinson,	Nath'l Putnam,	T. B. Nelson,
J. & T. Straughan,	Ira Smith,	A. Buckwitz,
J. H. Frothingham,	C. M. Congreve,	J. E. Vail,
J. Nelson Tappan,	Chas. S. Yarley,	Jno. R. Halsey,
Lea Luquer,	Henry Polhemus,	H. Kiching,
Henry Sand,	Wm. Cooper,	F. Wells,
Wm P. Dean,	Benj Wyman,	C. B. Dana,
Samuel Hazlet,	John Martense,	Chas. F. Thomas.
Alex. G. Wood,	J. C. Berard,	
F. W. Jones,	Jos. Howard, Jr.	

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

YAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE DRAMA.
To conclude with the New Drama entitled the
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

BURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858,

The entertainments will commence with the drama of THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.

Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,

No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858,

On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15,)
CARNIVAL OF VENICE, by Herts,
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.

And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B.

Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

BRIDE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening.
No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.

Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING. No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 53 William-st.; Allen's office, No. 18 Beekman-st; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS PIXON,	JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY,	ED. F SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON,	JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALE, M. D.,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
SETH LUS HOOKES,	HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C WELLS,	ROBERT RAGE,
EDWARD WALKER,	M. B BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER,	C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON,	GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL,	C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD,	
EDWARD F. WARD,	

Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music st.re; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor CASSIER, Conductor. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 788 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order,

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Fighatine's attendant with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER R. UTTER, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. H. ROSS'S bookstore, No. 342 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 444 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Panoramic Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Falcata, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, regular opera night.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE and IL TROVATORE.
First appearance as Basilio of
CARL FORMES.
Only night of the whole of Rossini's opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Rosina.....Mme. La Grange
Figaro.....Sig. Gassier
Almavira.....Sig. Labocetta
Basilio.....Carl Formes
Bartolo.....Sig. Rocco

During the music lesson Mme. La Grange will sing the celebrated Hungarian Variations, and at the end of the Opera the La Grange Polka.

To be followed by the fourth act of
IL TROVATORE.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

To day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Wednesday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

On Thursday—Cheap Opera night. German Opera, MARTHA, by La Grange and Formes.

On Friday—First night of
LUDALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHEAP OPERA!

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
EXTRA NIGHT.
MARTHA.

MADAME LAGRANGE, CARL FORMES.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT

will be given on THURSDAY next, of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,

when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve (including parquet, balcony, boxes and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of
FIFTY CENTS.

AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,

which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.

CARD.

The Director repeats that notwithstanding the gratuitous services on the night of Mme. La Grange and Carl Formes, it is doubtful whether the expenses can be made, and he is seriously dissuaded from "spoiling" the regular Opera prices by this dangerous movement. Mr. Ullman has however, so much confidence in the good sense of the public in general, who must be aware of the necessity of retaining the established prices on regular Opera nights, rendered imperious by the high expenses, that he is sure the step he has taken will not be considered a "reduction of prices," but prove a sincere desire on his part to afford an intellectual and refined entertainment to the masses in whom by these means a love of music might be engendered.

On Wednesday, Carl Formes in the BARBER OF SEVILLE and the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.

On Friday, first night of Rossini's far-famed Opera of LITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THIS EVENING.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Italian Benevolent Society.
PROGRAMME:
FIRST PART.

Duet, "Don Pasquale,".....Donizetti
Signori GASSIER and ROCCO.
"Romanza,".....Mercadante
Signor BIGNARDI.
Cavatina, "Lucia di Lammermoor,".....Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI.
Aria, "La Trombetta del Poeciglione,".....Rocco
Signor ROCCO.
Duet, "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi
Signora D'ANGRI and Signor BIGNARDI.
Fantasia, "Traviata," for the Harp,.....Dedilelis
Signor DEDILETIS.
Duet, "Ginletta e Romeo,".....Bellini
Signora D'ANGRI and CAIROLI.
SECOND PART.
Duet, "I Marinari,".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
Romanza, "Maria di Rudenz,".....Donizetti
Signor ARDAVANI.
Fantasia, "Lucia di Lammermoor," Piano.....Prudent
Madame MADELEINE GRAEVER.
Romanza, "Il Sogno," (first time in America.)
.....Mercadante
Signor GASSIER.
With Solos for Violoncello and Piano, by Signori LABOCETTA and ABELLA.
Aria, "La Donna del Lago," (first time in America.
.....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI.
Duet, "Louisa Miller,".....Verdi
Signora CAIROLI and Signor ARDAVANI.
Terzetto finale, "Barbiere,".....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI, Signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.

Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano-forte.

Tickets $1 each. For sale at the door, and at the principal music stores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.

Positively the last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

Antoine.....as.....Sawney Box and the Clown
Jerome.....as.....Old Hoople and Old Beppy
Marietta Zanfretta, V. Chiarini, A. Lehman.
Comic pantomime, THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

The Christmas piece, THE GOLDEN EGG.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Positively the last grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance will take place on SATURDAY next, Jan. 9

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL
ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools.

This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country.

Delineations by Augustus G. Lebrocke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McCLINTOCK, D.D.
Jan. 12, by DORLEY S. TYNG, D.D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. DURBIN, D.D.
Jan. 26. (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D.D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D.D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 4th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture; on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. McCLINTOCK—*Conservatism.*

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—TUESDAY—The Comedy of THE COMICAL COUNTESS, the best new success with Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Davenport. The highly-successful Burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. M. Stoitb, and Mrs. Davenport. And, first time, the two-act Farce of TOO LATE FOR DINNER, with the three great comedians, Mathews, Burton, and Brougham.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS' BENEFIT and last night but one, at BURTON'S, on THURSDAY next. A new Comedietta, TAKING BY STORM; the personation Farce of HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR, in which Mr. C. MATHEWS will fill four characters and sing three comic songs, with other pieces, in which Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Davenport will appear. Box book now open.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEO. WASHINGTON Lodge No 295 F. and A. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered; also singing, music, &c. Dodworth's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets may be had free at the door. The Masonic fraternity and ladies and gentlemen are invited.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

FURS

NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE, THREE DOORS FROM NASSAU STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT THE
NEW-YORK FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 33 Maiden-lane.

The balance of Ladies' Fancy Furs to be sold at auction on Jan. 7, inst., THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, and to continue on the following TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of next week, and so continue until the stock is all disposed of. Every article warranted as represented—all of this season's manufacture.

Such goods for quality were never known to be sold under the hammer.

Stock consists of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
made into Mantillas, Victorines, half Capes, Muffs, Cuffs.

Also, gentlemen's Caps of every description, Gloves, Foot Muffs, Sleigh and Lap Robes.

Every article that can be found in a first-class warehouse.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
to be closing to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 268 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—LADIES' Writing Class this day at 11 o'clock. Terms $1 for ten lessons. Apply at the new rooms, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

OLIVER D. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM H. TRAVERS.
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.

CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. ORAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, expires this day by its own limitation. The books of the firm will remain with CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, who will settle its affairs, and who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

LORING S. WILLIAMS, CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM, SIDNEY H. BLANCHARD. } General Partners.
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

The undersigned has resumed business on his own account, in which his brothers, LORING S. and CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, will also have an interest. He has for the present taken the store heretofore occupied by Williams & Cunningham, and will continue in the same trade.

DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of SACON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

Mr. JOHN R. BACON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts.

TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY.
J. R. BACON.
F. T. SARGENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.

E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
JOS. W. HARTLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.

WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

CURTIS B. LOWERRE WAS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.,
Nos. 40 Gold st. and 128 Church-st.
ABRAHAM LOWERRE. OSCAR F. HAWLEY.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY. CURTIS B. LOWERRE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN, Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st. H. W. ROBINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

R. S. MILLER HAS WITHDRAWN, THIS day, from the firm of T. FANFERNOS & CO.

Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON STATEN ISLAND—A farm of 40 acres, with good improvements, finely situated and commanding an extensive land and water prospect. The house is in perfect order. A good dwelling in this City would be taken in payment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A country seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITable for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOAN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, frontiog on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts.; 16 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 33 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858,—some novelty style for gifts.

RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 23 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,

An entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and ready made Clothing of the best materials and descriptions, all to be sold for cash without reserve.

ALSO,

A full assortment of other seasonable goods, to which the particular attention of the trade is invited.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, boo. cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees, E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, on THIS DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID Household furniture, cost over $9,000, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Parlor, Chamber and Library furniture is richly carved rosewood throughout, among which are four costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade velvet, reps, &c., all perfect order; two splendid rosewood pianc-fortes. Dining-room all in oak, of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see the *Herald.*

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture. Brussels and 3-ply carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood parlor suites, gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany bedsteads, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, gilt-frame mirrors, oil-paintings.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds, white granite, and common ware, glass ware, Britannia ware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit City and country merchants. Sale positive, without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 5) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, *or Journal of Commerce, Courier, and Morning Express.*

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 48 Cortlandt-st., a well-selected stock of boots, shoes and rubbers; also, several invoices of stock goods. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st.,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,778,648 96
Average amount of Specie	2,337,210 99
Average amount of Circulation	154,877 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,573,755 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,377 00
Average amount of Specie	77,374 00
Average amount of Circulation	51,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	243,393 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,355 00
Average amount of Specie	51,639 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	212,566 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,696,934 39
Average amount of Specie	2,365,160 26
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,566
Average amount of Circulation	$19,164 72,734 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,956,431 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,314,920 31
Average amount of Specie	3,690,015 83
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,298,059 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$832,683 14
Average amount of Specie	254,140 34
Average amount of Circulation	74,810 60
Average amount of Deposits	301,739 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,282,677 82
Average amount of Specie	786,709 12
Average amount of Circulation	302,705 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,309,922 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEAKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,558,118 91
Average amount of Specie	291,109 98
Average amount of Circulation	85,117 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,231,323 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,411,402 33
Average amount of Specie	906,488 85
Average amount of Circulation	177,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,994,522 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,179,436 62
Average amount of Specie	870,293 58
Average amount of Circulation	227,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,551,459 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,869,285 97
Average amount of Specie	337,241 83
Average amount of Circulation	227,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,399,238 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$202,782 30
Average amount of Specie	25,114 17
Average amount of Circulation	80,161 00
Average amount of Deposits	177,118 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,272,941 44
Average amount of Specie	188,784 42
Average amount of Circulation	166,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	779,393 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$393,482 73
Average amount of Specie	59,284 43
Average amount of Circulation	71,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	186,114 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,611,671 60
Average amount of Specie	516,563 00
Average amount of Circulation	252,712 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,592,779 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$545,364 34
Average amount of Specie	97,577 30
Average amount of Circulation	136,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	337,043 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,899,457 26
Average amount of Specie	514,101 33
Average amount of Circulation	16,883 68
Average amount of Deposits	1,709,741 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jno. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,677,156 39
Average amount of Specie	920,945 69
Average amount of Circulation	94,358 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,205,448 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,495,486 69
Average amount of Specie	305,889 93
Average amount of Circulation	103,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,211,696 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,365,050 77
Average amount of Specie	263,654 42
Average amount of Circulation	105,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,155,164 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$501,504 29
Average amount of Specie	133,705 55
Average amount of Circulation	92,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	436,831 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,159,655 28
Average amount of Specie	207,623 64
Average amount of Circulation	81,099 00
Average amount of Deposits	643,494 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,025,809 40
Average amount of Specie	281,532 49
Average amount of Circulation	131,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,056,781 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$681,734 54
Average amount of Specie	144,165 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,782 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,542,638 96
Average amount of Specie	450,833 96
Average amount of Circulation	131,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,386,252 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,289,675 95
Average amount of Specie	1,421,609 72
Average amount of Circulation	270,979 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,725,671 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MONAGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$718,630 00
Average amount of Specie	130,139 50
Average amount of Circulation	95,398 00
Average amount of Deposits	582,653 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,362,565 61
Average amount of Specie	229,875 20
Average amount of Circulation	139,821 00
Average amount of Deposits	850,409 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,513,039 55
Average amount of Specie	594,689 80
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	331,648 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,681,665 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,236 32
Average amount of Specie	92,356 90
Average amount of Circulation	102,363 00
Average amount of Deposits	341,426 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,892,074 59
Average amount of Specie	536,237 41
Average amount of Circulation	22,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,841,707 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
CHAS. STARK NEWELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,494,278 79
Average amount of Specie	1,956,758 97
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	224,321 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,940,229 47

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,582,395 87
Average amount of Specie	426,319 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	116,110 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,025,236 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JOHN HARKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,881,748 89
Average amount of Specie	1,580,873 96
Average amount of Circulation	206,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,787,756 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,656 37
Average amount of Specie	141,880 61
Average amount of Circulation	90,873 00
Average amount of Deposits	731,682 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,967,732 94
Average amount of Specie	376,942 10
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	68,003 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,082,363 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$257,262 72
Average amount of Specie	33,794 52
Average amount of Circulation	82,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	144,760 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,052 92
Average amount of Specie	54,729 59
Average amount of Circulation	46,239 00
Average amount of Deposits	111,690 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$244,331 14
Average amount of Specie	31,237 14
Average amount of Circulation	103,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	203,116 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,550 95
Average amount of Specie	196,033 81
Average amount of Circulation	81,808 00
Average amount of Deposits	832,412 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
OSCAR W. STUARTVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$409,181 41
Average amount of Specie	105,997 94
Average amount of Circulation	92,693 80
Average amount of Deposits	253,942 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. J. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804,999 40
Average amount of Specie	176,917 82
Average amount of Circulation	131,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,681 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,777,167 21
Average amount of Specie	491,256 27
Average amount of Circulation	157,805 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,661,496 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,052 07
Average amount of Specie	92,970 21
Average amount of Circulation	94,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,249 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,796,709 47
Average amount of Specie	923,765 15
Average amount of Circulation	82,164 66
Average amount of Deposits	2,321,649 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$796,796 87
Average amount of Specie	111,619 86
Average amount of Circulation	89,138 00
Average amount of Deposits	398,980 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,370 71
Average amount of Specie	365,653 58
Average amount of Circulation	132,426 90
Average amount of Deposits	618,823 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,506,863 00
Average amount of Specie	1,909,856 00
Average amount of Circulation	114,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,274,711 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071,373 94
Average amount of Specie	120,585 99
Average amount of Circulation	239,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	556,501 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,595,961 60
Average amount of Specie	473,135 48
Average amount of Circulation	171,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,811,784 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds of the States, Nos. 194 Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD FOR A judgment debt of $925, the patents of Allen's Continuous Gum, with the exception of the patentee's pawn-ticket of watch, for $15, by D. W. JOBSON, Esq., late dentist to the British Court, of whom the whole process may be obtained, at No. 334 Fourth-st., New-York, for $1.

DR. FERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1858.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Mayor Tiemann at Work—New Appointments at the City Hall—The Two Boards of Common Council and the Supervisors in Session—No Message from the Mayor—Speeches of the Presidents, &c.

The Mayor reached his office at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The office was crowded with people—some interested in the appointments to be made, some attracted by curiosity, and others by a desire to shake hands with Mr. TIEMANN, and congratulate him upon his elevation. His Honor stood by the large desk in the northwest corner of the room; a bright fire was burning in his private office, and the chairs and table were arranged in the most orderly positions which those articles of furniture can be made to assume; but the new Mayor did not enter there. He received his friends, gave his orders, and signed the papers which were brought him, in the larger office.

The following are the officers in the Mayor's office, so far as they have been appointed:

First Marshal—WM. H STEVENS, (reappointed.)
Second Marshal—GEO. HINCHMAN, (reappointed.)
Mayor's Clerk—JARENIAH B. ATLO.
First Assistant Clerk—JOHN AGNUSON.
Second Assistant Clerk—RICHARD SCOTT.
Third Assistant Clerk—Not yet appointed—will be named to-day.

The following policemen, formerly detailed for the Mayor's office, are still on duty there:

LORENZO D. PLACA, Third Ward, Inspector of Carts.
WILLIAM HILYARD, First Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.
JAMES N. CROFT, First Ward, Inspector of Carts.
FREDERICK ANDERSON, Fourteenth Ward, Inspector of Carts.
EDWARD M. BALDWIN, Third Ward, Inspector of Hacks.
DANIEL HORRIGAN, Fifth Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.

The officer last-named is not a member of the Metropolitan Police. He was one of the old Municipal Policemen, and his application to the Commissioners for an appointment has not been acted on.

The interpreter and four messengers who were employed in the Mayor's office by ex-Mayor Wood, have not been reappointed, nor have their places been filled. "There are six or seven officers" said Mr. TIEMANN, "who appear to have been appointed without any ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to examine into the validity of their appointment, and if I find that I have no right to appoint them, and that they are necessary in the office, I will apply to the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to do everything strictly in accordance with the law."

Mr. TIEMANN appeared to be in excellent health, and performed the duties of his new position with becoming dignity.

Ex-Mayor Wood did not make his appearance. Mr. TIEMANN at 5 o'clock dined, by invitation, at the Astor House with the Committee of Ten appointed by the Wall-street meeting to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Organization of the Board of Supervisors.

The new Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock this morning and proceded to organize. Supervisor VOORHIS was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH B. YOUNG to act as Secretary.

Supervisor BELL then nominated ELIJAH F. PURDY as permanent Chairman. Supervisors BLUNT and TWEED were appointed tellers. On the first ballot Mr. PURDY received 11 votes and was declared elected.

Mr. PURDY was not present in consequence of the death of his brother.

Supervisor KENNEDY nominated JOSEPH B. YOUNG for permanent Secretary to the Board. He received all the votes and was declared elected.

Supervisor TWEED moved to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Supervisor KENNEDY opposed it, as it was contrary to the agreement entered into by the members. He moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to appoint a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Supervisors were ready to transact business, which was carried, and Supervisors BLUNT and BRIGGS were appointed.

The Committee retired and in a few minutes returned and announced that the Mayor would communicate with them at the next meeting.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved the adoption of the rules of the previous Board for the present, and to refer them to a Committee for revision. Carried.

The Clerk was directed to apply to the Common Council for suitable rooms for meeting in, and for clerical accommodations.

A Committee consisting of Supervisors BALL and STUART was appointed, to wait upon Mr. PURDY and inform him of his election.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The following is a list of the names of the new Board of Supervisors:

Democrats.	*Opposition.*
Elijah F. Purdy,	Orison Blunt,
Walter Roche,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Augustus Weissman,
Wm. W. Conner,	Peter P. Voorhis,
John R. Briggs,	Wm. Stewart,
Wm. M. Tweed.	John A. Kennedy.

Organization of the Board of Aldermen.

The new Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing. On motion of Alderman GREGORY, Alderman MCSPEDON was appointed Chairman.

Alderman MCSPADON called the Board to order, and Alderman TOOMEY moved that the Board proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen TUCKER and HOFFMIRE tellers.

The vote for Permanent President was then taken with the following result:

Alderman CLANCY, 9; P. GALAGHER, 1; Blank, 1.

THE CHAIRMAN—Alderman CLANCY, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a Committee be appointed to conduct the President to the Chair.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen BOOLE and LINES such Committee.

Having taken his seat, Alderman CLANCY spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: We have met here to-day for the purpose of organizing the Board of Aldermen for the transaction of business for the City of New-York during the year 1858. Grave and important trusts will be confided to this body—representing as it does a population of nearly eight hundred thousand people—those of having to minister to their wants and necessities; these are trusts of an important and yet of an interesting character.

Under the new Charter the members of this body have been considerably lessened in numbers from what they had been under previous administrations, consequently the duties devolving upon each member of the present Board will be of a more onerous nature than those imposed upon your predecessors. The people of the City of New-York will look upon your deliberations with peculiar interest, and as the wants of the City are considerably increased, it is the duty of the members of this Board to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1858 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity, and as one even more capable of properly attending to the public necessities, and the daily recurring exigencies of the City than any preceding one.

Gentlemen of the Board of Alderman: Your duties are now about to commence, and I trust you will perform the duties assigned you with that zeal and ability which I know is possessed by this Board; and I trust that in presiding over your deliberations, I may be sustained by each member, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—I move that David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of this Board by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Valentine was then elected by an unanimous vote.

Alderman STEVENS—I move that this Board do now proceed to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen TUCKER and HOFFMIRE tellers.

A ballot was then taken with the following result: P. Galagher, 11; Blank, 5.

Mr. Galagher was then declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Board of Aldermen.

The rules of the former Board were then adopted.

Alderman ADAMS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board was ready to proceed to business.

The President appointed Aldermen ADAMS, MCSPEDON and OWENS such Committee.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a like Committee be appointed to inform the Board of Councilmen of their organization. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen BOOLE, BRADLEY and LINES such Committee.

The Committee to wait upon the Mayor returned, and Alderman ADAMS reported that his Honor had nothing to communicate at present, but desired that the Board would adjourn to Tuesday at 12 o'clock, when his Message would be ready. His Honor regretted the delay, and said that although he had been up very late on the night previous, preparing it, he had not finished it, and would not be ready to send it in before noon of Tuesday.

The Committee to wait on the Councilmen reported that that Board had not yet organized.

Both Committees were continued, and on motion of Alderman BRADLEY, the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The other officers of the Board are the same as before. They are as follows:

Deputy Clerk—John H. Chambers.
Assistants—Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Myers, and Francis Tuomey.
Messengers—Horatio N. Parker and Terrence Smith.

They have been retained by Mr. Valentine, who is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

The following are the names, residences and places of business of the Members of the Board of Aldermen:

1858.

DIST'S.	NAMES.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	RESIDENCES.
1..	Michael Murray	No. 8 City Hall	134 Greenwich-st.
2..	John Clancy	Editor, 113 Nassau-st.	43 Franklin-st.
3..	H. R. Hoffmire	Baker, 3 Jay-st.	4 Jay-st.
4..	Thomas Stephens	Engraver, 184 Canal-st	184 Canal-st.
5..	Wm. Tucker	Pr. K'r LCo 84 Wall-st	12 McDougal-st.
6..	Michael Toomey	Hotel	213 Grand-st.
7..	George Starr	Butcher, 2 Jeff Mark't	29 Greenwich-av.
8..	Thos. W. Adams	Measurer	20 Gouverneur-st.
9..	John Gregory	Hardware	240 Eighth-av.
10..	John Lyne	6 Cortlandt-st	47 St. Mark's-place.
11..	E Barrison Reed	46 Washington Mkt	115 Tenth av.
12..	Francis L. A Boole	Builder	41 Third-st
13..	Charles Wilmot	Butcher, 192 W. 47th-st	609 Eighth-av.
14..	John J. Bradley	Stables, 4th a. & 18th-st	Fourth-av. and 18th-st
15..	James Owens	Builder, 108 E. 34th st	102 East 34th-st.
16..	Thos. McSpedon	Kn'r's, 22 Beekman-st.	Third-av. and 73d-st.
17..	James Davis	Umbr'la, 325 Fulton-st.	Harlem.

Organization of the Board of Councilmen.

There was an immense crowd in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen during the initiatory proceedings on Monday of the new Board for 1858. The Clerk of the late Board called the Board to order soon after noon, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

ANTHONY J. MCCARTY,	*James Webb,*
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,	*Gilbert M. Plott,*
ALEX. MCGARVEN,	*John H Brady,*
MARTIN GILMARTIN,	*James M. Cross,*
WM. W. JUDSON,	*George Ross,*
PETER CRAWFORD,	*Seymour A. Bunce,*
JOHN VAN TINE,	HENRY W. GENET,
BENJ. P RHODES,	SAML. G. GELPIN,
EDWARD COSTELLO,	HENRY ARCULARIUS,
JOHN S. FRAZIER,	THOS A. DOWN,
CHARLES S. CORNELL,	CHARLES H. HASWELL,
ANDREW MOLLIGAN,	WM. NOLAN.

We have marked the names of the Democrats in SMALL CAPITALS—of the Opposition in *Italics*. Democrats, 18, Opposition, 6—total, 24.

Mr. McClenachan read a certificate of election from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the late Common Council, announcing the above list as comprising the names of the Board of Councilmen duly elected.

Councilman GENET moved that Councilman GILMARTIN be appointed Chairman *pro tempore*.

Councilman ROSS, as an amendment, moved that Councilman CRAWFORD be appointed. Amendment carried by a vote of 16 to 8.

Councilmen BICKFORD and ROSS conducted Councilman CRAWFORD to the Chair.

Councilman CRAWFORD, being seated, asked what was the pleasure of the Board.

Councilman BRADY offered a resolution for the election of a President, *viva voce*. Carried.

Councilman BUNCE nominated Councilman BRADY; Councilman GENET nominated Councilman ARCULARIUS; Councilman VAN TINE nominated Councilman HASWELL.

Upon vote, the numbers stood—For BRADY, 5; HASWELL, 9; ARCULARIUS, 10.

Upon the next vote, the numbers were—Brady, 5; HASWELL, 9; ARCULARIUS, 10—24.

Next ballot—ARCULARIUS, 10; HASWELL, 11; BRADY, 4.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen entered at this moment, stating that that Board had organized

The Board afterwards proceeded to another ballot which terminated thus:

HASWELL, 12; ARCULARIUS, 10; BRADY, 2.

Councilman GENET moved to adjourn. Lost.

Another ballot was taken, ending in the election of Councilman HASWELL, by a vote of 14, to ARCULARIUS' 10.

A motion was offered to make the election unanimous, Councilman GENET voting in the negative.

Councilmen MCCARTY and VAN TINE conducted the new President to the Chair.

The President addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I thank you for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, and in discharge of the duties devolving upon me as the President of this Board it will be my aim, not only to give them due attention, but to render my decisions with that degree of impartiality which you have a right to claim and which it is my imperative duty to award you.

Gentlemen,—As the Executive duties of your presiding officer are confined alone to your debates and actions when in session, it is not incumbent upon me, upon assuming the Chair, to submit to you any suggestions as to your legislative duties, or to invite your attention to such subjects and measures as in my opinion may be proper for your consideration and action; neither am I prepared at this time to do so, but with your indulgence I will briefly refer to a few measures left incomplete by the late Board, and to which I beg leave to solicit your early attention.

In the first place, I refer to the necessity of the purchase of a site for the erection of a market upon the west side of the City, suitable to the present and increasing requirements of this great metropolis, in the propriety of its location, and equal to them in convenience and extent. In the second place, to the propriety of the adoption of such measures and ordinances as will effect a relief and improvement to the travel of Broadway, and of the streets in the lower part of the City, running parallel thereto.

Further, there exists in my conviction the imperative necessity of your adopting and consummating some measures calculated to attain the thorough cleaning of the streets and piers of this City, not only with a view to the economy of the goods and wearing apparel of our citizens, and their personal comfort and convenience, but to arrest the subtle and sure destruction of our harbor for the extended requirements of its commerce, which is now in progress from the unnecessary wash and flow from our streets and piers.

Lastly, I would suggest your early consideration of the subject of the restriction of the landing of steamboats running in the North and East rivers, to the rivers in which their routes lead; and also suggest the early re-enactment of the ordinance providing for the sale of bread by weight, which, although it received the unanimous consent of both Boards of the late Common Council, it was vetoed by the late Mayor, who, in assigning his reason therefor, so far misinterpreted the purpose and provisions of the ordinance, as to saddle it with requirements in no wise expressed or implied, and altogether repugnant to the views of the framers of it.

There are other subjects which, in my opinion, have a like claim upon your attention; but, unlike those referred to, they have not been so far progressed with as to justify their being classed as incomplete. Amongst the most prominent in my mind, at this time, are an examination into the practices of our Courts in the reception of bail upon criminal charges—for I entertain the opinion (an erroneous one, I trust) that the extension of liberty to persons against whom offences are charged, upon insufficient bail, is practiced to an extent unauthorized by law and inductive of a laxity of official duty, subversive both to integrity and justice.

The expenditures of the Fire Department, in the construction of new apparatus, engine-houses, &c., for which I am willing and freely do accord to this Department, all the credit it is entitled to for its very valuable services, its energy, and a zealous discharge of its duties; and it is also with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the great worth of many of its members, and award to them high honor for the gratuitous labors which they bestow, both to advance the efficiency of the Department and to provide for the interests of those who, in affliction, may have a claim upon its character; yet, it is not to be denied that the appropriations for the maintenance of the Department have been, of late years, lavishly given; added to which, I very much doubt if the element of the efficiency of action, which is derived by the affording of a sleeping apartment for the members of a Company in the engine or hose-house, is not more than counterbalanced when the ultimate results of such a departure from the ordinary and proper domestic relations of young men are fully and fairly considered.

The continuation of the examination into the official accounts and operations of the Finance Department, and of your public offices generally.

Finally, the fuller publication of your proceedings in the daily papers, in order that the citizens at large may have the opportunities of being fully advised of the subjects under your consideration, and your action thereon.

Regarding the rules and orders of the Board, and any amendments thereto I may wish to suggest, and concerning such matters as may relate to our commerce and facility of action when in session, I will avail myself of another and an early opportunity to communicate with you.

Gentlemen of the Board of Common Councilmen, I again thank you for your partiality in selecting me to preside over you. I assure you that it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude for your kindness that I enter upon the duties of presiding officer of the Second Board of the Municipal Government of this my native City.

Upon motion of Councilman BRADY to elect a Clerk by ballot, Councilman GENET moved the reelection *viva voce* of the late Clerk, Mr. C. T. McClenachan, which was lost.

The Board proceeded to elect by ballot, with the following result:

C. T. McClenachan, 13; Samuel T. Webster, 10; Blank, 1.—24.

Whereupon Mr. McClenachan was declared duly elected.

The late Sergeant-at-arms, Michael M. Slidell, was duly reelected by acclamation.

A Committee of Three was deputed to wait on his Honor the Mayor, to inform him that the Board was organized—Councilmen RHODES, CROSS and BICKFORD.

A Committee (consisting of Councilmen VAN TINE, BUNCE and COSTELLO) was appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen.

A Committee was appointed to consider Rules and Orders for 1858—Councilmen BRADY, GENET, CRAWFORD.

Special Committee to superintend the arrangements of the alteration of the Chamber—BRADY, RHODES and VAN TINE.

The Committee to the Board of Aldermen returned, reporting that the Aldermen had adjourned.

It was determined that the Rules and By-Laws of last Board be adopted for temporary use.

Roderick T. Entwistle was elected doorkeeper.

The Mayor forwarded a message to the effect that he had not at that time any special communication to make.

Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment until Tuesday at noon, which was carried.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

$2,000	U. S. 6s 1868	112	310	Erie R. R	18¾
24,000	Tenn. 5s 6s '90. b3	80	100	do. b60	18¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	97	56	do.	18¾
5,000	do.	87¼	400	do. s10	18¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	77¾	50	do. s30	18¾
5,000	do. s30	77½	50	do.	18¾
5,000	do.	77¾	500	do. s15	18½
46,000	do. b3	78	101	Reading R. R. c	56¾
10,000	do. s60	77¾	200	do. c	57⅛
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	94	100	do. s3	57⅛
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	95	100	do. b30	57⅛
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bds	89	200	do. c	57
2,000	Erie R. C. Bs. 1871	34	45	Mich. C. R. R.	51
1,000	Ill Cen. RR. Bds	86¾	10	do.	50⅛
14,500	do.	86	150	do.	50
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	41	190	G. & Chi. R. R. b60	73½
2,000	Os. & C. 2d m. h's.	79	50	do. s3	73½
6,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 ₱ C. 1st m S F. con b's.	84½	75	do. s3	73
50	Phenix Bank. ex.d.	98	50	do. b30	73½
20	National Bank	105	270	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	20½
20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	108	50	do. b30	20½
5	do.	108½	175	do. s3	20½
10	Bk of Com. ex-div.	98	250	Panama R. R. opg	95
10	American Ex. Bk.	87½	300	Cl. & Pit. R. R.	43½
115	Penn. Coal Co	88½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	43½
100	Cum. Coal Co.	10½	50	do.	43
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	70	100	do. b20	43½
125	N. Y. Central R.	75½	100	do. b30	43½
150	do.	75⅞	100	do. b30	43⅝
100	do. s60	75¾	360	Chi. & R. Is. R.R. s3	73
650	do. s10	75⅞	50	do. b30	73
163	do.	75⅞	120	do. s3	73½
200	do. s3	75⅞	50	do. s3	73⅝
100	do. s30	75¾	16	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	31
100	do. b60	76	210	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11½
300	do. b30	76	110	do.	11⅝
200	do. b3	75¾	100	do. b10	11⅝
10	New-Jersey R. R.	123	155	do.	11¾
290	Harlem Railroad	65½	100	do. s30	11¾
30	do.	65¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Missouri State 6s.	78	50	M. So & N. In. R. R.	20½
2,000	do.	77¾	100	do.	20½
3,000	Cal. State 7s '70.	66	50	do.	20
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mtg.	50	54	M. S. & N. I. pref. stk.	35
10,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs.	68	50	Panama R. R. ex div	90
7	Metropolitan Bank	99	650	Erie R. R. s3	18¾
10	Del. & Il C Co. s60	109¾	100	do. s10	18¾
25	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70	300	do. s10	18¼
100	Reading R. R. b10	56¾	50	do. b3	18⅝
10	do.	56½	25	Cal. & Chi. R. R.	72
25	Cumb. Coal Co.	10¾	20	Chic. and R. I. R. R.	73½
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76¾	50	do. b60	74
50	do. b30	75¾	50	do. s60	72½
200	do. s60	74¾	31	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	32
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50	100	Harlem R. R.	67¾
50	do. s30	50	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11½
50	do.	50⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	California 7s	Int. ad. 61
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. ad. 60
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77½
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77¾
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. ad. 66
$3,000	Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 48½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 53
$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 49
$12,000	Chic., St. P'l & Fon du Lac R. 8s	Int. ad. 17½
$1,000	Sacramento 10s	Int. ad. 50½
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. ad. 5
$1,000	Terre Haute & Alt. R. 1st m. b'ds	Int. ad. 55
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. ad. 90½
$4,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 61¾
$3,000	Clev., Painsville & Ashtabula	Int. ad. 67½@68
$500	New-York Central R. R. 6s	Int. ad. 77½
$500	New York Central R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 90¼
$7,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s	Int. ad. 46
$6,000	Louisiana State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Flat 83
70	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11
15	shares Phenix Bank	98¼
10	shares Park Bank	90½
22	shares Market Bank	95¾
20	shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	127½
1	share Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	105½
20	shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co	150
20	shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co	98¾
12	shares East River Fire Insurance Co	91½
15	shares American Express Co	90
5	shares Commonwealth Bank	89½
10	shares Continental Bank	94
20	shares Dry Dock Bank	101
10	shares Bank of Commerce	98
22	shares Del., Lackawana and Western R. R.	90
240	shares Buffalo State Line R. R.	80
5	shares Artisans' Bank	80

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 2, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 26:

Increase in Loans	$647,948
Increase in Specie	1,419,848
Increase in Circulation	138,216
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,974,597

The statement, it will be seen, is an improving one in all departments; rapidly so in the line of deposits, the increase on which is nearly all in Specie. The Specie average is higher than ever before, reaching the sum total of **$28,561,946.** The impression is, the average was a rising one at the close of the week, and that the Banks actually hold, this afternoon, $29,000,000, of which about two millions will go to England on the *Persia* next Wednesday.

Including the operations of the Clearing-House for the week, which, on the five business days, average $13,601,357, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the first week in January last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 3, 1857.	Jan. 2, 1858.	Dec. 26, 1857.
Capital	$56,047,000	$64,668,000	$64,606,000
Loans	109,149,153	98,549,983	97,902,035
Specie	11,172,244	28,561,946	27,142,909
Circulation	8,602,112	6,490,403	6,352,187
Gross Deposits	95,646,216	78,635,224	76,139,897
Exchanged	32,168,387	13,601,357	13,080,627
Undrawn	63,477,829	65,033,867	63,059,270
In Sub-Treasury	11,430,150	3,259,336	3,861,662

The mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 19, were delivered from the New-York Post-Office early this morning. The private financial advices fully bear out the improvement reported by telegraph from Halifax, particularly with reference to the price of Money in London and Paris, where the Funds have already been considerably stimulated by the prospect of cheap discounts through the early part, if not the whole year 1858. The manufacturing interest in England is slower to recover from the late crisis than any other, and the continued losses being realized in the Cotton and Woolen districts, are still made the subject of complaint, and affect, of course, the spirit of our Cotton trade, as well as prices. Speculation, for the moment, is at a stand. A well-advised Liverpool authority writes, however, that "After the turn of the year more hopeful anticipations will be indulged," and even the next advices (or the mail by the *Africa* to Dec. 26) may bring a check to the general depression in the trade.

The news added to the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, and prices at the early Board gained about 1 ₱ cent. on the sales of Saturday, the highest point on the leading speculatives being for New-York Central, 76; Erie, 18¾; Reading, 57½; Toledo, 43½; Missouri 6s, 78, ex dividend; Illinois Centrals, 86—the shares 91¼ bid; Galena, 73¼, and Rock Island, 73¾ ₱ cent. The subsequent sales were not so strong by ¼@½ ₱ cent., but the market, at the close, left off firm. Panama sold at 90, ex dividend. The dividend is 6 ₱ cent., which is declared in cash, after appropriating $50,000 of the half year's earnings to the Sinking Fund. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 109¾ ₱ cent., Bank of Commerce to 98, ex dividend, and Pacific Mail to 70 ₱ cent. The orders at the board, as well as the disposition among the members of the Exchange to speculate for a rise, were apparently better distributed than for some weeks past, and much of the improved feeling is attributed to the inauguration of the New Year. There is no chance in the Money Market from the December ruling of supply and demand; but, as noticed above, the Bank movement indicates a further accumulation of means seeking employment, without a corresponding inquiry for accommodation on approved securities at bank. The weekly averages of undrawn deposits continue to gain, notwithstanding the large outward remittances, chiefly in Gold, in liquidation of foreign indebtedness; while, on the other hand, the discount column advances at a comparatively moderate pace.

There was a better offering of prime 60-day bills on England, to-day, and although the change in the rate of discount to which they are subject in London would authorize better rates than for the last packet, the terms are scarcely so stiff, and the calls thus far moderate. The whole range for bank and bankers' names may be called 108¾@109¾; with some business at 109@109¼. Sight bills are lower than last week, 110¼@111¼. A good many parties who have collected dividends, besides most of the regular banking houses, will employ Specie by the *Persia*, though present engagements do not point to a shipment quite so large as generally anticipated. The market for both Gold and Bills was unsettled at the close of the day.

The following is the state of the Bank of England on the weekly report of Wednesday, Dec. 16:

BANK OF ENGLAND—ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,400,735	Gov'mnt debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	5,450,900
		Gold coin and bullion	8,925,735
		Silver bullion	Nil.
Total	£25,400,735	Total	£25,400,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Gov'mnt securities (including dead weight annuity)	£5,446,131
Rest	3,524,832	Other securities	29,264,940
Public deposits	6,944,352	Notes	5,757,175
Other deposits	15,077,428	G'ld and silver coin	525,120
Seven-day and other bills	893,754		
Total	£10,993,366	Total	£40,993,366

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker, in London, writes of American Stocks:

There has been no change of importance during the past week in American Securities. Illinois Central shares have been dull, owing to continued sales, and rule considerably below the New-York quotations. All the bonds of this Company have been more freely offered during the week; but, at the close, we note rather more inquiry for the 7 ₱ cent. Coustruction Bonds. The new loan of the Michigan Central 1st Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, 1882, has found much favor, with transactions at 76. Erie stock and bonds are less inquired for, and close heavy. New-York Central remains steady.

Mr. RICHARD BELL, late with the Bank of British North America, has established himself at No. 26 William-street, as a Broker in Foreign Exchange, in which he has had a very long experience, and as a General Financial and Commission Agent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $101,278; paid out, $212,002, and held at the close this afternoon, $3,148,611.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The various corporations having funded debts are paying interest more generally than was expected. The Lehigh Navigation Co., the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., the Schuylkill Navigation Co., the Susquehanna Canal Co., and several others not now recollected, are paying in full, and the North Penn. Railroad Co., one-sixth in cash, and the other five sixths in equal payments in April and June.

The January coupons of the bonds of the Susquehanna Canal Co., are payable at the Bank of Philadelphia.

The Beaver Meadow Railroad Co., have made a dividend of five ₱ cent. on the common, and five ₱ cent. on the preferred shares, payable on the 11th inst.

The Merchants' Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) ₱ cent., payable on the 9th instant.

The January dividend (6 ₱ cent.) of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., is now payable on demand at the office of the Company.

Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 4.

The following is a statement of the condition of several of the city banks, made up to the 1st January, 1858, as required by the late act of Assembly authorizing the suspension of specie payments; also a comparison with their previous statements in November last:

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$703,106	—
Specie	160,984	$105,136
Due from other banks	29,084	—
Circulation	56,590	183,545
Deposits	564,315	583,294

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$575,703	—
Specie	127,593	$64,991
Due by other banks	50,976	—
Due to other banks	62,563	—
Circulation	18,455	35,560
Deposits	368,365	414,955

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$653,972	—
Specie	89,706	$51,461
Due other Banks	10,025	—
Deposits	352,012	353,867

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$435,260	—
Specie	112,180	$87,121
Due from other Banks	11,612	—
Circulation	26,750	29,155
Deposits	439,299	376,633

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$337,263	—
Specie	41,193	$21,283
Due from other Banks	17,562	—
Circulation	16,925	40,470
Deposits	187,121	129,696

The aggregate of the above statements compare as follows:

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.		
Circulation	$115,720	$290,488	dec.	$171,698
Specie	531,656	329,972	inc.	201,684
Deposits	1,911,112	1,858,445	inc.	52,667

The above result is very gratifying, showing a decrease of circulation of $171,695; an increase of specie of $201,684, and an increase of deposits amounting to only $52,667.

New-York Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Central Railroad Company is the consolidation of the various roads forming the route from Albany to Buffalo, and to the Suspension Bridge, which were sold to the present Company:

First—For the amount of their capital stocks $24,182,400
Second—For the amount of their funded debts 1,947,815
Third—For the premiums on their stocks at time of sale 8,892,600

At the time of purchase the business capacity of the consolidated line was about $4,000,000 per annum. In the space of four years, by the expenditure (exclusive of outside property belonging to the Company) of 4,365,500
$39,408,315

it has added to its capacity to an extent enabling it to do a business annually of $9,000,000. It will be observed by the amounts annually charged for these purposes that the expenditures for the first two years indicate the condition of the property at the time of consolidation as greatly needing improvement; while the diminished amount expended in 1857, regarded in connection with the large business transacted, (upwards of $8,000,000,) is evidence of the judiciousness which has characterized the outlays, and the near approach of that period when such expenditures will no longer be required.

For the first item in the above, stock in the New-York Central Railroad Co. was issued for a similar amount. For the second, the Company was authorized to issue Bonds to replace the original issue, as they matured, and for the third, (respecting which there has been much misrepresentation and misconception,) it was stipulated that it should be made no addition to the capital stock, or permanent debt, of the Company, but should be paid, principal and interest, by a sinking fund, derived from the net income of the road, of such annual amount as would suffice to extinguish the indebtedness at the maturity of the Bonds, at which period, therefore, the stockholders will find themselves in possession of the property, at the cost above stated, less this amount of 8,892,600
$30,515,815

By the report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, it will be seen that $632,000 of this premium indebtedness has, by the operation of the sinking fund, been paid and canceled.

W.

Our correspondent might have added that new parties coming into the stock at the present market of 25 ₱ cent. discount, would hold the property, after the extinguishment of the above debt of $8,892,600, at the rate of about $24,500,000 for the entire road and equipment.

Money Affairs in England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Per Niagara.) LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The Money Market during the week has partaken very much of the general character indicated in our last circular, with a tendency to still greater ease, although much uneasiness is still felt in the Provinces. No reduction has yet taken place in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, but elsewhere bills are negotiable on lower terms; and as Specie is rapidly flowing into the Bank, and the rates of interest on the Continent of Europe are declining, anticipations of considerably lower rates being current here are long are confidently entertained. In the general market, money is very abundant, and loans at call only command very moderate rates.

In our Stock Market there has been a buoyant feeling during the last few days. Consols have been firm. Our last quotations were 91¼@⅝ ex-dividend, and to-

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1965 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 44 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Filibuster Question—Debate in the House on the Neutrality Laws.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF THE CLAYTON TREATY.

Excitement Relative to the Kansas News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Although the Irissari Treaty has not yet returned from Nicaragua, and therefore cannot be sent to the Senate at present, its provisions are pretty well understood, and its merits have been freely discussed.

I feel authorized, therefore, to say that it will never safely pass the ordeal of ratification by the Senate—at least not in its present shape. The objections to it are many. Among the most serious is the fact that it must be construed either as an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, or as a violation of that instrument—or as a new ratification of it with a practical interpretation.

These objections bring in opposition to it, first, those who desire to raise no new complications of the Central American question with England,—and, second, those who desire the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty expunged altogether. These combined will constitute more than one-third of the body beyond doubt.

S.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The report of an engagement between LANE's troops and the United States Dragoons at Sugar Mound, in which the dragoons were repulsed, is credited here in spite of the contradiction telegraphed from Cincinnati. Information received here makes such a collision extremely probable.

At the last accounts the Territorial militia under LANE had resolved to defend Fort Scott from the Missouri intruders at any cost. The Fort was only four miles from the Missouri line

The latest advices say that LANE had 1,300 men and plenty of ammunition.

There is great excitement here on the subject.

[The following is the report referred to above, as published in the St. Louis *Democrat*:]

By passengers from Kansas, who arrived in town last evening, we have obtained the following intelligence:

On Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops under General LANE, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States dragoons. The officers ordered General LANE to surrender himself and men to the United States authorities, which he refused to do, when the dragoons charged upon the troops, and were repulsed, with a loss of three of their number.

Finding themselves too weak to dislodge LANE, the dragoons retired, and an express was dispatched to Gov. DENVER for reinforcements. The Governor immediately ordered three companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and they passed through Shawnee on Saturday, the 26th. It was expected there would be bloody work.

As soon as news of the engagement was received by the people, they commenced organizing in military companies, and were hurrying forward to assist LANE. It was expected before the dragoons would arrive that LANE would be reinforced by some 2,500 men. The most intense excitement prevailed.

One of the gentlemen who passed through Lawrence on Friday saw General LANE and Governor ROBINSON in that town. They were mounted and completely armed, and appeared much excited. They were addressing the people, who surrounded them in large numbers, and urging them to maintain their rights and succor their friends. The people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field. JOHN CALHOUN had fled from the Territory, and reported himself as going to Springfield, Illinois.

On the day of the election, no polls were opened in Bourbon County—as the Free-State men refused to vote.

We shall await with anxiety for the particulars. It is certain that civil war now prevails in Kansas.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate to-day in Executive session ratified the Danish Sound Dues Treaty.

The President's message and accompanying documents relative to recent events in Central America will probably be communicated to Congress to-morrow. His intimate friends say that he will more emphatically condemn fillibustering than he did in his annual Message.

According to present indications Commodore PAULDING will not be recalled.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted that the petition of Mr. MAILLARD, which was presented yesterday, he transmitted to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the President.

The petition sets forth various grievances inflicted upon Mr. MAILLARD, an American citizen, by British civil officers and others, in Ireland, by which he claims to have had a large number of valuable cattle taken from him by a mob.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced the French Spoliation Bill and moved its reference to a select Committee of Seven.

After debate the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Crittenden, Collamer, Toombs, Hamlin, Hunter, Davis and King were appointed said Committee.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill amendatory of the coinage act relative to the half dollar and smaller silver coins.

Mr. GWIN submitted a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. BROWN being still too ill to resume his speech on Kansas affairs, the Senate, after transacting some business of no public importance, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, in the House, submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the Message to the appropriate standing Committees. He expressed the hope that they would be adopted forthwith, as the Message had been before the country nearly a month.

Mr. QUITMAN moved an amendment, referring that part of the message relative to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws, to a Select Committee of five members. He said the country demanded that something be done. Gentlemen might attempt to get rid of these questions, but they were now forced on the consideration of Congress. He had come to the conclusion that the greater part of the Neutrality Laws ought to be swept from the statute book, and if the larger portion of the House would investigate the subject, they would arrive at the same conclusion. These were questions which might as well be met now. If an intelligent nation like this should think proper to retain its neutrality laws, or carry out the recommendation of the President now, he believed, for the first time made from the Executive chair—that is, to make them more stringent—he must be content. But he would not be content till he could bring Congress to a vote on this important subject. He emphatically denied that the law of nations requires independent States to restrain their citizens from hostile aggressions on another power. The rights reserved to citizens by the Constitution cannot be invaded by the Government, the powers of which are limited and specified. The so-called neutrality laws attempt to punish as crimes acts which are unknown to the law of nations. He hoped the sympathy now manifested in behalf of Central American affairs would not be restrained by force. Were not our citizens as good judges of their own morals as Congress for them?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said if he understood the most distinguishing characteristic of our Government, it was a Government of national, constitutional and common law. Hence, in framing his resolutions, he proposed, as most appropriate, to refer this subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. As to the President's position, he understood it to be this: if you wish me to carry out these laws, you must give me more power. But it was not to be inferred that the President would have any objection to the repeal or modification of these laws.

Mr. KEITT took for granted that a special question like this might properly be confined to a special Committee. He understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that the President waived the question, whether or not he was in favor of the repeal or modification of the neutrality laws, but simply asked to be clothed with new power to defend them.

Mr. JONES explained. His impression was that he did not say that the President has made a waiver. He meant to give no opinion one way or the other, but if the existing statutes are to be carried out by the Courts and the country, it would be necessary to have further legislation to enable him to execute them.

Mr. KEITT, resuming, said the word waiver was not technically correct, but was substantially true. The President had asked to have an army and navy to punish citizens of the United States on the high seas and on foreign soil. Did he want an army and navy to prevent the sailing of an expedition from our shores. We have already an army and navy for this purpose. Then for what purpose does the President want additional forces? It is to follow the expeditionists on the water, and arrest them in a foreign land. To do that the whole neutrality law must be perverted. If the President has the right to make seizures in a foreign land, he has the right of a despot as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy. If men can be captured as these were, they must be captured for no offence. The pursuit of any expedition beyond three miles from land is unlawful, and its capture on a foreign soil is unlawful, and as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEVENS) said, it is robbery to do it. He did not know what position the Administration occupies. He believed that Captain CHATARD, in sight of Punta Arenas, allowed the disembarkation of WALKER's men, because he had not the power to prevent it, and that officer was recalled in disgrace. But Commodore PAULDING, at that very spot, sent his men on shore to capture WALKER and his men, and he is not yet involved in disgrace. A singular state of affairs—CHATARD disgraced for not doing what was done by PAULDING, who is retained.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES read a portion of the Message to show that the President only asked the employment of an additional force, in case of necessity, to execute the laws on the statute-books, and for the fulfillment of a treaty in which the faith of the Government is already pledged, relative to the protection of the Isthmus of Panama and Transit route, and for the enforcement of the neutrality laws. If gentlemen mean that he should execute them, they must clothe him with additional powers.

Mr. STEPHENS concurred almost entirely with the argument of Mr. QUITMAN. He wished this matter inquired into by some committee who would report. While before entering fully into the question he wished to wait to hear from the Executive, he would say in advance that he did not understand that any offence or violation of the neutrality laws had been committed. If it be true that a naval officer has gone on foreign soil and arrested the citizens of a foreign country, or American citizens, and deprived them of their liberty, and property, it is a great outrage, unjustified by law or semblance of law, and that officer should receive the reprimand of his superior official. As has been well remarked, naval officers cannot expound international law.

Mr. BOCOCK, after calling especial attention to the section of the Neutrality Laws about the fitting out of expeditions, said such vessels had heretofore been captured on mid-ocean, and turned back, to prevent them from making assaults.

Mr. STEPHENS (resuming) wanted to know whom?

Mr. BOCOCK replied he did not make the assertion of his own knowledge, but had been told that such was the fact.

Mr. CLINGMAN said on inquiry of a high official who ought to know, he had learned that no seizure has occurred since 1818, and although the neutrality laws had been construed to authorize arrests in mid-ocean, none had been made.

Mr. STEPHENS resuming, said, if we wish to set an example, let it be one which can be followed, but we ourselves should not be violators of the Neutrality laws. Reparation and restitution should be made, and it would be an outrage if they were not made. Every man should be sent back to the place from which he was taken. If WALKER, the felon, as some call him, is a fugitive from justice, let the Courts so determine. He understood that WALKER left this country in a ship with a regular clearance. He gave his bond before leaving, and can answer to it. It did not become gentlemen to say that WALKER is a fugitive from justice, when he came here on parole, and when the Executive said to him, "Go in peace—we have no charge against you." He repeated that WALKER and his men should be put on board a national ship and returned to where they were before the outrage was committed.

Mr. BOCOCK believed that Commodore PAULDING had acted illegally. While he preferred to hear from the Executive in response to the resolution for information, he wanted the neutrality laws inquired into. He maintained that we had unlimited power to use the Army and Navy on the ocean where those of other nations can be legitimately employed.

Mr. QUITMAN inquired whether the law did not apply only to offences committed within the United States.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that he understood from a gentlemen learned in the law that the celebrated LEWIS BAKER, who committed an offence in New-York, was pursued on the ocean by the vessels of the United States.

Mr. KEITT asked whether persons arrested without the limits of the United States would be amenable to any Court in the country?

Mr. BOCOCK replied that separate power is given to the President over and above bringing them to trial. Power is given to prevent them from going to foreign shores to war against countries with which we are at peace.

Mr. GROW was pleased to see such feeling manifested on the other side of the House, against Executive encroachment on the rights of our citizens. He asked that the rule applied to the sea be applied to the land, for the army during the last two years had been employed in Kansas, perpetrating outrage and injustice on the rights guaranteed to every freeman.

Mr. MAYNARD trusted this question would be discussed on its intrinsic merits, separated from Kansas, Utah, and all others. He took it for granted that PAULDING and CHATARD thought they had plenary power and ample instructions for the course they deemed proper to pursue. If they were acting under instructions of that character, they should not be reproached for obeying them.

Mr. LOVEJOY said, if the neutrality laws need a change, he would vote for it. He protested against this attempt to elevate into honor "a buccaneer, a murderer and a pirate," who for years has been disturbing the peace of neighboring nations. As for the fact, they had the authority of the President, who says that WALKER is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped from jail. [Laughter.] And now they were asked to bow to the magnanimity of the criminal who yielded to the officers. [Laughter.] Great magnanimity, indeed, when a man can't help himself. [Laughter.] That was done under the police arrangements every day. If they had to bow to every such man as a hero, they would soon exhaust their powers of admiration. [Laughter.] If Commodore PAULDING had hung him [WALKER] to the yard arm, he (LOVEJOY) would have honored him for it. This is the treatment which such pirates ought to have held out to them. He entered his protest against clothing a man with heroism, and making him a martyr, when he is simply a rascal. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. STANTON said he understood the settled rule of international law to be, that every nation has the right to pursue its criminals on the high seas, and arrest them wherever found under its flag, and when it can be done legitimately under any other flag. The President says, in his Message, that WALKER "escaped," and it was on that ground that his arrest was made.

Without concluding the debate the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Neutrality Laws—Commodore Paulding—Corruptions in Congress.

From our own correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

When the President sends his message to Congress in answer to the resolutions calling for information relative to the arrest of General WALKER, we may expect a protracted and interesting discussion. To-day, when it was found in the House that the Committee on Foreign Relations was ready to lead off by a formal call upon the President, HUMPHREY MARSHALL and others, who were prepared with various propositions provocative of debate upon the questions involved in the new phase of fillibustering history, were quite content to await the Executive answer. That will come in, probably, to-morrow or next day; and as soon as the floor can be obtained thereafter the debate will begin. The few remarks made by Mr. CLINGMAN to-day indicate quite clearly that even the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is ready to take strong ground against the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, and will use his best endeavors to secure for it the decisive condemnation of the House.

This discussion will have the effect, too, of drawing public attention to the law of 1818, which Gen. WALKER is accused of violating, and in regard to which the public mind of the United States is much less informed than it ought to be. Perhaps in relation to no other chapter in American statutes is there so much misapprehension as in relation to the Neutrality law. Indeed it may well be questioned whether even the President and his Cabinet have not been laboring under serious delusion as to its very letter,—in say nothing of its spirit; for, I believe it cannot be successfully disputed, that this law *in terms* limits its own jurisdiction over those who violate it,—to the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. More than one sentence distinctly sets forth this doctrine, and expressly excludes the idea that it was ever intended to give to the Government the power to follow upon the high seas those who are supposed to have violated its provisions.

But the President has committed himself to the doctrine that anywhere outside the jurisdiction of a foreign Government we *may* follow and arrest one who has "fitted out an armed expedition," &c., upon our own shores. This position will be boldly denied in the approaching discussion, and its supporters will be challenged to produce their authorities to sustain it. I have examined the question with some care, have conversed with eminent jurists and statesmen in regard to it,—but thus far have quite failed to find any one prepared to show the right of the Government, under the law of 1818, to send the Navy of the United States to do police duty all over the world for the benefit of foreign powers, by intercepting or bringing back adventurers who threaten their peace. Perhaps the law is deficient, and ought to be amended; but, *as it stands*, Captain CHATARD is ordered home to take his trial for failing to intercept the fillibusters *outside the law*,—for failing to do what the law quite distinctly forbids him from doing. His best possible defence would be the production of the Constitution of the United States,—and the declaration that he could not have been justly expected to construe the vague and general instructions he had received into an order which would have been entirely inconsistent with the letter of the law *under* which they were issued.

We have heard a great deal in years past about corruption in Congress; but nothing practical was effected towards reform until last session, when the New-York TIMES took up the subject, and put forth its "moral convictions" in such shape as to successfully challenge investigation. The good results achieved through that instrumentality should encourage Congress to try their hand again. There is abundant material to work upon if they will. It is to be hoped that the Committee now engaged in looking into the Printing business of last session will accomplish something by exhuming that little matter of $15,000 in the Pacific Railroad engraving, which Mr. ORR purposely passed over last winter, notwithstanding the witnesses were before him, perhaps in deference to the Chairman of the Engraving Committee which gave out the contract, who was also the Chairman of the investigating Committee. Of course it might have been all right to give $95,000 for the job, when equally responsible parties had put in bids at $80,000; but the fact that *a member of the House sought to get an engraver to take the job at the highest rate, and to give away the $15,000 difference between that and the lower bid in order to get it*, entitles the subject to an examination. There are "moral convictions" abroad that a little bit of jobbing was transacted here, and either the facts should be brought out or the "convictions" allayed. Would it be asking too much of Mr. ORR, now that he is Speaker, to explain satisfactorily, also, why he so suddenly dropped the clue he had to this affair when the last investigation was pending.

Then again, I see that LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. are certified to have paid $87,090 to carry through the Tariff amendment which passed last Winter. There *are* those who doubt whether the firm ever paid the money at all—who profess to think they have adopted that as a convenient method of accounting for money for which, otherwise, they could show no voucher. I don't believe it. I believe the money *was* expended, and expended here. Where and how, exactly, it might be difficult to tell; but I did believe at the time during which the measure was pending, that money was being used to carry it through. As an advocate and friend of the measure itself, I feared at one time that it was in danger of being damaged by the course of some of those who had the interests of the manufacturers in charge, and when I remind to me to be relying rather upon their ability to *buy* support, than to trust to the merits of their proposition. If I remember aright, I referred on one or two occasions to the fact that some of the sponsors of the measure were not the parties to inspire confidence; and in return I was assailed in a New-York journal, by one who notoriously labors for no measure except on fee. Depend upon it, *that* $87,000 was paid, *But to whom?* Congress owes it to itself to make the effort to ascertain; and if it is not made, it will be because there are too many men in the present House who dare not have their own record of last year fairly overhauled. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. will be good witnesses,—for they will be bound to make good in detail the startling general story of their ledger.

Again—to go back to the engraving. Let me direct the attention of the sitting Committee of Investigation to the fact that while the Senate Committee on Engraving last year contracted for an immense number of colored pictures in the Patent Office Report at 3½ cents each,—*the House Committee paid 5½ cents for precisely the same work!* I may not be right to a fraction in my recollection of the prices, but the difference between the contracts was two cents per page. For whose benefit did the House Committee agree to pay nearly 40 per cent. more than the Senate Committee had the same work done for? Will anybody doubt that these facts require explanation? I suggest to Mr. KELSEY, who moved the Committee of Investigation a year ago, the propriety of insisting upon having the Committee of Engraving of last Congress cleared of all suspicion. This will do for to-day, but I have a few more items of the same sort, which will not spoil by keeping a few days, as the pending investigation is not likely to close at once.

S.

New-Hampshire Politics.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS ON THE KANSAS QUESTION—SENATOR DOUGLAS SUSTAINED.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in Concord on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published, signed by the members approving them:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire adhere with unshaken fidelity to the great principles of popular sovereignty as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and reaffirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and in their name and on their behalf we reaffirm the position on that subject, proclaimed by them in the State Convention on the 4th of September, 1856, as follows: "That we believe in the cardinal doctrines of State Rights and Popular Sovereignty; that we recognize in its broadest sense as just and salutary the principles that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs of right the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs within the limits of the Constitution, and that we denounce all violation of the principle whether by the interference of the Abolitionists, of the Free States, or by the aggressions of their abettors, the work of sectional agitation from the Slave States.

Resolved, That in accordance with the letter and spirit of the organic act, as we understood and advocated it, the people of Kansas have the right to decide for themselves, under the Constitution, upon the character of all their domestic institutions, and therefore we declare it as the opinion of the Democracy of New-Hampshire that no Constitution ought to be imposed upon them, or the people of any other Territory, until it has received their express approval.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire have abiding confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President BUCHANAN, and his constitutional advisers, and in their fidelity to the great principle upon which they came into power, and we pledge to them our cordial and unwavering support in all their efforts to carry out these principles in the administration of the Government.

The foregoing resolutions were signed by sixteen members of the Committee; two were absent.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE SCHOONER LIVERPOOL.

BARRINGTON, N. S., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The schooner *Liverpool*, just from Roston with a cargo of flour, sugar and merchandise, while lying at Robertson's wharf, in this place, last night took fire and burned to the water's edge. Loss estimated at $10,000. No insurance.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

A fire occurred last night on Clark-street, between Quincy and Jackson-streets. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured for $30,000.

RAILROAD MACHINE SHOP BURNED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Richmond Machine Shop of the Central Railroad was consumed last night. Seven locomotives were destroyed. Loss $25,000; insurance trifling. Fire accidental.

Donnelly not Respited.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jun. 5.

The announcement that Donnelly had been respited until the 13th inst. is an error. The Governor has finally determined not to interfere. DONNELLY will be executed on Friday, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court.

The news from Freehold to-day says that DONNELLY is in strong custody.

A Man Murdered by his Children.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FRANK HEATH, and his sister, MIRIAM YORK HEATH, have been arrested in Dracut, near Lowell, for the murder of their father, JOSHUA HEATH, a blacksmith, between sixty and seventy years of age. The daughter, it is stated, confessed that she first attempted to poison her father, and that her brother, on Saturday night, shot him in the head, and afterwards buried the body where it was found by the officers. They seem to have a very faint idea of the enormity of the offence. The father was of intemperate habits, and often quarreled with and beat his children.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

WM. H. STEPHENS, of New-Hampshire, was arrested in this city to-night for uttering counterfeit bills on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield. He is probably connected with the New-York gang.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus at the State House this evening. CHAS. W. UPHAM was nominated for reëlection to the Presidency of the Senate, and STEPHEN N. GIFFORD was nominated for Clerk. JULIUS ROCKWELL received the nomination for Speaker of the House, and WILLIAM STONE for Clerk.

The informal ballot for Speaker of the House stood as follows:

Julius Hale, of Pittsfield, 73; Charles Hale, of Boston, 48. Subsequently Mr. ROCKWELL was nominated by acclamation.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The House has elected A. BROWER LONGAKER Democrat, for Speaker.

WM. H. WELSH was elected Speaker of the Senate. The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow.

Election of a United States Senator from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Governor POWELL was elected United States Senator from this State to-day. He received 80 votes, GARRET DAVIS 54, and Mr. THOMPSON 1.

The News Yacht off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The News Yacht of the Associated Press, having been repaired, has now resumed her station off Cape Race, and will intercept the steamers passing within ten miles of that point.

Discharge of General Walker's Men.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

General WALKER'S men were discharged from the *Saratoga* to-day by orders from Washington. Many of them are wandering about the city destitute, poorly clad and moneyless.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

No. 23.—Argument for appellant concluded.

No. 24.—Isaac Brown *vs.* Joseph P. Shannon et al.—Argued for appellants and submitted on printed argument for the appellees.

Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The following failures occurred here to-day: Messrs. WARD, SAUNDERS and HUNT; Messrs. GEO SMEDES & Co.; and Messrs. TITUS, GROVES & Co.

Death of Hon. S. B. Roble.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Hon. SIMON BRADSTREET ROBIE, formerly Master of Rolls, expired yesterday, aged 88 years.

Death of a Hotel Keeper.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

GEORGE GRIFFIN, the lessee of Gwin's Hotel, in this place, died last evening.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here, after a passage of 56 hours from New-York.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Weather.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather here is mild and beautiful—like Summer.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

Weather fine and clear.

ODENSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather here is fine and clear. The steam ferry is still running.

BROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

The weather fine and clear.

OTTAWA CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

The weather here is very clear and fine this morning.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

Canoes are crossing the river here. The weather is mild and clear.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8½ A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Jan. 5—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy. The thermometer at 10 A. M., 42° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The weather here is very disagreeable. It is raining hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 5—9 P. M.

Weather cloudy, with appearance of rain. Wind Northeast.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

It has been raining here all day. The weather is mild.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A few minutes after 6 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in the fancy store No. 509 Eighth-avenue, of PHINEAS JACOBUS. Loss about $100; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company. HENRY GOETZ, who occupied a portion of the same building as a clothing store, lost about $100; insured for $1,000 in the Rogers and Hamilton Insurance Companies. The building was owned by JAMES SHAW and damaged $25. No insurance.

FROM ALBANY.

Harmony in Caucus—Organization of the Senate—Judge Stow Votes Himself into Position—The Americans do Likewise—The House not Organized—Promising Appearance of the New-York Delegation—Proposed Repeal of the Metropolitan Police Bill, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The caucus machinery moved very smooth last night, in each of the political divisions. The nomination for Clerk in the Senate Republican caucus was the only well-contested point. When the result was announced there was a perfect "surprise party," and probably none partook of this surprise more largely than the successful candidate Mr. ALLEN, who, I am confident, went to the caucus with but the faintest hopes of success.

Happily for the peace of mind of the nominees of the Republican Senators, and happily for his own comfort, Senator STOW gave early assurances that he should act in the Senate on these nominations, in concert with those who had placed them in the track.

This morning, at 12, the Lieutenant-Governor called the Senate to order, and after the roll was called, administered the oath of office by platoons of three each. Every Senator answered to his name, Mr. DOHERTY, who was absent yesterday, having arrived last evening. Senator WILLIAMS was too feeble to come up to the Clerk's desk to take the oath of office, which was administered to him at his seat.

When the Lieutenant Governor announced the Senate "in order, and ready for the transaction of business," Senator PATTERSON, Republican, offered a resolution, that SAMUEL P. ALLEN be Clerk of the Senate. To this Senator SMITH, Democrat, moved an amendment, that the Senate proceed to elect a Clerk by ballot. This was to be considered the test point. If the Republicans could defeat the amendment, it was evident this would be able to carry the organization. The Ayes and Noes were called, amid manifestations of considerable anxiety. Mr. JOHNSON, the first American whose name was called, voted with the Democrats, and it was evident his associate, Mr. WHEELER, would do the same. If Mr. STOW followed the Republican lead, there would be an even count, leaving the Lieutenant-Governor to trump in and take the trick. That was the result—the chicken that Governor CHURCH hatched under similar circumstances, coming home to the Democracy to roost.

Failing to secure a ballot, the Democrats endeavored to substitute the name of their caucus nominee for that of Mr. ALLEN. The Americans proposed to amend still again by inserting their candidate. On the last motion, on a *viva-voce* vote, there were two affirmations and thirty negations. On the first amendment there were Ayes 14, Noes 18, Judge STOW and the Americans voting with the Republicans. On the *final* vote adopting the resolution, there were Ayes 16, Noes 14, Judge STOW voting Aye, and the two Americans declining to go on the record.

This was substantially repealed on every other officer of the Senate, Judge STOW steadily voting with the Republicans. Occasionally Mr WHEELER, the American from the Orange and Sullivan District, also voted for the Republican candidates.

A Committee was appointed to notify the Governor that the Senate was ready to receive any message he might have to communicate. His Excellency sent for reply that he should be happy to avail himself of the opportunity whenever he should receive a similar communication from the lower House. To this the Governor does not follow the precedent established by his predecessor, Governor CLARK, two years ago, who forwarded his message to the Senate, when it became apparent that the House would not speedily be organized. This delay will not probably long defer the publicity of the message. A large number of copies have been sent to the newspapers throughout the State, in advance of its transmission to the Legislature. It will be marvelous if some of these do not give the Governor a premature airing.

Senator DIBAL, you will see, has taken early occasion to give expression to the feeling so dominant in the State, of hostility to the measures by which the Administration attempts to subdue the will of the majority in Kansas, and to further the ends of the Pro-Slavery banditti into whose hands Mr. BUCHANAN has so suddenly and so unexpectedly precipitated himself. The resolutions are timely and just; they should have speedy and enthusiastic support.

Mr. MATHER is an early bird. He inaugurates the session with a notice that he shall, "at an early day, &c.," introduce a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act. It is well that MATHER commences this work early in the session, for it will take at least one hundred days before he will "bring it." The Metropolitan Police Act has marked defects—but none so chronic as to require the destruction of the entire enactment.

Mr. ALLEN reappoints JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, Journal Clerk; HENRY J. SICKLES, of Orleans, Deputy Clerk: ASA N. COLE, of Allegany, and CHAS. G. FAIRMAN, of Chemung, Engrossing Clerks. These are all experienced men, well qualified to perform the duties assigned them.

In the House, the Clerk called the roll at 11 o'clock, and the Secretary of State proceeded to administer the oath of office.

Every member was present.

Three ballots were had for Speaker, and then the House adjourned until this afternoon, when the members will draw for seats. To-morrow morning the balloting for Speaker will be renewed; but I hardly think a result will be reached before Thursday.

I was agreeably disappointed in the general appearance of the New-York delegation. We have got habituated to expect from the City *physiques* more indicative of butcher-boys and bruisers than of legislators. This year there is a marked change—in outward appearance and deportment the New-Yorkers bearing a fair resemblance to their associates from the rural districts. That their future career will support the good opinions their first appearance seems to justify—is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Don't you coincide? LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate was called to order at noon to-day by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN.

A list of the members was called by Mr. ALLEN, clerk, and the members sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, SAMUEL P. ALLEN was elected Clerk; Mr. DWIGHT, Sergeant-at-Arms: SIMEON DILLINGHAM, Assistant; R. W. OWENS, Doorkeeper; and SAMUEL TEN EYCK, and J. T. CLARK, Assistants—being all the Republican nominees.

Judge STOW voted with the Republicans. Two of the American Senators did not vote.

The customary resolutions were then passed, and the Senate fixed the hour of meeting at 11 A. M.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a preamble and resolution declaring in favor of popular sovereignty; declaring that the attempt of the General Government to force on Kansas a Constitution repugnant to the people, is subversive of the principles of self-government, and a violation of all the pledges of the Administration, and resolving to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the Lecompton Constitution. Laid over.

Messrs. WILLARD and SMITH were appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and Messrs. NOXON and WADSWORTH a Committee to wait on the Assembly, and inform them that the Senate had organized, and was ready for business.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last House. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. MAGOON.

The members then took the oath of office, which was administered by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, and subscribed to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. GOUARD, of St. Lawrence, the House proceeded to vote for Speakker, with the following result:

R. B. Van Valkeburg, Republican	60
Thomas G. Alvord, Democrat	56
Samuel A. Law, American	9
Charles S. Adams, American	1
Not voting	2

viz.: Messrs. VAN VALKENBURG and ALVORD—all the members present.

Two more ballots were had without any election, when the House adjourned until afternoon.

The House met again at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The business of drawing for seats was completed, when an adjournment took place until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

American Legislative Caucus.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Americans held a caucus this evening to consult on the proper course for them to pursue.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, President CLANCY in the Chair. The Committee was sent again to wait upon the Mayor, and, returning, reported that he would be ready to report in a few moments.

The report of the Public Administrator was presented and ordered to be printed.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received and ordered to be printed. The following is an abstract of the principal features: In regard to Aqueduct repairs and improvements, the report says that under improvements the most important work to be paid for is that which is necessary along the whole line of the work, from the dam to the Distributing Reservoir. The opposition still exists to the erection of fences along the line. The quantity of fencing put up during the year was 6,527 lineal feet. The Aqueduct was thoroughly examined between the 22 and 6th of December, during which period the water was shut off from the City. The cracks in the masonry on the embankments still continue, though diminished in size and importance, and the condition of the Aqueduct at the present time affords satisfactory evidence of the durability of the work. As soon as the new Reservoir shall have been completed more thorough repairs will be made. The total cost of superintending surface and interior repairs and the repairs themselves, together with the fencing, has been $44,620 72.

The chief work under the head of "Croton Water Works Extension," is the new Reservoir, the land for which was acquired in 1856. Subsequently an exchange was made by which much rock-cutting and heavy embanking has been saved—a saving of cost of nearly $200,000 and an improvement of the shape and location of the Reservoir, which will make it highly ornamental to the Central Park. When filled, the Reservoir will present the appearance of a lake, which the Board suggest should be named "Lake of Manhattan" or "Mannatta." The ground taken for the Reservoir comprises 106.75 acres in area; the water surface will be 96 acres in area, and the depth when full will be 38 feet. Its total capacity will be 132,035,916 cubic feet, or 1,029,880,135 gallons New-York standard measure. A sewer has been built from near the proposed line of the Reservoir from Eighty-sixth-street, to the present waste-sewer from the receiving Reservoir joining through Eighth-avenue-street. It is four feet in diameter and 190 feet long, and is intended for conduit from the waste weir of the new Reservoir, and as a means of drawing the waste water therefrom if required. This is the only actual work yet done towards the construction of the new Reservoir. Considerable delay has occurred through the informality of bids, and consequent lawsuits. Under the same head the Board have commenced a hydrographic survey of the entire valley of that portion of Croton River which lies above the point at which water is taken, the object being to establish suitable points for storage Reservoirs. The cost thus far has been $14,590 74.

The expenditures for water-pipes, and for laying them during the past year amount to $91,203 27.

The yearly receipts from water rents, notwithstanding the pressure in the financial world, show a gratifying increase. The amount received this year is $697,370 91.

In reference to the waste of water, the report says that outside of buildings has been in some degree diminished by the prompt enforcement of penalties; but within the houses the inhabitants must be left almost to their own sense of right, and the Board have found that nothing can be hoped for from the existence of such a principle.

The number, size, and locality of the sewers, basins, and culverts constructed during the year amounts, in length, to 10,430 feet. The entire sewerage of the City now is 140 miles in length.

The report concludes with the following exhibit of the ledger balance, Dec. 31, 1857:

Heads of Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.
Aqueduct repairs and improv'ts	$44,620 72	$45,000 00
Croton Water-works Extension	18,548 66	350,000 00
Water-pipes and laying	91,203 27	91,200 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	19,822 94	20,000 00
Statistical tables	582 40	1,500 00
Street expenses and paving	36,825 66	36,000 00
Salaries	22,796 66	23,000 00
Water rents	.....	696,000 00
Water rents, penalties thereon	.....	13,000 00
Permits to enter sewers	.....	21,425 00
Permits to construct vaults	.....	4,000 00
Petty cash	.....	1,000 00
City

GOVERNOR KING'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

The circumstances in which we meet for the discharge of our respective duties under the Constitution, are of more than ordinary interest.

Towards the close of a year marked by general health, abundance and prosperity, with overflowing harvests, and a busy, peaceable and contented people, we suddenly found ourselves involved in one of those financial convulsions which seem unavoidable and almost regularly periodical, among enterprising people, free to pursue every branch of industry.

Confidence, the vital breath of trade, which had been so great and so unquestioning, was struck down, as it were, in an instant, and perished; and undertakings and engagements of widest reach and range, based upon its continuance, although backed by undoubted wealth and resources, were forced into liquidation. A most honorable struggle was indeed maintained by the business community against the calamitous alternative. But the Banks, under ordinary circumstances the helpers of the sorely-pressed merchant, became, in their turn dependent upon the forbearance of their dealers, whom, in order to avoid the discreditable and dangerous resort to a suspension of specie payments, they were obliged, by constant and stringent reduction of their discounts, to disappoint of accustomed supplies. Instead of reciprocal aid and cooperation, it became a strife who could endure most and longest. The consequence was obvious. After many and disastrous failures among the merchants the Banks themselves followed, and on the 14th of October last those of the City of New-York suspended specie payments. The country Banks of this State, and the Banks, indeed, throughout the United States, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, were swept away in the same vortex. How far, by a judicious concert of action, and more considerate watchings of the signs of the times, the Banks might, by earlier adoption of restrictive measures, have averted or mitigated the calamity—or whether, when it became certain that unless the sharp and sudden contraction of the circulation, resorted to by the Banks, could be arrested, and a more liberal view be made to prevail, commercial credit would be prostrated and panic take its place—it belonga not to this place nor to my purpose to inquire. Suffice it to say the panic came, and Banks, alike with individuals, were powerless against it.

It is a noticeable characteristic of this suspension of specie payments, that it came in no sense from, and was not occasioned by, the bill-holders. By the wise laws of this State, the bills of our banks are so effectually secured that about their essential value, if not immediate convertibility, no one had a doubt. It was the depositors that made the run upon the banks which forced them into suspension. It was the owners of the property that combined to carry it off from the depositories which they had chosen for it, and where it had ceased to represent a capital for furnishing discounts. This fact seems to point in the direction in which a preventive for the future may be found.

In the alarm and confusion consequent upon the suspension, urgent appeals were made to me to convene the Legislature in extra session, in order that it might consider of the measures fit to be taken in such an emergency.

I listened with all respect and attention to the arguments for such a course, addressed to me by the deputations which came to the seat of government from the cities of New-York and Albany; but without being moved from my early and steadfast conviction that such a step was not expedient, I had the fullest confidence, that both from an enlightened sense of duty, and from a wholesome fear of the legal consequences of prolonged suspension, the banks would make strenuous efforts to resume specie payments at the earliest day, if not unwisely harassed, or more unwisely indulged. A judicial opinion from the Supreme Court, promulgated in the City of New-York, quieted the immediate apprehension of the banks of being forced into liquidation. And the whole business community pledged themselves to stand by and aid, instead of crippling or annoying them. It is, therefore, with the deepest satisfaction I have found my confidence in the will and in the ability of the banks to effect an early resumption, amply vindicated by the spontaneous return, to their regular course of business, of all the banks of the City of New-York, on the 16th of December, within two months of the period of their suspension. The banks of the whole State followed the lead immediately, and those of other cities and States, with few exceptions, did likewise, and now the liabilities of the banks are redeemed on demand in coin, as quietly and surely as though no interruption had occurred.

I confess to some pride, as a citizen of the State of New-York, in such an exhibition, alike, of the high sense of duty, of the integrity and of the solvency of the banks, as contrasted, moreover, with the necessity which recently forced the Bank of England to ask and to avail itself of the intervention of the Government for its relief, although armed with a defensive power, which our banks have not, of raising the rate of discount to a percentage that may become prohibitory. It is a just cause of satisfaction that our banks, partaking of all the freedom of our political institutions, after yielding for a brief space, yet, of their own motion, vigor and sense of duty, triumphed over like difficulties without aid from the Government. It would be unwise, however, to let the present opportunity pass without seeking some preventive of these periodical convulsions, so fraught with disaster, both to individuals and the public.

The effect of the recent derangement in business has been to bring about a general settling up of accounts, and no period could, therefore well be more propitious for the inauguration of any new provisions having for their object the greater security and steadiness of the business of banks, which combine, as ours do, the character both of banks of issue and banks of discount and deposit. With regard to the issues of the banks I propose no change, for I perceive no necessity for any. The bank notes circulating as money are now so well secured, and so firmly established in public confidence, that even the suspension of specie payments did not, as we have seen, sensibly affect their value, and though not at the moment redeemable in coin, they continued to pass current as before. These derangements in the money market have their source, not in the issues, but in the deposits of banks. Great competition exists among these institutions to secure large deposits at a low rate of interest. These deposits become the basis of extended and profitable discounts, thereby unduly expanding the circulation, Various expedients, more or less complicated, have been suggested to guard against this danger. But a simple and effectual course would seem to be, to require each bank to keep on hand a fixed relative proportion of coin to the total amount of its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes, and to impose adequate penalties for the violation of this law. This would go to the root of the evil; for the cost of keeping in the vaults so much unproductive coin would be certain. There would be less desire, therefore, for large deposits; and these would be more equally diffused among many banks—of itself an advantage, instead of being, as now, monopolized by a few. Entertaining these views, I submit, for the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of requiring, by law, under adequate penalties, that every bank shall keep on hand twenty-five per cent., in coin, on the amount of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes. In order to avoid unnecessary inconvenience in carrying such a provision into effect, it might be so graduated, as to time, as to reach the minimum by a progressive monthly per centage; but whenever reached, at a day to be fixed, not to be departed from. Under a law similar to this, the chief banks of New-Orleans, alone of all the banks of the country, were enabled to resist the pressure of universal suspension elsewhere, and maintain their integrity. Such a law in this State, together with the weekly statements, under oath, of the New-York City Banks—now so judiciously required to be published—and the operation of the daily settlements at the Clearing-house, would, it is believed, go very far to prevent catastrophes such as that from which we are just emerging. I can perceive no objection, in expediency or equity, to such a restriction upon the banks, which, as creatures of the State, may and should be required so to conduct their operations as that the public safety shall not be postponed to the desire of adding to the profits of their private stockholders.

The condition of the banks, in all their details, will be communicated to you at an early day, by the Superintendant of the Banking Department, to which I would beg leave to refer you for such further information as you may desire upon these subjects.

The condition of the finances of the State is such as to require from me to say, connected with which, I have had occasion to submit to the last Legislature the urgency of some more adequate provision than now exists for securing and protecting both the freedom and the purity of the elective franchise, especially in the large cities. I now suggest, as at once Constitutional and effective, the enactment of a Registry Law, whereby the rights of every elector may be ascertained in advance of the heat and confusion of election-day, and fraud, simulation and perjury be rendered measurably unavailable at the polls.

Much time was given by the last Legislature to framing laws for the City of New-York; and it affords me pleasure to say, that all of them have, by their operation, thus far vindicated the wisdom with which they were framed and enacted. Of the law establishing a municipal police, though most factiously resisted, and so far, therefore, deprived of its efficiency, the experience has been satisfactory. And I look forward, with confidence, to the complete organization of the force under this law, as promising, to the metropolitan district to which it applies, a most efficient, reliable and respectable police. If it shall be found that additional legislation may hasten such a result, it will, I trust, not be withheld. I communicate herewith, for your information, a report of the Police Commissioners, which, in conformity with the law, they have made to me,

The law to reorganize the Wardens' office of the port of New-York, is among those of the last Legislature which has been most earnestly resisted as oppressive and unconstitutional. It seems to me, however, just in principle, and fair to all parties liable to be affected by its provisions, either as shipowners, shippers, insurers or consignees, at home and abroad. The duties under it have been faithfully and intelligently discharged, and at a moderate cost.

The law for the removal of Quarantine from its present site has met with unexpected obstructions, of which the details will appear from a report to me of the Commissioners, accompanying this message. I indulge the hope that the State of New-Jersey, to which we are bound, over and above the common bond of union as an equal member of the Republic, by special ties of neighborhood, interest and close social and domestic relations, will, upon a review of the whole case, forego her objection to the use of the barren sand-spit of Sandy Hook, as a Quarantine station, and thus cement more closely, by such a concession to the common health of the people of both States, our respect and affection.

With respect to the concurrent resolutions of the last Legislature, proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the suffrage of men of color, and also an amendment to prevent frauds at elections, I have to state that, in the hurry of business towards the close of the session, these resolutions were inadvertently sent to the Executive Chamber, among many other bills, and not requiring, as those bills did, the signature of the Governor, they were laid aside, and not being called for by the proper officer, they were overlooked, and so failed to be published according to the provision of the Constitution. I now call your attention to the fact. Concurring entirely in the policy of these resolutions, I invite your consideration to the propriety of reenacting them.

It is known that in the month of July last, the centre building of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, together with some of its outbuildings, was destroyed by fire. It was ascertained to be the act of an incendiary, partially deranged. On consultation with the Board of Managers, and being satisfied, by personal inspection, of the absolute necessity of immediately repairing the damage, I authorized them to do so, upon the most advantageous terms, consistent with economy and dispatch. Upon this authority they proceeded at once, and, up to the present period, they have made an expenditure amounting to $41,005 51; and the sum estimated as needful for work yet to be done, is $27,786 43, making the entire amount $68,741 94, for the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed, with some improvements deemed valuable and necessary. In assuming the responsibility, without warrant of law authorizing this expenditure, I was actusted by considerations of the overruling necessity of the case; for the operations of that noble charity were paralyzed by the destruction of so much of the edifice; and the forlorn and helpless inmates would have been left without adequate care and protection. I throw myself upon the indulgence of the Legislature in asking their sanction to this course, and that an appropriation be made for the sum above named. I submit, herewith, the report of the Board of Managers of that Institution, setting forth the urgency of this expenditure, and its details, and explaining the actual workings of this charity.

As connected in some degree with this same subject, I take leave, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, to invite your attention to the condition of the insane paupers in the several counties of this State, and particularly in the County of Monroe, now supported as a county charge; and also as to the policy of erecting and maintaining County Asylums or Hospitals for the insane paupers, in connection with the almshouses and poorhouses of such counties, and under the same general superintendence. Their communication on this subject is herewith transmitted, which explains their views more fully.

The sum of $25,000, appropriated by the last Legislature for clearing out obstructions in the Hudson River, near the city of Albany, has been judiciously expended, and, as far as the means would allow, to a good result. As it is obviously and unquestionably a duty of the General Government to provide for expenditures of this sort in navigable waters, constituting a port of entry, it will be for you to authorize the proper reclamation on that Government for the reimbursement of the amount expended, and for such further aid as may complete the work of removing obstructions.

As belonging to the same subject, I may add here that the lines established by the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments in the port of New-York, being once definitely settled by the labor of an accomplished corps of Hydrographers, and adopted by the Legislature at its last session, at great cost to the State, it is obviously for the interest of all riparian owners, as it is for the permanent advantage of navigation, that this result should be deemed final, and that the lines thus established should be considered as unalterable.

It cannot have escaped your notice that during the past year some of our courts of law have, by a most extraordinary exercise of the power of granting injunctions, introduced an element of discord, and, therefore, of weakness and distrust, into our judicial system. The injunction is a process unknown to the common law. According to that law, every man is free to act on his rights, as he is advised they are, subject to answer in damages to any one whose rights he may invade. Equity comes in, where the act threatened to be done would cause a damage, in its nature irremediable, or where the trespassing party is irresponsible, and enjoins him. But, as now practiced, our judges, in a discretion not always wisely exercised, have nearly converted into an every-day remedy what is designed and has heretofore been regarded as an exceptional intervention of equity, staying, in such cases, the extreme rigor, or supplying the deficiencies of the common law. The evils of such proceeding, in relation to individuals assume far greater proportions when they are brought to operate on public interests, and have reached such a pass in the City of New-York, that it has become a common practice for the judiciary, acting preliminarily and without the defensive precautions of a regular trial at law, to interfere with the action of public officers, alike of the Municipality and of the State. The effect is to constitute the judiciary an integal part of our Municipal and State Government by their own act, not judging on regular proofs according to the common law, with its wise rules of evidence, its confronting of witnesses, and its sober delays for reflection, but on the urgent impulses of agitated parties, moved by the outcries of masses, and it is feared, not entirely free from the influences of party and partisan strife. How great this evil became, how it impaired confidence in the judiciary, how dangerous it was to the public, the events of the past year have plainly shown. To remedy this state of things, it is suggested that it be provided for the future:

1. That no injunction be granted *ex parte*. This I understand to be the law in the Courts of the United States, and that it has been found to work well. Notice being always required, so that the other party can make his statement.

2. That no injunction be granted, except where the injury apprehended would be irreparable, and could not be comprehended in damages, or when the apprehended wrong-doer was insolvent.

3. Security might be required for the payment [illegible] party [illegible] in case the process should appear to have been improperly obtained.

These provisions should be applicable to all demands for an injunction; and, in addition, in the case of public officers, whether of the State or the Municipality, it might be further required that

4. The jurisdiction as to public officers should be confined to a single Court, so as to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction and of opinion.

5. No injunction to be allowed, as to any public matter or public officer, but on a hearing before a General Term, from which an appeal should lie immediately to the Court of Appeals.

Some such provisions as these, with such details as may be found advisable, seem to me indispensable for restoring the impaired confidence of the people in the Judiciary, as well as for restraining that most essential and valuable department of polity within its proper and prescribed limits. It will be all the stronger, in real authority and in moral weight, by being thus restored and restrained.

I cannot pass from this subject without calling your attention to some other points connected with it; and, first, as to the mode of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of Judges. The choice in these elections is, as in respect of other elective officers, by pluralities; but no commission is issued to the elected, and they enter upon and hold office under a mere canvasser's certificate. In case of a doubt or dispute, no magistrates are authorized to determine the *prima facie* title.

It would seem not unreasonable, with regard to such important officers, chosen for a long term of years, if only to guard against surprise, that something more than a mere plurality—some appreciable and significant proportion of all the votes cast at such election—should be required as necessary to a choice, while both dignity and responsibility would seem to demand that every incumbent of a seat on the Bench of the State, should be provided with a commission under the Seal of the State; and, in local tribunals, from some Court of Record.

Again, the laws, as administered in criminal cases, do not appear to discriminate sufficiently between degrees of criminality, or do not leave a sufficient latitude for doing so to the Judges. Hence, constant appeals to the Executive for the interposition of his prerogative of mitigating sentences. The listening to, and determining of such appeals, is among the most laborious and most painful duties of the Executive—yet a duty fully assumed, with all others belonging to the office, and not, therefore, to be shrunk from. But if it should appear to you that the cause of justice as well as of humanity might be promoted by allowing criminal courts a wider latitude in the application of specific penalties to specific offences, I willingly persuade myself that it might be an additional motive for adopting such a course, that it would, in the future, relieve measurably, the Executive of the State from these most painful and yearly accumulating applications.

The gold medal voted to Dr. KANE had not been completed when the sad intelligence came to us of the sudden death, in a foreign land, of him whom the Legislature of this State designed to honor. It has since been delivered, by my Private Secretary, to the father of Dr KANE—the afflicted inheritor of the well-earned trophies of a gallant son, too early lost.

The medal voted to Commander HARTSTEIN is in readiness to be delivered to him at the Capitol, whenever his public duties will permit him to attend and receive it, of which he has been officially advised.

The condition of Kansas continues to absorb public interest. It is to the shame of Truth alike and of Liberty, that it must be said that in the treatment of this question, there has been studied disingenuousness and deliberate perversion of facts. Even the President of the United States, after having pledged himself, as the party he represents had pledged themselves, that no Constitution should be deemed obligatory which had not been submitted to the people for ratification; and still professing to uphold and stand by what it so delusively characterizes as popular sovereignty, nevertheless affirmed, in his message, that it has "been fairly and explicitly referred to the people whether they will have a Conatitution with or without Slavery," while in that same message it is stated that Slavery and tha right of property in slaves exists in Kansas "under the Constitution of the United States;" and when by the very form in which the question is submitted, the Constitution recognizing the existence of slavea must be accepted, whatever the vote or the wishes of the people aa to Slavery may be. What grosser mockery of substantial popular sovereignty can well be devised than the submission of only a single section of a Constitution involving all the rights and the liberties of the people? And what more palpable abuse of language than to speak of such a submission as "fair?" Of what Free State in this Union would the people submit to be thus cheated of their right to decide upon a Constitution in all its parts? Or what theory of freedom can consist with such a dishonest scheme for forcing an obnoxious instrument upon an unwilling people?

In view of these most unwarrantable proceedings, and after the emphatic and repeated declarations by the President of the United States, and after the yet more extraordinary opinions, not judicial decisions, nor entitled to any respect as such, pronounced by some of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of Slavery, I feel called upon by what I owe, not less to the well-ascertained opinion of the people of this State, than to my own self-respect, to repeat here, what in my first Message I assumed as the deliberate conviction of the Free States, that "Slavery in the States where it exists, exists by virtue of the local law alone, and that it neither exists nor is confirmed there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the Conatitution of the United States."

I have faith in the principles at issue in this controversy so strong as to feel assured that the Freemen of Kansas will not submit to the great wrongs meditated against them; and my faith is alike strong, that the men of the Free States will sustain the cause of Freedom of Kansas as though it were their own, and at their own doors.

Since the last session of the Legislature the Lemmon slave case, involving the claim of slaveholders to bring slaves into this State, in violation of its express legislation, has been brought under the consideration of the Supreme Court of tha First Judicial District.

The case was heard before the five Judges of that District, and I am gratified to be able to state that, with one dissenting voice, the Court expressed its judgment in favor of the constitutional power of the State to legislate as to the condition of all persons within its jurisdiction, and to banish forever from its Territory all vestige of human slavery. The dissenting Justice has not made public the grounds or the extent of his disagreement with the majority of the Court.

The counsel of the State of Virginia having intimated his intention to appeal from this decision, I recommend to the Legislature to make such provision for the further maintenance of the rights of the State as the importance of the question requires.

I have thus frankly communicated to you my views on the great public interests committed to our common charge. The path before us is plain, though not free from difficulties and embarrassments; but looking with a steadfast eye to duty, and relying with steadfast hearts upon the continued aid and guidance of that gracious Being who, in the past has, in so signal a manner blessed our people, we cannot mistake and must not suffer ourselves to be diverted from it.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1858. JOHN A. KING.

Miscellaneous Items.

A young bride came to her death in a remarkable manner lately, in Clark County, Ind. She married her cousin. Some young men came to the house for the purpose of charivaring the parties. The father of the parties asked them to desist, and they complied with the request. But shortly after they returned, and the bride being on horseback for the purpose of going to the home of the bridegroom, the animal becoming frightened, threw the bride off, and she had her neck broken, causing instant death.

The Jacksonville *Republican* of the 16th ult. publishes later news from the seat of war. In the latter part of last month Captain Parkhill, with 75 men, started from Chocksikel Key for a seven days' scout. On the 26th, they met a party of Indians in ambush, and were fired upon. Captain Parkhill was killed, and five of the men wounded. It was supposed that three Indians were killed.

A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in Berks, England, on the evening of Dec. 16. It was of a blood-red color, and traversed the heavens from north to west. The laborers who saw it were quite terrified at its appearance. At 4 o'clock in the morning the sky presented an extraordinary appearance, the heavens being illuminated in the northwest with a bright, fiery red, as if lighted up by a conflagration.

A Convention of grape-growers is to be held in Meriden, Connecticut, on the 12th inst., to which are invited all who take an interest in grape growing and wine making. It is to be held on the day before the meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

The Monroe County Circuit Calendar is so enormously heavy this term that two Judges sit to try cases, in separate apartments. Six hundred culprits are under indictment.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The distinguished position of Mayor of the City, to which I have been elected by my fellow-Citizens, imposes upon me highly-responsible as well as most arduous duties, and I cannot better evince my appreciation of the generous confidence they have thus reposed in me than by devoting my earnest efforts towards securing for them an honest, efficient and economical administration of the City Government.

I shall at all times be ready to coöperate with you in any action tending to promote the security, prosperity and good government of the City, expecting at the same time to receive your cordial support in behalf of such measures as I may have occasion, in the performance of my duty, to suggest to you.

It is made my duty, by the Charter, to communicate to you "a statement of the condition of the City in relation to its government, finances and improvements," and also "to recommend such measures as I may deem expedient, connected with its police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament."

Among these subjects the

FINANCES.

properly demand the first place.

The total debt of the City on Jan. 1, inst., was $18,114,191, composed of the following accounts:

The permanent City Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund	$16,489,165
Less Stocks and Securities held by the Commissioners	5,715,874
Actual Permanent Debt	$10,773,191
The Funded Debt Redeemable from Taxation	1,104,000
The Treasury Loan Account	3,486,900
The Central Park Assessment Bonds	1,600 000
The Assessment Bonds	1,150,000
Total	$18,114,191

PERMANENT DEBT.

The permanent debt, redeemable from the sinking fund, consisted of the following items on Jan. 1, 1858:

5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1888	$3,600,044
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1860	2,500,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1870	3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1875	255,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1880	2,147,000
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Stock, red'e in 1890	1,000,000
5 per cent. Fire Indem'y Stock, red'e in 1868	402,765
5 per cent. Build'g Loan St'k, No. 3, red'e in 1870	75,000
6 per cent. Build'g Loan St'k, No. 4, red'e in 1872	115,000
5 per cent. Water St'k, (New Res.,) red'e in 1875	69,100
5 per cent. Water St'k (New Res.,) red'e in 1875	988,300
5 per cent Central Park Fund St'k, red'e in 1878	713,200
5 per cent. Central Park Fund St'k, red'e in 1887	1,765,700
5 per cent. Cen'l Park Fund (Arr's,) red'e in 1898	197,500
5 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887	300,000
Whole amount	$16,489,165
Less—Investments by Common School Fund: City Stocks $5,093,830	
Bonds and mortgages 621,994—5,715,874	
Amount unprovided for Jan. 1, 1858	$10,773,191

This debt has been increased during the past year $2,073,098 in consequence of stocks issued for payments on account of the Central Park and the new Reservoir and Arsenal.

Three millions of dollars of stock, issued for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct were due on the first instant, and arrangements were made for its redemption.

The Sinking Fund, it will be perceived, is in a highly prosperous condition. Created by the act of the Legislature of 1812, it has met promptly all its liabilities.

By the ordinance of the Common Council of 1845, certain specified revenues were pledged to this fund, the receipts from which, the last year, amounted to $570,513.

By the same ordinance a separate fund for the payment of the interest on this debt was created, to which were pledged the Croton water rents and various other sources of City revenue. This fund has not only paid the interest on the permanent and funded debt, but on account of the great increase since 1851 in the revenues appropriated to it, has accumulated a surplus amounting, on the 1st instant, to $1,773,906 41. A part of this surplus has been advanced to the permanent sinking fund, and invested in the purchase of City Stocks and Revenue Bonds.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the City, redeemable from taxation is as follows:

Five per cent. Public Building No. 3, payable from 1858 to 1866	$450,000 00
Five per cent, New-York stock for Docks and Slips, payable from 1867 to 1876	500 000 00
Public Education stock—1873	104.000 00
Total amount	$1,104,000 00

This debt has been created in accordance with several acts of the Legislature, passed since 1848, for the erection of public buildings and the construction of wharves, piers and slips. It is redeemable from taxation at the rate of $50.000 annually.

To this fund is also charged a stock, called the Public Education Stock, created for the purpose of paying off the mortgages on the property transferred by the Public School Society to the City, for the use of the Board of Education, and for the redemption of which $4,657 36 is to be annually raised by tax for twenty years, at the expiration of which time it becomes due.

The interest on all this funded debt, as well as on the permanent debt, is now paid from the sinking fund interest account.

TREASURY LOAN ON REVENUE BONDS.

The Treasury loan account consists of revenue bonds of 1857, issued in anticipation of the taxes of that year and outstanding, Jan. 1, 1858, $3,486,900.

This debt is made in anticipation of the annual taxes, by authority of a provision in the Charter, as follows:

"The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

The expenditures from the City Treasury, on account of the City Government, are principally made during the year before the bulk of the taxes are received, and hence the necessity of this provision of the Charter.

A large sum is thus rendered necessary in the annual tax list, for the payment of interest on these revenue bonds. Last year the amount was $295,000. The amount called for this year is $325,000.

FUNDED DEBT REDEEMABLE FROM CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENTS.

This debt consists of six per cent. Central Park assessment fund stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, $1,600,000.

On the awards for the Central Park becoming due, the Treasury was unable to meet them, in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating the stock authorized by the Legislature for its payment, by reason of the low rate of interest, (5 per cent.) Bonds were, therefore, issued under an ordinance of the Common Council, passed on the recommendation of the Comptroller, under the authority of an act of the Legislature of 1813, to the amount of $1,000,600, redeemable from the assessments on the property benefited by the improvement, and which assessments were pledged for its redemption.

These assessments will, no doubt, be sufficient to pay the bonds thus issued.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

In 1852, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Common Council to issue assessment bonds for the payment of contractors for work done in the construction of sewers, regulating and paving streets, and other work payable from assessments on the property benefited. The purpose of the law is that contractors may be paid for their work in advance of the collection of the assessments, so as to enable contractors of small means to compete with large capitalists for contracts, and so reduce the cost by greater competition.

The Common Council in 1842 passed an ordinance based on this act, by authority of which, contractors were paid 85 per cent. of the amount of their contracts, upon a proper certificate of the completion of the same, and the balance after confirmation of the assessment. This ordinance was amended in 1854 so as to authorize the Comptroller to pay monthly to contractors, on all contracts over $10,000, 75 per cent. of the work done, as it progressed, and the balance when the assessment was confirmed.

Previously to the passage of the act of the Legislature of 1852, contractors were paid only as the assessments were collected, the City then acting truly as Trustee. Since then Assessment Bonds have been issued, to pay contractors in advance of the receipt of the assessments, and as the law authorizing them makes no provision for the time of their redemption, they have been made payable within the year of their issue.

The collections of assessments not being sufficient to redeem these bonds thus issued, as they became due, advances were made from time to time from the City Treasury for that purpose. The total advances thus made amounted in 1856 to more than $2,000,000. In that year, on the recommendation of the Comptroller, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, under an act of the Legislature of 1853, authorizing him to issue bonds, payable in five years, to reimburse the Treasury for these advances.

The following statement gives the amount of these bonds, and also the assessment bonds issued and payable within the year 1857, viz:

Six per cent. assessment bonds, 5 years, payable 1861	$789,600
Seven per cent. assessment bonds, 5 years, payable 1862	178,400
Six per cent. assessment bonds, 1 year	182,000
Total	$1,150,000

To redeem these bonds, or those which may hereafter be issued, to further reimburse the Treasury for advances, there are assessments in arrear amounting to $2,680,809 17, and property purchased by the City for assessments, amounting to $138,429 13 making a total of $2,819,238 72.

By the present law no proceedings for the sale of property for assessments, can be taken before the expiration of three years from the time when they become absolutely due. In consequence of this provision each year has added to the amount of these arrears. The collection of a portion of these arrears may, however, under the provisions of the law, be enforced this year.

From information that I have obtained I fear that the whole amount of the arrears of assessments will not be realized. In some cases the property may not sell for the amount of the assessments, and the returns of several of the collections are so imperfect that it is impossible to ascertain the amount of assessments paid to them for which no returns have been made.

After further examination I shall make another communication to you on this subject.

Whether the public interests are promoted by advances to contractors before the collection of the assessments for the work, I am not at this time possessed of such full information as will enable me to decide.

STREET OPENINGS.

The Treasury is, also, in advance on this account to the amount of $776,535 01.

In these cases the property is sufficient to reimburse the Treasury, as the assessments are equal to the award, except in a few instances where remissions have been made by the Common Council. These remissions, in my judgment, are made without authority of law.

ANNUAL TAXATION.

The taxation annually levied on the owners of property, real and personal, for the current expenses of the government and other trust and special charges authorized by law, is a subject of primary importance to the community and the officers to whom its imposition and expenditures are intrusted.

Were the administration of public affairs conducted so as adequately to protect property, health and life, our citizens might overlook the heavy burdens annually imposed on them by excessive taxation,—but when these ends are not attained, when property is rendered insecure through inefficiency, health endangered by the neglect of the indispensable sanitary laws of cleanliness, and life daily sacrificed by violence, ruffianism and crime, through the want of energy in bringing the guilty to trial and punishment, they may well complain of these heavy drafts for the maintenance of such a semblance of government.

The great increase in our annual tax list, now largely exceeding the expenditures of any of the State Governments, demands a careful inquiry into the causes to which it is due.

The amount of taxation for the support of the City Government in 1848 was $2,715,510. The levy for the last year was $8,066,566. The following table exhibits the increase from 1848 to 1857, inclusive, and the valuation of the real and personal estate for the same years, as well as the rate per centum of taxation:

Statement of the value of Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, with the amount raised by Tax from the year 1848 to 1857, both inclusive:

Years.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Est.	Total val. Real and Personal Est.
1848	$193,029,076	$61,164,447	$254,193,523
1849	197,741,909	58,455,224	256,194,143
1850	207,146,176	78,939,240	286,085,416
1851	227,013,656	93,094,501	320,108,356
1852	253,278,394	98,490,042	351,768,436
1853	294,637,295	168,994,137	463,631,432
1854	330,564,452	131,721,338	462,285,790
1855	337,138,526	150,022,312	487,060,838
1856	340,975,496	172,707,783	513,739,279
1857	352,958,803	168,216,449	521,175,252

Years.	Amount raised by Tax.	Rate per cent.
1848	$2,715,510	107 80
1849	3,005,762	118 87
1850	3,230,780	113 75
1851	2,924,384	91 98
1852	3,378,335	96 70
1853	5,069,650	121 42
1854	4,841,255	105 77
1855	5,843,822	120 60
1856	7,075,425	139 30
1857	8,066,500	155 64

In a prosperous and growing city the increase of annual taxation is unavoidable, but there is no good reason that the rate should advance more rapidly than the population and the increase of its property.

From the foregoing table the increase in the taxation of 1857 over 1850 was as follows:

1857	$8,066,566
1850	3,230,780
Increase	$4,835,785

Being an increase of 149 per centum.

The principal items of increase during this period of 1857 over 1850, are as follows:

	1850. Appropriation.	1857. Appropriation.	Increase.
State Mill Tax	143,042	511,740	368,698
Com. Schools, State	3,144	283,585	275,861
Com. Schools, City	297,988	1,100,200	832,212
Commis. of Records	——	350,000	350,000
Alms-House	400,000	800,000	400,000
Interest on Rev. Bonds	90 000	296,000	206,000
Int. on Asst. Bonds	——	75,067	75,067
Arrearages of prev. year	290,000	488,370	198,370
Central Park Interest	——	255,000	255,000
Lighting Lamp Dist.	185,000	456,000	271,000
Pay Bakery & C'ham sts.	——	100,000	100,000
Iron Pavement	——	125,000	125,000
Repairs and Supplies	50,000	89,544	39,544
Rents	2,000	30,000	28,000
Real Estate Expenses	10,000	100,000	90,000
Roads and Avenues	30,000	75,000	45,000
Police	462,000	825,000	338,000
Salaries	200,000	412,500	212,500

Can there be any reduction made in the expenditure on account of these items or either of them?

STATE MILL-TAX.

It will be seen by reference to the tax levy of 1858 that the State mill tax will be $1,171,226 88. Last year it was $511,740 50. There is here an increase of $659,486 38, instead of a reduction.

The rate last year was one mill, this year 2¼ mills. This tax is imposed for the support of the State Government, in pursuance of the laws of the Legislature. Its amount is no doubt considerably increased by reason of the higher relative valuation of property in this City as compared with that of other parts of the State.

If an equalization in the valuations in assessments of property were adopted by the State, we might reasonably expect a reduction of at least $200,000 on this account.

The attention of the Legislature has been frequently called to this subject, but it has as yet taken no action. I would recommend that the Common Council renew their application for the appointment of a Board of State Assessors, for the equalization of the valuations of property throughout the State.

This City has also been compelled, by the adoption of an erroneous system of levying and collecting the State tax for the Common Schools of the State to pay more than its just proportion of the amount ($800,000) raised by the whole State for this purpose.

The following table gives the amount raised in the several years by this City, the sum apportioned and paid back to it and the excess paid by it, beyond what it has received:

	Tax.	Apportionment.	Excess of Tax.
1852	$314,350 62	$93,606 05	$220,743 23
1853	225,870 30	95,699 15	129,971 65
1854	257,616 11	95,648 06	161,988 05
1855	271,839 40	95,648 06	176,191 34
1856	214,257 92	88,140 95	126,116 97
1857	383,805 37	152,345 06	231,460 31
1858	390,408 96	152,345 06	238,063 90
Totals	$2,057,949 18	$773,439 92	$1,284,516 19

Thus it will be seen that the City was taxed by the State last year an excess of $231,460 31 over the amount which was apportioned to it by the State. This year the excess will be $238,063 90, and the total excess for seven years, from 1852 to 1858, inclusive, is $1,284,516 19. The inequality of this tax upon New-York is occasioned by the defect in the State law in relation to the apportionment. I would recommend that the Legislature be memorialized to amend this law, so as to make it bear with less injustice on the different sections of the State.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In addition to the large tax for the Common Schools of the State, there was raised by the City, last year, the sum of $1,100,410 82 for the Common Schools of the City, being an excess of $842,441 96 over the tax of 1850, ($267,968 86) raised for the same purpose. The amount submitted in the tax levy for this year is $1,016,050 19, a slight reduction from that of last year. The people of this City are, no doubt, in favor of liberal expenditure for education, and desire the Public School buildings to be so constructed and furnished as to attract there all the children of the City—where early associations may be formed, likely to have a beneficial influence through life. The Board of Education has charge of the Common Schools of the City. In my opinion, some changes may be introduced with advantage in the organization of this department.

There are now twenty-two local boards, each controlling the schools of their respective Wards, independent of each other, and to a great extent of the Board of Education itself. A considerable portion of the expense of the system is due to this cause. If, therefore, instead of these numerous local Boards, the whole system were under the control and government of a single Board of intelligent and educated citizens, and if the Board thus constituted were to select a local Committee for each school from among the numerous respectable and intelligent citizens, who would be happy to serve the public in this honorable capacity, a great reduction of expenditure, probably to the extent of $200,000, would be effected without at all impairing the efficiency of the schools.

The mode in which the Board should be constituted, whether by election or appointment, is a question which can only be determined after careful deliberation, and I commend the subject to your serious consideration.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

There has been also a large expenditure of money, on account of a body known as the Commissioners of Records, appointed for the purpose of causing the papers in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's and Register's offices to be indexed and printed. There has been already raised by the Board of Supervisors, on their requisition for this work, the sum of $550,000.

When I obtain more full information in relation to this Commission, I shall make a communication on the subject to the Board of Supervisors, who properly have control of the matter.

SALARIES.

In addition to the causes which I have thus enumerated for the increase of taxation, I shall call attention to the great increase of salaries during the last few years. In 1850 the total amount paid for salaries was $200,000; it was last year over $300,000, and the amount called for this year is $337,000. I recommend a revision of salaries, based up

restored to the City Treasury. In this way the tax levy may be materially reduced. I call your serious attention to this subject.

If, then, we could have relief from the unequal taxation for State purposes, a saving would be effected

Of at least	$250,000
The Common Schools of the City, conducted with equal efficiency on a new and more economical system, would make an additional saving of at least	200,000
The excess of Sinking Fund interest accruing, paid into the City Treasury, would allow a further reduction of at least	450,000
A proper economy in the Police, salaries, repairs and supplies, and other accounts, would no doubt effect a further saving of	500,000
Total	$1,400,000

—making a deduction from our annual taxation of at least $1,400,000.

I thus exhibit to you a full statement, so far as I have been able to obtain the facts within the limited period since my election, of the condition of our finances, and of the causes of the great increase of taxation, and the means by which a reduction may be effected. I now invite your attention to the several departments of the City Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 22d section of the new Charter, which provides for the organization of this department, gives to it the control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. The Auditing Bureau has the revision, auditing, and settling of all accounts in which the City is concerned; it is required to keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and the sums allowed upon each, and to certify the same with the reason for the allowance, to the Comptroller. The intention of the Legislature was, doubtless, to introduce a more rigid scrutiny of all claims against the City, and that the Bureau should be so arranged as effectually to secure this object. The amount passed upon by this Bureau last year was about $16,500,000.

The offices now assigned to the Finance Department are inadequate to this enormous business, and the consequence is, that it presents a scene of confusion which would not be tolerated in any respectable mercantile establishment.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that better accommodation be assigned to the Comptroller, and that a system of auditing accounts be prescribed by ordinance, which will guard against the frauds and errors, so likely to arise in the absence of a proper system, and adequate clerks.

Another important branch of the Finance Department is that which has charge of the *issuing, canceling and transferring* the stocks, bonds and other securities of the City. I am informed that these operations are conducted in a loose and irresponsible manner. Every guard against fraud, however honest the chief officer may be, should be provided; and I would, therefore, suggest that a new bureau be properly organized in this Department, for registering, transferring and canceling the stocks or certificates issued, and that all the checks employed in the same branch of the financial business of the General Government be adopted to this bureau.

Another bureau in this Department is that of

TAX ARCHIVES OF TAXES.

The bureau of Collector of Arrears is also in this Department. The arrears of personal taxes extend as far back as 1844, and amount to about $750,000. From the long period that a considerable part of these arrears have been due, it is not probable that the whole amount can be realized. If the means provided by the law for the collection of personal taxes had been properly enforced, this large amount of arrears would not have accrued. There is no security for the collection of personal taxes other than the responsibility of the individual.

Delay in their collection often results in total loss. I recommend that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take immediate measures to enforce, as far as possible, the collection of these arrears. A large amount may thus be saved to the City Treasury. If the power of the Common Council be insufficient to enforce their collection, application should be made to the Legislature for the requisite authority.

The office of Chamberlain is declared to be a bureau in the Finance Department. In my opinion the ordinances regulating that bureau should also be revised and amended. The office should be regulated upon the principles of the Treasury of the United States, with ample checks upon the accounts and drafts of the Comptroller.

THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

This department was entirely under the control of the Common Council until the year 1850. In that year it was placed, by an act of the Legislature, under the direction and control of a Board of Ten Governors.

Its expenditures have since that time considerably increased, owing to the increased number of persons maintained in the Alms-House, Nurseries, Hospitals and Prisons, the support and control of which belong exclusively to this Department. The property in use by this Department belonging to the City is valued at $1,700,000. The expenses of this Department in 1850 were about $400,000. There was raised last year by tax for its support the sum of $843,600, of which only about $650,000 will be expended. This year the amount called for is $605,000. The institutions are all in a good condition, especially the Nurseries on Randall's Island.

In this institution over 1,600 children, from two to fourteen years of age, are maintained and educated. Many persons of respectability and worth, in all parts of the country, owe all they are to the beneficent policy of this institution. Of these facts I can testify from a personal connection with this Department for several years.

The management of the "Lunatic Asylum" merits approval. There are now 627 inmates under treatment. A steady and satisfactory improvement is exhibited, both as to the general arrangements of the institution and condition of its patients.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

has received extensive improvements within the last year. A large wing and an additional story have been added, by means of which the Hospital is capable of accommodating at least 1,500 patients. There are, on an average, about 800 patients within its walls, who receive the kindest nursing and the most skillful medical and surgical treatment. It is one of the largest and best-conducted Hospitals in the country.

THE ALMSHOUSE

proper, together with the *Island Hospital*, now provides shelter for about 2,000 persons. The number is, of course, greater at this season of the year, and especially in consequence of the large number of persons thrown out of employment by the recent financial disasters.

The other institutions connected with this department, including the workhouse, penitentiary and the Hospital, and the prisons in the City, contain, at present, about three thousand inmates, making, with the other institutions, nearly eight thousand persons, of all ages and countries, supported by the City.

This department, also at this season, assists a large number of out-door poor. At the present time aid is afforded to 2,350 persons—a larger number than ever before at this time of year.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The economical and judicious management of the Croton Aqueduct Department, during the entire period of its existence, merits the highest commendation.

The Aqueduct itself is in excellent condition. The annual examination, made last month by the Chief Engineer, demonstrates the solidity of its structure and the skill of its builders. No injury or defect of any extent was found throughout its whole length, a distance from the dam to the high bridge of 38 miles. Within the past year additional fencing has been erected, to protect the Aqueduct and its grounds, making with the fencing previously done, a length of about thirty-six miles. During the past year the department has commenced a hydrographic survey of the Croton River above the dam, which is to include the entire valley as well as the "water shed" of the Croton River. This survey has been undertaken to ascertain suitable points for storage reservoirs, in which to collect the surplus waters of the river in favorable seasons, so that in periods of drought a full supply of water can be furnished to the City.

The Department has also laid during the last season, four miles of water pipe, making, with that previously laid, a total length of pipe of all sizes, of two hundred and fifty nine miles.

The annual receipts for water rents were, for the year just ended, $697,370 51; a larger sum than ever before received.

The following table will exhibit the rapid increase of these rents:

Year.	Amt rec'd.	Year.	Amt rec'd.
1850	$458,551 87	1854	$604,906 15
1851	488,789 78	1855	674 716 13
1852	523,965 16	1856	682 949 57
1853	579,356 30	1857	697,3 0 51

In addition to the above the arrears of rent collected, during the last and previous years, by the Comptroller, Receiver of Taxes, and Clerk of Arrears, will amount to at least $100,000, and there remains, including the rents unpaid for the last year, about $80,000 still to be collected. The income of the work is now more than sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created for its construction, (about $14,600,000,) although no charge is credited to the department for the use of the water in the public buildings of the City, and on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

The department, in consequence of the rapid increase of population in the City and the necessity of a greater supply of water, recommended several years since the construction of a large receiving reservoir in the upper part of the City. The application was made by the Common Council to the Legislature, and an act was passed in 1853 authorizing the land between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues, to be taken for a

NEW RESERVOIR.

The award of the Commissioners, amounting to $718,000, was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The Department has since exchanged lands with the Commissioners of the Central Park, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, by which the New Reservoir will conform to the natural contour of the ground, reducing the cost of its construction at least $200,000, and by its irregular and curved exterior line giving it the appearance of a natural lake, and making it one of the most attractive features of the Park. This immense work will cover an area of over 116 acres, with a water surface of 96 acres, and a depth, when full, of 38 feet.

Its capacity will be 132,035,916 cubic feet, and will contain 1,029,600,148 gallons New-York standard measure. But for the suit brought by the two parties whose bids for its construction were rejected, this immense work would have been by this time in an advanced stage of progress.

No further delay is anticipated, as the General Term of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the action of the Department in the award of the contract.

If the work be not delayed, it will be entirely completed, and the Aqueduct continued to it, in about two years. When thus completed, it will, together with the present upper and lower reservoirs, be capable of containing a supply of water for sixty days, when the population of the City shall exceed 1,000,000.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS

has, since 1849, been under the charge of this department. The sewerage of the City has only become general during the last few years. Most of the sewers have been built since 1838. Prior to 1849, they were constructed in an imperfect manner, and many of them proving inefficient, have been rebuilt by this department.

There are now sewers making together a total length of 164 miles. Twenty-three sewers have been constructed during the last year. One of them in point of capacity and solidity of construction, is unequalled. It is intended, with the lateral sewers which will discharge into it, to drain a superficial area of 700 acres.

I recommend, as a sanitary measure, that an ordinance be passed, providing that all cess-pools, drains, &c., hereafter constructed shall be connected with the sewer in the street where one exists. The sewers themselves should, as far as practicable, be carried to the current of the river, so that their contents may be swept away by the tidal currents, instead of being deposited in the slips.

THE CONTROL AND DIRECTION OF THE PAVEMENTS OF THE CITY

is also, by the recent charter, placed in charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department. This change is a fortunate one, as the repairs are now much better done and at a greatly reduced cost.

The department of the

CITY INSPECTOR

has, by the charter the cognizance "of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health."

In this department is the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and

STREET CLEANING.

That the streets be well and thoroughly cleaned, is demanded by our citizens, and is indispensable to the preservation of the public health.

In most of the cities of Europe and in several cities in this country, the cleaning of the streets is a source of revenue to the municipal authorities, the manure being more than sufficient to pay all the expenses. In this City, however, a large annual expenditure is required for this purpose. This is shown by the following table:

Table of Expenditures and Receipts for Cleaning Streets.

Year.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
1840	$149 976 73	$38.7 1 73
1845	150,905 77	24,338 82
1849	158 637 68	25,191 60
1851	1 9,991 75	52 091 99
1852	289,924 65	30,077 90
1853	295,628 97	26,537 42
1854	313,186 47	7,999 04
1855	278,262 42	4,745 42
1856	396,251 13	10,501 83
1857		

This table shows the receipts from the manure and the striking decrease in the receipts from this source for the last four or five years.

The streets should not be swept during the business hours of the day, when the cost of the work must be greatly enhanced by constant interruptions. The manure should be immediately removed from the streets, and should not be allowed to remain upon the wharves.

It has been much debated, whether the streets should be cleaned by contract, or by persons employed directly by the Department. In my opinion it should be done by contract, and the contractors held to a strict accountability.

THE MARKETS

are under the charge of this department. With their sites they are valued at $1,176,000. Including in the expenses the interest on the property in use, their maintenance involves annually a large expenditure beyond the revenue received. The following table details the several items of expenditure and receipts:

	Fees.	Rents.	Stands.	Total.	Exp's.
1855	$70,665 07	$16,188 35	$15,236 00	$172,090 42	$44,000
1856	70,572 67	17,867 89	15,947 67	103,488 23	46,000

I recommend that application be made to the Legislature to confirm in the City, beyond dispute, for market purposes, the title to the land which has been taken west of West-street, at Washington Market, that a market may be erected thereon, and that the site of the old market be disposed of, unless it be deemed necessary to retain it to meet the future growth of the business. The business transacted at the present market, in dilapidated sheds, erected amidst and surrounded by filth, is immense.

The following table will show the receipts and expenditures on account of each market during the year 1856:

Valuation of property in use by Markets	$1,176,000
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum	$70,560
Expenses in 1856	46,000
Total	$115,560
Total Receipts, 1856	103,488
Loss	$13,072

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

will require your close scrutiny and supervision. An entire change in the system of conducting the business belonging to and under the charge of this department is absolutely required. A better and stricter accountability of the collectors of assessments, and of the manner of making their returns, should be adopted.

The charter has abolished the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and has made it a bureau in the Street Department. The ordinance lately adopted regulating the Street Department and its bureaux, has, I am informed, created more offices in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies than existed in the old department. I recommend a careful revision of this ordinance.

Under this Department is also the bureau of

LAMPS AND GAS.

The expenditures on this account for the last year were about $400,000. The amount required in the levy of this year is $460,634. The cost for lighting the lamp districts has increased largely since 1850, when they were about $185 000. The district, however, has been greatly extended since that time.

The several gas companies having contracts with the Corporation light the following number of lamps:

New York Gas Light Company, 3,250 lamps, for $25 75 each per annum.	
Manhattan Gas-Light Company, 7,898 lamps, for $25 each per annum.	
Harlem Gas-Light Company, 750 lamps, for $28 80 each per annum.	

Besides these there will be an addition probably of 1,500 new lamps during this year.

The cost of the gas for the City Hall, Stationhouses, police offices and other public buildings, is estimated at about $30 000. The cost of lighting the City has also been enhanced by reason of the general substitution of gas for oil-lamps. The expense of lighting the latter is estimated at $52,700 for the present year.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

is now composed of 52 engine companies, 62 hose companies, 15 hook and ladder companies and 4 hydrant companies, with a force numbering over 2,000 men. The apparatus is generally in good condition.

The estimate for this year for apparatus and their repairs, hose, &c, is $60,000, including a deficiency for last year. There are other large expenditures for buildings and repairs to them, salaries, lighting the engine and other houses, which may be estimated together at $50.000.

The real estate and houses on leased grounds belonging to the corporation, in use by this department, is valued at $360,000, and the apparatus at $75,000, the interest on which, at 6 per cent., would amount annually to $22,500, making the total yearly cost of protecting the city against fires, independent of the use of the water and hydrants, about $132,500.

The voluntary service of the members of this department, frequently bestowed at the hazard, and often the sacrifice of their lives, has given them a strong claim to the good will of the Common Council and of our citizens.

The introduction of steam fire-engines into the Department has been the subject of consideration of previous Common Councils, and an appropriation was made last year, of $19,500 for the purpose of testing the experiment. Nothing, however, has yet been done, that I am aware of, towards purchasing any apparatus of this description. I recommend the prosecution of the experiment.

The expenditure upon the Fire Department enures largely to the benefit of the fire insurance companies, whose profits have been largely increased since the introduction of the Croton water. It may well be considered whether these companies should not contribute to the support of the Department to an extent beyond the tax now levied on their capital stock. I recommend the subject to your attention.

CENTRAL PARK.

The land for this Park, taken by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed 1853, has cost as follows:

Total amount at award and cost	$5,111,426 00	
Less amount assessed on property benefited		1,663,000 00
Net amount of cost		$3,448,426 00

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature have advertised for plans for laying out, embellishing and ornamenting the Park, and a large number of men have been for some time past and are now employed in clearing it of incumbrances and doing other rough work.

When the plans contemplated are fully carried out, the Park will be the greatest ornament of our City. Thousands will daily enjoy its magnificent gardens, shaded walks, extended views and other objects of interest which it will thea afford. Its area is over seven hundred acres. It is two and a half miles long by nearly two-thirds of a mile wide.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other cities of Europe have their parks, walks and drives, but none of them will exceed the Central Park, when time has been afforded for its improvement in the variety of its features of attraction.

IMPROVEMENTS ABOVE FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

The Central Park being in the course of improvement, the streets adjoining and in its immediate vicinity will no doubt soon be required for building purposes.

Many of these streets have not yet been opened according to law, as it is technically called, and I would recommend, in order to facilitate their regulation and save expense to the property-holders, as well as to incuce improvements on them, that all the streets above Forty-second street and below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street be opened, by one and the same proceeding. In this way the title of the streets will be vested in the Corporation.

The cost of doing this will be small, and when done the owners of property may virtually open and work the streets at their own cost and pleasure, instead of waiting for the slower and more expensive process of the public. The taxable property of the City will thus be largely increased, and much of the tide of improvements which have added in building up the cities adjacent to New-York will be confined to this Island.

CITY RAILROADS.

The necessity of compelling the City Railroads to lay their rails as far as the several avenues are regulated in which they are located is seriously felt by all the residents of that portion of the City above the present termini of these roads. They should, in return for the grants they have received from the Common Council, willingly extend their several roads as the same are required by the public. Population will always follow in their lead. This would materially promote the building up of that part of the City and enhance the value of property.

Encroachments having been frequently made and obstructions placed in the

HARBOR OF NEW YORK,

by reason of the cupidity or short-sightedness of interested parties, and it being critical to those acquainted with its "noble dimensions and great capacities for commerce," that, unless they were prevented by legislative action, the harbor would be materially injured, if not entirely ruined for the purposes of navigation, an act was passed by the Legislature, at its session in 1855, appointing a commission, denominated the "Harbor Commission," for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the harbor and the encroachments which had been made on it, with instructions to report a plan of bulkhead and pier line around the island and harbor of New-York.

This Commission having entered upon their duties, employed intelligent and skillful engineers, among whom were Professor BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey, Gen TOTTEN, of the United States Engineers, and Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy, under whose accurate surveys plans were prepared, not only of the pier and bulkhead lines around the island of Manhattan, but extending on both sides of the East River as far as Throgg's Neck, on both sides of the Harlem River to a point about a mile beyond Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on both sides of the Illusion to the Narrows, and around Staten Island, laying down with great minuteness the depth of water, the tidal currents, and other information of great importance to the interests of commerce and the City.

This plan having been submitted by the Commission to the Legislature at its last session, it was, with a slight amendment as to the bulkhead line on the East river, between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets, adopted, and an act passed fixing the same as the permanent bulkhead and pier lines of the City harbor. A copy of these plans, as a whole, have been purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and are now deposited in the Comptroller's office of this City.

This work will secure to us forever our great advantages for commerce, and enable us ultimately to grasp the commercial sceptre of the world, provided the lines established are not permitted to be changed on slight pretexts, by the action of the Common Council or the State Legislature. To guard against such alteration, I recommend that Congress be memorialized to adopt and establish these lines under the general power granted in the Constitution to regulate commerce.

In connection with this subject, the Harbor Commissioners, in the reports of the scientific gentlemen employed by them, reserved in the North and East Rivers large areas to be used as

WET BASINS.

That this City will, in a few years, if they do not now, require these for the purposes of her commerce cannot be doubted by any one who has watched and studied the increase of her trade, as well foreign as coasting and internal. In fact, they have always been marked as the foundation of commercial greatness. The docks of London and Liverpool are admirable structures of vast magnitude.

What now are the accommodations for shipping in this port? Witness the delays in discharging and loading cargoes, even in the present condition of our trade; and that it is greatly to increase must be evident, when we look back for a few years and see what its advance has been. This will be evident by the following table of the tonnage arrivals at this port since 1827:

Year.	U. S. Tonnage.	For. Tonnage.	Totals.
1827	236,080	16,689	252,769
1834	354,225	92,679	446,904
1844	438,074	155,288	593 373
1854	1,443,273	4.7.034	1,919,314

The following table will also exhibit the imports and exports of this port since 1697:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1697	22,886	50,455
1723	1,466. 00	391,220
1823	30,601,455	21,889,699
1833	60,944,044	24,721,983
1843	50,308 526	23,440,338
1853	178,270,999	78,206,290
1854	196.427,993	122,534,448
1855	164,776,511	143,731,223
1856		
1857	215,000.000	173,000,000

This is independent of the coasting and internal trade by the Hudson, the canals and the lakes. The magnitude of the internal trade and its rapid increase since 1835, will be evident in looking over the following figures:

Tonnage of Agricultural Products, Erie and Champlain Canals.

Tons.	Tons.
1835 ..... 753 661	1850 1,850,247
1845 1,204,915	1854 ..... 2.223,713

This statement does not include the tonnage brought by railroads, which is also very large.

I would, therefore, recommend to you that such measures as may be necessary to carry out the suggestions I have made in reference to this subject be adopted as early as possible.

I would also suggest that an improvement is necessary in the mode of the construction of

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

They should be built on a plan of solidity, either of iron or stone, commensurate with the trade which they are destined to accommodate.

The construction of our wharves and piers is inferior to that of most commercial cities, and their reconstruction must soon be commenced.

I suggest that the subject be taken into consideration by your honorable body, and that the opinion of scientific and practical men be obtained as to the best material and plan of their construction.

I am informed that in various departments work is done under contracts that have expired, or without any contract at all. I shall give no facility to payments for work under these circumstances, and I recommend that the heads of departments be at once instructed to advertise for contracts in all such cases.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have now the use of Castle Garden, by the assignment of a lease to them from the original lessee of the Corporation. By means of the accommodation afforded them here, they are enabled to protect and defend the emigrant on his arrival at his new home, from the frauds and impositions so frequently heretofore practiced upon him. This commission was established in 1847, and has invariably been composed of men known to the whole community for their high character and generous philanthropy.

Since that time 2,500,000 Immigrants have arrived at this port, bringing with them, in numerous cases, large amounts of money, and what is of still greater importance, a vast addition to the active industry of the country. The Commissioners are bound by law to provide for all emigrants arriving from foreign ports for five years from their arrival from the Commutation Fund, which is made up of the $2 *per capita* paid by the agent or ship-owner of the vessel bringing them. They have under their charge at present 2,685 persons, distributed among their several Hospitals and refuges

CITY PROPERTY.

The value of the property owned by the Corporation has greatly increased within the last seven or eight years. In 1850 it was estimated at a valuation of about $30,000,000. Its present valuation is at least $44,000,000.

The Corporation own real estate under the several sections of the City, worth	$790,000 00
The property in possession of the almshouse Department, including Blackwell's and Randall's Islands and the buildings thereon, the Halls of Justice and the block on which they are built Bellevue Hospital and grounds, and certain lots on Ward's Island, estimated together at	1 700,000 00
Sundry lots and gores in several parts of the City	704,600 00
Lots at Brooklyn	15,000 00
The Croton Aqueduct, the Reservoirs, and other property, in charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department	16,182 000 00
Engine and other houses used by the Fire Department	315,400 00
Property in the use of the Board of Education	1,597,800 00
Market property	1,176,000 00
Central Park and the several other parks to be cut by the City, together (eighteen in number)	13 984,359 90
Common Lands	349,450 00
Piers belonging to the City, numbered in series belonging to the City, numbered in accordance with the lots appertaining thereto	1,617,000 00
Piers and bulkheads on the East and North rivers	4,206,000 00
Commuted quit rents and water grants	460,750 00
Making a total of	$44,136 000 90

It will be seen that the increase alone of this property since 1850 is more than equal to the permanent actual debt of the city.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

I find the Street Department to be in a condition entirely unprecedented. There are two claimants to the important office of Street Commissioner, one of them in actual possession and the other claiming that his title is perfect and needs only possession to enable him to discharge all the duties of the office. Each has appointed numerous officers under him, and the city treasury is called upon to pay a double set of officers. Each claimant has invoked the aid of the courts to determine his title, and has put his competitor under injunction restraining him from discharging the duties of the office until the title shall be ultimately determined. In this anomalous state of affairs, which can only be relieved from embarrassment by the decision of the Courts, or the more prompt action of the Legislature, declaring the office vacant and defining the manner in which it shall be filled, the safety of the public treasury will require me to refuse my signature to all warrants for the payment of their salaries or for the payment of any work which either may undertake.

Some inconvenience may hcace result from delay in the execution of some public works, and I shall rejoice if the mode be adopted whereby the Department may be relieved from its present paralysis, and be enabled to discharge with vigor its numerous and important duties.

NEW CITY HALL AND CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature appointing a Commission to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in this City, and authorizing the Common Council to raise by law a sum not exceeding $2,000,000 by the issue of a stock; to be called the "New City Hall Stock af the City of New-York," for such purpose, to be expended under the direction of five Commissioners named in the act.

An act was also passed for the regulation and government of the Central Park, namiug eleven Commissioners, under whose exclusive control and management the Park was placed. Both works should be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible; the City Hall to give the accommodation now absolutely required for the public offices of the City; the Park for the health and recreation of the people. But I would recommend that instead of the work being done under the direction and control of the present officers, that application be made to the Legislature to give the appointment of them to the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Both works are strictly municipal, and the Commissioners who execute them should owe their appointment to the City authorities or to the people who alone bear the expense. In my opinion, the number of the Commissioners is too great, especially the one for the Central Park. A commission of three for the City Hall, and five for the Central Park, would insure greater expedition and economy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

It being evident to me that harmony of action among the several heads of departments should exist, and also that the Mayor, in order to fulfill satisfactorily his duties, should know the measures under consideration, and the several matters in charge of each department, I am decidedly of opinion that the several heads of departments of the City Government should regularly meet in council with the Mayor for the purpose of consultation in relation to the business and interests of the City and of each of the departments of its Government to prevent the conflict of the departments with each other, and insure economy in the public expenditure. For instance, the Street Commissioner has cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, and of other matters enumerated in the charter; the Croton Aqueduct Department has by the same instrument the charge of the construction of the sewers and the paving, repaving and repairing streets and digging and constructing wells, and other work mentioned in the charter.

Now the Croton Aqueduct Department may have an application for the paving of a street; this cannot be done until it is regulated and graded, which work is to be done, according to the charter, under the direction and charge of the Street Commissioner. By consultation together at the meetings, before mentioned, the necessary information would be obtained, and unity of action secured. The Mayor would also at these meetings have the opportunity of consulting the heads of departments in reference to matters before the Common Council, and which may be submitted to him officially. The want of such consultation has no doubt frequently prevented the Mayor from exercising that supervision over the departments which the charter requires of him.

It is apparent, however, that proper harmony of action cannot exist between the Executive of the City and the heads of departments so long as any of them derive their appointment from the people and not from the Mayor and Common Council. I am quite clear that all the results of good government cannot be realized until the Executive is made responsible for his administration, and clothed with the necessary powers to make it efficient. I, therefore, recommend that application be made to the Legislature to give the appointment of all the heads of departments to the Mayor and Common Council at the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents.

POLICE.

Several recent acts of State legislation, in respect to this City, have been the subject of great, and in some respects, just animadversion. Their execution was confided to agents not selected by those who are taxed for their salaries and are immediately affected by the operations of these laws. The exercise of such power by the State Legislature, in respect to the Police embodied in the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, having been held by the Court of Appeals to be consistent with the Constitution of the State, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to receive that decision as the law. But grave objections to such legislation still exist in undiminished force. It cannot be denied that instances of abuse and corruption, in the City authorities, may exist, rendering it necessary for any citizens to appeal to the lawmaking power of the State for redress. Reforms may be demanded which would be vainly sought through unfaithful agents. In such an extreme case, for our citizens to invoke the interposition of the State for their protection, would be among the most sacred of rights. But we must not rashly abandon the duty and the right of local self-government. We must remember that it operates in this City, on the peace and safety of a community embracing three-quarters of a million of people; and affects most intimately the interests and comforts of every individual citizen. The system must not be abandoned, but be made to work well. Every good citizen must contribute his share of the attention, time and effort necessary to govern it, and instead of discrediting and deserting the system, we must act upon it and through it.

The interposition of State authority to change, without the concurrence of our immediate representatives, the administrative system of the City, can only be justified by clear evidence that it is called for by the voice of our people. It involves the danger of rash and unwise legislation, and is exposed to the temptation of abolishing or creating public offices to accommodate partisan necessities.

But the most important admonition which the subject suggests is to us, who are intrusted with the duties of the City administration. It we would maintain the right of local self-government, it must be by exercising the powers confided to us with efficiency, with wisdom and with integrity, for the benefit of our common constituents. All human societies will try to provide themselves with government enough to preserve their existence. When one set of forms fail, they will take another, even though it be worse. Foreign usurpation generally succeeds through domestic misgovernment, which makes the people indisposed to resist it. There will be no successful appeals from the City authorities so long as they give to the people good government.

It may be advisable to preserve that feature of the Metropolitan Police act which extends protection to such portions of the adjacent counties as may fairly be considered the suburbs of New-York. But there are provisions in the law, in regard to which well founded objections are entertained. Among these is the creation of a Board of Commissioners not deriving their appointment from the local authorities of the City, and yet controlling a most important branch of municipal administration. I also think it decidedly objectionable, that the State Government besides creating the Board and appointing its officers, have also fixed their compensation to be paid out of the City treasury without a right on the part of the people of this City to regulate or control them in any degree; thus the people who pay and who are best able to determine the value of the service are precluded from the exercise of a right properly belonging to them, and which should never be yielded.

I consider the police of a metropolis to be an army for preserving domestic order in time of peace, just as the regular army protects us from foreign invasion in time of war. I can see no reason why the organization of the one should not be assimilated to that of the other. It should be our object to elevate the guardians of our lives and property to a position of dignity scarcely inferior to the guardians of the national honor. I would recommend, therefore, that the police in the designation of its men and officers, and also in their appointment, suspension, trial and removal, should be organized and governed according to like features in our military system, the Mayor being considered the head of the force. Under such a system we might reasonably expect that our domestic guard would cherish, by their mode of organization, that spirit of pride and devotion to duty which distinguishes the army of our nation.

In making these recommendations, I do not wish to be understood as intending to reflect in any degree upon the efficiency of the force organized under the act; on the contrary, considering their hasty organization and the excitement of the public mind, they have discharged their duties with commendable fidelity, and have been rapidly gaining the public confidence. In my opinion they form the basis of a most efficient police.

I have thus cursorily reviewed the leading matters pertaining to the administration of the City government. The length of this document is the best evidence of the magnitude of the interests committed to our charge, and yet I am conscious that much has not been done to any of the subjects to which I have called your attention.

The practical conclusion forced upon me by this review is, that the City of New-York has not a good Government, and that the just expectations of the public cannot be realized without great changes in the organic laws under which the public officers act. The organization of the Department is not yet uniform; some of them are partially subject to Executive supervision, whilst others are wholly independent of that salutary control. They have the appointment of the heads of bureaux and the clerks in their several Departments.

The elective system has also been greatly extended so as to apply to the police and civil justices, school officers and many minor places of trust and profit. There is no accountability except to the people, who in a great City are too much engaged in their private business to pay much attention to the selection and conduct of public officers. This unfortunate state of things converts the officer into a politician looking only to place and reelection.

I am satisfied that some of the evils of which our citizens complain are due to the complicated organization of the Executive branch of the Government, in which unity and accountability are sacrificed in the pursuit of place and power. If the Government of this City and the mode of keeping accounts and disbursing its revenues were made to conform more closely to the general Government now approved by the experience of nearly three-quarters of a century, I am satisfied that the people of this City would at least have no greater grounds of complaint than the citizens of the United States have against the system of Federal Administration, which in the main has been economical and satisfactory.

To sum up this matter, I think that the Mayor should nominate the heads of departments to be approved by the Board of Aldermen; that these officers should meet with him in frequent council; and be removable at his pleasure; that the appointments in the respective departments and bureaus should be subject to the approval of the Mayor, on the nomination of the heads thereof; that the finance department should be organized on the principles of the National Treasury Department introduced by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and which has been pronounced incapable of improvement by successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that all minor officers should be appointed by some competent authority and not elected; that strict construction and enforcement of the statutes and ordinances, and a rigid adherence to the law be made the duty of every public officer; and that the assumption of doubtful powers be carefully avoided.

Under this system, if the people elect an honest and competent chief magistrate, it will not become necessary to appeal to the superior legislative power of the State for aid; corruption and dishonesty will be visited by speedy punishment and removal; the public revenue will be raised without oppression to the tax-payer, and expended without loss to the treasury, and the Government of this great City be as much a matter of pride to its inhabitants as now it has become a source of mortification and shame. To you, gentlemen, the public look to bring about this change, by framing proper memorials to the Legislature for the grant of the powers required, and by an honest administration of the powers which we now possess. And I beg to assure you that in these efforts to secure a good government, you may rely upon my cordial cooperation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 28,679 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush Corn, 390 bags Barley, 600 bags Malt, 479 bags Oats, 634 tierces Beef, 277 bbls. Whisky, and 16 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, at $5 62½@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and languid, at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair, and prices are buoyant. Sales: 250 mats Java, at 16c.; 500 bags Rio, mainly at 12½@12 11c, the latter an extreme rate, and 60 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. ₱ lb. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ lb. Stock of Coffee in first hands to-day, 128,363 pkgs., including 99,133 bags Rio, 13,495 Bahia, 7,855 Maracaibo, 5,980 pkgs. Java, and 200 bags. St. Domingo.

COPPER—TUCKER & Co. state that, during December, "the demand for Lake and Baltimore Refined Ingots has been very active at the ruling rates. Some heavy sales were made for export to France within the last six weeks, varying from 19½c.@20½c., cash. The product of the Lake Superior mines in 1857 was from 3 800 to 4,000 tons, showing an excess of 500 tons over the production of 1856. In Chili Pig there has been but little doing, and most of the late imports have been shipped to England. Imports of Chili Pig, 328,240 lbs.

COTTON—The inquiry has improved, owing to the inducement of the low prices quoted in our last. The reported sales for two days exceed 4,500 bales, including Middling, at 8½@8¾ for Upland, and 9@9¼ for Gulf, ₱ lb. Toward the close, the leading factors displayed more confidence.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 29.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	bales 7.819
Arrived since	660,838
Total	668,657
Exported to date	334,390
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 29	334,267

DYEWOODS—BARRETO & Co. report no new feature in this branch of trade. The receipts are much diminished, and as holders are quite firm in their rates, parcels are put into store upon arrival. The sales of the fortnight have not been sufficient to form a price, and quotations are therefore nominal. *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, free on board, $26@$27; Savanilla, $15@$16; Maracaibo, $15@$16; Jamaica, $17@$18. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ₱ ton, free on board, $12 75@$13 56; Laguna, $26; Jamaica, $12; Campeachy, $26@$22. *Dwi Dwi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Mahogany*—South side St. Domingo logs, ₱ foot, 8c.@9c.; do. crotches, 25c.@30c; Gonaives logs, 7c.@8c.; do. crotches, 15c@20c.; Nuevitas logs, 10½c.@14c.; Manzanilla do., 8c.@9c.; Black Walnut do., 5½c.@6c.; Mexican do., 8½c@9½c.; Honduras do., 8½c.@9½c.; Cuba Cedar logs, 8½c@9½c.; Florida do., 8½c.@9½c; Rio Rosewood, 5c.@6c.; Birds Eye Maple, 4½c.@5c.; Black Walnut crotches, 18c.@20c.

FLOUR & MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request for home use, and for export, at advancing prices. Sales 15,600 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PETTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted referring the petition of Mr. MAILLARD—an American citizen who claims to have auffered certain indignities in Ireland, at the hands of British civil officers and others—to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the President. The French Spoliation bill was introduced by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and referred, after debate, to a select Committee of seven. After some further business, Mr. BROWN being still too ill to continne his speech on Kansas affairs, the Senate adjourned. The House considered the President's Message in Committee of the Whole. A series of resolutions were submitted by J. GLANCY JONES, referring the various branches of the Message to the appropriate Standing Committees. Mr. QUITMAN moved an amendment, providing for the reference of that portion of the Message relative to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws, to a select Committee of five. This led to a long debate on the intent and scope of the laws in question, in which the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men, was very fully discussed. The subject was not disposed of when the Houae adjourned.

The State Legislature met yesterday—the Senate at noon, and the Assembly at 11 o'clock. A. M. After roll-call, and swearing in the members, the Senate proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected—being all the Republican nominees:

Clerk.....SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn.
Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms.S. DILLINGHAM, of St. Lawrence.
Doorkeeper.....R. W. OWENS, of Oneida.
Assistant Doorkeepers. S. THE ETCK and J. T. CLARK.

The hour of meeting was fixed at 11 A. M. A resolution was introduced and laid over to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police bill. In the Assembly, after the customary preliminaries, balloting for Speaker was commenced. On the first ballot, R. B. VAN VALKENBURG, Republican, received sixty votes; THOS. G. ALVORD, Democrat, fifty-six; SAMUEL A. LAW, American, nine; and CHARLES A ADAMS, American, one. All the members were present but Messrs. VAN VALKENBURG and ALVORD did not vote. Two more ballots were had without any result, and then the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon, when the members drew for their seats. The balloting for Spesker will be resumed this morning, bnt it is thought no result will be obtained until to-morrow.

The New-Hampshire Democracy have spoken on the Kansas qnestion, through the mouths of their State Committee. The Committee held a meeting at Concord yesterday, at which sixteen out of the eighteen members were present, and unanimonsly passed a series of resolutions in effect indoraing the position of Senator DOUGLAS in every particnlar. The resolntions will be found elsewhere.

General WALKER'S men, brought to Norfolk on the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, were yesterdsy discharged by order from Washington. Many of them are in a destitute condition.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to fit out the *Niagara* with all convenient dispatch, to be ready to sail for England early in March, to assist in laying the Atlantic cable. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and Chief-Engineer EVERETT, sail today in the *Persia*.

The statement in the *Herald*, yesterday, that Judge RUSSELL, on Saturday last, granted a writ of error in the case of the murderer RODGERS, was entirely incorrect. Judge RUSSELL has no power to grant a writ of error. What he did was to settle a bill of exceptions, yesterday, which will bring the case before a Judge of the Supreme Court, when a writ of error will be applied for, and may or may not be granted. It is not expected, however, that the application will be successful.

In the Board of Conncilmen on Tuesday little bnsiness was tranaacted that was not merely formal. Councilman ARCULARIUS endeavored to excuse himself from serving on the Committee on Finance, but unsuccessfnlly. The Board adjourned nntil next Monday, which will give time for the necessary alterations that are to be made.

In the meeting of the Board of Governors, after several nnsuccessful attempts, it was found impossible to decide npon the member who shall fill the office of President, Governor DUGRO stating that until that question is settled his side of the house would not move to fill the vacancy for Governor.

The Historical Society met last night. Beyond the presentation of the annnal reports of the Librarian, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, and the election of officers, the business transacted was, for the most part, of the ordinary routine character. A very eloqnent and tonching tribnte to THOMAS CRAWFORD, the sculptor, was delivered by Professor G. W. GREENE, on whose motion the Committee on the Fine Arts were directed to report a proper mode by which the Society shonld testify to his merits and fame. The officers of the previous year were unanimously reelected, and the Society adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL delivered a lengthy and pecnliar charge to the newly-impanneled Grand Jury, after which a girl named CATHARINE CONNOLLY was convicted of stealing gold and silver watches, worth $600, the property of MARCELLUS JACOBS. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. BARTHOLOMEW FOX was convicted of stealing nine hogs, worth $130, the property of MICHAEL DOLBY, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

It seems that the announcement of a postponement of the execution of DONNELLY by the Governor of New-Jersey was a mistake. He is to be hung on the 8th, in pursuance of the sentence.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite active for Flour, in which the movements embraced: Receipts 28,000 bbls.; sales 18,000 bbls., of all kinds. Prices were firmer for low and medium brands of Western Canal and Canadian. The demand was animated, alike for home use and for export. Wheat was quiet, yet held with increased firmness. Corn was brisker, and it advanced 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Provisions continued depressed; Pork closing decidedly lower. Coffee and Sugars were in good request at about former rates. A livelier business was transacted in Cotton at the previous low currency, factors exhibiting, toward the close, increasing confidence. Freights were doing better.

The new steamer *Moses Taylor*, Capt. MCGOWAN, sailed yesterday npon her first trip to Aspinwall with the California mails and a large number of passengers. She is expected to make the rnn to and from the Isthmus in shorter time than it usually takes. She is well supplied with every arrangement for safety and comfort.

The pews in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church were rented last night. A fixed price was put upon each pew in the house. The auctioneer then took bids for a choice until all were sold. The premiums paid for the best seats were from $50 to $50, thus making the rent of the best pews on the lower floor $100 to $170. The premiums were kept up even on the cheapest seats, so that the premium on some was about as high as the fixed price. Compared with the rates of last year, the income from rents is largely increased. The house was full, last evening, from 7 o'clock till last 10. Proceedings were prefaced by a happy speech from the pastor, and then the bidding began with spirit, and kept up past all expectation to the end.

One cent is now the fare for foot-passengers on the Peck-slip ferry, to Williamsburg, as it is on the new ferry. One boat only is now run after 10 P. M., and that at intervals of 40 minutes only until 12 o'clock, and after that, hourly, till 3 A. M. The rate on the Grand-street and Division-avenue ferries continues the same. It is understood that GEORGE LAW is making arrangements to place a third boat on his line, and that one boat will run through the night; there is also some talk of putting the fare still lower on his ferry.

State Affairs—The Governor's Annual Message.

Governor KING'S Message, though short and inelegant in style, presents a comprehensive view of the condition of the public interests and necessities of this great State. Like most views of the kind, it has its lights and its shadows. The State itself is rich, prosperous and advancing; but its Treasury is empty,—and the Governor feels compelled, by reason of its emptiness, to recommend an utter refusal of pecuniary aid to all the "deserving enterprises and institutions" of charity and philsnthropy which will, as nsual, apply for assistance. Fortunately, the poverty of the State is more apparent than real. To meet the expenditures of Government, which in the natural course of things would have been met from taxation, the State has hitherto relied mainly upon the income of the canals. The State saw fit, in the exercise of what has always been deemed a wise foresight, to enter upon the business of commercial transportation, and constructed sundry canals for the purpose of carrying it on. The profits of the business, up to a recent period, have relieved the State to a very great degree from the taxation which would otherwise have been needed for the payment of its expenditures. But these have now fallen off, partly in consequence of the general decline in interal commerce, partly from the competition of private and rival works, and partly from the increased expense incurred by the State in the endeavor to extend its business by enlarging its canals and rendering them more productive and more independent of competition. During the last year, the Governor tells us, the canals have not only failed to contribute anything to the General Fund, but have fallen short $110,984 of the sum which they were expected to contribute annually towards the extinction of the debt incurred in their construction. And furthermore, in spite of the tax of a mill per hundred dollars imposed by the law of last year for the completion of the canals, the sum of $2,500,000 will still be required to accomplish that object.

In order to raise this amount the Governor recommends, in the first place, the levy of contributions from the private railroads which compete with the Canals, and thus interfere with their profits. In the second place, he suggests an increase of charges for transportation upon the canals themselves; and, in the third place, whatever deficiency may exist after both these measures have been tried, must be made up by taxation. The first suggestion will find most favor. Railroads are always more or less unpopular, and the Central and Erie Roads, which are great competing lines, have contrived to incur rather more than the amount of odium which usually attaches to such corporations. The proposition to impose tolls upon them will find a much warmer support in the Legislature this year than ever before. The Republicans last year tried the experiment of equal taxation upon the whole property of the State, rather than an unjust levy upon that particular portion of it which happened to be invested in Railroad stock. The Democrats used it against them, with great unfairness, but with prodigious effect, at the late election; and they will probably not be inclined to repeat the experiment. They will rather be disposed to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of refusing to tax the railroads and continuing to tax the State; and it is one which the Democrats will not deem it expedient to meet. We should not be surprised, therefore, to find this proposition receive the general concurrence of both parties and speedily become a law. An increase in the Canal tolls would drive much of the Western commerce, which now passes through New-York, into the competing channels of Pennsylvania,—and is not likely, therefore, to be adopted. And, in spite of all other means, and of their own dislike of such an expedient, we suspect that the Legislatnre will find it absolutely necessary to continue the imposition of a direct tax.

The Governor discusses the financial panic, which he ascribes mainly to the increase in the amount of Bank deposits, and to their sudden withdrawal as a basis of discount. He recommends the passage of a law requiring the Banks to "keep on hand *twenty-five* per cent. on the amount of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes." The Superintendent of the Banking Department will probably discuss this subject more in detail in his forthcoming report.

Out of 1,214,771 children in the State between the ages of 4 and 21, 832,735, or *sixty-nine* per cent. of the whole, attend upon the Public Schools of the State, which are maintained at a cost to each pupil of 84½ cents per month, or an aggregate per annum to the State of $3,299,898.

The Governor recommends some amendments of the Militia law, and also the enactment of a Registry law,—but does not say whether he would have it apply to the whole State or only to the larger cities. He suggests also the repassage of the resolutions of last session, concerning the extension of suffrage to negroes and the prevention of fraud at elections, which were defeated last year by being "laid aside, not called for by the proper officer and overlooked."

The laws in regard to this City, which were enacted last Winter, the Governor thinks, have vindicated themselves by the practical results which have attended their operation. To some extent we are inclined to believe this opinion will meet the concurrence of the people in this City. The new Police Law, in spite of some grave errors which were committed in the appointment of the Commission, has given us a much more effective and creditable Police force than we have ever had before. The City Hall Commission, so far as the public is informed, has done nothing, and is therefore not specially obnoxious to censure. The Central Park Commission has discharged its duties with intelligence, integrity and quite as much energy and efficiency as could be expected from so large a Board. The Port Wardens' Bill is not yet acceptable to the interests principally affected by it, and the Quarantine Commission is involved in extreme and apparently hopeless embarrassment.

The Governor makes some very just and salutary suggestions in regard to the frequency with which *injunctions* are granted by our Courts of law. The evils of such a practice are very clearly and cogently stated, and the remedy recommended seems reasonably free from objection. As matters now stand, the Judiciary is the actual and effective governing power in the State, and acts a part which it was never intended to fill by the Constitution.

The Governor urges the appropriation of $68,741 to meet the expense of repairing the damage to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica by fire. He also recommends the claim upon the General Government for the cost of improving the navigation of the Hudson, and the adoption of measures to contest the appeal which the State of Virginia will take from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lemon slave case. He closes his message with some remarks upon the injustice of the action of the Federal Government towards Kansas, but makes no recommendation of practical measures upon this subject. Indeed as matters now stand, the question can scarcely be deemed a proper one for State action or consideration.

International Copyright.

We are glad to be informed that there is some prospect of an International Copyright arrangement between the United States and Great Britain. As our readers know, we have steadily opposed the scheme advocated by British publishers, and seconded by a few Utopian American authors, viz.: a mutual extension of full copyright privileges, without limitation of any sort, to the authors of both countries. We have opposed this because it would sacrifice to British interests, and especially to the interests of British publishers, the important and multiplied interests of our printers, paper-makers, type-founders, bookbinders, stereotypers, &c., &c., without any equivalent in return.

At last, however, as it appears, more practical views are beginning to be entertained on both sides of the water in reference to this subject. Mr. GOODRICH may claim the credit of having suggested, in his late work—*Recollections of a Lifetime*—a scheme which has met the approval of the leading publishers in New-York, who have appointed a Committee for the purpose of giving effect to its provisions. Mr. GOODRICH'S proposition, substantially adopted by the leading publishers of this City, is as follows:

1. An author, being a citizen of Great Britain, shall have copyright in the United States for a period not exceeding fourteen years, on the following conditions:
2. He shall give due notice in the United States of his intention to secure his copyright in this country three months before the publication of his book, and this shall be issued in the United States within thirty days after its publication in Great Britain.
3. His work shall be published by an American citizen, who shall lodge a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the District where he resides, stating in whose behalf the copyright is taken, and this shall be printed on the back of the title-page.
4. The work shall be printed on American paper, and the binding shall be wholly executed in the United States.
5. This privilege shall be extended only to books, and not to periodicals.
6. The arrangement thus made in behalf of the British authors in America to be extended to American authors in Great Britain, and upon similar conditions.

Without meaning to say that this schedule, in all respects, meets our views, we may remark that, in the main, it conforms to what we have always advocated. It gives substantial protection and remuneration to authors, British and American, and that, too, with due regard to the industrial interests of this country involved in the question. It will satisfy, or at least appease, that claim of justice on the part of authors which has been the chief argument in favor of International Copyright, and it will do this in a manner to stimulate authorship, without materially increasing the cost of books, even those of foreign origin.

In connection with this question of International Copyright, Mr. GOODRICH has given us some exceedingly curious and interesting statistics on the subject of the book-trade, showing its growth from 1820 to 1856. These have a very important bearing, as it appears from them that the element of British authorship in American publications is not over twenty per cent., and is constantly diminishing. Hence he infers that the time cannot be very remote when the tables may be turned upon us, and the republication of American books in Great Britain may be even greater than the republication of British books in this country.

Whether this is a matter to be adjusted by treaty or legislation, we do not now attempt to discuss. We only notice the subject to suggest that, if the parties interested will limit their views to some such practical scheme as is indicated above, we may have International Copyright with Great Britain. If, however, not satisfied with this, either British authors or publishers insist upon more, they will get nothing.

AN AUSTRIAN CONSUL IN TROUBLE.—Austrian Consuls seem to be rather unfortunate just at this time. While one is trying to heal with golden salve the wounds inflicted on his honor by an American newspaper in New-York, another is greatly distressed in Genoa, because a Piedmontese mob would not break his windows. On the 10th of December, which is the anniversary of the Expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa, in 1746, the auspicious event in the Sardinian history, was celebrated very much as Evacuation Day is celebrated in New-York by a procession and concourse of people, a number of whom, on their way home from the services of the morning, took it into their heads to make a demonstration against the house of the Austrian Consul-General. They marched up to the street in which the unpopular functionary resides, and were apparently on the point of doing something riotous when the city authorities came up with a handful of soldiers, and quietly dispersed them. The chagrin of the Austrian official is represented as being very severe at this ineffectual result. He had relied, like Dodson and Fogg in "Pickwick," on being seriously maltreated, that he might have a handsome case against the "free" Government of Sardinia, and was proportionately disappointed at the quiet supremacy of those laws of liberty which make Sardinia at once the hope of Italy and the avenging terror of Austria.

The Bench and the Press.

Judge RUSSELL'S charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, which will be found in the TIMES of this morning, is something of a curiosity. Its main object is to defend himself against the strictures which have at various times been made in the public press, upon his judicial action:—and its secondary purpose is to give the Press notice that although he has submitted to its "unjust and malicious criticisms" thus far, he intends to do so no longer, but to invoke the aid of the Jury, and to use the power of the Court, in "punishing and checking its licentiousness." We hope Judge RUSSELL will prosper in the work he proposes to undertake. If he expects to stifle criticism, or to prevent censure, of his official acts, on the part either of the public or the press, by the fulmination of such threats, he will probably live long enough to find himself mistaken. He is quite right in deprecating and denouncing "unjust and malicious" criticism,—but he is greatly mistaken in thus characterizing what has been said in the principal journals of his official conduct.

We believe the TIMES among other papers has expressed very decided disapprobation of Judge RUSSELL'S action in several cases. We believed his sentence of a person, for a crime far inferior in magnitude and importance to many others that are constantly committed with almost entire impunity, to confinement in the State Prison for *forty* years, was a burlesque of justice and calculated to do more harm than good. We believed that Judge RUSSELL'S deliberate setting aside of the verdict of a Jury, which had, upon clear evidence, convicted the hackman, LUNNIGAN, of assault upon a steamboat captain, and his dismissal of the man without punishment, was utterly unwarranted by the facts of the case, and calculated to give entire impunity to the rowdyism and brutality of the class of persons to which the offender thus screened belonged. Judge RUSSELL, in his charge, attempts a defence of his official action in both these cases, as well as in one or two others which were also commented on by the Press:—we are quite willing that the public should judge of the success with which his efforts have been crowned.

A prompt, vigorous and steady exercise of judicial power is essential to the public good. But it is also of the utmost importance that it should be the vigor of justice and not of passion: that the spirit of the laws should be steadily kept in view, and its awards administered with equal and impartial justice. The Judge who uses the power of his office, either to gratify special resentments, to indulge individual preferences or to astonish the community by exhibitions of spasmodic energy, brings discredit upon the Bench and weakens the hold which it should have upon the confidence and respect of the public. Judge RUSSELL has decided abilities, and a prompt and ready willingness to assume and discharge all the responsibilities of his position: and with the greater calmness of temper and steadiness of action which longer experience will give him, we doubt not he will make one of the most useful and popular members of the City Judiciary.

Bohemia in New-York.

There has long been a tribe of loose subjects living in Paris, who have been denominated Bohemians; not because they sprung from Bohemia, but owing to their habits of life being of that loose and desultory nature peculiar to the Gipsy tribe. From Paris the race has extended itself to London, and from London it has crossed the Atlantic to New-York. Nearly all our other fashions we import direct from the French capital; but Bohemianism has come to us with a cross of cockney blood in its veins. Old-fashioned people, or visitors from the rural districts, may be a little puzzled to know what is meant when they hear a native-born citizen, or perhaps an acquaintance of their own, spoken of as a Bohemian. But the term has become a part of the language, and its meaning is perfectly well understood by the denizens of our streets.

Bohemian is a word not to be found in Webster's Dictionary, but we have no doubt it will appear in the new *American Cyclopædia*; for Bohemian is now heard almost as frequently as the once unknown term of loafer. But a Bohemian is not quite a loafer, though he is not far removed from one. The Bohemian is either an artist, or an author, whose special aversion is work, and whose ambition is to excel in some particular walk for which Nature never designed him. He must have ability, and be careful of his honor, but be perfectly reckless as to money, and decidedly given to debt; and with talent enough to gain wealth and reputation, he must always be next door to beggary, because he will persist in his "aspirations after the unattainable." The Bohemian is necessarily secondrate in all he does, but first-rate in his companionable qualities. He is given to little eccentricities of costume, and evinces an unconquerable repugnance to anything like regular employment.

In a great city like New-York, where there must be a constant overflow of talent from the learned professions Bohemianism receives large accessions from the bar and the medical college. Unemployed doctors, and blighted lawyers who have a taste for music, for the fine arts, or for poetry, become Bohemians by the most natural process possible, and once they fall into the ways of the tribe, they are lost forever. A young man may rise from a lower plane of social existence, and while in a transition state may mingle for a while in the rabble rout of Bohemians, and not be made the worse for it; but the man who descends to them is lost irretrievably. The true Bohemian has either written an unsuccessful play, or painted an unsalable picture, or published an unreadable book, or composed an unsung opera; and on the strength of his unsuccessful performance he consoles himself with happy visions of what he might do if he had the time, time being just the thing which he possesses in the greatest abundance and which he diligently devotes to his own enjoyment. Though Bohemianism is the inevitable product of a great city, yet it should not be one of the marked phases of New-York life, for all sorts of talent may find employment here, and, as nothing is so disgraceful, or, at least, should be, as debt and dependence, young men ought to have a wholesome horror of falling into the ranks of the free-and-easy tribe. It would be better to cultivate a familiarity with any kind of coarse and honest art, or any sort of regular employment, than to become refined and artistic only to fall into the company of the Bohemians. They are seductive in their ways, and they hold the finest sentiments, and have a distinctive aversion of anything that is low or mean, or common or inelegant. Still, the Bohemian cannot be called a useful member of society, and it is not an encouraging sign for us that the tribe has become so numerous among us as to form a distinct and recognizable class, who do not object to being called by that name.

City Affairs—The Mayor's Message.

Mayor TIEMANN'S first Message will be found in our columns this morning. It is long, rather clumsily constructed, but sensible and reasonably interesting. The Mayor endeavors to present a full statement of the condition of the City, and in the attempt naturally introduces a great many figures, which are already familiar to the public, and a good many more which no one will ever take the trouble to examine. Statements of this sort are very often made so exceedingly elaborate as to be utterly useless for all purposes of public information. The Message would have been much better if the Mayor had taken time to condense its statistics and present them in a more compact and attractive shape.

It may be of service to our readers to rehearse the principal points of this document. The Message opens with a statement of the financial condition of the City. After giving the amount necessary to defray the expenses of 1858, and remarking that it is larger than is required for any of the State Governments, the Mayor recommends a careful inquiry into the causes. He complains of the aggregate amount of the State Mill tax, and believes that it is considerably increased because of the higher valuation of property in this City than in other parts of the State. An equalization of assessments throughout the State would, in his opinion, reduce the $1,171,226 88 levied upon this City. He recommends a renewal of the application to the Legislature for a Board of State Assessors for the equalization of the valuations of propertythroughout the State. In the matter of the State tax for the Common Schools, the excess over our due proportion last year was $231,406 31. In the Department of Education some changes might be introduced with advantage. Instead of twenty-two local Boards, each controlling the schools of its respective Ward, he would have the whole system under the control of a single Board, and let that Board select local Committees. A saving of $200,000 would be the result, without at all imparing the efficiency of the schools. In the matter of salaries of City officials, he recommends a revision, based upon the construction of the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of the duties of the respective offices, being satisfied that in many cases offices may be abolished, and in others the compensation may be reduced without detriment to the public service. In the Finance Department, he recommends, in the first place, better accommodations, and in the second, that "a system of auditing accounts be prescribed by ordinance, which will guard against the frauds and errors, so likely to arise in the absence of a proper system and adequate clerks." He finds no fault with the management of the Almshouse and Croton Aqueduct Departments. In the matter of street-cleaning he recommends the contract system. He would have the title to the West Washington Market land confirmed in the City, and a new market built upon it. He recommends an entire change in the system on which the Departments of Steeets is conducted, a more strict accountability on the part of Collectors of assessments, and a change in the manner of making their returns should be adopted. While the Charter abolished the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and made it a bureau in the Street Department, the ordinance lately adopted created more offices in the bureau than there were in the old Department. A careful revision of the office is recommended. He finds the apparatus of the Fire Department in good condition, and recommends the prosecution of the Steam Fire Engine experiment. He reviews the acts and recommendations of the Harbor Commissioners, and favors the idea of memorializing Congress to establish the new lines, under the general power granted in the Constitution to regulate commerce.

The Mayor takes ground decidedly against the State legislation of last Winter in refereence to the City, and advises an application for various amendments. He thinks that the appointment of Central Park and City Hall Commissioners should be given to the Mayor and Aldermen, and that the former be reduced to three, and the latter to two members, and also that the mode of appointing the Police Commission be changed. The following closing paragraphs of the Message present its suggestions and sentiments in a condensed and impressive form:

To sum up this matter, I think that the Mayor should nominate the Heads of Departments, to be approved by the Board of Aldermen; that these officers should meet with him in frequent council, and be removable at his pleasure; that the appointments in the respective departments and bureaus should be subject to the approval of the Mayor, on the nomination of the heads thereof; that the Finance Department should be organized on the principles of the National Treasury Department, introduced by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and which has been pronounced incapable of improvement by successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that all minor officers should be appointed by some competent authority, and not elected; that strict construction and enforcement of the statutes and ordinances, and a rigid adherence to the law be made the duty of every public officer; and that the assumption of doubtful powers be carefully avoided.

Under this system, if the people elect an honest and competent Chief Magistrate, it will not become necessary to appeal to the superior legislative power of the State for aid, corruption and dishonesty will be visited by speedy punishment and removal; the public revenue will be raised without oppression to the tax-payer, and expended without loss to the Treasury, and the government of this great City be as much a matter of pride to the inhabitants as now it has become a source of mortification and shame. To you, gentlemen, the public look to bring about this change, by framing proper memorials to the Legislature for the grant of the powers required, and by an honest administration of the powers which we now possess; and I beg to assure you that in these efforts to secure a good government you may rely upon my cordial cooperation.

CONFIRMATION STRONG.—We took occasion to express the opinion the other day that WASHINGTON was probably the author of his own letters, in spite of the fact that some of them may be in the handwriting of his private Secretary, Col. HAMILTON. Our views as to the habits of great men are confirmed by the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who says that some of WASHINGTON'S letters may appear in HAMILTON'S handwriting:

"As do hundreds of letters *written by us within the last ten years*, and by every other person who has an extensive correspondence, appear in the handwriting of the party copying them. It is the custom of nearly all such, to write the letter and pass it to a clerk to transcribe; and then sign and forward the copy, and retain the original draft with its emendations, if any, as the office copy. Such we say, is the custom at this day, of most persons who have an extensive correspondence; *such certainly, has always been our habit*, and such we have the gravest assurance, was the custom of WASHINGTON."

This ought to settle the question. Men of similar character generally act alike, and if WEBB has *his* letters copied, there can be little doubt that WASHINGTON did also.

The Governor's Message.

Governor KING sent a copy of his Message to each of the City papers yesterday morning, with the statement that he relied implicitly upon the honor of their conductors that it should not be made public in any way until the telegraph should announce that it had been sent in to the Legislature.

In utter disregard of this request, the Editors of the *Express* published the Message in their evening edition yesterday afternoon: and, as we have been advised by the agent through whom the Message was sent to us that, since it has thus been made public, there can be no impropriety in our publishing it likewise, we give it a place in our columns this morning.

The disgrace of so flagrant a breach of faith must of course fall upon the journal which has been guilty of it. Unfortunately, however, the injury will reach its associates, and hereafter the entire New-York press will probably pay the penalty which the misconduct of the *Express* has earned.

Increasing the Pay of Naval Officers.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Is it not to be hoped that Congress will find time during the present session to consider the matter of an increase in the pay of the officers of the Navy? There is assuredly no branch of the public service demanding a greater sacrifice of personal feelings and comfort than this, yet there is no other receiving so inadequate a compensation. Since the year 1835, when the present scale of pay was established, the value of money has greatly diminished, so that it is now barely possible to live on what at that time was sufficient for a comfortable maintenance. The late increase of pay in the Army and Marine Corps renders a corresponding addition to that of the Navy no more than an act of simple justice, and one to which, I am certain, no valid objections can be urged.

At present, to illustrate, a young lieutenant of Marines on entering the service, receives as much as a sea lieutenant who has served for twenty years or more; and the same disparity exists throughout all the other grades.

It seems to be the general impression that an officer, while on sea duty, has, in addition to his pay, all expenses of the table allowed him. Nothing could be further from the fact than this. He is entitled to only one ration, whose value when commuted is $7 60 per month, while the mess bill for each individual is rarely less than $25 for the same period.

Action in this matter should not be delayed; an increase is needed at once, and not a tithe of what is annually appropriated by Congress for the publication of documents, which nobody reads or cares about, would carry joy into the household of many a brave officer who has sacrificed health, and the best years of his life in the service of his country.

V. M. A.

American Missionaries in India.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: In your paper of Thursday last, you quote an article from another paper which states that I had received a letter from India giving an exact account of the death of Rev. Mr. FREEMAN and his wife, by the hand of the Sepoys.

Whilst we are led to fear the worst as to these beloved Missionaries, we have as yet no positive information as to the place, the time, or the manner of their death. And you will confer a favor upon me, and upon many of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. FREEMAN by stating that no such letter as that described in the extract has been received by me, or by them.

N. MURRAY.

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI'S sparkling opera of the "Barber of Seville"—the best comic opera ever written—will be played here to-night. The caste is altogether the strongest ever given in this country: *Rosina*, Mme. LA GRANGE; *Figaro*, Signor GASSIER; *Almaviva*, Signor LABOCETTA; *Basilio*, HERR FORMES; *Bartolo*, Signor ROCCO. In addition to ROSSINI'S opera an act will be given from the "Trovatore," with CARRADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, &c. This is surely enough for an ordinary entertainment.

BENEFIT.—On Saturday, Mrs. HOEY, the most charming and talented lady on the New-York stage, takes her benefit at Wallack's Theatre. Mrs. HOEY will appear, for the first time, in the comedy of "Anne Blake," also in an afterpiece. The friends of the lady, and their name is legion, will surely remember the occasion.

At the Navy Yard.

An order has been received from the Secretary of the Navy directing the frigate *Niagara* to be got ready with all dispatch, to sail in March for England, to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. Chief Engineer EVERETT having been detached in order to take the direction of the laying of the cable, JOSHUA FOLLANSBEE has been appointed in his place as Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*. Capt. HUDSON will have command, but it is not yet known how many of the old officers will be reappointed, as they were detached upon her arrival and paid off. Most of them, however, are understood to take a deep interest in the enterprise, and to desire to assist in the second attempt to lay the cable. The coppering of the *Savannah* was commenced yesterday, so as to have her in readiness to go out of dock as soon as possible, to tow the *Niagara* in.

The Coast-Survey steamer *Vixen*, J. R. DUER, Lieut.-Commanding, will sail to-morrow *en route* for Appalachicola, making deep-sea soundings on the way. She is to run a line of soundings from the Tortugas Keys to the entrance of the harbor of Appalachicola. And will also survey the adjacent coast. The following is a list of her officers: J. K. DUER, Lieutenant-Commanding; J. P. K. MYRATT, First Lieutenant; A. W. MULDAUR, Second Lieutenant; Edwin L. ERDY, Chief Engineer; William Sinclair, First Assistant Engineer; John McKaig, Second Assistant Engineer; J. W. Bogert, Master's Mate; Mr. Malcom, Coast Pilot.

BURNING OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—A fire broke out in Public School-House No. 45, on Twenty-fourth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, Monday night, a few minutes past midnight. Miss BEALE'S Evening School for Girls held its first session for the present term there in the early part of the evening, and the house was left by the Janitor at 10½ o'clock, as usual. The fire originated in a flue under the southeastern stairway, and followed up the line of the stairway to the upper story of the building, destroying the main room and one class-room in the girls' department, one wing class-room in the primary, and the class-rooms in the boys' department. The ceiling in the primary department was damaged with water, and in the girls' department entirely destroyed. The fire did not reach the roof at all, and the furniture will be mostly saved. The top of the piano in Miss HOWLEY'S school was destroyed, leaving the action uninjured. Most of the books were saved. The fire was first discovered by Mrs. C. S. WESTCOTT, living in the rear. Messrs. H. WAUGH, W. H. BARNETT and Jas. MCDONALD, of Engine Company No. 48, were the first to get water on the flames: Mr. WAUGH getting severely cut in passing up the burning stairway.

This is the third time that this house has taken fire from the same flue. Five of the upper classes of the boys' department will reassemble and continue their studies in the unin jured class-rooms. The girls' department has five class-rooms that could be made available during the present week. The primary department could be set in order in a short time. It is a serious blow to the school—which has never been—pupils in attendance, while the other schools of the Ward are also well filled.

Sea and Ship News.

By Letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

In addition to repairs reported on the ship *Augustine Heard*, the powder-mast is found damaged. As the expenses of repairs will be very heavy, Captain SMALL has decided to re-ship the cargo to Havre in the French ship *Corsica*. The leak of the ship *Morning Light* occasioned by the pipe of the force-pump breaking. The ship *Neptune's Car* will step her new mizzen-mast to-day, and will soon be ready for sailing, the mast is a made mast, and costs about 8,000$100. A survey has been held on the ship *Waverley*, and she will be hove down in order to find the leak. The *John Stewart* will sail about the 28th inst.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The new steamship *Magnolia*, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, has arrived here in distress. She had already been into Norfolk for repairs, and having sailed from there was caught in a gale on the 30th of December. Her machinery is in good order, but the hull is strained; the intention is to strengthen her here with new keelson, &c., &c.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., *via* Boston, Jan. 5, 1858.

The British schooner *Susan*, from Boston, with a cargo of flour, sugar, &c., burnt at Bassinwood, N. S., yesterday. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Banks Convention No. 7—Nomination of Mr. Gooch—The Democratic Convention and Nomination of Mr. Osborne—Mr. Sumner—The Public Library Celebration—Who was "Laco?"

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The Banks Convention in the Seventh Congressional District assembled yesterday, at South Reading, and was quite numerously attended, one hundred delegates being present. Contrary to expectation, the Convention was harmonious, and the amount of sparring was small. An informal balloting was had, and *ten* persons were voted for, receiving 100 votes in all. Mr. GOOCH, of Melrose, had 45 votes, and Mr. SHEPARD, of Somerville, 19. Mr. USHER had 10 votes, and Mr. HUDSON 7; and Mr. PIERPONT had but *one*. At the regular balloting only 87 votes were cast, of which all but five were for Mr. GOOCH, who was then unanimously nominated. Mr. GOOCH appeared and formally accepted the nomination in a very clever speech, which was much applauded. Mr. PIERPONT aside, it was the best nomination the Convention could make. Mr. GOOCH'S friends regard his election as something beyond all question. More of him another time.

The Democratic Convention met at Charlestown this day, and was as large as the Republican of yesterday. Indeed, I should say that the whole party in the District was present. The first balloting showed a majority for nobody, and a few votes for almost everybody. Finally, the nomination fell upon Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE, (not the hero of THACKERAY'S *Vanity Fair*, but) of South Danvers, who joined the Democratic Party in the year one, and sticks there. He is one of that class of men who are brought forward whenever it is necessary to have a candidate to be shot at, but who can't succeed. He was introduced to the Convention by Mr. J. A. BOLLES, (TUCKERMAN'S counsel,) and made a speech indorsing the Democratic platform, but what that is he did not say. Mr. BOLLES was a flaming Free-Soiler in 1848, and down to 1856.

Mr. SUMNER will not resign, Gen. WILSON tells me, but will attend in his place as closely as possible, and to the extent that his health will permit. The General himself returned to Washington today, and will not tarry over the gubernatorial nomination, which is expected to take place on the 7th. He has a lively interest in the present state of political affairs, but speaks with due caution.

The Public Library celebration yesterday was very successful, and the speeches were capital. The person or persons who issued the invitations fell into the error of not inviting the Board of Trade, or any of its members, which has caused some feeling. Wonder if the merchants would not be asked to contribute if the question were on raising money for the purchase of books for the Library? The Library was founded by merchants, and has been mostly sustained by their "order," and they ought not to have been neglected.

Next Monday our new City Government will be organized, and a golden age is expected to follow to certain office-seekers. The Legislature will assemble on the 6th. Mr G. P. BURNHAM, who distinguished himself in Mr. BANKS' cause, is said to be an applicant for the State Liquor Agency, a lucrative place.

I observe that a correspondent of the *Evening Post* asks for the name of "Laco," who wrote "Ten Chapters in the Life of JOHN HANCOCK. "Laco" was the pen-name of STEPHEN HIGGINSON, a violent Boston politician seventy years ago, and was appended to his writings against Governor HANCOCK, which appeared in the *Centinel*, a paper once famous, but now dead, and almost forgotten. He was a merchant, having a place on Long Wharf, and held several responsible public stations. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and, I believe, of the Continental Congress, and Navy Agent in the days of WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS. There seems no reason for doubting his honesty, but he was "a good hater," in the most comprehensive sense of the word. His attacks on Governor HANCOCK are models of political coarseness, "Laco" being Junius with a cleaver. It is doubtful if the person who has had these attacks republished has done any service to literature or to the author's memory. The only good that can follow from reading them is to convince people of to-day how much more mild is political writing now than it was in the days of our grandfathers. I remember how shocked I was, when a boy, on reading "Laco," having found his productions in a collection of old political papers, over which three or four generations of rats had run, but without devouring them; that animal faculty which we call instinct teaching them to avoid poison—at least of that bitter kind. As I had supposed Governor HANCOCK was a demigod, at the very lowest, I was horrified at what read to me very like blasphemy. I have seldom heard an eminent living man abused without thinking of "Laco's" assaults on the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and have anticipated that the time would come when the abused party would be all but worshiped.

Mr. JEFFERSON has recorded his belief that Mr. HIGGINSON was one of four eminent Massachusetts men who were accused, though privately, of having received heavy bribes from the Governor of Canada to aid English interests in America. This was mere moonshine. The very faults of Mr. HIGGINSON'S character show that he was not a knave. He was a bigoted, prejudiced, and violent partisan, but not dishonest. Mr. JEFFERSON was the most credulous of mortals when anything was told him against a political opponent, and so placed on paper the worst charges that could be invented to the prejudice of good men, who were as patriotic as himself, and not more under the dominion of partisanship than he was. JOHN LOWELL was coupled with Mr. HIGGINSON in Mr. JEFFERSON'S accusations, so that he was in very good company.

If Mr. HIGGINSON could hate, he was cordially hated in return. One of his enemies hung out a parrot on State-street, and taught the spiteful bird to bawl after him, as he (Mr. H.) went down the street to his store: "Down with Laco! D—n Laco! Hurrah for HANCOCK!" which the creature did with that vehement vicinusness which characterizea its tribe when its members have been well schooled in evil by man. A story was told that a man dreamed he was in the Infernal regions, and heard the devil say he was bound for Boston to prevent Mr. HANCOCK'S election, but hearing that "Laco" was there, and busy, he gave up the journey, declaring that there was no need of *his* presence where "Laco" was. It must be confessed that our ancestors had very peculiar, if not pleasant, notions as to the modes of political warfare.

Mr. HIGGINSON was a bold man, as in 1810 he formed a plan for smuggling English goods into various European countries, in violation of NAPOLEON'S Continental system. The late WILLIAM TUDOR, who afterwards became famous as a diplomatist, was his agent in the business. It was not a bad school to study diplomacy in, though not a moral one by any means. Thus much for Mr. HIGGINSON, who was an Old-World politician, and whose writings should be allowed to mingle with his ashes. The correspondent of the *Post* is welcome to the facts. THYME.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have read a short article on the subject in this morning's *Courier*, in which that paper says that Mr. HIGGINSON was "Laco," "on good authority." There's no doubt about it whatever, the point being as well settled as that of Mr. HIGGINSON'S existence.

INDIAN FIGHTS ON THE PLAINS.—Mr. HENRY BELKNAP, arrived at St. Louis from the Plains, states that there has been some hard fighting on the Plains the past Fall and Summer, between the different tribes of Indians; and eighty lodges of the Crows had been nearly exterminated by the Minnecanjou tribe (Sioux) in one battle. A white man by the name of WILLIAM LECLAC had been killed by the Yanctonnais. The other tribes of Indians were quiet.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Trouble with the Mormons in Nebraska—The Mormons Threaten to Annihilate their Neighbors—A Petition to the President—Legislative News—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, (Nebraska Ter.) Dec. 22, 1857.

News reached here a few days since, that the Mormon settlement on the Loupe Fork, near where Beaver Creek empties into that stream—some 115 miles interior—were committing depredations upon the settlers in that vicinity. From where the military road crossed the Loupe Fork, at the prosperous town of Columbus, it is 35 miles up to Genoa—or the Beaver settlement of Mormons. Between them and Columbus are two thriving settlements—Monroe, the County seat of that County, some ten miles below them, and Cleveland, another promising place about 23 miles below Monroe. The Mormons, as the authentic report states, are selling and destroying the crops of their neighbors, and when spoken to on the subject by what few residents of Monroe there are, they claim the right to do as they please, and threaten to destroy and lay waste the town of Monroe in the Spring—before they march for Salt Lake City, I presume.

That there is some trouble there I do not doubt, and the same spirit seems to prevail amongst the Mormons there which characterized their course in Illinois and Missouri, and indeed which brought upon them that spirit of persecution of which it is their pride to boast, and which to some extent has raised an army of sympathizers and semi-converts to their deluded faith. The Beaver settlement is one of those posts established on the plains, by order of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, as a sort of resting-place for the trains to Utah, and I am informed it is their intention to emigrate to the Valley of the Saints in the Spring. When I visited them during the past Summer they had laid out a town, erected a few houses, started a steam saw-mill, and not only gave evidence of a prosperous, quiet and pleasant settlement, but adopted the motto of Mormondom—"Mind your own business"—and evinced no desire to travel on to Jordan's banks in the Valley. But from some cause a change it seems has "come o'er the spirit of their dreams."

A word to the War Department on this subject. Throughout Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska there are still many Mormons firm in the faith. Through Western Iowa, particularly, there are many of them, and, indeed, amongst them may be found intelligent, wealthy and law-abiding citizens; yet of course, all of them sympathize with their friends and relatives in Utah. Many of them will move thither in the Spring to aid and assist them, if needs be. In addition to this thousands will gather here direct from Wales, Norway, England, Switzerland, and elsewhere in the Old World, under the general order of the Church, to gather at Salt Lake City. All of these go there to assist their brethren in founding, continuing and making stronger the Church, and defend it against the encroachment of the Gentiles. How easy will it be to stop that emigration if managed properly, and by stopping it, atop at least one of the principal streams that water this fanatical though fruitful land. One thing is certain, that the day is not far distant when Utah and Mormondom will give a vast deal of trouble to the United States unless it is checked.

The settlers on the Loupe Fork, I am informed, have drawn up and signed a petition to be sent to the President of the United States, stating the facts and soliciting protection.

The Legislature now in session here are progressing but slowly with business. One of their principal schemes this session will be the removal of the Capital from this place to some inland point, and I am assured it will be done. There will possibly a bankrupt bill also pass, for we have here a plenty of those "who left their country for their country's good." The weather thus far this Winter continues mild and pleasant. The ferry-boat between this point and the Swan shore plies regularly. Hard times continue as hard as ever; indeed, they feel a little harder. P.

Curiosities of Fillibusterism.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Fillibusterism, like other youthful excesses, brings forth fruits of repentance and reformation. It serves as a vent for the natural tendency of Americans to conquest and expansion, and where once largely indulged in in youth and manhood, is apt to produce a conservative old age and an increased regard for law, order, and regular authority. This is on the principle that a reformed *roué* makes the best husband, and a retired pirate the most exacting justice of the peace. We have here at Wittald's Hotel two very startling examples of this philosophic truth, in the ex-President of the Republic of Texas, now sojourning here—General HOUSTON—who has been very quiet this season, and who, on his arrival, gave out that his Senatorial duties would be confined to the pious task of offering a proper tribute to his late colleague, Gen. RUSK, but is now much exercised by the lawless designs of General WALKER, and declares that he will defend the course of Commodore PAULDING in the Senate. The other Ex-President of Texas, the chivalric LAMAR, whose charge at San Jacinto, at the head of his small force of dragoons, was so brilliant a feature in that wonderful achievement of American valor, now a stoop-shouldered, abstracted, quiet, reserved, thoughtful old gentlemen, will survey our shores in a few days, as Minister to Central America, with instructions to keep off fillibusters.

General WALKER however, it seems, reversed the history of these two ancient fillibusters. He was in youth and manhood a bitter anti-fillibuster, and stern conservative and maintainer of international law, and of the faith of treaties. There is an incident in his life, related to me by an old friend of his, which is a precedent for the remedy suggested by some persons as the only just one, to repair the wrong done him by Commodore PAULDING. Some seven or eight years ago an imprisoned convict, of the name of REY, escaped from the prison of Havana and reached New-Orleans. Here he was watched by certain spies of the Spanish Consul; was at last forcibly seized, put upon a vessel chartered for the purpose, and sent back to Cuba.

When the facts became known, there was a tremendous excitement in New-Orleans. The Spanish Consul and his employés were arrested, and an exciting trial, during which the Consul had to be protected by a large police force from the wrath of the populace, was held. During this affair General WALKER, then editing a paper in New-Orleans, strongly defended the Spanish Consul, and devoted his pen specially to the denunciation of the lawless spirit of fillibusterism, then so rampant in the South. But the Consul was committed for trial, and his exequatur was withdrawn by the Federal authorities. Nor did it end here. General CAMPBELL was instructed by our Government to demand the return of REY to the United States, and the American squadron appeared before Moro Castle to enforce the demand. It was urged that REY was a felon, and that his return to Cuba was of his own free will. But General CAMPBELL, without being very warmly backed by our Government, insisted that it was a case of kidnapping, and that REY must be sent to New-Orleans in a Spanish ship. It was done. Here is a rule set by our own Government which appears to justify the proposition that will be introduced into Congress on Monday next, (if the rules can be suspended,) that WALKER, with his whole command, shall be restored to the place whence he was illegally taken by the authorities of the United States.

By-the-by, referring to General LAMAR, I learn that he has received orders to leave for his post in Central America on Tuesday next. He will probably go in the *Saratoga*, of which Captain ENGLE will be commander. This excellent officer is now here. Though the executive officer in carrying out the orders of Commodore PAULDING, no censure can attach to him in the matter. Indeed, his tact and delicacy were conspicuous in the whole affair, and a warm regard has sprung up between Captain E. and General W. X.

An Ultra View of the Kansas Question.

From the Charleston Mercury.

It is rumored that the Southern Union-savers and aspirants are busy in Washington, and that Kansas difficulties are to be safely got over by accepting the Lecompton Constitution, when presented to Congress, *with a proviso that it shall be sent back and submitted to the people for ratification.* In this way it is thought to put off the Pro-Slavery men, nullify their victory, put their rights again in peril, give effect to all the illegitimate efforts made to oust them from Kansas, and, in fact, subject them to ultimate discomfiture and defeat. Under whatever plausible guise, and with whatever pretentious conservatism, this is the practical object aimed at in the so-called compromise. For, if the South should triumph, and Slavery remain in Kansas, fanaticism and sectional feeling will soon be the ruling element throughout the North. The Democratic Party will be overwhelmed; politicians will lose their chances. The North, being in power, will outrage the South, and the Union will come into danger. Hence the anxiety of many to give Kansas to Free Soil in any specious mode that will not fire the Southern heart too much. The North will then be satisfied and have no immediate subject for agitation—National Democracy will again succeed—the Union will again be saved—albeit the South is sacrificed, and growing beautifully less in the power of the Government.

In our judgment, compromises—these sacrifices of the South for the sake of a time-serving and short-sighted expediency—are undermining and sapping the foundations of the Union. *The North is driving the South to the wall*, and the sooner we take, as our position, the uncompromising defence of our rights, the better for the Union, the better for the South. Union-savers, by compromises, are the worst enemies of the Union; the only truly and practically Union men in the South are those who stand firmly, and fearless of consequences, to the rights of their section.

We trust that the earnest State-Rights Democrats of the South in Congress, exclusive of aspirants and timid Unionists of the National Party, will come to some definite understanding that they will no suffer these latter to sacrifice the rights of the South in Kansas. By firmness, they can compel them to stand up to the rack, and, *nolens volens*, do their duty to their constituents. Every motive of policy and of patriotism urge them to pursue this course.

Sensible Southern Democracy—A Hint Worth Heeding.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

A dispatch from Washington says that if the Kansas Constitution had come with the Slavery clause out, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was to have moved its reference back to the people. We presume it will make no difference with Mr. STEPHENS how the Constitution comes in this respect. He will make that motion, perhaps, and the Democratic South will say aye. We know there is a portion of the South that will oppose it. South Carolina will say no, and some others will follow her example; *but those who belong to the National Democratic Party of the South will send this Constitution back.* Democratic editors of the South have generally gone all lengths for this Lecompton Constitution. They will find out where their doctrines will lead them after a while. The South has no rational motive for departing from the plain, straightforward, republican doctrine in the case. *She strikes down her friends of the North, and gives their armor to her enemies.*

Some of the journals that are foremost in all this; that have, in fact, given tone to it, sneer at the national Democratic Party. It is a party now that they would break down in preference to all others. It stands in the way of their darling scheme of a Southern party. They know if they can only break down the national Democratic Party, their work is done. They gloat over the prospect. Will Kentucky make herself the tool of this faction?

We do not preach submission to the North. We advocate submission to right and justice, to the great doctrine of self-government. We advocate keeping good faith with our friends. We shall not believe that the South will commit the enormity of forcing a State into the Union without the assent of its people upon any pretext or excuse whatever. No legal presumptions manufactured for the occasion will do; no excuse that a party in Kansas has behaved badly will pass muster.

It is a new doctrine that a State shall have the right of self-government, if her citizens behave themselves, *or if the majority belong to our party.* We don't like the doctrine in its general application. If we could always be on the winning side, perhaps we might be as well satisfied with it as any other tyrant. But it may be that our side may wish to misbehave sometimes, and the penalty of total disfranchisement would not then be palatable.

A lottery enterprise has been started by citizens of New-Orleans, for the purpose of placing the opera on a firm footing. The manager, M. Boudon, finds his finances straitened, the season having been a failure in consequence of the illness of the artists.

Police Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—At an early hour yesterday morning, as Officer Vanduzer, of the Fourth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered that the looking-glass store of John S. Willard, No. 440 Pearl-street, had been broken open. The officer went into the store and found a man inside, and arrested him. A quantity of looking-glass plates had been gathered together, and the culprit was on the point of leaving when the officer found him. A bunch of skeleton keys was found on the prisoner, with one of which he had made his way into the store. The accused gave his name as Francis Fitzpatrick, and was locked up by Justice OSBORN for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Thomas Love, second mate of the ship *Isaac Wright*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, East River, was passing through Southstreet, at a late hour on Monday night, he was attacked by four men, knocked down and robbed of $14. The four men had previously made Love treat them to drinks at a groggery in the vicinity. A man named Wm. Carlin was arrested on suspicion of being one of the robbers, but as Mr. Love could not identify him he was discharged.

WIFE-BEATING.—Thomas Jolly, residing at the tenant house No. 243 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with severely beating his wife. Sarah McElrath, occupying an apartment in the same house, stated that she heard the wife of Jolly cry "Murder," and went to her assistance and found the accused beating her with a club, when she procured an officer and had Jolly arrested. The accused was locked up for trial by Justice DAVISON. His wife was taken to the City Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

CAPTURE OF A NEWARK BURGLAR.—Officer BARR of Twelfth Ward, arrested on Monday evening in One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-street, JOHN MCGROCK, charged with breaking, a few nights since, into the hardware store of Mr. JAMES GARDNER, in Newark, N. J., and stealing $60 worth of sheaths and scissors. The prisoner was identified from the description given of him by Mr. GARDNER to the police. He was sent yesterday morning to Newark for trial.

ASSAULT IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—Frederick Milliman, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue, was severely beaten on New-Year's night by a gang of colored rowdies who visited his place. Wm. Duff, *alias* Bain, one of the alleged assailants, was arrested yesterday and held to answer the charge.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.—James Davis, a boy 15 years of age, was arrested Monday night by Officer Euslice, of the Detective Police, at the Academy of Music, who found him trying to "operate" on the pockets of several present. James has been but ten days "off the Island," having been sent up for a similar offence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TO GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, FROM $1,000 TO $8,000 worth of new and left-off clothing for the City and Western markets. 50 per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr CHARLES F. BENEDICT to JENNIE, daughter of Henry H. Ingersoll, Esq.

BUTTERFIELD—FALCONER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, FRED. BUTTERFIELD to CAROLINE MATILDA, only daughter of John Falconer.

SUENSON—DALLEY.—In this City, in the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. W. S. Balch, Mr. ELLSWORTH S. SUENSON and Miss ELLA DALLEY, all of this City.

CLOCK—IRELAND.—At Thompson's Station, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Robert Codling, Mr. HALLET T. CLOCK, of Islip, L. I., to Miss EMMA J. IRELAND, of Thompson's Station, L. I.

CLARKE—STRONG.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 29 by Rev. B. G. Stone, WHEELER FANNING CLARKE, of Hudson, N. Y., to SARAH A. STRONG, adopted daughter of John T. Peters, Esq., of the former place.

FISHER—HAIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, EZRA S. FISHER, Esq., and LAURA M. HAIS, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, of consumption, LIZZIE A. GAUNT, wife of Richard L. Haydock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, JUDSON, youngest son of Alex. T. and Emeline Mason.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock from No. 300 Madison-st.

GRAVES.—At Havana, (Cuba.) on Sunday, Dec. 27, Miss ANITA F. GRAVES, daughter of the late David A. Graves, of Ponce, Porto Rico.

Her friends, and those of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th st., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

FOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Monday, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Alfred and Rachael Fostevin, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 Renwick-st.

FELL.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, SOPHIA WALDEN, daughter of the late Ferris Fell, in the 13th year of her age.

ROBINSON.—At Mamaroneck, suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, SARAH JANE, wife of Edward C Robinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting House, in Orchard-st., (between Canal and Hester,) tomorrow, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock.

BICKER.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, Jan. 4, at the residence of her uncle, EMELIA S. BICKER, daughter of the late Henry K. Bicker, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral as above, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The cars leave Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OWENS.—At Irvington, Westchester Co., on Monday, Jan. 4 DAVID S. OWENS, merchant of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Irvington, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 1½ o'clock. The train leaving Chambers st at 11:30, will stop at Irvington by arrangement.

GILLET.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 4, L. WARRINGTON GILLET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 43 West 21st-st., until 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Secret Love.

The fountains smoke, and yet no flames they show;
Stars shine all night, though undiscern'd by day;
And trees do spring, yet are not seen to grow;
And shadows move, although they seem to stay;
In Winter's woe is buried Summer's bliss,
And love loves most when love most secret is.

Virtue is Beauty.

Hear, ye fair daughters of this happy land,
Whose radiant eyes the vanquish'd world command,
Virtue is Beauty: but when charms of mind
With elegance of outward form are joined;
When youth makes such bright objects still more bright,
And fortune sets them in the strongest light;
'Tis all of Heav'n that we below may view,
And all but adoration is your due.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER I.

THE ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTION.

Reading, a few weeks since, one of DeQuincey's papers—"Three Memorable Murders"—recalled to my mind the strange circumstances of one of the most mysterious domestic dramas that ever taxed the ingenuity of man, or required the flight of time to develop.

The locality of our story lies amid one of the wildest and most picturesque regions of the Old Dominion, where the head waters of the Rappahannock wash the base of the Blue Ridge.

The precise spot—Crossland—is a sublime and beautiful scene, where two forest-crowned ranges of mountains cross each other at oblique angles.

At the intersecting point of these ridges nestles a little hamlet, named, from its elevated position, Altamont.

At the period at which our story opens, the four estates in the four angles of the irregular mountain cross were owned as follows:

The eastern farm, called Piedmont, was the little property of Madame Auderly, a Virginian lady of the old school.

The western and most valuable estate was the inheritance of Honora Paule, an orphan heiress, grand-daughter and ward of Madame Auderly.

The northern and smallest one, called, from being the deepest vale of the four—Hawe's Hole—was the property of old Hugh Hawe, a widower of gloomy temper, parsimonious habits, and almost fabulous wealth.

The southern farm—named, from the extravagant cost of the elegant mansion-house, elaborate out-buildings, and highly-ornamented grounds, which had absorbed the means of the late owner, "Farquier's Folly"—was the heavily-mortgaged patrimony of Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, the grandson of Hugh Hawe, and now a young aspirant for legal honors at the University of Virginia.

But little benefit to the heir was to be hoped from the inheritance of his father's burdened property. In the first place, old Hugh Hawe had bought up in his own name all the claims against the estate of Farquier's Folly doubtless to prevent a foreclosure, and to save the property for his grandson.

But, unhappily, Godfrey had mortally offended the despotic old man by declining an agricultural life, and persisting in the study of a profession—a course that had resulted in his own disinheritance.

To make this punishment more bitter to his grandson, the old man had taken into favor his nephew, Dr. Henry Hawe, whom he had established near himself at Farquier's Folly.

At this time, the disinherited heir, having finished a term at the University, had come down to spend a part of his vacation in his native place.

It was upon the Saturday evening of his arrival that he found the little hotel, and, indeed, the whole village of Altamont, in a great state of excitement, from the fact that the celebrated heiress, Miss Honora Paule, had just stopped there, and passed through on her way home.

Those who had been so happy as to catch a glimpse of her face, vied with each other in praise of her many charms, while those who had not, listened with eagerness, and looked forward to it reminifying themselves by seeing her at church the next morning.

The next day, Godfrey Dulanie attended church, where he saw and fell in love with the most beautiful and intellectual-looking girl he ever beheld. From the cheapness and simplicity of her attire, the equipage of his home poor dependent of Madame Anderly's, in whose pew she sat, Godfrey was completely captivated, and he resolved at once to woo, and, if possible, win this lovely being for his wife, poor girl though she was. He was glad she was poor, because she could for that reason be more easily won. But on accompanying Mr. Willoughby, the clergyman, and his brother-in-law, Ernest Heine, home after church, what was his astonishment and dismay at being introduced to the supposed "poor girl," whom he found to be no other than the celebrated Miss Honora Paule, the greatest heiress and belle as well as the best and noblest girl in the State of Virginia. She greeted him cordially, and in a few minutes the company were busily engaged in conversation. The topic of "capital punishment" having been started, Godfrey turned to Honora, and said—

"I take an especial personal interest in having capital punishment cut abolished—Miss Paule, do you believe in astrology?"

Honora started, fixed her eyes intently upon the questioner, and then withdrawing them answered—

"Sir, why do you ask me if I believe in astrology?"

"Because, Miss Paule, I was about to relate for your amusement a prediction that was made concerning myself, by a professor of that black art."

"A prediction," exclaimed Mrs. Willoughby, drawing near, with eager interest.

"Yes, madam," replied Mr Dulanie, smiling, "a prediction which, if I believed, would certainly dispose me to favor the abolishment of the death penalty. Three years since while I was sojourning for a short time in the city of Richmond on my way to the University, I chanced to hear of the Egyptian Davis, (who was at that time creating quite a sensation in the City. His wonderful reputation was the theme of every tongue.

"Idleness and curiosity combined to lead me to his rooms. He required a night to cast my horoscope. He demanded, and I gave him, the day and hour of my birth, and then I took leave, with the promise to return in the morning. The next day I went—

"Well?" questioned Hon with fearful earnestly.

"My horoscope was a HORROR scope indeed! It predicted for me—a short and stormy life, and a sharp and sudden death."

"Good Heaven! But—the details?"

"It prophesied four remarkable events, the first of which has already come to pass."

"And that was—?"

"The loss of my patrimonial estate!"

"Singular coincidence!" interrupted Mr. Willoughby, as he arose and joined his wife and brother-in-law at the other end of the room.

"I thought so when the prophecy was fulfilled," replied Godfrey.

"And the other three events?" softly inquired Honora.

"The other three events, if they follow as predicted, must happen within the next two years, or before I reach the twenty fifth anniversary. The first of these is to be the unexpected inheritance of vast wealth."

Upon hearing this, a bright smile played around the lips of Honora, and banished the clouds from her brow. She waited a few minutes for him to proceed, but finding that he continued silent, she said—

"Well, Mr. Dulanie, go on! what was the third predicted event?"

"Do you command me to inform you?"

"No, sir; I beg you, of your courtesy, to do so."

"Very well" he said, dropping his voice to a low undertone "it was to be my marriage with the woman I should worship."

A deep vivid blush supplanted the bright smile that quivered over Honora's variable face. There was a pause, broken at length by her voice, as she gently inquired—

"And the fourth?"

The answer came reluctantly, and in tones so low as to meet only his ear.

"The fourth and last prediction was, that *before my twenty-fifth birth-day I should perish on the scaffold.*"

A low cry broke from the lips of Honora as her hands flew up and covered her face. After a minute or two she dropped them, and, looking him steadily in the face, said with quiet firmness:

"You doubtless wonder at my emotion. Now hear me. On the Autumn following the Summer in which that prediction was made to you, I was in Baltimore with my grandmother, and with Mrs. Willoughby, who was then Miss Heine. Curiosity took us to the rooms of the Egyptian, who was then practicing in that city. And after some such preparations as he had used in your case, he cast my horoscope and read my future. It was this, that before my twentieth birthday, I should be a bride, but never a wife, for that *the fatal form of the scaffold arose between the nuptial benediction and the bridal chamber.* Such were the words of the prophecy." She spoke with a solemnity that seemed to overshadow every other feeling.

CHAPTER II.

THE SIBYL'S CIRCLE.

The next day, Honora informed her grandmother, Madame Anderly, of Godfrey's presence in the neighborhood, and the old lady sent her only brother, Colonel Shannon, to fetch him to Piedmont. Godfrey accepted the invitation. On his arrival he found that General Sterne, the Governor elect of Virginia, and his son, had just taken up their quarters, for several days, with Madame Anderly; and the old lady, in his honor, at once sent off cards of invitation to some of the neighbors to visit her that evening.

When tea was over, the company adjourned to the drawing-room, where, soon after, the guests invited for the evening joined them.

First came Father O'Lonherty, the parish priest of St Andrew's Church, at Crossland.

The next arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, and Mr. Heine.

Immediately after them came Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hawe—the doctor, a man of great fashion and elegance, the lady, a delicate, pensive woman, with a sort of sad, moonlight face, beaming softly out between her fleecy locks of jet.

And, last of all, to the astonishment of everybody, came old Hugh Hawe, who had been invited, as a matter of courtesy, and was not in the least degree expected to make his appearance.

He came not alone. On his arm he brought a young girl, uninvited, but whom, with grave courtesy, he presented to his hostess as Agnes Dorne, the daughter of a deceased friend, and now his ward, who had arrived only that morning; and whom, presuming on Madame Anderly's well-known kindness, he had ventured to present to her.

Madame Anderly, a reader of faces, was certainly attracted towards her; and, after a little talk, that confirmed her first favorable impressions, she took the hand of the orphan girl, and conducted her to the group formed by the Misses Auderly, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Heine, Mr. Dulanie, and Honora Paule.

Under the auspices of Miss Rose Anderly they were just about to form what she called a Sybil's Circle, for which purpose Messrs Heine and Sterne were dispatched to bring forward a round table. Miss Rose went to a cabinet to seek the "Sybil's Leave," which she presently produced. All then seated themselves around the table.

A dead silence reigned. Rose shuffled the cards, turning them with their faces down, and then, addressing her right-hand neighbor, Mr. Sterne, in a low voice, she demanded—

"What would you with the Sybil?"

"I would know the future partner of my life," was the formal answer.

"Draw!"

The young man hesitated for a while, smiled, and, rejecting all those cards that were nearest himself, put his hand under the pack, and withdrew the lowest one.

"Read!" he said, extending the card to the Sybil.

"Hear!" she exclaimed:

"'A widow beautiful as light,
'Twill be your lot to wed—
With a rich jointure, which shall pour
Its blessings on your head.'"

There was a general clapping of hands, and shouts of laughter.

It was now Miss Jessie's turn to test her fate. Being a young lady, she would not put the question in the usual form, but merely inquired what should be her future fate. The answer drawn was:

"'To dandle fools and chronicle small beer.'"

a reply that nearly extinguished Miss Jessie for the evening.

"I declare, if here is not Mr. Hugh Hawe!" exclaimed the lively lady, as the old miser sauntered deliberately to the table, and stood looking with indolent curiosity upon the game of the young people. "Come, Mr. Hawe! I declare you shall have your fortune told!"

"Well, well—he commands of young ladies are not to be disobeyed," replied the old man, gallantly, as he extended his hand and drew a card, which he passed to the Sybil.

Amid a profound silence, and in a solemn voice, she read—

"'Thy fate looms full of horror! From false friends,
Near at hand, perfidious threatens thee!—
A fearful sign stands in thy house of life!—
An enemy—a fiend lurks close behind
The radiance of thy planet—Oh, he warned!'"

"Pshaw! what serious mockery!" exclaimed the old man, scornfully, as he turned away, and gave place to his nephew, who had all the while been posted behind him, peeping over his shoulder.

"Will you permit me to test my fortune?" inquired the fascinating Dr Hawe.

"And what would you with the Sybil?" was the response.

"I would know the future."

"Draw!" said the Sybil, in a tone of assumed sternness.

Smiling his graceful but most sinister smile, the doctor drew a card, and passed it to the reader.

"Hear!" said the latter, lifting the tablet of fate, and reading—

"'*I know thee!*—thou fearest the solemn night!
With her piercing stars, and her deep winds' might—
There's a tone in her voice thou fain wouldst shun,
For it asks what the secret soul hath done!
And thou!—there's a weight on thine!—away!—
Back to thy home and pray!'"

"Look! I declare how pale the doctor has grown!" exclaimed the flippant Jessie. "One would really think, to look at him, that a deep remorse for some unacted crime preyed on him."

"Nonsense! Jugglery!" said the latter, turning away to conceal his agitation.

The eyes of Honora Paule followed him with the deepest interest—there was that upon his brow that she had never seen before.

The next in turn was Agnes. Turning to her, Rose said:

"What seek you in the magic circle, lady?"

"My destiny," answered the luscious tones.

"Invoke the knowledge."

Agnes drew a tablet, and passed it, as usual, to the Sybil, who read—

"'Oh, ask me not to speak thy fate!
Oh, tempt me not to tell
The doom shall make thee desolate,
The wrong thou mayst not quell!
Away! away! for death would be
Even as a mercy unto thee!'"

Agnes shuddered, and covered her face with her hands.

"Put up the tablets! They are growing fatal!" said Rose.

"Not for the world!—now that each word is fate! There is a couple yet to be disposed of! Miss Paule, draw next!" said Mr. Heine.

The cheek of Honora Paule changed; yet striving with a feeling that she felt to be unworthy, she smiled, reached forth her hand, drew a tablet, and passed it to the Sybil, who, in an effective voice, read—

"'But how is this? A dream's in my soul!
I see a bride—all crowned with flowers, and smiling,
As in delighted visions, on the brink
Of a dread chasm—and thou art she!'"

Honora here in silence, remembering the strange correspondence of these lines with the prediction of the astrologer, made long ago, endeavoring to convince herself that it was mere coincidence, and vainly trying to

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE PEOR OF NEW-YORK.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1857, and that of 1837, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere

Scene—The Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blakn
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cookn
Alice Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lucy Fairweather.....

Act I. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New York?"

Scene 2—Libbets-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act II. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York Herald on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the resolve; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to recover the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom: the set begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858.
Positively this last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine as Albino and the Clown.
Jerome in two characters.
Marzetti as Pongo Marietta Zanfretta.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Positively last Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels.
Saturday—Benefit of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858,
Will be presented, for the third time, Tom Taylor's highly successful, new and original comedy, in three acts, entitled

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Harry Arnclifle Mr. Jordan | Grasebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Batchelby Mr. Jefferson | Bleakinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grasebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Daisy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montrecsor Miss Wells

To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine.....Miss Lang | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
THE BEDOUIN CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MANAGER PURDY.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with WILL WATCH.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Dress and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6,
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, The Iron Son of '76.
Previous to which will be performed, for the first time, the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
JOCKO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY.—Last week of Mr. Charles Mathews, who will appear in two favorite pieces, the great GUN TRICK, with all the wonderful company; the highly-triumphant Burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. M. Smith, and Mrs. Davenport; and the new Farce of TOO LATE FOR DINNER, with Burton, Mathews and Brougham.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; Allison office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS TIXON, JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY, ED F SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
NEPTUNUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH F. WELLS, ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL, C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD,
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving Diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858,
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15.)
THE TARANTELLE, (Neapolitan Dance,) by Mme. DE BIENVILLE.
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.
And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B,
Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 8.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOPRANO.—WANTED, IN AN EPISCOPAL Church in Brooklyn, a soprano possessing the following qualifications, viz.: a first-rate voice, familiarity with the service, and ability to read at sight. Address W. A. B., Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL
ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 548 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools.

This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country.

Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, VALENTINE AND ORSON, as in the evening. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Sapoy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 11½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SONS' music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEO. WASHINGTON Lodge No 205 F. and A. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered; also singing, music, &c. Dodworth's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets may be had free at the door. The Masonic fraternity and ladies and gentlemen are invited.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 414 BROADWAY.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, from 12 to 4 P. M., the Museum will be reserved for ladies. No gentlemen admitted.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, P. O. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Her new system of teaching combines private instruction by experienced male and female teachers, with immediate practice. Lessons given every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge at the evening practice.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 9th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Diamond Finger Rings;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NOTION HOUSE, SOME YEARS ESTABlished, wish to dispose of their stock, which is small but well-selected. Parties wishing to go into business will be treated liberally, and in purchasing the stock can retain the good-will of the retiring firm. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF SEVeral years' practice in this City, is desirous of forming a business connection of some kind with a lawyer, or law firm, of respectable standing and established practice. Address, (with real name,) LEX, at this Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., Times Office.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A PRACtical printer, engaged for the last six years as editor and publisher of a daily and weekly, desires an engagement as publisher or business agent; or as foreman on a daily or weekly paper. Unexceptionable reference. Address W. E. H., Times office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL LOcated, increasing in scholars, suitable for male or female, and rent moderate. A rare chance for a good teacher. Apply for particulars, at the shoe store corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., 1¼ miles from the Depot, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is two-story and attic, frame house, about 44x36, with a large extension well built, nearly new, and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are all new, well built and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yards a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them. Fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—IN LUMBERLAND Village, Sullivan County, N. Y., 395 acres, $4,6-0, part cash; one on Long Island, near Milford and 3 Patchogue, 189 acres, $2,800; one in Orange County, 5 miles from Port Jervis, 160 acres, $1,300; 2,000 other farms cheap. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, Agent and Auctioneer, No. 84 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY J. H. SNOW, OF Mobile, Ala., at six months, July 23, to order of Edward Bassh, for $147 31, and indorsed in blank. The finder will oblige by returning it to No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York. The public is cautioned against purchasing said note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—A BULLOCK, OUT OF A DROVE OF CATtle, passing near Canal-st., yesterday; has big broad horns; is white, with red spots. Any person restoring it to the owner, G. W. STILWELL, at Washington Drove Yard, 44th-st., will be liberally rewarded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1858.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE.
I.—The Public Economy of Athens.
II.—The Profession of Schoolmaster.
III.—Reformatory Institutions at Home and Abroad.
IV.—Venice.
V.—Iceland, Past and Present.
VI.—Anatomical Architecture.
VII.—The Financial Crisis.
VIII.—Jerusalem.
IX.—Contemporary French Literature.
X.—Lewes's History of Philosophy.
XI.—Critical Notices.
XII.—New Publications.

The publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.

It is to America what the Edinburg and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country ware first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The North American Review is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at $5 a year.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 113 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent, on the 15th of May, 1858

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 15th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS.
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Boston, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $400,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILRO D COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board, AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUpons due Jan. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO, No. 45 William-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Dec. 24, 1857.

$7,000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan 1, 1858 will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER in an old-established cash business. Address Y. Z., at this office.

THE NOTES OF THE LITCHFIELD Bank, Conn., are redeemed at ¾ per cent. discount, by Messrs. GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.
CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
C. S. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, expires this day by its own limitation. The books of the firm will remain with CHARLES B WILLIAMS, who will settle its affairs, and who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.
LORING S. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, } General
DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM, } Partners.
SIDNEY H. BLANCHARD, }
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

The undersigned has resumed business on his own account, in which his brothers. LORING S. and CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, will also have an interest. He has for the present taken the store heretofore occupied by Williams & Cunningham, and will continue in the same trade. DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of SAGON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. JOHN B. BAGON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts. TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY.
J. R. BACON.
F. T. SARGENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE SARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.
E. BOONEN GRAVES,
E. EMMET, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.
WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRAINE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

CURTIS B. LOWERRE WAS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.
LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.,
Nos. 40 Gold st. and 128 Church-st.
ABRAHAM LOWERRE. OSCAR F. HAWLEY.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY. CURTIS B. LOWERRE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN,
Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st. H. W. ROBINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 157 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Jan. 6 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Minnesota Mining Company, being enabled to anticipate the payment of the dividend of seven dollars and fifty cents ($7 50) per share on the capital stock, postponed from the 1st of November last to the 1st of February next, the same will be paid at this office on or after Friday, the 15th day of January instant. By order of the Directors.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

N. B.—The above payment accrues to the stockholders of the 25th March last, being balance of the dividend of fifteen dollars per share then declared from the net earnings of the year 1856.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 24, 1857

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1858
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $50 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 6. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal

Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 462 Grand-st., corner of Willet. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 2 Williams-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 22, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending Nov. 30. Payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after Jan. 8.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 65 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date.
JOHN BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY
Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PALMER,
Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.—Notice.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared this day, and made payable to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 8th January. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF TWELVE PER CENT. BY the National Fire Insurance Co., payable Thursday, the 7th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Town of Steubenville, Ohio, due Jan. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January prox. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time as each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder..... $8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said sureties shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fliers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Slate Scow, $160; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	265 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 6 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15, 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KINNEY, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
1 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $66; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,531 17
	$2,181 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting, Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $25 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 13 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1858.—A complete book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 2., 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASKENTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH AV. RAILROAD COMPANY
NEW-YORK, December, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Boys wishing to prepare for business may receive practical instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools., One $15 scat for a full commercial course vacant. Regular terms $25. Apply this day or evening.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question dressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14 GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13.1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N.York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 21 Austin Friars, London.
B. G WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $130 | Second Cabin..... $70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engine and boilers, that in case of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. THAYER, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer WILTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Feb 6

The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30

In the first class paddle-wheel steamship

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*—Nos. 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, [illegible] *Part II*—Nos. 51, 58, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86 to 94.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Jan. 6th.—Nos. 18, 81, 82 to 92, 94 to 101.

Christian and Jewish Sundays.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

Mark Isaacs vs *The Beth Hamedrash Society.*

—This controversy grew out of a claim by the plaintiff for baking the Passover bread for this religious corporation. The parties to the suit are all of the Jewish persuasion. It appears by the plaintiff's affidavits that, at a meeting of all the Trustees, it was unanimously agreed that it would be better to arbitrate the matter, and that the Trustees then and there authorized the President of the Society and two Trustees to act for the Society in the arbitration. This is denied by the defendants' affidavits, but it appears that the submission to arbitration, drawn up by Dr. Raphall, was read and translated to the parties to it, and all the Trustees were present at the arbitration and took part in it. In an elaborate opinion, Judge Daly thinks this amounted to an assent to the arbitration on the part of the defendants. The Judge proceeds, that the assent of a Corporation may be implied from the circumstances. It is not necessary that there should be a formal resolution of the Board of Directors on an agreement under seal to charge them. It is objected that the award is signed but by two of the three arbitrators. The submission declares that the decision of the majority shall be binding, and the bond provides that the award is to be made in writing and subscribed by the said arbitrators. The submission and bond are to be taken together, and taken together, they show that the execution of the award by the majority of the arbitrators was within the meaning and intention of the parties.

The next objection is that the arbitrators sat, examined witnesses, and deliberated upon the matter on *Sunday*. The parties being of the Jewish persuasion consequently observe the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath or day of rest. To them the Christian Sabbath is a secular day, but its universal observance as a day of rest by the great mass of their fellow citizens renders it a day upon which people of this persuasion are compelled more or less to abstain from their ordinary pursuits, and upon which they are necessarily less employed. It is very natural, therefore, that they should select for a matter of this kind a day when from keeping Saturday as a sabbath they are privileged to engage in any labor that does not disturb the rest of their fellow citizens.

The Statute prohibits servile laboring or working on the Sabbath, but the prohibition is declared not to be applicable to those who uniformly keep the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and do not labor or work on that day, provided their labor shall not disturb other persons in their observance of the first day of the week as holy time. (1 R. S. 675, § 79.) It was not unlawful, therefore, for the parties and witnesses, being all Israelites, to assemble and investigate, deliberate and arbitrate the matter in controversy. It was held in Story *vs.* Elliot, 8 Cowen 27, that an award made and published on Sunday is void. In the present case the arbitrators heard the parties and witnesses and signed the award on Sunday; but it was dated as of the next day, and was delivered to the parties on Monday. An award is said to be published when the parties are notified that it is ready for delivery It must, therefore, be regarded as having been made and published on Monday.

The proceedings before the arbitrators, therefore, under the circumstances, would not invalidate their award, which purported upon its face to have been made and was actually delivered on Monday.

The order of the Judge at Special Term confirming the award should be affirmed.

Judge Russell's Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday morning immediately on the opening of the Court the following gentlemen took the oath as members of the Grand Inquest for the January term:

Charles Davis, Foreman.		
Henry Allen.	Sam'l B Althause.	Wm. H. Appleton.
Benjamin Archer.	David Beach.	Chas. E. Converse
James L. Dannat.	Leopold Eidlitz.	Joshua Gould.
Amos F. Hatfield.	Henry J. Hart.	R. W. Martin.
Theo. Martine.	Jas. B. Nicholson.	Edwin P. Christy.
Spencer K. Green.	M. S Kerrigan.	Ebenezer Peck.
Jas. A. Townsend.	Geo Quimby.	Jas. Cropsey.
	James E Cooley.	

After the oath had been administered, Judge Russell proceeded to deliver the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: It is with regret I am constrained to say that crime during the last year is fearfully on the increase in this City, and that this community is dependent for its safety on the one hand upon the most rigorous enforcement of the law for the prevention and punishment of crime, and on the other for a just protection to the life and liberty of the citizen, and by your exertions and that of this Court can they expect security. The number of cases to be presented to you is large, involving nearly all the higher grades of crime, which will render it necessary for you to devote all the time requisite to enable you to pass upon them. Without your action the power of this Court is paralyzed, for we cannot act in any matter until passed on and presented by you. It, therefore, becomes your duty to give your entire attention to the business intrusted to you, so that by our joint efforts we may render some protection to person and to property in this City.

It is well known, gentleman, that last January, when I assumed the duties of acting Judge of this Court, the entire community were in a fearful state of excitement, in consequence of a new species of crime introduced among us termed garroting, which under our law is denominated highway robbery, and assault is punishable; that two persons charged with that crime were by the promptness of our Municipal Police arrested, and within the space of four days examined, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life by this Court; that the severity of the punishment, and the prompt action had the tendency to check that grade of crime and to allay the excitement that then exhibited in this City. During the past year several cases of highway robbery were brought before this Court, but not of that magnitude which required a severity of punishment, and were disposed of according to the circumstances of each case. One, which was of an aggravated character, being that of a man who, with his wife, had visited one of our places of amusement in this City, and on returning to their home and while walking down Forty-third-street, were assaulted by five men, who knocked them down and robbed the man of some seventy or eight shillings which he had in his pocket. One of the party was arrested on the spot, and in a few days was indicted, tried and convicted in this Court and sentenced by me to forty years' imprisonment in the State Prison, on testimony of the most positive character. This case was made the subject of severe comment in some of our daily papers in this City, stating that the amount of money taken being but a few shillings the punishment was too severe, and defeated its own object. They would have been right had the magnitude of the offence depended, as in some cases of felony, on the amount of money taken; but in cases of this kind it matters not whether the amount is large or small; it is the felonious taking of the same from the person by violence that aggravates the offence, and for which the law imposes a punishment of not less than ten years in the State prison. The section of the statute referred to reads thus: "Every person who shall be convicted of feloniously taking the personal property of another from his person, or in his presence, and against his will, by violence to his person, or by putting such person in fear of some immediate injury to his person, shall be adjudged guilty of robbery in the first degree." (2 R. St., p. 564, article 5th, sec. 35.) There is one other case which I deem it my duty also to call your attention to—that of the captain of one of our eastern steamers, who lodged a complaint and had an indictment procured against a hackman by the name of Lunnigan, for assault and battery, which was tried before me in this court. It appeared from the evidence that early in the morning, on the arrival of the boat, Lunnigan went on board, and went aft, and there met the Captain, "who asked him what he wanied," when he replied that he was a passenger; they stood up, the Captain leaning against the barber-shop for a few moments, when he said to Lunnigan nearly all the passengers had gone, whereupon Lunnigan replied, "Well, then, I will go." and he turned to leave, when the captain struck him. Lunnigan turned and knocked him down and went forward to the gang plank; the captain then went to his stateroom, got a watchman's club, and struck Lunnigan three times over the head and shoulders; Lunnigan then closed in with him, and they fell; Lunnigan got the club away and struck him several blows with it. This was, in substance, the whole evidence in the case, as testified to by the captain and those persons who witnessed the transaction. I thereupon charged the Jury that if Lunnigan, when he came on board of the boat, transgressed any of the rules—it was the duty of the captain to tell him so, and order him to leave, and if he refused, the captain would have been justified in using just so much force as was necessary to eject him; if he used more he rendered himself liable; that when Lunnigan started to leave and was walking away, the captain was not justified in striking him, still less in getting a club, when he was nearly off the boat, and renewing the assault, and that Lunnigan was therefore justified by law in protecting his person from the violence of the captain. The jury took a different view of the law and convicted him. This Court being vested with power to set aside convictions, and to grant new trials upon the merits, or for irregularity, or on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in all cases tried before this Court, (2d vol. Laws 1857, chap. 769, sec. 3, sub. 2, p. 707,) I deemed it my duty, instead of directing the verdict to be set aside, and putting the country to the expense of a second trial, which, under the law, would have resulted in an acquittal—the punishment in cases of assault and battery being discretionary with the Court—to exercise that discretion by imposing a nominal fine of six cents. This case also has been made the subject of unjust and malicious criticisms in some of our daily and Sunday papers, and in a manner calculated to bring the judiciary into disrepute and contempt; and, inasmuch as I am at all times willing that my private and judicial acts should be fairly scrutinized, I am not willing, nor will I permit them to be subject to defamatory reflections and conclusions drawn by the public prints and not warranted by the proceedings; for when they calumniate the proceedings of this Court it has the tendency to weaken the administration of justice, and to sap the very foundation of the laws of the country. It is undoubtedly within the natural compass of the liberty of the press to discuss in a decent and temperate manner the decisions and judgments of a court of justice, to suggest even error, and, provided it be done in the language and with the view of fair criticism, to censure what is apparently wrong; but with this limitation, that no false or dishonest motives be assigned to any party. A fair, plain and honest account of the proceedings of a Court is not a libel; but a partial and dishonest account, containing reflections upon the parties which form no part of the subject matter before the Court, is a libel and cannot be justified. Therefore to allow the press to be the vehicle to injure the character of individuals, and to bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice in this country, would soon deprave the moral taste of the community and render the state of society miserable and barbarous. For the last year I have submitted to these unjust and malicious criticisms, because it was my determination when I did act in the matter that it should be effectual, and if repeated I shall feel it my duty to invoke your aid and the power vested in this Court by law to punish and check this licentiousness. During the last year, differences of opinion as to the construction of various laws have existed between the then Recorder and myself, and this Court, in consequence thereof, have not been uniform or consistent in their decisions; but the strange anomaly has been presented of one Judge at one term deciding the law one way, and the next term the other deciding the reverse. That disagreement and difficulty, I am pleased to say, no longer exists. The present Recorder—who is a gentlemen of fine legal attainments—and myself have consulted together, and carefully examined all these disputed questions, and do not differ in any particular; so that, hereafter, the decision of one will be that of the Court, and will so remain until reversed by a Court of appellate jurisdiction.

You have jurisdiction over all offences committed within the City and County of New-York. All offences of a criminal nature can originate with you, and all the Court can do is to urge upon you great caution in the exercise of this power, and to adhere to the rule to entertain no complaints in the first instance unless where the party sought to be indicted resides out of the State, and has to be brought within its jurisdiction upon the requisition of the Governor, or where to prevent the statute of limitations attaching in favor of an accused party residing within the State it is necessary to find an indictment. As to all offences, saving murder, charged upon an inhabitant or resident of the State, the law requires indictments to be found and filed in the proper courts within three years after the commission of the offence.

As to murder, on account of its heinousness, the law fixes no limitation, and an indictment can be found at any time after the death of the person killed. Beyond the two instances named, unless in cases of great public emergency involving the public health, happiness, comfort, peace and welfare, implicating, as it were, the whole community—it would be well for the Grand Jury, unless the circumstances are very peculiar, to receive no accusation not sent to them by the District-Attorney, after a previous examination had before a Magistrate. Whenever a charge is presented to you which concerns individuals rather than the public, which is productive of injury to the former rather than the latter, and which strikes you as founded rather in a desire to redress private than public wrong, you should scrutinize it closely, look into the motives for it—examine the witnesses with unusual particularity, and satisfy yourself with more than ordinary care and caution, before you make a presentment. You can advise with the District-Attorney on all questions that may arise before you; he can be present and aid you, if required, in the examination of witnesses, and is permitted at all times to appear before you, on his own request, to give information relative to any matter cognizable by you; but neither he nor any other person can be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. There are several statutes to which the Court, at each term, is expressly required to call the attention of the Grand Jury. The statute against usury, the taking of more than seven per cent. for the loan or forbearance of money, is declared to be a misdemeanor. Also, the law of extortion; any public officer taking or receiving larger fees than are allowed by the laws of the State, can be punished in like manner. Also, the law relating to lotteries, any traffic is deemed unlawful. Also, the election law; any interference to prevent a free exercise of the elective franchise, or by bribery or other corrupt means attempt to influence an elector in giving his vote, is declared an infamous offence, and is punished severely by fine and imprisonment; and also the "act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857." By that act it is made my duty to instruct you to inquire into all offences against its provisions, and to present all offenders under it; and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures. By the 21st section of this act, it is made a misdemeanor for any inn, tavern or hotel keeper or person licensed, to sell liquor or give away intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday. It has been contended that this section of the act relates to all persons whether licensed or not, and that the word "whoever," in the act, contracts it, and does not limit it to those who are licensed, but has reference to any person whatever. I have carefully examined this section, and have concluded that it only refers to those that are licensed, and not to those persons who may violate its provisions without taking out a license, for I find on examination of the "act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, chapter 569 of the laws of 1857, (Sec. 21,) that there is inserted in that an express provision to meet the case of persons selling liquor on Sunday without a license, for the language of it cannot be mistaken. It says: "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, &c., under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the County wherein the offence is committed; for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund hereby authorized." These two acts are not inconsistent with each other—one provides for those who are licensed, and the other generally for all persons who may violate its provisions. In the first act they can be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor, and in the other they can only be proceeded against in a civil action for the penalty prescribed by the act. You are therefore not authorized by law to find indictments under the twenty-first section of the "act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," unless it is established satisfactorily that the party complained against has taken out a license under the act. The law directs that not more than twenty-three persons shall be sworn on the Grand Jury—that it shall take sixteen to form a quorum, twelve to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider it after it has been found. You can fix your own laws for meeting and adjournment, and can select one of your number to act as clerk to keep the minutes of your proceedings. Your foreman has the power to excuse any of you from attendance without an application to the Court. The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment being found, where the party has not been arrested and held to answer.

You will now proceed, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duty.

Two quite unimportant cases were tried after the delivery of the above charge, and the Court adjourned for the day.

Immigration During 1857.

The returns as made up at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, show the aggregate yearly immigration since 1846, as follows:

1847	129,062	1853	284,945
1848	169,176	1854	319,223
1849	220,791	1855	136,233
1850	212,796	1856	142,342
1851	289,601	1857*	185,847
1852	360,992		
Total in 11 years			2,411,009

* The month of December estimated.

The following table shows the nativity of the emigrants of the past year:

Ireland	62,098	Belgium	431
Germany	78,900	West Indies	336
England	29,502	Nova Scotia	36
Scotland	5,063	Sardinia	409
Wales	910	South America	64
France	2,967	Canada	30
Spain	264	China	16
Switzerland	2,456	Sicily	26
Holland	1,789	Mexico	11
Norway	62	Russia	42
Sweden	614	Greece	1
Denmark	461	Citizens	44,392
Italy	584	Unknown	243
Portugal	62		
Total			185,847

The amount of money in possession of emigrants arriving at this port for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, was $9,642,104, being an average of $68 per head.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Gala Day.—Testimonial Benefit to Manager A. H. Purdy, in two performances, this afternoon and evening, tendered him by the Company and all other attaches of his, the National Theatre. Afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock, with a new Drama by G. L. Aiken, from Cobb's *Ledger* story, entitled "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War Path." Also, the great and gorgeous new pantomime of "Boreas; or, Aquilon, the Spirit of Air." Entertainment for the evening commencing with "The Pioneer Patriot," the same magnificent pantomime, and concluding with the drama of "Will Watch." The afternoon will afford an excellent opportunity for ladies and juveniles to witness these two and immensely magnificent productions. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This excellent perfume, used as a toilet wash, gives clearness and purity to the complexion, allays all irritation of the skin, and removes tan, freckles, blotches, &c., from the face. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Kemp, Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Astonishing! Delightful! Elegant! Expensive! Gorgeous! Bewitching! are the only terms appropriate to the grand spectacle of "Valentine and Orson," now attracting such crowds at Barnum's Museum. The piece is brilliant and successful beyond example, and will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The keeper of the Penitentiary made application for an additional keeper, to guard the laboring prisoners, of whom there are now 170. Referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

The monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary was presented:

In Penitentiary on the 1st inst., males, 201; females, 116; total, 317. Committed during past month, males, 104; females, 38: total, 142. Discharged in past month, males, 57; females, 22; total, 79. Placed on file.

Supervisor Bergen presented a resolution directing Mr. Stevens, Judge's Clerk in the Supreme Court, to report all the service he has rendered since appointed to office, and why he has paid bills of Grand Jurors for more time than they have served. Adopted.

Rioters Reprimanded.—The Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on New-Year's eve arrested a gang of young men for riotous conduct at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, during which a young man named Lamlaw was so badly beaten that he now lies in a very critical state. The parties were tried yesterday, before Justice Cornwell, when they were acquitted by the jury, with a recommendation that they be *reprimanded by the Court.*

Fire in Brooklyn.—A stable, owned by John S. Hildreth, corner of Franklin and Park avenues, was destroyed by fire, Monday night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A horse was burnt in the stable, and, also, a small quantity of feed, a set of harness and wagon. Total loss $560. Insured for $200 in the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

Burglar Arrested.—A man named John Hughes, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, by officer McBride, of the Second Precinct, charged with having committed a burglary at the house of Mr. Hackett, on Hudson-avenue near Front-street, on Monday night. Committed to answer.

Inquests.—During the year 1857 the Coroners of Brooklyn held 507 inquests. Of these, 182 were in cases of accidental death, 20 in cases of suicide, and 3 in cases of murder. There were two *ante mortem* examinations during this period.

☞ Joseph Lane and Henan Shepherd were further committed by Judge Cornwell, in Brooklyn, for examination on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

Brooklyn City Court.—This Court was occupied all day yesterday in the trial of liquor cases. Several were convicted under the law subjecting them to a fine of $50 for each offence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5.

$21,000 U. S. 6s '68,c.b3	112	950 New-York Cen.R.R	75¾
$3,000 N. Y. St. 6s '74..	109¾	100 do.....s30	75½
2,000 N. Y. St 5s '58..	98	200 do.....s10	75¾
5,000 Ohio State 6s '60.	97	100 do.....b3	75¾
28,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	80	100 do.....h10	75⅝
14,000 do.....	80½	400 do.....s3	75⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	80½	200 Erie Railroad.....s15	18⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s	78	50 do.....s15	18⅜
5,000 do.....s60	77½	16 do.....s15	18⅝
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	66	50 do.....s10	18⅝
2,000 M. State 5s, ex int	90	115 Harlem Railroad...	6¾
1,000 Bin. City 6s, ex int	87¾	400 do.....	6¾
10,000 Erie R.R. 3d Mrt.		100 Gal. & Chic. R.R...	73½
Bds. 1883.....s3	85	50 do.....s60	73
2,000 Harlem R.R. 1stM.	66	50 do.....	73¾
1,000 do.....	65	13 Sixth-av. Railroad.	96
1,000 Read. RBds, 1886.	66	14 do.....	96½
5,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. Sink. F. con. h's...	84	300 Reading R. R. opg	56½
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. b's.	32	100 do.....b60	57
5,000 do.....	34	400 do.....s30	56
5,000 do.....	33¼	200 do.....	56⅜
1,000 To. & De. R. R. b's..	55	200 do.....	56⅝
30 Mil & Miss. R. R...	31	100 do.....	56⅞
10 do.....	32	200 do.....s60	56¾
20 Panama R. R.....b30	90	100 do.....s60	55¾
10 Merchants' Bk. scr.	103	100 do.....opg	56
10 do.....	103¾	150 do.....s15	56
10 do.....	103⅝	123 Mich. Cent. R. R...	50
30 National Bank.....	105¾	5 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	19¾
6 Am. Ex. Bank.....	99	50 do.....s10	19
15 Am. Ex. Bk. scrip..	98¾	79 do.....	19
20 Metropolitan Bank.	99¾	100 do.....h3	19
150 Canton Co. btw...	19	90 M. So. & N. I. pf. St.	34
75 do.....	19¾	150 do.....b60	34⅜
280 do.....b60	19¾	6 Ill. Central R.R....	91
100 do.....b60	19¾	100 do.....	91
220 Cnm Coal Co.....	10¾	100 do.....s60	90
45 P. M. Steams'p Co..	69½	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	95
10 do.....	69¾	50 Chi. and Rock I. R.	73
10 do.....	70	12 do.....	72½
50 Penn. Coal Co..b60	69	100 do.....s10	72⅝
20 Clev. and Tol. R....	42¼	50 do.....s20	72
100 do.....s30	42	678 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¾
200 do.....b30	42½	200 do.....h60	11⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 Missouri St. 6s..	78	100 Erie R. R.....	18⅝
5,000 do.....b30	78½	50 do.....s30	18⅜
3,000 Ohio State 6s '86	101¾	100 do.....b3	18⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s.....	88	150 do.....s3	18⅜
500 do.....	88½	100 do.....h10	18⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	80	150 do.....	18⅝
6,000 Brooklyn City 6s	88	50 do.....b60	19¼
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	86	100 Harlem R. R.	6¾
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. Bs. '60	85	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	75¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	92½	100 do.....s3	75¾
100 Comb. Coal Co..b30	10¾	100 Reading R. R.....s3	56¼
100 Del. & H. C. Co....	110¼	100 do.....s10	56¾
100 do.....b60	110¾	500 do.....s60	55¾
25 do.....	110¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R....	49¾
20 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	74
50 do.....s30	70	5 do.....	73¼
300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.b30	42½	110 do.....	73¾
200 do.....	42¾	35 M. S. & N. I. pref. stk.	24
200 do.....	43¼	30 Panama R. R.....	90
100 La C. & Mil. R. R..	11¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Tennessee 6s.....Int. ad.	60½
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. ad.	53
$4,000 City of Keokuk 8s.....Int. ad.	46½
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s...Int. ad.	49
$13,000 Terra Haute, Alton & St. L. R. 10s. Int. ad.	20
$3,000 Madison City 7s.....Int. ad.	48
$2,000 Lexington City 7s.....Int. ad.	36½
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.....Flat	44¾
$1,000 New-York State 6 ℔ ct. stk. of 1864. Flat	101
$1,000 California State 7 ℔ cent. bonds...Int. ad.	59¼
15 shares American Express Co.....	91¾
5 shares Commonwealth Bank.....	87½
13 shares Bank of Commerce.....	99¼
10 shares Hanover Bank.....	78½
14 shares Chatham Bank.....	56
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....	99¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....	69
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....	68¼
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' B. of Wmsbg.	33
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....	150
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....	149½
12 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....	104¾
12 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....	103¾
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	69
20 shares Buffalo State Line Railroad.....	88
100 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.....	6½

Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1857, is now made complete by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, of the business of the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. The most notable feature in the Import return is the fact, that while the gross entries, exclusive of Foreign Specie, show a small excess over the previous year, the sum total of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed is $13,257,000 less than in 1856; the difference being in the extra accumulation of goods in Bond to await a market. In the Export list, the decrease in the value of purely Domestic Produce will attract attention, as well as the increase in the sum total of Specie sent abroad. At the same time it will be observed that the receipts of Foreign Specie are unusually large, the excess over 1856 more than counterbalancing the excess in the gross amount exported:

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of December, was:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,829,924
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,308,464
Free Goods	2 377,300
Total entries	$8,515,688
Against December, 1856	11,799,368

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month, was $3,584,908. There was also entered in December, Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $681,123.

The exports of the month of December were:

In Domestic Produce	$2,832,338
Foreign reexported	1,730,069
Specie	7,535,052
Total	$12,097,459

Against December, 1856:

In Produce	$8,246,568	
Reexported	383,143	
Specie	1,779,181—10,408,892	

The Trade returns for the entire calendar year at this port are thus summed up:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,148,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	26,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
Total 12 months	$217,730,000	$211,747,000
Foreign Specie	12,898,000	1,814,000

IMPORTED GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1857.	1856.
Import as above	$217,730,000	$211,747,000
Left in Bond	30,864,000	11,624,000
Actually marketed	$186,866,000	$200,123,000

BONDED WAREHOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

	1857.	1856.
Goods bonded	$73,342,000	$37,347,000
Goods withdrawn	42,478,000	25,723,000
Left in hond	$30,864,000	$11,624,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$5,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	6 247,000
Total 12 months	$61,803,000	$79,254,000
Foreign reëxported	11.459,000	4,146,000
Together	$73,262,000	$83,400,000
Decrease in 1857		$10,138,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239.000	2,956,000
December	7,53 5,000	1,779,000
Total 12 months	$44,559,000	$37,220,000
Increase in 1857		$7,339,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$61.803,000	$79,254,000
Foreign reexported	11,459,000	4,146.000
Specie	44,559,000	37,220,000
Total all exports	$117,821,000	$120,620,000
Decrease in 1857		$2,799,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,376	$3,663,656
February	5,117,260	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,375
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
Total 12 months	$35,639,068	$45,613,901
Decrease in 1857		$9,974,833

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$677,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,354
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Jan. 30	881,060
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,999
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,023,026
April 14	1,229,238	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,598
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,852,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,916
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,187
Oct. 4	1,268,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,664,200	June 27	2,270,868
Nov. 4	1,464,457	July 14	1,705,301
Nov. 16	1,176,086	July 15	85,450
Nov. 29	1,744,572	July 27	1,649,896
Dec. 14	2,278,338	Aug. 14	1,472,870
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,607,658
Total	$34,234,898	Sept. 27	1,867,146
		Oct. 12	1,686,038
		Oct. 16	156,563
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Nov. 13	1,626,507
		Nov. 16	127,051
		Nov. 29	1,830,220
		Dec. 13	1,599,600
		Dec. 15	266,888
		Dec. 28	1,671,569
		Total	$40,446,894

Decrease in receipts from California	$6,212,056
Increase in receipts from Europe	11,084,000
Net increase of Specie at New-York	$4,871,944

The market for Stocks closed firm this afternoon, after a pretty active business throughout the day. The largest movement was in New-York and Erie shares, which steadily advanced to 18½@⅛@⅞@19@19¼ ℔ cent. The prices of the other Road shares were about the same as on Monday. There was some realizing in Reading at 56½@56¾@56 and again at 56¾, the Stock closing at this figure bid. New-York Central left off 75⅞. There was a further advance in Delaware and Hudson to 110¼ ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares sold at 91, and the Bonds at 86. All the State Stocks were firm, and the bid for Erie Convertible Bonds of 1862 improved to 47 ℔ cent. There was more done in the Land Grant Bonds and Stock of the La Crosse Company. Panama sold at 90, ex dividend, and Pacific Mail at 70. At the close of the day, the activity in Erie attracted much attention. The sales of the day on the Street and at the Board were about 6,000 shares.

The Foreign bill market left off at 109¼@109½ for first-class 60 days, on London; one or two parties holding for a fraction above the outside figure; and 110¼@111 at sight. The comparative demand for 60-day bills was improved by the last English advices in regard to the rate of discount, and the same cause lessened somewhat the employment of Specie by the present steamer. The engagements at the ship's office are about $1,700,000. French bills were less abundant than last week, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1966 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in Secret Session of the Senate on the Removal of Mr. McKeon.

The Nomination of Mr. Clifford as Supreme Court Judge.

CONSULAR AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Continuation of the Debate in the House on the Neutrality Laws.

Speeches of Hon. D. E. Sickles, Hon. J. B. Haskin and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In Executive Session, the Senate to-day considered the nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK as District-Attorney, *vice* McKEON. After an earnest debate of three hours, they adjourned without a vote. The Administration men were challenged to defend the course of the President in removing McKEON, but not a man undertook the task. Even those Senators who supported it, now express unqualified disapprobation of the act.

The President has nominated BEVERLY L. CLARK, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; BELDEN, of Indiana, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; TWYMAN, of Kentucky, as Consul at Vera Cruz, and THOMAS B. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, as Judge in New-Mexico.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, are examining witnesses with reference to the charge of felony against a late officer of the House of Representatives.

The President is determined to have Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD confirmed as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The evidences of his unfitness for the place, however, as presented in secret session of the Senate, will have the effect of placing on the record at least twenty negative votes.

For a time there were serious dangers that the nomination would be rejected by the votes of Administration Senators. But now that Chief Justice TANEY has given a certificate of character in CLIFFORD'S behalf, setting forth that in his opinion the nominee will make a respectable Judge, the nominee will probably be confirmed.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that before the Judge issued this certificate, the *President promised not to remove Phil. Barton Key, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, who is a favorite nephew of the Chief Justice.* Can it be possible that even the Supreme Bench is to be filled by bargain and sale?

I understand that prior to the nomination of CLIFFORD, Mr. KEY had been notified that he was to be a victim of "rotation," and it is notorious that KEY obtained his present appointment through the express efforts of his uncle, without whose interference Mr. PIERCE would have conferred the appointment on another gentleman as well known in this city for his fealty to his party as for professional ability and works of private charity.

The impression prevails somewhat in Naval circles that the recent nominations of Naval officers made by the President in the cases of officers who had been stricken down by the Naval Retiring Board, are to encounter opposition in the Naval Committee of the Senate, from gentlemen who were in favor of sustaining the action of that Board. This is an error, as I am able to state upon reliable authority. These nominations will be treated just as any original nominations would be, and unless specific and substantial reasons for a contrary course are presented in individual cases, they will all be reported favorably to the Senate.

Mrs. Secretary COBB gave her first Evening Reception to-night, which was attended by a large and fashionable company, who spent several hours most agreeably together. Evening parties, balls, &c., are now at their full tide in our city—every night almost being appropriated to one or more of them. The genial influence of these gatherings in allaying the asperities engendered by political strife, can scarcely be over-estimated. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan 6.

The Senate in Executive session to-day were engaged nearly three hours in discussing matters connected with the nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK as District-Attorney of New-York, in place of JOHN McKEON. While it is probable that the former will be confirmed, some of those who intend voting in the affirmative will define their position, believing that the President has the right or power to change the officer but not justifying his removal for the reasons alleged.

The nomination of Mr. CLIFFORD to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court is still pending in the Senate.

The debate in the House to-day covering a defence of Commodore PAULDING, strengthens the belief that that officer will not be recalled.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

I learn that the *Union* will publish to-morrow a very important letter, *against the Lecompton Constitution*, from Dr. SPRINGFELLOW, who is known as one of the leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

He says in this letter that the Lecompton Convention was fairly in issue before the people at the time of Mr. PARROTT'S election as Delegate to Congress, and that by that election the people of Kansas denounced it by five thousand majority. He concedes that Kansas must be a Free State.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Messrs. HUNTER and TOOMBS asked but the Senate refused to excuse them from services on the French Spoliation Bill Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke as to the necessity for the adoption of such a measure. He did not believe that the present law would produce an adequate amount for the support of the Government. An increase of five per cent. on woolen and cotton would be sufficient, and afford all necessary protection.

Mr. FITCH moved an amendment, taxing all bank-notes with a discrimination against those of a small denomination, so as to drive the latter out of circulation.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the resolution and amendment were tabled.

Mr. CAMERON presented one hundred and six petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the location of the City Post-Office in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PUGH presented a petition from EDWIN M. CHAPPEL, praying for an extension of his patent for preparing India-rubber and applying it without the use of a solvent.

Mr. PUGH also presented a petition from citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a Charter for a National Bank for thirty years, with a capital of $60,000, and an increase of the Tariff.

After the transaction of some further business of no especial importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill of appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to further amend the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels. Its consideration was postponed till the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the President to communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New-Granada, in any way affecting our differences with those Governments; also, between the Secretary of State and Brazil relative to the opening of the river Amazon and the negotiation of a reciprocity or other treaty; and all correspondence on the subject of our relations with Spain not heretofore made public.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. SICKLES wished to put upon record his dissent from some of the positions assumed yesterday by gentlemen in debate. If members had been in a House of Representatives convened by Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua, they could not have listened to sentiments more in unison with the latter's theory of Government, and more at war with our own, than they were compelled to listen to in this hall. They were told that the neutrality act of 1818 was unconstitutional, and against the principles of our people; but as he had read the history of his country, he found that the policy of that act was handed down from the days of WASHINGTON, and embodied in our statutes from that to the present time; and it has never been dissented from by any Administration or party. Had gentlemen forgotten that Mr. CRAMPTON was dismissed because he committed acts violative of the neutrality laws? He had supposed that the whole country sustained the wisdom and firmness of the Executive in the enforcement of the traditional policy of the Government, not to permit our own citizens, or the representatives of any foreign power, great or small, to compromise the neutrality of the United States with regard to nations with whom we are at peace. We have made treaties with various powers, in which we have entered into stipulations based on this very statute; one recently with New-Granada, and another also, as rumor has it, with Nicaragua. He was surprised to hear it asserted that naval officers have not a right to go out upon the high seas to capture violators of our laws. Had gentlemen forgotten that our Government is in treaty stipulations to maintain a naval force for the purpose of exercising a police over all seas, and to suppress the infamous slave traffic? This policy has been recognized by all administrations and all parties, and he never heard it questioned before. Connected with every such expedition was the question of *intent*. It would be an offence against the good sense of the House to add anything to the argument, so significant, that the expedition fitted out by WALKER was to make war and take life and property within the limits of Nicaragua, with whom we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship. Instantaneously on the landing of the expedition acts of hostility were perpetrated; men were shot down and property seized. Every writer on international law calls such conduct robbery and murder. No man would go further than himself to recognize the right of American citizens to emigrate to foreign lands. If they wished peaceably to go to Central America let them go. He desired to see the Isthmus Americanized. But such expeditions as that of WALKER, and such conduct, are not calculated to promote the interests of our people so far as they are connected with the interests of Central America. If the expedition was peaceful, as WALKER informed Secretary CASS it would be, their plowshares were turned into swords, and pruning-hooks into spears, with such quickness as to throw suspicion on the sincerity of their professions. The presumption always was in favor of the conduct of the officer in the performance of duty at a remote point, but this rule has been reversed, and all the charges against Commodore PAULDING are asked to be taken as admitted truths. He did not want PAULDING'S act to be regarded as a precedent. There is no question but that, in a technical point of view, his act was illegal, and that he exceeded his instructions. But he undoubtedly acted in accordance with what he believed was the spirit of his instructions, having a reasonable belief that the Government regarded WALKER'S expedition as unlawful. Gentlemen must not forget that General JACKSON passed into Spanish territory, and arrested certain persons, and hung them on the nearest tree; but he was not recalled in disgrace. The President is fully alive to the interests of our people with Central American Republics and the Isthmus, the highway of a large portion of the commerce of the world. He has shown every disposition to further these interests, by the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations with these Governments, with a view to Americanize them as far as he can, and to secure to our people all advantages possible. Under these circumstances, was it anything but treason for men to organize lawless expeditions, and going there, to make war on Republics with whom we are at peace.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said he wished to call attention to another subject which had deep interest in the hearts of his countrymen. He did not mean the froth and outlaws of cities, but the masses who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. He meant to speak of what is commonly known as the "Dred Scott" decision, which the President has indorsed, and to which the official action of the Government has been conformed. That decision, he argued, was in utter disregard of the rights of man and the truth of history. When he reflected that the most absolute tyrants were firm supporters of law, he could feel no reverence for the Judges who descended from their high positions to crush liberty under the color of the Constitution. Therein the double treachery exists. Without a show of reason, and in face of all the authorities, that sectional, irresponsible and prejudiced body of Judges, trusting to their irresponsibility, have sought to overthrow the laws. He entered against the decision of the Supreme Court his indignant protest. He believed that God is the common father, and made of one flesh all the nations to dwell on the face of the earth, and that Christ is the elder brother both of the Ethiopian and the Caucasian. As a Democrat, he believed in the equality of all men before the law; as a legislator, instead of discriminating against the weak, he would defend them—the strong can defend themselves—the weak need a prop. By rigid edicts under that decision a large class of citizens had been turned out of the Federal Courts and from the public domain, and deprived of every constitutional right and guarantee. He concluded his argument by saying that all the citizens of each State are not entitled to the immunities and privileges of the several States, but are citizens of the United States.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, said that at the proper time he would go as far as any other member in favor of the suspension of the Neutrality laws, but not for the reasons assigned by Mr. QUITMAN yesterday. The act of 1818 was passed to meet a case of the character now before them. It is a singular fact that in that very year ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER were hung by Gen. JACKSON as high as Haman. In his opinion their conduct was not more reprehensible than that of WALKER towards a Government with whom we were at peace. Many doubt the right of PAULDING to seize WALKER in Nicaragua, but if there is an inchoate treaty with Nicaragua, by which we are to protect the Transit Route, the directions of the President and Secretary of the Navy may sustain PAULDING. The only party which can object to PAULDING'S conduct is Nicaragua, a weak power, and which commends the act. The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. STEPHENS') said WALKER was a better man than PAULDING. Mr. HASKIN denied it. After referring to the principal events in WALKER'S history, which did not place him in an enviable light, he spoke of Commodore PAULDING in high terms of eulogy, saying that he was a son of PAULDING of Revolutionary memory, who, with WILLIAMS and VAN WERT, captured Major ANDRE, and resisted his proffered bribe, which, if accepted, would have placed them in affluent circumstances. The PAULDING of that day had no warrant from the Continental Congress to authorize his arrest. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE wanted to know whether offences against the law of nations runs in the family.

Mr. HASKIN repeated that Commodore PAULDING has a right to be more proud of his ancestry than any of the Kings of Europe of theirs. He had been in the service for forty years, and had worked himself to the highest position in it, and it was therefore ungenerous to say that WALKER was a better man than PAULDING. No act under this Administration, since the inauguration of the President, was more worthy of commendation than that of PAULDING, and he hoped that the responsible majority of the House would not fritter away its consequences. The thanks of Congress and a medal were eminently due to PAULDING. Mr. HASKIN remarked that while he was against individual fillibustering, he was a national fillibuster. He was a believer in the Monroe doctrines, and wanted those of the Ostend Manifesto applied.

Mr. KNITT wanted to know whether Mr. HASKIN was in favor of a nation instead of individuals breaking faith?

Mr. HASKIN replied, that when the nation will take the responsibility of seizing Cuba and suspending the neutrality laws, he would go for it with that gentleman. The feeling of the National Democrats is, that they have a right to the Island; they believe that they came by it naturally; they believe that the Government should by conquest do certain things; but this business of WALKER'S was petty larceny. He (HASKIN) was in favor of national grand larceny, [laughter,] and declared himself a Hard-Shell Democrat.

Mr. STEPHENS, in explanation, said that he had cast no imputation on Commodore PAULDING, further than his arrest of WALKER was not justified. That was without law, or color of law. On that PAULDING was to stand. It was a great outrage. It might be that PAULDING'S father had refused a bribe, and if that gives credit to his son let it be so. The gentleman had spoken of the miserable condition of WALKER'S men whom he saw last Spring. What placed them in such an unfortunate condition he did not know, but he had heard some say those at Norfolk were poor, lazy, and lousey. [Laughter.] He believed they were last seen in company with officers of the navy. Whether they got the contagion or vermin from them, he did not know. He would stand on what he had said, that WALKER'S arrest was a great outrage against private rights, and ought to be redressed.

Mr. HASKIN replied that although PAULDING'S conduct might have been without authority, there were abundant precedents to show that the American Congress and people have sustained acts morally right, but technically wrong. He instanced the case of the declaration of martial law by Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans—JACKSON afterwards became President, and Congress subsequently justified the act by paying back to him the fine.

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. STEPHENS had spoken of some of WALKER'S men as lazy and lousey, and remarked that they were last seen in company with certain naval officers. He (BOCOCK) wished merely to observe that his position in this and a former Congress had brought him in contact with naval officers and he had never found any of them in the condition represented. If the gentleman from Georgia had, all he could say was that he was sorry for the association.

Mr. GILMER had seen nothing as yet, which could justify a course of argument involving so much criticism on a gentleman whose history and character showed him to be a praiseworthy officer of the Navy. When the documents called for will be communicated, it will be found that this is not a case justifying censure. He had no doubt, from the history of the past two years, that PAULINO acted under instructions. He dissented from Mr. STEPHENS in the view that there was impropriety in giving such instructions after WALKER had given bail to answer a criminal charge. In his opinion there was increased necessity after WALKER'S escape to issue instructions to Naval and Federal officers to exercise additional vigilance. He humorously ridiculed the idea of sending WALKER back in a national vessel, and paying his expenses.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of the Neutrality Laws—The Debate in the House on Tuesday—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Opportunity offering to-day, Gen. QUITMAN got in his resolution in favor of a repeal or modification of the neutrality laws of the United States, accompanying it by a frank, manly and ingenious argument in support of the proposition. That he can accomplish his object there is not the slightest probability—for if the neutrality laws are changed at all, they will be made more rigid than they are now—and, therefore, in the opinion of the General, more "oppressive." Public sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly against the repeal of such laws. They are an absolute necessity to the protection of our own commerce. Even with these laws in existence, we are continually suspected by foreign governments of design to encroach upon their territory and rob them of it. They are, accordingly, constantly on the watch against us. Repeal the neutrality laws, and we would soon find the whole world united in a blockade of our ports, with a view to prevent "armed expeditions" leaving them for the conquest of Cuba, or some other foreign possession. Our ships at sea would be continually overhauled upon suspicion, our commerce hampered and endangered, and ourselves plunged weekly into new and serious questions with foreign powers to our own destruction, unless we really were prepared literally to "meet the world in arms." Gen. QUITMAN—honest and sincere as he is in his motion—will eventually learn that it was bad policy to make it, because it can result in no practical good to his own cause, and *may* do it serious harm.

The debate in the House subsequent to Gen. QUITMAN'S speech was full of interest. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was the chief speaker. He laid down the bold proposition that the President of the United States had no power to employ the land or naval forces of the United States under the law of 1818, or any other law, for the arrest of violators of the law, *outside* the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Reading the law, he maintained that it expressly restricted the use of these forces *within* our territorial jurisdiction. He urged that the Constitution of the United States denied all power to deprive a man of his liberty except by "due course of law"—and challenged all men to show any due course of *law* by which WALKER having escaped the jurisdiction of the United States could be turned back upon the high seas, much less pursued into the jurisdiction of a foreign State. He charged Commodore PAULDING with being the party who had violated the law of 1818, and denounced his course in the strongest possible terms as a gross outrage demanding reparation restitution, and the return of WALKER and his men to the precise spot from whence taken.

This is the gist of the interesting question involved in the discussion. Those who sustain the arrest of WALKER answer that the Government of the United States always have the right to pursue their own criminals upon the high seas, under their own flag; and also that under one clause of the law of 1818, which distinctly confers upon the President the power to use the naval force of the United States to prevent the "carrying on" of illegal expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, he clearly is empowered to go beyond our territorial jurisdiction for that purpose. Upon this last point the rejoinder is two-fold: First, that interpretation of the clause last referred to is disputed; and, second, it is urged that the United States Government cannot make its own law to extend its own jurisdiction over the sea—the common property of all nations, and therefore subject to international law alone, and consequently, that any interpretation of the law of 1818 must be a false one that attempts to assume any such office on its behalf.

In the particular case of Gen. WALKER and his men, chief reliance is placed upon the argument that he was deprived of his liberty and his property, without any warrant, and not under any judicial proceeding—that the President, being an executive officer, and not the Legislative or the Judiciary, could, under the Constitution, do nothing in the absence of specific provisions of law, and then only under the due "forms" of law. Admitting WALKER to have been a fugitive from justice, they ask what right PAULDING had to follow him without a warrant, and *by* what right the President could *waive* the warrant made indispensable by the Constitution. They urge that every citizen has the right to have as a chart for his guidance, either specific statute law defining his metes and bounds, or else clearly defined international law, and that he is entitled to all the advantages to be derived from their absence. I have thus given, briefly as I could, the salient points of the great discussion now pending, particularly upon that side of the question which has been most fully presented thus far. As the other side is developed I will endeavor to epitomize it also for your readers. X.

Dr. MACKAY, the poet, who has been sojourning with us for a week or more, delivered his introductory lecture on "Song" the other evening to a large and highly-interested audience, comprising in its numbers a large proportion of the wealth, fashion and intelligence of the Capital. The accomplished lecturer contemplated a journey southward, without another appearance before the Washington public; but a requisition is out for him, which, though not strictly legal, will be likely to bring him again to the bar of public opinion, as it is signed by a large number of Senators and Representatives, and members of the diplomatic corps, and eminent private citizens, who desire another opportunity to hear him. He will repeat his lecture, probably, on Saturday evening next, when he can hardly fail of another overflowing house.

Messrs. STUART and BOURCICAULT have experienced the fact that this is rather a "slow" place in which to get anything done. In fitting up their little bijou of a theatre here, their carpenters, upholsterers, painters, gas-fitters, &c., are all behind-hand, requiring fifty per cent. more time to do up their work than a New-Yorker could reasonably anticipate. The result is that the house is not yet open; but to-morrow evening it will be inaugurated beyond a doubt. The improvements are now sufficiently advanced to enable us to see that the principle of construction of this theatre is superior to that of any other in the country.

Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York, (who, by the way, bids fair to earn the reputation of an earnest and faithful representative,) delivered a lecture this evening, on Art and its History, before the Cosmopolitan Art Association. Unavoidable duties elsewhere deprived me of the pleasure of hearing the lecture, but gentlemen who were present speak of it as a very able and interesting production, displaying extraordinary familiarity with the subject, and peculiar facility on the part of the speaker in presenting it so as to enlist the sympathies and impress the minds of his audience.

The number of sojourners at Washington eligible to invitations to private evening entertainments has become so very large that it is found quite impossible to avoid a crowd entirely too great for comfort, unless the company is divided up—some to be invited on one evening, and the remainder on another. A plan of this sort has frequently been talked of, but not carried into effect heretofore lest the uninvited at the beginning should consider themselves intentionally slighted.

Lady NAPIER, however, has led the way at last; and I know I shall render the Washington ladies a service by making this statement, and suggesting the propriety of a general following of the excellent example thus set to them. It is only necessary to remind those who consider themselves entitled to cards, of the utter impossibility of entertaining all of them at once, to avoid any unpleasant misconstruction of the good intention of the entertainers by those who are passed over on any particular occasion hereafter. S.

General Walker at Washington—Douglas' Bill.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

General WALKER is still here lying upon his oars and watching the turn of events. He feels confident that public opinion in the South will force the Administration to remunerate him and reinstate him again at Punta Arenas with all his men and supplies. His statement of particulars shows that he has been deprived of $140,000 worth of property—cash valuation in Nicaragua, by Captain DAVIS and Commodore PAULDING. This does not include consequential losses and expenditures. He claims indemnity to this amount, and also that he shall be returned with his men, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted and saluted. This will be refused him by the Administration. It is rumored that a joint resolution will be offered in the House to-day, tendering to Gen. WALKER, as President of Nicaragua, the privilege of the floors of the two Houses. This, too, will be rejected, as it would be a direct condemnation of the Administration.

General WALKER thinks to-day will develop something which may determine his action, but he declares the legal and physical inability of this Government to prevent his return to his own country.

It seems to be understood among politicians here that the Kansas farce is about being brought to a close by a bill which will be introduced into the Senate to-morrow or next day, by Mr. PUGH, of Ohio. This bill will provide for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. *Thus far it satisfies the demands of Mr. Buchanan and his friends.* Then it provides farther, that the first Legislature after the complete organization of the State shall submit to a vote of the people of the State, whether the Slavery clause as proposed by the Lecompton Convention shall be added to the Constitution, of which, at present it forms no part. The bill provides also that the first or any subsequent Legislature may submit to a vote of the people whether they will call a Convention to alter or amend the whole Constitution. *This seems to meet fully the demands of Senator Douglas and his friends,* and the impression is that this bill will meet general approval, and soon become a law; so that by the 1st June next, the Senators and Representatives from the State of Kansas, may be in their seats here. Of course the bill wipes out the elections held on the 21st December and to-day in Kansas, and fixes a day for the election of State officers. The objectionable parts of the ordinance (which is not a part of the Constitution) will also be stricken out, and all the privileges granted to other States on their admission will be awarded to Kansas. Let us then hope that the end of this imbroglio is at hand.

Fillibustering—The Administration—A New Expedition.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day. The three vexed questions in reference to Kansas, Utah and Nicaragua were fully discussed. The result of the consultation has not transpired, nor will it be known until the President communicates his views and those of his Administration in a special message to Congress.

In respect to the arrest by PAULINO of WALKER and his men, the publication of the facts which will be communicated by the President will show that Nicaragua will entirely approve it.

Reference was made in the debate on CLINGMAN'S resolution to an alleged understanding by which this Government guarantees the protection of the Nicaragua transit route. There is a stipulation to that effect in the treaty negotiated last Fall by General CASS and Senor YRISSARI.

This treaty has not been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, but it will be. When so ratified, however, it must before becoming the supreme law of the United States, receive the concurrent action of the Senate with that of the Administration.

There is no doubt that while the controversy is going on in Washington, as to whether PAULINO did right or wrong in WALKER'S arrest, active preparations are being made in the South for the sending out of a fillibuster expedition under General HENNINGSEN, from Galveston or New-Orleans, for the relief of Colonel FRANK ANDERSON, who at the latest dates occupied Castillo Fort. It would be well, then, for General CASS to recall to the minds of the United States officials in that section the terms of his late circular letter. X. Y.

The New Democratic General Committee Refused Admittance to Tammany Hall.

Those who are familiar with the proceedings of the Democratic Party in this City, are aware that after the election of the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1856, that was recognized by and succeeded the Union General Committee of 1857, there was considerable dissatisfaction, and at length a call for the election of a new General Committee on the Ward primary system. In that way delegates were elected and were to have organized in Tammany Hall last evening. A call to that effect was published. There was some doubt at the time whether the use of Tammany Hall would be granted, but nothing definite was known until after

THE MEETING OF THE SACHEMS,

Held yesterday afternoon. The following are the Clerk's minutes of the proceedings.

TAMMANY HALL, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held in the Council Chamber of the said Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A call has been published for the meeting at Tammany Hall, of certain persons assuming to be the Democratic Republican General Committee of this City, who are not in regular succession to the Committee of last year, and who are not recognized by this Council; therefore,

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall is hereby directed not to permit any political meeting whatever to be held in Tammany Hall at any time during this day or evening.

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall is further directed to permit the persons certified by the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1857, as duly elected and returned as members of the said Committee for the present year, and such other persons as they may admit to their meeting by resolution after they are organized, to meet at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, January 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, and not to permit any other persons to meet in that building for political purposes on said evening; which persons so certified as elected and returned, are as follows: [Here follows a list of Committee as before published.] (Signed)

WM. D. KENNEDY, Father of the Council.

THOS. J. BARR, Scribe *pro tem.*

Notwithstanding the above action, quite a number of the delegates gathered at Tammany Hall, soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and desired a room. Mr. CHARLES BROWN, the proprietor of Tammany Hotel, informed them of the action of the Sachems, and that, in consequence, he could not give them a room. After standing around in groups for a short time, they proceeded below, to the dining-saloon, and partially organized. Capt. WIRES officiated as Chairman. There was a series of resolutions with some of the members, which were partially read, asserting that they were the regular and legitimate General Committee, but as the dining-saloon was public, it was difficult to maintain the order necessary for the proper transaction of business, so the meeting adjourned in some disorder, with an understanding that the delegates would meet again on Friday evening. The members left in squads of twos and threes; and during the evening others arrived, and expressed much disappointment, because of the early adjournment.

Ward Committees were elected last evening by the disaffected, on the same system.

FROM TURKS' ISLAND.—By the arrival of the schooner *Sarah L. Hills*, Capt. CONWAY, we have received advices from Turks' Island to the 25th ult. The quantity of salt on hand is very large, but there are no vessels to take it. It is selling at 8½c.@9c. ₱ bushel. There were no American vessels in port when the *S. L. H.* sailed.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Decided Improvement in Financial Affairs.

Restoration of Confidence in Hamburg.

Partial Abolition of Serfdom in Russia.

Importation of Asiatics to the British West Indies.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Dull.

Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, Captain ERDRIDGE, which sailed from Liverpool at about noon on the 23d of December, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived out at Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 20th.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 22d.

A false report having found its way into some of the English papers to the effect that the steamship *Atlantic* on her outward trip had passed the *Vanderbilt* in a disabled state, off Queenstown, Captain ELDRIDGE, in a letter to the Underwriters' Association of Liverpool, says: "Had the *Atlantic* seen the *Vanderbilt* in such a state she would not have left her until she had assisted her safely into harbor. I cannot understand whence the report has arisen, as the *Atlantic* left the *Vanderbilt* in New-York, not intending to leave for some months. As the report has obtained great publicity, and may occasion some anxiety, I will thank you to contradict it."

President BUCHANAN'S Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

The London *Times* says it is understood that the East India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double Government. The *Globe* (Ministerial organ) says this statement is substantially correct.

Further attempts to launch the *Leviathan* were postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than double. The ship remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water under her.

The report of an intended alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess ALICE of England is said to be totally destitute of foundation.

Rumors of Ministerial changes were again in circulation. The London *Advertiser* understands that Mr. VERNON SMITH will leave the Board of Control, and be succeeded by Sir C. WOOD; and that should Mr. SMITH retire, his patron, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE will probably withdraw from Ministerial life.

Mr. JAMES COPPOCK, the celebrated Parliamentary agent, is dead.

The London *Times* continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West Indian Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord CLARENDON, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A long-pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England, as to the right to some "Crown Jewels," valued at over a million sterling, is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

On Monday, the 21st, there was increased buoyancy on the London Stock Exchange under the influence of the large arrival of specie from New-York and the news of the rapid recovery going on at Hamburg. Consols, Railroad shares and other securities shared in the upward movement.

A deputation from the Governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived in London, with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent of—it was supposed—£500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break-up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries.

Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the latest sales being made at 93¼@93¾.

The Money Market on Wednesday, Dec. 23, was still easier. Good bills were sought after at 8 ₱ cent., and in some few instances they were done at 7½.

The *Times'* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says little doubt is entertained that, when the banks determine to reduce their rate of discount, it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, that it will be announced before the close of the year.

The Bank continues to accumulate gold in large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on the 22d.

At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranges from 4@6 per cent.

The rebound in Consols from the lowest point in October, has been equal to 7½ per cent.—and it has been rather more rapid than in 1847.

The extraordinary trial in France of Madame DE JENFOSSE, her two sons, and her gamekeeper, for the murder of M. GUILLOT, had terminated in the acquittal of all the prisoners. The affair was a very complicated one, and attracted great attention throughout France.

It was stated (but contradicted by the *Patrie*), that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made by England, had consented to submit the question of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French Colonies to a Conference, to be held in London.

It was expected that the Bank of France would lower their rate of discount to 5 per cent. before the end of the year.

In Paris on the 22d the fund closed at 67.60 for money, 67½ for account.

The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulon between the 20th and 25th of December, and would proceed direct to Hong Kong with 500 troops on board. The projected expedition to Cochin China is understood to be adjourned.

Commercial affairs in Paris had slightly improved. Spirits had risen in price since the imposition of a duty on foreign brandies. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined.

The Swiss Federal Council has officially laid before the authorities of the Canton de Vaud the question of the cession of the Vallée des Dappes to France.

The intelligence from Germany still represents the financial embarrassments as very great, although it was thought that the crisis was decidedly approaching its termination.

The reduction of the Austrian Army was proceeding with great rapidity.

In view of the fact that it was unlikely that the King of Prussia would be able to resume his governing functions at the expiration of the three months, during which the Prince of Prussia was appointed to the conduct of affairs, the question of how the Government should be carried on was claiming attention. Official communications from Berlin represent that it had not been decided to create a regency, and it was supposed that "extraordinary powers" would be conferred on the Prince of Prussia.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, denounces with some vehemence the supposed project of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President BUCHANAN of personally encouraging them. With regard to the proposition for purchasing the island, which it says the new Minister of the United States, who is about to arrive in Madrid, is expected to make, the *Espana* declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dishonor. That the United States will seize the first opportunity, either "by piratical expeditions, or exciting insurrections, or any other mode whatever," of possessing themselves of the island, the *Espana* does not doubt, and it complains that under such circumstances the Government displays a great want of caution and an inexplicable security.

The Neapolitan Government has declared the steamer *Cagliari* to be a fair prize of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a statement supporting this view. The English prisoners are included in the impeachment, to be tried immediately.

An earthquake took place on the night of the 17th throughout the whole kingdom of Naples, but its effects were most severe in the towns of Salerno, Potenza and Nola. At Salerno the walls of the houses were rent from top to bottom. Numerous villages were half destroyed. In the provinces of Basilicata and on the main land the dead (says the dispatch) are reckoned at several thousands. This is considered an exaggeration. The authorities had erected huts for the houseless families. The city of Naples experienced three violent shocks, and the population had encamped in the open country. The northern parts were exempt.

An imperial Russian decree had been issued providing for the partial enfranchisement of the serfs. The decree institutes very important changes in the relations between the peasantry and landed proprietors of the country.

The London Press on the President's Message.

The President's Message is published in full in all the London papers of Dec. 22. The following comments are from the *Times*:

The Message of President BUCHANAN was delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on the 8th of the present month. To an American the document may not have more than the usual importance, inasmuch as there must always be a succession of local questions which interest him as much as any that are treated of here. But on this side of the ocean the Message will not fail to be read with especial attention, since it deals with two subjects on which the public mind has lately been more or less occupied—the monetary crisis and the position of Central America. The principles on which our Bank act of 1844 is founded have lately received the acquiescence of men of all parties in this country. Although for years there has been a desultory warfare kept up by its opponents, no sooner has danger seriously threatened than every one who had a reputation to lose hastened to disclaim all sympathy with the advocates of an unrestricted issue, much more with the propounders of the doctrine of incontrovertibility. We have now a tribute to our monetary system from the First Magistrate of the other great commercial country of the world. Mr. BUCHANAN tells the Representatives of the States and of the people, that though the material wealth of the country had suffered no abatement, though the fruits of the earth were plentiful and the demand for every American staple remained large, yet, through a commercial disaster, manufactures were suspended, public works retarded, private enterprises abandoned, and thousands of laborers reduced to want. The cause of these calamities he finds in the monetary system of his countrymen. "It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credit, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks." The President complains, that whereas the Constitution invests Congress with the power of coining money, and prohibits the individual States from coining metal or issuing bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, yet by the operation of the bank system the country is plagued with an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. The control of paper issue has been taken away from the Central Power and vested in the individual States, which have exercised it so negligently that it has been "virtually transferred to more than 1,400 State banks, acting independently of each other and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders." No care has been taken by the States that these numerous banks should keep sufficient specie to insure the convertibility of their notes. They are, to a certain extent, obliged to hold an amount of United States or State debt, but this can give no security in case of a sudden demand for gold. Each bank has only a small area of circulation, and in a few days the depositors might demand a sufficient amount of specie to cause its suspension, even though it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its liabilities; yet only the banks of Louisiana have been required to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver.

The consequence of all this has been, that according to returns made in January, 1857, the aggregate amount of specie in the United States banks was but $58,349,838, while their paper circulation amounted to $214,778,822, and their deposits to $230,351,352. Thus the banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. After showing how at any season of pressure the American banks must necessarily suspend payment in specie, the President urges on the several States the duty of controlling the banks within their limits. More than this, he declares his opinion that Congress has power to pass an uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banks in the United States, and strongly recommends the exercise of such a power. "This would make it an irreversible and organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments should produce its civil death." In plainer terms, Mr. BUCHANAN would enforce the common-sense law that when a bank cannot

cy which has been so pertinaciously attacked at home is viewed by the most enlightened men of another country.

We must now turn to a subject which more particularly concerns ourselves. We have nothing to complain of in the tone of the President's remarks touching Great Britain and the controversies which it has been her lot to carry on with the United States on questions of frontier and neutral rights, navigation or fisheries. Mr. BUCHANAN is too able a politician to use any but conciliatory language towards any power with which he is about to carry on a long and difficult negotiation. He observes with truth, that "while it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire of the Governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimacy and friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune to have had almost always some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain." This is certainly true, and we cannot but regret that between us and the Americans all questions seem to be irritating and dangerous. It is indeed strange that while there can exist between us and continental Governments, which love us but little, a general understanding that disputes shall be settled amicably, every controversy with the United States is attended with a degree of bitterness on their side out of proportion to the importance of the subject. We have had certainly as many questions to settle with France or Austria as with America, and national passions have been sometimes excited, but the respective Governments have never been practically influenced by them; and we may say that whereas we feel pretty certain beforehand that any European dispute will be peaceably settled, we never can be certain that a few months may not produce a violent diplomatic collision at Washington. England has recently commissioned Sir W. GORE OUSELEY to negotiate a settlement of the Central American question, and to endeavor to tranquilize those unfortunate republics. It has been thought in England that the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by which both this country and the United States bind themselves not to take possession of those regions, formed a sound basis for a settlement, and that in spite of differences of interpretation the principle was too sound for either State to desire the abrogation of the treaty itself. But a party in the United States—by no means representing, as we believe, the national feeling, but yet a powerful and active party—has seen with displeasure any attempt to impede the Americans in their extension southward. *It has even been asserted by some enthusiasts, that America might abrogate the Treaty without our consent*, on the ground that when a nation finds it no longer advantageous to be bound by stipulations, it has an inherent right to repudiate them, if it at the same time releases the other contracting party from its obligations. Mr. BUCHANAN does not go so far, but he proposes the abrogation by mutual consent of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, on the ground that it can be satisfactory to neither party. However, Mr. BUCHANAN is in this matter somewhat incorrect. *The treaty is perfectly satisfactory to us, and we are prepared to carry out to the letter its provisions as we understand them.* The American Government, in asking England to abrogate what has been formally agreed to should at least accompany the proposal with such assurances as shall satisfy this country that its honor and interests will not suffer by giving up its legal rights. The matter in dispute is well known. England has for 150 years, and from long before the existence of the American Union, exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito Coast. The treaty stipulates that neither party "will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." We say that this leaves us our rights in Mosquitia, just as it leaves us our colony of Belize, and that we are only forbidden to make any further acquisitions of territory, or to transform into a colony what we merely hold under a protectorate. The Americans say that we are bound to give up the protectorate. Hence the dispute, and hence also the jealousy which has prevented the ratification of the latter treaty between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS.

That England has no important interest in those regions except the independence of the Isthmus, which must become some day the half-way station between Europe and Australia, is what all the world must see. We care little about the Mosquito Coast on the Island of Ruatan, but we care a great deal about the maintenance of our strict rights, which, if violated in small matters, may soon be attacked in great ones. We have therefore much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr BUCHANAN "that the interest of the two countries is identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus." Let the American Government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled. Common sense must tell the Americans that in these questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them. *But we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guarantee that all its important provisions shall be reenacted*, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end.

The London *Post*, Ministerial print, lauds the Message generally, and says: "This great State paper, both from the friendly spirit which it breathes to foreign nations—from the determination which it expresses to put down the arch-heresy of Mormonism and to repress the iniquities of filibusterism, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment and public spirit of Mr. BUCHANAN."

The *Daily News* considers the tone and feeling of the Message as regards England unexceptionable. England should aim at an alliance with America, which, once formed, would soon change for the better the interests of mankind. The *Daily News* considers that Lord CLARENDON was completely wrong in the treaty with Honduras, and expresses general approval of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Improvement in the English Funds—Restoration of Confidence and Decline of Discount in Hamburg—Financial Aid in England to Sweden and Norway—Expected Decline in the Bank of France's Rate of Discount.

From the London Times, (City article,) Dec. 22.

MONDAY EVENING.

The large arrivals of gold, the reduced demand for discount, and the rapid recovery taking place at Hamburg have given a further impulse to the English funds, and they have closed to-day at a fresh advance of three-eighths per cent. The first transactions in Consols for January were at 92¼@⅜ ex dividend, being an improvement of a quarter per cent. on the final prices of Saturday, and, under the influence of several large purchases, they went to 93@⅜. A slight reaction then took place, and the latest bargains were at 92⅞@93. Among the purchases in the afternoon was one of £100,000 Reduced, supposed to be on banking account. Bank Stock left off at 218@219; Reduced, 92⅝@93; New Three-per-Cents., 93@⅜, India Bonds, 30s.@20s. discount, and Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount to par.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities are obtainable with ease at between 4 and 5 per cent. At the Bank the demand continues light, and in the discount market the rate for the best bills is 8 per cent.

In the foreign Stock Market there has been increased activity, and nearly all the transactions marked took place at an advance.

The Corn Market was heavy, this morning, at the prices of this day week.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 67f. 65c. for money, and 67f. 85c. for the end of the month, showing a rise of a half per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount for the best paper has fallen to 5 per cent., and there is a disposition to invest largely in all the leading securities.

About £85,000 of gold was taken to the Bank, to-day, £35,000 of which was Ruasian.

The £340,000 in gold brought by the *Africa* from New-York, this morning, is expected to be nearly all sold to the Bank of England. It is believed to include a large proportion of sovereigns, which will be taken to the branch at Liverpool.

It has transpired that the Governments of Sweden and Norway are anxious to promote certain measures which have been suggested for obtaining financial aid in England to prevent the permanent break up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in those countries. A deputation is now in London, and, according to report, the sum contemplated to be raised is £500,000. The application, it is understood, will be made to the Bank of England, and the principle of the proposed arrangement seems to be that such concerns in Sweden and Norway as can make over security for the amounts requisite to resuscitate them for carry them through will hand that security to the Government, who will cause its value to be investigated, and then guarantee the Bank of England from all loss. The Swedish Diet are said to have granted the necessary powers. In Norway the Storthing meet only once in three years, and it will be some time before the next session takes place. The executive authorities, however, would, it is inferred, assume the necessary responsibility. The plan will be carried out as rapidly as possible, the great object being to lessen the numbers that are threatened with loss of employment from the stoppage of the chief mills, furnaces, and other works.

The New-York advices continue as satisfactory as could have been hoped. The belief that DENNISTOUN & Co. will be likely to pay in full had gained strength, and the same is expected in the case of Messrs. CHOUTEAUX & Co., another firm of some importance. In the case of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, however, whose fall, like that of the Liverpool Borough Bank on this side, was the first signal for the general distrust, the prospects are stated to be very unfavorable. At first it was represented there would probably be something left for the shareholders, but it now appears that the claims even of the ordinary creditors will be only partially met. Shipments of specie to this country were expected to continue, and the *Fulton*, which may be looked for on Thursday, will probably bring a moderate sum. The Stock market generally had improved. Erie had advanced from 16 to 17¼; Reading from 52 to 53; Michigan Southern from from 19¼ to 19⅝; and New-York Central from 72 to 74¾. Panama had receded from 93 to 92½; and Illinois Central from 93½ to 89.

The daily exposures of the bill system are evidently leading to some beneficial results. At New-York, according to the advices by the last mail, a movement is on foot to shorten the credits granted by the importing houses and the term of the paper to be taken. On this side the necessity for reform with regard to the security and date of East India bills is now attracting attention, and a plan for requiring documents to be attached to them in all cases, and for the shortening of their maturity from six months to four seems likely to be carried out.

From the London Times, Dec. 23.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Little doubt is entertained that when the Bank determine to reduce their rate of discount, it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once. Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter that it will be announced before the close of the year.

It is understood that at a meeting held this afternoon of the Committee of joint stock banks, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective boards to reduce the rate of interest on deposits to 6 per cent. per annum, and that the measure now only awaits formal confirmation on the part of each establishment to be forthwith acted upon.

The rebound in consols from the lowest point during the pressure in October last has been equal to 7½ per cent., and has been rather more rapid than after that in 1846.

About £210,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. It was chiefly American, but included some amounts of Russian and Turkish.

At Hamburg the rate of discount for best bills ranges between 4 and 6 per cent.

It is expected that the Bank of France will lower their rate of discount to 5 per cent before the end of the year.

It is expected the London Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday next, and that the day will be kept as a holiday in almost all departments of business.

There is no profit on the dispatch of gold to the United States.

The measures for the reform of the banking system suggested in the Message of the American President would be likely to produce good results; but there is little chance of their being carried out.

In Paris, on Tuesday, the Funds closed at 67.60 money, and 67¾ account.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 23.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The money market to-day is still easier than yet reported. Good bills are being sought after for discount at 8 per cent. and in some instances a few have been done at 7½. It is fully expected that the Bank rate will be lowered on Thursday next to 8 per cent.

There is a sensible relief everywhere apparent in commercial circles, and lively anticipation of the near approach of a material change in our prospects are entertained. Matters are unquestionably improving in every direction, and the new year will commence under a brighter aspect than was looked for

About £85.000 of gold went into the Bank yesterday, and the £340,000 per *Africa*, from America, is in course of delivery to-day, and, with the exception of £10,000, is expected to find a deposit in the Bank vaults. Against the above large amount, there is only £27,500 in specie shipped to America per the Niagara. About £40,000 in gold is reported for the Levant.

The accounts from the continent report most favorably as to the satisfactory effects produced since the Governments of Hamburg, Sweden and Norway adopted measures of relief for the mercantile classes.

The announcement that Her Majesty's Government purposes taking the affairs of India under their direct control, has caused considerable animation in the market for Indian Railway Shares. An extensive business has been, and is, transacted in them, and a general advance has taken place. As money becomes cheaper the rise will extend in these as well as the other Railway Shares. The Indian lines, it must be remembered, have a guaranteed interest of five per cent. secured to them by the India Company. If the Government of the country is transferred to that of the home Government, it is evident that such undertakings will be greatly benefited.

The market for the English funds was very buoyant early in the day, prices going ⅜ per cent. higher; but there has been a reaction. Consols have been operated in at 92⅞ and 93⅜. They are this afternoon at 92¾ to 93, in consequence of the advance having induced sales by the operators for the rise, who are closing their accounts.

Consols finally closed at 93⅛ to 93¼, strong. Other markets good. Government stocks open for transfer have been in demand. Indian shares steady.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.

The following are the latest quotations of American Securities in London:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central S ₱ c., 1875	75@78	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75@78	77
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@78	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	15@13 dis.	14 13½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., con. '60.	76@80	
Mich. Central, 1869.	76@80	
Mich. Central, 1869, (sterl'g)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	55@65	
Mich. S. & N. Indiana (sink. fund,) 7 ₱ cent., 1885	65@70	
Do. $100 shares	20@30	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	79@81	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	90@92	
Do., $100 shares	70@72	72
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	67@70	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875.	40@50	
Do., $100 shares	15@17	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent.	78@81 x.c.	
Do., 2d mort. stg. 6 ₱ cent.	82@84	

FAILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE CRISIS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 19.

A week ago an estimate was made in Parliament that the liabilities of the houses which have failed during the recent crisis, make an aggregate of £45,000,000 sterling—this being, at least, double the total reached in 1847. It may be doubted if the figures for 1847 would not be found to have amounted to more than 22½ millions; but there can be no question that on the present occasion their magnitude is much beyond anything attained at any previous period. Subjoined is a list of the principal suspensions announced in London since the beginning of October, when the pressure first decidedly commenced. Only a rough conjecture can be formed as to the total they represent, since in many instances the balance sheets remain yet to be produced, but 15 and 16 millions may be taken as the lowest sum. The failures in the provinces, of course, cannot be estimated with an approach to precision; but, as the debts of five Banks alone amount to about 23,000,000, (the Western of Scotland £8,911,932, the Northumberland and Durham about £3,000,000, the Liverpool Borough about £4,000,000, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire £1,000,000, and the City of Glasgow £6,600,000,) it is evident that £35,000,000 would be a very moderate computation for this part of the question. The grand estimate is thus raised to £50,000,000, and, with this before them, Parliament and the public are bound to use every effort to probe the causes of the evil. With the constant extension of activity peculiar to all commercial countries, it is plain that if the same causes continue to operate, the new revulsion, which will be due in 1867, will as much exceed that of the present year as this exceeds what was witnessed in 1847:

Ross, Mitchell & Co.	£369,262
W. H. Brand & Co.	225,524
John Haly & Co.	47,509
A. Hill.	61,268
Powles, Brothers & Co.	50,000
Dennistoun & Co.	2,143,701
Bennoch, Twentyman & Rigg	257,894
Brosdwood & Barclay	212,020
Joseph Foot & Sons	27,640
*Sanderson, Sandeman & Co.	5,298,997
Wilson, Morgan & Co.	25,629
Fitch & Sked.	55,000
Draper, Petronelli & Co., about.	300,000
Jellicoe & Wix	not stated
José P. de Sá & Co.	15,230
Bardgett & Picard	85,142
Hoare, Buxton & Co.	466,601
Edwards & Mathie, about.	350,000
E. Sieveking & Son, about.	400,000
Allen, Smith & Co.	20,306
Syensden & Johnson	not stated
Gorrissen, Hüffel & Co.	125,310
Brockleshy & Wessels	40,486
R. Bainbridge & Co.	not stated
Herman Sillem, Son & Co.	not stated
Carr, Josling & Co., about.	300,000
A. Hintz & Co.	101,439
Rehder & Boldemann, about.	100,000
Henry Hoffman & Co., about.	100,000
Herman Cox & Co., about.	60,000
Bischoff, Beer & Co., about.	30,000
Mendes da Costa & Co.	231,673
Kieser & Co. about.	50,000
Bather, Rosenauer & Co.	32,488
Hirsch, Strother & Co.	not stated
F. & A. Bayet	not stated
C. A. Jonas & Co. about.	100,000
Swells & Neck, about.	500,000
Albert Pelly & Co. about.	170,000
Krell & Cohn.	not stated
W. Caudery	30,000
W. B. Filler.	140,000
Hadland & Co. about.	40,000
Litchtenstein & Co. about.	80,000
J. H. Baird & Co.	21,258
Heine, Semon & Co. about.	700,000
Weinholt, Wehner & Co. about.	300,000
T. H. Elmenhorst & Co.	not stated
Montoya, Saenz & Co.	not stated
T. G. Ward.	not stated
H. & M. Toldorph & Co.	not stated
Rew, Prescott & Co.	150,000
R. Willey & Co.	50,000
G. H. T. Hicks.	151,900
Powell & Sun.	60,000

*Most of the creditors on this estate held security in the shape of bills of exchange, which are rapidly running off. Hence the extent of the failure is more apparent than real.

SUSPENSIONS & DIVIDENDS SINCE LAST ADVICES.

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

The liabilities of Messrs. WM. DRAY & Co., whose suspension took place on the 18th, are stated to be about £60,000. Mr. DRAY was connected with DEANE, DRAY & Co., but his partnership with that firm has just been dissolved, and they will not be compromised.

The North British *Daily Mail* announces the suspension of Messrs. SCHWABE & Co., of Glasgow, with liabilities for about £30,000.

The bills have been returned to-day of Messrs. KLINGENDER BROTHERS, of Liverpool, a firm connected with the American trade. Their liabilities are believed to be rather large.

From the Times, Dec. 22.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. REHNER & BOLDEMANN, in the German trade, whose suspension was announced on the 25th ult., was held on the 21st ult. The probable dividend will be about 12s. 6d. in the pound. The cause of the disaster has been the heavy depreciation of produce, estimated at £23,000, or more than the deficiency shown on the accounts, failures, &c. The capital on the 1st of January was £6,991. In answer to a question as to whether the firm had had any accommodation-bill transactions, it was stated that there are liabilities on blank credits to the amount of £114,348, against which security is held for £32,922, while of the remainder only £2,070 will come upon the estate. Mr. HOLLAMS, on the part of Messrs. REHDER & BOLDEMANN, proposed that the concern should be wound up under inspection, and hoped from the nature of the assets, which are tea, cotton, &c., valued at the market prices of the day, an early and satisfactory liquidation may be effected. It was resolved to adopt this course, and three creditors were appointed a committee accordingly.

A meeting was held on the 21st of the creditors of the house of Mr. MILES SIMPSON, silk manufacturer of Leek, whose failure was announced on the 8th inst. A balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. W. & A. COOPER, the accountants, showing debts amounting to £23,540, and assets estimated at £5,287. It was resolved to wind up under an assignment.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. KRELL & COHN whose failure was announced on the 7th, also took place on the 21st ult., when a statement was submitted by Mr. COLLINS, of the firm of PARRINTON, LADBURY & Co., accountants, showing the liabilities to be £23,517, while the net assets are estimated at £17,537. Since the preparation of the balance-sheet further commercial disasters on the Continent have increased the sum to be written off for bad debts. Last year the firm had a surplus of £1,700., and at the date of suspension were nominally solvent. Some discussion took place upon a proposal of a composition of 10s. in the pound in four installments, with security for the last payment, the account before the meeting showing sufficient to pay 14s. 11d.; but it was explained that the losses since the failure and the precarious situation of affairs abroad do not admit of a better proposition being made. It was finally resolved to refer the question to a Committee of Four creditors to consider and decide upon the propriety of accepting the offer.

From the Times, Dec. 23.

CHARLES NICHOLSON & Co., warehousemen, of London, have found it necessary to call their creditors together. Debts supposed to be rather large.

LLOYD BROTHERS, picture dealers and exporters to the United States, have also summoned their creditors. Liabilities not stated.

Edinburg letters report the stoppage of Mr. WILLIAM REID, wholesale grocer, with liabilities supposed to amount to £20,000 or £30,000. An offer has been made of 8s. 6d. in the pound.

The *Daily News* reports the return of the hills of PINTO BASTO, Spanish merchant, and VAN SPECHT, foreign merchant. Liabilities small.

There has been a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. HERMAN SILLEM & Co. and Messrs. DRAPER, PETRONELLI & Co. The former show liabilities of £93,048, and assets £89,459 14s.; and the latter liabilities of £99,550, and assets £53,561. Both estates, it was resolved, should be wound up under inspection.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The commercial situation of Paris is not worse since I wrote last on the subject; indeed, matters are rather improved since it has been ascertained that the bills due on the 15th instant have been paid. The "feeling of absolute delight" expressed by the *Pays*, at the state of financial affairs in France, is simply absurd. The ministerial organs are always in extremes; they no sooner get the order to say something to tranquilize the public than they fly off into transports. It is true that no failures of a serious description have occurred, but they are attributable, as I have already observed, to the comparative timidity of speculators, who are to the English and Americans what the ancient navigators, creeping along the shores of the Mediterranean, were to the bold mariners of later times. An uneasy remembrance of 1848 still clings to them, and, though tranquility and order now prevail throughout France, yet it is but one firm hand that maintains it. The crisis is not felt with much severity, because men are not venturous, and they have ever in their thoughts the uncertainty of human life. Be this as it may, the engagements for the end of the year are said to be comparatively light, as the Paris bankers arrange that the payments shall be made either before or after that period, with a view to avoid difficulties in closing their accounts on the last day of the year. With respect to the commercial bills falling due on the 15th of January, it is evident, from the last monthly return of the bank, that they are light, as compared with those that fall due in December. It is expected, indeed it is affirmed, that the bank will give facilities for the renewal of such bills as the acceptors may be unable to meet. The returns show that money is not scarce in Paris, but clearly it is not in the hands of the trading classes of the community, for the warehouses are overstocked with merchandise for which there is but little demand. Hitherto there has been tightness in the money market, and embarrassment; the tightness is relaxed, but the embarrasament following the difficulty of realizing sales still continues. It will require some time yet before trade is restored to its former condition. Some remarkable variations are observable, during the past week, in the price of many articles of produce. Cottons, sugars, and rape oil have fallen. Spirits have risen since the publication of the imperial decree imposing an additional duty of 25 francs the hectolitre on foreign brandies. Tallow has also risen. Wheat and flour have declined.

Slavery and the Slave-Trade in America—Importation of Asiatics to the British West Indies.

From the London Times.

It requires no great foresight to perceive that a great contest is approaching on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade. The battle of the Negro will have to be fought by the philanthropists with a great diminution of prestige, the result of falsified predictions and blasted hopes. The BROUGHAMS and WILBERFORCES of the present day will have to adopt a somewhat humbled tone. The manifestoes of Exeter Hall must for once be defensive and apologetic, for the world is now wiser than when pulpit and platform resounded with indignant appeals to humanity five-and-twenty years ago. The touching descriptions of philanthropic novel-writers will go for little now as far as regards our own colonies. Those who are old enough may recollect the traditional portraits of West India proprietors, their wives and children, which are to be found in the "moral tales" of the last generation. The owner of a Jamaica property was always lying on a sofa, drinking *sangaree* and swearing at Sambo, a fine mulatto youth, whose quivering lips and flashing eye told how much he felt. The lady of the house, always represented as a faded beauty with her brow wreathed with pearls, was, of course, being fanned by two female slaves, whose delicate forms bore recent traces of the lash. The youthful heir wandered about the house exercising a whip given him by his mother expressly to beat the little Negroes with. A faithful and pious Pompey, exposed to every kind of ill-usage because Dinah, who loved him—oh, how fervently!—would not listen to the unmanly proposals of Drive, the overseer, completed the picture. By such representations as these a body of as hard-working and loyal subjects as England ever possessed were held up to obloquy, and Negro emancipation was effected without regard to the interests of men who were popularly supposed to be revelling in ill-gotten gains. But politicians and the public, and even the friends of the slaves themselves, have now begun to see the matters in a clearer light. Our own colonies are impoverished, but the sum of Slavery is not diminished; it has only been transferred from us to more grasping, pitiless and unscrupulous hands. Never was the prospect of emancipation more distant than now that foreign slave-owners are establishing a monopoly of all the great staples of tropical produce. The islands which in the old times supplied so much sugar, coffee, and cotton are going out of cultivation, while Cuba, the United States, and Brazil are every day extending the area of their cultivation and the number of their slaves. So valuable, indeed, is the slave in Cuba, that, in spite of treaties and penal laws, cruisers and blockades, thousands of Africans are yearly carried across the Atlantic to work on the sugar and tobacco plantations. The wealth of the island is such that, in spite of misgovernment, oppressive taxes, and a Spanish army of 25,000 men, its proprietors are among the richest in the world. As to the United States, it is, indeed, folly to expect any change in that quarter. *Slavery on the North American continent has extended, is extending, will extend.* As long as the supplies of cotton are below the demand in all the markets of the world, so long will slave labor be too valuable to be parted with. Even the Northern Slave States, which but a few years ago were discussing the gradual abandonment of the system, are now silent about abolition, immediate or prospective. Their slaves are at present a great, perhaps their greatest source of wealth. If they cannot cultivate their own lands they breed negroes to supply the new plantations in the South. It may be declared that the attacks of Abolitionists and the interference of the North are the cause of this determination to uphold Slavery; *but no sensible man will believe that mere irritation and obstinacy could lead to such great results.* The existence of Slavery is an economical question, *and so long as the system is profitable we cannot doubt that it will be maintained.* Much the same may be said with respect to Brazil, where the institution prevails with features of cruelty unknown even in the worst of times under English rule.

Now, to these countries we have given a monopoly of products which are the chief basis of our industry or among the chief sources of our revenue. They are becoming rich, powerful, arrogant, every day less inclined to be guided by English counsels, or moved by English interference. With all the readiness which self-interest induces they have learnt the arguments against limiting Slavery and slave importation, from our mishaps, our acknowledgments of failure, from their own prosperity, and from our dependence upon them. They have the law of nations on their side, and may quote it in answer to any assertion of our rights to interfere in the cause of humanity. They are free nations, and Africa is a free coast. Negroes are necessary to raise the cotton, sugar, coffee, and tobacco which the world wants. The white man cannot work under a tropical sun, and unless the African be used as a laborer, the fairest regions of the New World must remain a desert. In fine, negroes must be had at any cost, *and no nation has a right to impose its own scrupulosity on other free communities. If England has ruined her own colonies, that is no reason why she should seek to check the progress of the whole American continent.* Such is the kind of reasoning which is becoming more and more common every day; and we may depend upon it that in some form or under some pretext the slaveowners of the other hemisphere will again attempt to obtain a supply of negroes from the coast of Africa. The recent importation into the French colonies has naturally roused their attention, and it is no wonder that we hear it asked why a few cargoes of such "emigrants" could not be brought to New-Orleans or Savannah, there to be settled according to the domestic institutions of the State. With this renewed vitality of Slavery, owing to the rapidly-increasing value of the Slave, we have now to deal.

And it is not by preaching, or protesting, or threatening, or denouncing, that the objects of humanity can be attained. The last generation were content to be merely destructives; they broke down the Slave system in the West Indies without attempting to replace it by a better, and the consequence has been the multiplication of the former evils, and a deepening of the guilt, in which we indirectly participate as consumers of the slave-raised produce. After 20 years' experience we are now called upon to provide a remedy. On all sides we hear the same cry,—the colonies are perishing for want of sufficient labor. By additional supplies alone can the principle of free labor in the tropics be vindicated and a real blow struck at the iniquities against which we have so long declaimed. Our attention has been directed to a report of the Council on Immigration for the Island of Trinidad, which shows how a British colony may decay while all around it is flourishing. If Trinidad had remained under Spanish sway, it might, in spite of tyranny and misrule, be the wealthy island which its position and fertility would naturally make it. But we learn that, although the island contains 1,250,000 acres, yet the extent of all the land now under cultivation is only about 52,807 acres, and of this area the sugar plantations cover only 34,059 acres. The entire number of agricultural laborers working for wages in the cultivation of sugar and cocoa is only 14,000, of whom nearly 8,000 are immigrants from India and China, introduced at the public expense. It is found that these are by far better laborers for wages than the negro, who, it is stated, "will not be stimulated to greater industry by any increase of wages." And at the present time the planters would gladly obtain labor by an advance of wages. The high price of sugar and other tropical productions has stimulated enterprise, a greater extent of land is being brought under cultivation, and all that is wanted for the development of the colony is a supply of hands. Such are the fertility and the abundance of land that "the expense of establishing on virgin land an estate capable of producing 250 hogsheads of sugar, including the cost of machinery and buildings, would not exceed £6,000 sterling. But with the present supply of labor even the present production of the colony cannot be kept up. The colonists, therefore, beg the Government to assist them in obtaining immigrants from China and India. The colony, says the report, could without difficulty meet the expense of introducing and without risk find employment for 500 Chinese immigrants." But it is to British India that the colony chiefly looks. Under a free system the Coolies work better than Africans. The former are ambitious and work for wages: the latter go off and squat in remote districts, content to support life on a little. Now this document comes, we think, opportunely at present. There can be no doubt that Slavery will once more gain the ascendant unless we carry out a plan of free labor. Our colonies in the West are the field for such a scheme, our empire in the East may furnish the laborers, and the new hold we shall have on Asia will give facilities for doing what we wish. Whether we should send mutinous Sepoys across the water is a matter hardly yet ripe for decision; but we think, if they are to be transported anywhere, they may as well people Trinidad as the Andamans or any Asiatic island. But it is evident that the whole question of West Indian cultivation must now be examined, and with such colonies as Jamaica, Trinidad and Guiana there is no reason why we should not show that the culture of the Tropics by free labor is not the impossibility, which the partisans of Slavery represent.

Abolition of the East India Company's Government.

From the London Globe (Ministerial print.)

We are enabled to confirm the following announcement, which appears in the *Times'* City Article: "It is understood the East India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double Government." The announcement is substantially correct; the Chairman has received an intimation that it is the intention of Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet to introduce a bill for bringing the administration of India under the direct government of the Queen. The intimation cannot have surprised any one. For some time past the whole tendency of public opinion has set in the direction of this resolve. Independently of many reasons for dispensing with whatever can occasion hindrance in the administration of India henceforward, it may be reasonably anticipated that the introduction of improvements will be facilitated by the direct action of the supreme Government. And not the least advantage, after the recent events, will be the moral effect of the proclamation in India itself that it is the Sovereign of the British Empire who rules. The announcement following on the heels of those which have already been made will show how far Lord PALMERSTON'S Government seeks to shelter itself under delays, or prefers to accept with promptitude and decision the responsibilities which the interests of the country devolve upon it.

Smith O'Brien on Self-Reliance.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

On Wednesday evening Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN made his first appearance as a public lecturer before the Limerick Mechanics' Institute of that city; and right well did Mr. O'BRIEN discharge the duty which devolved upon him as the speaker of the inaugural address for the session of 1858. His remarks upon the various topics which he brought under the notice of his audience were mostly characterized by sound sense, and by an avoidance of all reference to the Utopian schemes which had hitherto formed the staple stock of those patriots who had traded extensively upon Irish grievances and their remedy. Self-reliance, in Mr. O'BRIEN'S view, should be the beginning of the moral revolution which would raise Ireland from a state of mere provincialism. "Instead," he justly remarked, "of considering what we can do for ourselves, we are always inclined to inquire what can others do for us?" And by way of illustration he observes:

"I shall add only one word or more, by way of exhortation to the young men of this country, for the purpose of endeavoring to induce them to abandon the habit, which unfortunately prevails to a great extent, of seeking to obtain situations under Government. This habit does not exist so much among the working classes as among the middle classes and among the wealthiest ranks of society. Such a disposition of mind tends much to degrade the character of this country and to check the natural energies of our people. I am confident that it would be found upon inquiry that for every appointment under Government conferred upon an Irishman there are at least 20 competitors. Now, if this be the case, it is manifest that upon the occasion of each vacancy at least 19 persons must be disappointed; and these 19 persons are for the most part induced to hang on, relying upon a vague hope, in a listless state of expectation, instead of exerting their natural energies to make an independent position for themselves in the honorable occupation of industry or commerce. This system of expectancy tends also to degrade the character of our public men. It is well understood at the Treasury that patronage is given only to those who are prepared to offer an equivalent for it in support afforded to the Government of the day. How is it possible, then, that a representative can maintain his Parliamentary independence if he be constantly urged to solicit situations for his constituents? These remarks do not, however, apply to a system of promotion dependent upon "competitive examination." If such a system could be universally established and acted upon with integrity, the acquirement of a situation under Government would be honorable to the successful person, and even those who might fail would have had the advantage of an educational preparation which would be highly useful to them in whatever path of life they might subsequently choose. But I fear that we are still far from the establishment of a system of promotion which would depend wholly upon merit; and I speak not with reference to changes which may possibly hereafter occur, but with reference to what actually exists.

Few living men have mingled with so many different grades of society, or have seen so many vicissitudes of life; and this experience has taught me that moral worth and intellectual prowess are not the exclusive inheritance of any particular class. On the contrary, I am convinced that there is often to be found in the breast of an industrious mechanic more of genuine dignity than inhabits that of the haughtiest peer. I have dwelt in lordly mansions and in thatched cottages, and this experience has convinced me that genuine happiness is as often to be found beneath the lowly roof as in the regal palace. Among the men that I have known who have obtained the highest success in a professional or commercial career the greater part have been the architects of their own fortunes; have owed every thing to their own abilities and perseverance. I am able therefore to speak in terms of encouragement to the young mechanics who have done me the honor to ask me to address them to-night, and to assure them, as well as the classes to whom Fortune has been more propitious, that both individual advancement and national greatness can, under the blessing of Providence, be secured only by cherishing the manly sentiment of self-reliance. We ought not, indeed, to reject the cooperation of those whose sympathies we are entitled to claim. On the contrary, I have endeavored to show to-night how many useful objects might be promoted by the combination of those whose interests are identical; but we ought to practice the habit of considering, not what might be done for us by others, but what we can do for ourselves. By acting upon this principle the inhabitants of Ireland have it in their power to make this country a realm whose name shall be mentioned with honor throughout all ages and among all nations of the earth. Since we cannot erase from our annals the pages which tell of dissension, and suffering, and degradation, let us at least pray that our our posterity may hereafter enact and record a history that shall realize our fondest aspirations."

Partial Enfranchisement of Serfs in Russia.

The *Nord* publishes the official documents relative to the regulation of the relations between the Russian landed proprietors and the peasantry. From the imperial decree, addressed to the Military Governor of Vilna, and the Governor-General of Grodno and Kovno, we make the following extracts:

To this effect, I ordain to establish from this day a committee of elaboration in each of the before-mentioned governments, and hereafter a general commission for the three governments united. Immediately after the formation of the provincial committees, each of them will draw up a detailed plan for the amelioration of the peasantry, taking for a basis of their plans the following conditions: The proprietor preserves his right of property in the whole landed estate, but the peasants preserve the plots around their habitations, which they have the right of acquiring in complete ownership by purchase, the money payable at a fixed term; they have also the use of a certain portion of land, according to local conditions, which may be necessary to assure their existence, and to give them the means of satisfying their obligations towards the State and the proprietor. In return for this use, the peasants are bound either to pay a rent to the proprietor or to labor on his account. The domestic relations between peasants and proprietors must be so regulated as to guarantee the regular service of taxes due to the State, and of servitudes and provincial imposts.

The remainder of the decree refers to general instructions to the various officials engaged in carrying out the directions of the Government on this subject. The decree, signed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, is dated Taarskoe-Selo, Dec. 2, 1857.

The Failure of the Russian Mission to Pekin.

Berlin (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are already aware that Admiral PUTIATIN, not having found it feasible to approach the Court of Pekin overland from Russia, left Irkutsk, passed down the Amoor, and proceeded to make his overtures to the Chinese Emperor in a very pacific manner from the port of Shanghae. On Oct. 8 the Admiral left that port for Nangasaki, on board the *America*, after having sent off his dispatches to Russia by M. WOLOWSKI, who was to travel to Europe by the overland route. It is presumed that these dispatches announced the failure of his mission from the refusal of the Pekin Government to receive any foreign mission in that capital. Shortly after the Admiral's departure for Japan, a Hamburg vessel, *Oscar*, with a cargo of coals from the Amoor, brought fresh dispatches for him to Shanghae. Among the Chinese in this latter port the report was current at the time of the last advices from there that the Admiral had brought the Emperor HIENSNNG a letter from his Imperial master, offering him to put down the rebellion in the Celestial dominions, but stipulating for a portion of the Mantchourian territory as a compensation for the service, and that the Chinese Emperor had declined the offer. The worst feature of this report is that it has very often been current before, and has never as yet verified itself as possessed of any foundation in fact. As little probable is another statement, that has, however, found credence in Paris, to the effect that the Court of Pekin has summoned the Russian Government in a very peremptory tone to evacuate the territory the latter has taken possession of at the month of the Amoor. The failure of the Protestin mission has excited the wrath of most of the St. Petersburg journals to a high degree, and the *Northern Bee* more particularly has of late fulminated very furiously against John Chinaman, by way of preparing the nation for news of aggressive measures having been taken against him. It said lately, among other things:

"China is too extensive an Empire to admit of its continuing any longer to lead an isolated existence, shut out from all intercourse even with those States which, by means of their commercial organization (England) and their conterminous vicinity (Russ

cannot make good th ...rges which have been made against us. O ...the District-Attorney of the United States ...empted to convict me of breach of the neutrality laws, but a jury of the country rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," almost without leaving the box. Again ,a like effort would be crowned with a like result.

After long effort and much patient endurance we at length sailed from Mobile for San Juan de Nicaragua on the 14th day of November last. The vessel on which we sailed was regularly cleared by the Collector of the port, and a special inspector was sent aboard to examine the cargo and the passengers. Our rights, too, as Nicaraguans were acknowledged, for the Collector refused to clear the *Fashion*, with Captain FAYSSOUX commanding, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States. With a regular register and clearance we supposed when once on the high seas that we were beyond the possible interference of any United States authority: for, even if we were admitted belligerents against a Power with which the United States was at peace, the owners of the neutral vessel had a clear right to carry warlike persons as well as contraband of war, subject only to the risk of capture by the enemy's cruisers. We did not for a moment imagine that naval officers would undertake to place restraints on American commerce in the absence of Federal law and Congressional authority. The deference, too, we know your Excellency has for the Constitution of the United States, precluded the supposition that any orders had been issued to detain or capture an American vessel whose papers showed she was engaged in a lawful voyage.

Satisfied as we were of the entire legality of our voyage, we did not hesitate to enter the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, although we knew that a United States sloop-of-war was present in the harbor. But we had scarcely landed before we were subjected to a series of illegal and insulting acts by the commander of the *Saratoga*. These acts have been detailed in two letters addressed by me to Commodore PAULDING, and now on file, I presume, in the Navy Department.

While we were being embarrassed by the action of the *Saratoga* we had not been idle. Colonel ANDERSON—who had served his native country throughout the Mexican war—at the head of fifty men, had ascended the river and gained possession of the stronghold which in the last century had for days defied the genius of the proudest naval name in British annals. Not only this, but he had regained possession of valuable American property unlawfully held by Costa Rican soldiers, and I had given the order to restore it to the agent claiming it for the owners. Permit me to ask whether it is such acts as these which authorize your naval officers to apply to us the vilest epithets of the language?

Scarcely, however, had the possession of Castillo Viejo opened to us the way to Lake Nicaragua, and to the regaining of all we had lost by Captain DAVIS' interference, than a most grievous wrong was again inflicted on us by Commodore PAULDING. On the 8th of December the latter officer summoned me to surrender to him, and the Nicaraguan flag was a second time hauled down on Nicaraguan soil by the orders of the United States Navy.

It would be supererogatory, Sir, for me to say that the act of Capt. PAULDING was without warrant of law. Much, too, as we felt the wrong, it was not the act itself as much as the manner in which it was done that cut us to the quick. We knew that the act was in violation of the sacred charter—the Constitution of the United States. We knew that an authority higher than that of any Commodore—higher even than the President of the United States—would vindicate the sanctity of violated law, and punish the offenders against the American Constitution. We felt, too, that the august and most potent sovereign—the people of the United States—would render justice for the injuries we sustained. But far more grievous than the surrender—far more galling than to see our own flag lowered on our own soil—was it to be told that we were there to the dishonor of the United States. There were men on that sandy beach, Mr. President, who had carried your flag aloft amidst the thickest of the foe, and one had been promoted by a predecessor in your office for first planting your colors upon the heights of Cerro Gordo. Others among them had led your soldiers across the continent, and always in the path of duty and of honor. For such men to be told that they disgraced the flag they once had served so nobly and so well was a pang sharper than that of death, and might have wrung a tear from men harder and more callous than he who inflicted the irreparable injury.

I need not tell you that I was unable to anticipate the act of Capt. PAULDING. Military necessity required me to hold Punta Arenas, and the idea never entered my mind that an American officer, professing to execute the law, would so far forget his duty as to infringe not only well established international law, but also the requirements of that instrument, with which are involved the best hopes of mankind, the Constitution of the United States. Even could I have foreseen the action of Capt. PAULDING, military reasons would have prevented me from leaving the Point. But it was impossible to imagine that so violent a step—marked as it was in its details by conduct worthy of soldiers in the sack of a town—would have been taken by an officer of the United States Navy. And, Mr. President, in the name of the official oath which you have taken in the presence of Almighty God, I call upon you to punish the offender and to right the wrong. I presume not to direct your wisdom in the course it shall pursue; but in the name of the men whose rights your officers have infringed, and whose honor has been most rashly and heedlessly trampled in the dust, I call for the justice it is your high prerogative to bestow.

But permit me to conclude by adding that, in all events and under all circumstances, there are duties and responsibilities from which I and the officers and men I represent will not, dare not, shrink. No extreme of illegal interference, no amount of hard words or unjust epithets, can deter us from following the path which is before us. The functionaries of the Government may exhaust upon us the expletives of the language; they may insult the public conscience and degrade their own character by applying to us all the epithets their morbid imaginations suggest; but, conscious of the right and justice of our cause, we shall not relax our efforts, nor be driven into a violation of the law. As long as there is a Central American exiled from his native land, and deprived of his property and civil rights for the services he rendered us, in evil as well as good report, so long shall our time and our energies be devoted to the work of their restoration. As long as the bones of our companions in arms, murdered under a barbarous decree of the Costa Rican Government, lie bleaching and unburied on the hill-sides of Nicaragua, so long shall our brains contrive and our hands labor for the justice which one day we will surely obtain. Permit your officers, if you can, to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws; pass unnoticed, if you will, the most violent invasions of individual rights and public duties; treat with scorn and contempt if you choose the demands for justice which we humbly and deferentially place at your feet, we will not be cast down or damaged. We fight for the rights of our race which have been denied us by an ungrateful and degraded aristocracy. We strive to retain unsullied the device some of our ancestors have borne on many a field, "none shall wound us with impunity." And as long as our faith in right endures, and our confidence in the God of our fathers remains unbaken, so long shall we use all just and proper means to regain what has been wrongfully wrested from us.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant, WM. WALKER.

To his Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States.

DEFENCE OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

Letter from General Henningsen to Senator Toombs.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1858.

To the Honorable Robert Toombs, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: Your opinions on the subject matter of this communication induce me to address a few observations through the Press, with the view of giving them a wider publicity.

Recent events in Central America have turned attention to certain regions south of the United States, maturing or fixing opinions in regard to them. But with the growing conviction, North and South, that these countries must be Americanized, arises the question—Shall this be done nationally by the Executive, or by private enterprise?

The history of the East India Company affords the most striking example of the superior aptitude of private enterprise for such undertakings over the concentrated power of monarchies and despotisms.

A company of merchants, originally with a capital of some $100,000, started about a century and a half ago. Ten or a dozen gentlemen elected by the shareholders directed its policy. They had their own civil and military organization—they found generals and statesmen amongst their clerks and servants.

They started in competition with the monarchies of France, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal and the united States of Holland for the common and mere purpose of acquiring wealth, territory and dominion. Yet, a few years ago, when the East India Company was virtually relieved of these acquisitions by the Crown and people of Great Britain, how stood the account? This Company ruled over more than one hundred and fifty millions of subjects, with a revenue exceeding that of the Russian empire, or over a population larger than that of France. Austria, Prussia and Russia collectively. Beside these possessions, (which the East India Company had been steadily augmenting,) all the Colonies left to the Crowns of France, Spain, Holland, Portugal and Great Britain sunk into insignificance. Rajah BROOKE, of Sarawak, has been more successful by private enterprise of recent years than the Governments of France and Great Britain upon many points. The success of the Spanish conquerors of this Continent (whose expeditions were private adventures) afford a singular contrast to the failures of those gotten up directly by the Kings of Spain; and one-half the States and Territories of this Union, from the earliest settlement to the most recent acquisitions, have been the result of private enterprise.

Though as States become free and enlightened their material strength increases, it is obvious that the facility of concentrating and using that power abroad diminishes, because the Government becomes less centralized and strong. No people ever before have done or can do so much by private enterprise as the people of this Union; no nation has ever made war at such an enormous cost. The complete conquest of Texas only cost a small per centage of the expenditure of the Mexican war, or (yet unfinished) wars of Florida.

Directly or indirectly, the government of this country has, in extending, almost always followed in the footsteps of the pioneer or fillibuster. If it be once admitted that extension be justifiable or even inevitable—and this the history and genius of our people so obviously attest that only political fatuity can deny it—is it not mere cant to assume, as some pretend, that acquisition by a government can be honorable whilst stigmatizing it as dishonorable by private enterprise?

Whenever and wherever a superior and more highly cultivated race has moved to dispossess or control another, wasting and cumbering the soil in stationary barbarism, or grown effete and retrograding, (like the population of the Spanish countries on this continent,) the eventual sympathies of mankind and the judgment of posterity have been with and for the more civilized and progressive race. This may be called fillibustering as well as by any other name. The men opposed to CHARLES I. were termed Roundheads in derision, and the patriots of Holland designated *geux*, or "beggarmen," in scorn. The name of Roundheads soon became a terror, and the appellation of *geux* a name of pride to WILLIAM of Orange and his compatriots and their children.

This fillibustering must necessarily have begun in the early night of history, when the pastoral barbarian marched to dispossess the savage hunter, wasting a hundred fold more of the earth's surface than the herdsman or shepherd required to feed his flocks and herds. It must have been continued when the agriculturist moved to dispossess the barbarian herdsman, wasting a hundred fold more space than sufficed to nourish the growing and progressive civilization of the agriculturist and mechanic.

What was Moses but a fillibuster, whose mission was to dispossess tribes, retrograding, (or whose civilization was corrupting before matured,) and to plant in their stead another people whose subsequent annals show them to have been at least in no wise superior to our own? What were the Normans, from whom the sovereigns of Great Britain affect to derive their descent and a portion of their title to the crown, but fillibusters? What the Pilgrim fathers but fillibusters? What State, what Territory in this Union has not been fillibustered from the Indians, or purchased from those who had fillibustered it? Have ever five years elapsed down to the present time since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers that some of the monarchies of Europe have not, somewhere, been fillibustering something?

Now, if the judgment of posterity has justified by results the acquisition of territory or domination over stationary, effete or retrograding populations—if the devastating inroads of Genghis Khan's Moguls, of Tamerlane's Tartars, or of wild Camanches, have been deplored, whilst extension and invasion have been applauded when civilization thereby supplanted barbarism or savage life—if there be no margin for regret that free and civilized men and happy homes, by tens of thousands, in this Union, now occupy the space over which a few hundred Indians roamed, starving or striving to destroy each other; it is obvious that acquisition and conquest are not wrong *per se*, but that they are right or wrong, desirable or to be lamented, according to the circumstances and character of the people making or enduring them. If so, if ever justifiable or desirable, when and where so justifiable or desirable as in the spread of institutions and of a people which, whatever the shortcomings and imperfections of either, are still the most complete, practical and above all progressive, that the world has known? The past and present of this country, its obvious interests as a whole, the especial interests of the South, the growing convictions of far-seeing men, who look to the integrity of the Union, all point to the future adoption of an American policy on this continent and to extension southwards. There are, however, some who, whilst admitting this necessity, would rely exclusively on the tardy, uncertain and expensive action of the federal Government, and who, illogically and unwisely, allow themselves to be persuaded that "fillibustering schemes" impede its march and thwart its policy.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the Government of the United States guarantee, and have guaranteed to them, by treaty, and are empowered by Congress to enforce by occupation the integrity of the Nicaraguan route to California and Oregon. Supposing that it is kept open, as the Panama route has been, for nine years, what reason is there to believe that nine years hence it will be in any more favorable condition or nearer Americanization than at present? Let us see what is now the condition of that Panama route: Besides the buildings of the Company there are, at Aspinwall or at Panama, a few frame hotels, drinking shops and stores, and a sprinkling of Americans temporarily established. Some thousands of truculent Jamaica and San Domingo negroes and mixed Indian negroes have collected at each end of this route and upon it. They are all bitterly and blindly hostile to the Americans, by whom they live, and abetted and inspired by authorities whose policy it is jealously to preclude all hold on the country, or permanent settlement in it by Americans. In case of war with any European power, both the inhabitants and the Government of the Isthmus, instead of assisting the United States to keep open the route, would unquestionably reserve their sympathies and aid for the enemies of this country. I need not recall recent outrages, whose recurrence is only prevented by the presence of American ships-of-war. If we now turn to the Nicaragua route, which nine years hence would probably be at best, in a like condition, it must be observed that on account of its greater length, the large contiguous populations and increased difficulty of punishing depredations, it would require a much stronger land force to protect than the Isthmus of Panama. Otherwise it would be liable to periodic interruption in the incessant revolutions which, having succeeded each other for the last thirty years, there is no reason to doubt would continue in the future. A few hundred men can at any time barricade the passes of the Transit, and afterwards withdraw with impunity, unless the line were permanently occupied by at least six hundred soldiers or marines, and even then it would be difficult entirely to prevent their doing so. But the mere occasional or even permanent occupation by a few hundred men, besides being of doubtful efficiency in time of peace, would prove insufficient in time of war; and instead of tending to the Americanization of the country, would retard it. Once Americanized, the road would, on the contrary, not only protect itself, but this rich country—very superior in natural advantages and wealth to any State of the Union—would form an impregnable barrier to any hostile attempt to seize the route in time of war.

It would protect itself on the same principle that a few constables protect life and property in an American city—because the surrounding country is peaceable, where life and property could not be secured by a thousand armed men under reversed circumstances. There are some who, sensible of the popular desire for the acquisition of Cuba, still dream that it may be obtained by purchase, and consider that all action towards extension in that quarter thwarts the pacific solution of this difficulty by the Administration. There are others who incline to share in this opinion, though perfectly aware that the attempt to purchase has been fully tested, and who properly consider it quite as visionary to expect that the United States would sell the city of Washington to Spain, as that Spain would ever sell Cuba to the United States, unless, indeed, as in the case of Florida, they should be already in possession of it. But this state of things, they think, might be brought about, (if only the Executive were intrusted with extraordinary powers,) by peremptorily pressing Spain for long deluded reparation of a series of outrages against the persons and property of American citizens.

But what if Spain, thus threatened, should settle up—as no doubt she would, and should long since have been made to do? And how would this Union, and the countries it is evidently destined to control, be benefited, if by an unprecedentedly rigorous interpretation of the neutrality laws—if, by establishing the precedent of allowing officers of this republic to act arbitrarily, unrebuked, unpunished, and without reparation to the injured; if by granting to the Executive fresh powers, when powers existing can be strained so far, that the patriotically adventurous spirit which gave Texas to the Union should be repressed, and extension barred by treaties for years to come? How would this country feel compensated for such an impediment in a march which has never faltered, by the settlement of a few paltry claims on Spain and three Panama routes instead of one—supposing that of Nicaragua and Tehuantepec to have been opened? In mentioning the arbitrary conduct of the United States officers, I allude to Captain DAVIS and CHATARD, and more especially to Commodore PAULDING. I trust that the vague and probably unauthorized rumors with regard to the course of the administration will not deter those disposed to call him to strict account for the recent outrage he has committed, nor from investigation into the nature of, and interpretation given to the neutrality laws, with regard to these officers. The conduct of Captain DAVIS is before the world. Capt. CHATARD threatened "shot and shell" on behalf of the English or Costa Rican mail boat, though for some weeks (and until recently cleared out by Colonel ANDERSON) the Costa Ricans, on the same river, had prevented all communication with Nicaragua. So when the Costa Ricans were at Punta Arenas, in the same position as WALKER, when they had seized American private property, no attempt was made to threaten, molest or dispossess them. To those who had decreed the extermination of Americans, who slew American wounded, who slaughtered peaceable American citizens and seized or destroyed American property, these officers have only civilities to offer. They act towards them with timid forbearance when not in complicity. Captain DAVIS selects the Moras to compliment in his despatches; Captain CHATARD bullies on behalf of the British and negroes: and Commodore PAULDING'S action is all that the enemies of American progress can desire. In word and deed the only energy shown is always shown against their fellow-countrymen. Captain DAVIS is feebly rebuked by the Secretary of the Navy; Captain CHATARD is justly recalled, but on contrary grounds from what had been deserved—that is to say, for not preventing what, in the absence of positive instructions, he could not legitimately have prevented. Thereupon follows Com. PAULDING'S recent high-handed outrage. Expressions in which he indulges warrant me in regretting that any American officer should have been guilty of an act of which the discredit is only equalled by the bad taste of the pompous bulletin in which it is recorded. The most charitable construction that can be placed upon his conduct is that it was inspired by British influence. In a despatch some months back, Captain PAULDING irrelevantly, but with marked emphasis, dwelt on (what ought to be a matter of course) the courtesy of British officers. Formerly, when the United States were comparatively weak, British vessels fired into, and attempted to search, those of the United States, and I am informed that British officers were not wont to lavish much civility on officers of the United States navy. Now that the condition of things has altered, and that the monarchies of Europe have temporary troubles on their hands, may it not be that they find it more expedient to cajole, and get that work which they wish done performed by United States ships or squadrons? In the absence of positive instructions, a proceeding so unAmerican, unjustifiable and arbitrary on the part of Commodore PAULDING, affords ground for the conjecture that he may have committed himself to this course by a convivial boast; and it looks as if the British men-of-war, which he reports as having accompanied him and offered their cooperation, had come to see how he fulfilled his threat, and how well that British policy was carried out, which alone they would have had, doubtless, too much discretion to have attempted.

Great Britain and France might, indeed, as well withdraw their squadrons when the views of their Cabinets are so safely, thoroughly and economically carried out by a United States force; and even the diplomata of England may find their occupation gone in Central America, if the United States bars all prospects of the Americanization of those regions by suicidal compacts, and thereby virtually accomplish the chief object of Great Britain in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; for few, I presume, are ignorant of the fact that a main object of the European Cabinets, and especially of the British Cabinet, has been to prevent the Americanization of Central America and other Spanish-American countries, although this policy is as much at variance with the true interest of the British people, and of every other commercial people, as with that of the United States. Certainly, those who, whether abroad or at home, are opposed to American extension, are shrewd and diplomatic enough to know that they can best popularize measures in accordance with their views, by letting it be understood that such measures are anti-British. I am, sir, yours obediently,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. To market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2500	2736	.....	162	1210	3165
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	181	15	16	1909	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	117	93	110	2972	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	162	84	22	534	.....
Rates reported at Bergen	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2500	3796	192	310	6625	3165
Last week	1046	1672	151	310	8319	2047

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857	3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year	3,071

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	589	.....	.....	.....	334
Hudson River Railroad	928	.....	.....	250	2831
Hudson River Boats	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	839	.....	.....	960	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R. On Foot	2001	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	307	Missouri	—
New-York	1,710	Pennsylvania	48
Illinois	175	Texas	—
Kentucky	137	Connecticut	100
Indiana	228	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	22
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are 1c.@1¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11¾c.@12c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	11c. @11¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	10c. @10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As predicted in our last report, there has been large receipts of Cattle during the past few days, the entire City receipts for the week ending to-day being 3,796, which is 2,124 above the preceding week, 725 more than the corresponding week last year, and 653 more than the weekly average for 1857. Nor is there an excess in numbers alone; for a large proportion of the stock to-day offered consisted of heavy Cattle, very many of them large oxen fattened to tolerably fair killing condition. This fact, taken in connection with the number offered is enough to confirm our statement, that the receipts of the past week are sufficient not only to supply any deficiency of last week, but to meet the current wants, and still have enough on hand to meet one-fourth to one-third the requirements of the week to come. There are probably 500 Beeves in the yards unsold this evening.... The market opened at low prices this morning, though with brisk sales, as owners were glad to realize at almost any price offered. During the day prices declined even below the low morning rates. The average decline on the entire day's transactions as compared with last Wednesday, was fully equal to 1c.@1¼c. ₱ lb. net, and probably more than this, if we take into account the liberal allowance or estimated net weights, demanded by buyers, and conceded by sellers. A still further allowance must be made for the appearance of the stock, standing in the muddy yards with their hair matted down by the constantly-falling rain and sleety snow, and shrunk into the smallest compass by the chill winds. A stormy day like this has been, is always injurious to the sellers or owners of stock. The unusually large number of 600 are reported as retailed at Bergen, and a very large sale has been made at the down-town markets. We heard of very few going east from Albany. The receipts from the West, which have been quite limited for a time past, were pretty free again during the present week. But Western men complain bitterly of the high tariff upon the railroads, and, as far as possible are holding back until the State cattle are mostly in, in hopes that a rise in prices may better warrant their paying the present freight prices.

As a matter of general information, we publish the tariff on live stock, agreed upon in the Railroad Convention at Cleveland last Fall and now in force. These rates are to continue until May 1, 1858, unless otherwise agreed upon by the combined companies after fifteen days' notice. The leading routes from Chicago, Matteson, Joliet, State Line (Ind.), and Terre Haute to Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg and Wheeling, over the following railroads: Michigan Central; Michigan Southern; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Wabash Valley, Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Bellefontaine Line; Indiana Central Railways, and the connecting lines from points mentioned below, and such other points as are common to two or more lines. The rates from the five Western points first named above are as much less to Dunkirk as the rates from Dunkirk to New-York are more than the rates from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to New-York. The rates per car load are based upon 210 feet of floor surface, larger or smaller cars being rated proportionally. Cars of the standard size hold about 15 cattle of medium weight.

To any one of the five Eastern points of arrival Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg or Wheeling, the following are the rates per car, deducting, as above, for Dunkirk:

	Cattle.	Hogs & Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs & Sheep.
Chicago	$110	$95	Naples	$155	$125
Joliet	110	95	Urbana	130	110
Matteson	110	95	Okaw	138	118
State Line, Ind.	110	95	Mattoon	135	115
Terre Haute	110	95	Peoria	145	130
Toluno	130	110	Galesburg	150	143
Bement	133	113	Burlington	153	135
Decatur	135	115	Quincy	160	140
Mechanicsburg	140	120	Alton	170	152
Springfield	145	125	Rock Island	147	133
Berlin	148	128	Iowa City, Iowa	153	133
Franklin	151	131	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	165	150
Jacksonville	158	133	Rome, Iowa	168	153

The following rates from Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and Dunkirk to New-York are given by S. DAUGHARD, Gen. Fr't Ag't N. Y. C. R. R. and B. W. BLANCHARD, do. N. Y. and E. R. R., $1; double-deck cars, $1 15. Subject to change by giving five days notice to the Gen. Ag'ts of Mich. Central and Mich. Southern Railroads in Chicago.

The following rates from Pittsburg and Wheeling to New-York are given by H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Fr't Ag't Penn. Cen. R. R. and L. S. GORDON, do. do. do. B. and O. R. R., $1; single-deck cars, 85c. Subject to change by giving five days notice to the Gen. Ag'ts of Mich. Central and Mich. Southern Railroads in Chicago.

The above prices were agreed upon by the following officers of the roads named:

R. N. RICE, Superintendent M. C. R. R.
L. R. SARGENT, Superintendent T. H. A. & St. L. R. R.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent I. C. R. R.
GEO. WATSON, Superintendent Gr. W. R. R., Ill.
W. H. CANOVA, Superintendent P. & Qua. R. R.
A. H. MOORE, Superintendent St. L., A. & C. R. R.
WARREN COSBURN, Vice President T. W. & W. R. R.
JOHN BROUGH, President B. Line.
C. G. HAMMOND, President C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent C. & T. R. R.
SAM. BROWN, Superintendent M. S. & N. I. R. R.
R. R. STEPHENS, Secretary G. W. R., Canada.
ADDISON HILLS, for C. C. & C. & C. P. & A. R. R.
R. N. BROWN, Superintendent B. & E. R. R.
JAS. HOOKER, for I. C. & D. & W. R. R.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent C. & R. I. R. R.
P. A. HALL, G. & C. U. R. R.

Strong efforts are being made by the drovers to break up the above combination, and they have hopes of succeeding.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
71	Ohio	A. Walker	Mead & Holcomb.
20	N. Y.	E. Gazely	Vail & Carey.
20	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
17	N. Y.	J. Newton	M. Dalton.
64	N. Y.	Several owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
16	N. Y.	J. B. & T. B. Rider	Owners.
54	Ohio.	Needles & Ferring	Budlong & Eastman.
17	Ohio.	F. Murray	Budlong & Eastman.
85	Ill.	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
83	Ohio.	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
38	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
46	N. Y.	Farmers	C. G. Teed.
16	N. Y.	J. Begote	E. Shepard.
22	N. Y.	E. Shepard	Owner.
53	Ill.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
20	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
60	Conn.	L. Beers	Owners.
24	N. Y.	Smith & Toffey	Owners.
36	Ohio.	Showdy & Watkins	Bowles & Stephenson
30	N. Y.	Fuller & Mttler	R. H. Hume.
68	Ohio	& N. J. R. Murray	Owner.
90	Ill.	E. Nichols	Owner.
22	N. J.	George W. Stillwater	Owner.
21	N. Y.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
16	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Brag.
104	Ky.	&c. Westheimer & Bro	Owners.
68	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
41	N. Y.	N. D. Taylor	Owner.
34	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Owner.
32	N. Y.	S. W. Allerton	Owner.
36	N. Y.	H. W. Cook	Owner.
36	Ill.	Beach & Bray	Owners.
28	Penn.	B. Gray	Owner.
36	Conn.	Lockwood & Saxton	J. A. Merritt.
41	N. Y.	Simms & Noble	M. Dallon.
26	N. Y.	G. W. Vail	Owner.
28	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
31	Ky.	C. Kahn & Co	H. Eckstein.
53	N. Y.	D. McEtwee	Owner.
24	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
24	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
21	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.

Many other small lots were offered, ranging from one or two to 15 head. No less than 143 different owners were represented.

A. WARNER brought on 71 medium Ohio Steers, which MEAD & HOLCOMB run out at near 9c. Rated 600 lbs. net.

MEAD & HOLCOMB got yesterday 10c. and 10½c. for a few of their own good Westchester County Heifers.

VAIL & CAREY were selling 39 Dutchess County Cattle for E. GAZELEY and 20 others for neighboring farmers. GAZELEY'S were good heavy Oxen weighing about 650 lbs. net and averaging near 9c. ₱ lb.

J. NEWTON'S 17 State Cattle, estimated 600 lbs. net, were sold by M. DALTON at 8¾c. Medium quality.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 64 State Cattle for some ten different owners. They were as varied in quality and weight as in ownership, bringing 7c.@9¾c. The same parties sold 131 head at Bergen, for 7c.@10¾c., or, as they think, near 1c. higher than they were getting on similar grades to-day.

J. B. & T. B. RIDER were getting $92 50@$92 50 for 16 of their Columbia County Oxen, weighing by estimate 900 lbs. net. They were in good flesh, the best bringing 10c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were disposing of 54 Ohio Cattle for NEEDLES & FERREN, and 17 for F. MURRAY. They were all very fair 650-lb. Steers, and averaged about 9¾c. net.

H. R. SMITH contributed 85 steers from Sangamon County, Ill., on which he says the freight alone was $15 ₱ head. This, with feed, commissions, &c., makes the whole expense from $20 to $21 each by the time they are sold. They are a nice lot, weighing by estimate, 650 lbs. net. T. WHITE & SON early disposed of them at an average of about $60 each, or 9¼c. ₱ lb.

J. BRYANT forwarded 83 fine steers from Ohio, rated at 700 lbs. net. T. WHEELER, salesman, estimated them at near 10c. net.

E. W. GWYN'S 38 Ohio Steeers were bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9¾c.@10c., and a few 10¼c. ₱ lb. They were heavy and in good flesh, weighing about 900 lbs. net. TEED was, also, selling 46 Westchester County Cattle, for different parties, at 8c.@9c.

E. SHEPARD was selling, on his own account, 22 heavy State Cattle at 9c., and 16 fair steers for J. BEGOLE, at the same price.

L. BEERS was selling 60 of his own Connecticut oxen, of fair quality, at 8c.@10c. Rated 800 lbs. nett.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no variation in the demand or price of cows. The numbers offered continue small, but sufficient for the wants of milkmen.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no fresh cows during the week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. There is a moderate demand which the light receipts just supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports 93 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The market is unchanged, with enough offering to meet the demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Although the numbers offered during the past week were equal to those of the preceding week, yet the market has not been as well supplied owing to a greater demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 162 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. for good animals. A few bring 7c. The demand is brisk, with a supply scarcely equaling it.

BROWNING reports receipts of 16 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. Few Calves have been sent in, which fail to meet the requirements of butchers. Prices are unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 110 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports 22 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. The supply is short, with a fair demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The supply has not been large for the past week, and there is a perceptible briskness of the market. A portion of the stock was very good, and sales have been made as high as 10c., net, by the ₱.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,215 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. The market is well supplied with good stock. Some very extra Sheep arrived too late for the holidays, and have just been sold at $10 50 each. The trade is tolerably brisk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,905 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight. Receipts have been rather light, with a slow market. The monthly receipts at this market for the past year were:

January	12,374	July	24,470
February	11,295	August	31,018
March	8,946	September	26,384
April	6,562	October	23,176
May	7,325	November	18,255
June	16,605	December	15,301
Total			203,111

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,972 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 534 Sheep and Lambs by McGRAW & REED as follows:

36 Sheep at	$196 00	100 Sheep at	$323 00
10 Sheep at	43 50	24 Sheep at	129 00
96 Sheep at	377 00	50 Sheep at	269 00
85 Sheep at	288 00	47 Sheep at	179 00
57 Sheep at	228 00	29 Sheep at	94 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year: eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Atlantic*, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The President's message, taken out by the *Africa*, was published in all the London papers on the 22d ult. It meets with general approbation from our foreign cotemporaries. The London *Times* speaks in high terms of the views held by Mr. BUCHANAN on the late financial crisis. In regard to the Central American question, the same journal denies the right of this country to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty without the consent of Great Britain, and affirms that the latter will not abandon the principle enunciated in that Convention. The London *Post* is especially charmed with those portions of the message which express a determination to put down Mormonism and Fillibusterism, and the London *News* thinks that the foreign policy of Mr. BUCHANAN is frank, and, in every sense, unobjectionable.

Financial affairs abroad exhibit a decided improvement. Large arrivals of gold and the rapid recovery of commercial confidence in Hamburg and throughout the North of Europe, have given great impulse to the English funds. At Hamburg the rate of discount had fallen between 4 and 6 per cent.; the Bank of France, it was expected, would shortly lower its rates to 5 per cent.; and little doubt is entertained that the Bank of England, before the close of the year, will reduce their rate of discount to 8 per cent. There had been a few more failures in Great Britain since last advices. Among those reported are SCHWABE & Co., of Glasgow; KLINGENDER BROTHERS, of Liverpool; NICHOLSON & Co. and LLOYD BROTHERS, of London; and Mr. WILLIAM REID, of Edinburg.

Politically, there is not much news by this arrival. We learn that a Russian decree had been issued, partially enfranchising the serfs, and generally improving the relations between the peasantry and the landed proprietors of the country. The *Espana*, of Madrid, is greatly alarmed for the safety of Cuba, and anticipates that, in consequence of the neglect of the Spanish Government, it will certainly fall a prey to American fillibusters. An article which we copy, elsewhere, from the London *Times*, on Slavery and the Slave-trade, will attract attention. It proposes to replenish the British West Indies with labor from the East, and throws out the hint that the mutinous Sepoya might as well be transported thither. No later intelligence had been received from India.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation, was considered briefly and then tabled, together with an amendment offered by Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, proposing to tax bank-notes. A petition was presented from citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a charter for a National Bank. The proceedings in the House were interesting. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce providing for a further amendment of the act for the better security of life on board steam-vessels. The President was called upon to communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New-Granada, relative to existing differences; the correspondence with Brazil relative to opening the river Amazon and the negotiation of a treaty, and all correspondence affecting our relations with Spain not heretofore published. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, led off in a speech of considerable length in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Neutrality Laws, as advocated in the debate of Tuesday. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, followed, in denunciation of the Dred Scott decision; and was succeeded by Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, who expressed his intention, at the proper time, to go as far as any one else in favor of a suspension of the Neutrality Laws, but not for the reasons assigned by Mr. QUITMAN, the originator of the proposition. The debate was continued by Messrs. KEITT, HASKIN, STEPHENS, BOCOCK and GILMER, until the adjournment.

The nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK, as District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the place of JOHN MCKEON, removed, was discussed for about three hours by the Senate yesterday in secret session. It is understood that none of the friends of the Administration pretended to defend the President in the course he took in the removal of Mr. MCKEON. It is, however, probable that the nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK will be eventually confirmed.

In the State Senate yesterday, notice was given of intention to introduce a number of bills—among them one to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn, one to amend the Port Warden law, and one to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State. Mr. MATHER introduced his bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and after several unsuccessful efforts to refer it, it was laid on the table. Mr. O. B. WHEELER introduced a series of resolutions, which were tabled, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress not to vote for the admission of Kansas until after the passage of an enabling act. The Governor's Message was handed in and read. In the Assembly four unsuccessful ballots were had for Speaker.

The ship *Serampore*, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of flour and molasses, went ashore on Cohasset Shoals yesterday morning, and will probably be a total loss. A lot of wreck was picked up on Nantucket beach yesterday, supposed to have belonged to a vessel wrecked the night before on the same shoal.

The stormy weather, yesterday, checked business. Flour was quiet at unchanged prices. The home trade bought most freely. Wheat and Corn were also lightly dealt in at former rates. A better demand prevailed for Rye and Barley at strengthening figures. Provisions were in moderate request,—including new Mess Pork, which was more valuable. Coffee was pretty briskly inquired for at full quotations,—privately as well as in the auction-rooms. Teas and sugars were rather quiet and languid. Cotton opened with considerable vigor—and the *Atlantic's* favorable accounts increased the confidence of holders, who generally claimed an advance, but met with no response from the leading buyers. Freights were heavy, with 719 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle markets were largely over supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being 3,796, which is an excess of 2,124 over last week, and 653 more than the weekly average of last year. Prices declined materially, say 1c.@1½c. per lb. for the dressed meat. About 500 head were left unsold last evening.

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners on Wednesday, the annual report of the Ward's Island Refuge and Hospital was presented, containing some interesting statistical tables as to disease and mortality. His Honor Mayor TIEMANN was present, he being *ex-officio* a member.

The Democratic Republican General Committee, elected recently by "the disaffected," on the Ward primary system, gathered in Tammany Hotel last evening for the purpose of organizing. But the Sachems had met during the afternoon, and directed Mr. BROWN, the proprietor, not to let them have a room, so they were refused. They met subsequently in the public dining saloon, and, in a few minutes, adjourned in some disorder, without having transacted any business of importance.

The Republican General Committee for 1858 held its first meeting at Academy Hall, Broadway, last evening. Contesting delegates appeared from the First and Eighteenth Wards, and their claims were referred to a Special Committee. The election of permanent officers was postponed.

Counterfeit TWOS, very badly executed, on the Massachusetts Bank, of Boston, were put in circulation last evening. A sailor named JOHN TAYLOR was arrested for attempting to pass one of them in the Second Precinct.

Mr. JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, New-Jersey was found insensible in a pond in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn yesterday morning. It appears that he had been inveigled from Newark by a man named SMITH, the keeper of a saloon, and against whom a charge was pending for selling liquor without license, and JAQUES was the principal witness for the prosecution. Arrived in Brooklyn, SMITH was joined by one MYERS, the keeper of a saloon on Fulton-avenue, when they robbed and threw JAQUES into the pond where he was found.

A man named JOHN PERGEN, a German, gave himself up to the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, saying that he had killed a man in Newtown. Yesterday PERGEN commited suicide by hanging himself in his cell. No murdered man can be found, and it is supposed PERGEN was insane.

The Neutrality Laws.

The attempt to invest the case of WALKER with a kind of national importance has been so far successful that in the Congressional debates of the present week his name and fortunes will play a prominent part. He will disappear again of course, as KOSZTA and other adventitious heroes of an hour have before him, but the grave questions of international law and comity involved in his arrest on the soil of Nicaragua by an American officer for an alleged violation of American law, well deserve all the attention they are likely to receive. They will be discussed with much fury at least, if not with much judgment, within the walls of Congress, and we trust they will at the same time engage the interest and provoke the decisive voice of the country at large.

National Neutrality Laws, when properly conceived, are simply assertions of a plain national duty, the discharge of which is essential to civilization. Without such laws, the whole world would lapse into the condition of those debateable border-lands which have in all ages been the nurseries of sectional hatred and international feuds. And neutrality, as Americans of the Nineteenth Century understand, is the constraint of all individual violence by the sovereign authority of the State to which alone the supreme right of Peace and War belongs. The actual Neutrality law of this country, under which the Government ordered the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER and the dispersion of his band, is the law of 1818, and it was drawn up with a specific view to the assertion of this precise American doctrine of neutrality. In policy, our Government of course goes further, and respects throughout the world that sanctity of independent sovereignties upon which the whole American theory of politics rests. The Governments of the Old World have never accepted this public practice. France interfered as a Government in the affairs of Spain, without a declaration of war against the Spanish nation, when in 1823 the DUC D'ANGOULEME marched his army over the Pyrenees to save FERDINAND VII. from the just punishment of his treachery and his perjuries. The Western Powers interfered in the affairs of Turkey in 1854 and 1856, when they dictated War and Peace to the Sublime Porte; and still were broadly in the affairs of Greece during the same period when they put down a Russophilist cabal at the Court of Athens by the presence of an allied force in the Piræus. The United States have never thus put forth their power in support of any institutions whatever in any quarter of the world, excepting in the single case of the Tripolitan war, when General EATON availed himself of a dynastic quarrel to bring the Dey to terms And our first Neutrality laws, those of June 5, 1794, March 14, 1797, and April 24, 1800, were intended to preserve the Union from any collision with the great European nations in the tremendous wars of the French Republic. Our citizens were then absolutely forbidden to accept commissions under any foreign Prince or State for the purpose of warring upon any other foreign Prince or State. The law of March, 1817, and the finally revised law of April 20, 1818, were directed to the mere repression of individual outbreaks upon foreign Governments under cover of the national flag and its immunities. That is, this actual law of neutrality is a law for the suppression of sympathizers, and was intended to keep our people from imbroiling us in the difficulties between Spain and her Colonies. It was passed in concert with England, desirous equally with ourselves of attaining this object, and equally with ourselves determined to prevent at the same time any interference of the despotic powers in behalf of Spain. At that time England was more fruitful of sympathizers than we ourselves, and the deeds of one MACGREGOR in South America quite threw WALKER into the shade. The provisions of the English law of 1817 are mainly similar with those of our own, which was modelled upon it, and it is difficult to see in what way the stringencies of this law could be modified without abandoning our cardinal principle of compelling our citizens to abdicate their American character before taking part in the quarrels and conflicts of a foreign State. This principle should rather be reaffirmed by a provision making the act of levying or preparing war against a foreign State within our borders expressly equivalent to an abdication of American citizenship. Under the operation of such a provision there would be no difficulty in disposing of such a case as this of WALKER. He would be at once a foreigner to the United States, and a foreigner to Nicaragua, and, therefore, "a pirate and a felon," under the public law of the world. He would be put, in fact, specifically and in terms, where he really now is, and neither he nor his friends could confuse the public mind with his claims of double and shadowy citizenship. If President BUCHANAN really desires to inforce our neutrality and to maintain our national respectability, he could do nothing better than to support such an alteration in our actual law which would bring its provisions up abreast with the actual condition of the country.

We understand, on good authority, that the Nicaraguan Minister has addressed a letter to General CASS, in which, for his Government, he amply applauds the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, and that this letter is likely to be published in full vindication of the course which our own Administration has pursued, and means to pursue, in regard to the WALKER expedition. But when this immediate case shall have been settled, it would certainly be wise to make the way clear for a more clear and decisive future policy in regard to these sporadic excesses of the "genius of Conquest," into Nicaragua and out again at the beck of this or that commercial company, on a level with the national advance of our pioneer settlements under the banner of the Republic over Florida and Texas, New-Mexico and California, their assumptions are only not irresistibly ridiculous, because they are vexatiously impudent. Public opinion will, however, ere long, do justice upon all these pretenders. For public opinion is singularly unsceptible of illuminations *ex post facto*, and the progress of the secret current of diplomacy is rapidly drifting the Nicaragua question towards a solution more satisfactory than we had anticipated but a short time ago, and as yet unlooked-for on the part of the public in general. If, as is now not improbable, the Governments of England and France shall give their assent to the conclusion of the Yrissari treaty, with the understanding that it is to be supported and defended by analogous treaties concluded with each of those powers separately, the enterprises of WALKER and of his sympathizers will be suddenly, peremptorily and definitely strangled by the triple cord of a combination which will possess all the power, with none of the inconveniences of an "entangling alliance."

The Philosopher of Fillibustering.

For now some months the promenaders on Broadway have been familiar with the spirited countenance, the exemplary mustachios and the impressive attitude of a foreign-looking gentleman whose photographic *effigies* decorates very conspicuously the doorway of a prominent "Daguerrean Gallery" on the shilling side of that great thoroughfare. The personage thus pertinaciously commended to the admiring attention of the public has just executed another likeness of himself with his own hand, which he has issued to the world through the columns of the press. Between the moral picture thus presented and the physical portrait aforesaid, there is no violent discrepancy. In the one, as in the other, we trace the lineaments of the thoroughbred soldier of fortune, and recognize all the characteristics of the Mediæval Free Companion, the antique mercenary and the modern sympathizer. Such as Gen. C. F. HENNINGSEN is were his prototypes in days long past—the unruly Mauritanians, who sacked dishonest Carthage for their pay; the Pretorians, who made law with their swords for the imbecile senators of imperial Rome; the "poor brigands" of Froissart, who maintained themselves at free quarters throughout the provinces of France, when "shameful treaties" were made without their concurrence, and the return of peace threw them suddenly out of business. Men of this kind are hardly amenable to the ordinary rules either of logic or of morality which obtain in an age of civilization and in a land of law. They must be judged, when we find it necessary to judge them, by the standards of a barbarian code, which exalts force above equity, and opportunity above obligation. They are the Lord Cochranes and the Rob Roys of the world, and to them the good old rule is sufficient—

> —"the simple plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

The story of their adventurous lives is never without interest, and the Muse is generally merciful to these scatter-brained foundlings of fortune, whose lot, however checkered it may sometimes be with gleams of golden light, is apt to darken to its close; the luckiest of them all in general stumbling, like THEONORE of Corsica upon a throne, only to die, like him, at last, in the debtor's or the felon's cell. There is a field still open, too, for all such men, in many quarters of the world, and Asia teems throughout her length and breadth with the successes of their class. Here it is a Nepaulese Napoleon like JUNG BAHADOOR, who finds his Orangery of St. Cloud in the palace of his uncle, and wins a ministerial victory over the opposition peers of Nepaul by shooting down a baker's dozen of the lords in council with his trusty Minié; there, a French adventurer like D'ORGONI, who worms his way up mysteriously behind the Burmese throne, and intrigues over half a continent. Some countries too of the New World invite the activity of these abnormal energies by their intestine disorders and their social disorganization; nor would the most ardent advocate of the Monroe doctrine object, we presume, to see Gen. HENNINGSEN, Englishman though he is, busily engaged in the service, civil or military, of any State between the Mexican Cordilleras and the Andes of Peru.

But the civilization of the United States has no need of such foreign and adventitious stimulants as this gallant Lanz-Knecht, in his letter which we publish to-day, would apply to it. The American people are not yet fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and the onward march of this great Republic can still for some time at least be carried on by the great forces which set the nation forward at the first upon its majestic career. Peace and the Law are mighty agencies when the life which informs them is the will of twenty millions of freemen; and the area of American Empire is not likely to be extended by the sacrifice of the principles which have made the American people what they are.

It is not strange that General HENNINGSEN, as a foreign soldier of fortune, should be as ignorant of American history as he is incapable of comprehending American progress, and if it amuses him in these his hours of enforced idleness to pen elaborate commentaries upon the war which was to have been fought, and to emulate the literary while forbidden to imitate the warlike achievements of JULIUS CÆSAR, he ought to be allowed, and even encouraged, to continue his disquisitions upon the philosophy of fillibusterism. His letter is well written, interesting, and, as a psychological study, even valuable. But not even the license of a military Bohemian can excuse the impertinent freedom with which this foreign General permits himself to speak of American officers, hearing the commission of their country, and discharging duties confided to them by the highest authority in the Union. General HENNINGSEN's letter is addressed to an American Senator, Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia, but we cannot allow ourselves to believe that gentleman in any way responsible for the audacious assaults made in this letter upon the character and patriotism of men like Captains DAVIS, CHATARD and PAULDING. It is true that the Senate-house is no longer what it was, but the time can hardly yet have come for an English adventurer to stigmatize the courage and the loyalty to the American flag of American naval officers, in a public communication to the representative of an American sovereign State.

We wish General HENNINGSEN no harm. We should be sorry to keep him in America if he desires to leave the country. We should see with pleasure the departure of himself and of his friend WILLIAM WALKER, and as well of all their fellows and favorers, for any part of the world in which they can find work suited to their capacity. But these wandering heroes must be made to understand, once for all, that their goings out of this country, like their comings into it, must be decent and in order. We don't allow German Legionaries, or Hungarian refugees to fillibuster themselves into New-York, and we cannot therefore allow them to fillibuster themselves out of New-Orleans. And when these people, some of whom, like "General" WALKER, cannot, and others of whom, like General HENNINGSEN, will not earn a quiet livelihood in the recognized occupations of American life, undertake to link their desperate adventures with the destiny of the nation, and to put their sixpenny scrambles

Commodore Porter and Commodore Paulding.

The only incident in the history of our Navy which bears any resemblance to the affair of Commodore PAULDING in removing WALKER and his men from Nicaragua, was the attack by Commodore PORTER, some thirty years ago, on the town of Foxardo, in the Spanish Island of Porto Rico. Commodore PORTER had been sent on the West India station in command of a fleet of small vessels, among which was an armed steamer, to extirpate the pirates who infested the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and committed constant depredations on our commerce. The public mind of the country had been greatly exasperated against the Spanish authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico, not only on account of several noted pirates having been sheltered by them, but in consequence of two of the officers of our Navy, Lieutenant W. H. ALLEN and Lieutenant COOKE, having been shot by the guns of Spanish batteries—one of them in Porto Rico, and the other in Cuba—while in the pursuit of piratical boats.

Shortly after the arrival of Commodore PORTER on the station, information was given by American merchants in St. Thomas that their property had been stolen by the pirates, and carried to Foxardo, whereupon an officer of the squadron was dispatched to reclaim it, or demand satisfaction. But he was seized by the authorities and grossly maltreated, for he had no force with him to repel an attack, an unfriendly reception not having been anticipated.

On hearing of the indignity to our flag, our gallant Commodore promptly repaired to Foxardo, landed with some two hundred men, and compelled the Governor and the authorities to come to him and apologize for thier conduct. He then marched his men into the town, and, after spiking the guns of the fort, retired. For this gallant conduct he was recalled by President ADAMS, on a complaint having been made by the Spanish Minister, and subjected to a court-martial. Commodore PORTER was a hot-headed, bold, and impulsive officer, and his gallant conduct while in command of the *Essex* frigate had endeared him to the people, and made him, perhaps, the most popular man in the Navy. On his return to the country he wrote a series of ill-considered letters, addressed to the President, in defence of his conduct, which tended to damage his case, and, doubtless, had a prejudicial effect on the minds of the officers who tried him. Whether that were the case or not, the court-martial found him guilty of invading the dominion of Spain and committing acts of hostility against his Catholic Majesty. He was sentenced to be suspended six months from the service, and, on the finding of the Court being approved by the President, he left the country in disgust, and offered his services to Mexico, and was made Admiral of her little Navy.

In the case of Commodore PAULDING the only resemblance that exists to that of Commodore PORTER, is in the invasion of the territory of a nation with which we are at peace: but the motive for the invasion is essentially different. In the Foxardo affair it was against the wishes of the authorities, and to inflict an indignity upon them; while in the Nicaraguan affair it was not an invasion, but a landing to protect the proper authorities from being assaulted by a gang of marauders from our own shores, whose landing there Commodore PAULDING had been expressly instructed to prevent. The affair of Commodore PORTER has been brought forward to show that a precedent exists for the punishment and disgrace of Commodore PAULDING. But we do not perceive any analogy between the two cases. It was a gallant act, in our Commodore, undoubtedly, and the nation loved him for it, so promptly to punish the authorities of Foxardo for their insult to our flag: but it was not an act that the Government could countenance when Spain demanded an apology for it. In the case of Commodore PAULDING no complaint has yet been made by the Government whose territory he violated, and until some explanation shall be demanded from it, it is certainly not the duty of our own Government to reprove, or punish an officer for discharging his duty too thoroughly. If the Spanish Government had not complained of the invasion of the dominion of his "Catholic majesty," our own Government would never have court-martialed Commodore PORTER for landing at Foxardo.

The Central Park.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The topographical and sectional maps of the Central Park are now on exhibition at the rooms of the Commissioners, where they can be examined by persons who wish to compete for the premiums offered by the Board for the four designs for laying out the grounds, which may be chosen by them. The premiums are $2,000, $1,000, $750, and $500—and the designs must be handed in before the 1st day of March, this year. The maps are over two hundred in number, most minutely and elaborately drawn, and cost, including the surveys, not far from $15,000.

There is one point connected with the Central Park to which we desire to call the attention of the Commissioners and the public. The northern end of the Park, upon the west side, is upon high ground which, commands a very beautiful prospect of the High Bridge, the Palisades, the Harlem River, and the several villages lying upon that stream. This rising ground extends to the high point upon which the Powder House is now located,—where it falls off precipitately to the plain below. The view from the Powder House is very beautiful:—the ground upon which it is situated is rocky and rough,—and it is the natural extension and extremity of the stony ridge which passes though that part of the Island.

By some strange oversight or mistake, on the part of those by whom the grounds were laid out, *this fine point is not included in the Central Park*. The northern line of the Park passes along One-hundred-and-sixth-street, and leaves this beautiful eminence outside. If this is suffered to remain so, we shall not only lose one of the most strikingly picturesque and romantic points of view which our Island affords, but buildings will be erected there which will shut out the prospect from the high grounds which is included within the Park. It would be an inexcusable mistake if this piece of ground were to be left out.

We trust the Commissioners will give this matter an examination at least, and take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the error by which so desirable a point has been excluded from the Park. The expense of purchasing it cannot be large, and, if necessary, some other portion of the Park might advantageously be exchanged for it.

The Central America.

From the Journal of Commerce.

GEORGE E. ASHBY, late Chief Engineer of the illated *Central America*, has been honorably vindicated from the charges preferred against him, by the Board of Local Inspectors. Mr. ASHBY has received their certificate, and is now qualified to resume the practice of his profession.

We would not willingly do anything personally injurious to the late Chief Engineer of the *Central America*; but a regard for justice and the public welfare compels us to call attention to the remarkable manner in which all responsibility either to law or public opinion, for one of the most appalling catastrophes of the day, has been evaded and denied.

When news of the wreck reached here, it was perfectly evident to every person who gave the subject any attention, that *somebody was responsible for the disaster*. It was clearly the result of causes which could have been foreseen, and which should have been obviated. The storm was not so violent as to wreck a seaworthy vessel, duly manned and properly handled. There was fault and mismanagement *somewhere*. All expressions of opinion were discouraged as premature, and the public was told that the owners and underwriters would unite in an investigation which would develop authentically all the facts of the case, and place the blame where it belonged. After a long delay the Commissioners selected by these parties made what they very justly styled a "*partial* report,"—in which they pretended to recapitulate the points established by the evidence submitted to them, but purposely abstained from imputing blame to any one,—or from fixing the responsibility for this great disaster where it belonged. The tenor of their narrative, however, was unmistakable. They say in express terms, that

"The original fault, and that which led to the catastrophe, was in the *neglect to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam*, and, when it was found to have fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand. *Up to the stopping of the engines*, we do not find that any water of consequence had reached the engine room, nor was there any reason to apprehend such a result *so long as the fires were properly kept up and the duties of the officers and men in the engineer's department faithfully performed*. It does not appear from the testimony, that there was any serious leak in the bottom of the vessel, or fracture or break of any part of the machinery; but that the engines, as already remarked, were prevented from working, *only by want of steam*, and that the water insidiously and slowly entered the vessel (as she was lying upon her side or very much keeled) by some of the air-ports which were either inadvertently left open or imperfectly closed, as also by the opening at the paddle-wheel shaft, and through the probable open seams about the guards and other parts of the upper-works, thus accidentally immersed. The water gradually increasing, was washed by the motion of the vessel against and into the ash-pans and furnaces, extinguishing entirely the fires, and rendering it impossible finally to raise steam in the main boilers."

In concluding their "partial report" the Committee say:

"It cannot and should not be concealed that the testimony before the Committee goes to show that the *Central America* was not found and equipped as she ought to have been; that her crew was not sufficiently numerous; that she was without a carpenter or suitable carpenters' tools; and, what seems to the Committee a most serious defect, being common, it is feared, in many of our passenger steamers, there was *a want of proper organization* in regard to the relative authority and duties of the officers and crew of the vessel—*each department appearing to be independent of the others*, instead of being strictly subordinate and responsible to the Captain, as the legitimate superior and chief; and *this independence of action was the more observable in the department of the engineer*."

The unavoidable inference from these statements is, that the loss of the *Central America*, and of the lives of the hundreds of persons who went down with her, was due to the *mismanagement of the Engineer's department*. The fault primarily is charged upon the Company in not making this department more strictly and thoroughly subordinate to the Captain;—but as it was independent of all other departments in its action, the Chief Engineer is clearly responsible for any lack of attention or efficiency in its management. If the proper organization which the Committee think desirable, had prevailed on the ship,—if this and all other departments had been made subordinate and responsible to the Captain, then the Captain would be the officer in fault for mismanagement. But as things stood the actual head of each department was the party responsible for it;—and it is impossible, upon the showing of the Committee, to avoid the conclusion that the Chief Engineer was grossly and culpably neglectful of his duties, and that the loss of the vessel was the direct consequence of that neglect.

Next comes the report of the Local Inspectors of this port, who seem to have been making some sort of an investigation into the affair, and who after the lapse of several months, submit a very brief statement of their opinion that all the "licensed officers" did their duty, and that no blame, therefore, can be imputed to the Chief Engineer. How this *ex cathedra* opinion is to be reconciled with that of the Committee, they do not inform us. They submit no portion of the testimony taken, mention no facts connected with the disaster, and make no attempt, indeed, to throw any light whatever upon the subject. Their object seems to be simply and exclusively to give the "licensed officers" a certificate of character and conduct, and to enable them with this document to face down any suspicions which the public may have been led to form from the published facts upon the subject.

We have no desire to press this matter, in its relations to the Chief Engineer, unduly upon public notice, and we therefore abstain, for the present at all events, from giving publicity to very many facts, which have been reported to us upon undoubted authority, in regard to his department. If the Local Inspectors had before them the testimony of the survivors best qualified by character and experience to judge of the causes of the catastrophe, they must have been placed in possession of facts not easily reconciled with the opinion they have given to the public.

It is quite possible that the public takes no interest in the matter, and that any attempt, on the part of anybody, to fix the responsibility of a calamity which occurred nearly four months ago, would be a waste of time and labor. If so, the whole subject may as well be suffered to drop into the oblivion to which the Inspectors are evidently inclined to consign it.

The Express and the Message.

A copy of the Governor's Message was sent in advance to each of the City papers, with the statement that the Governor relied upon the *honor* of their editors not to make it public till advised by telegraph that *it had been sent* to the Legislature. As we stated yesterday the *Express*, in utter violation of this reliance, published the Message on Tuesday, though it was not sent to the Legislature until Wednesday afternoon. We find in its columns the following attempt at an explanation:

The Message reached us at an early hour in the forenoon, with the usual restrictions as to publishing, and in the conviction that now, as heretofore, it would be delivered by 1 or 2 o'clock, upon the organization of the Senate, *it was put on our outside and "printed" but not published*. About this time, the telegraphic agent sent us an "error" in the printed Message to be corrected, and this, with the organization already effected in the Senate, led us to feel secure that the Message was sent in. At two o'clock and five or ten minutes *after*, we received word from the telegraphic agent *not* to publish—but it was too late, as the *Express* was already in the street, and thus the Message was published!

The Message was thus *printed* upon the outside form of Tuesday evening's edition of the *Express*. The editor states that it was *published* that afternoon, because he was induced to "feel secure" that it had been sent in. The fact that he had printed it in Tuesday's paper, implies a pre-determination to publish it on Tuesday evening,—whether sent in to the Senate or not,—as upon any other supposition the whole of that evening's edition containing it must have been thrown away. His admission that he thus printed it, in a sheet bearing date Tuesday evening, and necessarily to be published on the day of its date, refutes the pretext by which its appearance is sought to be excused. The *Express* did not wait, and did not intend to wait, until the telegraph should announce that the Message had been sent in to the Senate.

The *Express* speaks of the "apparent bad faith towards its cotemporaries," involved in its publication of the Message in advance of its delivery. So far as we are concerned we care nothing for the priority in point of time which the *Express* thus obtained over us, in laying this document before the public. We only regret the reproach which the Profession will incur from the conduct of a journal whose editors are so indifferent to reliance upon their honor.

Mr. Pugh's Kansas Bill.

The provisions of Senator PUGH's bill for the admission of Kansas were not fully or accurately stated in the telegram which embodied the only account of it hitherto received. We, therefore, copy the following summary of the bill, as given by Mr. PUGH himself in the Senate:

The bill provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, Nov. 7, 1857, with the boundaries defined in the pacification bill of the last Congress, and *upon two fundamental conditions*.

The first condition is that the seventh article of the Constitution, relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to a separate and direct vote, "Yes," or "No," of the qualified electors, on the 7th of April, 1858, at which time the State officers, the Legislature, and the Congressmen shall be chosen. The returns of this election to be made to the Governor of the Territory instead of the President of the Convention, and the election conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November.

The second fundamental condition is that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people, through their Legislature, *at any time*, to call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of Government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The President is required to admit the State by proclamation as soon as the election of April 7th shall have transpired.

The ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the grants of public lands, is rejected, and, in its stead, the usual articles of compact are offered to the first Legislature of Kansas, for acceptance or rejection, as in the case of other new States.

It will be seen that the State is not to be admitted absolutely, but conditionally;—the two conditions being that the question of Slavery shall be submitted the to popular vote on the 7th of April, and that the People may at any time alter or amend the Constitution at discretion.

THE CENTURY CLUB.—The old-fashioned festival of Twelfth Night was last night celebrated by the Century Club, at their new building in East Fifteenth-street. The regal honors of the occasion were bestowed by judicious Fortune on a distinguished gentleman of this City, to whose taste the Century Club were largely indebted for the success of their high holiday, as the public will one day be, when the Central Park shall have become indeed what all the world now dreams it will be. This pleasant Society is made up of artists, amateurs and others of the class called *tertulios* by the Mexicans "because they can talk agreeably on all sorts of subjects and so are delightful guests for a *tertulio*," or "tea-party." It made itself a genial name in its earlier and simpler home in Eighth-street, which it is not likely to lose in the handsome but unobtrusively elegant quarters which it has now provided for itself in a region at once more accessible and more gay.

THE ALBION'S PICTURE OF DR. KANE.—The following letter from Judge KANE has been received by the publishers of the *Albion*:

FERN ROCK, near Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you, and I do it most cordially, for the admirable portrait of my son which you sent me a proof of. It is, in the estimation of all my family, the very best likeness we have seen of him as he was after engaging in the Expeditions of Rescue; and, as a work of art, it is worthy of all praise. I shall be glad to secure copies for distribution among his friends.

Very faithfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. K. KANE.

Messrs. YOUNG & Co., of the *Albion*.

Academy of Music.

A capital and most spirited performance of ROSSINI's ever fresh and delightful opera of the "Barber" was given here last night, and attracted a fine audience. The only novelty in the cast was the *Basilio* of HERR FORMES—a smooth and oily performance, highly disparaging to Jesuits in general and squiffy ones in particular. HERR FORMES' "make-up" was, as usual, excellent, and the dramatic interest of the *rôle* was certainly more than equal to its musical importance. A splendid comic actor is found in Mr. FORMES.

The other characters were excellently played, and with a genuine infusion of artistic spirit and fun. A more lively performance we have never heard. Madame LA GRANGE's *Rosina* is one of the finest of her numerous fine *rôles*. She was in excellent voice last night, and in this respect enjoyed an advantage over the other artists. Signor ROCCO's *Dr. Bartolo* was broad and funny, but perfectly good in its way. An act of "The Trovatore" concluded the entertainment, Madame CARRABBA being the *Leonora*. This lady has plenty of voice, and is a fine *artiste*. There is no reason why she should not make a success in certain *rôles*.

"Martha" will be repeated to-night at reduced prices. Fifty cents to all parts of the house.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message treats chiefly of the State's finances, banks and the tariff. It represents that the finances of Pennsylvania have not presented so satisfactory an aspect for a long time. During the year, every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid from the revenue derived from the ordinary sources. For the fiscal year, the receipts of the Treasury, including the balance on hand, have been $5,935,000; expenditures, $5,407,000. The interest on the funded debt will be promptly paid; and that due in February will also be paid, out of the available means now in the Treasury. Within the last three years, the public debt, without resorting to temporary loans, has been reduced $1,816,000. The expenditures on the main line have exceeded the revenue by $6.000. The Governor congratulates the people on the sale of the line, and suggests the sale, at the earliest practical moment, of the whole of the public works. A repeal of the tonnage tax is earnestly recommended. In reference to the suspension of the banks, he states that the amount realized from the banks by the payment of one-fourth of one per centum on the capital stock has defrayed the expenses of the extra session, leaving a balance of $35,000. He suggests a reform in the system of banking and management, and recommends a modification of the Tariff to a more liberal protection of manufacturing, especially iron interests. He says that the periods of low duties have always been marked by excessive importations, large exports of specie, over-trading, bank expansion, suspension, and financial and commercial convulsions; and that a well regulated Tariff is a more certain security against bank suspensions than any system of pains and penalties which has been devised.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachsetts Legislature organized about 12 o'clock to-day.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, Repnhlican, was elected President of the Senate, receiving 37 votes, all that were cast. S. N. GIFFORD, Repuhlican, was reelected Clerk, hy 34 votes, against 3 for S. R. GLEN, Democrat.

In the House, JULIUS ROCKWELL, Republican, was elected Speaker by 80 votes, against 32 for CALEB CUSHING. WM. STOWE was reelected Clerk.

The Gardner Americans generally voted for ROCKWELL.

Mr. BANKS will be inangurated as Governor to-morrow, and deliver his message.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Our State Legislatnre is organized to-day.

The Senate organized by the choice of Hon. SETH SCAMMON, of Saco, for President, and Mr. HALL, of Aroostook, for Secretary.

In the House J. H. DRUMMOND, of Waterville, was elected Speaker, and G. W. WILSON, of Dixmount, Clerk.

A caucus is in session this evening to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State. The chances are in favor of NOAH SMITH, of Calais, the present incumbent.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Maryland Legislature assembled to-day.

The House did not organize. Its members held caucuses this evening.

The Governor's Message will be sent in to-morrow.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

All the trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road stopped running to-day, and the Company suspended business. Matters with the Company have been unsatisfactory for some time past. The employes are on a strike for wages due them. It is said that the farmers in the vicinity of Athens have so destroyed the track in that neighborhood as to make it unfit for use. The cause for their doing so is not understood. Superintendent BARNES has left for Chillicothe with the view to arrange matters so as to resume business at as early a period as possible.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

No. 25.—The United States *vs.* Henry Cambuston.—Argument commenced for appellants and continued for appellees. This case is based on a rejected claim for California lands, and involves large interests.

The Atlantic's News in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The *Atlantic's* news was received here to-day at 12¼ o'clock, by the National Line, and published exclusively in the regular Evening editions of the Associated Press.

Death of Hon. David Stuart.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A meeting of members of the Bench and Bar was held this morning in the Superior Court Room, as an expression of respect to the memory of Hon. DAVID STUART, who died yesterday. Suitable resolutions were adopted. Mr. STUART was formerly United States Senator from Maryland.

Return of a Missing Periodical Dealer.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. MELLEN, a periodical dealer, whose myaterious disappearance created some excitement here two years since, returned here to-day. He assigns insanity as the cause of his leaving.

The Weather.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—8 A.M.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 2 below zero; wind northeast.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 6—8 A.M.

Weather clondy. Thermometer 1 above zero.

HALIFAX, N.S., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

Wind northeast, with an appearance of snow. Thermometer 22 above zero.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

Thermometer 6° below zero. Wind north-west, sky overcast.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

Thermometer at zero; wind North; atmosphere hazy.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

The weather is very cold, with snow and high wind.

EXETER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

It is snowing and blowing hard.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

A thick snow storm, and strong northerly gale are prevailing.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

About four inches of anow has fallen, and still continues; wind north-east.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

We have several inches of snow here, and it continues falling.

ODENSBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

It has just begun snowing here. Wind N. E. Thermometer 15° above zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

It is snowing here moderately, and it has already fallen to the depth of three inches. Wind N. E. Thermometer 15° above zero.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 A.M.

It is snowing here, and the snow is already four inches deep. Wind N. E. Thermometer 22 above zero.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy, and growing colder, with indications of snow.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy, indicating snow.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 6—6 P.M.

It is snowing fast here. Six inches of snow have already fallen. Wind N. E. Thermometer 22° above zero.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—9 P.M.

We have about six inches of snow here and the sleighing good. Appearances indicate more snow.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SERAMPORE ASHORE ON COHASSET SHOALS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The ship *Serampore*, STONE, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of flour and molasses, went ashore during the snow-storm this morning on Black Ledge, Cohasset. The Captain and crew were saved, but they were badly frost-bitten. At the latest account the vessel was fast going to pieces. The steamer *R. R. Forbes*, Capt. MORRIS, will go down in the morning to render assistance.

A lot of wreck stuff was picked up on Nantucket Beach this afternoon. It probably belongs to some vessel that has foundered on Cohasset Rocks during the night.

There is an unknown ship ashore near Black Ledge, Cohasset Shoals. As yet no particulars have been received.

THE STEAMERS MAGNOLIA AND PARKERSBURG.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Magnolia* was taken on the railway to-day. The damage to her is slight, and will soon be repaired.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Parkersburg*, which sailed from here yesterday for New-York, put back to-day on account of a slight accident to her machinery.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The screw steamship *Memphis* from New-York, arrived here at 2 P. M., yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

We have papers from all points South by the arrival of the mail, as late as due, but they contain no news of special interest.

FROM ALBANY.

The House Does Not Organize—Business in the Senate—Cutting off the Dead-Heads—Repeal of the Railroad Assessment Law—Repeal of the Port Warden Law—Repeal of the Police Law—The State Prison Report—The Governor's Message—The Case of Cangemi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

There was prayer in the House to-day, and then the records of yesterday were made historical, and then they tried several times to make a presiding officer. As they were at the beginning so they were at the end—and as yet there is no head of the House. It is possible that a night of reflection may bring on a change of sentiment that will to-morrow develop a presiding officer.

In the Senate there was more of a show of business. Senator SPINOLA was particularly prolific. By the way he showered "notices" on the President's desk I should judge that his particular locality must be badly suffering. The most marked of his indications was one "in relation to the Police Department of the city of Brooklyn." He has not matured his plan, but I believe his prominent proposition will be to set apart Brooklyn as a separato Police District.

Mr. STOW proposes to introduce a hill inflicting all sorts of penalties upon public officers, who shall be guilty of using free tickets on railroads. It is certainly desirable to screen the servants of the people from the seductive influences which lurk behind "a pass." Legislators should enact, and judges interpret, without being swayed or soothed hy the pecuniary advantages which accrue to those who travel under the shadow of a "chalked hat." If our servants—our legislators and our judges—can only be impartial and just because the law says they shall be so—if we have exhansted all other remedies—if conscience cannot and public opinion will not keep men in the path of duty, why, perhaps, it is well that we shall make grave enactments. If we have reached this infernal necessity, Judge STOW's work becomes herculean. It will be the labor for which even a score of Senatorial terms will he all too short—a labor which once commenced must he protracted until every possible plan of human depravity has been anticipated.

Judge SCOTT gives notice of a bill, the necessity of which many are beginning to realize. He will propose to restrict the power of municipalities to borrow money and loan their credit for any other than the legitimate purposes for which they were organized. Judge SCOTT is of the conservative Democratic school. This bill, of which he has given notice, probably embodies a principle of Democratic antecedents, and on that account may possibly encounter the hostility of the party dominant in the Senate, hut not, I hope, to such an extent as to jeopardize its success, when it shall be on its final passage.

Senator STOW also gave notice of his intention to ask for the repeal of the law passed last Winter, under the provisions of which, during the past year, the various Railroad Corporations have assumed to be the assessors of their own property. If the hill repealing slides along as rapidly and noiselessly as the original enactment, it will soon be on the statute hooks.

Senator MATHER introduced his promised bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, passed last Winter. It proposes a clean repeal, which shall leave the Police where it was one year ago, in the hands of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. Mr. MATHER moved the reference of his bill to the Senators from the Metropolitan Police District, (they are all Democrats,) but the Senate, by vote, denied such reference, and the bill will go to the proper Standing Committee.

Senator ELY opens his Senatorial course by notice of a hill relating to the office of Port Wardens in the City of New-York. I believe he contemplates a repeal of the law of last Winter. In all human probability he will have as lively a time as Senator MATHER may reasonably anticipate in progressing his repeal of the Police law.

Senator O. B. WHEELER, the American, introduced a series of resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives how to settle the Kansas difficulties. They, probably, are the expression of the American sentiment on that vexed question. They lay over under the rule, and will probably be substantially discussed whenever the resolves of Senator DIXON are called up.

The report of the Inspectors of State Prison is presented at an earlier day than usual. It is so voluminous as to prevent any immediate review. The following exhibits the number of convicts received and discharged during the year, and also the number now on hand at the various Prisons:

	Sing-Sing.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Total.
Received during the year	378	238	117	733
Discharged by expiration	231	183	62	476
Discharged by pardon	64	50	35	139
Discharged by commutation of sentence	17	—	—	17
Discharged reversal of judg't	1	—	3	4
Escaped	5	1	—	6
Died during the year	12	6	1	19
Remaining at close of the yr.	973	643	274	1890

The financial exhibit shows badly. The prisons, it will he seen, are becoming a heavy hurden npon the State Treasury. The available and unavailable earnings, as stated, were:

At the Sing Sing Prison	$112,878 68
At the Auburn Prison	72,118 46
At the Clinton Prison	45,525 36
Total	$230,523 50

But this statement is made up something after the model of a railroad report prepared for the meridian of Wall-street. It is slighly too rose-colored. The fact is, it would be about as difficult to realize $33,353 18 of these stated earnings as it would to bottle moonshine—so that in fact the earnings were but $197,169 32.

The expenditures, as stated, were:

On account of Sing Sing	$109,586 53
On account of Auburn	74,180 35
On account of Clinton	47,947 29
Total	$231,714 17

This would show a back ground of $34,544 85 loss. The Comptroller, in his report, makes the deficiency about $65,000, as it appears on his books. Without more time to analyze than I have at present, I cannot detect the peculiar hocus-pocus by which the loss, according to the Inspector's, appear to he so much less than the Comptroller makes it. But either footing is sufficiently embarrassing for an empty exchequer.

The Inspectors, I believe, have embodied in their report much information and several valuable suggestions which I propose hereafter to disintegrate and examine.

As I surmised, the Governor's Message leaked out in advance of the transmission to the Legislature—a mighty mean trick—but it breaks no bones. You have published and reviewed, and I suppose your readers have read and considered it. Is it the thing we bargained for—will it satisfy the sovereigns? An affirmative answer would doubtless best harmonize with the feelings and expectations of the Executive. My response is not in the affirmative.

The case of CANGEMI is before the Court of Appeals to-day. I hear that his counsel has made affidavit of the discovery of new and important teatimony, the production of which on a new trial would tend to show his innocence. If this be so, it is probable the Court of Appeals will give him another chance for his life. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of a bill to restrain the power of municipal corporations in taxation, assessments, loaning credit, and borrowing money for other than legitimate expenses.

Mr. STOW gave notice of bills to amend the Railroad Assessment law of last session, which makes railroad companies their own assessors; and to prohibit the use of free tickets on railroads hy public officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of hills hy which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company may acquire a title to real estate, and also to establish the Buffalo Normal School.

Mr. LOVELAND gave notice of a hill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State.

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of hills to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn; relating to the Commissioner of Juries for Kings County, and to organize the Superior Conrt of Brooklyn.

Mr. ELY gave notice of a hill to amend the Port Warden law.

Mr. MATHER introdnced a hill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law, and moved its reference to a special Committee consisting of Senators from the Metropolitan District.

Mr. PATTERSON opposed the reference.

Mr. WADSWORTH vindicated the right of Senators from within the Municipal District to decide on the merits of the bill.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. MATHER then moved to refer the hill to a Committee to be appointed hy the Chair.

Mr. NOXON moved to refer it to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Lost.

The subject was then laid on the table by consent.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER introduced resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives not to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, except after the passage of an enabling act which shall authorize a Constitutional Convention, legally elected, the Constitution formed by which shall be submitted to a popular vote. Tabled.

The Governor's Messsge was then handed in.

After the reading of the Governor's Message, on a motion to print it, Mr. MATHER took occasion to denounce the assault on President BUCHANAN as totally unmerited and unworthy of the source from which it proceeded.

The State Prison Inspector's report was sent in, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly, on meeting this morning, proceeded to vote for a Speaker, on the motion of Mr. MOORE, of New-York.

The vote resulted as follows:

Van Valkenburgh	60
Alvord	56
Law	9

The three candidates for the office did not vote.

Three other ballots were then taken with the same result, when the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Board of Education for 1858.

The Board of Education for 1858 will organize on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. The Board consists of forty-four members, two from each Ward, one-half of whom are elected annually. Five of the twenty-two members voted for at the last election were members of the Board in 1857, and reelected. In the following list the second name in each Ward is that of the new member:

Ward.	Names.	Ward.	Names:
1.	Samuel Auld, John O'Grady.	12.	James McKean, Abra'm. V. Williams,*
2.	George Niven, Jared A. Timpson,	15.	Jonathan L. Scofield, Adonijah Brummell,
3.	Vincent N. Lecompte, Hugh Crozier,	14.	Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne,
4.	Eugene Shinc, Thomas Fitzgerald.	15.	Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Warren,
5.	William B. Esger, Jr. Jamea M. Tutnill,*	16.	William Jay Haskett, Robert A. Adams,
6.	William Sinclair, Richard Barry,	17.	Richard C. Fellows, James Cushing, Jr.,
7.	William M. Tweed, Daniel Coger,	18.	William H. Neilson, William E. Curtis,
8.	John R. Lydecker, William Bloomfield,	19.	Terence Farley, Hugh McCabe,
9.	Provost S. Haines, Charles E. Gildersleve	20.	William Montcith, Oliver H. Lee,
10.	George R. Clark, Daniel Slote,*	21.	John Davenport, Lafayette Ranney,
11.	Aaron B. Rollins, George White,*	22.	John O'Keefe, James Marriner.

*Reelected

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The competition between the rival ferries to Williamsburg grows interesting. On Monday, at 11 o'clock, the order came to reduce the fare on the Peck-slip Ferry to *one cent* for foot passengers. The news of the change, however, did not become generally known until Tuesday, when it began to be sensibly felt in the increase of travel, and by noon a large part of the old travel, which this ferry had lost, and the Tenth-street (GEORGE LAW's) Ferry had gained, returned into its former channel. At night the money-takers at the old establishment stated that the travel during the day reminded them of old times. The Company have been obliged to reduce the fare, as most of the travel had passed to the new ferry. Tickets are sold as heretofore at $2 per hundred, and are used on the Grand and Houston-street Ferries, where the fare remains unchanged. The Peck-slip people say money cannot be made at these rates, and that the property-holders in Williamsburg consider the opposition unfavorable, as it is regarded as merely a temporary change, and that the accommodations and fare must sooner or later go back to the old standard. They run now two boats during the evening up to 10 o'clock, when one boat is hauled off. From 10 to 12 P. M. this one boat makes a trip once every forty minutes, and once an hour after midnight until 3 A. M.

A general reduction has been made in the wages of the employes on these old Williamsburg ferries. The pilots on the upper ferries, who received $65 per month, have been cut down to $55, and a corresponding reduction made in the wages of the engineers, deck hands, &c. The Peck-slip pilots, engineers and deck hands have been reduced $5 per month all round. Complaints are loud and deep among the employes of the ferry, and many curses fall on the head of the originators of the opposition which has caused the change.

The Peck-slip Ferry lease expires in May, 1859 and the usual sale of a new ten years' lease will take place in June next. The average expenses of the boats is stated to he nearly $60 per day each, including interest and wear and tear.

The fare on the new South Tenth-street Ferry to Williamsburg, has *not* been reduced *to a half cent*, as erroneously stated hy several of the morning papers yesterday; the rumor, which it is alleged must have originated with interested parties, caused some trouble at the ferry, persons demanding a return ticket on paying their cent ferriage. There is no intention at present to change from the one cent rate, as everybody considers that low enough.

☞ We are requested to state that it was Officer BOYD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, not Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeenth, who arrested CHARLES FERGUSON, charged with breaking into the stables of ABRAM B. DEMAREST, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of ratans.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican General Committee for 1858, held its first meeting last evening, at No. 663 Broadway. There was a full attendance. JOHN A. KENNEDY presided. Two sets of delegates appeared from the First and Eighteenth Wards, and this circumstance gave rise to some discussion, but it was finally agreed that those whose names were upon both tickets should be admitted as delegates, while the claims of the others should be referred to a special Committee. The election of permanent officers was postponed until the next meeting. Nothing further was done.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED RIVER THIEVES.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning officers Reeves and Duffy, of the Eleventh Ward, saw three suspicious looking fellows going up Avenue C with a wagon. The officers followed the party to the foot of Seventeenth-street, where they commenced loading their wagon with firkins of butter, and chests of tea and other groceries. Assistance being procured hy the officers, a sudden attack was made on the party, and six persons arrested, including a watcher on the dock and two persons in small boats. One of the prisoners made a desperate attempt to get away, but a shot from officer Duffy's revolver brought him to a stand still. On the dock were found six firkins of butter; four marked "C. Jennings," and two "G. Hitchcock, West Farms;" six boxes of soap, four tuba of lard; the latter marked "G. Hitchcock, West Farms;" one box of tobacco and two cheats of tea. The prisoners gave their names as John Barker, Thomas Wright, Wm. Brown, Alexander Hamilton, John Smith and Wm. Petit. At 2 P. M. the prisoners were taken before Justice SYKES, at the Essex Market Police Court. Nicholas Phillips, Captain of the sloop *Westchester*, lying at the foot of Grand-street, E. R., proved that the property was taken from his vessel. All the prisoners, excepting Hamilton, were fully committed, in default of $1,000 hail each. Hamilton, it appeared, lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and happened to land at the pier in a small boat when the officers arrived, and was thus arrested.

The Case of Parricide in Dracut—Terrible Depravity.

The murder of JOSHUA HEATH by his children in Dracut, Mass., was reported by Telegraph in the TIMES of Wednesday. Particulars are given hy the Lowell and Boston papers, from which we gather the facts of the case:

The son has been in the House of Correction for stealing, and the girl has an illegitimate child. The woman was the first to confess the murder to Mr. BENJAMIN KITTREDGE, who called at the house on Monday to get some work done. When asked where her father was, she replied that she did not wish to tell, but would if it was n't for one thing. Upon further questioning she said that her brother had shot him and that his dead body was buried in the blacksmith shop. [The deceased was a blacksmith.] She desired Mr. KITTREDGE, who could not credit so terrible a revelation of crime, not to let any one know the circumstances.

Upon receiving this information, Mr. KITTREDGE proceeded to the blacksmith-shop, looked in at the window and on the floor, which is of earth, and saw a spot of newly-dug earth, covered over with cinders, about the length and size of a man. He then proceeded to the residence of AMOS HAMBLET, GEORGE GUTTESON and JESSE HEATH, the murdered man's brother, and with them returned to the shop. FRANK, the son and murderer, went inside of the place with them, and he was asked if he worked there. He replied that he did at times, at the same time placing a piece of board into a vice, which he commenced to shave, remarking that he was making a box to put shiners in. Mr. JESSE HEATH walked to where the earth was raised and asked him what he had got buried there? He replied that it was a dead horse which he had buried for meat for his dog. When asked if he was not afraid it would smell bad, he answered no, and seeing a disposition evinced to disturb it, he told them not to, and refused to sell any of it when asked to do so, saying that he would not take forty cents a pound for it, nor any other price.

It appears that after the talk about buying some of the meat, Mr. JESSE HEATH left the shop and went to the house to see the murdered man's daughter. On returning to the shop he told the son that his father's body was buried there, for he had been informed by his sister that she had given her father Apple of Peru tea, and FRANK (the son) had shot him with slugs. The body was then exhumed in presence of the Coroner and about twenty others. He had been stripped of all his clothing before being hurried, and the son *was wearing them!* The slug was shown to have passed through the head; and on examining the room where the deed was committed, it was found upon the floor covered with blood and hair. From the admissions made by the murderers, they first gave their father the poisonous tea, and while he sat in a chair laboring under the stupefaction caused by it, the son loaded a gun with slugs, placed it within a few inches of his father's head, and deliberately discharged it.

FRANK HEATH is 21 years old, and says he was born in Salem, N. H. He is 5 feet 3½ inches in height, and rather slender. He has a full, dark beard, and though wearing a foolish look, is not very singular in appearance, till his hat, which he wears most of the time, is removed. Then his aspect is decidedly ludicrous, from a total deficiency of hair, which he says was lost by the salt rheum, and from the inferior shape of his head, which is, phrenologically, of a very unintellectual form. He had on the vest which he took from the body of his father, and also one of his father's coats. He showed no disposition to evade questions, but gave quick answers in an unconcerned manner.

He says that he has always been abused hy his father; who was a good man when sober, but who had been, since his earliest recollection, badly addicted to drunkenness. He cannot read or write, and says his ignorance is owing to his father's cruelty, who would never give him any schooling, but kept him at home to abuse him. His mother died when he was an infant, and he says an elder brother, whom he can just recollect, left home because of his father's cruelty. He has worked on stone work, and at farming occasionally, but says his father took all his earnings for liquor.

MIRIAM YORK HEATH, the daughter of the murdered man, is almost idiotic in appearance, and has a defect of speech which renders her conversation almost unintelligible, at times. She is 23 years old, has a slight form, and her hair grows nearly to her eyes. She is the mother of an illegitimate child, three months old, whose father, she says, is WM. THOMAS, a mulatto barber, formerly of Lowell. She says she went to school "a little, once," and thinks she can remember some of her letters. She also states that her father was a little in drink, and her brother very drunk; that her father *did not* throw a knife at her brother; that her brother brought the poisonous stramonium seeds, made the tea, and administered it himself; that she told her father what he was drinking, though he was too much intoxicated to notice it, and that her brother threw a knife at her and threatened to kill her for doing it. She says that she told the story of a contrary import before, out of fear of her brother, who, she states, loaded the gun expressly for the purpose of killing his father, and that the murder had been long planned by him. He had some time before asked his father what would poison a man quickest, and, being told apple of Peru seeds, had told her that he was going to procure some, sow them by the house, and, when he had raised enough, he would entice in rich travelers and poison them, so as to get their property.

Neither of them seems to have an adequate idea of what they have done, or the consequences of their crime.

NEW-JERSEY.

Donnelly to be Executed on Friday.

From the Newark Mercury, Jan. 6.

The warrant of Governor NEWELL, granting a stay of execution in the case of DONNELLY from the 8th to the 13th inst., has, we understand, never been signed, although it was the Governor's intention at one time to do so. Upon a more careful examination of the Constitution it is doubtful what the clause under which this power is derived means. After advice, the Governor has come to the conclusion not to sign the warrant of reprieve, and consequently DONNELLY will be executed on Friday.

The escape of DONNELLY was undoubtedly effected through the complicity of some of the inmates at the jail, but it is now very evident that his last chance for life is gone. There is something which excites our commiseration in the circumstances of his escape and arrest. Through the long night he was once again a free man—skulking along his way, it is true, but still hopeful and buoyant. There might be, in some other land, if he could but escape there, a career better than the past had furnished. But the rearrest, how bitter must that have been! With what a fading out of all the material world must he have entered again his cell! There is now shadowed forth to him but one object, and that the scaffold.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, held on Monday evening, was largely attended, and 41 new members were elected. The President of the Association announced that arrangements were being made for the delivery of a course of sermons by distinguished clergymen, (which would be commenced one week from next Sabbath,) and also for a series of lectures, the first of which would be delivered in a few weeks.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER POSTPONED.—The Committee of citizens to whom the Common Council referred the subject of proposed amendments to the charter of Jersey City, have reported that they will be unable to complete the revision in time for presentation to the next session of the Legislature, and therefore ask for further time, which has been granted them. Thus the amendment will go over for another year.

TAXES OF JERSEY CITY.—The Collector of Taxes of Jersey City has finished his labors and made his report. The following is the amount assessed:

First Ward	$24,124 62
Second Ward	25,074 95
Third Ward	24,008 67
Fourth Ward	33,532 25
Total	$106,740 09
Reduced by Commissioner of Appeals	$3,800 00
Balance	$102,940 09
Received by Collector	$60,573 40
Leaving unpaid, to be collected by Collector of Arrears	$42,367 14

ARRESTED.—DANIEL BOYLE, MICHAEL SIMMONS and PATRICK MCDONALD, were on Tuesday arrested by Officer MCANNALLY, of Jersey City, charged with being the parties who committed the brutal assault upon Mr. ROGERS, in Erie-street, heretofore noticed. They were taken before Recorder BENFORD, who held them to bail in the sum of $200 each.

SEWER CAVING IN.—Four of the men engaged in constructing the sewer in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, were partially buried on Tuesday forenoon by the caving in of an embankment. Three of them were readily got out, but the fourth, who was buried to his arm-pits, was extricated with difficulty. He was not, however, seriously injured.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This flourishing Theatre continues to be crowded to overflowing nightly. The two new pieces, "Pioneer Patriot" and "Boreas" are nightly received with the most enthusiastic plaudits of approbation, and the prospects are that each will hold possession of the stage for many nights to come. Both will be repeated this evening, with the drama of "Will Watch" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A sailor named JOHN TAYLOR was arrested at 12¼ o'clock this morning by officer WATSON of the Second Precinct, for attempting to pass a two-dollar counterfeit bill on the Massachusetts Bank of Boston, at a porter-house in Fulton-street. The hill is very badly executed,

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BALLS AND PARTIES, VS. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies' and Misses' white satin, kid, and linen Gaiters, Slippers, &c., suitable for this season of balls and parties. Ladies', misses' and children's India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles, suitable for this season of snow and rain, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED

MARTIN—ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Mr. Wiley, HENRY P. MARTIN, of New-York, to Miss M. ANTOINETTE ABBOTT, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

EASON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, ANTHONY STUART, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Eason, aged 3 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 238 West 34th-st., on Thursday forenoon, at 9 o'clock.

GIFFING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, MARY KATE, daughter of Wm. C. Giffing, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 265 West 24th-st.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, after a short illness, LUCY ANNE, youngest daughter of Richard P. and Emily Gibson, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 307 6th av.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, WM. L. BURROUGHS, aged 48 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., to-morrow (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore, Providence and New-Bedford papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John G. and Christina Whitney, aged 14 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 62 Sands-st., corner of Pearl, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HESS.—At West Urbana, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 31, JOHN ELLWOOD, youngest son of Isaiah H. and Sarah A. Hess, aged 1 year and 8 months.

WINTON.—At St. John's, N. F., on Friday, Dec. 11, ELIZA LUTTRELL, relict of the late Henry D. Winton, Esq., Editor of the Newfoundland *Public Ledger*, aged 66 years.

GRAVES.—At Havana, (Cuba) on Sunday, Dec. 27, Miss ANITA F. GRAVES, daughter of the late David A. Graves, of Ponce, Porto Rico.

Her friends, and those of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 1 West 34th-st., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS,

Made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most NUTRITIOUS and HEALTHFUL.

It is estimated that ONE POUND CONTAINS AS MUCH NUTRIMENT AS TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS

are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry.

They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for FAMILY USE.

FOR LUNCH,

and with Oysters, they are unequaled.

We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.

Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their

FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate Ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.

For Professional Gentleman, Bankers, Merchants, and Clerks, they may be used for LUNCH with great advantage, in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.

Teachers and Scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for Travelers in the cars; or, on shipboard, they are one of the best things that can be eaten.

The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,

EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "WING."

There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are sold hy most of the best Grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and also in many of the larger cities and towns throughout the different States.

They may be had at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURS! FURS!!

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.

If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

call and make your purchases at

NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,

where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.

Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.

MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS

CLOTHING,

Corner of John and Nassau.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Assignees at

COLUMBIAN HALL, NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,

Have determined to continue the

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

through the entire month of January, when they will positively close the concern, during which time they will sell the balance of Winter Stock at any price to suit the public, in order to clear it all out. It comprises, in part,

RICH DARK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS AND ALPACAS,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL
AND COTTON-AND-WOOL PLAIDS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BEAVER CLOTHS
AND CASSIMERES.
HOSIERY,

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING. Extra night—THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock. FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT. NO RESERVED SEATS.

MARTHA.

MADAME LAGRANGE, CARL FORMES. Mme. BERRIL, PIKANESER, OHRLEIN.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement, the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT

will be given on THIS EVENING, of Flotow's celebrated opera of

MARTHA,

when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve (including parquet, balcony, boxes and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of FIFTY CENTS.

AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,

which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

To avoid a crowd at the door on the evening the public are earnestly requested to buy their tickets during the day, if possible, which will be found at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S, from 9 A. M.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) regular night, at Opera prices. First night of Rossini's famous Opera of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI

With new and costly dresses and properties, and a per fect cast.

MME. D'ANGRI, MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. GASSIER, LABOCETTA, ROCCO.

The Director begs to inform the numerous lovers of the genuine Italian Opera that in the selection of this most celebrated composition of Rossini, which has not been performed since

MADAME MALIBRAN WAS IN AMERICA,

He has been actuated by a desire to present to the patrons of the Italian Opera a work the European reputation of which equals that of the ever fresh "Barber of Sevilla." The "Italiana in Algeri" was written when Rossini's genius was most exuberant and his creative powers unusually alive to the joyous suggestions of youth. By many it is preferred to the "Barber," and numerous pieces such as "The Cavatina," the glorious duet between the Buffo and Isabella, the famous "Papataci Terzett," and the extremely droll sneezing sestett are gems, which have imparted brilliancy to thousands of programmes. The plot, a caricature of Turkish life and manners, is irresistibly comic. The reason why it is oot more frequently performed is, that the *role* of Isabella (the Italiana) requires unusual power of individualization. Pisaroni and Malibran were the Isabellas of Rossini's time, and since then there were but two contralti who could claim the character as their own. These are Alboni and D'Angri. The latter, now a member of the Academy company, will leave in a short time to join Mr. Thalberg in New-Orleans, and claims this opportunity, particularly her own, and from her daily increasing popularity, and the extraordinary success achieved by her in "The Italiana" in Paris and London, the Director expects that this important production will be favorably received by an intelligent public.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, first night of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Isabella, (an Italian lady in search of)....Mme. D'Angri
Lindoro, (her lover, captive of Mustapha)....Sig. Labocetta
Mustapha, (Bey of Algiers).....Sig. Gassier
Zaide, (his Sultana).....M'lle. Caroli
Taddeo, (a Schoolmaster).....Sig. Rocco

The scene is laid in Algiers, in the barem of Mustapha.

MADAME D'ANGRI

will sing at the end of the opera the celebrated

RONDO FINALE CENERETOLA.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

To day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Friday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, SATURDAY.

Only grand Sacred Oratorio Night.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH:

D'ANGRI, CARADORI, CARL FORMES, PERRING.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, GRAND ORCHESTRA. GENERAL NOTICE.

The Winter Season will close on Wednesdny, Jan. 20, when the company will leave for other cities.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THE MESSIAH.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.

First and only appearance in Brooklyn of

CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.

The public are respectfully informed that the only performance of

HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of

CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the otter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:

$1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at FROX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No 20 Wall-st., New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker: the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. R. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park. Living rooms reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrivnl from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortnne; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incediary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom: the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beaut fully played by Mr. Blake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT

Will take place SATURDAY, Jan. 9, on which occasion the unequaled Company at this Theatre will appear for the FIRST TIME in the Comedy of

ANNE BLAKE.
Also,
AN AFTERPIECE.

Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7,
Seven Nights More only of the Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

Antoine as the Clown. Jerome in two characters. M. Zanfretta.

Beautiful ballet d'action, THE CONTRABANDIST.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Positively last Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels.

Saturday evening—Benefit of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858,
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Harry Arnclitte.....Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Sir. Bosteberby.....Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Beesy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor.....Miss Wells

To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

Columbine.....Miss Lang | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri

Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 7,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1858.

The entertainments will commence with the drama of THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.

Followed by

BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.

To conclude with WILL WATCH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

Will be revived the grand National Drama of PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.

Previous to the great Drama,

DARING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

Mr. Charles Sherwood will appear in a comic scene, called PETE JENKINS' VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Hozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM HALL & SON'S, No 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Atlas* office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Commit ee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON, JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY, ED. F SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. SEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS, ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL, C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD,
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858.

On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15.)

THE TARANTELLE, (Neapolitan Dance,) by Mme. DE BIENVILLE,

HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg,

And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B.

Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentlemen and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS!

And all the other fashionable Dances, EVERY NIGHT, at Madame SAVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—THURSDAY—Benefit of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS. Four pieces of first-class merit, supported by the best comedians in the world. THE COMICAL COUNTESS having made a great hit, will be repeated, with Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Mark Smith and Mrs. Davenport. The farce of BLUE DEVILS, with Mr. Burton. HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR, with Mr. Mathews in four characters and three comic songs; and John Brougham's great burlesque of COLUMBUS—a blazing success—with the author as Columbus. To-morrow—Mr. C. Mathews' last night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Ellenine's attendant with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 11½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. PELMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame DE JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor GASSIER. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 140 Pearl st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FORGET NOT ALFRED PECK'S CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM TO-NIGHT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—S. JASSAPH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 32 to gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 49 Wilden-st.

AUCTION SALES.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen line) 1st mort. Bonds.
$9,000 Rock Island and Peoria Railroad 10 per ct. Bonds.
$2,000 Lonisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
$2,000 Town of Jefferon (Wis.) 10 per cent. Bonds.
$18,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,500 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1854.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$79,000 Mineral Point Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds, (Iowa.)
50 shares Delaware, Lack and Western R. R....$50 each
10 shares Third avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
10 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each
25 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares National Fire Ins. Co.....$37 50 each
1 share Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50
75 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Ins Co.....$100 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$40 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, of goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 72 William-st.

ELEGANT FUR ROBES, &C.—E. M. LEVY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st., commencing each day at 11 o'clock, one of the choicest and best manufactured stock of rich furs, robes, &c., ever offered to the public, being the stock of a large, respectable Maiden-lane house. The stock consists of rich Hudson's Bay sables, mink, fitch, stone marten, ermine, &c., made into mantillas, capes, half capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Also, gentlemen's fur caps, of every description, fur gloves, collars, foot-muffs, sleigh and lap robes, &c.—in fact, every article that can be found in a first-class Maiden-lane wareroom. Goods sold delivered during sale, or deposits required. Terms cash, City funds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees, E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., to sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

WM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and children's furs, of elegant description and great variety, by IRVING & WATKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Ploe-st. The goods are all warranted, being such as are not usually found in auction rooms, but are obliged to be sold on account of losses. Ladies wishing to purchase good and reliable furs would do well to call and examine this superb collection, which will be opened for inspection on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer, Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee, on the premises No. 18 4th-av., (near 7th-st.,) on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs Grow & Christopher.

JAMES E. KELLY,
Assignee of GROW & CHRISTOPHER.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, bankable money.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Two mahogany wardrobes and 2 plated do.; mahogany and walnut dress bureaus, two mirrors, sofas, lounges, double mahogany office table, with closets, and two arm chairs to match; extension table, chairs, carpets, matting, stoves, fancy goods, workboxes, desks, furs, &c. Also, a lot of Jewelry and one large Platform scales.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.

N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McCLINTOCK, D. D.
Jan. 12, by DUDLEY S. TYNG, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. DURBIN, D. D.
Jan. 26, (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

To comm ence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 8th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture; on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. McCLINTOCK—*Conservatism.*

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—GEN. J. B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates from every State in the Union, held at Washington on the 8th of January, for some years past, requests me to call a meeting of the Veterans of the War of 1812-'13-'14, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., the day the great victory was obtained by General ANDREW JACKSON, at New-Orleans. Let us all unite as a band of brothers, and use our influence with our representatives in Congress, and solicit their aid in the passage of the Pension Bill, pending now before them the present Session, for the immediate relief of many of the old soldiers who are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life and a home. Do not let their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave; let it not be said that their last words were "our great Republic is ungrateful." Let every Veteran from all the adjoining counties, aid us in this praiseworthy object.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the first Lecture of the Series at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Common Sense.*

Tickets, Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; F. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to five hundred.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—MRS. ADA L. COAN, who has just returned from a long tour through the West, will hold one Public Spiritual Circle in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Spirits manifest by lond "raps," and will answer severe test questions, proposed by skeptics selected from the audience. That these manifestations are superhuman, no person who witnesses them can deny. Admission 15 cents.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for the officers of the Association will take place at Dingle's, 3d av., corner 56th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7. Persons who have been one week admitted members can enroll themselves from 7 until 7½ o'clock, when the poll will be opened, and continue open until 9 o'clock.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.
N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Lieut. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., *On Deep Sea Soundings for the Atlantic Cable.* Free to members of the Society and their friends.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. ROWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.

CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the firm of GREEN & SEWELL has terminated by its own limitation.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., as Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, at No. 29 Wall-st., and will continue the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Green & Sewell.

ROBERT SEWELL,
WM. H. FERRIS,
G. S. WINSTON,
D. A. BOOTH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK,
JAY COOKE,
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.

E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
JOS. W. HARTLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.

WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GI

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,300,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILRO'D COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of this Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARNUM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$7,000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, with this amount, in an old-established cash business. Address Y. Z., at this office.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, and Iowa County 8 per cent. Bonds.—The interest coupons on the above will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

THE NOTES OF THE LITCHFIELD Bank, Conn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. discount, by Messrs. GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

WANTED—SCRIP STOCK OF THE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company. Address M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Ct.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8, o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. This Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oilcloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in competent running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., *Times* Office.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WOULD like to obtain desk room in some respectable office, where he can render such services as may be required, or would pay a reasonable amount for such privilege. Please address P. N., *Times* office.

$15,000.—WANTED—FIFTEEN THOUSAND dollars' worth of staple goods, for which desirable real estate will be given. All communications strictly confidential. Address G. W., Box No. 4,054 City Post-Office.

A NOTION HOUSE, SOME YEARS established, wish to dispose of their stock, which is small but well-selected. Parties wishing to go into business will be treated liberally, and in purchasing the stock can retain the good-will of the retiring firm. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second-hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 28 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first-class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. T. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, just finished. No. 1 West 25th st., corner Broadway, on Madison-square, opposite Worth's Monument, five stories high, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 196 5th av., corner 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, high stoop, on 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rent $350. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 167 West 19th-st., with modern improvements; rent $660; also, the desirable house, large size, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 22d-st; rent $900; also, the second floor, (four rooms,) and basement of No. 129 8th-av.; rent $200; also several other houses and parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, office 8th-av., cor. 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, on second or third floors, with board—dinner at 6 o'clock. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent location. Parties having above accommodations may address, stating location, terms, &c., L. M. N., New-York *Times*.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 24, 1857. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 486 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, }
Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.—Notice.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared this day, and made payable to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 8th January. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. } BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Town of Steubenville, Ohio, due Jan. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 857, and return same to this City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 108, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.	

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of R. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 10 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 37	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 90 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackis Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $3	12 00
3 Gauge Locks, $1 50; 2 Augers, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mauland Handle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 60
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collors, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL WELLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., No. 4, 192—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 7—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244—East Nineteenth-st., No. 24—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 760, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-st.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 619½—North-av., corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BERBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES E. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858. }
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for this port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

NOTICE.—A. CORROYER, OF THE HOUSE OF ROGER, FILS & CO., and till the 2d instant having the sole management and control of the American branch of said house, requests all parties who have had dealings with him as the manager of said house at New-York, to address all communications respecting said business or dealings, to him, at the Stevens' House, New York, for one year from Jan. 2, inst. A. CORROYER.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., }
Dec. 21, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, lea

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 78, 112, 114 to 126. *Part II.*—Nos. 58, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 to 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111.

As the list is hung in a dark place and the numbers are mostly very delicately and faintly marked, mistakes are not impossible.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Same as yesterday's Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Jan. 7.—Nos. 35, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 102 to 115.

Raising the Wind—Liability of Newspapers.

DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Thomas Stewart.

Henry G. Babcock vs. *Proprietors of the New-York Times.*—This was a suit for the recovery of money for alleged services in writing for and contributing to the TIMES. Mr. BABCOCK was sworn as a witness, and testified that, in September, 1856, he wrote an article which was sent to the TIMES and partially published. He sent it upon seeing, at the head of the paper, a notice that "voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is respectfully solicited: if used, it will be liberally paid for." He produced a copy of the TIMES containing the article, which proved to be a record of several *steamboat and railroad votes* upon the Presidential question. Mr. BABCOCK said the article was published as he wrote it, except that the editor had stricken out an expression of opinion in which he had indulged, that the defeat of FREMONT, judging from these votes, was a moral impossibility. In sending it to the TIMES, he said he had requested its return in case it was not used, as he could "find a market" for it elsewhere. Some three or four months afterwards, he wrote to the office demanding payment for it, and received in reply a note from the Editor, saying that the article was not of a kind for which payment was ever either asked or made,—that it did not contain "important news," and that, if payment was desired or expected, he should have said so when he sent the article. Upon this state of facts the suit was brought for $20.—that being what he (Mr. BABCOCK) considered the value of the communication.

Mr. ABBOTT, counsel for the TIMES, said he was perfectly willing to submit a motion for a non-suit upon this testimony. The Judge had the article before him, and could judge for himself of the value of the article. If he thought that it came fairly within the meaning of the correspondence which was solicited under the head of the paper, and either contained "important news" or was worth the sum claimed for it, the proprietors of the TIMES had no desire to avoid payment. He moved that the case be dismissed.

The Judge, after some remarks from Mr. BABCOCK'S counsel, *granted the motion.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Judge INGERSOLL announced to the bar, this morning, that on next Monday morning he would take up the argument calendar.

Patrick Downey and others, of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fosdick*, who were indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board, were brought up this morning and pleaded guilty. The Court suspended judgment, and they were discharged on their own recognizances, they having already undergone a long confinement.

The case of Charles F. Loosey *vs.* James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, which had been adjourned till this morning, was called up. This was an action to recover $50,000 for the publication of a libel by the defendants in the New-York *Express* in December, 1854, the particulars of which have been published. Judge INGERSOLL asked the plaintiff's counsel if they were ready to go on in the case.

Mr. Laroque replied as follows: I am very happy to say that there will be no occasion to trouble the Court and Jury further in this case. Mr. Loosey, of course, never brought the action to recover money *from* the Messrs. Brooks, as he is not a gentlemen who believes that a wound to the reputation can be cured by a pecuniary salve. He only desired to vindicate his character before the community. Down to yesterday neither he nor his friends thought that any retraction had been made which would justify him in discontinuing the suit; but I am happy to say that yesterday the defendants published what every one must regard as a full and ample retraction. We do not, therefore, desire to proceed any further in the case, but withdraw it.

Mr. *McKeon*—No one who knows Mr. Loosey could for a moment suppose that there was anything wrong in his conduct, and I am much gratified that the suit has thus terminated.

Judge Ingersoll—I am very sorry that such circumstances existed as to prevent Mr. McKeon from attending to this case. [Laughter.]

Mr. Laroque—I am very happy that such circumstances still continue. [Laughter.]

John Edwards, second mate of the ship *Tapscott*, was put on trial, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon. One of the crew, named Duncan, testified that Edwards struck him on the jaw with a pair of brass or steel knuckles. From other evidence it appeared that there was a quarrel and a scuffle between them, in which Duncan was rather having the advantage. One witness swore that Edwards did not have on any knuckles, and there was no mark left on the man's jaw. The jury, thereupon acquitted the defendant, without leaving their seats.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Geo. F. Betts, Esq.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Thomas Smith, master of the American ship *Isla de Cuba*, of this City, was arrested on the 4th instant, on the charge of manslaughter, in killing one of his crew on the high seas. On the examination before the Commissioner it was proved for the defence that the deceased died from the effects of a serious malady, and not from any violent act of the master. The evidence for the prosecution not appearing to be sufficient, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint and discharged the prisoner.

Pay of the Central Park Police.

MARINE COURT—Jan. 6.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Henry C. Acker vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New York.*—This was one of a series of some forty or fifty actions brought by parties claiming to have been appointed policemen by Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, as Commissioners of the Central Park. The amount claimed in this case was $210. The plaintiff proved an appointment by the Commissioners aforesaid, dated July 1, 1856, and that he had performed services in guarding and protecting the Central Park up to July 31, 1857, and had been paid for such services to January 1, 1857, at the rate of $700 per annum. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds: 1. That the Common Council had the sole power to fix the salaries of employes of the Central Park Commissioners, under the ordinance of May 21, 1856. 2. That such ordinance gave no power to those Commissioners to appoint policemen. 3. That such power was vested in the Police Commissioners appointed by the acts of 1853 and 1857. 4. That no resolution of the Common Council fixing the salaries of the employes of the Central Park Commissioners had been shewn. 5. That no appropriation to pay such employes had been shewn. 6. That the plaintiff had proved no cause of action. The motion was denied and an exception taken by the defendants' counsel. The defendants then proved that there was no appropriation. The Court refused to allow the case to go to the Jury, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term upon the questions of law involved. To this decision the defendents' counsel also accepted. The Court also ordered that the proceedings in the other cases be stayed until the decision of the General Term in this action.

For plaintiff, Stilwell & Swain. For defendants, A. R. Lamence, Jr., Assistant C. C., and R. F. Andrews.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Benjamin F. Pinckney vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover $500 for work and materials alleged to heve been done and furnished by the plaintiff, who is one of the Governors of the Almshouse, in repairing *engine houses*, under the direction of Mr. Howard, appointed by Charles Devlin, as Superintendent of such work. The performance of the work was proven and the prices thereof. Defendants' counsel moved a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the work should have been done under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. The Court granted the motion, and rendered judgment of dismissal.

R. F. Andrews and R. H. French, for defendants; Niles & Bagley, for plaintiff.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge, and Supervisors Smith and Sindwell.

The Criminal Term of this Court was opened this morning, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

THOMAS M. CLARK, Foreman.

Wm. Thomas,	Joseph H. Adams,	P. McMahon,
Jonathan S. Burr,	Samuel Gillespie,	John S. Junior,
Thos. Sargeant,	Paul Worth,	John J. Gilbert,
Charles Parker,	Geo. W. Prince,	Timothy Bannon,
Wm. Moyan,	Crowell Haddon,	Charles Ray,
E. L. Baker,	James Patten,	Alex. W. Russell,
John Wallace,	James H. Raymond.	

After a charge from the Court the Jury retired to their labors.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES KEENAN, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, got into a fight on Firman-street, Brooklyn, and had one of his legs broken. He was taken to the City Hospital by the First Precinct Police.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 295 Bowery, on the body of ANNA SMITH, two years old, who died from burns caused by her clothes taking fire from the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

LONG ISLAND.

SINGULAR AND INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A Man Inveigled from Newark to Brooklyn, to Prevent his Giving Testimony before a Magistrate—He is Robbed, Beaten, and Thrown Senseless into a Pond—His Life Saved by a Dog—Arrest of the Perpetrators of the outrage, and Statement of the Victim.

One of the most infamous cases ever placed on record was brought to light yesterday, in Brooklyn. A man named JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., to prevent his appearance as a witness against the keeper of a groggery in Newark, was inveigled to Brooklyn, and an attempt to bribe him to stay away having failed, he was stunefied with liquor, robbed, and then severely beaten. He was then thrown, while in a helpless state, into a pond near the crossing of Washington and Atlantic avenues, where, through the agency of a dog, he was subsequently found insensible.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

PETER B. SMITH is the keeper of a low groggery at No. 15 Church-street, Newark, N. J. JOHN B. JAQUES is a tailor, residing at No. 29 Court-street, in the same city. He is a man of respectable standing, except that he occasionally drinks too much. He was in business on his own account in Newark, and was so connected with a wealthy family that he never was in want of money. SMITH often induced JAQUES to drink at his place, and one glass with JAQUES was always followed by others, which habit, coupled with a liberal disposition, which some folks are always imbued with when laboring under the effects of stimulants, leading him to spend his money freely, made him a customer not to be lost without a struggle.

The friends of JAQUES had watched his conduct with alarm, and upon being remonstrated with by them he always made good resolutions, but could not withstand the seductive influences thrown around him by the keeper of the bar-room. That there might be no obstacle in the way, JAQUES' brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN BRIGGS, made complaint against SMITH for selling liquor without license, and keeping a disorderly and gaming-house. SMITH was arrested and held to bail to await trial by Justice HANLON.

THE FIRST ASSAULT.

Subsequent to this, and about one week ago, JAQUES was again got into SMITH'S place and an effort was made to extort from him a promise not to appear as a witness against the keeper. Upon his refusel to give the required promise, he was set upon and beaten severely.

A VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The examination of SMITH was to have taken place yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., before Justice HANLON. JAQUES was the principal witness in the case, and SMITH evidently resolved to get rid of him by fair means or foul. With this object in view, on Tuesday last SMITH sought out his victim and succeeded in making him believe that he was a friend, and entertained no ill feeling towards him. The reconciliation was perfected by a drink, and the initiatory step thus taken. SMITH told JAQUES that he was going to New-York to purchase butter and lard, and as he was not a judge of the articles he requested the other to go with him, promising to pay all expenses. The drink which he had taken had mollified JAQUES so far that he essented, and they accordingly took the 12 M. train for New-York, arriving there at about 1 o'clock P. M.

THEY GO TO BROOKLYN.

A short visit was made to Washington Market; a few drinks were taken in this vicinity, and they crossed the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn. Arrived there, SMITH said thet he did not want to get back to Newark very early, and to while away the spare time on their hands, he proposed a visit to a "particuler friend" of his on Fulton-avenue. They got on board a car, and left it at the oyster and liquor saloon of JOHN MEYERS, on Fulton-avenue, near Houston-street

THE MURDERER'S PLOT IS MADE.

Upon entering the saloon JAQUES was introduced to MEYERS, and several drinks were disposed of in rapid succession and paid for by the keeper of the place and SMITH alternately. At one of these rounds JAQUES drank off his brandy when SMITH refilled his tumbler with gin, which he also sent after the brandy. At this time SMITH proposed to give JAQUES "six or seven dollars" and pay all of his expenses, if he would keep away and not testify before the magisirate. The offer was refused. Soon after this MEYERS and SMITH went outside and had a private conversation. Upon returning they asked JAQUES to go and take a walk with them. By this time he was pretty "light," but knew all that was going on. The trio walked off together, taking a drink at WILDE'S saloon, corner of Fulton-avenue and Hunter-street, and another at a Dutch grocery, corner of Atlantic and Classon-avenues,

THE ATTACK—THROWN INTO A POND.

Soon after leaving this place, JAQUES says SMITH and MEYERS both attacked him, knocked him down and kicked him, and he has an indistinct recollection of hearing himself drop into the pond where he was found; but the next time he was conscious of existence he was in the Ninth Precinct Station, Brooklyn

A NOD GIVES THE ALARM.

About 12 o'clock Tuesday night, Mrs. JOHN H. DEIFKEN, residing near Atlantic and Washington-avenues, in that part of Brooklyn (Ninth Ward) known as Bedford, was aroused from sleep by the continual howling of a dog belonging on the premises. The noise was so "unearthly" that she awoke her husband, and the howling of the dog continuing, he dressed himself and went out to discover the cause of the animal's trouble. The dog, upon seeing his master, at once led the way to a pond of water near the house, (caused by the grading of the streets above the natural level,) when the object of his solicitations was discovered to be the almost lifeless body of a man, partially immersed. Mr. SEIFKEN called upon two of his neighbors, Mr. THOMAS FORTUNE and Mr. MCNAMEE, who also had their attention attracted to the spot by the moanings of the dog, and the three succeeded in removing the body to the Ninth Precinct Station.

THE MAN IS RESUSCITATED.

The doorman, Mr. HOOPER, notwithstanding the general impression with those present that the man was past all help in this world, resolved to make the attempt to resuscitate him, and after working upon him for about an hour, relieving him of a considerable quantity of water. In the meanlime his efforts were crowned with success. About 2 o'clock the man was able to speak and gave his name as JOAN B. JAQUES, and subsequently in substance made the above statement.

AN M. P. VISITS NEWARK.

Inspector MILLER, of this District, at an early hour yesterday morning, informed Deputy-Superintendent of Police FOLK of what had transpired, and after consultation as to the probebilities of the man's story, Sergeant WHITE, of the Ninth Precinct, was dispatched to Newark in the 11 o'clock A. M. train to ascertain what truth there was in the singular narrative of JAQUES.

THE RESULT.

Sergeant WHITE called upon Justice HANLON, and also Mr. BRIGGS, the brother-in-law of JAQUES, and obtained from them a confirmation of the main facts in the statement made. While in Newark, the Deputy Superintendent of Police telegraphed to Sergeant WHITE to arrest SMITH, but up to 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday he had not returned to his old haunts. The officer, however, made the necessary arrangements for his arrest by the Newark authorities, and returned to Brooklyn in the 2 o'clock P. M. train.

ARREST OF MEYERS.

Upon the return of officer WHITE, officer VAN WAGNEE, of the Deputy-Superintendent's office, was dispatched to arrest MEYERS. He found him at his place of business on Fulton-avenne, and when notified that he was arrested, he was evidently much taken aback. He was committed to the Kings County Jail for safe keeping.

CORONER'S EXAMINATION.

Yesterday morning Assistant-Surgeon BALL, of the Police, and Dr. SNELL, Coroner, proceeded to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and received JAQUES' statement, under oath, as follows:

My name is John B. Jaques; I reside at No. 29 Court-street, Newark, N. J.; am a tailor by trade; work for myself; was brought to Brooklyn by a man named Peter B. Smith; he keeps a grog shop in Newark; he came with me and paid all of my expenses; came in the twelve o'clock train yesterday from Newark; he brought me to John Myers', on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, who keeps an oyster and drinking saloon; I drank at this place hot brandy three or four times; Smith paid for a part and Myers paid for the rest; we left there at half-past six o'clock last evening; Myers and Smith had a private conversation before we started; I was not drunk then, but was a little intoxicated, yet I knew what I was about; John Myers and Peter Smith both went with me; we stopped first at a corner liquor store below his (Myers') own place—first corner—by Myers' suggestion; the next and last place that I remember was at a corner grocery off on a side street from Fulton-avenue, where we took brandy once, but Smith poured his gin into my glass; this was about seven o'clock; I felt as if I would be very drunk, and remembered nothing after getting into the street; I had $17 with me at this time, in $1s, $2s and $3s on the State and Mechanics' Bank, of Newerk, N. J., besides some change; I spoke of going home, but they advised me not to do so; this money was my own, and Smith has not paid me the $7 he promised to pay me, to hire me to be out of the way as a witness against him in a suit against him for keeping a gambling and disorderly house; this suit was to come off to-day: I have a faint recollection of being kicked and bruised, and pushed into the water, but do not know by whom; we had no quarrel; I did not know in what direction they took me; no other person was with me but these two men: I have a wife and five children, and am thirty-four years of age; I am in the habit of drinking occasionally, but do not get drunk; I believe the object these men had was to disable me, so that I could not be a witness; I believe thet, if I had not been found, and efforts made to restore me, I would have died in a short time.

Sworn and subscribed before J. K. SNELL, Corener.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Dr. BALL examined JAQUES very thoroughly. He found abrasions on both temples, various bruises about the head, and legs below the knees, and arms below the elbows. He thinks the injuries are not necessarily serious unless there are internal injuries. He prescribed the proper remedies, and last evening the man was more comfortable than could have been expected under the circumstances.

EXAMINATION BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

Last evening Justice MOREHOUSE visited JAQUES and took the following

STATEMENT.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.—John B. Jaques, being duly sworn, says: I live at No. 29 Court-street, Newark, New-Jersey; that on the 5th inst. said deponent left Newark in company with Peter Smith, of No. 15 Church-street, Newark, in the twelve o'clock train for New-York; arrived in New-York about one o'clock P. M.; when we arrived in New-York we went to Washington Market; from the market we went into a store in Vesey-street; from Vesey-street we went to Castle Garden; from Castle Garden over the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn; when we got across the ferry Smith said he did not want to go home very early, and wanted to go and see a particular friend of his in Fulton-avenue; got in the cars and rode up to one John Myers, who keeps a liquor and oyster saloon. When we got to Myers', Smith asked if I would not stey all night at Myers'—he would like me to stay over till after his trial at Newark, which was to take place to-day; drank several times in Myers' place; Myers and Smith went out on the sidewalk, and had a little conversation together; they came in and asked me to take a walk with them; went with them and stopped in the first public house below Myers', kept by one Wildes, as I am informed. when we got in the house kept by Wildes, Meyers asked me to take a drink; took a drink with them; drank brandy; from Wildes' we went to a German grocery store, about two blocks off; Meyers asked to drink; took a glass of brandy; had scarcely got the drink down when Smith asked me to take another drink; I took brandy; Smith called for gin; Smith poured part of his tumbler into mine; after taking the last drink I went out of the grocery; Smith and Meyers went out with me; had not gone far before they commenced to beat me with their fists and kick me and then threw me into the water; I recollect being in the water, and after that have no further recollection; I had $17 in my pocket-book in my pocket; had my pocket-book out in the grocery-store; when I came to, found myself in Ninth Ward Station-house; my pocket-book, with the money, was gone; think it was about 9 o'clock when we were in the grocery-store; no one else was in company with me during the day but Smith and Meyers; had gone but a short distance from the grocery-store before I was beat and abused.

JOHN B. JAQUES.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1858.

B. S. MOREHOUSE, Justice of Peece.

ARREST OF SMITH.

The Police of Newark, yesterday afternoon, arrested SMITH and he was committed to jail to await a requisition.

Mr. BRIGGS, the brother-in-law of JAQUES, arrived last evening, with the intention of taking him to Newark, but he was too ill to be removed, and moreover, he had no clothes to wear, those he had on at the time he was attacked being badly torn and thoroughly saturated with mud and water. The pocket from which the money was stolen was nearly torn out by his assailants in their haste to secure the plunder.

THE CASE IN NEWARK.

The case against SMITH was called on for trial by Justice HANLON in Newark, yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of the defendant was postponed for two weeks.

THIEVES' WORK.—House No. 70 Congress-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, Tuesday night, of silverware valued at $15.

ROSE HENLY, yesterday, robbed her employer, Mr. C. P. WOODRUFF, No. 50 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, of a quantity of wearing apparel, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice ALLEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6.

$10,000	N. Y. St. 5s '58	98⅛	100	Erie R. R.	b3 19
1,000	Ohio St. 6s 1886	102	20	do	18⅝
3 000	Indiana State 6s	90	25	do	s10 18⅝
7,000	Mich. State 6s	91	150	do	s3 18⅝
16,000	Missouri State 6s	78	400	do	s10 18⅝
35,000	do	b30	78¼	170	do	s3 19
10,000	do	s10	78	100	do	19⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s '75	66	50	do	s15 19
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	68¼	376	do	c 18⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	450	do	s30 19
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	83	100	do	b60 19⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	93⅝	300	do	19¼
1,000	Mar. R. R. 1st Mg.	66	100	do	at 30 19¼
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mg.	37½	100	do	s10 19¼
2,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	38½	200	do	b60 19⅜
1,000	Ga. & C. 2d m. b's.	78⅜	250	do	19⅝
91	Mer. Bank scrip	104	100	Harlem R. R.	s3 6
107	Phenix Bank	100	30	Galena & Chicago R.	73½
30	Bank of Com	99⅝	25	N. Haven & Hrf. R. R.	115
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	93½	25	Reading Railroad	c 56⅛
50	do	100	55	do	56⅝
33	Metropolitan Bank	100	100	do	s10 56⅝
31	Bank America	102	350	do	c 56¾
10	Bank of New-York	101	200	do	opg 56¾
50	Canton Co	19½	100	do	s10 56¾
50	do	b60	19¾	100	do	s10 56⅞
46	Del. & H. C. C. at Cod.	110	200	do	57
10	do	113⅝	100	do	s10 57
120	Penn. Coal Co	69½	800	do	57⅛
200	do	b60	70	5	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	19⅛
190	Cumb. Coal Co	10⅜	50	do	19⅜
200	do	s30	10⅜	30	do	19⅝
112	P. M. Steamship Co.	71	60	M. So. & N. I. pf. S.	33¼
615	New-York Cen. R. R.	93¾	100	Panama R. R.	opg 80
200	do	s10	75⅞	100	do	b30 80
50	do	b30	75¾	150	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	10½
100	do	b60	76	512	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	42½
105	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	73	500	do	b10	42⅝
100	do	b60	73⅛	100	do	b30	42⅝
65	do	72⅞	100	do	b60	42¾
150	do	s60	72⅝	124	do	42⅞
50	do	s60	72⅝	20	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11⅛
50	do	c	72⅝	440	do	11⅛
50	do	c	72⅞	100	do	s30	11⅛
10	Mil. and Miss. R.	31⅞	12	do	11⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	Virginia 6s	90	450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅝
10,000	do	90¾	200	do	b10	76⅝
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	78⅜	50	do	b60	76⅞
5,000	do	s10	78⅜	150	do	76⅞
8,800	Indiana State 5s	80⅜	100	Erie R. R.	b3 20
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	80⅜	300	do	b60 20
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86	550	do	19⅝
2,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct.	110¼	100	do	s30 19⅝
	1st M. S. F. C. Rs.	84	7	Third-av. R. R.	86
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	82½	200	Reading R. R.	opg 58
1,000	do	82¾	100	do	s60 57
	500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	95	100	do	s30 57⅜
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs.	60	85	1000	do	b60 58
20	Bank of Commerce	99½	150	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	20
113	Mechanics Bank	108	50	Mich. Con. R. R.	s60 48
26	Del. & H. C. Co	110½	100	Panama R. R.	opg 90
20	do	110¾	50	do	b15 90
50	Canton Co	s60	20	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30 43
250	do	s3	20	550	do	b3 43
100	do	b60	20⅝	100	do	s10 42⅝
25	Cumb. Coal Co	11	50	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	b4 73½
100	do	11⅛	50	do	b10 73⅝
300	do	s60	11	100	do	73
50	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	71½	29	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32½
80	do	72	50	Harlem R. R.	6½
20	do	72½	200	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000	Chic. & Miss. RR. 2d mort. 7s	Int. add. 40
$6,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. 2d mt. bds.	Int. add. 42¼
$2,000	Terra Haute & Alton R. 1st mt. bs.	Int. add. 54
$6,000	Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. bonds	Int. add. 90
$1,000	Town of Jefferson, Wis., 10s	Int. add. 60
$2,000	Watertown City 8 ₱ cent. bds	Int. add. 32½
$1,000	Louisiana State 6 ₱ cent. bonds	Fiat 81¾
$3,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 80
$2,000	New-York and Erie 1t. R. 7s	Int. add. 37¾
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add. 59¼
$2,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add. 53
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add. 52¾
$1,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s	Int. add. 17
$2,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 69
$3,000	Madison City 7s	Int. add. 48
$4,000	City Quincy (Ill.) 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. add. 52½
$26,000	City Quincy (Ill.) 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. add. 52
$3,000	Little Miami R. 1st mt. bds., 6s.	Int. add. 76
$3,000	Indianapolis and Cin. 2d mt. bds.	Int. add. 75½
$5,000	Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.	Int. add. 52½
$2,000	Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.	Int. add. 64¾
$6,000	Cleveland and Tol. Income bds.	Int. add. 64½
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. Farm Mort.	Int. add. 32
$4,000	Chic., St. Paul & Fondu Lec R. 8s.	Int. add. 18
$5,000	Madison and Watertown 8s	Int. add. 9¾
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	96
10	shares Shoe and Leather Bank	98¾
6	shares Artisans' Bank	70
10	shares Artisans' Bank	70
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	98
10	shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co	98
20	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	71
500	shares New-Jersey Zinc preferred	97
50	shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co	106
13	shares Merchants' Bank	104
6	shares Bank of the Commonwealth	90
15	shares Chatham Bank	57
40	shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, L. I.	34½
30	shares American Exchange Bank	100
18	shares Bank of Commerce	100¾
2½	shares Artisans' Bank	70½69⅞

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The commercial accounts from Europe by the steamer *Atlantic* to Wednesday, Jan. 23, took the Street somewhat by surprise this forenoon. A brief summary was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and made public between the sessions of the Board of Brokers. The decided improvement in Cotton came a mail eerlier than looked for, and the further considerable advance in the Funds to 93¼ ₱ cent. was scarcely looked for. The former is very acceptable to this side and will do more to turn the Exchanges immedietely in our favor than any other market event in Europe. It is much to be regretted that the turn at Liverpool comes a few days too lete to save two or three of the large Cotton factors at New-Orleans, whose suspension on the heavy payments of the 4th January, was announced yesterday by telegraph. The sales at Liverpool for the three business deys succeeding the departure of the previous packet were 23,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. on the lowest depression of the week before. A better demand for Goods and Yarns is reported from Manchester. In Grain the market was steady, and the finer descriptions of Wheat in good request. Flour continued dull. The rise in Consols is 1 ₱ cent. from the sailing of the packet of the 19th December. Discounts were at 8 ₱ cent. in the open market, and to this rate the Bank of England would probebly reduce its terms at the Court of Directors on Thursday. The essy condition of things in Paris, which crestes much surprise, as well es satisfaction, may influence even a larger reduction in the value of money in London. Business is essuming shape agsin at Hamburg, and the recovery from a panic appears to be as rapid as the mischief itself was sudden. The *Africa*, from this side, with $1,690,000 in Gold, arrived out on Monday, December 21, end most of the Gold went into the Bank of England. The changes in American securities were not important, except in the Rights attached to the new loan of the Illinois Central, which were selling et 10 ₱ cent., or $10 ₱ share for the 25 shares ettached to eech $1,000 Bond. The Right or Privilege to convert the bond into stock runs for three years. Sales of New-York Central shares are noted at 72 ₱ cent., Illinois Central et 86@86½, and the bonds at 77, (all in sterling money,) and the quotations for other bonds and shares are about the same as by the *Niagara*. Canada Grand Trunk shares had further advanced 5 ₱ cent.. and the debentures of the Company had rapidly risen from 64 ₱ cent. in November, to 86 ₱ cent. Discounts in Hamburg are quoted 5 ₱ cent. Loans on Consols in London were making at 4@5 ₱ cent. The French Funds had advanced to 67.65, and the opinion was current that the Bank would soon reduce the rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent.

From the tone of firmness noticed yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and the receipt of the foreign news to-day, the additional anvance in prices, and large sales indicated by the Board list, are not very surprising. At the afternoon session the deslings became quite excited, and, after the limited list, still higher rates were paid for most of the Railroads actively speculated in. Erie left off 20¼ ₱ cent.; New-York Central about 77 ₱ cent.; Reading 58 ₱ cent. The advance to-day in these Stocks was 1½@2 ₱ cent; 2½ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail; ½ ₱ cent. on the State list, and full rates for most of the Western Stocks. The Bonds of the Illinois Central were done at 86 ₱ cent.; New-York Central 6s at 82¾, and La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, 40 bid at the close. This last is a rise of nearly 10 ₱ cent. in a few days. The new management of the Road states, unequivocally, that their title to, and location of 230,000 acres of the public lands, are now made secure. The Boston managers of the Michigan Central have issued the following explanation:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Certain misapprehension seems to exist with some of the press and their correspondents regarding the position of this Company.

Our loan has been paid for quite as fast as was agreed, but in conformity with its conditions, chiefly in bonds and notes of Company, which were receivable theretor, as will be seen by our advertisement herewith.

This, and a moderate falling off in our earnings below the estimate of September last, has rendered it impossible to provide for our engagements as fast as they mature;

The inconvenience to our creditors is much regretted, and it is hoped that the sacrifices made in order to meet our obligations will generally prove satisfactory.

For such maturing bonds as we have not the means of paying the Board have authorized the issue of short bonds, to be exchanged, drawing eight per cent. interest, according to the laws of Michigan.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Extract from *Circular* of Oct. 1, 1857:

Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to 10th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $2,000,000, payable as follows:

Ten ₱ cent. on Nov. 14, which first installment the Company will retain, without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.

Fifteen ₱ cent., Jan. 1, 1858.

Twenty-five ₱ cent., March 1, 1858.

Twenty-five ₱ cent., May 1, 1858.

Twenty-five ₱ cent., July 1, 1858.

For which the Company will issue Eight ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds with semi-annual coupons dated 1st October, 1857, and having twenty-five years to run.

Notes of the Company or Bonds maturing between this date and July, 1858, will be received in payment for this loan, with proper adjustment of interest.

The amount of gold carried out by the *Persia* to-day is $1,930,795, or about five hundred thousand dollars less than by the preceding direct Cunarder. Among the passengers were Mr. MORAN, of the New-York and Erie Road, and Mr. W. FERGUSON, of ROBERT BENSON & Co., London The Money and Bill markets to-day are quiet after the closing of the European mail. Much satisfaction was felt on 'Change at the tenor of the *Atlantic's* news, and the Cotton people were in better spirits than for weeks past.

Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, who for the past seven years has been Deputy Treasurer of the State of New-York, has been appointed Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the La Crosse Company to reside in Milwaukee.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $52,571; Payments, $87,073; Belance, $3,043,700. The receipts include $42,000 from Customs.

The noted and long protracted case in our Courts of GRAHAM *vs.* MYER & STUCKEN, German Bankers in Beaver-street, assumed a new phase to-day by the arrest of Mr. MYER, as a foreign debtor. The bail required is stated at $300,000, which will probably be responded to by Mr. MYER'S friends, of whom he has a good number among our merchants in the continental trade. The case owes much of its notoriety to the consuler privilege interpleaded by STUCKEN, a year or so since, in order to transfer the suit from the State to the Federal Courts. He has since left the country, and the firm, it is understood, are about to close up their business on this side.

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co. advertise on another page to sell any part of $250,000 St. Louis County Tax Bonds, similar to the short issue, of which $300,000 was recently paid off by the Bank of Commerce.

The 1st February dividend of 5 ₱ cent. of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, heretofore noticed, will be paid to the New-York Stockholders at the Phœnix Bank.

We hear that the January interest overdue and unpaid on the Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road will probably be paid within 60 days, or by 1st March.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Since my circular of Dec. 29 we have received the advices per *Niagara* to the 19th ult. The Bank of England retained the rate of interest at 10 ₱ cent. Failures continued to occur in England and the Continent. Cotton had declined ⅛d. ₱ lb., owing to the intense eagerness of both importers and spinners to sell. Middling Orleans was quoted 5⅜, Mobile 5⅛, and Uplands 5½d. ₱ lb.; the week's sales amounted to 28,000 bales. The Manchester market was greatly depressed, spinners submitting to a heavy reduction to dispose of their stock. At the close, however, there was a better feeling. Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼.

A further decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ l

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1967. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message on Nicaraguan Affairs and the Arrest of Walker.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Further Debate on the Neutrality Laws in the House.

Confirmation of the Nomination of Mr. Sedgwick.

Late Kansas Dispatches—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. SEDGWICK was to-day confirmed as Attorney-General, vice McKEON, after a protracted debate. The test vote on a motion to table was 16 to 18—THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and HOUSTON voting with the Administration. This is considered indicative of their intention to sink into the Administration Party on the Kansas question and all else.

The final vote was 29 to 25. Among the negatives were Messrs. DOUGLAS, PUGH, BRODERICK and ALLEN.

The debate on the Message was very earnest and powerful.

The Administration is greatly elated by dispatches to-day from Governor DENVER, whose opinion is decided that the Free-State men will take part in the State election, and finally accept the Lecompton Constitution, relying on their power to change it immediately afterwards.

The announcement of the displacement of PICKENS, Consul at Vera Cruz, was premature.

It is thought that, if Colonel WILLIAMS is appointed the Minister to Constantinople, as expected, Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, of Maryland, will be transferred to Rome. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Senate to-day in Executive Session confirmed the nomination of THEODORE SEDGWICK as District-Attorney of New-York, in place of JOHN MCKEON, removed. The vote was twenty-eight to twenty-five.

The following were also confirmed: BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; K. B. J. TYRAN, as Consul to Vera Cruz; and THOMAS B. STEPHENSON, as Judge of New-Mexico.

Messrs. SHIELDS and RICE, Senators from Minnesota, have arrived here.

Reliable information has reached here that nearly or quite seven thousand votes were cast upon the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of votes in Kansas. A portion of the Free-State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to participate in the election on the 4th inst.

Their programme was to elect men pledged to call a Convention to change the Constitution, not destroy it. Mr. CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, would not open the votes on the Constitution until after the election on the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles as highly favorable to the speedy settlement of the Kansas question by the action of the people of Kansas themselves.

Mr. Sickles' Speech on the Neutrality Laws—The Methods of Suppressing Fillibusterism—The Speech of Mr. Haskin in Vindication of Commodore Paulding, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The debate in the House this morning was opened by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York, who delivered his maiden speech, taking bold and decided ground against the fillibusters, and offering an argument in reply to the views presented yesterday by Messrs. QUITMAN and STEPHENS. The effort was a creditable one, and sustained the honorable gentleman's reputation as a public debater. With a view to showing the existence of a power in the Government to arrest criminals upon the high seas, however, Mr. S. cited the fact that we had made treatiee for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, hy which we agree to arrest and punish as pirates those who are found eugaged in that inhumun traffic. The answer to this argument is a very simple one—to wit: that the fact cited shows that Governments may make treaties (which enter into and become part of the international law, in such cases) under the force of which to get the power to arrest upon the high seas; but *that* doee not prove the existence of an Ir responsible despotic power to arrest *without* any forms of law. Let Congress, hy treaty with the great powers of the earth and by laws passed for the execution of snch treaties, make fillibusterism piracy,—let them, then, in turns make the fillibuster "a common enemy of mankind," as has been done in the case of the slave-trader, and no one will question the power to arrest anywhere upon the common jurisdiction of the ocean.

It happens, however, that this has not been done, but on the contrary that fillibustering is hy the law of 1818 simply made a "misdemeanor," which excludes the idea that it is piracy and subject to the same risks and penalties as the Slave-trade, or to be treated as an international offence, governed hy some general rule of "common law"—the existence of which *over the sea*, is denied, if I mistake not, by every well-read lawyer. In the absence of specific legislation to govern the case, it must be admitted that the clause of the Constitution which forbids that any American citizen shall be restrained of his liberty except by "due process of law," *also* forbids that a man, or a shipload of men, should be turned back in mid-ocean, upon the suspicion that they contemplated the commission of an offence, which *would* be an offence if committed within our territorial jurisdiction.

But grant that the escaped fillibuster is an "escaped criminal," a fugitive from justice; where *then* is derived the power to send out a process from any judicial district to bring him back from the high seas? I am answered, that the power is exercised continually,—but I may safely challenge a single case in illustration. The case of the pursuit of LOUIS THEAKE charged with the murder of BILL POOLE, has been suggested: The fact of *pursuit* does not settle the principle. In that very case Secretary DOBBIN, while granting an officer from New-York the privilege of going out—as a passenger—to Canary Islands in a national vessel, bound thither at the time, stated distinctly that he had no authority to arrest the accused beyond the jurisdiction of the State of New-York,—and that the law would justify the latter in blowing out the purser's brains the moment he attempted to lay hands upon him. A little reflection must show that Mr. DOBBIN was right; for, if a New-York officer cannot go into a sister State of the confederacy to arrest his prisoner, is it not absurd to suppose that by some vague, undefined and undefinable right, he can, without law or process, go upon the high seas, the common domain, so to speak, of all the world, to do the same thing? I trust I shall not be accused of fillibusterism because I cannot agree with those who seek to sustain what seem to me to be illegal methods of attempting its suppression. Laws can be made to accomplish the desired purpose; and it seems to me far better to acknowledge defective legislation and remedy it, than to insist upon the needless violation of principles, the integrity of which is necessary to the preservation of public liberty.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of New-York, also addressed the House on the fillibuster question to-day, chiefly for the purpose of defending his constituent, Commodore PAULDING, from the intimation thrown out yesterday by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, to the effect that WALKER was a better man than the Commodore. Mr. HASKIN vindicated his constituent with much spirit, as a high-toned and honorable gentleman, who illustrates in his own character the native nobility of his father, who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, aided in the capture of ANDRE, and so saved the cause of American liberty from the disastrous consequences of ARNOLD'S treason. In the course of his remarks, also, he was pointed and severe in review of the history of Gen. WALKER, who, he thought, had displayed none of the qualities of a statesman or soldier.

The chief interest in the Senate was in Executive session, where another pull was taksn at the attempt to confirm the nomination of THEODORE SEDGWICK, to be United Statee District-Attorney, *vice* MoKEON. *Of course*, we don't know what is done in Executive session, but there is, nevertheless, very reliable rumors that the President had not a man in all the Senate to-day who would rise in his place and defend hie course in interfering in a New-York local election, by removing a Federal officer who didn't think FERNANDO WOOD "fit to handle bullion."

The inauguaratiou of STUART & BOURCICAULT'S new theatre, this evening, was a decided success. The house was filled with a fashionable and discriminating audience, who expressed their unbounded admiration at the skill displayed in the transformation of the well known Carusis Saloon into so neat, commodious and comfortable a temple of the Drama. The performances, uotwithstanding the usual drawbacks of a first night—scarcely perceptible, however, on this occasion—were, excellent, eliciting decided tokens of public approbation. The curtain is designed to rise at 7 o'clock during the Winter season, in order that persons desiring to attend the parties, halls, Cabinet receptions and other private entertainments, may be able to visit the theatre in full dress, and go thence in ample season for the social gatherings elsewhere. I uoticed that this plan was adopted to-night by quite a numberof the fashionables, who at 10 o'clock repaired to ths agreeable reception at the residence of Secretary CASS. The custom will probably become general. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. HAMMONU, Senator from Sonth Carolina, in place of Mr. BUTLER, deceased, took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens of Canandaigua, N. Y., praying for the adoption of some practical measure by which the people of the North may coöperate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of Slavery, hy making fair and honorable compensation to slave owners for the full value of their slaves. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. KING, a resolntion was adopted requesting the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspond ence and dispatches from our Ministers at the Courts of England and France, and other powers, on the subject of the dangers to emigrants arising from contracting with irresponsible parties for their inland passage.

On motion of Mr. FOOT a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to communicate all the official correspondence of ROBERT MCLANE and PETER PARKER, late Commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation to our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and for the other officers of the United States Government in Japan.

The President sent in his message in response to the call for information relative to Central American affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In snbmitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. WALKER and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore PAULDING has in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives and in sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injustice hy the act of Commodore PAULDING. This has enured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dread invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right. It unqnestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued hy Commodore PAULDING from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did nol belong to him; obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal RYNDERS presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ult., with General WALKER in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize General WALKER as a prisoner. That it had no directions to give concerning him and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of those laws corresponds entirely with that expressed hy Mr. MONROE in his Message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1809. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says, it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented; no door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation; the crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States to make war against a foreign state with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive possesses any or what power under the Constitution independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the Administration of Gen. WASHINGTON and on the occasion of the French Revolution—the act of Congress of 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question are the same in substance with the sixth and eighth sections of the Act of April 26th, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the Act must have its origin—must begin or be set on foot in the United States, but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines crime and its punishment fully, have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons, had Commodore PAULDING intercepted the steamer *Fashion* with General WALKER and his command on board at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile. This would have prevented them from carrying on the Expedition, and have been not only a justifiable bnt a praiseworthy act. This well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress. The Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly spirit of our countrymen for the Government itself to get up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities, and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is the divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely bondemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing le very certain, that a people never existed who would sooner call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territorias. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of WASHINGTON, for a faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and that at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own natural course.

The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and *nothing can eventually arrest* its progress. If permitted to go there peacefuly, Central America will soon contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted ont in the United States to make war upon Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in ths first disastrous expedition of General WALKER settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our policy to remove this apprehension and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this Continent, to open and if need be to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but for that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General WALKER escaped from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal at least for a season to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central America or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions set on foot in the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

Accompanying the documents, many of which are already published, is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieutenant ALMY, of the steamer *Fulton*, dated Oct. 12, last, in which he tells him that his instructions do not authorize him to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion, hut where he found an American vessel manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, he will use the force under his command to prevent it, and not permit the men or arms engaged in it or destined for it to be landed in any part of Central America or Mexico.

Similar instructions were sent to Commodore PAULDING, who, in a letter from Aspinwall, dated Oct. 20, complained to the Secretary of the Navy of his having intrusted Lieutenant ALMY with the execution of the orders independently of himself, adding that he felt that his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron was turned aside with but little consideration, and that his presence at Aspinwall could have but a slight appreciation.

Secretary TOUCEY replies that he had a right, under the instruction of the President, to order the *Fulton* on business of which Commodore PAULDING could not have the slightest knowledge.

Mr. MASON moved the reference of the Message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it be printed together with the accompanying documents.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS dissented from the arguments contained in the Message. The President had assumed that the Neutrality laws, which required that such expeditions as this should be suppressed, also conferred upon the Executive the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to suppress them. This seemed to be the key to the policy on the part of the Administration, which sent the Navy down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationing the vessels where they should have been stationed, namely, at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the coast of Alabama. Were this expedition all that it is described to be, it is only a misdemeanor instead of a violation of the Neutrality law. The suspicion that there was an intent to make war against a nation with which we are at peace, would have justified the detention of General WALKER and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, even had they been fugitives from justice. The President has no more power to make such arrests than any member of Congress. If our neighbors are too weak to protect themselves, we should use all lawful means to protect our citizens from invading their territory, but it is not within the theory of our Government to fit out expeditions to catch half a dozen or a dozen, or one or two hundred men who may choose to leave the United Statee and land upon their shores. In this respect he thought we were making a great departure from those principles which heretofore guided the conduct of our Government. If it be the pleasure of Congress to give the President police powers over the high seas, and authorize him to use the Army and Navy as a constabulary force, let it be done by the passage of laws with that view.

Mr. MASON doubted the expediency of discussing the subject without more mature deliberation. The President was, hy the Constitution, the head of the army and navy, and the laws of the land direct how these are to be used. He contented himself with the remark that it was clearly incumbent on the President to see that the neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN referred to the President's admission that Commodore PAULDING committed a grave error. According to his own premises such a conclusion was altogether illogical, and the conduct o PAULDING was as conformable to law as if he had ref ceived express instructions to do what he did.

Mr. BROWN regarded it as a little singular that while the President disapproved of the arrest of General WALKER, he at the same time excused that act. The arrest of WALKER was in violation of law, for if PAULDING had the right to make the arrest, his conduct is not only to be excused, but to be applauded. If he had no legal right to do that act, then the President owes it to the people of the country to condemn it. If WALKER was guilty of any violation of law, and had been arrested and brought back to our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is he not put into the clutches of the law. Why was he taken to New-York and placed in the hands of the Marshal there, then brought here and delivered to the Executive, and then set at liberty? Why was he not carried back to Louisiana by the same authority that arrested him, and there put upon his trial on this charge of violating the law? This was a farce being played out before the American people, which was disreputable to all engaged in it. There had been trumped up this charge against WALKER, when it was known there had been no violation of law. If they believe that he has violated the law they have been guilty of dereliction of duty in not punishing him for it. The fitting out of an expedition in violation of the neutrality laws was one thing, but the voluntary expatriation of a citizen was an altogether different thing. If WALKER went to Nicaragua avowing that it was his purpose to endeavor to regain the rights of which he had been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to do. He (BROWN) had a right to take his musket upon his shoulder and go and tell the President, Secretary of War and District Attorniee and Marshals everwhere that he meant to wage war against Nicaragua or any other nation, and they would have no right to molest him. If one man has that right two men or five hundred have it. The mistake was that the Administration were lutending to punish what the law never meant should be punished, namely—the intent while in the United States to fit ont an expedition beyond the limits, with hostile purpose towarde a nation with which we are at peace. He had as high regard for the navy as any other citizen, but if anything could bring reproach and eternal disgrace upon the navy it was this precise course of action. First, Commander CHATARD allowed Gen. WALKER to pass him, and then, seeming to have a glimmering idea that he mistook his duty, he undertook to cover his neglect by resorting to mean and dirty attempts to insult WALKER in his camp, evidently with the intention of provoking him to some act so that he might have eu excuse to fire upon him. Secondly, Commodore PAULDING appeared, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knew he has done and which it was unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as ought to affix the seat of eternal disgrace upon him. It was a disgrace to the very epaulettes on his shoulders. It was high time that our naval officers should be confined to the discharge of their duties according to law, for there was too much disposition to exceed the law by one and all of them. He could not forbear saying that the President would better have discharged his duty to the laws and the best interests of the country by pointedly rebuking the lawless act of Commodore PAULDING, than by excusing it. It would not do for the President to say that Commodore PAULDING'S act was a violation of law, and then wink at it. No matter if Nicaragua does not complain. It was not for us to violate our laws even though Nicaragua does not complain, and execute them when she does complain. Our duty is to go according to law. If Commodore PAULDINO has conformed to law, let him be applauded. If not, let him be condemned. He admired the spunk of the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) in boldly expressing his views heretofore, although he differed from every view uttered by that Senator on the Kansas question.

Mr. HOUSTON was anxious to have the documents printed, because he wanted information on the subject. When the information was made public he would express his views.

Mr. SEWARD referred to the fact that the President had announced in his message that the arrest of WALKER was without the authority of law, but the question then came up whether the officer who committed this act should be censured or punished in any way for it. On that point the President makes an excuse for PAULDING, which was that the party who had been arrested had been indicted in the United Statee for an offence against our laws, and failing to arrest them on the high seas the naval officer had arrested them in the performance of the very act they had meditated. Here were two parties who were delinquent. In the first place there was a band of lawless men who had escaped the vigilance of the police and gone abroad to levy war in violation of the lawe of the United Statee with a nation with whom we are at amity. On the other hand, there was an officer, who, through excess of vigilance, had surpaseed his instructions, and had himself committed a violation of the law. He thought the President balanced this case with exact justice. The President had censured the fugitives, and while admitting the good intentions of that officer had also censured him for violating the law. What more could be asked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should be passed upon this officer, what shall be done with the chief offender who has been brought back? Nothing has been done towards bringing him to a trial for the offence for which he stands indicted, and the President is defied to his teeth by WALKER in his late letter, in which he states that no matter who may interfere at home or abroad he is determined to proceed in the prosecution of his design. If honorable Senators insisted upon it he was quite willing that censure should be passed upon PAULDINO, but he must ask them in justice to mete out some punishment for the greater criminal. Suppose the Government should punish PAULDINO and leave the others to go unpunished, what is the lesson that will be learned from this affair? It is that you may go out of the jurisdiction of the United States and levy war against any nation with whom we are at peace, provided you can only escape the vigilance of the police on land, and if you shall be arrested after you commence your acts, although the State shall be grateful for the protection they receive, still the officer who makes the arrest shall be punished, and you shall be apprehended. To be consistent they should go further and propose to restore WALKER to the place from which he was taken. If it was right to invade Nicaragua, it was equally right to invade New-Granada or Brazil, or any other South American State. Why should we punish the Pawnees or Apaches for committing depredations upon our citizens, and claim that our people shall go abroad with impunity, and commit depredations upon the people of other States. If gentlemen think the principle is right, let them introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality laws.

Mr. DAVIS—To what principle does the Senator allude.

Mr. SEWARD—That the crime is altogether in the offender being caught, but if he can escape from the United States and reach the country against which the war is to be made, the act is innocent and right.

Mr. DAVIS—Nobody on this side of the Chamber asserts such a principle as that.

Mr. SEWARD called attention to what had been said by his (DAVIS) colleague (BROWN,) that General WALKER had violated no law—but the President on the other hand, thought he had not only violated the law of the land, but had also violated the higher law. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was the sacred privilege of an American citizens to bear arms, and whenever he chose to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere, he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle the war of 1812 took place, and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. PUGH was of opinion that the principles laid down in the message were neither warranted by the Constitution, nor by any statute law of the United States, uor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether WALKER was committing a crime against Nicaragua? Let her punish him if she is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was WALKER a committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The Senator from New-York says he has made war upon a foreign nation, but that is no crime by any law of the United States. It is crime to set on foot within the limits of the United States an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace, but to go outside of our limits and make war is no offence either hy the neutrality laws or anything else. We did not want to punish any man for an error of judgment. If PAULDINO did right he ought to be rewarded with a medal just as INGRAHAM was for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a praiseworthy object. The proposition was in substance that the end justifies means. He denied the right of the Government to arrest persons upon the high seas and ask them where they were going, and what their business, and send them home if they were not satisfied about them. The right of an American citizen to expatriate himself was a sacred right, and we should be careful how we trench upon it. While the Administration are talking about the iniquity of WALKER'S proceedings in Central America, they go on deliberately in violation of the laith of treattes and honor of nations to make the soil of a foreign country for the purpose of arresting him.

Mr. TOOMBS thought the message contained grave and important errors, and entered his dissent from them. The President dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate this outrage to an American Senate. After examining some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted, he said the President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country. He assumed that the Neutsality Laws had been violated, and it was his business to inforce them. Mr. TOOMBS denied that there was any proof that such was the case—but admitting, for the sake of argument, that this were true, what right has the President to use the Army and Navy all over the face of the earth? This was usurpation of authority, not only in derogation of law, bnt in derogation of his eath of office. He must get the authority of law to use any extra territorial jurisdiction. whatever. He could command no popular respect as a vindicator of the lawe of his country unless he, himself, should obey the laws. But in this case one law has been violated for the purpose of vindicating another. Governor KOSSUTH was into the Senate Chamber to show himself years ago. That gentleman was driven from power by Austria and Russia, and came here after "material aid" to replace himself. That was just the case of WALKER, and while one was glorified the other was villified. As to the letter of PAULDINO, the coarse brutality of that correspondence must be admitted by every human being. It totally unfitted him to be the commander of a ship, but even to be its cabin boy.

Mr. DOOLITTLE understood that it would be a cause of war hy Nicaragua against this country if an expeditiou was unlawfully set on foot within our jurisdiction against her. The President was as much bonnd to maintain the faith of treaties as any law of the country.

Mr. MALLORY vindicated the character of Commodore PAULDINO, and alluded to his Revolutionary ancestry, but did not pretend to palliate this act. If such acts were permitted to be committed by naval officers, in a very short time this country would be involved in hostilities with foreign nations. If you send naval captains to stop fillibusters with loose instructions, they will understand them as seamen, noi as jurists. We understood that the Administration had detached CHATARD because he did uot arrest WALKER. If he is punished for not doing that act, we ought to applaud PAULDING for doing it.

Mr. DOUGLAS returned the compliment of Mr. BROWN, who had said he admired his (DOUGLAS') pluck for expressing his opinions. He (DOUGLAS) found he was getting into good company and beating up recruits faster than WALKER. He (DOUGLAS) thought it would be found after awhile that they were all in the party, and were not to be accused of faction because they happen to differ from the President in some of their views. Some strange things happen now-a-daye. Even the Senator from New-York was supporting the Adminstration, and defending it, attacke Democrats.

Mr. SEWARD said the President had announced that WALKER had not only violated the lawe of the land, hut the higher law, and he (SEWARD) would be reerant to his duty as an advocate of the higher law, if he did not support the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the higher law very well in its place, bnt not in executing the Neutrality Laws. He would rather look to the statutes of the United States, and see where the authority was for the President to use the Army and Navy. The law of 1800 defined the jurisdiction to extend one marine league from the coast, and the Government had no authority to make an arrest beyond that distance. He was in favor of giving the Neutrality Laws a fair, faithful and rigorous execution. This is a Government of law, and let us stand hy the lews, and execute them, whether we like them or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute book. He had no sympathy for fillibustering. Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view—namely, expansion of the area of freedom. He was in favor of the expansion of this country, bnt in a lawful and regular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions, fillibustering all over the high seas, under the pretence of putting down fillibustering. He had opposed the Clayton-Bnlwer Treaty because he did not wish to bind this country not to do that which it might be necessary for its safety to do—that is, to annex those territories only half the distance to California and on the direct road.

Mr. PEARCE though ths debate premature. Nothing had been read but the message. They did not know what light the instructions would throw on the subject. He believed that the expedition of WALKER from the United States was a flegrant violation of the laws of the United States, and that the President did nothing but his duty in authorizing the naval forces to prevent that expedition from attacking people with whom we are at peace. He believed that it was due to the character of the nation that such steps as that should be taken to put down these marauding expeditions, which bring disgrace upon the country.

No questiou was taken on the refsrence of the Message.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire inlo the circnmstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. It consists of Messrs. BURNETT, MORRIS, of Illinois; MORRILL, FAULKNER and PETIT.

To-morrow being the annlversary of the battle of New-Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, maintained that we wish to, can, and shall Americanize Central America. It should uot, however, be done in any way that would tarnish the national honor by violating the treaty stipulations and laws of the United States, but in accordance with the highest laws, human and divine. He expressed regret that Mr. HASKIN yesterday proclaimed himself in favor of grand larceny. A meaner thing cannot be eaid of it than to call it hy its own name. He was grieved that any party should be in favor of either grand or petty larceny. It was not only disgraceful, but utterly contemptible. The only proper way to Americanize Central America was hy organized emigration. This might be done within three years, if no neutrality laws and Executive interfered. He wanted our neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is right or wrong. The South, owing to its sparse population, cannot afford to spare its citizens, but the North, in consequence of a superabundant population, must have an outlet somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] They were now crammed in between the Atlantic Ocean and Rocky Mountains. A better time than this could not be desired for Americanizing Central America. In consequence of the financial pressure Europe will send to our shores during the present year, not less than half a million of men, who together with the quarter of a million surplus people in the North, must go somewhere. There are enough to make eight States a year if we have Territory where they can be placed and used economically, which was now to be done. [Laughter.] He repeated, if you repeal the neutrality laws the North will fill up Nicaragua before the year 1859, and that comfortably. After setting forth the benefits to result from emigration to Central America, with their subsoil ploughs, shovels, hoes, and seeds, he said that the country would not complain, emigration would be promoted and encouraged by a company with a capital of from $200,000 to $500,000, which could spread through the country information showing what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither.

Mr. ADRIAN, of N. J., trusted the neutrality laws would be amended so as more effectually to check the marauding spirit which, in disregard of all laws, has interfered disastrously with the transit route between the two oceans. Suppose PAULDING did bring WALKER back, his motives and intentions were right, and knowing what the Government desired, he accomplished it. WALKER and his men he trusted never would return. They should be restrained from so doing. Peaceful emigration was the only legitimate way to settle Nicaragua. He said that Mr. HASKIN went a little too far in proclaiming that the Northern sentiment was in favor of grand larceny. It was not the sentiment in New-Jersey, whose people are honest and believe in good morals. They did not approve of grand larceny any more than petty larceny.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, made a speech to show that Messrs. DOUGLAS and CASS, and other prominent statesmen, who were instrumental in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, claimed that the doctrine of popular sovereignty gave the people of the Territories the right to legislate on all their domestic institutions while the President maintained that the Slavery question only was to be submitted for their judgment. Mr. WASHBURN argued that Congress had the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories, and that the Administration never intended that the people of Kansas should decide that question for themselves. In the course of his remarks he reviewed and earnestly condemned the Lecompton movement, which, he said, was founded on fraud and injustice.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A petition for closing the canals on Sunday was received.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows;

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Scott and Truman.
Finance—Messrs. Diven, Schell and Halsted.
Judiciary—Messrs. Noxon, Diven and J. D. Willard.
Canals—Messrs. Stow, Loveland and Mather.
Railroads—Messrs. Darling, Brandreth and Hubbell.
Charitable Societies—Messrs. Truman, Smith and Wadsworth.
Literature—Messrs. Wadsworth, Laflin and Foote.
Militia—Messrs. Foote, Pratt and Laflin.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Williams, Mandeville and O. B. Wheeler.
Grievances—Messrs. Mather, Johnson and Hubbell.
Banks—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Sloan and Foote.
Insurance—Messrs. Hubbell, Scott and Ely.
Privileges—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Spinola and Johnson.
Internal Affairs and Towns and Counties—Messrs. J. A. Williams, Halsted and Spinola.
State Prisons—Messrs. Loveland, Williams and Brandreth.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Schell, J. A. Willard and Mandeville.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Pratt, Darling and Ely.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Boardman, Darling and J. D. Willard.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Ames, Stow and Sloan.
Agriculture—Messrs. Smith. Boardman and Burhans.
Manufactures—Messrs. Laflin, O. B. Wheeler and Johnson.
Retrenchment—Messrs. Burhans, Dougherty and Patterson.
Public Buildings—Messrs. O. B. Wheeler, Ames and Dougherty.
Towns and Countries—Messrs. Scolt, Mandeville and Boardman.
Cities and Villages—Messrs. Halsted, Ely and Noxon.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Trueman, Schell and W. A. Wheeler.
Expiring Laws—Messrs. Patterson, Wadsworth and Dougherty.
Medical Societies—Messrs. Brandreth, Stow and J. A. Willard.
Printing—Messrs. Loveland, Smith, Williams, Salt, Noxon, Amee and Mather.
Library—Messrs. Pratt, Diven and J. D. Willard.

JOSEPH GARLINGHOUSE was appointed Janitor.

BILLS NOTIFIED.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, to amend the law relative to the imprisonment of witnesses.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to repeal the law respecting the fare on the Central Railroad.

Mr. MATHER moved to refer the bill, repealing the Metropolitan Police bill, to a Select Committee. Carried.

Mr. STOW offered resolntions of respect to the memory of the late Governor MARCY.

On motiou of Mr. MATHER, the rules were suspended, and Mr. STOW then spoke eloquently on the life and character of Ex-Governor MARCY.

After some remarks from J. D. WILLARD the resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Kansas resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned till Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Bank Snperintendent's Report was presented.

A vote was theu taken for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Van Valkenburgh	60
Alvord	55
Law	9

Mr. RUSSELL, American, changed his vote to Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

There were no other changes. Absent and not voting, 5.

Two more ballots were taken with a like result.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday evening, 7 o'clock P. M.

Mr. WALFORD rose to a point of order. The Constitution prohibits an adjournment for over two days, without the concurrence of the Senate.

The Clerk decided that members must judge for themselves of the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. C. ESTES moved to amend that the House hold three sessions daily until an organization was effected. Lost.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend by adjourning till 4 P. M. Lost.

Mr. BARNES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Clerk decided on a count that the motion was carried.

The count was challenged by Mr. CHATTERA, of New-York, and the decision reversed.

The House after a struggle, during which Mr. LAWRENCE urged an adjournment over the 8th inst., in honor of the memory of Old Hickory, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost, took two more ballots for Speaker. The following was the result:

Van Valkenburgh	60	Law	8
Alvord	53	Boughton	1

A resolution to adopt the rulee of the last House was lost.

An attempl was made, but unsuccessfully, to re

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1857.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the act to "organize a Bank Department," has the honor to submit for the consideration of the Legislature, the following Report:

That the past year has been one of extensive and unparalleled financial disaster, reaching capital and labor in all their varied employment, is a fact so apparent that its assertion alone is its proof.

The Banks in the City of New-York, with a single exception, suspended specie payments on the 13th of October last. This was followed by those located in the cities of Albany, Troy and Brooklyn, and generally throughout the State.

Although quite a number of what may be called country Banks continued payment in specie of all demands presented at their counters, the suspension of the Banks in those cities was operatively a suspension throughout the State, owing to the provisions of the law of 1851, compelling all Banks located out of the cities above named, to redeem their circulating notes at one-quarter of one per cent. discount, through an agent located in one or the other of them.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in his annual report to the Legislature, to "suggest any amendment to the laws in relation to banking by which the system may be improved, and the safety of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased."

The Banks of this State having suspended specie payments on the 13th October last, renders this duty somewhat embarrassing. This suspension, with overflowing granaries, exemption from pestilence, neither internal insurrection nor foreign invasion; our country at peace with every nation of the earth; without a single cause in operation that produced the two former suspensions of the banks of this State, or, I may say, Nation, it stands alone without precedent, and without apparent reason, derived from past experience.

There is no question upon which the minds of men will so differ, as the causes which produced this catastrophe, and the results to follow it. The Superintendent feels that in presenting his opinions upon this subject, his views are liable to run counter to those of man of greater research and experience than himself, still, in the performance of his duty, he will frankly present his convictions of the causes that produced this general disaster to the banks and the people of our State, and their preventives for the future.

The suspension of all the Banks in the United States (except those of New-England) in 1814, was placed upon the fact that we were at war with Great Britain. That of 1837, upon the indebtedness of the country to Europe. At that period of time we were importers of the very staple productions of our soil, and payment could only be made in coin or bankruptcy. The Banks of New-York struggled for some months against the latter alternative, when the price of exchange on, I may say, Europe, became such that necessity compelled a suspension by the Banks, of not only New-York, but of the whole United States.

Although it may be found, upon examination, that the Banks had placed themselves in imminet danger, both in 1837 and 1857, of auspension, to other causes than those of 1837 must be traced the suspension of 1857.

Let us remove the mystery that surrounds the business of banking, and endeavor to see what practical banking is, in this State.

The law defines banking to be "discounting bills and notes and other evidences of debt; receiving deposits, buying gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security; and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business."

These functions can be carried on in this State by any individual or individuals as copartners, each liable to his creditors to the extent of his or their entire property. To concentrate capital, and at the same time avoid this liability, extending as just stated, associations are formed under our general bank laws, the liabilities of the associates extending to simply paying their proportion of the indebtedness of the association, (if necessary to liquidate its debts,) not to exceed the amount of stock owned by each individual. To reach this limited liability the associates must file the proper certificate in the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and deposit in that office $100,000 of the securities required by the act to authorize the business of banking, passed in 1838, and the various amendments thereto. The association thus formed demands circulating notes of the Superintendent, if it so chooses. The taking of circulating notes from the department for securities thus deposited, rests entirely at the option of the associated. They are a banking association with the limited liability above described, whether they receive notes from the Bank Department or not.

The mass of our banks in this State, with an occasional exception, in the interior, (excepting those incorporated by special charters, whose corporate powers have not expired by the terms of the acts creating them,) are associated institutions with a limited liability.

Having thus stated the liability and the method of forming a bank, the practical working of the system is the real question for consideration at the present moment. To illustrate this, the New-York Clearing House presents the best solution.

The banks of New-York City meet daily through their agents at a common centre. Their respective debits and credits against each other are there liquidated; if on this general settlement of the balances, A is found a debtor bank, the balance is paid to his compeers in specie; the Bank of America being the deposit bank for the different parties in interest. In other words, if A is found to have incurred liabilities above the amount of his demands against the whole of the Banks admitted to the Clearing House, his specie reserve in the Bank of America is correspondingly reduced, the Bank of America holding this specie reserve as trustee for the different Banks.

The wisdom that created this system of settling at a common centre the balances against each other of the bankers of the City of New-York, the Superintendent does not question, and cordially admits its conservative and healthful action. Still, this is only a process, and it does not show except as between the Banks themselves, what banking is, practically, in this State. An error in principle in banking is no less an error if concurred in by all the Banks in the City of New-York or of the State itself.

To designate banking in the fewest possible words is to say, "it is an exchange of credits," nothing more, nothing less. In other words, the bank using its capital and its credit, particularly the latter, to attract depositors, (and circulate its notes, if a bank of issue,) while it undertakes to pay on demand all its liabilities thus created, and is forbidden to issue its promises to pay in any form, (except bills of exchange on foreign countries,) unless payable on demand. The means, or rather the money, (the great proportion of which is paper promises to pay,) thus drawn to it, is loaned upon notes or other obligations, payable at specific times and places.

This method of transacting business, of necessity, places the debt or liability of the banks of this State to their creditors, in one great *call loan*, to be paid upon demand. Their power to pay exists in coin, (*i. e.*,) absolute money in their vaults, and in the promises of their debtors to pay at specific times and places, and for the exchange of an obligation to pay upon demand, by the banks, when called for, issued in the shape of drafts, certificate of deposit, or bank notes, to an individual or firm. If, the bank, takes his or their promise to pay at, say thirty, sixty, or ninety days, using their credit and capital to exact interest therefor.

Now what is successful banking in the City of New-York, taking profits to the stockholders as the true test, large deposits may change the rule, but assuming those to be nearly equally divided? Simply carrying the largest debt of good paper, on interest, upon the smallest amount of dead weight *specie*, and skillfully adjusting the balances daily to be struck, for and against the Bank in the Clearing-house, thus maintaining its credit and standing in that house by the balance there daily presented.

To sum up successful banking in that City, (taking the question of immediate profit to stockholders as its true test, and this would appear as the standard there, with an occasional exception, when safety to capital invested seemed to be the rule of action, instead of large yearly profits,) is in incurring the greatest amount of debt payable on demand, with the smallest amount of money (coin) to pay the same when demanded. In other words, it is a trial of skill between the officers of each bank to sustain the largest discounted debt by a floating balance (owned by one to-day, another to-morrow) of a fair proportion of the coin (on deposit in the Bank of America) with its neighbors, thus enabling them to settle balances with each other; and then, in the struggle to keep each his proportion of the specie real, seem to have lost sight of the determining fact that the reserve steadily decreased, while the great *demand loan* as steadily enlarged. All community of interest, all concert of action, as the crisis approached, was apparently, if not actually, abandoned, all forgetting the maxim of "*United, we stand; divided, we fall.*" The result (unavoidable perhaps, under the circumstances,) certainly strengthens, if it does not prove the truthfulness of the adage.

The interior banks, outside of our large cities where balances are settled by the banks every day, from their proximity operated like the New-York Clearing-house with each other, balances being paid by draft upon New-York; and the compulsory redemption of country bank-notes (the chief element of profit to a country bank) at one-quarter of one per cent. in either the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy, placed the question of profits in banking in the skillful adjustment of balances, by bank officers, upon the same footing throughout the State.

That this system has heretofore worked well in connection with a secured currency, no one doubts, and every well informed man, the Superintendent thinks, will see upon examination of our present position, that the error of the day has been in considering a specie basis of, say, one to eight or nine of immediate liabilities, sufficient to sustain specie payments unless entire confidence was maintained between the debtor and creditor. About this amount of certain and immediate means beyond contingency to meet any demand, except a foreign one for coin, was sufficient, as experience had taught us in former years.

The result at this period of time has shown the reverse of the fact. The banks of this State have suspended specie payments from a home damand for coin alone, and the really great question to decide is, what the proportion of immediate and certain means (*i. e.* coin) in the hands of the banks should be, as compared with their *demand loans* from the public. By demand loans the Superintendent means deposits and circulation. This suspansion of our banks was so remarkable and unexpected to the bankers themselves and the public generally, that it may be well to look around us for some of the causes that tended to produce it.

An examination of the census will show the remarkable fact that no agricultural county in this State, (with perhaps a single exception,) not having within its borders a city or large manufacturing village, has increased in population from 1840 to 1855. This State contained a million more inhabitants at the census of 1855, than shown by the same process in 1840.

This great increase of population has sought and obtained other pursuits than those that through agriculture, add material wealth to the State. They have aided in urging the channels of trade and commerce far beyond the accumulation of capital necessary to sustain those pursuits; and have probably added hundreds of millions of credit, all to be liquidated upon a basis sufficiently small for the safe transaction of our business in 1840.

Again, look for a moment at the personal habits of expenditure at the present day, of our citizens, as compared with that of 1840. The very condition of our social position, our rank in society, our respectability, I had almost said, at the present time, would seem to depend upon the extravagance of our personal expenditure, or in the amount of business each man does, if engaged in trade or commerce, as his wealth is usually measured by the number and magnitude of his transactions. It is humiliating to say so, but where is the man with eyes to see and ears to hear, that doubts for a moment the general truth of the remark? This very element existing among us from the very nature of our government and social institutions, must and will force our people forward in the pursuit of immediate wealth, and consequent expansion of credits. This puts the experience of the past at defiance, and could we look into the future movements of capital, impelled by credit, we could calculate our monetary eclipses with all the certainty the astronomer predicts those of the sun and moon.

Again, the discovery of gold in California, while it stimulated us in extravagance and expenditure, also gave a very natural acceleration to our credit system, and while we hailed with joyful hearts and greedy hands the treasure-freighted steamship from California, and based our business and consequent extension of credits upon its receipts; we forgot that it only liquidated our foreign instead of our domestic debts, and quietly left our wharves in a Liverpool steamship, to pay for the silks, the diamonds, and other adornments of our persons and our houses.

The receipt of gold from California has been a delusion instead of a warning to us. Its arrival was heralded as an evidence of increased prosperity, while its departure was hardly noticed. It was like the stimulus given a patient with a deadly and fatal disease; the postponement of it produced a corresponding acceleration to the end of the drama. Who does not remember how quick the fearful sacrifice of life was forgotten in the anxious inquiry as to the amount of treasure lost in the ill-fated *Central America?*

Again, see the immense amount of credit obtained and demanded by corporations, and at what rates of interest. Their bonds were pronounced by men, whose reputation for integrity and sagacity were second to none, to be perfect security. Capital was seduced from its legitimate investment and employment, and the merchant and business man entered into a contest in the arena of Mammon, with corporations in the hands of men, as soulless as the things they represented. Is it astonishing that commercial credit became crippled, that money became scarce in Wall-street, and that merchants began to fail, with such competitors in the money market?

The operation and effect of the "Act to prohibit corporations from interposing the defence of usury to any action," passed April 6, 1850, have been more disastrous to both capital and credit than any other single cause; and the Superintendent believes it to have been one of the main foundations of the immense superstructure of credits that finally overpowered capital.

The title of the act, judging from its practical effect, should have been "An Act authorizing railroads and other corporations to pay usury." The act simply meant to prevent the commission of legal frauds by corporations upon parties lending them money. Desperate speculators have used it to put forward desperate enterprises; and the capital of really valuable investments has become comparatively worthless under the sacrifices (permitted by this act) made to obtain money to complete them. Stockholders themselves have been tempted to invest in this class of corporate securities at the large rate of interest they proposed to pay, offered as it was by directors of their own choice. Results have proven in many instances that it would have been wisdom to have submitted to the original loss, rather than to have raised money at such frightful sacrifices.

Again, the increase of the number of banks, both in the City and country, steadily reduced the average time of their circulation, particularly of the country banks, whose capacity to discount lay mainly in their circulation.

The interior banks had been for several months sustaining a steady reduction in their deposit line. This resulted from a disposition of the inhabitants in the interior counties to purchase land in the far West. Whole neighborhoods were inoculated by the return of a person, fortunate in his location of either agricultural lands or lots in an embryo city. The most tempting offers were made and acceded to, in very large amounts, to raise money East for use in the West, by promising land security with interest at from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. Men of capital not only used their own means, but were ready borrowers at our rate of interest for the purpose of investment there.

A most pernicious practice also prevailed not only in the country, but also in the cities, of paying interest upon deposits, by the banks. This practice accelerated the volume of currency, and curtailed the circulation of bank-notes. Still more evil in its effect was the practice of the city banks, paying interest upon country bank balances. This was stimulating the debt-creating process fearfully.

The City bank paying interest upon those balances, is, of course, compelled to loan them, or suffer a direct loss upon them. The bank having a balance due in the City or New York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy, is allowed to tender a draft upon that balance in payment of a demand made at its counter. It (the balance) is counted as, and is, specie funds, and discounted upon, while its depository in either of the cities, is lending money upon the strength of that balance. It is possible that the amount may be loaned upon call in Wall-street to buil or bear the stock market.

This operation of paying interest for balances between the banks themselves, constantly promotes an increase of bank credits beyond those required by a healthy trade and commerce. It does not inflate the currency, it only accelerates its movements, but creates an unhealthy, unnatural, and speculative increase of credits, which endanger the stability of bank capital.

While the immediate causes that produced the suspension of 1857 and 1837 are materially different, it is perhaps well to look at the actual condition of the banks of the State at those periods, derived from their last annual and quarterly reports.

The immediate liabilities, payable upon demand on the 1st of January, 1837, say four and a half months before the suspension, were:

For circulation		$24,198,000
Due Canal Commissioners and United States Deposits		14,559,000
Due depositors		19,342,000
Difference, in due to and from Banks		1,630,000
Total		$59,729,000
The notes of solvent banks held by each other should be deducted as an exchange, reducing the circulation that amount	$12,487,000	
Also, checks and cash items	3,268,000	$15,755,000
Total immediate liabilities		$43,974,000

The total amount of specie held by all the banks of the State on the day above mentioned was $6,557,000, or one dollar in coin to pay six dollars and seventy cents of immediate and pressing demand loans.

Let us now look at their condition on the 6th of June, 1857, four months and seven days before the late suspension. Immediate liabilities payable on that day were:

Circulation		$32,395,000
Due individuals and corporations other than banks, and the Treasurer of the State of New-York		4,261,000
Add difference due to and from banks		15,676,000
Due depositors		104,350,000
Amount due not included in either of the above, (this amount probably savings deposits		1,754,000
Total		$158,439,000
The notes of solvent banks on hand should be deducted as an exchange, reducing the circulation	$3,693,000	
Also checks and cash items	23,737,000	
Allowing the amount due from brokers as cash assets	3,906,000	$30,736,000
Total immediate liabilities		$127,703,000

The total amount of specie held by all the banks in the State on the day above mentioned was $14,370,000, or one dollar in coin to pay eight dollars and eighty-nine cents of immediate and pressing demand loans.

The allowance of the checks and cash items to the immense amount of $23,737,000, as immediate means, certainly presents the position of the banks in as favorable a light as the facts will admit, to say nothing as to the doubtful propriety of calling "loans to brokers" immediate assets.

The operation of the banks of this State had shown unusual steadiness from the December 1856 quarterly report, to the June 1857 report, increasing their loans and discounts from $183,557,000 in December, to $190,808,000 in June; also, increasing their coin from $11,393,000 to $14,370,000 during the same period. The only weakness, (if I may use the term,) shown by their June statement, was an increased liability to their depositors; that line rising from $94,000,000 to $104,000,000, while their circulation fell about $1,000,000 during the same time.

The position of the banks in June did not and could not excite the fears of the most astute and timorous banker in the State. Foreign exchange ruled, rather, in favor of New-York. That had always been the barometer by which the banker sailed his bark. He could remember perhaps when he was driven to the wall by a foreign demand for coin; but he little dreamed of a mutiny in his own ship, with the very earth teeming with agricultural wealth.

Their position on the 6th of June, was now see, was one of great danger. Experience for the first time has shown the bankers of New-York that there is such a thing as suspending specie payments from an internal damand for coin.

The months of June, July and August passed without alarm, although a steady and increasing stringency was observable in the money market. It was felt in both city and country; shown to the country bankers by the increasing amount of their bank-note redemptions; to the city banker by increased offerings for discount and the rise of interest in Wall-street.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, with large business connections in New-York, and of good credit, was the first distinct muttering of the storm, so soon to overtake us. This was followed by that of the Mechanics' Banking Association of New York, one of the oldest free banks in the State. The suspension of the Pennsylvania and Maryland banks followed. Two or three of our incorporated banks stopped, and want into the hands of receivers. Still, but little or no panic had seized depositors or note holders. The faith of the people of the State remained unshaken in their banks and currency. No bank went to protest until the 4th of September, and that only for $250, by a broker. On the 12th another, and another on the 15th, all for small sums.

While there was a quiet demand for specia in small sums on most all of our banks, nothing like panic seemed to prevail: and although occasional runs were made upon the Savings banks, they subsided in a day or two.

As September drew towards its close, the pressure upon the country banks to redeem their circulation at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, was beyond precedent. Those banks began to throw out the notes of some that might possible be called the weaker ones. A portion of the interior banks and bankers began, about the 20th of September, to return their circulating notes, and withdraw such amounts of stock as the construction given by this department, to the acts of 1840 and 1844 permitted. In other words, to reduce their securities to $100,000 if an association, and $50,000 if an individual banker.

It soon became evident that some of the country banks, particularly those whose capital was mainly in their securities in the Bank Department, for which they had received circulating notes, could not sustain this accelerated redemption of their notes at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks.

An effort was made to convince the Superintendent that it was within his jurisdiction so to construe the 5th section of the act of 1838, as to permit the withdrawal of securities on the return of circulating notes, below $100,000 for an association, and $50,000 for an individual banker, those amounts being required by the acts of 1840 and 1844, to be placed in his hands before commencing the business of banking. This he declined to accede to, believing it to be against the spirit and intent of the statute, and also of doubtful expediency as a measure of ultimate financial relief. It was a fair matter for judicial construction, and he consented to make a case for such a decision. The Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District decided the question against his convictions, and the practice of the Department from the passage of those acts of 1840 and 1844.

The Superintendent acquiesced in the decision, it having the force of a full bench at general term.

From the moment that decision was announced, the beginning of the end was clearly seen in this Department. As fast as an interior bank could master its circulation, either in large or small amounts, it was enabled to procure a portion of its stocks to meet its engagements in New-York City. This, while it temporarily relieved them, fearfully depleted the deposits of those of the City; and this, too, of that sicepy and quiet kind, the most desirable and reliable in their possession. This continued from the 1st to the 13th of October, inclusive.

The amount of stocks returned to the interior banks from the 1st to the 13th of October, inclusive, was		$1,848,826 42
The amount of bonds and mortgages		387,920 00
Stocks returned to banks in New-York and Brooklyn		404,667 00
Total amount surrendered		$2,641,422 42
From the 26th to the 30th of September, inclusive, the former day being the one on which the quarterly report was made, the banks of the interior received from this office:		
Stocks	$356,200 00	
Bonds and mortgages	126,665 00	
Stocks surrendered to New-York and Brooklyn Banks	73,812 00	
		$556,677 00
Total amount surrendered from Sept. 26 to Oct. 13, inclusive		$3,198,099 42
The amount of stocks surrendered the interior banks more than that placed in the Department, from June 6 to Sept. 26, the dates of the two last reports, was		$587,998 82
Bonds and mortgages		116,399 66
Total		$704,298 48

These figures show the gradual but increasing pressure, particularly upon the interior banks, during June, July, August and September. From the 1st of October, when the decision of the Court permitting banks to reduce their securities below $100,000, in return of their circulating notes; and individual bankers below $50,000, upon the same terms, the transactions of the banks and bankers with this Department ceased on the part of the latter in the order of the day, a strong disposition to [illegible] the New-York banks. [illegible] with the New-York banks. [illegible] their flag after the [illegible] New-York. Whether the [illegible] remains for them to learn [illegible] profit and loss account.

[illegible] that [illegible] producing [illegible] $2

least half a million of dollars in positive loss, and that its only effect was, to prolong the actual suspension, perhaps a week, at the furthest.

The immediate cause, or rather the one that tended mainly towards suspension about the 1st of October, was the redemption of bank notes at one quarter of one per cent in the City of New-York.

That the notes of the free banks and bankers in this State possessed a strength with the public beyond any in the world, is fully confirmed by the fact that they, with those of the incorporated banks that stood through the ordeal of October, until the 13th, instantly after the suspension became the basis of settling balances between the New-York banks, in the Clearing-house in that City. Still, up to the 13th October this currency was thrown out without hesitation by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, when the account of the bank issuing it was not good for the full amount presented for redemption; and when thus thrown out, the bank was immediately posted in all the newspapers in the State, as failed.

In making these remarks, the Superintendent does not blame or intend any censure upon either of those banks. The suspension was preceded by a desperate struggle between all the banks themselves, and distrust and fear of currency was more apparent among them than with the public generally.

The Superintendent feels that the immediate liabilities of the banks of this State had been carried up during the preceding Summer to the very verge of prudence. Still, they were able to meet all ordinary demands, but their means were utterly inadequate to meet a foreign demand for coin, or a panic among their depositors and bill-holders.

The fact that about the 1st day of October a list of more than thirty failed banks located in this State was to be seen daily in our newspapers, began to tell fearfully among the public generally. The merchant, the mechanic, the grocer, and the butcher, began business in the morning by examining what broken banks had been added to the list of yesterday; and their customers found that the bank-note that passed freely yesterday was rejected this morning. It is not to be wondered at, that a feeling of distrust and alarm began to prevail throughout the State in relation to our banks. Still, with a large majority of our currency secured by deposit in this department, a general suspension could not and would not have taken place upon currency alone. The currency had been largely contracted during the month preceding the actual suspension, and it could not have been withdrawn from its necessary and actual use in quantities sufficient to produce such a result.

A more fearful and mightier power lay dormant, as yet, behind this disturbed currency; the depositors in our banks, usually quiet, stable, and reliable.

The scarcity of money in the City of New-York among the merchants and business men, continued to increase steadily and surely during September: the rate of interest also steadily advanced. This tended to reduce deposits, and after a few spasmodic attempts at expansion of loans and discounts by the banks in that city, a steady and fearful contraction was begun.

In New-York City it became a question of the suspension of the banks, or the merchants as a body. Capital in the shape of deposits, for the first time in the history of this country, and I think I may say in the world, sided with the business men and against the banks. The great concentrated *call loan* was demanded, and in such amounts that a single day's struggle ended the battle, and the banks went down before a storm they could not postpone or resist.

This result has demonstrated, and that, too, in tones that cannot be mistaken, and should not be forgotten, that a basis of one dollar of coin to nearly nine of immediate liabilities, will produce a home panic of bank creditors and a home demand for coin. As before remarked, this suspension stands alone, without precedent. The teachings of experience could not avail the bankers. No state of things like the present had ever before been approximated. The most sagacious banker, in his most apprehensive mood, never for a moment deemed it possible to have a general suspension in this State from a home demand for coin, while coin itself was at little or no premium with the brokers. This result sets at defiance the experimental knowledge of the oldest and most successful bankers in the State.

What should both the banker and the public learn from our late suspension? In the opinion of the Superintendent, this simple lesson, that a system of paper credits may be so enlarged as to render the position of our banks one of imminent peril, even with a contracted currency. That the greatest danger to the banker, as well as to the public, lies in the large amount of his deposits, and the least in the currency he issues.

This is a heresy as compared with opinions heretofore entertained upon this question by men of experience. To show that bank notes were considered in former times the liability which was supposed to be dangerous to the public, and consequently to the banker, the Legislature, in the last section of the act of 1838, "Authorizing the business of banking," compelled each association to keep twelve and one-half per cent. of its circulation in specie. It was soon repealed, and is given only as an evidence of the then belief of the public.

The idea that deposits were a dangerous element to the banker, six months ago would have stamped its promulgator as a tyro in banking. The lesson that this suspension has taught, cannot and will not be lost upon bank officers and directors who feel the responsibility of the trust committed to them. The test of successful banking hereafter will be, (as it should,) not in the large amount of dividends declared, but in the ultimate safety of the capital invested in the business. With a secured currency like that issued by the free banks of this State, no suspension of specie payments arising from an excess of paper money, ever will or can take place. The element of weakness in banking lies in what has heretofore been considered its strength, its deposits. This has been cherished and concentrated by the pernicious system before referred to, of paying interest upon individual deposits, as well as for balances between banks themselves. This practice, particularly in individual accounts, has been instrumental in changing the very basis of banking, or rather the liabilities of the banker himself; and this, too, in so quiet a way that, however vigilant he may have been, his experience furnished no warning of his position.

To illustrate this, look at the liabilities of our banks in 1837, immediately previous to the suspension:

Circulation	$24,198,000
Due Individual Depositors	19,342,000

Look at the same items in June of the present year:

Circulation	$32,395,000
Due Individual Depositors	101,[illegible]

The effect of this practice is to take from its usual channels a large amount of capital and turn our mutual indebtedness into bank paper at short dates. It forces up bank liabilities and turns the entire business of the country into the banks. It reverses the whole system of sound banking, by making banks borrowers, as well as lenders of money. It increases the tendency of speculation, by enabling the capitalist to have his money at command for that purpose, with but a very slight loss of interest. It prevents the loaning of money upon bonds and mortgages or other securities upon the heretofore usual length of time. It curtails the circulation of bank notes, by the inducement offered in the shape of interest for their return to the borrowing bank, and thence for redemption to the issuing one.

The payment of interest on deposits in particular localities may have proved somewhat profitable, but as a general rule it is not the fact. The difference in the rate paid and received, is hardly sufficient to guarantee even bank receivables.

As before said, it unnaturally forces the mass of our credits into short paper, and swells the liabilities of the banks without corresponding profits for the double risk of the operation.

While the regular deposits without interest (the amount depending upon the locality and business connections, and influence of the banks' managers) are comparatively reliable, exactly the reverse are those upon which interest is paid. They lie there waiting the chance of better investment, and a fall in the value placed upon property, reduces them, while a rise of the same swells their volume. The Superintendent is old-fashioned enough to believe that any attempt on the part of a Bank to increase its deposits by the payment of interest upon general account, or upon daily balances, is wrong in principle and pernicious in its consequences.

To this it may be answered, that these deposits so far beyond currency, furnish proof of the increase of wealth or capital. This is true, but to suppose that capitalists allowed over $100,000,000 to be idle in the hands of the Banks, is simply absurd. A moiety of that sum had been placed there as a temporary investment upon interest. Experience must and will now correct this fundamental error, heretofore so prevalent with our Bankers. The remedy lies with them; its correction is [illegible] enactment.

It may be asked, and with great force, why the Superintendent, why dwell upon the causes that produced a suspension of specie payments by our banks? They have resumed practically throughout the State. The suspension, as before stated in this report, is without precedent, and the resumption is of the same character. That the banks of this State should suspend specie payments on the 13th of October last, with foreign exchange below par, with abundant crops, with specie at one-quarter to one-half per cent. premium, is a phenomenon only equaled by their reasumption on the 11th of December following. The wreck of corporate capital and of private fortunes during the past year, not caused by the suspension of our banks but intimately connected with it, must form the excuse of the Superintendent for the time and space devoted to what he deems the causes of such suspension.

The first step in the direction of a resumption of specie payments by the banks of this State, was the adoption on the 7th of November last of a series of resolutions by the New-York Clearing-House, requiring the Country Banks to resume on the 20th of the same month their usual daily redemptions at the Metropolitan Bank of that City, at the legal rate of one-quarter of one per cent. discount, the City Banks holding in sealed packages of $5,000 each, nearly $7,000,000 of the currency issued by the Banks of the interior. Also, requiring those Banks to resume the payment of these notes at the rate of 20 per cent. monthly, commencing on the 1st of January, 1858; and requiring interest to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the 1st of December, upon the notes thus sealed up and in use by the City Banks. That these terms were liberal on the part of the City Banks, no one will question.

The practical effect of this process, was simply to force the Banks of the interior to an actual resumption of specie payments upon all their outstanding liabilities, except upon such of their notes as were sealed up in the Metropolitan Bank. This balance being required to be paid in monthly installments of 20 per cent., commencing on the 1st of January, places that portion of their debt in the condition of a special loan from the City Banks.

This arrangement will undoubtedly lead to the winding up of several of the interior banks. Of this effect, no cause of complaint can reasonably exist. The terms as before stated are liberal, and a bank that cannot recover itself under this arrangement, had better, for the interest of both its stockholders and creditors, go into liquidation.

Still, the Superintendent may be permitted to say, that he is far from being satisfied that this arrangement of the City banks will be beneficial to the business of the interior of the State.

The amount of country currency under seal in New-York has steadily decreased since the 1st of December, as fast as the interior banks could retire the same. The fact that the amount is placed upon interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will make them use every possible exertion to retire it; they receiving but 7 per cent. upon their discounted debt, the margin is so insignificant, that every prudent interior banker will curtail his line of discounted paper, to master his circulation as fast as possible.

The line of discount maintained by the interior banker rests mainly upon his circulation. The interruption of business at present must naturally curtail the circulation of country bank notes. They must be paid upon the conditions of the resolution of the 7th of November; and they will be, from a reduction of the line of discounts of the country banks, or by the securities lodged in this department. These are briefly the reasons why the Superintendent believes the operation of the resolution will not act beneficially upon the business interests of the State. Others might be added, and perhaps of greater force.

Let us look at the effect produced upon the City banks by their own action. The resolution of the 7th of November involved the necessity of a sudden return to specie payments by the New-York City banks. Two reasons are apparent for this result; the resolution forced them to this position, and that too, whether they were ready for such action or not.

The first, was the compulsory retiring of the country bank notes which had been used in the Clearing House for the settlement of balances between the New-York City Banks. These had been used instead of coin for that purpose. When retired, that settlement could only be made in coin, of course.

Another, was the fact that the notes were to bear interest at six per cent. per annum. If money became plenty, every evidence existing that such would be the case, what banker would pay his balance in the Clearance House in country bank certificates, with a surplus of specie in his vault? If he did, the loss was at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon that balance, they being secured by deposit in the Bank Department, and guaranteed by the banks themselves; he refusing by that act to hold the best possible paper at six per cent.

As before remarked, it forced a resumption upon the City banks by the 1st of February, at the furthest. They by that resolution deprived themselves of the standard of value (next to coin) they erected immediately after the suspension, and of necessity went back to coin in their settlements, or balanced their accounts by their mutual promises to each other. It required but little sagacity to see the effect of the action of the New-York Clearing House, on the 7th of November last.

A suspension of specie payments is looked upon by the world as an unmitigated evil, and is always supposed to be followed by an unlimited expansion of paper money. That this has been its usual result is fully admitted.

This suspension has produced no such result; it has been followed by a steady and certain contraction of our currency. The Bank of England virtually suspends specie payments for the purpose of enlarging her circulation. The wisdom of the action of that bank, and of the bankers of New-York City, is to be shown by the respective dates of their several resumptions, or rather on the part of the Bank of England when she returns to the legitimate provisions of her charter.

The effect of either course of action upon the business relations of their respective countries, the Superintendent is not desirous of discussing.

While the Superintendent admires the courage that prompted the bankers to a return of specie payments, and at a time when all Europe is in a monetary convulsion, he cannot refrain from saying that it is rather a fearful experiment to make at this present moment. It would hardly appear to him that the paper credits of our country had approached sufficiently near to its capital, by settlements and liquidation of our mutual indebtedness, for a resumption of specie payments. The divergence of these two elements led directly to the suspension; and time alone can place capital and credit in such approximation as to produce a healthy trade and commerce.

Another, and I may say, the great element of liquidating our indebtedness to each other, particularly that of the country to the City, is the bountiful crop our country is blessed with, not a tithe of which has been moved from the granary or corn crib towards the sea board.

While a return to specie payments is always desirable, as a general principle—and the Superintendent congratulates the bankers of the State upon such a result—he cannot but express the opinion that a resumption, although entirely successful, may cripple, or at least embarrass the business interests of our citizens at the present time.

It appears to him that the process of payment and liquidation of our indebtedness to each other, must be far short of bringing capital and credit into such a relative position, as to enable the business of our citizens to resume an energetic and healthful action. This is merely an individual opinion, and has no basis derived from past experience. He hopes the results to the business of our State may be as beneficial, as the motives were honest, that prompted this sudden resumption. A general suspension of our banks, followed by a resumption in sixty days, is an enigma that time alone can solve. It confounds all calculation as to its ultimate results, and defies all experience of the past. It teaches one great lesson, that credit may be so cherished and stimulated among us, even with a contracted currency, as to endanger capital, however safely it may have entrenched itself; and places upon record for future use and warning the fact that the banks, with only one dollar in coin to nine of immediate liabilities, were broken by our own citizens as a measure of protection to themselves. And that while expanding a line of loans and discounts is agreeable, easy, and apparently profitable to the banker, the consequent contraction that must necessarily follow an imprudence in expansion, is a process dangerous both to himself, as well as his customers.

The preventive for a future suspension of specie payments can only be drawn from past experience.

Without returning to the peculiar causes that produced such a result in October last, it appears to the Superintendent, that a categorical answer to the plain question, *Why did the Banks suspend specie payments?* will teach what is necessary to prevent its repetition. That answer is, *they did not have coin enough to pay the demands made upon them.* If the truth of the answer be admitted, the remedy for the future is clearly apparent. In other words, it is not safe for bank capital or the public, to permit the banks of this State to owe, say eight or nine dollars of *demand loans*, to on dollar of specie in their vaults.

The Superintendent feels that he will be met at once, in assuming this position, by the assertion that the solvency of a bank does not depend upon the specie in its vault. In other words, that a bank may be perfectly solvent with but little specie, or insolvent with a large amount on hand. This is abstractly true. The folly of the assertion is, in its application to bank indebtedness. The real solvency, speaking practically, of a bank, is its immediate capacity to pay the demands upon it, not in its ultimate power to pay those demands. To illustrate the difference between the remark as applied to bank indebtedness, and of individual credit, the one proposes to pay upon demand, the other at specific times. The answer of a bank-officer to a depositor or a bill-holder, on demanding pay, *that the bank was perfectly solvent, and that he would pay him in 60 or 90 days*, would be hardly satisfactory, even if they knew the bank to be entirely solvent. The taking of the note and the making of the deposit were both based upon their convertibility at pleasure. The bill-holder and depositor might both starve while waiting for the *ultimate* solvency of the bank.

The basis of a bank's credit rests solely upon the convertibility of the evidences of its indebtedness. It is idle to talk of the ultimate solvency of a bank to a creditor whose necessities require immediate payment. The same principle lies against the receipt of bonds and mortgages by this Department as security for circulating notes. They are ultimately perfectly good. The condition and use of currency is such, and I may add, of deposits in bank, that immediate convertibility is the true test of practical and useful solvency in any bank.

The first step towards establishing by statute what amount of coin a bank shall keep, as compared with its immediate liabilities, must be to look at the operation of the law compelling the redemption of bank notes at one-quarter of one per cent. in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy.

The balance due an interior bank in those cities, is equal to coin, to say the least. It represents coin for the use of the interior banker, though only a credit, and it would be unfair to require a certain home specie basis of a banker, whom the law compelled to redeem his notes in one of those cities.

The true method for the enforcement of the quarter per cent act, would be for the interior banks to organize a clearing-house of their own in the City of New-York or Albany. The action of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks has literally produced a country clearing-house for bank notes in New-York, and its operation has been anything but beneficial to the interior banks. The distinction between the New-York clearing-house, and the country one, (made by those banks) lies simply in this: In the one, if A was debtor and B creditor, their locality was such that they could meet, and B could lend A if he chose. The debtor and creditor bank meet face to face in the City clearing-house, and adjust their balances. Exactly the reverse is the condition of the country banker in his clearing-house. While A was a creditor to a large amount, B was posted as a suspended bank, and simply for the reason, that the parties were so isolated they did not, nor could not avail themselves of their aggregate credit balances.

To present the actual condition of the banks in this State on the 26th of September last, as shown by their verified returns, in connection with the position of the interior banks and those of the redeeming cities, the Superintendent has prepared the following table:

The reports of the banks in the city of Troy, show the fact that there was due them from banks		$379,716
Due to banks		618,130
Debtor to banks		$438,414
The city of Albany presents an aspect exactly the reverse:		
Due from banks	$2,229,916	
Due to banks	2,058,309	
Balance due from banks		$171,547
The condition of the Brooklyn banks at the same date was,		
Due from banks		$209,500
Due to banks		98,851
Balance due from banks		$170,658

The New-York banks presented a very weak position in their items of due to and due from banks, perhaps a necessity of their location as the commercial head of the whole country.

There was due to banks from them	$12,469,655
Due from banks	6,733,[illegible]
Balance due banks	$7,159,106
The condition of all the interior banks out of the four cities before mentioned, was,	
Due from banks	$4,151,[illegible]
Due to banks	2,397,[illegible]
Balance due interior banks	$1,753,877
The balance due to banks by the four cities inclusive, was	$7,356,215
Deduct due country banks	1,753,077
Balance due to each other, and to foreign banks	$5,601,228

This would appear to be a sufficiently large balance due from them to foreign banks and to each other; and there is but little or no doubt, upon

carred as partners in a system that did not secure the solvency of those that failed long ago. The Legislature, instead of compelling immediate payment or abolishing the system, allowed the debt to be funded, thus making the final payment comparatively easy, and continued the special privileges of that class of banks.

It is hardly necessary to say, that since their mutual debt was funded, one of that class of banks (the Lewis County Bank) has failed, and its bills will be without doubt a total loss, unless the Legislature devote to their payment whatever remnant there may be of the Bank Fund after paying its present liabilities. Three others have failed during the present financial difficulties: the Reciprocity, late Sacketts Harbor, the Ystes County and the Bank of Orleans. While the Superintendent hopes that their notes may be paid from their assets, including the personal liability resting upon their stockholders, he cannot conceal from himself that the process will be so slow that a heavy loss will be sustained by the owners of those notes, from the necessity of their realizing upon them, and thus put them into the hands of the brokers at a heavy discount.

Fourth—To compel every banking association, or individual banker, in this State, doing business under special charters or articles of association, or under certificates filed in this office, to maintain a specie reserve in its vaults of 20 per cent. upon the amount due its depositors. Allowing those banks located out of the City of New-York to return as specie any balance to their credit in a solvent bank in either the City of New-York, Albany, or Troy. The first impression that would strike the mind of a New-York banker, may be that this was making an unfair distinction between the banks of that City, and those located in other parts of the State.

Let us examine if this is so in fact. New-York City is the great commercial centre, not only of this State, but of the United States, towards which, as a common nucleus, tend all values, whether the products of agriculture, mechanics, the sea, or the mines of the earth. From it in return is radiated another class of values; the manufactured goods or articles of luxury that enter into the consumption of the people of the interior of the whole country. She is the great entrepôt of our foreign commerce, and the great point to which the concentrated business and wealth of this continent directly tend. Her natural position is such that her inhabitants must of necessity devote themselves to commercial and trading pursuits. She is literally not only the Gibraltar of this State, but of the entire country, against a suspension of specie payments, whether the demand for payment arises from our foreign credits, or our accumulated domestic debt, leading to distrust and panic among our own people.

Whatever demand for coin in unusual quantities may be made in this State or elsewhere, New-York City must furnish it, either through the banks or citizens located within her borders. Upon no other point in this State can come a demand that can lead to a general suspension; and by a necessity that knows no law, the suspension of that City is followed throughout this State and the Union.

The demand for specie upon interior banks, having but comparatively small deposits, amounts to nothing, as their great debt is for currency, so scattered, and of such pressing daily use, it can never be concentrated to produce a demand endangering their general stability. Admit that it may for a moment. It becomes a demand upon New-York at once, and she is compelled from her locality, and the fact that values as before stated tend directly towards her, to furnish the coin.

Again, the country banks should be allowed to state, as a part of what may be called their specie reserve funds, the balances due them from banks in good standing in the cities above referred to. That balance is better for the payment of country bank debts than coin in their vaults; and I think I may say that thousands of dollars of their indebtedness is paid by draft upon such balances, where one dollar is paid in coin.

It may be objected to this entire proposition, that it relates only to deposits. True, and why? A secured note is based upon a credit only second to coin; and to show its effective use to the interior banker in time of pressure, I need only refer to the fact, that upon return of notes, there has been delivered of securities held by this department, nearly $1,500,000 a week, for two weeks in succession, to redeem his circulating notes, which is the great debt of the country banker. This occurred immediately before the suspension, and was stopped by that event. A continuance of the same demand upon this department for eight times as long, or say sixteen weeks, would have returned to this office every dollar of the circulation of all the banking associations and individual bankers, city and country, and left it without a dollar of its registered notes in circulation, or a penny of securities in its vaults.

The Superintendent does not mean by this to say, that the currency should not be redeemed in specie, but intends to place the specie basis upon the very element that can only lead to a suspension of specie payments in this State, the deposits in bank, and also to place the specie basis at the very point where the attack must of necessity be first made.

To show that the specie reserve should be at least 20 per cent. upon the deposits in the New-York banks, and that it will not be onerous, or cripple their usual operations, the following movement of those banks since 1853, is presented.

The first fifty-two weekly statements, commencing with the act of 1853, compelling these statements to be published, show the average of specie from the 6th of August, 1853, to and including the 29th of July, 1854, to have been $11,477,186; and average deposits, $61,534,623, or nearly 19 per cent. Average loans and discounts during same period, $99,195,805.

The following year, ending July 28, 1855, averaging again the fifty-two published statements, shows the specie to have been $14,144,527, and average deposits, $72,602,679, within the smallest fraction of 20 per cent. Average loans and discounts same period, $90,059,561.

The following year, ending on July 26, 1856, laid the foundation of the suspension, in connection with the causes heretofore referred to in this report. The weekly averages, as published, show that, while the specie reserve was reduced to $13,390,192, the deposits averaged, during same time, $84,634 249. A loss of nearly a million in the specie reserve, an increase of deposits of over $12,000,000, and a correspunding increase of loans of over $10,000,000; thus reducing the specie reserve to less than 16 per cent.

The year ending July 25, 1857, the fifty-two weekly statements shuw that the same process was pnisued with increased vigur, not to say recklessness. The specie rest fell off to $11,585,646, while deposits rose to $92,499,444 The former decreasing nearly $1,500,000; the latter increasing nearly $8 000,000. Loans and discounts rising to $111,174,665. Average specie rest less than 13 per cent.

From this point, the weekly average of the 1st of August shows an increase of loans and discounts from the preceding week, of toward $2,000,000. Same time specie reserve fell off slightly, and deposits rose nearly $1,000,000.

On the 8th, loans and discounts again rose nearly $1,000,000. Specie fell off over $1,000,000. Deposits rose $600,000. From this day it would seem that both bankers and depositor commenced a mutual onslaught; the other upon his line of loans and discounts, the other upon his bank deposits. The banks succeeded in reducing their line by the 10th of October, say nine weeks, over $20,000,000, the other in reducing their deposits over $31,000,000. The banks holding their specie reserve quite steady, with occasional slight fluctuations, until the 13th ended by the banks suspending specie payments.

One of the strange (contrarities of this whole proceeding is, during this whole time, from August, 1853, to the suspension, the circulation of the city banks scarcely fluctuated $1,500,000.

This fact would seem to clearly demonstrate that, whatever may lead to a suspension, either by a foreign or domestic demand for coin, the currency of our banks, properly secured, is not an element in its production.

This proposition of the Superintendent to compel the banks in the City of New-York to maintain an average of 20 per cent. of specie upon their weekly balance, is returning to the point of action voluntarily assumed and sustained by them for two years, from the 6th of August, 1853, to July 26, 1855. We all remember those years passed prosperously, not only with the people of the State, but with the banks also.

Look at the figures during that period, as presented in the averages of the banks of the City of New-York.

Date.	Loans and discts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
1853 and 1854	$99,195,805	$11,477,186	$9,220,369	$61,534,623
1854 and 1855	90,059,561	14,144,527	7,734,919	72,602,670

The banks of the City of New-York during those years were the great balance wheel that steadied the trade and commerce of the country. They must occupy that position. Nature settled this fact when she created Manhattan Island, and the harbor with which it is surrounded.

In presenting his views to the Legislature of what should be the basis of banking in that City, the Superintendent but acknowledges the fact, that upon the system there adopted rests the entire success of banking in this State. However novel and strange his views may appear upon extending our specie basis upon deposits alone, they are his honest convictions, derived from a careful examination of the whole difficulties that now surround the monetary affairs of our State. They are presented with the full knowledge that they are to be examined and commented upon by bankers of experience and sagacity far beyond his own. He also admits that they are probably antagonistic to orthodox banking, as heretofore understood by bankers in this State. He would himself have pronounced them heterodox in banking sixty days before the suspension. As before stated, they are honest convictions from as careful an examination of the whole subject as his capacities and position will admit.

They are presented to the Legislature only from a sense of duty from which he could not escape, and for its neglect no apology could be made for him while Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York.

Table No. 1 shows the increase of the number of banks, their respective capitals, their circulation, and the kind and description of securities deposited by them in this office; also, the actual condition of the department on the 30th of September, 1857.

A comparison of the present table with the one of similar character in the report of the Superintendent last year, exhibits some facts that are worthy of attention.

During the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1856, twenty-five associations and three individual bankers commenced business with capitals, as shown by certificates filed in this office, of $7,550,000; actual paid up capital, $7,227,879.

During the present fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1857, but nine associations and three individual bankers have commenced business, with a capital as shown by certificates, of $6.275,000; actual paid up capital, $4,364,937.

The twenty-five Associations and three individual bankers deposited in securities required by law in this office..... $2,572,194
They received circulating notes..... 2.089,263

The nine Associations and three individual bankers deposited securities, as before mentioned, in this office..... $560,320
They received circulating notes..... 383,585

Still more worthy of attention is the fact that of the twenty-five associations that began business in 1856, but two were continuations of banks whose charters had expired, while five out of the nine commencing business in 1857 were of that description. The contrast is a lesson to be heeded by capitalists; but four associations commencing business in 1857, and one of them declining to take circulating notes against twenty-five in 1856.

Has the general bank law reached the goal of all our general laws for associating capital? We know that our general railroad, plankroad, insurance, and manufacturing laws, stimulated associations for the prosecution of those interests to such a degree, to use a common but expressive phrase, the business was *overdone*.

It appears to the Superintendent that we have nearly, if not quite arrived at the same result in banking, by the multiplication of the number of banks and the smallness of their capitals. The passion for bank stock has received a check, the recovery from which will be very gradual, if ever entire. One of the errors of the interior banks is, in endeavoring to bank upon circulation alone. In other words, placing nearly, if not all their capital in this Department. Every dollar of circulation received by any bank whatever under the general bank law, should be backed by at least a dollar of actual capital in the hands of the banker. While the sky is bright and the monetary sea undisturbed, with a reasonable amount of deposits he may sail gaily and prosperously along; but he is entirely unfitted to meet the periodical storms that must and will overtake him, under the peculiar organization of the business affairs of our country.

The system of banking upon circulation alone is unsafe and unsound for the banker, unless favored by circumstances not usually the fortune of bankers, as a class, in the interior of the State.

In saying this, the Superintendent does not mean to invoke legislation on this subject. If attempted it will be futile, and only add another monument to former efforts of this description, in other general laws.

The fact that men can create themselves corporators by complying with certain provisions of law, name the locality and the amount of capital they propose to employ in the business of banking, and retaining that capital in their own hands, leaves the question of the amount of capital they actually employ, within their own bosoms, which no legal enactment can control.

This question being one upon which great difference of opinion exists, the Superintendent will try to illustrate by an example.

The general bank law admits *any number* of persons to associate for the purpose of banking. Suppose the minimum capital of the persons so associated to be $360,000, and the associates ten, if you please; they place $100,000 in this Department, in securities required by law. This is no evidence of ownership of the capital, it is only possession. This is the nearest point upon the question of capital you can reach by legislation, as it divests the associates of it. If it is theirs, well, if not their creditors must look to it. They make the usual affidavit of paid-up capital; admit it is actually paid up in money and owned *bona fide* by the associates. They commence the business of banking. They choose to employ but the circulating notes, $100 000, received from this office, in the business. What, let me ask, is to prevent their loaning themselves, from their own money, the $200,000 of the capital of their bank? Nothing but a law to prevent the loaning of money by every bank to any and all its stockholders. The application of this provision to the directors alone of the banks of this State, would reduce the discount line of our banks over $10.000,000.

Fortunately, there is a *higher law* than Legislatures can frame upon this subject—that of experience—teaching the necessity of connecting capital with circulation, as necessary to the prosecution, successfully and profitably, of the business of banking. The teachings of the last few months to the bankers of the interior upon this mooted point will not be forgotten, and will be acted upon promptly, when the present storm in our monetary affairs passes away.

As before remarked, it is futile to legislate upon this question of capital. The decision of the court in relation to this Department, in regard to the amount of securities associations and individual bankers shall have in the custody of the Superintendent, places the whole question of the proportion of capital to currency at the option of the banker himself. True, he places $100.000 in securities in the hands of the Superintendent, if an association, and demands and receives $20 000, or a less amount, in notes if he chooses, withdraws the $80.000, and discounts the notes of his associates or returns it to the parties from whom it was borrowed, and commences the business of banking according to the judicial construction of our present bank laws. The only possible way to connect capital as to amount employed in banking, is, in divesting the corporators of it by placing it in the hands of the Superintendent as security for circulating notes.

The true theory of our general bank law (and the practice should correspond with it) is the entire security of our currency. This is no new opinion of the present Superintendent, and he is not prepared to say that any bank or banker under certain restrictions should be compelled to deposit securities for an amount of circulating notes, beyond what he necessarily uses in the business of banking.

The only real difficulty in this construction of the acts of 1840 and 1844, virtually repealing them, is practically the tendency given by it to increase the number of banks, by allowing a smaller amount than $100.000 of securities by an association, and $50.000 by an individual banker, to be deposited, or rather continued, in this Department, as security for circulating notes. This would be in a great measure overcome by confining the securities hereafter to be deposited entirely to United States and New-York State stocks.

If mortgages are hereafter to form part of the basis of banking in this State the Superintendent does not hesitate a moment to recommend the enactment of a law requiring a deposit and continuance of $100,000 by an association, and $50,000 by an individual banker, in this Department; and that, too, in language that shall not leave the question open to judicial decision.

The reason is obvious; it requires but $50,000 in real capital, *money*, to purchase stock sufficient, with mortgages of like amount, to create a banking association. The mortgages can be made by the associates, using the ownership of their lands as capital.

With the past year's experience, the business of banking, particularly in the interior of the State, has lost its prestige. There would be less danger in trying the experiment the coming year than since the passage of the act of 1838.

As before remarked, the only danger to be apprehended is in the multiplication of banks of mere issue. If the Legislature apprehend such a result from leaving the law in its present position, amending it by requiring all individual bankers and banking associations, now or hereafter to be organized, to deposit and continue with the Superintendent $50.000 of securities for the redemption of their circulating notes, and confining all future deposits to stocks of this State or the United States, those banks would not be so multiplied as to endanger the safety of our currency. The subject is commended to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Table No. 2 presents the condition of the Bank Fund, and its future prospects.

Table No. 3 presents the receipts and disbursements of the Department during the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of October, 1856, and ending the 30th of September, 1857. The advance by the treasury will be paid during the month of January, 1858.

Table No. 4 exhibits the names and compensation of the persons employed in this Department. It is but just to say that the labor of the Department during the last Fall was without precedent since its formation. Their respective duties have been performed promptly and efficiently, and to my entire satisfaction.

Table A exhibits the names of the incorporated banks, with a statement of their capital, amount of notes they are entitled to circulate, notes in circulation, and the date at which their respective charters expire.

Table B gives a statement of the incorporated banks whose charters have expired, the time of expiration, the amount of their circulation at the expiration of their respective charters, and that outstanding on the 30th September, 1857.

Table C shows the names of all the banks which have given the two years' notice, required by chap. 68, Laws of 1851, whose notes are redeemed for the Superintendent at par by the several banks set opposite to each, and the date of the expiration of the notice of such redemption.

Table D shows the names of the several insolvent banks, and the rate at which their notes are redeemed by the Superintendent at his office, and also the time the notice for such redemption will expire.

Table E exhibits the aggregate debts and liabilities, and the means and resources of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business in this State on the 27th December, 1856, 14th March, 1857, 6th June, 1857, and 26th September, 1857, compiled from their quarterly reports made to this Department, at those respective dates, according to the provisions of chapter 164 of the laws of 1851.

Table F shows the names of the banks for which receivers have been appointed by order of the courts, and the dates at which such orders and appointments were received in this Department.

It will be observed from the note at the foot of this table, that the Chemung County Bank and Medina Bank are individual bankers. The power of the Court to appoint receivers in the case of an individual banker, especially when he is without partners, is a question of great doubt. The law upon this subject is not well defined; and the Superintendent understands the principle is soon to be settled by a more formal decision than the mere appointment of a receiver by a single Judge.

The policy of the act of 1838, was clearly to treat each individual obtaining circulating notes from this Department as an individual, (protecting him from suits at law upon his circulating notes only,) and not affecting his liability upon all other debts and contracts. This point should be firmly settled by our Courts or the Legislature, to relieve this Department from the embarrassment arising from the uncertainty, whether it is proper for it to recognize a receiver of an individual banker.

Table G gives a list of such banks as have closed their business with this Department, withdrawn their securities, given bonds for the redemption of their notes if presented within six years from the date of their respective bonds, with the names of the owners or principals and their residences, and of their sureties, and the time when their obligation to redeem their outstanding circulation will expire.

Table H gives a statement of the number of mutilated notes, their denominations, and the amount returned to this office and cancelled by burning, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1857.

Table I exhibits the number of bank-note plates destroyed under section 5, chapter 189 of the laws of 1857, with the names of the banks, the denomination of the notes upon each, and the date of their destruction.

Table J presents in detail the securities held in trust for each banking association and individual banker, and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1857. Also, the capital of the banking associations and individual bankers, respectively, as shown by their quarterly reports of Sept. 26, 1857.

Table K presents the names of all banking associations and individual bankers closing business, which have redeemed 90 per cent. of their circulation, with the amount of cash and securities on deposit with the Superintendent, and the outstanding circulation of each on the 30th of September, 1857.

Tables L, M, N and O, present in detail the condition of every incorporated bank, banking association and individual banker, doing business in this State on the 27th December, 1856, 14th March, 1857, 6th June, 1857, and 26th September, 1857.

Table P presents the increase of bank capital in this State from 1848 to 1857, both inclusive. Also, the increase and decrease of the amount of notes issued by this Department to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers, at the respective dates stated in the table.

Table Q presents an aggregation of the debts and liabilities, and also the means and resources, of all the incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business in this State, compiled from their June reports, from 1848 to 1857, both years inclusive.

The amount of securities surrendered the various associations and individual bankers, from the first of April last to the 1st of October, 1857, was:

Stocks	$1,822 901 87
Bonds and mortgages	472,282 86
Total	$2,295,184 73

On the 1st of April last, chapter 103 of the Laws of 1857 took effect, in relation to future transfers of securities by the Superintendent from this Department. It is a wholesome check upon all transfers by this office, and, while it delays the transactions of the Department somewhat, it amply compensates for this slight difficulty by the security it affords the banks of this State, in relation to their property deposited in the Bank Department. The new process was put to a severe test during October last, and fully answered the expectations of the Superintendent, by the steadiness and certainty of its operations during a continued period of excessive pressure upon the Department.

In closing this report, the Superintendent may be permitted to sum up the condition of our banks on the 26th of December, at which period his report goes to press, under the peculiar provisions of the act to "organize a Bank Department," which compels him to have his report printed and distributed to the Legislature on the first day of its meeting.

The banks of this State, as far as the currency is concerned, (with the exception of a single bank and the three safety-fund banks which have failed,) are, in the opinion of the Superintendent, in the main sound. The receivers of the broken free banks are rapidly returning the notes of their banks. There are no notes under protest. But two of them have neglected to take up their notes promptly when protested and sent to this office. The notes of one, the Island City Bank, are redeemed at par by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, as before stated in this report. The other (the Hamilton Exchange Bank) has its securities now advertised for sale the 21st and 22d of December. The amount of outstanding circulation of this Bank on the day of sale, was $36,429, for the redemption of which the following securities were sold, viz:

New-York State stock	$28,000 00
Loans and mortgages	9,000 00
Total	$35,000 00

The total amount received for stocks..... $29 577 50
The total amount received for bonds and mortgages..... $1,000 00—$30.577 50

The total loss to the people of this State upon their free bank circulation during the past three years, has been only $5,830 24, and this too, with a general suspension of specie payments occurring during the present year.

It appears that a system that has passed the ordeal of the last year, inflicting a loss so trifling, should recommend itself to the entire people of the State.

Assuming, as the Superintendent does, that we are to have a paper currency, (its convenience alone will continue its existence in some shape,) where is to be found one that excels in safety the one we have at present? The loss of actual money by the people of the State by the failure of free bankers, is not a tithe of what it would have been if coin had been used in the place of bank-notes, by its abrasion alone. This, with a gold currency, is said to be between one-quarter and one-half per cent. per annum, by actual experiment. Upon silver it is comparatively slight, from the superior hardness of the metal.

That the late suspension will develop theoretical plans and projects in relation to our bank laws, is beyond a doubt; and they will be pressed upon this Legislature. The Superintendent may be pardoned for quoting a single remark from his report of last year. The present situation of our banks, the uneasiness existing in the public mind as to the action of the Legislature upon the subject of banking, adds peculiar force to the following words from last year's report: "He feels it an imperative duty to say, that no subject of legislation should be entered upon with greater care and deliberation than changing our laws in regard to banking.

The acts of last Winter in relation to the operations of the Bank Department, have placed it upon a footing, both as to efficiency and security, that requires no additional legislation.

All that is desirable, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to perfect our present system, is embraced in the following propositions, all of which have been noted in the report:

First—Allow no more mortgages to be taken hereafter as security for circulating notes.

Second—Compel every incorporated bank to gradually replace its present circulation by notes secured in the same manner as the free bank notes.

Third—Compel all banks located in the City of New-York to keep 20 per cent. of their average weekly deposits of all descriptions, in coin, special deposits of coin not to form a part of the statement; and every bank out of that City to keep 20 per cent. upon its quarterly average of its deposits, either in coin or a balance to its credit in some solvent bank, either in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, or Troy.

Fourth—Allow every Banking Association or individual banker to commence the business of banking upon the deposit of $50.000 in stocks of the United States or State of New-York But if bonds and mortgages are to be received as at present, the Superintendent respectfully recommends the enactment of the acts of 1840 and 1844, relative to bank capital, in such language as shall place their construction beyond the reach of judicial decisions.

These amendments to our present general bank law, are all the Superintendent deems necessary for the protection of both the public and the banks Beyond this there is danger of materially disturbing the general interest of our citizens.

Any sudden or violent change in our banking system would be sensibly felt in all the business pursuits of our people. The interests of the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the farmer, are identical with the banker. The proof of the fact lies before us in the general prostration of all these pursuits at the present moment. They all fell together, and so interwoven are their respective interests with each other, they must rise together to their usual healthy operations. There is no single resurrection for them. The resuscitation of all these interests must be gradual to be certain.

The causes that produced the late suspension of specie payments by our banks, and the consequent temporary prostration of the business of our citizens, cannot be remedied by legislation. Something may possibly be done for their prevention in future; and in even attempting to do this, great care should be exercised, or our preventives for future disasters may aggravate our present evils.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

Weekly Mail from Leavenworth City to Fort Kearney.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT'S ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

General Orders, No. 16.

1. Arrangements having been made by the Post-Office Department to establish immediately a weekly mail from Leavenworth city as far as Fort Kearney, the mail between that point and Fort Laramie will be transmitted by the commanding officer of Fort Kearney and between Fort Laramie and the nearest station of the troops in Utah, by the commanding officer of Fort Laramie.

As nearly as possible these mails will be semi-monthly, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The commanding officers of Forts Kearney and Laramie will give their personal attention to this duty, and will confer freely with each other, and act in concert in relation to it.

At each post an exact account will be kept of the number of letters, documents, &c., received and sent, with the date of their receipt and transmission.

The letters, documents, &c., to be sent in the mail will be made into convenient packages, enclosed in stout wrappers, and sealed. The several packages in each mail will be numbered, and the number of letters, &c., in each written upon it. With the mail a letter will be sent to the commanding officer of the next station, giving him a list of the packages sent, with the number of enclosures in each.

The receipt of the mail will be acknowledged, and any deficiencies in it noted by return mail.

The commanding officer of Fort Kearney will put the mail for Fort Laramie and the posts beyond in separate packages; and if on their receipt at Fort Laramie the seals of the latter have not been disturbed, they will be forwarded without being opened. The same with respect to packages coming from Utah for places this side of Fort Laramie.

11. The commanding officer in Utah will give orders to the commanding officer of the station receiving the mails from Fort Laramie to act in conformity hereto; and will give such further instructions as may be necessary for the safe and speedy collection and distribution of the mails from and to the various stations and individuals within his command.

III. When any letter, document, &c., marked on *official business*, comes in the mail to Fort Kearney undelivered, the commanding officer of the post will cause his acting Assistant-Quartermaster to pay the amount due, to at the letter may be taken out of the Post Office and sent to its address; and any letter, &c., marked *on official business*, coming to Fort Kearney in the military mails without a stamp, will be prepaid there in like manner and mailed.

IV. The General commanding the Department of the West will, hereafter, as experience shall show them to be necessary, make such modifications in these details as will further tend to the regular and safe transmission of mails within his command and as far as the first military station in Utah; and will ensure a strict accountability from the several officers concerned, of all mail matters passing through their hands.

V. As the commanding officers of Forts Kearney and Laramie may not have now at their posts, nor be able, at this season, to obtain there the necessary means to enable them to discharge the duties herein laid upon them, as the garrison of Fort Kearney is weak in numbers, and as the service of Delaware, Shawnee, or other civilized Indians can, it has been represented, be advantageously employed in the mail service, not only from Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie, but beyond the latter, the commanding officer of the troops in Kansas will, immediately on the receipt hereof, take the following measures:

1. To engage the services of ten of the most reliable and experienced Delaware, Shawnee, or other civilized Indians, competent to undertake this service. Five of them to report to the commanding officer of Fort Kearney and five to the commanding officer of Fort Laramie.

2. To procure four covered spring wagons, light enough to be drawn with ease by two mules—two to Fort Kearney and two to Fort Laramie.

3. To furnish fifty good mules in good order—twenty-five to be employed on the route between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, and twenty-five between the latter and Utah. As some of the mules may have to be packed, twelve pack-saddles will be sent to Fort Kearny.

The Indians, mules and wagons to be fully equipped and furnished.

4. To cause to be made a sufficient number of stout bags for the mails, waterproof if possible, and to furnish as far as he can a supply of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, twine, &c.

He will correspond with the commanders of Forts Kearney and Laramie further in this matter, and will afford them such other assistance therein as may be within his power.

The Indians, means of transportation, &c., herein covered, will be sent forward at the earliest day possible, by command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Some Calendar as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 83, 89, 90, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 13, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 271, 272, 273, 276, 277, 278 to 289, 291, 291, 292, 293, 295 to 305, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 313 to 330.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*—The following cases are first in order for trial:—Nos. 97, 98, 7, 47, 53, 54, 70, 59.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 116, 129 to 141, 33.
Part II.—Nos. 96, 142 to 154, 62.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 7.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury brought in this morning indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Francis J. Thomas.*—An indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade as master of the brig *Onward*.

The United States vs. *The same.*—An indictment for leaving an American seaman in a foreign port.

The United States vs. *John Eagan and Bridget Flannigan.*—An indictment for attempting to pass counterfeit quarter-dollars.

The United States vs. *Peter Anderson and four others.*—An indictment against five of the crew of the bark *Mahaseena*, for an endeavor to make a revolt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

William Inglis vs. *John Kennedy.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Roderick Beebe vs. *Henry H. Porter.*—Judgment for plaintiff on frivolous answer.

Victor H. Gross vs. *M. H. Litchtenstein.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Herman Hable vs. *Gregon Shef.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with costs.

John Burchard vs. *Thomas Watt.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

John C. Brown vs. *Henry W. Hewett.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of former motion, $10 costs of present motion within ten days; otherwise denied, $10 costs.

Dennis McMahon, Jr., and al. vs. *Thomas E. Allen.*—No order of confirmation is necessary in the present case. The plaintiff must proceed upon the reference as the decision of the Court. As a further reference is necessary to take the account between the parties, the case is referred to the same referee for that purpose.

Caroline M. Ferris vs. *Matilda Parshal et al.*—Report of referee confirmed and payment of money ordered.

Samuel E. Boyer vs. *Barbara M. Boyer.*—Decree of divorce granted.

Solomon Kohnstamm vs. *Lewis O. Wilson and al.*—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.—Ordered that orders to show cause hereafter will not be granted in any case except where it shall be shown by affidavit to the Judge granting the order that there is some cause for proceeding by order, and that the time for hearing the motion should be shortened.

In all other cases, motions must be brought upon the usual notice of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

ROYALTY IN COURT—A KING FOR A PLAINTIFF.

Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, vs. *Jacob Neustarter.*—This is an action brought by the King of Bavaria to recover the sum of 30,000 florins advanced by him to the defendant, formerly a silk manufacturer in Baride, Kingdom of Bavaria, to enable him to carry on his business.

The money was lent on 3d of October, 1848, in State stocks, for which the defendant gave a mortgage. He also agreed to pay the money back in four annual instalments of 7,500 florins each. The defendant did not appear by counsel, and an inquest was taken against the defendant in the sum of $15,778 81.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday, 5,489 bbls. Flour, 111 bags Wheat, 635 bags Oats, 505 pkgs. Provisions, 102 bbls. Whisky, and 42 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. at $5 37½@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. Sales—450 mats Java at 16c.; 1,150 bags Rio at 8¾c @11¼c., the latter an extreme rate; with 30 tcs and 675 bags Jamaica, on terms not disclosed. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c @12¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11¼c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at strengthening prices, including Middling at 9c.@9¾c. for Upland, and 9¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use, at about former quotations. The receipts are decreasing, and the leading holders manifest less eagerness to sell, looking for better prices. Sales 7,350 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 1,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at largely reduced prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Receipts of Corn Meal in Baltimore, during:

	1856.	1857.
Total, bbls	51,947	34,043

The following is a comparative statement of the production of Flour, by the sixteen flour mills of St. Louis, in each of the last two years:

	1856 bbls.	1857 bbls.
Pacific Mills	80,000	80,000
Empire Mills	75,000	55,000
Park Mills	63,000	70,000
Atlantic Mills	79,000	42,000
Eagle Mills		56,500
United States Mills	79,555	50,000
Pearl Mills	33,800	36,000
Franklin Mills	27,000	30,000
Planters' Mills	40,435	24,698
Cherry street Mills	44,960	50,753
Union Mills	38,300	38,364
O'Fallon Mills	20,000	4,000
Phœnix Mills	15,000	15,500
Saxony Mills	15,000	11,000
Camp Spring Mills	19,200	19,600
Ladies' Mills		72,123
Total	630,236	653,500

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day: 2,076 boxes Messina Lemons at $1 50@$1 55; 2,500 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 50@$1 70; and 86 boxes do. do., at $2 50 ₱ box; terms cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is wanted by millers, but at prices which cannot satisfy sellers; hence the limited movements, including, for this day, only small lots of Southern, at $1 25@$1 30 for White, and $1 15 for Red, ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in demand at advancing prices. Sales 12,000 bushels new crop at 62½c.@65c. for Yellow and White Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,450 bushels Northern Rye at 72c @73c., delivered; 1,250 bushels State Barley at 75c.@80c.; and 1,000 bushels Barley Malt at 95c ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and are steady at 45c to 46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 35c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Grain in Baltimore during:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat, bushels	4,278,199	3,102,904
Corn, bushels	5,063,492	4,206,648
Rye, bushels	245,000	151,402
Oats, bushels	1,500,000	1,157,533

Cleveland, Ohio, Late Exports during 1857.

Flour, bbls	333,995	Rye, bushels	13 705
Wheat bushels	474,310	Oats, bushels	78,911
Corn, bushels	2'3,194		

GUANO—The receipts in Baltimore during 1857 were 28,232 tons, against 28,527 tons in 1856, and 30,675 tons in 1855.

GUNNY BAGS—600 bales have been disposed of from Boston, at 10c.@10¾c. each, on six months' credit.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, at 65c.@75c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is reviving, and sales have been reported of 2,800 Honduras, with 2,000 Barcelona, on private terms; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, at 20c.; 1,000 Teuxillo, at 16½c., each on six months' credit, and 717 Rio Hacha, dry, at 15c. ₱ lb.; 6 ₱ cent. off for cash.

HOGS—The better qualities of last year's crop continue in fair demand at full prices, while low grades are neglected. We quote poor to choice at 5c. @6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $27@$27, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LUMBER—The following is a statistical summary of the Lumber trade of St. Louis during 1857:

Receipts of Lumber in St. Louis..... 72,457,000 feet
In the log, manufactured and consumed
In St. Louis..... 34 500,000 feet
Shingles..... 25 666,500 feet
Laths—received..... 11,525,000 feet
Laths manufactured at mills..... 18,780,000 feet

This is the largest amount of Timber ever received in St. Louis in one year. In 1856 the number of feet received was 56,000,000.

Wilmington, N. C., Lumber Exports during

	1856. Coastwise.	1856. Foreign.	1857. Coastwise.	1857. Foreign.
Timber, M., ft.	249,444	651,000	233,373	303,000
Lumber, M., ft.	11,012,856	10,678,211	10,855,408	15,186,121
Shingles	43,549	4,863,500	772	3,941,500
Staves	26,150	70,000	137,200	284,503

LEAD—Is dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President yesterday sent to Congress his Message in response to the call for information relative to Central American affairs, and the arrest of WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULDING. He says the Commodore committed a great error in making the arrest, but thinks he was actuated by patriotic motives, and a desire to promote the interests and vindicate the honor of his country. No injury was sustained by Nicaragua, but she was rather benefited by the act, and she alone would have the right to complain, though it was quite certain she would never exercise that right. A long and warm debate followed the reading of the Message, in which Messrs. SEWARD, DOOLITTLE and PEARCE sustained the President's views, and Messrs. DAVIS, CRITTENDEN, BROWN, PUGH, TOOMBS and DOUGLAS opposed them. The Message was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the Senate, previous to the reception of the Message, Mr. SEWARD presented a petition, which was tabled, from citizens of Canandaigua, in this State, praying for the adoption of some mode of extinguishing Slavery by compensating slaveowners to the full value of their slaves. The President was requested to furnish correspondence from our Ministers at London and Paris relative to the dangers to emigrants from contracting with irresponsible parties for inland passage. The President was also called upon for the official correspondence of Messrs. MCLANE and PARKER, late Commissioners in China. In the House, the Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation was appointed. The rest of the session was consumed in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, in debating the proposed repeal of the neutrality laws, the Kansas question, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

The Senate yesterday in Executive session confirmed the nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK as United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, *vice* JOHN MCKEON, removed. The vote was very close—28 to 25.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. J. D. WILLARD gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the law relative to the imprisonment of witnesses. Mr. MATHER'S bill repealing the Metropolitan Police law was referred to a Select Committee. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor MARCY were offered by Mr. STOW, and ordered to be printed. The Kansas resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, a number of ballots for Speaker were had without avail, and several unsuccessful motions to adjourn were made, when it was moved that THOMAS G. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate, be elected as presiding officer until an organization could be effected. An amendment was immediately moved, to substitute the name of Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, the Republican candidate. A further amendment to substitute the name of Mr. LAW, the American candidate, was moved, but Mr. LAW declined, and the name of CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON, another American, was submitted. The last amendment was accepted, when a scene of excitement ensued, amid which a motion for adjournment was made and carried. The previous question will be the first thing in order to-day, when it is probable that Mr. BOUGHTON, by the coalition of the Democrats and Americans, will be elected as temporary Speaker.

A horrible rumor reaches us from the Plains, to the effect that Col. COOK'S division of the troops destined for Utah, which at last advices had not joined the main body under Col. JOHNSTON, had been overpowered by a superior body of Mormons, and over two hundred of them butchered, a number taken prisoners, and all the officers hung who were captured. We place no reliance whatever in the rumor.

The report of a fight in Kansas between the Free-State men under Gen. JIM LANE and the United States Dragoons, turns out, as we expected, to be unfounded. At last advices the disturbances in the vicinity of Fort Scott had entirely ceased, and LANE had returned from Sugar Mound to Lawrence. The Delegate Convention of the Free-State men at Lawrence were divided on the question of the propriety of participating in the election for State officers, which took place on the 4th instant. A majority of the delegates, principally from Lawrence, voted against the proposition, but the minority, being dissatisfied with this action, bolted from the Convention, effected a separate organization, and nominated a full ticket for State officers, as follows: For Governor, George W. Smith, of Lawrence; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. T. Roberts, of Wyandott; Secretary of State, P. B. Schuyler, of Burlingame; State Treasurer, Andrew J. Mead, of Manhattan; Auditor of State, Joel K. Goodwin, of Centropolis; Attorney-General, Mr. Gwing; for Congress, Marcus J. Parrott. Latest accounts render it probable that this ticket will be adopted by the Free-State men, and that a full vote will be cast.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Governor HAIL for re-election by acclamation.

The charge against HENRY BOORMAN, the sailors' boarding-house keeper, for an alleged attempt to kidnap a Scotch sailor named CHALMERS, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in his honorable acquittal. The sailor's story was altogether too improbable for belief, and the District-Attorney wisely abandoned the case. Another case, one charging two boys, named JOHN MCCABE and JAMES DONNELLY, with picking a lady's pocket of $105, was also abandoned by the prosecution for want of sufficient evidence. BERNARD MCGAFFREY was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, for an assault and battery with intent to rob.

PETER DEVELIN, JAMES H. DORSETT and JOHN O'CONNOR were arrested in the Twentieth Ward on Wednesday night for attempting to pass a counterfeit two-dollar bill on the Massachusetts Bank, of Boston. DEVELIN is an old offender. He was convicted of several burglaries last Spring on complaint of his mistress. Judgment was suspended against him, and he thus escaped punishment. At his house in Tenth-avenue was found a trunk full of silks, dry goods, jewelry, &c., supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners were locked up for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Flour and Wheat. Prices did not vary much. Corn was scarce and needed at firm rates. Provisions were in demand, and Pork favored factors. Other articles were unchanged in value. Groceries were in better request at uniform quotations. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was held with considerable firmness. Other branches of business exhibited no really new feature.

The Geographical Society met last evening in the small chapel of the University. The re-reading of Lieutenant BERRYMAN'S paper was postponed to the 11th of next February. The report of the librarian was read, and other formal business was transacted. The section on Astronomy is organized and has met once. Its meetings will occur the second Monday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at the University. A paper was read by Dr. ADAMSON, on certain indications in external nature, "The relations of the great forms to the space they occupy."

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening at Clinton Hall, P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. A report on the Usury Law was adopted, arguing its repeal, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature. The session was principally occupied in discussing plans for obtaining a permanent location for their meetings, and the Committee on Location was instructed to make inquiry, report a plan, and a mode of raising the necessary funds.

The Board of Supervisors held their second meeting yesterday. Mr. PURDY was present, and on assuming the duties of President of the Board, returned thanks for the honor, and urged his fellow members to make "Retrenchment and Reform" their motto. A message was received from Mayor TIEMANN stating his belief that many bills had passed the former Board before having received proper attention, and recommending a careful scrutiny of all claims upon the Treasury.

The Democratic Republican General Committee, "in the regular line of succession," for 1858, met in Tammany Hall last night, and elected PETER B. SWEENEY, (District-Attorney,) President. Mr. SWEENEY was supported by the friends of Mr. FOWLER, and his unsuccessful opponent, Mr. WM. H. LEONARD, by the friends of Mr. WOOD, late Mayor of this City.

Paulding and Walker.

The President, in a message sent to the Senate yesterday, takes precisely the ground suggested in the TIMES upon the first news of General WALKER'S seizure on foreign soil,—namely, that Commodore PAULDING was guilty of a wrong;—but that the wrong consisted in the invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, and that Nicaragua, therefore, is the only party in the case which can justly complain. The President states further that Nicaragua is not likely to complain, but that on the contrary she will be grateful to this country for having thus interposed to rid her of a dangerous enemy. Commodore PAULDING, therefore, will probably not be court-martialed, cashiered, or even reprimanded, for the act.

All the attempts that have been made to censure PAULDING'S conduct in this matter, spring out of an evident and zealous sympathy with WALKER'S crusade. It is urged that his rights were violated;—but in what capacity did he enjoy these rights? As an American citizen, or as a Nicaraguan? Not as an American, for he had violated American law and was a fugitive from American justice. He can claim no rights, under the American Constitution, which would protect him against responsibility to American law, or against being arrested and brought to trial for alleged infraction of its provisions. WALKER himself seems to understand perfectly that it will not do to present himself as an American citizen, while complaining of his arrest and return by Commodore PAULDING; for, in his letter to the President, which we published yesterday, he is careful to speak of himself and his men as citizens of Nicaragua,—prevented by force from returning to their "beloved country," and kept in the United States as exiles, against their will. But if he is a *bona fide* citizen of Nicaragua, he is entitled to the protection of her laws, and it is for the Government of his adopted country to make reclamation—to demand his surrender, with indemnity for his arrest. When any such demand is presented, or when the Government of Nicaragua shall acknowledge him to be—what he pretends to be—a citizen of that country, it will be quite time for our Government to consider his case from that point of view.

It will not have escaped attention that the New-York delegation in Congress have taken ground upon this subject in harmony with the matured and influential public sentiment of the City. They denounce WALKER and his crusade against a nation with which we are at peace, as hostile to justice and to the Americanization of Central America.

The tenor of the President's Message renders the position of Gen. CASS in the Administration, a matter of curious interest. The Secretary of State, upon the first announcement of WALKER'S seizure, gave expression to the most unqualified condemnation of the action of Com. PAULDING, and gave it to be understood throughout the country that he would be promptly and severely punished. It is evident that he has either changed his views, or been quietly overruled in the Cabinet of which he is a member.

The Injunction Abuse and the Judiciary.

Governor KING'S remarks upon the injunction abuse are certainly very well timed, and the remedy he proposes is no doubt very effective. But he is, in our opinion, somewhat at fault when he ascribes to them the partisanship of which on a few occasions during the past year Judges have apparently been guilty. The multiplicity of injunctions, the carelessness displayed in granting them, the reckless way in which they have been used to arrest the action of public officers in public affairs, are consequences and not causes. Injunctions do not demoralize the Judiciary, but an ill-qualified or corrupt Judiciary makes a bad use of injunctions. The power of granting them has, ever since they first came into use, been looked upon as a delicate and dangerous power, with the exercise of which only men of the highest character and wisest discretion should be intrusted. The Courts of Equity both here and in England have been armed with it for at least two centuries, and we have not had frequent reason to complain until lately of its flagrant abuse. It is one of the many trusts which, to be of any use to the public, must be left to depend for its efficacy upon the wisdom and honesty of the trustees.

It is not alone in the exercise of the right of granting injunctions that Judges have to be left to exercise their discretion. No system of laws, and no code of procedure can possibly be framed which would provide a good rule for every possible contingency, and not only declare exactly what should be done, but when it must be done. We must trust for the efficiency of our laws far more to the honesty and skill of the Judiciary than to the astuteness of legislators. How very little any particular process or form of law has to do with the evil which the Governor deplores, was strikingly exemplified at the very time when the injunctions were most abused. Of all the disgraceful proceedings which marked the great "Police war" and Street Commissioner' suit last Summer, we venture to say the most disgraceful were Judge RUSSELL'S writs of *habeas corpus*. The Mayor was arrested legally, first by the warrant of a Judge of the Superior Court, and then by that of the Recorder, upon his resisting the former. Judge RUSSELL goes deliberately to the prisoner's own room, issues a *habeas corpus*, makes it returnable immediately before himself, and discharges the prisoner in defiance of the return, because the District-Attorney refused to continue the proceedings before him. A more flagrant violation of usage, to say the least, and a more flagrant abuse of the trust reposed by the law in the Judicial discretion can hardly be conceived than this; and yet we doubt if many men will be found who can think of no better remedy than a restriction upon the Judge's power of granting the *habeas corpus*. The evil does not lie in the law or its processes, though it and they both stand in need of many reforms, but in the character of those who administer them. Madmen make a bad use of swords, but that is no reason why sane men should not be allowed to possess them. Judges become partisans not because they can turn injunctions to bad account, but they turn injunctions to bad account because they are partisans. As long as our Judges are elected for party services, they will wield their powers for party purposes. To expect anything else would be to expect them to be more than men. At the last Democratic Convention at Syracuse, Judge DENIO came near losing the nomination, not because he was a bad lawyer, or a dishonest man, but because he decided a point of law against the interest of his party. Is it to be wondered at, if under temptation of this sort, weak or ambitious men, finding themselves in possession of extraordinary powers, should use them as shillelaghs in a faction fight?

The real question which we have to propose to ourselves, apropos of our judicial scandal is, not what writs shall we allow, and what abolish, but in what way shall we raise our Judges out of the mire of faction? *Ex parte* injunctions are no doubt open to objection, and conflicts of jurisdiction, occurring as they occurred last Summer, are deplorable scandals, but worse than either of these is the fact that the sages of the law carry political passions with them to the bench. What is to be done to purify them before they mount it?

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State Party in Kansas has *split* upon the question of taking part in the election of State officers. A majority of the members of the Convention was opposed to voting, on the ground that it would involve a recognition of the "hogus" Constitution. They were for organizing under the Topeka Constitution and putting a State Government into operation by the aid of General LANE'S militia. The minority regarded this action as irrational, absurd and suicidal, and put in nomination a State ticket.

The result will very possibly be the triumph at the polls of the Lecompton Party and the election of all their State officers. In the event of the admission of the State this will give them entire control of the State legislation and prevent any immediate change of the Constitution. If the ultra Free-State partisans were acting under instructions from JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Charleston *Mercury*, they could not play into their hands more directly, or promote more effectually the ends at which they aim.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT'S STEAM YACHT.—It is pretty generally known that an iron steamship has been built in Boston for the Pasha of Egypt, and the public doubtless feel considerable interest in respect to the matter, it being the first attempt in this country to construct a sea-going ship of iron of any kind. It was, therefore, with great regret that we saw a disparaging allusion to the vessel accompanied by an account showing her to be a total failure, not only in her model, but in her machinery, and implying a censure upon Boston for her ambitious attempt to construct a work so much beyond her capacity.

But we have ascertained, upon investigation, that the failure of Boston was not quite so melancholy as had been represented. She had not been brilliantly successful, most certainly, but had done pretty well for the time; and the Pasha of Egypt, perhaps, will try again. The failure may be attributed to the satisfactory cause that the person who obtained the contract from his Highness was not himself a practical builder nor an engineer, and he did not happen to fall into good hands. The *Voyageur de la Mer*, the name of the steam yacht, is an iron vessel of a very good model, and has very elegant cabin accommodations, such as might suit the taste of the royal personage for whom she was built. She is about 1,300 tons burden. On the trial trip the engines broke down, and, after the breakage had been repaired, another attempt was made to test her capacities, when it was found that her boilers were radically defective, though eight miles an hour was got out of her. The boilers are of the Montgomery pattern, and were made in New-York; they had so little steam surface that two or three revolutions exhausted nearly all the steam.

But, though so unsatisfactory a result was obtained by the use of the propeller, for lack of sufficient steam, yet, under sail she made eleven knots an hour. We understand that an eminent engineer of this city had pointed out the defects of the boilers to the superintendent, or contractor, of the vessel; but his admonitions were unheeded, and hence the mortifying failure. The Boston papers have been prudently silent in reference to the *Voyageur de la Mer*, but it is better that the exact facts should be known, to prevent misrepresentation and misconceptions as to the cause of the failure. The cost of the vessel is said to have been very great, and Mr. STONE, the gentleman who received the contract from the Pasha, has gone to Egypt to report progress, and receive further instructions.

THE POPULAR WILL IN KANSAS—The Washington *Union* is exceedingly indignant at the "Black Republicans" for endeavoring, as it alleges, to defeat the will of the people of Kansas, as expressed in the election of the Constitutional Convention, and in the recent vote in favor of the "Constitution *with* Slavery." We quite agree with the *Union* in the position that "it is the majority *at the ballot-box* which rules and governs," and that those who stay away from the polls and refuse to vote, have no right to complain when matters do not go to suit them.

The *Union* proceeds:

"*The majority at the ballot-box*—that is, the people of Kansas themselves—are bringing Kansas into the Union as a State. They have originated the movement, and have carried it out from first to last. The Administration has not interfered either to hasten or delay it. It is the result of what appeared to be the *unanimous wish of the people of Kansas*, and of their spontaneous action. It cannot, then, be truthfully said that either the Administration or the Democratic party are seeking to force Kansas into the Union *against the will of the majority*."

The *Union* represents the Democratic party and the Administration as acting in obedience to the will of the people of Kansas. We shall soon have returns of the election upon the whole Constitution, held in Kansas on Monday last, under the law of the Legislature. Suppose those returns should show a very large majority of the votes cast to be *against* the Lecompton Constitution, and of course *against* the admission of the State under it, will the Administration and the Democratic party act in accordance with the popular will, as thus expressed? Will the Washington *Union* advise the admission of the State, after such a decided indication of the will of the majority against it?

Libels on American Character—The Herald and the Crisis.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the issues of the New-York *Herald*, shortly after the reception of the European news in New-York on the 21st November, contained an article which treated of the effects, both present and future, of the great financial crisis through which our country has just passed. After speaking of the influence which the recent events in England would have upon finances at home, and intimating that the disasters in England could not react upon us, it goes on to say:

"Our foreign debt is in a fair way of being erased by the insolvency of the debtors. The English and French manufacturers will lose a part or all of their credits, *but the riches will remain with us*. The stockholders of our railroads will experience losses, to which they must resign themselves, *but we keep the railroads*. Add to this, that whilst our present debts diminish considerably by our insolvency, and our future debts will be reduced by the general tendency to restriction and liquidation which exists now in the whole commercial world, our resources have in no wise diminished, and our crops have never been more abundant."

Thus does he exult over the fact that although we become perfectly bankrupt and insolvent, and pay little or nothing, "*yet the riches remain with us!*" A pretty code of commercial honor! This article has been copied by one of the leading Paris papers, and thereby thrown, without comment, before the continental public. I say, without written comment, but had you been compelled (as I, an American citizen, have been) to lend your ear to the thousand-tongued comments of this community, I am sure your pride as an American would have been wounded. The question was often put, Is that a sample of American commercial honor? I was happy to be able to answer boldly in the negative. Together with the feeling of mortification which I felt at the stigma thus thrown necessarily upon the American character by such an article, I also can ill disguise the feelings of contempt which I, with most of my countrymen, share for the proprietor of a paper, who, having acquired his all in our country, instead of endeavoring, with feelings of gratitude towards the community in which he has lived and prospered, to exhibit it in an honorable and truthful light, should thus subject them to the contempt due to the editor himself. An article like the one to which I call attention could have but little effect at home, because of the source being well known, but here the mass of the community ignore even the name of its editor, and in fact it is only the readers of the article in the *Presse* of November who could form an idea of the degree of reliance which should be placed in the *Herald* as a reflector of American principles. It is a lamentable fact that many intelligent persons will read this extract in *Le Journal des Débats*, and (prone as is the human mind rather to believe evil than good) will at once conclude that the principles therein expressed are those prevalent in our community at home, and thereby are we immediately stamped as a people to whom honor is a stranger. The Americans may be unfortunate in some of their enterprises, but I do not think we are capable, like jackalls, of exulting over the remains, after the battle. We, as a people, do not rejoice over the fact that though our debts may be in a measure balanced by insolvency, "*the riches remain with us.*" Very truly, yours, H.

We give place to the above at the writer's request, although we have already made the topic which it treats a matter of extended editorial comment. We must say, however, that Americans abroad have no right to complain of the *Herald's* representations of American character, for its circulation and *prestige* abroad depend entirely upon the support which it receives from them. So long as American merchants at home, and American Ministers, Consuls, residents and travelers abroad, will support, read and write for a journal which habitually treats the United States as a nation of swindlers and scoundrels, they have no right to complain at finding themselves involved in the disgrace which they assist in inflicting upon their country. The *Herald* has found its profit in mefliguing American merchants, and in slandering the American people. Those who pay it for its work, are not the ones to complain that it is faithfully done.

The Message and the Express.

The *Express* makes a feeble attempt to palliate its gross breach of faith in the publication of the Governor's Message in advance of its transmission to the Legislature. It says:

"The TIMES fancies its logic smart in demonstrating, that as we '*printed*,' on the outside, we intended to '*publish*' the Message whether delivered or not, on Tuesday. The logic is excellent: the 'intent' admitted, but without the adjunct, however. Upon the first report, that the Governor would not send in the Message after the organization of the Senate,—(10 minutes after 2 P. M.)—*we rushed to the Press Room to suppress our whole* (outside) *Edition, but we were too late.* The Message had been in the street, inside and outside, full five minutes."

That this is an afterthought, and not likely to be true, will appear from the fact, that at ten minutes past 2 the agent of the Associated Press sent word to the *Express* that the Message must not be published, as it would not be sent to the Legislature on that day. To this message he received the following reply:

"EXPRESS OFFICE—Tuesday afternoon.

It is impossible for us to hold back the Message—as it was on the first page, in type, worked off, and we could not print an Evening paper without it. We are sorry, very sorry."

Here is not a word about its being in the street—nor any intimation of a purpose to "rush into the Press-room and suppress the whole edition." On the contrary, the reason given for publishing is that it had been worked off, and could not, therefore, be "kept back."

If the *Express* invents any new excuse to-day, it will do well to make it as much in conformity with some of those already put forth, as possible.

UNJUST AND UNFAIR.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"The Governor, after consultation with Senators of both parties, transmitted his Message to that body to-day. It appears, therefore, in our columns. The infamous breach of confidence by the New-York *Express* will compel the State Executives, hereafter, to *withhold early copies of their Messages from the Press*, a courtesy long practised, and never before abused."

We see no reason why the Press of the whole State should thus be branded and punished for the offence of one of their number. Such a course would be a piece of injustice never practised towards any other profession. If a lawyer, or a physician, turns out to be a swindler, he is generally made to bear the responsibility of his misconduct; but no one ever suggests the necessity of punishing or disgracing the whole profession on his account. Why should the case be different with Editors?

The Superintendent of the Bank Department takes a much more sensible view of the case. He yesterday sent down copies of his Report, with directions to deliver one, in advance of its transmission to the Legislature, to each of the City journals, except the *Express*. When any other paper imitates the faithlessness of that sheet, it will justly fall under the same disgrace.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—The *Commercial Advertiser* narrates a very curious incident which occurred yesterday morning, in relation to our City paupers, that will create a strange impression respecting that class of unfortunates. It seems that there has been such a pressure of applicants for relief in and about the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, that the officers were greatly inconvenienced, and yesterday forenoon one of the men employed about the Department, tried a very singular experiment in the hope of getting rid of the

[illegible] quietly made his way in among them and [illegible] to talk about one of the Savings banks having suspended, or being about to close its doors, when the immediate thinning-out commenced, in consequence of some of the poor taking the alarm and running off to secure their deposits. It was a very good joke and it was probably suggested by the story of the man who cried out "Mr. Smith's house is on fire," in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, in order to get a seat.

Academy of Music.

Mr. ULLMAN'S experiment of a cheap opera night is completely successful, so far as attendance is concerned. The performance of "Martha" last night was witnessed by a very large audience, evidently drawn from classes that are not in the habit of patronizing the Opera at regular prices, either because they can't afford or don't think it worth the money. The performance was calculated to benefit the management, being excellent in every respect. A pleasant little opera so admirably played as this, does not weary by repetition. Herr FORMES' acting, to say nothing of his singing, developes one of the richest gifts of the comic muse. So seldom do we find such a combination of musical and dramatic ability in one person, that it would be a shame not to enjoy it to the full.

To-night, Mme. D'ANGRI, who is certainly one of the most complete *artistes* we have ever had in this country, appears in a *rôle* which will enable her to develop her gifts and attainments to the best advantage. Availing himself of this lady's presence, Mr. ULLMAN judiciously revives ROSSINI'S famous comic opera, the "Italiani in Algieri." In this celebrated work Mme. D'ANGRI plays the heroine. The other characters will be sustained by Signorina CAIROLI, Messrs. LABOCETTA, GASSIZA and ROCCO. The performance must be a fine one.

Signor TIBERINI has been added to Mr. ULLMAN'S forces, and will make his reappearance on the 15th in "Otello."

CONCERT.—Madame DE BIENVILLE gave her second Concert last evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Madame SIEDENBURG, M. RIVARDI and Mr. DUBOS. Madame BIENVILLE is a well-informed and intelligent *artiste*, and possesses considerable power and execution. In MOZART'S "Sonata" and HUMMEL'S "Sonata" the evidences of these facts were less apparent than in the more modern pieces of the programme. We would suggest to Madame BIENVILLE that it is better to play with certainty from the notes than to trust to memory. Playing classical works without the score is a poor modern affectation, which punishes itself very speedily. The vocalists were, only moderately good—a bad tenor spoiling the effect of all the concerted pieces—or, at least, of those in which he assisted. Madame SIEDANSUAG was, as she always is, excellent.

Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—members, patrons and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York—met last evening at a social tea-party in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Among the notabilities, lay and clerical, on the platform, we observed the Mayor, Mr. D. F. Tiemann, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, Prof. Horace Webster, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. W. F. Hallowell, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. R. W. Clark, Presidents and members of kindred associations from various cities, and many other gentlemen more or less distinguished.

Parallel with each side of the Hall ran four rows of benches, which hardly sufficed to accommodate the constantly increasing assemblage. The centre of the floor was occupied by a table running through its whole length, and piled up with fruits and confections, which, at the appropriate period, were very summarily disposed of.

Mr. B. F. MANIERE, the President of the Association, opened the proceedings. He congratulated the assemblage on the presence among them of their Chief Magistrate, of so many ladies, and of a number of respected and influential citizens, one of whom, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, would take the Chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. HUNT took the Chair, amid renewed applause.

Rev. Mr. HALLOWELL, of Brooklyn, offered prayer.

This was followed by the song, "Land of our Fathers," excellently sung by a Glee Club, with piano accompaniment by Mr. LASAR.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING then invoked a blessing, and

The President announced that stewards, appointed for the purpose—whom he subsequently said were volunteers—would wait on the ladies with refreshments.

A refreshing interval followed, which, but for its brevity, would have been interrupted by the entrance of Colonel FREMONT and his lady, who were received with cheers by the gentlemen and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies—the company rising and greeting them, *en masse*. Mr. and Mrs. FREMONT continued objects of interest during the evening. They were surrounded by a crowd of people.

At the close of the period set apart for refreshments, the Glee Club sang "Spring's Delight."

Mr. HUNT, the Chairman, then said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled this evening at the social board to partake of the good things furnished by a kind Providence for our refreshment, and by our presence encourage the young gentlemen of the Christian Association in the prosecution of their work of love and mercy, commending itself to Christians of every name.

It is to the young man that we must look for the perpetuation of our civil and religious liberty, the building up and sustaining of the institutions of the country, the support of the Church, and the direction of the affairs of State and nation. What the institution has already accomplished in protecting the young from the snares and entanglements of a commercial City is known only to our Creator. We are honored by the presence of our worthy Chief Magistrate, a faithful laborer in a good cause, throwing the weight of his official position on the side of morality. There are those present interested in this cause who minister to us in holy things; also woman, Heaven's best gift to man, without whose presence this world would be a blank. With such support in a righteous cause, God will be upon their side and success upon their banners. The object is an important one, deeply interesting to all; and I ask your careful attention to the eloquence of those who will now address you. [Applause.]

Mr. HUNT, in conclusion, read the first sentiment, as follows:

The Young Men's Christian Association—The young man's friend and counselor; a shield from the evil snares of city life, and a school in practical Christian duties.

Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER responded. He said it was worth a man's while to come here to-night to look on such a happy association of young men and young women—to look on some of the faces that shone before him—to greet with the one hand the gallant pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, [cheers,] and with the other our new Mayor. [Cheers.] He dwelt at length on the progress and prospects of the Association, and expressed the belief that it was destined to become in this City the standard of respectability, true sociality, and Christian knowledge. [Cheers.]

Music—"The Coronation Anthem."

The Chairman proposed the second sentiment:

The Ground on which we Meet—Our common faith in God and the great principles in which we all concur; though bounded by many diversities of sect and creed, it is inclosed and protected by the sacred wall of charity and toleration.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE responded. He made a complimentary allusion to Mayor TIEMANN, whom he met to-night for the first time, and to whom he had said, on being introduced to him, that he had made use of his name, a few weeks ago, and he congratulated himself on not having used that name in vain. The Mayor replied that that was yet to be proved. But his presence here to-night proved it. [Cheers.] And of that other gentleman (Mr. FARNUM) now present, whom his brother (CUYLER) had mentioned, he would say that whatever his future fate might be, his presence here to-night was an encouragement to the Association, to himself, and to our country. [Cheers.] And as a practical illustration of the sentiment, "The ground on which we all meet," to whom could he point with more propriety than to the old gentleman with spectacles, on his left, (Mr. PETER COOPER,) whose institution, already established, was akin in its influences to that which Mr. CUYLER predicted would yet perpetuate and extend the Young Men's Christian Association. [Cheers.] The Reverend gentleman denied the possibility of introducing among the members of the Association a spirit of selfishness on the subject of religion, and asserted that the existence of a Christian spirit in the young was essential to the preservation of the Church and the integrity of society.

3. *Our Field of Labor*—Wherever the youthful stranger can be found, or one who can be led to usefulness.

To the fourth sentiment:

Young men the Hope of the Church—May our Association be to them citadels of security against the assaults of worldly temptations.

Rev. Mr. STRYKER responded.

Mr. TIEMANN was then introduced, and said: I shall detain you very briefly, my friends, as, indeed, I ought, particularly upon an occasion of this kind. I knew nothing of the objects of this Association until I came here to-night. I can speak feelingly of the importance of the duties that are set before you. I know many young men who have been saved from destruction by having had associations around them, such as are here presented to them. You have been very kind to me. You have by your influence placed me in a position in which I shall be looked to as the father of the City. I am rather a young man to be the father of so many people. But my duties are pretty [illegible] must ask your permission now to retire. [illegible] all a good night. To the young men I [illegible] go ahead. [Cheers, amid which Mr. [illegible] withdrew.]

Mr. CALKINS read letters from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. STEPHEN H. [illegible] WARD BEECHER, and Rev. GEORGE B. [illegible] others. The expressions of warm [illegible] prosperity of the Association which their [illegible] cations exhibited on the part of [illegible] whom they were written, were loudly [illegible]

5. *The Young Men's True Foundation of* [illegible] *Honesty, Integrity, Temperance, Piety.*

6. *The Clergy*—Standard-bearers in the [illegible] them, when valiant and faithful, have our [illegible] support and hearty cooperation.

7. *Young Men, the Hope of Our Country and Noblest Institutions*—May they become gifted [illegible] best of all associations, the domestic one.

Rev. Dr. CLARKE responded. He dwelt on the [illegible] neficence of the family as an "institution," and [illegible] lated the benign influences of woman by alluding to "JESSIE," the wife of him whom he had [illegible] called their "President elect," but who, if not [illegible] President in their hearts, and would yet be [illegible] ident in fact. [Cheers.] Mr. CLARKE dwelt on [illegible] successful efforts of woman to promote temperance, and concluded by expressing his determination [illegible] to the keepers no longer, because of the necessities [illegible] him to attend to his own "domestic [illegible] them." [Cheers and laughter.]

The next sentiment was as follows:

Our Young Men's Guests—May they all unite [illegible] young men's Christian association.

Rev. Dr. [illegible] in response, treated of [illegible] finence of w[illegible] social spheres of social [illegible] and attributed [illegible] laborious position lately [illegible] by a distinguished Senator on the Kansas [illegible] to the fact of his recent marriage. Among [illegible] other instances of what female influence could [illegible] the Rev. gentleman stated, that being to some [illegible] connected with the press, he was accustomed [illegible] ceive all sorts of communications for publication. Lately, one had been sent in, for a reason [illegible] would be obvious, was not put in the newspaper, though it deserved publicity. He would read a portion of it:

"Many a young man resolves that he will not touch a drop, but he calls upon you on New-Year's Day, and after a pleasant interview is requested to take a glass of wine. That request is accompanied with such a sweet smile that he cannot refuse. He takes that glass and is ruined.

Young ladies, will you stain your hands with innocent blood! Will you send your best friends, to a drunkard's grave! Then be not [illegible] to withhold the poisonous cup from your friend's lips. Rather put your own lips to it. Let the sweet impression echo in his ears that *'Death dealt out here!'* [Great laughter and applause.]

Rev. D. D. TYNG, of Philadelphia, responded to the following sentiment:

Education and Christian Influence—Showers in Spring and the Summer's sun expand and ripen the harvest of the mind.

The next sentiment was:

Members of kindred associations—We extend to them a brother's hand, and bid them welcome to our festivities.

Mr. RICHARD MCCORMICK responded, and gave some interesting statistics of the increase of Young Men's Christian Associations in the Old World and in the New. Lately one had been established in one of the West India Islands.

To the last sentiment:

Labor—Cheered and dignified by Christianity, Mr. JAMES SHERMAN responded.

After benediction by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the assemblage dispersed.

The Will of Mr. Custis.

We copied lately from a Washington letter in the Boston *Traveller* a paragraph concerning the emancipation of the slaves of the late Mr. CUSTIS, which we are glad to find corrected in the following letter:

ARLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

My attention has been called to an article from the Boston *Traveller*, dated Washington, 24th December, republished in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 30th, under the caption of "The Slaves of Mr. CUSTIS.

It is there charged that the emancipation of the slaves will be much retarded, if not wholly prevented, by his heirs; that all attempts to see the will of Mr. CUSTIS have proved abortive; that it is whispered about Washington that foul play is in progress in regard to the negroes on his plantations in Virginia; that they are now being sold South; that all of them will be consigned to hopeless Slavery unless something is done; and that nothing can be done unless the will is produced, &c.

As it is also stated that Mr. WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon, is the chief among the heirs who have conspired to suppress the will of Mr. CUSTIS and to defraud the negroes of their rights, I think it proper to state that Mr. WASHINGTON is not one of the heirs, has no interest in Mr. CUSTIS' estate, and, so far as my knowledge extends, is ignorant of the provisions of his will. Mr. CUSTIS left his property to his daughter and only child, and her children. His will was submitted to the Alexandria County Court for *probate* on the first day of its session (7th December) after the arrival of the executor at Arlington, and is there on record in his own handwriting, open to inspection.

There is no desire on the part of the heirs to prevent the execution of the provision in reference to the slaves, nor is there any truth or the least foundation for the assertion that they are being sold South.

What Mr. CUSTIS is said to have stated to the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, or to his assembled slaves, on his death-bed, is not known to any member of his family. But it is well known that during the brief days of his last illness, he was constantly attended by his daughter, grand-daughter and niece, and faithfully visited by his physician and pastor. So rapid was the progress of his disease, after its symptoms became alarming, that there was no assembly of his servants, and he took leave of but one, who was present when he bade farewell to his family.

R. E. LEE, Executor.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Thursday evening, a report was read of the proceedings of the exploring party in the Darien Canal survey. Mr. KELLER says: "I returned home from Europe in May last, and soon after proceeded to Washington, and obtained interviews with the President and Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, who have taken a deep interest in the plans for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal without locks. From them I learned that a party of engineers and naval officers was being organized to verify the surveys already made for a ship canal, *via* the Atrato and Truando Rivers, and that Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, and Lieut. MORELL, of the Army, had been selected to take command. The expedition is well supplied with instruments, boats, provisions and men. About 50 persons sailed in the schooner *Varina* from New-York in October. These are employed in the survey. They arrived safe in Carthagena on the 5th of November, spent 15 days there, purchased a large boat in which to ascend the Atrato on the Atlantic side, where their labors will commence. Since they left Carthagena nothing has been heard from them. It is believed they are busy examining the country between the Atrato and the Pacific, and they will probably return to the United States some time during March."

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting of the Academy was held in the small Chapel of the University on Wednesday evening.

The following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. J. P. BATCHELDER.
Vice-Presidents—Drs. C. E. ISAACS, W. H. VAN BUREN, John Watson and S. C. FOSTER.
Recording Secretary—Dr. C. F. H

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller.

The Comptroller's Report opens with an estimate of the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1857, which amounted to $3,701,417, to which must be added the deficiency for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, to which must be added the deficiency of revenue last year, $84,702, making a total of $3,786,119.

The above estimates of receipts and payments on account of the General Fund for the current year, show a deficiency in the revenue on the 30th September, 1858, of..... $221,876 67

This is exclusive of the deficiency, as estimated, in General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, which, if not otherwise provided for, must be added, being..... 477,000 00

Showing an estimated deficiency of..... $698,876 67

The payments on account of the General Fund for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1857, exceed the revenue received during that period by the sum of $84,702 59.

The revenue of the fund for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1857, including the one mill tax for the enlargement and completion of the canals, is estimated at $3,564,243 09, and the estimated expenses based upon appropriations already made, $3,701,417 17, showing a deficiency of revenue to meet the estimated expenses for the current fiscal year of $137,174 08. This, with the deficiency existing on the 30th of September last, of $84,702 59, shows a deficiency of revenue on the 30th September, 1858, of $221,876 67. This statement of the condition of the fund on the 30th September next, does not include any estimate of appropriations which the Legislature may deem it expedient to make, payable during the current fiscal year. No estimate is made of any payment to the General Fund from the revenue of the canals, for the reason that the net revenue will for years, it is probable, be no more than sufficient to meet the appropriations made by the first and second sections, and the amendment to the third section of Article 7 of the Constitution, which at this time will require the sum of $2,724,914 37, annually, exclusive of any provision for a sinking fund to pay the debt contracted under the amendment to the third section.

The Auditor of the Canal Department is of the opinion that the net revenue of the canals for the current fiscal year will not more than provide for the $1,700,000 appropriated by the first section of article 7 of the Constitution, to pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to redeem the principal of the canal debt as it existed in 1846. In such an event, no part of the $350,000 provided for in the second section, to pay the interest on the General Fund Debt, can be paid, and the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund having no other revenue, a deficiency must necessarily be paid out of the General Fund, causing an increased deficiency of this fund of $350,000.

In the last annual report of the Comptroller submitted to the Legislature, the net proceeds of the State tax for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1856, was estimated at $1,300,000; the amount of tax actually received at the Treasury up to Oct. 1 was $1,222,923 82, less than the estimate by the sum of $127,076 18. This difference between the amount received and the estimate was caused by unusual delay on the part of some of the County Treasurers to pay over the tax in their hands. The amount due from County Treasurers on the 1st day of October last was $241,562 68; of this sum, $149,689 99 was due from the City of New-York. Since the close of the fiscal year $194,553 37 has been paid by some of the delinquent Treasurers, leaving at this time $47,009 31 of the tax unpaid.

The failure to pay over promptly the tax is not always the fault of the treasurers of the counties, their inability to pay being caused in some cases by defaulting collectors, and in others by a failure on the part of the Supervisors to levy a sufficient amount of tax.

The Comptroller has been under the necessity of directing suits to be commenced against several county treasurers to recover the tax in their hands, and in most cases has succeeded in collecting the amount due the State; but some suits are still pending, and in these cases the supervisors of the counties have been directed by the Comptroller to institute suits on the bonds of the defaulting treasurers, in pursuance of authority given in section 47, page 731, vol. 1, 4th edition of the Revised Statutes.

When called upon to pay over the State tax, some county treasurers have admitted that the money had been used in their private business, or had been loaned by them in such a manner that they were unable to command it when wanted. The law requires that "the several county treasurers shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, pay to the Treasurer of this State the amount of the State tax, if any, raised and paid over to them respectively;" but the Legislature not unfrequently postpones the collection of the tax until the 1st day of March, and sometimes to the 1st day of April; and some of the county treasurers seem disposed to use such postponement as an excuse for holding on to the State tax until such time as it may suit their convenience to pay. Under the present law no suit can be commenced against a county treasurer previous to the 1st of June in each year, to recover any tax which may be in his hands, as will be seen by the provisions of sections 45 and 46, pages 730 and 731, volume 1, 4th edition of the Revised Statutes, which provide that "the Comptroller shall state the accounts of the several county treasurers, on the 1st day of May in every year; and whenever any part of a State tax shall appear to be unpaid by any county treasurer, the Comptroller shall transmit by mail to such county treasurer a copy of his account, requiring him to pay the balance within thirty days. §46. If any county treasurer shall refuse or neglect to pay such balance within such time, the Comptroller shall forthwith (unless he shall be satisfied by due proof that such treasurer has not received such balance, and has taken all proper steps to collect the same) deliver a copy of such county treasurer's account to the Attorney-General, who shall prosecute forthwith; and the State shall be entitled to recover the balance due, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May in the year when the same ought to have been paid."

The necessity for thirty days' delay after sending the account required by the section above recited, before any suit can be brought against a treasurer, is not apparent. The account sent by the Comptroller to county treasurers on the first day of May, can only state the amount of tax required to be paid by any county on the aggregate valuation of the property of such county, returned to this office, for the year in which the tax is imposed, (unless, as is sometimes the case, an unpaid balance of tax of the previous year is brought forward to the new account,) and the amount of the State tax required to be paid by any county is as well known to the treasurer of such county before the receipt of such account, as after.

The failure of the country treasurers, or some of them, to pay over promptly the State tax causes much embarrassment to this department, and some remedy seems to be required.

The means for the support of the State Government is derived almost entirely from direct tax, and it is therefore obviously important that the tax be paid into the State Treasury at as early a day in each year as practicable.

No good reason is known to the Comptroller why any part of the State tax should remain unpaid after the 1st day of May in each year, and he would therefore respectfully recommend that the present law be so amended as to require, whenever any part of a State tax shall remain unpaid by any county treasurer on the first day of May in each year, that such treasurer shall transmit to the Comptroller a statement, under oath, setting forth the reasons why such tax has not been paid. And if such statement shall not satisfy the Comptroller that such treasurer has not received the tax, and has taken all proper steps to collect the same, it shall then be the duty of the Comptroller, without delay, to deliver a copy of such county treasurer's account to the Attorney-General, who shall prosecute the same forthwith.

No part of the tax due from the counties of Oneida, Otsego and Livingston, for the year 1856, mentioned in the last annual report of the Comptroller, has been paid into the Treasury. The amount due for the tax of that year, from the three counties named, exclusive of interest, is as follows: Oneida, $21,147 51; Orange, $31,665 60; Livingston, $27,789 39.

It will be recollected, that the counties of Oneida and Orange refused to levy the tax imposed by the act, chap. 335, Laws of 1855, claiming the law to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it did not state with sufficient distinctness the object to which the tax was to be applied. The application to the courts for *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors to levy the tax, is now before the Court of Appeals. The Courts below granted the order.

The tax for the year 1856 against the County of Livingston did not reach the State Treasury, for the reason that the treasurer of that county used the money and became insolvent. Failing to collect the amount of him, application was made to the Court by the Attorney-General for an order directing the Supervisors to levy another tax. The order was granted, and it is probable the tax will be levied and the money paid into the Treasury during the current fiscal year.

What amount of tax may be necessary to provide means for the support of State Government and for the use of the General Fund for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1858, the Comptroller is not able to state, for the obvious reason that he cannot know what sums the Legislature may deem it expedient to appropriate, payable from this fund, and therefore can only state the amount of tax that will be required to meet the estimated appropriations contained in this report. A detailed statement of the appropriations deemed necessary for the expenses of government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1858, will be found in table marked (E,) annexed to this report, amounting to the sum of $1,055,514 28. To this must be added the estimated deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year of $221,876 67, making the sum of $1,277,390 95. This could be provided for by a ¾ mill tax, which would produce about $1,025,000, and the revenue of the General Fund, derived from sources other than a tax, estimated at $414,243 09. But if, in addition to the $1,277,390 95 before mentioned, there should be a deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund on the 1st of October, 1858, of $477,000 to be provided for, (which, it will be seen by the preceding statement, will probably be the case,) then a tax of one mill on the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property of the State will be required.

THE GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The amount of the principal of the General Fund Debt, the ultimate payment of which is provided for by Article 7 of the Constitution, and is a charge upon the Sinking Fund as it becomes due, is $6,469,654 37. It is payable as follows:

State stock in 1858	$100,000 00
State stock in 1859	350,000 00
State stock in 1860	450,000 00
State stock in 1861	1,400,000 00
State stock in 1863	900,000 00
State stock in 1864	237,700 00
State stock in 1865	178,000 00
State stock in 1868	442,961 00
State stock at pleasure	909,607 00
Comptroller's bonds on demand	937,691 45
Comptroller's bonds, 1866	385,000 00
Comptroller's bonds at pleasure	6,000 00
Principal of Indian annuities at pleasure	122,694 87
Total	$6,469,654 37

From the foregoing statement of the condition of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the principal of the debt cannot be paid at the stipulated times it becomes due, and must be deferred until the time when the canal debt as it existed in 1846, shall be extinguished, and the sum of $1,500,000, from that period, shall be annually applied to the General Fund Debt from the canal revenues. The Comptroller is authorized by chap. 216, Laws of 1848, to issue new stock on account of the Sinking Fund, if at any time it shall be insufficient to pay the principal when it becomes due. Since the passage of that act, stock to the amount of $825,107, bearing interest at 5 per cent., has matured, and in pursuance of said act new stock, at the same rate of interest, has been issued, viz.:

Redeemable in 1868	$442,961 05	
Redeemable at pleasure	348,107 00—	$791,068 05

The diminution in the amount issued of $34,038 95, is the sum realized for premiums on the new stock.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent.	$561,500 00

Amount issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, 5 per cent, viz:		
Redeemable at pleasure	$348,107 00	
Ditto in 1868	442,961 05—	791,068 05
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, redeemable as follows:		
4½ per ct. in 1859,	$300,000	
5½ per ct. in 1860,	400,000	
5½ per ct. in 1861,	1,200,000	
6 per ct. in 1861,	200,000	
6 per ct. in 1862,	900,000—3,000,000 00	
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company:		
4½ per cent., redeemable in 1864	$287,700	
5 per cent., redeemable in 1862	28,000—	315,700 00
Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per ct.—		150,000 00
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, 5 per cent., redeemable as follows:		
1858, July 1	$100,000	
1859, July 1	50,000	
1860, July 1	50,000—	200,000 00—$5,018,268 05
Comptroller's Bonds		1,364,691 45
Indian Annuities		122,694 87
Total		$6,505,654 37

CANAL DEBT.

Stock redeemable July 1, 1858	$3,058,605 34
Stock redeemable July 1, 1860	943,100 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1861	2,182,974 23
Stock redeemable June 1, 1862	900,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1864	400,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1865	1,789,024 76
Stock redeemable July 1, 1866	392,585 49
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1871	500,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1872	2,250,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1873	1,000,000 60
Stock redeemable July 1, 1873	2,750,000 00
Stock redeemable Nov. 1, 1873	2,250,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1874	4,500,000 00
Stock redeemable Oct. 1, 1874	2,250,000 00
Total	$25,166,289 82

Aggregate debt of the State, viz:	
General Fund Debt	$6,505,654 37
Canal Debt	25,166,289 82
Total	$31,671,944 19

The above is the portion of the Comptroller's Report, which has the most general interest. The crowded condition of our columns this morning compels us to omit reference to other parts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Agnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

The Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Governor BANKS delivered his Message to-day. It is mainly devoted to local matters, but closes with a review of the Kansas difficulties. The funded debt of the Commonwealth is $1,314,000. Provision has been made for $1,098,000, of this debt, leaving a balance of $215,000 unprovided for. The current expenses of the last year amounted to $1,362,503; and the receipts of the State from all sources were $1,483,165, of which $735,011 were raised by a State tax. The receipts from ordinary resources this year, are estimated at $702,000. Unless the ordinary expenses of the current year can be reduced below the standard of last year, there will be a deficit of $659,503, to be paid by a State tax equal to that amount. The Governor urges economy in legislative and executive services. He recommends that the legislative sessions be shortened to about 60 days, and that fixed salaries be paid to the members and officers in lieu of the existing form of compensation. The efficiency of the active State militia is complimented. The recent financial distress and the currency are discussed at considerable length. The banking capital of the Commonwealth is $60,319,720. The number of banking institutions is 173. The aggregate circulation of bank notes is $18,104,827, and the aggregate amount of specie is $3,611,097, which is equivalent to $1 in specie for every $5 in paper. The Governor recommends the suppression of bank notes under five dollars, and after a lapse of three or five years a suppression of notes under ten dollars, and the substitution of gold and silver. The supply of coin in the country is abundantly sufficient; it is now not much less than $270,000,000. Instead of serving as a measure of value merely, gold is now a staple product, and in the next decennial period the coin of this country will equal that of England or France. The public schools are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The aggregate expenses for educational purposes amount to $1,410,989; and all expenses included about $12 is paid for each pupil. The number of children, between five and fifteen years of age, in the State, is 221,478. Of this number, 203,031 have been in attendance upon the schools. In regard to the naturalization laws he says: "There can be no object of higher importance than that of determining upon what condition the right of suffrage shall be conferred, and what legislative safeguards are necessary to maintain the purity of elections, and to protect the rights of American citizens. I shall cheerfully concur with you in such measures as you may judge expedient for that purpose." In regard to Kansas, after a review of recent events in that Territory, he says: "Nothing but the direct intervention of Federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution, and if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free government."

Congressional Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The election in the Seventh District to-day to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Governor BANKS, resulted in the choice of DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican. The vote in all but three towns stands: GOOCH, 3,870; OSGOOD, Democrat, 2,090; BELL, Independent, 336—scattering, 64. Plurality for Mr. GOOCH, 1,868; which will be increased by the towns to hear from to about 2,000. Mr. GOOCH has a plurality in every town in the District except one.

Horrible Rumor from the Plains.

REPORTED BUTCHERY OF COL. COOK'S COMMAND BY THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

St. Joseph papers of the 29th ult. state that an express had passed through that place with dispatches for Leavenworth, bringing the intelligence that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Colonel Cook's command, while passing from Harris' Fork to Fort Bridges, and butchered over two hundred of them, taking a number of prisoners and hanging all the officers who fell in their hands. The report is, doubtless, entirely false or greatly exaggerated.

Election Excitement at Sandwich, C. W.

SANDWICH, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At the formal declaration here to-day by the Sheriff of the elected Parliamentary candidates, the greatest excitement prevailed. Two or three thousand people assembled, and the Sheriff was obliged to flee into Michigan to save his life. Mr. MCDONALD NEVIL, of Windsor, attempted to address the crowd, but was beaten and severely injured. MCLEOD was declared elected over RANKIN, the Ministerial candidate.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE AT NORFOLK—RAVAGES OF THE FEVER.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* has arrived at this port in twenty days passage from Port au Prince, *via* Havana. Her officers are all well, but fourteen of her crew are sick.

She brought as a passenger Captain MAYO, of the brig *R. W. Packer*, late a prisoner at Cape Haytien, and the remains of Midshipman BSONHEAD.

No deaths have occurred on board the *Cyane* in twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron was at Havana. Three hundred men had died of fever on board the Spanish war ships.

There was still considerable fever at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived from New-York, *via* Havana, 4th inst. Sugars were firm. Stock 60,000 boxes. Freights inactive. Exchange advanced.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana, and it was reported was for sale. If not disposed of, she would soon return to the United States.

Walker Indignation Meeting at Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Walker indignation meeting was held here last night. The largest city hall was crowded. The speakers were MR. PAYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*; MR. OLD, JR., of Powhatan, and A. D. BANES, Esq., editor of the Petersburg *Democrat*. Resolutions denouncing Commodore PAULDING were adopted.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican State Convention held here today was presided over by Ex-Governor COLBY. Governor HAILE was nominated for reelection by acclamation. A. H. DUNLAP, of Nashua received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Surrender of the Hartford and Fishkill Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Directors of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company have voted to surrender the Road to the trustees for the benefit of the shareholders.

Suicide of an Ex-Filibuster.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

W. H. COWES, lately under General WALKER in Nicaragua, and afterwards connected with the Memphis *Bulletin*, committed suicide, last night, by taking laudanum.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

No. 25.—Argument continued for the appelee and concluded for the appelants.

No. 27.—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover.—Argument for plaintiff commenced.

The Ship Scrampore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The ship *Scrampore*, ashore on Cohasset Shoals, will be a total loss. Her bottom is out, and she is filled and full of water. Part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of interest.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A large quantity of snow fell here last night. The weather is cloudy this morning, and at 8 o'clock the thermometer marked 6° above zero.

QUEBEC, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, the mercury indicated 6° below zero. Snow is falling fast, and an East wind is blowing.

FORT WOOD, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather here is mild, with a northeast wind. There is an appearance of snow.

PICTOU, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sky is overcast, and the weather calm and very cold.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear and pleasant, with quite good sleighing.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear, and this morning the thermometer marked 15° above zero. The wind is blowing from the northwest.

It is snowing hard this morning at St. John, Eastport, Calais and Bangor.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The Reported Fight with the United States Dragoons a Humbug—Quiet in the Territory—The Delegate Convention Resolve Not to Vote Under the Lecompton Constitution—A Convention of Bolters Resolve to Vote and Nominate a State Ticket.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, KALSAS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1857.

On Tuesday evening last messengers arrived from Gen. LANE'S camp, bringing the following particulars: They had traveled 100 miles and had been in the saddle 20 hours. They report that Gen. LANE has 185 men under his command, and was strongly fortified at Sugar Mound, well provisioned, and expecting an attack from 100 United States troops, who were within a few miles of him. Gen. LANE has issued a proclamation, stating that war had been made on peaceful citizens and that he should resist further aggression; all persons taken in arms from Missouri should be put to instant death. Later intelligence informs us that by the shrewdness of Gen. LANE the prisoners were on their return home. The following are the particulars as near as I can learn:

General LANE took two of the enemy prisoners, and had them put in close confinement. He subsequently collected a few of his men and in a position where he knew he would be heard by the prisoners, gave directions to his officers how the attack should be made on Fort Scott. He represented his force as being several hundred strong and gave bogus orders accordingly. At night a guard was placed over them, who soon pretended to be asleep. The prisoners took advantage of the supposed delinquent guard and made good their escape. They carried out the design of General LANE by going to Fort Scott and giving the officers the particulars of their arrest and imprisonment and a detailed account of the premeditated attack on the town, to liberate their prisoners—the manner of attack, and the formidable force in the field, &c. The result was all that could be desired. The commander sent a man with a flag of truce, to negotiate with General LANE, resulting in the *discharge of the Free-State prisoners and the cessation of hostilities.*

ACTION OF THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

The Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party of Kansas, assembled in this city, adjourned last evening, after a session of two days. The object of the Convention was to consider of the propriety of voting for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, on the 4th of January next. The strongest arguments in favor of going into the election, were made by Governor Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Judge Conway, Judge Smith, of Lawrence, and Messrs. Vaughan and Ewing, of Leavenworth. Those opposed to the policy of voting were T. D. Thatcher, James Blood, G. W. Brown, Dr. Root, W. Oakley, and others, numbering forty-four. The number in favor of voting, seventy-five.

The vote being cast by districts, allowing one or more persons to cast the entire vote of his district, changed the result, so that there were 64 yeas and 75 nays. On this result the Convention resolved not to engage in the election. It was generally understood that the defeated party, whichever it be, should submit to the will of the majority. But Mr. ROBERTS and others conceived there had been unfair means used by those opposed to voting, and decided to "bolt," notwithstanding they found no fraud as alleged.

During the evening session of the Delegate Convention, the bolters were assembled in Masonic Hall, when they passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The late Constitutional Convention, assembled at Lecompton, framed a Constitution and attempted to force it on the people, unsubmitted, in violation of the rights and known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Kansas: and

Whereas, An election for State officers and members of the Legislature, as provided for in the Schedule of said Constitution, takes place on the 4th of January next; and

Whereas, It is possible Congress may admit Kansas as a State under that Constitution, so unsubmitted for acceptance or rejection by the people; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in favor of voting for State officers and Members of the Legislature, on Jan. 4 next, in Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Dec. 24, 1857, conceive it to the duty of the residents of the Territory, who are opposed to this attempted usurpation to throw aside for the present all party animalisms, and merge all party interests in the one absorbing issue, and to unite with us in the support of a State ticket to be nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That we call on the people of the several districts, as designated by that Constitution, to nominate and vote for Senators and Representatives under it.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the Constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new Constitutional Convention, to obtain such a Constitution as the majority shall approve.

Resolved, That should Congress admit Kansas as a State under the unsubmitted Constitution, it will commit a gross infraction of the organic law, and of the rights of the people.

After remarks in favor of nominating a State ticket, the following one was put in nomination, to wit.:

For Governor—G. W. SMITH, of Lawrence.

Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Roberts, of Wyandott.

Secretary of State—W. P. Schuyler, of Burlingame.

Treasurer—A. J. Mead, of Manhattan.

Auditor—J. K. Gooding, of Centropolis.

Congress—M. J. Parrott, of the Territory.

I believe that it is generally regretted that the division should occur, although many think otherwise, believing that many of the bolters have been deadweights in the Free-State Party. Gen. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, Judge CONWAY and Col. PHILLIPS will abide by the result of the Delegate Convention, although they were in favor of voting.

The following platform was adopted by the anti-voting party:

Resolved, That the people of Kansas in Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence, Dec. 23 1857, do reiterate their utter repudiation of the State Constitution framed at Lecompton, as an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of justice and humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall *never*, under any circumstances, permit the said Constitution to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That our Territorial Legislative Assembly be requested to submit the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, to the popular vote at an early date.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary circumstances which surround us, it is the duty of the Governor of Kansas to issue his proclamation to the members of the State Legislature, urging a full and prompt attendance in January next, and that said Legislature is hereby requested to enact without delay, a code of laws for the use and protection of the people, so soon as the exigency of the case shall require.

Resolved, That the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the people are a sufficient guarantee that they will so organize under the Government of their own choice, and so use its laws as not to interfere with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature be requested to repeal at once the entire Missouri-bogus code of enactments passed by the so-called Legislature at the Shawnee Mission and at Lecompton.

Resolved, That we urge the people to be at the polls on the 4th of January next, and vote upon the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That this Convention request the Delegate in Congress from this Territory, Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, to exert his influence to secure the admission of Kansas under the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, as the surest and most direct method of settling our present difficulties, and securing the rights of the people.

Whereas, The apportionment for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution does recognize and legalize the fraudulent vote cast at the precinct of Oxford, in the County of Johnson, and in other respects is utterly unfair and unjust, giving the border counties an undue preponderance over the rest of the Territory; and

Whereas, A test oath is required of all challenged voters; and

Whereas, We have no confidence whatever in the fairness nor honesty of the officer to whom the returns are finally to be made; and

Whereas, The Constitution itself under which the election of Jan. 4 is to be held, is not the choice of the people of Kansas. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Free-State party of Kansas will not take part in said election.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by this Convention to prepare and transmit a solemn protest and memorial to Congress against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Convention appointed James Redpath, C. Robinson, Walter Oakley, T. D. Thatcher, William A. Phillips, S. C. Pomeroy, J. P. Root, James R. Lane, M. F. Conway, J. M. Walden, S. F. Tappan, P. B. Plumb, A. A. Jamieson and E. B. Whitman.

Resolved, That the right of the people to form their own institutions, is an inalienable right.

Resolved, That we will defend that right with our blood and treasure.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, to be presented by him to Congress.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

In the resolutions passed by the Delegate Convention it will be observed that the people still adhere to the Topeka Constitution. This adherence is not the result of a belief that it possesses any peculiar merit of its own but in deference to the principles on which it originated.

The Constitutions of a majority of the States may be as meritorious, and some of them even better than the Topeka instrument. Its very enemies acknowledge there is nothing in it to which they can take exceptions.

The formation of a Constitution by the people who are to live under it is their privilege, their *right*, inherited from our fathers at the cost of blood. The Topeka Constitution is the clean, the legitimate offspring of the people—not the malformation—the Mrs. Cunningham swindle—the Lecompton Constitution. Notwithstanding our preference for the Topeka Constitution, I think it will not be adopted—I believe it will be killed by an "Enabling Act," as our delegate to Congress, Mr. PARROTT, says, has already been prepared and submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS. He says: "It consists of the Toombs bill with the Minnesota clause, that being simply a submission of the instrument to the people—added to it."

This will be received as a godsend, compared with the Lecompton Calhoun Constitution.

BAY STATE.

Still Later.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Another proclamation from Acting Governor DENVER has made its appearance. It is in relation to the apprehended difficulties on the 4th of January—election for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. He deems it necessary to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a manner as to insure every one a fair opportunity of voting. He then says the Constitution provides that the questions thereby submitted are left to the decision of "all the white male inhabitants of the Territory, upon that day, and over the age of 21 years." He then gives WEBSTER'S definition of the term "*inhabitant*."

In conformity with the above the troops made their appearance this morning, giving our city more the air of being under a military despotism than a republican form of government. Two companies are destined to Lecompton, three companies to Topeka, and six to Lawrence, consisting of four companies of artillery, one company of light artillery, one company of dragoons. Major MORRIS is the officer in command. This precaution in Lawrence is considered wholly unnecessary, as all Missourians and fraudulent voters have learned that the "Yankees will fight," contrary to their old conceived notions of them, and are sufficiently terrified to keep at a respectful distance from Lawrence and to content themselves with committing depredations on the borders. The action of the troops is an inducement for them to come here; they know they will be protected by them. There have been occasional rumors that the Free-State men have fought the troops. There was one to that effect during Gen. LANE'S encampment near Fort Scott. His party was represented to have killed seven United State Dragoons. The report appears to have originated in Lecompton, and a courrier from that place carried the news to Fort Leavenworth, and a strong force was immediately dispatched to the "seat of war," there to learn it was a hoax. General LANE has arrived in this city and reports all quiet. The row resulted in the death of one man and wounding seven. Dr. LITTLE was not killed as reported. The shot took effect in his wrist, and continuing up the fleshy part of his arm for several inches. The report concerning the strategem purported to have been resorted to by Gen. LANE, proves to have been considerably embellished.

A few Free-State men were left there to look after the Missourians on the day of the election.

BAY STATE.

Kansas Roorbacks.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 4.

Kansas has been an extensive field for Roorbacks for two or three years past, but the Black Republicans have availed themselves, without stint, of the last month to multiply them. Scarcely anything has come from that quarter which has not been magnified, perverted or manufactured out of whole cloth. The latest effort of this kind is to be found in the *Democrat* of Saturday—a paper having been specially published with a view to give it currency—in which, under the head of "Fight between Lane's Men and the Government Troops—Three Dragoon's Killed," it is stated with great relish that an engagement had taken place between the *troops* under General LANE, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States Dragoons; that LANE was ordered to surrender himself to the United States authorities—that he refused, and the dragoons charged upon the troops and were repulsed with the loss of three of their number killed, and not being able to dislodge LANE, the dragoons retired. There is much more of this sort of stuff, which it is not necessary to repeat, and quite enough to satisfy us that it is a roorback. When it can be shown that a company of United States Dragoons, in the execution of legitimate orders confess themselves whipped, with the loss of three men, by such a set of tatterdemalions as follow LANE'S standard, we shall be prepared to concede that here is very little reliance to be placed upon the organization or bravery of the military arm of the Government. But there is no reason to suppose that any such engagement took place at all; it will turn out, most probably, a weak invention, to deceive a few credulous people, and to sell a few papers. The thing is so immeasurably absurd—that of an engagement in which three dragoons were killed, and nobody hurt on the other side—that we are really surprised that such a tale should have received credit in any quarter. It belongs to the "Poor Martin White" and the "General Lane Killed" school of fiction.

A dispatch from Capt. E. N. TRACY, of the steamer *Kosciusko*, dated at Boonville, Saturday, says that he left Fort Leavenworth on the 31st ult., some days after the news of the engagement is reported to have been received at Leavenworth City, and that "all was quiet in Kansas Territory." If there had been such an engagement—if LANE and ROBINSON had been seen "mounted and completely armed," "much excited," and addressing a crowd, "and the people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field," and that Gov. DENVER had called for three additional companies of dragoons, certainly it could not be said that "all was quiet in Kansas Territory."

Another Record of Crime.

AWFUL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

On Christmas morning, in Sussex County, Va., one JOSEPH FREEMAN threatened to kill his wife; so after reflection she thought she would get the better of him, and kill him. While he was asleep she seized a gun, and tearing the sprioging of the hammer would arouse him, she opened the pan, and applying a coal of fire to the powder, exploded the whole charge grazing his forehead. He raised up, and remarked that she had done wrong, when she instantly struck him over the head with the gun, knocking him senseless. The blow was given with such force, that the barrel of the gun was badly bent. While in this insensible condition, she seized a knife and cut his throat. Still fearing, as she says, "that the wind might again blow breath in his body," she took an axe and butchered the body in a shocking manner.

MURDER IN A DANCE-HOUSE IN TEXAS.

A difficulty occurred at a public dance at Laredo Texas, on the 29th ult., between the citizens and a few of the soldiers belonging to the 2d cavalry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, near that town, which resulted in the death of two of the soldiers. Great excitement prevailed at Laredo, and the matter was being investigated.

MURDER IN A STORE.

An affray occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 10th ult., between S. FEINBERG, of the firm of H. MAYER & CO., and BENZIGER SCHWARTZ, a grocer on Soledad-street, resulting in the death of the former by a pistol-shot from the latter. Much bad feeling had existed between the parties for some time, and on Thursday a porter in the employment of H. MAYER & CO. committed an assault upon SCHWARTZ. On the evening in question, accessed, accompanied by L. MAYER entered the store of SCHWARTZ, when an altercation ensued, which terminated in the death of FEINBERG. It is said that the pistol from which the fatal shot was discharged was wrested from the hand of MR. L. MAYER.

THE MARYLAND WIFE-MURDERS.

We have made mention of a tragedy enacted near Gaithsville, Montgomery County, Md., on Thursday night last, in which GEORGE LESUAR, a shoemaker, cut the throat of his wife with a razor, and then attempted self-destruction by cutting his own throat. We have further particulars. LESUAR resided on the farm of T. RAWLINS, and occupied with his family a small house. About sundown, Thursday, he quit work and went to the house where he found his wife employed in her domestic labors. LESUAR took down his razor as though for the purpose of shaving. Mrs. LESUAR pursued her avocations, when LESUAR approached, grasped her, and with one blow cut her throat from ear to ear, laying open the throat to the vertebræ, and severing the jugular vein. The blood gushed forth, and the woman started out and ran from the house, followed by LESUAR. She ran about thirty yards in the direction of a neighbor's house, then faltered from the loss of blood and fell down in the path. LESUAR picked her up and partly dragged and carried her back into the house and laid her on the bed. She was then dead. The murderer then deliberately cut his own throat before a looking-glass hanging against the wall. The blade did not strike a vital part, and without making a second attempt he took a utensil and brought some water from a spring several rods distant and began washing up the blood from the floor of the room, the blood from his own wound all the while streaming over it again. After washing up the red current and putting things in order in the room where the dead body of his victim lay, he started off for the residence of RAWLINS, distant half a mile, and presented himself before the occupants, besmeared with the blood which flowed from the wound in the throat. He told them he had killed his wife, as he had said he would, and wanted the family to go over and see for themselves. He was immediately secured, and several of the neighbors repaired to the house, where they found the confession of the man true—the woman lying dead on the bed with her feet dangling therefrom, and the bedding saturated with gore.

A LEGAL QUARREL—A LAWYER MURDERED.

On the 10th December, in the village of Claiborne, La., JAMES C. EGAN, accompanied by two friends, went to the law office of E. J. H. JONES, Esq., for the express purpose of demanding an explanation of a professional misunderstanding which had occurred between him and Mr. JONES in the course of business. EGAN, on entering the office, at once approached JONES, and said, "I have come here for the purpose of telling you, in the presence of these gentlemen, what I think of your conduct in the Shelton succession affair. I think you have acted ungentlemanly, unprofessionally, and rascally, and you are a scoundrel." JONES replied, "I think you are a liar." EGAN then struck JONES with his fist, and JONES struck him in return, and several blows passed between the two, when they clinched each other. EGAN then rushed upon JONES, and struck him with the dirk upon the front part of the shoulder, cutting his clothes,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REGULAR OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock.
First night of Rossini's famous Opera of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
With new and costly dresses and properties, and a perfect cast.
MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. CASSIER,
LABOCETTA ROCCO.
The Director begs to inform the numerous lovers of the genuine Italian Opera that in the selection of this most celebrated composition of Rossini, which has not been performed since
MADAME MALIBRAN WAS IN AMERICA,
He has been actuated by a desire to present to the patrons of the Italian Opera a work the European reputation of which equals that of the ever fresh "Barber of Seville." The "Italiana in Algeri" was written when Rossini's genius was most exuberant and his creative powers unusually alive to the joyous suggestions of youth. By many it is preferred to the "Barber," and numerous pieces such as "The Cavatina," the glorious duet between the Bufo and Isabella, the famous "Pappatacci Terzett," and the extremely droll sextetts are gems, which have imparted brilliancy to thousands of programmes. The plot, a caricature of Turkish life and manners, is irresistibly comic. The reason why it is not more frequently performed is that the *rôle* of Isabella (the Italiana) requires unusual power of individualization. Pisaroni and Malibran were the Isabellas of Rossini's time, and since then there were but two contralti who could claim the character as their own. These are Alboni and D'Angri. The latter, now a member of the Academy company, will leave in a short time to join Mr. Thalberg in New-Orleans, and claims this part as particularly her own, and from her daily increasing popularity, and the extraordinary success achieved by her in "The Italiana" in Paris and London, the Director expects has this important production will be favorably received by an intelligent public.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, first night of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Isabella, (an Italian lady in search of) .....Mme. D'Angri
Lindoro (her lover, captive of Mustapha)..Sig. Lagocetta
Mustapha, (Bey of Algiers).....Sig. Cassier
Elvira, (his Sultana).....M'lle. Cairoli
Taddeo, (a Schoolmaster).....Sig. Rocco
The scene is laid in Algiers, in the harem of Mustapha.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing at the end of the opera the celebrated
RONDO FROM CENERTOLA.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Brensing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, SATURDAY.
Only grand Sacred Oratorio Night.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
CARL FORMES, PERRING.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GENERAL NOTICE.
The Winter Season will close on Wednesday, Jan. 20, when the company will leave for other cities.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
AND
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1857 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The ——Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the run; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Fanal Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son: "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-area and the Post-Office: the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom: the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
Six Nights More only of the Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine Ravel in two comic characters. Jerome Ravel.
Maricetta Zanfretta.
Comic Pantomime, THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Comic Pantomime, THE GOLDEN EGG.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Evening at 7½ o'clock. First Benefit in America of
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open in the afternoon at 1; to commence at 2, and conclude at 5 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Monday—Benefit of JEROME RAVEL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 621 Broadway, above Houston-st.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1858.
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Sir Botcherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Beesy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor..Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine.....Miss Lang | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....M. NIXON.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7¾.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
Previous to the great Drama,
DARING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
Mr. Charles Sherwood will appear in a comic scene, entitled PETE JENKINS' VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PARENT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
THE RESULTS OF CRIME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place SATURDAY, Jan. 9, on which occasion the unequaled Company at this Theatre will appear for the FIRST TIME in the Comedy of
ANNE BLAKE.
Also,
AN AFTERPIECE.
Box book now open.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

AMUSEMENTS

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THE MESSIAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of
CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.
The public are respectfully informed that the only performance of
HANDEL'S MESSIAH,
will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.
It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of
CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.
Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:
$1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.
The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.
The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st; at FRAX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that
MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,
beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.
Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Albion* office, No. 15 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:
THOMAS DIXON, JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY, ED. F. SANDERSON,
W. B. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS, ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL, C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD,
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 11½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—FRIDAY—BY Desire, a repetition of Morton's sterling comedy of A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, received with triumphant success. Young Rapid, Mr. C. Mathews; Old Rapid, Mr. Burton; Jessie, Mrs. Davenport; Miss Vortex, Mrs. Parker. And the glorious burlesque of COLUMBUS, with all its beautiful scenery. Columbus, Mr. Brougham; King, Mr. M. Smith. TO-MORROW, a new piece—TAKING BY STORM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo Page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MENES!—THE FIRST PHARAOH OF EGYPT.—The necklace and car-rings of Menes, 2,750 years before Christ, with 3,000 other objects from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THOTHMES III.—THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS—(1,491 years before Christ)—a colossal head in sandstone, with 3,000 objects of Egyptian antiquity, now on exhibition at Dr. ABBOTT'S Museum, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CHEOPS!—THE GOLD SIGNET RING OF SHOOfoo, 2,325 years before Christ, with 3,000 relics of ancient Egypt, now on exhibition at the Gallery of Antiquities, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHISHAK!—IRON HELMET AND FRAGMENT of a breastplate of the Egyptian King Shishak, 971 years before Christ, with 3,000 objects of Egyptian antiquity, now on exhibition at Dr. ABBOTT'S Museum, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.
The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.
(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.
Among the Judges were the first musical talents of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c.
Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF best quality selling as the lowest rates. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos at about half price. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway.
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $490; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant servants, mother and daughter—would like to serve in one family; also, a number of first-class female girls, willing to fill respectable wages. Apply for two days at No. 26 Thirty-st., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but respectable girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress: as first-class cook; as laundress; as seamstress and dressmaker; as chambermaid and fine laundress; and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 29 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and economical woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; most excellent washer and ironer, is fobliging and willing to do all she can to please. Ladies in want of a servant of ability, please apply at S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable German girls; one as seamstress, and assist in light chamberwork; the other as general housemaid; the former is an experienced seamstress, the latter a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, and give good City reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-st., in the candy-st re nearest Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family. She perfectly understands her business. The best of references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with the most respectable City reference, and would have no objection to go to the country. Call for two days for C. B., at drug store Broadway corner of 8th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen, for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be highly recommended from his last. Apply to C. M., Mr. WALKER, No. 758 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse: she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 257 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Can bring references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 15th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 108 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 711 8th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful and obliging Protestant girl to do general housework; takes pleasure in doing her work as it should be; studies to please; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook; not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or Brooklyn—one as housekeeper and cook, understands meats and poultry, baking, does up linens in style; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, takes charge of the silver and dining-ware; wages, $6 to $7. City or country. Call at No. 210 East 33d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Has good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 19th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 19th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 119 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

THE BEST OF FEMALE SERVANTS, with good City reference, may be obtained at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY BEtween 12 and 15 years of age. Must reside with his parents and be an American. Apply at the office of F. BOWMAN, No. 106 Broadway, 2d story, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A LAW

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$5,844,373 05
Overdrafts		1,325 38
Due from Banks		590,448 01
Due from Directors of the Bank	$377,490 49	
Due from Brokers	341,500 00	
		76 456 14
Real Estate		266,760 00
Specie		1,668,752 19
Cash Items, viz.: City Bank Checks		575,436 76
Cash Items, viz.: Country Bank Checks		66 234 81
Stocks		300,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		49,759 99
Bills of Solvent Banks		97,647 00
Loss and Expense Account		52,722 73
Total		$9,513,399 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$3,965,600 00
Circulation Registered	$280,000	
Less Notes on hand	73,300	206,700 00
Profits		491,743 69
Due to Banks		2,372,208 40
Due Depositors, on demand		2,476,175 72
Unclaimed Dividends		972 00
Total		$9,513,399 81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss—JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President, and GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier, of the METROPOITAN BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,161,626 45
Over Drafts		1,824 19
Due from Banks		116,109 97
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$54,020	
Due from Brokers	3,834 50	
		76 456 14
Real Estate		197,705 19
Specie		
Cash Items, viz: Checks and Drafts on other Banks payable at presentation		113,894 13
Stocks		138,924 79
Bonds and Mortgages		10,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		19,038 00
Loss and Expense account, (including $15,664 39, taxes of 1857,)		26,779 76
Total		$1,861,467 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$112 794	
Less Notes on hand	34,739	78,055 00
Profits		62,617 40
Due to Banks		321,893 64
Due Depositors on Demand		397,671 08
Unclaimed Dividends		1,270 50
Total		$1,861,467 62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President and PARKER HANDY, Cashier, of the OCEAN BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bonds are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

WANTED—SCRIP STOCK OF THE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company. Address M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Ct.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES. }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 818 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONOKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REdeemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money.
J. C. BECKWITH, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 16th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive, Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BENTZENHOW, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Fulton-st.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 28, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the last of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan 18, 1858.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 28, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the last of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan 18, 1858.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

OFFICE OF LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th November last, payable in scrip, which is redeemable in the Company's Bonds of $1 000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 2d of November last. The scrip will be ready for delivery at this office on and after the 12th of January next.
D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. of BROOKLYN, No. 1 Court-st., cor. Remsen.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January previmo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND
EXCHANGE DEALERS,
A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 9 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Purchases and Sells Drafts on California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 5th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, to export the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones. In accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

NOTICE TO FREIGHTERS AND PASSENGERS.—For Albany, fare One Dollar. The celebrated ice steamer ISLAND, Captain J. WILSON, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 8, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEO. T. STANLEY, at the office on the dock.

CHANDLER PATENT SAFETY LAMP.—FOR THE superior to all others for burning all kinds of Editorial notice in the daily and the weekly Tribune and in every Ward in this State for the Patent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, one-fifth of the sum thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, less favorable and advantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Round Boat, $15; 1 Gang Boat, $2	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $8; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 50
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 91
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
2 Scrapers, $15; 253 Shovels, $123 67	148 67
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$38 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Cross Bars, $6; 3 Gluts, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 65; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 40
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	332 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the person proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and plans and propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALEN, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payment out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858. }
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New-York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese," said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds, to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.
The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient size, similar to those now used for the cheese of the Navy, without any extra charge therefor.
Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 23th-st. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AT. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Irving Building and Mutual Loan Association are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, No. 148 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Trustees in anticipation of the annual election in February next.
THOMAS WYATT, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORR, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORR, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 35 to 40 gals. J. W. QUINBY & CO., No. 9 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, to first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Organization of the Regular Line of Succession—Peter B. Sweeney, District-Attorney, President—Fernando Wood's Party Defeated Again—No More Two-sided Committees to be Recognized.

The Democratic Republican General Committee that follows the General Committee of 1857 in the regular line of succession, met in Tammany Hotel last evening to organize as the Democratic Republican General Committee of 1858. There were 107 members present,—the entire Committee, with the exception of Mr. CURRY, of the First Ward; Mr. SMALL, of the Seventh, and Mr. OSGOOD, of the Sixteenth.

By agreement between ISAAC V. FOWLER (Postmaster) and FERNANDO WOOD, (late Mayor of the City of New-York,) who were present to lead their respective friends, it was arranged that GEORGE H. PURSER and BERNARD KELLY should be selected to call the roll of the Committee, for the selection of a temporary Chairman. The result was that Supervisor WM. M. TWEED, of the Seventh Ward, received 58 votes, and GEO. H. RIVE, of the Eighth Ward, 46. Mr. TWEED having been elected by a majority of 12, took the Chair and returned thanks briefly, for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. MINER, (Register,) GEORGE H. PURSER and SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, (one from each caucus,) were unanimously elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. FOWLER then offered a resolution to the effect that in the case of vacancy in any Ward, said vacancy should be filled by a majority of the remaining delegates from the Ward.

Mr. JOHN CARLSTON, of the Fifth Ward, objected on the ground that it would be acting in bad faith to plan of union, by which the Small and Cooper men, respectively, were to fill vacancies in their number.

Mr. FOWLER replied that it was not so, but that, on the contrary, it was expressly understood that after the last year there should be no sides in the Committee—*no double-headed committees.*

Mr. WOOD said that was so. He had no objection to the resolution, and would support it if offered after the permanent organization.

Mr. FOWLER replied that if it would be more agreeable to any of the Committee, he would withdraw the resolution for the present.

It was then resolved to proceed *viva voce* to the election of a permanent President.

Mr. FOWLER said that he would present for that position Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY, of the Twentieth Ward, a gentleman they all knew well.

Mr. AZARIEL REED (a Measurer in the Custom House) said he would place in nomination WM. H. LEONARD, of the Twenty-first Ward.

The roll was then called with the following result:

Peter B. Sweeney.....59 votes.
William H. Leonard.....45 votes.

PETER DUFFY received the votes of WALTER R. JONES and Judge A. D. RUSSELL.

Mr. CHAMBERS (of the Assembly) came down from Albany to vote, and entered the room just as the vote was announced.

Mr. LEONARD, as soon as Mr. SWEENEY had been declared elected, returned thanks to his own friends for their support; declared himself satisfied with the result, and moved that the election of Mr. SWEENEY be made unanimous, which was carried.

Mr. SWEENEY then took the Chair, and in a brief speech said he came to the Committee meeting from a sick bed, and consequently felt his strength unequal to any extended remarks. He was thankful to the Committee for the flattering expression of their confidence which he had received, and assured them that he should endeavor to deserve it by an impartial discharge of his duties. He said he relied upon the friendly aid of the Committee to sustain him in his action and bear with his imperfections.

On motion of Mr. EDWARD COOPER it was then resolved that JOHN H. WILLIAMS of the Fifteenth, and SAMUEL D. VANDERBOOGART, of the Tenth Ward, be elected permanent Secretaries.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY (President of the Board of Supervisors) said they must have some one to take care of the money bags.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS nominated JOSEPH M. MARSH for Treasurer, and on motion of Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, he was elected unanimously.

On motion of Supervisor PURDY, Mr. CHARLES WELLS was reelected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. FOWLER then renewed his resolution in relation to filling vacancies, and it was adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

The Chairman then announced that JESIAH W. BROWN had been appointed for the First Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CURRY.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The meeting was orderly and, to all appearance, harmonious until the adjournment, which took place before 9 o'clock—a result contrary to general expectation. A long and tumultuous session was anticipated.

Soon after the conclusion of business, the triumphant members retired to the Jacksonian Shades, popularly known as the "Pewter Mug," where loud-popping corks and louder cheers "might have been heard," and jolly faces "might have been seen," until a late hour, by either one or both of those solitary gentlemen who, when last heard from, were wending their way slowly along the uneven and miry margin of a murky *Wood*.

THE DISAFFECTED COMMITTEE.

We have received a communication in reference to the doings of the disaffected on the night previous, and publish it with the simple remark that there was no intention on the part of the reporter to give an incorrect account of the proceedings. As the last motion made was, "I move we have a meeting," and as the members were standing in the public dining-room, and many of them making strong objection to proceeding until "the Committee be properly and permanently organized," the reporter thought he was speaking mildly when he used the term "only partially organized."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: To your report of the proceedings of the Tammany Sachems, published in the TIMES of to-day, you add a kind of codicil relative to the action of the Democratic General Committee, (which held its first meeting for the year, at Old Tammany, last evening,) in which there are several misstatements of facts, which, I hope, you will allow me to correct.

It is true that the "Sachems" refused the use of Tammany Hall to this Democratic General Committee, representing, as it does, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York. But it is equally true, that those very "Sachems," but a few weeks previously, refused the use of that Hall to a Democratic meeting called for the purpose of responding to and indorsing the policy of President BUCHANAN'S Administration. I believe then, Sir, that these Sachems had not, by this last act, sufficient political character left to risk by another piece of similar perfidy. That they had too little character to lose by refusing the use of that Hall to a Committee regularly chosen by the people—and too little character to risk by insulting the Democracy in granting its use to a *bogus* Committee, which is not recognized by the people, and does not emanate from them either directly or indirectly; but seeks, without color of authority, to perpetuate itself in power after the manner of the Venetian Ten, or the Athenian Thirty, (call it as you please,) tyrannical or oligarchical.

It is *not* true that the General Committee *only* "partially organized." It was fully organized—appointed its Committees, adopted its resolutions, and adjourned in the usual form.

It is not true that the resolutions were only "partially read." They were all read—every one of them; and without interruption.

It is not true that the meeting "adjourned in disorder"—the only unseemly conduct which transpired resulted from the noise of outsiders, who claimed to have been the retainers of some person whom they termed "Boss RYDERS."

In conclusion I will add, that the new Democratic General Committee has sprung into existence by the determined and spontaneous will and action of the people; that it is not composed either of office-holders or office-seekers; that by the terms of the Call which instituted the movement that resulted in its election, no traitor can sit in our body, if his treachery is known to the Committee; that it is *bona fide*, *de facto*, and *de jure*, the Representative of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York; and that to this trust the Committee shall be true, loyal, and just. Very Respectfully, VERITAS.

☞ Rev. Dr. KNOX, one of the oldest of the Dutch Reformed clergymen of the City, though lying exceedingly low all day yesterday, was living at 11 o'clock last night. It will be recollected that he had a bad fall from the rear piazza of his house on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON, a physician of very large practice and an enviable reputation, has been lying very seriously ill for several days. His disease is rheumatism, affecting the heart or immediate region. There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that he had died, but at a late hour last night he was still living.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Message from Mayor Tiemann.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VOORRIS in the chair. As soon as organized, the presence of Mr. PURDY was announced, and he was escorted to the chair, when he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PURDY.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you kindly for the honor conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer; I assure you I appreciate the honor and feel the compliment. To be selected as the presiding officer of the immediate representatives of over eighty thousand of the free and intelligent voters of the great City of New-York, is an honor of which any citizen may well be proud; and I assure you, gentlemen, this evidence of your good opinion will ever live in my remembrance. The responsible position to which you have elected me—the respected source from which it comes—the unanimity and kindness attending the selection, enhance the compliment, and make it one of the proudest moments of my life.

But, gentlemen, I fear I shall not be able, without a continuance of your kindness, your counsel and your aid, to satisfactorily discharge the duties of presiding officer of this body. I can promise but little, though I can truly say that it is my earnest desire to be prompt in my attendance, impartial in my decisions, and respectful of the rights and feelings of each and every member. I shall cheerfully aid you in preserving order and facilitating the transaction of the public business. Permit me, gentlemen, to ask your attention to the important duties we are called upon to discharge. The public expect and demand of us, so far as we have the power, an effort to lighten the burdens that press so heavily upon the tax-payers of this City; they expect economy, retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of the public moneys; they expect and demand that their persons and their property shall be secured by the action of their constituted authorities, with the least possible expense. To effect these desirable purposes I shall cheerfully and heartily cooperate with you, being fixed in the determination to use my humble efforts in carrying out these just expectations of the people. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this evidence of your kindness, and am ready to commence the discharge of the duties assigned to me.

The following message from the Mayor was then received, read and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1858.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By one of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, in relation to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and under which you have been organized as such Board, the Mayor ceases to be a member thereof. His relation thereto, although changed, is, however, still continued by another provision of the same act, which requires, before it shall take effect, the presentation to him, for his approval, of every act, ordinance or resolution, except such as levy any tax or taxes, which may pass your honorable body.

The Mayor being, by the operation of this change, placed in the same relative position to your honorable body as with the Common Council, I have deemed it to be my duty to communicate to you at this time my views respecting the general duties of your Board, and to make in addition to those duties you have, the appointment of several important officers as well as subordinate ones, the raising and reductions under certain provisions of law of the salaries of the several Judges of the Courts and other County officers which are paid from the County Treasury, and the allowing to others certain fees for the performance of duties required of them by law, such suggestions in relation thereto and of the officers over which you have the direction as I deem expedient.

Your duties, gentlemen, are highly responsible; you are not only empowered annually under acts of the Legislature with the raising by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, such sum as may be authorized for the support of the City Government, and for other special trusts and county charges, but you are directed to examine, settle and audit all accounts chargeable against the county. In the performance of these duties, as well as all others, which are now or may be imposed upon you, I have no doubt you will scrutinize closely all such bills or charges which may be presented to you for any work or services performed, or fees claimed, in relation to the several offices above mentioned.

I am of the opinion, from information which I have obtained, that many bills and fees have heretofore been allowed and audited for which no just claim could be had according to law, and that many others have been paid under the authority of former Boards of Supervisors, at an extravagant sum far beyond what the work done or services performed were worth. Several of the county officers are now paid by fees, received by them in the discharge of their duties from persons having business with their respective offices. These fees amount annually to large sums, greatly beyond the most liberal salaries that have been before allowed to these officers and of others now paid by the County of equal position and duties; and yet the County has paid, and continues to pay, all the charges of these offices for all purposes except salaries, thus making them annually heavy charges upon the Treasury.

I would suggest, therefore, that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of the necessary laws requiring these fees to be paid into the Treasury of the County, and giving to the officers salaries instead thereof.

There are several other matters connected with your honorable body in relation to which I shall communicate with you hereafter, as soon as I shall have such full information as I desire relative thereto.

I shall be happy to receive your support in such recommendations as I may deem it my duty to make to you; and I tender you my hearty cooperation in all such measures as shall have for their object the promotion of the public interest.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Annual Report of the County Treasurer was received and ordered on file.

A petition was received from the Register and Surrogate, asking better accommodations. Referred to the appropriate Committee, when appointed.

Several papers relative to assessments were received, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

American Institute.

A stated monthly meeting of this Institute was held last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, R. L. PELL, Esq., President, in the chair.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Committee on the Admission of Members made a report submitting the names of fifteen candidates for admission. A ballot being taken, they were unanimously elected.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the orator of the last Fair, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

Mr. GRISSENHAINER, the vice-chairman of the Managers, submitted a final report, which embraces a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the late Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The total receipts were	$27,714 69
Less discount on uncurrent money,	47 86
Total	$27,666 83

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, advertising, blank-books, stationary	$2,378 68	
Ticket-receivors and sellers	524 80	
Police, night-watch, floor and entry-clerks	4,778 25	
Machine department, erecting chimney, lengthening and setting boilers, use of engines, fuel, engineers and laborers	6,948 07	
Horticultural department, clerk and assistants	641 46	
Gas-light, repairs of gas-pipes, &c	3,755 23	
Music	2,379 71	
Panorama of the Rhine, lectures, music, &c	508 25	
Laborers, sweeping, getting in goods, &c	901 50	
Carpenter's-work, lumber, upholstering and decorating	1,222 72	
Refreshments for managers, judges, &c	713 83	
Premiums (in part)	2,484 07	
Miscellaneous bills	612 58	$26,049 15
Paid into the Treasury		$1,617 68
Deduct		1,000 00
Leaving a balance to complete premiums		$617 68

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

17 Gold Medals.	35 Silver Cups.
185 Silver Medals.	438 Diplomas.
141 Bronze Medals.	74 Volumes of Books.

The report was referred to the Trustees to examine and report. The Institute then adjourned.

The members present then organized, General WM. HALL in the Chair, into an informal meeting for the purpose of appointing a Committee to nominate a suitable ticket to be supported at the next annual election, which takes place in February next, instead of May, as formerly, the Charter having been amended at the last session of the Legislature.

Coroner's Inquests.

DISTURBANCE IN A TENANT-HOUSE—A CHILD KILLED.—CATHARINE COSTELLO and FRANCES CREAGH, both Irish women, occupying apartments at the tenant-house No. 311 Monroe-street, had a dispute on New-Year's night, caused by a son of the latter breaking, as is alleged, a pane of glass in Mrs. COSTELLO'S apartment. On Monday afternoon they had a further altercation, during which the woman CREAGH struck Mrs. COSTELLO on the head, and MICHAEL COSTELLO, her child, two years old, which she was holding in her arms at the time. The child died on Tuesday evening from the effects of the blow. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest in the case yesterday.

Catharine Costello, the mother of the deceased, testified that there had been a misunderstanding between Mrs. Creagh and herself, growing out of the fact that the son of Mrs. Creagh broke one of the windows of her room; on Monday afternoon, as she stood at the hall door with the child in her arms, Mrs. Creagh came behind her, and after striking her a blow on the back struck her child on the head; the child was taken immediately sick and died the next evening.

Mary Canfield corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Costello.

Dr. Brennan testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the child, and found a clot of blood pressing on the cerebellum, and that this was the cause of death.

The Jury rendered a verdict "that MICHAEL COSTELLO, the deceased, came to his death by a blow received on the 4th day of January, 1858, at the hands of Mrs. CREAGH." Following the verdict the accused, who had been arrested, was detained in custody to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.—ANDREW GARRIGAN, formerly a junk shop keeper at No. 141 West Thirty-first-street, disappeared from home on the 16th of November last. Yesterday the body of the missing man was found floating in the water foot of Nineteenth-street, North River. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner HILLS, and there being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "Death by drowning." Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

INFLUENZA.—It is now conceded BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure influenza. No one of sense should think better or worse of them because they are advertised in the public papers. They are an

ARTICLE OF COMMERCE AND DOMESTIC CONVENIENCE,

and are admitted to be the best made pill in the world. A muscular purge, mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and these effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. Being thoroughly soluble, no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membranes, so that they cure even piles and constitutional costiveness.

These Vegetable Universal Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH are the best purgative, and his Life Addition Pills are better than Blue Pills as an alterative, and I have examined them and know them to be free from minerals.

A CITY M. D.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excitement produced by the two admirable new pieces, (the drama of the "Pioneer Patriot," and the pantomime of "Boreas,") continues at this prosperous theatre unabated. Crowds rush to see them nightly. This evening both will be performed again, with an appendix of another new drama, entitled the "Results of Crime." Several novelties are in preparation, which the enterprising manager will produce in quick succession. The eminent, versatile actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, is shortly to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar girl of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, address to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SEASONABLE HOSIERY
and
UNDER-GARMENTS
of every description, at lowest rates.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious, and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous disease.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SHAD PRACTICE.—Messrs. SNELL and COZINE, Coroners, of Brooklyn, have had an exciting time of it thus far this year. Falling to unite, as heretofore has been the case, and divide the fees of office equally between them, each acts independent of the other. Both have offices in the City Hall, and frequently some ludicrous scenes are witnessed in the contest to secure a case. On Wednesday, a man committed suicide in the cells, and both Coroners received notice of the fact about the same time. Each having about the same distance to go, an exciting race followed, in which SNELL beat his competitor something less than about one foot. Yesterday noon an unsealed note was sent to Dr. SNELL from the City Hospital, notifying him that his services were required there. The messenger fell into the hands of COZINE'S friends, and he visited the Hospital, and made arrangements to hold the inquest at 4 o'clock P. M., but did not touch the body. Dr. SNELL visited the Hospital about 2 o'clock and as COZINE had not touched the body he considered it his lawful prize, and, accordingly, held the inquest. Where this rivalry will end it is impossible to determine.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening last, as Mr. STOCKWELL, a Long Island farmer, was riding through Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, when near Washington-avenue, he saw a hurly Irishman crawling stealthily into his wagon over the tail piece. The intruder finding that he was discovered, ordered Mr. F. to stop the horses. The command was given in such a manner that Mr. F. became satisfied that the object was to rob him. He accordingly drew a pistol, and pointing it at the unwelcome visitor, he soon made a rapid departure.

THE POOR.—The Executive Relief Committee for the Eastern District of Brooklyn have just made their first monthly report. During December they afforded relief to 586 families, comprising 2,516 individuals, at an expense of $1,636 49. This sum includes the expenses of the Committee, amounting to $39 16. There is a balance of $979 85 in the hands of the Treasurer.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN FOWLER.—Mr. CHARLES C. FOWLER, who for many years represented the Fourth Ward in the Brooklyn Common Council, died at his residence on the Heights, Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, aged about 50 years. His disease was consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named PATRICK MCGILLIGAN died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received in falling from a loft in HARVEY'S oil-cloth factory, on Underhill-avenue, on the 19th December last.

☞ The Brooklyn City Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of liquor dealers for violating the laws. Several of the accused (some three hundred in all) were found guilty.

NEW-JERSEY.

DONNELLY, THE NEVESINK MURDERER.

Excitement at Freehold, N. J., concerning the Execution to-day—Apprehensions of a Rescue—The Military Guard the Jail—Interview with the Doomed Man.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 7.

This township is in a state of unusual commotion. The escape of DONNELLY on Sunday night, and his recapture, created considerable excitement. The number of the watchmen at the jail was increased; people talked of the circumstances attending his liberation; some said he effected it without external aid, but the majority believe that he could not have done so, and that assistance was undoubtedly afforded him by persons holding responsible positions. The matter is to be investigated. Meantime rumors of preparation on the part of DONNELLY'S friends in New-York, to advance in force upon the town, attack the jail and set the prisoner free, have been set afloat. The same schooner which was in readiness off Keyport at the time of DONNELLY'S escape, apparently for the purpose of conveying him beyond the reach of the authorities, is, it is said, still hovering on the coast manned by a numerous crew. The Sheriff received day before yesterday an anonymous communication from New-York, warning him that a large body of men were preparing to proceed to Freehold and liberate DONNELLY. The Sheriff says he would place little reliance in the letter were it not for the fact that it was written in the same handwriting as another which he received some time since, informing him that DONNELLY had a club and a sum of money concealed in his cell—information which proved correct. Immediately on receipt of this letter by the evening mail on Tuesday, the Sheriff ordered out the military company which Freehold boasts, and sent orders to the commandants of companies in the vicinity, directing them to assemble at Freehold. The jail was guarded by the military on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The following corps will be on duty here to-night: The Monmouth Blues, Captain J. R. PATTERSON, of Freehold, 30 muskets; the Monmouth Guards, Captain H. J. CANINE, of Blue-balls, 30 muskets; the Ocean Rifles, Captain BROWN, of Long Branch, 45 men, and the Excelsior Guards, of Fresh Pond, 25 men. A company from Perth Amboy has also been ordered out. Last night several men were seen by the sentinels prowling about the jail at a late hour. An ineffectual attempt was made to arrest them. Several close carriages, heavily laden, passed through Freehold at 1 A. M., coming from the direction of Keyport. Many thought they were filled with men.

As for DONNELLY, he appears resigned to his fate, and speaks of it with calmness. I left him two hours ago, after a brief conversation with him. He declares his entire innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted. Rev. Drs. CUMMINGS and YOUNG, Catholic Clergymen of New-York, are his spiritual advisers. They were with him this morning for some time. "Religious rites have just been administered to me," said DONNELLY, "and what I say now ought to be believed. I have been asked whether I would prefer to be hung inside the prison or in the prison-yard. I told them it made no difference. It is only for my poor father and sisters that I care. No man can say that DONNELLY is a coward. DONNELLY never meanly skulked to kill a man. To-morrow I shall have something to say. I shall give a clue to the real murderer. I never would have done it under any other circumstances; but now, for the sake of my family, I will let no man who is my friend doubt the truth of a word I shall utter to-morrow. With hell on one side and heaven on the other, I shall speak, and my dying declarations ought to be believed." DONNELLY spoke of his escape as a desperate effort for liberty.

The three sisters and other relatives and friends of the prisoner arrived from New-York in the morning train. His father is not here. C.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the following account of an

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

We visited the prisoner in his cell last evening, and he gave us his version of the lamentable murder. DONNELLY says he was playing cards on the Friday night mentioned with MOSES, but only played till 11 o'clock, and did not see anything of MOSES until the next morning, with his throat cut. He says the first he knew of it was apparently a fall or jar on the floor about 5 o'clock in the morning, and immediately afterward a cry of murder. He then met SMITH, the proprietor of the house, and SMITH asked what was the matter. DONNELLY replied, "He is dead." SMITH said, "Who is dead?" DONNELLY replied, "I don't know." A short time afterward he asked SMITH what room, or what was the number of the room. SMITH replied it made no difference—it would be all right. He then went to his room and changed his clothes, which were light color, and then went into MOSES' room. There was no one in it but the Dutch barber, AUGUST MUNTER. DONNELLY went to the bed of MOSES, when MOSES said, "Is that DONNELLY?" DONNELLY replied, "Yes." MOSES then said, "Ah, you son of a b——h, you done this." DONNELLY said, "My friend, you are mistaken, I did not." He replied, "You did, you did." He then left the room, when some one asked him what was to be done. He replied, "Go for a Doctor." He then went to the room again, when some one asked who did it. Coroner CONNERY and several others were in the room at the time. DONNELLY then pulled up his coat sleeves and said: "Gentlemen, I have changed my clothes all but my linen—see if there is any blood on me." They looked and replied there was not. Being a physician, he and Dr. CONNERY, the Coroner, and the Dutch barber, MUNTER, commenced to try and stop the bleeding on MOSES' neck. He told Mrs. BRANFORD to get a cloth, and told some other person to get some ammonia and hot water; but, in the mean time, MOSES had fainted away. When he revived, DONNELLY told Dr. CONNERY that MOSES had made a serious charge against him, and he wanted the Doctor to take the dying man's declaration under the solemnity of an oath. The oath was administered. MOSES again pointed at him, and with clenched teeth, hardly able to articulate, charged him, DONNELLY, with being his murderer. DONNELLY protested his innocence, and said: "My friend, you are dying; if there is anything I can do for you say it, and I will do it; tell your name, and where your friends live and I will write to them. The dying man then said, "My name is ALBERT S. MOSES, my mother lives 139 Locust-street, Philadelphia, send the money to her." He then expired.

The prisoner thinks the Jury were prejudiced against him, and says some of them boasted that he would be hung before the trial had been half completed. He also charges the principal witnesses with testifying falsely against him. The prisoner complains bitterly of his confinement, and says he has not been out of his cell half an hour since his committal, except during his trial. He thinks if he had been tried in New-York instead of Monmouth County he would have been cleared. He thinks the prejudice against him on account of his education and position in society was the cause of his conviction. He complains of visitors coming to see him and expressing sympathy for him, and before their backs are hardly turned upon him, calling him all sorts of hard names.

DONNELLY was born in Warren-street, New-York, of Irish parents. He is a physician and surgeon by profession, and attended the University of Georgetown, D. C., and the Hospital at New-York. During the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, a few years ago, he volunteered his professional services in behalf of the sufferers there from that epidemic. He has spent a considerable time in Washington City, and has moved in good society.

☞ THE FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD TO BE CHANGED FROM PIERMONT TO JERSEY CITY.—The Jersey City Common Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, granted to the New-Jersey Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track through Wayne-street, from Washington to Greene streets, to be continued to the block north of the new dépôt—the said track to be for the accommodation of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who have made arrangements to change their freight terminus from Piermont to Jersey City. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have leased to the New-York and Erie Company—until such time as the latter can finish their Long Dock improvement—the block facing the river immediately in front of the present Erie Dépôt. This arrangement will relieve the Erie Company from the embarrassments which have attended the transportation of their freight in the Winter from Piermont to New-York in boats. It will also necessarily increase the business of Jersey City, as several hundred men will be constantly employed in loading and unloading freight, besides a large force engaged in manning the trains.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '68..c..	112	100 Erie R. R.			20
5,000 Ohio State 6s '86	103	1,573	do		20½
2,000 Ohio State 6s '60.	98½	150	do	s30	20½
1,000 do	99	100	do	b3	21
1,500 Ind. State 6s.	81	530	do		20⅜
6,000 Ten. n. St. 6s '90	81	450	do		20⅜
7,000 do	81½	300	do	s10	20½
1,000 do	81⅜	200	do	h10	20½
10,000 Virginia 6s	91	100	do		20⅜
11,000 do	91½	200	Harlem R. R.		6¼
18,000 Missouri State 6s	78	100	do	b30	6¼
5,000 do	78⅞	10	New-Jersey R. R.		121
10,000 Erie R. 3 M. b. '83	68	10	N. H. & H. R. R.		114
6,000 Erie R. b'ds '75..	44	100	Reading R. R.	s60	67
2,000 Erie R. C. b'ds '71.	34	1350	do	opg	58½
1,000 do	36	300	do	s30	58
1,500 H. R. R. 1st Mor..	87	200	do	b60	58⅜
6,000 H. R. R. 2d Mort..	51	100	do	opg	58¼
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	67	1100	do	b60	59
3,000 Har. R. 2d Mort.	57	100	do	s30	58⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s.	96	22	Mich. Cent. R. R.		49
1,000 Rea. R. R. h's, '86	67	25	do		49⅜
5,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. s. Fund con. bonds.	83½	10	do		50
20,000 do	s60	82	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 20
4,000 do		83	195	do	20¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. b's..		86	100	do	b15 20⅜
6,000 T. H. & Al. 2d mtg		37½	67	M. So. & N. I. pf. S.	34
4,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st mtg		91	250	Panama Railroad.	90¾
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.		40½	100	do	b60 91¼
1,000 do		40⅝	50	do	h15 90¾
5 Bank of N. Y.		101	50	Ill. Central R. R.	99
32 Bank of America		102	1950	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43½
25 Phenix Bank		100	150	do	43⅜
179 Am. Exchange Bk.		100	100	do	43⅜
11 Metropolitan Bank.		100	50	do	s10 43¼
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.		89⅞	300	do	b3 43⅜
900 Canton Co.	s3	20	20	do	43¾
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.		110½	125	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	74
50 Penn. Coal Co.		70	350	do	b30 74
31 Cnm. Coal Co.		11¾	50	do	s10 74¼
218 P. M. Steamship Co.		72½	60	do	b60 73⅝
50 do	b30	73¾	100	do	b30 73½
50 American Coal Co.		18	615	do	73½
272 New-York Cen. R. R.		77	100	do	b30 73¾
100 do	s30	76⅜	1150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11½
250 do		77¼	50	do	11¾
200 do	b30	77½	265	do	11¾
250 do	s10	77⅝	200	do	11¾
250 do		77¾	76	Mil. and Miss. R.	33
			20	do	32¼

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3	77
3,000 do	81⅞	220	do	s3	77
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	78	100	do	b30	77¼
5,000 do	h10	79	50	do	b60 77½
5,000 do	b30	79¾	50	do	78⅛
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	81¾	100	Harlem R. R.	h10	8½
7,000 do	82	900	do		6
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s 1862	102¾	280	La C. & Mil. R. R.		11¾
9,000 Mich. State 6s	91	100	do	b60	12
3,000 Ohio 6 tate 6s '60.	99	175	do		12
5,000 Ohio State 6s '86	103¾	50	Erie R. R.		19¾
1,000 E. R. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	88	100	do	b3	20
2,000 E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	36	290	do		20
2,000 E. R. R. 3d. Bs. '83	68¾	50	do	s10	20
3,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	86	100	do	b30	58¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 110¾	100	do	s15	58
100 do	110¾	110	Mich. Cen. R. R.		50
5 Continental Bank	95	150	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		20¾
28 Merchants' Bank	106½	300	Panama R. R.	b60	91¼
40 Penn. Coal Co.	70¾	230	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		43¼
100 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73½	100	do	b60	43½
25 do	73	50	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	b15	73
180 Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 11	100	do		73
100 do	b60 11¼	100	do	b30	73
13 New-Jersey R. R.	121	40	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		32½
79 do	122				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add. 59
$6,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s. Int. add. 61¼
$9,000 Rock Island and Peoria R. R. 7s. Int. add. 45⅜
$ 8,000 Ter. Haute & Alt. 1st mt. bs. Int. add. 53⅞@54¼
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d mt. Int. add. 36½
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. add. 5¼
$1,000 Town of Jefferson, Wis., 10s. Int. add. 60
$2,000 Louisiana State 6 ℔ cent. bonds. Flat 82¾
$2,500 New-York State 6 ℔ cent. stk.. 1864. Flat 105
$2,000 Missouri 6s. Int. add. 79¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s. Int. add. 65¼
$2,000 New-York & Harlem R. R. 2d mt. Int. add. 53
$1,000 Memphis City 6s. Int. add. 69½
$1,000 California 7s. Int. add. 59
$2,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s. Int. add. 42
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add. 49
$5 000 Delaware, Lacka. & West. R. R. Int. add. 57
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. 25
7 shares Third-avenue Railroad. 90
10 shares American Express Co. 95
10 shares Artisans' Bank. 70
25 shares People's Bank. 91
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. 90
20⅝ shares National Fire Ins. Co. 171
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 101½
57 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 91
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 149
6 shares Park Fire Ins. Co. 104
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 100¼
10 shares Excelsior

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1968. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

EXECUTION OF DONNELLY.

LAST ACT OF THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Execution—The Prisoner's Family Take Leave of Him,

DONNELLY'S DYING SPEECH.

He Protests his Innocence and Accuses Another of the Murder.

THE FINAL SCENE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J. Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

JAMES P. DONNELLY was yesterday executed for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime for which he has suffered,—a full account of them, as developed at the trial, was published in the TIMES,—the respectable connections, prepossessing appearance, talents and acquirements of the unfortunate young man, while they have produced a feeling of deep commiseration throughout this community, have yet rather added to than softened the feeling against him. It is generally believed that he was guilty of the crime, but that consideration for his family, to whom he is warmly attached, and his own pride, have induced him to protest his innocence to the last, and even charge the crime upon another.

On Thursday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the three sisters of the doomed man visited him for the last time The interview was a very affecting one. DONNELLY, chained and confined within the bars of his cell, could only reach forth his hand through the grates to bid them farewell forever. They conversed together in tears for a great while, but the conversation was not permitted to be private. Constables, armed with loaded muskets, stood by. The relatives of DONNELLY have complained a good deal of the precautions taken by the Sheriff against the possibility of the prisoner's escape, and of his treatment of themselves, which, they assert, has been unnecessarily harsh. Mr. MCLEAN, counsel for the prisoner, informs me that that functionary declared his intention to exhibit the body publicly after the execution, in order that the people might be satisfied that DONNELLY was dead. A physician's certificate is usually deemed sufficient proof of the execution of the law in such cases. The Sheriff was, however, finally prevailed on not to do so. When, at last, the moment arrived when DONNELLY and his relatives must part forever, and he reached forth his hand to press his sisters' for the last time, the excitement was too much for him, and he fainted away. His two youngest sisters were carried out of the jail in a fainting condition. They departed in the afternoon train for New-York. The father of DONNELLY has not been here during the last few days. He is said to have been completely prostrated by the prospect of his son's death.

During the afternoon, DONNELLY fainted again, and he was very low-spirited the rest of the day. His confessor was with him frequently during the day. He did not sleep at all that night; morphine was administered to him, and in the early morning he fell into a doze which lasted about an hour.

The Court-house and jail were guarded by the military during the night. No fresh rumors reached the town concerning preparations which it was said DONNELLY's friends were making to effect his escape.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, DONNELLY was led into a small apartment adjoining that upon which the prisoners' cells open. He was here met by Rev. Drs. CUMMINGS, of New-York, and JENGEEL and YOUNG, of Princeton, Catholic clergymen, with whom he joined in devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS administered the communion, and DONNELLY was invested with the *scapular*. He appeared to be very devout. The noise of the hammers of those who were preparing the scaffold erected in the prison-yard, heard distinctly at this time, did not seem to affect him. At the conclusion of these exercises DONNELLY retired to his cell, and there remained with his confessor, occasionally visited by his friends, awaiting the hour appointed for his execution. By his sentence, he was to be hanged between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Sheriff decided to take him to the scaffold at 12 o'clock.

As the morning wore on, people from the country circumjacent arrived in great numbers. A very large crowd was soon assembled about the jail. The trees and house-windows and sheds in the vicinity were crowded with people. The gallows was erected in the previous afternoon in the very small and inconvenient yard adjoining the jail. Its top was higher than the wall that surrounded the yard, by some three feet, so that although the execution was intended to be private, every one who desired to become a spectator could readily do so. The military completely surrounded the Court-house, and sentries were posted on top of the wall surrounding the prison-yard. It was over this wall that DONNELLY made his escape on Sunday night.

The scene in DONNELLY's cell just before he was led out to be executed was one which indelibly impressed itself upon the minds of all who beheld it. In this narrow apartment, the grated door of which was thrown open, were the prisoner and the clergymen who attended him. Tapers were burning on the table. DONNELLY appeared to be, at times, engaged in prayer, at other times he conversed cheerfully with those who were with him. His face, though very pale, wore a singular expression of resignation. He was dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, the same which he wore on his trial, with an embroidered shirt, and collar turned over a black neck-cloth. It was while arraying himself in this suit that he remarked to one of the constables, with a smile, "These are DONNELLY's grave-clothes." The hair of the prisoner, which was very black and glossy, had been permitted to grow very long and hung in curls about his neck. He wore whiskers and a slight monstache. His features were regular and handsome, with the exception of his lips, which were thin and pressed togelber tightly. One of the priests was dressed in his clerical costume, and held in his hand a small crucifix. The grated bars of the cell, the postures of devotion of those within, the soft light shed by the tapers through the otherwise gloomy dungeon, and the circumstances which surrounded the young man,—he would have completed his twenty-fifth year, had he lived, on the 26th of May next,—ahont to be led out to explate upon the scaffold the terrible crime of which he had been convicted, all conspired to make the scene a most impressive one.

At five minutes before 12 o'clock, DONNELLY was led into the prison yard, into which a limited number of spectators had been admitted, and hundreds of people from the tree-tops and houses in the vicinity looked down. The gibbet—a rude structure—stood at one extremity of the yard. It consisted of two wooden posts and a cross-beam and a pulley, over which passed the rope, to one end of which were attached several weights,—252 pounds—which, when permitted to descend, would drag up the other end of the rope to which the noose was lo be attached. On either side of the prisoner, who was not pinioned, walked the clergyman who had been with him, and the officers. As soon as he had reached the platform under the gallows, he knelt, the spectators removed their hats, and Rev. Dr. JUNGEEL offered prayer, after which DONNELLY arose, and, spoke nearly as follows:

My friends around me, my friends of New-Jersey, my friends from New-York, my friends from Buffalo, my friends from my own loved home of Washington, I address to you all a parting word, and long before my dying words have reached my friends in distant countries DONNELLY will be no more. I feel that here surrounded by these ministers of Justice and by my friends, by this military display brought out here that the inevitable decree of so-called Justice is about to be carried out, and that, therefore, I stand upon the ground as one who has but a short time to live. When I look into my own soul, when I reflect upon the agony that I have suffered since I have been confined in those cells, when I look into the dark future, I feel that I stand on consecrated ground, ground consecrated to Justice so-called, consecrated to the death of a man innocent of crime. When I reflect on my old friends whom I see around me, when I reflect on my family who are away, my poor gray-headed father and bleeding-hearted sisters and brothers, when I reflect that in a few moments more I shall stand before the judgment seat of God, I am oppressed with a sense that I am uttering my last words. Anything that I may say I shall say it in sincerity. God is my witness, that I would not bring devastation to the hearthstone of any one, but it behooves me to die now with a full statement of the truth. There are those yet living,—there are those who have perjured themselves most miserably. I have no ill-will towards any one, no spirit of revenge to satiate. I have received the last rites of my Church. I have placed my trust in Christ, and by Christ alone will the judgment of my actions be made. I shall feel that any physical suffering that I may endure is nought,—a drop in the ocean, a pebble on the sea-shore. From the inmost recesses of my heart, I am not guilty of the crime with which I am charged. Oh! there is hell with its wide and open gate, ready to receive me if I should dare to utter what is false; and there are the golden portals of Heaven opened wide to receive me if I say what is true. Yet, knowing all this; knowing the implacable justice of God, I speak.

In the latter part of March I left a far-distant home, and came to New-York, purposing a change of life, in different ways. Shortly after, determining to recruit my health in a different position in life, I came to New-Jersey, and was employed at the Seaview House at Nevisink. A few days I had been there, when MOSES was murdered. You have each, probably, read all the evidence which was brought out on my trial, and you must feel that it is impossible that I, standing upon the scaffold, and about to offer up my life, should draw doubt over it. WILLIAM W SMITH, the proprietor of the Searlew Honse, stands before God with the brand of a perjured sinner on his brow, more than DONNELLY does. I have some questions to put to that man; I am not carried away by the realities of my position, but I have some questions to put to that man, which must be answered before he leaves this world. In the west passage of the Seaview House there were tracks of a bloody foot; DONNELLY, the alleged assassin, could not have made them, for he was not in that part of the house. ALBERT S. MOSES was not there on that morning. Who do we know was there that morning in his bare feet? Who do we know was there in his shirt and drawers that morning?—WILLIAM W. SMITH. Perhaps it is wrong in me to sum up my own case after it has already been summed up, but I have that which I must say. When that fearful cry of murder was heard that morning, DONNELLY was down stairs in the bar-room; somebody else was in the house—there were a great many others, but DONNELLY, poor DONNELLY alone saw that man fall on his back, apparently never to rise again. It was his first impulse to say "he's dead," when he saw him cut and bleeding in the passage. Why was all that running back and forth in the house, if no one knew what was going to occur? It is due to Mrs. BRADFORD—that estimable lady—that I give her the meed of praise. She wrote down the convictions of the moment, as others should have done, instead of trusting to a technical lawyer. DONNELLY, on the morning of the 1st of August, was dressed in a light suit of clothes, coat slate color, pants white, had no vest on, and a white shirt.

[The speaker here described the room in which MOSES lay.] The sun rose about three minutes past 5 o'clock that morning, if I remember rightly. That room was situated in a corner of the house where the gable ends of the two houses joined; not a ray of the sun entered that room until afternoon. How could DONNELLY have struck that blow at that time? When DONNELLY entered that room that morning, 20 minutes after the outcry, the expression of MOSES was, "that DONNELLY! Oh, you son of a b—h; I wish I had a pistol to shoot you; you done this." These were the words of a dying man about to meet his Maker. Stepping to the bedside, I assisted him. I turned to the German barber, MUNTER. "What shall I do?" said he. I told him to get some court-plaster. I went out soon after, and when I again entered the room he was all but gone; the case was a desperate one. I met it; brought the man back to consciousness, so that he was enabled to make those statements which have brought me here. Was it natural for a man to turn back who has committed a crime like that and assist a man he has injured? I cut up a plaster, tied it, washed his body, and then God brought him back to life. It was done by God as the first cause and by DONNELLY as the second—I saved his life for two hours. After the repeated attempts of DONNELLY to save him, what did he say? "I was awakened by a blow on my throat, saw DONNELLY, grappled with him, followed him out of the door into the hall; ran down stairs; I returned." The impression made on the mind of MOSES when he saw DONNELLY in the hall was not removed by the after positions of DONNELLY. He saw him next at his bedside. DONNELLY goes down stairs, meets SMITH, and says: "This was a terrible affair." [Mocking him.] "D—D—D—DONNELLY, quiet yourself; "that's not DONNELLY that says that, but SMITH. Judge VERHENBURG asked, in his charge: "Why did DONNELLY, being a Physician, run away instead of assisting the dying man?" DONNELLY went to the German barber's to get his instruments and not the barber. I did not know the way; I had not been there long; I had on slippers; I started to go one way, and then thought it would be better to go the other. One witness says I turned on the grass plot, stooped down and picked up something—she did not know what, but thonght it might be a knife. The evidence adduced shows that that knife was twelve inches long. "What did he pick up?" "I don't know," said the witness. The amount of it is, I did not pick up anything. My slipper came off and I stooped down to fix it, and I can bring plenty of witnesses who saw me. The amount of it is, I did not pick up anything. [To the Sheriff]—Don't let me go too far, "But," said the prosecution, "we must be satisfied about that knife; without that no Jury will ever convict DONNELLY," and hence their testimony on that point. WILLIAM W. SMITH periled his immortal soul, saying DONNELLY stood at the corner of the porch. Another witness says, as DONNELLY does, that DONNELLY was standing in the doorway opposite the door, when talking to SMITH, thus proving, to use a vulgar simile, the sight of DONNELLY must have been like the Irishman's rifle, which shot at right angles. I hope I have created a doubt in the minds of some of my friends who may have had a difficulty about the slipper movement or door.

Not knowing the ground, DONNELLY went into a ravine, and the briars of a bush tore his coat. It wasn't torn as a man would tear it, but by a bush. DONNELLY did not answer TREESNALE like a murderer, when he asked him who did it. MILLER, too, took a roundabout course to go for the doctor. I do not believe a breath of suspicion should light on him, but if it had, he would have been in the same position that I am in. I asked MILLER "what room is he in?" That was perfectly natural. I knew a man by his room, and not by his name, like any other hotel clerk. [There was here considerable noise among the crowd outside, and an order was given to have them removed from the front of the Court House.) SMITH found me in the bar-room. SMITH said, "DONNELLY, can't you do something for that man?" Said I, "Yes," "No." I said it right off. SMITH said, "Go up stairs." "No," said he, "slay." "I'll go up." He went up, and I soon followed, too. The speaker described what occurred in MOSES' room, and how he assisted the dying man. His shirts were examined, and no blood was found upon them. CONNERY, he continued, said the man could not live. I said, "Get a fork; let's try to do something for him." And if I had a scalpel or a fork I could have saved him; but older men overruled me. (Dr. TAYLOR was among the spectators; DONNELLY addressed him.) Was there, Doctor—let me ask you as a dying man—was there a ligature in the wound?

Dr. TAYLOR—I don't recollect it.

DONNELLY—Were the ends of the artery tied together? That was impossible, wasn't it? (Dr. TAYLOR's reply was inaudible.) All right, said DONNELLY; yet it was said I tied them together. What MUNTER said was a base, infamous deception—it takes my life, ruins my once happy home, my grey-haired father, my bleeding-hearted sisters. Whoever was the first cause. MUNTER was the second, and CONNERY helped. He is still alive, and publishes a paper in New-York, and may he live long. Dr. FINNELL was brought down from New-York, who dug up my deed. He would never have been brought down if I had killed the man. I hope I have stated nothing but stubborn facts, which cannot be got round. It should be considered that DONNELLY was surrounded by circumstances he could not control. Every effort having failed to save him, MOSES grasped my hand—never will I forget the grasp of that hand. It is not egotistical to say that what was done to save that man I did. I've got the ignominy—I've got the death, but give that to DONNELLY—give it to him—give it to him—he deserves it. I want the reporter to take this down: CONNERY said to me, "DONNELLY, don't give any detailed answer to any question; answer yes or no." But every conceivable question that could be asked of me was asked, and I answered it. SMITH said he spoke to me about a knife—oh! the accomplished villain! Speak to me about a knife! CONNERY asked me what had become of my knife? I said, "I don't know." "Have you got it?" "I don't know." He did not ask me what I had done with it, or I should have answered. This was after he had told me to answer "Yes" or "No" to everything. SMITH said, "What about that knife?" Oh, you know as much about it as I do.

Then take, oh friends, the dying declaration of your friend DONNELLY, given after having received all the rights of the Christian Church, made with an awful appreciation of his fate. Take my dying declaration and weigh it. Oh, people of Monmouth! people of the good old County of Monmouth, you have cause to be proud of your ancestors, but oh, if Monmouth was ever disgraced, if ever a blot was cast upon the bright escutcheon of New-Jersey, you'll behold it when you see me dangling between heaven and earth. Oh, yes, there is more than the ghost of the shadow of a doubt. Oh, VERDENBURG, you've got your wish, but the people of Monmouth County can rise superior to the Courts, or the Courts themselves above the political quicksands, or they will never prove worthy of themselves.

Gentlemen, the Judge has proved himself a man of irreproachable character, but that should not shield him for ruining my character. Oh, I am cut down at the very threshhold of my young manhood by an infamous but an unjust charge. A Judge goes on with a charge of three-quarters of an hour; oh, point to a single word that can prove him in favor of DONNELLY. I have numerous friends of respectability. Since I have been in these cells hundreds of letters have reached me from those who know me—those who love me—that pure, angelic creature, who is at this moment on her knees imploring God to spare me—*she* will never believe that DONNELLY is guilty. Oh, receive my poor body to-morrow morning—place it in the holy sepulchre—never be afraid to go to the grave—never be startled at the whispering of the winds, oh, MELISSA! Oh, my friends, cherish my name, receive my dying declaration—receive it, and lay it to your souls as a precious unction. Oh! always vote; value your franchise now. Remember, by force of one vote DONNELLY lost his life—three votes for, four against. The Chancellor of New-Jersey was for giving me a new trial. Oh, while that opinion is on record, DONNELLY never should have suffered. [The Sheriff here, through one of the clergymen, reminded DONNELLY to be brief.] Oh, let me say my last—let me say all I've got to say, and then I'm ready to suffer. Five out of eight of the Judges of the Court of Pardons are in favor of granting me a pardon, but there is a little proviso in the Constitution of New-Jersey saying the Governor must sign all bills. Oh, Governor NEWELL, never write a letter to a convicted man in prison, and quote SHAKSPEARE to him again. (Dr. CUMMINGS here spoke to him.) Oh, let me finish. I only speak what comes from my heart; my blood curdles. God, receive my soul; receive the tears that I have shed, that are being shed now; let them drop at thy feet as precious jewels. Unto thy hands I consign my soul. *Peccavi! Peccavi!* I know, oh, Jesus, that I have sinned deeply. I know that I have sinned. Nothing that I could do could atone for the great sin I have committed. I offer up this sacrifice. In a few moments I'll have to advocate my cause before your throne. I have no fear, oh God, relying upon the atonement of Christ. I appeal to thee, oh God, with a quivering lip—have mercy! have mercy! have mercy! (shuddering.) Oh, what a death! God take my soul! (The rope was here adjusted round his neck.) Hold on! Oh, now tell me how I'm going to die; don't let me die in doubt. Tell me, Sheriff, Sheriff—Hard enough, DONNELLY, hard enough!

DONNELLY groaned several times. He had been speaking an hour and fifty-five minutes, and it was now 1:55 P. M. He wore no overcoat and no hat, but was dressed, as I have said, in a plain suit of black. He did not shut until the last moment appear to feel the cold. He drank four glasses of brandy just before he was brought out of his cell, and this, with the excitement of the occasion, kept him warm. At first he spoke very fluently, and the effect of the stimulus was apparent. But when he sank down at last upon his knees, and with the priest offered up a final prayer, he shivered very much.

The black cap was drawn over his head, the weights fell and DONNELLY was suspended in the air. He gasped and drew himself up several times. Fifteen minutes after, Dr. FINNELL announced that his heart had ceased to beat. The body hung thirty minutes, and was then cut down and placed in a mahogany coffin inclosed in a box, which was taken to the cars. The usual inscription on a small silver plate, on the coffin, told the name and age of him who lay within. It was the desire of DONNELLY that his remains should be interred in Washington, D. C., where he passed many years of his life, and where the lady to whom he was engaged—whose name it is unnecessary to make public—resides. This lady DONNELLY desired to visit him and bid him farewell, and it is said she was much attached to him and desired to see him. His friends, to satisfy him, on Thursday wrote a note asking her to come, and gave it to DONNELLY for his signature, promising to telegraph it to Washington. But it was not deemed advisable to send it. The lady's friends sent word that the lady would not be here. He was informed of it this morning, and it affected him very much. A member of her family was with him, however, in his last moments.

Suspicion having been cast upon Mr. VAN DOREN the jailor, and others, of assisting DONNELLY in his escape from prison, the latter to-day made the following affidavit exonerating Mr. VAN DOREN:

State of New-Jersey, Monmouth County.—James P. Donnelly being duly sworn according to law, on his oath, saith: That neither Isaac P. Van Doren, the Keeper of the Jail of the County of Monmouth, nor any of his family, nor any person or persons connected with, or having charge in any way whatever of, said jail, or the Court-house in Freehold, had any connection, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, with his escape from the said jail on the night of the 3d of January, 1858; nor did the said Isaac P. Van Doren, or his family, or any person or persons in any way connected with said jail or Court-house, or any other person or persons in Freehold, in any way on said night when I made my escape, render me any assistance; nor did he, or they, or any of them, aid, abet or connive at, or furnish, or procure to be furnished, any aid or means whatever, at that time or at any time before the said night of the 3d of January, 1858, and I hereby exonerate and exculpate the said Isaac P. Van Doren, his family or any other person in Freehold, from any participation in said escape. JAS. P. DONNELLY,

of Washington, D. C.

Sworn and subscribed at the Monmouth Jail at 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 8, 1858, before me,

THOMAS C. THROCKMORTON, Judge.

DONNELLY's remains were conveyed to New-York this afternoon. They will be interred in the Eleventh-street (Catholic) Cemetery. C.

BLOODY WORK IN THE FOURTH WARD,

One Person Shot Dead—Another Mortally Wounded—Arrest of the Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—Statements of Wogan and Kennedy.

A little after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., who professes to be a private watchman for several stores in Oliver, James and Cherry streets, got into an altercation with a young man named EDWARD KENNEDY, in the German dance-house No. 98 James-street. After a few angry words they passed into the street, where the quarrel was renewed. The two soon clenched, and finally WOGAN, drawing a revolver, shot on the pavement, as is supposed, to intimidate KENNEDY, and a second at KENNEDY, the ball entering his right side. In a moment he fired another barrel, the ball of which hit a boy named MICHAEL CASEY, in the left side. Several of the Fourth Ward Police arrived on the ground and took WOGAN into custody and had the injured persons removed to the City Hospital. CASEY died a few minutes after being admitted. KENNEDY is still alive, but his recovery is regarded as very doubtful.

WOGAN is a young man only 20 years of age, and a son of ex-Policeman WOGAN, of the Fourth Ward. He is the MICHAEL WOGAN who a short time since was tried before Judge RUSSELL on a charge of arson in the first degree, found guilty, but let off on a promise of good behavior. His reputation has been bad for some time, and he has been accused of several gross assaults and robberies. On Sunday last he was arrested on a charge of falsely representing himself to be an officer, and making arrests and levying black-mail, but was discharged, as no witnesses appeared against him. During the Dead-Rabbit riot he was appointed special policeman in the Fourth Ward, and has since been an applicant for a permanent appointment on the Police.

EDWARD KENNEDY is of the same age with WOGAN. He learned the caulker's trade, and worked at it regularly till within the past nine months, since which time he has been doing nothing. His recent associates have been of a bad character, although fortunately he has never been charged with any dishonorable or dishonest conduct.

The ball entered the cavity of the chest, on the right side, three inches below the nipple, and thence passed downward, lodging among the muscles, where it still remains.

MICHAEL CASEY, who died so soon after being shot, was about 18 years old. No one knows anything as to his parentage or history. The Police of the Fourth Ward report him as a thief.

Coroner HILLS entered upon an investigation of the case at noon yesterday, at the City Hospital. A jury being sworn in, the following evidence was taken:

John L. Roff, of No. 94 James-street, was the first witness called—He testified that a little after 12 o'clock he heard a row in the street, close by his place; he went to the scene of the disturbance and saw Michael Wogan, Jr., and the deceased quarreling; Wogan told the deceased to go home, and the latter said he would not go till he got ready; the prisoner then said to the deceased, "If you or any of your friends, have anything against me, take it out of me now;" at this the deceased told the prisoner to lay his hand on his shoulder if he dare, upon which the prisoner touched his shoulder lightly with his hand; both parties immediately clenched; the prisoner gave a rap with his club, after which he let the club fall; he told the deceased to let go of him, and immediately fired a shot on the walk; the deceased continued to keep hold of the prisoner, and the latter fired a second shot, hitting the deceased in the side; the deceased cried out to me "Jack, I am shot;" at this time some officers came up; three shots were fired; he did not know who fired the third shot; the prisoner was a private watchmen; he had known him several years; he did not know of his ever having been in the Police Department.

John Jones testified that he kept a porter-house at No. 100 James-street; he was inside his place when he heard a noise in the street; this was about 12¾ o'clock; he ran into the street, and saw Mike Wogan and another man, having hold of each other; Wogan hit the other man in the mouth with his club and told him he would shoot him if he did not let go of him; Wogan then fired a shot on the sidewalk and told the deceased a second time to let go of him or he would shoot him; the deceased paid no attention to what he said, upon which he fired a second shot, hitting the deceased in the side; the deceased fell to the pavement and pulled Wogan on top of him; Wogan sprung to his feet and struck the sidewalk several times with his club; a third shot was fired, which proceeded close from Wogan, but he did not see him fire; he did not see the commencement of the difficulty; he had known the prisoner by name about six weeks, but did not know of his being a private watchman; he had heard that the prisoner once arrested the deceased, and that the latter threatened to be revenged upon him; Wogan made the statement after the occurrence; before the third shot was fired, some three minutes elapsed, during which the prisoner kept rapping with his club.

Thomas Mullins, a sailor, residing at No. 37 Oliver-street, stated that he was standing in front of the liquor store, at No. 101 James-street, kept by the preceding witness. He corroborated in the main the testimony of Mr. Jones. Kennedy jumped up after being shot and pulled off his shirt, and witness saw where the ball entered. After the prisoner fired the second time he dropped his pistol, but immediately picked it up again. He saw the prisoner fire the third shot. This shot took effect in the breast of a boy who was standing close by him talking at the time. The deceased had not taken any part in the row. He saw no weapons in the hand of any one but the prisoner. There was no provocation for the third shot. After the third shot the police came up.

George Coleman, a sailor, residing at No. 67 Cherry-street, testified that at a late hour, yesterday morning, as he was passing through James-street, he heard a pistol fired; he crossed the street and saw Kennedy who was shot; after he left the place, and was re-crossing the street, he heard a second pistol fired, and a small man fell, who was standing near by; he only heard two shots fired.

Margaret Kinslay sworn, stated that she kept a boarding-house at No. 94 James-street; she did not know the prisoner or the persons shot; Roff, the witness boarded with her; when he ran out to see what the disturbance was she followed after him, fearing he might get into some difficulty as he was in liquor at the time. When she reached the walk she heard the prisoner say to the man whose mouth was bleeding, "I will take you and put you where you was before, I would not have let you out only for your brother." After a few words between the two, the prisoner took hold of the accused and gave him a push, a moment afterwards he fired a pistol on the walk and immediately thereafter shot the deceased in the side. The prisoner kept hold of the deceased after he fell, and shortly fired a third shot, the latter hitting a boy who stood beside her; she had to step out of the way to let the boy fall; she heard no threats uttered against the prisoner; the prisoner said to the first man who was shot, "You have a knife," and he said, "No. I have not," at the same time raising up both of his hands; after going to the Station-house, she heard the prisoner remark, "I am sorry only for the small boy."

George Tradder, sailor, boarding at No. 62 James-street, testified that as he was walking through James-street, near Cherry, about 12 o'clock, he saw the prisoner have hold of Kennedy by the collar; he seemed to be endeavoring to take Kennedy to the Station-house; the two wrangled and cursed at each other for some time, when he saw the prisoner raise a club and strike Kennedy in the face; from the club the prisoner carried he took him to be a policeman; after this the shooting took place as detailed by the previous witnesses; he thought the third shot might be accidental; when the third shot was fired the prisoner was in a stooping position, and had hold of the deceased.

Dr. John C. Dubois, resident Surgeon of the City Hospital, testified—That the deceased was brought to the Hospital about 1 o'clock in the morning; he was in a dying condition, and only breathed two or three times after he saw him; he made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that the ball entered the left side, about two inches above the nipple, just below the anterior border of the axilla, and opposite the second rib; it passed obliquely through the parietes of the chest, fracturing the fourth rib, and passing entirely through the left lung; the left pleural cavity was filled with fluid blood, and both lungs were gorged with black venous blood; the pericardium, heart, diaphragm and abdominal regions were untouched; the ball was found lodged in the body of the sixth dorsal vertebra, entering the spinal canal, and making direct pressure on the canal without wounding it; death was caused by compression of the spinal marrow.

The further examination of witnesses was here postponed till 11 o'clock this morning.

The following statements of the affair were made by WOGAN and KENNEDY to our reporter:

WOGAN'S STATEMENT.

I shall be twenty-one years old in June next About a month ago I was a Deputy Sheriff, and arrested KENNEDY; and since that he swore vengeance on me and said he would have my life; and since that he and CASEY, and a whole gang of other loafers and rowdies I know, have been tracing and following me round, vowing they'd have my life.

Last night about half after twelve, I suppose, KENNEDY and CASEY came up as I was standing on the corner of James and Cherry streets, and begun to blow and threaten; and finally KENNEDY said I must go to the dock and fight. I told him I wouldn't do it; and finally, to get away from them, I went in No. 100 James street and stayed a little while, and then came out, and as I came out met them again watching at the door, then they again began to threaten.

I then went into 98 James-street and they followed me inside, and he told me again that I must go on the dock and fight, and I told him I couldn't do such a thing, my hands was tied in the law; you see, I'm in a little trouble now, before this, and I promised Judge RUSSELL if he'd let me go I wouldn't lay a hand to no man; they followed me to the corner and kept threatening, and finally he (Kennedy) took hold of my collar and said he would cut my guts out; I took up my club and gave the alarm-rap twice but didn't get any answer; but I finally gave the alarm-rap again and did get answered; KENNEDY then drew his knife and made a stab at me, but didn't hit me much: I then took out my revolver and fired a shot into the ground, and told him if he didn't let go of me I'd hurt him; he then made another plunge at me with his knife, and we both fell down to the ground, and while we were falling the pistol went off and shot KENNEDY; I then got up and picked up my revolver, and in picking it up it accidentally went off and shot CASEY.

KENNEDY'S STATEMENT.

I am a few months over twenty years of age, and reside with my parents, at No. 133 Cherry-street. I learned the caulker's trade, and used to work at it regularly, but during the past nine months have only done occasional jobs such as I could pick up. About six weeks ago, WOGAN put me out of the dance-house at No. 100 James-street, and since then I have not been on good terms with him. Thursday evening I spent up town, in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue, and came down town at a late hour. About 11½ o'clock I went to the dance-house at No. 59 James-street, to find an acquaintance of mine, named PAT FARLEY. As he was not there, I went to the dance-house No. 98 James-street. At the latter place I met MIKE WOGAN. I told MIKE that if I had anything to do with the place I would not allow such fellows as him in there. I told him he could not put me out there, as he did at No. 100 James-street. MIKE said something about putting me out if I dared to be saucy, when the landlord told me he wanted to shut up, and asked us both to leave. I went out, and MIKE followed directly after me. I told MIKE that all the people of the Ward who knew him were down on him. He replied, "I don't care what you say, as you are only a sucker and a thief," and immediately hit me across the mouth with his club or the end of his pistol. After hitting me he clinched hold of me and fired his pistol on the pavement. I told him I didn't care for his pistol. MIKE said "I'll see if you don't care," and instantly fired the pistol at me, hitting me in the side. I fell after being shot, and then MIKE shot CASEY, suspecting, as I suppose, that he was a friend of mine. I had never seen CASEY before that night. I had no knife that night.

POLITICAL.—The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention adopted a declaration of sentiment and resolutions, setting forth that it was the duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; that squatter sovereignty, as illustrated by the Democratic Party, is a sham; that the imposition of an obnoxious Constitution and unjust laws upon a people is tyranny; that we can have but little respect for the pretended efforts to maintain the neutrality laws, while one of the signers of the Ostend Manifesto is President of the United States; that while the United States troops are engaged in subjugating Kansas the golden opportunity of extinguishing the rebellion in Utah is lost, and that, too, while a Democratic Congress is issuing twenty millions of dollars in treasury notes to pay the expenses.

Obituary.

Baron Von Reden, one of the most renowned of German statisticians, has lately died of inflammation of the lungs, which followed a cold which he took at the opening of the Szolnok-Debreczin Railroad.

Captain Benj. Beecher, Sen., of New-Haven, a well-known Sound navigator, died on Thursday, at the age of 82.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Forty-third Anniversary Celebration.

Annual Ball and Banquet of the Tammany Society at Tammany Hall.

SPEECHES OF JOHN VAN BUREN AND OTHERS.

Interesting Letters from Gov. Wise, Hon. Danie S. Dickinson, Jefferson Davis, Mayor Tiemann, and Others.

DECORATIONS, SCENES, &c.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated in Tammany Hotel last evening, by Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order, by a grand ball and banquet. Unusnal exertions had been made by the several Committees, under the supervision of Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem to render the occasion, if possible, more gratifying to the guests and friends generally than any of the former anniversary celebrations of this ancient Society. Soon after eight o'clock the guests and friends began to enter the hotel, and when the hour of ten arrived the Hall was filled with those seeking pleasure in the dance, under the inspiring influence of music from Shelton's Band. The reception room was filled with the more distinguished of the invited guests, among whom were the following: John Van Buren, Captain Hudson, of the United States Navy; Senator Spinola and Samuel J. Boyd, of Kings; Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; Ex-Mayor Mickle, of New-York; Governors Townsend, Bell and Gunther, of the Almshouse; Hon. John C. Wright, late Comptroller; Hon. James H. Lynch, Mr. B. F. Delano, United States Naval Constructor; R. F. Schoonmaker, District-Attorney of Kings; Colonel Ward B. Burnett, Supervisor Briggs, Judges John R. Brady and Charles P. Daly, of the Common Pleas; Hon. Garret Stryker, Marshal Rynders, Alderman Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen; Judge Capers, Gen. Wm. Hall, Ex-Councilman Bryan McCahill, Ex-Alderman John H. Briggs, General Spicer, Captain J. W. Spicer, Mr. John A. Godfrey, Mr. Wm. M. Browne, Mr. Wm. E. Lawrence, Dr. Sawyer, Mr. Wm. E. Townsend, &c., &c., &c.

The decorations were arranged under the direction of Mr. DUNLAP, Chairman of the Committee.

The assemblage was large.

At 9½ o'clock the members of the Society and invited guests formed in military order, marched up the stairs, through the ball-room, and, after passing through the lines of ladies and gentlemen drawn up for the purpose of receiving them, halted to hear the following address from Col. DELAVAN, the Grand Sachem:

Colonel DELAVAN said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, HONORED GUESTS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY: I cordially greet you here this evening, the anniversary of the glorious Battle of New-Orleans. It is well known to you, fair daughters of Columbia, that this is our natal day. This is our anniversary, to keep in live remembrance the great achievement that added so much to the lustre of the annals of our beloved country and to keep in live remembrance the great hero, patriot and statesman of that day. Although he has passed from our midst, still his spirit is with us to animate us and cheer us. And every good son of Tammany will revere his name forever. [Cheers.] We are particularly indebted to the fair daughters of Columbia for honoring us on this occasion, as they have for many years past. [Cheers.] What would our celebration be without them? The galaxy of beauty and talent adds splendor to this occasion, and cheers on the brothers of Tammany to perpetuate that great day and to perpetuate the name of JACKSON. [Cheers.] And the brothers of Saint Tammany have endeavored to make this celebration as pleasant as possible to the fair ladies and to you, our honored guests. Only give us your presence, ladies, on this occasion, as you have so often in the past, and I will pledge you that all the members of the society—for I know that my brethren will hold me to it—will continue to celebrate this great day as long as the Society lives. [Cheers.] Ladies, the ball-room is no place to make a speech, and I know you are all anxious to get a dancing. But, before we retire I want to propose three hearty cheers for the day we celebrate. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Now, three cheers for the President of the United States. [Continued cheers.] Three cheers for the ladies who have honored us with their presence here to-night. [Vehement cheering.]

Three cheers for our honored guests. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR (chairman of the floor committee) proposed three cheers for our Grand Sachem, DANIEL E. DELAVAN. [Great cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for the chairman of the General Committee, PETER B. SWEENEY. [Cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for the President of the Board of Supervisors, the old warhorse, E. F. PURDY. [Cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for JOHN VAN BUREN, which were given with a will.

And then, though last not least, he proposed three cheers for ISAAC V. FOWLER, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

DECORATIONS.

The staircase leading to the ball-room was draped in the national colors. The ball-room itself was decorated with much taste. From the centre-piece of the ceiling were streched, as so many radii, alternate stripes of red and white cloth, which, slightly dependent in the middle, formed a magnificent canopy for the brilliant assemblage underneath. The walls were covered with flags, over which were hung, at regular intervals, the arms of each of the thirty-one States. Mirrors, and emblematic devices of various kinds, were profusely scattered among the drapery. On one side was a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON. This was surmounted by the ivory cane, with gold head and ferule, which was found in the carriage wherein SANTA ANNA abandoned his cork leg. Crossing the cane was the sword of Captain TAYLOR, the officer by whom the cane and leg were captured. These souvenirs were furnished by Marshal RYNDERS, to whom they had been presented by the Baltimore Guards. On the opposite side of the room, and in front of the orchestra, hung an excellent portrait of President BUCHANAN, painted by McMASTERS, for Marshal RYNDERS, during the last campaign. This was wreathed with the garland and banner presented to the Marshal by the Southern ladies sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the evening of the great Democratic torchlight procession, at which he officiated as Grand Marshal. On the lower end of the apartment, and nearly covering its whole area, was stretched the celebrated picture of the battle of New-Orleans, painted expressly for the Tammany Society. A more imposing *toute ensemble* has rarely been witnessed.

When the parade of the guests and the speech of the Grand Sachem had been concluded, the party adjourned to the supper room, where the following regular and volunteer toasts were read. Fitting responses were made by JOHN VAN BUREN, Marshal RYNDERS and others:

REGULAR TOASTS.

The Day we Celebrate—Ever to be remembered as the Anniversary of the Glorious Victory of New-Orleans.

James Buchanan, President of the United States—The worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States—Kentucky's young and gallant son.

The Memory of Andrew Jackson.

The Congress of the United States.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

The State of New-York—

tute in fact for three against the majority of two to one out of three. Now this was but the unveiled trickery and shameless fraud of a so-called schedule. There was neither right nor justice in it. The Democracy of Virginia at least scorns a title of any sort founded on a fraud, occult or paloable, like this. We say that as between the Convention of Lecompton and the people of Kansas, the question was one *de jure*, and *de jure* the whole Constitution in all its parts ought to have been submitted to all the legal voters, *pro* and *con.*, and the two voters ought to heva been allowed their voices against it as well as the one voter his voice for it. And, so far as Slavery is concerned, it made the case worse against that species of property, to submit the Slavery clause alone to the election of the people. Why discriminate in respect to that "peculiar institution?" Is it because it was peculiar? If we contend for anything especially, it is that our property shall not be distinguished or discriminated from other property in legislation. It stands on the same footing of right to protection and preservation which is claimed for any other description of thing owned or possessed by others as property. Why was this singled out for the chances of prohibition? Was it not enough that the Badger amendment or the Kansas-Nebraska hill had already enacted that all laws protecting and establishing it prior to 1819-20 should be repealed? Why repeat a discrimination against Slavery in this schedule of submission? This was ground enough to make Pro-Slavery partisans reject it. In fact, and of right, if the Constitution had not been submitted at all, in whole or in part, to the people, it would have been more impartial and more just to the Slaveholder than as it was submitted. If there be any mistake and misguided, and misguiding parties in the South, who would be guilty of arraying against the equal rights of Slave-property the irresistible and indisputable rights of popular sovereignty, we would have our property from the guardianship of such folly, and rely, as property and protection must always most safely rely, rather upon law and order and the rule of justice and fair dealing—to "ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing which is wrong." On the ground of policy, then, as well *de jure* the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to all the legal voters, without fear, favor, fraud or force. So much for the case *de jure*.

3d. The Convention saw fit to submit the Constitution to the one voter alone, and not to all three of the voters, and the Convention was *legitimate*. It was legitimate, *de facto*. Congress could not go behind the return; it cannot intervene, we are told, except to see that law has authorized the act, and that the form is Republican. The law authorized the act, and we grant the form of the Constitution itself to be Republican. We don't agree with Mr. Senator Douglas, that his own Kansas-Nebraska Act was not an "enabling statute," and we don't agree, either, with the President, Mr. Buchanan, that Slavery was the only "domestic institution" to be submitted, as such, to the people. The Kansas hill enabled the people to govern themselves; that was its very essence and its chief excellence, and every municipal institution of a State Government is a "*domestic* institution." The President is a bachelor, and he must, therefore he excused for not comprehending a "domestic institution" as well as we who have houses full of children. He had better reasons for his recommendation than he assigned. He was bound to look to the fact that this was the work of a *legitimate Convention*, and that the work itself was *in form Republican*, and that these were subjects for Kansas alone to judge of. But whether Kansas had been allowed to judge—whether her people had been allowed to choose, to elect, to adopt or reject the Constitution of Government proposed for them—whether they had been allowed to govern themselves—*was another fact* which had to be looked to—*de facto, whether the schedule was Republican? De facto*, whether there were not other domestic institutions, besides Slavery, which ought to have been submitted to the sovereign legal voters? It is the very gladness and glory of our State Governments, when organized, that they guard and govern the hearth-stones and homes of the people of the United States. The State Governments are the municipalities of sovereignty which embrace especially the individual persons, the families, the households, the altars and the homes of our people. It is that which makes State rights, State laws, State organization, State action, so precious, because so *domestic*, in our confederacy. The Federal Government embraces rather national and foreign subjects of jurisdiction, and, therefore, it ought to leave all domestic questions to the States and the people. What then? Why, then, if the schedule of submission was anti-Republican, if it was partial, if it did not acknowledge and allow the sovereign right of the people to judge for themselves on the question of highest dignity, the organic law of their Government, and discriminated unequally between the subjects of property,—the Congress of the United States ought not to reject the legitimate and Repnblican Constitution, but *ought to adopt it subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, according to a law to be prescribed by their territorial legislature; and to admit the State under its Constitution whenever the Territory shall proclaim its approval and adoption by the people. If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union ipso facto; and if they reject it, to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention, and to submit another Constitution to Congress for approval.*

This would be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the asses over the "*bridge of shrieks.*" And for any difference of opinion as to the mere mode of submitting or solving this question, I protest that no true, honest, earnest Democrat shall be proscribed. No Northerner ought to denounce the President for recognizing *the fact* of the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and no Southerner ought to denounce Senator Douglas for contending manfnlly for *the right* of the sovereign people to adopt or reject their own form of self-government. There is no conflict, in truth, between the two principles *de jure* and *de facto*—they, combined, rule the case and rule it rightly.

It may be very desirable to have Kansas admitted as a State as early as practicable, but nothing will he gained by admitting her into the Union in a mode offensive and oppressive to a large majority of her voters. Wisdom should teach a minority to insist upon nothing but what is sustained by perfect fairness and justice. A majority can take care of itself, and a minority should be the last to resort to either fraud or force. Nothing less than the highest tone of morality can protect a minority in its rights, or will restrain a majority from wrong. The great State of New-York should realize the responsibility resting upon her. If she will stand by Mr. Buchanan as she did by Gen. Jackson; if her Democracy will only firmly unite; if she will maintain no other rule than the justice rule of the law and the Constitution; if she will remember her greatest stake in swelling the late Democratic triumphs into a permanency of power, and in maintaining law, order, justice, peace and union; if her Democracy will cease their factious divisions and devote themselves unitedly come up to the patriotic work of saving a happy and prosperous confederacy from the dangers of dissolution, or the disasters of civil war; then truly New-York will resume her empire and be an arbiteress thrice blessed as the peacemaker. All the sister States already contribute to her beauty and strength; she is in position and power to be an arbitress, but to be so in truth and with effect, she must be sanctified to the high and holy office. I am with the highest respect, Yours truly.

HENRY A. WISE.

From Martin Van Buren.

Lindenwald, Jan. 4, 1858.

Gentlemen: At the age of three score and fifteen I might well claim to be excused from replying to your polite invitation for the Eighth of January, but it is more agreeable to my feelings to continue, by doing so, on this occasion at least, the interchange of opinion upon political interests, and questions which have marked our relations for nearly half a century.

In respect to the enterprise in which you propose to celebrate—the unsurpassed merits of its hero, Andrew Jackson, and the gallantry displayed by his brave companions in arms—we have from the beginning been of one opinion. Although that opinion is too well grounded to be changed, and has been too earnestly expressed to need new proofs of its sincerity, it is nevertheless entirely proper that we should, on each succeeding anniversary of that great day, renew the expression of our ardent desires, that the glories and the benefits which it secured to our country may be perpetual. In this good work the action of Tammany is in harmony with the patriotic course she has ever pursued. Always supporting what she believes to be the cause of the country, she has been the vigorous and manly defender of every Democratic Administration of the Federal Government, from the civil revolution of 1800 to the present day, and, actuated by the same motive, her members have done themselves great credit by the alacrity and zeal with which they came forward to shield President Buchanan, so recently the object of their choice, from assaults on account of suggestions contained in his first annual Message upon a subject of deep and delicate interest—neither then nor yet sufficiently developed for positive opinion or definite action—suggestions which they could not for a moment doubt were well intended, and which they also believed well calculated to bring that grave matter to a successful and satisfactory termination.

It has been by a course so patriotic and consistent that your Society has, from comparatively small beginnings, been raised to a condition of power and respectability superior to any similar Association with which we are acquainted in this or any other country, and the earnest wish of every sincere Democrat must be that ground so honorably acquired may be hereafter maintained with equal credit and success. Let us, wisely and candidly, admit that the accomplishment of this aspiration is a matter not free from difficulties of the gravest character. Tammany Society has become, on a smaller scale, what the people of the United States are upon the largest—"a wilderness of free minds," and such bodies, by the law of their natures, are exposed to frequent, severe, and threatening convulsions. We are, happily, at peace with all the world, yet at no period in our history has the public mind been agitated by more disturbing subjects. Among these are questions which may affect, to an extent of which the profoundest observer can form no safe estimate, not only the future credit and success at home of our own inestimable Institutions, but our character in respect to the manner in which we discharge our obligations to the great family of nations, of which we have become so prominent a member.

These are matters of high import, which lie near to the American heart, and seem destined to test the virtue and stability of our system. But my confidence in it is too deeply seated to be easily shaken. I do not despair of the Republic. It will yet fulfill its mission, which is to prove to the world that a Government by which the largest liberty is reserved to the people, in which "every man at the call of the law will fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern," is not only the strongest, but one most likely to be as careful of the rights of others as it is jealous of its own.

Neither do I fear overmnch for the safety of your time-honored Society. The good genius of our beloved country which has hitherto so wisely and prosperously shaped our ends, which has, in her behalf, allayed so many storms and smoothed so many troubled waters, will not exelnde the sons of Tammany from her protecting wings. They will, for obvious reasons, be severely tempted, but the futnre will mostly sadly falsify our past experience, if they do not act well their part, and prove also to the world, what I never doubted that the popular impulse is the most conservative element in a country like ours, and the one most likely to bring every portentous matter to a hanpy issne. Holding themselves aloof from the petty schemes and selfish intrigues of cliques, the main body of your members will, on great occasions, ask themselvas, what would Washington, or Jefferson, or Jackson have done under similar circumstances, and the paths that are illumined by those hright examples will be their paths. Snch a course will he not only in keeoing with the elevated condition and historic fame of your Society, bnt eminently due to the memories of the worthy men who were smong your earliest members or firnest friends, and who have long since gone to their last account, honored by the respect and esteem of the great and good of our land; of that venerable and consistent patriot, Henry Rutgers, who, though possessed of a princely fortune, pointed to the broad X placed upon his door, as a mark for destruction, by the enemies of his country, on the capture of New-York, es his proud escutcheon, and who always, to the day of his desth, looked without personal views to the Tammany Society for political light and life; of Townsend, whom you loved so much and so deservedly; and of John Targee, Abraham Bloodgood, David Beyson, Abraham Dally, and a host of men like them—mechanics and daily laborers in their respective pursuits, who, though for the most part born and raised in the *swamp*, (a place your fathers knew, if you do not,) yet, by lives of probity and honor, and by disinterested attention to public affairs, acquired political standing and influence in your City, and in the State, of which the best of ns might be proud.

These are the opinions I heve formed, these the hopes I cherish, expressed without reserve, and perhaps for the last time, of the Sons of Tammany, with whom I have so long been in communication, from whom I have seldom differed, the mass of whom I have always believed to be entirely honest, and as exempt from error as falls to the lot of human societies, and whose Hall deserves to be regarded within the circumference of its influence as the Head-Quarters of sound principles.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant.
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Delavan and others, Committee of Invitation.

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Binghamton, Jan. 4, 1858.

Gentlemen: I am honored with your invitation to attend the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, at Tammany Hall, on the 8th inst., but professional engagements will not permit its acceptance.

It is preferable to recount the heroic virtues of Andrew Jackson. Every passage in his eventful life is full of interest, but none is more replete with instruction than his political career. His Administration of the Federal Government presents a history abounding with encouragement to the firm and faithful, and overflowing with startling admonitions to diseased ambition and defection. It exhibits a pathway whitened with the bones of aspiring suicides on either hand, and studded with monuments of honor to the memory of the faithful.

The popular judgment has declared the Administration of James Buchanan to be Jacksonian, and no higher encomium could be pronounced—Jacksonian in its wisdom and firmness, and in its quiet consciousness of strength and unpretending dignity—in the respect it enjoys in its Foreign and Domestic relations—in its reformation of abuses, and its Democratic principle of rotation; and it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that it will be Jacksonian in the warfare, open and covert, which will be waged against it, and Jacksonian in its popular triumph.

The success which crowned Democratic efforts in the late memorable campaign, incredible almost as was the change, was but the natural result of abounding causes. The people of this State, teeming with Democratic instincts, have never awarded the palm of victory to the opposition, unless the Democratic Party has been crippled by extraneous influences, or convulsed by treachery in its own bosom. In the late campaign the clear light of the National Administration has dispelled "the clonds which lowered upon our house." Our opponents were in our front again, and an open field before us, and the result must gladden the heart of every Democrat in the Union. It may well be hailed with lofty pride by every friend of the Administration in this State, and be assigned a conspicuous place in your festive ceremonies.

I have the honor to be, with high regard,
Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem.

From Hon. Edwin Croswell.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure to receive your obliging invitation to attend and participate in the celebration, by the Tammany Society, of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. This is a jubilant day in the annals of the Republic, which all its sons delight to commemorate; and I regret that it will not be in my power at this time, to share with you in this gratification.

It is happily ordered that this anniversary, and the patriotic interests and aspirations it revives and inculcates, comes at this particular juncture in the affairs of our country. An Order, founded cotemporaneously with the National Constitution, and lending the force of its example and teaching through all the intermediate period, and especially in seasons of menace and danger to the country, and the ascendency of the Democratic Party, may well bring its potent influence to the aid of these great interests, and animate all their true friends to renewed zeal and devotion. Their predominance at this moment, and an unfaltering support of the Administration, will vindicate the national character and honor in our relations with foreign powers, restrain discord at home, maintain the rights of the States, and uphold the great principle of popular sovereignty.

The apparently well-grounded hope that the baleful Anti-Slavery agitation had been permanently quieted by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and its signal approval by the American people in the last Presidential election, has not been realized. The attempted renewal of these sectional disorders in Kansas, is the first step in a concerted movement to reproduce them, in a form, perhaps less dangerous, but well calculated to affect prejudicially the best interests of the country. The question is not whether Slavery shall go into Kansas, for it is already there; but whether it shall be legally and constitutionally decided when and how long it shall remain. The organic law provides that Kansas should be received into the Union, *with or without Slavery*, as its Constitution should prescribe. Slavery or no Slavery was therefore, under the organic law, the material and absolute question. As such it was submitted to the decision of the people of the Territory. The Free-State politicians in Kansas claim that they constitute a large majority of the electors of the Territory. If this be true, they held in their own hands the power to determine the question of Slavery or no Slavery as a provision of the Constitution. On three different occasions, by the legal exercise of the right to vote, they could have made that instrument the reflex of their own views on this question; bet in every such instance, notwithstanding on one occasion they succeeded so far as to register their names, and to show an aggregate of more than twelve thousand electors, yet by concerted non-action they persisted in withholding their suffrages, *when they could not doubt that such refusal would assure the adoption of the Slavery provision.* If, then, the Constitution, as framed by the Convention, and passed upon by the people, be objectionable in its features, or in any feature, the responsibility for it belongs surely as much to those who, in their own wrong, voluntarily refused to act, as those who, acting and unopposed, gave to that instrument its present form. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that *the recognition of Slavery* was a feature *desired* on their part, as an element of prolongad sectional agitation, and as a supposed potent auxiliary in the effort to overthrow the National Democratic ascendency. Because Kansas, once admitted as a *State*, under whatever Constitution, and with the declaratory guarantee to the people of a full and fair exercise of their inherent right to revise and amend the Constitution at any time, through the usual legislative forms, the irritation, now so material an adjunct in the political warfare against the Administration, would be withdrawn from Congress and the country at large, be confined within the narrow limits of the State, and become comparatively harmless.

The durable interests of the country—its quiet and well-being—its great example before the world—all appeal to our fellow-citizens of all parties, and especially to the Democratic Party of the nation, to meet this question in a spirit of equal liberality and firmness, and put an end to these agitations and to scenes of violence in the Territory, by receiving Kansas into the Union in the manner prescribed by the organic law, when such Constitution as the people of the Territory, in the rightful exercise of the authority under which they act, shall present for the action of Congress.

The voice of Tammany, I am sure, will be heard in this exigency. Its members, one and all, will charge their Democratic brethren in the City and throughout the State, to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and good-feeling, and will frown upon all tendencies to controversy and division among themselves. In times that threaten disaster to the country and to the Democratic Party, sacrifices as well as earnest efforts should be made to uphold both.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient serv't.
EDWIN CROSWELL.

To Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., and others.

From Daniel F. Tiemann

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society:

Dear Sir: I have received an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to join in the celebration at Tammany Hall, by the venerable Society of Tammany, of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. By the celebration of such glorious anniversaries, we keep bright the memories of the great men who have adorned our country's history.

I may be in error in assuming that this invitation is anything more than a compliment to my official position, but it cannot be out of place for me to join in expressing my admiration of the character of the illustrious Jackson, and of the heroism displayed so conspicuously in the crowning victory of the war of 1812.

I regret that my engagements will not allow me to join in person my brethren of the Society in this celebration, but I desire to express to them my unwavering adherence to the principles of that political party which cherishes the name of Jackson as identified with its national policy and triumphs.

You have very properly, I conceive, in your letter of invitation spoken of "the worthy successor" of Jackson, and announced "that as the Tammany Society stood by Andrew Jackson, twenty-five years ago, so it now stands by James Buchanan." I wish to express my cordial sympathy with the Society on this point, and to say to you as I do to all others, that I heartily support and approve of his administration, and that I cherish a well-grounded confidence that the administration of President Buchanan will secure domestic peace and preserve inviolate the national faith abroad.

One of the cardinal principles of Jackson was a rigid economy in the expenditure of public money and a strict accountability in the agents to whom it is confided. This is sound Democratic doctrine. It was the great object of President Jackson to prevent extravegance and corruption in the National Government, and I know no examole more worthy to be cherished by the citizens of New-York.

The same principles apply in local as in National Administrations. Although the narrow limits of the island of Manhattan do not afford so splendid a field as the broad expanse of the Union, yet within these narrower bounds, by economy on the part of officials and a hearty submission to the supremacy of the laws by all classes, the City of New-York may no longer foim "*a painful local exception*" to the hiessings of good Government for which we are indebted to the virtues and achievements of our fathers.

DANL. F. TIEMANN.

From Fernando Wood.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: As I shall no doubt be absent from the City on the night of the 8th January, it will be impossible for me to be present at the ball and supper to be given by the Tammany Society in commemoretion of the Battle of New-Orleans. I am, however, gratified with an opportunity to express hearty concurrence with the objects of this celebration. The Battle of New-Orleans should ever be remembered, not only because it illustrated the superiority of the American arme over the pride of the British chivalry, but because it developed to the country the military genius of Andrew Jackson—which resulted in securing the services of that great and good man in the civil councils of the nation.

Few events in American history have been pregnant with more important results, and therefore let us always recur to it, and celebrate its anniversary with the true appreciation of patriots who love and revere the prosperity, peace and honor of our common Union. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Colonel D. E. Delevan.

From Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, under the anspices of the Society of Tammany, to be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow night. My public dntles here will deprive me of the pleasure of shering in your festivities upon this interesting occasion.

There has seldom been a moment in our history when it was more desirable and appropriate to renew and cherish those patriotic impulses, and that devotion to duty which led our forces to victory on the famous field of New-Orleans. Upon the Democratic Party of New-York a high responsibility rests at this juncture. Enjoying new the confidence of the electors of the State and the City, thoroughly united in their organization, as well as in the maintenance of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, and the support of the National Administration, we may confidently look forward to a bright future at home in our own State, and in our relations with the Democracy of the Union. Faithfully yours.

D. E. SICKLES.

From. Hon. John Kelly.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the invitation of Tammany Society to attend their annual celebration of the battle of New-Orleans, to take place on the 8th inst., in Tammany Hall, and regret exceedingly my inability to be present, in consequence of my contemplated absnce from the City at the time above indicated, and, therefore, am compelled to decline the honor and forego the pleasure that, I am sure, it would afford me to be with you on the eventful occasion.

The 8th of January will ever be memorable in the history of our country as a day of rejoicing and pride to our people. The deeds of valor accomplished by the intrepid and invincible Jackson over the British forces at the battle of New-Orleans gave to our nation peace, and established for us a reputation for prowess "among the nations of the earth" which has ever since that event made them respect us as their equal in war, peace, and everything else that characterizes a great people. History, neither ancient nor modern, has ever recorded an achievement that surpasses Jackson's victory at New-Orleans, when we consider the disadvantages he had to contend with—the inexperience of his troops, the deficiency of his armament, his scarcity of ammunition, the indifference of the inhabitants, and the non-cooperation of them until they were compelled to act by force. I say that when all these obstacles are considered, and with which he had to contend, we must come to the conclusion that it was miraculous how he ever could have succeeded unless we consider and admit the fact that he was not only great as a man, but, like Washington, was aided and assisted by the providence of God. Jackson was not only superior as a soldier, but as a statesman; and, as the executive officer of this nation for eight years, he proved himself the equal of any of the illustrious gentlemen who preceded him in all those functions of office that require foresight, perseverance and inflexibility of purpose. The Tammany Society has ever cherished his memory with that fondness of heart that characterizes the offspring for its parent, by those annual meetings of its members to pay devotion to his shrine, and to toast his memory in silence. "It will be long ere we look upon his like again." Please convey my regards to the Committee for their kind notice and attention, and believe me to be yours,

Very respectfully, JOHN KELLY.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, New-York.

From Hon. Heman J. Redfield.

Batavia, Dec, 30, 1857.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem, &c.:

I thank you and the Tammany Society for the honor of an invitation to attend the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th of January next, and regret that it will be inconvenient for me to be present on the interesting occasion.

President Buchanan, the worthy successor of Andrew Jackson in the Presidential chair, is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for the manner in which he has "grappled with the money power" in his late Message. As the currency question is made a prominent subject of discussion in the Message, I deem it appropriate to the occasion to inclose a copy of the Farewell Address of Gen. Jackson to his countrymen upon this subject. Let us heed his words of wisdom, as though the patriot sage still lived, and was speaking to us from the capital.

Twenty years have elapsed since the accomplishment of that great reform, the divorce of Bank and State, and the establishment of the independent treasury. Three of the most prominent actors in that great struggle, Van Buren, Buchanan and Benton still live. They effected the reform needed at the hour—the further reform of infusing a greater portion of coin in the currency is reserved for the present era. But it would seem to be conceded by President Buchanan, as it was by President Van Buren in 1837, that we must rely mainly upon the wisdom and patriotism of the States for the redress of the evil of a vicious currency.

"If the States," says the President, "will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments."

It now remains to be seen whether the State authorities will suffer the corporators in some 1,400 banks to continue longer to debase the currency of the country for their own benefit. The annual cost of this debasement of the currency to the whole people of the United States, was, on a former occasion, (1838,) estimated at $16,000,000, being the profits on paper money, the substitute, but not the representative of coin.

I shall confidently look for an early movement upon this subject in the next Legislature of this State. It is proper that New-York, from her local position, wealth and influence in the Union, should take the lead in proposing such measures as may be deemed necessary, and which may meet the approbation of other States. In the meantime, I trust that Congress will not fail to pass a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions in the States. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

From Hon. Jefferson Davis.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received the invitation of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order to attend and participate in the festivals of the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th instant, at Tammany Hall, in New-York City.

I highly esteem this mark of consideration from your aged and honorable Society, but my official engagements will not permit me to be absent from the the sessions of the Senate. Were it otherwise, I would he most happy to be with you on that occasion, to meet the many true Democrats to be there assembled, in commemoration of that ever-memorable battle, which terminated the War of 1812, in a blaze of glory, rendered General Jackson illustrious among the great Captains of the age, and gave to the American people a military prestige more valuable than treasures of gold and more lasting than pillars of brass.

It is well at all times to cultivate the remembrance of our national triumphs; they serve to sustain and expand the sentiments which led our fatners to form a more perfect union; but it is especially commended to us at a time when sectional rivalry and poor jealousy are striving to sever the bonds which were formed to bind us as a great brotherhood, for the promotion of the common good and the perpetuation of the liberties of the people.

With the Democracy of New-York, the Democracy of the Union may well rejoice at your victory of November last, and every lover of his country breathes freer at the prospect of seeing your great State, as in the days of Andrew Jackson, again standing with the Democratic Party, hy the land-marks which Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and others fixed for our guidance.

I thank you for your kind invitation, and sincerely regret the necessity which compels me to decline it. I beg to present to you and to the members of your venerable Society the assurances of my high esteem and regard.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Messrs. Elijah F. Purdy, Gideon J. Tucker and others, New-York City.

From Hon. Trusten Polk.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1858.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem:

Sir: Owing to the pressure of other engagemedts, I have been induced to postpone an answer to the letter of the Committee of Invitation requesting my attendance and participation in the festivities of the Tammany Society on the 8th of January inst., to the present (perhaps too late) hour. It would be very gratifying to me to participate in the festivities of the occasion. But my duties here require that I should remain. Your admirable order coming down from the era of the formation of the Federal Constitution, to be in yonr midst on the 8th, would be to stand in the presence and feel the impulses of that eventful period. It would be the realization of what I have often desired, bnt whet I am obliged to forego.

Yours truly, TRUSTEN POLK.

From John Robbins, Jr.

Kensington, Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1858.

Gentlemen: I duly received your kind invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Batile of New-Orleans, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., at Tammany Hall. It would he very gratifying to me to be present and participate in the festivities of the day, but I find it will be impossible for me to be with you.

The event which you meet to commemorate was one of the most remarkable achievements recorded in modern history. The illustrious chief who figured so conspicuously on thet occasion has since proved to the world that he was not only a brave soldier, but an eminent statesman. When he became President of the United States, and was beset with unusual difficulties, he marked out a straightforward course, and carried it ont in the most successful manner. And if our present Chief Magistrate, who was a tried friend of General Jackson's, follows his example by steadily adhering to the policy he has heretofore indicated, all the unsettled questions relating to our national affairs will soon be adjusted, and peace and harmony restored to the country.

Accept my acknowledgments for your polite invitation, and believe me to be yours, most respectfully,

JOHN ROBBINS, Jr.

To the Committee on Invitations.

From Anson Ward.

Sing Sing, Dec. 30, 1857.

Gentlemen: I am honored by your invitation to unite with you to celebrate the 43d Anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, and regret that it will not be in my power to attend.

I agree with you that at the present time there are more than ordinary inducements for Democrats to recur to the life and times of Andrew Jackson, and I am delighted to find that as Tammany Society stood by this great chief more than a quarter of a century ago, so it now stands firmly by James Buchanan, his most worthy, patriotic and enlightened successor.

I am prond of my native State, and rejoice in the glorious victory we achieved in November last. But this political revolution is not destined, I hope, to stop here—it will roll on to the glory of the Democracy and the confusion of our opponents; and that it may do so, is the earnest wish of, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

ANSON WARD.

To the Committee, &c., &c., &c.

From Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Albany, Jan 8, 1858.

Dear Sir: I had hoped to be able to attend the celebration of the Anniversery of the Battle of New-Orleans, to be held at Tammany Hall this evening, but find it will not be in my power.

I desire, however, to express my entire and hearty approval of the object of your commemoration. There is no event in the history of our country which contributed more to establish, upon an enduring foundation, the military character of our people than the victory at New-Orleans. It is, however, particularly appropriate that the occasion ehonld be celebrated by the true Democrat, because it was the crowning military achievement in the life of Andrew Jackson.

The fame of our great political leader grows brighter as time rolls on, and every important incident in his eventful career is fraught with peculiar and never-dying interest.

Trusting that the occasion will be commemorated in a manner entirely worthy of the ancient Society of Tammany, I have the honor to be

Yours, very truly, LYMAN TREMAIN.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem.

From Wm. H. Ludlow.

Sayville, L. I., Jan. 5, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your kind invitation to participate with your Ancient Society in the festivities of the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. I sincerely regret my inability to be with you. At the present moment there are many inducements to Democrats to recur to the life and times of General Jackson.

Public questions are now arising, the determination of which requires all that singleness of purpose, that nerve, and that decision of character, which so eminently were the characteristics of Jackson.

I hope, and I have no doubt, that his worthy successor, the occupant of the Executive cheir, will, like Jackson, cast from him all bad advisers, and will rely for his support upon that sound, conservative element of our country, which so triumphantly carried him into power. That conservative element is the backbone of the Democratic Party.

Yours very truly, WM. H. LUDLOW.

To Col. D. E. Delavan.

From C. C. Cambreleng.

Huntington, Jan. 4, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to unite with the Society of Tammany, in celebrating the Anniversary of our glorious victory at New-Orleans. I very much regret it will not be in my power to be with my old friends an on occasion, which will not only honor the memory of an illustrious warrior and statesman, but no doubt tend to strengthen the union of the Democracy in support of the Administration of his distinguished successor.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant.
C. C. CAMBRELENG.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem, the Sachems and officers of the Tammany Society.

From Amasa J. Parker.

Albany, Jan. 5, 1858.

Gentlemen: Engagements in the Court of Appeals, now in session here, deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation to join with you in the festivities of the 8th inst., at Tammany Hall.

With great regret, I am, very truly, yours, &c., &c.,
AMASA J. PARKER.

To Messrs. Elijah F. Purdy and others, Committee of Invitation.

From Wilson G. Hunt.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of Dec. 15, inviting me to join the Sons of St. Tammany in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

While the principles of Democracy live, the name of Jackson will call forth sentiments of patriotism; and while self-government is preserved the Battle of New-Orleans will be held in reverence as the crowning event of the war of 1812, and as such it is right and proper for the Democracy to assemble at the great spring and partake of its waters in remembrance of the event.

The National Democratic principle is the only broad ground upon which the American people can rally in support of those principles which alone insure to us a Republican Government. Under this standard we come together as one man and fight the battles of the country. The *people* are Democratic, and it is only at periods when expediency takes the place of principle that we fail into a minority.

Other engagements prevent my attending, and I can only send my regrets. Wishing to the Sachems a long and prosperous life, I am, truly, yours,

WILSON G. HUNT.

During the eventng Mr. Delavan arose and said:

Letters have been received from the following distinguished Democrats—all breathing a spirit of devotion to the Union and to the great principles of Democracy, and profound veneration for the name and fame of the warrior-statesman and patriot—one of whose glorious achievements we have met this night to commemorate:

Ex-President Van Buren.
Gov. H. A. Wise, of Virginia.
Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New-York.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate.
Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, New-York.
Hon. Amasa J. Parker, New-York.
Hon. John Kelly, M. C.
Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, U. S. Senate.
Hon. E. Ward, M. C., New-York.
Hon. John Robbins.
Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Ex-Collector.
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Attorney-General.
Hon. Aaron Ward.
Hon. C. C. Cambreling.
Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow.
Hon. H. Denio, Judge of Court of Appeals.
Hon. Jas. M. Buchanan, Maryland.
Hon. C. J. Ingersoll.
Hon. Fernando Wood.
Hon. G. B. Adrain, M. C.
Hon. W. T. Avery, M. C.
Hon. F. Ferguson, M. C.
Hon. John C. Wright, Schenectady, New-York.
Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, late Secretary U. S. Navy.
Hon. R. W. Peckham, Albany, New-York.
Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, M. C., New-York.
Hon. Louis Schaffer, Ohio.
Hon. D. D. Aikin, New-York.
Hon. J. F. Culloin, Washington.
Hon. John Wheeler, ex-M. C.
Hon. Jas. T. Pratt, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Hon. B. W. Osborn, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. G. P. Patton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wm. Hagardone, Jr., ex-Editor *Staten Islander.*
Hon. Edwin Crosswell, New-York.
Hon. Aaron O. Dayton, Washington.
Hon. A. J. McCall, Bath, N. Y.
Hon. Evard Pierpont, Judge Superior Court.
Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Judge Superior Court.
Hon. J. M. Lyon, Utica, N. Y.
Hon. J. W. Hoffman, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. G. Bryan, Batavia, N. Y.
Hon. Henry Hilton, Judge Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. D. E. Wager, Editor *Sentinel*, Rome, N. Y.
Hon. Robert H. Shankland, Ellcottville, N. Y.
Hon. G. J. Bryan, Editor *Evening Post*, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. Isaac W. Bishop, Granville, N. Y.
Hon. Harvey Hnbbard, Norwich, N. Y.
Hon. G. J. Beebe, Middletown, N. Y.
Gen. Ward B. Burnett, N. Y.
Hon. O. W. Smith, Delhi, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Smith Ingham, Meriden, N. Y.
Hon. C. Swackhamer, editor *Democratic Review.*
Hon. F. Follett, Ex-Canal Commissioner, Batavia, N. Y.
Hon. Samuel Stoan, Senator, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., New-York City.
Hon. Wm. A. Young, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. M. Bayard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Harrison S. Cutting, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. S. G. Hathaway, Solon, N. Y.
Mayor Powell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Clark Burnham, Sherborne, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas G. Yeaugre, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Hon. George Bartlett, Binghamton, N. Y.
Hon. R. H. Ludlow, Westchester, N. Y.
Hon. C. S. Macarthur, Troy, N. Y.
Hon. H. W. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. W. S. Hubbell, Beth, N. Y.
Hon. H. C. Page, Dansville, N. Y.
Hon. John W. Lawsen, Flushing, N. Y.
Hon. Erastus Evans, Owego, N. Y.
Hon. C. P. Chamberlain, Cuba, N. Y.
Hon. Timothy Maloney, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hon. Andrew Robinson, Lewiston, N. Y.
Purser Steel, U. S. N.
Commodore Kearney, U. S. N.
Andrew Jackson Drake, U. S. N.
Edward Hudson, U. S. N.
Alfred Taylor, U. S. N.
Major Dady, U. S. A.
Captain Hudson, U. S. N.
Major J. T. Doughty, U. S. Marines.
B. F. Delano, U. S. N.
G. Murphy, U. S. N.
A. J. Hayes, U. S. N.
Henry J. Newcom, U. S. N.
J. George Harris, Purser, U. S. N.
L. D. Slamm, Purser, U. S. N.
J. R. Mullany, Lieutenant, U. S. N.
Hon. S. B. Jewett, Clarkson, N. Y.
Col. J. B. Murray, City of New-York.
Hon. R. Davis, M. C.
Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, Newport, R. I.
Hon. Hiram Walbridge, New-York City.
Hon. J. J. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.
Hon. H. S. Allis, Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. C. W. Pomeroy, Auburn, N. Y.
Hon. John D. Willard, State Senate, New-York.
Hon. Wm. G. Sands, Oxford, N. Y.
Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., Washington.
Hon. George W. Jones, M. C., Washington.
Hon. C. W. Carrigan,

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Remarks of Hon. D. E. Sickles on the Seizure of Walker by Commodore Paulding, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Mr. SICKLES said: Mr. Chairman, it was not my desire to take any part in this discussion in its present stage, nor should I have allowed myself to be diverted from that purpose, but for the extraordinary turn which the debate took yesterday. Propositions were advanced from distinguished sources, censures were imposed, the Administration condemned, the conduct of eminent officers of the public service denounced—without facts, without a record before us, upon a very imperfect knowledge of the state of the case, and in advance of that requisition which we had made upon the Executive for such information as would enable the House to come to an intelligent conclusion, a just conclusion, upon a grave public question.

Nor shall I permit myself now, Sir, in advance of the information which we all need, and which cannot be long delayed, to imitate the gentlemen who have preceded me in going into a full discussion of the question before the Committee upon all its merits. I shall content myself at this time by putting on record my dissent from some of the propositions which have been advanced, to which I cannot accord an approval, and with which I do not believe the House will ever concur.

Why, Sir, if we had been listening to a discussion in a House of Representatives convened by Mr. President WALKER, in Nicaragua, we could not have heard propounded doctrines more peculiarly in unison with his theories of government, as illustrated there, or more directly in conflict with the policy and history of our Government, than we were forced to listen to on yesterday in this Hall. We were told, Sir, that the neutrality act of 1818 was unconstitutional, was inconsistent with the theory of our Government, and at war with the principles of our people. Why, Sir, as I had read the history of my country, I had tanght myself to believe that the policy embodied in the neutrality act of 1818 was the policy handed down to us from General WASHINGTON, and embodied in our statutes from the Administration of WASHINGTON down to the present day—the cherished policy of the American people, never dissented from by any Administration or by any party. Have we forgotten, Sir, that only within a very recent period we have had all the principles embodied in the neutrality act presented to the House and to the country in the Enlistment question in which we were involved with the Government of Great Britain? Have we forgotten that Mr. CRAMPTON, her Envoy, was dismissed because he had committed an act in violation of the provisions of the law of 1818? I had supposed, Sir, that the whole country sustained the wisdom and firmness of the Executive in that enforcement of the traditional policy of the United States not to permit either its own citizens or the citizens or the representatives of any Power, great or small, to compromise the neutrality of the United States with reference to any nation or any people with whom we were at peace.

Nor must we forget that we have made treaties with various Powers, in which we have entered into stipulations based upon this very statute, and on the policy of which it is the embodiment. The most recent of these—and I will not detain the Committee by reference to others—are the treaty with New-Granada, and, as rumor has it—we have no official information on the subject as yet—the treaty with Nicaragua. In the treaty with New-Granada we have guaranteed to that Republic the neutrality of the route across the Isthmus of Panama. We have entered into stipulations to guarantee and maintain and protect that neutrality, more especially against any hostile acts perpetrated by our own citizens, or those claiming to be such.

Nor was I less surprised to hear the doctrine promulgated, that the Executive authority of the United States was not competent, was not authorized to go out, or send out the naval forces upon the high seas, to capture those who had violated our laws. It was maintained, Sir, that this authority could not be extended beyond a marine league.

Have gentlemen forgotten the treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa in which the principle is distinctly recognized, where we have entered into an express treaty stipulation to send a squadron of not less than eighty guns upon the coast of Africa for the purpose of exercising a police over those waters: and a police, not limited to those waters, but extending over all seas, for the purpose of suppressing that infamous traffic? Why, Sir, this policy has been recognized by all parties and all Administrations. We have never before heard it questioned that the Government of the United States had not that power and that right. We have never heard it doubted that it was the duty of the Executive, under that treaty, to send our ships of war upon the high seas for the purpose of making captures of those who were doing acts in violation of the laws or the treaties of the United States.

But, Sir, it seems that this distinction is to be drawn with reference to the particular expedition of WALKER, because it was claimed that his was a peaceful expedition when it set out from our shores; that it embarked in vessels that were not armed; that the men were not organized into platoons and companies and regiments; that arms had not been furnished to them; and that therefore neither the judicial nor the executive power of the Government could be invoked to arrest the expedition, or punish those who were engaged in it.

Now, Sir, I need not remind the House that in every such expedition the question of intent is the one to be considered. *With what intent was the expedition of Walker organized?* With what intent did it set out from our shores? With what intent did it land upon the shores of Nicaragua? Sir, it would be an offence against the good sense of the House, and in the face of notorious facts well known to all the world, to add anything to an argument so self-evident to prove that that expedition set out from our shores with the intent to make war, with the intent to take property and life within the State of Nicaragua, with which we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship. It is a notorious fact, that instantaneously upon the landing of the expedition in Nicaragua, acts of hostility were perpetrated, men were shot down, and property was seized.

But, Sir, I have no desire to characterize offensively by the conduct of Mr. WALKER or his men. I shall merely apply to them the characterization which all writers on public law and international law, on the duties of nations, apply to such acts. Every one of these writers calls such conduct robbery and murder.

The expedition set out, it is true—or at least, I will assume it to be true for the sake of the argument—without the men having arms on their persons. I will assume it to be true that the vessels in which they sailed were unarmed. But, Sir, our own judicial records show, that although an expedition may be thus artfully organized, and though attempts may be thus made to evade the neutrality laws and to compromise the good faith of our Government, yet such evasions and such contrivances are not suffered to screen the persons who resort to them from the consequences of their acts. And, Sir, this point is distinctly taken in a case adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to the case of the United States *vs* Quincy, reported in 6 Peters. In that case the defence relied upon precisely the same grounds, that there were no arms upon the men, and that there were no arms on board the ship. But the Supreme Court held, in that case, that it was a question of intent, that *if the whole conduct of the expedition*—what it did after it set out as well as what it did before—*showed that their intention was to levy war against a people or nation with whom we were at peace, the offence came within the meaning of the act of 1818, and the parties were rendered amenable to its penalties.*

No one would go further than myself in maintaining the right of every American citizen to seek for himself a home wherever he may choose. If he desire to pursue his calling, whatever it may be, in another land, let him go. If he desires, either alone, or in company with his fellows, to form an association of colonists, and emigrate peacefully to Central America, or elsewhere, let him or them go. And so far from punishing such acts as crimes I would encourage them, because I think the time has arrived when it ought to be the duty and pride of our citizens to disseminate our institutions, and to illustrate practically upon other shores, and among other people, the principles of freedom, of justice, and of liberality which they have learned under our system of government. I would like to see this done in Central America. I would like to see that Isthmus Americanized in that sense, because I am not insensible to the fact that it is to be the highway of commerce. Over that Isthmus a very large portion of the commerce of the world is to pass, and it is for the interest of our people, political and commercial, that it should be Americanized as far and as rapidly as possible.

But expeditions like that recently organized, and conducted like that which has been recently seen there, are not calculated to promote the interests of the people of the United States, so far as they are connected with the Isthmus of Central America. Sir, there are Republics there. They are our own sister Republics, with which it should be our pride, as it is our duty, to cultivate friendly and intercourse relations. Some of them have already made treaties with us. Chareges will do so ere long, provided we pursue toward them a policy fraternal, sympathetic, frank and just. But let our Government deal with these Republics. Let our Government, animated as it is by a full consciousness of the high interests we have at stake there, and governed by principles of justice, good faith and integrity, take charge of our interests in Central America and our intercourse with those Republics. Do not let us yield our assent that they be committed to the charge of those incapable of carrying them out, if they had the wish to do so, and who, so far as we have yet seen any proof, are rather bent on the purpose of individual aggrandizement, the pursuit of notoriety, or the acquisition of mere private gain, than animated by any wish to carry out the policy of the United States Government with reference to that Isthmus.

It is said, Mr. Chairman, that this expedition was a peaceful one, that its men were artisans and agriculturists, who went there solely as propagandists of American ideas, but to propagandize peacefully, by the force of their example alone, and not by hostile acts. I have only to say that, if this were the intent with which that expedition set sail, their plow-shares and their pruning-hooks were converted into swords with a suddenness which really throws some suspicion over the sincerity of their professions.

With reference to the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, I have always supposed that the presumption, in the absence of facts, or in a very imperfect knowledge of the state of facts, was always in favor of the conduct of officers acting in the discharge of their duty at a remote point. I have also supposed that the presumption was in favor of our country. The presumption that what it did was right, has always been cherished by our people carefully and sacredly. If condemnation is to be visited, it is to be done reluctantly, discriminatingly, and only when the whole record forces it upon us as an imperative necessity.

But Commodore PAULDING is to be made an exception. The presumption, in his case, is to be against him. Every accusation made by WALKER and his followers is to be taken for truth, and nothing is to be assumed in favor of the gallant officer who has always heretofore discharged fully and faithfully every duty confided to him. While Nicaragua is not here to raise a solitary objection against the commander of our Gulf squadron; while we are bound to presume, in the absence of any such objection, that she welcomed him as a protector against the hostile acts of his own countrymen about to be perpetrated, and being perpetrated, with ruthless violence upon her people; while Nicaragua is silent against the act of our own officer, he is arraigned here in this House, though absent, unheard, and without the facts, without the information which we called for only a few days ago. Here, in the House of his friends, in the House of his countrymen, he is called a kidnapper, and he is arraigned and denounced as guilty of outrages such as would befit him for any other station than that which he holds.

With reference to the particular act of Commodore PAULDING, in going upon the territory of another State and exercising acts of authority there, I have no idea, nor does Commodore PAULDING, in the letter which has been published, say that he was authorized to do so by his instructions. Nor would I dream for a moment that such a step should be regarded as a precedent to be followed by officers in command, either upon the land or upon the high seas.

There can be no question that in a technical point of view his act was illegal. There can be no doubt that he exceeded his instructions. It cannot be justified as a proper exercise of authority. But, Sir, there is a wide difference between justifying as legal, and as within the line of official duty, an act like that of Commodore PAULDING—there is a wide difference between such justification, and the denunciation which has been heaped upon him, and the disgrace which is invoked upon his head. He acted, undoubtedly, in accordance with what he conscientiously believed to be the spirit of his instructions. He undoubtedly believed, and acted upon that belief. He had reason to believe that the United States Government regarded that expedition as unlawful; he had reason to believe that they had escaped the executive and judicial authorities at home, and were compromising the neutrality of the United States, and that he would conform to the policy and the wishes and the expectation of his people at home if he prevented what was nothing else than a scheme of robbery, of aggression, even murder, upon the shores and people of a nation with which we were at peace, and with which we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship.

Sir, this is not the first instance in which a commander of our forces has exceeded his instructions in accomplishing an object which he know to be dear to the policy of his Government at home. We can never forget the time when General JACKSON passed over into the territory of Spain and seized upon her forts and arrested her citizens, and hung some of them upon the first tree he met with. How was his conduct regarded by the Government of Mr. MONROE? How was it afterwards regarded by the American people? Was he recalled in disgrace? Was he arraigned by those who should not have arraigned him upon the floor of the House of Representatives? No, Sir. President MONROE, in communicating that transaction to Congress, in his annual message, drew a careful line of distinction between an act of aggression against the Government and territory of Spain and the act of General JACKSON in preventing her citizens and her forces, which were adjacent to our own territory, being employed in acts of hostility against our own people. Every presumption was made in favor of General JACKSON, and rightfully made. And that, Sir, was a transaction involving principles and involving conduct of an infinitely graver character than anything that we have yet heard imputed to Commodore PAULDING.

While so much has been said in condemnation of Commodore PAULDING by those who, I think, ought at least to have waited the exhibition of the whole case before they launched their censure, nothing seems to be said in reference to the conduct and position of WALKER himself. It cannot be forgotten that only a few months ago the naval forces of the United States rescued this man WALKER from certain death; rescued him from his enemies, by whom he was beleaguered, by whom he had been reduced almost to starvation; rescued by the usurpation of authority, if you please. Inspired by motives of humanity, of generosity, of patriotism, and sympathy with a fellow-countryman, Captain DAVIS exerted his authority, interposed his good offices, and assumed the responsibility of negotiating with the forces which had invested and subdued WALKER, rescued him from a doom to which we would all look with horror, and brought him home and restored him to his friends.

Soon after that event WALKER addressed a letter, which was published all over the land, to the President, or to General CASS, the Secretary of State, (I do not remember precisely which,) in which he pledged his honor that he was not engaged, nor would he become engaged, in getting up any expedition against Nicaragua, or in doing any act inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and especially the Neutrality act of 1818. He went through the country, to be sure, invoking sympathy so far as it was possible for him to obtain it for himself. But, Sir, he left upon that shore of Nicaragua a devoted band of deluded followers, for whom no appeal was ever heard from him; and while organizing anew, against his own plighted honor, against the policy of his Government, and against the sound judgment of the American people another band of equally deluded followers to go through the same scenes in Nicaragua, that gallant band which he left there, when so rescued by the humanity of our own Navy, was left to die and rot upon the very shores from which he had been rescued.

Now, Sir, I think the country is entirely satisfied, both from the past career of the President of the United States in the councils of the country, as well as from the development of his policy in his annual message, that, with regard to Central America, he is fully alive to all the interests of our people, so far as they are involved or connected with those Republics, and with the Isthmus, as the great highway of a large portion of the commerce of the world. The Executive has shown every disposition, by the formation of treaties, by the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations with those people, and those Governments, to aid in Americanizing, as far as it is possible to do so, that Isthmus, so as to secure to our commerce and to our people all the various advantages which peace and neutrality and friendship on the part of the Republics of Central America can secure to us. While this is the case, is it anything other than madness, is it anything other than treason to the best interests of the country, for men to organize lawless expeditions for the purpose of going to those territories and making war there upon their own account, embroiling our country in new controversies there, setting precedents to other nations, and affording license to our rivals with reference to Central America, and to the commerce which is to pass over it?

Sir, our Government has made a pledge before the whole world that it disavows these expeditions; that it regards them as against our own laws, and as against the laws of nations, and it has pledged its faith that it will exert its whole power to arrest them, to put them down, to prevent their consummation. Shall the faith of our Government be maintained? Or shall it be said, as it has been said, that we are not sincere in this pledge; that we are false in these professions, that these expeditions are connived at; that they are condemned on paper, but that they are encouraged in fact? Sir, let us not court any such dishonor for our Government and our people by censuring the officers of our Navy who act in good faith in carrying out what they believe and know, and what they have reason to know, to be the earnest wish of the Government.

Sir, as a matter of necessity, as a matter of Government policy as a matter of constitutional action, the Executive is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations. In accordance with the theory of our Government, while the whole responsibility of initiating and conducting and leading to successful issue our intercourse and relations with foreign countries is imposed upon the Executive, it is equally necessary, equally demanded by constitutional obligations and by equity between one branch of the Government and another, that that responsibility should not be impaired on the one hand, and that power not be destroyed upon the other, by an improper, an unjust, an unprecedented interference with its duty, and with its fair and faithful discharge of that duty by this House. We rightfully hold the Executive responsible to see to it that the interests of our people, of our commerce, of our trade, are protected in Central America. We hold it responsible for the making of treaties with the Republics there, by which the various routes on the Isthmus shall be maintained and open to our commerce and trade. We hold it responsible to see that peace is preserved, so far, at least, as the acts of our own people are concerned. We hold it responsible for seeing to it that no foreign nation shall interfere, either by filibustering on private account or unrecognized on Government account, with the rights of our citizens in Central America. And, Sir, while we hold the Executive justly to this large and high responsibility, at least, let us always accord to it the merit of sincerity of purpose and of correctness of conduct; and let us likewise accord to the officers of our Navy, who are invested with official responsibilities, a like correctness of motive and a like patriotism of conduct, until the proofs displayed before us irresistably forces us to a different conclusion.

Indignation Meeting No. 1 at New-Orleans.

The filibuster indignation meeting, held in New-Orleans on the 31st ult., was only a preliminary demonstration, but it appears to have been largely attended. Judge ANDERSON presided. Mr. TABOR, editor of *El Nicaraguense*, gave a detailed narrative of the landing, progress, and capture of WALKER's last force, and added some incidents not before known, as follows:

"It was stated that Lieutenant CULLEY, who visited General WALKER when he first landed, was heard to say that it was fully expected that all General WALKER's command would land at the mouth of the Colorada River. 'That,' said Lieutenant CULLEY, 'was the arrangement.' It should have been carried out, and WALKER should have his staff officials from the Colorado, to visit Captain CHATARD at Iconclhuate. It was not expected that WALKER would come to Greytown with an armed force. But General WALKER, knowing his right, and the sovereign rights of Nicaragua, chose to land at Greytown, and did not deem it necessary to conciliate the commander of the *Saratoga*.

When Gen. WALKER arrived at Greytown, he found a schooner, called the *Chase*, which had belonged to his Government. A schooner, the *Isabel*, had been taken down from New-Orleans and sold to General WALKER for $6,000. The transfer papers were passed in the presence of Captain COCKBURN, the British Consul. Shortly afterward Captain SCOTT went up to General WALKER and informed him that there was at Greytown another schooner, called the *Chase*—that she was of lighter draft than the *Isabel*, and could be taken up the river, and that it would be well to exchange the *Isabel* for her. Accordingly this change was made, and the *Chase* passed into the possession of General WALKER'S Government. It was this schooner that General WALKER commenced discharging his cargo into when he arrived at Greytown; yet he was ordered by Captain CHATARD to desist from this proceeding, and to move to another point. Unless he should comply with this order, there would, to use the language of Captain CHATARD, "be a row in the camp." Of course, WALKER was compelled to obey.

The resolutions adopted were:

1. That this meeting unantmously condemns the conduct of Commodore PAULDING in this proceeding as being without excuse, and without precedent in the history of any civilized country, contrary to the law of nations, and deserving the condign punishment of the Government of the United States.

2. That we are unwilling to believe that the instructions of the President, or of the Secretary of State or the Navy, are of such a nature as to justify Commodore PAULDING in the commission of such an unheard-of act of tyranny as that of which he has been guilty.

3. That if the report from Washington be true that Commodore PAULDING had instructions to prevent the landing of President WALKER and the emigrants who were with him, on the soil of Nicaragua, such instructions were given in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in violation of the neutrality statutes and of the law of nations, and in violation of the right of citizens of this country to emigrate to Nicaragua or to any other country.

4. That in the opinion of this meeting it is the imperative duty of this Government immediately to restore Gen. WALKER and his captive companions to the country from which they have been so unlawfully taken by irresistible force; and also, fully to indemnify them for all losses they have sustained from capture, detention and deprivation of liberty and property.

Walker's Men at Norfolk.

From the Richmond Whig.

We suggest that steps be immediately taken to demand of the President the removal from the soil of Virginia of a company of men whom he himself has had arrested as prisoners, and whom his naval officers represent and denounce as outlaws and pirates. It is obvious that our vigilant and warlike Governor has overlooked this Federal trespass upon State "comity" and State rights. We propose, therefore, that the Legislature shall not only jog his memory on the subject, but pass a bill demanding of the Federal Government reparation for the offence it has committed against the Commonwealth and the people of Virginia, and if reparation should be denied, *then a declaration of war should follow, and the rights of the State be vindicated at the point of the bayonet!*

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Election of Officers.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Society's new building, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue. The attendance was pretty large. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President announced the donation to the Society, by Col. JAMES B. MURRAY, of a bust of the late Reform leader in England, JOSEPH HUME.

The donation was accompanied by a letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Fine Arts.

Mr. MOORE read the annual report of the Treasurer, according to which the balance on hand

On Jan. 1, 1857, was	$1,778 64
Which, with the total receipts for the year of	5,476 75
Made an aggregate of	$7,255 59
The entire outlay for the same period was	6,839 37
Leaving a balance on hand of	$416 22
From members there was still due	1,620 00
Making a total balance on hand, including unpaid fees, of	$2,036 22

The report was referred to an Auditing Committee.

The librarian announced the presentation by Dr. ELLIS of a portrait of JAMES RIVINGTON, editor of the *Royal Gazette* during the war.

The keg which contained the water that was conveyed from Lake Erie to the Atlantic on the opening of the Erie Canal, was exhibited to the Society as a present from Mr. JOHN SPIERS. Mr. SPIERS received a vote of thanks for his gift.

A communication was received from a former officer of the old Public School Society, recalling the fact that on the dissolution of that body it donated its records to the Historical Society. This communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. MOORE read the Librarian's report, an admirably compiled document, which was received with applause.

The reports on nominations of the Executive Committee were read and adopted.

The President (Mr. DAPEYSTER being in the Chair) presented a report from a Special Committee recommending certain modifications in the by-laws. He suggested the propriety of reading all the rules for the government of the Society.

Mr. JOSH. BLUNT moved that they be printed, and that the matter be postponed to a future meeting.

A motion to have the entire code of rules read was made and carried.

The President accordingly proceeded to read.

His report, as read, was accepted and adopted unanimously.

Mr. SCARLL read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which, with the other annual reports, was referred to the Executive Committee for such disposition as they might deem advisable.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM alluded to the propriety of acknowledging the legacies of $10,000 to the Society by Mr. STUYVESANT GROSVENOR, and of books and portraits by Rev. R. W. GRISWOLD, and moved that the matter of placing a bust or portrait of the former in the Society's building be referred to the Executive Committee. Carried.

The paper of the evening, on "General WASHINGTON's Life Guard," was read by Mr. BENJAMIN W. LOSSING.

This was a very interesting account of the corps immediately at the service of WASHINGTON, from the first voluntary organization of that kind, known as the "Connecticut Rangers," under Captain KNOWLTON, until the formation, under the specific directions of the Commander-in-Chief, of the "Life Guard," which was commanded by Captain COLVAR.

One of the earlier guardsmen, an Irishman named HICKEY, was tried and convicted of conspiracy and sedition, in having traitorously yielded to the temptations of British gold, in having, under the promptings of Governor TRYON, corrupted a fifer and another member of the corps, in order to effect WASHINGTON's assassination, and in having deliberately attempted WASHINGTON's death by poisoning a dish of green peas, of which WASHINGTON was passionately fond. He was found guilty on the evidence mainly of the female domestic who waited on the Commander-in-Chief, and whom he made his confidant, and was shot in New-York, in April, 1777. This was the first execution in the Revolutionary army. Mr. LOSSING gave an interesting biographical sketch of Sergeant SETH KNAPP, the last survivor of the "Life Guard," whom he knew personally, and whose death took place in Newburg a few years ago.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. LOSSING on the motion of Dr. HAWKS, who expressed his satisfaction in finding that the details of the conspiracy in New-York confirmed his belief that Governor TRYON was an unparalleled scoundrel.

Professor C. W. GREENE directed the Society's attention to the death of Mr. CRAWFORD, the sculptor. He delivered a high eulogium on his genius, and paid a touching tribute to his memory. A resolution offered by him to the effect that the Committee on Fine Arts be directed to submit to the Society a suitable mode of perpetuating Mr. CRAWFORD's name, and testifying to his genius and merit, was seconded by Dr. OSGOOD, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Lectures, announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of lectures before the Society, by a number of eminent gentlemen whom he named, and stated that the first would be given on next Tuesday night, by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—subject, "Common Sense."

General WETMORE moved the thanks of the Society to the President and other officers of the Society during the past year.

The annual election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted in a unanimous reelection of the officers of the past year:

President—LUTHER BRADISH.
First Vice-President—Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Second Vice-President—Frederic De Peyster.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Edward Robinson, D. D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Osgood, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Andrew Warner.
Treasurer—Wm. Chauncey.
Librarian—George Henry Moore.

The President announced the Standing Committees, which, with one or two exceptions, were constituted precisely similar to those of the last year.

The Society then adjourned.

A ROW IN THE FOURTH WARD EVENING SCHOOLS.—On Monday evening an attempt was made to effect a change among the teachers of the evening schools held in School-house No. 1, on William-street, in the Fourth Ward—the change having been previously decided on by the Evening School Committee. Mr. ALBERT SMITH, late of the Committee, and Commissioner SHINE, backed by a peaceable member of the Metropolitan Police, called at the boys' school and notified Mr. GALLAGHER, the Principal, that he had been dismissed and that they had come with his successor, Dr. WILLIAMSON, to take charge of the school. Whereupon Mr. GALLAGHER immediately commenced a speech to his boys, calling upon them to declare their preference, which they did for their old teacher, and offered to thrash Messrs. SMITH, SHINE & Co. at short notice. Mr. GALLAGHER still holds his own, and our reporter found him on hand on Tuesday evening, prepared for any emergency.

This Committee have, among their latest acts, appointed ALBERT SMITH, late member of the Committee on Evening Schools and Commissioner from the Ninth Ward, Superintendent of Evening Schools, despite the action of the Board of Education, at a salary of $100 per month, and in spite of the offer of the City Superintendent to take the evening schools under his supervision, without any additional expense.

SHAD.—The Harbor Commissioners have taken time by the forelock in the matter of the driving of shad stakes in the river, and Mr. STURGIS, the President of the Board, has already given notice that, under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any polee for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. An attempt was made to have the shad poles hauled up last season, after the passage of the law, but it was finally abandoned, and the fishermen were permitted to finish their season without molestation. Hereafter, if the Commissioners are firm, there must be an end of shad-fishing by the old methods outside of six feet at mean low tide.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, JAN. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1033, 1981, 2881, 2355, 2063, 2038, 1334, 2695, 2847, 959, 2620, 2673, 2674, 2797, 2857, 2522, 2723, 1321, 2878, 1564, 1069, 2851, 2752, 2799, 2117 2118, 855, 900, 2769, 2675, 1485, 2312, 2809.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 277, 281, 252, 284, 285, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 319, 162 to 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 333, 334, 335, 338.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 450, 20, 23, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

John Eagan and Bridget Flanagan were put on trial this morning, charged with passing counterfeit coin. Judge Beebe, who appeared for the parties, said that the parties were undoubtedly husband and wife, the woman having given her maiden name when arrested; and being together when the offence was committed, the wife could not be convicted of it, and he would suggest, therefore, that she be discharged, and that the man plead "Guilty." That disposition was made of the case, and Judge INGERSOLL sentenced Eagan to be imprisoned for two years and pay a fine of one dollar.

Peter Andersen and five others, crew of the bark *Hahnemann*, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt, were brought up and pleaded "Guilty." The case being one of very slight importance, and the men having been already imprisoned some time, the Court suspended judgment, and discharged them on their own recognizances.

An Important Suit in the United States Circuit Court.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 6th.

We yesterday referred to an important suit commenced in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, by J. R. Jaffray & Sons, of New-York, against Claffin, Mellen & Co., of the same City, and Wm. Lee & Co., of this city. The argument was to have been heard by Judge LEAVITT yesterday, but on application of the respondents, it was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be taken up. The case is one of considerable importance to the mercantile community, as well as to the parties directly interested, and the points on which the action is based, may be gathered from the following synopsis of the bill of the complainants:

J. R. Jaffray & Sons, the complainants, set forth that they have commenced an action at law against Wm. Lee & Co., for $1,199 89, due for goods sold to them; that in October last Lee & Co. became embarrassed and unable to pay their debts, and were, in fact, insolvent; that they had a stock of goods and book accounts to the amount of $130,000; that their indebtedness was about $180,000. While in this condition the plaintiffs charge that the firm of Lee & Co. made a secret and private sale, or pretended sale, of the goods and entire property for $117,000, to Claffin, Mellen & Co., under the pretence that they were indebted to said firm in the sum of $66,000, and that the overplus of that sum was to be paid to three other creditors of Lee & Co., viz., Bowen, McNamee & Co., Bliss, Briggs, Wheelock & Co., and Clapp, Kent & Beckley; that the legal and intended effect of said transaction or sale was *an assignment*, in contemplation of insolvency, with the design to prefer C. M. & Co., and the other named creditors, to the exclusion of other creditors of said firm.

The complainants further charge that the balance, after the payment of C. M. & Co., was divided amongst the three other named creditors, and that such proceeds comprise all the property, of which complainants have any knowledge, belonging to said Lee & Co.

The complainants also charge that there was no such indebtedness of Lee & Co. to Claffin, Mellen & Co., but that they are informed and believe, and such was the general understanding among the creditors of Lee & Co., that Claffin, Mellen & Co. *were silent partners* of Lee & Co.; and that C. M. & Co., finding the business a losing one, endeavored to so shape it as to make it appear as a debt, and that a great portion of the $65,000 was for losses in the business. The complainants ask that the books of accounts between said C. M. & Co. and Lee & Co., from the time of their first business connection, may be produced before a Master Commissioner of the United States Court, and that the parties may be examined in regard to them.

The complainants further ask that the pretended sale to C. M. & Co. may be decreed and held to be an *assignment in trust* in contemplation of insolvency, with the design to prefer one or more creditors to the exclusion of others, and that the same shall inure to the benefit of *all* the creditors of said Lee & Co., in proportion to their demands, and that said C. M. & Co. shall be enjoined from removing or disposing of any portion of the goods.

Should the main points in this bill of complaint be established, Claffin, Mellen & Co. will be made liable, as partners, for the debts of Lee & Co., or compelled to pay over the proceeds of the goods and book accounts for the benefit of all the creditors of the firm.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR FOR RODGERS.

The People vs. James Rodgers.—Yesterday Mr. Kellogg, counsel for Rodgers, convicted of the murder of Swanston, made an application for a writ of error for the purpose of taking the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court on review. His Honor took the papers, and will render his decision soon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Present—All the Judges.

Nos. 57, 83, 140, 413—Struck off.
No. 36—Reserved for Jan. 11.
Nos. 24, 25—Reserved for Jan. 8.
No. 48—Reserved for Jan. 19.
Nos 19, 23—Passed.
No 27 Mack *vs.* Prosser.—Argued. Mr. Charles Daniels for appellant; Mr. J. L. Curtenius for respondent.
No. 35—Reserved for Jan. 12.
No. 33—On argument.
Calendar for Jan. 8.—Nos. 21, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 6, 17, 21, 22, 25.

RIOT AT DUBUQUE—ONE MAN KILLED, TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED.—A bloody riot occurred at West Dubuque on New Year's night, at a German ball that was in progress at the West Brewery Hall. It seems that a party of drunken men forced their way into the hall at a late hour, and disturbed the ball with their boisterous conduct. It was determined to expel them from the hall; when a terrible fight ensued, in which glasses, chairs, and every other movable thing within reach were used on both sides. One man, named Gainer, was shot dead, and two of his brothers were afterwards fatally wounded. Twenty of the persons were seriously injured during the fracas. One man had his nose severed from his face. A large number of persons have been arrested.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE CANADIAN PRISONER TOWNSEND.—The man McHENRY, now in prison in Canada, is *not* TOWNSEND after all. The London *Prototype* says: "In October last, Mr. ROSS, of this office, wrote to the Sons of Temperance, in Sierra County, Cal., for the purpose of ascertaining if the documents published by McHENRY's friends were really authentic, considerable doubt having been expressed by the Sons here with regard to one of them." A reply was received last week from the Scribe of the Sierra Division S. of T. in California, stating that the writer was a partner of McHENRY in 1854, and was admitted a member of the Order of the Sons in that year; and the man McHENRY is McHENRY, not TOWNSEND.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—8,539 bbls. Flour, 178 bags Barley, 240 bags Oats, 643 packages Provisions, 162 bbls. Whisky, and 61 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls. at $5 37½@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at steady prices. Sales 250 packages Java at 16c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 11c. @11¾c., and 500 Rio at 9c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11¼c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at strengthening prices, including Middling at 9⅞c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@9¾c., for Gulf, ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement Jan. 1, 1858.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	bales 678,081
Total	685,900
Exported to date	351,280
Stock on hand not cleared Jan. 1, 1858	334,620

FISH—The market is quiet, but firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in moderate demand, chiefly for home use, at steady prices. Sales, 6,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian appears unchanged. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 1,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$6 55 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is dull and down to $3 ℔ bbl.

Chicago Receipts and Shipments of Flour during each of the last three years:

	1855. Receipts.	1855. Shipts.	1856. Receipts.	1856. Shipts.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Shipts.
Total Bbls.	240,662	163,419	324,921	216,389	393,934	269,648
Manuf'd by City Mills.	79,650	—	86,068	—	96,000	—
On hand & consumed in City..	156,933	—	194,609	—	230,286	—
Total....	320 312	320,312	410,989	410,989	489,934	489,934

Chicago shipments of Flour by Lake during each of the last Fourteen Years.

Year.	Bbls. Year.	Bbls.
1844	6,320	1851 72,406
1845	13,752	1852 61,195
1846	28,045	1853 70,884
1847	32,538	1854 58,573
1848	45,200	1855 77,082
1849	51,309	1856 169,516
1850	100,871	1857 167,227

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair request, including Bunch at $1 95@$2 for whole, and $1 for half, and 55c. for quarter boxes. Other articles are quiet, yet essentially unchanged in value. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: 1,000 quarter boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins at 57c.@58c.; 200 drums and 50 cases Figs at 7¼c., cash, for cash, and 100 casks Zante Currants at 9c.@9½c., ℔ lb., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet firm. Sales 7,000 bushels, including mixed Western, at $1 09; fair to prime White Southern, at $1 20@$1 30; and Red do. at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is sparingly offered, and much wanted at advancing prices. Sales 6,500 bushels new crop, at 66c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bushels Rye, at 73c., and 4,700 bushels State and California Barley, at 70c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c @30c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Grain in Chicago during each of the last four years.

| Wheat, bushels. | 1854. 3,038,955 | 1855. 7,535,097 | 1856. 8,767,760 | 1857.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 26th, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at this port. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook, up to the time of going to press.

Contrary to expectation, the State Assembly did not succeed in electing a temporary Speaker yesterday. Mr. BONGHTON declined to permit his name to be used, which declination places matters in their original state of uncertainty. The original motion for the election of a presiding officer, temporarily, was withdrawn, and balloting for Speaker was postponed until 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The Assembly finally adjourned until Monday. The Senate was not in session.

The report of the butchery of Col. COOK'S command by the Mormons turns out, as we expected, to be a fabrication. Advices have been received from Fort Bridger up to Nov. 26, at which time Colonel JOHNSON was there, and had been joined by Colonel COOK. This news also sets at rest all fears engendered by the report of an engagement at Fort Bridger, alleged to have taken place on the 14th of November, and the subsequent retreat of the troops to Fort Laramie, received in California by way of Oregon. The Mormons, however, were still doing all they could to harass the expedition by burning all the grass, and the animals were dying at the rate of 100 a day. All the passes to Salt Lake City were being fortified, and there was every indication of an intention on the part of BRIGHAM YOUNG to execute all his threats.

Very late intelligence from Yucatan, by an arrival at New-Orleans from Campeachy on the 20th ult., informs us that the Barrera, or Government party, had sued for peace to the revolutionists, but that their propositions had been rejected. The terms of the proposed settlement had not transpired, but it was believed that its basis was the recognition of the Barrera Government—which, of course, the Campeachy party would not listen to for a moment. The war itself has made but little progress.

JAMES P. DONNELLY, convicted of the murder of ALBERT S. Mo[illegible]ne Seaview House, at the Highlands of Nevisink, on the 1st of August last, yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of his crime at Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., at 1:55 P. M. He delivered a speech under the gallows, occupying nearly two hours, in which he asseverated his innocence of the murder, strove to make it apparent, and endeavored to fasten the crime upon a third party, the proprietor of the Seaview House. The speech was listened to with great interest, but did not appear to carry conviction to the judgments of those who heard it. DONNELLY submitted to his fate manfully.

Tammany Society met last night, and celebrated the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Appropriate speeches were made by JOHN VAN BUREN, Marshal RYNDERS, and others, and letters were received from some three hundred men who had been invited, the most interesting of which was a letter from Gov. WISE, whose opinions on the Kansas question will be read with more than ordinary attention. His objections to the course of the Administration are marked and emphatic. Those who desire to read them, will find them elsewhere. The occasion was one of unusual enjoyment to the friends and invited guests of the Society.

On the reception of the Message of Gov. LIGON, of Maryland, yesterday, by the House of Representatives of that State, a motion was made not to receive it, and the motion prevailed by a considerable majority. The ground of its rejection is offensive remarks relative to the American Party, and an intimation contained in it that the members from Baltimore were elected by fraud.

The Government employes at the Navy-Yard have had no pay since Dec. 8. Yesterday was the failure to pay off for the third successive week. This comes hard on the men, who often find it difficult to get credit at the grocer's, tailor's, butcher's, and who ought not to be compelled by "Uncle Sam, who is rich enough" to ask any such humiliating favors.

Coroner HILLS yesterday began an inquest upon the body of MICHAEL CASEY, shot by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., in the affray in James-street on Thursday night. KENNEDY, who was also shot by WOGAN, is still living, but in a precarious condition. He remains in the City Hospital. WOGAN is in custody. He is not of age, but is known as an old offender. A few months ago, he was convicted of arson, but judgment was suspended by Judge RUSSELL.

Rev. Dr. JOHN KNOTT, senior minister of the Collegiate (Dutch Reformed) Churches of this City, died last evening at his residence in Fourth-street, from the injuries which he sustained by a fall on last Tuesday morning. His funeral will take place on Tuesday from the Church in Fourth-street.

The American General Committee for 1858 held their first meeting last evening, and effected a permanent organization with much unanimity.

The Grand Jury of Rochester on Thursday found a true bill of indictment against IRA STOUT and Mrs. SARAH LITTLES, for the murder of CHAS. W. LITTLES.

The Grand Jury of Brooklyn is taking evidence on the propriety of bringing in a bill against the policemen who were charged with conspiring to "kidnap"—send back—the white slave who escaped by the Savannah steamer lately, from Georgia bondage into Canada.

The General Markets yesterday continued quiet for Flour and Wheat. Prices were sustained. The receipts of Flour were limited. No Wheat arrived. Corn was very scarce and in demand at firmer rates. Cotton was in less request, factors claiming a further advance. Provisions were moderately inquired for at steady quotations for all kinds save Pork, which opened light and buoyant, but closed heavily, with more offering. Groceries were pretty active, including Sugars, prices of which, however, favored purchasers. Freights continued quiet and languid.

POLITICAL LETTER-WRITING—TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The business of political letter-writing is overdone. It is getting to be a nuisance, and Tammany Hall is, to a very great extent, responsible for it. It has been in the habit, for a long time past, whenever it proposed to have a "blow out" of any sort, to invite everybody belonging to the Democratic Party, holding any sort of office, to be present and make a speech. In return, would come cords of long-winded political disquisitions, setting forth the views of Honorable Timotby Wetwhistle, or the gallant Colonel Brickinbishat, upon the character, condition, and prospects of the indomitable and indivisible Democratic party. All these letters are in due time handed over to the Press, which is expected to embody them in its report of the proceedings.

Occasionally such an invitation affords a very excellent opportunity for a man of real distinction and ability to put forth his views on public matters, as in the case of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, whose position excludes him from political speech-making, and who very properly, therefore, avails himself of such an occasion to promulgate his sentiments. His letter, sent to the Tammany Hall festival last night, is one of the best things of the kind we have ever seen; and some of the others which we publish this morning are well worth reading. But the great mass of the letters received,—which would fill fifteen or twenty columns of the TIMES,—form the dreariest reading imaginable.

Why will not Tammany reform its habits in this respect? Let its invitations be restricted to men of real distinction;—they will then be considered of some real value. They are now made the means of giving a factitious importance to noodles and pretenders all over the country.

The Kansas Question in Virginia—Views of Governor Wise.

We have not been in the habit of looking to Virginia for specimens of pure and undefiled Democracy. But we commend the letter of Governor HENRY A. WISE to the Tammany Hall Committee, which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, as one of the soundest and most admirable papers upon the Kansas question which has yet been given to the public. Its style is peculiarly characteristic—spasmodic and affected. But it is earnest and emphatic,—and the argument which it embodies addresses itself to the common sense and common justice of the great mass of the people of all sections and of all parties. Governor WISE does not agree with Senator DOUGLAS, in regarding the Lecompton Convention as an unauthorized and illegal body,—nor with President BUCHANAN, in considering Slavery the only "domestic institution" which it is proper to submit to the popular vote. But he insists, eloquently and most cogently, upon the absolute necessity of permitting the PEOPLE of Kansas, by a direct, fair and unequivocal vote, to decide upon the Constitution which is to create the government and decide the political character of their commonwealth. He goes for the "Liberty of the People, against all power, delegated or undelegated, upon earth." And the plain duty of Congress, in regard to that Constitution, he says, is

"To adopt it *subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas*, according to a law to be prescribed by their own Territorial Legislature; and to admit the State whenever the Territory shall proclaim its approval and adoption by the people. *If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union ipso facto*: and if they reject it, *to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention and to submit another Constitution to Congress for approval.*"

Those Northern Democrats who have expended so much ingenuity and labor, in endeavoring to show that popular rights are not violated by refusing to submit the Constitution to the popular vote, must be a little ashamed of themselves when they see their logic thus riddled by the plain, straight-forward common sense of a Virginia Governor. The tables seem to be curiously turned. Hitherto we have looked to Virginia for abstract sophistry and hair-splitting politics. If sectionalism could make anything by technicalities, they were sure to be discovered and interposed by a Virginian. But now the sophistry and special pleading come from the North. JOHN VAN BUREN argues the case on behalf of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, with a sharpness worthy of CALHOUN, and finds his whole cob-house of logic swept away by a single sentence from Governor WISE!

The fact is, the Northern Democrats who have taken the thimble-rigging side in this game were seduced into it by the belief that the Administration was on that side. JOHN VAN BUREN, since 1848, has had a mortal dread of differing from an Administration. He finds the fight unequal. The teeth and claws against him are too many, and he accordingly made up his mind long ago never again to be found in opposition to the Democratic Party in power. He took this side, therefore now, because he thought Mr. BUCHANAN had taken it. Gov. WISE not only acts with more independence, but he seems to understand that Mr. BUCHANAN'S position is by no means so clearly in favor of the Lecompton Constitution as it is generally supposed to be. He calls upon the New-York Democracy to stand by the President, and at the same time to insist upon submitting the Constitution to the popular vote.

This letter will do a good deal to dissipate the fears which some have entertained that the Union would be dissolved if Kansas were not immediately adopted with the Lecompton Constitution. Gov. WISE used to be about as earnest and as prompt to dissolve the Union as anybody else,—but it is easy to perceive that he does not belong to that party any longer. His experience as Governor has evidently given him a taste for Executive duties, and he probably thinks it would be a great deal pleasanter, and somewhat more patriotic, to be President of the Union than to be its destroyer. We have no doubt he has also come to the conclusion that it would be easier. It is pleasant, meantime, to find Democratic aspirants in all sections, beginning to realize the fact that there is a North.

Senatorial Wisdom.

Two very remarkable discoveries were made in the Senate of the United States during the debate on the President's Message in regard to the arrest of WALKER. For one of these fortunate incidents of an otherwise not very exciting discussion, the country is indebted to General JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and for the other to Mr. PUGH, of Ohio. The first of these Senators has already made himself a more or less illustrious name by his services in exposing the cowardice of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and the baseness of Major-General WOOL. It is to him that the American people owe the gratifying assurance that the laurels of the Mexican War really belong to the injured PILLOW, of Tennessee, and the unappreciated DAVIS, of Mississippi. With such antecedents and with such experience, it is not perhaps surprising that the ex-Secretary of War should have ascertained, in advance of all his cotemporaries, the true and only origin of the War of 1812. That serious contest, it appears, was waged by this country for the purpose of vindicating the right of every native American "to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere." We had been accustomed to believe that the questions of impressment and embargo—of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights"—were largely instrumental in determining the Government of Mr. MADISON to a declaration of war. But we bow to the superior information of the Mississippian luminary, and call the particular attention of the country to the grave consequences involved in this new version of history. If we went to war in 1812 for the precious privilege of rushing about the world like a generation of emancipated *Civis Romani*, or Donnybrook heroes, to hit a head wherever we should see one, why may we not go to war on the same ground in 1858? There are multitudes of the oppressed to be found out of Nicaragua and Central America; and as nobody can undertake to say what particular form of oppression in the East or the West may happen to hit the sympathies of this or that citizen at any given time, it is clear that if we are to maintain our national dignity and the consistencies of our national career, we ought immediately to declare war against the whole of Christendom in assertion of the right of all and sundry our large-hearted and expansive citizens to trample the tyrants of the earth in the dust wherever they may be found.

The new light thus thrown upon history from Missisippi has its fitting parallel in the illumination cast by Ohio upon the law of nations. Mr. PUGH is comparatively unknown to fame, but he is a promising person, and may in time, attain a place by the side of his Southern colleague. He has found out that while it is a crime for a citizen of the United States to prepare war against a foreign State, it is no crime for that citizen to make the war after he has prepared it. It would be highly illegal, that is, for a Walker, or a Davis, or a Pugh, or any such aspiring individual, to buy munitions of battle, to equip troops and to set sail in an armed ship from New-York, with the intention of battering down Port-au-Prince and dethroning FAUSTIN I., or of storming the Moro Castle and garroting General CONCHA. But having once bought, equipped and set sail as aforesaid, the mere actual operations of battering, dethroning, storming, and garroting would instantly cease to be unlawful, and become highly commendable in the sight, not of the United States alone, but of all civilized nations. Having exhausted himself in this display of legal acumen, Senator PUGH not unnaturally subsided into a slough of vague and irrelevant twaddle about "errors of judgment," "expatriation of citizens," and the "faith of treaties;" but that is a matter of slight importance, and need not seriously divert our attention from the great central fact of PUGH'S discourse as above stated. As a corollary of the proposition enunciated by DAVIS, it deserves to be gravely considered, and we trust that the President will bear it carefully in mind, not only in his future relations with our own officers, civil and military, but in the discharge of his treaty-making functions.

The satisfaction which the country must derive from the elimination of two principles so novel and so important really should reconcile us to the otherwise unpleasant circumstances of the debate to which we owe them. But for this rare result we might be tempted to utter something like a lamentation over the almost universal absence of anything like coherent reasoning, clear information, distinct purpose, and intelligible policy from the discussion, by the highest legislative body in the land, of an Executive Message on a theme of such prominent interest as our international obligations, and the law by which those obligations are supposed to be enforced.

The Execution of Donnelly.

A scene, almost without a parallel in the annals of crime, was enacted, yesterday, in the court-yard of a New-Jersey jail. It was not merely that JAMES P. DONNELLY suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, but, immediately before his execution, in a speech of two hours' length, he reviewed the evidence upon which he had been convicted, endeavored to reconcile it with his innocence, and solemnly charged another party with the commission of the crime. Though the confirmation of guilt was strong as Holy Writ, such an exhibition as this is enough to stagger any man's belief. We often hear of hardened criminals denying their guilt with dying breath, but it has seldom happened that a youth of DONNELLY'S age, while standing upon the scaffold, has accused an innocent person of an offence for which he himself was about to suffer.

Appalling as the reflection is, we are compelled irresistibly to arrive at this conclusion. DONNELLY had a fair, impartial trial; and even if the dying declarations of the murdered MOSES were illegally received, as some eminent New-York jurists contend, yet this was only a technical error, and, setting it aside altogether, the remaining evidence was clear, conclusive, and uncontradicted in every particular. Not the faintest suspicion of being connected, directly or indirectly, in the murder of MOSES, has ever been cast upon any other inmate of the Seaview House except DONNELLY; and to suppose that the latter, if his charge against Mr. W. W. SMITH has any foundation at all, would keep such a secret until its revelation could do him no earthly good, is to suppose what is contrary to common reason and common sense. We do not wish to follow the wretched criminal through the wandering effort that he made to assert his innocence, or to point out his inconsistencies and prevarications, but it is a simple act of justice to direct attention to the utter improbability of his accusations, uttered though they were upon an occasion of such awful solemnity. Far less do we wish to investigate the motives that led DONNELLY to charge upon another the murder of MOSES. They are known only to him and his God, and are beyond the jurisdiction and the scrutiny of human law. However great his crimes, he possessed at least one virtue—an ardent affection for his bereaved father and sisters. To let them live on in the belief of his innocence may have induced him to act and speak as he did. Powerful efforts were made to save DONNELLY from his doom. Belonging, as he did, to a family of great respectability, petitions for a commutation of his punishment were signed by many of our most influential citizens. But the Executive of New-Jersey withstood—and we believe rightly withstood—these appeals for mercy; and in a case over which, as far as the clearest intellects could see, there hung not the shadow of moral or legal doubt, allowed the law to take its course.

We trust that the fate of DONNELLY will be a warning to those who are treading in the same path. Let them pause ere they find themselves at the same end. This metropolis, especially, must be cleansed from the blood-stain that rests upon it. Society, when it is wronged, must be avenged, if public right and public safety are at all to be considered. Juries will no longer allow compassion to outweigh their judgment and convict of manslaughter when murder is clearly proven. An executive dare not, while rowdyism is rampant, interpose its prerogative and shield an offender from merited punishment. The law which awards death to a murderer cannot be altered, and its officers are bound to see its provision carried out to the very letter. This is the sentiment of a community which has long borne with the pariahs that infest this City and continually abuse their privileges of citizenship. And they may rest assured that, as with DONNELLY, so will it be with them—the law will be allowed to take its course, and justice will be rigidly and impartially administered.

Georgia Facts and British Fictions.

Just about a year ago an enthusiastic gentleman of Liverpool, one Mr. ARROWSMITH by name, fitted a poisoned dart to a very long bow, and discharged it into the very centre of the escutcheon of the State of Georgia. He sent to the London *Times* a most doleful and fearful narrative of the horrible things which he had seen and heard on a Georgia railway train; how he had witnessed half a dozen murders between breakfast and lunch; how he had been forced to acquiesce in the slaughter of a child, slain for no other crime than because it had cried when its father was killed; and how all these abominations, worthy the pencil of a CALLOT, or the pen of a EUGENE SUE, had been received as mere matters of course by his Georgian fellow-passengers, and were indeed mere ordinary incidents of life and travel in the State which an OGLETHORPE founded and a WESLEY loved. England and Europe shuddered at the tale, and we of the United States were at first unappeasably indignant, and then inextinguishably mirthful over it.

It was a very preposterous story, and ARROWSMITH, if not a lunatic, was certainly a Munchausen of the first water. But the legend of the murders in the Georgia train, like the legend of the murders in the Rue Morgue, and like all especially tremendous legends that have ever won any credence among men, contained a grain of truth. There was a full pennyworth of bread with this intolerable deal of sack; and we Americans who ridiculed the tale most loudly, best knew how much of terrible possibility lurked in all its improbable exaggerations.

And with the simple account before us of an occurrence which has just passed into the every-day records of the Southern newspapers, we are half disposed to retract something of the "foul scorn" which we hurled upon all the dupes of the imaginative British broker.

The Charleston *Courier*, esteemed a grave and conservative journal at the South, and certainly superior in the decorous dignity of its habitual tone to many journals of all sections of the Union, inserts under the caption of "*An Unfortunate Rencontre*," the following indescribable story—which we reprint from the TIMES of Tuesday last:

An extra of the Brunswick (Ga.) *Herald* has particulars of a rencontre between Mr. JACOB W. MOORE, representative from Glynn County in the late Georgia Legislature, and Colonel CAREY W. STYLES, conservative candidate for Mayor of Brunswick. The affray occurred at the Academy in that city, on the evening of the 24th, at a citizens' meeting called for the purpose of hearing a speech from Colonel STYLES. During his speech, Colonel STYLES characterized the action of Mr. MOORE in the Legislature as "dishonorable." Mr. MOORE interrupted the speaker by rising, with his hand in his vest, and saying: "If you say that I have done anything dishonorable, it is a falsehood." Whereupon Colonel STYLES having ceased, turned in the direction of Mr. MOORE, hurled back the falsehood in stronger language, and placed his hand upon his pistol. Mr. MOORE retorted and drew. The next moment both gentlemen leveled their pistols and fired, without effect. Then commenced a scene of confusion which it would be impossible to describe. The firing continued between the gentlemen above-mentioned, and others, until *six or seven shots were discharged*—our worthy Mayor, JAMES HOUSTON, Esq., being one of the persons who fired at Colonel STYLES. All at once, Mr. MOORE was heard to utter groans and cries of distress, and was discovered to be shot in the abdomen, and died in about one hour afterwards.

This, be it observed, is just an "unpleasant difficulty." The leading *dramatis personæ* are a lawmaker of the State, the executive head of the city of Brunswick, and a candidate for the succession of that officer. The latter of this trio alludes in a critical spirit to the past legislative action of the first. His observations provoke the lie direct from the Georgian statesman, and the lie direct provokes the pistol of the candidate. The room is full of people, citizens all, many of them no doubt personal friends of one or another of the antagonists. But such considerations have no weight with these chivalric personages. They forthwith begin to exchange shots. The noise and the smell of powder stimulate the company in general. Weapons are drawn by this man and that, and a promiscuous volley ensues.

In the midst of the confusion, however, one calm superior mind preserves its balance. The actual Mayor, justly described as the "worthy Mayor" of this worthy City, draws his pistol too, but not in vain. *He takes aim at the aspirant to his office*, and hopes to settle the election at this preliminary caucus. He is disappointed, it is true, as another "worthy Mayor" of another city was before him, when he took aim at his would-be successor with an explosive message. Mayor HOUSTON that is, failed to shoot Mayor STYLES that longed to be; and the only victim of the fray was the luckless Representative, MOORE, whose sensitive honor had first evoked this discord in the Council of the Chiefs.

"Indescribable" we have called this story. What need is there, indeed, of epithets to make its blank, bald barbaric horror plain to the public eye of lands in which the law is still supreme and society not yet resolved to chaos? Brunswick is by no means a backwood settlement. It is the second commercial *entrépôt* of the State which so indignantly repudiated the foolish fabrication of ARROWSMITH. These men of Brunswick were by no means the "Dead Rabbits" of the South. They were men of standing—men whom their country honors, after its fashion, and who are the "conservative" standard of manners and of morals to young Brunswick and its adjacent rural districts. If these are the ways of the upright and the honorable in Georgia, who shall conjecture the customs of the disreputable and the obscure? If these are the facts of Georgia life, what fictions of ARROWSMITH'S or others, the most idiotic and the most insane, shall hereafter startle the public ear as strange, or be repelled by the public faith as incredible?

KANSAS.—We are advised of the receipt of information at Washington to the effect that nearly, or quite, seven thousand votes were cast at the election of the 21st ult., in Kansas, upon the Lecompton Constitution. This is thought to be a majority of all the votes in that Territory. *The votes on the Constitution would not be opened until after the election of the 4th.* This intelligence is considered favorable to an early adjustment of the Kansas question by the people of that Territory.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We do not understand why the votes cast on the 21st of December should not be canvassed until after the election of Jan. 4. The object of the delay may be to prevent the opposition from knowing how great a vote they have to overcome. But it may also be to enable the canvassers to add as many votes as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their purposes. In either case it seems to us needless and wrong.

DANGER TO THE ICE CROP.—May weather in mid-Winter is very pleasant, and a great blessing to the poor, as well as to invalids; but it is not profitable, nor healthy, in the long run. A good old-fashioned cold snap of a few days duration would not come amiss, for unless we have some colder weather during the next three weeks than what we have had during the past month, we shall have no ice to cool our Croton next Summer. Last year at this time the ice companies had gathered in a good part of their crystaline harvest; but thus far there has been no ice thick enough to save. The Rockland Lake, it is said, has not yet been frozen over, and it is from this great reservoir that we take a considerable part of the ice which is used in this City. It would be a very serious calamity if our ice crop were to be cut off, though there is probably nearly a full year's supply left in the principal ice houses from last Winter's harvest. Ice has become almost as much an article of necessity in Summer as fuel in Winter, and it would not be easy to estimate the actual losses to trade, to say nothing of the discomforts and loss of health, which would result from a deficient ice crop. An enormous quantity is required for the preservation of fresh provisions, which could not be exported without ice, and nearly all our Summer drinks would be worthless without this cooling and invigorating element. Who would think of drinking champagne, or sherry, or soda water, or, in fact, anything else but tea or coffee, without ice? The possibility of being compelled to do without this luxury, or at least of being curtailed of its use, is not so very remote as may be supposed. We are now on the second week of January and no ice has been made yet in our neighborhood. There remain but three weeks more in which we may anticipate any freezing cold weather, for, after the 1st of February, the weather is rarely so intensely cold as to form solid ice. The days are then growing longer, and a short season of cold is generally followed by a warm spell. East and North of us they seem to have been enjoying a genuine snow-storm; but the Winter has not yet given us a taste of its quality in this quarter. There was a slight touch of cold last night, but the northwest wind had none of the icy feeling which it usually brings. The sight of an icicle would not create by any means an unpleasant impression, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells would be absolutely refreshing. Unless we have some snow we shall lose one of the gayest and most characteristic shows of our streets, when wheel-carriages are dispensed with, and Broadway begins its Winter carnival.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The newly-elected Board of Education meets next Wednesday for the purpose of organization. It is understood that the President, Mr. A. H. GREEN, declines to be a candidate for reelection. There is but one opinion as to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office during the two years he has held it. He has always been present, and has brought to the Board uniform courtesy, intelligence, and unwearied devotion to his duties. The services rendered by this Board are gratuitous, and those who perform them creditably are certainly entitled to public commendation.

Chicago in 1857.

The city of Chicago is only 26 years old. The town was laid out in 1830; and the first sales of lots were made in 1831. Its growth is extraordinary. The annual statements of the extent of its commerce and trade are every year more surprising; and the increase of its population appears to keep equal pace with the growth of trade. In 1840 it had 4,470 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 28,269; in 1855 the figures were 83,500; in 1856, 110,600; in 1857, 130,000, or an increase in 17 years of 125,530. The trade figures for last year are given by the *Press* in its Sixth Annual Review, an elaborate and carefully prepared document. Some of the results are worthy to be noted.

The total receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago in 1857 were 21,856,206 bushels. The total shipments were 18,032,678 bushels.

The trade in Salt is next in importance. Last year 209,946 bushels were received, and 90,918 bushels were shipped.

The receipts of Firewood are annually increasing. The figures of this department in 1856 were 88,566 cords. In 1857, there were 126,029 cords. Increase in one year 37,463 cords. The average prices ranged from $4 to $9 50 per cord, according to season of delivery.

The Coal receipts were 171,370 tons, of which 107,428 were consumed in the city.

High Wines formed an important branch of trade: 78,000 barrels were received, and two-thirds of this amount was used in the city, leaving a very small balance for shipment.

The Lumber trade is conducted chiefly with Michigan and Indiana. The receipts were nearly *eleven millions of feet*.

The Canadian trade is rapidly growing into importance.

The Lake tonnage owned in the city is 70,681, of which 7,954 is in steam-vessels.

The *Press*, discussing the effects of the commercial revulsion last year, has the following hopeful view of the result:

"However disastrous the late panic has been to other cities, so far as relates to its effects on Chicago we cannot view it otherwise than highly beneficial. Before it came on, we were in a manner untried, and although our position was manifest to all discerning minds, yet many old heads had a kind of lurking suspicion that we had not back-bone to stand up against a hurricane of disasters. So far as we are concerned, the faith we had in Chicago is strengthened four-fold since January, 1856. We have seen her in prosperity and in adversity—and great as she is in the former, she is mightier still in her ability to breast the gale. The benefit which the 'hard times' will be to Chicago cannot be calculated."

Sea and Ship News.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports during the past thirty days has been unusually small. The steamers *Niagara* at Halifax, and *Atlantic* and *New-York*, at this port, report having experienced tremendous heavy westerly weather, which may account for the long passages of some of our absent packets. An easterly wind will no doubt bring in a fleet of European ships. Among those now due and overdue, are the *Admiral*, BLIFFINS, from Havre Dec. 13; *Bavaria*, TOWNSEND, from Havre Nov. 29; *Aurora*, BUNTING, from Liverpool Dec. 13; *America*, BARSTOW, Dec. 2; *Arctic*, ZEREGA, Nov. 24; *Ashburton*, BRADISCU, Nov. 28; *Caravan*, SANDS, Dec. 9; *Cultivator*, RUSSELL, Dec. 12; *Compromise*, CHILDS, Dec. 5; *Dreadnought*, SAMUELS, Dec. 12; *Empire State*, BRIGGS, Nov. 26; *Ontario*, WOOD, Nov. 20; *Resolute*, FREEMAN, Nov. 30; all from Liverpool. *Christiana*, OWENS, London Dec. 7; *J. H. Elliot*, SPENCER, and *Josephina*, from Antwerp Dec. 3, and others.

The schr. *Matchless*, CLARK, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, Mexico, which port she left 23d December, having on her outward passage from New-London touched at Wilmington, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Matanzas, Cuba, and Vera Cruz. The time occupied in the round voyage was 105 days, during which it was not necessary to reef a sail.

LAUNCH.—Mr. W. H. WEBB will this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, launch from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, the propeller *Montgomery*. She is owned by H. B. CROWELL, of this City, and will run in his line of Savannah steamers under the command of Captain F. CROCKER, formerly captain of the clipper ship *Mary Robinson*.

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI'S buffo opera of "L'Italiana in Algieri" was successfully produced here last night. It is some years since this work has been heard, and owing to its depending on the contralto voice, it may be many years before it can be heard again, for there are few contraltos of the present day who can undertake the mechanism of ROSSINI'S florid early style. The story of the "Italian in Algieri" is excessively poor, and to this fact some of the uncertain vitality of the opera is ascribed. Musically, it contains the germs of many of ROSSINI'S happiest elaborations. It was composed at a time when his exuberant invention found relief in striking out new paths, and not, as in later years, when his laziness induced him to go over the same ground more carefully and to gather the wild fruits which he had wantonly scattered. If the spirit of fun were as magnificent in the libretto as in the score of this opera it would be as popular as the "Barber." But the unexampled excellence of libretto and music in the latter work, must with foreign audiences give it the preference. The choice morsels of the "Italiana" will always be popular, and a good buffo like Rocco can make even the drama interesting. Four or five concerted pieces were warmly applauded last night, and the zoological septette (which is in fact the *finale* to the first act) received a genuine and hearty encore; the sneezing trio and the "papalace" trio barely escaped the same fate. The opera was excellently played in every respect. Madame D'ANGRI as the Italian lady played and sang deliciously. It is a rare experience to hear ROSSINI'S music interpreted by an *artiste* so elegant and intelligent. Signor ROCCO was funny, and Signor LABOCETTA painstaking but uncertain. Signor GASSIER as the *Grand Turk*, was too heavy and dull for that uxorious potentate, but sang as he always does, admirably. The small soprano part of the *Sultana* was shrilly interpreted by Signorina CAIROLI. The orchestra (under the direction of Signor ARDITO—a gentleman who understands how to subordinate the instruments to the voice) and chorus were good. Indeed the opera as a whole was given with completeness, spirit, and effect. The costumes are new and excellent.

Previous to the rising of the curtain, Signor DUBREUIL, the stage manager, made his appearance before the audience, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the manager to say that a part of the chorus has just refused to sing unless they receive extra pay. Their salaries have never been reduced, and this is certainly not the moment to increase them beyond those of the last years. The opera will be given in full, only with a diminished chorus of very little importance to the general effect. He trusts that the public will approve of his determination not to submit to any extortion brought forward a few minutes before the raising of the curtain.

This speech was received with much approbation by the audience, and the Manager will find it to his interest in future to trust rather to the generosity of the public, than to the sympathy of his employes. We trust, for the sake of good discipline, that every refractory chorister will be kicked out of the house, and not allowed to return to it again. The difficulty, we believe, arose in the orchestra, the members of which, like the members of the chorus, insisted on an increase of salary. It was arranged amongst them, that if the increase were not acceded to, the performance should not take place. Mr. ULLMAN, knowing his inability to pay more than his present salaries, positively refused, allowed those to go who felt disposed, and stated the case briefly to the public. An outrage like this is unpardonable. Mr. ULLMAN makes nothing out of the opera, and works mentally and physically harder than any twenty men in the concern, simply that he may find employment for a number of unconscionable cormorants who requite him in this way. He owes it to the tractable and well-disposed portion of his troupe, to dismiss without ceremony every member of his orchestra and chorus who have assisted (impotently as it happens) in throwing this obstacle in his way.

To-night there will be a grand oratorio performance of "Messiah" in Brooklyn, with all the artists in the distribution.

BENEFIT.—Mrs. HOEY takes her annual benefit to-night at Wallack's Theatre, appearing in the piece (new here) called "Anne Blake." All the leading members of the company are in the cast. An excellent farce is also announced. This deserving lady will, we hope, be properly remembered.

Interesting Concerning the Murdered American Missionaries in India.

MOUNT KISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: Having to-day received a letter from my friend Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Agra, which furnishes some positive information as to the murder of the Futtehghur Missionaries, I forward you the following extracts, by publishing which you will doubtless confer a great favor on their friends and relatives in this country.

AGRA FORT, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

I doubt not that before this time you have learned that CAMPBELL and all the other Missionaries at Futtehghur have met their death, in the midst of the troubles by which this country has been distracted during the last five or six months. Of the circumstances of their death we have conflicting accounts—all of them sufficiently horrible, and *all* agreeing in the *fact* that they were massacred in the public square of Cawnpore, to which place they were sent by NENA SAHIB, who had taken them from the boats at Bittoor.

We have used every effort to learn more, but this is literally all that is yet known touching the matter, nor is it likely that much more will ever be known.

They, with a large number of other fugitives from Futtehghur, while attempting to make their way to Cawnpore, at that time supposed to be a place of safety, were seized by the Nena of Bittoor and sent on to Cawnpore, where, some say, they were shot, and others say they were decapitated. How they bore their trials, how they looked upon death when near at hand, we know not; nor is it important for us to know. I doubt not that they died trusting in the merits of Him whom they had come to make known to their murderers.

In a letter received a few days before the flight from Futtehghur, CAMPBELL seemed fully aware of their danger, and fully resigned to the will of God concerning them. And Mrs. CAMPBELL, in a letter to Mrs. FULLERTON, about the same time, referred to their perils and fears with characteristic *calmness* and *submission*."

I will subjoin one more extract, which you may think of sufficient interest for publication:

"You will have seen before now that the excitement in England is very great, and that the cry for retribution upon the rebels, and particularly upon the Sepoys, is loud and deep. Judging from some extracts from the London newspapers which I have seen, *much* of this feeling has been excited by an impression generally prevalent in England that Christian women have been commonly dishonored by their murderers.

There have been instances of this sort of outrage, but *they have been rare, and it ought to be known that the slaughter at Cawnpore was* NOT *attended with this horrible circumstance.*

A single instance of the sort, a daughter of Sir HUGH WHEELER, is spoken of, but even that is DOUBTFUL."

This positive statement of one so reliable as Mr. WILLIAMS, cannot but relieve, in some measure, the relatives and friends of those who have fallen.

A. H. SEELEY.

☞ The Sons of New-York in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, had a grand jollification at the Billings House on the 29th ult. One hundred guests sat down to a banquet; letters were received from ex-President VAN BUREN, GULIAN C. VERPLANK, JAS. C. PAULDING, and others; speeches were made and good toasts honored; and altogether the affair appears to have been very pleasant. Volunteer sentiments rained in, all smacking of a love for the old State that Western life had not extinguished. The Managers of the occasion were Messrs. W. W. BELKNAP and CHAS. L. WILSON.

DEATH OF DR. KNOX.—Rev. Dr. JOHN KNOX, Senior Minister of the Dutch Reformed Churches of this City, died at his residence in Fourth-street, last evening, from the injuries which he received by a fall on Tuesday last. Dr. KNOX was in his 68th year, and has officiated as minister in this City for nearly 50 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

☞ We are glad to learn that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will repeat his address on "The Character of WASHINGTON," before the Mercantile Library Association, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, the 21st inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reinforcements for the Utah Expedition—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

The spare troops from Kansas and elsewhere are to be ordered to concentrate immediately for the reinforcement of the Utah Expedition. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

It appears from the Treasurer's weekly statement for the week ending yesterday that the amount in the Treasury subject to draft is upwards of $5,000,000; on deposit over $7,000,000; of drafts drawn, but not paid, $2,000,000; and of receipts for the week, $236,000.

The War Department discredits the alleged attack upon Colonel Cook's command.

No action has been taken by the Navy Department towards court-martialing Captain CHATARD.

Captain ENGLE will leave for the Home Squadron on the 20th, with dispatches.

The only celebration here of the Battle of New-Orleans was the firing of a salute, and a supper, by the Jackson Democratic Association.

The President's Message and the Debate in the Senate—The Confirmation of Mr. Sedgwick—A Minister to Japan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The President has evidently had a surfeit of filibusterism, and is now as much opposed to it on a small scale, as he was in favor of it at Ostend on a large one. His message of to-day ongbt to settle that question. An old man *may* forsake his sins upon suitable provocation. The reform is complete—and even "petty larceny" has had to "go by the board" at the same time with the repudiation of the greater crime. The message to-day aroused an angry storm in the Senate. TOOMBS, DAVIS and DOUGLAS were vehement in denunciation of PAULDING's act, and the President's doctrine. They presented cogent arguments in support of the same view of the question as that taken in the other house by Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., enforcing it rather more elaborately however.

It fell to the lot of Senators SEWARD and PEARCE to defend and sustain the President's position, and they did it with much point and skill. The latter of these gentlemen accepted the issue presented upon the other side, and made a bold argument in support of the proposition that the Government of the United States has the right, power and duty to follow filibusters, and by any necessary means to bring them back from their "marauding expeditions" against nations with which we are at peace. He found this power and duty in a general principle of international law, the existence of which he claimed as a necessity; a law obligating every nation not to permit its citizens to make war upon, and disturb the peace of, friendly powers.

This is the real question involved in the case. Mr. PEARCE has gone at once to the citadel. If he can maintain his proposition, the question is settled *for* the Administration and for PAULDING. If he fails to maintain it, they who oppose those parties triumph. In rejoinder, he will be called upon to show whereon his "principle of international law" is based? where in the books it is laid down? and when it first became recognized? He will answer that it was not made—that, like the Deity, *it exists*, without a beginning and without end. He will present it as a natural principle of right, justice and necessity—a law which *is* law simply *because* it is the embodiment of a natural duty of one nation towards another. He can sustain it, of course, upon no other basis than this.

But where will Mr. PEARCE draw his line of distinction? If the obligations of good neighborhood establish a principle of international law requiring that the United States Government should go outside its jurisdiction to bring back every dozen adventurers who start for Nicaragua to steal land, and commit robbery, and murder, (as is charged to be the intent of WALKER and his men,) does not the same principle extend to everything else which threatens the peace and harmony of our neighbors? Are we not just as much bound to play police-officer after every thief, burglar or counterfeiter who takes ship for England with the evident intent to rob and plunder there? I confess I do not see how an affirmative answer to this proposition is to be avoided. The "principle" asserted by the Senator from Maryland certainly seems to me to be a declaration that each nation of the earth is bound to turn itself into a protective police to guard every other against the incursions of bad men of any and every grade. Would it not be the wiser course to abandon all these efforts to bolster up defective legislation by illogical argumentation, and turn the attention of the Maritime Powers to the arrangement of means adapted to the end of suppressing filibusterism, without establishing precedents, or manufacturing "principles" to order, to plague and perplex us hereafter?

You will notice that the President has not yet committed himself against recalling Commodore PAULDING. He has vindicated his motives, it is true, which clearly shows that the Commodore will not be permitted to suffer in the end. But it is still asserted that he will call him home, and let him go before a Court of Inquiry, to answer for his "technical" violation of the law. But probably the Commodore has been written to, and favored with a hint that will induce him to *demand* a Court of Inquiry, which would compass the necessity of the case, without the mortification which would be involved in such a Court being ordered on the motion of the Executive. I have heard a friend or two of his say that this will be his course; but some of the President's friends, some among those who are nearest to him, advise the Commodore's recall as a matter of policy and legal necessity.

Mr. SEDGWICK was confirmed to-day as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. The guillotine was shockingly rusty, and the knife moved at last only with hideous shrieks, and very nearly failed of its duty at that. It must not be supposed that there was any objection personally to the nominee. It was the President, and not the new attorney, who was discussed so fiercely. Senator BRODERICK was among the speakers to-day, and, I understand, made a brilliant speech in denunciation of Executive interference in a municipal election, as intervention in the worst possible form.

Everybody was surprised at the course of Senators HOUSTON and THOMPSON, of Kentucky, who both voted with the Administration, filling with exceeding joy the hearts of the few friends the President has left in the Senate,—who saw in that vote cheering evidence that those gentlemen are hereafter to be numbered in the true-blue, unmitigated Administration fold. Already they are set down as two sure votes for the Lecompton swindle as soon as they can get a chance at it. We shall see whether they have not something to say in that trade, however, before the case is settled.

The hard road the President has had to travel in this Sedgwick case will make him careful how he trifles with the Senate in future nominations; and it would not be surprising if he withholds some already prepared to be sent in. If he wants another good time, of the Sedgwick pattern, with worse luck, however, he is likely to get it when the nomination of FIZEDOT—"Jack Ketch's" candidate for the Bordeaux Consulate—comes up.

The resolution adopted by the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. GWIN, looks to the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and a commercial agent to reside at each of the Japanese ports now open, or which may be opened to our ships. The Government of Japan having indicated a disposition to establish diplomatic relations with foreign powers, Mr. GWIN is desirous that steps should be taken to secure an exchange of Ministers early as possible, lest if the European Governments get the start of us, the admiration of the Japanese for pomp and display may give those Governments an advantage over ours, which is so much more simple. His idea is that we should excite the curiosity of the Japanese, and their love of mechanic art here, before they are drawn away from us by pomp and show elsewhere. To do this he proposes that we send them a Minister Plenipotentiary, in one of our new steam frigates, the use of which shall then be tendered to bring back to the United States a Minister of Japan, to reside near the Government of Washington. It is to be hoped the idea will be promptly carried into execution. S.

Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

It is stated that General WALKER refuses to yield up his command of filibuster movements against Nicaragua, and that unless he does, and a full complement of men and munitions of war are provided, General HENNINGSEN declines to take part in the next expedition for that quarter.

The President, I learn declines committing himself as to his future action on the Kansas question to anybody, stating that that action cannot be fairly determined on until the fullest information has been received of the election returns of the 4th of January, and their character, whether fair or fraudulent.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The editorial article relating to WALKER, Commodore PAULDING and Nicaragua, in last Sunday's *Union*, I have the strongest reason to know, was from the pen of Hon. JOHN APPLETON, the former editor of that paper, and at present nominally holding the position of Assistant Secretary of State. I say nominally, for it is well understood here that he is really *the* Secretary, and holds the most confidential relations with the President. I do not know that there is any law prohibiting a man in his high position from writing the leaders for the organ of the Administration, still, the credit of such productions should be given to whom it is properly due.

That article in the *Union* may therefore be considered as official, and to set forth the President's policy on this question.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

THE REPORT OF THE MASSACRE OF COL. COOK'S COMMAND UNFOUNDED—THE MORMONS FORTIFYING THE PASSES TO SALT LAKE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The *Republican* has just received a letter from Fort Kearney, 23d ult., stating that Col. JOHNSTON was at Fort Bridger, Nov. 26. Col. COOK, with his whole command, had also arrived.

The grass had all been burned, and the animals were dying at the rate of one hundred a day.

The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to Salt Lake City.

JESSE JONES, agent of MAJORS and RUSSELL, had been released and sent to Col. JOHNSTON's camp. In passing through the different canons he was blindfolded by the Mormons, to prevent him from obtaining a knowledge of their movements. Another letter, dated at a camp of Col. COOK's command, while *en route*, makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons.

The report that two hundred of the troops had been massacred is therefore entirely false.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

Case No. 141—The United States *vs.* Joachim Estudillio. A motion to dismiss was argued on both sides.

Case No. 27—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonas D. Hoover, Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature organized this morning. All the American caucus nominees were elected. J. SUMMERFIELD BERRY, of Baltimore County, is the Speaker of the House, and J. VAUGHAN SMITH, of Somerset County, the Clerk.

The Senate elected EDWIN H. WEBSTER, of Harford County, President; COAPMAN HARWOOD, Secretary; and Dr. TINGLE, of Worcester, Reading Clerk.

The Message of the Governor was not sent in, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the House organized.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 8.

When the Message of Governor LIGON was announced in the House to-day, a motion was made that it be not received, and the motion was carried by a vote of forty-three against twenty-seven. This action was on account of the expressions contained in it regarding the American Party, and the Governor's expressing the opinion that the city members were elected by fraud and violence. The Message having been published in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, the members thus obtained knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic Convention, for the nomination of State officers, assembled in the Hall of Representatives this morning, and, after considerable confusion, organized by electing Governor WILLARD President.

A large meeting was held in the Capitol last night, and addresses were made by Governor WILLARD, Hon. JOHN PETTIT, Judge HAYES, and others.

Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT and other distinguished politicians are here.

The Convention nominated mostly old officers. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS were much dissatisfied, and will probably hold another Convention.

The Merchants' Branch Bank, of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 8.

The report published in the Cincinnati papers of this morning, to the effect that the Merchants' Branch Bank, of this city, had failed, is ascertained to have been erroneous.

The Battle of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The celebration here to-day of the Battle of New-Orleans was rather dull. The weather was very unpleasant in the morning.

Weather Reports.

CINCINNATI, O., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear here, the mercury marking 30° above zero this morning.

The river is falling rapidly, and its depth in the channel is now 21 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 8.

The weather here to-day is clear and cold, the thermometer indicating about 30° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 8.

The weather is clear and cold, with the thermometer marking 30° above zero.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The schooner *Monte Cristo* has arrived here with Tamnico advices of the 26th ult.

The news of COMONFORT having assumed the Dictatorship reached Tampico on the 20th. A proclamation expressing adherence to the new order of things was issued on the same evening.

All was quiet when the *Monte Cristo* left.

The Florida Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

A delegation of Seminoles and Creeks, accompanied by Government agents, have reached here, on the way to Florida, to induce BILLY BOWLEGS to emigrate to the West.

Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

A Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812 was held here to-day. A memorial was adopted asking Congress to make appropriations to the soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the frontier Indian war of the same period.

It was stated by several speakers, that a number of the men who composed the armies in the West at that time, are now in necessitous circumstances, and that it is no more than justice that Congress should afford them pecuniary aid. After mutual salutations and a renewal of old acquaintanceship, the Convention adjourned, to meet here again on the 4th of March next.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Jan. 8—9 P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, is not yet in sight. The weather is very clear and calm without wind.

The Revolution in Yucatan.

THE BARRERA GOVERNMENT SUES FOR PEACE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 4.

By the Mexican schooner *Arrogante*, Captain CASADA, arrived yesterday, we have advices from Campeachy to the 20th ult., the very latest possible. The news is important. The Barrera, or Government Party, had sued for peace, and their propositions had been indignantly rejected—an incident in the war which at least gives evidence of the ability of the revolutionists to maintain their ground, if not ultimately to triumph.

The Commissioners on the part of the Government in this peaceful mission were Señors Dr. D. JOSE ANTONIO QUIJANO and D. JOSE TIBURCIO LOPEZ. They arrived at Campeachy on the 16th ult. Hostilities were immediately suspended, and a hearing given to them on the 18th. The terms of the proposed settlement were not made public in official form, but from what had leaked out, it would appear that its basis was the recognition of the Barrera Government. The *Espiritu Publico* says:

The proposition was unanimously and without discussion most indignantly rejected; and, with the noble and heroic declaration that they (the Campeachy Commissioners) would see their beautiful city buried beneath its ruins before they would yield one jot or tittle of their dignity, or retreat one lota from that noble position they had taken in defence of their rights.

The Commissioners, however, notwithstanding the failure of their mission, were at Campeachy at last accounts, where they were personally held in high esteem, and treated in the handsomest manner.

As to the war itself, it seems to have made but little progress since our last accounts. The most noticeable feature is the constant arrival of deserters from the besieger's camp, and reinforcements from the disaffected population of the interior. Commenting on this and on the proposition for peace, the *Espiritu Publico*, not unreasonably, keeps up good courage for the future.

FROM ALBANY.

Balloting for Speaker Postponed until Monday—Position of Parties—Probable Fate of the Americans—The Prisons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

The Senate not being in session to-day, the House became the centre of attraction. The session there was of brief duration, and ended with a resolution to postpone the ballot for Speaker until Monday evening, and an adjournment until that time was carried.

Intermediate between prayers and adjournment, there was no vote taken for speaker—the entire time being occupied in discussing and voting on various propositions to make selection of a temporary presiding officer—to adjourn, &c.

On all side issues, in which it would be difficult for the people to trace the exact position of parties, the Americans (with one exception) and Democrats were together. Mr. RUSSELL, American, steadily voted with the Republicans. On all direct issues—issues that could be clearly defined, the Americans showed a fear of being found in the company of their Democratic friends.

The adjournment to Monday gives time for reflection, and possibly for reformation. It likewise affords time for the consummation of bargain and sale, and I should not be the least surprised if "bargain and sale" made the most by delay.

It is difficult exactly to decipher the intent and meaning of the various parties participating in the preliminaries of organization. A month ago, both the Republican and Democratic pluralities seemed inclined to take the spoils and responsibilities of the House—and disposed to make any reasonable arrangement which the Americans would desire, in consideration that their members should fraternize. Under this state of things, our American friends became "the children of many prayers." Republicans were condescending—Democrats were obsequious—it was "pull Dick, pull Devil." Instead of kicks from the Republicans and cuffs from the Democrats, to which they had become habituated and almost hardened—they were oppressed with kindness, and smothered with admiration. All at once their bread seemed buttered on both sides, with a dash of honey filtered through the insterstices.

Under this state of things, is it to be wondered that the "spread eagle" should have essayed one of its highest flights? Thus pampered and encouraged, why should he not reasonably anticipate his ability to grasp all the "material" portion of the Assembly spoils? Clearly the anxiety of their late opponents justified such aspirations—warranted such conclusions.

But, unfortunately for the "spread eagle," he took too long a survey of the field before he ventured on his flight. While he was deliberating as to how much he could get, a change of mind appeared to come over both Repnblicans and Americans. A sober second thought seemed to have suggested, that perhaps, after all, the responsibility which must attach to the organization would be rather troublesome—whether in raffling for the Speakership they did not run a chance of winning an elephant?

Unfortunately for the "spread eagle," this opinion has become predominant, and the struggle is now, not which shall have the Speaker, but which shall not be responsible for the evil which seems to follow every Legislative Assembly, without the ability to mature any counteracting good.

Instead, therefore, of being able to make terms and enjoy the spoils, without having gained a victory, the Americans find themselves in danger of utter annihilation.

What will be the end? Dr. KANE, in his pen pictures of the Arctic regions, paints a scene common enough there, and which even in these latitudes is not of rare occurrence. A cake of ice becomes wedged in between two others. Gradually it is lifted upuntil its hugh bulk is far out of the water, and it rolls over to become a part of that power which has taken from it all individuality.

I think the small cake of American ice is already somewhat elevated, and that it must soon tumble over.

The Comptroller's report was sent in to-day. By a reference thereto, I am able to ascertain exactly what were the expenses of the Prisons for the past fiscal year. They were:

At the Auburn Prison	$74,380 35
At the Sing Sing Prison	109,786 55
At the Clinton Prison	47,947 29
Total	$232,114 19

The receipts were:

From the Auburn Prison	$64,121 42
From the Sing Sing Prison	81,667 92
From the Clinton Prison	26,050 54
Total	$172,039 88

This shows an excess of expenses over receipts,

At the Auburn Prison, of	$10,258 03
At the Sing Sing Prison, of	27,918 63
At the Clinton Prison, of	21,896 75
Making a total of	$60,070 31

And yet, by the Inspector's Report, most of the press have been made to believe that the receipts exceeded the expenses by some $3,000. It seems almost impossible that such a piece of jockeyism should have been attempted, and still more so that it should have been successful. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

The bill relative to assessments for local improvements introduced by Mr. SPINOLA is as follows:

No Assessor, Board of Assessors, or other officer or officers, shall assess upon any lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, or upon its owner or occupant, for any work or improvement hereafter to be caused or contracted for by its Common Council, any sum or expense exceeding in amount one-half of the value of such land as assessed and specified at the time of ordering such improvement in the assessment roll of the annual taxes.

The bill to establish a Superior Court in the city of Brooklyn provides for the election of one or more Judges, at the election of the Common Council, but not exceeding three in number, to hold their offices for the term of six years, and subject to the same liabilities as the county Judges and their jurisdiction, to be the same as Judges of the Superior Court of New-York. Their election to take place in June next, and in the ordinary manner.

Mr. SPINOLA also introduced an act "In relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors in the county of Kings." It is word for word the same bill which was introduced in the Assembly last year by Mr. FUNK.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

The first business in order was announced to be an amendment to the motion for temporary organization, by substituting the name of Mr. BOUGHTON. Mr. BOUGHTON declined, and Mr. ADAMS renewed the amendment to substitute the name of Mr. LAW for temporary Chairman.

Mr. ESTY moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost; Ayes, 60; Nays, 64.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by 64 to 61.

The question being a motion of Mr. ADAMS, Mr. WAGER, the original mover of the motion for temporary organization, obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

The Comptroller's report was then sent in.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to proceed with the vote for Speaker,

Mr. MOORE moved to adjourn until Monday at four P. M.

The Clerk decided the motion out of order, and Mr. LANSING challenged his decision.

Mr. LANSING withdrew his appeal.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the motion to vote for Speaker upon the table. Lost. Ayes, 62; Nays, 62.

Mr. LAW moved to postpone the vote for Speaker till 7 P. M. on Monday. Carried. Ayes, 65; Nays, 59.

Mr. E. S. ESTY rose to a question of privilege, and moved that all the members of the third House have leave of absence from the floor until after the organization was effected.

Mr. MILLER moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday. Carried; and the Assembly then adjourned.

The Carter Murder in Philadelphia.

The trial of THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH for the murder of RICHARD CARTER is now in progress before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia. This case has peculiar features of interest. The murder was committed at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of last November. The victim, Mr. CARTER, was President of the Tamaqua Bank, at Tamaqua, Penn.,—a man of wealth and respectable standing. The murderer is a man who was incited to revenge by the alleged boast of CARTER that he had held improper connection with the wife of SMITH before her marriage. The lady in question was a Miss ELIZABETH G. MCCAULEY, a ward of Mr. CARTER, who, as her guardian, superintended her education, and placed her in the Female Methodist boarding-school, in the city of Wilmington, Del. This was in the Spring of 1856. During the time she remained in that institution, Miss MCCAULEY was frequently visited by CARTER, and was often in his company at Philadelphia and elsewhere. The acquaintance between the prisoner SMITH and Miss MCCAULEY began in the parlor of the Wilmington Institution; SMITH having a sister engaged as a teacher there, and being a frequent visitor at the house. SMITH conceived a violent affection for Miss MCCAULEY, which appears to have been returned. A correspondence was opened, and the parties were finally married in Philadelphia, on the 16th of December, 1856. CARTER, as guardian of the lady, gave consent to the marriage. Four months after marriage, Mrs. SMITH gave birth to a child; and SMITH alleges that she afterwards charged the parentage upon CARTER. It is claimed that SMITH became nearly insane after this development; that he left his family and wandered about through Virginia and Maryland, and that, finally, he took measures for redressing his wrongs, and, finding CARTER on a visit to Philadelphia, killed him. The murder was committed in open day, in the drawing-room of the hotel, and caused an intense excitement in Philadelphia at the time. In the course of the trial, which has occupied now three or four days, some interesting facts have been developed, and some remarkable letters of SMITH's are produced in evidence. We give specimens of these below.

The principal facts for the prosecution relate to the commission of the murder. HUGH S. FLEMING swears that he was at the St. Lawrence Hotel on the 4th of November: saw CARTER and his nephew sitting on a sofa; SMITH came in and joined them, entering into conversation; all the parties talked in an undertone; witness left the room and returned in fifteen minutes, at which time he saw that all the parties had risen to their feet; his attention was directed to them from hearing the click of a pistol; SMITH had his weapon pointed full at the left breast of CARTER, and fired before any person could interfere. After CARTER fell, SMITH shot at him twice, and threatened the bystanders with a bowie-knife, saying, "I will submit to the officers of the law, but to nobody else." This proves the shooting.

The defence was opened by Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, counsel for SMITH, in a detailed statement of the history of the prisoner and the circumstances of his courtship and marriage. It appears that SMITH has always been a wandering, reckless person. His occupation lately has been that of traveling agent for *De Bow's Review*. Mr. DE BOW, his employer, was the first witness called for the defence. He testified that a marked change came over SMITH in the Summer of 1857, soon after the birth of the child, and that he regarded him as wholly unfitted for business. Other witnesses contradict this evidence. The prosecuting counsel, however, appear very chary of admitting testimony bearing upon the question of the sanity of the prisoner, and the evidence is frequently interrupted by elaborate legal argument.

Mr. JOHN F. KEEN, an auctioneer, testified that the first he heard of the birth of the child was on the Monday following the event; and that he saw SMITH a day or two afterwards, laboring under great excitement; he next met him at the Astor House, New-York, or at a blank-book store in Vesey-street, probably ten days or two weeks after the birth of the child; in New-York saw him nearly every week at that time during his stay there: saw him there for four or five weeks, or probably longer; during that period he would sometimes appear composed; at other times the reverse, very changeable; there appeared to be but one subject occupying his mind; he was desirous of getting a divorce.

The letters produced in evidence were addressed to this witness. We give two of them, which are certainly curious productions, not likely to have been written by a man in full possession of his senses:

[No date.]

Mr. John F. Keen—I have sent the lawyer a notice of discard.

How piteously awful to stand shivering on the forbidden grounds of domestic schisms.

Do the provisos exist; which sanction the procedure. How humiliating in the lowest degree: to wage war on a contrite woman; humbled; and in the dust. But ah! Does she not know that sympathy is my weak point—And may she not again be toying with my affections?

I must pluck out this right eye, But how the nerves quiver, & wince; as the axe goes down with its fatal stroke severing the right hand, from its nerves, & muscles and bones.

How hard the heart, to persevere in DIVIDING HIMSELF! With what audacity can man; weak, falable, guilty, man; pray to God for forgiveness—*When he imposes justice; unmixed with mercy.*

If you see my sister console her. Your sympathies have been too much taxed.

I am insolvent to you for your good *fellowship*—And never expect to pay. For I will not be able. And if the night of intellect gathers upon me. And the spectre ghosts which haunt the maniac in the wild gusts of mental rage should keep *their devilish gambols; ever before my shattered throne. Beautifully present in contrast will thy form & visage be—And thy* feeling soul; looking through the lens of its windows; radiant with its own light and moist with Heaven's sympathetic dew *Will make me weep even* when not conscious of my grief.

Pardon me, and show this to no one. It is unmanly in me to trespass on your forbearance. I certainly aim not to elicit your sympathies. I know I have them; and am sorry they are not resting on a more worthy subject.

But the earth is nothing to me now. I care not for a divorce. They may oppose me if they will.

I shall but ask—*never prop the demagogues; to give what is scarce worth asking for.* I will not go to Indianna. The Keystone's laws enclosed me. Her key alone shall unlock. But I'd scarce care to go out; even were the doors; & bars, unbolted. No, it is blenching—And I will not; steal off to some wild, backwoods corner; to pray the judiciary there; to free me from a helpless woman.

If my sister is in town and in your notice—Please see that she leaves Town before the discard seal is shattered from the vulgar horde; from the Columns of the press.

'TWILL BE OFF ON TUESDAY I EXPECT. *Do* not let her know that the Sun has set in my sky. 'Twould throw clouds over her sky too. I try to teach her to think. Hope beats strong in my bosom. When really the Sunlight has gone from the *valleys*, the last ray is faded from the mountain's top. But no odds: of the many millions of the earth; there is but one butt: one bubble less.

I know of business man's feelings.

He grows sick over prosy letters.

Excuse me. Why I took the liberty I know not. Except that I knew that there was a living pulse in your soul.

And lest I become a dreaded irksome correspondent. Let me say I will not write again till September.

Then I shall have finished my story of "*Mutation noted from Life's Halfway House to the End of the Route*" when I will write *again*. Regard in self and consort

Yr Obt St

TOM. WASH SMITH.

JULY 16th, 1857.

Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, Va.

On what feeds the isolated spirit, From Earth's hopes debarred?

From Heaven discarded—hope wedded to despondency keeps possession of the mind. And turns the wandering thoughts out to wander in the fog of doubt. To die in the unexplored boneless cheerless uninhabited region of vast gloomy exile.

The red man feels his fate

Coiling round the heart are the chilly thoughts of annihilation—Extinction.

Devourer of every living pulse.

Monster which lives on the tendril buds of sentiment, And crushes to sloic stillness the living throb of the bosom.

Men go to meet the fate of war At the cannon's throat they die for the honor of the state.

But where death comes in the midst of life—unbidden by the call of surrendering nature—yet brooding in company with the spirit buried in the *body*. Those are pangs which man's heart when feeling alone may know.

'Tis well to die.

Life has its love of honored death.

The vitality quenched in noble combat leaves fragrance to hallow the fated casket.

But to die by inexorable fate—to leave the blackened name to stench in the nostrils of surviving followers—is death too hard for human soul to contemplate.

To cross with an antagonist, who in gloating triumph wears your honors beneath his feet, has in its every visage grim mockery of the soul.

Awake from sleep, from death, from hell! No, by jove, there is no clarion to resuscitate hnrn the spirit whose light has spent its flicker—whose blaze has gone out in its numed socket.

The strumpet of Endor might call Samuel from his grave. *But her duplicity did not send him there.*

The voice of wailing over Rachel's dead did not make them hear. The sobs of the King over his son hushed not the waking winds which tossed about his disheveled hair.

Death to this house of the immaterial may know again its morning of life. The king of fears has fled before the voice of him who sundered his chains.

To woman! frail, fickle! wanton woman, only who gifted the power to doom beyond the strength of God to resurrect—Love debased has capacity to interdict the laws of instinct; the treasure of divinity is but dead men's bones before its rapacious gluttings. Go! live in the hope of the morrow. The fair sunset of to-day may be again resumed sunshine of to morrow.

But when looking down from your exalted place—Think not lightly of the drenched fugitive from the storm beneath. Nor lightly witness the drowning man in the wild whirl of the swollen stream. The Electric fire is in the Heavens, and who may stay its thrusts at the tree which grows even on the top of the cloud wrapped peak. TOM WASH SMITH.

Thomas Leonard testified that Smith and his wife boarded with him in Philadelphia, in January, 1857: that they lived happily together until after the birth of the child, but that afterwards he was so changed, and became so violent, that witness was afraid of him, and considered him a dangerous man.

Mrs. Bertha Leonard, (wife of last witness,) confirms this testimony in all particulars. She, too, was afraid of him, after the birth.

Dr. David S. Gilbert was called to attend Mrs. Smith, her husband telling him he feared an abortion. The Doctor, however, found the labor of the full term, and adds an account of his interviews with Smith after the delivery: I made my call to the patient on Saturday morning; as I was coming down stairs Mr. Smith called me into the parlor; immediately after I went in he raised both his arms and said, "*Doctor, that is not my child!*" I replied that the less he said about the case the better; that he was not the first man that had a child born to him so soon after marriage; he replied with great emphasis that *he wished it was his child; that he would gladly own it, and then stated that it was impossible that it should be his child: that he had not known his wife until after marriage*: I then inquired of him how it would be that he would marry a woman in this condition? He replied: "That his wife had been a pupil in a female seminary in Wilmington; that his sister was a teacher in the same institution; that on the occasion of visiting his sister he met this young woman in the parlor, and was introduced to her; his expression was "She just filled my eye;" "I had never seen a woman before, whom I thought I could make my wife, until I saw this woman; I inquired of my sister in regard to her; she gave me a favorable account of her, and I immediately made up my mind to address her: we were married some time." I think he mentioned, "in December," and added, "Since Adam and Eve, no man loved a woman more than I loved her;" I inquired of him "Whether immediately after his marriage he did not discover her condition?" he replied, "No; I am totally unacquainted with such matters."

The trial will probably occupy several days yet.

☞ We are requested to call attention to an advertisement of the loss of a number of notes and other valuable papers by a widow lady in the New-Haven cars a few days since.

Mrs. Abigail H. Whittier, mother of the poet, died last week at Amesbury, Mass., aged 78.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricophernus** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster,

☞ **Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, 25 Cents a Bottle**—The best hair restorer and dresser in use. Prepared and sold only by S. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Winter Gloves.**—Fur, Buckskin, Lined Kid, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Calfskin, &c.; also, Ladies' Gauntlets, suitable for presents—all at retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Druggist,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and polite attention. Special attention paid to prescriptions by the proprietor at all hours. SAM'L CAMPBELL, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

MARRIED.

GRANGER—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., J. ALBERT GRANGER, Esq., of Canandaigua, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of E. D. Townsend, of Palmyra.

SNIFFEN—SWEET.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Dr. McLean, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Mr. GEORGE F. SNIFFEN to Miss LUCY SWEET, daughter of the late Samuel S. Sweet, Esq., of New York City.

COLE—WESTERVELT.—At Blanvelt ville, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, Mr. BENJAMIN W. COLE, of New-York City, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of John H. Westervelt, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

ARMSTRONG—SANFORD.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Mr. Bacon, Lieutenant JAMES FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, U. S. N., to EMILY, daughter of Harvey Sanford, Esq., of that city.

BENHAM—TAYLOR.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. J. A. Priest, of Homer, N. Y., JAMES M. BENHAM, of New-York City, to J. AUGUSTA, daughter of P. V. R. Taylor, Esq., of Pittsfield.

DIED.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, WASHINGTON I., second son of Josephine and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 8 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place at the parents' residence, 4th-av., third house above 35th st., to-morrow (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice hereafter of the funeral.

ROOME.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, after a short and severe illness, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of George W. and Mary Roome, aged 2 years and 6 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock, from the house of her parents, No. 26 Perry-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RAYMER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, JULIET A., widow of the late David W. Raymer, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, David A. and Gilbert C. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 574 Broome-st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 8, HENRY F. SMITH, aged 62 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 203 Monroe st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VOGT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, EDWARD TAYLOR, son of the late Henry Vogt, in the 11th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock, to-day, from the residence of Mr. L. R. Greene, No. 72 State, corner of Henry-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, also, the friends of his step-father, L. R. Greene.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, SUSAN F., wife of Dr. J. Byrne, aged 28 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Clinton-st.

BAXTER.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, SIDNEY B. BAXTER, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, Westchester village, on Sunday next, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MACKELLAR.—At Peekskill, on Thursday, Jan. 7, after an illness of a few hours, SARAH A., wife of Robert Mackellar, and daughter of the late Joseph Raynor, Esq., of this City, in the 35th year of her age.

MILFORD.—At Saltsburg, town of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, DAVID MILFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

FLAGG.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Jan. 7, SUSAN WARING, infant daughter of Julia and Ethan Flagg, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JESUP.—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Jan. 7, ARTHUR HENRY JESUP, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

"WE WANT WING'S,"

Is the daily request, when ordering CRACKERS for family use.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, Two Grand Performances. AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. POSITIVELY LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Comic and Instructive Bill, selected expressly for the Juveniles, by the Wonderful Ravels.

Comic Monkey Piece—PONGO.
Pongo, the Ape..... Marzetti | Albino..... Antoine Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Mlle. Chiarina, A. Zanfretta.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
ANTOINE as Clown.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4.
SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA'S FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA.

On which occasion will be produced (first time in New-York) the mythological, allegorical, and artistic Ballet Pantomime, entitled

THE CYCLOPS,

in which the renowned MARIETTA ZANFRETTA will make a GRAND ASCENSION from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE, accompanied by Messrs. A. Lehman, Chiarini, and Zanfretta, terminating with a Grand Pyrotechnic Display.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS and entire Company will appear in

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Mme. Marzetti and Mlle. Lina Windellin, the beautiful Character Dance, LA ZINGARILLA. Also, the performance of Marietta Zanfretta, V. Chiarini, and A. Zanfretta, on the

TIGHT ROPE.

Doors open 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
MONDAY NIGHT—Benefit of JEROME RAVEL.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THE MESSIAH.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of
CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.

The public are respectfully informed that the only performance of

HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of

CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:

$1 00 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at PROP'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SUBELL'S stationery store, No 20 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, Regular Night.

NOTICE.—As the season will MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE on Wednesday, Jan. 20, on account of the departure of the Company, there will be given ONLY FIVE MORE NIGHTS.

On Monday, Jan. 11, by general request, Bellini's opera of

I PURITANI.

Madame DE LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, CARL FORMES,

in his great part of Georgio.

On Wednesday—Last night but three of the season—Gounod and last night of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Reserved seats $1 and $150, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SUBELL'S stationary store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle 50 cents, and to the Amphitheatre 25 cents, can only be had on the evening of the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858,
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY

First time by this company of Westland Marston's fine five-act play of

ANNA BLAKE,

with the capital comedy of

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Mr. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Lester, Mr. Norton, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Coeke, Mr. Phillips, &c., &c., will appear.

MONDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

The great drama by the ... Club,

THE POORE OF NEW-YORK,

will resume its triumphant career, and be performed for the thirtieth time, its attraction, in spite of its long run, continuing unabated, and its reception always most enthusiastic.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway,
(formerly Wood & Christy's.)
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1857.
Engagement of
DICK SLITER,

the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer,
J. MULLIGAN,
and other Stars, combining the
MOST VERSATILE TALENT
with the
BEST VOCALISTS,
and most complete company of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS
IN THE WORLD.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1858,
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Sandy Arnot.....Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Motherby.....Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Geoffry Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Daisy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor.....Miss Wells

To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

Columbine.....Miss Lang | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Licensee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Sothern
Dress and Parquette 25 cents; Family Circle.....12½ cents.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9,
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
After the National drama of
THE FLOATING BEACON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR
To conclude with
THE RESULTS OF CRIME.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only, the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to various charitable institutions in this City. Will be on exhibition at the Galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway,

On and after Monday next, 11th inst. Admission, 25 cts.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 663 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

SLAVERY AS IT HAS BEEN, SLAVERY AS IT IS, SLAVERY AS IT MUST BE OR RUSS.

Plans and her Mermaid, and a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Russell Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.

Exhibition of
FRENCH OIL PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—SATURDAY—Another new piece, written by Mr. Charles Mathews, called TAKING BY STORM, with Mr. Mathews, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Davenport and Mrs. W. H. Smith. Brandy nut successful burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mark Smith, &c. The farce of MATTER vs. CLATTER, with Charles Mathews' inimitable personations and funny songs. And the farce of ANGELS and LUCIFER, with Mr. Rogers. On MONDAY—A new American comedy, called THE BACHELOR'S WIFE, with a great cast.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, pass to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine, Miss Pitman; Mrs. O. Howard. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 565 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS!!

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

to Madame SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,) where the "Lanciers" and all the fashionable dances are taught EVERY DAY and EVENING.

THE CALICO-DRESS SOIREE.

The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soirée will be given in a novel and elegant style, hut upon an economical basis on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society and other charities, in accordance with the original plan, as set forth in programme of previous date.

The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
American Female Guardian Society.
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
And the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

The proceeds of the soirée are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soirée was first designed.

Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.

Programme, list of managers and all further particulars will be published next week.

Tickets will be issued on Tuesday next, and can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's, Horace Waters', Dodworth's, and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
A. S. VOSBURGH,
S. LEE PERKINS,
CYRUS RAMSAY,
WM. H. BROWNE,
WM. S. TISDALE,
} Executive Committee.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Albion* office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON. JOSEPH FOWLER.
ANTHONY HARCLAY. EDW. F. SANDERSON.
W. D. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS, ROBERT KANE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL. C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD.
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S booksto es, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janiter of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LAGO ETTA, and Signor GASSIER, Contractor. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order,

L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BUER, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 149 Pearl st.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, 66 Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST offers private parties, balls, &c., 23 Amity-place, New-York, Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—GEN. J. S. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates from every State in the Union, held at Washington on the 8th of January, for some years past, requests me to call a meeting of the Veterans of the War of 1812-13-14, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., the day the great victory was obtained by General ANDREW JACKSON, at New-Orleans. Let us all unite as a band of brothers, and see our fellowmen with our representatives in Congress, and solicit their aid in the passage of the Pension Bill, pending now before them the present Session, for the immediate relief of many of the old soldiers who are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life and a home. Do not let their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave; let it not be said that their last work were "our great Republic is ungrateful." Let every Veteran from all the adjoining counties, aid us in this commendable object.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held this evening, at the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Union.

W. B. MCMANUS, President.
R. D. DAVE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Address may be expected from Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., S. McCLINTOCK, D. D., M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The friends of Home Missions are invited to attend.

JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital Association will be held at the institution, No. 85 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. All friendly to the institution are invited to be present.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, astor-place, cor. of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McCLINTOCK, D. D.
Jan. 12, by DUDLEY S. TYNG, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. DURBIN, D. D.
Jan. 26, (The name will be announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

To Commence at 12 o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, 12 50, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 5th av., of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. M'CLINTOCK—*Conservatism.*

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the first Lecture of the Series at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Common Sense.*

Tickets, Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to five hundred.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY.—JOHN THOMAS, M.D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., Lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS in any part of the States or Territories by the American Land and Tax-paying Agency, New-York.

CLARKE & BOCKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.,
MYRON H. CLARKE, Rooms Nos. 12, 14 and 16.
HIRAM D. BOCKNER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

AGASSIZ'S NATURAL HISTORY.

Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By LOUIS AGASSIZ. First Monograph, in three parts: I. Essay on Classification. II. North American Testudinata. III. Embryology of the Turtle; with thirty-four plates. 2 vols. 4to. $24.

Subscriptions received for the whole work only, to be comprised in ten volumes. A limited number of copies printed.

PIERCE'S ANALYTIC MECHANICS.

PHYSICAL AND CELESTIAL MECHANICS; developed in four systems of Analytic Mechanics, Celestial Mechanics, Potential Physics, and Analytic Morphology. By BENJAMIN PIERCE. Part I. Analytic Mechanics, in one vol. 4to. Price $7 50.

GAUSS'S THEORIA MOTUS.

Theory of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections. A translation of Gauss's Theoria Motus: with an Appendix. By CHARLES HENRY DAVIS. 1 vol. 4to. $5.

TRESCOTT'S DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, 1789—1801. By WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT. 1 vol 12mo. $1 25.

BRITISH POETS—SCOTT.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by Prof. CHILD. With a Memoir of the Author, and Portrait. 9 vols. 16mo. $6 75.

SCOTT'S POEMS—POCKET EDITION.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Miniature Edition, in Blue and Gold. Portrait. 3 vols. $2 25.

A FAMILY BALLAD.

FOR ANY NUMBER OF YOUNG VOICES.

AIR—There's ne'er a luck about the house.

There's ne'er sic joy in our auld house,
There's ne'er sic joy in a',
As when at RANNEY'S Gift Book House
Our honored Parents ca'.

They bring sic books to our auld house
As give delight to a',
With presents from the Great Gift House
That suit both great and sma'.

At the Great American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a present of real value is given with each volume sold. Catalogues sent free on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC,
FOR 1858,
Now Ready, price 31 cents.

SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC FOR 1858,
Thoroughly revised and corrected to the present time, comprising complete lists of the Bishops and the Clergy in each Diocese, an Alphabetical List of the Clergy and of the English Bishops, their benefices, and the number of the Clergy, Glebe-houses, &c., together with a variety of other important statistical information.

P. S.—A select List of rare and valuable Theological Works, offered at reduced prices to the Clergy, is incorporated with the Almanac.

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway.

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUES.

PARLOR DRAMAS; OR, DIALOGUES FOR HOME AMUSEMENTS, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS IN SCHOOLS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. By the author of "The Hundred Dialogues." $1. Gilt, $1 25.

The pieces are all new and original. An interesting book for reading, and a suitable Gift Book.

From Zion's Herald.

The are all of a high moral tone, humorous, various and instructive.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., No. 135 William-st., N.Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Fulton-st., New-York, or in Amity-st. stage, a paper box containing a white silk Fan and a Hair Necklace. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to

CHAS. A. MEIGS, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black-leather trunk, marked "R." with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address, care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York. CRANE & WESSON.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE "TEA Gathering" at Mozart Hall, a pair of gold SLEEVE BUTTONS, linked together, marked I. R. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 8, IN THE NEIGHBORhood of 23d st. and 9th and 9th avs., a porte-monnaie containing one $20 and five $5 notes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 29 Waverley-place.

LOST—JAN. 8, A GOLD BRACELET; ENGRAVED inside, "To Lizzie, from Friend Ella," last near 19th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with A. KIPP, No. 178 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 18 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 37 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 139 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH some capital, about 40 acres of good land for a market garden, situated within ten minutes' drive of the Hoboken Ferries. Inquire at the Land Office at the Ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITable for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of R. M. & S. A. WHITCOCK & CO.

$100 FOR THE BRICK COTTAGE, with garden of several lots, on the westerly side of 2d-av., near 43d-st., from the present to the 1st of May next. Cars pass the house. Inquire of JOHN WILBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FROM MAY 1, AN ELEgant furnished house in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to one first responsible person need apply. Address N. Y. Y., Madison-square Post-Office, 8t. Germain Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement store No. 162 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 84 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 21 West 14th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 89 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. ferry, 37 by 160 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 13th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 39 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of the Walnut Ferry. A first class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given to-morrow. For further particulars, inquire of 140 Pearl-st. & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or WHITELESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—53 ACRES OF first-rate land, with good dwelling and out-houses, near Fort Chester, on New-Haven Railroad. It has an abundance of fruit and a fine stream of water, and good view of the Sound.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED A SALESROOM.—A FIRST FLOOR and cellar, if possible, for an auction salesroom, either in Pine st., between Broadway and William-st, or in Broadway or Nassau-st., between Wall and Liberty sts., or Broad-st., near Wall. Please state location and terms to an approved tenant for 3 or 5 years. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-Office.

A CARD.—THE LADIES OF FOURTH WARD INdustrial School desire to return their thanks for liberal gifts towards the Christmas Dinner for the children of this School, as follows

To Mr. Charles Barth, No. 18 1st-av., for about 50 pounds of meat.
To A. & E. Robbins, Fulton Market, for 8 chickens and 2 geese.
To Mr. Baldwin, Fulton Market, 1 fine turkey.
To Mr. Smith, Fulton Market, 3 turkeys.
To Mr. Joseph Hoxie, a piece of beef.
To Mr. Charles Goodwin, box of crackers.
To Mr. Waring, Catherine Market, bushel potatoes.
To Mr. Horace Gulick, 1 bushel potatoes.
To Mr. Bradley, 2 packages tea and coffee.
To Mr. White, cakes and buns.
To Mr. Haviland, crackers and 2 chickens.

And to many other steadfast friends of the School, for many liberal donations.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEAM ENgines and boilers from one to a hundred horse power. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant servants, mother and daughter—would like to serve in one family; also, a number of first-class honest girls, willing to go for reasonable wages. Apply for two days at No. 24 Third-av., Bible House.

W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—Nothing but respectable girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement, can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid in a seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 224 West 26th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$749,240 82
Overdrafts		74 19
Due from Banks		10,388 91
Due from the Directors of the Bank		55,094 22
Real Estate		69,258 07
Specie		107,104 32
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks, good		68,003 60
Stocks		139,746 09
Bills of Solvent Banks		6,073 00
Loss and Expense Account		13,761 85
Total		$1,209,745 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$711,750 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	11,523—	88,472 00
Profits		31,968 93
Due to Banks		1,783 00
Due Depositors, on demand		374,594 57
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends not called for		1,178 52
Total		$1,209,745 07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss—I, CALES BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being severally and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

C. BARSTOW, President,
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—

The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—

The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1863 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,250,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. S. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.

—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL-ESTATE BONDS.—The

Interest Coupons of these Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after this date, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.—JAN. 8, 1858.

HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this

Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARNEYDT, Secretary.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, and Iowa County 8 per cent. Bonds.—

The interest coupons on the above will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City property, by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six cents per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGE, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest from the 1st of deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $2 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.—THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE RE-deemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money.

J. G. BECKWITH, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

J. BARKERROW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

FURS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE SALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 358 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 29, 1857. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

OFFICE OF LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th November last, payable in scrip, which is redeemable in the Company's Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 2d of November last. The scrip will be ready for delivery at this office on and after the 12th of January next.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858

By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Bread-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO would like to realize a large fortune from a small outlay, in a perfectly legitimate transaction, can hear of a chance by addressing C. W., at the *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

$2,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, INterest paid semi-annually; ample and undoubted security. Apply to or address H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE.—Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P., *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal for the same, or any part of the materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1		$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3		15 00
4 Teol Chests, $8; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1		7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c		3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7		29 50
2 Pomps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4		5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures		225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75		225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50		20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $138 97		148 97
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230		233 00
1 Wrech, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4		4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing		30 00
Total		$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tcol Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $2 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 149—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 247—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 96—Duane-st., Nos. 142, 144—Division-st., Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 53, 62, 67, 79, 101, 103, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 52, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 392, 417—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., No. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 20—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 13—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 483—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 169, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 42—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 352—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. HUNT. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., }
Dec. 21, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.

By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Irving Building and Mutual Loan Association are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, No. 188 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Trustees in anticipation of the annual election in February next.

THOMAS WYATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

O. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY, NO. 56 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1858.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of renewing the articles of association, appointing Trustees, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees,

N. THURSTON, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 19 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein express

NEW-YORK CITY.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The large number of vessels brought to port by the recession of the last month past, and the diminished passenger travel since the setting in of Winter, have led to the withdrawal of many ocean steamers until the spring or until a revival of business.

The steam-ship *Vanderbilt* arrived here from Havre on the 28th of November and was then hauled off for the Winter. The reason given is that the great cost of running her does not justify keeping her on the line during the Winter. She will prossibly resume her trips in March.

The *Arctic* is due here from Havre on the 12th inst. and sails again on the 23d.

The *North Star* sails on the 20th of February.

These are all the steamers now on this line.

The *Adriatic* has been hauled off until April, for the season that she does not pay expenses, besides, the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* can make all the necessary trips during the Winter. The disbursements of the *Arctic* for each trip are estimated at $70,000 to $80,000, and notwithstanding the receipt of $109,250 for the round trip, for carrying the mails, it is estimated she must have sunk $70,000 in her late trip to and from Liverpool.

The *Persia*, of the Cunard line, which left on Saturday, has probably made her last trip for the Winter.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company have three steamers running, viz: the *New-York*, which sails for Glasgow on the 16th of January; the *Edinburg*, which leaves Glasgow on the 16th inst., and the *Glasgow*, which leaves the same port on the 30th inst. The agents of the line state that there is a large falling off in freights as well as in passengers.

The European and American Steam-shipping Company, to Southampton and Bremen, of which C. H. SANDS is agent, have no steamers at present on their line. The *Jason*, *Argo*, *Queen of the South* and *Indiana*, have all been taken off to carry troops to India. In the Spring they will be put on again. The *Washington* and *Hermann* have long been hauled up here, and are understood to be for sale.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company's steamers the *City of Baltimore*, *City of Washington* and *City of Manchester* were laid up at the first of Winter, and the *Niagara* is now the only steamer of this line in service. She is advertised to leave New-York on the 4th of February.

The Hamburg and American Packet Company, KUNHARDT & Co's. line, are all laid up until the 1st of March, after which they will resume their regular trips on the 1st and 15th of each month. Their steamers are the *Hammonia* and *Borussia*, to which two new steamers, the *Austria* and *Saxonia*, will be added in the Spring. The *Austria* has gone to India with troops, and the *Saxonia* is laid up in England.

The Havre line continue their two steamers—the *Fulton* and *Arago*, and have one leave for Havre to-day.

MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The meeting of the Church and Parish of the Plymouth Congregation, Brooklyn, was held Thursday evening, Mr. BOWEN presiding, and J. T. HOWARD being Secretary. Among other business, the question was discussed of enlarged accommodation for the Sabbath congregations. One proposition was to build wings to the church, one on each side—to set back the pulpit some 15 feet, and so give to the interior a semi-form shape; another was to build a larger church some where in Brooklyn, which should accommodate nearly as the Academy of Music does to New-York—for musical and lecturing purposes, performing all church accommodations for Sundays. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Trustees, with power to call a meeting and report their conclusions. A proposal to increase Mr. BEECHER'S salary from $5,000 to $7,000 was not to officially considered; such proposition being only in order at a meeting specially called and published for the purpose.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY.—There was a beautiful exhibition of the Aurora last evening. It was not as a most usual, a bow of light resting at its extremities on the horizon, and shooting up constantly varying pillars of white light, but the segment of a luminous circle, the perpendicular passing through whose highest point was far to the east of the North Star. Outside this segment the sky was much of the time of a deep red—almost the color of blood—fading at the upper edge into the blue, but nearer the horizon flanked by banks of yellow cloud-like haze, through which, however, the stars shone almost as brilliantly as ever. In Brooklyn the fire-bells rang when the phenomenon first appeared;—people who could not command a full view of it wondered to the end why they did not continue ringing.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The American General Committee for 1858 convened last evening at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, and organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—N. C. REYNOLDS.
Vice-Presidents—Frederick C. Wagner, Gilbert C. Dean.
Recording Secretary—N. S. Husted.
Corresponding Secretary—E. Meredith.
Treasurer—James Craft.

Two sets of delegates appeared from the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

MEDICAL.—In our list of the new Trustees of the Academy of Medicine, we erroneously printed Dr. S. P. WHITE for Dr. JAS. ANDERSON.

Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON died on Thursday morning. The Fellows of the Academy of Medicine meet at the small Chapel of the University to-day, at 2½ P. M., in attendance upon his funeral.

☞ The complaint against MYRON PLATT, arrested some days ago, on a charge of false pretenses, has been dismissed. Mr. PLATT appeared voluntarily, and has been honorably discharged.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT A STATION-HOUSE.—At an early hour Wednesday evening a woman giving her name as ELIZABETH MORAND applied for lodging at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. A little after 4 o'clock in the morning she was taken with vomiting and died. She is supposed to have taken arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A man, giving his name as Gilbody, was arrested Thursday, charged with stealing $36 in gold coin from the residence of Mrs. Bruhmier, No 510 Canal-street. The prisoner concealed himself in the house, and was caught in the act of leaving with his plunder. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for trial.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 232 East Third-street, on the body of ELLEN O'BRIEN, 3 years of age, who died from burns caused by her clothes taking fire from the stove. The evidence showed that the mother locked the child up in a room where there was a fire, and for this, the Jury, in their verdict, censured the mother.

The Case of Wogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JAN. 8.
Before Honorable Recorder Barnard.

At the opening of Court this morning, Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, addressing the Court, said that he had learned from the morning papers, which were generally reliable, that a man named Michael Wogan, Jr., who had been recently convicted in that Court for arson in the fourth degree, and in whose favor, owing to representations of good character which had been made to the Court, judgment was suspended, had last night committed a most serious crime, involving the life of one, if not of two men. He (Mr. Sedgwick) therefore applied to the Court for a Bench warrant, without bail, for the immediate arrest of Wogan, in order that they might inquire whether he had violated any of the conditions under which judgment was suspended.

The Recorder immediately ordered the warrant to be drawn, and Wogan, who was in custody of the Police of the Fourth Ward, is accordingly detained on the aforesaid charge of arson, as well as on the graver offence of homicide.

COST OF PARLEE.

Mr. Clinton then applied to the Court on behalf of Geo. E. Parmelee, the Warren-street merchant, indicted for grand larceny and held to bail in the sum of $2,500. The late District-Attorney, he said, had been erroneously informed that Parmelee had gone to Europe, and had procured a forfeiture of the bail. Mr. Parmelee had never left the State, and as soon as he heard of the forfeiture he surrendered himself, and was now in Court. He (Mr. Clinton) therefore requested that the forfeiture might be set aside, and the bail restored.

The Recorder replied that he had no power to grant the motion. It must be made in the Court of Common Pleas, and he advised counsel to make the application there at once.

Mr. [illegible] remarked that, inasmuch as Mr. [illegible] now in Court, and the bail was [illegible] he must move for his recognizance [illegible] called upon Parmelee to surrender himself, which he instantly did. He was temporarily recommitted till the result of the application to the Court of Common Pleas should be known.

Emma Hill pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Susan E. Hall pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Robert White, a negro, was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. He broke into the store of John Pyatt, No. 301 Washington-street, on Dec. 30, and stole sundry articles. The evidence was conclusive and the jury convicted him. He was sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison.

Yesterday was the first occasion of Recorder BARNARD's appearance on the bench as a Judge. He has hitherto been a spectator, merely, of the proceedings of this Court.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SMALL-POX, APPLY J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—It will allay itching, subdue inflammation, prevent scarring, and also the spread of the disease. Fifty cents a bottle—at No. 16 Astor-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement]

HA! HA! HA!
THE HASH EATER.
HAW! HAW! HAW!
THE HASH EATER.
HE! HE! HE!
THE HASH EATER.

For full particulars, read the side-splitting Extravaganza of the HASH EATER, or the APOCALYPSE OF SAUSAGE, in the NEW-YORK MERCURY. Ha! Ha! Ha! Only Four Cents.

[Advertisement]

☞ Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, with advice as to self-culture and choice of pursuits, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night an attractive entertainment is to be given at this flourishing theatre, consisting of the new drama of the "Pioneer Patriot," the great pantomime of "Boreas," and the new drama of the "Results of Crime." The eminent comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, is shortly to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LIQUOR TRIALS.—In the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge CULVER and Supervisors SMITH and STODWELL, the following parties have been convicted the present week

FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY:

John Langstaff,	Gotlieb Keisler,
James McMahon,	Henry Russell,
Valentine Roth,	John Bracker.
George Bosner,	John Horan,
John Forbish,	Henry Hurney.

FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE:

Robert Thomas,	Peter McMahon,
Frederick McGrath,	George Shears,
Charles Sween,	Frederick Heilbury.
Henry Golding,	John Castendrake.

The following liquor dealers were acquitted: Michael Smith, Elisha L. Tucker, Wm. C. Peters, John C. Kastner.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Store No. 280 Fulton-street, kept by Wm. COAKER as a dry goods store, was damaged by fire Thursday evening, to the extent of $500. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a boy employed about the store, who threw a burning paper upon the floor.

The house of JOHN FRENCH, corner of Fulton and Clinton avenues, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a wood shed in the rear of No. 85 Degrow street, was destroyed by fire.

THE NEGROES OF LONG ISLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "One of the marked features of Long Island is the number of colored people residing there. When the law of 1822 abolished Slavery in the State of New-York, much cheap land was found on the island, and as this was offered at a very small rate, the colored people took the benefit of the sale to purchase homesteads for themselves. Three in Jamaica, Flatbush, Brooklyn, and all around in those localities, negroes abound. Indeed, some places are still to be found on the island. The law that freed the slaves did not allow the old and the decrepid to be turned from the door of the old homestead to seek charity of an inhospitable world; but express provision was made to have all over a certain age supported by the estate of the master, and one or two old slaves still live and are so supported: for they are old and tough, and, like the Arab, will dry up and blow away. But the lads and children of these blacks have little care taken of them; they have no school provided for them, and they are not allowed to attend the public school. But what the hand of the public refuses to do for them, the warm heart of woman's kindness has done. In the town of Flatbush, about 14 miles from Brooklyn, is the princely residence of Mrs. VANDERBILT, the wife of Judge V., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Here, on each Sabbath, the neglected blacks are gathered together in the rooms of Mrs. V., and instructed in reading, spelling, and the Word of God; and these neglected children come from three and four miles around, and the group is made happy in the kindness and affection of the esteemed lady."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8.

$2,000	N Y. St. 5s '58..	99	100	N.Y.C.R.R...at 60d	77
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	82	280	do	77⅛
4,000	N. C. State 6s....	91	20	do	77⅜
91,000	Mo. State 6s.....	79	100	do	77⅜
10,000	do.....b60	79½	100	do	77⅜
10,000	do.....b29	79⅝	100	do	77⅜
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.	69½	50	do	77
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	91	300	do	77½
5,000	do.....s10	91	50	do.....s30	77
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89	150	do.....s3	77⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	83	50	do.....s10	77⅞
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R. 7s.s.	76½	250	Erie Railroad....c	20⅜
5,000	N.Y.Cn.R. 7s b60	90⅛	500	do.....s10	20⅝
4,000	Erie R. Cn. 7s.'71	36⅛	200	do	20⅞
2,000	Ind.Riv.R. 1st m.	97	200	do.....s30	19⅜
10,000	Har. R. 2d mt.b60	60	300	do	20
10,000	Mich. Cn.R.S 6 ct. 1st m.S.F.Cs.b5	85	20	Hudson River R. R.	19⅜
3,000	do.....	83	45	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	8
16,500	M. Cen. R.R. bs..	86	200	Reading R.R....b30	58
5,000	do.....s30	85⅝	200	do.....b60	58
2,000	Ill. Fd. bs. w't. p.	80⅜	100	do.....s30	57⅜
3,000	do.....	80	100	do.....s15	57½
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	38⅜	12	Mich. Cen. R. R....	51
8,000	LaC. & Mil. l.g.bs.	4⅜	100	M. S.& N. In.R.Rs	20
2,000	G. C. 2d m.bs.	71	138	do	20⅛
	36 Mer. Bk. scrip	105	100	do.....b10	20⅜
10	Bank of America..	102½	100	do.....s10	20⅝
25	Am. Ex. Bank.....	109	100	do.....b60	20⅞
10	Hanover Bank.....	78	10	N. H. & Hart'd R.R.	115
45	Commonw'h Bank..	88	26	Ill. Central R R ..	90
23	Bk. State of N. Y.	96	27	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. R.	95
5	Bank of New York.	102⅜	50	Panama R. R...b30	93⅜
10	Nassau Bank.....	82	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.s10	43
15	Metropolitan Bk....	100	150	do.....b60	43½
96	Del. & Hud. C. Co .	110⅜	20	Galena & Chi. R.R..	74
200	do.....	110⅝	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R....	72½
170	Penn. Coal Co.....	71	50	do.....b60	72⅝
50	do.....	70	111	do	72
50	do.....b60	72	50	do.....s20	72⅝
50	do.....b60	71⅞	50	do.....b30	72
32	Cum. Coal Co.....	11⅝	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R ..	31
45	do.....	11⅜	15	do	31⅞
35	do.....	11⅝	100	La C. & Mil. R. R..	12
170	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	73⅜	100	do	12⅛
10	do.....	73½	200	do.....b60	12⅜
10	do.....	73	200	do.....b30	12⅝
418	Harlem R.R.....	6⅝	145	do	12⅞
100	do.....s3	6¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s.....	91	108	N. Y. Cen. R.R. s10	77
12,000	Missouri St. 6s..	79½	50	do.....s10	77⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '73..109⅝		100	do.....s30	77
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89	100	do.....b30	77⅛
7,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	39⅜	100	do ?.....b30	77⅜
2,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M	39	30	Erie R. R.....	19⅜
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M Bs	78	50	do.....	19⅝
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	71	100	Mich. Cen. R. R....	52
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	43⅛
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d mt.	59½	150	do.....	43⅜
4,000	do.....	60	255	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R....	72
1,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8's 1st m. S. F. C. Bs	83½	50	do.....s30	71⅝
10	Commonwealth Bk	90	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	31⅛
75	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73	10	do.....	31⅜
20	Panama R. R.....	90⅜	250	La C. & Mil. R. R....	12⅝
58	Gal. & Chic. R.R....	73½	200	do.....b60	12⅞
			20	Harlem R. R. Pref..	12

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s.....	Int. added 81⅜
$1,000	U. S. Coupon 6s 1868.....	Int. add.. 112
$3,000	Missouri 6s.....	Int. added 78
$5,000	New-York and Harlem 2d M.	Int. added 55
$1,000	Watertown City 8 ℘ cent. bds.	Int. added 35
$1,000	Watertown City 8 ℘ cent. bds.	Int. added 34½
$10,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s.	Int. added 11
$1,000	Memphis City.....	Int. added 60½
$5,000	Iowa Co. (Wis.) 8 ℘ cent. bds.	Int. added 31
$2,000	Missouri 8s.....	Int. added 79
$12,000	Lee Co., (Iowa) 8 ℘ cent. bds.	Int. added 62
$5,000	T. H. & Alt. R. 1st M. bds.	Int. add. 52⅞@53
$1,000	Watertown City 8s.....	Int. added 41
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. added 53⅛
$2,000	Virginia 6s.....	Flat 90⅛
15	shares Atlantic Bank.....	65
10	shares Bank of New-York.....	101⅜
5	shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....	99⅝
10	shares Commonwealth Bank.....	89⅜
5	shares Artisans' Bank.....	75
15	shares Artisans' Bank.....	74
12	shares Continental Bank.....	97
10	shares American Exchange Bank...	99⅞
5	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....	149
5	shares Continental Bank.....	97
5	shares Sixth-av. Railroad.....	100⅜
5	shares Fox and Wisconsin Improv. Co.....	23
5	shares Chatham Bank.....	99⅞

FRIDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

In discussing the causes, consequences and resulting settlements of the late crisis, we, on this side the Atlantic, have fewer reproaches for the American merchants and strictly American bankers, than the London Press has recently visited upon the merchants and manufacturers and joint-stock bankers of Great Britain. The progress of liquidation of the mercantile debt of this country is not only remarkable for its rapidity and substantial evidences of soundness, but it develops nothing to justify the catastrophe in October or the subsequent prevailing opinion, even up to the middle or 20th of November, that great losses were to ensue to all parties concerned. That opinion was that the loans of our banks here and the merchant claims of the bankers and manufacturers abroad were not worth 75 cents on the dollar, and our City bank shares fell, in the market, accordingly. But subsequent events and investigation show that the abuses of mercantile credit, so far as the trade with the United States is concerned, are almost wholly confined to the other side of the Atlantic. They go far to prove that *ninety-five per cent.* of the strict business debt of this country, where the goods have been sold and actually entered into consumption, will be paid to the European creditors. We speak on this point not at random, but from the thorough and very recent examination of the mercantile loans of the large banks of this City, which so far from threatening an ultimate loss of twenty-five ℘ cent, fairly and reasonably promise, $97,500,000 in cash for the $101,917,000 outstanding the week of suspension in October. Ten of the leading Banks, holding over forty millions of this indebtedness, estimate that a million of dollars, or 2½ ℘ cent. will cover their ultimate losses. By doubling this estimate for the general line of discounts we arrive at a reault short of five millions, and short of the surplus or undivided profits which the banks of this City reported to the Department at Albany at the close of September. The shares of the banks have rapidly recovered to par, accordingly.

The foreign debt of the country for goods sold will not materially differ from this gratifying result. The three eminent houses in England, whose safety two months ago, was supposed by many to be in peril by reason of threatened losses in the United States, have had remitted to them three-fourths of the whole mercantile indebtedness of this country, for which they were under confirmed credits, since the suspension in October, and the remainder matured or to mature, principally for purchases in India, China, South America—will, as certainly, be provided for. We speak on this point, also, substantially by the card. The fact that one of the houses in question asked of the Bank of England, at the height of the crisis, the present and prospective assistance of $4,000,000, and has since—in consequence of their improved receipts from their American correspondents—availed of only $1,500,000, without the expectation of encroaching further upon the good offices of the Bank, will sufficiently bear out the general authority from which we speak.

For the debt charged, but without proper license, to the United States, in the general account with Europe, for the Goods in Bond and in private warehouse at the time of the panic, most of them then and still in European ownership, we cannot speak so confidently; nor does the responsibility for losses growing out of the sale and depreciation of these immense fresh stocks overtaken by the money pressure at the close of August—on the very eve of our usual Fall trade—devolve wholly upon this side. We have only to add that when they actually enter into the consumption of the country, they will be as closely accounted for at a price as the previous purchases by our American merchants. The total amount of these goods in first hands on the 1st September, in this port alone, was about $65,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was in bond.

Nor do we feel called upon to apologize for the abuses of English credits in this country, through the seductive facilities of bill-drawing. The operations in this way by a number of the banking-houses were for outsiders, or in part account for parties on the other side. The office was wholly one on *credit*, not *capital*. The means thus created were raised here, the credits covered from here by the same *kite-flying* process at the end of every sixty days, and though employed here, the object was generally foreign to legitimate trade, and not unfrequently to its direct injury. The manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the great iron men of Great Britain, together with the Western Bank of Scotland, are responsible for part of the evils growing out of this system, and for the rest the English merchant bankers must divide the blame with their branches or correspondents on this side. Without meaning to fix the blame, we desire merely to separate it from the regular mercantile trade of the United States. That part of these wild credits have been thrown back upon England and Scotland, by reason of the sudden arrest of the system, and must there take the form of a fixed investment, of doubtful solvency, we do not pretend to conceal. But the fault belongs to other parties than the legitimate American merchant. Let it be divided between the two parties more directly concerned. The lesson taught by the operation it is to be hoped will be productive of good hereafter. The remedy which it suggests is, the more cautious employment of bankers' credits, at long date, where short sight bills, or gold itself, if need be, would more infallibly point the true state of the ordinary exchange with Europe, besides removing temptation to the abuse of mere credit, and lessening competition in the negotiation of merchant bills drawn against actual shipments of produce.

The reference at the outset of these remarks to the rapid liquidation of our foreign debt derives additional force from the circumstance that while New-York and Boston have sent forward $16,200,000 in gold, in six weeks, and the Southern ports, $26,050,000 in cotton, since the panic, five of the seaboard cities have accumulated a Gold reserve in bank of $50,000,000, where the amount in reserve at the turn of the crisis was only sixteen millions.

The quiet ease in Money, and the firmness and activity on the Stock Exchange, noticed for several days past, were again the features of the Street to-day. The dealings at the Board of Brokers are extremely spirited, and the advance continues in State Stocks, and holds good on most of the Share list. As rapidly as one set of buyers realize on the speculative railways, another appears to come in and take their place, so that the reactions against the market amount to very little in the course of each day. The whole list left off firm this afternoon, with one or two exceptions. Missouri 6s advanced on large sales, at 79@79¼ ℘ cent. to 80 ℘ cent at the close bid, buyers 60 days, offered at the price cash. Tennessee 82; New-York Central Shares 77¼; Erie 20⅜; Toledo 43½; and Reading 58 ℘ cent.

The business done in bills (bankers') for the steamer *Arago* to-morrow was chiefly at 109¼@109½ on London at 60 days; 111 ℘ cent. at 3 days sight; and 5.27½@5.20 on Paris. The Specie remittance promises, about $600,000. The Domestic Exchanges are without variation to-day. Demand loans are offered by some of the Bankers as cheap as 6 ℘ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $82,543; paid $85,088, and held at the close $2,975,676.

The Mercantile Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of five ℘ cent., payable Jan. 15. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company a half-yearly dividend of five ℘ cent., payable at the People's Bank.

It will be seen from an advertised notice in another place, that the Domestic Exchange firm of THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, has been changed to the style of THOMPSON BROTHERS, by the retirement of the Messrs. MORSE.

The comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York will show the movement for the first week of the past three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port.....	$3,727,472	$2,391,009	$501,439
Thrown on market.....	3,924,281	2,221,290	436,810

The summary for the week is as follows:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	68	$17,810	33	$16,461	141	$42,342
Man. of Cotton	119	22,830	307	79,869	207	42,276
Man. of Silk	347	130,103	106	125,674	94	56,202
Man. of Flax	63	18, 67	53	28,89:	219	41,289
Miscellaneous	138	26,271	156	43,373	149	19,520
Total	725	$215,181	655	$286,258	810	$241,629
		286,259				245,181
Total Entered		$501,439	Total Marketed			$436,810

The State Finances.

Extracts from the Comptroller's Annual Report.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856	$808,885 70	
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1857, (see statement A,)	3,193,342 63	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid 30th September, 1857	461 47	—4,004,690 00
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1857, (see statement B,)	$3,549,791 49	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid 30th September, 1856	2,287 97	—3,552,079 46
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1857		$452,610 54

Estimated Revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1857:

State tax, including one mill tax, for the enlargement and completion of the canals, after deducting the amount credited to county treasurers for non-resident taxes and for fees	$3,050,900 00	
Auction duty	110,000 00	
Salt duty	60,000 00	
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	40,000 00	
Peddlers' licenses	1,000 00	
Fees of the Secretary's Office	2,000 00	
Fees of the Comptroller's Office	2,000 00	
Fees of the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals	500 00	
Tolls of the Cayuga Lake Inlet	200 00	
Sales of the Colonial History	1,000 00	
Interest on Treasury Deposits	15,000 00	
State Prison earnings	170,000 00	
Amount due from the several Railroad Companies for expenses of the Board of Commissioners, advanced from the Treasury	12,[illegible] 69	
Balances due from county treasurers on account of State tax, on the 30th September, 1857, after deducting the estimated amount which will remain unpaid on the 30th September, 1858	160,000 00	
Total		$3,564,243 09
Estimated expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1857		$3,701,417 17
Add deficiency of revenue on Dec. 30, 1857		64,702 59
Total		$3,766,119 76

VALUATIONS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR 1857.

The aggregate amount of valuations of real and personal estate is, viz.:

Real, (assessed,)	$1,111,551,629 60
Personal, (assessed,)	319,997,155 60
Corrected aggregate valuations	$1,433,309,713 00

The amount of 2½ mill tax, viz.: 1½ mill for support of Government, and one mill for the enlargement and completion of the canals, is $3,224,946 68

The amount of ¼ mill school tax, is 1,074,982 20

The amount of town tax is 2,257,702 15

The amount of county tax is 8,608,678 59

Total taxation $15,166,309 62

The rate of tax on $1 valuation, is 10 7-10 mills.

The increase of the aggregate valuations of real and personal estate, over the year 1856, is $2,975,017; the increase of aggregate taxation is $2,423,129 89; and the increase of tax on $1 valuation is 1 8-10 mills.

It appears that in six counties the rate of tax on $1 valuation exceeds 10 mills, viz.:

Albany	11.5	New-York	15.4
Hamilton	23 7	Schenectady	12.5
Kings	17.3	Warren	10.3

And the average rate in these counties being 15 5-10 mills, while in all the remaining counties the average rate is 6 2-10 mills.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

This Fund consists of the following items, viz:

Loans on mort. in the several Counties	$3,580,494 22	
State Stock, 5 ℘ cent., issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	$142,500 00	
6 ℘ cent. Canal Loan, redeemable July 1, 1860	1,100 00—	143,600 00
Comptroller's Bonds, 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand		184,739 44
Money in the Treasury		105,687 05
Total		$4,014,520 71

INSURANCE.

The reports from the several insurance companies of this State made to the Comptroller on the first day of January last, exhibit, with few exceptions, a favorable condition of their affairs, and indicate that this important branch of business is in a prosperous condition.

Previous to the insurance law of 1853, mutual insurance companies were organized in almost every county of the State, and most of them became insolvent after a brief career, causing much litigation and loss. Of the small number not already closed up, or in process of liquidation, nearly all are doing, it is believed, a safe and legitimate business.

Since the last annual report of the Comptroller was communicated to the Legislature, several mutual companies have taken steps preliminary to closing up their affairs, and the Susquehanna Fire Insurance Company, with a joint-stock capital of $50,000, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. This Company was organized at Cooperstown, Otsego County, but by an act of the Legislature in 1855, permission was granted for its removal to the city of Albany. Receiving information indicating that the affairs of the Company were in an insolvent condition, an agent was appointed to make an examination relative thereto, but the agent after making diligent search, was unable to find the officers of the Company, and upon application to the Court a receiver was appointed to close up its affairs.

The last annual reports from stock fire insurance companies show that there is invested as capital of such companies in this State the sum of $14,706,000, and of surplus $4,591,987. Total capital and surplus $19,297,987. Cash premiums received during the year $5,723,105. Gross income $6,940,872. Losses paid $2,574,268. Gross expenditures in 1856, including losses and dividends, $5,478,140. The amount of property in this State insured by these companies was $480,427,596. Amount insured by same companies in other States was $80,720,809. Total amount of property insured $561,148,405. The dividends paid by the stock companies of this State during the year, exclusive of those organized in 1856, amount to the sum of $2,407,702, being 17 63-100 per cent. on the aggregate capital. The amount of capital and surplus of State mutual insurance companies is $5,563,274. Amount of cash premiums received during the year, $206,821. Losses paid $190,032. Amount of risks $91,404,931.

The reports of companies chartered by other States and foreign governments, transacting business in this State, show that there has been received by them in cash premiums during the year, in this State, $1,177 507, and that there was paid for losses $655,493. There was insured by these companies in this State, $90,971,292.

As compared with the aggregates obtained from the returns of 1855, these figures show a small increase in the business of insurance.

Under the present laws our insurance companies occupy a high position, and in the opinion of the Comptroller no radical change in the system is desirable.

The following is a correct list of the new Fire Insurance Companies organized during the year 1857, with the amount of capital, location and date of organization:

American Fire Ins. Co., New-York, April 21, '57	$200,000
Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 4, 1857	150,000
Columbia Ins. Co., (marine) New-York, Aug. 8, '57	150,000
Goodhue Fire Ins Co., New-York, June 29, 1857	200 000
Gallatin Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 11, 1857	150,000
Gebhard Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 6 1857	200,000
Hamboit Fire Ins. Co., New-York, April 24, 1857	200,000
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, May 5, 1857	150,000
Montauk Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, May 19, 1857	150,000
Resolute Fire Ins. Co., New-York, July 10, 1857	200,000

List of Life Insurance Companies of this State, and the amount of securities deposited by them respectively with the Comptroller, as required by chap. 95, Laws of 1851, and 463 and 551 of the Laws of 1853:

Howard Life Insurance Co., New-York	$100,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., New-York	103,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New-York	101,700
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York	100,000
New-York Life Insurance Co., New-York	108,900
New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co., N. Y.	100,000
United States Life Insurance Co., New-York	100,000
Total	$713,600

List of Life Insurance Companies of other States and Foreign Governments with the amount of securities deposited with the Comptroller, by each Company, as required by chapter 95, Laws of 1851, and 463 and 551, Laws of 1853:

Albion Life Insurance Company, London, England	$100,000
British Commercial Life Insurance Company, London, England	100,000
Colonial Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh, Scotland	100,000
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.	100,000
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London, England	100,000
New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	100,000

List of Life Insurance Companies of other States which have severally deposited the amount of securities with the Treasurer or chief financial officer of respective States, in pursuance of chapters 463 and 551, Laws of 1853:

American Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-Haven, Ct.	$100,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Ct.	100,500
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.	100,000

The Howard Life Insurance Company of New-York, has taken the preliminary steps to close up its business, and the officers of the company represent that amicable arrangements have been perfected with nearly all the policy-holders

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1969 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Agents Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 49 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—Feeling in the West in Favor of Senator Douglas' Position—The Administration on the Acquisition of Central America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

A reliable private dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, announces that the Democratic Caucus of the Legislature have unanimously agreed to instruct the Ohio Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Convention unratified by the people.

Another dispatch announces that the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis passed the following resolution, by yeas 378, nays 115, and [illegible] made the vote unanimous:

Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great substance of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that by the practical application of that doctrine, the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of rejecting or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be framed for their government; and therefore no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application.

The correspondent, judging from the manifestations of the Convention, says that three-fourths of the people are with DOUGLAS. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The *Union*'s leader discusses the acquisition of Central America. It repudiates the means adopted by WALKER, but evidently favors the project by another process. It says:

"To acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals and roads across the Isthmus, to settle regions of country traversed by these routes, with peaceful tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, etc., would seem the only sure and infallible mode of planting our institutions permanently in those regions. If, however, we must plant our institutions in regions south of us, by the strong arm, let it be by open and honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of the Government. Nothing can be easier than to find a cause of national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish Government, if we set about seeking it. If, contrary to our national policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force, let it be done by honorable warfare, and not by political foray."

Gen. Scott's Plans for the Spring Campaign against Utah—The Filibuster Question—Senator from Louisiana—Foreign Missions, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

Gen. SCOTT, having been fully advised of the views of the Administration with reference to operations against the Mormons, is now engaged in developing his plans for the Spring campaign. They are not yet finally determined upon, however.

The General is understood to concur with Secretary FLOYD in the opinion that the campaign should be conducted altogether with regular troops or as nearly so as possible, and for that reason he is especially desirous that Congress should act at once upon the proposition to add four or five new regiments to the regular army.

The ultimate decision as to the chief plan of operations next Spring will be determined by the decision of Congress on that proposition. If the regular army is increased, operations will be chiefly conducted from this side; while if volunteers are authorized, instead, they will be raised upon the Pacific side, and the chief base of operations, consequently, will be upon that coast.

The forces now near Utah, however, will need reinforcements and succor at an early day, and with a view to affording them, the Lieutenant-General will issue an order immediately directing such companies as can be spared from Kansas and other posts to concentrate immediately for the march towards Salt Lake at the earliest possible date.

The more the speech of Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, made on Thursday last, is considered, the more the fallacy of his doctrine will be apparent. He claimed that the obligations of good neighborhood established a principle of international law, binding each nation to prevent its citizens making war upon the peace of every other nation; and under cover of this "principle" he claimed existence for the right to go upon the high seas to bring back American citizen who threatened the peace of Nicaragua. I suggested in my last, that there are other instrumentalities than powder and ball by which the peace of nations are disturbed,—and ventured the inquiry, where the line limiting the operation of Mr. PEARCE's principle was to be drawn? If we are bound to bring back filibusters under it, (laying out of view any specific legislation,) why should we not, also, bring back burglars, counterfeiters and every other class of men who live by preying upon their fellows?

But there is still a stronger parallel by which to test the "principle." The American Press, at times, has been more feared by LOUIS NAPOLEON than would have been five thousand hostile men landed upon the borders of his Empire. At one period the NEW-YORK TIMES was adjudged by him so likely to "disturb the peace" of France, that strict orders were given to prevent the admission of a single copy of it into the country. I confess I cannot see how Mr. PEARCE can avoid the conclusion that the United States were bound to exercise a censorship of the Press, and see that not one of these "incendiary documents" should be permitted to cross the seas to disturb the repose of France and the perjured usurper who now presides over her destinies—for it is impossible to restrict the principle, in its application, to men and muskets alone. It may be answered that such interference with the liberty of the Press is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, which consequently relieves American officials from the operation of any such interpretation. Granted: and then it must be admitted that the provision of the Constitution which forbids that any citizen of the United States should be deprived of liberty without due process of law, utterly forbids, also, any such interpretation of the "principle" as that illustrated by Commodore PAULDING in his arrest of WALKER, or any arrest upon the high seas without express warrant. I think it will eventually be seen that Mr. PEARCE's doctrine, instead of being entitled to the dignity of a principle, is, after all, only the temporary embodiment of a shifting expediency—something which can and will be kicked aside as worthless whenever it suits the purpose of any Government to disregard it.

Letters from Louisiana indicate that Hon. PIERRE SOULE may be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN. The disposition has been to find a successor to Mr. B. from the interior or western part of the State, as Mr. SLIDELL is from the eastern section; but the fillibuster excitement has created a wide-spread and earnest sentiment in behalf of Mr. SOULE,—and it is not improbable that the West will consent to waive its claims in his favor, taking its chances in securing the successor to Mr. SLIDELL when his term expires, or sooner if he should resign. Ex-Governor WICKLIFFE is also much talked of as Mr. BENJAMIN's successor, among those who are not for Mr. SOULE.

If any change of a Minister to Mexico should be made, Mr. BENJAMIN will be urged for the place, in all probability. He would unquestionably represent the United States Government with ability; but the friends of Mr. FORSYTH, the present incumbent, still insist upon his retention—and, as he cannot be removed without bringing at least three Southern Senators out in open, active hostility to the President, the chances are that Mr. BUCHANAN will not rotate him.

Mr. JAMES M. BUCHANAN, of Maryland, who was an applicant for the mission to St. Petersburg, will be tendered a foreign appointment of some kind. This is settled upon, and will, of course, involve the recall of Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, present Minister at Constantinople, whose friends have been hoping that he would be transferred to Rome. The disappointed applicants for foreign appointments are very numerous, and their griefs are intensified in proportion to the length of time during which their now blasted hopes have been encouraged by delay. We have still on hand a number of "patriots" who want consulates,—among the number, one who is making merit of the pretence that he had voluntarily quit the service of a certain New-York journal because it was found in opposition to the new Administration. He would save his money and his patience by leaving this neighborhood—for he can secure neither nomination nor confirmation.

The fact that no nomination has yet been made by the President of a successor to Col. J. T. PICKETT, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, leads to the hope that no change will be made. Col. PICKETT is, beyond all question, one of the very best officers in the employ of our Government. Peculiarly fitted by education, and by familiarity with the Mexican people, to fulfill the duties of the place with credit, it is to be hoped that he will not be rotated out for the benefit of some one who will require the experience of an entire Presidential term before he can expect to be of any real service to his countrymen there.

I understand that Dr. MACKAY, the poet, was present, the other day, at the interview between the President and delegations from the Poncah, Pawnee and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians. Having engaged the services of several artists, he had them sketch the scene, filling it up subsequently with life portraits of the principal Chiefs. It is his intention to present the scene in the London *Illustrated News*, at an early day, together with a description from his graphic pen. The novel interest of the subject in Europe cannot fail to reward the enterprise.

By some accident my dispatch of Thursday evening was made to give the test vote on Mr. SEDGWICK's nomination as 16 to 18. It should have been 25 to 28. S.

Marine Disasters.

THE BARK MARY DYER ASHORE AT BARNEGAT.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Jan. 10.

By the Squan telegraph line we learn that the bark *Mary Dyer*, from France, bound to New-York, went ashore at Barnegat yesterday. No particulars have yet been received, but hope for them soon.

9 o'clock, P. M.—We have been unable to learn any further particulars concerning the bark ashore at Barnegat, except that her crew is believed to have been landed in safety. She is said to be an old and not very valuable vessel, and is owned at the East.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SUNBEAM AND HER CAPTAIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The schooner *Sunbeam*, from New-York for Maine, was wrecked off Newburyport Harbor yesterday morning, and her master, Captain TAGGERSON, drowned. The crew, consisting of two men, were badly frost-bitten.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SCHOONER SUSSEX.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The schooner *Sussex*, Capt. MARTIN, from Navassa Island for Baltimore, with a cargo of guano, arrived at Inagua on the 22d December, in a sinking condition. Her cargo was then discharged, and the vessel condemned. The *Sussex* was insured in Philadelphia.

Pedestrian Feat.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 10.

ALFRED ELSON, an Englishman, twenty-five years of age, accomplished, in this city, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the great feat of walking during one hundred and eight consecutive hours, without sleep or rest.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received from points this side of Mobile.

The schooner seen bottom-up, on the Florida coast, about a month ago, is believed to have sailed from Tampa for New-Orleans. Her name is partially gone from the wreck, but "——lle day" remains. A body which has floated ashore from her, has the name "W. PALMER" on the arm.

Escape of a Forger.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Yesterday afternoon DONALD MCLELLAN, a manufacturer of Clinton, Mass., escaped from the office of J. H. W. PAIGE, in Kilby-street, by jumping from the second-story window, and has not since been heard of. MCLELLAN was undergoing a private examination for forging signatures to notes for three or four thousand dollars.

Abolitionist Expelled from Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 8.

A large meeting was held at the Amphitheatre to day, and a Committee was appointed, who were authorized to expel WM. STRICKLAND, the Abolitionist publisher. Resolutions were passed, requesting him to leave the State, never to return.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 8, 1858, were as follows:

Wool	$52,104	Copper in bars	$71,730
Hides and Skins	21,586	Copper Ore	25,722
Coffee	44,032	Other articles	101,123
Figs and Raisins	26,822		
Total			$343,096
Corresponding week in 1857			1,061,580
Decrease in 1858			$718,484

Funeral of Dr. F. U. Johnston—Academy of Medicine.

On Saturday afternoon, about 25 gentlemen, members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, met in the smaller chapel of the University to pay the last honors to the memory of their departed associate, the late Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON. Dr. MOTT was called to the Chair, Dr. HAYWARD officiating as Secretary. A Committee of three was proposed to draft resolutions, Drs. BUCK, WATSON and JAMES W. SMITH being selected.

The following resolutions were read by Dr. WATSON:

Resolved, That the Academy receive with profound sorrow the announcement made to them of the death of their esteemed associate, Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. JOHNSTON the New-York Academy of Medicine deplores the loss of one of its most distinguished members, an ornament alike to the profession and the community in which he lived. That the Hospital and other medical charities of this City, in the service of which he spent many of his best years, have in common with ourselves equal reason to lament the loss of a devoted friend and able counselor,—a physician of exalted views, of generous impulses and high moral excellence. That the profession and the public will long have reason to regret the event which deprives them of one who for medical acquirements and practical sagacity in the investigation of disease, for self-sacrificing, ever-watchful and never-tiring devotion to his duties, or for success in the management of the sick, has left behind him no superior—of one who has long held an exalted position as an exemplary member of our noble calling, a practitioner of the healing art whose quiet, unobtrusive, amiable deportment, whose general unruffled and kindly disposition—whose unaffected indifference to popular applause, and whose winning, hopeful manners in the sick-room have secured to him the esteem, the homage and admiration of all who knew him—of the public at large, to whom, in the sphere of his occupation, he was a daily benefactor—of the younger members of his profession who were continually looking up to him for encouragement for guidance and assistance—of the seniors in our midst, his equals in years, who were in hourly and familiar intercourse with him at the bed-side.

Another resolution directed their publication in the medical journals of the City, and in the daily papers.

Dr. ADAMS moved their adoption. Carried unanimously.

Dr. WOOD entered into some details in reference to the deceased. He had known him from his boyhood; he had looked on him as a perfect man.

Dr. BEADLE bore testimony to the excellence of the character of the late Dr. JOHNSTON. He had been intimate with him during the whole of his professional life. The Doctor's remarks were confirmatory of all that Dr. WOOD had uttered. He esteemed him as, if not a perfect, yet as a model man.

Dr. J. M. SMITH said that this was to him a personal loss. He spoke of the two sons of the deceased in kindly terms. One had died early—the other, originally having studied the law, had abandoned that pursuit for the study of medicine. His education, as well as that of his brother, had been conducted in the office of Dr. SMITH. He was now a practicing physician in this City. The origin of the family was eminently good, being related, by descent, to the late venerable Dr. BARD, who was their maternal grandfather, and from whose hands he (Dr. SMITH) received his diploma as a practitioner of medicine.

After a few other observations the party adjourned to the house, and connected themselves with the unereal procession.

FROM ALBANY.

A Dull Day—The Committees of the Senate—Senator Spinola's Little Bills—Select Committee on the Police Bill—Probable Action—A Court for Claims—Observance of the Sabbath—Discussion of the Kansas Question, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

Both Houses stand adjourned until Monday, leaving the town dull and uninteresting. In the absence of any subject of immediate interest, let me make note of a few of the by-gones of the week.

The making up of the Committees of the Senate is at all times a difficult, and sometimes a very embarrassing duty. Gov. SELDEN performed this duty in time to make announcement of his choice on Thursday. The names of the Committees have been given at length, but, I believe, not in such a manner as to clearly show their complexion, or rather their political bearing. I believe Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND was the first presiding officer of the Senate who awarded to his political opponents a majority on any Standing Committee. Gov. SELDEN has enlarged upon the precedent established by his immediate predecessor. He gives the political minority the control of several Committees, and the Chairmanship of ten out of thirty-one. There will be, few to doubt that Gov. SELDEN has conceded all that courtesy could exact, or justice expect, while many will determine that he has gone to the extreme verge of discretion.

In many instances the Governor has not, I think been happy in the constitution of his Committees, and in all probability time will demonstrate that this misfortune is not confined alone to those having the least responsibility. For the information of those not familiar with the political positions of the various Senators, I give the principal Committees, with the political character, business pursuits, and locality of those of whom they are made up. The Republicans are in Roman, Democrats in Italic, and Americans in Small Capitals. It is understood that Judge STOW is Independent:

Finance—A. S. Diven, lawyer, Chemung Co.; *Richard Schell*, broker, New-York; John B. Halsted, merchant, Wyoming Co.

Commerce—Cheney Ames, merchant, Oswego; H. J. Stow, lawyer, Niagara; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York.

Canals—Horatio J. Stow, Niagara Co.; Ralph A. Loveland, Essex Co.; *John C. Mather*, New-York.

Banks—William A. Wheeler, banker, Franklin Co.; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York; John J. Foot, merchant, Maiden-lane.

Insurance—Alrick Hubbell, Onelda Co.; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga Co.; *Smith Ely, Jr.*, New-York.

Railroads—John P. Darling, Cattaraugus Co.; *Benjamin Brandreth*, Westchester; Alrick Hubbell, Oneida.

Claims—John E. Patterson, Monroe; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga; Lyman Truman, Tioga.

Railroads and Bridges—A. B. Williams, Wayne; OSMER B. WHEELER, Orange; *William G. Mandeville*, Columbia.

Judiciary—James Noxon, Onondaga; A. S. Diven, Chemung; *John D. Willard*, Rensselaer.

Putting Dr. BRANDRETH at the head of the Committee on Medical Societies will probably shock the orthodox practitioners—nevertheless, I entertain the belief that his services will be more satisfactory to the people, and of more advantage to the profession, than those of any dozen of the old-line disciples of the lancet and blue pill.

It is understood that in making up the Select Committee raised for the purpose of considering the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, it will be so constituted as to give the majority to those who are opposed to the present law, and that Gen. MATHER will be Chairman. The Democrats it is understood will insist upon an unconditional repeal—while the Republicans will maintain the policy of the original measure, with suggestions of amendments such as experience shall have determined to be necessary. These will be very few, for the friends of that measure have cause to congratulate themselves that it was so carefully elaborated last Winter by the Committee of the House as to make it very nearly perfect.

Senator SPINOLA has introduced the three bills of which he gave notice. They are all party hantlings—drawn partly to further the interest of his friends, and partly to punish his enemies. He has the three following propositions:

First.—(To punish an enemy.)—To organize a Superior Court for the City of Brooklyn. The nut of this bill is in the last section, which wipes out the City Court, over which Judge CULVER presides. The Judge has never appeared to be a favorite with Senator SPINOLA.

Second.—(To punish several enemies.)—To expire the terms of office of the present Comptroller, Treasurer and Auditor of Brooklyn, and elect others in their place, in April next.

Third—(To reward friends.)—To create the office of Commissioner of Jurors—the Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor, City Judge and County Judge.

We have timely notice of a bill to enforce the observance of the Sabbath, by a suspension of navigation on the canals. This is one of the annuals, but it seldom progresses further than a report of a committee. Without the pressure of interested and devoted friends, it will have a long journey to the Executive chamber.

Claims, claims, claims—the opening, the interlude, and the close of every session. Is it not time that the Legislature was relieved from this intolerable burden—this incessant importuning. Is it not time that this infamous theory of State sovereignty was set aside, and some tribunal organized, at whose bar the State may be arraigned, and compelled, as any citizen, to be just and honest? Is it right that the State should be shielded in wrong, and suffering claimants be compelled to beg, where they have a right to demand justice? Judge SCOTT, who is on the Committee on Claims, and who must soon become familiar with the nature and extent of the evil inflicted on both the individual and the State by the present system, will mature and present a bill which shall offer to those having demands against the State the same means of establishing and enforcing their claims as are given to individuals holding the relation of debtor and creditor. If such an enactment were perfected it would reflect more credit on the Legislature than any other act which has been passed since the organization of the Confederacy.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, of the Senate, is still confined to his room, but hopes are entertained that the coming week he will have recovered so far as to justify his taking a part in the proceedings of the Senate.

Senator DIVEN, Republican, will on Tuesday call up his resolutions relative to the affairs of Kansas. Senator WHEELER, American, has resolves on the same subject, and Senator MATHER, Democrat, notices his intention to present a series. We shall thus have distinctive propositions from recognized representatives of each political organization. As they are likely to be forcibly maintained, the discussion must be animated and interesting. There is flint and steel enough in this Senate to make a brilliant pyrotechnic display. LEO.

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas Cunningham, District of Wiscasset, Me., *vice* John Babson, whose commission expired.

Joseph Berry, district of Bath, Me., *vice* Charles N. Bodfish, whose commission expired.

Dudley F. Leavitt, Bangor, Me., *vice* George P. Sewell, whose commission expired.

John H. Kennedy, district of Waldoborough, Me., *vice* Edmund Wilson, whose commission expired.

Amos F. Parlin, district of Machias, Me., *vice* Daniel W. Dorman, whose commission expired.

Arthur W. Austin, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., *vice* Charles H. Peaslee, whose commission expired.

Moses McDonald, district of Portland and Falmouth, Me., *vice* Ezra Carter, Jr., whose commission expired.

Thomas D. Jones, district of Frenchman's Bay, Me., reappointed.

John Cousens, district of Kennebunk, Me., reappointed.

Luther Junkins, district of York, Me., reappointed.

Minott A. Osborn, district of New-Haven, Conn., reappointed.

Barclay J. Burns, district of Cape Perpetua, Oregon Territory, *vice* Addison C. Gibbs, resigned.

Mr. A. D. Banks has withdrawn from the *Southside Democrat*, at Petersburg, Va. His partner, A. M. Keiley, assumes the sole editorship, stating as a reason for the separation a radical difference of opinion as to the conduct of the paper, between himself and Mr. B.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Lucknow Relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England's Discount to Eight Per Cent.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE BANK'S BULLION.

The Paris Press on the President's Message.

Particulars of the Earthquake at Naples.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols 93 1-4.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2.30 on the afternoon of the 26th ult., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Antelope*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, reached Southampton the same night.

Advices from Bombay to the 4th of December had been received in London. They announce the relief of Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, at Lucknow, by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, after several severe engagements. The wounded, sick, and women and children, had been removed from Lucknow to Cawnpore.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to eight per cent. The funds were steady and the money market easier. Three or four more suspensions are announced in Great Britain. In the north of Europe the crisis was still severely felt, though it had materially abated.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, the United States Consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the Assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever, that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "star-spangled banner" would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great Republic of America.

The ship *Wallace*, bound from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the water-logged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

The London *Times* again reviews the Mormon difficulty, and the Government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *J. J. Boyd* on the 24th December, as she was on the eve of leaving the Mersey for New-York. The crew armed themselves with handspikes, knives, &c., threatened the officers and refused to proceed to sea, on the ground that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of the state of affairs having been conveyed on shore, police officers proceeded to the vessel and arrested 27 of the men without opposition. An examination was to take place the day the *Africa* sailed. The Second Mate was badly cut about the mouth by a blow from a handspike.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The London *Post*, taking its key from the President's Message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through the British-American Provinces.

The screw steamer *Earl of Carrick*, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew except two were lost.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The English and French Governments are trying to affect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate *Ferrolana*."

The epidemic at Lisbon continued.

The question about the Russian party in the Black Sea, which was on the point of being settled, is somewhat complicated by the fact of the Russian Government having reestablished military servitude on the coast of the Crimea, razed the town of Kamiesch, and forbidden the entrance to that port of merchant ships, as before the war.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—Severe Engagements—Removal of the Women and Children to Cawnpore—Twenty-four Members of the Royal Family Executed at Delhi—The Mutinies Elsewhere.

Advices had been recived in London from Bombay to the 4th of December.

Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th November.

On the 19th, after a series of severe struggles, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved.

On the following day the sick, wounded, women and children, were sent under escort to Cawnpore.

The relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only four officers killed and forty wounded; and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S force amounts to 12,000.

The following is the telegram received by the India Board:

Lucknow was taken on the 17th November.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir C. CAMPBELL succeeded in occupying Delkhosah and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at 3 o'clock P. M.

The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. OUTRAM and Sir H. HAVELOCK then met Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The following officers were killed and wounded on the 16th and 17th; former losses and losses of men on the last two days have not been yet stated:

Killed.—Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade; Captain Hardy, Royal Artillery; Captain Daizell, 93d Highlanders; Captain Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Franckland, 2d Punjab Infantry.

Wounded.—Sir Colin Campbell, slightly, does not interfere with his duty; Major Allison, military secretary; Captain Alison, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Anstten, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Seillod, Naval Brigade; Midshipman Kington, ditto; Captain Travers, Royal Artillery; Major Pennycuick, ditto; Lieutenant Ford, ditto; Lieutenant Milman, Royal Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon Vealc, ditto; Captain Hood, Bengal Artillery; Captain Hammond, ditto; Captain Kalton, Her Majesty's 53d.; Lieutenant Munroe, ditto; Major Barnhsen, Her Majesty's 99th; Lieutenant Wildne, ditto; Lieutenant Rowell, ditto; Lieutenant-Colonel Tweart, 93d Highlanders; Captain Burrooghes, ditto; Lieutenant Cosper, ditto; Lieutenant Werb, ditto; Lieutenant Moldfid, ditto; Lieutenant Wood, ditto; Ensign Macnamara, ditto; Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusileers; Lieutenant Ratson, 2d Punjeb Infantry; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Macqueen, ditto; Lieutenant Oldfield, ditto; Lieutenant Hackee, Hodson's Horse.

CAWNPORE.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within 15 miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Caloce. General WINNHAM is stated to have marched to attack them.

DELHI.

Twenty-four inferior members of the Royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on Nov. 20.

ZULFEN ABDOOLAH, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day.

A force under Colonel GERARD proceeded to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shakawattee. The force met the enemy on the 25th of November near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Colonel GERARD was among the killed.

AGRA.

The detachments under Colonel RIDDELL and Major OLD are employed in clearing the Ull-your districts. Major OLD, on the 19th of November, fell in with and dispersed a body of the Rohilcund insurgents.

All was quiet in the Punjab. The Gogaria rising has been entirely put down. Neemuch has been besieged by the Mundisore insurgents for nearly a fortnight. On the 21st of November an attempt was made to take the fort by escalade, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 22d.

The Mhow column, under Brigadier STEUART, was attacked, near Mundisore, by the insurgents, on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23d, the column advanced to the north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked, and the rebels defeated, with a loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress, the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten, also. The rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23d lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. Lieutenant GENMEYNE, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons, (?) was killed; and Major ROBINSON, 25th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 25th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

The fort and town of Saugor remain untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Sconce, on the Jubbulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain FORNYHAM, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant CLARKE, the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, severely wounded. The Bhee' disturbances in Khandeish continue, but the Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office on the 23d of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight, and the Arab was actuated by private motives only.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

Intelligence has just been received of a rising of some Beruds near Moodhola. A force was advanced from Belgaum to restore order. The state of things in that part of the country is not satisfactory.

The remaining part of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Reinforcements have arrived in the *Warrior Queen* and the *Italian*, but more are urgently required.

All is quiet in Madras and the Nizam's country.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England Discount—Steadiness in the Funds—Failures, Dividends and Resumptions in England—Board of Trade Returns—Increase in the Bank's Bullion.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT TO EIGHT PER CENT.

The London *Times*, in its City article dated Thursday evening, Dec. 24, says:

The Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 10 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 9th of November last, to 8 per cent. The reduction will also apply to advances on Government securities, &c., till the dividends.

Of course, simultaneously with this movement, repayment has been made of the £2,000,000 of the over issue sanctioned by the Bank Indemnity Bill. The circulation, therefore, now resumes its former condition, and the amount of Bank of England notes in excess of £14,475,000 will be regulated entirely by efflux or influx of bullion.

The present measure was generally looked for by the public, and it will doubtless be fully justified by the *Gazette* return to be published to-morrow evening. Since the preceding return the arrivals of gold have been continuous, and there is little prospect of their immediate cessation. In the panic of 1847 the maximum rate of 8 per cent. was maintained only for four weeks. On this occasion 10 per cent. has been continued for nearly seven weeks.

The London *Chronicle*, in a leading article in its issue of the 25th, says:

Yesterday the Bank Directors reduced their minimum rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent. The step had been for some time foreseen, nor could it have been much longer delayed without involving a serious sacrifice of the legitimate business of the Bank of England. Nor is the reduction, considered by itself, of much public importance. The price of capital out of doors has fallen considerably below the tariff which still regulates the transactions of the Threadneedle-street establishment. Further reductions will be necessary before the Bank can compete on even terms with other dealers in commercial securities. It is, indeed, only as an indication of these future changes that the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting in the "Parlor" possesses any general interest. It is an earnest of things to come. The Directors have at last made up their minds to resign all further reliance on the Indemnity Act, which received the royal assent something less than a fortnight ago. The surplus two millions of bank-notes have, of course, been returned to the Issue department, and no new demand for paper circulation can be made in excess of the limit prescribed by the statute of 1844, without rendering the Directors guilty of a fresh offence, requiring another legislative act of condonation.

The reduction now accomplished may be accepted accordingly as a sign that the Bank Directors have no present apprehension of renewed pressure, and have yielded to the compulsion of external rivalry, in diminishing the price which they have so long exacted for advances of capital. On the Stock Exchange the proceeding was so thoroughly anticipated, that no perceptible advance took place in the ruling quotations of any description of Stock. Upon mercantile transactions, however, the effect has still to be ascertained. The enlarged facilities for commercial enterprise which the present relaxation may produce, and the far more extensive opportunities that are promised at no distant period of the future, will supply a long desired impetus to industrial movements of every description. The Bank Directors have boldly "cut the painter" which bound them to the Indemnity Bill; and the commercial public are, by the self-same operation, freed from the fetters by which their energies have been so long circumscribed.

It is a rather curious coincidence that within the hour which witnessed the passage of this resolution in the Bank Parlor, intelligence arrived of the resumption of specie payments by the New-York banks. The monetary crisis has subsided on both sides of the Atlantic almost simultaneously. Our American relatives have found to experience that it was practically impossible to carry on their usual business without a circulating medium which both domestic and foreign customers would consent to accept. After a brief suspension, therefore, the United States banks of every class have agreed to pay hard dollars for their notes on presentation. Under a similar impulse the Bank of England consents to advance capital at a reduced rate. The motive is the same in both cases. And the result will also be alike in London and New-York, by giving a firmer base and wider scope to commercial enterprise.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

We make the following extracts from the city article of the London *Times* dated Wednesday evening, Dec. 23:

About £180,000 of bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day, and 60,000 sovereigns. Some further large parcels of sovereigns are expected from Ireland, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, to-morrow will, it is thought, bring about £100,000.

It is understood that the various London joint-stock banks have lowered their rate of discount to-day for the best paper to 8 per cent.

At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. HADLAND, SHILLINGFORD & Co, an old firm in the Manchester trade, who failed on the 8th inst., a balance-sheet was submitted by Mr. C. F. KERR, the accountant, stating the debts at £31,842, while the assets, reckoning the stock on hand at £16,109, its cost price, show a nominal surplus of £839. Considerable discussion took place as to the probable realization of the stock and the amount likely to be available from Mr HADLAND'S private estate, but a resolution was ultimately adopted to accept 16s. in the pound in three, six, and nine months, the first two installments to be 6s. each, and the last, which is to be secured, 4s.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. E. SIEVEKING & SON, whose suspension was announced on the 18th ult., was held this morning. The probable dividend will be about 10s. to 11s. in the pound. The capital at the commencement of the year was £72,000, and the failure has been caused by the enormous losses since October last—viz: £206,603. Of the liabilities which will be proved against the estate £36,550 is on account of four houses at Stockholm and Gothenburg which have suspended, but are expected ultimately to satisfy all claims in full. In that case the assets will be proportionately increased. There is no private property beyond furniture, &c. The creditors generally expressed a favorable feeling toward the firm, and it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co., No. 47 Lime-street, whose suspension was announced on the 8th, also took place this afternoon, when a statement was submitted by Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, showing the liabilities to amount to £25,501, while the assets are estimated at £11,025. A further sum of about £1,500, however, may accrue from reclamations on bills discounted to the amount of £15,078, expected to be proved on Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co.'s estate. The probable dividend will thus be about 10s. in the pound. In the beginning of the year the capital of the firm was £5,000, and the failure has been caused by losses from bad debts, depreciation of produce, &c. From the large cash balance and the goods in hand, together making £6,805, a distribution of 5s. will be made by the 1st of February. It was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

The following is from the city article of the London *Times*, dated Thursday evening, Dec. 24:

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and subsequently exhibited firmness. Consols for January were first quoted 93¾ to 93¾ ex-dividend, and occasionally during the day there were buyers at 93¾. At the close 93¾ was the exact price. The reduction of the Bank rate of discount was apparently not resolved upon until after much discussion, the announcement being made about half-past 2 in the afternoon. Owing to the extent to which it had been anticipated, the measure produced little effect on the market. Bank Stock left off at 217 to 218½; Reduced, 93¾ to ⅞; new Three per Cents, 93⅝ to ½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. discount; and Exchequer Bills 3s. discount to 1s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange money is in full supply on Government securities at from 4 to 5 per cent. At the Bank of England, after the reduction of the rate, there was an active demand. In the discount market choice bills are negotiated at 7¾.

The discount houses have reduced their rates of allowance to 6¾ per cent. for money at call and 6¾ with seven days' notice. The joint-stock banks resolved a day or two back to fix 6 per cent. as their rate for all new deposits, and they have therefore not made any further alteration.

An average business has been transacted in foreign stocks generally at former prices.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 55c. for money, and 67f. 75c. for the end of the months showing a decline of an eighth.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate, upon Hamburg and Paris were rather lower, but

Messrs. STEVENSON, VARMEHREN & SCOTT, merchants at Newcastle.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs C. NICHOLSON & Co., warehousemen, trading at Nos. 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Nos 39 and 40 Cannon-street, West, whose suspension was announced yesterday, was held this morning. In he balance-sheets submitted by Mr. PARRINTON, the liabilities for the two houses are stated to be about £66,000, while the joint assets, taking the stock at cost price, would show about 19s. in the pound. A lengthy discussion took place upon a proposal of a composition of 12s 6d., payable in four instalments, extending over a period of four months, and with security for the last payment It was finally resolved to accept the offer, but it is feared from the complicated nature ot the accounts that an appeal to the Bankruptcy Court is inevitable.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. S. C. LISTER & Co. took place yesterday at Halifax, when a statement was submitted, showing the liabilities to amount to £253,130, while the assets are estimated at £210,889, besides Mr LISTER'S private estate, valued at upwards ot £250,000. A proposition for the payment of 20s. in the pound in instalments, extending over a period of two years, was accepted unanimously.

On Christmas day, and on the 26th ult., the London Stock Exchange was closed.

FLUCTUATION IN CONSOLS.

The following table shows the fluctuation of Consols between the 18th and 26th of December:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Dec.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat...19	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92½	92⅝
Mon..21	shut	shut	shut	92¾	92¾	93
Tues.22	shut	shut	shut	92⅝	93⅛	93
Wed. 23	shut	shut	shut	93	93⅛	93
Thur.24	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛
Fri...25	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 23, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,428,807	Inc... £484,455
Other Deposits	15 151 818	Inc... 74,390
Rest	3,542,040	Inc .. 17,208

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£5,492,786	Inc... £46,625
Other Securities	28,068,186	Dec... 1,176,754
Notes unemployed	7,426,670	Inc... 1,669 405

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,257,120, being a decrease of £386,410, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10.753.281, showing an increase of £1,302,426 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£26,683,790
Government Debt	£11,015.100	
Other Securities	5 459.900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,208,790	
Silver Bullion		26,683.790

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14.553,000	
Rest	3,542,040	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,428,807	
Other Deposits	15,151,818	
Seven Days and other Bills	876,438	
		41,552,103
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	5,492,756	
Other Securities	28,068,186	
Notes unemployed	4,426,670	
Gold and Silver Coin	544,491	
		41,552,103

FRANCE.

The following is GALIGNANI'S financial report for the 23d ult.:

The market was very buoyant at and for a considerable time after the opening, and with a decided upward tendency. Considerable sales for realization afterwards caused some little reaction, but this was again checked at a short time before the close by a report that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount, and prices again rallied to leave off in advance of the last quotations of yesterday. For the Account Threea commenced at 67fr. 70c., and after touching 68fr., again receded to the opening price, and again improved to leave off at 67fr. 95c., with an advance of 20c.; Four and-a half per Cents. not quoted. For Cash the former are unvaried, and the latter 75c. lower, the prices being 67fr. 60c., and 92fr. 75c. Bank of France Shares have been offered and have declined 100fr.; Mobilier have improved 12fr. 50c. The Share Markat has been pretty firm, but without any general or material advance in quotations.

PRUSSIA.

Tha Prussian Bank has reduced its discount to 6½ per cent.

The failure of the great lithographic and artistic establishment of AVUTZ & Co., of Dusseldorf, is announced.

HAMBURG.

Letters from Hamburg, dated the 19th, in the *Gazette de Cologne*, says:

Business has become very active since yesterday. Quotations hava risen considerably, but it is eapecially the public funds, railway shares, &c., which are negotiated. Very little speculation is now spent upon merchandise, for many depositors of great quantities of merchandise are solvent and can realize at pleasure. We are assured that the Bank of Darmstadt has offered to the city to lend it two millions of marcs banco. The discount bank is authorized to borrow another five millions.

DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Many failures continue to occur in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The failures at Stockholm since last advices amounted to upwards of thirty. A letter from Copenhagen, dated Dec 20, says:

"I need not say that both the press and the Parliament have been for many days occupied with the financial crisis here, which has given riso to remarkable party agitation. The question is most interesting both financially and politically. Financially, we are struck with astonishment at the excessive dependence of the Danish towns on Hamburg and its credit, at the extent to which confidence has been unnecessarily shaken, at the tardy measures and insufficient help of the Danish Government, and at the ravages which have already been the result. Politically, the subject has still wider bearings. Here we have an old and wealthy and independent kingdom, which has a large surplus of annual income which it cannot touch, because it has been declared to belong to the new-fangled Whole-State. We have large sums belonging to this kingdom shut up in the strong box of the monarchy, (I beg you will mark the distinction;) but lying there, to the amount of three millions, partly without any interest at all allowed by the monarchy, and partly at only three per cent. We have, also, the large resources of the Sound Dues Fund similarly extorted from the kingdom, and handed over to the monarchy, so that Denmark proper cannot touch a stiver. We then have the wonderful fact that, in a moment of excessive need and peril, the kingdom has no Finance Minister, the Home Minister, who acts as such, being merely the mouth-piece and lackey of the Whole-State Finance Minister, and, consequantly, not being able so much as to advance one penny from the funds of the kingdom. But at last the Whole-State Finister (ANDRÆ) promises the kingdom that it shall use £300,000 of its own money, but, first, after one month has elapsed, and only at the rate of 8 per cent. The Exchange and moneyed interest are indignant; some of the papers are furious. Those not immediately involved laugh at the gigantic character of the comedy, while not a few feel tha tragical injury to their country. Some journals use their ingenuity to prove that it is not tha fault of the theory of the Whole-State, but of its practice. Bnt they have as yet failed to draw up any reasonable plan for avoiding a similar dilemma in the future. As a general result, the Whole-State at this moment stinks in the nostrils of all the mercantile classes.

As people could not wait a month when a bill of exchange was presented, failures have gone on increasing. Many old and solid houses hava fallen among the rest. Some cases have been particularly sorrowful. Private misery will reach many a quiet home. The funds intrusted to ethers have disappeared. Soma of these reverses of fortune would indeed "point a tale." One of the wealthiest citizens here, the other day master of a quarter of a million, is at this moment a beggar."

The French Press on the President's Message.

Most of the Paris journals of the 24th ult. contain articles on the President's Message. We make the following extracts. The *Débats* says:

"Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message is as to some points, a complete, and as to others, an incomplete exposition of his home and foreign policy. The President does not conceal the gravity of the financial, industrial, and commercial crisis. The only objection to be made to this part of the Message is that it does not sufficiently indicate a remedy for the evil, the causes and deplorable effects of which are so perspicuously described. The passage on foreign affairs particularly deserves the attention of the European public. Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be accused of showing himself aggressive or [illegible] towards those governments with whom [illegible] to be settled; it is but [illegible]

say that there is not in the Message a trace of those passions, rivalries, and pretensions which inspired the Ostend manifesto. * * * * In announcing that the question of th: Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be settled before long the President is completely silent as to the reasons upon which he founds that hope, and he does not seem to have any other than the arrival of the English negotiator, Sir GORE OUSELEY. * * * The only European power with regard to whom Mr. BUCHANAN expresses himself with a certain degree of bitterness is Spain, but the differences with that country to which he alludes do not seem to be very important, and it is to be remarked that they have nothing to do with Cuba."

The concluding part of the article notices the entirely pacific character of the American intervention in the affairs of China, the insufficiency of the explanations regarding the departure of WALKER from New-Orleans, and the implied justification of the treaty supposed to be concluded with Nicaragua, by the declaration that the United States have a greater interest than any other nation in maintaining the freedom of communication across the Isthmus of Panama, and in the allusion to tha possible necessity of sending a land and sea force to defend the nautrality of the isthmus. The *Patrie* remarks:

"The financial crisis ot course occupies the first place in the message. That is the great difficulty of the moment, and we will add of the future, if Mr. BUCHANAN'S appeal to the prudence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens should be disregarded. But on this point we are easily reassured. It is not patriotism only, but private interests that are involved; let them alone, and they will devise a remedy for the evils under which they suffer. * * * With regard to Spain, we think Mr. BUCHANAN'S language is not perhaps strictly impartial. The cabinet of Madrid has more reasons than one to suspect the intentions, if not of the American Government, at least of the American paople. In regard to the present conflict with Mexico Spain may well nave thought that the refusal of that republic to give the satisfaction required from it was secretly encouraged by citizens of the United States, and the language of certain journals, as well as the acts of certain individuals, have undoubtedly been of a character to lead to a suspicion that the conquest of Cuba entered into the designs of the American people. Such suspicion must necessarily influence the conduct of the Spanish Government and render it less disposed to be conciliatory."

While giving credit to Mr. BUCHANAN for the severe terms in which he speaks of WALKER'S filibustering expedition, the *Patrie* thinks the "negligence" of the authorities, in allowing that expedition to start, was so great as to amount to "connivance." In reference to the passage expressing a hope that France would consent to a less jealous tariff between the two countries, our cotemporary merely remarks, that it will be for Government to consider whether it will be possible, with a due regard to the interests of French shipping, to meet the American President's wishes.

The *Spectateur* is pleased to observe in the passages of the Message concerning foreign relations that well-considered language and moderate but dignified tone which befits tha head of a great nation:

There is nothing in the language of the President that resembles the too-famous Ostend manifesto. Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy is indicated with great reserve, but it is easy, as it seems to us, to see to certain passages, which will not escape the attention of our readers, that his mind is thoroughly made up on certain points, and that a firm will is more apparent than any disposition to compromise.

The *Union* thinks the passage relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty not so conciliatory as it was represented to be by the telegraphic summary. The *Siècle* says:

The new President evidently does not like England, and seems to think the time come to tell her the truth, as well as the banks.

The *Univers*' comments on the Message are confined to these faw words:

The first subject discussed by the President is the financial crisis; he points out and deplores the consequences of it, gives good advice which will not be followed, and admits that it is impossible for the central power to do anything in the matter.

The Finances of the United States.

From the London Times.

It seems likely that the lata commercial disasters of the United States will have their dua effect on the policy of the Government and the manners of the people. This time the collapse haa been too complete, the calamity too wide-spread, and the causes too evident, for the impression to die away, and the speculators to resume their old game as soon as the vibration of the shock has passed. The Message of the American President is bold in its critieism of the existing banking system, and denounces freely the practices to which it has notoriously led; and now the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the Chief Magistrate, does not hesitate to demand the interference of Congress to do that which the several States will probably shrink from doing themselves. It may, indeed, be as much out of the power of Congress as of the local Legislatures to act daeisively; however, the opinions of the Government are not the less evident, and it is fit that thay should be known and considered in this country. But we must first speak of the financial position of the United States as represented by the Federal Treasury. It cannot be doubted that, although America is still an isolated country, which mixes neither in the wars nor the diplomacy of Europe, there is a tendency in its expenses to increase until they approach something like the European level. The rapidly augmenting wealth ot the community, the absence of debt, and the newborn desire for territorial extension, have led within the last few years to an expenditure on warlike objects for which, on this side of the ocean, we were hardly prepared.

From the Secretary of the Treasury's report may be seen how entirely the American revenue is at present supported by a system of indirect taxation. With a large and thinly paopled territory, with a people impatient of personal interference, with a great and increasing trade, and a strong propensity to indulge in foreign luxuries, America has found it her best. and, indeed. her only course, to raise her revenue from duties on foreign products. Even Freetraders have acquiesced in this system, and confine their efforts to advocating a lowering of duties, on the ground that commerce would be invigorated, while the sum brought into the Treasury would not be diminished. Bnt the manner in which this very considerable revenue is expended is not less worthy of notice than the means by which it is raised. The expenditure for tha financial year 1857 was $70,822,724, of which Civil Service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses took up $27,531,922, while the War Department and the Navy Department were respectively $19,261,774 and $12,726,856. These last two sums make up a total of $31,988,630, or ovar six millions sterling of our money. Now, although this is certainly not much, compared with our own enormous expenditure of late years, still it is a considerable sum, and shows that the Americans are not so negligent in preparing for tha aventuality of war as is commonly supposed. If a people without an enemy or an "entangling alliance" spends such a sum yearly, it cannot be accused of in any way forgetting that it has coasts to defend and commercial interests in every sea to support. In fact, military works have of late received the especial attention of the Government, while no pains have been spared in putting to sea vessels of the first order, armed with the most powerful inventions of modern science.

In consequence of a lower tariff and the commercial crisis, which has lately suspended the industry of the country, the Secretary confesses himself unable to calculate with certainty on the resources of the Treasury. The revenua is calculated on the rapid development of the trade and consumption of the country; and, according to the Report, it may safely be calculated that the ratio of annual increase has not been less than 10 per cent., though within that period there were two years in which there was a falling off, attributable, doubtless, to temporary causes. The present year, however, is likely to add a third instance, and, in spite of the great resources of the country and its power to recover from any sudden pressure, it must be calculated that there would be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the imports, which would correspondingly diminish the Federal revanue. It is suggested, therefore, that there a hould be power given to the Department by law to issue Treasury notes for an amount not to exceed twenty millions of dollars, payable within a limited time and carrying a specified rate of interest.

The public debt of tha United States is now merely nominal, considering the wealth and greatness of the country. It amounted, on the 1st of July, 1857, to $28,060,386, and since that time the sums $3,895,232 and $4,878,377 have been paid off. And yet tha Government continues to advocate the practice of strict economy, "regardful alike of the just claims of the people, and the protection of the treasure and credit of the Government." The question of Protection is then reviewed, and the Secretary does not hesitate to enunciate the principles of Free Trade in all their breadth. He contrasts the spirit which senda out exploring expeditions and cruisers into every sea with the policy which would shut out the productions of foreign countries on the ground of their conflicting with native industry, and points out that the desire for territorial extension can only be explained on the principle that the Americans wish to bring as large a part as possible of the world within the [illegible] sale of [illegible]

protective system. A certain class of Protectionists have asserted that a tariff calculated only to produce revenue and not to enforce protection would be the cause of disasters like that which has just come upon the States; but the Secretary combats this doctrine, and declares that the cause of these revulsions is the undue expansion of the credit system, of which the banks are the main prop. The effects of this system were exhibited in the fact that, although the New-York banks reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than that of their notes in circulation, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors, owing to their credit operations. To the undue expansion of credit he attributes the fluctuation of prices and the extravagant habits of the community. The individual States had done nothing to check the evil tendencies of banks and commercial corporations, and therefora it was necessary for the Federal power to interfere. "The period," he says, "has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the Constitution to mitigate the present evil and to prevent a calastrophe of a similar kind in future, and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary." The banks and railroad companies are those especially threatened. The Secretary of the Treasury would not seek to interfere with the Bankrupt law of the individual States, but would rather add a supplementary enactment, in accordance with the passage relating to the subject in the President's Message. Whether these good resolutions will come to anything we cannot tell, but it is strange to see the sudden conversion which has affected the financiers of the New World.

The Mormon War.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The simple explanation of the Mormon question, given by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress, shows at once the position of the Supreme Government, the resolution of the rebel community, and the proportions which the embarrassment is likely to acquire. The contest now impending is in many respects a remarkable one. It represents an insurrection, theoretically treasonable, of a single city against the powerful Union of which it forms a part; it is based upon maxims, however atrociously caricatured, of religious liberty, and it involves the fortuues and, perhaps, the lives of many of our own countrymen, who have been drawn from their homes into the great deserts of Utah by this monstrous delusion. There can be no obscurity about the question of right, nor, indeed, about that of might; but the unparalleled character of the Mormon settlement may still create difficulties of no common kind.

The Territory of Utah is a very considerable one, greatly exceeding in dimensions Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky all taken together. In the ordinary course of things it would not hava been colonized for some time to come, for the vast districts of Kansas, still unpopulated, lie between it and the nearest settled States The Mormons however, had objects of their own, and, instead of occupying the first vacant lands in their westward route, like other settlers, they purposely removed themselves to the greatest possible distance from the frontier of civilization. To this proceeding no objection was made, and they carried accordingly their rites and institutions beyond the chain of the Rocky Mountains to the banks of the Great Salt Lake. At this spot they built their city, and the whole Territory, which is still, with little exception, in the possession of roving Indians, was placed under the superintendence of United States officers, according to appoin ed forms. The Supreme Government deputed a Territorial Governor, a Secretary, three Judges, a Marshal, and a District Attorney-General, to represent its authority; and under this authority the Mormons, like all other colonists of the Territory, were bound to live. The land was not theirs, it belonged to the Union; nor did their independence embrace more than their own domestic institutions. It happens that the Governor appointed by the President is also the head of the Mormon theocracy. BRIGHAM YOUNG unites in his own person the supremacy ascribed to him by his deluded followers and the authority delegated by the Federal Government; but the latter commission, which alone gives him any cognizable power, is revocable at any time. It was natural enough to invest with the authority *de jure* in these parts the only person who could exercise it *de facto*; but the arrangement was purely discretional, and any President of the United States could, with the consent of the Senate, send a new Governor to rule over the Territory of Utah.

These conditions of Government were not satisfactory to the Mormon Chief; indeed, anything short of entire absolutism was inconsistent with his claims and position as spiritual head of the community. A man pretending to govern not simply by Divine right, but by Divine inspiration, and asserting that his own edicts represented the immediate will of the Almighty, could not be submissive to Judges and Marshals, or bow to the decisions of a secular court. It was clear, moreover, that if the exclusive claims of the Mormons in Utah were ever surrendered, and the Territory peopled by independent settlers, their advantages would vanish at once, and their dominant theocracy dwindle into the insignificance of an isolated congregation. Mormonism, in fact, was incompatible with the political subordination which the occupation of an American territory assumed, and when the obscurity contemplated by these fanatics in their retreat to the Salt Lake becama partially dispelled through the overland migrations to California the elements of conflict were soon apparent. The present result of the struggle may be gathered from Mr. BUCHANAN'S remark, that "all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of BRIGHAM YOUNG."

Nothing can be plainer than that the claim to independence on the part of the Mormon rulers is utterly without warrant, and that the measures taken by the Supreme Government for the restoration of its authority are entirely in accordance with justice. Every square yard of the Utah Territory, including the Salt Lake City itself, pertains, not to the Mormon congregations, but to the United States, and it is perfectly competent to the United States' Government to maintain its jurisdiction by officers of its own appointment from time to time. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the proclamation by which he opposes the expedition sent to Utah, bases his proceedings on his authority as Governor of the Territory, but the order has gone out to supersede him, his successor is appointed, and in default of his commission from Washington he remains without any more political jurisdiction in the Territory of Utah than is possessed by the poorest member of his congregation. The question, as Mr BUCHANAN observes, is altogether independent of Mormon doctrines. The authority of the Supreme Government, as represented by its own officers, has been defied and subverted in its own Territories, and must therefore be restored.

We have received from other sources information which enables us to depict the position of the expeditionary army which was dispatched some months ago on its toilsome journey. The difficulties of the route itself have been successfully surmounted, and a division of the force, including the 5th Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the 10th, and two batteries of Artillery, had arrived within about 150 miles of the Mormon city. At this point, however, the officer in command was served with a notice from BRIGHAM YOUNG forbidding him to advance and directing him to retire. By way of giving force to these injunctions the Mormons intercepted a train coming up with supplies, and destroyed the convoy, but beyond this hostilities had not proceeded. It was the intention of the United States commander to pierce, if possible, to the valley of the Bear River—a stream falling into the Great Salt Lake, and there aatablish himself in the village till the return of Spring opened a short and easy road into the city. If his force proved insufficient for this operation, he contemplated retiring in a northeast direction to the valleys of the Wind River Mountains—a portion of the Great Rocky Chain—where he could maintain himself in security and plenty until circumstances enabled him to renew his advance.

Except that it is impossible, as events elsewhere have taught us, to calculate on the impulses of fanatical passion, we should not be disposed to expect much bloodshed from this extraordinary war. The charge of rebellion will probably not be pushed home against the Mormons, nor do the Mormons at present evince much inclination for a life-or-death battle. Mr. BUCHANAN, It will be seen, adopts a tone of compassion rather than indignation, and speaks of the Mormons as friends instead of enemies. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his notice, freely offers to supply the invading troops with necessaries, providing they limit their movements according to his injunctions; and he cannot be ignorant, notwithstanding his presumption, that his ultimate success against the Government of the Union is an utter impossibility. The danger consists in the chances of sanguinary collision [illegible] the forces now confronting each other [illegible]

conjectured, that BRIGHAM YOUNG could bring into the field 20,000 desperate combatants; but, although the proportion of fighting men in a community like this would be unusually great, we believe this computation is excessive. At a census in 1853, the entire population of the Territory was but 18,206, and it is hardly probable that it can have been so rapidly increased during the interval as to turn out in 1857 more than that number o adult males. The Indians, however, of the Territory amount to some 12,000, and it is anticipated that BRIGHAM YOUNG will have these auxiliaries at his disposal. The numbers of the United States' force actually on the spot at the latest advices would probably fall short of 2,000, but these are well armed, organized, and disciplined, whereas it is hardly to be expected that the Mormons can display much beyond individual resolution. Still, the supreme Government is now at its weakest, and, if the expedition advances, BRIGHAM YOUNG may possibly find himself the stronger for the time. We should incline, however, to the supposition that he will yield to necessity, and conduct his congregation, as he easily can, through one more flight. It has been thought that the Mormons might move into the Russian territory, and settle themselves at the very extremity of the continent, on the brink of those mysterious straits which divide America from Asia, or that they might find in the northern provinces of Mexico a field for colonization under a Government unlikely to interfere with them. A migration is, upon the whole, the most probable termination of the conflict, and we can only hope that it may be decided upon before the miserable dupes of this degrading superstition have been dragged by their leaders into the palpable calamities of war.

The Earthquake at Naples.

Naples (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

On Wednesday evening, I was sitting in a *salon* in our residence here on the Chiatamone, situate on the immediate shore of the Bay, when one of our servants rushed into the room to ask what was the matter, supposing that we had knocked violently at the door of the room. Immediately the windows and doors began to rattle in the strangest manner. Imagining that it might proceed from one of those sudden *coups de vent* so frequent in this climate, I opened the windows and walked out on the balcony. The atmosphere was still, the most profound calm prevailed, not a cloud could be seen. It was a splendid starlight night. I returned into the *salon*, and in a few seconds felt the floor alternately sinking and rising and affected like that of the cabin of a vessel which rolls and pitches. In the next room, where two young ladies had just gone to bed, I heard that they found it difficult to keep in the bed. The maid who attended them said the walls were falling. I looked at a large bronze chandelier suspended from the centre of the ceiling of the *salon*, and, to my astonishment, saw it swinging exactly like a lamp suspended in the cabin of a vessel in a storm. The character of the phenomenon was no longer doubtful I looked at my watch. The hour was a quarter past 10 exactly. As the most exact means of estimating the undulation, I observed the movement of the large chandelier. This is a large bronze lustre, weighing 400 or 500 pounds. The distance from its point of suspension to the lowest point of its axis is about 10 feet. Its motion at first seemed to be that of a pendulum, the arc of vibration of the lowest point being about two feet, but this immediately changed to the motion of a conical pendulum; the lowest point of the axis described a circle, or rather an ellipse the major axis of which was about two feet. It appears, therefore, that the phenomenon began with a tremulous movement of the loundation of the house, manifested by the rattling of the doors and windows, and that this, after a short interval, was succeeded by two undulations, propagated, as it would seem by the conical swing of the lustre, in two different directions. All that I have here taken so many lines to describe, took place within two, or at the most three minutes. Of course the lustre, once thrown into a state of oscillation, continued to swing for a much more considerable time

Such being what I witnessed personally, I ascertained afterwards that similar phenomena were presented in other apartments in the hotel. The swinging of the lustres was even greater, but this arose no doubt from the circumstance of their being smaller and their line of suspension shorter. The bells of the hotel were all set a-ringing. The pendulum of a large house clock standing in the hall rattled against the clock-case. A gentleman lying asleep upon a sofa on the ground-floor was flung off upon the floor.

A man-servant of ours occupied a neighboring apartment with his wife and two children. The bed of one of the children was overturned, and a lamp standing on the table was thrown on the floor. The population generally soon after the shock went out into the squares, places, and other open spaces. The wealthier classes ordered out their carriages, in which they passed the chief part of the night in driving on the Chiaja road, which runs along the borders of the bay wide enough to keep clear of falling houses. The people who filled the squares and other open spaces light-ed fires and passed the night around them. Many families had chairs and benches brought from their apartments into the Piazza Reale, the Largo de Castello, the Santa Lucia, and other like places where they sat during the night awaiting a recurrence of the shocks.

In some houses the thin partitions which divide room from room and the ceilings were cracked; some damage is also said to have been done to the British Hospital.

On the night succeeding the phenomenon (Thursday) the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares and open spaces, where they passed part of the night.

At the Royal Observatory on the Capo di Monte two astronomical clocks, the pendulums of which vibrate in the plane of the prime vertical (that is, east and west) were stopped. Other clocks in the Observatory, however, continued to go regularly. The *employés* of the Observatory estimated the continuance of the first shock to be 5, and that of the second 25 seconds. They considered the direction of the undulations to be from south to north They perceived two other slight shocks at 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning of Thursday.

Whether the state of the atmosphere has any connection with or dependence upon this class of phenomena is not certainly known. Here the weather for six weeks back has been like that of June in London. The rain has fallen, and the sunshine has been almost uninterrupted. The sirocco has alternated with the *venta di terra*, the one corresponding to our warm southwest wind, and the other to our cold northeast. Vesuvius has been very active, throwing up constantly showers of incandescent matter, which at night presents from time to time the appearance of what is called the "bonquet" in artificial fireworks. A slight eruption of lava took place last week; and it has been observed that the activity of the volcano was considerably abated for two days before the shock.

It is unfortunate that here we are without the benefits of the agency of journalism in such cases, and have mainly to depend on the information which is obtained by reports from mouth to mouth. There is an official journal, but that gives only such information as the Government chooses to disclose, and the fear of excitement among an ignorant, fanatical, and priest-ridden population, determines the Government as a general rule to supply as little intelligence of what takes place as possible. Such as it is, however, I wait the publication of the official journal, which I am told will make known to-day so much of what has passed in Calabria as the Government will allow to be published. Before I dispatch this letter to the post I shall therefore by able to tell you more.

P. S—As I expected, a few particulars of the disasters in Calabria are given in the official journal. The visitation is undoubtedly far more grave than is admitted. It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Sala, both in the line of country I have indicated. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atessa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in that district, more than 100 houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighborhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of *gendarmerie*. In Aulctta, Patrosa and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno, many buildings, including two churches, the Intendant's palace, and the barracks of the *gendarmerie*, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno, a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna, numerous houses are cracked, including that of the Superintendent.

In the Basilicata at Polenza the disasters have been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down, burying unknown numbers beneath their ruins. A broken telegraphic dispatch from [illegible] has excited great alarm, as it would appear to signify that all the inhabitants of one of these places have been destroyed.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 26—2 P. M.

No news of importance has been received by electric telegraph to-day, and our markets, as well as those of London, are all closed.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Dec. 24, 1857—5 P. M.

We continue to have quiet markets for all articles of Colonial and foreign produce, with the exception of SODAA, for which there has been an active demand. MONEY is easier. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. CONSOLS shut: 93⅜ for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 2d Bar SILVER 5s. 1⅝d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 77s. 3d.; South American 75s. 3d.

The COFFEE market has been very dull, Only 60 casks and 30 bags Plantation Ceylon have been publicly offered, and they brought 56s.@60s. 6d for fine ordinary to low middling; 800 bags Native Ceylon were taken in at 51s.@52s. for middling to fair good ordinary: 150 bags Costa Rica went from 53s.@55s. 6d. for fine ordinary.

For COCOA there is little inquiry; a few lots good and fine red Trinidad fetched 68s. 6d.@66s. 6d.

In COCHINEAL there have been no sales.

COTTON—There is a better feeling.

CORN—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and it sold slowly at the prices of that day week. In foreign the business was only retail, at previous rates. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 49s. 3d. on 101,379 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. American Flour 24s.@26s. ₱ bbl.

COPPER—Dull. Foreign offering at lower prices, without finding buyers. Quotations of English unchanged; Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; best selected £110 10s. Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

In HEMP and INDIGO we have nothing to report.

IRON—Rails and Bars nominally £6, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 50s.@51s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

WHALEBONE—Nothing done; quotations nominal.

LEAD—Common Pig £22; Spanish £20@£20 10s.

LARD—Western in tierces 56s.@58s., nominal.

LINSEED—A cargo of Taganrog, arrived, has been sold at 50s, of Galatz at 52s., and of Marianpool at 51s.

For MOLASSES there is very little inquiry; small transactions in Antigua at 16s., and Cuba Muscovado 15s.

OILS—We quote Sperm £65@£67; Headmatter £74, at which prices about 70 tons have changed hands; Palm 40s.; Cocoanut 40s.@41s.—both nominal.

RICE—Quiet. Privately, 3,500 bags Rangoon and Arracan have been placed at 5s. 6d.@7s. 9d.; 2,700 bags Madras at 8s., and 1,200 bags Ballam at 7s. 6d.

RUM—There has been a moderate business in good Leewards, at 2s.

For SALTPETRE—Rather better prices have been paid, 1,100 bags having changed hands at 36s. for 11⅞ to 11¾, and 37s. for 7 ₱ cent. refraction.

SPICES—Pimento—330 bags brought from 2¾d.@3d. for mid. to fair. Black Pepper—1,430 bags Penang found buyers, from 3⅞d.@4d. for mid. dusty to fair clean.

SODAA—Has been in good demand, with a considerable business, establishing an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ cwt. Of West India the sales are 1,900 hhds, including at auction, 352 hhds. Barbadoes at 39s. 6d.@45s.; Bengal, 1,631 bags sold at full prices; low to middling white Benares, 46s.@48s.; middling yellow Date, 35s. 6d.@36s., and low grayish Date, 30s. By private treaty, 4,000 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 37s. for No. 9, and 38s. 6d @41s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 13; 900 boxes Florettes, at 48s.@49s., 1,700 hhds. Cuba Muscovada and Porto Rico at 33s.@35s. 6d. for low to middling brown, and 36s. 6d.@41s. for low middling to good yellow; and 150 hhds. Surinam, at 35s. Two floating cargoes of Havana are reported purchased for an outport, fully insured; 1,800 boxes No. 11 to 11½ at 24s., and 1 200 boxes No. 12½ at 24s. 9d.

TEA—The market is firmer. About 4,000 chests common Congou sold during the last two days at 1s. ₱ D., full terms. A fair inquiry for good Teas. 4,900 pkgs. offered yesterday at public sale, of which 2,000 were sold.

TIN—Flat; Common Blocks, 106s.; Bars, 109s.; Banca, 98s.@100s.

TURPENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report. American Spirits firm at 32s. 6d.@33s.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. 6d. on the spot.

SPELTER—Some sales at £23 10s.@£23 15s.

AMERICAN STOCKS show little variation since our last advices.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The intervention of the Holidays, with the consequent suspension of business, induces us to anticipate the publication of our circular, and to issue it two days in advance of the sailing of the steamer.

COTTON—The slight improvement observable at the close of last week has been strengthened by the increased ease in money, coupled with a conviction that the Bank of England would soon be in a position to reduce its rate of interest. Holders have been less eager sellers, in many instances shutting up their samples, whilst the demand, both from the trade and from speculators, has much improved, and prices have advanced ⅛d. on Middling, and ¼d. to ⅜d. on lower descriptions.

In Manchester business is still restricted—not alone by the difficulty of passing long date commercial paper, but by the conceded losses of Manufacturers and Shippers of Goods and Yarns, which deprive the trade of its usual facilities for raising money, and may for some time restrict it to a hand-to-mouth system, and thus delay the active business, with full prices, which would seem to be invited by the ease in financial circles.

We quote—Middling Orleans, 6½d.; Mobile, 6d.; Boweds, 5⅞d.

Present estimated Stock 301,261 bales, including 190,205 American; against 319,811, including 197,796 American, for corresponding date of last year.

The sales of the week reach 40,550 bales, and those of to-day are estimated at 8,000, including 3,000 for speculation and on export.—The prices paid are very full.

TOBACCO—As in last week, the trade has been confined principally to Maryland. The Market is firm, with steady prices, and the prospect of a more extensive business on the opening of the New-Year.

SUGAR—With a somewhat better feeling in the Market, and more disposition to do business, there has been a recovery of 6d. ₱ cwt. from the extreme low sales. As soon as the holidays shall have passed, more trade, with better prices, is expected. In the meantime the market may be quiet, but firm. In London the market has become brisk, and prices dearer. Among the sales are 234 hhds. Cuba, at 34s.@36s. 6d., for low to good Yellow; 400 casks Cuba and Porto Rico, 34s. 6d.@41s.

BREADSTUFFS—The arrivals within the past week have been moderate, (embracing some 12,885 qrs. Wheat, 15,567 bbls. of Flour, and 2,174 qrs. Indian Corn from the United States,) and the trade has been without animation—except for choice samples of Wheat, which are scarce, prices are the turn lower. We quote American red Wheat 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for fine; 6s. 6d.@7s. for ordinary, and 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for oaty descriptions. In Flour there has been some pressure to sell, and the market has become rather dull as well as somewhat irregular. Western Canal brings 24s.@25s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s. for choice; sack Flour is 6d.@1s. lower, and as French is offered for January shipments to 35s.@36s. ₱ 280 lbs., f. o. b.—it has the effect of restricting sales of the finer qualities of American. For Indian Corn there has been a moderate consumptive demand, but holders have been offering more freely, and 34s. for mixed and 39s. for white may be regarded as top prices.

PROVISIONS have been quiet, notwithstanding fair imports of new Bacon. Pork and Beef have invited business by presenting a greater variety. In old there has been nothing doing, prices remaining as heretofore nominal; but in new there has been a rstail trade for Bacon at 45s.@47s.; P. M. Pork, 80s.; Beef, 100s.@105s. for P. M. to 110s.@120s. for India.

LARD, by retail, brings 52s.@53s., with an occasional sale of choice at 55s. For round lots there are no buyers, nor will refiners go into stock until after the close of the year.

TALLOW has attracted more attention and is of easier sale. Butchers' Association is worth 49s.@51s. for fair, and 51s.@52s. for choice.

In London the market has been excited, but at the close it is quiet at 53s.@53s 3d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Fire in Chicago—Loss $60,000.

About 7½ o'clock, on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in the second story, near the north end, of the new wooden block on the corner

escapie come properly cleared for Greytown, are pronounced all right before sailing from the United States, and I cannot, in my opinion, pronounce them wrong, and legally act against them.

This seems to be the place designed for their landing, and no doubt WALKER will direct them to do so, as the cargo of the *Fashion* has all been landed on shore, making a depot of provisions, &c. He has hoisted his flag above and below Scorre's grounds. The soil he is on is not under my jurisdiction, but I have given him on American property at that place, great Greytown, will call from me immediate punishment, which I would not hesitate to inflict, because that would be a clear case. I trust sincerely I may see you very soon; if any vessels come in with irregular papers, I will detain cargo and passengers on board until your arrival. But I do not see the authority even to bring a ship to, with shot and shell, in a foreign port, at the risk of destroying life and property. However, I will do the best I can. Mr. CRITTELL, immediately on his arrival here, re-examined the *Fashion's* papers, and, having found them to be correct, has cleared her for New-Orleans, and she leaves to-day.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant, FRED'K CHATARD,
Commander.

To Flag Officer H. PAULDING, Commanding Home Squadron, Frigate *Wabash*, Aspinwall, N. G.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. Secretary of the Navy by, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron.

THE AFFAIR OF LIEUTENANT CILLEY.

Report of Lieutenant Cilley to Commander Chatard,

U. S. SHIP SARATOGA, GREYTOWN, Dec. 6, 1857.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date I respectfully submit the following statement:

On Nov. 30, ult., between meridian and 1 P. M., Midshipmen MATTHEWS, PORTER, and myself, all in uniform, left the ship in a canoe, and paddled to Mr. CRAIG's landing on Point Arenas. On nearing the wharf a sentry hailed us, and ordered us not to land there. I replied that we were American officers, and that we would land there, which we did, securing our canoe to the wharf, and then entered Mr. CRAIG's store. He was not in, but a Mr. MILLS, who lives with him, an American citizen I think, supplied his place. A desultory conversation ensued between us, about ten or fifteen minutes after entering the store, a person with a sword came in and addressed me, stating that General WALKER said we must leave, and not land there without a pass from him. I told him I did not recognize General WALKER's right to order us away from there, and that I had permission from the executive officer of our ship, and should not leave without I was forcibly expelled, or if the order was reiterated, I would consider it equivalent to a forcible expulsion, as General WALKER had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave. He left me, and in a few minutes returned, saying it was General WALKER's order for us to leave, and if we attempted to land again, without a pass from him, would be fired into. I told him that he had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave, and that I protested, and would report the matter to the commander of the *Saratoga*, and called upon our officers to bear witness and remember the remarks that had been made. I returned to the ship, and reported the matter to Mr. BATSON, the Commander being absent. I was dispatched forthwith to make my report to Commander CHATARD, who was on board the R. M. S. *Dee*. I made my return to him, and returned to the ship.

I would state that Mr. CRAIG keeps a public store and bar, and he allows WALKER to keep some of his stores there, the storage being paid.

We did not leave Mr. CRAIG's store, or put our feet on the ground, and neither of us possessed a weapon of any description.

The following morning I received orders from Capt. CHATARD to take charge of the fourth cutter, and deliver a document to Gen. WALKER.

About 8:30 A. M., I left in the boat, Midshipman PEYTON and the boat's crew being fully armed. On approaching Craig's wharf we were hailed by a sentry, and told to keep off, and not to land. I told him "I was ordered to land, and would," and kept on in the boat until alongside the wharf. The sentry approached nearer the boat, bringing his piece to a "ready," and cocking it, and said keep the boat off or he would fire. I told him if he fired a shot I would fire a volley at him, that I had a document for Gen. WALKER, and would deliver it, and jumped on the wharf, giving orders to the boat's crew to cock their pieces and be ready to fire. Two officers hurried from Gen. WALKER's quarters, and one approached me as I reached the head of the wharf, saying I had the permission of Gen. WALKER to land. I told him it was unasked, and that I wished to be shown Gen. WALKER's quarters, as I had a document to place in his hands. He conducted me to his quarters, and I entered and delivered the document to Gen. WALKER. He inquired my name. I gave it to him, and said that I would be found in the letter.

After perusing it, he turned to me and said, "I mean no personal indignity to you, Lieut. CILLEY, in ordering you away yesterday."

I replied that I did not consider it a personal indignity, and that he could not offer me one while in my uniform, and that I viewed it entirely as an official indignity.

Gen. WALKER then said, "As regards the indignity offered to the United States I am ready to account for it to the Commodore."

I left, returned to the ship, and reported the matter to the Commander.

To the best of my recollection the foregoing is all that passed relative to the indignity offered me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREENLEAF CILLEY, Lieut. U. S. N.
Commander FREDERICK CHATARD.

COM. CHATARD'S SUSPENSION.

The Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Paulding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1857.

SIR: Your dispatches Nos. 131, 135, 137, 138 and 139, not heretofore acknowledged, have been received.

The department enjoins upon you particular vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given you in relation to unlawful expeditions. In doing so, you will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the Territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Asplnwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the Department, which you are hereby ordered not to do under any circumstances.

Should the *Saratoga* not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander CHATARD from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the Department. You will then place Lieutenant GEO. S. SINCLAIR in command of the *Saratoga*, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander CHATARD, of the 16th ultimo, to proceed to Norfolk.

The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, will leave Philadelphia early next week to join you at San Juan.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Flag Officer H. PAULDING, Commanding United States Home Squadron, San Juan del Norte.

California Overland Mail Expedition.

From the Evening Post.

We have perused the unpublished report of the first expedition from St. Louis, west, of the new Overland Mail Route, and threefrom glean the information we give below:

The party left St. Louis on the 13th December, and write from Little Rock, Arkansas, under date of Dec. 25. They averaged twenty-nine miles a day, traveling only by daylight (in the short days.)

The distance from St. Louis to Little Rock is 374 miles in the most direct route—nearly an air-line. The distances were ascertained by means of an odometer attached to one of the wheels of the vehicle. The first fourteen miles from St. Louis to Merrimac River is a good McAdam road; after that the party forded Merrimac River; bad road from there to Illisboro; cross Big River, which is a bad stream to ford and at high water causes delay; Caledonia ford Big River again; cross Bi.; Creek fourteen times between Caledonia and Greenville, and cross by ford and ferry the following streams: St. Francis River (no boat) in high water impossible to cross; St. Francis again, (by boat,) sixteen miles further on, (ford and boat;) Big Black River; Cane Creek three times; Ten-mile Creek twice; Beaver Dam twice, &c.; through to Little Rock steam ferry. Until they arrived at Searcy there was not a bridge across any creek or sluice, save two at Batesville, going to the ferry. One continual forest between Merrimac River and Little Rock, except the villages and the settlers, from one to six miles apart.

The road runs through the bottoms and over mountains—very steep in many places—though the bottoms are very muddy and at times almost impossible to get along. It was with the greatest effort they got through. Travelers all go on horseback. The party pronounce the roads miserable; no traveling by night; a road full of stumps and trees—more of a trail than a wagon road.

The expeditionists left Little Rock Dec. 26, for Memphis, and arrived at Memphis, Dec. 29. They write under date of Dec. 30, from Memphis:

"A good route from Little Rock to Helena, by stage, 130 miles; thence by the river (steamboat) to Memphis, 100 miles. The first 12 miles is very bad road. White River at Aberdeen—a good ferry.

Most of the road, naturally, a very fair road, mostly through prairies. Eight miles before they arrived at Aberdeen ferry they passed the old Military Road, leaving to the left crossing White River 10 miles above. There was a difference of opinion as to the best point of crossing.

From White River to Helena not quite so good as from Little Rock to Aberdeen, but nothing to interfere with ranging four-horse teams.

It will be seen by the above that the route from St. Louis to Little Rock is probably not a very feasible one, while the other fork of the route, from Memphis, is entirely feasible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1033, 1981, 2881, 2355, 2063, 2638, 1334, 2695, 2847, 959, 2620, 2673, 2674, 2797, 2857, 2522, 2723, 1321, 2878, 1264, 1069, 2851, 2752, 2799, 2117, 2118, 855, 900, 2769, 2675, 1485, 2312, 2809.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 277, 281, 282, 284, 288, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 319, 162 to 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 333, 334, 335, 336.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 150, 20, 23, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin Ransom et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—A motion for a new trial in this case was argued this morning. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs as patentees of an improvement in fire-engines, by which they claimed to avail themselves of the hydrostatic pressure of the Croton, in addition to the power of the machine itself, to recover for the use of the invention in the fire-engines of the City. The case was tried something over a year ago, and the plaintiffs recovered a verdict of upwards of $20,000. The defendants now move for a new trial for errors on the part of both Judge and Jury. For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

A WRIT OF ERROR ALLOWED IN ROGERS' CASE—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ORDERED—OPINION OF THE COURT.

The People vs. *James Rogers.*—A writ of error was asked in this case, to take the matter before the General Term. Saturday Judge INGRAHAM rendered the following opinion.

INGRAHAM, J.—The writ of error in this case is submitted to me for allowance, and a stay of proceedings asked for upon the bill of exceptions settled by the Judge before whom the prisoner was tried. The City Judge certified that, in his opinion, there is no cause for staying judgment, except so far as the statute of 1855 may render it obligatory.

I have not looked into the exceptions taken on the trial, because the act of 1855 leaves to this Court, or a Judge of it, no discretion in granting the stay of proceedings. The third section of the act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in New-York, provides "that every conviction for a capital offence shall be brought before the Supreme Court, &c., from the Court of General Sessions, &c., by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right; and the Appellate Court may order a new trial whether any exceptions shall have been taken or not, in the Court below," (Sess. laws, 1855, p 813). The writ of error and stay of proceedings thereon are by this statute given on every conviction for a capital offence as a matter of right, and the discretion heretofore allowed to the Justices of the Supreme Court in granting the stay of proceedings, is taken away. The writ of error must be allowed, and the stay of proceedings granted.

R. B. Haring vs. *The Justices of the Marine Court.*—In this case an application is made for a writ of prohibition against the Marine Court, directing them to refrain from proceeding in an action pending in that Court on account of some alleged irregularities in the practice there in the commencement of the action. There is no doubt but that the Marine Court has jurisdiction both of the subject-matter of the action and of the person of the defendant, (in the action in question,) and it is not in the power of this Court to interfere by this writ in correcting errors of practice in that Court. If any such error has been committed, the proper tribunal to correct such error is the Common Pleas, to which Court only an appeal lies from the Marine Court. It is only when that Court undertakes to proceed in a matter which is not within their jurisdiction that an application for a writ of prohibition can be sustained. The motion is denied.

Emily Harrison vs. *The American Fertilizing Co.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Petition of Mortimer W. Day et al.—Order confirming sale granted.

Thos. White vs. *Lyman Fiske.*—Leave to discontinue action without costs granted.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE PAY OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CLERKS.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *A. C. Flagg, Conover, Devlin, et al.*—It will be remembered that the District-Attorney obtained an injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying any of the clerks of either of the persons claiming to be the Street Commissioner. An order to show cause why this injunction should not be dismissed, was granted for Saturday, but owing to the illness of Mr. Busteed, the matter was postponed until Thursday next.

THE PARKER VEIN OVERISSUES.

John Seizer vs. *Hippolyte Mali and Otis P. Jewett.*—The complaint in this action sets forth that in the year 1850 a Company was established by the Assembly of the State of Maryland, for mining purposes, entitled The Parker Vein Coal Company.

That the defendants herein are respectively President and Vice-President of said Company, and that the capital stock allowed to be issued is to the amount of $300,000.

It is alleged that in April and May of the year 1854 said defendants fraudulently over-issued 128,000 shares of stock from the sale of which they realized the sum of $1,300,000. It is alleged that at that time the whole number of shares allowed by the charter had been issued, and these additional shares were therefore worthless.

The plaintiff in this suit bought 3,000 shares of this stock for which he paid $19,250. In June, 1854, the fraudulent over issue became known, and the excess of stock of course was entirely worthless, and the legitimate issue became of only a nominal value.

The plaintiff, as a stockholder, thereby was injured to the extent of $19,250, for which sum he demands a verdict.

The case came upon Saturday, on a demurrer to the complaint. The principal points, which were

First—That the remedy of the plaintiff is against the parties from whom he bought the stock, and not against the defendants herein.

Second—Misjoinder of causes of action—the defendants being sued for damages for injuries caused by them as officers of the corporation, to the plaintiff as a stockholder, and likewise sued for fraudulent and illegal transactions. As to the former cause of action, it is urged that the corporation should be made a party.

S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for plaintiff; Van Cott & Cady, for defendant, Hippolyte Mali.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Jan. 9.

Before Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Davies.

WILL OF THE LATE DOMINICK LYNCH.

OPINION.

Mary H. Belton et al., vs. *Frederick De Peyster, Louisa Lynch, et al.*—DAVIES, J.—A perusal of this will must carry with it the conviction that the first object of the testator's bounty and solicitude was his wife. Her comfortable support for life, without the possibility of accident, was his chief concern. It is apparent, we think, that he regarded his children, in comparison with what he deemed due to his wife, as secondary objects of his his consideration. It would appear from his will that he had already made some provision for them, and that he gave to his children, Louisa and Edward, each $5,000, they having as yet received nothing from him beyond their education and support. From this it might be inferred that the others had at least received an equal amount. Keeping in view, therefore, what we think is apparent from the whole tenor of this will, the anxiety of the testator to secure an adequate and comfortable support for his wife during his life, irrespective of any supposed claim of his children, we perceive that she is first to receive out of his estate an annuity of $3 000. To secure that a sufficient portion of his estate was to be sold—and the whole, if necessary—and the proceeds, to the extent of $60,000, invested in bonds and mortgages, or in stocks of the United States or of the State of New-York, and from such interest and income the annuity was to be paid. The testator supposed that such fund might produce more than sufficient to pay the annuity, and he directs his executor to reinvest the surplus and accumulate the sum during the life of his wife. After the death of his wife, he directs that one-eighth part of said sum of $60,000, with the accumulations thereof, he disposed of by his wife, by appointment, to and among his children and grandchildren, and, in default of such appointment, the same to be disposed of as he directs in the other seven-eighth parts of said fund.

The other seven-eighth parts of said fund: After the death of his wife, he gives one equal part thereof to each of his seven children, and in case either of his children should then be dead, leaving issue, the child or children of such child to take the share or part of it of their parent; and if any of his children should have died leaving no child or children, then his share was to be divided among his surviving children and the child or children of any deceased child, "per stirpes" and not "per capita."

Here we see that the testator, after securing for his wife in the most perfect manner, and best calculated to guard the possibility of accidents to support which he deemed adequate, his next object of care and solicitude were the children who might be living at her death and the grandchildren who had lost their parents. This fund he knew would be adequate for his wife for her life. After that first desire of his heart had been fulfilled he intended that something should remain to be divided among his children, or the children of such as should have deceased. We cannot shut our minds to the conviction that these objects of the testator's care and bounty were prominently in his mind, and we should do violence to his intentions and the language used by him if we did not give effect to the one and due weight to the other. Bearing in mind what we think is apparent from this will, that the testator had made some provision for all his children, and that he was well aware of the vicissitudes of commercial life and the uncertainty that his children might retain for their support in the evening of life, or for their children, that which might be given to them absolutely, the testator deemed it best to insure their enjoyment of at least a portion of his estate; that this was the wisest disposition to make of it. Whether wise or unwise it is the duty of this Court to give to his intentions, when ascertained, their full force and effect. We have no power, and, we trust, no disposition to make wills for others, and feel that our whole duty is discharged in carrying out fairly and truly the language and true import of those we are called upon to consider.

Assuming, therefore, that this view is correct, and that this fund had been created and the directions of the testator in this regard complied with, how would the right of parties to this suit have stood upon the death of Mrs. Jane Lynch in respect thereto? In default of any appointment by her, Alexander Lynch having died before her without issue, and Henry Lynch and Dominick Lynch having died, each leaving issue, this fund, with its accumulations, should have been divided into six equal shares, to one of which the plaintiffs, children of Henry Lynch, would have been entitled; to another sixth part the children of Dominick Lynch; James Lynch to another sixth part; Edward Lynch to another sixth part; Louisa Lynch to another sixth part; and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in the right of his mother, to another sixth part.

By the Revised Statutes in reference to powers it is provided by Section 126 (1 Rev. Stat. 737) that lands embraced in a power to devise shall pass by a will purporting to convey all the real property of the testator, unless the intent that the will shall not operate as an execution of the power shall appear expressly or by necessary implication. A perusal of the will of Jane Lynch shows that it is a disposition of all her real property, and certainly no intent is expressed in the will that it shall not operate as an execution of the power of appointment vested in her, to one-eighth of the property or fund set apart to produce the annuity; neither can an implication necessarily be derived from the will that it was not equally the intention of the testatrix that her will should not operate as an execution of the power. It must, therefore, be regarded that the devisee of Jane Lynch took an eighth part of the fund or property then set aside for the annuity and the remaining seven-eighth parts are to be divided into six equal parts, of which the plaintiffs are entitled to an equal part or share, the children of Dominick Lynch to another equal part or share, James Lynch to another equal part or share, Edward Lynch to another equal part or share, Louisa Lynch, in addition to the one-eighth part which she takes by virtue of the execution of the power of appointment by her mother, another equal part or share, and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in right of his mother, to another equal part or share. We come now to the consideration of the question, whether there is any fund or portion of the estate of the testator to which these provisions of the will attach and are applicable. It is quite clear that the original design of the testator to convert sufficient of his estate into cash, and thereby create a fund of $60,000 was not carried out. If any fund for the production of the annuity was created, it was a substitution of productive real estate instead of the cash derived from a sale sufficient to produce and secure the annuity. Such alteration is a mere substitution of one species of property for another. The substitution of a different fund or different property will not, *per se*, change the character of the limitation of disposition, but will be impliedly subject to the same disposition and the same general purposes. Hereafter, 5 Paige, 172.) If, therefore, it shall be found on examination that a fund has been created to supply the place of the money to be raised, it follows that the provisions of the testator's will, relative to the disposition of the residium, applied with the same effect to the substituted property that it would have if no substitution had taken place. It is contended on the part or some of the defendants that no such fund has been created; that if the executors violated or neglected their duty in not creating it, they are liable for a breach of trust; and not being made parties to this suit, there is a defect of parties, and the complaint must be dismissed. In the view we take of this case, it will be seen that we do not think there has been any breach of trust on the part of the executors; that consequently no claim could be properly made against them, and that so far as they are concerned there is no want of proper parties. The testator directed that after the payment of his debts, the legacies to his two children, and after the investment of the $60,000 fund, all the residue of his estate, real and personal, was to be divided into eight equal parts, and he gives one share to his wife, and another share to each of his children absolutely. We see, by the language used by the testator, and the disposition made of this fund after the death of his wife, that he did not embrace it in the residue of his estate given absolutely to his wife and children. In this fund his wife was to have no share, except the annuity to the extent of $3,000 for her life; after her death it was to go to his surviving children or grand-children. It seems to us, therefore, that it is the manifest and apparent intent of the testator throughout the whole scope of his will to set apart this fund for a peculiar purpose, and after that was fulfilled to make a disposition of it different from that he made as to the other portions of his estate. New objects of his bounty were to be provided for, and those, perhaps, whom he deemed had peculiar claims to his attention and sympathy. He chose to make the distinction, and it is not for us to say it was unnatural or unwise. The testator foreseeing, or as one of the counsel on the argument felicitously expressed it foreboding that a sale of his real estate, to raise the sum of $60,000 in cash, might produce a great sacrifice of property and materially injure his children, who were to take the residue, he declares that his intention in directing the above provision of $60,000 to raise the annuity was to provide, beyond the possibility of accident, for the punctual payment of the annuity of $3 000 a year to his wife during her life, and being aware that, in order to raise that sum at once, a sacrifice might be necessary, he then directs that, if his wife should be willing to accept certain parts of his real estate which was then productive, instead of the annuity, such an arrangement might be made, and might be beneficial. What was the object of this contemplated change or substitution? To prevent a sacrifice, by a sale at once of sufficient to raise $60,000. When that fund was raised, it was to be invested so as to be made productive. It was the product or income to which the testator looked. That was to furnish the annuity, and he declared that, if his wife was willing to accept, in lieu of this fund, real estate then productive—in other words, yielding an income, instead of the income to be obtained from the money invested, she might do so. The product of the real estate was substituted for the interest or income of the $60,000 invested. She was to have in any and all events $3,000 a year during her life, and the parties never contemplated that she was to have any more or less. We see by the decrees made in the Chancery suit that the real estate conveyed to the trustees was subject to the payment of the annuity of $3,000 a year. It appears also from the testimony of Roberts that the annuity of $3,000 a year was to Mrs. Lynch out of the proceeds of the Rome estate. All the parties have, therefore, properly treated this estate as that from which the annuity was to be paid, or that from which it was to be produced—not that set aside to Mrs. Lynch instead of the annuity.

The testimony declared that if this change or substitution of productive real estate to produce the annuity, instead of a sale to raise the $60,000, took place, it must be made by the consent of all the parties interested.

We think that substitution or change was made by and with the consent of all the proper parties, and those who were interested by the suit in Chancery before referred to, and that the fund or property set aside to produce that annuity, and also for the share of Mrs. Lynch and her three children in the residuum of the estate, was properly set aside for those purposes, and we see no difficulty in now dealing with this whole fund to carry out the will of the testator and correctly adjust all the rights and equities of all the parties interested therein. By reference to the testator's will it will be seen that if this arrangement for the substitution of productive real estate should be made in lieu of the sale of other property for the creation and investment of the fund of $60,000, that then the residue of his estate might be divided as above. It was the residue to be divided, not this real estate thus set aside with the residue. If the money had been raised, then the residue of the estate, excluding the fund, was to be divided and distributed. The same language is used in reference to the substitution of productive real estate for the money, and the same consequence results, in one case as the other. We have seen if the money had been raised, then the residum was to be divided, one-eighth to the widow, and one eighth to each of the children, absolutely. If the substitution took place, then what remained, after setting aside sufficient real estate to produce the annuity, was to be divided as above, that is, in the same manner and in the like proportions as if no such substitution or change had taken place. The directions of the decree in Chancery were, that after this fund, or portion of the estate agreed upon by the parties to that suit to be simple and adequate, not only to raise the annuity to be paid to Mrs. Lynch during her life, but also to place herself and her three children on an equality with four sons in the distribution of the residue of the estate. Assuming that we are correct in this view, that a portion of this real estate was set aside in fact to produce sufficient to secure the annuity, then all that remained should have been divided between Mrs. Lynch and her children But, instead of doing this, that which was relied upon to produce the annuity was mingled with the shares to which Mrs. Lynch and her children were entitled, and the separation not having been made when it should have been, it must be made now. Mrs. Lynch and her three children, as to the residue of the estate, after setting aside that necessary to produce the annuity, were entitled to be placed on an equality with the four sons, James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, at the divisions in 1851. Certain portions were assigned to the four sons; amounts equal in value should have been given to Mrs. Lynch and her three children. And we can see no good reason why a certain separation and division should not have been made then. No embarrassment would have ensued, and this litigation would never have arisen if the other portions of the testator's will had been adhered to; that is a separation of that portion of the estate conveyed to the trustees under the decree in Chancery, so that it might distinctly have appeared what was retained as needful to secure the annuity, and what remained undivided constituted the shares of Mrs. Lynch and her three children. She and they were entitled to have received on this division of the residuum of the estate, shares of equal value to those assigned and transferred to the four sons. All should have been placed on an equality. We think it is safe to assume that sufficient of the estate was retained and conveyed to the Trustees to have secured the annuity and to have placed Mrs. Lynch and her three children on an equality with the four sons. A separation must be made, setting aside sufficient to place Mrs. Lynch and the three children on the same footing with the sons, and that division must be made as of 1851, at the time the sons received their shares. Whatever remained of the estate must be deemed as set apart to satisfy the annuity, and after it has fulfilled that office it must be divided in accordance with the terms of the will applicable to that fund. Upon these principles the plaintiffs would be entitled to one-sixth part of seven-eighths thereof, with the accumulations upon the death of Mrs. Lynch, deducting therefrom the annuity paid to her.

Bolton vs. *De Peyster.*—The judgment of the Special Term must be reversed, and a judgment entered declaring the rights of the parties against the principle of this opinion. A reference must be had to ascertain the value of the shares transferred to James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, in 1851, and to allot and set off as of that date to Louisa Lyoch, from the property conveyed to the trustees, pursuant to the decree in Chancery, in her own right, and as devisor of the mother, two shares, equal in value to the share respectively conveyed to each son, and to allot and set off to the children of Dominick Lynch another share, of equal value to that of the shares respectively assigned to the other sons, and that the same allotment be made to Dominick L. Lawrence; and that of the residue of the estate so conveyed and held by the said trustees, with all the accumulations thereof, deducting the annuity paid to the said Jane Lynch during her life, the plaintiffs were entitled, upon her death, to the one equal sixth part of seven-eighths thereof.

Costs of all parties except De Peyster to abide the further order of the Court; his costs to be paid out of the fund in the hands of the surviving trustee.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INSURANCE—HEAVY DAMAGES.

Joseph Ripley vs. *The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.*—This action was brought to enforce the payment on a policy of insurance, on some property belonging to the Glendale Woolen Company, which was destroyed by fire on the 9th of April, 1849.

The defendants gave as a reason for refusing payment, that in a survey referred to in the policy, two of the questions put to the insured were incorrectly answered, as follows:

Q.—Is there a watchman in the mill during the night? Is there also a good watch clock? A.—There is a watchman, nights; no clock, a bell is struck every hour from 8 P. M. till it rings for work in the morning.

Q.—Is the mill left alone at any time after the watchman goes off duty in the morning till he returns to his charge in the evening? A.—Only at meal times, and on the Sabbath and other days when the mill does not run.

The defendants insisting that these questions and answers amounted to a warranty, and alleged that there was not a watchman from midnight on Saturday till Sunday midnight

The plaintiff claimed that the questions and answers were not understood by either party to be a warrant; that the defendants' agents before issuing the policy to the Glendale Woolen Company, had been informed by the officers of the Company that it was the practice of the Company to have a watchman in the mill, from midnight after Saturday to the midnight following, and the intentions of both parties were intended to convey that idea. The claim was assigned by the Woolen Company to the plaintiff, who brought the suit some time ago, and it was partially tried but objections being raised by the defendants' counsel, that the plaintiff was barred in the act as the suit was not commenced until after the lapse of twelve months, the complaint was dismissed by the Court.

A new trial was ordered, which was finished on Friday. This morning the jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $18,937 50, being $15 150 for loss on buildings, fixtures and machinery, and $3,787 50 for loss on stock.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Full Bench.

Moore vs. *Martine.*—Reargument ordered, unless parties are willing that the appeal be decided on an equal division of opinions of the Judges who heard the appeal.

Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

McSpedon et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c. et al.*—Judgment for the defendants.

Frederic R. Lee vs. *Manhattan Life Insurance Company.*—Judgment declaring the title to policy to be in Mr. Taylor, and directing the payment of the amount there of to him.

Stephen P. Nash, Receiver, vs. *Calloway et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Simon H. Colgrove vs. *Samuel W. Talmadge.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

David S. Howard vs. *The Cavenaugh Iron Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff for value of stock at $1 per share, being in all $1,375, with interest from 29th September, 1856.

Charles L. Jones vs. *Charles Feich.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to defendant, in withdrawing demurrer and paying costs, to answer issuably within ten days after service of the order overruling the demurrer.

Daniel R. Jones vs. *The Same.*—Same judgment, with like liberty.

Mora et al. vs. *McCready et al.*—Motion for production and inspection of papers granted, with $10 costs.

Hosea Dugliss vs. *Samuel Sprague et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same and one other.*—Same order.

Isaac F. Snow et al. vs. *Dingleni.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $7 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Mathew A. Crooker vs. *Aaron Bennett.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied. Costs to be taxed according to law in force where report was filed. No costs of motion.

William C. Hornfager vs. *The Same.*—Referee's fees to be reduced from $5 to $3 per diem. No costs of motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

The Calendar was uncommonly short. There were only 41 cases altogether—27 prison cases, 10 bail cases and 14 suspended cases—and a great many of these were dismissed. The principal portion of those who filled that part of the Court-room which the spectators occupy were interested in a case in which the defendants were charged with an assault and battery upon policemen. When that was concluded a great many left

Hirsch Kutz was accused of an assault and battery upon Margaret Geyer, of No. 112 Ridge-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 24. Officer Van Tassel arrested him. After the witnesses had fully detailed the circumstances, "Oh, the fact about the business is," said Judge OSBORN, "the whole affair is in a nutshell. She was washing windows, and accidentally threw some water on him; he got angry and struck her. We find him guilty and fine him $5."

The papers in the case of John Hudson, charged with an assault and battery upon Edward Mone, were next handed to the Judges. *Clerk*—This is one of these cases that have been settled. *Judge Osborn*—Been settled? Oh, yes, this is one of those Seventh Ward cases. Let him go.

John Donohue was charged with an assault and battery upon William Hudson. The prosecution proved its case. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find you guilty of this assault and battery, Donohue, and we'll make up our minds what will be done with you. We suspend sentence for the present. You come here when you are sent for. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You can go.—He went.

Patrick Leopard, a boy, was convicted of stealing, Jan. 7, a pair of boots which hung at the store door of Robert S. Allen, No. 142 Catherine-street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Peter Bagley, a boy, and Thomas McGlinn, were arrested by Officer Edward Collard of the seventh Precinct, Dec. 21, at the instance of Mary O'Brien, of No. 51 West Twenty-eighth-street, who said they had stolen from her two dresses, two skirts, two shawls, one basque, and a pair of gaiters, all valued at $25. The boy was found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday, McGlinn was acquitted. The father of Bagley after words pleaded with the Court for his son's discharge. *Judge Brennan*—Where is your boy? *Father*—He'll be here, Sir. (Calling.) Peter, r r r! [Laughter.] The attention of the Court was engaged by other business for a few moments. That dispatched, "Where is the boy?" inquired Judge OSBORN. "Here he is," said his father. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Boy*—I'm sixteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—What are you going to do with this boy if you get him? *Father*—If I get him, he'll never be brought here again, Sir. He never will—never in the world, Sir. He never was in the hands of a policeman before, Sir—and never will be again, Sir—never. *Judge Osborn*—Well, take him; we suspend sentence.

Patrick Corwin stole a quantity of rigging worth $3 from Peter Van Curen, of No. 758 Green-wich street, Jan 6. He will expiate the offence at the Penitentiary during the two ensuing months.

William Collins, William Foster, and James Sweeney, it was alleged, assaulted and threatened to kill Thomas Hadden, of No. 374 Water-street, Jan. 6. Officer Lindsley, of the Fourth District Police, arrested them. They were discharged at the request of the complainant.

Edward Barry, accused by Stephen Jacobs, of No. 12 Ridge-street, of stealing, Jan. 6, a bag containing $5 worth of wool, was also set at liberty at the complainant's request.

Cornelius Raiden, Patrick Moore, John Quinn, James Brady, Patrick Shay, Dennis Maloney, James Griffin, Martin Forshay, and Michael Casey, were charged with rioting in the Sixth Ward between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Jan. 6. Adolphe Frank, of No. 82 Centre-street, was their accuser. At his request they were released.

John Smith, Michael Kiersten and Thomas Coyle were arraigned on a charge preferred against them by Robert Bassett, who said they stole, Jan. 6, from the boot and shoe store No. 127 Nassau street, a pair of boots worth $7 50. Officer Van Arsdale effected their arrest. The officer said he had been watching them for several nights, and that they were in the habit of going to different shoe stores for the purpose of committing such larcenies. While Smith and Kiersten went into a store with this intent, Coyle would watch outside and tell them if he saw any one coming. The evidence against Smith was strong. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The crime was not brought home to the other two. They were acquitted.

William Buckley was sent to the Penitentiary for "the long term"—six months—for stealing a silver watch from William Johnson, of the schooner *Hebe*, lying at James slip. The offence was committed Jan. 7, and the property was worth $14. Officer Maher, of the Fourth Ward, arrested the prisoner.

Mary Dyestole four woolen blankets, value $14 75, from James Brady, No. 49 Vesey-street, Jan. 6. Officer Gainway, of the Third District, arrested her. The Court found her guilty, and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Ellen McAnnally was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Adelia Cisherty, of No. 150 Cherry-street (Jan. 5) and the Court suspended sentence.

Peter Betyer was charged with an assault and battery upon Frederick Secker. The parties were Germans and so was a witness called for the defence. "Both of them didn't strike the other," said he. The evidence was deemed conclusive. The prisoner was discharged.

Daniel McGowan and James McGowan were arraigned on three complaints. It was charged that they committed an assault and battery upon Officers Thomas Bigley and Ephraim C. Patterson and David Bates of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, Jan. 5. The defendants alleged that the Policeman asked one of the prisoners to come out into the street, and then fell to beating them without any provocation on their part. One witness said they clubbed him and knocked him down. *Judge Osborn*—Well, did you see any of the officers get kicked? *Witness*—No, Sir.—Another witness said after the prisoners were taken to the Station house an officer poked his club into the cell through the bars, trying to hit Daniel McGowan. "They beat him in a *brutal* manner," said this witness, "without any provocation whatsomedever." *Judge Brennan*—Well, the evidence goes to shew that Officer Patterson called this man out and beat him, and then you took him to the Station house, and treated him bad there; the idea of poking a club into the cells at the Station-house—it's brutal; and then, to exonerate yourselves, you go and make a charge against them. One of the officers told the Judge that it was another officer, who was not one of the complainants, that poked the club into the cell. Counsel for the prisoner was about to call more witnesses. "There's no use," said Judge OSBORN, "in calling any more witnesses in this case; Judge BRENNAN thinks they're not guilty."—The prisoners were discharged. A large crowd of their friends left the Court-room with them.

Edward Flynn's was the last case tried. Dr. Elias S. Nichols had preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. Counsel for the defendant said his client mistook the Doctor, when the latter went to his house, for another person. The complainant said he still bore contusions on his body, though the assault was committed Dec. 22. Even if the prisoner did mistake him for some one else, he had no right to assault any one so violently. He used more than necessary force to eject him, and he (complainant) felt disposed to ask the Court to punish him. *Justice Osborn*—Fine him $20. Counsel remonstrated. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm in favor of a bigger fine, if anything; I won't make it any less.

The Court adjourned at 10½ o'clock, an unusually early hour.

FROM KANSAS.

Proclamation of Gov. Denver.

Information having reached me from various quarters that serious difficulties were to be apprehended on the first Monday of January next, the day fixed for electing State officers under the Constitution submitted to the people on the 21st instant, and which Constitution is also submitted to a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the Cunard steamship *Africa*, we receive London and Liverpool advices to the 26th ult., three days later. Important intelligence from India had reached England. Lucknow was relieved, by the force under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, on the 19th of November after several severe engagements. The mutineers were killed in great numbers, but the British only lost 4 officers killed and 40 wounded. Sir COLIN'S force amounted to 12,000 men. As soon as the relief was accomplished the sick and wounded, ladies and children, were removed, under an escort, to Cawnpore. From Delhi we learn that fourteen members of the Royal family had been executed Complete success has attended the British arms throughout the whole of India; large reinforcements are pouring in, and all alarm for garrisons and outposts in distant places has cessed.

The financial news from Europe is interesting. As was anticipated, the Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from ten to eight per cent. The funds were steady and money was easier. Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec 23, show an increase in bullion of £1,302,426. Among the further failures announced are W. C. HAIGH, of Bradford, engaged in the woolen trade; HANDS, MARCHER & Co, Dutch merchants at Hull, and STEVENSON, VERMEHREN & SCOTT, merchants at Newcastle In the North of Europe the crisis still continued.

In a political point of view there is little news of interest by this arrival We give, elsewhere, divers extracts from the Paris journals on the President's message, from which it will be seen that the document is not so favorably regarded by the French as by our English colemporaries Two articles, also, from the London *Times*, one on the Mormon war and the other on the Finances of the United States, will be found worth perusing. Particulars have been received of the Earthquake at Naples. It was very destructive both to life and property, but the first accounts were exaggerated.

Our Washington dispatches, on Saturday morning, announced that measures were on foot for the immediate concentration of troops for the reinforcement, at the earliest practicable moment, of the Utah expedition This morning we publish the General Orders issued by Lieutenant-General SCOTT, detailing the movements to be made to effect this object.

The boiler of an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad exploded at Piermont on Saturday afternoon. The fireman and a flagman were killed almost instantly. The engineer narrowly escaped sharing their fate The engine will probably be a total loss. It cost $10,000 No other damage was done, and no other persons injured.

The bark *Mary Dyer*, an old and not very valuable vessel, owned at the East, went ashore at Barnegat on Saturday. She was from France, bound to this City. The crew is supposed to have been landed in safety. The schooner *Sunbeam*, from this port for Maine was wrecked off Newburyport harbor on Friday morning, and her master, Captain TAGGESRON, was drowned

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday. Mayor TIEMANN took his seat as a member of the Board. Gen. NYE, as Chairman, made a brief address, in which he informed the Mayor that the sole aim and object of the Board was to secure to this City an efficient Police, and to appoint no man a member of the force for political reasons. The Mayor replied that he was opposed to the Police Law, "of course," but that he would do everything in his power to aid the Board in organizing an able Police force, without regard to politics. Mr. BOWEN presented a draft of the rules and regulations of the new Harbor Police, which, with some slight alterations, was adopted. The report of the Special Committee, appointed to consider the right of the old municipal force to reinstatement, was made by Mr. BOWEN. Owing to a passage which Mr. PERIT considered too sweeping in its condemnation of the old force, it was laid aside for amendment. A large number of reports on complaints were presented and disposed of, after which, though the afternoon was far advanced, the Board went into secret session

The present monthly pay of the Police Department is about $70,000. The last month's salaries of the members of the force have not yet been paid them. Measures will probably be brought before the Common Council to-day, which it is hoped will result in an appropriation to defray the unpaid expenses of the Department.

The report of the City Inspector states that 387 deaths occurred in this City last week—43 less than during the week preceding. Of these 56 were occasioned by consumption, 15 by small-pox and 12 by violent causes. The number of deaths during the corresponding week last year were 125. Everybody is getting vaccinated.

The Police, on Saturday, arrested a man nearly sixty years of age, charged with being a confidence operator. He gave his name as WM. H. THOMPSON, but has figured under a variety of aliases. His last confidence operation, and one which led to his arrest, was making a purchase of about $600 worth of jewelry, and trying to palm off in payment a worthless check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

The number of Coroners' Inquests held in the City and County of New-York, last year, was 2,663. Their classification is as follows: Murders, 13; Homicides, 56; Suicides, 68; Organic disease, 369; Accidents, 1,402.

The General Markets on Saturday lacked animation. Flour was chiefly inquired for by home dealers, and only to the extent of their urgent requirements. Prices were a shade easier, and closed in favor of buyers. The receipts of Flour were light. A limited business was transacted in Wheat at unchanged figures. Corn was very scarce, and having been held above the views of purchasers, no important sales were effected. State Barley was pretty active, at full prices. Provisions were heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries attracted less attention at former figures. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and holders were asking higher rates. Freights exhibited no improvement, though the number of vessels of all classes in port had been reduced to 672.

DONNELLY'S LAST SPEECH.—The *Herald* is endeavoring to give importance to the charge made by DONNELLY against the proprietor of the Seaview House, of having been guilty of the murder for which he was tried and executed. That paper seems anxious to give these wandering and reckless accusations of a dying malefactor a degree of consequence which neither the persons at whom they were aimed nor the public at large would ever dream of attaching to them. What private griefs it has to gratify by such an effort it were useless to inquire. Its leading object is very frankly and ingenuously avowed to be a desire to incite somebody to commence libel suits against the TIMES and the other papers which published reports of DONNELLY'S speech. Misery loves company, and the *Herald* is naturally anxious to have as many associates as possible in its contests with justice for defamation.

It is absurd to suppose that the publication of that speech can in the slightest degree affect the character or reputation of any one. Its only effect upon the thousands who heard it was to establish the conviction that DONNELLY, and he alone, was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It completely destroyed the sympathy which was universally felt for him at the ontset, and which was changed into a sentiment of astonishment and indignation at the hardihood which under such circumstances could indulge in such indiscriminate and unsustained reproaches.

But it seems to us very clear that the indulgence which the law, with merciful intent, extends to persons on the eve of execution, of addressing the crowd, ought to be protected from being abused as it was in this instance. The object of it was undoubtedly to enable the condemned person to impress the lesson of his fate upon the thousands who had assembled to witness his death, and to make confession of his guilt if he should be so disposed. But there is no reason why a person in such circumstances should be permitted to excite public hostility against either the law under which he suffers or the witnesses of his crime; and if a sense of propriety or of justice be not sufficient to restrain him from such unseemly denunciations as those in which DONNELLY indulged, the law itself should interpose.

New Phase of the Kansas Question—The Crisis Approaching.

We shall soon have returns of the election held in Kansas on Monday last. All parties in Washington seem to be waiting for news of the result, before taking any decisive action upon the admission of the State. The election was upon the Lecompton Constitution, and for State officers under it. It was ordered by the Territorial Legislature and was held under the direct supervision of the Governor appointed by the President. Its legality had been recognized by the Administration; the Secretary of State had instructed the Governor to protect the polls and guarantee a full and fair chance to vote; and Gen. DENVER issued a Proclamation carrying out what he declares to be the "anxious desire of the President that the approaching election shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation."

The main point decided by this election was whether a majority of the People of Kansas were *for*, or *against* the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was direct and conclusive. Every inhabitant of the Territory had a right to vote,—and it was his duty to vote,—upon this question, at that election. If any man or any party staid away from the polls it was his own fault, and he has no right to complain of the result. If the majority of the votes cast at that election were *for* the Lecompton Constitution, then it is the plain duty of Congress to admit the State with that Constitution, the Slavery clause included. And if, on the contrary, a majority of votes shall prove to have been on the other side,—*against* the Constitution,—Congress cannot adopt it without the grossest interference in the affairs of Kansas, and a manifest violation of the spirit of the Federal Constitution. New States are to be *admitted* into the Union,—which can only be upon application of their inhabitants. They cannot be *forced* in, against the expressed will of a majority, without the grossest outrage and wrong.

It is becoming a matter of considerable interest to know what course the President will pursue when the returns of this election shall be received. We have endeavored to elicit information on this point from the Washington *Union*, but without success. That official sheet pertinaciously ignores this very important point, and deals in long discussions on the right of conventions to bind the people, and the atrocious wickedness of endeavoring to embarrass the Administration. We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing for ourselves what Mr. BUCHANAN will consider it his duty to do and to say under the circumstances. If the vote shall be against the Constitution, we can scarcely believe that he will venture to recommend its adoption by Congress. Regard for the principle of Popular Sovereigaty, as well as for the essential and evident dictates of Republican Democracy, will demand that he shall join with Governor WISE in espousing the "Liberties of the People against any sovereignty, delegated or undelegated, upon Earth."

Mr. BUCHANAN will have an opportunity, when these returns come in, not only of redeeming his own mistakes, but of recovering the ground with the Northern Democracy of which he is otherwise in danger of being deprived by the masterly movement of Senator DOUGLAS. This danger is greatly increased by the powerful letter of HENRY A. WISE which we published on Saturday, in which he takes ground substantially with DOUGLAS and WALKER, and renders it perfectly certain that the National Democratic Party cannot be maintained upon any other basis. This movement of Gov. WISE shows that the great body of the National Democrats, in the South as well as the North, will stand by the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in the plain, evident, universally understood meaning of the word; and that they will not follow the lead of those unscrupulous Pro-Slavery ultraists who are eager to achieve a temporary advantage for their institutions, even at the expense of honor, good faith and their own permanent interest. His letter will create intense excitement among the Southern fire-eaters, but even JEFFERSON DAVIS will find it somewhat difficult to denounce Gov. WISE as an Abolitionist, or to represent him as not sufficiently alive to the rights and the interests of Slavery and the Southern States.

We shall soon know the issue of the contest. If Mr. BUCHANAN yields gracefully and promptly to the popular will as expressed at the Kansas election on the 4th, he may retain for his Administration the confidence and support of the Democratic Party. If he persists in ignoring it, and forcing upon Congress the Lecompton Constitution against the will of the majority, nothing can save him from sudden and disastrous shipwreck.

THE WOOL DUTY AND THE NEW-YORK PRESS.—Several of our City newspapers are making a dreadful outcry about the statement in the recent report of the Middlesex Company, that money was paid in New-York for "editorial services" in connection with the repeal of the duty on wool. The *Express* and the *Courier and Enquirer* are particularly nervous on the subject,—the latter demanding with great emphasis that those newspapers shall be exposed which have received any of this money, and the former insinuating, with characteristic sagacity, that those journal which do not proclaim their innocence must be guilty. Our neighbors seem to have forgotten that it is only the "*galled* jade" that "winces."

We are inclined to believe that the facts in the case do not warrant any such imputation upon the press of this City as two or three members of it seem eager to fasten upon their own profession. The clause in the report which has excited all this commotion states that the sum of $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house "for printing, editorial services, traveling expenses, &c." How much of this amount went for "printing, traveling, &c.," is not stated; but it is very evident that not enough could be left, after paying these expenses, to purchase the support of a great many New-York editors, unless, indeed, they hold their services very cheap. But we believe the fact to be that the words "editorial services" do not refer at all to *newspapers*, but to the compiling, preparing and editing several *pamphlets* upon the subject of the wool duties which were printed and published in this City by the New-York agency of the Middlesex Company. These services, which were rendered by a gentleman who had facilities for collecting statistics of this kind, extended over a period of about three years, and certainly could not have been remunerated at an extravagant rate out of the remainder of the sum named. We have very good reason for believing that this is all the "editorial service" for which payments were made by the New-York house, and that those words, as used in the report, do not refer to editorial articles in any newspaper, or to the services of any New-York journal.

We trust our neighbors who have shown so much feeling on this subject will be glad of an explanation which we have good ground for believing to be true, and which relieves them, as well as their fellow journalists, from the imputations which they have been somewhat too eager to repeat and suspiciously ready to believe.

India and China.

The great Indian Revolt of 1857 has finally resolved itself into a war for the conquest of the Kingdom of Oude. This powerful Mohammedan State annexed by Lord DALHOUSIE, with precautions of which every week of the last six months has justified the wisdom, is now the seat of whatever armed and organized hostility to the British dominion still exists in proportions at all formidable on the soil of the Peninsula. The "vast army of the Sepoys" about Lucknow, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, has been dispersed, as we anticipated that it would be, by the resolute advance of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his army from Cawnpore, after five days of fierce and victorious fighting on the outskirts and in the streets of Lucknow, and the long endurance of the heroic garrison which had held the Residency Palace against a city in arms and a beleaguering host for full six months, has at last been crowned with a glorious deliverance. On the 11th of November, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with his column from Cawnpore, numbering, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 3,500 men, joined the forces under Colonel GRANT at Alumbagh. Colonel GREATHED'S reinforcement had reached this place a day or two before, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief began his operations against Lucknow, distant four miles, with a heavy train of artillery and an army of about 8,000 strong. On that day an outlying fort was destroyed and two guns taken from the Sepoys. On the 15th two strong positions in the immediate vicinity of Lucknow were carried by storm after a conflict of two hours' duration. On the next day the Ganges Canal was crossed, the heavy artillery brought into position, and the way opened for communication with the beseiged under HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and late on the afternoon of the 17th these officers and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL met in the Motee Mohal, after a day of the severest street fighting. On the 20th, the women and children so long imprisoned within the Residency walls, and menaced with the horrors of Meerut and Delhi, Futtehghur and Cawnpore, were sent in safety, with the sick and wounded of the garrison and the relieving army, to the British head-quarters at Cawnpore. The details of the British losses in this protracted contest have not come to hand, but they appear to have been disproportionately small. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL himself received a slight wound, which, however, did not interfere with his prosecution of his duty, and the telegram reports but four officers killed, with forty wounded.

Thankfully indeed must the Christmas time have been kept in many an English home over the relief of friends and families from the wearing suspense of months, and the grief of those whose hearts were wrung by the death of the brave who fell in their duty may well have been lightened by the thought of the work which they had done for the honor of their native land and for the happiness of thousands of their fellow countrymen.

The moral effect of the victories of Lucknow in strengthening the impressions produced by the fall of Delhi can hardly be overestimated, and the English journals exhibit a not unnatural exultation over the triumpbant answer which their armies in the East have given to the fears and forebodings of the timid at home and of the hostile abroad. What remains to be done by them now, as we have said, is the reduction of Onde to obedience, and the castigation of the Indian aristocracy about whose petty strongholds the defeated mutineers will unquestionably cluster in knots and band for refuge and resistance till the land shall have been thoroughly "purged with the sword." The kingdom of Onde is populous and full of defensible positions, but it is wholly surrounded by the military stations of the British, excepting to the north, where it adjoins the dominions of Nepaul, and is exposed to the vengeance of JUNG BAHADOOR, the most faithful and efficient of the native allies of England.

Central India is rapidly quieting under the energetic measures adopted by the British delegates and seconded by HOLKAR and SCINDIAH. The rebel forces driven from Gwalior by SCINDIAH, had advanced, it seems, to within some twenty miles of Cawnpore, when General WINDHAM marched out against them, and compelled them to fall back again toward the western horizon of the circle of fire which is rapidly contracting about the great focus of disturbance.

At Delhi, military executions were still going on. The Joudpore Legion in the Northwest had been engaged by Colonel GERARD, and routed with great slaughter and the loss of all their guns. The country around Agra was cleared, and the Rohilcund quieted. The Neemuch insurgents, whose advance upon Agra was one of the most alarming incidents of the earlier stages of the mutiny, had been utterly beaten on the 23d of November by General STUART at Mundisore. From the Bombay Presidency we hear of nothing but a few desultory disturbances on the northern frontier, while in Madras all was perfectly quiet.

From this moment the disintegration of the Sepoy armies all over the country will go on more rapidly than ever, and we must expect for some time to come to hear chiefly of the pursuit, dispersion and chastisement of scattered detachments of the mutineers in all directions. Whatever the misfortunes and the blunders of English administration may habitually be, it is clear that in sending Sir COLIN CAMPBELL to India, the government of Lord PALMERSTON have for once at least put the "right man in the right place." The energy and the celerity with which he organized an efficient transport service in a country not less difficult to be traversed or more provided with the means of facile communication and subsistence than the extreme west of our own dominions, are best attested by the rapid succession of blows which he has been enabled to strike since he took the field in the end of October. So thoroughly has he begun—if indeed it be not proper to say, so thoroughly has he done—his work, that he will probably find himself at liberty to forward no inconsiderable portion of his reinforcements from England to the assistance of Lord ELGIN in China The active operations which, at the date of the latest advices from that quarter, the English Envoy was about resuming against Canton, would be materially furthered by the arrival of a few thousand bayonets from Calcutta, and England may find herself enabled to dispense with the offered support of Russia against the Court of Pekin by the same means which have relieved her of the humiliating sympathy of her late antagonist in her Indian difficulties.

If this result should follow the victories of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his coadjutors, it is not probable the East India Company will neglect the opportunity of appealing to the brilliant fact that the Empire, endangered by their own rebel army, has also been saved in no slight measure by the virtues, the valor and the genius of commanders reared in their service and acting under their commissions.

Henningsen and Walker.

Shortly after the sudden departure of WILLIAM WALKER from New-Orleans, on that felonious errand which was brought to an end, as sudden as its beginning, by the prompt and patriotic action of Commodore PAULDING, we stated that the plans of the fillibustering Southern junta had been deranged by that movement, and that WALKER had taken advantage of the carelessness of his coadjutors to run away with the steamer *Fashion* and her equipments, in order to avoid the unpleasant necessity of resigning his military command into the more competent hands of the free companion, HENNINGSEN. Everything which has since occurred, both at New-Orleans and at Washington, has tended to establish the accuracy of the information upon which we then relied, and we now find it authoritatively reported in the Philadelphia *Press* that Gen. HENNINGSEN absolutely refuses to take part in any plans of future conquest unless the entire control of the expedition shall be confided to himself. WALKER, of course, will consent to no such arrangement, and the President will, therefore, in all probability, find himself relieved from any further anxiety in regard to these disturbers of the public peace, by the hopeless disorganization of all these projects. These petty quarrels in their paltry camp certainly will not be appeased by the positive antagonism of the national Government. A letter of Lieutenant ALMY to the Secretary of the Navy, from Mobile, which we publish to-day with other correspondence submitted by Mr. BUCHANAN to Congress, makes it very plain that no small part of the support received by WALKER and his friends in the South was won for them by the belief that the Administration would practically shield and favor their illegal enterprise. That "little member" of the Cabinet, the over-eloquent tongue of Mr. Secretary CASS, seems to have done a world of mischief in the way of misleading the susceptible Southerners. Voluble as our Southern fellow-citizens are, they usually mean something when they say a great deal, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that they should have taken the vague and various vaticinations of the venerable Secretary as indications of the general sympathy of the Government with the proclivities of the more disorderly portion of the Gulf population.

They must now, however, be in the way of learning the truth. They will see that the language of the instructions sent out to Commodore PAULDING was most explicit and emphatic, and that the President means to execute the law of the land in the spirit and in the letter, and to "prevent the carrying on of unlawful expeditions from this country," as well as the preparation for such expeditions in our ports. And it is not at all likely that the uproar of the defeated Secretary, or even the "cordial courtesy" shown by General CASS to captive law-breakers, will much avail to persuade the vagrant sympathizers of the Southwest into a service which will inevitably lead them into instant collision with the Army and Navy of the United States.

☞ Since the 1st of January, when 12 per cent. per annum was added to all unpaid taxes, dating from Sept. 7, when the books were opened, the daily receipts at the office of the Receiver of Taxes have been as follows:

January 2	$7,559 54	January 7	$7,098 91
January 4	5,134 05	January 8	9,883 17
January 5	7,243 36	January 9	16,301 67
January 6	10,192 10	Total	$63,392 74

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Mr. BAKER, Fire Marshal, on Saturday completed the examination in the case of Mrs. PARNASSA COX and her three children, charged with setting fire, on the 6th of December last, to their dwelling-house, No. 162 West Twenty-eighth-street. Judge KELLY held the prisoners to answer, refusing to admit them to bail.

☞ The Second-avenue Railroad Company has decided to run every third car through to Harlem hereafter, commencing to-day. This arrangement has long been needed. The cars from One hundred and Twenty-second-street will run through to Peckslip.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULLMAN has been compelled to close the Academy owing to the obstinacy of the male (mule?) chorus. The following is his card:

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that the male chorus still persisting in their conspiracy not only to impose upon him their own terms, but likewise to compel him to retain the ringleaders, he will take immediate measures for the formation of a fresh chorus under the direction of Mr. PAUR, the excellent director of the celebrated Liedenkranz Society. He seizes this opportunity to declare that he has conducted the entire season on his sole responsibility. In spite of his strenuous endeavors he has never obtained the slightest reduction from any person connected with the Academy, and has paid, since September 1, all salaries without diminution, strictly at the appointed time, and even during the revulsion in gold, as stipulated at the very commencement of the season. All that he could obtain since the last six weeks was the "permission" of requiring some extra work, and even this is now denied to him, and the most degrading conditions imposed upon him by the very persons whom he has supported for many months, through incessant labor at the expense of the most trying mental anxiety. Under these circumstances he publicly pledges himself not to yield one iota in what he considers his rights, and should he not meet with due assistance from the employes, to close the house without fear or self-reproach, fully convinced that the public and artists will reader him full justice—that of having offered more varied entertainments, a more artistical *repertoire*, a better *ensemble*, and paid more punctually than any of the Opera managers who have preceded him.

Considering how execrably bad this chorus has been on all important occasions, the public may at least be grateful that it is disbanded. A heavy loss will, we presume, be inflicted on the manager, but he will have the satisfaction of breaking up an insolent organization, and will be placed in a position to form a stronger and better chorus from the numerous Musical Societies of our city. Why does not Mr. ULLMAN endeavor to carry out the provisions of the charter of this establishment by making it really an Academy of Music. At a very slight additional expense he could provide instructors in vocal and instrumental music. Pupils would flock in from all parts of the Union, and in a year or so there would be plenty of recruits to fill the ranks of the orchestra and chorus. A vast amount of practical good would thus be effected, and Mr. ULLMAN would have at his command a ready means of combating the arrogance of a small, but relish and all-powerful band of professionals, who, whenever their services are most wanted, are most exacting in their demands.

The difficulty with the orchestra is not referred to by Mr. ULLMAN, but it is quite as serious as that with the chorus. It is expected that by next Friday Mr. ULLMAN will have made arrangements to enable him to go on with the season, and to dispense with the services of the late orchestra and chorus. If he is firm and decided he will be supported by the public.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second concert of the sixteenth season was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday. The attendance was quite good; programme as follows: 1. Symphony, (the eighth,) by BEETHOVEN, (most excellently played;) 2. Aria, from the "Magic Flute," by MOZART, sung by Signor LABOCETTA; 3. Overture, "Fingal's Cave," by MENDELSSOHN, (descriptive and *watery*;) 4. Concert Symphony No. 3 opus 45 for piano and orchestra, by H. LITOLFF; 5. Cavatina, from "Il Bravo," sung by Signor GASSIER; 6. Overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI, (an effective concert overture, well suited for the last place on the programme.) The orchestral portion of this programme was excellently rendered by the orchestra, under the firm and intelligent bâton of Mr. EISFELD. The second and fourth movements of BEETHOVEN'S Symphony have never been so well played.

Mr. LITOLFF'S Concert Symphony is built on Dutch airs, which afford only a shaky foundation for such a lengthy work. All the merit of the composition therefore belongs to Mr. LITOLFF for his manner of treating inadequate themes, and this merit is pianistic rather than symphonic. Mr. LITOLFF understands thoroughly what can be done by a grand artist on a grand piano, and exhausts this knowledge in a series of masterly *tours* which are most skillfully dropped into their places. The effect is neither fragmentary nor massive, but simply elegant, sometimes a little sentimental and sometimes a little quaint. Played under disadvantageous circumstances, it might even be a little tiresome; but this was certainly not the case on Saturday. The piano part was taken by Mde. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, a lady whose executive powers are of the first class, and whose perception of musical form is extraordinary for its clearness, sentiment and intellectuality. A strong light is needed on some portions of the score, for it is knotted and gnarled with tough mechanical problems, but these were quietly and graciously vanquished by Mde. JOHNSON. This lady is incomparably the finest *artiste* we have had in this country.

The vocal department was unusually good, and the concert passed off excellently in every respect.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, a very deserving and excellent artist, takes his benefit here to-night, on which occasion the "Poor of New-York" will be played for the thirtieth time. This powerful local drama will shortly be withdrawn to make room for fresh novelties.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An original American comedy, written for this theatre, and called "A Bachelor's Wife," will be produced here to-night. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. BROUGHAM and Mrs. DAVENPORT are in the cast. The burlesque of "Columbus" will also be played.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S latest drama, "An Unequal Match," and the pantomime, are on the bills for to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night JEROME RAVEL takes his benefit and makes his last appearance but three. The present season will close with the week. It has been prosperous and long, in spite of hard times. "M. Dechalumeau" and the "Golden Egg" are the principal features of the programme.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Equestrian and Zoological troupes at this house are doing a fine business, and furnish a very attractive performance for this evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new "Ledger" drama, called "The Pioneer Patriot," the comic pantomime of "Boreas," and "Wapping Old Stairs" are up for to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The grand Equestrian drama of "Mazeppa" will be revived at this house to-night. A number of scenes in the arena and a dramatic performance are also in the programme.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of minstrels open to-night at No. 444 Broadway. Several additions have been made to the company, and the whole style of minstrelsy will be revived.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Two Men Killed.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal explosion occurred on the New-York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, by which two men lost their lives. The boiler of Engine No. 182, which, with a train of 26 empty freight cars, had just started west, about half a mile from the pier, exploded with a terrific concussion, shattering the engine into fragments, and killing the fireman. ABRAHAM DALSON, and a flagman named WILLIAM LAKE, who was riding upon the engine at the time.

The engine was completely torn in pieces, and fragments of the wreck were thrown to great distances. The engineer, Mr. ALBERT JOHNSON, miraculously escaped, with only a few harmless scratches.

The fireman was upon the running-board, at the time of the explosion, having gone out to shut the cylinder cocks, and was returning to his post. He was blown a distance of thirty feet, and came down into the river with such force as to break through the ice. LAKE, the flagman, was occupying the fireman's seat, opposite from where the engineer stood, and was so mangled by the flying fragments that he died in a very short time. He lived near Sufferns station. We did not ascertain the residence of DALSON.

The engine, which was built by WILMOTT & Co., of Boston, and cost $10,000, will be almost a total loss. It had just come from the machine-shop, where it had received a thorough overhauling, and this was its first trip since the repairs were made.

☞ The Cleveland *Daily Herald* has changed hands; Mr. J. A. HARRIS retiring from the Editorship after twenty years of active service. He is succeeded by GEO. A. BENEDICT. Mr. HARRIS went to Cleveland when the city was in its infancy, and his paper has kept pace with the progress of the place, until it has taken rank among the best and most reliable of Western journals. Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM is editing the *Visiter* at St. Cloud, Minnesota, with her customary sharpness, but appears to have had a hard time in getting under way—judging from a solemn leader in her last number.

Sea and Ship News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE.—The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, ROBERT G. ROSS Commander, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning last. She is last from Port-au-Prince, by way of Havana, and brings home as passenger, Captain MAYO, of the brig *R. W. Parker*, of Boston, who, it will be remembered, was detained and kept in confinement by the Haytien Government for trial, he was fully acquitted. The *Cyane* has also on board the remains of the late lamented Passed-Midshipman BRODHEAD.

A Spanish squadron was in the port of Havana. The *Isabel Segunda*, a ship-of-the-line, belonging to this squadron, has lost more than 300 men by yellow fever during the last Summer. It still prevails to some extent at Havana and several of the Opera troupe were down with it. The yellow fever prevailed also at Port-au-Prince when the *Cyane* left, in the early part of December. Three of the crew of the American brig *Marcia*, lately arrived from New-York, were attacked by it and had been removed on shore; it was chiefly confined to the shipping. The increase of this fever was attributable to the unusually long absence of the sea breeze and the extreme heat of the weather.

The officers of the *Cyane* are: Commander—ROBT. G. ROSS; Lieutenants—John Downes, Robt. D. Minor, Jesse Taylor, Jas. G. Maxwell; Purser—Henry Etting; Surgeon—C. H. Wheelwright; Assistant Surgeon—Wm. G. Hay; Lieut. Marines—Geo. R. Graham; Midshipmen—Weld N. Allen, Gilman D. Gove, Chas. J. McDougal, G. Hamilton Perkins; Purser's Clerk—John Ferguson; Acting Boatswain—Henry P. Grace; Gunner—Jas. D. McClosky; Carpenter—Chas Boardman; Sailmaker—John A. Birdsall.

Mr. JOHN S. ANDREWS, formerly second officer of the whaling-bark *Perle*, of New-London, and who had been landed at St. Helena some time since from that vessel, was put on board the bark *Penguin*, by the American Consul, to be sent to New-York. The *Penguin*, which arrived on Saturday, reports that Mr. ANDREWS, on the 5th of December, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Sloop *Young Hickory*, was run ashore on the night of 7th inst. in Sandy Hook Bay, already reported; Capt. SELLERS had with him his sons THOMAS and JAMES, who narrowly escaped with their lives, as the thermometer during that night was down to 16 degrees.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 65 passengers, and $565,198 in Specie.

☞ Mr. S. G. BOGERT launched from his shipyard, foot of Houston-street, East River, on Saturday afternoon, a fine steam-propeller, called the *Montgomery*. She is owned by Mr. CROMWELL, and is intended to run in his line of Savannah steamers.

BARK ASHORE.—We are indebted to Capt. BOWNE for the following:

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 10, 1858.

To Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

The bark *Mary Dyer*, from France for New-York with salt and wine, came ashore at Barnegat yesterday.

Assistance has been dispatched to the vessel by the Underwriters' Agent.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1857.

The schooner *Susan F. Abbott*, of Cape May, from New-York, bound to Newbern, put in here, in distress, leaking.

Yellow Fever at Havana.

For many years there has not been, at this season of the year, so great a fatality amongst the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated, by those resident there, that more than one-fourth of all those who have visited that port since October have fallen victims to the above disease.

We are informed that almost daily cases of yellow fever are arriving at our Quarantine. Many vessels have had all hands sick, and some have been nearly disabled by the loss of men.

The bark *Express*, which recently arrived here, had nine out of a crew of eleven down with the fever, and had two deaths while at Havana. The bark *American*, which also recently arrived, had several cases of fever, and the second mate was sick on arrival. He was sent to the Hospital at Quarantine, where he died the next day. The bark *J. J. Cobb*, which arrived a few days since, has also lost some of her crew by fever.

The disease appears to be more virulent and unmanageable than for many years past. Physicians most experienced in its treatment have had but little success in combatting it. Hope is entertained that the disease will be subdued before the hot weather of the approaching Summer. Shou'd it not be, there is much reason to fear that our port will not escape a destructive visitation.

SMALL POX.—A large number of cases of this terrible disease have been brought into our port during the past season. Perhaps at no time within the last twenty years has the disease been imported from so many and various localities, as for the past few months. The disease is not confined to foreign ports either, but is frequently brought from our domestic seaboard towns. We learn that on Tuesday last a schooner from Virginia, laden with oysters, arrived at Quarantine, with two of her crew sick with the most fatal form of this loathsome disease.

Important Army Orders.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

General Orders, No. 1:

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

I. The army of Utah will be reinforced, as soon as practicable, by the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 6th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, and Light Companies A and M, 2d Artillery.

II. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the Ordnance Sergeants, will, at the earliest possible day, proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first-named rivers.

III. The 4th Regiment of Artillery now in Kansas will take post as follows: Head-quarters with two Companies at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant-Colonel with four Companies at Fort Laramie; the junior Major with two Companies at Fort Kearney, and two Companies at Fort Leavenworth: the Companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This Regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding-General of the Department of the West, as early as practicable.

IV. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will, at once, proceed thither, and assume command of the post.

V. In due time, further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned, for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

VI. Measures will also be taken for filling up the Regiments and Companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the Army of Utah.

VII. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By command of Lieutenant-General SCOTT.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the numbers which make up the different regiments comprised in this order:

A regiment of Dragoons, 15 commissioned officers, and 890 enlisted men.

A regiment of Cavalry, 35 commissioned officers, and 855 enlisted men.

A regiment of Infantry, 34 commissioned officers, and 844 enlisted men; and a company of Light Artillery, 4 commissioned officers, and 86 men.

The aggregate number of this reinforcement, commissioned officers, and enlisted men, would amount, as authorized, to 2,726, but, owing to various causes which attach to all army movements, this is subject to great reductions, so that the actual force which will probably be sent, in obedience to this order, will not exceed 2,000 men all told.

The first expedition to Utah was greatly diminished by desertions while passing through Nebraska, on account of promises made to employ the soldiers in Kansas, and the fears of encountering the hardships of a Winter Campaign on the plains. From Fort Independence the progress of the army is only about twenty miles per day. The regular habits of the army while on this march keep them in health, but soon after they go into Camp an unfavorable change generally occurs in the health of the soldiers, and much precaution is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, as scurvy, dysentery, &c.

Personal.

Mr. SWEENY, our new District-Attorney, has been obliged to go South, where he will remain a few weeks for the benefit of his health. Before leaving he made ample preparations for an efficient discharge of all the duties of his office.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Tiemann Present—A New Harbor Police—Report on the Claim of Members of the Old Municipal Force to be Reinstated—Fines and Penalties.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met on Saturday at 3 P. M. All the members, including the new Mayor of this City, were promptly in attendance.

There was a dense throng of spectators, among whom were Governor Gunther of the Almshouse, and Ex-Recorder Smith.

General NYE, on taking the Chair said: "I am requested, and it is a duty which I cheerfully perform, to welcome to this Board as an important component part of it, the Mayor of the City of New-York, who has to-day, for the first time, appeared here as a member of this Board. It is perfectly proper that upon this first occasion and this first opportunity of his entering upon this important duty as belonging to his official character, that he should know, inasmuch as his action might be governed to some extent thereby, honestly, what the object and aim of this Board has been from its earliest organization to the present time, and what, I am instructed to say, will be its object and its aim hereafter. So far as the past is concerned I think that we can truthfully say, Sir, that we have been guided by the one object, and that is, to give to this City and to its District an efficient and intelligent police—a police that will be a protection to the property, the persons, and the lives of the citizens of this district. And in performing that duty I can truthfully say that what has been and what, I trust, will be hereafter our object, is to appoint men who are fit and proper to discharge the duties of police officers, irrespective of their political predilections. As far as this Board is concerned they never have inquired thus far, and, I hope, never never will inquire with any view to determine the fitness of any applicant for appointment on the police, how he has voted, or how he will vote. But, I repeat again, the desire of this Board has been to appoint men solely on their qualifications for the post of policeman. We congratulate ourselves that we have now to aid us in that important work a Mayor of the City of New-York who has been for so many years intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the business interests and necessities of this City, and we expect his kind co-operation in this much-needed labor of giving to this City what it most needs now, an able and efficient police.

Mayor TIEMANN rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In taking my seat with you and these gentlemen, I feel that I have responsibilities and duties to perform which I never had before. You speak about the law. Of course I have been opposed to that law, but as a good citizen, I feel that I am bound to obey the law. I do not come here for the purpose of thwarting you, or throwing obstacles in the way of your carrying out the objects which you are met here to accomplish. On the contrary, gentlemen, I tender to you the right hand of fellowship, and I say to you that everything in my power to carry out the law shall be done, and I will do it to the utmost of my power. I am happy to meet with you, and I have no doubt we shall work harmoniously in carrying out the law, with the object, as your worthy President says, of promoting the good of the City, and for no other object. I want to see politics discarded from the department; I always desired that. When the power was in my hands, as Alderman, of appointing police in any Ward, I did not appoint men because of their political sentiments, but because of their capabilities. Captain PORTER, who is now under you, has been reappointed at my suggestion; and so of other policemen of my Ward. I hope that that object will be carried out, and in that you will have my hearty cooperation. [Applause.]

Mayor POWELL, Mr. PERIT, and Mr. BOWEN, presented petitions from applicants for appointment on the force. These were referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. BOWEN said that since the last meeting of the Board he had requested the surgeons of the Board to examine into the sanatory condition of the station-houses and report thereon. He now submitted their reports, and moved their reference to the Committee on Discipline, with instructions to that Committee that they should cause them to be copied and transmitted to his Honor the Mayor, to be laid before the Common Council.

Mr. BOWEN said that many of the Station-houses were in a very bad condition.

Mayor TIEMANN suggested that instead of sending copies, an abstract might be prepared.

Mr. BOWEN assented, and his motion, thus modified, was carried.

Mr. BOWEN also presented, from the Committee on Discipline, a draft of the rules and regulations complied by them for the government of the proposed corps of Harbor Police.

This body is to consist of 25 men, distributed in five boats, the officer in command of each boat to be denominated boatswain, and each man to receive the pay of a patrolman. Three of these boats are detailed to the East River, and two to the North River: the beat of the former extending to Hellgate, and that of the latter to Fourteenth-street. The corps is to be under the command of two sergeants, whose duty it shall be to relieve each other every twelve hours, and report every morning at 9 o'clock to the Deputy Superintendent. One of the boats will be on duty on the North and two on the East River at night and one on duty on each river during the day time.

The members of this branch of the force are required to make themselves acquainted with the character of all the vessels coming into or leaving the port, and to ascertain the whereabouts of, and keep an eye on, all the junk-shops in the City. They are to dress in sailors' costume; each boat is to be painted black without and white within, to be of a specific size and build, to be designated only by a number, and to be used exclusively for police duty.

Mr. BOWEN, in conclusion, offered a resolution empowering the Board to contract for five boats, of a specified size and make, before Feb. 1 next, at a cost for each of not more than $110.

Mayor TIEMANN asked whether this was a mere experiment, or whether there already had been policemen on service on the water.

General NYE replied that there never had been. Some time ago, however, the Board passed a resolution, which had the concurrence of all the members to try a water Police to the extent now proposed, that is, 25 men.

Mayor POWELL asked where this extra force was to come from? Was it to be detailed from the present force, or had the law provided for its appointment separately?

General NYE said that the law had no such provision.

Mayor POWELL did not see how the expense could be met, inasmuch as the estimates of taxes for the year had been made up and passed upon.

Mr. BOWEN said the tax bill had not yet passed the Supervisors of the City of New-York. This was a local Police for the City, inasmuch as the waters of the harbor were within the jurisdiction of the City.

Mayor TIEMANN made some suggestions as to the propriety of not having the word "Police" painted on the boats, as the report provided, lest it should have the effect of putting offenders more on their guard.

Mr. BOWEN accepted the suggestion, and with that amendment the report was received.

Mr. BOWEN presented the report of a Select Committee, consisting of the late Mayor of the City of New-York, Mr. STRANAHAN and himself. It was deemed expedient by a majority of the Committee, he said, to make a report at this time on the subject referred to, and with the permission of the Board he would read it.

The Committee charged with the duty of examining into the validity of the dismissal of a portion of the Municipal Police, submit the following report:

The act establishing the Metropolitan Police was passed on the 15th April, 1857. It provided that from and after the first meeting of the Commissioners, the power and authority conferred on the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, as Police Commissioners, and on the Mayor, as the head of police, in respect to government, appointment and discipline, should be vested in the Commissioners provided for in the act. The transfer of power was final and complete. The right of appointment, of direction and of government was vested in the Commissioners to the exclusion of all other public officers, and so careful was the Legislature to guard against every pretext for the evasion of the law or the assumption or continuance of power over the police by the local authorities, that it enacted that all statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of the metropolitan police, law, were repealed, together with all modes and qualifications of appointment to office as members of police or of elections to office therein, inconsistent with the provisions of the act referred to, whether such statutes, provisions and modes of qualifications related to the city of Brooklyn or to the County of Kings, or to the City and County of New-York. It would be difficult to devise a more thorough or less ambiguous transfer of authority than that contained in the act vesting the absolute control of the Police of New-York and Brooklyn in the Board of Police.

By the 32d section of the act, it was provided that on the appointment of a General Superintendent of Police the Chief of Police of the City of New-York should be Deputy Superintendent, and should discharge duty as the deputy of such General Superintendent; and that the officers and patrolmen of the Police of New-York should after the first meeting of the Commissioners hold office and do duty as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District.

It was further provided that each person should hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, but that no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

In the 12th section it is declared that no person who shall be dismissed for cause shall be reappointed by the Board to any office in the Police force.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 23d of April. Rules and regulations for the government of the police were adopted and copies thereof distributed at the several Station-houses in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, but in order that ample time might be afforded to the members of the force to become acquainted with their duties under the provisions of the law, and decide whether they would accept office under the new Board, or withdraw from the force; because it was notorious that a large number of the old force denied the right of the Legislature to transfer them from one authority to another without their consent. The Commissioners refrained from issuing any orders until the 14th of May. On that date, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, the General Superintendent directed Deputy Superintendent MATSELL to detail five patrolmen to protect the public hospitals at Quarantine. Mr. MATSELL refused to obey the order. The charge of insubordination was preferred against him by the General Superintendent. He was tried, the charge was proven, and he was dismissed from the department. On the 18th of May, Captain CARPENTER, of the Fifth Precinct, complained of the insubordination of three members of the force under his command. They were tried, found guilty of the charge and suspended from pay for a limited period of time, in order that they might have an opportunity of reconsidering their determination to withdraw from the force. In view of the confident assertion of prominent opponents of the law that the Courts would declare it unconstitutional, and of the perplexed condition of the members of the force who being called upon by the Mayor to vote at their station-houses, whether they recognized the new Board, and thus forced to decide whether they would obey the law of the State, or adhere to an organization, which though by law abolished, was claimed to exercise all the powers of which it had been deprived, the Commissioners refrained from promulgating any decisive orders until the constitutionality of the law had been judiciously determined. On May 4 Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, at a special term, affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and on May 25 it was decided at a General Term of that Court, that the law was valid and binding in all its parts. It was not till June 2 that either of the captains, nor till June 9 that any of the patrolmen were dismissed. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners abstained from exercising the duties imposed on them until further hesitancy would have been construed into distrust of their own powers, and they would have been chargeable with conspiring to defeat the law which they had sworn to execute, and which was deemed by a large portion of the citizens of grave importance to the welfare and security of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties.

Whether just or unjust it does not become the Committee to decide. There was a very general distrust of the efficiency and the integrity of the old force; it was believed to be demoralized, and corrupted by the infusion into it of bad men; it was believed that large numbers had been appointed whose only claims to be the custodians of the peace were their efficient labors at elections, and that personal integrity no longer found a necessary qualification. The presence of this belief pervaded every class of our citizens, and the Commissioners would have been guilty of criminal dereliction if, after a court of competent jurisdiction had decided the law to be valid, they had forborne to perform the duties which had devolved upon them.

Nor could the consideration and sympathy felt for the doubts of the members of the old force, as to which organization they ought to obey, any longer have force. The apprehension of dismissal by the municipal authorities, if the law was pronounced unconstitutional, might deter the timid from obeying the orders of the Commissioners; but after the decision of the Supreme Court such apprehensions were groundless, for whatever might have been the final determination of the Court of Appeals, the recognition of the Metropolitan Commissions could not have constituted a lawful cause of removal. The decision of the Supreme Court invested the law with all the authority and force that it could derive from any judicial tribunal, and it theoceforth became of binding efficacy on every citizen whom it effected.

The course adopted by the Commissioners, in respect to the government of the force, was marked by deliberation. Their first act was to direct that the daily returns of the Captains should be made to the General Superintendent. Only six returned with the order, and they, it is believed, made duplicate returns to the late Chief of Police, whose office had been abolished by law. Irregular and improper as such an act was, the Commissioners refrained from noticing it, preferring for the time to overlook the violation of a rule, in consideration of the trepidation and alarm of those who were disposed to obey the law. The remainder of the commanding officers either made no reply or returned insulting and abusive answers to the General Superintendent.

On the 2d of June, four, and on the 8th of June, eight of the Captains were formally dismissed, for insubordination; on the latter day three others were found guilty, but judgment was suspended until the 15th of June, when they were likewise dismissed.

The next step of the Commissioners was to detail discreet officers to repair to the several station-houses, and notify the patrolmen to do duty according to the orders of the General-Superintendent. Of the force, consisting of about 1,120 men, 350 obeyed the orders, and the remainder refused to hold office under the Board of Police. These facts being reported to the Board, charges were preferred against them, they were tried after due notice of trial being served on them, sworn witnesses testified to the fact of notice and to their insubordination, and they adjudged as dismissed from the department. In many cases, however, after the charge had been made and the notice of trial had been served, the men reported for duty and the charges were withdrawn.

The question has arisen whether the men were legally dismissed. It is held, first, that they were not amenable to trial and dismissal; and secondly, if amenable, they were illegally dismissed, inasmuch as it is denied that they received notice of trial, and were therefore deprived of the opportunity of being heard in their defence.

With regard to the first objection, it is alleged that the power of dismissal is confided to the Board only in respect to such persons as may have been appointed by it.

Section 6 of the act, after enumerating the number of persons who may be appointed, declares that:

"The said officers hereby created for the said police force shall be severally filled by appointment from the Board of Police, in the mode prescribed by this act, and each person so appointed shall hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the laws and regulations of the said Board."

It is insisted that as the members of the Municipal Police were not appointed by the Board of Commissioners, but were incorporated into the Metropolitan force by the act, they are exempt from the punishment of dismissal incident to the tenure by which persons appointed hold their commissions. If this be the proper instruction of the law it is fatally defective. In the riots of the 16th and 17th of June, those members of the old force who refused to obey the orders of the Commissioners were assembled to resist the Metropolitan Police. Violence was used, blood was shed in their attempt to overpower the police while in the lawful discharge of its duties. If the construction sought to be established is correct, there is the strange spectacle of two belligerent antagonistic forces under the same command, one of which is subject to heavy penalties for the slightest infringement of a rule, the other secure in perfect immunity though guilty of the grossest outrage.

But it is believed there is no such defect in the law. The 32d section, after defining the rank of the officers, declares that

"The Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under this act, when the said police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District hereby constituted."

Section 5 prescribes the duties of the Board of Police in the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, &c., and section 6 provides that

"The said duties shall be more especially executed under the direction and control of said Board, and according to rules and regulations which it is hereby authorized to pass from time to time for the more proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers, by a police force."

Section 31 declares that

"From and after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the provisions of this act, it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York."

It will thus be seen that while up to the first meeting of the Board the old force were subjoined to the rules which had previously governed them, they were henceforth placed under the control of the Metropolitan Commissioners, that they were to hold office under them and do duty according to their rules and regulations, and that those Commissioners were vested with all the power and authority formerly lodged with the Commissioners of the Municipal Police. It will not be denied that these latter-named Commissioners possessed and exercised the power of removal. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the old force incorporated into the Metropolitan Police held office by the same tenure as those appointed by the Commissioners, that they were to receive the same pay, be subject to the same discipline, and liable to the same punishments.

The second allegation is that the members who were dismissed were illegally dismissed, because they did not receive notice of trial, and therefore were deprived of the opprtunity to be heard in their defence. This allegation is but partially true. The evidence taken on the trials of the old force establishes the fact that, with but few exceptions, the parties tried were served with notices of trial and dismissal. In some cases the witnesses testify that they left notices addressed to the accused on the desks of the station-houses; but these instances form but a small proportion of the whole. And in respect to such cases it may be observed, that the residence of a policeman is his station-house. It is there that he receives his orders; it is there he makes his daily reports; from thence he goes upon his beat, and when off duty at night it is in his station-house that he sleeps. It is his domicil, as the barracks is that of the soldier, and it was there, for many years, notices were addressed to policemen, whether for trial or duty under the municipal organization. Stress is laid upon a resolution of the Board passed upon the 9th of October last, but rescinded because of its misinterpretations, declaring that such members of the old force as had not been dismissed in conformity to law, were members of the Metropolitan Police; and it has been claimed that under this resolution they who were not dismissed with all the formalities prescribed by the Board, whether for the government of the force or the conduct of its own business, were restored to duty and entitled to pay. The interpretation sought to be given to the resolution, is neither warranted by its language or the purpose for which it was adopted. It was introduced and passed as a preliminary introduction to a Committee then about to be appointed to examine into the case of each individual applicant for restoration to the force. But if the construction were correct, the question then arises, who were members of the old force? The law recognizes three modes of separation from the police—by resignation in writing, by withdrawal, and by trial and dismissal.

It will hardly be asserted that such members of the old force as had voluntarily withdrawn or resigned, even against their will, were made members of the Metropolitan force, nor can it with greater plausibility be held, that they who voluntarily withdrew from the old, were made members of the new or Metropolitan police.

On the 2d day of June the ordinance which passed the Common Council of New-York, and was approved by the Mayor, was carried into effect, establishing a day and night watch, consisting of 1,238 men. By the provisions of this ordinance the officers of the Municipal police, as existing under laws passed previous to 1857, were made officers of the watch; the station-houses, the telegraph apparatus, and all other property belonging to the Corporation used for police purposes, were appropriated for the use of the said day and night watch; an appropriation was made for its payment; and all appointments and removals from office, it was provided, should be made by the Mayor.

Under this new organization, which, in some respects, was essentially different from that of the extinct Municipal Police, the members of the latter arrayed themselves, and from that date there were two distinct bodies of Police in the City of New-York. At the head of one was the Mayor, the other was governed by the Board of Police. The one was called the City Watch, the other the Metropolitan Police. The Municipal Police no longer had an existence in name or in law; its members, with the exception of the sick or the absent, had been absorbed by the two rival organizations. On the 3d of July, the Mayor, as the head of the City Watch, disbanded the organization, the members assenting thereto by surrendering their insignia of authority.

The Committee have been engaged, when other more pressing duties would permit, in investigating the applications of the old Police for reappointment. They are satisfied that there is a considerable number who may be legally placed on duty, and the Committee propose to pursue their investigations, and report at an early day the names of such as may, in their opinion, be appointed without violating the provisions of law.

Mr. PERIT asked to have that portion of the report regarding the demoralization of the old force read over.

Mr. BOWEN read the passage in question, which, as it stood originally, described the whole force as being corrupted by the infusion of bad men.

Mr. PERIT said that struck him as being a very severe charge against that body.

Mr. BOWEN—We don't make the charge.

Mr. PERIT—It amounts to the same thing, because it occurs in a formal report, and if thus published, the inference would be that we adopt it. It is objectionable on that ground, for it is a very severe charge against a whole body of men.

Mayor TIEMANN—It strikes me that the charge don't refer to the whole body. It says simply that had men were infused into the force.

General NYE—And there can be no doubt of the fact.

Mr. PERIT—I think the declaration is too general. That there was a great deal of corruption in that force, is admitted on all hands, but it should not be charged against all.

Mr. BOWEN—I have no objection to alter it.

Mr. PERIT—It is very easy to qualify it.

Mr. BOWEN—How would you wish to amend it?

Mayor TIEMANN—I would say that immoral men or improper men had by some means got into the force.

Mr. BOWEN—We propose to recommend the reinstatement of men from this old force,

Mr. PERIT—The change as it stands would, in my opinion, be a very grave one against the old force, I want to have it turned from the whole.

Mr. BOWEN—It would be a grave one, doubtless, if your construction were right.

Mr. PERIT—I don't want to vote for it in that form.

Mayor TIEMANN—I should like to see the Committee Report in favor of reinstating all the old police of good character. It appears to me, though I have not carefully read the fourth section of the act, that that might be done, if there was a disposition on the part of this Board to do it. I am satisfied that the department would be improved by bringing back a certain number of them. Of course I want to have none brought back but unexceptionable men.

Mr. BOWEN—The Mayor of New-York is probably not aware that this Board has, in its report to the Governor, recommended that the law may be so modified that we shall be permitted to take back such members of the old force.

Mayor TIEMANN—I was not aware of that. I think it would be better to lay this report over till that time. From conversations with members of the Board I am satisfied that they are willing to do justice to that old force. If the motion meets the approbation of the Committee, I propose that this whole matter be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. BOWEN and Mr. STRANAHAN both expressed their concurrence, and the matter was laid over accordingly.

Mayor TIEMANN informed the Board that there was a large quantity of property in the City Hall that ought to be in their hands. There were a number of good fire caps and a large quantity of stolen property there, an inventory of which he had directed to be taken, and for the delivery of which he would give an order to the Board.

It was agreed that the Deputy-Superintendent should be instructed to remove the articles in question.

Mr. BOWEN reported that 105 of the glass ballot-boxes had been broken, not from any fault of those who had charge of them, but, it was supposed, from imperfection in the annealing. He moved that the Comptroller of the City be notified of these facts.

Mr. TIEMANN thought that the expansion and contraction in the iron framework, caused by changes in the atmosphere, would, if the frames were tightly screwed, result in breaking the glass.

The resolution was adopted, as it was agreed that the ballot-boxes should be examined in order to discover whether the breakage might not be attributable to tight screwing.

Mr. STRANAHAN, from the Committee on Applicants, reported in favor of the appointment, as patrolmen, of E. A. Willoughby, the capturer of Cangemi, and Charles Jarboe, the son of an officer who had been killed in the discharge of his duty, and dumped off the dock into the river.

Gen. NYE suggested that the subject of these appointments should be laid over. Laid over accordingly.

Gen. NYE reported the testimony in the case of Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged by the keeper of a German grocery-store with exceeding his duty, in ordering him to shut up his establishment. The Chairman detailed the facts at length. He said that the complainant, by his own admission, kept a groggery open all night, and retailed liquor to traveling prostitutes. He thought that any good officer would order such a den to be closed.

Mayor TIEMANN said that when he was Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, he broke up such houses *in toto*. Charge dismissed.

Edward Levy, of the Fourth Precinct, for being absent from his duty without leave, was fined in loss of pay for 15 days.

Chas. Van Variek, of the Sixth Precinct, for the same offence, had 10 days' pay struck off.

John H. Miller, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for the same offence, was deprived of pay for five days.

Peter Duffy, of the Eleventh Precinct, for being slightly intoxicated, was fined by loss of 20 days' pay.

The complaints against officers Gleason and Davis for absence from their beat, were dismissed, it being shown that they were absent on duty.

Cornelius S. Robertson, of the Tenth Precinct, was fined in five days' pay for the same offence.

Officer Gobelstein, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for using low language, was sentenced to lose three days' pay.

Officer McIntyre, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for absence from duty, was ordered to lose 15 days' pay.

The complaint against Capt. Hart, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made by a person named Marshall, for alleged interference at a primary election, was dismissed, the charge having been disproved.

Officer Beatty, of Brooklyn, for striking a drunken prisoner in the Station-House, was fined in five days' pay.

The complaints against Daniel Corwin, Edgar Boyd, Samuel Mortimer, John Wilson, and —— Cruger, were dismissed.

Geo. Wisebourne, for being absent from duty, was deprived of three days' pay.

The complaints against John Smith and John Shipton, for gross intoxication, being proven, they were both dismissed from the force.

Geo. Bache, a special policeman, for absence from duty since the 6th December last, was also dismissed.

Mr. CHELWELL moved that the Treasurer of the Board be directed to pay the special policemen appointed in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session.

The Fourth Ward Homicide—Inquest Continued—Evidence of Kennedy, the Wounded Man—Statement of the Prisoner's Father.

Coroner HILLS resumed, on Saturday, at the New-York Hospital, the inquest on the body of MICHAEL CASEY, shot by MICHAEL WOGAN, JR., in James-street, on Thursday night last.

The following is the additional evidence in the case:

Edward Kennedy sworn: I reside at No. 133 Cherry-street; on Thursday night last, about twelve o'clock, I was in front of No. 98 Cherry-street, having come from Sixteenth-street with Pat Farly and another man, I do not know his name, whom I left on my way to this place; I met Michael Wogan, the prisoner, at No. 98; when I asked him how he got along he said, first-rate; the prisoner then asked me how I got along; I said, first-rate; I was inside of No. 98, as was the prisoner; I told the prisoner that he could not put me out of this place as he did the other place, No. 100 James-street, the other time; this was because I had some difficulty there; the keeper of the house, No. 98, wanted me to go out, as it was shutting-up time; I went out of my own accord; when we got outside I said, "Mike, you are not the right fellow to get along in this Ward;" he said that he did not care for any thief or suckers; I told him that he could not call or prove me to be a thief; I told him that if he ever undertook to take me up, unless he had a reason, I would cut him; I had no weapon at the time of any kind; upon this the prisoner caught hold of me and I tried to catch hold of him, but he pushed me off, when the prisoner struck me on the lip with something, I cannot say what; soon I heard a pistol go off; I remarked that the prisoner is letting the people know that he has got a pistol; I said that I did not not care for or fear it, as I had not thought he would use it on me; soon the prisoner shot me; the prisoner did not ask me to go along with him; had he done so I would have gone; I showed those standing by where I was shot; I saw the prisoner raise his hand when the boy was shot; he was looking on; I did not see any pistol until I got to the Station-house; I did not strike or make any attempt to strike the prisoner, or make any threats; I have not carried a knife for the last five years; I had been drinking a little at the time, but not so but that I knew perfectly what I was about; the prisoner had an old grudge against me since the time he arrested me; I gave him no occasion to strike or injure me in any way; I believe that the prisoner intended to shoot Cassidy, thinking him to be a man by the name of Casey, who used to be along with me, who was about the same size; the prisoner had a grudge against Casey, as he blackguarded him one night at the corner of James and Cherry streets; the reason why I did not carry a knife was my father would not let me do so; when I wanted to use a knife I would borrow one, and use it and return it; deceased was standing up when he was shot; he fell when he was shot; I do not know where this Dan Casey is or can be found; this Casey was with me on the night of the first difficulty; I saw distinctly the hand of the prisoner raised as the third shot was fired which killed deceased.

Michael J. O'Keeffe, of No. 57 Oliver street, sworn: I am a sailor; I do not know deceased; I have known the prisoner two years; on the night of the difficulty I was in the store No. 101 James-street; I heard a noise in the street, on the opposite sidewalk, when I went out and saw the prisoner and Kennedy, the prisoner having hold of Kennedy and pushing him, telling him to go home; as I was crossing the street I saw the prisoner strike Kennedy in the mouth with his club; the prisoner then said that if he would not go home that he would put him where he had him before, but did not say where that was; Kennedy said, "I have as much right here as you, you have no authority to arrest me; then all words occurred; the first shot was on to the walk; the second shot I saw was the one which shot Kennedy; the prisoner had hold of Kennedy with his left hand and the pistol in his right hand, presenting the pistol at Kennedy's side and fired, shooting Kennedy; Kennedy then said, "Boys, I am shot," showing the wound, calling one of them to be a witness; Kennedy then fell, the prisoner partially falling also, keeping hold of his coat until the third shot was fired, which was in all three minutes; both the prisoner and Kennedy were standing erect at the time; the deceased was also standing a little sidewise; I have seen the prisoner acting as private watchman for some seven months; the prisoner continued to hold Kennedy until the officer came; I saw the prisoner point the pistol towards where deceased stood; I do not know as it was intended for deceased; I saw no act of any one that would justify the prisoner in the use of firearms or of his club; I heard no threats made by Kennedy or any one else; I saw no one having any weapon except the prisoner; my acquaintance with the prisoner is slight; Kennedy seemed to have liquor in him.

John Stanwix, residing at No. 41 Cherry-street, sworn: I do not know any of the parties in this case; the first I saw of the difficulty was, the prisoner and Kennedy had hold of each other, having words; the prisoner gave an alarm rap; the prisoner wanted to send Kennedy away; he would not go; the prisoner passed a remark about Kennedy having a knife, when he held up his hands, saying, I have none; a scuffle ensued, when they both fell, but arose immediately, when the prisoner took a pistol from his pocket and fired it upon the sidewalk; in about a minute the prisoner fired a second shot at Kennedy; there was but little difficulty between the prisoner and Kennedy between the first and second shots; by this time a number of persons had collected; in about three minutes after the second shot the third shot was fired, when deceased fell; Kennedy was much intoxicated at the time; there was no necessity for the prisoner to use his pistol or club; if he had wanted to have taken Kennedy away he could have done so; all of the parties were standing when the third shot was fired; the prisoner seemed somewhat agitated after the third shot was fired; I was standing close to deceased when he fell; I picked him up and helped him to the Station-house; no reason was given by the prisoner why he wished to send Kennedy away; Kennedy made no threats against the prisoner, neither did he strike him or at him; there were only three shots fired, and all by the prisoner; the prisoner's right hand, containing the pistol, was in a swinging motion at the time of the third shot; I have not heard of any knife being found, or that any one had a knife.

James Brown, residing at No. 72 James-street, sworn: All the parties are strangers to me; I was in the store of the above number when I heard a noise in the street; I heard three shots fired, but two had been fired before I arrived on the ground; the third shot was soon fired, and deceased fell; all of the parties were standing up; Kennedy was stooping a little.

James Kennedy, residing at No. 133 Cherry-street, sworn: I did not know deceased; I knew the prisoner some time; I knew nothing about the row; the prisoner arrested my brother, Edward Kennedy, some two months ago, for making some disturbance about there; I do not know where the prisoner's beat is; I am on good terms with the prisoner; I understood that the prisoner was acting for his father.

Michael Wogan, residing at No. 9 Oak-street, sworn—The prisoner is my son; I am special Deputy-Sheriff of New-York; I have the charge of a number of stores at night in the Fourth Ward; I am paid by the owners; I have been private watchman since September last; I can go over my beat in ten minutes; I am out all night; my son had the same deputyship as myself from the 3d of August last to last Wednesday, the day previous to the difficulty; these warrants are during the pleasure of the Sheriff; my son's was revoked by the Sheriff at the time mentioned; the Constable of the Ward and my son had a difficulty, and he made a complaint to the Sheriff; this was the only reason given for revoking it; my son was acting for me as watchman at the time of the difficulty; I have stores at Nos. 95 and 100 James-street; my son used to be with me the forepart of the night, when I would leave him to watch, since I have been able to get out.

The examination was here adjourned till this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock this morning, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the boot and shoe store No. 156 Greenwich-street. Not much damage was done. Two or three men were run over and injured while proceeding to the fire.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—At 4 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Print Factory of JOHN B. STEWART, No. 137 West Thirty-sixth-street. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished with but trifling loss. The fire originated in the engine-room.

FIRE IN PECK-SLIP.—At 12½ A. M. on Saturday a fire was discovered among some bales of cotton on the New-Haven steamboat dock, foot of Peck-slip. A private watchman discovered the fire, and by the assistance of some Second Ward officers speedily put it out. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.—At a few minutes to 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of JAMES F. POOLE, No. 128 First avenue. The fire caught from the stove—damage trifling. No insurance.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 12 o'clock M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 519 Pearl-street, occupied by several families. An imperfection in the chimney flue caused the fire. The loss was only $20, and insured.

The Murder Record.

THE CARTER MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The trial of THOMAS W. SMITH for the murder of RICHARD CARTER in Philadelphia is still in progress. Much additional evidence has been produced for the defense, all sending to show that the birth of the child produced a remarkable change in SMITH; that his brain seemed unsettled, his language incoherent, and his manner flighty. According to the testimony of a clergyman, Rev. WM. COOPER, who was intimately acquainted with SMITH'S father, insanity is hereditary in the family. Other witnesses substantiate this testimony. No new light is thrown upon the case by three columns of evidence published in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday. The demeanor of SMITH during the trial is quiet. The *News* states that he sits the greater part of the time with his head inclining against the railing of the dock, so that his face is entirely concealed. He does not appear to take any interest in what is going on.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MURDERERS IN ROCHESTER.

The Grand Jury at Rochester, having found a true bill against IRA STOUT and SARAH LITTLES, for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES, the prisoners were arraigned on Friday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Both pleaded not guilty. Mrs. LITTLES has retained Mr. PERRY as her counsel. IRA declared himself unable to supply counsel for himself, and the Court assigned the duty of his defense to Mr. T. HASTINGS, to whom IRA objected, and chose another, Mr. NEWTON, but that gentleman's engagements would not permit him to serve; whereupon IRA chose another, and he too begged to be excused. The Court finally adjourned without the assignment of counsel for STOUT. No day was fixed for the trial. The prisoners were in Court for an hour and preserved during the whole time much calmness and steadiness of demeanor. At first Mrs. LITTLES wept silently, leaning her head upon her hand; but soon become composed, and conversed with her brother, Sheriff BABCOCK, her counsel and others, without showing emotion. She wore a blue dress, light cashmere shawl, and covered her head with an embroidered black veil, which did not conceal her face. She is of the full medium stature of women, has good features, but a rather unpleasant expression about the mouth. She is about 20 years of age.

IRA STOUT is tall and slim, with a long face, small head, and an expression of firmness and daring. His coolness and perfect self-possession, in the face of the terrible danger that menaces him, is not from impassive brute courage and obstinacy, but shows intelligence and passion, and a determination to overcome.

The broken arms of the prisoners are still suspended in slings; and IRA is unable to wear a coat, but is protected by a thick woolen blanket thrown over his shoulders.

When the prisoners returned to the jail, they evinced much more distress than at any other previous time since their arrest. IRA broke down under the conviction—expressed to his sister in the first conversation he has had with her since their commitment—that the public prosecutor had "got on the right track." Mrs. LITTLES has all along shown much anxiety and distress.

The *Democrat* states that a new fact in relation to the murder has come to light. It appears that the boy, CHARLES STOUT, was sent to the Falls Field on the morning after the murder, by IRA; that he saw the body drawn up on the beach, and talked with the persons who first discovered it. He got IRA a cap and his sister's brooch, and took them home. On telling IRA that the body had been found, he turned ghastly pale, and showed the terror with which the information inspired him. The mother first admitted the circumstance of sending the boy down to the river. CHARLES, on being questioned, stoutly denied it, and said he did not get up on Sunday morning until some person came to the house and announced the murder. The District Attorney asked CHARLES if he was aware that he would be sent to State Prison if he swore falsely, and intimated to him that he knew the facts, and only asked him, to see if he would tell the truth. This did not move him, and it was not until he was taken into the court-room to be committed to jail, that he confessed to the truth. He asked if his mother had told; and said he had thought she would not have done so—and if she had not, he would have sooner died than reveal it.

THE PARRICIDES AT DRACUT.

The Heaths, who murdered their father at Dracut, Mass., last week, appear to be half-idiotic. The girl MIRIAM has an illegitimate mulatto child, three months old. She is of slight form and strange appearance, her hair growing down her forehead nearly to the eyebrows. Her brother, FRANCIS E. HEATH, is short and slender; he has a full, dark beard, but no hair whatever on his scalp, it having come out, as he says, from salt rheum. Both have very badly shaped heads, and are not fully *compos mentis*. The son still wears the clothes he took from his father's body when burying it, and neither he nor his sister seem at all troubled at their residence in jail.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Epigram on Fernando Wood.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIOS.

Our Mayor has fallen—for good or ill,
Fernando's reign is over.
And faults—if any faults he had—
Let friendly silence cover.

But ONE GREAT CLAIM that Wood can urge
To Fame's immortal temple
Is—that in purchasing from SMITH
He set A GOOD EXAMPLE!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Knapp's Patent Oil Lamp.—For the superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, County and Town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

CLEARHEW—HOUSE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5 by Rev. A. M. Mann, ALEXANDER M. CLEARHEW to EMILIE F. HOUSE, both of this City.

DIED.

VAN ZANDT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8 WILLIAM BARKER, infant son of William T. and Elizabeth H. Van Zandt aged 5 months.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Reverend Clergy, and the Trustees of the several Institutions and Boards with which he was connected, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 326 4th st., on Tuesday next the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Middle Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place,

Terrible Affray—Lives Lost—Twenty Persons Wounded.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Express, Jan. 3.

We have to record the most desperate and bloody affray that has ever happened in our young city, which occurred at West Dubuque on New-Year's night. On Saturday morning we hastened to the scene, and saw a sight of desolation and blood that we shall never forget. The Western Brewery Hall, the building in which and at which the fight occurred, is a long stone building, one story high, fronting on the main road. There is a room projecting from the roof, in the shape of a dormer window. Over this projection, and also over the lower door, is a double porch or verandah. In this upper part a door and two windows open out into the porch. The fatal shots were fired from this upper porch. Everything in and around the building gives evidence that a most desperate and bloody struggle had taken place. About twelve feet from the front of the portico was the most terrible evidence. A large pool of blood, trampled in with mire, pointed out the spot where the poor unfortunate young THOMAS GAINER had fallen—his face, head and neck horribly mutilated with forty-eight shots—and had died welter ng in his blood, and where his brother, weeping over his corpse, was shot down beside him. The four large windows fronting were completely smashed in; also some of the upper and back windows. The side windows, east and west, were also completely demolished

In the lower story, a long and spacious room, fitted up for a ball-room and lager-bier saloon, broken bottles, tumblers, brickbats, stones and sticks, lay around in the thickest profusion. The floor was liberally covered with broken glass and wrecks of the hall. In many places large splotches of blood showed where these missiles had taken effect, and the dripping of the wounded could be traced in and around the building in every direction. An axe and a hatchet were picked up on the floor, and taken possession of were picked up on the floor, and taken possession of by Captain MORRENHEIER. On the inside wall, on the north side, a large splotch of blood is drawn. These missiles seem to have been hurled with herculean force, as the deep indentations on the walls testify.

The face of the deceased was completely riddled with shot, and he must have died almost instantly. Dr. ASA HORR held an examination over his body in presence of the Coroner and Jury. While so doing, his old father rushed in, and the scene over the dead body of his son was truly heart-rending. Up stairs lay another son, JOHN GAINER, very dangerously wounded in the head, by a cut received in the house, and otherwise injured. In an adjoining house lay another son, dangerously wounded in the breast and throat by a charge of shot. Dr. HORR entertains strong hopes of his recovery. PATRICK MELADY, quite an elderly man, lay in the same house horribly cut in the face and bruised, but probably not dangerously. On the German side we could not ascertain whether any had been injured or not, as they did not seem disposed to tell; but it can scarcely be otherwise than that some were injured. This most unfortunate and terribly affray seems to have originated in this manner: A party of Irishmen went into the Western Brewery Hall where the Germans were having a ball, and one or two of them acted in a noisy manner, which resulted in bringing on a general *melée*, and in the death of young THOMAS GAINER, the most innocent and quiet one of that party, and in the wounding of the others.

On the evening of the 4th inst. another telescopic comet was discovered at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. This is the fourteenth caught there.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
BENEFIT OF JER ME RAVEL.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE OF THE RAVEL FAMILY.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE CYCLOPS,
in which MARIE TA ZANFRETTA will make a GRAND ASCENSION on the TIGHT ROPE, from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE.
Grand Pantomime, M. DeCHALUMEAU.
Bricklot.....Jerome | Deshautmesnil.....Antoine
REDOWA DANCE and the GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Last night of the Ravels.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL.

ROBERT GOLDBACH'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated society of German singers,) conductor HERR PAUR have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion, also the following distinguished artists: Miss E. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. EO. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERY KLETZER and C. BIRGNER, Violoncellist; and CHARLES GUILLMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. A KING and DAVIS will preside at the Piano.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, 8th st. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. CHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Barry Arnefle Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr Hotcherby, Mr Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hector Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Daisy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon.. Mr. Kennedy | Clown.....Mr. C. Ernri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
UNBATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Dress and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY, Jan. 11,
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with J. S. Buckstone's famed Drama of
THE WRACK ASHORE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MONDAY—The great drama, by the ***** Club,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
will resume its triumphant career, and be performed for the thirtieth time, its attraction, in spite of the hard run, continuing unabated, and its reception always most enthusiastic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NOTICE.
Lessee and Director.....S. Ullman
The male chorus still persists in their conspiracy, not only to impose upon the manager their own terms, but likewise to compel him to retain the ringleaders, he finds himself under the painful necessity to close the academy until a fresh chorus will have been organized.
The sordid conduct of a few scrupulous individuals is the cause of there being nearly three hundred persons thrown out of employment for the better part of a week.
Mr. Ullman pledges himself to the public not to yield one iota in what he considers his rights, or dictated by the nature of present circumstances.
The Academy will open on FRIDAY with a most extraordinary performance, the remembrance of which will not be so easily effaced.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MAIDEN RUDE OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agasha, Eglantine's attendant, wishes sings, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—MONDAY—New original American comedy, written for this theatre, called A BACHELOR'S WIFE, with Mr Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mrs L. W. Davenport, Mrs Parker in the cast; and the great burlesque of COLUMBUS, with its magnificent scenery, brilliant wit, merry songs, pretty marches, splendid dresses, local hits, national airs beautiful groupings and tableaux. Columbus, Mr. Brougham.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST
for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 162 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

MADAME MADELINE JOHNSON GRAEFE'S first grand Morning Concert, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at Dodworth's Saloon.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR DOLBEAR, No. 649 Broadway, gives private commercial instruction and prepares men or boys practically for general or special business. They acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant this day. Also, one $40 seat for book-keeping. Regular terms $25.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question dressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$82 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ever anxious to deal liberally with his pupils, and wishing to place the benefits of his instruction within the reach of all conditions, is now giving twelve writing lessons for $1, and Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., at reduced prices. MARTIN S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., RE-OPENS Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FINE ARTS.—THE SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY of "Local Life Character" will be opened for the season at No. 60 William-st., commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 12 at 6 P. M. For terms of admission apply to Mr. F. ENDICOTT No. 59 Beekman-st.

A PROFESSOR AND COMPOSER OF MUSIC—Wishes to engage a few more pupils, finishing or beginners, in French and Italian operatic airs ballads and sacred music; would be willing to make an exchange for carpets, furnitnre, dry goods or jewelry. Address E. S., drug store, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Waedougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1854.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856
The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1856.
(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.
Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c.
Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

AN ELEGANT AND MOST ELABORATE drawing-room 7 octave rosewood piano forte for sale; double round corners, back the same as the front, double serolled and drop stock, and one of the most magnificent toned pianos to be found; two months in use, made by one of the best makers in New-York, and fully warranted for two years; made to order and cost $550, and will be sold for $351—an absolute bargain. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M till 8 P. M. Will be made an object to purchasers; in four days will be boxed for shipping, if required.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
When gold and jewels are thrown in
With books obtained at RANNEY'S store,
To lose the chance, if not a sin,
May well be laid at Folly's door;
Then seek, fair ladies, while you may,
Two hundred ninety-three Broadway.

With every book sold at the great American Gift and Bookstore, No. 293 Broadway, a handsome ornament or useful article is presented. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE.—A few days longer, pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Also, cash paid for second-hand pianos by E. A. LAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
A WRITTEN GUARANTY GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

Ladies' Gold Watches, Jeweled	$20, $25, $30
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Jeweled	$28, $30, $35
Silver Cylinders Jeweled	$8, $10, $12
Silver Levers, Full-jeweled	$10, $12 $15
Silver Hunting Levers, Full-jeweled	$14, $16, $18
Silver Hunting Patent Levers, Full-jeweled	$25, $30, $40

Watches carefully repaired. Old watches taken in exchange. JOHN COX,
No. 362 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from No. 59 Barclay st. to
NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
where they are now ready to issue policies on merchandise, buildings, household furniture, &c., at the most reasonable rates.
The old office will be kept open for the reception of applications and for the accommodation of old customers.
Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE removed to No. 50 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT NORWALK, CONN., OR IN THE 3 o'clock P. M. train of cars from Norwalk to this city, the following notes: Jonathan Camp's, $260; Stephen Olmstead's, $921; William C. Street's, $500; Charles Olmstead's, $608; Edwin Olmstead's, $50; Wm. K. James', $30; Jas. Whitney's, $6 32; James Whitney's, $100; also, one 6 per cent. bond of New York and New Haven Railroad Company for $1,000. Payment of said notes having been stopped, they are of no use to the finder, who will be amicably rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. C. R. GIBBONS, No. 29 North Moore st.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black leather trunk, marked "R." with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane. New-York. CRANE & WESSON.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN PEARL-st., Chatham, East Broadway, Columbia or Avenue D, a BLACK VELVET SHAWL, trimmed with lace. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at WM. SIMPSON'S, No. 348 Pearl-st., New York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

FURS

FOUR DAYS MORE
Will close out the entire stock of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, at his fur emporium. No. 358 Broadway.
Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL-recommended middle-aged woman, a situation as good, thorough meat and pastry cook; is neat, economical, efficient in her duties in every respect; will be found a woman of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, willing to make herself useful whenever duty requires. No objections to a restaurant or first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking of every variety; wages, $7. Also, her niece, a girl of 15, as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; wages, $4. She will go to Staten Island or Brooklyn; best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a very competent woman with good City reference; would tend an invalid or travel with a lady. Call at 111 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Hotel, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till called, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesday and Thursday; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 2-st., between 6th and 6th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dress-making and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 6, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 214 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 334 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 360 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 8th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and sea-stress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork. Is required to understand the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged,

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country, can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady to do general housework and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 349 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUWG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 137 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 209 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 178 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 17th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. E., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 138, corner 15th-st. and 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 113 West 20th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, of various denominations, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor E. CARROLL has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.
Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. J. F. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; E. W. MEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR FOR THE CITY; HE must be an American, married, of thorough business habits, over 30 years of age, with the most positive City references as to Christian character and reliability. Address INDUSTRY, *Times* office, stating residence and last employer.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES IN THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society is engaged in helping respectable trades-girls to find employment and homes. Office in Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 8th-st.—open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas fire and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bed-rooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 143 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. SOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn References required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTIser having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 7th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to two parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now ready to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE. Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1 200 000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $30,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARNYDT, Secretary.

$20,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, INTEREST paid semi-annually, on ample and undoubted security. Apply to or address H. BROWN, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 34-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
O. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 548 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONOKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REDEEMED at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money.
J. G. BECKWITH President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th av., will allow 5 per cent interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits [illegible] Sec

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS S. LITTLE & CO. CHAS. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorised to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.

The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 31 Beaver-st.
W. CLAASSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every descript on of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 24, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MSEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SECOND AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of thirty dollars per share will be paid at the next regular meeting, to be held at the office, No. 59 Broadway-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7 o'clock. Every member of the Association is earnestly requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be brought forward.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-fired Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Boards of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. Co.,
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date By order of the Board. H. GIROUX Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court st., cor. Remsen
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FRENIX BANK NEW-YORK. Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4. 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JUST TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character upon the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARE, Broadway, J. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York: and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND NOCturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. FERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock of a
BROADWAY FURNISHING STORE,
Consisting of silk, woolen, cotton and merino under-shirts and drawers, linen and cotton shirts, silk, merino and cotton half hose, suspenders, kid, silk and cloth gloves, linen cambric handkerchiefs, silk cravats, neck ties and scarfs.

Boys' Clothing—Consisting of cloth jackets, pantaloons, &c. Umbrellas, nail, tooth, shaving and hair brushes; gentlemen's dressing cases, Lubin's extracts, cologne, fancy soaps, canes, perfumery, &c., &c.

The above was selected for the best New-York City retail trade, and will be sold for cash without reserve

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$4,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Zanesville Railroad 2d mort. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent, Funded Loan Bond.
$9,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds
$16,000 Hudson River Railroad Convertible 7 per ct. Bs.
$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad (Albany extension) Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Clevelnnd Railroad 1st mort. Bonds
$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7 per cent. Convertible Bs.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds
20 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R (genuine).....$100 each
50 shares Cleveland and Pitts. R. R.....$50 each
6 shares Sixth avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
25 shares American and European Express Co. $100 each
10 shares American Express Co. (hypothecated) $100 each
100 shares St. Is. and N. Y. Ferry Co.....$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
100 shares Buchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Market Bank.....$100 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$10 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
6 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
20 shares Hamony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
11 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
5 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated).$100 each
80 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
4 shares Brooklyn Athenæum.....$25 each
1600 shares Am. Steam Boiler and Furniture Co $25 each
48 shares Grocers' St. Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
230 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co.....$100 each
50 shares American Timber Bending Co.....$20 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.)—Regular notices of sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, URNS, PLAIN WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Del Medico, Tacarmie, Tassone, Tenarrarie, Pampelini, Barrata, &c., representing beautiful subjects.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Mr. Pandolfini.

Also, a large assortment of plated ware, fancy goods, &c All to be sold without reserve.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of splendid household furniture of every description, valuable paintings, bronzes, &c., embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlor, chamber and library furniture is rich carved rosewood throughout, among which are three costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood pianofortes; dining-room all in oak of every description; silver-ware, rich china, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan 11, at their salesroom, No. 60 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten manillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large lice of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer—Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.
AUCTION SALE.—J. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee, on the premises No. 184 4th-av., near 7th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Grow & Christopher.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Assignee of Grow & Christopher.
Terms of sale, cash, bankable money.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
FURS.—NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE—THIRD door from Nassau-st.—WHITE & BIRD will sell at public auction on TUESDAY next, Jan. 12 1858 at 10½ o'clock, their entire stock of ladies' fancy furs, made in the best manner expressly for their trade Every article warranted, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, fitch marten, squirrel, French mink and mountain marten, besides various others of lower grades; also, gents' fur cape, collars and gloves, sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to-morrow, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sales positive and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE, PEREMPTORILY, OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND VARIETY.—By IRVING & WATKINS, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine st. We can warrant all the goods offered by us, as they are such as are not usually found in auction rooms, having been the stock of one of the best fur manufacturers in the City. They are of the finest description, and made up in the most modern style. For particulars, see *Courier, Commercial, Post*, &c.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture, consisting of two solid carved rosewood parlor suites, one richly inlaid pianoforte—a superior instrument fully warranted, for two years; also, a good assortment of bedroom furniture, consisting of bedsteads, washstands; mattresses, both hair and spring, in good order; looking glasses, &c., at the private dwelling No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.
M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL ON the premises No. 242 Washington st., corner of Robinson-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large assortment of wooden ware, brooms, cordage, brushes, mats, &c., &c., being the balance of stock of a dealer giving up business. Terms, cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CANAL-STREET STORE.—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—Any business man wishing to engage in the Dry Goods business can hear of a first-rate opportunity to purchase an interest as a partner, or the entire business, of one of the best business stands in this City. The location is unequaled, and a long and favorable lease will be given at a fair advantage to the purchaser. It is in Canal-street, north side, (west of and near Broadway,) where a large business has been done for many years. The reasons for advertising such an offer will be made perfectly satisfactory when an interview has taken place. All communications will be regarded confidentially, and none will be considered unless from men of strict business reputation, and able to command certain amount of capital, and to such this offers a favorable opportunity. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W, *Times* Office.

$10.000 OR $20,000.—A MAN OF GOOD character, having the above amount of cash capital, can form a partnership, special or general, with a party doing a lucrative exchange and banking business, with facilities to increase business to an unlimited extent. Address FINANCE, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 240 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 197 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE—Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P. Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filkors, &c.	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c.	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5...	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Snaps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mail and Bevtle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $ 1 50; 2 Plows, $9.	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR—HIS ALLEGED SWINDLES.—A sharp and successful confidence operator, who is known by the names of Wm H. Thompson *alias* Wm. R. Burch, *alias* Wm. H. Hunt, *alias* Wm. R. Roach, was arrested on Saturday. The circumstances of his arrest are peculiar. On Saturday afternoon, as officer Cornwall, of the Thirteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered an individual walking along, having a box under his arm, and acting, as he thought, very suspiciously. The officer followed him two or three blocks, and becoming confirmed in his suspicions that all was not right, arrested him and took him to the Station-house. On opening the box it was found to contain about $600 worth of jewelry, which the prisoner said he had just bought at a store down town. He promised to go with an officer to the store and have his statement confirmed. He said his arrest was unwarranted and gross imposition on the rights of a respectable citizen. While arrangements were being made to send an officer with him as requested, information was received at the office, by telegraph from the Police head-quarters of the loss of a box of jewelry answering exactly the description of the box found in the possession of the prisoner. After some inquiry it was ascertained that the box and contents belonged to Mr. Charles H. Phelps, jeweler, at No. 193 Sixth-avenue.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner, according to Mr. Phelps' statement, called at the store of the latter and introduced himself as Wm. H. Thompson, an intimate friend of a former clerk in his employ. He expressed a desire to purchase a fine gold watch and other jewelry and selected such articles as pleased him, the bill amounting to $610. The goods were to be sent to No. 163 Bowery where he promised to be as soon as a messenger should arrive with them, and to pay for them on delivery.

Mr. Phelps sent Wm. Palmer, one of his clerks, with the goods to the place designated, instructing the clerk in advance to receive payment only in gold or current bills, and if a check was offered not to take it until it had been certified at the bank. The clerk found Mr. Thompson at No. 163 Bowery, and was offered by the latter in payment for the goods a check for $600 on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. The Clerk told Mr. Thompson he would receive the check if he would go with him to the bank and get it certified. Mr. T. said he would do so with pleasure, and accordingly started with Mr. Palmer under pretence of going to the bank, the box of jewelry meantime at his suggestion being left during their absence at No. 163 Bowery. On the way to the bank, Mr. Thompson said he wished to run into a store a moment, and requested Mr. Palmer to wait for him outside. The Clerk waited several minutes, when, as Mr. Thompson failed to appear, he became alarmed and rushed back as hastily as he could to No. 163 Bowery. He here found that Mr. Thompson had anticipated him and decamped with the box and its contents. The Clerk immediately made inquiry at the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, to learn if Mr. Thompson kept an account there, when he was told that he had no account at the bank, and never had kept one there. Information of the swindle was speedily brought to the knowledge of the Police, which led to the fortunate detention of Mr. Thompson. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for examination.

Since the arrest of Thompson several previous swindling operations of his have come to light. Last Fall he introduced himself to Mr. W. W. Campbell, residing in Schoharie County, by the name of Wm. R. Burch. Mr. Campbell was getting up a traveling exhibition, and the prisoner professed much interest in his enterprise. He represented himself as a gentleman of abundant means and leisure, but as he was rather out of health and fond of enterprise and excitement, he offered to travel for Mr. Campbell, and do his advertising and do his other preliminary business for nothing. Mr. C. furnished him a horse and buggy for the purpose, but that was the last he heard of his new acquaintance or his outfit.

A few months ago Mr. Thompson cultivated the acquaintance of a Mr. Dougherty, an extensive leather dealer in Newark, N. J. He gave his name to Mr. Dougherty as Wm. H. Hunt, and gaining his confidence, made a purchase of $600 worth of leather, ordering it to be sent to New-York, and on its arrival here paid for it by giving a worthless check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. He recently swindled Whitemore & Co., shoe dealers, in Pearl-street out of goods to the value of $1,200 by a similar process. Last month Mr. J. F Warring, who keeps a store in Fourth-avenue, was victimized by him to the extent of $200. It is probable that he has been engaged in a number of other confidential operations besides those enumerated. His principal field of operation is believed to have been in the Eastern States. At all events, he is a stranger to the New York Police. His age is about fifty-five, and his manners unusually prepossessing and gentlemanly.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—John Burns, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house at No. 390 Water-street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempting to extort money from T. J. Smith, Captain of the ship *Isla de Cuba*. Captain Smith states in his complaint that he arrived at New-York on the 3d of December from the coast of Africa. He took on board to bring home as an act of charity, a sailor named Thomas Burns, a relative of the accused, who had been taken from a slaver on the coast by the English. During the passage Thomas Burns died of African fever. On the arrival of the vessel at this port, the accused came on board and demanded money of the Captain, threatening if he did not comply to prefer a complaint of manslaughter against him in causing the death of Thomas Burns. Upon the refusal of Captain Smith to comply with his demands the accused entered a complaint of manslaughter before the United States Commissioner against Smith, upon which the latter was tried and acquitted. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to bail in $1,000.

A BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Benjamin Thompson, a book-keeper in the employ of Jonathan C. Robson, hardware merchant, No. 5 Gold-street, was arrested Saturday charged with stealing $600 worth of nails from his employer. The accused had the nails conveyed from the cellar of the store to the auction rooms of Greenough & Burdett, No. 190 Wall street, to be sold. He admitted having taken the property, but said he was drunk at the time. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The liberal and energetic manner in which this place of amusement has been managed since MR. A. H. PURDY became proprietor, and more especially during the past year or two, has won for it an established reputation that insures its success. Novelties are produced in quick succession, pieces are well placed upon the stage by that enterprising Stage-manager Mr. G. L. Fox, in a manner highly creditable, and a good company is always embraced in the casts. To-night again the great Pantomime of "Bo-as," to be preceded by the new Drama of the "Pioneer Patriot; or, the Maid of the War-Path," and followed by a new English Drama, entitled "Wapping Old Stairs." To-morrow night, the "Knight of the Sliver Cross" is to be produced, and next week the eminent Comedian, F. S. CHANFRAU, will appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a sweet REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SMALL-POX, APPLY J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—It will allay itching, subdue inflammation, prevent scarring, and also the spread of the disease. Fifty cents a bottle—at No. 16 State-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ It is stated that there are more than five hundred poor people out of employment in Hudson City, who are in want of the common necessities of life.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. SAMUEL METCALF, No. 169 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered, on Friday night, by means of false keys, and two overcoats taken. The robbery, by some means, soon became known to parties in the house, who notified the police, and the burglar was soon after arrested, in the neighborhood of the Ferry, with the property in his possession. He gave his name as JAMES LEWIS, and said he resided in Mott-street, New-York. He was committed to jail, to await trial.

FOUNDLING.—A child about three weeks old was, a few evenings since, left upon the steps of MRS. AALE'S house, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. It was sent to the keeping of the Overseer of the Poor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The election of officers of the Fund of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Friday evening, at the house of Hose Company No. 2, and resulted in the selection of the old Board, as follows: President, Wm. B. Dunning; Vice-President, W. D. Garretson; Secretary, F. P. Budden; Treasurer, C. M Hankins; Collector, Smith Mead.

At a meeting of the members of Engine Company No 3, of Jersey City, held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected: Foreman, Thomas Gross; Assistant Foreman Jas. Whitfield; Secretary, Maynard Sharp; Treasurer, Isaac Edge, Jr.; Steward, Geo. Duncan; Trustees, Messrs. Van Winkle and Edge.

SUSPENDED.—There was a false alarm of fire in Jersey City on Thursday evening, which called out the Fire Department, and in returning home the members of No 4 Engine and No. 2 Hose exercised themselves with a race, which resulted in a collision and the demolition of the Hose carriage. Considerable excitement followed, but a fight was avoided. The Hose Company have decided to prefer charges against the Engine Company, and Chief-Engineer FRENCH has suspended the latter from duty until the matter is investigated and settled.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN SCHOOL BOYS—Two boys, named COLEMAN and ROMMEL, attending Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, got into a fight, on Friday morning, in front of the school building, during which COLEMAN drew a penknife and inflicted a severe wound upon the wrist of his adversary, narrowly missing the artery. Dr. BURROWS was called, and dressed the wound, after which the injured boy was taken home to No. 49 York-street.

NEW COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have received from the works of WM MASON at Taunton, Mass., a new coal-burning locomotive, which is soon to be placed upon the road. This is the second engine of the kind upon the road. It is a large and powerful machine, and is to be used for the Express and Philadelphia trains. It bears the name of "A. O. Zabriskie."

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first of a Course of Six Lectures, got up for the benefit of Trinity Free Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, was given on Friday evening, at the Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Young America." The lecture was well attended, and the course promises to be successful.

ALMSHOUSE RELIEF.—The Overseer of the Poor of Jersey City has made the following report of relief given at the Almshouse from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1857:

Families	410	Transient persons	209
Husbands	272		
Children	1,230	Total	2,121

Besides the above, 173 persons were admitted to the Almshouse, making a total of 2,283 relieved during that period.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets — Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

$1,000	N. Y. 6s, '58	99¾	355	N.Y.C.R.R.	77½
3,000	N. Y. 6s, '74	100	100	do b60	77½
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60	99	100	do c	77¾
9,000	do	99¾	100	do bs	77½
5,000	Ohio State 6s '65	91½	100	do s10	77¾
1,000	Ky. State 6s	100	200	do s30	77¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	84	100	do s15	77½
4,000	do	84¾	30	Erie Railroad	20
10,000	Mo State 6s	80	100	do	20¼
2,000	do	80	200	do	21⅛
10,000	do b60	80½	400	do b30	20⅜
5,000	do b30	80¾	233	La Cross & Mil. R. R.	12⅜
15,000	do s60	80¾	640	do	12⅜
16,000	do	80½	500	do s30	12⅜
1,000	do b5	80¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. b4	90
1,000	do	80½	100	Hud. River R.R. b60	20
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	66½	200	do b30	20
5,000	Virginia 6s	93½	80	do	19¾
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	93	100	do b10	19¾
5,000	N. Y. Cn. B. '76	86	10	3d-av. Railroad	89
1,000	H. R.R.R. 1st m.	97	42	Mich. Cent. R. R.	52
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	71	25	Mich. S. & N Ind. RR.	23⅞
7,000	Ill. C. R. R bs	86	255	do	21
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m	39½	70	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S'k	35
3,000	do	39	80	do	35¼
7,000	La C. & M. l. g. bs	40	50	do b60	35¾
1,000	do	40½	70	Panama Railroad	99½
5	Bk. of America	102¾	50	Cl. & P. R. R. p. & c	10
50	do	102¾	100	do b60	10¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100	60	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43½
10	do	100½	100	do s10	43⅝
69	Metropolitan Bk	100	10	do	43¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	99½	50	Chi. & R. I. R. S. s10	72
14	City Bank	107½	10	do	71
14	Corn Ex. Bank	96	10	do	71¼
100	Canton Co	20½	50	do b3	71½
10	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	110¼	50	do s30	71¼
20	Penn. Coal Co	71½	250	do s10	71⅜
65	do	71¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31⅞
25	um. Coal Co	11½	50	do	31¾
530	do	11¾	10	do	32
100	do b60	11⅜	100	do s30	32
97	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	73	10	do	32½
100	do b30	73	200	do b60	33
60	do s10	72¾	70	do	33
255	do	72	50	do s60	33
50	Harlem Railroad	9¾	90	do b60	33½
100	do bS	9⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri St. 6s	80¾	70	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	77½
24,000	do	80½	100	do sswk	77½
10,000	do bS	81	100	do s60	77
6,000	do b60	81½	10	do	77⅛
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	85½	200	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	72
3,000	La. State 6s	85	50	do s10	72
14,500	N Y. St 6s '74 b3	110	50	do s30	72
500	Brooklyn City 6s	90	50	do s60	72
2,000	T B & Alton 2d M	39½	50	do b3	72¼
500	Ill Cen. R.R. Bs	86	50	Erie R. R.	20¼
1,000	L. C & M L. G. Bs.	40½	100	do s30	20¼
3,000	do	40¾	50	do	20⅜
2,000	do	40	100	do	20⅜
11	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	84	100	Reading R. R. s10	67½
10	Penn Coal Co	72	125	Mad. & N. I. R. R.	21½
6	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73	100	do b10	21½
15	do	72½	50	M. S. & N. I. Pref. Stk	35
15	Canton Co	20¾	10	Panama R. R.	99¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co. s10	11¾	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12¾
150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	20	8	do	13
100	Ill. Central R. R.	90			

MONDAY, Jan. 11—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, after nearly a fifteen days' passage, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with English market and money accounts to Saturday, Dec. 26. As two close holidays, (Friday and Saturday,) the accounts are only two days later for actual transactions than by the *Atlantic*. They are highly important, however. The Bank of England *reduced her rate of discount to eight per cent.* on Thursday, Dec. 24, and this step was followed early in the new year by a further reduction to 7@6 ℔ cent. The first reduction carries with it a surrender of the $10,000,000 excess in the Notes Issue, authorized by the recent Order in Council; though this involves no inconvenience, as this establishment had, in the report of Wednesday, Dec. 23, a reserve of Notes equal to $37,130,000, and had further increased its Bullion, $6,510,000 during the week to the date of the return, and $1,500,000 in the subsequent two days. The improvement in the Bullion, therefore, during the fortnight, is nearly equal to fifteen million dollars. Discounts in the open market had fallen to 7¼@7⅛ ℔ cent., and the applications at Bank, under the new rule, promise to be as high as they were for the week preceding the reduction—thus involving almost a necessity for a further improvement in the lines of discount. The joint-stock State Banks, anticipating the movement of the Bank of England on Thursday, had altered their allowance on accounts to 6 ℔ cent. The advance in Cotton, reported by the previous steamer, was maintained at the close of the week, the market leaving off firm, though more from the effect of cheap money than the state of trade at Manchester, which recovers but slowly. There was no market day for Grain. The authorities differ as to the temper of the trade, though the actual business done in the early part of the week was moderate, and Flour rather pressed on sale at Liverpool. The London Circulars quote only a retail business. The market for Colonial produce, especially for Sugars, is firm. American Stocks show little variation since the previous report. Illinois Centrals were flat, the shares being offered and done from the Continent, at 85@85¼, closing 85 bid, 87 asked. Michigan Centrals had improved, and the Bonds are up to 80@82. New-York Central Sixes sold at 80@80¾. The shares quoted at 70@72. Erie s without change from last report. The English funds left off on Christmas eve 93¾ ℔ cent. The French funds firm. Discounts are lower at Berlin, and no further important failures are reported from Hamburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Dec. 25—7½ o'clock.

The Stock Exchange is, of course, closed to-day, and as it will be, also, shut to-morrow, the suspension of business extends over three days. Yesterday, the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 10 ℔ cent. to 8 ℔ cent. The downward value of Money in the open market for some days had rendered this step expedient, as the applications at the Bank for discount were daily becoming fewer, and the balance sheet, made up to last Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, showed that its resources had increased to an extent that permitted an entire and irrevocable dispensation of the aid afforded by the two million over-issue. The circulation is, therefore, once more confined within the limits of the Bank Charter, and before another crisis is probable the Charter itself will have undergone modifications of some kind, which it will be the duty of the Parliamentary Committee to suggest. The reduction of 2 ℔ cent. established yesterday, had been so thoroughly "discounted" that the announcement produced no effect on the Stock Exchange. But the discount houses have already moved their terms a point below those of the Bank, and first-rate paper is discounted at 7 ℔ cent. This will necessitate a further reduction on its part at an early period, but it is not thought probable that another change will be made before the end of the year, and the following table may, therefore, be given of the alterations which have taken place in 1857:

	℔ cent.		℔ cent.
January	6	Oct. 19	8
May	6½	Nov. 5	9
July	5½	Nov. 9	10
Oct 8	6	Dec. 24	8
Oct. 12	7		

The publisher of the London *Gazette*, at an earlier hour than usual to-day, (Christmas day,) affords the opportunity of noting some of the most important indications presented by the Bank return for the week ending Dec. 23. The increase of coin and bullion has been as under in each week during the present month:

Week ending Dec. 9	£713,022
Week ending Dec. 16	1,381,366
Week ending Dec. 23	1,302,426

Amount of reserve of notes (and coin not in the Issue Department) during the same period:

Week ending Dec. 9	£4,401,719
Week ending Dec. 16	6,282,295
Week ending Dec. 23	7,971,161

The two-million over-issue, included in the above items will be struck out in the next return. Another table will show the progress made by the Bank since the day prior to the Government permitting it to extend its issues:

	Nov. 11.	Dec. 23.
Gold coin and bullion	£7,173,508	£10,753,281
Reserve of notes and coin	1,462,153	7,971,161

This rapid improvement cannot fail to react in the Spring upon manufacturing industry and general trade, which are in as prostrate a condition as ever and must remain so for a time.

The accounts of the English Board of Trade for the month of November show a diminution in the declared value of the exports of £2,000,000 sterling, about one-fifth, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856. This large decrease is not confined to any one particular branch of industry, or to the trade with any one or two countries; it extends to nearly every country and trade. The copper and woolen trades have experienced the least depression, and the countries the trade with which has been least affected are France, Belgium, Holland, and Australia. The extent to which the trade with the United States has diminished, will be seen from the following table, showing the value of the exports during November, 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Beer and ale	£18,102	£4,760
Coals and culm	10,626	12,395
Earthenware and porcelain	57,126	20,279
Haberdashery and millinery	105,421	17,749
Hardware and cutlery	139,084	61,685
Linen goods	251,733	47,817
Metals—Pig Iron	16,415	4,732
Bar and rod Iron	102,017	62,734
Cast iron	2,788	7,311
Wrought Iron	56,381	29,161
Steel	50,968	14,779
Copper, sheet and nails	13,330	33
Lead	5,084	35
Tin plates	102,620	9,501
Oil, seed	18,142	
Salt	22,048	7,426
Silk goods	21,945	3,355
Stationery	7,870	1,119
Woolen goods	138,594	31,053
Worsted goods	52,462	7,197
Totals	£1,677,821	£474,524

The exports to the United States having fallen off as regards such only of the enumerated articles as the returns admit of their being distinguished to little more than one fourth as compared with the corresponding period of last year, three-fourths of the decline in the total value is accounted for. There has also been a considerable falling off in the export to Prussia and the Hanse Towns. The import returns, on the other hand, show a very large increase in nearly every article of large consumption, except tobacco and wine. The produce of the United States cannot be distinguished from that of other countries, except as regards wheat, flour and cotton, the imports of which were as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat, quarters	209,815	94,169
Flour, cwt	150,766	176,396
Cotton, cwt	76,283	102,392

The increased importation of American Cotton, however, was little more than one-fifth of the total supply, whereas in 1855 the United States shipped nearly three-fifths of the entire imports. There was a proportionate increase from Egypt and Brazil, but the bulk of the supply came from India. The imports of cotton from which country are annually increasing. The increased supply of wheat came chiefly from Baltic ports. Indian corn and rice show an increase, but Indian cornmeal, potashes, provisions, timber and tobacco declined. As regards these articles, the imports from the United States cannot be distinguished from the produce of other countries. The shipping returns for the month show an increase of 424 vessels entered at British ports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the entries under the American flag numbered only 76 against 136. The clearances were 433 in excess of those of November, and show a less falling off in the American shipping than the entries do, being 95 against 111. As regards both ships and tonnage, the American flag ranks in British ports next to the Union Jack. The arrivals from the United States were 75 against 97, and the departures for American ports 101 against 142. The greatest number of vessels, and the largest amount of tonnage, came from Russia; but this was not so as regards the departures. The greatest number of vessels that left British ports for any one country were bound to France, but the largest amount of tonnage left for the United States.

Another correspondent, ROBERT BENSON & Co., writes:

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The rapid influx of Specie, and anticipations of an early and considerable fall in the rates of Discount, have given rise to a buoyant tone of feeling in our Money Market. To-day the Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate from 10@8 ℔ cent. The supply of Money out of doors being abundant, the rates of interest for Loans on Government Securities do not exceed 4@6 ℔ cent. Amongst our commercial and trading community, however, the return of confidence is very slow; great distrust prevails in the home trade, and the great decline in the value of Produce must entail heavy losses in many quarters. In our last Circular, we quoted Consols at 92@92½; they are to-day at 93½@93¾. The advices received by the recent steamers from New-York (lower prices for Stocks) have had their effect upon the prices of American Securities on this side, which have not, therefore, generally participated to the full extent in the improvement which has taken place in our own Stock Market. Of Railroad Securities, transactions have taken place in New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Railroad Bonds, at 80, and the Shares at 72; Pennsylvania 2d mortgage Sterling Bonds, at 82@83; Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 77@76¾; and Freeland Bonds, at 76—the Shares at 14@13¾@15@14½ discount. Of State Stocks, the prices generally are firmly maintained. There has been an improved demand for Cotton at Liverpool. Sales since last Friday, 40,500 bales. The depression noticed last week gave place, on Saturday, to a much firmer tone, and, though now less animation, there is much stability in prices, and only a very moderate supply offered, at an advance of ¼d. since Friday. This improved tone of feeling in Liverpool has checked any further material and general decline in the Manchester Market. Confidence, however, in the maintenance of existing prices for the raw material does not prevail, and the extreme distrust existing in almost all quarters counteracts the influence which anticipations of an easier Money Market would otherwise have. Prices paid for both Yarn and Cloth generally during the week have been at the lowest rates recently current. Our Corn Markets generally have been rather firmer, without any material change in prices. In Rails, there is some inquiry; we quote £5 17s.@£6 ℔ ton for cash payments.

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes:

The market for American Securities in London has been steady. Illinois Central Shares have declined to 15 discount, but the bonds are firmly held at previous prices. Michigan Central Bonds continue in much request at a further advance. We note moderate transactions in New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central at former rates.

Our own Money Market during the past week showed great steadiness of feeling, and increased ease, if anything, for demand loans, which, notwithstanding the unusual speculative buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, are not inquired for to the extent or with the freedom that means are offered at 7 and in some instances at 6 ℔ cent. The Discount Market takes its old shape slowly, and the rates continue almost irregular as during the two months preceding the panic. We hear of out-door business as low as 7 and as dear as 15 ℔ cent., for prime to fair paper. The terms for strictly first-class bills, or such as have no relation to the recent troubles, may be called 7@10 ℔ cent. The higher rates have been taken on some few acceptances for Southern account, although these promise a change for the better, now that the Cotton trade has assumed some degree of reliability. We had two outward packets for Europe during the week, carrying out $2,398,684 in Gold, and larger remittances in the ordinary medium of 60-day bills than previously availed of. The shipments of Gold by both opportunities were not larger than expected to go by the first steamer of the week, (the *Persia*,) on account of the January dividends collected for foreign account. The sums taken from bank are not expected to reduce the general reserve, to be made up this afternoon, below the point at which it stood a fortnight ago, $27,142,000, with another California remittance nearly due. We quote on London, choice names, 109@109¾ ℔ cent. at 60 days, and 111 short sight. Francs, 5 27½@5 20. The North of Europe exchanges are still unsettled.

The daily business at the Stock Exchange was large and the market steady during most of the week. Prices closed on Saturday afternoon decidedly firm, with an upward tendency in State Stocks, which, as anticipated just before the New-Year, have become favorites with the public, and attract as free operations at the Board as the moderate supply of all the loans, except Missouris, will authorize. In Missouris the dealings have been unusually heavy, the price steadily advancing on the sales known to be from first hands, until these have been brought, for the present, nearly to a close. A good investment demand has also been experienced for the City Bank shares, Delaware and Hudson, Panama Company, Pacific Mail, and some of the established Railway loans. The dealings in Railway shares, though in good part speculative, have been buoyant, at firm or advancing prices, manifesting a more equal division of the *Bull* and *Bear* interest on the Street than observed through the greater part of the old year. The following are some of the fluctuations of the week, the inside figure representing the closing sales of the week previous, and the outside the latest bids to 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Street, or unregistered, sales of Saturday include $100 000 Missouris, sold for account of first holders at 80 ℔ cent., and the same $100,000 subsequently resold at 80½, both cash; the stock closing 81@81¼ ℔ cent. cash, and 81½ buyer 60 days.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.		Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.
Virginias	87	92	Delaware	107½	110¾
Tennessees	80	85½	Panama	89	90¾
Missouris	77½	81	Pacific Mail	68	72¾
N. Y. Central	74⅞	77⅝	Mich. South'n	20¾	21¾
Erie	18¾	20⅝	Central Mich.	52¾	52
Reading	56¾	58¾	Milwaukee	29	33¼
Toledo	42¾	43¾	La Crosse	11	12¾
Galena	72	74¾	Illinois Cen'l	87¾	90
Rock Island	72¾	72¾	Ill. Cen. Bonds	85	86

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past shows a total Import entry, including the dry goods table in our last paper, of $1,549,281, against $3,464,797 the corresponding week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $541,443, against $1,022,709 the same week in 1857. The Export of Specie, including $458,000 by the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, amounts to $2,398,684, against $275,808 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,917,215, against $3,259,336 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Specie exchanges with the interior is still in favor of the City, so that notwithstanding the heavy shipment of the week to Europe, the Bank average, which on the last weekly statement, stood 28,561,946, is not expected to be reduced more than a million or $1,250,000 by the return to be made up this afternoon.

From the annual Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, a few days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie,)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add one week in Jan. '58	1,549,281
Total since July 1	$103,702,281
To same date last Treasury year	107,638,797
Decrease Importation this year	$3,936,516

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000

Add one week in January	541,443
Total since July 1 to date	$35,244,443
Against same time last Treasury year	44,928 709
Decreased Export Produce this year	$9,684,266

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $21,961,000

Add one week in January	2,398,684
Total since July 1 to date	$24,359,684
Against same time last Treasury year	22,226,808
Increased Export Gold to date	$2,132,876

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are $24,977,271

To same nate last year	21,590,737
Increased receipts to date	$3,386,534

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE, 1858.

Old Improvement 5 ℔ cents., 1868-79	$1,824,000
Old improvement 5½ ℔ cents., 1862	227,000
Union Bank 5 ℔ cents., 1863	125,000
Bank of Tennessee 6 ℔ cents., 1868	1,000,000
State Capital 6 ℔ cents., 1880	841,000
Hermitage Purchase 6 ℔ cents	48,000
Total direct debt	$4,065,000
six ℔ cents. 1890-95 lent Railroads	6,149,000
Total State Debt	$10,214,000
Represented by:	
Bank Stocks	$1,650,000
Old Improvement Stocks	1,642,000
First mortgages, Railroads	6,149,000
Together	$9,441,000
And State Taxables	280,319,000
Total Security	$289,763,000
Indirect liability by indorsements	$2,550,000
Total, to which public faith is pledged	$12,764,000

The State Bonds lent to railways constitute what are known in this market as the regular Tennessee State Sixes, due in 1890-95, Coupon stock. The half-yearly interest, Jan. 1 and July 1, although provided by the railways, is cared for, in any event, by the Bank of Tennessee, through the Merchants' Bank of New-York. The Bonds constitute, by law, a first and only mortgage on the railways of the State, *actually constructed*, not to exceed $10,000 ℔ mile. The indirect liability of the State by indorsement is secured in the same way; the indorsements being on the first and only mortgage upon the finished lines of the Nashville and Chattanooga and the East Tennessee and Georgia $2,200,000, and for the City of Memphis on mortgage of the Little Rock road $350,000

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

	1855. July 1.	1856. July 1.	1857. July 1.
Construction cost	$5,004,076	$6,048,235	$6,628,273
Yearly traffic	1,242,906	1,416,302	1,886,196

The original estimates were for a construction outlay of $4,289,436, and a yearly traffic of at least $708,064. These were subsequently revised and half a million allowed the contractors for extra work and equipment, the Chief Engineer raising his estimate for traffic to $1,000,000. At the end of the first fiscal year the traffic was $1,242,906, as above, and at the end of the third fiscal year, $1,886,196. The outlay for construction and the present equipment, equal to two millions traffic, instead of one, is $6,628,273, or, according to the pamphlet report of Hon. A. C. FLAGG, the Treasurer of the Company, $1,624,196 in excess of the same amount three years ago, when the capacity of the line was for $1,242,906. Mr. FLAGG states the

Gross earnings for 3 years, (as above)	$4,515,106 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,152 30
Interest on debt	344,925 00
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00—2,958,077 30
Leaving net profits	$1,587,329 50
Regular Dividends in Cash	$950,491
Extra Dividends in Stock	503,600—1,454,091 00
Undivided Income	$133,238 50

He also states the result in a different form, to illustrate his individual views in opposition to the extra dividend in Stock of last January, as follows:

Gross earnings for the three years	$4,515,106 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,152 30
Construction account	1,624 196 72
Interest on bonded debt	344,925 00
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00—$4,582,274 02
Deficit in revenue to meet gross charges, including Construction account	$36,867 22

The pamphlet before us, as an argument against Stock dividends, and particularly such as are made in questionable faith to Convertible Bondholders, will of course, receive the attention which the age and experience of the writer deserve. He has fairly illustrated the profits of the road for three years, in two different ways, both clearly establishing, first, that the dividends declared were earned, and a surplus of $133,238 left undivided; and secondly, that if the shareholders had elected to forego their dividends for three years, the value of the line could have been raised from $5.004,076 to $6,628,273, and its capital from $1,242,906 a year to $1,886,196, out of the net profits of the road, after paying all expenses, interest and other current charges.

The immediate purpose of the address of the Treasurer on his individual view of railway management, is stated as follows:

"I submit herewith, for the consideration of the shareholders of this Company, the following resolutions, for the purpose of having them acted on at the annual meeting in June next.

Resolved, That no stock dividend shall hereafter be made by the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, nor shall the capital stock of said Company be increased by them unless the same be authorized at a regular annual meeting of the shareholders by an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of said Company, which vote shall be preceded by a notice to the shareholders, stating distinctly that a proposition will be submitted to increase the capital, or to make a stock dividend, and published for six weeks, at least, within the four months immediately preceding the meeting, in two newspapers of good circulation in each of the Cities of New-York and Chicago; and no proxies shall be voted on in deciding on these questions unless it is expressly stated in the proxy that the person holding it is authorized by the owner of the stock to vote on the question of an increase of capital or a stock dividend, as the case

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1970 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

MUNICIPAL.

Mayor Tiemann on the Results of the Battery Enlargement.

The Street-Cleaning Contract Declared Illegal.

Communication from D. D. Conover—Alleged Discovery of Immense Frauds in the Street Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLERUT in the Chair. A petition was received from the 12th Regiment asking for drill rooms. The following communication was then received and read from the City Inspector:

ILLEGALITY OF THE SEWER CLEANING CONTRACT.

The City Inspector refuses to comply, on the ground that such contract should have been open to competition, and given to the lowest responsible bidder with adequate security. After quoting the law and section 38 of the new Charter, regulating the giving out of public work, he says:

"From a careful reading of the above, it will be seen that all contracts shall be made under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council; but is it to be inferred that the Common Council have a right to 'make,' or direct the head of department to 'make' such contract and with such persons as the Common Council may direct?

"While it is evident that by a three-fourths vote of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council the work to be done or supply to be furnished may be ordered 'otherwise' than by contract, this provision it cannot be contended authorizes the Common Council to direct the work to be done for a stated sum with parties selected and for a term of years; or, in other words, and in fact, to make a contract between these parties and the Corporation.

"It has been suggested that the plain and stringent requirement in relation to work or supplies exceeding in amount or cost the sum of $250, has reference simply to the necessity to perfect an 'unfinished' job, &c. Can this idea be entertained for a moment as consistent with the spirit of the section? Can it be that the Legislature deemed it requisite to provide, in words so precise, for a contingency which seldom occurs, as to 'unfinished' work, while the whole of the work to be done, or supplies furnished for the Corporation—not alone the work or supplies paid for from the amount annually levied by tax for the support of the Municipal Government, but also the many millions annually expended and paid by assessments for public improvements—I ask, can it be deemed consistent, or in accordance with the intent of the Legislature to suppose that the whole section was not to be construed together, and that the requirement, when work is to be done by contract, that the 'contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice, * * * for at least ten days, * * * and given to the lowest bidder.' I repeat, can it be urged as consistent or truthful that this requirement has reference to "unfinished" work alone?

"The resolution directing the making of a contract for street cleaning, as above, forms the first attempt to give a different construction to the action heretofore governing the making of contracts for public work, and although the sum mentioned is one of magnitude, yet it is a comparative trifle in contrast with the sums which, by an abuse of such power, if vested in the Common Council, could be expended on public works in the future without the forms of advertising and award to the lowest bidder, provided the precedent should be thus established. I am unable to believe that the alterations in the Charter, made by the Legislature at its last session, were designed for any purpose other than expressly to preserve the guards against fraudulent bidding, and to protect the rights of bids submitted by persons in good faith, and to secure the award of the work to the lowest bidder for any work to be done, or furnishing of supplies, and which had not been ordered by the Common Council to be done or furnished 'otherwise' than by contract. Entertaining these views, and deeming the subject one of the greatest importance to our citizens generally, before entering into a contract as 'authorized and directed' by the resolution, I addressed a note to the Counsel to the Corporation propounding certain interrogatories in relation to the right and power of the Common Council in adopting such resolutions and of the duty of the City Inspector under their requirements (copies of the note and reply being herewith presented, marked respectively 'A' and 'B.') I have therefore declined compliance with said resolution, and close this communication by quoting from the answer of the Counsel to the Corporation the following words: 'If I am right, it follows from these views that the Common Council had no authority to pass the resolution in question; that what they cannot authorize to be done, they have no right to direct one of their agents to do, and that their ordinance, confirmatory of the proposed contract being an act of void legislation, entails no obligation or compliance upon any executive officer of the Corporation. It is your duty not to make and execute the contract.'"

The following communication was received and partially read:

GENERALLY REPORT FROM D. D. CONOVER, ESQ.—STREET DEPARTMENT.

STREET DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Section 29 of the Charter requires that "every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestion in relation to the improvement thereof and to the public business connected therewith as he may deem advisable." With such requisition it becomes the duty of the undersigned as head of the Street Department, to comply, and he therefore respectfully presents to your honorable body the following report:

Since he entered upon his duties the department has labored under the embarrassments of a protracted litigation, and of not being officially recognized by the late Mayor and Common Council, and as a consequence thereof, opportunity has not been allowed for that full and efficient service, which its present organization contemplates in the correction of flagrant abuses heretofore practiced, and the effecting a healthy restraint upon expenditures incident to its affairs. The litigation referred to, had its origin in an attempt on the part of the late Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to supersede the undersigned as Street Commissioner, by the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office, and in the further action on the part of the Mayor in taking possession of the Street Department by force in behalf of said Devlin. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in a decision in favor of the undersigned, and he was restored to his office, and the records and documents of the Department duly placed into his possession, and an injunction granted restraining said Devlin and all parties acting with or for him in interference in any manner with the Department, or in doing any act as Street Commissioner, a copy of which injunction is annexed, marked Doc. No. 1.

Yet, notwithstanding the full and explicit decision of the Court, substantiating the right of the undersigned to act as Street Commissioner, the late Mayor and Common Council to the end of their term refused an official recognition of the undersigned, and further litigation was commenced in the name of other parties claiming to be tax-paying citizens, and in consequence the Department is now restrained by an injunction in the discharge of one of its most important duties, viz.: the making of contracts for opening and regulating sundry streets as directed to be done by ordinance of the Common Council. The injunction was granted by Judge Ingraham, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of one Patrick Tracy, and its effect is to put a stop for the time being to a large amount of work in the opening and regulating streets, which could at this time, without doubt, be accomplished at most favorable rates of cost, and be productive of a vast amount of relief to laborers now suffering from want of employment.

This last attempt to embarrass the Department, and to obstruct the performance of legitimate duties of the highest importance to the City, will, no doubt, in due course of law, result in a like failure as other efforts previously made.

The action of the late Mayor and Common Council in refusing to recognize officially the undersigned, was imitated, by the Finance and Law Departments, and the consequence, as might have been confidently expected, has been that over-payments by the Comptroller have been made to a large amount to contractors and others, and the City Treasury has been defrauded of thousands of dollars by judgments obtained, without any determined efforts on the part of the Corporation Counsel to prevent the same. Section 6 of chapter 2 of the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, requires that "All moneys payable by the Corporation for the performance of contracts or for work done under any bureau in the Street Department, shall be paid by the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner." It is therefore apparent that the Comptroller can legally act only in concurrence with the Street Commissioner, when making payments on account of the Street Department; yet it appears that the large sum of $153,437 has been paid by him to sundry contractors and others, from time to time, since the undersigned assumed the charge of the Street Department, up to Nov. 11, 1857, without any requisition or even inquiry of or reference to the Department; a schedule of which payments is annexed, marked Doc. No. 2. Many of these payments are known to be wrong; some in excess of legitimate claim, and others in direct and illegal overcharge on contract. That such results should ensue, is not at all surprising, when the checks instituted by law are dispensed with, and parties having claims to be paid, left to arrange their demands according to the facility thus afforded for settlement. Had these claims been regularly submitted to the Street Department, and paid only upon the requisition of the undersigned as prescribed by the ordinance, the overpayments would not have occurred. In respect to the Law Department it would seem that the Corporation Counsel has gone even beyond a non-recognition of the undersigned and the Street Department under him, and that, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary, he avowedly has recognized the said Devlin and his assumed Street Department as legitimate, upon a mistaken assumption that a decision to that effect had been rendered by Judge Ingraham in the Court of Common Pleas; and upon the strength of such assumption he admits that when said Devlin and his appointees sued the Corporation for salaries he refused to allow a defence to be set up against the legality of their alleged appointments, and consequently judgment was obtained in every case by a virtual default, which judgments being certified correct by the Law Department were paid, and the Treasury thereby defrauded of some $80,000. A schedule of said judgments is annexed, marked Doc. No. 3. It is much to be regretted that the Comptroller did not deem it as expedient in these fraudulent cases to take upon himself to make a defence in behalf of the Corporation, and to employ counsel outside of the Law Department, as he did more recently in the case of the Lower suit; for had he done so, the saving to the treasury in the former cases would have been nearly as large as in the latter.

By the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department before referred to, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has a bureau assigned to him in the Street Department, and he is charged with the duty of repairing engines, hose-carts, hooks and ladders, and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department; and his transactions respecting such repairs are to be under the control, direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

The undersigned, however, is obliged to report that, since he has been acting as Street Commissioner, the Chief Engineer has not regarded the requirement of the ordinance, and his transactions in the discharge of the duties assigned him are unknown to the undersigned. This action furnishes another reason for placing the Street Department in its proper position of respect and recognition among the departments; for the expenditures of the Chief Engineer for account of the Fire Department have been a theme of public comment for some time past.

The undersigned further reports that the Street Department has been fully organized by him, under the ordinance, and it is, as it has been all along, prepared to discharge the share of executive duties assigned to it, under the Charter and ordinance; and he trusts that your honorable body will not permit the public interests longer to suffer by the obstruction of public works, and the squandering of the public money in cases appertaining to the Department; but that measures will be promptly taken to cause a proper recognition of a department second only to the Department of Finance in the City Government. It is proper to add, however, that, while he is fully disposed to recognize and admit his responsibility as head of the Street Department, for the faithful performance of all its obligations to the City; yet, in view of the non-recognition of the Street Department, and the assumptions of the Comptroller and others to act upon matters appertaining to the Department, without concurrence or consultation with the undersigned, he cannot consent to be held accountable for the irregularities, errors and extravagance that may result thereby.

A thorough examination and arrangement of the books, maps and other records of the Street Department and an investigation into past transactions of its affairs was ordered by the undersigned, and he has to report that owing to the very public manner in which the maps are necessarily kept in the office for public reference, (access to which cannot be denied any person wishing to examine them,) they are liable to get misplaced and even lost, and as some maps and profiles are yet missing after careful search, it is to be feared that some, perhaps valuable legal documents, are lost to the Department. It is also found that by use and unavoidable wear and tear many valuable maps are becoming useless for the purpose of legal searches, and may soon therefore prove a cause rather than a preventive of interminable lawsuits hereafter in reference particularly to the boundaries of land that have been changed by the alteration of lines caused by new openings and widenings of streets. In view of this condition of the map and profile records in the Department the following resolution was introduced and partially passed upon by the late Common Council, but from some oversight or neglect was never fully enacted. Viz: "that hereafter in all cases where by law a map or profile is filed in the Street Department the Street Commissioner shall cause a duly certified copy thereof to be made for the purpose of public use.

CASE I.

Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth-avenues, pursuant to advertisement by James Furey, Street Commissioner, fifteen estimates were received. The only items of work specified or estimated for, were rock excavation, earth filling and culvert. John O'Nale was the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work by his estimate would be $13,891 86. Contract, however, was made July 29, 1854, with John Quin, whose estimate was fourth from the lowest, and the cost of the work by it would be $29,759 22; work to be completed by July 29, 1855. John Pettigrew and Terence McGuiness became his sureties. P. H. Dreyer, Surveyor, and J. B. Halsey, Inspector, were appointed on the work. Quin subsequently assigned his contract to the Bowery Bank, but continued to perform the work until his death. Original contract and assignment were duly filed with Comptroller. After Quin's decease the Bank employed Charles Devlin to finish the work. While the work was in progress James Furey's term of office expired, and Joseph S. Taylor succeeded him as Street Commissioner, and subsequently caused the contract to be altered on the contract-book in his office, by inserting the following item: "Retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12 cents," (which is equal to $3 24 per cubic yard, while a fair rate for such work would be from 75 cents to $1 per cubic yard.) The Surveyor reports that several months more time will be required to finish the work. The 70 per cent. already paid on the contract by the Comptroller, up to the 11th day of September last, is $359 70, (which is equal to a total cost up to that date, of $51,356.) and he has in hand, which he has not yet paid, bills recently rendered for about $20,000 more.

In this case there appears, *first*, a violation of law in not giving the contract to the lowest bidder, causing thereby a loss to the property-owners assessed for the work, of about $6,000. *Second*, an illegal if not fraudulent alteration of the recorded contract, in respect to retaining-wall, by which act is caused a further loss to the property-owners, as already indicated, of about $41,000, which is to be further increased by some several months more work yet to be performed. The grand total of cost is likely, therefore, to exceed the contract-estimate by not less than $50,000. *Third*, the large excess of two and a-half years time in the execution of the work, which has doubtless been a matter of serious inconvenience to property-owners interested, and may also prove a further tax upon them in the way of inspector's fees at $1 50 per day.

CASE II.

Regulating and grading Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to one hundred and Tenth streets. Pursuant to advertisement by Jos. S. Taylor, fourteen estimates were received, and the work awarded and duly confirmed by Common Council and Mayor, to A. C. From, the lowest bidder. The cost of the work by his estimate would be $38,877 91. The contract, however, was made with John Pettigrew, Aug. 28, 1856. Cost of the work by his estimate would be $51,316 82—work to be completed by May 28, 1857. James Humes and John B. Morrell are his sureties. The work is not yet completed.

In this case there appears the same violation of law (and that, too, in the face of a full confirmation of the Common Council and Mayor) in not giving the contract to the lowest bidder, making a difference against the property owners to be assessed of about $12,500. There appears, also, an excess of some seven months time in the execution of the work.

CASE III.

Regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues. A contract was duly made Sept. 18, 1856, with James Reilly, the lowest bidder. Cost of the work under his contract would be $6,357 50. James Saxton and Cornelius Broderick became his sureties. Time for completion of the work, one year. While the work was in progress an alteration was made in the recorded contract by inserting the following, viz.: Retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12½ cents.

In this case, as in case No. 1, there appears the perpetration of the same illegal and fraudulent alteration of the contract on the contract-book by inserting the item of retaining-wall at an exhorbitant rate, while such work was not specified in the original advertisement, nor in the estimates submitted, nor was it necessary or intended to be included in the work performed; and if the advertisement had called for bids on the item of retaining-wall, it would have been estimated for readily at a price 75 per cent. below the rate allowed by the alteration of the contract. The work being yet unfinished, there appears also an excess of three months time in its execution.

CASE IV.

Regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from Fourth-avenue to East River. The work having been duly advertised nine estimates were received. The work was awarded and duly confirmed to S. Foster, the lowest bidder, by the Common Council and Mayor, Nov. 11, 1856. Cost of the work under the estimate of Foster would be $11,775. But, notwithstanding, and even while the confirmation to Foster was pending in the Common Council, the contract was made at the Street Department with Charles Devlin, under date Oct. 29, 1856, under which contract the cost of the work would be $16,450. Time allowed for the work, one year. A copy of the contract with Devlin was filed with the Comptroller. Since then the recorded contract has been altered by inserting as follows, viz.: "retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12 cents, equal as once before stated to $3 24 per cubic yard, a rate at least 75 per cent. too high, even if the work had been necessary and legitimately included in the contract. The copy of the contract file with the Comptroller was not altered, and therefore contains no such item of work to be performed, as retaining-wall. The sureties of Devlin in this contract are John Fitzpatrick and John Sullivan. Isaac T. Ludlam is the surveyor on the work. S. Foster, the party entitled to the contract, is doing the work under the Devlin contract. Work not yet finished.

In this case appears, *first*, a most unwarrantable disregard of and interference with the action of the Common Council and Mayor, by making a contract with a party not entitled to it by law, while the confirmation of the lawful award to the proper party was pending with them; and likewise at an increase of some $5,000 in the cost of the work. *Second*, the same (and now apparently habitual) alteration of the contract, and to the same manner and with a like prospective increase of cost. *Third*, an excess of time in the execution of the work, with its probable disadvantages to the property owners; and, *lastly*, the fact that the party (Foster) to whom the contract was awarded, but not given, is doing the work for Devlin, and it may be fairly presumed, at the price proposed by him to the Street Department. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is, that the illegal action of the Street Commissioner results, as it was no doubt intended by him and his contractor, to overtaxing the citizens interested in the work some $5,000, for whose benefit can readily be imagined.

CASE V.

Regulating Fifty-seventh-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avennes, and setting curb and gutter and flagging same, from Eighth to Eleventh avennes.—After due advertisement of the work, four estimates were received. Work was awarded and duly confirmed by Common Council and Mayor on the 21st Oct., 1856, to C. C. Ellis, lowest bidder, and under whose estimate the cost of the work would be $26,344 36. Contract, however, was made on the 3d Dec., 1856, with Oscar Taylor, whose estimate amounted to $39,021 05, being $12,676 75 more than Ellis'. Subsequently there appears upon the records of the Street Department, an assignment of this contract from Charles Devlin to C. C. Ellis, and another from C. C. Ellis to Bowery Bank, but no assignment previous from Oscar Taylor to Devlin appears anywhere upon the books in the Department. Ellis is doing the work, John T. Dodge is the Surveyor on the work, and the sureties of Taylor and C. Devlin and John Fitzpatrick. Work not yet completed.

In this case appears, *first*, the usual disregard of law and ordinance, in giving the contract to another than the lowest bidder, resulting in a loss thereby of nearly $13,000; *second*, the fact that Ellis, the lowest bidder, and to whom the contract was awarded but not given, is doing the work, and it cannot be supposed at a larger price than he estimated for himself originally, which would indicate that after the execution of sundry assignments, somebody pockets nearly $13,000 for doing nothing.

CASE VI.

Flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avennes. For this work three estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed Aug 21, 1856, to D. Gallagher, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $1,000. Nevertheless, the contract was given to Geo. Mountjoy Jan. 3, 1857, whose estimate was the highest, and amounted to $3,750. One surety only given, (John B. Dingledein,) and he did not justify. The work has been done.

The usual disregard of law and ordinance appears in this case to have been carried out for the benefit of the highest bidder. In connection with this work, it appears also by the assessment list and Surveyor's return of work, that sixteen lots on Fourth and Lexington avenues, which were not on the line of the work specified in the contract, and consequently were not flagged, were nevertheless assessed some $1,275 for the work and the assessment collected; also, that property belonging to the Corporation was over-assessed some $300, on an over-measurement by the Surveyor, and the assessment collected. Thus about $1,575 have been wrongfully collected and paid over to some one without consideration. And should the party fail to return the amount thus wrongfully assessed to the property-owners the City will necessarily have to do so.

The undersigned would here remark that there is no provision in the ordinance relating to the Street Department or the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments which requires that the Assessment Lists should be submitted to the Street Department for examination and comparison with the contract, and in consequence errors and omissions will be liable to remain undetected, and assessments wrongfully made and collected, as in this case.

He would, therefore, respectfully recommend that an ordinance be passed to meet the case by requiring the Surveyor's return, and the Assessments Lists in all cases to be submitted to the Street Department for examination and comparison with contract before the same shall be presented to your honorable body for confirmation.

CASE VII.

Regulating Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets. For this work fourteen estimates were received. The work was awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Michael Treacy, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $16,660. Nevertheless, the contract was made on the 10th of January, 1857, with John McGrane, whose estimate amounted to $23,025. Work to be completed in nine months. Terence Farley and Chas. W. Baker became his sureties.

CASE VIII.

Regulating, grading, and flagging, curb and gutter in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. For this work eleven estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Michael Treacy, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $13,039, but contract was made April 6, 1857, with Terence Farley, the fifth bidder from the lowest, and whose estimate amounted to $16,562. Time allowed for doing the work four months. Sureties, Michael Treacy and Patrick Treacy. Work not yet completed.

CASE IX.

Regulating, flagging, and setting curb and gutter, in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. For this work eleven estimates were received, work awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, whose estimate was $12,798 20. Nevertheless contract was made, April 6, 1857, with Michael Treacy, who was the tenth or next to the highest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $16,126. Time allowed for completion of the work six months. Sureties, Terence Farley, and Patrick Treacy. Work not yet completed.

CASE X.

Flagging and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue. For this work fifteen estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed, Dec. 29, 1856, to John Kinsley, lowest bidder, whose estimate amounted to $3,115. Nevertheless, contract was made, April 14, 1857, with G. C. Harsen, whose estimate was fourth from the lowest, and amounted to $3,656. Time allowed for the work, two months, and the work has been completed.

The same unlawful proceeding, in making contract with party to whom the work was neither awarded nor confirmed, characterizes these four last cases, resulting in loss to the property-owners in the several amounts of $6,000, $3,500, $3,300 and $500. Three of the cases, also, exhibit an excess of some months time in executing the work.

CASE XI.

Flagging sidewalks, setting curb and gutter, and laying bridge stones in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second streets. For this work two estimates were received, viz: From C. C. Ellis and Charles Devlin. The Ellis estimate being informal, the work was awarded to Charles Devlin, whose estimate was as follows, viz: Curb and gutter, $1 40 per running foot; bridge stones, 40 cents per square foot; flagging, 16 cents per square foot; while a fair rate for such work would be 50 cents, 25 cents, and 11 cents, respectively. The award was sent to the Common Council for confirmation, but was not confirmed. Nevertheless, a contract was made with Devlin on the 15th April, 1857, at a cost as per his estimate of $12,887. Work has been completed.

A new feature appears in this case, viz: The making a contract with a party after the Common Council had refused to confirm the award.

CASE XII.

Setting curb and gutter in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Charles Devlin, alone, bid for this work, at $1 22 per running foot. There is no evidence in the Street Department of any award or confirmation of the work to Devlin, but it is known that a contract was made with him and duly recorded. But it appears further in reference to this case, that during the period from June 17 to July 18, throughout which Devlin was in possession of the Street Department by force, viz, on the 26th June, the said contract was torn out of the contract book by G. H. E. Lynch, the contract clerk appointed by Devlin, and another contract for the same work was made by Charles Turner (Devlin's Deputy Commissioner) with John Fitzpatrick, a party who had never been a bidder for the work, and which contract was *pre-dated June 16*, apparently for the purpose of taking the responsibility of the transaction from Devlin's administration of the affairs of the Street Department, which commenced on June 17. It is presumable that the time inserted in said contract with Devlin, for the completion of the work was June 15, 1857, inasmuch as, through haste or oversight in copying the particulars of that contract into the new contract with Fitzpatrick, that date (June 15) still remains as the time for the completion of the work, while the contract itself bears date June 16, being one day after the time set for its termination by completion of the work.

The whole train of irregular, illegal and fraudulent proceedings before exhibited, culminate in this case in the mutilation of public records during the temporary superintendence of Charles Devlin as Street-Commissioner; but notwithstanding even these grand developments, the main consideration which seems to have been paramount throughout all the cases presented, viz.: a margin for profit, is not lost sight of in this, for the work contracted for at $1 22 per running foot, would have been well paid for at 50 cents per running foot.

Other cases, exhibiting further instances of similar violation of law and disregard of the public interests, might be added, inclusive of the most recent one respecting the regulating and grading of the New-Bowery from Chatham to Franklin squares, which has become a matter of investigation by the Courts, and the particulars of which are already before the public.

The undersigned would further call the attention of your Honorable body to the very general practice of contractors, of overrunning the time specified for the performance of their contracts; a practice which has left a large amount of public improvements unfinished, as will appear by reference to list annexed, marked Doc. No. 4. It appears that this state of things results from an arrangement in vogue among contractors, to wait for the commencement of new works in the neighborhood of the work they may have contracted for, so that greater facilities may be afforded to them of procuring a deficiency, or disposing of a surplus of materials with less expense to themselves. Early occasion will be taken by the undersigned to have the condition of all unfinished work particularly examined, and the circumstances attending the delay investigated, when he will make further report respecting the same, for some action of your honorable body. In respect to the progress and present state of the Battery enlargement, reference is made to the appended report of Daniel Ewen, Esq., the surveyor having charge of the work, Doc. No. 5. Its details will no doubt prove interesting to the public, as affording a concise history of the work from its origin.

The foregoing developments show that the business of contracting for public work, under the Street Department, has been latterly reduced to quite a manageable system, confined to four parties, who serve as sureties for each other, and hack out or sell out among themselves as occasion requires or opportunity affords to do so at the expense of the property owners; but whatever else these developments may be thought to indicate they seem to furnish a key to the recent exertions to get possession of the Street Department. The custody of records telling such tales were certainly desirable to a hero of the stories, without reference to the opportunity thereby afforded for a record of future exploits.

Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the bold and reckless manner in which the affairs of the Street Department have been managed heretofore, and particularly during the past few years. The gross and wholesale violation of law and ordinance, disregarding concealment even; the utter contempt displayed for the action and the sanction of the Common Council and Mayor; the bribery which must have bought the silence of parties whose legal rights were so summarily set aside, and which, if the whole truth were known, would be found to have sent its influence to bureaus outside of the Street Department; the deliberate and systematic alteration of contracts, thereby fraudulently over-taxing citizens for unnecessary work performed at monstrous rates of charge; all go to prove most conclusively that the separation of the several departments from the control and supervision of the Mayor and Common Council, and the making their respective heads elective and responsible to no one, as was the case under the late charter, has increased the political corruption of the day to a point destructive alike to the honor of the man and the obligations of the citizen.

In conclusion, the undersigned would say, that the investigation he directed to be made into the past transactions and present condition of the Street Department will be continued to the full extent of the means he possesses, and the results will be reported from time to time to your honorable body, for such notice as the circumstances may call for; and he sincerely trusts that he will have the concurrence and co-operation of your honorable body and the other Departments (for with such only can he act with certainty and success) in his efforts to redeem the Street Department from the corrupt influences that have for so long a time made it the instrument of a burdensome taxation of the property holders, and to the management of its affairs into a system that the citizens will understand and appreciate.

DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Street Commissioner.

When the document had been partially read, Alderman ADAMS moved its reference to the Committee on Law, when appointed.

Alderman REED said the document was of great importance, requiring immediate action. He therefore hoped it would be read entire.

Alderman ADAMS withdrew his motion, and the reading was proceeded with.

After some time Alderman MCSPEDON moved to suspend the reading and refer, as it seemed to refer to a multitude of subjects.

Alderman STARR said he had just become interested in the document. There were statements of frauds in it, and he hoped it would be read.

Alderman MCSPEDON said they did not recognize Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner—nevertheless, as members wished to hear it, he would withdraw his motion.

When the reading had been concluded, Alderman REED moved to refer it to a Special Committee.

Alderman ADAMS would refer to the regular Committee.

Alderman TUCKER thought it a fit subject for a Special Committee, as it was of the gravest importance.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought the various subjects treated should each be referred to appropriate Committees. He had no doubt that great frauds had been committed, not only in that but in other Departments.

Alderman REED thought it should be referred to a Special Committee. The communication showed that there had been frauds to the amount of over $123,000 in twelve small contracts. What, then, was it probable the loss would be found to be in the hundreds of contracts made?

Alderman ADAMS would have it referred to regular Committees.

Alderman DAVIS favored a Special Committee—one that would investigate the subject thoroughly.

Alderman TUCKER said if the subject were divided it would die. Let it go to a Special Committee. There was but one subject, and that was *fraud*. He would have the Committee called "The Committee on Frauds." Gentlemen were very sensitive on the matter of its reference. If they desired thorough investigation, why object to its reference to a Committee that would have the subject under special attention?

Alderman MCSPEDON would give the gentleman (Alderman TUCKER) notice that he must not allude to him personally in such a manner. He was not sensitive on the subject, any further than to have the matter properly investigated. It was well known that this matter had been prepared by those opposed to Mr. Devlin and to the Democratic Party, and he desired every portion of it should be properly investigated.

Alderman TUCKER said he did not intend to reflect personally. He was simply expressing his opinion on the subject.

The communication was then laid on the table until the appointment of the regular committees.

The following message was then received from the Mayor on the subject of

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you a communication received by me from the Board of Harbor Commissioners in relation to the condition of the Battery extension, stating that in consequence of the imperfect manner in which the work is being done, the deposits thrown in are washed out by the tide, and the East River, between Diamond Reef and the Battery, is shoaling rapidly—in fact so much so that two large vessels cannot well pass in the channel at the present time.

I had intended to call your attention to the present state of this work at an early day, but the reception of the above-mentioned communication has not only hastened my action in the matter, but it requires the adoption of prompt measures on your part to prevent any further waste of the earth from this locality being carried away by the tide, and thus causing still greater and more serious injury to the navigation of the East River at the point above indicated.

The Battery enlargement was ordered by the Common Council in 1851. The contract therefor was made by the Street Commissioner in 1852, and by its terms the entire work was to have been completed on or before the blank day of November, 1855.

At the time of the passage of the ordinance for this work it was urged by its friends that its cost to the City would be but $27,150, it being then stated by them that the income to the contractor to be derived from the privilege of dumping in the area would be sufficient, not only to reimburse him for the expensive portions of the work, in putting down the rip-rap wall, constructing the heavy sea-wall, and doing other parts to complete it, but with this sum to leave him a handsome profit on the whole job. In fact, the resolutions authorizing the enlargement contemplated no greater expenditure than $27,150.

Instead of this, however, the contract was made in such a way, that already there has been paid on it by the City the sum of $52,530, and but little apparently has been done to show for it. The filling in has been a source of profit to the contractor, it is supposed, to a large amount, while the most expensive portion of the improvement remains yet to be done.

The work has remained in this unfinished condition, disgrace to the City, for the last eighteen months—nothing of consequence having since then been done to the expensive portion of it. Earth and rubbish has, however, continued to be dumped in, but by reason of the imperfect state of the rip-rap wall a large part of the deposits thus made has no doubt been washed out by the tide, still further increasing the obstruction mentioned by the Harbor Commissioners.

It is supposed that inasmuch as the most profitable part of the work has been done, and the long period it has remained in its present unfinished condition, that it is the intention of the contractor to abandon it, if indeed he has not done so already.

The Counsel to the Corporation, in an opinion made by him to the Board of Aldermen, on the 9th of April, 1857, as to the legality of this contract, and the power of the Common Council to proceed with the work, stated that the contract was no doubt broken, and that it was not only the right but the duty of the Common Council itself to take prompt and energetic measures to complete the work.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Common Council adopt the necessary measures to re-enter for the purpose of controlling and completing the enlargement, if not in accordance with the original plan, then as may be hereafter determined. I will make known to you my views in this latter respect, as well as to the future disposition of the Battery, in a subsequent communication.

The first thing, however, to be done, is to take possession of the work, and to provide the necessary measures to secure immediately the earth filled in from being further washed out by the tide. To do this it will be necessary to continue the rip-rap wall so as to entirely inclose the area to be enlarged, and to make it of sufficient height to prevent the action of the tide over it. This, it is estimated, can be done at a comparatively small expenditure. In carrying out this recommendation I would also suggest that, instead of continuing the line of the enlargement as proposed by the original plan, that it be continued southerly until it reaches a point within two hundred feet of the northerly side of pier No. 1 East River, and then parallel with said pier until it strikes the present line or wall of the Battery. By the adoption of this new line a large slip will be left at the southerly point of the Battery, now much required for ferry or commercial purposes, and being, in my opinion, of more value as such than if it were filled in and made land.

In the growing commerce and trade of the City with adjoining places, the addition of every slip is of great value, not only as respects the revenue of the City, but its prosperity, and there can be no doubt if this object can be gained at this point, without materially injuring or affecting the enlargement of the Battery, it should be done.

(Signed) DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 69 South-street.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN—*Dear Sir:* The Board of Harbor Commissioners beg leave to call your attention to the improper manner in which the Battery extension is being carried on. The outer wall being but partially built up, and what is built, being very imperfectly done, the deposits thrown in are washed out by the tide, and the East River, between Diamond Reef and the Battery is shoaling rapidly; in fact, so much so that two large vessels cannot well pass in the channel at the present time.

(Signed) RUSSELL STURGES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
E. E. MORGAN.

The message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The following report was received from the Corporation Counsel.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT.

LAW DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, No. 237 Broadway, Dec. 31, 1857.

To the honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The 11th section of the ordinance passed June 30, 1857, entitled "An Ordinance to reorganize the Law Department of the City of New-York," provides:

"That the Counsel to the Corporation shall, on the 20th day of December in each year, report to the Common Council the titles of all actions in his hands, prosecuted or defended by him, as provided in section 9 of this ordinance, and then pending and undetermined, with such information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper."

A similar section was contained in the ordinance organizing the Departments, passed May 30, 1849, and the provision as to the time within which the report aforesaid is to be presented, has uniformly been construed to be directory merely. The custom always has been to present the report of the Law Department at the first or second meeting of the Common Council in January in each year. In pursuance of the 11th section aforesaid, and in accordance with previous custom, the Counsel to the Corporation has now the honor to present to the Common Council his annual report. The Schedule annexed hereto, marked "H," contains the titles of all the actions which are now pending and undetermined, in which the Corporation is a party; and the Schedule hereto annexed, marked "B," contains the titles of all actions which have been tried, argued, discontinued, settled, or decided during the last year. In presenting this report, which is of necessity by far the most voluminous that has ever emanated from this Department, the Counsel to the Corporation deems it his duty to call the attention of the Common Council to some matters which are of the utmost importance to the tax-payers of the City, and which are intimately connected with a proper regulation of the Law Department of this City.

NUMBER OF SUITS.

A cursory glance at this Report will reveal the fact, that the number of suits against the Corporation has increased nearly four-fold within the past year. This increase is the result of various causes, one of the foremost of which is, the refusal of the Comptroller to pay bills against the City of the validity or the legality of which there can be no question. Many suits, as will be seen from the report, have been commenced, simply because the Comptroller has thus refused, and the Corporation Counsel, through such refusal, has been held up to the public as an officer who was not availing himself of all legal weapons to guard and protect the rights and interests of his clients. Lest the position may be deemed to be taken without foundation, the Counsel to the Corporation respectfully solicits the examination by the Common Council of a few cases, which are but samples of many others.

CORNELIUS L. PURDY.

Cornelius L. Purdy appears, in Schedule B, to have been plaintiff in nine suits against the Corporation. These suits were brought on contracts which had been entered into by him with the Corporation for the execution of the carpenter's work upon engine-houses and public buildings. The work had been properly performed by Mr. Purdy to the entire satisfaction of the Comptroller in each case, but he refused to pay Mr. Purdy the various instalments on his contracts as they became due. Before the time to answer these actions expired, the Comptroller was called upon by the Counsel to the Corporation for his defence to these actions. In reply he admitted that the contracts had been properly executed by Mr. Purdy, and the work under them properly performed; and subsequently he certified in writing that there was no defence to the actions. In each of these cases, in consequence of the refusal of the Comptroller to pay claims which he admitted to be perfectly just, the costs of suit and interest have accumulated upon each claim, and the Corporation has been informed by the attorney for the plaintiff, that the Comptroller said he would pay Mr. Purdy the amount of his demand as soon as he had obtained judgment for the same.

It is not necessary to pursue this detail further, as the above illustration will convey some idea to the Common Council of the number of suits which have been uselessly brought against the Corporation during the past year, for the results of which the Counsel to the Corporation has been held responsible. So time-honored, indeed, has the Comptroller become with the idea that no claim against the Corporation should be paid which is not in the form of a judgment, that he has officially stated to various parties that he would much rather that they would sue and get judgment for their claims, as a judgment constitutes the best receipt. These remarks of the Comptroller have been testified to in open Court by parties who have brought actions against the Corporation, and the minutes of their testimony in those actions, now on file in the Law Department, will be produced as a verification of this statement, if the Comptroller should dispute its truth, or the Common Council desire it.

This is not the design of the Counsel to the Corporation, in making these statements concerning the Comptroller's action, to impeach the integrity of that officer, or to maintain that he has not been influenced in the course he has pursued by a desire to promote the interests of the Corporation, but it is submitted that he has taken an erroneous view of the method best adapted to secure the desired result, and that the facts above stated demonstrate that the effect of his course has been to cast upon another officer and another department a responsibility which properly attaches to him and to his department alone. The difficulty is, that the Counsel to the Corporation is held responsible for the determination and settlement

NEW BOOKS.

Who reviews an American book?

In reply to this blunt demand, somebody may ask, "Have we any American books to review?" Let us see. Here is the *North American Review* for January, the CLXXVIII Number of that National work, "*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.*" If there be any American books to review, they will, of course, be reviewed here. There is no lack of foreign Reviews to review foreign books, but our only American quarterly must be devoted to the productions of American authors. It was the Edinburg *Review*, in its early and imprudent days, that inflicted a still-festering stab in our national pride by asking who reads an American book; and it was to prove not only that there were readers, but also reviewers of American books, that the *North American Quarterly* was established nearly half a century ago. The January number of our venerable *Review* contains ten articles, and the only American book reviewed is a monograph, or tract on the City of the Great King, Jerusalem, by Dr. BARCLAY, an American missionary; but the article is rather a review of Jerusalem than of the book. This does not look as though we were making so rapid progress in literature as we have been doing in railroad-building, ship-building, manufacturing, gold-digging, State-annexing, importing and exporting. The articles, too, in the *Review*, not only have foreign works for their texts, but the subjects are both foreign and remote. The first article is on the "public economy of Athens," based on the German work of VON AUGUST BOECKH. The second article is on the Profession of Schoolmasters, having for its text the *School Days at Rugby*, though it does not pretend to review that pleasant and popular work. Article 3, on Reformatory Institutions at Home and Abroad, is a mere domestic subject, but of the four works which serve as texts for the essay, three are foreign, and one is a report of the Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster. Article the fourth is a paper on Venice, and among the eight works placed at the head of the article, three are by American writers. Article fifth is on "Ireland Past and Present;" the sixth article is a very brief essay on "Anatomical Architecture," based on the *Principée d'Ostiologie Comparér, &c.*, by RICHARD OWEN. Article seventh is a well-considered and ably written review of the financial crisis of 1857, a timely and very proper article, having for its text a pamphlet on the currency question by "A Merchant of Boston," published in 1855. Article eight is on Jerusalem, with Doctor BARCLAY'S monograph for its text. Article ninth is a review of cotemporary French literature, not very full, nor by any means exhaustive of the subject, but it gives something about *la Littérature de la Bohême*, and particularly about EDMUND ABOUT, who is the king of the school. The tenth article is a review of LEWES' *History of Philosophy*, and at the end of the Review are some "notices" of recent American publications. The order of these notices, it will strike many persons, perhaps, ought to be reversed. Let us, by all means, in our professedly American critical journals, pay attention first to American works. Surely, in the course of three months, there must be some American work published worthy of a review; though in justice to the editor of the *North American*, we must confess that, in looking over his list of "New Publications Received," we do not find anything among them which even a Macaulay would contrive to make a regular review article about, with the exception of *Parton's Life and Times of Burr*, which the editor states he did not receive in time to notice properly. The last three months, too, have been peculiarly barren in publishing enterprises, and many books which would have been brought out, but for the stringency in the money market, have been held back.

But the *North American* has a somewhat un-American reputation to contend with, and with the infusion of new life and vigor into its management, it is almost desirable that American subjects should be invented, if they do not come in the course of nature to the reviewer's hands. At least the contributors to our leading periodicals should endeavor to contemplate their themes from a more local point of view, and to deal with foreign topics, if deal with them they must, in their relations to American thought and to American interests. A modification in this sense, we are convinced would not only produce a very beneficial effect upon the treasury of the publishers, but tend to make the *North American* what it ought to be, a powerful organ of opinion and of influence in a field now almost wholly unoccupied.

If Captain MAYNE REID were half as fond of wild and romantic adventures in savage countries, as he is of narrating the adventures of others, he would be one of the greatest and most brilliant travelers and explorers of the day. Dr. LIVINGSTONE confesses that he would rather travel than write; but Captain REID is one of the opposite kind; he prefers writing to traveling, and we must do him the justice to admit that he turns the information and experiences of other men to most excellent uses. His last work *The Plant Hunters; or, Adventures Among the Himalaya Mountains*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Bostou, is quite as interesting as any of his narratives of exploits on our own continent. There is a good deal of the fascinating power of DEFOE in his style, and a vast deal of information about natural history in his fictitious narratives.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have published in two volumes of blue and gold the poems of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, including that inimitable satire, the "Fable for Critics," which has not before been acknowledged by him, and the "Biglow Papers." It is the first complete edition of his poems, or rather of those that have appeared in book form; but it does not include any of his writings that have been published since 1850, among which are some of his finest productions. These pretty volumes are illustrated by a portrait of the author, which gives the outline of his features, but leaves out their expression.

The Launching of the Leviathan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of the launch of the great steamship does not seem to have elicited any observations from our mechanics. This is probably owing to the vessel being too unwieldy and intricate, and the descriptions given of it too tedious and perplexing for anybody to thoroughly understand. Notwithstanding this, and without seeking to disparage the natural abilities of Mr. BRUNEL, we will state a few obvious causes that may have retarded the launch, and then indicate a method by which it may be effectually accomplished.

It seems incomprehensible to us how the vessel was ever attempted to be launched broadside. If the river was too narrow, the bow of the vessel might have been pointed up or down the river as the case might be, and something added to the vessel to retard its motion when in the water. It appears to us that Mr. BRUNEL committed another great fault in using the hydraulic pressure for moving a heavy body horizontally forward when pressure of the water is perpendicular and operated against the sides of the tubes containing the fluid, as much, perhaps, as it does on the ship. In one case it was stated that a tube 7½ inches thick broke from the pressure of the water on its sides. Some minor faults might be stated, but we will only mention one more. Drag chains were used extending from the vessel to the opposite side of the river; a very indifferent and inefficient plan. We will now state what, in our judgment, would be a most efficient plan, and would not cost one thousandth part of the plan that has been used.

Every person that has resided for any length of time in New-York must have seen large three-story brick or stone buildings raised from their foundation a good many feet by means of screws underpinned with blocks of wood, and a new story built into the foundation. We believe this system is only peculiar to the United States, and a single instance perhaps never occurred in Great Britain. This feat would therefore puzzle honest John amazingly, for although he might conceive how a story could be added to the top, the addition of a story to the bottom would be a perfect enigma to him, and if he were told that while all this was being accomplished, the inhabitents remained in the building with all their effects, having a temporary stairway for entrance and exit, his astonishment would be still greater. If then a large building can be raised in this manner, by means of large iron screws, what is there to prevent a ship, however great its weight, to be raised up in the same manner, underpinned and supported, while sledges or rollers were being placed under it for the purpose of being screwed horizontally towards the river with a great number of screws operated on all at once. This plan would be perfectly secure and safe, as the ship could not go any faster than it was screwed, and the screws working in iron boxes a foot thick, having a corresponding screw cut inside, keeps it perfectly steady, neither moving one way or another until turned. We would suggest as a new method in this line, that right-handed screws could be used for pushing forward, and left-handed for dragging onward at different ends on sides of the ship. We confidently believe that if an American contractor, accustomed to such work, were hired to go over to England with his screws, he would move the vessel into the water in two months.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858. J. GLENN.

Laco and John Hancock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Thyme," in a letter from Boston, devotes a large space to a notice of LACO and his strictures on JOHN HANCOCK, and after delivering himself of some personal opinions, and one or two anecdotes, that have been embalmed in the "Hundred Orators of Boston" for some years, he closes his remarks with the following: "Thus much for Mr. HIGGINSON, who was an Old-World politician, and whose writings should be allowed to mingle with his ashes." I do not intend to defend Mr. HIGGINSON'S reputation against such self-satisfied criticism. It needs no defence. His character as an honest, straightforward and enlightened man was well known thirty years ago, and by many now living is remembered with regard and respect. His strictures upon the political character of JOHN HANCOCK are known to be true by any one who has studied with an unbiased mind the periodicals of the latter portion of the last century; and when these strictures are answered, by any one, in or out of Boston, to the satisfaction of an impartial public, then I shall be one to award praise to Mr. HANCOCK for his military and general political career. Until then I shall be guided in my estimate of the politics of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, by the writings of LACO, and advise those who wish a correct account of that distinguished man to read them.

Yours respectfully,
O. O. T. FELLOWES.

Reading Room, Everett House,
Wednesday Evening.

The Engineers on Ocean Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit one who has been two years an employé of the U. S. M. Steamship Company, and who has many times passed over the place where the *Central America* was lost, to say a word in regard to that unfortunate affair. Your strictures in regard to the management of the Engineers' Department are perfectly right and proper. What I say is intended more for the future than the past. It is a fact, known to all who have ever traveled on American steamships, that the Chief Engineer, or Assistants, would feel themselves insulted if the Captain or officers of the ship should come into the engine-room and presume to give orders about working the engine. The Captain is supposed to know just as much about steam, as the engineers know about navigation, and that is—nothing at all. Hence it is, the Engineers' Department is *independent of the Captain* and *vice versa*. Every other department of the ship, and all its details, are under the immediate control of the Captain. True, the engineers are supposed to know more about their engine than the Captain, the same as a mechanic knows more about his profession than a raw or inexperienced hand would know; but, in case of emergency, the Captain's orders should be absolute the same as a man-of-war—no division of authority. Some arrangement should be made, by which every department of the ship should be subordinate to the Captain, in case of emergency, which would do much to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. H.

Alleged Outrage upon a Young Girl in Cincinnati.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

On Thursday afternoon a letter came to the Ninth-street Station-House, addressed to "Any Policeman" of that Station, in which the writer pretended to relate a history of the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of certain persons, whose names she gives. The author of the letter, which is signed "VICTORIA HUGHES," says that JAMES COLE, a baker on Sixth-street, between Elm and Plum, was the father of her child; that a short time ago she was taken to the house of a Mrs. SHULTZ, on Twelfth-street, between Vine and Walnut, where an abortion was attempted by Mrs. S., and the child killed. From thence she was taken to the residence of a Mrs. PEASY, on George-street, between Smith and John; that she remained there a few days, and on Monday evening last went to the residence of JAS. COLE, on Sixth-street; that on Tuesday morning she was taken in an omnibus by Mrs. COLE, and driven to a part of the city of which she has no knowledge, and where she still remains, restrained of her liberty, and so weak as scarcely to be able to write the letter. In conclusion, the writer implores the aid of the police to do something for her, as she is a "lone girl," and adds, "they killed the child, and very near myself!"

So much for the letter received by the police. An investigation was immediately commenced, and one of the officers visited Mr. COLE, but nothing satisfactory was gained in that direction. They then called upon Mrs. PEERY, who stated that the girl was brought to her house one day last week, by Mr. COLE; that she was very sick, and Dr. BIGLER visited her; that she got better, and on Monday afternoon was taken away by Mrs. COLE and a daughter, (Mrs. ANDREW J. FINLEY,) and, as she supposed, conveyed to COLE'S house; that COLE paid her $10 for her services, and a like sum to a girl to nurse Miss HUGHES; that he also paid $20 to the Mrs. SHULTZ mentioned above, *for some purpose*, and that on Wednesday COLE came to her house and took away the trunk of the girl. This, in brief, is the story of Mrs. PEERY.

The officers then called upon Dr. GEO. W. BIGLER, who stated that he was called to attend the girl at Mrs. PEERY'S; that he found her very weak and in a dangerous condition, and that he removed a dead *fœtus* and made such medical prescriptions as the case demanded; that he saw her last on Monday afternoon, and had no present knowledge of her whereabouts. He was satisfied, however, that an abortion had been attempted by somebody, and only afforded such relief as any skillful physician would be prompted to do under the circumstances. Dr. B. evidently had no previous knowlege of the affair.

Yesterday forenoon, CHARLES R. SMITH, Deputy Clerk of the Police Court, made an affidavit charging JAMES COLE with illegally restraining VICTORIA HUGHES of her liberty, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to the Sheriff to produce the person of the girl, which of course was returned "Not found." Deputy Sheriff arrested COLE and brought him before Judge BURGOYNE, when he made an affidavit denying all knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing girl; that he had not seen her since Monday night or Tuesday morning, when she left his house, and that he had not the remotest idea of where she was now; that he brought her from what was said to be a house of ill-fame, No. 179 George street, on Monday, at the request of her sister, (who is an inmate of COLE'S family;) that she left his house on Tuesday morning on foot, and stated that she intended to go to Indiana; that he was called upon by an officer, but gave but little information; that he would not have told where the girl was, if he had known; that his wife had told him that the girl was well taken care of, and that she was in town on Tuesday, and in a good place. On being cross-examined, COLE stated that he had never restricted the girl of her liberty, and that she was not now in his possession. This is the substance of Mr. COLE'S testimony.

Mr. DRAPER and Mr. SMITH testified to conversations with COLE, in which he told the farmer, who asked to see the girl, that he could not do so, but that he could see her sister. The further examination was then postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, at the Probate Court-room.

At a late hour in the afternoon Mrs. SHULTZ was called upon, and the object explained, when she denied any knowledge of the girl whatever, and indignantly repelled the idea that she was guilty of the crime imputed to her. Subsequently, on proceeding to her residence to arrest her, she gave the officers the slip, and could not be found on the premises. Her legal adviser, however, agreed to produce her in Court at the examination this morning.

At 1 o'clock, this morning, we learned that the girl VICTORIA HUGHES had been found, and was in the custody of an officer. Where she was discovered, or under what circumstances, we are not at liberty to state this morning.

Mrs. FINDLEY (daughter of Mrs. COLE) was arrested, last evening, on the charge of having taken the girl to the house of the woman, Mrs. SHULTZ, who, it is alleged, produced the abortion.

The Union on Central American Affairs and Gen. Walker.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 10.

There are but two possible modes (apart from the mere influence of example) of successful expansion for our institutions southward; first, by the peaceful emigration of individual citizens for the purpose of prosecuting legitimate pursuits of business in new countries, as occurred in the case of Texas; and second, by the action of the Government in military operations, or through peaceful treaties, as occurred in the cases of Florida and California.

Our people are prone to regard the late filibustering expeditions of WALKER as the same in character with the series of occurrences which resulted in the independence and annexation of Texas. They fancy that WALKER is repeating the drama of Texas in his expeditions to Nicaragua; but they forget that, in the case of Texas, the first steps were all peaceful and lawful, *while in the case of Nicaragua they are illegal throughout*; that, in the one case, there was a gradual progress of peaceful events, ending finally, indeed, in belligerent collision; while, in the other, all the acts of the drama are attempted to be omitted, save the last one of war and bloodshed.

To acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals, and roads across the isthmus by treaty; to settle the ragtons of country traversed by these routes with peaceful tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics; to thus gradually occupy the country by a growing and thriving population of our own blood, welcomed there for the wealth and prosperity they create around them—this would seem the only sure and infallible mode of planting our institutions permanently in those regions. Under this peaceful process, we should soon count on an Anglo-Saxon population there of thousands; while under a piratical policy we should only be able to count a population of a few hundreds, after long years of war and conflict. In one case we should have filled the country with valuable citizens; in the other with a thriftless soldiery. In one case our people would be there by invitation—honored, prized, and cherished; in the other, they would be there by force of arms—hated, insulted, and vindictively beleaguered at every step. It is claimed that the interests of the South demand that filibustering operations should be tolerated, if not encouraged; *but to us it seems that no more effectual means could be devised by the enemies of the South for bringing ignominy and destruction upon her cause than these.*

If, however, we must plant our institutions in the regions south of us by the strong arm, *let it be done by open and honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of the Government.* Nothing would be easier than to find cause of national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish Government, if we should set about seeking it. If, contrary to all our policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force, let it be done by honorable war, and not by piratical foray.

It is impossible to believe that the Congress of the United States will consent to sanction, by indirection or connivance, a clandestine system of warfare, condemned by the law of nations and public opinion all over the world, while showing itself to be wanting in the frankness and boldness to declare open and honorable war for the accomplishment of the purposes avowedly aimed at by these expeditions.

A Sensible Southern View of the Arrest of Walker by Commodore Paulding.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

It seems to be taken for granted that the arrest of WALKER on neutral soil was an act of aggression and injustice as against *him*—that it was a violation of *his personal rights* in law, and that for such violation our country is called on to punish the officer who committed the act. Indeed, the very demands of the friends of WALKER show that they can proceed on no other ground. *We hold this position to be essentially wrong.* If it be granted that fitting out an armed expedition to leave our shores for the purpose of making war upon a government with which we are at peace, is a violation of the laws of the United States by WALKER, and that the authorities had a right to intercept and arrest him previous to his departure, or afterwards, while on the high seas, (and the Government has clearly held this right) they have equal authority, so far as regards any personal rights *he* may possess, to arrest him in any quarter of the globe. He can acquire no right or immunity by a simple change of locality that he did not previously possess, and *so far as he alone is concerned the Government may pursue him to the ends of the earth.* There is, however, a barrier which we may not cross in the pursuit: should the *sovereignty of other nations* intervene between us and him, there we are bound to stop—not from considerations of respect to the personal rights of the fugitive, but by the *inviolability of that sovereignty.* In order to accomplish an end right in itself, we are compelled to commit another and a very different act that is unlawful and wrong; consequently the end must be abandoned from the simple fact that it cannot be attained except by the violation of the rights of *third persons*—the sovereignty of the nation upon whose territory he has taken refuge. Did that nation waive that sovereignty, either expressly, as in the case of treaties for the extradition of criminals; or impliedly, as by subsequent acquiescence, the entering upon her territory and arrest of the offender is perfectly legitimate and right.

Such, we hold, are the true principles to govern us in the investigation of this question. Apply them to the case in point, and in what light do they present the conduct of Commodore PAULDING? If any offence has been committed, it seems to us clear that it *is against the Government of Nicaragua, and not against Walker.* The latter has no just ground of complaint, and can demand nothing of our Government—not even his return to the *status* in which we found him. To the contrary, such return would be an acknowledgment by our Government of personal rights in WALKER that are not possessed by him under the law of nations. We hope the Administration will be guilty of no such folly, as it cannot fail to disgrace us in the eyes of the world. It is but right that a full explanation—apology, even, should it be necessary—be made to the Government of Nicaragua for the encroachment on her sovereignty; though it were folly to suppose that one would complain of an act that rid him of an enemy and saved his possessions from devastation and plunder. It is impossible, under the circumstances, that Nicaragua should consider the act of Com. PAULDING as an aggression, and WALKER having no rights in the matter, we may ask what is the offense of our naval officer, for which he is to be put on trial, and, as some would have it, dismissed from the service? He was ordered to intercept any hostile expedition that might move from our shores against the republics of Mexico or Nicaragua—he obeys instructions, and in doing so commits no act against a foreign power that his Government could not have committed without aggression or the slightest breach of friendly relations—but, then, even granting that he had no positive instructions that cover the means resorted to carry out the wishes of his Government, can he be arraigned as a criminal and deposed from his command? There would be neither common justice nor common sense in such a procedure, and we hope our country will hesitate long before it shall inflict such a wrong upon one of her bravest and most gallant defenders. Such a sacrifice would stamp upon the national character, and justly, a deep and damning disgrace.

We cannot conclude this article without protesting against the assumption that *these fillibustering expeditions are in harmony with the sentiments of a majority of the Southern people*, and that the clamor that has been raised over the arrest of WALKER is the voice of that majority. *It is not true.* In the cities of the Gulf, and perhaps one or two others, where the men who engage in these expeditions have personal friendships, and have concocted their plans, there is an excitement and *furor* upon the subject, but *we deny that the great body of the Southern people have any connection or sympathy with these unlawful adventures.* Nine-tenths of the Presses that have espoused the cause of WALKER, have done so purely for effect, or under the delusion that his plans are to result in strengthening the domestic institutions of the South; and yet, notwithstanding this powerful incentive to a lax administration of the law, had WALKER been arrested on the high seas and brought back for trial, we do not believe that ten respectable newspapers could have been found in the South to condemn the Administration for the act.

Commodore Paulding and the Government—Sharp Correspondence.

Commodore Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, off Aspinwall, Oct. 20, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d Inst., accompanying a copy of the sailing orders of Commander ALMY, of the steamer *Fulton*, and a circular order from the State Department in reference to our neutrality laws.

The Department will not fail to observe that my feelings, as Commander-in-chief of this squadron, must be very much wounded when I say that the service could not have been better performed if Commander ALMY had been sent to me, and some discretion had been given me by the Department for employing the force nominally under my command, instead of its being assigned to duties at a distance from home by the Government whom it is impossible should so well understand the localities and the most proper measures to be taken for a given purpose.

Now, Sir, how would it look if the Secretary of War should direct a general in the field to place himself on a certain point and *remain there?*

Then detach the subordinates and their commands, and locate them at points near him, without the means of communication. (It is an impassable wilderness between this and Chiriqui.)

Could a battle be gained, the commander-in-chief respected, or the interest of our country in any manner advanced? No, sir; and this is a parallel case; and, in my judgment, it would be better for the Department to supersede an officer whenever it wants confidence in his capacity for command.

It is not only in this instance, but others, that I feel called upon to present to the notice of the Department irregularities which the Department can alone redress. In the first place, the *Cyane* has been absent from here at the North for more than three months without my having received a report or an official notice in regard to her. It is the same with the *Roanoke.* If the *Fulton* has taken one of the passages, as she should have done, her course for Chiriqui was in the direction of Aspinwall, and without a material deviation she could have passed within sight of my flag.

From this it will be apparent to the Department that I must feel that my prerogatives as commander-in-chief of the squadron are turned aside with but little consideration, and that my presence here can have but a slight appreciation.

Without presuming to intrude discourteously upon the Department, it is proper that I should present my views, and, in doing so, to say that the duties of this command cannot be discharged in a manner due to the good order and efficiency of the naval service, unless the Department shall be observant, and exact of other officers a strict conformity to its military character.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Reply of the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Paulding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 6, 1857.

SIR: I am in possession of your dispatch, No. 133.

It was not the intention of the Department to insinuate any doubt of your knowledge or capacity, or of your disposition promptly to discharge any duty assigned to you. But the Department will reserve to itself the right, under the immediate direction of the President, to dispatch a vessel to any point, upon any emergency, under specific instructions directing its commanding officer to report to the flag officer of any squadron subject to those instructions. In the present instance, the *Fulton* was dispatched from this port, by order of the President, to serve the purposes of the Government, upon a state of facts of which, from the nature of the case, you could not probably have the slightest knowledge.

If the commanding officer of the *Roanoke* or of the *Cyane* has failed to make to you the proper reports, you are well aware of the course that may be taken.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Flag Officer HIRAM PAULDING, Commanding United States Home Squadron, Aspinwall, New-Granada.

Senator Douglas and the Democratic Party—Letter From an Illinois Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

SIR: A paragraph from your paper, stating that the Chicago *Democrat* had represented me as disagreeing with Judge DOUGLAS on the Kansas question, has just fallen under my notice. You did right in giving a prompt and emphatic contradiction to it, and I thank you for it. Instead of dissenting from him, I fully and heartily indorse his views, and shall stand by them to the last. They are views which I entertained before I reached Washington, and frequently expressed here and elsewhere, and I have certainly learned nothing since my arrival in this city to induce me to change them. On the contrary, the evidence to my mind of the bad faith and unjustifiable conduct of the late Lecompton Constitutional Convention, is not only accumulative, but overwhelming. For resisting the efforts of that body to set aside the popular will and deny to the people the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, Judge DOUGLAS deserves, and will yet receive, the gratitude and plaudits of the nation. No matter who may be in fault in what may have occurred there, the doctrine of self-government should be maintained, and any effort to stifle the public voice should be frowned down.

In vindicating the great principle of popular sovereignty, as applicable to Territories as well as to States, our distinguished Senator is consistent with his past life, and now stands forth as one whom neither place, nor power, nor frowns can swerve for an instant from the line of duty. If, under these circumstances, I should hesitate to give him the benefit of my feeble support, I should be recreant to my own sense of right, and guilty of a most gross breach of public duty. Let Presidential aspirants plot, and combinations be formed to break down one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—of American statesmen living: It will, in the end, amount to nothing. I predict now that Judge DOUGLAS will prove equal to the emergency—that he will come out of the contest with new laurels, and that the sequel will show he has gained, by his recent great speech in the Senate, a stronger hold on the affections of the nation, than he ever before enjoyed. I shall never forget my emotions on hearing that speech delivered. I knew that every effort had been used to prevent him from making it. Hopes of reward in the shape of future promotion had been held out to him, and when they had failed, threats of excommunication from the Democratic Party were resorted to. He turned them all aside, and there he stood, in the first legislative body on earth, with enemies all around him predicting he was preaching his own "funeral sermon," proudly spurning every consideration but the right! It was indeed a scene in which moral courage rose to sublimity, and the future historian and painter of our country will dwell on it with delight. The politician was lost in the patriot—policy was swallowed up in principle, and pressing on in the line of duty, he rose superior to every obstacle, and left the impress of his unyielding integrity and great genius upon our free institutions, so indelibly marked that age will not be able to efface them. I felt rejoiced that there was at least *one* man, and I was proud he was an Illinoisan, who did not hesitate a moment to step forward in defence of the right, and who would not

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

But, Sir, I will not pursue this subject further. The only object of this note is to place myself right before the public, as some persons seem disposed to misrepresent me. You are at liberty to make such use of it, by publication or otherwise, as you may think proper. I remain yours, very respectfully,

I. N. MORRIS.

The Exchequer Plan of President Tyler—Interesting Private History.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

MY SON: My exchequer plan will be found, *in limine*, in a report made by Mr. FORWARD, then Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate, in the Winter of 1841–'2. My message of December, 1841, presents its outlines, and that of December, 1842, repeats the recommendation for its adoption, and briefly answers the most prominent objections which had been urged to it. The *report* which accompanies the plan is worthy of deliberate study. That paper was *written* by WEBSTER and adopted by FEAWARD. The plan itself was my own, and was drawn up at my house in Williamsburg, whither I had gone for the purpose of close retirement while eliminating the work. It was presented to the Cabinet and adopted as a Cabinet measure, only one suggestion of amendment being urged upon me, and that I adopted upon the condition that I should present the plan to Congress in the alternative to be adopted by that body either with or without the amendment, as it might see proper. The amendment simply provided the means of paying the expenses by authorizing a limited dealing in the exchanges. Agencies were proposed to be established in all the States, but if a State *prohibited* it the agency in such State was forbidden to deal in exchange. This proviso was incorporated by myself under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the City of Augusta vs. EARLE, and other similar cases. I cannot lay my hand on the original draught as prepared by myself, and presume I handed it over to Mr. FORWARD. The scheme, doubtless, may be modified and improved—Mr. CUSHING'S suggestions in the House, and those of Mr. TALMADGE in the Senate, in regard to it, are well worthy to be looked to. My present impression is, that taking the Sub Treasury as its basis, and authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits to individuals in the form of bank notes of denominations of $5 and up to one hundred, with larger sums to be put upon the footing of bills of exchange, for the issuing of which the actual premium of transporting specie from one place to another should be charged, the country would have a paper currency which would be the true representative of the precious metals, and would circulate all over the commercial world. In order to get it under way the government might issue certificates to its creditors, taking care to place actually in deposit gold and silver to the amount of each certificate. The specie deposited should be regarded as sacred for the purpose of redeeming the certificates whenever presented. Those certificates would bear a premium in the markets of the world, and furnish a currency of more value than gold or silver, because more easily transported about one. The only danger would be that the bankers would snatch them up for hoarding in place of gold and silver. The agencies might be the sub-treasuries; but of course the government funds should be kept entirely separate and distinct from the funds of private depositors, except as suggested above. The *Madisonian* of that day would repay the reading of Mr. HARRIS, as many of the articles proceeded from the great minds of the Cabinet in support of the project. He would also revive his earlier recollections by referring to Mr. JEFFERSON'S letters to JOHN W. EPPES, in the volumes of his correspondence, (which volume I do not at the moment remember.) The letter was written, I think, in the year 1816, and relates to finance. By consulting the index he would readily find the letter. It will repay his search. Affectionately, your father,

JOHN TYLER.

TO JOHN TYLER, Jr., Esq., Washington City.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.—A Washington letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT:

"Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT is now nearly 65 years of age, though he does not look over 50. This is remarkable when we remember that for many years he resided on the frontiers, or was subjected to all the discomforts and hardships of a life of adventure among the Indians, exposed to all kinds of weather, deprived of all comforts, and constantly engaged in the severest labor. Familiar with his history, I had expected to meet a trembling octogenarian; instead of which I was introduced to an apparently hale, well-preserved man of middle age. For his present robust condition he is greatly indebted to a naturally fine constitution, and to the extreme strictness of his personal habits through life. He has undergone what would have destroyed a hundred ordinary men, and looks now as though he might see the end of another half century. A local lameness on one side, caused by his early exposures, confines him habitually to his house, but he hardly regards this as an affliction, for his library is his home, and he is never so happy as when pursuing his literary labors—which, in his case, are literally labors of love."

WISCONSIN.—Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the new Republican Governor of Wisconsin, was inaugurated on Monday, at Madison. Governor RANDALL has appointed WM. H. WATSON, recently one of the editors of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, his Private Secretary. HORACE RUBLEE is continued as State Librarian. Hon. RUFUS PARKS, of Waukesha, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Property; J. D. RUGGLES is to be Assistant Secretary of State; F. A. SCOFIELD will be Assistant Treasurer; and S. H. CARPENTER Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Governors' Messages.

MARYLAND.

The Message of Governor LIGON sets forth a satisfactory financial condition, the Sinking Fund having increased to nearly four millions. With the exception of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which continues involved in misfortune, the public works are prosperous. The Governor dwells upon the subject of the financial crisis, and denounces the recent suspension of the Maryland banks as "a direct breach of faith towards the people," which challenges decisive action on the part of the Legislature. The extravagance of the people, reckless speculation, the creation of unreal values of stock, and matters of a kindred nature, the Governor says, have caused the panic. Auxiliary to all this, there cannot be a doubt, remarks His Excellency, "that our banking systems have proved ready and facile instrumentalities."

A revision and reconstruction of the banking system of this State is recommended. The Governor says that it is absolutely indispensable to a healthy financial condition that the specie basis of all banks of issue within the State should be greatly enlarged, and that all banks should have an independent existence, under the most rigid legislation, and the constant scrutiny of official authority. The common schools of the State are referred to, and a just and fitting tribute paid to the public school system in Baltimore. Outside of Baltimore the insufficiency of the public school system is said to be painfully apparent. The affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary are alluded to. The actual difference between the earnings and expenditures for the year 1856 is stated to be $13,318 30, $8,000 of which has been met by the annual appropriation of this State, leaving an actual deficit of $5,318 30. During the year 1856 there was expended for the tuition of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb at the Pennsylvania Institution the sum of $2,608 72, and for the year 1857, $2,152 14. For the Indigent Blind of the Pennsylvania Institution for the year 1856, there were expended $950, and for the year 1857, $500. For the Indigent Blind at the Maryland Institution for the year 1856, there were expended $1,737 08; and for the year 1857, $4,016 60.

By far the largest portion of the message is devoted to "Lawlessness in Baltimore—Elective Franchise." It is an attempted vindication of his official course towards the city pending the recent State election.

OHIO.

The Message of Gov. CHASE is very long, but clear and able. After exhibiting the condition of State affairs, he proceeds to a very full discussion of the recent fugitive Slave cases in Ohio and the questions growing out of them. This part, with the reference to National politics, are the principal points of the Message. In relation to the Slave cases, Mr. CHASE takes strong ground. He says:

"If Federal Courts are to protect Federal officials from prosecution by State Courts for alleged violation of State law, State Courts, in their turn, must protect State officers from prosecution in Federal Courts under similar circumstances. Hence, dangerous conflicts must arise, and imminent peril both to liberty and union.

If such conflicts must come, to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall maintain the honor of the State and support the authority of the Courts. I prefer to hope that they may be averted by the abandonment, on the part of the Federal authorities, of the indefensible positions which they have assumed."

After a review of the Kansas troubles, the Governor says:

"It cannot fail to arrest attention that all these encroachments of the Federal Government upon State sovereignty, and upon the freedom of the Territories, arise from the determined purpose of those who control its action to extend the domain and enlarge the power of Slavery. Under this influence the ancient and original policy of Slavery prohibition was overthrown and reversed by the Kansas-Nebraska act. Under this influence, the whole power of the National Government has been exerted to force Slavery upon the reluctant people of Kansas. Under this influence, also, persistent attempts are made to subjugate the people of the Free States to Federal domination, through the administration of the Fugitive Slave act. Under this influence, finally, the Federal Judiciary has promulgated the revolting doctrine that the Constitution of the Union establishes and guarantees Slavery in all national territory, and consequently that there is no foot of our widely-extended domain, outside of States whose constitutions prohibit Slavery, where the free laborer can find a home exempt from the intrusion of that very peculiar institution.

This rapid progress of despotism cannot fail to arouse and fix the attention of a reflecting people. It forces upon the country momentous issues between two opposite systems of government—two opposite theories of the Constitution. These issues are radical and vital."

GOVERNOR BANKS ON KANSAS.

The following is the portion of the Message of Governor BANKS relating to Kansas affairs:

"It is not now a question of Slavery alone, but to that is superadded the question of the right of the people to vote either in election of delegates, or upon the Constitution itself. Many citizens have sustained the Government in its Kansas policy upon its solemn pledges that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. To sustain now the denial of this right, is to repel in the most decisive manner the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Nothing but the direct intervention of federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution; and if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free governments.

Violence and fraud, if successful in this instance, will be repeated whenever occasion demands it. It will not be limited to Territories or States. No shrine will be held sacred. The Senate Chamber of the United States has been already invaded, and this State was for a time bereft of a part of its representative power by an act of fearful wrong, committed upon the most cherished and brilliant of her sons, while in the performance of Constitutional duty."

MAINE—GOV. MORRILL'S INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, is five columns in length—an extraordinary stretch for an Inaugural. Two points are discussed by the Governor very fully—the financial difficulties and the issues of the Slavery question. He attributes the monetary crisis to the overpowering national tendency to over trading and social display. In regard to the banks, he suggests a prohibition of the circulation of small bills, and holds that the multiplicity of banks in the State is an evil, and a spirit of rivalry among banks promotive of evil. Legislative measures are suggested to prevent a recurrence of bank suspensions. Touching Slavery, and the troubles that have grown out of the Kansas business, the Governor takes ground that the South, not the North, is responsible for the agitations which convulse the country. He says:

"Slavery agitation rages not from the North, but from the South. The repose of the country was not disturbed by attempts from the North to subvert Slavery in the Slave States, or invade its rights. If there be antagonism of opinion between the Free and Slave States, it has been produced by no movement of the former. It has been brought about by an obvious and conceded change of sentiments and opinions, purposes and designs, by the latter, by which they force themselves into collision with the well-known and long-cherished sentiments and opinions of the Free States, their interests and prosperity. If there be peril to our common country, it springs not now from any movements, nor from any want of appreciation of the value of the Union, from this quarter. Whoever has regrets that a sense of the sacredness of the Union and the greatness of its blessings is faintly apprehended, will need to revert to events that are taking place in other quarters, and sentiments entertained elsewhere.

The Maine Law comes in for a large share of the Governor's attention. He is in favor of a strict Prohibitory Law, the necessity for which he argues. He says:

"If it be assumed that the traffic in intoxicating drinks for a beverage be injurious, then it necessarily follows that such traffic cannot with propriety be permitted—cannot be licensed or tolerated, but the enacting power must forbid it altogether. And this rule is as imperative in legislation as in morals. Prohibition is the only intelligent action in the case of a conceded wrong."

A short session of the Legislature is recommended; measures for the settlement of the Aroostook country are urged; education is treated with favorable regard; and an increase of the State tax is discouraged as unadvisable.

Business Matters.

A letter from Lowell to the Boston *Traveller*, says: "The spindle city is gradually resuming its steady hum of industry and wonted business-like appearance. With the exception of the unfortunate Middlesex—most of the mills are in a running condition, giving the operators from two-thirds to full time. The cold snap and light flurry of snow, which, by the way, if giving us excellent sleighing, has had the effect of making trade look up, for it has brought in a good sprinkle of our rural neighbors, who, with their produce generally have a little ready cash on hand for investment in dry goods, groceries, &c., which it does not always pay to take to Boston.

All departments of the immense iron works at Boonton resumed work on Monday. For the last two months only the blast furnace has been in operation,

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. STONE, Congregational minister, of Boston, preached before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. PRENTISS',) Sunday evening, to a large and attentive congregation. His text was in I John, 2d chapter and 14th verse: *I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong.* After some introductory remarks upon the philosophy of strength, and the distinction between physical, moral and spirit ual power, the Reverend gentleman proceeded to present a numerous variety of types of strength, from history, and from the lessons of modern times, and laid down some general principles upon which young men might vindicate the motive which the Apostle had in depending upon the strength of young men in his day. He concluded by appealing to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to give the people of this vast metropolis certain indications of spiritual and moral strength. By this means the present generation would live in the next, and history might carry down to the future a true record of the worth of that strength which the Apostle commended

Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, and Rev. Dr. PARKHURST, of the Mercer-street Church, assisted in the services.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DETAILED POLICEMEN.—Four Special Aids were appointed on Saturday by the Deputy Superintendent of Police to take command of the policemen detailed for special duty at the four different Police Courts of the City. Each Aid is instructed to see that the officers under his charge attend daily at this respective Courts and are prompt and energetic in the service of warrants placed in their hands. They are also required to keep a register of the names of all persons for whom warrants are issued, the offence charged, the name of the Magistrate issuing it, the name of the officer in whose hands it is placed for service, the date of the issuing of the warrant and of its return into Court. Lastly it is charged upon the Aid to prevent imposition upon prisoners or other parties by "shysters" who now infest the vestibules of all the City Courts, by claims to great influence with the various Magistrates and thus often extort black-mail.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE DUER.—Chief Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening last. While leaving the house of Judge WOODRUFF, in Twenty-ninth-street, as he was descending the steps his foot slipped and he fell to the pavement with such force as to break his thigh-bone. He was conveyed to his residence, where he is attended by Dr. HOFFMAN, and we understand that he was somewhat better yesterday morning. The injury would be a severe one at any period of life, but to one of Judge DUER'S age, (74,) such an accident inspires the most serious apprehensions.

The late Doctor Knox.

On Sunday morning in the Market-street Church, the Rev. Mr. CUYLER pronounced the following brief eulogy on this venerable man:—

"At this moment the eldest of our pastors lies among us—awaiting his burial. Our beloved Church enters upon the new year shrouded in the garniture of mourning. At the very threshold of the year we halt to open a tomb—in which, with sadness and tears, we shall lay the veteran to his rest. It was not by the tempest on the sea, or the pestilence upon the shore, that his honored life was cut off; the simple stretching forth of a hand to open a window opened the gate that led into eternity! Last Sabbath morning he was exhorting his flock to love not only in word, but in deed and in truth; this morning his voice is mingling in the songs of the seraphim!

The tidings that *good Dr. Knox is dead* will fall cold on many a heart. We shall only know that his venerable head is laid low when we see it no longer in the assemblies of religion and christian philanthropy. The aged men of New-York will miss him deeply. To them he was a link that bound to the past—that connected them with the memories of MASON and RODGERS, of ROMEYN and MILLEDOLLER. To his surviving colleagues—whose words of farewell could not penetrate the insensibility of that sealed and smitten brain—the sundering of this sacred tie will be an actual bereavement.

Every one loved Dr. KNOX. He had no enemies. Little children were not afraid of him. Old and young all clung to him—all loved to see him enter their chambers of sickness, or sit down by the fireside hushed with grief for the dead. All could open their hearts to him. He was simplicity itself, simple in his tastes, simple in his preaching, simple in his childlike love of Christ. While some of us younger men prefer to labor in the newer and younger schemes of benevolence, he clung to the ancient systems; to him 'the old was better.' No more guileless spirit than his is left behind in our bereaved church. He took a good man's life along with him when he went up to lay his head on the bosom of his Redeemer."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 26, 30, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 220, 1577, 383, 387, 1621, 359, 1439, 1293, 2604, 7, 8, 10, 12, 2509, 13, 16, 18, 235, 324, 2689, 355, 2680, 2799, 2689.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 163, 13, 165, 172 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 191, 192, 183, 185, 2., 32, 33, 34, 138.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 281, 282, 284, 286, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 323, 325, 162 to 174, 149, 26 to 29, 333, 10, 62, 298, 340, 342, 343, 345, 347, 349, 350, 353, 356, 357, 359 to 370.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 116, 33, 35, 357, 135, 172 to 177, 150, 179 to 181. *Part II*—Nos. 146, 147, 19, 182 to 185, 1018, 186 to 191, 89 to 154.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.—CITY COURT, Jan. 12—Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Thomas Smith*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: an iron poker, upon one John Butcher, on board the bark *Isla ae Cuba.*

The United States vs. *William H. Hudson*—An indictment against the master of the steamship *St. Louis* for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the crew.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

The Court was then occupied with the hearing of two motions in the cases of *John Graham* vs. *Edward Stucken et al.*, and *The Same* vs. *Louis H. Meyer.* The first of these suits has been before the Court several times before, being a suit in Equity by Captain Graham against Stucken, one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, and other parties, to set aside a transfer of certain steamships to them by Graham, on the ground of usury. The defendant in the second suit, the other partner of the firm, was absent from the country when the other suit was commenced. He having returned to this City a short time since, Graham commenced the second suit in law against him alone, which is a suit in trover to recover the value of the steamships and damages for their conversion—and on affidavit he obtained from the Court an order of arrest against the defendant, holding him to bail in the sum of $300,000. The defendant in this suit moved thereupon that he be discharged on common bail, or that the bail be mitigated. And in the other suit a motion was made at the same time, that Graham be compelled to elect which of the two suits he would proceed with, and that the suit he did not elect might be discontinued with costs.

The motion was argued for plaintiff by Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Williams, and for the defendants by Mr. Brady, Judge Dean and Mr. Lane.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 11

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of Court this morning, THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., the new District-Attorney, appeared and filed his papers, and was sworn in.

The day calendar was then called through, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM APPEAL.

In re Wm. F. Chase.—The petitioner took out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable yesterday, to have a Miss Louisa Wolfsohn produced in Court. The petitioner states that he was solicited by the lady to obtain the writ; that she is confined in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, where she was placed by her father, contrary to her wishes, and that she is perfectly sound in mind.

The hearing of the matter was to have been had yesterday, but owing to the absence of certain parties, the matter was adjourned until to-day.

More Mail Robberies.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says: "It has been very recently ascertained that a mail robbery of some importance had been committed upon the United States mails passing upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a point between the Washington Junction and the Avalon Iron Works, a mile above. A few days since, there were found in a ravine close by the track a number of letters and packages torn open and otherwise mutilated. Since the first discovery, other evidences have been found which confirm first suspicions, and leave no doubt but that depredations have been committed upon the mail. The letters found bear date from the middle of December up to the 26th of that month. The mail marks indicate their mailing at points along the route as far as the extreme West. From the contents of the letters found, they must have been valueless to the robbers, which fact seems to indicate that the more valuable ones were selected out, while the others were thrown away. It is supposed the mail pouch was stolen from the mail car on the road or from the station. The extent of the depredation is not yet known.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

Chief BEST received a telegram from Chicago, informing him that a man named J. P. HALL had left that city for this, charged with having robbed the United States mail, and giving a description of him. The Chief at once directed policemen to watch the arrival of the night train from Detroit. The train arrived, and a man was discovered among the passengers by the second-class cars, answering to the description of the supposed robber. He was thereupon taken into custody by the police officers and searched. On him were found a small sum of money and several letters. He was committed to jail.

THE "INFANT SALVATION" CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—"We understand," says the Woburn *Journal*, "that the Ecclesiastical Council which met at North Woburn, Dec. 16, for the ordination of Mr. NICKERSON, held an adjourned meeting in Boston on Monday last. Mr. N. came before them again for examination, and the result of their deliberations was, as before—not to proceed to ordination. The authorized report of the doings of the Council will be given to the public next week. In the meantime, Mr. NICKERSON retains his former connection with the Church at North Woburn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF SATURDAY—8,573 bbls. Flour, 70 bags Wheat, 12,156 bushels Corn, 300 bags Oats, 1,444 pkgs. Provisions, and 593 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted firm at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is reviving very slowly, yet the leading holders are not very eager to secure customers; the stocks, in all hands, being quite moderate, and the production much less extensive than usual. Prices rule low—15@20 ₱ cent. under those current some months since—and the principal factors are not disposed to make any further concessions, nor to sell on a credit exceeding six months, with notes payable at bank, and if not promptly met on maturity, the drawers to be considered as having failed and as unworthy of any more trust. The prevailing currency here is as follows: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Calf Boots, $2 50@$4; Boys' Thick and Kip Boots, $1 50@$1 75; Boys' Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Youths' Thick and Kip Boots, $1@$1 37; Youths' Calf Boots, $1 50@$1 85; Men's Split, Thick and Kip Brogans, 80c.@$1 40; Men's Calf Brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Men's Enameled Brogans, $1 10@$1 25; Men's Grain, Buff and Goat Brogans, $1@$1 20; Boys' Thick, Split and Kip Brogans, 65c.@$1; Boys' Enameled, Buff and Goat Brogans, 90c.@$1 10; Boys' Calf Brogans, 90c.@$1 10; Youths' Thick, Split and Kip Brogans, 60c.@70c.; Youths' Enameled Buff and Goat Brogans, 65c.@80c.; Youths' Calf Brogans, 65c.@80c.; Women's Split, Kip and Grain Pegged Boots, 70c.@90c.; Women's Enameled, Goat and Kid J. L. Boots, 80c.@$1; Women's Calf Boots, 90c.@$1 05; Misses' Split, Kip and Grain Boots, 60c.@75c.; Misses' Enameled, Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, 65c.@80c.; Children's Split, Kip and Calf Boots, 40c.@55c.; Children's Enameled, Goat, Kid and Grain Boots, 45c.@55c.; Ladies' Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 90c@$1 25; Misses' Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 70c.@85c.; Children's Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 50c.@55c. ₱ pair. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, states that "buyers from various important points are beginning to arrive, and most of them from the large cities West and Southwest will be in the market within two or three weeks. The stocks of sensonble goods are comparatively light at present, but are considered quite sufficient for the wants of the trade, whose purchases will evidently be light. Manufacturers generally have their supplies ready, and continue to be moderately employed on desirable styles. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,857 cases to San Francisco and 482 cases to Australia. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,876	5,620
Since Jan. 1	1,332	
Total	4,204	5,620

COFFEE—The market is pretty brisk and buoyant. Sales 1,750 mats Java, at 16c.; 270 bags Rio, at 8¾c.@10¾c., and 200 Bahia, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, 4,000 bags Rio were received, and 5,500 bags Rio were sold at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock on hand there on Saturday, of 55,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in better request, at an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. over Saturday's currency, the *Africa's* advices having favorably affected the market. Sales have been reported of over 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 9¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices.

FISH—The market appears inactive, yet prices are unaltered for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is fairly supplied with State and Western Flour, and as the demand is quite moderate, prices are heavy. Sales 5,000 barrels.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 30@4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@7 50

Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 00@8 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$5 90 ₱ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for at old rates. Sales 550 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is selling slowly at about former rates. Sales, 3,400 bushels, in small lots, including choice White Southern at $1 35; and Red do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Large lots would not bring such prices. Corn is inactive, owing to the scanty stock available, and the disagreement of parties about prices, which are quite irregular. Sales have been confined to small parcels new crop, including 1,700 bushels ordinary White Southern at 70c. ₱ bushel, indicating an advance. Holders ask 72c.@75c. for prime new Yellow and White Corn; 75c. for prime Northern Rye; and 76c.@80c. for State Barley, ₱ bushel, but buyers do not respond to these claims. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, last week, sales were made of 224 bales Gunny Bags, at 10¾c.; and 434 bales Gunny Cloth, at 10¾c.@11c., all on 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 400 bales North River, in lots, at 65c.@75c., cash. ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, no hay arrived and the article continued unchanged, at from 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, last week, there were no cargo receipts or sales of Hay, which was quoted from store at 87c.@$1 for Northern, and $1 25 for Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—100 bales Jute sold in Boston last week at $96 ₱ ton, 6 months, closing—no buyers to be found at this rate.

HIDES—Are quiet yet steady, including prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 20c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Colonia at 16c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz, Central American and California at 18c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, (shod,) Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15½c.@16c., Rio Hache and Caracoas, at 15c.@15½c.; Barcelona, at 14½c.@15c.; Curacon, at 14c.@14½c.; Texas and Western, dry, at 13c.@14c., and Southern, dry, at 10c.@10½c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are less sought after at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $24@$27, six months' credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak light, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 20½c.@23c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 27c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 21c.@21½c., on six months credit.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ obl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 8, reports an improvement in Lumber during the week, "several orders having been received from the North, and also from the West India trade. We quote assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards and Plank, for the latter at $13@$14, at which figures, we believe, engagements have been made. There are also two orders for cargoes of re-sawed ship-stuff, which will, probably, be taken at our quotations, viz., $14@$16. Rough Edge we quote $12@$13. Timber has been arriving quite briskly since the close of the holidays, the largest portion coming to hand, through the canal, from the Ogeechee. A large portion of the receipts remain unsold, though there is a good inquiry, particularly for mitting, of which there are some fine lots on the market. The absence of large sales is caused by a difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Sales have been made at $5, $6 and $7, the two outside figures are extreme. For shipping-Timber the demand has not improved, and we hear of no sales being made. We quote $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah for the week have been:

To Queenstown, Eng	237,932
To Barcelona	185,505
To Boston	51,896
Total	498,333

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 31c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, and is steady, including common, at $1 30@$1 310 bbl., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet and somewhat nominal; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 46c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 8.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 2,127 bbls. at $2 15 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 15 for hard. No sales to-day. Sales yesterday of 250 casks at 35½c. ₱ gallon. Resin and Tar—Nothing doing in either article.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, which is quoted at 54c.@55c., cash. ₱ gallon. Crude whale is down to 55c.@60c., and Crude Sperm $1 ₱ gallon, but either kind attracts very little attention. Other Oils are inactive and prices are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly sought after and is cheaper. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $12 for prime, ₱ bbl.—closing with a downward tendency. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@23c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c., for fair to prime, ₱ lb.

Chicago Butter Trade During

	1858.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total, lbs...	2,603,928	298,248	3,129,378	329,550

RICE—Is plenty and heavy, at $2 50@$3 25 for inferior to good, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—4,000 tcs. clean, and 73,000 bushels rough; *Sales*—Of clean, moderate, chiefly at from $2 43 for ordinary, to $3 25 for prime, ₱ 100 lbs.; two or three parcels of long-grained and fancy, brought $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 12,000 bushels rough, for export, at 75c.@80c ₱ bushel. *Exports*—5,925 tcs. clean, including 1,862 tcs. to New-York, leaving 2,311 tcs. on shipboard not cleared. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice included: *Receipts*—50 tcs. clean, and 25,400 bushels rough; *Sales*—788 tcs. clean, at $2 62½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; *Exports*—245 tcs. clean, including 100 to New-York.

SEED—10,300 bags Calcutta Linseed, sold in Boston last week, at $1 26, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is fair; prices, however, lean in favor of buyers. Sales, 530 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7½c.; Cuban, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; and New-Orleans, at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—100 bales Terra Japonica, sold on terms not disclosed. The range is from 3¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, 65,000 lbs. domestic Fleece and pulled, with 185 bales South American and Mediterranean were sold within the range of previous quotations. The inquiry was inmoving.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅝d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the bustle; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Miss Hogy
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son: "Who are the poor of New York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gold. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 5—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at too hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.
A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation.
SATURDAY next—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO and THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH of the UNPRECEDENTED ENGAGEMENT of the WONDERFUL RAVELS.
FOUR GREAT ENTERTAINMENTS.
ANTOINE and JEROME in Two Characters Each.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in her GRAND ASCENSION on the DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE, in THE CYCLOPS, from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE.
MARZETTI as the APE in JOCKO.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE CYCLOPS and DOUBLE ASCENSION.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets to cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arnclife Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Batcherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon... Mr. Kennedy | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
F. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
TUESDAY, Jan. 12,
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which an entertainment by the
ACROBATIC BROTHERS.
To conclude with J. B. Brickstone's famed Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER; Or, THE FORTUNE-TELLER OF LYNN.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858.
Second night of DICK SLATER,
the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer.
and
J. MULLIGAN,
now connected with the combined talent of this great Company of ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7¾ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THEATRICAL—TICKETS FOR LAURA KEENE'S and BURTON'S Theatres, may be obtained three days in advance at the Theatrical Ticket Depot, HALL & SON'S, No. 432 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open EVERY EVENING, at Dunham Hall, No. 596 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(but three) of the season, prior to the departure of the company,
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.
First night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for it in occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES.
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
In addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE. CARADORI. D'ANGRI.
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
The sale of seats commences on Thursday the 14th at 8 A. M., at the three ticket offices.
No orders received in advance.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated chorus of German singers,) conductor HERR PAUR have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion, also the following distinguished artists: Miss E. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERDINAND KLEINECKE and C. BERGER, Violoncellist; and CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone Messrs. A. KING and DAVIS will preside at the Piano.
Tickets 75 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall 8th-st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 38 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.
DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mrs. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MACBETH, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
The succeeding readings of the week will be as follows: THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S book stores; WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. Pelman, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secy., No. 140 Pearl st

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALEN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress met again yesterday. In the Senate, a petition was presented from CHRISTIAN HANSEN, praying for the establishment of an ocean mail route between New York and Gluckstadt on the Elbe. It was referred to the Post-Office Committee. Mr. HOUSTON presented a preamble and resolutions having for their object the trial of the fifteen Naval officers comprising the Naval Retiring Board, under the provision of the act establishing the Board, in order that their fitness for service may be investigated. Debate on the Kansas question was postponed until Monday next, when it will be the special order. The President's Central-American Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and debate on it postponed until the Committee shall report. In the House, a resolution providing for the printing of five thousand extra copies of the Coast Survey Report was rejected. Leave was asked, but not obtained, to report a bill providing for the increase of the military establishment by the addition of five regiments. In Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message, Mr. GROSBECK, Democratic member for Ohio, made a speech in concurrence with the views expressed by the President both in that and the special Message relative to the breaking up of the Walker expedition.

The State Legislature met at 7½ o'clock last evening, as per adjournment, and the Assembly immediately proceeded to balloting for Speaker. After fifteen or twenty unsuccessful attempts, however, with no prospect of success, they voted to adjourn. The Senate transacted some routine business.

A brief dispatch from St. Louis in reference to the Kansas election on the 4th for State officers, says that little doubt is entertained in the Territory that the Free-State ticket has been successful. Some scattering returns are given.

The first issue of Treasory notes is to be made to-day, the Department having yesterday received from the engraver $150,000, in notes of the denomination of $100.

The Seaview Honse, at the Highlands, the scene of the murder of MOSES by DONNELLY, was burned down on Sunday night, together with a cottage adjoining. As the hotel was unoccupied, no doubt is entertained that it was wilfully set on fire.

The meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen last evening were of unoausl importance in the matter of the reception of pnblic documents. A message was received from Mayor TIEMANN, in relation to the Battery enlargement, and recommending a speedy completion of the work, under proper supervision. The annual report of the Corporation Counsel was received, giving a detailed account of the condition of the Law Department. The City Inspector sent in a communication, giving it as his opinion that the contract made recently to clean the streets of the City for five years, is not legal. But the most interesting of all the communications was one from Mr. D. D. CONOVER, dated from the Street Department. It alleges fraods, and gives particulars of a loss of over $123,000, in twelve small contracts made while the books were not in his possession, and intimates that many more may yet be discovered. The document created considerable excitement in the Board of Aldermen, and after some discussion as to whether it should be referred to a Regular or Special Committee, it was laid on the table, until the appointment of the Standing Committees. An ordinance was received by the Board of Aldermen and referred to raise the requisite amoont for the erection of a new Tompkins Market. A petition was received from PETER COOPER and others, asking that the Legislature declare the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and direct it to be filled in accordance with the new Charter. Accompanying the petition was the draft of an act, for that purpose. The Presidents of either Board announced the Standing Committees for 1858, and hen both adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the annual report of the Counsel to the Corporation was read. From this document it appears that the number of suits against the Corporation has increased four-fold within the past year. The causes of this increase, Mr. BUSTED states, have been the refusal of the Comptroller to pay bills against the City, "of the validity or legality of which there can be no doubt," the Street-Commissioner controversy, and the neglect of Mayor WOOD to hring papers, duly served upon him, to the attention of the Law Deparment. Out of the Street-Commissioner controveray slone some 500 suits have been brought by Mr. DEVLIN and his employes. He has not appealed them for three very good reasons. First, there were not clerks enough in the Department to perform the mere manual labor; second, the Comptroller would not pay the necessary disbursements for appealing; and third, the Appellate Court had already decided the main point in litigation in Mr. DEVLIN'S favor.

The Street Commissioner (Mr. D.D. CONOVER) sent to the Common Council last evening his quarterly report, in which some developments are made—that ought to be astoonding, but will astound nobody—as to the way in which tbings have been managed in the Department, especially under Mr. FUREY and Mr. DEVLIN. For his own failnres he pleads as abundant apology the embarrassments of protracted litigation and the refosal of the heads of Departments officially to recognize him. He is still nnder an injunction wbich restrains him from contracting for the opening and regulating of streets that the Common Council have already directed. Mr. CONOVER charges that the Comptroller has paid illegally—because without the Street Commissioner's reqoisition—$153,437 to various contractors, of which a large portion is in excess of legitimate claims. The refusal of the Corporation Counsel to recognize him, Mr. CONOVER says, has resulted in defrauding the City of some $60,000 more. He recites twelve cases which exhibit gross violations of law and disregard of the public interest. The first is the famous "Fifty-seventh-atreet grading job," commenced in Mr. FUREY'S day. This contract was not given to the lowest bidder, thus causing a loss of $6,200. There was an altercation of the contract in respect to the retaining-wall, by which the loss to property owners will be some $50,000, and there was an excess of two and a half years upon the time atipulated for the execution of the work. The second case is the Third-av. grading, from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth streets; it was not given to the lowest bidder, thus causing a loss of $12,500, and the excess of time in performing it was seven months. The third case was the Fifty-sixth-street grading. Mr. CONOVER alleges that the item of retaining-wall was an interpolation of the contract at an exorbitant rate and an excess of three months in performing the job, is probable. The fourth case is the Fifty-second-street grading, which, Mr. CONOVER says, was given to a party not entitled to it by law; the contract moreover was altered to the contractor's advantage; there is an excess of the time in the execution of the work, and the party to whom the contract was awarded, *but not given*, is doing the work at a rate which will cost the City $5,000 more than it should. The fifth case is the Fifty-seventh-street grading. The contract was not given to the lowest bidder, (loss $13,000,) yet the lowest bidder is doing it for the successful bidder. In neither of the next five cases, it is alleged, was the contract given to the lowest bidder, and the amount of which the City is defrauded thereby is set down at some $15,000. The eleventh case,—an improvement of Fourth-avenue from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street,—shows that the contract under which the work was done was made after the Common Council refused to affirm the award. The last case,—the improvement of Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues,—recites the story with which our readers are already familiar, the alleged mutilation of pnblic records by CHARLES DEVLIN, (the cootractor in the case,) when he claimed to be Commissioner, the ante-dating of the contract, and an exorbitant price for the work performed. In conclusion, Mr. CONOVER shows that the business of contracting for public work under the street department is confined to some four parties, who serve as sureties for each other, backing out or sslliug out among themselves according as the chance is to make the most money. He expresses no wonder at the anxiety of one of this quartette to possess himself of the Strect Commisstoner's records.

The rainy weather, yesterdsy, checked business,—and the General Markets were spiritless, especially for Breadstuffs. The receipts and sales of Flour were limited, and prices of all kinds tended in favor of buyers. Whsat was very quiet, at about former rates. Some ordinary White Soutbern new Corn brought 70c. ℔ busbel,—an advance. More Corn was received, bnt receivers were withholding it for higher prices. Cotton favorably affected by ths *Africa's* accounts,—improved about ⅛c ℔ lb.—with sales reported of over 1,500 bales. Coffee was pretty active and buoyant. Sogars were in fair dsmand, bot at drooping rates. Other branchea of trade presented no remsrkably new featnre.

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, the newly-appointed United States District-Attorney, was yesterdsy sworn in hy Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court, and entered upon the dischargs of the duties of his office. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. MCKEON, is reappointed.

A motion was made yesterday in the United States Circoit Court in the controversy between Capt. GRAHAM and Messrs. MEYER and STUCKEN, in reference to the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, to have the plaintiff elect whether he would nroceed with the equity suit against STUCKEN and others, or with the trover suit recently commenced against MEYER. The motion was argued by Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. BRADY.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been taken out, in the Supreme Court, by Mr. WM. F. CHASE, on behalf of Miss LOUISA WOLSOHN, confined, it is alleged, against her will, and although of perfectly sound mind, in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum hy her father. The writ was made returnable bsfore Judge INGRAHAM yesterday. The hesring was adjourned till to-day.

The inquest in the case of MICHAEL CASSIDY, who was shot on Thursday night last by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered against WOGAN. The Jury in their verdict also censured Judge RUSSELL for suapending judgment upon WOGAN, after his recent conviction on a charge of araon. On the rendition of the verdict, WOGAN was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. EDWARD KENNEDY, who was shot by WOGAN, still remains at the City Hospital, and is not considered yet out of danger.

Gov. Wise on the Kansas Question.

Governor WISE'S letter on the Kansas question is a perfect bombshell thrown into the ranks of the Democratic Party. It is the boldest and manliest demonstration made in politics for a long time. Taken in connection with the letter of Governor WALKER, the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, the declaration of the Democratic Party in Ohio and Indiana and the general sentiments of the Democratic masses throughout the North and West, it will pretty certainly give the *coup de grace* to the Lecompton movement. Gov. WISE'S action on the subject excites the more astonishment and is the more creditable to him, because he is intensely Southern in his feelings, a zealous champion of Slavery, and quite as ready as any of the Southern fire-eaters to take the boldest steps which the advancement of Southern interests may require. His lettor will be the rallying point for the high-toned, honest national Democrats of the Southern States. It will be bitterly denounced by the Richmond *South*, the Charleston *Mercury* and the New-Orleans *Delta*,—and will fix an impassable gulf between Mr. WISE and the Pro-Slavory Disunionists whose projects it thwarts. But it will give him a very strong hold upon the Democracy of the North and a commanding influence in his party in his own State.

Governor WISE'S plan for settling the Kansas question is much more simple and practical,—and is much more likely to be adopted,—than any of the others which have been introduced. Like Senator DOUGLAS, he proposes to reject the Lecompton Constitution,—and not adopt it, as Mr. PUGH proposes, for the sake of empowering the people of Kansas to overthrow it afterwards. We have very little doubt that this point will be carried,—that the Lecompton Constitution will be rejected by the House of Representatives, if not by the Senate. But we doubt very much whether Mr. DOUGLAS can carry his enabling act through either House. A very large portion of his own party, and all the Republicans, take the ground that no enabling act is necessary,—that the people of Kansas have a perfect right, in the exercise of their own sovereignty, to hold a Convention and frame a Constitution for their own Government. Governor WISE proposes to leave the matter entirely in their hands, and allow them to take such action as they may think proper. He proposes that Congress shall simply refuse to make itself a party to the Lecompton fraud,—that it shall be governed in its actlon by the will of the majority, and, if that will is against it, leave the whole matter, where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Territorial Legislature. This is far more in accordance with the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention than any other plan that has been proposed. And it has this additional advantage that it simply calls upon Congress to *do nothing*,—which is almost certain to secure its success.

Washington gossip, we observe, alleges that WISE and DOUGLAS are acting in concert. Nothing can be more absurd. Upon a very essential point their action is entirely different, and the success of the plan of one must be the defeat of the other. We have no doubt that each is acting for himself and with a view to his own political interests. It is well understood that both are candidates for the Presidential nomination of 1860, and it is equally well understood at Washington that Mr. BUCHANAN is already a candidate for a second term. Governor WISE could have had no difficulty in seeing that the movement of DOUGLAS against the Lecompton fraud gave him a very decided advantage in the race, with the Democracy of the North and West; and, whether it was designed or not, nothing could have been more judicious than his bold and dashing attempt to take the inside track. So far as measures go, he has the decided advantage of DOUGLAS, though the latter has a hold upon the Democracy of the West and North which Governor WISE cannot seriously impair. As between the two, however, the South would doubtless prefer the latter.

As matters now stand, there is manifest danger of a serious split in the party, but it all springs from the determination of the Southern ultraists to *face* an issue which shall give them either absolute control of the organization, or an excuse for seceding and bringing into the field an out-and-out secession party. The shortest way of dealing with these men is to give them rope. If the Administration would pursue the course required by the sentiment of the whole North upon the Kansas question, it would place the secessionists in a position which would speedily expose their weakness and defeat their schemes.

The Career of a Calico Printer.

The late revulsion in Great Britain has brought to light some very curious commercial experiences, and revealed the existence of romantic rascals among the plodding merchants of England and Scotland, whose exploits in trade are almost as entertaining and exciting as the histories of the bucaneers in the days of King JAMES, or the gay gentlemen of the road of the last century. Among all these brilliant traders and speculators who have contrived to live like princes hy swindling operations in commerce, the most remarkable, perhaps, was a dashing calico printer in Glasgow named JOHN MONTEITH, who has the credit of breaking the Western Bank by his kiting transactions with that great moncyed institution. The marvel of the exploits of such a character is that they should have been enacted in Glasgow, and that his dupes should have been cautious, prudent, and painstaking Scotchmen—a class of men who are proverbial for their sagacity in mercantile traosactions. That a brilliant rogue with good talents and an utter destitution of principle should be able, occasionally, to succeed in such a whirlpool of business as New-York, where affairs are so rapidly conducted that there is no time to stop and investigate the characters or responsibilities of men, is not a thing to excite especial wonder; but we should hardly have imagined that a character like JOHN MONTEITH could have flourished to such an extent as he appears to have done in the commercial metropolis of Scotland.

This reckless financier appears to have carried the business of making accommodation paper up into the regions of the sublime. His ostensible employment was that of a calico printer, but his real business was that of drawing bills, mostly on fictitious persons in various parts of the world, and the Western Bank appears to have employed nearly all its capital in discounting his accommodation drafts. This remarkable person commenced business in Glasgow twenty-two years ago as a calico printer, and after four or five years of unsuccessful trade, he failed for abont two hundred thousand dollars, and paid but a very small dividend to his creditors. He next tried his fortune in the same business in Manchester, and failed there, when he returned to Glasgow and contented himself with holding a subordinate position in a calico warehouse, from which he was at last turned away on account of his extravagant manner of living; hut his employers, compassionating his abject condition, made him a present of £1,500. After paying his debts, he had abont two thousand dollars left, and with this sum he contrived to enter into the calico printing business again in 1848, and now he has failed for the magnificent sum of two millions of dollars, nearly the entire loss falling upon the shareholders of the Western Bank. He lived in extravagant style, kept eighteen servants, entertained company like a lord, had his horses and his wines, and ruined his neighbors and rivals in business by selling his calicos at less prices than they could afford, and made up his losses by his accommodation bills, which he seems to have had no difficulty in converting into cash.

The career of this dashing calico printer will serve to point a wholesome moral on this side of the water as well as among his astounded dupes in Scotland, and we shall be surprised if the enormous losses which have been sustained both in Great Britain and the United States, by the system of accommodation paper, do not lead to the passage of an act there, as well as here, making it a misdemeanor to circulate notes and bills of exchange for which no consideration has been given. There can be no doubt that much of the trouble which has come upon the commercial world during the past year has been occasioned by the profligate practices of such men as JOHN MONTEITH. In what respect their transactions differ from the forgeries of villains like HUNTINGTON, we do not clearly see. The deceptions of these kite-flyers are just as great and just as disastrous as those of the utterer of forged paper, and the punishment of their offences should not be very different, as the consequences of their acts are the same.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION.—When the scheme for extending the Battery was first projected the chief opposition made to it was based on the supposition that so important a change of the water-line of the City would have a damaging effect upon the channels of the harbor and tend to the injury of the commerce of the port. The bare possibility of such an effect being produced ought to have been sufficient to put an end to the scheme, for the wealth and prosperity of New-York are dependent wholly upon the channels of our harbor, and the lessening of the depth of water in one of them might depreciate the value of property to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. But what do political speculators and jobbers care for the prosperity of the City or the welfare of its inhabitants, compared with their own paltry interests? A job was wanted, and the Battery was fixed upon to furnish it. The contract for enlarging the Battery was given out by the Common Council in 1851, in spite of all the remonstrances against it, and it was to have been completed, according to the terms of the contract, in 1855, at an expense to the City not exceeding $27,150; but it has not yet been completed, and the City has expended upon the work $52,520. The Mayor sent a message to the Common Council last night recommending that the City take possession of the work and make a finish of it, and he inclosed a communication from the Harbor Commissioners, who give the most cogent and alarming reasons for the necessity of the matter being attended to without delay. In consequence of the contractor having neglected to erect a sea-wall in conformity with his agreement, the earth is daily washed away from the Battery, and is rapidly filling up the channel between that spot and Diamond Reef, so that two large vessels cannot safely pass together. This is a most alarming statement, and not a day should be lost in remedying the evil complained of. The Mayor says the work is a disgrace to the City, but it is something more than a disgrace. If it is not attended to, it will be the ruin of our commerce, or at least a most serious damage to it. It has been in its present condition eighteen months, a most disagreeable and wretched-looking place, bnt onr City authorities do not appear to have cared anything about it, or taken any steps towards having the enlargement completed. The Mayor sagaciously remarks that inasmuch as the contractor has got all the profit out of the job it will be likely to yield him, he probably does not intend to take any further trouble about it. But let that be as it may, it is the imperative duty of the Common Council to take steps at once for the completion of the work, to save the channels of our harbor from further injury.

An Aquatic Police.

During the past year the foreign merchandise imported into New-York and landed at our wharves was valued at $217,730,000, while the amount of foreign precious metals was $12,848,000; the bullion and gold dust imported from California amounted to $34,238,000. There was exported in the same year foreign and domestic merchandise valued at $73,262,000, and specie to the amount of $44,560,000, making the sum total of the foreign commerce of the port $382,638,000. The whole of this enormous value was, of course, transported in sea-going vessels, and lay afloat at our wharves; but, great as it was, it was but a moiety of the traffic of our harbor. No estimate is made of the amount of our coasting and river traffic, nor of the large amount of personal property carried in the trunks of passengers, which is not entered at our Custom-house. Yet no river or harbor Police has ever been organized to protect this vast amount of floating wealth from the depredations of prowling thieves. The rich cargoes that lie at our docks are usually left in charge of a single private watchman at night, and often in situations where no assistance could be obtained in the event of an attack. There have been a good many robberies committed by the river thieves, and occasionally the public has been horrified by the report of a murder perpetrated on board a vessel lying at our wharves, but no police force has ever been formed for the purpose of protecting the property afloat in the harbor. The Police Department does not, in fact, own anything in the shape of a boat, and if it were necessary to pursue a thief or a murderer who had taken to the water, there would be no way of following him, but by the chance employment of any byat that may be at hand. Considering the great extent of the water front of the City and of the enormous value of our commerce, it is surprising tbatthere was not a regular river police organized many years ago.

There have been repeated propositions for snch a force, but the subject has never been deemed of sufficient importance to engage the serious attention of our City anthorities. We are glad, however, to see that the Police Commissioners bave taken the matter into consideration, and that a report has been made to the Board recommending the organization of a harbor police, to consist of twenty-five men, with five boats—two for the North, and three for the East River. The necessity for such a force must be apparent enough to every one, and we trust that the Board of Supervisors will make provision for the force in the tax bill, which they have not yet passed upon. Onr wharves at night are completely deserted, and it is not proper that so large an amount of property as lies constantly exposed upon them should be left without protection. But it is not property alone that needs protection, but human life. Accidents are continually happening along our docks, and many a valuable life has been lost for the lack of a boat, or men to manage one.

The only objection that can reasonably be made to the proposed force, is the small number of men of which it is to be composed. There are to be but twenty-five in all, only half of them being on duty at a time, and their water beat is to extend from Fourteenth-street on the North River, round to Hell Gate on the East River. But, small as this aquatic police force will be, it will be much better than none at all; and if it proves efficient and satisfactory, it can very easily be increased when it shall be found necessary.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"There are destined to be three parties in Congress on the Kansas question, when it comes up officially; the Administration Party, in favor of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, unless some flagrant and material irregularity and illegality be shown; the Douglas Party, in favor of rejecting the Constitution and passing an enabling act for the formation of another; and the Republican Party ultra, in favor of adopting the Topeka Constitution."

We are inclined to think that the *Mercury* will find a very material change in the Kansas programme upon the receipt of returns from last week's election. We do not believe the Republican Party in Congress will make any attempt to force the Topeka Constitution upon Congress, or that the Administration will insist upon the Lecompton Constitution, if the popular vote should prove to have been against it. Nor is it at all certain that Mr. DOUGLAS can carry his Enabling act through Congress.

Governor WISE is likely in our judgment to prove the guide who will conduct the Democratic Party, and the country at large, out of this Kansas labyrinth. His advice is decidedly the most sensible and practical that has yet been offered. Let the Lecompton Constitution be rejected, and then *leave the whole matter in the hands of the Kansas Legislature*. Let that body take such measures as it may deem proper to form a new Constitution and make a new application for admission as a State. This will be in strict accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty, and must be satisfactory to men of all parties and of all sections.

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the English House of Commons they will not hear a man speak at length who is not known beforehand to have something to say. They cheer him down, cough him down, laugh him down, clap him down, stamp him down, or go down themselves to dinner. *Long speeches are an abomination.*

The same thing would be true of our House of Representatives, if special pains were not taken in the arrangements of the hall to relieve members from the necessity of listening to bores. Every member has an arm-chair and writing-desk, and if some one is talking to whom he does not wish to listen, he can read newspapers, write letters, frank speeches, or occupy his time in various other ways. In the House of Commons all the members sit upon long benches, without desks or anything of the kind,—and they are thus compelled to attend to the business of the House. If a man is speaking they are under the necessity of listening, and their only mode of relief is by putting him down, or leaving the hall. So far as long speeches are concerned, the English system is better than ours. Nor do we think the public service gains anything by allowing members of Congress to devote the hours of their business sessions to their private affairs.

PRUDENCE OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.—It is not a little remarkable that while all our commercial institutions have erected magnificent buildings for their accommodation, and millions have been expended upon an Exchange, the oldest commercial corporation in the City, the Chamber of Commerce, has never had a suitable building for the meeting of its members. The Chamber has been in existence ninety years, and nearly all the great merchants of New-York have been among its members, yet it has been content to hold its sessions in hired chambers never sufficiently spacious for its purposes.

At last the project for the erection of a suitable building for this important body has been seriously considered, although even now some of its wealthy members have expressed the opinion that the movement was premature, and not warranted by the aspect of financial affairs. But a proper Committee was appointed at the last meeting to take the matter in hand, and there is a strong probability that this venerable corporation, which represents the commerce of the City, will one of these days have a house of its own for the accommodation of its members.

Burton's Theatre.

A pleasant two-act piece, called "A Bachelor's Wife," was produced here last night with success. The plot is very slight, and not at all dramatic. A bachelor calls on a married friend at a moment when the latter is enraged with his spoose, and when, in consequence of her extravagance, a serious rupture seems probable. Bachelor proposes that instead of scolding, Benedict shall use the voice of reason, and proceeds to lay down a theory of matrimonial government, in which cigars and obstinacy play important parts. On this visit Bachelor meets a widow who half-maliciously captures him, and in a short time reduces him to a state of abject matrimonial bondage. The voice of reason referred to by the young man in his brighter days, has been talked down by the campaigner, and Bachelor finds himself a mild, inoffensive, timid, spooney, cigarless Benedict. There are two acts in the piece: the first refsrring to the domestic infelicities of the Bachelor's friends: the second dealing exclosively with the Bachelor's own undivided unhappiness. Both acts are long, and owing to the absence of dramatic incident, occasionally heavy. There is not a situation from the beginning to the end of the play. Indeed it will be seen at a glance that the subject selected by the author does not admit of dramatic treatment. It is essentially narrative, and would make an excellent novel in the French style of such things. A catastrophe of some kind—domestic, romantic, melodramatic, possible or impossible—is absolutely necessary in a dramatic work, and it is the difficulty of selecting subjects with this culminating point which makes dramatic authorship so rare. In the "Bachelor's Wife," the two acts are identical in interest; the one is a reflex of the other. The play might begin with the second act and end with the first without producing any unusual confusion in the minds of the audience.

The literary merits of the piece are decided. The dialogue is fluent, elegant and elevated. A nice perception of the polished phases of a brilliant word gives to many sentences an epigrammatic finish, which almost amounts to epigram itself. The pleasantry is courteous and delicate, and in other respects abundant good taste is evident. But a hearty emotion of any kind is not to be enjoyed. The merits of the piece may be summed up in two vulger little words—it tickles. Some excisions will be necessary in the dialogue, which, at present, is too talkey, and leaves nothing for the imagination. With judicious pruning "A Bachelor's Wife" may be converted into an elegant local trifle, not strong enough for a long career, but sufficiently good to justify the best expectations of the author's future efforts.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS' part does not fit him easily, but he worked hard to get into it thoroughly. More might have been done for an artist whose peculiarities are so marked and admirable. Mr. BROUGHAM is more happily provided for, and to this gentleman the author is indebted for a large portion of his success. Mrs. DAVENPORT and Mrs. PARKER might do more for their parts—heaviness being the defect with both. It is something, however, to *see* two such charming women on the stage.

The piece has been placed on the stage excellently. It was announced for repetition hy Mr. MATHEWS, who stated that Mr. FREDERICK WATSON was the author.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—At the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association, held at 12 o'clock Saturday at the Institution, No. 87 Madison-avenue, Mrs. MASON presided, and Mrs. Dr. BARKER acted as Secretary. The Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were presented. They state that the number of patients admitted was 75, and the number discharged 62; of which last 24 left perfectly restored, 16 permanently improved, 9 left temporarily, 4 incurable, and 2 who became insane; leaving 23 patients remaining in the Hospital. The number of outdoor patients receiving advice gratis was 50. The Association had received a donation from the State of $10,000, and from various other sources $4,521 93, by annual subscriptions $455, and the receipts from the Board of Managers $1,017 08. The entire disbursements amounted to $10,964 42. Addresses were made by Drs. FRANCIS, GREEN, HOLTON and SIMS.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

First Directress—Mrs. David Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place.

Second Directress—Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, No. 36 Lafayette-place.

Third Directress—Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, No. 60 Fifth-avenne.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, No. 4 West Fourteenth-street.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street.

Managers—Mrs. Henry Baker, No. 40 East Sixteenth-street; Mrs. E. C. Benedict, No. 60 Tenth-street; Mrs. H. K. Bogert, No. 14 East Twenty-fifth street; Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Dr. Cheever, No. 21 East Fifteenth-street; Mrs. D. D. Conover, No. 182 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. Peter Cooper, No. 9 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. A. P. Crane, No. 15 Carroll-place; Mrs. Dr. De Witt, No. 116 Ninth-street; Mrs. Dr. Horace Green, No. 12 Clinton-place; Mrs. M. H. Grinnell, No. 1 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. C. B. Hatch, No. 35 East Twenty-third-street; Mrs. G. W. Hatch, No. 22 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. G. G. Howland, No. 15 Washington-square; Mrs. F. U. Johnston, No. 28 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. W. M. Kirk, No. 168 East Fifteenth-street; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 139 Eighth-street; Mrs. Thomas Mason, No. 12 Second-street; Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, No. 58 East Twenty-third-street; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 137 Eighth-street; Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West Twenty-first-street; Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, No. 36 Clinton-place; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, No. 6 Lafayette-place; Mrs. Horace Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. W. F. Mote; Mrs. Alfred Willis; Mrs. Schuyler Livingston; Mrs. Dr. Hawks; Mrs. E. D. Morgan; Mrs. B. F. Barker.

Executive Committee—Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Thos. Mason, Hooorary Member; Mrs. Horace Webster, Honorary Member.

Medical Board—John W. Francis, M. D., Prestdent Med. Board; Ed. Delafield, M. D., and Horace Green, M. D., Consulting Physicians. Valentine Mott, M. D., and Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Consulting Snrgeons. J. Marion Sims, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thomas A. Emmett, M. D., Assistant.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival of the bark *Japonica*, we have Rio Janeiro papers to Nov. 14, the same date as previously received *via* England.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* was in port, all well.

☞ The pupils of Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, recently damaged hy fire, attend school daily, some in that portion of the school-house which was not injured, some at Knickerbocker Hall, and some in the Twenty-fifth-street Church. The Trustees held a meeting last night to receive estimates for repairs. The damage to the school edifice, as we have already stated, amounts to about $6,000.

Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Mary O. Dyer*, which ran ashore on Barnegat Beach on Saturday, belonged to Messrs. PACK & CHURCH, of this City, and others. She was built in Cherryfield, Me., in 1856, was about 370 tons burden, and valued at $18,000, partly insured in this City. No forther intelligence had been received from the wreck up to last evening, and the heavy easterly storm which has prevailed since midnight of Sunday may have broken her up. At the time she went ashore, pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 4, was in chase of her to put a pilot on board. She was running free along the beach, the wind stiff from the S. E. While one of the pilots was preparing to go on board of the brig it shut down thick, and when the fog again lifted up the bark was seen ashore, head on, the spray flying over her lower yards. It is supposed the Captain mistook Barnegat Light for Sandy Hook, as several schooners were at the time going into the inlet. The Government steamer *Vixen*, which was near by, attempted to go to the vessel. About the same time the ship *David Crockett*, from San Francisco, made her appearance, and received a pilot from the *Washington*. Capt. SPENCER stated that this was the first land he had seen since leaving San Francisco.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER MONTGOMERY.—The steamer *Montgomery* was launched, from the Westervelt ship-yard, on Saturday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. This vessel, and her companion, the *Huntsville*, launched some three weeks since, are the pioneer ships of a new company lately chartered by the State of Georgia—the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company. They are each 200 feet long, and about 900 tons register; have a single direct acting engine, of a very compact description; 52-inch cylinder, and 42-inch stroke, applied to a four-bladed screw of 14 feet diameter, built at the Morgan Iron Works. The hulls are constructed in the most substantial manner, of white-oak and hackmatack frames, only 24 inches from centre to centre, and thoroughly clocked between. They are planked with 4½-inch oak plank, and ceiled with yellow pine, 5 to 9 inches thick, both planking and ceiling being edge-bolted with ⅞ iron, besides the usual square fastening into each frame, and, in addition to this, the vessel is diagonally strapped on the outside with 4½ by ½ iron, fastened at the top height to a band of 4½ by ⅞ iron, extended entirely around the vessel, also downward to the stem-post forward and stern-post aft, thus preventing the sharp ends of the vessel from drooping, notwithstanding their lack of buoyancy. These vessels were projected by and built for Mr. E. B. CROMWELL and his associates, mostly Southern geotlemen, for the purpose of proving to the commercial community that the screw-steamer can be constructed in this country equal in every respect to the famed Clyde-built iron screw-steamers, and that, in point of speed, beauty, economy and strength, the screw possesses advantages of the side-wheel steamer for ocean service. The entire construction of these vessels has been under the superintendence of JOHN BAIRD, Esq., an engineer who has seen great service in screw-steamers, and has constructed many of the most successful ever on the Upper Lakes.

There is not at present upon the stocks in the port of New-York a single vessel of any description for the merchant service. The only vessels in process of construction here are the Russian frigate in W. H. WEBB'S Yard, and the United States sloop-of-war in the Westervelt ship-yard.

THE NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Light-ship No. 4, intended for the uss of the Treasury Department, was launched at the Navy Yard. One hundred and fifty carpenters have been employed during the past week in getting ont timber for the new propeller sloop-of-war No. 2. The United States frigate *Congress*, ordered to this station, is expected daily.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1857.

The schooner *Sussex*, Capt. MARTIN, from Navassa Island, for Baltimore, with a cargo of 150 tons guano, arrived at Matthewstown, Inagua, on the 22d ult., in a sinking condition, having been in a heavy gale of Cape Maysa, had sails split, main boom sprung and hull badly strained. The cargo had been discharged and shipped on board the bark *Charles E. Lee*, for Baltimore; the schooner has been condemned. The *S.* was built at Maryland in 1848; rates A 2, 153 tons, owned in Baltimore and valued at $5,500.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

The ship *Morning Light*, Capt. JOHNSON, arrived yesterday in a leaky condition. She was from Philadelphia with a cargo of coal, bound to Panama.

The bark *Mary Dyer*, ashore at Barnegat, lay head off shore perfectly tight, at 10 o'clock last night. The schoooer *H. B. Fiddeman* left last evening with anchors and chains, to her assistance.

Burning of the Seaview House.

The Seaview House at the Highlands, where the murder of MOSES by DONNELLY was committed, together with the cottage occupied by Mrs. JARVIS was totally destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire was first discovered bursting from the third-story windows, and in ten minutes the whole house was in flames. The house has not been occupied since September, and the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Persons who came up by the *Ocean Wave* yesterday afternoon state, that the wind was blowing fresh from the southeast, and the fire was first discovered in the third story, at the southeast corner of the house, thus insuring the total destruction of the premises. Had the wind been from the northward, THOMPSON'S house would also have been destroyed. None of the furniture was saved, except a small portion from the cottage occupied by Mrs. JARVIS, who, with her two daughters, and two sons-in-law, went down from the City on Saturday.

No effort was made to save the building, as that was seen to be impossible, and the attention of the neighbors was directed to the preservation of the adjacent houses. People from Middletown, and other places eight or ten miles distant, assembled to witness the conflagration, which lighted up the country for a great distance. The fire was noticed by Pilots many miles at sea, and in Brooklyn the reflection on the sky was much discussed.

There being no fire-engines at the place, the most primitive methods only were used to prevent the spread of the flames. That the fire was purposely set by some one, nobody at the Highlands seemed to doubt, and all sorts of surmises and theories were started by all sorts of people to account for the occurrence. There was insurance to the amount of $16,000, and the damage was not much more—it was said, on the houses and furniture by the Jefferson and the Broadway Fire Insurance Companies of this City.

BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The sixth annual ball of the "Y. M. D. U. C.," as they describe themselves in their card, came off last night in the City Assembly Rooms. There was a large and brilliant assemblage present. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Stephen D. Dillaye, John H. McCunn, Ward B. Burnett, Stephen P. Russell, Spencer W. Cone, Douglas Taylor, Thomas W. MacMahon, Theodore J. Fonda, C. Robert Wheat and a multitude of others, superintended the festivities, and discharged their duties with a zeal and foresight that elicited the highest commendation. The affair was devoted to pleasure exclusively. Politics were not permitted to intrude themselves. A sumptuous supper was served at 12 o'clock, at which Mr. L. F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. The Company subsequently resumed dancing, and did not separate until the morning was advanced several hours.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—Yesterday morning Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK was sworn in hy Jndge BETTS, in the United States District Court, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as District-Attorney of the United States. The District-Attorney retains P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., as his associate, (that gentleman having held the like position under Mr. MCKEON.) Messrs. LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN and JAMES W. MCCARTY are, also, retained as clerks.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the late incumbent, in connection with his late assistant, FREDERICK SMITH, Esq., returns to the practice of the law. The removal and change, however, have caused no impediment in the way of public business, which goes on as smo

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Filibuster Question—Alleged Complicity of the Administration.

Mr. Clifford's Nomination—Minister to Constantinople—Opposition to the Admission of Minnesota, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Gen. WALKER left to-day for New-Orleans. He will demand a trial there, and if he gets it, will introduce positive testimony showing that the President months ago encouraged him in his Nicaraguan enterprise.

It is rumored also that certain intercepted letters are in possession of a party in this City, establishing the complicity of the Administration formerly, and that these may be exposed in Congress before the current debate closes.

The discussion of the nomination of Mr. CLIFFORD will be renewed by the Senate in Executive Session to-morrow. Several Southern Senators express the earnest hope that the President will withdraw his name, and save them the necessity of voting against him. Several letters from leading New-Hampshire lawyers, declaring his utter unfitness for the place, are here and will be read to-morrow in Executive Session.

The nomination of Col. WILLIAMS, of Nashville, Tenn., as Minister to Constantinople, was sent to the Senate to-day; also the nominations of the Rhode Island Collectors, &c. They were referred.

It is said that an effort will be made to prevent the report of a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union with the Constitution received to-day, until the Kansas question shall have been settled. Senator DOUGLAS will struggle for immediate action on the former.

It is considered quite probable that the new Senator, HAMMOND, will support DOUGLAS' position on Kansas. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Post-Office Department has issued proposals for conveying the mails in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. The advertisement is the largest ever prepared by Government, making one hundred and twenty-seven columns of the *Union*. Very much additional service by railroad and river is required, and thousands of weekly routes are changed to daily and tri-weekly. The number of routes in these sections is probably twice as many as those advertised four years ago.

The Treasury Department to-day received from the engraver, and will issue to-morrow, $150,000 treasury notes, of the denomination of $100.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, all the Rhode Island appointments.

The consideration of Mr. CLIFFORD's appointment to the vacancy of the Supreme Court, will come on to-morrow.

Ohio and Indiana on the Kansas Question—The Assistant Secretary of State—The Reporters' Gallery of the House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858.

The news from Ohio and Indiana, which I telegraphed you to-night, is not comforting to the Administration. Senator PUGH's introduction of a new bill for the settlement of the Kansas question, upon a basis different from and opposed to that of Mr. DOUGLAS, had excited decided hopes that he would eventually stand with the Administration in favor of pressing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. These are now blasted, for Mr. PUGH believes in the "right of instruction," and the Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature have unanimously agreed to instruct the Senators from that State to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any other which has not been fairly ratified at the ballot-box by the people of the Territory. Earnestly as Mr. PUGH desires to stand with the Administration, he cannot and will not disregard this expression of the wishes of his constituents.

Trouble was foreseen in Indiana some time ago, but Senator FITCH took hold ground in favor of accepting the Lecompton Constitution just as it stands, and it had been hoped that at least a powerful wing of the Democratic Party of his State would fall into line and follow his lead. His colleague, Mr. BRIGHT, knew them better. To his view the danger was so great that he concluded quietly to slip off to Indianapolis, to be present at the Democratic State Convention, and, at least, prevent the adoption of any resolutions sustaining the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS, of whose influence he is notoriously more jealous and fearful than of any other man in public life. But the delegates to that Convention were fresh from the people, and could not be controlled. By a vote of nearly three to one they adopted the resolutions denouncing the trick by which it is sought to sustain the Lecompton Constitution, and declared their hostility to the admission of a State into the Union with any Constitution which the people had not had full and fair opportunity to ratify or reject; and then, fearing to go before the people upon their opposition to this doctrine, the minority at once wheeled around and made the vote a unanimous one. Mr. BUCHANAN should save a foreign mission for Mr. BRIGHT, who has sacrificed himself as hopelessly as uselessly.

There is a good deal of manœuvering in political circles against the double capacity in which Hon. JOHN APPLETON is now serving, that is as Editor of the *Union*, and Assistant Secretary of State. His articles on the fillibuster question have given great offence to many prominent members of both Houses of Congress who are beginning to insist that he shall drop one position or the other. Certainly it does not seem to be exactly in good taste for the Assistant Secretary of State to be taunting members of Congress—through the columns of the official organ—with sustaining robbery and piracy, and with shirking the responsibility of public war, but of being covertly engaged in private and illegal attempts to obtain the results they dare not seek by the holder and more open means. It *may* be all true—but it would sound better from some one not so prominently connected with another branch of the public service, and who assumes the direct responsibility of editorial position, instead of speeding his arrows from official cover. It is not improbable that the expostulations of gentlemen whose wishes cannot be disregarded with impunity, will soon lead to Mr. APPLETON's transfer of his services entirely to the *Union*. In that event Col. HARRIS will retire—perhaps to that foreign mission which Mr. LAMAR declined in order to take the mission to Central America.

Senator DOUGLAS is in fine spirits. Nothing could have served his purpose better, just now, than the springing up of the neutrality question—upon which nearly every Southern Senator finds himself *with* Mr. DOUGLAS in hostility to the Administration. Could he have a more *cogent* argument than this to establish the fact that *he* is not outside of the Democratic Party merely because he differs with the President on the Kansas question? Here is half the Democratic Senate in bitter hostility to the neutrality question and yet in the Democratic Party! How then can DOUGLAS be out for differing with the President on Kansas affairs? He cannot be, unless it is admitted that the first principle of Democracy is incxorable subservience to Slavery, and willing obedience to its every demand, regardless of principle or consistency. *Admit* that, and who will say that a Democratic Party North is worth a second's effort to save?

The arrangements recently made in the gallery of the new Hall of Representatives for the members of the Press are very complete. Only one thing is necessary now—and that is to make a rule—and enforce it rigidly—excluding from the Reporters' Gallery every person who has not been regularly assigned a desk there by competent authority; for, if others are admitted, they are sure to disturb and annoy by their whispered conversations. I throw out the suggestion for the benefit of others alone—for your correspondent has no occasion to visit the Reporters' Gallery, and does not propose to apply for a desk therein. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing reports of the surveys of the rivers and the harbors on the lakes in the State of New-York.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of CHRISTIAN HANSEN, praying Congress to establish an ocean mail route between New-York and Glückstadt on the Elbe. Referred to the Committee on the Post-Office.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue collected in each collection district, for each year from 1852 to 1857, the amount expended, and the number of persons employed in the collection of the revenue for each of these years.

Mr. HOUSTON introduced a preamble and resolutions, which lie over, the object of which is to require the provisions of the act of 1855, "amendatory of an act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," to be enforced in the cases of the fifteen naval officers constituting the Retiring Board, so that their fitness for the service may be investigated.

Mr. BROWN, who was entitled to the floor on the Kansas question, desired, as it was undergoing changes every day, to postpone his remarks until the subject is presented in more definite form, which would probably be the case ere long.

Mr. HALE wished, but was not now ready, to express his views. On his motion, the question was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate, after debate, passed a joint resolution to the effect that in any case where the records of the Courts of Inquiry, appointed under the act of January, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserve list of the Navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the law of February, 1855, entitled an "Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, notwithstanding any existing law to the contrary, to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list; and officers so nominated shall occupy a position on the active and reserved lists respectively, according to their rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all benefits conferred by the act approved in January last on officers restored or transferred to the active or reserved list under that act; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow an increase in the number of officers on the active service list over the number now authorized by law.

By unanimous consent, the President's Central American Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the debate thereon postponed until said Committee shall make a report.

Mr. BIGLER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office to inquire into the expediency of establishing mail lines between the United States and the empire of Brazil and the republics of South America; and also into the best mode of establishing and maintaining such mail facilities, if found necessary and expedient.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The House considered a resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey Report. It was stated that the cost would be $20,000.

During explanatory remarks by several gentlemen, Mr. PHELPS said that about a million of dollars is yet due on account of paper, printing, and engraving, for the last two Congresses.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. FAULKNER asked, but failed to obtain leave to report a bill to increase the military establishments by five additional regiments.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's annual Message.

Mr. GROESBECK heartily and fully concurred in the views expressed by the President in his annual and his recent special Message relative to the breaking up of the Walker expedition. Never since the time AARON BURR fitted out a military expedition against Mexico had an Administration been so much harassed as this has been by the movements of WALKER, whom he would not call traitor or pirate, for such WALKER was not, in the proper sense of the term. He proceeded to vindicate the Administration in defeating WALKER's objects; contending that by the international law, the navy had a right to go beyond the marine league, with a view of suppressing an illegal expedition, and enforcing our obligation of neutrality.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock.

Petition, by Mr. SPINOLA, to allow the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn to sell their burying ground and remove the remains.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, asking for a law to allow civil suits in which the State is a party to take precedence on the calendar at the option of the Attorney-General.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH—To facilitate the progress of a civil action when the State is a party.

By Mr. SPINOLA—For allowing the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn to sell their burying-ground and remove the remains.

Bills were introduced by Mr. LOVELAND, providing for the payment of postage for the Legislature; by Mr. PATERSON, for repealing the half-dime law of 1857, on fare of the Central Railroad; by Mr. SPOAR, for preventing State officers and officers of municipal governments from receiving free passes on railroads, and making such acceptance a misdemeanor.

Mr. J. B. HOLSTED, of Alleghany, was elected President *pro tem.*

The President named a Committee on the Metropolitan Police law, viz: Messrs. MATHER, HALSTED and NIXON.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The House was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for the calling of the roll, which was carried, and 123 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. LANING, the House proceeded with the vote for Speaker.

When Mr. BLEECKER's name was called, Mr. DURYEA said that he was sick in bed and could not attend the session without imminent danger to his health. He had expressed an earnest desire to attend at all hazards. He therefore moved that his vote be cast by Mr. VOORHIES.

Messrs. WAGER and HUTCHINSON opposed the motion on the ground of irregularity. It was withdrawn by the mover, and when Mr. DURYEA's own name was called, he asked and obtained leave to pair off with Mr. BLEECKER.

When Mr. VOORHIES' name was called he asked to be excused from voting, as he had paired off with Mr. BOSBETT, who was absent on account of a death. Leave granted.

When Mr. REYNOLDS' name was called, it was announced that he was detained at home by serious illness in his family.

A vote was then taken which resulted thus:

Van Valkenburgh	58	Law	7
Alvord	54	Bleecker	1

Being the same vote as before cast, except that this time LAW voted for BLEECKER.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved for another vote for Speaker.

Mr. BLISS moved as a substitute, that the House proceed to the election of a speaker, as before, and if no election is made on the third vote, the candidate having the largest number of votes be declared elected.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the motion on the table—Carried.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, a third vote was taken, and resulted the same as the last.

Mr. LYNCH moved for another ballot, which was taken, without change of result.

Mr. SELLSBURY moved to adjourn. Lost.

After another ballot, Mr. SMITH moved to adjourn. Lost.

Another vote was taken, but without change of figures.

Mr. SMITH moved that the doorkeepers have instructions not to allow any member to leave the floor till a Speaker has been chosen. [Laughter.] The motion was tabled.

After another ballot several motions were made to adjourn, etc., and lost.

One member moved that an order be sent out for more glasses of water.

A long debate was had on the question whether the standing order for an hour of meeting was destroyed by a vote to adjourn till to-night.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and the Yeas and Nays called for, which resulted thus: Yeas, 23; Nays, 95.

After considerable skirmishing, and six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Case No. 19.—Amos Wade *vs.* Jacob S. Levy *et al.* Judge CAMPBELL gave the opinion that the evidence offered in the Southern Circuit Court of New-York was competent.

No. 16.—John Bacon *et al. vs.* Volney E. Hubbard. Appeal from U. S. District Court, Texas. Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the said Court, with costs.

No. 15—James R. Jones, *et al.*, *vs.* Catharina McMasterby, by her next friend, Manuel Y. Barbet. Judge NELSON gave an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States Circuit Court in Texas, with costs.

No. 18—David D. Withers, *vs.* Ransom Buckley *et al.* Judge DANIELS delivered an opinion, affirming the judgment of the high Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, with costs.

No. 106.—Horace C. Silsbee, *et al.*, *vs.* Elisha Foote. Judge NELSON delivered an opinion dismissing this appeal from the Northern District Court of New-York.

Nos. 2, 26, 9, 50 and 31.—Chief Justice TANEY gave an opinion directing these appeals from the Northern District of California to be docketted and dismissed.

No. 30.—David Lecompte *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele. Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

Important from Kansas.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE FREE-STATE TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Kansas correspondence of the *Democrat* says that the Free-State Legislative and State ticket received an average majority of 155 votes. At Wyandotte the majority against the Lecompton Constitution was 373.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that the average majority of the Free-State ticket in that city was upwards of 1,100, and the majority against the Constitution 1,370. Gentlemen from the Territory say that there is little doubt of the election of the Free-State ticket by a large majority. No disturbance is reported thus far.

Important from Mexico.

INDICATIONS OF CIVIL WAR—A NUMEROUS PARTY AGAINST THE PLAN OF TACUBAYA.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

A numerous party had risen against the plan of Tacubaya, consisting of a large majority outside of the military.

COMONFORT, the Dictator, left the capital on the 1st inst., at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure he organized a ministry, among whom are ALCARTIS, ESPARTA, CERDO and PAYNO.

On New-Year's Day the Diplomatic corps paid their respects to COMONFORT, but the absence of the British representative caused much remark.

There was a rumor of the death of General ALVARIZ.

General PAREDI had issued a proclamation against COMONFORT's action and has recalled the acceptance of the plan of Tacubaya.

Civil war seems inevitable.

The Nebraska Legislature on the Lecompton Convention, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan 11.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing a fear that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of their own domestic institutions.

Resolutions honoring Mr. FERGUSON to a seat in Congress, in preference to CHAPMAN, had passed both Houses by a decided vote.

Meeting of the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 11.

The Democrats of the Legislature meet to-night to take action upon Governor WISE's letter to the Tammany Committee.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is here, the guest of ROGER PRYOR, Esq.

Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature and printed, requesting members of Congress and Senators to endeavor to procure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Schooner Weston in a Gale.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The schooner *Weston*, from Philadelphia, has arrived here, after encountering a severe gale of several days' duration. Her deck load was shifted and she received other damage.

Shocking Accident in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 11.

On Friday night last seven men, mostly negroes were scalded to death by molten metal, at COOPER'S Iron Furnace, Cass County, Georgia.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, etc.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 11.

The difficulties on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad have been settled, and the trains will resume their running to-morrow.

Governor CHASE was inaugurated at Columbus to day.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The southern mail from all points, as late as due, has arrived, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here to-day is very rainy and cloudy.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is mild, and the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is very foggy, and the mercury marks 47° above zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 11.

It is raining hard here. The weather is mild.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather mild, and the sky overcast.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Jan. 11.

The thermometer to-day marks 2° below zero.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is clear and calm, with the thermometer at 29° above zero.

SACKVILLE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The mercury marks 2° below zero to-day. The weather is calm.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is mild, with indications of rain.

MONTREAL, Can., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is mild and rainy, and the thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, was 20° above zero.

QUEBEC, Can., Monday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The thermometer marks 21° above zero. The wind blows from the East, and it is raining.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy, with a high southwest wind. The mercury is at 56°.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is rainy, with high wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy, the wind southwest, and the thermometer at 60° above zero.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

It has rained hard here all this afternoon and evening. A southeast wind is blowing.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is fair, with a high south wind, and the thermometer marking 60° above zero.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy and windy, with the thermometer at 57°.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is cloudy and changeable. The thermometer marks 45°.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy. Thermometer at 54°.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Jan. 11.

Cloudy and windy weather. Mercury at 50°.

Horrible Murder in Canada West.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Jan. 11.

A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, four miles from here, last night. JARED COMSTOCK and his wife, aged over 70 years, were the victims. Their own son was the murderer. He has for some time been insane. At about 9 o'clock last evening, he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed by a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, and cut one of the bodies in pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Monday, Jan. 11.

CHARLES MILLER, WM. ANDERSON, WM. LEWIS and PETER HAVIER, have been arrested, together with counterfeiting apparatus. It is believed that an extensive combination exists in this vicinity.

The Case of Tuckerman, Mail Robber.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Supreme Judicial Court of this State to-day overruled the exceptions taken by the counsel for TUCKERMAN in the Eastern Railroad Embezzlement case. Sentence is deferred on account of TUCKERMAN being in the custody of the United States.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan 11.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales, closing firm, under the *Africa's* news, at ¼c. above the prices of Saturday; we now quote Liverpool middling at 9c. SUGAR—The market is dull, and prices are tending downward; sales to-day were made at 4½c.@5c. MOLASSES is steady, at 19c.@19½c. FLOUR is steady, at last week's quotations. CORN is firmer, and quite active, at 55c. WHITE WHEAT can be bought at a lower figure. MESS PORK is quoted at $12 12. Hnt holders are unwilling sellers. LARD, in barrels, is steady, at 8½c. EXCHANGE on London, 105⅜@107; on New-York, 100½.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Election—Vote on the Constitution—Spirit of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The people of Kansas are now moving in the right direction. The voting will be general, on Monday next, for State officers and members of the Legislature *under the Lecompton Constitution*, for the purpose of crushing and defeating that Constitution should the Democratic Party admit Kansas under it. It is known that great frauds were committed on Monday last at many of the precincts near the Missouri line, as Calhoun returns over 7,000 votes cast for the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery. In Johnson County, where there are not 400 legal voters, the returns show that 2,700 votes were polled; and CALHOUN makes his certificate of the vote without going behind the returns and exposing the fraud as did Gov. WALKER. Fears are entertained that party drill may admit Kansas at once—in which case the Free-State men deem it expedient to have the offices under their control—the more readily to defeat its action.

Herewith I send you the proceedings of a large meeting held at Topeka last evening. *The resolutions mean what they say.* To-day a Free-State County Convention was held here to nominate State Senator and Assemblymen for Shawnee County. More than one hundred of our Topeka neighbors were in attendance. The nominations were made harmoniously, and the resolutions of the Topeka meeting of last evening readopted with the unanimous support of the citizens of Tecumseh and other parts of the County.

General JAMES H. LANE addressed the people of the County assembled here to-day in a strong and spirited speech. He wields a powerful influence.

The probability of trouble has induced the Acting-Governor to order troops to different parts of the Territory. To-day, two companies of United States troops,—one Infantry and one Artillery—passed through here on their way to Topeka, where they are to encamp for an indefinite period.

Read the last resolution of the inclosed proceedings and you will comprehend how matters stand. Is it possible that orders from Washington already contemplate the enforcement of the Lecompton Constitution contrary to the will of the people, and that the troops are thus distributed in anticipation of the action of Congress?

The troubles at Fort Scott have quieted down. One battle took place in which three men were killed and three wounded, the particulars of which you will receive from other sources by the time this reaches you.

Let Congress reject the Lecompton Constitution and immediately pass an Enabling act in relation to Kansas, and peace, order and prosperity will be preserved.

The vote to be taken on Monday next, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature, will show the opposition entertained to the Lecompton Constitution. ARGUS.

MASS MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN—THEY RESOLVE TO VOTE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Topeka and vicinity, was held at Union Hall on the evening of Dec. 28, to take into consideration the action of the Lawrence Convention of the 23d inst.

Dr. G. A. CUTLER was elected Chairman, and J. C. MILLER, Secretary.

A Committee of Seven were appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, and Judge SCHUYLER addressed the meeting.

The Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which after much earnest discussion, were amended and adopted as follows:

Whereas, The position of the Free State Party is at the present time, by reason of the action of a portion of the Delegates to the Lawrence Convention of the 23d inst., one of singular and unexpected embarrassment, which it is apprehended may be destructive of the best interests of the party and of Kansas; and

Whereas, The future welfare of the now Territory of Kansas depends, to a great extent, upon the preservation of the integrity of the party, as the Free-State Party of Kansas; and

Whereas, A proclamation has been promulgated by the Acting-Governor, defining the real qualifications of voters as described in the Schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, which essentially modifies the disabilities surrounding the ballot-box at the coming election; and

Whereas, This Convention is desirous of preserving intact the Free-State Party of Kansas as such, to the end that the Constitution of the future State may fall into the hands of men capable and honest, and be moulded in accordance with the principles of equal rights and liberal government; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, under the circumstances, to contest the election for members of the Legislature and member of Congress, to be held on the first Monday in January next.

Resolved, That in this action we do not wish to be understood as recognizing, in any way whatever, the legality or justice of the authority under which said election is held, but do it simply in self-defence against the unscrupulous agency which is seeking to impose Slavery upon Kansas; and, furthermore, we enter our solemn protest against the said authority and the Constitution upon which it has ordered an election.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the several members of the State Legislature organized under said Constitution, elected from this District, and respectfully but urgently request the members elected from other Districts, *to neglect to qualify as such, should that Constitution pass Congress*, and thus prevent the consummation of this most stupendous scheme of enslavement.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the war-worn banner—the people's Constitution—and that the freedom of Kansas will only be firmly established, and the rights of her citizens fully recognized, when that Constitution, in law and in fact, shall become the fundamental law of the State.

Resolved, That we will resort to revolution rather than submit to the Lecompton Constitution.

The Fourth Ward Murder.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY CENSURING THE CITY-JUDGE.

The inquest in the case of MICHAEL CASSIDY, who was shot on Thursday night last, by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., was resumed yesterday morning by Coroner HILLS, at the City Hospital.

James Brown, of No. 41 Cherry-street, testified that he was sitting on the stoop of No. 96 James-street during the altercation between Wogan and Kennedy. The third shot which killed Cassidy he declared was accidental; he saw a person kick the arm of Wogan when the revolver was discharged; witness acknowledged having drank several times during the evening.

Ernest Woltgen, bar-keeper in the dance-house No. 98 James-street, testified that Wogan and Kennedy had some angry words at the dance-house; after they left, Kennedy wanted Wogan to go on the pier and fight; he did not see the quarrel outside, but heard a pistol discharged three times.

Francis Horner, of No. 94 James-street, stated that he was present at the difficulty, and saw Wogan shoot the deceased, but saw nothing to justify Wogan in using either a pistol or a club.

Officer Fuller, of the Fourth Ward, testified to the arrest of Wogan after the difficulty. Wogan admitted having shot Kennedy and the boy Cassidy, and expressed a regret at having hit the latter.

Henry Lubert, residing at the corner of James and Batavia streets, testified that Kennedy abused Wogan, and tried to get the latter to fight him.

Ernest Woltgen, being recalled, testified that Wogan sent for him the morning after the shooting affair, and asked him to testify that he heard Kennedy say that he would cut his guts out. He refused to make any such statement, as he heard no such remark.

After a brief charge from the Coroner, the case was submitted to the Jury, who, after deliberating about thirty minutes, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That MICHAEL CASSIDY, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot, received at the hands of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr.; that there was no occurrence which would warrant the use of either the pistol or [illegible] surrounded in the City [illegible] at the time of [illegible], 1858, at No. 99 [illegible] street. [illegible] the result of our [illegible]

And further [illegible] on the said WOGAN, but Judge [illegible] suspending [illegible] victed of a high crime, exercised a short time since con[illegible]ed he performed his duty honorably commendable, and that [illegible] of an innocent victim." [illegible] would have saved the life [illegible] verdict WOGAN was

Upon the rendition of the [illegible]ict the action of the locked up in the Tombs, to await [illegible]nesses were also Grand Jury. Several of the wit[illegible] they being unable to procure bail.

Police Intelligence.

THOMPSON, THE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—Thompson, the confidence operator, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, remains locked up in one of the prison cells at Jefferson Police Court. He hears his imprisonment with coolness, and joked freely with Mr. Whitehouse, of the firm of Whitehouse & Merrill, boot and shoe dealers in Pearl-street—which firm he cheated out of $1,200—who called to see him yesterday. Mr. Whitehouse entered a complaint against Thompson, stating in his affidavit that a short time since Thompson called at the store and declared that he had been purchasing for cash largely of a firm in South-street. He selected $1,200 worth of goods, and ordered them to be sent to the store of the firm in South-street.

The goods were sent as directed, and one of the firm, for safety's sake, went with the cart, and presented the bill to Thompson, who paid it with a bogus check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. As soon as the check was discovered to be worthless the cart was sent back to recover the goods from the South-street store, but it proved too late, as Mr Thompson had speedily removed the goods to Catharine-street, and thence up town, where they disappeared, and had not turned up since. Thompson, in conversation with Mr. Whitehouse, expressed his entire satisfaction with the goods, and said he was willing to purchase another bill if he would consent to sell on as reasonable terms as when he made his last purchase.

Mr. B. P. Clapp, of No. 301 Grand-street, identified the accused as the individual who recently attempted to swindle him out of $350 worth of dry goods. Mr. Clapp delivered the goods in person to Thompson, when the latter gave in payment a check for the amount on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. Mr. Clapp insisted on having the check certified, but while he and Thompson were on the way to the bank Thompson suddenly dodged around a corner and ran off. Mr. Clapp returned in time to recover his goods, but his customer failed to present himself.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Henry Stevens was arrested yesterday, charged with having broke into the store of Mr. Noah L. Farnham, Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, stealing four pieces of broadcloth, valued at $125. Officer Nesbit, of the Fifth Ward, caught the prisoner coming out of the store with the property in his possession. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—About 5½ o'clock last evening a window curtain in a room on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel caught fire from the grate. An alarm of fire was given, and for some time considerable consternation prevailed among the guests of the house. A number of engine companies arrived promptly on the ground, but fortunately the servants of the house succeeded in putting out the fire, thus preventing the injury to the furniture from water which otherwise must have taken place. As it was, the loss did not exceed $200, which is covered by insurance in various companies.

☞ Professor F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard College, preached at All Soul's (Unitarian) Church, (Dr. BELLOWS'.) last Sunday morning, (10th instant.) In the evening, Professor H. delivered another of the Brooklyn Institute course of lectures; the little room was crowded to suffocation, and the lecture delighted all who could get in to hear it.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BIRTHS.

DAY.—At Williamsburg, L. I. on Monday, Jan. 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAY, of St. Louis, Mo., of a son.

DIED.

DOMINGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10 1858, PAUL E. DOMINGE, of the firm of Chatellier, Domingo & Spence, aged 42 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 274 Spring-st.

GRAY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1858, of dropsy of the brain, KATE LYLES GRAY, daughter of WESTON C. GRAY, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 21 Monigomery-st. on Wednesday next, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1858, JANE, second daughter of Robert and Mary Read, aged 7 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 East 10th-st.

HANSEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 9, of congestion of the lungs, GRACE, wife of Henry Hanshe, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 24th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Reverend Clergy, and the Trustees of the several Institutions and Boards with which he was connected, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 326 4th st., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Middle Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, at 3 o'clock.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, ADELINE, wife of Herman C. Adams.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 42 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, WASHINGTON IRVING, second son of Josephine H. and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 3 years, 6 months and 20 days.

PAINE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, ANNE E. PAINE, only child of Col. M. S. Paine, aged nearly 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 62 Bowery, New York.

MOLLARD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, JOHN MOLLARD, Jr., only son of John and Rachel Mollard, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 97 Macdougal-st., without further invitation.

GARNSEE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11 JAMES GARNSEE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Department of the Twenty-first Ward, and the members of the Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,105 Broadway, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AUSEE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, suddenly, Mr. ELIAS AUSEE, late of Westchester County, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Smyth, No. 246 3d av. at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, whence his remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

OPDYKE.—In Brooklyn on Monday morning, Jan. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, HANNAH D. OPDYKE, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John P. Opdyke, No. 49 8th st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARRIGORON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, EDWARD SATTERLEE, youngest child of Daniel N. and Fanny M. S. Carrington.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., from No. 124 Bergen st., near Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice

DILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE RUTGERS, second son of Vincent and Tracy Emma Dill, aged 7 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Wyth-av. and Rush st., Brooklyn, E. D., near South Tenth-st. Ferry, this day, Jan. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, after a protracted illness, LEONARD FISHER, Jr., aged 70 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Notice will be given in Wednesday morning's papers at what time the funeral will take place

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 8th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a very competent woman with good City reference; would tend an invalid or travel with a lady. Call at 111 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Hotel, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse: she understands the care of children, in a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A, near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement: can be seen for 3 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 16th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man. Has had twenty years' experience. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., or at the grocery store corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 8th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady: has good City reference. Call at No. 14 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who is a very wax competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RErespectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced, highly recommended Protestant servant; is a person who perfectly understands her duties as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen as it should be. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, apply for A. M., at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful girl, either for general housework, chamberwork, waiting or children's nurse; as her references for 3 years will substantiate, a girl of good moral character, perfectly neat and always obliging and respectful, and considered by her former employer (who was very particular) an invaluable servant. Apply for JULIA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well: the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. R., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Lndlow-st, room 12, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN, WHO can influence New-York and near-by trade. To such, a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, office of this paper.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family; one for cooking, the other for chamber work. None but Protestants need call. Inquire at No. 128 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; none but Protestants, and such as can bring good reference, may apply after 9 A. M., at No. 115 East 17th-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NOW by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES ROOSEVELT, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. P. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTIser having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED Rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 93 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 3 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY, in a house with modern improvements, located between 4th st., Clinton-place, Broadway and 6th-av., one single room for an elderly gentleman and one double room for two young men, with breakfast and tea; prices must be reasonable and accommodations good; on the Sabbath breakfast to be not later than 8, and dinner than 1 o'clock. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3 941 General Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks, desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place, West 33d-st., first brown-stone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURS.

FOUR DAYS MORE

Will close out the entire stock of

JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, at his fur emporium.

No. 358 Broadway.

Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next, Paualty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the Conoty Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, fifteen per cent. shall be retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $5; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIMBER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $59 75: 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $8	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	$99 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
} Canal Commissioners.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 347, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 488—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 15—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 240, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 262, 265—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—Sonth-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner Sonth and James sts.—Sprnce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 169, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-st.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 253—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth st., No. 254—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 619½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av. Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broad way, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 8, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President,
GEORGE W STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company,

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1857.—NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY. NEW-YORK, December, 1857.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8 at day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Brailey & Bnffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
R. J. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.

CHAS. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.

O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.

The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.

O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER C. POTTER and WARRELL SHATTUCK, under the name and firm of Potter & Shattuck, is dissolved

WARRELL SHATTUCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. H. CLAASSEN.
JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1 at the

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6 819,482 35
Average amount of Specie..... 2,135,960 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,972 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,767,128 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$673,372 00
Average amount of Specie..... 96,762 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,633 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 632,284 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THOANELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$460,343 00
Average amount of Specie..... 43,451 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,991 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 200,765 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
ENWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts:.. $4,535,706 23
Average amount of Specie..... 2,454,744 62
Notes Late Bank of America.....$23,566 }
Average amount of Circulation.....$57,497 } 75,063 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,203,610 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,731,956 60
Average amount of Specie..... 3,858,471 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,875 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,432,402 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discoaats..... $876,010 61
Average amount of Specie..... 268,743 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,196 19
Average amount of Deposits..... 853,012 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, thut the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,232,792 32
Average amount of Specie..... 833,670 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 322,946 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,417,024 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,576,078 05
Average amount of Specie..... 357,676 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,594 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,380,033 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
ENWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,367,361 04
Average amount of Specie..... 827,871 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,396 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,839,981 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
ENWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,193,575 04
Average amount of Specie..... 1,187,616 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 317,915 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,897,919 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,651,928 24
Average amount of Specie..... 496,269 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 222,799 00
Average amount of Deposite..... 1,470,918 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$196,576 62
Average amount of Specie..... 29,139 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,101 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 165,929 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,268,428 02
Average amount of Specie..... 247,755 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,740 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 817,530 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $400,901 29
Average amount of Specie..... 81,639 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,274 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 201,582 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,575,334 00
Average amount of Specie..... 572,018 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 248,798 00
Average amount of Deposite..... 1,077,416 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$545,258 60
Average amount of Specie..... 133,687 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 147,683 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 423,096 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,860,961 84
Average amount of Specie..... 429,292 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 68,962 75
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,561,441 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,743,550 16
Average amount of Specie..... 757,899 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,052 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,157,567 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
ENWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,389,009 78
Average amount of Specie..... 301,041 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,845 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,125,765 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of January, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.....$1,416,984 98
Average amount of Specie..... 263,296 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,481 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,211,023 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$501,167 51
Average amount of Specie..... 174,679 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,666 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 471,958 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jun. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,167,422 53
Average amount of Specie..... 180,235 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,767 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 595,650 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858,
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,036,245 76
Average amount of Specie..... 281,708 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,683 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,671,500 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my kuowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THOANELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$669,234 04
Average amount of Specie..... 138,693 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,315 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 554,761 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,674,124 00
Average amount of Specie..... 502,071 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 263,613 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,363,267 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,307,978 69
Average amount of Specie..... 1,115,732 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 302,870 86
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,333,036 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $727,727 36
Average amount of Specie..... 133,330 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,775 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 490,031 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,361,822 03
Average amount of Specie..... 232,760 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 157,321 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 860,316 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,439,113 23
Average amount of Specie..... 820,325 05
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 318,729 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,876,870 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $621,633 26
Average amount of Specie..... 94,776 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,160 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 367,064 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,961,408 76
Average amount of Specie..... 426,397 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 25,752 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,572,424 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,419,831 94
Average amount of Specie..... 2,070,683 62
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 223,416 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,963,716 87

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Unit Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,620,985 22
Average amount of Specie..... 441,105 48
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 109,384 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,045,289 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,033,248 95
Average amount of Specie..... 1,150,134 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 203,701 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,740,878 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,143,439 44
Average amount of Specie..... 169,702 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,790 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 716,875 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,989,426 24
Average amount of Specie..... 455,513 26
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 89,022 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,213,386 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
ENWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $273,819 08
Average amount of Specie..... 34,911 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,521 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 164,631 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
J. H. WICKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$349,149 33
Average amount of Specie..... 57,413 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 46,887 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 110,997 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,239,664 60
Average amount of Specie..... 541,658 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,714 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts. $470,660 57
Average amount of Specie..... 125,433 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,760 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 354,066 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,831,568 12
Average amount of Specie..... 981,251 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,428 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,471,768 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BAYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$817,449 31
Average amount of Specie..... 162,195 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 468,044 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AACH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AACH'D PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,575 05
Average amount of Specie..... 288,266 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,373 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 586,903 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,557,222 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,818,088 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,095,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,082,270 69
Average amount of Specie..... 137,304 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,726 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 600,504 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,627,819 95
Average amount of Specie..... 711,187 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,026 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,155,227 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 16½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., bnt little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N.York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 3d and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 Second Cabin...$50 Third Class.....$30

In the first class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVAR, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre	Southampton	Southampton
and Bremen.	and New-York.	for New-York.
Ariel, Jan 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star. Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

MUNICIPAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

into the matters stated in this report, and take such action in relation to the same as they may deem necessary and proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

An ordinance to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 11, 1856, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A communication was received from GEORGE H. PURDY, Esq., Corporation Attorney, showing that the sum of $240 77 had been received for penalties for violation of corporation ordinances, during the months of November and December, 1857.

A petition was received from the managers of the Mariners' Prison and Home for a grant of a lot of ground situated in Fifty-third-street, belonging to the City, on which to erect a suitable building for their institution.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

The President announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1858:

Almshouse Department—Aldermen Hoffmire, Murray and Wilmot.

Assessments—Aldermen Stephens, McSpedon and Starr.

Ferries—Aldermen Murray, Adams and Reed.

Fire Department—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and Lynes.

Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and Owens.

Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Stephens, Murray and Wilmot.

Cleaning Streets—Aldermen Tuomey, Murray and Wilmot.

Finance—Aldermen McSpedon, Gregory and Starr.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Boole, Hoffmire and Owens.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Bradley, Boole and Owens.

Lands and Places—Aldermen Murray, Adams and Reed.

Markets—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and Tucker.

Police—Aldermen Hoffmire, Stephens and Wilmot.

Public Buildings on Governor's Island, Randall's Island and Bellevue Establishment—Aldermen Bradley, Gregory and Reed.

Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Tuomey, Stephens and Lynes.

Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Bradley, Adams and Davis.

Law Department—Aldermen Bradley, Stephens and Tucker.

Ordinances—Aldermen Boole, McSpedon and Davis.

Public Health—Aldermen McSpedon, Tuomey and Davis.

Roads—Aldermen McSpedon, Bradley and Dovis.

Sewers—Aldermen Stephens, Boole and Tucker.

Streets—Aldermen Boole, Adams, and Lynes.

Wharves, Piers, and Slips—Aldermen Hoffmire, Murray and Starr.

Taxes—Aldermen Gregory, Stephens and Tucker.

Railroads—Aldermen Gregory, Hoffmire, McSpedon, Reed, and Owens.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening in the library of the City Hall, pending the alterations to the Chamber of the Councilmen. The President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented for the widening of streets leading into the Third Ward. Referred. Also, from Peter Cooper and others, that the Common Council petition the Legislature for an act to declare the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and to direct it to be filled in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter. Also, submitting draft of a law for that purpose. Referred to the Law Committee when appointed.

A resolution and preamble were introduced in reference to advertising for proposals to light the streets with oil lamps. Referred to Committee on Lamps when appointed.

A resolution was introduced to appoint a Special Committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the 126th anniversary of the birthday of Washington. Laid on the table.

The President offered a resolution to empower the Finance Committee to report a memorial to be transmitted to the Legislature of the State on the subject of the apportionment of the State tax, asking that the apportionment may be more justly made with reference to this City. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law when appointed.

A message from His Honor, the Mayor, was received in relation to the results of the Battery enlargement. The same as in the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution was offered by the President that the proceedings of the Board be reported in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*.

Councilman GENET objected to the *Tribune*, and wished to substitute the *Daily News*; subsequently the *Journal of Commerce*.

Another member suggested the *Staats Zeitung*.

Another Councilman (McCARTY) moved to amend that the whole of the papers be included.

Councilman CROSS moved that the matter be laid on the table. So ordered.

It was moved that when the Board meet again it shall be to-morrow night week at the usual hour, (Tuesday, 19th inst.)

The various Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Almshouse Department—Councilmen William Nolan, Andrew Mulligan, George Ross.

Arts and Sciences—Councilmen Charles G. Cornell, Alexander McGarren, George Ross.

Assessments—Councilmen Peter Crawford, Samuel W. Galpin, Seymour A. Bunce.

Cleaning Streets—Councilmen Thomas A. Dunn, Anthony J. McCarty, James Webb.

Croton Aqueduct—Councilmen Benjamin T. Rhodes, Edward Costello, James Webb.

Ferries—Councilmen Benjamin T. Rhodes, William W. Judson, John C. Frazier.

Finance—Councilmen Henry Arcularies, Peter Crawford, James M. Cross.

Fire Department—Councilmen Martin Gilmartin, John H. Brady, Gilbert M. Platt.

Lamps and Gas—Councilmen George P. Bickford, John Frazier, Edward Costello.

Lands and Places—Councilmen Peter Crawford, Alexander McGarron, Seymour A. Bunce.

Law Department—Councilmen Henry W. Genet, Charles G. Cornell, Seymour A. Bunce.

Markets—Councilmen William W. Judson, Edward Costello, George Ross.

Ordinances—Councilmen Henry Genet, Samuel W. Galpin, George Ross.

Police—Councilmen Henry Arcularies, William Nolan, James M. Cross.

Public Buildings—Councilmen Andrew Mulligan, Gilbert M. Platt, James Webb.

Public Health—Councilmen John Frazier, Alexander McGarren, Henry W. Genet.

Railroads—Councilmen Martin Gilmartin, Henry W. Genet, James M. Cross.

Repairs and Supplies—Councilmen John Van Tine, George P. Bickford, James Webb.

Roads—Councilmen William W. Judson, Samuel W. Galpin, S. A. Bunce.

Salaries and Offices—Councilmen John Van Tine, Martin Gilmartin, Seymour A. Bunce.

Sewers—Councilmen Gilbert M. Platt, Anthony McCarty, George Ross.

Streets—Councilmen Thomas A. Dunn, John Van Tine, John H. Brady.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Councilmen George P. Bickford, John H. Brady, Benjamin T. Rhodes.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Councilmen Charles G. Cornell, Andrew Mulligan, James M. Cross.

A quarterly report from D. D. Conover, Esq., of the Street Department, was received, and laid on the table. It contained statements of alleged extensive frauds in that Department.

[It is printed in the report of the Board of Aldermen above.]

A Special Committee was appointed to investigate the late alleged defalcations in the Comptroller's office. Councilmen GENET, BRIDGES and CROSS were named.

The Board then adjourned to the day previously named, Tuesday, the 19th.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Improve the opportunity," say the bills of this favorite theatre. This is the last week of that most elegant pantomime, "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which the manager is compelled to discontinue to make room for the engagement of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU. It will be repeated to-night, preceded by that powerful drama, by Dr. J. S. JONES, entitled "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune Teller of Lynn," and followed by the new drama of "Wapping Old Stairs."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick headache, vertigo, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 375 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, commences its Winter session at the Court-house this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—The late Alderman Fowler.

This Board met at 6 o'clock last evening, when Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved that the rules be suspended, to receive a communication from the Mayor. Agreed to.

A communication from Mayor POWELL was then read, announcing the death of Ex-Alderman FOWLER on the 6th inst., whereupon Alderman KALBFLEISCH submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith the Board adjourned for one week:

Whereas, This Common Council has been notified by his Honor, the Mayor, of the decease of CHARLES C. FOWLER, Esq., who for many years occupied a seat in this Board, and during that period rendered eminent services to the city by his efforts to guard the public treasury against unjust demands and from extravagant appropriations by laborious investigation into the merits of all subjects brought before the Board, and the strictest integrity in all his official actions, therein setting a worthy example before his colleagues and fellow-members, and justly earning the approval of his own conscience, the confidence of the city at large, and the esteem of all who knew him, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with sorrow and regret that the members of this Common Council learn of the demise of so useful and respectable an associate; and they deem it justly due to the memory and services of the deceased that a public expression of their sentiments should be made.

Resolved, That the diligence and patience which the deceased exhibited in acquainting himself with the details of the business of the Board; the fidelity with which he watched over the City's interests, and the strenuous opposition which he made to every project of doubtful origin or questionable design, deservedly earned him the public confidence, and entitled the illness which caused his withdrawal from this Common Council, and his subsequent decease, to be regarded as a public misfortune.

Resolved, That while this Common Council feel that, as a Board and individually, they themselves have much cause for regret in Alderman FOWLER'S demise, yet they would not omit to express their sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased; consoling them with the assurance that the husband and father of whom they have been deprived, did not quit this subluinary sphere without fulfilling every duty of a good citizen, and leaving a name and memory which will long be remembered in the annals of the city, whose interests lay so near his heart, and whose prosperity he has labored so earnestly to promote.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to engross these resolutions and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased, and that the same be entered at large upon the minutes.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased this Board do now adjourn.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—The examination of SMITH and MEYERS, charged with robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last, was commenced before Justice MCMAHONEY, yesterday afternoon. Mr. JAQUES, though still in a very debilitated state, was able to undergo an examination: his statement does not differ in any material fact from that already published in the TIMES. DANIEL R. SMITH, Esq., appeared for the people, and Mr. PARMENTER for the accused.

The examination will be continued to-day.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—Two well-dressed men have recently been quite successful in playing the confidence game in Brooklyn. They hail from Baltimore and pretend to be carpenters by trade. They pretend to have lost their tools by fire, and solicit money to enable them to buy a set of tools, so that they can take a job in New York, in each case promising to return the money when the job is done. Several Episcopalian clergymen have been victimized by these men.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	110	635	N. Y. C Railroad	72½
10,600	do	s60, 110	150	do	s10 72⅝
2,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '62	9⅜	50	do	s15 73⅛
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '69	99⅛	450	do	s3 73⅜
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '86, 105		50	do	s10 73¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87	50	do	b30 79
7,000	do	s3 87½	107	do	79
5,000	do	b30 88	50	do	s60 79
5,000	do	88	50	do	c 73¾
8,000	Virginia 6s	s3 92½	373	Erie Railroad	21
65,000	Missouri St. 6s	82	400	do	21¼
5,000	do	b1w 82	100	do	s10 21
20,000	do	b60 82½	500	do	s30 21
20,000	do	82⅜	100	do	b60 21⅜
25,000	do	b30 82½	50	do	b30 21⅜
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s	86	100	do	b10 21⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	67	50	do	b60 21½
1,400	City Rev. 7 P ct.	b 100	1100	do	21½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	40	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	56
4,000	do	85	120	Harlem R. R.	6¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen Bs, '76	s3 94	300	do	6⅝
3,000	E. R. R. 3dm bs, '83	69	50	Har. R. R. Preferred	12
1,000	H. R. R. 1st m.	97½	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	114½
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m.	69	50	do	115
1,000	do	69½	100	Reading R. R.	b30 59
10,000	R. R. R. bs, '66	b15 69	150	do	s15 58
13,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91	100	do	s30 58⅛
3,000	Gal. & C. 1st m.	91	350	do	58½
10,000	M. C. R. R. spr. ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs.	84⅝	200	do	at 60d 57½
			600	do	b60 59
50	National Bank	105½	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
50	do	105⅝	20	do	53⅝
40	Bank State of N. Y.	95	150	do	54
5	Am. Exch. Bk	100⅜	100	do	b60 51⅜
70	do	100⅝	126	M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	s3 21⅝
5	Metropolitan Bk	100⅜	50	do	b15 21⅝
22	Mechanics' Bank	109	50	do	b3 22
45	Phœnix Bank	100	100	do	b60 22
25	Bank of Commerce	100	250	M. So. & N. Ia. pr. st.	s3 36
59	Fern. Coal Co	73	200	do	b5 35½
50	do	b60 74	144	Panama R. R.	91¾
150	Cam. Coal Co	s3 113	145	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10¾
600	do	s30 114	10	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. R.	85½
300	do	12	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 72½
140	Pac. M. Steam Co	73	30	do	73
10	do	72⅞	50	do	s30 72⅝
10	do	s3 72⅜	100	do	s3 72⅝
200	Canton Company	s3 23⅞	150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	13⅜
10	Third-av. R. R.	s3 99	200	do	13⅝
150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43⅝	78	do	13½
100	do	b30 44	150	do	b60 13⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$24,000	Missouri St. 6s	82½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b5w 73⅞
15,000	do	82⅝	100	do	73¾
10,000	do	s3 82⅞	100	do	b10 73
10,000	do	b60 82⅝	100	do	b5 73
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s	88	100	do	b5w 73
1,000	Cal. State 7s	68	50	do	s5w 73
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63	175	Erie R. R.	21½
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Co.	40	250	do	s10 21
2,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M.	40	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	35
10,000	Erie R. 3d M. bs	69	70	M. S. & N. I. Pref. Stk	36
15,000	Mich. C. R. R. 1st M.		5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74½
	1st Mtg. bs	85	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b10 44
2,831	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	96½	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	s3 72⅝
25	Pacific M. Steam Co.	73½	25	do	72¾
50	do	73	50	do	72⅞
125	Canton Co.	24	140	do	14
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	11⅞	00	do	13⅞
400	do	12	25	Panama R. R.	91½
15	Reading R. R.	58			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000	Great West. (Ill.) R. R. 1st mort. 10s, Flat 51
$2,000	Missouri 6s, Flat 82
$10,000	Cin. Wil. & Zanesville R'd. 1st add. 17 @18
$1,000	Sacramento City 10 ₰ cent. Bs. 1st add. 53¾
$9,000	Illinois Central 7s, 1st add. 85
$5,000	Hudson River 7s, 1st add. 50¾
$2,000	New-York and Harlem R'd 7s. 1st add. 20
$5,000	Chicago and Miss. R'd 7s, 1st add. 37½
$5,000	T. H. & A. R'd 1st M. 7s, 1st add. 53¾ @53⅝
$6,000	Tol. Nor. & Clev. 1st M. 1st add. 75 @74⅝
$2,000	Clev. & Toledo 7s, 1st add. 54¾
$3,000	Missouri 8s, 1st add. 82
$2,000	California 7s, 1st add. 60½
$3,000	New-York & Harlem R'd 7s, 1st add. 57
$8,000	Memphis City 6s, 1st add. 70
$5,000	Attica & Allegany R'd Co. 1st add. 3
$17,000	Dubuque & Pacific R'd, 1st add. 15⅝
20	shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad 48
50	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 102
6	shares Sixth-av. Railroad, 102
25	shares American and European Express Co. 9¾
10	shares American Express Co. 95½
100	shares Staten Island and N. Y. Ferry Co. 42
50	shares Shoe and Leather Bank, 100
100	shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 103 @103¼
15	shares Importers and Traders' Bank, 95¼
10	shares Market Bank, 94¾
10	shares St. Nicholas Bank, 84½
20	shares Atlantic Bank, 66¼
6	shares Bank State of New-York, 95
20	shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company, 89½
16	shares Park Insurance Company, 105¼ @100¾
5	shares Home Fire Insurance Co. (hypth), 150
80	shares Broadway Insurance Company, 121 @121½
4	shares Brooklyn Athenæum, 58
239	shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co. $1
16	shares Excelsor Fire Insurance Company, 98¼
16	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 73
10	shares Importers and Traders' Bank, 95½
7	shares Market Bank, 94
20	shares Artisans' Bank, 7⅞
20	shares Chatham Bank, 55
10	shares Hanover Bank, 79
5	shares Continental Bank, 67¾
5	shares Bank of Commerce, 99⅝
10	shares Commonwealth Bank, 90

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, January 9, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Jan. 2:

Increase in Loans	$242,774
Decrease in Specie	614,892
Increase in Circulation	125,061
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	908,417

The present statement, as showing *an increase in Specie*—where a considerable falling off, because of the withdrawal of $2,398,000 for shipment during the week, was reasonably calculated upon—is the most extraordinary we have had for several weeks. It reflects a much stronger current of Specie to this City from the interior, since the New Year, than was suspected by the public, and affords a most gratifying evidence of the liquidation of country indebtedness. Including the Clearing House averages of the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the movement of the preceding week and also with the condition of the banks this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 10, 1857.	Jan. 9, 1858.	Jan. 2, 1858.
Capitol	$56,797,000	$64 668,000	$64,668,000
Loans	110,150,234	98,702,757	98,519,983
Specie	11,020,109	28,176 838	28,561,946
Circulation	5,228,391	6,615 464	6,490,403
Gruss Deposits	90,790,799	79,841,302	78 035,224
Exchanged	26,393,158	13,990,078	13,601,357
Undrawn	64,316,542	65,942 234	65,033,867
In Sub-Treasury	11,717,214	2,972,215	3,259,336

The European news by the *Africa*, as published in the morning papers, and the private mail by the same steamer, equally, if not more encouraging, for financial affairs abroad, imparted renewed buoyancy to the Stock Exchange this forenoon. The orders were large and apparently more numerous than at any time since the old year closed out, and the new set in, and the bidding was quite spirited through pretty much the entire list. In the afternoon the Bank Statement added to the excitement in the market—the Specie line of $29,176,838 being wholly unlooked for on the present return. The advance in the prices paid at the Second Board, and on subsequent street sales, over the closing rates of Saturday were, as near as the final course of the market was determined up to 4 o'clock, about as follows:

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday	To-day.
N. Y. Central	77½	79¾	Galena	74	75
N. Y. & Erie	20½	21½	Rock Island	72½	72½
Missouri 6s	81	83¾	Illinois Central	90	91
Virginias	91	92¾	Ill. Cen. Bonds	86	86¾
Tennessees	85½	88	Mich. C Bonds	84	85
Panama	90¾	91½	Mich. Central	52	54
Reading	58	58⅞	Mich. Southern	21¼	21½
Penn. Coal	72	73	La Crosse	12¾	14
Toledo	43½	44	N. Y. Cen. 6s	84	86
Delaware	110¼	111	Ohios, 1886	103	105

The general market left off with a very buoyant feeling, and the latest bids reported on the Street were equal to the highest sales of the day in most instances, and in advance of them on the State and part of the railway list. The aggregate business of the day, at the par value of the Stocks sold, is about $350,000 in State and other Bonds, and 20,000 various shares.

The Money Market presents no new feature to-day, except the increased Specie line in Bank. The deposits continue to accumulate, and mainly in Specie, while the loans go up but moderately; both features indicating a quiet state of things in the employment of money. The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer was mainly thrown over to Tuesday. French bills are scarcer, and the leading drawers have less competition from the South. Prime Sterling is 109@109¾, and in fair supply. The Specie remittance for New-York account will be a moderate one. The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $75,689; Payments, $137,035; Balance, $2,910,868.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of December, 1857, were..... $60,708 44
For the same month last year..... 60,303 73
Increase..... $404 71

Among the passengers who arrived by the *Africa* on Sunday are Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and Mr. BOTHWICK, of the London Stock Exchange.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—DEC. 26, 1857.

Loans and Discounts		$3,276,879 51
Due from Banks		195,530 84
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$200,431	
Due from Brokers	13,310	
Real Estate		150,000 00
Specie		1,021,479 49
Cash Items, viz.: Exchanges		195,841 62
Various Bills, Checks and Notes		26,470 70
Stocks		209,802 00
Loss and Expense account		29,616 17
Total		$5,505,623 33
Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$204,133	
Less Notes on hand	51,280	152,853 00
Profits		355,953 65
Due to Banks		598,567 72
Due Depositors on demand		2,414,673 96
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends		4,204 00
Total		$5,505,623 33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

We, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President, and R. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being daily and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

J. T. SOUTTER, President.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

A correspondent sends us the following, in regard to the bankrupt Columbus and Piqua Road:

We learn that there is much dissatisfaction felt by some parties deeply interested in the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, of Ohio, at the manner in which its affairs and difficulties are managed and neglected. No interest on its bunds has been paid for two years—the income of the finished part is being uselessly squandered on salaried agents of the law, and no steps are taken to finish the short unfinished part, which would connect it with the Bellefontaine Railway west, and thus make it an *important* part of one of the best lines of railway in our country. It has been generally understood, for some time, that a settlement of all its difficulties *could be made*, amicably and advantageously to all parties; and that the general terms of such settlement met the entire approbation of intelligent parties deeply interested in its stock and securities, east and west, but that a lawsuit commenced by a portion of its creditors, and lingeringly continued by courts and lawyers, (of course, to their profit,) prevented its consummation. In the meantime the debt is increasing and the road neglected; and the end of this course promises about the same result to all parties concerned, as that in the celebrated cheese trial between two rats, before the monkey judge. It is quite time that litigation should be ended, and a little practical common sense applied by all parties to their difficulties. That would soon arrange every trouble, finish the road, and pay its debts.

No Interest on Bank Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We learn upon inquiry that most of our City Banks are abolishing the practice of allowing interest on deposits. The movement was originated during the pressure by the American Exchange, the Broadway, the Ocean, the Park Bank, the Metropolitan and Bank of the Republic, and although not agreed to at that time in the manner proposed, the pressure of a sound public opinion is bringing most of the Banks into the measure. The judicious remarks of the Bank Superintendent condemning the practice of allowing interest will, we doubt not, do much to hasten its utter abolishment. W.

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Our last advices of the 5th inst. announced that a recovery of activity had already taken place in Stock transactions. Since then, the news by steamer from Liverpool to the 23d, and subsequently to the 26th December, of unequivocal signs of a decline in the crisis at the various cities of Europe, has stimulated the movement already existing, and we have to notice great activity for several days past. The advance has been uninterrupted and large in those State stocks that are most in demand. Railroad shares, though active, have only partially participated in this upward movement, and several of them, owing to causes more or less individual, have remained stationary, and have even declined. In Bonds for investment, such as City, County and Railroad Bonds, however safe they may be, and apart from those which are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and which participate more or less in the speculative movements, the recovery is but slight; nevertheless, they are not so inactive as formerly. The remarks we made in our last advices on the salutary effects of the resumption by the Banks of this State and of the East, are confirmed every day. Without entering into details, we will merely say that in face of an exportation of specie from New-York and Boston, since the crisis in October, of more than $16,000,000, five of the principal seaboard cities, whose banks held then only about $16 816,371 in gold, showed on the 1st January a metallic reserve of $19,587,977. Let us add that in addition to the specie shipments, about $25,000,000 of cotton has been sent abroad, not to mention other articles of export, and it may be concluded that the country is actively engaged in paying off its foreign debt. State Stocks have been generally active, but particularly the following: Missouri 6s, (with sales of above $600,000,) at an advance of 4¾; Tennessee 6s, of 7¾; Virginia 6s, of 4½; and Ohio 6s, (various issues,) of 2@4 ₰ cent. New-York 5s and 6s, with moderate transactions, have risen from ¾@1¾, and Indiana 5s, 2½ ₰ cent. United States 6s of 1862 have been done in rather important sums at about 105, and those of 1857-'68, at from 112@112¾. City and County Bonds—We notice some small affairs in San Francisco 10s, Louisville 6s and Chicago 6s (Water Loan) at well-sustained prices, and in Brooklyn 6s and Milwaukee 7s, at some advance. A few Clark County (Ky.) 6s have also been done at from 72@72½. Railroad Bonds—The transactions of the Stock Exchange embrace a larger number of these securities. The principal business has been in Illinois Central Constructions, without activity, at ¼ ₰ cent. advance; in Erie 7s of 1883 at a rise of 1½; those of 1871 and 1875 have advanced 4 and 3½ respectively; in Harlem 2d mortgage at 60; in Michigan Central 1st mortgage at weaker prices; in New-York Central 6s at a rise of 3 ₰ cent.; and in La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, at from 36@40. At private sale some Buffalo and State Line 1st mortgage have been done at 90. Railroad Shares—The following have been most active: Erie at an advance of 2¾; Reading, of 2; New-York Central, of 3¾; Panama, of 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo of 1¾; and Chicago and Rock Island at a decline of ⅜; Illinois Central has been dull, and has declined 1; Milwaukie and Mississippi pretty active at a rise of ⅜ ₰ cent. Money is abundant without change in rates, say from 5@7 for short loans. Paper outside of Bank from 10@12, according to class and length. (Signed) DE COPPET & CO.

[*Translated Extract.*]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Since our advices of the 5th inst., we have received European news to the 23d ult. per *Atlantic*, and to the 26th per *Africa*. They report a general improvement in England and on the Continent, and an almost total cessation of failures, a reduction everywhere in the rates of interest, and especially from 10 to 8 ₰ cent. by the Bank of England, an advance of 1 ₰ cent. on Consols during the week, and, finally, a better demand, with an upward movement in Cotton. These various favorable reports reach us at a period when numerous investments have usually to be made, following upon a very favorable Bank statement, (the specie reserve of the 2d inst. being $28,561,946, the highest point on record in the experience of the United States,) and at a time when an improvement more or less recognized in the various departments of trade is beginning to show itself. As might be expected, the stock market has responded to these auspicious influences in a greatly increased movement, and a growing tendency to speculation. The advance has been general, but it has been especially felt in State Stocks. Railroad Shares are affected in one direction by the favorable position of the general market, and in the opposite one by the traffic growing out of the great contraction of business. State Stocks have been very active and rising all through the week, sales exceeding $1,000,000, more than two-thirds of which in Missouris. Virginias have risen 4¾ ₰ cent.; Missouri, 4½; Tennessee, 7¾; California, 1870 and 1875, 2; Ohio 6 ₰ cents, 1860, 2¾, do. 1866, 4; Kentucky, 1; North Carolina, 4¾. Sales have been made of Ohio 5s, 1885, at 91½; Indiana 5s at 80@81; Louisiana at 86; New-York 5s, 1858, at 98¼ @99⅜, do. 6s, 1862, at 102¾, do. 6s, 1873-7, at 109¾@110; United States 6s, 1868, at 112, and now in demand at 112¾. City and County Bonds—There have been moderate transactions in Brooklyn 6s, Milwaukee Sinking Fund 7s, Chicago 6s, and San Francisco 10s, at firm prices. Also, Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. St. Louis County 7 ₰ cent. Anticipation Bonds are in good demand, and are now held at an advance. Railroad Bonds generally higher, with sales of some importance, (about $250,000.) Erie 2d Mortgage at 88; 3d Mortgage, 1 ₰ cent. up; do., 1875, 2; do., 1871, 2½; New-York Central 6s, 3½; do. 7s, 1; Illinois Central Construction, ¾; do. Freeland Bonds, sales at 80@80½; Michigan Central 1st Mortgages, 1 ₰ cent. higher; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages sold at 91; New-York and New-Haven 7s, 1880, at 85; Reading 6 per cent., 1886, at 67. Railroad Shares—We note a general advance, with a large movement, especially in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Toledo, and La Crosse. Erie has risen 2¾ ₰ cent.; Reading, 2; New-York Central, 3¾; Panama, 1¾; Michigan Central, 4; Michigan Southern, 2½; do. Preferred, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2¾; Hudson River, 1 ₰ cent.; Illinois Central is 1 ₰ cent. lower; Rock Island, ⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1 ₰ cent. Money continues very abundant. Loans on call, 7@6 ₰ cent.; first-class paper, 7@10; names less current, 12@15; Stock contracts, 10@15. Exchanges firmer, with moderate transactions. London, chief sales at 109¾@110; Paris at 5.18¾@5.20.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Late Panic—As at New-Orleans.

From the annual retrospect of New-Orleans Picayune.

Under this impression the fore part of the year was marked by general ease in money matters. There were occasional periods of stringency when interest advanced to 10, 11 and 12 ₰ cent. on long maturities, but the usual rulings were 9@10, and the outside facilities for passing paper were equal to the increased amounts put upon the market. The close of the commercial year, on the 31st August, found things in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition, and the circulars and annual statements of that period, whilst presenting an aggregate of trade hitherto unparalleled, expressed the conviction that the easiness of the coming season would surpass it in extent and value.

It was precisely at this period, when everything betokened an era of great prosperity, that the community was startled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company at New-York. The disclosures attending this collapse, although indicating an abuse of credit, for which the public was not generally prepared, did not impress people with any serious apprehension, and the belief prevailed that it was one of those casual break-downs, not unfrequently the result of wild stock speculations; but which would not be attended with serious consequences. So little effect did it produce here, that although followed by other and important failures, the general market displayed great buoyancy, and purchases of new cotton were entered into with alacrity at 15½c., while the desire to secure the early arrivals subsequently forced up prices to 16¾c. In the first part of September, although money was eagerly sought after, negotiations could be currently made at 10@12 ₰ cent. for first-class long paper, and at 12@15 for short. Moreover Foreign Exchange was readily placed at 109¼@109⅝ for Sterling, and at 5f. 22½@5f. 18¾ for Francs. But this condition of things soon yielded to the rapid strides of discredit at the North, and the conviction that the country was already on the verge of a great financial crisis before its existence had scarcely been recognised by one man in a thousand. The New-York Banks, by adopting the course of refusing accommodations to solvent parties, precipitated the crash. Numerous failures occurred in all the Northern and Western cities, and our own banks so far took the alarm as to decide on a general curtailment. Nevertheless, there was as yet no semblance of a panic here. As late as the 25th September, cotton was purchased at the high rates already named, though Sterling had receded to 105¼@106, and the best paper could not be negotiated under 1½@2 ₰ cent. ₰ month.

On the day following, however, matters were brought to a stand by the announcement of the failure of the Philadelphia banks, coupled with advices from New-York that Foreign Exchange was next to unsaleable. It was only then that people began to realize that they had been brought to the edge of the precipice, almost without a warning. Buyers of Cotton withdrew from the market, on account of their inability to negotiate. On the 29th September Sterling receded to 101@102; on the 2d October the best bills could hardly be sold in limited amounts at 100, whilst first-class paper was not

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1971 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clifford Confirmed as Supreme Court Judge.

Probable Action of the Senate Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Another Message on Central American Affairs.

Correspondence of Minister Irissari with the Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Senate confirmed Mr. CLIFFORD as Supreme Court Judge, to-day, by a vote of 26 to 23. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who opposed him, was absent, and one of the New-England Senators unexpectedly voted "Aye." Thus again the unfaithfulness of Northern men results in serious public harm.

The Senate's Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad have had several conferences, and the prospect is that they will be able soon to unite upon a bill under which this great work will be sure to be constructed promptly, and which will obviate all the objections which have heretofore been urged against it.

The details have not been settled upon yet, but the general features of the plan likely to be adopted are as follows: It is proposed *not* to give out a contract for the construction of the Railroad, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, *by Railroad.*

It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation and to issue United States Bonds—not exceeding $20,000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for—they, in the meantime, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road.

With these bonds it is supposed the contractors can readily purchase their iron and the equipment of the road. In further aid of the enterprise it is proposed to make liberal grants of land in the Territories,—both bonds and lands to be given, in small quantities, as the work progresses.

If a measure of this character can be carried through Congress, there would seem to be little doubt that the Pacific Railroad would be realized at last. The scheme certainly seems to be a good one, provided the necessary safeguards are thrown around it, to prevent improper speculation at the expense of the public interest. I confess, however, that I am a little suspicious of the proposition to give any considerable quantities of public land, in view of the rascality which experience teaches us is so apt to fasten itself upon Congressional land grants. It will require all the watchfulness and caution of the friends of this measure to prevent its being swamped by the machinations of the corrupt lobby.

It is stated confidently to-day that the President has determined not to send the nomination of Hon. JOHN APPLETON to the Senate for confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State, but that Mr. A. will return to the editorial department of the *Union*.

Mr. HARRIS, now of the *Union*, may go abroad on a special mission to Paraguay. That point will probably be determined within a few days. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The documents transmitted to the House to-day by the President, in response to a resolution calling for information relative to Central America, contain a letter by Secretary CASS, in which he says that no treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has yet been ratified, and that there is no information on that subject in the possession of the Department which it would be consistent with public interests at this time to communicate.

Several letters by YRISARRI are included in the documents. Under the date of October last, he complains of the filibustering movements, and says that the United States Government can prevent a new invasion, but not by the neutrality laws, for these are too weak. It has only to receive the Nicaraguan Minister in his official capacity, and to enter into a treaty of friendship and commerce; to protect the property of its own citizens, by securing to them the transit across the Isthmus without interruption; and by this means filibusterism would be destroyed. This simple act, so just, politic and proper would, he says, restore hope and confidence to his country, and contentment and happiness to his people, and at the same time would secure the most valuable benefits and advantages to the citizens of the United States.

In a letter dated November last, he writes to Gen. CASS that WALKER never could have been President of Nicaragua, as the constitution of that Republic excludes any one, not a native of Central America, from the exercise of executive power in the State. Neither in Nicaragua nor in any other Republic of Central America is any colony desired to be formed by Gen. WALKER, or any other person, who, like him, has dreamed of mastery over its lands, to divide them among his foreign allies. YRISARRI therefore protests against the contemplated colonization by WALKER and his associates, of San Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, as one of the real parties.

In his letter of December 15, he calls the attention of General CASS to WALKER'S movements, and trusts that proceedings will be instituted against these violators of the laws of neutrality with that vigor which is required for the maintenance of peace, and of a fair understanding between friendly neutral nations; and on the 31st December he, as Minister of Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Salvador, returns thanks to the Government of the United States for having taken away the adventurer WALKER and his invading band from the point of which they had taken possession on the coast of Nicaragua, and thus relieving those friendly countries from the evils with which they would have been visited had these disturbers of the peace of the nation been allowed the possibility of increasing their forces by raw recruits. The point from which Commodore PAULDING forced away these bandits (as such, justly assimilated by the laws of nations to pirates and foes of mankind) is an almost deserted one, on which exists no Nicaraguen authorities that could have managed these fellows in Nicaragua. Therefore, he considers the proceedings of PAULDING against WALKER and his horde were perfectly justifiable, for a man-of-war of any nation may take up pirates from a barren island, or from one so thinly populated.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, after a debate, confirmed, by a vote of 25 against 23, NATHAN CLIFFORD as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge CURTIS, resigned.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the petition from HENRY O'REILLY in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure claims to the heirs of persons making claims, who have died before the land warrants were issued.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Act of March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in showing the necessity of the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of ninety-two vessels, the names of which had been changed within eighteen months. Thirty-one of them had either been lost at sea, or the means of loss of life and property. The names were changed to deceive the public, when the vessels were rotten and unseaworthy. He instanced the *Central America*, whose name was changed from *George Law*. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and she went to sea and was never heard of afterward.

The bill was passed.

The joint resolution to extend the time for the restoration of Naval officers affected by the Retiring Board to April next, was passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, in response to the resolution calling for information relative to recent events in Central America.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that that part of the President's recent message and accompanying documents relating to Commodore PAULDING and having reference to the orders of the Navy Department be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the other portion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the same, and he now laid the Constitution before Congress in the manner prescribed by that instrument.

A message was also received from the President in response to the resolution inquiring whether the Government of Nicaragua had made any complaint on account of the arrest of Gen. WALKER, by Commodore PAULDING, on its soil. The President, through the Secretary of State, says that no such complaint has reached the Department.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. KELLOGG said that if ever a President required the supporting hands of his friends it was now. Who could tell which was the Administration portion of this House, and what were Administration measures? Look to the Senate. There the Warwick of the party, in the pride of his power, hurls defiance at the Administration. The President entered upon the Presidency with a plethoric Treasury, which is now bankrupt. The Central American question is pressing hard upon him. The fillibusters are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is the Kansas question, which he is pressing forward for the destruction of the rights of freemen, and the indignation which is hurled back is sinking him. Utah is beyond the central government, and BRIGHAM YOUNG is laughing him to scorn. Well may the President exclaim "Save me from my friends." As to Central American affairs, if the President was derelict at all, it was because he did not, with a firm and steady hand, carry out his instructions, and prosecute WALKER while he was within our jurisdiction. This was not a question between WALKER and the Government; it was whether the Government shall discharge its duty and sustain its honor. It is only when we are just to our neighbors that we sustain our character and dignity, and therefore we are bound to defend Nicaragua against the aggressions of our own citizens. He would not hang these offenders, as was suggested, but they were properly brought back in sympathy for their wretched condition, and he hoped that they would be taught that the rights of the Government must be respected. He maintained that it was not only the right but the duty of our naval forces to enter upon Nicaraguan soil and arrest those whom the President denominates murderers and robbers.

Mr. HASKIN explained the remark made by him on a former occasion, viz: that he was in favor of national grand larceny. In his argument he intended to convey an alternative proposition, that if the Government justified WALKER, which he hoped it did not, then it would be far better for the Government to fillibuster in a grand way. It was a jocose and figurative expression, and excited laughter. He did not believe any gentleman seriously thought that he favored grand larceny in a literal sense. Larceny was the stealing of personal property, and therefore it could not be applicable to Cuba or Central America. If the term was appropriate to any party it must be to the Republican, who would appropriate their personal property. He admitted, with Mr. THAYER, that larceny was mean and contemptible, and sincerely hoped that the representatives of the Republican party will do as much to prevent plunder as some of their predecessors did in the last Congress to promote it.

Mr. MOORE, without venturing on an argument on the validity of WALKER'S title of President of Nicaragua, contended that, not only had PAULDING gone beyond his instructions, but that a majority of the nation never could sanction conduct like his. Of PAULDING he knew little, but had no doubt that he was a gallant and experienced officer. He would say that a more wanton and willful outrage had never been committed by any one clothed with authority, and it became the representatives of a free people to protest against this wanton abasement of power. He could not concur with the Administration in its construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. THOMPSON, in speaking of WALKER, said that after he was brought here and released, from a felon he became a hero, and from a ruthless invader, guilty of robbery and plunder, he became a Moses, leading a nation from the wilderness into the land of promise—from a scourge and a curse he became a benefactor of good government and a benefactor of his race. Gentlemen say that great wrong has been done by PAULDING, that indemnity should be given to WALKER, and that a national vessel should take him back. What did this mean? It indicated a diversity of sentiment in this House. WALKER was not a pioneer of the civilization of which we are proud, but of a ruder, semi-barbarous polic which obtains a foothold by force, and holds it by trampling on the rights of the people. He was guilty of violating both the international law and the neutrality act of 1818. WALKER was never a citizen of Nicaragua. If so, where is the record of his naturalization? He thought the Administration was bound to have WALKER prosecuted for violation of these laws. The President is right in asserting that WALKER is guilty. The mode of arrest was a matter of no consequence whatever under the circumstances, and while Nicaragua did not complain, whether the technical letter of the law was conformed to or not, the President is justified by international law in the spirit of his instructions for the arrest of WALKER, and did not violate the letter.

Mr. WARREN said he had no besitnion in asserting that PAULDING exceeded his instructions. The President admitted this. When gentlemen go beyond this, with the present lights before them they go too far. He warned his political friends to be cautious in what they said, for fear of the consequences to the party. After declaring that he was no fillibuster when he had to violate the law for the accomplishment of his purposes, and that if President PIERCE had promptly removed BRIGHAM YOUNG the trouble in Utah would have been averted, he proceeded to eulogize Arkansas, and advocated a grant of land to that State for railroad purposes.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Augmenting the Army Force—Gen. Walker and the Administration—Opposition to the Admission of Minnesota—Position of Gov. Wise, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

The failure of the motion made in the House today to permit the introduction of a bill to authorize the addition of five regiments to the regular Army of the United States is indicative of the hostility which that measure is likely to meet at every step. Additional troops for service in Utah are imperatively needed, and should be authorized without a single day's delay, if the country does not desire to witness a prolonged and bloody contest with the Mormons, instead of an early and satisfactory determination of the struggle. It is time, to-day, that all the reinforcements were organizing for the march; and, if the President would ask Congress for volunteers for this special service, a bill authorizing their employment would become a law, probably, with scarce an objection. But there is a settled hostility in the minds of many members to the increasing the *regular* army just at this time, when the troops are so freely used in Kansas to overawe a people struggling for the preservation of political rights; and I do not believe the five-regiment bill, if persisted in, can become a law during the next two months. Gov. FLOYD would evince his wisdom by asking volunteers for Utah, and letting his proposition for an increase of the regular army take its chances upon its individual merits, instead of attempting to force it through astride of the present emergency.

Gen. WALKER left for the South this morning. It is his purpose to ask a trial at New-Orleans upon the charge of violating the Neutrality laws, and I understand he is very desirous of having it, in order that he may bring before the public incontestible evidence that he did not speak falsely when he told Captain CHATARD that his Nicaraguan enterprise had the sanction and cordial approbation of the President of the United States. His friends assert that he will prove, among other things, at the trial, that Mr. BUCHANAN *unequivocally acknowledged his claim to be President of Nicaragua*, declaring that he was as much President of that Republic when Commander DAVIS interfered to bring him away, as he (Mr. BUCHANAN) was President of the United States. They say further, that certain members of the Cabinet will be called upon to testify to other facts, showing conclusively that Gen. WALKER was entitled to believe that the Administration did not consider his contemplated return to Nicaragua illegal, but on the contrary, sympathized entirely with it and its object. I give the statements upon the subject,—but of course am not personally acquainted with the facts.

The friends of the Lecompton Constitution are asserting with much positiveness that the Senate Committee on Territories, to which the Minnesota State Constitution was referred to-day, will not report it back until after the Kansas question is disposed of—the purpose being to hold its ultimete defeat *in terrorem* over the heads of those who are disposed to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton instrument. This scheme, however, can only be carried through by the connivance of a Northern Democratic member of the Committee, and I doubt whether he can be induced to outrage the sentiment of his section, by lending himself to the accomplishment of so shabby a trick; but a day or two will decide the question. Mr. DOUGLAS will advocate the immediate and unconditional admission of the new State.

Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, who has just taken his seat in the Senate, bringing with him a high reputation as a statesman, is probably one of the most thoroughly independent men in Congress—one who will do what he conscientiously believes it *right* to do, regardless of all supposed party obligations to the contrary. These traits of character give great significance to the rumor that he is likely to take the same ground as that occupied by Mr. DOUGLAS on the Kansas question, maintaining that no State should be admitted into the Union with a Constitution which has not been fully and fairly ratified by the people in all its parts.

There are other indications than his recent letter to the Tammany 8th of January festival, that Gov. WISE, of Virginia, is sheering off from the Administration. I learn that he is even more disposed to sustain Mr. DOUGLAS' position on the Kansas matter than that letter suggests. He is also in decided hostility to Mr. BUCHANAN on the Nicaraguan question; and gentlemen who know him well and have recently conversed with him, are of opinion that he will soon be found in open opposition to the Administration on "general principles."

Colonel WILLIAMS, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was to-day nominated to the Senate as Minister to Constantinople, was an Old-Line Whig, who entered the Democratic ranks during the late Presidential campaign. He was recommended unanimously by the Tennessee Delegation in Congress. S.

News from Kansas.

PARTIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—THE STATE TICKET THOUGHT TO BE ELECTED, &C.
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices of the 7th, which give the following Pro-Slavery majorities: Kickapoo, 864; Doniphan County, 600; Johnson County, 1,900; Bourbon County, 430. Douglas County gives 500 Free-State majority, and Atchison City about 30. The Democratic state ticket is probably elected, but a majority of the Legislature is Free State. About half the vote of the Territory was cast for State officers, but a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it being set down as 10,000. In some precincts there were two distinct polls kept open. The Free-State men were making arrests of fraudulent voters, under the recent act of the Legislature. At Calhoun, a Judge named CALVERT was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes, and another named REDMAN for receiving fraudulent votes. CALVERT was taken to Leavenworth, and with a cannon belonging to the Kickapoo rangers, paraded through the streets.

Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that serious trouble would follow. Political parties were much divided, the majority being bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Gen. CALHOUN was supposed to be in Western Missouri, and had been advised not to return to the Territory.

From Boston.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD—LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN CORVETTE—NAVAL.
BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

A further hearing concerning the Western Bank of Springfield, now under temporary injunction, was held yesterday afternoon, before Judge MERRICK.

REUBEN R. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, who appeared as counsel for the Bank, stated that the Directors and other responsible citizens of Springfield, stood ready to guarantee the payment of all its debts to the public. It came out in the examination that, in 1855, $2,000 of the new and unsigned bills of the Bank, which were in the vault, had in some illegal way got into circulation. This fact was discovered by the Bank Commissioners the same year, but was not made public, in the hope that the mystery might be elucidated, which, however, has not been the case to the present time. The Court will make a final decision, in regard to a perpetual injunction, on Thursday next.

The steam corvette *Manjoor*, built for the Russian Government, to navigate the River Amoor, was successfully launched to-day, from the yard of PAUL CURTIS, in East Boston.

The United States Surveying Steamer *Argentina*, bound to Rosario, South America, sailed hence today, under canvass.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The State Legislature met here to-day. In the Senate, H. V. SPEER, of Middlesex, was elected President; A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary; D. L. M. MOORE, Assistant Secretary; F. F. PATTERSON, of Cumberland, Engrossing Clerk; and J. MCGOWAN, of Morris, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the House, D. HOLSMAN, of Bergen, was chosen Speaker; D. BLAUVELT, of Essex, Clerk; E. C. BLOXAM, Assistant Clerk, and WILLIAM LOWER, of Burlington, Doorkseper.

Mr. MICKLE introduced resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The resoutions were made the order of the day for Thursday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Southern mail from all points has been received, but the papers contain no news of interest.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Case No. 30.—David Lecompte *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele.—The arguments on both sides were continued.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER MAINE LAW IN DISTRESS.
NEWPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The schooner *Maine Law*, of and from Camden for New-Orleans, put into this port this afternoon in distress, her cargo of lime having been on fire since the 16th inst.

STEAMER CALEDONIA ASHORE.
PIERMONT, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Caledonia*, of Messrs. WARDROP & Co.'s Newburg freight line, ran ashore in the fog last night, opposite this place. By transferring her cargo she can be got off with slight damage.

Death of a Murderer in Jail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CHARLES L. CATER, the murderer of Warden TENNY of the State Prison, died in jail this morning. He was twenty-two years of age, and had nearly served his year's probation before his execution.

The Virginia Legislature on Kansas.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day adopted the caucus resolution in favor of the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution.

The Senate have postponed their action in the matter.

This is considered a virtual rebuke to Governor WISE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

$1,600,000 in Treasure en route.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Surrender of Col. Anderson, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst., *via* Havana 9th inst., has arrived at the Balize.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Granada* from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 4th for New-York direct, with the California mails and $1,600,000 in treasure.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. ALMY commanding, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th December, bringing important news from Greytown.

Col. FRANK ANDERSON had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. SANDS.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was bringing home Colonel ANDERSON'S command, Col. ANDERSON, before surrendering, destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Castillo, and broke up the machinery of the lake steamers.

The news from California is generally unimportant.

It was reported at San Francisco that Col. STEPTOE at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, had received dispatches stating that 160 of Col. JOHNSTON'S command had been killed by the Mormons, and that Col. JOHNSTON *had* been forced to retreat. [This is but a repetition of the story received by the last California mail, which has been proved by direct advices from the expedition, to have been unfounded.]

Trade was very dull at San Francisco.

Lieutenant BEALE would soon return to Texas.

The camels remained on the Tijon reservation in Sonora.

In Lower California political affairs were quiet.

A dreadful hurricane on the coast had occurred. It drove thirteen vessels ashore, and destroyed many houses at La Pose and San Bernardino.

The Mormons had all gone to Salt Lake.

The clipper ships *Flyaway*, from New-York, and *Polynesia*, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

No Isthmus papers have been received.

Suicide of Ex-President Jones of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

Dr. ANSEN JONES, Ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 6th inst., by blowing out his brains.

Failure in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. SMITH, RUSSELL & Co., soap and candle manufacturers in this city, have failed.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Governor elect, T. H. HICKS, will be inaugurated to-morrow. A large gathering is expected at Annapolis.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—11 P. M.

As yet there are no signs of the steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, now about due at this port.

Weather Reports.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The weather is beautiful and warm. Wind N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

This is a fine, clear day. The snow is entirely gone, and the thermometer marks 50° above zero.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The thermometer marks 47½° above zero. The wind is from the northwest.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—10 A. M.

It rained hard here last evening, but froze during the night. The thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, marked 28° above zero. The river is full of ice, but no bridge is yet formed opposite the city.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We had a very heavy rain last night. The snow is gone, and the weather is very mild, with the thermometer now at 36° above zero. There are some indications of snow.

At Fredericton and Woodstock the snow is all gone.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

The snow is all gone from here. A fresh wind is now blowing from the northwest, and the thermometer marks 20°.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We have cloudy weather, and a northwest wind.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We have fine weather, and a northeast wind is now blowing.

SACKVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

The weather here is mild, and the sky overcast. A strong southerly wind is blowing. A heavy rain last night took off all the snow.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The thermometer now indicates 30° above zero. The wind is from the north.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We have had delightful weather all this day. It is now clear, with the wind from the N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The wind is from the northwest. The weather is clear and very mild.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather here is clear. The thermometer marks 35° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is warm and clear. The thermometer is at 44½° above zero. The wind is from the northeast.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is mild and pleasant.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold. The thermometer is at 35° above zero.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and warm, with the thermometer at 30°.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

It is mild and clear. Thermometer marks 50° above zero.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, and the mercury marks 32° above zero.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 12—9 A. M.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 35° above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and still. The mercury marks 35° above zero.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, with a wind from the south.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold, with the thermometer at 34° above zero.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Cloudy weather, with the mercury at 35° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Weather cloudy and warm. Mercury 42° above zero.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 12—5 P. M.

A dense fog prevails. Thermometer at 35°.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold here.

FULTON, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

It is cloudy and cold here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and mild, with the mercury at 50° above zero.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

Concentration of the Troops at Fort Bridger—Arrival of Colonel Cooke's Command—Bad Condition of the Animals, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 9.

FORT KEARNY, U. T., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

As the public are particularly interested in knowing the condition of our troops *en route* for Utah, I take the liberty of giving you the latest news I am in possession of in regard to them.

On the 26th November, Col. JOHNSTON was at Fort Bridger, at which place he had established his headquarters. Col. COOKE, with six companies Second Dragoons, arrived that morning, having lost many of his animals, and the remainder were unfit for service. From Laramie to Salt Lake there is no grass, (the Mormons having burnt it in advance of the troops,) consequently all the animals belonging to the expedition were very poor when Winter set in, and it is reported that they are dying at the rate of some one hundred daily. There can be no doubt that when Spring opens Col. JOHNSTON will be so much crippled that he will be compelled to await the arrival of fresh animals and other supplies before he will be able to commence active operations. That the expedition is a failure for this year cannot be questioned; and when we reflect upon the matter and see what an immense amount of public property must be lost, as well as the condition of the troops, on short rations, and living in tents in a country where the snow is usually very deep during the entire Winter, (in November it was two feet deep,) it would seem that your predictions last Summer were well-grounded. That the Mormons intend to resist there can be no doubt. They are fortifying the passes that lead to the city. They have released JESSE JONES, agents to MAJORS & RUSSELL, who was taken prisoner by them some time since, and have sent him to Col. JOHNSTON'S camp. In passing through the different *cañons* they blindfolded him, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements. It is reported that BILL HICKMAN, who is one of the Danites, and a notorious scoundrel, has been killed by a mountain man named BAKER. I am inclined to think it is his brother, who was a prisoner in Col. ALEXANDRA'S camp, as report says he was released a short time before.

Mr. MAGRAW, of the Wagon Road Expedition, has volunteered under Col. JOHNSTON—those of his party who would not do so were discharged. So this expedition is broken up without accomplishing anything, save what has been done by LANDER, Chief Engineer, and his assistants. Mr. MAGRAW having had some difficulty with his Engineers, they, as well as the Disbursing Agent, left him, and have gone to the States.

A few nights since, a party of Cheyenne Indians attacked some Pawnees who were occupying an old mail-house within a few hundred yards of the post, which occasioned some little excitement in the garrison. The command promptly turned out, and a detachment was sent to patrol, but the night was so dark that no Indians could be distinguished. Some doubt was felt, at first, as to the fact of the Cheyennes having made this attack, but next morning moccasin tracks, (without doubt Cheyenne,) were discovered, which settled the matter. The bold attack upon the part of the Cheyennes was from the following circumstances, viz: Three Pawnees had stolen some horses from the Cheyennes, were pursued, and the animals recovered. In the encounter, the Cheyennes had one man killed, (supposed to be a chief,) and another severely, if not mortally, wounded. The Pawnees escaped without loss, and came immediately to the Fort, where they had been some days before this attack was made on them, which fact was, no doubt, known to the Cheyennes, and their object was to surprise them, and get a scalp or two in revenge for the loss of their comrades. An attack upon the Post was evidently not designed by them.

We are enjoying delightful weather at present, and as the contrast is so great to the weather experienced that Winter, we do not fail to appreciate it, and devoutly wish for its continuance during the whole Winter. LAPIO.

In addition to this letter, we have received from a gentleman who accompanies Col. COOKE'S detachment, some notes of their progress, which we proceed to give to our readers.

Writing from Big Sandy, Nov. 12, our correspondent says:

I had designed to give a little history of our march in this famous Utah expedition, but the hurly-burly of an expedition of this kind, and the great inconvenience attending correspondence, renders it impossible for me to carry out my wishes.

Up to the 6th inst., the second day after we passed Independence Rock, we were favored with most agreeable weather, and traveled with ease and comfort. But here the hardships of our journey began. A heavy snow set in and continued, off and on for two days. We were then pretty high in the mountains; the weather became intensely cold, with high winds; but here and there we could find sage bushes and dry willows, but hardly sufficient to answer the purposes of cooking. Our poor animals became much jaded and worn, and many gave out and died. For the last three mornings the first sight that met one's eyes, on coming out of camp, was a dead mule or horse frozen stiff. Not less than thirty have thus perished in sight of camp, and at least fifty have been abandoned and have met the same fate. One-half of the remaining ones are unfit for service. We have daily to abandon many fine wagons, harness, &c., and all for want of mules to draw them. We are now within eighty miles of the place where, by Col. JOHNSTON'S last order, we expect to make our Winter quarters—(Henry's Fork of Green River)—to reach which will require six days travel. We hope to accomplish this, as, since we crossed the South Pass, the weather has become milder, the roads better and we have found less snow. An express was expected to-day from Col. JOHNSTON. Should it not arrive by to-morrow, there will be good reason for us to anticipate some annoyance from the Mormons, and that they have intercepted the route between the two portions of the command.

All parties enjoy good health, and are willing to weather the storm. Beside the Governor and Secretary, there are traveling in company with this command, Mr. HOCKADAY, United States Attorney; Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. DODSON, Marshal; and also Messrs. LIVINGSTON and GARLAN, merchants of Salt Lake, with their respective companies.

On the 16th November, the writer says: "The express from Col. JOHNSTON'S command is now coming into our camp. We are now on the Green Mountains, and the weather is very cold. Col. JOHNSTON is at Fort Bridger. The animals of Col. COOKE'S command are still giving out."

Later and Highly Important by Telegraph.

THE TROOPS ALL IN WINTER QUARTERS—THE MORMONS PREPARING TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY—PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CUMMING.
ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Republican* has advices from the Utah Expedition to December 1st. The troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel COOK'S command, which was posted forty miles distant on Henry's Fork, where a scant supply of grass remained. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves. The weather had been very mild, and good health prevailed. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till June by close allowance. Captain MARCY had been sent to Tuos and Santa Fe to obtain supplies. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals of the expedition had died.

The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British Possessions. Pioneer parties had already started.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had sent a quantity of salt to Col. JOHNSTON, which that officer sent back, stating that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. YOUNG had also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality, and spend the Winter at Salt Lake City. It is said that Col. JOHNSTON is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring that he asks no increase of the force now under his command.

Governor CUMMING had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and stating that a Court will be organized in Green River County, near Fort Bridger, whence the proclamation is dated, by Chief-Justice ECKELS, for the trial of offenders; that a *posse* of the inhabitants of the Territory will first be used to enforce obedience to the laws, and that failing, military force will be resorted to, and commanding all armed bodies of men to immediately disband, and return home under the penalty of punishment as traitors.

Lieut. CARROLL, of the Tenth Infantry, bearer of dispatches to Washington, left here this morning.

☞ Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK gives a concert, assisted by several artists of reputation, at NIBLO'S, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. The price of the tickets has been fixed at fifty cents. A few may be obtained at the desk in the publication office of the TIMES.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A Mounted Police for the Upper Part of the City—Redistricting Brooklyn—The Glass Ballot-Boxes—Superintendent Tallmadge on Ticket-Swindling.

The Commissioners of Police met at No. 413 Broome-street yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Present, Messrs. NYE, BOWEN, Mayor TIEMANN, PERIT, Mayor POWELL, STRANAHAN and CHOLWELL.

Mr. BOWEN presented a bill, amounting to $55, for ice, which, on motion, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. TIEMANN presented a petition from the merchants respecting the proposed organization of the River Police, which was referred.

A communication was received from Mr. S. C. JOLLY, in respect to the glass ballot-boxes, stating that of 2,100 which were stored at No. 100 Mercer-street, a thorough inspection had been made, and that only three out of the whole number were found to be broken, and these were not broken from any defect in the material, but from being stowed too compactly. Messrs. COX and HYDE, who had been appointed to inspect them, had reported them all right. There was, therefore, no ground for the statement that a large number of them were broken from being imperfectly annealed.

A report from PETER SQUIRES, Captain of the Eleventh Precinct, set forth the unsatisfactory condition of the cells and lodgings in the Station-house in his precinct, stating that they were in an unhealthy and loathsome state, and filled with vermin. He asked that necessary repairs should be made. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. CHOLWELL handed in $2 50, tendered by WM. B. BRUSH for the benefit of the Fund. It had been given to him for some service rendered.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the City of Brooklyn be and is hereby divided into the following precincts and substations, viz: The First, Third and Fourth Wards shall comprise the First Precinct; the Second and Fifth the Second Precinct; the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth the Third Precinct; the Seventh and Eleventh the Fourth Precinct; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth the Fifth Precinct; and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth the Sixth Precinct. The Eighth Ward shall be a sub-station, and shall be in charge of a sergeant; the Ninth Ward shall be a sub-station, and shall be in charge of a sergeant; and the Seventeenth Ward shall be a sub-station, and be in charge of a sergeant.

Whereas, There are but eight men doing duty as patrolmen within the boundaries of the sub-station comprising the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of captain of said sub-station be and is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That John Stillwell be appointed Sergeant, and detailed to duty in said sub-station.

Resolved, That Charles W. Rudyard, Sergeant, be transferred from said sub-station to the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn.

A MOUNTED POLICE.

General NYE reported in favor of a mounted police for the upper wards, and urged various reasons for its organization. It was common for depredators to flee from the City into or toward Westchester County, and the opportunities for their escape in that direction would be materially diminished with a mounted police to follow them.

Mayor TIEMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board deem it expedient to organize a mounted police of fifteen and 2 sergeants, for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, for the better protection of the lives and property in that section of the City.

The resolution was adopted, but at the suggestion of Mr. STRANAHAN the details of the organization were referred back to the Committee to define them more particularly.

General NYE said he would report more fully on the subject, the price of the horses, &c., at the next meeting. He thought twenty-eight horses would be required, so that there would always be two in reserve. He had conferred with two other members of the Board who live in that portion of the City, one of whom was Mr. PERIT, who approved of the plan.

J. E. Bird, who had been confined for some time by sickness, sent in his resignation as patrolman, which was accepted.

After the transaction of some other unimportant matters the Board went into secret session.

THE BOGUS TICKET SWINDLE.

The Superintendent of Police has issued the following Circular, which is to be printed in the form of placards, and widely circulated for the benefit of strangers.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, J

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Masked Balls—The Opera—The Jeufosse Family—Late Duels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Some interesting administrative details in connection with the masked balls of the Grand Opera, have just been published. These statistics sustain what I have so often repeated in former letters on the French police, that their system is *prevention* more than *cure*. The French Faculty of Medicine and the French police pursue totally oppoelte systems in eradicating the evils pertaining to their functions: the first adopt the "expectant" plan; the latter always precede the malady, never follow it. The same comparison, applied to New-York, would hit the truth if exactly reversed. The Faculty bleed and blister—in other words, endeavor to precede their malady; while the police "expect" their constituents not to steal, or if they do steal, they "expect" them to return voluntarily the object stolen.

The masked ball of the grand Opera is certainly one of the greatest attractions of the Winter in Paris. It counts largely in that list of attractions which draws hither so many rich strangers to add gaiety and wealth to the city. Bnt these balls would be impossible but for the formidable police prevention employed. Until three years ago these grand balls were under private direction, but in 1854 they passed under the direction of the State. It was a question at that time whether they shonld not be definitively suppressed. (I am speaking now of those of the Grand Opera.) At length, however, it was decided to continue them, and they were placed nnder the direction and leadership of the great mnsician STRAUSS, Until then MUSARD II. had had the direction. The reason urged most earnestly for their maintenance was the money it took from the pockets of the rich and placed in those of the poor. Certain industries of the neighborhood look upon the season of masked balls as do the boarding-house people of Washington on the session of Congress—it is the harvest without which they could not live. Costumers, glove merchants' cafés, restaurants, hair dressers, confectioners, coachmen, without counting the hundreds of boys who hang around the environs to open coach doors, black or clean boots—these and other industries were directly interested in the maintenance of the balls. The number of carriages employed for one of these balls has been estimated at eleven hundred.

Look a moment at the following figures, and you will be enabled to form at a glance an appreciation of the immensity and, at the same time, the sort of necessity that existed for the maintenance of the ball. The number of musicians employed in the orchestra is 140; ticket-takers and *employés* in the dancing hall, 45, women employed to attend to the boxes of the theatre, 40; machinists, 72; decorators, 12; lampmen, 18; dépôts of hats and coats, 20; *café* of theatre, 20; firemen, (from the fire department,) 42; ticket offices, 4; soldiers on guard in the interior, 60; on the exterior, 60: total, 533 persons. There are besides four hundred dépôts in Paris and the environs for the sale of tickets, and the number of tickets taken at the door each evening reaches an average of nearly 2,000.

But the fact to which I wished to direct attention is the large armed force employed to keep order. Including the firemen, who aid in the suppression of disturbances when required, the entire force is 162 men. The Grand Opera is a large building, and the crowd of visitors at each ball is enormous; but 162 armed men constitute, nevertheless, a complete preventive force, and violations of order are rare. If a man at one of these balls strikes a blow, he is sure to spend the rest of the night at a police station, or if he makes indecent gestures he is at once expelled. A ball of this kind is deemed impossible in the United States, and why? Simply because the lawmakers do not recognize the necessity or the propriety of an assemblage which requires snch an enormous armed force to govern it.

As I have already said, the Grand Opera Masked Ball has passed under the direction of the State, M. STRAUSS assuming the profits and losses of the speculation. He pays to the Government a rent of 32,000 francs for the nse of the opera the twelve or thirteen nights on which these grand balls take place. They commenced on Saturday night last, and will finish at mid-Lent.

The French people accepted as full and fair justice the late decision of the Conrt of Evreux in the case of the Jeufosse family, indicted for the killing of M. GUILLOT, and are astonished at the appreciation of the decision which has been made in England. The English journals declare that in England they would have been convicted of murder in the first degree and executed. As this is evidently one of those cases which will long stand as a landmark in the legal world in the judgment of a chapter of crimes of frequent occurrence, the paragraph of M. BERRYER'S plea, in which he gives his opinion on the general principle involved, will surely be interesting. To those who have not read the history of this celebrated case, a few lines of explanation is required: The widow DE JEUFOSSE, her two sons and daughter, an ancient family of high aristocratic origin, lived at their chateau in the country, and within two miles of a M. GUILLOT, a young married man, and also a man of fortnne. It is proven to the entire satisfaction of everybody in France that GUILLOT had seduced Mademoiselle DE JEUFOSSE, and that he was in the habit of meeting her stealthily in the chatean and in the park surrounding it. The family became convinced of this fact, and then not only broke off all relations with GUILLOT, but ordered him, on penalty of his life, to cease his secret nightly visits in the neighborhood of the chateau. One night, as he had deposited a letter at the foot of a tree, close to the house, for Mademoiselle BLANCHE, the guard of the house and forest, named CREPEL, fired upon and killed GUILLOT. He acted upon the order of the mother and brothers of Mademoiselle BLANCHE, and partly upon his own responsibility, as guard of the property. The details of the case are deeply interesting, bnt the above is the basis of the affair.

M. BERRYER, who is now perhaps the most distinguished lawyer living, said, in opening: "Gentlemen: My honorable opponent was right in saying to you that the declaration which we expect of you proceeds from your consciencea. When Madame DE JEUFOSSE came to see me, I would not cede to her prayers; I would not consent to leave my home to appear before a Court of Assizes to take a charge too heavy for my age, which breaks down my mind, which is above my physical power. I would not cede to her prayers, I say, until my conscience was satisfied. I demanded all the evidence and the papers relating to the affair; I passed three days and three nights in examining them, and I then became convinced, and wrote to the Connt DE HUET, (the brother of Madame DE JEUFOSSE,) 'Monsieur, this cause is too interesting for me to refuse to accept it: I am with you. Yesterday I songht to penetrate your minds with the conviction of my own. They talk here of my talent! Do you know what talent is? It is to utter what one has in the heart when one feels keenly; when he has heart he has talent." *** "They have argued on the side of the state for the interest of society: on this ground I meet side by side with the prosecutor. The interest of society is the protection of the widow, of the woman isolated, watching over the honor of her family threatened by the criminal enterprises of debauchees—of those shameless men, who, in order to satisfy a mean vanity, do not hesitate to cover with shame a whole family. This family, who were on guard, made use of their right; when they placed arms in the hands of their guard they nsed their right, and the guard, from whom the law demands an oath to watch over the interests of the property that is confided to him, did his dnty in watching. This canse is dominated by a principle that mounts above all others—*the principle of honor*. It is this principle which has put Mme. DE JEUFOSSE in the necessity of defending herself. Who would not do what she has done? I tell you as an honest man, as a man advanced in yesrs, who has seen too many deplorable examples of this kind not to be guarded in what I say—I tell you that if you repndiate this principle society is in peril. But you will not repudiate it, you will acquit the accused, you cannot do otherwise."

The prisoners, as you already know, were all acquitted.

The wind in France just now is to duels. I have already given you the history of the duel three weeks ago between Capt. DE FROIDEFOND, of the Imperial Guard, and Count GAETANO, a Neapolitan nobleman, in which the latter was killed by a sword-thrust which pierced his body through and through at the third pass. In this case, where the quarrel was of ball-room origin, and trifling in itself, the French captain, who had already been happy in two duels, sent excuses to his antagonist, but they were not accepted. This fact has exonerated him from all judicial or military pursuit, and it is hardly probable that the family of the Connt will bring a suit for damages. In France, the law that governs military men in affairs of honor is this: A Colonel or General, who is supposed to have had duels and seen much active service, is excused in refusing challenges if he sees fit. Below those gradee a refusal is impossible. But even then if an officer fights without cause he may be punished by a court martial with perhaps a month's imprisonment, and be subjected besides to a civil suit for damages to the family. If he does all that honor permits to evade the meeting, however, he is totally exculpated from the action of the military tribunal. Captain DE FROIDEFONN did this, and no action has been taken in the matter. I am informed by an American friend, long residing in Italy, that the deceased Count, who belongs to a distinguished family of Naples, has been known in Italy as a duelist and a quarrelsome man. Not exactly quarrelsome, but offensive in his manners. On one occasion at a ball at the baths of Lncca, of which he was one of the directors, he rudely insulted a young American naval officer, who wss quietly standing looking on, with an American lady on his arm. A challenge passed, and it was with difficulty that a meeting was prevented. The young American wss expert in the use of fire-arms, but knew nothing of the small-sword, much less of the long and needle-pointed Italian sword which the Count had selected, and in the use of which he was noted. The death of the American was therefore assured beforehand, and in circnmstances like this, disinterested partiee are always justified in resorting to any measures to bring abont an arrestation of the duel. The dnel with Captain FROIDEFOND was fought with the Count's own swords, bronght from Italy; but this time he fell into bad hands.

Another duel, which has caused a good deal of talk, is that which has just taken place between the young M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, son of the distinguished criminal lawyer of that name, and the Marquis DE PERSAN. The Marquis and his wife are separated, and appeared before the Tribunals on a contestation in regard to the children. The Marquis demanded to see his children once a week, the Marchioness wished to limit his visits to once a month. Young CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE was the advocate of the Marchioness. For words spoken in debate, the Marquis, after the trial, sent an insulting letter to his wife's advocate. He answered by a challenge to mortal combat. The code adopted by the body of advocates of Paris prohibits ducling by members of the profession; but M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE thought this a case that absolved him from that code. The Marquis, who lacks the stamina of many of his noble ancestors, who were renowned for their courage in war, and especially in dneling, showed the "white feather." At least he was a week in responding to the cartel, and then announced that he had failed to find seconds equal in rank to those of his opponent, who were the Senator, Gen. BOURJOLLY, and a journalist, both noted duelists. M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE then replaced General BOURJOLLY by the young Duke RENE DE ROVIGO, one of the editors of Figaro, a gentleman who has already "killed his man," and gave the Marquis six days longer in which to find seconds. He was at last reduced to the necessity of taking two mercantile men, and thus the parties appeared on the ground. It was soon evident why the Marquis had so much difficulty in securing men of his own rank for seconds, and M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE easily gave the first wound, a prick in the sword-hand, and then the seconds interfered, to the satisfaction of all parties.

The third duel occurred between two young men of the fashionable world, but unknown to fame, in which one of the parties received a severe but not dangerous sword-thrust. Some other duels have occurred within the month in military circles.

The *Courrier de Paris* continues its sonorous articles in favor of the organization of a Constitutional Opposition, or a Liberty Party, under the Empire. But, unfortunately for that Journal, and for the success of its new doctrines, a report has gained circulation, and is credited, at least in the red republican quarters, that it has been bought by the Government, and that this is only one of the tactics of LOUIS NAPOLEON to strengthen and consolidate his power. He is capable of playing just such a trick on the French people. but it is difficult to admit that EMILE DE GIRARDIN would lend himself to such a scheme.

All the French journals record, as the most remarkable telegraphic feat on record, the transmission of President BUCHANAN'S Message from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half. The feat in our estimation is not so remarkable as the fact that the French journals should deem the speedy publication of the message of sufficient importance to warrant such an expense. The copy thns transmitted was that of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* at New-York. All the journals publish the Message, and are very kind in their comments. Portions of it, however, have caused a good deal of excitement in official quarters. These are where the President speaks in general terms against wild speculation and the measures to restrain it, and again where he condemns the system of government loans and extravagance. I am told that theee portions of the Message not only produced an impression upon LOUIS NAPOLEON, but that they furnished him ideas that will be apt to receive a practical application in France. This Message, morc than any of its late predecessors at least, is regarded as one which contains valuable counsels, not only for the home States, but for civilized and progressivc Governments everywhere. It has elevated Mr. BUCHANAN to the position of a distinguished chief among the rulers of the earth.

Two expert thieves, calling themselves Americans, and using an interpreter to aid them in their operations, were caught a few days ago, and are now in the prison of the Conciergerie. Their system was to ask to see jewelry, and while the counter was full of articles, to subtract what they could while the merchant's attention was not upon them. They had already committed a good many thefts and had escaped to England; but the telegraph arrested them as they stepped on shore at Southampton, and they were brought back to Paris. I have not yet had time to demand their names at the police office.

You know that the Queen of Spain had almost despaired of a male heir to the throne, and you can imagine what wss her joy at the birth a few days ago of the Prince ALFONSO—so he is to be called. To testify her joy and to show her gratitude to her sccoucheur, DR CORRAL, she hss paid that gentleman a truly royal fee. She sent him a carved silver plsteau on which was plsced a sum of $16,000, a magnificent set of jewelry for his wife, and the title of Marquis de REAL ACIETO, (words which are equivalent to "royal sbility,") to indicate the skill he showed on this occasion.

Since the breaking up of the camp of Chalons, the French army has adopted the Emperor's system of putting the infantry into line by two ranks instead of by one.

The American families belonging to the fashionsble world of Paris—the Ridgways, the Corbyns, the Huttons, the Moultons, the Montgomerys, and a few others—have made their *rentrée*, and are about to open their saloons for the Winter. Miss RIDGWAY, it is announced, is soon to enter into the ancient and wealthy family of GANAY, as the Countess DE GANAY.

The present American Minister here, it is now believed, is going to be retained.

MALAKOFF.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature—The Governor's Address—Election in No. 7—Mr. Gooch's Speech—Democratic Dissensions—New-Hampshire Republican Convention—Maine—Miscellanies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

The Legislature has been in session six days, and work has been quite well advanced. The new Government was inaugurated on the 7th, the second day of the session, a thing not known of late years, and showing that Gov. BANKS has no idea of allowing any time to be lost. He is said to have taken his predecessor by surprise, that gentleman having made a batch of appointments, which were to have been acted on by the Council on the 8th; but at that time Gov. GARDNER and his Council were among the have beens, with no more right to a room in the State House than to one in Westminster Abbey. The ex-Governor was on that day a private citizen, and a broker on State-street, having placed an eighth of a million of capital in a banking-house there, and will deal hereafter in discounts instead of politics. That's *his Literum*, and he'a determined that an ungrateful country shall not have his dollars without paying roundly for them. Ex-Governors are getting to be common in Massachusetts, and are crowding into employments. One is a member of the Legislature, another is a Judge, a third is the chief of all the pedagogues in the State, a fourth is at the bar, a fifth is a professor in College, a sixth has taken up Shylock's business, and the seventh, who shonld have been placed first, is a private gentleman, and sets like one.

The message or address of Governor BANKS, is a plsin, condensed document, and gives very general satisfaction. He points out the way in which grest savings can be made to the State, and though he is, perhaps, a little too sanguine in supposing that the Legislature can be made to adjourn in the first days of March, I think the effect of his advice will be greatly to shorten the session. There is an earnestness about the economical reformers that is not unlikely to accomplish something of consequence.

We are yet too early in the session to say what will be done, but thus far everything hae gone on smoothly. The Gardner party has disappeared from, or rather it has never appeared in, the Legislature Most of the gentlemen who were elected to the House of Representatives as Gardnerites voted with the Banks men in the work of organization; and the opposition in the Senate consists of two Boston Democrats. The Judge Loring question, it is expected, will be got rid of by a side movement. The Probate Court and the Insolvency Court will be abolished, and a new Court established to do the work of both. This will throw Judge LORING out of office; and in constituting the new tribunal, Governor BANKS will not appoint him, though desperate efforts will be made to have him restored, in which some leading Republicsns will join. In this way, an obnoxious officer will be ehelved, and a vexatious matter be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to nearly the whole public. It is not the boldest way to act, but it is, perhaps, as much as can be looked for under all the circumstances.

The election in No. 7 had the result that all expected, but most people are surprised that the Democratic vote should have been so large. Considering that the Democrats had no chance whatever of success, and that they were deserted by the old Whigs, who are beginning to be a little ashamed of their servile conduct, it is something to be noted that Dr. OSBORNE received over 2,000 votes, particularly as the weather was bad, and hopeless men are not apt to face the Winter cheerfully. The spirit of the Democrats deserves to be mentioned, even if one believes that it might be displayed in a better cause. The reflection occurs that the Democrats might accomplish great things here if they had only a fair field in which to display their energies.

Mr. GOOCH'S speech, in reply to the noisy and boring congratulations of his friends gave much offence to some of his staunchest supporters. Had he said anything like it before election day, his vote would have been cut down largely, without, however, that of his chief opponent being increased. It was an imprudent speech, to say the least of it, and quite unnecessary, for the Speaker might do all that he said he meant to do without offending any one. In politics words are not only things, but a great deal more than things. Many a man succeeds well in public life whose conduct is bad, but it is because he always talks well. Mr. GOOCH ought by this time to have learned that in Massachusetts, and for cause, there is much sensitiveuess on the subject of Slavery; and it can scarcely be worth a public man's while wantonly to defy a feeling that is common, and certainly not discreditable. No one supposed that he would go to Congress hampered with Anti-Slavery pledges of an unconstitutional nature, and it would have been quite time enough to have defied tyranny, when he saw the tyrant approaching.

The Democrstic paper at Marblehaed, which is conducted by Dr. LORINO, just removed from the Salem Post-Office, is bitter on the Boston Collector, whom it charges with having brought about Dr. OSBORNE'S nomination, and so caused the defeat of the Democrats. This is all twsttle, except that it shows the Democrats to have causes for dissensions in their ranks, which success might lead to coming out in full bloom. The article referred to reads exactly like those which were called forth by CUSHING'S letter in 1853 for the benefit of the very men who now complain so warmly concerning "official interference." They now have to look the hangman full in the face, and they don't like his physiognomy. It would seem that the Marblehead paper contemplated a union of *all* the opponents of Mr. GOOCH, and that Collector AUSTIN prevented it being made. But such a union would have been effected only on a Whig, and the 369 votes which Dr. BELL, an old Whig, received, were hardly worth coalescing for. The number might have been increased, perhaps, to 500; but even that would scarcely be worth one good inspectorship. This attack on the Collectorship gives countenance to the story that his confirmation was strenuously opposed by persons here, who were not without hope of having him rejected, in which case there would have been as great a row over his dead body as there was over that of J. CÆSAR; bnt his confirmation pnts an end to all the hopes of his enemies. I suspect, if the truth were known, we should find his confirmation was due to the votes of Republican Senators, though a more unmitigated Pro-Slavery Hunker was never known.

The New-Hampshire Repnblicans had their Convention on the 7th, and a very good one it was, every town being represented in it, and the proceedings very spirited. Governor HAILE was nominated for reëlection, and Mr. A. H. DUNLAP was put up for Railroad Commissioner. Gen. NYE msde a very good speech to the Convention. The New-Hampshire Repnblicans sre in all the better spirits, because their particular enemies are in a frightful stew, really sympathizing with Judge DOUGLAS, but compelled to remain true to the President. The Democrats have indorsed both BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS, which is a capital joke, bnt will not be very productive at the March election. The Granite Democrats, you see, can become flexible as other men.

In Maine, the Legislature met on the 6th, and wss promptly organized, the Repnblicans having everything their own way, the Democrats being so completely at the bottom of the basket that no mention is made of them. To such a condition has the once invincible Democracy of Maine been brought by bad leading. Everything promises a short session of the Legislature. There is no Senator to be chosen until 1859.

Mr. JAMES COOK has been appointed agent of the Middlesex Company. It would have been well for the Company if he had been appointed five years ago.

I have it from good authority that not one dollar of the $80,000 expended by the Middlesex Company in the tariff alterations, was paid to any Massachusetts member of Congress.

Brighton is to be connected with Boston by a horse railroad, which will fall into the Cambridge road. Only three miles of road are required, and the entire expense will be $30,000, most of which is already subscribed.

The anniversary of the Orthodox Sabbath Schools' Society was observed yesterday. The number of schools is 15, and of scholars 4,118. The teachers are 484. The volumes in the libraries exceed 7,300.

It is expected that MEAD will have a new trial, his counsel making very strong efforts to thst effect.

Some fifteen years ago a great excitement was got up in Massachusetts abont GEORGE LATIMER, a fugltive slave, and the first person of thst standing who was made notorious here. Well, on Saturday lsst he was sentenced to five years in the State Priaon, having pleaded guilty to the charge of shop-breaking. It was hardly worth while to run away from slavery for such an end as that.

The sleighing, which was so good during the lashalf of last week, has disappeared, or is disappearing, under the influence of a flash thaw and rain. The ground and stones are fast becoming bare as poverty itself, and gentlemen fall in the streets as numerously as during the panic seasen, the ice and slush being mixed in about equal proportions. The weather is positively warm. It will almost compare with that of 1803, when snow did not fall until some time in the month of February.

Maesachnsette haa to pay dearly for the privilege of being an asylum for distressed forelgners. The State Almshouses, the State Farm School, and the State Hospital of Rainsford Island cost her at the rate of $170,000 per annum. Most of the inmates of these inetitutions are foreigners, or the children of foreigners. The number of births in the two almshonses, in 1857, wss 106.

THYME.

P. S.—TUCKERMAN'S bail was defaulted this morning, in consequence of his not being here to receive sentence on the charge for which he wss arrested some months ago; but the Court will hear reasons why the law should not be enforced.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTEISM IN LONDON.—A boy was charged, on the 14th of Dec., before the Lambeth magistrates, with having disturbed a religious congregation, known as "The Royal Manger," at Walworth. The description of the peculiar worship at this place by the followers of the late JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE, is very curious. COOK, the jsilor, informed the magistrate that the "Royal Manger" was a perfect nuisance, particularly on the Sunday evenings. Flags were hung in front, drums were beaten, and a nnmbsr of candles lighted inside, so that the place resembled a "penny gaff," or a "Punch and Judy" show, and caused a number of boys to assemble. The prisoner said that on Sunday week he went to the "Royal Manger," and saw the complainant, PEACOCK, dressed out in a very fantastic manner, wearing a number of sashes and a large sword. PEACOCK gave out a prayer, after which a big drum was beaten, and the persons present commenced singing, then a plate was sent round for a collection for the candles. Mrs. PEACOCK next commenced preaching; she said she had been to France, where there was a war famine, and that the people were obliged to go to the town-halls for their bread. She had received a loaf, and on taking it home and cutting it up she found in the centre a rat's nest, with a number of young rats in it. The people present seemed to believe her, and mercly expressed astonishment; but the prisoner avowed he could no longer contain himself, and burst out into a fit of laughter, for which he was turned out of the place. On the last occasion he said he did not disturb the congregation in any degree; but Mr. ELLIOTT considered that however ludicrous this species of worship might appear, the congregation must be protected from insult. The offending youth was ordered to find security in £10 for his good behavior for one month.

SEPOY VICTIMS IN ENGLAND.—The *Medical Times* says: "It has become the fashion for certain writers to throw doubts upon the truth of the reports of the atrocities committed by the Sepoy mutineers upon our countrymen in India. It is said that these reports have come through native spies, have been colored by the Indian Press, and have not been authenticated by European testimony. How far these arguments are worthy of credit our readers may judge from the following statements. We have been assured by a medical friend that he has been consulted by a lady who has recently arrived at Bayswater, from India, whose nose has been cut off. Her child, three years old, has neither hands nor feet; they were all cut off by the mutineers. How the child survived is a mystery. The governess to this family escaped with the loss of her ears, which were cut off as an easy way of getting her earrings. Another friend is attending a lady whose nose has been slit open, and her ears have been cut off. She has brought home to England three young children, all blind. Their eyes have all been gouged out by the Sepoys. We have heard from another source, quite beyond question, (a lady who speaks from personal knowledge,) that there are several ladies now in Calcutta who have undergone such unspeakable degradation that they obstinately refuse to give their nsmes. They prefer to be thought of by their relations in England as dead. There are also in Calcutta several young children whose names are quite unknown. One little creature says she is 'Mamma's pet;' and that is all we are ever likely to know of her past history."

PERUVIANS AND AMERICANS IN LONDON.—Some Peruvian and United States seamen had a public-house quarrel, in London, and maltreated a policeman who endeavored to suppress the disturbance. The mode of fighting adopted by these Americans is more reprehensible than anything known in this country. The Peruvians were all armed with knives, dirks, and daggers, and the hsnds of the United States men were covered with diabolical weapons, called "knuckle-dusters," made of brass, with small and sharp spurs in them, to rake out the eyes, or tear up the flesh of any person struck with them. These infamous things, which are made to closely fit the knnckles, have been used in New-York, by American seamen, to a fearful extent, and have also been used as instruments of punishment on board American ships. A Peruvian seaman was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the injuries inflicted on the officer.—*London Paper*.

ANECNOTE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.—At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on Monday, the 14th, the Chairman told an anecdote connected with the loas of one of their ships. The *Erin* was lost in the Chinese seas. On board that ship—a passenger in private clothes—was Colonel (now General) HAVELOCK. When the vessel struck, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, half a gale of wind blowing. Colonel HAVELOCK sprung upon the deck, and seeing some confusion, said, in that sharp military tone that always arrests attention, "Men, be steady, and all may be saved; but if we have confusion all may be lost. Obey your orders, and think of nothing else." They did so, and behaved in the most excellent manner. Next day all the lives on board were saved, together with the specie and the mails. On the shore immediately afterwards Colonel HAVELOCK mustered the men, and said, "Now, my men, let us return thanks to Almighty God for the great mercy He has vouchsafed to us." They all knelt down, he uttered a short prayer of thanksgiving, and as his (the Chairman's) informant, who was one of the officers of the ship, told him, the Colonel then rose up and walked away as coolly as if nothing had happened.

A LONDON DETECTIVE'S LITTLE BILL FOR AMERICAN SERVICES.—At the Birmingham bankruptcy Conrt, on Wednesday, we had shown to us a bill of startling dimensions, which was in process of taxation by Mr. Registrar WATERFIELD. In June last a Nottingham trader, named BAXTER, absconded to the United States, carrying with him, as was supposed, considerable property. A pursuit was resolved upon by his creditors, and the eminent city firm of DANIEL & JOHN FORRESTER having been consulted, a junior member of the house, Mr. HENRY FORRESTER, was dispatched to New-York by the first steamship. On Aug. 10 he returned with his man, and £360 in cash. His bill for the job amounts to £622. The chief item was the following: "To 144 days engaged at Birmingham, New-York, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Claremont, Philadelphia, Newport, Tarrytown, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and various other places, at £2 12s. 6d. per day on land, and £1 11s. 6d. at sea, as per agreement, £317 12s. 6d." Besides this, there was 10 per cent. on money recovered, £36; paid to officer assisting him in America, £20; refreshment for assistant in America, £39; solicitor's bill, £72; paid for passage to New-York and back, £49 12s. 6d.; and so on.—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

THE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY.—In the year 1862 the thousandth anniversary of the Russian monarchy is to ha celebrated with great pomp and national manifestation in Russia. One grand feature in these solamnities is to be the inauguration of a monument commemorative of the day, bnt which has as yet to be designed, but for which snbscriptions are being opened throughout the empire by order of the Government. The Emperor has only very lately decided finally that the said monument shall be erected at Novogorod, in the centre of the Kremlin there, not far from the Sophia Cathedral. The destination where the said monument should be arected was for a long time dubious, inasmuch as the resolution had been adopted that its site should be the birthplace of the Russian Empire, and nobody knew exactly where that was. It has been, however, assumed of late, that the earliest domicile of the Warager Princes was in the outskirts of Novogorod; but, as this would be rather an out-of-the-way place for a national monument, the Emperor has decided on its being erected in the very centre of the Novogorod Kremlin.—*Paris Correspondence of the Times*.

SOUTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. CHARLES E. FARRIS has just returned to England from South America, after having devoted thirty years to the collection of antiquities. He visited Mollepata and Shearmachuco, and other parts, exhausting all his pecuniary resonrces in employing 15 or 20 Indians at a time in excavating or exhuming the articles he has bronght home. This was a work of long duration, and requiring excessive labor. The collection is well worthy of attention, and consists of earthenware drinking vessels, modeled after the forms of human beings, quadrupeds, reptiles, fishes, &c., garments made of native cotton, ornamented with silver trinkets, feathers, &c., weapons, tools, toys, and amulets, in silver, copper, stone, bone and wood, exhumed from the sites of ancient South American cities. From the South American shores of the Pacific Ocean are very fine cabinets of land and marine shells, some of which Mr. FARRIS believes have never before been seen in Europe. With the above is also an extensive collection of minerals, ores, petrifactions, &c., from the Andes.

VOLTAIRE'S HOUSE AT FERNEY.—A lcunger in the Paris law Courts might have lately heard a singular trial. The chateau of Ferney, so long the sest of VOLTAIRE, was the bone of contention. It appears that VOLTAIRE never owned it at all. It was bought by Madame DENIS, his niece, in 1759, and she exchanged it after her nncle's death, in 1779, for the house on the Qnai Voltaire, where he died; it then reverted to the Budée family, who held it when your correspondent saw it in 1824. Everything had been kept in the order it was left by its illustrious occupant. His bed, his chair, his cane, his prints, his wardrobe, were superintended by an old valet of his, who had a pension. In 1845, a worsted spinner, called GRIOLET, bought it, and setting to work to make a fit villa for a retired manufacturer, knocked everything to pieces, and demolished every souvenir of VOLTAIRE. He died insolvent, and his heirs claimed 20,000 francs for improvements; they got 7,000. ROUSSEAU'S cottage, "Les Charmettes," is intact, and piously preserved by the people of Chambery.

TRADE OF PARIS.—Although the financial situstion of Paris is steadily improving, general business does not manifest any proportionate amelioration, and even the approach of the *jour de l'an* fails in producing anything like its ordinary animation. Msnufacturers are fabricating but little, and the stocks in hand are gradually diminishing. At Lyons, however, some transactions in silk goods are taking place, and the accounts from Roubaix, Lille and Tourcoing are a shade better than those of the preceding week. Letters from Rouen declare that complete stagnation prevails among the msnufacturers of that place. The opinion seems to prevail that the great reserve exhibited at present by the French manufacturers is the effect of exaggerated apprehension, and that as soon as the money market becomes decidedly buoyant, business will revive with redoubled activity.—*Galignani*.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—At the last meet of the Royal Geographical Society, the President, R. MURCHISON, announced, in reference to the reported discovery of a large fresh water lake in South Australia by Mr. GOYDER, that Captain FREELING, the Surveyor-General, had just returned from the exploration of the so-called grassy, well-watered district, which he found to be almost entirely imaginary, and that the flood waters had disappeared. Lake Torrens was again a shoal salt lake, with immense borders of mud. After the most persevering efforts it was found impossible to launch the boat taken up by Captain FREELING. The country near the lake was found to be of the most desolate character, exactly as the travelers EYRE, STURT, and FROME had described it.

DUELING IN FRANCE.—Another duel has just come off. YOUNG CHAIX D'EST ANGE, son of the great advocate, was in duty bound to animadvert in a late trial on the conduct of the Marquis DE B. towards his wife. An insulting letter was the result. The bar interfered, as the remarks were privileged, but the French lawyer was bent on showing him that a long robe should not shelter him from outrage. He pierced the arm of his adversary. These affairs are more rife than usual, and had nigh cost us the loss of MARIO, who lately showed symptoms of the prevalent mania, but was appeased on being told by the offender that nightingales are not made for the aplt.—*Paris Correspondence of London Globe*.

THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London, between the representatives of France and England, to settle what is, and what is not, slave-traffic. The new plan of the French Government for engaging negroes on the west coast of Africa as free laborers for its West India colonies, might obviously lead to a conflict between the English cruisers and the French ships. The proposal to come to a distinct understanding emanates from France, the Government of which is still of opinion that the engagement of free laborers is a better mode of stopping the traffic in slaves than any preventive measures.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing foom Workingham Berks, England, on the 17th ult., says: A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in this neighborhood on Wednesday evening, about ten minutes before 8. It was of a blood-red color, and traversed the heavens from north to west. The laborers who saw it were quite terrified at its appearance. At 4 A. M. this morning the sky presented an extraordinary appearance, the heavens being illuminated in the northwest with a bright fiery red, as if lighted up by a conflagration. You will probably hear further particulars from other quarters.

MARRIAGE PROPOSAL FOR QUEEN VICTORIA'S SECOND DAUGHTER.—Lieutenant-General VAN OMPHAL has set out from the Hague for London on a mission, of which the object is to demand officially for the Prince of Orange the hand of the Princess ALICE, daughter of Queen VICTORIA.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Remarks of Senator Douglas on the Arrest of Walker.

IN SENATE, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

MR. DOUGLAS, of Illinois—I do not rise to prolong the debate, but to return the compliment which my friend from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) paid me when he said he admired my pluck in speaking my sentiments freely, without fear, when I differed from the President of the United States. He has shown his pluck, and various others have shown theirs on the present occasion. According to the doctrine announced the other day, each Senator who has done so has read himself out of the party. I find that I am getting into good company; I have numerous associates: I am beating up recruits a little faster than General WALKER is at this time. (Laughter.) I think, however, it will be found after a while that we are all in the party, intending to do our duty, expressing our opinions freely and fearlessly, without any apprehension of being excommunicated, or having any penal ties inflicted on us for thinking and speaking as we choose. If my friend from Louisiana (Mr. SLIDELL) were in his seat I should say to him, inasmuch as he declared in his Tammany Hall letter that he was going to fill, by recruits from the Republicans, all the vacancies caused by desertions in the Democratic Party on account of differences with the President in opinion, that he seems to have been very successful to-day in getting leading Republicans on his side, and recruiting his ranks just as rapidly as there are desertions on this side of the House. (Laughter.) The Senator from New-York, I believe, has the command of the new recruits. Well, Sir, strange things occur in these days. Men rapidly find themselves in line and out of line, in the party and out of the party.

MR. SEWARD—Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him?

MR. DOUGLAS—Certainly.

MR. SEWARD—I have an inducement on this occasion which is new and peculiarly gratifying to me, which will excuse me for being found on the side of the Administration. The message announces that, in the judgment of the President, this expedition of Mr. WALKER was in violation of the laws of the land, and therefore to be condemned. So far, I agree with him; but he goes further, and pronounces it to be in violation of "the higher law;" and I am sure I should be recreant to my sense of "the higher law" itself, if I did not come to his support on such an occasion. (Laughter.)

MR. DOUGLAS—I perceive the consistency of the Senator from New-York in the ground on which he bases his support of this message. Now, Sir, so far as the President pronounces the arrest of General WALKER to have been a violation of the law of the land, I concur with him. As to the allusion to "the higher law," I think that is well enough in its place, but it is not exactly appropriate in the execution of the neutrality laws of the United States. I would rather look into the statutes of the United States for the authority of the President to use the army and navy in enforcing the neutrality laws. By the statute of 1818 he has ample authority within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that jurisdiction is defined to extend as far as one marine league from the coast. If an arrest be made within that distance the courts of the United States have jurisdiction, but there is no authority to arrest beyond that distance. The authority given in the eighth section of the act, to which reference is made, but which is not qnoted in the message, is confined in terms to cases within the jurisdiction of the United States as defined in the act. How defined? Defined in the previous sections as being within one marine league of the coast. It thus appears that the whole xtent of the President's power to use the army and navy under the act of 1818 is within our own waters and one marine league from the coast. I did suppose that the President himself put that construction on his authority, for I understood him to ask for further and additional authority from Congress to enable him to put down fillibustering expeditions. What further authority could he want, if the existing laws allowed him to roam over the high seas and sail around the world and go within one marine league of every nation on the earth? It might be supposed that his authority was extensive enough to employ his entire navy; and that, certainly, he would not ask for power to invade other nations. For these reasons I suppose that the President, on reflection and examination, had come to the conclusion that his authority was full and ample within one marine league of our coast, and ceased the moment you passed beyond that on the high seas. That has been my construction of the neutrality laws. I believe it is the fair construction. I am in favor of giving those neutrality laws a fair, faithful, and vigorous execution. I believe the laws of the land should be vigorously and faithfully executed. There may be public sentiment in certain localities unfavorable to the operation of the law, but prejudice should not be allowed to deter us from its execution. This is a Government of law. Let us stand by the laws as they stand upon the statute-book, and execute them faithfully, whether we like or dislike them. Sir, I have no fancy for this system of fillibustering. I believe its tendency is to defeat the very object they have in view, to wit, the extension of the area of freedom and the American flag. The President avows that his opposition to it is because it prevents him from carrying ont a line of policy that would absorb Nicaragua and the countries against which these expeditions are fitted out. I do not know that I should dissent from the President in that object. I would like to see the boundaries of this Republic extended gradually and steadily, as fast as we can Americanize the countries we acquire, and make their inhabitants loyal American citizens when we get them. Faster than that I would not desire to go. My opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which pledged the faith of this nation never to annex Central America, or colonize it, or exercise dominion over it, was not based on the ground that I desired then to acquire the country; but inasmuch as I saw that the time might come when Nicaragua would not be too far off to be embraced within our Republic, being just half way to California, and on the main road there. I was unwilling to pledge the faith of this nation that in all time we never would do that which I believed our interest and our safety would compel us to do. I have no objection to this gradnal and steady expansion as fast as we can Americanize the countries. I believe the interests of commerce, of civilization, every interest which civilized nations hold dear, would be benefited by expansion; bnt still I desire to see it done regularly and lawfully. And I apprehend that these expeditions have a tendency to check it. To that extent I have sympathized with the reasons which the President has assigned in his Message for his opposition to them; but I desire that his opposition shall be condncted lawfully; for I am no more willing to allow him unlawfully

settlement in favor of these expeditions would have passed long ago, and that we should be enabled to accomplish whatever interest we desired in Central America in a regular, lawful manner, through negotiation rather than through these expeditions. Now, Sir, when I am called upon to express an opinion in regard to the legality of these movements, I must say that in my judgment the arrest of WALKER was an act in violation of the law of nations and unauthorized by our own neutrality laws. To this extent, like the gentleman around me who have spoken, I dissent from the President of the United States. I do so with deep regret, with great pain. My anxiety to act with that distinguished gentleman, and conform to his recommendations as far as possible, will induce me to give the benefit of all doubts in his favor; but where my judgment is clear, like my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN,) I must take it upon myself to speak my own opinions, and abide the consequences.

COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Speech of Eli Thayer on the Neutrality Laws and Emigration to Central America—Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1858.

From the Washington Globe, Jan. 8.

Mr. THAYER—Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to offer an amendment to the resolution which is now before the Committee, for the purpose of widening the proposed investigation. I do not propose to discuss at all the topics which the Committee has been considering during the past three days. I am not here to consider whether Mr. WALKER was legally or illegally arrested, or whether Commodore PAULDING is to be censured or applauded for his action. I have no sympathy with the course pursued by the President. I have no intention to discuss his position in relation to this matter, neither is it my purpose to enter the lists with the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MAYNARD,) who discussed the heroism of Mr. WALKER, who, claiming to be the President of Nicaragua, submitted without a protest and without a blow to a power upon his own soil, which he claimed to be an invading force. If there is any heroism in this, I am not here to discuss that question.

I thrust aside, for the present, all questions of legal technicality in this matter; all the mysteries of the construction of the neutrality laws; all those questions which have engrossed the attention of the House during the last three days, and concerning which everybody has been speaking and nobody caring; and I come to that great paramount, transcendent question, about which everybody is caring and nobody is speaking: "How shall we Americanize Central America?" It may be a matter of surprise that I pass over two or three questions which, in their natural order, seem to be antecedent to this one. And these questions are, first: Do we wish to Americanize Central America? Secondly. Can we Americanize Central America? Thirdly. Shall we Americanize Central America? Now, Mr. Chairman, I say that whoever has studied the history of this country, and whoever knows the character of this people, and whoever can infer their destiny from their character and their history, knows that these three preliminary questions are already answered by the American people—that we *do wish* to Americanize Central America; that we can Americanize Central America, and that we *shall* Americanize Central America. And now, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the manner and the agency. *How* can we Americanize Central America? Shall we do it legally and fairly, or illegally and unfairly? Shall we do it by conferring a benefit on the people of Central America, or shall we do it by conquest, by robbery and violence? Shall we do it without abandoning national laws, and without violating our treaty stipulations? Shall we do it in accordance with the law of nations and the laws of the United States; or shall we do it by force, blood, and fire? Now, Mr. Chairman, my position is this: that we will do it legally; that we will do it in accordance with the highest laws, human and Divine. By what agency shall this be accomplished? By the way, Sir, I did agree with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. HASKIN,) who told us yesterday that he was not in favor of petty larceny; but I did not agree with him when he said that he was in favor of grand larceny. I regret that a representative of the people of the United States in the Council Hall of the nation should say to his constituents, to the nation, and the world, that he and the Democratic Party were "rather in favor of grand larceny." Larceny *is larceny*; and you cannot say a meaner thing about it than to call it by its own name. I am pained that this report has gone forth that any party or that any individual in this House, or connected with this Government, is in favor of grand larceny or petty larceny. Larceny, graud or petty, is not only disgraceful, but is absolutely and utterly contemptible. We do not go for the acquisition or the Americanization of territory by larceny of any kind whatever, but fairly, openly and honorably. Then, Sir, by what agency may we thus Americanize Central America? I reply to the question—by the power of organized emigration. That is abundantly able to give us Central America as soon as we want it. We could have Americanized Central America half a dozen times by this power within the last three years, if there had been no danger or apprehension of meddlesome or vexatious executive interference. But, if we are to use this mighty power of organized emigration, we want a different kind of neutrality laws from those which we now have; and therefore, I am desirous that this Committee shall recommend something which shall not suoject us to the misconstruction of the President of the United States, or to his construction at all. I want these neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is in the right or in the wrong, whether he is violating those laws or is not violating them. For, Mr. Chairman, with our new-fashioned kind of emigration—with our organized emigration, which goes in colonies, and, therefore, must of necessity to some extent, resemble a military organization, there is a great danger that a President with dim intellect may make a mistake, and subject to harassing and vexatious delays, and sometimes to loss and injury, a peaceful, quiet colony going out to settle in a neighboring State. Mr. Chairman, I can illustrate this position. You, Sir, remember that in the year 1856 when it was *bad traveling* across the State of Missouri, on the way to Kansas, that our colonies went through the State of Iowa, and through the Territory of Nebraska. These were peaceful, quiet colonies, going to settle in the Territory of Kansas, by that long and wearisome journey, because it was *bad traveling* through the State of Missouri. *You* remember that three of these colonies of organized emigrants, which went from Maine and Massachusetts, and from various other Northern States, was arrested just as it was passing over the Southern boundary of the Territory of Nebraska, on its way to its future home in Kansas. It was a peaceful, quiet colony, going out with its emigrant-wagons all in a row, and therefore looking something like a military organization going out with their women and children, with subsoil ploughs with coulters a yard long, (laughter,) with pick-axes, with crowbars, with shovels, and with garden-seeds. This beautiful colony was arrested by the officials of the present Executive's predecessor. It was by some mistake, no doubt. Perhaps he took the turnip-seed for powder; and I doubt whether the case would have been better if the President had been there himself. This colony was arrested on our own dominion. It was not an emigration to a foreign country, and there was no danger of interference with the neutrality laws. These quiet, peaceful colonists, because their wagons went in a row for mutual defence through the wild uncultivated territory of Nebraska, where there were Indians—they were arrested as a military organization. We do not want hereafter, either within the limits of the United States or without them, any such meddlesome and vexatious interference by the Executive power of this Government. Therefore, I say, let us have some neutrality laws that can be understood. If there had been no apprehensions in the North about the neutrality laws, if we had not expected that whatever emigration we might have sited out for Central America would have been arrested within the marine league of the harbor of Boston, why we would have colonized Central America a dozen years ago, and had it ready for admission into the Union before this time. We want a modification or an elucidation of the neutrality laws, and I trust that it will be the duty of the committee so to report.

Before I proceed to consider the power and benefits of this system of organized emigration, and the reason why it ought not to be rejected by this House, I will proceed, as briefly as I can, to show the interests which the northern portion of this country has in Americanizing Central America, as contrasted with the interests which the southern portion has in doing the same thing. I come, then, to speak of the immense interests which the northern States have in this proposed enterprise. I am astonished that so far in this debate the advocates for Americanizing Central America seem to be mostly from those States which border on the Gulf of Mexico. As yet, I have heard no man from the northern States advocating the same thing. Let us look at the interests of the northern States in this question, and then at those of the southern States. The northern States are, as the States of Southern Europe were designated by *Tacitus*, *officina gentium*, "the manufactory of nations." We can make one State a year. In the last three years we have colonized almost wholly the territory of Kansas. We have furnished settlers to Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Lord knows where, and we have not exhausted one-half of our natural increase. We have received accessions to our numbers in that time, from foreign countries, of more than one million souls, and now we have no relief; we are worse off to-day than we were when we began to colonize Kansas. We must have an outlet somewhere for our surplus population. [Laughter.] Sir, I have a resolution in my pocket, which I have been carrying about for days, waiting patiently for an opportunity to present it in this House, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill organizing and opening for settlement the Indian territory. Mr. Chairman, I came to this conclusion with reluctance, that we must have the Indian territory. But necessity knows no law. We must go somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] Why, Sir, just look at it. We are cramped in between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains! The bounding billows of the western tide of our emigration are dashing fiercely against the base of the Rocky Mountains. We come now to the obstruction of the great natural barrier. Nothing is more natural than that this tide should flow back. Will it flow over towards Canada? Not at all. It has already begun to flow over the "Old Dominion"—[laughter]—and into other States. Missouri is almost inundated with it. We cannot check this tide of flowing emigration. We might as well try to shut out by curtains the light of the aurora borealis. No such thing can be accomplished. This progress must be onward, and we *must* have territory. We must have territory; and I think it most opportune that the proposition seems to be before the country to Americanize Central America. A better time could not be; for, in addition to the population which we now have, which is immense in the Northern States, as I shall show you as I proceed, this financial pressure in the East, and in the different nations of Europe, will send to our shores in the year 1858 not less than half a million of men. In addition to that, we have two hundred and fifty thousand of our population who will change localities in that time. Then, Sir, there are seven hundred and fifty thousand men to be prepared for, somewhere in the year 1858—men enough, Sir, to make eight States, if we only had territories in which to put them, and if we only use them economically [laughter] as we are sure to do by this system of organized emigration. Now, could any thing be more opportune at this time, than to have this project submitted to us, of opening Central America to settlement? I assure you, if the Committee will report any bill which will combine the people of the North, without larceny of any kind, without tyranny of any kind, to settle that country, I will postpone my resolution for the opening of the Indian Territory, at least until the next session of Congress. But it is not only for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for our immense population in the North that I now advocate the Americanizing of Central America. The interests of commerce, as well as this great argument of necessity, are on our side. Who has the trade beyond Central America? We have whale fisheries in the Northern ocean which build up great cities upon the eastern shore of Massachusetts. We have trade with Oregon and California, with the Sandwich islands and the western coast of South America. We are opening a trade, destined to be an immense trade, with the empires of China and Japan, and we must of necessity have in Central America certain factors and certain commercial agencies, who, in a very few years, with their families and relatives, will make a dense population in Central America. I say, then, that for the interests of commerce we want Central America Americanized. This commercial interest is, unfortunately, a sectional interest in these States. It is emphatically a northern interest; and, therefore, as a northern man, I advocate especially that Central America should be Americanized. Now, Sir, I said I was astonished that gentlemen who come from States bordering upon the Gulf had not vented this project, and not the representatives who came from northern States. Let me see the reasons why the North should be more zealous than the South in this movement. In the State of Massachusetts we have one hundred and twenty-seven people to a square mile, by the census of 1850. In the State of Rhode Island we have 112 to the square mile, by the same census. In the State of Connecticut we have 79. In the State of New-York we have 65. So, you see, it was not fiction, it was not poetry, not a stretch of the imagination, when I told you that the descendants of the Pilgrims were in a tight place. [Laughter.] But how is it with the States which border upon the Gulf? Look at it and see. They have, some of them, eighty-nine hundredths of a man to the square mile. [Laughter.] In another we have one and the forty-eight hundredth part of a man to the square mile, and, taking them together, we have just about three men to the square mile in all those States which border upon the Gulf of Mexico. Now, Sir, it would be folly for me to argue, and there is no kind of reason for supposing that these States expect to do anything about colonizing Central America. They cannot afford to lose a man. They had better give away $2,000 than to lose a single honest, industrious citizen. They cannot afford it. I have left out of this calculation, to be sure, the enumeration of the slaves in those States, for the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) informed us that the question of Slavery did not come into this argument properly, and I agree with him there. I think he may agree with me, that by no possibility *can* Slavery ever be established in Central America. That is my belief. Just fix upon Neutrality laws, and we and the Indians in Central America before 1860 sufficiently to be comfortable.

Mr. MAYNARD—With the permission of the gentleman, I desire to ask him whether he will pledge himself for his constituents, and for all those he represents, that when they get down there they will not make slaves of the people they find there?

Mr. THAYER—I will speak to that question. Certainly I will do it; and I will say more on that subject hereafter. I will say to the gentlemen upon the other side who have advocated this right of emigration, and have no personal interest in this matter, that they can have no pecuniary interest in it, and that they have no men to spare for this enterprise. And especially do I honor the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. QUITMAN,) who professed to be moved by arguments of philanthropy in relation to this question, and who maintained that the people of Central America were oppressed, that they needed our assistance, and that it was conferring a benefit upon them to send out colonies among them to aid them to get rid of their oppressors. I am glad that that gentleman is defending the rights of emigration. No man prizes those rights more highly than I do. I think that I understand their power and their value, and I am glad to welcome among the list of political regenerators the gentleman from Mississippi with such large, wide, and noble views upon this question. I do not here indorse his whole speech. I did not hear the whole of it. I do not know what he said about Mr. WALKER, whether he defends him, or whether he does not. For myself, I do not say that I defend him, or that I do not, at this time. I wait for the report of our Committee, to know what are the facts in this case, and whether he is fit to be defended or not. Now, Sir, I am rejoiced that I have found aid and comfort in a great political missionary movement from a quarter where I least expected it. This argument of philanthropy is sufficiently potent with the South; while I will not deny that that argument is always, more or less, potent with the North, perhaps not so potent with the North as with the South—very likely we are more material and less spiritual—but still, I say it has some power at the North. We do not live so near the sun as do those gentlemen who border on the Gulf; but we live near enough to the sun to have some warmth in our hearts, and the appeals of philanthropy to us are not made in vain. But, in addition to that, just look at it, Sir! In addition to that great argument of philanthropy, we have not only the argument of necessity, but the argument of making money; and when you take those three arguments and combine them, you make a great motive power, which is sufficient, in ordinary cases, to move Northern men though they are not very mobile nor very fickle. So much, Mr. Chairman, for the comparison of interests between the Northern and Southern people of these United States in relation to the Americanizing of Central America. I come now to discuss, briefly, the power and benefits of this new mode of emigration. And, Sir, what is its power? I tell you its power is greater than that which is wielded by any potentate or emperor upon the face of God's footstool. If we can form a company, or a number of companies, which can control the emigration of this country—the foreign emigration and native emigration—I tell you, Sir, that that company, or those companies, will have more power than any potentate or emperor upon the face of the earth; and that company, or those companies, may laugh at politicians; they may laugh, Sir, at the President and his cabinet; at the Supreme Court, or at Congress; for they cannot do a thing, in accordance with the Constitution of this land, which can in any way interfere with their progress, or prevent their making cities and States and nations wherever they please. Then, Sir, there can be no doubt about the power of this agency, which, I tell you, is the right one for us to make use of in getting Central America, if we want it, or in Americanizing Central America, as we are here to do. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have said nothing about annexing Central America to the United States. For myself, I care nothing about it, and I do not know whether the people of this country are ready for that proposition yet. I think, however, they would rather speak a thousand square leagues of territory than to lose a single square foot. To be sure, Sir, we have a few men in the North who honestly hate this Union. I will not criticize their views. I will not condemn them for their views. They have a right to cherish just what views they please in relation to this question. Sir, there are still a larger number of sour and disappointed politicians who, though they do not profess hatred to this Union, do, to a certain extent, profess indifference as to its continuance. But the great and overwhelming majority of the people of the North, Sir, as a unit, are determined that *no force*, internal or external, shall ever wrest from the jurisdiction of the United States a single square foot of our territory, unless it first be baptized in blood and fire. That is the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the North—that no portion of the territory of this government shall ever be released from our possession. We understand that this Union is a partnership for life, and that the bonds that hold us together cannot by any fatality be sundered until this great Government is first extinguished and its power annihilated. That, Sir, is our sentiment about the Union, and such may be the present sentiment about annexation. But I have no doubt what the future sentiment of the country will be about annexation. I have no doubt we will have Central America in this Government, and all between this and Central America also. Well, Sir, we have now come to the grand mission ary age of the world, in which we do not send out preachers alone, perplexing people who are in ignorance and barbarism with abstract theological dogmas; but with the preachers we send the church, we send the school, we send the mechanic and the farmer; we send all that makes up great and flourishing communities; we send the powers that build cities; we send steam-engines, Sir, which are the greatest apostles of liberty that this country has ever seen. That is the modern kind of missionary emigration, and it has wonderful power on this continent, and is destined to have on the world, too, for it is just as good against one kind of evil as another; and it can as well be exerted against idol worship in Hindostan and China as against oppression and despotism in Central America. But we take the countries that are nearest first, and now we propose to use this mighty power in originating a nation in quick time for Central America. We read of a time when "a nation shall be born in a day." I think it may be done in some such a way as this. By this method of emigration, carried on not by the solitary pioneer, "alone, unfriended, melancholy, slow," stealing away from the institutions of religion and education himself and family; but, Sir, by this means Christianity herself goes hand in hand with the pioneer; and not Christianity alone, but the offspring of Christianity, an awakened intelligence, and all the inventions of which she is the mother; creating all the differences between an advanced and enlightened community and one in degradation and ignorance. Sir, in years gone by, our emigration has ever tended towards barbarism. But now, by this method, it is tending to a higher civilization than we have ever witnessed. Why, Sir, by this plan a new community starts on as high a plane as the old one had ever arrived at; and leaving behind the dead and decayed branches which encumbered the old, with the vigorous energies of youth, it presses on and ascends. Sir, such a State will be the State of Kansas, eclipsing in its progress all the other States of this nation, because it was colonized in this way. The people, in this way, have not to serve half a century of probation in semi-barbarism. They begin with schools and churches, and you will see what the effect is upon communities that are so established. But I will speak now of that which constitutes the peculiar strength of emigration of this kind, and that is, *the profit of the thing*. I have shown you how efficient it is, and I will show you how the method works, to some extent. It is profitable for every one connected with it; it is profitable to the people where the colonies go; it is profitable to the people of the colonies; and it is profitable to the company, which is the guiding star and the protecting power of the colonies. It does good everywhere. It does evil nowhere. Sir, you cannot resist a power like this. A good man often feels regret when he knows that by promoting a good cause he is at the same time sacrificing his own means of doing good, and is becoming weaker and weaker every day. It is a great drawback upon beneficent enterprise, even upon philanthropic and Christian enterprises, that the men who sustain them are lessening their own means of doing good by it. Sir, it is a great mistake to suppose that a good cause can only be sustained by the life-blood of its friends. But when a man can do a magnanimous act, when he can do a decidedly good thing, and at the same time make money by it, all his faculties are in harmony. [Laughter.] You do not need any great argument to induce men to take such a position, if you can only induce them to believe that such is the effect. Well, Sir, such is the effect; and now let us apply it to the people of Central America. What reason will they have to complain if we send among them our colonies, organized in this way with their subsoil ploughs, their crowbars, their hoes, their shovels and their garden seeds? What reason will they have to complain? Why, the fact is, that unless our civilization is superior to theirs, the effort would, in the beginning, be a failure; it never can make one inch of progress. Then, Sir, if we succeed at all, we succeed in planting a civilization there which is superior to theirs—we plant that or none. It is impossible for an inferior civilization to supplant a superior civilization, except by violence, and it is almost impossible to do it in that way. Well, Sir, if we give them better civilization, the tendency of that better civilization is to increase the value of real estate; for the value of property, the value of real estate, depends upon the character of the men who live upon the land, as well as upon the number of men who live upon it. Now, Sir, we either make an absolute failure in this thing, and do not trouble them at all, or we give them a better civilization except to protect the weak, and restrain an injury for which no other relief can be afforded.

For these and reasons heretofore stated in the case, I cannot see it my duty to interfere by an injunction in the present stage of the cause, and the motion is therefore denied.

Mr. Blunt, counsel for the plaintiff, has appealed from the first order of Judge DAVIES denying the injunction asked for, and will immediately appeal from the one in the present application.

Frederick A. Conkling et al. vs. *David D. Remsen et al.*—Motion for attachment denied, without costs and without prejudice to an action.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 12.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Justice STEERS, for the first time, took his seat upon the bench of this Court. There were 45 prison cases, 19 bail cases, and 3 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct; 67 altogether, on the calendar.

Michael Murray, a boy, was accused of stealing some copper from a wagon, (Jan. 9.) Patrick Kennedy was the complainant. The prisoner's mother pleaded for him; if their Honors would only let him off this time she would send him to Ireland. Counsel commenced to argue the question of his guilt. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he's guilty enough. The only question is whether we had better let his mother take him to Ireland. *Counsel*—Yes, she'll take him. *Judge Osborn*—We'd better keep him here.—give him a fine, and when she's ready to take him she can have him. Fine him $50; that'll keep him in prison fifty days. *Counsel*—Well, we can't object to that. The prisoner was committed.

Jonathan Soward (Jan. 5) accosted in the street Lewis Smith, of the schooner *Vapor*, lying at Pier No. 8, Maiden-lane, and questioned him particularly, asking him where his vessel lay. Smith, thinking no bad some nefarious object in asking the question, answered that it lay up town, and turned to leave him, when Soward seized a brick and threw it at him, hitting him in the head and inflicting a frightful wound. Counsel for the prisoner said he was a sailor, and brought witnesses to prove his good character. *Judge Osborn*—There's no proof that he's a sailor. What if he is a sailor? We find him guilty and fine him $10; that'll give him ten days in prison. The prisoner couldn't pay the fine and was committed.

Clara Simpson and Catharine Breeson were accused of stealing (Jan. 9) a watch that belonged to Watson McAdam. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoners)—What have you got to say? (No answer.) You're both old offenders, well known here. (To Judge Steers) What do you say? four months? They're both old thieves. *Judge Steers*—Yes, four months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty; Penitentiary four months each.

Michael McMartin *alias* Gallagher was brought to the bar charged with stealing three pieces of cloth from Daniel J. Donohoe. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he's an old bird, he's an old bird. The officers all know him.—Counsel insisted on calling witnesses to prove the defendant's good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now you'd better leave it as it is. Go on. Now you'll see how you'll flounder. It's a dangerous experiment.—The witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn* (calling)—Officer Sherlock! *Officer*—Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Take the stand; be sworn. The officer was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Do you know this man? *Officer*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—What's his character? *Officer*—He's a thief. *Judge Osborn*—Where have you seen him? *Officer*—On the Points. *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. His character's vanished. Penitentiary 3 months. It's well we have some officers who have good memories; some are paid for keeping silent.

James Ryan and John Fagan were next arraigned on a charge of stealing a bag of flour—value $1—Jan. 9. Solomon Weeks entered the complaint. Officer Jasper Serling, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, arrested them after having watched their operations for some time. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Fagan, there's no evidence against you; you can go. The other fellow, we find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Edward Donald stole a sign-board worth $1, from David W. Waters, No. 105 Hudson-street, Jan. 10. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" very hastily. *Judge Osborn*—What's he talking about? *Counsel*—He says he don't want you to be hard on him. He didn't know whether it was a sign-board or what it was. *Judge Osborn*—He meant to steal something, eh? We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

James Clark, colored, destined on complaint of William Godfrey, was next brought out of the prisoner's box. *Clerk*—This darkie pleads guilty to stealing a pair of pants. Clark said he could not get any work to do, and so he was compelled to steal. *Judge Osborn*—You can find plenty of employment, if you're a mind to work. Find you guilty. Penitentiary three months.

Edward Conway was caught by Officer Francis Vay, of the Second Precinct Police, going off with a box which he had stolen. The officer arrested him. *Officer*—He's an old thief. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, then it will be better get rid of him. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. You've been on the Island before, it seems.

Alexander Hare was charged with an assault and battery, committed Jan. 6, upon his wife Anne. "Oh," said she, "this man—he's beat and abused me this many a day." They resided at No. 44 Thomas-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Hare, what have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I've done well for this three-and-twenty years, and she went off and left me. *Witness*—No, Sir, I did not. He's been brought up twice afore, and I forgave him those times. I've gotten children, and two of 'em is here, and he don't do nothin' to support us, Sir. He said if he'd give me one black eye, he'd give me two, yer Honor. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll send him up, this time. Three months in the Penitentiary.—The prisoner gave his wife a revengeful look, and went into prison with the officers.

William Johnson, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Sarah Ellis said he snatched her portemonnaie in a crowd which was passing (Jan. 5) in Grand-street with a military company. Officer Minor, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested him, and found the property in his possession. Johnson's mother was called and testified to his previous good character. After she had been examined Judge OSBORN called "Officer Minor!" The officer came forward. *Judge Osborn*—Minor, what do you know of this boy? *Officer*—He hasn't worked for some time. *Judge Osborn*—What kind of characters does he associate with? *Officer*—Thieves. *Judge Osborn*—Thieves? *Officer*—Thieves. *Counsel*—Do you know him to be a thief? *Officer*—No; I only judge him by the company he keeps. *Judge Osborn*—Now I want to put a stop to this humbugging the Court by calling witnesses to prove character.—The father of the boy pleaded for him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if you've got a large family, and earn your living honestly, he's of no use to you. It'll cost you more than it's worth to employ counsel for him every time he's brought up as a thief. No pickpocket or till-thief will I consent to let off. The Judge is willing to let him off with three months, and, rather than he shan't be punished at all, I am willing to send him to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Pomeroy was found guilty of an assault and battery (Jan. 10) upon Susan Williams. Both were colored. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Robert Welschman, a boy, was charged with an assault and battery committed on New-Year's Day, upon Robert Weldon, No. 66 Fulton-street. Davison, Ex-Justice, stated that the boy pleaded guilty, and that he had borne a good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, put in affidavits of good character, so that we'll have something to fall back upon. Meantime we'll adjourn the case to Saturday.

Harman Schatswalk was brought to the bar charged with stealing three pieces of cloth from Daniel J. Donohoe. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he's an old bird, he's an old bird. The officers all know him.—Counsel insisted on calling witnesses to prove the defendant's good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now you'd better leave it as it is. Go on. Now you'll see how you'll flounder. It's a dangerous experiment.—The witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn* (calling)—Officer Sherlock! *Officer*—Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Take the stand; be sworn. The officer was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Do you know this man? *Officer*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—What's his character? *Officer*—He's a thief. *Judge Osborn*—Where have you seen him? *Officer*—On the Points. *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. His character's vanished. Penitentiary 3 months. It's well we have some officers who have good memories; some are paid for keeping silent.

James Ryan and John Fagan were next arraigned on a charge of stealing a bag of flour—value $1—Jan. 9. Solomon Weeks entered the complaint. Officer Jasper Serling, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, arrested them after having watched their operations for some time. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Fagan, there's no evidence against you; you can go. The other fellow, we find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Edward Donald stole a sign-board worth $1, from David W. Waters, No. 105 Hudson-street, Jan. 10. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" very hastily. *Judge Osborn*—What's he talking about? *Counsel*—He says he don't want you to be hard on him. He didn't know whether it was a sign-board or what it was. *Judge Osborn*—He meant to steal something, eh? We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

James Clark, colored, destined on complaint of William Godfrey, was next brought out of the prisoner's box. *Clerk*—This darkie pleads guilty to stealing a pair of pants. Clark said he could not get any work to do, and so he was compelled to steal. *Judge Osborn*—You can find plenty of employment, if you're a mind to work. Find you guilty. Penitentiary three months.

Edward Conway was caught by Officer Francis Vay, of the Second Precinct Police, going off with a box which he had stolen. The officer arrested him. *Officer*—He's an old thief. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, then it will be better get rid of him. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. You've been on the Island before, it seems.

Alexander Hare was charged with an assault and battery, committed Jan. 6, upon his wife Anne. "Oh," said she, "this man—he's beat and abused me this many a day." They resided at No. 44 Thomas-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Hare, what have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I've done well for this three-and-twenty years, and she went off and left me. *Witness*—No, Sir, I did not. He's been brought up twice afore, and I forgave him those times. I've gotten children, and two of 'em is here, and he don't do nothin' to support us, Sir. He said if he'd give me one black eye, he'd give me two, yer Honor. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll send him up, this time. Three months in the Penitentiary.—The prisoner gave his wife a revengeful look, and went into prison with the officers.

William Johnson, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Sarah Ellis said he snatched her portemonnaie in a crowd which was passing (Jan. 5) in Grand-street with a military company. Officer Minor, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested him, and found the property in his possession. Johnson's mother was called and testified to his previous good character. After she had been examined Judge OSBORN called "Officer Minor!" The officer came forward. *Judge Osborn*—Minor, what do you know of this boy? *Officer*—He hasn't worked for some time. *Judge Osborn*—What kind of characters does he associate with? *Officer*—Thieves. *Judge Osborn*—Thieves? *Officer*—Thieves. *Counsel*—Do you know him to be a thief? *Officer*—No; I only judge him by the company he keeps. *Judge Osborn*—Now I want to put a stop to this humbugging the Court by calling witnesses to prove character.—The father of the boy pleaded for him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if you've got a large family, and earn your living honestly, he's of no use to you. It'll cost you more than it's worth to employ counsel for him every time he's brought up as a thief. No pickpocket or till-thief will I consent to let off. The Judge is willing to let him off with three months, and, rather than he shan't be punished at all, I am willing to send him to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Pomeroy was found guilty of an assault and battery (Jan. 10) upon Susan Williams. Both were colored. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Robert Welschman, a boy, was charged with an assault and battery committed on New-Year's Day, upon Robert Weldon, No. 66 Fulton-street. Davison, Ex-Justice, stated that the boy pleaded guilty, and that he had borne a good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, put in affidavits of good character, so that we'll have something to fall back upon. Meantime we'll adjourn the case to Saturday.

Harman Schatswalk was held on a charge of assaulting and beating officer Peter T. Seymour, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, about 5 P. M., New-Year's morning, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. The officer arrested Schatswalk and found a loaded pistol in his hand. For the defence it was alleged that the prisoner was on a New-Year's eve "lark." *Judge Osborn*—I don't think there's enough to convict this man of an insurrectional assault.—A witness was called to prove the prisoner's good character. *Counsel*—Have you seen him frequently? *witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—He thinks you never having seen him frequently drunk. [Laughter.] Well, I don't think there's enough to convict him. The officer probably arrested the wrong man. Discharge him.

John A. Boersum was arrested by officer Bumstead on a charge of assaulting and beating (Jan 10) William Vocke. He was tried and acquitted.

John Danwalder, John Aichultz, Hans Mellech, Nabold Stinke, and John Kohl, were charged with assaulting and beating Frederick Bridgman, of No. 129 West Forty-fourth-street, Jan. 2. Officer Wyatt arrested them. They were charged in separate complaints. *Counsel*—I've got 25 witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the young man himself can't tell who struck him. Discharge them.—A large crowd left the Court-room when this case was concluded.

The case of Michael Murphy, charged with an assault and battery upon Patrick McMahon, was adjourned to Tuesday.

Dominick Prendergrast was arraigned on the complaint of officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh Precinct Police. The officer said Prendergrast was one of a large crowd, who on election day (Nov. 3) threw down a ticket-box at one of the polling-places in the Seventh Ward on Madison-street. The complainant, with officer Parks, attempted to make some arrests, and Prendergrast drew a club and struck Copeland several times with it. A great many witnesses were called for the defence, who swore that the officer struck first. *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. The Judge says he don't want you to call any more witnesses. The evidence in this case goes to show that the first assault was committed by the officer.—The prisoner was acquitted and left the Court-room followed by troops of friends.

Lydia Ellis pleaded guilty to stealing some woolen cloth worth $6 50. Her counsel said she had borne a good character for two years back, but some one had got her drunk on this occasion. George Hunt was the complainant. The case was adjourned.

So was the Court at 11½ o'clock.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re petition of Wm. F. Chase.—This case, which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was brought to recover the liberty of a Miss Louisa Wolfsohn, who has been detained as a lunatic in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Yesterday morning the respondent, Dr. Lansing, proprietor of the Asylum, appeared in Court with the prisoner, a young woman of quiet demeanor, with regular features and neatly dressed, and read his return to the writ. He alleges that she was placed under his custody by virtue of a warrant signed, as the law directs, by two magistrates of this city, and issued upon the affidavits of Drs. Brown and Corey, of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum; that she is of unsound mind, and that it would be for the injury of herself and others if she were permitted to go at large. This return was fortified by affidavits from Drs. Lansing and Brown, the prisoner's father and others. At the request of the relator the case was adjourned to Thursday next, at 10 A. M. The prisoner in the meantime is to remain in the custody of Dr Lansing, and is to be produced in Court whenever necessary.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The County Court adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

The Over and Terminer adjourned, without transacting any business, until this morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 240, 243, 281, 284, 286, 295, 302, 314, 316, 318, 323, 325, 162, 164, 164, 166, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 323, 40, 42, 296, 246, 303, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370, 31, 96, 46, 190, 142, 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1571, 387, 399, 129, 3, 5, 235, 356, 2700, 300, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 357, 33, 35, 135, 174, 175, 179, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 152.

Part II.—Nos. 146, 147, 19, 188, 189, 89, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 787, 196, 104.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Nos. 74, 193, 348—Struck off.

No. 21—Spraker *vs.* Cook. Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Henry Smith for respondent.

No. 22—Secor *vs.* Sturgis. Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Nicholas Hill for respondent.

No. 53—Robbins *vs.* Coleman. On argument. Mr. E. C. Benedict for appellant; Mr. G. W. Goddard for respondent.

No. 66—Reserved for 16th.

EVENING SESSION.—No 58—Reserved for 13th.

No. 60—Reserved for 16th.

No 61—Reserved for 21st.

No. 55—Bryant *vs.* Poughkeepsie Mutual Insurance Company. Argued. Mr. Leonard Mason for appellant; Mr. Nicholas Hill for respondent.

CALENDAS FOR JAN. 12—Nos. 56, 59, 62, 26, 63, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 2, 12, 20, 26, 28, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 52.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Grant—Motion for Injunction Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Orrin Ferry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was the second application for an injunction to restrain the transfer of a large tract of land to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. This morning Judge DAVIES rendered the following opinion, denying the motion for injunction:

DAVIES, J.—Assuming the statements of the complaint to be true, the defendant, during the progress of this suit, can sustain no injury by the doing of the act which he fears.

It is not usual to grant an injunction, unless to restrain an injury which may be irreparable. If such a practice has to any extent obtained, recent events admonish me that this power should be exercised with caution. This writ is the strong arm of the Court, and should never be outstretched or applied except to protect the weak, and restrain an injury for which no other relief can be afforded.

For these and reasons heretofore stated in the case, I cannot see it my duty to interfere by an injunction in the present stage of the cause, and the motion is therefore denied.

Mr. Blunt, counsel for the plaintiff, has appealed from the first order of Judge DAVIES denying the injunction asked for, and will immediately appeal from the one in the present application.

Frederick A. Conkling et al. vs. *David D. Remsen et al.*—Motion for attachment denied, without costs and without prejudice to an action.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 12.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Justice STEERS, for the first time, took his seat upon the bench of this Court. There were 45 prison cases, 19 bail cases, and 3 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct; 67 altogether, on the calendar.

Michael Murray, a boy, was accused of stealing some copper from a wagon, (Jan. 9.) Patrick Kennedy was the complainant. The prisoner's mother pleaded for him; if their Honors would only let him

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival nf the *Empire City* at New-Orleans from Havana, we receive a brief telegraphic summary of a fortnight's later news from California and Nicaragua. The *Star of the West* is on her way from Aspinwall for this port direct, with $1,600,000 in treasure. There is little news from California. Trade at San Francisco is reported dull. From San Juan we learn that Col. ANDERSON had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. The friends of Col. ANDERSON and of the men under his command will be glad to hear that they have been released from a most perilous situation.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 30th of December, is now about due at Portland, with two days' later from Europe.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the bill to repeal the act passed in 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases, was passed. A petition was presented, and referred to the Military Committee, for the establishment of a telegraph line from the Western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. In the House, a Message was received from the President, similar to the one sent to the Senate some days since, relative to Central American affairs. Another Message was received, announcing the receipt of a copy nf the Constitution of Minnesota, and an abstract of the votes polled for and against it, and submitting the same to Congress. The rest of the session was consumed in debate on the President's annual Message in Committee of the Whole.

Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The vote was 26 against 23.

In the State Senate yesterday, a limited number of copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed. The Kansas resolutions were considered for a short period, and made the special order for to-day. The bill to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Chnrches of Brooklyn, to sell their burying-grounds and remove the dead, was introduced by Mr. SPINOLA. The Assembly made no apparent progress towards an organization. In the meantime the Senate is getting far ahead in routine business, and it will take some time for the Assembly to catch up.

News of a more encouraging character has reached us from the Utah Expeditinn. On the 1st of December the troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. COOK'S command, which was forty miles from that point, on Henry's Fork. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt, and in the meantime the troops were comfortably situated in tents, with stoves. Good health prevailed, and sufficient provisions were on hand to last until June. Bnt, most important of all, it is stated that the Mormons were making preparations to leave the Territory for the British Possessions, and that pioneer parties had already started. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S tone towards the officers of the Expedition seems to have changed, and Col. JOHNSTON, it is said, is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spriog that he now asks no increase in his force. Governor CUMING had issued a proclamation, dated from Fort Bridger, declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion and commanding all armed bodies of men immediately to disband and return home, under penalty of punishment as traitors. A Court is to be organized by Chief-Justice ECKLES, for the trial of offenders, and in case a *posse* of the inhabitants shall be found insufficient to enforce obedience, the military will be resorted to.

The returns from the Kansas election thus far are so partial, and prnbably unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to venture an opinion at present as to the result. It is likely that the vote for the State Ticket is very close, while a majority of the Legislature will be Free-State, and the expression of opinion against the Lecompton Constitution very decided.

DR. ANSON JONES, the last President of the Republic of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 8th inst. by blowing out his brains. Dr. JONES was elected President of Texas in 1844, and had still two years to serve when the Republic was annexed to the United States in 1846. He was a native of Louisiana.

The fine weather yesterday did not check the dullness in the General Markets. Flour and Wheat were very quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. The high prices asked for Corn prevented activity therein. Provisions and Groceries were moderately dealt in at about former rates, save for Pork, which slightly declined. Cotton was sold to the extent of about 700 bales, at 1c. ₱ lb. over Monday's currency. Freights continued depressed.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted a new plan of redistricting the City of Brooklyn, and introduced some other important changes in its police arrangements. Gen. NYE reported in favor of organizing a mounted police for the upper part of the City, and on motion of Mayor TIEMANN the plan was adopted. Twenty-four men and two sergeants are to constitute the force, the full details to be submitted at the next meeting; their field of duty is to be the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

Considerable business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. FRANCIS MCHUGH, for highway robbery, though he only stole a plug of tobacco, a lead pencil, and a five cent piece, was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to thirteen years and nine months in the State Prison. FRANCIS FORRESTER, for burglary, was sentenced to four years and nine months. Several sentences in other cases, varying from six months in the Penitentiary to two years in the State Prison, were also passed.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES denied the motion for an injunction restraining the City from renting certain lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on the ground that if the lease was invalid, as is claimed, no injury could be done to the City by the conveyance, and therefore it would not be necessary to interfere by injunction.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Academy of Music, before an immense audience, by Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON, on "Popular Objections to Catholicity." Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop O'LOUGHLIN, and a large majority of the Catholic Clergy and influential Catholic Laity of the city, were present.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Dr. KNOX took place at the Lafayette-place Church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. SPRING, BETHUNE, HUTTON, VANVRANKEN and MAGEE conducted the exercises, which were very impressve. The interior of the Church was draped in mourning and crowded with people.

DOING WRONG UPON PETITIONS.—Judge RUSSELL attempts to excuse his release of WOGAN, who had been convicted of arson without punishment, by prodncing a long list of names signed to a petition for his discharge. These names are mainly those of politicians of the party to which both Judge RUSSELL and the convict WOGAN belonged. But the Jndge mnst know how little valne is to be attached to such petitions in any case, and he cannot expect to ward off public censure for any official mistakes by taking refuge behind such a document. He knows perfectly well that nothing is easier than to procure any number of signatures to snch petitions, without any reference to the merits of the case. There are hundreds and thousands of very respectable men who are in the habit of signing any paper of the kind presented to them, simply because it is easier to sign than to refuse, or to examine into the question presented. Every criminal who has friends can always secure snch applications:—and if they are to be released from punishment on account of them, we may as well demolish our prisons, and shut up our Courts of Justice at once.

Congressional Laughter.

It has rarely been the fortune of a first speech in Congress to excite so much attention when it was delivered, and so much comment afterwards, as has been the case with the maiden speech of Mr. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts. But what renders his speech the more remarkable is, that, like Diggory in GOLDSMITH'S comedy, all the members laughed at it "consumedly." We send a good many earnest, sensible, solemn and patriotic Representatives to Congress, men who are learned in the law of nations, who speak eloquently and reason logically; but they are for the most part, it must be acknowledged, rather dry, didactic, and tedlous. Wbat has been most needed among our Congressional orators was a speaker who could undermine the breastworks of his opponents by shaking tbem with a good hearty laugh. The tendency of Congressional debates has been towards sharp, cutting and irritating personalities, which, if they do not lead to actual shoulder-hitting and bowie-knifing, create sore spots, which remain rancorously raw, and liable to constant irritation.

It is so much easier to convince a man of his error when he is in a good humor than when he is angry, that we have often wondered why our public speakers did not cultivate the genial and mirth-provoking style of argument, rather than the ironical, bitter and irritating. A good-humored speaker who can force a smile upon the face of his audience has gained a great point, and placed his antagonist off his guard, and though he may not convince him of his error he will disarm him of any malice which he may have been nursing. An habitual joker, who is constantly on the watch for an opportunity to show his wit, is an intolerable pest, either in public or private, and should be sent to Coventry by all decent people. But a good-natured debater, who can enforce his arguments by mellow witticisms or pleasant irony, is a very different sort of person. That such a person is properly appreciated in Congress, and would be a most valuable adjunct to the party whose cause he espouses, is very evident from the amiable willingness always evinced, both in the Senate and the lower House, to laugh on the very slightest provocation; ready as the members may be for a fight they are always much more ready for a laugh, and we often see the official reports of speeches with the bracketted [*laughter*] running through it which did not contain a scintillation of wit or rollicking humor.

The *début* of Mr. THAYER, therefore, in a speech on so grave a subject as that of filibustering, which elicited laughter from all sides, and put Congress in a good humor, may be regarded as an event of no small importance. Ironical speeches are not apt to put those into good humor at whose heads the Irony is hurled, but in this instance the speech of Mr. THAYER was eminently successful. He presented the ludicrous side of filibustering to the South, and the South confessed the truth by a broad grin, which was the highest compliment that could have been paid to the orator.

But Mr. THAYER'S speech does not appear to be easily understood, and even some of his own constituents do not know exactly what to make of it. They don't know whether he was in earnest or not when he spoke about Central America being colonized and Americanized by Northern Yankees. But we imagine that what Mr. THAYER aimed at was to show the South how absurd it was for States whose population amounted only to eighty-nine hundredths of a man to a square mile, to think of engaging in a scheme of colonizing a distant Territory. And, to judge from the laughter he elicited, we should infer that he succeeded. The Gulf States, which, taken together, have a population not exceeding three persons to a square mile, talk about fillibustering expeditions and annexing new territories as though they were as populous as Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs. It is no wonder that Mr. THAYER succeeded so easily in raising a laugh in Congress when he presented the subject to that grave body in its true light. When the project of annexing Texas to the United States was first broached, Senator DOWNES, of Louisiana, opposed the scheme in a serious speech, in which he took substantially the same line of argument tbat Mr. THAYER did, though he treated it in a very different manner. But he was not listened to half so attentively as was the jocose Free-Soiler from Massacbusetts.

Mr. THAYER has succeeded in making a hit by his humor; he had the advantage of unexpectedness; his audience were not prepared for him, and were consequently more easily taken by his storm of persiflage; but he should not attempt to try the same experiment too often. It will be a thousand times better for him to have earned the reputation of a single-speech Hamilton, than to become a Congressional jester, by frequent ventings of persiflage. He can afford to bide his time for another opportunity, though it should not come again the present session, and let other members profit by his example and endeavor to make their mark by good humor rather than eloquent tirades.

EFFECTS OF THE FINE WEATHER ON RAILROAD STOCKS.—The mild weather, almost without example for the season, is not only a godsend for the poor, but it is also specially propitious to the Railroad interest. Usually at this season of the year enormous outlays have been required to keep the roads in a traveling condition; engines have had to force their way through banks of snow, traveling has been suspended, and the wear and tear of machinery have been fearful. But up to the present time there has not been the slightest interruption to the traffic of the Central and Erie Roads, no extra expense has been incurred on account of the Wintry weather, snow and ice have done no damage, and even thongh the receipts of the roads may have fallen off, the cost of working them has been so small that the net earnings must be considerably more than they have ever been before. To say nothing of the inflating influence of the mild weather on the feelings of the bulls of Wall-street, the genial sunshine of December and January may acconnt for the rise in the price of at least one description of fancy stocks, whatever may be the cause of it with the others.

Aristocratic Men of Business.

Many of the bad disclosures regarding the operations of joint-stock companies in England during the recent panic, have brought to light some curions facts illustrative of the craving of the promoters of these undertakings for aristocratic names on their list of directors. In a majority of the joint-stock enterprizes of recent origin, at all dependent on public favor for their success, a desperate effort is made to display some sprigs of the aristocracy amongst the managers. The accession of a lord or baronet gives rise to frantic rejoicing; but even a knight, an honorable, or a half-pay colonel of the line, is gratefully welcomed. In the preliminary puffing and advertising by which the public mind is prepared for the appearance of the new machine for money-making, far less stress is usually placed upon the merits of the scheme than upon the social rank of the members of the Board, and upon "the handles" to their names. A solid, steady-going city merchant, with a good balance at his banker's and a keen eye to business, would be of very little use in companies, when a blackleg baronet would send its shares up to a premium. There have been for years, and are now in London, a large number of broken-down *roués*, hankrupts alike in fortune and reputation, whom their own circles have long rejected; who eke out a precarious subsistence by selling their names to the promoters of new associations. Their quondam friends of the aristocracy see the swindle and laugh over it; but it is not the aristocracy who buy shares. The purchasers of stock are to be found amongst the thrifty gulls in the middle classes, to whom the upper world from which these fallen angels have descended, is an enchanted land, dimly seen and little known.

This tendency amongst the English commercial classes, to drag some of the worst of the aristocrats into the management of affairs which are peculiarly within the province of commercial men, simply because they are aristocrats, has been severely commented upon, apropos of recent exposures, by a large portion of the London Press. The *Economist* charges them roundly with gross inconsistency and gross want of self-respect. The very men who are now mourning over the *debris* of exploded companies, in which they were led to invest their all, by the glitter of titles on "the Board," were loud in their denunciations of the conduct of the Government during the Crimean war, in committing the management of the national business to the hands of men who knew nothing of any business whatever. Surely if Lord Tom Noddy was not competent to organise the Commissariat or transport service, he is still less competent to superintend the affairs of that widely ramified concern, the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company. The unfitness of scions of great houses for public posts, is an *à fortiori* argument against their fitness for the directorships of joint stock associations, and when the sharcholders run after them for scrip, they stultify themselves meanly.

We think, however, it is a mistake to snppose that it is solely the national flunkeyism, which makes a lord's name a good bait to catch shareholders. Very few, we imagine, of the thousands who are now yearly swindled by unscrupulous directors and adroit managers, are led to invest their money merely through blind adoration of rank, Titles and aristocratic connections in England indicate, in the majority of cases, a fixed position In society, a certain amount of means, an extra sensitiveness of reputation, in money matters at least, and a close attention to appearances. The chances are that a Colonel in the Guards, or the younger son of an Earl, ignorant though he be of the ins and outs of commercial enterprises, is at least restrained by his *esprit de corps*, or the public opinion of his "world," to use the word in the French sense, from very barefaced fraud. He may be a very great rascal, but he is not likely to connect himself with anything not *prima facie* respectable and trustworthy. Jones or Smith of Leadenhall-street or Mincing-lane, may, on the other hand, be very worthy, clear-headed and honorable men, but no one knows that he is so, or thousands of people who have money to invest have no means of ascertaining whether he is or not. The vast majority of the unfortunates who lose by bank and other swindles, are people who know nothing of business, and have to rely in a great measure for their guidance upon names. To this class a titled connection indicates that the owner belongs to a wealthy and respectable body, and they trust to it in default of anything better. What a woefully poor guide it is, recent events have too well proved, but the victims are rather to be blamed for ignorance or neglect than for toadyism.

MORE DISSOLUTION.—The Mobile *Register* makes the following appeal:

"We sincerely trust there will be no flinching or hesitation on the part of our Southern representatives in Congress in the emergency before us. We hope they will meet the issue with an unbroken front, and let it be distinctly understood that *the admission of Kansas with her present constitution and upon her present application is the* sine qua non *of the continuance of the Southern States in the confederacy.* Let them not be seduced and hoodwinked with any ingenious and delusive compromises, nor frightened from their propriety by any regard to the consequences."

Our acrobatic neighbor, the *Herald*, has a similar exhortation—that is to say, it *had* yesterday: what it will have to-day or to-morrow, depends upon a very uncertain digestion, and the ups and downs of revolutionary real estate. But the Fire Eaters of the South may as well come down from their high horses, for the battle goes against them. Kansas cannot be forced into the Union under the Lecompton fraud, and the Union cannot be dissolved on that account. We do not believe there is a single Southern State which can be forced or driven into any such issne as the *Register* proposes. Governor WISE'S letter affords a pretty reliable indication of the tendency of public sentiment in the South.

The Police Force.

If our Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have the interests of our City as much at heart as they profess, they will hesitate before deciding to reject from their new force all those elements of efficiency and experience which were embodied in the old Municipal organization. The twelfth section of the Metropolitan Police act, which declares that "no officer who shall be *dismissed for cause*, shall be reappointed by the Board to any office in the Police force," cannot properly be held to apply to an emergency which the enacting Legislature could not have had in view at the time of its passage.

That the new Commissioners should take the opportunity afforded by the general refusal of the old Police to obey their orders, to eliminate from the force, as formerly organized, all the doubtful and corrupt elements introduced during the *régime* of a Chief Magistrate who sought to convert the organization into a partisan electioneering body,—that this should be done was natural, commendable and necessary:—but in the case of officers possessing undoubted integrity, experience and success, and who only hesitated in changing their allegiance while the question of legal right in the Legislature to order such change was being debated,—in these cases we are clearly of opinion, and the good sense of the community will support us, that the new Board in rejecting the assistance of such veterans will give more proof of personal pique and partisan feeling—than of devotion to those enormous and complex interests which demand an efficient and vigorous restraining power over the crime and criminals of this great Metropolis.

The words "dismissed for cause" in the section quoted were evidently intended to apply to those cases of personal misconduct unhappily too frequent under the administration of Mayor WOOD:—but it will be a grossly strained construction to assert that men were legally "*dismissed*" who, in many cases, received no notice of trial, and in the immense majority never obtained any such fair trial and hearing as their previous services and good conduct should have entitled them to expect.

The wish of Mayor TIEMANN in this respect may be safely and profitably carried out; while the wish of the late Mayor possessed the unhappy quality of throwing suspicion over whatever side he advocated.

Cabs and their Convenience.

Shall we ever enjoy, in this metropolis, the convenience of cabs? Are we to submit for ever to the extravagant charges of hackmen, on the one hand, or to the alternative of being almost suffocated in an over-crowded car or omnibus? Is there no one among us practically sensible of the fact that a fortune can be made by starting, in New-York, a few cabs on the plan so successfully pursued in the principal cities of Europe? As personal interest is a motive from which few will turn away, perhaps an exhibit of the business of a foreign cab company may tempt some American capitalist to carry out an enterprise which will supply a great public want and promises, in addition, large remuneration.

We have before us a statement of the yearly expenditure and receipts of a London Company, proprietors of one hundred and fifty cabs. Their original capital—required for the purchase of vehicles, horses, harness, stable utensils, licenses, depôt furniture and other needful articles—amounted to $92,500. The yearly expenditure of this establishment, including fodder for horses, wages and salaries of drivers, grooms and attendants, wear and tear, and every other item of outlay, averages in round numbers $165,000, and the receipts $214,000, leaving a net revenue of about $49,000, or more than fifty per cent. profit per annum on the original sum invested. This figure, which we have obtained from an authentic source, is the more surprising when we examine the very low fares that London cab drivers are allowed to receive. The law permits a cab to charge only sixpence sterling per mile for two passengers with a reasonable quantity of baggage, and two shillings sterling for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent hour that it is kept waiting. In New-York thousands would willingly pay these rates for the convenience of cabs; and there is no reason in the world why a company adopting the London plan should not realize equal or even larger profits. The first in the field would, of course, reap the most plentiful harvest. They would be able to retain an advantage gained without an effort, and if they were properly organized, no subsequent competition would seriously interfere with their business.

This project offers such fair remuneration to enterprising capitalists that its execution can only be regarded as a question of time. But if cabs ever become in New-York the great public necessity that they are in London or Paris, it will be proper for the authorities, before they grant licenses, to watch carefully over the public interests. In London, the whole system is so thoroughly organized that it is almost impossible for a hackman to swindle the most ignorant of passengers. In the first place, there are cab stands, appointed at convenient distances by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and these stands are always attended by at least one policeman, whose duty it is to see that no over-charge is made, and that the vehicles and horses, as well as their drivers, are in proper order. The regulations upon this point are very stringent. If any cab have a broken window, dirty or worn cnshions, no check-string, a lame horse, or any other defect, the driver can be punished. Furthermore, if the driver be abusive, smoke upon his cab, or refuse to receive his fare on any pretext, or at any place, he can be brought before the nearest magistrate, and, on proof of the misdemeanor, be subjected to fine and imprisonment. Each London cab is bound to have its number posted both within and without, together with a list of the leading fares. The driver is also compelled to carry on his person the book of general fares and distances, and this book he must abide by and produce when required. He must have his number placed conspicuously on his onter coat, and he mnst tender to every employer a ticket upon which is printed his own number, that of his cab, and the name and address of the proprietor. By these means the public are protected from frand, for the most inadvertent traveler has it in his power to trace the cab he has occupied.

These are the main features of the London cab system, which has been altered and amended, from time to time, until it has been brought to its present perfection. It is a system which, with a few alterations, should be adopted in this City as soon as an introduction of the cab has been fairly made and its utility declared.

CONVINCED AT LAST.—Our neighbor the *Tribune* at last exults in the conviction that Kansas is to be free. Its incredulity, which was in danger of becoming chronic, is at last overcome. It yields to resistless evidence. The failnre of Senator BROWN to go on with his speech, satisfies the *Tribune* that Kansas bleeds no more. If anything could be more remarkable than our neighbor's protracted skepticism, it would be the snddenness and the slight cause of its conversion.

DEATH OF THE LAST PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.—The telegraph to-day brings report of the death of DR. ANSON JONES, Ex-President of Texas. He committed suicide at Houston, on the 8th inst., by shooting himself. Dr. JONES has been prominently connected with public affairs in Texas for many years. He was a native of Louisiana, but emigrated to Texas in 1833, and at once took part in the struggles of the Republic for independence. He joined the army, raised a company of volunteers, was at the battle of San Jacinto, received the appointment of Judge Advocate-General, and held various military positions during the years '36 and '37. In 1837, he was elected to the second Congress of Texas, from Brazoria County. In the following year he was appointed Minister of Texas to the United States; was recalled in 1839, and elected State Senator in place of Hon. WM. H. WHARTON, deceased. In 1840, he was chosen President of the Senate, and, in the absence of Gen. LAMAR, became *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Republic. In 1841, he was elected Secretary of State, an office which he filled with marked ability for three years. He was *the last President of the Republic*, having been elected to that station in the year 1844. In February, 1846, the Republic was annexed to the United States, and Dr. JONES relinquished his authority; two years of his Presidential term being yet unexpired. Dr. JONES was regarded with great affection by the people of Texas, who were unanimous in ascribing to him measures which resulted in the independence of the yonng Republic. Like Senator RUSK, of the same State, he met his death by his own hand.

A CHIEL'S AMANG US TAKIN' NOTES.—Doctor MACKAY is writing some very good-natured letters to the London *Illustrated News* about New-York, and instead of the supercilious air of contempt for everything he sees, which is the characteristic of many of the foreigners who write letters from here, he manifests a very different feeling. The Doctor is delighted with our oysters, and quite overcome by the unexpected splendors of Broadway, which he will, like most foreigners, persist in calling *the* Broadway. There being no good hand-book of New-York, he falls into an occasional error which will mislead some of his readers. He says, for example, that our wealthy merchants live in Fifth-avenue, in "white marble palaces," though there happens to be but one white marble front in the whole extent of that noble street; and he says that Spuytenduyvil is a place on the East River. But these are trivial errors; in the main his letters are exceedingly complimentary and very clever. A short residence here will enable him to discover that we never apply the definite article to Broadway, and that white marble palaces are as rare in Fifth-avenue as in Regent-street, which Mr. GREELEY said, in one of his letters from London, was built up entirely with that material.

At the Navy Yard.

The work of coppering the frigate *Savannah* is nearly completed. This vessel has been entirely rebuilt, nothing but her original frame remaining. Her battery is to consist of 20 9-inch guns on the gun deck, and 2 10-inch pivot Dahlgren guns on the spar deck. When fitted she will be one of the strongest and most effective ships in the service.

The frigate *Niagara* is having a thorough overhauling, recaulking, &c. Her steam machinery is to have a thorough examination and refitting. She will be placed in dock as soon as the *Savannah* is ready to come out, which will be in ten or fifteen days; three or four days will be required to lay new blocks. She is to have a Kingston valve put in her bottom, from which to supply the boilers with water.

The laylog of new launching ways in the ship house is progressing slowly.

The decision of the Naval Court, and the action of Congress which restores to active service several officers who had been set aside by the Naval Retiring Board, is understood to meet with the cordial approval of the officers of the Yard. Commodore KEARNEY has not yet resumed command of the Yard, and Captain ROOT still occupies his post. His administration has been very popular among all the officers.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—There is quite a stir in the Twentieth Ward School Board, owing to an attempt on the part of one of the ex-school officers and a portion of the members of the existing Board, to prevent Mr. H. G. STONE, one of the newly-elected Trustees, from performing his official duties, as a member of the local Board. There were elected at the late municipal election two Trustees for the full term, and one Trustee to fill a vacancy. Dr. W. C. LIVINGSTON and Mr. HUBBARD G. STONE received the highest number of votes for the full term, and Mr. H. W. TAYLOR received the highest number of votes for the vacancy. These three gentlemen were declared duly elected by the County Canvassers, and have been sworn into office. Owing to a clerical error on the part of Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. WILLIAM MERICK was erroneously reported as elected, and received a certificate to that effect before the error was discovered, but he was immediately notified of the error by Mr. VALENTINE before he had taken the oath of office. But Mr. MERICK called on the Clerk of the Board of Education on the 2d day of January of the current year, and presented his certificate of election, (which Mr. VALENTINE had issued by mistake,) and was sworn into office. Mr. MERICK has acted under the advice of Mr. WATERBURY, ex-School Commissioner and Assistant Postmaster. Judge BEDEE has the matter in hand, and it is said that a movement is on foot to enjoin and indict a portion of the local Board, and their adviser for conspiracy to defraud Mr. STONE out of his rights as a member of the Board of School Officers of the Twentieth Ward.

A GOOD THING.—The new Chapel on Third-avenue, above Thirtieth-street, erected by members of Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church on Madison-square, was dedicated, last Sunday night, with appropriate ceremonies. It is designed for the accommodation of a Mission Sabbath School, already numbering 260 children, under the superintendence of Mr. W. E. DODGE, Jr. and perhaps for a Missionary Church. The building has cost about $7,000, of which some individual contributed $4,000 and the balance was cheerfully contributed on the first Sabbath of the month, in response to an eloquent appeal by Dr. ADAMS. It is extremely simple in style, but commodious, and adapted in all respects to its purposes. Some 600 or 800 persons can be seated within its walls—and every seat was occupied on Sunday night.

This enterprise sets about the permanent supply of religious instruction for the poor and neglected, in a practical, economical, common-sense way.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—At the annual election of the Board of Trustees of this Institution on Monday afternoon, all the members of the old Board were reelected, except that in the place of C. E. PIERSON, M. D., JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., was chosen.

☞ What is the matter with the City-Hall clock, Messrs. SHERRY and BYRAM? Does she need oiling? All day yesterday it was half after three by her, and many a man got into an unnecessary sweat in consequence.

FROM ALBANY.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The Legislature in the House—Probabilities and Improbabilities—Progress in the Senate—Giving the State Precedence in Civil Suits—Extending the Time for the Sale of Bank Assets—The Court of Appeals—The New-York Dispensaries—Senator Spinola in a New Character—The Select Committee on the Police Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

The following nnmbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday, Jan. 13: 63, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 2, 12, 20, 26, 28, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 52, 277, 29, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23.

The House still fails to connect with the Senate and the Executive branches of the Government. The vote last night and to-day was substantially the same as that taken on the first day. The only glimmer of sunshine that has relieved the darkness, was an intimation which came from Mr. LAW this morning. He urged a motion to adjourn, with the expression of his opinion that by so doing, an organization might be effected to-morrow. Upon this intimation, and probably upon that alone, an adjournment was carried.

The delay in the organization is beginning to be irksome to all parties. There are few members who are not pressed with bills which they deem it of the first importance should speedily become enactments. Their constituents, too, are becoming clamorous that they be about the labors they were sent here to do, and they in turn, like curbed studs, are becoming restive at being thus restrained from opportunities to show off their parts before their expectant and admiring constituencies, and their board bills are unpaid, and their finances are low, and until they have a Speaker there are no drafts. Cogent reasons, these, for speedy conclusions—and on these I presume Mr. LAW based his prognostications that ere to-morrow's sunset, somebody might be chosen. Beyond these reasons, I see nothing to justify the opinion.

Neither of the leaders of the two prominent parties show any ontward desire to take the responsibility. To be sure, the *Argus* did suggest to the Americans that they might "rely on the gratitude of Democrats," if they would help them to the spoils—but I believe this bld was not countenanced by those who have the real control of that sheet. It was a flyer, which the ostensible managers were permitted, not encouraged, to make. It was, however, made the basis of some negotiations which proposed the passage of a resolution in which the Democratic candidate for Speaker and the American candidate for Clerk should go hand in hand. Thus both parties could say they voted to secure their own man, with the apology that they could not help it if others went in on their skirts. To carry out this project required more votes from the American ranks than the negotiators on that side had at their disposal. After all the drumming that was possible, they still fell short two votes of the requisite majority.

Could it have been possible to obtain all the American votes, I still think there would have been a sufficient number of Democrats who would have bolted to prevent the election of Mr. ALVORD.

Eventually I think the organization is to be effected without any coalition. This can be done by the adoption of a rule permitting a plurality to elect the officers. Such a motion could be consistently supported by all parties. In no other way do I see that gentlemen can extricate themselves from the unpleasant position in which they are placed by the events of the last week.

The Senate goes on with its legislative labors without evincing much concern for the course of events in the House of Commons.

Among the noticeable bills presented last evening was one by Senator WADSWORTH, giving to civil suits to which the State is a party precedence in our Courts over all others. This was done at the suggestion of the State officers, who state that various public officers are retaining the funds of the State in their hands to the amount of $250,000—and as the State wants the money, she proposes to jump over the sovereigns. There will be those who will think that the State should reach the throne of Justice by the beaten track that the people have to follow—that she should suffer the same disadvantages of the law's delay that she imposes npon others. And they will think right. "Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Senator STOW introduced a bill, authorizing a Justice of the Supreme Court to extend the time within which the Receiver of a bank shall sell the assets of which he may become possessed. It permits an extension to two years, and also gives the Receiver two years time within which to make dividends. At the close of that period he must divide up what he has on hand, except that he may retain sufficient to protect himself from all liabilities on suits pending at that time.

This proposition has its origin in the peculiar position of some of the Buffalo Banks. It is probably the forerunner of a host of special enactments for which it will be claimed the late financial crisis has created a necessity, and as such it should receive the careful and considerate attention of the Senate. It will be recollected that a large share of the business done by the suspended banks of Buffalo was the discounting of paper drawn in Buffalo, and made payable in New-York. Much of this was protested, and the receivers commenced suits for its collection. The drawers plead usury, and thus far the Courts have sustained the plea. It is alleged that unless the law is amended extending the time within which this class of assets must be sold, they must be thrown away. Nobody would purchase, at any price, paper thus tainted, together with a lawsuit on its journey to the Court of Appeals, which had been adversely determined in the subordinate Courts. There appears to be some force in this peculiar condition of the Buffalonians, but it seems like going the figure too large to make, what is as yet but a local necessity, the basis of a general law.

The officers of the various Dispensaries in the City of New-York petition the Legislature for the passage of an act which shall require uniformity in the character, as well as the period over which their reports shall extend. In their petition they embody a table, from which it appears that the number of persons that have received treatment during the year 1857, is..... 104,315
Prescriptions dispensed..... 211,230
Number that died..... 635
Number of Foreigners treated..... 63,941
Number of Americans born (including children of foreign parents)..... 40,376
Average cost of treatment of each person..... 17½ cts.
Total number of persons treated since 1791, the date of the commencement of the first Dispensary..... 1,664,559
Expenses for the same period..... $297,761 60

This is all the labor of private hands—the donations from the public purse being too insignificant to mention. This is a monument of which the City may well be proud.

Senator DIVEN called up the Kansas resolves, and opened the debate on the affirmative; an earnest, honest, able man, with such a theme, could not fail to make a speech worth the hearing. Senator DIVEN is an honest, earnest, intelligent representative of the Free-State sentiment, and all those qualities were combined in the argument which he presented this morning. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Senator SPINOLA opposed the motion to print some extra copies of the report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge, upon the ground that the printing bills were getting two large. Senator SPINOLA undertook the character of "Economist" in this little drama of "Retrenchment and Reform," at very short notice, yet the performance was exceedingly creditable. Nature has done little to fit the Senator for the part; his associations have not brought him much in contact with that school of actors who have heretofore trod the Senate boards as "Reformers," hence there was a slight tendency to overact. But notwithstanding these drawbacks some points were brought out in a very *striking* manner, and taken as a whole the impersonation was exceedingly creditable.

The Court of Appeals is still in session here. The Calendar has on it 442 cases. It is the rule of the Court that only ten cases shall be called each day. If this rule were practically carried out, it would take over forty-four days to call up all the cases before the Court. As it frequently happens that one cause will occupy two or three days, necessarily the average number of causes called is far below the maximum fixed by the Court. All things being equal, it is fair to presume that some time anterior to the next flood case No. 442 of the January term calendar may secure a hearing. The first cause on the list is David Leavitt, Receiver, &c., Appelant, *vs.* John L. Graham and Others, Respondents. This, I believe, is another phase in the old Trust Company suits. What is the difference between this and the suits already determined between the same parties, I do not know, despite the patient efforts of a legal friend to make me comprehend and appreciate the minuteness of the hair, and the delicate and scientific manipulations of the practitioners who were engaged in the operation. Something I said about the cost brought a response that I could comprehend. They might be $10,000—they might be

$50,000. A mere trifle he thought, so that the hair was properly split.

The Special Committee on the proposition to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, is announced. It is made up of Mr. MATHER, Democrat, and Messrs. HALSTED and NOXON, Republicans. This is unfair treatment, and I am afraid has been done in violation of a legitimate understanding that it should be otherwise. General MATHER was entitled to have a reference to a friendly Committee, if one was to be made especially for the consideration of his proposition. The Metropolitan Police Bill can be defended and sustained by reason and argument. It is, therefore, alike ungenerous and unwise to have pursued the policy which seems to have governed in the formation of this Committee. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS PRESENTED

By Mr. MATHER, for the alteration of the law electing directors of dispensaries at different periods of the year, so as not to interfere with the preparation of statistics, so necessary for public information.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, for the amendment relative to the assessment of railroad property. Reference to a Select Committee was moved for, but Mr. STOW objected. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHELL, from the New-York Academy of Medicine, for the alteration of the organization of the City Inspector's Department, to the Department of Public Health, and that its chief be a regular practitioner.

On a motion to print the Governor's Message, Mr. LAFLIN spoke to the question. He commended that portion of the Message recommending economy in public expenditures, but deplored the condition of the finances of the State: and while always anxious to vote for an appropriation for all necessary purposes, would always vote to stop all leaks in the Treasury.

The debate was continued by Messrs SPINOLA and J. A. WILLARD, when the motion to print a limited number of copies was carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, to repeal so much of the militia law as relates to the commutation for military services.

By Mr. PRATT, for the better organization of the militia.

By Mr. DIVEN, to enlarge the powers and duties of Receivers in certain cases.

By Mr. STOW, to make prize-fighting a misdemeanor.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the Charters of the New-York Dispensaries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STOW, to increase the liabilities of Bank Stockholders in certain cases.

By Mr. ELY, to repeal the Port Wardens' Bill.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell their burying-grounds and remove the remains.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the Kansas resolutions, the debate being opened by Mr. DIVEN.

Mr. DIVEN, before concluding his remarks, gave way to an adjournment.

The KANSAS Resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow, after the Executive session.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the House proceeded at once to vote for Speaker, which resulted thus: VAN VALKENBURGH 58, ALVORD 54, LAW 7, HONOR 1. No choice having been made, Mr. EGBERTON moved for another vote.

Mr. BEACH moved to amend, by appointing Messrs. ALVORD, VAN VALKENBURGH and LAW a Committee on Organization, and providing for the preparation of forty-two ballots, bearing the names of all the elective officers of the House, from Speaker downwards, and the names of thirty-two Standing Committees, and that the ballots be drawn by each in proportion to their respective strength in the House, and the one drawing the ballot indorsed "Speaker," he Speeker of the Assembly, and that each appoint officers as drawn by him, and the Committees as drawn by him.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. HUTCHINSON thought it would require a week to explain the effect and operation of the scheme.

Mr. D. MILLER thought it appeared like a New-Orleans gambling scheme.

Mr. BEACH advocated the scheme on the ground that the seats of members were drawn for in a similar manner, and because it would settle the present difficulty.

Mr. DELANY called for the Ayes and Nays,—not ordered, and the resolution was tabled.

Another vote was taken, but no choice was made.

After several more ballots, Mr. D. MILLER moved that Mr. WAGER be appointed temporary Speaker; but the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved for another vote for Speaker, which was had, without making a choice.

Mr. MILLER moved that Hon. S. A. LAW be appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to lay the motion on the table. He thought all these motions trial trips, and that the movers did not desire to organize the House. They had a competent presiding officer in the Clerk and had no occasion for a temporary Chairman.

Mr. LAW rose to make a personal explanation. He maintained the right of Americans to vote for their candidates as well as other parties reoresented on the floor. It was, he said, his fortune or his misfortune, to be the American candidate for Speaker. But his friends knew that they were at liberty to withdraw him at any moment. With these views, he desired an adjournment until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and he so moved.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—the gentleman from Rensselaer (Mr. M. MILLER) referred to me, among others, as evincing a want of desire to effect an organization, as evinced as well by my votes as by my remarks. I can assure that gentleman that in both particulars he has misinterpreted me. What I desire is, a majority Speaker, with a willeyd to back him on all questions in which party lines might be drawn. Such an election he believed attainable by honorable concession. Such concession he hoped to see made.

Mr. BARNES—The remarks of the gentleman from Rensselaer were not supported by evidence. It does not follow that, because I did not vote to have the question pending taken by ayes and noes, that I am opposed to an organization.

Mr. DUCKMAN moved an adjournment.

Mr. LANING called for the ayes and noes. Refused, only 36 voting therefor.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Caucus of State Legislators.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

A caucus was held this evening by all parties. A strong effort was made by some Republicans to effect the withdrawal of Mr. RICHARDSON, the candidate for Clerk. If this is done, the House will probably be organized by the Americans. The Republicans and Americans hold out against organization with the Democrats.

Donnelly's Execution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In perusing your account of the execution of DONNELLY, in Saturday's TIMES, I was completely horror-stricken on learning that just before being led to the scaffold *he drank four glasses of brandy!*

Allow me just to inquire by whose direction or permission this was given him, and also if this is a necessary preparation for a man to make under these circumstances.

Just to think of a man leeving the world in a state of inebriety, brought on purposely, either to deaden his facultiea or else to act as a stimuiant—both sufficiently repulsive! For myself, I must acknowledge I am utterly at a loss to account for this feature in the awful events of the day of execution. Is there any blame to be attached to the officers in charge of this thing? HOWARD.

SALISBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon reading your report of the execution of the miserable young man, DONNELLY, one cannot help thinking he was hung while in a state of intoxication. Parts of his address, as reported, are almost incoherent, and it would seem that he was in a state of maudlin unconsciousness of the dreadful fate awatting him and of the enormity of the crime committed. The report states that he drank *four* glasses of brandy a short time before ascending the scaffold. If such is the fact, certainly the officers in authority who allowed it are guilty of an irreparable wrong, if only to the young man, in thus permitting him, about to be launched in eternity, to deprive himself of his faculties, in order to blunt the edge of his punishment.

N.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday. The election of officers for the ensuing year—to enter upon their duties on the 23d of April—was the business of the meeting. The following gentlemen were elected:

President—John C. Beales, M. D.

First Vice President—Edward F. Ward.

Second Vice-President—Edward Walker.

Treasurer—Robert Bage.

Secretaries—Henry E. Pellew, Wm. P. Talboys.

Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Pownall.

Physicians—Dr. Pennell, Dr. Bache, Dr. Eaton, Dr. Bradshaw, Dr. Cooper.

Popular Objections to Catholicity—Lecture by Dr. Orestes A. Brownson.

A lecture on some of the popular objections to Roman Catholicism was delivered, last evening, by Dr. BROWNSON in the Academy of Music before one of the largest audiences ever assembled within that building. The lecture was given in compliance with the request of a Committee of respectable Catholic gentlemen, and was patronized by the Catholic clergy of the City, many of whom, including Archbishop HUGHES and Bishop LAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, were seated on the platform.

The lecturer, on presenting himself, was loudly applauded.

His purpose, he said, was not to speak of all the objections made to the Church, but only three or four most commonly urged in our day and in our country. The objections that, at the earlier stages of Protestantism, were brought against the Church, were, or professed to be of a religious nature. They were scriptural or theological. The attempt, then, was to prove that Catholicity was not a Scriptural religion—that it was not a true representation of Christianity. But in our days the controversy had changed, and the objections were not now drawn from theology or Scripture. They were not intended to prove that Catholicity was not a very good religion for the world to come, but were drawn from the world by considerations, and intended to prove that however good Catholicity might be to die by, it was a very bad religion to live by. [Leughter and applause.] We might learn the character of the Protestantism of every age by the objections which it brings against the Church; and the objections which were now brought, proved, if nothing else, that the spirit of our age had fallen very far below the Christian standard. That which most occupied men's thoughts and most engaged their attention, was not the saving of the soul, was not the gaining of Heaven hereafter, but the creation of an earthly paradise, and the accumulating around us of simple material or sensible goods.

The objections to which he referred and his answers thereto were substantially these: One of the most frequent charges against Catholicity, was, he said, that it is unfavorable to individuality of character. Under that head he argued first, that individuality is carried to an excess, and requires a restraint; and, second, that Protestantism, while it favors individuality in a certain sense, in another sense destroys it; by rendering the individual subject to popular opinion, it destroys the independence of his character in face of the public. While he may be very independent in face of another individual he is apt to be cringing and servile before public opinion. These positions he exemplified by allusions to the flunkeyism of England and America. He contended that Catholicity has a contrary effect, because it teaches the worth of each individual soul, and makes each individual an entire whole man—a man, *per se*.

The second objection of which he treated was that Catholicity debases the intellect and leads to superstition. That he denied, and retorted the objection upon Protestantism, adducing as proofs of the debasing influences of the latter, the witchcraft of the last century and the spiritism of the present. The third objection he considered was, that Catholicity degrades human nature. That objection, like the one preceding it, he retorted upon Protestantism, and contended that the charge was not necessarily untrue, inasmuch as the doctrines of the Church are of such a character as to lead to the contemplation of the very highest possible intellectual objects. This he illustrated by allusions to some of the distinctive doctrines of the Church, and particularly by the doctrine of the incarnation, which elevates human nature to be of the nature of God. The last objection he noticed was that Catholicity is unfavorable to civilization. In reply, he stated that the civilization of Europe from the sixth to the sixteenth century was effected under the Catholic religion, and that the progress of civilization during that period of one thousand years was in a far greater ratio than the progress of civilization during the last three hundred years in any Protestant country. Nay more; catholicity started with a disadvantage, for it had to begin on barbarians who had overran and destroyed the civilized world; whereas the Protestant nations of Europe started with all the accumulations of civilization effected by their Catholic ancestors during a thousand years. They started from the point of advancement which the human race had attained in the Sixteenth Century, whereas the Church had to start on the low depths into which they had fallen in the Sixth. And if Catholicity, with all these disadvantages, was able to carry on the progress of civilization in a greater ratio than Protestantism, with all its advantages, how could it be said that Catholicity was unfavorable to civilization. But Protestantism, he said, was itself open to the charge of being unfavorable to civilization. This he illustrated by saying that no Protestant nation has ever civilized a savage or barbarian nation. Where it has extended its civilization it has done so by colonization or by conquest, never by civilizing the natives. He supported this position by facts drawn mainly from the history of America. Protestantism in the United States had never civilized an Indian Tribe. As an offset to this he referred to Catholicity in Catholic America—say Mexico and South America. It was not pretended that civilization was as high there as it is here, speaking generally of the mass of the people. But then, who there constituted the mass of the people. In Spanish America the great majority of them—not less than four-fifths—were descendants of the Barbariens, and the progress of civilization that Catholicity had effected was the difference between the point at which these barbariens stood when the Spaniards invaded the country and the point at which they are now. It has not brought them up to the highest point of civilization, it is true, but instead of exterminating them as Protestantism has done, it has given them the elements of civilization and advanced them to the rank of a civilized people.

The address closed with a very eloquent peroration, which, as well as numerous passages in the lecture, was loudly applauded.

Archbishop HUGHES subsequently advanced and expressed his high gratification, not only with the highly eloquent and admirably adjusted lecture which they had just heard, but with the immensity of the assemblage itself. He retired amid much cheering.

Dr. Bethune's Lecture on "Common Sense."

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE delivered, last night, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, a sparkling discourse on "Common Sense." The room was crowded with a first-class audience, among whom we noticed Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Dr. FRANCIS, and many similar men of mark. The lecturer was introduced by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who also announced that Rev. Dr. CHAPIN would deliver the next lecture, on Monday evening next.

"Common Sense," as we have said, was Dr. BETHUNE's theme, and most worthily did he treat it, keeping the audience in the best of humors, and frequently sending them off in a reusing guffaw of laughter. "No one," commenced the Doctor, "who has had considerable acquaintance with the interior of households, can have failed to have noticed the large number of children, who, if we may trust their relations, are endowed with a commanding talent of some kind or another. In every house there is at least one such. And it wont do to doubt the assertion—for who should know better than the father or mother?—that these children are all destined to do something great in the world. The tutor afterwards confirms the prophecy, and praises the wonderful apprehension of his pupil, and, later, there falls into the parent's hand a copy of the prodigy's verses, which he peruses and exhibits with pride and trembling, fearful that the trials of the world should be too great for the sensitiveness of genius. But, notwithstanding this abundance of remarkable children, great talent was rare in the world, and genius much more so. Poets, artists, sculptors, musical composers, were like the few planets among the multitude of inferior stars. The world was popular with ordinery men, and only here and there could be seen a head which towered above the rest. And it was well it should be so, for genius cannot stoop to the drudgery for which it has no aptitude. The mass must labor for those who translate great ideas for limited understandings. The flowers of Hymettus will not bear transplanting among the leeks and cabbages of the kitchen garden. What lady afflicted with a literary husband does not find him generally as peevish as a sick baby, and (said the Doctor) I will venture tremblingly to add, what husband who is blest with a literary wife, has not learned that one of her best talents is for getting un a row? The wife of the literary husband, doubtless, has usually right on her side. We hear a great deal said of XANTIPPE, the scolding wife of SOCRATES, but she had reasons for scolding. Let me suggest that any man, who like SOCRATES, should give all the market-money to a beggar and bring home to dinner the ambrosial-locked and perfumed young dandy ALCIBIADES, might deserve a ducking. It is well we have not many of these inconsistent geniuses. What would the world be if we had nothing else? The fields would be bare of all but weeds; the ships would rot by the side of the wharves. No fair, crisp linen would clothe the board for the domestic sacrament, no hand would smoothe the pillow for the sick head, and children would fill the house with wailing because there would be no one to succor them."

Dr. BETHUNE, his audience discovered last night, has a wholesome dread of blue-stockings, and still more, of the "strong-minded" class of ladies. A woman, he said, who hates to be a woman, and loves to strut about the street in the guise even of the ruder sex, loses respect for herself, and gains in return possession of the awkwardest garment that men are condemned, for their sins, to wear. Where, exclaimed the Doctor, is the man who, as a man, is not willing to say "God Save VICTORIA?" Not because she is a Queen, for we care little for that, but because in all her domestic womanly relations, as wife, mother daughter, she had proved herself an exemplar of her sex. Fancy VICTORIA putting on Bloomers and presiding at a Women's Rights Convention. Only by the plastic powers of religion and love should women rule over the present and all coming generations. And let us mainly rely on every-day men and women for the amenities of life,—on men who never wrote a line of poetry in their lives,—on women, who answer the well-known description of the poet:

"Her household motions light and free,
With steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance, in which do meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
For transient duties, simple wiles
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles."

The Reverend lecturer proceeded to define that faculty, exercised by mankind generally, distinguished from genius on the one side, and folly on the other, and arriving at conclusions by which the world was guided,—namely, COMMON SENSE. That was the subject of his lecture. The Greeks knew it by the designation *koinos noos*, and the *communis sensus* of the Romans had a place in their philosophy. He used the word "faculty" in the sense of power, ability. Common sense was at once the faculty itself, and the result of the exercise of that faculty. It was called *Common* sense, not because it was inferior to value, but because it was common to mankind, every person but a fool or an idiot possessing it. Not that they possessed it in an equal degree. There were some persons who could detect the slightest discord in music while others could not distinguish Old Hundredth from Yankee Doodle. So with regard to colors. Some people could detect the least variation of a shade, while others were puzzled to discriminate between a pale blue and a light green. To others,—but they were a few,—all colors were much alike, and the first Quaker must have thought the world was all drab. But very few are in this condition, or in that of the Sultan with respect to harmony. Once a fine French band played before the Grand Turk, and when they had completed the programme, His Highness requested them to repeat the first piece. They did so, but the Grand Turk said "No, that was not the air he wanted." They tried another and another, but his remark was still "No." At length they stopped, all of them, to tune their instruments, when immediately the Sultan exclaimed in a transport of delight, "Ah, yes, beautiful, that is the piece I mean." Now, while many men are not perfect judges of the nicer variations of music, very few would be in raptures with the Sultan's symphony, and, in like manner, common sense is nearly universally shered by men. Talking about music, however, did we not find when JULLIEN was here, that hundreds who listened apaetically to the wondrous melodies of BEETHOVEN, went into fits over the Katydid polka? Common sense was especially the sense of the uneducated, and their judgment was frequently better than that of the learned, in matters of every day moment. He (the lecturer) would tell them a tale, in which he himself figured. It was his lot, when he commenced the labors of the ministry, to preech to sailors in a southern port. His church was the deck, his pulpit was the capstan, and without vanity he might add, that he was populer among his congregation. One Sunday he exchanged with another minister, doing duty in his church, while he preached to the sailors on board ship. The next day an old salt said to him, "Parson, who was that lubber that preached to us yesterday?" "Lubber! you musn't call him a lubber, he is learned and eloquent." "Learned or not," replied the sailor, "he took that text, which every greenhorn takes when he is preaching to sailors, about Hope being an Anchor, and went on to describe a ship scudding at sea under full sail, with the billows attecking her like lions, and cried out, "What would you do then without an anchor?" "Now," added the old sailor, "I would like to ask him what he would do in such a case *with* an anchor?" And the sailor was right. What would he have done, with a scudding ship, all sail set, driving over the billows, in a hundred fathoms water—what would he have done with an anchor? The sailor's practical common sense was more than the other's learning. There are some persons into whose minds you can drive only a certain modicum of sense; like the Frenchman, who, when his doctor told him to boil some herbs and drink a quart of the decoction, cried out, "A quart! It is impossible. *I only hold a pint!*" So with these people—you cannot get into their pint a quart of common sense.

The Doctor continued his discourse at great length, speaking altogether about an hour and a half. He was vehemently cheered throughout. Seldom has an audience returned home in such gleeful good humor from any lecture whatever. The Reverend Doctor received the congratulations of many of his friends, at the close of his discourse, for the happy manner in which he had entertained them.

The Late Rev. Dr. Knox—Funeral Ceremonies.

The hour named for the funeral ceremonies in Lafayette-place Church was 2½ o'clock on Tuesday. It was well that the weather was fine. Had there been a similar deluge of rain to that of the previous day, it would have seriously incommoded nearly a thousand persons—the majority ladies—who at that hour vainly attempted to affect an entrance into the building. At 3½ the doors were opened, and it was found that the galleries were already filled. Nearly every one was attired in mourning. The pulpit, the organ and the galleries were draped in black, and the chendeliers were lighted.

At twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, while the organist played a dirge, a procession of about three hundred ministers of the Dutch Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian and other Churches entered the building, headed by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, who ascended the pulpit, together with Rev. Drs. SPRING, HUTTON, MCELROY and VAN VRANKEN. The coffin, draped in black cloth, edged with silver, was placed immediately before the pulpit.

The following ministers officiated as pall-bearers—Rev Drs. FERRIS, HAGENBUCH, WILLIAMS, SKINNER, BERRIAN, BANOS, PHILLIPS and MCCARTEE.

The colleagues in the ministry of the deceased pastor, Rev. Drs. DE WITT, VERMILYE and CHAMBERS, in their robes, occupied the elders' pew.

An anthem was sung by the choir, Mr. WASHBOURNE MOEGAN, of Grace Church, presiding at the organ, and then Rev. Dr. SPRING offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE read a selection of scriptural passages from the Oospel of John and the Epistles of Paul, ending with the 15th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians. The hymn commencing

"Hear whet the voice of Heaven proclaims,
For all the pious dead,"

was next sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. VAN VRANKEN, Senior Professor of the Theological Seminary, then addressed the crowded congregation. After a few prefatory observations, he remarked that death often speaks in louder tones than ordinery, and we feel deeply its visitations when the fall of an armor-bearer of the hosts of God congregates an assembly so vast as that before him. Within four short months three of their number, LUDLOW, POLHEMUS and KNOX had fallen. If the prosperity of the Church depended upon a human arm, the Church might well tremble. But faith must take the place of emotion. Her exalted King will not call his servants home before their work is done, and it is for his people to know that "because He lives, they shall live also."

The deceased was engaged in so much, and accomplished so much, that in him the Church had lost no common man. The steadiness and the extent of his influence had been felt, and would now be felt more than ever. He was an eminent blessing to society. For 42 years the Church in that place had listened to him with growing attachment and veneration. Who could attempt to trace the direct and indirect influences of a life so holy, so diligent in the cause of God?

After a few further remarks the speaker gave way to Rev. Dr. HUTTON, who spoke most impressively upon the subject of mortality, quoting the words of the Saviour: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me, though he die, yet shall he live." He portrayed the double aspect of death and tears on earth, while in another world was enacting that glorious emancipation of a happy spirit—"Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me be with me where I am."

Rev. Dr. MAGEE, of Elizabethtown, followed in prayer for the Church, for the family for his colleague, and for all the institutions with whom the deceased had been connected.

Dr BETHUNE then announced that the funeral discourse proper would shortly be preached, of which due notice would be given.

The 753d hymn was sung "Unvail thy bosom, faithful tomb," a benediction pronounced, and the crowded audience, after taking a last look at the coffin, slowly seperated. The body was interred in the vault by the side of the Church.

State Military Association.

The New-York State Military Association meets at Albeny on Tuesday, the 19th January.

Some may inquire: What is this Association? what are its aims? We answer:

First—To unite in one great Military brotherhood, where no distinction of rank but perfect equality prevails, every officer in the State who has at heart the interest of the service.

Second—To lay the foundation of such laws as may best promote its efficiency, to exert an influence without party lines, in securing the passage of such laws.

Third—To enlist the pride, to infuse an *esprit du corps* in the heart of every officer and private of every Regiment and Company throughout the State, by adopting a system of rewards for superiority of drill, both in the field and in the camp.

Fourth—To elevate the service to an eminence where it shall command not alone the respect but the admiration which it merits.

Such are some of its aims. Much has been done to forward them. Witness the Codification of the Militia laws of this State, the Reports to Congress, the presentation of its "Eagle" to the Seventh Regiment. Officers of the First Division! shall it be said of us—"we who comprise so great a part of the whole"—they feel no interest, standing aloof in their fancied superiority—refuse to lend a helping hand to the good work? I trust not. No; rather let it be said, from their numbers, their energy in the good work, they deserve the title of the First Division!

A BROTHER OFFICER.

☞ The Post-Office advertising has been awarded to the Sun, upon proof that it had the largest City circulation. It claimed an average of 50,883 copies for the month of December.

Commotion in Virginia—The Richmond Press on Gov. Wise's Letter.

From the Richmond South.

In another column of this paper the reader will find a letter from Governor WISE to the Tammany Society of New-York.

The Governor rarely writes without producing a sensation; but, for this performance, we venture to predict an unexampled effect on the public mind of the country. From one end of the South to the other it will be read with astonishment and mortification. From one end of the North to the other it will be read with astonishment and exultation.

Governor WISE comes forward and, by stigmatizing the work of the Lecompton Convention as "a usurpation," as "unveiled trickery and shameless fraud," arrays all the influence of his personal character, official position and sectional locality against the only fair, just and satisfactory settlement of the Kansas controversy which the South can possibly expect to accomplish. Astonishing development indeed! No wonder the Black Republican press betray such excess of joy as is manifest in the subjoined article from the NEW-YORK TIMES—the special organ of WM. H. SEWARD. No wonder they exult in the glory of anticipated triumph over the Administration, the Democracy and the South!

Fortunately, the Legislature is in session. Gov. WISE invokes the name of the "Virginia Democracy" in support of his position. *Let the representatives of the Virginia Democracy in the Legislature accept the issue.* Let them, by a prompt and emphatic action, give assurance to the faithful men in the North who stand by the Administration and the South in the struggle, that the Democracy of Virginia will not desert them in the hour of need. Let them declare to the Democracy of the South that *they stand immovably on the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.* Let them rally to the support of the Southern Representatives in Congress. Let them sustain the Administration in the policy upon which it slekes its existence. By every obligation of regard for the interests of the South, the Party, and the Administration, the Democracy of Virginia are bound to make manifest their position on the dominant issue of the day. The Executive of the State has thrown his opinion and his influence in the adverse scale. With equal propriety may the Legislature give utterance to its sentiment. The voice of the General Assembly will exert as potent an authority over the public mind, and the Democracy of the State have a right to expect that their representatives will place them in a correct position before the country.

A Remarkable Letter from Gov. Wise.

From the Richmond Whig.

The New-York papers of Saturday contain one of the most remerkable letters of the age, from Governor WISE, in reply to an invitation to attend the celebration of the 8th of January by the Tammany Society of that City. We say it is the most remarkable letter ever penned by a Southern man, and we think our readers will agree with us in opinion when they peruse it—which they shall have an opportunity of doing to-morrow. We have no space either for the letter itself or for comments thereon to-day. Suffice it to say the sentiments of Governor WISE on the Kansas question, and especially on the Lecompton Constitution, are landed by the NEW-YORK TIMES—a rabid Abolition journal (!)—in a long leader and in the most extravagant terms. The Governor, in a word, repudiates the Lecompton Constitution as a palpable end monstrous fraud, and says it must be submitted to a direct vote of the people before Kansas can be fairly admitted into the Union! We believe, in short, that this letter of Governor WISE is calculated to do more harm to the South at the North than anything which has yet transpired in connection with the Kansas imbroglio. Those men in Congress who have taken their stand for the Lecompton Contitution *are completely unhorsed by this letter from Governor Wise, and will henceforth be denounced by their constituents as more Southern in their views and feelings than our own Southern fire-eaters.* Strange times are these, when demagogues North and South assume any side of any question which self-interest and ambition may dictate. Governor WISE, although ready to dissolve the Union in the event of FREMONT's election, is now pandering to the Abolition sentiment of the North, with a view to the Presidential nomination in 1860. May Heaven snatch the country from the deadly embrace of ambitious demagogues and reckless place-hunters. Only through a great popular revolution, which shall whelm with confusion and rain the Democratic Party—a party more Jesuitical and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect redemption from the political demoralization now prevailing, and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one, we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled over by an open, frank, conscientious Black Republican to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unconscieneble hypocrites that human imagination can conceive.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 24, 1857: *New-York*—Rev. D. Patton, Miss E. Patton, C. M. Thurston, A. Van Bergen, M. H. Merriman, A. F. Vanderveer, W. H. Heydecker, B. Day, E. E. Balcom, S. W. Fabes and wife, L. M. Sheldon, Otto Von Helu, F. H. Head, A. W. Palmer, B. Fitch, C. M. Wilcox, S. Whitney, S. P. Dewey and family; *Pennsylvania*—H. Richards, G. M. Wharton, T. Mott, John W. Grigg, F. Grugan, M. D. Eyre, Wm. Walnwright, Jr., G. W. McBride. *California*—Dr. W. H. Bruner, H. S. Dexter and family. *Missouri*—B. G. Farrar and family. *Louisiana*—H. Gibson. *Massachusetts*—C. M. Eustis, G. F. Adams. *Rhode Island*—Dr. A. Miller. *District of Columbia*—B. A. Jamison.

A prescher in Illinois writes a solemn letter to some friends, to show that the clergy are sufferers by the commercial revulsion. The reverend gentleman says: "For more than two months I have not had a cent except what I received for marrying, and marriage fees are not very large in this region."

A subscription has been opened in New-Orleans for the presentation of a sword to Commodore PAULDING, by citizens who are *not* filibusterly inclined, and who approve his seizure of Walker. It is also proposed to present a flag to the officers and crew of the *Wabosh*, with the same intent.

In the Church of Rev. Nehemiah Adams, in Boston, on Sunday, the very large contribution of $6,600 was given for the American Board of Foreign Missions. The pastor preached a sermon on "Christian Benevolence," which appears to have been a moving discourse.

A report that Miss Nightingale had gone to Vienna is contradicted. Since her return from the East she has not left England. Her health continues very much impaired by her exertions in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers during the late war.

Louis Blanc was the London correspondent of the *Courrier de Paris*, and wrote under the signature of "Sam Weller;" but he has resigned the appointment "in disgust" since M. Girardin became connected with the paper.

Rosa Madiel and her husband, whose imprisonment in Tuscany made them famous some years since, now keep a depository for the sale of Bibles and religious books at Nice.

Prof W. S. Martin succeeds the late Professor Mitchell, in the Professorship of Chemistry, in the North Carolina University.

Mr. Everett has accepted an invitation to repeat his Washington lecture in Charleston.

The English papers notice the arrival at Southampton of the Rajah, Sir James Brooke.

Obituary.

The late Sir GEORGE CAYLEY, Bart., who died in England on the 15th ult., at the age of 84, was distinguished for scientific pursuits. The first display of his inventive genius was a successful analysis of the mechanical properties of air. His papers on this subject, published many years since, gave risc to a number of experiments on the navigation of balloons. Among his contrivances was an air-engine, the working of which he was endeavoring to perfect up to the period of his death. His latest investigations were in relation to the science of optics, leading to the invention of an instrument for testing the purity of water, which has been lately used with success in examinations of the water of the Thames. An application of electric power to machinery was also one of Sir GEORGE's hobbies. He was much in public life; was one of the original promoters of the Polytechnic Institution, and on the passage of the Reform bill was returned to Parliament for Scarborough, but occupied his seat for a single session only. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Sir DIGAY CAYLEY.

The venerable Dr. Eliakim Morse, of Watertown, Mass., died on Saturday, at the age of 98. Formerly the Doctor was an active business man in Boston.

Dr. John C. Morfit, a prominent physician, brother of Prof. Campbell Morfit, of Maryland, died at Chicago on the 8th inst.

NEW-YORK IN 1804 AND 1857.—It is difficult to realize the fact that within the present century, and the memory of a great many of our people now living, the City of New-York gave less than 3,000 votes in a severely contested election. Yet such is the fact. At the election of Governor of thia State in 1804, the whole number of votes cast in the City of New-York was 2,730—of which AARON BURR had 1,415, and MORGAN LEWIS 1,315. To show the contrast between now and then, we give the official statement of the votes cast at the recent election of Mayor in this city. Whole number, 84,199; DANIEL F. TIEMANN 43,206, FERNANDO WOOD 40,888; scattering 103. Difference between the votes of 1804 and 1857, 81,469.—*Evening Post.*

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS BROKEN BANK BILLS.—A man giving his name as Smith Wilcox was arrested yesterday by Officer Wacob, of the Seventeenth Ward, on a charge of attempting to pass broken Bank bills. The accused purchased two boxes of cigars of Henry Mnes, No. 184 East Twelfth-street, and offered in payment a $5 bill on the Bank of Morgan, Georgia, which failed several months ago. On Mr. Mues' refusing to accept the bill, he said it was the only money he had, and left the store. Mr. Mues followed him to the cigar-store of Solomon Lichtenstadt, No. 219 First-avenue, where he offered the same bill in payment for some cigars. Officer Wacob being notified of the fact, at once arrested the accused. In his possession were found 18 $5 bills on the Bank of Morgan, a $5 bill on the Potomac River Bank, and a $3 bill on the Orange Bank, N. J. Justice BERNAH held the accused for trial.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Officers Eustace and Devoe, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Hernock Verbrock, of No. 96 Centre street, on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. A piece of silk was found missing from one of the packages found in the Williamsburg Express Wagon after its recovery from Henry Williams, on Saturday last. Williams said that after he ran away with the Express team and wagon he took out the piece of silk and sold it to Verbrock. The accused denied receiving the goods. The officers searched his house and found a quantity of goods supposed to have been stolen, but did not find the missing silk. The place occupied by the prisoner is a notable resort for low abandoned women and thieves. Verbrock was detained for further examination.

STEALING BUTTER.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer STANDISH of the Ninth Ward was passing through Hudson-street, he discovered a man having a firkin of butter slung over his shoulder and walking awey with it at a suspicious speed. He attempted to arrest the man, when the fellow let droo his firkin on the sidewalk and took to his heels. The officer gave chase, but finding the fugitive too nimble for him, fired at him twice with his revolver, but without effect, as the thief escaped. The butter proved to have been stolen from the grocery atore No. 407 Hudson-street.

CHARGE OF STEALING JEWELRY.—Three young colored girls, employed by Mrs. BRENNAN, No. 108 Twelfth-street, were arrested on Monday evening, charged with stealing a diamond bracelet valued at $125, two diamond rings valued at $100 each, and other jewelry, altogether to the value of $400, belonging to Mrs. BRENNAN. None of the missing articles were found on the accused, but some silver spoons, three forks and a silver candlestick, the property of Mrs. BRENNAN, were found concealed in their room. The prisoners have been detained for examination.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An Irishman, named Richard Corkey, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to take the life of another Irishman named Terrence Reynolds. They had a misunderstanding about some money, and yesterday morning happening to meet in the Second-avenue, Corkey drew a pistol and fired at Reynolds. Fortunately the ball only grazed Reynold's ear, inflicting but a slight flesh wound. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—At a late hour last evening Officer ROE, of the Fifteenth Ward, admitted a man named THOS. GENTILE, charged with being one of a party of three who, in November last, broke into the meat-store of Mr. ELLIS, corner of Amity and Greene streets, and stole $200 in money. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner to answer the charge.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Knapp's Patent Oil Lamp.**—For the superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, County and Town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye Only 4 Shillings a Box,** black or brown, best in use, No. 1 Barclay-st., the imitable shaving and hair cutting rooms. Infallible Onguent for the growth of the hair, Dentifrice, &c., No. 1 Barclay-st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

HILLER—DUSENBURY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, THOMAS HILLER to LYDIA J., eldest daughter of Wm. Coxe Dusenbury, Esq., all of this City.

BALDWIN—BAXTER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. L. Covell, DANIEL W. BALDWIN to ALMIRA A., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Baxter, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and Montrose, Pa., papers please copy.

TAYLOR—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. Mr. Hemming, Mr

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(but three) of the season, prior to the departure of the company.
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION,
This night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE, in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE, ARADORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The Director announces that the present season will close with the customary performance of the greatest of all operas.
MOZART'S IMMORTAL DON GIOVANNI
Of all operas managers owe most to this ever fresh and green chef-d'œuvre for the replenishing of an nually exhausted treasury; yet it has always been encountered with a carelessness and negligence, implying in a high degree to the memory of its immortal composer, and affording to European detractors of art in America an opportunity for virulent criticism, which, in this instance are truly justifiable. The inauguration of the New-York Academy of Music has introduced a new era in this country as regards scenic effects, and the more culpable are the managers who until now, from inexcusable parsimony have permitted "Don Giovanni" simply to "walk off" through a re-contained door, and thus corn the terrific grandeur of the closing scene into one of supreme ridicule. Then it may justly be said that "Don Giovanni" has never yet been produced with a thorough ensemble. True, some of the greatest artists of the world have successively appeared in several of the leading characters; but the general effect has been marred, now by a tame Elvira, now by an unmusical Commendatore or a clumsy Masetto. The less said about the manner in which the majestic finale of the first act has been given the better.
It has been an object of much importance to the present Director that at this management, at least, might not be disgraced by a similar inaccurate proceeding, and he trusts that they will honor Friday's performance with their presence, will observe a material change for the better. The last scene, illustrating the death of the libertine, is perhaps the most costly; the most brilliant ever exhibited, even at the Academy, and perhaps but little super or to the magnificently decorated ball room in the first act. The cast includes every artist of merit connected with the Academy several of whom have consented to appear in subordinate parts as may be seen from the following
DISTRIBUTION.
Donna Anna.....Madame De La Grange
Donna Elvira.....Mad. Caradori
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Zerlina.....Mad. D'Angri
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Don Giovanni.....Sig. Gassier
Leporello.....Carl Formes
(His first appearance in that character.)
Ottavio.....Sig. Labocetta
Commendatore.....Sig. Ardavani
Masetto.....Sig. Rocco
who, having given up his original rôle of Leporello to Mr. Formes has kindly consented to undertake this part for the sake of better ensemble.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT, which takes place in the ball-room, when
THE BALLE
will be introduced, will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first, on the right side of the stage, will play
LA GAVOTTE.
while the second, on the left side, will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
Will be sung by
THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER BIGNARDI, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who, from respect to the great work have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the three ticket offices. No orders received in advance.
ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE.
Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
Which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of the close of the season on Wednesday.
ON SUNDAY EVENING,
GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT AND
SACRED CONCERT
AT CHEAP PRICES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isterwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the Loafer; the compact; the Death by divine visitation
Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone redeemed by the exhibition of expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No 4; the Bramble; Gideon's threatened execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a football against one fall; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the rescue; twelve one; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the last begins to ennoble the villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.
A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation.
SATURDAY next—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr Rotherby Mr Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon... Mr. Kenney | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
A. H. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE KNIGHT OF THE SILVER CROSS;
Or, THE LION OF TURKESTAN.
Followed by
BOREAS, Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
THE RESULT OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Horses and Paraphernalia.....25 cents.
Pit.....12 cents
WEDNESDAY, Jan 13,
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
M-ZEPPA.
After which, the beautiful Drama of
THE TIGER OF THE SEA.
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

THEATRICAL.—TICKETS FOR LAURA KEENE'S and BURTON'S Theatres, may be obtained three days in advance at the Theatrical Ticket Depot, HALL & DUFF'S, No. 238 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CALICO SOIREE.
The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soirée will be given in a novel and elegant style, but upon an economical basis, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Winter Woman Benevolent Society and other charities. The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:
The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
American Female Guardian Society.
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women.
Colored Home.
New-York Woman's Hospital.
And the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.
The proceeds of the soirée are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soirée was first designed.
Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.
The lists of lady and gentleman Managers are not yet complete, but the following gentlemen comprise a portion of their
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James W. Gerard, Esq.	Geo. T. Maxwell,
Major General Sandford,	Jos. C. Hales,
Hon. John McKeon,	C. V. Deforest,
John Graham, Esq.	Henry Morrison, Esq.,
General Wm. Hall	Hon. Gilbert Dean,
Dr. Silas Condit,	Elias P. Winans,
John T. Hoffman, Esq.,	Hon. A. A. Thompson,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Isaac O. Barker, Esq.,
Gen. J. Hobart Ward,	O. J. Victor, Esq.,
Gen. W. Morica, Esq.,	Hon. U. D. French,
Wm. C. Conner, Esq.,	Albert Meintire Esq.,
Samuel Coleman, Esq.,	Charles Smithson,
W. H. Leonard, Esq.,	Walter Briggs, Esq.,
John Van Buren, Esq.,	M. Bl Wynkoop, Esq.,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	J. G. Lightbody, Esq.,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	Col. A. S. Vosburgh,
Seymour A. Bunce, Esq.,	H. Col. D. Butterfield,
Col. L. Schuyler Swaidler,	Major D. D. Tillinghast,
Simeon Draper, Esq.,	Capt. A. Miller,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,	Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Hon. C. A. Seward,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
J. M. Reed, Esq.,	Capt. Geo. W. Wheeler,
Dr. Jos. S. Sexfield,	Capt. Wm J. Coles,
Geo. F. Nesbit, Esq.,	Capt. Meschutt,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	Capt. Metzler,
Isaac Bell, jr., Esq.,	Capt. A. Kinnan.

ABM. M. SINNINGER, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BRUWER, Esq., } Executive
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., } Committee.
WM. S. TISDALE, Esq.,
The Committee of Arrangements have fixed upon the following plan as a basis of action for the lady patrons of the Soirée: Ladies wearing calico dresses only will be expected to part company in the order of dancing until 12 o'clock, at which hour those who may desire to do so can retire to the dressing rooms and change their apparel.
It has been suggested that ladies might wear, on this occasion, calico dresses, made of a foll pattern, over other dresses, and throw off the outer garment at 12 o'clock.
Those ladies who intend to wear calico dresses during the entire evening will find it convenient to wear ordinary dresses under, for the surprise of leaving their donation dresses with the attendants in the sitting rooms.
Ladies intending to leave the Academy in their calico dresses will oblige the Committee by sending them on the following day, or as soon after as convenient, to any of the depots which will be designated for that purpose in a future programme.
Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, Horace Waters', Dodworth's, at the office of Cyrus Ramsay, M.D., No. 101 2d-av., at the New York Hotel, and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.
Price of tickets $2 admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.
By order of Committee. S. LEE PERKINS, Sec.

CALICO-DRESS SOIREE.
MEETING OF COMMITTEE.
Members of the Committee of Management are notified that a meeting of their body will be held at the house of the Treasurer, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., No. 145 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
ANTOINE'S BENEFIT.
And last night but two of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
FOUR GREAT ENTERTAINMENTS.
ANTOINE IN THREE PARTS.
All the Talent on this occasion.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.....Antoine Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA'S last appearance but one.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
The Clown.....Antoine Ravel
LAST OF THE CYCLOPS.
LAST OF THE DOUBLE ASCENSION
By Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehmann, A. Chiarina and A. Zanfretta.
Doors open at 5½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
To-morrow—Last night of the RAVELS.
GRAND FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
WEDNESDAY—Perfect success of the new original American comedy,
A BACHELOR'S WIFE,
with Mr Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. L. W. Lavenport and Mrs A. Parker in parts written expressly for them; and the great burlesque of
ULUMUS,
with its magnificent scenery, brilliant wit, and merry songs, and beautiful groupings and tableaux. Columbus, Mr. Brougham. To conclude with a colored sketch, by Mr. Charles Mathews.
TAKING BY STORM.
Bachelor's Bride.....Mr. Charles Mathews

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated chorus of German singers,) conductor BERG, PAUR have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion. Also the following distinguished artists: Miss S. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERD. RITZER and C. BERGNER, Violoncellos; and CHARLES GUILLMETTE, Baritone. Messrs. A. KING and DAVIS will preside at the Pianos.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, 8th st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. ASCHERFELD & CO., No. 96 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLESS OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 359 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858,
Third night of DICK SLITZER,
the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer,
and J. MELLIGAN,
now connected with the combined talent of this great Company of ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 663d-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MADAME MADALEINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER'S Concerts. With the view of meeting the general desire expressed by many ladies and families, it is arranged to give
FREE GRAND MORNING CONCERTS.
These concerts will consist of the finest productions of classical music, as well as modern chamber music, including several compositions for the piano, of great European reputation, which will be performed, for the first time in America the execution of which, by Mme GRAEVER, has been honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation throughout Europe. The concerts will be interspersed by vocal as well as other instrumental performances. The first concert will take place,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 19, AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mme. GRAEVER trusts that her exertions will be approved and patronised by the public, who have established for themselves a reputation as the most enlightened patrons of musical art. Tickets will be ready on Friday.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Dodworth's Saloon.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, she will read the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN & CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store; also from Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs C. Howard. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, will give one of her Musical Entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858. She will sing some of the gems of English, Italian, German, Scotch and Irish Ballads; also, some choice Welsh Ballads, "in costume." She will be assisted by eminent artists. For particulars, see small bills.

AMUSEMENTS.

MESSRS. GREEN, SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Piqua and her Kinsmen, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Eve, Shrve, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 656 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. F. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW EXCELlent domestics, to any capacity, at moderate wages. Families in want of experienced servants, capable and trustworthy, will please apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. As we admit no girl to this Agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who apply. This establishment is conducted by an American, who has resided in Brooklyn for the last 30 years, and during the last three months has supplied upwards of four hundred families, which, we think, is sufficient guarantee to those who may hereafter favor us with their patronage. Employers will oblige us by leaving their order a day or more previous to requiring the servant. Families residing in the country may rely on being supplied promptly. JOS. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPETent and trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can bake and make good bread and pies; has acted in the capacity of laundress for years; can do all kinds of fluting to suit the most genteel family; best of references, will go in the country, and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND HIS WIFE (PROtestants) desire places in City or country; the former is a first-class coachman and groom, can care horses well and takes a true interest in trying to please his employer; will assist in the garden; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; they have lived in very respectable families in the country, and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid, and would do fine washing. Understands her business, is neat in her person, and has City references, is a member of the English Church. Would attend to or two children; she is fond of children and very kind to them. Would like to engage with a quiet lady. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, BY TRADE a machinist and blacksmith, a careful and well-trained workman and of very steady habits, who has been long out of employment, is very anxious for work of any kind, and for almost any wages, either in town or country. Is a good writer and accountant and could therefore be useful as time-keeper, &c. Address S. A., *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can be up in nice housekeeping, understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7; this City or Brooklyn. Also, a competent chambermaid; does fine washing, or regular waiting, in the City or country; wages $6; has no objection to a genteel boarding house. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; understands family sewing machines. No objection to wait on young ladies, or keep a lady's room in order. Can come well recommended. Call at No. 106 13th st., between 3d and 4th aves., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general house work in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen two days at No. 193 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 77 West 27th-st. M. G. LAW.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 16th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or house and plain sewing. Call at No. 84 East 19th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 63d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman or groom, has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of city reference as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 77 West 27th-st. M. G. LAW.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 16th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or house and plain sewing. Call at No. 84 East 19th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 63d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen two days at No. 193 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 227 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 63d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 36th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady, she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 360 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man. Has had twenty years' experience. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 148 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts., or at the grocery store corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 227 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 63d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 36th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HI

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan 21
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom.
No. 111 Pearl-st. Hanover sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings

Deliverable on board vessels at the depôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail road Company, at Elisabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February next.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, res due on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get cor ect weight, as no deduction will be made after the deli ery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Superior Court, the lot of land in the City of New-York, on the two stores and buildings thereon, known as Nos. 304 and 304½ Bowery, west side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.; lot 22 feet 9¾ inches wide by 90 feet deep.

Also, at the same time and place the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with-hands me sub-tantial three story and basement brick house thereon, known as No. 7 Union-place. Union st., south side, between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn; lot 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; house 20 feet 6 inches by 40 feet.

Also, the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with handsome substantial two-story attic and basement brick house, with Italian roof, in Union-st., known as No. 12 Union-place, Brooklyn; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 40 feet. The two last-mentioned pieces of property are within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

For terms and full particulars, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers.
No. 14 Pine-st, New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 30TH AND 31ST STS., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Sophia Beach, special guardian.

BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH STREET.—The 3 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 30th-st., being each 25 feet 6 inches front, 24 feet 4 inches rear, and varying in depth from 72 feet 9 inches to 101 feet 1 inch.

THIRTIETH-STREET.—The valuable lot on the south side of 30th-st., 375 feet west of 5th-av. Lot 25 feet front, 34 03 4 feet rear, by 91 feet 11 inches in depth on the west side, and 73 feet 7 inches deep on the east side.

THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two valuable lots on the north side of 31st-st., 500 feet west of 5th-av. Each 25x98 feet 9 inches.

Terms—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent For further particulars and maps of the property apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank building.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, UNRIVALED WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Del Medico, Tacarnib, Tassone, Tenarrarie, Pampelini, Barrata, &c., representing beautiful subjects.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Sig. G B. Fratelini.

Also, a large assortment of plated ware, fancy goods, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 13, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and carriage robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

RECEIVER'S SALE—By order of N. C. Platt, Esq., Receiver—One ship's chronometer, by Bliss & Creighton, of New-York, No. 1,277, and one portmanteau, the residue of the stock of jewelry remaining from former sales, together with certificates Nos. 480 and 400 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip, to be sold without reserve.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, center tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, plated ware, looking-glasses and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

10 shares New-York Exchange Bank, 100 shares Bank of Commerce, 209 shares Bank of Commerce scrip, 100 shares Merchants' Insurance Co., 20 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.

Regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues; or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier*, and *Morning Express*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom. No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of oil-paintings, just received from Europe, in rich gilt frames. Among them are fine specimens of the Dutch, Flemish, and French Schools. They can be examined a few days previous to the sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRANDY, &c.—By order of mortgagee, PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Pine-st., by order of F. Hanford, 90 boxes Hennessy brandy, 18½ casks Cognac brandy; also, champagne wine, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c. The above sale will be peremptory. Samples on the morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 elegant pier mirrors, en suite, made to order, very large size and cost $50 the suit. Also 3t bbls very old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, superior quality, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light close-panel one-horse rockaway, with glass put in front, in good order, and cost $375. Also, one second-hand, new top wagon, made by Dusenberry and Vandruser.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's sale of the stock of a thread and needle store, consisting of a large assortment of hosiery, gloves, laces, sleeves, collars, trimmings, &c., &c.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE selling of household furniture, merchandise, &c., at his salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., or at the stores of merchants, private residences, &c. Advances made when required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. EMMS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILNE, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRIENKERHOFF, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 96th-st. open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200 00 issued by said county in 1855, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILRO DCOMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Coover ible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, $150 000, upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $300,000, and now renting for $30,000 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 8 Wall st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec 31, 1857, payable on and after the 15th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. Co.,
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) New-York, DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEERMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Bread-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE DIRECTORS of this institution have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent, for the current six months, payable to the New York stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E J. BLAKE, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOCTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL,
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 3½ feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 96

In charge of W. L. KIDNAN, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2	3 00
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Falls and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued by the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st. corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President,

GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 28th-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

DENTISTRY.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and President of one of the largest Stock Companies in the City, has recently obtained a set of teeth made upon the "Vulcanite Compound Base," which proves satisfactory in every particular. This is worthy of mention, from the fact that two dentists had previously been unsuccessful in making him sets upon gold.—*New-York Atlas.*

Specimens can be seen at No. 35 Bond-st.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the laws constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general department. Negligence in these, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read to the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places end for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutl

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Judge and the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Michael Wogan, Jr.

The Coroner's Jury, in returning their verdict on the cause of death of MICHAEL CASSIDY, shot on Thursday night last, by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., censured Judge RUSSELL for suspending judgment on WOGAN, when convicted of arson in the fourth degree, in September last, in the Court of General Sessions. WOGAN at that time was recommended to mercy by the Jury, and the Judge received the following petitions and affidavits, which he thinks will exonerate him from any intention to aid in defeating the ends of justice:

To Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that they have learned with pain and surprise of the conviction of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., of the offence of arson in the fourth degree. That said WOGAN is a young man of integrity and irreproachable moral character; that his father, until recently a member of the Police, is now deprived of employment, and that his family is at the present time mainly dependent on the earnings of said MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., for support. Your petitioners respectfully represent that in view of all the circumstances of the case the ends of justice would be best subserved by a suspension of judgment in his case and therefore most earnestly recommend that course to your Honor.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 19, 1857.

I am not acquainted personally with the defendant, but from the assurances given to me by those upon whom I can rely, I trust that the recommendation to mercy, made by the Jury, may receive the benign consideration of the Court. D. E. SICKLES.

SEPT. 19, 1857.

I concur with MR. SICKLES in the preceding.

JAS. T. BRADY.

And so do I. RICHARD BUSTEED.
CHARLES DEVLIN.

I have known the young man WOGAN and his father for a number of years past, and most cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation

FLORENCE McCARTHY.
THOMAS KIVLEN.
JOHN B. HASKIN.
WM. M. TWEED.

I am informed by gentlemen of the highest character in this City that MR. WOGAN, (the defendant named herein,) is eminently deserving of any clemency you can possibly extend to him, in the imposition of sentence, and express the hope that his sentence may be as light as can be inflicted, consistent with public justice. G. G. BARNARD.

From what I know of yeung WOGAN, I sincerely hope that the recommendation of the Jury will receive full consideration at your hands.

W. R. BEEBE.

Since I have been in command of the Police of the Fourth Precinct, MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., has been of great service, in giving information to the members of my command relative to persons for violating the laws, and in assisting the police in the discharge of their duties. I therefore cheerfully recommend your honor to suspend judgment in his case, confidently believing that the ends of justice will be better fulfilled than in sentencing said WOGAN to imprisonment.

GEO. W. WALLING,
Captain Fourth Precinct Police.

I indorse the statement made by Hon. F. McCARTHY. JACOB F. OAKLEY.

I concur in the above recommendation.

GEO. H. PURSER.

So do I, cheerfully. W. A. BRIESLE.

I join in the above recommendations for the Court to suspend judgment in this case.

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

We, the undersigned members of the Metropolitan Police Department, now doing duty in the Fourth Precinct, respectfully solicit that judgment may be suspended in the case of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., for the following reasons:

Since we have been doing duty in said Precinct, he, the said WOGAN, has been very active in assisting us in the discharge of our duties in preserving peace and detecting thieves.

Should your Honor feel that you can grant the above request consistently, we feel assured that the said WOGAN will be a good citizen, and also assistance to his father, who is an honored citizen of the Fourth Ward.

J. Seaman, A'g St.	Stephen Oram.	Ralph P. Barker.
D. E. Carpenter.	Wm. Quin.	Joseph Quick.
Thos. Walsh.	Archibald Taylor.	Henry S. Phillips.
John B. Lockwood.	Henry Seawood.	A. Fraser.
Sol. W. Spratt.	D. H. Rackett.	Swain Lindsley.
Thos. O'Gorman.	George W. Petty.	P. T. Smith.
Charles Raynor.	E. B Butterfield.	John W. Peeney.
John G. Murphy	Henry Gerroditt.	George Irwin.

W. Seaman, A'g St. Jas. Twaddle, Esq.

Indorsed,

The People *vs.* Michael Wogan, Jr., affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Filed Sept. 26, 1857.

THE METHODIST CITY MISSION.—The quarterly report presented on Monday night, at the meeting of the New-York Conference M. E. Missionary Society states that the Society has five preaching places and four Sunday Schools. Its visitors have found 1,466 families who attend no church; 1,499 without pastoral care: 776 without the Bible; 948 without any other religious book; 1,453 without any religious periodicals; 366 suffering and in need (who were relieved,) and 345 children who attend no school. The visitors distributed 154,710 pages tracts, 1,800 volumes of the Scriptures, and made 18,003 visits. Religious books were supplied to 554 families; other books to 153; 221 children were brought to Sunday School; 149 religious meetings were attended, and 458 persons were brought to attend similar meetings.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be presented for the first time, E. L. AIKEN'S dramatization of EDGAR W. DAVIES' $1,000 prize tale, entitled, *The Knight of the Silver Cross; or, The Lion of Turkistan.* This will be followed by the great and gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas," (which must be withdrawn after the present week to make room for MR. F. S. CHANFRAU;) the entertainments concluding with the drama entitled, "The Result of Crime." Those who wish to see the grand pantomime must improve the opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon President LINDSAY in the Chair.

The Committee on Account of County Treasurer, to whom was referred the statement of that officer of the Trust Fund held by him on the 31st of July, 1857, reported they have carefully examined the same by his books, and find cash on hand $25,514 68, deposited in the following Banks:

Central Bank	$12,277 77
Mechanics' Bank	1,757 21
Atlantic Bank	715 51
Brooklyn Saviogs Bank	1,022 67
New-York Trust Company	9,581 99
Manhattan Bank	159 59

And that the Bonds and Mortgages amount to $178 662 32.

Pending the discussion on this report, MR. WALL declared the Central Bank of Brooklyn "a rotten concern," for which remark he was taken to task by Supervisor CROSS and other members, and the debate finally terminated in a general discussion of banking principles. It was suddenly cut short by MR. BERGEN, who declared that the participants in the debate were rivals in the banking business. The report was accepted and adopted.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—The examination of SMITH and MYERS before Justice MORRHOUSE in Brooklyn for attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, New-Jersey, was continued yesterday. The only additional testimony of importance adduced was that of MRS. JAQUES, wife of complainant, and their child, a little girl 10 years old. They testified that the day JAQUES was found in Brooklyn, SMITH denied all knowledge of him, and that he denied going to New-York with him; but that he had seen him there, and that he had requested him (SMITH) to tell his wife that she need not feel alarmed at his absence. There was other testimony, also, showing that SMITH had threatened to have satisfaction out of JAQUES for being a witness against him in a liquor suit.

THE FULTON-STREET MURDER.—Efforts are being made to obtain a new trial for GALLAGHER, now under sentence of death, in the Kings County jail, for killing HUGH KELLY, on the 30th of August last, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. It is generally believed that if a new trial could be obtained, with the evidence which could then be produced, a conviction for the higher offence would not be thought of.

EXPLOSION.—A boiler exploded in FARREL'S distillery, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately without doing much damage to the premises nor injuring any person. An alarm of fire was raised and the firemen turned out, but their services were not needed.

☞ An Inspector and a Canvasser, elected last November, in one of the Wards of Brooklyn, both write their names thus ✕.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made only 36 arrests.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a carriage in which was seated Dr. KING and lady, ran away on Henry-street, Brooklyn on Monday. At the corner of Remsen-street Dr. KING was thrown out, but without receiving severe injuries. The lady remained in the carriage, and the horse was finally stopped by Mr. JEFFERSON HEMMA, of New-York, at the imminent risk of his own life.

A "GOLDEN WEDDING."—On Tuesday last, Jan. 5, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Sen., of this village, had a family gathering of all his children and grandchildren, on the anniversary of his fiftieth wedding day. This aged couple have six children living—four daughters and two sons—five of whom are married and with families attended this interesting meeting. All their children and grandchildren, with but one or two exceptions, reside in this town at present. This is one of the oldest families, we suppose, on Long Island, and certainly as old as any in this town. Mr. SMITH'S grand-father, NICHOLAS SMITH, lived in this place all his life, and died aged about ninety-three years. His grandmother also died at about ninety years of age. His father, SIMEON SMITH, lived in this village all his life, and died about seventy-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS SMITH were born in this town, have lived here all their lives, and are now about seventy-five years of age. The "Old Homestead," situated at the "One Mile Mill," was owned by the family about 320 years, and only recently passed into other hands.—*Jamaica Farmer, Jan. 12.*

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The January Term of the Hudson County Courts, Judge OGDEN presiding, opened at the Court-house in Hudson City yesterday morning. The following is a list of the

GRAND JURORS:

Ed. Charles, Fm'n.	Robert Betge,	Charles Clinton.
Wm. Peckham,	Charles P. Perry,	F. J. Wetmore,
G. D. Van Reiper,	Hiram W. Davis,	Nath. N. Halstead,
Phillip Scott,	Geo. Vreeland,	A. M. Zabriskie,
Evan J. Davis,	Deming Duer,	Ulysses Sevoye,
Geo. S. Gardner,	Benj. Miller,	Joseph G Edge,
John Kennedy,	Wm. Smith,	John Ireland,
John B. Moffat,	Erastus B. Carpenter.	

Judge OGDEN charged the Jury in a speech of considerable length. He opened with a reference to their general duties, dwelt at length and with emphasis upon the evils growing out of the unlicensed liquor traffic—especially the Sunday trade—and closed with a word as to the importance of observing secrecy in relation to their transactions. After the Jury had retired, the Court was engaged for the remainder of the day in hearing motions and Justices' appeals. The trial of civil causes will be commenced this morning.

DROWNED.—A young man named EDWARD DONNELLY, a resident of Shippenville, Hoboken, was drowned at a late hour on Sunday night, by walking off the bow of the ferry boat as it lay in the Barclay-street slip. He was intoxicated at the time. His body has not yet been recovered.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Two men, giving their names as RICHARD TUAPIN and WM. CONRAN, were brought before the Recorder on Monday morning charged with committing a number of burglaries in Jersey City on Saturday night. They entered, during the evening, the residences of H. G. HEALY, No. 218 York-street; THOMAS D. CHRISTIE, No. 144 Erie-street; and HENRY F. COX, South First-street, from all of which places they succeeded in getting wearing apparel, worth in all about $100. They were arrested at the Hoboken Ferry with the property in their possession. Recorder BENROAN committed them for trial. CONRAN was formerly a resident of Jersey City, but has of late been living on Long Island. It is said that TUAPIN'S real name is COLTER, and that he is an old offender, well known to the police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12.

$13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89	250	Erie Railroad....c	21⅜
5,000	do.....c	88⅜	100	do.....b60	21⅜
5,000	do.....b30	89	500	do.....b3	21⅜
16,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅛	300	do.....	21¾
7,000	do.....	83⅛	100	do.....b30	21⅞
29,000	do.....b10	83⅛	100	do.....b10	21⅞
10,000	do.....	83¾	200	do.....b10	21⅞
5,000	do.....b30	84	2050	do.....b3	21⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	68½	50	do.....s30	21
9,000	La. State 6s.....	86⅝	200	Hnd. Riv. R.R....s3	20½
3,000	Brook. City 6s..s3	91	87	M. So. & N. In. or. stk	35⅛
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	86	100	Reading R. R....b10	68⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cn. R. R. 6s	89	100	do.....c	68
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	95	100	do.....s3	68⅜
8,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	53	450	do.....c	68⅜
1,000	Hnd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97½	100	do.....b10	68⅜
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	71	100	do.....s60	67½
2,000	Mich. Cn. R. & Pct. 1st mt. S'g F. C. Bs.	85	100	do.....b30	68⅛
2,000	do.....	86⅛	500	do.....s10	68
10,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	87	100	do.....b30	68⅛
	33 Ill. Cen. Indiv't's.	100⅜	100	do.....b60	68⅛
	33 Ill. Cen. Rights.	100⅛	184	Mich. Cent. R. R....	68⅛
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m..	40⅜	50	do.....	54⅜
2,000	do.....	40⅜	66	do.....	55
8,000	LaC. & M. l. g. bs.	41	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.R	21⅛
2,000	do.....	41⅛	250	do.....s3	21
32	Mechanics Bank....	109	133	do.....	20
100	National Bank.....	105⅛	64	do.....	20⅛
145	Bank of Commerce.	100	100	do.....	20⅛
50	Phenix Bank.....	100	122	Panama R. R.....	92
50	do.....	100⅜	200	do.....b60	92½
50	do.....	100⅜	50	Cl. & Pittsb'g R. R.	10¾
20	Am. Exch. Bank..	101	50	do.....s30	10
49	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	110	Gal. & Ch. R. R....	75
10	do.....	101	20	do.....	75⅛
6	Bank of New-York.	101	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	44
45	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	96	300	do.....s3	43⅞
400	Canton Co.....	s3 21	100	do.....b3	43¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	13⅛	500	do.....b60	43¾
50	Cum. C. Co.....	b3 12⅜	200	do.....s3	43¾
25	do.....	s30 12⅜	100	do.....s10	43¾
100	do.....	b3 13	100	Chi. & R. I. R.R..	b30 72⅛
350	do.....	s3 12⅞	50	do.....	b30 72
40	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	71½	50	do.....	b15 71½
50	do.....	71	100	do.....	71
742	N. Y. Cent. R. R....	89	150	do.....	b3 70¾
150	do.....	s60 79⅛	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	14⅛
550	do.....	b10 80¾	235	do.....	14
250	do.....	s3 80⅛	283	do.....	13⅝
200	do.....	b3 80¾	300	do.....	13⅝
100	do.....	s3 80¾	200	do.....b60	14
200	do.....	s6 80¾	25	do.....	13⅝
250	Harlem R.R.....	s3 6¾	200	Mil. & Miss. R.R..b60	33

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s.....	92½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.R..	s60 79
8,000	Missouri St. 6s...	83⅜	90	do.....	79⅜
17,000	do.....	83½	7	do.....	79⅛
1,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90.	88⅛	50	Erie R. R.....	20⅝
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	69	250	do.....	20⅝
1,000	do.....	69½	50	do.....b30	20⅝
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74....	111½	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R R....	70
7,000	Mich. C. R. R. & Pct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. B.	85⅞	59	do.....s30	69⅜
3,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M	41	200	Reading R. R.....	57½
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b20 13⅜	300	do.....s30	57
100	do.....	13	350	do.....	57
150	do.....	13⅛	5	Mich. Cen. R. R....	54
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R..	19⅛
65	do.....	69⅞	120	do.....	20
250	Cumb. Coal Co.....	12⅛	100	Panama R. R.....	92½
100	do.....	s30 12⅜	44	Ill. Central R. R..	90
240	do.....	s3 12⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10⅝
200	do.....	13	100	do.....s30	10⅜
90	Harlem R. R.....	6¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	74⅛
			800	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	43⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

10 shares American Exchange Bank stock	100⅛
5 shares Bank of New-York	102
6 shares Continental Bank stock	97
19 shares Artisans' Bank stock	74
15 shares Artisans' Bank stock	73⅛
13 shares Continental Bank stock	96⅜
5 shares Bank of Commerce	100
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	89¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	72
133 shares Union Ferry Co. (N. B. Morse, Prcs.)	91
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	101⅜
200 shares Cumberland Coal Co	12
15 shares American Express Co	91
20 shares Chatham Bank	55¾
10 shares Continental Bank	96⅛@97⅛
30 shares Market Bank	94
10 shares Home Insurance Co	150
50 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	125½
40 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	146
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	150
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	13⅜
Brig *Elizabeth Watts*	$3,450
$5,000 Mil. and Miss. Railroad 8s	Int. add. 43⅜
5,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. bonds of '77	Int. add. 52⅜
8,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort	Int. add. 31½
2,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. add. 63
1,000 San Francisco 6s	Int. add. 50
11,000 Tol. Nor. and Clav. 7s	Int. add. 77⅜@77¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 87¾
4,000 Mil. and Superior R. R. 8s	Int. add. 14@18½
2,000 Tenn. 6s	Int. add. 87
2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
1,000 California 7s	Int. add. 67½
3,000 City of Memphis 6s	Int. add. 70
101,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 10
2,000 City of Madison (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 45
2,000 City of Watertown (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 32¼
2,000 City of Lexington 6s	Int. add. 38
4,000 Mil. and Beloit R. R. 1st m. 8s	Int. add. 38
7,000 Det. and Mil. R. R. 1st m. 7s	Int. add. 48
3,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 45

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The market for money is without alteration from Monday's report. The Bank Statement affords a promise of continued ease, and it will be further strengthened in a day or two by $1,600,000 in Gold, telegraphed from New-Orleans as on the way from California. The increase on the weekly return of yesterday, is the subject of considerable surprise on the Street. It is surmised that some of the Savings Institutions may have turned into bank part of their reserve in Coin held before the New-Year, and now being invested in State Stocks. The Foreign Bill market closed for the Boston steamer firmer for 60-day signatures, and lower for short sight, by reason of the reduced terms of discount on the first named on the other side. Most of the business in choice names was done at 109¼@109⅜ at 60 days, and 110¼@111 at sight. Francs were less abundant than for the last packet, and in request at 5.20@5.17½. The Custom Duties to-day were $93,000, the highest day's income for some weeks past. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $167,035; payments $172,362; balance $2,905,541.

The activity at the Stock Exchange holds on The business of the day was large and widely distributed. The State list was again higher, on the sales of the day, though the additional advance was scarcely supported at the close. Tennessee touched 89 ₱ cent.; Missouris, 83⅜, and New-York long loan, 111½ ₱ cent. There was some considerable realizing in the forenoon, on New-York and Erie shares, at the rapid advance since early last week, and the market fell back 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the top rates; causing some of the other Railway Stocks to sympathize. Reading declined 1 ₱ cent.; Rock Island fluctuated from 72½ down to 68 ₱ cent., returning to 68½@⅔ ₱ cent. New-York Central, after selling as high as 80@80½, left off at 79½ ₱ cent. Toledo closed at 43@43½ ₱ cent. Panama firm; Pacific Mail, 2½ ₱ cent. off from Monday's price; Michigan Central 8 Per Cents in demand, and ½@⅔ ₱ cent. higher. Very little doing in Illinois Centrals. The general market left off irregular and with less apparent strenth than on Monday, though without losing its activity. A disposition was evidenced to speculate against Rock Island, upon the calculation that the pamphlet of Mr. FLAGG may induce some real holders to sell out; though we have heard that the Treasurer himself anticipated quite the contrary result in proposing his resolutions of reform!

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—1857.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept. 30.
Capital Stock issued	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt, outstanding	24,097,000	23,505,000
Bills Payable	991,066	1,982,482
Accounts Payable	584,451	724,569
Due Income Account	1,766,248	483,316
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,695,468
Construction	$33,938,254	$34,033,680
Union Railroad Improve't	431,724	435,643
Cash and Cash Items	300,855	21,467
Materials	502,540	547,336
Fuel	726,463	572,371
Other Assets	364,565	1,116,815
Bills and Acc. Receivable	470,549	360,367
Discount on Bonds, 1875	721,814	607,885
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,695,468

FUNDED DEBT OF ERIE COMPANY—THREE YEARS.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept. 30.
Mortgages	$13,000,000	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Convertibles	7,891,000	7,891,000	7,891,000
Together	$20,891,000	$20,891,000	$20,891,000
Sinking F. Bds	4,000,000	3,206,000	2,614,000
To'l outstnd'g	$24,891,000	$24,097,000	$23,505,000

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM—BUSINESS, 1857.

Total earnings for year ending 30, 1857	$5,742,606
Transportation expenses, 66.9 ₱ cent	$3,844,812
Loss on running Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to December, 1856	21,018
United States Post-Office, claim not allowed, sundry bills for over-charges, damages, &c	37,065
Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, bad debt	15,772
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Co., bad debt	10,462
Lake Erie steamers, 1855, 1856	5,376
Old judgment for personal damages	17,896
New-York Station, old account, bad debts, &c., 1852 to Sept. 30, 1857	57,628
Risley & Squiras, account of propellers	1,244
D. C. McCalinm, right to use Bridge Patent	5,000
Fuel consumed by fire	6,585
Expenses prior to Sept. 30, 1856, paid since	33,427
New-York Central Railroad Co. Excess of emigrant business	18,677
Taxes	62,075
Cost of cars to replace those destroyed, and original cost of cars destroyed but not replaced, from Sept. 30, 1856, to Sept. 30, 1857	51,967
Total expenditure	$4,189,229—$1,553,377
Interest on Funded Debt	1,739,570
Interest on Floating Debt	110,357
Rent of Union Railroad	83,400— 1,933,327
Interest on Debt, Taxes and Expenses over Earnings	$379,950

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT MORAN.

The fiscal year terminating on the 30th September last has been the most unfortunate through which this Company has ever passed. The strike of the Engineers on the 3d October was a most inauspicious commencement. The strike was followed by intensely cold weather, accompanied by severe snow-storms, blocking up the Road, greatly impeding and diminishing its traffic, and increasing the wear and tear of road-bed and equipment. On the 10th February torrents of rain fell, producing an extraordinary freshet, which carried off the bridge over the Delaware, and it was only replaced, owing to subsequent freshets, after three weeks delay, during which time the freight traffic was almost entirely suspended. In consequence of the unusual quantity of rain from February to July, which prevented the track from drying, the unballasted portion of the Road on the Delaware and Western Divisions experienced great deterioration, producing numerous and, in some instances, serious injuries to persons and property, as well as to the running material of the Company. All this rendered your Road unpopular, diverted the traffic to competing routes, reduced the receipts much below what they would otherwise have been, even with the light business of the Spring and Summer, while it greatly increased the expenditures. The result was a diminution in the receipts of the first nine months of the ascal year of $534,398 68, and an increase in the running expenses and repairs of track of $484,337 93, reducing the net revenue $1,018,736 61, on the corresponding period of the preceding year.

An attentive examination will clearly prove that there is nothing in the present financial position of the Company which need injuriously affect its future prosperity or value. Its total capital and debt at present is less than $37,000,000. The total cost of the New-York Central Railroad, reaching only from Lake Erie to Albany, is already $39,000,000, and to enable its traffic to reach New-York, it has to use the Hudson River Railroad, which cost $13.000.000, thus making a total of $52,000,000, to reach from Lake Erie to New-York City. If we add to the cost of your road the capital represented by your leasehold property, the total capital invested in the road and equipment of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is $38,000,000. Of the present Floating Debt $1,200,000 is the balance of the cost of the second track, which the Loan of $4,000,000 was not sufficient to liquidate. The balance of the Floating Debt has been mostly expended on the Long Dock improvement, so that it is evident that nearly the whole of the increase of the Bonds in the hands of the Sinking Fund during the past two years has been purchased with the earnings of the Company, notwithstanding the sad result of the traffic of the past fiscal year.

The scheme now before the public to extricate the Company from its present financial embarrassments, appears to me to be the only feasible one. It appeals to the interests of Bond and Stockholders, for the means required by the Company. To the first, it offers an opportunity to exchange their unsecured Bonds into Mortgage Bonds, perfectly secured, as the entire issue is limited to $19,000,000, whilst the present cost of the property of the Company exceeds $38,000,000. To the latter, it presents an opportunity to save their property without risk, for the small advance asked them, is perfectly secured. If the entire loan be taken, there can be no doubt that this Company will soon enjoy greater prosperity than at any previous period; and, by a rigid adherence to a correct system of administration, all future embarrassments will probably be avoided. To this end, no new expenditure should be undertaken without first securing the means necessary to meet them.

By the annexed statement it will be seen that the Gross revenue of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, amounts to $5,742,606 51

Ordinary expenses, including taxes and items marked *	$4,051,631 35	
Extraordinary expenses,—bad debts and Patent Right	134,597 91	
Construction account,—expenditures for new structures and equipment	99,345 39—	4,283,574 65
Leaving applicable to interest on debt, and rent of Union Railroad		$1 454,031 86
Whereas, these items amount to		1,933,327 66
Leaving a deficit of		$479,295 70
Less profit on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund, and interest on Bonds in hands of Sinking Fund		190,946 41
Actual deficit on the year's operations		$288,349 29
This result is proved by		
Increase of Floating Debt, bills and accounts payable		$1,131,633 63
Decrease of cash, fuel, bills and accounts receivable		545,760 86
Total		$1,677,394 39
Less—Increase Long Dock investment	$744,042 30	
Increase other assets and materials	53,002 80	
Decrease of Bonded Debt by Sinking Fund	592,000 00—	1,389,045 10
Increase of liabilities over assets		$288,349 29

TWO YEARS' FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of merchants, traders, &c		204,061
Number of failures and suspensions		4,937
Gross liabilities involved by failures or suspensions		$291,750,000
Of which in ordinary course trade, and arranged by composition	$192,305,500	
And by ordinary course, payin full	74,293,000	
And by ordinary course, hopeless failures	20,166,000	
And by frand and absconding	4,985,500—	$291,750,000

The foregoing figures are compiled from an ap proximate estimate put forth by one of the mercantile agencies in this City, of the mercantile, trading, banking and other failures and suspensions in this country *for the last two years*, including, of course, *the panic season of September and October*, 1857. Of the gross sum assumed to have been originally involved, which, after all, is a mere estimate, it is stated that at least 40 ₱ cent. of the class settled by composition will be realized, which, together with the solvent suspensions paying in full, would give on liquidation $151,215,000; leaving the whole loss to creditors, by less than five thousand failures in the thirty-one States in two years, ont of two hundred and four thousand traders, $140,535,000. Including in, and figuring largely, of course, is the City of New-York, which numbers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK FAILURES, 1856-57.

Number.	Gross.	Paying.
600 Settling by composition	$83,951,000	$42,815,000
167 Paying in full	42,157,000	42,157,000
111 No general dividend	8,033,000	Nil.
37 Fraudulent	968,000	Nil.
915 ont of 13,854 firms	$135,129,000	$84,972,000

The conclusions of the compiler of these statistics in regard to the late panic are as follows:

"Was there sufficient disease in the body commercial to cause such an arrest of business and a general liquidation? *The number of houses that have resumed or will pay in full; the large number that have already compromised as high as sixty to eighty cents; the small losses our banks have met with, and the quickness with which they were able to collect in and place themselves in a strong position*—not to speak of the value of the crops on hand, and the many millions of specie hoarded throughout the country—justify us in believing that the over-issues of paper money, overtrading, speculation, &c., *would not have warranted, at least after the export demand for specie ceased, more than a moderate contraction, which should have been even then very gradual and discriminating, and not a ruthless assault upon private credit.*

We say that *the larger part of the contraction* which took place was *caused by panic*, by which we mean 'terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger.' Death from fright is as serious a calamity as from any ordinary cause. We have reason to be thankful that this panic came in a year of plenty; and with smaller indebtedness, we believe, from the country than usual. Had it occurred at any time within the last three or four years—the year of drouth and failure of crops, for instance—there would have been more apology for it; but the losses would then have been much greater. As it is, we may reasonably hope that the houses which have been bankrupted by the crisis will make better dividends than were ever made before under such disastrous circumstances."

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $649,559, against $1,680,294 the corresponding week of last year.

We give the following as the purport, by translation, of an article in the New-York *Handels Zeitung*, a German commercial newspaper published in this City, respecting the suits of GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, which have been so often before our Courts, and have attracted much attention, both from the large amount involved and the important questions of law that have arisen:

"We noticed the other day the fact that Mr. LEWIS H. MEYER had been held to bail in a large amount upon a suit commenced against him by Capt. JOHN GRAHAM to recover the value of the steamers *Ocean Bird, St. Lawrence* and a portion of the *United States*, which GRAHAM alleges the firm of MYER & STUCKEN took wrongful possession of, and have converted to their own use. We now learn that the friends of Mr. MEYER promptly offered bail for his appearance, and that even double the amount required was volunteered by some of our first merchants. The bail would have been given immediately, but by advice of his counsel it was deferred until the next day. As to the suit itself, GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, we have had details presented to us that totally contradict the version hitherto so studiously spread by certain parties, and we are satisfied from what we have ascertained that no sham sale, as represented by Capt. GRAHAM, ever took place, and the very fact that our Courts have compelled MEYER & STUCKEN to satisfy liens upon the steamers to a very large amount, incurred previous to the purchase, established in our opinion the *bona fide* sale, for otherwise they could not be made liable as owners. So far from MEYER & STUCKEN making a profitable investment, they were obliged (in addition to the purchase money, $105,000) to pay liens in the amount of upwards of $80,000; and, according to the account, as it stands, they have paid and are held liable on account of these steamers in upwards of $191,000, which is more than what they afterwards sold them for, and more than they were worth, and more than the amount for which they could now be repurchased, and the transaction has been attended with great loss to this firm, instead of profit, as the public have been induced to believe by the statements of GRAHAM and other interested parties. We had intended saying nothing about this matter until the suits now pending had been decided, but this unwarranted attack upon a partner of this house, who was absent long before and long after the transaction took place, led us to investigate the circumstances more fully, and having noticed other versions, we deem it due to the house attached to give an expression of our sentiments."

The Late Crisis—From a Swiss View.

[Translated for the New-York Times from the Geneva Journal.]

In a preceding letter on the financial crisis I said that the only means to extricate ourselves from the dilemma without disaster, would be by a general diminution in the construction of railways throughout Europe.

The exaggeration of which every one, more or less, has rendered himself culpable, with respect to these enterprises, is one of the principal causes of the financial, commercial and monetary crisis which now *prevails*; this I desire to explain more fully than I have been able to do before.

The American crisis is essentially financial. Its cause is the too great number of railroads undertaken nearly simultaneously for several years past: all agree to this. Financial uneasiness has been long felt in the United States, and as in that country a commercial crisis usually spends itself within a few months, it was hoped that this railroad crisis would not prolong itself indefinitely; but whilst looking for a favorable change, suddenly the veil rending itself, a ray of light fell on the state of things, and renders the matter clear. The public have felt that a catastrophy could alone help to extricate from the excesses to which they had delivered themselves, and that they must pass through it to recover the normal state.

Europe, upon whom imprudent speculators had depended, no longer able to supply her own necessities, ceased to reply to the demands of loans made by the American Companies, and when she wished to realize the obligations with which she had previously loaded herself, could no longer find a purchaser. Hence America could no longer count on herself, and the burden with which she was loaded considerably overtaxed her forces; she was obliged to succumb.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1972 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Important from Central and South America.

Capture of the Fillibuster Force Under Col. Anderson by the Susquehanna.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New-Granadian Press on the Convention with the United States.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Details of the Capture of Colonel Anderson's Force—Arrest of the San Juan by Captain Sands, of the Susquehanna—Anderson Pressed by Costa Ricans—Destruction of Property Before the Retreat—List of Fillibusters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The most important news I have to communicate by this mail is the capture by Captain SANDS, of the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, of the balance of the fillibuster force under Colonel ANDERSON, and their arrival on the 30th ult. at this port in the United States war-steamer *Fulton*, Captain ALMY This was the party which ascended the Colorado into the San Juan River, and took possession of Fort Castillo. Captain SANDS, in the capture of this force, went to a still further extreme than did Commodore PAULDING in landing on Punta Arenas. He ascended the river San Juan *into the interior of a foreign nation*

I will give you the facts as I have them from a high official source. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in view of their common danger, it is presumed, came to an understanding on their differences, and sent four hundred men to San Carlos at the entrance to the Lake, and one hundred to Castillo. ANDERSON, finding himself closely pressed and likely to be more so, his stores being short, prepared the steamer *Ogden*, embarked his men on her, and then wrote to Captain SANDS, asking his views in regard to his surrender. Captain SANDS replied that he was ready to receive him and his men, if they came and delivered up their arms. Subsequently, ANDERSON spiked his cannon, burned all the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the machinery of a steamer at the Rapids, understood to be the *Virgin*, and having killed all the cattle and plundered all the merchandise within reach, started down the river. Captain SANDS came upon them under these circumstances, nine miles up the river, in the steamer *Charles Morgan*, full of armed men, and captured them, without any resistance, of course. The *Ogden* was placed in charge of Mr. COTTRELL, U. S. Consul at Greytown, who has also charge of the *Charles Morgan*, until the rightful ownership in them is shown.

Capt. SANDS thinks there is a little irregularity in the extreme measures he took, but as he was sent out to break up the fillibusters, he thought this course the shortest, and the one likely to save trouble and suffering on all sides. He, like his Commodore, will doubtless be sustained by the *honest* public sentiment of the country, and they do not look for nor wish the approval of any other. Besides, it will be sustained by the President, if he is sincere in the very proper language he used in his Message to Congress and we have no right to charge that he is not, after the prompt course he took in the removal of the New-Orleans Judge, and his suspension of Capt. CHATARD from his command.

The fillibusters have been transferred from the *Fulton* to the *Wabash*, and the latter vessel sails with them to-day for the United States, calling in at Boca del Toro and Greytown. Some twelve or fourteen of them are sick from fever.

The *Fulton* will remain in this port for the present. She has twenty-five men on her sick list, principally her working men, whose services she could scarcely do without at sea, and this is the main reason why she, instead of the *Wabash*, does not take home the fillibusters. During the greater part of the time that the *Fulton* has been on this coast, the rains have been very heavy, and the men much exposed. At one time Captain ALMY laid eight days off the mouth of the Colorado, the rain falling two-thirds of the time in torrents.

Colonel ANDERSON explains the matter of breaking the machinery of a steamer in this way. He says he unscrewed the cylinder head, packed it into a box and took it into the woods and hid it, so that the "enemy" could not use the steamer, as he expected WALKER might be able to return, and would want her himself:

The following is a complete list of ANDERSON'S force:

OFFICERS.

Col. Frank Anderson,	Capt. Dudley McMichael,
Capt. John J. West,	Surgeon John Henley,
Lieut. Flavel Belcher,	Lieut. Francis P. Powers.

PRIVATES.

Charles Moore,	John A. McClure,
Charles Downing,	George Jackson,
Philip Thompson,	Philip Raimond,
John B. Hogan,	Joseph Brown,
Fred. Betts,	Pietro Catsnio,
Marion Cox,	Henry Fisher,
Martin Gilmartin,	Thomas Johnson,
Francis Lilly,	Charles Manly,
John W. McClelland,	James Richardson,
William Taylor,	Joseph Woods,
William Thomas,	Charles Marshall,
Charles Brady,	Thomas F. Byron,
Thomas Austin.	John Griddle,
Henry W. Somerford.	David Beal,
John Benson,	Peter Carawaker,
Wm. Champion,	John Green,
Wm. Johnson,	Michael Lawless,
August Miller,	Robert McDonald,
James O'Kane,	John Sheppard,

John Velie.

There is no British war vessel in port, the *Brunswick* having sailed from here on the 2d for Greytown.

CHARLES J. FOX, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, has gone to Havana on the steamer *Granada*, to return in ten days, he being rather out of health. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Bogota Press on the Convention with the United States—An Ecclesiastical Imbroglio—Grand Entertainment to Commodore Paulding—Ship News and Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The reported draft of the Convention between the United States and New-Granada, in settlement of the damages for the Panamn massacre, reached the Bogota journals about the middle of November, and the last mail brings us their commeuts on it. It appears to have reached the Bogota Press in a somewhat different shape from that in which it appeared in the United States papers. I translate for the TIMES an article on the subject from one of the leading papers of the Capital, *El Tiempo*. This article, when compared with many I have read in the New-Granada Press, is very moderate in its tone. In fact, nearly the whole Press is opposed to the treaty, or to any treaty that shall acknowledge the responsibility of the Government for the massacre of the California passengers on the 15th of April. In the United States, with such an unanimous expression of the press against any proposed measure, there could not be the least hope of its being favorably received by Congress. But here, in New-Granada, the breath of official power is more potent than with you in turning editorial wormwood into delectable honey, and in divesting legislators of any exaggerated or inconvenient ideas that might conflict with a proper degree of Executive independence. So, if President OSPINA wishes it, he may not find it absolutely impossible to send back the treaty to Washington with his signature attached, and that, too, with the assent of the Legislative Department, notwithstanding the stormy appearance of the atmosphere in newspaperdom. By the law of the 18th of June, President OSPINA is not compelled to send the treaty to Congress for approval, unless it shall alienate a portion of the national territory, which it *literally* does not, as by its terms the sovereignty of the fe[illegible] a piece of land acquired for a coal depot is to remain vested in the Government of New-Granada—but perhaps which it *virtually* does, as is suggested in the article of the *Tiempo*. Perhaps I do not exactly understand the bent of the paragraph in President BUCHANAN'S Message, asking Congress to authorize him, "in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces to carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality and protection to the Isthmus;" but if I do, I predict that the newspapers and Government of New-Granada will soon have something more tangible to move their ire than the acquisition by the United States, in fee simple, of a hundred acres of ground in the Bay of Panama for a coal depot. On the whole, although there is a combination formiog to defeat the treaty if possible, I think it probable President OSPINA will decide to submit it to Congress, and that the chances are about even that it will be approved by that body, although its provisioos are as little agreeable to the "Latin" as to the "Vulcanic" race.

But whatever disposition the Congress of Bogota may make of this treaty, it is to be hoped that the Senate of the United States, in considering it, will look a little beyond the dollars and cents stipulated to be paid, and see if its provisions are calculated to protect the vast interests of the American transit across this Isthmus. Will the negroes of the Cienega be pecuniarily affected by the payment of two or three hundred thousands of dollars by the Government of New-Granada to the families who suffered from their brutalities? Is there any guarantee in the treaty that the Government of New-Granada will keep a sufficient force on the Transit Route to prevent the recurrence of the scenes enacted on the 15th of April? If so, will Senators inquire, before passing upon the treaty, what the character of that force is to be?—whether it is to be made up from Carthagena negroes, which always constitute the military force of the Isthmus, and who are the most orutal, bloodthirsty and revengeful of all the negroes of the Caribbean? Will they consider whether, in bringing such a black rabble to Panama, they are not adding to the bad element which is sufficiently predominant now in the population of this Isthmus route, and which in fact was the cause of the massacre of 1856? Let them remember that it was a black armed police, at the command of half-civilized whites, that murdered so many of our countrymen and destroyed such a large amount of property on the fatal 15th of April, and then decide if it be wise to add fuel to the flame in order to extinguish it. Let Senators turn to the demands of Mr. MARCY, made by Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE last Winter at Bogota; seriously consider them, and the importance of the interests that prompted them; and if they find them, as I think they will, the only ones calculated to give real, undoubted security to a trade and travel which must for the next twenty years pass from our Atlantic to our Pacific Empire; let them be insisted on. Senators will find this question not by any means one of the least important they will be called to act upon the present session of Congress.

Many readers of the TIMES may not have forgotten some remarks in one of my letters a month or two since upon a church income of New-Granada, derived from what is called the "Censo de la Iglesia." The church had acquired a good deal of property in the shape of liens on houses and lands, most of them from donations, more or less voluntary, of weak-headed old ladies on their death-beds, or in requital for absolutions from heinous sins. Latterly, these liens began to weigh so heavily upon the present possessors of the properties, that a law was passed allowing them to redeem them on the payment of one-third or one-half the principal, according to the rate of interest stipulated, the nation becoming responsible to the church for the balance. The Government being a very slow paymaster, the church grumbled a good deal at first, but the prompt expulsion from the Republic of two or three of the most audacious of the priesthood had a most excellent effect, and the church finally acceded to this and other wholesome laws in respect to its future governance. But the Government is now in the hands of a party mainly indebted to the priests for its success, and they are hoping to regain some of their lost ground. The other day the Bishop of Panama issued the following edict against all those who are wicked enough to consider the civil as paramount to ecclesiastical law:

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

MY ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND: I have received a verbal order from the Most Illustrious Bishop of this Diocese, that, from the 1st of January, proximo those persons of this city who have transferred to the National Treasury the properties of the censo for the support of the church and its ministers, shall be erased from the list of Catholics; that, until they have repaired the damage they have caused to the church, they shall be separated from its pale—and that they shall be deprived of spiritual auxiliaries, and exoncrated from the contributions for worship, comprehending also their families and the persons who may live beneath their roofs.

In giving this notice to you I am animated solely by the the desire that you should avoid the terrible penalty, and I pray that you will shun it at whatever cost and sacrifice. God guard you!

FERMIN JOVANE.

To Señor Don J * * * * de D * * * *.

The "Most Illustrious" EDUARDO VASQUEZ, Bishop of Panama, in dictating the foregoing, must have forgotten that he was dealing with a people who almost begin to doubt the truth of the tradition that their forefathers were accustomed to tremble at the anathemas from the Vatican, as if they had been bolts hurled from the hand of the Great Jehovah. He must have been dreaming of the successors of LEO the Tenth, the Adrians and the Clements of old Rome—of the *auto de fé*, the racks and the Inquisition of the Councils of old Spain—instead of the invitation of Jesus Christ to all those "who are weary and heavy laden." The Bishop will find that Ids Church, as well as all the churches of Spanish America have got to depend upon the voluntary support of the people, as in the United States, and that they must be brought to be not only theoretically but really subscribent to secular law, and the sooner they recognize this fact the longer lease they will have from the encroachments of Protestantism, which in many parts of South America has already, with the spread of education, begun to sap the foundations of a system which has always prospered most where the people have been kept in the greatest ignorance. The people of Panama are very indignant at this interference with the sacred rights of family, and if there is no law to prevent and to punish it, it is more than likely the next Congress of Bogota, or the Legislature of the State, will find it necessary to frame one for the purpose. The Church will be lucky if it does not lose the balance of the property it wrongfully holds, in consequence of this despotic action of the Bishop of Panama.

In the meantime, several of the excommunicated have published letters to the Bishop in the public journals in which that ecclesiastic is handled without gloves, and the Editor of the *Star and Herald*, JOAN POWER, Esq., who reads the English Church service and a sermon every Sabbath to the Americans here, has given public notice to the heretics that they can attend Divine service at his office "without money and without price."

On Christmas night the American residents of Aspinwall gave a magnificent ball and supper to Commodore PAULDING and officers of the flag ship *Wabash*, to which the officers of the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick*, and most of the American residents and principal native families of Panama were invited. The Superintendent of the Railroad, A. J. CENTER, Esq., liberally placed the facilities of the road at the free disposal of the *convites* from Panama, and more than one hundred persons, among whom were some forty ladies, availed themselves of his politeness. A run of three hours through the gorgeous tropical forest and flowers that skirt the line of the eighth wonder of the world, the Panama Railroad, brought the happy party into the valley of the shadow of—health, in the bosom of which is nestled the infant city of Aspinwall. The ladies were received in the cottages of the officers of the Railroad Company, and the gentlemen were provided for in the Howard House, the whole of which the managers of the hall had hired for the convenience of their guests. The hall-room was rather an unique one, it being extemporized on the splendid covered wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company. This wharf is in the shape of a T, the upper part being the dancing saloon, and the lower part the supper-room, while the offices were used for the ladies' dressing-rooms. The floor of the ball-room was covered with nice canvass and the sides were first inclosed with the same material and then filled with the flags of all nations, each one being gracefully intertwined with the stars and stripes. Paintings of WASHINGTON, BOLIVAR, VICTORIA, CLAY and other great personages, occupied proper positions, and the niches and cornices were decorated with fancy pictures. The saloon was lighted by immense chandeliers, formed from hoops covered with colored paper, bayonets with the points pendant being used to hold the burners. The supper-room was also beautifully decorated with palms. The table, capable of seating nearly two hundred persons, was loaded with every delicacy of the tropics, as well as with fat turkeys, oysters and green salads from the North, the latter having been brought out on the ice-ships from Boston. At 9½ o'clock the ladies entered the saloon, where they were received and welcomed with exceeding grace by the beautiful wife of Mr. I. W. BOURN, agent of the steamers. Commodore PAULDING was received in a few neatly turned compliments by C. J. FOX, United States Consul, to which he replied in his usual frank and hearty manner. The Governor of Panama, when introduced to the Commodore, exclaimed: "I am glad to press the hand that struck the death-blow to fillibusterism." The dancing, to the music of the fine bands of the *Wabash* and *Brunswick*, was kept up till 3½ o'clock, and the officers of both ships asseverated that they had never attended a prettier ball in South America, or gazed upon a more beautiful bouquet of femininity than that from Panama which graced the Christmas ball at Aspinwall.

In a late number of the New-York *Herald* occurs the following paragraph:

"Costa Rica has just twice the population of Nicaragua, and would, in the event of a union of States, control all the elections and hold the entire political power. To this Nicaragua would never consent."

Some time since I took the ground that Nicaragua, *having more than double the population of Costa Rica*, the latter would never consent to a union that would make her the slave of her turbulent neighbor. Now, as the *Herald* has repeated the error it makes in the foregoing quotation, in one form or another several times, since, and as it is important that an editor who writes so much upon "Central American Imbroglios" as the *Herald* man does, should have some little acquaintance with the subject that comes under his pen, I will state that the population of Nicaragua is estimated at 360,000, while that of Costa Rica numbers about the same as the population of the State of Panama, viz.: 150,000. Please take notice.

The President of New-Granada has issued an official edict appointing Señor TORICES, of Carthagena, and late Secretary of State under MOSQUERA, Intendente-General of Panama. Señor TORICES, it is thought, will arrive in Panama by the next regular steamer. He is said to a be highly honorable and intelligent man. The law under which this appointment is made practically takes away the power from the Governor of the State, so far as Panama, Aspinwall and the transit route are concerned, and rests it in the Intendente.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander H. K. THATCHER, is still in port. Her complement of men and officers, which is about 140 in number, has been raduced to 100, in consequence of the expiration of the term for which many of the men shipped. There is no British man-of war in port. The merchant ship *Humboldt*, from Boston, arrived last week with coals to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Revolutionary War in Peru—Difficulty Between an American Ship and the Peruvian Authorities at the Chinchas—Interesting News from Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived here on the 21st of December with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th. She brings nothing from Ecuador.

PERU.

I have private letters from CASTILLA'S camp at Sachaen, close to the city of Arequipa, in which latter city VIVANCO still continues shut up with his revolutionary force. But little has taken place since my last worth noting. It appears the report is not true that CASTILLA had gained possession of a portion of the city. He made a show of assaulting it on the 30th of November, but was compelled to retire, with a loss of some 20 killed and wounded, after an attack which lasted eight hours. A Commissioner had been sent from Lima, by the Council of Ministers, to CASTILLA, authorising him to grant a general amnesty to VIVANCO and his forces in case he would surrender, but nothing had come out of it. Islay, the port for Arequipa, is in possession of CASTILLA. After abandoning Islay, the *Apurimac* went to Iquique, where she disembarked eighty men and took possession of the port in the name of VIVANCO. The *Apurimac*, at the latest date, had not retaken the Chincha Islands, but that event was daily looked for, unless the British and French ships-of-war should prevent it.

A correspondence between the late President ECHENIQUE and the enemies of the present Government of Peru, had been intercepted and published in the Lima *Comercio*. I do not find it worth translating. ECHENIQUE hopes, in this correspondence, that VIVANCO will succeed, because it will pave the way for his own return to power. He thinks that at any rate, CASTILLA has lost his prestige with the people, and that when an election takes place for President that individual will not be the successful candidate. ECHENIQUE is still in Chili.

In Lima everything was politically quiet, since the Convention was driven out.

The amount of guano shipped in the month of November was a good deal less than the previous month, viz: 42,155 tons register. Of this, 36,370 tons went to England and the Continent, and the balance to the United States.

There has been another difficulty between an American ship and the Peruvian authorities at the Chinchas. A quarrel took place on the ship *T. B. Wales*, between one of the crew and an Indian working on board, which resulted in the sailor striking the latter.

The Indian was taken from the vessel by an armed boat sent by the commander of the Peruvian war-steamer *Izcuchaca*, but, in the course of an hour the boat returned the Indian and took off the sailor. The sailor was lashed to a buoy in the harbor, in the hot sun, and was compelled to hold on to it for four hours. Captain BUEN protested against these proceedings to the Commander of the steamer, who only answered that if he made any more trouble he should take the sailor's place on the buoy. The matter has been represented to Mr. CLAY, U. S. Minister at Lima.

General CASTILLO, who was charged with an attempt to get up a revolution at Lima against CASTILLA, and who was in consequence put on board a vessel for the coast of Mexico, has had his sentence commuted to exile to Chili, and sailed on the 25th of November.

BOLIVIA.

From this Republic there is nothing new. Dr. LINARES, who succeeded in October in getting into the place of Gen. CORDOVA, was very popular, and probably would remain so a whole month, and possibly longer.

CHILI.

The President was regaining the confidence of the people by appointing some of his political enemies to high office, so that all fears of a revolution were at an end. Congress had placed the whole business of constructing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad in his hands, which had caused some dissatisfaction, as it was thought there ought to be some checks and accountability in the disbursement of five or six millions of dollars.

It was feared that a vessel called the *San Jorge*, which had on board a large number of friars and nuns from France had been lost in the Straits of Magellan, as she was last seen there some seventy days since. A steamer had been sent to look after her.

The war-steamer *Esmeralda*, which had sailed some twenty days before on a mission to the North, it was ascertained had gone to the Mejillones, to assert the authority of Chili over the territory, and to protect Chilian commerce against Bolivia, in trading there. It was reported that Gov. BIGLER, the United States Minister, had desisted in the demands of Mr. BEELER, United States Secretary of Legation, for remuneration in large sums to the Boston ship *Sportsman*, for being forced away from the Mejillones, Mr. BIGLER becoming convinced that the vessel was acting contrary to Chilian law. He had advised the captain to return and load in a legal manner.

The crops all over the country promised great abundance. The gathering of the Wheat will soon commence. Flour commanded $5 75 @ 100 weight. Carolina Rice was selling at $7 @ quinial. For Refined Sugar, 250,000 lbs. from the United States and 350,000 from France was in the market, at 20c., but of course nobody would pay it. The amount of Sugars on hand in the Valparaiso Market was 3,792,000 lbs. Pine Lumber very plenty, and assorted lots selling at $46@$50. Barley was declining, the last sales being $1 77@$1 90 @ quintal, 6 months. Copper in bars, $22; Silver, $10 31 @ marc. The American vessels arrived within the fortnight were: Bark *Gold Hunter*, from Paita; *Lionesca*, from San Francisco; *Vulture*, from St. John; *Muntaro*, from New-York; whale-bark *S. Perkins*, from the fishing-grounds: ship *Harriet Irving*, from Boston: and ship *Premier*, from Belfast, Maine. There was no change in freights. Prices ruled from £3 2s.@£4 to Europe for ores, &c., from Caldera and Iquique.

An Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in West Randolph, Vt., on the 26th inst.

Mr. John Green, a celebrated Irish comedian, died at Memphis on the 28th ult.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Mormon Preparations for Hostilities.

Exaggerated Reports of their Strength.

DEFIANT SPEECHES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Our advices from Great Salt Lake City by way of San Francisco are to the 3d of November. The proposition to declare BRIGHAM YOUNG "Prophet, Seer and Revelator" of the Mormon people, was sustained unanimously in the Tabernacle.

The *Deseret News* of November 4th, says: The company from Carson began to arrive on the 1st inst., and will probably all be in by the 3d. This company with a few exceptions, embrace all who were sent on foreign missions to that region; also, several from California and Oregon.

The news referring vaguely to the burning of the Government wagons by the Mormons, says:

For these reasons our brethren have as yet been restrained from harming those officers and soldiers, else *the late battle between the soldiers and a prairie fire*, which Gen. HARNEY may record as his 106th, would have been the prelude to their surrender or being wiped out."

In reference to the Mormon prisoners taken by Col. ALEXANDER, BRIGHAM, in an address in the Tabernacle, holds the following language:

Did he not granny it off admirably about the prisoners when he wrote! I need not assure you that not a hair of their heads will be hurt. He dare not hurt them; neither has he the first particle of reason for hurting them. He has released and sent in the younger brother with an express, under the alleged consideration of his having a wife and three children entirely dependent upon him. I wonder that the Colonel had not a young officer to send with him.

We subjoin full particulars of the news.

POSITION OF THE MORMON ARMY—EXAGGERATION OF ITS STRENGTH—SUFFERING AND POVERTY—INDIANS PROBABLY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Los Angeles Star Extra, Dec. 8.

Mr. BELL, with whom we have had a conversation, informs us that he left Salt Lake City on the 8th November, and after two days traveling, short stages, encamped for a day or two. While encamped, an express arrived from the city, who informed them that Colonel JOHNSON had arrived at Ham's Fork, and taken the command—that communications, short but expressive, had passed between the Colonel and Gov. YOUNG, the result of which was, that Colonel JOHNSON ordered his command to be ready next morning for an advance on Salt Lake City, where he intended to Winter. Ham's Fork is about a hundred miles from the city. The Mormons were stationed at Echo canon, about fifty miles from the city, through which the troops must pass. A collision, therefore, was inevitable, as the Mormons were in great numbers, and were being rapidly reinforced. A march of two or three days would bring the troops in front of their opponents.

The rumor we alluded to in our last, respecting the burning of a number of wagons, has been confirmed by Mr. BELL. The wagons were the property of the Government contractors, and seventy-six of them were burned. A body of armed mounted men came at night to the camp, told the wagon-master what they intended to do, gave him time to awake his men and remove their baggage and bedding, told him to select a wagon to take his party back to the States, which he did, and they then set fire to the whole train, burning up seventy-six wagons. The cattle were driven into Salt Lake City.

With regard to the Indians east of Salt Lake, it is more than probable that Col. JOHNSON has propitiated them, and they will be found, if not on the side of the Government, at least neutral.

In case of resistance to the troops, there is every reason for confidence that Colonel JOHNSON will force the passage of the canon, and make good his advance to the City.

The force of the Mormons has been greatly overestimated; almost every available man has been enrolled. In passing through the settlements, Mr. BELL found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains; and yet the whole force fell far short of 10,000 men.

The Winter has set in with severity. In the city the snow was two inches deep, and in the mountains, where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from six to twelve inches deep.

The Mormon army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions.

The families are represented as being in a suffering condition—war ting in provisions and wood; the Winter already commenced, and the men all called off to the camps.

Mr. BELL'S company had passports from Governor YOUNG, but were only asked for them once. It seemed as if intelligence had been sent ahead of them, and all knew of their journey to California but at one station.

Nevertheless, it was necessary, at each settlement, to call on the Bishop, hire an interpreter, and send them ahead of the company to treat with the Indians for their safe passage. By representing themselves as Mormons, using every precaution, and more particularly by the expenditure of over two thousand dollars among bishops, interpreters and Indians, the company succeeded in making their way in safety.

We have confirmation of the report that was circulated at the time, regarding the company that was massacred some time since, that they suffered at the hands of the Indians, in revenge for criminal indiscretions on the part of certain of their members. Small bags containing poison were found in springs, the waters of which caused sickness and death among the Indians. They mustered their forces, followed and massacred the whole party.

The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino for Salt Lake were met by Mr. BELL'S company beyond the Mojave. The train was moving along. There was no encampment on the Mojave, as had been reported here the past two or three days.

Messrs. KINCAID & Co., and GILBERT & GERLISH sold out their entire stock of goods to the Mormons at the prices offered by the authorities. They were told the people wanted them, and they had better take what they could get, or abide the result.

Mr. BELL was enrolled in the army of defence, but, on being informed of it, declined, of course, the intended honor. He, therefore, left the Territory. The company arrived in good health.

DEFIANT SPEECHES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In the Tabernacle, on the 4th of October, BRIGHAM YOUNG made the following remarks:

I will say a few words before the congregation is dismissed:

As but few can be in our offices to learn the news that is brought in, I will say that on the 2d, Friday last, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the soldiers were going up Ham's Fork. Previous to that I had sent by Lieutenant-General WELLS a copy of the proclamation proclaiming martial law and ordering the troops not to come here. They treated it as I supposed they would. They say they are sent by the President, are subject to superior officers, and intend to abide their instructions, and I expect they will until some other power checks their progress.

I do not know that anybody's heart burns, except it is to get a little nearer our enemies, and for the troops to undertake to come in here.

I have told you before, and I tell you now, that the result will be that Mormonism will be higher and greater in power than ever it was before. Our enemies will sink while we increase in power and strength, and enjoy an influence that we never enjoyed before, and the Lord will have His own way in bringing about these things. I know that all will be made right, and an all-wise, overruling Providence will bring us off victorious. He has led us to victory and peace, and has given us power and influence that we can sustain ourselves against all that can come to annoy, destroy, desolate and drive the Saints of God. God will fight our battles, and He will do it just as He pleases.

On the 8th of October BRIGHAM YOUNG delivered the following speech in the Tabernacle in relation to the advance of the United States troops into the Territory. He said:

I purpose to have read to you this morning some of the communications that have passed between our enemies and ourselves, for the people are anxious to know the feelings of the two parties—they are very anxious to learn the news. I am perfectly willing that they should know all, for my feelings and yours are very different from those of the world. You are aware that among the nations, the soldiers are never permitted to know anything about the plans of the officers; statesmen withhold from their constituents every policy they possibly can, and the statement of one of them is very true pertaining to their use of the English language, that is, to secrete ideas instead of revealing them.

If the Government of the United States have sent soldiers to this Territory, I do not know it, for I have had no official notice of such a circumstance, and you will perceive that I treat them accordingly. If they are sent by Government, they are sent expressly to destroy this people; and if they are not sent by the Government, they have come expressly to destroy this people; therefore, I shall treat them, as I have informed the officer in command, *the same as though they were an avowed mob*—not as I would those who have heretofore mobbed us, but as parties who have come to mob us now.

I have informed Col. ALEXANDER that, had his command been the men who have heretofore mobbed us, and the lying scribblers, and the wicked rabble who have all the day long been trying to incite mobs against us, they never would have seen the South Pass.

We have sought for peace all the day long, and I have sought for peace with the army now on your borders, and have warned them that we all most firmly believe that they are sent here solely with a view to destroy this people, though they may be ignorant of that fact. And though we may believe that they are sent by the Government of the United States, yet I as Governor of this Territory have no business to know any such thing, until I am notified by proper authority at Washington. I have a right to treat them as a mob, just as though they had been raised and officered in Missouri, and sent here expressly to destroy this people. We have been very merciful and very lenient to them. As I informed them in my unofficial letter, had they been those mobocrats who mobbed us in Missouri, they never would have seen the South Pass. We had plenty of boys on hand, and the mode of warfare they would have met with they are not acquainted with.

I would just as soon tell them as to tell you of my mode of warfare. As the Lord God lives we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us be hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids, until they sleep in death, for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. Men shall be secreted here and there and shall waste away our enemies, in the name of Israel's God.

Col. ALEXANDER complains of our mode of warfare. They have two or more field batteries of artillery with them, and they want us to form a line of battle in an open plain and give them a fair chance to shoot us. I did not tell the Colonel what I thought, but if he had a spark of sense he must be a fool to think that we will ever do any such thing. I am going to observe the old maxim:

"He that fights and runs away,
Lives to fight another day."

Should our enemies venture upon violent measures, I design to so manage affairs that none of our boys will be killed, and in my answer to the Colonel I have told him pretty plainly what we shall do under certain contingencies.

The boys report their order of march to be, the Tenth Infantry in front, the baggage in the centre, the Fifth Infantry in the rear, and several flanking companies traveling through the brush as best they can. Don't you think they would look well coming from the United States in that way? That is the way in which they were traveling at our last advices, and it was said that their picket-guard declared they would not watch.

If the soldiers knew the facts in the case as do their officers, they would probably nearly all leave the army, but the officers keep the soldiers in the dark. The last report is, that the officers had been telling the men that I had written a very favorable letter to Col. ALEXANDER, and that they were intending to come in.

When I think, are they in your houses? are they in your fields? I can answer, no, they are in the mountains, they are in the cold and snow, and if they continue, as those officers appear to intend to, upon the side of despotism and mobocracy, they justly ought to be served as we would serve all mobocrats. But we are here, and we are free, as BR KIMBALL has said, just as free, in one sense, as we ever shall be.

Col. ALEXANDER preaches to me a little, stating in his letter, "I warn you that the blood shed in this contest will be upon your head," but that warning gave me no thought. But if the blood of those soldiers is shed it will be upon the heads of their officers.

What they will do I neither know nor care, for it will be just as the Lord God wills it. If He sees that we need their substance, He will turn things to that end; and if He designs them to be wiped out, He will either cause them to undertake to come here, or will overrule some other plan to accomplish that end.

Another year, I am going to prepare for the worst, and I want you to prepare to cache one grain and *lay waste this Territory*, for I am determined, if driven to that extremity, that our enemies shall find nothing but heaps of ashes and ruins. We will be so prepared that in a few days all can be consumed. I shall request the Bishops to see that the people in their Wards are provided with two or three years' provisions. There is enough already raised in many places this season to supply the people from two to three years, and I wish them to take care of it, though I expect that in all probability we will raise a great many crops before our enemies again come here to disturb us; and I expect that we are fully able to defend ourselves, and that our enemies will not be able to come within a hundred miles of us. I know that ten men, such as I could name and select, could stop them before they got to Laramie. And if we had been fit to have sent such men this season, they alone could very easily have so stopped our enemies that they never would have got through the Black Hills. I count five such men equal to twenty-five thousand, and believe that two of them could put ten thousand to flight. I believe we are now where that could be done. I will take five or ten such as I can name, and if two can put ten thousand to flight I am sure that ten are perfectly able to do it.

Our enemies in the last treaty they made with us, should have stipulated that we should have gone only a short distance, so that we would not be out of their reach. They had better have made that stipulation, but they did not have wisdom, or they would have stopped us from going so far away. They drove us away from their society and allowed us to travel so far over the sage plains, that it is impossible for an arm to bring provisions enough to last them here.

I have been told that the first artillery company, upon its arrival at Laramie, loaded up all the grain they could haul to feed their mule teams, and when they reached the Devil's Gate they sent forward after their grain from their freight trains, and then they had not enough to last them to Ham's Fork. It is impossible for them to load the teams with sufficient forage to last them to Green River; and the more men they send the more there are to eat up what the mule and ox trains haul, and the consequence is that the more men they send the worse it is all the time.

If they undertake to send fifty thousand men to Utah I will venture to say that they cannot raise so large a company in the United States but what would cut each other's throats before they traveled a thousand miles across the plains, to say nothing about any other persons molesting them. They would be cursing, damning and howling all the way. I know that the comparatively few scattered here and there over the country and in the mountains, can spoil their march before they could get here.

MORMON DETERMINATION TO LAY WASTE THEIR TERRITORY.

From the Deseret News, Oct. 14.

And do our enemies foolishly imagine that the Saints will deny their faith, forego the rights guaranteed by our common Constitution and every just human law, and tamely suffer themselves to be tyrannized over forever? One might easily suppose that the prompt vacating and burning our own property would demonstrate that we have sold them the truth, and that there are principles which we prize far higher than we do those perishable things which they have set their hearts upon. If they can take a hint, they may now be satisfied that we are not going to be again rode over by mobs, that we have not been fooling in this matter, and, as President BUCHANAN was plainly informed, that we will not again suffer such scoundrels, as some have been, to again be put in authority over us, for that was all the objection made in the "Memorial and Resolutions" that a high officer in our Government said "breathed a defiant spirit," and we defy him to find aught of defiance therein, except to black-hearted corruption.

If the officers and troops so uselessly, unjustly and illegally ordered to Utah, can now take the hint and are ready to go back, ceasing, as they should, to aid corrupt demagogues and speculators in tyranizing over American citizens, they will receive every requisite assistance to enable them to return to where they more properly belong and to where their services may soon be really needed. If this just and liberal proposition be not accepted and acted upon, *they have already seen a little of what they may expect* should they persist in carrying out the unhallowed designs of corrupt administrators of our Government, who are urged by office-hunters, speculators and the devil, to crush out every constitutional right, every vestige of truth and liberty.

Had the mob now on our borders been the hypocritical priests, the lying editors, the rotten politicians and cursed speculators who have urged on this movement, they would long ago have been utterly wasted, they would never have seen the South Pass. Our brethren have as yet been restrained from harming those officers and soldiers, *else the late battle between the soldiers and the prairie fire*—which General HARNEY may record as his 106th—would have been the prelude to their surrender or being wiped out. To "cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcer," Government should have sent those who have, solely for their religion, killed the Prophets, driven women and children, the sick, the aged and the infirm, time and again in the dead of Winter, and those who have exulted in such fiendish conduct, with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS at their head, and they would long ago have been food for wolves.

MEETING AT LOS ANGELES TO PREVENT THE SALE OF ARMS TO MORMONS—MORMON PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Los Angeles (Dec. 8) Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

Rumors were rife in town, recently, that the Mormons, the last of whom are now sacrificing their property, etc., leaving this section of country for Salt Lake, were engaged in buying up implements of warfare against Uncle Sam. Accordingly the following notice was posted and a large assemblage gathered at the place designated:

"The undersigned request that the citizens of Los Angeles County will meet this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Montgomery House, in the city of Los Angeles, to take into consideration the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the sale, by merchants and others, of this county,

[illegible] to the Federal Government. A [illegible] is requested."

[illegible] was signed by most of our [illegible]

Judge NORTON was called to the Chair. He stated the object of the meeting; read the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, with severe but merited [illegible] and concluded by remarking that war already exists by the acts of the people of Utah; and it became the duty of citizens here or elsewhere, to prevent the secession and increase of power that was being [illegible] against the people of this Union. Judge SOUTH, G. N. WHITMAN further addressed the meeting. Two Committees, of five each, were appointed to address a memorial to the Governor of the [illegible] and the Commander of the Pacific Department of the Army, asking that troops be sent here, and stationed at Fort Tejon, to guard against [illegible] sions into this valley from the Salt Lake country under an apprehension that the stock and property of this whole region, which is only thirty days' [illegible] from Utah, may be suddenly seized and driven off before a notice would reach this place. The country is sparsely populated, and unprotected. The [illegible] Committee were appointed to examine if arms and ammunition were being transported from this place, and report, to-day, at 10 o'clock; but some of the members, not feeling justified in making the necessary examinations, the wagons drove off, carrying [illegible] and comfort for BRIGHAM." There is no doubt that a load or two also started on the *Surprise*, direct for San Pedro for Utah.

About 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. WM. BELL, of 1849 a merchant, of the firm of KINCAID, BELL & [illegible] nessee, of Salt Lake, arrived in this town with his family. He left that place ten days after the budget of news which we received, and reports the Mormons fortified at Echo Cañon, prepared to [illegible] and confidently expecting to vanquish Johnson's troops, who were rapidly marching to that point. If this place should be taken, which Mr. BEL

Notes on the Progress of Science.

DUPLICATE RETORT BOILER.—The duplicate retort boiler, invented by Mr. DUNN, of London, is described as an apparatus of simple construction and of great strength—the object of the invention being to render explosions more difficult, and, if an explosion takes place, to diminish its mischievous effects by giving it a more partial character. For the usual steam boiler are substituted cylinders or retorts, about ten feet long and nineteen inches in dismeter, of best quarter-inch plate, with strong cast-iron ends, forming the pipe junctions. The cylinders are placed in parallel lines, and the water-supply pipe is connected with one end of each by a short neck, through which the water is pumped into all the cylinders, which are generally kept about half full. In the event of an explosion only one cylinder is likely to be affected. If the action of the fire is extensive upon some of the cylinders, their relative position can be quickly altered to meet any such emergency, or the cylinders themselves may be turned over without any difficulty.

COLORING STONE.—According to statements made by a writer in the London *Artizan*, building stone may be tinted in different shades by impregnating it with metallic salts, and then adding a precipitating reagent. By means of salts of lead and copper, with sulphuretted hydrogen, grays, browns and blacks may be produced. Copper and ferrocyanide of potassium give a red tint. If porous limestones are boiled in solutions of metallic sulphates, carbonic acid is evolved, and the metallic oxyd, combined with sulphate of lime, is deeply fixed in stone. In this manner sulphate of iron gives rusty tints, sulphate of copper a fine green, sulphate of manganese a brown, and mixed sulphates of iron and copper a chocolate. The double sulphates thus formed are also said to increase the hardness and consequent durability of stone.

PARIS-MADE FILES.—Professor VOGEL gives the following, as being the composition of those delicate files made in Paris, and principally used by watchmakers for polishing steel pins, and for the production of the deep polish or some parts of watches—the alloy being of silvery whiteness. The analysis of a file of this description, of six inches in length and five inches in breadth, made of a yellowish white metal, which was very brittle under the hammer, and had a jagged fracture, gave: Copper, eight parts; tin, two parts; zinc, one part; lead, one part. Prof. V. melted the four metals together under a coat of borax in the simple proportions named,—the result being that the alloy filled the clay mould well, and gave files of as good quality as that employed for analysis.

CONSTRUCTION OF HYDRANTS.—The plan of construction involved in the mode of making hydrants according to the invention of Mr. COWPERTHWAIT, consists in inclosing the hydrant in a case, one portion of which, at the spout, is hinged. To procure water the spout part is opened; this portion being connected, by means of a rod, with a valve placed down far enough in the ground to avoid freezing. When the spout door opens the valve also opens and allows the water to flow; on closing the door the valve shuts off the water. The valve employed is a flat or sliding valve, and it is placed inside of a water chamber; the liquid presses against the back of the valve and always keeps it tight, so that the use of a stuffing-box is not necessary. A hand rod extends up from the water and valve chamber to the cap or top of the hydrant, and by removing this cap, the chamber and appurtenances can be lifted out for repairs.

NEW ALLOY.—Some French chemists have discovered a new alloy which will answer well as a substitute for pure silver. It is composed of silver, nickel and copper, and these metals may be combined in any suitable proportions, as, silver, twenty parts; nickel, from twenty-five to thirty-one parts; and the rest, up to one hundred parts, in copper. By these proportions an alloy is formed that contains twenty per cent. silver, and equalling the third degree of fine silver. The copper employed must be pure, and the nickel has to be entirely free from cobalt.

LUNAR ORIGIN OF METEORITES.—One of the most plausible theories in regard to the origin of meteorites which is now held by scientific men is, that they are masses thrown off with great force from the moon, revolving around that body until, in the great eccentricity of their orbits, these masses fall within the circle of our atmosphere—once within which, and with velocity greatly retarded, our earth becomes their centre. One twentieth of the surface of the moon is found to be volcanic in its structure and character; and if the craters, as revealed by the telescope, are only in the usual proportion to the height and depth of the volcanoes, there need be no doubt that they have sufficient ejecting force to hurl large masses of volcanic matter to immense distances.

GEOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES PRESENTED IN THE GREAT DIAMOND.—The magnificent diamond found in Brazil, but now in Paris, and which weighs 254½ carats, possesses, independently of its magnitude, much scientific interest from the regularity of its crystalline form, and the indication it affords of the mode in which the diamond occurs. The general form of this diamond is what is scientifically termed a "rhomboidal dodecahedron"—that is, having each of its faces beveled by a face set on very obliquely, so that it has, in all, twenty-four faces. On one of its faces there is a pretty deep cavity, obviously produced by an octahedral crystal, which has been implanted in it. The interior of this cavity, when examined with a lens, shows octahedral striæ, showing conclusively that the crystal which thus left its trace was a diamond. On the posterior face of the crystal there are two other cavities of less depth also showing striæ, and one of them exhibits traces of three or four different crystals. On the same side of the crystal there is a flat part where the cleavage appears, and which is considered to be a fracture, and possibly at the point by which the diamond was attached to its matrix. From these facts it would appear that this diamond has been only one of a group of diamonds similar to the well-known groups of rock-crystal, coal-spur, or any other crystalline mineral.

IRON TUBULAR SHIPS.—Mr. HODGSON, of Liverpool, originated the plan of building iron screw steamships on this principle. In dispensing with frames, side-frames, flooring, &c., an increase in the strength of the plating for the sides was necessary—though to double the strength did not involve the necessity of doubling the thickness of the plate, as the strength of the materials increases as the square of the thickness; the strength being also increased by a bulkhead placed in the widest part of the ship, amidships, and by other bulkheads placed midway between the midships bulkhead and the bow and atern, and again by the interposition of stiffening plates, was to spread the strain along the vessel's side from one to four feet from the bulkhead. On account of the sides of the ship, under ordinary circumstances, being much weakened by the holes cut for the bulkheads to be secured to, the butting piece, usually placed over the joint, is extended along the line or strake of plates, and the rivets are spread over a wider area. By the construction of a ship in this manner—in fact, on the principle of a huge steam-boiler or tube, with rounded top and sides, capable of sustaining great pressure—the usual appendages, knees, angle-iron plates, and rivets, for gunwale fastenings, are dispensed with.

THE HIRUNDINE PROPELLER.—For this propeller great results have been claimed in England, its construction being as follows: A flat, many-jointed or elastic band, representing the "leech," is extended edgewise to the horizon in a curved, undulated line, within a square-sided chamber or tube, formed through the whole length of the vessel below the water line, and open at both ends. The vessel is built without distinction of stem or stern to move in either direction. The undulatory action is produced by rods passing at regular distances from the band to cranks or eccentrics, set in a spiral series on a shaft, which runs parallel to the tube, and this at each revolution raises and depresses the band in a continuous wave-like movement throughout its entire length. By this process, the whole column of water in the tube is discharged with great impetus from one of the ends, and in this manner the ship is impelled onwards in the opposite direction.

SAFETY-VALVES.—A safety-valve constructed in the following manner has been found very effective and advantageous in its operation: A small cylinder, occupying the place of the common safety-valve, is bolted to the top of the boiler, and it has a small plunge on the top, carrying a standard on which is secured the end of a lever working on a pin. In the small cylinder there is a packed piston, having its rod connected to the lever mentioned, a short distance from its jointed end. This lever is extended horizontally forward, and its other end secured to a spring balance. There is a small chamber, in which there is a plunger-valve inserted in a vertical tube passing down to the bottom of the boiler and open to the water. The rod of the valve is also connected with the lever. This valve also covers the mouth of a bent tube, which passes down into the fire box. The spring balance is set at the pressure to be carried, and the valve then covers the tube leading into the furnace. Whenever the pressure in the boiler on the small piston exceeds that at which the spring holds it down, the piston will rise, and also the valve which covers the mouth of the tube leading to the furnace. The superincumbent pressure of the steam then forces the water in the boiler through the tube into the furnace, and extinguishes the fire.

RAILWAY WHEELS.—A London engineer has patented an invention, which consists in forming the periphery or ontside edge of railway wheels with wood, forced and pressed into and between suitable plates and chambers in such a manner as to form a very hard and compact surface, with the end of the wood so placed as to run on the rail. It is the same application of wood to the tread of railway wheels that has been applied to the bearing-boxes of shafts.

Dr. Spencer's History of the United States and the Wyoming Survivors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Valley of Wyoming is classic ground. Its history is full of interest, and many of its truthful tales far exceed the fictions of romance in the strangeness of their circumstances. Much has been written of Wyoming, in both prose and verse—many things which are true and some which are not true. The grave errors of historians, in relation to the early history of this famous locality, seem to be imperishable. They have been corrected and refuted, over and over, and yet they continue to be propagated and palmed upon the public. My principal object in this communication is to draw attention to a few of these errors, found in Dr. SPENCER'S work.

This work is circulated through the country in numbers—is a quarto, with double columns, and, mechanically, is well gotten up. Upon the cover of the numbers is found the following rather high-sounding achievement: "Great National Work! written by an American, and Illustrated by American Artists!" So far as I have examined this "Great National Work," it seems, in general, to be characterized by a commendable amount of research and historical learning. I am sorry, however, not to be able to apply this remark to that portion of the work which relates to the "Wyoming Massacre." Here our author has been singularly unfortunate in selecting his authorities. In book iii. chapter v. pp. 23—25, the author draws upon Dr. THATCHER'S *Military Journal*, for what he seems to suppose an authentic account of the *Wyoming Massacre*. The points in this account which I dispute are the following:

1. That Col. ZEBULON BUTLER, who commanded the patriots, and Col. JOHN BUTLER, who commanded the royal forces, were cousins, whereas they were not related to each other by any natural ties of consanguinuity.

2. That Col. ZEBULON BUTLER was drawn out by the Tory leader, upon a pretence "that they were desirous of a parley"—when the patriot band went out to *fight*, and to do nothing else.

3. That, after the battle, "the fort was cannonaded most the day"—when JOHN BUTLER had no cannon with him at all.

4. That when Col. DENISON "went out with a flag to inquire what terms would be granted him on surrendering the garrison, he received from the ferocious BUTLER a reply in two words "*the hatchet*"—and that "the threat of BUTLER was rigorously executed." All this is incorrect. The fort was given up on the third day after the battle, upon terms perfectly honorable to both parties; although BUTLER subsequently disgraced himself, by allowing the Indians to plunder the settlers of their goods, contrary to the explicit stipulations of the articles of capitulation.

5. That "the remainder of the people, including women and children, were inclosed in the houses and barracks, which were immediately set on fire and the whole consumed together." This is all false.

6. That "seventy Continental soldiers," in "another fort, on surrendering without condition, were, to a man, butchered in a barbarous manner, when the remainder of the men, women and children were shut up in the houses, and the demons of hell glutted their vengeance in beholding their destruction in one general conflagration." Eloquently told, but all false! There were not half so many "Continental soldiers" in the valley before the battle, and the few which were left made their escape before the capitulation.

7. That story of PARSHALL and THOMAS TERRY is a pure fiction. It is said one "murdered his father, mother, brothers and sisters;" while the other, "with his own hands, butchered his mother, his father-in-law, his sisters and their infant children, and exterminated the whole family." PARSHALL TERRY was in JOHN BUTLER'S army, and he had a brother on our side. This was bad enough. An eye-witness relates the fact that the young TERRY came into the fort, after the battle, disguised, to bid his friends farewell.

There were real Tory outrages enough committed without making up fictitious ones. One Tory shot his brother in cold blood, and another tomahawked his friend. For the honor of human nature, I am sorry to be obliged to correct these facts, but right glad I am that the fiendish outrages attributed to the TERRYS are without foundation.

The tale from Dr. THATCHER'S *Military Journal* was copied by GORDON, Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and, according to Colonel STONE and Mr. MINER, by Dr. RAMSAY. In RAMSAY'S *History of the United States*, published by CARY & SON, 1818, nothing of the kind is to be found—the learned historian confining himself to a plain, truthful statement. If RAMSAY ever committed himself to THATCHER'S fictions, it must have been in his *History of the American Revolution*, published first in 1789. Of this I am not able to speak with confidence, as that work has long been out of print, and is not at hand. But, in the preface to the second volume of the *History of the United States*, the learned author says: "The contents of this volume are, substantially, an improved edition of my *History of the American Revolution*." Under these circumstances no doubt remains in my mind whether Dr. RAMSAY is chargeable with having given his sanction to the story of the *Military Journal* of Dr. THATCHER.

Hon. CHARLES MINER, the venerable historian of Wyoming, wrote to Chief-Justice MARSHALL, correcting the errors into which he, together with previous historians, had been betrayed. The Chief-Justice frankly acknowledged his obligations to Mr. MINER, and corrected the subsequent editions of his *Life of Washington*, according to the suggestions of my venerated friend.

I can assure Dr. SPENCER that there are many—probably more than a thousand—living evidences that "the women and children" in the forts, after the battle of Wyoming, were not "consumed together." There are now many large and respectable families in Wyoming, who sprung from these same "women and children." The Shoemakers, the Denisons, the Darances, the Pettibones, the Myers, the Careys, the Bennets, the Gardeners, the Harrises, the Bedfords, and a host besides, are the descendants of the men, women and children who were in the forts at the time of the capitulation, and who, according to our author's authorities, were either *hatcheted* or *burned up* on the occasion. I had the good fortune to marry a daughter of a lady who was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle, and was then fifteen years of age. Had she been burned in the "houses and barracks," I and my children—if I had ever been a father—would have had a different history.

I have clipped the following from the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, as having some bearing upon the matter under consideration:

"A survivor of the times of the Wyoming massacre is said to be now living in Connecticut. Captain E. B. COLLINGS has shown us a letter from Torringford, Litchfield County, Conn., which says that Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER resides there, aged 88 years, with a good constitution and mind unimpaired. An article by Dr. GILLETT in the Hartford *Times*, thus speaks of him:

'Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER now resides in Torringford, Litchfield County. He is 88 years of age, and in full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical. Erect in person, energetic in character, he is a fine specimen of the descendants of our pilgrim fathers and the pioneer settlers of this country. He is probably the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre. It is interesting to hear him relate the incidents that took place eighty years since. Of the Wyoming massacre he recollects distinctly the nocturnal alarm, his passage down the ladder in his mother's arms, and their flight into the wilderness.'"

It is unknown to me whether "Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER" is or is not a relation of the historian; if he is, it might have been well for the Doctor to have consulted him before he committed that part of his work to the press which relates to Wyoming. But it is certain that "Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER" is not "the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre." Within a few months past I have conversed with *four* of this class, and they are all, so far as I know, now living and in good health. RICHARD GARDNER, of Exeter, is one of them,—he was seven years of age at the time of the battle. CHARLES HARRIS, of Dallas, is another,—he was thirteen years of age at the time. Mrs. DEBORAH BENFORD, of Abington, is another, and Mrs. HULDAH CARY, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, is another. They were five years of age at the time of the battle, and remember it well. Mrs. BEDFORD'S maiden name was SUTTON, and Mrs. CARY'S was WIRES. The latter lost three brothers and two brothers-in-law in the battle.

All these *survivors* of the Wyoming massacre retain their physical and mental faculties astonishingly. These old relics of the early and troublous days of Wyoming seem to have an uncommon tenacity of life, and to agree in holding out against the wear and tear of time. They are noble specimens of humanity. May their venerable heads go down to the grave in peace.

GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 6, 1858.

Fugitive Slaves in an English Court.

From the London Times.

A report appeared a few days ago respecting two remarkably good-looking colored girls, who were brought to the Southwark Court by police-constable 85 M, charged with soliciting alms in Blackman-street, Borough.

It appears that they were dressed very neatly in light colored clothing, such as is usually worn by female slaves in the Southern States of America, and walked by the side of the kerb, the elder sister carrying a placard in front of her on which was written "Fugitive Slaves from America," and the younger carried a money-box in which was a shilling in copper money. When before the magistrate they in the most artless manner stated that they were fugitive slaves, having last Fall escaped from a plantation in Kentucky, and found their way to Philadelphia, in the free State of Pennsylvania. They were then sent to Greenock by some benevolent person, with the view of getting into some sort of service. Being unable to obtain employment there, they came to London, and, faring no better, they had resort to an appeal to the kindness of the English people. They then told Mr. BURCHAM that they most likely could gain a livelihood if they had the means for purchasing wool for knitting caps and gloves, which they had frequently done in America. Mr. BURCHAM then, believing that there might be some truth in their story, granted them a trifle from the poor-box to enable them to buy some wool, when they left the Court, expressing their gratitude. Since then his Worship had received several small sums from benevolent individuals for their use, and yesterday afternoon, they attended for the purpose of showing their small stock of knitted caps which they had been enabled to make up through the kindness of his Worship.

Mr. BURCHAM told them since they were before him on the last occasion he had not only received several small sums for their use, but letters from various persons, some of whom were of high distinction, offering to take care of them and place them in comfortable situations. He had also received an anonymous letter which did not speak very highly of their charactera, so that he had thought it might be necessary to make some inquiries about them before he answered the letters of those who were willing to assist them. He inquired where they now resided.

The elder girl said that they had removed from Bishops-gate-street to the house of Mr. SMITH, No. 10 Wentworth-street, Whitechapel.

Mr. EDWIN (Chief Clerk) informed his Worship that Wentworth-street was full of low lodging-houses similar to the Mint in this district.

Mr. BURCHAM (to the girl.)—Do you know Crown-court, Wentworth-street?

GIRL—Yes, Sir. We lodge in a house there at the back of No. 101. We have a room there, and pay half-a-crown a week for it.

Mr. BURCHAM—Does any one else live with you?

GIRL—Oh no, Sir.

Mr. BURCHAM—Have you a father and mother in England?

GIRL—No, Sir. My parents were slaves, and one of them died about eighteen months ago. We were about to be parted and sold when, by the kindness of some persons we were enabled to escape to a Free State.

Mr. BURCHAM—Is there a colored man living in the same house with you?

GIRL—No, Sir; there is a colored man living in the same court, but he has a wife and a large family. We have knitted some caps and sold some, and what remains of our stock you can inspect.

Mr. BURCHAM examined their small stock of knitted caps, which they had carefully placed in a box, and asked whether they had sold many.

ELDEST GIRL—We have sold several, Sir, and these are all we have left. We have not sold one to-day.

Mr. BURCHAM—Do you know the name of the vessel you came from America in?

GIRL—Yes, Sir, the brig *Jane*. She left Philadelphia last Spring.

Mr. BURCHAM—Who defrayed the expenses of your passage to Greenock?

GIRL—Some free colored persons in Philadelphia, Sir.

Mr. BURCHAM told them that an officer of the Mendicity Society had promised to make inquiries respecting them, but he had failed to attend before him to make his report. However, they appeared to have made an attempt to obtain their own livelihood by industry, therefore he hoped that their story was true. Under those circumstances he should order them to be paid 5s. out of the benevolent contributions to enable them to go on for a few days. On Monday next they might call again, when, if their story proved correct, no doubt they would be taken care of.

The girls thanked his Worship for his kindness and withdrew.

SEPOY CRUELTY.—We regret to state that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respected clergyman of this city, who married a gentleman connected with the Indian service about a year since, has just returned, not only widowed, but terribly mutilated. The Sepoys have cut her tongue out and inflicted other injuries.—*Bristol Mirror.*

MURDERS.

Revolting Parricide at Thompson's Mills, N. Y.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDER.

The Utica *Telegraph* has the following particulars of the terrible tragedy at Poolville, or Thompson's Mills, near Hamilton, N. Y.,—not Hamilton, Canada, as the telegram erroneously stated a day or two ago:

HAMILTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

A tragedy unequaled in the annals of crime occured at Thompson's Mills, about five miles southeast of Hamilton village, on Sunday night. JARED COMSTOCK and CLARISSA his wife, were brutally murdered by their own son, WM. COMSTOCK. The murderer was arrested by Officer TUCKER, on a warrant issued by Justice PECK, about 5 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. The parricide is a man 37 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches in height: his clothing was besmeared with blood when found. He has always resided with his parents in this town and is unmarried. He has been drinking hard for some time, and is evidently laboring under the effect of *mania-a-potu*. He conversed calmly in relation to the awful deed, manifesting no concern for himself, speaking of the manner in which he deprived his parents of life, as if he had been butchering hogs. He says, for about four or five days something seemed to tell him he must have a number of hearts; this was repeated to him many times during the day; he seemed to live in Sherburne, and a wire came over the hill, connecting with the room, telling him he must have a number of hearts; some one who lived in Sherburne seemed to telegraph to them. "Three or four days ago I attempted to kill my father to get his heart. Yesterday, I went again, placed an axe in the room, intending, if I could find my brother and his wife setting down to kill them both at once. It seemed as if I must have both their hearts, but I did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my father's, and found him and my mother sitting—she was sewing. I immediately struck her with a skillet on the head, and broke it. I then struck my father over the head three or four times with the remains of the skillet, and attempted to get the axe. After knocking my father down, I got the axe and cut out their hearts, and put them in the stove and burned them. This voice seemed to tell me that their hearts must be burned. After the deed I washed my hands, and after remaining in the house a short time, left and went down to A. GUSTINO'S. When I arrived I found my brother and his wife there, visiting. I told them I had some fresh meat up to father's. After remaining there a short time, I went down to the house of HARMON GUSTIN and told them to get me a quart of cider and bottle; and after obtaining it left for my father's house, without mentioning anything concerning the deed. On arriving I lay down upon the lounge, near my father and mother, and slept for some time—until near morning—on awaking I left the house and met several persons coming towards it. I do not recollect who I had informed of the deed previous to this. As they approached me some said "here is Bill." This was about eight rods west of my father's. They asked me what I had been doing. I told them if was none of their business. Part of the company held me while a couple of them went to the house, and afterwards they took me to PORTER'S, where I was arrested. During the night, after the deed I attempted to end my own life and thus close the tragedy. I afterwards went to my brother's house to kill him and his wife. I kicked the panels of the door in but they had gone away.

The Smith Trial in Philadelphia—The Wife's Letters.

The trial of THOS. W. SMITH for the murder of CARTER in Philadelphia is still in progress. A vast amount of testimony has been brought forward for the defence; all going to show that SMITH'S mind was unsettled at the time of the homicide. On Tuesday, Mr. JOHN MCCAULEY, father of the prisoner's wife, was called to the stand. He produced two letters written by Mrs. SMITH to her husband, after her confinement. She confesses her sin, directly accuses CARTER, and implores her husband's forgiveness. These epistles are touching. They read as follows:

MAY 5, 1857.

Will you allow me to say, my dear, yet injured husband: Your letter was received and read with feelings of the most bitter anguish—read it without a pain or passion of grief. Tom, I am not void of feeling. I feel as though truly alone in the world. Father, brothers, husband, friends, and all—have all left me. Oh, God, that I died the day I was born.

My dear TOM, I wronged you deeply. I kept the fatal secret from you. I did wrong in *marrying* you, but I loved you; yes, God only knows, I loved you—and do still. You are are the injured one; CARTER the guilty *wretch*. You wished me *dead* before you left me. I wish I was. *You ask for a divorce.* My dear TOM, if it is your wish, I will *make no objections.* I cannot; but will aid you in all I can to get you a divorce; it is right that you should separate from one who has so deeply, grossly injured you; but was not intentionally on the part of LIZZIE. TOM, you know my sensitive feelings. When this is done, I have given up all the tie that binds me to earth. Oh God, how deeply I love you! You have my heart; my very soul is cenired in you. Oh, Tom, will you, can you *forgive me?* I most humbly ask your forgiveness—that is all I can ask of you. You speak of the once romping school-girl; yes, what am I now?—a heart-broken, dejected woman, without friends—thrown upon the cold world for assistance. Why, oh, why has Heaven sealed me doomed? No; verily, God has forgiven me, and I have been restored back to his fold again. Life has returned, but my poor, desolate heart cries for its lost mate. Oh, my poor, heart-broken, dejected, injured husband, forgive me! I confess I have done you a lifetime of wrong. I have made you drink the most bitter dregs of sorrow's cup. Oh, that Heaven would grant me to reclaim you back again! You ask my future lot. I wish that I could tell you. I know not where to go or what to do. Sickness and trouble have left me weak and miserable. Strength does not return; I have not left my room as yet. LEONARD'S *mixed* a couple of weeks, and I must seek shelter somewhere. Where, I cannot say. The Poorhouse is as good as any where for me. I am not able to do anything as yet, nor will not be for some time, but never while earth stands will I throw myself out to the world as a public character. You shall never have it said to you that is the way I get my living; and as for CARTER, he has injured *me* for life. We will never meet again only when a third person is present. BERTHA wishes me to say the child where it belongs—*to Carter.* I cannot sleep nor eat; I can do nothing but walk my room at night. I must close. May the God of all goodness guide and protect you—cheer you up amidst this—is the prayer of her who was once your beloved, confiding LIZZIE.

MONDAY, July 20, 1857.

DEAR TOM: Do not throw this scrawl aside without first reading it; it may be the last time I will ever be permitted to write, either to you or any one else. Let me ask how and where you are living? As for myself—oh! my God, how long is this to last? You may curse me, but, TOM, I love you, and ever will while life shall last. Oh, the anguish, agony of mind, I feel—yea, I know life is fast sinking away. I *live only* for *revenge* on him who was my *destroyer.*

My brother is with me. He tries to still me. I will not listen, but like one who holds his hand upon his sword, so am I waiting for my destroyer.

The world is nothing to me when you are gone. Oh! TOM—poor, ruined TOM—will you not grant me this last, perhaps dying request; *let me see you but once more*; I could then satisfy you of one thing, and I ask no more. Think not I am here under CARTER'S doings; he has taken all that belongs to him. My brother pays my board; and as soon as I am able to travel, they take me home. Yes, home—I will never leave thee again. I scarce can write; I am weak, and tears blind me. TOM, TOM, how I wronged you: but forgive me, forgive your dying wife. May God, in his infinite mercy, take care of you, and if we never meet again, may we meet in heaven. I beg of you to let me keep your miniature and ring: it is a consolation to me, it is all I have to look upon. My health bids me cease writing. Oh, my dear TOM, you may read this without a change in your countenance, but oh, it may be the last you will ever receive from me. As it was in life, so it will be in death: I loved you still the same. May God bless you, guard and protect you, is my prayer. E. G. SMITH.

Will you please answer.

BRISTOL, Pa.

MURDER BY AN IRISHMAN IN INDIANA.

The New Albany (Ind.) papers of the 6th, have particulars of the murder of a Mrs. SCULLY, by her husband LAWRENCE SCULLY, an Irishman. Both parties were in the habit of getting drunk, and on Sunday week Mrs. SCULEY went to the creek near McDONALD'S pork house for some water, but being too far gone in liquor, she fell in the street and was carried to the house by an Irishman who happened to be passing at the time. SCULLY came home while the Irishman was in the house. His jealousy was excited, and he beat his wife so severely that she was unable to leave her bed afterwards. On Thursday, in a drunken fit, he again beat her over the head, face, and arm in a brutal manner, breaking her skull and otherwise injuring her so that she died.

RUM'S DOINGS—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Advertiser*, of the 8th, says: A man named CHARLES CANDEE, who resides in Oxford, was arrested, on the night of the 6th inst., charged with an assault upon JAMES W. BRADLEY, with intent to kill. It seems that CANDEE is a fellow of intemperate habits and of not a very good reputation. Mr. BRADLEY is the keeper of the hotel in Oxford, and has several times lately refused to sell CANDEE rum. CANDEE took offence at this, and has at different times threatened vengeance. On the night above mentioned, when Mr. BRADLEY was behind the counter, CANDEE coolly walked up and, drawing a pistol, fired at him. It was aimed too low, and the ball lodged in the counter. Mr. BRADLEY'S face was burnt, however, by the explosion. CANDEE was immediately arrested.

THE SLAVE "JENNY" SENTENCED TO DEATH.

On the 5th inst. the slave woman "Jenny," aged about thirty, who, a few weeks ago, murdered her mistress, the late Mrs. BAZIL HALL, at her residence in Alexandria County, Va., was duly tried before the Court of County Justices, in Alexandria, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

The leading evidence against her was the affidavit made by her victim, *in articulo mortuis*. The case against her was so clear that there was no question whatever as to the propriety of her conviction. The presiding Justice sentenced her to be hung on Friday, the 20th of February, proximo.

Her young child, some five or six months of age, was duly taken from her. She remains quite hardened.

Report of the Police Commissioners to the Governor of the State.

The following is the report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to the Governor, transmitted by him to the Legislature:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1858.

To his Excellency John A King, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: The Board of Police, in conformity with the 34th section of the act entitled, "An Act to Establish a Metropolitan Police District," and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857, respectfully

REPORT:

The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 23d of April last, and the Board was organized on that day by the appointment of SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, as President, and JAMES BOWEN, of Westchester County, as Treasurer. Due notice of the meeting was served on the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, who are members, *ex officio*, of the Board, but neither attended that or any subsequent meeting until the 22d of July.

The Commissioners proceeded in the discharge of their duties to appoint a General Superintendent of Police. They tendered the office successively to GEORGE W. MATSELL, JAMES R. WHITING, JOSEPH KENNE and WELCOME R. BEEBE, who declined the appointment. On the 13th May, FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE was elected to that office, by the unanimous vote of the Board. By the provisions of the act, the chiefs of the local police of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn were made Deputy-Superintendents. On the 14th May, in pursuance of a requisition from the Health Officer, Deputy-Superintendent MATSELL was directed to detail five patrolmen to guard the public hospitals at Quarantine from the threatened attack of incendiaries. He refused to obey the order, and was tried, and removed from office for insubordination, and DANIEL CARPENTER, of New-York, was appointed in his place.

The act provided that the municipal or local police of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn should be embodied in the Metropolitan force, and that the local authorities should be divested of all control over them, after the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners. It had been so confidently asserted by the opponents of the act, that the Court would declare it unconstitutional that doubts were infused into the minds of the New-York force, as to the lawfulness of obeying the orders of the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that it was a question of vital importance to the policemen, the Board refrained from assuming the control of the force, until the validity of the law was judicially determined.

On the 4th of May, Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and on the 25th of that month the Supreme Court, at a General Term, declared it valid and binding in all its parts.

On the rendition of this decision, the Commissioners assumed the direct control of the Police force. That portion on duty in the city of Brooklyn, with but few exceptions, obeyed the orders of the Board. Of the New-York force, fifteen of the captains, and about eight hundred of the patrolmen, refused to recognize the authority of the Commissioners, or obey the orders of the General Superintendent. Charges of insubordination were preferred against them, and they were tried and dismissed from the service, in conformity with the provisions of law.

The Commissioners proceeded to fill the vacancies thus created. But they were arrested in their action by the resignation of SIMEON DRAPER, which left the Board equally divided in respect to appointments to office.

On the 7th of November, PELATIAH PERIT, of New-York, was selected a Commissioner in place of Mr. DRAPER. Soon thereafter, the Board was enjoined from making further appointments by Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, on the allegation that the dismission of the old force was illegal. The injunction was dissolved on the 28th of November; but the opinion of the Judge who delivered the order of dismissal, in respect to questions which had not been argued before him, admonished the Commissioners, of the expediency of delaying to fill the vacancies in the force, until the rights and duties of the Board were finally determined by a judicial decision.

Some parts of the Metropolitan Police District have been seriously disturbed by riotous assemblages, and the necessity of a vigilant Police, extending over the densely populated counties adjacent to and including the City of New-York, has been strikingly illustrated during the past Summer. Immediately after the Commissioners assumed the duties which had been confided to them, they were required to protect the public hospitals at Quarantine. Soon thereafter, it became necessary to detail a party of armed policemen to Seguine's Point on Staten Island, to guard the buildings erected for hospital purposes by the Commissioners of Quarantine.

During the month of June, the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York died, and the vacancy in that office was filled by the Governor. Simultaneously the Mayor of New-York assumed the right to make the appointment, and the conflict between the two claimants to the office resulted in a serious riot. The force under the command of the Commissioners was resisted in the discharge of their duty by the Municipal Policemen under the direction of the Mayor. Turbulent mobs were assembled to prevent the execution of the orders of the Courts, and the peace of the City was only restored, and order secured, by a resort on the part of the Commissioners to the militia under the command of Major-General SANFORD.

On the 4th and 5th of July the peace of New-York was further disturbed by riotous assemblages, when it was again necessary to call in the aid of several regiments of the militia to quell the disturbance.

During the month of November the apprehension of sufferings by persons thrown out of employment by reason of the commercial reverses, led to the assembling of turbulent mobs, who menaced the peace of the City; but they were dispersed without resort to extreme measures.

The inestimable value of a well-disciplined militia, under the command of intelligent officers, has been conclusively shown during the last Summer in the City of New-York. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Gen. SANFORD and the officers and men under his command, for the alacrity with which they met the requisitions of the Commissioners, and the resolute determination they evinced to repress disorder and unlawful violence.

The difficulties and embarrassments which have obstructed the Commissioners from the date of their appointment until the present time, have prevented the full development of the benefits contemplated by the Legislature in the passage of the law. The opponents of the act have resorted to every artifice which their ingenuity could devise, to hinder the Commissioners in the performance of their duty. Suits at law, to test the constitutionality of the act, were carried to the Court of Appeals. The members of the old force were threatened with instant dismissal by the local authorities, if they recognized the order of the Commissioners. A rival police was established, called the day and night watch, which patrolled the streets of New-York and assumed the duties which devolved exclusively on the Metropolitan Police. Prisoners taken by the latter, in the very act of committing crime, were rescued from custody and permitted to escape from justice by the unlawful organized force of the corporate authorities; the station-houses, which by law were transferred to the Commissioners, were withheld; writs issued by the Courts were resisted, and were served when the police were seconded by men under arms; and in order to destroy the efficiency of the law, the corporation of New-York attempted to reduce the patrol force to five men.

But, notwithstanding these impediments, sufficient has been accomplished to indicate the wisdom of the Legislature in the passage of the act. Crime has never before been arrested with such promptitude; nor has an offence of magnitude been committed in New-York or Brooklyn since the establishment of the Metropolitan Police, the perpetrators of which have not been taken into custody.

The provisions of the act in respect to closing liquor shops on the days of election, and forbidding the erection of ticket-booths within a hundred and fifty feet of the polls, have had a salutary effect in preserving the peace of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The State election in November, and the local election in the City of New-York on the first of this month, were remarkable for unusual quiet, and for the facility with which electors could approach the polls and deposit their votes.

The Commissioners desire to direct your attention to a very serious evil caused by the abuse of the powers lodged with the aldermen and magistrates of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is a frequent practice with these officers to proceed to the police-stations, immediately upon the arrest of disorderly and riotous persons, and discharge them from custody. The certainty of immediate discharge incites to outbreaks against the public peace and discourages the Police in the performance of their duty. It is respectfully recommended that the law be so amended as to forbid the discharge of any prisoner between sunset and sunrise.

The suits which were prosecuted against the Commissioners, to test the constitutionality of the Police act, rendered the employment of counsel necessary. But the law forbids the payment of expenses other than for the purposes therein named. It is respectfully submitted that provisions should be made by an amendment of the act, for the payment of legal expenses.

The section of the Police Act which prevents the Commissioners from appointing any officer who has been dismissed for cause, presses with great severity on many meritorious officers of the old force, who were restrained from joining the present organization solely by the confident declarations of the local authorities, that the act was unconstitutional and void. The Commissioners respectfully recommend that the provisions shall not apply to officers dismissed prior to July 1, last.

It is proposed to establish, early in the ensuing year, a mounted police for the sparsely-settled portions of the City of New-York. That part of the City yet unpaved and but partially lighted, embraces an area of ten square miles. It is believed that property and life can be there more effectually protected by a mounted police than by the ordinary patrol.

The vast amount of merchandise afloat at all times in the harbor of New-York, or lying exposed on the piers of New-York and Brooklyn, requires for its protection a distinct police organization. The thefts daily committed in the harbor constitute a serious tax upon the commerce of the port. It is the intention of the Commissioners to establish a day and night River Police, which, distributed in boats, shall be engaged in visiting every part of the harbor.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the order of the Board.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1577, 387, 359, 1293, 235, 2799, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40 to 45, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 201, 202, 203, 205, 206 to 218, 220, 122, 129.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 110, 53.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—DAY Calendar in Court-Room No. 19. *Part II.*—Nos. 146, 147, 19, 168, 89, 787, 104, 206 to 213.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 281, 284, 286, 295, 302, 316, 318, 322, 325, 163 to 174, 149, 26 to 29, 233, 46, 62, 296, 239, 118, 355, 346, 346½, 341, 344, 348, 354, 352, 351.

The Controversy between Capt. Graham and Meyer and Stucken—Meyer discharged from Arrest.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

a party should he return to this country. He never has been made a party.

A motion is now made hy the defendant, that the plaintiff be compelled to elect which suit to pursue, whether the suit in equity or the suit at law; and that all proceedings in the other he stayed until the final determination of the suit elected to be pursued. When there is a suit in equity and a suit at law, between the same parties, for the same matter, cause and thing, one cannot he pleaded in bar, or in abatement of the other. But, notwithstanding this, Courts of equity will sometimes order a stay of proceedings in one until the other is determined.

The defendaut in this suit is not a party to the suit in equity. His interest cannot be affected hy the determination in that suit. A determination against the plaintiff in that suit will not deprive him of the right to pursue the defendant in this. The determination in that case can have no effect upon this. The motion, therefore, to compel the plaintiff to elect which suit to pursue, and that proceedings in the other may be stayed, must be denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Williams. For defendant, Mr. Brady, Judge Dean and Mr. Lane.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Bailey Clark vs. *Wm. E. Wheeton*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Charles J. Holder vs. *L. L. Williams*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Moses Dannonbaum et al. vs. *Lewis Frank et al.*—Motion for injunction granted.

August Cramer vs. *Philip Stoppleberin*—Motion granted; defendant's costs to abide event.

Darius Tallman vs. *Jonathan Tallman et al.*—If there is any cause of objection to the receiver heretofore named, the defendant may move to have another substituted; no costs allowed on this motion.

Richard Corkery vs. *Terrance Reynolds et al.*—Injunction modified so far as to allow the parties having judgments to collect the same; costs to abide event.

Louisa Beaudouvin vs. *Hypolite Beaudouvin*—Referred to W. H. Etting, Esq.

Albert Journeay et al. vs. *Hannah Walker et al.*—Order granted confirming report and for payment of money.

Annie Jordon vs. *George C. Jordan*—Referred to Edmond Blankmano, Esq.

In the matter of the application, &c., relative to the Central Park—Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

RIGHTS OF ABSENT PARTNERS.

August Wetter vs. *Herman Schlieper, Otto Haarhaus and F. W. Bohnstedt.*—This case has been on argument for two days past. The plaintiff is one of the firm of Wetter, Schlieper and Haarhaus, and the defendants, Schlieper and Haarhaus, are the other partners. The plaintiff commences the action to obtain a dissolution of the partnership, and the appointment of a receiver of the partnership property for the equal benefit of the creditors, and to set aside an assignment of all the partnership property made hy two of the defendants to the defendant Bohnstedt, in the name of the firm, on the 5th of December last. The plaintiff did not execute the assignment this partners executing in the name of firm. He was at the time of the assignment on his way from Germany, where he has been temporarily absent on business of the firm, and arrived here in the *Europa* on the 14th of December, nine days after, repudiates the assignment, and seeks to set it aside on the grounds—

1. That one or two partners have no power to execute an assignment of the partnership property to an assignee without the assent and concurrence of the remaining partner.

2. That the assignee is a non-resident of the State of New-York, where the assets are located, amounting to some $150,000, and therefore he is an improper assignee.

3. That he is a man of no pecuniary responsibility, possessed of no property, and therefore not a competent assignee.

Decision reserved.

Martin and Smiths for plaintiff, Albert Mathews, James Monerief and General Wright, of New-Jersey, for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Emmens and Schoonmaker.

At the opening of the Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a

GRAND JURY.

William Hunter, Jr., Foreman.

Robert Bennett,	E. B. Shaw,	Henry Collins,
John H. Martin,	Abm. Livingston,	Charles Parker,
Aaron Stover,	Parmenus Johnson,	Geo. D. Sutton,
Wm. M. Tait,	James Boyle,	James McCaffry,
C. M. Felt,	Wm. M. Newell,	J. F. Heisenbuttle,
Chas. S. Spooner,	Wm. J. Pease,	John H. Calahan,
	Thomas Dent.	

After the usual charge, the Jury retired to their labors, and the Court adjourned to Friday next.

Notes upon Broadway—The Cab Service and Crinoline.

From Charles Mackay's Letters in the London Illustrated News.

The New-Yorkers consider themselves, and are considered by others, to he a fast people: hut they have no fast cabs, no Hansoms, and, indeed, *cabs of any description*. They have not yet got beyond the hackney-coach with two horses, which disappeared from the streets of London some five-and-twenty years ago. A few cabs, it appears, were sometime introduced, but Cabbie, being in a free country, insisted upon fixing the fares himself, at something like a dollar a mile. As might have been predicted, the scheme did not work, and Cabbie, instead of lowering his price, disappeared altogether, and betook himself to other schemes and projects for making an easy living or emigrated to the Far West. The hackney-coaches with two horses are conducted upon such a system of extortion that one job per diem may be considered tolerably good pay. Let not the stranger who comes to New-York for the first time imagine that there is any law for him if he have any dispute with a hack-driver. The New-York Jehu, who is generally an Irishman, charges what he pleases, and the deponent had to pay two dollars (eight shillings an fourpence) for a drive of less than 2 miles, and the e was neither redress nor law for the grievance, nor anything but submission. Had a bargain been made beforehand one dollar would doubtless have been accepted; but a hackney-coach is, at the best of times, and in all circumstances, *such an expensive and tiresome luxury, that few people but the greenest of strangers think of using one.* The great avenues that run parallel with Broadway are provided with lines of rail, on which numbers of very excellent cars, each capable of accommodating, with perfect ease and comfort, from twenty to thirty passengers, are drawn hy horses—an arrangement which might be introduced into London with much advantage.

Broadway is the fashionable promenade—the Regent-street and Hyde Park, as well as the Cheapside and Fleet-street—of New-York. Let us take a look at the people. A few carriages—several of them with ducal or baronial coronets upon the panels, though on what principle no one can tell—mingle among the white omnibuses; and here the negro coachmen come into competition with the Irish. The ladies of New-York who go shopping in the Broadway are evidently fond of dress. Let them not be blamed, for what lady is not? Some of the journals have been ungallant enough to attribute the late commercial panic almost exclusively to the extravagance in personal adornment of the fair sex; but, without joining in this silly assertion, or saying one word in disrespect or disparagement of that charming and better portion of humankind, truth compels me to state that, as regards the mere volume and circumference of crinoline, the ladies of London and Paris are, to those of New-York, but as butterflies compared with canaries. The caricatures of the crinoline mania, which the world owes to its excellent friend *Punch*, if exaggerations of English fashions, are no exaggerations of those of New-York: and to get along Broadway, were there is no law of the pavement, as in England, and where every one takes the wall as it pleases him or her, is no easy matter. Were it not for the crinolines it would be difficult for an English man, accustomed to have the wall at his right hand, to make any progress, unless by a series of provoking zigzags; but, hustled by crinolines, the best thing for the gallant man who is in a hurry is to step off the pavement into the road. Nor have the fair ladies all the crinoline to themselves. The dark ladies share with them the passion or the sentiment of the hoop, (for it must be one of these,) and inflate their garments to the most ridiculous proportions. Little negro girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, with bright-colored parasols, bright silk dresses of a width surpassing any credence but that of the eyes of the beholder, flounder awkwardly to and fro; and aged negresses, equally splenoid and equally round, waddle like hippopotami among their Anglo-Saxon and Celtic fellow-creatures, as if they had been rigged out maliciously by some hater of crinoline and launched into the street to convert their fairer sisters to a more elegant form of dress, upon the same principle as the ancients inculcated sobriety by the spectacle of their drunken slaves. There is not only a craze for crinoline here, but crinoline itself is crazy—huge, unwieldy, preposterous, and offensive.

Personal.

Dr. Spohr has retired from the service of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, on a pension of fifteen hundred thalers a year. Spohr, though in his 74th year, is still in good health and spirits.

Madame Grisi has turned a new leaf in her libretto. She is announced as a "medium" of no common performance, Hume proclaiming her excellent in her new *rôle*.

RENEWING THE SLAVE-TRADE.—By a private letter received in this city from Loango, Coast of Africa, dated September 23, 1857, we are advised that the French have practically engaged in the Slave-trade under the name of *apprentices*, and that a ship, the *Clara*, of Bordeaux, was at Loango at the date mentioned above, loading with negroes for Martinique. A French war steamer lay alongside to protect her from the English cruisers, who would have seized her but that she had a French naval officer on board with orders to the French Commodore to protect her. The English are also using negroes as slaves at Sierra Leone. The French and English Governments are participating in a trade which they affect to deem so hideous. A barracoon has been built by the French at Loango to be used for the safe-keeping of the slaves until they are ready for shipment. There is no secret in this business, and no disguise is attempted.—*Washington Union.*

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 13, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET: Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'ps for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2000	2484	15	132	1261	2598
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	151	49	36	2812	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	207	47	124	3782	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	182	106	46	200	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2000	3774	217	338	8055	2598
Last week	2500	3796	192	310	6625	3165

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,735

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	726	.....	.....	.....	564
Hudson River Railroad	1206	.....	.....	250	2034
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	210	15	132	1261	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	160	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,009	Missouri	—
New-York	1,233	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	72	Texas	—
Kentucky	74	Connecticut	—
Indiana	98	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @10¾c.	none.
First quality	9¾c. @10c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¼c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c. @ 9c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7c. @10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7½c. @10½c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c. @9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another hard day for owners of cattle. Last week we reported a large surplus, 653, over the average of the preceding year, with 500 left over unsold on Wednesday evening. To these have been added 3,774 fresh cattle, received since the footings in our last report, making the supply for the week nearly 4,300, or an excess of more than 1,100 over the weekly average of 1857. This number, however, (3,774,) varies but 40 from the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. During this week the sales at Bergen (600) have been larger than we remember to have been reported at that point on any previous week. There have also been pretty free sales at the down-town markets. Still, including the stale cattle, there were full 2,500 offered at Forty-fourth-street for to-day, including a few sales last evening. The quality of the stock this week is generally inferior, the majority being small and poor in flesh. But for this fact the surplus of beef would have been much larger than it really is. Indeed, it would require a considerable portion of the stale (left over) cattle of last Wednesday to bring the aggregate weight of this week's stock up to that of last week.

The sales during the week have been made of about the closing prices of last Wednesday. This morning the market opened very dull, and a gradual decline continued throughout the entire day, the evening sales being nearly or quite ½c. below those of the morning. The average decline of the day, as compared with last week's, may be put down at full ½c., perhaps more, if the low estimated weights asked and conceded be taken into the account. Large numbers sold to-day at 6c. @7c. ₱ lb. for the dressed carcasses. This was about all many of them were worth, however. Butchers will find it hard work to realize even that price on skin and bone, with the present low sales of hides, and the disrepute "superphospate" has fallen into. Western dealers are embracing the present favorable weather to bring cattle forward. They have usually met with serious delays at this season from the blockading of the railroads by snow. Ohio alone contributes over 1,000 head this week. But for this good condition of the railroads we should look for diminished receipts and better prices during the next market or two, as the reports of the low rates of last week and to-day will stop many of the cattle ready to be forwarded. Our observation has been, that two such low markets usually check supplies so much as to produce one or two higher markets immediately following. A fair supply is looked for next week—a diminution on the following week.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
73	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G Tead.
74	Ky.	B. Suddeth	S. Clery.
47	N. Y.	S. O. J. Owen and others	Geo. Sage.
66	Ohio	R. R Seymour	B. Bartram.
61	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	J. A. Merritt.
97	Mo.	T. Lovelock	Budlong & Eastm'n.
58	N. Y.	Allen & Dickey	Budlong & Eastm'n.
16	N. Y.	J. McPherson	M. Philips.
20	N. Y.	J. Begole and others	E. Shepard.
88	Ohio	H. J. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
19	Ohio	J. Yazel	W. H. Harris.
48	Ky.	Bush & Shuster	Owners.
60	N. Y.	Several owners	S. Smith.
34	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag and others	J. C. Hoag.
16	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
75	N. Y.	Several owners	Miller, Hart'g & G'y.
36	N. Y.	J. Bates	Owner.
15	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
34	N. Y.	P. H. McGraw	Owner.
31	N. Y.	Wm. Hicks	R. H. Hume.
34	N. Y.	A. Crowley	Owner.
34	N. Y.	J. Steel	T. White & Son.
34	N. Y.	S. W. Bills	Geo. Ayrault.
154	Ohio	Several owners	Westheimer & Bro.
32	N. Y.	R. F. Pierson	T. White & Son.
34	N. Y.	G. A. Fish	Owner.
41	N. Y.	Brent & Fowler	R. H. Hume.
32	N. Y.	J. F. Taylor	Owner.
35	N. Y.	Dingley & Hallenbeck	Beach & Bray.
44	N. Y.	Hungerford & Blackman	Owners.
30	N. Y.	H. Bloom	Owner.
34	N. Y.	Furrer & Pryor	J. A. Merritt.
41	N. Y.	F. Reed & Co	Owners.
40	N. Y.	S. Healy	Owner.
23	N. Y.	A. Hurd	Owner.
62	N. Y.	D. P. Allen	M. Dalton.
97	N. Y.	Hickox & Co	Owners.
34	N. Y.	N. J. Stingley	Beach & Bray.
34	N. Y.	Beach & Bray	Owners.
18	N. Y.	Fahnestwerth & Co	Wells & Hoxie.
40	N. Y.	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
17	Ohio	C. Shelton	Geo. Ayrault.

J. Bryant's 73 Ohio cattle were the finest in the yards to-day. Four of them were worthy of especial notice, which they received at the hands of butchers. One pair of them weighed at home 4,800 lbs., gross, and the other 4,600 lbs. C. Cornell took them, at $270 ₱ pair, or a trifle over 10c. ₱ lb. They were included in a lot of twelve, which brought $115 each. J. Harris took another pair at $270. They were all of Bryant's own feeding. C. G. Tead, salesman.

B. Sunderh contributed 74 Durham grades of his own feeding, from Kentucky, which S. Ulery was selling for 9c. @10c. They were very good, weighing by estimate 825 lbs. net.

George Sage sold 170 head at Bergen, at 7c. @9¾c.; a few at 10c. This wss more than similar grades were bringing here to-day. He was selling to different parties to-day, 47 New-York and Ohio cattle of various weights. Some of the fine oxen were owned by H. Owen, of Tompkins County, and were rated 900 lbs. net. Six of them brought $92 50 each, or over 10c. ₱ lb.

₱ R. R. Seymour forwarded 127 medium Ohio cattle, weighing at home 1,325 lbs. gross. B. Bartram and J. A. Merritt were getting 8c. @9c. for them.

J. Bates sold 36 of his own Tompkins County Cattle at 6c. @9½c. ₱ lb. They were of uneven weights, ranging in quality from common to very good.

Loder & Jackson forwarded 57 light Indiana steers, for which Allerton & Myers were getting 8c. @8¾c. ₱ lb. They were common stock, rated at 550 lbs. net.

Miller, Harino & Gurney sold 127 State Cattle at Bergen at 6½c. @10c, and found a better market than the present. They were getting similar prices to-day for 75 mixed cattle, belonging to several owners.

D. G. Culver got 8¾c. @9½c. for 16 of his own Dutchess County oxen, of fair flesh, rated 800 lbs. net.

J. C. Hoag was selling for himself and others, 34 Ohio and New-York cattle, at 8c. @9c. They were of fair to good quality.

S. Smith sold 60 New-York cattle for different owners, at 7c. @8c. ₱ lb. They were mostly common stock.

Bush & Shuster report 48 of their own Kentucky cattle, of good quality, at 8½c. average. Rated 750 lbs. net.

H. J. Miller contributed 88 light Ohio steers, for which Mead & Holcomb were getting 8c. @9c. Some sold yesterday at 9¼c. They were in fair flesh.

W. H. Harris was selling 59 medium Ohio Beeves, part heavy and the balance light, at 8c. @10c. ₱ lb. Also, 19 light, thin steers for J. Yazel at 8c. ₱ lb.

Thomas Lovelock had 97 Missouri Cattle, which had been fed since Spring in Illinois. They were rather coarse, weighing, by estimate, about 750 lbs. net. Budlong & Eastman were *trying* to get 9c. ₱ lb. for them in the morning. They were also selling 58 State Cattle for Allen & Dickey at 8c. @9c. ₱ lb., rated 650 lbs. net., and of mixed quality.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts show an increase of numbers, but the market is scarcely as good as last week. There is a surplus of animals on sale just now.

Allerton reports receipts of 15 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. The demand continues light.

Browning reports receipts of 49 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. The market is overstocked, in consequence of a light demand.

Chamberlin reports 47 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The supply is large, and sales are slow.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

We notice more good calves in market than formerly, and sales have been quicker at higher figures in consequence.

Allerton reports receipts of 132 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @7c. for good animals. There is a short supply for to-day. Prices about as last week.

Browning reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c. @7c. The quality is better than usual, and the trade pretty good. The market is just supplied.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 124 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @ 6c.

O'Brien reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @6½c. Stock mostly good and selling well, although there are enough for the wants of butchers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings at the several Sheep markets give an increase of some 1,500 head over last week. The increase is not confined to numbers merely, but a large proportion have been unusually heavy. We noticed sales of single animals at $14 each. The market generally is scarcely as quick as last week.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,261 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c. @9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. The supply for to-day is moderate and sales are slow at former prices. Many fine sheep are now sent in and bring good prices—a few $12@$14 each. These are very large and fat.

Browning reports receipts of 2,812 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c. @9c. ₱ lb., net weight. The receipts, though not large, are more than sufficient for the demand and sales are slow. There is an improvement in the quality generally, and a few of the animals have been very fine, bringing $10@$12 each.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 3,782 Sheep and Lambs selling at $3 50@$5 50 ₱ head.

O'Brien reports sales of 200 Sheep and Lambs by McGraw & Reed.

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending Jan. 12:

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of			
50 Sheep at	$200 00	10 Sheep at	65 00
133 Sheep at	448 62	3 Sheep at	31 50
20 Sheep at	52 00	10 Sheep at	75 00
96 Sheep at	384 00	69 Sheep at	286 00
63 Sheep at	223 62	274 Sheep at	1,104 50
2 Sheep at	24 00		

R. H. Hume reports sales of 800 Sheep and Lambs, at $3½@$6 ₱ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been pretty free, and prices have fallen about ½c. from last week. There is a fair demand, and most lots have found purchasers, although a few are still on the market. A moderate advance is anticipated.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,598 hogs during the past week. Markets are overstocked and prices are depressed. Selling to-day at 4¾c. @5¼c., gross, and 6c. net for corn-fed hogs.

Van Brunt & Watbous, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ..... 4¾c. @5c. | Dressed ..... 6c. @6¼c.

Arrivals free.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	4¾c. @5	5½c. @6½c.
Light Western Corn Hogs	4¾c. @4¾c.	6 c. @6¼c.
Distillery	4¾c. @4¾c.	5½c. @5½c.

Stocks. No sale.

Arrivals pretty heavy and demand fair, with a few lots on the market unsold. A slight advance in price is looked for.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5.

BEEF CATTLE—An ample supply of Western and Texas Cattle offer. We quote Western Beeves at 7c. @8c. ₱ lb. net, and Texas Cattle at $15@$36 ₱ head. The market is easy for purchasers. Receipts 210 head.

Hogs—Prices 6½c. @7c. ₱ lb. net. A heavy stock and moderate demand. Receipts 141 head.

Sheep—Prices $3@$4 50 ₱ head.

Milch Cows—Prices at $40@$90 ₱ head. Dull. An ample stock.

Veal Cattle—A fair demand. Prices $7 50@$12 ₱ head.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 5,295 bbls. Flour, 270 bags Malt, 600 pkgs. Provisions, 179 bbls. Whisky, and 332 pkgs. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 65 bbls., including Pots, $5 50, and Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,042 bbls., including 780 bbls. Pearls, and 1,262 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 26½c. @27½c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in limited request at our quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c; Stearic at 26c. @27c.; and Adamantine at 19c. @21c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia during the week ending to-day, 1,000 boxes Adamantine were sold, to leave that market, at 19c @20c. ₱ lb.

BARK—Quercitron is more sought after in Philadelphia at $26 for No. 1, ₱ ton. In Baltimore, 30 tons Quercitron have been sold at $18@$20 cash, ₱ ton.

COAL—Is inactive and rather languid. The unusually fine weather has the effect of restricting the demand. We quote: Liverpool Canuel at $10@$10 25; do. Orrell, at $7 50@$8 ₱ chaldron; Scotch Cannel at $7 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered; Pictou and Sidney at $5 50, and Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, the receipts and sales of Coal were light. Prices did not vary much. Freights to the Eastward continued to rule low, and there were very few orders coming in from that quarter.

COFFEE—The demand has been pretty brisk, and we have heard of sales of 150 mats Java, at 16c.; 500 bags Rio, at 8¾c. @10¾c.; 2,000 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 8¾c. @11c.; 250 bags Bahia, at 8½c., and 300 bags Laguayra, (triage,) on terms not disclosed.

COPPER—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. New Sheathing, 27c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 16c.; Chill Pig, 23½c. @24c.; American Ingot, 20c.; Bolts, 30c.; and Brazier's, 33c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, at 9½c. @9¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, at 12¼c. @12½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is brisker and firmer, sales having been reported to-day of about 1,800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10c. @10¾c. ₱ lb., and other grades at proportionate prices. The New-York Cotton movement, from Jan. 1 to 12, embraced—*Receipts* of 16,319 bales, and *Exports* 3,150 bales. The available supply, here, is 12,881 bales, against 77,131 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 6, 1858.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 bales	7,321
Arrivedsince	710,787
Total	718,108
Exported since	367,631
Stock on hand and on shipboard, Jan. 6, 1858	350,477

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue very dull and heavy. Prices are generally nominal.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 38c. @40c. for Southern, and 40c. @42c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FISH—All kinds are sparingly sought after at our quotations: Dry Cod, $3@$3 37½ ₱ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10@$10 25 for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel at $17 50@$18 for No. 1 and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 35c. for scaled, and 16c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is arriving less freely, while it is attracting more attention from home dealers as well as from shippers, and, to some extent, from speculators, at rather firmer prices. Sales 9,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@4 70
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 40@4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@5 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for, yet is held with more firmness. Sales 900 bbls. Inferior mixed to choice extra at $4 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3c.@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is reviving very tardily, and prices are still, for the most part, nominal. A few jobbing transactions have occurred, —buyers securing favorable terms, for cash.

FRUIT—Raisins are quiet, being stiffly held at $2 35@$2 40 for layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for bunch, ₱ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate figures. Other articles are moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales by auction, in Boston yesterday 1,380 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 65@$1 80; 2,370 do. Oranges, at $1 40@$1 75—each on 60 days' credit; 406 boxes Fayal Oranges, at $1 80, cash; 50 casks Zante Currants, at 4¾c., cash, ₱ lb.; 300 drums Sultana Raisins, at 12c., cash, ₱ lb.; 71 cases (1,140 drums) Smyrna Figs, at 7c. @7¾c., 4 months' credit; 100 bags Walnuts, at 8½c., with 100 bags Filberts, and 100 bags Almonds, each at 7c. ₱ lb., 60 days' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after at somewhat firmer rates. Sales have been made of 4,500 bushels, in lots, including fair ordinary to prime White Western, at $1 18@$1 30; good Red do., at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of nearly 50,000 bushels Chicago Spring, represented as having been taken, within a few days, at about 97c. @98c. ₱ bushel, for export. Corn is in demand and is advancing. Sales 13,000 bushels, in lots, at 74c. for new yellow and White Southern, afloat; and 74 for old mixed Western, in store, ₱ bushel. The supply has been reduced and the receipts are very light. Holders ask 73c. @74c. for Northern Rye, and 70c. @82c. for State Barley, ₱ bushel, but the inquiry is tame. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c. @46c. for Western; 42c. @44c. for State; 34c. @39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 29c. @37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, at 65c. @70c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet quoted firm, including prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 20c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Orinoco at 17c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz, Central American and California at 16c. @16½c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15½c. @16c.; Rio Hache and Caraccas, at 15c. @15½c.; Barcelona, at 14½c. @15c.; Curacoa, at 14c. @14½c.; Texas and Western, dry, at 13c. @14c.; and Southern, dry, at 10c. @10½c., usual terms, ₱ lb. The stock of all kinds in first hands amounts to 386,733, against 4,336 same time in 1857, and 83,707 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c. @10c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $26@$27, six months' credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal. In Philadelphia, Iron continues extremely dull, and prices are about nominal for all descriptions. There have been no transactions in Scotch Pig for a month past. Charcoal Blooms are held at $70, 6 months, but there is no demand for them. Best quality boiler plates are steady at 5c., and No. 2 at 3¼c. @4c.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—In quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c. @5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in request at steady rates. We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c. @27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 25c. @27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 25c. @26c.; Oak light, Southern, 18c. @20c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 26½c. @28c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 27c. @28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c. @36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c @22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c. @23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c. @22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c. @19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19c. @21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c @20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c. @18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c. @13c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 21c. @21½c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for common and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 24c. @29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c. @25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c. @20c., and New-Orleans at 30c @32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry for all kinds is restricted at our quotations, including Resin at $1 30 @$1 35 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@$4 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $1 75@$1 87½ ₱

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles preferring to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of Dec. 20 and over $1,600,000 in treasure, arrived at this port last evening. She brings particulars of the surrender of Colonel ANDERSON, with the remnant of the Walker army on the San Juan, to Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*. It seems that Colonel ANDERSON was very hard pressed by the united Costa Rican and Nicaraguan forces, and not only submitted to the interference of the United States naval officers, but even solicited their assistance. Our Aspinwall correspondent furnishes us with full particulars of this final scene of the second Nicaraguan invasion under the auspices of WILLIAM WALKER.

The news from California by this arrival is very scanty, and offers little room for comment. From Oregon we learn that the Slavery clause in the Constitution was rejected by a still larger majority than was at first reported.

By way of San Francisco we receive late and important intelligence from Utah. Particulars are given of the plan adopted by the Mormons to arrest the progress of United States troops. It is stated that the Mormon force has been very much exaggerated, and that, in reality, they will not be able to offer any serious resistance. BRIGHAM YOUNG, as will be seen from his speeches in the Tabernacle, continues to preach treason, and declares his determination to fight. From his remarks, as well as from an article in the *Deseret News*, that we copy elsewhere, it is inferred that the intention of the Mormons is to destroy all their property and then emigrate to more Northern regions.

Our Panama correspondent transmits his usual summary of news from South America. The revolution in Peru remained in *statu quo*; no decided advantage appears to have been gained by either party. Tranquility had been restored in Lima. From Chili and Bolivia there is nothing of special interest. The New-Granadian press were occupied in discussing the Convention with the United States,—a copy of which had just reached Bogota.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING. Subsequently Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, conveying a vote of censure to that officer. This will have the effect, when the matter comes up, of testing the relative strength of the friends and opponents of Gen. WALKER in the Senate. The motion to reconsider the vote amending the joint resolution defining the power of the President relative to the nomination to active service of naval officers affected by the action of the late Retiring Board, was warmly debated, and finally the motion prevailed and the amendment was rejected, after which the resolution was passed with another amendment, limiting the power of the President to nominate to six months after the passage of the act. In the House, the day was spent in debate in Committee of the Whole on the President's annual Message.

Among the petitions presented in the State Senate, yesterday, was one for the appropriation of one-half the liquor-license money to the erection of an inebriate asylum. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and another to amend the law exempting homesteads from execution. The bill authorizing the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklin to sell their burial grounds was reported favorably. In the Assembly, a motion was made to adopt the rules and orders of the last Assembly, but it was lost, and the farce of balloting for a Speaker was then continued until the adjournment. When it will be concluded it is difficult to say.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, which has always been the organ of Governor WISE, deals in a very gingerly manner with his recent letter on Kansas affairs. It admits the truth and justice of its fundamental principles, and declares that the Lecompton Convention was guilty of a great wrong in refusing to submit the whole Constitution to the popular vote. But it thinks the time has gone by for remedying that defect, and that Kansas should be immediately admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

Judge RUSSELL sentenced a man named MATTHEW BOWEN for highway robbery, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to ten years and nine months in the State Prison. The evidence against BOWEN was clear. A night or two before New-Year's he met JOSEPH DAUBER, a sailor, dragged him up an alley-way, knocked him down, and attempted to rob him. He was arrested before he could get away. WILLIAM PAGEN, mate of the bark *Pawtucket*, pleaded guilty to robbing the captain of that vessel of Spanish gold coin to the amount of $4,400. He made restitution of part of the money, and was sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison. LEWIS DERENBERG, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years and nine months. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to four years and nine months. JOHN GRIFFIN pleaded guilty to burglary in the same degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and three months. JOHN HARTLEY, for forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Some minor sentences were passed.

Officers WM. S. MILLER, PETER DUFFY and OSCAR VAN TASSEL, of the Eleventh Ward, were arrested yesterday, charged with the unjustifiable shooting of PATRICK VAUGHN, during a disturbance at the Eighth poll-district of the Eleventh Ward, on the night of the last December election. VAUGHN, it will be remembered, died from his wounds, when a Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the shooting was done in self-defence, and the police not to blame. Several affidavits of parties witnessing the affray have since been submitted to Justice CONNOLLY, setting forth that nothing occurred to justify the shooting of the deceased, and upon these affidavits warrants for the arrest of the officers named were issued. The examination in the case will be had at 10 o'clock this morning. General NYE acts as counsel for the accused.

In answer to a call from Mr. MAGUIRE and others, representing that portion of the General Workingmen's Association who reside in the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, there was a small gathering at Jackson Hall, last evening, to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 16th inst. Very little progress was made, as the reports were not in. The object of the Association is to organize a political party "composed of every industrious freeman who disdains to rob or to beg." So far as known at the meeting last evening, the Association numbers 2,000 Frenchmen, 1,300 Germans, and 108 Irishmen. The ratio of representation in the Convention is to be one delegate to twenty-five members of the organization. Between now and the time for holding the Convention, Mr. MAGUIRE anticipates a large increase of Irish members. When the organization is complete a Central Committee, consisting of three of the English and three of the German tongue, is to be chosen by secret ballot.

The first meeting of the Board of Education for 1858, was held last night. Mr. NEILSON was elected President, and Mr. THOMAS BOESE Clerk. Executive Committees were also chosen, and the Board adjourned at 8¼ o'clock. President AND. H. GREEN declined to stand as a candidate for re-election. Mr. BOESE succeeds Mr. ALBERT GILBERT, who has acted as Clerk of the Board for nearly eight years,—a term of service almost unprecedented now-a-days.

The Central Republican Committee met last night in Stuyvesant Institute, to organize for 1858. After a stormy debate on the matter of the contested seats in the First and Eighteenth Wards, the committee organized by the reappointment of JOHN A. KENNEDY as chairman.

A negro dropped dead last evening in front of the Astor House, from the effects of a stab, but the name of the deceased, where or why he was stabbed, and by whom, is a mystery. The deceased was seen a moment previous coming up Vesey-street in company with another negro, who had a banjo in his hand. As soon as the deceased fell his companion darted out of sight. From the fact of blood having been traced some distance down Vesey-street, and no outcry having been made by the deceased, it is believed that the stabbing must have taken place in some groggery or other place he had been visiting. The body was taken to the Third Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

A man named JOHN DOHERTY was arrested at 5 o'clock last evening for passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Exchange Bank of Batavia, (N. Y.) at the clothing-store No. 364 Grand-street.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and somewhat firmer, for Flour. Wheat was in rather better request, and some large sales were reported for export. Prices varied but slightly. Corn was moderately inquired for at improved rates. The supply was limited. Cotton was more sought after, and it closed a shade higher. Provisions were quiet at about former quotations. Coffee was pretty freely dealt in at full prices. Sugars and Molasses were heavy and drooping. Other branches of trade appeared about the same as previously represented.

The Cattle markets were again largely supplied yesterday. During two weeks the City receipts of Beef Cattle have been 7,570 head, an excess of 1,384 over the average supply for two weeks in 1857. The freedom from snow-blockades on the railroads greatly facilitates forwarding animals from the Western States, and the receipts are quite large from that direction. Ohio has alone contributed over one thousand cattle during the present week. The price of Beef went down again yesterday, the average sales at Forty-fourth-street being nearly 1c. below those of last week, and the average sales of the day fully ½c. The total decline in two weeks has been 1½c.@2c. ℔ lb. on the net weight, or 15 to 20 ℔ cent. on the wholesale cut of beef to the butchers. The consumers will of course share in this.

The Cuban Question—Mysterious Movements at Washington.

We have sundry interesting rumors from Washington, all encouraging the belief that, while President BUCHANAN is very anxiously *looking* one way, he is very diligently, though quietly, *rowing* in another. While the whole country is wondering how he can possibly escape from the entanglement of Kansas and Central American affairs, he is turning the whole current of his efforts and all the resources of his ingenuity to the acquisition of CUBA. He very justly supposes that the accomplishment of this object would divert public attention entirely from the minor points of his Administration, and rally to its support the great mass of the people in all sections of the country.

It is scarcely necessary to recall the several occasions upon which Mr. BUCHANAN has indicated his deliberate and determined purpose to make the acquisition of Cuba the leading act of his administration. His declarations in the celebrated Ostend Manifesto are explicit and full. The Cincinnati Platform alluded to the subject in very clear and unmistakable terms. In his conversations with Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, previous to the election, as reported by the latter in a letter which became very familiar during the canvass, Mr. BUCHANAN said, in the most unreserved manner, that he considered the acquisition of Cuba a matter of the utmost importance to this country, and that if he could secure its accomplishment during his term, he would cheerfully "*resign* and hand the office over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE." Our Washington correspondent some weeks since stated that the President was desirous of appointing Mr. BELMONT to the Spanish Mission, from a knowledge of his sentiments on the subject, and from a belief that his connection with the great house of ROTHSCHILD would give him peculiar facilities for effecting its peaceful purchase. We now learn that this intention is still cherished, and that the President only awaits indications of public sentiment upon it to carry it into effect. We should consider it very doubtful whether Mr. BELMONT would return to Europe on such an errand; but we have no doubt whatever of the President's correctness in supposing that he would have peculiar advantages for conducting such a negotiation to a successful issue.

But it is not alone to peaceful diplomacy that the President is turning his attention. The Washington *Union* had a significant article a day or two since, which was copied in the TIMES, denouncing the *private* fillibusterism of WALKER and saying that "*it would be a very easy matter to find grounds of quarrel*" with any of the countries whose territories we might consider needful for our security, and that it would be much better to seize them in open war than by such movements as those which have been made upon Nicaragua. And an incident which has recently come to our knowledge, in connection with the Military Department of the Government, gives additional importance to these declarations.

Some four or five weeks since, the rumor was current in military circles that Gen. TORTEN, the head of the Engineer Department at Washington, had had unpleasant differences with the Secretary of War, and that he had received a *furlough*, which would permit his absence from the Capital for six months. We are now informed that he has been ordered upon a tour of inspection of all the military fortifications *upon the Gulf*, and it is also stated that this tour of inspection *will be extended to the Moro Castle at Havana*. Of course he will visit Cuba for his health, as everybody does: but as his bureau at Washington proved to be, upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, in possession of a very perfect plan of the fortifications at Vera Cruz, it is not at all unlikely that upon his return it will be equally prepared for a similar contingency in the case of Cuba.

All these things do not amount to positive evidence of an intention on the part of the President to take any steps towards effecting the acquisition of Cuba:—but as indications of a probable purpose, they are certainly worthy of some degree of public attention.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.—It was announced a few days since, in a special telegram to the TIMES from Washington, that the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, had adopted resolutions sustaining Senator DOUGLAS in his position upon the Kansas question. The statement has since been contradicted, but we find it substantially confirmed by the official report of the proceedings of the Convention contained in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 9th inst.

It seems from this report, that during the day resolutions were adopted indorsing the Federal Administration, and declaring that "JESSE D. BRIGHT and GRAHAM N. FITCH, the Senators elect, are worthy the high position in which they were unanimously placed by their party." At the evening session the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 378 to 115, which was afterwards made unanimous:

"*Resolved*, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be formed for their Government; and that *hereafter* no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission."

The Washington *Union* calls special attention to the word "hereafter" in this resolution, and endeavors to found an argument upon its use in favor of the admission of Kansas *without* any such submission of its Constitution to the popular vote. The attempt is futile. The admission of Kansas into the Union is just as much a future event as the admission of Mexico or Cuba:—and the word "hereafter" applies to it, therefore, quite as directly and unmistakeably as to any other case, real or supposed.

It is a little singular to find the Washington *Union* so anxious to evade, in the case of Kansas, the application of a general principle which it admits to be true, and which it concedes should be applied to every *other* case that may arise. The inexpediency of such a course is not a whit less manifest than its absurdity.

Has Anything Been Lost by the Panic?

It requires very little argument to demonstrate that the community suffers no injury from gamblers' losses, beyond the loss of the time wasted at the gaming-table, which might have employed in some useful occupation. The losses on the Stock Exchange are of a similar nature. Individuals may be "lamed for life," and princely fortunes may be swept away in an hour; but the community suffers no diminution of wealth, and all the elements of prosperity remain unchanged. What is true of gamblers and stockjobbers is also true, to a certain extent, of losses by mercantile failures. A thousand merchants may fail, but all the wealth of the country remains undiminished. The London *Times* estimates the amount of liabilities of the firms in Great Britain that have suspended since October at £100,000,000, but assumes that, notwithstanding this enormous amount of unliquidated debt, comparatively nothing has been lost to the country.

This is a consolatory view to take of the subject and it is, no doubt, in the main a correct one. The actual losses which a community sustains are in the loss of crops, the destruction of property by fire and shipwreck, the cost of wars, the paralyzing of a special branch of trade or manufactures, and the demoralization of the people which leads to the diminution of their industrial and productive energies. These are the losses which a country suffers from, while but little injury is sustained in consequence of the suspensions or failures of those merchants and traders who borrow from Peter to pay Paul.

According to a circular issued from one of our mercantile agencies in this City, the amount of losses sustained by the defalcations of absconding and swindling debtors in the United States during the past year amounts to the appalling sum of $5,222,500; but large as this sum appears, we fear it does not adequately represent in figures the actual extent of our commercial rascalities, though we presume it is not meant to indicate the swindling losses of any of the great moneyed institutions of the country. It will give some idea, however, to the general mind, of the terrible cost to the people of the lack of honesty. Added to these swindling losses there is the sum of $20,000,000 owing by suspended firms which will pay nothing, while there are 3,839 concerns owing $197,080,500, which will not pay more than forty or fifty per cent. of their liabilities. The actual losses sustained by the failures of the year are estimated at only $143,780,000, which is hardly a third of the amount estimated by the London *Times* as the losses by failures in Great Britain. But, there having been no actual destruction of the elements of wealth, it is assumed that the country is just as rich now in all that makes a people prosperous as it was before the revulsion commenced.

The real losses which we have sustained have been by fire and shipwreck, and these have not been so large as in years past. Our total losses by shipwreck are estimated at $20,000,000, and our losses by fires in all parts of the United States have, been but little more than the same amount, less by at least five millions than they were last year from the same cause. The great fire of 1835, in this City, swept off in one night twenty millions of property, equal to all the conflagrations in all parts of the Union during the past year. So that, upon the whole, notwithstanding all the commercial disasters of the last year, the actual diminution of the wealth of the country has been less than in other years. The losses owing to the suspension of some of our manufacturing establishments, occasioned by the general derangement of business, have been much more serious than those arising from the failures or suspensions of mercantile firms. But even these losses will be abundantly made up by the increased activity of business hereafter.

KEEP COOL.—We understand that the ice companies are getting excited, and their expectations in regard to prices next Summer are running up to fever heat. They refuse to make any contracts for the next season, and are warming themselves with the thought of disposing of their commodity at unheard-of prices in July and August. They are perfectly jubilant at the sure prospect of their entire stock being forced into liquidation. The ice-houses, it is said, however, have quite two years' stock of the "thick-ribbed" remaining from the last year's crop, which was a remarkably good one, so that the proprietors of our great hotels, restaurants, and ice-creamerics may remain perfectly cool notwithstanding the warm weather. There are icicles to come; but, even if they should not, and the thermometer should not rise to the freezing point this Winter, there will be ice enough for the next year, though we may have to pay more for it than we have been accustomed to do. Boston, too, instead of sending her usual car goes to Calcutta and Cuba, might assist us with a few lumps of Wenham Lake in case of need. We would advise every one, therefore, to keep entirely cool during this warm spell, and entertain no uncomfortable apprehensions as to ice next Summer.

The Murderers in the Tombs.

Two murderers, whose crimes have excited considerable interest, are now in the Tombs under sentence of death—MICHAEL CANCEMI for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, and JAMES RODGERS for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON.

Officer ANDERSON was universally liked and respected; he was killed in the faithful performance of his duty; and, for these reasons, there has been more than an ordinary desire to bring his murderer to justice. CANCEMI's case has obtained further notoriety from the fact that, at the first trial, the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He was, accordingly, tried a second time and convicted; but, at the last hour, the sentence of the law has been stayed and the prisoner has received another chance for his life. We learn from Albany that the Court of Appeals has granted a new trial, upon the oath of CANCEMI's counsel that additional and important testimony has been brought to light—testimony, it is urged, which will cast a serious doubt upon the justice of the prisoner's conviction.

If we look back at the evidence upon which CANCEMI was twice tried, it is difficult to imagine a more complete and unbroken chain of proof than that made out against him. Upon the morning of the 21st of July last a burglary was committed in the shoe store of Mr. SAMMIS, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. The burglar was interrupted in his work by Mr. and Mrs. ANONI, who lived in the basement. He was armed, and, as he passed out of the store, he threatened first the woman and then her husband with his pistol. They were too much alarmed to intercept him, but the former cried out "Stop thief"—and this cry, heard by Policeman ANDERSON, brought him at once to the spot. Seeing a man emerge from the store, under such suspicious circumstances, the officer endeavored to arrest him, and while engaged in the performance of this duty he received the pistol wound that caused almost instantaneous death. The murderer immediately fled.

In this case the point turns altogether upon the identity of CANCEMI with the burglar of Mr. SAMMIS' store and the murderer of the police officer. It must be admitted that, so far as the evidence upon the trial went, there was not a link missing in the chain of testimony that established CANCEMI's guilt. He was seen by witnesses walking towards the store on the morning of the 21st of July. He was seen going into the store, and he was seen coming out, and though no one actually witnessed the murder, yet many heard the report of the pistol shot and saw CANCEMI running from the spot in the direction of Elm-street. The fugitive was closely followed, and was ultimately arrested at his own home, No. 120 Worth-street. His manner at the time, and particularly his exclamation of "Me no shoot," have been regarded as confirmation of guilt, and other circumstances, too numerous to detail, have tended to fasten upon him the burden of this crime. CANCEMI's pretence that, seeing a man shoot another on the morning in question, he ran away to avoid arrest on suspicion of being implicated, is a poor explanation of his hurried flight. It would imply a weakness and ignorance wholly at variance with CANCEMI's character. He has been long enough in this country to know that it is not our custom to punish indiscriminately the innocent and the guilty. The fresh evidence brought to light is, however, important enough to warrant another investigation. It seems that two men, standing near Centre Market at the time of the murder, heard the report of the pistol, and, immediately afterwards, saw a man, who was *not* CANCEMI, running in the direction of the Bowery. This, if clearly established, might raise a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, and that doubt, faint though it be, should be given in favor of mercy. The fact, moreover, that he was not *seen* to commit the deed and is convicted of it only by inference, is entitled to very great weight in the case.

The other murderer to whom we have alluded is JAMES ROGERS, a youth of seventeen. Over his case there does not hang the shadow of a doubt. He is a type of the New-York rowdy; and when, in the frenzy of intoxication, he drew his knife and plunged it into the heart of a man who had done him no wrong, and against whom he could not have borne any malice, he displayed that wanton brutality which seems to distinguish the ruffians that infest this City. On the night of the 17th of October last, ROGERS, in company with two other youths, encountered Mr. and Mrs. SWANSTON, whom they had never seen before, near the corner of Twenty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. The young men rudely pushed against the lady, and her husband remonstrated with them upon their conduct. This was the only provocation—if provocation it can be termed at all—that ROGERS received. He turned fiercely, drew his knife, and though held back for a moment by his companions, he succeeded in releasing himself from their grasp, and immediately assaulted SWANSTON. But one blow was delivered, and SWANSTON, with a cry of "Oh! I'm murdered," ran a few paces, fell, and instantly died. The assassin fled, but was completely identified as the wretched youth who is now condemned to lose his life in expiation of his offence. ROGERS was certainly drunk at the time: he probably was not aware of the crime he was committing, and simply obeyed his own degraded instincts. Even now, as he lies in the Tombs awaiting his doom, he has scarcely enough intellect to realize his position, or to contemplate his crimes in this world, or his hopes in the next. He has never received the first rudiments of education, and his ideas of religion are less intelligent than those of a Western savage would be. It is melancholy to reflect that this City contains numbers of youths like ROGERS. They have no moral perception of right or wrong, and it is only when they have advanced in years, and have learned by experience that crime is sooner or later punished, that they abandon their course of open violation of the law. ROGERS has been more unlucky than many others no worse than himself, for one of his earliest attempts at rowdyism has been an offence from the punishment of which there is no escape.

Operatic Enterprises.

Everything prospers in New-York but the Italian Opera. But that institution always has its blessedness in the future tense, like man in general. Every operatic manager, at the end of a season, is in the condition of Dogberry, a "fellow that hath had losses." It more than thirty years since the first Italian Opera troupe, with the peerless GARCIA for its bright particular star, gave us New-Yorkers a taste of MOZART and ROSSINI, and from that time down to the present season, every new enterprise of the kind—and they have been altogether too numerous to mention—has resulted in a financial *fiasco*. There has never before been known such persistency of effort so uniformly crowned with disaster. There has not been even one instance of success to lure on other adventurers. Failure, failure, failure, has been the uniform and unvarying rule. Sisyphus, who has done duty as the type of unsuccessful efforts since the time of the heathen deities, might be permitted to rest for a while, and a New-York Italian Opera manager be allowed to take his place. All other speculators, even the dealers in Potosi lead mines, have their ups and downs, their runs of luck, but Opera managers always end in a loss.

Yet, notwithstanding this uniformity of failure, it is continually repeated that the Opera is an indispensable element in our civilization, that it is necessary for the enjoyment of the refined, the luxurious, the traveled, the dollared, in short, the upper classes, who, with all their wealth, and all their resources for intellectual pleasures, cannot possibly exist without the sensuous delights of the Opera. Music of the highest quality and the fascinations of the lyric stage, as we are told, are indispensable in a rich and luxurious metropolis like New-York. But, if the Opera is so essential to the wealthy classes, if with all their opportunities for recreation they cannot contrive to bear the burden of existence without this crowning work of human genius, why do they not pay a sufficient price for it to insure the enjoyment of it? Why is it that they pay so liberally for all their other enjoyments and gorgeous pleasures, while they are so niggardly and pinching in their so-called support of the only recreation which is said to be indispensable to them? Is it because they know that no sooner will one manager fail than another will immediately step into his shoes and be but too happy to sacrifice himself for the mere pleasure of furnishing the public with their dear, enchanting, and indispensable operatic enjoyments?

It is very certain that our wealthy and refined classes do not expect to obtain any of their other enjoyments without paying suitably for them. They purchase costly paintings, give orders to sculptors, furnish their houses magnificently, and some of them even exhibit their rare works of art for the benefit of the public, and yet they will not support the Opera. This conduct is quite as mysterious as it certainly is anomalous.

We must confess that we can find no other explanation of it than that their alleged love of the Opera is the sheerest simulation, and that in fact they do not care a copper about it. The theatres, circuses, minstrels, and all other public amusements of the City are liberally supported by the general public, and the classes for whose enjoyment they are designed. The Opera alone, which is supposed to be the special necessity of the refined and wealthy, is the only public amusement not sustained by the patronage of those for whom it is provided.

The present manager of the Opera, it is said, like all his predecessors, has lost money by the enterprise, and will terminate his season of fifty nights with a very serious deficiency in his treasury, unless his last three nights should prove miraculously successful. We are very sorry for it. The Opera, if not a positive necessity, has become a chief source of recreation to a large part of our population, and one of the attractions of the City; it is of special benefit to the dealers in fancy articles, to hotel keepers, milliners, mantua makers, livery stable men, and a good many other trades; but our citizens can hardly expect that an institution like the Opera, which involves so great an outlay of capital, and requires so much real ability to conduct it even to a disastrous termination, should be forever kept up unless it can be now and then made sufficiently remunerative to tempt capitalists and men of talent to engage in it. The race of ambitious and enterprising empresarios must, in the course of nature, after a while come to an end, and the opera will be no more in New-York, and Tara's halls will not be half so desolate as the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street.

Northern Boundary of the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Deeply interested in whatever tends to the advancement and adornment of this City, and deeming the Central Park one of the most important measures that has ever been undertaken to give it a Metropolitan character, and to render this City a delightful place of residence, I think you have done the public a great service in the wise suggestions made in the TIMES of the 7th instant relative to the Northern Boundary of the Park. I am glad to see that your views are approved by other papers of the City. It is so obvious to any person familiar with the ground that the Park should end where the high rocky land meets the Harlem Commons, that it is strange that any other boundary was ever thought of.

The Park now ends at One-hundred-and-sixth-street, an arbitrary line, having no reference whatever to the conformation of the land by which Nature has clearly indicated where the northern line of the Park should be. At One-hundred-and-sixth-street the land is higher, and still rises towards the north, so that buildings on the north side of One-hundred-and-sixth-street would entirely obstruct a view from this point of the Park that is not excelled by that from any other point within its limits. The high rocky bluff terminates abruptly at about One-hundred-and-tenth-street, the level of the Harlem Common being not less than 40 feet below the point at the Howder House. It is not necessary that any portion of these flats should be added to the Park so that its northerly line should run along One-hundred-and-tenth-street; indeed its beauty will be enhanced by a northerly line traced where the low lands meet the foot of the rocky hill. The land below One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred-and-tenth-streets is almost valueless for building purposes, and could doubtless be purchased at a much less rate than they could have been when the Park was laid out. Were it deemed necessary to purchase all lying between One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred-and-tenth streets and the Fifth and Sixth avenues there would be but about 64 acres including the lands of the various streets, and by following the line of the base of the high land the quantity would be diminished by at least one-third.

The prospect at this point of rocks is of unequaled beauty and variety. Below lie the long level of the Harlem Commons, in the distance the High Bridge, with its magnificent arches; the East River, Long Island, the southern part of Westchester, the Highlands and other features of great beauty and variety.

You are entitled to the thanks of the public for calling attention to this matter, and I trust that the Commissioners of the Park, of whose movements I am a careful observer, will take some measures to add to the Park the portion of high land to which you have alluded.

I may add, that I have not a foot of ground to be affected by the proposed change, and am in no way interested other than as a citizen.

Yours respectfully,

We are glad to find this matter, which we brought to the public notice in the TIMES of the 7th inst, attracting something of the attention which it deserves. Few persons are more conversant with the subject, or better qualified to give an opinion upon it, than the writer of the above communication, whose views upon it, we observe, are shared by the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*.

The Central Park, it is evident, is to be by far the most attractive feature of New-York. No city in the world will possess a Park superior to it in many respects. It will effect a marked change in the habits of our people,—bringing out every pleasant day hundreds and thousands of carriages, and creating a kind of delightful recreation which thus far has no existence in this City. The roads for driving and riding are now monopolized by the "fast men" of the town—low in their tastes, rude and abusive in their manners, and making themselves and their trotting establishments a terror to all who have any regard for their personal safety or peace of mind. They have banished everything like fashionable driving and riding from the Island.

The Central Park, however, will restore it and give this showy and delightful recreation a splendid field. The Park will be crowded with citizens and with strangers, and nothing should be left undone to improve all the natural advantages which the ground affords. The only point which has been overlooked is the one specified: the exclusion from the Park of the sightly point of ground to which we have called attention.

We trust the Commissioners will examine this matter and take such steps as may be necessary to remedy this defect.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, confirmed on Tuesday as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge CURTIS, is a native of New-Hampshire and 53 years of age. He began the practice of the law in Maine, and has since made that State his place of residence. He represented a Maine District in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses; and in 1846 became United States Attorney-General under the Administration of Mr. POLK. While occupying that position he was delegated as one of the Commissioners to exchange ratifications of the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo Treaty with Mexico; the other Commissioner being Hon A. H. SEVIER, of Arkansas. The ratifications having been exchanged, Mr. CLIFFORD was ordered to remain in Mexico as the Resident Minister from the United States. He was recalled in the following year, upon a change in the Administration, and was succeeded by Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER. Since that time, Mr. CLIFFORD has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. He is a Pro-Slavery Democrat.

ANOTHER RESUMPTION.—The Rhode Island Banks resumed specie payments yesterday, but the Providence *Journal* says that nobody will know the difference. Probably not. But the most important resumptions that we now hear of, are the resumptions of work by the cotton and woolen mills in various parts of New-England. Almost every day we hear of some manufacturing establishment commencing operations again—not in all cases to the full extent of their working capacity—but sufficient to keep the machinery in order and to give employment to a good many laborers. The manufacturers are not rushing headlong into business again, but are prudently feeling their way along, and, as business revives in the Spring, as it must do, all the suspended mills will be set in motion again to supply the demand which the diminished stocks of goods must create.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, gives a musical entertainment to-night at the Mozart Hall, opposite Bond-street. Miss WILLIAMS is a ballad singer, and has studied under one of the best ballad composers of the age—Mr. SAMUEL LOVER. In Europe she enjoys a reputation for the entertainment which she offers to-night. In this country, owing to a variety of causes, she has failed to make the impression to which she is fairly entitled by her merits. We believe it is Miss WILLIAMS' intention to return to her home, and a principal object of this Concert is to furnish the necessary means to enable her to do so. Ballad singing is one of the most difficult branches of art, and one that appeals to the popular heart more than any other. A good ballad singer ought to be patronized, and we trust that on this occasion Miss WILLIAMS will have no reason to find fault with the liberality and appreciation of our public. The programme is excellent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow night (Friday) MOZART's Opera of "Don Giovanni" will be produced with all the strength of the Company here. The chorus and orchestra will number upwards of two hundred performers. It will, unquestionably be, the musical event of the season. Sale of tickets commences to-day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—After an engagement of unusual length and success, the "Wonderful RAVELS" make their last appearance to-night. It will be some time before we shall have an opportunity of seeing them again; and even this promise is clouded by a threat that the present is their last appearance before a New-York audience. Be this as it may, it is clearly an opportunity to display a genial feeling toward these admirable artists. We hope the house will be crowded.

SUGAR-GROWERS' CONVENTION.—A Convention of Northwestern Sugar-growers assembled at Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The meetings were held in the State House and were largely attended. Judge CATON presided. Letters were received from cultivators of the Chinese cane in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and other States; all expressing satisfaction at the results of culture. One cultivator gives, as the result of his experiments, accounts of a yield of 1,221 pounds of brown sugar and 74 gallons of molasses from a single acre. Another states that the poorest ground produced the richest cane; and *vice versa*. A third dwells upon the value of the seed as an article of food; the average yield being 25 bushels per acre. It is said the seed produces a flour equal to the best Pennsylvania buckwheat, both in quality and quantity. The Convention debated the propriety of organizing a "Northern Sugar-cane Association," but finally decided it inexpedient to form a body distinct from the General State Agricultural Society. A Mechanical Committee, appointed to report upon the best method of expressing the juice of the cane, reported in favor of a machine consisting of three smooth cast iron rollers, placed vertically or horizontally; but declined to decide upon the relative virtues of steam or horse power. The Convention adjourned, after empowering the President to appoint a Committee of Nine to collect facts and statistics in relation to the growth of sugar. The meeting developed a number of interesting facts, and has given a powerful impulse to this new branch of enterprise.

☞ The City Hall bell was cracked yesterday. The five years for which it was warranted were out last week. The City Hall clock still tells 20 minutes after 3; no more no less.

☞ The following cases will be called in the Court of Appeals to-day: Nos. 71, 72, 2, 12, 20, 26, 70, 22, 25, 39, 40, 41, 53, 69, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23, 44, 49.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Print. Line, Office No. 71 Wall-street.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Maneuvering with the Minnesota and Kansas Bills—The Democrats of Wisconsin with Douglas—Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Senate Committee on Territories have postponed until Saturday any vote on reporting the Minnesota Constitution. Some members of the Committee avow the purpose to keep it back until the Kansas Constitution is ready, so as to let the Senate act on both simultaneously. This is now evidently the policy.

A private dispatch received to-day from Madison announces that the Democratic Caucus of the Wisconsin Legislature unanimously indored the Douglas potiey relative to the Lecompton Constitution.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The National Agricultural Society commenced its sixth annual meeting at the Smithsonian Institute to-day. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented by numerous delegates. The proceedings were interesting and important. President WILDER declined a reelection.

The Senate to-day confirmed THOMAS W. FLEMING as Surveyor of Customs at Augusta, Georgia.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING.

The Senate debated the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment to the joint resolution, extending and defining the power of the President in regard to the nomination of officers who are affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which amendment prescribed that there shall be no such construction as will allow an increase of the number of officers on the active service list, as now authorized by law.

Messrs. HOUSTON, TOOMBS and others earnestly favored the reconsideration, contending that the effect of the proviso was to prevent justice being done to the officers who have been injuriously affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Mr. TOOMBS spoke of these officers as being victims of the most perfidious treachery.

Mr. STUART argued that no necessity had been shown for increasing the active list. Although a great deal had been said about injustice, the specifications had not been mentioned.

Mr. DAVIS mentioned two cases of gallant officers who were struck down while on honorable service—the one in Puget's Sound and the other on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. HALE eulogized Commodore STEWART, and denounced the Retiring Board generally. When he closed his remarks there was a slight demonstration of applause in the galleries, which were densely crowded by officers of the Navy Yard and others.

After a long debate the amendment was rejected, and a joint resolution passed, with another amendment limiting the power of the President to nominate to six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to Mr. DOOLITTLE's joint resolution for a medal to Commodore PAULDING, to the effect that Congress has heard, with surprise, of the arrest of WALKER and others at Punta Arenas by PAULDING, and feeling satisfied that the said act was a violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and belog officially satisfied that the said PAULDING acted without instructions from the President or the Secretary of the Navy, hereby expresses its condemnation of his conduct in this regard.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr. CURTIS argued that from the earliest period of our national history till now, the Government has interposed in various ways to restrain our citizens from fitting out hostile expeditions against nations with which we are at peace. The operations of General WALKER afforded evidence of the necessity of the application of the neutrality laws. He adverted to the enormous expense of keeping the various routes across the Isthmus open. The routes were too long and distant, and the country too sickly to be to the advantage of the Government. To reach the Pacific a direct line should be taken across our own territory. It was wrong for the Government to go into fillibustering operations, but this has been its policy for years past, and it has winked too long at private fillibustering. An examination of the documents would show that Commodore PAULDING has, like a true and honest sailor, carried out his instructions. It was not his duty to expound the law.

Mr. CLAY said this was the first time he had the privilege to address the Legislative Assembly, and he was gratified in now rising to sustain what he believed to be law and order. They had seen the remarkable spectacle of an Administration apparently unsupported by its own friends, and on the reception of every Message from the President opportunities were taken to assail and pick at him. He acquiesced in every word that the President had written on the Central American question. It was necessary that instructions should be issued for intercepting WALKER's expedition, and to restrain our citizens from acts violative of the Neutrality laws. General WALKER was brought home, with the view of saving his neck, and for that he should be grateful. He broke not only international law, but statute law. He escaped from this country under false colors. Mr. CLAY maintained that it was not only in the power but that it was the duty of the President to send for General WALKER over the high seas and bring him back. He thought that Commodore PAULDING had committed a grave error, and that this remark by the President was sufficient censure on the conduct of that officer.

Mr. FOSTER said that there was but one feeling among all right-minded men, and that was satisfaction that WALKER had been arrested in his career of crime; and to that extent PAULDING had vindicated the honor and integrity of the country. He heartily concurred with the President in his views on this question. Although in the opposition, he would endeavor to sustain him as far as he could, even against the President's political friends. He entered his protest against the system of Americanization which was so earnestly advocated on all sides of the Hall. Before he could unite in it he must first understand by what right it was to be undertaken, and what are the precise objects and purposes. He denied that we have the right to Americanize Central America without an invitation; and that because that country be advantageous to us, we have the right to lay violent hands upon it. Before undertaking to Americanize our neighbors they should be informed of our theory of Government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence; and its practical working under the Constitution. In regard to human bondage he earnestly deprecated territorial aggrandizement. The acquisition of every foot of land, as experience had proved, had only weakened the country and engendered animosities before unknown.

Mr. LAMAR frankly acknowledged that the promotion of Southern interests was secondary only to the preservation of Southern honor. Although the South be in a minority, she, relying on the invincibility of truth and right, has been enabled to command the respect of her friends, and to defy the malice of her enemies. While justifying the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and the result of their action, he said that Governor WALKER had violated his pledges, disgraced his trust, and in fleeing from Kansas had scattered firebrands of discord and dissension, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who was for lugging in California over all law, was now endeavoring to outrage the rights of the Southern States, and subjecting Kansas to the rigors of the Inquisition, because there was but a slight prospect of its becoming a Slave State.

The Chairman reminded the gentleman that he was not in order to allude to Senators by their names.

Mr. LAMAR replied, that he did not allude to any Senator, but to a distinguished aspirant for the Presidency. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY contended that the true doctrine is, that when the Government is at peace with any nation, every citizen is at peace with it. If Government cannot invade a Territory citizens cannot. A treaty of peace is as broad as the country and embraces every individual in it. It would be a monstrous doctrine if a hundred or a thousand men could invade and attack a neighboring nation with which we are at peace. PAULDING did nothing less than his duty in arresting WALKER, and it was our duty, under the law of nations, to send him back for punishment by the offended State. The President had committed a mistake in being too mild and forbearing towards WALKER.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER thought it was our best policy to let the Neutrality Laws stand. He did not believe that WALKER had violated them. He knew that WALKER was not a pirate and a robber, therefore such epithets had been unjustly applied to them. WALKER was a quiet, modest, self-poised man, of fine education, and understood the laws better than many who so grossly and coarsely denounced him. PAULDING's arrest of WALKER was a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution, but that he (Mr. ZOLLICOFFER) believed that it was in the spirit of his instructions.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Confirmation of Mr. Clifford—Minister to Madrid—Opposition to Collector Schell, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

NATHAN CLIFFORD has been confirmed as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States! Comment is scarcely necessary. A weak man, without force of character enough to make personal or political foes, his nomination aroused a host of indignant protests against it, because of the unfitness of the nominee. No other charge was brought against him than this, and twenty-three Senators of the United States, including gentlemen of all parties, stand upon the record as having thus solemnly pledged their personal opinions against his fitness! Indeed he escaped rejection on that ground only by the absence of a Senator, whose duty to his country and his Constitution required his presence upon so important an occasion, and by the eccentricity of another, whose judgment is against his own vote, and whose constituents will feel insulted by that vote. How long can the Supreme Court be expected to maintain the least hold upon the respect and confidence of the country, in view of the precedent established in this last appointment to its bench?

What has become of that new Minister to Madrid? It cannot have escaped attention that the President, in his Message, went out of his way to suggest the importance of the Spanish Mission, and to indicate his purpose to send a new incumbent out *at an early day*, to succeed Mr. DODGE, and to press home some matters in discussion requiring to be disposed of. Since then various other missions have been attended to and filled—but the Madrid appointment, about which the President was in such special haste, remains untouched.

The secret of the delay is simply this. As I long ago advised you, it was Mr. BUCHANAN's fixed purpose to give that place to AUGUSTE BELMONT; but the premature announcement of the fact excited opposition in certain quarters too serious to be overlooked. As a consequence, the President has adopted the policy of "masterly inactivity" for awhile, to see whether affairs could be made to take such shape as to admit of his carrying out his original policy. In the meantime members of the Cabinet have been continually throwing out feelers to ascertain whether the nomination of Mr. BELMONT is too objectionable to admit of its approval by the Senate. I have serious doubts now whether it will ultimately be made—but am quite satisfied nevertheless that the President has not yet given it up altogether.

We have ominous rumors here of strong movements making by members of Congress, who are offended by Collector SCHELL's course, to prevent the transmission of his nomination to the Senate for confirmation. I do not think they have yet absolutely determined the plan of battle, but unless he can find means of allaying their hostility, it is quite evident that they will run him through a very dangerous gauntlet, if they do not actually secure his defeat. The charges they have to make against him are pretty severe, if sustained.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, granting relief to certain officers and soldiers, proposes that every one who served two years during the War of 1812, or in any of the Indian Wars previous to the 18th of June, 1812, shall be awarded a pension equal to half his pay as such officer or soldier, but not to exceed in any case the pay of a Captain of Infantry, such pay to commence on the 4th of March next, and to continue during his natural life. It also proposes to give a proportionate pension to all who served not less than six months, and to extend the benefits of the pension to the widows of all the two years' men who are deceased. This liberal and just measure will undoubtedly be pressed with earnest energy by the Senator from Vermont, who will receive the earnest thanks of the old soldiers for his efforts in their behalf.

An elegant reception was given this evening at the mansion of Attorney-General BLACK, which was attended by hundreds of the *élite* of our fashionable and official circles.

S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. BURHANS, for repeal of the law loaning the credit of towns to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. TRUMAN, for an appropriation of 50 per cent. of the liquor license money to the erection of an inebriate asylum.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Committee on Expenditures, reported favorably the bill to provide for the Legislature postage.

The reports of the Auditor and of the Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts were received.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage; also to amend the law exempting the homestead of a household having a family from execution.

By Mr. MATHER, to allow aliens to hold and convey real estate.

By Mr. SLOAN, relative to Receivers of Banks and incorporated companies, and for restoration by them of the property of banking institutions.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the law relative to New-York Dispensaries.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA the messengers were each furnished with ten dollars worth of stationery.

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Utica Insane Asylum was referred to a select Committe of five.

Mr. SPROW introduced a bill in relation to the Lockport Hydraulic Canal Company.

Mr. TRUEMAN reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell their burial grounds.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on rising, adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. FULLERTON moved the adoption of the rules and orders of the last Assembly, and advocated his motion on the ground that it would relieve the Clerk and familiarize members with the rules.

Mr. LANNING opposed the motion, and said the will of the majority alone should govern the body. The Democrats had offered to relieve the Clerk by electing a temporary Chairman, but they had been defeated. Probably the House would desire to alter the rules of the last Assembly when the proper time came; therefore he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, a vote was taken for Speaker with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh	60	Alvord	55
Law	7	D. Miller	1

On motion of Mr. KALES, a second vote was taken, with the same result, except an increase of one for Mr. LAW, by the arrival of Mr. REYNOLDS.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, another vote was taken, and with the same result.

Mr. HALLEY, Republican, moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock.

Mr. LANNING, Democrat, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. HOWELL moved for another vote, which was taken, and had the same result.

Mr. C. BOUGHTON, American, moved to adjourn.

Mr. DELANEY moved to lay the motion on the table, —which was ruled out of order: and on a count the Clerk decided that the motion to adjourn was carried by Ayes, 60; Nays, 52.

Mr. LANNING challenged the count, and Messrs. LANNING and C. BOUGHTON were appointed tellers, and made the count. Ayes, 61; Nays, 55.

The House then adjourned.

Secret Legislative Caucuses, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

All parties here hold secret caucuses to-night. Nothing has yet transpired concerning them. The Americans are resolved to hold their position as before. There is some rumor of an intention to make an attempt to vote by ballot to-morrow.

Mr. BLEECKER, of Kings, was in his seat to-day for the first time since his severe attack of sickness. He is recovering his health slowly.

News from Kansas.

ACTING GOVERNOR DENVER'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Governor DENVER's Message to the Kansas Legislature ascribes the bitter feeling and animosity existing in the Territory more to personal hostility than political considerations; refers to the harmonious action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas; draws attention to the second section of the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained, for should Kansas be admitted under that Constitution all their acts will be nullified; recommends early attention to the collection of revenue and the building of a prison; alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action in reference thereto. Other suggestions are also made relative to amending the Election laws and protecting the School lands.

The *Democrat* has just received advices from Kansas, stating that the Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 4th instant, and after receiving Governor ROBINSON's Message, adjourned to Lawrence.

General CALHOUN was at Western Missouri, where he had made a speech denouncing the entrance into the Territory of large bodies of men, but countenancing the propriety of single individuals rendering assistance to their friends.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* gives the following as the official vote in Shawnee and Oxford Precincts: Shawnee, 831; Oxford, 738. In both there was a slight Democratic majority. There was very little voting in Lawrence and Topeka. A letter from Fort Scott, in the same paper, states that all was quiet in that section, and also that Bourbon County gives 300 Democratic majority.

A letter from Fort Smith, Arkansas, brings intelligence of the death of Captain HAMER, who had just returned from Utah.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived here. Governor RENCHER has been installed into office. About the usual number of Indian depredations are reported.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Governor HICKS was inaugurated to-day at noon. His address opens with a reference to the evils of foreign immigration and the naturalization question, and quotes the farewell address of WASHINGTON against foreign influence. He says the people of Maryland have declared, in a way not to be misunderstood, their appreciation of these evils and their determination to remedy them. The right to vote is conferred by the Constitution alone; its limitations are prescribed in that organic law, and it is evident from the result of the late elections, that the people of the State think it requires further guard. He next touches upon religious interference, and alluding to the attempt to divide the public School Fund among sectarian schools. He condems the agitation of the Slavery question, and disunion sentiments, and says that while Maryland will hearken to no suggestion inimical to the slaveholding States, she will listen to no suggestion inimical to the Union with non-slaveholding States. He alludes to the recent election troubles, and disapproves of military interferences at the polls. He also alludes to the evil of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and to the law's delay in the prosecution of criminals.

The Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The resolutions introduced in the Ohio Senate on Saturday by Mr. PHELPS, Democrat, were put through yesterday afternoon under the gag rule by a vote of 24 to 14.

The resolutions express confidence in the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN; reaffirm the Cincinnati platform; look upon the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas, and instruct our Senators in Congress and request our Representatives to vote against the Lecompton or any other Constitution which is not a clear expression of the will of the people.

Resolutions similarly instructing passed the House to day by 60 to 14.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Our State Legislature met to-day, but adjourned over until to-morrow. The Republicans have a majority in both houses.

The Democratic members in caucus last night passed resolutions indorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS in regard to the Lecompton Convention.

News from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here this morning, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th. The English steamer at Havana from Mexico reports riots and rebellions.

At Havana Sugars were firm at unchanged rates. Molasses had declined.

The late firm of DRAKE & Co., of Havana, drew $100,000 in the late Havana lottery.

[Here the line south of Wilmington, N. C., ceased to work. We have no direct denial of the rumors which have been current in this city for a few days past concerning the ravages of yellow fever at Havana, but we have good reason to believe that no intelligence of the character indicated has been received over either of the Southern lines, and therefore the rumors are without any foundation whatever.]

The Murder in Hamilton.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the atrocious double murder in Hamilton, Madison County, this State, have rendered a verdict that the terrible deed was performed by the son of Mr. and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

WESSNER's Brewery, situated on Jefferson and Batavia streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The amount of the loss is about $15,000, and the insurance (in two Hartford offices) $4,000.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, sailed to-day at noon, with 81 passengers for Liverpool and 19 for Halifax, and $405,000 in specie.

Wreck of the Brig Terpsichore.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Republican* of this morning reports the wreck on Tybee Beach of the brig *Terpsichore*, from Rio de Janeiro, with 2,700 sacks of coffee. Cargo lost.

New Trial for Cancemi.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, and have ordered a new trial.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

No. 30.—David A. Lecombeal *vs.* Franklin Steele.—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry Buckner.—Argument for appelant commenced.

Non-Arrival of the North America.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13—11 P. M.

The steamer *North American*, which left Liverpool for this port on Dec. 30, has not been signaled up to the present hour.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

There is fourteen feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling.

Weather Reports.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild. The thermometer is at 32°.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

It is clear and mild here. The thermometer marks 30°.

FULTON, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is pleasant. The thermometer marks 26°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Pleasant weather, with the mercury at 20°.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is pleasant, and the thermometer indicates 35°.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The sky is cloudy, the weather cool, and the thermometer at 30°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Cool weather, with the thermometer at 40°.

FOND DU LAC, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is pleasant and clear. Mercury at 20°.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is mild and clear, and the thermometer marks 44°.

PEORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

We have clear weather; the thermometer marking 35°.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Clear, mild weather; the thermometer marking 25°.

ROCK ISLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Clear and pleasant weather, with the thermometer at 30°.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday Jan. 13.

Clear weather; the mercury marking 25°.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and pleasant; the thermometer marking 46°.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer marks 45°.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild. The thermometer at 38°.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 13

Clear and cool weather, with the thermometer at 37°.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is cloudy, with a wind from the west. The mercury marks 44°.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 44°.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Cloudy weather, with a westerly wind, and the thermometer at 46°.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is mild and clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—12 M.

Clear and pleasant weather, with the thermometer at 42°, and a light wind from the southwest.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Weather is cloudy and windy, with the mercury marking 38°.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan 13.

Cold and clear weather, with the thermometer at 44° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—12 M.

The weather is cloudy and mild, the wind from the E. S. E., and the mercury at 49½°.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Cloudy and cold weather, with a northwest wind.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The wind is from the northwest, and the weather is cloudy and cold.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear, the wind from the northwest, and the thermometer at 25°.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is moderate and clear, the wind from the northwest, and the thermometer marking 22°.

PICTOU, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

We have a little snow this morning, and a northwest wind.

BANGOR, Maine, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear and cool, with a light northwest wind. The thermometer marks 18° above zero.

EASTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear and cold, the wind from the northwest, and the mercury indicating 10° above zero.

ST. JOHN, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with a northwest wind, and the thermometer at 13° above zero.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 10° above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with a northern wind, and the thermometer at 14° above zero.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40° above zero. Wind southeast.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and mild. Wind northeast. Looks like rain. Thermometer 40°.

TROY, Wednesday, Jan 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40°.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Temperature mild. Thermometer about 40°.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Thermometer 45° above zero. The weather indicates rain.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear and mild. Thermometer 43° above zero. A light west wind is blowing.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and mild. Thermometer 39° above zero.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Wind N. E. Thermometer 28 degrees above zero. Looks like snow.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13—6 P. M.

There are indications of snow here. Wind N.E.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

It is rainy here. Wind east. Thermometer 42° above zero.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather mild. Sky clear, and wind southwest. Mercury 43°.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 40° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 48° above zero.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

It has the appearance of rain here. The weather is chilly and the sky overcast.

SPRINGFIELD Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather chilly. Sky overcast. Signs of snow.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 32° above.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Wind N W.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. A light N. W. wind is blowing.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Thermometer 28° above zero.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy with appearance of snow. Thermometer 20° above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Thermometer 22° above zero.

CHATHAM, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and indicating snow. Wind northeast.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind northeast. Thermometer 25° above zero.

Boston Ship-Building—The Steamer Voyageur de la Mer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The miserable controversy got up in reference to the Egyptian steamer, only calculated to injure the reputation of American engineers at home and abroad, has its origin in two causes, and is now kept alive by as many sets of men. One cause is found in the local jealousy excited in the minds of certain New-Yorkers, because Mr. STONE, an enterprising Bostonian, residing at Beyroot, in Syria, a dependency of Egypt, succeeded in obtaining a contract to build for the Viceroy of Egypt a steam yacht, which he very naturally determined to construct in his own native city, Boston; whereat certain liberal-minded New-Yorkers raised their voices loud in condemnation; declaring that it was a great error, as the before-named STONE should have built the ship in New-York, the only suitable place to construct such a ship; adding, in their just and virtuous indignation, that the Bostonians had a great deal of assurance to undertake such an enterprise—adding that the ship would be a total failure, &c. Boston, in her turn, becomes indignant, and hurls defiance at her liberal-minded antagonist, and promises to out-do all that New-York has ever done in this line, *i. e.*, iron ship-building. Now, what are the real merits of the case? First, a firm of engineers are employed by the contractor, Mr. STONE, to *design* and *draw* suitable plans for a pair of marine engines. The plans are drawn and put in the hands of the Atlantic Foundry, Boston, who build the same after the drawings furnished them by the engineers who designed the engines. The engines and boilers so planned are completed, or nearly so, when it is discovered that the boilers will not do, as much difficulty will arise from the use of salt water and other causes. Owing to these causes, they are rejected, and the Montgomery boilers are adopted. The first boilers are of the *horizontal tubular* kind, now in use on the English steamer *Persia*, and the American steamer *Vanderbilt*. This unqualified rejection of the boilers built in Boston, and the adoption of the Montgomery boiler, produced a storm of jealous feeling, which showed itself in all kinds of ill-natured remarks on New-York work, and the new boilers, &c.; this rejection was considered a forerunner of the total failure of the whole work done, or to be done in Boston, by certain New-Yorkers. Now, all this was extremely unfair, as the materials and workmanship were of the most unexceptionable character, as we can vouch from close inspection of the boilers, &c. At the same time, common justice demands of us that we state fearlessly the facts as they really are. First, as regards the materials and workmanship used in this noble specimen of American iron steamship building, we would remark that as we have examined iron steamers in the *course of* construction in various parts of England and the United States, and have made ourselves somewhat acquainted with the principles involved in this, in our country, much-neglected branch of industry, having, then some knowledge of the matter, we venture to say, in the most unhesitating manner, that the vessel in dispute, *La Voyageur de la Mer*, is the finest specimen of an iron steamship ever built in this country, and will add that we do not believe any one has her equal afloat, as to materials and workmanship, as well as to general arrangement—all of which is mainly due to her much-abused contractor, Mr. STONE. As to the model, we have never seen it, unless in the vessel as she lies at the wharf; of the nature of the lines, then, we cannot say much with certainty; we can out state that the ship has the look of a well-modeled ship. On the first trip she broke a part of one of her engines; this, it is true, might happen to engines built anywhere. On the second trial it was found that the engines could not (to use the words of the contractor) sustain over 11 to 12 pounds of steam—although 37 pounds were maintained in the boilers—as the engines were so fragile as not to allow a greater pressure without danger of destroying the machinery; and that, with this steam, nine knots were had under steam alone, and with canvas combined, full twelve knots. Rumors were brought from Boston that the boilers foamed. On our questioning Mr. STONE as to this, he replied that they did not foam more than new boilers usually do; besides, he added that he had found an unusual amount of rubbish, causing much of the difficulty, which rubbish, however, he had removed. We were much grieved at learning this, as certain horizontal steam drums, designed to increase the steam room in the boilers, and insure other advantages, had been omitted by Mr. STONE to make room for some purpose. This we disapproved at the time, energetically, as calculated to cause the boilers to work water in a sea way, as well as promotion of foaming; but finding the mischief actually done, the drums having been dispensed with, and common steam pipes substituted in their place, we were compelled to submit with the best grace we could, consoling ourselves with the idea that if our fears were realized we could put in a steam chimney, and thus make the loss of the drums good. This, however, judging from what was told us by the contractor, will not be required.

As to the difficulty, it is soon told. The work, as far as we could judge, is fair: the builders should not be made responsible for the plan—*they did not make it*—the failure of which plan was due to the wrong arrangement of the valves and gear for working the same, the original plan of which bore a tolerably close resemblance to CORLISS & NEWBRIGADE's, of Providence, R. I., with a cross of the *Atlantic's* first valves. Had the valves and gear been arranged by these gentlemen, C. & N., it would have been a fortunate thing for all concerned in this noble ship, as their full gear in all its purity would have been used thus securing for this ship's engines an expansion gear well adapted to quick-moving direct-acting screw engines. Mr. STONE was limited to his selection of a cut off, or expansion gear, as those so successfully used on our large steamers of the side wheel kind are not adapted so far to the requirements of quick-moving, direct-acting screw engines: his endeavors were therefore limited to such arrangements as the engineers employed thought suited to the engines designed by them. We will conclude with the remark that our boilers have so far given entire satisfaction both afloat and ashore, as can be shown by referring to men of the highest standing in this country. These facts we are prepared to prove to the satisfaction of all persons interested.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

Launching the Leviathan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GLENNS' letter of the 6th inst. to you respecting the above may contain much correctness of idea, but not a very perfect information as to facts in some respects. I allude to his notion that "Honest John" in Britain is not up to screws, or to house-moving. Ten or twelve years ago I saw at Suoderland, in England a stone light-house, 60 feet high, and comprised to weigh 1,800 tons, moved rapidly, entire as it stood, a distance of 800 yards. This was on the occasion of the sea pier forming the harbor at that port being carried that distance farther out to sea (that is lengthened;) and while deliberating on the subject, and advertising for tenders for the removal and reerecting of the light-house at the new termination, a young Scotch architect named GIBSON offered to move it entire, and his offer being accepted, the building was tied and bolted in a case of upright timbers, and in less than a fortnight it occupied its new position at the extremity of the new pier.

It was moved on a level on a series of small rollers of cast iron, about six inches diameter, on a course of rails laid down, and was actually drawn and pushed to its destination by manual power. I saw it move at the rate of 15 feet in one hour, or thereabouts. House-moving and rising is not so frequent in England as in America, but this is owing to other reasons than want of screw knowledge, as Mr. GLENN would soon discover if he spent a month in London, more particularly if he should visit such establishments as MAUDSLAY's, CUBITT's, GRISELL's, or any of the hundred and one large engineering or building establishments.

I don't enter on the other portion of Mr. G.'s letter, as it is not in my province or desire to do so, and the more so as I fully concur with him that the ship can and will be afloat in two months whether with the screws of honest John or clever Jon than.

Yours, respectfully, J. R. WAGNER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858.

Murder.

On New-Year's night, in Troy, a quarrel occurred in a house near the Stone Bridge, between an old man, named JOHN TUFT and HENRY HAYES, his son-in-law, which resulted in the death of an old man. An ill feeling existed, growing out of an alleged interference in family affairs. This feeling has been so strong that HAYES had endeavored several times to keep the old man out of the house, and once or twice personal collisions had occurred between them. On New-Year's day the old man was at the house, and it appeared that the family agreed to forget their quarrels, and engage in a holiday carousal. At night, however, when both had become considerably intoxicated, HAYES renewed his quarrel with the old man, called him sundry names, and ordered him out of doors. TUFT refused to go, when HAYES commenced an assault upon him, and seizing an axe helve that was lying near, struck him with it upon the head, and about the body. He repeated the blows until the old man became senseless, when other members of the family interfered, and took the weapon away from him. TUFT died from the effects of the wounds then received, on the 4th.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED

ELDER—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Mr. J. LAWRENCE ELDER to Miss MARY O. HAVEMEYER, daughter of F. C. Havemeyer, Esq.

TILTON—COLEMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, JOHN JACOB TILTON to Miss SUSAN CORNELIUS.

BAKER—MCNAIR.—At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. M. MacDonald, SAMUEL BAKER to MARY, daughter of Dr. J. B. McNair, of Alexandria, Va.

☞ Alexandria papers please copy.

DIED.

TOWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, JUSTUS TOWN, Sen., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas, John, James and Justus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 388 Madison st., without further invitation.

FISHER.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, after a protracted illness, LEONARD FISHER, Jr., aged 70 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Pike st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DE MOTT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of consumption after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of George V. De Mott, aged 31 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, Henry Newkirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church (Dr. Taylor's) at Bergen, N. J.

TREMPER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, after a short, but severe illness, JOHN S. TREMPER, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Michael Tremper, at No. 151 Sands st., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, NATHAN FURMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
Of the season, prior to the departure of the company.
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.
First night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of collossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES.
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in Americans
LEPORELLO.
CARO TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director announces that the present season will close with the customary performance of the greatest of all operas,
MOZART'S IMMORTAL DON GIOVANNI.

Of all operas managers owe most to this ever fresh and green *chef d'œuvre* for the replenishing of an usually exhausted treasury; yet it has always been rendered with a carelessness and negligence, insulting in a high degree to the memory of its immortal composer, and affording to European detractors of art in America an opportunity for virulent strictures which, in this instance are fully justifiable. The inauguration of the New-York Academy of Music has introduced a new era in this country as regards scenic effects, and the more culpable are the managers who until now, from inexplicable parsimony, have permitted "Don Giovanni" simply to "walk off" through a red-curtained door, and thus ruin the terrific grand tenor of the closing scene into one of supreme ridicule. Then it may justly be said that "Don Giovanni" has never yet been produced with a thorough ensemble. True, some of the greatest artists of the world have successively appeared in several of the leading characters; but the general effect has been marred, now by a tame Elvira, now by an unmusical Commendatore or a clumsy Masetto. The less said about the manner in which the majestic finale of the first act has been given the better.

It has been an object of much importance to the present Director that his management, at least, might not be disgraced by a similar inartistic proceeding, and he trusts that those who will honor Friday's performance with their presence, will observe a material change for the better. The last scene, blazing as the death of the libertine, is perhaps the most costly, the most brilliant ever exhibited, even at the Academy, and perhaps but little superior to the magnificently decorated ball room in the first act. The cast includes every artist of merit connected with the Academy, several of whom have consented to appear in subordinate parts, as may be seen from the following

DISTRIBUTION.

Donna Anna.....Madame De La Grange
Donna Elvira.....Mad. Caradori
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Zerlina.....Mad. D'Angri
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Don Giovanni.....Sig. Gassier
Leporello.....Carl Formes
(His first appearance in that character.)
Ottavio.....Sig. Labocetta
Commendatore.....Sig. Ardavani
Masetto.....Sig. Rocco

who, having given up his original role of Leporello to Mr. Formes, has kindly consented to undertake this part for the sake of better ensemble.

THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT,
which takes place in the ball-room, when
THE SALLE
will be introduced, will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first, on the right side of the stage, will play
LA GAVOTTE,
while the second, on the left side, will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
Will be sung by
THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who, from respect to the great work, have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the three ticket offices No orders received in advance.
NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.
ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE.
Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
Which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of the close of the season on Wednesday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, January 16, at 2 P. M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE,
in consequence of the departure of the Company on Thursday next.

To comply with the general request for a repetition of the highly successful opera of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
and in consequence of the impossibility of giving it in the evening, on account of the close of the season and the performance of "Don Giovanni," Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
will be given as a matinée on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. The principal roles by
Madame D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CARROLI, GASSIER.
LABOCETTA, ROCCO.

Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.

The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the door. Tickets may be had at the Academy, BREUSING'S, and at BELTZ'S, No. 21 Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The.....Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit mane by the sea captain, the cry of failure; the loafer, the compeer, the dash by divine visitation.

Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT I.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. S. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Setchern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, now aged 60.....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Ben Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Bowlstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and Benson; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor Pedler; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Girl; the disgust, the voiced gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bootall against one full; the unlooked for return of the heiress; the harvest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter, hard times and soft hearts; haggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 1—The tenement house in Cross-st, Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights, the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation. SATURDAY next—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 14,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

FORDE'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE KNIGHT OF THE SILVER CROSS
Or, THE LION OF TURKESTAN.
Followed by
BORNEO; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
WILL WATCH.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, will give one of her Musical Entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858. She will sing some of the gems of English, Italian, German, Scotch and Irish Ballads; also, some choice Welsh Ballads, "in costume." She will be assisted by eminent artists. For particulars, see small bills.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
A Great Hit for the last night of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Three Comic pieces, a dance and Eight beautiful tableaux.
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Robert.....Antoine I Bertrand.....Jerome
THE CONTRABANDIST.
Picolo.....Jerome
Character dance.....By Mlle. Lina Windel and E. Mangin
THE GOLDEN EGG.
The Clown.....Antoine
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
The model Equestrian and scientific exhibition of the age, will open for a limited season,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 18,
On which occasion the humorist and conversationist,
DAN RICE,
Will introduce his
DOCILE MONSTERS,
The Elephant, Rhinoceros and Camel, together with an immense stud of acting horses and ponies, and animals, in which will be found
EXCELSIOR,
"AND THEM MULES,"
The manager in issuing this advance card assures his patrons that the refined originality and characteristic excellence of Mr. Rice's Exhibitions fully warrant him in offering them to the consideration of those whose patronage and presence have made Niblo's such a place of fashionable resort.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe.....Mr. Jordan | Crazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr Botcherby, Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor, Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon.....Mr. Kennedy | Clown.....Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 8 o'clock at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of unemployed females to be sent West by the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
The German Liederkranz, chorus of 60 singers, conductor Herr Paur. Miss E. L. Williams, Messrs. F. Mollenhauer, violinist; Perry Kletzer and Bergner, violoncellos; and Charles Guilmette, Baritone, will kindly assist. Mr. R. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, op 57, by Beethoven.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway cor. Brevoort-pl.; BREUSING, Broadway; SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 99 Spring-st., and at the door the evening of the Concert. Programmes of the Concert at the music stores.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858.
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING, Saturday and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY, Jan. 14.
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which, the comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
To conclude with the drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION
WILL CELEBRATE
THE POET'S BIRTHDAY
at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 379 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 106 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 81 Bleecker-st., DUNN BROS., No. 201 3d-av.; H. ORR, No. 3 John-st., or from any of the Committee.
J. GRAY, Sec. DAVID B. SCOTT, Pres.
DR. HISTOR, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. MILLER, }

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 14th-st.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, and a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—Day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Dodworth's Saloon.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, she will read the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN & CHRISTERN'S music stores, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store. Also from Mr. A. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the readings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE LAST DAYS of the trained seal as well as triumphantly successful operas of VALENTINE AND ORSON, or THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Egmontine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the comic drama of IMITATION, Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, its HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President. No. 150 Mercer-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
CHARLES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 21 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 83 Fulton-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., Mozart Hall entrance. Lessons for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Lessons in Classes every afternoon, from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Private Lessons at all times, to suit the parties. Soirées of general practice for scholars and others every evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A good Orchestra every night. Terms moderate, payable in advance. For other particulars, apply at the Academy, up stairs, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL for general housework; can do good plain cooking; first-rate washer and ironer; is strong and willing to work, and particularly neat; wages $4; also, by a neat colored girl for housework; thoroughly understands the work of a plain family; humble, willing and obliging, kind and respectful; will take $3 per month; is a good baker. Both can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, BY TRADE a machinist and blacksmith, a careful and well-trained workman, and of very steady habits, who has been long out of employment, is very anxious for work of any kind, and for almost any wages, either in town or country. Is a good writer and accountant, and could therefore be useful as time-keeper, &c. Address S. A., *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 171 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and launderss; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent launderss; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 16th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman or groom, has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of City references as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 77 West 27th-st. M. G. LAW.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as launderess or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or lady's maid; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understood his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. B., No. 374 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other, called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of two; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and come well recommended. English or German preferred. Apply at No. 10 Charlton-at., New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO the work of a very small family. One who is a good washer and ironer, a good sewer and willing to make herself generally useful, with good City references, can apply at corner 45th-st. and 3d-av., over drug store.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN. WHO can influence New-York and near-by trade. To such, a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, office of this paper.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds where with to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. P. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 12TH INSTANT, supposed to be on or near the premises No. 1,002 Broadway, a GOLD WATCH, GUARD CHAIN AND KEY. The finder will be liberally rewarded on restoring it to the owner, JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, IN PASSING FROM FIFTH-av. and 31st-st. to St. George's Church, a lady's GOLD CHAIN, with seal key, locket and coral brooch attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 73 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid by calling at the store, or addressing
THOS. D. CONROY, No. 48 Centre-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY, also a wharf and several stores and houses, in the city of Newark, N. J. Also a mansion and about eight acres of land, carriage-house and out-houses, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. Also, twenty acres of meadow between Newark and New-York, on the turnpike road. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITable for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 16 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET—A FACTORY FIFTY BY FIFTY, FOUR stories high, a good building, with gas and Croton throughout. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 East 29th-st. N. B.—The above premises for sale at a bargain, with a rear building 50x35.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 224 Front-st., near Beekman-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS', No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 162 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bollvar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, A VERY SPLENDID room, 28 feet by 90; would make a handsome hall, lecture or billiard room. Apply at No. 613 Broadway, or No. 77 Nassau-st., basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 39 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry. 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Maps are now ready of the 500 lots in the VIIIth IXth and Xth Wards of Brooklyn, to be sold by JAMES COLE & SON, on Feb. 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, to close an estate; about 50 of the lots are on Flatbush-av. This desirable property is highly situated and is probably the best unimproved in the City. Terms very easy. Apply to Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn or No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order, situated on 34th-st., near Madison-av., in 28th-st.; possession at once. Also, a good English-basement brown-stone house in 31st-st., near Madison-av., very cheap. Also, a large number of houses in every part of the City. Apply to W. H. LUSK, No. 236 44th-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, SUBSTANTIAL frame house, with three acres of good land, in Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y.; a desirable location for a physician. Also, 96 acres of good farming land, adjoining the above. Terms easy. Apply to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, or to F. J. PORTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, having a most commanding view of the bay and harbor. For particulars, inquire of JOHN ANGUS, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN WILLIAMSburg, a small two-story frame house, location dry, and within 15 minutes' walk of Grand-st. or Peck-slip ferry; cheap for cash. Address, with the only lowest price, stating the street and number, and all particulars, to TIMELY, office of this paper.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL, SECOND-HAND Church or parlor organ, or to take the same on storage. Address, post paid, to J. G., No. 102 Willoughby-st., corner Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, with about fifteen acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements; and is on an elevated site, 260 feet from the main road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, and a pond supplied by several springs. Any person desiring such a place will do an inspection of it, find their anticipations fully realized.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or WHITELESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, half a mile from the depot a fine farm of 53 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling is a three story and attic frame house, about 44x36, with an extension nearly new, well built and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage house, ice-house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yard a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FO

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invite proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, issued for reclamation of such bonds of the city of St. Louis, issued for reclamation of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the office of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. BIRD, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, renting and letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, &c., &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

$20,000.—A MERCANTILE FIRM OF long standing and in good credit, about changing their business, are desirous of making an arrangement to secure the business of some retiring firm or of engaging the services of a competent party who can control a desirable business. The above amount will be furnished as permanent capital. Parties of respectability desirous of forming a co-partnership will receive prompt attention on applying to R. W. & CO., at the office of the *Times*, explaining the nature of the business they can control, which may consist of either of the leading mercantile pursuits of the city.

WANTED—$16,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent., half yearly, on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward in the City of New-York, in one of the leading streets of Broadway and a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum require l, and a policy of insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given. If required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LENNARD, care of D. Howell, No. 386 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, $750 000, upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $30,0.000, and now renting for $30,0 0 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 8 Wall-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 inst., at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARNYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Union Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NIAGARA COUNTY BANK STOCK—WANTed to purchase. SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY. (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st. } Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLumbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. } Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 705, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that materials and performing all the work necessary, or that materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty In Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 275, of the laws of 1850.

No accepta ce of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein, as heretofore.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 93c	3 93
30 Picks, $29; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIMBER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Gruins, $9; 1 Chisel, 125c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Toogs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Fyke, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 14—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 154—Baxter-st., No. 41—Beecker-st., No. 94—Bowery, No. 118—Bedford-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 264 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 138—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Dnane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 267, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 125—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 349, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 39, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 35, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—Scammel-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner Ninth and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av. West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 69, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 253—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 165—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 265, 263 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 294—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 134—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av. Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn. No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, before me upon there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.
E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust, will be held at the Bellows Falls Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,	Wm. Thomas,
Southworth Shaw,	A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart,	E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley,	Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson,	Charles J. Rendee,
L. T. Stoddard,	J. W. Baldwin,
C. D. Head,	Peter Harvey,
E. H. Perkins, A. & A. Jacobs,	R. R. Peters & Co., in liq'n
W. E. Greeley,	Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read,	Luke Fay,
Henry Rice,	H. W. Suter, Trustee,
J. Kendall,	J. E. M. Gilley.
John H. Jenks,	

JAN. 5, 1858.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

ELECTION.—AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

CALEB BARSTOW,
E. J. MALLETT,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOS. W. CORLIES,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
JOHN LEE SMITH,
HENRY BAYLIS,
JAMES MYERS,
JOHN H. EARLE,
ALWIN SCHLEICHER,
EDWARD C. BOGERT,
EARL DOUGLAS.

And as Inspectors of the next election: WM. HARSELL, LOUIS SIMMLER and MARTIN BATES, Jr., were duly elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. BARSTOW, President, and E. J. MALLETT, Vice-President, were unanimously reelected. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 79 Wall-st. New York, Jan. 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH,	GEORGE P. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP,	EDWARD F. DAVISON,
GOUVERNEUR J. BIBBY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	AARON L. REID,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,	JOHN F. HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS MANY,	WM. K. HINMAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE,	PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK,
JOHN M. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	ERIC HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COLB was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages will attend at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, from 9 in the morning until 6 at night, to receive the tax for the present year. F. SEDER,
Collector for East Chester.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general appearance. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not congregate in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—A Weekly Newspaper and extensive Printing establishment of thirty-two years' standing, located in one of the principal cities of New-Jersey, and doing an extensive business, will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, address, for one week, Box No. 180, Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

A CANAL-STREET STORE ON A LONG LEASE.—The stock and good-will of an old-established store, and one of the best stands in this City for the dry goods business, will be offered to responsible parties at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. The location is unequaled; north side of Canal-st., west of and near Broadway. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

$1,500—FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND fixtures of a saloon and confectionery, handsomely furnished throughout. The oyster and refreshment saloon connected. Doing a splendid business and first class customers. Apply No. 317 Broadway, room No. 4. C. B. HOWE & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO would like to realize a large fortune from a small outlay, in a perfectly legitimate transaction, can hear of a chance by addressing C. W., at the *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

$5.000 TO $7,000 WANTED—A PARTNER in an old-established and cash business. Address H. & B., at this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, active or special, in an old-established Fancy Goods House. Address box No. 1,522, Post-office, with real name and address.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage in the Commission Drug Business in this City. For further particulars, apply to W. B. PALMER & CO., Tribune Buildings.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 28 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13...1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Leitch, ASIA, Capt. Wyman.
AFRICA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AMERICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class.....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

[Continued from First Page.]

was of California growth and manufacture, and the baskets in which it was sent were manufactured in this city.

A German woman, named LUCY WAAKER, stabbed her lover, an Italian, named MARTIN MESSAORS, in a fit of anger, on the night of the 9th inst.

The United States District Court has been occupied for several days in hearing the testimony of Mr. JAS. ALEXANDER FORBES, in the cause of the United States vs. ANDRAS CASTILLON, involving the possession of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine. It is thought by many that the title of the claimants was obtained by fraud.

The city has been in a great excitement for the past eight days on account of the escape of a prisoner named OLIVERI from the station-house. He was in on six charges of grand larceny. He was finally caught on Friday night, the 18th inst.

A man named THOMAS WATERS was mortally stabbed by a companion who goes by the name of JINGLES on the morning of the 16th inst. The wounded man expired in about twenty-three hours after receiving his wound. JINGLES was drunk at the time of the stabbing.

A collection was taken up in the different Protestant Churches on Sunday, the 8th inst., for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The total sum collected was $1,186 35

In theatricals there is not much doing.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is playing an engagement at the American.

Miss STANLEY is giving her entertainments at MAGUIRE'S Opera House.

Miss INCE is playing an engagement in Sacramento.

Miss ESTELLE POTTER has been married to CALVIN B. MCDONALD, one of the editors of the Sacramento *Age*.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Advices were received in this city by the *Golden Gate*, to the effect that Messrs GARRISON & MADIGAN, who have been so long endeavoring in New-York to reopen the Nicaragua Transit, have at length succeeded, and have organized a Company, under the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, with HENRY G. STEBBINS, Esq., as President, to run on that route. A steamer was to have left New-York on the 20th of December, but would be detained in consequence of the unexpected landing of Gen. WALKER at Greytown. It is, however, confidently expected that a steamer will leave on the 5th of January—certainly on the 20th. Mr. GARRISON was to leave New-York for this city on the 5th of January, and will, therefore, arrive on the next steamer.—*San Francisco Herald.*

BLOWING UP OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—We are indebted to Mr. NICHOLS, of Nichols & Co's Express, for the following interesting detail: The small iron steamer *Washington*, plying between Fort Umpqua and Scottsburg, blew up on the 12th instant, scalding five persons, two of them it is feared, mortally. The vessel is a perfect wreck, and the boiler was blown 30 feet over her stern into the river. The entire crew consisted of the captain and engineer, neither of whom, strange to say, were in the least degree injured. The passengers were Mr JOHNSON and son, DON PEDRO, PETER JOHNSON, and Mr. PETERS, of the firm of LOSH & PETERS, Scottsburg. All of the above were more or less scalded—PETER JOHNSON and DON PEDRO, it is feared mortally so. The only physician within twenty miles of the place of accident, which was fortunately near Scottsburg, was Dr. VOLTON, the army surgeon at Fort Umpqua, and as the regular means of communication had been cut off by the accident to the *Washington*, a row-boat was sent that distance them Scottsburg, for the doctor, who had not returned when Mr. NICHOLS left. Mr. NICHOLS himself had a narrow escape, as he had landed from the *Washington* but a few moments before the accident occurred.—*Ib.*

COLLISION BETWEEN EDITORS.—An encounter took place between HENRY SHIPLEY, of the *State Journal*, and CHARLES A. SUMNER, of the *Sentinel*, on Third-street, near the Post Office, about noon yesterday, the result, doubtless, of the personalities lately mutually indulged in by the parties, with respect to each other, through the columns of their respective papers. It is related by an eye witness, that as SUMNER, having just left the store of KIRK & Co., was proceeding toward J street, SHIPLEY approached, and addressed him, at the same time striking him. The blow was given, it is alleged, before SUMNER, (who is short-sighted,) was aware of the identity of the person addressing him. After a short pugilistic display the parties were separated—SUMNER, as might be expected from the disparity of physical force, getting the worst of the encounter. His coat was badly torn, and he received a mark or two in the face, but manifested considerable game in the encounter. A second collision occurred about half an hour later, in front of the office of the *State Journal*. Some one presented himself at the door of the editorial room of that office, and informed SHIPLEY, who was within, that there was a gentleman below who wished to see him. SHIPLEY replied that was his place of business, and if any one wished to see him he could come up." The man left, and as we are informed, SUMNER soon presented himself at the door of the room and called SHIPLEY a "coward," invited him down upon the street, &c. SHIPLEY followed him down stairs, and being a man at the suggestion of Mr. SUMNER that he had in so much the advantage of him, handed his revolver to an acquaintance. There were, immediately thereafter, several collisions between them, SUMNER, on the concussion of each calling SHIPLEY a coward, and thereby provoking another assault. Officer HASWELL (acting Harbor Master) being attracted by the crowd that had assembled hastened to the spot and separated and arrested the parties. The examination of the case will probably come off before the Recorder this morning.—*Sacramento Union.*

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Dec. 10, at the residence of Milo Calkin, by Rev. Dr. Scott, J. D. Bristol, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Jennie Knox, of Concord, N H

In Sacramento County, Dec. 5, John L. Atkinson to Mrs. Mary Ann Davis.

In Sacramento, Dec. 9, Silas M. Gallaway to Electa Ford, all of Sacramento.

At Quartzburg, Dec. 2, Geo. M. Hardwick, formerly of Alabama, to Mrs. Mary F Thorn, formerly of Texas.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. R. McCulloch, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. McGregory to Miss Maria Antoinette, both of Tuolomne County.

Dec. 3, by Dr. Anderson, Chester P Doubleday, Esq., of Columbia, to Miss Lucy P. Colby, of Dunbarton, N. H.

In San Francisco, Dec. 2, Louis Wichelhausen to Sarah Farkenstein.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 26, A. P. Bouton to Ansa M. Gallicher, all of Angel's, Calaveras County.

In Suisun, Dec. 3, Andrew M. Stevenson to Maria E. Gantz.

In Oroville, Dec. 2, Wm. Rossey to Josephine Brothers.

In Grass Valley, Dec. 2, John Peacock to Sarah Ann Barker.

At Tuttletown, Dec 2, Alvin R. Combs to Miranda St. Clair.

In Calvary Church, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David Carlyle to Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, all of San Francisco

Dec. 15, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. N. A. Poole, of Contra Costa Co., to Miss Elizabeth J. Dodds, of San Francisco.

Near the Calaveras River, 14th ult., at the house of E. H. Cole, by Justice Wm. Simpson, Mr. Samuel Martin to Miss Abbie Scott, both of San Joaquin County.

On the Mokelumne Hill Road, 9th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Justice Wm. Simpson, Mr. Wm. M. Davis to Miss Sarah Ann Little, both of San Joaquin County.

On the 17th ult., by Rev. Augustus Keiner, Mr. Robert Grethen and Maria Berk, both of San Francisco.

In Nevada, Dec. 10, Charles H. Lawrence to Cornelia Ketchum.

In Grass Valley, Dec. 10, Wm. H. Spurr to Mrs. Susan Fouse.

DEATHS.

In Sacramento, Dec. 7, Henrietta Wand, only child of Samuel and Caroline Wand, aged 4 years and 9 months.

In Stockton, Dec. 3, William Busch, aged 32 years.

In Santa Rosa, Nov. 29, of putrid sore throat, Mary Frances Freeland, aged 8 years, 6 months and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Dec. 10, Minnie Burton Wilson, only child of Stillman L. and Cornelia A. Wilson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 2 days.

In Stockton, Dec. 8, Fredonia V. Morrill, daughter of Ephraim and Martha Morrill, aged 5 years, 3 months and 20 days.

In Nevada, Dec 6, Daniel Jones, aged 3 years.

In Nevada, Dec. 5, Samuel McCombs, aged 8 years.

At Millerton, Nov. 30, Isaac Johnson, formerly of England, aged about 56 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 13, Henry G. Atwill, infant son of Joseph F. Atwill. New-York papers please copy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 15, from apoplexy, Patrick M. Laughran, aged 59 years. Wisconsin papers please copy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 4, Isaac H. Archer, of the City of New-York, in the 53d year of his age.

Of consumption, at the City Hotel, in Sonora, on Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock, Smith B. Reddington, of Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New-York, aged about 28 years.

At Jamestown, on the 4th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Reck, aged 31 years and 3 months.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at the residence of J. L. Taggard, L. C. Evereu, late of Gilroy and formerly of Charlestown, Mass.

In San Francisco, Nov. 30, aged 26 years, Kavanagh, a native of Ireland.

In Red Bluffs, Nov. 25, Mrs. Martha Ragean, aged about 45 years, recently from Davis County, Mo.

In Oroville, Dec. 2, at 11½ o'clock, Elizabeth Francis Kimmel, wife of Joseph H. Kimmel, aged 26 years.

At the Fourteen-Mile House, Stockton and Mokelumne Hill Road, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 25th, after a lingering illness, E. N. Jordan, formerly of Ellsworth, Me.

At Parker's Ranch, San Joaquin County, of Scarlatina, Nov. 23, William Parker, eldest son of Thos. B. and Margaret Parker, aged 8 years, 7 months and 17 days.

In San Francisco, Dec. 8, Albert Terry, Esq., aged 28 years, and 4 days, late of New-York.

In Sacramento, Dec, 6, Sarah Isabella McDowell, aged 1 year and 7 days, daughter of the late Parson and Eliza McDowell.

In Placer County, Dec. 1, of typhoid pneumonia, David Cruson, aged 20 years.

In San Francisco, Dec 2, Charles S. Morris, from Stockton

At Jesus Maria, Calaveras County, Dec. 1, Mr. King, aged 50 years.

San Francisco Markets.

PRODUCE MARKET REVIEW.

From the San Francisco Shipping Gazette, Dec. 20.

The prices ruling at the date of our last review for all kinds of grain have been firmly maintained since, and at the close we think Flour and Wheat a shade firmer. The business done in Breadstuffs, however beyond supplying the local requirements, has been very light, the country demand for that, as well as other goods, having been trifling. Feed Grains have been in active request, especially Barley, at stiff rates.

FLOUR—The quotations have been steady from lands of dealers, at $12 50 for Superfine Domestic, and $13@$14 for Extra do. Gallego, and Haxall just rung at $15. For 300 bbls. former brand $14 cash reported to have been offered and declined.

WHEAT—The market has ruled steadily at 3¾c.@4¼c. for ordinary to choice and 5c. for choice Mixed.

BARLEY—The price has not deviated from $1 5? @ 10 lbs. for prime samples and firm at that rate as we write. The average daily sales during the fortnight were fully 2,000 bags

OATS—Regular selling rates 2c.@2½c. since last mail with fair demand; Seeds are selling at 2½c.@ 2¾c.

BEANS—The supply of domestic-grown large and prime cull and low; choice White in 50-lb sacks, selling at 2½c.@2¾c., and Bayos, at 3½c. For Chili and Eastern no demand or sale whatever.

MONEY MARKET

Money has grown easier during the fortnight owing to a falling off in the demand, and within a few days loans upon merchandise security have been readily negotiable at 2 per cent ? month As we write more than are offering than there are borrowers for.

We see it stated that both American and English Insurance Companies have advanced the rate of insurance upon treasure 25 ? cent, but as the principal drawers of bills here, insure under policies which have a stated time to run, there will probably be no advance in the rates of Exchange on the East until the expiration of existing policies. For bills Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. draw on New-York at sight at the old rate of 3 ? cent., payable to order; ABBOTT & Co. at 3, payable in currency, and 3½ ? cent. in coin. and DAVIDSON at 3 and 3½ ? cent. respectively

The demand for bars for shipment by Monday's steamer is fully equal to the supply, and 880 fine, which sold yesterday and to-day at ¼ off, will probably be taken readily to-morrow at par. Mexican dollars are in supply just now, and nominal at 15 ? cent.; there is no demand for shipment to the East Indies or China.

An agreed case has been made up and submitted to the Supreme Court for testing the right of the people to legalize the payment of the State debt by votes as they did at the late election; a decision is looked for speedily, and it is not doubted will be affirmative.

Owing to a conflict going on in the Courts between the Commissioners of the City Funded Debt and the Board of Supervisors about some legal technicalities, the City Treasurer is not empowered to remit funds to New-York to provide for the coupons falling due, but will pay them on presentation at his office in this city. This is directly a violation of the terms upon which the loan was contracted, and will injure the credit of the city abroad.

The receipts of Gold Dust during the past fortnight have exhibited no material change when compared with those of November: they are not expected to show a large increase until towards the close of January. The quantity of rain which has fallen thus far this year is larger than during the corresponding period last year, and we may hope with confidence that before the rainy season is over we shall be blessed with an ample supply of water for both agricultural and mining purposes.

Stocks are wholly nominal, and there have been no transactions worth reporting made during the fortnight. Our list has been carefully revised and we give it below.

News From Oregon.

Advices from Oregon are to the 28th of November.

We do not find much of interest in our files. The following, from the Democratic *Standard*, exhibits the result of the constitutional election:

The result of the vote on the three propositions submitted to the people is clearly and unmistakably foreshadowed by the returns which have been received. The Constitution has been adopted by about 4,500 majority; Slavery excluded by nearly 5,000 majority, and free negroes excluded by nearly 5,000 majority.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 19th of November.

The *Horret* and *Jessie* sailed on the 14th for New-Bedford with 118,417 gallons whale oil, 5,402 gallons sperm oil and 6,662 pounds bone.

There were in Honolulu harbor fifty-eight whale ships, twelve merchantmen and two men-of-war.

The clipper ship *Mary L. Sutton* was to sail in a few days from Labaina for Boston, with full cargo of oil.

A sailor named MINOR HODODON, of Schoharie County, New-York, while attempting to make his escape from the whaleship *Brooklyn*, by swimming ashore, is supposed to have been killed by sharks.

Eleven whalers had arrived during the week from the Ochotsk.

A mutiny broke out among the men of the whaleship *Alice Frazier*, while on the whaling ground last November, which finally resulted in the death of the ringleader, a fellow named HARRY SHEPPARD, who was shipped on board the vessel at Valparaiso in February last.

Medical.

OPERATION ON AN ELEPHANT.—During the late visit to Hall of WOMBWELL'S menagerie, the elephant *Chubby* underwent an operation which deserves a place amongst surgical records. For twelve or fifteen months previously, a tumor had been gathering on *Chubby's* off side thigh. *Chubby* sickened, lost his appetite, and pined away. Many ways were tried in vain to remove the tumor; until, as a last resource, application was made to a Hull veterinary surgeon, Mr. TOM B. HYDE, Jr. Mr. HYDE resolved to use the lancet The operation lasted two hours, *Chubby* undergoing it with fortitude. The tumor when removed weighed five pounds, and one of the fangs had to be searched out with the knife, for a foot down the thigh. The operation proved eminently successful. Every fresh bulletin announced his improving health, till the latter end of November, when Mr. HYDE pronounced his patient thoroughly restored, and capable of returning to business. *Chubby* at once took the train to join his friends, Messrs. WOMBWELL & Co., and when we last heard of him his appetite and good looks were the theme of general admiration.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

THE EXCISION OF A MAN'S TONGUE.—The following letter has been addressed, by Professor SYME, to the editor of the *Times*: "I regret to learn that an operation which I happened to perform in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburg has got into the newspapers; but, as it has unfortunately done so, the public should be correctly informed on the subject. Partial removal of the tongue, for the remedy of cancer, having been found worse than useless, it was thought that extirpation of the whole organ might afford effectual relief; upon this principle I proceeded. The patient suffered no bad consequences directly from the operation; but at the end of a week, when the external wound was quite healed, died suddenly from an internal disease, which might have been excited by any other irritation in a person of his constitution and habits."

THE FIRST STEAM-ENGINE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Historical Society of Tennessee has received a communication from Mr. S. D. MCCULLOCH, of Lexington, Ky., giving particulars of the construction of a model of a steam-engine by the late EDWARD WEST, of that city. Mr. MCCULLOCH says:

"After the death of Mr. WEST, and the death of his servant, HENSON, in 1833, the contents of his shop were sold out, and the late Mr. BRENEN, of this place, became the purchaser of the engine, or all that was left of it, who gave it to me, as one of the neighbors and friends of Mr. WEST. I have that little engine now in possession, or all of its remains, which consist of a small oblong wooden frame, a cylinder and piston-rod, two valves for letting on and off steam, supply and escape pipes, and two springs, which apparently were intended as substitutes for the fly-wheel, to overcome the 'dead point.' The governor, if such a thing was known in those days, is not attached, nor are any other parts, to which the power was applied. There is no boiler, no crank, no way, in fact, visible by which he applied the power to the paddles, except, perhaps, a hole in the end of the piston-rod, and two levers acted on by spiral or semi-spiral springs.

I had intended to have sent it to the Smithsonian Institute, if I permitted it to leave Kentucky at all, and shall still deliberate prudently where I had better place it, so as to preserve it for all time to come. Your own good sense will agree with me, no doubt, in that. I regard the name of EDWARD WEST as national, and not local, and feel proud of his reputation as a Kentuckian and citizen of Lexington, as having been the first man, in the United States, to run a steamboat (model though it was) on the United States waters."

DEATH OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER IN PRISON.—The Boston *Transcript* says of the death of CATER, the murderer of Warden TENNEY, in prison, while awaiting execution, that his death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. CATER was only 23 years of age. He commenced his career of crime when quite young, and for several years past has been an inmate of some prison. He was formerly a roommate of the notorious ALBERT J. TIRRELL. His first offence was the robbery of a store in which he was employed, and while serving the sentence for the same in the House of correction, he made a murderous attack upon an officer, for which he was removed to the State Prison. On the 29th of December, 1856, he murdered Warden TENNEY; was convicted in the Supreme Court on the evening of the 4th of April last, and on the 11th of April was sentenced to be hung after the expiration of one year.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Murder of a Negro—A Mystery.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock, last evening, a negro suddenly fell in front of the Astor House, and, on examination, was found to be dead and covered with blood. It was at first supposed that he had just been stabbed, and that the murderer had fled, but the whole affair, even to the name of the deceased, is thus far involved in mystery. Officer UTT, of the Third Precinct, took hold of the deceased a moment after he fell, but he was unable to speak. On examination, blood was traced on the pavement around into Vesey street, opposite the gate at the rear entrance to the Astor House. The brakeman of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads, who adjusts the switches in Vesey-street, saw the deceased and another negro a moment previous coming quietly up Vesey-street and turn into Broadway.

Several persons saw the two after they had turned from Vesey-street. One person states that the second negro was supporting the deceased with one hand and in the other hand carried a banjo, and that after the deceased fell he darted off the sidewalk into the street and disappeared. The body was taken immediately to the Third Ward Station-house, where it still remains, awaiting an investigation by the Coroner. Sbot was found in the right axilla, which is supposed to have been the fatal wound. No one thus far has identified the deceased. He is believed to be one of those negroes who have recently been traveling about to the different hotels, playing and singing. He was about thirty years of age, nearly six feet high, and had a light moustache and goatee. His dress was a black frock coat, no vest, dark spotted cassimere pants, with a reddish stripe, a cotton shirt, woolen under-shirt, and cloth cap.

The City Hall Clock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in this morning's paper, in regard to the City Hall clock stopping, I would state that the key was taken without my consent or knowledge, by Mr. BENJ. WELSH, who claims to be appointed by Mr. DEVLIN, as Superintendent of Public Clocks. This evening I called on him, and demanded the key, which he refused to deliver to me, so the public must not blame me for the stopping of the clock, as I have done all in my power to give the public the time. Yours respectfully,

W. H. FAULKNER,
Supt. of Public Clocks, No. 459 Broadway.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY,—The Baptist Churches of New-York have recently organized a Mariners' Society. The Board of Management consists of able business men—delegates from the Churches The object is the evangelization of seamen. Rev. E. S. DAVIS has been appointed principal Missionary of the Society. An effort is to be made to provide more ample means for giving efficiency to the Mariners' Baptist Society now worshiping at the chapel No. 234 Cherry-street, of which Rev. IRA R STEWARD is pastor. An interesting revival is now in progress in this Church. The sympathy of the public is solicited for the enterprise.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President for the ensuing year.

A recess of 15 minutes was moved and carried.

On reorganization a ballot was taken, Governor SMITH receiving *six*, Governor OLIVER *two* votes, and one being returned blank.

The election of Governor SMITH was subsequently declared unanimous.

The President elect, in returning thanks, urged the necessity of an economical management of the affairs of the Department.

THE VACANCY.

An attempt was then made to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq.

Col. Schwarzwaelder, Messrs. Schieffelin, Turnure, and Mr. Elroy, were among the candidates. A ballot was taken with the following result:

	BALLOTS.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Schwarzwaelder	5	4	5	5	4
McElroy	4	4	4	4	4
Schieffelin	2	1	0	0	0
Turnure	1	0	0	0	0
Blank	0	0	1	0	1

As no choice was effected the Board took a recess. After about 40 minutes, there being no prospect of an arrangement, the matter was laid over until next meeting.

The weekly census shows 6,409 as the number remaining on the 10th instant, being an increase of 1,657 upon the list for the same date in the previous year.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a pleasing entertainment will be given at this favorite Theatre, commencing with the new drama of the "Knight of the Silver Cross," and to be followed by the great pantomime of "Borcas" and drama of "Will Watch." On Monday next the distinguished comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, commences an engagement here, and appears in his new local drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl; or, Mose among the Conspirators," which will be gotten up in fine style. The box book is now open for any and every night this week, and sittings may be secured without extra charge. Two large and handsome "family boxes" have been fitted up in the second circle, capable of accommodating 200 persons, the admission to which will be 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them fire-proof and water-tight. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & CO, No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of impostors! The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *watermark*—the words "*Holloway, New-York and London*," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JERSEY CITY.—The Finance Committee of the Jersey City Common Council have made the following report of appropriations for the year commencing May 1, 1857, and of the expenditures since that date:

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Street Lighting	$11,000	$6,479 61
Col. by chairman Lamp Com.	4	
Street cleaning	2,500	1,387 50
Street repairing	3,000	3,056 99
Police	10,000	7,938 38
Almshouse and Hospital	5,000	5,112 75
City Prison	600	352 37
Workhouse (including donation)	1,450	600 00
Public Schools (in. sch. fd. quota)	11,696	5,703 33
Fire Department	2,200	1,771 53
Salaries	9,000	4,639 75
Rents	1,500	400 00
Printing, stationery and supplies	800	740 33
Fourth of July celebration	500	606 60
Public grounds and buildings	1,000	848 60
Interest	5,000	3,479 80
Legal expenses	250	366 52
Nuisances	50	116 00
Water rents	1,200	1,200 00
Elections	200	20
Public health	200	386 60
Scrivener for City Clerk	200	100 00
Sewers	2,000	191 57
Station-house and bell-tower	4,000	
Washington-square	2,500	8 74
City maps	2,300	1,150 00
Erection of engine houses	1,000	
Hamilton-square	3,500	4,248 80
Total	$88,650	$50,852 08

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL AND WORKHOUSE.—Mr. LAYTON, the Keeper of the Hudson County Jail and Workhouse, submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, at their meeting yesterday, the following report for the month of December last;

Prisoners confined in Jail during the month	105
Committed during the month	40
Remaining at the end of the month	62
Average number during the month	64

Of this number there are 27, as per report of the County Physician, who are sick and unable to work. The total expense of boarding the prisoners for the month is $245 85; and the expense of keeping the same number of prisoners under the old system, before the workhouse was established, is estimated at $517 75, showing a saving of $270 90.

☞ The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Jersey City Fire Department, is to be given at the Metropolitan Hall, in Newark-avenue, this evening. The "Æolian Minstrels," of New-York, have volunteered for the occasion, and the published programme has some very attractive features.

STATISTICS OF LOWELL.—A published statement of the manufacturing industry of Lowell, shows that the total number of mills in the city is fifty-two, the capital stock of which is $13,900,000. The average wages of females clear of board, per week, is $2; of males per day, clear of board, 80 cents. The increase in the population of Lowell for the last ten years was 12,589. The several manufacturing companies have established a hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians.

The Silk Culture.

FLUSHING, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed an article, which originated with the Hartford *Times*, headed, "The First Silk Manufactured in the United States," referring to some which has been recently manufactured by Mr. F. KOLM, of that city.

It is quite amusing to witness so complete an ignoring of all the previous silk manufactories of our country. WILLIAM PRINCE, my father, died in the year 1842, being 76 years of age. At the age of 18, (in 1784,) he was so imbued with the *true American system*, afterwards so arduously sought to be enforced upon our country by that noblest impersonation of Americanism, HENRY CLAY, that he engaged ardently in the culture of the mulberry and the silkworm. His cocoonery yielded large quantities of cocoons, and he planned a filature which was highly successful. At that period there was a silk manufactory at Philadelphia, and there may have been others, but I distinctly remember my father's statement, that it was there alone that he could have fingered gloves and stockings woven, and as he was desirous of having these articles manufactured for his own use *from his own silk*, he sent his silk there for that purpose. I remember well to have seen the last remaining pair of gloves worn out at the finger ends, which were kept for many years by the family as a *memento*, and which I would now give $50 to repossess. Little is generally known of the ardent feelings of WILLIAM PRINCE in regard to our attainment of a real national independence. The culture of the vine, the tanner's ansmsch, the madder, licorice and other plants of great national importance, he continued through life to urge upon our country's adoption, as the means of rendering it independent of foreign supplies.

He always contended that our paying tribute by importations from other nations less favored by nature than our own, for such articles as our country could readily produce, was not only a tacit concession that Americans were deficient in intellect, industry and enterprise, but that it was an insult to that beneficent Creator who has stamped upon the favored regions of our country such preëminent advantages for its development.

WM. R. PRINCE.

What our Artists are Doing.

American artists, at home and abroad, of whom we are glad to see the number steadily increasing year by year, are unusually busy at this moment, and the spring exhibitions in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, will contain abundant fruits of their industry. We learn from the *Crayon* for January, that Mr. CHURCH, who has taken possession of a new studio in the Tenth street building, has under way a landscape on a canvas some ten feet in length. In his room are a number of very pleasing studies, the result of his late trip to South America. Mr. HAYS, in the same building, has finished and in progress some fine gamepieces in his best manner. Mr. GIGNOUX is at work on an autumn view of Trenton Falls, for Mr. BELMONT'S collection. Mr. ELLIOTT is about completing a full length portrait of Mr. BACON, of St. Louis, a distinguished banker. The picture is destined for the Mercantile Library of that city, and is one of Mr. ELLIOTT'S happiest efforts.

Mr. EHNINGER is occupied with two cabinet pictures—one, "Lady Jane Grey," and the other an out-of-door scene, representing a young girl feeding a brood of chickens. He is also engaged upon a series of India-ink drawings, consisting of farm and drover scenes, which are fine compositions. These are executed in Mr. FENIMORE'S best vein. Mr. ROWSE has finished several fine crayon heads, among which are portraits of LONGFELLOW'S children, one of Miss CUSHMAN, and portraits of Messrs. J. R. LOWELL, T. E. CHURCH, and W. J. STILLMAN, all characterized by the same rare qualities which render Mr. ROWSE'S works so attractive. Mr. ROSSITER, who enjoys one of the best studios in town, has commenced his large picture of "The Merchants of the Country." Mr. G. H. HALL has lately completed an admirable fruit piece, which affords an opportunity for the display of fine drawing and brilliant color. He is also engaged upon cabinet-figure-pieces. Mrs. ANNA MARY FREEMAN, who has taken one of the studios in the Tenth-street building, has completed some miniatures of more than usual beauty. Mr. MCENTEE, now in the Tenth-street building—which we believe is called the "The Studio Building"—accompanied Mr. CHURCH to South America, and is now painting one of the peculiar mountain views of that "far countrie." The canvas is a large one, and the picture promises to be highly interesting. Mr. GIFFORD, lately returned from Europe, is located at Hudson. A number of his works, painted abroad, are at Mr. GRAY'S studio. One of these pictures, belonging to C. C. ALDER, Esq., "A View of Lake Nemi," will greatly advance Mr. GIFFORD'S reputation. Mr. LANG has on hand a picture called "The Dorcas Society." It is composed of industrious and beautiful young ladies, some of whom are working and chatting, and others, we think, coquetting a little with one or two young gentlemen in the background.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	85 92	50	N. Y. Cent. R. R. b3	79¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	200	do ...at 60d	79¾
15,000	do	b30 83	250	do	79
15,000	do	b60 83	150	do	s10 78¾
20,000	do	b30 82¾	450	do	78¾
30,000	do	82¾	50	do	78¾
10,000	do	82¾	170	do	78¾
3,000	do	82¾	100	do	b3 78¾
27,000	N. C. St. 6s	83½	200	do	b60 79
1,000	Ind. State 5s	b30 83	100	do	s60 78
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	69	50	do	s7 78½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, 91		150	Erie Railroad	b60 20
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	96	400	do	19¾
1,500	Erie R. Bds. '75	44	535	do	19¾
10,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '62	43	50	Hnd. Riv. R.R.	b30 19¾
2,000	Hnd. Riv. R. 1st m.	87½	15	Harlem R.R.	6¾
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	53	570	do	6¾
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	71	47	Harlem R.R. pref.	13½
11,100	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	s63½	10	do	13
5,000	do	s60 86	350	LaCrosse & Mil. R.R.	12
5,000	do	b30 86¾	50	do	11¾
13,000	L. C. & M. l. g. bs.	s30 41	200	Reading R. R.	s10 56½
2,000	do	42	900	do	56
3,000	Gal & C. 1st m.	92	100	do	b60 56¾
15	Bank of New-York	102	800	do	s30 56
25	Penn. Coal Co.	73½	100	do	56¾
40	do	73¾	500	do	s10 56¾
103	do	73	400	do	s60 55¾
5	Am. Exch. Bank	100	25	do	b60 57
15	do	100½	500	do	s30 56¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s60 110	300	do	56¾
15	do	111	40	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	113½
470	Cumb. Coal Co.	12¾	150	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	s10 29¾
50	do	b10 12¾	100	do	20¾
200	do	s3 12¾	100	do	b60 20¾
100	do	s5 12¾	70	Panama R. R.	opg 91½
200	do	s30 12¾	50	do	opg 91
200	do	b60 13	100	do	s60 90½
100	do	b30 13	50	do	b30 91½
200	do	s60 12½	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10
100	Canton Co.	b60 20¾	50	Gal. & Chi R. R.	s60 73
310	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	69	50	do	73
110	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b10 68½	50	do	72½
65	do	69	700	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s60 42
100	do	s10 69	200	do	s10 42¾
25	do	69¼	600	do	42¾
60	do	b3 69½	200	do	s3 42¾
150	do	b30 69½	100	do	s10 42¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	31½	19	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	58½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	50	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	50	do	s60 69¾
6,000	do	83¾	10	Del. & H. Can. Co.	110½
6,000	do	83¾	8	do	111
5,000	do	b30 83¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	79¾
20,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	70	100	do	79¾
1,700	Ind. State 2½s	55	25	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30 89½
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	41¾	20	do	89¾
5,000	do	s30 41	310	Erie R. R.	20¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	96	100	do	b30 20¾
6,000	Mich. C. R.R. 5 ct. 1st Mtg.	86	100	do	b10 20¾
			230	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	20½
25	Bank of Commerce	100	150	Ill. Central R. R.	90
25	Merchants' Bank	104	14	Third-av. R. R.	94
40	National Bank	116	100	Gal. & Chic R. R.	s30 72½
700	Cumb. Coal Co.	13	10	Panama R. R.	91
50	Penn. Coal Co.	73	50	La C. & Mil. R.R.	11¾
50	do	b30 73

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1978 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign Ministers Confirmed---Appointments to be Made.

Arrival of the Lecompton Constitution---Senator Houston's Kansas Bill.

Fraud in the Submission of the Minnesota Constitution.

The Retired Naval Officers—New Ocean Mail Lines—The Cullom Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Senate to-day confirmed REED, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to China, by 28 to 17; JOHN BIGLER, of California, as Minister to Chili; B. F. ANGEL, of New-York, as Minister to Sweden; and RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, as Minister to Brazil.

ROGER WILLIAMS, of Georgetown—brother of Madame BONPSCO—will be appointed Consul to Renel, Russia.

The President says he will appoint the remaining Consuls on Saturday. ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, is strenuously urged for Consul to Hamburg.

The law expires to-morrow under which the President is authorized to restore to the active list the Navy officers retired by the late Naval Board. In order to prevent the nominations pending from failing by the expiration of this law, the Senate to-day took them all out of the hands of the Naval Committee and confirmed the whole, and then entered motions for reconsideration,—so that hereafter individual nominations, if deemed necessary, may be taken up and rejected. The general disposition of the Senate, as exhibited to-day, was clearly in favor of sustaining the nominations.

WILLIAM WISE, the United States Attorney for Kansas, arrived to-day. It is understood that he brought the Lecompton Constitution. He proceeded directly to the President's, who has been engaged all day, professedly on urgent business.

The Kansas bill, of which Senator HOUSTON gave notice to-day, proposes to submit both the Topeka and the Lecompton Constitutions to the popular vote, either for or against, and the admission of Kansas with either, if accepted. If neither is accepted, the bill authorizes a new Convention. The General says that his purpose is to secure the fullest exercise of popular sovereignty.

It is found that the Minnesota Constitution sent to Congress is not the one signed by the entire Convention and ratified by the people, but the one adopted in the minority Democratic segment of the Convention, while it was divided, and before the two segments united. It is signed by only the Democrats of the body, who numbered less than a majority of the delegates elected. There is little substantial difference in the two instruments.

This palpable and astounding fraud evidently has two objects—first, to ignore altogetehr the Republican majority in the Convention, and second, to involve the Minnesota case in irregularity, so as to furnish an excuse to hold it back until its admission can be made the price of the admission of Kansas.

The indications are that the Republicans will insist upon the production of the true document ere they will vote for the admission of Minnesota.

Although Col. PICKETT, our excellent Consul at New-Orleans, has not yet been removed, as was prematurely announced the other day, I learn that there is great danger that he will be "rotated" very soon.

Only one additional Consulate will be given to New-York. Who is to receive that is not yet determined.

I am informed that Senator BIGLER is now carefully investigating the entire subject of ocean mail contracts by steamers, and is favorably disposed to the policy of extending Government aid to the establishment of steam lines where they are necessary for the development of American commerce.

Among the enterprises of this character which attract attention, and favorable consideration, is the long proposed establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and Para, in South America, and between Panama and Valparaiso on the Pacific The latter scheme was seriously damaged before the last Congress, by the advocacy of a notorious New-York lobbyist, whose equivocal connection with the Press, and abuse of its power, led many, otherwise well disposed, to look suspiciously upon anything which he favored.

The Grand Jury have been for a week or more engaged in investigating charges against General CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, without obtaining any facts, as I am informed, tending to convict him of any impropriety.

Many members of Congress were subpœnaed for the purpose of examining them in regard to transactions between them and the Clerk. Many of them refused to give testimony, screening themselves behind their privilege. Among the number were Southern Democrats, some of whom were very bitter against your correspondent a year ago for having provoked the Corruption Investigation. I submit that their constituents are entitled to an explanation of their present refusal to testify. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, as Minister Extraordinary to Russia; Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, Resident Minister to Guatemala; Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, Consul in Liverpool; William Thompson, of New-York, Consul in Southampton; James U. Berden, of Indiana, Consul in Hailwail; John Enlish, of Pennsylvania, Consul in Basle; Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, Consul in Aspinwall; Charles W. Glantz, of Pennsylvania, Consul in Stetlin; William Treville, of Ohio, Consul in Valparaiso; Wyman B. S. Moor, Consul-General for British North American Provinces; Ernest Volger, of Virginia, Consul for Barcelona; Henry W. Spencer, of New-York, Consul in Paris; John F. Porteous, of South Carolina, Consul for Oporto.

To-day, in Executive Session, were debated, during four or five hours, the questions connected with the restoration and transfer of naval officers whose casee have been acted on in the Courts of Inquiry, and recently sent in for confirmation.

The receipts at the Treasury improved considerably during the past week. The hundred dollar notes are issued at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per day. No larger denominations have yet been received from the engraver's.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion* is fitting out at Norfolk, destined for the Coast of Africa. Her principal officers are: Commander BRENT; Lieutenants MORRIS, WHITING, STONE, and WEAVER; Master, JOHN A. STERRLING; Surgeon, RANDOLPH F. MASON.

The Quartermaster-General is engaged in making preliminary engagements for furthering supplies to Utah, but no money is at present available for purchases.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. BELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate an estimate of the quantity of land which will enure, under the act of March, 1857, granting land to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Commission on War claims in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Mr. HOUSTON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

After the transaction of other business of no general importance, and an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. KELLY presented the petitions of BENJAMIN BRICK and five thousand other citizens of New-York, asking Congress to pass a law giving the public lands to actual settlers.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on on the state of the Union and considered the President's annual Message.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, explained and defended his views, as heretofore expressed. He affirmed and challenged a contradiction when he said that under the Neutrality laws as they now stand, owing to their imperfect phraseology, the President cannot at all use the Army or the Navy. All doubt should be removed by legislation respecting these laws. He argued that there was no power in the United States to prevent American citizens from quitting this country and joining an enemy, or to punish them. But for Commodore PAULDING'e interposition, General WALKER would now be secure in the Presidency of Nicaragua, and he was the only legitimate chief magistrate of that country. He repeated that General WALKER and his men should be sent back, and full restitution made to them for their losses by the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, who kidnapped them.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory by treaty, or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing there the free blacks from this country, and those who may hereafter obtain their freedom, to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States. He believed that extension of Slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements against Central America. He was opposed altogether to the schemes of rapacious propagandists, and thought that Government ought forthwith take steps with the view of such a colonization, which was recommended by JEFFERSON, and approved of by the Fathers of the Republic. In advocating his proposition he adverted to the commercial, civil and other blessings which would result from its consummation.

The resolution heretofore offered referring various parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees was taken up for action, when

Mr. STANTON endeavored to engraft an amendment tendering thanks to PAULDING for his patriotic and spirited conduct. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. LETCHER sent up an amendment, the reading of which occasioned much laughter, proposing that an inquiry be made to determine whether General WALKER was induced to enter upon a fillibuster expedition by the Ostend manifesto, and the letter of the Secretary of State, produced at fillibustering meetings held in New-York and elsewhere.

The resolutions to refer the subject of military expeditions to the Judiciary Committee was amended, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Neutrality laws.

The proposition by Mr. PHELPS, to refer the subject of the Pacific Railroad to the select Committee of Thirteen, was debated but not concluded.

The Committee then rose, and the House Adjourned.

The Position of Senator Hunter on the Kansas Question—Gov. Wise—Congressional Papers—Walker and Henningsen—Kansas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

I understand that the Administration does not rely implicitly upon the support of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, for their project of forcing Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which the people have not retified, but which they repudiate. He is said to be more than half inclined to take the same position as that occupied by Governor WISE,—and as he is not a man to be intimidated by threats or influenced by the seductions of patronage, it is natural to expect that the more he thinks of the Lecompton swindle, the less disposed will he be to give his vote for its consummation. I have again heard to-day that Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, is of the same way of thinking. The opposition of these two gentlemen to the Administration at this time will be fatal—unless they can succeed in wheedling some New-England man into voting for Lecompton, and manege to have another opponent absent at the critical juncture—contingencies not impossible in view of recent events.

Whatever may be the faults or foibles of Governor WISE, of Virginia, no one will accuse him of insincerity, or of looking two ways at once. Nor will he wink at these eccentricities of character even in a President. Hearing that Mr. BUCHANAN was accused of having been originally in favor of the submission of the whole Constitution of Kansas to the people, Mr. WISE addressed him a private friendly letter which he sent on here by his own son. The answer was so equivocal and unsatisfactory, that the Governor concluded at once that the charge wes true, and I am told upon excellent authority, that he is now engaged in collecting evidences with a view of publicly convicting Mr. BUCHANAN of duplicity.

It is now pretty well understood that WALKER'S last expedition was fitted out in the full conviction that it was approved and would not be interfered with by the Government. You will remember that months ago I informed your readers that the fillibusters had substantial reasons for believing that the Administration privately indorsed their enterprise; and if the Government will but bring General WALKER to a trial now, we shall probably have more definite information, under the solemnity of an oath, as to the foundation for those reasons.

A weg in Congress is a capital safety-valve. We have several of them, among whom Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, perhaps, is chief—besides being one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country. "Laugh and grow fat," says the adage,—and the gentleman from Kentucky presents in his own person a weighty argument in support of its wisdom,—for I should think he would "kick the beam" at about two hundred and fifty. A day or two since he received a letter from one of WALKER'S men, brought to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*, stating that he was formerly one of his constituents; complaining that he had been brought from Nicaragua by force, an unwilling prisoner of war; was suffering for want of proper clothing and means of support, far away from home and friends, and desired that his case should be brought to the attention of the United States authorities, with a request for relief. Mr. MARSHALL at once addressed a letter to the President, stating the case, asking if Mr. So-and-so was a prisoner of war, and if so, *in what war he was taken*. The President has not yet answered the pertinent query.

Before quitting the fillibuster topic, let me say that in the course of a conversation with Gen. HENNINGSEN, last evening, he assured me that the supposition is entirely erroneous that there is, or has been, the slightest disagreement between him and Gen. WALKER in relation to the command in Nicaragua, or any other subject. In confirmation of this statement he refers to the well-known fact that when Gen. WALKER recently arrived at New-York on his parole, he proceeded at once to HENNINGSEN'S house.

We had a pleasant little episode in the Senate today. Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, failed completely in an effort to show that the Indiana resolutions which I telegraphed you on Sunday night did not, and were not intended to, sustain Senator DOUGLAS' position on the Kansas question. He referred to another resolution passed by the Indiana Convention in terms indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and then tried to make it appear that as the resolutions first referred to (changed in a single word in telegraphing) declared that "*hereafter*" no State should be admitted into the Union except with a constitution ratified by her people, the Convention intended so far as Kansas is concerned, that *she* should come in upon the Lecompton "dodge." Mr. DOUGLAS pricked this bubble most effectually by the simple query whether Kansas is *now* in the Union; and if not, whether, when she applies for admission "hereafter," the Indiana resolutions do not clearly apply to her case? It is most unfortunate for Mr. FITCH'S future, that he has committed himself so irretrievably against the sentiments of his constituency—for while its effect will be to destroy him with the people, the South, in the Senate, after he has sacrificed himself in their service, will assuredly vote him out of his seat and send him back to Indiana to try again whether he can secure a fair and constitutional election.

After Messrs. FITCH and DOUGLAS had finished their passage-at-arms, Mr. HALE convulsed the Senate with a humorously-sarcastic "explanation" of the resolutions recently passed by the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention. He protested that the Democracy of the North had been crowded dreadfully hard for the benefit of Slavery, of late years—so hard, indeed, that there was no place of refuge left for them in New-England, except in the Post-Offices and Custom-house. Under these circumstances all these resolutions ought to be very tenderly treated. But he didn't wish to interfere further, except to complain that the Indiana resolutions indorsing the Administration, but condemning the Lecompton scheme, were plagiarized, having originated with the New-Hampshire Convention aforesaid, whose members, after mature deliberation, had brought them forth as a platform for the Spring canvass. He thought the Indiana Convention would have been wise to hold on a little and see how this platform operated in New-Hampshire before they adopted it. They were an experiment at best, and, if they failed in one place, might be laid aside elsewhere for some other. As there seemed to be some little doubt as to the precise meaning of the resolutions taken as a whole, Mr. HALE explained in brief that they meant *to indorse Mr. Buchanan, but to repudiate his acts*—that's all! He thought the thing very simple and easy to be understood.

The delay by the Committee on Territories, in reporting the Minnesota Constitution, confirms my suggestion, made some weeks ago, to the effect that there was danger that the Kansas fight in Congress would be reduced to a fight against the admission of Minnesota. Let the public mark well the course of this Committee, and fix the responsibility of delay where it belongs. The pretext for the delay is some pretended irregularity, growing out of the fact that originally there were two Constitutional Conventions in Minnesota, the main body having split in the organization; but the real reason—one that is boldly avowed by some of the Committee—is the determination to use Minnesota as another lever by which to force Kansas into the Union with her repudiated Constitution. The Committee is composed of seven Senators, four of whom, DOUGLAS, JONES, (of Iowa,) COLLAMER, and WADE, are from the North. DOUGLAS, COLLAMER, and WADE, will unquestionably vote in Committee on Saturday next, in favor of reporting the Minnesota Constitution to the Senate, with a recommendation for her immediate admission. S.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The reports of the Kansas returns arrive slowly, and the result of the election was still uncertain. Some disturbances had occurred at Kickapoo. A good deal of excitement prevailed in Western Missouri, where CALHOUN and others had gone for safety. At a meeting in the latter place resolutions were adopted expressing a determination to withhold all armed interference in Kansas affairs.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION, ETC.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 12.

A number of gentlemen who arrived at the Planters' House, in this city, last night by the Pacific Railroad, having left Leavenworth City on the 7th inst., impart to us the following news respecting Kansas affairs, which, from the character of our informants, we are assured is entirely reliable.

The election had passed off with comparatively little disturbance. At Kickapoo Precinct the Pro-Slavery majority was 664.

Doniphan County gave about 600 majority for the Pro-Slavery ticket.

At Atchison the Free-State ticket was elected by about 30 majority, with the probable exception of Mr. HERRFORD, a Senator, and one of the members of the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, and who voted to have it submitted as a whole to the people. He was supported in part by the Free State men.

Johnson County gave 1,900 for the Pro-Slavery ticket, (McGee and Oxford frauds repeated.)

Bourbon County gave 430 Pro-Slavery majority.

Douglas County gave 500 majority for the Free-State ticket.

Other parts of the Territory had been but partially heard from.

Our informants state that at the time they left Leavenworth the impression was, after a careful counting up of the returns then received, that the Pro-Slavery men had elected their State officers, but that the Free-State Party had carried the Legislature.

The vote was small, more than half the voters of the Territory having declined voting for State officers, though a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it having been placed at *ten thousand*.

In many places in the Territory two distinct polls were kept open by the Calhoun Judges, and the Free State Judges.

A day or two after the election the Free-State men were busy issuing a great number of warrants and making arrests all over the Territory under the recent legislative act against fraudulent voting. Extensive frauds had been committed in many places. A Kickapoo Calhoun Judge named MILLER, or CALVERT, was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes. Another named REDMAN was arrested for receiving fraudulent ballots, but had been admitted to bail. The former was taken in charge by the Free-State citizens, and conducted into Leavenworth City on the 6th along with a cannon which had formerly been used by the Kickapoo Rangers, as was claimed, in battering down Eldridge's Hotel in Lawrence. Arriving at Leavenworth a large procession was formed, and the judge and the cannon were paraded in derision through the streets.

The people were much excited, and our informants state that a more serious mischief than ever is undoubtedly brewing in the Territory.

The United States troops are inactive.

The Democratic Party is all split to pieces, with a very large majority bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

CALHOUN was out of the Territory, and supposed to be at Weston. He has been advised by his friends that it would not be prudent for him to be seen in Leavenworth City.

It is the impression of the gentlemen who have favored us with this detail, that all is *not* quiet in Kansas.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature of New-Mexico organized by the election of DONACIANA VIGAL, President of the Senate, and MERRILL ASHURST, of Alabama, Speaker of the House.

Governor RENCHER'S Message calls the attention of the Legislature to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Territory, the condition of the Treasury, and the importance of establishing Courts in each county.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* had been purchased by a party of gentlemen, who designed putting it on a permanent basis. It will support the Administration.

Connecticut Union State Convention.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The State Convention of the Union Party for nominating a State ticket was held in this city to-day.

The Convention was a large one, and unusual interest was manifested in its proceedings.

An entire new ticket was nominated as follows:

For Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.

For Lieutenant-Governor—JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.

For Secretary of State—JOHN BOYD.

For Treasurer—LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron.

For Comptroller—WM. H. BUELL, of Clinton.

The Convention is holding an evening session and having a warm debate over the resolutions.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received from all points.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Case No. 33—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry Buckner. Argument for appellant continued.

Non-Arrival of the America—Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 14—9 P. M.

This is a calm and starlight night. The steamship *America*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet arrived here.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, Great Britain, was signalled off Liverpool Nova Scotia, at sunset, and will be due here at 1 o'clock to-night.

News from Barbadoes.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Conner*, ten days from East Caicos, has arrived here. She brings a favorable report of the sugar crop of Barbadoes, which, it is estimated, will amount to 50,000 hogsheads.

Illness of Signor Amedio.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Information has been received from Havana, by the steamship *Isabel*, that Signor AMODIO, the barritone of the Italian Opera, was sick of yellow fever; but no reference is made to BRIGNOLI.

From the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The *Republican* has letters from Camp Scott, the head-quarters of the Utah Army, but they contain nothing of importance in addition to that already published.

The Brig Terpischore, &c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The crew of the brig *Terpischore*, which was wrecked on Tybee Beach, were saved.

The brigantine *Mason B. Davis*, bound to Cape Haytien, was spoken on the 3d inst., and wished to be reported.

THE NASSAU-STREET HOMICIDE.

"Morgan L. Phillips, Physician," Arrested for Stabbing the Negro Roberts, and Discharged on Bail—He alleges that he did it in Self-Defence—Coroner's Inquest.

The colored man who was found, Wednesday evening, fatally stabbed in front of the Astor House, proves to have been JAMES ROBERTS, a sailor, who lived in Philadelphia, but was temporarily staying in this City, and boarding at No. 40 White-street. The Coroner's Jury seem to be satisfied that the mystery of his death is cleared up. Instead of being murdered, the testimony taken shows that he was stabbed by Dr. MORGAN L. PHILLIPS, of No. 25 Chambers-street, in self-defence. The doctor left his office about 9 o'clock in the evening, to get some refreshments, and in going through Nassau-street, when between Beekman and Ann, he was attacked by two white men and a negro. He took out his knife to defend himself, and, at the same time, retreated across the street towards a lamp, in order to see who his assailants were. ROBERTS, the negro, he says, followed over after him, and struck him in the face. PHILLIPS held up his knife, and told him he had better let him alone. The deceased made a spring at him to strike him a second time, when he received the stab, from the effect of which he subsequently died. After being stabbed, the deceased and his companions ran up Ann-street towards Broadway, and the Doctor after them, crying "Stop thief!" but, losing sight of him, he soon gave up the chase.

Subsequently he met Officer BELL, of the Sixth Ward, in City Hall, and related to him the circumstances of the assault. The officer went home with the Doctor and there left him, neither attaching much importance to the affair, or thinking anything serious would result from it. On seeing the account of ROBERTS' death in the morning papers, the officer at once went to the Doctor's office and arrested him. Dr. PHILLIPS positively identified the deceased as the one who assaulted him. He did not sufficiently see the white men to be able to identify them. This is the second time Dr. PHILLIPS has been assaulted, and the attack in each case is believed to have been instigated by a rival who runs a violent opposition to him in the same specialty, that of curing disreputable diseases by "Hunter's Red Drop." While Dr. PHILLIPS was under arrest in the Sixth Ward Station-house yesterday morning he gave to a reporter the following statement:

"I left my office, No. 25½ Chambers-street, to go and get some refreshments; I walked around the Park until I came to Beekman-street; about half way between Beekman and Ann, in Nasseu-street, it wes quite dark, no one in the street to be seen, and I was attacked by two or three men; one of them was a lad; he came up from behind me, and he said 'Phillips, whet are you tearing down my bills for?' I replied, 'I am not tearing down your bills;' says he, 'You lie;' at the same time he struck me; I turned round and saw he had others with him; I took out a knife in order to defend myself, and at the seme time I retreated across to the opposite side of the street, towards a light, in order to see my assailants; this colored man that came towards me, as I returned, said 'What is the matter, I have nothing to do with it; he then struck me in the face; to defend myself, I put out my knife towards him; I told him he had better leave me alone; after he struck me, I put my knife against him to defend myself, and he made a spring towards me, at the same time striking me in the face, and his body was brought in contact with my knife; they all three then ran towards Ann-street; I followed them up Ann-street, towards Broadway, crying "Stop thief," when I lost sight of them; I gave up the chase, and went back to my office in Chambers-street, but did not go in:. I went down Chatham-street, and then to Broadway, and then to Chatham-street, and from there to City Hall Place, where I met Officer Bell, and told him that I had had a difficulty with three men, and had used my dirk to defend myself. Officer Bell, knowing me, thought nothing of it, and let me go; I went home and slept in my own house last night, and was arrested this morning on my way to my office.

Coroner CONNERY commenced the inquest yesterday.

Officer Bell, of the Sixth Ward, testified that he saw Dr. Phillips about half past nine o'clock at the corner of Chambers-street and City Hall-place; there being blood on the Doctor's hands he asked him what the matter was; the Doctor told him that he had just met two white men and a negro in Nassau-street, and that they would have killed him if it had not been for his knife; witness replied, when he saw the knife, "Doctor, you must have used it, as there is blood on it;" the Doctor replied, "But for the knife I would have been killed by them;" the Doctor requested him to walk up Chambers-street and keep an eye on his office, as he expected it would be attacked; witness went to the Doctor's office and walked in with him; on seeing the account of the murder of the negro in the morning papers, he concluded that Dr. Phillips had stabbed the deceased, and arrested him accordingly; the Doctor asked if the negro was dead, and on being answered in the affirmative said, "I did it in self-defense."

Sinclair Lithgow, a clerk of Doctor Phillips, testified that he went to the office about eleven o'clock Wednesday night; the Doctor was then in bed but got up and let him in; witness was told by the Doctor of his having been assaulted during the evening; the circumstances of the assault were the same as related by the previous witness.

Dr. Finnell testified that death was caused by hemorrhage from the axillary blood-vessels, the result of a stab under the arm pit.

There being no farther witnesses, Dr. PHILLIPS was brought before the Jury, and it was found that he had been struck in the face as stated by himself. The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That JAMES ROBERTS came to his death at the hands of MORGAN L. PHILLIPS; that it was done in self-defence, he previously having been attacked by a party of men, one of whom was the deceased, and that we, the Jury, think him justifiable in so doing."

Coroner CONNERY deemed it his duty to require Dr. PHILLIPS to give bail in the sum of $1,000, to insure his appearance in case he should be needed. Bail being procured, Dr. PHILLIPS was released from custody.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Port-au-Prince.

By the arrival of the brig *Kalsa*, Capt. LONG, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the yellow fever rages severely at that port. Scarcely a vessel visits the place without burying portions of her crew. Capt. LONG and five of his men out of a crew of eight were down with the fever. West India traders have christened the port "The Greve Yard," because of its sickly character.

Personal.

Among the members returned to the new Canadian Parliament is Mr. Papineau, who was one of the "Rebels" of '37; and like Mr. Isaac Buchanan, favors a Republican form of Government.

At the January meeting of the Historical Society of Tennessee, the President presented a letter from Lord Brougham, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Everett has accepted an invitation to repeat his lecture on Washington in Philadelphia on the 4th of February.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Relief of Lucknow.

Preparations of the English to Attack Canton.

Partial Burning of the Steamer Sarah Sands at Sea, with Troops on Board.

ADVANCE IN COTTON---DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 93 7-8@94 for Account.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer *North American*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 30th December, arrived at this port this evening, with four days' later intelligence from Europe.

The *North American* brings 73 passengers. She was off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this morning, and Captain GRANGE threw overboard the news parcel for the Associated Press.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston Dec. 16, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, Dec. 28.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived out at five o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

The transatlantic steamer *Jason* has been chartered to convey troops to India.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

arurday, the 26th of December, was observed as a holiday in monetary circles. The Bank of Ireland has followed the example of the Bank of England, and reduced its rates of discount to 8 ₱ cent.

On Monday, the 28th, the funds were very buoyant, prices advancing nearly one per cent. The best paper was readily negotialed in the Discount market at 7½ ₱ cent.

The demand for money at the Bank of England was moderately active. The bullion was rapidly augment-

On the 29th money continued to grow easier, and there was every prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rates.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The *Times* City article says:

"The funds opened steadily and showed a tendency to increased firmness during the whole day, until after regular hours, when a sudden decline took place, which was attributed to operations in connection with the failure of the dealer announced yesterday. Money was in rather increased request, consequent upon the approaching termination of the year; but there was a full supply for loans on Government securities, at 4½ ₱ cent., and 7@7½ ₱ cent. in the discount market. About £40,000 in gold was sold to the Bank to-day, and there was an arrival of thirty thousand sovereigns from Scotland.

The *Daily News* City article says:

"The funds to-day were principally affected by considerations connected with the position of the account of the large operator whose failure was announced yesterday. The market is for the moment quite deranged by this event, owing to the belief that the defaulter has transactions open to the extent of considerably more than a million, chiefly in options.

At the Bank of England the demand for money to-day continued very moderate, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in the open market from 7⅛ to 7 per cent. The amount of gold purchased by the Bank of England, to-day, was £40,000, inclusive of £9,000 or £10,000 in bar gold and United States coin, *ex* the steamer *America*, but exclusive of £30,000 in sovereigns received from Scotland. A large quantity of sovereigns *ex* the *America* are understood to have been sent to-day into the Branch of the Bank at Liverpool.

"As money becomes easier in this market, and commercial affairs resume to some degree their nominal aspect, the exchanges between this country and the continent continue to droop. This afternoon the rates were quoted lower for bills on nearly all the leeding continental markets."

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

It is stated in the *Times* City article, that yesterday two suspensions were announced, the first being that of TUPTON, WOOTON & Co., an old house of good repute in the Manchester trade, with liabilities for about £32,000, while the other is that of HINTON BROTHERS & Co., of Old Broad-street. In neither case, however, are the prospects of liquidation unfavorable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Court circular reiterates the story that the King of Holland intends to demand the hand of the Princess ALICE for the young Prince of Orange, although nothing official has yet transpired in the matter.

The Earl of SPENCER is dead.

Lord ALTHORP just returned from the United States succeeds to the peerage.

Lord HARROWBY has resigned the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, on account of ill-health. Lord CLANNCARDE succeeds him.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burnt for fifteen hours. All the after part of the ship was destroyed, and she put into Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline, and the preservation of all on board was extraordinary.

A letter from Capt. CASTLE, Commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, describing the partial destruction of the ship, and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3 45 P. M. The precautions adopted have already been given. The flames burnt through the upper deck, and at about 9 P. M. a fearful explosion took place in the Port Megazine.

By this time, says Capt. CASTLE, the ship was one body of flame from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major BERTT, in command of the troops, forward, and told him my opinion, requesting him to keep order among the troops until the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men were to keep the fire back. One party were below, keeping the bulkhead coal from burning, several of whom were dragged up senseless, when fresh volunteers took their places, but who soon in turn again had to be dragged up in the same state. At 11 P. M. the maintopsail-yard took fire.

Mr. WELSH, Quarter-Master, and four or five soldiers, went aft with wet blankets, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames there, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back, inch by inch, until daylight, when it had been completely got under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter was blown out by the explosion, fifteen feet of water was in the hold, and the ship was rolling heavily and taking in large quantities of water aft.

There is scarcely any news of general interest in this morning's journals.

It is announced that at the close of the year Mr. DAVID BARCLAY CHAPMAN will retire from the firm of Messrs. OVERAND, GURNEY & Co.

It is officially announced that the competitive ex-

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 17 reached Kingston. The Calcutta mails of the 20th November had arrived at Trieste, and were expected in London on the day after the *North American* sailed. The news of the relief of Lucknow is confirmed. The natives fought desperately. The rebels had not entirely left Lucknow. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL sallied for a reinforcement, although his force is computed at 12,000, in fine order. The women and children, and the sick, were conveyed safely to Cawnpore.

The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the 16th the enemy suffered enormously. The fight on that day was one of the severest ever witnessed. On the 19th the enemy were flying in great confusion from Lucknow, and the firing had nearly ceased. After the fight, the bodies of 150 Sepoys were counted in one place. The latest accounts are not very intelligible.

Two telegraph clerks had been murdered near Alumbagh, the news being thereby stopped. While Sir COLIN CAMPBELL left Cawnpore, on the 19th, he rode forty miles at a stretch. In his engagement he relied upon the artillery as much as possible, thereby avoiding an unnecessary loss of men. MAJOR GRANT with all his men and baggage, had joined the Relief. The Gwalior contingent was still at Calpee—divided counsels, it was stated, being the cause of their inaction. It was reported that the King of Delhi's son, and two nephews, after being tried by military commissioners, had been shot.

The steamer *Khersonese* had arrived at Madras, leaking.

The Daily *News* says that the Rebels of Oude have placed a boy upon the Throne, and kept him in state, at Fyzabad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, which is defended by a large fort with a wall and ditch and round towers and new entrenchments.

Three companies of 34 native infantry had gone to Chittagong and marched to Dacca. One hundred Europeans had been sent to intercept them.

The Jawapore Territory was threatened by a large force from Oude.

Serious disorders were anticipated in Rajpootana, and European troops were urgently wanted.

The Calcutta markets were almost unchanged. The Money Market was improved. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.@2s. 2d. Freights were unchanged.

FRANCE.

The Senate was convoked for the 18th of January.

The Council of State, presided over by the Emperor, has declared against the system of obligatory agricultural insurance.

The *Times* Paris correspondent is assured that all the exiled Generals have had permission given them to return to France, without condition of any kind.

NAPLES.

The official report of the recent earthquake says that it was confined to the interior of the principality, and province of Basilicata. All the buildings in Potenza are in ruins. Twelve villages had nearly disappeared. There were 400 dead at Castille and 30 at Palla. Sicily had altogether escaped. A slight shock was felt at Naples on the 19th and 20th, but nothing disastrous occurred.

GERMANY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that we learn from Hanover that the European Powers are about to make an energetic attempt to get rid of the State duties. England is willing to pay some indemnification, but the United States Government is not unlikely to act as it did towards Denmark a few months before the Sound Dues were abolished. The same authority gives a rumor that another and more important reduction in the Austrian army will be made in 1858.

RUSSIA.

The navigation of the Azof is closed for the season.

The Circassian chiefs have sent a petition to the great European Powers, praying that the Treaty of Paris, which forbids hostilities in the Black Sea and opens the commerce of the Circassian ports, may be enforced against Russia.

CHINA.

We have Hong Kong dates to November 18. The American Commissioner had arrived at Hong Kong in the *Minnesota*.

The English fleet was about to move into the Canton River. The French fleet will coöperate with the English, who were expected to commence immediately.

The Russian Commissioner was at Hong Kong.

It was rumored that Lord CANNING, as soon as transports could be procured, would send 2,000 troops from India to China.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 10¾d.@4s. 11d. At Shanghae business in imports was moderate. Exports dull. Freights unchanged. Silk had declined $10@$15.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Suffolk*, with Melbourne dates of Oct. 5, and 145,000 ounces of gold, had arrived in the English Channel.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the two days succeeding the departure of the *Africa*, (Monday and Tuesday,) were 17,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export. All qualities have slightly advanced, but the lower descriptions have most improved—say ⅛d. The market closed firm.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. A better feeling existed in the market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very dull, and declined 6d.@1s.; Western, 24s@24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.@25s. 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@27s. WHEAT firm—Red, 6s. 2d.@7s. 2d.; White, 6s. 10d.@8s. CORN dull—Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull, but with, however, a better feeling. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD inactive, and quotations nominal. TALLOW slightly advanced; Butcher's, 53s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was dull at 3s. 11d. for common. ASHES quiet, and sales unimportant. Other articles generally very slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet, but steady. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet and slightly higher. TALLOW firm, at 53s. 3d. COFFEE quiet. LINSEED OIL, 29s. Scot

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Additional Particulars of Col. Anderson's Surrender—Embarkation of his Men on Board the Wabash.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE WABASH, ASPINWALL, NEW-GRANADA, Jan. 2, 1858.

On the 30th ult, the United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. ALMY commanding, arrived at this port from San Juan, having on board Col. ANDERSON and his party numbering 45 men, captured by Captain J. R. SANDS of the *Susquehanna*.

Four hundred Nicaraguans were advancing upon Castillo, and had sent to Granada for reinforcements. ANDERSON concluded that he had better retire. He accordingly partially destroyed the fort, spiked the guns, burned houses, seized all the cattle he could lay his hands upon, and came down the river in the steamer *Ogden* as far as the mouth of the Toro, six miles above Greytown. Before leaving he took to pieces the machinery of the lake steamer *Virgin* and threw part of it overboard.

At El Toro, ANDERSON sent two of his party to buy what cattle they offered for sale, and brought a letter to Captain SANDS, in which ANDERSON stated that he would like to come down to the harbor, and asked if he would be interferfered with. Captain SANDS replied that they would receive the same treatment as WALKER and his party. ANDERSON then wrote a second letter in which he stated that he accepted nor declined the conditions of Captain SANDS, who took his boats in tow of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, on the 24th ult., went up the river, and summoned him to surrender, which he did. They were then placed on board the *Fulton* and sent here to await the disposition of the Commander-in-Chief. To-day we took them on board of this ship.

Costa Rica has withdrawn her demands upon Nicaraguan Territory.

On Christmas night a ball, complimentary to flag-officer HIRAM PAULDING and the officers of this ship, came off on the spacious wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company at this place.

The wharf was screened in with sails, and beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations, palm branches, &c. Portraits of General WASHINGTON, Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON were placed in conspicuous positions. Chandeliers formed of bayonets threw a brilliant light over all, and it presented a very gay and handsome appearance.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen came over from Panama. The officers of Hor Majesty's ship *Brunswick*, and of this ship attended with the bands from both vessels.

The supper would have been creditable to a northern city, and everything was in the greatest profusion. About 4 A. M the parties seperated, all very much gratified with their entertainment. The rainy season has set in, and the weather here is quite pleasant.

The *Brunswick* went to sea yesterday. Her destination is said to be Grey own.

New-Granada and the United States.

Published for the New-York Times from El Tiempo, of Bogota.

At the present date, our Government ought to have in its possession the convention agreed upon in Washington between the negotiators CASS and HERRAN, which we hope will be published for the benefit of the public.

The following are the bases of this Convention, according to the New-York press:

First—A commission shall be named, to examine the claims of the citizens of the United States against New-Granada, from 1818 up to the present time, including those for damages for the riot at Panama.

Second—To satisfy these claims, New-Granada will hypothecate one-half of the products of the railroad of Panama, and set aside other means at the disposition of the Government for the balance.

Third—The United States shall have the right to establish a coal dépôt on one of the islands in the Bay of Panama, and for this purpose may buy or rent 200 acres of land.

Fourth—The Government of the United States (?) will manifest to our Government its great regret for the events of the 15th April, and the latter shall make every effort to punish the authors of them.

Fifth—It shall be made known to New-Granade, *and she shall consider herself notified*, that the Government of the United States *will resist* all imposts upon mails and passengers which may cross the Isthmus. In these exceptions the tonnage tax is also included, &c.

We commence hy supposing that the date at which the claims are to begin must he misstated. The year 1848 should probahly be substituted for 1818, because it was on the former yeer, unfortunately for us, that the North Americans began to traverse the Isthmus.

As to the very general terms of the agreement, the question, far from being solved, has assumed a more terrible and dangerous appearance. We have now not only to pay for the events of the 15th April, but we must pay also for other events at other dates. And how much? This is what the Commission is to have the honor of telling us. The page is in blank, and everybody who chooses may inscribe a figure upon it, so that he only he a Yankee!

If it had been stipulated that this was to be a joint Commission to examine and state the facts so that in view of them the true responsihility and the real damegee might be decided upon, we should be silent, because this would be just and rational; but to stipulate that this Commission shall hear only the claims of one party that it may fix upon the sum dne by the other designating, *a priori*, the foundation of the claim, is not an agreement: it is to dictate a condition. It is not calculated to elucidate facts, but to agglomcrate sums upon snms.

The tacit point of departure, then, in the negotiations has been the responsihility of New-Granada.

This pusillanimity on the part of our negotiator can only be explained on the grouod of the menacing attitude of the Cabinet at Washington, or from the abuse which has been made of the national fear, of the cowardice of the Administration, revealed in the executive authorizations of the law of the 18th of Jnne.

To negotiate thus is not to negotiate; it is to hear and obey the mandates of the master.

As to the coal deposit in an island of the Bay, we see in it something more than the pretended deposit; we see a pretentious colony; we see a naval station, situated so as to cannonade the city on the first opportunity, or from which to disembark an armed force any day that another molon may appear a little dear, to the end that the Isthmus shall become nart of the *model* Rspublic, great for its national virtues, *heroic* for its conquests in Texas and California, renowned for its extravagant designs upon the Lobos Islands.

But, setting aside all suppositions upon the causes of this fatal Convention, the question which follows is, if President OSPINA can give his approbation to it, when he has been expressly prohibited from affecting the righte of national sovereignty to any portion of the territory of the State. This prohibition will appcer the more important, wheo what we have designated the fifth base of the Convention is considered, for although the free, universal transit of the Isthmus is for us an incontestable principle, tho fact is that whilst the Isthmus shall be ours, and whilst we are sovereign there, we can do in our territory what we shall see fit, even to closing the route to the whole world, even to sink it, beneath the two oceans, beneath the weight of a thousand absurd Constitutions, without being hindered from doing so by any Government in the world, unless it be by force.

We wish to be understood that President OSPINA cannot give his consent to the treaty, as it appears in the foreign press, without provoking too grave a conflict in the chambers of 1858, whose results no one can foresee; a conflict that will be the more feared when it is remembered that the vote of confidence given to the Executive to regulate this question was not an absolute vote.

The misunderstandings between our Government and that of the United States have reached such a point that they are no looger questions of dollars or notes; the question for us is "to be, or not to be."

If we wish to exist ae e nation, it is necessary that we exercise to the end the same energy that the Administration of MALLARINO exercised, because now as then, and then as always, we shall be assisted by the justice of our cause. Then let violence do the rest, if we are to be destroyed, but let ue never subscribe to our own dishonor.

If we do not wish to exist, let us lose all, but let us die in defence of our national dignity, without renouncing our rights of sovereignty before the revolver of the third Czar of the globe.

For, really, what are the titles which these gentlemen of the Union odduce to justify their conversion into boas to swallow up the whole of America? Is it the miserable belief that our Latin race is a race of Parlés, whilst that of the English is a Napoleonic race, before whose conquering treed every other must give way or perish? If so, we ere not ashamed to confess that we prefer the gentlemanly and honorable race of Castile—tender like GARCILASO, pnnctilious like GUZMAN, valiant like GONZALO DE CORDOVA, great like CHARLES V., audacious like PIZARRO and CORTEZ—a race full of elevated sentiment, a race all heart and spirit, in spite of its defects—to that Vnlcanic race which pretends to be a model of human perfection, notwithstanding the sad law of its nature which has forced it to become a nation of mere tradesmen.

* * * * * * *

We do not fear to compare the son of the North with the son of the South in America; we do not fear to bring the giant face to face with the pigmy. We shell fear to do it when we have proved to us the superiority of materialism over spirituality, and when our eyes have become blinded at the sight of a few shipe and a few more railroads.

Rome was greater and richer.

As to the question at issue, we terminate where we commenced, asking that the Government shall publish the convention, always understanding that the negotiation be finished. With its publication, the matter may assume e different appearance, but for the honor of Gen. HERRAN and for the decorum of the Government we do not care to believe in the version given in the Yankee periodicals.

American Credit Abroad—The Herald in Europe.

From the Gazette de Lausanne, (Switzerland.)

We published lately a few fragments ot an American newspeper, the New-York *Herald*, making with a rare cynicism the eulogy of bankruptcy. One of our most respectable citizens, who has long reeided in New-York, informs us that the New-York *Herald* is a paper to which hut little credit ought to be given, and that it would be unjust to consider it the organ of the American mercantile community. Here is the communication which we have received from our fellow-citizen:

MR. EDITOR: You have reproduced in your number of 14th December, some fragments of a detestable article of the New-York *Herald* upon the crisis, and also the inconsiderate and injurious, not to say insulting, commentaries they have brought out from the French journals. As this occasion presents itself, and as the article in question seems to have obtained wider circulation than many former onos from the same origin, which are not much better, allow me to call your attention to the mode of proceeding, systematically adopte1 towards the United States, by a large portion of the French Press, which would betray either a great want of feirness and loyalty, or a great ignorance.

What! because it has pleased the New-York *Herald*, surnamed for the last twenty years the "Satanic Press," to print a cynic article, worthy of its carecr, past and present; because it has pleased its editor to proclaim "insolvency towards Europe as a lucky hit for America," and to declare "hankruptcy as systematized," a whole country, a whole class of its citizens would be responsible for these monstrous incubrations! Would not ons suppose, indeed, that the merchants themselves have paid this journal, which since twenty years has shown itself their hitterest enemy, to proclaim far and wide principles which disgrace them?

Wo ld you know more accurate what is the New-York *Herald*, one of the "*best accredited*" newspapers, e s your authority! Read the edifying and truthful history given of it hy tho *Presse* of Paris in its number of 20th November last. The *Herald* was, in its earlier existence, a quasi-obscene publication, edited by a Scotchman as hideous in mind as ill-shapen in body, and who, ere long earned for himself the surname of "Mephistopheles of the press." Transforming his printing press into a real engine of tortnre, he used it to extort infamous hlack-mail from the unfortunates about whom he had discovered some unfortunate secret. Forced, by many judicial condemnations and repeated personal castigations, to become more decent in the form, he has not the less continued his diabolical dopredations with fiendish skillfulness,—now upon a merchant in doubtful credit, then upon an embarrassed stage manager, and, again, upon an unfortunate artist in search of a public. Nothing escaped him; all was fish that came to his net. For the present the *Herald* has placed its columne more especially at the disposal of a coterie of stock jobbers. It is to serve their interests that it has steadily worked to help bring about the crisis, and that he has aggravated it hy all the means within his reach.

And this is the paper which the European press hold in predilection!—the one from which they borrow almost exclusively articles to make them the basis of their attacks against the United States, its men and its institutions. Are only such publications worthy of circulation which are insulting and detrimental to the country? Why not reproduce, also, the paragraphs abusing France, her Sovereign and her institutions, which with but little research could be found in the columns of the *Herald?** Such, Mr. Editor, are tho questions, and others of similar nature, to which I would fain receive a satisfactory answer.

I do not wish to make myself indiscriminately the eulogist of Amerlea; she hes her share of errors, of faults and of wounds to heal; some are peculiarly American in their neture; let that country bear the responsibility; others, and they are perhaps not the least, are of European origin, and have been transmitted to her at a recent period:—let Europe and the European Press also assume honestly their responsibility. To every one his share. To whom the fault, for instance, if a few years ago the hansetown of Hamburg found it convenient to transport, at its own expense, to New-York, a cargo of liberated convicts, which the latter city sent back with an energetic protest—if France, always so proud and so exacting, forgetful of all propriety, dered relieve its soil of a tronhlesome regicide in casting him in the city of New-Orleans, and if a justly indignant population ejected him from their midst; if too often Switzerland has relieved herself by a similar procese of panpers and *heimathlose*, (homeless,) become too burdensome? To whom the fault lastly, if from every portion of Europe is still poured out on the American Continent that torrent of immigration which carries in its flood, side by side, Utopist end Socialist Teutons, French Red Republicans, Chartists and Radical Britons, conspiring Jesuits, higoted ultra-Montaniste "*et id genus omne?*" Who is to hlame if those many-colored cohorts soon form again their ranks on American eoil, and parade in menacing processions through the streets of her large cities, causing those to repent of too confiding and generous a hospitality, indiscriminately granted to all? Such are some of the faults of Old Europe toward Young America. Let the press, then, be more impartial, moderate, and even indulgent when judgment will become it.

In giving room, Mr. Editor, to these hestily thrown together and rather incoherent reflections, you will oblige en AMERICAN BY ADOPTION.

* No doubt, because the reproductions might be rather costly.—ED.

MR. SPURGEON'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.—Preaching at Shipley, near Leeds, Mr. SPURGEON allnded to Dr. DICK'S wish, that he might spend an eternity in wandering from star to star. "For me," exclaims Mr. SPURGEON, "let it be my lot to pursne a more glorious study. My choice shall be this: I shall spend 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the left foot of Christ, and 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the right foot of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the woend in the right hand of Christ, and 10,000 years more in looking into the wound in the left hand of Christ, and 20,000 years in looking into the wound in his side." It is well asked—is this religion?

FRENCH REPRESENTATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.—A representative of the British drama, anxlous to make the French provincial public acquainted with SHAKESPEARE, is performing what the French call "*Les tragédies du grand Williams!*" at Strasburg, single-handed, i. e., he recites *Hamlet* in English, and all the other characters are spoken in French. He is said to be very successful.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Democratic Sentiment at the South.

Governor Wise's Bombshell and the Democracy of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 13.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly held a cancue in the hall of the House of Delegates evening before last, which was numerously attended. It was a funny affair—in many respects extremely mortifying. The cau.us would not have been called so suddenly and precipitately but for the fact that *Governor Wise's letter made its appearance in this city on Tuesday, and was a perfect bombshell in the camp.* The caucue was called, therefore, with special reference to the Governor's letter. But *there was not a single man in the body bold enough to say, in so many words, that he condemned and repudiated the sentiments of that letter*—although the majority of them, as we are informed, make no bones of privately denouncing tho Governor's doctrines in the most emphatic terms. Nearly every man who addressed the meeting seemed to keep one eye in the direction of the door, as if fearing the sudden advent of the Governor with a storm-cloud on his brow and e cowhide in his hand. Not even the Governor's name was once mentioned, except by an ardent ex-friend of his in the person of Mr. KEMPER—and he mentioned it only to utter sentiments of condemnation against the doctrines of the Temmany letter. There were many no doubt who earnestly desired to defend the Governor, and the positions of his letter, and many more who secretly yearned to pitch into him with gloves off—but a nervoless limidity was the predominant feeling of those members of the caucus, and ruled all their proceedings. We have never before witnessed, upon the once proud and independent soil of Virginia, so pitiable and humiliating a spectacle. Truly, the bold and independent spirit which animated the bosom of the fathers is extinct in the bosoms of the sons. If these politicians here at the Capital reflect the character of the people of Virginia, then we are a degenerate and degraded race, and are no more worthy to he called Virginiens. In witnessing the timidity and the subserviency to power which was manifested in the caucus, we felt sad and sorrowful—sad and sorrowful in view of the fact that the light of pride, and courage, and manliness, which once irradiated the councils of the State, was dimmed and gone forever, and that in its place was the gloom of a moral cowardice which makes slaves and spaniels of us all. In a word, we felt ashamed of Virginia, and almost ashamed of our race.

We have no intention to pursue the sickening detail, and give a sketch of the remarks of the various speakers. Suffice it to say that Mr. BEALE, Mr. BARBOUR, and Mr MASSIE were the only gentlemen who impressed us with the idea that we lived in a land of freedom. The others who spoke induced the temporary conclusion that we were the subjects of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or the dumb serfs of the Czar of Russia. Mr. CLAYBROOK uttered a sentiment—we hope, thoughtlessly and without deliberation, although in keeping with the general spirit of his speech—which astounded and shocked us beyond measure. He said, as nearly as we can recollect his language, and numbers of others, Whigs and Democrats, understood him as we did, that he "held his individual opinions always in entire submission to the will of his party!"

Without further remark at present we subjoin the several sets of resolutions which were offered in the caucus, *all of which were set aside except those offered by Mr. Massie, which were adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.* The first resolutions offered were those of Mr COGHILL, and read thus:

Whereas, Positions have been taken both in the North and the South, calculated to divide and distract the Southern people, and to defeat the admission of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with other States;

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the people of Virginia, by an overwhelming majority, sustain President BUCHANAN in the position he occupies in relation to the admisston of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution; and no man is authorized to speak in the name or by the authority of that people, who does not sustain the President in his position.

Resolved, In the opinion of this Legislature, Congress has no power to impose any condition upon a State admitted to the Uoton, other than those imposed by the Constitntion of the United States; that any such attempt on the part of Congress was a violation of the rights of the States, is subversive of this most sacred principles of the Constitution, and calculated to destroy the boundary line between the rights of the States and the power of the Federal Government."

The next were those offered by Mr. FLOYD, which mean nothing, and, we presume, were designed to mean nothing, and which read thus:

Resolved, That the further harmony and peace of the Union demand, at the hands of the Congress of the United States, a speedy, satisfactory and final settlement of the affairs of Kansas.

Resolved, That we regard the conclusione of the President of the United States on that subject, in his late annual Message, as wise, moderate and sufficient, and, if carried out, will speedily effect that desirable object.

The next were those offered by Mr. BEALE, which have the merit of spirit and independence, and read thus:

Resolved, As the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia, that her Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States should use all proper exertions to secure the prompt and unconditional (other than under such conditions as are imposed by the Constitution of the United States) admission of Kansas as a State into the Uoloo, under the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention.

Resolved, That any plan for the admisston of Kansas into the Union which imposes conditions upon her people, after the acceptance by Congress of her Constitution, or which contemplates a resubmission of another Constitntion in Congress for approval, is dangerous and alarming in continuing the agitation of the Slavery question in the country, is utterly subversive of the principtss of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and concedes to Coogress the right to exercise powers not granted by the Constitution of the Uoion.

The next and last were those of Mr. MASSIE, and *which were adopted by the caucus*, and are in these words:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Virginia, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Unton under the Lccompton Constitution, is just and right.

Resolved, That Congress has no rigbt to took further into the Constitution submitted by the State of Kansas in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said Constitution is republican in its form.

Resolved, That it is due to the peace and harmony of this Union that Congress should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution without further conditions.

It will be seen that the only point decided on in these resolutions is, that Kansas should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. *There is not a word in disapprobation of the odorous Kansas policy of Walker and the President*, as developed in WALKER'S message and speeches, and about which these very Virginian politicians made so much noise all last Summer and Fell. Is WALKER'S course in Kansas sustained by the President and Cabinet, indorsed by the Democracy of Virginia? Such is the conclusion wo draw from the omission of the Democratic caucus on Monday night to express any opinion, *pro* or *con* on the subject. Verily, the Virginia Democracy is at a low ebh, when it has not the nerve to denounce formally what they affect to condemn in private with so much earnestness.

But we pause for the present, preferrlog to defer further criticism on the short-comings of this memorahle Democratic caucus to a period of more leisure.

Comments of the Democratic Organ.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

In to-day's issue of the *Enquirer* we publish a letter from Governor WISE to the Tammany Society of the City of New-York, in response to an invitation to him to ettend their celebration of the anniversery of the victory of New-Orleans, on the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans, on Friday last. It is written with all the Governor's characteristic originality, nervousness and force. And in so far as it upholds the principle of popular sovereignty, as a matter of indisputable right and justice in Kansas and everywhere within the limits of the Republic, it commands our approbation. *But considering all the circumstances of the case, we are constrained to regret its appearance at the present juncture.* The Governor thinks that there has been unfairness on hoth eides—on the part of the Pro-Slavery men ee well as the Anti-Slavery men in Kensas. And we ere not prepared to differ from him. There has certainly been a bresch of faith on the part of some of the members ot the Lecompton Convention. But that is a thing with which, we think, Congress has nothing to do, unless it is evident that there has been such fraud as absolutely to trample on the popular will and misrepresent the sense of the people. He admits, of course, the regularity of the Convention, and, consequently, the legitimacy of the Constitution which it framed. He contends, however, that there wee wrong in the refuesl of the Convention to submit the whole Constitution for the adoption or rejection of the people; *and we cordially concur with him.* But we are obliged at this stage of the controversy, to dissent from his suggestion, that Congress should make the ratification of the Lecompton Constitution, by all the *bona fide* inhabitants the condition upon which Kansas shall be admitted into the Union. In the exercise of its legal authority, the Convention, we think, stopped short of moral dnty to the people, whom it represented, and contracted rather than expanded the operation of the great fundamental principle, on which our Government rests, when it determined to refer only one clanse of the Constitution to those for whom it was framed. *But since that error is committed we deem it decidedly best not to seek for the remedy in the intervention of Congress.* This opinion, which we have expreeeed on more than one occasion, is induced hy several reasons, the chief of which is, that the Slavery provision, which we cannot but consider as involving the original and paramount matter in dispute, *has been* referred to the people and acted on by them—and in an election which we presume approximated an accurate test of the sense of the people, as closely as it is possible to arrive at it. If there are men in Kansas who refused to vote, it is their fault alone; and they must rationally and justly be presnmed to acquiesce in the result But we have other reasons. The Administration is committed, we think, in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, without any further legislation in reletion to it. A very large majority of Democrats, we believe, North and South, have taken the same position. And to propoee a plan of action now, different from that upon which the greater portion of the party have already united, as affording the safest means for giving a quietus to the Kansas agitation, is, we think, *calculated to embarrass the Administration, and confound the Democratic Party by conflicting counsels.* As reflecting the individual opinions of an observing, bold, and patriotic statesman, the Governor's views are well enough. But as embodying a suggestion to be adopied hy the Democratic Party and acted on by Congress now, we must say that we consider his letter ill-timed and indiscreet. *The principle upon which he places himself is not only impregnable, but its observance is the only guaranty of the preservation of our system of Government, and the security of the South, either in the Union or out of it.* But, we think that principle has been sufficiently reaffirmed and enforced, in the preeent instance, by the submission of the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people; since, as we have said, that seeme to us to be the only point on which popular sovereignty is disputed, even hy the Black Republican Perty.

We agree with Governor WISE thet the people of Kensas should have been allowed to prononnce, either in approval or condemnation, upon every provision of, the organic law. But, we think, the time has passed for that opinion to he persisted in, even for the attainment of the just and honorable end at which it aims. The *Convention* committed the wrong. And it is too late to repair it, otherwise than by the speedy admission of Kensas with the Lecompton Constitution, so that the exciting question may be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from Congress, and confined within the limits of a sovereign State. Moreover, if it is denied that the vote in favor of the adoption of the slavery clause, represents the wishes ot a majority of the people, it must be, of course, on the ground that the majority, or at least enough to have made a majority, refused to go to the polls. If that be true—and we have little doubt of it—it is hut reasonehle to suppose that the same result would be consequent upon the submission of the whole Constitution, for, when men refuse to vote upon that question in which they are, perhaps, more immediately interested, and certainly on which they are more excited than any other, it is hardly to he expected that they would vote on those which they may eonsider secondary, and of a subordinate character. Hence, we hold that even if the whole of the Lecompton Constitution had been, or should he, referred to the people, we are justified in inferring that the result would have been or will be similar to that which has been affected by the election with reference to the rejection or acceptance of the Slavery clause. It is evident, we think, that the Anti-Slavery men in Kansas are determined not to recognize, as laws, any other enactments than those which they themselves may propose. They seem to he bent on opposition to everything that is not in accordance with their own political code. An opportunity was afforded *them* to vote against the establishment of Slavery, ee well as to those in favor of it, to vote for it. And if they refused to participate in the election then, we have no reason to believe that they would not do so again. *That it would have been in closer conformity to the true tenets of Republican faith, to the policy and principles of the Democratic Party, and to an elevated standard of fairness, equality and justice, for the whole Constitution to have been referred for the ratification or rejection of all the legal voters of Kansas, we will steadily maintain.* But we cannot concur with Governor WISE, under existing circumstances, that Congress ought to impose populer ratificetion upon the Lecompton Constitntion, as a condition of its acceptance. We appreciate that rigid regard for popular sovereignty which has always characterized the Governor, and endeared him to the *people* as a defender of their rights. And we applaud the manliness, and earnestnees, and ahility end eloquence with which he exposes the principle, and contende for its fulleet enforcement in Kansas. But we differ from him as to the *expediency*, at this time, of the mcane he suggests. To submit the whole Constitution to the people now would be a second eubmission of the Slavery cause. And as that has already been acted on, through an election legally ordered and regularly conducted, we hold that there is not only no necessity for taking the vote upon it again, but that it would be yielding too much to the contumacy of the foolish fanatics to do it.

It is too late to do that which the Convention left undone. Let Kansas come in under the Lecompton Constitution; and then as a sovereign State she will be left alone to take care of herself, and in her own way, without further disturbance to the quiet of the country.

A Very Small Quibble to Justify the Dissolution of the Union.

From the Mobile Register.

THE LAST CARD IN THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The strong card on which the opponents of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution now evidently rely to accomplish their object, is *the vote which was authorized by the Territorial Legislature at its late called session, to be taken on the 4th of this month.* Our readers are aware that the Legislature passed an act ordering an election on that day on the entire Constitution as well es on the Slavery question, as submitted hy the Convention. Of course the result will be an unanimous rejection of the Constitution, inasmuch as the Free-State people will have it all their own way, and the Pro-Slavery men will have taken no part in the proceeding. The result will be immediately sent up to Congress, and will be claimed as the legally expressed will of the majority of the people of Kansas against the Constitution framed by the late Convention, in the face of which Congress cannot dare admit Kensas with that Constitution. The question now arisee for serious consideration what legitimate force and virtue there may be in this manoeuvre towards effecting the object proposed. It is claimed that this will have been a logal elcction, equally as much so as that which was teken the 21st on the submission made hy the Convention, having been ordered by act of a competent end legal authority, the Territorial Legislature, and consequently that its result has as much force and effect as any other legal proceeding pertaining to the formetion hy the people of Kansas of their State government as authorised by the organic act. It might well be questioned whether, after the people have proceeded through the agency of a Convention to form a Constitution, the legislature has any authority to interfere with or can legitimately control the action or the results of the Convention in eny way, a Convention being a superior representative of the sovereignty of the people, and independent of all other authority. But if the interposition of the Kansas Legislature could at any time have legitimately effected the proceedings for the formation and adoption of a Constitution in that Territory, this vote, which has been ordered for the 4th instant, we maintain, can in no manner be admitted to have any effect whatever, and cannot be entertained by Congress as having any application of force in determining the question of the admission of Kansae. *Before this vote was taken, Kansas was already a State.* She had fulfilled every condition requisite to meke her a State, and had thus passed from the condition of a Territory, no longer subject to the authority of the Territorial Legislature in any matter affecting her existence or derogating from her sovereignty as a State. Having passed through all the legal processes to the final act of the adoption of her Constitution, she has presented herself before Congress *as a sovereign State*, asking for admiseion into the Confederacy through the exercise of the power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States in the clause which provides thet "Congress may admit *new States*." When authority has been granted hy law to the people of e Territory to form themselve into a State, and they have proceeded accordingly and consummated the work of their self-creation as such, they are from the moment they have performed the final act of the process, to all intents and purposes, a sovereign State. Kansas stands now in this attitude and has assumed this character, and *Congress cannot entertain any proceeding which has taken place subsequently to her legal consummation as a State which derogates from her existence as such.* Neither this vote ordered by the Territorial Legislature, nor an "enabling act," is applicable now to the case. Congress has now no power to *unmake* the State of Kansas. It may refuse to admit her, as it has the discretionary power to do, but she will not be a *Territory* any more. She will occupy the enomslous position of a eovereign and independent State within the limits of the confederacy, but not e member of it, and *the authority of the Federal Government cannot be exerted over except by her forcible subjugation.* Such would seem to be the logical view of this question, aside from other powerful reasons why Congress should not be influenced to its decision upon admitting Kansas by the result of this vote ordered by the Territorial Legislature. At best thie vote can he regarded only as raising a presumption that the Lecompton Constitution is not an expression of the will of the majority of the people of Kanses, and that presumption will be but a very weak one when it is considered that the vote was irregular, at least, if not illegal, and altogether partisan. But this presumption is rebutted by the superior evidence to the contrary furnished by the regular vote on the submission of the Constitution by the Convention, which should be conclusive with Congress as to the fact of the Constitution heing the choice of the majority of the people of Kanses as their form of Government. If Congress shall eet aside the Lecompton Constitution after it hes become fully authenticated as the adopted government of the State of Kansas upon the feeble presumption raised by this irregular and and partisan vote, *such a decision will, we are assured, sound the knell of the Union. The South will never submit that Kansas shall be denied admission into the Union, with her Constitution, as now, regularly, fairly and formally adopted, by reason of any such villainous manœuvre as this last more of Anti-Slavery.*

The International Copyright Question—New Bill to be Introduced.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, of Philadelphia, gave notice, early in the session of the House of Representatives, that he should introduce a hill providing for an international copyright. The hill which he has since perfected is as follows:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That from an after the passage of this act, all the benefits of the first, second and third sections of the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831, shall he extended to any person or persons not a citizen or citizens of the United States, and the widow, child or children of said person or persons, subject to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. That no such person or persons shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he or they shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of his or their book or books, map, chart, musical composition, cut or engraving, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District wherein the publication is made, and shall comply with all the provisions of sections fourth and fifih of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831.

SEC 3. That all the rights and immunities granted to citizens of the United States, in sections sixth and seventh of the Act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831, shall be extended to any person or persons not citizens of the United States, subject to the conditions and restrictione hereloafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. That sections 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the act entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feh. 3, 1831, shall be incorporated with and constitute a part of this act.

SEC 5. That no book or books, map, chart, musical compostion, print, cut, or engraving, made or composed by any person or persons not a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits and provisioos of this act, unless the author or authors, proprietor or proprietors of the same, shall cause said book or hooks, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, *to be printed and published in the United States by a citizen of the United States.*

SEC. 6. That if said book or hooks, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall not he published and printed in the United States *within one month after the publication in the country* of which its author is a citizen, then the same may be imported or reprinted in this country free from the penalties of this act.

SEC. 7. That if in case the supply of said book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving shall be exhausted, and the publisher or author does not choose to print another edition of the same, then the work may be imported or reprinted in this country, free from the peoalties of this act.

SEC. 8. That so soon as an author or publisher, not a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, after securing a copyright in a book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving under this act, *import copies of the foreign edition into this country for sale, then the importation or reprinting of the said works shall be free to any one.*

SEC. 9. That the provisions and benefits of this act shall not apply to newspepers or periodical publications.

SEC. 10. That the benefits and provistons of this act shall be extended only to citizens or subjects of those foreign powers which shall have extended equal benefits and provisions to citizens of the United States.

It will be seen that the law proposed by Mr. MORRIS is on the principle of reciprocity. It will of course be inoperative until similar laws or decrees are passed or established by foreign governments, or e r all of which are at liberty to meet us on the fair and equal platform proposed. Once passed by us, we have done all that we can do, and it remains for them to accept the privileges conferred by allowing us the same. Any treaty on this subject, such as the one said to be suggested by Lord NAPIER, cannot effect the desired object, because its terms will he confined to the two parties uniting in it. The establishment of a general law, like that preposed by Mr. MORRIS, at once covers the whole ground, and, while reserving to us our rights, also protects us from the impositions of such countries as may not choose to accept our terms.

The subject is one of great and universal interest, end its management before Congress is in good hands. It is highly important that the hill should be made as nearly perfect as possible, and I am authorized by Mr. MORRIS to say that he will be very happy to receive any suggestions from any parties interested, particularly authors and publishers, in order that it may he relieved from all probable objections, and its passage by the present Congress rendered more certain.

Aaron Burr's Female Correspondence?

From the Albany Journal.

For the "vindication," not less of the "fame" of Col. BURR'S "Literary Executor," than of the truth of history, we feel it a duty to state facts, within our own knowledge, which, but for a provocation that will be deemed an "acquittance," we should never have publicly revealed.

Colonel BURR not only preserved, but with scrupulous care filed the letters he received. His correspondence, especially with the female sex, was extensive. Much of this was evidently with the educated and refined—much of it showing his association with the gifted and the pure of mind—much more with those whom his "wiles" had undermined and poisoned. These were, however, found in common with letters from an exceptionable class and of an offensive character. All were carefully indorsed, with the places, dates and names of the writers. Where letters were signed with initials, or were anonymous, the full name appeared in Colonel BURR'S hand-writing. With many of these letters were copies of Colonel B.'s replies. We remember a most interesting series between Colonel BURR and a West Indian lady of high culture, taste and purity, who for a long time combetted and resisted the false and fatal teachings of the tempter, only in the end to exemplify the experience of those who "first endure and then embrace" error.

The night before Col. BURR met Gen. HAMILTON he wrote a letter to his daughter THEODOSIA, (Mrs. ALSTON,) in which he bequeathed his Correspondence, contained, as he says, "in six blue boxes," to her, with the request that those which would "injure" the writers should be burned. In his will, referring to these blue boxes again, as containing his "Confidential Female Correspondence," he says to his daughter: "You will find in them something to amuse, much to instruct, and more to forgive."

But, as Gen. HAMILTON instead of Col. BURR, fell, these "blue boxes" remained in the possession of Col. BURR, and came, after his death, into the hands of his "Literary Executor."

During our long and close intimacy with the late MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and particularly when he was engaged in writing his Life of BURR, we enjoyed, confidentially, the privilege, at his house in Cherry-street, of perusing the materials out of which Hietory was woven. The "Confidential Female Correspondence" was before us, with all its strange and startling revelations. We thought [illegible] now, that only a few [illegible] human shape for future ages to gaze upon, to scourge our race—could have deliberately preserved such evidence of his own perfidy—the agony of those letters were written in bitter anguish, and contained scathing imprecations—and of the frailty of others.

Instead, therefore, of doing "gross wrong" to Col. BURR, in this respect, Mr. DAVIS, by suppressing that Correspondence, relieved the character of BURR from deep and general execration. Like THOMAS MOORE, who suppressed the personal Memoirs of Lord BYRON, Mr. DAVIS, governed by a kindred sense of what was due to society, is entitled to commendation rather than reproach. Nor was the sacrifice an inexpensive one. Mr. DAVIS was tempted, by large pecuniary offers, to give this Correspondence to the Public. The late M. M. NOAH, we remember as among those who offered Mr. DAVIS a handsome sum for the Letters. But he always, and with great emphasis, declared that they should never appear, either to blast Mr. BURR, or wound the feelings of persons whom they compromised.

Some of these Letters were returned by Mr. DAVIS, in cerefully sealed packages, to persons remotely connected with the writers. A person in Virginia, after Col. BURR'S death, wrote to his "Literary Executor" asking that if letters, concerning his family, should be found among his papers, they might be delivered to a distinguished Virginian then in New-York, which request was complied with. Mr. DAVIS himself delivered a package of letters to the lady by whom they were written; and he requested the writer of this article to make similar restitution of another package. But that too delicate commission was declined.

How Distinguished Foreigners Impose Upon Ladies—An Interesting Tale.

From the London Times.

Hon. Miss MARY JONES, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 74 Ebury-street, Pimlico. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count DE WASZKOWSKI, and gave himself out as the son of Prince WITTGENSTEIN. He was 28 years old. This Polish nobleman calls himself a Professor of science and languages, but in reality he lives by "taking on with ladies. When he is done with one lady he takes on with another." The Count is the most terrible *epouseur* of the day. He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in "SWYNFEN *vs.* SWYNFEN;" that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss CHADWICK, but that engagement, also, was brought to a premature conclusion by the father, upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss ROMSEY, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies beside. In fact, the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss JONES was as follows: He attacked her maid with bequets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss JONES resolved, if possible, to put an end to the annoyance

THE MORMONS.

Speeches of Brigham Young, John Young, Heber Kimball, &c., &c.

What the Mormons Threaten.

We have received our files of the *Deseret News*, to Nov. 4. The papers are filled with inflammatory speeches from BRIGHAM YOUNG, JOHN YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, and other prominent leaders. We make extracts from some of the more spicy specimens of Mormon fulminations, tending to show the spirit that possesses the Saints:

ORSON HYDE'S COUNSEL TO THE WOMEN.

The Saints in former times had a great deal to overcome; they had not only their weaknesses, but they had armies to overcome, and we find they put to flight the armies of the aliens. They had many trials. They were clad in sheepskins and goatskins. Inasmuch as we believe that the cattle upon a thousand hills belong to the Lord, I do not know but that their very hides may be dressed, and we wear them instead of broadcloth. Well, now, these shins, properly dressed, as I have seen some specimens in this town, may be our clothing when we get into the hills, and they will last some time to go through the mountains. Necessity, we say, is the mother of invention. The sisters may ask what they shall do for petticoats? I can tell you. [A Voice—"Let the women wear pantaloons."] Necessity being the mother of invention, we will seek them out something suitable; we have got common sense, and a good deal more to, if we will live our religion. Our mother went to work and made coats of skins, and I suppose that mother Eve had a coat of skins as well as father Adam. But whether hers was a petticoat, we are not told.

JOHN YOUNG HAS SEEN THE DEVIL'S LOOKING-GLASS.

I saw the devil's looking-glass once; in it the faults of others are written in capital letters, but our own are all kept in the dark. When the devil presents his magnifying glass, do not allow him to overcome you. I have told you to shut your mouths, and now, when the devil's looking-glass is brought before you, I tell you to shut your eyes. You have no occasion to read, for if you do, you will read the faults of every creature but your own, especially of those that you are most intimately associated with.

A GAME TO PLAY, AND ZION IS FREE.

JOHN YOUNG (brother to BRIGHAM) declares the freedom of Zion:

Let us be careful and do our duty, for we have got the game to play. Let us be faithful, honorable and keep the Spirit of God. Let us so conduct ourselves and so order our lives before our heavenly Father that we will feel the approbation of Heaven, so that we shall have the testimony of Jesus, the Spirit of the Lord in us day after day.

When we have this Spirit in us we can say all is well. Then when I meet a man or woman and ask them how they are, I can feel well, for I can see the Spirit of truth in them. I have met a number of the Saints of late and inquired "how is it with you?" "O, all is right, the truth triumphs." There never was a time, since the kingdom was organized in the last days, when the Saints felt so well as they do now. It is so in every place; the Saints feel this same spirit on the other side of the planet and upon the remotest island of the seas; they feel better, and why? Because ZION IS FREE! The Saints know this, feel it and bear testimony of it.

MORMON STRENGTH.

I am not a man of blood, but I want to see the cause of Zion flourish. I know the feelings of my brethren who have been driven by the poor, miserable devils from Kirtland to Missouri and from there to Illinois, then across the Mississippi and over the plains to the valleys of the mountains, and yet the poor curses cannot let us alone.

I can tell you that the time is near when He will reign whose right it is to reign, and when the Son of Man comes again, we intend that he shall have a place where to lay his head and not be as he was when he came before. We are but few, but we are able to do mighty things in the strength of Israel's God. Our enemies have got the arm of Jehovah to fight against, and He will work for the salvation of Zion, for the cause of the Lord hangs upon his arm, and inasmuch as we do right he will make this a sifting machine, and the hypocrites will be found out. Satan's kingdom will be overthrown, the the Saints of God will possess the land, and it will not be a grain while before the Church will go back and take possession of their inheritances.

PRESIDENT KIMBALL FEELS WELL.

Do I feel well? I never felt better in my life. I felt pretty well in Nauvoo, at the time Brother BRIGHAM was speaking of, though I did regret—perhaps I did wrong—but I did regret that peace was proclaimed so quick, for I tell you there was about one or two score of men I wanted to see under the sod, then I was willing to make peace—but I had to—as it was. We have made peace a great many times, and the United States have taken a course to make us do as they wished us; but let me tell you that day is past and gone, and we will now proclaim the course they will have to take, and they will have to make peace with us, and we never shall make peace with them again. Brother BRIGHAM will designate the course they have got to take, and if they come here they have got to give up their arms; they cannot come in here with a gun on their shoulders or a pistol in their belts.

War has commenced, and the devil will never cease his operations upon us, but if we live the religion of Jesus Christ, we are just as free to-day as we ever shall be, and when it comes to morrow, we are free to-morrow, and we are free this year, and will be free next year, and will be just as free twenty years from now as we are now, only a little more so; we increase and advance as we live.

Well, we shall prosper, and we shall not burn up our houses, we shall not cut down our orchards, nor throw down our walls nor our barns, and I am not going to stop building, because I just want to secure my fruit; I want to secure it and take good care of it.

THE WOMEN ADVISED TO TAKE IN SAIL.

JOHN YOUNG gives the following counsel:

I am not in the habit of saying much about the women; but they are said to be the weaker vessel, but I tell you some of them carry mighty heavy sail. I advise you, sisters, to take in your extra sail. Talk of being the weaker vessel, and carrying such a superabundance of sail! Sisters, live in peace with each other and do not allow yourselves to be fault-finding, but be peaceable and happy together.

BRIGHAM ADVISES THE FEMALES TO RAISE POTATOES.

Brother BRIGHAM said in a Sunday speech:

I wish the people to hasten and gather together and secure all that they have raised in the fields, and when this little skirmish is over I am going to instruct the people to begin to prepare for going into the mountains, also to raise their grain another year, and to secure that which we now have by putting it where our enemies cannot find it.

You want to know where you can go. I know of places enough where I can hide this people and a thousand times more, and our enemies may hunt till doom's-day and not be able to find us.

I do not know but we shall call upon the sisters to go into the fields and raise potatoes while their husbands go out to war, and if they can do that then perhaps we will see whether they can go into the fields and raise wheat while their husbands are defending Zion. In such an operation we shall call for volunteers; we shall have no compulsion about it. So soon as I learn that a woman would sooner go to the enemy's camp, just so soon I will send her and you may mark it. I shall not warrant such a one safe, only until she reaches the enemy's camp. I told a man yesterday, one that I understood wanted to go away, if that is your feeling and your faith I want you immediately conveyed to these troops. I want to forthwith send to our enemies every man and every woman that does not wish to do right, but wishes to join them in their crusade against this people. You may inquire why I take that course. I answer, so as to send them to hell as quick as possible.

EXPERIENCES OF A MORMON MISSIONARY IN ENGLAND.

Elder BENSON writes to his family in Utah:

It is not yet decided whether or not I shall go to Denmark this season. I soon expect to take a tour through Scotland with President PRATT. Brother THOMAS BULLOCK is laboring here in this place with good success; he is well and feeling well. Brother JOHN SCOTT is over from Ireland on a visit, and is here with me; he feels well also. Brother JOHN KAY is doing first rate, and I believe all the missionaries, as far as I know, that have been sent from the Valley, are well in health and are doing the best they can.

In many places the persecution is so great, the people's hearts being hardened against the truth and their "consciences seared with a hot iron," that the brethren have been compelled to leave off preaching in the open air. I have just received a letter from Brother R. F. NEELEY, with an account of the work in Bristol; a mob attacked the Saints there last week with stones and sticks; several brethren were injured, one or two sisters had their eyes almost knocked out, and some were nearly strangled to death in the streets. The last news about the "Mormons" electrifies the whole world, and they feel to arise and slay every "Mormon" from the face of the earth.

The Elders are going forth "without purse and scrip," preaching the gospel to the Gentiles and doing much good; and all the faithful Saints are warning their neighbors by out-door preaching tract distribution, or their living testimony for the truth. The devil, as usual, is busy; opposition is rife; the fire of persecution begins to burn, and the spirit of animosity is inspire the wicked.

The rotten-hearted priests, who live and fatten upon the heart's blood of the poor, are inciting the people to resist the servants of God and the editors are helping them by retailing the wholesale lies manufactured in the States, and by the inventions of their own puzzled brains and evil, malignant hearts.

THE "NEWS" DEFIANT.

The Deseret *News* has an editorial article on the approach of the troops, in which the following passage occurs:

"And so our enemies foolishly imagine that the Saints will deny their faith, forego the rights guaranteed by our common Constitution and every just human law, and tamely suffer themselves to be tyrannized over forever? One might easily suppose that the prompt vacating and burning our own property would demonstrate that we have told them the truth, and that there are principles which we prize far higher than we do those perishable things which they have set their hearts upon. If they can take a hint, they may now be satisfied that we are not going to b again rode over by mobs, that we have not been fooling in this matter, and, as President BUCHANAN was plainly informed, that we will not again suffer such scoundrels, as some have been, to again be put in authority over us, for that was all the objection made in the Memorial and resolutions, which a high officer in our Government said, 'breathed a defiant spirit,' and we defy him to find aught of defiance therein, except to black-hearted corruption."

BRIGHAM IS AT THE HELM.

One Sunday BRIGHAM made a five-minute speech, ending thus:

The main object I had in coming to meeting this morning was to let you know that my health is better. Last Sabbath I did not think it prudent to come out, but I am at my post, and God is at the helm.

PRESIDENT KIMBALL ON HIS TROOPS.

Brethren and sisters, you have all got to be tested, but I know I cannot force things into your minds; I can only tell you things as I see them. There are a great many of this people that are exulting, and they feel as though they could whip a hundred men each, but you are not going to have very much trouble this Fall.

Those troops seem to feel determined to come here. There are about 1,400 of them, and with their officers and servants, altogether, there will be upwards of 2,000. Captain VAN VLIET advised them to turn in somewhere, and fix up and stay for the Winter, but he had no orders about the matter, therefore all he could do was to give them good counsel. But when he found they could not be prevailed upon to take his advice, he told them that if they attempted to come in here, we should slay them. When they heard this they shouted with anger, and the next day they traveled thirty miles toward this place; they made two days' march in one.

While Brother JONES was there, they exulted over us and sang all manner of songs, telling how they were going to kill Brother BRIGHAM and all those who would uphold Mormonism, and they seemed to be as crazy as fools. They swore that they would use every woman in this place at their own pleasure; that they would slay old BRIGHAM and old HEBER, and they actually think that there are many, especially women, that will feel glad should they enter this valley, that they may be relieved; indeed they carry on in a most disgraceful and disgusting manner.

How long is it since Br. BRIGHAM proffered to release all the women in the Territory who wished to be released? At the last October Conference that woman is to blame who wanted to be free, and did not take the liberty that was given; and I say to all those that want to go, go, and I will give you all the writings you want, and besides that I will give you means to help you away.

There are my feelings in relation to those who want to go away. I say you shall have the privilege, for we will prepare the way so that you can go, if there are any who wish to go; and such has always been the case. But, as it happens, there are none who want to go, that we know of.

In relation to those soldiers coming here, they never can come, so long as the Lord God Almighty gives us strength to resist them, and that is not all: there is no man that can rule over this people but BRIGHAM YOUNG. [The congregation shouted "Amen."] And as long as we uphold him as the man holding the keys of this kingdom, he shall rule as Governor of this people. What a foolish thing it would be for us to drop Brother BRIGHAM and say that a wicked man should have that position. O! the hell and sorrow that this people would see. But we never will have any other man so long as he liveth, and then it shall be his successor in office the man whom God Almighty appoints, and no other man.

BRIGHAM NOT TO BE ANNOYED.

President KIMBALL said in October:

Brethren and sisters, God bless you; may the Lord God Almighty bless you every one, and you may consider the blessing just the same as though I had my hands upon your heads, for every one of you shall be blest, who will do right and uphold his servants.

Now let Brother BRIGHAM alone, will you not? I do not suppose there are any who want to annoy him, but let me say to all of you, if you have difficulties that you cannot settle, go to your Bishops, and then if the case is worthy of further notice, your Bishops can go to Brother BRIGHAM and get the proper information, and settle the difficulty accordingly. You have no idea how he is troubled, for of all the trouble and perplexing things on the earth, the little complaints and murmurings of women are the most tedious.

MORMON WIVES.

Another Apostle has a word to the women:

The female portion of this community have to bear their share of this responsibility, and we know they are the best set of women that exist upon the earth, and that all the world will bear witness to when they talk about plurality.

Men of some discretion in the Gentile world ask questions about the operations of the plurality of wives among us. "How many wives live in each house? How do they get along in their associations? Are they all the time quarreling and fighting?" A man said to me once, "my wife would not stand it five minutes if I should bring a woman into my house to have a share of my company and my affections; I should have a hell upon earth, and no house that I could build would be big enough to hold my wife; it is marvelous to me how you can live and how it is you are not killed."

A MORMON BATTLE SONG.

A martial hymn, to the Marseillaise, had been composed by a Saint. The opening verse and refrain are as follows:

The day of glory's on us beaming,
Arise! sons of our father land:
The hateful standard now is streaming,
Rais'd o'er us by the tyrant's hand.
Hark! hark! within our country's border
The cruel soldier's mad'rous cry,
Into your arms they almost fly
To kill to ruin and disorder.
CHORUS—To arms! ye citizens!
Your martial fire array.
March on, march on, that Liberty
May crown our deeds to-day!

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Neilson Elected President; Thomas Boese Elected Clerk—Election of Executive Committees on Normal Schools, Free Academy and Evening Schools.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday evening, for the first time this year. The list of members we have lately published.

Mr. ROBERT A. ADAMS was elected temporary Chairman.

On calling the roll a quorum was found to be present.

A motion was then made to go into an election for President for the ensuing year.

Mr. GREEN offered an amendment to the effect that a recess for ten minutes be taken. The amendment prevailed, the original motion having been withdrawn.

A recess was then taken, the interval being devoted to energetic lobbying.

A large number of gentlemen not legitimately interested in the election were present, and labored with the most manked activity to affect the result. On the expiration of the recess the roll was again called, and the Board proceeded to ballot for a President. Each member, as his name was called, deposited his ballot.

The Chairman announced the vote to be as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 43; of which, Mr. Neilson got 24; Dr. Williams, 18; A. H. Green (not a candidate, but voted for by Dr. Williams), 1.

Mr. NEILSON having a majority of the whole, was declared duly elected President.

On motion, the election was made unanimous, and a Committee was appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Mr. NEILSON was appropriately welcomed by the acting Chairman, who resigned his seat to him. The President delivered an address on accepting the chair.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Clerk.

The President announced the result to be as follows: Whole number of votes cast 43; Thomas Boese 26; William Gilbert 15; scattering 2.

Mr. BOESE (member of the late Board) was accordingly declared elected.

On motion the President's address was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board then went into the election by ballot of Executive Committees.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the Board first elect a Committee on the Free Academy.

Mr. GREEN, on behalf of Dr. WILLIAMS, stated that, notwithstanding the urgent wishes of that gentleman's numerous friends, he begged to decline being voted for as a member of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy. Mr. GREEN, for himself, declined the same honor.

Before the result was announced, a motion was made and carried, that the Board go on to ballot for the other Executive Committees simultaneously.

There were three tickets in the field, neither of which obtained a majority on the first ballot.

Six members were elected on the Free Academy Committee, namely, Messrs. Fellows, Ranney, Tuthill, Crozier, Bloomfield and Adams.

In balloting for the Finance Committee five members were chosen, three of whom, Messrs Benedict, Cager and Haskell declined serving, and were excused.

Of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, all the members were elected on the first ballot, their names being as follows: Messrs. White, Sinclair, Farley, Slote, Monteith, Byrne, and Gildersleeve.

A second effort to complete the Finance Committee was frustrated, owing to the withdrawal of Messrs. CURRIE and ADEE, who had been elected on the first ballot.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, the election was deferred till the next meeting.

The balloting for the Normal School Committee resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Eager, Tweed, Lydecker, Davenport, Rollins, and Scofield.

The second ballot failed to elect the seventh member.

A third ballot was then entered upon, and no candidate having received a majority of the votes cast, no member was elected.

On the fourth ballot Mr. O'GRADY was elected, which completed the Committee.

Dr. WILLIAMS was elected a member of the Free Academy Committee, but refused to serve, and was permitted to withdraw from it.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules, and elect Mr. MCKEAN unanimously, he having the next highest number of votes.

The Chairman held that the by-laws, which provided that the vote for members of the Executive Committeees should be by ballot, could not be suspended save by an unanimous vote.

The Board went into another ballot for the Free Academy Committee.

Mr. MCKEAN was elected.

The Committee, accordingly, stands as follows:

Messrs. Fellows, Ranney, Tuthill, Crozier, Bloomfield, Adams, and McKean.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the resolution by which the election of a Finance Committee was deferred to the next night of meeting, was reconsidered, and a majority declared in favor of going into an election immediately.

In the interval before the result of the ballot was proclaimed, the members proceeded to select their seats—the representatives of each Ward having their choice according to the order in which the number of their Ward was drawn from the ballot box.

An effort was made by Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GREEN to introduce resolutions providing that money be placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain for the disposal of the Board. The introduction of the resolutions was objected to by the member from the Sixth Ward, and being out of order they were not entertained by the Board.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as members of the Finance Committee: Messrs. Clarke, Warren, Auld, Lecompte and Cushing.

A series of reports on elections of Ward officers was referred to an appropriate Committee.

A resolution providing for the appropriation of $6,500 for the rebuilding and repairing of the schoolhouse in the Sixteenth Ward, was carried by a vote of 21 to 1.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, the several portions of the President's address referring to specific subjects, were referred to the respective Committees on those subjects.

The resolutions previously offered by Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GREEN, providing that the City Chamberlain be directed by the City Comptroller to place $100,000 (of which $25,000 were appropriated for current expenses) in the City Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Board, were called up.

The resolutions were adopted by a majority of 21 to 3.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the chair.

Application was made for the mitigation of the penalty of $156, seventy-five for each case, to which Captain BARKER, of the ship *Plutarch*, has rendered himself liable for having booked two foreigners as Americans. The Captain pleaded the ignorance and negligence of his chief officer. A member suggested that the fine of $50 would be sufficient to enforce the lesson; ships were now making little money. Another member strongly objected to the entire remission. That was not contended for. Ultimately the Board consented to fix the penalty at the latter sum.

Commissioner GARNIGUE informed his colleagues of the Board that he had resigned the presidency of the German Society, and, in consequence, would no longer remain a member of the Board.

Some other unimportant and routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Jan. 6, 1858	706
No. emigrants arrived since to 13th	257
Total	963
To same date, 1857	3,348
To same date, 1856	1,296

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,990	1,522	2,040
No. inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	93	121	131
Totals	2,083	1,653	2,171

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts, Jan. 6, 1858	1,008 00	
Receipts since to Jan. 13, for commutation of alien passengers	398 00	1,406 00
Total		$33,561 89
Current expenses of Jan. 6		1,835 83
Balance of Com. Fund		$31,726 06

MECHANICS' CLUB, AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening, the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute held one of their ordinary meetings, when the subject of the "Steam-plow" was taken up. President PELL in the chair.

The Chairman read a paper illustrative of the history and progress of the invention, and its employment in England. The conclusion arrived at in that country was, that plowing by steam is practicable but not economical, the expense rendering it unprofitable.

Mr. JAS. S. DIACK exhibited and explained the construction of a Steam-plough, called the "Completing Cultivator," for which a patent is sought. Without diagrams it would be impossible to render its description intelligible in brief terms, or even in more detailed description.

Various comments were made upon the principle by the gentlemen present. It was arranged that the subject of "cut-offs" should be taken up at the next meeting. On the subject of Steam-plowing generally, no definite expression was afforded as to whether mechanical ingenuity will or will not ultimately render the Steam-plow economically available.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A man, who subsequently gave his name as JOHN DOHERTY, made a purchase on Wednesday evening at the clothing store of Mr. ROTHSCHILD, No. 364 Grand-street, for which he passed in payment a counterfeit $10 bill on the Exchange Bank, Batavia, N. Y. The fraud was immediately detected, and a policeman (Sergeant LATTA, of the Tenth Precinct) being sent for, DOHERTY was arrested and conveyed to the Station-house. This new counterfeit is artistically executed. The vignette consists of an Indian spearing a buffalo, with buffaloes in the distance. The cent of arms of the State, badly blurred, is represented on the left hand.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY—CAUTION TO BOOK-KEEPERS.—A novel and daring attempt at robbery was made in the store of BEHNE, SHEPARD & WATERMAN, No. 16 Dey-street, on Tuesday evening last. About 6 o'clock in the evening, after all the employes of the store had left, with the exception of the book-keeper and porter, while the former was engaged in depositing the books in the safe—which is under the sidewalk in the basement—his attention was arrested by a noise of footsteps behind him, and on turning round he encountered a ruffian with a raised club in the act of striking him over the head. He instantly raised his hand, in which he held a ledger, which fortunately warded off the blow from his head and prevented any other injury than the breaking of one of his fingers. The ruffian having missed his aim, immediately closed the door of the vault and shut the book-keeper in, after which he ran to the back part of the basement and turned off the gas. The cries of the imprisoned book-keeper brought to his relief the porter, who was on the door overhead, and as the latter came down stairs the robber passed up in the darkness and made his escape from the store. It is supposed that the robber had concealed himself in the basement during the day, with the intention of robbing the book-keeper of the tin trunk containing the money, while he was in the act of depositing it in the safe, but fortunately the attention of the latter was arrested before the blow was struck, and thus prevented the accomplishment of his designs, and perhaps saved the life of his victim.

JUDGE DUER.—Judge DUER is apparently recovering from the effects of his fall. He was much better yesterday, having slept soundly the previous night. Unless inflammation should set in upon the injured parts, he will be speedily convalescent. Meantime he is not idle. He sits bolstered up in bed, and indites to a Secretary. In spite of his Honor's advanced age (74) we trust there is no ground for apprehension among his friends, regarding the result of his late injuries.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ARRESTED.—A good-looking young fellow, named Wm. Davis, was arrested on Wednesday, on a charge of having defrauded a tailor out of a suit of clothes by the confidence dodge. Davis, and another young man named Lewis Davenburgh, several weeks ago, stepped into the store of Andrew Vass, No. 41 Cliff-street, and selected each a suit of clothes, for which they gave in payment a bogus check on the Nassau Bank. Davenburgh, as previously reported in the TIMES, was arrested a day or two afterward, and is now lodged in the Tombs, to await an examination. Davis left for the west, but returned to the City Wednesday, when Officer KING, of the Detective Police, arrested him. The officer succeeded, by means of a decoy letter, in effecting his return to the City. The accused is from Boston, and is said to be very respectably connected.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, arrested on Wednesday in Broadway, a man giving his name as John Hawkins, suspected of being the party who stole, a few nights since, $600 from the room of one of the boarders at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The prisoner was identified by one of the clerks of the Hotel as having stopped at the house at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and having gone away at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was given in charge of Superintendent Volk, of Brooklyn, and detained for examination.

ENGLISH THIEVES.—Two well known English thieves named "Fill Bromley" and "Bill Henderson," were arrested Wednesday by Detective Officers Edsell and McDongal. They were found following a procession, and it was supposed had operated upon some of the crowd, but nothing was found on them to warrant their detention. They were "shown up," and their descriptive types added to the "Thieves' Gallery of Portraits" at the Police Head-quarters. Bromley is 31 years of age, and Henderson 46. Both are stout-built, jocky and hale-looking.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A man, giving his name as Joseph Johnson, was caught Wednesday in the house No. 178 Eighth avenue, overhauling a trunk which he had just broken open. He was handed over to Officer Albertson, of the Sixteenth Ward, and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who locked him up, in default of $2,000 bail. On the prisoner was found $60 in good money, a diamond ring valued at $20, and other jewelry, which are supposed to have been stolen.

A DISHONEST PORTER.—A man named Joseph H. Remsen was arrested Wednesday, charged with stealing silver knives, forks and napkin rings, to the value of $150, from the safe in the store of William Stenton & Son, No. 9 Platt-street. The accused obtained admission to the store, it is alleged, by the connivance of the porter. They sold the articles to Ferdinand & Engelt, as German silver. The parties were all detained for examination.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Horrible Sufferings, and Death of Three of the Crew.

The following narrative of one of the most dreadful shipwrecks on record is taken from the Liverpool *Post* of Dec. 24:

By the arrival in the Mersey, last night, of the bark *Clyne*, of and from St. John, N. B., Capt. ROBBINS, we have the particulars of the total loss of the ship *Wallace*, of Leith, Capt. COMES, and the dreadful sufferings of the crew, who remained on the wreck during a period of eleven days without food or drink—except the body of a dog and what water they could secure during short intervals of rain. The details are horrible in the extreme, and we will relate them as our reporter received them from the lips of six of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, who were last night brought on shore from the *Clyne*, and conveyed to the Sailor's Home. It appears that the *Wallace* was a full-rigged ship, and sailed from the Clyde on the 10th of August, coal laden, for Quebec,—having a crew of twenty-one, all told. During the passage out little else but gales of wind was experienced—she carried away her masts, and ultimately reached Quebec under jury-rig.

On the 14th of November the *Wallace* sailed from Quebec, timber laden, for Greenock. Shortly after putting to sea, a gale of wind came on and continued with little intermission until the 7th inst., when the ship was about 800 miles from Cape Clear. Soon after 12 o'clock on that day, while the hands were at work at the pumps, a tremendous sea struck the ship and capsized her—the crew having to crawl up the lanyards to escape being drowned. After great exertions they cut away the lanyards, when the main and mizen masts fell. The ship shortly afterwards righted, when another sea struck the bowsprit, carried it away, and also the foremast, at the same time sweeping the deck of all that was left, and also washing overboard Mr. LINSAY, the chief officer, and the steward, (belonging to Devonport, but whose name the crew could not recollect,) and they were unfortunately drowned. The remainder of the crew held on by the wreck all that afternoon, night, and a part of the next day, when the gale abated. On the 8th they were enabled to ascertain that the hatches and deck had been forced up, the poop-cabin cleared of its contents, and that not a morsel of provisions was to be obtained. The weather having further moderated, the crew cut away the wreck from the ship's side, and made further search for food. Ultimately a couple of casks of water were discovered in the forehold, and half a bucket of biscuit; but on the 9th, unhappily, a sea stove the water-casks, and thus was lost what the men were now craving. On the 10th, the poor fellows had become greatly exhausted, from hunger, thirst, cold and wet—indeed, their sufferings can be more readily imagined than described. No vessel had hove in sight, and their hunger now became of that character that they could "eat anything," when it was determined to kill and divide the dog, which was done—a small portion being consumed by each, uncooked, for they could obtain no fire.

On the 11th and succeeding days showers of rain fell, and the poor fellows managed to catch a small quantity, but not sufficient to allay their parching thirst, while small bits of their once favorite dog were the only food they had from the 7th to the 17th of December, on which day the joyful cry of "A sail" was given, and ultimately the *Clyne*, Captain ROBINS, bore down, took the crew off the wreck, got them on board and behaved in the most kind and humane manner to them: but care was then necessary in their treatment, for although well nigh exhausted, their appetites were ravenous. An apprentice, however, who was insensible when taken off the wreck, died soon afterwards. The captain (COMES) and all the crew, except the three above named, and the six now at the Sailors' Home, remain on board the *Clyne*, in the river, being too ill from swollen feet, &c., to be immediately removed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re Louisa Wolfsohn, an alleged lunatic.—This case was continued yesterday. Miss Wolfsohn, who is restrained of her liberty in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, was present. Ann M. Lucas, the matron of the Asylum, was examined in reference to the sanity of the prisoner. She testified in substance that Dr. Lansing was the resident physician of the Asylum, and Dr. Younghaus the assistant physician. Witness knew Louisa Wolfsohn, who had been in the Asylum just six weeks, during which time she had been employed in knitting and sewing and frequently translating from books for the doctor; in witness's opinion the prisoner was perfectly sane and she (witness) had seen no single act indicating insanity; the treatment of Younghaus towards the prisoner had been very severe; he told witness that in case she did not obey, he would alter the treatment and blister her; Dr. Lansing was present at some of these interviews; he made these statements to witness after he had visited the prisoner's father; Dr. Younghaus told witness to take away the prisoner's silk dresses, and make her wear calico, and also forbade her going into witness' room, as had been her habit; Dr. Younghaus visited her father, who considered the prisoner insane, and the doctor said she was very crazy; witness replied that she must be crazy herself, then; Dr. Lansing spoke to witness about taking away her dresses; witness declined; witness first saw her at the Bloomingdale Asylum; Dr. Lansing told witness that her friends put her in the Asylum because they wished to cut down her pride; Dr. Younghaus, at that time, had no particular treatment for her; she was actually under the treatment of Dr. Lansing; both doctors visited her; Dr. Younghaus did not threaten the blistering in the presence of Dr. Lansing; Dr. Younghaus always spoke in German to her, and treated her indifferently; Dr. Lansing's manner was kind to her and not calculated to irritate her.

The case was then adjourned to Friday morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 14.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

The Court was opened at 9 o'clock, and was in session an hour and twenty minutes. The calendar was short; there were 24 Prison cases, and 11 bail cases—35 altogether. But few of these were brought to trial; the majority being either postponed or dismissed for various causes,—others, if the complainants were to be believed, for no cause at all.

Anne Munroe and Catharine Thompson were arraigned upon the accusation of Catharine Connelly, of No. 134 Duane street, who said they assaulted her and gave her a beating, Jan. 12. Witnesses on both sides were examined. *Judge Osborn*—The evidence is not sufficient to convict them. They are acquitted.

Diedrick Fennenhoff stole a coat and vest worth $15 from Frederick Knabloch, of No. 55 Bayard-street, Jan. 5. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

The case of Abraham Levy and Bernard Lowenthel, charged with an assault and battery upon Abraham Isaacs, Jan. 11, was adjourned to next Thursday.

James Cathcart was charged with a violent assault and battery, committed Jan. 9, upon James Devlin. The witness did not appear. Judge Connolly, (not on the bench) on behalf of the complainant, stated that it was an aggravated case, and desired that the prisoner should be detained. "I don't believe," said he, "in allowing poor people to be oppressed by rich people, and then letting the rich people escape." "Then the poor people must come here to testify," said Judge OSBORN, writing "Die, no wits," on the back of the papers. "They can't come unless they're subpœnaed," answered Judge Connolly. The prisoner was discharged.

Jacob Kohn was brought to the bar, and Samuel Koerpel, with an "injured look," took the stand. The witness stated that he, with a party of friends, went to a wedding party at the prisoner's house, Jan. 4, where he assisted in disposing of a bountiful repast provided for the occasion. He drank some wine, he said, but paid for all he called for. When the party broke up and the guests departed he was the last that left the house. He had reached the door when the landlord took him by the shoulder, pulled him inside and locked the door, and then demanded $2, insisting that he was indebted to him in that amount for the dinner. He (witness) remonstrated; the dinner was ordered by another one of the party for whom it would be paid for; it was no affair of his—Kohn compelled him to leave his watch-coat with him as a surety for the payment of the money. He then ordered the servant to open the door, they had some further "talk," and the prisoner finally ejected him with force and struck him several blows. Koerpel resided at No. 4 Everett House. *Counsel*—Don't you owe him $11 for wine you drank there? *Witness* (indignantly)—No, Sir, I don't owe no such thing. What wine I get I pay for.—On behalf of the defendant it was stated that the party went away without paying for the wine they had ordered, and the landlord detained the complainant for this reason; that the complainant offered of his own accord to leave both his neck-cloth and his waistcoat with the defendant, thereby acknowledging his indebtedness. *Counsel for Prisoner*—This (the prisoner) is a man that the Austrian Government offered 10,000 florins for his head. He was one of the bravest men in the Hungarian army, Judge.—The prisoner, it was averred, was a highly respectable wholesale wine merchant, "and," said his counsel, by way of a clincher, winking significantly, "he sent me a basket of wine, your Honor, the night before New-Year's." *Judge Osborn*—There's no larceny here. *Prosecuting Counsel*—It was a robbery. *Judge Osborn*—The Justice who took the complaint did not think so. The only question is, whether Kohn used more force than was necessary in putting him out. *Prisoner's Counsel*—He sells good wine. *Justice Steers*—Spencer (counsel) ought to know, he had a basket of it. *Prosecuting Counsel* (aside)—And some others, too, I guess. *Prisoner's Counsel*—What do you mean by that? *Prosecuting Counsel*—Oh, I mean the other counsel. *Prisoner's Counsel*—I thought you meant the Magistrate, and I believe you did in reality.—The prisoner was acquitted.

Patrick King was charged with stealing at various times during the past four months about 300 lbs. of shot-metal, worth $25, from Booth, of No. 263 Water-street, was the owner of the property and the complainant. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

A complaint was entered against Catharine Fond, of No. 104 Park-street, by Officer James McCloud, of the Sixth Precinct Police, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Dennis Riley committed an assault and battery on Clara Williner, of No. 21 Cherry-street, Dec. 31 for which Officer Murphy took him into custody, and the Court sent him to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Banks was accused by Mary Kelrns, of No. 153 Duane-street, of stealing from her, Jan. 11, a black velvet cloak worth $12. Officer Dogget, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The Court committed her.

Wm. Mare was found guilty of stealing, Jan. 12, from Levi Myer, No. 71 Carman-street, a furnace valued at $1. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

George Williams, *alias* "Dusty Bob," well known in this Court, had stolen a neck-handkerchief, value $1, from Bernard McElroy, No. 436 Grand-street, Jan. 12. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term, six months.

Christian Hucklen and his wife were charged with an unjustifiable assault upon John White, of No. 139 Forsyth-street, under circumstances of a peculiar nature. White said he went to Hucklin's house (Jan. 7) to serve a military fine, which the latter, as member of the Twelfth Regiment, had incurred. The money was not forthcoming, and he proceeded to take sufficient furniture to cover the amount. In this the defendants resisted him, telling him that the property was not theirs, but belonged to a friend who resided in Forty-sixth street. White still persisted in taking it, when the wife snatched a chair from his hand, and the husband, the complainant alleged, struck him. "He and his wife caught hold of me by the wrist, and left me sore for several days." Witness for the defence denied that Hucklin struck White. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't see anything to convict him. Discharge him.

Clerk—That's the last case. *Judge Steers*—That will *Judge Osborn*—You're disappointed ain't you? It's just 20 minutes past 10. Adjourn the Court.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The continued mild weather tends to keep the markets abundantly supplied with those vegetables which are ordinarily frozen in at this season.

Cabbages especially admit of being removed now that the ground is open and as they are keeping poorly, large quantities are thrown into the market at low prices.

Potatoes are unchanged. Some ten or twelve cargoes of Nova Scotia's are now at our wharves, the owners of which have been holding back for cold weather and a quicker market. Prices are not improving, however, and as some cargoes are beginning to heat, and the "lay days" of others are nearly expired, they may be shoved into market at prices a little lower than our quotations.

Very few sweet potatoes are now in market, and these are held at high prices.

Turnips are plenty, at low prices, and they make a cheap and good food for the poorer classes.

Squashes are received from the Eastern squash houses, in good order, and in full supply. They are keeping well.

Celery, like cabbages, is keeping poorly in consequence of the warm, wet weather.

Spinach, fetticus and kale, are plenty and cheap.

Poultry is quiet, with a fair supply coming in.

Butter is accumulating in the City, with no improvement in the demand. The trade is emphatically dull on all save a few of the best packages, of which there is no surplus stock, dealers objecting to break a dairy for such packages.

Fresh Eggs are more abundant. Philadelphia is sending on some 60 to 100 barrels per day. Baltimore is also sending on to this market. They are now held at about 19c. ₱ dozen.

Potatoes—James, ₱ bbl	$2 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffering to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Canadian Company's screw-steamship *North American* at Portland, we are put in possession of four days' later advices from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The general news is of little importence, but financially the aspect of affairs is favorable. Only two failures of note are reported, and in both cases the prospect for liquidation was considered good. An advance is quoted in the Cotton market. The steamer *Sorah Sands*, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burned for several hours, but by the most extraordinery exertions the flames were subdued, without the loss of any lives. A letter from Capt. CASTLE, commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, giving the particulars of the fire, and the escape of the troops and crew. The news reaches at too late an hour to admit of comment.

By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the yellow fever is committing dreadful ravages at that port. Scarcely a vessel visits there without losing a portion of its crew, and the place in consequence has received from the traders the suggestive name of "The Greveyard."

Very little of general interest was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. HOUSTON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. In the House, after the presentation of a petition from BENJAMIN BRICE, and five thousand other citizens of New-York, for a law giving the public lands to actual settlers, the debate on the President's annual Message was continued in Committee of the Whole, and took a somewhat wider range than usual. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to introdnce a resolution directing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing free blacks from this country, to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States.

In the State Senate yesterday notice was given of intention to introduce a bill repealing the act authorizing the building of a new City Hall in this City; also, one to protect the citizens of Brooklyn from imposition by gas companies. A preamble and resolution were offered, and laid over under the rules, looking to some legislation on the part of Congress to provide for the payment of the indebtedness of foreign Governments to American citizens. The Kansas resolutions, being the special order, were debated, and made the special order for Tuesday. The Assembly appears to be just as far from an organization as ever.

The Connecticut Union State Convention, which met at Hartford yesterday, nominated for Governor, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich; for Lieutenant-Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, JOHN BOYD; for Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron, and for Comptroller, WILLIAM H. BUELL, of Clinton. These are all new men.

The Board of Aldermen added a Committee on Frauds to the regular Committees of that Board, at their meeting last evening, and referred to it a communication from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in which Mr. HENRY ERBEN is said to have received several thousand dollars in consequence of certain figures having been added to, instead of subtracted from, a given sum. An ordinance was adopted to prevent unnecessary and injurious filling in of dirt, &c., in the waters of the Battery Enlargement. Another, giving the Mayor and Aldermen power to appoint Dockmasters, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The statistical section of the Geographical Society met last evening at the University, and gave promise that it is about to signelize itself by some active efforts in the promotion of statistical inquiries. The report of the section was read by ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., and some interesting information was elicited as to the extent of pauperism and intemperance. Some discussion arose as to the comparative value of the private and public schools of the City.

The Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade celebrated their second annuel festival last night by a sumptuous entertainment at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. ED. CORNING presided. Speeches were made by the President, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Mr. ALEX. VAN BUREN, Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, WM. H. FRY, Esq., and a number of others.

Very little business was transacted yesterday in the General Sessions. W. H. DAVIS, the confidence man, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and received a sentence of three years and three months in the State Prison. DAVIS was the confederate of DERENBERG, who was convicted on Wednesday. CHARLES APPEL, for burglary on the premises of SAMUEL SUYDAM, was sentenced to two years and three months. EDWARD JENNINGS and EDWARD COULTER pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and were sentenced each to the Penitentiary for two years. ABSALOM CRAWFORD was indicted for passing counterfeit money. Owing to a very culpable neglect on the part of the Police Justice who examined the charge, the prosecution had to abandon the case. Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, took occasion to complain of the negligent manner in which criminal business at the Police Courts was often transacted.

A motion was made, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, to admit to bail the three policemen arrested on Wednesday, charged with unjustifiably shooting PATRICK VAUGHN during a disturbance at the Eighth Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, on the night of the last December election. The motion being denied, the accused still remain in the custody of Inspector SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, to await the result of the investigation pending before Justice CONNOLLY.

The colored man ROBERTS, who was found dying on Broadway Wednesday evening, proves to have been a sailor from Philadelphia. Yesterday, a "Hunter's Red Drop" man, one Dr. M. L. PHILLIPS, of Chambers-street, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered ROBERTS. He confessed that he did stab him, but said that he did it in self-defence, having been attacked when in Nassau-street, a few doors below the TIMES office, by ROBERTS and two white men. He did not know that he had inflicted a serious wound until the officer whom he had told of the encounter came for him next morning. The Coroner's jury seemed satisfied with the story and discharged him, but the Coroner held him to bail in $1,000. The doctor says that the negro occasionally posted bills for a rival "No cure, no pay" establishment, and that the collision grew out of this.

A collision took place between two colored boys, named WM. ALLEN and HENRY HAVENS, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at the close of which HAVENS, the youngest and smallest, threw a piece of brick at ALLEN, breaking his skull, and causing death a few hours afterwards. HAVENS made his escape and had not been captured up to a late hour last night.

The central frame of the new United States propeller sloop-of-war, building under contract with Mr. WESTERVELT, at the ship-yard foot of Houston-street, was raised yesterday afternoon; a band of music playing lively national airs during the ceremony. The principal officers of the Navy-Yard, from Brooklyn, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the contracting Engineers, and many other distinguished persons were present. A collation was served afterwards, with toasts and speeches.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat unsettled. The receipts of Produce were light, including a small amount of Flour, but no Grain. The market for flour opened with a fair inquiry at steady rates, for the leading kinds. The demand having subsequently fallen off, however, prices closed in favor of buyers. Wheat was in better request at strengthening figures. Corn was more freely offered and purchased, but at lower quotations. Cotton was less active, yet as stiffly held. Provisions were irregular during the day, closing, however, with a moderate inquiry at about former rates. Groceries were less sought after, and were heavy. Freights were depressed and rates favored shippers.

The Last News from Salt Lake—Intentions of the Mormons.

The intelligence from Salt Lake City, brought by the *Star of the West*, on Wednesday, though it contains no particulars of recent events among the Saints of great importance, is exceedingly interesting, nevertheless, inasmuch as it furnishes evidence of the intentions of BRIGHAM YOUNG, with regard to the united forces which have been sent to Utah. The whole issue of the Mormon rebellion depends upon the character of this remarkable person. He is the prophet, priest and king of the deluded people who compose the population of Utah, and whatever he wills, or orders, will be unconditionally and unhesitatingly obeyed. He has but to signify his wish that it should be done, and the utter destruction of the small army sent by our Government to intimidate him would be accomplished in the manner he indicated to the Saints in his speech on the 8th of October, when he said:

"As the Lord God lives we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us be hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids until they sleep in death, for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. *Men shall be secreted here and there and shall waste away our enemies, in the name of Israel's God.*"

He plainly says that he is not such a fool as to make an open fight and expose his followers to the perils of Christian combats, and he cunningly tells them that,

"He that fights and runs away,
Lives to fight another day."

He is not literally correct in his quotation, but his fanatical followers will not be slow to appreciate the force of the cowardly maxim he quotes for their admiration and comfort.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of Dec. 8, says that a collision between Col. JOHNSTON'S forces and the Mormons was inevitable; but we do not anticipate such an occurrence. If BRIGHAM YOUNG were as fanatical and ignorant as his wretched people, there would be no room to doubt that a contest would take place, and that it would be as bloody and savage as any of the fierce conflicts of the Sepoys with the British troops in India. But the Mormon leader is not so much of a fanatic as he appears. He is a cool-headed, unscrupulous knave, and he perfectly well comprehends the nature of his position, and what the inevitable consequences to himself and his people would be if he should but once attempt to oppose, by the use of warlike weapons, the entrance of the United States forces into Salt Lake City.

At the last accounts, they had advanced to within a hundred miles of the City, and if the Prophet had intended to give battle to them, he would have cut them off long before they approached so near his sanctuary. In his instructions to the men who were captured some months ago, he particularly enjoined upon them not to shed the blood of one of the "enemy;" and his cautious and calculating knavery is remarkably exhibited in his letter to Colonel ALEXANDER, wherein he addresses him in a perfectly respectful manner, while in his speech to the Saints, informing them of his having sent a dispatch to that officer, he indulges in a vein of rampant insolence and defiance towards the whole army, and particularly its commanding officer. It would not do for him to let his people know that he entertained a shadow of fear for any human authority, or that he acknowledged any power greater than his own. "Colonel ALEXANDER," he tells his trusting Saints,

"Preaches to me a little in his letter, telling me that the blood shed in this contest will be on my head; but that warning gave me no thought. What they will do I neither know nor care, for it will be just as the Lord God wills it. If he designs them to be wiped out, he will either cause them to come here, or will overrule some other plan to that end."

This is the confident style of his arrogant address to his people; but he had just written a letter to Col. ALEXANDER, in which he addresses that officer in these moderate and respectful terms:

"As citizens of the United States we both, it is presumable, feel strongly attached to the Constitution and institutions of our common country, and, as gentlemen, should probably agree in sustaining the dear-bought liberties bequeathed by our fathers, the positions in which we are individually placed being the only apparent cause of our present antagonism; you, as Colonel commanding, finding that you have a rigid duty to perform in obedience to orders, and I, a still more important duty to the people of this Territory."

There is nothing of the fanatic in these words. He acknowledges the official character of the commanding officer, and knows that he will do his duty without paying the least regard to Mormon bluster or opposition. All the fanfaronade and blasphemous appeals to the Lord of Hosts which BRIGHAM vents are for the ears of his followers. He knows too well that they could pass for no more than they were worth to waste them upon Colonel ALEXANDER; therefore, he quietly aims at convincing him of the folly of attempting to Winter in Utah, as the result must be utter destruction to him and his troops. This was early in October that these threats were made, and the last advices from our army was to the last of November, and no attack had been made upon them. The wily BRIGHAM might well be content to leave them to their fate amid the snows and storms of the mountains, and he would be well satisfied if they perished of cold and hunger. But let his motives be what they may, he has restrained his men from making an attack upon them, and he will continue to do so. His recalling the saints from the Carson Valley, and laying in fresh supplies of warlike stores, may be for the purpose of providing himself with the means of repelling an attack, if any should be made upon him, and also to satisfy his people that he is in earnest, and intends to carry out his threats against the invading Gentiles.

If the Mormons were under the control of an ignorant and fanatical foreigner, who knew nothing of our institutions, and believed implicitly in the Mormon faith, we might have cause to fear a collision between them and the troops of the United States. But, while BRIGHAM YOUNG remains the priest and ruler of that deluded people, we shall entertain no serious apprehensions of a bloody contest. The inefficient and ill-appointed force sent by the Government to coerce the Mormons into good behavior will probably have an opposite effect, but another and better-appointed force can be sent out in the Spring, and the saints will find that they are not so far removed from the central power of the nation that they can practice their villainies with impunity. Their safety rests with the knavish sagacity of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who will not permit them to commit any overt acts against a power which he knows can so easily crush them and deprive him of his spiritual and civil authority.

Kansas Affairs.

It would be very unreasonable to expect the first telegrams of news from Kansas to be either reliable or intelligible. All experience is against the probability of such an occurrence. But we confess the reports published yesterday and to-day are unusually blind. It is stated that the State Legislature met at Topeka on the 4th and adjourned to Lawrence; and that Governor DENVER had sent in a message, of which an outline was given. It was also stated that "Governor ROBINSON" had sent in a message to the Legislature, but *what* Legislature, or upon what occasion, we do not find it easy to conjecture. On the 4th inst. the reported day of meeting, there was but one valid Territorial Legislature in existence, and that was the one elected in October last, in which the Free-State men obtained a majority of members, and which recently met in extra session under the call of Mr. STANTON. It is not probable that Governor ROBINSON would send in any message to that body,—nor is it any more likely that, after the part he took in the election of its members, he would attempt to give vitality or validity to the Topeka Constitution or to the State Government claimed to have been organized under it. That farce ended when the Free-State men took part in the Territorial election of last October.

We presume the story of Dr. ROBINSON'S having sent in a message to any Legislature, or of his having claimed to act as Governor at all, is a pure invention. The Legislature undoubtedly met and Gov. DENNER sent in the usual message. Beyond that fact, we presume, nothing has happened.

We learn from Washington that a federal office-holder has reached the Capital from Kansas with a copy of the Lecompton Constitution as ratified by the vote of Dec. 21. Of the election on the 4th inst., no returns have reached us, and the reports that have been received are confused and contradictory. It has been stated that the Free-State Party had elected its entire State ticket, and a majority of the members of the new Legislature. We do not believe this report will be confirmed. The party was seriously divided upon the policy of voting, and a majority of the Territorial Convention decided not to vote. The minority put a ticket in nomination, but the movement, we apprehend, was too late and not sufficiently general to offer any prospect of success.

We presume all the State offices are in the hands of the Pro-Slavery minority. This will give increased sharpness to the controversy in Congress. Southern members will be eager to seize the fruits of this complicated and disreputable fraud,—while the Northern man, of any party, who shall vote to admit Kansas as a Slave State, under all the circumstances of the case, will most assuredly have an account to settle with his constituents hereafter.

Retrials of Criminals.

The decision of the Court of Appeals granting a new trial to CANCEMI, very naturally creates the impression that any person who has been convicted of murder, or any other crime, may, by the efforts of able counsel, succeed in procuring a new trial, and, as experience has heretofore proved in all such cases, a new trial is equivalent to an acquittal. It must be a very remarkable case that can stand the ordeal of three Courts.

Some years since, the case of EZRA WHITE, who was convicted of murder in this City, excited the same degree of attention which has been done by the case of CANCEMI. A new trial was granted on the score of a technical error in the Judge's charge about "good character," and the result was a conviction of murder in a minor degree. The conviction of the notorious POLLY BODINE was reversed in a similar manner, and the result was an acquittal. The case of HENRY CARNAL, who committed one of the most atrocious murders that ever shocked the sensibilities of the public, is still fresh on the minds of the people. His conviction was reversed in the plea of error in challenges of jurors disallowed by the Court; and he was subsequently convicted of a minor degree of homicide. ANDREW WILLIAMS was convicted of poisoning his wife, but a new trial was granted in his case by the Court of Appeals on account of technical errors committed by Judge ROOSEVELT on the trial; and the principal witness in his case having absconded he got clear. In the case of CHARLES PEVERELLY, who was convicted of arson, a new trial was granted on grounds which prevented another trial at all. Recently the Court of Appeals have granted a new trial to an alleged murderer near Troy, on the ground of error in the Judge's charge respecting "insanity," he having charged that insanity was a defence to be made out by the defendant, while the Court of Appeals held that doubt of sanity was the right of the accused. We understand that since this decision HUNTINGTON'S counsel has taken a writ of error, and expects on this ruling of the Court to obtain a reversal of conviction in the case of that celebrated forger. The burglar who was convicted a year ago of robbing the dry goods store of C. C. MERCHANT & Co., in Broadway, is to have a retrial this month, on the ground of an error of the Court in refusing a challenge to a juror. Another burglar convicted of robbing a store in Broad-street, has been accorded a new trial, on account of an alleged error in the charge of Recorder SMITH.

All these reversals of convictions are on the ground of error in Judges' charges to juries, or for the refusal of challenges; and it will be well hereafter for the Judges of our Criminal Courts to give the most liberal margin to legal doubts in the case of prosecutions, so that when juries do agree in convicting a criminal their decisions shall not be reversed by the Court of Appeals.

A CURIOUS CASE AND A CURIOUS VERDICT.—We published yesterday morning an account of the death of a colored man named ROBERTS, who died, from a stab, in front of the Astor House on Wednesday night, at about 10 o'clock. Officer BELL, of the Police, upon reading an account of the affair yesterday morning, remembered meeting Dr. PHILLIPS on the previous evening, and seeing him in possession of a bloody dirk, which he said he had not used. He at once arrested PHILLIPS at his house, and a Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body of the negro yesterday. Officer BELL was examined, and stated that PHILLIPS, upon being arrested, acknowledged that he stabbed the negro, but asserted that it was done in self-defence.

It seems that PHILLIPS is a doctor, and has had quarrels with a rival in the same branch of his business, who suspects him of tearing down his hand-bills. PHILLIPS states that as he was walking through Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann, he was met by two persons who accosted him insultingly, accusing him of pulling down the hand-bills:—that he crossed the street and there met the negro, who struck him, upon which he held up his knife, and the negro rushed against it, and afterwards ran off, PHILLIPS pursuing him through Ann-street and crying "Stop thief." This was PHILLIPS' own story, as narrated to Officer BELL.

The Coroner's Jury did not seem to think it worth while to seek any further testimony, but upon the prisoner's own statement that he committed the homicide in self-defence, ordered him *discharged!* This is, certainly, a very curious mode of administering justice. Why were not the persons whom PHILLIPS claims to have met in Nassau-street hunted up, and their testimony elicited? The statements made by PHILLIPS are by no means satisfactory,—as they give no clear account either of the cause of the difficulty or of the manner of the assault.

We are glad to observe that Coroner CONNERY was not satisfied with the action of the Jury, and held PHILLIPS to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await further action. Cheap as human life has become in this City, we can scarcely afford as yet to regard the statements of acknowledged homicides on their own behalf as conclusive proof of their innocence.

JUDGE RUSSELL AND THE CONVICT WOGAN.—Judge RUSSELL'S publication of the applications which induced him some time since to discharge the convict WOGAN without punishment, upon his conviction of arson, has directed public attention to this matter anew. We understand that when these appeals for clemency were first got up, a remonstrance, signed by all the leading merchants in the vicinity of WOGAN'S well-known offences, was also sent to Judge RUSSELL. WOGAN'S character was notoriously bad, and *four* warrants for his arrest had been issued by the Recorder during a short time previous to his trial, yet, for some reason or other, which, perhaps, Judge RUSSELL can explain, these warrants were never executed.

There seems no room to doubt that WOGAN was one of the worst characters that infest the City, and that a gross wrong was done to the public, as the event has proved, by releasing him from punishment for a heinous crime of which he had been duly convicted. It is perfectly evident, also, that the only ground upon which application for clemency on his behalf was made was that of *party services*. He was an active, unscrupulous, fighting *attaché* of the political party to which Judge RUSSELL belongs, and nearly all those who signed the application were office-holders of the same party. Not one of them ventures to certify to WOGAN'S character from any personal knowledge; they all say that *from what they have been told* they are inclined to believe him a fit subject for clemency. And it was upon the strength of *such* appeals that Judge RUSSELL turned loose a man convicted of arson, and, as events both previous and subsequent have proved, capable of any crime.

OUR CITY AFFAIRS.—It seems impossible to exaggerate the ignorance and knavery which pervade the management of our City affairs. The slightest attempt to look beneath the surface in any department discloses facts utterly disgraceful to the parties concerned.

Mr. CONOVER, the Street Commissioner, mentions one case of the sort in a communication sent in to the Board of Aldermen last evening. It seems that Mr. ERBEN was awarded the sum of $15,805 for damage done to his property by the extension of Canal-street,—and this was to be paid him after *deducting* $9,000, the amount of two mortgages upon the property. Instead of subtracting this sum, it was actually *added* to the original award, and the City paid Mr. ERBEN $15,805, after paying off the mortgages—amounting to $9,000! Mr. CONOVER remarks that "this singular error doubtless escaped the notice of all the parties, including Mr. ERBEN." But what are we to think of the management of our public business when such carelessness as this can occur?

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The subject of international copyright is again before Congress. Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, has given notice of a bill upon this subject, the text of which will be found in another column. He proposes, it will be seen, that the benefit of our copyright laws shall be extended to foreigners whose works shall be "printed and published in the United States by a citizen of the United States" within *one month* after its publication in their own country. The importation of foreign copies of a work, copyrighted in the United States under the provisions of this act, by the author or publisher, is to render its importation or *reprint* free to any one. This last provision seems to be needlessly stringent; its object is evidently to prevent the importation of foreign copies of a work copyrighted here; but we can scarcely believe that our printers and publishers need so severe prohibition for their own protection.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Both the President and Secretary of the old Board of Education are superseded in the new one. Mr. GREEN declined to be a candidate for reelection, and Mr. GILBERT, who has been Secretary for some years, was defeated by Mr. BOESE, who has been hitherto Clerk of the Common Pleas. Mr. GILBERT has discharged the duties of his office with assiduity, intelligence and to the entire satisfaction of the Board and the public. The change is made without doubt solely upon political grounds; and although the newly elected Secretary is well qualified in every way for the place, it is to be regretted that party politics should invade a department which ought to be entirely free from its influence.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be produced under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its just interpretation. It is as usual the last production of the season, and will be played but three times. All the artists of the Academy are in the cast, viz: Mmes. LAGRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANORI, and Messrs. GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIONARDI, ROCCO, ARDAVANI and CARL FORMES. The orchestra will consist of one hundred performers; the chorus of one hundred and fifty voices. An *ensemble* like this is unknown in America, and the result will be a triumph without parallel.

CONCERT.—Miss WILLIAMS' Concert, last evening, at Mozart Hall attracted a fair audience. The *beneficiaire* is an excellent ballad singer, and merits the patronage of the public. Heretofore she has been heard to disadvantage—in a place not fitted for musical entertainments. This has militated against her success. When she becomes better known Miss WILLIAMS will undoubtedly become a public favorite. The concert was excellent of its kind; many (we might say most) of the songs were encored, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS received the unusual honor of a double encore. Mr. J. M. ABBOTT presided at the piano.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, one of our best resident pianists, gives an attractive and artistically interesting Concert at Niblo's Saloon on Saturday evening. It is for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, and is therefore doubly interesting. Miss WILLIAMS, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Mr. FERT KLETZAR, Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE will assist Mr. GOLDBECK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York," will be withdrawn after the present week. In spite of disastrous times it has enjoyed a career of unexampled prosperity, and has "run" longer than any local piece ever produced in this City. This fact is to be attributed not only to the exciting character of the drama itself, but to the efforts of the excellent artists who are in the cast—especially Mr. LESTER, who has individualized the character of *Badger*, and will be remembered by it. This gentleman takes his benefit on Saturday, and we trust the occasion will be properly remembered.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS took a short farewell of their friends and patrons last night. They will return for a serious leave-taking in about six weeks, after which they will retire—an unfashionable operation in these times. The house was crowded, and the performances passed off with their usual gleeful promptness. During the absence of the RAVELS the house will be occupied by DAN RICE'S Equestrian and Zoological Show.

Novel Swindling Operation.

BOGUS "HONORARY DEGREES" FROM AMERICAN COLLEGES—PAYMENT DEMANDED—ENGLISH GENTLEMAN THE SUFFERERS—A BOLD GAME—SPICY CORRESPONDANCE.

We have been put in possession of certain letters which develop a novel and very remarkable class of swindling operations. The facts are as follows: A series of letters, purporting to emanate from the Faculties of different colleges in the United States, have been addressed to parties in England, acquainting them with the fact that *honorary degrees* have been conferred upon them at the request of friends; that the diploma, therefore, has been forwarded to England; that, in compliance with the regulations of the institution, only *one-third* of the usual matriculation and graduation fees has been charged; and that that amount, some £8 10s., is due from the recipient of that new honor. Investigation proves that this game has been played for some time at the expense of Western colleges. The exposure of the fraud comes about through a half-awakened suspicion of the Principal of an Academy near Leeds, England, who sends to a friend in this city the letter announcing to him the fact that he had been dubbed "L. L. D." *by Alton College in Illinois*; and winding up by requesting him to pay up "£8 10" ($42 50) *as fees for expenses*. This demand caused the recipient of the epistle to experience a desire for certainty before he paid the money; and it turns out that the whole affair is a forgery. Not only this, but the Acting President of Shurtleff College at Alton (the only College in that place) states that the names of several Western Colleges have been similarly employed. The letter announcing the conferring of the degree is written upon French paper, is without postmark, and the manuscript resembles that of an Englishman. It reads as follows:

ALTON COLLEGE,
ILLINOIS, U. S. A., Feb. 27, 1857.

SIR: Some time ago, one of our Trustees received a letter from a literary friend of his in England, highly complimentary of you, and expressing a wish that our College should confer on you the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. I have the pleasure of informing you that at the last meeting of our Senators Academicians, held on Jan. 20, 1857, it was *resolved unanimously*, that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on you, and that a diploma confirmatory of the act of the Senate be sent to you at first convenient opportunity. Such act of the Senate to be subject to the College by-laws, of the date July 6, 1826, viz: "*And that those on whom the honorary degree of LL. D. is conferred shall be required to pay a third part only of the usual matriculation and graduation fees, which third part is £8 10s., which sum is to be expended on the College Library and Museum, &c., &c.* Our Mr. HUNTER is preparing to leave this for England, and takes your diploma with him, and will post it for you on his arrival. As Mr. H. will be in England for a very short time only, you would oblige us by writing to Mr. H., when your diploma reaches you, and at same time please to send him the College fee of £8 10s., as Mr. HUNTER is authorized by our Senate to receive the same. And, with the very kind respect of our Professors, I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

Mr. HUNTER'S address for at least a week after you receive your diploma, will be as under:

Mr. DAVID HUNTER, of America; care of Messrs. LINCOLN & SON, booksellers, Cexton House, Blackfriars' Road, London.

To JOHN SARGENT, L.L. D., Turton Hall Academy, near Leeds, England.

Doubts of the authenticity of this document appearing to have been excited in the mind of Mr. SARGENT, he encloses the letter to Mr. PIGOTT, a friend in New-York, desiring him to use his endeavors to ascertain the facts of the case; describes the diplome sent him, as written upon parchment, and bearing the seal of the college, and gives a list of the signatures appended to it, as follows:

Thos. Bailey, D. D.; Jno. Patterson, P. C.; Thos. Partington, F. W. R.; Rn. Howard, L.L. D.; Geo. Springfield, D. D.; Thos. Bradley, P. C.; Jno. Griffiths, P. C.; David Hunter, A. M. C.

Mr. "Jno. Griffiths, P. C." (Pickwick Club?) whose name appears in this letter, is supposed to be the writer of the epistle to Mr. SARGENT. What the meaning of the mysterious initials "P. C." may be, does not appear. Nor is there any explanation of the letters "P. W. R.", which form a handle to the patronymic of Mr. "Thos. Partington": nor are we any wiser touching the professional capacity of Mr. "David Hunter," the gentleman who was to receive the "£8, 10s." who rejoices in the title of "A. M. C."

The letter was laid before Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, who, in the following note, emphatically pronounces it a forgery:

DEAR SIR: On the presenting of the paper, I had no hesitation in pronouncing it a clumsy forgery, and I am persuaded, from strong internal evidence, the work of an Englishman. But to be entirely sure, I forwarded the document to Rev. Dr. MCMASTERS, Acting President of Shurtleff College, Alton, and inclose for you his conclusive letter. I hope the matter will be fully exposed by you or some of your friends, in our church periodicals and secular press. In this, Mr. OOILAT will assist you. Truly yours,

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

Mr. WM. JAMES PIGOTT, No. 54 Eleventh-street.
Jan. 9, 1858.

The letter from Dr. MCMASTERS, inclosed in the Bishop's note, settles the matter. He says:

ALTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

MY DEAR BISHOP: Yours of the 26th ult. is received. It is a base forgery. *One other of the same kind has been sent to me within the last three months, and several to other Presidents of Western Colleges. It has become a large business.* I do not think they are gotten up in the United States. They bear internal evidence of English or foreign origin. Whether the error in *name* "Alton College," be intentional or not, I cannot say, though I think it is intentional—just as counterfeiters sometimes get up banks which have no existence. I have not yet heard of any of these diplomas having *just* the name of the colleges which they intend to represent. This has not only the wrong name of the college, but not a single signature that has ever been connected with Shurtleff College, either in its Faculty or Board.

It is possible that some Yankee may have gone to England on this business. Yours truly,

S. Y. MCMASTERS.

P. S.—I will advertise in the Western papers. Will you be so good as to have it properly exposed in the New-York papers, for the benefit of the public, and for colleges generally?

According to this statement, a curious game has been boldly played. There is no present means of ascertaining the extent of the swindle, nor the amount of money wrung out of ambitious gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic, to the tune of £8 10s. apiece. It is a very curious development.

The New United States Steam-ship-of-War.

The raising of the central frame of the new United States propeller sloop-of-war, now building at Westervelt's ship-yard, under contract with Messrs. WESTERVELT, was yesterday made the occasion of a pleasant festival, which was enjoyed by the company, consisting of officers of the United States Navy, of engineers and artisans employed in the construction, and other distinguished persons. The dimensions of this new vessel are as follows: Length to be 247 feet on deck; 238 feet length of keel; 50 feet breadth of beam, and 21½ feet depth to gun-deck. She is about 2,000 tons register. Her frame is to be entirely of the best Sea Island white oak, her keel and inner and outer covering of the best Ohio white oak, and her decks and deck-frames of [illegible]. She is to be diagonally braced by 4½ inch [illegible] united at the top right by an iron plate extending entirely around the ship. She is to be throughout through-fastened with Long Island locust tree-nails and copper bolts. Besides being fully rigged as a sailing-ship, she is to have the following steam auxilliary power. The *Fulton Iron Works*, Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, are constructing for her two condensing cross-head engines of 65-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, attached to a propeller of brass 15½ feet in diameter and 20 feet pitch. Arrangements are made for hoisting the propeller out of water. She will be fully furnished with steam and fire pumps. There will be 500 feet of fine surface to her boiler tubes, and 200 square feet of grate surface. Her smoke-pipe to be of the telescope, or sliding pattern. Her fresh-water condensers will make about 1,200 gallons of fresh water per day. The total weight of her engines and boilers will be about 720,000 pounds, including brass works.

Shelton's Band furnished music, while the workmen hoisted into its place the heavy oak ribs which are to form the central frame of the new ship. Among the persons present were noticed Captain ROOT, acting Commodore of the Navy Yard; Captain HUDSON, commander of the *Niagara*; Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor; Hon. JOHN MCKEON, late United States District-Attorney; HENRY B. MARTIN, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Navy; Mr. MURPHY, the Contractor for the engines, and Mr. WASHBURN. After the ceremony of raising the frame was concluded the invited guests sat down to a bountiful collation, which was got up with much taste by Mr. BOGART, the proprietor of the yard.

This over, the following toasts were offered:

By DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq.:

Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, the successful bidder for the new sloop-of-war.

By request, this was responded to by Mr. MCKEON in a genial, good-natured speech, in which he referred to his late decapitation without regret. When a member of Congress, long since, he advocated the giving of the contracts for the building of our national vessels to private builders, believing that men whose mechanical genius had conferred such world-wide fame upon the merchant-shipping of the United States would confer equal honor upon her navy. He predicted an honorable career for the ship now about to be built, and gave as a sentiment:

May she never falter in the execution of the laws of United States.

Mr. BOGART gave:

The Navy of the United States.

To which Captain ROOT responded in a neat speech, returning thanks on behalf of the officers of the Navy for the compliment paid them.

Mr. THEODORE L. TOMLINSON also responded at length to the same toast, when Mr. BOGART gave:

The health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with all the honors, Mr. MCKEON rising and joining cordially in the cheers given, remarking at the same time, "Although he threw me overboard."

The health of Messrs. MURPHY & Co. being proposed, Mr. M. briefly returned thanks for the compliment. Mr. LEVI COHEN, however, responded on behalf of the contractors at some length, paying a handsome compliment to the late chief engineer of the Government, HENRY B. MARTIN, Esq., which was warmly cheered by the company. In concluding he gave:

The American Flag—may it be recognized as the flag of freedom wherever it is unfurled.

Mr. BOGART gave as a sentiment,

The mechanical interests of the City of New-York, which he prefaced with a neat speech. Mr. DELANO, naval constructor, and Mr. YOCKE also responded.

Mr. MURPHY gave

The Health of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. MCKEON rose again, and responded in a brief speech. He was no longer an office-holder, and therefore what he should say must at least be regarded as sincere. He paid a handsome tribute to the honor and integrity of Mr. TOUCEY, and expressed the belief that in his hands the honor of the United States Navy, and the interests of the country, would be fully vindicated.

The Corps of the Engineers of the United States Navy was next given, and Mr. GLEMAINS responded. He referred to the progress in the modes of constructing marine engines, and to the successful career of Mr. MARTIN in providing the motive power for the five new frigates which the Government has recently constructed.

A number of other volunteer toasts were given, after which the party separated.

The following is a yearly statement of the ships built at Westervelt ship-yard, S. G. BOGART, proprietor:

LAUNCHED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Feb. 11.	Ship *Revely*, for WM. A. SALE & Co., East India trade	600 tons
April 11.	Steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, for CHAS. MORGAN, California trade	3,000 tons
Aug. 6.	Bark *M. Pojero*, for A. M. LAWRENCE, Mediterranean trade	500 tons
Dec. 10.	Steamer *Huntsville*, for CROMWELL'S Savannah Line	1,000 tons
	Total	5,100 tons
1858.		
Jan. 9.	Steamer *Montgomery*, for CROMWELL'S Savannah Line	1,000 tons
	ON THE STOCKS.	
Jan. 1.	Keel just laid for the United States sloop-of-war contracted for by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy with JACOB A. WESTERVELT, about	2,000 tons

Ship Great Republic Spoken.

Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, the owners of the *Great Republic*, have received the following dispatch:

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The ship *Great Republic* was spoken by the ship *Radnga* at this port, Dec. 16, in lat. 5° 21' N., lon. 33° 20' W.

This position is nearly due east of Cape St. Roque. The *Great Republic*, it will be remembered, put into the Falkland Islands disabled, with a heavy cargo of guano from the Chincha Islands, bound to London. A schooner was sent to Montevideo for sails and spars, the ship being obliged to await her return before she could complete her repairs. She has probably by this time arrived safely at London, her port of destination.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ELECTION HOMICIDE—BAIL REFUSED FOR THE POLICEMEN.—The examination in the case of Officers MILLER, DUFFY and VAN TASSEL of the Eleventh Ward, charged with shooting PATRICK VAUGHN during a disturbance at the eighth poll District of the Eleventh Ward on the night of the last December election, was set down for 2 P. M., yesterday, at the Tombs, before Justice CONNOLLY. On the appearance of the complainants at the Lower Police Court at the hour designated, they were notified to proceed before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* having been issued requiring their attendance relative to committing the accused to bail.

General NYE, counsel for the officers, urged the Justice to admit the accused to bail on the ground that the charge preferred against them, if proven, would only amount to manslaughter.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, counsel for the complainant, insisted that the charge was

FROM ALBANY.

No Organization of the House—Unanimity Against Coalition—Distraction of the Spread Eagle—Dullness in the Senate—Election of Officers of Moneyed Institutions—Redemption of Lands Sold under Foreclosure of Mortgage—Allowing Aliens to Hold and Convey Real Estate—A Slight Overdraw by the Attorney-General—Executive Session, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The House is not yet organized—notwithstanding the intimations given yesterday by Mr. LAW. After the adjournment, the Democratic Party went into caucus, but arrived at no definite conclusions. It was ascertained, almost beyond a doubt, that some of the Democratic members would not vote for an American under any circumstances, consequently it seemed like "Love's labor lost," to continue negotiations upon the basis of a division of the spoils. If they could obtain, for a specific consideration, the votes of a sufficient number of Americans to elect Mr. ALVORD, Speaker, and Mr. REILLY, Clerk, they would be willing to make terms—but they feel themselves unable to stand up an hour under the charge of voting for a Know-Nothing. This was the substance of the caucus conclusions of last night. At another meeting held this morning, the result was substantially the same.

The Republicans adhere with tenacity to the position which they were found to assume in the beginning. There appears to be no division of opinion among them, and to the end they will in all probability be found standing as a unit by the nominees of their caucus.

The Americans even, in their small cabal, seem to be distracted by the same divided councils that have been so potent in reducing that party from the position of a power in the State to that of a foot-ball in the lobby. As ever, it is now, a medium for the gratification of all the most degrading passions to which human nature is subject. To-day, as always, it stands in the capitol as the embodiment of treachery, the guide-post to corruption, the representative of hatred, and the mouth-piece and servant of a horde of soured, disappointed men, whose ambition exceeded their deserts. It is the hatred of KIDD, the envy of DELBRAY, the corruption of SAMMONS that determines and controls the actions of the American Party, and prevents for a time that dissolution and amalgamation which is natural and inevitable.

How much longer such motives and counsels are to be dominant, it is difficult to conjecture. I think they must soon exhaust themselves.

On a preliminary vote to adopt the rules of the last house, the Democrats and Americans this morning voted together. On the ballots for Speaker the result was the same as heretofore. After the second ballot, Mr. REYNOLDS, American, returned from home, and though voting for Mr. LAW, expressed a determination to go for ALVORD. This set the whole House in a commotion. Persisted in, there would be wanting but *one* more American vote to determine the result. The Americans who would not go with the Democrats, after some fluttering, asked for an adjournment. The Republicans favored this motion, as did also some of the Democrats, who began to fear that they were getting aid that would not be comfortable. The Clerk announced the result—ayes 60, Noes 52. A Democrat of the spoils school challenged the count. The Clerk named the gentleman one of the tellers, and he announced the result as ayes 61, noes 51, so the adjournment was carried, and now the poor, distracted, harassed and disconsolate "spread eagle" is again in the hands of the Philistines. No doubt he is having a lively time of it.

There was scarcely any business done in the Senate. Mr. STOW gave notice of a bill that may develop into dimensions of some importance. It is to regulate the manner in which officers of moneyed institutions shall be elected. At present this is but a proposition—an embryo that is yet to have the details worked out.

Senator NOXON gave notice of a bill to permit the mortgagee of lands sold under foreclosure to redeem them within one year after a sale—creditors of a mortgagee to have a right of redemption for fifteen months.

Senator NOXON has also in contemplation some amendments to the Homestead exemption law, which will simplify the process by which the benefits of that act are secured to householders.

Senator MATHER proposes to extend to aliens the right to hold and convey real estate. I suppose this is a proposition that will be favored by the constituents whom Senator MATHER represents, but it seems hardly possible that such a departure from a settled theory will be tolerated by the country. While the reasons which governed in the adoption of that theory have lost the force which they had in former years, I think there has been a large increase of the prejudices and jealousies of the native-born against the relaxation of any laws now in force prohibiting or embarrassing the progress of foreign influence.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts of the various disbursing officers of the State made a report this morning. They find that during the year there was disbursed from the Treasurer's office a total of $17,604,701 09. The vouchers for this vast amount cover sums varying from $2 to $200,000 With three exceptions they are found to be correct. Those three are for bills rendered by the late Attorney-General, S. B. CUSHING, for services in the following cases, and after the following rates:

Twenty-one days attendance on trial of Lewis Baker, June, 1856, at $25	$525
Sixteen days in December, on trial of Beker	625
Eleven days on trial of Mrs. Cunningham	650
Total	$1,800

for which the Commissioners think there is no law. In fact it is held to be a direct violation of the Constitution. A good slice, this.

Senator SLOAN gives notice of a bill for restoring to moneyed corporations, whose assets may have passed to the possession of receivers, any balance of such assets remaining after the debts of such corporation shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

It was executive session to-day—the first of the season. I believe his Excellency communicated nothing to the Senate but the names of many gentlemen whom he desired to have confirmed as notaries. It was thought possible the Governor might send in a nomination for the office of Auditor. But that chick is not ready to break its shell. It has not had sufficient heat in the Executive nest to hasten the process of incubation. The Governor has only had since last April to look around for a candidate, and everybody knows that is not time sufficient for the resurrection of any person antiquated enough to be the recipient of such a position. LEO.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The House not Organized—Dull Times in the Senate—The Kansas Resolves—The Inebriate Asylum a Lusty Beggar—The Cancemi Case—Matrimonial Intentions of President Fillmore, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on the 15th: 26, 70, 32, 39, 40, 41, 52, 69, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 22, 44, 49.

No organization of the House yet, and the end, to all outward appearance, as remote as ever. There were four or five ballots for Speaker, resulting as before.

Mr. FULLERTON, Republican, made an effort to elect under the plurality rule, but it failed, the Democrats and Americans uniting in voting down the proposition. A restiveness in the lobby is beginning to be manifest, and, if it were possible, I think "zee lobbee" would fix up an arrangement. But this complication seems to be beyond the range of their experience. I know that such a statement seems improbable, but it is nevertheless true—for I have the assurance of several of those veritable and ve(?)racious that they are perfectly bewildered.

The prayers preceding legislation are seldom marked for any great originality of thought or force of expression. An exception was this morning's in the House, when Rev. Mr. DIXON cited "the small progress made in the work of organization, as a melancholy evidence of our wilfulness and lack of understanding." A good hit that.

There was little routine business doing in the Senate to-day, the most noticeable paper presented being a series of resolutions offered by Senator SCHELL, requesting our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law constituting the Court of Claims a tribunal to hear and determine the character and amount of claims held by citizens of the United States against foreign Governments.

Senator DIVEN resumed and concluded his remarks on the Kansas resolutions, and was followed by Senator WADSWORTH, who spoke for some time, but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned, or rather took a recess until this evening, when Senator W. will continue the discussion.

The Court of Appeals has decided to grant [illegible] a new trial, upon the plea that new testimony has been discovered, which, if presented to a Jury, would be calculated to produce an acquittal. Certainly, CANCEMI will not have reason to complain. He has been twice tried, and now is to have another chance for his life. It is seldom that a man has counsel who will adhere so tenaciously to a case as Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN have to him, and it is to their industry and intelligence that he will be indebted for his life, if he shall eventually escape the gallows.

A lusty beggar is the Inebriate Asylum. It exists like Western cities, only in the imagination, but it nevertheless, has grown to be one of the most persistent, in its importunities for aid from the States. It comes in every conceivable shape—the last time, yesterday, with a modest request that one-half of the moneys for licenses should be set aside for its endowment. This would produce an income of about $25,000 a year—a small sum for the State at large, but enough to afford very remunerative pickings for an enterprising philanthropist.

The Governor has chosen Tuesday evenings for his weekly levees. They are conducted *sans* ceremony. One goeth and another cometh from 7 to 10 o'clock, when the lock-string is supposed to be drawn in.

It is current rumor in private circles that Mr. FILLMORE is to make a second marriage. The lady designated is a resident of Albany—"a widow fair"—possessing, in her own right, grace, intelligence, fascination and property. It seems as though the EX-President might have a very pleasant journey with such companions the admonitions of Mr. WELLER, Sr. to the contrary notwithstanding. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions of private interest were presented.

By Mr. NOXON, for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn; and also on some private bills.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MATHER, a bill to repeal the act authorizing the building of a new City Hall in New-York.

By Mr. LAFLIN, to amend the Charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York Also, to amend the Charter of the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to protect the citizens of Brooklyn from imposition by Gas Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage. Also, to amend the Homestead Exemption law.

The Chair named as a Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Utica State Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Hubbell, Stow, Pratt, O. B. Wheeler and Ames.

Mr. SCHELL offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The indebtedness of the various foreign Governments to the citizens of the United States has gradually swollen to a vast amount; and,

Whereas, Without the intervention of our own Government the only resource of such citizens is that of powerless dependance upon the caprice of the said foreign States; and,

Whereas, Without the advocacy and faithful dispensation of justice, no Government is true to its appropriate mission; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, That the Senators from New-York in Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to procure the enactment of a law to constitute the Court of Claims a tribunal for hearing and determining the character and amounts of all such indebtedness. Laid over under the rules.

Under the special order the consideration of the Kansas Resolutions was taken up, and Mr. DIVEN continued his remarks.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. DIVEN concluded his remarks on the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. WADSWORTH replied, but gave way without concluding his remarks for a motion for a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. WADSWORTH concluded his speech on the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD moved that their further consideration be indefinitely postponed. Lost—Ayes, 12; Nays, 17.

Mr. MATHER moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Tuesday, 12 M. Carried.

Mr. SPINOLA, with consent, presented a memorial from the Long Island Railroad, asking an extension of time to pay the State debt.

Mr. SLOAN, with consent, introduced a bill relative to Receivers of Banking institutions. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for a calling of the roll.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. CHATFIELD urged his motion on the ground of its accordance with parliamentary rules. He desired to know who was absent and receiving three dollars a day.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, a vote for Speaker was taken.

The following named gentlemen paired off: BLEECKER (Democrat) with COPPERNOLL (Republican;) SMITH (Democrat) with HOLBROOK (Republican;) W. F. JONES (Republican) with LANNING (Democrat;) VOORHIES (Democrat) with BABBITT (Republican.)

Absent—Messrs. REYNOLDS, (American,) D. FISH, (Republican.)

Not Voting—Messrs. ALVORD and VAN VALKENBURGH.

Three more votes were taken, without resulting in a choice.

Mr. MILLS said that the House had been in session for nine days, and had voted for speaker thirty or forty times without effect, and he moved now, for the purpose of effecting an organization, that Mr. ALVORD be declared Speaker for the first 38 days, Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH for the next 49 days, and Mr. LAW for the balance of the term. [Laughter].

Mr. WHEATENT moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Another vote resulted as before, except that Mr. H. BAKER paired off with Mr. EMANS.

Mr. FULLERTON offered a resolution to take three more votes, and on the third vote, if no choice is sooner made, to declare the candidate having a plurality elected.

Mr. MOORE moved to lay it on the table. Carried. Ayes, 63; nays, 52.

After more ineffectual balloting, Mr. E. S. ESTY moved that the House hold evening sessions each day till an organization is effected.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table. Lost. Ayes 44, Nays 72.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend by holding a special session at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. WEIR moved to adjourn. Carried, and the House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Case of the People against Lockwood—The State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The case of the "People *vs.* LOCKWOOD," late Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, on trial before Hon. T. JENKINS, of Albany, Hon. R. S. HUNT, of Westchester, and SELAH SQUIRES, of New-York, Referees, closed to-day with the argument of RUFUS W. PECKHAM for the State. The testimony is voluminous, and the referees will now proceed to consider and decide upon it.

The Committee of the State Temperance Society call a meeting at Poughkeepsie for the 10th of February, when NEAL DOW will address the Society. The object is to revive temperance organizations throughout the State.

No definite arrangement has yet been made in regard to the House organization, but conferences are going on.

Mr. DIVEN's remarks on the Kansas resolutions in the Senate to-day were very able, and made a favorable impression.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—The town of Napoleon, Arkansas, was thrown into great excitement on the 3d inst., in consequence of a brutal murder. Some six men arrived in a skiff, and upon landing an altercation took place among themselves, which resulted in the immediate death of one of their number, and the wounding of another, so that his life is despaired of. The citizens rose *en masse*, and succeeded in capturing those concerned in the perpetration of these horrible atrocities. Afterwards the citizens affixed a rope round the neck of one of the party, who immediately turned State evidence. The Mayor was trying them when the boat left, and the opinion was that one of them would be hanged instantly, and the others sent to the penitentiary.

Annual Dinner of the Hardware Dealers.

The second annual dinner of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, occurred last night in the St. Nicholas Hotel. About two hundred gentlemen, connected directly or indirectly with this branch of business, sat down to a dinner abounding in every luxury, whether "in season" or out of it. Mr. EDWARD CORNING presided. On either side of him were seated the invited guests, among whom were Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Geo. Briggs, J. Depeyster Ogden, John Stephenson, Esq., John Lloyd, Isaiah Blood, Esq., Bolston Spa, England; Wm. H. Fry, Esq., Samuel G. Goodsell, Esq., Birmingham, England; Mr. Jaffray, President Park Insurance Co., &c., &c. Dodsworth's Band occupied the orchestra, and discoursed a variety of most exquisite music.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON asked the blessing.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr. DAVENPORT, the Secretary of the Board, announced that apologetic letters had been received from Gov. King, John D. Wolfe, Esq., Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Wm. H. Neilson, Esq., Robert Hyslop, Esq., Thomas Tileston, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., Edward Caldwell, Esq., W. H. Appleton, Esq., Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, &c., &c.

The letters from ERASTUS CORNING, C. B. S. ROOSEVELT and ZADOCK PRATT were read.

The President then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: Another year has passed, and brought us to the second anniversary of our organization. We feel called upon to give utterance to our gratitude to an All-wise Providence, that has surrounded us by so many blessings, notwithstanding it has been a year long to be remembered as eventful in those vicissitudes which are the common lot of commercial communities.

We have exerted ourselves somewhat to make such recommendations to our fellow tradesmen, in relation to shortening credits, as have appeared peculiarly called for by the trying scenes through which we have passed, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts on this subject have not been in vain. The whole community are alive to the importance of this subject. We hope by a fraternal intercourse to make practical such suggestions as will prove beneficial in removing evils or guarding against them in future, which have so largely contributed to our present embarrassments, and we can promise one thing with certainly, that we will, by the cultivation of manly and honorable feelings towards each other, act under the stimulating impulse of true benevolence, looking upon other interests to be sustained as well as our own.

Death has been sparing in its demands upon our circle, and yet we miss the cheerful face of one who has been constantly with us, in our meetings for business. He has passed away from the active scenes of life, and we are by his death admonished to make the most of life by promoting its highest objects. Domestic afflictions have also deprived us this evening of the presence of some of our most active and efficient members. Gentlemen: It does not become the occasion, to mingle in the cup of this evening's festivities any ingredient which may embitter its enjoyment, and yet it would be worse than folly to slur over the great event of the year, viz., the financial crisis.

The ship of commerce has been caught upon the open sea of a far reeching enterprise, with all sail set to a prosperous breeze, which was wafting her rapidly towards the port of promise, when, suddenly, she was overtaken by a September gale, more threatening in its aspects than she had ever experienced during her long and before successful voyages. Her sails and upper spars soon went by the board, followed by the loss of her entire deck-freight, and greatly endangering the loss of all her cargo. Her officers became greatly confused, and, after endeavoring to lighten the ship by throwing over cargo, finally concluded to yield to the gale, so, putting her before it, ran for the nearest port, which proved to be *Suspension Harbor*; but, after finding that she was safe, her officers began to examine both ship and cargo, and found both badly damaged, so much so, as to require frequent consultations in regard to her condition. After laying in harbor about sixty days, and repaired damages, she put to sea in a somewhat crippled condition, and with a fair prospect of reaching her port in safety.

Upon this ship, gentlemen, we have embarked with all our material interests; we are watching the progress of the voyage with the keenest anxiety; we know that American seamen are daring as well as enterprising, for the purpose of making quick passages and large returns. We have learned that storms succeed fair weather, and that it is always unsafe to carry too heavy spars or too much canvas. We trust that as we have passed through the storm, and as the skies begin to give signs of fair weather, we shall use the experience we have gained as a capital invested for all future gains. We must now take courage, leaving the things that are behind and only caring for them as lessons of wisdom for future use. If this was the proper occasion, we could point out many things which have become chronic difficulties in the pursuit of business. Credit so important to success when rightly used has well nigh become our ruin by its abuse.

The abuse of the credit system must inevitably undermine confidence. Confidence gone, and there is an end to all successful or pleasurable business transactions. It becomes us, then, gentlemen, to raise the credit system out its present fallen condition. No class of men on earth can be found more ready to grant indulgence to debtors than New-York merchants. Nay, here is our great error; this indulgence has proved a most important element in our present embarrassed condition, and no permanent prosperity can ever be attained until we return to a determination that we will require prompt payment at the time specified in the contract.

Our country abounds in wealth; the products of the soil are abundant, and our mineral productions are yielding their constant dividends and adding greatly to our stock of the precious metals.

Soon we trust that suspended manufactories will again be in successful operation, and the various departments of trade assume their usual activity. Money, the great agent with which to perform our exchanges, and to represent all kinds of property, can only be made by chartered banks. We trust that these institutions will hereafter, by a wise concert of action among themselves, be able to meet the just demands of the business community, and foster and perfect that union of interests between the merchants and themselves which will result in the prosperity of both. It is not egotism to say that the merchants connected with our department of trade have exerted themselves nobly to sustain their credit, by making every exertion and sacrifice necessary to do so. The forbearance between creditor and debtor has been a most marked characteristic in this sad revulsion in trade. To our invited guests we would say that we feel highly honored by your presence, and we most confidently hope that these annual greetings will greatly conduce to our friendship and prosperity.

Gentlemen, it is a most gratifying spectacle to see gathered together around one common table the young, middle-aged and old mingling together in one common brotherhood of good feeling, and then we have our honored Chief Magistrate, who is himself a merchant, to honor us by his presence. The veteran Birmingham merchant is with us as our guest, who has long been one of the links which has bound New-York and England together, and then is it not pleasant to see our Spiritual teachers, to whom American merchants look with pride to expound to them the great moral laws of trade?

Our Banks are here represented by one who has long been familiar with our names if not our faces.

England, France, Germany and Belgium are all represented, and every face is lighted up with pleasure to see our venerable COOPER, whose name is associated with the iron wire by which we are to send our thoughts with lightning speed to our Fatherland. [Loud applause.]

The allusions in the President's address to Mayor TIEMANN and PETER COOPER were received with loud applause.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS was then introduced by the President.

The presence of Christian ministers, by the polite invitation of the Board, at their first and second annual festivals, seemed, he said, to imply that there was a social relation between the two professions.

Such a relation did exist. It was supposed by some that the oil dispensed by the minister of religion was to be exclusively devoted to smoothing the path of death; but this was not the its only use. Its purpose was to lubricate the machinery of life as well as to ease the movements of the gate between this world and the world to come. Religion, contrary to the common belief, did not diminish the wants of man. It rather refined and enlarged them. Religion pronounced her blessing upon all such associations as this, formed upon that grand and magnanimous feeling that what is to the advantage of one is to the advantage of all, which converts ancient feuds and animosities into a kind fraternal friendship, binding together, without the instruction of lectures, or sermons, or professional teachers, all men who conduct trade on a liberal, noble principle—men who have found out that they are bound by a firm fellowship; that which is of real service to one is of equal advantage to all, and that we cannot touch one member of the body without affecting the whole, so that as the whole body of the sea is lighted up by the attraction of the solar orb, in the same way men of enterprise in trade and the varied pursuits of life, will feel more and more in this great progress in the pursuits of civilization, that our interests are one, and what is a blessing to them is a blessing to the whole civilized society. [Cheers.]

The President proposed the first regular toast:

The United States of America—Distinct as the hills, but one like the sea.

Music—"The Star-spangled Banner."

Song by an amateur Glee Club of gentlemen belonging to the trade—"The Star-spangled Banner."

Mr. ALEXANDER VAN BUREN, the Vice-President, replied in an address having for its subject the universal utility of the goods in which the hardware merchant deals.

The second toast was:

The City of New-York—She has symbolized *Worth* by a monument: may it always exemplify her commercial character.

Mayor TIEMANN was called on for a response. He rose amid loud cheers. He had not calculated, he said, to speak here this evening. But when New-York was [illegible] by the partiality of his fellow-citizens he had been placed in the high and respectable position of Chief Magistrate of the second city in the world, (cheers,) especially speaking. [Cheers.] And in all probability before that time should have arrived [illegible] would be within the natural term of his life, there could be no doubt, the first in the world. We stand now in the whole United States in a greater importance than probably any other city stood to any other nation in the world. There was not a railroad laid, nor a canal dug in the United States, the stock of which could not be taken now or sold, unless it would shorten the distance to New-York a few miles. (Cheers.) That alone told us of the immense importance of New-York. It was one of the strongest arguments that could be used in her favor, because it showed that the entire Union looked to New-York as of great importance commercially to the whole ask a suspension of all trade—a thing that we have not would. This was also seen in the result of the unfortunate crisis which we had just passed. It began here with us, but see how it effected all the world, (even worse than it has effected us. Look at Holland. With her hard-money currency, even she had been obliged to never done. He mentioned this merely to show what be believed to be the fact, that New-York was rapidly becoming the most important City in the World. Her progress had been extraordinary. His memory went back to the time when the City Hall was just above ground. He recollected distinctly getting pieces of the marble, and giving them to children for sugar. [Laughter.] On this (the northern) side of Chambers-street was a post and rail fence. There were market gardens there. He thought his friend Mr. SPIES, who was now present, remembered that even better than he (the Mayor) did. A stone bridge was at Canal-street, away below these. The site of the St. Nicholas and its neighborhood was all a large sand-bank. People who visited New-York in those days were obliged to hire a hack, and take a ride out to see the greatest piece of masonry then in the country, and that was the stone bridge in Canal-street. [Laughter and cheers.] He remembered that bridge very distinctly, for he was a pretty bad boy, no doubt. He played truant frequently, and would hide under that stone bridge when his father drove over it; and then come out again. [Laughter.] When he was about three years old his father moved to Twenty-third-street, and what was now the Fourth-avenue—and, by the-by, his father lived on the same ground yet. Their friends from the City used to come up to see them one day and go down the next. [Laughter.] It was too far, altogether, to go and come from on the same day. These were facts. He recollected distinctly of his father preparing to go to the City about twice in a week—[laughter]—and then they had a great time of it. The whole family would get mixed up with it in getting ready the night before. They would get up in the morning about 4 o'clock, get breakfast by candle-light, get the horse before the wagon and go to town. It would be just about as much as they could do to get back by 10 o'clock at night. [Laughter.] Some little time after that he recollected distinctly of having some business to do at Manhattanville, his present his present place of residence. It was after he had gone to learn his trade, which was the wholesale drug business; he was then in the drug business; he was now in the good paint and putty business. [Cheers and laughter.]

The PRESIDENT—Three cheers for the man who is not ashamed of his trade. [Vociferous cheering.]

Mr. TIEMANN continued—He knew how important his (the President's) trade was, but he was not ashamed of that which he followed. Therefore he thought they ought to come together without shame on either side. They did frequently come together in the way of covering iron with paint. As he had been saying, however, his master had occasion once to send him to Manhattanville to see his father, who resided there. The stages came down in the morning and went up in the evening. He was obliged, of course, to remain till the next morning, and paid seventy-five cents to go up and seventy-five cents to come down. He named these things merely to show what New-York was within his memory. There was the collect below,—a large pond of water remembered doubtless by many of them. Probably some of the company had skated on it. That was connected with the North River, through Canal-street. He remembered distinctly to see the water flow from the East River to the North River across that pond, going through Roosevelt-street, Pearl, Chatham and Centre, and on to Canal-street. Now, if such was the progress of New-York within his memory, and he was a very young man to be the father of this great City, (laughter,) what would New-York be by the time he became an old man? [Laughter.] He recollected seeing in a newspaper a calculation made by JOHN PINTARD—he presumed most of them knew JOHN PINTARD; he was a man thought very closely, and who calculated very correctly. He followed up the same train of calculation that PINTARD started, though not exactly as PINTARD did; for he did not pretend to be as good a mathematician, and according to that calculation, in the year 1900 the population of New-York City would be six millions and a half. And although it appeared a strange thing and not at all likely, yet if they took the census commencing with 1800, and calculated the increase for 1810, and so on, they would find that every census overran the *pro rata* increase. The island, however, would hold but two millions and a half, and we were now rapidly approaching that. Look where our population now extended. Already there was a dense population as far as Fortieth-street. The City now contained not less than 800,000 souls. A few years more would carry us as far up the river as we could go. We were encroaching on Long Island and New-Jersey, thus extending ourselves in a contrary direction, and who could say where we would stop. New-York must eventually become the largest and the wealthiest, and the most important City that the world ever knew, not only in modern but in ancient times.

In conclusion, he begged leave to thank the gentlemen of the hardware trade for the kind manner in which they had received him, and in which they had invited him to their festival. He had been rather deceived to-night, but quite pleasantly so. The gentleman who had invited him to come here this evening said that he would only ask him to stay an hour, and he (the Mayor) really did not think it was an hour yet till he looked at his watch, and on doing so he found that he had been present four hours. So now, he could not go to Manhattanville to-night, and would have to stay in the City. [Great laughter and applause.]

The President read the next toast:

The City Press—It "Heralds" the "Times" and claims the "Tribune"—"Posts" its "Couriers" "Journel"-izes "Commerce"—gives the City a "Commercial" character—diffuses intelligence by "Express," and its illumination creates the "Sun" that "shine for all" each an orb in its galaxy of light.

Mr. H. FAY responded in one of his extraordinary melanges of wit, philosophy and good-sense. He gave as a sentiment:

Man and Iron—The soldier and his sword—the plowman and his share. [Loud cheers.]

The next regular toast was:

The solid men of the City—They have given us a union designed to unite science, art and literature, and to increase and perpetuate their influence, and are busy uniting with a magic chain the old world with the new. May our City always be blessed with such benefactors of our race.

Mr. PETER COOPER replied. The gist of his address is embodied in a sentiment which he proposed:

The development of Science, destined to be a lamp in our path, and a light in the world's way, leading from nature to nature's God. [Cheers.]

Several other toasts and volunteer sentiments were proposed and appropriately honored before the assemblage dispersed, which did not occur until the night was considerably advanced.

A New Steamer on the Hudson.

The *Charlotte Vanderbilt* is the name of a new and somewhat novel steamboat, completed to ply as a day boat between this City and Albany. She was built near Keyport, N. J., and has had her machinery put in at Jersey City. In model she is not unlike the ordinary river boats, except that she is sharper, and in her natural trim draws only two feet and ten inches water! She is 200 feet long, and has great breadth of beam. Below the main deck her hull is divided, fore and aft, through the centre, from keelson to dock with a wrought iron bulkhead, into two water-tight compartments. Also, for every 20 feet of space she is divided into water-tight compartments of the same materials, so that she could not be sunk though ever so badly stove. No other use is made of the space below the main deck. Along the sides, upon the guards, are arranged rooms for the kitchen, wash-rooms, bar-room, barber shop, &c., and a large apartment for a restaurant, where passengers can be served with whatever is ordered, on the European hotel plan. The deck room, which is very large, is devoted to freight. The saloon for passengers is on the upper deck, and is decidedly unique. It extends nearly the entire length of the boat, is 20 feet wide and 13 feet high, spanned by an elliptical arch. Being designed for a day boat, merely, she has only four staterooms, for the accommodation of invalids, which are near the centre of the boat, and are very roomy. This saloon is lighted and ventilated by windows fore and aft, like a railroad car, so that passengers, though inside, can see any object outside. A row of seats extends the whole length of the saloon, on all sides. Through the centre there will be arranged such other furniture as the convenience and comfort of passengers require. Of the saloon is a lady's ordinary, furnished with every regard to comfort.

The most novel part of this boat, however, is the method by which she is to be propelled. She is provided with a pair of oscillating engines on each side, which drive a four-bladed propeller 14 feet in diameter, located a little abaft the middle of the boat. The power is applied at right angles with the hull, directly to the cranks of the shaft, the propeller being in the centre. The line of the shaft is about two feet above the water level. The nominal power of each engine is 250 horse. The boilers are built upright, 28 feet high, and 9 feet in diameter, with an inside round shell about five feet in diameter, filled with 200 vertical tubes. Between the outer and inner shell are 16 feet of steam space, to contain water for the generation of steam. The space between the shells, which is about two feet wide, comprises the furnace room, and contains less grate surface, (as says the engineer) in proportion to the fire surface of the boiler than any other that was ever built. She is, also, supplied with two donkey engines and all requisite fire apparatus. The advantages of this improvement (it has been tested on the lakes) is the great increase of power and speed, and, at the same time, a great saving of fuel and labor. The weight of the engines and boilers is only a fraction of the old-fashioned ones.

Captain H. WHITTAKER, of Buffalo, who has been long connected with steamers on the lakes, is the inventor of this new improvement, and the boat has been built under his direction for D. J. TOWNSEND, of Buffalo. Mr. SAMUEL HATHAWAY, a lake engineer, is superintending the putting in of her engines, he having constructed those so successfully used on the lakes. She will be ready for her trial-trip, probably, in two weeks.

The last report of Dr. Kitchell, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of New-Jersey, states that in Sussex County the field-work is completed, the different geological features have been traced out, and sections showing their relative and positive elevation have been made.

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina will be held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on Wednesday, 14th April.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 16.

I.—THE NILE—Nubia. From our Correspondent.
II.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. Our Paris Correspondence.
III.—FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
IV.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
V.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BY THE AFRICA—Important News from India—Relief of Lucknow.
VI.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
VII.—IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Particulars of Col. Anderson's Surrender to Capt. Sands.
VIII.—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—Progress of the Mormon War.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Cuban Question and Mysterious Movements at Washington—Georgia Facts and British Fictions—Has Anything been Lost by the Panic?—Commodore PORTER and Commodore PAULDING—New Phase of the Kansas Question—India and China—Miscellaneous Articles.
X.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
XI.—LETTER OF GENERAL WM. WALKER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
XII.—GOVERNOR WISE ON THE KANSAS QUESTION—His Letter to the Tammany Society.
XIII.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Condensed.
XIV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XV.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Complete Reports of the Markets for Produce and Live Stock for the Week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **A New Perfume.**—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers, without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. It is very neatly put up in bottles, which sell at 50 cents each, and may be had of the principal druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Ambrotypes and Niellographs** Taken instantaneously, and delivered in three minutes, By GRANT & ALCOCK'S IMPROVED LIGHT, First floor, No. 463 Broadway.

☞ **Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.**—Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, suitable for the season of balls and parties. Ladies', Misses' and Children's India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles, suitable for the season of snow and rain, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a Box**—Black or brown, best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Orgnant for the growth of the hair. Also, Hair Tonic at the Inimitable's Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED

COLES—TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of Albany, EDWIN S. COLES, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of the late Charles D. Townsend, M. D., of Albany.

HAWLEY—TUTHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, OSCAR F. HAWLEY to AGNES C. TUTHILL, all of this City.

HATHAWAY—SKINNER.—At Hudson, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. W. B. Smith, Mr. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, Jr., of New-York, and Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Henry P. Skinner, of Hudson.

BRYAN—TURRILL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, THOMAS HENRY BRYAN, of New-York, to ELIZA J. W. TURRILL, adopted daughter of Mrs. Eliza J. Will, of Williamsburg.

☞ Cobourg (Canada) papers please copy.

DIED.

COENELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. JANE CLEARMAN, widow of the late Paul Cornell, aged 75 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fun

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Rosseo and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(but three) of the season, prior to the departure of the company.
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.
First night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE, CASABORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT
will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first, on the right side of the stage, will play
LA GAVOTTE,
while the second, on the left side, will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
Will be sung by
THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. CASABORI,
Miss D'ANGRI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who, from respect to the great work, have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.
Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7½.
NOTICE—The free list will be entirely suspended.
ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE
Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
Which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of the close of the season on Wednesday. Admission, 50 cents to all parts.
ON MONDAY, Jan. 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF THE SEASON
Second night of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI.
The sale of reserved seats for the second night commences on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, January 16, at 12½ P. M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE,
in consequence of the departure of the Company on Thursday next.
To comply with the general request for a repetition of the highly successful opera of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
and in consequence of the impossibility of giving it in the evening, on account of the close of the season and the performance of "Don Giovanni," Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
will be given as a matinée on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. The principal roles by
Madame D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CAROLI, GASSIER.
LABOCETTA, ROCCO.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.
The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the door. Tickets may be had at the Academy, BRUSINGS, and BELLOWS, No. 20 Wall-st.

DON JUAN TO-NIGHT.
NOTICE TO VISITERS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.
The patrons of the Amphitheatre are respectfully informed that the door on Fourteenth st., leading to the amphitheatre, will be opened at 6½, half an hour earlier than the doors in Irving-place. It is expected that this measure will prevent any unnecessary crowding. Its construction has been given to the policemen, on extra duty for the DON GIOVANNI night, to afford their polite assistance. On Saturday—Opera Matinée. On Monday—Second night of DON GIOVANNI.

THE DON GIOVANNI TO-NIGHT.
NOTICE TO BUYERS OF DOLLAR SEATS.
The sale of $1 seats set apart for to-day's sale, is necessarily limited. The Manager trusts that as the measure is dictated by the heavy outlay made for to-night's performance, the expense being the largest ever incurred for any operatic performance—fully exceeding $4,000—no fault will be found.
On Monday—The second night of DON GIOVANNI.

MOZART'S DON JUAN TO-NIGHT.
NOTICE TO VISITERS OF THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
The visiters of the Family Circle are respectfully informed that no tickets for the Family Circle will be sold during the day. The doors on Irving-place will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and to prevent a crowd in the lobby the ticket offices will be opened for their especial accommodation, on the left hand side of the entrance. On MONDAY, the second night of DON GIOVANNI. On SATURDAY, Opera Matinée.

THE DON GIOVANNI TO-NIGHT.
GENERAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The public are respectfully informed that to insure the safety and comfort of the audience, all ushers have received positive instructions not to permit any extra chairs or stools to be placed in the passages. Gentlemen bringing ladies are therefore requested to secure their seats during the day.
On MONDAY—Second night of DON GIOVANNI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1858,
First time here, J. Madison Morton's two-act comic drama,
THE MULTEER OF TOLEDO;
Or, KING, QUEEN AND KNAVE.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Count Forthi...Mr. Jefferson
Don Pedro.....Mr. Stoddart | Don Scipio.....Mr Dunnan
Myra, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
Donna Carmen Miss Hanners | Count's Pompolo Miss Wells
To conclude with from Taylor's new three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arnold...Mr. Jordan | Grasebrook....Mr. Barnett
Dr Botcherby, Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Master Grasebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Betsy.....Miss Hanners | Lady Montrevor Miss Wells
Doors open at 6½; to commence, with the Overture, precisely at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. H. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15.
WITH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of C. W. SERGEANT.

FURBY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1858,
Benefit of the Treasurer, T. S. STARRS.
The entertainments will commence with the comedy of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
To be followed by
BOMBASTES.
After which the drama of
JIBBENAINOSAY.
To conclude with the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Reserved and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
FRIDAY, Jan. 15
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which, the Drama of
THE DEATH TOKEN.
To conclude with the drama of
THE SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 444 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING Jan. 15, 1858,
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SUTTON and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents, children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY BUT ONE
Of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the great Drama of TEMPTATION, Or THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widows and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858. Tickets may be procured at the following places of business:
DELEVAN SMITH, President, No. 161 Cliff-st.
JAMES CRANE, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES E. WHITMAN, Secy., No. 140 Pearl-st

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,
No. 559 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST
Is at private parties, No. 23 Lafayette-place, New-York. Strahlyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S Repository, No. 143 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of instruments furnished.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily.

AMUSEMENTS

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, o'clock at Nibb's Saloon, for the benefit of encouraged females to be sent West by the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
The German Liederkranz, (chorus of 60 singers,) conductor Herr Paur; Miss E. L. Williams, Messrs. E. Mollenhauer, violinist; Fery Kleiser and Bergner, violoncellos; and Charles Guilmette, Baritone, will kindly assist. Mr. R. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the Grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, op. 57, by Beethoven.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUNING, Broadway; SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., and at the door the evening of the Concert. Programmes of the Concert at the music stores.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.
DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of "The Merchant of Venice," on FRIDAY EVENING Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS & CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the readings.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

DELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Gallerie of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—MESSRS. GOUPIL & CO. DESIRE to inform the public that the exhibition of the celebrated painting FLORINE will positively close on the 20th inst., preparatory to its final return to Europe. Admission free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23. Is out, Is out.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23. Is out, Is out.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23. Is out, Is out.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23. Is out, Is out.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE FOR JANUARY 23. Is out, Is out.
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
A. D. Munson's Great Tale of
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
MARTHA RAYMOND. The Patriot Woman of '76.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
Unprecedented Increase in Circulation.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
30,000 Copies in One Week.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
The Handsomest and Best Quarto in the World.
For sale at all news stands. Price 6 cents. $2 per year per copy. To all yearly subscribers a present worth from 50 cents to $500 will be sent as soon as the subscription money is received. Send by mail, or sell at the office of publication. Specimen Copies of the Paper free to applicants from the country. All letters should be addressed to DECKET & CO., Publishers, 42 and 43 Moffat's Building, 336 Broadway, New-York.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,
AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, FOR THE YEAR 1858.
12 mo, 384 pages. Price $1 in paper; $1 25 bound. Will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for twenty-nine years and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.
With the valuable assistance of the Heads of Departments at Washington, and of his many contributors and correspondents in all parts of the country, the Editor has been able to prepare a condensed record of the most important matters relating to America such as can be found in no other work. The volume for 1858 will be found to be a complete record of the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States and of the several States.
Published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
Sold by all Booksellers

MARSH'S POPULAR WORKS
ON
BOOK-KEEPING,
Designed for self instruction.
The Course of Book Keeping, double entry, 240 pp. 8vo.....$1 50
The Course of Book-keeping, single entry, 140 pp., 8vo.....75
The same works in Spanish.....2 25
The Theory and Practice of Bank Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts, with an original diagram, 290 pp. quarto.....4 00
Sets of Blank Books for Pupils in Book keeping, viz to the 8th, per set.....1 00
N. B.—The works are printed in colors and published in a style far superior to all other works on the subject. Those unable to study under the author cannot do better than to procure his books, which will be found excellent teachers in themselves. Remitted per mail for ten per cent additional. For sale, wholesale and retail, at
THE AUTHOR'S
Counting room.....For study and practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs.
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton's Building.

ON THE 8TH INST.
A CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL OF TWO SISTERS.
12mo., cloth. 60 cents.
This work is a beautiful tribute to the memory of MARIA and ANN JAY, eldest daughters of one who may well be termed the Christian Hero of our Revolution—the late Gen. JAY, of New-York, and first Chief Justice of the United States—the friend of Washington, and a leader in every benevolent and shrewd in building up and consolidating for our liberty, policy and laws. Their mother was of the old aristocratic Clerk of the Livingstons. This life-book will at once take a special welcome from the religious public, and be cherished as an illustration of superior piety and Christian benevolence, almost without a parallel.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 637 Broadway.
Swords' March Almanac for 1858, now ready.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE.—A few days longer, pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments, at the piano factory of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Also, cash paid for second-hand pianos by E. A. LAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO. No. 82 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers to their facilities for supplying more at any quality, size and weight at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER
at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

PERSONAL

ANY LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL,
or residing permanently in any healthy part of this country, or elsewhere, who may require the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, with satisfactory reference, by addressing NIL DESPERANDUM, Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, by a very respectable and highly recommended girl; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen department, and gentleman's family but always willing to comply with her employer's wishes, or make herself useful; will be found a steady, truthful servant of good moral character; wages, $7 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE English Protestant servant, a situation as child's nurse or first class chambermaid; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress, and will be found efficient in every respect as nurse. A girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, and produces the highest references. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy man, who has been many years mate at sea, but now necessitated to seek employment on shore, through the affliction of his wife; is willing to go as porter in a store, or any other employment; will work hard and make himself generally useful for very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR A YOUNG MAN lately employed in the manufacturing department of our clothing house, as book keeper, cashier, &c. He is willing to devote himself to any respectable business, and is as reliable an assistant in business as any we ever employed. Address or apply to HASTINGS & FORBY, No. 55 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do it fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the bank for a small concern. Refers to his employers and others as to character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to go to small house with a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 210 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1532 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a private situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference to be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light house work. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. D., Park & Tilford corner of 9th-st. and 6th av., or No. 1 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family as butler, or head servant. The best City references. Address J. O. B., No. 211 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, of course can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No 56 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 147 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 8 East 15th-st., in the family store, a few doors from 5d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 129 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 33 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 28 Hudson-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 31 West 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 164 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire for two days, 66 No. 134 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been to one before. Address T. S., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUation, by an experienced German Protestant woman. Understands French cooking. Also, by a number of smart American, English and Scotch Protestants and others, to interest themselves at respectable wages. Employers will not be disappointed by giving us an early call at the Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen until suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, Times office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 244 East 5th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 83 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City. No. 138 10th-st., corner of 6th-av. This exclusive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of MISS FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 worthy women. Had the Society funds where with to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.
Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly send a receiver of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR Two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 227 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 115 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and families. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 93 West 12th st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $3 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am required to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. OLCK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Cooper Isle Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED—$16,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent., half yearly on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward, in the City of New-York, in one of the best streets west of Broadway, and within a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum required, and a policy of insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given. If required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LEONARD, care of D. Howell, No. 586 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum (the legal rate in the State where the property is located). Interest to be paid semi annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

$5,000 TO $25,000.—WANTED—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to attend to it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity, in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No 4,875 Post-Office

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, $150,000, upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $300,000, and now rented for $30,000 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 8 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall st. Reasw ed and suscended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secty.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and a Half (6½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Thursday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hull,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakley,	Robert B. Hone,
N. B. Wolfe,	Chas. Gaffnard, Jr.	Saml V. Hofman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COSSGRIFFIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers st., Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5,00, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADA B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st. (Grey Western Buildings.) New-York. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. } BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 31 Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during each time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 6,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same, and that he has no agreement for the purpose with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The person to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of S. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Brush Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $2; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c	3 94
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 6 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $220	223 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	20 00
Total	$960 66

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,260 feet Hemlock Plank	$58 50
3,672 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	26 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 60; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $3	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledge, $6	13 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
56 Picks, $50 75, 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $277, 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
336 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	332 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $2	25 00
9 Eyes, $2 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCIS-CO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon HENRY H. CO. or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents. ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METRO-POLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPA-NY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages will attend at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, from 9 in the morning until 6 at night, to receive the tax for the present year. F. SEDER,
Collector for East Chester.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK No. 7 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

ELECTION.—AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

CALEB BARSTOW,
E. J. MALLETT,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOS. W. CORLIES,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
JOHN LEE SMITH,
HENRY BAYLIS,
JAMES MYERS,
JOHN H. EARLE,
ALWIN SCHLEICHER,
EDWARD C. ROGERS,
EARL DOUGLAS.

And as Inspectors of the next election: WM. HARSELL, LOUIS SIEGLER and MARTIN BATES, Jr., were duly elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. BARSTOW, President, and E. J. MALLETT, Vice-President, were unanimously reelected. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN STREET INSURANCE COMPANY } No. 79 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH, GEORGE P. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP, EDWARD F. DAVISON,
GOUVERNEUR B. BIBBY, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, AARON L. REID,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr., JOHN F. HOLSBROOK,
FRANCIS HANY, JAMES C. HINAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE, PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK,
JOHN M. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL, ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES, JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY, REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. CORE was unanimously reelected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COM-PANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital Hotel in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repenting the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M STRONG, President.

GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 29th st, near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1858 }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS S. LITTLE & CO. CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE SARSIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 31 Beaver-st.

H. CLAASSEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty committed.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are especially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARADISE, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDICE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 22 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 10..... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3..... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13..... 1858	Wednesday, March 3..... 1858
Saturday, March 13..... 1858	Wednesday, March 31..... 1858
Saturday, April 10..... 1858	Wednesday, April 28..... 1858
Saturday, April 14..... 1858	Wednesday, May 12..... 1858
Saturday, May 8..... 1858	Wednesday, May 26..... 1858
Saturday, May 22..... 1858	Wednesday, June 9..... 1858
Saturday, June 8..... 1858	Wednesday, June 23..... 1858
Saturday, June 19..... 1858	Wednesday, July 3..... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave the Havre line, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EU-ROPE.

First Cabin.....$60 Second Cabin..$50 Third Class.....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel ste

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Communication from D. D. Conover, Esq.—Charges of Fraud—Ordinances in relation to the Battery Enlargement and Dockmasters.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President LANEY in the Chair. A resolution was adopted referring the Mayor's Message, in sections, to the appropriate committees, after a lengthy debate on whether the several subjects treated should be referred to specified committees.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman MURRAY, and adopted:

Resolved, That there be added to the list of Standing Committees a Committee on Frauds.

The following was offered by Alderman McSPEDON, and adopted:

Resolved, That all the old papers which failed to be acted on last year be taken up, together with those in the hands of the late committees, and referred to the appropriate committees of this Board.

The sum of $100 was appropriated to pnt the City Clock in order.

The following ordinance was presented by Alderman MURRAY:

An ordinance to prevent the filling up of the channels of the North and East rivers.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall deposit or cast measure of any kind, dirt, filth, sweeping of streets, or rubbish, upon that portion of the City known as the Battery enlargement, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the owner of any boat, cart or other vehicle, or the person having charge of the same, severally and respectively.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the City is hereby authorized to enforce the provisions of this ordinance until such a wall is built around the Battery enlargement.

SEC. 3. The Corporation-Attorney is hereby authorized and directed to prosecute for the penalty all complaints for any violation of this ordinance.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman MURRAY, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized to prosecute the contractor or contractors, or his or their assignee or assignees, and their sureties, for damages which have already or may hereafter accrue from the failure of the above-mentioned parties to complete and fulfill the contract entered into between them and the City authorities for the enlargement of the Battery, according to specifications, they having failed to construct a sea wall, called for in the said contract, in consequence of which the channels of the East and North Rivers have become seriously obstructed, to the great injury and detriment of the commercial interests of the City.

The following ordinance was referred to the Committee on Ordinances:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor may nominate, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a suitable number of Dockmasters, not exceeding two in each Ward of said City, as may be necessary, as Dockmasters in each and every slip of said Wards respectively, agreeably to the provisions of title second of chapter thirty-four of the Ordinances, entitled "Of vessels, and such persons, when to appear at their offices respectively during the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, shall be appointed in their places in like manner as provided.

SEC. 2. The persons so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, each take and subscribe the usual oath of office, and shall each receive an annual salary of $800, payable monthly.

The following communication was received from D. D. Conover, as Street Commissioner, and referred to the Committee on Frauds:

STREET DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In accordance with the intention expressed at the close of his regular quarterly report made on the 11th instant, the undersigned has now further to report the following case of overpayment of an award for damage which was discovered by an examination of the papers relating to the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker streets, and which he deems it his duty to lay before your honorable body at the earliest opportunity. It appears that the Commissioners reported and the Supreme Court confirmed the following awards to Henry Erben for damage, viz.:

On his property, Nos. 164 and 166 Centre-street..$9,050
On his property, No. 158 Centre-street..... 6,755

Making the total sum awarded..... $15,805

From that sum was directed to be paid, first, the amount of two mortgages held by the New-York Life and Trust Company on the two pieces of property, of $4,500 each—$9,000; leaving a balance to be paid HENRY ERBEN of $6,805. On the 10th of May, 1855, as per joint receipt of the said Trust Company and HENRY ERBEN, the Comptroller paid to them his two warrants, viz.:

No. 1,179, for the sum of..... $13,550
No. 1,180, for the sum of..... 11,255

Making an aggregate of..... $24,805
From which the Trust Company deduct the amount of their two mortgages..... 9,000

Leaving the balance received by Erben....$15,805
Instead of the balance before shown as due and coming to him of..... 6,805

Thus making a difference (overpaid) of..... $9,000

It is plain that this mistake was caused by adding the sum of the mortgages ($9,000) to the aggregate sum ($15,805) awarded, instead of subtracting; and it is presumable that this singular error escaped the notice of all the parties at the time, including Mr. ERBEN, who, no doubt, will be quite ready to return the $9,000 thus overpaid, with interest, when notified of the error by the Counsel to the Corporation. The examination of these papers relating to the opening of Canal-street to East Broadway is not yet completed, and may result in some further notice from the undersigned.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening.

The City Hall Clock.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive from Mr. FAULKNER'S letter in your journal of this morning, that the cause of the stoppage of the City Hall clock arises from the fact that the Superintendent appointed by Mr. DEVLIN has filched the key. Until this moment my ignorance was such that I had not the slightest idea that the appointment of Superintendent of Public Clocks was within the province of the Street Commissioner, and I do not see clearly what the duties of that officer can have to do with the regulation of time. To judge from the report lately presented by Mr. CONOVER, it would appear that if the Street Commissioner devoted his *time* to the *regulation of contracts* and *the duties of contractors*, instead of the *regulation of clocks*, it would be a great advantage to the City. I am a plain, practical man of business, and a lover of punctuality, and nothing tends so much to the cultivation of the latter virtue as a good pnblic clock. Mr. DEVLIN seems to act so inconsistently, and is such a perfect nuisance, that it would be well to bring this case under the notice of the Corporation, in order that hereafter it may be classed under the head of "Nuisances," and be punishable accordingly.

Yours respectfully, PUNCTUALITY.

THE SHAD POLES.—Delegations of fishermen from the south side of Staten Island have waited upon the Harbor Commissioners, and requested some abatement in the rigors of the new prohibition against the setting of their shad poles. They wish to be allowed to set poles on the south side of the Island, (which is out of channel way, and only frequented by small craft,) in ten feet of water at low tide. They say they can obtain the petition of all the masters of the small craft for such a modification of the law. The Commissioners, it is understood, do not wish to be too rigorous in the matter, and after fully understanding the wishes of those most interested, they will be likely to favor such careful modifications of the rule for *particular localities*, as will not interfere with the interests and safety of commerce, in the main channels of the harbor, hay and rivars. Further than this they will not yield.

THE PROPER THING.—The seeond panel of the Sheriff's Jury, who are in the habit of having a grand supper on the fines accruing from absence, resolved in these pressing times to devote the money to charitable purposes. A number of our standing charities have received liberal donations from this source.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—NOS. 2747, 2797, 2651, 1067, 855, 2675, 2132, 2882, 2311, 1001, 873, 510, 2905, 705, 1471, 1522.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 325, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 363, 365, 31, 142, 110, 355 346, 346½, 341, 344, 348, 354, 352, 351, 75, 115, 371, 372, 374, 378, 379, 380, 381, 385, 387, 388, 391, 293, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

[Advertisement.]

FESTIVITIES.—Mr. THOS. C. STEERS, the gentlemanly and efficient treasurer of Purdy's National Theatre, takes his annual benefit at that favorite theatre to-night, and presents a bill of entertainments rarely equaled in one programme. The festivities of the evening will commence with that laughter-provoking comedy of the "Spectre Bridegroom," in which Mr. G. L. FOX will appear, (for the first time) as *Digory*. This will be followed by (for the last night but one) the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas," Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, the Carlo Family and company appearing; to be followed by the drama of the "Jibbenainosay," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. MORANT and Mr. G. L. FOX and the company appear, in it also; and concluding with the moral drama of "Jack Sheppard," with three *Jacks*, one set to music. Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY and Miss JESSIE DALY, Mr. FOX as *Blueskin*; these interspersed with songs and dances. On Monday, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in his new local drama of "Linda," and the comedy of "Widow's Victim."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Public speakers and singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing no opium or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful aid in the production of melodious enunciation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Homicide by a Colored Boy in Brooklyn.

Two colored boys, WM. ALLEN, aged 17, and HENRY HAVENS, aged 16, had a difficulty at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. At last HAVENS threw a piece of a brick at ALLEN, which took effect on the left side of his head just above the ear, fracturing the skull so severely that he died from the injury last evening. ALLEN, when struck by the brick, fell senseless to the sidewalk, and was immediately conveyed into his father's house, No. 147 Navy-street, near which place he was at the time of the difficulty. DR. SWAIM was called in, but the injury was of such a nature that he could afford no relief.

The witnesses of the affair not deeming the injury a serious one, no efforts were made to arrest HAVENS, and the moment he saw the effect of the blow inflicted he left. The Police, up to 12 o'clock last night, had not been able to find his whereabouts. The last trace of him was lost near one of the ferries, and it is supposed that he is now somewhere in New-York City.

The father of ALLEN gives the following particulars of the origin of this unfortunate affair: He says, that yesterday noon he sent his son into the woodshed to cut wood. While there HAVENS came in and annoyed him so much that he pushed him out several times. Finally HAVENS went to the street and taking a handcart belonging to ALLEN, dragged it up the street a block or two. This was done twice and was brought back each time by the deceased. The second time, as he reached his father's house, HAVENS being close upon him, ALLEN slapped him upon the mouth. HAVENS then attempted to pick up a brick in the street, when ALLEN kicked it from his hand and started to enter his father's house; as he reached the door the brick was thrown, inflicting the injury and causing the death of ALLEN as above stated.

Another story is that the two boys had a scuffle in the forepart of the day, and HAVENS, being the smallest, got the worst of it, which made him quite angry. They met again about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the contest was renewed, both being in good humor. Again HAVENS was thrown and got angry, and it was while entertaining this feeling that he picked up the brick, and smarting under the mortification of having come off second best in the contest, he threw it at his successful antagonist.

HAVENS' parents reside at No. 135 Navy-street, and he is now or has been employed in some capacity on board the United States steamer *Wabash*. Several persons who pretend to know him give anything but a favorable report of his character. The Police are on his track, and will undoubtedly have him in custody to-day.

The Ninth Ward Outrage.

The examination of SMITH and MYERS, charged with robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on the 5th inst., was continued yesterday before Justice MOREHOUSE.

Ex-Judge DANIEL K. SMITH appeared for the people, and Mr. PARMENTER for the accused.

The statement of the complaining witness, JAQUES, heretofore published, it will be seen, is corroborated thus far in many particulars by the following testimony:

Wm. T. Wood, sworn—I reside in Newark; know Mr. Jaques; know defendant Smith; don't know Myers; know of Smith having been prosecuted for selling liquor without license; it was returnable on the 29th of December last, before Justice Hamlin; Mr. Jaques and Mr. Smith were there in the courtroom; I heard Mr. Smith say on the 29th day of December, at this place, in Squire Hamlin's office, that he would have satisfaction, and nodded his head towards Mr. Jaques and Mr. Briggs the prosecutor; they did not hear it; Jaques was there as a witness against Smith; the same suit was adjourned until the 6th of January, and is now adjourned to the 20th of January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parmenter—I have lived in Newark ten years, or about that time; have been there the last six months; have lived in Trenton, N. J., three or four months before; I came to Newark last June.

Witness declines to answer whether he came to Newark from State Prison or not.

Mary Jacques, sworn—Is the wife of John B. Jaques; never knew much of Smith; on the night I heard him make the threats, and since I have seen him here; I identify him as the same person who made the threats; it was Dec. 29, the day on which the suit was to come off against Smith; was standing by Smith's door on the night of the 29th of December; he keeps a grocery and liquor store; the door was open; Smith was behind the bar drawing a glass of liquor; heard him say that he saw exactly what they were trying to do; there were some three or four persons in the store; they were trying to make money out of him, he said, and said that they would not get a d—d cent out of him, and that he would have satisfaction of that man if it was a year hence; one person asked: "What man?" and he said: "That tailor that was going to swear against me;" the person spoke again, and said: "What tailor—that one up the street?" and he said: "No, the one that lived down here a ways;" he said one or two other words, but I did not understand them: we live "down" the street; went to Smith's to see if my husband was there.

Cross-examined—Don't think I was half a yard from the door; I was standing on the stoop; don't know of any other tailor residing on that street.

Wealthy Ann Jaques, sworn—I am the daughter of John B. Jaques; don't know defendant Smith; have seen him before now; saw him once in his store and here in the court; his store is in Canal-street, Newark; saw him there last Wednesday, I believe; my father had been gone all night previous and I went there to inquire about him; asked Smith if he knew where my father was, he said no; asked him if he saw my father, and he said no he had not seen him; I told him he must have seen him, because he went to New-York with him; Smith said he went to New-York, but my father did not go with him; he said that father went in another train and after he got to New-York he met him and asked him what he came on for; he said father told him that he came over to buy paint brushes, and when he bid him good by my father requested him to write a note to my mother that she might not be uneasy; that he would be home that night, Wednesday night; it was just 12 o'clock M. when I went to Smith's house.

Cross-examined—My mother told me that I was coming to Brooklyn to tell what Smith told me; she told me the next day to remember what he said; told mother what Smith said when I came back from his store.

Thomas Fortune, sworn—Resides on Atlantic, near Washington-avenue, Brooklyn; about five minutes after twelve o'clock on the night of Thesday the 5th, my neighbor, Barnard McKinney, knocked at my window and told me that there was a man in the pond; witness, with Mr. John H. Seifkin and McNarry went to the pond, which is about seventy feet from the house, in front; found Jaques lying upon his left side, with his feet toward the water; his head was seven or eight feet from the water; took hold of him, saw he could not speak; I took hold of him first; tried to lift him up and found he was wet; raised him up and found that he could not stand; took him to the Ninth Ward Station-house; while taking him to the Station-house, asked him his name; he said something that I understood to be "Jake"; he was unconscious and entirely helpless when we got to the Station; his arms and legs were stiff, so that we could not bend them; his clothing was taken off; a pocket in his pants was torn out; there was no money on his person; Jaques could have fallen into the pond from Atlantic-avenue; his hat was on his head, and I should suppose had not been in the water.

John Hooper, sworn—I am doorman at the Ninth Ward Precinct Station; on the night of the 5th inst., about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, John B. Jaques was brought to the Station-house, by three men, Mr. Fortune, Mr. McNarry and Mr. Seifkin; they brought him in and laid him on the floor; his clothes were thoroughly saturated with water and mud, except his hat—yellow, muddy waler; helped to raise him up; his arms and neck were so rigid that we could not bend them; stripped him with great difficulty, he being so rigid; there were no signs of life; he was helpless and cold—so much so that I considered him a drowned man, and wiped him; wiped his mouth, nose and eyes: they were covered with slime; wrapped him in blankets; dropped water on his head, rubbing his armpits, hands and feet with flannel; *applied my mouth to his and drew his breath*; he came too about an hour after he was brought in; laid him on his side near the stove, and the first movement that he made was about six o'clock in the morning; he muttered several times during the night about being in the water and Peter Smith; so much so that I thought he was Peter Smith; I shook him and called him by that name, but he made no answer; when he first came to consciousness he rolled over; in about half an hour he said "Where am I;" I said, "You are among friends in the Station-house; friends who will take care of you;" he then said "In what Station-house?" he then said, "There is a wicked devil lying near here who has been trying to murder me, and I want him arrested; he keeps an oyster saloon [illegible] son was, and he said it [illegible] asked him who the person was, and he said it [illegible] was John Meyers; I said I know Fulton-avenue well, but I know no Meyers keeping such a [illegible] near Classon-avenue; I was brought by Peter Smith from N[illegible] saloon; he said, "Yes there is, made me drink and took me out and tried to murder me; he [illegible] work to stay at Meyers' house; they [illegible] and took me out and tried to murder me; he [illegible] and took me out and tried to murder several times; subsequently repeated the same statement when [illegible] and wished to have them arrested; [illegible] stripped him I supposed he had a fit, from the fact of his being so rigid; there was a contusion on [illegible] side of his face, and bruises on both legs; his pantaloons were torn on one side; can't say which side.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

SUIT AGAINST A GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, was occupied all day yesterday in a suit against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, brought by a Mr. MILLER, of Henry-street, to recover $5,000 damages. It appears that the gas bill was not paid in due time, and the Company caused the flow of gas to be stopped, and also cut off the pipe between the metre and the stop-cock. It is alleged that this was done without the knowledge of the occupants of the house, and when the gas was turned on by the occupant the result was an explosion, the metre being in a dark cellar, where a light was necessary to see it. By the explosion Miss MILLER was severely injured.

The case is still on.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EXPRESS.—The case of P. K. DEVO, against the *Express* for libel, was called on in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, but by consent, the trial thereof was postponed until another day.

The libel consisted in publishing plaintiff as an imposter, a "hiower," and a swindler. The plaintiff, it seems, made a bet that the circulation of the *Express* in November, 1856, did not exceed 8,000 copies daily, and it is alleged, refused to pay the same, which brought ont the article containing the libel, on Nov. 11, 1856.

The defence is, that plaintiff, who is an advertising agent, was in the continual habit of decrying the *Express*, thereby drawing advertising from the paper.

BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Clinton-avenue Congregational Church Sabbath School, Brooklyn, during the last year, has increased from 165 to 225.

The Superintendant of the Warren-street Sabbath School, Brooklyn, reports that since the organization of that mission they had held more than 1,000 sessions of their school, and more than 30,000 meetings of teachers and classes, instructed 20,000 children, employed more than 350 teachers, and held more than 500 teachers' meetings; 150 persons had been hopefully converted. A little church has been organized, and 100 members gathered into it, 75 of whom now remain. In this school 600 children are annually instructed, and constant additions are made to the church—seven from one family, chiefly through the instrumentality of a little girl. The Bible class has during the last three years embraced 84 persons, 51 of whom have been converted.

It has been suggested that all of the churches in Brooklyn hold morning and evening services, and that the afternoon be devoted to Bible classes and mission schools. The regular Sabbath schools are held Sabbath morning. The suggestion meets with favor, and will undoubtedly eventualy be adopted.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the year 1857 7,325 patients were treated at this institution for the following

Diseases—Eye and ear, 520; of females, 352; surgical, 1,613; head and digestive organs, 1,260; heart and lungs, 1,210; children, 999; skin, 321; vaccination, 230; dental surgery, 629; other diseases, 1,550.

Nativities—United States, 2,291; Ireland, 4,545; England, 310; Scotland, 53; Wales, 3; Canada, 38; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 2; France, 4; Germany, 70; Sweden, 2; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Portugal, 1; West Indies, 2. Males, 2,555; females, 4,770.

Nineteen thousand four hnndred and eighty prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

BROOKLYN POLICE COURTS.—Three thousand eight-hundred and seventy-five cases were tried in the Police Courts of Brooklyn, during the nine months erding Dec. 1; 2,155 of the whole number were tried upon charges of intoxication. The trials were before the different Justices as follows:

	Intoxication.	Other Offences.
By Justice Morehouse....	350	555
By Justice Feeks.....	135	344
By Justice Clarry.....	299	458
By Justice Cornwell.....	617	1,124
By Justice Blachley.....	702	1,078
By Justice Voorhies.....	55	318

INDICTED FOR KIDNAPPING.—The Grand Jury came into the Brooklyn City Court, Tuesday, and presented a number of indictments, when they were discharged for the term. Indictments were returned against TIMOTHY K. MASON, JOHN JACKSON, THOMAS LAWLER, JOHN COWAN and THOMAS MCNULTY for attempting to kidnap a mulatto boy named JAMES STEERS, and send him out of the State under pretence that he owed service to a man in Savannah. JAMES STEERS was brought before Judge CULVER, Dec. 2, and discharged.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this Committee for the ensuing year:

President—CHARLES JONES; *Vice-Presidents*—John N. Stearns, H. N. Holt; *Recording Secretary*—S. Alpheus Smith; *Corresponding Secretary*—S. S. Broad; *Treasurer*—Pardon W. Kenyon; *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. Webb.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officers MATHEWS and MUNSON, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Wednesday recovered a gold chain and key valued at $40, at a pawn-shop in New-York. The property was stolen from NODINE'S stable, Pierrepont-street, New-Year's Eve. A young man named WILLIAM CORSITT, *alias* WM. S. MCSTRAFFICK, has been arrested for the theft, and committed for examination.

☞ The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Hamilton Literary Society, Brooklyn, was celebrated at the Mansion House, Monday evening last. J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., presided, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of those who were so fortunate as to be present.

On motion of Mr. VAN COTT, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., a grandson of the distinguished statesman, was elected an honorary member.

☞ The annual hall of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Western District, for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund, comes off on the 20th inst. at Musical Hall.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION ORPHAN HOME.—Two hundred and fifty-four patients were treated homeopathically in this institution during the last year, and all were cured, so says J. PITMAN DINSMORE, M. D., M. H. D.

THE POOR.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn have collected $600 the present season for the poor, and have paid the same over, for disbursement, to the Brooklyn Poor Association.

☞ Last week the Brooklyn Association for improving the condition of the poor assisted 358 families—151 of whom were Americans. The amount distributed for the week was $479 60. The receipts were $446 09. The Treasury of the Society is now empty.

☞ During the past year the Reformed Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Duffield-street, Brooklyn, has increased from 21 teachers and 135 scholars, to 25 teachers and 185 scholars. $316 were raised during the year by the scholars, for charitabla purposes.

☞ On Sunday, the 3d inst., 50 sailors at service on board the United States frigate *North Carolina*, came forward to be prayed for.

FOUNDLING.—A female child was found Wednesday night at the door of a house, corner of Dean and Powers streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '65	103	60 Cum. Coal Co.	13½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87	50 do	13¾
2,000 do	87½	25 do	s30 13
1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	50 do	s60 13
7,000 N. C. State 6s	93½	50 do	13
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 84	75 do	13¼
27,000 do	84	320 do	s3 13¼
67,000 do	84¼	165 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s3 79½
15,000 do	s30 84½	100 do	s60 79
10,000 do	b30 84½	25 do	c 79¾
15,000 do	b60 84½	100 Erie Railroad	s10 20½
11,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70	70	525 do	s3 20¾
21,500 Cal. St. 7s, '75	70	800 do	s3 20¾
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '65	106	50 do	s10 20¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	96	100 do	b30 21
10,000 N. Y. Cn. R. '76	b60 95	200 do	b10 20¾
2,000 E. R. Con. Bs. '62	s3 43	100 do	h10 21
1,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97½	850 do	s3 20¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. Cn. b.	48	300 Harlem R. R	s3 63½
1,000 do	48¾	300 Reading R. R	66⅜
13,000 Har. R. R. 2d m.	62	570 do	66¾
5,000 R. R. R. 8 prct.	86¾	100 do	h10 66¾
4,000 C. R. R. 8 prct. 1st m. s. f. c't. bs.	87	100 do	s30 66
5,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	86¾	50 Mich. Cent. R. R	53½
2,500 do	b3 86¾	50 do	53¾
1,000 Tol. & D. R. R. bs.	56¾	50 Mich. So. & N. In. RR.	20¾
1,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. b	42¾	400 Ill. Central R. R	90
5,000 do	42	6 do	90⅛
5,000 do	s30 41¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR	95
2,000 do	s15 41¾	7 Panama R. R	81½
30 Manhattan Bank	130	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R	s30 73
5 City Bank	110	39 do	73
5 Bank S. of N. Y.	96	600 Clev. & Tol. R. R	43
25 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do	b60 43¼
40 Chatham Bank	53	100 do	c 43¾
10 Nassau Bank	84½	50 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R	b7 70¾
10 do	84	60 do	70¾
5 Importers & T. B.	96	95 do	s3 70
37 do	96¾	25 do	b30 70¾
12 Penn. Coal Co	72½	100 do	b30 70
100 do	72	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R	31
141 Cl. Painsville & Ash.	104	100 do	h10 31¼
50 do	105	250 La C. & Mil. R. R	12¾
60 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70⅞	200 do	s30 12¾
		26 do	s9 12⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	25 Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 12
2,000 do	b30 84¾	5 do	13
12,000 do	84¾	200 do	s60 13
2,000 Virginia 6s	93	125 do	13¼
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86⅞	300 do	13⅛
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. b.	s30 41¾	92 Penn. Coal Co	71
2,000 do	41¾	50 Harlem R. R	6¾
7,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	72	100 Reading R. R.	66⅞
10 Ocean Bank	89	50 Mich. C. R. R. at 30d	54
23 do	90	10 Chic. & R. I. R. R	69½
10 Bank of New-York	101	21 do	69¾
16 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	71	50 La C. & M. R. R.	b10 12¾
200 Erie R. R.	20¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R	95
50 do	b30 20¾	6 N. Y. Cen. R. R	79¼
100 do	b10 20⅝	200 do	s30 79

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 63⅞
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 ₱ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 55¾
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R.	Int. add. 39
$2,000 Lackawanna Railroad 7s	Int. add. 14
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem Railroad 7s	Int. add. 50
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 69⅜
$3,000 Mil. & Beloit R. R. 1st mort. 6s	Int. add. 38
$2,000 Det. & Mil. R. R. 1st mort. 7s	Int. add. 51¾
$5,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 2d mort.	Int. add. 21½
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 53¾
$2,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ ct. Eds. of 1877	Int. add. 53
$3,000 Toledo, Norwalk & Cleve. 7s	Int. add. 78⅛
$500 Illinois Central R. R. Const'n 7s	Int. add. 85
$2,000 Lack. R. R. & Coal Co. 1st mort	Int. add. 23½
$2,000 Lexington City 6s	Int. add. 37
$15,000 Keokuk City 8s	Int. add. 50@50¾
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad	50
3 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	104¾
50 shares American and European Express Co.	9
5 shares American Express Co	92
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	90
28 shares Hanover Bank	78½
50 shares Importers and Traders' Bank	95½
5 shares Importers and Traders' Bank	95¼
20 shares Phenix Bank	102⅜
13 shares Mechanics' Bank	108
25 shares Continental Bank	96⅜
14 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	98⅛
40 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	150⅜
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co	166
50 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co	101¼
1600 shares Am. Steam Boiler Furniture Co	5¾
10 shares Hanover Bank	78⅜
10 shares Mercbants' Bank	104⅜
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	87
10 shares Importers and Traders' Bank	94
10 shares Artisans' Bank	74⅜
5 shares Continental Bank	96
8 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Company	87
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	86⅜
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	86
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	71

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The semi-monthly mail to Decemher 20 from California, and the accompanying remittance of $1,607,440 in Bullion, delivered this morning, are quite satisfactory. While adding to the strength of the Bank reserve, they make little change in the Money Market, which was already sufficiently easy in supply, especially for demand borrowers. The irregularity in the disposition of lenders toward mercantile paper is still apparent in the wide rangc of discounts, which we call 7@12 ₱ cent. for very select and othar first-class names. The *Baltic*, steamer of the Collins Line, sails for Europe on Saturday. The mail will probably be a light one, owing to the delay in the receipt of further intelligence from the other side. The market for 60-day Sterling is firm in rates, with only a moderate demand thus far, 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent., and in some instances 110 asked. French bills have become scarce, except with the standard drawers, who are getting for bills drawn to a point, 5.17½@5.16¼. Other good francs are selling at 5.22½@5.20. The Snb-Treasury received to-day $110,037; delivered $107,107; halance at close, $2,952,648.

The Stock Market continues steady, and particularly so for State Loans and some few of the Railway issues. Of these two classes, the sales of the day were over $300,000. Virginias brought 93 ₱ cent.; Missouris, large demand, at 84@84¼ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cants closed 88 ₱ cent. cash, and 88½, bnyer 60 days, bid. On the share list, Erie was again in favor; after selling down yesterday to 19¾ ₱ cent., it closed this afternoon 20½@20¾ ₱ cent. Rock Island further recovered to 70½@¾ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, hnt fell hack to 69¾@¼, the same as at the close on Wednesday; New-York Central ruled 79½@¾@¼, with less activity in the stock. The general market left off firm for State and Railway Bonds; but rather tame for shares. Since the Reading annual meeting on Monday, the Philadelphia Brokers have been sellers of the stock in this market, and the price has yielded 1@1½ ₱ cent. It closed this afternoon at 56½ ₱ cent.

We understand that about twenty of the leading banks of this City hell a conference this forenoon at the Merchants' Bank, on the subject of dispensing with interests on all accounts in deposit. The sentiment in favor of making the change of policy general was quite unanimous, though the embarrassmant was felt of the absenee from the conference of one or more of the large banks, holding correspondence with the country at large. Nevertheless, a Committee was appointed to report at a subsequent meeting, after an interchange o opinion, in the meanwhile, with the absenteesf The deliberate conclusion of the meeting to-day, as expressed by resolution, is that the practice of allowing interest on deposits, subject to withdrawal on demand, is alike repugnant to the uniformity of the banking movement of the City, throughout the year; to the convenience and security of the mercantile public, and the legitimate employment of the means of the country banker.

BANKS IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 11.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$3,358,000	$502,000	$134,000	$1,369,000
North America	2,674,760	662,098	85,858	1,549,603
Farm's & Mech.	3,680,764	694,297	189,100	2,247,416
Commercial	1,398,852	213,000	55,000	569,000
Mechanics'	1,364,436	210,450	33,395	717,645
Nor'n Liberties	1,224,000	143,000	39,000	825,000
Southwark	674,800	206,000	30,000	495,000
Kensington	642,751	96,068	81,105	346,346
Penn Township	534,183	131,155	17,780	374,109
Western	1,203,186	197,692	20,775	739,654
Man. & Mech's'	899,475	106,616	90,097	357,510
Commerce	863,496	162,453	64,670	485,708
Girard	1,280,372	158,702	67,940	673,273
Tradesmen's	340,882	113,866	33,698	357,037
Consolidation	340,154	45,331	20,225	160,489
City	636,496	85,395	35 105	265,092
Commonwealth	167,868	24,548	8,280	35,382
Total	$21,302,374	$3,770,701	$1,011,033	$11,465,253

The communication from a Bondholder of the City of Nashville, has been referred directly to the source of trouble or delay in the payment of the January conpons. Meantime, we learn on inquiry at the Phenix Bank, that for some reason unexplained, the fund remitted for this object was wholly inadeqnate, though duly paid out to the first applicants.

The opinion just delivered by Judge INGERSOLL, of tha United States District Court, in the case of GRAHAM *vs.* STUCKEN, we understand not only to discharge the defendant MYER from special bail, bnt to relieve him, virtually, from all action in the present form of plaintiff's proceeding. The suit goes on against STUCKEN, who is in Europe; his partner being on parole bail to answer any future demands that may be made upon him, in the common law form of *John Doe and Richard Roe*.

DECEMBER RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

	1857. December.	1856. December.
Baltimore and Ohio	$381,143	$466,103
Chicago and Burlington	71,630	106,794
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105,944	137,425
Norwich and Worcester	15,915	25,479
New-York and New-Haven	53,505	68,486
Pennsylvania Central	369,516	386,869

ILLINOIS FREE BANKING BASIS—JANUARY, 1858.

Character of Securities.	Amount.	Value.	Equal to
Missouri State 6s	$3,817,000	80	$3,051,600
Virginia State 6s	720,000	88	641,520
Louisiana State 6s	369,000	82	303,780
Tennessee State 6s	511,000	84	429,244
South

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1974 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Constitution---Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota to be Yoked Together.

Another Corruption Investigating Committee.

Inquiry Ordered as to the $87,000 Tariff Money.

Adjournment of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Kansas Constitution has certainly arrived, and is understood to have been considered in the Cabinet to-day. It will undoubtedly be sent to Congress.

The Administration men say it is settled that Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota are to be yoked together and forced through, and that the Indiana Senators, with BIGLER and JONES, are relied upon to unite with them to secure the necessary majority.

The expression of feeling in the House to-day by those opposed to MATTESON was very bitter. The general opinion is, that if the resolution in his case is pressed to a vote, his expulsion is certain.

You will notice that SMITH, of Illinois, in to-day's debate, distinctly indicated that he had important information relative to the Fort Snelling fraud.

The movement to-day was praiseworthy. It should be followed now by the authorization of a general Committee on the corruptions of the last Congress.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the Lieutenant commanding, CRAVEN, of the schooner *Varina*, dated at the Gulf of Darien, Dec. 5. He says they arrived there on the 2d ult.; have a base line of 5,400 feet, and would be prepared to ascend the Straits on the 8th of December, leaving Acting Master RADFORD to survey the Gulf in their absence.

The President has issued a proclamation embodying the treaty for the settlement of the Sound Dues question, and declaring its binding force on the Government and citizens of the United States.

C. F. HUNTER, of New-York, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, resigned his office to-day.

According to information received from the Navy Department, the *Wabash* proceeds to Key West, and is there to await orders as to where Colonel FRANK ANDERSON and his men are to be landed.

The five Indian delegations now here were to-day shown the wonders at the Arsenal, Navy Yard and Barracks, and treated to an exhibition of cannon target firing. The Secretary of War presented a gun to each Chief.

The four companies of the First Dragoons, now stationed in the Department of New-Mexico, will be transferred to the Department of the Pacific, to which is to be attached so much of the Department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude.

The National Agricultural Society has adjourned, after the most valuable session ever held. General TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland, was elected President, and nearly all the old officers are reelected. The permanent office of the Society is to be established at Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BOCOCK asked the Honse to take up the joint resolution of the Senate, the whole effect of which is this: An act was passed by Congress at the last session authorizing the Naval officers who were affected by the Retiring Board, to apply within one year to have their cases examined, the action of the Naval Courts of Inquiry being the ground on which the President might nominate for restoration. It was not known outside the Senate what was going on there, but it was known that these Courts have acted on certain cases, and that the President has made nominations which have not yet been disposed of by the Senate. It was fair to presume that the Naval Committee of the Senate were considering the proceedings of these Courts. This was the last day when anything can be done under that resolution, which, if not now passed, will render inoperative all that these Courts have done.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, would prefer that the resolution should come up for consideration in regular order. It proposed to increase the number of officers of the Navy, to which he was opposed.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected to its consideration.

Mr. BURNETT offered a resolution, which was passed, authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and to employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case which the public interests required should have a close examination,

On motion, Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the said Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charges against Judge WATROUS of Texas.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble, setting forth that whereas it appears, by the published report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff Act of 1857, and that no satisfactory explanation has been given relating to the application of it, with the exception of $8,000, there should be an investigation. The charge is tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the Tariff Act. Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select Committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for persons and papers. If the Committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the Committee shall present specific charges; in which case another Committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges; the accused to be informed of the place and time of the meeting, in order for a defence, examination of witnesses, &c. Mr. STANTON said that he had delayed offering the resolution till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the Tariff act would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demand the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through its Committee, to investigate its finances and the disbursements of its funds. He urgently advocated the passage of the resolutions in order to ascertain whether money was used to influence the action of the House.

Mr. BURLINGAME said, as a general rule, he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in presence of the House or the Senate, or so occur as to interrupt the deliberations of Congress. He would not magnify the power of the House, nor would he have it take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing to citizens of the country their rights: but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy he would select for his own guidance. So many grave charges have been made by individuals, and a partisan Press, with what motives and for what purposes he would not undertake to intimate, that it seemed to him the House would consult its dignity as well as its honor by adopting the resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the Committee of the Manufacturing Company, he knew nothing, excepting what he had seen in newspapers; but it seemed that an entry of money used in procuring the passage of the Tariff Act was found on their books. There was, however, no charge, even by implication, against any member of Congress, nor against any member of Congress, but charges have been made by responsible persons. He, as a representative from Massachusetts, in which this manufacturing Company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe that the hands of any members of this House have been stained by the money of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. The name of the senior of the firm has stood and stands to-day as a synonym of mercantile honor and integrity. He would not deepen the shadow which rested on it, because of the honored dead who bore it, and the generous living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate, rather than involved in the intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, he preferred to esteem him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the consequences of the commission of wrong.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said that no man held the political Press in more contempt than he. He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter contempt that he should take no notice of it except to carry it before the Grand Jury for vile libel. When charges are made in the Press, he deemed them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gentleman here, as more than enough to look in the face the whole combined Press of the country. But this was a different case. It involved one of the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm an entry appeared of $85,000 paid for procuring the passage of the Tariff act. This is a statement based on a responsible name, and it is adequate foundation for an investigation. The record did not say how the money was distributed. It may have been spent legitimately to pay the expenses of agents. If it got into the hands of any member, let him die the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting this proposed investigation. The Select Committee appointed to inquire into charges against certain members charged with corruption, oppressed no man in his rights and character, but all were treated justly, carefully, tenderly. He opposed at length Mr. STANTON'S proposition, which clothed the Committee with the power of a Grand Jury, and in the absence of the record left the character of the accused open to suspicion.

Mr. STANTON, in reply, said he proposed that the Committee should keep a full record of the proceedings, to be produced whenever occasion required.

Mr. DAVIS said the gentleman proposed to take away everything of advantage to the accused, and thus would embarrass the proceedings with difficulties.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Penn., remarked that all such investigations involved time, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. These charges were extensively made over the whole country, and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for investigation. He could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relating to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate, and corruption may reek all along the Avenue, yet with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge was not only made in the newspaper press, but on the authority of stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. He knew nothing about LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. It is said they are merchant princes of New-England. But he knew that these merchant princes struck hands with the free-trade interest in the last Congress to crush the industry of Pennsylvania. He knew that faith in the interests of New-England toward the rest of the country was the cause of the panic. The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke of the high character of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Were they to be eulogized in Congress because their books show they spent $87,060 to control the industrial interests of the country?

Mr. BURLINGAME replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laboring under misapprehension, and after repeating what he had said, added, "If the gentleman means that was a eulogy on the senior member of the firm, let him make the most of it. I old not consider it a eulogy."

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman retracts I am satisfied.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I retract nothing. I never said it.

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman avers that he did not pronounce a eulogy, I am mistaken. Members were assailed with regard to corruption in connection with the tariff policy, and it has been charged over and over again that members had combined for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home, and but for the mild and genial Winter there would have been starvation within the borders of that State.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, thought it was proper that some investigation should take place, and thought it did not affect him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MORGAN wished to know by what authority the gentleman made that assertion?

Mr. HARRIS replied that he had before him the names of those who voted for the modification of the tariff. Nothing had transpired to show in what direction the money had gone; but from what transpired last session, the Democratic side has very little to fear from the present investigation. It might be well enough to go to Boston, but they had better turn to the Congressional record, where would be found a case worthy of consideration. He meant that of Mr. MATTESON, who, fortunately, was not a member of the Democratic Party. He then offered an amendment setting forth the proceedings of the last House relative to MATTESON, and instructing the Committee now proposed to take all the facts into consideration and report what action is necessary to vindicate the character of the House. Mr. MATTESON, he said, is still resting under serious imputations.

Mr. STANTON raised a question of order that the amendment is not germane to the pending resolution.

The Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. STANTON thought it was the first duty of every family or political party to purge its own household, and he would twice as readily vote to expel members from his own party for sufficient reasons, as a member from the other party, because it was important that its integrity should be preserved. Gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the sale of Fort Snelling. The cardinal object of the manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and the gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly—therefore, they are the very men implicated in the nature of this charge. In reply to Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, he said—it was possible that no injustice had been done the accused parties of the last Congress by the Investigating Committee, but he made the point that the rights of members are not to depend on the discretion of a few gentlemen who may compose such committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, wanted to know whether Mr. STANTON meant to say that any Democratic member was implicated in the sale of Fort Snelling.

Mr. STANTON—I meant to say that the Administration made the sale, and that a member (SMITH) from the gentleman's own State moved for an Investigating Committee, and that it seems all round to be a family affair—that's all.

Mr. GROW protested against the position assumed by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. The latter had attempted to throw suspicion on members of the House, and like the man of old, thanks God he is not like other people, and wraps his cloak of self-righteousness about him. He trusted that the attempt to make the select Committee of the last Congress a precedent would not be successful. He would throw round the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that the person charged shall be confronted with his accusers. The former Committee called profligates from the streets to blacken the character of members, and in a secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the absence of the accused. He protested against the raising of a Committee, and that witnesses shall be called without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of a member of Congress should not be held less in esteem than that of a petty thief, who is entitled to a fair trial. He repeated that the Committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting the witnesses, and having suppressed part of the evidence, asked the House to pass judgment.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois—The gentleman from Ohio says I and others are like the man of old. If he means to assert that "I thank God I am not as other men," he is correct. If the gentleman will put himself in the position of the other man mentioned in the Scripture, by way of contradistinction, and exclaim, "God be merciful to me a sinner," I have no doubt the exclamation would meet with a hearty amen from every gentleman on this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER wanted to know why Messrs. STANTON and GROW sat quietly in their seats when resolutions were introduced proposing an investigation into the conduct of the late Clerk of the House, and in relation to the sale of Fort Snelling?

Mr. STANTON replied that the Fort Snelling case involved nobody by name.

Mr. LETCHER resuming—Nor do these proceedings involve the name of any member of Congress. When the case of the late Clerk was taken up, why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (GROW) protest? Now he said a great outrage was to be committed, rights violated, and the accused arraigned and prosecuted in secret, and brought before the House for judgment.

Mr. STANTON said the Clerk was the person named. The Fort Snelling case did not involve the rights of any member or the character of the House. The sale of the property was the act of the Executive, and as the House has not the power to try him, they could not pass censure.

Mr. LETCHER—Your explanation amounts to this: You did not rise on one occasion because nobody was named, and you did not rise on the other because somebody was named. So far as Secretary FLOYD is concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made on the reputation of a public officer.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH said he offered the resolution for a Committee to inquire into the facts concerning the sale of Fort Snelling. He never said the Secretary of War did anything wrong in the matter; but he thought, from the knowledge in his (SMITH'S) possession, that the subject required investigation. This was due to the Secretary of War, the Administration and the Democratic Party. He had notified the Chairman of the Committee that he would appear at any time and tell his story. He thought something wrong in that sale; but he did not charge it by implication on the Secretary of War. It was wrong, unwise and imprudent, to sell the buildings at Fort Snelling.

Mr. SHERMAN, with the record before him, called attention to the fact that only 20 Republicans voted for the Tariff bill on its passage, with 98 who opposed the Republican Party. Among the Nays only two Democrats voted against it, while 70 Republicans voted against it. Therefore, he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. LETCHER replied that one good turn deserved another. He did not consider the charges resting against the Democratic Party, because, with the practical illustration of the last Congress before them, the Republican Party stand guilty.

Mr. SHERMAN responded that if there was anything wrong, or fraud, or bribery, in the legislation on the tariff bill, it was not done by the Republican Party, for thirty Republicans only voted for and seventy against it, while only two Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on the amendments to Mr. STANTON'S proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. LETCHER that a Select Committee of five members be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendation as they deem proper.

Mr. STANTON withdrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, proposing that Mr. MATTESON'S case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. MATTESON was not present, he moved the subject be postponed until Monday week.

Mr. HENRY BENNETT stated that Mr. MATTESON had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. HARRIS would call up the subject on Monday week unless there was a good reason shown for further postponement.

Mr. BLAIR wished to offer an amendment, which was read for the information of the House. It called for the testimony suppressed by the Investigating Committee, it being of great importance, and asserted that by such suppression the Committee failed in the discharge of its duty.

The Speaker declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. SEWARD doubted whether Mr. HARRIS' proposition could be acted on, it proposing an investigation concerning a member of the last House. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to determine that question.

Mr. HARRIS—I don't see the pertinency of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. SEWARD—That's your fault, not mine. [Laughter.]

The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of their names caused excessive merriment.

Mr. GIDDINGS obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday, which prevailed.

The Discussion on the Action of the Naval Retiring Board—Changing the Names of Vessels—Congressional Corruption, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

The discussion in Senate Executive Session to-day over the Naval Nominations, embraced the whole question in regard to the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Some Senators were desirous of letting the entire list of nominations fall to the ground by the expiration of the law under which they were made; others maintained that the nominations having been made in accordance with the provisions of a law inviting the retired officers to trial with a view to their restoration if found deserving, the Senate had no choice but to confirm them,—while still others were in favor of confirming some and rejecting others. The conflicting views were reconciled at last by the vote confirming the entire list, and the entering of a motion for reconsideration. The latter motion can be taken up on any day, and the fitness of a nomination may be discussed upon it. If the Senate then comes to the conclusion that the nominee ought to be rejected, the motion to reconsider can be carried, and thus the whole case is again before this body for its action.

A few days since, the Senate, on motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, passed a Joint Resolution repealing the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. I understand that this measure is recommended by the Board of Underwriters, a Committee of which body is here to explain its necessity and secure its passage. There is little doubt that it will pass the other House, in which event the name of a vessel can only be changed, as formerly, by special act of Congress.

I understand that the Underwriters' Committee also recommend the passage of a law requiring that within five years after a sea-going vessel is launched, she shall be opened her entire length by taking off a plank outside and inside, so that her frame may be carefully examined, to see whether it is sound. The Underwriters state that it frequently happens that a vessel which to external appearances is perfectly sound, and which is comparatively new, is, in fact, so rotten as to drop to pieces in a moderate gale. This decay, as a general thing, is consequent upon some defect in the timber, which shows itself within five years after a vessel is launched; and if it does not occur within that time, it never does. The object of the proposed law is to secure suitable and thorough inspection of hulls during the first year of their use.

General HOUSTON'S bill for the settlement of the Kansas question ought to satisfy everybody that he is the last man to be relied upon to sustain the Lecompton swindle. He is for the largest liberty to everybody in Kansas—popular sovereignty in its widest latitude and broadest sense. It is understood that he will defend his proposition at length, when the proper occasion presents itself.

Ex-Senator FOOTE is to be married again, to a lady in Mississippi, within a fortnight. It will be remembered that he lost his first wife a year or two since in California. Mr. FOOTE has been spending some days in Washington, where he has received flattering welcome in the circles of which he was a prominent member some years ago.

A certain Ex-Member of Congress from New-York, who became notorious last year as the leader of the corrupt banditti which disgraced the nation,—and who has probably done more to debauch the National Legislature than all other influences combined,—has returned to the Capitol, evidently with the design of renewing his infamous traffic.

It was against him more than all others, that the House leveled its recent resolution excluding exmembers from the floor. It is to be hoped, for their own reputation's sake, that members will avoid the companionship and influence of one whose very association has become contamination and disgrace. If this marked man is so insensible to shame as to be able to brave the contempt which his antecedents provoke, it behooves all who value the purity of Congress to set their faces sternly against him.

A word also to those who have business before Congress, and who will undoubtedly be called upon to "come down" to this prince of black-mail men. Let all such choose at once between his aid and that of the honest masses of either House—for assuredly whatever measure is permitted to pay tribute to his dishonorable coffers, will be sent to the oblivion which such association will abundantly earn for it. He boasts of his "friends in Congress" who will do his bidding. If he *has* any such, the lessons of last session will warn them how they follow his lead. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Case No. 158.—Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby.—A motion to dismiss was argued.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry Buckner.—Argument for appellee continued. Argument for appellant concluded.

No. 35.—James B. Teller, et al. *vs.* Jonathan T. Potter, et al.—Argued for defendants. Submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

No. 36.—J. Mattingly and wife *vs.* John H. Boyd.—Argued for appellants.

Adjourned till Monday.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander PAIGE, at the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 2, would shortly proceed to Hong Kong.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Jan. 15.

Governor RANDALL delivered his Message today. Among other matters he discusses the Banking Law of the State, and advises such action as will check the evils growing out of it. He recommends an investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption in the distribution of the public lands, under the act of 1856. He advocates a Pacific Railroad by the Northern route, and discusses the Slavery question at length, taking strong State's rights grounds. He is opposed to federal encroachment to benefit the Slave power.

Commutation of a Death Sentence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The sentence of WINSLOW ENNY, for the willful murder of his wife, was commuted to-day by Gov. BANES to imprisonment for life.

Movements of General Walker, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 15.

General WALKER left this morning for Petersburg. A banquet given him last night was a splendid affair, and his speech created a strong impression.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15—1 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Cunard steamship *America*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The weather is very thick; wind northeast, with indications of a storm.

Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived here at 1 o'clock, and sailed again at 3 this morning, for Liverpool. The weather is clear, with a light northwest wind.

Southern Mail Failure.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Southern mail has failed to arrive here today.

FROM ALBANY.

Court of Appeals' Calendar—Proceedings in the House—and no Proceedings in the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on the 19th: Nos. 39, 40, 41, 32, 69, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23, 14, 49, 60, 439, 12, 13, 16, 65, 18, 34, 43, 47, 48.

The House passed three additional hours ostensibly engaged in an effort to effect an organization. At the opening it was evident we were to have a departure from the regular order of things. Mr. LAW, American, took the first opportunity to initiate a change of programme. He proposed a resolution appointing VANVALKENBURGH, Republican, Speaker, and WILSON, American, Clerk. He claimed, in supporting this proposition, that concessions must be made, and that the American Party were, and had been, prepared to make such concessions as they deemed honorable and just. Those whom he represented were not to be driven from their position by the common charge of "bargain and sale." If such charges were to be believed, there was no prominent man in the State who had not been bought and sold. He thought his epidermis was too thick to feel such blows. The Americans had only demanded what should have been conceded, a recognition as a Party on the floor of this House. They had been driven to assert their claim. They were weak in numbers, but so were Republicans and Democrats. Neither of those combinations could, unaided, either effect an organization or carry any party measures. Under these circumstances the Americans would despise themselves as they would deserve to be despised by others should they concede everything. With those views he submitted his resolution for the consideration of the House.

A motion to divide the question was lost—Ayes, 54 Nocs. 61—the Democrats and Americans voting No, the Republicans voting Aye. The original resolution was then put and lost—Ayes, 9; Noes, 101—the Americans voting Aye, the Republicans and Democrats voting No.

Mr. LAW then withdrew his own name as a candidate, and offered another resolution that ALVORD, Democrat, be Speaker; and WILSON, American, be Clerk. This was lost—Ayes, 56; Noes, 57. All the Democrats and Messrs. LAW, BACHELLER and HORTON voting Aye. All the Republicans and Messrs. ADAMS, RUSSELL and BOUGHTON, Americans, voting No. This was a tight squeak, and the result was not effected without a vast pressure of the screws. It was evident that the Democratic representatives from New-York and Brooklyn would rather not abandon REILLY for a Know-Nothing Clerk, but their lust for the immediate possession of the spoils overcame their dread of the future when their record would be reviewed, and thus faced the music. That they have shown the will to make a coalition with the Know-Nothings, being able to grasp the plunder, must be slightly mortifying.

Mr. LAW made one more effort to produce a result by offering the name of VAN VALKENBURGH, Republican, for Speaker, and NAPEW, Democrat. This was tabled—Ayes, 97; Noes, 12. Mr. LAW then gave up further efforts, subsiding to the more refining occupation of letter-writing.

Mr. TAPPAN, Democrat, then took a turn at the bellows. He moved ALVORD, Democrat, and RICHARDSON, Republican, for Clerk and Speaker. This was followed by a dozen different motions to amend, adjourn, lay on the table, etc. After an hour of confusion the motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the House went on voting as before—the result being substantially as before.

Then Mr. MONOTT, another Democrat. He drove in a regular omnibus, loaded with ALVORD for Speaker, RICHARDSON for Clerk, Tom, Dick and Harry for Sergeants and Doorkeepers, and a *pro rata* distribution of the Chairmanship of Committees. This was tabled, *nem. con.*, and a second ballot had, with the same result as before.

Notwithstanding the suddenness with which the omnibus driven by Mr. MONOTT had been upset, Mr. BOUGHTON brought another on the track. His had a lighter cargo, carrying VAN VALKENBURGH, Rep., for Speaker, WILSON, American, for Clerk, and HITCHCOCK, Rep., for Sergeant-at-Arms. This went down the banks as summarily as its predecessor.

Mr. MILLS, Democrat, moved to vote by ballot. Tabled, as quick as lightning. It was evident they were all to show their hands.

After this it was a confused and rapid repetition of motions to adjourn, interrupted only by a little episode, in which Mr. DELANEY was the chief actor. He rose to a question of privilege. Three days ago, the Clerk had stated that on a challenge of the count three gentlemen had not voted, who had voted on the previous call. He wanted a chance to exonerate himself from such a charge, and offered a resolution that the Clerk give the names of the gentlemen. The Clerk stated that the gentleman could not raise a question of privilege, except it regarded his own personal convenience. Mr. DELANEY appealed. The House voted to sustain the Clerk, and Mr. DELANEY voted to sustain himself, and that was all who did.

After this the House adjourned.

The Senate was only in session for a short time, and did nothing that would provoke or justify comment, except to adjourn over to Monday. That was sensible.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Chair presented a communication from Judge EMMONDS, on behalf of the family of the late General WORTH, asking the State to take the custody of four swords presented to the late General WORTH, and deposit them in the State Library till young WORTH is of age. Referred.

Mr. DARLING presented a joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute those railroad companies who have failed to report to the State Engineer in compliance with the law. Laid over.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MATHER, to erect a new City-Hall in New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the 179th article of the Second Code of Procedure.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to improve the public health and establish a Sanitary Police in New-York.

By J. A. WILLARD, to incorporate a permanent Committee on Education for the ministry of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to fix the time for the reimbursement of that stock of the State, designated Long Island Railroad Stock.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, to amend the law relative to Road Assessments through unimproved lands.

Adjourned till 1 o'clock on Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Clerk announced the question to be on the motion for evening sessions. Tabled.

Motion for afternoon sessions also tabled.

On motion being made for the vote for Speaker,

Mr. LAW rose, and addressed the House at length He justified the course Americans had taken thus far, but desired to say that they had always been desirous of organizing the House on a fair and honorable basis. They were prepared now to leave the responsibility with the members themselves, and to prove who were and who were not the disorganizers. He would now offer a resolution that

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker and Mr. DAVID L. WILSON Clerk.

After a fruitless endeavor to divide the question and to lay it on the table the resolution was voted down, the Americans only voting in its favor.

Mr. LAW then offered a resolution, making Mr. ALVORD Speaker, and Mr. WILSON Clerk. Lost by vote of 57 to 56. All the Republicans voted Nay—so did ADAMS and BOUGHTON, Americans. The Democrats and the remainder of the Republicans voted Aye.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Alvord, Baker, Beach, Emans, Engs, D. Fish, Hard, Holbrook, W. F. Jones, Lanning, Reynolds, Salisbury, Smith, Van Arnum and Van Valkenburgh.

Mr. LAW then moved that VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker, and JOHN S. NAPEW, Democrat, Clerk.

Mr. SHAPLES moved to lay it on the table. Carried. Ayes, 97; nays, 12.

Mr. TAPPAN then moved that ALVORD be declared Speaker, and RICHARDSON Clerk.

Mr. DUBEEA moved to amend, by declaring that VAN VALKENBURGH be speaker.

Tabled on a motion by Mr. MOORE, 56 to 54.

After various motions to adjourn, a vote taken which resulted for VAN VALKENBURG 54, ALVORD 49, FROST HORTON 6, LAW 1.

Mr. GODARD then offered a resolution that VAN VALKENBURGH be declared Speaker and Mr. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Mr. MOORE moved to amend by making FROST HORTON Speaker and JOHN J. REILLY, Clerk.

Mr. MCNOTT then moved to amend by electing ALVORD Speaker and RICHARDSON Clerk, and distributing the minor offices among all parties.

Mr. DELANEY moved to strike out RICHARDSON and insert JOHN J. REILLY. The whole subject tabled.

A vote was then taken for Speaker, without change of result.

Several more efforts to elect partienlar candidates of the different parties tried, but all laid on the table.

A protracted discussion took place on an attempt to adjourn over until Monday, and on different propositions to organize, all of which were voted down.

The House eventually adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

There are rumors to the effect that the effort to elect Messrs. ALVORD for Speaker of the House, and WILSON for Clerk, will be renewed to-morrow.

MR. LAW'S ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE HOUSE.

Mr. LAW, before offering his resolution for an organization by the election of Clerk and Speaker, said: Mr. CLERK, upon a previous occasion I briefly alluded to the peculiar position of this House on the question of organization, and the necessity existing for compromise. There is nothing improper or disgraceful in the position we occupy. We are standing here in the assertion of a natural right, growing out of party organization, and sometimes necessary for party perpetuity. But in the assertion of right, this belligerent attitude may be persisted in too long. The course we adopt, however satisfactory to ourselves, is a just theme of remark beyond these walls, and away from the actors in the scene itself. We must have learned by this time that concession must be somewhere made, and it is time we should show to the people of this great State that we are desirous to enter upon the performance of our legislative duties. The American Party on this floor has claimed always to stand for concession. It has felt called upon to struggle long and struggle fiercely for principles that it has feared might be overlooked and forgotten. It has shown its strength and courage, ineffectual as you may choose to regard it; and it is prepared to place itself right before the people. The representatives of the American Party here have been told that the simple assertion of the truths for which they battle is sufficient—that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
The immortal years of God are hers."

No greater fallacy ever entered the mind of man. Truth, of itself, has no strength. It lies weak and helpless as the new-born babe, until the strong arm and the stronger purpose lift it up, minister to its necessities, develop its strength, and rear it up to the full stature of its powers. Hence it often happens that the advocates of half-forgotten or neglected truths are compelled to linger long in their defence. The American Party on this floor has found itself thus situated. It is determined to show itself ready for any honorable concession. For such a course there is a precedent, not established by the American Party, but made by its opponents.

Two years since the American party came into this House with a plurality of the whole vote. Democrats and Republicans were then minorities. After a protracted and fierce struggle, the House was formally organized by concessions between Democrats and Republicans. Did any Democrat, after that arrangement, charge that Democratic representatives on this floor had *sold* themselves, or abandoned their party? Did any Republican bring such a charge against Republican representatives? Some gentlemen here start back from all concessions, fearing that they will be charged by their adversaries with having made a *bargain and sale*. My epidermis is too thick to feel such charges when made. Such charges are always made by disappointed partisans and place-hunters. If such charges are assumed to be true, then there is not and has not been a man of mark in this State of any party for whom the devil has not paid almost fabulous sums, so often have they been sold.

I must be permitted on this occasion to step outside from party lines and speak of subjects not strictly germain to the question before the House. I do not expect to vote for the gentleman now presiding over this House, the Clerk of the last Assembly; but I wish to state my high appreciation of his courtesy as a gentleman and his ability as a Clerk. Whatever may be the future of our cause, I shall always ask and claim the privilege of ranking the gentleman among my friends.

Weather Reports—Jan. 15.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Weather dull and sky overcast. Thermometer 32°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind east. Thermometer 40°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Mild; slight rain falling. Ther. 38°.

NEW-HAVEN.—Raining slightly. Thermometer 40°.

EASTPORT.—Very pleasant. Wind north. Ther. 16°.

PORT JERVIS.—Raining hard. Quite warm.

ELMIRA.—Cloudy and colder than before this month. Hailed this evening. Thermometer 30°.

BUFFALO.—Mild; raining; wind southeast. Thermometer 28°.

ROCHESTER.—Compounded snow, rain and sunshine. Thermometer 32°.

SYRACUSE.—Snow before 5 o'clock—rain since. Thermometer 30°.

UTICA.—Snowing and blowing hard. Wind east. Thermometer 32°.

AUBURN.—Blustering; wind south, with rain and hail. Thermometer 32°.

SCHENECTADY.—Cloudy; wind southeast. Ther. 37°.

ALBANY.—Wind south, and raining a little. Thermometer 40°.

PITTSFIELD.—Cloudy. Thermometer 38°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Cold east wind. Cloudy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cloudy. Wind southeast.

CALAIS, Me.—Sky overcast. Wind northeast. Thermometer 19°.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Cloudy. Wind north-northeast. Thermometer 18°.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Looks like snow.

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Weather mild. Sky overcast. Thermometer 14°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Sky overcast. Cold. Wind east. Thermometer 40°.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Clear and cold. Wind northwest.

TORONTO, Can.—Weather remarkably mild and Spring-like. Raining all afternoon. Scarcely any sleighing in Upper Canada.

Late and Important from the Utah Expedition.

Concentration of the Troops in Winter Quarters.

Preparation of the Mormons to Leave in the Spring.

Gov. Cumming's Proclamation, and his Letter to Brigham Young.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 13.

Last evening we received intelligence from the Army at Fort Bridger, and from the Territory of Utah, and proceed to give the news, which is of a highly interesting character.

The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were, at the date of our last accounts, in Winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one and a quarter miles above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel COOKE'S command of dragoons, who were posted 40 miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of the infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in rebuilding the works, for the purpose of protecting the provisions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be completed by the Spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild. They were in excellent health, and numbered some twelve or fifteen hundred—in addition to which, it may be stated that there were about a thousand teamsters, and other *attaches* of an army.

It will at once be asked how, under the circumstances, so large a body of men can subsist until June next, on the provisions which had been able to reach the Fort? To this we are enabled to answer, that, while some things will be wanting, there is a sufficiency of food to last the command for some months. Some articles were wanting—but the main one, salt, was on the way, and would be received in time. It is not to be concealed, however, that every precaution would be necessary against wastefulness in every article of provisions. When it is stated that horses and oxen, in the last stages of dissolution, were killed for provisions, it can be understood that there was very great anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possible. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals attached to the expedition had died.

Availing himself, however, of every possible resort, Col. JOHNSTON had sent Capt. MAGOR, with a command of men and several mountain pilots, to reach Taos and Santa Fé, and from thence to transport supplies for the army, but we look upon this as a forlorn hope, and not likely to result in giving succor to the main body of the army.

Now, as to the Mormons. We publish below Gov. CUMMING'S letter to Ex-Gov. YOUNG, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, and declaring Utah in a state of rebellion. Our information is, that the Mormons, already satisfied of the hopelessness of their resistance, are preparing to abandon Salt Lake City early

YALE COLLEGE.

Medical College Commencement—Olmsted vs. Wendell Phillips—Hezekiah Augur—College Library—Inscription on a Syrian Marble—Bequest to the Theological Department.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

The second term of the Collegiate year opened last Wednesday. Commencements and prize debates are giving students, just at present, something beside studies to think of; but let no one imagine that Yale has been taking the world by surprise in transferring the time for her annual jubilee from July to January. The Commencement to which I refer is simply that of the Medical College The exercises connected with it took place last evening in one of the rooms of the Medical College building. The graduating class the present year numbers but six. The following are the names of the gentlemen allowed to affix two capital letters to their names:

JOHN MARTIN AIKEN, Orange, Conn.
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRCH, Brookfield, Conn.
HENRY WEBSTER JONES, Bridgeport, Conn.
S. F. COLARDEAU, Guadeloupe, W. I.
DANIEL A. DE FOREST, Newburg, Ind.
TIMOTHY BEERS TOWNSEND, New-Haven, Conn.

Mr. J. M. AIMES delivered the Valedictory Oration, the degrees being conferred by Prea. WOOLSEY. The course of lectures before the Young Men's Institute has been an unusually interesting one this Winter. The old stand-bys, CHAPIN, BEECHER, EMERSON, &c., have taken their turns, and we have CURTIS, HAYES and HUNTINGTON yet to come.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has also delivered his lecture on the "Lost Arts," being the third repetition in this city, if I mistake not. Professor OLMSTED has taken the liberty of questioning some of the distinguished lecturer's statements with regard to the state of science among the ancients. Mr. PHILLIPS contends that, in many respects, they were in advance of the moderns.

Professor OLMSTED urges, in the first place, that no nation ever made such advances in the sciences of chemistry, mechanics and astronomy as the moderns have done. Others might, perhaps, accidentally have stumbled upon combinations of chemical substances which produced certain results, but of chemistry as a science they were ignorant. So with astronomy. THALES of Miletus, from his knowledge of the Saros, could predict the day an eclipse would occur, but it was experience, not knowledge, of scientific principles enabled him to do this. We predict not only the day, but the hour, minute and second.

Secondly—The ancients were unacquainted with the microscope and telescope. It had been cited as a proof of their having the telescope that, by a mirror suspended from the ueck of the column at Rhodes, ships could be seen at Alexander, 300 miles distant. Two difficulties presented themselves here. It is absurd to suppose that we can see farther with a mirror than with the naked eye; and on account of the sphericity of the earth it would be necessary that a mirror which could reflect an object at a distance of 300 miles should be elevated to a vastly greater height than was the one in question.

Thirdly—Contrary to the generally received opinion, the ancients had not the means of exerting greater power than the moderns. This was illustrated by a calculation of the force displayed in the transportation of a railway train. It is much greater than that necessary to move one of the monolithic obelisks. Yet our superiority is not so much in the amount of force as in the nature and object of its application. Here our superiority is plainly manifest.

Lastly—In the useful arts and comforts of life we have greatly the advantage of the ancients. The sewing machine alone is worth all their inventions.

Prof. OLMSTED'S thoughts on this subject were embodied in a lecture introductory to his course on meteorology and astronomy, now being delivered to his Senior Class. I refrain from giving a full report, as it is Professor's O.'s intention to elaborate the lecture preparatory to its future delivery, so Mr. PHILLIPS may prepare himself for a thorough demolition in a few weeks. It may seem rather merciless thus to strip the charm from any production which has won such universal admiration as the lecture on the "Lost Arts," but on scientific subjects, if beauty and truth conflict, the former must yield to the latter. Lecturers of less note may learn from this to be cautious in discoursing to New-Haven audiences on subjects with which they are not perfectly acquainted.

One of those rare geniuses the world seldom produces, whom fortune seems determined to oppose and thwart from the hour of birth, died suddenly in this city last Sunday. I refer to HEZEKIAH AUGUR. The name perhaps is familiar to few, but visitors to Trumbull Gallery can hardly have failed to notice a piece of statuary representing the meeting of Jephthah and his daughter. Who would not have been surprised had they been told this exquisite work was executed by one who had never received any instruction in the sculptor's art, nor had any opportunities of cultivating his natural abilities. Mr. AUGUR was born in New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1791. At an early age his genius displayed itself in the construction of machinery and models, and particularly in carving ornamental wood work. When nineteen years of age, enticed perhaps by visions of wealth, and consequently fuller opportunities for the indulgence of his tastes and cultivation of talents, of the existence of which he could not but have been conscious, he entered upon mercantile pursuits. Here he was unsuccessful, as most geniuses of his stamp are. His failure crippled him for life. A nice sense of honor compelled him to straiten himself in every possible way in order to release himself from the obligations in which he had become involved. His efforts for this end necessarily interfered with the development of his genius, yet he left several works, beside the one above-mentioned, as monumenta of what he might have done. Among them are the following: "Head of the Apollo Belvidere," "Sappho," "Resignation," "Bust of OLIVER ELLSWORTH."

A most remarkable characteristic of his manner of working was that he never made use of models. While living he associated with some of our prominent literary men, particularly with DR. PERCIVAL, the poet. That he was not entirely unappreciated, may be inferred from the following passage from a letter written to the *New-England Magazine* by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, describing a Commencement at Yale in 1831.

"Let no one leave New-Haven without going to see 'Jephthah and his Daughter,' a group nearly completed in marble, by Mr. AUGUR, a native and self-taught artist. * * * The female figure is complete and in the highest degree beautiful. The attitude is well conceived; the expression of surprise and affectionate disappointment, at her father's averted look, is admirable. The drapery is finely disposed and wrought. The father we thought not quite equal to the daughter, though still created in a masterly style. We were told that this extraordinary artist works without model, or even drawing, transferring his conceptions directly from his mind to the marble. We trust he may be persuaded to adopt a less adventurous method. It is not the object of any artist to work miracles. And truly miraculous as it seems to be, that a group like this should be wrought without a model, yet, in his further studies and efforts, we trust Mr. AUGUR will be convinced that he, like every other man, however gifted, may do more with means than without. * * * Should he have the opportunity of forming himself at Rome, under the eye of the distinguished living artists there collected, and in the presence of the departed masters of the art, of ancient and modern day, who teach in their immortal works, there is scarce any eminence in sculpture which he may not fairly hope to reach."

Mr. EVERETT also refers to him in terms of high commendation in an oration delivered in Boston, Nov. 14, 1831, as an introduction to the Franklin Lectures.

A good work is being done in the College Library. The last Catalogue was got out a number of years ago. That was by no means complete, and the constant accessions which have since been made have caused the deficiency in this respect to be still more deeply felt. D. C. GILMAN, Esq., to whose energy one of the Literary Societies, as well the College, owes much, has undertaken the work of rearranging and recataloguing the books. This in a Library containing upwards of thirty-six thousand (36,000) volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, can evidently be no trifling task. The work is already far advanced—the number of books catalogued conuting by the thousands. Mr GILMAN while in Europe last Winter and Spring, made valuable purchases for the Library, some of which have lately reached here.

There has been brought lately from Syria, and deposited in the Library, a stone with a part of a Greek inscription upon it, which was taken from the wall of the monastery of Deir-el-Kal'a-ah, near Beyrout. The stone formed part of a pedestal of a statue, or of an altar. The inscription, which is broken off in the middle, has been published in BOECKH'S great *Corpus of Greek Inscriptions*; but actual inspection shows that certain emendations then proposed are entirely impossible. The altar or statue was dedicated, according to vow, by M. OCTAVIUS HILARUS, in honor of Jupiter Balmarcos. The Syrian deity or form of Baal, so styled, is supposed not to be mentioned in any other ancient record. He is called on the inscription, "Ruler of Villages," or "Ruler of Revels;" and, in accordance with the latter explanation, the name Balmarcos may be traced to roots denoting the "Lord of Shakings," or dances. We believe Dr. ROBINSON has referred to this stone in his researches. The inscription seems to be composed in rude verse, and belongs to an age after the Romans became masters of Syria, as, indeed, the name of the dedicator shows. I may be permitted to say that the investigations which led to the above interesting conclusions were prosecuted by President WOOLSEY and Professor HADLEY.

Such an event as Yale receiving a bequest of any kind for the benefit of any department is deserving notice, if only for the rarity of the occurrence. Miss ANN L. MUMFORD, of New-London, deceased in December last, bequeathed to the Theological Department of the College a house and lot in that city valued at $3,000.

There are a number of interesting items waiting for notice, but my space obliges me to postpone them for the present. I can not close, however, without chronicling the reinvenescence of our Yale magazine—*The New Englander*. It has given circulation for fifteen years to the opinions of New-England men, more particularly of those connected with Yale. During the first five years of its existence it displayed great ability and vigor, but since that time it has hardly maintained its former high position, in consequence of its having had no responsible managing editor. The last number was the first issue under its new management, it having now come into the hands of Mr. W. L. KINGSLEY, of this city.

The next number, which will appear the first of February, cannot fail to attract considerable attention. It is to contain, among other articles, one by Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, on "California." Besides being valuable as embodying the results of his observations during his late residence in that State, it will be looked for with peculiar interest from the fact that it contains some corrections of points in regard to which the Doctor claims that his views have been misrepresented. Rev. O. E. DAGGET, of Canadaigua, N. Y., taking SPURGEON as his text, presents a very interesting and valuable article on "Extemporaneous Preaching." Professor FISHER discusses the question, "Is the Reformation responsible for Modern Unbelief?" "The Mosaic Cosmogony" is a caustic review of late geological publications. Besides these, Professor DAY, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, has an article on the "Israelites in Egypt," and Professor WHITNEY, of Yale College, one on the "British in India."

The question whether we should sympathize with the British in India was discussed by five Sophomores in their prize debate last evening, Professors DANA and JOHN A. PORTER and Hon. H. B. HARRISON acting as Umpires. The prizes have not yet been awarded. W—G.

The Nicaraguan Question—Letter from Gen. Hornsby to Hon. G. M. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

During the nine years you served in the Legislature of Texas you were ever counted an able, fearless and honorable man, and I therefore call upon you as our representative in Congress, to investigate the charge I now make against Capt. DAVIS and Commodore PAULDING, of the United States Navy, of having committed great and criminal outrages against the persons and property of many of your old constituants.

Capt. DAVIS in May last used the flag and authority of the United States to assist the Costa Ricans in perfecting the destruction of the American Transit and to deprive Nicaragua of a government and independence. I know it has been pretended that the interference of Captain DAVIS was desired by the Nicaraguans under Gen. WALKER, and that some people call it a rescue, but so far from asking or wishing Captain DAVIS to take the part he did, Gen. WALKER refused to capitulate until Capt. DAVIS deprived him of all chance of succor by seizing the Nicaragua Coast Guard—the war schooner *Granada*—turned it over to the Costa Ricans, who had already broken up the American Transit, and then had in their possession, so far as they had not burnt and destroyed it, nearly a million dollars of American property. I believe a thorough examination will show that the English officers dictated these measures, and perhaps that is the reason no investigation has been ordered.

I, with many other citizens of Texas, went to Nicaragua at the call of, and under contract with the regular authorities, and we hold our Commissions under the last legitimate government of Nicaragua, with large arrears of pay and bounty land due us.

Capt. DAVIS and Com. PAULDING have employed the forces in the United States, in alliance with England and Costa Rica, to force us out of our adopted country, and wrong us out of our just claim for compensation, with other depredations on our persons and property, and it is the duty of Congress to examine fully into these facts.

These are not trifling charges against the honor and justice of the United States, and we, your former constituents, who went to Texas and helped make her an independent State on exactly the same principles on which we went to Nicaragua, have no appeal if Congress refuses us an investigation. We were doing for the citizens and interest of the United States what their own Government had for a whole year omitted to perform, in recapturing their steamers, and opening the San Juan, when we were kidnapped by Com. PAULDING from the soil of Nicaragua.

I ask, why we were taken by force from the service of our adopted country, and brought to Norfolk in a United States ship-of-war, where our men were stowed away in a hold like Coolies, and turned adrift, without trial or examination—strip of everything, penniless, and far from their homes, at this unfavorable season of the year? We were plundered of our stores and camp and garrison equipage by the same United States officials who made us prisoners, and the United States vessels were made receiving-ships for so much of the stolen property as they did not turn over to the negroes about Greytown, or keep for their own use.

Our lawless captors would not allow provisions or even medicines for the sick to be sent to Castillo Virgo for the gallant Colonel ANDERSON'S command, intending to starve him into a surrender: neither would they give us time and opportunity to collect our private clothing, so necessary to us in returning from the perpetual Summer of Nicaragua to the severe and changeful North. If they had been a tenth part as bold and resolute in dealing with Costa Rica and her English allies when they murdered United States citizens, and stopped for a year the chartered route to the Pacific, the transit steamers would have been retaken months ago from the Costa Rican plunderers. But the United States left their property in the hands of their enemy, until Colonel ANDERSON captured it from the Costa Ricans, and turned it over to the agent of the American owner. Then, for the first time, the United States Navy interfered, but it was only to take the steamers from the Americans who were reopening the navigation of the San Juan. Now, Sir, I contend that I am a commissioned officer in the service of Nicaragua, and was therefore in the line of my lawful duty on the San Juan River, defending her soil and resuming the free navigation of her waters from the invading Costa Ricans, when Commodore PAULDING allied the United States Navy to that of England, and with the piratical holders of the American steamers, to make us prisoners and send us to the United States, where no one dares bring us to trial.

If I am not an officer of Nicaragua and a prisoner of war to the allied powers of England, Costa Rica and the United States, I must be a citizen of Texas, and I demand the interference of her representatives for a trial of redress. I insist on my position as an officer in the service of the Government of Nicaragua: it was temporarily overthrown by the action of the United States Navy, in cooperation with England and Costa Rica, for the destruction of the independence of my adopted country; but since the United States has forcibly brought me and my compatriots back to our native soil, against our will and contrary to law, something must be done for us either in the way of a legal trial or a fair indemnity. Law and public justice should insure us redress and indemnity if we have been made to suffer to this extent without having committed any crime worthy of trial.

It has been the pleasure of this Government to assist England and Costa Rica in displacing General WALKER from the command to which he was placed by the people of Nicaragua, and which has never been disputed by a single city or province of that Republic, except while it was under the rule of a foreign force; but this does not give the right to dispose of the fate of those who have acquired important interests in that country.

Commodore PAULDING does not pretend that he was requested or empowered by the military usurpation which calls itself the present "Government of Nicaragua" to capture us or to appropriate our stores, and the Congress of the United States had not declared war on Nicaragua. It is evident, therefore, that we are not lawfully prisoners of war, and Commodore PAULDING has taken the responsibility of kidnapping two hundred soldiers of Nicaragua from their post of duty at the critical moment when they had achieved an important victory over the enemies of their country; and he has illegally disposed of property worth then and there half a million of dollars, to which neither he nor his Government had a claim to the value of one cent.

The Czar of Russia may do such things, but the violent expatriation of two hundred men, and the plunder of half a million of property, is an exercise of despotic power for which no law precedent can be found in the Republic to sustain Commodore PAULDING.

Other States of the Union may choose to live and die with Commodore PAULDING, under the "higher law," but Texas has always manifested a decided preference for the common honesty and Constitution of the United States, and in the certainty that you, Sir, have not blemished the known integrity of your principles by sitting in Congress, I entreat your aid in having this case submitted to a searching investigation. C. C. HORNSBY,

Hon. GUY M. BRYAN. Nicaraguan Army.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

An auspicious sun and a large attendance of members, delegates from other societies, and members of Congress, combine to render the commencement of this sixth annual gathering of the United States Society full of cheerful promise. The growing influence of our National Agricultural Society is manifested by the character of the persons who attend its Washington meetings. Amongst those in the hall this morning are Messrs. MORSE and GILMAN, of Maine; BROOKS, of the Massachusetts Legislature; C. L. FLINT, Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; Col. B. P. JOHNSON, the venerable and highly respected Secretary of our New-York Society; JNO. JONES, of Delaware; Judge FRENCH, of New-Hampshire; Prof. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston; Mr. LEONARD WRAY, of England, the introducer of the African Sugar-cane, or Imphee; Gov. MEDARY, of Minnesota; B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts; CHARLES CARROLL and Gen. TILGHMAN, of Maryland; McCORMICK, of Illinois; H. WAGER and SAMUEL THOANE, of New-York: and especially notable are the farmers who attend. They are gentlemen who farm their hundreds and thousands of acres. Men who raise crops of thousands on thousands of bushels of wheat and corn, whose cattle are seen on a thousand hills. One or more of them I know employ over fifteen reapers in their harvest. And the interest which *such men* take in the deliberations of the United States Society commands the presence and respectful acknowledgments of our members of Congress and public functionaries; and despite the contemptible sneers of obscure provincial agricultural journals, these very men are by their countenance bringing about that public respect for the husbandman which is so heartily desired by all philanthropists. Let obscure country societies, and still more obscure journals, toady to the ignorant prejudices of illiterate farmers if they will;—it is not the province of our recognized National Congress of Agriculture to follow in their track. As well might they carp at the honorable distinction awarded to foreign Ministers by Congress, and acknowledge that in proportion as a farmer is uneducated, conceited and stubborn, by so much can he advance the agriculture of our country.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., by President WILDER, of Massachusetts, who, in accordance with established custom, proceeded to read an annual address, revisory of the acts of the Society since the previous meeting. The address sketches the magnitude of the panic and refers to the prominent influence which the disastrous times force upon agriculture. The recent introduction of the bill of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., was a much needed and most opportune step, and its provisions should be respectfully entertained by Congress.

The result of the National Trial of Harvest Implements of the Society was spoken of as highly satisfactory. More than forty machines had entered the field. The awards upon Reapers and Combined Machines had been made public at Louisville, but the Jury had come to a conclusion on Mowers only at a recent date. After comparing the work performed by various machines, the first premium (gold medal and diploma) had been given to BALL, AULTMAN & Co. for the machine patented by MILLER & AULTMAN. Second premium, of silver medal, to WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Third premium—bronze medal—to MARTIN HALLENBECK, of New-York. This decision has been anxiously awaited by not only manufacturers of machines but the purchasers and users, and as the limited space allowed me as a correspondent will not permit a detail of the new and important laws of machine-construction developed by the trial, and a mere glance at it would be insulting to your readers, "I will make it the subject of a special communication." In concluding his address the President spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: Men die, but institutions live. Several of the founders of this Association have already passed away, and their departure calls upon us for renewed diligence and activity. I have most cheerfully endeavored to bear my full share in these labors and responsibilities. For six successive terms you have honored me with your confidence as President of this Association,—an office which I esteem as one of the highest and most honorable that could be conferred upon me. For each of the last two years I have tendered you my resignation, but have yielded to your urgent solicitation, and have discharged the duties of the position at great personal sacrifice and to the best of my ability.

Among the considerations which have prevailed with me was a desire to reciprocate your kindness, and to conform my action to your judgment,—that my official service was important to the establishment and success of our Society. These objects have now been accomplished. The United States Agricultural Society is now a recognized national institution, co-operating harmoniously with the other agricultural associations of the country, and cherished by the warm affections of the American people. Wherever its exhibitions are held we are sure to meet, not only gentlemen of all professions, but thousands of our intelligent yeomanry. The Society has now attained a standing that will insure its perpetuity and usefulness, and a name that will descend to future generations. My resignation, therefore, which I now, for the third time tender you, cannot be prejudicial to to its interests. New and imperative motives urge me to this measure. As the financial partner of a large commercial house, I cannot for the present abstract the time which I have heretofore devoted to your service, and yet faithfully discharge my multiplied duties in that relation. Besides, I cannot disguise from you the fact that my health has recently been seriously impaired and my life imperilled by the onerous duties of numerous official positions, superadded to those of my legitimate business. Some of these I must sacrifice, and I think I may now, without fear or reproach, be permitted to express my fixed determination not again to be a candidate for reelection.

By this proposal I seek temporary relief, for my heart will still be with you and I shall beg ever to be recognized as an active member of this body. I shall never cease to cherish the most ardent desires for your individual happiness and for the prosperity of the Society; and should the time in future arrive when my services in this or any other capacity may be required, and when a due regard to my business relations, my family, and my own health will permit me to render them, I shall most cheerfully respond to your call.

The address was received with the usual demonstrations of approbation, and Mr. TAYLOE, of the District of Columbia, rose to express his opinion, and he believed that of the Society, that the resignation of Mr. WILDER would be most unwelcome to the members and the public. He and they knew the zeal and ability which Mr. WILDER had manifested in the duties of his office. He did not agree with him that the financial crisis would seriously interfere with the holding of this year's Fair; at least he could speak for the South. The Southern States would be able to pay out of their surplus cotton for some of the kindness shown their section during the yellow fever at Norfolk.

The Chair appointed Committees to nominate officers for the current year, and to audit accounts.

Judge H. F. FRENCH, of New-Hampshire, moved the reference to a Committee of the bill of Hon. Mr. MORRILL, of VERMONT. This bill, you will remember, provides for the granting of 20,000 acres of public lands, or scrip to that amount, to each State for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

W. F. M. ARNY, of Kansas, seconded the motion, but objected to the bill because of imperfection in its provisions for the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, moved the reference to a Committee of five of so much of the President's address as referred to the location of the annual Fair, but

Colonel B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, thought it would be better to refer it to the Nominating Committee to avoid multiplication of Committees. This being concurred in by Mr. HARLAN, it was so disposed of.

Judge H. F. FRENCH, of New-Hampshire, being called upon to state the result of his recent visit to Europe as Commissioner of the Society, stated that not being aware that he should be called upon to make a formal report, he would briefly state that on presentation of his documents as representative of the United States Agricultural Society at the shows of the Royal Society of England, the Suffolk County Society, and the Royal Improvement Society at Waterford, Ireland, as well as to the Imperial Society of France, he had been received with marked courtesy and great kindness. It was sufficient passport for introduction to the most distinguished society that he came an American farmer, and a member of this Society. He would specially speak on the subject of steam plowing. It was profitable, and he thought would be generally adopted in this country. He had seen three different steam-plows and plowing-machines, and described them to the meeting. The plow form of implement he thought would not be adopted in the United States, but rather a spading or digging machine.

Senator HARLAN, being called to the Capitol, offered as a resolution, that "the President be requested to confer with members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and members of the Committee on the Patent Office, of the Senate with a view to perfecting a proper plan of coöperation by Congress with this Society, in aiding the objects of its organization."

Colonel B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, believed that steam plowing would be profitable in this country. No comparison, he thought, should be instituted between the United States and Great Britain, because of the dissimilarity between the conditions of labor and all the details of agriculture. In Great Britain it had been proved beyond cavil that it was profitable. In fact, FOWLER and BOYDELL, too, were now plowing by contract at less per acre than the usual cost of plowing by horse power. In 1851, when he was in England as our special Commissioner to the World's Fair, he had seen FOWLER laying tile by machinery better and cheaper than could be done by hand work. In our own country, we already had the Rotary Digger of Dr. EVANS, which he thought might be ultimately successful. The double Michigan plow pulverizes our fields as well as plows them at one operation. The English plow lays the furrow slices flat and so compactly as to require the employment of a heavy harrow and a heavy team. In the year above mentioned he had triumphantly established the superiority of the American plow in the face of all prejudice and opposition. He presented a letter from Governor KING, of New-York, declining with regret reelection to his accustomed place in the Executive Committee of the United States Society.

The Chair expressed his regret at the determination of the Governor, for he had ever found him a kind friend, and an earnest ally of the Society. Mr. WILDER also spoke in favor of the steam-plow, and thought it would be adopted before long.

Hon. SIMON BROWN, of Massachusetts, indorsed the sentiments of the President.

Col. JOHNSON moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the bill of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and the Chair appointed as such, Messrs. Johnson, of New-York; Tench Tilghman, of Maryland; Loring, of Massachusetts; Tayloe, of District of Columbia, and Arny, of KANSAS.

The regular subject, of *The necessity of having a more perfect knowledge of the mineral necessities of our crops developed*, being in order, Dr. ANTISELL, of Washington, made remarks as follows:

Dr. ANTISELL called the attention of the Society to the necessity of directing the application of chemistry in new channels; the doctrine of the rotation of crops is now no longer held; the theory of analysis of soils and of mineral manures is in its decadence; and, at the present day, analyses of solis, as conducted, afford no practical results, and are of no practical value. The proper direction in which chemical science should be applied is to determine what is the relation between the mineral matters of a soil and the organic matters found in the crop; thus, in what manner are the inorganic matters of the soil connected with the gluten, the sugar, the starch and other food, and respiration elements.

The inutility of former analyses was pointed out in the case of wheat, corn, and other cereal plants; the influence of climate and manures in developing organic food elements in plants. It was hoped, in conclusion, that the Society would take up the subject and prepare some plan for obtaining useful analyses; perhaps an application of some portion of the Patent Office grant might be appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. CHARLES CALVERT, of Maryland, cordially indorsed the views of Dr. ANTISELL, eulogized the matter presented, and moved that a copy be requested for publication by the Society, which was unanimously adopted.

After the discussion of some minor business, Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts, spoke in the highest terms of admiration of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the Vice-President of this Society, from Virginia, as also of THOMAS J. RUSK, of Texas, also deceased, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States Agricultural Society lament the loss of the Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, of Texas, by whose decease the cause of Agriculture has been deprived of a firm friend, and the nation of a patriotic and enlightened statesman; and be it further

Resolved, That, as American farmers, we cherish the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS as an ornament to our Society, and as the bond which connects us personally and intimately with the illustrious founder of our government, and with the wisest and most distinguished of the cultivators of the soil.

The resolutions were heard in profound silence, and, on putting the question to vote, a unanimous affirmative response was given. The Society, on motion, adjourned over to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

What our Artists are Doing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning some information, under the above heading, is given, that will gratify the lovers of art. But to the names there mentioned allow me to add that of Mr. FRIEDOLIN SCHLEGEL, whose claims are equal, at least, to several there mentioned. Mr. SCHLEGEL excels in original design as well as in execution. He designed and painted the admirable picture of "Christ Expounding the Scriptures," bought by several gentleman for the Managers' Room at the Bible House in Astor-place. He has now on hand an excellent picture in his own studio, the subject of which is "The Death of Romeo and Juliet." It is well worth seeing. His studio is No. 58 East Thirteenth-street, two doors from the corner of Broadway. He is every way deserving of patronage. I will only add that these lines are penned entirely without Mr. SCHLEGEL'S knowledge or suggestion, by one who wishes to see merit properly rewarded. JUSTUS.

Launch of the Leviathan—A Perfectly Original Suggestion.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It is with the profoundest interest that I have read in your excellent paper the attempts to launch the great *Leviathan*, which have hitherto proved unsuccessful. I suppose she is built with her decks all in, and is water-tight, consequently she would be gas-tight. Therefore please tell the noble BRUNELL to turn the city gas into her, fill her up like a balloon, and her weight will be lessened nearly one-half—then with her present appliances she can be launched with perfect ease. Yours truly,

SIDNEY MOODY,
Middlebury, Addison County, Vt.

N. B.—The above is original with me, and if tried will certainly prove successful. A simple suggestion sometimes saves thousands of dollars. *What do you think of the plan?*

Military Matters—A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication, signed by "A Brother Officer," published in your issue of yesterday, I noticed a mistake, the correction of which will confer a favor upon those interested. Your correspondent says, "The 'Eagle' was presented to the Seventh Regiment"—he probably intending to have written the Seventy-first, as it was bestowed upon the latter regiment by the Military Association.

The "Eagle," by the way, is to be forwarded to Albany, next Tuesday, under the care of an escort, consisting of volunteers from the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, in order to be present at the next meeting of the Association.

I am, yours, respectfully, G. T. REEDER.

The farmer, Benj. W. Sherman, who has been missing from Collins, N. Y., has turned up alive. He returned to Buffalo on the 11th inst., having traveled about Ohio for two months, partially insane from the effects of drugs administered to him in houses of infame.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting Letter from Ex-Governor Geary.

The Lecompton Convention.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom.

SPRINGDALE FARM, WEST. CO. PA., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

SAMUEL WALKER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I am very much indebted to you for your valuable favor of Nov. 19, which I have read with pleasure and approbation. The case of Kansas is one which truly presents many important issues, all requiring serious consideration. Many of our most eminent citizens seem inclined to view them with dismay; but under all the circumstances, I am almost relieved from any doubt that all will end well, and I have a strong hope for the future prosperity of your beautiful territory. When our mutual friend told you that I still entertained a strong feeling in favor of the people of Kansas—I mean the real *bona fide* settlers—his never told a greater truth.

From the first time I set foot upon that land and associated with its citizens, I felt a deep and involuntary conviction that it would ere long be consecrated to freedom; and that too upon the principles of the Organic Act, in which I cheerfully recognize the principles of popular sovereignty, the right of the people to elect their own officers, and to manage their own affairs in their own way. That this will yet be most fully carried out even in Kansas, I have the most abiding confidence. There is, I assure you, but one feeling in the North, without regard to party, on this subject; and the same feeling prevails among nearly all good men in the South. It does not now require any galvanism, or electro-magnetism to enable even those who have heretofore been most obstinate and determined not to see, to perceive the whole truth. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and without miracle "see clearly." For this change in public sentiment a vote of thanks should be offered to the *Lecompton, Calhoun Constitutional Convention*. This Convention, knowingly representing only a small minority, has at length opened the eyes of the whole nation, by resorting to the most contemptible tricks and nefarious devices to defy and cheat the will and well ascertained desires of a vast majority. The determination of those wicked and unscrupulous men to force Slavery into Kansas, by fair means or foul, with or without the popular sanction, by every fraudulent device and chicanery that a usurped, but it is hoped temporary power, has placed within their reach, have at length opened their nefarious scheme in full glare to the clear vision and understanding of the people, and they, loathing, turn away from the disgusting sight, and with scarcely an exception, give it their bitterest execrations, and manfully declare, before high Heaven, *that the majority principle shall rule*.

The people entertain correct views, and the leading papers of the Democratic Party are declaring, *in tones of thunder*, that *that* sacred and inestimable right shall not be trampled on. The Democratic Party is in power; it stands pledged to admit Kansas into the Union with such a Constitution as a *majority* of her citizens shall adopt, but it must be one fairly submitted and fairly adopted and ratified. The representatives, therefore, of that party dare not vote to admit Kansas with a Constitution which is known to be adverse to the wishes of a vast majority of her citizens. The effort to force a Constitution distasteful to the people, upon them, must ever prove futile, and the good citizens of the Republic would hurl from power the party that would dare to perpetrate so gross a violation upon the doctrine of popular government. The *test* agreed upon between the North and South for the determination of Slavery in the Territories was the *popular will*. The time has, therefore, come for the advocates of Slavery to yield, to give up the fight, and peaceably acquiesce in the well-ascertained will of the majority.

In my veto Message upon the bill authorizing the Constitutional Convention, I waived all the minor objections to it and dwelt alone upon the fact that the bill contained no clause authorizing and directing the submission of the Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection. In a conference with the Committees of the two houses, by whom the bill had been reported, I proposed to sign the bill, *provided* they would insert in it a section authorizing the submission of the Constitution as above indicated. But they *distinctly informed me, that the bill met the approbation of their friends in the South—that it was not their intention the Constitution should ever be submitted to the people*, and that to all intents and purposes it was like the laws of the Medes and Persians, *and could not be altered*. Upon the vital principle of submission alone the bill was vetoed, and it now affords me no ordinary pleasure to find that I took the initiative step in this great question which now agitates the entire nation, and that good and patriotic citizens unanimously, everywhere, sustain the principles laid down in that message. Upon those principles, fairly carried out, depend the liberty and independence of Kansas.

In the bill above referred to there occurs the following remarkable clause: "The Delegates, * * shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government." From this sentence the power is obtained to depose Governor WALKER, and appoint CALHOUN, or rather as a regency to occupy the interregnum between the deposition of WALKER and the election of some person to that office under the new Constitution. It seems to be according to law, and the laws are declared "*valid and must be enforced.*"

As yet there is no authoritative enunciation of the policy of the President with regard to the adoption of the Constitution and the selection of the new Governor, CALHOUN, under it. But there is one fact fully ascertained, that nine-tenths of the whole people of the Free States are inexorably opposed to this Constitution, and regard the new Governorship as an unprincipled usurpation.

How can CALHOUN and his colleagues look the people of your district in the face, since they have refused to submit the Constitution to the people, as you know, they were elected under as solemn a pledge, given at a public meeting at Lecompton, as was ever given before men. *Here they pledged themselves fully, freely and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas for their adoption or rejection.* Comment upon such conduct seems unnecessary, I leave you to draw your own conclusions. But he is the man who once made a speech of considerable length in order to illustrate *his principles*, the quintessence of which was: "*I go wherever my party goes, and wherever my party goes there I go.*" Now what party he is following in making and breaking the aforesaid pledge I am at a loss to determine. For certainly it is no part of the Democratic creed, as I was taught it, and now understand it, to countenance, much less to do a wrong. For is there any obligation resting upon it to be controlled a bit more by the Southern extremists than there is with sectionalists in any other portion of the Union. In the late Presidential campaign, the Democratic Party said *Kansas must have fair play. That pledge nolens volens must be redeemed.* You may rest assured that if the Constitution be submitted to Congress without the popular action of the people of Kansas upon it, that body will as certainly order it back to them for such action. Then will be the time for the people there to speak in their might. For any attempt to force a Constitution in defiance of the popular will, and any infringement upon that principle will be indignantly and effectually rebuked. The rights of the people are not to be trifled with, and Congress will not lend itself to any subterfuge calculated to defeat the will of the people.

Under these views of the case it becomes those who are desirous that the people shall be protected in their rights and privileges, to be calm, prudent and courteous, but steady and *determined* not to submit to such a disfranchisement of their just rights, as would make them slaves, and cause them to become a contempt and bye-word, *and unworthy the name of American citizens.*

I feel assured that there is at present no occasion for blood-shed: but those who inflicted this *wrong, this outrage* upon Kansas, will, if I mistake not the character and spirit of her people, find the temperature of opinion a few degrees too warm for pleasant or long-continued residence within her borders.

Were you to go into an election under the late infamous apportionment, with all the power in the hands of the new Governor, I must confess I cannot see, at this distance, exactly where your *fair play* is to come from. The true plan would be for Congress to pass an enabling act, ordering a proper apportionment, and directing the election of delegates to a new Convention, who shall form a Constitution, which, after being properly ratified by the people of Kansas, should be laid before Congress and the State admitted, whether the majority are in favor of or opposed to Slavery; for it can be no longer contended that it is necessary to introduce Kansas into the Union as a Slave State to maintain the equilibrium between the North and the South, for that equilibrium will be still further destroyed by the admission, this Winter, of two additional Free States, Oregon and Minnesota, and the admission of Kansas, so far as *equilibrium* is concerned, will make but little difference to the South, for she will then be hopelessly in the minority, both in the number of States and in the Senate. Among *Union and States-Rights men* there certainly should be no objection to this, as the States would always maintain the principle that the *peculiar institutions* of each other should never be interfered with or invaded.

I most heartily trust that all wicked attempts to poison the peace, disturb the quietude, or to outrage or disfranchise the people of Kansas, may soon find their proper termination in the utter condemnation of an enlightened people.

Please give the sincere assurance of my unabated and constant attachment, respect and friendship to my friends among the good people of Kansas, and of the lively interest I always entertained for their welfare, happiness and prosperity, whenever you meet them.

I hardly know which to compliment most, you or the citizens of Douglas County, upon your election to the Sheriffalty. One thing I do know, they have selected an honest, capable, and energetic public officer.

I will use all the means in my power to obtain an appropriation for the pay of the volunteers.

Give my kind regards to your excellent and patriotic wife; tell her that her hospitalities are not forgotten, and believe me, as ever, your friend and obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY.

The casea of Ruasell Milla *vs.* Town of Plymouth, Mass., have finally resulted in an award of $15,000 against the town in one case, and in favor of the town in the other. In the first case, the judgment of the County Commissioners is final. In the second, an appeal has been taken. The cause of action was the tapping of a great South Pond for the Plymouth aqueduct, and the consequent cutting off of a brook, which flowed into the pond of complainants.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Second Part of the Report of the Committee of the Underwriters.

The Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the loss of the steamer *Central America*, in presenting a second part of their report, confined the subject with no little embarrassment, as in discussing *The necessity and means of improvement in the

feet, in breadth 7½ feet, with 5 thwarts, to carry each 33 persons..... 99

Total..... 197

Steamer of 2,500 tons should carry ten boats, as follows:

OUTBOARD.

One single bank Whale-boat, to be hoisted at port-quarter davits, in length 26 feet, breadth 5 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 11 persons..... 1

One double bank Cutter, to be hoisted at starboard-quarter davits, in length 27 feet, breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 31 persons..... 31

Two double bank Cutters, to be hoisted at quarter-deck davits, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons..... 62

Two double bank Cutters, to be hoisted at davits just abaft wheel-house, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons..... 62

TO BE CARRIED INBOARD.

Two double bank Cutters, to be carried *inboard*, each in length 30 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 33 persons..... 66

Two double bank Cutters, *inboard*, each in length 30 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 33 persons..... 66

Total..... 393

A steamer of 3,500 tons should carry twelve boats, as follows:

OUTBOARD.

One single-bank Whale-boat, to be hoisted at port-quarter davits, in length 27 feet, in breadth 5 feet, 6 thwarts, to carry 13 persons..... 13

One double-bank Cutter, to be hoisted at starboard-quarter davits, in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, to carry 31 persons..... 31

Two double-bank Cutters, to be hoisted at quarter-deck davits, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons..... 62

Two double-bank Cutters to be hoisted at davits, just abaft wheel-house, each in length 28 feet, in breadth 7 feet, 5 thwarts, each boat to carry 31 persons..... 62

TO BE CARRIED INBOARD.

Three double bank Cutters *inboard*, each in length 32 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 6 thwarts, each boat to carry 37 persons..... 111

Three double bank Cutters *inboard*, each in length 33 feet, in breadth 8 feet, 7 thwarts, each boat to carry 39 persons..... 117

Total..... 396

By the foregoing arrangement the maximum aggregate of persons usually found on board of European steamers may be accommodated with sufficient space, even to take aboard an additional number, in case of injury to one or more of the boats; and if proper care is observed in keeping them, with all their equipments, in readiness—a measure of vitsl importance—and by using ordinary precaution in putting them in the water and preventing their being injured alongside, the number designated for each respective boat can be conveniently seated.

The following proposed disposition of the several parties in the boats is thought to be the best adapted for economizing room, keeping the boats in trim, and affording, under the circumstances, the greatest amount of comfort to all.

For example, a double-bank boat, in length twenty-six, feet, and breadth six feet nine inches, with five thwarts, (the smallest double-bank mentioned in this report,) can double-man her oars, by seating four on each thwart; and, in respect to the larger boats, this can be done with greater convenience. Thus twenty adults can be seated on the five thwarts, the coxswain making twenty-one, leaving the whole of the stern-sheets clear for women and children, and portions of the space under the thwarts for stowing the bread and water.

The bodies of the four on each thwart would give mutual support and warmth to each other, and the oars being double-manned, the rowers could, by alternating their labors, keep them constantly at work, by which, if making but little way against a head wind and sea, they would, by the aid of drags, be kept head to sea in bad weather—the most favorable position for safety.

But, after all, everything must depend upon a previous organization of the parties who are to resort to the boats in case of such disaster as to make it necessary to leave the vessel; and this organization can only be effected at the commencement of the passage or voyage—the arrangement easily perfected in a few hours, provided there shall have been skeleton bills, with explanations, previously prepared.

If those who direct the equipment of steamers for sea would, at the *outset*, establish the precautionary measures recommended in this report, not only would the risk of injury and serious disaster to the vessel be very much lessened, but the underwriters could safely afford to lessen their rates of insurance accordingly.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, it is further suggested that the boats be named, and the seats apportioned to each person numbered, and that skeleton bills be timely prepared, making it only necessary to insert the names or numbers of those who are to compose the respective crews. These are to be placed opposite the numbers of the seats to which the parties may be individually assigned.

A competent coxswain for each boat, to be selected either from the officers or crew, or qualified passengers, whose duty it should be to make a daily examination of the boat under his charge, to see that all her equipments are kept in order and readiness, and those who compose her crew are familiar with their places at the oars.

It is a well-known fact, that notwithstanding the complements of boats usually carried by steamers, in compliance with the law, there never has been on board of any vessel (nor could it be expected) a third part of the number of seamen necessary to man them; consequently, in order to complete the requisite crews, those belonging to the engineer department, the servants and cooks, must be called upon, and it is obvious that those who superintend the management of the vessel and the engines, should be the last to desert their posts, though events occurring at times not far remote, have shown that some of the engineers, instead of standing by their engines, have been the first to seek the boats.

Seventh.—COMPLEMENTS OF CREWS, INCLUDING ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, STOKERS AND OTHERS.

The following is a copy of an official paper, obtained from the Custom-house, New-York, showing the number and classification of the respective crews of the steamers *Fulton, Baltic, Star of the West* and *Vanderbilt*, of four different rates of tonnage; and, so far as regards the safe navigation of the vessels, and the proper management of their engines, they certainly have had sufficient force, as compared with the numbers usually carried by American vessels, though for fully manning the boats they would be altogether inadequate.

But it ought not to be expected, as before remarked, that the owners should go to the expense of employing additional hands for such exclusive purpose, and hence the greater necessity of depending on the passengers in times of extreme need, and of their *previous* organization and distribution to the boats and other stations.

Tonnage and description of Crews of the under-named Steamers, taken from the Shipping Articles for their last voyage, respectively:

	Fulton.	Baltic.	Star of the West.	Vanderbilt.
Tonnage.....	2307 92-95	2723 8-95	1172 33-95	3360 59-95
Officers & Clk.	6	7	5	7
Carpenters.....	1	1	1	1
Wheelsmen.....	4	4	—	4
Seamen.....	16	23	11	21
Boys.....	4	3	4	3
Engineers.....	7	7	4	4
Storekeepers..	5	4	2	2
Oilers and Water-tenders .	9	8	—	6
Firemen.....	12	27	6	24
Stokers.....	12	21	9	19
Steward and Stewardesses	4	5	5	7
Cooks.....	3	7	7	8
Bakers.....	2	1	1	1
Pantrymen.....	2	2	0	2
Barb'rs, Bath'rs and Bar-k'pe	4	1	2	3
Butchers.....	1	1	1	1
Waiters.....	13	13	21	27
Total.....	91	129	85	140

Eighth.—GENERAL ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY, EMBRACING THE DUTIES WHICH SHOULD DEVOLVE UPON PASSENGERS.

It must be manifest to every one who has ever ventured upon the water, whether to accomplish a passage of short or long duration, that method and order in the organization of the various departments of the vessel, are essentially necessary to the convenience and safety of all who may find themselves embarked together, whether as passengers or employes in the ship. That there should be but one chief, (the captain,) to whose authority all on board should be obedient, and he alone should be held responsible for the safe management of his command.

In passenger steamers it is yet more important that he should be charged with the sole responsibility and control. The engineers, being strictly subordinate to him, should obey his orders with alacrity, and endeavor by cheerfulness and zeal to carry out his wishes in regard to the operations of the engines.

Let us now look to a systematic organization for steamers ranging in tonnage from one to four thousand tons, and to suggest, as a common basis, rules for the distribution of the services of passengers as well as others, who, having an equal interest in the safe navigation of the vessel, would doubtless be willing and ready to contribute all in their power to the common safety in cases of danger or actual disaster.

It is natural to suppose, that on occasion of alarm at sea, passengers would be desirous of taking part in the general efforts to avert serious results; and in being thus employed they would not only render themselves eminently useful, but their minds would be so occupied as to prevent the usual fright and confusion which generally attend those accidents, which vessels traversing the ocean are always liable to encounter.

There, doubtless, would be some over-valiant persons amongst the passengers to object to these precautionary measures, as indicating unmanliness and fear, and tending to create unnecessary alarm; but these would be the very first to exhibit a craven spirit when the conduct and energies of really brave men are brought into action.

Exclusive of the station bills usually kept on board of ocean steamers, regulating and describing the daily routine of duties of the officers and crew, as also their stations for special services, there should be, in addition, three separate skeletons of bills, in which to enter at the commencement of the passage or voyage the names or numbers corresponding thereto of passengers. These bills, though nominally separate, should be appended to the others, and entitled as follows:

1st. Passenger-bill in case of alarm of fire.

2d. Passenger-bill in case of dangerous leak.

3d. Passenger-bill in case of taking to the boats.

These, when filled up, should be placed *on boards*, and hung in some conspicuous part of the vessel, that all may see them.

It would be difficult for the Committee to frame bills suitable for every class of steamers, so varied in construction, dimensions and equipment as they are. They can, therefore, only recommend modification and enlargement of those now in use in the European lines, which can easily be done by the intelligent commanders of those vessels, if they agree with the Committee in the necessity of change in the general organization of ocean steamers.

Many might suppose that in carrying out the suggestions so strongly urged by the Committee, that great additional expense and trouble would be involved, but such would not be the case; the cost of these preliminary arrangements would be trifling, and the specific organization recommended by the Committee would tend rather *to save than to make trouble*. In truth, the Committee are of opinion that, in view of the melancholy events which are still fresh in the remembrance of the community, it has become the positive duty of owners and commanders of ocean steamers to adopt some more systematic and certain means of insuring the safety of those who embark in their vessels. And in accomplishing this most desirable change the self-satisfaction and interest of the owners, as well as the comfort and security of passengers, would be mutually subserved.

The Committee close their report with a sincere hope that it may have some influence in attracting the attention of those who are in any way connected with navigation, whether as directors of the commerce of the country, as parties eogaged in the actual business of the sea, or those who embark upon the ocean for convenience or pleasure.

The suggestions of the Committee are earnestly commended to the benevolent, and more especially to the legislators of the land, whose intervention can legalize and enforce the improvements which are here recommended in all good faith.

(Signed) M. C PERRY,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
E. NYE,
F. S. LATHROP,
J. D JONES,
A. V. FRASER,
ALFRED SETON,
J. A. LOWS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

Business Before the Legislature.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.

The following is MR. MATHER'S bill amending the law relative to these institutions:

SEC. 1. The New-York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Eastern Dispensary, the Demilt Dispensary, and the Northwestern Dispensary, of the City of New-York, are, and each of them is authorized to change the time for holding their annual meeting and electing their officers, provided, however, that no such change shall be made excepting in the manner prescribed for altering or amending their by-laws, or by vote at an annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The act to take effect immediately.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The bill proposed to be introduced by Mr. SCHELL, amending the charter of this institution is as follows:

SEC. 1. The Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York, a corporation organized under the act entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies," (title 6, chapter 18, part 1 of the R. S.,) is hereby authorized to amend its charter or constitution by providing that the number of its directors shall hereafter be twenty-four, of whom at least one-half shall be laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SEC. 2. That the said Corporation may, at any time hereafter, further amend its Charter or Constitution by increasing the number of its Directors from time to time, as they may deem expedient, to a number not exceeding fifty, and that on every such increase one-half of such additional number shall be laymen as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the said Corporation may amend its Charter or Constitution by authorizing its Board of Directors, at any time between the annual meetings of the Society, to fill any vacancies which may occur in any way in their own number.

BANK RECEIVERS.

The following is the bill noticed on Wednesday by Senator SLOAN:

SEC. 1. The Receiver of any banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association for banking purposes, created under the laws of this State, may, and he shall have full power and authority to pay in full all debts and liabilities of such banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association, on receiving and having in his hands sufficient money realized from the property received by him as such Receiver; to pay in full all such debts and liabilities, and to reconvey, reassign, and retransfer, to such banking association or corporation, or joint-stock association, all property and assets that came to his hands as such Receiver, and remain in his hands undisposed of.

SEC. 2. Any Court of this State which has appointed a receiver of any banking association, corporation or joint-stock association for banking purposes, may at any time after the debts and liabilities of such banking association, corporation or joint-stock association, shall have been paid in full, satisfied or discharged, or after there shall have come to be in the hands of such receiver sufficient money realized from the property received by him as such receiver to pay in full all the debts and liabilities of such banking association, corporation or joint-stock association, order and direct, on the application of such institution, that all the assets and property remaining in the hands of such receiver, except the money to pay in full all the debts and liabilities that may then remain unpaid, be reconveyed, reassigned, to the banking association, corporation or joint-stock association of which he is the receiver; and on such order being made, all said property and assets shall be deemed to be reinvested in and held by such banking association as fully and perfectly as they held the same before such receiver was appointed, and a certified copy of said order shall be evidence in all the courts in this State of the reconveyance and reassignment of all such property by the receiver to the banking association, corporation, or joint-stock association.

SEC. 3. The receiver, on the service on him of a certified copy of the order of the Court mentioned in sec. 2, shall immediately deliver to the banking association, corporation, or joint-stock association for banking, for which he is receiver, all the books and papers of such institution which came into his possession as such receiver, and also all the property, assets and effects that came into his hands as receiver, and remain undisposed of by him, except the money that be remaining to pay in full any debts and liabilities that shall then remain unpaid.

SEC. 4. Whenever in the cases hereinbefore in this act provided for, the receiver shall have reconveyed and reassigned to such banking association, &c., the remaining property and assets in his hands as such receiver, or whenever the order directing such reassignment and reconveyance mentioned in sec. 2 shall have been made by the Court, such banking association, &c., shall have possession, and enjoy all its property, assets and effects, and all the rights and privileges which it possessed and enjoyed before the appointment of such receiver, as fully and as absolutely as it possessed and enjoyed the same before the appointment of such receiver, subject, however, to all the obligations and restrictions to which banking associations, &c., are snbject by law.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply to individual bankers and their respective receivers.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUITS ON BEHALF OF THE STATE.

The following communication of Attorney-General TREMAIN has been sent to the Senate, relative to certain actions against the State:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

On examining the condition of the cases now pending, in which the people of the State are plaintiffs, I discover that there are about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars involved in those actions, for moneys due the State, either for taxes, or for public moneys withheld by public officers. Some of these cases appear to have been pending for several years. It is also represented to me by the Auditor that the public interest may require that other actions shall soon be commenced for the recovery of other large sums belonging to the State. In some of the actions pending the places of trial are named in counties where, in the ordinary course of business, it will be from one to three years before a cause is reached upon the calendar, for trial.

In 1850 an act was passed declaring that all actions brought to the People in the nature of a *quo warronto*, and also all actions brought by the Attorney-General, to test the title to certain lands referred to in the act, shall have a preference over all other causes.

The Court of Appeals has adopted a rule allowing criminal causes to be moved, on the part of the People, out of their order on the calendar, and giving them a preference. A similar rule also exists in the Supreme Court.

It seems to me that a like preference should be given by all actions in which the people are a party. The reasons for such preference are the same that prevailed in the legislation of 1850, and in the adoption of the rules to which I refer. The public interest, manifestly, requires that claims for taxes withheld, or public moneys not paid over by defaulting officers, should be brought to a speedy determination, and it is hoped that an act will be passed, at an early day, declaring that all civil actions, in which the people are a party, should have a preference in all courts, and may be moved, on the part of the people, out of their order on the calendar.

I find, also, that there are several causes in the nature of a *quo warronto*, involving important constitutional questions, in which judgments have been rendered against the People. Under the present practice, no appeals can be brought in these cases, unless security is given on the part of the people for the payment of costs. It is apparent that public officers ought not to be required to assume liabilities, on behalf of the State, in matters where they have no personal interest, nor is there any reason for requiring such security in cases where the People are a party, other provisions of law affording adequate remedy to the opposite party. In 1855, a special act was passed, dispensing with a bond, in actions upon a lost note, where in the People are a party. It is believed that the public interests would be promoted by such an amendment of the Code of Procedure as will allow an appeal to be brought by the People, from all judgments against them, without any security for costs, and that such appeals shall operate as a stay of proceedings in the same manner as if security had been given. LYMAN TREMAIN.

We concur in the above:

S. E. CHURCH,
J. V. VANDERPOEL,
N. S. BENTON,
CHAS. S. SHERRILL.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Mr. NOXON has introduced the following bill in the Senate:

SEC. 1. Section two of the act entitled "An Act to exempt from sale on execution the homestead of a householder having a family," passed April 10, 1850, is hereby repealed.

That section of the chapter of the law proposed to be repealed is in the following words:

"To entitle any property to such exemption the conveyance of the same shall show that it is designed to be held as a homestead under this act, or if already purchased, or the conveyance does not show such design, a notice that the same is designed to be so held shall be executed and acknowledged by the person owning the said property, which shall contain a full description thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the said property is situate in a book to be provided for that purpose, and known as the "Homeatead Exemption Book." But no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or prior to the recording of the aforesaid deed or notice.

Mr. NOXON also introduced the following bill, providing for the redemption of real estate, sold under foreclosure of mortgage:

SEC. 1. Within one year from the day of sale of any real or leasehold estate, by virtue of any mortgage heretofore executed, or of any judgment of foreclosure thereon, such real or leasehold estate, or any distinct lot, tract, or portion thereof so sold may be redeemed by the mortgagor, his personal representatives or assigns, on paying to the purchaser on such sale, his personal representatives, or assigns, or to the Treasurer of the County in which such real or leasehold estate is situated, for the use of said purchaser, the sum of money bid on such sale, with the interest on that sum, from the time of such sale, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said purchaser or County Treasurer to make and execute a certificate stating the receipt of any moneys in the foregoing specified to be in full redemption of said mortgaged premises from said sale, and thereupon to acknowledge the same before any officer authorized to take the proof or acknowledgement of deeds; and upon recording the same in the office of the Clerk of the County where said mortgaged premises are situated, the said sale shall become null and void.

SEC. 3. Such certificate shall be recorded by the County Clerk in the County or Counties where such land is situated, or in the City of New-York by the Register of Deeds, in the book of mortgages therein, and such certificate and the record thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained, and thereupon said mortgaged premises shall no longer be subject to said mortgage, to any sale made by virtue thereof, or to any judgment authorizing such sale.

SEC. 4. The purchaser on such sale shall be entitled to the immediate possession of such premises sold after the expiration of twenty days from the day of sale, unless the mortgagor, or some one entitled to redeem said mortgaged premises, shall within said twenty days give security to such purchaser for the use and occupation of said premises for the prevention of waste thereon, and for the peaceable delivery of the same to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, at the expiration of one year from the day of such sale in case such premises shall not be redeemed as authorized by this act.

SEC. 5. Such security shall be a bond in the penalty of double the sum bid by such purchaser on said sale, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the County Judge, or in the City of New-York by any Judge of any Court of Record in which the mortgaged premises are situated conditioned to deliver possession of said premises at the expiration of one year from the time of said sale to said purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without having permitted any waste, or done any thing to injure the value of said premises, and to pay for the use of said premises, to be estimated at ten per cent. on amount bid by such purchaser, and seven per cent. on all prior incumbrances at the expiration of the year aforesaid, provided the premises are not rendered according to the provisions of said act, said bond to be delivered to the purchaser or filed in the office of the Clerk of the County where such mortgaged premises are situated.

SEC. 6. After the expiration of one year, and within fifteen months from the day of sale of the mortgaged premises as hereinbefore specified, every creditor having a lien on the said mortgaged premises subsequent to such mortgage forclosed, (in case such mortgaged premises are not redeemed within one year by the mortgagor, his representatives or assigns,) shall have the right to redeem such premises from such sale according to the priority of their liens, as follows: The creditor having the senior lien shall redeem by paying to the purchaser or the County Treasurer, for the use of such purchaser, the sum paid by such purchaser, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon, from the day of such sale; and any second or other creditor may redeem the same from such sale, and from such redeeming creditor, by paying to him or to the County Treasurer, for his use, the sum paid by him on such redemption, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon from the day of such payment, together with the amount of all senior liens to those of such second or other creditor held, owed or paid by the senior creditor from whom such second or other creditor redeems, with seven per cent. per annum interest thereon.

SEC. 7. To entitle any creditor to acquire the title of the original purchaser, or to become a purchaser from any other creditor, pursuant to the foregoing provision, he shall present and leave with such purchaser, creditor or County Treasurer, the evidence of such right required by law on redeeming from the sale of real estate upon execution by sheriffs.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A ROMANCE OF LOVE.

An Elopement and a Writ of Habeas Corpus to obtain a Wife.

Warning to Theatre-Going Mothers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George Taylor.—It is said that a certain Mrs. Hawley, in her early days, eloped with a certain Mr. Hawley. They lived together for some time, and a son and daughter were born unto them. Subsequently Mrs. Hawley obtained a divorce from her husband, and married a Mr. Wright, who is now deceased. Mr. Hawley, the first husband, who also is not living, previously to his death made a will leaving to his son and daughter some $30,000 each. With these two children, the widow Wright has been residing in Thirteenth-street.

Some four or five years ago, a Mr. George Taylor made the acquaintance of Miss Emma A. Hawley, daughter of her who is now Mrs. Wright. He became quite intimate in the family, and was cordially received by mother and children. About two years ago he went to Scotland on business for the firm in whose employ he was, and while there carried on correspondence with Mrs. Wright, and occasionally received a note from Miss Emma, she having always been accustomed to treat him as a brother. Mrs. Hawley took quite an interest in young Mr. Taylor, and in her letters occasionally alluded to his matrimonial plans. She spoke of her daughter, Miss Emma, as being a noble girl, capable of making an efficient and accomplished wife, and who, moreover, was possessed of the comfortable sum of $30,000. The letters frequently hinted that Mr. Taylor was just the person to guard the bank stock from the hands of matrimonial fortune hunters, and their possessor, from the storms of life. Shortly after Mr. Taylor's return from Europe, a year since, he became engaged to Miss Emma, with the consent of her mother, and took up his residence with the family. It was settled that the young couple should be married in December last.

A few months since, for reasons not material to be stated, Mrs. Wright became opposed to the proposed union, and determined that it should not be consummated. She kept a strict watch upon the young lovers, not allowing them to leave the house together. It is supposed that George and Emma planned various schemes for an elopement, but all were frustrated by her watchfulness. Last Saturday a party was formed to visit Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hawley, Jr., were to go together. Emma, a gentleman who was in her plot, and Mrs. Wright, with another gentleman, were the rest of the party. They rode down in an omnibus, and when they got out Emma and her friend managed to slip behind the rest, and, in the crowd about the door, to escape unperceived. They hailed a back, and hastily jumping in, drove to a private house, No. — Ninth-street, where they had previously provided a clergyman, who had been brought from New-Jersey, and kept here for two days to be in readiness at any time to marry the lovers.

At the theatre, when our party had obtained good seats in the body of the house, the eager eye of the mother sought in vain for her daughter. Mr. Taylor was also surprised at her absence, but ascribed it to unintentional separation in the crowd. He thought they might be up stairs, and consented to hunt up the lost ones. He left the party, but instead of going to the gallery, proceeded as rapidly as possible (and that was decidedly fast) to the house in Ninth-street.

In about ten minutes a merry party left the house in Ninth-street and proceeded to Wallack's, where they took seats in the gallery. They had been seated for but a few moments when Mr. Hawley (having been sent to search after Mr. Taylor, the lost hunter after Miss Hawley,) came up. The party was glad to see him, and as their seats were not very comfortable, concluded to join their friends below, whither they all went, and after sundry wonderings how they could have got separated, gave their attention to the "Poor of New-York." Nor did the mother once suspect the other play that had been acted.

But "Murder will out." During the ride home, the mother made some inquiries suggested by her suspicions, but the answers were evasive. On Sunday her fears were so aroused that she refused to allow Mr. Taylor to see her daughter. On Monday, Mr. Taylor acknowledged that they had been married, and demanded to see his wife, but being still refused, he took out a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain her. On going to the house to serve the writ, he found that the mother had fled to parts unknown, taking the new wife with her. The writ was returnable on Tuesday, but no trace of the fugitives could be found, and the writ became void. On Wednesday Mr. Taylor was going to the store of Mr. Hawley when he saw a carriage start from the door. Thinking he might learn the whereabouts of his wife he followed, until the carriage stopped in front of the office of the Attorney of Mrs. Wright. Being near Judge SUTHERLAND'S office Mr. Taylor ran in, and quickly returned with a writ of *habeas corpus*. Opening the carriage door he discovered his mother-in-law, to whom he politely presented the writ. She objected to receiving it, but it was pressed upon her in such a decided manner, that it would have been rude for her to decline accepting it.

The writ was returnable yesterday, and the counsel appeared and put in the return, in substance giving the above facts. The further hearing was postponed until 3 P. M. to-day.

The parties most interested are not our authority for saying that the husband is about 23 and the lady 17 years of age.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Mary H. Crane vs. *Geo. W. Crane.*—The parties, by mutual agreement, determined to live separate, and the husband was to allow the wife $900 per annum. It is alleged that she subsequently lived in an improper manner with a German, which so exasperated the husband that he left the country and stopped the payments to his wife. She brought a suit, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the amount which should be paid by Mr. Crane to her. Yesterday a motion was made to confirm this report, but was adjourned until to-day.

THE WOLFSOHN HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Louisa Wolfsohn, on habeas corpus.—This matter coming up for a further hearing this morning, Ann M. Lucas, the matron of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, was cross-examined on her direct testimony, given on Thursday. She testified that she had to attend the clothing of the female patients; witness could not say whether the subject of translation was forced upon Miss Wolfsohn; during the day the patients were under charge of witness, who regulated the work, amusements and conduct as she thought proper, under the Doctor's direction; Dr. Younghaus conversed with Miss Wolfsohn altogether in German; witness did not understand the conversation; witness never knew of a patient being blistered or punished. Witness did not recollect if the dresses had been taken away from the prisoner, but thought it was done as a matter of unkindness, and not as a matter of treatment. Never saw any acts of unkindness on the part of Dr. Younghaus, only words. Witness was not aware that any fault had been found with her, and no complaints had been brought against her by patients since her connection with the asylum.

Dr. Coven, the physician connected with the City Prison—in which capacity he treats upwards of 800 insane patients a year—testified that he had conversed with Miss Wolfsohn, and could see nothing in her conduct to justify her confinement in a lunatic asylum.

The further examination of witnesses was adjourned to to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

DECISIONS.

Don Theo Foster vs. *Joseph Foster.*—Case referred back to referee for further testimony.

Geo. W. Kirtland vs. *A. F. Hostings et al.*—Motion denied.

John Benson vs. *Julius C. Minett et al.*—Motion granted with $10 cost, unless defendant in five days serve an amended answer and pay such costs.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

John Hodgson vs. *Charles Fox.*—Answer must be struck out as frivolous, except that portion setting up counter claim. That must be made more definite and certain. Ten dollars cost of motion to plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

On Thursday afternoon, General Nye applied, before Justice DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, for three writs of *habeas corpus* and three writs of *certiorari*, for the purpose of bringing up Peter Duffy, Wm. L. Miller and Oscar Van Tassel, the policemen who were arrested on Tuesday last on a charge of the murder of Patrick Vaughn during the riot at the Eighth District poll of the Eleventh Ward, during the last election. Mr. Nye applied for the writs with a view of getting the accused out on bail without subjecting them to a preliminary examination. The Judge granted the writs, returnable forthwith.

The return to the writs was made before Judge INGRAHAM, at Chambers, Friday morning.

General Nae, after stating the facts of the case, asked that the accused be admitted to bail. At the most the case could not amount to more than manslaughter, which was a bailable offence, and as the men were ready to give bail, he submitted it was the most desirable course to be pursued.

Mr. Sedgwick said they had seven witnesses to examine yet before the Police Justice, but he would make no objection to have their examination take place before Judge INGRAHAM.

Judge INGRAHAM said: As I understand the case is still under examination of the parties for the crime of murder, it is impossible for me to pass upon the question of bail until the prosecution have got through with their case.

The Judge finally ordered the writs to be discharged and the case sent back to the magistrate. After the case was there passed upon, the parties could move for new writs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—JAN. 14, 1858.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

William H. Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover $2,627 32 alleged to be due to the plaintiff on a contract for rebuilding Pier No. 45 North River in 1854. At a former trial a verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term. The cause was argued at the General Term and a new trial ordered. The contract required that the work should be done under the directions of the Street Commissioner in strict conformity with the specifications. The plaintiff admitted that the work was not done in exact accordance with the specifications, but averred that the departures from the contract were authorized by the Street Commissioner and the Superintendent of Wharves. The plaintiff was sworn on his own behalf, and several other dock-builders also testified as to the character of the work, and the comparative expense of the work as actually done, and that required by the contract. The defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no cause of action had been shown against the defendants, and that the Street Commissioner had no power to authorize the plaintiff to perform the work in any other manner than that required by the contract. The motion was granted and judgment ordered for the defendants.

A. J. Willard for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and Richard Busteed for defendants.

Heavy Damages for Breach of Promise.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Jan. 15.

Before Judge Daly.

Esther Leopold by her next friend, Heyman Leopold, vs. *Morris Meyers.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, a young, good-looking woman, complained that the defendant, in August, 1856, promised to marry her at such time as she should request, which she alleges that he refused to do; that in September, of the same year, he promised to marry her in January, 1857. Upon his promise she placed firm reliance, and accordingly remained single, and although the time has passed in which he promised to marry her, he still refuses to fulfil his obligation. She claimed that by reason of these acts of the defendant she has suffered damages to the amount of $10,000, for which she asked judgment.

The defendant admitted making the promises, but set up that she did not request him to fulfil his first promise; that he intended to marry her in January, but no specific contract was entered into binding either of them to that particular time; that by reason of his ill health and the change in his business affairs, it would have been improper and inadvisable for him to marry her at the time last stated; that he desired and suggested a postponement of the marriage, to which she made no objection; that he offered to marry her after his first promise, but she did not comply with his offer, and that he furnished jewelry to her to the value of $120, which she had not paid for, and he asked judgment against her for that amount.

This morning the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Before Hon. E D CULVER.—*Meyer H. Meyers* vs. *Jacob Ganzer and others.*—This action was brought to set aside a conveyance of property on the ground of fraud. The case was tried by a Jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff.

☞ The King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning, but adjourned without transacting any business, as the Judge (STRONG) has a large civil calendar to dispose of this term.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship-of-War Congress

This ship arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday after a cruise of two years, six months and twenty-four days.

She sailed from New-York July 16, 1855, for the Mediterranean, as the flag-ship of Commodore BARNEY. The *Congress* mounts 50 guns, and has a crew of 460 men; the best disciplined and most efficient in the Navy.

No accident has happened during the cruise to any man, and but few have died of disease of any kind, having lost but 10 in all; among them Dr. C. H. LEISTNER, of New-York, a graduate of Pennsylvania University. He died at sea Dec. 27, 1857.

During the cruise, this ship visited all the principal ports on the station.

Nov. 26, 1857, she sailed from Spezzia, homeward bound, leaving on the station the sloop of war *Constellation*, Captain BELL, (soon to sail for the East.

The following is a list of officers now in the ship:

Commodore, SAMUEL L. BARNEY; Captain of Ordnance, George A. Magruder; Commander, Thomas T. Craven; Lieutenants, William May, William C. B S. Porter, Samuel Marcy, J. P. Jones, L. H. Newman, James Stillwell, Benjamin P. Loyall; Purser, James R. Temple; Surgeon, W. F. Patton; Major of Marines, Benjamin E. Brooke; Chaplain, Rev. Mason Noole; Assistant-Surgeon, Andrew Conrad; Lieutenant Marines, J. R. F. Tatnall; Commodore's Secretary, J. F. Smith; Midshipmen, George Law, E. P Lull, G. F. Crosswan, A. Hopkins, T. McBuchanan, Philip Porcher; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Emerson; Purser's Clerk, Mr. Blackmeister; Boatswain, George Willmuth; Gunner, George Syrian; Sail-maker, T. T. Herbert; Carpenter, James Mead; Yeoman, B. G. Spalding; Purser's Steward, S. Meginness.

A young man, named Theo. E. Seidel, committed suicide, by taking arsenic, at Cleveland, on the 9th inst. His family live in Rochester, N. Y. His mother and a sister put an end to their lives by suicide some time ago.

The Convention of Grape Growers held at Meriden, Conn., this week, adopted a Constitution and organized an association, of which David Clark of Hartford is President.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made official reply to the request of the collector of Galveston for authority to place the lifeboats of the district in a more efficient state of service. He states that there is now no money in the treasury applicable to that object, and that a new appropriation by Congress must be awaited.

A young man, named Edward Plumer, attempted suicide in New-Orleans a few days since, by shooting himself in the mouth, because a young German girl refused to accept his offers of devotion. It is said he is so badly wounded that he cannot recover.

The Winnebago Indians in Minnesota raised last year over 5,000 bushels of wheat on the Reservation, being more than half of the entire amount produced in Blue Earth County. They have nine townships of land, and of this 1,000 acres are under cultivation.

☞ Payments to employés at the Charleston Navy Yard are to be made immediately.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Dedication of the new House of Worship of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will take place on SUNDAY, 17th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The pastor, Mr. C. HODGE, will preach in the morning. Dr. PARKHURST, of the Mercer-st. Church, in the afternoon, and Professor HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, in the evening. The Church is located in South 6th-st., near Jersey-av. The friends of Christ from this City and neighborhood are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The Adelphi Room, corner of 11th and Grand sts., Williamsburg, has been engaged by a few Baptists, who are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of sitting under the ministry of Rev. ROBERT CARR, who has complied with their invitation to preach the Gospel in the above place and will commence his labors, God willing, next LORD'S DAY, 17th inst. The room is commodious, and an invitation is affectionately given to all who can attend.

☞ **North Dutch Church**, corner of William and Fulton sts., divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer-meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the church.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sunday School** connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Speaking by the children, and music under the direction of Prof. ALLEN. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Mr. WARD, returned missionary from Assam, and by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor of the First Mariners' Church, New York.

☞ **The Second Anniversary of the Sunday** Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING. Address by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN and the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D. The children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, will sing some new Sunday School pieces. Exercises to commence at 7½.

☞ **Williamsburg Gothic M. E. Church**, Grand-st., corner of Ewen. Preaching TO-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., with three days' later news from Europe, is now overdue at Halifax. She had not been signaled up to 11 o'clock last night.

The mails of the *North American*, which arrived at Portland on Thursday evening, arrived in Boston yesterday and were dispatched over the New-Haven road and reached this City by the midnight train. The abstract of her news telegraphed from Portland and published yesterday morning contains everything of importance.

The surface of Congressional equanimity is again ruffled by a hint at corruption, and judging from indications yesterday, a considerable portion of the present session will be spent in the investigation of charges, express and implied, against the integrity of members. In the House, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact that the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company stated that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff act of 1857, and calling for an inquiry into the matter. He proposed the appointment of a select committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, and proceeded at some length to advocate immediate action on the proposition. This gave rise to a long and warm debate, in which the question of corruption was very fully discussed. Various amendments were proposed as to the manner in which the investigation should be conducted, and, finally, one suggested by Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, as a substitute, was adopted, which provides for a select Committee of five with power, who are to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendations as they may deem proper. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois—the subject of the Corruption Investigating Committee of the last House having been brought up—offered a preamble and resolution proposing that Mr MATTESON'S case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House; but as Mr. MATTESON was absent from Washington, the matter was postponed until Monday week. A resolution was passed authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers relative to the charges against Judge WAYROUS, of Texas. The joint resolution of the Senate, in regard to the retired naval officers proposed to be restored to the active list, was lost, objection being made to its consideration.

Mr. MATHER gave notice, in the State Senate yesterday, of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the erection of a new City Hall in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to improve the public health, and establish a Sanitary Police in this City. The first business in the Assembly was action on the motions to hold afternoon and evening sessions, both of which were tabled. The apparently interminable contest for the Speakership was then resumed, and various proposals were made from the American side of the House to compromise by a division of the offices, but they all failed. One proposition was that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Republican, be Speaker, and DAVID L. WILSON, American, Clerk; another, that Mr. ALVORD, Democrat, be Speaker, and Mr. WILSON, Clerk; and another that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and JOHN S. NAFEW, Democrat, Clerk. It is thought probable that the effort to elect Messrs. ALVORD and WILSON will be renewed to-day.

We find in our St. Louis exchanges details of the Kansas news previously telegraphed to us, which leaves little room for doubt that the Pro-Slavery ticket is elected by a small majority. The expression against the Lecompton Constitution, however, is very decided, and the Free-State men probably have a majority of the new Legislature. In Kickapoo, Doniphan, Johnson, Bourbon and Douglas Counties, and in Atchison City the Pro-Slavery men have large majorities on the State ticket, owing to the fact that most of the Free-State men refused to vote at all. The Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton on the 4th, and adjourned to Lawrence on account of a lack of accommodations—Governor DENVER having signed a bill authorizing the removal. The Governor had sent in his message, a short abstract of which we published on Thursday morning. We give the document in full elsewhere.

Details of the news from the Utah Expedition, telegraphed from St. Louis, have reached us, but comprise nothing additional of importance. In sending a copy of his Proclamation to BRIGHAM YOUNG, Gov. CUMMING addressed him a letter announcing his appointment as Governor of the Territory, and regretting the acts of violence which had been committed, and which were attributed to YOUNG. The St. Louis *Leader* does not place much reliance in the report that the Mormons in a body will leave the Territory in the Spring. It thinks it probable that YOUNG and a few of the faithful, who have so often defied the power of the Government, will flee from fear of the consequences of their treason, but that a large majority will quietly submit to the laws and remain.

We have received Bermudian papers to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The weather was very mild and pleasant—resembling that of June rather than December. The French mail steamer *Atmi*, from Havana, had touched at Hamilton for a supply of coals, and had again sailed for Havre. The screw steamer *Tweedside*, eight days from New-Orleans, laden with cotton for Liverpool, was at St. George's on the 29th ult., to replenish her stock of coals; also, the screw-steamer *Saladin*, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool.

The National Agricultural Society, which has been in session for several days at Washington, adjourned yesterday, after a very interesting and valuable session. General TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland, was elected President for the ensuing year. The other officers are mostly the old ones reëlected. Washington hereafter is to be the permanent head-quarters of the Society. A detailed report of the first day's proceedings will be found on our Second page.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, a *habeas corpus* case brought by a husband to obtain possession of his wife, was commenced, and bids fair to excite almost as much attention as the famous JOHN DEAN elopement. The parties were privately married last Saturday, while the lady's mother was at Wallack's Theatre. When the mother discovered that they had been married, she refused to allow her son-in-law to see his wife, and still keeps her concealed. The husband seeks to recover her.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge DALY, an action by which ESTHER LEOPOLD sought to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage from MORRIS MEYER, was brought to trial. The jury rendered a verdict awarding $3,000 to the plaintiff.

The "Ashlanders," a political association, established in 1847 to promote the principles of HENRY CLAY, celebrated their eleventh anniversary last evening by a dinner at the Waverley House. The festivities were unmarred, and in the highest degree satisfactory to all concerned.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy and languid for Flour, which was less sought after. The receipts were light. No Wheat arrived, and this kind of grain was salable and steady. Corn was in moderate supply and request at more regular prices. Cotton was brisker, and ⅛c.@⅛c. per lb. dearer. The reported transactions included 900 bales here, and about 2,500 bales *in transitu*. Provisions were in fair demand. Mess Pork advanced, while Prime Pork declined. Beef tended downward. Cut Meats and Lard were held with more firmness. Coffee attracted considerable attention at uniform quotations. Sugars and Molasses continued depressed, prices leaning in favor of buyers. A large auction sale of Domestic Woolen Goods which occurred during the day, is noticed in our Dry Goods report. Freights were quiet, but without any further change of importance in rates.

A Southern Confederacy.

There are a variety of things necessary to make a nation besides wishes, as history abundantly proves. The principal ingredients are men and money—the habit and capacity of self-government, and of self-defence. A small amount of credit amongst money-lenders, and of respect and confidence amongst neighbors, are also desirable requisites. The hearty cooperation and allegiance of the whole population, are likewise very essential. Unluckily not one of these can be made to order. There is no manufactory, that we know of, in which credit, strength, patriotism, and union are turned out either by the yard or the ton for the use of ambitious, fire-eating politicians. These indispensable articles are all hardy plants of slow growth, and can't be run up in hot-houses in a day or two. No number of barbecues, or meetings, or assaults, or high-toned speeches, render the slightest service in the matter. For all of which reasons we are of opinion that the formation of the great Southern Confederacy by the dissolution of the existing Union, is not one of the events which is likely to come off at an early date.

We are all aware of the claims put forward by "Southern gentlemen," to peculiar fitness for the work of government, and for this work only. We know with what stern pertinacity they have since the birth of the republic asserted their claims to the proud rank of statesmen *par excellence*, by right of their leisure, their training and cultivation. They profess they have a thousand times shown us all the virtues of an aristocracy, and foremost amongst them the power of swaying the ignoble crowd, the "small-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics" who obey the laws and pay the taxes. Courage, energy, determination, eloquence and exemption from toil have done for the Southern planters just what they have done for the upper classes in England, and what they did for them in Carthage and Rome, and more recently in Venice, and Tuscany and France. But, unfortunately for them, though fortunately for mankind, the idle classes shine in politics only so long as there are industrious classes beneath to listen to their speeches, be bewitched by their graces, and pay their appropriations. Kings are nothing without subjects, nor generals without troops, and so aristocrats are nobodies without commoners. But for Jacques Bonhomme the Rohans and Montmorenoies would not have been very great people after all. It is the hinds, and clodhoppers and yeomanry who have given lustre to the PERCYS and HOWARDS. Rank, whether political or social, is, on the whole, a matter of comparison. It is not high unless there is something lower.

Now, when the Southern Confederacy is formed, it will unfortunately want the first requisite of all confederacies or empires—a people. In the Southern Republic all will be aristocrats, and none commoners. What is to be done with a nation of gentlemen, of men of leisure, who descend to no sort of labor save the labor of legislation? The Polish aristocracy had at least serfs to lord it over, and furnish their furs, and sabres, and lances, and horses, and forage, but in the South there are not even serfs. The Russian aristocracy make fine soldiers, but their value in a military point of view lies wholly in the fact that they lead half a million of hardy and indomitable vassals to battle. Our fire-eaters are all lords, and there are no vassals at all. In the great Southern republic there will be absolutely nobody to form the rank and file of an army. The place occupied by the peasantry in the great military States of the East, amongst whom monarchs find food for cannon, is here filled by cattle, for whose supervision, driving and governing there is only, according to Mr. THAYER'S statement in the House of Representatives, a scarcely appreciable fraction of a man to the square mile. Some hundreds of men can be furnished now for the Mexican war, or fillibustering purposes, because the millions who swarm at the North guarantee the security of existing institutions and the preservation of order. But how will it be when the North is a dreaded, and, perhaps, hostile rival? How will it be if a foreign invasion should ever be added to the horrors of a servile war? The 1-89th of a man who is to be found in each square mile is an "officer and a gentleman." Where are the privates to come from?

The military objections to the proposed organization are after all surpassed by the financial ones. When people propose, as JEFFERSON DAVIS does, a general warring for liberty all the world over, as one of their first duties, they should remember that these holy aspirations cannot be gratified without money, and where is the Southern Confederacy to get the money for its first crusade? Foreign capitalists will not advance money on slaves, for the simple reason that slaves are chattels, and yet slaves are the only property of the South. Their lands are daily depreciating in value for want of labor, and their buildings and fixtures are ridiculously scanty, and ridiculously worthless. National loans are usually effected by pledges of the national credit, but who will lend to a nation whose corner-stone is Mississippi, and amongst whose promising progeny stands Arkansas? Even Northern capitalists cannot now be got to recuperate the Old Dominion under the ægis of a common Constitution. Will they be more pliable under a political system devised by DAVIS and QUITMAN and Parson BROWNLOW? The Southern Post-Office Department is only borne up by the flood-tide of Northern correspondence. Will the letters of nigger-dealers and the reports of overseers pay for its complicated machinery and its long stage carriage? How is diplomatic intercourse to be carried on with foreign nations, every one of whom has solemnly declared the most startling feature in the proposed confederacy a curse and an abomination? Is it to be supposed for a moment that Great Britain, or even Austria, would allow black seamen to be imprisoned at Charleston, if nothing stood in the way of their forcible rescue save the volunteers of that city, and an infinitesimal army probably partly engaged in fillibustering in Mexico, and partly in repelling Northern forage on the border? How, in short, is this confederacy which looms so terribly in our horizon to be got together, and when got together to be kept together? Something is certainly needed for the creation of a nation, besides a wild desire to extend the boundaries of negro-dom; and we should like to know where in the South that something is to be found?

Romance in Real Life—The Du Lux Case.

It is possible that some of our readers may remember that in 1854 an old French beggar-woman, who occupied a garret in William-street, gathered sticks in the street to boil her pot, and subsisted on public charity, was run over by a City omnibus and taken to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, where she soon after died. The vicissitudes of this old woman's life, as revealed by proceedings in our Courts, which have been continued from that time to this, form a very striking illustration of the familiar proverb that truth is stranger than fiction.

The old woman's name was JEANNES DU LUX, and she was born, of poor and respectable parents, on the 24th of November, 1777, in the picturesque town of Pau in the South of France. Both her father and mother died when she was very young, and JEANNES ICARD, as she was then called, left an orphan and destitute, quitted her native town and found employment at St. Girons as a common domestic. Here she formed an intimacy with one VALENTINE FERRIE, lived with him as his wife, and, in the year 1800, gave birth to a son, whose name was registered on the baptismal records of St. Girons as BELTHAZAR PIERRE FERRIE. In the year 1811 VALENTINE FERRIE was killed while conveying goods on mules to the French army in Spain; but for some time previous to that event he had separated from JEANNES, for as early as 1806 we find the latter alone in Bordeaux. Here she first saw and became intimate with HENRY DU LUX, and after a six months' acquaintance she emigrated with him to this City, where they entered into business and lived together as man and wife, though not formally married until 1812. In the Summer of 1814, DU LUX went to France, and, after a lapse of some months, he wrote to his wife complaining that she had refused to honor his draft, and made this an excuse for not returning. He was, in fact, never seen in this country again. In 1822 he visited the Mauritius, but since then nothing has been heard of him. The inevitable conclusion is that he has been long dead.

In 1815 JEANNES visited France, and immediately proceeded to search for her offspring, who had been left in charge of a peasant family. She placed the boy at a school in Bordeaux, but, disliking its restrictions, he ran away, and returned to the country people among whom he had been brought up. He was soon retaken, and, this time, he was brought to St. Girons where he remained until 1821, under the guardianship of one ANERE. His mother, who had returned to New-York in 1815, regularly supplied M. ANERE with funds for the boy's use, but notwithstanding this, he was very much neglected. In 1821 he left St. Girons for Bordeaux, and in 1824 he came to New-York, where he lived for a time with Madame DU LUX. Her violent temper prevented him from remaining long under her roof. He went to Cincinnati, established himself in that city as a hair-dresser, and continued to reside there until his mother's decease, as already related, in 1854, when it appeared that she was worth property to the amount of $100,000.

As none of JEANNES DU LUX'S kindred resided in New-York, the Surrogate, in the first instance, granted letters on her estate to the public administrator; but in December, FERRIE, known as JOHN P. FERRIE, of Cincinnati filed his petition, claiming the property as son and only heir of the deceased. Distant relatives in France disputed FERRIE'S pretensions, and pleaded his illegitimacy, but after a careful investigation of the mass of evidence taken both here and in France, the Surrogate decided in favor of the petitioner, and decreed that letters of administration should issue to him as next of kin.

This decision, appealed from, has been lately confirmed by the Supreme Court; Judge MITCHELL, however, dissenting. The questions submitted were: First—Whether FERRIE was the son of the decedent; and, Secondly—If her son, whether he was legitimate. In regard to the first point there can scarcely be a doubt. It is certain that, on many occasions, the deceased pretended in the presence of third parties that FERRIE was her nephew, but the truthfulness of such an assertion is rendered impossible by the fact that she had neither brother nor sister. Besides, in confidential conversations with her most intimate friends, Madame DU LUX invariably admitted that FERRIE was her son, and such admissions became more frequent during the last years of her life. She was a woman of most extraordinary vanity, and, though considerably over seventy, was often heard to say in allusion to FERRIE, "I cannot call him my son—he is too old." But, in addition to these admissions of Madame DU LUX, which are held to be perfectly conclusive, there was a most remarkable family likeness between herself and FERRIE, and it is further in evidence that she educated and supported him during his minority, and, in despite of her capricious conduct and violent temper, always evinced for him a mother's love.

The second point is more difficult of proof, for, at the outset, FERRIE has to overcome the absence of any direct or written evidence of the marriage of his father and mother. Judge CLERKE, in his opinion, has entered at great length into the testimony adduced upon the trial, and arrives at the conclusion that, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, a marriage should be inferred. The learned Judge reasons from that fundamental principle of the common law, which, when a man and woman cohabit together, will presume them to be married until the contrary is shown. The common law requires no ceremony for the completion of a marriage, but only a full, free and mutual consent from the parties. In the present case there is ample evidence that JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE lived together at St. Girons as man and wife—that the former bore the latter's name, and that both, in accordance with French usage, publicly acknowledged their engagement and intentions to marry. When the child was born, BELTHAZAR FERRIE, father of VALENTINE, stood its godfather, and by this act the presumption is reduced to positive proof that the disapprobation he previously expressed at his son's marriage with JEANNES was no longer entertained. His objections to JEANNES were never at any time urged on the ground of morality, but were objections to her family as one of an inferior station in society. There is evidence that VALENTINE and JEANNES lived in a respectable part of St. Girons, and were generally esteemed by their friends and neighbors, and, lastly, there are the declarations of JEANNES herself, made in this country, that she was married in France and had a child when very young. Upon these facts the majority of the Court has decided that, in the absence of direct proof of its solemnization, there is sufficient evidence to infer a marriage between JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE in conformity with the French law existing at the time, and that JOHN P. FERRIE was the only fruit of that union.

The case, we understand, will be carried to the Court of Appeals for final decision. The ground taken by Judge MITCHELL, in his dissentient opinion, will no doubt be strongly urged in behalf of the French claimants. Against the presumption of a marriage between JEANNES and VALENTINE FERRIE, it will be contended that the conduct of both father and mother in deserting their child when it was four years old, would not have been displayed towards a lawful offspring—that the father and mother would not have separated in the manner they did if they had been man and wife—and that the latter would not have formed a *liaison* with DU LUX, and have gone with him to America if FERRIE, then alive, was in reality her husband. There is, doubtless, in all this, much room for argument. The customs in France, it will moreover be remembered, are notoriously more free than they are here, and women are constantly in the habit of living with men, whose names they bear, whom they call husbands, but whose wives they certainly are not.

"Fast Men" and the City Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article about the improvements of the Central Park you say that the "fast men of the town, low in their tastes, rude and abusive in their manners," &c., &c., have driven everything like fashionable driving or riding from the Island.

In this you are in error. It is the contractors of the improved streets that have driven driving and riding from the Island. Please inform me of any good road into New-York over which any one, fast or slow, can drive. The Second-avenue is monopolized; the Third, Sixth and Eighth also, and the *would-be* pavement of the Bloomingdale, or continuation of Broadway, is opposed to "*fast driving*," for you can scarcely walk on that part of the road.

To get out of New-York a man has to drive up one street, down another, and zigzag out of town. I reside off the Island, come in every day, and am compelled to employ the railroad, because there is no good road in any direct way to the City of New-York.

If the City Fathers would keep good roads, "fast men" could drive, and fashionable ladies would hear nothing to hurt their sense of propriety, and it would accommodate all my country neighbors, who send their hay to market, as well as the merchants who reside in the country.

A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTRY
WHO PAYS HEAVY CITY TAXES.

What our correspondent says of the roads out of the City is partially true,—which is more than can be said of his implied defence of the "fast men" referred to in our former article. The Bloomingdale Road, with the exception of the half a mile or so which is supposed to be paved, is very good,—and there is no part of it on which a man may not drive as fast as he ought to drive anywhere. The Fifth-avenue is a very good road,—though it is nearly impassable from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth-street,—where some contractor seems determined to spend his whole life in working upon it. It is shameful that it should be kept so long in such a condition.

But there would be very little use in making good roads unless some different regulations are to prevail in regard to their occupation,—for we repeat what we said the other day, that the only decent roads in the vicinity of the City are monopolized, and made inaccessible to people who have any regard for their limbs or for decency of language and conduct, by the low, coarse rowdies who spend half their time in driving fast horses and drinking bad gin. Let our correspondent drive to the road between the foot of Convent Hill and Manhattanville,—(the best road on the island,)—between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., and then inform us what sort of an opportunity is there afforded either for ladies or gentlemen to ride or drive. He will find the rowdy class of whom we speak in absolute possession of the road.

This class of fast men evidently consider all the roads out of the City as their special and exclusive property. A gentleman riding near BURNHAM'S a day or two since, was politely informed by one of the gentry, whose race had been slightly checked by the necessity of not running over him, that he was "a d—d nuisance,—as he was in *everybody's* way." Another on the same day was hailed and told to "get out of the way or he'd get his d—d legs broke." These pleasant little episodes are of every-day occurrence upon the only road on which anybody can ride or drive for health or recreation:—our correspondent can verify them for himself if he chooses, and we presume he will have little difficulty in understanding their influence upon the equestrian habits of respectable people.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

The importance of the action of the Democratic State Convention in Indiana has led to its being misrepresented by party organs. It was first announced by telegraph that the Convention had indorsed the position of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question:—this was afterwards denied by the Washington *Union*, which asserted that the Lecompton movement was fully sustained; and we observe that the *Tribune* of yesterday implies substantially the same thing,—saying that "instead of being controlled by the Douglas wing of the party, it was Mr. BRIGHT who packed and managed the Convention." Under these circumstances it may be well to state more definitely the action of the Convention.

At the afternoon session a long string of resolutions was adopted indorsing the Administration, and containing only the following expression of sentiment upon the Kansas question:

Resolved, That the right of the people of any State in this Union to mould their laws and institutions to suit themselves, and not others, being an unquestioned right, it follows that the manner in which they perform this high duty to themselves is not a proper subject for the dictation of any sister State or of all the States of the Confederacy in Congress assembled, save only that the Constitution and the laws of the United States shall not be violated.

Among the nominations made by the Convention was that of A. JONES, Esq., for State Treasurer. At the evening session the following letter was received from this gentleman:

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention:

In response to your call, permit me to say that never, through all the vicissitudes of my life, have I found myself surrounded by circumstances so extremely embarrassing as those in which I am now placed. Two years ago to-day I received from a Democratic Convention held in this hall, a nomination for the office of Treasurer of State, a most responsible and honorable position, to which office, after a most bitter contest, I was triumphantly elected. For this I am humbly and sincerely thankful to my party. I repeat, I have never been so embarrassed as now, having this day received at the hands of your body a renomination for that office. For this manifestation of your confidence I now return my thanks.

But, gentlemen, with regret I must say that I can not conscientiously accept the honor you have offered me, *upon the platform you have this day adopted.* And while justice to myself and to you compels me to say this much, I am free to add that I am impelled to this conclusion, not so much by anything you assert in your resolutions, as by the fact that in my humble judgment *some of the favorite measures, and at least one vital principle of the Democratic Party, have either been omitted or asserted in such a manner as to be susceptible of an equivocal construction.* In saying this, gentlemen, I do not wish to be understood as questioning the motives, condemning the action, or depreciating the judgment of any man.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
AQUILLA JONES.

After the receipt of this letter, and the nomination of another candidate, Mr. WALLACE offered the following resolution, evidently designed to remedy the defect of which Mr. JONES had complained:

Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot box, any Constitution that may be framed for their government; and that hereafter, no Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission.

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which soon reported it back with amendments, declaring:

"That the people of a Territory should have the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be framed for their government, and that hereafter the evidence that the people have had such opportunity of ratification or rejection, should, in every case, accompany the application of a Territory for admission as a State."

The amendment was resisted on the ground that it meant nothing, and the original resolution was resisted on the ground that it was a covert attack upon the Federal Administration, but it finally passed precisely in the form in which it is given above, by a vote of 317 to 119, which was afterward made unanimous.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Indiana Democracy agrees in sentiment substantially with Senator DOUGLAS.

DANGEROUS.—The Louisville *Journal*, noticing a lecture by THOMAS F. MARSHALL, says that "the orator occasionally drew himself up until his faculties seemed to *jostle the stars*." Appearances, we presume, were deceitful, as we have heard of no special disturbance of the solar system since the delivery of the lecture.

Academy of Music.

Any attempt to give new importance to MOZART'S immortal opera of "Don Giovanni" must be welcomed in a musical community with pleasure and appreciation. Assuredly the most meritorious attempt in this direction ever made in this City was made last night by Mr. ULLMAN, and we are happy to say with complete success. It is customary to produce this opera at the end of the season with little regard to its musical importance. It is considered certain to draw one or two good houses however, slovenly the performance, and that fact satisfies an average management. Mr. LUMLEY, in London, changed this order of things and Mr. ULLMAN has wisely followed in his steps. The hour at which we write prohibits detailed criticism; we can only say generally that the elements of this revival last night were vaster and more overpowering than have ever been combined previously in our opera experience. An unusually strong orchestra, backed up with dance hands on the stage, a chorus of over a hundred really good, and a dozen of the finest artists of the Academy, (such as LA GRANGE, CARRADORI, D'ANGAR, FORMES, LANDOLTA, GASSIER, Rocco, &c.,) could not fail to interpret the work in the best possible manner. The success was complete, and we trust that in a monetary point of view it will amply reimburse the enterprising manager. The modern divisions of the opera were observed last night, the great liberty chorus coming at the end of the first act. All the artists assisted the chorus in this massive *morceau* and the effect was stupendous. The members of the "Liederkranz" have excellent voices, and sing with better evidence of musical training than we are accustomed to hear in an Italian Opera-House. The *finale* to the first act was altogether novel and brilliant; and the last scene of the opera was also excellent, presenting us with a warmer and more satisfactory Pandemonium than we are accustomed to in this opera.

The house was densely crowded, but the applause was by no means indiscriminate. The best efforts were received with the most favor, and Mr. FORMES' spirited acting was enjoyed as much as his vocalism. "Don Giovanni" will be played on Monday for the second time.

To-day there is an Opera *matinée*, commencing at 2 o'clock. The ever-popular Opera of the "Trovatore" will be played entire.

The Murderers in the City Prison.

Since CANGEMI received the news that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, and granted him a new trial, he has recovered altogether from the despondency under which he was laboring, and expresses full confidence in a speedy restoration to liberty. He believes, or affects to believe, that God has interfered in his behalf, because of his innocence. His friends, who visit him daily, are sanguine that, with the new evidence to be brought forward at the next trial, he will promptly be acquitted.

ROGERS remains in about the same condition, mentally and physically, that he exhibited before Judge INGRAHAM granted a stay of proceedings in his case. When informed that CANGEMI, who is confined in the next cell to him, was to have a new trial, he seemed to despond, as if impressed with the idea that he was deprived of a partner in affliction, and was, therefore, more wretched in his isolation. But he now expresses his satisfaction at CANGEMI'S good fortune, and thinks that he, too, has a chance for his life. Such, however, is not likely to be the case, as his counsel has no new evidence to produce, and the proof of his guilt is of the sternest and most stubborn kind. His sentence will probably be carried into effect on the 5th of February, the day when SHEPHERD is to be executed.

SHEPHERD will undoubtedly be hung. No one seems to have any pity for him. He is, by all accounts, one of the worst criminals ever confined in the City Prison. He still pretends to be insane, but his acting is so evident, that it cannot deceive the most superficial observer.

The Lost Steamship Pacific—The Bottle Picked Up.

Some time since we published an account of the discovery of a bottle, which had floated ashore on the coast of France, containing a paper, purporting to have been written by a passenger on board the Collins steamship *Pacific*, just as she was going down. This story was supposed to be a hoax, but there is another chapter of it. The editor of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, believing that the paper was written by LEGRAND SMITH, of Norwalk, a passenger on the steamer, wrote at once to a friend in Paris, Dr. EVANS, to make inquiries about the affair, and especially the handwriting of the note found. By the *Africa* an answer was received, in which Dr. EVANS says that he feels there can be no doubt about it. He had obtained possession of the slip of paper found, and states the circumstances as follows:

"I was on a professional visit to the Empress the other day; and in conversation mentioned the subject, in which she became most intensely interested. The Emperor entering at the time, the Empress said: 'My dear, Dr. EVANS has been telling me of the possibility of ascertaining the fate of the *Pacific*.' Then repeating what I had said, regarding the receipt of your letter, &c. The Emperor, who is a man of noble heart, at once entered into the details of the subject. Upon my relating it to him, he said it interested him exceedingly, and he would immediately send for the scrip of paper. He being a very prompt man, and full of kindly feeling, did so, and sent me, directed by himself and sealed with his own private stamp, the said paper, which I now have in my possession, and which is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be an American's hand writing. It is *hastily written in pencil.*

"Now I wish to obtain through you, his own handwriting, to compare with what I have, as of course, I cannot send you the original but will have a *fac simile* taken, if possible, to send you."

The *Gazette* anticipates that further investigation will decide the question, beyond doubt, as to the genuineness of this curious waif. The friends of the lost SMITH are, as may be expected, greatly interested in the result.

Ashlander's Festival.

The Eleventh Annual Festival of the Ashlander's Association, a political organization of young men, having for its object the perpetuation and triumph of the principles of public policy advocated by HENRY CLAY, was celebrated last evening in the Waverley House, by a very pleasant dinner. The company was not large, but in jolity, geniality, and sociality, could with difficulty be surpassed. The rooms—separated by folding doors—in which the banquet was held, were appropriately ornamented. Behind the President was the identical banner prepared for the Society at the period of its organization, and bearing the inscription, "Ashlanders, organized Jan. 15, 1847. *Patman qui meruit ferat.*" A portrait in oil of HENRY CLAY was hung on one of the side walls. A bust of the illustrious statesman stood on a pedestal behind the Vice-President.

The walls were draped with the national colors. Mr. Robert C. Gwyer presided. Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, Dr. D. Francis Bacon, of the Clay Festival Association, and C. C. Egan were seated on either side of the President as invited guests. The arrangements were effected by a Committee, composed of Messrs. William H. Draper, S. Lewis Hulchings, William H. Falconer, J. C. Hyatt and Michael A. Finnell. Mr. Clement M. Seaman acted as Secretary. The dinner, which was an excellent one, was served under the personal superintendence of Mr. Peter Gilsey, the host of the establishment.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the President rose and in appropriate terms expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity of again addressing the Ashlanders at their Annual Festival, and of again being able to congratulate them on the vitality of their principles. During the year, he said, they had witnessed the organization upon a sound, just, and firm basis, of a Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York.

They maintained at the present time the same honorable conservative position they held in 1847. Amid all the changes and political revolutions which had occurred during that period, they had remained true and steadfast to their ancient faith, professing those principles which HENRY CLAY ever maintained, the object and the result of which were the promotion of the general good.

The Chairman then proposed the first, second and third regular toasts, as follows:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—May each recurring anniversary unite our hearts more closely, and enkindle in us a still more fervent zeal.

2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

Drank with three cheers.

3. *The Union of the States and the Independent Sovereignty of each of the States of the Union within its own borders*—So long as these are alike and duly regarded,—while the Federal Constitution is strictly construed and fully enforced—New-York guarantees the safety and permanence of national unity and harmony.

Mr. CLEMENTS, the Secretary, read the subjoined letters from WASHINGTON HUNT and MILLARD FILLMORE, which were loudly cheered:

Letter from Millard Fillmore.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself especially honored by your invitation to attend the eleventh annual Festival of the Ashlanders on the 15th inst., and regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to accept it.

Though your great and gallant leader slumbers in the dust, yet his spirit still lives to warm the breast of patriotism and nerve the arm of constitutional liberty, and I am glad to see his memory cherished by those devoted friends who delighted to honor him while living.

I am your friend and fellow-citizen,
[Signed] MILLARD FILLMORE.
To R. C. GWYER, Esq., and others, New-York.

Letter from Washington Hunt.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to be present and participate in the eleventh annual Festival of the Ashlanders of the City and County of New-York. I regret that my engagements at home will not permit me to accept your invitation, for it would afford me sincere pleasure to unite with your Association in commemorating the character and services of HENRY CLAY. While I cannot come in person, my heart is with you in cherishing his name and principles, and in your efforts to keep alive those sentiments of patriotism which his example ought to inspire in every true American. Amid the political confusion which now prevails it is refreshing to turn from the spectacle of jarring and contending sections, stimulated to angry conflicts by party leaders and a defiant press, and to revive the memory of those resplendent efforts of eloquence and genius in which the "Great Commoner" gave expression to the living spirit of Nationality, and identified his fame with the Union and glory of his country.

I remain, with great regard, yours truly,
(Signed,) WASHINGTON HUNT.
ROBERT C. GWYER, Esq., President, &c., &c.

4. *The Memory of Henry Clay*—May his last resting place in the soil of our beloved and grateful Kentucky be throughout all time the shrine at which shall be offered the vows of purest patriotism.

The subjoined letter from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, was read:

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE delivered a high eulogium on HENRY CLAY, and in alluding responded to personal topics, stating, among other things, that when he Whig Party were sold out at Syracuse like sheep, and even deprived of their patronymic, he felt mortified, distressed and chagrined, but he was never sold out. [Cheers.]

5. *The National Whig Party*—The sheet-anchor of our country's safety. In the words of DANIEL WEBSTER: "In the dark and troubled night which is now upon us, we see no star that promises to guide us to safety, except that of the united, intelligent and patriotic Whig Party." [Cheers.]

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. THOS H. BOND, Ex-President of the Whig General Committee:

Letter from Thomas H. Bond.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

ROBT. C. GWYER, ESQ.: *Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me to be present and participate in the eleventh annual festival of the Ashlanders of the City and County of New-York, was not received, on account of absence, until to-day.

In order that my reply may reach you in due season I have barely time to say that I exceedingly regret my inability to be present on that interesting occasion, and contribute my mite towards honoring the memory of one who was my *beau ideal* of a man, of an orator and statesman, and who, during a long, useful, honorable and well-spent life, gave character to the nation abroad, and a tone to public sentiment at home.

I pray you, Sir, as President of the Ashlanders' Association, to accept my best acknowledgments for the very kind and flattering invitation you have extended to me; and allow me to offer, through you, to the members thereof, in whose hearts I am confident, as in a holy sepulchre, the memory of their venerated chieftain is enshrined, the following sentiment:

The Ashlanders' Association—Over it may the spirit of HENRY CLAY ever brood, surrounding it with a halo of glory. Amongst the faithless its members have ever been faithful to their old party ties, and have steadfastly adhered to old-fashioned, long-cherished and ever-to-be-remembered Whig principles. On the Presidential battle-field in 1860 may their eyes be delighted and their hearts cheered by seeing the Whig banner either under the old or some new national, conservative, Union-loving organization, rearing again, as it did in '40, at the head of Whig columns, and over the stand of Whig assemblies.

With much respect, yours, very truly and sincerely
THOMAS H. BOND.

6. *Our Country*—The beacon light of liberty to the oppressed of every land. May no dark cloud of fraternal dissension ever obscure its cheering ray.

Letter from Marshall O. Roberts.

ROBERT C. GWYER—*Dear Sir:* I should be most happy to join you at your festive board, to do my share of the honor in revering the name of HENRY CLAY, but my health is such, that for some time past I have been compelled to avoid all evening meetings. I am deeply interested in the success of your association, and hope that it will be continued, that those that come after us may learn to love one whose whole life was devoted to his country, and while living never forgot a true friend.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

8. *American Progress*—So well defined by destiny that its brilliancy must not be marred by high-handed outrage and wrong.

C. C. EGAN, Esq., responded. He drew a contrast between the principles and operation of the Whig and Democratic parties, very unfavorable to the latter. The principle of the Whig Party, as defined by HENRY CLAY, was, he asserted, the building of a sound American system; the history of the Democratic Party, on the contrary, showed that its principle was essentially a pandering to foreign interests.

9. *The Principles of '76.*—Established in patriotism, and consecrated by blood. May we never cease to feel their sacred influence, and embody them in our action.

Responded to by JOHN P. DODGE, Esq.

Song by Mr. CASTEGNY—"Come, Brothers, Arouse."

10. *The City of New-York*—The best type of American greatness.

Councilman SETMOUR A. BUNCE responded.

11. *The Pulpit and the Press*—The fulcrum and the lever which the ancient sage demanded wherewith he might move the world.

12. *The Clay Festival Association*—May it long remain a worthy monument to the illustrious dead.

Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON responded.

13. *The Common School System of New-York*—The sur

The Robertson Trial at Rochester—A Remarkable Case.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, late Cashier of the Eagle Bank at Rochester, is on trial in that city on a charge of conspiring against the life of his wife. The case excites great interest in Rochester, where the parties are well known, and have always occupied a highly respectable position. The circumstances are of unusual character. The crime charged upon Mr. ROBERTSON is an attempt to enlist a physician of Rochester, Dr. JOSEPH A. BIEGLER, in a conspiracy to make away with Mrs. ROBERTSON, by means of the administration of a series of slow poisons. The Dr. BIEGLER in question is a son of the Buffalo physician who was recently sentenced to State Prison for causing the death of a young girl by producing an abortion. The elder BIEGLER'S troubles, as the story goes, claimed the sympathy of ROBERTSON, who has visited him at Auburn since his conviction to obtain medical advice for his wife. The younger BIEGLER has since become the family physician of ROBERTSON, and becomes the principal witness for the prosecution on the present trial—charging ROBERTSON with an attempt to induce him to administer poisons to his wife, and with using such language as the following in reference to the lady, viz.: "I want the cause of all my troubles and this hell upon earth removed from existence." BIEGLER states that the proposal startled him, but that he promised "to think of it," and that, by means of concealed witnesses, during successive interviews with ROBERTSON, succeeded in establishing a chain of evidence against him. This is the case for the prosecution. The younger Dr. BIEGLER is the prime mover in the affair, and is the first and principal witness in the case. It will be observed that the charge hinges upon the alleged unhappy relations existing between Mr. ROBERTSON and his wife, and his alleged desire to terminate domestic difficulties.

On the other side, it is proper to state that the affair is looked upon by a large class of persons in Rochester as an extraordinary case of conspiracy—whether for the purpose of injuring ROBERTSON'S reputation, to gratify the enmity of certain parties, or to bring the elder BIEGLER out of State Prison on the plea that his evidence is indispensable, or for some other reason, are questions which remain to be settled by future developments.

Meanwhile, the testimony is very interesting. Attorney-General TREMAIN and District-Attorney HUSON appeared for the State, and Messrs. MARTINDALE, MATHEWS and ELY for Mr. ROBERTSON. The trial began on Tuesday last, a jury having been impanneled with much difficulty. The presiding Oyer and Terminer Judge is Hon. E. DARWIN SMITH.

The first witness called was Dr. JOSEPH A. BIEGLER, the material portions of whose testimony we give:

Soon after my father went away Mr. R. came to me for medicine, but after a number of visits he said there was a medicine necessary to Mrs. R.'s health and even life, but he could not tell me what it was: he wanted me to look through our medicines, and he would aid me in finding it, and he did so; after a number of visits he asked me if there was such a medicine as *Cicuta*; I said there was—I called it *Conium*, and he said that was it; he said he wanted that given, and I said I did not see any need of it in her case; he came a number of times afterwards, and each time spoke of giving that medicine; I looked through a great many books, and he did so, also; finally, we found in one book a sentence where it said it liquified the blood; that, I thought, might be an indication, but he was not satisfied with it; Mr. R. urged me still to give it; finally I gave it to him; it was to be given in doses of two or three drops; he questioned me often as to her disease; *Conium* is hemlock, a nitric, irritating narcotic; it is in the list of poisons; we use it sparingly in minute doses; about the first of June last I was requested to call and see Mrs. R.; called frequently to see her afterwards—at least once in three days, and often once a day; had very little occasion to vary from ordinary prescriptions, such as for headaches, except sometimes I found her laboring under symptoms I could not account for; they were, great prostration, sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, and flushed face; she vomited at night; this was the great trouble she had when I commenced treating her, but it passed away soon; attended her a long time before I made an examination in reference to the disease of the heart; found nothing unnatural—no unnatural sounds at that time, though when those symptoms were on I might have heard them; made the examination when she was quiet and free from suffering; Mr. R. was by, and asked what I thought, and what the result was, but I avoided giving him answers; after going out, he followed me to the gate; it was on Sunday; he again asked me what I thought of the disease of the heart; hesitated in giving him an answer; had reasons for not answering, but did not give them to him; finally said I could not see so much disease of the heart as he had told me or given me to understand.

On or about the 7th day of August, Mr. R. and myself went to Auburn; he was going to get my father's advice about Mrs. R.'s case; she wanted to go to Saratoga and Clifton; saw him at the Bank at one of those interviews, and while urging him to go, he said, "Joseph, you need not urge me, I want to go more than you are aware of; you know I have thought of leaving the city; my visit to Auburn decides the matter, whether I go or not." On our way to the cars, before going to Auburn, Mr. R. spoke to me about what he would do for me; can't say what his language was, but he said *he would assist me in paying the instalments on my property, and that he would aid me in obtaining a pardon for my father*; he asked me if I thought he could have a private interview with my father; while in the prison he stepped aside to a window and conversed with my father; a keeper was with us; Mr. R. and father were leaning out of a partly open window; heard but one remark, and that by Mr. R.—"She has the most perfect confidence in him?" After they had finished, my father wrote a prescription and handed it to me; he wrote it with Mr. R.'s pencil; he told me to prescribe any one of those remedies as I saw fit; Mr. Robertson came to my house that evening about seven o'clock; he said he wished to talk privately with me, and I took him up to my bedroom, a small room over the front hall; he said—"Joseph, I have told you something before of my troubles; I will now tell you all." He began by saying—"I believe I can place confidence in you; I feel so and will do it." I replied that it was the duty of a physician to cast in his own breast the cares and troubles of those who are forced to disclose them to him, and that duty I never would violate; he then said—"I have told you something before of my trouble and will tell you all now. He said he had trouble with his wife while engaged to be married; he told me what it was, but I have forgotten it nearly all; remember that he said it required the intervention or assistance of a mutual friend to restore them to their former friendship, or a word to that effect; he said that while they lived in Georgia, her conduct towards him was beyond endurance; that while there his business affairs at a time assumed a bad shape; that she then took it into her head to come north on a visit; that he plead and begged of her to give up the idea, urging as a reason the uncertain condition of his business; to all this she would not listen; that she made herself ready, and when she was about to start he expressed a wish that she would travel in the company of a family that was going in the same direction; she objected, and he said he insisted; then she refused, and finally went away with a young man in whom he had no confidence; he said that he asked her to write to him from Philadelphia, which she did not do; he said he knew that they remained there over night, and that they had time to do so, although she denied it afterwards; that he received a letter from this young man mailed at New-York, stating that they had arrived there safely; that he was about to take leave of his (R.'s) wife, and that she would in one time report his conduct towards her to him; Mr. R. said that if he had been near him then he would have killed him, or could have killed him; that Mrs. R. came on and spent the Winter between Canandaigua and Saratoga in a round of pleasure; that he wrote to her frequently; that her answers were always few, short and unfeeling; during her absence he was taken sick; he asked her to return and stated the bad condition of his affairs, but she did not do it; that she had returned in the Spring, and promised to do better, but it did not last long; that she soon wanted him to give up his business there, and remove to the north; that he often asked her if this would never cease; her reply was—"No, never," and that she would keep it up as long as she lived; that after coming to Rochester, and while he was in the railroad ticket office, she would send spies to watch him and see if he was there; that on one occasion, while waiting for a train to arrive, a friend came in to see him, and that he closed the office and went with him to the Waverley Hotel, and that they sat together, looking over a political speech of his friend, until the train arrived; that on his return home his wife held him to account for his absence from the office, and she would not believe him; he said also that one great trouble was his being out late at night; that he never remained out later than 9 o'clock, except on important business, but on such occasions he invariably had trouble with her. He added that he often asked her if this trouble would never cease, and that she said, "No, never." He said he could not live so, that his life was miserable, and that he often thought of committing suicide, and that one time when he was crossing the Suspension bridge he was almost inclined to leap into the river. "Now," said he, "Joseph, she is the cause of all my trouble, and *I want that cause removed from existence.*" *I said, "What! Mrs. Robertson?"* He sat still for some minutes and then said: "Do you wonder? You are surprised. But, Joseph, my life is miserable; I cannot live so; if I thought I had to endure it much longer, I would end it by making way with myself." I said, "No, Mr. Robertson, I cannot serve you so; ask anything else of me, and I will do it; my own life rather than that of Mrs. Robertson." He said, "You can only serve me in this way." I am not certain of what followed, but at any rate he finally said *he wanted no actual violence; that all he wanted was that I would furnish him medicine that would gradually increase the disease that lingered about Mrs. Robertson*; he gave me assurances of safety if this was done; he said he wanted me to tell Mrs. R. that father said she must live on a strong diet, and might drink ale; he said *he wanted me to give him medicines that would cause congestion and finally apoplexy*; he asked me if I heard father say she might live on a strong diet; I told him No, and then he said he did not know that he had told me that he would assist me in paying my instalments, but that he could do so if I served him in this; *he said he would aid me in obtaining a pardon for my father*; that he had men in Buffalo whom he owned, and others here, and some in Albany, and that they could pull the cords pretty tight around Judge Clinton and the Jury to get an expression in favor of my father: Judge Clinton presided at my father's trial; he said those men in Buffalo would know nine out of the twelve of the Jury; on going away he said he would leave me to think about the matter, and come to see me the next evening; he said that Dr. Langworthy had said he had never seen a stronger marked subject for apoplexy than Mrs. Robertson; he said he had talked with Dr. Matthews about her symptoms, and that Dr. M. said they showed a strong tendency to apoplexy; he said no harm should befall me if I furnished the medicine; that he would stand by me and that not a hair of my head should be hurt; he said he would take the responsibility upon his own conscience, and this is all I recollect of this interview.

Joseph A. Biegler, continued—The next evening, after that last referred to, Robertson came to my house again; he began by saying that he had not slept well that night; that his wife kept up a continual trouble nearly all night; he also said that no one knew how much he had to suffer except Mrs. Oscar Benedict; that that lady often talked with him about it; that she said she felt sorry for him; that she said she sympathized with him, and at one time she remarked that she was not sorry to see that his trouble would soon be at an end; he always tried to silence her, but she would persist in denouncing his wife's conduct; Robertson came from that date till about Aug. 13, I think, two or three times; I give the dates as near as I can: on these visits I paid little attention to what he said, as it was the same thing as before, except one thing. (*Mr. Martindale*—If the Court please, we want no swearing by wholesale. *The Court*—Witness must be specific and definite.) About the 12th he said he would get $100 for me to go to Philadelphia with: I told him I would not accept the money on any of the conditions he made me; that if I could not receive it as I had other money, I would not have it: (I had received other money of him before:) this is all I recollect of that evening; he then urged me to find something for his wife to take during my absence; he said he couldn't live so, and that I must help him; he said if I did not he never would speak to another person about it; during the course of these conversations he spoke of Dr. Devitliers as having attended there, and that he had counseled with him; it was a year before that, I think he said; I won't be certain; I gave him the *sambuchus*, fearing that—I did not give him sanguinnrium—a preparation of alder—a tincture of the bark—*sambuchus cortex*; it resembles nearly in color sanguinarium.

After his return from Philadelphia, BIEGLER was again visited by ROBERTSON, and the Doctor swears that the following conversation ensued:

He asked me what I would give him for Mrs. Robertson to take, while he was away; I asked him how he would manage that, it being unsafe to give her the medicine; Mrs. Robertson had told me how it was done, and I had seen him prepare it; he said he would leave it for her to take; I asked him what she would think, if he told her to take fifty drops; he said she had taken all her medicine in annise, and didn't know what she took; that she might begin with less; he asked me if I would give him aconium and digitalis; I told him they were too powerful, and not safe to give during his absence; he then asked me, "What is conium?" I told him it was a narcotic; he then asked me what the effect of an overdose of digitalis would be? I said, "*Death!*" he then asked me what digitalis was, and immediately answered himself, before I had time to reply, "It is an arterial sedative;" I said both conium and digitalis are arterial sedatives; he asked if they acted together? I said Yes, but they were not safe to give; he then asked, "What is hydrocyanic acid, and what are its effects?" I told him that it kills instantly; when he asked me, he wanted to know if it was not a narcotic; I said No—it will kill instantly; he said he thought it was a narcotic, producing apoplexy, or rupture of the brain; I told him I didn't want any such means brought into use; he said, "No violence! no violence! I do not wish you to understand that I wish to use that stuff; it can be done without;" when he said, "No violence," I added, "No apparent violence:" I told him I didn't want to go on with this; he assured me that I should not be injured, that he would stand by me, or shield and befriend me throughout.

On the cross-examination, BIEGLER adhered to his story, but added that he had written down a narrative of his conversations with Mr. R. He declared he did this to preserve the very words, and added: I have not attempted to repeat all he said, in his precise words; before the Grand Jury I spoke of an object on whom he could place his affections; referred to it in my narration of the interview of the 6th of August; think I did so as I have done here; I did not know to whom Mr. R. referred when he spoke of the object of his affections on the night of the 29th of August; heard no names mentioned before that I could say was the one; never heard any one tell me he had formed another attachment; in the State Prison on 27th of August, I overheard my father mention to Mr. McKay a lady's name; never thought of connecting Mr. R.'s name with that of Romanta Hart.

The direct examination was resumed by the District-Attorney, but no new statements were made. This concluded Wednesday's proceedings. The case is continued daily, and several other witnesses are on hand to be examined.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 15.

The prosecution in the case of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, who was arrested for an attempt to poison his wife, rested their case this noon. Counsel opened the defence with a speech of an hour, in which he gave the outline of the defence. They will try and show that young Dr. BIEGLER, backed by his father, was a conspirator against ROBERTSON, and that his motive was to avoid the payment of $2,500, loaned and expended on his father's trial last Spring. Several witnesses for the defence were examined this afternoon, and among them were Mrs. ROBERTSON, the wife of the defendant, her two brothers and several neighbors and relations, all of whom testified to the good character of the defendant and of the happy domestic relations always existing between him and his wife. Mrs. R. swore that her married life had been the happiest part of her life in every particular, and contradicted much of BIEGLER'S evidence.

At the conclusion of her examination, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Philadelphia Murder Trial.

Yesterday, Miss MARY E. SMITH, sister to the prisoner on trial for the murder of RICHARD CARTER, gave voluminous testimony in relation to the first acquaintance of SMITH with Miss MCCAULEY. Part of this young lady's evidence is interesting. She says:

In May, 1856, my brother came to visit me from a Southern tour; after relating some of the incidents of his tour, he spoke at some length of the Southern ladies, comparing them with those of the North; he said that in selecting a companion for life he thought he would not choose one from either extreme, but would take one from the Keystone State; she would be more apt to combine the excellent qualities of the two sections, the warmth of the South and the strength of the North; just at that moment of our conversation a young lady entered the parlor with her music, from the music hall; I remarked that a Pennsylvanian was then approaching, and I would introduce her to him; that young lady was Miss ELIZABETH G. MCCAULEY; he inquired where she was from, who had placed her in the institution, and my opinion of her; I told him.

After the marriage, Miss SMITH had an interview with CARTER. She testifies:

I told him I wished him distinctly to understand that the match was not one of my projecting, that from first to last I had not connived at it; that the meetings of Miss MCCAULEY and my brother were without disguise on my part, and entirely beyond my control; that, from principle, I was a non-interventionist in such matters, and considered them both of age to act for themselves; but that I was entirely unwilling that matters should be consummated without his having first obtained a distinct understanding of the whole matter; I then inquired of him whether Miss MCCAULEY and my brother had not communicated the facts to him themselves. He replied that he had received all the communications that had been made to him on that subject as mere jest.

Additional evidence of the insanity of SMITH has been produced. One witness's test of sane minds was sufficiently odd. Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS testifies as to a conversation with SMITH, that

"When he broached politics he cursed and swore; he was speaking in regard to Kansas: damning the way they had done things, and cursing the Administration; this was an element that helped me to form my opinion of insanity."

The testimony for defence is now all in.

MURDER BY NEGROES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns that STEPHEN PLATT, a laboring man from the State of New-York, was cruelly murdered on the highway, in the suburbs of Liberty, Miss., on Saturday night last. The top of his head had been completely cut off with an axe. Two or three negroes had been arrested on suspicion of the murder. When found in the morning his pockets had been turned inside out.

A meeting of clergymen has been held in Philadelphia, to recommend an increase of chaplains in the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Territorial Legislature—Gov. Denver's Message.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 13.

The latest news from Lecompton is to the 5th inst. On that day the Legislature, which had met on the 4th, adjourned to Lawrence, there being no accommodations for the members at the former place. The Governor had signed the bill sanctioning the removal.

A gentleman direct from Lecompton has furnished us, in advance of the mail, the message of Governor DENVER:

To the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

The time having arrived when under the law you are directed to convene for the transaction of legislative business, custom requires that I should communicate to you my view on the condition and wants of the Territory.

Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have that exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the territory that a longer residence would have afforded, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling now existing proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations. These had their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country, and the virdictive feelings engendered among the prominent actors, have, in many instances, sunk into personal hatred. Thus you find the most bitter feuds existing all over the country, which, when traced back, are found to have originated in some personal quarrel. The southern part of the territory was lately convulsed about a claim to a quarter section of land. One man with his friends forcibly removed another from a claim, and for doing so they were arrested under a writ issued by the United States judges, and held to bail for their appearance at the next Term of the Court, to answer the charges made against them. A cry of persecution was immediately raised, and this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a "war between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties," and at one time threatened to draw the whole Territory into the quarrel. The difficulty was not at first a political one, but it was seized upon, as a pretext for their acts, by those lawless and restless men who are never satisfied except when engaged in some broil or exciting trouble. The peace of the country is the last thing such people desire, and they eagerly seize on every petty quarrel to disturb it. Such acts are demoralizing in their effects on the public mind, and it behooves every good citizen to discountenance them, and assist in bringing the actors to punishment. To quell these disturbances I have deemed it necessary to send a detachment of United States troops into the neighborhood, which has had the effect to restore peace to the community. The rumors of battles and the killing of various persons, with which the country was rife at the time, have proved to be untrue; the marauders having confined their operations to the indiscriminate plunder of friends and foes.

The affairs of Kansas have, for a long time, attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory, are about to be peaceably adjusted. After the long continued disturbances this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this Territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertained extreme views on the question of domestic Slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of intolerance, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, which was organized under the same law, and where Slavery exists to almost, if not quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to here; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, as far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory is worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of this Territory will follow their example.

It is much to be regretted that the Federal Government has been compelled to interfere in your territorial affairs, and I trust that such interference will not be required in the future. A full and fair expression of the wishes of the people, by means of the ballot-box, will settle all these political differences, and during the time that I may have control of the executive authority here, nothing shall be left undone to afford them an opportunity to give such expression.

Much of the future peace and prosperity of this Territory depends on your legislative action; and I hope that you will be governed by calm judgment and wise counsels. Hasty or partisan legislation should be by all means avoided; the patriotic statesman will always be governed by considerations of public policy, keeping in view the necessities of the whole people, so as to protect and benefit the meritorious, and at the same time check and punish the vicious.

Before engaging in the business of legislation, however, I will direct your attention to the Constitution recently framed by a Convention sitting in this place. The second section of the schedule reads as follows:

SEC. 2. "All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provisions of this Constitution."

This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, and under its provisions submitted to the people on the 21st day of December last. It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the Legislature, approved December 17, 1857, only one of the political parties voting at the time on these propositions, and the others absenting themselves from the polls. In this condition it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be as well for you to delay any important legislation until you can ascertain what action Congress will take in the premises; for should Kansas be admitted as one of the States of the Union, under this Constitution, it would have the effect to nullify all your acts and revive such as you may have repealed. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes my duty to direct your attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal laws of the Territory, owing to the disturbed state of the country, are at present the most important. Every offence against the laws should be followed by speedy punishment, and this should be commensurate with the degree of crime committed. That philanthropy which seeks to pardon criminals for the purpose of reforming them, will never reduce their number, or protect society from their depredations, but sure and adequate punishment is well calculated to deter others from like practices. It is impossible, however, to enforce the criminal laws without prisons in which to confine the criminals. Your earliest efforts, therefore, should be directed to the collection of revenue, and the erection of prisons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in this Territory similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations, to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow-citizens, or commit any other act of violence they may be directed by their leaders. I am unwilling to believe that such an organization could ever find an existence in a civilized community; but the bare possibility of its existence, and the fact that assassinations have lately been perpetrated—giving a color of truth to the statement—should induce you to give it your serious attention. By allowing it to go without notice, there is great danger that counter organizations may be started, and thus the whole country be placed at the mercy of lawless and irresponsible men.

The "Act for the prevention and punishment of election frauds," passed at your late session, ought to be so amended as to apply to those who may attempt to deter men from voting by threats of personal violence, or other means of intimidation. It ought, also, to provide a punishment for officers of the election who shall fail, neglect or refuse to send up the returns within a specified time.

The election law ought also to be amended so as to require every person to vote at the precinct near which he resides, and in no case to be allowed to vote out of his own municipal township. The number of election precincts ought to be increased so as to have them convenient for the people to attend the polls. At present there is only one precinct in some of the counties, and the people of the whole county are thus compelled to go to that place to vote. This should be corrected. The County Commissioners should be authorized to establish as many voting places as they may deem necessary, and all county and township officers should be elected by the people.

A time should be fixed within which election returns should be made. The Judges of election ought to make their returns to the County Clerks and certified abstracts of the same should be by them sent to the Secretary of the Territory. Penalties should be imposed for the non-performance of these duties, as also for neglecting or refusing to serve as Judges of Election when appointed. At present there is no provision of law authorizing an election to fill a vacancy in any office, except where, in consequence of a tie vote, the people may have failed to elect. This is a very serious omission, and ought to be remedied.

The provisions of "An act to provide for the location of territorial roads in the Territory of Kansas" have not been complied with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for official neglect in such cases.

At present the law provides for four justices of the peace, and but one constable for each municipal township in which there is an incorporated city. This should be changed so that there should be two justices and two constables in each township, and special provisions should be made for incorporated cities and towns, according to their population.

The organization and establishment of common schools throughout the Territory ought to receive every encouragement, and the lands applicable to school purposes ought to be protected. The duty of watching over and superintending these lands should be imposed on the justices of the peace and constables, and they be held responsible for them, until the school trustees shall be elected and take charge of the same. Every precaution ought to be taken to preserve these lands from depreciation, and apply them to the very laudable purposes for which they were intended.

I would call your attention to the necessity of devising means to build up a territorial library at the seat of government, which should be placed under the control of the Secretary, who is the proper custodian of the books and archives. By requiring every person to whom a commission may be issued, to pay a small fee to the library fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to call your attention at this time, and it will afford me pleasure at all times to cooperate with you in the enactment of all just and proper laws within the sphere of the powers conferred by the organic act. That act is to the Territory what a Constitution is to an organized State. Its authority is paramount and cannot be transcended by us. The powers it confers are specific and must not be disregarded. It is in fact the chart by which we must shape our course. So long, therefore, as we shall limit our official action to its provisions—listen to wise counsels—avoid hasty legislation, pursue such a course as will give security to the lives, liberty and property of the people—lay aside personal animosities for the public good, and hold the Territorial officers to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of the laws, we can have nothing to fear. It may be in your power to restore tranquillity and insure prosperity to the Territory, or you may establish a reign of terror which will be disastrous to all the best interests of the people, who have intrusted you with legislative authority. Such is the condition of affairs in the Territory at this time. Shall reason or passion prevail?

J. W. DENVER, Sec'y and Acting Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, K.T., Jan. 4, 1858.

Partial Returns of the Election for State Officers—Probable Success of the Pro-Slavery Ticket, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 12.

Several gentlemen arrived in the cars last night from Kansas Territory. Among them we met with Judge T. J. HAINEMAN and Mr. District-Attorney WEIR, from whom we get some items of information in reference to the late Election. The probabilities are, from what we can gather, that the Democratic ticket for State officers is elected, and that the Legislature is decidedly Black Republican.

Doniphan County is said to have given 700 Democratic majority, the Free-State men refusing to vote at all.

Atchison—Thirty Free-State majority, though one Democratic Senator, HERFORD, is said to be elected by 3 majority.

Tecumseh—150 Democratic majority.
Johnson—1,900 Democratic majority.
Bourbon—420 Democratic majority.

These are the only counties in which the Democrats can count upon a majority, except Marshall, not heard from.

The majority against the Lecompton Constitution is stated at 10,000, produced, probably, by the neglect of the friends of the Constitution to vote at all.

Great excitement existed throughout the Territory in consequence of the arrest of many Pro-Slavery men under a late law, and by virtue of which they were charged with illegal voting. It is supposed that only about one-half of the Free-State men of the Territory voted for State officers. We learn, however, that the Free-State men are irreconcilably divided—JIM LANE being at the head of one division of the party—and, what is still more alarming, that assassinations were becoming frequent, and that they were believed to be the result of a secret Free-State organization for these purposes.

The Territorial Legislature met on the 24th of January, at Lecompton, but there was no quorum, and it was generally understood that they would adjourn to Lawrence.

Governor DENVER'S prompt and general distribution of the troops secured a peaceful election. He is said to be popular with all parties, taking no part in the local politics of the Territory, but exercising his authority so as to do justice to all parties.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The appearances are now that the Democratic candidates for State officers are elected by quite a majority. The matter is, however, clothed in uncertainty.

OFFICIAL VOTE AT SHAWNEE.

Democratic	894
Free-Soil	63
Msjority	831

OXFORD—OFFICIAL.

All Democratic	738

The falling off at Oxford is accounted for by the fact that JIM LANE was reported to be at Shawnee, with the intention of breaking up the polls; hence many went there and voted, who would otherwise have gone to Oxford.

You will recollect that STANTON and WALKER in their celebrated Oxford proclamation, stated that the population of Johnson was sparse in the region of that place and Shawnee. A few days since, business called me over that portion of the country referred to. I, who live so near, was astonished. There is a cabin on every quarter section and fraction. Along the State line there are numberless fractions, most of them claimed by different persons; in one cabin I observed six young men, either friends or hands of the claimant, helping him to farm or fence. Mounting the ridges of some portions of that beautiful country, one is almost bewildered at the sight of countless cabins and shanties. The lands along the Missouri line are sought after with avidity, because they are valuable; hence their extraordinarily thick settlement.

One thing struck me: myself and companion rode up to several houses that appeared to be tenantless and deserted, (most of them looked so,) but so soon as we hailed, or got close enough to observe, there was no lack of shaggy-whiskered faces, and flaxen-haired children peering out of the doors and windows. If GOV. WALKER and Secretary STANTON had got closer to the cabins of Johnson County, they would have had to tell a different tale of its inhabitants.

FRANKLIN.

Free-Soil	60
Democratic	20
Majority	40

Our news from Lawrence is that there was little voting done there. A large body of Free-Soilers refused to vote. Very little voting at Topeka.

It is said that there was no election at all in Riley and Doniphan Counties.

I have not learned what was done with Judge CAMPBELL. H. C. P.

The Official Organ's View of the Last Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union.

It is apparent that the vote for Governor is nearly a full one—that nearly the whole Free-State Party came forward and *accepted the Constitution by voting for State officers*, although they doubtless voted *against it* during the same day. *The latter vote amounts merely to an instruction by those casting it to the members of the Legislature for whom they voted to provide for holding another Convention, in order that the Constitution may be changed.* (!!).

It is a reasonable presumption, also, that the vote *throughout the Territory* for State officers was nearly a full one, except, perhaps, at Lawrence, where reason has not yet gained an ascendancy. The voting policy seems to have been generally adopted everywhere except at that place. It will be several days before the result of the State election can be definitely known; the impression seems to have prevailed in the Territory that the vote would be a very close one. It further appears that the election was a quiet one, no disturbances having occurred. The United States troops were stationed at the most important points to preserve order.

"The People's Democratic General Committee."

The members of this Committee, which was organized in opposition to the Regular General Committee, and claims to be the representative of the Tammany Hall Democracy, were called together on Thursday evening, in a parlor in that portion of Tammany Hall, (on Chatham-street,) which is not owned by the Tammany Society, and not under the control of the Sachems—an addition erected by Mr. BROWN, the lessee of the hotel. Captain DANIEL WITTERS was (*pro tem.*) Chairman, Messrs. T. W. MCMAHON, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, acted as Secretaries.

Alderman WILSON read the report of the Committee on Contested Seats; the testimony with regard to the Fourteenth and Twentieth Ward delegations was so conflicting that the Committee had been unable to decide who were entitled to seats, and in these Wards they recommended a new election. In the matter of the Seventh and Nineteenth Wards, they recommended the admission of tickets with the certificate of the Inspectors. The report was adopted, and Thursday next designated for holding the new election, as recommended, and the following Inspectors appointed by the Chairman: *For the Fourteenth Ward*—BENJ. RAY, of the Third Ward; WILLIAM WILSON, of the First Ward, and DAVID LUKE, of the Twenty-second Ward. *Twentieth Ward*—JOHN D. DICKSON, of the Fifth Ward; JESSE S. SICKELS, of the Tenth Ward; and JAMES HUESTON, of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the last resolution of those offered by Mr. DILLAYE, appointed from the various Wards auxiliaries to the Ward Committees, for purposes of Ward Associations.

The following resolutions, prefaced by a few remarks by Mr. DILLAYE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ward Committees elected by virtue of the election held Dec. 30, in those Wards in which an organization has not already been perfected, be requested to meet for such organization on the 28th day of January inst., and that when such organization shall have been perfected, that the names and address of each officer be reported to the Chairman of this Committee.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the members of this Committee for the respective Wards yet unorganized to notify the members of such Ward Committee to meet for organization at the place in such Wards at which the election of the 30th of December was held, on the said 28th day of January inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that each Ward Committee acting with the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, regularly elected by the Democracy in primary election, assembled on the 30th of December, 1857, organize a Ward Association.

Resolved, That for the purpose of producing uniformity, securing the right of each individual Democrat belonging to the Ward, strengthening the alliance between men and principles, and uniting every element which associations and fraternity of interest can consolidate, that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the Chair, to report at the next meeting of this Committee, a plan to be recommended for the organization and Government of such Ward Associations.

Mr. MACMAHON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee shall remain *temporarily* organized as at present, until the Committee is completed by the election of delegates from the Fourteenth and Twentieth Wards, now contested.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Alleged Overpayment of City Money—Note from Mr. Erben.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. CONOVER states that some three years ago I was erroneously overpaid $9,000 by the Comptroller for damages to my property, caused by the extension of Canal-street. He says the mistake arose by adding the amount of mortgage held by the Life and Trust Company to the amount awarded by the Commissioners, instead of subtracting it. I had not the slightest idea that a mistake, if any, had been made by the Comptroller, or that I had received any more than I was entitled to.

The Comptroller's warrant or check was made payable to the order of DAVID THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Life and Trust Company, and was received by him. Mr. THOMPSON deducted the amount of the mortgage held by the Life and Trust Company, and handed me the difference. My impression is, if there has been an error, it arose from the Comptroller's clerk not deducting from the award for damages what was charged for benefit on my property on the line of the new street. No doubt the Committee to whom the subject was referred will ascertain how the matter stands, and if more money has been paid than should have been, it will be refunded to the Comptroller with interest.

HENRY ERBEN.

City Hall Clock—A Word from the Other Side

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A statement appears in your issue of Thursday, 14th inst., in regard to the City Hall clock. I will state that the cause of its stoppage is the want of repairing and cleaning, the expense of which cannot be incurred without authority of the Common Council. The matter is now before that body, and the work will be commenced this week.

In regard to the person who styles himself "Supt. of Public Clocks," I will inform the public that there is but one Superintendent of Clocks, and that is

Yours, respectfully, BENJAMIN D. WELCH,
Supt. of Public Clocks.

☞ The steamer *Jamestown*, from Norfolk, arrived this morning, brings 20 men of Gen. WALKER'S force. The *James* was detained at Norfolk, waiting for some of the United States ship *Saratoga*'s crew, but did not bring them.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 16.

I.—THE NILE—Nubia. From our Correspondent.
II.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. Our Paris Correspondence.
III.—FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
IV.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
V.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BY THE AFRICA—Important News from India—Relief of Lucknow.
VI.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
VII.—IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Particulars of Col. Anderson's Surrender to Capt. Sands.
VIII.—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—Progress of the Mormon War.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Cuban Question and Mysterious Movements at Washington—Georgia Facts and British Fictions—Has Anything been Lost by the Panic?—Commodore PORTER and Commodore PAULDING—New Phase of the Kansas Question—India and China—Miscellaneous Articles.
X.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
XI.—LETTER OF GENERAL WM. WALKER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
XII.—GOVERNOR WISE ON THE KANSAS QUESTION—His Letter to the Tammany Society.
XIII.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Condensed.
XIV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XV.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Complete Reports of the Markets for Produce and Live Stock for the Week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance: and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.**—Rev. Dr. STORRS has kindly consented to repeat (for the benefit of the Library Fund,) his New-England Oration, *The Puritan Ideas of Notional Growth*, at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st, on MONDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had of H. P. JOURNEAY, No. 144 Atlantic-st.; of R. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; of GILBERT L. HAIGHT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York; at the door, and of the undersigned,

CHARLES S. FARLEY,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable ter

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
THIS SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 12½,
ITALIANA IN ALGERI
will be given as a matinée on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 12½ P. M. The principal roles by
Madame D'ANGRI,
Mlle CAIROLI. GASSIER.
LABOCETTA. ROCCO.
Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.
The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the door. Tickets may be had at the Academy, BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.
On Monday, Jan. 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (but one) OF THE SEASON,
Second night of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for the occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE, in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR DON GIOVANNI commences this (Saturday) morning at the three ticket offices.
On TUESDAY—Last cheap Opera night, when a favorite Opera will be given.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—Close of the Academy, positively last night of the season and
LAST NIGHT OF DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S
"GREAT SHOW,"
the model organization of the age, being a highly successful combination of
NOVELTY AND REFINEMENT,
will open for a limited season,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
when the citizens of New-York will be able to enjoy a first-class equestrian entertainment, without subjecting themselves to the contingencies of either hearing or seeing remarks or conditions which too often are permitted to deteriorate from the attractions of
ARENIC DISPLAYS,
The RIDING WILL BE SUPERIOR.
THE VAULTING SETTER,
and the
HUMOR MORE REFINED AND GENIAL
than any formation of this character has ever afforded.
THE TAME RHINOCEROS,
TIGHT ROPE ELEPHANT,
COMIC MULES
and
BEAUTIFUL HORSES AND PONIES
will be introduced, the whole under the direction of the American Humorist,
DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858.
First time here, J. Madison Morton's two-act comic drama,
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO;
Or, KING, QUEEN AND KNAVE.
Manuel..... Mr. Jordan | Count Porribio..Mr. Jefferson
Don Pedro.... Mr. Stodart | Don Scipio.... Mr Duncan
Elvira, Queen of Murcia..... Miss Laura Keene
Donna Carmen..Miss Manners | Count's Pompolo..Miss Wells
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe..Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Barnett
Dr. Botcherby..Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Mester Grazebrook..... Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor..Miss Wells
Doors open at 6½; to commence, with the Overture, precisely at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee,
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 16.
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY, Jan. 16,
Will be presented the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which, the Farce of
BETSY BAKER.
To conclude with the drama of
PUTNAM.

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the comedy of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
To be followed by
BOREAS,
To conclude with the drama of
JIBBENAINOSAY.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III, on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON.
The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1st Part of HENRY IV. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., and at the door.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 8 o'clock at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of unemployed Germans to be sent West by the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
The German Liederkranz, (chorus of 60 singers,) conductor Herr Panr. Miss E. L. Williams, Messrs. E. Moilenhauer, violinist; Fery Kletzer and Bergner, violoncellos; and Charles Gnilmette, Baritone, will kindly assist. Mr. R. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the Grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, op. 57, by Beethoven.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st, and at the door the evening of the Concert. Programmes of the Concert at the music stores.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858,
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MADAME MADALEINE JOHNSON GRAEVMER'S FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT—On TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Dodworth's Saloon. Madame GRAEVER will be assisted by Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING, Mr. F. APPY, and Mr. F. BERGNER. The programme will include Liszt's "Galoo Cromatique," Tanbert's "La Campanella," and "La Priere d'un Ange" and "La Chasse," composed and performed by Mme Grever at her concerts in Paris, and honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation. Also, Litolff's Grand Trio in D minor, and Wolff and Vieuxtemp's "Grand Duo Concron." Tickets $1 each, are now ready at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TWO GRAND CONCERTS.—J. M. HAGER will give his fourth and fifth Concerts at the Brooklyn Athenæum on TUESDAY, 19th, and THURSDAY, 21st instants. Mr. H. will be supported by 200 pupils from his singing classes, and is happy to announce to the public that he is prepared to make these Concerts more attractive than those given by him during the past season. Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 75 cents each; may be had at the Athenæum and at the door on the evenings of the Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST day of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER d. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 140 Pearl st

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROBE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soiree will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, to aid of the Hunter Wordis Benevolent Society and other charities.
The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
Woman's Protective Emigration Society.
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women.
American Female Guardian Society.
The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
New-York Woman's Hospital.
And the Colored Home.
The proceeds of the soiree are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soiree was first designed.
Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.
PROGRAMME.
An original poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening by one of the literati of New-York. The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a promenade concert and grand ball. The superb decorations, for which the Committee are indebted to the liberal lessee of the academy, Mr. Ullman, will be of the most splendid description and the tout ensemble will present a scene of magnificence seldom if ever before witnessed within the walls of the Academy of Music. The management of the door has been committed to the Seventy-first regiment, who have kindly consented to be present, and will appear in full uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.
The Committee of Arrangements have fixed upon the following plan as a basis of action for the lady patroness of the Soiree: Ladies wearing calico dresses only will be expected to participate in the order of marches until 12 o'clock, at which hour those who may desire so to do can retire to the dressing rooms and change their apparel.
It has been suggested that ladies might wear, on this occasion, calico dresses, made of a full pattern, over other dresses, and throw off the outer garment at 12 o'clock.
Those ladies who intend to wear calico or use during the entire evening will find it convenient to wear ordinary attire under, for the purpose of leaving their donation dresses with the attendants in the attiring room.
Ladies intending to leave the Academy in their calico dresses will oblige the Committee by sending them in the following day, or as soon after as convenient to any of the following depots selected for the purpose.
Gen. Wm. Hall's music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; bookstore of John W. Bruntes, No. 49 6th-av.; office of the executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9; office of Chas. Ramsay, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. Andrew K. Gross,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Peter G. Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. De Lyle Mortimer,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. S. P. Andrews,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. Wm. H. Roome,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,	Mrs. Dr. A. J. Fowler,
Miss Matilda Livingston,	Mrs. H. C. Delavan,
Mrs. Miss Price,	Mrs. Rev. H. Ward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs. Gen. J. Hobart Ward,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,
Miss Ella M. Vanrenssalar,	Mrs. De Royer Chambers,
Mrs. Henry Marks Lalaud,	Mrs. Edward Merriam,
Mrs. Barnet L. Solomon,	Mrs. David Sammis,
Mrs. C. B. Allen,	

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Gen. J. Viele,
James W. Gerard, Hon. T. D. French,
Fitz-Greene Halleck, Alfred Meinkle,
Major General Sandford, Charles Smithson,
Hon. John McKeon, Walter Briggs,
John Graham, M. B. Wentworth,
General Wm. Hall, J. G. Lightbody,
Dr. Silas Condit, John R. Briggs,
John T. Hoffman, Theodore Roosevelt,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler, James M. Cross,
Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Wm. T. Pinkney,
Geo. W. Morton, Gen. James Watson Webb,
Wm. C. Conner, R. C. Root,
Samuel Coleman, Dr. H. Albert,
W. H. Leonard, Edwin Meredith,
John Van Buren, Major C. B. Allen,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth, Ben Spicer,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Simpson Baldwin,
Henry I. Hart, S. R. Comstock,
Seymour A. Bunce, Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder, Washington Smith,
Bimeon Draper, Dexter R. Britton,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Gen. C. A. Seward, Jean Raymond,
J. M. Reed, Gen. S. W. Nye,
Dr. Jas. S. Scofield, P. C. Wagner,
Geo. F. Nesbit, Dr. Silas Lounsberry,
Hon. John J. Cisco, Augustus L. Brower,
Isaac Bell, Jr., Col. A. S. Vosburgh,
Geo. T. Maxwell, Lt. Col. D. Butterfield,
Jos. C. Hulse, Major D. P. Beaver,
C. V. Deforest, Capt. A. Miller,
Geo. M. Snow, Capt. C. W. S. Tompkins,
Henry Morrison, Capt. R. Wells Kemper,
Hon. Gilbert Dean, Capt. Geo. W. Wheeler,
Elias P. Winans, Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Emanuel Knight, Capt. Moschutt,
Hon. A. A. Thompson, Capt. Metzler,
Isaac O. Barker, Capt. A. Kinnan.

ABM. M. LINNINGER, Chairman,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary,
Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, } Executive
WM. H. BROWNE, } Committee.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., }
WM. S. TISDALE, }

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, Horace Waters', Dodsworth's, at the office of Cyrus Ramsay, M.D., No. 101 2d-av., at the New-York Hotel, at the bookstore of John W. Bruntes, No. 49 6th-av., and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.
Price of tickets $2 admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.
By order of Committee. S. LEE PERKINS, Sec.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of England, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The 50 pictures.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, BARTHOLDI OF RUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Falls, &c., for each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. The new system for combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught in the American English, and Parisian styles.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN plain and carved cases, to rent low, and rent applied if purchased. Great bargains given to cash purchasers. Pianos from $25 to $750. Chickering grand piano, cost $1000, but little used, for $450. F. CHERRY, No. 498 Broadway, corner Grand-st. marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NORTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent check wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano for sale at a great sacrifice by order of the assignee; modern style, round corners, and but little used. Will be sold for cash only. Price $225. Can be seen at No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 14 second story.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case 7 octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $525, will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 156 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st, near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wheoever exhibited.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED.—FIVE second-hand Pianos wanted, for which the cash will be paid. Prices from $40 to $100. Address SECOND-HAND PIANOS, *Times* office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN UNMARRIED YOUNG lady, of good character, desires to become acquainted with a young man of good disposition, with a view to matrimony. He must have sufficient means to support a wife comfortable. Address ADA, Broadway Post Office, stating where an interview may be had with safety.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New York. Can be seen at No 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and others as to character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS lady dress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz; good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1732 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best of reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 153 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference, can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 24 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 14th st. first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can lend an infant from its birth, would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain washing. Call at No. 88 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Jimpson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hamomond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in flnting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as norse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 298 Broome-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of MISS FOSTER, Sec., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds where with to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.
Men and women of New York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts. A good answer promptly and emphatically NOW by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 113 Broadway, the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with board, can be obtained at No 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant bed comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors; gentlemen, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen, large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

772 BROADWAY, N. E. CORNER NINTH-STREET.—Furnished rooms, (single or in suites,) with or without board, full or partial. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Respectable parties with good references only need apply. Two large parlors on the first floor to let.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—One of the most complete establishments for the manufacture of brick to be found in this country. It is situated close to this City, with dock, wharf, clay land of the best quality in inexhaustible quantities, capacious sheds, steam engine, shafting, belting, and machinery of every kind, forge, tonks, tools and implements of every description—the whole in admirable order, and ready for instant use. A better opportunity for commencing a lucrative business at the opening of the season cannot be found in the country. The whole may be had cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

$20.000.—A MERCANTILE FIRM OF long standing and in good credit, about changing their business, are desirous of making an arrangement to secure the business of some retiring firm or of engaging the services of a competent party who can control a desirable business. The above amount will be furnished as permanent capital. Parties of respectability desirous of forming such an arrangement, will receive prompt attention by addressing M. R. W. & CO., at the office of the *Times*, explaining the nature of the business they can control, which may consist of either of the leading mercantile pursuits of the City.

FOR SALE.—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AND LEASE of store and fixtures, Nos. 160 and 162 3d-ave. The balance of the stock of dry goods formerly belonging to JAMES QUIGLEY, and an eight years' lease of the store, together with fixtures, is offered for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash.
Those wishing to purchase will do well to call immediately as the property must be sold before the 20th inst. Apply to WM. McARTHUR, No. 102 Liberty-st., J. N. NEILLEY, No. 52 Cedar-st., Assignees.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of
S. M PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A CANAL-STREET STORE ON A LONG LEASE.—The stock and

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED—$16,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent., half yearly, on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward, in the City of New-York. In one of the leading streets west of Broadway and a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum required, and a Policy of Insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given, if required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LEONARD, care of D. Howell, No. 386 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857. The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply in E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } New-York, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Bowning,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterhury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John L. Aspinwall,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6th-av.. corner of Waverley-place. } Jan. 12, 1858.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and 4 per cent. on all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMINO, Accountant.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, 516 Broadway, Jan. 14, 1858. } THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the by-laws, declared an interest for the six months ending on the 31st of December last, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five (5) per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after Monday, the 18th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 3, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. } New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st. (Grea Western Buildings.) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Conrt-st., cor. Remsen. } BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Bread-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the canital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 16th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BEINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH. Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 16th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scythes, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plaok and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $13 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $2 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 164—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Dnane-st., Nos. 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 38, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Hamilton-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 28—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 216, 258, 282, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 159, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 365—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., } New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BERGOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH,	GEORGE P. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP,	EDWARD F. DAVISON,
JOHN RANKIN, BIBBY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	AARON REID,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,	JOHN F. HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS MANY,	WM. K. HINMAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE.	PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK,
JOHN M. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT RENNOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by Mr. MURRAY until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depot (6th-av., corner of 44th st.) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. is payable at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 1st proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against LEVIN H. DUNKIN, grocer, are requested to present the same on or before the 1st day of February next, at No 969 Broadway. EGBERT MILLS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
R. J. COOPER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.

CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of WHITEHOUSE & MERRILL, was this day dissolved by limitation.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
C. L. MERRILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.

The business of the above firm will be conducted as heretofore, by J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN
A. L. BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER C. POTTER and WARRELL SHATTUCK, under the name and firm of Potter & Shattuck, is dissolved.
WARRELL SHATTUCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM. —NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcemeot of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community, I cannot avoid calling the particular attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 83 Fulton-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 56 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNSURPASSED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 6.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical Society—STATISTICAL SECTION.

The Statistical Section of the Geographical Society met on Thursday evening, in the Society's room at the University, Rev. Dr. HAWKES in the Chair, Rev. Dr. ADAMSON Secretary.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., Chairman of the Council, read a suggestive report. In it he observed that, fortunately for statistics, the opinion is strongly gaining ground that nothing *is* like figures. The frequent fallacy of many tabular statements, and their danger to propagate their fallacies, were strongly stated and instanced. Facts, not theories, were necessary to statistics. The isolation of inquirers was one main source of their errors. Limited in numbers, and pursuing their labors without cooperation, the improvement of statistical investigations had been comparatively slow. The labor required to establish fact is of permanent value. If the premises be accurately ascertained and defined, the results are of the utmost value when tabulated. Individual facts, in themselves trivial, in aggregation assume the utmost importance. A record to test our national progress is both creditable and necessary. In many respects, New-York, assuming a metropolitan character, is lagging behind Boston and other places.

Ecclesiastical Statistics, or the expense of supporting religion, was next considered. Upon the common ground of this section, the various classes of the religious world might be fairly represented. We are in want of much tabulated and reliable information as to the operation of religious bodies. The most contradictory statements exist as to the amount or results of their action, even though each of them publish reports, from which valuable abstracts are very necessary. Of the charities, if we do not take care, necessity will soon lead to a more profound investigation of their action. In the State of New-York it was established by undoubted statistics that if the present ratio proceed, in a very few years the result will be that for every four persons there will be one pauper. There are lo this City hundreds of beneficiaries not included in this statement. The aggregate of the whole amount spent for charity in this City will astonish those not accustomed to such investigations. The report recommends the division and classification of subjects in prosecuting such inquiries, enumerating a long and goodly miscellaneous list. The scheme is not considered as matured, but some classification might be judiciously adopted in prosecuting a systematic course of inquiry.

Educational statistics, he said, would form another branch,—including expenses of universities, colleges and schools. It would be well to consider the practical working of public schools. How far is the existing system adapted to the existing condition of the population? The efficiency of any system must be tested rather by the number that do not profit by it, than by the number that derive advantage. The lad from the poorer classes when educated has lost the time that might have been employed in the acquisition of a handicraft trade. True, the professions are open to him, and with the sons of the wealthier classes he must necessarily compete in a painful struggle. Any system that ought to benefit all classes, and yet omits to notice one-fourth of our juvenile population, cannot be considered as national, and is badly compensated by industrial and other schools. Vagrancy has undoubtedly increased. The health of children, the periods of their diseases, and various other valuable collateral inquiries might be associated while endeavoring to obtain educational statistics.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON asked how far the section was already organized. The Secretary signified that steps were in active progress.

Dr. WYNNE presented some facts in regard to the statistics of intemperance. He sketched the progress of such inquiries in Great Britain, and maintained their great value. He had endeavored to follow the same plan with that of Mr. NEISON in England. In that country, 731 individuals died of *delirium tremens* and intemperance in each year. Of the entire population, 64,804 individuals were gross drunkards, (53,582 males, 11,222 females.) While among the deaths, 1 of every 145 of the population above the age of 20, died from disease induced by intemperance. No fewer than 951 died in the United States in one year from intemperance and *delirium tremens*. The population of the United States above the age of 20, was 11,32,414, comprising 84,066 who were drunkards. The number of deaths was 5,112, or 1 in 131, of the population above the age of 20—the proportion being larger than that of England.

Mr. C. C. SAVAGE alluded to the effects of moderate drinking—the example as upon children. He spoke of the alliance between intemperance and poverty; 105 places exist where liquor is sold in five blocks of buildings in one of the up-town Wards, and more than one third of those applying at the neighboring Dispensaries and for charitable relief were found to come from those blocks.

The Secretary mentioned a case where 30 per cent. formed the expense of collecting and distributing the funds of a charity. Statistical information as to the extent of this evil was very necessary.

Rev. D. THOMPSON spoke in favor of the public schools. He did not believe them so complete a failure as had been maintained by some persons. He eulogized their operation. In many respects they excelled the private schools. It was true that a profession was guaranteed to the student at West Point But a boy who had graduated at the Free Academy was also tolerably sure of a situation when good attainments had been secured. There were two incidental evils connected with the system—one was *favoritism*: a poor family occasionally could find no room, while the children of better dressed families seemingly found no difficulty. If this evil should grow it would work detriment. There was also danger that the school system would be drawn into the vortex of party politics, and then its destruction was inevitable. The proposed inquiries would tend to show how these evils might be met, and that the results of the system will justify its cost.

Rev. Mr. ABBOTT of the Spingler Institute, spoke of the comparative efficiency of private and public schools. He thought that a more complete discipline pervaded the latter. The sanitary influence of public schools was important. The real condition of education, public and private, was far from being known. The injudicious modes of teaching adopted by private teachers, was a source of great detriment to health among young persons. It had been said that one-fifth of the young women under education in private seminaries labor under curvature of the spine, and there was reason to believe the statement was not altogether untrue. In private schools, especially for females, many appliances in the form of libraries, telescopes, and other instruments freely found in public schools, were entirely wanting.

The PRESIDENT said that the proposed division, geographical and statistical, was an exceedingly happy one. The Report, though preliminary, had already elicited facts too valuable to be lost. He suggested that the names of gentlemen be enrolled as members of this Department, and so proceed specifically with some topic.

Names were then invited for enrolment.

F. A. CONKLING, Esq., was of opinion that the rapid increase of the expense of the School system, was in itself a proof that a large proportion of the expense was for *improper* purposes. He was compelled to dissent from the previous speakers. The expenses during the past year had been $917,853, an amount larger than is expended in any city of the Union for School purposes, and larger than the expense of governing any one of the States of the Union. The expense was now more nearly $1,100,000 annually.

After a few other matters of business detail the Society adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

A CURIOUS CASE—PISTOL SHOT—ALMOST A MURDER.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a German, named Jacob Killer, residing at No. 197 Bowery, went into the street in front of his house to discharge the barrels of a revolver which had been loaded some time. He fired off two barrels, when he discovered he had lost the end of one of his thumbs, but whether it was caused by one of the balls hitting it, or the bursting of the revolver, could not be ascertained, as the pistol could not afterwards be found. Following the report of the pistol a man fell on the opposite side of the street screaming "murder." Officer Williams, of the Tenth Ward, hearing the pistol and the immediate cry of murder, supposed a murder had been committed; he hastened to the assistance of the man, who was lying groaning on the sidewalk, as if in the agonies of death. Assistance was immediately procured and the man taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house, several officers at the same time being dispatched to look up the supposed murderer. Dr. Wells was hastily called to examine the murdered man, when he discovered a slight scratch on the face just beneath his right eye, and no other wound. It was impossible to tell how the scratch was produced, but it was presumed to be the result of his fall. The man, who gave his name as Mairhard Laren, was much astonished as well as relieved, to find that he had not been surely and seriously shot. The officers sent to look up the murderer soon found Mr. Killer, who explained the shooting as stated above. A hearty laugh was enjoyed all around at the Station-house, Mr. Killer joining heartily in it despite the unexpected and inconvenient loss of his thumb.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SILKS.—On Thursday night the store of Howe & Co., in College-place, was broken into and robbed of $6,000 worth of silks. On examination it was found that the burglars effected an entrance into the store through one of the rear basement windows. No arrests have yet been made, and the goods still remain missing, but from the clue obtained to the burglars it is not probable they will long elude the vigilance of the Police. On Saturday last some parties, it appears, rented the first-story of the dwelling-house No. 40 Robinson-street, the rear of which joins an extension of the store. Yesterday morning these parties were missing, and although a portion of the furniture they had moved in is still in the place no one has returned to claim it. These parties are presumed to be the burglars and the Police are on their track.

BURGLARIES.—Officer Brown, of the Ninth Ward arrested on Wednesday evening, Stephen Boyle, having $40 in pennies in his possession, which he had just stolen from the store of John Ray, No. 42 Christopher street, having got into the store by means of a false key. A man giving his name as John E. Smith, was arrested, charged with breaking into the stable of Mrs. Bridget Burke, No. 127 East Thirty-second-street, and stealing a horse worth $100. Wm. Devlin was charged with breaking into the butcher shop of Mr. Doone, corner Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and stealing $50 worth of meat and fat. All the prisoners were fully committed for examination.

ROBBERY.—HENRY MILLER and HENRY CHRISTMAN, well known to the Police, each about 18 years of age, entered the store of LATHER Brothers & SEYMOUR, yesterday, and asked a clerk to change a one dollar bill. While the clerk was changing it for them they succeeded in pocketing one dozen pencil cases, worth $40. Mr LATHER, who was at the desk, noticed the operation and seized one of them. A struggle ensued, which terminated in their arrest by Officer VAN WINKLE of the Third Precinct. He took them before Justice CONNOLLY, who held them for trial.

GARROTING A FEMALE.—A young man giving his name as Thomas Watkins was arrested Wednesday night, charged with attacking Mrs. Caroline E. Hughes, a lady boarding at the Gramercy Park House, knocking her down and robbing her of her porte-monnaie, containing quite a sum of money. The porte-monnaie and part of the money were found in his possession when arrested. He was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, in default of $2,000 bail.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Mary Baker, a girl fifteen years of age, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with obtaining goods from a number of stores in the Fifteenth Ward, by representing that she had been sent for them by different ladies in the neighborhood. The accused has been twice sent to the Juvenile Asylum, but has managed each time to escape. She was locked up for trial.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Two young boys giving their names as Henry Newman and Jeremiah Riley, were arrested Thursday evening in Carmansville, charged with designing to commit a burglary. An officer of the Sixteenth Ward overheard the boys talking in the cars and thus got an inkling of their intentions. The boys owned up. In a carpet bag which they had with them were all the necessary implements for a "crack."

TICKET SWINDLING.—A man named Geo. Ward, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling Frederick Williams, of No. 17 Gramercy park-place, bogus tickets to Baltimore. Wiggins was looking for the New-Jersey Railroad office, when two men escorted him and took him to Ward's office, who sold him worthless tickets. The accused was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Julius Richter, who keeps a lager bier saloon at No. 145 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $25 in bills and a silver-mounted bunting-knife, the property of Mr. Thomas S. Plumbe, No. 25 Thomas-street. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for trial.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Thursday, at No. 248 East Eighteenth-street, upon the body of JOHN GOLDEN, two years of age, who died from the effects of burns received by his clothes taking fire from a match, during the absence of his mother. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental Death."

FATAL FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 257 Third street, on the body of JOHN WHITMAN, a German, 58 years of age, who died from injuries received from falling down stairs while intoxicated. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

Fires.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.—A little before 1 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the turning lathe establishment of HENRY HOSCEBLD, in the second story of No. 332 Third-street. The loss on stock and fixtures was about $?0, on which there was no insurance. Messrs. C. & H. CHARMAN, who occupied the first floor as a coffee, spice and feed store, were damaged $100 by water. No insurance.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A magnificent entertainment is to be given at this favorite place of amusement. The grand pantomime of "Boreas" is to be performed for the last time. This will be preceded by the petite comedy of the "Spectre Bridegroom," in which Mr. G. L. FOX will repeat his inimitable personation of *Diggory*, and the performances will conclude with the drama of the "Jibbenainosay," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, and all the company appearing. On Monday the distinguished comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, will commence his engagement at this house, in his local drama of "Linda, or the Cigar Girl of New-York," and *Jeremiah Clip* in the "Widow's Victim."

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & Co.'s PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & CO., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity, and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

East Brooklyn Drainage.

The Board of Sewer Commissioners of Brooklyn meet next Monday (18th) to hear objections to the proposed plan of sewerage and drainage for that part of Brooklyn which is now naturally drained by Riverstreet. The propriety of one of the features of this plan is likely to be a good deal debated. The proposal to run a sewer six feet in diameter from Kent-avenue where it intersects Flushing-avenue to Ann-street, the bottom of which shall be twelve feet below the grade of the street, is a very surprising one. The edge of the curb-stone in Kent avenue, at the corner of Hewes-street, is only about seven feet above low water mark! This would secure a sewer almost full of tide-water twice a day. To build a sewer at that depth would require a power of steam-pumps.

Again, terminating the sewer at the foot of Ann-street, is inflicting a horrible nuisance upon all East Brooklyn. At every low tide, the drainage of 1,000 acres would be rotting on the meadow, breeding pestilence. If any such plan is adopted the Board of Health will have work enough till a wiser Board undo the work and the mischief together.

The Navy-street Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—The Accused held for Trial.

Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday on the body of WILLIAM ALLEN, Jr., (colored,) aged 16, who died Thursday evening from injuries inflicted by HENRY HAVENS, whose age is about 15.

Ten witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that there was a scuffle between the deceased and accused. Some thought it in fun, while others did not know what to think; all agreed that a stone or brick was used, but differ as to whether it was thrown, or the blow given with the weapon held in the hand. The whole testimony shows that HAVENS commenced to annoy ALLEN while at work in his (ALLEN'S) father's shed or shop; that for this interference he was rushed out by ALLEN; that HAVEN then dragged off ALLEN'S handcart, which act was followed by a scuffle, resulting in the fatal blow.

The first witness called was Dr. JOHN T. CONKLIN who testified as follows:

I am a physician; made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the colored boy now lying dead at No. 147 Navy-street, assisted by Drs. Swalm and Chamber; we found, upon removing the top of the skull, a large clot of blood, four or five ounces, between the bone and the membrane covering the brain, thrown out from a rupture of the vessels running up the sides of the head on the left side, which would cause death; found no external marks, nor any fracture of the skull; there was no such appearances on the external portion of the head; death might ensue without any external appearance of a blow; upon cutting through the scalp we found a slight effusion of blood under the scalp, which appeared to have been caused by a blow.

Drs. Swalm and Chamber corroborated the testimony of Dr. Conklin.

Phebe Ann Tuttle, and others, saw the deceased and accused in a scuffle, but did not see the whole affair.

The last witness, and the only one who professes to have seen the whole of the transaction, testified as follows:

Edward Jackson sworn—I reside at No. 22 Chappel-street: knew the deceased, saw him yesterday about 3 o'clock in Navy-street, next to Wm. Allen's house; I was in company with Henry Havens; he went into Allen's shop, and while rocking on a barrel, William Allen, Jr., told him to go out; he went out and got hold of a handcart and shoved it down the street, when deceased told him if he did it again he would knock him; the deceased then shoved Havens off the cart into the gutter and struck Havens once or twice and drew blood; the deceased then attempted to pick up a brick but did not get it, but Havens did and struck Allen with it; he hit him on the temple, when Allen fell; then Mrs. Havens came and took Henry away, when Allen made another grab at him, but fell with his head on the street; he got up and went into the woodhouse; I went in after him, and he lay there shivering; he did not speak.

This concluded the testimony in the case, and after a short consultation the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That WM. ALLEN, Jr., came to his death by reason of compression of the brain, caused by a blow inflicted with a stone or brick in the hands of HENRY HAVENS, while engaged in a fight in Navy-street, in said city, with said HENRY HAVENS, on the 14th day of January inst."

Signed F. H. Dikeman, John Orlan, Edward Earle, John Brush, Thomas Conner, Jr., Wm. Smith, Martin Galvin, Daniel Boyle, James Feeley.

The witness, JACKSON, was required to give bail in the sum of $500, to appear as a witness when wanted, and in default was committed to jail.

After the inquest, HENRY G. HAVENS, the accused, was brought in by Deputy-Coroner BIRDSALL, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MIRACULOUS CURES.—The Rev. Father GAUDENTIUS ROSSI, assisted by the Rev. Fathers ANTHONY CALANDRI and LUKE BAUMINELLI, all belonging to the Passionist Monastery of Blessed Paul of the Cross, Birmingham, Pa., have for several weeks been giving missions, with marvelous success and effect, in different parishes of the Diocese of Brooklyn. These holy and self-denying missionaries gave their first mission at St. Joseph's Church, Bedford, in the bounds of Brooklyn city.

The religious interest excited by this first mission was of the most remarkable character. The church was thronged at every service; more than five thousand went to communion, and at the close of the mission some twelve or fifteen non-Catholics, some of them persons of superior education, were received into the church. In the course of this mission, it is asserted on credible authority, that God was pleased to manifest his favor by special graces of an external character. The rumor, some way, went abroad among the humble who mostly compose the parish, that bodily diseases were cured by some of these missionaries. The blind, the lame, the afflicted with various chronic diseases, were brought to the church in great numbers. The impression created by this movement among those unprepared by their education for such "signs following them that believe" was intense. Father GAUDENTIUS blessed those that came to him with the relics of the holy founder of his order, Blessed Paul of the Cross, and in some cases cures were effected on the instant. Others were popularly reported, but not so attested as to be cited here. A physician of Brooklyn was one of the number converted by the graces bestowed in this mission.—*Freeman's Journal*.

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—During the last year 4 441 persons were treated in this Dispensary—males, 1,626; females, 2,813.

Diseases—Injuries, 280; minor surgery, 584; nervous, 372; abdomen, 953; skin, 290; rheumatism, 86; eye and ear, 132; abscess, 111; heart, lungs and throat, 643; urinary, 19; fevers, 174; vaccinated, 797.

Nativity—United States, 1,932; Ireland, 2,192; England, 135; Germany, 171; Scotland, 11.

The Treasurer reports the expenses of the year to be $2 515 87, and the receipts nearly equal that amount.

The officers of the Institution for the ensuing year are: *President*—SAMUEL GRAVES. *Vice-President*—John J. Hicks. *Secretary*—S. J. BURT. *Treasurer*—John Broach. *Apothecary*—H. P. Hardcastle, M. D. *Attending Physicians*—Drs. John J. Mitchell, B. Simmons, C. H. Hunter. *Consulting Physicians*—Drs. J. A. Brady and N. L. North. *Consulting Surgeons*—Drs. A. J. Berry and F. Lorette; and a Board of thirty-one Trustees.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—The following gentlemen have been elected to fill the offices of this Society for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN C. ROACH. *Vice-President*—G. W. A. Everitt. *Recording Secretary*—John B. Pitt. *Treasurer*—Henry Oakley. *Financial Secretary*—W. E. Sprague. *Committee on Ways and Means*—Wm. Burrill, C. B. Thompson, A. F. Campbell. *Relief Committee*—R. R. Story, P. B. Anderson, Ambrose Brown. *Committee on Investigation*—W. E. Sprague, John B. Pitt, Farrell Ward. *Finance Committee*—F. H. Taws, G. W. A. Everitt, Wm. Reed.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—J. F. WIGGANS. *Vice-President*—Henry W. Turner. *Secretary*—Robert T. Hendrick. *Treasurer*—Rodney Thursby. *Collector*—Owen Dennen. *Fire Warden*—David Garrett.

THE WHITE VEIL.—Miss MARGARET TRANN and Miss MARY SIDER recently received the white veil in the Visitation Convent, Brooklyn, the former as Sister Mary Joseph, and the latter as Sister Mary Terese. Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN officiated on the occasion, assisted by Rev. Messrs. WELSH and TURNER.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 on the Onondaga Bank, New-York, and $2 on the Boston Bank have been placed in circulation in Brooklyn recently. Yesterday the Third Precinct police arrested three Germans for passing some of this "queer." They were committed for examination.

FALSE PRETENCES.—CHARLES RAVENS was arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with collecting money for a German newspaper without authority, and pocketing the funds. He was held by Justice FEERS to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEDICATION.—The new edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City is so far completed that it will be dedicated to divine worship tomorrow. There will be three services during the day—at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHAS. HOOVER, the pastor, will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. PERRINE, of New-York, in the afternoon and Professor HITCHCOCK, of the Union Seminary, in the evening. When the church building is completed, it will be 100 feet in length by 60 in width, and the main audience room will be 60 by 75 feet. The total cost of the building is estimated at $21,000.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The entertainment given at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphans' fund of the Jersey City Fire Department, was quite successful, netting something over $500.

STEALING DECANTERS.—THOMAS MCGUIRE and PATRICK O'DONNELL were yesterday brought before Recorder BEDFORD and committed to jail to await trial on a charge of stealing decanters from the Jersey City Glass Works.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15.

$2,000	United St 6s '67	113	
20,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	99¾	
500	do	100	
10,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	
5,000	Teno St. 6s '90	87½	
9,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	
8,500	do	84	
3,000	do	83¾	
15,000	do	83⅝	
2000	do	b30	84
2,000	do		83⅝
5,000	do	b60	83¾
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		87½
1,000	Ken. State 6s		102
11,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg.		89⅜
900	Indiana State 2½s		55
66	Penn. Coal Co		69
500	Cumb. Coal Co	b60	13
575	do		12¾
165	do		12¾
66	shares Harlem R. R		7
200	shares Brunswick City Land Co		3¼
10	shares American Express Co		92
—	shares Park Bank		91¼
10	shares Market Bank		95
20	shares Continental Bank		96½
10	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co		100
10	shares Corn Exchange Bank		96½
30	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co...ex. div.		110¾
20	shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co		105½
10	shares Merchants' Bank		104
5	shares Continental Bank		96
5	shares Continental Bank		95½
10	shares Commonwealth Bank		86½
10	shares Bank of Commerce		93¾
5	shares Bank of Commonwealth		86½
15	shares Artisans' Bank		75
20	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co		87½
19	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co		85½
15	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		146

FRIDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The rates of interest in the Money Market, on demand loans, are 6@7 ℔ cent., and deposits are occasionally made with Brokers on first-class collateral as low as 5 ℔ cent. The out-door rates of discount on mercantile paper are less settled, and the range quite arbitrary, from 7 to 12 ℔ cent. per annum. At Bank, the demand for accommodation is moderate, and the rate on paper uniform at 7 ℔ cent. The business in Exchange for the *Baltic* to-morrow shows more freedom of movement, particularly in Sterling, than for some weeks past. One or two of the bankers bought largely of mercantile and transient bank bills at 108@109¼ ℔ cent., while select bills made by the standard drawers were done at 109¼@110 ℔ cent. French bills were scarce, and the leading drawers made 5.18¾@5.10¼ at 60 days, and 5.10@5.08¾ for this packet. The shipment of Gold is reported thus far $650,000 to $800,000.

Although the European news, telegraphed from the *North America* at Portland, for the morning papers, was construed as encouraging for Money affairs and Cotton, the effect on the Stock Exchange to-day was neutralized by some pressure to realize on previous speculative purchases. Of this feeling, advantage was taken by sellers against the market to increase their options at 30@60 days. But, after all, the decline on the actual dealings was only ¼@¾ ℔ cent., the General Market recovering more steadiness after the Second Board list was printed. As compared with Thursday afternoon, Missouris closed 83¾@¾, against 84@84¼ ℔ cent.; New-York Central declined from 79¾ to 78½; Erie, 20¾ to 20¼; Reading, 56¾ to 56, and the remainder of the list is something like the same proportion. The advance in Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents was fully supported, and 83¾ ℔ cent. was paid at the close. Illinois Central Bonds steady at 86¼@86¾. A bid was made for Missouris at the close at 83¼, option of the seller, to deliver in 60 days.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $155,591; paid out $175,122; balance at the close $2,933,117. The first sheets of the new Treasury Notes of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, go over to Washington to-night from the engravers in this City, Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH. Both notes are beautiful specimens of the art, designed with special reference to security against frauds, and printed in two colors, black and green. They will be issued from the Department to-morrow. The engraver's contract has been executed with remarkable punctuality.

There will not be the slightest difficulty in giving this paper currency at 3 ℔ cent. per annum. The attempt from certain quarters to dragoon the Government into a higher rate of interest, has ceased, and the probability is that nearly all the large banks in this City, holding accounts with the importing merchants, will soon be more than willing to receive the notes on deposit with the accumulated interest, and pay them out in the same way, when wanted for Custom Duties, or private investment or exchange.

It affords us pleasure to state that Messrs. FROST & FORREST, long in the New-York and New-Orleans commission and exchange trade, and who suspended payment in October, have resumed payment. They announce the fact to-day in the following circular:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.

During the "panic week," in October, we were forced into a temporary suspension by the act of the agent of the Canal Bank of New-Orleans, who discredited us, and protested the bank upon its checks in our favor, when he was in funds. We now take great pleasure in informing you that after discharging in full nearly the entire amount of our liabilities, that we have resumed business, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank our southern and western friends, as well as those of this City, for their continued confidence, and for their many warm expressions of sympathy, and for their noble offers of material aid. Asking the continuance of your confidence and patronage,

We are, most respectfully,
FROST & FORREST.

The New-Jersey currency received on deposit by the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ ℔ cent. discount, is of the following banks: Bank of Jersey City; Bank of New-Jersey; Belvidere; Cataract City; City, Perth Amboy; Clinton; Farmers' and Mechanics', Rahway; Farmers', Wantage; Farmers' and Merchants', Middletown Point; Freehold Banking Company; Hackettstown; Hoboken City; Mechanics', Newark; Mechanics' and Traders', Jersey City; Newark Banking Company; Newark City; Orange; Phillipsburg; Somerset County; State, Newark; State, Elizabethtown; Sussex; Union, Dover.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 6½ ℔ cent., payable in cash to stockholders on Monday, Jan. 25; also, an interest dividend of 6 ℔ cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable in cash Feb. 9; also, a scrip dividend of 31 ℔ cent. on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1857—the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on Feb. 9.

Referring to the report of the movements in Dry Goods in our regular market review, we here give a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,583,986	$2,872,727	$1,073,969
Thrown on market	2,468,570	2,618,664	1,045,027
Since Jan. 1			
Entered at the port	$6,211,455	$5,063,730	$1,575,403
Thrown on market	5,463,121	4,869,954	1,481,637

The summary for the week is as follows:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	DIRECT. Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	WAREHOUSED. Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	WITHDRAWN. Value.
Man. of Wool	176	$66,672	171	$72,683	343	$129,169
Man. of Cotton	660	159,328	1,108	212,158	651	131,557
Man. of Silk	253	168,518	269	178,428	132	175,952
Man. of Flax	264	57,460	322	75,287	428	66,879
Miscellaneous	114	54,207	137	20,178	142	35,585
Total	1,467	$506,185	2,008	$567,784	1,746	$538,842
		567,784				506,185
Total Entered		$1 073,969	Total Marketed			$1,045,027

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,811 bbls. Flour, 20,900 bushels Corn, 417 bbls. Pork, 195 bbls. Whisky, and 66 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are heavy and languid. Pots, $5 37½; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates, with sales reported of 150 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 750 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10¾c.; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo at private bargain, for export.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at a further advance of ⅛c @⅛c, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 800 bales, here, on a basis of 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for do. Gulf, ℔ lb.; together with about 2,500 bales, *in transitu*, at proportionate figures.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods trade is reviving very hardily in private channels; but greatly increased activity is discernible in the auction rooms. Four large public sales of foreign and domestic goods have occurred this week, commencing on Tuesday with the sale of Messrs. RICHARDS, HAIGHT & Co.'s importation of Spring goods, at which prices ruled quite low. An extensive catalogue of tailoring goods, chiefly domestic Woolens, was sold on Wednesday. The Woolens realized the best prices, though the range was in favor of buyers. A large quantity of Burlington Doeskins changed hands at from 65c.@82½c., ℔ yard. Cotton-warp Cloths, not of the best quality, were run off at prices ranging from 60c.@90c., ℔ yard. Yesterday, about 900 pkgs. British goods, intended chiefly for the Spring trade, were disposed of. The staple fabrics sold pretty well; but the Lawns were let off at prices ranging from 5¾c.@6c., for ten hundreds, to 9¾c.@9¾c. for fourteen hundreds, and the other productions at proportionately low rates. To-day, the entire stock on hand of Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings, of the production of Messrs EVANS, SEAGRAVE & Co., was offered for sale. The catalogue comprised about 5,000 pieces, nearly all of which found buyers at moderately fair prices. An extensive lot of all-wool Coatings brought 55c.@75c. Doeskins ranged from 51c.@62c.; and fancy Cassimeres, the assortment of which was very extensive, at 55c.@60c.; which was also the range of prices obtained for the Cotton Warp Cloths. These sales were very numerously attended, and by many of the most respectable local dealers, as well as by several of the leading country buyers, who are thus enabled to secure supplies of seasonable fabrics at very low prices. The prospects of business, in the regular way, are still rather gloomy; but collections from the country come in more satisfactorily, and the belief is now widely entertained, that when trade shall really begin to recover from the effects of the long period of depression, panic and sacrifice, the revival will be prompt, vigorous and permanent. There will be, for some time st least, more discrimination exercised in furnishing the market with suitable goods, as well as in sales, especially on a credit basis. The leading sellers concur in this opinion, and the principal purchasers appear to share in the anticipation approvingly.

FISH—The market continues quiet at essentially unchanged prices for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy and languid for State and Western Flour, the available supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers. Sales 5,400 bbls. of all kinds, within our revised range:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	SOLE. Oak.
Receipts, sides	41,600	4,800
Sales, sides	56,700	3,900
Stock to-day, sides	299,200	41,800

LIME—Rockland: 75c.@80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 24c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, at former quotations. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine have been reported, at 39c.@39½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at firmer prices for Mess, but at lower rates for Prime. Sales 630 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 80 for Mess, and $11 75@$12 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at, however, languid prices. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 6c.@8c., for fair to prime. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are heavy and languid. Sales 350 hhds., including Cuba at 5c.@5¾c.; Porto Rico, in bond, at 4¾c., and New-Orleans at 6c.@6¼c., with 170 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime, at former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, and prices are barely sustained.

TOBACCO—A good demand prevails, and stock of Spanish has been considerably reduced. Sales since Tuesday: 31 hhds. Kentucky, and 4 hhds. new crop Maysville, at 14c.@18c., with 293 bales Havana, and 187 bales Yara, on private terms. Manufactured Tobacco is in moderate request, at pretty uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were light, at about former quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

The Whale Fishery in 1857.

Abridged from the New-Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List.

The number of American vessels employed in the Whale Fishery now includes 587 ships and barks, 18 brigs, and 49 schooners, making an aggregate of 203,168 tons. During the past year there have been but few vessels added to the fleet, while several have been withdrawn and others lost, making a diminution as compared with the beginning of the year of 665 tons. The loss of vessels in the Northern whaling fleet during the year has been unusually small, including only two ships—the *Newton*, of this port, and the *

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1975 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangement of the Difficulty Relative to the Minnesota Constitution—The Vote on the Kansas Constitution—Fernando Wood and Gov. Wise—Appointments Confirmed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The difficulty relative to the Minnesota Constitution will be arranged by having the copy signed by the Republican branch of the Convention also certified and placed on the records of Congress. The two original instruments are identical. The Committee will probably report the bill for the admission of Minnesota on Tuesday.

No transcript of the votes on the Kansas Constitution has yet been received here. It is supposed that CALHOUN will prudently wait until he arrives here, and learns exactly how many votes are wanted, before he will make the returns.

FERNANDO WOOD the other day, after finding that the Administration would not espouse his quarrel, left here for Richmond, whence he returned to-night after a conference with Gov. WISE. He returns to New-York to organize a movement in favor of WISE for the Presidency.

Collector SCHELL left for home to-night. His partnership with Wood has terminated. The Collector promises to follow Mr. BUCHANAN'S advice relative to the disposition of patronage. This seals the threatened difficulty. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Senate have confirmed the following appointments:

JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, Assistant Secretary of State.

RICHARD K. MEADE, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

WILLIAM B. REED, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

JOHN BIGLER, of California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili.

HENRY C. MURPHY, of New-York, Minister Resident to the Netherlands.

BENJAMIN F. ANGEL, of New-York, Minister Resident to Sweden.

JAMES WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

WILLIAM R. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Only 93 members present, most of the absentees having paired off.

On a motion made by Mr. CASE a vote was taken for Speaker.

VAN VALKENBURGH, 45; ALVORD, 40; HORTON, 7; LAW, 1.

Mr. LAW then moved a concurrent resolution to adjourn the House *sine die*. Lost.

Another vote was taken, which resulted without change.

Mr. LAWRENCE then moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Mr. SAER moved to amend by proceeding with another vote that a plurality elect.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. HALL then moved that Mr. LAW'S motion to adjourn over be laid upon the table. Lost—Ayes, 21; nays, 72.

A long debate then ensued on adjournment, and eventually the House adjourned over until Tuesday at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Tremendous Storm at New-Orleans—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

A sudden storm of wind came up this afternoon, accompanied by rain, which amounted to nearly a hurricane. Fifteen ships broke from their moorings and were considerably damaged. The *C. S. Pennell*, of Bath, and the *Ellen Stewart* were badly injured. Several houses were unroofed and otherwise more or less injured. The lake end of the Ponchartrain Railroad is about half destroyed. The damage to steamboats which the wind broke loose from their fastenings is immense. Chimnies were blown down, and several lives were lost. Many tow-boats were also injured.

It is impossible to get the full particulars, or the names of the boats injured and destroyed, to-night.

The storm lasted only half an hour.

The storm blew down fences and injured many verandahs of houses in this city. It is not known whether it extended to the Gulf, but many fears are expressed in regard to its effects in that region, and that the damage is much greater than has yet been reported.

Slight Shock of an Earthquake at Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Weather cloudy, and raining. Thermometer now stands at 40°. Last night, about 11½ o'clock, a slight vibration was felt, accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling the rolling of wheels over a pavement. It was heard by a number of persons in different parts of the town, and woke several from their sleep.

Serious Accident to Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was thrown from his wagon last night, and badly, though not dangerously injured. The horse took fright at the cars, at the railroad crossing near his residence, and ran away, upsetting the wagon, and forcibly throwing Mr. DICKINSON to the ground. He was taken home bleeding profusely from a wound in his head. He received other severe injuries, although no bones were broken.

Fire in Clinton, Ill.

CLINTON, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 16.

A destructive fire occured here at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $50,000 or $60,000—partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Before it broke out, a jewelry store, since burnt, was robbed of $200.

The Trial of Thos. W. Smith for the Murder of Carter, the Bank President.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

District-Attorney MANN addressed the jury today in the case of SMITH, charged with killing RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He said he deeply sympathized with the accused, and that he had never been engaged in a case where his duty and his sympathy so conflicted. He then proceeded to combat the plea of insanity, and was followed by Mr. THAYER in a very able speech for the prisoner. The case will probably be given to the jury on Monday. The sympathy for SMITH is very great.

News from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *Tallahassee*, from Sisal, Yucatan, on the 6th inst., arrived at this port to-day. The place was blockaded, and a change in the Government had taken place. Peace negotiations were progressing, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon end.

Death of Captain Brent, of the Army.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican* learns that Captain BRENT, Assistant Quartermaster of the Army, died at Leavenworth on Wednesday.

Conviction for Murder.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Pa., Jan. 17.

JAMES M. KELLY was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing WISEMAN, a German, in October last.

Suicides.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 17.

Capt. JOHN F. COLE, who was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary, for assaulting his wife with intent to kill, hung himself this morning.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 17.

JACOB HERZOG, merchant, who was to be tried this week for receiving stolen goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself.

Burial of Captain Reynolds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan 17.

The remains of Captain REYNOLDS and private BRAXTON DONNELLY were interred this afternoon, in Glenwood Cemetery. Beside the Scott Legion, an imposing display was made by the volunteers from New-Jersey and Philadelphia.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

The Alabama Legislature on Kansas.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Both branches of the Legislature of Alabama have unanimously passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Split in the Nebraska Legislature.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Omaha *Nebraskian* of the 8th contains an account of a split in the Nebraska Legislature. Twenty-one members of the Assembly and eight of the Council had gone to Florence. A minority remain at Omaha in possession of the journal.

Death of an Editor.

AUBURN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

J. STANLEY SMITH, editor of the Auburn *Daily American*, died here this morning, after a short illness.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city resumed business to-day.

Weather Reports, Jan. 16.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Appearance of snow; wind southeast. Thermometer 30°.

BOSTON.—Weather mild, with a heavy rain.

SACKVILLE.—Snowing hard; wind southeast. Thermometer 17°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Snowing very hard; four inches already fallen.

CALAIS, Me.—Wind fresh from southeast; snowing hard. Thermometer 28°.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Mild and foggy. Thermometer 44°

PITTSBURG.—Raining. Thermometer 42°.

BUFFALO.—Mild, heavy fog, raining. Ther. 40°.

TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 42°.

MONTREAL.—Snow last night; rains heavy now.

CINCINNATTI.—Cloudy. Thermometer 37°.

VINCENNES.—Cloudy.

TORONTO.—Rained all night; now warm and hazy.

DETROIT.—Cloudy, dark morning. Ther. 40°.

CHICAGO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 36°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 26°.

ST. LOUIS.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 32°.

MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy; snowing slightly. Thermometer, 30°.

DUBUQUE.—Clondy; snowing. Thermometer, 22°.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 32°.

CLEVELAND.—Snowing. Thermometer, 36°.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy and cool.

PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy; betokens rain. Thermometer, 53°.

PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer, 28.

FULTON, Ill.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 21°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 13°.

DUNKIRK.—Weather warm, with a little snow.

HORNELLSVILLE.—Cold. Prospect of snow

ELMIRA.—Cold; freezing hard. Prospect of snow.

PORT JERVIS—Clear and cold. Looks like snow.

NEW-HAVEN.—Clear, still, and cold. Therm. 32°.

ALBANY.—Clear and cool. Thermometer 26°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Clear, calm, and beautiful. Thermometer 28°.

PITTSFIELD.—Clear. Wind west. Therm. 20°.

BOSTON, 6 P. M.—Weather clear and cold. Wind west by north. Thermometer 34°.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, from New-Orleans Jan. 5, and Havana 11th inst., arrived yesterday.

The news from Havana is generally uninteresting. There were reports of SANTA ANA being there, wanting to take the field once more in Mexico. It is rumored that SANTA ANA will have the best services of the Habaneros to help him place foot once more upon Mexican soil; and affect something in vindication of Spanish honor.

No change in prices of sugars; demand less; stock 54,000 boxes here and at Matanzas, in second hands.

Exchange on New-York 3@3½ premium; London 16@18 premium; New-Orleans 5@6 premium; Mexican Dollars 10 premium; United States gold coins 3 premium.

Freights not improving, and vessels increasing.

Health of Havana good.

The Poolville Parricide—Full Particulars.

From the Utica Herald.

That our readers might be fully posted in all the particulars of the recent horrible parricide at Poolville, Madison County, one of the editors of the *Herald* yesterday visited the scene of the murder for the purpose of giving an authentic account of the awful affair. It is a crime without precedent in its enormity—and without parallel in its terrible and unnatural details.

JARED COMSTOCK and CLARISSA COMSTOCK, the two victims, were among the oldest residents of Hamilton. For nearly half a century they have lived in Madison County, and although in moderate circumstances, were much respected. They had four children—two sons and two daughters. The oldest of the children is WILLIAM, by whose hand they received their death wound. Their second son is married, and lives near the homestead; and one of the daughters is married to a gentleman in East Hamilton, and is a lady of marked respect and esteem. The old people had attained the age of nearly three score years and ten, and were living in a little cottage with their oldest son. Their house is about 2½ miles south of Poolville, and fifty rods east of THOMPSON'S Mills. It is a story and a half building, boarded up with rough boards. Here Mr. COMSTOCK and his wife have lived for the past four years. There is but one room on the ground floor, and here the horrid deed was committed. The room is about 16 by 20 feet, and is not plastered. The walls are pasted with *Baptist Registers* and New-York *Ledgers*. There were five chairs, a stand containing crockery, an old-fashioned clock, and other household utensils in the room.

The first person who discovered the awful crime was a neighbor, who looked through the window of the house and saw the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. COMSTOCK lying upon the floor, and the parricide sitting quietly between them. The old gentleman lay upon his back. On his left breast was a wound over six inches in length—his heart had been torn from his body. Mrs. COMSTOCK lay a short distance from the body of her husband, on her right side, with a horrid wound over twelve inches in length on her left breast, from which the parricide had torn out her heart also. Her clothes were much torn, indicating a scuffle. The broken skillet, the knife with which the hearts were cut out, and the bloody axe, were all remaining in the room. In the stove were the two parental hearts, partially roasted, and portions of each gnawed off, which had evidently been eaten by the murderer. The wounds upon both the deceased were of the most terrible description. The heads of both were crushed and mutilated. Near the left kidney of Mrs. COMSTOCK was another gash, as if inflicted by the axe. The floor was covered with blood. Before the person at the window left the spot, the son WILLIAM left the chair and laid down upon a lounge on the opposite side of the room. An alarm was immediately given, and the neighbors gathered in force and secured his arrest. The gentleman who first went to the house, was attracted there by a remark that the parricide had made the remark to his brother that there was "lots of fresh meat in the house," and other expressions which excited suspicion. The discovery was made about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. The awful deed was committed at about 8 o'clock Sabbath evening.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK,

The parricide is a man 37 years old, about five feet seven inches in height. He had on when arrested a very coarse brown coat, black cassimere pants, an old Kossuth hat. His pants were besmeared with blood. He has always resided in Hamilton, and made his home at his father's. He is unmarried. He has worked for many of the farmers in his neighborhood, and when sober is universally represented as a man of mild disposition and placid temper. He has been drinking hard for some weeks past, and is evidently laboring under the effect of *mania a potu*. He conversed coolly in relation to the awful deed—manifesting no concern himself—speaking of the manner in which he deprived his poor old father and mother of life as if he had been butchering hogs.

Beside the murderer and his victims there was but a single witness to the awful deed. A family dog was in the room, and the prisoner affirms that during his bloody work this animal several times attacked him; that he tried to kill the animal, but was foiled in his efforts. After he lay down, the faithful dog sat all night watching by his lifeless mistress. During the whole examination of the bodies on the inquest, this faithful animal remained under the bed, and could not be removed from the room.

Men who have known WM. COMSTOCK for years, and who have repeatedly employed him, are firm in the belief that his action on the fatal evening of Sunday last was the result of drinking. No one in or about Hamilton has ever observed the slightest tendency of the man to insanity, and he has never been known to be victous or depraved, except when under the influence of liquor. Public sentiment clearly justifies the conclusion that the debauchery he has indulged in for the past few weeks produced the state of mind which prompted the cruel, unnatural and unheard-of deed. He was brought to Hamilton on Monday, and kept all night. He conversed freely about his crime. On Tuesday he was removed to the jail at Morrisville, where he will remain until the meeting of the Grand Jury in February.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

James W. Borden, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the United States to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Guatemata.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, to be Consul at Liverpool.

Wm. Thomson, of New-York, to be Consul at Southampton.

John Endlich, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Basle.

C. J. FOX, of Michigan, to be Consul at Aspinwall.

Wm. Trevitt, of Ohio, to be Consul at Valparaiso.

Charles F. W. Glanz, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Stettin.

Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, to be Consul-General for the British North American Provinces.

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, to be Consul at Barcelona.

Henry W. Spencer, of New-York, to be Consul at Paris.

J. F. Porteous, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Oporto.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Wm. Littlefield, Newport, Rhode Island, *vice* Turner.

James A. Aborn, Providence, *vice* Bradford.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Wm. Rider, Newport, *vice* Milton Hall.

Thomas J. Gardiner, Providence, *vice* Comstock.

SURVEYORS.

Francis M. Dimond, 2d, port of Bristol, Rhode Island, *vice* John Gladding, Jr.

James Fisher, Pautuxet, *vice* Smith.

Waller Spencer, East Greenwich, *vice* Millard.

John B. Cary, Hampton, Va., *vice* Laws, resigned.

Mr. Pugh's Compromise.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to relate, through your paper, a specimen of the "retort significant" which occurred at the Democratic Supper in this city last night. I fear it may be overlooked in Washington unless you grant me this favor, and it is too good to be lost.

Among other letters from invited guests was one from Hon. GEO. E. PUGH, whose devotion to the shadow of ANDREW JACKSON is all but idolatrous. Mr. PUGH protested his pious regret at not being able to be present in the body, as he was in soul, but thought he might be pardoned for non-attendance, in consideration of his patriotic preoccupation at Washington, looking to the interests of his Kansas Compromise.

When the letter was finished by the President of the evening, forthwith up sprang Judge CARTER, a prominent Democrat in Hamilton, exclaiming: "Mr. President, I offer a sentiment in response to that letter. It is this:

Andrew Jackson—The Hero of this day. A Democrat of *no compromises*.

The applause was vociferous, long-continued and for some time uncontrollable.

This shows what was thought of Mr. PUGH'S Compromise by the fierce Democracy of Hamilton County. They are disgusted ntit.

Respectfully yours,

ONE OF 'EM.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College, preached at Dracut, Mass., last Sunday, and gave reminiscences of his early recollections of that place and its vicinity. Forty-five years ago, the site of Lowell, on the opposite side of the Merrimack, was a forest.

Mr. Banks is the twentieth person who has filled the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts during the seventy seven years since the adoption of the State Constitution. Mr. Banks is the fifth Governor who did not receive a majority of the votes in Boston.

A letter from Zanzibar to the Salem *Register*, says that a division of the property of the late Imaum of Muscat, revealed the existence in his treasury of $50,000, consisting wholly of American dimes and half-dimes

Governor King has appointed John Fowler, Jr., of New-Rochelle, Judge Advocate of the Second Division New-York State Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Governor Banks, on Wednesday, delivered the introductory lecture of a course at Medford, Mass., established for charitable purposes.

The sole survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, is Mr. Asa A. Gore, now living in the town of Preston, Conn., at the age of 79.

The Mendelssohn Club, of Boston, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Long, propose to give concerts in Albany and Troy this month.

Foreign Catholic papers announce that Mlle. Rachel was received into the Catholic Church at Paris on the 16th ult.

A complimentary dinner to General Walker was given by citizens of Richmond, Va., on the evening of the 14th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH.—The Brooklyn Institute was yesterday afternoon crowded to hear this spiritualistic lady discourse upon the *Origin of the Human Race*. The speech was preceded by a chant, in the form of an invocation, and a prayer. The discourse occupied about an hour, and was listened to with much attention.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct, on Saturday, arrested SOLOMON BELL, of No. 125 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, on a charge of stabbing WILLIAM MCDONALD, who resides in the same house. BELL and wife were engaged in a pugilistic encounter, when MCDONALD interfered to quell the disturbance, and got stabbed for his trouble. The knife entered the left breast, and the wound is considered a dangerous one.

On Saturday evening, Officer MCLOUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, attempted to part SAMUEL RIELLY and wife while engaged in a fight on State-street, when RIELLY drew a knife and made two attempts to stab the officer, and was only prevented from inflicting serious injury upon the officer by the free use of the "locust," He was committed to answer.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday noon a fire broke out in the lime and brick shed at the foot of Ann-street, owned by STEPHEN R. SANGER and occupied by REMSEN & BOARDMAN. The shed was mostly destroyed and a portion of the contents. Mr. SANGER'S loss is $500; the loss of Messrs. REMSEN & BOARDMAN is $2,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The fire was caused by the slaking of lime.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. DAVIS' carpenter's shop in Bedford, near Willoughby-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Partially insured.

☞ The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested a large number of boys for playing ball in the public streets. They were committed to the cells, and will be tried to-day by Justice BLACKLEY.

☞ A new Unitarian Church edifice is being erected at the corner of Congress and Clinton streets, at a cost of about $30,000.

NON-SUITED.—In the case of SAMANTHA MILLER against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, the plaintiff, on Saturday last, was non-suited.

☞ The Library of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association embraces 4,000 volumes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCCABE, 15 years of age, fell from the roof a three-story building on North Second-street, Brooklyn, a distance of 45 feet, and was seriously injured.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Thursday ordered the Western Bank of Springfield to be closed.

A society for the detection of thieves has been formed in Worcester, Mass.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

NO NEW FAILURES.

Revival of the Spanish-Mexican Quarrel.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Terrible Results of the Late Earthquake in Naples.

DETAILS OF INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 94 1-4@94 3-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, arrived here at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *North American* at Portland.

Among the passengers by the *America* are Madame LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of LANDSFELDT, (who was recently married to the Prince SHALOSKY in Paris,) and suite; Col. CHARLES BURGTHAL, of Philadelphia, bearer of dis patches for the United States Government from Paris, and Mr. ALLIBONE and family of Philadelphia.

The *America* has 142 soldiers and two officers of the 62d Regiment, for Halifax.

The *America* has had strong gales of westerly winds during the voyage. She reports that she passed, Jan. 5, at 7:45 P. M., off Taskar, the steamship *Europa*; also passed, Jan. 15, at 7:25 P. M., steamship *Niagara*.

The *America* did not throw overboard, off Cape Race, a dispatch for the Associated Press.

The *Ariel* left Southampton on the 31st December, having been detained a day behind her usual time on account of a dense fog at Havre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Revenue returns for the year show a decrease in the receipts for the last quarter of about eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling, and a decrease on the year of about one million eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling. This decrease principally arises from reduced taxation, although the commercial depression had a material influence towards the close of the year.

The official programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the marriage of the Princess Royal appears in the *Court Circular*. The wedding is definitely fixed for Jan. 25.

The London *Times* reviews the report of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and indorses the policy which looks to the civilization of the Indians in America.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

On the 30th December there was a slightly increased demand for money to meet the requirements at the end of the year; and, also, a more extensive inquiry sprung up for silver to export to India, which gave rise to an impression that a reduction of discount would renew the drain to the East.

The terms of a loan proposed to be raised by the Norwegian Government are understood to have been arranged with BARING & Co. The loan will be small, but the precise amount is not fixed.

On Thursday some little disappointment was felt that a further reduction in the rates of discount was not made by the Bank of England, but it was supposed that the measure was postponed until after the payment of the January dividends, and there was only a slight demand for money at the Bank.

No new failures had occurred, and the year closed more favorably than was anticipated.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived with over $1,000,000 in specie.

The Joint Stock Banks have reduced their rate of allowance on deposits to four per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City Article says:

"The year has commenced favorably in all Stock Markets, and Consols have experienced a further improvement of nearly a half per cent., the last price to-day being exactly the same as that on the 1st of January, 1857. At the Bank, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th, the demand for discount is very light. In the open market the rate for the best bills ranges between 6½@7 ₱ cent.

This being New-Year's day, no business has been transacted on any of the Continental Bourses. At Hamburg the rate of discount has declined to 4½ ₱ cent. Only about £10,000 in gold was taken at the Bank to-day. The £450,000 from Australia by the *Suffolk* has arrived in London, and is expected to be sold to the Bank. The Royal Mail Steam Company have received telegraphic advices of the arrival at Suez on the 27th ult. of the *City of Sydney*, with a further supply of £195,000 from Australia.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.

From the Times.

By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghae, then, indeed, matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton.

"In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able probably to land 4,000." The "Blue Jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to combined operations in the Crimea.

There is no Military Convention.

Baron GROS has with him a naval force from which he can land 600 seamen. He has, therefore, resolved to join in the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliances. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The process of working down towards the water will be formally commenced for the sixth time to-day or Monday. No less than eleven presses are fixed against the aft cradle, and ten against the forward one. One of the former is of enormous strength and dimensions.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* boldly commends the system which the French Government have adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles, and argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them; and ridicules the opposition of English philanthropists. However, a dispatch from Paris says there is no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French Colonies with negroes.

MR. CARROLL SPENCE, United States Minister at Constantinople, arrived in Paris on the 28th.

The French Government had recognized the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Buenos Ayres, thereby disposing of the reports current of hostile feelings on the part of France toward Buenos Ayres.

On the 31st the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to a ratification of the treaty relating to the new frontier of Bessarabia.

The Emperor had been unwell, but had recovered.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. BLONDEL, who was recently expelled by the Turkish Government from his position as Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, has been appointed Belgian Minister Resident to the United States in the place of M. BOSCH, who goes to Constantinople.

NAPLES.

The letters from Naples give graphic details of the late earthquake. Official accounts leave no doubt that thousands perished, and some estimates go as high as ten to twenty thousand.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Parliament is about to deal with the clerical interference in the late elections, and will make moral pressure as well as physical violence invalidating defects in candidates.

SPAIN.

A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish Government will consider the mediation of England and France in the Mexican affair as broken off, if Mexico does not accept its conditions. In consequence of this resolution, preparations are being actively made, both in the Spanish ports and Cuba, for an expedition against Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that the American crisis caused such serious effects on the commerce of Thuringea that the Government of Weimar thought it necessary to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet to regulate commercial affairs. Arolda, which is the principal town of the Grand Duchy, contains a great number of stocking-weaving establishments, the productions of which are exported the United States *via* Hamburg.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has authorized the Chamber of Commerce and Trade, at Trieste, to form a Joint Stock Bank with a capital of £1,000,000.

TURKEY.

It is said that the Porte, before consenting to the cutting of the Suez Canal, demands the evacuation of Perim.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail as late as due had reached London. The details of news add little additional information of importance. The accounts of the relief of Lucknow are meagre. The loss of the rebels between the 13th and 17th of November is estimated in one account at 7,000.

CHINA.

According to the advices in the French papers the negotiations entered into by the English Representative with the Chinese Government have failed. Persecutions by the Chinese against the Christians were increasing. Several of the latter had fallen victims.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* reached Hong Kong on the 5th of November. Mr. REED, United States Minister, was landed on the 7th under a salute from the fort and a guard of honor.

All was quiet at Hong Kong, and but little business was doing. Exchange on England, 4s. 10¾d. to 4s. 11d.

There was ample tonnage in the port. At Shanghae prices of teas were without material change, although holders were demanding higher rates. Sterling Exchange 6s. 7d.@6s. 9d.

The United States steamers *Minnesota* and *San Jacinto*, and the sloops *Levant* and *Portsmouth* were at Hong Kong on the 15th November.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the sales for the week (which, however, only comprised four days, owing to the holidays,) were 44,000 bales, including 5,500 on speculation, and 2,000 for export. An advance of ⅛d. on the week had taken place on all qualities. The sales of Thursday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 10,000 for export, the market closing buoyant, and with a strong upward tendency. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 5⅝d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Mobile, 6 7-16d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling do., 6d.

The official account of the stock in port at the end of the year shows 400,000 bales, of which 199,000 were American. The actual stock was steadily in excess of the estimate.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, a slight improvement in prices having taken place.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no regular market for Breadstuffs since the departure of the *North American*. FLOUR dull, Western Canal, 23s.@24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.@25s. 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@27s. WHEAT quiet but firm, Red 6s. 3d.@7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for choice; White 6s. 10d.@8s. CORN dull, Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Circulars report BEEF quiet, but with more inquiry, however. PORK dull. BACON quiet, but with a better feeling. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW in more demand; sales at 55s.@55s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Regarding Produce the information is meagre, the markets having been mostly closed. The *Brokers' Circular* is confined to its COTTON statement. RESIN was dull, at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for common. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. ASHES dull and prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at slightly higher rates; sales at 33s. LINSEED OIL dull at 29s. Philadelphia BARK 6s. 6d., and Baltimore dull at 7s. No other articles are reported.

LONDON MARKETS,

Messrs. BARING BROS. report IRON firm, with a better demand at £6 for Rails and Bars. BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. White WHEAT, 46s.@48s.; Red do., 42s.@45s. FLOUR, 24s.@25s. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s. COFFEE firm, and 1s. higher. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL slightly better; sales at 29s. RICE firm. SALTPETRE firmer. TALLOW firm at 53s. TEA very firm and slightly higher; Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier, discounts being very freely effected at 7@8 ₱ cent. Consols for account closed at 94¼@94¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £701,600. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d. and Dollars nominal at 5s. 5½d. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[*For the Week Ending Dec.* 30.]

COTTON firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales—stock, 77,000 bales. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 94f. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES firm. COFFEE steady. PROVISIONS very dull, and all descriptions considerably lower. RICE dull and slightly lower. Cod OIL dull. WHALEBONE neglected. SUGAR firm and dull. TALLOW firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report business limited, at previous rates. Messrs. BELL & Co. report an improved demand, and all descriptions slightly advanced.

U. S. 6s of '67–8, and U. S. 6s Bonds of '68	101@103
Maryland 5s Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds 1877	80@ 82
Virginia 6s 1866	78@ 80
Virginia 5s 1888	78@ 80
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	5@7 dis.
Illinois Central Railroad Bonds	77@ 79
Michigan Central 8s 1866 and 1869	84@ 86
Michigan Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central Railroad Shares	70@ 74
New-York Central 6s	80@ 82
New-York Central 7s	90@ 92
Erie Railroad Stock	15@18 dis.
Erie 7s Convertibles	40@ 42
Erie Sinking Fund	40@ 45
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage	79@ 81

A London paper reports the following business on Dec. 31:

Illinois Central Railroad Shares	4@5@8 dis.
New-York Central Railroad Shares	70¾

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 16—3 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool, sailed from this port for Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due at 2 o'clock on Monday A. M. Thick snow, which will soon turn to rain, is falling and a strong southeast gale blowing.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MAILS.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

How Lucknow Was Won.

Bombay (Dec. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I closed my last letter our intelligence of affairs at Lucknow and its vicinity came down to the 9th of November, on which day, as we had just heard, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had crossed the Gangee from Cawnpore into Oude on his way to the capital. The column under Brigadier HOPE GRANT had, you will remember, preceded the Commander-in-Chief by some days, and was known to have attained the fortified post of the Alumbagh, three miles from Lucknow, with but trifling opposition.

Meanwhile OUTRAM and HAVELOCK, after experiencing severe losses in the attempt to clear a way back through the city from the recovered Residency to the Alumbagh, were quietly waiting within their intrenchments to be relieved, secure against any assault from the enemy, though too weak for offensive operations against him. The report that out of the officers of this gallant little force sixty-three had up to the end of September (when their active movements appear to have ceased) been killed and wounded I hoped might be an exaggerated one. But the official list that has since appeared only too fully confirms it. Of the Staff Sir JAMES OUTRAM and Captain HAVELOCK were each shot through an arm, and Colonel TYTLER wounded by a bayonet thrust. The 90th have had eleven officers hit, of whom Lieutenants NUNN, GRAHAM and MOULTRIE were killed, and Colonel CAMPBELL, a hero of the Caffre war, mortally wounded. The 78th, 5th Fusileers, 84th, and Madras Fusileers had also suffered severely.

Weakened by these losses, and, as I have said, in no anxiety for the safety of their position, the Generals awaited the arrival of the relief which they knew to be at hand; and, accordingly, within the first few days of November a force amounting apparently to not less than 5,000 men, and probably exceeding that number, was massed at various points along the Alumbagh. HOPE GRANT'S column was there, the men of Delhi and of the

wards, as we hear, reduced to 16, and Gen. Windham, commanding at Cawnpore, is afraid to have even left the station to ride down to the Bay, with that irresolution and want of purpose that has marked all their proceedings as compared with those of other mutineers, they suddenly turned back to the Jumna, recrossed it, and again encamped at Calpee. What they now intend to do we cannot divine. Strength they have in abundance. The majority of the Dinnapore mutineers and Nana are said to have joined them. NENA SAHIB is still urging them to more active measures, and it is quite possible that I may have to write in my next of an irruption into Bundelcund, or a march upon Saugor. Some think that they do not want to fight; but sooner or later fight they will have to, for, if sluggish in their movements now, they were active enough in murder and mutiny four months ago, and they must be attacked and punished accordingly. But every day spent by them in inaction now is clear gain to us, for, after a while, we shall be able to hem them in, if they attempt a southward movement by columns from Cawnpore, Kamptee and Indore.

DESCRIPTION OF LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Gazette.

Perhaps it may help to give the reader a somewhat definite idea of the position and operations of our forces at Lucknow if we describe the locality with reference to the map of Delhi, with which every one is now familiar, and to which that of Lucknow exhibits some points of resemblance. As Delhi is bounded on one side by the Jumna, so Lucknow is bounded by the Goomtee; and the wall of Delhi is represented sufficiently for our purpose by a canal which skirts the opposite side of Lucknow. The Palace at Delhi and the fort of Selimghur are in the position of the Residency and the Muchee Bawan at Lucknow. In that division of Lucknow which is represented at Delhi by that which lies between the Palace and the Jumma Musjid on one side, and the Delhi, Turcoman, and Ajmere gates on the other, are a number of extensive buildings, occupying probably large walled inclosures—the Secnnderbagh, Motee Mahal, the barracks, mess-house, &c. Opposite these, on the outer side of the canal, are the Dilkhoosha Park and Palace, and La Martiniere, a large school for Christian children, maintained on funds bequeathed by General CLAUDE MARTIN. This school is situated at the junction of the canal above mentioned with the Goomtee, and the Dilkhoosha adjoins it. The Alumbagh, so often mentioned lately, stands in relation to Lucknow topographically much as the Flagstaff Tower does to Delhi, and about two miles from the bridge over the canal which leads into the city, and which at Delhi would be the Cashmere-gate. The Residency lies due North from the Alumbagh, and the positions which we have mentioned are to the eastward of the Residency, occupying a auburban district between the Goomtee and the canal, about two miles in length, and varying in breadth from a mile to a mile and a half. Secunderbagh is the furthest and most eastward end from the Residency. Then come the barracks and mess-house, and then the Motee Mahal, (Pearl Palace,) which is close upon the bank of the Goomtee, and a few hundred yards from the Residency.

Thrilling Account of the Burning of the Sarah Sands—Heroism of the Troops on Board.

We have already puhlished a telegraphic account of the burning of the *Sarah Sands*, an iron ship of 2,000 tons burden, while conveying troops from England to India. We obtain from the London *Times* the following additional and most interesting particulars:

"The voyage appears to have been favorable until the 11th of November, when the ship had reached latitude 14 South, longitude 56 East, (upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritius.) About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the troops berthed on the after or lop deck noticed a smell of burning, which apparently proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Captain CASTLE, who at once ordered the afterhold to be examined, and, to the astonishment and horror of all, the cargo stowed there proved to be on fire. It is stated that the hulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up in the hope of getting at the seat of the fire; but in a short time the smoke became so dense as to defy any of the crew getting further into the hold. There was no confusion, however; every order was obeyed by the men with coolness and courage. The course of the ship was stopped. Colonel MOFFATT was seen in earnest consultation with Captain CASTLE deciding upon measures for suppressing the flames, while the crew were actively employed in taking all sail in and bringing the ship before the wind. Others ran out lengths of hose from the fire-engines, which were passed down to hands below, while hose was also put on the donkey-engine. It soon became apparent that all these exertions failed in checking the progress of the fire. Colonel MOFFATT, at the suggestion of the commander, directed his men to at once cast overboard all their ammunition, and in a short time they succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. The remainder of the powder in the port magazine, however, excited great apprehensions. Already had the after part of the ship become almost unapproachable from the dense smoke and heat which filled every portion of it. The colonel appealed to his men for volunteers to attempt to rescue the contents of the magazine now so threatened. Several brave fellows instantly came forward and heroically succeeded in reaching the magazine and clearing it with the exception, it is supposed, of one or two barrels. It was a truly hazardous work, several nearly lost their lives, they became overpowered with the smoke and heat and fell, and when hauled up by ropes to the deck they were senseless. The flames soon afterwards burnt up through the deck, and running along the various cabins speedily set the whole on fire. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and Captain CASTLE, perceiving the critical position of the ship, at once took measures for the safe lowering of the boats. They were launched without the least accident, the troops were mustered on deck, there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade. Colonel MOFFATT informed them that Captain CASTLE did not despair of saving the ship, but for their own preservation it had been deemed advisable to keep the boats off so as to act in case of emergency. The ladies, women and children were lowered into the port life-boat, and she was directed to stand off until further orders. All hands then turned to constructing rafts of spare spars. In a short time three were put together, which would have been capable of saving a large portion of those on board. Captain CASTLE succeeded in launching two overboard, and the third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. In the meanwhile the flames had made terrible progress; the whole of the cabins, saloon, &c., were one body of fire, and about 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and ignited the mizzen rigging. Through the forethought of Captain CASTLE in bringing the ship to the wind the fire and smoke were swept sternways, but serious anxiety was felt lest the ship should pay off, and so render her destruction inevitable. During this fearful suspense a dreadful explosion took place, no doubt arising from one or two barrels left in the port magazine, which blew out the port quarter. The ship from the main rigging to her stern was in one general body of fire. Captain CASTLE still had hope, although he expressed his fears to the commanding officer of the troops that the ship would be lost. Providentially the bulkhead of the after part of the ship withstood the action of the flames. Here all efforts were concentrated to keep it cool. Party after party of the troops volunteered for the work, and so endeavored to prevent the fire making its way forward. For hours did this state of affairs continue. Although the men kept the fire at bay below, it gained the main rigging. Mr. WILSON, the chief officer, with several of the soldiers, at once went aloft with wet blankets, and after considerable peril and risk succeeded in extinguishing the flames. As it was, however, some of the yards were destroyed. Towards 2 o'clock the following morning the men had the satisfaction of seeing the fire diminishing. The flames were gradually beaten back, and by daylight were entirely extinguished. It was not till then that the fearful havoc made by the fire was clearly ascertained. The after part of the ship was burnt out—merely its shell remaining, and now another fate threatened her. The gale still prevailed and the ship was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, constantly shipping water at the port quarter, which had been blown out by the explosion. She had 15 feet of water in her hold, and active steps were necessary to prevent her foundering. All the men were set to the pumps and bailing water out of the hold. Capt. CASTLE, fearing the stern would fall out, got two hawsers under the bottom and made them taut. The next difficulty was to stop the water which was pouring in through the quarter. Spare sails and blankets were placed over the opening and the leak was partially stopped. There was no abatement in the gale during the morning, and in every hurve of the ship the water tanks in the hold which had got loose were dashed from one side to the other. The state of the ship, and the continued severity of the weather rendered the constaot working of the pumps and the bailing imperative. It was not till 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the boats containing the women and children could be got alongside. They were got on board, and the other boats, which had been ordered off during the raging of the fire, returned, with the exception of the gig, which had been swamped during the night; the officer in charge of her, however, Mr. WOOD, and all hands, were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the following night and succeeding day, the whole of the hands and troops were eogaged working the pumps and clearing the ship of the water. By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern and getting steerage-way on the ship. She had then drifted as far as longitude 13° 12′ South. Captain CASTLE then set all sail and bore up in the hope of making Mauritius, and to the joy of all on board made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvelous escape excited considerable sensation. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain CASTLE during the trying occasion.

Mr. Thackeray and the Commercial Travelers.

The annual festival to commemorate the establishment of the Commercial Travelers' Schools, in which 150 orphan and necessitous children are educated and maintained, was held at the London Tavern on the evening of Dec. 26. Mr. THACKERAY, the celebrated novelist, presided; and upwards of one hundred principals of leading firms in the city, and "gentlemen of the road" sat down to dinner. In the evening the scholars were led in procession round the room, and their healthy, intelligent, and cheerful appearance was the theme of universal praise.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman proposed

The Army and Navy,

observing that the hearts of our brave soldiers at Delhi and Lucknow must have throbbed with pride, as they sat at their Christmas feast, when they thought of how their gallant services to their country would be appreciated in England that day [cheers.]

The Chairman next rose and said: I approach the toast of the evening with very great diffidence, remembering who have been my last two predecessors in this chair, (Mr. DICKENS and Sir E. B. LYTTON,) and how consummate was the eloquence with which each of those distinguished men addressed you. Moreover, after all that has happened very recently, I feel it needful for me to be particularly cautious whenever I come to any meeting in the city which has to do with money and monetary affairs. ["Hear," and a laugh.] It is seldom that I appear at all in these regions, unless, indeed, it be occasionally to pay a pleasing visit to Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, in Bouverie-street, or to Messrs. SMITH & Co., of Cornhill. But I read my paper, like every good Briton, and from that I gather a lesson of profound caution in speaking to mercantile men on subjects of this kind. Supposing, for instance, that I have shares in the Bundelcund Banking Company or in the Royal British Diddlesex Bank: I come down to a meeting of the shareholders and hear an honored treasurer and an admirable president make the most flourishing reporta of the state of our concern, showing to us enormous dividends accompanied with the most elegant bonuses; and proving to us that our funds are invested in the most secure way at Bogleywallah, Bundelcund, and Branksea Castle. [Langhter.] I go away delighted at the happy prospect before my wife and family, feeling perfect confidence that those innocent beings will be comfortable for the rest of their lives. What, then, is my horror, when, in one brief fortnight after, instead of those enormous dividends and elegant bonuses, I am served with a notice to pay up a most prodigious sum, [laughter;] when I find that our estates at Bundelcund and Bogleywallah have been ravaged by the Bengal tiger; that the Island of Branksea is under water; that our respected president is obliged to go to Spain for the benefit of his health, and our eloquent treasurer cannot abide the London fog. [Renewed laughter.] You see I must be a little careful. But, granted that the accounts we have here have not, like our dinner, been subjected to an ingenious culinary process [a laugh]—granted that you have spent, as I read in your report, £25,000 in raising a noble school and grounds: that you have invested another £15,000 in the funds; that you have collected around you the happy juvenile faces which I see smiling on yonder benches, to be the objects of your honest, Christian kindness; and that you have achieved this scheme among yourselves—granting all this to be true, then, gentlemen, I am your most humble servant, and no words that I can find can express my enthusiastic admiration for what you have done, and for the excellent Institution of which you are the hearty patrons and supporters. [Cheers.] I sincerely wish, on behalf of my own class, the literary profession, that we could boast of anything as good. I wish that we had an institution to which we could confide our children, instead of having to send them about to schools as we do, at an awful cost. When the respected Mr. Squeers, of Do-the-Boys Hall, announces that he proposes to take a limited number of pupils—I should rather say a number of very limited pupils [a laugh]—it is not because he is in love with the little darlings that he does it, but because he designs to extract a profit out of them. It always pains me to think of the profits to be screwed out of the bellies of the poor little innocents. Why have we not, as men of letters, some such association as that which you have got up? I appeal to my literary brethren, if any of them are present, whether we, the men of the line, cannot emulate the men of the road? [Hear, hear.] A weak ago, a friend engaged in my own profession, making his £1,000 a year, showed me the half-yearly account of his two little boys at school. These little heroes of 6 and 7, who are at a very excellent school, where they are well and comfortably provided for, came home with a little bill in their pocket which amounted to the sum of £75 for the half year. Now, think of this poor *Paterfamilias* earning his moderate £1,000 a year, out of which he has his life assurance, his income tax, and his house rent to pay, with three or four poor relations to support—for, doubtless, we are all blessed with these appendages [a laugh]—and, with the heavy bills of his wife and daughters for millinery and mantua making to meet, especially at their present enormous rates and sizes. [Renewed laughter.] Think of this over-burdened man having to pay £75 for one half-year's schooling of his little boys. [Hear, hear.] Let the gentlemen of the press, then, try to devise some scheme which shall benefit them, as you have undoubtedly benefited by what you have accomplished for yourselves. I will not allude to the educatory process through which you put your children, and which was spoken of last year by the distinguished man who filled this chair in terms of most just praise, except to say that you appear to teach the pupils modern languages, mathematics, music, and the various other branches of instruction needed to fit them for the encounter of life which all are obliged to enter. We are all travelers and voyagers who must embark on life's ocean; and before you send your boys to sea you teach them to swim, to navigate the ship, and guide her into port. The last time I visited America, two years ago, I sailed on board the *Africa*, Captain HARRISON, an officer who has now received a much larger command—the *Leviathan*—and all that I can say is, I heartily wish him and his employers well out of the "fix." [A langh.] The *Africa*, however, was steaming out of Liverpool one fine blowy October day, and was hardly over the bar, when, animated by those peculiar sensations not uncommon to landsmen at the commencement of a sea voyage, I was holding on amidships. [A laugh.] Up comes a quick-eyed, shrewd-looking little man who holds on by the next rope to me and says, "Mr. THACKERAY, I am the representative of the house of APPLETON & Co., of Broadway, New-York—a most liberal and enterprising publishing firm, who will be most happy to do business with you." I don't know that we then did any business in the line thus delicately hinted at, because at that particular juncture we were both of us called by a heavy lurch of the ship, to casting up of accounts of a far less agreeable character. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, there are but few of us who are not travelers. I parted to-day from a near neighbor, and as famous and intelligent a traveler as any that I could name—I mean Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, the traveler for a celebrated publishing firm in Printing-house-square. [Hear, hear," and a laugh.] We all know how he traveled three years ago, when he went out for his employers to inspect the shot and shell and bayonet market of the Crimea, and reported on the state of French grape at the Malakoff, of British beef at Balaklava, and of Russian hides at Inkermann. [Cheers and laughter.] He is now on his way to Marseilles. In another month he will be in India. [cheers,] and he will see the shattered gates around which the brave young engineers died at their duty, and through which WILSON and his gallant comrades passed over heaps of enemies, till they reached the Imperial Palace of Delhi, in which, amid shouts of victory, the health of Queen VICTORIA was drank. But I will see the batteres through which HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and lastly, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and the relieving army marched to rescue our women and children within the crushing hosts of foes before them, and finally planting the glorious old flag of England on Lucknow's walls. [Cheers.] That, gentlemen, was a melancholy dinner of his yesterday—his Christmas dinner, the last meal he was to take here at home. The little children sat round the table on that sad evening, and the poor wife must have gazed at them with a wistful eye. But now the parting is over, and this day he has taken his first step on his long journey. Many end many a time in the solitude of travel, in the loneliness of the desert; on ship-board at the morning-watch, when sea and sky are flushed with the golden sunrise; or at midnight, amid the rushing waters, and under the stars of God, he will think with inexpressible tenderness of the dear beings he has left at home. [Cheers.] But for his children he might have been among us now, gentlemen, as he was last year. He separates from them in order to do his duty—in order to toil that they may be comfortable—in order to earn the means of one day coming back to them, and seeing them growing up around him educated and happy. [Hear, hear.] And you, gentlemen, in your several degrees, also support toil, privetion, travel, and separation, in order to make your yonng ones happy; and you commiserate, too, the cause of your brethren in distress—you compassionate the poor and the unfortunate, remembering His divine ordinance who made the little children come unto Him. [Cheers.] Mr. THACKERAY concluded by giving—"Prosperity to the Commercial Travelers' Schools." [Drunk amid loud applause.]

Various complimentary toasts followed, and a liberal subscription in aid of the charity was made by the company present. The Treasurer (Mr. GEO. MOORE) stated that the building erected by the society at Pinner, which contains 100 boys and 47 girls, has now been paid for and freed from mortgage, but that while the annual expenditure of the institution amounts to £5,000, the gross income is only £4,327.

End of the Great Financial Crisis.

From the London Times (City Article) Dec. 29.

With the repayment on Thursday of the £2,000,000 of over issue the commercial crisis of 1857 may be considered at an end. A large amount of wreck probably still remains to be cleared away, but any such details will henceforth be regarded as of only individual interest. All the exciting adjuncts of the storm will die out with the closing year. In reviewing its history observers will be struck with a singular fact scarcely yet noticed. Throughout the whole there has hardly been so much as a reference to the continued gold productions in Australia and California. More than £20,000,000 of the precious metal is still in course of annual distribution, and we have witnessed a financial revulsion at all the commercial centres of Europe and America, and heard all the theories and discussions to which it has given rise, without any one apparently thinking it relevant to mix up the two subjects as having, either retrospectively or prospectively, any bearing either for good or ill upon each other. This is a wholesome sign. A few years back the gold discoveries were used to explain everything. The agriculturists took refuge in them. Every prediction regarding free trade had been falsified, but it was Ballarat and Bendigo that had saved the country. Trade and commerce, also, would but for the same circumstances have been cut up by the Bank Charter Act long before November, 1857. Every good that a liberal Government might effect was credited to the specie arrivals, and all their sins were described as the more heinous, because, while this "wealth" was pouring in upon us, it was utterly inexcusable that anything should go wrong. Politically, economically and commercially, whenever a man wished to escape the horns of a dilemma, he thus found the means to throw his opponents into confusion. He had been perfectly right, but who could have thought of the mines? It is evident, however, we are getting beyond this. The late conflict on the currency has shown that among the great body of the people the simple principle on which alone it can be honestly based has been understood with a force which, in the midst of the speeches and pamphlets that threatened to pelt us out of all courage and reason, could hardly have been hoped, and the rapid cessation of the delusions on the gold question is another equally important proof of advancing intelligence. It is true that during the late debates one or two of the leading members of the Opposition seemed to wish to approach the matter in the old style, but the attempts were in every case confined just to the number of words necessary to show that they had forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. A stray allusion to the riches that are still being opened up, coupled with a cautious expression of concern at the fact that with all these "riches" we seemed to be none the richer constituted for the most part the utmost that was ventured. It is plain that the majority have disabused their minds of the visions that first dazzled them, and have at length accepted the simple idea that there is no ultimate profit in increasing the supply of a commodity which in a general sense has no value except from the limitation of the supply. Perhaps, indeed, they may have already recognized that the 100,000 or 150,000 persons toiling at the deposits in California and Australia are actually the most complete specimens of a non-producing class that could be found. They live extravagantly, and furnish nothing in return to add to the general stock of available property. When they have given out the results of their labor we are just where we were. As soon as the 50,000 ounces of gold which they may raise this week shall have been added to the mass of gold at present in existence, the enlarged total will be worth nothing more than the smaller one. As far as the direct action of his occupation on society is concerned, the gold-finder and Sisyphus are fellow-workers. Happily, by drawing others to new regions, he unwittingly exercises at the same time a marvelous influence on the destinies of mankind, but that is a different branch of the subject. The point now is, that, as respects any operation on the tangible wealth of the world, he is a nonentity; and as the question whether this is the case, or whether he is really creating effects sufficient to account for every good thing that is brought about by enlightened legislation could not fail, while it was at all in doubt, to prove rather disheartening to those who had been striving for progress, it is satisfactory to find that, in most quarters, there seems no longer the slightest perplexity on the matter.

The Consequences of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies.

From the London Times.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century since the final emancipation of the Negro, we ought to find ourselves in a position to speak with some confidence on the several points connected with that important question. The facts, indeed, are clear enough, but the conclusion is not satisfactory, nor the escape very easy to find. The philanthropists can undoubtedly appeal to one great achievement. The liberation of the black has been complete, unqualified, and permanent. All the cruelties or miseries which may have accompanied the institution of Slavery in our colonies, whether avoidable or otherwise, have absolutely ceased; no British planter any longer possesses human property, nor can it be said that any vestige of the old system is now discernible. What the Anti-Slavery agitators sought to abolish they have abolished utterly, and the shame and the scandal have disappeared from our territories as entirely as if they had never been known. With this admission, however, we fear the approval of our policy must be terminated. On every other point predictions have been falsified and expectations disappointed. The Negro himself, though he has become free, has not become wise or industrious. Our planters have not found that free blacks make good laborers. Our colonies have not risen in prosperity and affluence above the slaveholding colonies of other States, and, though the trade in slaves has decreased upon the whole, its vitality is so plain and strong, that at this very moment we are making a considerable addition to the force of our African squadron. Everything, in short, has failed, except emancipation itself. Negroes are free, but they are also brutalized; the West Indies have been ruined; immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labor, and other nations, discerning in our policy a warning rather than an example, are pushing the opportunities of Slavery to the utmost, and making fortunes over the heads of British colonists.

These results are traceable in the main to the spirit of a legislation directed exclusively to the eradication of Slavery without regard to any of the functions which slavca had until thon discharged. The agriculturists of our tropical colonies were suddenly deprived of the labor by the aid of which their crops were produced, and the controlling authorities, instead of assisting them in replacing the lost element, appeared to charge themselves only with the duty of scrutinizing and impeding all efforts in this direction, lest anything resembling slavery should be introduced in another form. This was not unnatural, nor perhaps unnecessary, but in the mean time cultivation was suspended and property destroyed, while British consumers required to forego markets for the very commodities which our own countrymen had been forbidden to produce. The emancipated negro would do no work at all. No attempts have succeeded in inspiring him with the wants and yearnings of civilized life, and, as his needs are small, his exertions are small also. The climate enables him to dispense with refinements of shelter or apparel; the soil provides him with sustenance, and vagrancy and indolence leave him at least as much like a beast as ever, though he is no longer a beast of burden. The obligation of labor no longer rests on these members of the race of Ham. The West India aquatter can vegetate in abaolute idleness without compulsion or enticement to employ his faculties in work.

To complete the force of this case it should be remembered that while fertile estates are lying untilled for want of labor, and European manufacturers are anxiously looking for the cotton which such labor would supply, an inexhanstible store of the agency required is left unemployed and useless in other hands. After what has been asserted on impartial testimony respecting the interior economy of African States, it must, perhaps, be considered impracticable to devise a free labor market on that coast, though the difficulty, be it observed, is wholly unconnected with the proposed employmeot of the Negro. No person asserts that the actual condition of the black on his native soil would not be bettered hy his removal to a country where he would learn the dignity and the profit of labor, and be accessible to the influences of civilization and religion. No person denies that in the present state of our colonies negroes could be put to work there without the least fear of their engagements degenerating into Slavery. All the embarrassment arises from the fact that if once blacks were known to be wanted and to be salable on the coast for some sort of price, they would forthwith be kidnapped for consignment by their own chiefs—a proceeding which would revive all the horrors of internal war, and dissipate the chances of improvement which honest traffic is beginning to yield. By transporting Africans from their own country to the West Indies we could benefit all parties together—the colonist, the laborer, and the European consumer of tropical produce, but we are afraid to show our desire for such supplies lest man-stealing should he commenced anew. If we could but surmount this difficulty, we should be not only restoring the prosperity of our own colonies, with advantage even to the blacks themselves, but we should probably be going too far to suppress the Slave-trade as it survives. That free labor can beat slave labor is undoubtedly true, but unfortunately the free labor is not forthcoming, and slave labor wins in default of opposition.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor upon the State Works.

The Annual Report of the State Engineer was transmitted to the Senate on Saturday. The following are the only portions of this document which are of general intcrest:

TRANSFER OF PATRONAGE FROM THE CANAL BOARD TO THE CONTRACTING BOARD.

In the last annual report from this Department I had the honor to recommend to the Legislature, a change in the organization of the canal service of the State, for the purpose of invcsting the officers in direct charge of the construction and management of the pnblic works, with sufficient power to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices in a manner commensurate with their responsibility. The Legislatnre responded to this suggestion by the passage of "An Act to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Contracting Board," which Board was at that time composed of the Comptroller, State Engineer and the three Canal Commiasioners. By a subsequent law the Auditor takes the place of the Comptroller at the commencement of the ensuing year.

The operation of this law has been exceedingly beneficial to the interests of the State, inasmuch aa it has prevented to a great extent the prostitution to political purposes of the patronage connected with the Engineer and Commissioncr's Departments, and has secured to the State the services of honest and efficient employes.

For the purpose of produciog this result, the passage of the law did not necessarily involve an entire change in the employers of the respective departments, but it has had the effect to secure a prompt and energetic attention on the part of the employers, to their respective duties and the interests of the State, which can be secured only upon the principle of direct *responsibility* on the part of the subordinate to his principal or superior in office.

The passage of this law has been attributed to political motives hy persons who are not familiar with its provisions, and cannot realize its beneficent effects upon the interests of the State. I deem it, however, a sufficient answer to these charges to state (as will be seen by reference to the report of last year) that a similar law has been recommended by three successive State Engineers, elected respectively by the three political parties of the State.

One or two defects have been observed in the practical working of the law, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature. In the first section it is provided that the Contracting Board shall place under contract for repairs "all such completed Superintendents' sections of the canals of this State *as may not now* be under contract for repairs." A doubt has been raised in the Contracting Board whether this clause authorizes or directs the reletting of contracts for repairs which were entered into previously to the passage of the act, and which may have been declared abandoned subsequently to its passage. Although entertaining no doubt upon this subject myself, I would recommend an amendment by inserting after the word "*now*," the words, "*or may not hereafter*" be under contract for repairs. I would also recommend that the law be so modified as to give the contracting Board the power to abandon contracts for repairs which were entered into prior to the passage of the law, and also that it should have power to fix the form and amount of bonds to be executed on the part of Division Resident and First-Assistant Engineers who are provided to be appointed by the Board.

FORM OF BONDS.

A good deal of embarrassment has been experienced in the Department during the past year by reason of the action of the Canal Board in rescinding the forms of bonds previously adopted by that Board, and refusing to supply or approve other forms, in consequence of which many of the Engineers have been prevented, during several months, from receiving their own salaries, as well as the compensation due their subordinates. My own opinion is, that this matter is left, under existing laws, entirely in the hands of the Auditor, but a majority of the Canal Board have entertained and acted upon a different opinion, and it seems proper that enactments upon matters of so much importance should be so plain as to admit of only one interpretation.

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The salary of Division Engineers, as fixed by the Contracting Board, is $2,000, Resident Engineers $1,700, and of First Assistant-Engineers $4 per day.

The total number employed in the service of the State on the 31st December, 1857, was as follows:

Second Assistant-Engineers	29
Levellers and Surveyors	23
Draftsmen and Clerks	27
Rodmen	17
Tape and Chainmen	2
Axemen	6
Inspectors of work	9

The expenditures in the Engineer Department during the year 1857 have been as follows:

Engineering proper		$172,580 27
Office rent, fuel, and light		4,761 56
Stationary, Printing and affidavits		3,399 21
Postage, telegraph and express		1,446 38
Miscellaneous		813 63
Total		$182,991 05
Deduct proportion of salaries of Resident Engineers chargeable to repairs	13,561 36	
Total, chargeable to construction		$169,429 69

The following table shows the annual cost of engineering since the 1st of January, 1854, and the ratio of engineering expenses to the whole amount of work done in each year since that date:

Date.	Cost of Engineering.	Per centage on work done.
1854	$144,136 43	$12 8
1855	211,082 72	5 7
1856	245,618 48	6 4
1857	169,429 69	6 6

Statement of the amount of work already done, and estimated cost of completing the works authorized by the construction:

The amount estimated for work done, Engineering, land damages, &c., upon the enlargement and other works authorized by the Constitution, from Dec. 31, 1853 to Dec. 31, 1856, was	$9,174,999 80
The amount estimated on the same account, during the past year, was	2,862,923 07
The estimated amount of work to be done, and payment to be made for Engineering, land damages, &c., from and after this date, is as follows:	
Erie Canal enlargement	$1,743,964 58
Oswego Canal do	448,027 37
Cayuga and Seneca Canal do	161,577 34
Black River Canal do	97,135 00
Genesee Valley Canal do	109,212 10
Locks on the Champlain Canal	129,180 00
Engineering	209,919 00
Land damages	467,829 62
Add for contingencies	345,222 22 — 3,712,167 13
Total	$15,750,000 00

It will be seen by compering the above estimate with the estimate submitted in the last annual report from this Department, thet the present total estimated cost is increased by the sum of $1,500,000 on the estimate of last year.

The causea of this increase are atated in the accompanying reports of the Division Engineers, and are generally the more expensive character of the work as developed during its progress toward completion, the additional number, and increased cost of structure, together with the substitution in many cases of the vertical for slope wall, authorized and directed, from time to time, by special acts of the Legislature, and resolutions of the Canal Board, the expenses of connecting temporarily portions of the new canal with the old, at the opening of navigation, and widening and deepening old canal for the purpose of allowing the temporary passage of the large boats, the abandonments of contracts and reletting at increased prices, together with the extension of the Genessee Valley Canal, &c., &c.—none of which items were allowed for sufficiently in the last or preceding estimate from this Department.

The estimate of last year was, as is stated in the Report, based to some extent upon the estimates of my predecessor in office. Although the Division Engineers were especially instructed to include in that estimate every item that would be likely to appear in the final accounts, yet a more thorough revision of quantities, (made necessary, to considerable extent, by the closing up of a large number of final accounts,) during the past year by the same Division, and, in most cases, the same Resident Engineers, has resulted in a largely insreased estimate:

This increase upon the Eastern Division, as reported by Mr. Goodsell, is	$188,573 07
Upon the Middle Division, as reported by Mr. Hartwell	233,025 16
Upon the Western Division, as reported by Mr. Fay	733,179 55
Total increase, exclusive of contingencies added to estimate of State Engineer	$1,154,777 78

In addition to the above increase, it will, in my opinion, be necessary for the State at an early day to incur an expenditure of about one million dollars in bottoming out and removing the bench which forms a projection in the prism of about 85 miles of the enlargement, which was completed prior to 1848, upon a different plan from the one since adopted.

DEFICIENCY IN MEANS PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION FOR COMPLETING THE WORKS THEREIN AUTHORIZED.

It is generally assumed that the loan, authorized by the Constitution, of $9,000,000, together with he premium thereon, will amount in the aggregate, to $10,400,000; and that this is all the means directly provided by the Constitution for the completion of the works thercin authorized, excepting the surplus revenues of the canals, which, as experience has demonstrated, are entirely unavailable for that purpose. The Legislature at its last session provided for the imposition of a tax of "one mill on each dollar of the valuation of real and general property taxable in this State, to be "applied and appropriated to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal, as provided by the third section of the seventh article of the Constintion." It is supposed that this tax will amount to $1,350,000. The same law, (chap. 363, laws of 1857,) provides for a loan of $500,000, "under the tenth section of article ten of the Constitution," and it is assumed that this amount may also he appropriated to the same purposes. We have therefore to represent the total amount of means already provided by the Constitution and Legislature for the completion of the works authorized by the Constitution, as follows:

Original loan	$9,000,000
Premiums and interest thereon, say	1,400,000
One mill tax	1,350,000
Additional loan	500,000
Total	$12,250,000

The amount deducted from the total probable cost, as shown in the preceding estimate ($15,750,000) leaves a deficiency on the 31st of December, 1857, of $3,500,000.

In the last annual report from this Department to the Legislature, I had the honor to submit the following remarks upon the subject of this deficiency:

"If we are to wait for an amendment to the Constitution before any additional means can be obtained, it is evident that a suspension of two or three years must be incurred, and that the cost of completion will be largely increased. On the other hand, if we rely upon the policy of direct taxation to accomplish the object, it is to be feared that succeeding Legislatures may not be willing to carry out the policy to such an extent as to secure the rapid and uninterrupted completion of the canals.

I would, therefore, respectfully submit to the Legislature whether it may not successfully combine the two theories, by *borrowing* of the people a sufficient amount to prevent a suspension of the work, and at the same time propose an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide the means for the repayment of the loan from the people, and also for the full and entire completion of the canals.

By levying a three-quarter mill tax (from which would be realized about $1,000,000,) and at the same time authorizing the Comptroller to invest two and a half millions from the Canal debt Sinking Fund in said tax, and in the premium on the loan of nine millions, we would have two and a half millions with which to prosecute the work until the Spring of 1859. An amendment to the Constitution, if proposed by the present Legislature, could then be finally acted upon by the people, which would provide for a loan of a sufficient amount to cover the present deficiency, one million of which should be sacredly appropriated to repay to the several counties the amount of the three-quarter mill tax, and the balance should be appropriated to the speedy completion of all the canals.

Another, and perhaps a better plan would be, to authorize a loan of only two and a half millions by the amendment to the Constitution, one million of which should repay the tax, and the remaining million and a half be appropriated to the completion of the canals, and providing for the balance by extending the canal loans from *eighteen* to *thirty* years; thus relieving the revenues of the canals from the great demands of the present Sinking Fund, and enabling the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount of the surplus revenues, together with such further loans as may be negotiated legally upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to secure the early completion of the canals.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted with all deference to the Legislature, as merely the outline of a plan which would combine the two theories of *taxation and constitutional amendments* in such a manner as would *make the surplus revenues of the canals a basis to secure their completion within the shortest possible term*, and at the same time impose no permanent burden upon the people. On the contrary, in voting for the amendment to the Constitution, the people would secure the restoration of the amount which they had advanced to the canals, and at the same time enjoy the consciousness of having saved the works from a suspension which would have involved an additional cost of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars."

The plan of direct taxation for a sufficient amount to cover the whole deficiency was recommended by the Governor in his annual message to the last Legislature, and by the Comptroller in his annual report. The Legislature adopted the policy in part, by providing, by a direct tax for about one-third of the amount of the deficiency, and leaving subsequent Legislatures to assume the responsibility of providing for the balance.

The people of the State passed their verdict upon the measure in the month of November last by a plurality of nearly *twenty thousand* votes against the party which imposed the tax, and which had been placed in power the previous year by a plurality of *eighty thousand*. This result has confirmed me in the opinion that the people will not sanction any scheme for the completion of the public works that has not for its basis the credit of the State as represented by these works, and the ultimate repayment of their cost from the revenues to be derived from them. I must confess my inability to comprehend the objections to such a plan, so long as the credit of the State is at a handsome premium, and it is claimed and admitted that the entire Canal system will prove to be amply remunerative.

If the plan had been adopted which was recommended in the last annual report, I have no doubt that the temporary tax would have been cheerfully acquiesced in by the people, and an amendment to the Constitution would have been agreed to by the present Legislature, adopted by the people, and made effective during the present session, by authorizing a limited loan of a sufficient amount to repay the money borrowed from the people and complete all the unfinished State works within the shortest possible time; and that, if proper energy had been exercised by the Commissioners of the land-office, the State would be reaping the full benefit of the Erie enlargement during the ensuing season of navigation.

The great importance under which our public works are compelled to labor is the vacillating policy of the Legislature from year to year with reference to their completion and management. This policy is of course influenced to a great extent by party considerations, but I submit that the *people* have never sanctioned any other than the policy of using the credit of the State to the full extent required for the completion of the Canals. If the estimated means required for enlarging and completing the public works had been a loan of fifteen, instead of ten millions, at the time of framing and adopting the present Constitution, there can be no doubt that the people would have adopted it with the same unanimity with which they adopted the present Constitution. No vote of the people since thet time has sanctioned any other policy, and, as before stated, the vote of last Fall seems to be a most emphatic verdict in its favor.

The last Legislature would apparently have been more consistent if, after having changed the policy adopted by the people, it had imposed a tax sufficiently large to have secured the entire completion of the public works, instead of entering upon a doubtful policy, which, if not sanctioned by succeeding Legislatures, must result in suspensions alike disastrous to the interests of the State, whether considered with reference to the ultimate cost of its worke or the advantages to be derived from their early completion.

In view of the above considerations, and of the very great importance of providing against an entire suspension of work upon the State improvements, and of the great advantages to be derived from their early completion, I would respectfully recommend the imposition of an additional mill-tax by the present Legislature for the years 1858 and 1859, and at the same time that a provision be made for an amendment to the Constitution which shall authorize an additional loan sufficient to pay the entire costs of these works, out of which loan the amount of taxes imposed upon the people for their construction shall be reimbursed in the most direct and satisfactory manner.

I cannot conscientiously leave this branch of the subject without protesting most earnestly against the policy of imposing tolls upon any of the railroads of the State, for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the State Treasury, supposed to be occasioned by a diversion of trade from the canals.

Without entering into an extended argument upon this subject, I would respectfully subm

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Message of "Gov. Robinson" to the Free State Legislature.

State of Political Affairs—The Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The State Legislature adjourned to this place last night, and had a short session here to-day. They organized yesterday, by electing HARRIS STRATTON, Speaker, and WM. HUTCHINSON, Speaker *pro tem.*; S. F. TAPPAN, Chief Clerk; C. S. PRATT, Assistant Clerk; N. W. SPIGER, Sergeant-at-Arms, and —— AUSTIN, Door-Keeper. After passing the customary resolutions, the Governor communicated to them in joint session, the following Message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Convention which framed the Constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet, it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolutionary and treasonable.

This Constitution, in the main, is in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of Kansas. It is prevented from becoming the active law of the land, because of an earnest desire on the part of the people to avoid collision with the Federal authorities while there is a prospect that they can in any other way obtain peacefully their natural, organic and constitutional rights. We have had numerous promises and pledges that our just rights should be speedily secured to us, but every pledge and promise has been broken.

In the Territorial Organic act we were told that the people of Kansas should be left "perfectly free to form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and President BUCHANAN exclaimed, "What a conception was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern to the settlement of the question of domestic Slavery in the Territories;" also he says, "It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved." Again, "The institutions of Kansas should be established by the vote of the people of Kansas, unawed and uninterrupted by force and fraud. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against *the instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." But force and fraud, indorsed by the Administration, have been the rule in Kansas from the beginning. The history of the several Governors who have been sent to Kansas is highly illustrative of the policy which the Administration has attempted to carry out in this Territory. Hon. A. H. REEDER was the first Governor sent to Kansas, and, according to high authority, for the purpose of making the Territory a Slave State. But the Government resulting from the invasion of the 30th of March, 1855, was too much for him to execute upon the people, and he was removed. Next came the reign of terror under SHANNON, but he sickened at the sacking, burning and butchering by his militia, and he was removed. Next came Governor GEARY, who called off the dogs of war pending the Presidential election, and the people had rest for a brief period. When, however, after the election, the olive branch was to be exchanged for the upas, he saved his self-respect by resigning his office.

Secretary STANTON succeeded Governor GEARY, and later, Hon. R. J. WALKER became Governor of Kansas, both gentlemen of character and eminence, and from the South. They came with the same words of promise, and unfortunately for their continuance in office, they believed in the fair terms of the President and endeavored to realise them in some degree to the people. They have both been discarded.

It would seem that there is a power behind the throne, greater than the throne—that the slave power governs this, as it did the last Administration—that no conduct, however judicious, nor doctrine of popular rights, however well established, nor principle of Representative Government, however important, is of any avail before the insatiate demands of this despotic power. Democracy, with such an exposition of its cardinal faith as the present Administration is making, becomes a by-word, a hissing and a reproach with all honest men. No wonder that men who could not bear the consolidation of Federalism, should resist the despotism of Democracy. The course of such men as STANTON, WALKER and DOUGLAS, as to the policy attempted to be pursued by the Administration in this Territory in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, is of a cheering and encouraging character. Our principle in action, however, must be self protection. The work of making Kansas a free State devolves especially upon her citizens.

The present attempt on the part of the General Government, with all its executive patronage and power, is to force upon the people a Constitution framed by a minority of the votes of one-half the counties of the Territory, and that too without giving the public any opportunity to express their dissent from any of its provisions. The pretended submission of the question of Slavery, the pet institution of the Administration, and for the protection and spread of which the Federal Government seems to exist, is, in fact, no submission at all. It is simply the establishing of Slavery in the Territory and in the State, let the people vote as they may.

On this question the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* and the Chicago *Times* should be good Democratic authority. The *Mercury* says: "The Constitution is not submitted to a vote of the people, but only the article prohibiting emancipation and authorizing the ingress of slaves from other States. If this article is rejected it does not abolish Slavery in Kansas."

The Chicago *Times* says: "The Slavery clause gives the Legislature power to provide for emancipating (by compensating the owners) all slaves, but denies the power to prevent the introduction of more slaves. A vote 'for the Constitution with Slavery' is a vote to establish and forever maintain the institution, with the power in the Legislature of emancipation. A vote 'for the Constitution with no Slavery,' is a vote to recognize the existence of slavery now there, to keep those slaves who are now in the Territory, and their natural increase, slaves during their lives, and is a vote to strike out the power of the Legislature to emancipate. The Constitution 'without Slavery' means that Slavery shall be confined to those slaves now there, and their increase from generation to generation, with no power on the part of the Legislature to emancipate by compensation, or any other way. The Constitution with Slavery allows more slaves to be brought to Kansas, but gives the Legislature power to prohibit for their emancipation. We confess our inability to decide which of these two alternatives is the more Pro-Slavery. We incline to the opinion that the Constitution with no Slavery is the most Pro-Slavery."

Notwithstanding, the President in his message says: "The question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution with, or without slavery. At this election every person will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote, whether Kansas shall be received into the Union *with or without Slavery*." He also says: "The question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment." Last such language should not be sufficiently insulting to every citizen of Kansas, he goes on further to say, in alluding to the Convention, that "A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their rights, could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention." But what are the facts? The Territorial Legislature, forced upon the people by fraud and violence, deprived the people of all power to choose County or any other officers; and this registry of votes was to be made by County officers not responsible in any respect to the people. In one-half the counties of the Territory, no County officers could be found to register the citizens, although in some the people used every effort to have them appointed. In other instances, where the officers pretended to act, they refused to register the names of Free-State men, citizens of Kansas, while they registered the names of well-known citizens of Missouri. It was the duty of the officers to register the names, and not the citizens, and it was evident to all observers, that a fair registry was not designed, and could not be obtained.

Unfortunately for the people of Kansas and for our Government, a systematic falsification of our history has been attempted, and an utter disregard of the will of the majority manifested, else why should a government professing to be actuated by the principles of popular sovereignty attempt to force upon the people a Constitution emanating from a Territorial Government, eight-ninths of which is controlled by the appointees of the President, while the other ninth was usurped by foreigners, and that Constitution not submitted to a vote of the people for its ratification or rejection? Why attempt to force such a Constitution upon us, to the exclusion of a Constitution framed by a Convention elected by the people, independent of federal influences, and which Constitution has been twice submitted to the people, receiving at each submission an overwhelming majority of the votes?

Can it be all the oppression and tyranny practiced in Kansas has been for the purpose of planting an institution on our soil, repugnant to the people? Has our Government sunk so low as to strike down the sovereignty of a whole American people, for the sake of enslaving a few Africans?

At the last Territorial election the people were permitted to take possession of the Territorial Legislature, and it is now in the hands of the friends of the State Government, and, therefore, no further opposition to your proceedings is to be apprehended from that source. Not so, however, with the Lecompton State Government. By provisions of that Constitution it took effect on the 21st of December last. This Government the President and his Cabinet have indorsed as legitimate, and they are said to have pledged all the power of the Federal Government in its support.

The people of Kansas, repudiating the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud from its origin to its completion, refused in Convention to participate in an election under it for a State Government, thus leaving the friends of that fraud and the oppressors of the people to assume that Government without a contest.

Should Kansas be admitted into the Union under that Constitution and Government there can be no [illegible] of the United States [illegible] and has taken measures [illegible] to distribute the troops along the border and in the [illegible] inland towns. [illegible] against it in [illegible] that the Administration [illegible] of the people, and entirely disregard their wishes.

In such an event, a question of grave importance arises for your consideration. What shall be done to relieve the people of Kansas from this despotism of the Federal Administration? This question in your wisdom you may be called upon to decide. According to the Constitution adopted for our guide, it is the duty of the General Assembly to legislate upon the following subjects:

Encouragement of Education and Religion.
Registration of Electors.
Returns of Elections.
Election of Officers.
Filling of Vacancies.
Number of Senators and Representatives.
Apportionment.
Special Legislation.
Publication of Laws.
Census.
Salaries of Officers.
Surveyor General, State Geologist and Superintendent of Common Schools.
Judicial Districts and Jurisdiction of Courts.
Publication of decisions of Supreme Court.
Duties of Clerk and Reporter of Supreme Court.
School Fund—University and Normal Schools.
State Asylums for blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots, and the poor.
Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders.
State General Hospital.
Militia.
Finance and Taxation.
Counties, County, City and Town Officers.
Commissioners to arrange Rules of Practice in Courts of Record.
Bureau of Statistics and Encouragement of Agriculture.

To secure the separate property and custody of children to the wife.

Banks and Banking.

Whether you legislate upon any or all of these subjects at the present session, is for you to decide. While we remain under Territorial Legislation, we must submit to have our laws adjudicated and executed by appointees of the President, some of whom have been the oppressors of the people, while others are evidently grossly ignorant of our past history and present condition. Should the Territorial Legislature remove all obstruction to your progress so that no collision of jurisdiction should occur, it would doubtless become your duty to provide, at an early day, wise and wholesome laws for the use of the people. The following attempt to prevent the history of Kansas in the message of acting Territorial Governor DENVER of the 4th inst., is worthy of notice.

He says: "The affairs of Kansas have for a long time attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory are about to be adjusted. After the long-continued disturbances, this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertain extreme views on the question of domestic slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of tolerance, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, organized under the same law, and where slavery exists to almost, if not to quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, so far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory are worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of the people of this Territory will follow their example."

It is true that the affairs of Kansas have attracted much of the attention of the American people, and for the very good reason that the sovereignty of a whole people was being crushed out by the Federal power.

In the result of this contest of the people against a usurpation, every State in the Union was directly interested, for if popular sovereignty in Kansas could be destroyed by the Administration, so might it be in the States, and our once proud Republic give place to a despotism.

Governor DENVER thinks that a spirit of "tolerance," such as characterized the people of Nebraska, would have prevented the unfortunate collisions in Kansas. It is difficult to conceive how the people of Kansas could have been more "tolerant" than they have been from the commencement of their history. Did they not "tolerate" the invasion of the 30th of March, 1855, and see their ballot boxes wrested from them by a foreign army, and a foreign Government placed over them without resistance? Did they not see the Administration at Washington indorse this usurpation and remove Governor REEDER because he would not enforce it upon the people? Did they not "tolerate" the invasion of the Autumn of 1855, when an army of 1,200 strong was brought against the people by Federal authority without cause or provocation? Did they not "tolerate" the raid upon Lawrence in May, 1856, led on by a United States marshal, and did they not see a hotel, printing-presses and private property destroyed, and a whole city sacked by a United States mob, with sufficient "tolerance?" Have not our citizens submitted to be confined on prairies and in prisons, for no offence, with sufficient meekness and toleration? Have they not tolerated among them the appointees of the President, whose hands are red with the blood of their victims as no other people have done?

If the people of Nebraska or of any other place would have been more submissive than have been the people of Kansas to the outrages practiced upon them, then are they fit only to be slaves.

But the people of Nebraska have been left perfectly free to regulate their own affairs in their own way, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic act, and have no cause of complaint; while in Kansas no man is so ignorant that he does not know the reverse to be true.

This truth is so deeply engraven upon the hearts of all men in Kansas that they will witness all such attempts to falsify their history, and change the responsibility of the collision from the Administration, where it belongs, to the plundered people, with indignant scorn.

Governor DENVER thinks that the animosity and bitter feeling proceed from personal hostility rather than political considerations. Can this be so? Can it be that the Administration of a mighty nation is influenced by personal malice, and a spirit of persecution, rather than by political considerations? He says, "These have their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country," &c., and it is well known that these troubles originated either directly or indirectly with the Administration or its supporters. The intimations in Governor DENVER'S Message that for the future the people shall be relieved from the frauds, injustice, and tyranny heretofore practiced upon them are cheering, and it is to be hoped that we may soon hail the dawn of a better day for Kansas.

The people ask only for their rights according to the organic Act, and when these shall be granted, peace and happiness will fill our borders.

(Signed,) C. ROBINSON.

TOPEKA, Jan. 4, 1858.

The Message is a plain, matter-of-fact document, without any attempt at polished diction. CHARLES ROBINSON never deals in superfluities but first knows his man, and then deals with him, as he would pick a beetle to the well.

He has not taken nitro ground concerning the duties of the Legislature, but submits the grave questions that are before us, to their wisdom and firm integrity. He has not written in his Message all that he feels or all that he at times says, when he converses in his sincere earnestness upon our sufferings in the past. He is undoubtedly in favor of having the Territorial Legislature repeal the whole black code and then pass an election law and a few others to preserve inviolate property rights, &c., and throw every possible safeguard around the State Government; then declare it to be through the will of the people, the organic law of the *State*. The State Legislature would then have the track, and the way would be clear. There could be no collision with civil or Federal officers, for there would be no law to protect any party in the attempt to interfere with our people's law.

What the Territorial body will do, is not yet defined. They are greatly incensed at the Message of Acting-Governor DENVER, which I herewith inclose you. They regard it as insulting not only to them, but to the whole Free-State Party in Kansas. The two Legislatures are now in full blast, and necessarily have agreed to meet at the same place, as seventeen are members of both bodies, and both cannot get a quorum at the same time.

The election returns of the 4th inst. have come in slowly, but there can be no doubt that the Pro-Slavery State Ticket has sweat the board clean. The vote against the Lecompton Constitution was full equal to our vote last October, where notice had been given, but still there is doubt whether we have polled as large a vote *as will be returned* to Calhoun for the 21st of December. It cannot be found out yet what the amount of that vote was.

As CALHOUN is deferring his report to hear the full returns at our election last Monday against it, then he will come out with figures a *little* larger. The following is a list of such returns as have been received:

	Against Constitu'n.	For Constitu'n.	For Smith, (Fr.St. Gov.)	For Marshall.
Lawrence	761	2	256	—
Osawatomie	227	2	214	—
Paoli	60	65	—	85
Richland	—	55	—	55
Miami	30	—	—	—
Stanton	70	—	36	—
Peoria	66	—	60	—
Leavenworth	1384	10	1196	272
Kickapoo	—	906	—	905
Franklin	98	—	70	1
Lecompton	193	22	161	162
Bloomington	170	—	—	—
Grasshopper Falls	163	1	—	—
Topeka	268	—	20	—
Wakarusa	105	—	—	—

Delaware, about.....160 majority.
Doniphan County....No State ticket voted.

One fact should be noted in reference to the service of the United States troops [illegible] and has taken measures [illegible] to distribute the troops along the border and in the interior inland towns. [illegible] something like fair play, but troops come in from every quarter that these soldiers were stationed only *to protect the fraud*. This cannot be denied. Had challengers been driven away from Oxford when the troops were standing near them, and were obliged to escape for their lives? Orders were given the troops to only obey the orders of the Judges, and when our challengers interfered in the line of their duties, the Judges insultingly told them they knew their own business and should take no notice of them. The same was true at Rickapoo, Delaware and other places. Our challengers were driven from the polls at all these places, and the troops protected the bogus Judges.

RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. CALHOUN had returned to Lecompton under an escort of the United States troops, and that he would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote upon it is expected here to-night.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 9th says, that reports indicate the success of the Free-State ticket, while the votes against the Constitution probably exceed 15,000.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Democrat* says that so far as heard from the Free-State Party has secured 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators. The vote against the Constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. Gentlemen who left the Territory on the 11th instant report the Democratic State ticket elected.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 18.

DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 22, 23, 41.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 355, 367, 357, 235, 2799, 362, 1439, 15, 371, 1621, 853, 2882, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 162, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 365, 1, 116, 75, 116, 371, 374, 375, 396, 397, 399, 238, 220, 272, 355, 354, 401, 402, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 415, 416, 418.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 33, 35, 135, 174, 175, 200, 201, 202, 205, 152, 214, 114, 123, 112, 119, 130, 139, 214. *Part II.*—Nos. 787, 104, 218, 225, 229, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 93, 169, 211.

THE THIRTEENTH-STREET ELOPEMENT

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The Proceedings Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the application of George Taylor.—The facts of this case were given at some length in Friday's TIMES. It will be remembered that Mr. Taylor married a Miss Hawley, and that her mother, Mrs. Wright is alleged to have her in custody, refusing to allow her husband to see her. This *habeas corpus* is brought by Mr. Taylor to obtain possession of his wife.

When the case came up on Saturday, Mr. Mathews, for the petitioner, first read the following

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The said Mary A. Wright makes her return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this matter on the 11th day of January, 1858, as follows:

First—She states that she has not the said Emma A. Taylor, so called in the said writ, in her custody or power, or under her power or restraint.

Second—She further states that she has not had toe said Emma in her power or custody, or under her restraint at any time subsequent to the alleged marriage of the said petitioner with the said Emma, nor has she ever transferred such custody or restraint to any other person.

Third—And the said Mary A. Wright further says that the said Emma is her daughter, and was sixteen years of age on the 17th day of December, 1857, and that she is ignorant whether said petitioner has been legally married to said Emma; that she has been informed by said Emma, as follows: That on the evening of the 9th of January, in company with deponent and her son, and said Emma, and said petitioner, and one W. S. Ford, who claimed to be an attorney-at-law, and a clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, she went from the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street to Wallack's Theatre in an omnibus; that they all got out of the omnibus together, and the respondent, and the son of this respondent, and said petitioner, entered the theatre together, and this respondent supposed that said Mr. Ford and said Emma were following them. That this respondent discovering that said Emma did not come into the theatre, became anxious, and one of the company spoke to said Taylor and asked him where said Emma stayed; that said Taylor then replied he would go and look for her, and immediately went out; that thereupon said Taylor proceeded to the house of a Mr. Morel at No. — Ninth-street, in the City of New-York, while said Morel and his family were absent, there being there some person named A. Shegogue, a young man, who by concert had participated in the affairs herein detailed—that said Emma and said Wm. J. Ford had gone to said house directly from the theatre upon getting out of the omnibus, and were in waiting there when the said Taylor arrived, and had in their company a person claiming to be a clergyman, or calling himself Mr. Hemming, who had come there from Brooklyn the day previous, and who had been waiting in the neighborhood (as said Taylor informed said Emma) the day previously, and had received a fee of fifty dollars for his services that said Emma therefore (as she has informed this respondent) requested said Taylor to defer a marriage for six months, but said Taylor declined, and said Ford told her not to defer it, and Hemming then told Emma that he himself had clandestinely married against the wishes of his parents, and urged her to consent to marriage with Taylor, and therefore Hemming performed some ceremony, and pronounced the said Emma and said Taylor man and wife, and said Taylor afterwards returned to the theatre in company with said Shegogue, and said Ford and said Emma came together to the said theatre; that this respondent had no knowledge or suspicion of the matters aforesaid until the Monday following, and that said Emma returned to the house of this respondent on Saturday evening, the 9th of January, and said Taylor came there also; and this respondent further says that on Jan. 11, inst., said Emma left the house of this respondent of her own free will, without any restraint, control, influence, or authority, exercised by this respondent or any other person acting on her behalf or suggestion, and has not since returned. And this respondent further says that she was informed by said Emma before leaving this respondent, that she was very sorry for what she had done, and was very anxious to get beyond the reach of said Taylor, and that she would never live with him under any circumstances whatever. And this respondent further says that she is informed and believes that said petitioner has no money or any means of livelihood, except a salary of about $700, while in the temporary employment of some merchants who have failed to business, and this respondent further says that she is informed by said Emma, and verily believes, such alleged marriage has never been consummated. And this respondent further says that she has not at any time since said 9th day of January, inst., exercised any control or authority over said Emma in any way whatever, but on the contrary informed her that she was at liberty to act as she chose, and that this respondent could not and would not exercise any restraint over her, and said Emma replied that she would not, under any circumstances, live with said Taylor, and nothing has occurred at any time since to change such liberty and freedom from restraint and control of any kind whatsoever, and she is informed by said Emma, and believes that she has avoided the petitioner through fear of personal violence.

(Signed) MARY A. WRIGHT.

Mr. SEARS moved to strike out certain portions of the return. He thought that the part stating that she had not the custody was a sufficient return, and that all the balance should be stricken out as redundant. Denied.

Mr. Sears then read the traverse to the return by Taylor as follows:

TRAVERSE.

Geo. T. Taylor, the petitioner, traverses the return of the respondent to the writ of *habeas corpus* herein granted and says:

1. That the said respondent has the said Emma A. Taylor, so called in the said writ, in her custody and under her power and restraint as he is informed and believes.

2. That the said respondent had the said Emma in her power and custody, and under her restraint, at some time subsequent to the marriage alleged in said petition, and as averred therein.

3. That as to all other matters alleged in said return, *he has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief.*

Mr. Alfred Shegogue was sworn, and the following marriage certificate was offered:

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

This is to certify that I, Frederick Hemming, a minister of the Gospel, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York, lawfully united in marriage George Tracy Taylor and Emma Hawley, at the house of Mr. E Shegogue, No. 272 Ninth-street, in this City, on this day and date, namely, Saturday, Jan. 9. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

FREDERICK HEMMING.

Witness, ALFRED M. SHEGOGUE.

This certificate is written on half a sheet of note paper, and is a most decidedly insignificant looking marriage certificate.

The introduction of this certificate was objected to. Objection sustained, and exception noted.

Mr. Taylor was called to be sworn. Mr. Busteed objected on the ground that in a *habeas corpus* case a witness cannot be examined in his own behalf.

His Honor refused to admit him as a witness, and the counsel excepted. Mr. Sears then stated that they had tried to subpœna Mrs. Cammeron, who resided in the house of respondent, but without success. He therefore asked an adjournment, to which Mr. Busteed objected, and on exception was noted.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

Theodore C. Sears and D. Whitehouse, for petitioner. Busteed, for respondent.

The Crane Case—Decision Reserved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Crane vs. Crane.—This case, which was reported in Friday's TIMES, came up for the confirmation of the referee's report. It will be remembered that Mrs. Crane accuses her husband of absconding, and withholding from her proper allowance.

Mr. Richardson, the counsel for Mrs. Crane, utterly denied the statements that she had been living improperly with the gentleman named, as was stated by the counsel yesterday, and that when she heard that such reports were circulated she fell into a fit. He claimed that the statements were intended to injure the lady, and should not be permitted by the Court to be uttered.

Mr. Patten, counsel for Mr. Crane, objected to the confirmation of the report, on the ground that he had not been served with a copy of the testimony, and was, therefore, unable to argue the question at all.

His Honor stated that it was customary to accept the report of the referee, but he supposed that the counsel objected to testimony in his own knowledge.

Mr. Patten stated that he had his own minutes of the evidence; but, as he had not seen the evidence annexed to the report, of course he was unable to object to it. He desired that the case should be adjourned, and a copy of the evidence served upon him.

The Court stated that it was customary to accept the report, and the motion must therefore be denied. Mr. Patten therefore took the testimony, and after examining it at some length, stated that he would read an affidavit to set aside the report. The affidavit was by himself, and stated that deponent asked Judge Mason if he was going to report *all* the evidence. He said he was, but there was some very important testimony which was not presented. He stated that this evidence would have caused the report to be reversed or modified. The affidavit charged the plaintiff with offences not material to be related.

After considerable argument the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

ANOTHER REFEREE'S REPORT CONFIRMED.

Mary Duffy vs. Bernard Duffy.—This was an application to confirm the report of the referee, denying the application for alimony during the pendency of an action for divorce—for alleged ill-treatment. The parties had been married for a number of years, but about a year since, in consequence of alleged ill-treatment, Mrs. Duffy separated from her husband, and brought the suit for divorce. The parties are quite wealthy, but on the reference it appeared that both were a little addicted to the use of ardent spirits. The referee found that Mr. Duffy, except when he was intoxicated, was kind to his wife. That she was not as considerate toward her husband that she left his protection of her own accord without due provocation; and, consequently, that she was not entitled to the allowance asked for. The report was confirmed.

Emmush & Bays for defendant; Frank Byrne for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

O. L. Sheiden vs. L. H. Fleshem.—Motion denied without costs.

In re Berean Baptist Church.—Order to sell part of real estate granted.

Tallman vs. Tallman et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NEW ORDER.

The following order was made:

1. Until otherwise ordered, the General Term in each month will be held only two weeks, commencing on the first Monday of the month, and will be held by three Justices. (Rules 14 and 31 will be enforced.)

2. During those two weeks only one Justice, and during the residue of the term three Justices, will sit for the trial of causes by jury.

3. During that part of the term in which three Justices are occupied in the trial of jury causes, two Justices will sit for the hearing of motions and the trial of causes on the Special Term calendar.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Cobb vs. Lakey et al.—Case settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 16.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the court room. It was crowded as it generally is each Court-day. The prisoners' box was full. More charges, if anything, were dismissed than convicted. There were 39 prisoners, 8 suspended cases and 7 bail cases on the calendar—54 altogether. They were disposed of rapidly, and the Court adjourned at 11 o'clock "precisely."

Emily Rickets and Ophelia Williams, both colored, were arraigned on the complaint of Augusta J. Bennett, residing at No. 108 East Twelfth-street. They were servants in her employment, and, she alleged, stole from her (Jan. 11) a pair of snuffers, and some handkerchiefs, skirts and other wearing apparel, all valued at $10. *Counsel*—Is the house you live in a house of prostitution? *Witness*—No, Sir, it is not. *Counsel*—The girls say it is. *Witness*—Not unless they made it so. *Counsel*—(To the Court) She keeps a house of prostitution. I don't want her to put on airs about it. She needn't put on airs with me. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, sometimes you fight for these women as hard as any one, and try to make us believe them in preference to any one else. *Counsel*—Well, now I'm fighting against them.—Judge OSBORN consulted with his associate. "Well," said he, "the Judge is willing to suspend sentence this time, if being their first offence as far as we know." "Roll it over 'em," said Judge STEERS. They were both discharged.

Thomas Fuller was complained of by Bernard Gaffney of No. 163 Ludlow-street, who accused him of assaulting and beating him, Jan. 14, to his own serious inconvenience and the infraction of the public peace. *Counsel*—Will your Honors adjourn this case? There is a material witness who is not here. *Judge Osborn*—You want to adjourn on behalf of the complainant? *Counsel*—On behalf of the defendant. He has been bailed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't care. Tuesday? *Counsel*—Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—Tuesday.

Morris Roach had committed an assault and battery upon Margaret Nesbitt, Jan. 15. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what does he do for a living, this chap? *Witness*—He don't do nothin'. He's just out of prison. He was in for a burglary, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Was it before this Court? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—I thought I remembered him. Well, I guess we'll send him up. Give him the full rope—six months in the Penitentiary. *Judge Connolly* (not on the bench)—He's the regular build of a thief. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, there's a sentence suspended over him now for a burglary. He was to be sent out West, and was let off.

William Murphy, charged by John Collins with cutting a Croton water pipe, was discharged at the request of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—You can go this time, but you mustn't be caught in such a scrape again.—The prisoner promised everything, and was set at liberty.

Felix Blow, a boy, was next brought to the bar, and James M Wallace took the stand. The prisoner, it was proved, stole some cedar logs from the complainant, Jan. 14. Officer STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, arrested Blow. *Judge Osborn*—(calling) Henry Steers! (The officer took the stand.) Another of the Steers' breed. *Judge Steers*—Not my breed, though.—Officer Steers' testimony corroborated that of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, boy? *Prisoner*—I didn't do it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you didn't eh? The officer saw you and you guilty. How much shall we give him, Judge? *Judge Steers*—Three months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Branick, a boy, was charged with an assault and battery upon James Campbell, and attempting to stab him in a druggery, Oct. 6. *Counsel*—(to witness)—Were you drunk on that occasion? *Witness*—No, Sir; I was as sober as I am now. *Counsel*—Was he (prisoner) drunk? *Witness*—I don't know; he's the same to me, drunk or sober; I had to open the door at last and let him out; the witnesses would have killed him if it hadn't. *Counsel*—What! your witnesses would have killed him? How many of your witnesses would have killed him? *Witness*—Well, there were four men there. *Counsel*—Your grown men? *Witness*—Yes. *Counsel*—Beside yourself; and you mean to tell the Court that you and these four other grown men would have killed this boy if he hadn't got out. There's a young lady, your Honor, who, if your Honor doesn't send him to the Penitentiary, is going to marry him in a few days. (Coming up to the rostrum.) Do you hear what I say? There's a pellucid pretty girl that's going to marry him; she'll be here in a moment. *Judge Osborn*—I'm in favor of fining him $10. Judge STEERS concurred in the sentence. The prisoner could not pay the fine, and was committed in default. Afterwards his Counsel came forward, leading a blushing young woman by the hand, and asked the Court to remit the fine; he was to be married in a few days. *Judge Osborn*—I think ten days to the City Prison will do him good. Going to be married! He's only 18, I think. *Counsel*—Well, that's old enough.—The Court finally concluded to suspend the sentence, and set the prisoner at liberty. *Judge Steers*—To the young woman)—And you're going to get married? *Young Woman*—(Looking foolish)—Yes, Sir. *Judge Steers*—Well, say, you take care of him, and don't let him get into any more difficulties.—She promised that she would, and they went off together, rejoicing. "I don't like to let these young fellows off who go about with knives," said Judge OSBORN. He, however, agreed that the prisoner should be discharged.

Henry Bieler was arraigned on two charges. Philip Seiken accused him of stealing $15 in bank bills, gold and silver coins, and Henry Mulken said he filched from him a silver watch, worth $20, Jan. 13. Mulken was put on the stand. He was a German and spoke broken English. *Counsel*—What did he steal from you? *Witness*—A watch. *Counsel* (to the Court)—"Not much," he says, your Honor. (Laughter.) *Officer*—A watch, he says. *Counsel*—Got a watch. Well, he didn't steal it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, don't deny the fact, Counselor. *Officer*—He (complainant) says he (prisoner) has a wife and three children. He don't want to press the charge. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do? Suspend the sentence? *Judge Steers*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. (To Judge STEERS) It won't do much good I guess. *Judge Steers*—Don't you think so? *Judge Osborn*—No, he's inclined that way, I guess.

Anne Williams, at the bar, was confronted by Maria Stevens on the witness-stand. Maria, who resided at No. 25 Sullivan-street, accused Anne of tearing up some sheets that belonged to her, (Maria.) *Judge Osborn*—Counsel. What did she do? *Witness*—She destroyed property willfully. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. How? *Witness*—She cut up some sheets. *Counsel*—How do you know? *Witness*—She was in the room, and no one else was there with her, and when I went in I found the sheets all cut up. *Counsel*—How did you get into the room? *Judge Osborn*—No matter. Walked in, I suppose. This complaint ought never to have been brought here. *Counsel*—No; she (complainant) keeps a house of prostitution. *Judge Osborn*—I know it. Discharge the prisoner.

John Kiernan stole a ham from Patrick Heernach, Jan. 14. *Judge Osborn*—What did you do this for? *Prisoner*—I was hard up, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Hard up, eh? (To Judge STEERS.) What shall we do with him, feed him for a couple of months? *Judge Steers*—Yes, I guess so. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Michael Roach, Peter Kelly and James Irwin, all boys, stole, it was alleged, at different times pieces of a steam-engine, piece by piece, worth $500. They broke into the room in which the engine was kept through the window. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with these boys? How old are you? *Little Boy*—Seven years old. *Judge Osborn*—Well, hadn't we better send him up to the Juvenile Asylum, and the other one to the House of Refuge? *Clerk*—The big one is 18. *Judge Osborn*—He's a regular thief it appears. No. 2—(Kelly)—Penitentiary six months. No. 3—(Irwin)—Juvenile Asylum. Roach had not been arrested.

A number of cases were here dismissed, the complainants not appearing, among them one in which the complaint was entered last July.

Patrick King, a boy, previously convicted of stealing 300 lbs. of shot-metal from Edward Booth, was brought to the bar, and sentence suspended.

Lewis Lucius, a boy, had stolen a vest and some cigars, all valued at $5. *Judge Osborn*—Have you got any friends here? *Boy*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, where are they?—call them.—The boy looked around the Court-room, but did not seem to recognize any one there. He was asked if he had any parents. They were both dead; he was 14 years old. *Judge Osborn*—He has a good face.—Mr. Beale, Agent S. P. D. Society, said he could get him into the Newsboys' lodging-house immediately, and he would be sent out West. *Judge Osborn*—Well, remand him and Mr. Beale will call for him.

Matthew Shannon had committed an assault and battery upon Officer William H. Dubois, of the Fourth Ward Police, Jan. 12. A witness was examined, to prove his good character, and the Court suspended sentence. He was set at liberty.

Robert Welshman, convicted of an assault and battery upon Robert Weldon, of No. 66 Fulton-street, on New-Year's Day, was also discharged.

John W. Hunter, colored, charged with an assault and battery upon Nathan S. Roawell, a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was discharged. "They went to put him off the cars," said Judge OSBORN, "and he showed fight. You see they've got a regulation on this Sixth-avenue Railroad, that a nigger can't ride in their cars. I don't believe they've got any right to make such a regulation."

John Ellis was charged with committing an assault and battery upon officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Jan. 7, and rescuing a prisoner from him. *Judge Osborn*—The officer don't see fit to come here and prosecute. Discharge him.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 6,579 bbls Flour, 689 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 66 bags Barley, 200 bags Barley Malt, 278 bags Oats, 240 bags Buckwheat Flour, 1,274 pkgs. Provisions, 313 bbls. Whisky, and 98

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. Her advices are three days later. The political intelligence, by this arrival, is not important. In financial affairs there is a still further improvement. Consols have slightly advanced, and, though the Bank of England has not yet reduced its rate of discount below eight per cent., yet the measure, it is supposed, is only postponed until after the payment of the January dividends. No new failures have been announced. The details of the Indian news, and particularly of the relief of Lucknow, are extremely interesting. It is estimated that 7,000 rebels were killed in the series of battles that were fought for the capital of Oude. The launching of the monster steamship *Leviathan* was to have been recommenced on the 4th inst. From Spain we learn that the Government, in spite of the powerful mediation at work, is obstinate in its adhesion to its own peculiar views of the quarrel with Mexico, and that a peaceful settlement of the question is again endangered. M. BLONDELL has been appointed Belgian Minister to Washington. The earthquake in Naples proves to have been very disastrous. Some accounts state that there were as many as 10,000 lives lost. We learn from China that the investment of Canton by the British would take place about the 1st of December.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port, yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 11th inst. There is no news of importance. SANTA ANA was reported to be at Havana, awaiting an opportunity to take the field once more in Mexico. There was less demand for Sugar, and prices were unchanged. No mention is made of the yellow fever, and so we suppose that former reports of its ravages were much exaggereted.

We learn from M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., that, in consequence of the late arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, she will not leave on Monday, (to-day,) her regular day, but will be dispatched with the mails at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, thus affording merchants ample time to receive and answer their letters.

By the brig *T. M. Mayhew*, we have Bermuda dates of the 11th inst. The papers contain no news of interest. The Combined Court of British Guiana had passed resolutions to receive for life such numbers of the East Indie rebels as the home Government and the authorities of Guiana may agree on, provided the East India Government send them to the colony free of expense, the Combined Court pledging itself to provide the means for defraying the cost of bringing over the families of the exiles.

The Assembly on Saturday adjourned over until to-morrow afternoon, after several more fruitless efforts to elect a presiding officer. The Senate was not in session.

A furious storm of wind, which lasted half an hour, visited New-Orleans on Friday afternoon, and did a great deal of damage. Fifteen ships, and a great number of steamboats, were broken from their moorings, and the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad was about half destroyed. Several lives are also reported lost.

On Saturday night the store of Messrs. WILSON, MIDGLEY & JENNINGS, No. 114 Church-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $6,000 worth of silks and other goods. The burglars worked their way into the store from a tenant-house adjoining, by cutting a hole through the contiguous walls. Fortunately, the police got on their track, and secured two of the thieves, with their plunder, while they were putting it into a wagon. One of the prisoners arrested proved to be CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, the noted burglar who lately served out his time at Sing-Sing for stealing $36,000 from the Bank of the State of New-York. The prisoners have been committed to answer, in default of $10,000 bail each.

The Taylor *habeas corpus* case was continued on Saturday. The return was reread, but owing to the absence of a witness, the case was adjourned until Tuesday. The lady was not present, the return denying any control over her.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 425, which is 38 more than the week preceding. There were 23 deaths from small-pox! Let every man, woman and child, who has not been vaccinated within seven years, go to the family physician, or to the Dispensary, and be vaccinated at once.

The second anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, was celebrated last evening at the church, Second-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN and Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH.

The inclement weather, on Saturday, checked business. Flour was dull and heavy, with light sales and receipts. Wheat was quiet, but stiffly held. Other kinds of Grain were also inactive at about former rates. Cotton was in fair request at full and buoyant prices. Provisions were more inquired for, including Mess Pork, and the better qualities of Beef, which were on the advance. Prime Pork declined, and closed dull. Groceries were quiet at previous figures. No remarkable change occurred in Freights. There were 659 vessels of all classes in port.

REPTILE WRIGGLINGS.—A snake's tail is the last part of him that dies, and as our country readers know, from experiments of their boyhood, it will often wriggle and twist for hours and even days after life is out of the reptile's head. The *Herald* has a similar idiosyncracy. Its brains deserted it long ago, and nothing is now left, resembling vitality, but the slimy and imbecile wrigglings of its tail. BENNETT is old and dilapidated,—deserted by those whom he expected to befriend his old age and detested most by those who are in his employment. Cut off by his character and antecedents from all society, he grows sourer and sourer as he grows older:—and he vents his helpless malice against the world which despises him by random vilification of every body and everything that happens to enjoy a sunshine which will not fall on him.

"It is stated in various quarters."—says the *Herald* of yesterday,—"that the editorial services referred to in the ledger of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., were performed by persons connected with the New-York *Journal of Commerce* and the NEW-YORK TIMES." No such thing has ever been stated "in various quarters," or in *any* quarter, except in the columns of the *Herald*. So far as the TIMES is concerned it is utterly false,—no person connected with this paper having ever rendered editorial or any other services to the firm referred to, or having ever received any money from them on any account whatever. The assertion is an invention of the *Herald's*,—one of the wrigglings of its tail,—one of the jerky and venomous contortions by which the concern simulates life and vigor.

We have no desire to put a stop to these exhibitions, which are rather amusing to the crowd. They have been more lively than usual since we dropped that Parker Vein and Potosi stock on the reptile's head,—and we have observed that in the warm weather of last summer, when the *Herald* was in its dog-days, the *tail* evinced more excitement and becomes more active than ever. It is a very cheap amusement, and we are not unwilling to gratify the boys with it now and then. But they must not expect it to continue always. Even the snake's tail will, at last, stop wriggling, and then the animal is dead sure enough. By-and-by the *Herald* will grow too feeble to be even malignant, and then the fun will be over.

Kansas Matters—Topeka Redivivus.

We overrated the ... ligence of the Free-State men in Kansas the other day, when we expressed doubts of the reassembling of the Topeka Legislature. That august body assembled at Topeka on the 6th of January, and "Governor ROBINSON" addressed to it a message which will be found at length in another column of this morning's TIMES. In this document he assumes, though he does not directly say, that the Topeka Constitution is *de jure* the rightful fundamental law of the Territory, and declares that it is "prevented from becoming the *active* law of the land only by the earnest desire of the people to avoid collision with the federal authorities." Dr. ROBINSON is a man of too much sense to be fooled by the farce in which he consents to act the leading part. He must know that the whole Topeka movement was irregular in its form,—that it never had the sanction of any law, federal or territorial, and that it has never been recognized by any authority, legislative, judicial or executive, either of Kansas or of the Union at large. It was purely and exclusively a *party* movement. A political party called a Convention and elected its members. That party Convention framed a document, which was called a Constitution,—submitted it to the vote of the party, organized a State Government under it and the party elected State officers. All this was done in Kansas without the authority, sanction or recognition of any law,—just as the same forms might be gone through with by the American Party in this State or the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. And it never had one particle more of validity than would a similar proceeding by any party in any State.

Besides, all this took place two years ago—when the population of Kansas was less than half what it is at present and under an entirely different state of political and social affairs. More than half the present inhabitants of Kansas have never had an opportunity of voting upon this Constitution, and cannot, therefore, be assumed to be in favor of its provisions.

But there is a still more serious and fatal objection to this movement of Governor ROBINSON. He and his friends entered into the State election of last October and elected a majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature. Not only in that act, but by subsequently taking part in the extra session called by Mr. STANTON, they recognized the validity and rightful authority of that body. We should like to know how they can reconcile this action with their recognition of *another* Legislature. Are there *two* rightful Legislatures in Kansas at the same time? Are the Topeka Legislature, and the Legislature elected in October both valid, and both in possession of authority *de jure* at once? It is scarcely possible that the logic of even JIM LANE should not suffice to expose the absurdity of such a position. Dr. ROBINSON must certainly understand perfectly well that either the Topeka Legislature or the Legislature elected in October is a usurpation. As he took part in the creation of both perhaps he is entitled to choose between them,—but he certainly cannot sustain both. Now which will he throw overboard?

The plain fact to which we cannot shut our eyes is, that the Free-State Party in Kansas seems to be in a condition of utter division and confusion. It has no settled policy, no efficient organization, no unity of action, and we suspect no unity of purpose or of principle. While the great mass of its members desire mainly and earnestly a speedy settlement of affairs upon the basis of popular rights and the popular will, there are two or three *cliques* of leaders, each of which seeks simply its own political and personal advantage. Now one of them gets the ascendancy and then another. At one time they resolve to vote,—at another they are eager to fight. One day they rally at the ballot-box and carry the point,—the next, as if alarmed at their success, they stay away and leave everything in the hands of their opponents. Governor ROBINSON and General LANE, at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, were in favor of voting in October: this policy was adopted,—they carried the Legislature, and now seem disposed to discard its authority and erect the Topeka Legislature upon its ruins. Governor ROBINSON, at the Lawrence Convention, was in favor of voting for State officers in January, but was overruled and said he should acquiesce:—at Topeka, a few days after, he declared himself in favor of voting nevertheless. There seems to be no such thing as steadiness of purpose and stability of action in the Free-State Party, and it can be scarcely surprising, therefore, that they should be constantly outwitted and overborne by their opponents.

It is not easy to see what is to be the result of this instability and this inharmonious action on the part of the Free-State men. It certainly gives to their opponents very great advantages over them, and destroys a great deal of the sympathy they would otherwise receive from the country at large. If they would unite upon any settled plan of action, generally recognized by the country as just, prudent and patriotic, and would steadily pursue it, they would have the entire public sentiment of the country on their side. But they cannot expect the people outside of Kansas to follow the shiftings and turnings of their domestic policy, or to sympathize with the private and interested motives which seem to control their conduct.

GENERAL WALKER IN VIRGINIA.—General WALKER was honored with a public dinner by the citizens of Richmond on Friday, at which he made a speech, defining his position, which we give elsewhere. The heartiest applause was bestowed upon the great fillibuster, and one ardent speaker propheeled in a parody on "Meg Merriles" that the day would come'

> When WALKER'S right and WALKER'S might
> Would meet on Nicaraguan height.

But that height, at present, is rather out of the General's reach, and from all appearances is likely to remain so. One of the speakers at the dinner eulogized the General for a quality for. A gentleman named Jones said that

"He thought the greatest claim WALKER had to their sympathy had been passed over in comparative silence, and that was his obedience to law. His achievements had made him immortal, and he could say that he had never yielded to any authority but that under which he was born. All his expeditions had been based on submission to law. He believed that right made might, and that WALKER, being in the right, would have the might. He favored a Southern Republic, where negroes could be servants and white men gentlemen."

From which we should infer that, according to the Virginian way of considering things, white men could not be gentlemen without the assistance of negroes.

Prospects of the English Ministry.

There is as much of philosophy as of point in Sir Toby's theory of greatness, and Malvolio might well have consoled himself in his downfall with the thought that he belonged to by far the largest class of those whom the world delights to honor. Few indeed are born to greatness, nor do many fairly achieve it. Most of the leaders of mankind in every age owe their position and their power quite as much to the force of circumstances as to any virtue inherent in themselves; nor is there much to choose in this respect between the heirs of the "right divine to govern wrong," and the favorites of the popular will. The history of elections and of constitutional authority, could it be truly written, would be not much less dramatic than the annals of hereditary sovereignty, and the Englishman or American who should fearlessly depict the records of his country, would stand aghast to find how light a part the choice and purpose of the people has often played in the final votes which raised a Premier or a President to office and to power. It is indeed in the critical emergencies of the national life alone that the voice of the nation makes itself emphatically heard, and tries its delegates by some decisive test.

Such an emergency is now impending over the politics of England, and such a test will ere long be applied to the actual Ministry of Queen VICTORIA. It would be hard to say what are the claims in virtue of which the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON now directs the fortunes of Great Britain. No single member of that Cabinet, with the exception of the Earl of CLARENDON, has ever fairly earned by public services, in any positive and prominent field, the greatness which has been thrust upon them all. The Premier himself leads his fellows rather by dint of his superior personal value, his prompt and vigorous will, his ready wit and facile perception of the tides of things, than by the force of any peculiar ability in statesmanship, of any extraordinary patriotism, or of any commanding policy. The name of Lord PALMERSTON is not associated with any one of the great social or political movements of the last half-century. He has always been a hero of expedients, and an apt waiter upon Providence, rather than a great authority on any question of domestic interest, or of world-wide significance. He has seen one Minister after another go down in the shock of some critical collision between the various parties of the State, and taking a felicitous advantage of the confusion consequent upon the issues which he had skillfully avoided, he has once and again accepted the happy fortune which he had in nowise contributed to prepare. It was in this way that he rose from the chaos of the Crimean difficulties into the practical dictatorship of English politics. He took the helm of affairs at the very moment when the national current had begun to drift the ship into her proper course, and he has prospered upon the prosperity which neither he nor his colleagues so much as aided to achieve. Had no new troubles arisen in the political world he might have long continued to manage the Commons and to fascinate the people of England by the brilliant dexterity in which he excels all his cotemporaries. But the near Parliamentary future of England threatens the astute old Minister with an opposition far more formidable than the "fortuitous concourse of atoms," over which he triumphed so easily on the question of the Chinese War at the dissolution of the last Parliament. Two great subjects are now pressing upon the attention of the English representatives, either of which might well suffice to shelve a Ministry of more solid basis than that of Lord PALMERSTON. The reconstitution of India, and the remodelling of Parliamentary representation, involve grave issues which must be gravely met, and nothing but some catastrophe as yet unforeseen and intrinsically improbable, of force to divert the public mind to remote and less vital themes, can possibly save the Palmerston Government from being dashed upon the Eastern Scylla or submerged by the domestic Charybdis. On the Indian question Lord PALMERSTON is particularly weak. He has committed himself to a positive reconstruction of the Indian Government, and, by implication, to a direct assault upon the East India Company. This arrays against him at once the whole strength of the East Indian interest in England—a strength which Lord PALMERSTON, with his characteristic contempt of the middle classes, has undoubtedly underestimated. The immense value of the East India stock which is held in England, is of itself the guarantee of a vigorous resistance to any meditated annihilation of the Company. But the Company has other and even more puissant resources of defence. The Indian Empire of England has been well described as the empire of the middle classes. It was founded by the energy and the genius of mercantile Englishmen. It has been maintained and extended in a great degree by the same order of men, and the pride of class and of country must continue, in the hearts of hundreds of influential Englishmen of the ranks immediately below the highest, to fortify them against any attempt at absorbing the prerogatives of Eastern dominion into the body of that Imperial authority which is so notoriously the property of the aristocracy. Nor will Lord PALMERSTON find a hearty support for his government even among those who shall favor the project of transferring the control of India to the Home authorities. For the Indian interest of the Ministry is lodged in the hands of Mr. VERNON SMITH, whose course as President of the Board of Control has very largely alienated from him the support of the warmest friends of the Board and of centralization. The sacrifice of Mr. VERNON SMITH is a condition essential to the success of Lord PALMERSTON'S Indian schemes, and the sacrifice of Mr. VERNON SMITH will be the signal for the withdrawal from the Premier of the powerful support of the veteran Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who is the especial friend and staunch protector of Mr. SMITH. Had the Government responded fully and frankly to the popular feeling in favor of the Generals who have rescued India from the dangers of the mutiny, the difficulties of Lord PALMERSTON'S position might have been considerably mitigated. But the conduct of the Cabinet in regard to HAVELOCK, NICHOLSON and NEILL, has irritated the enthusiasm of the nation, and robbed Lord PALMERSTON of one lever upon which he has frequently relied, and with uniform success. A peerage conferred upon the victors of Delhi and Lucknow would have silenced all the uproar of the Derbys and the Disraelis in the popular ear of England. As things now are, the Premier will go into the Indian contest with no defined scheme of reform, with a bitter opposition arrayed against him, with a divided Cabinet at his back, and with a diminished popularity in the nation at large. If he escapes ruin in this conflict, it is not easy to see how he can avoid an overthrow on the issue of an amended bill of Representation in Parliament. His aristocratic sympathies, strong as they are known to be, might, doubtless, be sacrificed if he could command the services of any one capable of modeling a project which should meet at once the wishes of the more conservative Whigs and the demands of the more resolute liberals. But no such person appears among his followers, and we hold it, therefore, to be nearly certain that the next session of the English Parliament will witness either a serious modification or a complete recasting of the English Government.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The archives of the Circumlocution never contained a more brilliant and striking example of "how not to do it" than has been furnished by the attempt to reform the Navy. The whole business of the Naval Retiring Board and the Naval Courts of Inquiry has now fallen into what may be called a "precious muss" with entire propriety. The original "Board" of fifteen members performed the duty assigned to them with a celerity and off-handed dispatch which would have done honor to a drum-head Court-Martial. They had the important task assigned them of putting off duty all the incompetent officers in the Navy, and they did it with a promptness and decision which have rarely been equaled and never excelled since the palmy days of the French Republic, when the guillotine was never permitted to stand still. Out of five hundred officers, two hundred and thirty were retired, furloughed, or dropped, in an inconceivably brief period of time. According to an arithmetical calculation, just twelve minutes and forty seconds was the amount of time bestowed upon each case, including every grade of office from the highest to the lowest. This was so manifestly unjust that Congress, after debating the matter nearly a whole session, at last appointed three Courts of Inquiry to revise the hasty decisions of the Retiring Board. After being in session nearly a year, at an expense of about a million of dollars, the three Courts made their report to the President, the President sent their recommendations to the Senate with his approval, and the Senate has determined to subject them to another revision. The whole matter is once more thrown into its normal condition, and the retired, furloughed and dropped officers are again hanging by the eyelids, uncertain what their fate is to be, for though the nominations of the Courts were all passed in a lump, it was with a resolution attached that a motion might at any time be made for the reconsideration of any particular case. There is not, therefore, any chance of this troublesome affair being very speedily disposed of, and the unhappy officers will be kept in a state of suspense for an indefinite period. In the meanwhile a proposition for virtually increasing the Navy is now before the Senate, and the service bids fair to be in a much worse and more confused condition than it was when the attempt at reform was first introduced by Senator MALLORY. The lesson to be learned from the course of the Naval Retiring Board will be, that in all similar cases the better way will be to let bad enough alone. Any attempt at improvement will be only sure to make the case worse.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.—There is nothing more difficult than to give a satisfactory reason for believing a man to be insane, for sanity, after all, is a mere matter of opinion, and very few men would escape the lunatic asylum if their conduct were strictly investigated by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. A striking illustration in point was afforded in Philadelphia last week, on the trial of SMITH for the murder of CARTER. One of the witnesses for the defence, Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS, testified to a conversation with the prisoner, and said "when he broached politics he cursed and swore; he was speaking in regard to Kansas; damning the way they had done things, and cursing the Administration; this was an element that helped me to form my opinion of insanity."

The "element" of insanity in this case would be perfectly conclusive with some jurors, while with others it would be regarded as evidence of the most undoubted sanity. If the Jury should be of the same opinion as the witness, Mr. BUCHANAN ought at once to reward Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS with one of the best offices in his gift, for having discovered such an irrefragible element of insanity. We might mention the name of one of our City cotemporaries who, by a test like this, would be entitled to a straight-jacket of the very straightest cut. Philadelphians, at least, will be cautious hereafter how they allude to the Administration.

Another witness offered the following "element" of the high-minded and honorable character of the prisoner:

"I don't recollect anything he said that a high-minded, honorable man would not have said had he been so deceived in a wife; the only expression he used was, '*Come and take a drink.*'"

AN EXAMPLE FOR POLICE OFFICERS.—They manage some things on the other side of the Atlantic better than we do here, it must be confessed, and we think that the following example of police stringency might be copied with advantage by the members of our own force. The Liverpool *Post* says:

"On Wednesday last, while Lord STANLEY was being conducted over the Northern Dock Sand Works, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, who has the finest taste possible in cigars, and indulges it, politely offered a Havana to his lordship, and both having provoked the Premier of the powerful support of the veteran Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who is the especial friend and staunch protector of Mr. SMITH. Had the Government responded fully and frankly to the popular feeling in favor of the Generals who have rescued India from the dangers of the mutiny, the difficulties of Lord PALMERSTON'S position might have been considerably mitigated. But the conduct of the Cabinet in regard to HAVELOCK, NICHOLSON and NEILL, has irritated the enthusiasm of the nation, and robbed Lord PALMERSTON of one lever upon which he has frequently relied, and with uniform success. A peerage conferred upon the victors of Delhi and Lucknow would have silenced all the uproar of the Derbys and the Disraelis in the popular ear of England. As things now are, the Premier will go into the Indian contest with no defined scheme of reform, with a bitter opposition arrayed against him, with a divided Cabinet at his back, and with a diminished popularity in the nation at large. If he escapes ruin in this conflict, it is not easy to see how he can avoid an overthrow on the issue of an amended bill of Representation in Parliament. His aristocratic sympathies, strong as they are known to be, might, doubtless, be sacrificed if he could command the services of any one capable of modeling a project which should meet at once the wishes of the more conservative Whigs and the demands of the more resolute liberals. But no such person appears among his followers, and we hold it, therefore, to be nearly certain that the next session of the English Parliament will witness either a serious modification or a complete recasting of the English Government.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The archives of the Circumlocution never contained a more brilliant and striking example of "how not to do it" than has been furnished by the attempt to reform the Navy. The whole business of the Naval Retiring Board and the Naval Courts of Inquiry has now fallen into what may be called a "precious muss" with entire propriety. The original "Board" of fifteen members performed the duty assigned to them with a celerity and off-handed dispatch which would have done honor to a drum-head Court-Martial. They had the important task assigned them of putting off duty all the incompetent officers in the Navy, and they did it with a promptness and decision which have rarely been equaled and never excelled since the palmy days of the French Republic, when the guillotine was never permitted to stand still. Out of five hundred officers, two hundred and thirty were retired, furloughed, or dropped, in an inconceivably brief period of time. According to an arithmetical calculation, just twelve minutes and forty seconds was the amount of time bestowed upon each case, including every grade of office from the highest to the lowest. This was so manifestly unjust that Congress, after debating the matter nearly a whole session, at last appointed three Courts of Inquiry to revise the hasty decisions of the Retiring Board. After being in session nearly a year, at an expense of about a million of dollars, the three Courts made their report to the President, the President sent their recommendations to the Senate with his approval, and the Senate has determined to subject them to another revision. The whole matter is once more thrown into its normal condition, and the retired, furloughed and dropped officers are again hanging by the eyelids, uncertain what their fate is to be, for though the nominations of the Courts were all passed in a lump, it was with a resolution attached that a motion might at any time be made for the reconsideration of any particular case. There is not, therefore, any chance of this troublesome affair being very speedily disposed of, and the unhappy officers will be kept in a state of suspense for an indefinite period. In the meanwhile a proposition for virtually increasing the Navy is now before the Senate, and the service bids fair to be in a much worse and more confused condition than it was when the attempt at reform was first introduced by Senator MALLORY. The lesson to be learned from the course of the Naval Retiring Board will be, that in all similar cases the better way will be to let bad enough alone. Any attempt at improvement will be only sure to make the case worse.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.—There is nothing more difficult than to give a satisfactory reason for believing a man to be insane, for sanity, after all, is a mere matter of opinion, and very few men would escape the lunatic asylum if their conduct were strictly investigated by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. A striking illustration in point was afforded in Philadelphia last week, on the trial of SMITH for the murder of CARTER. One of the witnesses for the defence, Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS, testified to a conversation with the prisoner, and said "when he broached politics he cursed and swore; he was speaking in regard to Kansas; damning the way they had done things, and cursing the Administration; this was an element that helped me to form my opinion of insanity."

The "element" of insanity in this case would be perfectly conclusive with some jurors, while with others it would be regarded as evidence of the most undoubted sanity. If the Jury should be of the same opinion as the witness, Mr. BUCHANAN ought at once to reward Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS with one of the best offices in his gift, for having discovered such an irrefragible element of insanity. We might mention the name of one of our City cotemporaries who, by a test like this, would be entitled to a straight-jacket of the very straightest cut. Philadelphians, at least, will be cautious hereafter how they allude to the Administration.

Another witness offered the following "element" of the high-minded and honorable character of the prisoner:

"I don't recollect anything he said that a high-minded, honorable man would not have said had he been so deceived in a wife; the only expression he used was, '*Come and take a drink.*'"

AN EXAMPLE FOR POLICE OFFICERS.—They manage some things on the other side of the Atlantic better than we do here, it must be confessed, and we think that the following example of police stringency might be copied with advantage by the members of our own force. The Liverpool *Post* says:

"On Wednesday last, while Lord STANLEY was being conducted over the Northern Dock Sand Works, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, who has the finest taste possible in cigars, and indulges it, politely offered a Havana to his lordship, and both having provoked the

"Now, I am the Chairman of the Dock Committee. Then, responded the constable, 'you ought to know better than violate the law—you must not smoke here.' The aroma of the cigar, however, rendered the quays odorous, but the policeman did his duty. He applied for and obtained summonses against Lord STANLEY and Mr. TURNER."

Aaron's Burr's Licentiousness—Note from Mr. Parton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no refuting such vague assertions as those contained in an article (from the Albany *Journal*) published in the TIMES of yesterday, respecting AARON BURR'S correspondence with women. But I beg to call the attention of your readers to the following facts:

MATTHEW L. DAVIS, in speaking of those letters, uses the following language:

"As soon as Col. BURR'S decease was known, with my own hands I committed to the fire all such correspondence, and not a vestige of it now remains."

The Albany *Journal*, touching the same correspondence, says:

"Some of these letters were returned by Mr. DAVIS, in carefully sealed packages, to persons remotely connected with the writers. A person in Virginia, after Col. BURR'S death, wrote to his 'Literary Executor,' asking that if letters, concerning his family, should be found among his papers, they might be delivered to a distinguished Virginian then in New-York, which request was complied with. Mr. DAVIS himself delivered a package of letters to the lady by whom they were written; and he requested the writer of this article to make similar restitution of another package. But that too delicate commission was declined."

Here is a glaring discrepancy between MATTHEW L. DAVIS and MATTHEW L. DAVIS' friend, the editor of the Albany *Journal*. When that discrepancy is explained away, but not till then, it may be necessary to bring forward additional evidence to show that the view taken of BURR'S relations with women in the new *Life and Times of Aaron Burr* is the true one. Respectfully,

J. PARTON.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played here to-night for the second time. The public should remember that there will be but one more performance this season, and that, so far as this opera is concerned, it may be many seasons before it can be produced with similar brilliancy. Sensation revivals of popular operas are mostly objectionable and unjudicious when carried to an excess, but Mr. ULLMAN has hit the happy medium. He has gone far enough, without going too far. Any further additions to the orchestra or chorus would be as disadvantageous as reductions in the same. The performance of Friday was one of extraordinary completeness, but from various causes it was slower than it will be on subsequent occasions. Masses are unwieldy, and theatrical masses can only be broken in by having an audience before them. We do not refer to the chorus so much as the orchestra, which, on the first performance of this opera, was a little too heavy for the solo voices. As a whole, the revival was a most memorable musical event. One of the best features of Mr. ULLMAN'S management is, that he looks after the small parts, and never spoils a performance by having them badly filled. The cast in the present instance was well balanced and thoroughly efficient. We have at various times written so much on this opera, and quite recently upon the principal performers, that there is no longer an occasion to review the one or the other. The most noticeable improvement was the *Leporello* of Herr FORMES—a performance which as usual appealed to us equally in a musical and dramatic point of view. The world has outlived the musical pen of this *rôle*, and it depends now entirely on its dramatic interest. In this City we have been accustomed to more buffoonery, and have been contented with it simply because there was nothing to spoil, and because a laugh was the thing we desired at any price. Mr. FORMES' *Leporello* occupies all our attention, yet it is far from being an exhibition of mere buffoonery. The comic powers of this gentleman are of the first class, and by an easy exercise of them he can do more for our risible faculties than all the elaborate efforts of the buffoon. The *Leporello* of Mr. FORMES is equal to his performance in "Marthe," which is saying all that can be said of a great impersonation. Of the other leading points of the revival we have already spoken warmly. The chorus is admirable, the voices fresh, well trained, and nicely balanced. The orchestra, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ, unusually strong and efficient. In the ball-room scene these various forces are combined in a brilliant *coup d'œil*, and the universal effect is overpowering, particularly in the Liberty chorus. The last scene of the opera in which Mr. GIOVANNI goes to the nether regions, is mechanically and artistically good—a Hades which shows progress and managerial information on the subject.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York" will be repeated at this house during the present week. The announcement of its withdrawal crowded the house so triumphantly that the manager wisely concluded to give it a few nights more. The authors of the piece, Messrs. BOUCICAULT, SEYMOUR, GOODRICH and WARDEN take their benefit to-night, on which occasion the drama will be given for the thirty-seventh time. It is an occasion for substantially complimenting a successful effort.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. MORTON'S drama, "The Muleteer of Toledo," and Mr. TAYLOE'S "Unequal Match," will be played here to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—To-night SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of "Twelfth Night" will be produced with an admirable cast. Mr. BARRON as *Sir Toby Belch*; Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent burlesque of "Columbus" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAN RICE'S great Show commences an engagement here to-night, the theatre having been decorated for the purpose. A fine stud of horses, a number of trained animals, and a humorist like Mr. RICE are sure to find admirers in this City sufficient to crowd this fashionable place of amusement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The grand fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will be produced here to-night, with a strong force of biped and quadruped. Fourteen acts in the arena; the performance of the trained animals, gymnasts, &c., are also on the programme.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The dramatic romance of "Rookwood," in which the celebrated horse *Black Eagle* plays an important *rôle*, will be produced here to-night. The drama of the "French Spy," with Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR as *Mathilde*, will be the dramatic afterpiece.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The local drama, called "Linda, the Cigar Girl;" the "Widow's Victim," and the "Lady of the Lake," are announced for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new dramatic version of COBB'S *Ledger* story, "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," will be produced here to-night. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of Minstrels is once more under way at No. 444 Broadway. DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN, the famous dancers, are recent important additions to the troupe.

CONCERT.—Mr. GOLDBECK'S Concert on Saturday night, "in aid of the Funds for sending unemployed females to the West," was a complete success. NIBLO'S handsome saloon was completely filled, and the performance passed off to the satisfaction of every one. The members of the Liederkranz exhibited their skill in a couple of Concert pieces; Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, (an excellent Concert singer,) executed a scena and a ballad with admirable skill and taste; Mr. GUILMETTE sang a bass song with a delicious violoncello accompaniment, played exquisitely by Mr. FERI KLETZER; Mr. MOLLENHAUER played a solo on the violin; Mr. KLETZER a ditto on the violoncello, and Mr. GOLDBECK three extracts from CHOPIN and BEETHOVEN. Mr. GOLDBECK is an admirable artist, and in CHOPIN'S music is delicate, poetic and clear. The trio in D minor, from the pen of this gentleman, owes its principal importance to the piano part, which is modern and brilliant in treatment. The opening *allegro* and the *scherzo* are by far the best portions of the work, but they do not furnish happy subjects for the stringed instruments—the piano monopolizing the attention of the audience, and certainly satisfying it. In the *scherzo*, Mr. GOLDBECK displayed the ability of a complete master of the instrument. The trio, and other compositions by Mr. GOLDBECK, should be given in a smaller and less crowded room. They merit a separate hearing, for they possess (the merit a separate hearing, for they possess (the "aquarelles" especially) much poetic sentiment and tenderness.

Ship and Ship News.

The ship *Cambridge*, of Boston, Wm. DIXEY, master, which sailed from Havre for this port, on the 1st of December, bound to New-Orleans, ran upon the Newjack reef, Island of Abaco, on the 14th ult., and bilged in a few minutes. The officers and crew reached Nassau about the 23d, whence Capt. CRAIG sailed for New-York, arriving on Friday night. The *Cambridge* was 1,333 tons register, of three decks, and was built in Boston in 1853.

The brig *Principe*, of Darien, Ga., Capt. H. J. TOMPKINS, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York, put into Nassau, N. P., on the 3d inst., in distress, in charge of wreckers. The *Principe* was built in St. George, Me., in 1849, and was 175 tons register.

The English pilot, who was brought to New-York by the *Adriatic*, circumstances preventing his being landed after he had taken that ship to sea, returned by the *Baltic* on Saturday. All his expenses were paid by the Steamship Company, besides second officer's wages until his return, with the privilege of piloting the *Baltic* in and out of Liverpool. His brother pilots, who made him their special guest while he was in the City, placed him in a carriage drawn by ten horses, on New-Year's day, and drove him through a course of calls. He is said to have gone away with very enlarged ideas of Yankee hospitality. A New-York pilot was carried to England a few years since in the same manner, and was treated with much kindness by the pilots.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—On Friday the workmen in the Navy-Yard were paid a fortnight's wages up to the 6th inst. The next pay-day occurs on the 20th. The store bark *Relief*, under the command of Lieutenant WM. A. PARKER of New-Hampshire, will soon sail for the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, and a letter bag will be sent from the Institute and Naval Library. The clipper bark *Kate Hastings* will sail next week for Hong Kong. The keel of the new steam sloop-of-war is all laid in the ship-house from which the *Merrimac* was launched. Captain G. J. VAN BRUNT has been ordered to this station as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance. It is rumored that WILLIAM H. GARDNER is to have the command of the razee *Macedonian*, but no orders have yet been received for her equipment. The new steam sloop is to be called the *Plattsburgh*. The repairs on the *Roanoke* and *Dolphin* still continue. A large number of timbers have been found to be broken in the former vessel, and the repairs will be very extensive before she will again be ready for sea. Nearly fourteen hundred workmen are now employed in the yard, and more are hired in every week. Very little is now being done on the new buildings, but upon the opening of Spring a large gang of workmen will be employed upon them.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourteenth-street Presbyterian (Dr. SMITH'S) Church was filled to overflowing last night by the members and friends of the Sabbath School Missionary Association attached to that Church, which celebrated its second anniversary there. The children attached to the Sabbath School and their teachers occupied the pews in the centre of the Church. After an anthem, "Suffer little children to come unto me," by the choir, and a song by the children, who sang exceedingly well, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, Rev. Dr. BUSSELL offered prayer. Another song was sung and then the Treasurer's report was read. During the past year there has been

Received	$470 16
Expended	448 05
Leaving in the Treasury	$22 11

The receipts during the year preceding the last were only $50 more.

WILLIAM T. BOOTH, Esq., Secretary, read the manager's report, in which the objects of the Association were commended, the manner in which they had been thus far carried out applauded, and the state of the Treasury deplored.

A pretty little song entitled "Come little children" was sung, and then the President, Mr. FANNING, introduced Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN. He said the last time he was present at a similar assemblage of Sabbath School Children was at St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, where thousands of children gathered together to celebrate the May Anniversary of the London Sabbath Schools. Mr. MILBURN contrasted that scene with the present one. There the Bishop in his robes presided, the nobility of England attended, and the object was solely charity towards the impoverished children of the lower classes. Here there were few indeed comparatively of the children, the audience was not exclusively composed of the aristocracy, and that which called them together was not to give to those children merely, but to prepare them in after life as missionaries in the West and elsewhere to dispense the blessings of that religious education which they were now receiving to benighted unbelievers. He had gone to the West in the same way in his youth. The speaker drew an amusing picture of the life of a preacher in the far West. To those who lived in the wilderness, far away from Eastern civilization, the tracts and preachers of God's Word sent to them from here came like manna—like the bag-pipes of the Scottish infantry advancing, under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, to the relief of Lucknow, playing "The Campbells are coming," which inspired the gar

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL AT ROCHESTER.

The Evidence for the Prosecution Closed—Opening of the Defence.

On Saturday, the evidence for the prosecution was closed in the case of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, on trial at Rochester on a charge of conspiring against the life of his wife; and the case was opened for the defence.

The testimony which apparently carried most weight for the prosecution, next to that of Dr. BIEGLER, the principal witness, was that of officer ALEXANDER MCLEAN, a policeman who was concealed by the Doctor in a clothes-press in his apartment, in order to overhear a conversation between ROBERTSON and BIEGLER. Mr. OVIATT, Chief of Police, left the room before the parties entered, and MCLEAN remained in concealment. This was in the afternoon of Aug. 28. MCLEAN swears that BIEGLER and ROBERTSON came into the room in conversation; that the Doctor asked ROBERTSON questions concerning the health of Mrs. R.; and that a conversation ensued, of which the following is the substance:

Robertson asked if he had got thet medicine yet? the Doctor replied thet he had not that afternoon, and told him that it would take fifteen or twenty days to procure the medicine; the Doctor said: "Mr. Robertson, I don't believe that medicine will accomplish what you want in seventy days;" Robertson replied: "Take eighty days, or some longer period;" the Doctor said: "Mr. Robertson, I wish to abandon that notion—'twas an awful crime," the Doctor eeld that he could hardly make up his mind to do Mrs. R. any injury, as she had never done him any harm; that the crime was murder, and if datected he would be liable to be tried for the same, his family bed seen a great deal of trouble already, and he did not wish to see any more; Robertson said he did not think he would be liable to any suspicion—that people expected it—that she was liable to drop off at any time; he referred to Dr. Langworthy, who, he said, had given his opinion to different ones that she was liable to be taken off at any time; Robertson said "Joseph, if you get into trouble in consequence of this, I will stand by you to the last." He further said that he foresaw some days ago that Joseph was indifferent on the subject. As to the crime, he promptly said he was prepared to take the responsibility on his own conscience. He then said: "I foresaw some days ago that you were indifferent on the subject, and had I used my usual good judgment I would never have proposed the subject to you." This is all I heard that was tangible to me; there was more said that I could not distinguish.

Another witness for the prosecution—HENRY SEARL, an architect, residing in Rochester—was placed in concealment *under the sofa* in BIEGLER'S room on the following dey, (Aug. 29,) for a purpose similar to thet for which Officer MCLEAN was pressed into the service. Early in the evening, according to this witness, ROBERTSON came into the room, and took a seat on the sofa while SEARL was under it. Soon after ROBERTSON entered BIEGLER came in and the following conversation was held:

Doctor asked after Mrs. R.'s health; Roberison said she was well, but had some headache in the morning; Doctor asked if the medicine had all hecn taken; Robertson said no; Doctor asked if he had seen any effect from it; Robertson said, "No; Joseph, you are the only person that I talk with freely on this subject; you are the only person that I can put confidence in;" Joseph then said: "There is another person you can put confidence in—the person you spoke of when you wished to limit the time to 30 days—the person on whom you could place your affections, and that she would be out of your reach unless the deed was done in that time;" Robertson said; "Yes, bnt he had not seen her bet once since he came from Auburn, and once some time before." He said he had to be cautious when end how he saw her: he said when the days were shorter end the nights longer, his opportunities for seeing her would be better; Doctor asked him if It would not be better for him to separate from his wife than to pursue the course he had, as it was a serious and a dangerous one he proposed; Robertson replied, "No, it would be impossible;" he repeated again, that it would be impossible; he said he was so tied up with her brothers, that it would rain him to do that; Robertson said he had rather die by the halter, or some other way, than to try to do that; Doctor B. said: "You have done a good deal for father;" Robertson said: "Yes, that she had expended in that metter of his father's $2,000; yes, $2,500;" he etated where and how, but I don't remember now—some he had given to Joseph; he said it was the surplus earnings of two years; Joseph then said: "What may we expect if this deed le done?" Robertson said that he would put him in funds to meet the payment on his property, which fell due abont tha 1st of January; that he would help him to pay other matters; if he wanted $100 to pay Mr. Ely, he would let him have it; he would reduce the claims on the property to $3,000, so that he could get a loan on the Savings Bank, and get along with it easy. He then stated that he would give him four months to accomplish it in, which would be about the 1st of January; thet he would do more—he would give him assistance—his personal assistance in every way—and would assist him in his endeavors to release his father.

ROBERTSON AND THE ELDER BIEGLER.

John L. Putnam, farmer and miller, residing in Greece, near Rochester, testified that Robertson sent him a request to come to the city to become bail for the elder Biegler, after his arrest on a charge of murder; witness came, and saw Robertson at the Eagle Bank; soon afterwards Robertson addressed the following letter to witness:

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

MY DEAR PUTNAM: I take the liberty of egain requesting you to come into the city on account of the Doctor Biegler matter. I would not ask it of you, but it is pretty difficult to find persons who are not mixed up in business matters, and in a manner to prevent their acting. Please do me the favor to come in this afternoon and we sball be able to arrange the whole matter, and have the Doctor come home to-morrow evening. Have no fears in the matter, for I will procure you satisfactory indemnification. You shall take no risk. We only want the nse of your name; do come and oblige, Yours, truly,

J. B. ROBERTSON.

ROBERTSON ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

Mrs. Harriet Raymond, sworn—Reside in Rochester; wife of Samuel B. Raymond; have resided here ten years; know J. B. Robertson and his wife, Mrs. R.; am a relative of hers; her christien name is Mary; during the past Summer, was a frequent visitor at her house—sometimes once a week, again three or four times a week; always been in the habit of visiting frequently; but from December to April, not so often; first saw Dr. Biegler, Sen., at the house about the last of March; can't tell how long he attended her; think he attended her from that time up to the period of his leaving; young Dr. B. then attended her: never saw Mrs. R. take medicine except twice during the day—at noon and at three o'clock; Mr. Robertson always gave the noon medicines whenever I was there, and her mother the three o'clock medicines; he kept the medicines in a pantry; he always took the medicine from the pantry when I saw him; *never saw him prepare the medicines*; when he went in the pantry he shut the door after him; from eight to a dozen times have seen him give the medicines—whenever I was there at lunch time; Mr. R. went home to lunch at noon; this continued until a very short time before his arrest.

MAYOR KEELER'S TESTIMONY—THE BAIL.

Rufus Keeler, sworn—Mayor of the city; known Robertson, I think, twenty years; know Joseph Biegler; know of a transaction of which Mr. Robertson was a party in reference to money; think it was in July last; Mr. Biegler called on me for assistance to aid him with money; stated Mr. Robertson had agreed to assist him with some; at Mr. Robertson's request I saw him (Robertson) at Dr. Biegler's house one evening; the matter was talked over between us, but nothing definitely agreed upon at that time; afterwards I had conversation with Mr. Robertson; who stated that he would furnish him with $250; a day or two after this conversation, a package was left with me from Mr. R. for Dr. B., sealed up and marked $250 on the envelope; Mr. R. requested me to take a note for the money, at the time he told me he would send it; a note was sent, or else I drew it, for $250, payable to Mr. Robertson's order, in three months; I gave the package to Dr. B., who signed the note, which was given to Mr. R. the same day or a day or two after; Mr. R. said nothing particular, excepting the object for which the money was given: it was to be paid to Mr. Cook of Buffalo, in order that he might endeavor to procure Dr. Biegler's release from prison—this was talked over at the time of the interview at Dr. B.'s house; know that Mr. Robertson went to Buffalo twice during Dr. B.'s trouble there.

The prosecution here ended.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was opened on Saturday afternoon by Mr. MARTINDALE, in a powerful speech, an hour and a half in length. The line of defence was clearly stated. It is charged *that Biegler is in a conspiracy against Robertson*, in order, by procuring his conviction upon this charge, to prevent the repayment of the twenty-five hundred dollars for which ROBERTSON became pledged for the elder BIEGLER. Counsel for defence made an elaborate argument to show the motive of BIEGLER; sifted the evidence of the parties who were concealed to overhear the conversations; showed how easily parties in such cases may fall into mistakes in recording conversations from recollection; and demonstrated the possibility of torturing the meaning of words, in themselves innocent so as to give them the appearance of intent to commit a crime.

An important part of Counsel's argument was the explanation offered for ROBERTSON'S apparent solicitude in behalf of the old man BIEGLER. Counsel said:

It is true he did advance money; true that BIEGLER administered for Mrs. Robertson at her request; after she had suffered without relief from the attendance of other physicians he was called, and his prescriptions had the effect to relieve her pains, and thus confidence in his ability was established between Mrs. R. and her physician; Mrs. R. is the only sister of the family; there are two brothers, the eldest nemarried, and in the habit of visiting at his sister'a house, on the kindest and most affectionate terms; when BIEGLER was arrested, it became a subject of interest and concern to MRS. ROBERTSON as to her husband and brother; and she says to her brothar, when on a visit to her house about this time, "Ros., if I cannot have the personal attendance of Dr. BIEGLER I shall never leava this bed eilve;" and Ros., actuated by affection for bis sister, undertakes to see what he can do to release the Doctor.

We give further extracts from Mr. MARTINDALE'S opening:

BIEGLER'S MOTIVE.

Some time in June last, while young BIEGLER was hobing to hatch this infernal plot against ROBERTSON, and the father is attempting to get evidence thet he did not produce the abortion upon EMELIE MURE, and endeavoring to get released from prison by making it appear that some one else was guilty of the seduction, this scheme was evidently all prepared—the two things being connected and blended—so as to throw the disgrace of that transaction upon Mr. ROBERTSON. We shall be able to prove, by three persons who were intimate in the family, and knew them well, thet there were frequently personal collisions between the old and young BIEGLER—that the latter accused his father of using violence towarde his sister, and of murdering his mother in London, while on the way to this country. These persons had the idea that when the old man went to prison, JOSEPH would be able to enjoy a more agreeable sort of life. They asked him about his father, and the charge against him, and JOSEPH said, that his father was not guilty, but that prajndice against him on account of his having some relations with EMELIE MURE had led to his conviction. They asked him why his father did not disclose tha name of the man who was guilty; Jo replied thet it was because he was under the man's power. Then why do you not take it upon yourself? O, I am under his power too. He said that tha man pretended to be a great friend of his father's, but he believed him to be his worst enemy. Thase young men, knowing some facts about the connection of the two, et once said—"It's J. B. ROBERTSON—and you are doctoring his wife, are you not?" Jo said thare was a scheme being concocted, which would be revealed one dey, and when it came out, it would make the eily tremble.

ALIBI FOR ROBERTSON.

The evidence tending to show that Mr. ROBERTSON wes in BIEGLER'S house on the evening when SEARL and MCLEAN were there was discussed, and Mr. MARTINDALE said that he should produce evidence to show that he was in the bank and other placea on these evenings, and et hours which would preclude the idea that he was the person overheard, but not seen by any inmate. The officers of the bank, and the keeper of the livery-stable are to be witnesses on this point.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, accompanied by her brother, came into Court just as the proceedings for defence commenced, and wae seated near her husband, the defendant.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Roswell Benedict, sworn—Am the brother of Mrs. Robertson; her namo is Mery Elizabeth; have known defendant more than twenty years; he was married to my sister in 1835; lived in his family at different periods until 1857, and went to Canada at that time, and have been frequently in his family since; so far as I know or could see, *they were the happiest couple I ever knew*; my sister informed me that she had prescriptiona of Dr. Biegler; heard of Biegler's arrest; waa then in Canada; came to Rochester soon after hearing of it; there was talk with my sister in Mr. Robertson's presence about procuring Biegler's release, and much wes said when the defendant was not present; she was getting worse after the loss of his medicines, until she got to be very nervous and feable; did not think she would ever recover; she aaid to ma, "Ros, unless I have Dr. B.'s tinctures—medicines—I shall never get off this bed;" then took action with defendant to procure bail for Biegler; was then residing at Clifton, Canada; offered myself as bail, and was told I could not justify, my residence and property being in another country; told Mr. R. to find bail, and I would indemnify the bondsmen; did indemnify tha bail in the sum of $26,000; know tha fact that defendant furnished money to Biegler; learnt the fact from Mr. R.

Mrs. Sarah Winston sworn: Have been very intimate in Mr. R.'s family; *they have always lived very happily; always looked upon them as the happiest couple I ever knew.*

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE—INTERESTING PARTICULARS—DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES DENIED IN TOTO.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Robertson sworn: Am the wife of defendant; was married in 1835; *my relations with my husband have been in every respect of the most pleasant, affectionate, kind and happy nature*; went to Georgia to reside after my marriage; my husband and myself composed our family, and at one time my husband's father and mother were with us; lived there nearly five years; came North, while there, the first time in 1836, and the second time in 1839; think I came the last time in May or June, in company with a young gentleman whom my husband provided, as he could not come himself; this man was a very intimate friend of our family, and of my brother's, and on constant terms of intimacy with ue; my husband came to Augusta with me, 15 miles from our residence, and I think he also took me to the station on the opposite side of the river, in Charleston, S. C.; think I returned the following November; had no trouble or controversy with my husband about coming; while here my father and brotber were anxious thet my husband should come North; think I wrote this to my husband; it was said that he should have satisfactory employment, if he could arrange his business so as to come; think I wrote to him about this and after my return conversed with him about it; returned in November; when I came North in 1836, my husband accompanied me; when I returned received the proposition to coma North favorably, and in the Spring of 1840 we came to Saratoga, and in the Autumn came to Rochester; my husband is 47 or 48 years old; we spent a portion of the Winter of '40 at the Eagle Hotel; my husband's pecuniary circumstances were not very good; he had been unfortunate at the South; we occupied a room in the third story of the Eagle; soon after we came there, Dr. A. P. Biegler came there and took rooms next to ours; I was taken sick, and was removed to my father's house for greater comfort; I learned while absent that Winter that my husband had been sick, and on my return that Dr. Biegler had been his physician; the Dr. did not have a family here then to my knowledge; my limb was fractured on 31st October, 1856; the shock to my nervous system was very great and I was much prostrated and my system generally deranged; Dr. Langworthy was my attending physician; after my injury, had conversations with my husband about obtaining prescriptions of Dr. A. P. Biegler; medicines were obtained from him; think the first were obtained early in December, before his arrest; was suffering very much from neuralgia in my shoulder, and indeed the whole of my left side; the effect of Dr. B.'s medicines was very happy, and they left me decidedly more comfortable; heard of the Doctor's arrest, and expressed great surprise, but no anxiety for myself at that time; it did not occur to me that I should suffer from the want of his medicines; had conversations about his release with my husband, brother and friends generally; remember a conversation with my brother, I think in January; he found me very ill; said to him: "*Ros, I think I shall never be restored until I get those medicines I can get only from Dr. B.*; [here the witness showed some agitation, but gave her testimony clearly;] my system generally was then in very bad condition—my heart and chest troubled me very much; this last difficulty did not come on till January, I think; *it would be very difficult to describe the attentions of my husband to me at this time—they were of that tender, careful, kind, considerate nature that very few women receive*; he watched with me nights; he never left me; *he did not allow any person to take his place*; during this time I required very peculiar care; recollect that Dr. Langworthy gave particular directions not to let me faint; *can't express the very unusual and extraordinary attention my husband gave me; it is not in my power to describe it.* Q.—Was there any quarrel between you and Mr. R. when he had to get from your bed? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Was there any thunder-storm? A.—There was never any thunder-storms. (Laughter.) Q.—What of the Osborn House Festival? A.—He went, and he came home early, before I expected him; endeavored to persuade him to go back, but he did not; was surprised that he came home so early; there was no trouble or controversy between us on that occasion; recollect the time well; was never any trouble about stove-pipes, or a democrat wagon, or his attention to his farm; never procured any one to watch him while he was in the railroad office. Q.—Was there ever anything said by Mr. R. as to when your course of conduct would cease—and did you reply, "Never—not so long as I live?" A.—No, Sir—never. Q.—Did old Dr. Biegler say anything about changing treatment? A.—Yes; he said to me, some time before he went to Auburn, "When your disease reaches a certain point, I intend to make an entire change in my treatment;" I desired my husband to go to Auburn, and urged him to go; conversed with my husband about this change in my course of medicine; knew when he went; requested him particularly to go, because I wanted to take the air, and he felt afraid to have me go out riding, and I proposed he should go and consult with Dr. B. about it, and also to find if the time had not arrived to make the change in my medicines and my diet; the Doctor had said to me that any over-fatigue or over-excitement might take me off suddenly, and if I should be taken with a term of prostration while out riding, no help would be at hand to save me. Q.—Will you state the conversation the day before Mr. R. went to Auburn? A.—He had several times appointed the time, and business prevented him from going; said to him he never would get away, and he said he would go to-morrow, no matter what was in the way; the matter was talked of before young Dr. Biegler. Q.—Do you remember the evening of August 24? A.—Distinctly; the evening before he had been out and got medicine; recollect that sambucus [illegible] cines I took; [illegible] with a happy effect; was a little startled [illegible] glass full at every meal, and it quieted my nerves, and made me sleepy; took it at the advice of Dr. B., and left it off myself without suggestion from any quarter. Q.—Do you know of your husband's going to New-York? A.—Yes; it was on the 24th of August; additional medicine was provided for me before he left; he left the house at twenty minutes of eight, and had an appointment to meet Dr. Joseph Biegler at a quarter of eight, made in my presence, to get some medicines for me; Dr. B. suggested the hour; Mr. R. proposed to go earlier, but complied with the suggestion of the Dr.; on the following day, I dined at four o'clock; we had friends arrive from the east in the five o'clock train; they were Mr. Wm. Davis and his sister Harriet, and a young lad named George; they were going to Leavenworth in Kansas; they reached our house at about half-past five; the meal was slowly prepared for them; the young lady went to her room and came down and sat perhaps twenty minutes; she went out; young Dr. Biegler called; Mr. R. met these friends at the cars, but did not come up with them when they came; he came after a little while, and said he had received a letter, making it necessary for him to go to New-York that night; after that he went out a few minutes; about seven o'clock we sat down to our meal, which had been delayed; the gas was not lighted when we sat down; Mr. R. sat down with us; there was no hurry about the meal; after dinner we returned to the perlor; we sat a short time, and my husband left the house about dark; immediately after he left, I proposed to our friends to go down to see Mr. Hawks and Mr. Haywood, on State-street; immediately after they left the gas was lighted in the parlor; my husband went to New-York that night, and returned in the morning of the 27th; remember distinctly that he came home between half-past seven and eight on the evening of the 27th, and said he had been to Mount Hope; on the evening of the 28th, he came home as early or earlier than eight o'clock; talked with his mother about his coming home so early on that and the previous evening, which enables me to state the time of my injury, and up to the time of the application to Dr. Biegler, Dr. Langworthy alone prescribed for me—young Dr. Biegler came to our house on the evening of the 24th, before the dinner; my husband was not then at home.

Cross-Examined—Went to the Eagle Hotel in September, 1840; had resided at Saratoga previous to that after coming North; my husband was engaged on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad; he became Receiver before we removed to the hotel; was there I think until February, when I left for my father's at Saratoga; can't tell what time Dr. Biegler came, or how long he was there; had no acquaintance with him, nor do I know that my husband had an acquaintance with him; my health up to the time of the accident was not particularly good; was taking medicines of Dr. De Villiers, who, I think, lived in Charlotte; he was not a regular attendant; when he came in town he came to see me; saw me frequently; could not say whether he was called to see me; the accident on 31st October was just at twilight, about two miles from the city, from Goodwin-street to the Ridge; my husband was with me; the horses turned the corner suddenly, and threw Mr. B. out, and after a few rods threw me out; they turned to the left; my husband sat on the right side and was thrown out on that side; the carriage had no arms and he lost his balance; then Dr. Langworthy was called as surgeon and physician; think he discontinued his visits in January; had sent to Dr. Biegler for a few prescriptions, for one difficulty—neuralgia in my left side; don't think Dr. Langworthy knew this; think I expressed anxiety for Dr. Biegler's medicine in January, or possibly in December; did not know that the medicine came from Dr. Biegler's, except by hearsay; can't say how many times it was brought while Dr. Langworthy attended me; it was brought more than once, and the medicine was not always the same; what was brought I took; was informed that I had a heart difficulty—before Dr. Langworthy left; had no prescription for it from him; first visit Dr. Biegler made me was the first evening in February, and he attended me until he went to Buffalo on his trial; young Dr. Biegler afterwards attended me; can't say when he began; for a time he came almost daily; can't say when he stopped; made a visit on 23d August; think was there on 22d; there was a day he called twice, but can't give the date; he came first in the early part of the day, and second just at twilight; left medicine the first time; he did not speak of calling again. [Mr. Martindale: I object to going into any conversations between Mrs. R. and young Biegler to sustain him, except such as we have gone into. The Court said the whole inquiry regarding the medical treatment had been opened, and thet this evidence was competent.] Don't know that he called twice on any other day; think, but am not positive, that when he called twice it was Friday; about that time his visits were not so frequent ee at a previous time; know that Mr. R. never went to Auburn but once; can't distinctly remember the date, but it was early in August; know that it was at this time; that soon after his return from Auburn Dr. B. went to Philadelphia, and soon after his (B's.) re urn my husband was arrested, which I very well recollect; my husband went to see old Dr. B., to consult about tha matters I have before alluded to; the young Dr. knew nothing about it; he had advsed me frequently to ride out; don't know what digitalis, or conium, or cicute, sambucus or hydrocyanic acid is; did not know that eny one was going to Auburn with my husband; he told me when he returned thet the young Dr. went with him; don't know that there was any change in the medicines; don't know what medicine I took; no pipes were fixed at our house about this time; some pipes were fixed in the bathing room in May or June before I was sick; no memorandum was made of the 23d or 24th of August at the time; there was after my husband was arrested, but I have not seen it since; as circumstancee and dates came to my mind I set them down; don't remember the dates now; my husband seldom was out later than half-past 8 or 9 o'clock.

Direct examination resumed: While Dr. Biegler was at Buffalo, I had conversations with my husband about his going there to get medicines; he went at my request.

Adjourned.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Robertson case was called at 9 o'clock this morning. The mother of the defendant was the first witness. She swore that she had lived with her son, more or less, since he had been married. She had lived with him for the past two years, and nothing but harmony had existed between him and his wife.

The surgeon who attended Mrs. ROBERTSON was then called. He testified to the uniform kind attentions of the defendant to his wife, and described the effects of the various medicines which the prosecution claims were procured of BIEGLER by the defendant to poison his wife, some of which he said were simple and harmless.

One witness testified that young BIEGLER had said that Mr. ROBERTSON had pressed him for the money due from his father, but that he had cords so tight around ROBERTSON'S neck thet the money would come from the other way; also, that BIEGLER had said that if he could have his own way he would be tho only witness against the defendant.

Mr. DUNKLEE, the cashier of the Zimmerman Bank, was sworn. He said that the defendant was negotiating to raise money and take the Presidency of the said bank, and that the ninety, eighty and seventy days, which appeared in the evidence of the prosecution, doubtless referred to the time in which the defendant must raise the money.

In the afternoon session the conversation of young BIEGLER about having "cords around defendant's neck" was corroborated by two witnesses. By another witness it was proven that the defendant was out of tha city at one time when BIEGLER awears he was at his office for medicines to poison his wife.

Nothing further of importance was elicited.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

Gen. Walker's Speech at the Richmond Dinner.

At the dinner given in honor of Gen. WALKER, at Richmond, on Friday, he made the following apeech, in response to the toast,

"The progress of free institutions and WILLIAM WALKER."

It is difficult for me to express the gratitude I feel at the least sign of approval by the public men of Virginia of the course pursued by the Americans in Nicaragua. The sentiment I feel is that of a pupil, when he receives the approbation of his teacher.; for 'tis from Virginia and her sons that I have learned all I know of political ethics, and by her lessons I have directed my course. Early taught to investigate the principles of political philosophy, I have thought that I saw more in the teachings of her statesmen of the principles which guided our fathers. If we go back to the cradle of the race, of men who founded our institutions—which Virginia especially perfected—we find them standing out boldly as the advocates of the principles of liberty and law, in their most essential forms.

If there is one sentiment more than another which lies at the basis of the grandeur of our race, it is that of respect to law. Look at the revolutions of our race in earliest times; how contradistinguished from those of all other people do you find them! In other countries they are marked by new principles of metaphysics or philosophy; but where you see tha Anglo-Norman or American struggling in the ranks of the revolution, it is not for the overthrow, but for the maintenance of law. We come from men who never have been slaves, and who, to maintain their freedom in the future, have only to look to the past.

What said our ancestors when, on the plains of Runnymede, they resisted the mailed cohorts of the English? They said, "We are unwilling that the laws of England shall not be maintained;" and when in later years our more immediate ancestors met their foe on a still grander field, still they asserted they had come forth to vindicate the laws they had enjoyed in the past, and not to battle for new principles. And it is, gentlemen, by this principle that the Americans in Nicaragua have been guided. It is by this same deference to law, by the assertion of no wild scheme, but the maintenance of law—long established, international law—that we have endeavored to carry out the revolution inaugurated in Central America. It is asserted that the Americans in Nicaragua have been lawless in their proceedings; but I challenge the world to produce the first instance of deviation from right and justice [illegible] they cannot reach the height of my disdain for them."

[illegible] meeting with opposition from the Government, were aided and assisted by its officers. They knew that we left California under grants from authorities then existing in Nicaragua. They themselves had seen the title deeds given. They had seen that I rejected the first contract from Don CASTELLONES, the Director of Nicaragua, because it was opposed to the letter of the law. The contract was to raise 300 men, for which I was to have a Colonel's commission, and the men to have land and money. He sent it to San Francisco, but as it was in opposition to the Federal law I rejected it, and required from him a grant of colonization. Months elapsed ere the grant came, but we did not sail; we had considered the matter, and determined to be like CÆSAR'S wife, "above all suspicion." The grant came, and it was only after it had been submitted to the Federal authorities and approved, that we left. [Applause.] We went to Nicaragua, and soon after landing, letters of naturalization were issued to all. In a few days it was proposed to us to assist the Democrats who were struggling with the Legitimists for supremecy in the country. At the time the contract was first sent to me by CASTELLONE the Democrats possessed the entire State, except the city of Grenada, but so much time was lost in the negotiations that the Democrats had begun to lose ground and give way before their enemies. It was then they asked our assistance. It was from them we had received kindness, and gratitude prompted us to their rescue. I was offered a Colonel's command, but a jealousy sprung up in the breast of their Commander-in-chief, who feared that the Americans would rob him of the credit of the war. I went to the Director, and telling him of this, informed him that if our presence were likely to prove a cause of dissension, we were ready to leave the country and go elsewhere, for we had received from the State of Honduras assurances similar to those received from Nicaragua.

The Director refused the proposition, and came down to the port of Realejo on board the vessel which contained us, and besought us not to leave the country, telling us we were the only hope of Nicaragua; indeed, of Central America. We undertook the campaign, which ended in the capture of the city of Grenada. At the taking of tha city the Americans numbered 100, and the naliva Democrats 300. When we entered it, (Oct., 1855,) the native soldiers insisted on the right to sack and pillage it, and it was then that the existence of Grenada was due to the Americans under my command. The town was deserted, the men had fled, leaving their women and children and household goods, with none to protect them but those Americans who had been declared their bitter enemies. We saved them, giving victory to the Democrats and safety to the Legitimists. It was after this that both parties came forward and hailed us as their deliverers.

On the 23d October, the treaty was ratified, under which the Provisional Government of Rivas was organized. By that treaty the rights of Americans in Nicaragua were recognized by the Legitimists themselves, and we were on the soil by the consent of all parties. We were there by the prayers and entreaties of both parties for the protect on of both. The treaty was made between Gen. CORRAL and myself, and afterwards ratified by the Democratic Government at Leon. The concluding clause of the treaty made Gen. CORRAL and myself sponsors that President RIVAS should faithfully perform the duties of his office. Let us see who violated the treaty. We had just kissed the holy crucifix, and were hardly out of sight of the house of God, when the very man who signed, violated it, by sanding letters into Honduras and other States of Central America, inviting them to come and expel the Americans from the country. Three days had hardly elapsed before the letters were written. The proof was plain. He did not deny his guilt, and only asked for mercy. Was the exercise of mercy wise or just? Was it wise or just that I should pardon the first offender, and that offender the very man who had signed the treaty? It would have been the blindest folly, and whatever men may say against it, I can stand in the presence of Almighty God, and say I did my duty. [Applause.]

This act checked the conspiracy in its first flush; and it was not for six months that the conspirators commenced their work. It was only after the United States Government refused to recognize the Government of Rivas, that the Central American States undertook to drive us out. Now, who were the aggressors in that war? Soon after the Government of Rivas was inaugurated, at my instance letters were sent to the Central American States, telling them that the Americans came to Nicaragua not for violence and bloodshed, but for the regeneration of the land. They were entreated even beyond the bounds of diplomacy to send ministers, thet they might satisfy themselves of the fact. They rejected these offers with scorn and disdain.

On the 1st of March, 1856, Costa Rica declared war, not against Nicaragua, but against the Americans within her borders—a portion, not the whole of her population. It was not a war in accordance with the law of civilized countries, but a war of extermination, declaring that every prisoner taken was to be shot. We had entreated for peace; they dared and defied us to wer. We should have been unworthy of our fathers if we had shrunk from it. [Continued applause.] The wer was carried on with varied successes, and finally ended by the interference of an officer of the United States Navy. The allies had attempted to invest Rivas, but found it impossible, from the large force required to accomplish it. They attacked na in March and April, and were repulsed. But in the meantime, negotiations had been going on between the allies and the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in which he had undertaken to extort from us a promise to leave the country.

Capt. DAVIS came to Rivas, and after unsuccessful attempts to attain his object, declared his intention to take possession of the sloop *Grenada* which we would have to use in case we evacuated Rivas. We expected to go in her to Realejo, and there establish a basis for new operations. It was then, in an hour of need and trial, that the American commander laid a heavy hand upon us on our own soil, with our own flag flying above us. It was by this act of war, on the part of the American commander, that we were forced to leave Nicaragua; an act utterly at valiance with the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. But in the moment of departure we were careful to maintain our honor. We even then would use sacrifice that, and when we found we should have to leave, it was insisted that no terms would be made with him, unless he guaranteed the safety of our native adherents. [Applause.] Not only thet we should leave the country with our swords on, but that our native friends should never suffer from their enemies. How have these promises been fulfilled? I knew at the time that they could not be recognized by the United States Government, but I thought that if it recognized the act of the officer in seizing us on foreign soil, it could not accept the terms made by him.

The terms have been violatad. The natives we left in RIVAS' house have been treated as criminals, and set to work on the public roads. If there had been no higher motive than gratitude to these friends, it was due to them that we should return and release them. But there is a higher motive than gratitude. Twice have I sworn on bended knee to support the laws of Nicaragua, and as long as I have a brain to think and an arm to strike, so long will I strive to fulfill this oath. [Prolonged applause.]

There are motives even stronger than these—there were motives of affection. It is there that many of our companions in arms sleep the sleep of death; and to tell us that we had no right to return and protect their remains, was an invasion of right no man of honor could permit. [Applause.] We returned to Nicaragua, as I conceive, in accordance with law, and there are none who can rise up and accuse us with justice. We left Mobile with a legal clearance. We succeeded in landing and in regaining nearly all we had lost. In ten days we had gained the key to the country, and had but to unlock the door and recover our rights. At this moment a captain in the United States Navy came forward and tore us from the soil. We were brought off most insultingly, and the most contumelious epithets applied to us. This may have been disastrous in some respects—fortunate in others; for the matter has assumed a different phase. 'Tis true the question has been one of great importance to the South, and much opposition has arisen from the attempt to introduce Southern institutions into the tropics; but questions have arisen which affect every individual in the Union, whether or not we came for the redemption of Nicaragua. Questions which affect every State, and first and foremost Virginia, in her defence of Constitutional liberty. Questions which affect not only the citizens of the United States, but all who hope to apply the great ideas and great institutions of this country. Therefore I do not feel that I am intrenching on the rights of American citizens when I speak of the violation of our rights by an United States officer. The whole world is interested in seeing that these principles are not violated. [Applause.]

The Constitution has been violated by Commodore PAULDING, in making war without the consent of Congress. He has interfered with the liberty of citizens in the enjoyment of their property; subverted one of the fundamental principles. As long as we had not violated its Constitution, the Government of the United States had no right to follow us, not even on the high seas.

In our course we are justified by precedent in the history of Virginia. From the time of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, down to JOHN RANDOLPH, have there not been men whose lives are its exemplifications; particularly do we find it in the life of that renowned Captain, JOHN SMITH. Accordingly, we think we have a right to call on you to assist us by your moral influence. We call upon you, by the reverence and respect you bear for the laws of your fathers, to aid us in carrying those laws into tropical America.

There are those I know who assert that there is a different way to Americanize Central America—a peaceful mode, and without the aid of those heretofore most active in gaining that object. But if you will receive the experience of one who knows the Central American race—has lived among them, believe me when I say that it is utterly impracticable. You cannot carry civilization there by such means. It is only by the sword that you can hope to establish freedom, right and justice in that unhappy country. The peaceful colonization of the country by the pure white race has been frequently attempted. You must go with something more than this; and it is for this belief that we have been maligned and persecuted. It is because we discard the theories of pharisaical philanthropists. It is because we say to the white race—You must go accompanied by the negro slave. (Loud and prolonged applause.) It is this that has caused us so much opposition. But they cannot impede us—they may pile difficulties mountain high—pile Ossian upon Pelion—nothing can deter us from pursuing the path we have marked. In the language of a distinguished man of France, "they may heap sarcasm upon sarcasm, calumny upon calumny, but

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF A CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—Mr. JOHN DOYLE, a member of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, died at his residence in Jersey City on Friday night, after a week's illness with inflammation of the lungs.

A STRANGER ATTACKED WITH EPILEPSY.—A stranger, whose name, from papers on his person, is juoged to be CHAS. E. FARNUM, fell in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, with an epileptic attack. After proper medical attendance at the Fountain Inn, he was removed to the Almshouse, to await recovery or the arrival of friends.

☞ Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS hes been appointed Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. L. N. CONDIT, who hes occupied the cashiership of the Hudson County Bank. Mr. WILLIAMS entered upon his duties on Saturday.

☞ **A New Pleasure.**—We have always considered the real Farina Cologne Water as the most modest and proper luxury for our toilet table, but the other day we were tempted by a stray bottle of BURNETT'S KALLISPON, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Tremont-st. We yield it the palm; the effect is salutary, and the perfume is exquisite; after the application, we feel as bland and balmy as a May morning.—*Boston Gazette.*

For sale by dealers generally. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle. See advertisement in another column.

"What a Pleasure."

NEW SONG BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

Music by Ormni Metambucchi.

What pleasure, though in measure,
In a well-made suit of clothes,
It enhences all the glances
Flung at gay and handsome beaux.
Still admiring, never tiring,
I will search until I'm blind,
For a lover whose rich cover
Shall inclose a richer mind.

"Now, your arm, Sir; you'll quite charm, Sir,
Every Broadway belle we meet—
You're quite killing on the 'shilling
Side' of that immortal street.
And, while each with envy smothers,
They will say, on seeing you:
'He was furnished by SMITH BROTHERS,
And I MUST BE DRESSED THERE TOO.'"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherons** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Parfumers.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,**
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings** a box, Black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Also Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, only two and four shillings per bottle, tooth powder, &c., at the Inimitable's shaving and hair-cutting rooms.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, Jr., } No. 172 Greenwich-st.
BENJ. LYNDE,

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL to Miss CARRIE, daughter of A. J. Berry, M. D., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OVERS—JENKINS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. George Draper, JOHN OVERS, of Philadelphia, to SARAH T. JENKINS, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES—FAIRCHILD.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. George Uhler, DARWIN R. JAMES, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY E., daughter of Mr. Daniel Fairchild, of the former place.

DIED.

RAPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, MARY SHIELD, wife of Bogart W. Raper, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectf

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI.

Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.

The sale of reserved seats (price $1 and $1 50, according to location,) commences this (Monday) morning, at 9 precisely.

Nones.—Notwithstanding the heavy extra expenses of the DON GIOVANNI nights, a considerable number of $1 seats have been set apart. They, however, as well as all private boxes, will be for sale

ONLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE ACADEMY.

The $1 50 seats may be had at any of the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

Notice.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR DON GIOVANNI, commences on Monday morning at the three ticket offices.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday)—Extra Night.

CHEAP OPERA AT 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

To comply with a generally expressed wish for another performance of the "Barber of Seville," with its humorous story, and by special arrangement with the artists thereon of lending their aid towards popularizing the Opera,

THE BARBER OF SEVILLA

will be given TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at the uniform prices of

FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Admission to the Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The principal roles by

Mademoiselle LA GRANGE,
SIGNOR LA GRANGE, GASSIER, ROCCO,
LABOCCETTA, CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the first time in Don Basilio.

During the Music Lesson Mme. DE LA GRANGE will sing the "Hungarian Variations," and at the end of the Opera, the "La Grange Polka."

N. B.—The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets during the day, and thus avoid crowding in the evening at the doors.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20,

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

CLOSE OF THE ACADEMY,

Positively the Last Night of

DON GIOVANNI,

as the artists leave the next day for Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1858,

Morton's highly successful two act comic drama of

THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Turibio.....Mr. Jefferson
Elvira, Queen of Navarre.....Miss Laura Keene
Rosalinda, Miss Rainers | Count's Pompoon Miss Wells

After which, Tom Taylor's three act comedy of

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BARNUM'S
"GREAT SHOW."

ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
THE TAME RHINOCEROS,

a monster, will be let loose in the arena.

DAN RICE, the humorist, will positively play, so that those who have never seen him will have an opportunity.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

.....Sole Lessee.
Business Director.....J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 18,

SIXTH WEEK.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

UNRATED POPULARITY.

ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Kelly
Dress and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit.....12½ cents

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,

Will be acted the grand dramatic romance, in three acts, entitled

ROCKWOOD.

Previous to Rockwood the military spectacle, in 3 acts, of

THE FRENCH GIRL
OR, THE PALE OF ALGIERS.

FERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1858.

The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled

LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.

To be followed by the Comedy of the

WIDOW'S VICTIM.

To conclude with the

LADY OF THE LAKE,

Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III., on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1st Part of HENRY IV. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, AS YOU LIKE IT.

Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SONS'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. TULMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., and at the door.

MADAME MADALINE JOHNSON GRAEVE'S FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT—On TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Dodworth's Saloon. Madame GRAEVE will be assisted by Miss MILNER, Mr PERRING, Mr. F ALPY, and Mr T BERGNER. The programme will include Liszt's "Galop Chromatique," Tanbert's "La Campanella," and "La Prière d'un Ange" and "Le Chasse," composed and performed by Mme Graever at her concerts in Paris, and honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation. Also, Leslie's Grand Trio in D minor and Wolf and Vieuxtemp's "Grand Duo Concertant." Tickets $1 each, are now ready at C. FREDERICK'S, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 763 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular anchor and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1858.

GRAND REVIVAL.

CROWDED HOUSES.

DICK SLITZER and J MULLIGAN,

with the GREAT STAR COMPANY

IN SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MASON & THOMAS'S CLASSICAL MATINEES—SEASON OF 1858.

—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) WERNTHAL, (Violin) and MATZKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of

SIX MATINEES,

to be given on SATURDAYS, Jan 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17, at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Union square by kind permission of Mr Gorham D Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 763 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring st., as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION OR ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinees.....$1
Three admissions to the six Matinees.....10
Single tickets for each Matinee.....1
Three tickets for each Matinee.....2

MUCILLO'S

GIGANTIC PANORAMA,

THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now being in the City of Brooklyn, L. I.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of that great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SHAME and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Gallaries of

WILLIAM E. STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Admission, 25 cts. No. 363 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

at the New Gallaries of the National Academy, 663 6th-st.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The management, inspired by a lively sense of gratitude for the especial favor with which their efforts to gratify a wholesome taste have ever been received, announce the

FIRST PERFORMANCE

of an entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of

THE GREAT LEDGER STORY,

by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the

PIONEER PATRIOT;

or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,

one of the most thrillingly romantic

AMERICAN NATIONAL DRAMAS

ever produced, surcharged with incidents of overpowering interest, and scenes of soul-stirring intensity. It will be presented with

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c.,

and in a style of perfection wholly unknown hitherto to the american drama, the

NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!!
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!

EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, THIS WEEK.

Monday, 18th, to Saturday, Jan. 23, and

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

with the following effective cast:

Walter Lancy, an aged patriot.....Mr. Bridgeman
Philip Lancy, his son, Isabella's lover.....J. Hardenbergh
Jock, the ape-negro.....H. Watkins
Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path.....Mrs. C. Howard

The other characters by the rest of the company, including Patriots, Continentalers, Tories, Indians, &c.

The OTHER AFTERNOONS,

GRAND CHARACTERISTIC DANCE by Mlle. SALOME.

After which, the sterling and effective drama of

THE QUEEN'S PAGE;

OR, CRIME AND ITS RETRIBUTION.

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, recently executed for the murder of Mr. Moees, is now among the curiosities of this establishment.

The beautiful AQUARIA; Or, OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

HENRY GEBHARD.—GYMNASIUM.—Hygienic—Gymnastics and Calisthenics; Fencing Academy and Military Institution; Foils, Broadswords, Sabres, Muskets and Single Sticks; No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.

At this establishment pupils (of both sexes and every age) will be received and instructed every day. Physical education after a system based entirely on scientific, chiefly on physiological principles.

N. B.—Special arrangements made with classes, schools and families. H. GEBHARD.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 191 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 53 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 146 Pearl st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MANTEFFEL'S

DIANA

and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AH! DEAREST.

AIR—DARK-EYED ONE.

Ah! dearest, ah! dearest, come hither to me,
I'll sing thee a song, 'tis of Two NINETY-THREE—
The number in Broadway, whence, day after day,
Smiling thousands, gift-laden, trip lightly away.
Come hither dear Edward and tell me, now do,
If you don't think a present is there waiting for you?
Come, I'll warble a song, and its burden shall be,
Ah! dearest, a bright gift is waiting for thee.

Each lady I know tells the same pleasant tale—
They've all been where thousands of books are on sale,
At RANNEY'S famed temple, where Fortune—how kind—
Adds the jeweler's treasures to those of the mind.
Oh! wasn't not the moments so precious, my dear
Seek favors from Fortune and quick bring them here,
Then I'll sing thee a song and its burden shall be,
Many thanks for the gifts, love, that waited for thee.

An elegant present accompanies every volume sold at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues forwarded to all who desire them.

A. RANNEY, Agent.

VALENTINES! VALENTIES FOR 1858.—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the

MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States.

AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early. P. J. COZANS,

No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting will be held, at the small chapel of the University, WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Medical Society, by order.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., President.
C. F. HEYWOOD, M. D., Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at ½ o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year; the Committee on History of the Department will report. Punctual attendance is requested.

C. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MACPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Associates of the above Cemetery will be held in the lecture room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Beverley place, New York, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.

H. GLASSFORD, President.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY Jan. 18, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

H. ROCHELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS

ON

"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,"

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund."

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Private Boxes from $5 to $10.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Monday, Jan. 18 at WILLIAM HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman Com.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. F. S. CHAPIN, D. D., will deliver the School Lecture of the series of the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d av. corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Tickets (50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold are limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

MR. CHARTRAUD'S SECOND QUARTER in the Dancing School, No. 51 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one and all persons in importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist,

No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN ONE OF THE MADison-av. stages, an EYE-GLASS set in gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 48 West 17th-st Pawnbrokers please notice.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 5 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $300 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do up fine muslins and laces in a family; can do up fine muslins beautifully; has lived in the first families in New York. Can be seen at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 15th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and other character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general house work in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamber work and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1132 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children in the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old wa ts a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above hatcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other 15 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 297 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 15th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and other character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general house work in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamber work and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1132 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children in the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old wa ts a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above hatcher's shop.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general house work in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamber work and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 15th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and other character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$3,000 City of Quincy, (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Chicago, St. Paol and Fond du Lac Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
45 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad....$100 each
10 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co....$100 each
20 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co....$50 each
25 shares People's Bank....$25 each
10 shares Artisans' Bank....$100 each
30 shares Importers and Traders' Bank....$100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
30 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co....$25 each
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
23 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co....$25 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
10 shares American Fire Ins. Co....$50 each
20 shares New Word Fire Ins. Co....$50 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co....$25 each
20 shares People's Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
50 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co....$100 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Willton and velvet carpets, choice French plate pier and mantle mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 25th-st., near 5th-av., H. WILSON, Auctioneer. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house—which is of the best description—consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocades; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormoln clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments &c.; with a number of fine oil-paintings; Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs; rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Property on Broadway, 30th and 31st sts, at auction, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Guardian's sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Sophia Beach, special guardian.

BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH STREETS—The 3 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 30th st., being each 25 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 8 inches rear and varying in depth from 72 feet 9 inches to 101 feet 1 inch.

THIRTIETH STREET—The valuable lot on the south side of 30th-st., 375 feet west of 5th-av. Lot 25 feet front, 31 0½ feet in depth in the rear, 41 feet in depth on the west side and 98 feet 7 inches deep on east side.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—The two valuable lots on the north side of 31st-st., 500 feet west of 5th-av. Each 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. For further particulars and maps of the property apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLAY, Auctioneers.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF purchasers to the large sale of elegant household furniture of every description, to be made by them THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, comprising the entire contents of the house: parlors magnificently furnished in rosewood throughout, splendid parlor suites, elegant piano-forte, valuable original paintings, &c.; the parlors, dining-room, chambers, library, &c., are replete with every elegance, all of which were made to order a few months ago, and is now in perfect condition. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, the whole having to be sold and removed immediately. Catalogues will be ready at the house. No postponement on account of weather. For full particulars of this sale, see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY nud WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Assignee's sale of watches, jewelry, hardware and woodenware, positively without reserve, by order of C. A. Nichols, Esq., Assignee, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold brooches, ear-rings, vest and guard chains, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, cuff pins, chatelaines and rings. Also, two Herring's safes, together with a lot of shoe-pegs, hung-starts, wood hutter-knives, spades, shoe-thread, awl-blades, patent pegging-awl, haffs, &c. The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, Jan. 18.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 18, a complete assortment of the above, (all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being the finest lot of Furs offered this season,) comprising Hudson Bay sable, mink, otter, lynx, ermine, beaver, mountain martens, fitch and pearl tippets, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, muffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, muffers, gauntlets, chest preservers, &c. Also, buffalo, wolf, bear, and other robes. Sale positive, by order of the assignee, M. A. DeWitt, Esq.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 19, at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sales positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly on branches, in groups and under glass shades. Prepared by the well known Taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE LARGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, with furniture and fixtures, piano, gas fixtures, rich engravings, 50 eight-day clocks, French plate mirrors, household furniture, store counters, cottage bedsteads, &c., advertised for Saturday, and postponed in consequence of not getting in the goods, will take place THIS DAY, Monday, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., without fail. Also, an assortment of new furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed from No. 59 Barclay-st. TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET. THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms. The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Gray, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., Precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 30. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain Thomas Lyon, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 25 to 44 gallons. J. W. QUINBY & CO., No. 68 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Presidents and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hoxland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. G. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees, JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.

WASHINGTON R. VARMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, 516 Broadway, Jan. 14, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the by-laws, declared an interest for the six months ending on the 31st of December last, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five (5) per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after Monday, the 18th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BERDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 46 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to the City.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS.—Will forward freight and parcels to all port of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on the 15th of January, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY.—OFFICES No. 422½ Broadway, and No. 7 Chatham square. Parcels forwarded to any part of Europe. Those to Great Britain and Ireland, under 5 lbs. weight, $1 50 each, pre-paid. Parcels may be sent through any of the Express Companies, addressed to the care of

EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 26 Gouverneur-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 273, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
7 Lamps, $7; 7 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $2; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	232 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 60 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
	$1,950 56

In charge of W. L. KINDEN, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
1 Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Paddlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Polcs, $1 50; 2 Plows, $8	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $215; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	239 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	16 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES CROSBY,	PHILIP HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.

GEORGE W. SENOUS, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 43 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., } New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 102 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to effect a change of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $15,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, P. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, the legal rate in the State where the property is located. Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. —100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. H. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 41 Wall-st.

Pinewood and suspended paper purchased.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDIN.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13....1858	Wednesday, March 31....1858
Saturday, April 10....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 5....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19....1858	Wednesday, July 7....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious

NEW-YORK CITY

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of January to the 16th day of January, 1858: Men, 60; Women, 73; Boys, 102; Girls, 122: Total, 426*. Adults, 141; Children, 285: Males, 230; Females, 196; Colored Persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Convulsions, Puerperal	2
Affections, & Disease of the Heart	2	Croup	12
Aneurism	1	Debility, Adult	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Debility, Infant	8
Apoplexy	3	Delirium Tremens	1
Apoplexy, Ser's	7	Diarrhœa	3
Asthma	2	Dropsy	8
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Dropsy in Head	10
Bleeding, Navel	1	Dysentery	3
Brain, disease of	2	Erysipelas	1
Bronchitis	5	Fever, Nervous	1
Burned or scald	3	Fever, Puerperal	2
Cancer or Lupus	3	Fever, Remittent	1
Casualties	3	Fever, Scarlet	23
Cholera Infantum	2	Fever, Typhoid	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Cong. of Brain	5	Heart, Dis. of	4
Cong. of Liver	1	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Cong. of Lungs	5	Hip Disease of	1
Constipation of the Bowels	1	Hooping Cough	3
Consumption	56	Infam. Bowels	7
Convulsions	5	Infam. of Brain	6
Convulsions, Infantile	27	Infam. of Liver	2
		Infam. of Lungs	23
		Infam. Stomach	3
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	1
		Kidneys, Dis of	3
		Killed or Murd'd by abandoned	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Loss Veneres	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of the Lungs	2
		Marasmus, Infl.	20
		Measles	20
		Old age	8
		Palsy	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature Birth	8
		Rheumatism	2
		Scrofula	4
		Small-pox	23
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Spine, disease of	1
		Tabes	2
		Stillborn	30
		Suicide by Arsenic	1
		Stomach	1
		Varioloid	1
Total			426

* Increase this week—26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy and Ingenious Burglary of Silks—Fortunate Arrest of two of the Burglars—The Stolen Property Recovered.

On Saturday night the wholesale silk and fancy goods store of Wilson, Midgley & Jennings, No. 114 Church-street, was broken into by burglars and robbed of silks and fancy goods to the value of $5,000. Some of the circumstances of the burglary are similar to those connected with that reported in Friday's TIMES, committed upon the store of Thomas Howe & Co., in College-place, from which was stolen $6,000 worth of sewing silks. Fortunately, in the present case, two of the burglars have been arrested, and the whole of the stolen property recovered, whereas, in the other case, no positive clue has yet been obtained to either the thieves or the missing goods. It is believed, however, that both burglaries were committed by the same parties.

On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock as Officer John Hamblin, of the Third Ward, was passing through Duane-street, near Greenwich-street, he observed a person drive up in a wagon, and hastily jumping out, run into a grocery store on the corner. In a moment the same person came out of the store and walked up Duane-street, leaving his horse and wagon standing in front of the grocery. This excited the suspicion of the officer, who went into the store and asked the clerk if he knew the person who had left the horse and wagon. The clerk said he did not, and that all that he knew was that the man had asked him for a light for his cigar, and raquested him to keep an eye on the horse for a few minutes, which he promised to do. The officer now became satisfied that some rascality was on foot. He waited about an hour and then procured the aid of Officer Anderson, of the Third Ward. The two ensconced themselves in a safe hiding-place while they kept an eye on the horse and wagon till about 11½ o'clock, when they went into the grocery store for a moment to get some refreshments. While inside, a man jumped into the wagon and drove off up Duane-street. The officers followed cautiously till the wagon stopped opposite a tenant-house, a little distance up the street. In a moment three men were seen to emerge from the house, bringing packages in their hands, which they hastily threw into the wagon. They returned into the house, bringing with them a second load, which, having tossed into the wagon, they all jumped in, and the word was given to "Drive off." As the wagon started, the officers sprang from their hiding-place, and seized the horse by the head. Four men instantly jumped out of the wagon and took to their heels. Officer Hamblin started after them, while Officer Anderson remained with the wagon. After a chase of several blocks, Officer Hamblin arrested one of the fugitives, but not till he had fired at him six times with his revolver. The prisoner gave his name as George Williams, but the officers at once recognized him as Chauncey Johnson, the noted burglar, who, a few years ago, robbed the Bank of the State of New-York of $36,000, and who only a few weeks ago was discharged from State Prison. Johnson, after being arrested, said he thought he had been shot, but such proved not to be the case. Johnson in his flight dropped on the pavement some augur bits, skeleton keys and other burglarious tools. While Officer Hamblin was chasing Johnson his cries of "Murder," "Stop thief," and the firing of his pistol, reached the ears of Officer Ellis, of the Fifth Ward. Seeing a fellow running at a good speed Officer Ellis took after him, and succeeded in arresting him in Hudson-street. On the prisoner were found a dark lantern and a ball of twine—the latter subsequently identified as having been stolen from the store of Wilson, Midgley and Jennings. In his track were also found a "jimmy," a bunch of keys, and other implements in use with burglars. At first he gave his name as Peter Williams, but afterwards changed it to Robert Vernon. Both of the arrested parties were taken to the Third Ward Station-house and locked up.

On examining the wagon it was found that the burglars had deposited in it fifty pieces of silk velvet, forty-eight pieces of fancy silks, and six pieces of satin, altogether valued at $5,000. On going into the tenant-house to see if any more goods remained behind, the officers soon discovered to whom the goods belonged. They found that the rear wall of the house joined the rear wall of the store of Wilson, Midgley & Jennings. Through these two walls the burglars had cut a hole just large enough for a man to pass, and in this way they had been enabled to help themselves freely to such goods as they chose. On further inquiry it was ascertained that on Friday last the rear part of the tenant house had been rented to a gentleman, and a month's rent paid in advance.

This is the second time Messrs. Wilson, Midgley & Jennings have had their store broken into by burglars, and in precisely the same manner. About three months ago the burglars got into the store from the gas establishment adjoining, by cutting holes through the contiguous walls, on which occasion they carried off about $10,000 worth of goods.

The prisoners were yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and locked up for trial in default of $10,000 bail each. Johnson is not yet 30 years of age, and gives his birth-place as Virginia. He has a keen, restless eye, he moves and speaks quickly. His health is poor at present, and he thinks he has the consumption, and attributes it to his confinement and hard fare of his late prison life. Vernon is a few years older than Johnson, stoutly built, is of lymphatic temperament, and of a dull heavy look.

BURGLARIES.—Officers Duffy and Weeny, of the Fourteenth Ward, yesterday arrested two young fellows named Dennis Mahon and Edward Doyle, charged with having broken into the porter-house of Titus & Dayton, No. 600 Broadway, on Saturday night, and stealing liquors and bar fixtures to the value of $100. On Saturday night the dwelling-house of John Slosson, No. 6 West Eighteenth-street, was broken into, but fortunately the burglar was arrested on the premises. He gave his name as John Wellars. Two accomplices outside escaped. The stable of Oliver Dempsey, No. 552 Third-avenue, was entered on the same night and a horse and set of harness worth $100 stolen: Michael Myers, a German, was arrested on charge of committing the burglary—the property being found in his possession. John Keinan, a butcher boy 18 years of age, was also arrested charged with having, some time since, broken into the carpenter shop of Michael F. Finney, in Sixth-avenue, and stolen $40 worth of tools. All the above-named prisoners have been committed for trial.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Edward McCormick, residing at No. 110 Greenwich-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting the life of Christian Hiltencyer, a boarder, at No. 133 Greenwich-street. The complainant says that the accused and another man came early Sunday morning to his store and called for drinks, but he refused to give them any liquor as it was Sunday. The men being requested to leave, McCormick refused to go, upon which the proprietor ejected him from the place. Shortly afterwards the grocer went outside to put up his shutters, when McCormick came up behind him and plunged a knife into his back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused for trial.

DIFFICULTY AMONG LABORERS.—Timothy Whelan, Thomas Hendrick, Michael Hedrick and Richard Fogarty, were arrested on Saturday, charged with assaulting some laborers engaged on Pier No. 3, East River. The accused, who had formerly been employed on the wharf, had recently been discharged, and they made the assault on those appointed in their places. They were held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Hamilton Jones, proprietor of the porter-house at No. 21 West Tenth-street, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The place has been frequently complained of as being the resort of low vagabonds and thieves. The accused was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct, on Saturday, arrested Solomon Hall, of No. 425 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, on a charge of stabbing WILLIAM MCDONALD, who resides in the same house. Hall and wife were engaged in a pugilistic encounter, when McDonald interfered to quell the disturbance, and got stabbed for his trouble. The knife entered the left breast, and the wound is considered a dangerous one.

On Saturday evening, Officer MCLOUGHLY, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, attempted to part SAMUEL RILEY and wife, while engaged in a fight on State-street, when RILEY drew a knife and made two attempts to stab the officer, and was only prevented from inflicting serious injury upon the officer by the free use of the "locust." He was committed to answer.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday noon a fire broke out in the lime and brick shed at the foot of Ann-street, owned by STEPHEN R. SANDS and occupied by RENSEN & BOSSCOVEN. The shed was mostly destroyed and a portion of the contents. Mr. SANDS's loss is $500; the loss of Messrs. RENSEN & BOSSCOVEN is $2,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The fire was caused by the slaking of lime.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. DAVIS' carpenter's shop in Bedford, near Willoughby-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Partially insured.

☞ The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested a large number of boys for playing ball in the public streets. They were committed to the cells, and will be tried to-day by Justice BLACHLEY.

☞ A new Unitarian Church edifice is being erected at the corner of Congress and Clinton streets, at a cost of about $30,000.

NON-SUITED.—In the case of SAMANTHA MILLS against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, the plaintiff, on Saturday last, was non-suited.

☞ The Library of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association embraces 4,000 volumes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCCABE, 15 years of age, fell from the roof a three-story building on North Second-street, Brooklyn, a distance of 45 feet, and was seriously injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

A STRANGER ATTACKED WITH EPILEPSY.—A stranger, whose name, from papers on his person, is judged to be CHAS. E. FARNUM, fell in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, with an epileptic attack. After proper medical attendance at the Fountain Inn, he was removed to the Almshouse, to await recovery or the arrival of friends.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL to Miss CARRIE, daughter of A. J. Berry, M. D., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OTTEN—JENKINS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. George Draper, JOHN OTTEN, of Philadelphia, to SARAH T. JENKINS, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES—FAIRCHILD.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. George Uhler DARWIN R. JAMES, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY E., daughter of Mr. Daniel Fairchild, of the former place.

DIED.

RAPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, MARY SHIELD, wife of Bogart W. Raper, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 23 Hester-st.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALETTA M., wife of Thos. R. Carrington, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Isaac W. Dean, No. 163 Monroe-st., on Monday, Jan. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOGARDUS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, FRANK L. BOGARDUS, of the late firm of Bogardus & Barrows, of this City, aged 29 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Parmlee's Hotel, Warren-st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

PHOENIX.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, suddenly, JOHN H. PHOENIX, aged 56 years.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

BARNS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 17, JEREMIAH BARNS, formerly of Hudson, Columbia Co., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 75 St. Mark's-place.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Smith, No. 15 Delancey-st., MARY COFFIN, widow of Isaiah Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment, on Monday morning, Jan. 18.

MERRER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, MATILDA F., youngest daughter of Joseph S. Merrer, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her sisters, No. 59 West 37th-st., and at Elizabeth at 1 o'clock, from the 1st Presbyterian Church. Cars leave Jersey City for Elizabeth at 12 o'clock.

SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SARAH L., wife of H. M. Schieffelin, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Madison-square, north side, without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, SARAH GODFREY, widow of the late Leonard K. Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 Henry-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

ISLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, ALEXANDER ISLER, aged 45 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Hubert-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, CLARINDA, widow of Jeremiah J. Drake, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of her sons in-law, William Purcell, Dr. Wm. J. Young, and Daniel D Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Calvary Church, without further invitation.

SELLECK.—Early on the morning of Jan. 16, at the house of her brother-in-law, CATHARINE wife of George W. Selleck, of Sing Sing, and daughter of the late John H. Arrosmith.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P M., of pulmonary consumption, HARVEY A. JENKINS, aged 36 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 9 Debevoise-st. The relatives and the friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

COCKS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES COCKS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock at the residence of his son, John D. Cocks, Esq., No. 281 State-st., Brooklyn.

HANSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, JOSEPH HANSON, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Geo. N. Simpson, No. 127 Oxford st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

ROWLEY.—In Williamsburg, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JOHN S. ROWLEY, aged 33 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Johnson, South 5th-st., 4th door above 5th, Williamsburg, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16.

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Missouri 6s	83½	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 79
55,000 do	b30 84	25 do	78¾
10,000 do	b60 84¼	25 do	78⅞
5,000 do	83¾	50 do	b10 79⅛
1,000 do	83¼	85 Panama Railroad	90
1,000 Michigan St. 6s	92	100 Erie R. R.	s30 20¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 do	20⅝
24,000 La. & Mil. L. G. B.	41¼	20 Mich. Central R. R.	83¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	102	200 Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	30
5 Bank St. New-York	97	25 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72½
75 Cumb. Coal Co.	12¾	100 do	s30 72
50 do	b60 13	26 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¼
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b30 68	6 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	69½
50 Pacific M. St. Co	s30 68	200 do	s3 69
100 Reading R. R.	b30 56		

MONDAY, Jan. 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a partial improvement in the business of Importation. The aggregate entries, however, as compared with this time last year, are still moderate. The total for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,195,403, against $4,098,552 same week last January. The withdrawals of Goods from bond were a little more active during the week; not so much to meet an improved market, as in preparation for what is hoped for in February and March. The ease in Money affairs is enabling the importers to place their stocks in private store, and the Custom Duties are consequently on the increase. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were quite light—$649,559, against $1,680,294 same week last year. The Export of Colton from the Southern ports amounted to 57,000 bales, against 51,000 bales same week in 1857, but middling descriptions are now quoted at 9¾c @9¾c. at New-Orleans, as against 12¼c@12¾c. this time last season. The Export of Specie for the week, direct, was $1,015,490, including $924,000 by the *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday. The same week last year the Direct shipment was $30,181. The Cunard steamer, from Boston on Wednesday, took out $405,000, of which about one-half was for New-York account. The Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $2,934,-063, against $2,972,215 at the close of the previous week. The California remittance delivered on Thursday, amounted, by manifest, to $1,607,440. The Gold Exchanges with the interior continue to rule in favor of the City, and the calculation is that the Bank reserve, which stood on the last average $26,174,838, (a falling average at the time,) will again show a moderate increase, on the statement to be averaged this afternoon.

From the annual Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie,)

Amounted to	$108,188,680
Add two weeks in Jan. '58	2,744,884
Total since July 1	$110,887,564
To same date last Treasury year	111,137,940
Decrease Importation this year	$5,230,886

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,709,060

Add two weeks in January	1,197,002
Total since July 1 to date	$35,894,062
Against same time last Treasury year	46,009,039
Decreased Export Produce this year	$10,715,001

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to

	$21,941,000
Add two weeks in January	3,444,174
Total since July 1 to date	$25,405,174
Against same time last Treasury year	23,256,960
Increased Export Gold to date	$2,148,168

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are

	$26,554,713
To same date last year	22,800,914
Increased receipts to date	$3,754,799

The rates for Money through the past week were 6@7 ℘ cent. on demand loan—occasional deposits being left on first-class Stock security as cheap as 5 ℘ cent. Discounts at Bank, 30@90 days' date, at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Out-door negotiations 7½@12 ℘ cent., according to the views of the lender in regard to the character of the paper offered. The classification, since the late trouble, is quite unsettled, and the quotation of rates consequently wide and uncertain. There is beginning to be, however, a little more confidence felt in the new movement of trade, and the bills of houses that stood well through the panic are finding a fair currency. The rates for Foreign Exchange ruled firm for both packet days, 60-day bills on London being once more in favor at the relative difference in price—109@110 ℘ cent., against 110½@111 at short sight. France, 5.22½@5.16¼ at 60 days; 5.11¼@5.08¾ at short sight. About half the Bullion received by the California steamer was taken up for the *Baltic* on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange was active through most of the week, and prices quite buoyant and on the advance up to Thursday, on which day and the next a dull feeling obtained, with some disposition manifested to realize profits. The announcement of the steamer *America* at Halifax, with a further improvement in Cotton and the English funds, restored steadiness to the market, and prices left off in the afternoon generally firm. The fluctuations of the week are thus indicated:

Missouris	81@84½@83@83⅞
Virginias	92@93 93½@93
Tennessees	85½@86@87½@87½
New-York Central	77¼@78½@78½@79
Erie	20½@21½@19½@20½
Reading	56½@56½@56@56
Toledo	43¾@44¾@41¼@42½
Illinois Central	90@91@88½@90
Panama	90½@91½@90@90
La Crosse	12¾@14@11¾@12
Michigan Central Bonds	85@86@86½@90

The Merchants' Clerks' Bank of Savings pay this morning 6 ℘ cent. interest on the deposits of the past year under $500, and 5 ℘ cent. on larger sums. The Bowery Savings has made an extra dividend allowance to depositors. This comes of the savings from the considerable sum of interest forfeited to the institution by the panic-stricken depositors in October. The interest lost by these poor people, from ill-founded fright, now inures to the steady dealers with the Bank. The same thing occurred with the Chambers (now Bleecker) street Bank of Savings in 1854, though no extra dividend was declared at the time—as in all such cases it ought to be, not only for the sake of the example, but as a means of lessening, in a legitimate way, the overgrown accumulations in several of the large Savings Banks.

The following New-Jersey Banks reclaim part or the whole of their circulation at *par* in this City. When not otherwise specified, all the notes are redeemed, small as well as large:

Banks.	Places of Redemption.
Bank of Jersey City	Ocean Bank.
Bank of New Jersey	Continental Bank.
Bank of Rahway	
Belvidere Bank 5s and up	Metropolitan Bank.
Cataract City Bank 5s & up	
Central Bank 5s and up	Manhattan Bank.
City Bank, Perth Amboy	Importers' & Traders' Bank.
Clinton Bk. of New Jersey	American Exch. Bank.
Farm. & M., Middletown, Pt.	Bank of Commonwealth.
Far. & Mech. B'k, Rahway	Metropolitan Bank.
Freehold Banking Co.	Manhattan Bank.
Hacks'town Bank, 5s & up	American Exch. Bank.
Hoboken City Bank	Ocean Bank.
Hudson Co. Bank, 10s & up	Shoe and Leather Bank.
Newark B'k'g & Ins. 5s & up	Merchants' Bank.
Newark City Bank, 5s & up	Continental Bank.
Orange Bk, Orange, 5s & up	Metropolitan Bank.
Philipsburg Bank	Bank of Commonwealth.
Somerset Co. Bk. Somerville	American Exch. Bank.
State Bk, New-Brunswick	Bank of Commonwealth.
State Bk, Newark, 5s & up	Manhattan Bank.
State Bank, Elizabethtown	Manhattan Bank.
Sussex Bk. Newton, 5s & up	Merchants' Exch. Bank.
Trenton Banking Co 5s & up	Manhattan.

We understand the Harlem Loan will be kept open by the Directors a few days longer for further subscriptions.

The following statement of the Panama Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, is official:

Balance to credit "Income Account," after dividend, Jan. 5, 1857		$378,994 42
Receipts—from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857, viz:		
From passengers	$698,250 18	
From freight	354,437 78	
From freight—treasure	123,076 60	
From mails	112,058 12	
From baggage	16,501 32	
From miscellaneous	2,405 89	1,305,819 60
Total		$1,684,214 02
Deduct:		
Interest on first mortgage Sterling, Bds., (£450,000,) with Exch. and Com.	$155,540	
Interest on second mortgage Sterling Bonds (£256,250,) for 6 mos., Ex. and Com.	9,720	
Interest on Convertible Bds. July 1, $223,000 at 3½ ℘ cent.	7,805	
Interest on Convertible Bds. Jan. 1, $160,000, at 3½ ℘ cent.	5,500	
Running expenses	348,367	
Estimated depreciation in Iron, ties, &c.	40,000	
Loss on steamers *Columbus* and *Panama*	50,000	
Office expenses	22,250	
New-Granadian Government —Proportion mail rec'ts.	10,000	
Dividend No. 10, July 6, on $4,777,000—6 ℘ cent.	286,620 00	
New-Granadian Gov't proportion on $4,777,000—3 ℘ cent.	8,596 80	944,529 80
Balance to credit Income account, Dec. 31, 1857		$739,692 42
Dividend No. 11, Jan. 4, on $4,840,000—6 ℘ cent.	$290,400	
New-Granadian Gov't proportion on $4,840,000—3 ℘ cent.	8,712	
Amount appropriated to sinking fund	50,000	$349,112 80
Bal. to cr. Income acc't after dividends		$390,581 42

There was a further improvement at the close of the week in the Domestic Exchanges. On Rhode Island the rate is again the same as on other New-England currency, the Banks of that State having resumed payments in specie. On Philadelphia, and all Pennsylvania bank notes, redeemable in that city, the rates are 99@99½ ℘ cent. The Brokers on Saturday were buying bank checks at 99½, and selling at 99¾ ℘ cent. On Baltimore, the terms have improved to 99@99½ ℘ cent.

The large Treasury Notes which have been applied for from this City will be ready at the Department at Washington in the course of a few days.

Parties holding New-York certificates of their deposits of gold for these notes can either send direct to Washington or leave their certificates and directions with Mr. CISCO at the Sub-Treasury Office. The notes will be filled up to the order of each depositor.

An afternoon paper, on the point of the City Deposits in Bank, remarks quite ingeniously for the client designed to be served, as follows:

"One of the most important appointments in the hands of the new Mayor, is the office of Chamberlain, and the consequent selection of the bank to which the funds of the City shall be intrusted. It is clear enough that the officer selected should be a man of solid worth, but it is not less desirable that the institution with which he is connected shall be one of the strongest. Overdrafts will sometimes be made, and the City should be secure against liability to protest and dishonor in any emergency. This security can only be attained *by choosing a bank of the most undoubted and almost unlimited resources.* With such an institution, an arrangement might be effected for an *allowance of a small interest* upon balances on deposit."

True, the appointment is in the hands of the Mayor, and so is the honest discretion of continuing or changing the present depository. The Bank to which our neighbor would transfer the account is, perhaps, in the sense intended undoubted, but not more so than the Shoe and Leather, where it is now kept, or the Mechanics' Bank, where it was many years kept, with all fidelity. True, too, the bank in question may have "*almost* unlimited means," but *not quite*, as the offer to allow small interest on *the resources of the City* implies. Nearly all the other banks in turn are now endeavoring, in pursuance of the dictates of their own past experience, and the urgent and official suggestion of the State Superintendent of Banking, to dispense altogether with the allowance of interest on deposits subject to demand. The Bank in question may not see why this change of policy should be made universal or arbitrary. Perhaps it ought not to be. The accounts current between the City and Country banker are fairly the subject of a mutual interest arrangement, it need be. It is certainly not without the province of legitimate *free* banking, where the individual liabilities of stockholders for the excesses to which the practice may lead, is openly acknowledged. But the attempt to bring about a change in a valuable City appointment, not yet indicated by the new Mayor, nor called for by public sentiment—and if called for, not likely to be made to a corporation, acknowledging no individual liability on the part of its stockholders—by a bait of this nature is certainly the reverse of *close* banking, and argues as little self-assured strength of position as good neighborhood.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS—JAN. 9.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 9.	Loans. Jan. 2.	Specie. Jan. 9.	Specie. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	3,013,233	3,114,963	1,743,086	1,776,778
Canal Bank	1,778,423	1,823,288	1,474,899	1,497,133
Louisiana	3,143,980	3,204,413	2,666,673	2,416,188
Louisiana State	3,397,626	3,397,969	2,771,298	2,671,962
Mech. & Trad.	809,063	804,436	219,260	268,978
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,597,404	1,623,822	426,205	443,118
Southern Bank	301,943	284,611	296,231	287,286
Union Bank	611,130	611,967	341,227	369,494
Bk. of J. Robb	426,922	454,894	194,781	194,767
Crescent City	391,125	354,371	136,641	135,790
Bk. of America	14,414	2,540	268 312	262,284
Total	14,973,469	16,267,333	10,836,260	10,506,219
	Decrease 293,864		Increase 1,213,047	

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 9.	Circulation. Jan. 2.	Deposits. Jan. 9.	Deposits. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,415,575	1,396,026	2,791,440	2,693,447
Canal Bank	819,750	823,248	1,072,730	1,087,694
Louisiana	891,879	814,374	3,467,789	3,433,081
Louisiana State	1,899,690	1,887,045	4,016,170	4,006,673
Mech. & Traders'	101,945	99,340	332,783	318,879
Bk. of N. Orleans	949,565	923,979	859,276	899,859
Southern Bank	179,240	153,365	295,762	295,760
Union Bank	787,780	780,320	813,701	827,056
Bank of J. Robb	316,250	306,370	266,626	267,357
Crescent City			110,040	104,667
Bk. of America	87,340	45,400	193,871	209,056
Total	6,776,559	6,625,949	13,604,971	13,536,274
	Increase 240,590		Increase 68,807	

Banks.	Exchange. Jan. 9.	Exchange. Jan. 2.	Dis. Dist. Rates. Jan. 9.	Dis. Dist. Rates. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,060,127	947,183	308,534	308,897
Canal Bank	950,442	1,016,499	204,664	198,326
Louisiana	827 940	677,912	517,364	498,623
Louisiana State	727,597	696,725	631,738	441,562
Mech. & Traders'	112,892	115,589	21,479	16,319
Bk. New-Orleans	264,362	254,057	28,374	31,582
Southern Bank	647 481	541,545		
Union Bank	349,394	255,419	40,506	47,966
Bank of J. Robb	14,656	9,493	37,912	21,726
Total	4,674,928	4,414,422	1,849,981	1,569,972
	Increase 260,506		Increase 280,009	

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of December, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1857	$652,299 17
1856	687,576 71
Decrease	$35,277 54

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coal trade:

"The quantity sent by railroad for the week is 12,-962,07 tons, which is an increase of 5,433 tons over last week.

The continued mildness of the weather has caused a great stagnation in the trade, and there is no work doing but preparing the collieries for the Spring business. At many of the collieries there is nothing doing at present. The state of the trade is such that nothing but work that is absolutely necessary will be done, except in some instances where the proprietors are working at a disadvantage in order to afford some employment to those who have families, to enable them to live during the Winter."

Philadelphia Finances.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

There are many sensible recommendations in the late Message of Mayor VAUX. It tells us plain truths, moreover; some of them not very agreeable, while others are decidedly encouraging. Among the latter is the exhibit the Mayor makes of the financial condition of the city, which makes it plain that there has been a reduction of the expenses of the city, and that the rate of taxation, for city purposes, required for the year 1858, is 20 ℘ cent. below that of last year, the rate of taxation for State purposes being at the same time slightly reduced. This improved condition of affairs has been brought about in the face of the terrible financial crisis which paralyzed everything, and it is still more a matter of congratulation when it is remembered that it has been brought about when an important item of revenue, expected from railroad dividends, was not received.

A natural result of the favorable turn in the affairs of the city has been, that the city securities have advanced steadily, and are now higher than they have been for years. When so many corporations and individuals have been compelled to ask indulgence from their creditors, Philadelphia may well be congratulated on her improved credit. The faults of administration, committed when the consolidated Government was experimental, have been in a great measure corrected, and it is probable that the more rigid scrutiny into departmental expenditures, which has been observed in consequence of recent developments, will lead to still greater retrenchment and still further improvement in the credit of the city.

The City Comptroller, in a very voluminous report just made public, showing the expenditures of all the Departments of the city government, and the revenue from all sources, makes the following comprehensive exhibit of the funded debt:

FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 1, 1858.

Year.	Five per cts.	Six per cts.	Total.
1848	$115,500 00	55,528 26	171,028 26
1859	111,894 20	3,220 80	115,115 00
1860	856,643 55	378,283 55	1,234,907 20
1861	163,873 16	88,500 00	272,373 16
1862	118,400 00	98,196 49	196,596 49
1863	216,300 00	61,458 00	277,758 00
1864	134,700 00	47,760 00	182,460 00
1865	406,037 47	103,640 00	509,677 47
1866	67,500 00	30,670 32	98,370 32
1867	153,600 00	85,827 03	239

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1976 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee's Plan for Constructing the Pacific Railroad—Probable Rejection of the New-Granada Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MILLER, of Utica, has received the appointment of Consul to Hamburg, but declines it.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate have agreed upon a bill substantially as I foreshadowed on the 13th. It is proposed not to give out a contract for the construction of the road, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *by railroad*. It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation, and to issue United States bonds, five per cents.—not exceeding $25.000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for—they, in the meantime, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road. It is also proposed, in further aid of the enterprise, to make liberal grants of lands in the Territories—both bonds and lands to be given, in small quantities, as the work progresses.

Recent advices received here from Bogota indicate that the treaty with New-Granada, negotiated last Summer between General CASS and General HERRAN, will be rejected by the New-Granadian Congress.

It is bitterly opposed by the Mosquera faction, actuated by a general principle of hatred to the United States, and also by the Murillo party, the ultra conservatives, who object to the details of the settlement. As these two factions constitute a decided majority in Congress, there is scarce a chance that the Convention will be ratified.

I do not think that General CASS or the President is altogether satisfied, now, with the Instrument, as they have already found that New-Granada has no intention of forbearing its illegal tonnage tax upon American commerce, and so does not manifest the amicable disposition towards us which was expected to follow the negotiation of the late Convention.

In any event, if the Treaty should be sent to the Senate, it is quite certain of defeat there; and then, if I mistake not, the Administration will return substantially to the demands made by Mr. MARCY through Mr. MOSES, and insist upon compliance with them.

Gen. HERRAN has again opened correspondence with our Government in relation to the tonnage tax. The American Administration is determined to resist its enforcement by whatever means are found necessary to that end. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, finally disposed of nearly all the naval nominations consequent upon the action of the Courts of Inquiry. The few postponed for further consideration will, there is little, if any donbt, be also confirmed.. Mr. P. D. JANCS was confirmed as Professor of Spanish in the Military Academy.

An order has been issued additionally reinforcing the army of Utah by B and K Companies of the Second Regiment of Dragoons now at Fort Leavenworth, 64 enlisted men for Company A, for engineer soldiers with the company organization.

The House Committee on Elections were last week engaged on the Ohio contested case and will report at an early day.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of 98 citizens of Phelps, N. Y., praying that some measures be adopted for a peaceful and gradual extinction of Slavery by making compensation out of the public treasury. Laid on the table.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill making a grant of land to Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in constructing a Railroad in that State.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a report to the Senate, with statements showing the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

A bill was passed authorizing certain officers and men who were engaged in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN to receive the medals presented them by the British Government.

The special order on the affairs of Kansas was taken up.

Mr. HALE said that he had refrained from participating in the debate heretofore, because he presumed that the public were more anxious to hear from other Senators than to learn the opinions of so humble an individual as himself. He did not think this discussion ill-timed or premature. The distinguished Senator from Illinois had spoken, and his speech fully met public expectations. He agreed with Mr. DOUGLAS in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, but not because it was in contravention with the principle and policy of the Nebraska bill. He opposed it for just the opposite reason—namely, because he considered it in exact conformity with that act. He regarded it as part of the original programme, and as the carrying it out in letter and spirit. He was inclined to think that in the controversy between Mr. DOUGLAS and the President the palm of victory ought to be awarded to the President. When the latter undertakes to bring in the Federal Army to force this obnoxious Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, it is because he understood the Nebraska bill just as well as if he was in the Territory at the time that measure became law. Mr. HALE was opposed to the whole thing, from beginning to end. He was opposed to the tree and foliage, and now he opposed the plucking of the ripe fruit. He could only judge the object of the passage of the bill by the natural and inevitable consequences which must result from such a measure. That object could be nothing else than to break down the barriers which separate free territory from slave territory, and brings Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, legally and peaceably if it could be, but to bring it in as a Slave State anyhow. Some of the advocates of that bill, the senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. EVANS) included, had avowed that it was their intention to extend Slavery into Kansas, at the time. With regard to the proceedings in Kansas under the Nebraska bill, the elections were carried, not by a mob from Missouri, but by an invading army, who went over the line with drum and fife, and banners flying, and carried everything in their own way, and returned across the river, openly avowing that they had conquered the Territory. Thus matters went on in this kind of "perfect freedom" and "popular sovereignty," and at length the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for the future State of Kansas. And what did they do? They adopted the very best plan which could be desired to make Kansas a Slave State. The people were permitted to vote for the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery; but it was a somewhat singular fact, and might go far to explain the vote on the Constitution, that the Constitution without Slavery was a more stringent Pro-Slavery instrument than the Constitution with Slavery. If the Constitution was adopted with Slavery there were means provided by which, at some future period, the slaves might be emancipated, but the adoption of the Constitution without Slavery made Slavery perpetual. It had been said that this matter was in the hands of the people, who could at any time change their Constitution and abolish Slavery if they saw fit; but he contended they had no such power. He had heard a great deal about popular sovereignty, but thought there were two kinds, one genuine the other apurious. The kind of popular sovereignty which it was now proposed to establish and maintain in Kansas was not the genuine article, and he would mention two or three cases of what he regarded as real popular sovereignty. In January, 1775, eighteen months previous to the Declarallon of Independence, the people of the State of New-Hampshire came together, and, Ignoring the King and Parliament of Great Britain altogether, adopted a written Constitution embodying the great principles of civil liberty. That was genuine popular sovereignty. Next, the Declaration of Independence, by which our fathers declared that henceforth they would regard the people of England as "enemies in war, in peace friends," was another example of genuine popular sovereignty. But there was still another instance, and one in the history of England, which he had ever regarded with profound admiration; that was when the House of Commons, ignoring the House of Lords as a useless appendage of Government, and ignoring also the old doctrine of regal sovereignty, determined to bring King CHARLES I. before their tribunal, and try him as a criminal. They did try him, and found him guilty of high crimes against the State, and for those crimes his head was severed from his body. This event had cast a shadow over the crowned heads of Europe, which has ever since rested on them, and liberty is to-day safer in England, and in this country, in consequence of that occurrence.

Allusion was made to the remark of Mr. BRODERICK that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet were to blame for the excited state of Kansas. He dissented from that opinion. He thought that neither the present Executive nor his predecessor was the man to guide and control public events, but they were vanes set in high places to show the direction of public sentiment. Mr. HALE read from one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S former speeches, in which he declared that "all Christendom is leagued against the South on this question of domestic Slavery." Of course, remarked Mr. HALE, the South can have no allies except those who are out of Christendom. [Laughter.] But what does Mr. BUCHANAN say in the next sentence? "They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights except the Democracy of the North." There's a fight for you. All Christendom on one side and the Democracy of the North on the other. [Hearty outbursts of laughter.]

Mr. HALE proposed speaking on the subject of the Dred Scott decision, but before entering upon this branch of his remarks, at the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD, he gave way to a motion which prevailed, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and the Senate afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

A Special Committee to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last House growing out of the expenditure of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company's Tariff Fund, was appointed, and consists of Messrs. STANTON of Ohio, MOORE of Alabama, KUNKEL of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT of Georgia and RUSSELL of New-York.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them one

By Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, to promote the useful arts and to regulate the granting of patents for inventions.

By Mr. KELLY, a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

By Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, a bill to establish a Railroad and Telegraph line to the Pacific for Postal and Military purposes.

By Mr. FLORENCE, a bill for the ascertainment and settlement of claims of the French Spollations.

By Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, a bill of International Copyright.

By Mr. GROW, a bill to prevent the future sale of public lands by Proclamation of the President, until the same shall have been surveyed at least fifteen years.

By Mr. LETCHER, a bill establishing a Branch Mint in the City of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. KEITT, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the United States and France, including that of our Minister in France, on the subject of the abolition of privateering and exemption of private property on the high seas.

By Mr. DOWDELL, a bill to repeal the Fishing Bounties act.

By Mr. COBB, a bill granting to Alabama and other States having unsold lands therein, those which have been in the market thirty years and upwards.

By Mr. QUITMAN, a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL then asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate through the State Department for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts in British North America, and Cuba and the other islands adjacent thereto, and annexing them to the United States. In event of any acquisition no portion shall be admitted into the Union until possessed of sufficient population to send one member to the House of Representatives, or until the *bona fide* residents shall have an opportunity of voting on the Constitution; and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Introduction objected to.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked leave to offer a long preamble and resolution, setting forth human rights as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and declaring that the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision had unjustly assailed the learning, intelligence, and Christianity of the distinguished revolutionary patriots, and had brought discredit on the Judiciary of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, objected to thus getting in an hour's speech under the guise of a joint resolution.

Mr. BCOCK wanted to know whether the hour rule applied in this case. [Laughter.]

Objections were made to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL then asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by providing that only native-born citizens, and those naturalized according to the general Naturalization Laws, shall be deemed qualified as electors under the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to regulate or restrain the immigration or importation of foreign paupers and criminals into the United States. Adopted. Ayes, 137, nays, 38.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select Committee of five, to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late Doorkeeper of the House, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, introduced a bill to apportion clerks and messengers to the several executive departments, among the several States and Territories, and moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. HOUSTON wished to know whether there were members enough to make any more special committees.

Mr. SMITH—We will try and find some. [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES, of Tennesseee, said that it was a proposition to change the power of appointment as provided for by the Constitution, and to distribute the spoils among members of Congress, and moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

The Difficulty with the Minnesota Constitution—General Calhoun and the Kansas Returns—Fernando Wood and Governor Wise, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1858.

I telegraphed you to-night that the unexpected difficulty which arose here the other day in connection with the Constitution of Minnesota is likely to be satisfactorily arranged. As there has been a good deal of misapprehension of the facts in relation to the Minnesota Constitution—misapprehension even in high official quarters—I will state the prominent points of its history briefly as I can. When the Convention assembled at the capital of the Territory, it divided at once, in consequence of a dispute between the Democrats and Republicans in reference to certain contested seats. The Democrats, numbering three less than half the whole number of delegates holding certificates of election, organized themselves in one place, and the remaining delegates (Republicans) organized in another. Each body claimed to be *the* Convention, and each refused to recognize the other as a legal assemblage. Each framed a Constitution for itself—the two instruments being quite similar on all substantial points. Each proposed to submit its production to the popular vote, send it to Congress when ratified, and ask admission of the State into the Union therewith.

Matters had progressed thus far when gentlemen prominent in the political world, but in no way committed to either branch of the double-headed Convention, interfered with wiser counsels. They soon satisfied the leaders of either party that neither of them were likely to succeed, if they carried the fight to Washington and attempted to transfer it to the halls of Congress for settlement. They accordingly appointed a Committee of Conference, through whom it was arranged that each of the two bodies should adopt precisely the same instrument, upon the same day. This was done—the members of each signing their names to their own copy. *No one copy*, it now appears, was *signed jointly by the respective factions*. One article of the Constitution thus adopted provided that it should be filed in the office of the Governor of the Territory. Governor MEDARY being absent, the Republican copy was filed with the Secretary of the Territory, who was *acting* Governor at that time. The Democratic copy was filed with the Governor's *private* Secretary. This latter copy was put upon the Executive file, of course—but the former, it is supposed, was filed away in the office of the *Secretary of the Territory*, with whom it had been left, as the acting Governor; at least this is the supposition of Governor MEDARY, who is now here, and who declares that the Democratic copy was the only one on file in his office, and states that he never knew, or if he ever knew, had forgotten that there was any other. Knowing that the two Conventions had agreed upon the same Instrument, he had not charged his mind with the details of the arrangement.

The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Territories were not disposed to become parties to what seemed to be an attempt to ignore altogether the Republican majority of the Convention elected, and they demanded the production of the other copy of the Constitution. Copies are here, but not certified, and the Governor declines to certify, because he says he knows nothing whatever of this other instrument. Mr. KINGSBURY, however, the present delegate to Congress from the Territory of Minnesota, was a member of the Committee of Conference through whom the arrangement was brought about between the rival sections of the Convention. He has addressed an official letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, setting forth the facts and certifying fully to the accuracy of the copy of the Constitution signed by the Republicans. If deemed necessary, Mr. KAVANOUGH, one of the members elect to Congress from Minnesota, will also certify to the facts.

It is now proposed that a bill for the admission of Minnesota be reported, which shall, upon its face, recognize the action of both the Conventions, as it is identical in every particular except the signatures. A meeting of the Territorial Committee will be held to-morrow night, or on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of acting finally upon the matter, and there is little doubt that the necessary bill will be reported at once.

Mr. DOUGLAS will do his best to defeat the attempt to yoke the Minnesota with the Kansas bill, and it looks as though we should soon see him engaged in a pretty game of political chess with whoever undertakes the lead in the work of defeating the consideration of the Minnesota case on its independent merits. One operation of this contest will be to enable the Administration men to ascertain how they can afford to get along without the Illinois Senator as a leader. I may be mistaken, but my impression is that he will floor them just as often as they come to the vote.

General CALHOUN, of Kansas notoriety, is a very prudent man for one who undertook the *rôle* of "border ruffian." His prudence, not long since, took him out of the Territory which his machinations had brought to the verge of civil war. He prudently turned his back upon the storm he dared not face; and now his extraordinary caution seems to be developing itself in another direction. The returns of the election of the 21st of December, even, are not yet all in—and as to those of the 4th inst. we are graciously permitted to know only just sufficient to prepare us to swallow as fair and honest whatever returns shall be sufficient to secure a Pro-Slavery victory. The General is expected here very soon, and it is surmised that he has concluded not to make the final returns until after his arrival, and he has had reasonable time to ascertain just what footings will best fit the policy which shall finally be pursued by his political associates.

If I were a Yankee I should "guess" that the pilgrimages of FERNANDO WOOD to Washington are ended—at least for the present. He is a Wise man after this, if not wiser than before the late election; and henceforth Richmond will be the Mecca of his hopes. When here last week he groped around in a sort of Egyptian darkness, to ascertain whether there was the shadow of a hope that he could revive his power with the Federal Administration. Satisfied that he had sunken inconceivably below his friend McKEON, he took his flight to the capital of Virginia, confabbed with its Governor, negotiated an alliance offensive and defensive, and will go home to organize a party in New-York with a view to the nomination of WISE as the successor of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Now that the partnership in political business, between the firm of WOOD and SCHELL, is dissolved, the junior member of the firm—who is, withal, an amiable and elegant gentleman—will find little difficulty in obeying the pretty decided instructions whispered into his ear by the President the other day, who told him that he *must* consult the New-York Delegation, and distribute his patronage with some regard to their wishes. He has promised to do this,—and consequently, the contemplated movement for his removal, at which I hinted the other day, is abandoned.

I announced the fact the other day, that BROOKE B. WILLIAMS, of Georgetown, D. C., brother of Madame Bomsco, was to be appointed United States Consul at Revel, Russia. (The types made it Renel.) This appointment is made solely at the request of Madame B., who wants a "protector." As she is wealthy, has become a Russian subject, and her children are in the employ of the Czar, it certainly would seem that our Republican President is scarcely justified in passing by the claims of many a deserving and more needy aspirant for foreign consulates, for the reason suggested. It is very gallant in a bachelor to desire personally to oblige an accomplished and elegant lady: but is it fair to let such personal considerations outweigh the much stronger claims of American young men who have no friends at a foreign court? S.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

Gentlemen from Kansas, by last night's train, state that General CALHOUN was to commence counting the returns of election of the 21st December on Tuesday last, in the presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Governor DENVER. As soon as this was done, a messenger would be dispatched to Washington with the vote and State Constitution. CALHOUN would not leave the Territory till after the returns were made of the election for State officers. The result of the election of the 4th was still uncertain. Colonel HENDERSON, of Leavenworth, was forcibly taken from the stage a few miles from that city, by a party of Free-State men, on the 11th, and has not been heard of since.

Alleged Wife Murder.

WORCESTER, Monday, Jan. 18.

EDWARD BOYLE was this morning brought before the Police Court of this city, charged with the willful murder of his wife, ISABELLA R. BOYLE, in Leicester, about six miles from here, on Friday night. She was found dead in her home on Saturday morning, her head terribly bruised. BOYLE has made several contradictory statements, and circumstances are very strong against him. He had not lived happily with his wife for some time past. He pleaded "Not guilty," and his case will go before the Grand Jury this week.

The America's Mails.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool and Halifax, arrived at her dock at East Boston at 8:20 o'clock this morning, too late for her mails to go South on the morning train; but they will be dispatched at 3 P. M., and will be due in New-York at midnight.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18.

The case of SMITH, charged with the murder of RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, was given to the Jury this evening. At 6 o'clock they had not agreed on a verdict, and the Court adjourned until the morning.

Fire at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Jan. 18—7½ P. M.

A fire is now raging here, and it is feared that the steam flour mill and storehouse, and the hotel and several dwelling houses, will be consumed.

Election in Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Jan. 18.

The Republicans were triumphant at the city election, Dr. W. B. CASEY being elected Mayor by a majority of 58.

Close of the Evidence in the Robertson Case.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 18.

In the Robertson case to-day nothing of moment was brought to light. Several witnesses for the defence were sworn to prove the motive on the part of BIEGLER for conspiracy against the defendant. Several officers and directors testified that Mr. ROBERTSON was engaged with them in the Bank on the evening that BIEGLER swears that he was at his office. An attempt was made to introduce evidence showing that old Dr. BIEGLER was the seducer of EMELIA MUER to clear Mr. ROBERTSON from insinuations made by young BIEGLER. The object in introducing it was also to show the motive for the conspiracy. The Court decided that it was irrelevant. The summing up in the case commences to-morrow.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MAGRAW has been reëlected State Treasurer.

Both Houses have passed a bill to purchase an Executive Mansion.

It is stated that Governor PACKER'S inaugural will be brief, and contain no specific recommendations. The rumors are various as to the treatment the Kansas question will receive from him.

Attorney-General BLAIR is here.

Governor Packer's Inauguration.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Jan. 18.

The preparations for the inauguration of Governor PACKER to-morrow are progressing. A large number of military and citizens are arriving, and the place is in a whirl of excitement. A large number of the military arrived by the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which opened to-day. It connects with the Reading Road.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 18.

Our Legislature, to-day, elected WM. L. JACKSON Lieutenant Governor.

Death of a Physician.

CHERRY VALLEY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The celebrated Surgeon and Physician, Doctor MENZO WHITE, died at his residence in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., on the night of the 16th.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Ann C. Smith vs. *The Corporation of Washington*. Argument continued.

The Thomas Swan at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 18.

The screw steamship *Thomas Swan*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here from New-York this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

We have received here no mails from any point South this P. M.

Weather Reports—Jan. 18.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MORNING.

ST JOHN, N. B.—Light wind from northeast; snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

FREDERICKTON, N. B.—Overcast; snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Cloudy; wind north. Thermometer, 19°.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Cloudy; mild; wind northeast.

SACKVILLE.—Appearance of snow; wind northwest. Thermometer, 17°.

CALAIS.—Cloudy, like snow; wind north. Thermometer, 15°.

EASTPORT.—Cloudy; wind north, and snowing. Thermometer, 10°.

BANGOR.—Wind north; clondy. Thermometer, 18°.

BUFFALO.—Clear; wind west. Thermometer, 22°.

TOLEDO.—Clear and cold. Thermometer, 36°.

PITTSBURG, Penn.—Clear. Thermometer, 36°.

CLEVELAND.—Clondy. Thermometer 30°.

CHICAGO.—Clear. Thermometer 24°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

FULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 12°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 4°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 4°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Cold and clear. Thermometer 15°.

BURLINGTON.—Clear. Thermometer 14°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

DUBUQUE.—Clear. Thermometer 14°.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Thermometer 16°.

PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Thermometer 14°.

MILWAUKEE.—Threatening snow. Thermometer 22°.

TORONTO, C. W.—Frosty, with a little snow.

DETROIT.—Slight snow fall lug.

MONTREAL.—Clear. Thermometer 3° above.

CAIRO.—Sunshiny and warm. Thermometer 35°.

PHILADELPHIA, Clear; wind Northwest. Thermometer 40½°.

BOSTON.—Quite cool, with steady snow-storm.

HALIFAX.—Wind north northwest. Thermom. 29°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Pleasant. Thermometer 28°.

PROVIDENCE—1 P. M.—Commenced snowing at 10 A. M.; wind north by west; now clearing off.

EVENING.

BANGOR, Me., 2 P. M.—Overcast. Wind northeast. Thermometer 23°.

SACKVILLE, 3½ P. M.—Cloudy and cool; prospect of snow; wind southwest.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 3½ P. M.—Cloudy and snowing a little; wind northwest.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., 3 P. M.—Cloudy and mild; wind northwest.

SYDNEY, N. B.—Dull; wind west northwest.

AUBURN.—Cold; wind northwest. Thermom. 30°.

MONTROSE, Penn.—Weather mild, with the appearance of snow. Thermometer 32°.

GREAT BEND, Penn.—It is snowing here. Ther. 32°.

HORNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Looks like snow here.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Snowing here.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Cloudy, with the appearance of snow.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Clear and pleasant; wind west. Thermometer 30°.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 30°.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Weather cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer 31°.

CALAIS, Me.—Weather cloudy and calm, indicating snow. Thermometer 18°.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Weather mild and snowing hard. Wind northeast.

PORTLAND, Me.—Weather heavy. Wind North. Thermometer 21°.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Clear and cold. Thermometer 30°.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 25°.

BANGOR, Me.—Weather northeast. Thermometer 20°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy and snowing a little. Wind northeast.

FREDERICKTON.—Weather mild and calm, with indications of snow.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—The Governor of New-Jersey, in his Message to the Legislature, takes strong ground against the cession of Sandy Hook to New-York State, for the purposes of a Quarantine. Nevertheless, Ex-Mayor HALL, and his associate Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, intend to visit New-Jersey the present week to open negotiations for procuring that location, and they express much confidence in the success of their mission. Mr. HALL says the prevailing impression is, that this unusually mild Winter will be followed by a sickly Summer, which makes the early settlement of this question one of great importance to the social and commercial interests of the City of New-York, and its populous neighborhood.

☞ The U. S. District-Attorney's Office is at present constituted as follows:

United States District-Attorney—Hon THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Associate United States District-Attorney—P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. E. WESTERGOOR, Esq.

Assistants—JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN, Esq., JAMES W. MCCARTY, Esq., and F. W. W. NILES, Esq.

Mr. SEDGWICK has left this City for Washington, where he intends to spend a few weeks to recuperate his health, which recently has not been good. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN is Acting District Attorney during his absence.

☞ The office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments has been decently fitted up. The desks are arranged in a circle on the north side of the room, each separated from the other by iron railing partitions. Gilt signs designate the various Wards. The private office of the Tax Commissioner is divided from the larger office by an iron railing.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate met at 1½ o'clock P. M., when the following notices of bills were given:

Mr. DARLING gave notice of a bill to amend the laws of 1855 relative to the sale of lands belonging to non-residents for taxes.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY, of a bill to empower Police Justices of the City of New-York to appoint clerks in their Courts.

Also to amend the Central Park act. Also in relation to hay-scales and weight of hay in New-York.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, for repealing the law forbidding corporations to plead usury.

By Mr. TRUEMAN, bills to incorporate the City of Binghamton.

By Mr. STOW, bill to declare the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad an incorporation under the general Railroad Law; also bill amending the one hundred and thirty-second section of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. SPINOLA, bill to repeal the act appointing the clerk to take testimony in the Courts of Kings County.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Bill to provide for payment of the Legislative postage.

Bill to authorize certain M. E. Churches in Brooklyn to sell burial grounds.

The Senate then adjourned.

Business Before the Legislature.

Mr. SPINOLA'S bill (in the Senate) relative to the Long Island Railroad State Stock is as follows:

SECTION I. The stock of the State of New-York issued to the Long Island Railroad Company, in pursuance of chapter 193 of the laws of 1840, is hereby made payable on the 1st of August, 1876, provided any party holding certificates of said stock who may desire the same made payable on that day, shall on or before the 1st of January, 1861, present such certificate to the Comptroller for his indorsement, &c.

SEC. 2 Provides that such certificates as shall not be so presented and indorsed, shall be payable on the 1st of August, 1861, from the funds to the credit of the Railroad Company then held by the Comptroller, or other additional funds if necessary, to be furnished by the Company.

SEC. 3 Requires from the Company the funds necessery to pay the intercst at 5 per cent. per annum, on all such certificates as may be so indorsed, and shall also pay to the Comptroller $2,000 per annum, to be invested by him as a sinking fund to provide for the redemption of the stock so indorsed, in lieu of the $1,000 heretofore annually paid by the Company as a sinking fund.

SEC. 4 Provides that the Company shall not be released from any liability imposed by the law of 1840, but the conditions therein not modified by this act to remain in full force.

RELATIVE TO HEIRS AND DEVISEES.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill to amend section 63 part 2, Chap. 6, title 4 of the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows:

No suit shall be brought against the heirs or devisees of any real estate, in order to charge them with the debts of the testator or intestate within three years from the time of granting letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of their testator or intestate; unless it shall be proved upon the trial of such suit that the intestate left no personal assets within this State to be administered, in which case such suit may be commenced at any time; and if after the expiration of three years from the granting of letters, such suit shall be brought upon proof of an application having been made before the expiration of that period for an order of sale pursuant to the provisions of this title, such suit shall be stayed by the court in which it shall be pending until the result of such application; and if an order of sale be granted thereupon such suit shall not be any further prosecuted unless the plaintiff will allege that lands have been descended to the heirs or been devised to the devisees, which were not included in any order of sale, in which case a decree in such suit shall not change nor in any way affect any lands so ordered to be sold; and the plaintiff so proceeding in such suit shall not be entitled in any share in the distribution of the moneys on the sale, mortgage or leasing of any premises pursuant to such application.

A NEW SANITARY SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, "to improve the public health and establish a sanitary police in the City of New-York," proposes to change the title of the City Inspector's Department to the "Department of Public Health," and give the officer who is known as the City Inspector the title of "Superintendent of Public Health." If the bill passes, the act is not to take effect until the 1st of January, 1859, unless a vacancy sooner occurs in the office of City Inspector, and in that case the act is to take effect immediately on the occurrence of the vacancy. Under the amended charter, all heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, are to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, but Mr. SCHELL'S bill proposes to limit the Mayor's power of selection of a Superintendent of Public Health to persons who have graduated from a regularly-chartered medical college.

The Superintendent is to divide the City into sanitary districts, the number of which may be varied as he deems best, provided it shall never exceed the number of wards, and he is to nominate to the Board of Aldermen a Depnty Superintendent for each district, who shall be removed only for cause. In case of pestilence, the number of Deputy Superintendents may be increased. The Superintendent is to perform all the duties now performed by the City Inspector, and the Deputy Superintendents are to perform all the duties now required of the Health Wardens, and in addition thereto—

They shall inspect and report all nuisances affecting the public health, keep themselves supplied with pure vaccine virus, perform vaccinations as hereinafter required, report sicknesses, keep metcorological records, make themselves well informed of the sanitary condition of all tenements, houses, courts, cellars and other places occupied as dwellings, and of the streets, docks, slips, yards and public buildings of their respective districts, and of the means employed to remove filth and promote ventilation; ascertain what injuries to health are attributable to various manufactories, to the location of slaughter-houses, tanneries and burying-grounds; and shall perform all such other sanitary duties and investigations as may be directed by the Common Council, the Board of Health, or the Superintendent of Public Health. They shall keep memoranda of all their observations and labors, and report the same in such manner and as often as the Superintendent may require. All the duties, powers, emoluments and privileges, now by the law required of and conferred upon the City Inspector and Health Wardens, are hereby transferred to the said Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents of Health respectively.

The bill requires all dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c., to make sanitary reports to the Superintendent. He and his depulies are to constitute a medical council, whose duty it shall be to advise the Board of Health and the Common Council in sanitary matters. If this "medical council" is to be what its name purports, the Deputy Superintendents must be doctors as well as the Superintendent, but the bill does not require them to be medical graduates. All the premises in the City are to be subject to inspection by the depulies, and if any place is found in a condillon dangerous to public health, the owner, agent or lessee is to be notified to purify the same within a reasonable time.

If he fails so to do, the Superintendent must cause the requisite cleansing to be done, and all the costs thereof shall be chargeable to the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises, and in addition thereto the fine of $50 shall be imposed upon and collected from said owner, agent or lessee. Persons aggrieved by the order or notice of the Superintendent may appeal to the Mayor or to the Board of Health. When small-pox occurs in any house, the head of the family, or the attendant physician, shall report the same within twenty-four hours, under penalty of $100. The Superintendent or one of his depulies must then inspect the premises, and must vaccinate all the inmates who are not deemed sufficiently protected by vaccination. Any adult who refuses or neglects either to be vaccinated or to have his children vaccinated when required by the Superintendent is to be fined $100, or be imprisoned not less than ten or more than thirty days, but the vaccination may be performed by any person whom the patient chooses. On every house where small-pox occurs, the Superintendent may at his discretion affix the placard "In Quarantine from Small-pox," until he is satisfied that every inmate is sufficiently vaccinated, or otherwise protected against the disease; and the penalty for the unauthorized removing of such placard is to be a fine of $50, or imprisonment for not less than five or more than twenty days.

The Superintendent may appoint three good analytical chemists as "Inspectors of Adulterations," and any articles of food or medicine which they examine and report to be unfit for use shall, if the Superintendent approves the report, be forfeited and destroyed, and the owner of the articles destroyed shall be charged with the cost of the examination.

All the fines and penalties incurred under the act may be enforced by summary proceedings before any magistrate in the City, and every fine collected is to be paid to the dispensary in whose district it was incurred.

☞ The French Benevolent Society's benefit at Niblo's, on Dec. 29, realized $773 25 above the expenditures. The receipts were $1,207 25, and the expenses $434; 1,309 persons were present on the occasion, and 425 tickets were sold which were not made use of; $400 was paid to the Ravel Family

WESTERN POLITICS.

The Kansas Question in the West—Senator Douglas' Position.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

Your readers have already been informed of the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, in caucus, upon the Resolutions instructing our Senators upon the matter of the Lecompton Constitution, as also that of the recent Convention in Indiana, so directly from the people, together with a like expression of the Democracy of Nebraska. But Resolves and Instructions of Conventions and Legislatures, calmly and coolly expressing a truth or sentiment of the body, and in a technical sense reflecting the minds and sentiments of the people upon the subject of the Lecompton *insult* embraced in the resolution of submission, give no just and adequate idea of the intensity of feeling and expression of the masses of the Democracy, and especially of those men who boldly and honestly contended for the correctness of the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act through a hard-fought campaign, and whom weaker men quailed and trembled with fears and apprehensions for the application of its doctrines. The heads and hearts of the people are right in this matter, and the spirit of the great Northwest is being wafted upon the lightnings and the gale to sustain and cheer the peerless vindicator of his own great measure, and the absolute right of the people to pass by direct vote upon all the provisions of a fundamental law of a State.

The West have looked to Mr. DOUGLAS, and to no one else, for the vindication of that act, knowing that he would be consistent with himself, and powerful in the right, though he might have a President and Cabinet, or even a Senate at his heels. It causes a smile of contempt to pass over the countenances of gentlemen in this Western country at the idea of Senator BIGLER, so lately annihilated by a look of DOUGLAS, and other gentlemen equally unknown to the country, reading the Senator of the West out of his party for daring to express thoughts differing with the President in a single measure.

It is the men of mark, whose opinions and thoughts are valuable, that invariably awaken jealousies in the minds of those whose distinction in the National Councils comes of hanging on to the flaps of a President, and construing every little suggestion, blunder, or mistake, into a profoundly-conceived stroke of national policy. To read Mr. DOUGLAS out of his party is undertaking to dispense with seven of the most powerful and only reliable Democratic States in the North; and that the consequence of success in such an effort would be a terrible recoil upon those presumptuous enough to undertake the herculean task.

The significant and decided expression on the Lecompton question in Indiana, is a signal rebuke to some of the Representatives of that State in Congress, who have been so ready to defend an error of an Administration, hoping thereby to invo

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Committee of Investigation—Bribery and Corruption in Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

The House of Representatives has added still another to its Committees of Investigation. It is well. The action taken yesterday covers the whole policy of reopening the transactions of a past Congress and examining into them, at least so far as they may affect the moral standing of members reelected to the present Congress. This certainly seems to be just and proper, for why should a man who was villain enough to successfully cover his own tracks last year, be permitted to escape this if the evidences of his rascalities are more easily obtained now than then? No man is expelled from either House for the purpose of doing him an injury, even though decided to be for the public good, that he may no longer be able to abuse his place and power for improper purposes. Let it be settled that no corruption of a preceding Congress can even be inquired into, and the wretches who thrive and fatten upon such entertainment have only to postpone their grand hauls until the last few days of a Congress, when they may rush them through by the most unblushing roguery without the fear of punishment or effective exposure. Bad men will get into every Congress, and there is no way of restraining and checking them, except through the Press, and by keeping the fact before their eyes that their sin is quite sure to find them out at last.

The Committee authorized yesterday has an astonishing [illegible] time before it. Let it probe the last session to the bottom, not only to ascertain whether any member of the House has soiled his palm with the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co., but also to learn whether any one at Washington, and if so who, was paid money by the agents of the firm in question, in the supposition or the understanding that by personal influence with members, obtained through connection with the Press, by family relationship, or by any other means then fair and honest, appeals to the judgment of Congress, he would obtain votes for the measure. If Lawrence, Stone & Co. did not pay the money directly to members of Congress, who did they pay it to? That is an all-important question. Everybody knows that a thousand different expedients are resorted to in order to screen members themselves from proofs of venality, even where the conviction is most positive that they are guilty. In pursuing such an investigation as that committed to the hands of this Committee, they have a right to know who the money was paid to, in order that they may follow up the clues thus furnished, and ascertain whether the money at last was to reach a member in a direct, or whether it was paid to an outsider in order that he might be indnced to corrupt a member, or members by some more insidious means than the gold itself.

Such a course will do injustice to nobody. If any gentleman, outside of Congress, as a regular attorney or agent, has been compensated for an argument made before a Committee, or for publications elsewhere than in the Press, the statement of the fact will do him no discredit, but prove a valuable advertisement. If anybody connected *with* the Press has handled any portion of the money, the public will judge of the propriety of his conduct and how much confidence is to be reposed in his statements and opinions for or against similar schemes in future. Let there be the fullest and broadest inquiry possible. If $87,000 *was* paid to secure the passage of the Tariff bill of last year, by honest means, Lawrence, Stone & Co. will at once make an exhibit which must bring the work of the Committee to a summary conclusion. If it was spent in improper ways, no stone should be left unturned in search of all the facts; and if the whole story is false, and no money was paid for the purpose named to anybody, *that* fact will and ought to be made clear as the noonday sun.

It will be remembered that last year the Committee of Investigation evaded this course when it suited their convenience so to do. When Geo W. Clark, an ex-member of Congress from New-York, who stated that he was an agent for measures before Congress, refused to answer a question as to his business in connection with those measures, he was strangely permitted to be silent. That precedent is sure to be noted by parties to he called before the new Committee, and unless the latter promptly set it aside as unworthy to he followed, it will as certainly prove an impenetrable shield for whatever rascality may lie beneath that mysterious charge of $87,000. I have dwelt at some length upon this subject, because close observation of the proceedings of last Congress has fully satisfied me of the difficulty of proving by ordinary means a one hundrdth part of the corruption existing in Washington.

I may be permitted a few words of remark upon some of the statements in yesterday's debate. In the first place Mr. Stanton declared that the Committee of Investigation of last year permitted the witnesses before it to revise and correct their testimony before it was given to the House and the public. *I deny this assertion*, and beg leave here to inquire of Messrs. Orr, Davis and Reagan, of that Committee, how they reconcile with the obligations of honor and truth the fact that they permitted such a statement to pass unchallenged? They *knew* it to be false, (though not intentionally so on Mr. Stanton's part,) and yet by their silence they seem to assert its truth.

They know that they *forbade* the revision of testimony at least in some cases. They know (for I have called their attention to the fact in publications which have been placed directly in their own hands) that in the case of your correspondent they have attributed to him a statement calculated to do him the most serious harm, in testimony which he was never permitted the shadow of an opportunity to revise. They know that the utterance of such language as they have placed in my mouth was utterly impossible in the case of a sane man. They know that the evident absurdity of the supposition that I could have used any such language led their reporter to call their attention to the subject, and that, notwithstanding the language as reported made me seem to confess that I had committed willful perjury, they failed to recall me to ask what I *did* say, but put their false report upon the record, there to stand for all time! And yet, when it is asserted in the House that I and all other witnesses had the opportunity to revise our testimony, they silently assent, and thus add another stone to their infamous pyramid of injustice.

I commend to Mr. Davis of Maryland the cup which he poisoned for his own lips when he yesterday urged that "by suppressing a *part* of the truth" as great a libel may be committed as by any other means. If he would recall to mind *how* bitter this draught be to him and his *confrères* of the late Committee, I suggest that he go back a few months and compare the *full record* of his own Committee in my case with the partial and incomplete reports made of it to the House in the progress of the investigation,—and also with the shamefully mutilated abstract of testimony which that Committee permitted to be made for the public press of the entire Union, and from which every line was erased which tended to relieve your correspondent of the base charges echoed and re echoed by his rivals, and for which I can safely defy any honorable man to find the shadow of justification after review and comparison of *all* the testimony.

One of the most agreeable "hops" of the season was that given on Thursday evening by the lady guests of the United States Hotel. In consequence of a strict limitation of the number of invitations, the company was very select, and not too large for universal enjoyment. The dress was elegant, music fine, and supper both choice and bountiful. The dance was maintained with vigor far into the small honrs, and the company separated at last with many a regret that so joyous an occasion must have an end. Among the intelligent and beautiful ladies present were some from your own State, and others whose exhibitions of hospitality to strangers in the Federal capital have made their names socially familiar all over the Union.

The denizens of Washington manifest their appreciation of the enterprise of Messrs. Stuart & Bourcicault, by filling their *bijou* of a theatre nightly with fine audiscnce, including a plentiful eprinkling of the fashion of the city. It is becoming the rule to go to the theatre, and thence to the evening parties, balls and hope; and as a conecquence the boxes, dress-circle and orchestra stalls present a scene of gayety unusual except at the "full dress" opera. The Rolla hallet troupe closed their engagement last night, and are to be succeeded on Monday night hy Agnes Robertson and Mr. Bourcicault. "Agnes" is a great pet with Washington audiences, and will prove to be a trump csrd to the management. Already the anticipation of her reappearance here is the talk of the town Polly Marshall, who has been playing hsre since the opening of the new theatre, has won her way fairly into public favor, and will always be welcomed with pleasure.

S.

United States Agricultural Society's Meeting.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS—HIGHLY INTERESTING REPORTS ON THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE—MR. WRAY'S IMPHEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Wilder, who proceeded to read a letter from the "Maryland Institution for promoting the Mechanic Arts," asking for the location of the next fair of the United States Agricultural Society near the city of Baltimore in the month of October next. This, on motion of Mr. Byington, of Iowa, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chair next read a letter from Mr. Joseph S. Lovering, a sugar refiner of Philadelphia, advising the Society of the shipment to them by him of several boxes of sugar made from the Sorgho, or Chinsse Sugar Cane; as also of some pamphlets embodying the manner and results of his experiments.

Mr. Olcott, of New-York, stated that he had seen and carefully examined the samples referred to, and had studied the pamphlet that morning, and congratulated the Society that at last ths fact was established that excellent sugar could be made in the Northern States in large quantity, and at a modsrate price. Mr. Lovering had cut the Gordian knot and done it in so thorough and scientific a manner that there was no longer room for a doubt. He claimed that Mr. L. had earned the thanks of the farmers of America, and as this Society was the representative of its agricultural interest he should move that the large silver medal of the Society be conferred upon Joseph S. Lovering.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, moved the reference of the matter to a Special Committee, and this being seconded the Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. D. Jay Browne, of the Patent Office, Simon Brown, of Massachusetts, and Olcott, of New-York.

A letter from the American Guano Company was then read by Mr. Weon, of District Columbia, and sundry remarks made by him upon the subject of the guano on Baker's and Jarvis' Islands. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, moved that the United States Society concur in the objects of this Company and look to it to hreak up the present monopolise in this important fertilizer. Mr. John Jones, of Delaware, stated that it had been sstimated that one ton of guano was equal to 40 hushels of wheat, which at $1 10 per hushel would be only $50 per ton as the real value of a ton of guano, leaving nothing for profit, and that worse than that, the guano is now sold at $67 per ton, showing a net loss of $17 per ton on the use of guano, which he had abundantly proved by the use of over seventy-five tons per year. Mr. Byington has found Peruvian guano at least three times bettsr than those of the American Company. Col. B. P. Johnson thought it was not the province of the National Society to indorse private speculations like this. If they did so, they might be certain that they would be called upon more frequently than it would be pleasant, and he moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. Mr. Byington agreeing with the views of Col. Johnson, the matter was put to vote, and on being so decided was tabled.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee to consider the terms of Mr. Morrill's bill, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be urgently requested to grant, dnring the present session of Congress, to the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, an adsquate quantity of the public lands to endow and maintain Agricultural Colisges in each State, Territory and the District of Columbia, and we recommend for this purpose the main features of the House bill, referred Dec. 14, 1857, to the Committee on Public Lands, as wisely designed to carry out the objects the Society has in view.

Resolved, That the organization of such institutions is no longer an experiment, but they are justly regarded by the civilized world and by the best cultivated agricultural countries of Europe, not only as objects of public necessity, but objects of permanent public utility, dsserving the aid and care of the Government.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish each member of the Senate and House of Representatives with a copy of the above resolntions.

Signed by the Committee—B. P. Johnson, Tench Tilghman, George B. Loring and Judge Arny.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was referred to the appropriate Committee. At the last year's meeting a Committee was appointed to examine the subject of the Chinese Sugar-cane, and report the results at this meeting. Mr. D. Jay Browne, the Chairman of this Committee, presented his report, which is substantially as follows:

1. The soil and geographical range of the Chinese Sugar-cane correspond nearly with those of Indian corn. It produces the best crop on dry uplands, but the most luxuriantly on rich bottoms of moist loams.

2. It endures cold much better than corn, and experiences no injury from the Antumnal frosts. It will also withstand excessive drouth. Ripens its seeds in September in dry and warm soils in many parts of the New England States; at the extreme South it may be planted as late as 20th June.

3. Its cost and culture about the same as Indian corn.

4. Height of plant when fully grown varies from six to eighteen feet, and stalks vary from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop when full grown, taken before drying, is from ten to forty tons. Of seed the amount is reported from fifteen to sixty bushels.

5. During the early stages of its growth it makes but little progress, so slow, indeed, as to have discouraged many cultivators; but the approach of warm weather imparts to it a wonderful rapidity. The period of growth varies from 90 to 120 days.

6. The yield of juice was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons required to make a gallon of syrup varies from 5 to 10; in New-Brunswick, 10 to 1; Indiana and Illinois, 7 to 1; and in Maryland and Virginia, 5 to 1. The yield of syrup varies from 150 to 400 gallons. The amount of pure alcohol ranged from 5 to 9 per cent. Ripe canes grown on a warm, light soil, give 11 per cent of well-defined crystallized sugar.

7. A palatable bread was made from the flour ground from the seeds.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country this plant is universally admitted to be a wholesome, nutritious and economical food for animals; all parts of it being greedily devoured in a green or dried state by horses, cattle, sheep and swine without injurious effects; the latter, especially, fattening upon it as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for a special use.

From the above summary, the Committee are of opinion that the Sorgho Sucre possesses qualities which commend it to the especial attention of the agriculturists of all parts of the country, as the above facts have demonstrated that it is well suited to our national economy, and supplies what has been long a great desideratum.

(Signed) D. JAY BROWNE, Chairman.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the Committee discharged, but a considerable discussion sprang up as to whether the Society should indorse the opinions of the Committee, in place of registering the facts they had collated.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on awarding the silver medal of the Society to Mr. Lovering, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of awarding the large silver medal of the Society to Mr. Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia, respectfully report that, having examined the specimens of sugar presented by him, and the scientific examinations set forth in his published pamphlet, they recommend that the medal be awarded to Mr. Lovering, for the care with which his experiments have been made, and the sample presented; but your Committee do not wish to be understood as certifying that the manufacture of sugar, as yet demonstrated, to be more profitable than other crops.

This report was adopted.

SIMON BROWN, Chairman.

Mr. Loring thought that the gentleman was entitled to the recognition at the hands of the Society, even if he had failed to produce the large results reported by him. He must confess to entertaining doubts as to the value of the Sorgho. On his own farm he had about fifty cows, and the feeding of them was quite a serious matter. Hoping to succeed with Sorgho, he had planted adjacent patches of it and corn, and the corn had always kept ahead; the leaves of Sorgho were far apart, and the stalks so tough that no animal of his could eat them. In fact, he did not think it valuable for either syrup, sugar, or forage.

Mr. B. P. Johnson had conversed with a very careful and intelligent farmer in the neighborhood of Albany, who had made extensive experiments, had consulted Mr. Olcott's Sorgho book, and all others published, and he learned that the culture was not profitable there at any rate.

Col. H. K. Burgwyn, of North Carolina, had planted 25 acres and found it entirely profitable; he knew of many planters in his own State who coincided with him. The question was then taken on the bestowal of the medal on Mr. Lovering, and it was decided in the affirmative. As to the report of Mr. Browne's Committee, a prolonged discussion on the propriety of recommitting it was held. Senator Harlan would not consent to it at all, for he came from a district where all cattle eat it greedily, and he was not willing that it should be referred in such manner that his constituents and the farmers throughout the whole country could not advantage by the facts presented at this meeting. He knew that in his State alone over 100,000 acres would be planted this year if this Society so recommend, and the eyes of our agricultural press looked on our deliberations to-day.

Mr. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Legislature, said that he thought both sides were right. He had cultivated it and believed it would be profitable; at any rate it should not be condemned before being fairly tried.

Mr. Pratt, of New-York, thought that the shortness of the season had much to do with the results complained of by Dr. Loring. Mr. Byington, of Iowa, thought the recommitment entirely unnecessary, for the report was an able one and contained results of a most important nature, obtained by the well-directed efforts or the United States Patent Office and this Society. The matter was by far too important to warrant our passing over it slightingly. Because Dr. Loring had not succeeded in Massachusetts, it was no argument that a plant which was admirably adapted to many other States should be rejected. Massachusetts was not the only important farm in the Union. He had grown Sorgho beyond the Mississippi River, and had never seen such a wonderful growth in any other crop, nor such a perfect success. Even when prostrated by the Fall winds, his cattle had been turned in and had eaten it up root and branch. He had put cut Sorgho stalks and oats before his horses at one time and the animals *had eaten the sugar-cane first.* Hon. Frederick Smith, of N. H., had known of Sorgho molasses being produced both in his State and in Kansas cheaper than other molasses could be purchased. Senator Harlan would only consent to its recommitment if the facts contained in the report should be made public at this meeting. Mr. Olcott exhibited the specimens of Mr. Lovering. They are five in number—one of beautiful loaf sugar; one of very fine pure white sugar, which, without refining, was equal to "No. 1 coffee sugar;" and three of Muscovados. He also showed specimens of wrapping paper and paste board made from the sorgho fibre by Hon. James F. C. Hyde, of Massachusetts. He thought it useless to spend time in settling the question of the value of the Sorgho, for not only had Mr. Lovering made over 1,200 pounds per acre of sugar in Pennsylvania, but if there were not a single ounce of sugar to be had from it, the syrup would itself pay largely, and for the production of alcohol and brandies its future was of immense promise. It certainly could not be classed as a cousin to the mulncanlis of yore, which was good for nothing but an application of the pick and spade. Mr. Olcott adduced numerous facts to sustain his hypothesis. Dr. Loring said, that if the facts of Mr. Olcott were but embodied in the Report of the Committee, he would give it his support: facts, he wanted not theories. "Farmer Jones" thought a tariff of three cents per pound would be of the greatest use to promote Sorgho culture. Mr. Byington called for the reperusal of the Report, which being done, the question was put to vote, and lost. It was then moved and seconded that the Report be accepted without amendment, and this was carried.

Mr. Olcott stated that there was present Mr. Leonard Wray, of England, who had introduced the African Sugar-cane, or *Imphee*. Mr. Wray was entitled to a hearing on the merits of his plant, because efforts had been made by intsrested parties to throw discredit upon it, and injure Mr. Wray. He thought it no more than justice that fair play should be given, and that was all the gentleman desired. Mr. D. Jay Browne offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to test the Imphee during the present year, and report upon its value as compared with Sorgho.

Mr. Wray being introduced by the President, protested against the acceptance of the resolutions, for it placed his Imphee in an unfavorable and unjust position. It acknowledged the Sorgho to be of established value, but his Imphee to be unknown, when the fact was that it had already been tried on a large scale by Governor Hammond, of South Carolina.

He had proceeded thus far when it was resolved that, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the importance of the subject, Mr. Wray should be allowed the floor at 9¾ o'clock to-morrow morning, and that gentleman gave way to the report of the Committee on Nominations. The list of officers elected for the ensuing year is:

President—Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland.
Treasurer—B. B. French, of District of Columbia.
Secretary—Ben: Perley Poore, of Massachusetts.
Executive Committee—H. Wager, of New-York; Jno. McGowan, of Pennsylvania; Josiah Ware, of Virginia; Fred'k Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Henry Wilson, of Ohio; Jno. Merriman, of Maryland; J. W. Brown, of Illinois; and one Vice-President from each State and Territory.

Mr. Kimmel, of Maryland, declining reelection as Vice-President from that State, Mr. Odin Bowie was elected in his stead.

Hon. Henry Wager, of New-York, offered a resolution, that Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, having declined a reelection to the Presidency of the United States Agricultural Society, which he has filled since its creation with signal ability, his name be placed on the list of the Honorary Members of the Society, and that the Executive Committee present to him a suitable testimonial of the appreciation in which he is held by the Society, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wilder replied in a feeling manner, assuring the Society that its interest should be ever kept nearest his heart, and command his every exertion. His connection with it had been of the most gratifying nature, for he had seen it gradually assume a most distinguished position and achieve a glorious success.

His remarks were listened to with great attention and frequently applauded. At their conclusion, he appointed Messrs. Calvert, of Maryland, and Byington, of Iowa, a Committee to wait upon the President elect and conduct him to the Chair. Gen. Tilghman advancing and mounting the platform, he was met by Mr. Wilder, who, after inducting him into his station retired and took his seat among the audience. The new President remarked that his choice as their presiding officer he looked upon as a compliment to the South, and as such, he accepted it with his warmest acknowledgments of the courtesy. He should have chosen that a more worthy incumbent had been selected, but to the extent of his abilities he would faithfully fulfill the trust they had confided to his hands.

Col. Kimmel rose to eulogize the late Mr. Custis, of Virginia, and presented, for deposit in the archives of the Society, two letters written by Mr. Custis to himself but a short time previous to his decease. The letters were read and found to contain expressions of a most friendly nature towards the Society. They were placed in the hands of the Secretary, Maj. Ben: Perley Poore, and immediately after this the meeting was declared adjourned over to 9 o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. Wray will have the floor.

State Inebriate Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir; The New-York State Inebriate Asylum organized its Board by electing Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York, as President; Hon. T. McConn, of Oyster Bay, Vice-President; Hon. Josiah B. Williams, of Ithica, Second Vice-President; Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga; Hon. Washington Hunt, of Lockport; Hon. Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton; Hon. Edward A. Lambert, of Brooklyn, and J. Edward Turner, of New-York, as the Committee on Location.

The amount already subscribed to the fund of the Asylum is nearly fifty thousand dollars. Among the subscribers are more than 800 physicians, more than 90 judges, upwards of 400 clergymen, and 1,500 merchants.

The Trustees of this Asylum have brought it into exis tence without compensation, or without paying its funds to any agent for services rendered to this object. It has been purely a work of love.

The largest medical petition that has ever been presented to any Legislature for an appropriation has been sent to our Legislature in behalf of this object. More than 1,300 physicians have memorialized our Legislature in regard to the importance and necessity of this institution.

The petitioners to the Legislature for an appropriation and the subscribers to the fund of this Asylum, represent a large portion of the intellectual and moral worth of our people, and more than fifty per cent. of all the property of our State.

Owing to the financial difficulties which have embarrassed many places, that would have made large and liberal offers of a site for the Asylum, the Committee on Location have thought best to defer locating the Institution until Spring.

The friends of this institution hope that the State will make an appropriation to assist in carrying out this great medical and moral work.

Yours respectfully, T. JEFFERSON GARDINER,
Rec. Sec. of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.
No. 95 Clinton-place,
New-York, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The New-Jersey Lunatic Asylum has received 1,230 patients since it was opened, 420 of whom were treated last year. Of the whole number, 750 have been discharged cured or improved.

Martin Hickey was horribly mangled by being caught with a circular saw in a mill at Saxonville, Mass., on Thursday.

THE HARBOR.

Report of the Result of Observations upon the Deposit of Silt in the Harbor of New-York, made during the years of 1854—1857.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1857.

Sir: In the Summer of 1854, I verbally called the attention of the late President of your Board, Walter R. Jones, Esq., to the wash of earth from the streets and sewers of this City and Brooklyn, into the slips bordering thereon, by which not only this harbor was being injuriously affected, but that the width of the channel inside of the bar at Sandy Hook had become seriously narrowed, and ultimately the depth of water on the bar must become lessened; and that, in view of the great interests that would be affected by any reduction of the depth of water there, it was proper that some investigation should be made of the extent of the deposit of *silt* into the rivers bordering our City, for the purpose of placing the results before the public, in order that its attention might be directed to the consideration of an element in our commercial position, secondary to none other, viz.: the maintenance of a depth of water at the entrance of our harbor equal to the full requirements of our commerce.

Mr. Jones readily entertained my proposals, and under his direction I at once proceeded to make such observations as I thought best calculated to furnish the essential elements in the case, restricting myself to the subject of deposits in our harbor; the encroachment upon the boundaries thereof, by the extension of bulkheads and piers, and the injurious effects therefrom, I did not propose to consider, for the two-fold fact, that the necessity of restraining these encroachments had become so manifest to the public, that not only had the attention of our Legislature been called to the subject, but that it was then receiving the consideration of a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting thereon; and secondly, that the operation of such encroachment was so similar to that which I proposed to investigate, viz.: the reduction of the tidal volume of our harbor, that the deductions in one case would be equally applicable to the other.

As a prelude to my task, I assumed it to be indisputable that the bar at Sandy Hook, in its general features, like the bars of all tidal rivers, presented a series of irregular obstructions stretching across the entrance into the lower bay, with a varying and less depth of water upon it than in the channels within it.

The causes admitted to produce this general result are numerous, but the following apply in my opinion peculiarly to the locality under consideration.

1. To the arrest of the current of the last of the ebb tide from the bay, where it meets the first of the sea flood, when it surrenders the *detritus* it holds in suspension.

2. To the difference of the flood and ebb currents in their directions.

3. To the action of ground-swells from the sea, which, if heavy and flowing from the southward and eastward, deposit sand and gravel upon the bar, and at all times, when aided by the current of the flood, within the entrance thereof.

4. To the occasional diminution of the back water of the bays and rivers leading thereto from drouth, and the reduction of the tidal volume by the presence of ice upon flats and the shores.

5. To a reduction of the tidal area by the constant accretion of *detritus* upon the shores.

The first three positions are similar, in a great degree, to those entertained by E. K. Calver, R. N. The 5th one by Sir Henry de la Beche.

In the prosecution of my observations, I selected sixteen locations which I thought best suited to furnish me with the elements desired, and providing myself with an equal number of bottles, of like capacity, (30 cubic inches,) I repeatedly filled one of them with water from each of these localitiss at half tids, (both ebb and flow,) both in dry and wet weather, and at different seasons of the year; such water was then filtered and the residuum weighed and noted in grains, the average results or which, deduced from the operations of several years, furnish the following:

Weight, in grains, of deposits in thirty cubic inches of water from the following localities:

	Grains.		Grains.
Sandy Hook	.109	Manhattanville	.578
Narrows	.265	Harlem Bridge	1.031
Robbins' Reef	.367	Hellgats	1.092
Ellis' Island	.811	East Thirtieth-street	1.265
Battery	1.687	East Twenty-third-st.	2.966
Liberty-street	6.927	Grand-street	4.000
Canal-street	8.531	Wall-street	5.187
West Thirtieth-street	.937	Broad-street	6.375

The mean result of which is 2.633 grains in every 30 cubic inches of water.

Excluding therefrom all the City localities but one upon each side of it for the purpose of arriving at a mean of the average presence of *silt* in the water of our harbor above the Narrows, the following result is obtained:

	Grains.		Grains.
Narrows	.265	Harlem Bridge	1.031
Robbins' Reef	.367	Grand-street	4.000
Ellis' Island	.811	Thirtieth-st. West	.937
Battery	1.687		8)9.676
Manhattanville	.578		1.209

From which it appears that the average annual flow of *silt* into the rivers bordering this City, reaches the enormous rate of 1.209 grains in every 30 cubic inches of water; and assuming the quantity of the former to be equal to 125 lbs. to the cubic foot, a cubic inch of it will weigh .072 lbs. The volume of this deposit compared with water is therefore as 1 to 12565.

Confining my observations to the City of New-York alone, and taking the deposits shown in the water from the several localities around the City, the mean amount of *silt* in every 30 cubic inches of water is as follows:

	Grains.		Grains.
Battery	1.687	Broad-street	6.375
Liberty-street	6.937	30th-street West	.937
Canal-street	8.531		
30th-street East	1.265		9)37.887
23d-street East	2.788		
Grand-street	4.000		4.209
Wall-street	5.187		

Hence, by the elements before given, it appears that the volume of the deposit from the water in the slips of this City between Thirtieth-street, east and west, and the Battery, compared with that of the water, (at half tide,) is as 1 to 3610.

Startling as these results appear, it must be borne in mind that they do not give a full exhibition of the facts of the case, for the observations made were necessarily confined to the presence of *silt*, and embraced only that portion which was retained in suspension by the flow of currents, whilst the deposit of *detritus* from the flow of gravel, sand, etc., could not be arrived at, unless by different system of observation, and it is consequently not embraced in the above results.

The detractions from these results to be taken in view, are:

1. That the strength of the current at certain points is sufficiently rapid to keep much of the *silt* in motion at both the ebb end flow of the tide; hence, although its presence is shown, yet its rapid deposit does not occur.

2. That the water taken from the several locations between Thirtieth-street, on each side of the City, was taken from between the piers; and although the deposit of *silt* noted, is just as regards the location from where the water was taken, a greater deposit is exhibited than if taken from the ends of the piers; this, however, does not affect the results here given, but refers only to the extent of the area of deposit.

In corroboration of these results, and in illustration of the effects under consideration, the proprietors of the New-York Sectional Dock assure me that the deposit of *silt* upon their tanks between the piers of Market and Pike streets, averages full five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in one flow of tide, and they are thereby subjected to the delay and cost of dredging under their dock to the depth of seven feet every two years.

In illustration of the effects of a reduction by the encroachments upon our rivers, and the deposit therein, of the quantity of water which flowed into our harbor the flood tide through the East River and Hell Gate once flowing to Sand's Point, is now arrested at Fort Schuyler; the width of the ship channel inside of the bar had narrowed in 1855 half a mile, since the survey of 1836; by a report of A. Boschke, of U. S Coast Survey, made to Prof. A. D. Bache, the Superintendent thereof, it appears that in the main ship channel alone, from the S W. Spit to Gedney's Channel, there has been an actual deposit in twenty years of a volume of sand of 2,532,000 cubic feet, and from the late report of the Harbor Commissioners, made to the Legislature of this State, it appears that the Jersey flats are rapidly silting up.

This is, in my opinion, an alarming exhibition, and one involving considerations demanding the immediate attention of all who feel interested in the commercial interests of this City: for without remedial action, the width of the channel and depth of water on our bar will become so reduced as to preclude the admission of vessels of the largest size into our harbor.

The course of remedial action most readily and effectually introduced at this time that occurs to me is the effective cleaning of our streets and piers, in order to remove the wash into the rivers therefrom, and putting an end to the present practice of depositing the dredging of our slips into the channel of the rivers; and I opine that no one who gives the subject his attention will, for a moment, permit the temporarily increased expenditure consequent upon the measure here suggested to be weighed for a moment in value with the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The operation of dredging slips as now performed is briefly as follows: The deposits in the slips are removed to the channels of the North or East Rivers, when the *silt*, or mud, is swept by the current of the tide back to the slips and upon the flats of New-Jersey and Long Island, and the stones, brick and such other matter too heavy to be moved by the detrital action of the current, fill the channel in proportion to their volume.

The opinion appears to prevail with the public that the discharge from our sewers and the deposit removed from the slips into the rivers, are *washed*, as it is termed, into the sea and Long Island Sound. If this were the operation it would be well for the interests involved in the subject under discussion; but as it happens, a very brief examination of the case presents a very different result. Thus, the deposits in our slips, *i. e.* mud, independently of stones, bricks, &c., is composed of gravel, sand, clay and feculent matter, which, when transferred to the channels of the rivers, is submitted to the detrital action of a current of from three to four knots per hour, eighteen miles distant from the sea. With these elements, then, it would be difficult to show how any portion of this mud, other than the soluble part of it, and the coloring matter therein, could ever reach Sandy Hook.

A review, then, of the elements submitted, and a consideration of their operation, furnishes the following deductions:

1. That the deposit of *silt* and *detrital* matter into the rivers bordering this city, is so considerable in amount, that the slips of this city are very rapidly being filled, the bays, indentations and flats upon the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, the Harlem River, and all places where the currents are comparatively feeble, are being rapidly silted up by the tidal currents, and along with the accretions of the wash upon the shores of our harbor, the tidal volume thereof is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal volume depends the volume of water passing the bar at Sandy Hook, a point involving the commercial value, if not the physical existence, of this harbor.

2. That the system of ths dredging of our slips as now pursued, viz.: the removal of the deposits therein from below low-water depth, to be exposed to the currents in the rivers, ends in but a transfer of them to other slips and shoal places; the effect of which is to involve the loss of time and cost of a re-removal of the deposits from the slips.

3. That by the thorough cleaning of the streets and piers of this City, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities, that the deposits into the slips would be lessened, and the necessity for dredging them would be rendered less frequent.

Finally, That economy in the current expenditures of cleaning our streets and dredging slips, demands that the streets and piers of our City should be thoroughly cleaned, and that the transfer of the materials dredged from our slips to the channel of the rivers should be forthwith forbidden, since the increased cost consequent upon the removal of the mud to the main land, is quite inconsiderable compared with that of its repeated removal by being deposited in the channels of the rivers. * * *

Trusting that the results furnished and the views here given will meet with your approbation, and a concurrence in the opinion as to the importance of the subject, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
Engineer.

A. B. Neilson, Esq.,
President Board of Underwriters, New-York.

Governors' Messages.

NEW-JERSEY.

Governor Newell's first Message to the Legislature of New-Jersey gives a very full exhibit of State affairs, and has little to offer in national politics. The bank troubles are first considered. The banks of the State suspended temporarily, but a large portion of them have already resumed specie payment. The Governor does not favor the enforcement of penalties for suspension. The total State indebtedness is $190,277. The estimated receipts for next year show a deficit of $28,000 as compared with the estimated expenditures. The schools of the State are prosperous. The militia needs reorganization. The question of the Governor's fees is complicated, and the Governor desires that it may be straightened. Considerable space is devoted to a consideration of the pardoning power. On this point, the Governor says:

"The law requires that the Court of Pardons shall convene during each session of the Court of Errors. The approach of a meeting being publicly known, it not unfrequently happens that the whole family of a convict will appear in person to make application for his pardon. These people are almost universally poor, and not able to incur the expenses incident to the visit, yet they are constrained to come, and to stay throughout the whole session of the Court, by the urgent solicitations of the prisoners, and the hope of procuring their release. In the course of a year nearly every prisoner becomes, in this way, a candidate for pardon."

It is recommended, as a remedy for annoyances of this character, that the stated meetings be abolished altogether, and the Governor empowered to call a session when deemed necessary. The question of a liquor law is recommended for serious attention. A registry law is also recommended, with a check upon naturalization by requiring naturalized voters to wait two years after their naturalization before they vote. Strong ground is taken in favor of a protective tariff; fillibusterism is severely denounced and in regard to slavery the Message says:

"So far as New-Jersey is concerned—and the same is true of the North generally—she would not deprive any of her sister States of a single constitutional right; but while she concedes theirs, she must maintain her own, and insist by all fair means that when her free-born laborers and mechanics go forth to new regions, in company with those of other States, they shall go as the equal of the white man, and not be placed upon a level with the negro."

MARYLAND.

Governor Hicks' Inaugural Address has been already summarized in our telegram. We make an extract:

"The people of Maryland have never listened to suggestions of Disunion from Southern States, and have denied all appeals to her sympathies from them, as steadily as they have refused all sectional association with States in the North, whose misguided councils have forgotten their allegiance to the Union, or attempted to deny the Constitutional rights of their equals. The people of this State yet know of no grievance for which disunion is a remedy, and they have always, in the words of Washington, discountenanced whatever might suggest even the slightest suspicion that the Union can *in any event* ever be abandoned.

Her people will hearken to no suggestion inimical to the slaveholding States, for she herself is one of them. They will listen to no suggestion inimical to union with the non-slaveholding States, for she, also has interests identical with theirs; and more than any other State, by reason of her position and the variety of her interests, is deeply concerned in the preservation of the Federal Union. Ever ready to defend by arms her own rights and liberties from any aggression from within or without, she has not yet begun to consider the chances of disunion."

TEXAS.

The Inaugural of Governor Runnels takes ground against the policy of Governor Walker in Kansas, and treats of little else than politics. The Governor says:

"Year by year the South is becoming weaker, the North growing stronger. That equilibrium has been destroyed which afforded the only sure and permanent guarantee of protection against abolition innovation. If the argument has not been exhausted, it has become powerless and impotent from the lips of Southern men.

For the future, to the North must be left the management and control of a question which involves union or dissolution, peace or war. In view of these facts, it behoves us earnestly and calmly to look forward to the impending danger, for the problem may be solved of the adequacy of the constitutional restrictions and "paper guaranties" to interpose sufficient barriers to the list of an aggressive and dominant sectional majority. Should this proposition be decided in the negative, I do not hesitate to believe that the determination of Texas will be taken, to assume the guardianship of her own destinies, and bid adieu to a connection no longer consistent with the rights, dignity and honor of an equal and independent State."

OHIO.

Gov. Chase's Inaugural Address on entering upon his second term of office, is very brief, and treats chiefly of political affairs. He says:

"The institutions of Ohio were framed in precise harmony with the ideal of a State as it existed in the minds of the great master builders of the Confederacy and of the Union. The ideal demanded, first of all, the absolute freedom of every individual guaranteed and secured by impartial law; next, inviolability of conscience, and just protection to all forms of worship and all religious organizations; then, the sacred observance of compacts; then, the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge, by universal education. There was nothing narrow, nothing liberal, nothing unjust in this ideal. It welcomed the immigrant to the freest participation with the home-born in the inestimable blessings of popular institutions. It pledged the States, to be formed under it, to perpetual Union with their sister States. It established the Sovereignty of the people upon the indestructible—and the only indestructible—foundation of the Rights of Man."

THE MORMON WAR.

Army News—Order for Short Rations—Affidavits of Sufferers by Mormon Outrages.

We find in the *Tribune* further details of the news from the Utah Expedition. On the 27th of November, as already stated, Captain Marcy was dispatched with a party of 25 men to New-Mexico, to procure salt for the use of the army, and to purchase mules to replace those which had died or had been stampeded by the Mormons. The whole army, at last advices, was encamped at a distance of two miles from Fort Bridger, on Black's Fork. The name of Camp Scott had been given to the head-quarters. The troops will remain there, in Winter quarters, until the weather shall have moderated sufficiently to warrant a forward movement. On the 29th of November orders were issued from head-quarters to put the troops *on short rations.* The allowance is to be as follows:

Rations of meat and flour

carriage behind, received with my best being at the back. Without intention devoted to my child, it was indistinct. Now, to note accurately anything while we were on the journey. There was a Mormon camp at each end of Echo Cañon, where there were many armed men.

My baby died on Saturday, Oct. 31. On that day we reached Fort Bridger. There we stopped some time, but I was kept shut up in the carriage all the while. GEORGE GRANT came to the carriage there and spoke to me. WILLIAM HICKMAN stopped there. His younger brother, who had joined us in one of the cañons, and the two SHARPS, HARVEY and Mr. JONES came on to Col. ALEXANDER'S camp with me, where we arrived on Sunday, Nov. 1.

In Salt Lake, before I left, I heard that all the men from the other Mormon settlements were collected and camped on the Temple square, and that there was a large body of Mormons in the Council-House, ready to move at a moment's notice. I heard, also, that BRIGHAM YOUNG had preached a sermon in the Square to the effect that the people ought first to get rid of the Gentiles, and then cut all the apostate Mormons' throats. All the Gentiles left in the city, about half-a-dozen in number, intended to depart for California by the mail, which was to leave for there on Nov. 5.

* * * * * * *

In my opinion the proportion of the Mormons, who would be glad of an opportunity to escape from the authority of the Church, and who are privately opposed to the course which BRIGHAM YOUNG has adopted toward the United States Government is about one quarter of the men, and certainly one-half of the women. Beside the regular Mormon camp which we passed on our journey, we met repeatedly small parties of Mormons on horseback, numbering, each, from five to fifteen or twenty miles—the last of them within five or six men of Col. ALEXANDER'S camp.

Mr. BELL told me, before I left, that Mr. JONES and myself were sent out by the Mormons for the purpose of getting Dr. HICKMAN released and sent back to Salt Lake City. Dr. HICKMAN is a brother of WILLIAM HICKMAN, and was at the time a prisoner in Col. ALEXANDER'S camp.

(Signed) MARGARET MOGO.

A Defence of the Mormons—The other side of the Question.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle.

I have read with some attention what accounts we have received from Mormondom, and what has been written upon the subject. I have not made it a question of special study, feeling no interest in the subject itself, but what little attention I have given to it has not enabled me to concur with the opinions generally expressed in newspapers. Yet I do not find myself singular on this subject. In conversation with other gentlemen, I find the majority of the well educated in a similar predicament. I am not willing to see my country plunged into an unjust war, nor am I willing to see any injustice done, nor to see the established principles of our Government violated for any temporary advantage.

That the Mormon religion is a most absurd delusion, no well-informed man questions. It is too ridiculously absurd to be a matter for serious argument. But I do not find any warrant for therefore treating it as a cause of war, or for the exertion of force to suppress it. To many religious people the tenets of opposing sects seem equally absurd, and there are few who consider all religions in the same category. This is unfortunate, for I consider religion as absolutely essential to a well-ordered society. The Christian world have never approved the expulsion of the Mormons. Except in that small section of this country which immediately surrounded them, it has always been considered as a barbarous act without any warrant in law or justice. They were driven from their homes as vagabonds and outlaws, and wandered forth into the wilderness, and located themselves in a place which was then desolate, and the farthest possible from any other people. They have there built them a city, and many small towns. They have cultivated the fields, and through almost incredible hardships, in the face of ridicule and decision, have persevered until they are a considerable people.

From the accounts that I have read, I do not perceive that they are less orderly than we. Their laws seem to be faithfully administered; their lives and property secure, and the people content; nay more, they are not merely content, but enthusiastic. I know that it has been repeatedly alleged that their apparent content and submission are enforced. But this is simply absurd. A people who have endured what they have for the sake of their personal and religious liberties, are not the men to submit tamely to any oppression. It is said, indeed, that they have committed outrages upon the Gentiles. Prior to the death of PRATT, the Mormon Elder, I am not aware of any outrages committed by them as a people. Thousands of emigrants have covered the plains and tarried with them. There was no outrage committed on them. Robberies, perhaps, have been committed, and I dare say murders. I do not at this moment recollect of any, but I know that robberies and murders are committed there and elsewhere, and I presume that they are not exempt from criminals.

When I called to mind the outrages which are constantly committed here, I might almost say under the protection of the law, upon Chinese and Indians, it would be exceedingly surprising if these persecuted Mormons had never committed any outrages, or I should say injuries, upon those who have done them such wrongs that feelings of revenge would only be natural. Still, such instances have been very rare. They have not gone out of their way to seek opportunities, but they have gone far out of the way of their enemies to avoid them. Their enemies have come to them, and even then have not exercised that prudence which a remembrance of the past should have taught them, but have rather sought by contemptuous conduct toward them, and derision, to resuscitate the enmities of the past, and to rekindle the fires of old animosities.

The late massacre of a train of emigrants is charged upon them. The charge may be true, or it may be false. It is not proved, but I am inclined to give credit to it, from the many probabilities of the case and because it might have been expected. The killing of PRATT was of itself, in their view, an outrage. He was a Mormon and an Elder. Had there been no unforgiven injuries before that to forget, it might and probably would have passed without any sequel, as a simple individual affair. But the general approbation which was manifested throughout the United States of that act of vengeance, naturally tended to recall all the unatoned wrongs they had suffered. It was predicted then very generally that this act would be avenged by the Mormons. Perhaps it has been. I think it very likely; not that only, but some of the old wrongs with it.

But I ought to throw this out of the question. It was not one of the causes of the present military movement. That had long before that been threatened, and was then under way. Neither was it nor any of the other individual crimes committed by them a cause of war. Individual violations of the law are not treason, and are no warrant for levying war upon a whole people. They are injuries to be remedied through the ordinary channels of administrative justice. These often prove temporarily insufficient, but I am not yet prepared to admit that such evils justify a departure from the principles of the Constitution. Time always affords a remedy, and it is better in my view to endure for a time such evils, than by violating the principles of our Government to confess before the whole world its insufficiency and weakness.

It will be said, and it is charged, that the laws could not be administered—that while a formal show of submission to the Federal Government was manifested, there was no real loyalty or obedience. I have not yet seen satisfactory proof of this.

The testimony on this head is very contradictory, and the witnesses are not such as are entitled to implicit confidence. If we take the testimony of two or three office-holders who have been there, and discard all the testimony on the other side, the case is perhaps clear. I say perhaps, for even in that case the evidence is very unsatisfactory. There should be some particular act of disobedience clearly shown. But the witnesses on our side do not agree in their accounts, and frequently flatly contradict each other. It is charged that public funds have been misappropriated. Surely we need not go so far to find instances of that. The survey of the Territory has not been conducted in accordance with law. Has ours? But even to give any credit to these charges we must reject the testimony on the other side entirely. This is not in accordance with my views of justice, and before I could take any steps to punish such alleged offences, I should have sent a commission there composed of men in whose honesty and probity I could place confidence, and have had their report; and even then, admitting the truth of these charges, is it treason? Is it a cause of war?

And if the laws of Congress have not been enforced whose fault is it? Have they appointed the Judges who were to try offences, or the Marshals who were to execute their judgments? What decree of any court is there which has not been executed? If there is any it is the fault of the officers whom we have appointed, and not theirs. Crimes I can see would have to be tried by a jury, and a conviction or even an indictment of some offences might be difficult, but that class is small. But as to the administration of the laws of Congress, the enforcement of the performance of duties by public officers, juries do not intervene. This matter is tried by the Judge alone, he makes the decree, and the United States Marshal enforces it. Has there been any resistance to any such decree? If so, it might have required the assistance of a small body of soldiers to enforce the laws, but not war.

But it is said that they are Mormons, and as Mormons, polygamists. This is the great and principal charge, and the real cause of the war, and singular to say this very important charge they do not deny, but openly avow it. Their candor in this respect might entitle them to some credit in what they say as to the other charges. But now let us candidly examine this charge and see whether it is a cause for war. Polygamy is said to be a crime. I cannot consider it a *malum in se*. That they have an abundant warrant for it in the Holy Scriptures will not be denied. Perhaps it is forbidden by the New Testament, but I do not at this moment recollect any passage which forbids polygamy to laymen, though it is forbidden to bishops.

In most Christian lands it is forbidden by law; therefore a *malum prohibitum*, therefore a crime. But Christendom is not nearly one-half the globe, and the remainder of it do not make polygamy a crime. Is it prohibited from any act inherent in itself? If so, what is that evil? There are few persons in California or elsewhere in the United States who would find it convenient to have more than one wife. One is as much as one man can conveniently support. It seems to me rather a social than a political or religious question. It cannot be considered as a political question, for I cannot see how it in any way affects any other State or people. If it is a religious question, then surely we have nothing to do with it. It does not suit us, but it suits them. It is against them was deferred till Saturday. James O'Brien, Patrick Golden and James Rogers, charged with the same offence, pleaded not guilty. O'Brien was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. Golden and Rogers will be tried to-day.

David Hazel, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape on Bridget Hays, a pretty young Irish girl. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

Wm. Henderson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years and nine months in the State Prison.

Marcella Graham pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 63 pkgs. Ashes, 6,085 bbls. Flour, 1,071 bags Oats, 1,436 pkgs Provisions, and 407 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in moderate demand at $5 25 @ 100 lbs.; Pearls, are dull and somewhat nominal at $5.50 @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market is still tame and unsettled. The *Shipping List* states that "buyers from the South and Southwest continue to make their appearance, but it will probably be some weeks before the active Spring business will commence. It is feared that the extended paper, together with the regular purchases falling due for the next two months, will have a tendency to embarrass the business and restrict operations for the present. Holders are more cautious than usual in making sales, and the credit and standing of purchasers is more closely looked into and scrutinized. The stock of goods on hand is moderate for the season, but with the goods in process of manufacture, it is anticipated that the supply will be equal to the demand. In fact, some of our large manufacturers who recently started their factories, have since curtailed, as they believe the prospects of the trade will not warrant them in placing any large quantity of goods on the market. Prices are rather unsettled, but are considerably less than the average Fall rate. For California there has been a moderate inquiry, and there is now less disposition to ship to that market. The exports to San Francisco the past week have been 333 cases."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,062	6,877
Since Jan. 1	4 204	5,620
Total	6,256	12,497

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and we have to report sales of 70 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 450 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c., these being extreme rates; and a few small lots of St Domingo at 8½c. @ lb. We quote: Java at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¼c.@12½c; Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio at 8½c.@10¾c., and St. Domingo, from first hands, 8c.@8¼c. @ lb. In Baltimore, last week, the movements in Rio Coffee embraced receipts of 3,518 bags, and sales of 1,600 bags, at from 8¾c.@10¾c. @ lb., leaving a stock of 57,418 bags unsold there on Saturday.

COTTON—Is in good request at advancing prices, with sales reported to-day of about 2,000 bales, including middling grades at 10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c@10¾c. for Gulf. @ lb. Toward the close holders were asking even higher rates.

FISH—The market continues inactive, yet firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is somewhat brisker, buyers having any existing advantage. Sales 6,800 obls.

Common to good Superne	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 45@ 5 40
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00
Canadian is unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$5 @ bbl. The supply is less extensive, especially of Superfine. Southern is more inquired for at old rates. Sales 950 bbls. inferior mixed to choice extra at $4 25@$8 @ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 @ 100 lbs.	

FRUIT—Sales by auction 838 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1 50@$1 55; 2,563 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 35@ $1 70 each, cash, and 1,200 boxes (25 lbs. each) Plums, at $1 70@$1 75, 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat continued inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to a few small lots, including prime white Southern at $1 35; and red do. at $1 18 @ bushel. There is very little Wheat arriving, and the available supply is moderate. Corn is plentier and brisker, at, however, somewhat lower prices. Sales 23,000 bushels new crop at 70c.@72c. for yellow, and 71c.@73c. for white Southern @ bush. Rye is abundant and depressed at 70c.@73c. @ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats quiet and languid at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, @ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—900 bales sold in Boston last week at 11c., 6 months.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. @ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,600 bales North River arrived, but were withheld for higher prices. The nominal quotations were 90c.@95c. @ 100 lbs. In Savannah, during the week, a consignment of extra North River was offering and was likely to be sold, at 90c. @ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in limited demand at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, @ lb. Speculators are buying old Hops freely at low prices, mostly for cash, anticipating a demand for them.—which will enable holders to realize a handsome profit. Some 1,200 to 1,500 bales have changed hands in this way since the 1st ult.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $21@$23, cash, and $24@$26, six months' credit, @ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Appears in limited demand at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5¾@$5 25 @ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c. @5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 6¾c. @ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump @ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* reports that during the week ending Jan. 15. "One cargo of assorted Lumber, for the West India trade, was taken at $13, and another engagement for the same market, and on the same terms, will probably be completed. No orders have been taken for ship-stuff, but engagements can be made at $14. We quote re-sawed, $14 @ 16; fencing, $12@$14. The Timber trade appears to be fairly opened. It is arriving freely. The stock on the market is heavy. There is a steady fair demand for Mill Timber, and sales have been made at from $4@$7—only one inferior raft at the lower figure, though we hear there is some on the market which will not bring that price. We quote $5@$7. In shipping Timber there has been no improvement in the demand. We quote $8@$12, with a good stock on the market." Exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah during the week, 653,612 feet, including 31,689 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 22c.@23c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@24c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 28c.@30c. @ gallon. Sales by auction, to-day, 250 hhds. New Orleans, at 29½c.@30c., cash, @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, being generally held at $3 50 @ 280 lbs. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@ 39½c., cash, @ gallon. Tar is selling slowly at $1 87½ @ bbl. Common Resin is in request at $1 30 @ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, and is quoted at 54c @ 56c., cash, @ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand, at $14 85@$14 90 for Mess; $14 for prime Mess; and $11 75 @ $12 for prime, @ bbl. About 200 bbls. changed hands at these rates. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c@8¾c. for hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is in light supply, and is in request at from 7¾c.@9c. @ lb. A large sale of Cumberland long and short ribbed Middles was reported for future delivery, on terms not disclosed. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@ 9¾c @ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at, however, unsettled prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for reported Western Mess, $12 75@$14 for extra do., $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 @ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 @ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do @ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs.,—part to the trade at prices ranging from $3 62½@$3 25 @ 100 lbs.—but including 300 tcs., for shipment, on terms not made public. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—3,500 tcs. clean, and 45,000 bushels rough; *sales*—about all the clean received during the week, at $2 43@$3 @ 100 lbs., and 15,000 bushels rough, for export, at 75c. to 80c. @ bushel,—the market closing briskly; *exports*—2,585 tcs. clean, including 861 tcs. to New-York, and leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 2,589 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were *received*, 100 tcs. clean, and 14,825 bushels rough; *sold*, 250 tcs. clean at $2 62½@$3 @ 100 lbs., and 2,200 bushels rough at 60c @ 70c. @ bushel; *exported*, 1,591 tcs. clean, including 235 tcs. to New-York.

SALTPETRE—600 bags crushed lumps in Boston last week at 5¾c.@6c. @ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week, chiefly at $1 25, but including some at $1 30, cash @ bushel.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20½c. cash, @ gallon.

WOOL—100,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, and 175 bales South American and Mediterranean Wool, were sold in Boston, last week, all within the previous range of prices.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at uniform rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 32d.@3 16d. @ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. @ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. @ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @ 2s. @ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. @ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. @ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s @25s. @ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 365, 31, 1, 118, 75, 374, 385, 396, 397, 238, 239, 272, 365, 354, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 412, 414, 416, 418, 237, 364, 419, 422, 426, 432, 433, 436 to 342.

The Letters of Washington to Tobias Lear—Decision as to the Ownership.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L., his wife.—The complaint alleges that Tobias Lear, in his life, was the owner and possessor of a large number of letters, addressed to him by General Washington from 1790 to 1799; that said Tobias Lear continued to possess the same until his death in 1816; that they remained in his family until the month of September, 1856, when they were delivered to Mrs. Higbee for a special purpose by the widow of Tobias Lear.

The plaintiff, Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, is the grand-daughter of Tobias Lear, and she claims these letters, which have been collected and bound into a volume, as her property.

The complaint avers that neither of the defendants have ever been authorized by the widow of Tobias Lear to take possession of said letters. The complaint also avers that the plaintiff, Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, is now the sole owner of the said volume of letters, and has demanded of the same of the defendants who have refused to deliver it up to her. To this complaint the defendants demur, upon these grounds:

1. Because the representatives of General Washington are not made parties.

2. That the lapse of time since the death of Tobias Lear forms an equitable and legal bar to the claims of the plaintiffs.

3. Because the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

E. W. Stoughton, for defendants; H. A. Cram, for plaintiffs.

DAVIES, J.—I shall confine myself, in the disposition of this demurrer, to the question so ably discussed on the argument, whether the recipient of a letter has any property therein.

If Tobias Lear, as the person to whom these letters were addressed, had any property in them, then the averments of the complaint, and which is admitted by the demurrer, that the plaintiff, Mrs. Eyre, is now the sole owner of the letters, would make that property hers.

If Lear had any property in the letters, it follows, from the admissions in the pleadings, that that property is now vested in his grand-daughter.

I think the rule laid down by Lord Hardwicke, in the case of Pope *vs.* Curl, (2 Atk., 342,) has always been regarded as the correct one. He says: "I am of opinion that it is only a special property in the name. Possibly the property in the paper may belong to him, but this does not give a license to any person whatever to publish them (the letters) to the world, for, at most, the receiver has only a joint property with the writer."

These views are reaffirmed and adopted in the very able and learned opinion of Mr. Justice Duer, of the Superior Court, in the case of Woolsey *vs.* Judd, (11 How Pr. Rep. 49.)

I have not been able to find in all the cases which I have examined anything in conflict with them. Lord Eldon says in *Gee vs.* Pritchard, (2 Swans, 442,) "I think the decisions represent the property as qualified in some respects; that by sending the letter, the writer had given for the purpose of reading and in some cases of keeping it, a property to the person to whom the letter was addressed, yet that the gift was so restrained, that although the purposes for which the letter was sent, the property was in the sender.

* * * I doubt whether the Court has proceeded so far as to decree the restoration of letters for the principle on which it interferes, recognizing a joint property in the writer and the person to whom they are addressed."

I think the principle deducible from all the cases is, that the writer has such a property, and such only as will enable him to restrain the publication of the letters, and that if consent to such publication be given, or no objection to such publication is interposed by the writer, a stranger cannot say that the receiver has not property in the letters, and may not do with them as he pleases.

In the case referred to *supra*, Justice DUER observed that "the receiver of a letter may, indeed, publish it where its publication is shown to be necessary for the vindication of his rights or conduct, but this license has never been extended to a person whose possession of a letter or a copy of a letter, as acquired without the consent of the writer or receiver, is wholly unlawful."

It follows, I think, that the receiver of a letter has a property in them, and though this case does not call for any adjudication as to the rights of the writer, (the defendants making no claim to them under or through him,) these rights have been held to warrant the writer or his representative to restrain the publication of them without his consent.

The demurrer must be overruled, with leave to the defendants to renew on payment of costs.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

The President, Directors, &c., of The Quinebaug Bank, vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Bradhurst.—Order confirming report of referee granted.

Mary Duffy vs. Bernard Duffy.—Order to be entered directing the payment of $25 to plaintiff as a counsel fee, and the sum of $5 weekly from the commencement of this action, for the support of plaintiff, and the amount which had accrued to be paid within ten days, and the residue in monthly payments on the first day of each month.

Amarin Campbell et al. vs. Thomas P. Saunders.—Order dismissed.

George Wagner et al. vs. Rufus L. Cole et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 18.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Louisa Wolfsohn, an alleged lunatic, on habeas corpus.—This case was to have been continued at 3 P. M., yesterday, but owing to the conduct of the lady since the adjournment of the hearing, it was postponed to Wednesday next, and virtually abandoned by the parties seeking her release. From the time of the adjournment on Friday, until her production in the Court yesterday, Miss Wolfsohn had been in the custody of Mrs. Lucas, the former matron of the Asylum, (now suspended,) and Mr. Case.

On Sunday they accompanied her to church, and she appeared to them sane, until evening, when the correctness of Dr. Lansing's opinion began to appear. Her remarks were not consistent with the idea of her sanity, and from that time she continued to talk and act in such a manner as to leave no doubt even in the minds of her custodians of her insanity. For instance, she charged Mr. Case, who sued out the writ of *habeas corpus*, with dishonorable conduct or intentions, and firmly believed those who had caused her to be taken before the Court, with a view to obtaining her release, were trying to destroy her by administering poison with her food. In Court she talked in the same manner. It was the intention of her relatives to produce witnesses who could testify to her mental derangement, but the evidence of her own language and manner were considered quite sufficient by all parties concerned, and she was remanded to the care of Dr Lansing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 18.

Before Recorder Barnard.

Patrick Higgins was placed at the bar at the opening of Court this morning. He was charged with assaulting Patrick Gilroy, the keeper of a drinking-saloon, No. 33 Cherry-street, with intent to kill him. From the testimony it appeared that Higgins owed Gilroy for drinks, and that Gilroy refused to trust him any further. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Gilroy threw scalding water over Higgins, and Higgins retaliated with a small pocket-knife. Neither had advantage of the other—Patrick, the prosecutor, and Patrick, the prisoner, coming out square at last. Patrick, the prisoner, however, had a little the advantage of Patrick, the prosecutor, yesterday, inasmuch as the Jury acquitted him. It was an Irish muss, in a low liquor-saloon, and nothing more could be made of it.

Several rioters on election day were called to the bar. James Jennings, Patrick Foley, Patrick Honeyman, Patrick Connor, Michael Carroll, James McArdle, Hugh McMahon and Patrick Gorman, pleaded guilty to rioting on the 3d November, with intent to provoke a general breach of the peace. Sentence

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS &c.

At auction, by IRVING & MEINE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 9 Pine-st. See advertisement in *Courier, Commercial or Post.* Old Wines and Liquors.

W. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Jan. 28, 1858, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all those five certain lots with the unfinished houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of 30th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., each lot being 20 feet by half the block. The owner of the lots will join in the sale under the foreclosure of the builder's contract, so as to convey all absolute and indefeasible title to the whole of the premises. For further particulars, apply to T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Sophia Beach, special guardian, to close an estate:

BROADWAY.—3 lots, northeast corner 90th-st.

THIRTIETH STREET.—1 lot S. S., 375 feet east of 5th-av.

THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots, N. S., 500 feet west of 8th-av.

For further particulars, and maps of the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. S. Heyer, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. DROUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

T. Goldsmith, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 19, at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges. Also one splendid piano forte, pearl-keyed, cost $350.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &C., AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., large stock of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glassware, Britannia, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit City and country dealers, goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive and catalogues now ready.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st., regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds Notes and other Securities EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see Catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express.*

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

For account of whom it may concern: Five oil-paintings and two pastels, to be sold without reserve.

B. J. Warden Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING saddles, new and second-hand; single and double harness, horse blankets &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN.
A. H. FARLIN.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

PATERSON, Jan. 18, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY.
PETER P. RAMSEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEDHAM & BOWMAN for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, notes and exchange, and have taken an office at No. 38 William-st., where they will be happy to see their friends. Loans negotiated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1858. THOMAS S. NEDHAM,
THOMAS H. BOWMAN.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE,

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN INTO partnership Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DAVID MOFFAT & CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1858.

DAVID MOFFAT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly and warranted for two years. Price $325—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 67½ 6th av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE A FEW DAYS LONGER. —Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons for sale on monthly payments, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A SUperb Piano, elegant rosewood case, 7-octave, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480—will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, ware room No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A GREAT SACRIFICE, BY order of the Assignee; an elegant rosewood 7-octave, round corners, scolloped keys, &c., but little used. Price 225. Can be seen at No. 249 Broadway, room No. 14, second story.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GO AND SEE THE FASHIONS.
If you want to see the fashions,
Go to two ninety-three Broadway,
Where beautiful books are sold,
And bright presents are given away.
You surely cannot miss it
For the crowd is every day;
And with every book that's bought
A present's always away.

N. B.—Catalogues of books and gifts at the great American Gift and Book House sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and stained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 278 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AS WAS LONDON HAVE.

JOHN C. BERGH, NO. 10 WALL-STREET, Office Columbia Fire Insurance Co.,
COMMISSIONER FOR
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Michigan, Wisconsin,
Rhode Island and Connecticut.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.

CLOSE OF THE OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
GREAT EXTRA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
(No Reserved Seats.)
GRAND ATTRACTION.
LA GRANGE, FORMES,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, ROCCO,
PONCHARD.

N. B.—The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets during the day, and thus avoid crowding in the evening at the doors.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
CHEAP OPERA AT 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

To comply with a generally expressed wish or another performance of the "Barber of Seville," with its extraordinary cast, and by special arrangement

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles pretending to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails of the steamship *America*, which reached Boston yesterday forenoon, were forwarded over the New Haven Railroad by the afternoon train, and reached this City shortly after midnight. The summary of news telegraphed from Halifax comprised everything of importance.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to inform Congress how many troops had been stationed in Kansas during each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, until the present time. The special order was the Kansas question, and Mr. HALE occupied the attention of the Senate in a long speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—which latter, he contended, fully justified the former. In the House the Special Committee to inquire into the disposition of the $87,000 Tariff money disbursed by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company was appointed, and consists of Messrs. SHANTON of Ohio, MOORE of Alabama, KUNKEL of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT of Georgia and RUSSELL of New-York. A great number of bills were introduced and referred, notice of which had previously been given The President was called upon by resolution for copies of all correspondence relative to the abolition of privateering. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to make inquiries as to the propriety of legislating to prevent the immigration or importation of foreign paupers and criminals. A Special Committee of five was ordered, to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper of the House.

The State Senate was in session yesterday afternoon, and transacted a variety of routine business. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned until Tuesday evening,

Mayor TIEMANN was yesterday morning visited by a delegation of property owners, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, who stated that an ordinance was passed March 21, 1856, providing for the flagging of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and proposals advertised for. Three proposals were received, and those of the lowest bidder were accepted, but the work had been done by the highest bidder, and at his original bid. For this and other illegalities property holders were obliged to pay $4,049 for the improvement more than was just or decent. The Mayor promised to investigate the case, and furnish such redress as might be feasible.

The smoothness and consequent dangerous condition of the Russ Pavement in Broadway was noticed in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in the form of a resolution, referring the feasibility of having it taken up, cracked and relaid as Belgian pavement, to the Committee on Streets. The Comptroller was requested to inform the Board by what authority the Battery has been encroached upon by the erection of ferry fixtures. The said fixtures are said to have been erected for a ferry to Staten Island, not connected with the ferry leased by the City.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Very little business was publicly transacted. After disposing of several complaints they went into secret session, in which HENRY HUTCHINS, sergeant and acting captain of the Fifth Ward, was appointed Inspector.

The Police yesterday arrested JOHN FREDNACH, proprietor of a porter-house corner of West and Harrison streets, and JOHN HAGGARD, his barkeeper, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering bogus coin. A large quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent pieces, twenty-five-cent pieces, and ten-cent pieces were found on the premises, as also a galvanic battery, moulds, chemicals, and other apparatus for manufacturing the kinds of coin mentioned. The accused were locked up at the Police Head-quarters, and will to-day be brought before a United States Commissioner for examination.

The case of LOUISA WOLFSOHN, a patient in King's County Lunatic Asylum, who was taken before Judge INGRAHAM, on a *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtaining her release, on the ground that she was of sane mind, was virtually abandoned yesterday, when she was remanded to the custody of Dr. LANSING. From the adjournment on Friday, her conduct and language were such as to satisfy those who were laboring for her release, that she was of unsound mind. They procured an adjournment to Wednesday next, which, they said, was to be considered a virtual abandonment of the case.

The City Tract Society, held, last evening, the first of a series of monthly public meetings in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., in the Chair. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present. These meetings will recur on the last Monday but one in every month. From the statement of the Secretary it appears that there are now 29 City Tract Missionaries, and 1,004 visitors. No fewer than 92,664 tracts have been distributed during the month, as well as 105 Bibles and 95 Testaments. 513 volumes have been lent for reading, 294 children gathered into Sabbath Schools, 58 into day schools, and 44 persons into Bible classes. 604 persons have been induced to attend a place of worship, and 50 temperance pledges have been obtained. 222 religious meetings have been held, and 12 converts have been united with Evangelical Churches.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, in the case of a child 3 years old, who died from taking a wrong prescription. Dr. H. E. RANNEY attended the child and wrote a prescription for it. After he had left, another prescription was found, which it seems was intended for a patient suffering from neuralgia. The medicine prescribed by this was given by mistake, and occasioned the death of the child. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the Doctor for carelessness. One juryman dissented and threw the blame of the child's death entirely upon the mother.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning the Police made 55 arrests. During the same time 75 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different station-houses.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, giving the sums paid for "looking after the interests of the city," at Albany and other places, since 1853. The statement will cause considerable fluttering in some quarters, and will no doubt have a good effect; at the very least, it is interesting reading, and will show the uninitiated some lobby secrets that are seldom printed. Petitions were received for the opening of Myrtle-avenue from Broadway, East, (Division-avenue,) to the city line. ARCHIBALD DICK, a fireman, for disobedience of orders, was expelled from the department. A communication was received from Presidents of Banks in which the city funds are deposited, stating their inability to pay the present rate of interest (5) after the 31st, and offering to pay 3 per cent. for average balances. It was referred to the Finance Committee, with power. The following estimates were adopted as the expenses of the city for the current year:

Interest on public debt	$99,963 86
Sinking Fund	84,365 05
General purposes	399,075 94
Fire Department	34,200
Cleaning streets and repairs of wells and pumps, &c	45,767 94
Lighting streets	101,500 00
Total	$683,311 79

The Brooklyn Sewerage Commissioners held a meeting last evening to hear remonstrances against the proposed plan of sewerage in that part of Brooklyn naturally drained by River-street. A number of prominent citizens objected to the plan, and particularly to the submarine tunneling of Kent-avenue, and emptying the sewers' contents at the foot of Ann-street, to augment the bilge-water odors of the Wallabout flats. The Commissioners have several alterations under consideration, which they think will satisfy all reasonable objectors.

The laborers (150 in number) in the Bushwick rope-walks all struck for higher wages yesterday. They have worked up to yesterday at the old prices, but now the proprietors say that they cannot pay more than $1 per day, as there is no sale for what they manufacture.

The Brooklyn Deputy Superintendent of Police was arrested and gave bail yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery committed on a refractory fireman at a fire Saturday night last.

The general Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation. A heavier business was transacted in Flour at, for the most part, essentially unchanged prices,—though some of the finer qualities were rather easier. Wheat was quiet, yet firm. 23,000 bushels Corn found buyers at a shade lower rates. Provisions exhibited no remarkable alteration Cotton was in good request, and it again slightly advanced. Groceries were heavy,—especially Sugars and Rice,—prices of which tended downward. Freights were moderately active and steady.

Public Corruption.

Congress has determined to make a fresh attempt to detect and expose the corruption which is charged upon its members. We heartily approve of this proceeding. It will involve a good deal of shame and disgrace, beyond a doubt,—but it will do something towards curing an evil from which the country suffers more than from all others combined,—the dishonesty and corruption of the men to whom is committed the management of its public affairs. The public at large is pretty well satisfied that high-toned integrity in the direction of the public business is the exception and not the rule,—that, in City, State, and federal governments alike, men seek office, not for the sake of serving the public, or of protecting the interests of the community, but to fill their own pockets, directly or indirectly, out of those vast sums which must be disbursed in the public service. It has come to be pretty generally understood that no measure, involving important pecuniary interests, can be passed in our City Councils, in our State Legislatures, or by Congress, without paying members for their votes or their more active efforts on its behalf. It is not certain that convictions, exposures or punishments will effectually remedy these evils if they really exist:—but it is quite clear that without such exposures no step can ever be taken towards a remedy.

Congress has ordered a Committee to inquire "whether any member or officer of the *present*, or of the *last* Congress," has received any part of the $87,000 which figures on the books of the Middlesex Company as having been paid to secure the passage of the bill repealing the duties on imported wool. This is a very proper proceeding, and we trust it will be followed up with vigor and fidelity. As the investigation is commenced at the opening of the session, the Committee will have ample time to make it as thorough and complete as the facts may require.

We perceive that the *Tribune*, like one or two of its neighbors, is determined to have the public understand that the City Press has been bribed in this matter. If it is important to the *Tribune* that this impression should be fixed in the public mind, in advance of any investigation, very well; but it ought not to misstate facts even for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. It represents the charge as having been made in the report of the Boston Committee, and says:

"If this sum were paid for writing and printing *pamphlets*, as has been suggested, why should that be *set down to the account of the Newspaper Press?*"

If the *Tribune* will be good enough to *read* the Report, it will discover that it is *not* "set down to the account of the Newspaper Press," at all. The passage in that document relating to this subject reads as follows:

"It appears that they paid $87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857. Of this startling amount $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house, *for printing, editorial services, traveling expenses, and other charges, which appear to be legitimate and proper.* No satisfactory explanation has been as yet afforded of the application of the balance."

There is not a syllable said or hinted here about the Newspaper Press;—and nothing but the quick, conscientious sensitiveness of our City Editors,—or some other sentiment perhaps less honorable and therefore not to be imputed to them,—could have led them so promptly to assume, as already proved, the fact that some of them had been bribed. We have already stated our belief that no City Editors were bribed in this matter at all,—but that the services referred to as "editorial" were services rendered in compiling, editing and publishing sundry pamphlets that were issued upon this subject. This intimation, however, has been received with general incredulity. Most of our cotemporaries scout the suggestion that the Press was not bribed. The *Express*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*,—even the *Observer*, will listen to no explanation that promises to relieve the profession, of which they are all useful as well as ornamental members, from the imputation of having been bribed.

We are sorry to put their obstinate skepticism to any severer test; but we feel bound to state that we have been assured by the leading New-York member of the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.—a gentleman whose scrupulous integrity and perfect truthfulness no man will question,—and have been authorized to say on his behalf, that *not one dollar* was ever paid to any Editor, or to any person connected with the Press, for any services rendered by any City journal. The payments in question were solely and exclusively for compiling, editing, printing and distributing the pamphlets referred to;—some of which were made up of original statistics and other matter, while others, issued subsequently, consisted mainly of extracts from leading and influential journals which sustained these views.

We believe this statement to be strictly true. But if our incredulous neighbors still discard it, and insist that the Press has been bribed, we trust they will take some satisfactory means of establishing the fact. We cannot say that we should share their joy upon finding it proved,—partly because we are not in the habit of rejoicing in the misfortunes of others, and partly because our neighbors themselves might not be so joyful at the consummation as they anticipate.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.—Among the castles in the air which our people are fond of raising occasionally are official residences for our higher State and civic officials. But none of these airy superstructures have ever resolved themselves into more solid elements than such as in the colors of the rainbow live and play in the plighted clouds. The great State of New-York did once, it is true, purchase a three-walled house for its Governor, and every year there is talk at Washington of building official residence for the Heads of Departments. Some enthusiastic Gothamites have even indulged in visions of an official residence for our Mayor—a mansion house for the Empire City like the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, or the Mansion House, of London. But the only official residences in our whole Union, we believe, is the White House in Washington, the palace of our President. Pennsylvania, however, is about to purchase a house for the residence of the Governor of that State, and if the bargain should be completed, perhaps all the other members of the confederacy will be induced to follow the example of the Keystone State. The second State in the Union has not made a very magnificent beginning towards an official residence for its Governor, but it *has* made a beginning, which is something. A bill passed the Senate of the State Legislature, last week, without a dissenting voice, appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of a house on Front-street, in Harrisburg, for a "Gubernatorial residence," and a commission was appointed to attend to the matter. And now that Pennsylvania has provided a residence at the State capital for her Governor, the other States will probably follow her example; but, instead of buying a house already built, it would be much better to make an appropriation for building a suitable one. The official residence of the Governor of the State ought to be a little more stately and "palatial" than the house of any ordinary citizen.

Civil War in Mexico.

The time has come when General COMONFORT must either override the violent opposition that has been raised to his Dictatorship, or admit his incapacity to fulfill the duties of his very responsible office. In the present distracted condition of Mexico a temporizing policy must prove fatal. Attempts at conciliation are worse than useless. The party now striving to effect General COMONFORT's overthrow are not merely political opponents. They are his bitter enemies, and the enemies of liberty and Constitutional Government. They are backed by the wealth and influence of the Church, which is seeking to regain its lost property and punish its despoiler. They receive, moreover, much aid and comfort from the Monarchists and adherents of SANTA ANA, who are intriguing for the restoration of their chief; and their ranks are abundantly filled by those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain from revolution, commotion and disorder. The Mexican "mob" is always ripe for rebellion against any Government that happens to be in power.

President COMONFORT was compelled, by inevitable necessity, to disperse the Federal Congress in the manner he did; otherwise his Dictatorship would have been merely nominal. If, to restore order in Mexico, a one-man power was absolutely needed, it could only be put into practical operation by some such means as those adopted. The *coup d'état* was sudden and unexpected, and it is natural enough that the body of legislators, so summarily broken up, should complain and enter a vehement protest against the proceeding. It was an extreme measure, doubtless; but Mexico is in a condition that renders the adoption of extreme measures necessary for her preservation. The manifesto of General COMONFORT, issued after the dissolution of Congress, is in marked contrast to the one signed by the eighty-six indignant Deputies. While the latter is chiefly remarkable for its virulent and undignified abuse of the Executive, the former is mild and temperate in its tone, and is modestly signed "IGNACIO COMONFORT, Provisional President." The writer justifies himself from the charges of dishonesty and treason brought against him; but, unfortunately, this is all we can say in favor of his manifesto. As a State paper, it is inexpressibly weak, and exhibits a vascillation and unsteadiness of purpose that augurs badly for the success of the Comonfort Party. We cannot discover in it any indication of a firm determination to persevere in the policy already inaugurated. On the contrary, the President has doubts; he even expresses his doubts as to the wisdom of what he himself has done;—and to doubt, under such circumstances, is to lose all.

General COMONFORT's hesitation, when success depends so much upon decision, is vexatious to his friends and encouraging to his enemies. We are not therefore surprised to learn that opposition to his rule has marvelously increased within a fortnight. The protest of the disbanded Legislators has been indorsed over the whole country. A revolutionary movement, started at Guanajuato, has been promptly followed by the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion to General COMONFORT. It is undoubtedly a most formidable coalition—determined to plunge the country into civil war in order to gain its ends.

While these events are taking place, SANTA ANA is biding his time at Havana ready to take any side that promises him restoration to power. We may hear at any moment of his long-threatened descent upon Vera Cruz. To crown the difficulties with which the Republic is at present surrounded, Spain is obstinately determined not to yield a single point in her claim; and there are again strong indications that even the mediation of France and England will be ineffectual to prevent an open rupture.

City Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the *Bank of Commerce* is making strenuous efforts to have the City deposits taken away from the Shoe and Leather Bank, and transferred to its own account. Some of its officers have not scrupled to say that theirs was the *only* Bank in the City which could be trusted with the custody of so large amounts:—and I believe it is understood that they have expressed their willingness to pay a small interest on the deposits for the sake of securing them.

As to the good taste of all this I have nothing to say. I desire merely to state a fact in regard to this Bank, which came to my knowledge a few days since.

At one time during the last season the City had overdrawn its account at the Shoe and Leather Bank *fourteen hundred thousand dollars*. These large advances had been made by that Bank, because the City needed the money, and could not raise it elsewhere. Application was then made by the Comptroller to the Bank of Commerce to lend the City $100,000,—as several of the other Banks had partially promised to do. The officers replied that they were not anxious to accommodate the City at the same rate of interest paid by their regular dealers. They declined to make the loan, and the Shoe and Leather Bank carried the whole, without aid from any quarter.

Under such circumstances, I do not think the Bank of Commerce has any very strong claims upon the favor of the City. YOURS, &c.

We publish the above, which comes from a reliable quarter, merely because other City journals have brought the matter to the notice of the public. If there is any reason for distrusting the soundness and responsibility of the Shoe and Leather Bank, or the integrity and capacity of the present City Chamberlain, the Mayor will probably make other arrangements. But we are not inclined to believe that he will make a change in so important an office without substantial reasons, or merely to gratify the eagerness of individuals to make profit for themselves out of the City funds.

Perils to our Harbor—A Startling and Important Fact.

"Silt" is a small word, and represents something still smaller; but both the name and the thing deserve the careful attention of this City and its neighborhood. The time may come when *silt* will sound as terribly in the ears of New-York, as Hessian Fly sounds in the ears of a Western farmer. Silt is nothing more than the little particles of earthy matter, the washings of meadows and the refuse of our streets, which give the waters of our bay and rivers that turbid and muddy appearance they always bear. But if this were all the harm done by silt, it would hardly be worth alluding to.

Unhappily it is not, as we have been made fearfully conscious by the Report of Mr. HASWELL, made to the Board of Underwriters and the New-York Harbor Commissioners, embodying the results of his observations on the deposit of silt in our harbor. These observations were commenced nearly four years ago under the direction of the Board of Underwriters, and have been continued up to the close of the last year; and the facts gathered by Mr. HASWELL, together with his deductions from his investigations, show that the slow process of destroying our harbor by the constant deposit of silt is never intermitted, and that unless proper measures be taken to prevent it, the time must inevitably come, and that at no very distant day, when the channels to our harbor will be so choked up that none but vessels of small tonnage and very light draught of water, will be able to enter.

Mr. HASWELL gives some alarming instances of the damage done to our harbor within a very few years, which will surprise those who have not given their attention to this subject. In illustration of the effects of the encroachments upon our river, it is stated that the flood tide through the East River, once flowing to Sands' Point, is now stopped at Fort Schuyler, Throgg's Point; the width of the channel inside the bar had narrowed, in 1855, half a mile since the survey of 1836; by the report of Professor BACHE, of the Coast Survey, it appears that in the main ship channel from the Southwest Spit to Gedney's Channel there has been an increase of sand in twenty years of 2,532,000 cubic feet. The natural silt of the river is, of course, beyond the reach of human agency; the washings away from the shores and meadows, and the enormous bulk of earthy particles brought down by freshets from the tributaries to the Hudson, cannot be intercepted nor prevented. But there is still more danger from the washings from our streets, and the excavations from our stagnant docks which are constantly deposited in the river, and tend, more than all other causes, to destroy our harbor.

The two remedial courses recommended by Mr. HASWELL are such as will at once strike the most superficial observer as worthy of adoption. His first suggestion is, that the streets should be kept perfectly clean to prevent that constant washing of dirt and sand into the river which is now so fruitful of mischief.

His other suggestion is equally forcible and entitled to attention. The process of clearing out the docks and slips on each side of the City is by dredging machines; the mud is placed in scows with false bottoms, which are hauled into the middle of the river when full, and their contents let out. Mr. HASWELL recommends that instead of being deposited in the river the dredgings shall be deposited on land where, if they do no good, they will at least do no harm. As an example of the rapidity with which the slips fill up with silt from the washings of the streets, it is stated by the proprietors of the Sectional Dock at the foot of Pike-street, that the deposit of mud upon their tanks averages five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in one flow of tide, and they are subjected to the delay and cost of dredging under their dock to the depth of seven feet every two years.

In reference to the general opinion that the discharges from our sewers, and the dredgings from the slips, are carried out to sea and into Long Island Sound by the force of the tide, it is stated that, independently of the stones, bricks, and other heavy materials which obviously cannot be acted upon by the force of the current, it would be impossible for the washings of our streets, when exposed to the action of a current of from only three to four miles an hour, to reach Sandy Hook, which is eighteen miles distant. The observations made by Mr. HASWELL appear to have been very thorough, and his suggestions are of a character that can hardly fail to receive the serious attention of our State legislators and our Common Council.

Another Lunacy Case.

Within the past few months there have been several cases before the Courts of alleged lunatics, whose release from confinement in asylums for the insane, was sought by real or pretended friends. In all such cases the public is naturally very much interested. Confinement on such a plea, when the plea is false, is a cruelty which can hardly be too severely punished. It is, therefore, well that all such applications should receive the most thorough examination when brought before our Courts.

The last of these cases was that of LOUISA WOLFSOHN, a young lady who, after having been a patient in the Bloomingdale Asylum for some fourteen months, was removed to the Kings County Asylum, which is a comparatively new structure, under the direction of Dr. LANSING as Resident Physician. When she had been there some six weeks, a Mr. CASE, of this City, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of obtaining her release, on the ground that she was not of unsound mind. The writ was served, and she was taken before Judge INGRAHAM. No previous notice was given to the Superintendents, nor to the Resident Physician. The secret of the pending *habeas corpus* was confided only to Mrs. LUCAS, the matron, who, after some conversations with Mr. CASE, and observations of the conduct of the patient, became impressed with a belief that she was perfectly sane. She was called to the stand, and testified to that effect, and also that the physician had said the patient was placed in a certain ward for the purpose of "subduing her pride." Dr. LANSING was called, and testified that he had no doubt of her insanity. Miss WOLFSOHN was in Court, where she was examined by Dr. COVIL and others, and, from the coherency of her remarks, at that time, they were induced to believe her sane. On Friday the case was adjourned until yesterday afternoon, and, during the interval, she appeared to be perfectly sane, attending church twice on Sunday, and showing no symptoms of aberration.

Yesterday, however, the affair took a different turn. Before the time for her production in Court, she had it fixed firmly in her mind that the conduct or intentions of Mr. CASE were not honorable, and that the others who favored her release were endeavoring to destroy her by administering poison with her food. Both Mr. CASE and the Matron were now as certain of her insanity as they had previously been of her entire soundness of mind; and when she was produced in Court she succeeded in establishing the opinion of her serious mental derangement, to the entire satisfaction of all parties present. Mr. CASE moved for an adjournment until Wednesday next, which he said might be considered a virtual abandonment of the case. The motion was granted, and Miss WOLFSOHN was remanded to the custody of Dr. LANSING. Had her insanity been less apparent, or had she continued to converse rational in Court for a day or two longer, public confidence in the conduct of Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and in Dr. LANSING, the Resident Physician, would have been very much impaired. But as it is, the effect will probably be the reverse.

This case is another and a very excellent illustration of the extreme difficulty of deciding upon certain forms of lunacy on slight examination.

NAVAL.—The Government is now shipping men at the Naval Rendezvous in this City, for the steam frigate *Niagara*, to go on the Telegraph Laying Expedition in the Spring. The men are to be shipped expressly for the *Niagara*, for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged. We are glad to hear that the Government is now getting for general service the very best men; in some cases picking less than ten men out of a hundred applicants. Since the construction of those six steam frigates we have a Navy which, in *quality*, is unequaled in the world.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Don Giovanni" last evening attracted an overflowing house—better than the first. The performance was excellent, and elicited well-merited applause. An extensive work like this necessarily improves by repetition, and we are sorry that the close of the season will not permit of its being given many times. Wednesday is the last night—the company appearing in Philadelphia on Friday. There will be a cheap operatic performance of the "Barber of Seville" to-night. Admission fifty cents. Madame LA GRANGE, Herr FORMES, Signor LABOCETTA, Signor GASSIER, &c., in the caste.

THE OPERA TROUPE.—Our friends in Boston, it seems, are to have the satisfaction of hearing our excellent Academy Troupe at the end of the present week. The programme, as at present arranged, promises a performance of "Elijah" on Saturday night, and one of the "Messiah" on Sunday, at the Music Hall, after which the indefatigable Herr ULLMAN proposes a trip to Philadelphia.

MORNING CONCERT.—Mme. GRÆVER-JOHNSON, the finest female pianist we have ever had in this country, and an artist who can withstand any present male competition, gives her first Morning Concert, to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme is unusually varied, presents some novelties, and introduces vocalism. Mme. JOHNSON-GRÆVER flings down the gauntlet to the musical world by playing LISZT's "Gelop Chromatique"—a work of such supreme difficulty that no one has had the hardihood to attempt it in the concert-room for many years. Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING are the vocal artists. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An excellent little drama, of the "Don Cæsar de Bazan" order, has slipped into the bills here without attracting the attention it deserves. It is called the "Muleteer of Toledo," and turns on the adventures of the King of Castile whilst in disguise as a Muleteer. The play has already been used for operatic purposes by Mr. BALFE under the name of the "King of Castile." It is in every respect a light, pleasant, romantic, picturesque little drama, and played as it is by Miss KEENE and her company suffices for a couple of hours of elegant and excellent amusement. Some admirable scenery has been prepared by Mr. HAWTHORNE, and the costumes and stage appointments are in the usual excellent style and taste of this establishment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There seems to be a rage at present for equestrian performances—a sort of equine epidemic; all our theatres are being devoted to the horse drama. In regular rotation, Niblo's Garden succumbed last night. The effect—however much to be deplored in other respects—was certainly beneficial to the treasury, for a more crowded house we have never seen at this oft-crowded establishment. "DAN RICE'S Great Show" was the provincial attraction on this occasion. The handsome "posters" of the concern have informed the public of what this "Great Show" consists. In addition to the usual attractions of a circus, Mr. RICE has some performing animals of unusual sagacity, and in general respects the "Show" seems to be capable of supplying the present demand for this kind of attraction. The performances passed off satisfactorily.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The fairy tale of "Cinderella" was produced here last night, as a horse spectacle piece. The action takes place in the ring (necessarily, for there is no longer a stage,) and the actors are children and ponies. A piece of this sort is intended for the young folk, and it is only necessary to say that it is got up as effectively as possible. A vast number of pretty young faces contribute to the beauty of the performance. The equestrian performances here are now excellent; the horses numerous, handsome and well trained. Mr. SHERWOOD'S comic scene "Pete Jenkins's Visit to the City," is entitled to more than the ordinary praise bestowed on equestrian performances. It is an unusually robust exhibition of genuine comic acting, and signally outstrips all other attempts at fun.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Twelve pickpockets, eleven males and one female, all English, were arrested last night at the Academy of Music, while professionally engaged. Upon all of them were found one or more wallets, containing sums of money. Eight of the prisoners were taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Police-station. The rest were conveyed to the Deputy's office. The female prisoner is well known to the Police as Mrs. SAUNDERS. They will be examined this morning.

☞ About one hundred men, composing the delegation from the 71st regiment which has in charge the Eagle presentation to the Military Association at Albany, leave this morning at 6½ o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad. They will be received with military honors on their arrival at Albany.

☞ We are requested to state that Rev. Dr. DURBIN delivers a lecture this evening at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. This is one of a series which is now in progress in aid of this very excellent and deserving charity.

WRECKS ON FLORIDA REEF.—A detailed statement of the names and character of vessels wrecked on the reefs and shoals of Florida, together of their arrival at the port of Key West, their expenses, salvages, and auction sales of material during the year 1857, appears in the Savannah *Georgian*. The whole number of vessels included in this statement is 56—9 ships, (3 British and 1 Spanish,) 2 steamers, (1 a United States,) 6 barks, 9 brigs, and 30 schooners. The total value of vessels and cargoes was $3,734,450; total expenses, $78,840 70; total salvage, $198,240 04, and auction sales, $61,283 24. The number of disasters for each month of the year was as follows: In January, 10; February, 7; March, 4; April, 2; May, 4; June, 1; July, 2; August, 4; September, 1; October, 4; November, 13; December, 4. Of these, 9 were totally lost, (3 being burned;) 1 condemned and burned, being unworthy of repair; 4 dismasted in gales of wind, and brought to this port and refitted; 1 blown from the latitude of Cape Henry to this place, the first port she could make; 1 shifted cargo; 1 with a mutinous crew; 18 leaking, and unable to proceed; 1 leaking, supplied with steam-pumps, and proceeded without repairs; 19 received assistance from the wreckers, and paid pilotage or salvage; 5 got ashore, and succeeded in getting afloat without aid; 1 foundered at sea, and 1 (steamer) arrived with machinery out of order, and needing new boilers.

For the years 1854, '55 and '56 the number of disasters was, respectively, 64, 60 and 71. The total of losses at Key West from 1854 to 1857, inclusive, was $12,497,241.

The value of property jeopardized last year was nearly four-fold that of 1844, and that of 1856 and 1857 equal to that of the years 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49 together—showing conclusively that the Florida wrecker is still an important assistant to the commerce of the great gulf. The increase in the number of beacons, reef signals, buoys and light-houses, and the adoption of expensive illuminating apparatus, does not seem to lessen the number of accidents to vessels passing through the Florida Straits. But there is no doubt that the average number of accidents to the amount of shipping now passing is less than in former years, when these lights and signals did not exist.

AN UNKNOWN VESSEL LOST AT SEA.—The schooner *Mary Alice*, Captain WELSH, from Pesce, P. R., reports having experienced a terrific hurricane on the 13th inst., in latitude 34° 20', longitude 72° 30'. The gale was from the southward, and lasted four hours; the Captain could show no canvas, the vessel going nine knots under bare poles. At daylight he made two sails ahead, a brig and schooner, the latter under storm trysail and reefed foresail and jibs down, the brig apparently lying by her. Could see men moving about the vessel's deck, but she had no signal set. After passing her about a mile the schooner went down suddenly; the brig then made all sail and stood to the westward. Would have run down to her, but concluded the brig had taken the crew off. The schooner was painted black, and of about 250 tons burthen. This was in lat. 35° 20', lon. 72° 50'.

SICKNESS AT SEA.—Owing to the continued heavy westerly winds which have prevailed for the past two months, vessels bound westward from European ports are making uncommonly long passages. With those carrying passengers, at this season of the year, a long passage proves very injurious and destructive to health and life. Ship fever more particularly is apt to make fearful work among emigrants ill-y clad and provisioned, and poorly supplied with the pure air so absolutely essential to the preservation of health. It is almost impossible to force emigrant passengers upon deck during rough and wet weather. Many captains are prone to indulge their passengers in their desire to remain below, and the sad result is, at this season of the year, that ship fever is almost certain to follow. We learn that a vessel arrived during the past week at Quarantine, had twenty deaths on the passage, and about the same number had the ship fever upon her arrival. There are many vessels now at sea that have been out some fifty, and some even seventy odd days. It is feared they will suffer much from want and disease.

Capt. MONROE, of bark *Montezuma*, from Demerara, arrived yesterday, informs us that the brig *Pacific*, of Boston, Capt. HARRY, from ——, was ashore at the mouth of the River Massaroony. The French war-steamer *Rapid* had tried for 12 hours to pull her off, but she would prove a total loss. She had six feet of water in her when the steamer left her. She went ashore Dec. 18—all hands saved.

Messrs. PECK & CHURCH, of this City, inform us that the bark *Mary C. Dyer* is ashore at Barnegat; has a round stern with a gilded eagle on it, proving the vessel ashore at the above place the one reported by the schooner *Connecticut*.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Commander M. BERRY, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston, after a passage of only 49 hours, bringing a full cargo and a fair list of passengers. We are indebted to the Purser for files of papers of Saturday last.

☞ The ship *Daniel Webster* arrived yesterday from Calcutta, reports, Dec. 13, Capt. DANIEL SAMPSON, (Master of the above vessel,) a native of Duxbury, Mass., died of dysentery. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife residing at Boston.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—No change in the rates of fare has been made, which is now the same (one cent) on both routes. The Peck-slip Company have hauled off one day boat, and now run only three; they have also changed the order of night trips, making them less frequent. On the South Tenth-street, and James-slip line, they say the travel is steadily increasing, and they are doing better than when they charged 3 cents.

CORRECTION.—It was erroneously stated in our columns a few days since that the Court of Appeals had overruled certain decisions made by Recorder SMITH in a case of burglary, which was said to have been tried before him. We learn that this was a mistake,—that the trial referred to was not before the Recorder, and that no one of his decisions has ever been reversed or overruled by the Court of Appeals.

☞ Some of the indignant inhabitants of Cold Spring, Putnam County, indulged themselves, a day or two since, in the burning in effigy of Mr. M. WILSON, a Commissioner of Excise, who had made himself obnoxious to them by enforcing the license law.

Personal.

An irate widow, Mrs. Burgess, attempted to shoot a Mr. Sanford Hall, in the rail-cars at Cumberland, Va., last week. Cause of the trouble—the gentleman's start on a bridal tour, after cutting the acquaintance of the widow, to whom he once paid his addresses. The lady got mad, and relieved her jealousy by presenting a revolver at the unlucky bridegroom; but her hand was stayed by passengers in the train before any mischief was done, and Mr. Hall went on his way with his bride rejoicing.

The captain of a Mississippi steamer has started a morning paper on board his boat, called the *Bulletin*. He issues it regularly, serves it to customers at stopping places, and fills it with news and pleasant gossip. He is one of the veterans of river navigation, having followed that calling for 27 years. It is proposed especially to make the paper the organ of the river boatmen. A newspaper with a floating place of publication is certainly a novelty.

Rev. Mr. Lakeman, a clergyman, of Abington, Mass., was suddenly attacked by insanity last week. He scattered his clothes along the railroad track, and entered a friend's house in Middleboro', by breaking through the windows, and was discovered inside in a raving condition, and in a state of nudity. He was placed in confinement.

At a Cincinnati hotel, last week, two ladies retiring to rest were frightened by the discovery of a fellow concealed under the bed, who grasped the ankle of one of the ladies. There was a prodigious outcry in the house about that time, but in the confusion the culprit escaped.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, has been sojourning for the past week at Bordentown, N. J., visiting his brother-in-law, General Cook.

Fires.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—About 10½ o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in a frame building in Eighty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, occupied by GEORGE F. SCHWARTSHAUS as a lager beer saloon and bowling-room. The damage was about $300, and is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ By the semi-annual report of the Managers of the Dispensary of the German Society, No. 377 East Tenth-street, we learn that the whole number of patients assisted at the institution during the last half-year was 882. The number of patients during the half-year previous was 663; increase, 119. Drs. TELLKAMPF, WILKES and C. F. MEIER, have been elected Managers for the ensuing year. The Dispensary is open daily.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ALEX. LAURIE, No. 141 Fulton-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by cutting his throat with a razor. The only cause assigned by him was that he was tired of life.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Formidable Coalition Against the Dictator.—Bloody Civil War in Prospect.—Distressed Condition of the Republic.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The *Tennessee* again brings to us important and exciting news from the Mexican Republic. The recent revolutionary proceedings at the capital have been most unfavorably received in many parts of the interior; a large number of States have declared violently against the new order of things. Even a number of the principal towns, and among them Vera Cruz, which at first pronounced in favor of it, have since repudiated it. A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it; troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic, and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent. We cannot, perhaps, give a better idea of the distracted condition of the Republic than by a chronological narrative of events that have transpired since our last.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS.

The violent breaking up and dispersion of the Federal Congress was followed by an equally violent manifesto or protest on their part. It opens with the most exciting and intemperate language: "the most scandalous crime recorded in its national annals. The second standard-bearer of the revolution of Ayutla, that man in whom the nation reposed almost confidence, placing in his hands its presidency and its future—the man, indeed, who, but fifteen days ago, swore before the Supreme Being, and before nation, to be the faithful guardian of its liberties—that man has suddenly exchanged the honorable title of the constitutional chief of a free people for the miserable one of a vulgar faction. A reference to his antecedents, a traitor to the national will, false to his own oath, he has turned against the breasts of his country the very arms which she gave him for her salvation and defence.

"The view of so unparalleled an attempt against the inviolable rights of the nation the representatives of the people would be unworthy of the mission with which it honors them if they cowardly kept silence. Driven as they are, at the point of the bayonet, from the legitimate exercise of their functions, dissolved as a national representation, the Chief Justice, the President of the Congress, and some of his members thrown into prison like miserable culprits, and others persecuted, it is but the duty of those who are still free to denounce to the nation the crime committed against it, and to protest before the civilized world against the tyranny of force.

The Congress then proceeds, singularly enough after this valiant opening of their case, to state their grievances and to recite their past brief history, very much in the style of apologists, to show that they had done nothing to deserve such treatment! They grow valiant, however, again at the close:

Returning then to their homes, with tranquil consciences, the representatives of the Mexican people protest in the most solemn manner, before the world, against every act of arbitrary power of whatever kind, whether committed by citizens or foreigners, and hold all, both the chief and those who cooperate with him, responsible for it. Finally, they would appeal to the Governor and Legislatures of the Republic to remain faithful to their promises and to the welfare of the nation, to repudiate the revolutionary plan proclaimed at Tacubaya, and to lend the forces of their several States for the preservation of constitutional order.

This curious document was signed by 86 deputies, less than a quorum, but many names have since been attached to it, doubtless as members made up their minds to take sides with this party or with that. It was followed by a manifesto from the newly created Dictator himself.

COMONFORT'S MANIFESTO.

This is a very long, very dull, and very temperate document. It is very modest withal, and signed "The citizen IGNACIO COMONFORT, Provisional President of the Republic, to his compatriots." The following is the gist of it:

After two years of obstinate strife, raising armies, expending large sums, and struggling in all directions, Government could no longer doubt the character of that opposition, whose vigor could not be vanquished either by fortune or force of arms. The moment at last arrived in which the Constitution was only sustained by the compulsion of the authorities, * * * In such grave difficulties, and looking on the future amidst so many doubts and the most terrible forebodings, I adopted the resolution to make a last effort, which I thought might possibly save the Constitution, presenting to Congress the initiatory reforms which all considered urgent, and which I judged might contribute to calm the minds, to tranquilize the consciences and uniform opinion; but the desire of change, improvement and welfare, less confident than I of the pacific and slow means which I had proposed to adopt, less hopeful of the result which I still conceived to be possible, made that my coöperation should not be solicited, and without any further programme than the few ideas consigned in the Plan of Tacubaya, the troops stationed in this capital and other places of the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico resolved to adopt the last measure to which it is appealed, when opinion is so long subjected and compulsed.

Perhaps this has been an untimely step. The voice of the troops who have initiated this movement is not the echo of a faction, nor does it proclaim the exclusive triumph of any party. The nation repudiated the new Constitution, and the troops have done nothing but to submit to the national will.

It will be seen that COMONFORT has taken the position that the *coup d'etat* was forced upon him somewhat against his will. The manifesto concludes:

If Providence, who rules the destinies of nations protects the good intentions of which I am possessed, I trust that the acts of the Provisional Administration shall justify, more than my words, the conduct which the urgency of circumstances has obliged me to adopt to save the Republic from ruin and society from dissolution.

PROTESTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

The first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. It is conceived in the following terms, and signed by Governor DOBLADO:

1. The State of Guanajuato declines to acknowledge the revolutionary Government called into being by the Brigade of Zuloaga.

2. It calls upon the other States of the Confederacy to form themselves into a league for the purpose of reëstablishing constitutional order.

3. And to this object, it names the Gen. ANASTASIO PARRODI Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the State, giving him the fullest authority to dispose of them as may seem to him best.

4. It invites to this city (Guanajuato) the sovereign Congress of the nation, that it may here continue the exercise of its functions, interrupted by a seditious army.

5. All who coöperate with the revolutionary movement at the capital, or in any way support it, shall be treated as traitors.

This manifesto was followed by others and similar ones from the States of Querétaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion. As this last is a most important one we give its substance, premising that it was preceded by a proclamation from Gen. INGLESIAS, of the Federal Garrison, declaring civil war imminent, and calling upon the troops to maintain themselves faithful and loyal.

PROTEST OF VERA CRUZ.

Whereas, The object which prompted us to give in our adhesion at first to the Plan of Tacubayn—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—has not been attained, inasmuch as a number of the States repudiate this plan, and even a portion of our own people have raised their voices for the reëstablishment of constitutional order.

Whereas, Under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained.

Whereas, Even if the Constitution of 1857 should meet with resistance, it can, nevertheless, be made, by adaptation to circumstances, to serve as the bond of the union.

Whereas, The dangers which threaten the Republic, according to our last European advices, imperatively demand that the union of the States be preserved, and that all Mexicans make common sacrifices upon the altar of the country, &c. Therefore, be it

Resolved, The State of Vera Cruz does not recognize any other centre of the Federal Union than that designated by the Constitution of the present year.

The manifesto was signed by all the principal officers of the State, of the Federal garrison, and the National Guards, and if we may judge from the papers before us to the general satisfaction of the people.

MANIFESTO OF THE COALITION.

Meanwhile appears the manifesto of General PARRODI, who signs himself "General-in-Chief of the Federal Army;" but who is styled among the opposition papers "General-in-Chief of those States which have resolved to preserve constitutional order." It calls upon all the Governors and Legislatures of the several States to repudiate the revolutionary Government of COMONFORT, and resist to the last the usurpation at the capital, and makes the following levies of troops:

"The States of Zacatecas and Guanajuato each 1,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, 100 artillery, and 4 to 6 pieces of cannon, with munitions of war in proportion—this force to be maintained during the whole period of the campaign.

San Luis Potosi and Michoacan each 800 infantry, 300 cavalry, 50 artillery, and 2 to 3 pieces of cannon.

Aguascallentes and Queretaro each 500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 25 artillery.

The State of Jalisco will furnish 2,000 men in all and 14 pieces of artillery."

At the time this manifesto was issued, the action of the State of Vera Cruz, and others who first recognized the Dictatorship, was not known. How far the opposition have responded to it we have no means of judging. It would seem, however, that the coalition is already very formidable, and daily growing more so. A dispatch to Vera Cruz, the morning of the 7th, states that the garrison of Tampico had also followed the example of the former city.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Meanwhile affairs at the capital make no very flattering promises for the future. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 7th says:

"Accordlog to private letters before us, the state of things at the capital of the Republic is the saddest that could be imagined. After a thousand changes of mind, characteristic of his vascillating nature, it would appear D. IGNACIO COMONFORT has at last determined to take up arms against those States which repudiate the Plan of Tacobaya, seconded as yet only when the Federal arms have proved superior to the people. He has, indeed, actually entered upon the infamous work of levying an army from the rabble of the streets of Mexico, and the people of the surrounding neighborhood, over whom he exercises a special jurisdiction. The unfortunate revolution has alienated from Señor COMONFORT the few true liberals that have hitherto stood by his side, and left him entirely in the hands of the 'conservatives,' who offer him their alliance on condition he will reëstablish the theocracy, and of his Minister D. MANUEL PAYNO, who seeks to replenish the treasury by the sale of the credit of the nation, at the rate of five hundred dollars for $100.

As a natural consequence, Señor COMONFORT could not, if he tried, find honorable men who would be willing to go into his Cabinet. Even his Council of State, that anomalous body composed of the most distinguished satellites of the retrogade faction, has dissolved. There remains then, of the plan of Tacubaya, in the capital, but the element of reaction which entered into its composition, and Señor COMONFORT himself, the obedient instrument of the 'retrogrades,' who only await the favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for their ancient chieftain, the exile of Turbaco, (SANTA ANA.)"

Elsewhere, the *Progreso*, of the same date, says it would not be surprised at any moment to hear of another overturn. The people are always ripe for it, while the leaders who coöperated with COMONFORT in the *coup d'état* are themselves beginning to lose patience with his vascillating course.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Latest news from the South announce the death of the famous General ALVAREZ, the leader of the revolution of Ayutla, and the first choice for President. The report, however, seams not to have been generally credited by many.

New-Year's day was very generally celebrated at the capital. The Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the British Minister, waited upon the President, and the usual formal speeches were made upon the occasion, the Minister of Guatemala speaking for the former.

The *Extraordinary* estimates the value of American claims against the Mexican Government at twenty millions of dollars.

New outrages by a band of 150 robbers are reported from Cuernavaca.

A disastrous fire took place at Real del Monte on the morning of Christmas Day. It was impossible to overcome the flames until the whole range of stabling and foundry was entirely destroyed. Great difficulty was met with in extricating the mules and horses from their perilous position; nor was this effected before four animals had perished in the fire.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE VS. IMPHEE—SPEECH OF MR. WRAY—CAUSE AND CURE OF HOG CHOLERA—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION—WIND PLOWING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1857.

I have just closed my note-book after reporting one of the most interesting agricultural meetings I ever attended. The range of topics discussed has not been so extended as at some others, but upon the few which have been broached, a great amount of information has been made public. It is thought that the month of January is not a good season for holding this agricultural meeting, for it is, perhaps, the busiest of the session, and complaint is made by members that their political duties at the Capitol preclude their attending the meeting, as they should much like to do.

Before reporting the session of to-day, I must introduce more particularly to your acquaintance the new President of the United States Agricultural Society. General TENCH TILGHMAN is a grandson of WASHINGTON'S aide-de-camp of the same name, was educated at West Point, served for a season in the army, and now occupies the paternal estate at Oxford, Maryland. He is, and has been for some years past, actively engaged in carrying through the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and was recently elected President of the Company. He was, during the past year, Chairman of the Implement Committee of the United States Society, which originated and carried through the celebrated Reaper and Mower Trial. I do not think a better selection could have been made for a person to fill the honorable and onerous post of President of the National Agricultural Society.

This last day of the session has been a most exciting one, for a very nice personal explanation was made by Mr. WRAY, of England, touching the course of the United States Patent-office, in attempting to destroy the public estimation of the varieties of his African Imphee, or Sugar-cane. In a quiet, deliberative assembly of farmers, such as this Congress, so bold a line of maintenance of rights, and protest against injustice as was made to-day by the above gentleman, in the very presence of the person whom he claimed had done the injury, fell like a bombshell in the meeting, and from their usual placidity the feelings of the members were aroused into great excitement.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by President TILGHMAN, who invited Ex-President WILDER, and such of the Vice-Presidents as were present, to take seats on the platform.

Hon. HENRY WAGER reported that the sum of $250 had been voted to Mr. WILDER to purchase a suitable testimonial of respect for his official services.

Col. BURDWYN, of North Carolina, eulogized the official career of Mr. WILDER, as did also Gov. BROWN and others.

Hon. M. P. WILDER rose to thank the Chair and the several speakers for their kindness. The testimonial would be of the greatest value as an heir loom to transmit to his children, and for their sakes he accepted it.

Col. BURDWYN, of North Carolina, said that the regular business of the day being now in order, he would introduce to the Society Mr. LEONARD WRAY, of London, formerly a resident of Caffraria.

Mr. WRAY proceeded to sketch the circumstances connected with the discovery by him of the varieties of Imphee. He had in 1850 occupied the post of Cashier of the East India Railway Co., but the climate of India proving detrimental to the health of his wife, he had visited the Cape of Good Hope. Subsequently hearing of the salubrious climate and favorable soil of Port Natal, he had moved there and made it his home for three years. Around the huts of the native Kaffirs, and growing wild in the fields of the vicinity, he had noticed a species of plant similar to broom corn, but the stalk of which was filled with an exceedingly sweet pith, so sweet, in fact, that the idea occurred to him that the expressed juice must be exceedingly suitable for the manufacture of sugar. Inquiries which he frequently made, convinced him that the natives cultivated the Imphee solely for the purpose of chewing the stalk and sucking the juice. Efforts had been made by intelligent colonists to make sugar from it, but with no success. No way discouraged, he had sent his Kaffir servants to collect as many different varieties as they could find; and the seeds of all of fifteen kinds he had planted, and from their juice had, after repeated failures, succeeded in making excellent sugar. Elated by his success, he had kept his process of manufacture a profound secret, had quietly collected a large amount of seed, and had visited Europe to introduce his discovery to the notice of the civilized world. Arriving in France in 1854, he had exhibited his plants and sugar at the *Exposition Universelle*, and been awarded for them the silver medal of the Exposition. He had had the assurances of Count GASPARIN that the gold medal would be awarded to him, but that gentleman having been stricken down by apoplexy, the other members of the Commission had awarded to him only the silver medal. To prove that he had not, as some of his detractors in this country had asserted, *bought* the medal, he begged leave to present a copy of the *Siecle* newspaper, which contained a full report of the appearance of his Imphees, and noticed the award to him of the medal.

This testimonial he placed in the hands of the President, who having examined it passed it to members for inspection. It is a very beautiful silver medal, having on one side a most truthful and exquisitely-cut likeness of NAPOLEON III. The reverse is adorned by a richly carved wreath of laurel. Mr. WRAY gave as his opinion that the so-called Chinese Sugar-cane was nothing but a variety of the Imphee, which in the palmy days of the Portuguese nation had been taken from their settlement at Delagoa Bay, on the south-eastern coast of Africa, to China. It was no more unlikely than a well-established transportation of Brahmina cattle from India to Caffraria. The present race of Zulu cattle evidently owed their origin to this importation by the Portuguese. It was very remarkable that the Chinese Sugar-cane should so closely resemble one of his Imphees (which he held up for inspection) that they could scarce be distinguished, the one from the other, unless they were congeners. The Sorgho had appeared in France, being sent by Comte DE MONTIGNY, in the very same year as he was cultivating his Imphees in Africa, and it was an illustration of the sometimes wonderful workings of Providence, that the wanderer taken from the neighborhood of its congeners to the very extreme portion of the earth, had met those congeners in a land foreign to both, arriving almost simultaneously.

The enterprise and inquisitiveness of the French did not slowly excite great interest in his Imphees, and the award of the silver medal and consequent publicity given to his plans, caused him receiving many applications for seed. He had, however confined his cultivation in France to the estate of Count DE DAVID BEAUREGARD, near Toulon, and to a farm near Bayonna. Although often desirous to visit America, he had not done so until the past Spring, when, having received a direct invitation from Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, he had sailed from England, and arrived in New-York in April last, bringing seeds and the sugar he had made. This sugar he would show to the meeting.

It consists of two samples of very good quality, which Mr. WRAY showed at the American Institute last Spring. The members crowded around the speaker so much, in their anxiety to see the sugar specimens, that his remarks were suspended for a time.

He resumed by stating that in the island of Guadaloupe the Count DE PANZALLES had grown the Imphee in comparison with the common Sugar-cane, and in corroboration of this he handed to Mr. OLCOTT a copy of the *Journal de Guadaloupe* with request that the article recording the above fact might be translated. It certifies that the Count tried the juice of Imphee and Sugar-cane, both growing on his estate, at the end of the rainy season and found to his surprise that the Sugar-cane juice marked but 7 degrees of Beaumé's Saccharometer, while the Imphee juice was 10½, nearly 11. It had been basely hinted that he had introduced a plant into America which he knew was perfectly worthless, and he appealed to the gentlemen present to know if the facts presented would bear out so vile an insinuation.

Nearly his whole importation of Imphee seed had been planted on the estate of General HAMMOND. Most unfortunately for him it was found just before the ripening that there were amongst the Imphees numerous heads of dhurra corn. At Gov. H's request he had, in Spring, sorted out sufficient seed of some of his choice varieties to plant several acres in separate lots, but the great bulk of the cultivation, over one hundred acres, had been planted indiscriminately. Although he did not himself believe harm would result from such planting, yet to avoid the semblance to a desire to impose mixed seed upon the country, the entire crop of *seven thousand bushels* and over of Imphee seed had been sacrificed to feed the cattle and hogs, with the exception of the crop on the few selected acres, and which amounted to only some four hundred and fifty bushels.

The crop having been harvested, stored and cleaned, he came to the North, first stopping at Washington, where he offered to the United States Patent-Office 100 bushels of seed. The chief of the Department seemed at first favorable to its purchase, and thought there would be not the slightest objections to so doing; but immediately afterwards, for most unaccountable and mysterious reasons, the Patent-Office had refused to enter into any negotiations with him on the subject. Not only that, but one of the chief employes had threatened him that he should not accomplish the sale of a single grain of seed, for he would utterly prevent it. This conversation occurred on the 15th of December. He would have them particularly mark the date.

Baffled in his attempts to negottate with the Patent-Office he had gone to New-York and placed the entire invoice of four hundred bushels in the hand of an experienced person, and it was now doubtless being sold all over the country. He had left New-York for Boston, and was there deeply engaged in other business, when he received news which astonished him greatly. He learnt that no effort had been made to stop the sale of his Imphee seed until it was seen what action should be taken by the National Agricultural Society upon the subject. His interests were so much affected by this malicious course of procedure, and it was so evident to him that a combined effort was planned to either pass the Imphee over without notice at this meeting, or else to defame him and condemn it, that leaving all matters else, he had come here to ask of this Society that he should have the privilege of a fair trial. He had been mat in Europe with kindness and awarded honorable distinction. He came to us a stranger in a strange land. He had not here the powerful friends who elsewhere would support him in the critical juncture, but he would ask of the United States Society for their sympathy. He would call their attention to a very remarkable document which he would proceed to read to them, and said perhaps it might explain the animosity of the Patent-Office towards him.

Mr. D. JAY BROWNE protested against the abuse of confidence which the reading of that letter would necessarily make. He presumed that it was a letter written by himself to Mr. MOORE of New-York, and it certainly was not proper that, inasmuch as the Patent-Office was not responsible, but himself alone, his private letter should be thus made public.

Dr. HIGGINS, of Maryland, State Agricultural Chemist, hoped that everything might be brought forward that would tend to throw light upon this remarkable case, and he should move the reading of the letter.

Mr. WRAY said that the letter was not a mere private document, but it used the authority of the United States Patent-Office and this Society to damn his Imphee before the country.

Hon. B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts, hoped that the letter might not be read if it were not absolutely indispensable.

Hon. Mr. GILMAN, of Maine, suggested that it should be submitted to the Chair, and if then found of importance to Mr. WRAY it should be read

Colonel BURDWYNE hoped for the credit of the country that no concealment would be permitted. If the truth were unpalatable no matter; it was the truth and should be made known.

Doctor HIGGINS insisted on the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. FOSTER, of Maine, agreed to the reading of the letter, and thought the Patent Office would not suffer by any investigation which might be made into the manner in which its business was conducted.

The resolution being put to vote, it was unanimously adopted, and silence having been restored,

Mr. WRAY said that he believed that those who knew him personally would testify to his having as much delicacy and regard to all the honorable feelings of a gentleman as any one; and when he should read this letter, he felt confident that he would not be charged with having acted in any other than the most proper manner. He then read this letter.

[PRIVATE.]
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
December 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As it is a mooted question whether the Chinese Sugar Cane or the Imphee be the most valuable plant to be extended in the United States—whether they will not readily hybridize, and whether the Imphee be not a cross between the Dourah Corn and the Chinese Sugar Cane, or some analogous plant, I have been requested to suggest that you purchase no more of the seed unless you deem it safe, until you see what action the United States Agricultural Society will recommend at their meeting on the 13th of next month. It is believed that there are already many hundred bushels of the Imphee seed in the United States, which will be thrown into the market at such prices as it may bring.

This office has heretofore refused to purchase any of the Imphee seed. Yours, very respectfully,
D. JAY BROWNE.

O. H. MOORE, Esq., successor to C. M. SAXTON & Co., New-York.

Mr. WRAY, resuming, said that this, he thought, was ample reason why he should come more than 500 miles, as he had done, to lay his case before them. He could not refrain from paying the highest tribute to that noble generosity and that patriotic feeling which impelled the recipient of that letter to place it in his hands to make what use he chose of it. It was no private letter, which was entitled to the shield of sacred privacy; it was not a mere individual speaking, but it was a secret Government circular, and the word "private" written upon it was the index of its fear of exposure to the light. That it was a Government paper was evinced by its own language. "*I have been requested to*," &c. Who requests that the suggestion should be made, if not the Chief of the Department? It was dated "United States Patent Office," was sent in a Government envelope, and sealed with the Government seal; and finally it says, "This office has refused to purchase any of the Imphee seed."

This, Mr. WRAY claimed, was not the only one of the kind which had probably been issued, for it was written in fulfillment of the threat made by the writer on the occasion of his, Mr. WRAY'S, former visit to this place. When he had received it from his friend, he had been amazed beyond description; he had thought that the threat had been made merely on the impulse of a moment; but he saw that it was no less than a cool, deliberate scheme to have revenge at the expense of his, Mr. W.'s, interests. Fortunately, in this instance, at least, the unworthy design was frustrated, for the gentleman receiving it, struck with the evident malice it bore upon its face, felt himself called upon to expose the intended injustice.

If the gentleman had been anxious to do justice to his Imphee, and had been influenced by no feelings of malice, why had he suppressed even the mention of the plant in the report upon the Sorgho which he had handed in yesterday on the part of the Committee of which he was chairman. He, Mr. WRAY, had seen a most excellent and valuable report upon the comparative merits of the Sorgho and Imphee which had been made by one of the most illustrious of American chemists, a man whom the Sovereigns of Europe delighted to honor—Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON he meant,—and in his report it was distinctly stated that the juice of the Imphee contained large proportions of crystallizable sugar. Now if justice had been intended to have been meted out to him, why in this very protracted report upon the Chinese Sugar-cane, read here yesterday, was there not the most distant allusion made to Imphee. No one to read that would suppose that such a plant were in existence, when the fact was that Mr. BROWNE himself had planted it in various places, and had received the testimony of Governor HAMMOND through the public prints to its equality with Sorgho. The silence was to him inexplicable, except upon one hypothesis.

This connection with the public discussion of the merits of his Imphees which had been forced upon the National Agricultural Society having been exposed, Mr. WRAY refrained from making further remarks of a personal nature, and proceeded to set forth in detail tha several uses to which, like the Sorgho, it could be put.

There was one branch of industry the interests of which would be largely affected by the introduction of the Imphees and the Sorgho. The enormous quantities of grain annually consumed in this country and all the countries of the world; a consumption which at times causes the awakening of the grossest apprehensions for the effects it has upon the necessary supply of breadstuffs, calls loudly for the support of every well-wisher to his race to be accorded to plants which may be used as substitutes for the grain now distilled. The manufacture of alcohol would be the most lucrative and important branch of the Sorgho and Imphee culture. Mr. WRAY had only the day before been advised, by a correspondent writing from France, that at the distillery with which he was connected the Sorgho had been extensively cultivated for distillery purposes, and they had found after working up their crop that the plant yields no less than 30 gallons alcohol, "stroog proof," to the ton of stalks—that the crop was from 10 to 20 tons per acre, and that the cost of cultivation was something less than $2 50 per ton of stalks. This certainly showed that it was not a perfectly worthless plant, the Sorgho and the Imphee being of the same species exactly. On Governor HAMMOND'S plantation an experiment had been made which would show the value of the Imphee as compared with Sorgho. If we consider the amount of sweet juice yielded respectively by them Governor H.'s son, his overseer, and Mr. WRAY had cut ten stalks each of Sorgho and Imphee, had expressed the juice of each lot, and on a careful measurement it was found that the Sorgho gave but eleven pints, but the Imphee two gallons and about an ounce. Any one familiar with the percentage calculations would see that between 11 pints and 16 pints there was a vast difference, and as this same kind of juice had marked 10½ beaumé at a subsequent trial, as would be testified to by a gentleman present, the members could judge whether or no alcohol making was not profitable. In conclusion, he would complete the testimony which he should lay before them by reading the following letter from Governor HAMMOND:

REDCLIFFE, Nov. 26, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I received to-day, the *Southern Cultivator* for December. It contains two letters from Mons. VILMORIN, denouncing your Imphees in a manner that appears to me *malicious*, and as I know his statements are false as regards the Imphee grown in this latitude, I deem it due to truth and to you, to give my testimony against them. Your Imphee came here too late to allow a perfectly satisfactory comparison to be instituted between that and Sorgho. But I do not remember that in any attempt we made to compare them, the results were in favor of the Sorgho. Certainly, most of the varieties of Imphee have a larger stalk and produce more juice; none, I believe, are smaller. As to "red rot," which so seriously affected the Sorgho, I do not think it appeared at all in more than one kind of Imphee, and that had ripened long before we reached it in our operations. I am sure the Imphee is not *more* subject to the "red rot" than the Sorgho, and was not *so much* affected by it this year here. As to the per centage of saccharine matter in the juice, I saw tha saccharometer mark 18 once, and frequently 14 to 16 per cent. I believe the Sorgho never reached 17 per cent.

From my experience of this year I should be unwilling to say that the Imphee is decidedly superior to the Sorgho. But I am equally unprepared to say that any single variety of Imphee is inferior to the Sorgho. I shall try all of them again and again before I determine which is the very best.

As you say Mr. VILMORIN obtained no pure Imphee seed from you, I am inclined to think that he has not made his experiments with *pure* seed. Certainly the seed he sent to this country last Spring for Imphee at $10 per *pound*, was thoroughly mixed with Dourah corn, and one parcel that he sent as Vim-bis-chu-a pa, was *all* Dourah, as I am informed.

I have not, as you well know, any interest in the sale of Imphee seed, or anything made from Imphee, and you are well aware of my aversion to having my name in the papers, but you can show this letter to any one you please, and, if absolutely necessary, publish it. I shall probably put the substance of it in the next *Cultivator*. Yours, very truly,

L. WRAY, Esq. J. H. HAMMOND.

After reading this letter, Mr. WRAY resumed his seat, amidst the applause of the whole audience. He had deported himself throughout with such well-bred decorum, and had so perfectly avoided the appearance of a desire to indulge in mere wrangling and quarrel, that he made many friends.

Mr. D. JAY BROWNE made some remarks in reply, but in such an indistinct tone of voice that it was difficult to report them correctly. He said that in the matter he had acted as a public officer whose duty it was to protect the public interest. He had reason to believe the Imphee was worthless, and Mr. WRAY'S aged mixed, and he had written this letter as a private individual. The Society could judge if a breach of confidence had not been committed. He would not make any extended reply, but merely call attention to a letter on the "Botany of the Imphee," written by Dr. ASA GRAY to Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute. This letter warranted him in believing that the plants would mix. (Mr. WRAY had already adverted to this in his remarks, as corroborating his theory of the African origin of the Sorgho and its identity with the Imphee.) Professor GRAY'S opinion, as expressed in this letter, was that the two plants, as also Broom-corn and Dourah, were but varieties of one species, Andropogon. After the reading of this letter Mr. BROWNE introduced Dr. CHAS. T. JACKSON, of Boston, Mass.

Dr. JACKSON is well known to our readers already, from his connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, for which he recently received the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, this making the sixth honor bestowed upon him by European sovereigns.

Doctor JACKSON said that it was an exceedingly unpleasant thing for him to be called to take part in a personal misunderstanding between his two friends. He had been employed by the United States Patent Office to make investigations into the nature of the sugar contained in the juice of the Sorgho and the Imphee, and the result of his labors had been given in a report to that Office. The brief, or synopsis of this, he had shown to his friend Mr. WRAY, when at his house in Boston quite recently, but had refused to allow him to copy it, because the matter belonged to the Office alone. He had very attentively studied the Chinese Sugar-cane, but had not had so much experience with the African Imphee. Specimens of the latter had been sent to him by Mr. BROWNE, and he had extracted from the stalks, by simple crushing and boiling, a large per centage of crystallized sugar. The same success had attended his experiments with the Sorgho, when two years ago he made sugar from stalks grown at the United States Arsenal in Massachusetts. The existence of the sugar he proved, although not without opposing assertions by other chemists. He had carefully computed the profits of Sorgho culture—300 gallons per acre was an average yield of syrup. The juice of Sorgho and Imphee give 9 per cent. of cane sugar, and 15 per cent. of saccharine matter in all, 6 per cent. being *glucose*. It gave 12 per cent. of alcohol, or proof spirits. The aroma of the alcohol made it peculiarly suitable for making brandies, and the mere addition of burnt sugar would give it all that rich color which brandy had. The production of a great quantity of seed would interfere with its secretion of sugar.

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, asked if this were so, why, then, was it not well to follow the plan recommended by some, viz., to remove the panicles as they first made their appearance.

Dr. JACKSON replied that the time at which this operation was performed would materially affect the propriety of the practice.

Mr. OLCOTT said that on Mr. PETERS' place he had seen plants thus treated which presented the appearance of a sort of vegetable hat-stand. From each bud all along the stalk had sprung out small stalks, of about 18 inches in length, each one of which endeavored to produce its seed head. This he claimed was peculiarly disadvantageous to the secretion of sugar.

Dr. JACKSON said that it was very bad to remove the seed heads in the earlier stages of growth, because of its superabundant energy at that time.

Mr. WRAY said although their custom of pulling tufts was common amongst the Kaffirs, he much disapproved of it. The Kaffir custom of planting only immature seed for the sugar crop, he thought an excellent one, for the unripe seed having a feebler energy has a tendency to keep the plant in a more sugar-bearing and a less seed-bearing condition.

The debate was protracted to a much greater length than my space will permit me to report upon, and interesting facts were contributed by Mr. WRAY, Prof. JACKSON, Mr. CLEMSEN, of D. C., (son-in-law to JOHN C CALHOUN,) and others.

Mr. OLCOTT called the attention of the members to the peculiarity of Mr. WRAY'S position before the Society. We were, it appears, to take some definite action in the premises. Of course the whole matter of the Imphee had been kept in such manner that the members could not say they had personally experimented, had learnt its merits, and were enabled to surely testify definitely upon them; but the mass of evidence presented certainly gave us reason to infer that it was known and appreciated in Europe, that it had been made the subject of special study by some of our fellow Societies in Europe, and he would accordingly offer a resolution that would, he thought, do justice to Mr. WRAY, and still not involve the Society in any unreasonable indorsement of his plants. The resolution was read by Mr. OLCOTT, and seconded by Hon. B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts; but

Mr. BYINGTON objected to some of its provisions. He thought it divisible into clauses and such division he should move. This being acceded to by the members and the first clause put to vote, was adopted.

The second clause appeared to Mr. B. to dictate to the Patent Office in such a manner as we had no right to do. It certainly would be worth while for the Office to make experiments, but we should not venture to dictate.

Mr. OLCOTT said there was no dictation conveyed in the terms of the resolution; it merely said that this Society considered the Imphee a fair subject for trial in this country by that Office, and that was merely what the Patent Office itself had referred to us in the secret circular of its chief officer.

Colonel BURDWYN thought the matter of great importance, and it was very proper that the Office should be requested to try to get at the rights of it.

Mr. BYINGTON would support it if an amendment were permitted. This he read.

Dr. HIGGINS supported Mr. OLCOTT'S resolution—said it was perfectly proper, because it was the business of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office to try experiments with the Imphee, if it spent money to try them with the Sorgho.

Mr. BURDWYN offered an additional amendment, and this and the previous one having been accepted by Mr. OLCOTT, the amended resolution was put to vote, and unanimously adopted. It stands thus:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society the facts presented and the testimony adduced by Mr. LEONARD WRAY, show that the Imphee has attracted the attention of some of the most illustrious agriculturists of Europe and this country.

That the Commissioner of Patents be requested to test, through his correspondence or otherwise, at the earliest practicable period, the capacities of the Imphee and the Sorgho.

And, that the members of this Society will use their individual exertions to test their comparative capabilities, and report the results to the Patent Office Department."

Mr. PRATT, of New-York, called for the report of the Committee on the Hog Cholera. Dr. HIGGINS, of Maryland, Chairman of this Committee, reported that he had had a very large experience in the treatment of this most malignant disease. He had practiced on one lot from which 400 or 500 were dying daily. He had made *post mortem* examinations on several hundred, and in all cases he found the disease to be a pneumonia and *not* a disease of the bowels. The lungs were always acutely inflamed. The first symptoms are a laziness, husky cough, and a slight purging; this was followed by a yellowish-colored, offensive urine, which always indicated the approach of death. It was necessary to have a practical acquaintance with the PHYSIOGNOMY, so to speak, of the disease, to select the diseased victim. In season to accomplish a cure. He had used gas-tar and plaster as preventives, and for a curative had given ten grains of a bruised mixture of carbonate of soda, and carbonate of barilla in equal proportions.

The dose is administered three times a day. It had been with him invariably successful. His theory was that the excess of fibrine in the blood was caused by the presence of an acid, in excess. This must be neutralized by use of an alkaline carbonate. The carb soda and carb barilla, separately administered, were but partially efficacious, but together, accomplished the greatest good. He had received testimonials from all portions of the United States certifying to him of his success.

The report was accepted and the thanks of the Society returned to Dr. HIGGINS for his researches.

The usual vote of thanks was voted to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the use of the "Apparatus Room" for holding the meeting.

Thanks were also voted to the officers of the Society and the reporters of the Press.

Several curious machines were presented for the inspection of the Convention. Amongst others a "wind chariot," intended to anticipate the application of steam to plowing, by furnishing a motive power at a small cost, and without the delay which it now seems we must experience before we can plow with steam horses. This "wind chariot," which name, by the way, seems to me as inapplicable as if the inventor (Mr. D. A SMITH, of Washington,) had called it a flying machine, consists of a platform on wheels, on which a wind-mill is erected. The revolution of the two discs or circular fans causes a revolution of a perpendicular shaft, and this in turn, by means of cogs, that of a horizontal shaft. The wheels of the car are turned by the vertical shaft, and the machine caused to progress and drag the plows attached to its rear. The side shaft turns a circular harrow and a pair of rollers. It comes a good deal nearer the English description of McCORMICK'S reaper, than that did, for this really seems to be a cross between a railroad car and a water-wheel.

"Hope told a flattering tale," &c.

So much for wind plowing.

President TILGHMAN alluded to the approach of the hour for adjournment, and made a few very appropriate valedictory remarks, encouraging the members to work faithfully for the advance of Agriculture, and to keep at heart the interests of the United States Agricultural Society. After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

[The second day's proceedings will be found on the Second Page.]

A Parallel to the Robertson Case.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The trial of Cashier ROBERTSON, on an indictment for an attempt to suborn a physician to poison his wife, as it progresses, develops features similar to those belonging to a trial which occurred in this city some forty years ago.

A constable named RUSSELL prosecuted the late Dr. C. C. YATES, then an eminent practitioner here, for criminal conversation with his wife, who had been the Doctor's patient. Dr. YATES defended the suit, and introduced witnesses to prove that it was a conspiracy, on the part of RUSSELL, to extort money.

The trial lasted several days and excited general interest. Eminent counsel were employed; ELISHA WILLIAMS being for the plaintiff and JOHN V. HENRY (we believe) for the defendant.

As in the case at Rochester, concealed witnesses were relied upon to prove interviews between RUSSELL and YATES, in which the former threatened a prosecution if a large sum of money was not paid him, and subsequently, after the suit had been commenced, offered to settle it for money. The conversations thus overheard were full and distinct in facts and details that constituted a perfect defence.

One witness, "NED HUNTER," (who is, we believe, still living,) underwent Mr. WILLIAMS' searching cross-examination for forty-eight hours, without the slightest impatience or embarrassment. HUNTER, if we remember right, was concealed behind a screen in some house.

BILLY WINNE, of redolent Penny-Post-and-Pye-Murder memory, was another witness of Dr. YATES. The scene was in a barn in Greenbush, at night, BILLY in the hay-mow listening to the conversation between RUSSELL and YATES. To that conversation there was another witness whose name we cannot remember.

But though the Doctor's proofs were strong and clear and full, and sufficient, *per se*, to establish his defence, the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do plain needle work and fine ironing beautifully, and dress; is a very neat chambermaid; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 126 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th; 1st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS plain cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required in the good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 8 in Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1732 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 162 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avennes B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one would do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 257 South-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 East 15th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 East 19th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 11 15th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., Savory.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in her capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 4th-st. and 4th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or he servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., 1284 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 82 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at 255 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 162 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can lend a infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 178 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 52 University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., upstairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 48 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and tending of a small family. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 21-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chamberwork and sewing in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 249 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. H., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 354 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTA ble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or will assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country, the best of City references given from their last places; can be seen for two days at No. 290 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, highly recommended Protestant servant; is a person who perfectly understands her business as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen neat. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook in a private family; she is a good pastry cook, and also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. If required. Can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement, room No. 4.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objections, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter; would wish to make himself useful in any capacity; understands farming business; is a good plain gardener; will be found diligent and careful; is able and willing to work for moderate wages; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Also by a girl 15 years of age, to assist in housework; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous, faithful girl, either for general housework, chamberwork, waiting, or children's nurse; is an experienced girl of good moral character, perfectly neat, always obliging, and respectful, and considered by her former employer as invaluable servant. Wages moderate to a quiet, respectable family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and laundress; has no objection to do the work of a small family of three or four persons; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived for four years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a first-rate baker; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room, between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; or would be willing to do the general housework of a private family; would be willing to take a little girl the piano forte for part payment. at $4 per week, with fuel and gas included, convenient to the 3d and 4th-av. cars.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; also, would wait on a lady and do hairdressing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; can be seen or addressed for two days. Call at No. 139 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and fluie; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of every style; wages $7 to $8. Also her niece, good chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; is used to be seen till suited, at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands for H. C. Warton will meet with due attention by calling at Mr. BAILEY'S drug store, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, lately landed; is quick at the needle, does embroidery; wages $4. Call at No. 150 29th-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK IN A hotel or large boarding house in the city or country, by a very competent young woman who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 5th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as a first-rate cook, has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RE spectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 167 East 13th-st., near 3d av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or waiting; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 31 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

PARCHER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences desires a place, (distance no object;) his capabilities consist of farming in general—caring cattle of all descriptions; is a capable hand over horses, and a great driver; takes pleasure in trying to please his employer; two years and a-half in his last place; wages not so much an object as a good steady home. Apply personally at No. 367 Bowery, or address B. N., for a week, at same number.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 585 Broadway, room No. 39.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 345 Broadway, Room No. 46.

WANTED—A CANVASSER BY AN OLD AND well-established concern. Address A. H. C. *Times* office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at No. 294 Broome-st.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed from No. 59 Barclay-st. TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET. THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms. The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 71 Whitewall-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to let, in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 248 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 434 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY HAVING A pleasant house with modern improvements would let 2 or 3 pleasant rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady. Address PARTIAL BOARD, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A PLAIN, RESPECTABLE party, consisting of gentleman, wife and three grown sons, would be glad to arrange for board (partial board for the gentlemen) in some quiet family where comforts regarded rather than fashion. Location not below 8th-st. Their requirements being moderate, the terms must correspond, say, $100 per month. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,658 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Three furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, and private table required. Location between 8th and 20th sts and 4th and 6th avs. Address E. H. M., Box No. 636 Post-Office, stating terms and location.

NO. 3 FIFTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT room and bedroom, suitable for a small family or two or three gentlemen, where there are a few boarders; also a small room for a boy who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano forte for part payment. at $4 per week, with fuel and gas included, convenient to the 3d and 4th-av. cars.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

772 BROADWAY, N. E. CORNER NINTH-STREET.—Furnished rooms, (single or in suites,) with or without board, full or partial. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Respectable parties with good references only need apply. Two large parlors on the first floor to let.

NO. 146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SUIT OF rooms on second floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Terms adapted to the times. References exchanged.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 17TH AND 18th sts, furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING.—MERCANTILE HOUSES, desirous of economising in expense, may hear of a competent accountant, who would like to write up and keep their journal and ledger monthly. A set of commission books preferred. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. TORREY, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—MR DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and prepares men and boys practically for business in a short time. One $10 seat for bookkeeping reasons, also two private desks $15. Regular terms $25 for a full commercial course.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in chemistry or his native tongue, in mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references to addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCcessful experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also get room and board where his services will be received in compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Ad dress X, *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES an engagement as visiting or resident governess in a quiet family. She is accustomed to teach English, French and Music, and can give City references as to capability, &c. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME pupils to instruct in English, French, German and Italian. References given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 3,866, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., in one of the New Haven cars, a black calfskin purse, containing some $25. The finder will please leave it at No. 369 Bowery, and receive the thanks of the loser and the above reward.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON SATurday, the 9th, a lady's MINK VICTORINE supposed to have been left on the seat occupied by her. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 12 St. Mark's-place.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARY CONNIS. MARY or JANE, or SUSAN, her daughters; also, of a person generally called Officer JOSEPH, and of Mrs. McCANE or McCAVE, all of whom lived in the neighborhood of Water and Dover sts., in the year 1841. The advertiser thinks that Mrs. Connis lived in Willet or Bridge-st., in 1846. Any of the above persons, or any one able to give information of them, will confer a great favor on the advertiser by communicating the fact. Address F. C. TURNER, (late CONNIS,) at No. 141 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,070 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST farming land on Long Island Railroad, 35 miles from New-York, 200 acres under the highest cultivation, balance heavy growth of hickory, chestnut, oak and locust; 3,000 choice fruit trees 4 houses and numerous outbuildings; brick yard with clay and sand in abundance; soil very productive and easily worked; location unsurpassed for villa sites, health and beautiful views of the Bay and Ocean. The whole or part at a great bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM OF 200 acres, 15 miles from New-York, with first-class farm buildings, with church, school, mail and market facilities, only $40 per acre to close an estate. Also, other farms and country seats, $1 500 to $25,000.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 91 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 116 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned, Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Appraisers, beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened an office at the above number, for the purchase and sale of all kinds of REAL ESTATE, and for the LEASING, RENTING, AND COLLECTING of RENTS. Dwelling houses, business stands, manufacturing establishments, &c., will receive their attention, giving to each the personal supervision necessary to secure its proper repair. All business thus faithfully executed and intrusted to us will dispatch. JAMES B. WAUGH.

JANUARY 1, 1858.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF the New-York Ice Company of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.
To the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the 12th section of the "act" to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and mechanical "purposes," called "The Manufacturing Law," we hand you the following statement:

Capital stock of this Company	$800,000
The amount actually paid in is	491,570
Leaving a balance unpaid of	$8,430
The amount of existing debts is	52,852
The above indebtedness consists of contract for new houses, real estate, purchased at Catskill, Green County, bonds and mortgage assumed	52 852

The said property, as described, is actually worth the sums agreed to be paid therefor, and now constitutes a part of the assets of said Ice Company.
ANDREW THORP, President.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.
THOS. S. THORP,
JACOB HUYLER,
DAVID D. A. WORTENDYKE, } Trustees.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
ANDREW THORP,
State of New-York City and County of New-York, ss.—A. Thorp, President, and Wm. Jackson, Secretary, of the New-York Ice Company of the City and County of New-York, and Thos S. Thorp, M. A. Hoppock, Andrew Thorp, Jacob Huyler and David D. A. Wortendyke, being severally duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company and trustees thereof.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1858. JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals may be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

$15.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum. (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 10 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are negotiable by assignment.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. For sale Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 44 and 46 Exchange-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewal and unexpended paper purchased.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—No. 168.—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 13.—Two-story frame house 21x40, lot 26x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 18.—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No 28.—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM.—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 235 acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property is offered for sale at low prices: The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th st., near 2d-av., built in the most substantial manner, being 32 feet wide by 45 feet deep; the lot 94 feet deep. The house contains all the modern improvements.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on the north side of 17th-st., east of the 2d-av., and nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square. This location is a very desirable one, and the houses are finished complete, with all the modern improvements.

Also, the house known as No. 72 East 29th-st., between the 3d and Lexington avs., well located and neatly finished.

Also, a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44 East 36th-st., east of 4th-av., one of the best sites on Murray Hill.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, Eastern District two stories and basement, situate on 4th-st., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from the Ferries. Terms liberal. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH CARriage house and stables, in Westchester County, 40 minutes from City Hall by railroad or steamboat, one minute walk from depot; location healthy, and in every respect a respectable, neat, convenient and economical residence: a large and choice selection of fruit; will be sold cheap as the owner is going West. Apply to WM. R. STAFFORD, No. 57 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, TWO miles from Jersey City ferry, a new and handsome house with quarter acre or more of land; price $2,650. Also, a large and nearly new house, with stable, &c., with corner plot of seven lots of ground, in lawn and garden, for $5,300. Address F. B. K., Box No. 3,133, Post Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT substantial brick house, pleasantly situated two blocks from Madison square, newly painted throughout and replete with every modern improvement. If applied for immediately will be sold low. Price $8,750. Apply to W. H. LESH, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL, NEAT BROWN-stone front houses situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; the houses are three stories in height with cellars, finished with all the latest improvements; they will be sold at a reasonable price, and the terms made easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a sound country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP stone front houses, between 34th and 35th sts., on the east side of Lexington-av., Murray Hill; beautifully located and finished; will be sold right. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house in Warren-place, Jersey City, a very desirable location; neighborhood good, three minutes' walk from the ferry; contains the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c.; 10 rooms. Part or the whole of the premises will be sold, if wanted, at a bargain. Possession immediately. Rent low. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO RENT AT ASTORIA—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a handsome Gothic cottage, near the steamboat landing, with four rooms on each floor, with bondoirs, dressing rooms, &c.; has a garden with choice fruit and a stable adjoining. The Brooklyn and Williamsburg stages pass the door. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. & J. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 324 Henry-st. Gas fixtures, range, furnace, &c. It is a pleasant location, and possession at once. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 50 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, 421 Broome-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMED

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6 974,392 11
Average amount of Specie.....1,829,491 02
Average amount of Circulation.....174,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,731,856 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,785 00
Average amount of Specie.....92,453 00
Average amount of Circulation.....49,382 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$95,466 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$445,747 00
Average amount of Specie.....42,934 00
Average amount of Circulation.....23,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....193,477 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,592,060 23
Average amount of Specie.....2,459,933 98
Metropolitan Bank of America.....$23,546 ;
Bank of America.....52,826 ; 76,392 00
Average amount of Circulation.....5,087,119 06
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,902,778 84
Average amount of Specie.....3,249,700 38
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,980,541 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$900,672 13
Average amount of Specie.....227,005 08
Average amount of Circulation.....82,050 16
Average amount of Deposits.....844,872 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average loans and Discounts.....$3,176,912 99
Average amount of Specie.....908,968 52
Average amount of Circulation.....305,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,379,284 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,579,938 03
Average amount of Specie.....452,931 87
Average amount of Circulation.....85,945 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,410,858 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,408,474 47
Average amount of Specie.....882,492 68
Average amount of Circulation.....155,065 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,859,235 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSARO B. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,408,009 95
Average amount of Specie.....1,455,925 15
Average amount of Circulation.....296,553 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,361,317 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,395,949 14
Average amount of Specie.....423,278 52
Average amount of Circulation.....216,766 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,523,828 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$201,708 04
Average amount of Specie.....34,648 68
Average amount of Circulation.....70,574 00
Average amount of Deposits.....153,569 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,307,460 22
Average amount of Specie.....266,409 02
Average amount of Circulation.....173,990 00
Average amount of Deposits.....183,569 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$411,043 77
Average amount of Specie.....110,699 19
Average amount of Circulation.....73,224 00
Average amount of Deposits.....235,073 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,579,652 00
Average amount of Specie.....918,722 00
Average amount of Circulation.....351,251 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,838,284 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$561,039 81
Average amount of Specie.....151,765 96
Average amount of Circulation.....143,094 00
Average amount of Deposits.....456,876 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,793,395 93
Average amount of Specie.....536,456 09
Average amount of Circulation.....16,582 75
Average amount of Deposits.....1,838,409 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWD. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,771,634 00
Average amount of Specie.....797,413 26
Average amount of Circulation.....90,054 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,344,681 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,383,073 26
Average amount of Specie.....327,412 88
Average amount of Circulation.....115,941 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,183,187 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,412,300 81
Average amount of Specie.....364,631 69
Average amount of Circulation.....104,564 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,295,048 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$510,267 19
Average amount of Specie.....133,671 88
Average amount of Circulation.....53,145 00
Average amount of Deposits.....479,436 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,896 52
Average amount of Specie.....191,923 49
Average amount of Circulation.....83,272 00
Average amount of Deposits.....607,532 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,058,646 07
Average amount of Specie.....813,739 18
Average amount of Circulation.....134,964 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,117,627 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$671,040 09
Average amount of Specie.....164,866 39
Average amount of Circulation.....84,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.....596,952 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEDRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,696,152 76
Average amount of Specie.....540,261 82
Average amount of Circulation.....191,996 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,567,852 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,318,978 34
Average amount of Specie.....917,791 81
Average amount of Circulation.....289,087 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,160,196 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$723,347 78
Average amount of Specie.....191,632 94
Average amount of Circulation.....92,584 00
Average amount of Deposits.....477,844 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,339,999 01
Average amount of Specie.....222,296 45
Average amount of Circulation.....150,588 00
Average amount of Deposits.....864,945 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,445,605 82
Average amount of Specie.....902,963 79
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....298,671 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,025,594 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON ANGELUS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$631,129 52
Average amount of Specie.....95,015 27
Average amount of Circulation.....95,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....362,426 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,952,306 79
Average amount of Specie.....590,084 76
Average amount of Circulation.....27,844 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,626,362 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,327,295 25
Average amount of Specie.....2,560,707 14
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the Merchants' Bank.....$10,444 33
Average amount of Deposits.....4,323,839 85

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,686,887 19
Average amount of Specie.....457,396 43
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....106,483 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,198,928 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,006,678 35
Average amount of Specie.....1,381,984 72
Average amount of Circulation.....184,780 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,670,471 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEELY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SEELY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,142,135 20
Average amount of Specie.....219,122 80
Average amount of Circulation.....98,401 00
Average amount of Deposits.....891,189 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day o January, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,035,783 37
Average amount of Specie.....379,416 35
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....77,911 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,140,047 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$372,749 12
Average amount of Specie.....36,209 95
Average amount of Circulation.....47,229 00
Average amount of Deposits.....172,672 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$247,534 24
Average amount of Specie.....51,691 78
Average amount of Circulation.....47,229 00
Average amount of Deposits.....113,496 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FARNHAM T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$228,.98 41
Average amount of Specie.....24,342 81
Average amount of Circulation.....97,505 00
Average amount of Deposits.....192,899 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEDRMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,184,574 93
Average amount of Specie.....261,375 44
Average amount of Circulation.....31,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.....905,211 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$416,928 84
Average amount of Specie.....151,968 65
Average amount of Circulation.....92,739 33
Average amount of Deposits.....308,286 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JAMES L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$330,333 49
Average amount of Specie.....209,566 80
Average amount of Circulation.....126,964 00
Average amount of Deposits.....676,845 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,746,190 33
Average amount of Specie.....523,058 14
Average amount of Circulation.....147,857 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,818,509 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, belog duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$971,119 73
Average amount of Specie.....124,161 42
Average amount of Circulation.....82,584 00
Average amount of Deposits.....356,478 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,784,456 51
Average amount of Specie.....919,731 05
Average amount of Circulation.....84,486 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,484,327 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$837,875 65
Average amount of Specie.....197,332 39
Average amount of Circulation.....88,382 00
Average amount of Deposits.....496,146 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$892,163 23
Average amount of Specie.....255,406 08
Average amount of Circulation.....133,285 00
Average amount of Deposits.....585,388 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,638,236 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,736,202 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,915,918 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,689,213 21
Average amount of Specie.....147,505 80
Average amount of Circulation.....235,779 00
Average amount of Deposits.....626,501 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,686,920 06
Average amount of Specie.....915,370 86
Average amount of Circulation.....179,390 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,456,486 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY, AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 460 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 13th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordances with the act of April 26, 1857, and return same to th is City.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM One to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 38 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF CHENANGO CANAL.—In pursuance of Art. Chapter 104, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 24 day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1854.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, ... Chair in the Chair. The first matter of ... was the announcement, by the President, of the appointment of PETER L. FERRITT Reader of the ..., in place of JOHN CREIGHTON, resigned.

A communication was received from the Mayor ... a report from the Metropolitan Police ... relation to the sanitary condition ... several Station-houses, a majority of which ... in an unhealthy condition. It was ... the Committee on Police.

The following were appointed a Standing Committee ... Presidt: Aldermen ADAMS, STEVENS and O'BRIEN.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with a bill for supplies ... to the Department, amounting to $6,5[illegible]. The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS:

Resolved, That it appears that a ferry has been established from the lower end of the Battery, to some ... Island, which has no connection ... by the City, at the foot ... Chamber ...

Resolved, That the Commissioner of ... and he is hereby ... to report to the Board without delay, by ... the said ferry has been put in operation, ... what authority the Battery has been enabled ... upon by the erection of ferry fixtures.

The following was offered by Alderman BOOLE:

Resolved, That the Russ pavement has become so smooth, ... Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on ... Streets, to inquire into and consider the feasibility of ... the same taken up, *cracked* and relaid as Belgian pavement. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Commissioners of Police.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met yesterday at 3 P. M. All the members were present, General NYE being in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mayor TIEMANN submitted a series of applications for appointment, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Among these was one from a Mr. Haas, asking the Board to appoint him interpreter and daguerreotypist.

A letter from the General Superintendent was read, exonerating Officer Brevoort from any blame in permitting to go at liberty one Samuel F. Jones, an alleged bank defaulter, apprehended on the requisition of private telegraphic dispatch from Connecticut. The communication was elicited by certain strictures in the *Police Gazette*.

General NYE, in reply to Mr. PERIT, stated that the detaining into custody of an accused person, simply in ... to a telegraphic dispatch, might be very ... if the guilt of the accused were established, ... otherwise it might lead to awkward consequences.

Mr. SHANAHAN reported the testimony in the cases of Officers Van Nostrand and Clark, of Brooklyn, charged with being found in an engine-house when they should have been at their post. He moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the evidence showed that they were absent on duty. The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

The charge against officer Phalen, of the Second Precinct, in Brooklyn, was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN reported the testimony in the case of Officer Jatrowski, charged with speaking contemptuously to a milliner in Bleecker-street. It appeared that a young woman had bought a hat of the complainant for a third party, on condition that if the purchase was not satisfactory to the person for whom it was made, the seller should take back the hat and refund the money. This he refused to do, whereupon the purchaser called in the aid of Jatrowski, who, notwithstanding his office, failed in securing the fulfillment of the agreement. In leaving the store with the girl he said to her that she ought to have been careful in making her bargain, inasmuch as the people of whom she purchased the hat were Jews, and Jews were proverbially strict in their dealings. This was the foundation of the complaint, which was dismissed as frivolous.

The charge of intoxication against Officer Prendergast of the Eighteenth Precinct, was reported by Mr. BOWEN as fully proved, and Prendergast was dismissed from the Department.

Mr. BOWEN said that among the papers acted on at ... meeting of the Board was one which pur... to be the resignation of Fi man Be Stage. It ... that Stage was never a mem... and he (Mr. BOWEN) would therefore ... that the resolution accepting his resignation be ... Carried.

He then moved that Stage have leave to withdraw ... paper. Carried.

Stage was a member of the old force.

Mr. BOWEN, from the Committee to whom had been referred the application of the Coroners to have a policeman detailed on duty at their office, reported that after full consultation with the Deputy Superintendent he had arrived at the conclusion that such a detailment was entirely unnecessary. The captains of the several Precincts would be charged to detail any number of men that might be needed, on the requisition of any of the Coroners, and when a case was to be followed up requiring an astute and skillful officer, the Deputy Superintendent would himself detail a man for the purpose from the detective force.

Gen. NYE said the Deputy Superintendent had no right to detail men.

Mr. BOWEN—He has, temporarily. He has a right to place a man on a burglary or a murder.

Mr. PERIT asked if any of the Coroners had been consulted.

Mr. BOWEN replied, that he had seen two or three of them, and they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement he recommended.

General NYE suggested that it would be advisable to lay the matter over.

Mayor TIEMANN said the Recorder had called on him, on Saturday, and said it was necessary to have an officer detailed to the Court of General Sessions.

General NYE said they already had 18 officers at $600 a year each appointed under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors. A letter had been sent to the Board asking to have those men appointed Special Patrolmen, to which he did not reply. He supposed that the Supervisors, on learning the facts, would rescind their resolution. If they had power to appoint patrolmen, he thought they had power to vest in them all the functions necessary for the full discharge of their duties. The difficulty with their appointees was, that they could not serve a criminal process.

Mr. PERIT asked what was their object in appointing their own men?

General NYE—I suppose for the purpose of paying them.

After some further conversation the matter was dropped, no action being taken on Mr. BOWEN's report against detailing a Policeman to the Coroners' office.

The charges against Officers Fuller and Taylor, of the Fourth Precinct, being founded on a mistake, were allowed to be withdrawn.

The complaint against Solomon Birdsall, of the Eighteenth Precinct, accused of abusing a young man named Lamb, was dismissed.

The resignation of Officer Wolfe was accepted.

Mr. BOWEN reported the testimony in the case of Edward Levy, a special patrolman, charged with intoxication. The offence having been conclusively proved, he moved that Levy be dismissed. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session.

IN SECRET SESSION.

Sergeant Henry Hutchings, of the Fifth Ward, was made Inspector.

The Board agreed to a memorial, to be presented to the Legislature, to rescind the 6th section of the Metropolitan Police Act, disqualifying the members of the old force for appointment on the new.

A number of other applications were taken up and discussed, but no other appointments were announced.

The Board adjourned at 5½ P. M.

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS—SEIZURE OF BOGUS COIN AND COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS.

John Frednack, proprietor of the porter-house corner of West and Harrison streets, and John Haggard, a bar-tender of the place, were arrested yesterday morning, charged with manufacturing and uttering counterfeit United States coin. Their arrest was made upon complaint of Mr. Samuel Gooderson, tin-roofer, residing at No. 285 Spring-street. Mr. Gooderson was employed in October last, by Frednack, to repair the roof of his place, corner of West and Harrison streets, and the latter was to pay him $45 for the job. The work was done immediately, but Mr. Gooderson failed to get any pay till about two weeks ago, when Frednack gave him $5 on account. Among the money was a bad $2 bill, which Mr. Gooderson afterwards handed back to Frednack, who took it without any objection. Mr. Gooderson thought nothing more of the circumstance until last Saturday, when Frednack made a second payment of a $10 bill, the bill proving to be a counterfeit. On discovering that the bill was bad, Mr. Goodersor returned it to Frednack, who expressed his entire ignorance of its character and his willingness to rectify it by giving him good money, at the same time counting out to him $5 in bills and the balance in specie. The specie consisted of 19 twenty-five cent pieces, two ten-cent pieces, and a five-cent piece. Six of the quarter dollars Mr. Gooderson paid out on his way home, and in the evening gave a portion of the balance to the servant-girl to go to market with. She shortly returned, announcing that some of the coins were bad. Mr. Gooderson, upon scrutinizing his money, discovered that out of 13 twenty-five-cent pieces which he had left, 7 were bad. He also discovered that two bills, out of the $5 paid him in bills, were bad. Believing that Frednack had, in each instance, purposely given him bogus money, and that he made it a business to pass off the same kind of money on others, Mr. Gooderson gave yesterday morning a person who lived in the same house with himself a three-dollar City bill, with instructions to call at Frednack's place and purchase some cigars. The person did as requested, and received among the change handed to him six bad quarters and a bogus ten-cent piece. These facts Mr. Gooderson at once laid before Officer Roberts, of the Eighth Ward, who communicated them to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, at his house, Sunday evening. Mr. Carpenter gave the case in charge of officers McCord, Wildey and Devoe, of the Detective Police. These officers proceeded yesterday morning to Frednack's ... and receiving ... their charge, ... Frednack. On search... in a room over the bar-room ... ten-cent pieces, quarter dollars and ten-cent pieces, all neatly finished and ready to be put in circulation. A large quantity of coin was found apparently just fresh from the mould, and only requiring milling to be completed. There have also been found a galvanic battery charged for immediate use, dies, moulds, chemicals, acids, filing machines, and in fact all the apparatus essential to the speedy and complete manufacturing of bogus coin. Several pounds of compound from which the coin was manufactured occupied a box in one corner of the room. The prisoners, the bogus coin and counterfeiting apparatus were taken to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street. The bar-keeper alleges that he knew nothing about the bogus coin, and that he paid out the money ignorant of its character. Frednack offered the officers $100 to let him off. He says he has accomplices, but refuses to disclose their names. The accused were both locked up over night in the cells attached to the Detective-Police quarters. They will, to-day, be given in custody to the United States Marshal. A considerable amount of bogus coin is presumed to have been put in circulation by Frednack and parties connected with him, as it is a well-known fact that a large quantity of this kind of coin has recently appeared in the City. The coin is skillfully executed, and can only be distinguished from the genuine by its deficiency in weight.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HOTEL-THIEF.—George Marvin, *alias* "Yankee Dan," a notorious hotel-thief, was recently arrested, charged with stealing from the Gramercy-park House a gold watch, valued at $200, and various other property. On the 16th of last month the accused and an accomplice took rooms at the hotel, and after remaining a few days suddenly disappeared, as did also sundry articles of jewelry, clothing, &c. Two or three days ago the proprietor of the hotel observed Marvin in an auction-store in Broadway and had him arrested. The examination in the case commenced yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when several of the boarders testified to their rooms having been entered by false keys and robbed. The prisoner stands committed until the examination is concluded.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Three countrymen complained yesterday at the Mayor's office of having been made the victims of mock auction swindlers. One was defrauded of $60, another of $75 and the third of $51. Officers Baldwin, Millard and Horrigan of the Mayor's office were dispatched by the Mayor to the offices complained of, and compelled the parties in each case to give up their ill-gotten gains.

POLICE AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Policemen detailed at the Mayor's office have had an appendage attached to their shields indicating their connection with the Mayor's office. The appendage consists of two quarter segments of circles on the top of the shield, on which is engraved "Mayor's Office." They appeared yesterday wearing their new badges for the first time.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILD KILLED BY TAKING A WRONG PRESCRIPTION—THE PHYSICIAN CENSURED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesteroay at No. 201 Seventh-avenue, on the body of LAURA M. A. BROWN, a child three years of age, who died on Friday last from the effects of taking a prescription intended for another patient. The evidence showed that the child was taken sick on Tuesday last, when Dr. HENRY D. RANNEY was called and prescribed turpentine and castor oil, as the child showed symptoms of worms. The child got along very well until two days after, when the Doctor called again and discovered symptoms of scarlet fever. He prescribed some other medicines, but after he had gone the mother found two prescriptions, one of which the Doctor had accidentally left. She obtained both prescriptions, but only administered one to the child, which proved to be the right one. On the next day the Doctor called again, when the mother asked how she should administer the other prescription, and was told to give half a teaspoonful every four hours. The mother complied with the directions, but the child kept growing worse until Friday morning, when it died. After the death of the child, the Doctor, thinking that there must have been some mistake in the medicine, called at the drug store and ascertained that the last prescription which had been administered to the child was a narcotic intended for a lady afflicted with neuralgia whom he was attending.

The JURY rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to her death by narcotic poison, administered by her mother, by the direction of Dr. H. D. RANNEY. Further, we censure Dr. RANNEY for culpable carelessness in not having inquired into the character of the medicine he ordered to be administered to the deceased, and we would respectfully call upon the Legislature of this State to enact laws compelling physicians, in all cases, to append to their prescriptions the character of the medicine and the mode of using it, and the person for whose use it was intended." One of the jurors refused to sign the verdict, as he believed the mistake originated in the mother having procured medicine on a prescription not presented to her by Dr. RANNEY. After the rendition of the verdict the Doctor was required to give bonds in $1,000 to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

CHILD DROWNED IN A SINK.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 156 West Twentieth-street, upon the body of a male child found in a sink on the premises. The body was so decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained. A German woman, named REBECCA JORDAN, the supposed mother of the child, who had been arrested on suspicion of having made way with the child, was discharged, a verdict being rendered of "Death from some unknown cause."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 159 Elm-street, on the body of ISAAC ASTEN, who fell in a fit, at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Mott and Hester streets, while on his way home from the porter house corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, where he attended bar for his brother. A verdict was rendered of death by apoplexy. The deceased was 58 years of age and a native of England.

The Printers' Celebration of Franklin's Birthday.

Sunday was the 152d anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. In former years the printers of this City have celebrated the event by a banquet or lecture. At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Society on Saturday evening last, at the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. EDWARD M. SEIDMORE, alluded to the approach of the natal day of FRANKLIN, and stated that, owing to the late pressure of the times, the Society had determined to forego the public festival this season. He also referred to the fact that in other cities of the Union, where the dullness of business did not seem to affect them materially, various printers' societies had projected festivals and banquets on a grand scale for Monday evening, the 18th inst., in honor of FRANKLIN's birthday. Messrs. JAMES NARINE, Treasurer of the Society; WILLIAM MCCREA, President; THOMAS C. FAULKNER, Secretary; OLIVER C. FISHER, and other gentlemen, made brief speeches in reference to the life and character of BEN. FRANKLIN.

Mr. NARINE urged that the printers of New-York, as suggested by Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, at a festival of the Society held a few years ago at Niblo's Garden, ought to get up a subscription towards the erection of a monument to the memory of FRANKLIN in this City.

A social gathering of members took place after the adjournment of the society, when they celebrated, in advance, the 152d anniversary of the birthday by toasts and sentiments, among which were the following:

The Memory of Franklin—May his examples of economy and temperance be followed by the craft.

Success to the Printers—Who, in other cities, show their reverence for the memory of FRANKLIN by keeping up their annual festivities on the recurrence of the anniversary of his birth, despite panics and monetary pressures.

The Printers' Free Library—Though now as a little cloud in the Heavens, may it increase in prosperity and usefulness till the printers of the whole country shall look up to it as the noblest monument which can be reared to the memory of the patriot, philosopher and printer, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Memory of Franklin—May the bright precepts of the hero whose form is now *locked up* in the *em-brace* of death, be copied by the fraternity; and may we all take note of his un-parallelled career, and follow the copy which he has set us.

The Printer's Composing Stick—The only thing that disseminates knowledge throughout the world—which should be locked up with truth, and the impression be made perfect.

The Press—That great engine of power, which spreads information throughout the globe—may it always be directed to the preservation of the liberties of the people and the promulgation of truth.

The Book-Publishers of New-York—Their generosity will ever be remembered by the Printers' Free Library—may they continue to increase its usefulness and volume, for the purpose of extending knowledge to the citizens of New-York.

Our Honorary Members—Esteemed and respected by the profession, may their liberality be continued during their existence in this life, to the support of the Printers' Free Library as heretofore.

The New-York Typographical Society—May its influence be felt in the formation of good will and fellowship among the Printers of the Empire City and of the world, and make a favorable *impression* on the public mind; and may it continue to flourish till the end of time puts a full *stop* to its career.

The Case of Cangemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of Saturday, a letter signed EDMON BLANKMAN, JR., counsel for the above defendant, and I write simply to say that it was published without my approbation, and without any knowledge, on my part, of its contents. In my judgment, the prosecution against CANGEMI was conducted with candor and distinguished ability, and the case was tried by Judge DAVIES, with great fairness and dignity, and with a conscientious desire to do right. It is certain that he treated the counsel for the defence with marked kindness and consideration. The points he decided on the trial were subsequently submitted to the Judges of the General Term, and affirmed by them, and therefore the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals, was as much the reversal of the opinions of the Judges of the General Term as it was of Judge DAVIES. I do not know the precise grounds on which the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Court below, as no opinion has been read, or filed with the Clerk of the Court when I last heard from Albany. The case of my [illegible] (Mr. BLANKMAN) no doubt expresses his own feelings and opinions in the case, but, as I entertain different views, I do not desire to have it supposed that his letter expresses my sentiments, particularly as I have no complaints to make against the then public prosecuting officer, (Mr. HALL,) nor against his Honor, Judge DAVIES, nor any of the Judges who heard the cause at the General Term. I have no right to speak for Mr. BLANKMAN, but, for myself I can state, that I was always listened to with patience and attention, and as much was conceded to me as I had any right to expect or exact.

JOHN W. ASHMEAD,
Senior Counsel for CANGEMI, No. 7 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU.—This eminent comedian commences his engagement at PURDY's National Theatre last evening, and was warmly received by an overflowing house. Every inch of space was occupied, and many were unable to gain admittance. To-night again he appears in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl of New-York," and the comedietta of the "Widow's Victim," in which he will give his imitations. the drama of the "Lady of the Lake" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

LOBBY SECRETS.

What it Costs to Protect Brooklyn Interests at Albany—Interesting Statement of Comptroller Lewis.

A few weeks ago Alderman DEL VECCHIO, in the Brooklyn Common Council, moved a resolution directing the Corporation Counsellor to proceed to Albany to look after the interests of Brooklyn, with a *corte blanche* to draw upon the city treasury for expenses. This was strenuously opposed as an innovation, and a bad precedent. The mover claimed that something of the kind had been done every year, and to support his position, moved a resolution which brought out the annexed report. It was read last evening and ordered to be printed:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to a resolution of your Honorable Body, adopted Dec. 28, 1857, directing me to report the expenditures authorized by previous Common Councils and by the Mayor for services at Albany during sessions of the Legislatures, I herewith present such as the records of this Department furnish, together with a copy of the resolutions authorizing the same.

"In Common Council, Secret Session, Dec. 27, 1852, *Resolved*, That $5,000 be appropriated to the water account, to be expended under the direction of his Honor the Mayor and the Water Committee." Adopted by unanimous consent.

During the year 1853 drafts were made upon the Treasury, on requisition of the Water Committee, &c., in favor of and to be paid to the following persons (there were other expenditures made apparently under the same resolution, but for the want of sufficient vouchers on file in this office, and from the fact that the requisitions do not state the particular object to which the money was to be applied, they are not included in this statement.)

1853.

Jan. 17.—J. M. VAN COLT, in advance of his services and expenses which may be incurred at Albany in securing the passage of the Water bill	$250 00
March 15.—J. M. VAN COLT, contingent disbursements on Water account	500 00
June 2.—J. M. VAN COLT, services on Water account	750 00
June 18.—N. F. WARING	$87 55
June 23.—N. F. WARING	162 45—250 00
Total	$1,750 00
July 29.—A. H. OSBORN, services in relation to Water Law	50 00
Dec. 30.—SAMUEL GRAHAM and M. EVANS, expenses incurred at Albany in protecting the interest of the city of Brooklyn on the Water question during the last session of the Legislature	125 00

"In Common Council, July 25, 1853—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to draw a warrant for the sum of $500, to be expended under direction of the Mayor and Finance Committee for expenses incurred in protecting the interests of the city in the matter of the Pier bill and the United States Jurisdictinn bill over lands adjoining the Navy Yard. Adopted. JOS. HEGEMAN, Clerk. Approved July 29, 1853. EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Mayor."

1853.

Aug. 9.—EDWARD A. LAMBERT, expenses on Pier bill	$100 00
May 1.—THOMAS E. TALMADGE do	50 00
Total	$2,225 05

The above disbursements appear to have been made in anticipation of the following resolution:

In Common Council, secret session, Jan. 13, 1854, by Alderman BOOTH.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant, upon the requisition of the Mayor, for such expenditures, (as he may think necessary to incur in protecting the interests of the City before the Legislature,) and charge to the Contingent Fund. Adopted. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Clerk.

Approved Jan. 14, 1854. EDW'D A. LAMBERT, Mayor.

Under the above resolution various requisitions were made on the Comptroller by Mayor LAMBERT, and Acting Mayor WILSON, in favor of N. F. WARING, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, and others. The greater part of these moneys were drawn, as the requisitions show, previous to their disbursement, and vouchers therefor were to be rendered in each case to the Mayor, or Acting Mayor, &c., to show how the moneys had been expended.

1854.

July 17.—N. F. WARING, for which he is to account to the City of Brooklyn	$100 00
Feb. 21.—Pier and Harbor bill, to account for J. WILSON, Acting Mayor	200 00
March 20.—Pier and Harbor bill; bill of disbursements rendered	237 06
April 12—Pier and Harbor bill, to account for to Acting-Mayor WILSON	100 00
April 13—Pier and Harbor bill, requisition of Acting Maynr	760 63
Feb. 7.—N. F. WARING, Dining Committee of Legislature, Jan. 31, 1854, at the Globe Hotel: Items—Dinner $120 Wines and cigars.. 42—	162 00
Feb. 14.—T. GERRARD'S bill for lunch, Jan. 31, 1854, for dinner	26 42
Total	$1,586 11
April 17.—JOHN A. DAYTON, board at Congress Hall, passages and incidental expenses	105 45
April 27.—A. VAN VECHTEN, for services relative to matters before the Legislature	250 00
May 29.—JOHN S. NAPIER, protecting the city's interest at Albany	250 00
March 21.—E. A. LAMBERT, disbursement on Pier bill	31 50
Total	$2,223 05

The only vouchers in detail on file in this office, in relation to the expenditure of the money during the year 1854, are as follows:

City of Brooklyn in account with N. F. WARING:

Feb. 21, 1854.—Balance due as per acct., delivered to Mayor LAMBERT	9 76
Carriage to railroad	1 00
Fare to Albany	2 50
Expenses on road	62
Hack hire to Congress Hall from depôt	75
Feb. 22 and 23.—Expenses at Albany, exclusive of board	4 73
Board at Albany	200 00
Fare to New-York	2 50
Expenses on road	50
Carriage hire	1 00
March 15 to 18.—Hack hire to railroad	1 00
Paid for breakfast	50
Fare to Albany	2 50
Expenses on road	19
Hack hire to Congress Hall	50
Expenses at Congress Hall	2 87
Distributing pamphlets to Senators	1 00
Copies of report and bill	1 00
Postage	50
Fare to New-York	2 50
Hack hire	50
Paid Cash	200 00
March 19—Telegraphic message	62
Total	$437 06
Feb. 21—By cash	200 00
Balance (Certified by the Mayor.) 1854.	$237 06
Jan. 13.—N. F. WARING to Globe Hotel Dr.:	
To dinners to Committee	$120 00
Wines and cigars	42 00
Total (Approved by the Committee.)	$162 00

City of Brooklyn, by N. F. WARING, Jan. 31, 1854, (*pro bono publico.*)

Bought of THOMAS J. GERRARD:

Twelve bottles old Hennessy brandy, 12s	$18 00
Four jugs Schnappe, 6s	4 00
Fourteen lbs. crackers, 1s	1 75
Thirteen lbs. English cheese, 1s. 6d	2 40
Two lbs. sugar,	
Total	

(Approved by the Committee.)

On the organization of the Auditory Department on Jan. 7, 1855, the Auditor required evidence of all disbursements of money, in *all cases*, before a draft could be made therefor, thus putting a stop to the reckless custom, (practiced before the institution of the Auditorship of drawing moneys on open requisition by Committees or Corporation officers, which moneys were to be afterwards accounted for.) On the rendering of proper vouchers the bills of Committees since consolidation were certified and paid, and an entry made of the items in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor's Office. Should their bills be ever mislaid or lost, the items can at any time be found by reference to this book.

Jan. 4, 1855—Daniel P. Barnard, expenses of Special Com. to Albany, (per resolution)....$150 35

May 2, 1856—John F. Browne, Special Messenger to Albany, $3 per day.... 93 00

Mr. Kalbfleisch, expenses of Special Committee of Five for the Session.... 164 31

Time would not permit my going further back than the year 1853, but should your honorable body think proper to direct a still further investigation, it would afford me much pleasure to comply with the request. Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn City Bible Society held its Seventeenth Anniversary last Sabbath evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. LORD's.) A large audience were present, testifying to the unabated interest manifested in this Society. DANIEL AYERS, the President, was in the Chair. After the performance of an appropriate anthem by the choir, Rev. Dr. LORD read the Scriptures and offered a prayer. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL then presented the annual report of the Corresponding Secretary. The report shows the following statistics:

Receipts into the Treasury, $3,096 24; volumes distributed, 5,372; visits made by the distributing agent, 12,460; found destitute of the Scriptures, 1,871; families supplied, 790; individuals supplied, 544.

The agent, Mr. W. ROCKWELL, has been engaged in the work for two years, during which time he has visited 25,523 families, and supplied 3,331 with copies of the Bible.

The report speaks of the work of exploration and supply being yet incomplete, and alludes to the importance of constant vigilance and labor as the only means of a dissemination of the word of God.

Dr. S. I. PRIME then addressed the meeting, developing in an eloquent and earnest speech the power of the word of God in reforming the world, and the folly of attempting to govern man or to mould society without it. England was to-day reaping the bitter fruit of the seed she has sown in India. She had subdued that people by her arms, and then left them to be educated without the Bible. NENA SAHIB was one of the results of that form of education.

The Bible did not work out social or moral changes by a sudden convulsion, but by a surer and gentler process. Like the little wedges placed under some huge rock, its truths and principles, taking in the dew and rain of Heaven, swelled and upheaved and rose until the whole mass of error and ignorance and sin was broken up and overthrown.

Rev. Dr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church, moved the adoption and publication of the report which had been read. He spoke of the Bible as specially adapted to our free institutions. Were it to be announced that our Government was disbanded, things would still move on quietly, because men who loved and valued the Bible would be a law unto themselves. America owed it to the world to give it the Bible. It was to this book that we owed all our greatness and strength. This was the book that was read and loved in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, and it was such men as these came to this New World that made this nation what it was. The address of Dr. CLARK was a manly and earnest appeal on behalf of the work of this Society, and was listened to with deep interest. After a collection and the singing of a hymn, the Society adjourned.

REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—from the 9th to the 16th of January, 1858: Males, 43; Females, 51; total, 94. Men, 20; boys, 23; women, 22; girls, 29.

DISEASES.—Consumption 15; Scarlet Fever 10; Convulsions 8; Inflammation of the Lungs 7; Disease of the Heart 6; Stillborn 4; Premature Birth 4; Disease of the Brain 4; Congestion or the Lungs 3; Croup 3; Marasmus 3; Old Age 2; Asthma 2; Puerperal Fever 2; Intermittant Fever 1; Nervous Fever 1; Typhoid Fever 1; Inflammation of the Liver 1; Inflammation of the Stomach 1; Inflammation of the Bowels 1; Apoplexy 1; Debility 1; Malformation of Heart 1; Suicide 1; Erysiplas 1; Epilepsy 1; Pleurisy 1; Bronchitis 1; Hooping Cough 1; Teething 1; Congestion of Chest 1; Dropsy in Chest 1; Dropsy 1; Measles 1; Burned 1.

AGES.—One year and under, 23; from 1 to 2 years, 10, from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 8; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 8; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 6; from 80 to 90 years, 2; from 90 to 100, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 71; Ireland, 11; Germany, 5; England, 3; Scotland, 2; Wales, 1; Canada, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Jury concluded their labors yesterday, after a session of one week, and were discharged, with the thanks of the Court. They found 24 bills of indictment for offences as follows:

Assault and Battery	6	Cutting Timber	2
Assault and Resisting Officers	2	Grand Larceny	1
Burglary	7	Disorderly Houses	2
Nuisance	1	Selling Liquor without License	2
Resculing Prisoner	1		
Total			24

Of the prisoners in jail, indictments were found against 9, and 24 were discharged from custody, the Jury finding the evidence insufficient.

In the suit of CAROLINE VAN BOSKERCK *vs.* GARRET VAN MATER, JOHN BEARD, and SAMUEL WHITNEY, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $200.

The case of SAMUEL WHITNEY *vs.* The City of Hoboken, for three months' salary as Street Commissioner, was yesterday decided in favor of plaintiff in a verdict for $170.

JERSEY CITY SAVINGS BANK.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Provident Savings Institution of Jersey City, was held on Saturday evening, at which the usual dividends were declared. The total amount on deposit Jan. 17, 1857, was $238,582 12, and the number of depositors was 1,437. On Jan. 16, 1858, the amount on deposit was $262,647 96, and the number of depositors was 1,667, showing an increase of $24,065 85 on deposit, and an increase of 230 depositors.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18.

$4,500 Obio St. 6s, '60,..	89¾	46	N. Y. C. R. R.		78¾
2,000 Mich. State 6s	93	100	do	b 1 w	78½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	200	do		78½
2,000 Virginia 6s	93½	200	do	b30	79
2,000 do	93¾	100	do	b30	79¼
4,000 do	b3 94	8	do		79
7,000 N. Car State 6s	94	250	do	b5	78½
53,000 mo. State 6s	94	75	Panama Railroad		90
10,000 do	s12 93½	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s10	42
10,000 do	b30 94¾	50	do	c	42½
6,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	100	Erie Railroad	stw	20
10,000 M. Cen. R. R. 8 per c. int. m.	88	50	do	s60	19¾
93,000 Ill. Central R. bs	88	150	do	s10	19¾
6,000 do	s60 87½	350	do		20
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. bonds	s30 41¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	s60	18¼
6,000 do	41¾	50	Harlem R. R. pref.		23
5,000 do	42	100	Reading Railroad	55	
80 Bk of the Republic	112	100	do	b30	56¾
100 Continental Bank	96¾	16	Mich. Cen. R. R.		54
50 Commonwealth Bk	86¾	75	Ill. Cen. R. R.		90
45 Park Bank	89½	475	do		92
20 Hanover Bank	79	50	do		92½
5 Mercantile Bank	102	100	do	s30	91
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111	50	Cbl. & R. Is. R.	b60	69
10 do	111¾	100	do	b30	68¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co	12½	50	do		68¾
150 do	12¾	50	do		68¾
200 do	12¾	200	do		68¾
50 do	s10 12¾	25	do	b27	68¾
200 do	s60 12¾	105	La C. & Mil. R. R.		11¾
11 Pacific M. St'p Co	89	295	do		11¾
5 do	69¾	365	do		11¼

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	60	Pacific M. St. Co		69
18,000 do	84¾	50	do	s30	68
12,000 do	b3 84½	200	Cumb. Coal Co		12¾
20,000 do	b30 84¾	150	do	b30	13
500 Cal. St. 7s '70	72	50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		78¾
7,000 N. Car State 6s	94	6	Erie R. R.		20¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88¾	100	Harlem Railroad		24
3,000 Virginia 6s	b3 84	60	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.		20
6,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	88	18	do		20¼
1,000 do	88½	6	Panama Railroad		89¾
6,000 do	b60 89	50	do	s10	89½
6,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	42¾	30	do		89½
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mr.	38½	100	Gal. & Chic. RR.		71
1,000 Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	37	20	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	stw	64¾
5 Park Bank	89½	10	do		64¾
30 National Bank	105	275	do		64¾
10 Home Insurance Co.	150	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.		11¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	87½	100	Reading R. R.	b30	56
57 do	87¾				

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Jan. 16, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statements, as averaged to Saturday, Jan. 9.

Increase in Loans	$681,005
Increase in Specie	1,034,428
Decrease in Circulation	266,139
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,781,625

Including the operations of the Clearing-House for the week, which average $14,066,412 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison

[illegible] the Banks, and also with the ... last year:

	[illegible]	Jan. 18, 1858.	Jan. 19, 1857.
Capital	[illegible]	$64,668,000	$64,668,000
Loans	[illegible]	98,792,757	98,792,757
Specie	[illegible]	29,175,638	29,175,638
Circulation	[illegible]	6

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1977. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

[illegible] FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Minnesota at Hong Kong—Reception of the American Commissioner—The British Plans of Attack Against Canton—Chinese Preparations for Defence.

From our Own Correspondent.
U. S. Steamer San Jacinto,
Hong Kong, China, Nov. 15, 1857.

The *San Jacinto* arrived at Hong Hong on the 10th, having made a quick run of three and a half days from Woosung. Our voyage down was characterized by nothing worthy note except a large and useless consumption of that costly article, coal. So great was the speed of the ship under sail, with a fair wind all of the way, that the propeller could not be made to keep up with her, hence the engines were useless, although worked at a high rate of speed all of the way. Expense to government for coals alone, between $300 and $400; gain for use of same, nothing. Here is a specimen of naval economics. In the British Navy there is a strict regulation against the use of coals on their propellers except in entering and leaving port, and in cases of emergency.

Not having time ere the leaving of the mail to write at length, I must content myself by giving you a brief summary of the news here.

We found on our arrival here, the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, which vessel arrived here Nov. 4, being one hundred and twenty-six days out from the States, including stoppages. Her last run was from Angier Point, which wes accomplished under steam in thirteen days. Her performances, both under sail and steam, were very satisfactory—her best time under the first alone, between sixteen and seventeen knots; under steam, eight to nine knots. Her machinery worked admirably, was subject to no accident—a rare thing with new machinery. Her boilers, which are of the Martin pattern, have proved, so far, excellent, and have given the greatest satisfaction to her engineers. Time alone, however, will tell of the merits of this new kind of boiler.

Mr. Reed and suite are quartered on the ship. He was received very cordially by the authorities and people here, and hae been called upon by Lord Elgin, Sir John Bowring, Admiral Seymour, and other dignitaries. Numerous military honors have been showered upon him; for awhile the amphitheatre formed by the mountains around Hong Kong smoked like a hattle-field in consequence of powder burnt in his honor, and the air has been made mnsical by the thunders of artillery echoing amongst the rugged rocks of the lofty hills which environ this bay. For the time being there has been music in stones, and if it has not been as melodious as the "sounds of many waters," it has doubtless been as terrible as "an army with banners," to the long-tailed, pig-eyed gentry who live on Pearl River. I find that the prevalent sentiment amongst Englishmen here is, that we are still to take part and parcel with them. Whether they grond that opinion upon Mr. Reed's expressed opinions here, or whether it is a patronizing assumption of theirs, I am nnable to say. Doubtless the last, for they actually think, and persist in thinking, that we should ally ourselves with them on this China question, for the reason that it would be to our honor, and glory, and interest, so to do. The complacency with which they talk of this to Americans and would-be Americens, is astonishing. Time, and perhsps Mr. Reed, will open their eyes to gaze on the beatific glories of their mistake.

We are again on the eve of another struggle. After so long a delay, active operations are once more to be commenced. On the 17th of this month the tragedy which was enacted about one year since, is to be again brought on the stage in splendid style. Canton is to be bombarded on the 17th, prior to the taking of it by the combined English and French forces. Numerous and immense mines have been laid in the city by the Chincse for the destruction of the assailants, to avoid the effects of the explosion of which, Admiral Seymour has determined to subject the city to a severe bombardment previons to entering it. The French are going to cooperate actively and freely with the English in this matter.

They will land a force of about 1,300 men at Canton. All the available force of the Allies will assist at the attack. Lord Elgin has been upth river to take a final survey of the river, city and fleet before the recommencement of hostilities. The Chinese have about 14,000 troops inside of the city, and some 50,000 in the suburbs and immediate vicinity of the city, who are employed fighting the rebels, who are near Canton at this time.

Since the depsrture of the last mail there has arrived at this port another steamer, having on board 500 troops from England. There are 500 more daily expected, and also 250 from Calcntta. There is a vast amount of sickness among the troops here. One regiment—the 59th—has scarcely 150 men fit for duty. I must also record the fact, that there is far more sickness in the American squsdron than usual; the whole of which (the aquadron) is now lying in this harbor.

My next will he a record, no doubt, of bloodshed and wholesale slaughter. Who will bottle up the tears of the myriads of auffering ones in the doomed city? Let him who believes in the mercy of God answer. Dami.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON CANTON—YEH'S ADDRESS PREVIOUS TO DEPARTURE—PROCLAMATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS—PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

We have received from Hong Kong papers to the 15th of November.

The overland China mail of the 14th says:

"Beyond what is already known at home about the peaceful intentions of the Americans with regard to China, nothing has transpired to give us an inkling of the peculiar policy to be pursued by their plenipotentiary."

The Russian steamer *America*, with Admiral Pontiatine, the Russian Minister, arrived at Hong Kong on the 14th, and the usual salutes were exchanged with the ahore and the flag-ship.

In regard to the projected operations against Canton, the Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th, says:

"It is understood that, with the approval of Lord Elgin, operations against Canton will be resumed towards the end of the month. The flag-ship proceeds up the river at once. There may be some delay in moving the forces up to Canton, as a portion of the marines expected from Calcutta and England have yet to arrive. The naval force will be assisted as much as possible by troops from this place, and it is arranged, we believe, that the French are to coöperate with us in the attack. Probably the total available force for the attack will be about 5,000 men of all arms. That it is proposed to resume hostilities against Canton at an early date is pretty generally known among the Chinese. It is difficult to get information as to the preparations that have been made at Canton to resist an attack; bnt Chinese say nothing has been done, and that a large number of the soldiers have been taken away to keep the rebels in check in the interior. This appears to be probable, for the Pekin *Gazettes* come down to the 1st of October, and mention that Yeh has requested permission to defer the usual inspection of the troops till they are less actively employed. 'Fighting going on everywhere' in the Kwang-tung province, 'although the English barbarians are quieter than before,' he states, it would be wrong at present to recall the troops from defending Canton."

The Overland China Mail give ths following particulars:

"The representatives of the three Western Powers are now assembled on the field of their future operations; two of them have large forces at their command, and are resolved to use them, and the foreign community are anxiously awaiting the result. Gen. Ashburnham and staff arrived per *Coromandel* in the upper part of the river on the morning of the 13th. He proceeded into Fatshan Creek, and remained there some time, and afterwards, in company with several naval officers, visited the Seymonr and Macao forts, remaining at the latter the greater part of the day. Our correspondent adds, that Chuenpee fort, which was abandoned, *is* now being destroyed. Another note just received mentions nothing except that a Chinese baker, who had taken up his quarters off Sixty-six Point, had had his wife carried off, together with some money and a cargo of flour, by the mandarins. The wife, however, had been offered bim back for a ransom of $200. The following is the disposition of the ships: *Elk* and *Bittern* at Sixty-six Point, *Highflyer* and *Sampson* at Hamilton Creek, and *Acorn* at Escape Creek; the two troop ships and *Nankin* at Wangtong Fort, and *Sybille* at Tiger Island. All the vessels are to be in the river by the 26th, except the *Sybille* and *Tribune*, which will remain et Hong Kong."

From other sources we learn that at Hong Kong every preparation is being made for hastening on the investment of Canton. It is uncertain, however, whether the French intend to lend any active assistance. Commissioner Yeh has work cut out for him in another quarter. The China *Mail* says:

[illegible] say the Yns had left the city to proceed against the rebels in the north of the Province, and others that he is about to go. The rebels are giving Yns sad trouble. He has memorialized the Emperor, requesting that no more troops be drafted from Kwangtung into the other Provinces; and troops have been sent from the northern Provinces in foreign vessels to Swatow, whence they will probably be sent against the rebels. Some think that these internal troubles will make the city yield to us without any fighting; but we anticipate a short struggle, and look anxiously beyond it to the state in which the Province wil be when, much more than now, at the mercy of the rebels."

On leaving the city, Commissioner Yeh issued an address to the principal magnates, of which the following is said to be a copy:

Citizens: A decade of years has passed since I became known to you as the defender of your rights, and the expositor of the policy of the Government. I serve. That policy has been subservience to your will—the will of the native merchants of Canton. You are the proudest, I may say, the only jewel of the empire. Hienfung loves you, and when Canton is lost to him—all is lost. But it is necessary I should leave this querter. To the present honr I have maintained my reputatien—the barbarian has quailed before me, and hes been driven into the sea. He will return, however, and conceal the fact I cannot—I, with the small means at my command, cannot withstand him. I know that I am addressing those who think there is sufficient for resistance in the old arm—the braves of the 96 villages—the men and their sons who, in 1840, awed the barbarian into a retreat from Gough's fort—induced him to accept a bribe, and retire from the city—the men whose prowess is recorded on several columns. I would faln believe that these men are strong and virtuons as of old, and I hope for your success. Be valiant! Maintain well the principles you heve so long asserted, namely: hate the barbarian, and entire exclusion from your beloved city. You mey yet succeed in restoring the halcyon deys—and you have my best wishes. Farewell—you will see me no more.

The principal incident in the north has been a notificstion at Shanghae from the Chinese Government prohibiting foreigners from going beyond treaty limits in their excursions into the interior. In the proclemation the offensive term of "barbarisns" is used, mnch to the disgust of the Europeans:

"With respect to foreign merchants purchasing and transporting cocoons ont of the country, the Superintendent of Customs formally took the metter under consideration, and decided that a duty, in accordance with the spirit of the treaties, should be levied on cocoons; and expleined distinctly that the laws prohibited, and did not allow foreigners to secretly proceed into the interior. On the 16th September, 1857, I, in concert with the Governor-General, respectfully memoralized His Imperiel Msjesty, for the second time, on this subject. Bestdes waiting to receive his Mejesty's commands, when I will respectfully make a copy of them for transmission to my subordinetes for their guidance, it is proper that I should now, however, make a copy of my memorial, and send it to you, the Superintendent of Customs, for your information and guidance. I have, therefore, not to explain to you the prohibitory laws that you may continually bear them in mind, and take heed thet they are strictly carried out; at the same time you will rigorously order the prefects to transmit your instructions to the several megistrates to issue proclamation to the people of their districts, that should any evil-disposed Chinese league themselves with barbarians, and together dare to proceed into the interior, no matter whether they have caused any disturbance or not, they will be immediately arrested and punished with the utmost rigorousness, while the barbarians will be taken into custody, end handed over to their consuls, to be kept under rigorous control, and be punished, as laid down by treaties."

Letters from China, published in the Paris paper *Pays*, state that the persecution of the Christians was going on in that country to an extent never surpassed. In October eleven executions took place in the capital of a province. The individuals sentenced to death for their adbesion to the Catholic faith belonged to the best families in the country. In one province wholesale arrests were being made. The successor of the martyred Bishop had escaped by a mirecle, by one of his converts. In Cochin China persecution was equally virulent, snd executions continually taking place.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from the Plains.

THE MORMONS ALLIED WITH THE CHEYENNE AND CAMANCHE INDIANS—NO INTENTION TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The *Republican* has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their village on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons had no idea of running away from Utah.

The Leavenworth City *Ledger*, of the 8th inst., says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five deys. They report that the day they left six Mormons came into camp, and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one half desiring to march against the troops, the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

Indiana Politics.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A circular is published here this morning, signed by many prominent Democrats, calling for a Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 22d of February. The circular says:

"The Convention of the 8th of Jannary reflects the sentiments of the party fully on some points, but only partially so on others; thet that Convention says nothing of the territorial question as presented in the President's Message, and in the ensuing Congressional discussion, which engrosses all minds; and that local interests are forgotten in the intensity of the excitement naturally arising out of a discussion of the fundamental rights and liberties of a free people. This, it adds, has been brought about, not so mnch by anything actually done by the Delegates to the 8th of January Convention, as by what was omitted to be done in the excitement and confusion of the hour, and which was essential to the public interests, and has proved a source of undisguised dissatisfaction and well grounded complaint to a large proportion of the Democratic Party in the State. It also says that the final resolution of the Convention with regard to the Lecompton Constitution is so differently construed that it has been deemed important to the harmony and success of the party to call this Convention. The naked question with Democrats in Indiana is "Are we in favor of contributing to force the Constitution with Slavery upon the people of Kansas against their will? If we are, our party will be overwhelmed with defeat. Whilst we cordially indorse the Administration, and generally are willing to tolerate a divided opinion, we ask our Democratic brethren not to risk defeat by deserting those principles which heve led us to victory in the past, and the abandonment of which will doom us to defeat in the future."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Pacific Railroad Bill—Public Lands to Actual Settlers—American Colonization Society, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The bill matnred by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senete, and reported by Mr. Gwin today, proposes to locate the Railroad between the Big Sioux and the month of the Kansas River to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the Road are to be granted, and $12,500 per mile advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until $25,000,000 are reached—the amounts thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent. of the stock is to be issued. The President is to receive the bids, make the contract for 20 years, and locate the road, having a view to economy and the best route.

The American Colonization Society held a meeting here to-night and several addresses were delivered. The report of the Secretary states that the receipts for the past year were $97,384, nearly half of which was a donation from Amos Hunt of Mississippi, who gave $5,000 the yesr previous. The report speaks of the success of founding settlements in the interior and recommends the Government to employ smal steam instead of sailing vessels to suppress the Afri can Slave trade.

The steam frigete *Colorado* has been pnt in commission, and is now fitting out et Norfolk as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron to relieve the *Wabash*.

The friends of the bill which has been introduced in Congress, appropriating public lands in limited quanties to actual settlers, say it will undoubtedly become a law.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Vice-President leid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the Convention between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the Sound Dnes.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill authorizing the President to contract for the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., over railroads from the Missouri River to San Francisco, which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to repeal all the laws granting bounties to vessels engaged in the Banks or other cod fisheries.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans, which was approved in 1853. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Seward a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information derived from officers of the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa, or from the British or French Governments, or any other official sources concerning the revival of the African Slave-trade.

Mr. Houston announced the death of Senator Rusk, his lete colleague, and stated that deceased was born in Pendleton, South Carolina, and descended from an Irish patriot, who immigrated to this country in consequence of the troubles of 1790. He traced the history of his life, and feelingly alluded to his eminent services in the Texas revolution, and the various offices filled by that gallant gentleman, who was not less distinguished for his modesty of character, than he was for heroism and practical genius. He stood conspicuous in everything that was good and great, and his death could not but be regarded as a national calamity.

Mr. Collamer remarked that it had been his lot to be placed at the head of the Post-Office Department, at a time when there was a majority in each House in opposition to the President and his Cabinet. It was under such circumstances that he made the acquaintance of Senator Rusk, who was Chairman of the Post-Office Committee in the Senate. He was led, not only to cherish high respect for the deceased, but to feel a deep confidence in and great friendship towerds him.

Mr. Gwin followed, saying that Rusk more nearly resembled the great patriot of England, John Hampden, than any man he ever knew.

Mr. Seward said that he was not Mr. Rusk's kinsman, nor neighbor, nor even his political associate. He was nevertheless attached to him by bonds as strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. They were peculiar boods. He was bis captive and adversary, overpowered and cooquered by his generosity in his first encounter with him, here in this field of sectional strife released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the whole period of his life. In that character he followed his hearse which was hearing him away from his sight.

During the Senator's eloqnent remarks he said—Farewell noble patriot! heroic soldier! faithful statesman! generous friend—loved by no means the least although among the last of friends secured.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. John Cochrane presented a petition from Isaac V. Fowler and others for the appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, and remonstrating against further traffic in and monopoly of the same.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Hughes, Jenkins, Purviance, Bayan and Thompson, as a special committee to examine the accounts and official conduct of N. Darling, late Doorkeeper of the House.

The House refused, by 43 against 143, to table the bill introduced yesterday, providing for the equitable distribution of the clerks and messengers, in the departments at Washington, among the several States snd Territories.

Mr. Warren wanted the Chief Clerks and heads of bureaus included.

Mr. Giddings' suggestion to distribute the offices according to population instead of representation, occasioned much laughter.

The bill was referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill authorizing the deposits of bullion and gold and silver coin, and the issuance of certificates therefor.

Mr. Greenwood asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the punishment of negro stealing in the Indian country.

Mr. Bliss objected.

The proceedings in the Senate, consequent on the death of Senator Rusk, having been received.

Mr. Reagan paid a tribute to the illustrious deceased—the brave, generous, popular commander in battle, end a statesman who so long and so faithfully served in the counsels of the nation.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who represents in part that State which gave Rusk birth, said that he would lay a glove on his freshly-closed grave, where ambitions are hushed and rivalries are forever still.

Messrs. Jackson, Quitman, and Clark, of New-York, followed in eulogies, after which the usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Hale's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Confirmation of Mr. Appleton—Senators Hunter and Hammond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Mr. Hale made a capital speech in the Senate to-day, on the Kansas question, full of humor and honeyed sarcasm—all the more effective because of its good nature. Ridicule is a most effective weapon when handled to advantage, and the Senator from New-Hampshire uses it most skillfully, exposing errors of fact or logic so that it is impossible for the dullest hearer not to understand, whether he chooses to be convinced or no.

A good deal of indignation is expressed by Democratic Senators at the stealthy manner in which the confirmation of Mr. Appleton's nomination as Assistant Secretary of State was smuggled through the Senate, on Friday. It seems that it was brought up and put throngh when half the Senate had left the chamber, with the understanding that business was over for the day, and not a few of them were astounded when they learned for the first time, through the official organ, that the nomination had actually been confirmed. Had it come up openly and fairly, it would have encountered serious and probably fatal opposition, which probably led to its consideration under the equivocal circumstances which I have steted.

The defenders of the Lecompton frend have labored so herd to distort the action of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana held recently et Indienapolis, that it may be well to state more definitely a little of its secret history. Jesse D. Bright, one of the precarious Senators from that State, and a member of the House of Representatives, left here a few days before the Convention assembled, in order to superintend the workings of the wires in person. With a masterly cnnning Gov. Willarn was pnt forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the Convention. Although well known as the friend and tool of Bright, and the opponent of Mr. Douglas, it was foreseen that, being the Governor of the State, nobody could well vote against it,—for certainly it would have looked strangely to see Democrats repudleting the Governor of their own selection. He was called to preside over the Convention as a matter of course,—and thus he and his friends had the power in their own hands to appoint just such a Committee on Resolutions as was necessary to their purposes. They exerted the power, and the result was, that in the regular resolutions reported from the Committee, the Kansas question was ignored, and the Administration of Mr. Buchanan was sustained in general terms. Subsequently the resolutions, declaring adherence to the Kansss-Nebraska bill, and asserting thst its true interpretation forbade the admission of a State into the Union with a Constitution which her people had not cleatly ratified,—were sprung upon the Convention, and passed by an overwhelming vote. The fact that, with all the machinery of the Convention in their hands, Messrs. Bright, Willard & Co. were unable to prevent this expression of the popular will, only adds to the evidence that it is too strong for restraint.

The rumor from California, that the Mormons intend migrating to the British Possessions next Spring, is discredited here in well-informed circles. It is suspected of being a ruse to decelve the United States lest the Government should attempt to cut off their retreat towards Sonora—the point to which they in reslity design turning their steps.

It is not surprising thet the rumored defection of Senators Hunter and Hammond from the sort of Democrscy which requires a consummetion of the Lecompton fraud, has ettracted attention and excited comment. I nnderstand thet Bleckwood's "Jack Ketch of Editors" insists upon it that Mr. Hunter is not the honest, independent man which your correspondent asserts him to be. The Senator probably will not wince much under this aspersion from the creature who has been publicly cowhided so often for his unscrupulous slanders of private charecter that there is no single inch left upon his body on which another stripe could hope to make impression. But lest others should be misled by an attempted distortion of my statement in regard to Mr. Hunter, let ice repeet whet I before published, that the Administration has not relied upon him altogether in the Lecompton matter. I have not said that he would vote with Mr. Douglas. On the contrary, my own impression is that he will vote against him.

Mr. Hammond's case is more doubtful. He is less the polltician, thus far, than the statesman. His impulses are against becoming a party to the Lecompton swindle. His "States Rights" principles rebel at the idee of *forcing* a people *into* the Union, as much as they would against *keeping* them in against their will. He may take a differeot view of the matter in time, and stand firmly with his Southern friends in behalf of what they strangely denominate "Soutbern Rights;" but no man has authority thus to pledge him up to the present hour. Upon another point, however, let me assure the valiant "Jack Ketch" there is no mistake, no lingering doubt, and that is, that his family's man, Fleenor, can't retain that convenient Consulate at Bordeaux, even at *his* presumptuous bidding.

Just here, may I venture the inquiry whether the notorious Chevalier Wickoff is or is not in the secret employ of the Government? Did he, while negotiating the terms of the recooeiliation between the new President and "Jeck Ketch," avail himself of the carver's privilege and tuck away a nice bit for himself? Or was it a part of the arrangement that he should thus be rewarded for his services? I have a few little points about this subject that may do to serve up some dsy when I have a few minutes to spare. S.

Inauguration of Gov. Packer—His Address.

Harrisburg, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The inauguration of Gov. Packer took place today in front of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered by the Speaker of the Senate. The audience was immense.

Governor Packer, in his inaugural, refers to Kansas, and says he believes that he expresses the sentimcnts of the people of Pennsylvania as well as his own, in declaring that all qualified electors of the Territory should have a full opportunity to participete in selecting the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and also allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who fail to vote cannot complain of a proceeding which goes on without their participation. The rest of the address is local. It goes for a reform in banking. It opposes the issue of small notes and an increase of banking capital under the present arrangement.

There was a stormy discussion in the Democratic State Central Committee this evening, relative to the time of holding the State Convention, the Buchananites desiring to postpone the time until the 4th of March. The original motion, fixing the time on the 4th of March, prevailed by a large majority.

Supposed Suicide of Julius Austin.

Detroit, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The body of Julius Austin, a prominent and wealthy citizen, who mysteriously disappeared from his residence, in this City, on the mornlog of the 11th inst., was found in the river to day. It is supposed that he committed suicide, while leboring under a temporary fit of insanity, induced by a long and severe illness.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Southern mail has been received from points above Mobile and New-Orleans.

The brig *Principe*, bound for New-York, was at Nassau, disabled.

A fire at Lynchburg, on Saturday night, consumed Miller's and other tobacco factories. Loss $16,000. Insurance in Lynchburg about $12,000.

Steamships at Charleston.

Caarleston, Monday, Jan. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. Murray, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'ctock this evening.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The screw steamships *Memphis*, from New-York, and the *George's Creek*, from Baltimore, of Cromwell's Lines, arrived early this morning.

The Florida at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The *Florida*, from New-York in 58 hours, has arrived here.

The *Star of the South* sailed on Sunday.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Waterbury, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Wm. B. Dunbar, Samuel Thompson and Wm. Cown, were arrested here this afternoon by United States Depnty Marshal Tripp, on a charge of counterfeiting three-cent pieces. They will be taken to Hartford to-morrow morning for examination.

Heavy Robbery in Florida.

Augusta, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Ten thousand dollars were atolen from two North Carolinians, at Fernandina, Florida, on Saturday night. Most of the money was on the Bank of Wilmington.

Seizure of the Steamer Fashion, &c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Fashion* arrived here, to-day, from Mobile and was seized by the authorities.

Advices from Texas show considerable damage to shipping at Galveston by the recent gale.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

No. 37—Argument concluded.

No. 39—Joseph H. Lyons vs. John Bertram, *et al.* Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

A Public School Building on Fire.

SEVEN CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

THREE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Origin of the Fire—The Panic—The Safe Escape of Nearly 900 Children—Thrilling Incidents.

A little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Public School Building No. 14, of Brooklyn, corner of Concord and Nevy streets, W. D., was discovered to be on fire. There were nearly 900 pupils present at the time the fire broke out, and in the excitement attending their exit from the building seven boys, between the ages of 6 and 10 years, were crushed and suffocated by their companions on the middle landing of the lower stairway. Their names and residences sre as follows:

THE DEAD.

1. Henry Plass, 10 years old, son of Garwood Plass, private watchman, residing at No. 78 Carlton-avenue.

2. Henry Le Blanc, 7 years of age, son of Ambrose C. Le Blanc, grocer; residence No. 186 Nassau-street.

3. John William Green, 5 years old, son of David Green, wagon-maker, Concord-street, corner of Hudson-avenue.

4. H. C. Smith, 6 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 331 Bridge-street.

5. Stephen Bloomfield, 7 yeers old, parents residing in Gold-street, near Tillary.

6. Peter Fumell, 6 years old, son of Mrs. Phebe Fumell; residence No. 334 Gold-street.

7. —— Wyck, boy, about 7 years of age; his father is a cooper, residing on Oxford-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

The above were all suffocated and only one of the number bore any marks of external injury.

THE INJURED.

Thus far we heve been able to find but three other persons seriously injured.

Abijah Pearsall, seven years old and son of Ann Maria Pearsall, residing in Carll-street near Tillary, received internal injuries, and in the opinion of Assistant Surgeon Ball, of the Police, he cannot live long.

A son of widow Ryner, 9 years of age, residing on Carll-street between Prince and Johnson, also received such injuries by being trampled upon that he cannot live. Mrs. Ryner had three children in the school at the time of the accident, but the others escsped injury.

Another boy had one of his legs broken, by jumping from a window, but his home could not be ascertained. Several others were slightly bruised.

A rumor gained considerable currency last evening that there were more children under the ruins, but after diligent inqulry, we concluded there is no truth in it. On the contrary, the Principal of the School and the Police unite in the belief that the worst is now known.

THE BUILDING.

Public School building No. 14 was located on the southwesterly corner of Concord and Navy streets, Western District of Brooklyn. It was built in 1853 as a model school-house, under the snpervision of Wm. M. Harris, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge. The location selected was a very desirable one, being opposite the City Park, and the Committee took extra pains to make it a perfect public school building. The lot is 100 feet square. The structure was in the form of an L, with a front of 97 feet on Concord-street and the same number of feet on Navy street, fronting the Park, and 35 feet deep. It was built of brick, three stories high. The ground floor was used for a playground, the second floor for the Primary Department, and the third floor for the Grammar Department.

There were three doors opening to the streets—one on Concord, near the end of the L, a similar door at the other extremity on Navy-street—the former openiog to the Female and Infant Class Departments and the latter to the Boys' Departments; and anothe dcor near the corner at Concord and Navy streets, for the use of visitors and as a means of egress in an emergency. The stairways at the ends of the building are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and the stairs to each story constructed half-length with e landing at the turn in the centre, and without the usual "well-hole." The doors all open outwards. The central stairway is six feet wide and in every other way constructed similar to the others. The whole building was heated by a furnece placed in the basement.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire was first discovered about 2¾ o'clock, as near as can be ascertained, by Miss H. M. Bebee, a teacher in the Primary Department, second story, in a lathed and plastered partition-wall, through which pasa tbe tin-heaters. It was undoubtedly from these heaters that the fire was communicated to the woodwork. Miss Bebee, with great presence of mind, locked the door and informed the Principal privately of the fire. In this manner the presence of the fire was made known to all the teachers, and without creating any alarm. Miss Bebee had sixty small children under her charge, and after having notified the Principal of the fire, she dismissed the children, and they, taking their clothes and books, left the premises in very good order and without eccident. *All* of the children in this end of the building escaped without difficulty. Tbe fire spread with great rapidity towards Navy-street. A few of the children jumped from the windows, only one of these, however, was injured and this one, a boy, had one of his legs broken.

Not many minntes had elapsed after the first general alarm before there was a panic among the scholars in the Navy-street end of the building. By this time many of the boys had gained the street, and had been going out in good order, obedient to the orders of the teachers. But when the smoke came drifting up the stairway, and it was noised about what the trouble was, the boys who were behind became unmanageable, and rushed in every direction to escepe—a few to the windows, but the mejority to the Navy-street stairway. The great rush was on the stairs immediately leeding to the street. These were filled with smell boys; the older ones, in their anxiety to escape, rushed upon them until the whole space was packed with children. Of course the little ones were pressed down under the weight, and here *seven* boys lost their lives—not by fire or smoke, but actually smothered to death.

The teachers acted very creditably, and were the last to leave the building. A number of the scholars also exercised a discretion much beyond their years, and among these we heard the following named: James McFall, Smith C. Roof, John J. Bray, and William Mackay. These lads, at the height of the panic, endeavored to restore order, and rendered valueble assistance in pulling the small children out of the mass on the stairs, and passing them out at the windows.

The alarm of fire soon attracted a large number of firemen and citizens to the scene. There was also a large polics force, under Deputy-Superintendent Folk, promptly on the ground, and every possible assistance was rendered.

Officer Wm. H. Brown, of the Second Precinct, was on duty near the building when the first alarm was given. He entered the Navy-street door, just as the stairway became blocked by the scholars, and alone dragged seven of them out and placed them out of danger. The last one he got hold of was the boy Plass, who was then alive but insensible. He took him across to the Park and placing him upon one of the seets dispatched a man for a physician. Dr. Firth, of Gold-street, was soon on the spot and rendered all the aid possible, but it was of no avail; he died in a very few minutes. Officer Brown then took the body to the Station-house; it was subsequently identified and taken to his father's house.

Soon after Plass was taken out three others were taken to the office of Dr. Snow, on Nassau-street, two were dead before reaching the office and the third died in a few minutes, the others were immediately [illegible] out of danger.

Miss L. Fisher, one of the teachers, particularly distinguished herself in aiding the children to escape from the building. It is said that she lowered as many as a dozen out of one of the second-story windows.

A boy named Martin, whose parents reside at the corner of Stanton and Concord streets, leaped from a window in the third story on Concord-street. His fall was broken by the people under the window, and he escaped without injury.

A scholar relates that a little girl in the Primary Department was one of the first to discover the fire, and gave a scream. Before she could direct attention to the cause of her alarm her teacher had her under subject ion, and thus a panic in that room was prevented.

Mr. Ralph Kirkman, Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, E. D., was passing the school-house when the fire broke out, and rendered efficient assistance in taking children from that portion of the building which was on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in less than three hours after it broke out the whole building was in ruins. Passenger Ward, son of a boss in the Navy Yard, residing at No. 11½ Prince-street, jumped from a second-story window on Navy-street and was caught by a policeman, who landed him safely. There were in all about 900 children in the building, which was calculated to accommodate 1,200. At least 550 attempted to leave the building by the Navy-street door. Many of these were from the other wing of the building, and they contributed materially to the excitement.

The Teachers of this School are:

C. W. Wolcott, Principal; Misses M. L. Wheeler, S. P. Browne, Jane Farmer, H. M. Collin, C. T. Cushman, A. A. Warner, J. A. Wright, P. C. Baldwin, R. L. Le Count; and in the Primary Department, Miss S. W. Voorhies, Principal; Misses E. A. Hannibal, —— Blake, (absent), M. Sherman, L. French, E. Rntherford, Mary Matlock.

All of whom acted creditably on this trying occasion.

The building cost the Board of Education $17,000 in 1853. It was not insured. Many of the schoolbooks, and a great many volumes belonging to the Library were saved.

Dnring the fire the scene about the building was truly affecting. It was known that many lives had been lost, and the nnmber was at one time reported as high as twenty. Parents who had children in the school, flocked to the scene all anxious to assure themselves of the safcty of their little ones. The majority of the scholars had disappeared, and many parents were kept in suspense for hours. The dead were taken away as soon as removed from the building, and some time elapsed before all were identified. The excitement was intense, and there was deep sympathy for the sufferers. Every effort was made to relieve the suspense. In this work the Police behaved nobly.

Burglary in Williamsburg.—On Tuesday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the house of Wm. S. Conant, Esq., No. 28 South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, was entered through the front door by means of a skeleton key, by some accomplished burglar. Descending into the basement, with the key of the front door he opened the doors and pantries, and made a general reconnoissance of the premises. Mrs. C.'s porte monnaie and her little boy's purse, which were in a satchel, were both taken out, the money, in silver and bills, amounting to $8, taken—the peanies being csrefully counted ont and left. He helped himself to some brandy, and took down and inspected the forks and spoons, which, being only silver-plated, were left on the shelves. The thief then went up stairs into the sleeping-room, and was in the act of taking up Mr. C.'s pants, in which was a considerable sum of money, when Mrs. C. awoke and saw him standing at the foot of the bed. She spoke to her husband, when instantly the villain cronched down behind the foot-boerd and crawled out of the room. Mr. C. sprang ont of bed and followed him; the burglar ran out of the front door and locked it after him, thus avoiding further pursuit. The windows were raised and an outcry made, but at that hour the Police were about going off dnty and no officer could be found. Mrs. C. describes the fellow as rather genteel in appearance, and of medium height, wearing a cloth cap. About three years ago their house was entered while they were absent in the country and all their silverware and other articles stolen, as they suspect, by the same burglar.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

SMITH ACQUITTED ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The jury in the case of Thomas W. Smith, charged with the murder of Richard Carter, came into Court this morning with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Smith's acquittal was on the ground of insanity. His sister applied to the Court to have charge of him. The matter is held for argument on Thursday.

The following is Miss Smith's petition for the custody of her brother:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County:

The petition of Mary Elizabeth Smith sheweth that her brother, Thomas Washington Smith, was lately tried in this Court, upoo an indictment charging him with the homicide of Richard Carter, and that he has been acquitted of the said charge by a Jury of his country, upon the ground of insanity at the time of the killing of the said Carter. Your petitioner further shows that she is the sister and nearest living relative of the said Thomas Washington Smith, and that she is desirous that her brother should be placed in such circumstances that he can receive the care, supervision and attention of herself and his other relatives and friends. She therefore earnestly and respectfully prays your Honors to make an order for the delivery of the said Thomas Washington Smith to your petitioner, upon her giving security satisfactory to your Honors that the said Thomas Washington Smith shall be restrained, by seclusion or otherwise, from the commission of any offence, in conformity with the act of Assembly in that behalf made and provided. And your petitioner will humbly pray, &c. M. E. SMITH.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The *America's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. We find in our foreign exchanges little news in addition to the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax.

From various extracts, which we publish below, it will be seen that financial affairs both in England and the north of Europe, where the panic was severest, have undergone a decided change for the better. The great monetary crisis is believed to have ended with the parted year.

The India and China mails had reached London. We publish a few further particulars of the relief of Lucknow. Commissioner REED, as already reported, had arrived at Hong Kong. It is probable that by this time the British are in occupation of Canton.

Financial Affairs Abroad.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London (Jan. 1) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The new year 1858 opens with a much better feeling than appeared probable, even but a few days ago. There is an entire absence of distrust—one of the chief causes of temporary embarrassment—and a decided and general return of confidence is observable. The banks and discount brokers show great readiness to extend their accommodation to the commercial classes, and bills are being sought after for discount. The supply of capital is daily on the increase, whereas the demand, except for the moment, in relation to the settlement of the 4th of the month, &c., as steadily decreases daily. On the principle, according to the old proverb, that "A good beginning makes a bad ending," and that "A bad beginning makes a good ending," we may hope that the progress and close of the year 1858 will be more satisfactory than the termination of 1857, now happily but a shadow of the past. In this expectation and hope there will be none who will refuse to join us in expressing a desire to see it accomplished. In numberless ways, which in themselves may appear insignificant, yet when taken as a whole resolve themselves into an important and substantial augury, the future course of the year appears fraught with more reasauring tendencies than could well have been hoped for. We perceive nothing to make us look to the current month with feelings of despondency. We feel convinced, from the evidence we have, that the engagements about falling due will be much better met than has been deemed likely. With the close of this month our difficulties may be considered, humanly speaking, to cease. We have confidence in the future, and reliance on the elasticity of our internal resources and character. Men's minds are no longer harassed by gloomy doubts, dismal forebodings, and insurmountable difficulties. The worst has past. "When things come to the worst they mend," is an old aphorism, so trite that no one perhaps will be found hardy enough to dispute its truth and applicability to present circumstances. The crisis of 1857 exploded in November last, since which time we have been steadily recovering from the prostration then produced, and improving our position.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 30, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,443,613	Inc...	£14,806
Other Deposits	15,072,971	Dec...	78,847
Rest	3,558,708	Inc...	16,668
On the other side of the account:			
Government securities	£7,541,491	Inc..	£2,048,735
Other Securities	27,299,815	Dec.	788,368
Notes unemployed	6,064,985	Dec.	1,669,495

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,315,-70, being an increase of £58,450, and the stock of buffion in both departments is £11,454,961, showing an increase of £701,680, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£25,380,555
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,905,555	25,380,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,558,708	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,443,613	
Other Deposits	15,072,971	
Seven Days and other Bills	827,405	
		41,455,607
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	7,541,491	
Other Securities	27,299,815	
Notes unemployed	6,064,985	
Gold and Silver Coin	549,406	
		41,455,607

IS THE CRISIS OVER IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 30th of December, says:

"Opinions are divided with respect to the commercial crisis which has prevailed in Paris and the departments. Some assure us that all difficulties have ceased among commercial people; others maintain the contrary. It appears certain that the French merchants have not been as yet so severely affected by the embarrassments which have arisen in neighboring countries as might have been expected. Before it can be said, however, that all difficulties are surmounted, it is necessary to wait till the bills due on the 31st inst., and those coming due in January, are all paid. It is now ascertained that many of the commercial bills due on the 15th instant were renewed. This mode of settlement neither places the cash in the hands of merchants and manufacturers, of which they have much need, nor has it diminished the amount of bills payable. It has merely postponed payment. Everybody in France appears to be possessed of cash at this moment, except the merchants and manufacturers, and the best proof that the latter are in want of this essential element of commerce is that labor is to a great degree suspended in the manufactories, that the bonding stores are encumbered with articles of primary necessity—such as cotton, coffee, sugar, silk and wool—and that traffic is diminishing on the railways. The Paris corn and flour market was unusually quiet last week. It is not expected that there will be much activity in the corn trade before the end of January, when the preceding year's accounts are closed."

END OF THE MONETARY CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

From the Vienna Gazette, Dec. 24.

In well-informed circles at Vienna, the conviction prevails that the financial and commercial crisis at Hamburg may be regarded as over, as the improvement which set in on the 14th inst. is considered a durable one.

What Hamburg has most suffered from is the heavy blow given to confidence, but this could not last, and a proof of confidence given from without, soon relieved the anxiety felt on that account.

The measures taken in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in favor of commerce and industry, are of immense importance to Hamburg, which gave credit to a large amount to those countries. It is therefore hoped that these measures will tend most favorably to the reëstablishment of the normal state of things at Hamburg. But an ulterior and radical remedy is expected from the successive realization of the rich stores of merchandise housed in that city.

The elements of the prosperity of Hamburg still subsist, and will survive the consequences of the crisis, already overcome in its essential points.

THE LATE AMERICAN CRISIS.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Baltimore under the signature of "A 'Statcs' Man," favorably known from former communications, says:

"It behooves all persons dealing with America to know that they are in some measure dependent on the banks of this country; and, without any disparagement to my countrymen—who, I doubt not, are as honest as other men—I think it ought to be known that banks, constituted and conducted as they are here, offer unbounded temptations to roguery. Their executive officers can do their pleasure in spite of the directors, who frequently are but men of straw—retired merchants, successful grocers, leather-dressers, or mere idlers—so that when a President or Cashier chooses to abscond with a sum to suit his needs, they, poor creatures, are the last to learn the fact and the loudest to express their astonishment. In these banking-houses there is no general system, and responsibility is but a name. A national bank—something resembling the Bank of England or of France—is naturally indicated as an effectual remedy for bank evils in this country. And so it would be in certain respects, because all subordinate institutions of the like nature would be compelled to follow its lead. It would, too, command the best talent and most enlarged experience to do it service and exact observance; but the objection to such an establishment invariably made, and inseperable, I fear, is that, whatever party might be in power, it would be inevitably turned into a political engine. By proper precautions, however, this anticipated mischief could be avoided, I think, and one of the predisposing incitants to a periodically-recurring fever in a rash and nervous community would be thus removed.

The present crisis will soon be over—much sooner than was that of 1837—because, although the cause always remains the same, the occasions of 1857 are by comparison with those of the former year futile even to absurdity. There never was a time when the United States was so plenteously supplied with everything which man covets, not excepting even silver and gold; bank vaults are full of the precious metals, and yet no specie is to be had, and the necessaries of life are at an exorbitant price. Why, a revulsion must speedily take place. Public opinion, like steam, beyond a certain point is irresistible; and who can believe that the people of this country are to be played upon much longer, as so many instruments, while vagabonds are dancing to the tune of "Suspended specie payments?"

True, we have been trying to go faster than our legs could carry us, and our noses are in the dust; but by this time our eyes are nearly clear of it. Yet, notwithstanding the rapidity of our motion, such is the general healthiness of commercial relations here that no one of the hundreds who have failed in business, it is believed on good authority, became bankrupt without meriting well his fate. It was a host of daring speculators, many of them merchants, who had left their legitimate business to try their luck in stocks and "western lots," aided by a pack of gambling brokers on the Exchange, subject to no rigid discipline in their transactions, as in older countries, who have contributed largely to the present lamentable but unnecessary confusion in the world of money.

Permit me to add a few lines by way of advice to foreigners who have made, or who are about to make, investments of capital on this side the Atlantic. Whoever among them possesses property in America, let him hold to it firmly, and in less than six months, notwithstanding its present depreciation, it will fetch all that it was worth six months ago. Whoever among them would wish to purchase property at a moment favorable, let him buy nothing but stocks of the United States, and of those States and principal cities which every honest and well-informed banker in Europe ought to be able to recommend to him. Let him do so, and he will never cry out against the bad faith of Americans; but if, for the sake of an enormous interest, he sees fit to turn his gold and silver into imaginary "land lots," swamped railways, and bonds of "classes" innumerable, he may complain, and with excellent reason, of his own folly alone.

An English View of Gen. Walker's Landing in Central America.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

We cannot but think that the American authorities would have acted more creditably had they frustrated this scandalous enterprise, which will now probably result in fresh bloodshed and confusion. Whatever may be the constitutional position of the Federal Government, it is a mere affectation to say that it was unable to prevent a notorious ruffian like WALKER from gathering together his band, addressing them in inflammatory speeches, avowing everywhere his designs on Nicaragua, and finally sailing from an American port with nearly 200 armed men. That the New-Orleans mob sympathized with the adventurer, and that the law was not put in force to check him, are only what might be expected; but surely the President might have taken care that the vessel which conveyed him and his "coffee planters" should be seized in spite of so paltry a subterfuge as regular papers. The *Saratoga*, too, knew nothing of WALKER till he landed, and the *Wabash* respected the steamer which the horde had just quitted, simply because it had complied with the usual formalities on leaving port! It is plain to the world that men of all ranks and in all positions have been afraid to incur the unpopularity of stopping the adventurer. A party in the States support him, and an active party is more powerful than an inert public. What is a friend to an enemy? The intelligence and even the numerical majority of Americans would approve the conduct of any man who drove WALKER back to port, or seized his ship and stores; but no official, civil or military, has courage to face the anger of the unscrupulous and vindictive faction which speculates in "Walker Stock."

However, we are not without hopes that this man and his companions will meet with speedy discomfiture. We firmly believe the statement of our correspondent, that the great body of Americans, as of English, are against the filibuster, and look hopefully to his being speedily starved out. Although advices from New-Orleans state that his second in command, HENNINGSEN, was about to follow him with 1,000 men, it seems likely that precautions will be taken to prevent any further force from joining. The British ships are on the alert, and the Americans will be equally determined when they find they are supported by popular opinion on the spot. The combined naval forces had sailed for Aspinwall and San Juan, and would, it was thought, prevent any reinforcement reaching the filibusters. But on the whole, this business is to be extremely regretted, not only on account of the material loss it will cause, not only for the bloodshed which will attend it, but because it must certainly lower the reputation of the American people and Government. If the President and his Cabinet, and Congress, and the American army and the American navy, and the community of American merchants in Nicaragua, cannot prevent a settled territory from being ravaged by a gang of adventurers, what is the use of Executives or Legislatures, or international law, or municipal or military law, or, in fact, any human institution whatever? Here is a country which the highest interests of America, as of England, require should be brought into a state of tranquillity. A few years' cessation from internal discord would probably be sufficient to turn it, certainly not into a community of powerful States, but into a fairly rich and prosperous region. The geographical situation of Nicaragua has made its chief settlements places of importance, and a number of traders of all nations are gaining an honest livelihood within its limits. And all the prospects of this country and its settlers are to be marred by an irruption of Southern *Rowdies*, intent on nothing but plunder and means of idle indulgence. That the combined squadrons of the two nations will be able, with the cooperation of the Nicaraguan troops, to extirpate the whole brood, we most firmly hope. It is time that for such proceedings due retribution should be exacted, and if WALKER, HENNINGSEN, ANDERSON and the rest should on this occasion be treated as pirates and murderers the world will have little cause to drop a tear of pity.

The Indian Mutinies.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

From private sources we learn that the loss in this very serious engagement has been small, and that of the enemy very great, being estimated at 7,000 men. The Commander-in-Chief did not follow the example of Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK, who endeavored to force their way through the narrow streets of this large city, where every house is said to be loopholed and filled with armed men. This they only accomplished with a loss which totally crippled their small force, and reduced them to the condition of the garrison, having been ever since besieged in the Residency. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, as will be seen by the map, avoided the town, and, by making a circuit through the suburbs has spared his troops and accomplished his object, though it is believed that the force of rebels and mutineers assembled at Lucknow is so great that he will not be able to subdue or disperse them without considerable reinforcements. These are now fast pouring in, and every day is adding to the strength of the British troops in all the intermediate stations. It ought not to be omitted that Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK had no time for deliberation; had they waited another day or two the garrison in Lucknow would have been destroyed. Although the Commander-in-Chief's success is highly important, and will greatly discourage the insurgents, it must not be hastily concluded that the work is done. The whole of Oude is in arms and the adjoining district of Rohilcund is also disaffected and disturbed, so that even if no large body should still contend for Lucknow, or concentrate themselves elsewhere, it will require a considerable time to put down all resistance, to punish marauders and plunderers, and to restore obedience.

PLANS OF THE MUTINEERS FOR THE FUTURE.

Calcutta (Nov. 23,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Speculation is rife as to the future policy of the rebels. They are somewhat premature, as it is not absolutely impossible that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL may be shut up as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK was, but the two plans attributed to them deserve a notice. According to one opinion they will, on the fall of Lucknow, disperse, seek shelter in the four hundred forts with which Oude is studded, and there maintain a desultory war. According to another, they will disperse, outmarch us, as they have always done, and penetrate by detachments into Central India. In that pestilent nest of fanaticism, newabs, chiefs, independent Zemindars, and titled vagabonds of every kind, the materials of insurrection are ready to their hands. They will be able, too, to raise the Bombay army should it be at heart disloyal, and in the very heart of the Continent, protected by thousands of square miles of jungle, by the absence of roads, and by their distance from our true base—the sea—they may maintain themselves for months. It is of course impossible to predict what an Asiatic will do, his usual line being to adopt the course most opposed to his obvious interest. For myself, however, I believe the second opinion the more probable. One thing is certain; the majority of the Sepoys disbelieve the fall of Delhi. The Kotah regiments mutinied in consequence of that belief. The 32d Native Infantry considered the story an invention. The Sepoys at Lahore laugh at the assertions of Government. Even the men at Barrackpore donbt and ask travelers. The unfortunate mistake made with respect to the King deepens the prevalent impression. It would appear that the instructions issued by Mr. COLVIN, though long since cancelled, are still obeyed at Delhi. The life of the King, therefore, was guaranteed, and he has been permitted to keep a retinue, and to insult English officers by ordering them to take their hats off in his presence. Of course, every native believes that the English dare not punish even the man who deliberately gave up their wives and daughters to disbonor. The youngest son of the King, moreover, a man of 18—equivalent to 30 in Europe—has been declared innocent, and rides about Delhi on an elephant, attended by two British officers. Can you wonder that the European soldiery are half frenzied?

THE KING AND QUEEN OF DELHI.

A private letter, dated Delhi Palace, Nov. 16, in the *Times*, says:

"We have seen the captive King and royal family; they are in ruinous little rooms in one of the gates of the Palace. The old King looks very frail, and has a blank, fixed eye, as of one on whom life is fast closing. He, certainly, is too old to be responsible for anything that has been done. With his sons much more guilt may lie; some have been shot, as you must have read, some are yet untaken. The youngest son we saw looking like 15, they say 18, bold and coarse to look at. He is the only child of the Queen. With her some of our ladies have had a long interview. They found her seated on a common charpoy, (bedstead,) dressed in white cotton clothes, with few and very trifling ornaments—all her grand things having been taken from her. She is described as short and stout, above 30 years of age, with a round, animated face, not at all pretty, but having very pretty little plump hands; she was cutting betelnut to eat with her pawn. Some 30 females, relatives and menials, surrounded her. She professes the utmost horror of the 3d Cavalry, to whom she traces all her misfortunes. She says the King was helpless to control them, and that when their arrival had placed Delhi in rebellion against us, they were as ready to rob her as any one else. She says the mutineers did rob the palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their present captivity; she understands the necessity for inquiring into guilty or innocent parties; but she did not seem to assert the King's innocence as much as her own. She said he had been in the hands of bad people. There appeared to be frightful rivalry among the women; it is said she criminated the sons of former wives, she being the last. Her sister is represented as being much better looking than herself, and has a daughter of thirteen married to the King's youngest son, already mentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our ladies describe her as having superb large eyes, and a most beautiful little mouth, but her face otherwise too flat and full. Some of the women told them they had English women and children in the palace after the massacre, in hope of preserving them, but that the mutineers demanded them and could not be resisted. They say the Sepoys complained that the King was feeding Englishwomen daintily, while he only gave them gram for food."

Punishment of Cannibals in the Marquesas.

From the Paris correspondence of the London Times.

Dispatches have been received from the Marquesas Islands. They announce that Admiral LUGEOL had arrived from France in the port of Taio-Hae on the 16th of August, and having been informed that the tribe of Taipi-Vahi, the only one that still continues to eat human flesh, had advanced to the territory of the French mission and attempted to seize two young women for the purpose of sacrificing them to the *manes* of their deceased chief, the Admiral determined to punish their audacity. The territory of the Taipi-Vahi is situated in a long valley thickly wooded, and the passage is so narrow that two men cannot walk abreast through it. Admiral LUGEOL, perceiving the difficulty of the position, resolved himself to conduct the expedition. He landed a company of Marines from his frigate, and, having been joined by numerous friendly tribes who led the way, he marched during six hours from village to village, all of which he burnt at the suggestion of the friendly Kanaks (natives), leaving nothing standing but the bread-fruit trees and the cocoanut trees. Having reached the extreme limit of the Taipi-Vahi's territory, the Admiral returned to the temple of their high priest, which he preserved as a place of rest for his men, and encamped there. He was informed that he would be attacked during the night, but such was not the case. The following morning, however, when he was about to resume his march, a number of savages crept within gunshot of where the Admiral and his staff were assembled and fired a volley. Fortunately nobody was struck. The Marines then charged the savages with the bayonet, but they escaped into the woods. The dispatch adds that the tribe of the Taipi-Vahi would not have been so audacious had they not a short time previously been supplied with muskets and ammunition by some American whalers, who succeeded in smuggling them on shore. We need not remind our readers of the charming romance of Mr. MELVILLE called *Typee, or the Marquesas.*

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets are still closed for the Christmas Holidays, and will reopen on the 5th inst. Meanwhile the tone of affairs generally has improved. SUGAR in demand, and 1s. 6d. @2s. 6d. dearer for the week. TEA, COFFEE, and COTTON also inquired for, at better rates. MONEY is easy, at 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. CONSOLS shut; 94¼@94¾ for the account. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 0½d., nominal. American EAGLES, 79s. 2¼d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 75s. 3d.

COCHINEAL About 50 bags Honduras and Tenerife Silver have changed hands at full prices.

COFFEE—The market has a firmer appearance, and Plantation Ceylon is salable at 1s. advance. About 150 bags good clean Native Ceylon sold at 53s., and 1,200 bags common quality, of indirect import, at a price kept secret; also, 2,000 bags Rio, on the spot, at 35s @37s.

COTTON—In demand, but holders are not willing to sell, and little has been done. At Liverpool, the sales for the week are 41,000 bales, and prices are dearer; mid. Orleans, 5 3-16d. ₱ lb.

The CORN market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 47s. 5d. on 95,631 quarters returned. We quote White American WHEAT 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@ 45s. American FLOUR, 24s.@26s. ₱ bbl.

IRON—There is more demand for Welsh: We quote Rails £6, Bars £6@£6 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 52s. 6d.@53s., for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—Stock, 31st ult., 19,779 chests against 20,350 in 1856.

LEAD dull, Common Pig £21 10s.

LINSEED—The market has a firmer tone. Holders of granaried parcels are less disposed to realize, and fine Calcutta samples are difficult to be met with at 52s.@53s.; Bombay of good quality sold at 54s. A cargo of Taganrog upon the coast has sold at 50s., delivered at an outport, and a small advance on this price has been declined for a similar arrival. The total import to London during the past year amounts to 222,000 quarters, against 263,000 quarters in 1856, 303,000 in 1855, 250,000 in 1854, and 240,000 in 1853.

For LINSEED CAKES there is a good consumptive demand.

COPPER without change.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing. Linseed, on the spot, has advanced to 29s.; forward sales have been, to some extent, for delivery up to June, 30s. Rape quiet at previous rates; Foreign Refined 44s. 6d.@ 45s.; Brown 40s.@41s.; Cocoa Nut 40s.@41s.; Palm dull at 37s.

RICE attracts more attention, and about 5,000 bags have changed hands; White Bengal at 8s. 3d.@9s.6d., middling pinky Madras at 8s., and Rangoon at 7s. 6d., all for cash.

RUM steady. 260 puncheons Demerara, fair to fine quality, sold at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d., proof.

SALTPETRE firmer. Small sales of 3½ ₱ cent. refraction at 42s., and 12 ₱ cent. at 35s.

SUGAR.—There has been an active demand throughout the week, and prices have advanced 1s. 6ds.@2s. ₱ cwt. since the close of the market. The principal sales are as follows: 7,000 bags clayed Manila on the spot at 38s.; 500 bbds. Cuba, at 38s.@42s.; 6,000 bags Bengal, Khaur at 36s., Gurpatta Date at 38s @41s 6d., and afloat five cargoes of Havana, 1,200 boxes No. 11 at 25s., 4,500 boxes Nos. 10½ to 11 at 26s., 878 boxes No. 14 at 28s., 1,300 boxes Nos. 10 to 10½ at 25s. 3d., and 3,000 boxes No. 12 at 27s. 6d., all for ports in the United Kingdom.

TIN—English steady; we quote common Blocks 96s.; Straits, 100s. Foreign in rather better demand; Straits, 98s.@101s.; Banca, 103s. nominal.

TALLOW—Firm at 53s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and for delivery up to March.

SPELTER—Firm at £23 18s.@£24.

TEA—The market is very firm, and holders are demanding higher prices; common Congos have advanced to 1s. 1d. ₱ lb., buyers.

TURPENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report; nominal price 9s. Spirits steady at 33s. for English, and 34s. for American, in casks.

BARING BROTHERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The $87,000 Corruption Fund—The New State Officers—A Legislative Quarrel—Rotation in Rhode Island—Rumored Rotation in Massachusetts—Judicial Vacancies—Winter—"Laco," &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mooday, Jan. 18, 1858.

I venture the prediction that the United States House of Representatives will soon find that they engaged in a very small affair when they undertook to hunt up that sum of $80,000, which it is supposed the Middlesex Company expended in getting the Tariff altered to conform to its ideas of the fitness of things. Eighty Thousand Dollars in the *mare magnum* of Washington corruption, is a mere sum for pocket money. Still, the littleness of the sum will not be the cause of the littleness of the House's action. That will follow from the House allowing itself to be made the machine for the gratification of individual and party malignity. To speak plainly, what is known here to every one this charge of corruption is intended to operate against Gov. BANKS. Some gentlemen here, who, perhaps, are honest as their neighbors, but who are no better than those neighbors, and who feel very bitterly towards our Governor, have made themselves very conspicuous in calling for an examination into the corruption charge, they believing, and asserting in conversation that is public as street bawling can make it, that His Excellency, when Speaker, received $10,000 from Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, and that a note for that sum was found among that gentleman's papers when he failed. Sometimes it is said that the paper was a memorandum of the "transaction." Now, there is not one word of truth in the story. No such note or memorandum, nor any document of the kind whatever, was found among Mr. LAWRENCE'S papers, and for the very simple reason that Mr. LAWRENCE never gave or loaned to Governor BANKS either ten thousand or ten hundred dollars. Had such a paper been found, it would have been laid before the world long ago, as some of the bitterest enemies of the Governor have had full access to all of Mr. LAWRENCE'S documents, and could have taken copies of them, as they would have done if there had been any reason for doing so. As the Spanish fleet could not be seen because it was not in sight, so the paper was not found because it was not in existence. It is because it has no existence, and a pack of political wolf-hounds have been disappointed of their prey, that they have set up a howl for evidence to support a charge that has no foundation out of their own diseased imagination. They can't bear to abandon the prospect of battering on a great reputation, and so are beating the bush in the hope of starting something. They have succeeded in making the House of Representatives listen to them, and we shall soon see how ridiculous will be the consequence of that success. The ridiculous mouse that came out of the laboring mountain would be a beast of burden in comparison with the thing destined to be "scared up" by these beasts of prey.

Governor BANKS, I am told, has treated this charge with good-natured contempt, and has forbidden his friends giving it any attention. I cannot speak on this point from personal knowledge, as I have not seen him for almost six months, and only three times in four years. I think it would have been as well if he had given it an authoritative denial, if that could have been done; though it is difficult to see how he could have framed such a denial, as he would have been compelled to assume that he was meant, and though that was known to all, it would not have answered for him to admit it, as he then would have been taunted with conscious guilt, such being partisan justice.

The new State officers are to enter upon their duties on the 20th. They are the Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Auditor. Mr. CLIFFORD leaves the Attorney-Generalship after having held it for eleven years, ever since the office was created. He looked upon it as his own; but the people do not like life-offices. Mr. RANSOM, the Auditor, has been a faithful guardian of the public money, and but for his own imprudence he would have been retained. All that the Banks men asked of him was silence; but he must needs make himself politically offensive to them, and so they had to displace him. The Treasurer was reëlected, and all the more easily, his friends aver, because of Governor GARDNER being personally hostile to him.

The Legislature has got up a quarrel about the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate has elected a new officer, but the House sticks to the old one, Mr. STEVENS. The old Sergeant-at-Arms is now in the twenty-fourth year of his service, as he was first elected in 1835, and it is thought by many that he has had the place long enough, though it is customary in our State to retain men in offices, that are not of a purely party character, until they are worn out, or used up. Some of Mr. STEVENS' opponents declare that he is growing "shaky," and say that it is natural he should, since he is 75 years old; but he is only in his 68th year, and there are members of the Legislature older than that. It is not the number of his years, but the number of his dollars that renders his removal desirable. He has a large patronage, handsome pay and good perquisites, and has grown rich in his place; and, notwithstanding all that religion and philosophy unite in telling us of the evils of wealth, and of the impossibility of dying at once in the odor of sanctity and the odor of affluence, there are fifty men ready to take this office. The matter would not be worth mentioning, were it not for the possible consequences of the dispute between the two Houses. Of the fourteen score members of the Legislature, twelve score belong virtually to the same party; and the tendency of all strong parties is to a division, and the occasion of a grave quarrel may be very insignificant in itself. If you throw the barest and most marrowless of bones among a crowd of dogs they will fight for it, and hydrophobia follows. The comparison may be thought unjust—if so, I ask the dog's pardon.

A bill to pay members of the Legislature $300 a year each has been introduced. If Gov. BANKS' idea of a sixty-days' session should be realized, this would be equal to a *per diem* of $5, the present being $3. It is proposed to fine absentees $5 per day, so that, if the session should be long, say 100 days, and a member should be off 61 days, he would have to pay, in fines, $5 more than his salary would come to. It seems to be a very childish piece of legislation, and members are actually lengthening the session by discussing it, which is of a piece with the conduct of the preceding Legislature. The bill has passed the Senate.

The rotation doctrine has been applied to the National officeholders of Rhode Island very extensively. The gentlemen who have had leave to retire are all Democrats of the soundest character, politically, and men of influence. The effect will be to lessen the party there, and it can bear lessening very ill, indeed, though, perhaps, better than it can in Massachusetts. Rhode Island is a State where, with prudent management, the Democrats can often succeed, but the President has resolved upon a policy that must make it, in the end, as Anti-Democratic a State as ours. If it be the design of the Administration to repel Northern States, it is adopting means to do it with wonderful felicity. The Opposition like this, but they do not the less speak of it as indicating a want of sense, though they have no sympathy with the persons removed.

We have rumors that interest the officeholders more than the public. Mr. AUSTIN'S confirmation gives strength to these rumors, which are, that the Administration means to make root-and-branch work with the remnant of the Pierce appointments, and that remnant might be mistaken for a respectable piece of cloth. The Postmasters of Worcester, Lowell, and some other large places, are to be removed. Mr. BEARD, the Sub-Treasurer, is to be served in the same way. I say removed, though the Government uses more delicate language, and allows them to resign, but there is precious little resignation about the business. It is not pretended that the doomed officers are not good officers, but that they have been in place long enough. The effect will be to make office-seeking a still lower business than ever, and our Democrats, hopeless of local success, will be mere scramblers for national pelf. Every four years they will have a fight, not with their enemies for electoral votes, but with one another for offices. What makes the conduct of the Administration the more strange, is the fact that it does not give offices to men who were original supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination. The only friend of the President who has been appointed to office is Mr. CAPEN, our Postmaster, who never was prominent in politics.

There is some talk about Mr. SUMNER'S absence from his seat, people saying that if he was able to attend Gov. BANKS' inauguration, he ought to be able to fill his office so far as to vote. This talk, I presume, has been caused by the closeness of some of the votes on confirmation questions in the Senate. Men will be peevish at times, and then they are not always just.

Gov. WISE'S letter about the Kansas Constitution has attracted much attention. The Democrats all over New England would be glad to have him for a leader, and they will observe his movements with the utmost interest.

Gov. BANKS will have some judges to appoint. There is one vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, occasioned by the resignation of Justice ABBOTT; and the Chief Justice of that Court is very ill, and may resign. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (SHAW) has entered on his 78th year, an age at which even Lord ELDON would have admitted it was time for a Judge to think of retiring. He would have retired ere this, but for circumstances that render the work of filling the station from among his associates a difficult one. Should his office become vacant, all the fogies in the State, young as well as old—and the young are by far the worse of the two classes—would probably go crazy at the thought of its being filled by the fiat of Gov. BANKS, a man whom they seriously suspect of agrarianism, and of being on the most intimate and confidential terms with the Red Spectre. Like LOUIS XIV., they think that heaven, in spite of all they have done for it, is ungratefully forgetting them. Considering their prospects, one hardly knows whether to laugh at or to pity them. Their surprise at what has happened I do not wonder at, for most men share it, even the most active of the agents in bringing it about. The Governor has astonished people by the steadiness of his success, the one victory following another in regular sequence, as if they had all been previously bespoken. To apply HORACE WALPOLE'S idea, when speaking of Lord HARDWICKE'S career, men may talk of the wheel of fortune, but he has overtaken it and rolls with it.

Winter appears to have commenced to-day. The work of freezing goes on respectably, the snow is falling moderately, and the air is as agreeable to the face as a jagged razor that has been used as an oyster-knife. The butter-cups, crocuses, pansies, and other flowers that have been doing duty for the snow-drops, must be all dead or dying by this time. Perhaps there'll be some ice made this week.

The person who commented on what I said about "Laco" HIGGINSON, in your paper of the 12th, seems to have written under some irritation of feeling because I spoke as I felt about a lot of political rubbish of seventy years ago. I did not question Mr. HIGGINSON'S honesty and straightforwardness, but especially mentioned that his nature was such that he could not be looked upon as having been otherwise than sincere; and I pointed out that Mr. JEFFERSON had been unjust to him. But, while believing him to have been honest, I do not think he was either a great man, or so free from party prejudices as to render his writings an authority against JOHN HANCOCK. They are vigorous productions, unquestionably, but their historical value is not great, beyond that they show the nature of our old political warfare. No one now thinks of quoting Junius as an authority, and his attacks on the Duke of BEDFORD and other eminent men of his time are of very little account. So of Mr. HIGGINSON'S attacks on Gov. HANCOCK, which are of the same class of political writings that the "Coffin Handbills" of 1828 belong to, only more ably written than are those attacks on Gen. JACKSON. Every hot political contest is prolific of fierce writings, which we can believe to have been honestly produced, without attaching any importance to them as material for history, and of which the authors themselves become ashamed when time has cooled their minds and "conquered their prejudices." The same reason that causes me to believe that Mr. HIGGINSON was a better man than his political opponents represented him, leads me also to believe that he was himself wrong in his estimate of Gov. HANCOCK. Surely there is nothing so very heinous in this charitably judging of events long passed, and in taking a mild view of the characters and conduct of two able and eminent men, both of whom did good service to their country. Neither was perfect; but if it be right to rake up what was said by Mr. HIGGINSON against Gov. HANCOCK, the friends of the latter's memory will be justified in showing that Mr. HIGGINSON himself was the object of severe assaults, and that *his* memory stands in need of men's charitable construction. For one, I am disposed to remember the good that both these men accomplished, and to leave the evidence of their failings where it has so long reposed—in moth-eaten collections of political papers, where can be found attacks on WASHINGTON, coffin handbills, charges of corruption against J. Q. ADAMS, and HENRY CLAY, and similar things, the appearance of which in former days may be excused on the ground of human infirmity, but which ought not now to be brought to the light of day. If the historical statute of limitations cannot be pleaded in behalf of such a man as JOHN HANCOCK,—that is, if it be admitted that all Mr. HIGGINSON said against him was true, and I do not admit it to have been so to any important extent,—the reputation of no patriot of the Revolution is safe.

The writer referred to says I got my anecdotes of "Laco" from Mr. LORING'S *Hundred Boston Orators*. Suppose I did so, has not every man the right to quote from a work of acknowledged merit and authority? Had I invented the stories perhaps he would have liked that mode of proceeding better. That would have been originality with a vengeance! But the fact is, I knew the anecdotes years before Mr. LORING'S work was thought of, as thousands here knew them. They belong to the political traditions of the place; and every old gentleman of five-and-twenty years ago, whose memory carried him back to his Consul Plancus days, that is, to the time when JOHN HANCOCK was Governor, was sure to "button" you, if you happened to get into conversation with him about politics, and pour into your ear stories of STEPHEN HIGGINSON, BEN RUSSELL, BEN AUSTIN, GEORGE MINOTT, and twenty others, persons who made great figures here in the generation that followed the commencement of our national life. Many of these stories have found their way into books, magazines and newspapers. There is a good deal of the political material of that time to be found in the late WILLIAM SULLIVAN'S "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Public Events, from the peace of 1783 to the peace of 1815." Mr. SULLIVAN was a strong federalist, but too honest to be willfully unjust to any man. What he says of Gov. HANCOCK may be worth quoting, and here it is: "If history has any proper concern with the individual qualities of HANCOCK, it may be doubtful whether, in these respects, distant generations will know exactly what manner of man he was. But as a public man, this country is greatly indebted to him. He was most faithfully devoted to the crimes of his country, and it is a high eulogy on his patriotism, that when the British Government offered freedom to all the rebels, for all their offences, HANCOCK and one other (SAMUEL ADAMS) were the only persons to whom this grace was denied." Such is the testimony of a man whose political sympathies were with Gov. HANCOCK'S party opponents, but who wrote in his old age more than 40 years after the great "signers" death; and I believe it will be held by all impartial minds worth a thousand times more than all the political articles that were written in the times when Gov. HANCOCK was a party leader, and therefore the object of the literal hate of his opponents.

THYME.

Dr. Spencer's Report on Mr. Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just had my attention directed to a letter from Mr. GEORGE PECK, of Scranton, Penn., in the TIMES of the 14th inst., and I embrace the earliest opportunity both to acknowledge Mr. PECK'S devotion to historic truth, and also, with your permission, to say a few words on the subject of his letter.

The history of the Wyoming massacre, I was not unaware, has caused no little dispute as to the accuracy of the statements made by such writers as THACHER, GORDON, RAMSAY, BOTTA, DRAKE, &c., and it is quite possible that in this case, as in others, exaggerations and unfounded stories have been made to appear as reliable and truthful narrative. I have, most certainly, no disposition to reprodnce and perpetuate any accounts of past events which are not true and just to all persons and parties; and in undertaking to prepare a history of the United States, I have endeavored to get at the truth, if I could, and to state only what I believe myself to be well authenticated facts and circumstances. I have, however, never flattered myself so highly as to suppose that I should be able to prepare a narrative which was not open to criticism and remarks of the kind which Mr. PECK has furnished, and which the discriminating reader will duly appreciate.

As will be observed, by those who look at the revolutionary story in my history, I have used most frequently the works of writers, as nearly as possible, cotemporaneous with the events narrated. THACHER, GORDON, RAMSAY, BOTTA, MARSHALL, and such like, I have quoted a good deal, both because I supposed them to be good authority for what they state, and also because there is more life and graphic power in their way of telling the story of the past, than in much which has appeared since their day. I have also been of opinion that, if their tendency was to state things too strongly, and to enlarge upon circumstances of outrage and acts of perfidy, the disposition of later writers has certainly been to eliminate nearly every thing of the kind, and to refuse credit to those painfully exciting narratives of wrong and oppression which were currently received among our fathers and grandfathers as literally true.

In respect

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL.

Summary of Additional Evidence for Defence.

On Saturday, (the fifth day of this trial,) Mrs. Theresa Robertson, mother of the prisoner was the first witness. Her testimony was followed by that of Dr. Langworthy and various Bank officers; the evidence of the latter going to prove an *alibi* for Robertson. The following is a summary:

Mrs. Robertson, (the mother,) 73 years of age, testifies to her residence with her son; never saw any unkindness on his part towards his wife.

Dr. H. H. Langworthy, (Surgeon,)—attended Mrs. Robertson, Jr., at the time of the fracture of her limb; the effect of the injury was excessive nervous prostration; also told witness that young Biegler had given her medicines; witness described the nature of these medicines; *sambricus*, (the elder-bush,) has no tendency to kill; *digitalis*, a sedative, a desirable specific in diseases of the heart, tending to reduce pulsations; the husband was almost always present during the visits of this witness; on cross-examination, witness stated the dangerous properties of hydrocyanic acid if used in an undiluted state.

Major Keeler, recalled.—Testified to a knowledge of certain business transactions between Robertson and the elder Biegler; witness was present at an interview in Buffalo between Robertson and the two Bieglers; the old Doctor on that occasion gave advice to his family and to the son, asking him to take care of the family, his mother, sister and smaller children, to educate them properly, as he might do, if he were with them, and out of it to pay his "just debts," and a debt to Mr. Robertson; no amount was specified; nothing further except some general matters; he instructed his son to consult with Mr. Robertson and witness in relation to business matters generally.

Dr. Donzelo J. Peer, a dentist, sworn: Had an interview with young Biegler in which *a plan* was mentioned, under the following circumstances: Witness's brother was in business with the old man Biegler; witness's attention had been called to the trial of the old man at Buffalo, and he had an interview with Joseph (the young man) about a month or six weeks afterwards, in his (Peer's) office. Witness continues: The conversation commenced in regard to the elder B. being sent to prison, and whether he was guilty or not; I told Joseph I thought he was guilty as a dog; he replied that it was false—that *there was another man, the guilty party*; I asked why he did not produce evidence to show there was another party guilty; he said that this man *had him in his power*, and his father also; said he couldn't explain then, why; said *there was a scheme being concocted, and we would see that it would tell*; that this man that was guilty was the father of the child of Emelie Murr, and that his father acted as physician; and that when this scheme came out, it would tell then the particulars; I told him that I could guess the name of the man, and that was Mr. Robertson, in the bank; I think he nodded his head, but am not certain; my brother asked him if he was not doctoring Mrs. R., and he said he had been since his father went to prison; think my brother asked him why he did not expose Mr. R., if he was the father of the child of Emelie Murr, and he said this man had him in his power and he couldn't; said that his father owed Robertson money, but he didn't say how much; said Dr. Havill had advised, and was advising; there was more conversation, but nothing of importance; some one was mentioned "not a thousand miles off" as being concerned in it; don't recollect anything said as to the occasion of his father's conviction; again met Joseph B. about Aug. 1, near the corner of Water-street, asked, "Jo, how are you getting along?" told him I heard his father was stitching on blankets at Auburn; he said it was no such thing; he had been there, and knew it to be false; told him that I had heard that, through the friendship of Mrs. R. with Dr. R., Mr. R. had let his father have $2,500; he said his father had $2,000 or $3,000, or perhaps $2,500, and that Mr. Robertson was pressing him for payment; that his father told him to secure it, as Robertson had been his friend; Jo. said he wouldn't secure it; that Robertson pretended to be his father's friend, but he knew him to be his bitterest enemy; he said that *if his friends didn't forsake him, he had the cards so tight around Robertson that pay would come on the other side*; and that Mr. Hart was as mean a man as Mr. Robertson; that he sued his father when at Buffalo, without any just cause, and when his father had the most trouble, which he hadn't ought to have done; said that Mr. Hart would get his pay through the disgrace of his daughter; asked him what the disgrace would be, and he said it would all come out in time; had a talk with him after the arrest of Robertson; met him in the Arcade, in a cigar store, and walked with him from there to the corner of St. Paul-street; I asked him why he made this a public thing—Robertson's arrest; he said it wasn't his wish to do so; think he said that Dr. Havill was to blame in the matter; that the District-Attorney acted altogather too fast; and he was sorry afterward that he had done anything about it; said that he had acted like a fool, and put a good deal of strass on that word, and that if he had his way, he would have had one witness, and then he would have had it as he wanted it.

Cross-examined—Mr. Robertson's name was used by both of us in that conversation; that I will swear to; I think he said his father wanted him to pay Robertson, and also mentioned it in regard to Mr. Hart; it was in this conversation that Joseph said Mr. Robertson was "pressing him for the money," or the payment or securing it; think he used the words quoted; am as certain of it as any other thing I have named.

John W. Dunklee, Cashier of the Zimmerman Bank, at Clifton, C. W., sworn: Was a party to an arrangement with Mr. Robertson in relation to that Bank last Summer; it was arranged between him and myself, the President of the Bank, and Mr. Benedict, to go on with the Bank; Mr. Robertson was to raise some money to ward $50,000, to be provided by the 1st o October, by the parties taking the charter; this was talked of in June, July and August; there was conversation as to postponing the time of making it up, and it was arranged to give some kind of paper, and the money could be raised in 60, 70 and 90 days—and we thought it could be arranged in that way; went to New-York with Mr. Robertson on the evening of 24th August; returned on Thursday morning after, with Mr. Robertson.

Geo. W. Walbridge, livery-stable keeper at Rochester, sworn—(Mr. Robertson kept a span of horses at this man's establishment last August.) On *the evening of Friday, August 28, at 7.40, Mr. R. drove up to the stable*; witness is positive, because at the time he had made an entry in his book of harnessing the horse "Kitty" for a Mr. Tollman, and this horse was standing at the door waiting for the order, when Robertson drove up.

[The testimony of this witness directly contradicts that of of the policeman McLean, who swears that Robertson was at young Biegler's office at the same time.]

Dr. Samuel M. Luckey, a physician, sworn—Was present at the interview between the Bieglers, Peer and Robertson, after the conviction of the elder Biegler; witness said to young Biegler on that occasion: "You can't blame the public for believing your father guilty, if he does not bring out any evidence that he could bring out; he said that his father was under obligations to the counsel of this individual; I then asked him why he did not bring it out; he said that he was under the same control;" I think that Dentist Peer then spoke and said, "I know the man—it is Mr. Robertson in the Bank:" and Dr. Peer immediately said, "You are doctoring his family now, are you not, Joseph?" he said he was; I told him I thought it was singular that they could be placed in the power of any individual that way; think there was something said about $2,500, or something I can't tell; *and Joseph said there was a plan being concocted which he either said we would hear of or that it would come out, and it would tell.*

Dr. George W. Peer, a homœopathic physician, brother of former witness, and alluded to as being in partnership with the elder Biegler, sworn: After Biegler's conviction, had a long conversation in his office with young Biegler; said, "Your father has gone to Auburn again;" he said he had; told him I was sorry his father had disgraced his family and the profession again; he said his father was not guilty of the crime he was sent for—that he was not convicted of the crime for which he was indicted; that he was convicted of the seduction of Emilie Murr; some one asked him why the evidence was not produced to this effect at the trial; he said they could not do so for his father was under the influence of the guilty man; think Luckey or my brother asked him why he did not produce that evidence; he replied that he was also under that man's influence; think that I said to him that it was nonsense for him to say anything of that kind as he knew I knew his father well enough to know that he would rather see Robertson sunk than go to Auburn, or something to that effect; the next I remember, *he said that there was a plan or a scheme being concocted that would bring this thing to light—and that when it was completed it would tell*, or something to this effect; think some one of us asked who this guilty man was; he said we would eventually find out; my brother said he could easily tell, and that it was Mr. Robertson, of the Eagle Bank; asked Joseph if he doctored in Mr. R.'s family, and he said no did; there was something said in regard to money, but I don't recollect exactly what it was; he said this man had furnished the money, but think he did not say how much; there was a remark that some one was connected with this affair not a thousand miles off, but I can't say exactly how it came in.

Cross-examined—Think that Joseph was somewhat excited on that occasion; think my brother was a little excited; I was cool; my brother told him he believed his father as guilty as a dog; when my brother mentioned Mr. Robertson as the guilty man, Joseph made a reply, we would find out; after Mr. R.'s name was mentioned, the question was asked who the guilty man was, and nothing more was said until Joseph was asked if he doctored in his family.

Dr. Wm. W. Ely, sworn—Have been the medical attendant of Mrs. R.; attended her first about fifteen years ago, and visited her last about four years ago; think that at the time I attended her she had tendency to diseases that might require the use of digitalis; digitalis is a remedy, under some circumstances, for apoplexy; was consulted by Mr. R. twice after I ceased my attendance upon the family with regard to her apoplectic tendency; thought it was the tendency of her constitution to rheumatism, which was of a peculiar tendency; when she was suffering from these symptoms, I think that digitalis was an appropriate remedy; conium, hydrocyanic acid, sanguinarium, and sambucus, might be appropriate remedies under some phases of her disease.

A LEGAL POINT IN DISPUTE—THE RELATIONS OF ROBERTSON AND MISS. HART.

Romeyn Hart sworn—I know Dr. A. P. Biegler; am a member of the firm of Siddons & Co.

Q.—Did you commence a suit against Dr. A. P. Biegler, while he was at Buffalo?

The Attorney-General objected to the introduction of this matter as irrelevant.

Mr. Martindale said that it was relevant, *as showing the motive Jo. Biegler had in connecting the name of Mr. Hart and his daughter, with Mr. Robertson and his wife's life. The defence alleged attempts against his wife's life. The defence proposes to show a conspiracy and a motive first.*

The Attorney-General said that Mr. Hart might think the defence for whatever connection his name and that of his daughter might have with this trial. The prosecution had had nothing to do with the matter—no more than they had to do with the question, as to who seduced Emelie Murr? The defence set up men of straw to see how adroitly they could knock them down. These things appear to be all for outside effect; they have nothing to do with the trial; they throw no light upon the question, whether the defendant had plotted against or attempted the life of his wife.

Mr. Selden—The Court will judge of the relevancy of the testimony which it is proposed to introduce. The direct issue is whether the defendant has administered, or attempted to administer, poison to his wife. The matter of the defendant's loaning Belgier $2 000 or $3,000 was not a direct issue, but it was a pertinent issue, as shewing motive on the part of the defendant. So were these matters which the defence proposed to investigate, as shewing motive on the part of the principal witness for the people. The defence desire the same liberality extended to them that is extended to the prosecution. Anything that shows that the chief witness for the people could have had any possible motive to get up a conspiracy, is competent testimony. It appears by the evidence that Joseph Belgier has said that he would destroy the reputation of both Robertson and Hart, "one being as mean as the other,"—and it is pertinent to show that he had a motive for this threat. The inquiry may be remote, and it is equally likely to be near, in its bearing in this case.

Mr. Tremaine thought that it was not competent for the defence to introduce affirmative evidence to sustain evidence brought out on a cross examination on their own part. If the name of Mr. Hart or his daughter had been introduced by the prosecution, it would be pertinent for the defence to pursue the matter; but this was not the fact; it was not a case parallel with that of the $2,500; that was in order under the indictment against Rodertson, which gave authority to pursue the investigation as to whether Robertson had, at any time, attempted to accomplish the murder of his wife.

Mr. Mathews said it was important to settle whether the inquiry in this question was to be admitted, as there were other questions of a like nature, which it was proposed to investigate. The defence claim that Jo Biegler has conspired—first, to destroy Robertson and get rid of paying his debt; second, to get his father out of prison; and third, to injure Romanta Hart. We not only want to impeach Jo Biegler, but to show that he is the author of a deliberately concocted conspiracy against the defendant, and that he is at the same time seeking vengeance against Mr. Hart.

Mr. Martindale did not understand that they were trying Robertson for attempting to murder his wife through means furnished by Dr. A. P. Biegler. The indictment was that he attempted to make Dr. B. the instrument of accomplishing his wife's death. The prosecution had been conducted so as to show Robertson to be a licentious and corrupt man, and to convey the idea that he had shirked the responsibility of his criminal conduct with Emilie Murr upon old Dr. Biegler; they made his improvidence—the result of his kindness and sympathy with those in trouble—the weapon to destroy his good character. This had been the object and affect of the evidence for the prosecution; and now when Robertson stands half convicted of the seduction of Emilie Murr, it is proposed to shut him off from making a defence against these covert charges. It is our right to show the intention to extort money from Robertson by his accuser, to avoid the payment of the $2,500 debt owed by his father, and to throw the suspicion of the seduction of Emilie Murr upon the defendant. We claim the right to clear him of these suspicions. [Loud applause from the audience, which was suppressed by the Court, and warning given against its recurrence.]

The Attorney-General claimed that the theory of the prosecution had not been changed, and that the indictment was broad enough to cover an investigation as to any attempts by the defendant against the life of his wife. The difficulty was that the defence were trying the case before the people, and not before this Court. He hoped the inquiry into immaterial and irrelevant issues would not be permitted, and held that it was irrelevant and immaterial whether Mr. Hart had a suit with the elder Biegler or not.

Mr. Mathews said they had another point to submit in reference to striking out certain parts of the testimony that had been taken.

Judge Emott—It is desirable to meet one question at a time, and not to anticipate questions. The Court will reserve their decision until Monday morning.

Judge Smith then gave instructions to the Jury, that they were to remain over Sunday under charge of officers, and that they must not separate except accompanied by officers, and the Sheriff was directed to make them as comfortable as possible.

The Summing-up.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Court-room was thronged at an early hour this morning by ladies and gentlemen, to hear the summing-up in the Robertson case. J. H. Martindale, for tha dafence, spoke over three hours, concluding at about 1 o'clock. At the opening of the afternoon session, Attorney-General Tremain commenced his speech for the prosecution, and is still speaking. The Judge will not probably charge the Jury until to-morrow morning.

The Philadelphia Murder Trial—Acquittal of Smith.

From the North American, Jan. 19.

This interesting case terminated yesterday. The general publicity given to the fact that Davin Paul Brown, Esq., would make the closing speech for the defence, had the effect of bringing to the vicinity of the Court-room a throng of at least twenty times the number of people that could gain admission. For more than an hour the patient crowd waited for the opening of the doors, each individual being as securely wedged in his position as the centre fish in a box of herring. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened, and about a hundred and fifty of those who were nearest to it poured in. The doors were then closed, and none others except the bar and those bearing permits were allowed to enter. There were several ladies in the audience, which largely consisted of the prominent professional gentlemen of the city. The defendant in the dock placed himself in the same reclining position upon the bench, with face averted to the wall; his sister and her lady friend sat beside him with the same constancy which they had manifested throughout the entire ordeal, while amid the most profound silence the distinguished counsel opened his defence of the prisoner.

The defence by David Paul Brown—a sketch of which will be found elsewhere—was, perhaps, one of the most eloquent and touching that was ever pronounced since the days of Erskine. Mr. Brown's speech required two hours for its delivery, and might have continued for two hours longer, without producing an approximation to weariness, even in the most unappreciative of his auditors. The three Messrs. Carter were present during its delivery, but forsaking the seats near the District Attorney, which they have occupied during the entire course of the trial, took up a position in the background, behind the standing spectators. Long before Mr. Brown's speech had been terminated, it was pretty evident that the minds of the jury were satisfied as to the legal irresponsibility of the defendant at the time his bullet pierced the heart of his wife's seducer. But all evidences of applause by the auditory were properly suppressed by the Court, and the address of the counsel went on without the smallest interruption.

An episode occurred in the course of the speech which showed that, notwithstanding all the diligence they have shown, the Counsel for the Commonwealth were caught napping. Mr. Brown said that, among the most important points of his evidence was the statement made by the defendant to Lieut. Dickhart, who conveyed him (Smith) to prison on the night of the tragedy, that on the fatal interview Carter had said that he meant soon to "call and *attend to his* (Smith's) *sister*." This most important testimony was elicited during the development of the evidence which the Commonwealth adduced to rebut that for the defence—a matter which, said Mr. Brown, was a blunder on their part most advantageous to his client. The words had scarcely dropped from him when both the District-Attorneys contended that no such words had been said—a mistake upon which the Court at once enlightened them.

The Court (Judge Allison) charged at great length, with leniency towards the prisoner. The following reference to the case of the distinguished geologist, Hugh Miller, is interesting:

If, however, it is sought to excuse the act on the ground of delusion, or *monomania*, upon the one subject, you should be satisfied not only that delusion existed in the mind of the prisoner, but that the act was connected with the delusive sources of thought; and that it was of such a character that, if true, it would be a good and valid defence for taking the life of a fellow-being. If, however, the delusion extended no further than to a belief of a design to annoy the defendant, by persons who followed him in order to keep Carter informed of his doings, this would not be a good defence, if he was otherwise sane; for, if a reality, it would not justify the taking of life. A startling illustration of this proposition occurred but a little more than a year ago: I refer to the case of the celebrated Hugh Miller, of Scotland, one of the most remarkable men of his age, who from an humble laborer in the stone quarries of his native land, by dint of his own efforts and a massive intellect but rarely equaled, rose to the confidence and esteem of his countrymen, until Chalmers himself designated him the greatest Scotchman alive after the death of Sir Walter Scott. He was a man not only of the strictest integrity, and of the highest attainments in science, but in his religious principles, in the exercise of an unwavering faith and trust in God, he was as firm as the old red sand-stones of his native hills, whose mysteries he was the first to unfold to the world. Yet, this man, from over-much brain-work, became subject to the most terrible mental suffering, until reason abandoned her throne, and this great light of science went out forever. He became impressed with the belief that he would be attacked on the highway, and that his museum, the labor of a life-time, was exposed to the assaults of burglars. Under this impression he armed himself for defence. At night, impressed with the belief that his museum had been attacked by robbers, he would arm himself with his pistol, and rush to its defence. Now, supposing that upon any one of these occasions he had encountered some member of his own family, and believing him to be one of the imaginary persons who had broken into his premises, had shot him, would any one for a moment suppose that for so doing he ought to be convicted of murder? Certainly not; because that belief was a reality to Hugh Miller, and if it had been, instead of a delusion, an actual fact, to take life under such circumstances would have been justifiable. His form of disease was *monomania*, which is the *manifestation* of the unsoundness of mind upon one subject. It has been contended for the defendant at the bar, not only that he was generally insane, so as to take away criminal responsibility; but that, if the jury are not satisfied of this as a fact, that by the evidence he is clearly shown to have been, on the subject of his domestic difficulties, a *monomaniac*. Such is the testimony of Dr. Clapp; several others have also given the same opinion. But if you concur in this judgment as to the true state of his mental condition, whether the act perpetrated by him under an insane delusion can be excused upon the principle as I have stated it, you must determine. That the defendant did, to some extent, labor under an illusion or hallucination, is very clearly established by the evidence, but its extent and character you must ascertain.

Our telegram from Philadelphia to-day announces *the acquittal of the prisoner*, on the ground of insanity

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The following is from the Southbridge (Mass.) *Press* of Saturday: "The somewhat celebrated Dr. Gillett, who flourished in this town a month or two ago, attempted, Thursday night last, to murder his wife, whom he married New-Year's eve. The particulars, as far as we learn them, are as follows: He married a daughter of Wm. Sampson, of Spencer, after an acquaintance of about two weeks, and without the parents of the girl having any knowledge of his former life. A brother of the girl, who arrived home last Thursday from a short absence, upon learning of his marriage with his sister, charged Gillett with having another wife in New-York, and informed him most emphatically that he could not live with his sister any longer, and that he must leave the house. Gillett denied having another wife at first, very indignantly, but finally acknowledged that he once had been married, but had been divorced. The bill of divorce could not be produced, however, and Gillett became furious, but was still denied shelter in the house. He then informed them that if he could not live with his wife, "there would be blood shed before morning;" finally he asked to see his wife in private a moment, which request was granted him, and he with his wife, entered an adjoining room, when he drew a dirk and attempted to stab her in the breast. She escaped to the other room, and her brother then secured Gillett and locked him into a chamber. Yesterday (Friday) morning he was arreated and put under $2,000 bonds, and failing to get oail, was remanded to jail at Worcester.

The Court of Common Pleas, criminal term, commences next Monday, and very probably he will have at trial at this term of the Court."

A Virginian "Free Fight."—The Greenbrier Era has an account of a Virginia fight which occurred in that region on the 9th inst. On Saturday evening last a difficulty occurred on Snake Run, in this county, between John Windle, Wm. Windle, James Windle, Thos. Depriest, Henry Martin and Jos. F. Holcomb, which resulted in the death of Depriest. It seems, that on the morning before the unfortunate difficulty occurred, a fight came off between Depriest, James Windle and Holcomb, the two first whipping Holcomb. In the evening, after dark, Martin and Holcomb passed the house of Thos. Depriest, and the three Windles were there. On passing the house, it is said, they stoned it, when they were followed by the Windles and Depriest, and were overtaken. On coming up with the pursued party, Martin and Holcomb advised their nursners to go back and not interfere with them, which they declined to do. Depriest advanced upon Holcomb, who, it seems, retreated several steps, when he attempted to fire upon the assailing party, but his gun failed to fire. Being further pursued, Holcomb then fired upon Depriest, the shot taking effect in his abdomen. After this the Windles attacked Martin, when M. drew his knife and inflicted numerous severe wounds upon John Windle and Wm. Windle. Holcomb and Martin afterwards gave themselves up, and they were sent to jail. Depriest died of his wounds on Sunday night. The prisoners are now in jail awaiting their trial before the County Court.

Obituary.

Dr. Chauncey Booth, Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, Mass., died at that institution on the 12th, at the age of 41.

A Seminole Chief—Yah-yah-toxica, or "Brave Chief,"—fell dead in the street in New-Orleans last week.

Miscellaneous Items.

Clomes, one of Walker's men, who committed suicide at Richmond, Va., last week, after being discharged from the *Saratoga*, left an explanatory letter, in which the following occurs: "When a man commits suicide, the world wishes to know why he did it. The answer in my case lies in a nutshell—'I am tired of living.' Life is a farce, happiness a humbug, and the cares, trials and tribulations which I see before me, offer no inducement for a prolongation of this earthly sorrow. With a good heart and calm mind, I plunge *in medias res* and try the realities of an unknown world."

The manufacture of gold and silver was commenced in Providence, (says the *Journal*,) more than a century ago; and has grown up to rival in extent that of any other place in the country, the value of its annual products being three million dollars. By the recent contraction of business, nearly twelve hundred of the fourteen hundred and ninety-five workmen employed in this business have been thrown out of employment, while of the three hundred that remain many are apprentices, while others are working on short time.

A letter from Haverhill, Mass., says: "The shoe business, which was expected to revive in this month, has not as yet been exected favorably, and if anything the prospects for the present are a shade darker than two weeks ago. The reasons for this are, a general holding back on the part of buyers, and the recent failure of parties whose notes were extended some months since. There is still hope that the January sale, though late, will be fair."

The quantity of surveyed public lands in Minnesota, unoffered for sale, but subject to entry by preemption on the 30th of June, was 7,600,116 acres. The quantity of the land surveyed in Minnesota during the year ending June 20, 1857, was 1,513,146 acres; and the amount surveyed during the quarter of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, was 300.356 acres.

An Art Association has been formed in Charleston—Governor Allston President.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—Nos. 1, 146, 2, 147, 237, 253, 254 to 259, 261 to 264, 63.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 256, 298, 299, 301, 303, 303½, 304, 305, 307 to 311, 313 to 317, 214, 161.

United States District Court.—Nos. 46, 47, 41, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Superior Court.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 23, 365, 31, 1, 118, 75, 374, 385, 396, 397, 272, 355, 334, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 414, 416, 418, 237, 419, 422, 423, 436, 437, 440, 441, 442, 130, 288, 388, 40.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Postponement of the Hearing.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—This case, to recover possession of Mrs. Taylor, who, it is alleged, is wrongfully imprisoned by her mother, was called yesterday. His Honor was unable to sit after three o'clock, and Mr. Siers therefore desired that the case might be postponed for some days, as he had to be in Albany to-day. The matter was therefore adjourned to Thursday morning at 12 o'clock.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S INJUNCTION.

The Mayor and others vs. *Azariah C. Flagg, Charles Devlin, D. D. Conover et al.*—This was the injunction restraining Mr. Flagg from paying the salaries of the Clerks in the Street Commissioner's office. The matter came up yesterday on a motion to show cause why the injunction should not be dismissed. Mr. Field spoke, urging its dismissal, contending that Mr. Conover was Street Commissioner *de facto* at least, and he was empowered to appoint clerks. Mr. Busteed argued in opposition to the motion. The decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

In re the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, Bradish, Johnson and others—Referred to G. Tibbotson, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Richard W. Curtis vs. *Charles Richter.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion: the answer to the original complaint to be taken as the answer to the amended complaint, and the cause to be placed on the calendar for Friday, the — day of January, 1858, for trial.

Mathias Huelin et al. vs. *John P. Pinder et al.*—Order for commission denied.

Wm. F. Schmidt et al. vs. *Wm. J. Hardy et al.*—Motion oenied without costs to either party.

Don T. C. Peters et al, vs. *Joseph Brummell et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

James Gibson vs. *George Bridge et al.*—Referred to G. Tibbotson to take proofs of the facts stated in the petition and report thereon.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

D. D. Conover vs. *The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.*—This was the injunction granted by Judge Peabody restraining the defendant from executing any order of Common Pleas which might compete with the previous order made by Judge Peabody. The case came up for trial yesterday, and the counsel for Conover was ready, but defendant's counsel was not prepared, and the case, therefore went off for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

John Cavin vs. *Brett & Clever.*—This suit was brought to recover a balance of seaman's wages and the amount of a Hospital Bill, in all $115 15. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff by James Smith, who shipped in this City in 1855 for a voyage to Philadelphia, thence to Kingston, Jamaica, and then back to the United States. Smith was taken sick at Kingston and went into the Hospital.

He alleges that the vessel sailed without any notice being given him on the subject, and he claimed wages to the time of his arrival here and the amount of the hospital bill. The defendant set up that payment had been made, in proof of which an order was produced from the seaman on the captain of the vessel for his wages. There was no other proof than the order to show that it was paid; and it was contended that, though the captain had kept the order, there was no proof that it had been paid.

The Judge charged the Jury they were to consider whether Smith was discharged with his own consent, or had been left there without any knowledge of the sailing of the ship. If the latter was the case, Smith was entitled to his wages for the whole voyage unless he forfeited his claim to it by misconduct; and if his sickness was not caused by his own fault but was incidental to the voyage, he was entitled to his pay and hospital expenses.

In ordinary cases the possession of a recaot or bill of exchange would be evidence of its payment, but in the present case although the Captain had possession of the order, there was no positive proof that it had been paid. It therefore became the duty of the jury to say as a question of fact whether the money had been paid.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $115 15, the amount claimed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 19.

Before Justices Osborn and Quackenbush.

There were 70 cases on the calendar—47 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 21 bail cases. The court-room was crowded. "There must be some extraordinary trial on hand," said Judge Osborn, "to bring such a crowd."

William Johnson was brought to the bar charged with stealing an escape-pipe, Jan. 16, from Peter Houghton. Officer Stillwell, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The charge was fully proved. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Johnson? (No answer.) What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—(Gruffly) Nothin'. *Judge Osborn*—Nothing, eh? I think it's about time to put you out of the way now for a good while. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

It was charged against Louis Lasky, on the complaint of Emanuel Solomon of No. 90 Bowery, that he stole from the latter, about two weeks ago, a lady's embroidered collar. *Judge Osborn*—How do you know it was your collar? *Witness*—It had a private mark on it. We never buy no collars in our store—A clerk in the complainant's store took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on; what do you know about the collar? *Witness*—I don't know nothin' about de collar, but I know that ere feller stole it. (Laughter.) *Judge Osborn*—Well, that'll do.—A third witness was called. "He's a Know-Nothing too, I guess," said Judge Osborn. Nothing was pruved by the witness. *Judge Osborn*—(to his associate)—Well, what do you think of it, Sir? *Judge Quackenbush*—Well, the other clerks may know something about it—— *Judge Osborn*—Thursday. *Counsel*—Put it over till Thursday? *Judge Osborn*—Yes.

Maria Fitzgerald and Margaret Lease were accused of stealing a piece of beef worth 50 cents, belonging to John Ryer of No. 75 West Forty-fourth-street, Jan. 16. An officer who arrested the prisoner testified that he caught them in the act of taking a piece of bacon. *Counsel*—The complainant says they took a piece of beef. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's what he says—beef bacon. *Counsel*—Who is the complainant? *Officer*—John Ryer. *Counsel*—Why isn't he here? Why don't the complainant—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, if you're anxious to have him here we'll put it over till Thursday. (To officer)—Now, you have Ryer here on Thursday. It would be better if there were no lawyers here. They do their clients more harm than good.

Ann Shaw was charged with an assault and battery on John Shaw. She was brought to the bar, and the clerk called the witness' name, *Judge Osborn*—He won't come; let her go. *Prisoner* (curtseying)—Thank you, Sir. (Exit.)

Edward Roach was next arraigned. He was accused of assaulting and beating Hermann Swartz, Jan. 17. He was found guilty. *Prisoner*—I've got a widow to support and dependent upon me exertions entirely. (*sic.*)—He had no shirt on. *Judge Osborn*—You'd better get a shirt on, before you talk about supporting widows. *Prisoner*—I have a poor lone widow and me sisters to support, and me grandmother and little orphans. Oh, let me go this time, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—No, we can't; you must be taken care of. It'll do you good to go up for two months, for which term we sentence you.

Thomas Neary, it was proved, stole a cloth cap, Jan. 17, from Francis Donnelly. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we'll find you a home for two months, too.

John Burns was found guilty of stealing a black coat, valued at 18 cents, the property of John Baptiste, No. 32 Mulberry-street, (Jan. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—Where is your coat? *Witness*—There it is—he's got it on, (*sic.*)—It was an old, worn-out, ragged vestment. *Judge Osborn*—Well, he's been in prison for several days, anyhow. It's only 18 cents' worth of coat. (To the prisoner)—Give the man his coat, and go. The prisoner obeyed. *Judge Osborn*—Five days in prison is punishment enough for 18 cents' worth.

Thomas Lawler denied, and Edward King affirmed, that he stole a bundle of clothes from the latter, Jan. 17. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Lawler? *Prisoner*—I'm innocent. *Judge Osborn*—Innocent! Six months for you. He's been up here before.

"Look at those ringlets," said Judge Osborn, as John Holmes, a colored man with crinkled hair, took the stand to substantiate a charge which he had made against David Davids. The accusation was, that Davids threw some stones and broke the glass in a window in the house No. 175 West Broadway, Jan. 16. He had been in prison since that day. *Judge Osborn*—He's been punished enough for breaking a window; let him go.

William Ayers, a boy, stole a ham worth $1 25 from George Wisted, Jan. 16. An aged woman stood beside him at the bar. *Judge Osborn*—That his mother? *Counsel*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Does he do anything for a living? *Mother*—Yes, Sir, he works in a factory. *Judge Osborn*—What put him in the notion of stealing this ham? *Mother*—Other boys induced him to do it, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We'll keep him till Thursday, and Mr. Beale will make some inquiries about him.

Julia Dickson, it was alleged, threw some bottles at Ellen Mulligan, of No. 107 West Broadway Jan. 17. "I don't want to have her punished," said Ellen. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, let her go then, the complaint never ought to have been brought here. *Witness*—She's all the time doing this. *Judge Osborn*—Well, she pledges her honor that she won't do it again. Discharge her.

Louisa Smith was found guilty of stealing (Nov. 2) a gold ring, gold pencil, dress, and other property, worth altogether $25, belonging to Catherine Byoline. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick O'Connor was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon Marcus Muscow, of No. 206 Centre-street, Jan. 15. *Prisoner*—I've got witnesses. Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Where are they? Call them. *Prisoner*—They're not here. I haven't had a chance to tell 'em to come. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll put it off till Thursday. Will you have your witnesses here Thursday? *Prisoner*—Hey? *Judge Osborn*—Will you have your witnesses here Thursday? *Prisoner*—Well—I—I—yes—that is—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll give you a chance. Thursday.

Francis J. Keene was brought to the bar, and John Keene, his own father, took the stand and charged him with stealing $3. He said he could do nothing with him; he was a very bad boy. He had sent him to sea, but he had come back. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—You've been in the House of Refuge before, it seems. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, your father says he can't do anything with you. Penitentiary six months this time. *Prisoner*—(Elevating his voice)—Well, Sir, he tried for to get me to receive stolen goods, and I can prove it. The officers took him into prison. "A fine boy," observed Judge Osborn.

Robert Ellis was found guilty of stealing three pieces of flannel from William Hill, Jan. 15. Sentence was suspended.

Thomas Simpson, a boy, was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—That's a good-looking boy, now, ain't it?—Simpson stole a pair of shoes, Jan. 15, from Thomas Bristol. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Gillis Wills broke open Michael Sheenan's show case, at No. 28 Mercer-street, Jan. 15, and stole a pair of hoots. *Judge Osborn*—That is a pretty bold operation. Well, we'll let him go back till Saturday; perhaps by that time we'll have some new facts about him.—He was remanded.

James Devlin pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting and beating James Cathcart, at the corner of Greenwich and Courtlandt streets, Jan. 9. He was remanded till Thursday.

The case of Timothy Whelan, Michael Kafleck, Thomas Kafleck, and Richard Fogarty, charged by Matthew Driscoll and Michael James with assault and battery, (Jan. 5,) was next called. "They're rival gangs," said Judge Osborn. The affair took place at the corner of South-street and Coenties-slip. A witness for the prosecution was called, took the oath, kissing the book devoutly, and stood before the Judges apparently ready to answer any question that might be put to him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. What do you know? *Witness*—I don't know nothing. [Laughter.] *Judge Osborn*—Well, (to the Clerk,) call somebody that does. (*sic.*) Officer John Seamson, of the First Ward Police, testified on behalf of the People. He exhibited a pistol taken from one of the prisoners, with the butt end of which, he said, he (the prisoner) struck one of the complainants on the head. *Counsel*—Did you see any violence? *Officer*—Well, he laid a man for dead; that is all the violence I saw. The case was here adjourned to Thursday.

John Shepard and William Shepard were charged with assaulting and beating (Jan. 15) Bridget Brown, at No. 114 Madison-street. John struck her with a stick, she said, and William kicked her. *Counsel*—Now, didn't you strike him, before he struck you? *Witness*—I did not. *Counsel*—What did you have in your hand? *Witness*—A bit of brick. *Counsel*—Did you threaten to strike him with it? *Witness*—I did. *Judge Osborn*—What was the provocation to make you strike him? *Witness*—They struck me five or six times. *Judge Osborn*—Before you struck them? *Witness*—Yes.—Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant had been ejected from the premises, and had no right there, and that she was trying to take property which did not belong to her. The prisoners were discharged.

John Gibson, for an assault and battery upon his wife, was fined $10. He could not pay it, and was committed in default.

Roger Moran was arraigned on two complaints. Thomas Wood and Frederick W. Gibbs, his son-in-law, were passing the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets on Monday night, when the prisoner attacked Wood with some sharp instrument, inflicting a severe cut on the head. Gibbs was helping Wood up, (he had fallen,) when he too was assaulted and badly beaten. "Yes, there's no doubt," said Judge Osborn. "We find you guilty on both these complaints, and send you up for six months."

Joseph Egan had committed an assault and battery upon Officer J. M. Croft. *Judge Osborn* (to the Prisoner)—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I was assaulted and knocked down by three men as I was going into a house, and the first man I saw when I got up was the officer. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and— *Judge Osborn*—So you took satisfaction out of the officer. Did he hurt you much, Croft? *Officer*—Well— *Judge Osborn*—Did he look as if he had just been assaulted? *Officer*—No. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $25.

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New York, Tu

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning some additional European intelligence from our files by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston was announced in our impression of yesterday. It is considered by the majority of reliable London journals that the great monetary panic has completely subsided. There has been a general return of confidence, the supply of capital is daily increasing, and the banks are showing every readiness to extend their accommodation to the commercial classes. In France some authorities maintain that the crisis is over, and others again assert the contrary. Before it can be said that all difficulties are surmounted, it is necessary to wait till the bills due this month are all paid. In Hamburg the crisis, so severely felt, is regarded as over, and the improvement, which set in on the 14th inst., is considered a durable one.

The *America* has brought the mails from Calcutta to the 23d of November and from Hong Kong to the 15th of November. Very few additional particulars are received of the relief at Lucknow. Enough, however, is known to make it certain that, through the judicious management of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, his own loss was very small, while that of the enemy was very great. More severe fighting is expected, for the rebels in Oude are still strong and well organized. Hon. Mr. REED, American Commissioner to China, had arrived at Hong Kong, where, also, the British, French, and Russian Plenipotentiaries were assembled. It is stated that active operations against Canton would be resumed about the end of November. YEH had left the city to meet the rebels in the North. A notification from the Chinese Government has appeared at Shanghae prohibiting foreigners from going beyond treaty limits in their excursions into the interior.

Information has been received in St. Louis from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, which tends to throw discredit on the report that the Mormons intend to evacuate Utah in the Spring. On the 23d of December a party of 700 or 800 Camanche and Cheyenne Indians were encountered on their way from Salt Lake City to their homes, about 80 miles from Fort Laramie, accompanied by about 20 Mormon leaders. These Indians, who had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men well equipped for service, were to be employed in the Spring, under Morman influence, in harassing and cutting off supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel JOHNSTON. It was asserted that the Mormons had no idea of leaving Utah.

In the United States Senate yesterday a message was received from the President, transmitting the Treaty with Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues. Mr. GWIN reported the Pacific Railroad bill, or rather a bill authorizing the President to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., by Railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco. It was made the special order for the first Monday in February. The bill to repeal all laws granting fishing bounties was reported back from the Committee on Commerce, to which it had been referred. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession relative to the revival of the Slave-trade. In the House a petition was presented from ISAAC V. FOWLER and others, for the appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. The special Committee to inquire into accounts and official conduct of the late Doorkeeper of the House, N. DARLING, was announced. A bill for the distribution of the clerks and messengers in the Departments among the several States and Territories, was referred to a select Committee of seven. The death of Senator RUSK, of TEXAS, was announced in both Houses, and appropriately noticed.

Among the petitions presented in the State Senate yesterday, was one for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the excise moneys for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum, and another, from the Chamber of Commerce for the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws. Mr. MATHER introduced a bill authorizing the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, to employ clerks, at a compensation of $1,000 per annum. Two unsuccessful ballots for Speaker were had in the Assembly, and then a proposition was made to elect by a plurality after three more ballots, which proposition was debated until the adjournment.

The trial of THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, for the murder of RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, some time since, was concluded on Monday, and given to the Jury, who did not, however, agree upon a verdict until yesterday morning, when they came into Court and rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. His sister immediately made application to the Court to be allowed to take charge of him, and the matter is to be argued to-morrow. It is understood that when the Jury first went out, they stood ten for acquittal for insanity, and two for acquittal without the insanity clause.

There was a resolution offered and referred in the Board of Supervisors to increase the number of the Police force to fifteen hundred. A message was received from the Mayor and referred recommending to the Board to rescind the resolution granting to the Court of General Sessions the power of appointing attendants. He thinks the draft for attendance should be made from the regular Police force, an arrangement which would save to the county $14,000 a year.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening no business of very special importance was transacted. A great many petitions were presented by aspirants to the office of Commissioner of Deeds. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy for 1858 was ordered to be made the special business for next Friday.

In the Board of Governors, after eight unsuccessful ballots, Mr. PATRICK MCELROY was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board. The standing committees for the year were also appointed.

JEAN DE RICHARDS, a Frenchman, keeping a grocery-store at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested at a late hour Monday night, charged with committing a murderous assault upon his wife. While the officers were attempting to arrest him he fired at one with his revolver, but the ball fortunately hit a button of the officer's coat and glanced off without doing him any bodily harm. RICHARDS' wife was taken to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical state. The husband has been locked up to await the result of his violence.

The whole of yesterday was occupied, in the Court of General Sessions, with the trial of a young man named JAMES BREEN, for petit larceny. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and defence, and much time was consumed by arguments of counsel. He was finally convicted and sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, PHILIP W. EVES, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the past year have been $288 78, expenditures $213 18, and the amount on hand is $961 17.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN delivered an interesting lecture last night at the Clinton Hall Lecture-room, on "Paul considered as a man rather than as an Apostle." It was somewhat of a novelty, and completely a success.

The Thirteenth-street elopement case was postponed until Thursday on account of the necessary absence of one of the counsel.

A heart-rending calamity occurred in Brooklyn yesterday. Public School-house No. 14, corner of Navy and Concord streets, Brooklyn, W. D., was destroyed by fire in the afternoon, and during the excitement which prevailed, seven boys, between the ages of 6 and 10 years, were suffocated while attempting to escape from the building. Two others were so severely injured that they can hardly survive.

The installation of Rev. S. A. BAKER as pastor of the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, occurred last night. Rev. Dr. STORRS and Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. CLARK, ELLIS and BAILEY.

PATRICK SMITH and JAMES MEYERS, arrested for for robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on the night of the 6th inst., yesterday waived an examination, and were committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature. A good business was transacted in Flour at firm prices. Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in—the latter at somewhat lower rates. About 1,300 bales Cotton changed hands at Monday's full quotations. Provisions were more active, including Pork, which, however, tended downward. Groceries were quiet and languid. More animation was apparent in freights at uniform figures.

The London Times and the British West Indies.

On the 19th December, the London *Times* published a leading article on the feasibility and propriety of supplying the British West Indies with free emigrant labor from the East Indies, or the Coast of Africa, in the course of which the philanthropists of Exeter Hall were somewhat tartly taken to task for the alleged disastrous results of their experiment of emancipation upon the prosperity of the British Antilles. Declamation is a dangerous luxury for journalists as well as for statesmen, and the passion of sonorous periods betrayed the writer in the *Times* into some extravagances of assertion in regard to the actual proclivity of the public mind of England, which were naturally followed in the issue of the 20th by the antidote of a second leader, retracting the most incautious propositions of the first, and dwelling with a more conspicuous emphasis upon the opportunity afforded by the condition of the British West Indian colonies, for a successful demonstration that "the culture of the tropics by free labor is not the impossibility which the partisans of Slavery represent." Powerful as is the position of the London *Times*, and keen as are the temptations which the possession of all power holds out to the indulgence of independent whims and the utterance of inconsiderate opinions, yet the popular feeling and the cultivated conviction of England are far too unanimously committed against the whole scheme of human bondage to make it at all safe for any one who aspires to reach the national ear to trifle with the British sentiments upon that subject. If England forbears to echo the decisive declaration of the Paris *Siècle*, "that the support of Slavery has annihilated the moral influence of the United States in the world," it is only because England is, on the whole, better informed than France of the actual condition of public feeling in this country, and of the great issues now pending between the advocates of Americanism, on the one hand, and of serfdom, on the other—between the friends of Freedom and the Union and the rabid enthusiasts of Disunion and of Slavery.

But while the London *Times* hastens to set itself right on the abstract question of the relations of labor with the law, it continues to lament the economical results of the Parliament of 1830, and to deplore the decline, as well comparative as absolute, of the British West Indies. But this jeremiad of our cotemporary seems to us to be at once somewhat over-vehement and somewhat indiscriminate. The history of the British West Indies since 1830 is yet to be written out in a fair, accurate and available form, and we can conceive of no contribution to economical and political science more imperatively needed or more likely to be useful than such a history would be. The arguments and appeals for which these islands are constantly made responsible are almost invariably drawn from the Trade reports alone, and in most cases only from those of the trade reports which relate to the two Islands of Jamaica and Trinidad. Now while it is quite certain that a retrograde movement has taken place in the productive capacity of Jamaica under freedom quite as decided as the lapse from fertility into barbarism of Eastern Virginia, and while it seems probable that the resources of Trinidad have been no more rapidly developed than those of Southern Missouri—it is at the same time true that Barbadoes and Guiana have exhibited since 1830 a conspicuous improvement in the elements of wealth and progress. Those who pronounce the experiment of freedom in the West Indies a failure must take the trouble to reconcile these conflicting phenomena before they can expect the world to accept their conclusions as final; and they must do much more than this.

On a careful comparison of the trade of the various West Indian Islands with this country for instance, at different periods before and since the passage of the emancipation act of 1830 by England, we find ourselves confronted by some curious results. During the 10 years of Slavery which preceded 1830, the value of our trade with the British West Indies, both in exports and imports, was, in round numbers $20,500,000, During the ten years of freedom which preceded 1850 the same trade had risen to $40,000,000, being an *increase* of 100 *per cent.* in 20 years. Our trade with the Dutch West Indies, for the same epochs, (these Islands having enjoyed the "advantages" of Slavery during the whole time,) stood as follows:

1820–30.....$13,000,000 | 1840–50..... $7,000,000

equivalent, that is, to a *decrease* of about 90 *per cent.* Nor is this all. The increase of our trade with the British West Indies was mainly an increase in our exports to these islands, which would seem to indicate a corresponding increase in the consuming ability of the islands, while the heaviest falling off in our trade with the slaveholding Dutch islands, is found in their exports to us, and would seem, therefore, to indicate a decrease of that productive power which the "partisans of Slavery" rely upon their system to insure and foster.

The actual development of the Slaveholding Spanish West Indies, and particularly of Cuba, as compared with the British Islands, is also a matter worth looking into. In the ten years, 1820–'30, our trade with Cuba amounted to $120,000,000, six times the value, that is, of our cotemporaneous trade with the then Slaveholding West Indies. In the decade, 1840–'50, our trade with Cuba had risen to $150,000,000, rather more than three times the value of our cotemporaneons trade with the emancipated islands. So that if there be any faith in figures, our intercourse with the free islands is increasing just about twice as rapidly as our intercourse with the slave interests of the Caribbean Sea.

The truth is, and we beg to commend this consideration very earnestly to the attention of such Southern men as are disposed to believe that the North is not animated with a frantic desire to root up and utterly destroy the whole fabric of Southern prosperity,—the truth is, that the economical questions connected with the discussion of Slavery are but just beginning to be handled with seriousness and accuracy. The political leaders of the South, for the most part, neither know nor care one straw about the facts of the case. They have seized upon the popular theory of an Anti-Slavery crusade against Southern rights and Southern honors, and they are madly lashing up the Southern public to a state of mind which, if it supervened upon an individual, would be pretty sure to consign his property into the keeping of a Court of Chancery. Such a thing as a fair examination of the social and economical tendencies of the institution of Slavery seems to have become impossible anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and we have little doubt that the calm, clear, and conrageous speech upon this subject which has just been delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. BLAIR, of St. Louis, will procure for that gentleman the honors of newspaper martyrdom from the Atlantic to the Gulf. When a petulant fling at Exeter Hall, in a London journal, is caught at as a proof that "England and France are about to establish Slavery," by so respectable a newspaper as the Richmond *Enquirer*, it is to be expected that a proposition to deal with the problem of a dangerous over-population of slaves should stamp its author as a "rabid Abolitionist." If we could see any signs of a disposition on the part of those most interested to study the phenomena of Slavery and Free Labor without branding every antagonist of Slavery as a fanatic and an incendiary, we should be more hopeful than we can now permit ourselves to be of a speedy adjustment of the relations which ought to unite, but do, unhappily, divide, the two great factions of the Confederacy.

City Pauperism.

Through the benignity of Providence, a large part of the Winter has already elapsed without our having encountered that degree of City pauperism which was predicted by our fears; and it would take a good reckoner to sum up how much fuel, how much clothing, and how much carbon, in the shape of food, have been saved by the mild weather. But though the evil is lessened it is not yet removed; and even if removed it is only procrastinated; because the problem of civic pauperism is the one which we have to confront, sooner or later; and as long as New-York remains the greatest port of entry for emigration in the world, so long must the poverty, no less than the wealth of all nations, here find a place. Hence, the day will never come, during our time, in which this very topic of City wretchedness shall not be of immense importance.

In discussions of this nature, philanthropists too frequently disregard the *exceptional* character of pauperism in our cities and great towns; and blunder into false conclusions from reasoning as if all their data were true of the land at large. Again, country readers, and other distant observers of our condition in the Atlantic ports, overlook the fact that a large portion of our ignorance, intemperance, idleness, improvidence, filth, disease and crime, have no more original connection with such ports, than have the small-pox or the locust with the salubrious and fertile uplands which they sometimes ravage. *They are importations.* Happily they are often transient guests. But in the case of this City, the stream of visitants is so uninterrupted, that, however rapidly any individual case flies or dies, the evil is always present; just as the successive impressions of the child's whirled torch produce a permanent ring of fire. Of the misery of New-York, a large proportion is imported ready-made. Listen to the chat of station-houses and drinking-shops, or read the police-literature, now an engine of increasing power, and you will find it universally recognized and acted on, that felony comes to us ready-made. The thief of Blackfriars becomes at proper junctures the thief of Worth-street. His daguerreotype crosses and re-crosses the ocean. Old "fences" in the Bowery hail their St. Giles' *pal* as he shirks by on a new "lay." The beggar who tips his hat to you, "just lacking ten shillings, your honor, to get out of the States," has skulked for years about Euston-square, till the Police made it too hot for him. It is not extravagant to say, that we have mendicants and felons among us, whose ancestors have been mendicants and felons since the Conquest. Holland, Germany, Scandinavia and Britain send us thousands of good men and true, who would do honor to any nation; but they send us their dregs as well—*and the dregs stay with us.* A score of causes tend to make New-York the bolting-cloth for all America, discharging the flour and retaining the bran. The poorest and sickliest, the most drunken and brutal, cannot get away; their faculty is already exhausted, when they are tumbled on the wharf. Even the Castle Garden arrangement—one of the most economical, politic, patriotic and beneficent schemes—cannot work miracles or prevent the Irish or German stranger from falling into the hands of some demon of his own tongue. In consequence, thousands are brought, by one or another pressure, physical or moral, to stay in town; even if they came here with the wise intention of seeking inland and agricultural situations. Skilled labor of all kinds naturally and instinctively seeks close populations; hence the market is glutted with *French* bootmakers with German names, Mesdames Schwangpfuhl, *modistes de Paris*, and cabinet-makers who eventually are glad to be employed as joiners. Many of these become valuable citizens, but hundreds are left to be a public charge. We must add the large class of those who cannot live away from cities, any more than certain entomological varieties can live away from the animals which they infest. What would a London *knuck*, or a professional panel-thief, do in Wisconsin? Try to persuade a *chiffonnier* from the St. Antoine, or a Vienna dog-cart woman, to try "love in a cottage" among the oak-openings of Minnesota!

The men will stay *here* and help to make mayors and judges; and the women will live on the broken victuals of Fifth-avenue parties. There are thousands of mumping sufferers and candidates for the jails, who could not be bribed to be happy in the country. It would not, perhaps, be easy for an inexperienced person to believe how common it is for miserable creatures to come crawling back into the purlieus of City filth and beggary from comfortable homes provided for them in the rural districts. How to deal with these abnormal influences which tend to a constant congestion of the emigrant circulation in the great centres, and especially in this metropolis, is a problem not yet solved. But it well deserves to engage the most serious attention of those who would be practically useful not only in alleviating the wretchedness of the present hour, but in annihilating the odious phenomenon of pauperism in a land of natural plenty and of equal laws.

GRETNA GREEN IN NEW-YORK.—Clandestine marriages are of such common occurrence that the facility with which a clerical accomplice can in all such cases be procured, seems to have escaped without comment from the Press, though it can hardly have been unnoticed by the public. No matter what the circumstances of any particular match may be, nobody who is planning it ever seems to be staggered in the least by any difficulty in finding a clergyman ready to lend his aid to the consummation of the plot.

A case is now before our Courts in which the sacred functionary concerned plays, however, a more than usually complaisant part. A young gentleman and lady who had made up their mind to link their fortunes together in spite of parental opposition, found an ally who ventured over into the "City of Churches," and brought away from his parish Rev. FREDERIC HEMMING to a safe place of concealment, probably some "priest's chamber" in the house of still a third conspirator of Cupid. There the divine lay lodged and *perdu* for forty-eight hours, as a fillibustering steamer might lie off and on in a questionable harbor, ready, we are to presume, at a moment's notice, to apply the sanctions of the law and the solemnities of his own sacred calling to a union of which he can hardly have known more than that it was to be effected under circumstances always suspicious, and presumably unworthy the countenance of a responsible officer of the social order. The Romeo and Juliet of the story at last contrived to give the slip to the lady-mother of the bride at Wallack's Theatre, and hurrying with all speed into the presence of this most obliging Friar Lawrence, were forthwith made husband and wife, of course with all the rites of religion as well as with all the forms of law.

Into the merits of this specific connubial improvisation we do not care to enter. They are to be passed upon by judicial authority, and they concern neither us nor our readers at all. But whether we consider the objects for which the clergy have been invested with the right to execute the most serious and important contract which can pass between two members of society, or the decencies and decorums of religion itself, we must confess ourselves to be not a little confounded by the jaunty and accommodating good nature with which gentlemen of the sacred cloth can permit themselves to be seduced by their sympathies or by their necessities into such a surreptitious exercise of their prerogatives. The Blacksmith of Gretna Green has been abolished by act of the British Parliament. The Fleet-street parsons, who lived in taverns and "touted" for customers at a shilling a couple, have been consigned to everlasting infamy by the burning pen of a MACAULAY. And surely it is neither agreeable to our law, nor becoming to our churches, that the ministers of religion should divest themselves, in the discharge of a function at once magisterial and religious, alike of the caution of the magistrate and of the dignity of the clergyman.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The verdict of acquittal yesterday in Philadelphia, in the case of SMITH, who was tried for the murder of CARTER, was strictly in accordance with several similar verdicts in that city, rendered in similar cases. The accused was declared not guilty on the ground of insanity: but the verdict was, in fact, "Served him right." The murder was deliberately committed, to avenge one of the greatest wrongs that could have been put upon a man of delicate sensibilities, and the frenzy induced by such an outrage doubtless amounts to a species of insanity, but then it is a kind of insanity which the majority of murderers suffer from when they commit the dread crime, whether the existing cause be the same or not.

This verdict, added to others in Philadelphia of a similar nature, are sufficient to establish a rule, that when a man kills another who has outraged him in his domestic relations, he shall be held guiltless for the act. The wrong will justify the deed. It was on this ground that the Jury in the Jeufosse case in France, which has recently created so much excitement on the other side of the Atlantic, acquitted the perpetrators of the murder of GUILLOT. And it was a similar feeling that led to the acquittal of MADELINE SMITH, in Scotland. In each of these cases the verdict should have been, "Served him right." But, in one case the ground of acquittal was insanity; in the other, it was justifiable homicide; and the third, "not proven." The laws and the people are unlike, but human nature is the same in Pennsylvania, in Normandy, and in Scotland. The man GUILLOT, who was shot by order of Madame JEUFOSSE—her servant unhesitatingly obeying the wishes of his mistress—had widely deserved his fate by his base conduct towards her daughter. But there were legal measures of redress if she had chosen to avail herself of them, instead of taking the law into her own hands. But the jury thought her justified, and returned their verdict accordingly. In the case of SMITH, there was no way by which he could be avenged for the wrong inflicted upon him, but by taking the life of the man who had injured him. The jurors felt for him as a man, and forgot the law in their verdict. The public sentiment will probably sustain them.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.—Our Boston correspondent poohpoohs the inquiry which Congress has ordered into the disposition made of the $80,000 expended by the Middlesex Company in securing the passage of the Tariff act of 1857. He thinks the sum ridiculously small as a bribe for Washington, and attributes the whole movement to partisan malignity, and especially to hatred of Governor BANKS. He may be right in his premises,—but he is certainly wrong in his inferential disapproval of the investigation. He imitates him who "would not serve God if the devil bid him." We care not one straw what may have been the *motive* for this inquiry. We have done exacting right motives for right acts, in the management of public affairs, and are quite content if we can find action of the right sort from whatever motive. We should not like to inquire too closely into the motive of Mr. DOUGLAS or Governor WISE for their course on Kansas,—but we approve their conduct none the less.

As to the *size* of the bribe, it must be remembered that $80,000 was expended by the Middlesex Company alone,—that the Bay State and Pemberton Companies, which were represented by the same agency and were equally interested, remain to be heard from, and that the entire woolen manufacturing interest of the country was probably required to contribute to the common cause.

As to Governor BANKS: after all that has been said about the matter in connection with his name, an investigation seems absolutely necessary. If he is innocent, an inquiry will dissipate the slanderous rumors that have been circulated. If he is guilty, the public welfare demands his exposure. It would be a very bad symptom to find any of his personal or political friends specially anxious to evade the investigation.

We trust the Committee which Speaker ORR has appointed, and for whose action he will therefore be to some extent responsible, will make thorough work of the inquiry upon which they have entered. The whole field is thrown open to them:—they have plenty of time; and it will be their own fault if they fail to expose to public infamy whatever corruption there may be in Congress.

NEGLECTED ANNIVERSARIES.—The stringency of the times has had the effect of causing the anniversaries of the birthdays of two of our departed great men to be neglected this year. The birthday of FRANKLIN, which has been celebrated for many years in this City by the members of the Typographical Society, was neglected this year on account of the hard times, the Society not feeling able to undertake the responsibility of the customary banquet and ball. The 17th happening on Sunday, the celebration would have been held on Monday last under ordinary circumstances, which was also the anniversary of the birth of DANIEL WEBSTER. The solid men of Boston have, for the last five years, ever since his death, celebrated the day by a dinner; but this year the occasion was allowed to pass by in silence. Many of those who participated in the festival in his honor, are this year in a condition which prevents them from uniting in festivities of any kind. But the memory of the great men of the Republic ought not to be forgotten because the times are hard. If a costly entertainment cannot be given, a cheap one might be. The gathering together of those who honor the memory of the departed might have been rendered exceedingly pleasant without the stimulants of champagne and canvas-back ducks.

EXTENDING BEEKMAN-STREET.—Will not the Common Council take some steps towards extending Beekman-street across the Park. Without this, the entire benefit anticipated from widening Beekman-street, extending Park-place across Columbia College green and widening Robinson-street, is lost. Business travel cannot go around the Park,—the distance is too great and the obstructions too many. With this improvement we should have another avenue from river to river,—Fulton-street and Broadway would be relieved,—no new part of the Park would be shut up from the air,—and even those venerable fogies who talk about "desecrating" that fashionable and attractive spot, could find nothing to complain of.

A CONTROVERSY.—A fierce contest rages between the *Tribune* and one or two Boston journals as to the comparative merits of the newspapers of the two cities. We fear the public will be compelled to look beyond the columns of the contesting parties to find material for a just decision.

The New Trial of Cangemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new trial in this case, we understand, was ordered by the Court of Appeals on the grounds: First, Because the Judge at the Circuit (Judge DAVIES) had allowed a person to be sworn who said he had formed and expressed an opinion, although it was not so fixed an opinion as that it could not be removed by the evidence. And secondly, Because, in his charge to the Jury, he had adopted, in effect, the language of the Court of Massachusetts in the case of Professor WEBSTER, that, in accusations of "great and atrocious criminality," evidence of good character, although "competent," is of little "avail"—language, which, in its application to WEBSTER'S trial, might perhaps, have been unobjectionable, but when used on that of CANGEMI was calculated to mislead.

CANGEMI, it will be remembered, was accused of "being engaged," in the day time, in the commission of a burglary, in the shoe store at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, stealing from the drawer between $5 and $6 in pennies, and of shooting the policeman, while so engaged, to prevent an arrest, "but without any design to effect the death of the policeman." Such was the language, in substance, of the second count of the indictment. It will thus be seen that the burglary constituted an essential feature of the transaction, and that the honesty or dishonesty of the accused was directly in issue. To determine who did the killing, it was necessary first to ascertain who did the stealing, and whether CANGEMI, characterized as he was, by the witnesses, was likely to have been the person.

A well-established character, in such a case, would seem to have been not only admissable, but highly important. It was obviously calculated to throw doubt upon otherwise seemingly strong proofs, and to aggravate the uncertainty of testimony already dubious. Nineteen witnesses, it appears, and many more stood ready in Court to indorse their truth, and fully vindicate the character of the accused "for peace and quietness," but for "honesty and industry from his youth upwards." But their testimony was in a great degree neutralized by the charge of the Court. So that the prisoner was in effect compelled, first to submit to be tried by a prejudiced juror, and then to be deprived of the benefit of nearly all his witnesses—grounds sufficient, it would seem, for granting a new trial.

LEX.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was another fine attendance at the Academy last night, (an "extra" performance, at 50 cents,) to witness ROSSINI'S "Barber," which was given with the same success that attended it on the night of its production.

To-night the season comes to a close. MOZART'S "Don Giovanni" will be played for the third time. All those who have not witnessed this fine production should take this last opportunity of doing so. It is by far the best revival that has ever been given in this City. All the artists of the Academy, with a chorus and orchesta augmented to 250 performers, assist in the performance.

MADAME GRAEVER'S CONCERT.—Mme. GRAEVER, the pianiste, gave a Morning Concert yesterday at Dodworth's Rooms, assisted by Miss MILNER, soprano; Mr. PERRING, tenor; Mr. APPY, violin; and Mr. F. BERGNER, violoncello. The attendance was quite good, composed mostly of ladies, as is usual on such occasions. Mr. LITOLFF'S grand trio in D minor opened the programme. We have recently expressed our admiration of this work. It improves on acquaintance, and indeed is so surcharged with ideas that repetition is necessary to its just appreciation. It is one of the finest trios ever written; full of poetic meaning and manly impulsiveness. The musical treatment is equal to the inventive fertility of the master, and both are of the highest order. The performance was not so good as at Mr. EISFELD'S soirée, owing to the sentimental tediousness of the violin, who seemed to labor under the impression that he was playing a solo. Mr. BERGNER afforded a fine contrast to this unnecessary lackadaisical elaboration. It is seldom that we have an opportunity of referring to this gentleman, and may therefore take the present one of saying that he is by far the best violoncellist of the grand massive classical school in this City. Mme. GRAEVER'S performance was superb. The other instrumental feature of the programme was a duet for violin and piano on themes from "Oberon," by Messrs. WOLFF and VIEUXTEMPS. It was played by Mme. GRAEVER and Mr. APPY, and was an interesting item in the programme. Mme. GRAEVER also played a couple of *morceaux* from her own album—graceful trifles in the French school; also, TAUBERT'S "Campanella," the objection to which is its brevity; and LISZT'S "Galop Chromatique," a piece which has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it is seldom played in public. Mme. GRAEVER played it with great precision, and proved at once that she is capable of vanquishing the greatest mechanical difficulties. But the hot strength of a demon furious with enjoyment is necessary to give proper effect to this piece. After it is over one is disposed to look into the piano curiously to see if all the strings are not tied up into knots. Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING sang well, and were warmly applauded. They are very enjoyable concert singers. The success of this first *matinée* will, we hope, induce Mme. GRAEVER to give a series.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—A very interesting amateur concert will take place at the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening next. It is in aid of a distressed family, much needing kindly assistance,—the family of the late Dr. VACHE. A number of distinguished amateurs (Miss SEGOE, M. TROBRIAND and others) will assist, and several well-known professional artists have also volunteered their services. The object and the character of the entertainment will commend it to the attention of the avenues.

Crime in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just so long as it remains so difficult in your City to procure the conviction and *execution* of a murderer as it now is, just so long may you look for your almost daily homicides. Indeed, the whole thing is perfectly plain—to us outsiders at least—that where murders are so frequent and executions so rare, this state of things will continue.

What are facts? Is it not true that for the last twelve months, you, as public journalists, have been compelled to chronicle on an average at least one murder a week, within your precincts? And how many executions have taken place within the same period? And so long as you are satisfied with this (non)-administration of justice may you look with certainty for the same results. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Rev. Dr. Durbin's Lecture on St. Paul.

A course of lectures in aid of the aged and infirm, under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, is now progressing at the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place. The third of the series was delivered last night by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., the subject being "Paul considered as a man rather than as an Apostle." Commencing with the first appearance of Paul in the Acts of the Apostles, when, as Saul of Tarsus, he was present at the martyrdom of Stephen, the lecturer reviewed the whole personal history of Paul as comprised in that narrative, dwelling on his decision of character, his unwavering will, his fixedness of purpose, his courage, in which he hardly had an equal, his self-possession and freedom from excitement and impulse, so that he was never thrown off his balance, never provoked to do an indiscreet act, holding all his faculties under his control, and possessing his mind calmly even in the presence of his God, at the time of his remarkable conversion. No man in all history the lecturer thought at all resembled him, except NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. He was never second in any transaction in which he was a party; was always at the head of every movement, and every person who acted with him accepted his leadership. Before his conversion there was not the slightest trace of courtesy or love in his demeanor. Afterwards there sprang up in his heart a feeling of kindness. The gospel threw a halo of love over his whole character without in any degree enfeebling it.

The tact, delicacy, and talent of Paul in dealing with his superiors in authority, in the many trying scenes of his life, after he had taken upon himself the mission of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, were forcibly indicated by Dr. DURBIN. His address to the philosophers of Athens on Mars Hill, when he quoted their own poet ERATUS against them—his conduct when in prison, when the chief captain feared him because he was Roman and "free born"—his reply to the orator TERTULLUS—his peculiar tact in preaching of "righteousness and the judgment to come," before Felix and the adulterous Drusilla—his appeal from Felix to Cæsar—his noble bearing before Agrippa and Festus—his unflinching behavior and example in the shipwreck, and his influence over the affrighted sailors, and, finally, his last words, at the end of the Second Epistle to Timothy, when he was confined in the prison, (which can still be seen at Rome,) just before his martyrdom, were each the subject of interesting and learned comment. The reverend gentleman was loudly applauded at the close of his lecture.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE SAVANNAH STEAMERS.—On Saturday Captain SCHENCK, of the *Alabama* steamer, plying between this port and Savannah, was arrested on an order from the Court of Common Pleas, at suit of JOHN DUFFY, Esq., for assault and battery and other outrages of a serious nature, as set forth in the affidavits, while a passenger on board the boat. He was held to bail in $2,500. Damages are laid at $5,000. Proceedings are also about being taken against the Company in a civil suit for a similar amount.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR LOWE.—The refusal of the Maryland House to receive Governor LOWE'S last message, has already been noticed. The House passed a preamble and resolutions of prodigious length, abusing the Governor for the expressions used in his message. The spiciest of the resolutions reads:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That the assertion of his Excellency, that the state of society in the city of Baltimore, on the eve of the last election, was verging on the fiercest anarchy; and that outrages, almost incredible in a civilized community, were then and there committed; and that a ubiquitous organization prevailed, by violence, to the exclusion of voters, at will, and committed means and resources for the most pernicious and daring frauds; and 'that such wrongs were perpetrated as have no parallel in the election annals of our country, but in Baltimore itself,' and this, too, 'under the official assurance of municipal power, and of a police organization, a plan of operations adequate to the emergency'—unsustained as it is by evidence, we condemn as a libel upon the people of that great commercial metropolis of our State."

Miss Della Webster is filling the Tremont Temple by her narratives of the perils of the underground Railroad service in Kentucky.

FROM ALBANY.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The Central Park—A Bombshell for the Board of Brokers—Judges to have Clerks—Repeal of the Law Prohibiting Corporations from Pleading Usury—Kansas Receives—Senator Wadsworth After the Fishes—The Auditor—All a P. S.

From Our Own Correspondent..

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals to-morrow, Wednesday: Nos. 69, 30, 50, 51, 56, 57, 23, 44, 49, 60, 39, 12, 13, 16, 18, 34, 43, 47, 48, 35, 59.

The House does not meet until 3½ o'clock to-day, and when it does get together I doubt very much whether any immediate progress will be made in the business of organization. It will take at least one more adjournment to fix things. How things will be fixed, or whether they will be fixed in any way, is a problem that any one in Nova Scotia is as capable of working out as the most "cunnin' cuss" in all Albany. The big fish won't unhitch this dead tock, and the little fish cannot, and that is about the whole story. Why the big fish will not, is not quite clear—although I might give a sharp guess at it; why the little fish cannot, is simply because each little fish thinks himself so much larger than each other little fish that they cannot be brought to act in concert. There, that last triplet of sentences is a sample lot of all the oracles of the capital.

The Senate were in session for an hour to-day. It proves dull work for the upper mill to run without the lower.

Senator DOHERTY makes his *début* with a notice of a bill to entirely change the organization of the Central Park Commission. He starts with a reduction of the number of the Commissioners, and vests their appointment in a nomination by the Mayor, and a confirmation by the Common Council. This would necessarily bring the entire management of the Park under the direction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. While there seems a plausible argument which would justify such a change, I think that there are practical objections which render it impossible. Senator DOHERTY has, however, one clause in his bill which should be unanimously supported. He has embodied the suggestion of the TIMES in reference to the extension of the present boundaries of the Park so as to embrace the bluff on the north. This he will find imperatively demanded by the public voice.

Senator MANDEVILLE gives notice of a bill which will be a bombshell to Wall-street. It is unco short," but in its three brief sections, it seems to touch the vitals of the Brokers' Board. It provides

First—That no person shall make a sale of stock on time, who has not on the dey of sele, standing in his name on the books of the Corporation, the nnmber of shares which he shall sell.

Second—Any person making such sales, in viotetion of the first provision, shall be liable to eech and every stockholder for all damages resulting from such sale.

Third—Any depreciation in the value of any stock sold, which may take place between the day of sale and the day when the same is to be delivered, shall be deemed damages, and be recouped under the provisions of the second section.

Since the days when the Savtour swept the temple the money-changers have encountered no such obstacle as would be this little bill of which Gen. MANDEVILLE gives us notification. I hope the General will have the nerve to push these provisions to a vote. There is hardly a business man in the community who would not gratefully recollect end reward such an effort.

Side by side with this proposition to curtail end circumscribe the vagaries of capital, there comes a proposition to extend and promote its most pernicious influences. The Chamber of Commerce—that antiquated, motherly old lady, that has dry-nursed and stood foster-mother to that suspicious effort to nullify the divine command against usnry, is here in the Senate Chamber again with its old twaddle, of the desire of the lender to tessen the usance on money. If all history were not made up of the evidences of the success of capital, in its steady, persevering warfare upon labor, it would be a matter of surprise that the Shylocks should so year after year persist in their efforts to have the sanction of law for their impositions. I presume they will suffer this year the defeat they have encountered every year of the last decade.

It is proposed to allow every Judge of the Court of Appeals, and every Justice of the Supreme Court, to appoint one clerk. Judges now in the receipt of a salary of $3,500 per year are to pay their own clerks—those having a salary of $2,500 are to have e $1,000 each to pay their clerks. This will make some snug places for e score or two of briefless lawyers.

Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER will introduce a bil repealing the law prohibiting the plee of usury by corporations. As a banker, and as a man having experience in the management of railroads, Senator WHEELER must have seen the pernicious practices which have resulted from the law which he promises to repeal. It has been the fatal axe which has cut off the existence and prosperity of more than half of our railroads—inviting them, as it did, to a recklessness in borrowing, and a consequent indifference in expending, which could not bnt involve them in bankruptcy.

Kansas resolves were the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock, bnt as the Democratic side were not prepared with arguments to combat those presented by Senator DIXON, their further consideration was postponed until Friday next. A remark from Senator SEWARD, in which he styled the Democrats "the other side," would indicate that the gentleman from Niagara would hereafter tuck himself away under the Republican counterpane.

Speaking of Kansas, it is said thet Senator WADSWORTH passed fresh from his encounter with Senator DIXON to the portals of the Treasury Department at Washington, and that he hopes to come home with a commission as Collector of the Port of Buffalo folded away in the breast-pocket of his Raglan. There are many that would rather the Senator were not among those who wait on princes, and many more who will rejoice if he shall be rewarded for the waiting. The "laborer is worthy of his hire," and certainly the Senator from Buffalo has earned his reward.

The selection of a nominee for Auditor still attracts and distracts the Executive mind. The pressure for and against BENTON is very severe. The action of a portion of the Republican Senators in giving a *quasi* recommendation of Mr. BENTON has marred rather than made the fortunes of that gentleman. It was a very delicate game, that, and one not so well played as have been some of the manipulations of the veteran who marshaled and directed the assault. The Governor looks with something of indignation upon what he conceives to be an attempt to reverse the order of nomination and confirming laid down in the Constitution. And really he seems at least one-half justified in his wrath. Under the new Constitution the Executive is not a very important wheel in the machinery of government, bnt certainly he is entitled to revolve unobstructed within his own sphere. It is so manifestly unfair for the Senate to be throwing sticks between the Executive cogs, and I should not be the least sorry if they came off with pinched fingers. LEO.

P. S.—I am informed by one of the "knowing and the known," that the House will organize to-morrow. I tried to make the oracle respond further, but my suction was not strong enough.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19,

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for a railroad in Division-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. ELY, for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of excise moneys, for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. SLOAN, from the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, asking leave to increase their capital. Also, from the Chamber of Commerce, for the repea or modification of the usury laws.

NOTICES.

By Mr. LAFLIN, for the relief of stockholders in corporations. Also, euthorizing the nse of WILLIS' Elastic Canvas Roofing in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, authorizing the Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court, to employ clerks, at a compensation of $1,000 per annum.

The resolutions of Mr. FOOTE, instructing Senators and Representative in Congress to vote for pensions to the soldiers of the Indian wars of 1791 to 1795, under Generals WAYNE, HARRISON, and ST. CLAIR, were laid over.

The bill relative to the Long Island Railroad State Stock received a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Assembly met at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to the adjournment.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for the calling of the roll, when quite a squabble easued between him and the Clerk, Mr. CHATFIELD insisting that the names were not called distinctly enough for him to ascertain who were present.

One hundred and thirteen members answered to their names.

Mr. SEELY moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker, when a vote was taken with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh	54	Horton	7
Alvord	48	Law	1

Absent, 9 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 1 American.

On motion of Mr. CHAUNCEY, a second vote was taken with the same result.

Mr. LYNCH then moved that enolher vote be taken.

Mr. GODDARD stated that he had hoped to find some possibility of etecting after the long adjournment, but there appeared to he none—he, therefore, moved that the House teke three more votes for Speaker, end that on the third vote a plurality elect.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the resolution on the table, when the ayes and noes were called for.

Mr. BARNES took the floor in favor nf the resolution offered by Mr. GODDARD, and denied the charge that the Republicans had delayed the organization of the House. They had thought proper to adhere to their own candidetes as the other parties had done; but they had tried frequently to obtain the passege of a plurality resolution by which the House could at once be organized. The charges that the Republicans had refused concessions were also false, and proceeded from outsiders. A concession could only be made when one party possessed some right which it was willing to concede to others.

The Republicans claimed no right to the offices of the House. They only presented candidates and voted for them. The proposeis that had been made were not concessions, but bargains. Had the Republicans accepted them they would have beeo disgraced. He argued that the Americans ought to have joined the Republicans, and had they done so they would bave had no cause of complaint, and would have been treated liberally and their aotecedents not inquired into. The Republicans had no reason to give why they had not voted for a Republican Speaker and an American Clerk. They claimed the right to vote as they pleased, holding themselves responsible to their constituents alone. He concluded by nrging all to vote for the plurality resotution.

Mr. F. JONES replied, and congratulated the members from St. Lawrence and Steuben for going at last to that foul potitical sink, New-York, for guidance in their political action. The proposition now made was taken from the *Tribune* of this morning. That honest sheet had advised a pturality vote to settle the difficulty—of course knowing it would elect all Republican officers. He hoped they would follow the teachings of the *Tribune* to the last. For himself he had new ridden the white horse of Democracy and striven for victory for two weeks, whilst others had ridden the black horse of Republicanism and the red horse of Americanism. In order to secure the organization he had done whet hed never been done before. He had hitched the white horse of Democracy to the red horse of Americanism, but the red horse had proved one third black and the team would not draw. Mr. JONES then analyzed the vote on the Union resolution, designating the Democrats, and the seven Americans, Nationsl men, and the halance Sectionalists, and showing that the latter had the majority. He characterized the resolution of Mr. GODDARD as a transparent trick to elect Republican candidates. It was like the Trader's talk to the Indian. "ell buzzard and no turkey." It offered them VAN VALKENBURGH and RICHARDSON for breekfast—RICHARDSON and VAN VALKENBURGH for dinner—and both together for supper. [Laughter and applause.]

Pending the qnestion Mr. LANNING moved for an adjournment, which was carried, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Meeting of the State Military Aesociation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19,

The State Military Associetion met here at noon to-day, Major-General BURNSIDE presiding. There was quite a full attendance. The President delivered the annual address. Letters from AMASA J. PARKER, Gen. WOOL and others were received and read. An invttation was received from GOMEZO and MILLS, of New-York, to witness experiments with a patent safety fuse to-morrow eveniog. The report of the Counsel of the Administration was submitted and refered to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. A company of the 71st Regiment from New-York arrived at 12½ o'clock and were received by flank company R, of the 76th Regiment, Capt. T. VAN VECHTEN, JR. The company will be formally received by the Association in the Hall. His Excellency Governor KING and General WARD B. BURNETT were elected honorary members of the Association. Major Gates, General Danforth, General Cooper, General Sampson and Col. Pinckney were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor. The troops will be reviewed by the Governor at 2 o'clock this afternoon, end the Association will adjourn to witness the review.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was introduced requesting the Adjutant-General to appty to the Governor for authority to call in all the property of the State held by independent companies.

An amendment was moved requesting the Legislature to repeal the charters of all independent companies.

This gave rise to a warm debate, during which General SWAN, of Rochester, stated that he believed that the resolution was unnecessary, as he held that all independent charters were repealed by the act of 1854. He appeeled to Judge-Advocate General CLARENCE A. SEWARD for his opinion.

General SEWARD objected to giving an opinion et that time, bul urged moderate and deliberate action in the metter, and moved to lay the motion on the table until to-morrow.

Motion carried by 49 to 4.

Resolutions inviting the military from New-York to take seats on the floor were then adopted.

Thie evening Gen. KING, of the 5th Division, delivers an address in the Assembly Chamber before the Association.

The 25th and 76th Regiments in full force proceeded to the Capitol as an escort to Gov. KING, the Association and the New-York companies.

MAY A RAILROAD COMPANY BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF A SLAVE?—The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that it cannot. The case is that of e stave who escaped over the road last Summer. His master pursued him ineffectually, end then sued the Company for "aiding and abetting" the escape. The Supreme Court, Judge SKINNER presiding, has just rendered a decision in favor of the Company. Following are the points of the decision:

"The opinion is in effect, that the Constitution and laws of Illinois recognize all men within the State as *free* men; that Slavery is an institution of mere local law in the States where it exists, which local law extends to no other State; that the law of Missouri under which the alleged slave is claimed by the plaintiff, has no force whatever in the State of Illinois, but is 'repugnant to our laws;' and that, therefore, the plaintiff, 'under the law of Illinois, has no property in the fugilive, and can here, under State authority, assert no property in or authority over him.'

The Court further gives the opinion that the case is one that comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and that a State tribunal cannot take cognizance of such canses—and concludes that 'property' in persons being repugnant to our laws and the genius of our State institutions, our Courts will not enforce, as a general rule, the laws of other States recognizing this species of property, where the case of action, based upon such laws, arises in this State."

Personal.

Monsieur Blondel, whose appoinment as Belgian Minister to the United States is announced, is the gentleman who represented Belgium at the Court of the Sultan from the Spring of 1849 to the Summer of last year, when, owing to his alleged undue interference in the Dannbian Principalities question, his recall was requested by the Turkish Government. King Leopold and his advisers having declined the request of the Porte, the latter sent the offending Minister his passports, and a partial rupture of diplomatic relations took ptace between the Courts of Brussels end Constantinople. Previous to Mr. Blondel's appointment es Minister in Turkey, he was many years Belgian Consul-General in Egypt. He is said to possess considerable diplomatic talent, is somewhat distinguished as a scholar, and is suspected of belonging to the clerical or ultramontane party in Belginm.

The health of Mr. Brighl, M. P., is so far restored that he will take his seat at the opening of Parliament.

The following story is told of Colonel Benton: Speaking of the Douglas defection, he remarked, "We hear much said about the people that Douglas will take off. He has not taken off the people—*the people have taken off Douglas, Sir.*"

The *Court Circular* gives authority to the rumor that the King of Holland will demand the hand of the Princess Alice, of England, for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of the parties to the match is of marriageable age.

The late Hon. Rufus Bullock, of Massachusetts, left, among other legacies, $10,000 to the town of Royalston, $5,000 each to the two religious societies in the town, and $1,000 to his pastor, Rev. Mr. Bullard.

Signor Ronconi, agent of one of the opera companies performing in Havana, drew the capital prize of $30,000, in the lottery of the 15th ult., in that city. The number of his ticket was 11,794.

Latest Returns of the Kansas Election.

Our latest advices from the Territory are by the Leavenworth and Lawrence papers of latest dates, from which we gather that the result of the late election is still doubtful, though the most reliable accounts indicate the triumph of the entire Free-State ticket.

The Lawrence *Republican* of the 7th says: "The returns of the election of January 4, come in stowly. From present appearances the vote against the Lecompton Constitution abont eqnals, perhaps a little exceeds, the Free-State vote in October last. For Stete Officers, appearances indicate that MAGRUDER and the whote Pro-Slavery ticket is elected."

The Leavenworth City *Journal* of the 6th says: "The probability is that the entire Free-State ticket for State officers is elected."

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 9th, (the very latest,) says: "Our reports from the Territory are of the most encouraging and satisfactory nature. The Free-State Party is everywhere triumphant, and the State ticket is undoubtedly elected by an overwhelming majority, whilst the vote against the Lecompton Constitution will probably exceed 15,000."

The following returns erc from the Lawrence *Republican*:

Osswattomie—Against Lecompton Constitution, 227; for, 2. For Governor—Smith, 214.

Paoli—Against Constitution, 60; Pro-Slavery State ticket, 55.

Miami—Against Constitution, 30.

Stanton—Against Constitution, 80; for Smith, 36.

Peoria—Against Constitution, 66; for Smith, 80.

Leavenworth—Against Constitution, 84; for, 10. For Governor—Smith, 106; Marshall, 272.

Kickapoo reported at 905 for Pro-Slavery State ticket.

Johnson County—Mecamish—Against Constitution, 155; for, 2. For Smith, 100.

Oxford reported 1,000 for Pro-Slevery State ticket. Aside from illegal votes, Johnson County gives about 200 majority for Smith.

Shawnee—Against Constitution, 59; for, 1.

Douglas County—Lawrence—Against Constitution, 761; for, 2. For Smith, 256.

Franklin—Against Constitution, 98. For Smith, 70; Marshall, 1.

Lecompton—Against Constitution, 193; for, 22. Smith, 161; Marshall, 162.

Big Springs—Against Constitution, 30.

Bloomington (reported)—Against Constitution, 170. No polls opened for State officers.

Grasshopper Falls—Against Constitution, 153; for, 1.

Jefferson—Against Constitution, 83.

Rising Sun—For Smith, 17; Marshall, 81.

Three Precincts in Calhoun County—Against Constitution, 260.

Wyandott—Against Constitution, 373; for, 2. For Smith, 358; Marshall, 173.

TOTAL.

Against Constitution	4192
For Constitution	42

SHAWNEE, Johnson Co., Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Editors Republican: The vote on the Lecompton Constitution at this point was—50 against it, and 1 for it. The election at this ptace was conducted very quietly, although there was e little flere up at the hotel. Our worthy landlord at the hotel was brutally knocked down by the renegade Col. TITUS, of Nicaragua notoriety, for the simple reason of refusing to tell how he voted. Yours, in haste,

J. E. C.

FRANKLIN, K. T., Jan. 5, 1858.

Editors Republican: I send you the reurns of yesterday's election in this place. They stand: For the Lecompton Constitution, 0; against it, 98. There were polled for State officers, 70 votes. These stood: For Governor—SMITH, 60: MAGRUDER, 1; the rest of the ticket ran from 68 to 70 votes.

Yours respectfully, N. S. LYON,

From the Leavenworth City Times, Jan. 9.

The following gentlemen have been elected in this county:

Senators—Champion Vaughan, Stephen Sparks, Chas. Chadwick.

Representatives—W. Kempf, J. W. Morris, G. L. Park, J. H. Noteware, G. W. Gardener, B. Gray, W. Pennock, P. R. Orr.

Conceding to the usurpstionists all the votes they claim, more than half of which are fraudulent, the vote stands as follows:

FREE-STATE MAJORITIES.

Leavenworth City	922
Wyandott	173
Total	1,008

PRO-SLAVERY MAJORITIES.

Kickepoo	864
Delawsre	50
Todd Precinct	30
Total	944

No polls were opened at Alexandria, Conneis, or Delaware Crossing. At Easin there was a tie vote of 93. The Free-State majority, then, in the county, is 154; and the entire vote 2,223.

The majority in this city against the Lecompton Constitution is 1,372, which will be swollen to nearly 3,000 in the county.

The Case of Mr. Allibone.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE ATTACHMENT—MR. ALLIBONE'S AFFIDAVIT.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge THOMPSON—Yesterday afternoon JOEL JONES, Esq., Attorney for defeodant, filed the following affidavit in open court, in support of a motion for a rule upon the plaintiff, to show cause why the attachment should not be dissolved, viz.:

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Thomas Allibone. Dom. att. D. 57, 52.

Thomas Allibone, the above-named defendent, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that although true it is that deponent, being an inhabitant of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, resided in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia till on or about the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, (as alleged in the affidavit filed of record in the above case, and upon which the above writ of Domestic Attachment issued,) and still resides in the said Ward, yet it is wholly untrue, and the deponent entirely denies, that he then, to wit, on the said 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, or at any otner time, prior or subsequent thereto, absconded from his place of usual abode within the said city or county of Philedelphia, or that he then or at any other time, prior or subsequent thereto, departed for a foreign country with design to defraud his creditors, as alleged in said affidavit, or that he departed for any other ptace whatever with any such design. On the contrary, deponent says that, being in ill health, he did, in pursuance of the advice of his physician and some of his friends, and, in obedience thereto, on or about the said 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, leave his resicence, or place of usual abode in the said city of Philadelphia for Europe, for the benefit of deponent's health, and that he so left openly, with the full knowledge of the said plaintiffs of his intentions so to leave, and with more than usual or ordinary publicity—his intended departure having been announced in the public press of the said city of Philadelphia. The deponent having been the President of the said Bank of Pennsylvania for several years prior thereto, did by note, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D., 1857, tender to the Board of Directors of said Bank his resignation as President of said Bank, and in said note the deponent stated the reasons therefor, which resignation was accepted on the same dey by a resolution of said Board of Directors.

That upon tearing as aforesaid deponent constituted and appointed two attorneys in fact, to act for him in said city of Philadelphia in his absence, one of whom was FRANKLIN FELL, a Director of said Bank, and at that time the acting President thereof. That deponent removed no property from said city or State, except the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) which he took with him to defray his traveling expenses, and he was accompanied by but two members of his family, the remainder, to wit, eleven in number, having been left at his said residence in the city of Philadelphia, until he should return thereto.

Therefore deponent prays the Court to grant a rule upon the said plaintiff to show cause why the above writ of attechment should not be dissolved.

THOMAS ALLIBONE.

On the 21st day of December, A. D, 1857, before me, O. B. WILBORN, Sen., American Consul for Nice, personally appeared the above and within named THOMAS ALLIBONE, who being sworn according to law, doth say that the above is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and has acknowledged the foregoing signature to be his own.

In testimony whereof, I have this 21st day of December, 1857, hereby set my hand and seal of office.

J. B. WILBORN.
American Consul for Nice.

Whereupon the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered further proceeding of the Trustees under said writ to stay, pending said rule, and which is made returnable Jan. 30, 1858.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 19th.

Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is a passenger in the *America*, which errived at Halifax on Saturday tast, and he may be expected in Philadelphia in the course of a few days. We sincerely rejoice that Mr. A. has determined to return home. Whatever his errors of omission or commission, he will be able, no doubt, to throw much light upon the intricate and involved affaia of the institution with which he was connected, and to explain many circumstances which now seem strange, mysterious and incomprehensible. It cannot be denied that for some months past public opinion has been setting with a fearful current against Mr. ALLIBONE. All sorts of charges have been preferred, directly or indirectly, and now that he is about to appear again among us, an opportunity will at least be afforded him of making a reply in detail. It is but fair that both sides should be heard betore a final decision is made.

The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the *Evening Post's* story of a mysterious murder at the West. The missing man is David Houton, of Barton, who has relatives in St. Louis. He died at Cleveland while on his way to St. Louis, having fallen into a stream of water while temporarily insane, and receiving injuries which prevented him from rescuing himself. His body was recovered fifteen days afterwards, and taken to Boston, where he was buried.

Mr. Paul Morphy, who won chess laurels at the New-York Convention, has been chosen President of the Chess Club of New-Orleans, and proposes to play two matches blindfolded, after the manner of Paulsen

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE MAYOR ON ATTENDANTS FOR THE GENERAL SESSIONS—PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED, &C.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, President PURDY in the Chair.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Board proceed to the election of e Sergeant-at-Arms, which was carried, and Henry Methews was appointed.

The President then announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Annual Taxes—Blunt, Weismann, Tweed and Bell.

County Offices—Briggs, Roach, Voorhies and Stillman.

Civil Courts—Bell, Tweed, Kennedy and Blunt.

Criminal Courts and Police—Steward, Voorhies, Connor and Roach.

The following communication was then received from the Meyor, resd and referred:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to call your attention to a resolution which was passed by the Board of Supervisors of last year, and approved by the Mayor, authorizing and directing the Court of General Sessions for this City and County to appoint attendants for said Court in the same manner as the other Courts of Record in this county.

I am informed that under this authority, thus given to the Court, 18 persons have been appointed by it, esch at a salary of $800 a year. I am of the opinion that they are unnecessary, as the dnties belonging to such attendants properly belong to the Police force, and that it is the dnty of the Police Commissioners, on application being made to them, to detail the necessary number of policemen for this purpose.

The Policemen thus detailed will not only better serve the business of the Conrt, bnt they will effect a saving to the County of $14 000 each year.

I would therefore recommend thet your honoreble Body take such a ction in relation to this subject, as will repeal the above mentioned resolution, end secure for the Court of General Sessions the necessary attendance from the Police force.

Yours, &c.,

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Revised Statutes, &c., for five members.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on County Offices be, and are hereby directed to inqnire into the propriety of reducing the fees for the registry of births and deaths in this County, from *ten cents* to *two cents* for esch name registered.

The Special Committee on codifying the laws in relation to the Board of Supervisors, reported in favor of having it done by the Corporation Counsel, and printed under direction of the Board. The report was adopted.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police:

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police force for the City and County of New-York be increased from its present number to 1,500.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the President, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A few petitions were read, of no general interest. They were referred to appropriate Committees.

Councilman MCCARTY moved that, as the Board of Aldermen had appointed a Committee on Frands, the Board of Councilmen appoint a similar Committee. On the motion for its adoption, 10 voted in the affirmative, 10 in the negative, and it was lost.

Councilman NOLAN moved that the use of locomotives on the Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street, be discontinued, as dangerous and destructive to the value of property, and that after the 1st of next June the Hudson River Railroad Company be allowed to establish, without tax, a set of cars. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The bill of Dr. Jno. R. Bigelow, for medical services rendered at the Seventeenth Ward Stationhouse from June 29, 1857, to the following January, amounting to $452, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Councilman ARCULARIUS presented a report of the Committee on Finance on the Tax Levy.

On its being read, Councilman CROSS interfered, observing that he was not aware it would be presented that night. He, as a member of the Committee, had not been consulted.

Councilman ARCULARIUS explained, maintaining that his action was regular.

Councilman CROSS wished to be relieved from further connection with the Finance Committee, but nothing was done in that matter. On motion, the report was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the next meeting.

A resolution referring the message of the Mayor, of the 5th inst., to appropriate Committees, was lost, by 11 votes to 10.

The resolution as to the celebration of Washington's birthday was taken from the table. It was moved to fill up the blank with "$2,000."

It was inquired whether the adoption would authorize the Committee to spend the money in their own way.

Councilman BEATY explained, as he said, "the wey they mostly do it," and that "the Comptroller foots the bill." Ultimately the proposition was carried.

A special Committee of three was appointed to assist in the arrangements.

The report of the Special Committee on revising the rules and orders of the Board was received, read and adopted.

An ordinance providing an engrossing clerk for the Board was adopted.

The report on the Mayor's message was again called up and adopted.

A number of papers from the Board of Aldermen were referred to appropriate Committees.

An ordinance, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, to prevent the filling up the channels of the North and East Rivers, was referred.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to prosecute the contractor for not fulfilling his contract in enlarging the Battery, was referred to the Committee on LAW.

A minority report of the Finance Committee on Tax Levy for the year was received, and ordered to be printed. After which the Board adjourned to Friday at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday, at the Rotunda, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

This being requisition day the usual papers were read. Some discussion arose upon the often mooted question of eggs for hospital use.

A recess was taken for half an hour to allow the Democratic members of the Board an opportunity to agree upon a nomination for the vacency in the Board.

At the end of thet period the vartous Committees for the year were appointed, as follows:

Almshouse—Governors Moloney, Oliver, Anderson.

Bellevue Hospital—Governors Gunther, W. T. Pinckney, and Moloney.

City Cemetery—Governors Dugro, B. F. Pinckney.

City Prisons—Governors Anderson, Dugro, Oliver.

Colored Home—Governors Moloney, W. T. Pinckney.

Conference—Governors Oliver, Dugro.

Ferries—Governors W. T. Pinckney, Dugro, Oliver.

Finance—Governors Gunther, B. Pinckney.

Lunatic Asylum—Governors B. Pinckney, W. T. Pinckney.

Out-door Poor—Governors Dugro, Townsend, Anderson.

Randall's Island—Governors Oliver, Gunther, W. T. Pinckney.

Salaries—Governors W. T. Pinckney, Anderson, Townsend.

Stores—Governor B. Pinckney, Moloney, Dugro.

Supplies—Goverhors Townsend, Anderson, Moloney.

Penitentiary—Governors Townsend, Anderson B., Pinckney.

Workhouse—Governors Oliver, Gunther, B. Pinckley.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

After eight unsuccessful ballots, PATRICK MCELROY, Esq., was elected, by 6 votes to 3, to fill the vacancy in the Board, Mr. Schwartzfelder being the only other candidate.

Governor TOWNSEND called the attention of the Board to the question of the transmission of the poor to the West. A communication was received from the American Industrial Association proposing to send to the West free of expense about 200 paupers. The matter was referred to a Committee to report at next meeting.

After other routine business the Board adjourned.

Uncle Sam Still Suspended.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We feel sorry for our excellent Uncle that he finds it so difficult to get money to pay his officers on this naval station. The fact that he has raised money to pay the officers of the Navy-Yard, not of the Receiving Ship, shows how hard the old gentleman t pushed. In this connection, we have heard of a most unjust ruling of the Fourth Auditor in regard to tb ration of officers on board receiving vessels. A regulation of the Navy Department reouires every officer to live on board ship, and at the same time the Fourth Auditor refuses them a ration. To keep up table and entertain, as officers of a receiving ship are obliged to, is an expensive affair, especially for married officers, who thus have two tables to provide for and yet the small pittance of twenty-five cents a day is withheld because the law will bear that construction, on a pinch, though the usage was the other way till within a few years. The hardship of the case is apparent on the face of it.

The rule that all officers shall live on board ship is of recent date, the presumed invention of the present Chief Clerk, who has gained some notoriety in the service by exercising his small abilities in inventing orders that have a tendency to annoy officers and make them uncomfortable. Under this rule it was decided that a purser should not sleep in his own house on shore—a purser, who under no conceivable exigency could be needed in the night on board ship. Such a ruling as this is not creditable to the service.

BUNSBY.

OYSTERS.—The oyster dealers, as well as the consumers, have had all their calculations frustrated by the prevalence of the warm weather. The hard times of the past few months reduced the business of the wholesale dealers more than one-half, and the moderate weather now materially interferes with their trade. Great care is necessary to keep the oysters from spoiling if exposed too long out of weter, or if put into cellars in large quantities.

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger*, alluding to the swindle of the bogus honorary degrees from Western Colleges, states that a similar game was played some years ago by a young man who was afterwards arrested at Camden, N. J. Perhaps the same fellow is at work again.

Police Intelligence.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A WIFE—SHOOTING AT A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour Monday night, people living in the vicinity of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street were startled by the shrill cries of a female voice shrieking murder, emanating from the building at the corner, occupied by a Frenchman named Jean de Richards, as a grocery-store and dwelling-house. Officers Tummey and Dean, of the Sixteenth Ward, proceeded at once to the place and demanded admittance, which was refused. They instantly broke open the doors, when they saw the wife of Richards covered with blood and bruises, lying in the middle of the floor, and her husband standing over her with a revolver in his hand. Richards fired the moment the officers entered, the bullet passed through Officer Dean's overcoat, when, fortunately, hitting one of the brass buttons of his undercoat, it glanced off without doing him any bodily harm. Before Richards had time to fire a second shot, Officer Tummey knocked him down with his club, when they took him prisoner and conveyed him to the Station-house. Mrs. Richards was found to have been dangerously beaten. After her wounds had been dressed by Dr. Gould, she was removed to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical state. The husband was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries.

STABBING IN CANAL-STREET.—Charles Daniels and David Levy got into an altercation yesterday morning at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, when Levy drew a shoemaker's knife and stabbed Daniels in the left breast, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital; Levy was arrested and held to answer. He says Daniels assaulted him, and that he used the knife to defend himself.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As James Ross, residing at No. 339 West Twenty-sixth-street, was entering his residence at a late hour Monday night, Patrick Conroy, an Irish boy 17 years of age, sprung upon him, knocked him down and robbed him of $3 in silver coin. Officer Rowland, of the Twentieth Ward, fortunately witnessed the assault and arrested Conroy. The accused was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY and locked up to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—A German, giving his name as Charles Schmeder, was found Monday night in the Tenth Ward, carrying his boots in his hands and acting very suspiciously. An officer noticed his movements for some time, and finally arrested him, when he found in his possession a bunch of skeleton keys, a piece of candle, matches and other evidences of his intention to commit a burglary. He was committed to await an examination.

DOG FIGHTING AND ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On Monday evening as a gang of rowdies were engaged in "dog fighting" at the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, Officer Delahunt of the Nineteenth Ward arrested the ringleader of the gang, named James Moulins. The rest of the party assaulted the officer and beet him severely, rescuing the prisoner. With the aid of other officers three of the fellows were afterwards arrested and locked up for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A brakeman, named WM. A. HAM, emptoyed upon a freight train of the New-Jersey Railroad, was accidentally run over and killed by the cars, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, near the depot, in Jersey City. The train had just arrived, and he had gone to the rear car for the purpose of removing the red light, when the train was suddenly backed, knocking him down, and all the cars passed over his body. He only survived about an hour. No blame is attached to any one for the occurrence. Deceased was a native of New-Hampshire, and had been in the employ of the Railroad Company about six months. He leaves a wife, but no children.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for e circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,** and HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, No. 244 Canal-st., near Ceotre.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden Lane.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use No. 1 Barclay-st.; also, Floralia, a beautiful Hair Tonic, Tooth Powder, &c., at the Inimitable's Shaving, Hair Cutting and Hair Dressing Rooms.

☞ **Lorin, Brooks & Son,** No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.: all the various styles of Boots ready made and to order; Calfskin Overshoes and Boots for traveling.

MARRIED.

EVANS—HOYT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Ebeneezer Wiggins, D. D., JOEN W. EVANS to Miss EMILY C. HOYT, youngest daughter of the late Jotham Hoyt, all of this City.

HALL—MACLAY.—On Jan. 13, by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., THOMAS W. HULL to ELIZA L. MACLAY, daughter of R. H. Maclay, M. D.

DIED.

FORBES.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, COLI

Miscellaneous Items.

The St. Paul *Minnesotian* gives an account of a man named Walters, of that city who became lost in the swamps about ninety miles above St. Anthony. Walters wandered five days and four nights without food, accompanied by his dog. Finally, calling his dog to him, he killed it, and tried to eat its liver, but sickened with his meal. He laid down to die, and was almost gone, when three men, who were out looking for Pole claims, happened upon him.

At Minden, Claiborne Parish, La., on the 25th ult., a keg of powder was placed under the house of Mr. John Chaffer—directly beneath the chamber where Mr. C., his wife and two children were sleeping—and there exploded, blowing the building to atoms, and severely injuring all the inmates, though, singularly enough, none were killed. The office of the *Louisiana Herald* was also destroyed.

A walking-match has been made in Boston for [illegible] side, between Buckley (the Lynn Buck) and [illegible] Lambert, of Boston, to walk on a plank forty [illegible] and three feet wide, elevated three feet from [illegible]or—the first one who sits down, or goes to [illegible] falls off, to lose the wager.

In the Boston Municipal Court, on Friday, decisions were made in the case of William S. Tuckerman and [illegible] Measureties on four indictments for embezzlement from the Eastern Railroad Company, indictments remaining untried, which were returned about the time of that upon which he was convicted.

In Boston, last week, a boy of 15, named Michael Sullivan, convicted of arson, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison during the term of his natural life. In passing sentence the Judge remarked that he had no discretion in the matter, the statute having fixed the penalty.

The Nonpareil Typographical Society of Philadelphia, a new association of printers for protective and benevolent purposes, added eighty-six new members last year, and is in a flourishing condition. A charter of incorporation has been obtained.

The strike of operatives on the Marietta Railroad in Ohio, has interrupted travel to that extent that application has been made to the United States Marshal at Cincinnati for sixty warrants against the leaders for obstructing the passage of the mails.

A workman in Lafayette, Ind., lately found a mould for casting American half dollars and quarters, in a hollow tree in the river bottom above Jennings' Mill. It had evidently been hidden for some time.

The number of dead-letters containing articles of value, other than money, registered and sent out for delivery to the owners, during the six months ending Dec. 31, was 4,364.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Augusta, Ga., has adopted a Constitution and elected Wm. C. Derry President.

The reported killing of seven men by molten metal at the Cooper Iron Works in Georgia proves a mistake. Nobody was killed and only three injured.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Ill., has indorsed the recent proceedings of Commodore Paulding in the strongest manner.

The Charleston *Herald* is an independent weekly, started at Charleston, S. C., by M. B. White.

A Chess Club has been formed at Mobile, Ala. It numbers 40 members.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has particulars of the explosion of the wood-steamboat *Post Boy*, at that port, on the 8th inst. Her boilers exploded as she was leaving her wharf. "Two firemen were killed on the spot; the two engineers were badly scalded and bruised; the pilot was severely hurt, his skull and right arm being fractured, and the cook, a negro boy, was also badly scalded. The boat sank within three minutes after the explosion. Fragments of the wreck were scattered in every direction, large portions of the boilers being thrown a distance of 300 feet, and twisted into all manner of shapes."

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, in Philadelphia, who are in favor of shortening credits on sales of American goods, was held at the room of the Board of Trade on Saturday. It was resolved that credits should be limited to six months, and that trade ought to be reduced to a cash principle.

MORE MORMON IMMIGRANTS.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 13th says, a rather seedy-looking party of Norwegians, embracing seven women and five men, passed through the city this morning, *en route* for Great Salt Lake City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RUSTIC AND THE MAN OF FASHION.

A PICTURE OF REAL LIFE.

When verdant Jason came to town.
The wondrous sights to see,
All called him a great country clown,
So very green was he.
But not a fool, as time will tell.
Although at first forlorn,
He courted a most lovely belle,
Who treated him with scorn;
Until, at last, in great despair,
Writhing in sorrow's snare,
He cried—"How shall I win the fair
And chosen of my heart?"
A paper fell within his gaze;
He read awhile profound—
And then he thought, with sweet amaze,
"The *secret* I have found!"
He hastened where the paper told,
Two ninety-three Broadway.
And there, 'mid books and sparkling gold,
Passed a short hour away—
Selecting there what pleased him best.
With presents richly laden,
Such as might warm the coldest breast,
He hastened to the maiden—
She smiled and blushed upon him there.
He urged his tender passion—
He won his bride—and blest of men,
He reigns a man of fashion!

An ornament and useful article is presented at the time of sale with every book purchased at the great American Gift Book-house, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY:

I.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.
NORTHERN TRAVEL;
Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway.
By BAYARD TAYLOR.
12mo., $t 25.

II.
ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED:
The application of Art to Manufactures.
By GEO. C. MASON.
With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.
*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.

See the splendid steel plate and Fashions, unsurpassed even by the LADY'S BOOK.
Another 50-cent slipper pattern, printed in colors, for which there is no extra charge.
FIFTY ENGRAVINGS EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES.
Stories by Mrs. MOULTON, Mrs. HAVEN, Mrs. ELLET, the author of the "Tallow Family in America," MARY H. JENVER, &c., &c.
Samples and Patterns for children to learn.
Netting and Crochet are also in this number.
For sale by all the dealers.

FEBRUARY.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY is now ready, and contains more valuable and interesting matter than any other Magazine for the month. We invite a comparison. Buy and judge for yourself. For sale by all dealers, and by the Publishers,
OAKSMITH & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

VALENTINES! VALENTIES FOR 1858.

—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the
MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States.
AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early.
P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARY CONNIS MARY or JANE, or SUSAN, her daughters; also, of a person generally called Officer JOSEPH, and of Mrs. McCANE or McCAVE, all of whom lived in the neighborhood of Water and Dover sts., in the year 1844. The advertiser thinks that Mrs. Connis lived in Willet or Bridge st., in 1846. Any of the above persons, or any one able to give information of them, will confer a great favor on the advertiser by communicating the fact. Address E. C. TURNER, (late CONNIS,) at No. 141 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January, 1858.
For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and from those cities in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New-Orleans; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Offices—National Hotel, entrance from 6th-st.; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

A SPLENDID PARLOR ORNAMENT FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A beautiful piece of shell work, inclosed in a frame set with acorns and pine burs. The shells are arranged in a vase and the whole interior is filled with beautiful flowers made of the choicest shells. Address SHELLS, at this Office, stating where an interview can be had, when the price of the same will be given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 8.
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
After which the Academy will be closed.
The sale of the remaining $t 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.
THE FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
No person allowed to pass the door without a ticket expressly sent for to-night's performance.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
as the company leaves on Thursday for Philadelphia to open there on Friday.
Positively the Last Night of
DON GIOVANNI,
on a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated by twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
Unparalleled success of the
REFINED AND INTELLECTUAL ARENA,
and
EXHIBITION OF DISENTHRALLED ANIMALS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 21, the performances will commence with the equestrian spectacle of
THE MARCH OF THE BEDOUINS,
After which
DARING AND NOVEL SCENES,
including the
MIRACLES OF "EXCELSIOR."
THE TAME RHINOCEROS.
New Whims and Vagaries
by the
HUMORIST, DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 20, 1858,
Morton's highly successful two-act comic drama of
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Torrihio.....Mr. Jefferson
Elvira, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
Donnatimen. MissManners | Count's Pompolo. Miss Wells
After which, Tom Taylor's three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Benefit of Miss Laura Keene, SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA,
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance, in three parts, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
Dick Turpin.....Mr. W. Aymar.
After which the beautiful Drama, in three acts, entitled
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
TOODLES.
To conclude with the Drama of
WALLACE.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 20, 1858,
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES—SEASON OF 1858.—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BENNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINEES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the Spingler Institute, Union square by kind permission of Mr Gorham D. Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. Brensing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinees	$4
Three admissions to the six Matinees	10
Single tickets for each Matinee	1
Three tickets for each Matinee	2

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of the GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Philip Lancy, J. Hartenburgh, Black, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. G. Poward. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at the above saloon, beginning at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 22, she will read AS YOU LIKE IT.
Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Pelman, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

HENRY GEBHARD.—GYMNASIUM.—HYgienic—Gymnastics and Calisthenics; Fencing Academy and Military Institution; Foils, Broadswords, Kapiers, Muskets and Single Sticks; No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.
At this establishment pupils (of both sexes and every age) will be received and instructed every day. Physical Education after a system based entirely on scientific, chiefly on physiological principles.
N. B.—Special arrangements made with classes, schools and families. H. GEBHARD.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

AMITY HOP—NIBLO'S SALOON, JAN. 20, 1858.—Hackney coachmen and others, bringing parties to the above ball, will please set them down with their horses' heads towards Prince-st., and take them up in reverse order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR TWO MOST excellent girls, as cook and chambermaid, together or separate. Are competent, trustworthy and reliable servants, who know how to fill and appreciate good situations; have served three and four years in first families, from whom they can produce the best of testimonials as to competency, sobriety and honesty. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED American young woman of respectable pareutage, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress and housework; can cut and fit children's clothing neatly; is perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; will be found efficient in her duties and an invaluable servant. Ladies in want of prudent, trustworthy, first-class housemaids, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, near City Hall, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or as general housework in a small private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given from their last places; can be seen for two days at No. 220 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, highly recommended Protestant servant; is a person who perfectly understands her business as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen neat. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook in a private family; she is a good pastry cook, and also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement, room No. 4.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objections, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in children; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter; would wish to make himself useful in any capacity; understands farming business; is a good plain gardener; will be found diligent and careful; is able and willing to work for moderate wages; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Also by a girl 16 years of age, to assist in housework; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous, faithful girl, either for general house work, chamberwork, waiting, or children's nurse; is an experienced girl of good moral character, perfectly neat, always obliging, and respectful, and considered by her former employer an invaluable servant. Wages moderate in a quiet, respectable family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and laundress; has no objection to do the work of a sm all family of three or four persons; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived for four years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a first-rate baker; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room, between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; or would be willing to do the general housework of a private family; would be willing to take a situation in city or country. Can be seen by applying at the grocery, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; also, would wait on a lady and do hairdressing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; can be seen or addressed for two days. Call at No. 139 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 69 12th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style unders an le meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of every style; wages $7 to $8. Also her niece, good chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7. Call or address No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 885 Broadway, between 11th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 266 East 23d-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands for H. C. Warton will meet with due attention by calling at Mr. BAILEY'S drug store, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, lately landed; is quick at the needle, does embroidery; wages $4. Call at No. 150 29th-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; to be seen till suited, at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK IN A hotel or large boarding house in the city or country, by a very competent young woman who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chamberwork; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, is a first-rate cook, has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No 107 East 13th-st., near 3d av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in flutingand managing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or waiting; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences offers a place, (distance no object;) his capabilities consist of farming in general—caring cattle of all descriptions; is a capable hand over horses, and a neat driver; takes pleasure in trying to please his employer; two years and a-half in his last place; wages not so much an object as a good steady home. Apply personally at No. 307 Bowery, or address B. N., for a week, at same number, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 267 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as botler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY. *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, also to assist with children; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 24 Gramercy-park, between the hours of 11 and 4 this day.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

WANTED—A CANVASSER BY AN OLD AND well-established concern. Address A. H. C. *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in chemistry or in mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references in addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCcessful experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also accept room and board where his services will be received as compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Address X, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME pupils to instruct in English, French, German and Italian. References given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 3,895, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting will be held, at the small chapel of the University, WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Medical Society. By order,
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. LL. D., President.
C. F. HETWOON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

PUTNAM CHAPTER NO. 8, O. U. A.—A public meeting will be held at their rooms, corner of Ludlow and Grand-sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 20 1858. Oration by HENRY GUTZNEER, M. D. Music by the American Vocalists. Members of the Order are invited to attend and bring their friends. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. By order,
E. R. SPROUL, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS
ON
"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,"
Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund."
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to Family Circle, 75 cents; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from 5 to 9 o'clock P. M.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Ch'n Lecture Com.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The Board of Direction refer with pleasure to the subjoined correspondence, and are authorized to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will repeat, under their auspices, his address upon *The Character of Washington* at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. By order of the Board.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Cor. Secretary.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
Dear Sir: As we have long been aware of the high purpose which animates your heart, of making the "Home of Washington" the property and care of that great Commonwealth for which he so truly lived and served, we would on our own behalf, and on that of our fellow-citizens, beg leave to express sympathy and cooperation with you in the great undertaking, and do therefore respectfully request that, if consistent with your other engagements, you would consent to repeat in our midst, the address upon "The Character of Washington," the sentiments of which we recall with such grateful remembrance.

(SIGNED)

George Bancroft,	Schuyler Livingston,	John A. Dix,	
Wilson G. Hunt,	William Adams,	F. F. Cuming,	
Wm. E. Dodge,	John Ward,	Elwood Walter,	
Horace Webster,	Henry L. Pierson,	Wm. M. Evarts,	
Wm. field St. It,	Abram M. Cozzens,	Charles O'Conor,	
Valentine Mott,	James M. Brown,	E. W. Dunham,	
Moses H. Grinnell,	Francis L. Hawks,	Auguste Belmont,	
James Winslow,	Joseph Lawrence,	John A. Appleton,	
Peter Cooper,	William Hogan,	Isaac H. Bailey,	
Shepherd Knapp,	Caleb O Halsted,	J. C. B. Davis,	
Geo. S. Robbins,	Henry A. Oakley,	Augustus Schell,	
Stewart Brown,	C. H. Dabney,	Chas. W. Leopp	
William Wood,	Henry Osthout,	R. M. Bonney,	
Robt. B. Minturn,	Anson G. Phelps,	Wm. P. Wright,	
Edmund Coffin,	John A. Stevens,	A. E. Silliman,	
H. W. Bellows,	W. Butler Duncan	John J. Palmer,	
Chas F. Mitnor,	Dan'l T. Willetts,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,	
John H. Gourlic,	Joseph Stuart,	J. Pennett	
Adm S. Hewitt,	John J. Crane,	David Thompson,	
Thos. Tillotson,	Jas. T. Soutter,	John J. Cisco,	
B. F. Dawson,	Simeon Baldwin,	Thomas H. Faile.	

BOSTON, Dec 22, 1857.
GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the wish expressed in your communication this day received by me, I shall have much pleasure in repeating my Address on the "Character of Washington," in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.
Gratefully acknowledging the obliging terms in which your invitation is conveyed,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Most respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

HON. MATTHEW HALE SMITH

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21,
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO,
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the depôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February prox.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons.

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 37 Pine-st.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

On West Twenty-sixth-st.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 80, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

On West Twenty-fifth-st.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 171½.

On West Twenty-fifth st.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.

On Southwest Corner of Madison-av. and Thirty-second-st.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

On West Thirty-fourth-st.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.

On West Forty-sixth-st.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau at
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The Old Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.—Part of the stock of an importer; every article warranted to agree with the catalogue and sample, consisting of very superior old Madeira, of various vintages from 1830 to 1855; sherries of a high character, of various vintages; old London Dock port, Sandeman's, etc.; very fine Ramsay, Scotch and Irish whisky, gin and Jamaica rum, Hennessy, Otard, Sazarac, Cognac, Seignette and other brandies of various vintages; also, about 6,000 genuine imported Havana cigars.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c.,
being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale,
JOHN L. WALDEN & CO will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 20, a complete assortment of the above, (all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales and being the finest lot of Furs offered this season,) comprising Hudson Bay sable, mink, otter, lynx, ermine, beaver, mountain marten, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars victorines, muffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, gauntlets, chest protectors, &c. Also, buffalo, wolf, and other robes. Sale positive, by order of the assignee, M. A. DeWitt, Esq.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
of those in want of splendid household furniture, carpets, &c., to the large and extensive variety to be sold at elegant five-story residence No 51 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock. This sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, at prices corresponding with the times. Do not fail to avail of this great advantage of the present opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—
STOCK OF AMERICAN HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (by order of the assignees,) the entire balance of a stock of American hardware, cutlery and heavy goods. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, to pay advances, 1 case round cast steel, 1 Holmes & Butter iron safe, large size; 4 cases guns and pistols, 4 dozen grain scythes, 1,500 pounds rolled plate iron, 70 casks planters' hoes. Catalogues now ready. Terms cash; city funds.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 21,
at No. 128 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, pier tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4
Broad-st., regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see *Commercial Advertiser*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and Morning Express.

JOHN JACOBS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JACOBS & CO. WILL
sell THIS DAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 407 Broadway, gold and silver watches, the closing stock of a retail store, by catalogue. Well worthy the attention of buyers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46
Prince-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale, Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOOK-KEEPING.—MERCANTILE HOUSES, desirous of economizing in expense, may hear of a competent accountant, who would like to write up and keep their journal and ledger monthly. A set of commission books preferred. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. TORREY, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

$82 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will daily charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., RE-Opens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mazdonal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
CHAS. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, tutors, and governesses. Schools with pupils, parents with School circulars, and teachers with engagements. Schools and School copartnerships bought and sold on commission. Wanted, a gentleman to teach music and French; salary, $400. Also, a governess to teach German, music, and English. Apply to SMITH & BOYD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendour by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years. Price cost $400—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent bridge-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Centre-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the highest premium wherever exhibited.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE Rosewood carved piano, made by premium maker and warranted, superb brilliant tone, and cost $490; been used a few months; will be sold very low. Inquire No. 141 6th-st. Only reason: want of funds.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MAVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests so to do.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

THE BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst., for the repairing of the old and furnishing of new furniture as may be required.

Plans and all information as to the work may be had of A. MAUVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$15.000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to L. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—ANY ONE having acceptances against the above Company under $1,000, and will sell them cheap for cash, can find a purchaser by directing for JAMES THACKERAY, Post-Office, Section D, Bible House.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. —100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON AP-PROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

$8.000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN, $1,6D0 to sell, $45,000 and $50,000 wanted, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TREASURY NOTES PURCHASED BY
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Samd. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAIL-ROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st. (Grey Western Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
Jan. 18, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank has resumed business, and is prepared to receive deposits.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Depôt, offer at cash prices, of our curing—
SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK.
PRIME PORK.

JOHN C. BERGH, NO. 10 WALL-STREET, Office Columbia Fire Insurance Co.,
COMMISSIONER FOR
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Michigan, Wisconsin,
Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemnng Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other persons to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during that year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $1 75; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 1 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Toogs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	7 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Mschiue, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Boodholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Bellows Fall's Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,	Wm. Thomas,
South-worth Shaw,	A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart,	E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley,	Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson,	Charles J. Hindee,
L. T. Stoddard,	W. W. Ballwin,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins,	Peter Harvey,
A. & A. Jacobs,	E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
W. E. Greeley,	Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read,	Luke Fay,
Henry Rice,	H. W. Soter, Trustee,
J. Kendall,	J. E. M. Gilley,
John H. Jenks,	

Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COM-PANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.
MOSES S. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of taking up and relaying the Russ pavement in Broadway, so as to obviate the difficulties now experienced in traveling on said street, will meet at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. All parties interested are invited to attend.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN-TEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., } New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

MR. GEORGE SNOW, FOR SEVERAL years in my employ, is no longer authorized to transact business of any kind for me or in my name.
FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Courtlandt-st.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are:
ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
ARCTIC, Capt. JOSIAH CURTIS.
BALTIC, Capt. JAMES COMSTOCK.
PACIFIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, no pains in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction FIT UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMship Company's splendid and powerful steamers are appointed to sail from New-York to Glas

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY TAKING MORPHINE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Hebrew Hospital, in Twenty-eighth street, upon the body of ABRAHAM MYERS, who committed suicide by taking morphine. The deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 14th inst., and a solution of morphine was prescribed to be taken at intervals in small quantities. After taking two or three doses during the day, he swallowed the remainder at night, and died on the following day. The deceased was a German, 34 years of age, and had been in this country but a few months.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning, floating in the water at the foot of pier No. 6, North River. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MR. "TOODLES."—Who will not desire to witness MR. F. S. CHANFRAU to-night in his inimitable personation of this eccentric character at PURDY'S National Theatre? All the world will of course be there. MR. CHANFRAU will also appear as "Mose Morrison," in his local drama of "Linda the Cigar Girl," which commences the entertainment. MR. J. H. ALLEN, MR. G. L. FOX, and all the company, also, take part in the performance of "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland."

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & Co.'s PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Public speakers and singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing no opium or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A REAL AMERICAN DRAMA AT LAST.—The "Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum, has made its mark at once. Never was success more complete. Audiences in a frenzy of delight. Cheers of enthusiastic applause. Shouts of universal laughter. Tears of sympathy in every eye. This great piece repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle, but thorough and irresistible, remedies.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19.

$2,000	United St. 6s, '62	105¾	400	N. Y. Central R. R	79
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60	100¾	200	do b3	79
11,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	111	350	do	78⅞
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	100	do b15	79
7,000	do	99⅞	100	do s10	79⅛
13,000	N. Car. State 6s	94½	100	do s10	79⅛
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	74	100	do s60	78⅞
30,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	250	do b10	78⅞
20,000	do b10	84⅜	250	do	78¾
25,000	do b3	84⅜	200	do s10	79⅛
4,000	do c	84⅜	200	do h60	78
5,000	do b30	84⅞	120	Erie Railroad	20⅛
1,000	do	84⅞	250	do	20¼
1,500	N.Y.Cen R R 7s	85¾	100	do h3	20⅜
2,000	E.R.3d Mt. b's '83	69½	100	Harlem Railroad	6⅞
4,000	do	70	10	N. H. & Hartfd. R.	114
1,000	E.R.R.C. B's 1871	37	100	Reading R.R	b10 65⅞
2,000	Harlem R. 2d Mt.	63	300	do s3	55⅞
2,000	Ill. C. R. bonds	89¾	300	do	56⅛
2,500	do	90	100	do at60	56⅜
6,000	do	89¾	200	do s30	56
5,000	Ill. F.B. wt. priv	85	100	do s10	56⅛
17	Ill. C. July Rights	102	200	do b3	56⅛
3,000	La C. 2d mtg. bs.	54	50	do s10	56
10,000	La C.& M. L.G.B.	43	500	do b10	56
3,000	do s30	43⅛	10	M. S. & N. Ind. R.R.	20
44	Bank of America	105½	21	Illinois Cen R. R.	s5 81
5	Bank of S. of N. Y.	87	100	do stwk	91½
5	Hanover Bank	79	150	do h3	92
10	Park Bank	90	50	do b30	92
8	Imp. & Trad. Bank	87	150	do	92
135	Metropolitan Bank	101¾	150	do b30	82½
20	Am. Ex. Bank	100	120	Clev. and Tol. R.R.	42
10	Canton Company	20¾	440	do	42¼
145	Cumb. Coal Co	12⅞	400	do	42⅛
150	do s60	12⅝	400	do s10	42
300	do h15	13	50	Gal. and Chi. R.	b50 71
150	do b60	13	20	Chi. & Rk. Is. & R.	68
50	do c	12¾	5	do	67¾
10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	68	126	do	67½
25	do	68⅝	50	do	67⅝
105	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾	25	do	67¼
100	do	11⅞	48	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	8
300	do s30	11⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	100	183	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	78½
6,000	Michigan St. 6s	94	50	do s10	78⅝
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	Erie R. R	19⅝
23,000	do b30	84¾	561	do	19⅞
10,000	do stw	84¾	100	Panama R.R. h60	90
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	72	65	Mich. Central RR	54⅛
10,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg. S F C.B.	93	30	do	54⅝
3,000	La C. & Mil. L.G.B.	43¼	200	Illinois Cent. R.R.	92
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95½	94	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	6 ⅜
1,000	Hnd. Riv R. 1st m.	98	50	do h60	67⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S'g F. bs.	69	335	La Crosse & Mil.R.	11¾
10	Del. & Bard. C. Co	111	100	do	11⅞
15	do bds	111½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	30
10	Pacific M. St. Co	69½	100	Harlem Railroad	6¼
55	do	68	250	do	6
250	Cumb. Coal Co. b60	13	80	Mich.S.&N.In.R.R.	19½
100	do	12¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 54
$5,000	New Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 77½
$1,000	City of Lexington 6s	Int. add. 40
$2,000	Madison City (Wis.) Bonds, 7s	Int. add. 50
$4,000	Mill. and Mississippi 6s	Int. add. 53⅛
$4,000	Ch. St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s	Int. add. 32
$16,000	Cin., Wilming. and Zville 7s	Int. add. 15
$1,000	Yuba County (Cal.) 10s	Int. add. 60
10	shares American Exchange Bank	99½
5	shares Continental Bank	95½
13	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145
18	shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	81½
10	shares Home Insurance Co	150½
40	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	110
10	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	86
9	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	85
20	shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	84½
32	shares East River Fire Insurance Co.	90
5	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	69½
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	68⅝
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	69
10	shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	66⅜
15	shares Reading Railroad Co.	55⅜
25	shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	41
10	shares American Express Co	88¾
15	shares American Express Co	88⅝
5	shares American Express Co	88¼
60	shares American Transportation Co	20
200	shares Branton Machine Co	5
86	shares Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.	10½
100	shares Del. Lackawanna & Western R.R.	20½
10	shares New-York and New-Haven R.R.	50½
20	shares Sixth Avenue R.R.	103¼
5	shares American Express Co	91¼
19	shares American Exchange Bank	100
20	shares Irving Bank	92½
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	95
10	shares Commonwealth Fire I. s. Co.	84¾
30	shares New-York Equit. Fire Ins. Co.	f63@164
5	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	90
20	shares New World Fire Ins. Co	87½
7	shares Union India Rubber Co	15

TUESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The mail by the *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool Jan. 2, was delivered from our Post-Office early this morning. The private mercantile and banking accounts are of a cheerful tone, but not differing materially from the public advices. Two or three descriptions American Stocks are quoted, at the latest hour, better than by the Halifax dispatch. We hear of sales of Illinois Central Bonds as high as 82 ℔ cent. Sterling, and of Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. nt an advance of 5 ℔ cent. in a single day. Some Illinois Shares were sold at 96; afterwards at 95, closing 95@97 ℔ cent. The few State Stocks in London were firmly held and were inquired for. The Cotton market was firm at Liverpool, and the trade slightly improved at Manchester. Interest was down to 5 ℔ cent. at the Bank of France, and the Bank's reserve of Specie had run up to $55,000,000. The Bank of England reserve was up to $57,275,000, and a reduction of interest to 6 ℔ cent., early in January, confidently looked for.

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, write on the subject of American Stocks:

"The more current descriptions of American Railroad Securities have participated in the general improvement in our Stock Markets. New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 80, and the Shares at 70@70¾; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds at 80; 2d Morigage at 82¾@83; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 85; Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds at 77⅛; and the Shares at 14, 13, 12¾, 11¾, 10½, 8, 4, 5 and 6 discount. State Stocks are firm in price, and rather more inquired for."

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, London, writes:

"There has been more inquiry for Illinois Central Shares, and transactions have been active at improved rates. The proposed loan drags heavily and subscriptions are not very freely forthcoming, without a concession that the Bonds be receivable at par, in payment for future calls. Michigan Central Bonds continue in demand, are extremely scarce, and close at an advance of 5 ℔ cent. We note transactions in New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds and Pennsylvania Central Bonds at previous rates. Yesterday a very sharp demand existed for Illinois Shares; and as holders have shown less disposition to part with them the price rapidly advanced to 4 discount. To-day the market is more quiet, and transactions have taken place at 6, 7 and 5 discount."

MESSRS. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Brokers, Liverpool, report as follows of the sales of the week, stock at close of the old year, and ruling prices:

"To-day the market closes very firmly, with a good general demand, and at outside prices. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

The total sales of the week (four days) amount to 40,190 bales, of which 26,540 are American. Speculators have taken 5,470, and exporters 2,070, leaving 32,650 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for same time is 35,857 bales, of which 26,400 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 68,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY:

Fair Orleans	6⅝d.	Mid., 6¼d.	Ord., 2⅝d.@5d.
Fair Mobile	6 7-16d.	Mid., 6⅜d.	Ord., 4d. @5d.
Fair Atlantic	6 5-16d.	Mid., 6d.	Ord., 3d. @5d.

Total taken for consumption, 1857 ..... 1,687,087 bales
Total taken for export, (actual,) 1857 .. 247,546 bales
Total taken for consumption, 1856 ..... 2,187,889 bales
Total taken for export, (actual,) 1856 .. 288,000 bales

	Amer.	Brazil.	Egypt'n.	East I.	West I.	Total.
Sk. this day.	198,740	36,070	15,200	145,940	4,350	400,300
Same, 1856	173,160	27,170	25,060	55,360	660	281,430

The growing ease in money matters tends to enliven the Manchester markets for Goods and Yarn, and there is a disposition to purchase, not before perceptible. The advance demanded by producers, however, checks business, and a cautious reserve is exercised in the dealings of operators, which time alone can eradicate."

Our own correspondent at Liverpool writes as follows of the retirement of the old house of RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & Co., from whose Grain circulars we have had frequent occasion, of late years, to quote:

"The circular which we send you contains the notice of the retirement from business in Liverpool of the long-established and well-known house of Messrs. RICHARDSON, BROS. & Co., who have been for many years largely engaged in the American trade. These gentlemen have retired in favor of the firm of WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., who purpose to carry on the business as heretofore, MR. JOHN G. DALE acting for them in New-York and Philadelphia."

The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

"At the close of the year MR. DAVID BARCLAY CHAPMAN retired from the celebrated bill-discounting firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., of which, since the death of MR. SAMUEL GURNEY, he had been the senior partner. This is an event of some importance in the London money market, the transactions of that house during the recent crises having led to much public criticism. MR. CHAPMAN, it is considered, has all along been too regardless of the character of the persons to whom he made advances, the allegation being that he looked only to the security of his own firm, and to the certainty of being able, in conjunction with other houses, to bring about a suspension of the Bank charter act in case of a pressure for money that might at any time threaten to bring them into peril. At the height of the recent crisis, when the resources of the Bank were most severely tried, this firm found itself compelled to seek assistance in the shape of a temporary advance on bills they had discounted to the amount of $4,500,000 on a single day, and it was from the fact that they had so managed or mismanaged their business as to have been brought into this position, that the chief alarm arose which led to the issue of the Government letter authorizing the Bank to put out notes beyond the limits prescribed by the charter. Although the house has probably not escaped so well on this as on former occasions of panic, especially those of 1837 and 1847, it is said that the sum in cash which falls to MR. CHAPMAN on his withdrawal is $2,500,000.

The end of the year has also seen the retirement from business of MR. HORSLEY PALMER, whose name is one of the most honorable among the entire body of British merchants. His partner next in years, MR. MCKILLOP, likewise withdraws, and the firm will henceforth be DENT, PALMER & Co., the second name being that of the eldest son of MR. HORSLEY PALMER. MR. PALMER visited New-York in 1852, upon the attempt to repudiate the claims of the English holders of the bonds of the North American Trust Company, and the recent judgment, which, after fifteen years litigation, has resulted in the defeat of that movement must have proved a most happy event to him. He is now about seventy-nine, apparently almost as vigorous as ever, but sensible, nevertheless, of the infirmities of that period of life.

The Foreign Bill Market to-day manifested less firmness than yesterday for Sterling, and prime bills were done at 109½@109¾, 60 days. A number of the leading banking houses are remitting lightly or not at all, in gold by the *Africa*, and the aggregate shipment will fall short of the estimate of yesterday by half a million of dollars. The engagements at the ship's office this afternoon are about $1,000,000 in Gold, to which $200,000 in Silver is to be added. The Money Market is easy to-day at 6@7 ℔ cent. at call, and 7@9 ℔ cent. for discounts, where the paper is strictly choice. The Domestic Exchanges are easy with all the near cities; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 99¾@99¾ ℔ cent.; Boston, 99¾@par. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $55,874; paid out $53,412, and held at the close $2,876,288. The New Treasury Notes are being paid out at Washington to the public creditors and are also taken by the bankers of that city as a remittance to other points. Several parcels have been received in this City—one of $50,000 to-day, which was taken on deposit at the American Exchange Bank.

The Stock Market was again strong on the State and Railway Board list, and a large business was done at the full rates of yesterday in this direction. But for shares the demand was tame, and with one or two exceptions prices a little weaker, a disposition being shown to *Bear* the market for New-York and Erie shares, with which some of the other Railroads sympathized. Erie left off 19⅝@¾; New-York Central, 78½; Rock Island, 67¼; Toledo, 42@42½, and Panama 89@89½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares active at 92 ℔ cent., the bonds 89½@90; Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents advanced to 93 ℔ cent.; Missouri's, 84¾@½. The general market steady at the close.

We learn to-day of the suspension of MR. JAMES W. PHILLIPS, Shipping merchant of South-street, and of the assignment of MR. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the well-known steamship owner, on the North River side of the City.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 18.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$3,261,830	$572,076	$163,660	$1,800,000
North America	2,596,318	695,952	61,323	1,000,000
Farm & Mech	3,688,000	772,000	85,000	2,000,000
Commercial	1,356,300	213,500	51,676	841,400
Mechanics	1,880,214	209,333	30,462	800,000
N. Liberties	1,254,000	151,000	37,500	500,000
Southwark	668,856	209,499	29,045	250,000
Kensington	637,598	100,811	86,900	250,000
P. Township	547,304	137,736	17,175	350,000
Western	1,220,346	209,466	25,300	418,600
Man. & Mech	903,371	110,678	87,535	544,375
Commerce	638,098	166,098	88,520	250,000
Girard	1,368,769	174,113	61,375	1,250,000
Tradesmen's	440,813	115,112	39,889	150,000
Consolidation	345,154	46,875	19,230	298,670
City	628,654	95,730	33,046	441,150
Commonwealth	162,120	40,320	9,910	155,799
Total	$21,068,652	$4,018,295	$1,046,545	$11,294,095

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	
Capital	$11,294 095	$11,294,095	
Discounts	21,302,374	21,068,652	Dec. $233,722
Specie	3,770,701	4,018,290	Inc. 247,590
Due fm other bks.	2,191,616	2,085,935	Dec. 105,681
Due to other bks.	4,453,394	4,339,676	Dec. 103,718
Deposits	11,465,253	11,512,657	Inc. 47,512
Circulation	1,011,033	1,046,545	Inc. 35,512

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$899,848	1,145,194	1,254,472
Previously reported	1,031,039	1,680,294	649,559
Since Jan. 1	$1,930,887	2,825,488	1,904,031

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1857, were $451,857 39
Against earnings in December, 1856 ..... 537,480 97
Decrease $85,623 58

LE HURAY & Co. quote Currency and Land Warrants as follows:

CURRENCY.

All solvent New-York State Banks, ⅜; All New-England Banks in good credit, ⅜; Rhode Island, ½; East Jersey Banks, ¼; West Jersey Banks, ¾@1; Philadelphia Banks, ½@¾; Pennsylvania Country Bank, 1¾@2; Baltimore City Banks, 1¼; Maryland, 2@2½; Virginia, Old Banks, 3¾; Virginia, Free Banks, 2¾; North Carolina, 4½; South Carolina, 3¾; New-Orleans, 2; Mobile, 2; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 1¾; Indiana Free Banks, 2; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 3; Illinois and Wisconsin, 4; Tennessee Old Bank, 7; Tennessee Free Banks, 8; Canada, 1; Philadelphia Checks, ⅜; Baltimore Checks, 1⅛; Boston Checks, ⅜.

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
160 Acres	$87	160 Acres	$92
120 Acres	77	120 Acres	82
80 Acres	65	80 Acres	90
40 Acres	90	40 Acres	100

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Our last advices were 11th inst. The European news, which we have to the 2d January, continues to strengthen the opinion that the violence of the crisis is past, and the rapid accumulation at London and Paris of specie as well as of capital seeking remunerative employment outside of commerce, disclose a state of things in these cities similar to that presented by our Stock Exchange two months ago, arising from the same causes. The movement of our Stock market during the last few days, shows in a more striking manner than the previous week the distinction in the demand for investment securities and for Railroad shares. Whilst these latter, in consequence of small receipts for several months past, and embarrassments resulting therefrom, have been but moderately active and have for the most part fallen in price, State Stocks and Railroad bonds dealt in at the Stock Exchange, have been the objects of a very active demand at higher prices generally. The banks of the State of Rhode Island have resumed specie payments; it appears probable that those of Philadelphia and Baltimore will soon follow. State Stocks have been very active, and have risen as follows: Missouri 6s, 1¾, (with sales of $1,007,000;) California 7s, of 1870 and 1875, 5; North Carolina 6s, 2; and Virginia 6s, 1 ℔ cent. Tennessee 6s are firm; New-York and Ohio 6s have also been in good demand at an advance. City and County Bonds—We noted some sales of Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, at from 70@71; also of Jersey City 6s and Milwaukee City 7s, without marked change in price, and in Brooklyn 6s at an advance of 3½. Railroad bonds have been generally active. The demand has been strongest for Illinois Central Constructions, at a rise of 3¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant bonds, at an advance of 1; Michigan Central 1st mortgage, at a rise of 7 ℔ cent. Many others have been most moderately dealt in. Railroad shares—With the exception of Illinois Central which has risen 2, the demand is general. Those that have given rise to the principal transactions are Erie, at a decline of ⅞; Reading, of 2; New-York Central, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, of 2; Chicago and Rock Island, of 4¾; Michigan Southern, of 1⅜; and Panama, of 1¾ ℔ cent. Money continues very easy, at from 5@7. Discounts outside of bank are limited, without change in rates. DECOPPET & CO.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Our last advices were dated 11th inst. The stock market, after two days of buoyancy, relapsed into inactivity. Sales having been made to realize the profits of the late rise, our quotations to-day are in many cases below those of last week. Railroad shares continue to be affected by the dullness of trade. On the other hand, the railroads have reason to congratulate themselves that the Winter, thus far, having been unusually mild, they are exempt from the heavy expenditures caused by frost and snow-storms for the two previous years. Investment stocks of the most current descriptions, such as those of State and the larger cities, and Illinois Central and Michigan Central first mortgages, show a marked improvement, and are being daily absorbed by our capitalists in important quantities. Our last advices from Europe are ℔ *America*, to the 2d inst. According to a circular issued by an Agency whose sole business it is to collect information as to the position and credit of commercial houses, the number of failures and suspensions in the United States, during the late crisis, is estimated at 4,937, principally in the northern States, with debts amounting to $291,750,000, on which the final loss is set down at $140,000,000; 418 houses pay in full, with $74,293,000 of debts. The proportion of failures is 2 41-100 ℔ cent. on the whole number of firms in business, and 3 65-100 ℔ cent. on the total estimated indebtedness. These estimates are necessarily very vague, but we reproduce them as being the only ones thus far published. In 1841, 3,200 houses applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law, with liabilities for $143,000,000. Since the suspension of the 14th October the specie in the Banks of our five leading cities, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore and New-Orleans, has increased $36,000,000 in the face of $17,000,000 exported to Europe, the present amount of their specie line being about $53,000,000, which is more than three times the total of $16 800,000 in October; against $30,000,000 on the 1st January, 1857. The Rhode Island Banks have just resumed specie payments; the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks will follow shortly. State Stocks have continued to improve, with a further large movement; sales over $1,000,000, three quarters being in Missouris, the next most active being California, North Carolina and Tennessees. Virginias show a rise of 1¾ ℔ cent.; Missouri 1⅝; California, 4½; Ohio, 1860, ⅞; North Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, ½; Michigan, sales at 92 @93; Louisiana, at 86½; New-York State 6 ℔ cent., 1865, at 106; do. 6 ℔ cent., 1872-74, at 110@111½; United States 5 ℔ cent., 1865, at 103, and 6 ℔ cent., 1867, at 113. City and County Bonds—We note rather active sales in Milwaukee 7 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, at previous rates; do. Railroad issue, at 52@53; Chicago 6s and St. Louis 6s at steady rates; Jersey City 6s at 95; Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, at 70, and St. Louis County 7 ℔ cent., 1880, anticipation bonds, at 84. Railroad Bonds have improved, particularly Michigan Centrals. Sales active, exceeding $300,000, about two-thirds of which in Illinois Central and Michigan Central 1st mortgages, which were quoted at 85 in our last circular, advanced to 90, and are now in demand at 92, without sellers. Railroad Shares—Generally lower, excepting Illinois Central, which is 2 ℔ cent. higher. Sales active for the two first days of the week, but dull since. Erie has declined ¾; Reading, 1⅞; Panama, 1¾; Michigan Southern, 1½; do. Preferred, ½@1; Cleveland and Toledo, 1⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 5; Galena and Chicago, 3; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 1; Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2¼; Hudson River, 1¾. New-York Central and Michigan Central steady, at 78¾ and 54. Money grows daily more and more abundant on call at 5@7. First-class paper 7 ℔ cent.; names less current, 8@10; stock coupons, 8@10. Exchanges higher, with few bills for sale. London, 109½@110; Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The improving tendency which existed in our Stock Market, at the date of our last report, 5th inst., has continued throughout the greater part of the fortnight. As the natural consequence of the steady accumulation of idle capital, there is an increasing demand for investments, which is rapidly absorbing the reliable and productive securities upon the market. A marked preference is at present given to the leading State Stocks, and the transactions in these have been very large, accompanied by a material improvement in prices, which (although some slight reactions, produced by the realization of profits on speculative purchases, have taken place during the last few days) have still rather an improving tendency at the close. Railroad Shares have also been active, but the improvement in these is less decided, the current earnings still comparing unfavorably with those of last year, although the decrease in December was not, as a general rule, so great as during the two preceding months. The omission of the usual semi-annual dividends by several of the companies, has a tendency to limit Investments in their stocks. The purchases are mostly of a speculative character, based upon a probability of an increase of traffic during the coming Spring, and the expectation that the reforms adopted in the management of the roads will cause any decrease in earnings from previous years to be to a considerable extent offset by the reduction in expenses.

The favorable accounts received by the late steamers from Europe, showing a total cessation of the panic, and a gradual reduction in the rates of interest, have contributed largely to the buoyancy in our Stock market. It has been further increased by the steady accumulation of specie by the banks in this City, their last returns showing an aggregate of $30,211,266, an increase during the fortnight, notwithstanding the continuance of large exports of Gold to Europe, of $1,649.320, and an excess over the largest amount held by them at any time previous to their late suspensions, of $12,300,000. The increase of loans is very moderate, amounting for the fortnight to $923,779. Since the suspension, the total increase of loans has been only $2,227,936, while in specie it is $22,368,036.

The Money market is without change. Loans on call continue abundant at 5@7, and first-class paper discounts readily at 7@10 ℔ cent. The exports of Specie, for the fortnight, amount to $3,446,176, and the receipts of Gold, from California, to $1,607,440. For Foreign Exchanges the market is rather more active and rates firmer. The supply of first-class bills is not large. CAMMANN & CO.

New-York Central Road.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The article which we publish in relation to the New-York Central Railroad and the meeting of stockholders held at Albany, although appearing anonymously, is from the pen of a gentleman whose name has been furnished to us, and whose character is a guaranty of the accuracy of his statements.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

My attention has been called to a report signed by some highly respectable gentlemen of the City of New-York, professing to give a statement of the proceedings and resolutions at a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held in the city of Albany on the 9th day of December last. The statement thus given is in many respects very inaccurate, both as regards the proceedings of the meeting and the other subjects treated of in the report; and having as a stockholder been present at that meeting, I beg leave to make some explanatory statements in relation thereto. I had intended to have this done sooner, but other indispensable engagements have prevented.

Although it probably was not so intended, the report in its general tone and style, implies, on the part of the gentlemen making it, a somewhat larger and more authorized representative character than perhaps properly belongs to them, appointed as they were, not at any general or stated meeting of stockholders, but at a voluntary meeting of a small portion only of the New-York City stockholders, brought together by an anonymous newspaper call. This is not a matter of much surprise to us residents of the rural districts, for we have had occasion before this to observe how natural and perhaps excusable it is, for gentlemen in a certain influential position in regard to business affairs in a great city like New-York, to come almost unconsciously to regard themselves as invested with a sort of general representative authority for others, and to take it for granted that no great enterprise can be well and safely conducted without the benefit of their counsels, so that they can hardly recognize as legitimate, and much less as wise, any exercise of discretion on the part of others which excludes them from a control which they feel themselves so peculiarly fitted to exercise.

In reading the report I think one cannot but be struck with the fact, that notwithstanding the tone of grave censure which pervades it and the edifying moral reflections and the vague hints and insinuations of something wrong with which it abounds, there is, nevertheless—with the exception of the expression of dissatisfaction with MR. CORNING'S course in making up the ticket and the allegation that an agent implicated in a wood fraud had been retained in the service of the Company—a remarkable want of any distinct specification of any fact indicating anything amiss, either in the conditinn of the Company or in the conduct or management of any of the officers or directors. As to MR. CORNING'S conduct, he is abundantly capable of making any vindication it may require, and as to the alleged fraud on the part of a wood agent, I am informed that application has been made to the Committee for more distinct information in regard to the facts and to the person to whom they refer, in order that the charge may be investigated. When gentlemen of such presumed competency and business character undertook voluntarily to arraign the executive officers of such a corporation and make its affairs the subject of public animadversion, we had a right to expect something more definite and specific—and that they would at least have sought to make themselves acquainted with the actual condition of the Company, and with the mode in which its business was conducted in all its most important departments. Had this been done, any well considered suggestions, the result of such inquiry and examination, and coming from such a source, would have been entitled to, and would have been received with great deference. No one familiar with the vast and complicated business and relations of this Company, can reasonably suppose that in the multiplied details of its management, and especially in its subordinate agencies, neglects and abuses will not sometimes occur. But the real question to be considered is, whether there is honesty, capacity and vigilance on the part of the directors and leading officers, and whether the established rules and system of business is the best that can be devised to prevent and to bring to light abuses. We look in vain through the report for any such information, or for any evidence of an attempt on the part of the Committee to obtain it. Stockholders in these times are by no means indifferent to their own interests, and will not be apt to shut their eyes to any evidence of real misconduct on the part of their agents. But, on the other hand, they cannot be unmindful of the fact, that amid the disclosures of fraud and mismanagement in almost every quarter, and the nearly universal wreck of railroad corporations in every part of the country, this Company has gone safely and triumphantly through the late financial storm, not only with unquestioned pecuniary credit, but without any imputation upon the integrity or honor of any of its executive officers. Simple justice demands that such a well-earned reputation should not be lightly assailed.

The intimations conveyed by this report, vague as they may be, could not but excite some solicitude, and as a stockholder myself, and having charge also of the interests of others, I have felt it due to my own interests and to the interests I have in charge, to inquire in regard to some of the matters supposed to be alluded to in the report; and although neither an officer nor related to an officer of the Company, I have found the utmost readiness to afford me any desired information; and my own inquiries thus made do not permit me to doubt, that had the gentlemen of this Committee devoted a portion only of the time they have bestowed in getting up meetings and in preparing resolutions and reports, to making a personal inquiry into the condition of the Company, and into the way in which the purchases are made, the accounts audited, and the business in all the departments practically conducted, they would have found their suspicions groundless, many of their proposed reforms uncalled for, and many of their suggestions not only anticipated in the actual operations of the Company, but greatly improved upon.

I have been led into more extended remarks than I had intended, upon what, after all, are only subordinate features of the report, the real object of which is to find fault with the proxy system, the other matters above alluded to being evidently introduced only incidentally, and in order to prop up and give color and effect to this. I propose, therefore, to examine some of the supposed objections to the proxy system, but before doing so, and in order to connect it with the resolutions on that subject before the Stockholders' meeting, it may be proper to refer to the proceedings of that meeting and to correct some important errors and omissions which the Committee have fallen into, in regard to what then occurred.

And with this view I would first refer to the circumstances attending the organization of that meeting. The place appointed by the published notice for the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders was at the Company's rooms in the Albany Exchange, but, notwithstanding the Committee were informed the evening before that every requisite provision for their accommodation would be made at the Exchange, where the body of the Stockholders would be in attendance, they nevertheless saw fit to go to the City Hall and there organize their meeting. Although this gave their meeting from the outset an irregular and exceptional character, it enabled them to effect their organization in their own way, and without any knowledge on the part of most of the Stockholders assembled at the Exchange that any such meeting was going on. After the presentation of the Committee's resolutions and a very able and plausible speech by MR. DENONE in support of them, the meeting took a recess until after the election. On reassembling in the afternoon there was a much more general attendance of the Stockholders, and the resolutions as proposed were subjected to a discussion which resulted in the withdrawal of some of them and the essential modification of others.

There was no objection made on the part of any one to the principle of the first resolution, to wit: that the aggregate amount of the capital and funded debt ought not to be increased without the consent of the Stockholders; and an amendment proposed by MR. HUGH WHITE, embodying this principle in a simple and compact form was, unanimously adopted. It was shown, however, by the annual report, that such was already virtually the recognized policy of the Company.

The next resolution, directing the closing of the Construction Account and the payment of the current expenditures out of the gross revenues, so that hereafter the precise net revenues might be ascertained, underwent an earnest and protracted discussion, that resulted in its being withdrawn by its mover. It was objected to as giving to the public a false and injurious impression in regard to the present condition, policy and management, and thus gratuitously prejudicing the credit of the stock, inasmuch as in fact there is

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1978. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

THE UTAH ARMY.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Breaking-up from Black's Fork—The March to Fort Bridger—Trials of the Army—Severe Weather—The Mormons' Destruction of Fort Bridger—Melancholy Scenes—Preparations for the Winter—Graphic Narrative.

From Our Army Correspondent.

CAMP SCOTT, (near Fort Bridger,) Utah Territory, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

The Army for Utah is now in Winter quarters at this place, having succeeded in reconstructing, amidst the ruins of the old Fort, (laid desolate by the Mormons before our arrival,) accommodations sufficient to insure a tolerable degree of comfort.

The march hither was attended by a variety of disagreeable occurrences. The whole Army started from camp on Black's Fork on the 7th of November, the Fifth Infantry in advance. We began the march at daylight, but it was late in the evening before the last of the ox-trains got started. The day was very uncomfortable, a cold northwest wind blowing, accompanied by snow, which was in our faces during the whole march. We moved some fifteen miles, and it was, I believe, the severest fifteen miles journey which was ever taken by so large a portion of the United States Army.

Our progress was so hindered by the giving out and death of the mules and cattle, that it was dark before the advance reached their camping ground and it was after 11 o'clock at night before the troops all reached camp. The tents had then to be pitched in the dark, *on snow nearly a foot deep*, the wood sought for, and supper cooked in a raging snow-storm. Of the ox trains, only two reached the camp.

Col. TAYLOR, one of the prisoners, on the 16th, made his escape from the guards, and was not retaken. Ninety of the Government mules died during the day, and also a very large number of cattle. The thermometer stood at 14° below zero on the 12th; rather cold weather in which to live in tents!

We reached Fort Bridger on the 14th, and we shall remain here, in camp, this Winter. The wall of the Fort is built of cobble-stone, laid in mortar, four feet thick at the bottom—about two feet thick at the top, and twenty feet in height. Adjoining this wall is a large *corral*, inclosed by a stone wall of the same description, about eight feet in height. These improvements were found uninjured, but the wooden gates, (which were very strong,) *were almost entirely consumed by fire*; all the buildings which surrounded the Fort were also *burned to the ground*. Hearing that there were vegetables at Fort Supply, *cached* and yet in the ground, a party went there to-day to see what could be found.

On arriving at the spot I realized for the first time in my life what I had imagined of the appearance of a sacked, burned and abandoned village. The place was marked by the blackened and charred timbers sticking up in every direction, and by the tumbling adobe walls and mud chimneys. There was a sense of desolation about those ruins of a recently beautiful settlement which was, to say the least, unpleasant. The Fort had been surrounded by pickets, which had burned down with the buildings. This settlement contained about 18 houses besides a grist and saw mill. There were about 40 acres of potatoes in the ground, but they were all spoiled by the frost. We found, by poking about among the ruins, a hole containing about three bushels of excellent potatoes. We found a patch of turnips and beets uninjured by the frost, and of them we secured a good supply. The wheat had been cut before the Mormons left, and had been burned in the stack. In the meadow there was 5 acres of hay, cut and lying as it had been raked up at the time of cutting.

Just before leaving the place a black and white cat ran out towards us, from under a pile of half-burnt timber. We gave her food and tried to capture her. She would not allow that, but persisted in keeping her lonely watch over the ruins of he old home.

We are all very busy building houses here for our Winter quarters. Ours is roofed, and to-morrow we hope to daub the chinks with mud; it will then be finished, and we will have a comfortable place for the Winter. We have had the site of our "City" surveyed and laid out. Judge ECKLES finished his house first; therefore, in his honor, we call the place Ecklesville.

Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is putting up a large office on one side of the square. As you may readily conceive, we have all styles of buildings, but the favorite seems to be a hole dug in the ground with a tent pitched over it, and a fireplace at one end.

Our "City" is built in a pretty bend of the creek. It is contemplated to build a Court-house and Jail. The first session of the United States District Court for this district was held at Ecklesville to-day. Mr. MCCARTY, a wagon-maker of RUSSELL & WADDELL, was put on trial for shooting a soldier a few days since. It seems that a party of drunken soldiers attacked him with stones, and struck him several times. He finally, in self-defence, shot one of them, and it is supposed the soldier cannot live. MCCARTY was acquitted. Governor CUMMINGS has concluded not to build a house, but live in tents this Winter. He has sent a proclamation to BRIGHAM and the Mormons, by GROW and SOUTHWORTH, two Mormon prisoners, who were released for that purpose. Mr. PERRY has built a log store; Mr. LIVINGSTON a pole store, and Mr. GERRISH a frame store, which are covered with canvas. It is also contemplated to erect a building for a photographic gallery; we shall therefore be able to send you views of our "City," Fort Scott, and the encampment, as well as of the phizzes and costumes of the residents. Fort Bridger is being converted into a regular fortification. Our Winter quarters are well-selected, the army is camped in fine timbers, which affords shelter from the winds, and a good material for building. The soldiers are all provided with the Sibley tent, which is shaped like a lodge, in the centre of which a large fire can be built. All the Government mules, except a few kept for hauling fire-wood, have been sent to Henry's Fork for the Winter, under the protection of several companies of dragoons.

Just before breaking up from Black's Fork we were joined by Mr. JESSE JONES and Mrs. MOGO, (wife of the former United States Surveyor in Utah,) both of whom had made their escape from Salt Lake City. They reported that all the Gentiles had been ordered to leave the Territory. The Mormons in the City had been several times to the stores of Messrs. LIVINGSTON & KINCAID and GILBERT & GERRISH, and helped themselves to such things as they needed without paying for the same. On one occasion a whole company, which came up from the southern settlements on their way out to Fort Bridger, made free with the contents of the stores. I shall keep you informed of the progress of events.

A. B. C.

Police Intelligence.

MOCK-AUCTION SWINDLES.—James P. Lewis, of Newark, N. J., John Henderson, of Stamford, Conn., Samuel Jacobs, of No. 456 Graod-street, and Jacob [illegible]man, of No. 9 Broome-street, complained yesterday at the Mayor's office, of having been swindled at mock auction stores No. 53 Cortlandt-street, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Park Row and Ann-street, and No. [illegible] Broadway. Officers were dispatched to the [illegible] and the keepers compelled to disgorge.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Officer Elder of the Detective Police arrested yesterday Samuel P. Buckbee, alleged to be a fugitive from Elmira, N. Y., where he stands charged with having defrauded Mr. Alfred Patton, a merchant, out of $456. He was taken back to Elmira for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Definitive Confirmation of the Naval Nominations—The Admission of Minnesota—Subsistence for the Utah Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Senate, to-day, voted down the pending motions to reconsider the confirmations of Naval officers, recommended by the Courts of Inquiry, and thus definitely confirmed every such nomination which was pending.

The Territorial Committee will vote on the admission of Minnesota to-morrow. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The War Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,224,000, to pay for four millions eight hundred and eighty thousand rations, for the subsistence of the Utah expedition for twenty months from the 1st July next—that amount being required for 5,606 soldiers, 200 women, 300 servants, and 1,894 employes—aggregate, 8,000.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has dispatched Deputies for the witnesses to appear before the several Special Investigating Committees.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the remainder of the Naval nominations made, pursuant to the recommendations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. IVERSON introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. IVERSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to change and regulate the mode of appointing cadets to the Military Academy, and to modify the laws relative to that establishment.

Mr. HALE resumed his remarks from Monday, and commented on two of the positions held by the Superior Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case. First, the Court affirm the right of property in slaves is of the same nature as the right to all other property. Secondly, that the right to hold this description of property and to traffic in slaves at the time of the American Revolution and adoption of the Federal Constitution was so universally recognized and acknowledged by both England and this country that no man ever thought of disputing it. He took issue on both these points. The legal principle was unsound and unsupported. What purported to be the statement of a fact was equally unsupported by both truth and history. The first proposition was more distinctly and fully expressed in the Lecompton Constitution—where it declared that "the right of property is before and is higher than any constitutional sanction, and that the right of the owner to the slave and to such slave and its increase is the same, and is as inviolable as the right of the owner to any other property whatever." He had a higher respect for the Lecompton Convention, than for the Supreme Court, because the Convention had been more explicit than the Court in stating just what they meant. He did not deny that in States tolerating Slavery, that there was legal property in slaves. In some of the Free States there was a qualified property in human beings. In New-Hampshire criminals were sent to the Penitentiary for the public good, and anybody might contract with the Warden having the custody of these prisoners for the use of their labor. The laws recognize his right to the labor of the convicts, and he can take them where he pleases within the jurisdiction of the State—but if he should cross Connecticut River and undertake to make them quarry marble in the Green Mountains of Vermont, his right to their labor would immediately cease. Precisely similar was the right of the slaveholder to the labor of his slaves. It is a legal right where Slavery exists by law, and nowhere else. The moment the slave goes beyond the jurisdiction which imposes the servitude, that moment he is free. There was an essential difference between the right to the labor of human beings and the right to property in inanimate things and in the brute creation. A man may go all over the world with a horse, and everywhere, both among civilized and savage nations, his right to the ownership will be respected. This right does not depend upon the existence of statute law, but because by the universal consent of mankind, a horse is the subject of property. When the horse was created he was made to be a property, and man was made to own him. The right to do so dates back to the earliest period of recorded time. When God created the earth and gave it to man to cultivate, and filled the land with cattle and the sea with fish, and the air with fowls, God also gave man dominion over the cattle and the fish and the fowls, but He never gave him dominion over his fellow man. He reserved his best and greatest work for his own peculiar worship. This distinction had been recognized by every writer who ever wrote on the subject, and by no States more clearly and decisively than Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, and other Slaveholding States. It had been also recognized by the unanimous concurrence of every member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in support of his argument he read extracts from various authorities.

During his remarks, Mr. HALE declared that, if the attempt be persisted in to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, he hoped that they would fight, and resist even unto blood and death.

Mr. HARLAN obtained the floor.

The further consideration of the Kansas question was postponed until Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Among other bills introduced was one by Mr. SCOTT, providing for the better security of board vessels navigating the ocean, propelled in whole or in part by steam. He stated the bill had for its basis the memorial of the Underwriters of New-York.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MCKIBBEN introduced a bill granting alternate sections of land to California for railroads of that State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, introduced the French Spoliation Bill.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolves of the Nebraska Legislative Assembly, stating that a very large majority were legal voters of the Territory, who voted for Mr. FERGUSON, whose seat as delegate was contested by Mr. CHAPMAN, and repelling certain aspersions that had been cast on Mr. FERGUSON's character.

The following compose the Committee to which is referred to bill to divide the Clerks and Messengers of the Departments at Washington among the States and Territories *pro rata*:

Messrs. ROBERT SMITH, SEWARD, KELSEY, PENDLETON, GILMAN, CLEMENS and ANDERSON.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message.

A debate took place on the proposition to refer so much of the Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad to a Select Committee, during which

Mr. MAYNARD said such a road was recommended in the Cincinnati Platform, and in the Inaugural and annual Message of the President. It was as much a part of the programme of the Administration as the acquisition of Cuba and the Protectorate of Central America. [Laughter.]

Mr. GREENWOOD—Such a road would be constitutional and proper. Congress had talked enough about the subject, and ought now to act. He had a preference for one route, but preferred to vote for almost any other, rather than have none at all.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, offered a substitute, proposing to refer the subject to a Committee of thirteen, designating the number respectively to be appointed from each section of the Union, according to federal representation. He remarked that such a Committee would not be likely to favor the executive or certain leading gentlemen's plans, but would make a fair report. He did not believe a Southern route practicable. New-York is more interested in the road than the whole South, and three-fourths of the business with California is at the north of Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER said that as there seemed to be a desire to nurse this bantling, he preferred that it should go to the Committee on Roads and Canals, the Chairman having nothing else to nurse unless the House gave him this. [Laughter.]

[NOTE BY REPORTER—Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the Chairman, is a bachelor.]

Mr. LETCHER observed that so far as he was concerned he was opposed to a Pacific Railroad, whether recommended by the President or by anybody else.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, said that he had an objection to the source (meaning Mr. BENNETT of New-York) whence came this proposition to divide the Union into patchwork. He supposed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. LETCHER) would not be read out of the party for opposing the President's views upon this subject, because he was not an aspirant for the Presidency. If he were, the Washington *Union* and other papers would be attacking him.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, was for a Pacific Railroad, earnestly, sincerely, and in good faith. He did not care from what side the proposition came, nor to whom the credit would be attributed.

Mr. HARRIS—Will you vote for the Southern route?

Mr. WASHBURN—That will depend upon circumstances, but as far as I am concerned, I will vote for no route unless it is fixed by law. I voted for the Wagon route to the Pacific, but instead of the route being left to the contractors, it was selected by the Administration.

Mr. PHELPS earnestly appealed to gentlemen to cease talking and vote.

Mr. FLORENCE advocated the sending of the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Because the Chairman did not believe in the constitutional power to construct railroads, it did not follow as a consequence that a majority of the members of that Committee believed with him.

Mr. MILLSON confessed to so much bluntness of Intellect as not to see in what part of the Constitution such power is conferred. He wanted a Select Committee to report the fact for general information.

Mr. SEWARD thought the subject ought to be referred to the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business, for it had been here ever since he had been in Congress. Gentlemen seemed to differ—therefore the subject ought to be reviewed and revised. He knew of no better reference.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, for Mr. MILLSON's information, said the power to construct the road was found in the Constitution, under several clauses, and quoted JEFFERSON, MADISON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as signing bills for internal improvements.

Mr. LEITER said this subject should be considered not only as to its practicability, but its constitutionality. The Constitution granted no power to build a Railroad. If Democratic doctrine prevails, there is an end of the matter. He congratulated the Democracy that the President has recommended a policy which the party has earnestly resisted for the last twenty-five years.

The Committee of the Whole, after rejecting all the pending resolutions, adopted one that so much of the President's Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad be referred to a select Committee of fifteen, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee rose, when the resolution heretofore considered, referring the various branches of the Message to the appropriate Committees, was concurred in,—the one relative to the Pacific Railroad by 136 against 60.

The House then adjourned.

The Proposed Location of the Pacific Railroad—Increase of the Army—The Return of Commodore Paulding—The Late Doorkeeper of the House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

It will be noticed that the Pacific Railroad bill, reported to-day by Dr. GWIN, from the Senate's Select Committee on that subject, looks to the location of the road along the great Central Emigrant route. If this bill becomes a law, the Central is the route sure to be selected, unless it should prove to present insurmountable physical difficulties, which is not anticipated. I understand that the President prefers a different plan, in some respects, which may result in some collision in Congress, but is not likely to jeopardize the measure. Mr. BUCHANAN is in favor of a direct appropriation of say ten millions of dollars, and liberal grants of land, for the construction of a military (rail-) road through the Territories alone, to connect the States of the Atlantic with California. If this plan should be adopted, it would inevitably make the road over the Southern route *via* El Paso, on the Western boundary of Texas, and the mouth of the Gila River—for that is the point at which California comes nearer to an Atlantic State than at any other. For this reason it will be earnestly advocated by Southern men,—and as stoutly opposed throughout the North and West. I should judge that the bill reported by the Committee will pass, without material modification.

In connection with this subject, it may be appropriate to state that Mr. BRODERICK, of California, proposes the introduction of a bill authorizing the establishment of military posts one hundred miles apart all the way across the plains and mountains, *via* the California Emigrant route. This protection to the overland route is exceedingly desirable, and would give an impetus to California immigration of vast importance to that State. Around these posts, too, little villages would spring up, and the line in a few years would thus become settled, and the railroad, magnetic telegraph, and travelers would find abundant protection thereafter even without military aid. Senator BRODERICK will deserve well of his constituents if he takes up this idea and presses it towards consummation with the energy and strong will which mark his character.

The proposition to add four or five additional new regiments to the regular army, does not seem to gain strength in Congress. So far as can be judged from superficial indications, there is a settled hostility toward any increase of the army in that way. I confess it seems to me that this hostility is unwise. If we had any occasion, ten years ago, for a regular army of seven thousand men, we need one nearly twice as large now, simply because we have added so largely to our inhabited borders, and traveled territory. Any man who has had occasion to watch the movements of the army of late years, cannot have failed to notice its utter inadequacy to the swollen necessities of the country, even when there are no troops in Kansas beyond those absolutely essential to protection from external enemies. In Texas and New-Mexico, for instance, our troops are from sheer necessity split up into such small fragments, that scarcely a garrison can leave in post men enough to protect it, and yet send out a force sufficient to check and punish Indian depredations committed just in sight; and army officers, on distant and arduous duty, are, because of the paucity of their present numbers, kept in active service much more continually than is reasonable or desirable.

The increase poposed is a necessity independent of the present emergency in Utah—for which, the very general opinion in Congress seems to be that a volunteer force is the most suitable. It may be that discussion will convince Congress of the propriety of increasing the regular army in the mode proposed; but the present indications are that whatever increase is authorized will be by adding to the number of men in the companies already organized. If additional regiments shall be found necessary for service in Utah, the disposition certainly is to authorize volunteers merely, for that special service. The objection made to this by the Administration is that volunteers cost much more than regular troops. That cannot be, if they are mustered into the service of the United States under regulations stringent as those governing regulars. But even if they do cost more, the little increase of money expense is nothing compared with the saving of blood which would result from the speedy ending of the Utah war by the employment of California volunteers, whose superior energy and promptness would make one regiment of them equal to two composed of such "food for powder" as constitutes a very large proportion of our regular army.

Why would it not be a good plan to enlist volunteers in California to serve in the Utah campaign,—with a condition that when it was ended, as many of those who are honorably discharged as may choose to do so, shall be mustered into the service of the United States as military colonists, for two, three, four or five years, to settle in the beautiful valley of Salt Lake, and all along the emigrant route across the Plains? To these, liberal grants of land might be made, with supplies of ammunition, and soldiers' rations, with the privilege of commutation. No service would be required, except to keep up military organization by occasional drill service, and by the communication of each settlement with its neighbors on either side once every two or three days, according to the distance, except in the event of Indian outrages, or any other event requiring special military service, in which event every colonist should be at the command of the officers scattered along at the military Posts which Senator BRODERICK proposes to have established. By the adoption of some such plan as this we should soon become as familiar with the great interior territory of our Continent, as we are with the border, and a chain of healthy settlements would spring up all the way from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. These suggestions are a little crude, perhaps, but Mr. BRODERICK, or any other gentleman of his experience and ability, can readily give them proper shape and form.

I was not wrong in anticipating the return of Commodore PAULDING in his own ship, and that the necessity of relieving him from the command of the Home Squadron would be obviated by a departmental order ending the cruise of the *Wabash*. The *Colorado* has been put in commission at Norfolk, and is now preparing to take post in the Home Squadron as the flagship. I should not be surprised if the *Wabash* is sent to sea again ere long, to carry Capt. T. J. PAGE and the officers and men of the Paraguay Exploring Expedition out to their destination. Will it also carry out a special Minister to Paraguay? Not improbably.

Still another Committee of investigation! This time it is ordered for the purpose of examining the accounts and conduct of Capt. DARLING, late Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. The wonder is that the party referred to has escaped this ordeal so long. Unless public rumor, in very substantial form, shall prove to be very far out of the way, the revelations of this investigation will fully vindicate the strictures of your correspondent in regard to that personage nearly two years ago, and on more than one occasion since.

A brilliant and fashionable audience graced the Washington Theatre last evening to give greeting to DION BOUCICAULT and "AGNES ROBERTSON." BOUCICAULT gave us *Sir Ghorles Coldstream*, in "Used Up," and "AGNES" bewitched her audience with "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail." A more exquisite performance, in every respect, would be looked for in vain. Actors, costume, scenery and all were surpassingly fine. Already the capacity of STUART and BOUCICAULT's establishment here is tried to the utmost; and so it is sure to be so long as they afford such elegant entertainments.

M. B. BRADY, the celebrated New-York photographist, has returned hither, and is fitting up a magnificent suite of rooms on Pennsylvania-avenue, for the prosecution of his art. He will secure many valuable contributions here, doubtless, for his New York establishment. S.

Congressional Grants to Western Railroads.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

There has been a great deal said of the means used to secure from Congress grants of land to railroads in the Western States. The records of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for the City and County of New-York, present a case which has recently been brought before that Court, in which disclosures are made that bear most strikingly upon one of those land-grants, and furnish a flood of light by which what was theretofore in mystery may be understood, and which the present Congress and the public should possess. The case referred to is that of an individual who has lately commenced a prosecution, by suit at law, against the Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, to enforce the payment of three of the first mortgage bonds of that Company. Marvelous enough, a defence has been interposed which does a wondrous tale unfold concerning the means and appliances by which the grant of land to Wisconsin, designed to inure to the benefit of the road named, was obtained. That defence, a pleading in the action in the form of an answer to the complaint therein, sets forth "that on or about the 14th day of May, in the year 1856, an application was pending before the Congress of the United States of America for a grant of land, in alternate sections, to the State of Wisconsin," &c., "which application the said Company favored in the hope of having said lands ceded by the State of Wisconsin to the said Company," &c., "and that *the Bonds in the said complaint mentioned*, with the coupons attached thereto, were delivered" to an individual named, "*to be used and disposed of in his discretion, if said grant should be obtained.*"

Now, in this statement, admission or confession, three things, at least, are clearly manifested, which, prior to the revelation so made, were kept very studiously concealed:

1. That the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company was represented near the last Congress, by a contingently purchased influence.

2. That the means of the said Company were put up, in a large amount, to secure the passage of the Wisconsin Land Bill through that Congress, and, by the condition annexed in the shape of a contingency, in a manner calculated to render them most effective for the accomplishment of the desired object; and,

3. That the particular means which were so employed by the said Company were its first mortgage Bonds, with coupons attached, which, the history of the time shows, were then deemed to be of *par* value, with the probability of being made to yield a handsome premium, and therefore were equal to, if not actually better than, hard money.

These disclosures are wonderfully illuminating, not only as it regards the particular grant in question, but indirectly in respect to other land-grants which were made by the last Congress, designed to inure to the benefit of certain railroads or railroad Companies. They are of exceeding value to the present Congress in the way of warning, and it is hoped will be so far heeded as to impell to the most rigid scrutiny all applications that may come before it asking lands ostensibly for great public objects, either of a State or national character, even if they do not lead to a revision of some grants heretofore made. W.

A View of Public Affairs, in which President Buchanan will be Interested.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858.

There is a general rolling over of things in Washington, and it is difficult to see the light. The Kansas, Utah and Nicaragua imbroglios are condensed together, and they are producing a general chaos. The fillibuster and Utah matters, however, may be put aside for the moment, except so far as they become entangled in their active influences with Kansas. The great question now pressing upon public men here is the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The struggle upon this point will be bitter and desperate. *It is clear that Kansas can only be admitted through the active and determined support of the Administration, and but for this the President would have been more roughly handled in the late debate, both in the House and Senate, upon the connection of the Administration with the unlawful capture of General WALKER upon the soil of Nicaragua by Commodore Paulding.* The Administration is now weak, and the Southern men are very anxious to strengthen it, *so as to make its efforts in behalf of the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, more influential.* This will account for their ignoring other issues in which they differ from the President.

The position of things is strange. Mr. BUCHANAN has been fighting against the South all Summer in resolute and desperate efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and Judge DOUGLAS has been siding with the South in insisting upon the legality of the acts of the Territorial Legislature, and upon the sovereignty of the Convention. And now, what a change of position between them! Mr. BUCHANAN is with the South, and Judge DOUGLAS is with the Black Republicans. Both have changed. Mr. BUCHANAN did, last Summer, write a letter to Governor WALKER, in which he said to him, "*You must use all your influence to have the Constitution referred back to the people for ratification or rejection; upon this, you and I must stand or fall.*" This letter will soon be published. Judge DOUGLAS, last Summer, in his speech at Springfield, urged the sovereignty of the Convention, and its right to determine absolutely upon the Constitution of Kansas. His change is expliceable. *Freesoilism is omnipotent at the North, and the admission of Kansas with a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be the destruction of the Democratic Party.* As one of its leaders, he will fall with it. To prevent this, he is struggling to abolitionize the Democratic Party. He is influenced by still another consideration. He has been a candidate for the Presidency since 1848. The North has had two Presidents in succession, and the South will not tolerate the nomination of the next one from that section by the Democracy. This postpones Judge DOUGLAS for seven years longer. A great cycle this, in the life of a man now-a-days. DOUGLAS, then, is for change, confusion, anarchy, in order to advance himself. He is now appealing to the "Free North," and is preparing the way for a sectional fight. *It will come, and let it come.* But DOUGLAS is gone if the bowstring was around his neck, and the sack prepared for his voyage down the waters of the Hellespont, he would not be more fatally gone. The Black Republicans will not put their standard in his hands—the South will not touch him—and the Administration will fight him. He will be defeated in Illinois for reelection to the Senate. Kansas will be admitted. *The next House of Representatives will be Black Republican*, and in 1860 we shall see—what? Things are drifting to confusion. The defection of DOUGLAS has done more to shake the confidence of the South in Northern men, than everything that has happened before. If he proved false, whom can you trust? The *Mercury* is right. Our failure to sustain our rights, has prostrated our friends at the North.

Important from Kansas.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION—A PRO-SLAVERY GOVERNOR, AND A FREE-STATE CONGRESSMAN AND LEGISLATURE—THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION NOT COUNTED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The *Democrat* has just received Kansas letters to the 14th inst., stating that the returns of the elections on the 21st of December and 4th of January were opened by General CALHOUN on the 13th inst., in the presence of General DENVER, the President of the Council, and the Speaker of the House.

The vote on the 21st of December, for the Constitution with Slavery was 6,063, and for the Constitution without Slavery 526. Three thousand five hundred and sixty-two of these votes are said to have been polled in precincts containing not over a thousand inhabitants.

For Governor the vote was:

SMITH, Free-State	6,238
MARSHALL, Democrat	6,539

FOR CONGRESS.

PARROT, Free-State, received	6,623
CARR, Democrat	6,568

To the Senate 13 Free-State men and 6 Democrats are elected, and to the House 29 Free-State men and 14 Democrats.

The vote on the Constitution has not yet been counted.

Gen. CALHOUN says he shall not close the count now, but receive what other returns may be presented, although the eight days given for making the returns have expired.

The Territorial Legislature has provided a Commission to examine into the election frauds, and will provide for another Constitutional Convention.

The Topeka Legislature will enact a code of laws to be used in case of emergency, but which will not conflict with the Territorial authority.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the charter of the Citizens' Insurance Company. Also, to repeal the usury laws. Also, incorporating the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, to amend the statute relative to obtaining money under false pretences. Also, to amend the law relative to State Prisons.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, restraining taxation within certain limits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATTESON, allowing aliens to hold and convey real estate in the same manner as native-born citizens.

By Mr. NOXON, for securing the better protection of personal liberty by due process of law.

Mr. SLOAN's concurrent resolution, that the Senate nominate the Regent of the University on Tuesday, Feb. 6, was laid over.

The joint resolutions that the late State Engineer be allowed till March next to complete the railroad statistics, were carried.

The Governor's Message submitting the report and map from Professor BACHE, of the Coast Survey of the Harbor of New-York, recommending an additional appropriation of $4,100 to complete the same, was received. Also a report from the Pilot Commissioners concerning their doings in the past year, and containing recommendations for leave as to the dredging slips, building of wharves, &c.

The bill relative to assessments for local improvements in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The motion pending being to elect a Speaker by plurality, Mr. ADAMS took the floor, and in a temperate speech objected to the resolution,—first, because it is unfair to the parties in a minority separately, but a majority of the House when combined; second, because it is unprecedented here, and in contravention of the usages of this House. He did not believe Messrs. BARNES and SHERRY spoke for the masses of the Republican Party when they denounced and repudiated the Americans. There had been a union in his district, and the Republicans had held soft words and honeyed phrases to the Americans before the election; and he could not believe that they would so soon prove false to all their pledges and professions.

Mr. BETT spoke in favor of the resolutions against union with the Americans.

Mr. LAW opposed the resolution, and justified the course of the Americans, on the ground that they had offered every concession for the purpose of union on organization, not alone by the election of part of their own candidates, but also by an equitable division between the Democrats and the Republicans.

Mr. BARNES justified the position he held yesterday.

Mr. MOORE, of New-York, made a speech, in which he declared that the Democrats could never help to raise to power the party which had oppressed Democrats and outraged democratic principles last Winter.

The debate was continued by several others; and on a motion to lay the plurality rule on the table it was adopted.

After tabling the resolution to elect by a plurality vote, an attempt was made to take a vote for Speaker.

Mr. MCNETT offered a compromise resolution for electing all Democrats and Republicans—tabled.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

Attempted Compromise between the Republicans and Americans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

It is understood that the Republicans have entertained a proposition from the Americans to withdraw Mr. RICHARDSON and take up another candidate for Clerk acceptable to the Americans. The Republicans are now in caucus, and the proposition excites warm debate. The proceedings are of course private.

The State Military Association.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

During the session of the State Military Association to-day an ineffectual effort was made by Col. KING for the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to amend the military laws of the State.

A resolution was unanimously adopted against any change in uniforms being allowed, except to the regulation uniform.

A resolution was adopted, that no officer owing dues be allowed to join the Association till all arrears are paid.

A resolution, seeking the disbandment of independent Companies, was tabled by a large vote.

The constitution was altered so as to make Albany the permanent place for holding the annual meetings of the Association.

The report of General SWAN, taking the ground that the Charters of independent companies were destroyed by the militia law of 1847, was adopted.

Major H. S. LANSING, of the 1st Brigade, was elected President for the ensuing year; Col. G. W. PRATT, of the 20th Regiment, Recording Secretary; Col. LADUE, Corresponding Secretary, and Col. DURYEA, 1st Vice-President.

The military display to day was very fine. The Burgesses Corps, of this city, the Troy Citizens' Corps, and the Utica Citizens' Corps—all independent companies—made a splendid show, particularly the Burgesses, and had an effect on the action of the Association respecting the disbanding resolution.

The New-York Company of the 71st Regiment, [illegible] They returned to-night, being escorted to the cars by Company E., the independent Company acting as escort to the whole.

Attempted Lynch Law in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Two men who attempted the robbery of a store at Leganier, Indiana, on the 16th inst., were caught in the act and hung by the people. They were, however, cut down before they were dead, when it was decided by a small majority to deliver them over to the authorities. They will be taken to Indianapolis to-morrow for trial.

The Albion Cooper Murderers found Guilty.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

In the trial of ABRAM COX and PETER WILLIAMS, for the murder of the officers of the brig *Albion Cooper*, before the United States Circuit Court, the Jury brought in this afternoon a verdict of guilty. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, to give the counsel for defence an opportunity to file a motion for a new trial on the ground of the inadmissibility of the defendants' confessions as evidence.

Railroad Accident.

CORNING, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The express train which left New-York last evening on the Erie road was thrown from the track about two miles east of this place by a broken rail. Several passengers were slightly bruised, but not seriously enough to prevent them from proceeding on their journey.

Burning of a Large Flour Mill.

VINCENNES, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The large steam flour mill in this place, owned by Messrs. MASS & MANWARRING, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, last night. The mill caught fire from a furnace. The amount of the loss is $12,000, and the insurance about $7,000.

Last Act of Governor Pollock.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The last act of Governor POLLOCK was the pardoning of JOHN CAPIE, who, six years since, was implicated with EMMONS in killing a man in a street brawl in Southwark.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

No. 39.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiffs.

No. 40.—Wm. T. Hungerford *vs.* John Rigerson. Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 20.

OSWEGO.—Cloudy; wind south. Therm. 30°.

MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Cold and clear—thermometer stood at zero. A loaded team was lost at Longueuil whilst crossing on Monday afternoon by breaking through the ice. The driver escaped.

QUEBEC.—Clear; wind north. Thermometer 4°.

EASTPORT, 8 A. M.—Clear; wind northwest. Ther. 4°

CALAIS, 8 A. M.—Clear and cold; wind northwest. Thermometer 2°.

BANGOR, 9 A. M.—Clear; wind northwest. Ther. 17°.

PORTLAND, 9 A. M.—Clear, and pleasant; wind northwest. Thermometer 14°.

PITTSBURG.—Cloudy. Thermometer 34°.

TOLEDO.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.

BUFFALO.—Clear; wind West. Thermometer 29°.

CLEVELAND.—Hazy; wind southwest. Ther. 32°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 28°.

CAIRO.—Clear, pleasant. Thermometer 43°.

FULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 24°.

BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Clear. Thermometer 25°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Pleasant. Thermometer 28°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 22°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 25°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear, pleasant. Thermometer 35°.

DUBUQUE—Clear. Thermometer 25°.

CHICAGO—Clear. Thermometer 28°.

WILWAUKEE—Clear and pleasant. Therm. 30°.

PORTAGE CITY—Clear. Thermometer 17°.

FON DU LAC—Clear. Thermometer 12°.

LOUISVILLE—Very foggy. Thermometer 40°.

INDIANAPOLIS—Clear. Thermometer 46°.

TORONTO—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer 30°.

DETROIT—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer 23°.

PHILADELPHIA—Clear; wind west. Therm. 40½° at 12 M.

EVENING—6 P. M.

ROCHESTER.—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer 37°.

BUFFALO.—Clear and cool. Thermometer 37°.

SYRACUSE.—Clear and pleasant, but cold.

AUBURN.—Mild and cloudy; wind southwest. Thermometer 36°.

UTICA.—Clear and cool; wind south west.

ALBANY.—Clear and mild. Thermometer 31°.

SCHENECTADY.—Clear and pleasant; wind west. Thermometer 34°.

TROY.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

DUNKIRK.—Mild and clear.

HORNELLSVILLE.—Clear and pleasant; wind northwest.

ELMIRA.—Mild and clear.

PORT JERVIS.—Beautiful day; very mild.

BOSTON.—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer 30°.

PORTLAND.—Clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 28°.

Almost a Murder—A Carman Shoots the Suspected Seducer of His Child.

A great deal of excitement

Perils to our New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of late years this interesting subject has occupied the attention of our merchants and those taking an interest in the prosperity of our City. In this morning's TIMES, with the above caption, you publish the fears that are entertained for the permanence of our noble harbor. You speak of the "silt" which is constantly being carried down by the tide, and filling up, or rendering certain channels more shallow. I would beg to remind you that the Hudson River and our harbor have existed a few years longer than the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," that the river washes the sides of a peculiar geological formation, a distance (both sides) of six hundred miles or more in one line. For thousands upon thousands of years, crumbling mountains, "silt," particles of earthy matter, the washings of hill-sides, of meadows, and, of late, the refuse of cities on its borders, have tumbled their way into the turbid stream; yet it bears upon its noble breast the largest ships that ever graced the bosom of the Ocean. Millions, nay, billions of cubic yards of this detritus and matter have been conveyed away by rains, rushing torrents, and the natural wear of water upon the land, into one stream. Whera has all this *detritus*, &c., been carried? Most certainly it has not choked up our harbor, for Colonel DE VOE'S collection of historical facts showa that cattle (some two hundred years ago) at low water *waded from this Island over to "Nutten," now Governor's, Island.* It is well known that the Buttermilk Channel a few years since was scarcely a streamlet. Now, either the rush of waters, *i. e.*, current, must hava worn dseper channels, or tbe encroachments of streets, docks and slips upon the bed of the river has cribbed the water from its wide-spread original breadth into their present splendid navigable dapths.

Whether tha contraction of a few yards of the superficial breadth of the rivers for the length of a few thousand feet of their outlines on either side of this Island, can effect a chenge and cause a deposition of *sand* of 2,532.000 cubic feet in Gedney's Channel, I am not philosopher enough to decide, inasmuch as all the original wide-spread water (as does now the cribbed water) flows through the same nnfettered natural channel known as the "Narrows." It has not been shown whether the current through this channel has been increased or decreased by the encroachments upon our harbor. If tha current has been *decreased* in velocity, it will account in one way for new deposits; if the force of the current has been incre sed, it will account in anothsr way for deposits or changes made in the channels. The knowledge of Gedney's channel is of a few years only. How long previous to GEDNEY'S discovery may this channel have existed? if it existed at all?

A certain quantity of water, by natural laws, is impelled into our harbor, and this water finds its outlet into the aea through a single narrow channel. This water *must* have a certain *width* or *depth* (apace) to permit its egresa. If the passage be not of aufficient magnitude, rest assured, natural laws will enable the onward force of the water, either to cut its own deep channel or overflow the land sides, in spite of man's encroechments. We here no proof thet the channel at the Narrows has been deepened or its sides overflown. It appears to maintain its naual appearance, and if I may so term it, equanimity of purpose. We have no proof that the water in the lower bay encroaches on the land consequent upon the depoaitions of "silt" and other *detrital* matter. Bnt, on the contrary, we have it demonstrated that the land encroaches on the sea, or in other words, the water does not reach so high, tidal or otherwise, as it formerly did.

The laws governing deposits at the montbs of harbors of "silt" and *detritus* of the land, and thereby forming shoals, bars, channels, &c., so far, are little understood. The study of these laws are of exceeding modern date. The physical existence of these shoals, "oars," and channels, have been accepted as natural facts. The physical shifting of shoals, bars and "shifting sands" have been accepted as inte.esting phenomena, sufficiently elucidated by those who bave had the best opportunities to observe the effects but not to study the cause, because they were accounted for, simply as being changed by the currents; nothing more was thought about cause and effect.

The currents of the ocean, sweeping with tidal force into our inlets and harbors, are just as and more likely to wash *inward* the sbifting sand, and deposit 2,532,000 cubic feet in Gedney's channel, than the *alluvial detritus* of our meadows and mountain sides; and ten-fold more than the animal matter—for two-thirds of the filth of our cities washed into the harbor is animal matter, emptied into the rivers—a matter that is corruptible and eliminates gases, leaving very few ligbt particles not at all likely to be deposited by any ordinary running stream. If this animal matter did deposit itself, it would cost the City ten times more to cleanse the common sewers than it does to clean the streets.

The river Thames and its outlet is a mere rivulet compared with our river, harbor and outlet. Its stream is not near as rapid as our own river. It has the "silt" of three hundred miles and the filth of the common sewers of all London and numerous populous villages, comprising over 3,000,000 of people and large areas of streets, &c. All that alarms the Cockneys is, the detritus and filth destroy the " white bait"—(fish)—and many have to drink the water. Notwithstanding bundreds of years have thus made the Thames a thickened, turbid stream, the laws governing currents and their wearing channels have enabled the largest ships to reach the seat of commerce of the world, even unto the *Leviathan.*

The stream of the Mersey has, under similar circumstances, enabled Liverpool, for hundreds of years, to hold her second commercial position. The six thousand milee of alluvial soil—detritus, silt, trees, snag, &c., &c., has not infinenced the safety of tha mouths of the Mississippi. The same laws that cut channels for other harbors of the world, will not treat the New-York Harbor any more scurvily than they do other places. The water of New-York must have an outlet, and if one channe gradually becomes choked, rest assured that another of equal magnitude will and *must* be found. Very respectfully,

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Executive Mansions.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of yesterday, in reference to "Official Residences," you say:

"But the only official residence in our whole Union, we believe, is the White House in Washington, the palace of our President. Pennsylvania, however, is about to purchase a house for the residence of the Governor of that State, and if the bargain should be completed, perhaps all the other members of the Confederacy will be induced to follow the example of the Keystone State."

The object of writing this is to inform you that you have made a grave mistake, and one calculated to discredit the wisdom and intelligence of the people of Kentucky, who, in the exercise of common sense only, many years ago, provided a permanent mansion for the Governor of the State. This stately edifice was constructed of Kentucky marble, occupying spacioua grounds on a beautiful street, and adorns one of the few interesting and romantic capitals in America. In this mansion the Govarnor of the Commonwealth entertains the people of one of the most wisely-administered States in the Union; and, in confirmation of thie, on the present occasion, I need only to refer to the fact that the Executive Mansion is provided and maintained et the expense of the State, with a liberality characteristic of the inhabitants of that "ancient and honorable Commonwealth." T. P. S.

The City Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That the mild season with which we have been so far blessed has in a large degree *mitigated the sufferings* of the poor, is not to be doubted, but that it has *lessened their number*, we may well question, when we peruse the "appeal" lately made by the Association for "Improving the Condition of the Poor." The number of worthy poor—all of whom must, according to the rules, have been residents of this country for at least five years—now receiving relief from that Association is 20,000! whereas we find that the number so relieved during the corresponding period of last Winter, only reached 7,000—*an increase of* 13,000 *over last year.*

It will, therefore, appear evident to you and your readers, that while mild weather will prevent hungry people from suffering to the *same extent* which they would with a foot of snow upon the ground, it does not *lessen* their numbers. And while we credit the mild weather with occasioning an alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, we must not forget to charge it with being the cause of the contributions to the Society above mentioned *falling off more than one-half within the past three weeks, while the applications for relief in the same time, have more than doubled.* DIX.

Miss Juliana May.

Of all the gifts with which Nature dowers her favorites, whereby to elevate, instruct, or enchant the world, the possession of unusual musical powers is surely, in one sense, the most thankless. To soothe, cheer, and make one's fellow-mortals happier is certainly an exquisite pleasure; but how fleeting and transitory are the triumphs of this heaven-born art. There must be years of steady labor, long honrs of weary study, ere one possessing the "divine affiatus," ths birthright of genius even, can come before the world an acknowledged interpretar of musical inspiration; and, at last, what awaits the artist? A breath, a few moments of rapture, and all is over. It may be that the voice has touched responsive chords in many a heart, that its tones may linger lovingly in many a memory; but there the artist's power rests and dies. No words, no canvas can convey to others a sanse of delicious notes and warbling cadenzas; and the most glorious triumphs of a musical artist are at best but traditions. But so much the more do we owe tt to our æsthatic benefactors, these perishable children of song, that full justice should be done to their peculiar excellences or extraordinary artistic qualitias *while they are with us*; for it is *our* voice, our *present verdict* which will constitute their only future famc.

These thonghts have come to me while reading the various notices, in different cities, of the concerts of Miss JULIANA MAY, and her late brilliant successes, and I have smiled at the absurdly contradictory ideas of her attainments and vocal science, which will be presented to the readers of coming generations who may be seeking for some account of the musical glories of the past. Confounded and surprised et the extraordinary antagonistic manner in which *soi-disant* critics pronounce upon the most palpable points, the quality of her voice even, I beg you to lend me a few moments in which to give the public a more correct and just idea of the wonderfully-varied gifts of this young *cantatrice.*

First, as to the quality of her voice, which has been characterized under every known term, I believe, except *basso*, but is, in fact, a full high soprano *assoluta*, of extensive, even remarkable range, but with notes of contralto depth and richnoss, and a metallic sympathetic *timbre*, very rare in a pure soprano, which has led to the error of calling Miss MAY a contralto singer; a flattering mistake, however, proving the unusual combination of registers. I have never heard notes of more delicious sweetness than the middle rgister especially of her voice, which is throughont strong and clear, without break or creak; head and chest notes, contralto and soprano, melting into each other with an even equality unparalleled among the greatest living singers; for, while LUND'A *upper* register is the most marvelous known, the middle notes are weak and the lowar ones poor.

In consequnce of this magnificent natural scale Miss MAY'S execution is marked by the total absence of all effort, as she takes the highest notes with consummate ease; such as *re in alto*, in *Ah! non giunge*, which, by the way, she sings in the original key, rendering it, therefore, with the ringing joyousness intended by the composer, to whom *transposed* music is always a signal injustice. In easy and brilliant vocalizatton, flinging ont the rich notes, as the Italians say, *con spontaneita*, and in the perfection of her intonation, she certainly is unsurpassed. Her method is pnre Italian, and there are many unusual points of brilliancy belonging to that school which Miss MAY possesses in an unrivaled degree; such as her sparkling syncopated intervals, and the cadenzas and *fioriturі* in *Di placer*, which are exquisite—the flute variations of this aria especially, which were written for her by BORDOGNI, evincing very rare skill. In the cavatina *Ernani Involami*, I was much struck with those *staccato triplets*, which she takes with infinite spirit, and which are so seldom sung as written.

I have heard in Europe all that is good in vocalism, and have only given vent to my own appreciative delight in dwelling on Miss MAY'S beautiful *spécialités*, but I am also glad to have my opinlon confirmed by orthodox anthority. ROMAONI said that she must hava been born trilling and running chromatic scales, so perfect are these graces of song; while DUPREZ said of her, that "in *sostenuto*, *sotto voce*, and *crescendo* she has no equal," and he is the great musical arbiter, the most famed of French tenors.

Indeed, every *maestro* of present renown—ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, BALFE, HERZ—all have united in ardent admiration for Miss MAY'S great powers, hoping that she would devote herself to the lyric stage, and not confine her triumphs to the concert-room. For opera, indeed, she has chiefly studied, and any one who has heard the intense expression with which she renders *Robert, toi que j'aime*, must feel that only on the stage can her dramatic force be fully developed. And in declamation, in the recitative, for instance, of that exquisite *morceau* from "Lucia," *Regnava nel silenzio*, she is wonderfully effective, possessing with Italian purity this crowning requisite for a successful lyric artist.

It is with the earnest hope that our public may yet hear Miss MAY at the Academy that I have ventured to note the qualities which so eminently fit her for a Prima Donna, in which position I am confident she would at once electrify us by her combined musical and dramatic genius. I cannot forbear urging upon the energetic manager of the Academy to secure for himself the immense advantages which would accrue from an engagement with Miss MAY, who is fully prepared to appear at once in the best operas, and whose fresh voice, youth, and spirit would enthusiastically carry through the musical season. AMATEUR.

Aaron Burr's Papers—Mr. Weed's Reply to Mr. Parton.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The first volume of DAVIS' *Life of Burr* was published some four months after the death of Colonel BURR. *When* published the "Correspondence" referred to *had* been destroyed. In saying that "as aoon as Colonel BURR'S decease was known," the correspondence was destroyed, Mr. DAVIS, as he further says in his "Preface," intended to quiet an "intenae solicitude for the suppression of letters that would have wounded the feelings of families more extensively than could bave been imagined." Mr. DAVIS goes on to say:

"No sooner had the newspapers anounced the fact that the Memoirs of Col. BURR were to be written by me than I received letters inquiring into the nature of the revelations that the book would make. These letters came both anonymously and with known signatures. I *alone* have possessed the private and important papers of Col. BURR, and I pledge my honor, as far as I know and believe, that every one ot them t hat could have injured the feelings of a female, or those of her friends, is destroyed. In order to leave no chance for distrust, I will add that I never took, or permitted to be taken, a single copy of any of these letters, and, of course, It is quite impossible that any publication hereafter, if any should be made of such papers or letters, can have any pretence of authority."

Colonel BURR committed his papers to Mr. DAVIS more than a year before his death. We were much with Mr. D. during the Summer of 1835, (BURR died in September, 1836,) having access then, as afterward, to this correspondence. We occasionally visited Colonel BURR with Mr. DAVIS, during his last sickness. He then boarded in Broadway, just below Wall-street, receiving hospitable and untiring attentions and kindness from one in whose pillow he had planted sharp thorns.

If by the words, "As soon as Colonel BURR'S decease was known," &c., Mr. DAVIS is held to have meant a day, or a week, or even a month, then Mr. PARTON'S criticism is just. But it, as we know, the attention of Mr. DAVIS was to affirm solomnly that he had destroyed "every vestige of that correspondence," then the discrepancy is one of form rather than of substance.

THE STATE CANALS.

From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The actual revenues of the State canals, from all sources, annual in their nature, is presented in the following statement. The expenditures during the year, on all the canals, for charges caused by or growing out of them, with the expenses of collection, superintendence and *ordinary* repairs, are also stated below; and these exhibit, in brief, the condition of the resources of the State in respect to the canals.

RECEIPTS.

From canal tolls		$2,529,865 88
From rent of surplus waters		1,938 50
Interest on current canal revenues, &c.		27,664 68
Total		$2,559,469 06

PAYMENTS.

To superintendents of repairs	$620,079 30	
To contractors of repairs	141,963 69	
To Canal Commissioners	86,104 86	
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire and expenses of their offices	75,267 84	
To weigh-masters, for salaries, clerk hire and expenses of their offices	7,779 10	
For refunding tolls, printing, salary, and clerks of Canal Department and miscellaneous paym'ts	39,258 67	970,453 46
"Surplus revenues"		$1,589,015 60
Deficiency to be supplied by taxes		110,984 40
Total		$1,700,000 00
Amount of taxes, act, chap. 66, Laws 1856		$350,000 00
Amount of deficiency, as above		110,984 40
Amount belonging to General Fund		$239,015 60
Amount belonging to Canal Fund		110,984 40
Total		$350,000 00

The sums set apart by article 7 of the Constitution to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State debt, are as follows, viz.:

For that part of the State debt called the Canal debt, under section 1, article 7	$1,700,000 00
For that part of the State debt called the General Fund debt, under section 2, art. 7	350,000 00
Total	$2,050,000 00

The revenues of the canals have not during the year been sufficient to give a "surplus" to meet the first charge imposed by the Constitution, and there ts a deficiency of $460,984 40 to cover the contributions required by the above named sections.

The difference in the receipts and payments, the two last years, is shown by the following comparative statement:

	1856.	1857.
Receipts from tolls, &c.	$2,749,133 40	$2,529,865 88
Payments to Superintendents and Contractors of repairs	606,932 38	762,042 99
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs	62,473 78	86,104 86
Payments to Collectors, Weighmasters and Assistant Collectors	82 623 88	83,046 94
Refunding tolls, salaries, &c	34,603 35	39,258 67
Totals	$786,633 40	$970,453 46

The steady and gradual increase in the cost of collecting the tolls should attract public attention, and a remedy should be applied.

OF THE RATES OF TOLL AND THE COLLECTION THEREOF.

The present rates of toll on the Canal are from 20 to 50 per cent. below e fair revenue standard; that is. the cost ot transportation would bear this increase in the rates without any danger of diverting trade to other channels beyond the geographical limits of the State.

In the last Annual Report from this Department the Auditor suggested a revision of the rates of toll to the Canal Board. As that revision could not be effectively accomplished without the concurrent action of the Board and the Legislature, and the Legislature at ths last session having tailed to concur in the resolution of the Board fixing new rates of toll on sundry enumerated articles, nothing was done on the subject, and perhaps this was not very material, as the resolution of the Board contemplated a reduction in rates instead of an adjustment with a view to revenue simply, which the Auditor supposes is the first and most important duty of the State authorities towards the public creditors and the people.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the freight transit between the Western States and the Atlantic coast, through this State, is very much cheaper than any other route that has attempted a competition. The numerous lines of railroads running from west to east through Illinois and Wisconsin, connected with others in Missouri, Iowa, and proposed lines in Minnesota, and all of them touching the great inland lakes ot the West, demonstrate very clearly the natural and legitimate tendency of the trade and freight traffic of that region. New-York, by her canals, and the railway lines connecting with Lakes Erie and Ontario, is and will be the thoroughfare through which this trade must pass, and this traffic be carried on.

Is tt not a humiliating spectacle to see tha State thrust into a competition for the carrying trade, oppressive to her people and ruinous to her competitors, or, if not ruinous to them, at least not very profitable, if we may take surplus revenues and surplus earnings as the rule to guide our judgment in matters of this kind? During the past as well as several of the preceding years, it has been quite apparent that if the rates of toll on several leading articles were kept up, the canals must lose the carrying trade of them. Take the article of flour, in barrels, as an example, which ts a compact freight, and can be easily and cheaply handled and transhipped, and in which the canals have encountered a very active competition. The following statement shows tha number of barrels carried on the canals in each of the years named, and the tolls received by the State:

	Barrels.	
In 1851	3,853,472	$646.402
In 1852	3,773,815	643,240
In 1853	3,439,389	565,744
In 1854	1,550.491	222,472
In 1855	1,569,303	213,692
In 1856	1,212,231	146,633
In 1857	850.000	102,816

The number of barrels carried in 1857, is estimated, and it is believed this estimate is rather above than below the actual quantity.

It has been well ascertained from official sources, that, in 1856, "more flour in barrels and sacks, the produce of this State, Canada, and from Lake Erie, was delivered at tide water than in 1851." With a view of retaining the transportation of this article to the canals, it has been suggested that the rate of tolls should be reduced from 3 to 1, or 1.5 mills, which would be equivalent to about 8 or 12½ cents per barrel, from Buffalo to tide water, according to the rate of reduction. We find in this statement a difference in tolls on this one article, between 1852 and 1857, and a loss of more than half a million of dollars, equal to one quarter of all the canal tolls received during the last season. This fact presents itself in bold and broad relief, to our consideration. The loss of half a million of doltars a year on one article, ts an important fact, and it deserves and should receive the most serious consideration of the State authorities. If by the proposed reduction, or any other reduction in the rates on flour, the revenues can be increased, it is certainly very desirable the thing should be accomplished. But to preserve the transit of flour through this State, either by the canals or the railways, there is no necessity for this reduction. In other words we are not called npon to cheapen the carriage in order to retain the business, but we are required, it seems, to reduce the cost of transportation upon the canals to counteract the effects of railway competition, and must consequently throw the burthen and the loss, in the shape of taxation, upon the people. We cannot evade or avoid this without repudiating our contracts and nullifying the public faith.

In a reviston and modification of the rates of toll on boats and property, some consideration in the opinion of the Auditor should be given to the fact that the rate of two cents a mile is charged on all boats used chiefly for the transportation of property, without any regard to the registered tonnage; and a boat of 20, 40 or 60 tons pays the same toll or duty for the right of passage as another of 100. 150, or even 250 tons. An artificial water way for a boat of 50 tons can be made at a much less cost than for one of 200 tons, while the latter has four times the capacity for business over the former; yet the toll or duty for the right of passage is the same on both boats for navigating the cnlarged and most expensive canal. Now, if two cents a mile is a just compensation to the State for furnishing the means of passage to boats of any registered tonnage, is it equitable and right to impose the same toll on all without discrimination?

The number of boats navigating the canal has decreased since those of the larger size and capacity have been brought into use, and the tolls on boats alone in 1856 were $55,011 less than in 1852, notwithstanding there was a considerable increase of the total tonnege between those periods. When the existing rates operate to exclude business from the canals, it is no doubt the dnty of the State officers to restore it by such reductions as will accomplish the object, but beyond this limit justice to the public creditors and to the people requires us not to go. The duty of laying tolle for revenue is enjoined by the Constitution, and the Auditor respectfully suggests, and urgently insists, that there is no power vested either in the Legislature or the Canal Board, to permit any kind of property transported upon the canals to pass free of tolls, so long as the revenues are insufficient to meet the constitutional charges imposed upon them.

OF THE RESUMPTION OF TOLLS ON FREIGHT CARRIED ON RAILROADS.

In the last annual report from this Department, the Auditor felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to the condition of the canal revennes arising from tolls, and endeavored to show, by a serlea of comparative statements, the effect of railway competition upon the income of the canals. The past and present actual diminution of tolls, and the prospective results to be anticlpated from a competition that can end only in the imposition of sevcre public bnrdens, seem to justify a further allusion to this subject.

The imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the trade and enterprise of the State, would find but few, if any, advocates; and the Auditor does not design to urge any proposition of that sort. The necessity of imposing tolls upon boats and property navigating and being transported on the canals, arises from a public obligation to provide the means to pay the interest and reimburse the principal of the Canal Debt, in accordance with a constitutional obligation: an obligation which cannot be repudiated or nullified, and the State maintain its credit in its hitherto high and enviable position. The only alternatives left, when the canal revenues do not yield a sufficient income to meet the charges upon them, are *deficiency loans* upon the credit of the sinking funds, or the *imposition of a tax upon the people*, to sustain the public credit and maintain the faith of the State.

The repeal of the act of July 10, 1851, releasing certain railroads from the payment of canal tolls on freight transported theron, seems to be called for by pressing considerations of public duty and policy, as well as by constitutional obligations.

The following statement shows the aggregate emount of tolls received on all the canals of the State, during the season of navigation, in the years named below, together with the annual charges for collection and superintendence, and giving the surplus in the third column:

	TOLLS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
In 1851	$3,329,727	$907,730	$2,421,997
In 1852	3,118,244	1,048,045	2,069,199
In 1853	3,204,718	1,098,476	2,106,242
In 1854	2,773,566	1,237,866	1,535,700
In 1855	2,806,077	989,792	1,815,285
In 1856	2,748,212	786,633	1,961,579
In 1857	2,031,967	970,453	1,061,514

In this statement the fractions of the dollar are omitted, and it is proper to remark, that the costs for collection and superintendence are those ascertained at the close of each fiscal year, on the 30th of September; and, although not showing the actual charges for any one year during the season of navigation, yet when applied to a series of years, the aggregate will be found sufficiently accurate to present a fair comparative test.

The annual interest on the Canal Debt of 1846 has been, since the 1st day of January, 1856, $692,193 28, and this sum ts chargeable upon the "surplus revenues," in the first instance, leaving the remainder of these "surpluses" to raimburse the principal as it falls due. The public creditor has a right to call for the payment of his bond in accordance with tho stipulations npon the fsce of it, and it is the duty of the State to pay it. This duty implies a necessity which overrides all other considerations of duty or policy.

The canal stock debt of the State, due on the first day of July, 1858, is $3,058,605 34, and from whence are the means to be obtained to make this payment? Accoding to the above table, tha accumulated remainders of the "surplus revenues" since the first day of January, 1856, will not be sufficient for that object, and there is no rational probability that the surplus from the tolls of May and June, 1858, can make up the deficiency.

The fifth section of the seventh article declares that "if the sinking funds, or either of them, provided by this article, shall prova insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such fund, to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxas, so increase the revenues of the said funds, as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals or their debt from any sonrce than thair direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the treasnry, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt."

Under this section, it has hitherto been the practice, when the canal sinking funds have been insufficient to pay the interest and principal of the debt when the same were due, to make deficiency loans upon the credit of the funds "to preserve the public faith." If the position assumed by some strict constructionists ot Constitutional law be correct, that equitable taxes can only be levied in aid of the sinking funds provided to pay the original debt, and that whoever holds any portion of a deficiency loan rely only upon "surplus revenues," without the aid of taxes, for his indemnity, is it not the duty of the Legislature to prevent the Commissioners of the Canal Fund from any longer obtaining money under false pretences?

But the questions now presented are, did the Legislature, in passing the law of 1851, act within its constitutional power, and, if so, then it is expedient to resume the tolls then released, for the purposes of increasing the canal revenues and alding in the preservation of the "public faith?" The Auditor has seen no reason to modify the suggestions thrown into the former report on this subject, and he regards the alienation of the income or tolls of the canals, either directly or indirectly, as equivalent to a sale, lease, or other disposition of the canals themselves. In considering this subject we may inquire whether, in 1851, the Legislature could grant the power of transporting property without the payment of tolls at canal rates to a railroad company whose line run along and parallel with the canal, and whose charter in 1846, at the adoption of the Constitution, expressly prohibited such company from carrying or transporting freight or property of any description except the personel baggage of the passengers? If such a power does exist, the inhibition against the sale and disposition of the canals amounts to an entailment and perpetuation forever of a burden upon the State whenever it might please the Legislature to frame such a law as would impose rates of toll on boats and property that would effectually exclude all navigation and transportation from our navigable waters. The tolls cannot be reduced below those fixed in 1852, except by the concurrent action of the Canal Board and the Legislature, but the power to raise them to any extent is entirely within the legislative control.

Should the Legislature alone impose such rates of toll on the canals as would effectually drive the business from them, could such an act be sustained as constitutional? Would not the act clearly violate the rights of the public creditor to whom the tolls are pledged for the payment of a debt? Should the Legislature and the Canal Board by their concurrent action reduce the rates of toll so low as to produce only income sufficient to pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs, and leaving no "surplus" for the public creditor, would such proceedings be upheld by the juicial tribunals of the country?

The Auditor does not mean to say that a large discretion may not be rightfully exerted by the Legislature and the Canal Board, in respect to the rates of tolls levied on boats and property passing on the canals; but discretionary acts of this sort must look to the production of revenue or an increase of it, and not to annihilation. The Constitution, as it now reads, pledges the canal revenues to the redemption of the public debt, and when that is satisfied, then to the repayment to the treasury of every contribution or advance to the canals or their debt, from any source other than their direct revenues, with quarterly interest at current rates upon all contributions and advances.

If the act of 1851 confers no benefits upon the Railroad Companies, its repeal cannot injure any one of them; but if its provisions operate beneficially to those Corporations, it must be at the expense of the State and its citizens, as well as the public creditors.

The statement below shows the steady and progressive increase of the freight traffic upon the two lines of railway competing with the canals, for the period of four years, commencing with 1853, when the several railroads consltituting the then New-York Central line were consolidated:

Roads.	Total Tolls collected on Canals, and Freight on Railroads.		Total tolls collected on Canals, and Freight on Railroads.	
	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
N. Y. C. R. R.	$1,838,830	$2,479.820	$3,189,603	$4,328,041
N. Y. & E. R. R.	2,537.214	3,389,590	3,653,002	4,545,782
Total	$4,376.044	$5,848,410	$6,842,605	$8,873,823
Total Canal	$3,204,718	$2,773.566	$2,805,077	$2,748,212

The several railway reports show a corresponding increase of tonnage on through and way freight in proportion to the receipts. It will be noticed that the receipts from freight carried on these two roads more than doubled in four years. The loss of tonnage on the canals from 1853 to 1856 was equal to the diminution in tolls, as shown by the above figures. These were years of great commercial prosperity and active business. There were no unusual obstructions to canal navigation during these periods to drive away business, except in the month of May, 1856. While the canals have of late time been burdened with business to more than 50 per cent. of their capacity, the ability of railroads to compete with the canals in the transportation of freight has not, until recently, been brought before the public. Their actual capacity for business has probably not yet been fully ascertained or put to a test.

The condition of the Canal finances demands immediate remedial action of some kind, if within the limits of legislative control, to render them more nearly adequate than they now are to fulfill the obligations of the State.

In reply to one branch of a resolution of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, requiring the Canal Board to report "what would be the effect of restoring tolls upon the railroads of this State, released by the act of 1851, and the amount which would have been added to the canal revenues since the passage of said act, had it not been passed," a table was carefully prepared at the Department with a view of presenting to the Legislature a reliable and comprehensive view of the subject, and one which could not be assailed or refuted.

With a view of presenting the basis on which the amounts in the table were ascertained, and also the conclusions established, the Auditor now presents an abstract from the report:

"From 1845 to 1852, the whole amount of tolls received by the State on property transported on railroads, was $661,682 58, and for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1851, the State received $171,055 01 on 487,012 tons of freight carried 20,733,032 miles by the railroads, subject to canal tolls during that year. This sum of $171,055 01, gives an average of 8 1-10 mills per mile per ton of toll. This has been made the basis of computation in the annexed tables for the years 1852 and 1853, and this should have been the basis of computation for the whole five years, if the rates of toll had not been reduced in 1852 to meet railroad competition.

For the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, the computations have been made on the basis of six mills per ton per mile. The Canal tolls on freight classed as merchandise which is carried by the Railroads, it is believed, would pay seven mills per ton per mile, while the freight classed 'agricultural products' would pay five mills per ton per mile on an average. The mean of these two sums will, it is believed, present a fair basis of estimate.

Estimating the toll receipts from these roads on the basis above given, there would have been paid into the treasury, on account of the Canal Fund:

1852, Sep. 30, on	45,281,645 tons carried one mile, $366,375
1853, Sep. 30, on	53,672,193 tons carried one mile, 434,744
1854, Sep. 30, on	84,267,849 tons carried one mile, 505,605
1855, Sep. 30, on	101,331,681 tons carried one mile, 607,989
1856, Sep. 30, on	149,399,214 tons carried one mile, 896,394
Total for five years	$2,912,269

This would have been the sum which would have been added to the canal revenues since the passage of the act of 1851, if these roads had carried the amount of freight which their several reports show they have carried during the above periods, and the rates of canal tolls had remained as fixed each year by the Canal Board."

But it may be urged that the repeal of the act of 1851 would seriously affect the interests of the railroads, and objections may be made against a repeal on that ground. If the State is bound to lay aside its own paramount interests—if the welfare of a few railway shareholders is to be preferred to that of the whole people of the State—and if the State, by special grant, may bestow on one portion of the community rights and privileges which it denies to another portion, then a suggestion of this sort might be put with some force. No pledge or compact will be violated by the repeal, and it may well be questioned whether even the net income of the roads, on the freighting done, will be materially diminished by the imposition of canal tolls thereon. This may seem to be a novel and bold proposition; but this is the argument. If the roads, during the season of canal navigation, carry flour from Buffalo to New-York with any margin of profit, the addition of 25 cents per barrel for tolls, would bring the cost 15 cents below the price established for the carriage of flour the ensuing Winter. The cost of transportation is paid generally by the producer and consumer, and perhaps both of these parties participate; but the middle-man takes care that the market shall bear the cost of carriage, and it makes no difference to him whether he pays fifty or seventy-five cents carriage on a barrel of flour from one given point to another, if he may be compensated on the sale. We must also consider in this connection that the competition at the places of Atlantic shipment and of domestic Eastern consumption, with the grain market of tha Western States, is too inconsiderable to govern prices at New-York, or in the consuming States east of us. The seller of Western wheat and flour makes his price, and the consumer pays it. Time, too, has become important in business transactions of this kind, and when the demand exceeds the supply, or excites the market, that market must and will be reached with the speediest, if not by the cheapest mode of transit; and hence the managers of railways leading from a Western to an Eastern market may always fix their own prices for carriage, without any hazard of loss in business. The great difficulty in the way of obtaining reasonable prices for transporting property during the season of canal navigation is owing to the fact that the means of transport far exceeds the business required to be done, and hence an active competition drives down prices to the lowest remunerative standard, if not to one of actual loss.

If we wait until cheapened competition and low rates of toll will restore our canal revenues to the standard required to meet the expenditures upon them, we must wait long and be disappointed. A moderate charge of impost or tolls on all articles of consumption is supposed to be the best and most approved method to secure a revenue. A prohibitory tariff shuts out importations, and a rate of toll can be imposed that would exclude business from the canals. Imposts may be too low, and tolls may be too light, to give the required amount of revenue.

One of two propositions must soon be adopted to restore the canal revenues to a point which will enable the State, without a resort to direct taxation, to meet the Constitutional charges upon tolls. Either repeal the act of 1851, or levy an *equitable* tax on all the railroads in the State whose freight traffic competes with the Canals, to raise a sum equal to the ascertained deficiency in the Canal revenues, to pay the annual contributions required by the Constitution. This *equitable* tax should be levied on the amount of freight carried over each road, and the freight should be of that description and character as to compete with the business of the Canals.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin—The State "Short."

Governor RANDALL'S Message to the Legislature of Wisconsin announces a large increase in the State expenditures. The estimate for 1858 is $525,824, while the estimated receipts are only $455,578. The *probable deficit* for the coming year will therefore be $70,345. In 1849, the expenditures were only $70,085—not equal to tha deficit for this year. Moreover, the expenditures of last year were but $384,690—showing an increase of $141,134 for 1858. And, besides, past experience demonstrates that there has been a wide difference, since 1849, between the expenditures of the State as estimated and as actually reported. As to the outgoes of 1857, however, a large proportion is explained by the extra appropriation of $80,000 for the enlargement of the State Capitol, and sundry amounts paid to benevolent institutions. The prospect for this year is financially gloomy. The Governor recommends a close scrutiny of the estimates of expenditures, and the propriety of effecting a loan is suggested. Altogether, the finances appear to be in a bad way.

The law in relation to the Common Schools is lax, hence no full reports have been rendered. The number of pupils in the Schools of the State last year, was rated at 153,613; at a cost of 66 cents each. The anticipated average increase to 95 cents can hardly be met this year, owing to the financial embarrassment. In the Deaf and Dumb Institution there are 57 pupils: but an appropriation of $21,500, required to finish the new edifice, can hardly be afforded. The Insane Hospital and House of Refuge are recommended for such aid as the Legislature may be able to bestow. The State University has 164 students. The State Historical Society has a library of 4,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, besides a collection of 40 valuable oil-paintings; but an omission of the publication of transactions is recommended for this year. The agricultural products were but partially reported; but among the items given are 8,717,756 bushels Wheat, and 6,655,668 pounds butter; besides a mineral yield of 22,706,700 pounds of lead, (Grant County, the heaviest mineral region, not returned.) Agricultural interests are recommended to the fostering care of the Legislature. Facility to mining improvements is also warmly urged. The Banking law is deficient, and needs remodeling. The whole number of Banking Associations in the State is 75, of which 27 were organized in 1857. The aggregate capital la $5,940,000; circulation, $3,215,488; specie (Jan., 1858) not given; specie, (Jan., 1857,) $542,938, against $1,702,570 circulation. Of the total outstanding circulation of the banks, $3,215,488, Missouri has furnished securities to the amount of $2,004,000. The Governor says: "The facility with which certain stocks are changed into currency under our Bank Department, must, unless checked speedily, put an end to our Bank System.

Of the Pacific Railroad project, the Governor says: "The necessity of a thoroughfare by wagon or railroad, or by both, in our own latitude, to the Pacific, for the convenience of trade and navigation, is so apparent that I suggest that the Legislature join in the efforts now being made for that purpose, and memorialize Congress on the subject. From the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the distance in a direct line is about 1,400 miles, and by the railroad route lately explored by Governor STEVENS, about 1,600 miles."

Large space is given to a discussion of the Slavery question. The power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories is reviewed at length, and the Governor adds:

"We owe tt to ourselves, and to the other Free States, and to the spirit of our institutions, to record our solemn protest against it. Wisconsin was born of Virginia when ideas of free government filled the minds of her great statesmen, and when liberty was the theme of her orators. The child has not forgotten the early taught lessons of the parent. There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State of Wisconsin otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.'

The right to control, is a necessary incident to the power to acquire, Territory. Congress has no power to establ

contracting party, neglect, or in any way refuse to prosecute the work undertaken by them in a manner to secure the completion thereof in compliance with the contract, or should violate the terms of said contract, then all rights of said contracting party to said road, right of way, lands or other property pertaining thereto including such amount of the deposited stocks, if any, that may remain unexpended, shall be and become forfeited, and the United States may enter upon and retain the same. In the event of such forfeiture, to be determined by the President, he shall proceed to relet that portion of the road remaining uncompleted under such forfeited contract, and provided for the disposition of the work in such manner as will secure the earliest completion of the road in conformity with the provisions of this act: Provided, that he shall not stipulate, on the part of the United States, for any higher or other terms than are authorized and provided for in this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the contracting party, receiving lands under the provisions of this act, shall be required to sell and unconditionally convey one-half of the same within five years from and after the issuing of the patents for the same; and all lands so granted, which shall remain the property of such contracting party, or which may be held by themselves or others for their use or benefit, at the expiration of ten years from the date of the patents, shall be and become the property of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands of the United States, for two hundred feet in width along the entire line of said road, is hereby set apart and dedicated for a high way for railroad and telegraph purposes, under the direction of Congress; and the said contracting party may take any earth, stone, timber, or other necessary materials for the construction and keeping in repair of the road within the said two hundred feet; any contract made in pursuance of this act for the building and keeping up of said road shall provide for its construction in a substantial and workmanlike manner, with all the necessary drains, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turnouts, stations and watering-places, and all other appurtenances, including furniture and rolling-stock, equal in all respects to railroads of the first class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, weighing not less than 75 lbs. to the yard, and a uniform guage of five feet throughout the entire length of said road; also for the construction of a telegraph line, of the most substantial and approved description, to be operated along the entire line of said railroad: Provided, the contracting party shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like telegraphic service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the contracting party building or owning said road may at any time construct one or more additional tracks within the two hundred feet set apart for the right of way; and it shall be the duty of said contracting party or owners of said road to permit any other Railroad which shall be authorized by the Legislature of any Territory or State in which the same may be situated to form connections with it on fair and equal terms.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said road, or any part thereof, shall be surrendered to the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereupon so much of the same as may be situated within any State shall, with its assets, vest in and become the property of such State, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service, and, also, subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such transportation; and any other State through which said road may pass, admitted into the Union thereafter, shall acquire the same rights, subject to like restrictions and provisions.

SEC. 13 *And be it further enacted*, That while the said contracting party or owners are in any manner indebted to the United States they shall keep books, in which shall be entered regular statements of all disbursements, expenditures and receipts, setting forth specifically the objects of said expenditures and the sources whence said receipts are derived, together with a particular account of all accidents that may occur affecting property or persons, or causing delays upon the road, which books shall be open at all times to the inspection of the President, or any person authorised by him to examine the same, and to the members of each house of Congress; and the contracting party or owners shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the first day of October in each year, accompanied by a minute and detailed exhibit of the expenditures and profits of said road and telegraph for the year preceding, to be attested by the oaths of their Secretary and Treasurer, which report shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary at the commencement of each session.

Installation in Brooklyn.

On Tuesday evening, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, Rev. S. A. BAKER was installed as pastor with appropriate ceremonies.

The order of exercises in the evening consisted of an invocation, reading the minutes, a voluntary by the choir, reading the Scriptures, prayer and singing.

A council of Congregationalist clergymen had convened in the afternoon, and in conclusion adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council express their high satisfaction and gratification with the examination of Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor elect of the Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-street, and are prepared to testify their Christian regard for him and for the Church by taking part in the exercises of installation.

Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS preached the sermon, which was based on a text taken from the 36th verse of the 40th chapter of St. John's Gospel: "Other men have labored, and ye are entered into their labors." He traced the gradual preparation, in the providence of the Deity, of the hearts of the chosen people for the reception of the truths of the new dispensation, and described the mission of the Apostles as the entering into the labors of the multitudes of inspired prophets and divine psalmists who had preceded them. And however true this might be of the Apostles, it was much more true of the Christian ministers who undertook to spread Christianity throughout the world. He pointed out the gradual progress of Christianity up to that period when it was so purified as to meet the wants of the intellect as well as the wants of the heart, and described the minister of this day as reaping the fruit for which 60 generations had labored. This was true with still higher emphasis of the Christian minister in our own land. Nowhere else had the truths of the Gospel been preached with more pungency or force. The East and the West, almost as far apart as Spain and Palestine, were now bound together by links of life—by a Christianity which was commended to us by all the associations and memories of home—by all the useful effects of thought, and by the promise of future progress which it brings. The universal reign of Christ within this land should be ours if we labored for it with the vast advantages we enjoyed in the accumulated labors of the past, at once animated and aided by the faith and efforts of other generations. But we were to aim at a higher standard of personal holiness than the fathers gained. We should not be merely satisfied to reproduce their example. The manhood of a people should be richer than its childhood. We must aim to do a higher work. It was not ours to rest on the ends which they attained; but we must push to yet grander results, for each age has its work peculiar to itself. We must complete their educational system. We must carry their work to perfection, or raise new institutions in harmony with their design. We must, by a peaceful and Christian mode, terminate the system of involuntary bondage by the power of the Gospel persistently applied to it. A contemplation of the fruits of the past and the duties of the present suggested two things: first, how honorable is the work of the laborer for Christ; and second, how certain is the progress of the Kingdom of Christ. Remembering then what the past had brought us, remembering how such multitudes had labored to fit us for the great work appointed for us in this day, let us give what God has intrusted to us of faculty, of knowledge, of opportunity, of time, that future ages may be better and future States more largely blessed for our work. Let us feel, wherever we are, that we are acting under the pressure of the past, acting to bless the vaster future. Let us lift ourselves to the greatness and height of our office, renew all our powers by consecrating them to God, that, so as we say, looking back upon our fathers, other ages may say as they look back to us, repeating those words of Christ to his disciples with a yet higher emphasis than he could give to them then or than we ourselves can give to them now: "Other men labored, and we are entered into their labors."

Rev. Dr. BAILEY offered the installation prayer.

Rev. Dr. CLARK gave out a hymn, commencing:

"And now the solemn deed is done"

Dr. BUDDINGTON delivered the charge to the Pastor, not, he said, so much by way of instruction, as of commemoration. He reminded him that he was set here to preach the Gospel—the simple, pure Gospel of the Word of God, not his (the pastor's) speculations, or the speculations of any school in Christendom. He was to preach the Gospel in its simplicity as a way of salvation to lost sinners, and as the Gospel of a free and glorious sanctification to the people in his charge. He ought to watch over this people in all the trials which daily afflictions and constant temptations might bring upon them—to train up this Church that he might present it pure and joyfully to his Master at last. And not only was he to preach the Gospel on the Sabbath, but to dispense it from house to house during the week, and to guard and teach the young. The work now committed to him was one which would go on after he had ceased to exist, and which, if faithfully performed, God would surely reward at last. What a glorious reward would be his if he was faithful to the ministry he received to-night, and this night God give him, for Christ's sake, amen.

Rev. Dr. STORRS addressed the pastor and gave him the right hand of fellowship. Loving Christ, they were all, he said, in fellowship and in sympathy, and accepting His incarnation and atonement, they were not to be despotic in exacting conformity in things of mere ceremonial importance.

The congregation then joined in singing a hymn, after which the newly-installed pastor pronounced the benediction.

Before the congregation dispersed it was announced that a donation visit would take place at the house of the pastor, No. 345 Gold-street, on next Thursday evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 236, 318, 319, 220, 221, 222, 223¼, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 332, 333, 334, 198, 149, 7.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 1, 118, 75, 374, 355, 206, 207, 272, 401, 402, 405, 406, 408, 414, 415, 418, 419, 422, 436, 437, 440, 441, 40, 297, 228, 376, 443, 446, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice PEABODY.

THE LAWS RELATING TO HABEAS CORPUS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The People ex rel. Wm. H. Burroughs vs. Jas. C. Willett, Sheriff—The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion which was rendered a few days before Judge PEABODY left the bench.

PEABODY, J.—Motion for discharge of the relator on *habeas corpus*.

He is detained by virtue of an execution against his body issued on a final judgment against him. The judgment was recovered for the value of a leather traveling bag and contents, deposited with him for safe keeping, as innkeeper of the Irving House, plaintiff therein being a guest at said house. The action was brought upon the custom of this State, which is alleged to be, that innkeepers are bound to keep safely such property for their guests. The breach alleged for which the judgment is recovered is that "defendant did not keep said bag and contents safely and without diminution, but on the contrary, he and his servants so negligently and carelessly behaved and conducted, that said bag and contents were by mere carelessness of defendants and his servants, carried away by some person unknown, and were wholly lost to plaintiff."

On this judgment an execution against the body of defendant was issued, on which he is now in custody. The question on which the legality of the imprisonment depends is whether the execution against his body was authorized by the judgment. But there is a preliminary question here, viz.: whether the regularity or propriety of that process can be inquired into in this proceeding on *habeas corpus*. Section 22, subdivision 2, of the *habeas corpus* act, 2 R. S., 563, provides that persons detained by virtue of the final judgment of any competent tribunal, or of any execution issued on such judgment or decree, are not entitled to prosecute the writ. It is said that the relator is included in this class, and therefore cannot prosecute this writ. Whether he is held by virtue of an execution on a final judgment of a competent tribunal is the question raised by the preliminary objection, and the question on the merits is very much the same. The mere claim that he is so held should not, I think, conclude me. There is a case, however, in 18th John's R., p. 305, Bank of U. S. *vs.* Jenkins, which seems to indicate that a writ of *habeas corpus* is not the proper remedy for a person detained in this manner, and that is the principal authority on the subject. In that case, as in this, the principal question was whether the Ca. Sa. was regularly issued. There the objection to the regularity was that the foundation for it had not been laid by a previous execution against the property to the proper County. Here the objection is that it is not warranted by the judgment in its own nature. In those days, however, an execution upon a judgment was issued by the Court, theoretically at least. It had to be sealed and signed by the clerk. Now it is not even in theory issued by the Court, but by the party or his attorney. That case, moreover, seems to have been but little considered. The Court before whom it was brought had just denied the same relief on motion, or rather had granted it on terms which the applicant would not accept, and although the Court said they did not think the writ was the proper remedy, they did nevertheless on the same motion direct the order previously made to be modified so as to give all the relief sought. It was therefore an election of the Court in which way it would give the relief, perhaps, or a refusal to review on this writ a decision just made in a different proceeding, rather than an adjudication against the propriety of the writ which should be deemed an authority that the writ is not a proper remedy in such a case. The relief asked was granted, but was credited to the account of a motion previously made and decided rather than to that of the writ itself, although that was the only proceeding before the Court at the time. Moreover, that case was before the R. S., under an act of 1813 not entirely similar to the present act. I am not inclined, under all the circumstances of that case, to defer to it as a controlling authority in this, but I shall examine to see whether the relator is detained by virtue of an execution upon a judgment of a competent tribunal. I am more ready to adopt this course because I find in § 41 of the same act, 2 R. S., 568, that a person may be discharged on this writ from custody by virtue of civil process from a court legally constituted (Subd. 4) when the process, though in proper form, has been issued in a case not allowed by law; (Subd. 6) when the process is not authorized by any judgment, &c., of any court, or any provision of law. Whether process which is set up as a justification for detention has been issued in a case allowed by law, and whether it is authorized by any judgment of a court; therefore, I am authorized by those provisions of the statute to inquire, and a decision of these questions will dispose of the matter before me.

The judgment and execution are before me, and the remaining question is whether, on the whole, the execution is justified in law. The suit was brought to recover the value of certain articles on the ground that the defendant was bound by the custom of this State to receive and safely keep the property of his guests, and that having received that of the plaintiff he kept it so negligently that it was lost. This custom of the realm would seem in the abscence of express contract to take the place of it, and an action for not preserving the property according to it would seem to be in the nature of an action for breach of contract. But on a more careful consideration the grounds of the action appear to be not the failure to keep safely and restore the property, which would probably be only a breach of implied contract, but the negligent, careless and improper behavior and conduct of the defendant, the wrongful (tortious) conduct of defendant and his agents, (negative perhaps, to be sure, but nevertheless wrongful and tortious,) by which the property was lost to the plaintiff. This negligent, careless, and therefore wroogful and tortious conduct, rather than the failure to fulfill the contract, is the ground of the action.

See Burkle *vs.* Ellis, and al., 4 How. Pr. R., 287. The Bank of Orange Co. *vs.* Brown and others, 3 Wend 158. Bretherton *vs.* Wood, 3 Brod. and Bing. 54, 2 L'd Raymond, 909, 2 Ct. Pl. 155 and 320. Halleobacks *vs.* Fisk, 8 Weed, 547, 4 do. 618.

In the cases above cited it is settled that an action on the custom is founded on the tort or misfeasance, and not on the contract, express or implied, which often attends the transaction, and is in many of the cases proved. It is often difficult to determine whether the action is on the cootract or on the custom, and the confusion seems to have arisen from the difficulties in ascertaining which constituted the basis of the action, the custom or the contract, rather than whether an action ascertained to be in the custom was founded on tort or on contract. (3 Wend., 168.)

The suit against Burroughs was founded on tort; the judgmeot record shows this fact. With this fact apparent, was the execution properly issued against the body of defendant? Under the non-imprisonment act, (Laws of 1831, p. 396,) by which this question would have been controlled prior to the code, he would have been liable to arrest—for, under the act, a defendant in an actioo in tort could be held to bail. (Runkle *vs.* Ellis, 4 How., Pr. R. 288.) But by the code which now embraces the law on tho subject, the ooly provision under which there is any pretence for the claim is contained in section 179, subdivision 1, which authorizes the arrest of a party "In an action * * * * * on a cause of action not arising out of contract where the defendant is not a resident of the State or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property." It does not appear that the defendant is not a resident of this State, or being so is about to remove therefrom, nor does it appear that the action is for an injury to person or character for wrongfully taking, retaining or converting property, and it only remains to be considered whether it is for injuring property. On this subject the decision of the Superior Court in Tracy *vs.* Leland, 2 Sandf. S. C. R., 729, which has not, that I am aware, been overruled, seems to relieve us of all doubts, and leads to the conclusion that this is not an action for an injury to property. The relator was not liable to arrest by the judgment as entered at any rate, without an order from a Judge, and whether it was a proper case for an order cannot be decided here, for the facts do not appear. He certainly was not, in the view I have taken of the case, unless some other fact, such as non-residence or an inteot to remove from the State, be superadded to all that appears in the judgment record before me. He could not therefore have been arrested on the facts shown to me under §§ 179 and 181, and it follows from § 288 that he was not properly arrested on the judgmeot obtaioed in that suit, and he therefore must be discharged.

My conclusions are,

First—That in this writ of *habeas corpus* I am authorized to inquire,

1. 2 R. S., 568, § 43, subd. 4, whether the proccs, though proper in form, is allowed by law this case; and,

2. Ibid, subd. 6, whether the processis authorized by a judgment, order, or decree of a court or by a provision of law.

Second—That an action on the custom against an innkeeper or common carrier is founded in tort or misfeasance and not on contract.

Third—That in such an action a defendaot cannot properly be held to bail except under § 179, by order of a judge, on proof, *in addition to the facts constituting the cause of action*, that defendant is a non-resident of the State or is about to remove thereout.

Fourth—That as the record of judgment in such a case does not show all the facts necessary to authorize an arrest in the suit before judgmeot, execution against the body cannot properly be issued on it, at least without the order of a judge, and on proof of the additional facts required to entitle the plaintiff to it.

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Judge DALY.

James R. Maloney vs. *The San Francisco Vigilance Committee.*—*The Same* vs. *Myers F. Truett.*—These cases came up on motion of the defendants' counsel to strike out certain parts of the complaint. The causes of action separately set forth are all embodied in the fourth count of the complaint. The Judge decided that the plaintiff must be compelled to state whether he will rely npon the fonrth count, in which case the three first may be stricken out. The fourth coont sets forth three grounds of action—assault and battery, false imprisonment, and a conspiracy to injure. The facts are pretty well known, and the action is founded on the imprisonment of the plaintiff and his subsequent banishment by the defendants from the State of California by force and violence, and without warrant of law—the defendants cooperating with others banded together as the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. The plaintiff also claims special damages resulting from the breaking up of his business, and other acts which followed his expulsion. The Judge says that damages which are not the immediate consequences of an unlawful act, or which the law would not presume necessarily to flow from it, must be specially stated in the complaint or the plaintiff will not be allowed upon the trial to adduce evidence to prove such damage. The averment that the Vigilance Committee caused to be published in numerous organs controlled by them that the plaintiff was a criminal and a worthless, disreputable character, has been allowed to remain, as it is an averment of a special damage sustained by their acts. Part of this motion must be granted, and a portion of the complaint stricken out; the other portion of the motion denied.

Wogan Indicted for Wilful Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Judge RUSSELL resumed his seat yesterday in this Court.

John E. Edes pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Albertson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and as it was his first offence, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months only.

Chauncey Johnson, one of a gang arrested for a burglary committed last Saturday night, at the store of Jennings & Co., No. 114 Church-street, when silks and other dry goods to the amount of $5,000 in value were stolen, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and three months.

Andrew Boyle pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Medix, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. It was alleged that he stole from Mr. E. L. Hedden, No. 73 South-street, 23 rolls of satin, and 37 sandal-wood fans, imported from China, worth, in the aggregate, $600. The larceny was committed on the 29th of December. The evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt. He was convicted, but sentence was deferred.

Michael Wogan was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for the wilful murder of Michael Cassidy. He was arraigned before Judge RUSSELL, (the same Judge who lately suspended judgmeot on him on a charge of arson,) and pleaded Not Guilty. Ex-Judge Beebe is his Connsel. The Assistant District-Attorney said he would try the case as early as possible.

John Barker, indicted with four others, William Petit, James Wright, William Brown, and James P. Smith, was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. On the 6th of January, $200 worth of groceries were stolen from the sloop *Westchester*, in Catharine-slip, East River. The property was traced to Seventeenth-street, East River, and found in possession of the prisoner and other men. The other parties indicted were not yesterday on trial. For the defence an *alibi* was attempted to be shown, but it was unsuccessful. The Jury convicted Barker, and he was sentenced to four years and three months in the State Prison.

THE WRECK OF THE LYONNAIS.—JUDGMENT OF A FRENCH COURT AGAINST CAPTAIN DURHAM.—The Court at AIX, in its session on the 23d ult., rendered judgment in the suit brought to recover damages for the collision of the *Lyonnais*, a transatlantic steamer of the Franco-American Company, with the American bark *Adriatic*, Captain DURHAM.

In consequence of that collision, the *Lyonnais* foundered; Captain DEVAUX, his first and second officers, the ship's surgeon, and more than one hundred passengers and sailors were drowned, without obtaining the least assistance from the crew of the *Adriatic*, which suffered but slight damage.

After undergoing repairs at Gloucester, the *Adriatic* proceeded to Savannah, where she delivered her cargo, and then went to Mobile, where she took in a new cargo for La Clotat, near Marseilles.

On her arrival at that port, Messrs. Gauthier Brothers, managing owners of the *Lyonnais*, caused the *Adriatic* to be seized, and brought suit against Captain Durham to recover damages for the loss suffered by them in the wreck of the *Lyonnais*, on the 2d of November, 1856.

The tribunal of commerce at Marseilles, after hearing the arguments of M. Clappier for Gauthier Brothers, and M. Aicard for Capt. Durham, declared that the fatal collision was owing to the fault of Captain Devaux, and that Gauthier Brothers had no just claim.

Before the Court at AIX, M. Thourel pleaded the cause of Gauthier Brethers, and M. Aicard again appeared for Capt. Durham. By a joint decree, the Court opened the judgment of the tribunal of commerce, and ordered a report of experts. Finally, after new pleadings, the Court has entirely reversed the judgment, declared that the collision was the result of Capt. Durham's fault, validated the seizure of the *Adriatic*, and condemned Capt. Durham to pay the damages, with interest and costs. The principal reason assigned for this decree is that "Captain Durham sailed without displaying lights in a foggy night, which, even in the absence of American regulations, constitutes a serious imprudence, and fixes responsibility upon the captain, to whatever nation he may belong."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1858.

The principal Market Placee are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1950	2148	10	126	1220	1537
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	93	45	39	2447	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	97	85	121	3713	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	202	68	60	601	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1950	2940	208	346	7981	1557
Last week	2060	3774	217	338	8055	2599

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857	3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year	3,497

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	898	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1050	.....	.....	.....	1557
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	200	10	126	1220	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	680	Missouri	60
New-York	675	Pennsylvania	21
Illinois	282	Texas	—
Kentucky	157	Connecticut	—
Indiana	155	Michigan	51
Virginia	67	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@11c.	10c. @10¾c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9¾c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The surplus cattle from last Wednesday were sold out during the week, and the receipts of fresh stock being a little below the average, the requirements for this day's market were just about met by the 1,950 yarded at ALLERTON'S yesterday and this morning, with 200 others brought there previously. The receipts for the entire City, including the 400 retailed at Bergen before crossing the river, make the total number of fresh cattle since our last report 2,940, or 257 below the average for 1857, and 450 more than the receipts for the corresponding week last year. Much of the stock offered this week has been of a poor quality—quite inferior to even last week. There were, however, a few pairs of very superior bullocks, which are noted below. About one-third came from New-York State, an equal number from Ohio, 300 from Illinois, and 150 each from Indiana and Kentucky. Notwithstanding the abundance of pasturage, scarcely destroyed by Winter up to this date, the cattle do not seem to have laid on fat well. The large amount of rainy weather kept the grass watery; corn was not well ripened, or was poorly cured, so that animals do not fatten so well upon it as usual, and it is the opinion of well-informed Western men that there will be much less really fat stock than in many years of less plenty. Common stock sold to-day at about last Wednesday's prices, with perhaps a less liberal allowance on estimated weights by the sellers. The better qualities, owing to their scarcity, commanded fully ½c. better rates than last week. We put the average advance, take all the transactions of the day together, at ¼c.@¾c. The sales were moderately brisk during the entire day, and the yards were about cleared at sundown. A medium supply only and higher rates are looked for next week, unless there be enough of the "knowing ones" to foresee the effects of the preceding two market days to bring in a competent supply. The Eastern demand continues light, only 250 head having gone east from Albany during the week, so far as we can learn.

The table below and the special notes following will give the disposition of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
23	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
37	Ohio	Mr. Coy	Hoag & Sherman.
82	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	J. A. Merritt.
52	Ohio	R. Adams	B. Bartram.
81	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
60	Ky.	B. Saddeth	S. Ulery.
16	Ill.	J. S. Hymour	E. H. Shepard.
111	Ill.	Nichols, Ensign & Shep'd	T. Wheeler.
36	Va.	J. Huttol	T. White & Son.
84	Ind.	J. McCullom	Allerton & Myers.
62	Ohio	J. Williams	Budlong & Eastman.
86	Ill.	A. W. C. Norton	W. H. Harris.
30	Va.	Seymour & Hutton	J. H. Williams.
20	Ky.	D. Bush & Co	J. H. Williams.
61	Ohio	Woods & Co	Miller, Har'g & Gnr.
65	N.Y. & O.	Several owners	Miller, Har'g & Gnr.
50	Ohio	Z. Veesy	Mead & Holcomb.
116	N. Y.	Wood & Lyons	Mead & Holcomb.
43	Ohio	R. Murray	Owner.
63	Ohio	J. McConnell	T. White & Son.
35	N. Y.	N. B Taylor	Owner.
40	N. Y.	Farmers	L. Beers.
21	N. Y.	J. Simons	Owner.
96	Ind.	Letzler, Kiger & Baugh	S. Smith.
63	Ohio	J. McConnell	T. White & Son.
23	N. Y.	A. Woolerton	Owner.
55	N. Y.	Several owners	George Sage.
106	N.Y. & C.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
33	N. Y.	W. Otin	Owner.
32	N. Y.	J. Miller	Owner.
51	Mich.	R. & W. Rome	Geo. Ayrault.
47	N. Y.	Bush & Shuster	Owners.
70	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	W. B. Gurney.
64	——	Several owners	Geo. A. Taffey.
60	Mo.	Baker & Young	Allerton & Conger.
24	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
16	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
18	Ohio	S. Sidner	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Westheimer & Bros	Owners.
20	N. Y.	M. Beers	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. Stram	Geo. A. Taffey.
19	N. Y.	W. H. Thompson	Owner.
18	N. Y.	F. Murray	M. Dalton.
40	N.Y. & O.	Crowley & Crum	A. Crowley.
18	N. Y.	J. Van Houghton	Geo. Ayrault.

DANIEL MCELWEE had 24 of his own New-York cattle of very fair quality, for which he was getting 9c.@10c. One extra fat pair fed by H. BUTTS, of Stanford, Dutchess County, sold to Mr. LALOR for $240, or 11c. ₱ lb., on an estimate weight of 2,150 lbs. net.

VAIL & CAREY sold 23 State cattle for farmers at 7¾c.@9c. One extra pair brought 10c. yesterday. They were slaughtered, and found to weigh 2,350 lbs. net, and yielded 400 lbs. tallow.

R. R. SEYMOUR brought in 92 Ohio cattle of his own feeding. They were a very good lot. On sale by J. A. MERRITT at 9c.@10c., and a few 10¼c. ₱ lb. Rated 800 lbs. net, and were being thinned out quite rapidly by buyers of good stock.

D. ADAMS forwarded 52 nice, handy Ohio steers, which B. BARTRAM was disposing of at 9c.@10c. on an estimated weight of 650 lbs. net.

R. MURRAY was selling 43 of his own Ohio cattle at 8¾c.@10c. They were a fair lot, rated at 725 lbs. net. These were bought of E. FLORENCE, and among them was an extra Durham steer, estimated to weigh 1,600 lbs. net, and a Durham cow rated at 1,100 lbs. net. They were the fattest animals we have seen for a long time—too fat to suit most people. P. W. LAWRIE, of Washington Market, took them at about 11c. ₱ lb.

LEITLER, KIGER & BAUGH forwarded 95 cows, heifers and coarse stags, for which S. SMITH could get but 7c. @8c. Home weight, 1,200 lbs., in Indiana.

NICHOLS, ENSIGN & SHEPARD contributed 111 nice Steers from Edgar Cooaty, Ill. Est mated weight, 675 lbs., and bringing about 9¾c., by T. WHEELER. The expense on them to the City was about $16 ₱ head.

JAS. MCCULLOM, 84 Indiana Steers and light common Cows were selling by ALLERTON & MYERS, at about 8¾c. Estimated weight, 600 lbs.

J. MCCONNELL contribnted 63 very fair Steers from Ross County, O., for which T. WHITE & SON were getting 9¾c.@10c. Home weight, 1,483 lbs. gross.

B. SUDDETH forwarded 60 Durham grade Steers, of pretty fair quality from Kentucky. S. ULERY sold them at 9c.@10c. Rated 850 lbs. net.

J. BRYANT'S 81 fair to good Ohio Cattle were bringing 9c.@9½c.—a few perhaps near 10c. Estimated net weight, 675 lbs. C. G. TEED, salesman.

E. H. SHEPARD was selling several small lots for different parties, at 6c.@8c. Some of them were very common stable Cows, which would dress no more than 500 lbs. of beef.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the boyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The trade in Milch Cows is emphatically dull just now, and it takes a good Cow to bring $40. While beef is low, milkmen keep those Cows which they would otherwise throw into market, and replace them with fresh Cows. Of the comparatively small number sent in, many are unsold. Fresh Cows are worth more in the country than here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. There is very little activity in the Cow market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 45 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras in market. The market is unusually dull, with plenty on hand. $45 will buy a fine cow.

CHAMBERLIN reports 85 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 68 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$55 for extras. Sales are very dull, or, as the brokers say, "There is nothing doing." Quite a number of cows remain unsold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is no change in the veal market. The supply is just equal to the moderate demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 126 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. The market is tolerably brisk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 39 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. The demand is just met by the suppiy, and good calves sell readily.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 121 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 60 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. No change since last week. The market is well supplied with good Calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed orices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making tbe other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There has been only a medium supply of Sheep during the past week, and the market may be quoted a little quicker. Some of the stock was very fine, with heavy, fat carcasses, and sold for high prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,220 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@9c., and a few 10c. ₱ lb. We noticed 27 very fine Sheep fatted by Mr. WALCOTT, of Salisbury, Conn., weigbing alive 160 lbs. to 212 lbs. They were held at $10 to $14 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,447 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few extra Sheep brought 10c.@11c. The market is well supplied and sales slow at former prices. Quality fair. Stock mainly from New-York and New-Jersey.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,713 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$5 50 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 601 Sheep and Lambs by MCGRAW & REED, as follows:

57 Sheep sold for	$250 50	82 Sheep sold for	$287 00
185 Sheep sold for	832 50	36 Sheep sold for	196 00
36 Sheep sold for	151 75	96 Sheep sold for	395 77
61 Sheep sold for	267 [illegible]	46 Sheep sold for	341

The New-York Times.

-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price two cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; three copies for Five Dollars.

WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Every correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at length received something definite relative to the result of the late election for State Officers in Kansas. A dispatch from St. Louis, on the authority of letters published in the *Democrat* of that city, gives what purport to be the official returns for Governor Congressman and the Legislature, as follows: For Governor, MARSHALL, Democrat, received 6,539 votes and SMITH, Free-State, 6,238—a majority of 301 for the Pro-Slavery candidate. For Congress, PARROTT, Free-State, received 6,623 votes and CLARK, Democrat, 6,568—a majority of 55 for PARROTT. If the Free-State men had cast the same vote for Governor as for Congressman, they would have elected their candidate. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Free-State. In the Senate, there are 13 Free-State men to 6 Democrats, and in the House, 29 Free State men to 14 Democrats—a majority of 22 on joint ballot. The vote on the Constitution at this election had not yet been counted, but on the 21st of December, the vote had been ascertained to foot up 6,063 for the Constitution with Slavery, and only 520 for the Constitution without Slavery. Upwards of three thousand of these votes are stated to have been polled in precincts containing not over a thousand inhabitants.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, introduced a bill for increasing the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled officers. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. IVERSON also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to change and regulate the mode of appointing cadets to the Academy at West Point, and to modify the laws relative to that establishment. Mr. HALE then resumed his speech, commenced on Monday, relative to the Slavery question and the Dred Scott decision, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned. In the House, a bill was introduced, based on the memorial of the New-York Underwriters, providing for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, introduced a bill granting land to that State for railroad purposes, and Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, introduced the French Spoliation bill. Resolutions of the Nebraska Legislature, relative to the contested seat of the delegate from that Territory, were laid before the House. In Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message, a lengthy debate took place on the proposition to refer that part relative to the Pacific Railroad to a Select Committee, and it was finally agreed to refer it to a Committee of Fifteen, with power to report by bill or otherwise. The House, after the Committee rose, concurred in this action by 136 against 60, and the various other branches of the Message were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. The Assembly refused to entertain the proposition, submitted on Tuesday, providing for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, and did nothing toward an organization. There was some talk last night of a compromise between the Republicans and Americans, if the former would adopt some other candidate for Clerk, but whether it will amount to anything remains to be seen.

The steamship *Star of the West* left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and about 350 passengers. Some thirty or forty persons were defrauded by the ticket swindle, several had their pockets picked, and two lost money by the confidence game. In several cases, the two (!) officers detailed for that duty, succeeded in recovering the money.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at this port yesterday, we have received later intelligence from Havana. A portion of the Spanish fleet sailed from that port on the 12th inst., and it was rumored that its destination was Vera Cruz. The report, however, must be considered as nothing more than a piece of idle gossip and on a par with another rumor that SANTA ANA was on board one of the Spanish war ships. Business at Havana was dull.

We publish an interesting letter from the Utah Expedition, giving a graphic narrative of the breaking up of the army from the camp at Black's Fork and the march to the Winter camp at Fort Bridger. Our correspondent describes the devastation committed by the Mormons, and depicts the sufferings of the army. The outrages of the Mormons in Salt Lake City are confirmed by latest advices.

The case of Mr. ROBERTSON, on trial for some time past at Rochester for alleged attempts to hasten his wife's death by administering to her deleterious drugs, was given to the Jury yesterday, who, after four hours' deliberation, delivered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

There was an affair that was nearly proving fatal at No. 149 Cedar-street, yesterday. One Mr. SMITH, who suspected that his daughter had been improperly intimate with Mr. KEMPS' foreman, COLLINS, went to the place with his son and shot COLLINS with a pistol. The ball penetrated the right ear, and passing under the scalp produced a bad, though not a dangerous wound. The father and son then gave themselves up to the officers.

A drover from Steuben County was robbed of $800 in Hoboken on Monday night. He had drank freely, and made great display of his funds during the evening.

The history of the terrible calamity in Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, when public school building No. 14 was destroyed by fire, and six children in attendance there suffocated, is undergoing an investigation before Coroner SNELL. Nothing of particular importance was brought to light in the testimony taken yesterday, but the reported heroism of some of the teachers was confirmed. It is rumored that testimony will be introduced to-day, showing that the flues have been in a dangerous state for some time, and that this fact was well known.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and firm for desirable brands of flour. Wheat was quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn was more freely offered and purchased at, however, much lower rates. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices were sustained for all articles, save Pork, which steadily favored buyers. Cotton was moderately inquired for at full and buoyant prices. The principal movements in Coffee and Teas were the sales by auction, noticed in our regular market report. Sugar and Rice were decidedly brisker. No remarkable alteration occurred in freights.

The Cattle markets were fairly supplied yesterday, but the quality of the stock offered being generally poor, the few better-class animals sold at an advance on the preceding market day of about ½c. per lb. net. Ordinary stock sold at previous quotations, with a brisk trade, and a clearing of the yards at evening. The average of the entire day's sales was only about ¼c. advance over last Wednesday. The effect of the rainy weather upon the large amount of late pasturage was to render it less fattening than usual. Much of the Western corn was spoiled in the fields, so that, with an abundance of beef, we have comparatively little in a really fat condition.

MISS ANDREWS AND THE CITIZENS OF NORFOLK.—We copied from the Norfolk, Va., *Argus*, a day or two since the following paragraph:

"Having read in your paper of this morning a paragraph in which you state Miss A. M. ANDREWS is about to publish a work, the profits arising from which are to be appropriated to the support of Mrs. Mayor WOODIS, as a relative of the latter lady, I beg to state Mrs. W. is amply provided for by her father, and in no way dependent on the public."

NORFOLK, Jan. 12, 1858.

Miss A. M. ANDREWS, it will be remembered, is the lady who went from this State and with several others volunteered to nurse the victims of pestilence in Norfolk, when a large portion of the inhabitants of that City had fled. Mayor WOODIS was one of the few noble men who remained and died at his post, leaving his family in what was generally understood and represented to be straitened and embarrassed circumstances. Miss ANDREWS announced to Mrs. WOODIS her intention of publishing a book and of appropriating the proceeds of its sale to her benefit, and received replies of the most grateful tenor,—acknowledging her uniform kindness in the warmest terms, and thanking her especially for this new proof of her unselfish devotion to the good of others. She has never heard *from her* anything to the contrary,—and this rude rebuff of her well-meant intentions from one of her "relatives" naturally excites as much surprise as regret in her mind.

We presume that this demonstration is simply an outbreak of the chronic pride which afflicts Virginians, and which inclines them always to appear rude, discourteous and ungrateful, rather than acknowledge obligations which may possibly imply inferiority. Miss ANDREWS will certainly be very glad to learn that Mrs. WOODIS and her family have been "amply provided for by her father,"—and will have no difficulty in finding charities upon which she can bestow the proceeds of her book without any risk of having them thrown back in her face.

The Kansas Free-State Party.

The *Tribune* is one of the "outspoken friends of free Kansas"—whatever that ungrammatical phrase may mean. It takes great credit to itself for not being "false to Liberty, treacherous to Humanity," and intimates serious censure of the TIMES for "impeaching the Free-State Party in Kansas as factious and unfaithful, because of their repeated refusals to vote at elections held under Pro-Slavery auspices by officers whom they know to have derived their authority from the most audacious frauds, whereof those officers were at once contrivers and beneficiaries." We are not especially anxious to avoid the *Tribune's* censure, but we are quite willing to sustain our position. We *do* consider much of the action of the Free-State Party in Kansas as having been factious,—dictated by unworthy personal and partisan considerations, and calculated, if not intended, to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. That Party, like the *Tribune*, is committed to the prediction that Slavery is to be forced into Kansas: and we are compelled to regard very much of its action as apparently designed to fulfill the prediction, rather than to avert the evil.

The *Tribune* insists that the Free-State men could not vote, because they could not recognize the Territorial authority,—which had its origin in fraud. Why, then, *did* they vote in October? They waived this objection then;—upon what ground of principle can they revive it now? The elections, says the *Tribune*, are held under the auspices of their opponents. Very true;—so they were in October. The Free-State Party decided to vote at that election, and did so with the most satisfactory results. They carried both branches of the Legislature and secured complete possession of the Territorial Government. Why did they change their policy? Why did they resolve *not* to vote for State officers at the January election,—when they had every reason to believe that by doing so they could secure all departments of the Government, elect both United States Senators, and have everything in their own hands, in case Kansas *should* be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution? The *Tribune* gives no explanation of this remarkable change of tactics, but attempts an *ex post facto* justification of it by showing that Pro-Slavery men *cheated* at the polls. We have not the slightest doubt of it,—though the inaction of their opponents rendered it quite superfluous to cheat largely. But this only affords an additional reason why the Free-State men should have entered actively into the canvass, and either carried the day or been in a position to prove that it was carried against them by fraud.

We find in the Boston *Traveller* the following letter on this subject, said to be "from a gentleman who has taken a distinguished part in Kansas politics:"

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It is now believed that the Free-State men have carried the State Ticket and a majority of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, not counting Leavenworth County, which is still in doubt. The frauds were practiced as usual, but it is believed not quite big enough to defeat us. You will remember that this result was obtained after a State Convention had decided *not to vote. Had that Convention decided to vote, we would have triumphed everywhere nearly.* Some of us have been in favor of taking possession of the Lecompton State Government, but were overruled in the Convention by, in my judgment, an unworthy game. But the people, many of them, determined to vote, and have signally rebuked these tricksters.

If it proves that we have that Government Mr. Buchanan can do what he pleases with the Constitution, we are safe and dependent upon no outside powers for protection from tyranny.

For the past two or three years the Free-State men in Kansas have claimed to be a majority of the population; yet with one exception they have refused to vote, and have contented themselves with lamentations over the tyranny which the minority were practicing upon them. They will not vote, because the polls are in the hands of their opponents,—and they are afraid of being cheated. Suppose political parties should act upon this childish principle elsewhere. Suppose the opponents of Mayor WOOD had refused to go to the polls, because his creatures had charge of the boxes and were determined to carry the day by force or fraud. They would have deserved the disgrace and misgovernment which their conduct would have invited. The Free-State men in Kansas have lost ground at every election by their refusal to vote. They might have elected a majority of the Lecompton Convention, as they subsequently elected a majority of the Legislature;—and they could then have made a Constitution to suit themselves.

Our advices from Kansas this morning indicate that, notwithstanding the determination of the Free-State Convention not to vote, enough of the party *did* vote to carry both branches of the Legislature, elect their delegate to Congress, and come within 300 votes of electing their Governor! Can anything further be needed to show that they ought to have rallied in full force at the polls?

We earnestly hope and believe that Kansas will not be admitted into the Union as a Slave State, and shall support every just movement that seems calculated to prevent such a result. But if the Lecompton movement should be successful, its success will be due, in no inconsiderable degree, to the factious and unwise action of the Free-State Party.

The Lessons of the Crisis.

The seven or eight years of commercial activity in Great Britain and the United States which followed the discoveries in California and Australia constitute a remarkable era in the commercial progress of the two nations. The pause created by the late panic is at least sufficient for a partial audit of the great account. The figures of trade on the one hand, and of railway building on the other, startle by their magnitude and challenge comment by the vastness of their material results. The golden talent bestowed respectively on the two countries, and which was made the lever of this great movement, is of equal and almost exact weight. Twelve millions sterling a year produced to Great Britain from the mines of Australia, and sixty millions federal money a year produced to the United States from the placers of California, make the parallel thus far complete. The moral responsibility of the stewardship was not unequal, however differing the peculiar employment of these two talents.

At the close of 1849, Great Britain manufactured *for export* to the extent of three hundred and seventeen million dollars a year. In 1857, to the extent of six hundred millions. This was her great source of employment for money. She added in the meantime about two thousand miles to her railway system, making a total of eight thousand five hundred miles, at a cost of sixteen hundred and forty millions dollars. In the United States, the mercantile use of money, strictly speaking, was directed to the maintenance of an *import trade*, which from one hundred and forty-seven millions in 1849 rose to three hundred and sixty millions in 1857. The exports of the country kept full pace with this movement, but they were of the field and plantation; not of the mill and workshop, and relatively demanded less active means or fixed capital. But in the meantime, our railway progress was beyond all precedent. We had at the close of 1849 about the same number of miles opened to business as in England, say six thousand three hundred and fifty. The total expenditure was then about two hundred and fifty-four millions. At the close of 1857, we had nearly twenty-six thousand miles opened, at a cost of nine hundred and eighteen millions.

The question of the *use* to which the golden gifts referred to have been put, is very naturally succeeded in the day of settlement by an inquiry into their *abuse* in either or both countries. The temptations, it must be confessed, have not been few. To a young, vigorous and impulsive empire like our own, they were almost irresistible. The wonder is that with us such glittering temptations should have worked so little real or lasting mischief to credit, and brought so few reproaches to the American mercantile name. If the case has been otherwise in Great Britain, as from recent developments through the London Press it would seem to have been, it certainly cannot be claimed that more of material good was accomplished while this sum of moral evil was being incurred than in the United States. The two fields of commercial operation during the period in question, if dissimilar in character, are not widely different in magnitude. The actual results on this side with fewer instances of downright fraud, even surpass, in one sense, the progress made by Great Britain. It is admitted on her part that the export trade of Manchester and Glasgow was stimulated by the gross abuse of credit. On our side, the work of railway building was stimulated by the too hasty use of capital, where it does not yet find a profitable return. The foundations of future material prosperity, however, were deeper laid, for while impulsive in railway building, the country was relatively cautious in banking, prudent in ship-building, and not extravagant in its mercantile credits. In England and Scotland, all these precautions were, partially at least, disregarded. The conservative rules of London banking, of the olden time, were forgotten in the tempting profits of the modern joint-stock principle of the smallest possible base of capital stock to the largest superstructure of deposits in account; and these in turn were made to minister to the excesses of the manufacturing districts, the rapacity of the provincial bankers, and the grasping speculations in credits by the great bill drawers. The shipbuilders on the Clyde, and the ship-owners on the Mersey, were not behind the activity and progress of the mills and furnaces in their immediate vicinity, and they, too, lived by the double expansion of banking credits and discount facilities.

It is but fair in this connection to assume that the partial liquidation made necessary to both countries by the late crisis is developing on this side more of financial prudence, as well as mercantile soundness, and will, from its present look, leave fewer startling wrecks of corporate honesty and individual probity behind it, than the same process is bringing to view in England and Scotland. The United States, to be sure, have not been without grave offence, on this point, in times past, and it is not for our people now to cast the first stone. We speak not, therefore, boastfully of our own country, or reproachfully of our great neighbor across the water, but simply from the debt-paying ability of the one, as recently manifested, and the self-confessed excesses in credit of the other, as recently illustrated in examples like the Western Bank of Scotland, the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and the MONTEITHS and MACDONALDS of Glasgow.

In the case of the Western Bank, as in the instances previously occurring with the Royal British Bank in London, the abuses were such as to demand the heaviest assessments upon the individual stockholders before the depositors could be assured of their first dividend. The Glasgow concern had a capital of eight and a half millions. They owed their dealers thirty-five millions dollars! This was really no more extravagant than the Union and other Joint Stock Banks of London, which frequently owe eight or tenfold their capital. But the bank fell, and it was discovered that capital, deposits, circulation and all, had been compromised by the merest *kite-flying* between Glasgow and London. The stockholders were ruined and the poor depositors left in abeyance.

In contrast with this case, we think we have a right to speak of the bank failures in New-York during the panic, not as an example of the higher tone of financial management, but as an index to the sounder mercantile credit and probity of the country, upon the security of which our banking system must necessarily rest. These failures were five in number out of fifty-two associated banks in the Clearing-House. In two instances ont of the five, the public were scarcely aware that they amounted to anything more serious than voluntary liquidation. The whole five involved, in August last, $2,217,000 of capital, $4,455,000 in deposits and circulation. By the close of December, the whole of the last sum was paid off or provided for, and an average of about sixty per cent. of the capital ascertained to be left sound for the stockholders. These five banks were among the smallest, and perhaps the most indifferently directed associations in the City. Yet their assets were equal to the promptest liquidation, even in a season of panic, of their whole indebtedness in four months. The remaining City Banks, are this day believed to be equal to the reimbursement of sixty-five millions of capital and seventy-five millions on deposit and in circulation, without compromising more than their surplus or contingent fund. This could not be, simply from good luck or skillful management. It could not be so under any circumstances were the business community less sound, the wealth and resources of the country less assured, or the currency and banking system of the State less conservative or less free.

The Perils of School-Houses.

Just about seven years ago, on the 20th of November, 1851, a number of children in the Ninth Ward School, of New-York City, being frightened out of their senses by the aspect of their teacher, who had fallen upon the floor in a fit, rushed out of their school-room and down the stairs to the street. The noise and confusion thus occasioned set the scholars in motion all over the building; the cry of "fire" was raised by somebody, within the house, (as it always is everywhere and on every occasion of a panic,) and echoed from the street, and in a few moments the railings of the stairways yielded to the pressure of the excited crowd of children, and precipitated them by hundreds upon the stone floor of the hall, from which forty-two unhappy little creatures were taken up crushed and dead, with a great number more who had been injured more or less seriously. The peculiar circumstances of this calamity impressed its lessons upon the public mind with especial force, and when it was found that the edifice in which the catastrophe took place was a new building, erected under the supervision of the Board of Education, and with a specific view to the purposes for which it was designed, no little indignation was felt and expressed that no proper provision had been made against the possibility of so frightful a disaster. The authorities themselves admitted that the arrangements for ingress and egress, not in this one only, but in almost all of our School-houses, were shamefully inadequate. This *ex post facto* wisdom, of course, could do nothing for the poor little victims of administrative thoughtlessness and incapacity, and for their heart-broken parents and friends. But it was supposed that it would have some effect upon future Building Committees of the Board of Education, and that hundreds of children would not again be exposed to those special perils of a panic which their elders cannot often be safely trusted to confront. And many an anxious father must have been greatly satisfied to read in the respectable pages of the "Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education for the City and County of New-York," that our "numerous school edifices are, with few and decreasing exceptions, spacious, commodious, tasteful, furnished with every convenience requisite to the comfortable accommodation of all, *and presenting every inducement to the most careful parent to place his children within their walls.*" For this thorough-going indorsement of the architectural excellences of our public school-houses was understood of course to guarantee the provision in every case of the most serious dangers to which the buildings would be liable, and the careful protection of their future inmates from any casualties within the control of a reasonable foresight. It is our painful duty to disabuse the minds of our readers of these gratifying impressions. The shocking affair, which happened on Monday afternoon in one of the public schools of the neighboring city of Brooklyn, might be repeated at any moment in any of the school-houses of New-York; for of all those school-houses, "spacious, commodious, tasteful and pleasant" as they are, there is not one which is not exposed equally with the Brooklyn School-house No. 14, to a sudden conflagration from causes beyond the power of the most careful teacher to control, with all its natural consequences upon the minds of a multitude of children.

Brooklyn School-house No. 14, it appears, was a "model school-house," built only four years ago under the eye of the Chairman of the Committee, who took "extraordinary pains to make it a perfect school-house." The New-York catastrophe of 1851 seems to have been borne in mind; for there was no "well of horror" in the stairway, and there were three principal doors to the building, all opening outwards, and all of reasonable width. Nevertheless, as soon as the pupils became thoroughly frightened by the fire, which in this case was not a cry alone, but an authentic conflagration, they rushed along the passage-ways, choked the stairs and crushed each other in the lobbies, till, in spite of the admirable behavior of their teachers, and of some of the older among themselves, six of the smallest children were smothered in the press. Doubtless thanks are due from hundreds of parents in Brooklyn, that the lesson of our more appalling catastrophe had been profitable enough with their School Committees, to insure the improvements which so far limited the results of this fearful scene.

But it is not desirable, surely, that we should rest contented with an advance which simply lowers the per centage of infant slaughter in such cases. It is not tolerable that even six out of nine hundred children should be massacred because our Committees, in making their school-houses "spacious, commodious, tasteful and pleasant," forget at the same time to make them *fire-proof*. It is possible that some improvement might be devised in the internal arrangements of our schools, which would dispense with the necessity of those numerous flights of stairs and extensive passage-ways, in which the terrified victims of the disasters of 1851 and 1858 found the proximate cause of their death. But, in any case, it is entirely feasible to make a panic from fire *impossible*, and being feasible, it seems to be but natural that those who have children to send to school, and who object to seeing them either burned or crushed out of existence, should insist that it be done.

If the Board of Education can find taxpayers willing to spend nine thousand dollars a year in the purchase of pianos, they certainly ought not to meet with any difficulty in raising whatever sum may be necessary for insuring as much of safety to the children intrusted to their care, as they would think it their duty to provide for a bundle of public documents, or a portfolio of State scrip.

Imperial Socialism.

The firmness with which the commercial interest of France has met and withstood the onset of the tempest which has prostrated credit throughout the rest of Europe and America, has naturally enough excited the attention and piqued the curiosity of mankind. For an indefinite number of years we have been accustomed to associate ideas of flimsy extravagance and of unreal display with the name of France. The popular delusions which have made the conception of a Frenchman identical with frogs and fiddles in the vulgar mind, have not left the more cultivated intellect of England and America entirely unscathed. And had the question of the relative solidity and strength of the financial systems of France, England and America been put to a dozen merchants of London or New-York but six months ago, there can be but little doubt that ten out of the twelve would have sneered at the mere notion of any serious comparison between the stability of the Gallic and the Anglo-Saxon worlds. John Bull was not more confident than Brother Jonathan of his immense superiority in all matters of practical administration and substantial resource, over the volatile and showy children of the "lovely land of France." Up to this very hour, in fact, we presume that multitudes of our "lion-hearted democracy" persist in believing that the trade of the United States is more extensive than that of the Empire of NAPOLEON, just as devoutly as the clowns of Hampshire or Northumberland believe that one Englishman can infallibly whip three Frenchmen on shore and six at sea.

All such honest conservatives of ignorance must be sadly puzzled by the spectacle which France actually exhibits. While the ramifications of the financial disorder which has pervaded the United States are stretching through the British Islands and far into the interior of Germany, France resists and repels the invasion. Glasgow and Liverpool, Hamburg and Stettin, reel beneath the shocks propagated from New-York, and London herself is startled to the very core of her mighty organization. But Paris makes head against the storm, and though she recognizes its force, refuses to succumb to its influence. If the secret of this exceptional strength can be truly hit upon, it is certainly worth the trouble of looking for it.

It is not to be found in the absolute freedom of France from those great disturbing causes which have elsewhere disarranged the machinery of commerce. The enormous inflations of mercantile speculation to which the dislocations of finance in England and America, Scotland and Germany, must be mainly attributed, have been paralleled in certain parts of France by bubbles less numerous, indeed, in the aggregate, but, on the other hand, of more colossal individual proportions. The one gigantic scheme of the *Crédit Mobilier*, for instance, fairly balances a whole school of Royal British Banks, and a whole network of railways loaded with floating debts, while Wall-street itself might take a lesson from the activity of the operators at the *Bourse*, and of their subordinates in the *Passage de l'Opera*. Neither is the comparative exemption of France from the disasters of the crisis to be accounted for by the relative solidity of the basis on which the legitimate business of the country is transacted. France is unquestionably the richest country of Christendom—the most powerful, that is in respect to the proportion between her absolute commerce, foreign and domestic, and her absolute production. But whatever may be the accuracy of the balances on which French trade is adjusted, it is impossible that the relations of her merchants and manufacturers with their correspondents in foreign countries should not have been thrown out of order by the disarrangement and stoppage of commercial transactions in those countries. A manufacturer at Lyons may conduct his affairs on sounder principles than a manufacturer at Bradford or Lowell, but if his connections with London or New-York are extensive, and if those connections are suddenly confused, it is clear that he must suffer immediately to the extent of the confusion. And had no extraordinary element been interposed to readjust the movement of things in France we must have witnessed a perturbation there quite analogous with, if not quite coextensive with the afflictions of the rest of the world. Such an extraordinary element, however, has been interposed, and to its presence, however unwelcome her politicians and economists may esteem it, France is indebted for her actual attitude of tranquil superiority.

The will and energy of one man have arrested in France the tides which overswept republican America, constitutional England, and despotic States administered by sovereigns of a less sovereign nature than the third NAPOLEON. Remarkable as has been the whole history of the present ruler of France, and brilliant as have been the many proofs which in times past he has given of an energy in the hour of success fully equal to his audacity in the hour of misfortune, no incident in his career more strongly presents the imperial nature of the man than the promptitude and courage with which he has seized upon the cardinal principles of that very socialism over the ruins of which he rose to power, when the safety of his throne and peace of his empire demanded it.

The capitalists and the mercantile classes of France were reconciled to the *coup d' état* of December 2, so far as they were reconciled to it at all, by the belief that the autocracy of the Bonapartes was their only refuge from the ochlocracy, or mob-rule of the communists and the *prolétaires*. They chose the bayonet, bitterly as they hated it, rather than the barricades, for they saw in the bayonet only a certainty of regular taxation for the purposes of government, while they feared from the barricades a system of contributions for the support of society. They sacrificed the charter and the right to talk in the Chamber of Deputies, that they might escape the "organization of industry" and the "right to labor." NAPOLEON III. has now inflicted upon them the terror from which they shrank to make way for his march to the Tuileries. When he saw France threatened by an invasion of the crisis, and discerned in the near future all the excitements and perils of factories suspended, workmen thrown out of employment, and starving *faubourgs* of fiery *blouses*, he at once declared war against the panic, just as in 1854 he declared war against the Czar. He counted the cost with the swift eye of genius, and perceiving at a glance that taxation to defray the expenses of supporting the industry which is the best guarantee of his dynasty against revolution, was at least as legitimate as taxation to defend the policy of his empire abroad, he flung the gold of the Treasury into the scale against the suspension of mercantile credits, and ordered the employers of France to go on with their enterprises, promising himself to indemnify them for the *deficits* in their customary receipts. He issues "decrees" applying the collected revenue of France to the needs of the impoverished classes, and converts LOUIS BLANC'S dream of the "National Workshops" into a practical fact. The taxpayers grumble—the statisticians and the economists bold up their hands in horror. No! it easy to predict the final issue of a step so unprecedented and so decisive. But if they can conquer who believe they can, the imperial socialist of France should win his game, for he is of the small class of the men who take counsel in great emergencies neither of precedents nor of consistency—but make all means serve their ends, and reject no lever which can lift the weight that oppresses their design. Other nations, however unlikely to imitate, should not fail to study the example now presented by France of an experiment which dwarfs the Cæsarian socialism of antiquity, and sets utterly at defiance all the doctrines which for half a century have inspired the economics of the world.

PREMATURELY JUBILANT.—The recent escapade of our London namesake on the subject of Slave labor has created a regular *furore* among our cotemporaries south of Mason and Dixon. Among the most excited and jubilant of them is the *South-Side Democrat*, which fairly effervesces with joyous delight at the imagined prospect of a return to Slave labor in the British West Indian provinces. There is not the least possible foundation for any such anticipations; in fact, there is none whatever, but our friends down South are grateful for the very smallest favors. On the mere strength of what the London *Times* said, the *South-Side Democrat* jumps violently at the conclusion that

"The chimerical projects of amelioration and reform, and all the foul brood of destructive 'isms, engendered in the 'seething brains' of crazy fanatics, will be forever scouted by the common sense and sober reason of mankind, and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, and her sympathetic class, will soon find the 'unreached Paradise of their despair' in the discarded heresy of universal freedom and equality."

All this may happen in the course of human events, but it is rather premature to announce that the "heresy of universal freedom and equality" has been discarded, or that "all the isms" and fanatics have been forever scouted, or are about to be. Our Southern friends have begun to halloo before they are fairly out of the woods.

TELLING TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* is a very dangerous friend of the Administration. He seems to be thoroughly posted in the movements and motives of the Southern wing of the Democratic Party, and he tells what he knows without the slightest consideration of the effect its disclosure may have upon the course of public affairs.

In a recent letter he exposes the reason of the forbearance exercised by the Southern fire-eaters in Congress towards President BUCHANAN on the Walker question. They are afraid of *weakening* his Administration, and thus depriving it of the power to *force* the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. They admit that Kansas cannot come in except through the active and determined support of the President,—and they are anxious to strengthen him as much as possible, so as to make this support effective!

This same writer asserts as a fact that last Summer President BUCHANAN wrote to Gov. WALKER saying in the most explicit manner that the Constitution *must* be referred back to the people for approval or rejection. He concedes also that the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution "*will be the destruction of the Democratic Party.*" After such an admission as this it is scarcely worth his while to imagine motives for the course of Senator DOUGLAS and Governor WISE.

A Concert and a Correction.

There is to be a Charitable Concert, to-night, at the Baptist Church in the Fifth-avenue, and notice has been given to the musical public that one of the most accomplished *amateurs* of this City—no less a person, indeed, than our valued cotemporary and friend of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, M. DE TROBRIAND—would there appear and execute, in company with one Signor ALOJMO, a *duetto* from the opera of "Belisario." This was certainly a very agreeable piece of information to all who thought of attending the Concert in question, but, as M. de TROBRIAND writes to us, it is a piece of information which might, with great propriety, have been communicated to himself before it was vouchsafed to the public. He requests us to say that although both concerts and charities have his hearty approbation and cordial good-wishes, and although he sincerely hopes that the music of this particular concert may be perfect, and the receipts of this particular charity abundant, yet he must deprive himself of the pleasure of participating either directly or indirectly in the proceedings of the occasion. We cannot comply with M. DE TROBRIAND'S request without observing, on our own responsibility, that if there be a greater grievance in a small way than the forcing a man to be a *bogus* Vice-President of a political meeting, it certainly is the compelling him to figure as an amateur candidate for musical honors and charitable usefulness.

☞ A man named KING had one of his great toes taken off by a printing press in WILLIAMS', Ann-street, yesterday. He was taken to the Hospital and cared for.

Mr. Aspinwall's Murillo.

During the last few years the public taste of this country, and particularly of this City, has undergone a development as manifest as it is delightful to all true amateurs who are also true patriots. Absorbed, as we are all supposed to be, in the exclusive worship of Mammon, we nevertheless contrive to entertain Apollo and the Muses in no unseemly manner; end, if our native production of æsthetic works has not kept pace with the advance of our power and our wealth, we at least have no reason to be ashamed of the progress which we have really made. While the class of money-lovers and money-getters has been growing enormously in the lands heretofore specially dedicated to art and to the amenities of life, the class of money-spenders has been growing in America quite as fast, perhaps, as should be wished; and as money-spending, like all other occupations, is susceptible of indefinite improvement, the spirit in which we spend our money is gradually, but very surely, rising with every year. For the last three months we have sustained respectably, if not liberally, four considerable exhibitions of paintings, all of a high class, in this City; and while the latest and freshest of these collections is still appealing to the sympathies as well as the tastes of the public in the name of charity, we find a fifth saloon thrown open on the same double plea. Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS have given the use of their showroom to two excellent institutions, the Home of the Friendless, and the Society for Befriending the Children of Seamen, for the exhibition of a single work of art by one of the authentic "great masters," which has been generously put at their disposal by the liberal and tasteful owner, Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL. MURILLO'S picture of the "Immaculate Conception" merits in every way the distinction thus accorded to it. It is unquestionably the finest original painting of its class ever brought to this country, and ought to do its share toward making the whole brood of "copies" as odious here as they are now esteemed to be everywhere out of England and America.

Although the discussions which resulted in, and followed from the publication, by Pope PIUS IX., of the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception," ought still to be fresh in the minds of our readers, we do not believe that we shall do them a disservice by briefly explaining the *motive* of this picture, which is liable to be, and no doubt already has been, confounded with the more familiar pictures of the "Assumption." The doctrine that the Virgin Mother was herself conceived without the taint of mortal sin, though strenuously held throughout all the history of the Church, and preached with fervor at all times, and especially by the Order of the Franciscans, was never formally recognized by any Pope till the observance of the Feast of the Conception was sanctioned by SIXTUS IV., just about the time of the discovery of America, and it has never been incorporated very thoroughly into the popular creed of any Catholic country excepting Spain. It has accordingly been not only a specific but almost an exclusive subject of Spanish art, and the pictorial canons of its symbolization were laid down first in 1618 by the Spaniard PACHECO. The Virgin conceived without sin was to be represented, according to these canons, as a young girl of twelve or fourteen—a pure and spotless rosebud of womanhood, a creature of ateinless light, like that woman seen in the Apocalyptic vision who was clothed with the sun and, standing upon the crescent moon, was crowned with twelve clear stars. Cherubim were to bear her up, and tender ly to bend over her from above, weaving about her the spells of the lily and the palm. Her tresses were to be of a fair golden hue, her robes of white, her mantle of cerulean blue. She was to symbolize, in all respects, that sinless second Eve, who was the destined Mother of Salvetion, as the first of Death, and far beneath her the bruised serpent was to writhe in hopeless anguish.

This idea is preserved in most of the finest pictures of the Conception which exist, and particularly in those of GUIDO, four of whose best works are consecrated to this theme, and who stands almost alone among the better Italian masters in treating it. The same characteristics, in the main distinguish the much more numerous attempts o MURILLO to do honor to "*Maria purisima sin peccado concebida.*" Twenty-five pictures of the Conception, by his hand, are known to exist. They are of all sizes, from the superb Seville picture "Conquered" by SOULT, and bought at the sale of his gallery in 1852 by the French Government, for the enormous sum of $122,500, down to an exquisite gem in the possession of Lord OVERSTONE, at London, and of very various merit. But Mr. ASPINWALL has been fortunate enough to secure one of the best, and possesses a picture most agreeable in its proportions, admirable in the design, and masterly in color. Its origiual destination we cannot now recall, but it was for a long time one of the ornaments of the royal gallery of the Prado, at Madrid, from which it was stolen—we beg his pardon—*obtained* by General DESSOLLE during the French occupation of 1808, and by him sold to WOODBURN of London, a man dear to all connoisseurs in more than one sense, from whom it was purchased by WILLIAM II., of Holland, for his private gallery at the Hague. As there exhibited, in a clear, soft light, it was one of the best imaginable specimens of the master's most peculiar merits. The flesh tints are pervaded by the luminous quality in which MURILLO delighted, and which made Sir D. WILKIE say that he "washed his bodies in sunlight"—the harmonies of the draperies are as marvelous as those of the famous picture, which everybody knows, in the Louvre, and the expression of the face of the Virgin is greatly more refined and spiritual, without being less tender and human than is usual with MURILLO's women. The painter has departed from the conventional type in clothing the lovely head of Mary with long dark tresses; but it is hard to quarrel with him on that score, since the heresy is a fancy of pareutal affection. The Virgin in this picture, as in another very beautiful repetition of the same subject in the possession of Lord ASHBURTON, is a portrait of MURILLO'S own daughter FRANCESCA, whom he devotedly loved, like a true man as he was. The inclination of the painting in its present position conspires with the abominable influence of the gas-light to thicken and discolor the atmospheric effects, and little but the sentiment of the composition can be fairly appreciated by those who have never seen it in other circumstances. Still, for the sake of the poetic value of the picture alone, we earnestly urge it upon all our readers to embrace this opportunity of teaching themselves a precious lesson while they do a good work.

We hardly know whether to take the trouble to contradict a ridiculous story which has obtained circulation to the effect that this picture was bought at the sale in the Hague for the sum of $20,000. The price of such a picture is of small importance to our public; but such preposterous stories smack of a kind of barbarism in our taste from which it is, perhaps, worth while to vindicate ourselves.

The pictures of WILLIAM II. were sold in 1850 by order of his son, WILLIAM III., for the purpose of paying the debts which he bequeathed. The sale occupied several days, and was extremely interesting. Russia, France, Prussia, Saxony, and other States appeared, by their agents, in a sharp rivalry with individual amateurs, of whom the most conspicuous was the English Marquis of HERTFORD, and the scene for several days was as brilliant and exciting as an Olympian game. The highest price paid for any picture was $20,000 for a *chef d'œuvre* of LIONARDO DA VINCI, (whose works are extremely rare,) knocked down to Russia after a fierce contest with France and Lord HERTFORD. Another masterpiece, by ANDREA DEL SARTO, was carried off for $16,000 by Lord HERTFORD, after a "free fight" with all Europe, which was so prolonged and ardent that, before the buzz which followed the decision had subsided, a splendid Salvator was knocked down almost unobserved for $150 to a lucky Londoner. The Murillo now owned by Mr. ASPINWALL was bought, if we mistake not, by a Mr. ROOS, of Holland, for about $14,000. What Mr. ASPINWALL may have given for it we do not know, but certainly he cannot have thrown upon it a sum which not even a House of Commons Committee would think of suggesting.

MAYOR TIEMANN AND THE POLICE.—We are glad to see that Mayor TIEMANN, in accordance with the suggestion made by us some days ago, has induced the Police Commissioners to pass a resolution memorializing the Legislature to repeal the 12th section of the Metropolitan Police act, under which it has been held that no officer dismissed for any cause whatever can be reappointed.

The Mayor feels the need of that skill and experience which many members of the old Municipal Police force undoubtedly possessed; and his argument in favor of the reappointment of Captain DOWLING has been indorsed by every property holder in the Sixth Ward, and every public officer connected with the administration of criminal justice in the City. We trust the Mayor may be successful; and that when the character of officers of the old force is good, and their experience, integrity and activity so widely and highly vouched for, no mere partisan or personal prejudice may longer continue to deprive our City of their services. The City needs such men, and no technical scruple ought to stand in the way of their prompt re-employment.

Academy of Music.

After a season of unprecedented effort and vicissitude, the regular performances at this house came to a close last night. And it was a triumphant close. The house presented a gorgeous appearance; filled in every part with the fashion, beauty, talent, and everything else of the City. Altogether it was a better assemblage than we have seen this season, and a better paying one, we fancy. The performance was "Don Giovanni," and it was given with an effect that added to the regret attendant on the temporary suspension of the season. It is good management to leave this impression on the public mind, and it will benefit Mr. ULLMAN next season. The activity displayed by this gentleman deserves commemoration, and a brief summary of the doings of the season may not be uninteresting. Sixty-four performances have been given in all: of which 50 were of Italian Opera; 4 of German Opera; 6 of Oratorios, and 4 of a miscellaneous character, such as the Thalberg Festivals, and the Benefits of the Fire Department, &c. The Operas produced were the "Somnambula," "Norma," and the "Puritani," by BELLINI; the "Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," and "Ernani," by VERDI; the "Barber," "Semiramide," and "Italiani in Algieri," by ROSSINI; "Lucrezia Borgia," the "Elisir d'Amore," and "Lucia di Lammermoor," by DONIZETTI; "Marthe," by FLOTOW; "Fidelio," by BEETHOVEN; "Robert le Diable," by MEYERBEER; and "Don Giovanni," by MOZART.

The pecuniary result of the season is, we believe, satisfactory. If Mr. ULLMAN has not made money he has at least paid his way, and obtained a valuable and admirable theatrical wardrobe. He feels himself justified in applying for an extension of his lease, and at the approaching meeting of the stockholders will propose to take the house for an extended term of five years. A period like this is necessary for a manager to turn himself in. By engaging his artists for one or two years instead of as many months, he obtains them at a vast reduction, and secures better artists. Mr. ULLMAN certainly deserves well of the public and of the stockholders of the Academy, whose property he has greatly enhanced in value. For instance, last night seats were sold at four and five dollars premium.

AMATEURS' CONCERT.—The charitable concert by Amateurs takes place to-night at the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Miss SEGUIN, Mrs. BERCHER, Miss ANDERS, Signor ALAIMO, Signor MANZOCCHI and others will assist.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—A rehearsal of "Jeptha and his Daughter" will be held to-night by this Society at the Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. DAN RICE, the humorist, has recovered from his indisposition, and will resume his duties in the arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The drama called "The Lighthouse," written by Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, for Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, and played by the distinguished novelist and other literary celebrities, with great success, will be produced here. It has been a long time in preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—We clip the following from a Pittsburg paper:

"'The Poor of New York' is the taking title of a play in five acts which has had a continuous run of forty nights at Wallack's Theatre, New-York, and is still being played nightly to immense audiences, eliciting an enthusiasm never before equaled in that excitable City. It is also being played nightly to crowded houses in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and is underlined for immediate representation at the theatres of Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis. It is thus rapidly obtaining a national reputation unparalleled in the dramatic history of the country. Therefore it is not strange that the Manageress of the Theatre was on the alert to give it early production here—and having such a reputation she has a right to expect it will meet with a similar success in this city. It was produced for the first time on Saturday evening and created quite a *furore*.

Ticket Swindling—Picking Pockets and Confidence Operations.

The new efforts of the Superintendent of Police to put a stop to the impositions in the way of ticket-swindling seems to have given new life to the whole fraternity of scoundrels who thrive by this kind of villainy. From thirty to forty tickets were sold to various persons at enormous swindles: several persons had their pockets picked on board the steamer as she was on the point of sailing, and on Tuesday and Wednesday several successful confidence operations were practiced upon outgoing Californians. An old man from Muskingum County, Ohio, who came here with a young man named ERASTUS F. RILEY, from the same county, was taken to the office No. 109 West-street, and with his friend swindled in the price of two tickets out of $140. The robber has kept out of sight since, and the old man has been compelled to abandon his trip and return to Ohio. He gave all his remaining funds to make up enough to pay his friend's way on the steamer. The bogus venders of tickets charged from $150 to $200 for a steerage passage, according to the verdancy of their victims. In some cases the officers, when they saw these greenhorns in the hands of the swindlers, informed them that they were being misled, and pointed out the genuine office, at the same time exhibiting his shield; but the only thanks he received for the information was the astute statement: "I 'spose I can buy my ticket anywhere I please!" Afterwards, however, when he found he was really taken in, he sought out the same officer and wished to know how he could get his money back! but the officer was not communicative.

Two persons were respectively cheated out of $100 and $20 each by the confidence game. A man from Portland, bound to California, met an agreeable person on the street, who fell into conversation with him. By *accident* the stranger mentioned that he was going to San Francisco; the Maine man was delighted to hear it—he was also going by the *Star of the West*. He was then on his way to purchase some harness, and would like his friend to assist him in selecting it. Greenhorn agreed. After walking a few blocks, he stepped into a policy shop where "Exchange" was written on the window, and handing out a $100 bill on the *Safety Fund Bank*, desired small bills for it. They had none in the office, and both again walked on. Confidence now turned to his new acquaintance, and asked him if he would let him have a hundred dollars in gold, and take the bill for a few minutes until he could make his purchase. "Most willingly," said the Maine man, and he counted out the gold, taking the bill. At the next corner he missed his new acquaintance, and has not seen him since. The Pine-tree man thinks his friend was dishonest. The man who lost $20 went through the same process. Both have gone to the diggings with their confidence in mankind badly shaken.

One person, who had his pocket picked on board the boat, lost his tickets. Mr. WICKHAM took pity on him, and gave him duplicates.

Mr. RAYMOND has received information that there are a number of persons at Aspinwall, without means to get away. They had Aspinwall tickets swindled on to them here for *through tickets*, and did not discover their imposition until getting to sea.

SAILING OF THE "STAR OF THE WEST."—The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with the California mails, and about 350 passengers, there being the usual number of women and children. Ex-Gov. ANDERSON, of Maine, and Gen. WHALEN, Government officials, and Major Cross, and R. L. OGDEN, Quarter-masters, were among the passengers.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans 12th, and Havana the 15th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

Part of the Spanish fleet, viz: 1 frigate, 1 ship-of-the-line, 1 sloop 1 brig, and 1 steam frigate, sailed from Havana on the 12th inst., for a cruise in the Gulf, for the health of the crews, but a rumor is afloet (though not generally credited) that SANTA ANA is on board, and thet the real intention of the cruise is to pay their respects to the Mexicans at Vera Cruz.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 15th. She has on board Captain FRANK ANDERSON, and his command of about 40 men, the last of the Nicaraguan heroes.

The weather continues very warm. Business dull. Exchange on New-York short time 5@7 per cent. premium; London 118@120 per cent.

The *Warrior* brings $82,000 in specie from Havana.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Senor Yrisarri to Secretary Cass—His Views on the Capture of General Walker.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday publishes divers official communications from Señor YRISARRI the Nicaraguan Minister, to General CASS, on Central American affairs. The two which we subjoin, being the latest, alone contain anything of fresh Interest or importance. It will be seen that Señor YRISARRI, in behalf of his Government, makes no complaint of the action of Commodore PAULDING, but thanks the Government of the United States for effective assistance. The following are the Minister's letters to Secretary CASS:

[*Translation.*]

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA, BROOKLYN, Dec. 13, 1857.

EXCELLENT SIR: After giving notice to your Excellency, by the telegraph, of the landing of WALKER'S hostile expedition on Punta Arenas, without the prevention of such landing by the armed vessels of the United States, or even the overhauling of the *Fashon*, laden with men and arms, I have deemed it proper to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, already long announced, that another expedition is now ready at Mobile, and about to sail thence to reinforce that which has succeeded in landing on the territory of Nicaragua; and that the person called Gen. HENNINGSEN has lately gone from New-York to New-Orleans to accompany this reinforcement.

I trust that the Government of the United States will take all such measures as may be necessary to the end that this reinforcing expedition, as all others which it may be intended to set forward, whether from California or from any other point of the Union, may be detained and not be allowed to continue baffling the measures of the Executive power. I further trust that proceedings will be instituted against the violetors of the laws of neutrality with that rigor which is required for the maintenance of peace and of fair understanding between friendly and neutral nations.

With very high consideration, I reiterate the assurance fo your Excellency of my being your very respectful and obedient servant,

A. J. DE YRISARRI.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE of the United States, &c.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1858.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, has the honor of communicating to his Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States, that, on the 15th of last month, the authority of the Republic of Nicaragua was assumed by General MARANEZ, elected to the Presidency by an immense majority of votes, and that one of the first acts of the new head of that Republic was to confirm the appointment made in the person of the undersigned by former national Governments as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

The undersigned deems it also to be his duty to inform his excellency the Secretary of State that the constituent assembly of Nicaragua has approved and confirmed the contract made by the undersigned with the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, the only one vested with the privilege of carrying across the isthmus—as the only one also which, for the present, so long as the Government will not have otherwise disposed, has the right to carry emigrants to that country, under such conditions as have been imposed on said company. All other emigrants or colonizers whatsoever that may be conveyed to that country will be refused admission, and compelled to depart from the Territory of the Republic; or they will be dealt with as enemies of the Republic, should they appear there in the character borne by those lately introduced by the incorrigible adventurer WILLIAM WALKER.

The undersigned, in the name of the three governments which he represents, returns thanks to the government of the United States for having taken away the adventurer WILLIAM WALKER and his invading band from the point of which they had taken possession on the coast of Nicaragua; thus freeing those friendly countries from the evils with which they would have been visited had these disturbers of the peace of nations been allowed the possibility of increasing their forces by new recruits. Those, who in the service which the government of the United States has rendered to its friend, the republic of Nicaragua, would seek for a warrant to say that the Nicaraguan territory has been violated, will hardly find it, from the moment that the world will have learned that the Government of Nicaragua, far from complaining of a violation of her territory, looks upon that act as an assistance, directed in behalf of its inviolability, which was wounded, in effect, by certain adventurers from the United States; and that it considers such assistance, extended by this Government, as a consequence af the measures whicu, by his note of the 14th of September last, the undersigned had asked this Government to adopt, giving orders to the Navy of the United States to capture the violators of the laws of neutrality.

The point from which Commodore PAULDING forced away those bandits, the violators of the laws of all nations, and, as such, justly assimilated, by the law of nations, to pirates and foes af mankind, is an almost desert one, on which there exist no Nicaraguan authurities that could have managed the apprehension of those felons. Nicaragua, therefore, considers that the proceedings of Commodore PAULDING against WALKER and his horde were entirely justifiable; for, as a man-of-war of any nation may take up pirates from a desert island, or one so thinly peopled that they can assert their dominion over it, although that island might belong to another sovereign nation, just so can bandits be apprehended, as enemies of the human race, by the armed vessels of a friendly nation, on a point of a foreign coast, which may be placed under circumstances like to those of the island mentioned by way of illustration.

Considering it highly important that the tenor of this note—especially the portion touching emigration to Nicaragua—should be made public, the undersigned would entertain the hope that the Secretary of State will find no objection to have its contents published.

The undersigned, with highest considerations, has the honor of tendering to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance that he is his respectful servant.

A. J. DE YRISARRI.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY, &C.—A DROVER LOSES $800.—A cattle-drover named LEIGH, from Steuben County, New-York, was robbed near the Ferry in Hoboken, on Tuesday night, of about $800 in bank bills, the proceeds of a drove of cattle that he had sold in New York on Monday. He had been drinking freely, and had indiscreetly exhibited his money in several bar-rooms. He was in at the Hudson County Hotel, near the Ferry, during the evening, and there spread his money out upon the bar, and challenged some persons who were present to throw dice with him "for $20 a pop." His proposition not being accepted, he soon left, but had been gone only a short time when he returned, and complained that he had found customers who had thrown him, (instead of the dice,) and relieved his pocket of about $800. He said that four men attacked him—three of them held him, whilst the fourth thrust his hands in his pocket and took the money, and then all ran away. Three young men were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, but were subsequently discharged for want of evidence against them.

Personal.

The Philadelphia *News* of yesterday says: Thomas Allibone, Esq., the ex-President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, arrived at Walnut-street wharf yesterday afternoon, on his return home from his European tour, which was taken for the benefit of his health. He was met at the steamboat landing by a number of his friends.

Hon. Edward Everett has arrived in town and taken apartments at the Everett House.

FOUND DROWNED.—JOHN GROSHAN, a colored man, on Tuesday night, while intoxicated, accidentally walked off the Pier foot of Spring-street, N. R., and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday and the Corener notified.

The Robertson Trial.

On Monday, at the trial of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, in Rochester, the concluding evidence for the defence was put in, and the prosecution followed with rebutting testimony.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

In relation to the claim of defence to introduce evidence of Mrs. HALL'S relations with Dr. BIEGLER, (the point in dispute on Saturday,) the Court decided it to be inadmissable, on the ground that the testimony sought to be introduced seemed to be merely unnecessary personal scandal, which is not properly connected with this case. If it was sought to be denied that Mr. HART sued Dr. BIEGLER, it might be pertinent; but so far as proving that young BIEGLER spoke the truth, it is not proper. The evidence on that point was therefore excluded. Defence directed to have an exception noted.

The following tends to show an *alibi*:

John Cromble sworn: Resided on 29th August last in this city; was a Director of the Eagle Bank; Wm. H. Cheney was President. John B. Robertson Cashier; I was appointed a Committee to count the cash and examine the affairs of the Bank, to report at the quarterly meeting 1st September; acted as such, I think, on the P. M. of *the 29th of August*; commenced at about half-past five, and continued about three-quarters of an hour; *Robertson was at the Bank at the time*, one Mr. Cheney; left after the counting was concluded, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Cheney being still in the Bank; the count should have been made on every instance, on Friday evening, but it being inconvenient for myself and Mr. Danforth to attend, we did it on Saturday; some of the books have since been burned; there was a discrepancy of a few shillings, and referring to Mr. R. for explanation, he said it was caused, probably, in counting foreign coin; (the question was put whether the witness had looked at the books subsequently with reference to that discrepancy, and the prosecution objected to it, unless the witness saw the memorandum or made it himself:) Mr. Cromble said he made a memorandum himself, as he always does in such cases, comparing it afterwards with that of the Cashier, and then putting it in his own pocket; when spoken to, after Mr. R.'s indictment, as to the recollection of the evening, he referred to the memorandum of the discrepancy and found it to occur on the 29th August.

Wm. H. Cheney, sworn: President of the Eagle Bank, *on the 29th August last*; remember the occasion of the counting of the money by Danforth and Cromble; *it was on Saturday, 29th August; I was present*; count was concluded about quarter past six; both Cromble and Danforth left before me; Robertson was present; I had not been to tea; went home to tea afterward; live about a mile from the bank; went back to the bank after tea; *found Mr. Robertson there*; been absent three quarters to an hour; remained at the bank; *Mr. Robertson with me*; went to the post-office from the bank; my impression is the post-office was closed; had been examining the books preparatory to a quarterly report; George Hawley, the boy, came into the bank in the evening while we were there, and inquired if he should light the gas burner in front of the vault, which is usually kept burning all night; Mr. Robertson remained in the bank during the whole time I was there; think he left with me.

The probabilities of overhearing conversations through a door, are set forth by other witnesses, as follows:

Henry Searl, recalled and examined by Mr. Martindale—During this noon I have been subjected to a test to see if I could distinguish voices; stood outside a door, with my head near it; heard two persons converse on the other side of the door; supposed one was Perry, and the other voice I did not know; when the door was opened, saw Mr. Tate and Mr. Benedict; this was in the Arcade; have known Mr. Benedict four or five years, and Mr. Tate something about four years; have been employed by Mr. Benedict as an architect; *did not know either of their voices*; knew Perry very well.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—Recognized Mr. Martindale's face at this same time; did not see him; Mr. M.'s voice is not more peculiar than Mr. Robertson's; the talk continued there three, four or five minutes.

George Tate, sworn and examined by Mr. Martindale: Was present at this experiment; have known Mr. Searl since 1850; have employed him as an architect; while Searl was on one side of the door, and I on the other, the door was open six inches; Perry did not speak a word; myself and Mr. Benedict did the talking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martindale—Went there at Martindale's request; inquired of Benedict, "Wm. C. Bryan, how is your family?"; Benedict answered, "They are well, Sir": I said, "Does your wife continue her school?"; he said, "Yes": I then asked, "How many scholars has she?" he answered, "Forty or fifty"; this was all.

Selch Matthews, sworn and examined by Mr. Martindale: Was present when this test was tried; knew that the parties did not know who was talking; did not recognize Mr. Benedict's voice.

The Posecution now proposed a test of the facility of witnesses to identify Robertson by the sound of his voice, and asked that he read passages from a volume. The Defence objected unless the witnesses to the interviews go into a closet and listen *with a door between them*. Then if they can identify Robertson's voice from those of others, who will read at the same time, the test will be regarded as a proper one.

The test was not further urged.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Bryan sworn: Resides in this city; know Mrs. Robertson; during last Summer was at Dr. Biegler's house, on St. Paul-street; had heard of Mr. Robertson's having been to New-York, and had heard of his return; it was the day previous to my being at the Doctor's that he returned.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Robertson there? [Objected to.] Mr. Matthews said it was no part of their case.

Mr. Tremaine said it was a part of the case as rebutting. The design is to prove that he called to leave a message for Dr. Biegler during his absence, and informing him that he would be there again that evening. By way of repelling the evidence tending to show that he was not there, they claimed the right to produce testimony tending to show that he was there. This is distinct and pertinent.

Mr. Selden said the prosecution attempted to prove that he was at the Doctor's on a certain evening, and there committed the crime charged. On that they produced all the testimony they had, and the defence replied to it. The prosecution had no right to introduce new testimony now; they should have exhausted their testimony in the first place.

The Court ruled out the evidence as cumulative. This is the same class of evidence as that of Putnam and Miss Biegler, and this is merely additional.

The District-Attorney said he was satisfied. This evidence the prosecution did not know of until this morning, or they would have introduced it before.

Mr. Martindale said, if it had been introduced the defence would have furnished plenty of explanation, and by the people's evidence.

The District-Attorney proposed to call witnesses to prove that the course pursued by Biegler was in consequence of advice given by certain parties.

The Court thought this would be pertinent by way of meeting the assumption of conspiracy on the part of Beigler, and to disprove the *alibi* set up by the defence.

The Court renewed its suggestion that the defence concede that the witnesses acted under the direction of the public authorities, and not at the instigation of Beigler. That the scheme of manufacturing evidence in this way was not his.

The defence were understood to decline.

The Court decided that the People might show that the contrivance of getting these four men into the position to overhear conversations, was gotten up by the public authorities. They might show this by Mr. Oviatt and the District-Attorney; the declarations of Beigler on the subject would not be admitted. [Exception noted.]

Mr. Tremaine—The prosecution proposes to show negatively, by Beigler, that he never yet got up or carried out any scheme whatever in regard to this defendant; also, that he never communicated, or caused to be communicated to the public authorities, the application made to him by defendant in reference to his wife; also, affirmatively, that the whole scheme of procuring these witnesses was the work of the public authorities, and without, in the first instance, the sanction of the witness.

The defence objected.

It was agreed that witness be called and questions put, the Court ruling in regard to them as they might arise.

Dr. Joseph Biegler recalled, and the question put: In what manner the witnesses Oviatt, Cooper, McLane and Searl, were procured to come to your house? [Exception noted by defence, the Court admitting the question.] A.—By Mr. McKay and the District-Attorney.

Q.—Will you state fully how that was brought about? [Objected to. Allowed by Court, so far as acts and agencies were concerned, and not the declarations of the witness. The Prosecution designed to have the witness trace the *modus operandi*.] The Court allowed this question to be put: "By whose contrivance were the witnesses procured to go to your house?" Exception noted.] A.—The first suggestion was received indirectly through Mr. Bishop, the second from the District-Attorney.

Q.—Who communicated it to you? A.—Dr. Havill.

Q.—In consequence of this indirect suggestion from Mr. Bishop, what witness appeared? A.—Mr. Oviatt.

Q.—Who gave directions, in respect to each and every of the other witnesses? A.—The District-Attorney, Mr. Huson.

Q.—Did you consent to the communication being made to the District-Attorney in the first instance? A.—I did not. [The Court thought that rather a questionable interrogation. The defence desired to have an exception noted to each one of the questions thus far asked. The Court framed the question: Did he cause or assent to the communication to the public authorities? A.—No, Sir. Exception noted.]

Q.—Did you ever learn the family history, or any part of it, of Mr. Robertson, from your father? [Objected to and argued by Mr. Tremaine and Mr. Martindale. The question was admitted by the Court.] A.—None, except that Mrs. Robertson was sick; that is all I ever heard from him.

The prosecution wished to ask no more questions.

Mr. Martindale—(contemptuously)—we don't want anything of him. You can go.

District-Attorney Huson and Officer Oviatt were recalled, but nothing of moment was elicited.

The prosecution again rested.

LEGAL POINTS.

The District-Attorney said the Attorney-General alone would sum up the case for the people. Mr. Mathews said the public prosecutor should elect on what charge they would claim conviction, so that the defence might know what they had to meet. Mr. Tremaine had looked carefully at the indictment, and but one offence is charged—the attempt to take the life of his wife. The common law made it an offence, and the statute coincides with the common law.

Mr. MATHEWS said one count in the indictment charged the solicitation of young BIEGLER to commit the offence. A misdemeanor and a felony cannot be united. He cited from the statute to show, what the law provides in cases of attempt to commit certain crimes. The attempt to poison, which is intercepted, or fails, may be puolshed by imprisonment in the State Prison, not to exceed ten years. By commoo law, an attempt to commit an offence is a misdemeanor, and not a felony. All the counts in this indictment except the third, charge an attempt to administer; the third charges the administering of a "destructive thing." The statute says nothing about "destructive thing," but speaks of "poison." Another count mentions "deleterious substances"—not poisons. The solicitation of certain destructive things is charged, and he is charged with an attempt to administer certain things which he didn't get—not a logical construction. There is the attempt to injure or produce death, and the attempt to corrupt the mind of Belgier, the latter at most a misdemeanor, which cannot be joined with a felony, according to old rules of pleading which have come down to us. This is the foundation of the application to the counsel to elect. At all events, the defence should know what they are to meet. Certain of the counts are good for nothing, and he should move to quash them.

The Attorney-General argued that the offences charged are substantially the same, and this is not a case in which it is usual to compel an election. Cited WHARTON'S Criminal Law, on this point. The statute defines the attempt to be when any act is done towards effecting the object. Solicitation is one act as set forth in 1st East., and is, therefore, a felony. There is a case reported in which this ground was taken, and the Revisers of the Statutes adopted that as settled by the concurrence of the four Judges making the decision; they raised he misdemeanor at common law to a felony. It is too late for counsel to move to quash the indictment or any count in it, and if the last count specifies a misdemeanor only, it only gives ground for a demurrer for a misjoinder.

The Court reserved its decision, and adjourned.

Verdict of Acquittal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The charge of Judge SMITH to the Jury in the Robertson case occupied an hour and a half in delivery. The case went to the Jury at a little past 11½ o'clock, and about four hours afterwards they returned with a verdict of "Not guilty." Great excitement followed the announcement of the verdict.

MURDEROUS USE OF A SHOT GUN.—TWO MEN SHOT.—HENRY HERRMAN, a German keeping a disreputable house at No. 967 Eighth-avenue, was arrested about 1 yesterday morning, charged with shooting FREDERICK BECKER, of No. 317 Ninth-avenue, and EDWARD LATTEMORE, of No. 237 West Thirty-third-street. The two men attempted to get into HERRMAN'S place, but finding the door locked went away. When some twenty feet from the door HERRMAN shoved up a window, and fired at each of them, with a double-barreled shot gun, both barrels being loaded with buckshot. Thirty shots, more or less, entered LATTEMORE'S back, covering a space of less than six inches square, and fifteen shot entered the back of BECKER'S head and neck. The wounded men were at once conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and Dr. KIERSTED called to dress their wounds, which probably will not prove fatal in either case, as the shot did not enter very deeply. When the officers went to arrest HERRMANN he had both barrels of his gun reloaded and capped, and threatened to shoot them if they arrested him, but the exhibition of two or three revolvers quieted him. HERMANN has long been known to the police as a desperate and ugly customer. On the 3d of last July he shot several persons, and was shot by an officer before he could be arrested.

Deaths and Casualties.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 480 Madison-street, upon the body of ANNA WALSH, a child three years of age, who died from the effects of burns received the evening previous. The mother had left the deceased and an infant sister in the room together, and on her return found the room filled with smoke and the eldest child fatally burned. How the fire originated could not be ascertained. The cradle in which the youngest child was sleeping, was considerably burned, but the child escaped. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of an unknown man, about 50 years of age, who was found drowned at the foot of Pier No. 6 East River. The deceased had on two pairs of pantaloons, a drab vest, buttoned to the chin, and a black coat. He was about five feet nine inches in height, and had dark hair and whiskers. The second finger of his right hand had been amputated, and on his left arm, in India ink, were a blacksmith's anvil and hammer, and underneath, "J. H. D., born 1805." There being no marks of violence on the body a verdict was rendered of "Supposed accidental drowning."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A butcher named BENJAMIN ISAACS, having a stand at Washington Market, was taken suddenly ill at his stand yesterday morning, and fell dead to the floor. The deceased resided at No. 157 West Sixteenth-street, and has left a wife and several children. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

FATAL FALL FROM A NEW BUILDING.—STEPHEN B. YOUNG, a machinist, 24 years of age, died yesterday morning at the City Hospital, from the effect of injuries received the day previous by falling from a new building erecting for SINGER & Co., in Mott, near Spring-street. The deceased, with some others, was engaged in hoisting a heavy iron column, when the rope broke, precipitating him a distance of twenty feet to the pavement. The deceased was unmarried, and lived with his mother at No. 90 Third-avenue. An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

Exclusive Attention.—CANTRELL, the famous manufacturer of the ladies' 12s. gaiters, has entirely given up his store in the Bowery, and will from hence-forth devote his whole attention to his new store, No. 813 Broadway, where he always has on hand the best and cheapest of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED.

SIMERS—ROYCE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. William R. Gordon, Mr. THEODORE D. SIMERS to Miss JOSEPHINE L. ROYCE, all of this City.

LIMA—SCUDDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, CHARLES DE C. LIMA to JULIE E., daughter of John H. Scudder, Esq., all of this City.

BUANS—SANDY.—In this City, at the New-York Hotel, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, JAMES L. BUANS to JOSEPHINE V. SANDY, both of Brooklyn.

FIELD—SCHUNAKER.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, by Rev. J. W. Wiley, STEPHEN FIELD, Jr., of Harrison, N. Y., and ANNA L. SCHUNAKER, of Jersey City.

LYON—CLARK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 18, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. GEORGE R. LYON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss ADELINE R. CLARK, of Scotch Plains, N. J.

DIED.

VARICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, after a short and severe illness, MARY VARICK, aged 55 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Albert H., John, Geo. S., and Epeactus Doughty, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Albert H. Doughty, No. 93 Allen-st., on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Harlem for interment.

YOUNG.—In this City

Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club met at the American Institute on Tuesday, R. L. Pell, Esq., in the Chair.

Some extracts were read, in the absence of the Secretary, by Dr. Waterbury, from the foreign journals, in reference to the Himalaya hemp, also, on the Rhea fibre, a vegetable production of India. Some remarks on bees and their management were taken from a paper by Mr. Mottchenbey. The writer says: "Near Philadelphia it had been noticed that swarms of bees are more easily gathered in mid-day than in the evening. The ancient prejudice that bees cannot prosper in a hive in which light is admitted is condemned by the following fact: In the Crystal Palace of New-York had been seen hives of glass exposed on all sides to the light, except where the wax adheres to the glass. And here was a great advantage, for it could be observed whether any damage was occurring in the hive."

Professor Mapes, Mr. Field, Mr. Pike, Mr. Lawton and Mr. Livingstone conducted a conversation on the harvesting of grass. It was recommended not to harvest too early, but to harvest timothy when the seed formed, but yet not late enough to shell; and clover, when the heads are from one-third to half of them brown. Professor Mapes made some remarks upon the influence of the soil of particular places upon fruit and grain. The apples that furnish the famous Newark cider except in a small part of New-Jersey would not produce a decent cider. Incidentally, he remarked that this business is fast declining. When the best North River cider sells for but a dollar or two a barrel, Newark cider never fetches less than six dollars a barrel. One man buys up all his neighbor's apples and makes some 6,000 barrels a year. He is the only large manufacturer there. Nor can he make it pay well at the price named. The apples are the Harrison and Campfield.

The President said that he had been obliged, after a thorough trial with the same kind of apples, to have his trees grafted with the Newtown Pippin—their cider was so very superior.

Mr. Field remarked that apples cannot profitably be raised within some fifty miles of New-Yurk City.

Prof. Mapes said he had cut down hundreds of apple trees because their shade cost him more than the apples were worth.

Mr. Field said that this was eminently the region for pears—indeed there is no other such country for pears as this same region where the apple-crop is so uniformly a failure. He had never seen any blight upon the pear-tree excepting in Westchester where it was planted in a clay soil. The *Virgaleu* cannot indeed any longer be produced in the Atlantic States. He spoke of the longevity of the pear-tree; the peach-tree scarcely comes to bearing well before it begins to die. The apple lasts long enough as a mossy, scraggy, unproductive tree, but its fruit-bearing life is short; the cherry dies in eight, ten or twelve years, but he could go to a hundred thousand pear trees in one county of Long Island all in good bearing condition which were planted before the Revolution.

The subject of charcoal upon land was next discussed by Professor Mapes. He used charcoal as the divisor of all his manures in place of muck or dirt. He obtained his charcoal from a railroad company, which furnished him half a cord a day of sparks from the locomotive. In the earth the charcoal retains all the volatile parts of the manure. The earth enriched with it does not freeze so early in the Fall. The soil being blacker receives more heat, nor does it bake and cake as badly. He threw this charcoal upon his compost heaps, and so prevented any offensive smell from them. He cast it into his stables, and so rendered them inodorous, and into his hog-pens, with the same effect. The charcoal did not act in the slightest as a manure. It was the attendant chemist in the soil, turning to good account a great deal of valuable food for plants that would otherwise be wasted.

Mr. Solon Robinson said a gentleman was present who had told him a very new and important story about growing wool. He called upon Ex-Senator Geddes, of Onondaga County, to furnish the facts for the edification of the Club.

Mr. Geddes said it was true that he had found it cheaper to raise a hundred pounds of fine wool than an equal amount of coarse. He did not mean the *finest* wool, but the wool of the Vermont Merino, and of this he could raise more than of the South Down or any coarse wool on the same ground. The Vermont Merino has wool to his feet; his body has a larger surface in proportion to his weight than the South Down. Now, in the very thick forest he had noticed that there was seldom large timber; so where the fleece of wool was compact it must naturally be very fine,—the hair will be small. If he were permitted the use of but one of his senses in selecting a sheep he would prefer that of touch. The eye alone could not distinguish a good from a bad one, but the hand could. The wool should be so compact upon the back that you cannot close your hand grasping it, any more than you can upon a board. The fine-wooled sheep has more teeth, better legs, and goes through a drouth better. It isn't as liable to disease. For the same price, and on the same ground, he would rather produce 10,000 lbs. of this fine wool than of a coarser sort. The fine wool does indeed shrink in the hands of the manufacturer,—it has so much animal matter in it,—but he was speaking of raising wool for the market. It produced as many pounds of meat, he thought, as the South Down, but he could not speak experimentally upon that point. The Vermont Merino averages when it goes into the yard in the Fall, 100 lbs., and it weighs more than that in the Spring. The carcass would dress out probably 50 lbs., and the fleece averages 4½ to 5 lbs.

Professor Mapes detailed the method of Mr. Lovering, of Philadelphia, in crystallizing the Sorghum juice into sugar. Mr. Lovering had raised, under circumstances by no means favorable, this year 1,224 lbs. of sugar, and 74 gallons of molasses. This was done by boiling in the open kettle, and by the naked fire. He did not doubt that another year he would raise 1,664 lbs. of sugar and 84 gallons of molasses. Frost did not at all injure the power of crystallization, but thawing out the frozen cane left it less crystallizable, so that there would be less sugar and more molasses. "But," said Professor Mapes, "the more molasses you have, the worse you are off. While our common molasses was selling at 60 cents, it was well enough to think of Sorghum molasses, but the average price of common molasses will not generally be more than 25 cents. That will be the average price of the Sorghum molasses too, and at that price it will not pay to raise it. The most juice was in the Sorghum when the seeds were ripe—a great advantage in this climate." The Professor had received specimens of Mr. Lovering's sugar, the best of which was little inferior to the best loaf sugar. Members repaired on the adjournment of the Club to Professor Mapes' office, and inspected them for themselves.

An appeal.—The managers of the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, impressed no less by the insupportable pressure of the indigence now upon them, than by the irrepressible cries of the needy for relief, would respectfully present a plain statement of facts.

Never before, so early in the season, have the numbers of the destitute been so great, or their necessities more urgent. Twenty thousand persons are now receiving aid of the Association, against about seven thousand in the corresponding period of the last Winter; and, despite of its humane discrimination, the numbers are largely augmenting day by day, and are likely to do so for the next two months, or until the return of Spring employment. Those assisted are mostly of a new class—among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and dying—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, etc.—all of late have hitherto been self supporting, and by failure of work are brought to abject want. They must not only be promptly and regularly relieved, out requiring a larger allowance for their support than is needed by the degraded poor, the ratio of expenditure has been increased far above the average of former seasons.

Facts show that the aggregate outlays have trebled those of any previous year, excepting the "hard Winter" of 1855-'6; and even that memorable Winter has thus far been exceeded about 40 per cent. The apprehensions consequent upon the labor movements, and the unusual cry of prospective want, echoed by the press, brought in liberal contributions, especially from the wealthy, in the earlier part of the season. The sudden subsidence of the excitement was since relieved by the boon of a most genial Winter which, while it may have tended to diminish suffering, has had, nevertheless, a very depressing influence on the receipts of the Association, without lessening the number, or the necessities of the needy.

The contributions have fallen off more than one-half within the past three weeks, while the applications for aid have more than doubled.

Reasoning *a priori*, and from general facts as they now appear, the pressure will be far greater as the inclement season advances than it was in 1855. In that year the appropriations for February were $22,900, though the outlay for the preceding December, as stated, was 40 per cent. less than the present Winter. There being now in the treasury but $1,761, to meet the coming demand, without timely and greatly enlarged contributions the bankruptcy of the Association, and the terrible consequences to the poor and to the City, inseparable from such an event, in mid Winter, cannot be contemplated without a shudder!

On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal. Their visitors are now nearly overwhelmed with their arduous labors, but, unflinching in self-sacrifice, lent, if the means shall be supplied. They are prepared to do and to suffer all that mortal men can; but they cannot make bread out of stones. At such a crisis it is idle to plead hard times and straightened resources. Responsibility cannot thus be evaded. All must give—give liberally though they have given before—give more, *far more than they can spare*. For we are in the midst of no ordinary distress, and no ordinary liberality will afford the needed relief. Yet relief must come—for it cannot be deemed to die at our doors, of suffering and starvation.

By order of the Board. JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
First time in this country, of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama of
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
Aaron Gurnock, light keeper.....Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
A new Drop Curtain, by Hawthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,
The acknowledged favorite exhibition of the City.
Reappearance of DAN RICE.
Reappearance of EXCELSIOR.
NEW SCENES IN THE ARENA.
New Scenes by New Riders.
First appearance of RICHARD RIVERS, the intrepid horseman.
KING in his Frightful Leaps.
RICE in his Conversations,
Mrs. RICE in her Manége Act,
The MULES in Low Comedy.
EUREKA, the Mustang.
Magellon and Dunbar in their miracles.
The grotesque Spowles with his reversed acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS
ON
"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,"
Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund."
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to Family Circle, 75 cents; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
To be hat at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
N. B.—NO TICKETS SOLD AT THE DOORS BEFORE 7½ O'CLOCK.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Ch'n Lecture Com.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA,
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
The beautiful Drama, in three acts, entitled
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Previous to which the grand dramatic romance, in three parts, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
Dick Turpin.....Mr. W. Aymar.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
TOODLES.
To conclude with the Drama of
WALLACE.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858,
First appearance of R. B. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 8½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

CALICO DRESS SOIREE,
IN AID OF
THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
AND OTHER CHARITIES.
A NOVEL AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT,
combining all the most desirable features of a
PROMENADE CONCERT AND GRAND BALL,
to be opened by the delivery of
AN ORIGINAL POEM,
will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of the 4th of February next.
Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at the principal music stores and hotels, Price's bookstore, Everett House; Rushton's drug stores, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway; office of Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., No. 101 2d-av., and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.
Price of tickets $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at the above saloon, beginning at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 22, she will read AS YOU LIKE IT.
Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Folman, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decidee success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3 THE QUEEN'S PAGE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 140 Pearl-st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN UNION—REHEARSAL NOTICE.—Members and subscribers are hereby notified that the rehearsal THIS EVENING will take place at the HOME CHAPEL, 29th-st., near Madison-av., commencing at 7½ o'clock. HENY CAMP, President.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Stationary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction with immediate practice, by experienced male and female teachers makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught in the Paris, London and New-York styles.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.
She stood in her boudoir so fine,
An image of beauty and grace;
The shape of her form was divine,
Angelic the looks of her face.
The bridesmaids could scarce but admire
This perfection of beauty and art,
And they asked her, "Dear lady, Sophia,
How wompen the man of your heart?"
She answered—the beautiful bride—
"These gems on my brow that you see,
Selected by me with great pride,
And a gift from my husband to me—
Ranney's books that you see scattered here,
So delightful, so witty, refined,
Made my husband declare me his dear,
And call me a lady of mind."
The bride in her morning of bloom,
The grave, the lively and gay,
Full of happiness, joy, or of gloom,
To Ranney's now hasten away.
The gloom is dispelled when they see
Books of present, of future, and past,
And they cry, with a shout of great glee,
"We have found the great storehouse at last."
At the American Gift and Book House, No. 283 Broadway, a handsome ornament or some useful article is given away with every volume sold at the time of delivery. Catalogues furnished whenever required, in town or country.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
I.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.
NORTHERN TRAVEL:
Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway.
By Bayard Taylor.
12mo., $1 25.
II.
ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED:
The application of Art to Manufactures.
By Geo. C. Mason.
With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.
*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Direction refer with pleasure to the published correspondence, and are authorised to announce that Hon. Edward Everett will repeat, under their auspices, his address upon *The Character of Washington* at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. By order of the Board.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Cor. Secretary.

Hon. Edward Everett,
Dear Sir: As we have long been aware of the high purpose which animates your heart, of making the "Home of Washington" the property and care of that great Commonwealth for which he so truly lived and served, we would on our own behalf, and on that of our fellow-citizens, beg leave to express sympathy and cooperation with you in that great undertaking, and do therefore respectfully request that, if consistent with your other engagements, you would consent to repeat in our midst, the address upon "The Character of Washington," the sentiments of which we recall with such grateful remembrance.

(SIGNED)

George Bancroft,	Schuyler Livingston,	John A. Dix,
Wilson G. Hunt,	William Adams,	F. B. Cutting,
Wm. E. Dodge,	John Ward,	Elwood Waller,
Horace Webster,	Henry L. Pierson,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Winfield Scott,	Abram M. Cossens,	Charles O'Conor,
Valentine Mott,	James M. Brown,	E. W. Dunham,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Francis L. Hawks,	Auguste Belmont,
James Winslow,	Joseph Lawrence,	John A. Appleton,
Peter Cooper,	William Hoge,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Shepherd Knapp,	Caleb O. Halsted,	J. C. B. Davis,
Geo. B. Robbins,	Henry A. Oakley,	Augustus Schell,
Stewart Brown,	C. H. Dabney,	Chas. W. Leupp,
William Wood,	Henry Gothont,	R. M. Bonney,
Robt. B. Minturn,	Anson G. Phelps,	Wm. P. Wright,
Edmund Coffin,	John A. Stevens,	A. E. Silliman,
H. W. Bellows,	W. Butler Duncan,	John F. Palmer,
Chas. H. Milnor,	David T. Willetts,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
John H. Gourlie,	Joseph Stuart,	J. Punnett,
Ah'm S. Hewitt,	John J. Crane,	David Thompson,
Thos. Tilesten,	Jas. T. Soutter,	John J. Cisco,
B. F. Dawson,	Simeon Baldwin,	Thomas H. Faile.

Boston, Dec. 22, 1857.
Gentlemen: In compliance with the wish expressed in your communication this day received by me, I shall have much pleasure in repeating my Address on the "Character of Washington," in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.
Gratefully acknowledging the obliging terms in which your invitation is conveyed,
I remain, Gentlemen
Most respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.
Hon. George Bancoft, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 600.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A meeting of the corporators of this Church will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.
RICHARD KEEFING, } Committee.
BARTON WOOD, }

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO WROTE ABOUT JOHN TAYLOR, and his wife and family is requested to send more information, that the ends of justice may be promoted in the case of his son, George Tracey Taylor.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, TWENTY-six years of age, wishes to correspond with a lady not over twenty with a view to matrimony; she must be of medium stature or under, and of general good appearance, and although money is not an object, yet she must be respectably connected, and of irreproachable character; the gentleman has enough for both. No notice taken of any letter that does not bear the impress of honest sincerity. Address WILLIAM WIRT, *Times* Office, for two days.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM BANK-BOOK IN hands of a clerk, on the way from No. 89 Beekman-st. to the Fulton Bank, Benedict & Co.'s check on Union Bank, for $428 40; Smith & Allison's check on Newark Bank, $200; a draft dated at Detroit, on Park Bank, $50; and one $50 and five $20 bills of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, L. I. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the money. The payment of the checks having been stopped, the public are cautioned against receiving them.
RUSSELL & ERWIN, Manufacturing Company,
No. 89 Beekman-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewlog silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Bennx & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. ROWE & CO.

LOST—TUESDAY, JAN. 19, A GOLD STUD, INlaid with hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with JAMES CALDWELL, Clerk, New-York City Post-Office.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
Warping Paper.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 33 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.
C. A. STETSON.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND BILliard tables complete, will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at No. 82 Ann-st., corner of Gold-st.
WM. H. GRIFFITH.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR TWO MOST EXcellent girls, as cook and chambermaid, together or separate. Are competent; trustworthy and reliable servants, who knew how to fill and appreciate good situations; have served three and four years in first families, from whom they can produce the best of testimonials as to competency, sobriety and honesty. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED American young woman of respectable parentage, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress and housework; can cut and fit children's clothing neatly; is perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; will be found efficient in her duties and an invaluable servant. Ladies in want of prudent, trustworthy, first-class housemaids, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, near City Hall, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY COMpetent persons, as a nurse and plain sewer, would do chamberwork, and mind children; has many years' experience in the care of children. The other is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to assist in light chamberwork or waiting, or would go out by the day or week. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 14 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Varick.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objections, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable woman, whose references, which are from the first families, will substantiate her to be a faithful, obliging servant, pleasant and agreeable, an excellent thorough cook, and a superior laundress. Is always ready to comply with her employer's wishes, and not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO WILLING, COMPETENT and highly recommended girls, situations, one is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker, and is a first-rate laundress; the other is a good chambermaid or waiter, would assist in the work. Both have the best of City reference; will be found anxious to please, and willing to work for moderate wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, for general housework; can do a good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker; humble, neat and obliging, particularly prepossessing in her manners, and willing to do all she can to please. Any lady requiring a trustworthy, faithful and conscientious servant, at moderate wages, will find such by applying at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 865 Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cooks meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands for H. C. Warton will meet with due attention by calling at Mr. BAILEY'S drug store, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; to be seen till suited, at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK IN A hotel or large boarding house in the city or country, by a very competent young woman who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good city reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 49 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted reference as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, is a first-rate cook, has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in finting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or whiting; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the depôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February next.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons.

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$79,000 Mineral Point Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds (hyp.)
$10,000 Mineral Point Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent Bonds (hyp.)
$1,000 Fremont and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.
$26,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 New-York State 8 per cent stock of 1874.
$9,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$13,000 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$13,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. funded Loan Bonds.
$1,000 North Carolina 6 per cent Bonds of 1894.
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$530 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$670 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
7 shares American Express Co ..... $100 each
15 shares Second-avenue Railroad Co ..... $100 each
200 shares Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co ..... $100 each
2 shares Academy of Music ..... $1,000 each
100 shares Williamsburg City Bank ..... $50 each
20 shares Continental Bank ..... $100 each
25 shares Artizans' Bank ..... $100 each
20 shares Ocean Bank ..... $50 each
60 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co. ..... $25 each
20 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co. ..... $100 each
30 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. ..... $100 each
15 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co ..... $40 each
50 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
50 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. ..... $100 each
20 shares New York Equitable Ins. Co ..... $35 each
80 shares National Fire Ins. Co ..... $37 50 each
140 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW, (Friday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

E. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being toe finest lot of furs offered this season, comprising Hudson Bay sables, mink, otter, lynx, squirrel, ermine, beaver, mountain marten, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars victorioes, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, mufflers, gauntlets, chest-preservers, &c., &c. Also, buffalo wolf, bear and other robes. Sale positive, by order of Assignee, M. A. DEWITT, Esq.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—Part of the stock of an importer; every article warranted to agree with the catalogue and sample, consisting of very superior old Madeira, of various vintages, from 1830 to 1856; sherries of a high character, of various vintages; old London Dock port, Sandeman's, etc.; very fine Malmsey, Scotch and Irish whisky, gin and Jamaica rum, Hennessey, Otard, Sazarac, Cognac, Seignette and other brandies of various vintages; also, about 60,000 genuine imported Havana cigars.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, &c., mahogany secretary and bookcase, walnut library case, painted office bookcase, walnut extension table, sideboard, 2 sets rosewood furniture in brocatel, 1 do. mahogany in blue and gold satin, enameled marble-top chamber furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, feather beds, sofas, chairs, tables, gas chandeliers with globes and other fixtures, mahogany piano, 2 heaters and stoves; also, an oyster stand, counter and fixtures. At 3 o'clock P. M., a lot of fancy work boxes, jewelry, 3 cases stuffed birds, and various other articles.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and extensive variety to be found in the elegant five-story residence No. 51 West 16th-st., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock. This sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture, at prices corresponding with the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of the present opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—STOCK OF AMERICAN HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (by order of the assignees,) the entire balance of a stock of American hardware, cutlery and heavy goods. For particulars, see *Courier and Inquirer*. Also, to pay advances, 1 case round cast steel. H. Holmes & Butler iron safe, large size; 4 cases guns and pistols, 50 dozen grain scythes, 1,500 pounds rolled plate hinges, 10 casks planters' hoes. Catalogues now ready. Terms cash; city funds.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Jan. 26, 1858, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all those five certain lots with the unfinished houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., each lot being 20 feet by half the block. The owner of the fee will join in the sale under the foreclosure of the builder's contract, so as to convey all absolute and indispensable title to the whole of the premises. For further particulars, apply to T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 133 Nassau-st., New York.

B. S. HOGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Friday morning's papers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 21, AT NO. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

J. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 24 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of L. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—OR LEASE with an unexpired term of 13 years, of 8 or 11 lots, situated near the North River, with good buildings, fences, sheds, racks, &c. As the location combines many facilities and advantages, with present good patronage, the opportunity is a favorable one for any person wishing to engage in the lumber or other business. For particulars, apply to or address LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st., New-York.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TO GROCERS.—A FAMILY GROCERY, WITH good stock, the best store and best stand below 20th-st., in 3d-av., for sale, as the owners wish to engage in other business. Apply at once to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington. JAMES WYLIE.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 32 to gallons. J. W. QUIRY & CO., No. 38 Wilkins-st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds, to the amount of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where *bids* are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to this office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, et ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

$6,000.—BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR sale on ten vacant lots in one block, in the best part of Brooklyn, by a gentleman leaving for Europe by next Wednesday's steamer. City cars pass within 50 yards. Bond matures in four months, and will be sold to pay a high rate of interest. Apply to Mr. HENRY BRACE, lawyer, No. 29 William-st.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864. Interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON AP-PROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE RE-MOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallaird, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and of 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOSBALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAIL-ROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUBBERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., Jan. 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
Jan. 16, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank has resumed business, and is prepared to receive deposits. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—BOARDS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder $6,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal 6,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Teol Cheets, $6; 1 pair Cant Hcoks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fikers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KINNER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,083 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, reserved	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Teol Cheets, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hcoks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mnul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $267 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Irons, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	7 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HERMAN SWITZERLAND, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE-PARTMENT, No. 27 ELIZABETH-STREET, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., Ne. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 13—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 267, 269, 281—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five or forty brown dwellings, near Third-av.—East Side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 140—Mott-st., northeast corner Center-st., No. 4, No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 348, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 33, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 15—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 9, 21, 23, 69, 71, 73, 89, 100, 102, 125, 160, 162, 164—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 853—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 206 (rear.)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Brattleboro, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-lawsw Th A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2y W

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COM-PANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MR. GEORGE SNOW, FOR SEVERAL years in my employ, is no longer authorised to transact business of any kind for me or in my name.
FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Courtlandt-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of taking up and relaying the Russ pavement in Broadway, so as to obviate the difficulties now experienced in traveling on said street, will meet at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. All parties interested are invited to attend.

ORLAND SMITH, Chairman.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 33, for $500 each, payable in 1875; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be

NEW-YORK CITY.

Life-Saving Preparations on the Ferries.

The ferry boats plying upon the East and North Rivers have escaped one great cause of disaster heretofore, by the continued prevalence of mild weather, and the consequent absence of ice from the river. The experience of last Winter put the Ferry Companies upon their guard, and their arrangements were never so complete for combatting ice as at present. With respect to the appliances for saving life, on the ferry-boats and at the different landings there has been very little change, the object being, in most cases, merely to conform to the requirements of the law. While none of the boats are without some kind of life-saving apparatus, sufficient for rescuing one or two persons who might fall overboard, no provision is made against any general disaster, which might involve the lives of 50 or 500 persons, such as the sudden sinking of a boat by collision. The only ferry where such a disaster seems to be regarded as possible, is at the Hoboken Ferry. Each of the four boats plying on this route, from Barclay, Canal and Chrisiopher streets, are furnished with from 200 to 300 bags of cork shavings, stowed securely beneath the deck, to assist in buoying up the boat in case she should be suddenly filled with water. As these, however, have been found by careful experiment not to possess sufficient buoyant property to sustain the boats, Mr. STEVENS is now preparing *barrels*, to be covered with paper and tarred canvas, rendering them impervious to water, a sufficient number of which will be placed in the hold of each boat to make it impossible for them to sink under any circumstances. Each boat also carries one metallic 15-foot life boat, six cork buoys, and a boat hook or two on the upper deck. To guard against fire, forty buckets are conveniently placed on the upper deck, always full of water. To protect the boats against being destroyed by fire, valves are constructed in the bottom of each, by which they could be filled in a few minutes. The boats running from Barclay-street are the *James Watt* and *Chancellor Livingston*; from Canal-street, the *John Fitch*, and from Christopher-street, the *Newark*. The last named is the oldest of the boats; none of them are very new, though they are kept in good repair.

The Jersey City Ferry Company run three boats through the day, from 7 A. M. till 6½ or 7 P. M., two boats after that until 10½ P. M., and one half-hourly through the night, until 4 A. M. Their names are the *D. S. Gregory*, *John S. Darcy*, *Colden* and *Aresseoh*; they also have a spare boat called the *Hudson*. Three of these boats carry each a fourteen-foot wooden boat, and the other one of RAYMOND'S small life-boats. The wooden boat on board the *Gregory* has its seams so much opened by constant exposure to the sun that it is doubtful if it would float. One cork buoy is hung at each end of the ferry-boat, and a boat-hook on the upper deck. These are all the arrangements provided for protecting life on board these boats. One of the pilots says he has never had occasion to have a boat overboard to save life during an experience of thirty years on these ferries. The boats are substantially constructed to penetrate the ice, being of solid timber above the water line for 30 feet at each end. During the prevalence of fogs it is their custom to run very slowly, sounding their whistles, and, never being more than three minutes' distance from the shore, they consider it impossible for them to sink from any cause before they could reach the dock on one side or the other.

The boats of the Union Ferry Company are all provided alike in respect to life-saving apparatus, each carrying a large and small-sized life-boat on the upper deck, eight or ten life-buoys, boat-hooks, ladders, heaving-lines, &c., and it is made the duty of every captain when he begins his day's work, to see that everything is in good order. On the lower deck there is a large diamond-shaped life-buoy hanging within reach of passengers.

The *Atlantic*, the fine new boat lately completed for the purpose of keeping their respective ferry-routes free from ice, carries three full-sized metallic life-boats, and six large cork life-buoys on the upper deck; oars and all other necessary appendages are attached to each, to be ready for use at a moment's notice. She carries twenty-five buckets near the pilot-house, always full of water, and attached to her engine is a first-class Worthington pump, for which there is a full supply of hose, capable of flooding the boat with water upon the shortest notice. This boat is 200 feet long, and for 50 feet at each end, is constructed of solid timber, strong enough to break through solid bodies of ice. Her engine is of great power, and altogether she is probably the largest and most perfect ferry-boat ever constructed. She cost the Company over $53,000. All the boats of the Union Ferry Company are supplied with WORTHINGTON'S force pumps, which are often made very serviceable in putting out fires on board of vessels in the harbor. The boats on the respective ferries of this company, are, on the Hamilton-avenue the *Bedford*, *Montauk* and *Wyandank*; Atlantic-street the *Atlantic* (new) and *Brooklyn*; Wall-street, *Exchange* and *Metropolis*; Fulton Ferry, the *Nassau*, *Fulton*, *Union* and *Manhattan*; the two largest of these boats, which run night and day, are each supplied with donkey-engines, capable of throwing four heavy streams of water, and so arranged that the hose can be attached at three different places, above and below decks. On the Bridge-street Ferry, the *Curlew* is supplied with the same apparatus as the other boats. The Pilots consider that the chances on any of these ferries of boats being sunk by collision are so remote that any wholesale provision for the preservation of life would be useless; that in case a collision should occur, so serious as to sink either of the boats, other boats being within call, and the shore so near no serious loss of life could occur. One or two cases have occurred of this kind. The *Louise* was cut half in two by the steamer *Metropolis*, which struck her amidships, and she soon sunk, but all her passengers were rescued by another ferry boat. The old *Suffolk* was also run down and sunk, some ten years ago, by the steamer *Rhode Island*, but no lives were lost.

The South Tenth-street Ferry and James'-slip Ferry to Williamsburg have two new boats, of improved construction, called the *George Washington* and *George Law*, which have been running since last May. Each boat carries one of RAYMOND'S 16-foot life-boats. Life buoys are also hung at each end of the boat, and ladders, boat-hooks and heaving line are distributed at convenient distances about the boats to be ready in case of need. The usual apparatus for rescuing persons is also supplied at the two landings. In the arrangements of these boats every precaution is adopted to guard against fire, the boilers being thickly felted, and the decks and wood-work around the boilers and chimneys protected by facings of zinc. Each boat has a large force pump attached to the engine, of WORTHINGTON'S pattern. One of these was used with good effect at the fire on board the ship *J. A. Westervelt*.

On the Catherine Ferry two boats are run, named the *Ellen* and *Louise*, and there is a spare boat,—the *Lydia*. They carry one metallic life-boat 18 feet long, a ladder, boat-hooks, and five life-buoys. A donkey-pump and plenty of hose are, also, supplied as a provision against fire.

On the Division-avenue Ferry, one boat only is run—the *Granada*—which carries one fifteen-foot lapstreak boat, two life-buoys and two boat-hooks. She has no fire-engine or force pump, and only half a dozen buckets, which are kept below, and not in very good repair.

The Peck-slip Ferry runs three boats,—the *Oneida*, *Oneota* and *Nebraska*—each of which have two lapstreak boats on the upper deck, boat-hooks and a cork life-preserver at each end of the boat. One of the pilots says he has not launched a boat from the deck for seven years.

The two boats which ply at the Grand-street Ferry belong to the same Company, and are provided in the same manner. There are no fire-engines or force-pumps, but twelve buckets on each boat. The *Niagara* has a donkey-pump, but no fire-hose. She is now laid up.

Two boats ply on the Houston-street ferry, named the *California* and *Williamsburg*; the *G. Stuyvesant* is laid up for the Winter. One small metallic boat is carried by each, but no force-pump or donkey-engine, and only three or four buckets.

The Tenth-street and Twenty-third-street ferries, running to Green Point, are owned by G. LEE KNAPP, and superintended by J. CRESHIRE. They have five boats running, viz: the *Green Point*, *Osprey*, *Martha*, *Iola* and *Boston*, all but one of which are new. Each carries one of FRANCIS' metallic life-boats, with corks on both decks, handy for use; there are also 100 life-preservers ready for distribution among the passengers in case of accident. One has a Worthington pump, and all the rest force-pumps, and a good supply of hose. A dozen buckets are stationed on the upper deck. Four of these boats are valued at $25,000 each, and the other at $15,000. The Company have constructed two new landings during the past year, at an expense of $30,000.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, took a seat at the Board.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Castle Garden, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., was read by the Secretary, as follows:

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: The past year has afforded additional opportunity for yourselves and the community to become satisfied that the Landing Depôt has accomplished all the good purposes for which it was established; the increased number of arrivals not having in any manner affected its efficiency or beneficence. The financial information heretofore furnished has been omitted, under the advisement of the Committee on the Emigrant Landing Depôt. The main object for inquiring of passengers the amount of cash means they possessed, is regarded to have been accomplished, when it was shown to the public that on the average they were in possession of a larger amount of such means than is held by the localized residents of any known community, and that although a part of the emigration is among that class of persons who seek our shores as a refuge, and for a subsistence by labor, with little or no cash means, yet a large portion bring with them of that kind of property a sufficient quantity to sustain themselves, and to aid in the enrichment of the country. It was also apprehended that a continuance of the reports under that head might lead to mischievous results from their manifest inaccuracy. The table of 1855 presents the average amount of cash means at $68 08 per head; subsequent, but reliable, information was obtained, that the concealment of large amounts had been constantly and successfully practiced; and that had full admission been made of the funds in possession, the average would have been at least double the amount reported.

One hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-six passengers have landed at the depôt within the year, brought by 615 vessels, from 24 different ports.

The plan of extending partial relief to persons who are deficient in the amount necessary to defray their expenses in prosecuting their inland journey, on the pledge of baggage, without subjecting them to charges for interest or storage, has been continued with excellent effect. Many have thus been aided in reaching their destination, who would otherwise have fallen by the way; while incitement to effort and self-dependence have been infused into others who would not, at least so early, have been made to feel and know the advantages resulting from their own exertions. There has been advanced during the year $8,723 75 to 788 families; of which amount $6,414 50 has been repaid by 606 of the families sided, leaving a balance of $2,309 25 due by 182 parties. The balance due on account of advances made in 1856 has been more than half paid off; leaving but $290 50 due by 21 families.

I had the honor of presenting to your Board in July last, a statement intended to exhibit the increase in the number of immigrant passengers brought to this port by steam vessels, as compared with sailing vessels, and to show how entirely this branch of business was done under the flags of foreign countries.

The enlargement of the baggage house by the erection of the new building on the south side of the Castle has greatly benefited the working operations of the depôt. It has enabled a system of receiving and delivering packages to be introduced, and relieved us from the chaotic process heretofore necessarily prevailing, when the baggage was heaped up in a contracted space, and every person who had a claim, or pretended to have a claim, was necessarily permitted free access to overhaul it, disarrange checks, and thus, too frequently, had opportunity to purloin the property of other parties. Nothing of the kind has occurred since the new baggage-house has been in use, and losses of baggage on the premises are unknown, except where it occurs from the owners' carelessness in losing their checks, or heedlessness in exchanging them. The only defect apparent in this department is the probability of more room being required should the immigration increase in the number of the last year, or even should it remain as it has been. Every day seems to increase the proportionate quantity of personal effects brought over; and as the knowledge of a greater safety for such things on landing becomes known to passengers before leaving their former homes, the quantity they bring will continue to increase.

The area of the baggage-room is 11,393 square feet; and this space is occupied by two office rooms, two apartments for pledged baggage, from lack of other accommodation, and thirty-eight stalls, with the necessary passage ways. The stalls are as nearly of equal size as the ground plan will permit, and are each capable of containing about 60 ordinary-sized traveling boxes. Allowing 50 to be the capacity of each stall, there is stowage for 3,040 packages at a time, being an abundant provision for the average rate of arrivals. But when unfavorable weather has prevented ships from making port in proper time, and unduly increased the number of vessels to arrive, a sudden change of the wind may bring in a large fleet of sail, as has frequently occurred, then the limited space must derange our system and partially reopen the depôt to the liability for such abuse as formerly existed. To illustrate, permit me to refer to such an occurrence in the latter part of June, when for several days 20 vessel could reach port, although many were due. On the 29th of that month they commenced arriving, and the rush continued until the 4th of July. In these six consecutive days 13,734 passengers were landed, being an average of 2,289 per day. Since the baggage has been delivered solely on orders, we have found that the relative proportion of pieces of baggage to passengers arriving is nearly equal; in the last five months there being the proportion of 6 813-1,000 pieces of baggage to 7 255-1,000 passengers. On this basis the number of pieces of baggage received in the week alluded to was 12,697—too large a number to be properly stored and delivered, in our present limits, within the period of six days.

A very considerable extension to the present accommodation for baggage will be necessary at an early day, and is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

At the time Castle Garden was opened as a Landing Depôt, no other establishment bearing any resemblance to it had ever had existence; all the details of its construction and management were necessarily experimental and uncertain. Many important requirements were omitted to be provided for, while other things were supposed to be indispensable which are found, on trial, to be of little or no value. Improvements have been introduced, whenever they could be to advantage, but daily observation satisfies me much yet remains to be done to bring the Depôt up to the contemplated standard. My earnest efforts will continue to be directed to the accomplishment of it. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Doctor A. M. CANNOCHAN submitted the annual report of the Surgical Department of the State Emigrant Hospital for the year 1857.

The following is a synopsis of its contents:

The number of cases treated was 1,608; number cured and discharged, 1,256. The deaths had been 37, or about 2¾ per cent. on the number of cases treated. The department has been exempt from epidemic disease, but, as heretofore, there have been a number of intractable cases of malignant disease, including several cases of scrofulous disease of the long bones and spinal column. The City continues to supply the ophthalmic wards with acute and chronic cases. Many successful operations have been performed during the year.

Commissioner KERRIGAN submitted the following resolution, on the retirement of Mr. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE from the Board:

Resolved, That by his constant care and varied action on behalf of emigrants, and particularly by his unremitted efforts for the development and success of the Castle Garden experiment, which has practically resulted in so much benefit to the class for which it was intended, Mr. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE has deserved the thanks of the emigrants and a grateful acknowledgment from their friends.

Resolved, That the emigrants from Germany and Northern Europe, with whose languages he is familiar, and to whom as President of the German Society he felt it his duty to be particularly attentive, have been under special obligations to Mr. GARRIGUE, and to them especially must the absence from their service of his active sympathies and matured experience prove a severe and continued deprivation.

Resolved, further, That in the retirement of Mr. GARRIGUE from the Board, the members individually feel and acknowledge the loss of an esteemed associate and affectionate co-worker.

Commissioner PURDY seconded the motion in warm and earnest terms. Carried unanimously.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Jan. 13, 1858	960
No. emigrants arrived since to 20th	1,095
Total	2055
To same date in 1857	3,569

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,990	1,570	1,976
No. inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	122	114	2,115
Totals	2,112	1,684	4,091

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Receipts to Jan. 13, 1858	1,406 00	
Receipts since to Jan. 20, for commutation of alien passengers	1,720 00	3,126 00
Total		$35,281 89
Disbursements as by previous account to Jan. 13, 1858	1,635 63	
No payments on Jan. 13	—	1,635 63
Balance of Commutation Fund		$33,446 66

[Advertisement.]

CREATING A WONDERFUL SENSATION.—The new American drama of "The Pioneer Patriot" has got its reward. Already it has created a *furore* at Barnum's Museum that exceeds all precedent. Museum crowded every night to see it. It is admitted by all to be the most thrilling and exciting American play ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Hundreds are nightly turned away from this favorite Theatre for want of room. Since the commencement of Mr. CHANFRAU'S engagement, every available inch of space has been occupied, and the manager has announced that places may be secured four days in advance. To-night Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear in his new drama of "Linda," and as the "Foodles;" the drama of "Wallace" concluding the programme.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. Moulton, formerly with Gurney.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL CATASTROPHE.

Coroner's Investigation.

We yesterday gave the main particulars of the destruction of Public School building No. 14, at the corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn, and the loss of life thereby. There were only six lives lost, instead of seven, as then stated, one named by mistake appearing twice.

All of the injured were examined yesterday by Coroner SNELL. He pronounces them all out of danger, so that the worst of the calamity is known.

THE INQUESTS.

Coroner COZINS held inquests on three of the bodies immediately after the fire, and in one case, at least, a verdict was rendered without examining any witnesses! The three other cases, HENRY LE BLANC, H. C. SMITH, and STEPHEN BLOOMFIELD, are in charge of Coroner SNELL, and he intends to give the whole matter attending their deaths a thorough examination.

Deputy Coroner HORTEN succeeded yesterday in obtaining a jury of intelligent citizens and has been actively engaged since the fire in ferreting out witnesses.

Dr. SNELL undoubtedly will get out all the facts, if giving witnesses plenty of latitude will do it. He yesterday not only allowed witnesses to tell what they knew, but also to testify what they had heard, and what they heard others say they had heard.

In the testimony admitted under the Coroner's liberal ruling one witness stated that he heard a man say that the hot-air pipes leaked; the solder had been melted away; that somebody told the witness that somebody else told him that they had taken their children out of the school, as they considered their lives in danger from fire, &c., &c.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE DR. SNELL, CORONER.

Under the direction of Coroner SNELL, Deputy Coroner HORTEN yesterday summoned the following named gentlemen as a Jury to investigate the origin and history of the catastrophe:

N. Ammerman,	Stephen Johnson,	Z. Maples,
Willet Balden	James Gillen,	John B. Tilton,
Richard Rogers,	John Murray,	Wm. H. Kenneday,
A. Ammerman,	Alfred Horton.	

Wm. H. Harris sworn: Is a member of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Building Committee; have been nine years in the Board; the building was erected in the Fall of 1853, and occupied Sept. 1, 1844; the school building, as such, was considered advisable to be erected; by means of egress were three—one, a main entrance for sailors, at the corner of Navy and Concord streets; one at the end of the building, on Concord-street, and one on Navy-street; each of the floors were divided into nine rooms, each divided from the other by the folding doors; the stairways were guarded by walls, instead of balustrades; the stairs occupied the whole of the space, leaving no well hole; the stairs are *four feet six inches* wide—the widest in the city; the plan of the building was made by King & Kellum; the furnaces were on the ground floor; the hot-air flues came up in the partitions, outside of the projections, to the folding doors; Samuel Sale built the tin-work; he was required to have the woodwork lined with tin, and perfectly protected against fire; the wood was lined with tin wherever it came in contact with the hot-air pipes; last year it was found that the old furnaces were giving out, and the Board directed that the place should be repainted; directed Mr. Mahan to cut out the wood surrounding the registers, and put in soap-stone, filling up the interstices with plaster of Paris; directed him to perfectly secure the whole of the flues against fire; when all was done, he said he was satisfied all was secure; Mahan put in the furnaces and warranted them to give, in the coldest weather, 70° of Fahrenheit; he was not to get his pay until March next; the rule is to apportion the children of the Primary Department to first floor, (second floor, in fact, in this building,) and the older scholars to the upper stories. (Witness gave as an opinion that the fire was caused by closing the registers.) The Principal had the entire charge of cleaning the rooms and the fires. Last Thursday, the Principal stated that two of the rooms were not sufficiently heated; there were about 800 children in the building at the time of the fire; the primary class of boys numbers about 200, and that of the girls about the same number; Mrs. Voorhies was the Principal in the Primary Department, assisted by eight young ladies. The visitor's entrance, at the corner of Concord and Navy streets, has stairways some six feet wide; this was to guard against accidents, as in case a rush was made from both ends of the building, the rush could be accommodated; one heater was in the centre of the wing on Concord-street; another was near the centre on Navy-street, and the other was in the fuel-room in the corner; in the room where the fire broke out the flue came up through the floor and was guarded by capstone.

Gamaliel King, sworn—Is the architect who planned the building; have heard the testimony of Mr. Harris in regard to the flues and corroborate the same; I personally superintended the putting in of the hot air pipes; so far as I know, everything necessary to be done was done; there might have been a breach of the contract and I not know it; the woodwork was about two inches from the pipes; thought them safe; if the registers were all closed so as to heat the tin to melting, the tin would run down and set the wood on fire; from my personal supervision and knowledge of the work, I am satisfied that the work was done in the best and most proper manner.

Mr. Harris recalled, and stated that about a week ago the Principal was fearful that the pipes would set the building on fire; examined it, and found the pipe was only near a stone wall; the cause of the pipe getting hot was the closing of the damper; this was Mr. Maban's opinion, after an examination.

Jane Farmer, sworn—Is assistant teacher in Public School No. 14, in the Principal's department; witness assisted in getting out the children, but knows nothing of the origin of the fire; has heard Mr. Wolcott, the Principal, speak of the flues as being dangerous, less than six weeks ago; he specified no particular place.

The balance of the testimony of this witness was entirely irrelevant.

Mrs. Jane Mackay, sworn—Resides next door to the school-house in Concord-street; heard an unusual noise in the school; saw a teacher in the Primary Department open the outside doors on Concord-street, fasten them, and assisted in getting the children out of the stairway; Mr. Green's little boy fell on the plaiform, and quite a number of large girls fell over and upon him; one of them stepped on his neck; he was dead before he was removed; witness thought the building had been on fire for several days from the smell; examined her own house several times to ascertain the cause, thinking there was a fire somewhere; Mr. Green's boy fell first, which caused others to fall; assisted in taking out about two hundred girls before any alarm of fire was given; took out about fifty children without the assistance of any one; have noticed lately that the wall of my house, adjoining the school-house, was unusually warm.

Ebenezer Smith, sworn—Resides at No. 178 Nassau-street; was in his shop, opposite the school-house on Concord-street, when the alarm was given; went with several men to the Concord-street door; there were no children there then; went up to the second floor, and about thirty feet from the west end of the building (Concord-street) saw a hole in the partition wall, at the side of the folding doors, where there was a little fire, which we extinguished; tried to get to the third story, but the smoke was so dense that we could not get up; could not see any fire; saw no children in the building at all; have seen the children within a month carry into the building half a dozen pails of water at one time; have seen this twice within one month.

James Wilson, sworn—Resides in rear of the school-house; was at the fire; went in the building at the girls' entrance on Concord-street; saw girls coming down in very good order—saw no jam; saw considerable smoke when I first went in on the ground floor—a large column of it; children were all out within fifteen minutes after I entered; met a little boy in the hall on the second floor, as I was going towards Navy-street, and passed him out of the window; the teachers passed the children out of the rooms, and I passed them out of the windows; the draft forced the smoke into the angle of the building, and there were no doors or windows open there for it to escape; found one boy suffocated by the smoke in the boys' department—the third room from the corner on Navy-street; it was Mr. WYCKS' son; he was not quite dead when I saw him; passed him out of the window, and told some one to go for a doctor; then went all through the building, but found no more children.

Thomas Petit, sworn—Resides corner Concord-street and Hudson; went to the fire and went into the building, at the Concord-street entrance; saw fifteen or twenty girls down on the floor at the bottom of the stairs, and others were passing over them; there was no smoke then; was engaged there until the passage was cleared, and then went up stairs to the second story and attempted to pass through the hall toward Navy-street, but had to return, the smoke was so dense; went round to the Navy-street entrance, and found, on the mid-way platform, a pile of boys about eight feet deep, seventy or eighty of them, I should think; saw Mr. Wolcott, the Principal, at the head of the stairs trying to keep the children back; he said it was impossible; tried to pull the boys out, but they were packed in so tight that I could not; got up and commenced taking them from the top and passing them out; it was twenty minutes before we got them out; I passed out four boys who were apparently dead; there was no smoke at all in that passage; the doors were not obstructed at all.

The inquest was then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M., this day.

CORRECTION.—JEHOIAKIM N. PLASS is the name of the father of one of the boys killed at the burning of Public School No. 14, Brooklyn. It was incorrectly given Garwood in our report.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	111⅛	138	Penn. Coal Co	70
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74..100⅜		480	N. Y. C. R. R...b3	78¾
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '67..107		100	do...s30	78
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60..100		43	do	78⅛
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86..104½		100	do...s10	78⅛
1,000	Kentucky 6s, 6s..102		100	do	78⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90, 8⅞		35	Erie Railroad	19½
5,000	do...87		650	do...b3	19⅝
25,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	50	Hudson R. R...s60	18
5,000	do...85¾		100	Harlem Railroad	6
10,000	do...b10	84¾	100	do	6⅛
4,000	do...b30	84⅝	5	N. H. & H. R. R...11	4
2,000	Virginia 6s...92¾		10	Sixth ave. R. R...103	
4,000	do...92¾		450	Reading R. R...b3	55⅛
500	City 6s '59...99		500	do...s30	55⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	85½	700	do...b60	56
4,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	95½	800	do...s30	55⅝
2,000	Reading R. R. '36	68¾	200	do...c	55⅝
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 pct. 1st M. Sk'g. F. Conv. B.	92½	400	do...b30	55⅝
5,000	do...92¾		100	do...s10	55⅝
10,000	do...b30	92½	125	M. So. & N. I. R...b3	19⅛
3,000	do...92		50	do...b3	19⅝
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	b60 90	20	M. So. & N. I. pf. S.	33½
4,000	do...89½		5	Panama Railroad	89½
17,000	La C. & Mil'y. G. B	43	25	do...b60	90
15	Bank of New-York	193½	38	do...s60	89¾
20	Bk of the St. of N. Y.	98	250	Illinois Cen. R. R...	91¾
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	100¾	100	do...b60	92¼
30	Merchants' Bank	106	100	do	91½
120	do...105½		40	Cleve. & Pitt. R. R.	8
16	Bank of America	105½	35	Clev, Col. & Cin. R.	93
68	City Bank...112		65	Galena & Chic. R. R.	70
38	Metropolitan Bank	102	50	do...b60	70
10	Hanover Bank...79½		200	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	41¼
10	Commonwealth Bk.	87½	100	do...b30	41¾
10	do...87		200	do...b3	41¾
50	City Bank Wmsburg	107	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	66¾
5	Del & Hud Canal	111¾	50	do...b60	67
889	Cumb. Coal Co...b3	13	25	do	66¾
50	do...s60	13	15	do	66¾
10	Pac. M. Steam'p Co.	89	120	do	66¾
10	do	88½	16	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30½
10	do	88½	125	do	30
125	do...68		425	La C. & Rk. Is. R. R.	11¾
50	do...67¾		20	do	11½
50	do...s10	67½	10	C. B. & Quincy R.R.	60½
			10	National Bank	105

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co	13½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	s30	450	do	13⅜
5,000	do...b30	84½	100	do	13⅜
10,000	do	84¾	100	do...s30	13⅜
3,500	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	647	do	13⅜
3,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	43	100	do	13⅜
6,000	do...s30	42½	100	do	s30 13⅜
3,000	do	42¾	150	Erie R. R.	18⅜
4 000	Harlem R. 1st m.	74	25	Harlem Railroad	6¾
50	Bank of New-York	101½	100	do	6⅞
100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	s30	225	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	78½
150	do...11½		100	Reading R. R.	b30 56
23	Ocean Bank...87		200	do	b60 56
35	American Ex. Bk.	100½	100	Mich. Cent. RR	b3 54½
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41¼	20	do	54⅝
75	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	66	25	Illinois Cent. R. R.	91½
150	do...s10	65½	50	do	b30 91⅝
160	do...s3	65½	10	do	91
5	Third-av. R. R.	97			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Terre H. & A. 10 pct. C. S. F. Bonds				33¼
$2,000	Sacramento City 10 pct. F. L. Bonds				54¼
$6,000	Lee County (Iowa) 8 pct. Bonds				63¾
$1,000	Lake E., W. & St. L. R. R. 7 pct. S. F. B.				25
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7 pct. Bonds				53⅞
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7 pct. Bonds				53⅝
$4,000	Chic. & Mil. R. R. 1st mig. 7 pct. Bonds				71
$7,000	Detroit, Monroe & Tol. R. R. 7 pct. Bds				63½
1000	shares Missouri State 6 pct. Bonds				84¼
$8,000	Missouri State 6 pct. Bonds 1884				64¼
$2,000	Tenn. State 6 pct. Bonds 1890				85
$5,000	Clev. & Pitt. R. R. 7 pct. 2d mtg. B.				68
$7,000	Chic. St. P. & Fdu L. R. R. 8 pct. L. G. B.				82 15
$2,000	Milwaukee City Sinking Fund Bonds '77				73
$3,000	Illinois State Interest Bonds 1850				76
10	shares Artisans' Bank stock				76½
10	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank				97¼
13	shares Park Bank				92
10	shares Continental Bank				95¾
2	shares American Express Co				90
10	shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co				84
75	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co				92¾
15	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co				99¾
50	shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co				107¾
15	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co				68¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

We regret exceedingly that we were misled yesterday into an act of serious and apparently wanton injustice to one of the most extensive shipping merchants of the City, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, by announcing that he had made an assignment. We made the publication upon what we believed to be, as we had always previously found it, reliable authority, and certainly without the slightest suspicion that it was otherwise. We ascertained, to our satisfaction, early in the day, that it was utterly without foundation,—that Mr. ROBERTS has not only made no assignment, but that he neither intends nor expects to do so, as every dollar of his indebtedness is met as it falls due.

It is scarcely necessary, we trust, to express our profound regret at the occurrence of this mistake. We have reason to believe that the report originated with personal or business enemies of Mr. ROBERTS, and that it was thoroughly malicious in its intent. Our agency in giving it currency was, certainly, innocent and unsuspecting, and we embrace the earliest possible opportunity, in this morning's edition of the TIMES, to give it a prompt and explicit contradiction. While we are fully aware of the serious damage such a mistake is likely to inflict, we trust that in this instance no injurious consequences will ensue.

The amount of Gold and Silver carried out by the *Africa*, for Liverpool, to-day, is $1,244,000. The Foreign Bill market left off steady at 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent. on London; 5.17½@5.15 on Paris, for select standard signalures; and 108¾@109 for good mercantile bills. The market for Money to-day is without alteration from yesterday's report. At the Stock Exchange there was some considerable realizing at the early Board at a decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent.—and in some instances as much as 1 ℔ cent.—from yesterdays's prices, and this feeling continued until near the close of the afternoon dealings, when the demand turned in favor of the market, and the final rates generally show a recovery from the decline. Reading was in request at 56 ℔ cent.; the bid for New-York and Erie was 20 ℔ cent.; and for New-York Central, 78⅞ ℔ cent.; Missouri sixes were 84½; Virginias, 92⅞; and La Crosse Land Grant, 43 ℔ cent. There was a private sale of Ohios of 1886 at 104½. The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 in exchange for Treasury Notes, and $112,882 from other sources. The payments were $161,407. Balance this afternoon, $2,947,702.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℔ cent. payable Feb. 1; and the Brooklyn Bank 5 ℔ cent., payable Feb. 1.

We have been permitted to copy the following from an old English banking firm, received by the last mail, in regard to the future of the English Money Market. It is dated

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The very great influx of gold into this country has so rapidly improved the condition of our bank that it has produced a wild speculation in securities. In Consols it was natural enough this should take place, owing to the want of confidence engendered by the numerous bank failures, but we can see nothing to justify this indiscriminate rise in railroad shares and general rubbish. The receipts of our railroads must certainly decrease materially for the next six months. It seems, however, to be the general idea that money will become rapidly a greater drug than it was after the panic of 1847. We fear, however, these disasters have been too wide-spread, too universal. The absolute destruction of capital, all over the world, is enormous, and its full extent is yet far from ascertained. Yet such was the resolute determination here, at one time, to call in capital from every part of the world, that of course we must, ere long, have a comparative superabundance. What, then, is to be done with it? This is a subject peculiarly interesting to the British public to consider. Will they keep it at home and gamble in their own securities, till they force them up to such ideal prices as that they pay a mere nominal rate of interest? We think not. With all these commercial disasters, the demands of the world for capital have not decreased. The railroad system, which now forms the hobby of every civilized and half-civilized country, will for many years form a drain for capital which the British capitalist will be quite unable to resist, as soon as he has recovered from the fright which has governed his actions for the past three months. At home we cannot create new demands for capital; the ground is already occupied, and 3 or 4 ℔ cent. of our annual savings is all that we can employ within our own isles. British enterprise cannot long be held at bay; it will soon assume its former character, and carry into distant lands that capital which of late it has so hastily called home. India and China will require no small amount, and Europe and the Western Continent will greedily absorb any surplus we may be unable otherwise to appropriate.

Providence last year favored almost every country with very abundant crops. Of these, as yet, a very small portion have reached a market, and, after the great prostration of credit, it appears to us that in the Spring the whole world will be forcing us to buy this produce, much of which will have to be stored away until cheap money has produced lavish consumption. Thus a large amount of capital will be locked up. So that, looking at the question in all its bearings, we cannot but think that although money may for a very short period reach some low point, yet the general demand for capital will speedily restore it to a point at which it will yield a fair rate of interest. Yesterday there was a most extraordinary range of prices in Illinois railroad shares, without any great amount of business. Sales were made at 8, 5, 4, and afterwards 7 ℔ cent. discount, closing strong with sellers at 6. If the company allow the new bonds to be paid in for any calls, the loan will be taken and the price of shares advance, but buyers here of late are mostly speculators, who know nothing

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1979 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Increase of the Army—The Admission of Minnesota—New-York Politicians After the Offices—Judge Clifford on the Supreme Court Bench, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The bill to increase the Army, reported in the Senate, to-day, added two new companies to each regiment, but authorizes no new regiments.

The Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered a report to be drawn up stating the facts relative to the Minnesota Bill, and also setting them forth and admitting the State into the Union. The report is to be finally acted upon by the Committee on Monday next.

A serious difficulty is likely to arise in consequence of the election of three Representatives on the general ticket, when Minnesota is only entitled to one or two. The prevailing impression is that the whole number will have to be sent back to the people.

The city is full of New-York politicians, who are here relative to the offices in your State. There is much ill feeling on the part of the Barnburners, who think that CROSWELL and his friends are securing all the cream. BIRDSAIL is supposed to be certain to get the naval office, and SPENCER of Ogdensburg, the District-Attorneyship for the Northern District. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Commission of Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD as associate Judge, was read in the Supreme Court this morning, when Chief Justice TANEY administered to him the oath of office. After receiving the congratulations of his associates, Judge CLIFFORD took his seat.

One of the Deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has started for the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in different directions, to summon witnesses for the various investigating Committees.

Captain MCINTOSH has received preparatory orders, and will go out in the flag-ship *Colorado*, to command the Home squadron.

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of a very large quantity of the public lands in Iowa, in June and July, at the various land-offices in that State. Some of them lie each side the line of the railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed ALBERT BLAISDELL to superintend the construction of the new Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. DAVIS provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry and mounted riflemen two full companies, and increasing the number of privates in each company of the entire force serving in the field or at distant frontier posts not exceeding ninety-six men; also, for the addition of fifteen assistant surgeons to the present medical staff.

XXXVth CONGRESS-----First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

On the motion of Mr. YULEE, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish such estimates of the amount of the appropriation necessary to such parts of the volunteer force operating in Florida during the past year as had not been paid for want of appropriations applicable to this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead Bill and recommending its passage. Made a special order for the second Monday in February.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishments. Made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution that "Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, whose election as Senators from Indiana is contested and all persons protesting against their election, or any of them, by themselves or their agents or attorneys, be permitted to take testimony on the allegation of the protestants and the sitting members, touching all matters of fact therein contained, before any Judge of the District Court of the United States, or before any Judge of the Superior or Circuit Courts of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of time and place of the proceedings, in some public gazette printed at Indianapolis."

Resolution laid over for future consideration.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution, authorizing the President to present a medal with suitable devices to Commodore PAULDING, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress for his gallant and judicious conduct in arresting a lawless military expedition, and preventing the same from carrying on actual war with Nicaragua.

Mr. CLAY said it would seem like prejudging the question to discuss it at the present time—as the Committee on Foreign Relations had not yet made a report on the President's Message in reference to the arrest of WALKER. The resolution should take that direction.

Mr. DOOLITTLE could not foresee what might be the final disposition of the resolution, but he desired to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to introduce it. He wished to address himself calmly and dispassionately to the judgment of the Senate—because by appealing to any partisan prejudice or passion, he would not advance the object in view. He would speak earnestly, for he felt deeply the importance of the proposition in the present juncture of affairs, which involved not the character and conduct of a high and gallant veteran, an officer of the Navy, but the policy of the present Administration on the neutrality laws, the laws of nations, towards the feeble Republic of Central America, and, perhaps more than all other things, the honor, integrity and good faith of the Government of the United States. He referred to the history of WALKER, who, he said, was first heard of as a military adventurer in Sonora, where, with a handful of misguided followers, he was completely repulsed and defeated. He subsequently entered Nicaragua, where, for a time, he was more successful. He held or seemed to hold the power of the Government there, but lost it by the same means as he acquired it, namely, by the sword. At Rivas he was rescued from inevitable destruction by officers of the United States Government. Whatever power WALKER had in Nicaragua was ended upon his surrender at Rivas, whether it was *de jure* or *de facto*. He read extracts of letters from YRISSARI and MOLINA, to the Secretary of State, to show their gratitude to Commodore PAULDING for arresting WALKER and his men; and quoted from PUFFENDORF and VATTEL to sustain his positions: "There are cases when it becomes the duty of an officer to exceed the letter of his instructions, for the purpose of more fully carrying out their spirit." Had PAULDING quietly looked on and made no attempt to interfere with the lawless proceedings of WALKER, it might have been justly inferred that this Government was in collusion with him, and not acting in good faith toward Nicaragua. He repudiated such an idea, and thought that all the power which the Government possessed in the premises was conferred on PAULDING in good faith, and it would have been a crime for that officer to have neglected, upon a mere technical objection, to carry out the clearly expressed wishes of his Government. He argued that Governments might justly be held responsible not only for what they do, but for what they fail to do,—not only for what is done by the Government itself, but for what is done by its citizens with the knowledge of the Government when they have the power to prevent it. Hence the neglect of this Government to prevent the expedition against Nicaragua from being organized and set on foot within its limits, when that occurrence was notorious, and the Government had full power to hinder it, would have been just cause for a declaration of war by Nicaragua against this country, had it not been intercepted before the consummation of its objects. She might complain that the tiger had been let loose, but she could never complain that we again chained him up. She might indeed complain that WALKER had been suffered to violate her territory, but not that our officers had entered her territory to remove him. The only regret he had in this case, was, that instead of sending a message of half censure and half-apology, the present Administration had not fully and frankly avowed and justified the act of PAULDING.

Mr. BROWN moved a substitute for the resolution, declaring the arrest of WALKER and his followers a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING'S conduct in this regard.

Mr. BROWN, in explaining his substitute, said that the Territory certainly did not belong to the United States, and as we were not at war with Nicaragua, it was a violation of Territorial sovereignty, because it was, unquestionably, foreign territory which was invaded by PAULDING. He had listened attentively to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin, to hear by what laws the act of PAULDING was to be justified. The President had said it was a grave offence, and although the President did not attempt to palliate it, he did not attempt to justify it upon any legal ground. If there ever was a fair election in Nicaragua, it was when WALKER was elected. Yet he had been called a pirate. If so, what right had the Executive to turn a pirate loose upon the streets of Washington? But this was a miserable pretext then, these facts being so relative to the act of PAULDING. All he asked was that Congress should disavow and condemn it, and the condemnation was placed on the express ground that the act was disavowed by the Administration. If the act had been avowed by the Executive he should have asked Congress to pass a vote of censure against the President or Secretary of the Navy, or whoever gave the order. We had indeed fallen on strange times, when PAULDING could say to the Secretary of the Navy, "You fogy, you nincompoop, you are meddling with matters you knew nothing about." The Secretary of the Navy in reply, instead of reprimanding PAULDING, said he rather thought he had the right to dispose of the naval forces as he pleased. If such a letter had been addressed by PORTER, ELLIOTT or any of the old Captains to such Secretaries of the Navy as SMITH, THOMPSON or SOUTHARD, he would have been forthwith rebuked and punished. If the present Secretary does not think fit to vindicate his official conduct, he can let it alone. The resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to give a medal to PAULDING for gallant conduct. Great God! PAULDING, commanding one hundred guns, with 500 or 600 men, captured WALKER and a handful of followers, who laid down their arms at the first summons. Was Congress for this called upon to vote a falsehood! PAULDING said that his men behaved with extraordinary gallantry. He (Mr. BROWN) supposed that the next thing would be, if our arms shall approach Salt Lake, and make a desperate charge and capture the women, Congress would be called upon to vote the soldiers medals for extraordinary gallantry. [Laughter.] That would be much more gallant than the act of PAULDING, and much more deserving of medals. [Renewed laughter.] He undertook to say that the expedition was not unlawful. The men had a right to expatriate themselves. There is no proof that the expedition was set on foot in the United States. They had a right to go to Nicaragua, taking the consequences of their acts. He repeated he would not vote for a medal to a man who violated the laws of his country, and who the President says committed a grave error.

Mr. PUGH said if, as has been charged, WALKER and his men were fugitives from justice, why were they not handed over to the Marshal for the District of Louisiana, where the offence was committed? It is idle to say they were arrested fugitives. The argument that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has a right to pursue the fugitives beyond the United States, is out of the question. If arrested as pirates, they could be tried at the very first port. If pirates, why were not WALKER and his followers, when in New-York and Norfolk, committed to prison? Was it true that the President could, of his own will, without authority from Congress, send not only the Navy, but the Army to a foreign country to carry on war? The law is susceptible of no such construction. The power of the President under the Neutrality law is to use the Army, Navy and Militia to prevent unlawful military expeditions being fitted out, and carried on from our territory. If the expedition escape his power is at an end. That men should escape is nothing more than an everyday occurrence. If the President wants more power let him ask Congress to grant it. If WALKER went to a peaceful country and committed an offence he deserved the severest reprehension, but if he went to a country distracted for years, and took upon himself and his followers all the consequences of war, he did nothing more than persons have always done. He should vote for no medal. The question was one which touched the rights of every American, and involved the salvation of the Government. If the President could, passing from the high seas, go into a foreign country, and that country could arm him with despotic power, it was time that some limit should be placed to such absolute and extraordinary proceedings.

Mr. PEARCE obtained the floor.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, JAN. 21.

At the instance of Mr. BURLINGAME, the oath of office was administered to Mr. GOOCH, the successor of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused his service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the tariff fund by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company.

Mr. DURFEE hoped not, as that gentleman the other day in the most earnest manner, charged the New-England members with joining the free-traders to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. As a representative of New England, he wanted Mr. KUNKEL's mind relieved, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Mr. KUNKEL replied, if what Mr. DURFEE supposed was true he (KUNKEL) ought to be the last man on that Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL was excused.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for fortifications for naval service, for civil expenses and for legislative and judicial expenses.

Mr. PHELPS, from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $790,000 to supply the deficiency for paper, printing, binding and engraving ordered by the two preceding Congresses.

Mr. JOAN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, and others, the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the City of New-York on the 19th of July, 1845; also bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of marine signals. Mr. COCHRANE said that this bill was of more importance to commerce and to the reputation of the country for humanity, than any other which could be presented, and should be passed in preference to them.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Naval Committee, reported back the Senate resolution, extending till April 17 the time during which officers aggrieved by the Retiring Board can make application for an examination into their cases, which passed with an amendment providing the time within which such examination be made shall not be extended.

Mr. BOCOCK stated the bill was to enable the Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them.

Various reports from Standing Committees were made. The above were the most interesting. At an early hour the House adjourned.

Senator Hale on the Dred Scott Decision—Inspection of Seagoing Vessels—Secretary Cass' Second Reception, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Senator HALE'S speech, to-day, in review of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, was an exceedingly able effort, exposing with great force and simplicity the fallacious logic and false history under cover of which the highest tribunal of the land has sought to degrade our common manhood, and establish the right of one race to hold another in bondage and chains. His first proposition was that there is no such thing as property in slaves in the sense in which "property" is generally understood. His argument, he suggested, was not addressed to the moral, but to the legal question; and he proceeded to show, by a very simple illustration, that—legally admitting Slavery to exist—property in a slave is a qualified and restricted title, subject entirely to local law, and terminating whenever it got from under that local law.

In New-Hampshire, as in some other States of the Union, the State may contract with a citizen for the labor of convicts in its penitentiary. The citizen thus becomes entitled to that man's services, and if the Legislature chooses, he may take him anywhere in the State for the purpose of laboring for the benefit of the contractor. So long as he remains within the State he is subject to the law and the servitude; but the moment he is carried across the line into another State, he becomes free at once. Just so with the slave. His master has the legal right to his services so long as he remains in the jurisdiction under which the title was acquired; but to take the slave outside that jurisdiction, inevitably, as a legal proposition, freed him at once, and he could not be again subjugated. In support of this proposition, Mr. HALE cited numerous cases clearly laid down in the law reports. Among them one in which a slave carried from Louisiana to France, was declared to be free upon his return; another where a slave carried from St. Domingo into the United States by stress of weather, was supported in his claim to freedom; and still another, wherein a slave carried from Virginia into Maryland, and taken back to Virginia subsequently, was afterwards held to be entitled to his freedom under a law of Maryland which decreed the freedom of a slave brought into that State from abroad, and detained there for twelve months. A most formidable array of authorities like these was presented by the Senator from New-Hampshire, in answer to the ruling of the Supreme Court, that the title to a slave is in a state of catalepsy while he is in a Free State, and that his return to a Slave State revives it in all its original force.

Not so was the case with any other species of property. A man may take his horse, for instance, ride him into every State of the Union, carry him to any quarter of the world, from the frozen North to the spot on which are poured the rays of the tropical sun, among civilized, savage, or semi-savage nations and everywhere the horse is recognized as *his* property, and everywhere will he find a tribunal of some sort to protect and defend his title thereto. And this is not because each of these States and countries has a statute declaring the right of property in a horse. Not at all. Such a statute probably exists in none of them. The horse is made property by the common consent of all mankind. Indeed, God himself, in the work of creation, laid down the law, when he gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and every creeping thing—but over his fellow-man, *never!* Here was the great distinction; and to make a slave it was necessary first to make a statute. Property in man never exists, even legally, until a human law decrees it; but property, in the general sense, springs from Nature and Nature's God.

Mr. HALE'S second proposition embraced an explicit denial of the Supreme Court's declaration that the right to hold slaves and to traffic in them, was so universally recognized and practised upon during the Revolution, and at the time of the formation of the federal Constitution, that nobody thought of questioning it. This assumption he maintained was monstrously inconsistent with the truth of history; and he proceeded to show most conclusively, by quotations from WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, the two RUTLEDGE'S, of South Carolina; MASON, of Virginia, (the ancestor of the present Senator from that State,) and numerous cotemporary authorities, that the very contrary was true, and that the fathers of the Republic directed every energy of their being to the purpose of discouraging the idea of human servitude, and of wiping out, speedily as it could be done with due regard to the vested rights of individuals, every vestige of negro Slavery. Among his authorities on this point, was the Continental Congress, which in 1774 agreed to cease the slave-trade, and to have no commerce or association with any North American Colony which should violate or refuse assent to this agreement,—holding them "inimical to Liberty" and "unworthy the rights of freemen." But it is impossible in the limits of an ordinary letter, to do justice to an argument so full of matter as this to which I have thus briefly referred. The Senator's speech should become a text-book—as it will, all over the land, upon this famous Dred Scott decision,—for no child who reads and ponders it, can fail to see how false is the blow by which the Supreme Court of the United States has stricken the principle of liberty for which our fathers struggled, suffered and conquered.

My letter of yesterday was so long that I was compelled to defer an intended reference to Mr. SEWARD'S eulogy on the late Senator RUSK. Let no one fail to read it who can appreciate that in oratory which a "Venus de Medici" is in art. More touching, eloquent and classic tribute never fell upon the tomb of departed greatness; and none who knew the relations between the living statesman and the deceased, severed so unexpectedly by the shadow of death, will doubt its sincerity.

Some days ago I referred to a law which the Board of Underwriters were urging upon Congress, providing for the examination of the frames of sea-going vessels. An error of my own or the printer's made me say that it was proposed to examine these vessels during the first year after their launch. Some others have stated that the examination was proposed every year, and still others have it every five years. As the subject is one of much interest to ship-owners, let me state that the Underwriters say that a vessel's frame will rot within the first five years if ever, and they propose therefore to have an examination *only once* some time *during* the first five years, whenever the inspector shall designate.

Gen. CASS, the venerable and patriotic Secretary of State, threw open his house last evening for his second formal reception.' A host of friends availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their respects to him and his amiable daughter, who presides over his metropolitan home with equal dignity and grace. One may, without a breach of the strictest rules of propriety, speak of the works of art with which a liberal gentleman adorns his saloons—for they are a sort of common property after all—belonging to the country which contains them, and only held in stewardship by those generous citizens who have the taste and enterprise to collect them together. I wish I possessed the power of adequately describing the numerous gems of sculpture and painting with which General CASS has made his every parlor a perfect gallery. Noble specimens of antique and modern statuary are there, reminding us of Rome in its ancient grandeur and power, and of its more recent claims to be recognized as the high court of art. Here are basi reliefs, and statuettes with features of beauty so exquisite and etherial that the cold marble seems warm with life. There is a picture of an old ruin, before which we pause involuntarily to watch the effect when the sunbeams shall ascend the moss-covered turret as the day-god sinks to his bed, so deceived and abstracted are we by the wonderful counterfeit of nature which a master genius has fastened upon the canvas. Ancient iron-bound chests, which we could almost fancy had held the treasures of a Pharaoh, a rudely-fashioned, but velvet-lined jewel-safe of the Sixteenth Century, and many another curious contribution from classic ground, or a gloomy Past almost forgotten even by tradition, afforded the numerous company abundant topics for profitable conversation throughout a delightful evening.

Senator DOUGLAS also entertained in princely style, last evening, nearly two thousand guests, who were received by his queenly wife (I like the phrase better than "lady") with a genuine friendliness that made all at home, infusing the cordial of geniality and joy into the hearts of all who crossed the threshold of her hospitable mansion. A gayer company could scarcely be supposed,—and the dancing and other festivities were maintained with spirit until far into the morning hours. S.

Mr. Seward's Eulogy on the Late Senator Rusk.

The following are the remarks of Mr. SEWARD on the occasion of the announcement of the death of Senator RUSK, of Texas, in the Senate on Tuesday:

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, in funeral ceremonies it is not any of those who were the companions of the hearthstone of the dead, but some one who sustained only public relations to him, that is expected to pronounce the customary panegyric. On this ground, I should claim the privilege of being silent on this occasion if I thought that my connection with the late Mr. RUSK was rightly understood. It is true that I was not his kinsman, nor his neighbor, nor even his political associate. I was, nevertheless, attached to him by bonds strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. But they were peculiar bonds. I was his captive, an adversary overpowed, overcome, and conquered by his generosity in my first encounter with him here in this field of sectional strife, released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the period of my whole life. In that character I follow the hearse which is bearing him away from our sight. Since I must speak, nature shall have its way, and my utterances, proceeding not from study but from feeling, shall tell less of his great worth than of my own great loss.

All the world knows that THOMAS J. RUSK was brave and heroic, and yet prudent and patient in the camp and in the field. These were the virtues which distinguished him here, and they were chiefly the means of his success in the Senate. He knew no fear of opposition raised by either prejudice or passion. He undertook nothing without first balancing all the chances of success, and gathering in and combining all the available agencies necessary to secure it; and he maintained perfect equanimity until all resistance was overcome. As he was without fear, so he was also free from jealousy and from envy. Thus happily constituted, he tolerated in all others the same fidelity to their own characters and the same loyalty to the interests they represented which he bore to his own instincts and to the interests confided to his care. He despised art, trick and cunning, and advanced always directly towards his appointed end. If he was sometimes irritated at seeming injustice, or misapprehension, he corrected his error without even waiting for complaint or explanation. I doubt whether any setting sun, during his whole life, ever witnessed his anger.

As he was manifestly unassuming and unaffected, so, for aught that I could ever see or hear, he was altogether unambitious. He practiced no flattery. I am sure that no sensible man ever offered him adulation. He was not in any degree, sectional in his policy, but he aimed always at the advancement and aggradisement of his whole country. Hence, fortifications, improvement of roads, rivers, and lake navigation, everywhere within our national jurisdiction, and explorations and extended navigation, and telegraph communication with all accessible regions without it, in every part of the globe—these were the achievements he made, these are the monuments of wisdom and patriotism which he has left among us. It was in the studies connected with these measures that my acquaintance with him ripened into an ardent friendship. Each of us deplored his ignorance of the regions concerning which we were legislating, and as they seemed to us to be growing world-wide, we spoke, half-seriously and half-imaginatively, of going together to enlarge our knowledge in a voyage around the world. But it was a thing easier to conceive than to execute: and though it might never be executed, it was still pleasant to contemplate.

I saw him last at the late special session of the Senate, called to inaugurate a new Administration. I demanded of him that he should cause one personal and political friend of mine, but who was inoffensive, and a competent and faithful officer, to be retained in a subordinate post under the new Administration. He promptly responded, pleasantly adding that he would make the granting of my request a condition of his own loyalty to the new powers. We separated. He went to his own sunny land, and I to my home under the genial north star.

On the last day of August I was reentering the port of Quebec, after a voyage of thirty days, in search of health along the inhospitable coasts of Labrador. The sympathies of home and country, so long suppressed, were revived within me, and I was even meditating new labors and studies here, when the pilot, who came on board, handed me a newspaper which announced the death of the Senator from Texas. My first emotions were those of sadness and sorrow over this bereavement of a personal friend. When these had had their time, I tried to divine why it was that he, among all the associates whom I honored, esteemed, and loved here, was thus suddenly and prematurely withdrawn from the scene of our common labor; he, for whom I thought higher honors were preparing, and a fuller wreath was being woven; he, who seemed to me to stand a monument against which the waves of faction must break, if ever they should be stirred up from their lowest depths; he, in short, with whom I thought I might do so much, and without whom I could do almost nothing, to magnify and honor the Republic. That question I could not solve. I cannot solve it now. It is only another occasion in which I am required to trust, where I am not permitted to know, the ways of the Great Disposer.

Mr. President, the teeming thoughts of this solemn hour bring up once more before me the manly form and beaming countenance of my friend, though it is but for that formal parting which has, until now, been denied me. Farewell, noble patriot; heroic soldier; faithful statesman; generous friend; loved by no means the least, although among the last of friends secured. I little thought that our whisperings about travels over earth's fairest lands and broadest seas were only the suggestions of our inward natures to prepare for the sad journey that leads through the gates of death. I do not doubt that for yourself death is gain, since the event was appointed by Him who doeth all things well. It is best for me, also, for it loosens another one of the bonds that bind me to the earth, divests the common fate of one more of its terrors, and creates, through the hope of reunion, another aspiration for a better life beyond the grave.

The Kansas Split in the Cabinet.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

I learn that the Government received dispatches from Kansas last evening, showing that the vote on the 21st of December, in favor of the Slavery portion of the Lecompton Constitution, was 65,000, and Mr. Ex-Secretary STANTON telegraphs that two-thirds of that number is a fraud. The Government dispatch further asserts that the vote against the whole Constitution, on the 4th day of January, was over 10,000. I learn this morning that it was the dispatch which induced the President to call a Cabinet meeting, for the purpose of considering the subject, preparatory to final action on the Constitution when it arrives. It has not yet reached Washington, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The President shows signs of backing down, and prodnces his own record to ease his retreat. He called the attention of his Cabinet to the fact that he had recognized the acts of the extra session of the Territorial Legislature, called by Acting-Governor STANTON in December last, and one of its acts was to submit the whole of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, which was done, and the people, in pursuance thereof, have thrown a much larger vote against the Constitution than its friends had previously cast for it! He deemed this an important fact, which demanded careful consideration, and I learn, (for I was not present,) proposed to fall back upon the plan introduced into the Senate by Mr. PUGH, namely, to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, with an additional proposition that, after the new State is organized under the infamous swindle, the people shall have an opportunity to say whether they approve of it or not! A sharp discussion arose, and a vote was actually taken on the question. CASS and TOUCEY sustained the President, but COBB, FLOYD, THOMPSON and BROWN not only voted against it, but spoke against it—one or two of them with some severity. Mr. BLACK was absent, but is understood to favor the views of the President. It is said that Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Penn., who represents Mr. BLACK'S district, reflects that gentleman's views, and he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is known to be against the Lecompton Constitution. There is to be another meeting of the Cabinet after Mr. BLACK'S return, when, from present appearances, they will come to a dead lock.

Governor Wise and the Kansas Question—The Lecompton Constitution—Indebtedness of Different Branches of Government.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

There appears to be much excitement at Richmond, among the politicians, concerning the Kansas question and the letter of Governor WISE upon the Lecompton Constitution. The Governor, it is said, is preparing a full exposition of his views of the subject. Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural address, remarks, very justly, that events passing in Kansas may determine the result of the action of Congress on the subject. The action of the people of Kansas and of their Territorial Legislature, and of the *bogus* Topeka Legislature, now in session, and the returns of the various elections that have taken place this Winter, will all be taken into consideration, and will have an effect upon the ultimate decision.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, composed of Free-State men exclusively, have recognized the Lecompton Convention as a legitimate body, and a considerable portion of these men are members of the Topeka Legislature. The chief ground taken against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution is that it is not legally constituted nor organized; and, if the public bodies representing the Free-State party, besides a large majority of the inhabitants of Kansas themselves, have got over this objection, it cannot be sustained in Congress. The Free-State party of Kansas have certainly done much to embarrass their friends here in their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. By calling together the Topeka Legislature they have showed a revolutionary and disorganizing intent, which will do no good to their cause.

Estimates have lately been made of the vote in both Houses for and against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution—that is, without qualification or condition—and these would show that the Senate will certainly, and the House probably, go for it. But circumstances may possibly occur within a month to change the aspect of the matter.

The next important thing which Congress will be called upon by the press to investigate, after getting through with the door-keeper's accounts, will be the accumulation of debt in all the branches of the Government. There is a deficiency of a million in the Congress printing appropriation; a deficiency of seven or eight millions in appropriations for the military service, and in what other branches of public service it is yet to be seen. Besides these sums, there is the Oregon and Washington war debt of six millions. It is not only to ascertain how the debt was created but how it is to be paid. IOU.

The Case of T. W. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARTER, the President of the Tamaqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court this morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware.

News from Kansas.

THE WHOLE FREE-STATE TICKET ELECTED—THE MAJORITY AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat* has received the returns of the elections in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published over the signatures of Governor DENVER and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature.

The vote on the Constitution on the 21st of December stands, "with Slavery," 6,143, and "without Slavery," 569.

At the election on the 4th of January the Free-State Party were triumphant, electing all their candidates by an average majority of 415.

The Senate stands 13 Free-State men to 6 Democrats, and the House 29 Free-State men to 15 Democrats.

The majority against the Constitution on the 4th of January was 1,226, the alleged frands committed in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo and other places being counted.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21—11 P. M.

The Free-State Party have made a clean sweep and carried everything in Kansas. The report of last night was given on the authority of correspondents, but that of to-night is the official statement of the officers mentioned in the above dispatch.

The Ship Ellen Stewart.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the ship *Ellen Stewart*, one of the vessels reported injured in the recent hurricane at that city, was not so much damaged as was at first supposed.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

There is fifteen feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is rising.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The water in the river here now measures eight feet, and is rising. The water in the canal is six feet deep at the Falls.

Fires.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED AT NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Jan. 21.

This afternoon the Fair Haven Depôt of the Cape Cod Railroad was destroyed by fire. Insured $600.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A fire occurred here last night in the dry goods story of Messrs. THOMPSON & WETMORE. The stock is damaged to the amount of $25,000. It is insured.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Judge CLIFFORD appeared and took his seat on the bench.

Chief-Justice TANEY gave notice that the Court would adjourn on the 1st of March and meet again on the 1st of April.

No. 158.—Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Dismissed with costs.

No. 40.—Wm. S. Hungerford *vs.* John Sigerson. Argument for appellee continued and for appellant concluded.

No. 41.—The United States *vs.* Gotieib Breitling. Submitted on record and printed argument.

No. 43.—The Covington Drawbridge Co. *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd *et al.* Argued for appellant.

No. 42.—Eugene Sertensdorfer *et al.* *vs.* James J Webb. Argument for plaintiff commenced.

Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 21.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature was convened yesterday at Lansing. The exigencies demanding a special session, as stated in the Governor's Message, are the revision of the Judicial Districts of the State so as to include counties which have been left destitute of the means for the collection of debts and the punishment of crimes; some deficiency in the State finances, which he proposes to meet by a temporary loan of $50,000, and if necessary, the issue and sale of new stocks sufficient to redeem those falling due this year. He recommends an appropriation for repairs to the St. Marie Ship Canal, made necessary by damages received during the past season of navigation. The Governor approves of the action of the Commissioners of the Land Office in withholding from sale swamp lands, and favors the reduction in the price of Public Lands. He condemns the action of the Federal Government relating to Kansas affairs.

From Cleveland.

SUSPENSION OF DRY GOODS FIRMS—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BANK ROBBER.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Messrs. HILLIARD, HAYES, PALMER & CO., of Cleveland, and HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO., dry goods dealers of New-York, assigned last night to Messrs. F. T. WALLACE and CORTLANDT PALMER.

A man was arrested here last night on suspicion of his having been concerned in the robbery of the Goshen Bank. Five thousand dollars in bills were found upon his person.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 44.50° Fahr.

BAROMETER—29 95 inches,

WIND—S. W., light; sky cloudless.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY FORENOON, Jan. 21.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Very pleasant. Wind S. W. Ther. 25°.

OSWEGO.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. Ther. 39°

MONTREAL.—Clear. Ther. 26°.

QUEBEC.—Clear. Ther. 23°.

BUFFALO.—Clear. Wind W. Ther. 30°.

CLEVELAND.—Clear. Wind S. Ther. 39°.

CINCINNATI.—Clear. Ther. 31°.

TOLEDO.—Clear. Ther. 40°.

PITTSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 26°.

COLUMBUS.—Clear. Ther. 30°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear and pleasant at 12 o'clock. Ther. 44°.

DUBUQUE.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.

BURLINGTON—Clear.—Thermometer 28°.

FULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 27°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 20°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 18°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 45°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Clear. Thermometer 34°.

CAIRO, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 47°.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 50°.

LOUISVILLE—Clear. Thermometer 41°.

TORONTO, C. W.—Beautiful, clear and warm.

DETROIT—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

EVENING—6 o'clock.

BANGOR.—Wind S. W. Ther. 36°.

EASTPORT.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Looks like a storm. Ther. 30°.

PORTLAND.—Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 37°.

NEW-HAVEN.—Clear and beautiful. Ther. 40°.

BUFFALO.—Clear and mild. Ther. 37°.

ROCHESTER.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 39°.

SYRACUSE.—Clear and mild.

AUBURN.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. W. Thermometer 38°.

UTICA.—Clear and mild. Wind W.

SCHENECTADY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 39°.

ALBANY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 38°.

DUNKIRK.—Mild and clear.

HORNELLSVILLE.—Clear and pleasant.

ELMIRA.—Clear and mild.

POAT JERVIS.—Spring-like and clear.

NEWBURG.—Mild and clear. Wind S. Ther. 47°.

FREDERICKTON.—Wind southwest. Looks like snow.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind west. Ther. 55°.

CALAIS.—Wind west-by-south. Cloudy, and looks like rain. Thermometer 30°.

PITTSBURG.—Weather clear. Ther. 35°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear. Thermometer 42°.

VICKSBURG—Thermometer 42°.

NATCHEZ.—Thermometer 51°.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Thermometer 43°.

FROM ALBANY.

No Organization—Restrictions on Gas Companies—Laws Relative to Prisons—The Capitol Flag to be at Half-mast, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow will be the same as that published for to-day. For the past two days the Court has been entirely engaged in hearing argument on the suit to test the title to the real estate on which the Cooper Institute now stands.

There was no apparent progress made to-day in the organization of the House, but I think a careful observer would have detected indications that a settlement of the waters must soon take place. For the past two days, I must do them the justice to say, the Americans have manifested a determination to yield whatever they could consistently give up, if by so doing they could effect an organization. Their propositions looking to that result have been such as to entitle them to the consideration of the Republicans, and such as the mass of the Republican members could not consistently reject.

Of one thing I am convinced. If the House is not to-morrow organized by the election of Speaker and Clerk of Republican antecedents, there will be little prospect of such a result at any future time.

There was a spicy, animated debate in the Senate on the routine motions to refer the several parts of the Governor's Message to the appropriate Committees. All went smoothly enough, except that portion which relates to the Metropolitan Police Law. I thought Mr. DYKE touched the true chord when he claimed for the country a right to cherish the honor and protect the interests of the city. This attempted isolation of the metropolis from the empire is fraught with danger to the good of both, and the day cannot be far distant when both will look with distrust and dread upon those who have engaged in such labor.

Senator ELY introdnced a bill to govern the transactions of the several gas companies of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is somewhat radical in its tendencies, and will, if I am not mistaken, wake up the manufactories of gas. It provides—

1. That every gas company in either city shall once in each year report to the Mayor the amount of their capital stock, their gross receipts and expenditures, and their net profits.

2. That the Mayors shall appoint inspectors of gas meters, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all meters, and to give certificate of its reliability.

3. The inspectors shall examine all meters in use, at least once in each month, to ascertain if they correctly measure the

NAPLES.

Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People, &c.

NAPLES, April.

Naples has been so often described that it would seem like carrying pepper to Hindostan, to attempt another sketch of it. Yet, familiar as I had supposed myself with every feature of its physiognomy, it struck me with all the force and vivacity of novelty. It is a much handsomer and fresher city, in its general aspect, more elegant and imposing, than I had imagined. Its leading characteristics form a remarkable combination of beauty and grandeur, all visible at one view, and appreciable at a glance. The whole sweep of the bay, with its continuous border of houses and villages on the land side; the islands of Capri and Ischia towards the sea; the amphitheatre of villa and castle-crowned cliffs immediately back of the city, and Vesuvius, with its troop of mountains close at hand, and rising sublimely against the eastern sky—all within the compass and comprehension of a single picture, and all beneath a climate of unrivaled amenity, present a spectacle of captivating splendor and beauty. On first beholding it, I felt the justice of the Neapolitan vaunt: "See Naples and then die," which, however, stripped of its metaphoric veil and rendered practical, doubtless, means: "See Naples and then live" to enjoy it.

The city contains nearly 400,000 inhabitants, and is connected with the annals of the Phœnicians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Carthagenians, Normans and Goths; and in later times with all the great national agitations of modern Europe. It is the present Capital of a Kingdom of eight millions of inhabitants. It is in the centre of innumerable relics of past ages, and in its population exhibits a compound of all the great races which for 4,000 years have flourished and decayed in Southern Italy. Vain, indeed, would it be to attempt to do it justice. I did not come to Naples to write a folio. We can go forth, together, however, as we have done at Florence and Rome, and gather from the aspect of the streets a not unfaithful or unprofitable idea of the appearance and customs of the most characteristic city in Italy.

Here, then, is the Chiaia, or Quay, a street running along the bay for miles, with the water on one side and the hotels, palaces and public buildings on the other. At every point you have the twin volcanoes in view, Somma and Vesuvius, with the sparkling bay and the blue islands to seaward. Yet this Chiaia is divided into several portions. At Posolippo, which is really the western verge of Naples, you have, between the street and the sea, a colony of boatmen, and all the population, odor and tangle of a fishing village. Next, to the east of this, and between the street and the sea, is the villa Reale the fashionable promenade On one side the waves kiss the wall, and if you like you may sit for hours in the seats provided and dream of coral graves and purple mullets. Or you may walk in nicely-graveled paths, beneath palms, orange trees and bowers of blooming laurestinas, even though it be March. The whole air is full of perfume, and the promenades are thronged with the flush and the fair. Among these are a number of very striking-looking women, clad in crimson silk, richly decorated with gold lace, and their heads attired in gay kerchiefs, jauntily and seductively adjusted. Each has a child under her care, and she is its nurse. That dark, sulky, lofty lady near by, and dressed in sober garments, is the mistress and mother, the Princess A—— or Z——. She is too proud to flaunt in gold and gaud herself, but she shows her wealth and quality by bedizening her maid.

Another portion of the Chiaia, remote from this, is occupied by the King's palace and the fortifications. Another part still, presents the port crowded with shipping, with contiguous streets of warehouses, sailors' taverns and boarding-houses, and agencies for lines of packets and steamers. Beyond this, the great thoroughfare sinks into a suburb, crowded with lazzaroni, boatmen, donkeys, orangemen, beggars and makers and menders of baskets and fish-nets.

The Broadway of Naples is La Strada Toledo, more than a mile in length, running exactly north and south through the centre of the city, and at nearly right angles with the Chiaia. It is directly connected with all the principal thoroughfares. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more lively and diversified scene than it presents. Here are the fashionable *cafés* and the fashionable shops; here gather the gay loungers and the dashing equipages. Here, also, pour along droves of goats with their tinkling bells; flocks of sheep, wending to the shambles; asses, loaded with cabbages and carrots; long processions of monks and friars; bands of soldiers with flourish of drum and trumpet; the hooded ranks of the Misericordia, bearing corpses to the charnel-house, beneath a gorgeous pall of crimson velvet, loaded with gold lace; beggars parading deformed legs, hideous sores, incurable issues, and harlequin raggedness; jaunty dragoons, in the King's livery, forcing everybody aside in their march; cabriolets winding furiously among the crowd, calling forth a general yell of objurgations from coachmen and cartmen thrust and jostled to the right or left. All this goes on from noon to near sunset. From 8 to 11 o'clock at night, the place is thronged with gamblers, pickpockets, pimps, and a large sprinkling of idlers seeking amusement. Towards 11 o'clock, the crowd disperses, and at midnight the miserable, houseless lazzaroni of both sexes, and of all ages, creep hither and find repose under the piazzas and on the door-steps.

The greater part of the streets of Naples are exceedingly narrow, the buildings rising six or seven stories high, in nearly uniform blocks, on both sides. Every window has a balcony, on which persons are constantly to be seen, making it their look-out and their promenade. Though the sun never penetrates many of them, even by a strip of its rays, still, as the houses are painted white, and the balconies are alive with inhabitants, they have neither a dull nor a dismal appearance. The markets are held in the open air, in rain or shine. Many of the avenues which cross Toledo-street are devoted to this object, fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables being mingled together in inextricable confusion. Those to the north ascend to the high grounds in steep acclivities, and are inaccessible to carriages. Nothing can be more curious than to look into these bee-hives or ant-hills, from the midst of the pomp and fashion of the city, while you have all the turmoil, odor and garbage of a street market in your immediate vicinity, and present to more senses than one.

The eastern portion of Naples contains several broader streets thronged with the lower classes. Here, as in some other parts, the thoroughfares are the workshops of the people inhabiting them, the rooms on either side being too small and dark for their purposes. Just conceive of a city thronged to repletion, all turned into the streets with their multifarious operations. Here is a blacksmith with his bellows and anvil; there is a shoemaker and his apprentices waxing their thread and pounding their lap-stones; here is one woman kneading her dough, and another disciplining the bare buff of her bantlings; here is an old hag fizzing and frying hasty pudding, and there a caldron is bubbling and struggling with maccaroni; here is a carriage-maker with all his traps, one workman building a circular blaze for the tire of a wheel, and another polishing a panel with lava and rotten stone; yonder is a fabricator of willow baskets, and here are a lot of women and girls weaving mats of rushes; here sits an old beldame at a stall crying oranges, and there another is nestled in a periphery of lettuce and onions; yonder is a barber lathering a grizzly Cyclops, while his wife performs another operation of the tonsorial art—that of exterminating vermin from the heads of juvenile customers. There is a vender of friction matches, who makes the welkinring with his pertentous advertisements; here thunders a merchant of images of the Virgin, his voice being deeper than that of many waters. The turmoil and hubbub of the scene are indescribable. You would think Vesuvius in eruption, especially when, at intervals, some sonorous ass brays an everlasting bray, or ANTONIO BARONTE, cracking his whip, dashes through their midst, with his vettura and four horses. Yet the tangled skein unwinds at last. The noises subside into the musical hum of industry. It is after all a rather jolly scene of the battle of life; day by day peace signs the great treaty with Man, here as well as elsewhere, and the rainbow of creation's dawn fulfills the stipulations, by setting upon the scene at even-tide.

It is impossible to paint the minuter shades of this picture, which, after all, derives a great part of its effect from its contrasts. There is at once a mixture of spasmodic life and listless indolence, of comfort and misery, of thrift and destitution, of life and death, in the spectacle, which defies all the arts of representation. It must be seen to be appreciated. At least half the people in this bubbling mass sit or stand, looking in vacancy, as if deaf to the sounds and dead to the sights around them. Many are robed only in rags, which scarcely hang together, the flesh being visible through many a yawning rent. The peculiar costumes of other days are mostly gone from the city, though they linger in the provinces; but red vests, red kerchiefs and red petticoats are displayed even on the persons of men and women who are to the last degree filthy and squalid in appearance. It must be admitted, too, that even when we note an absence of all that constitutes comfort—according to our ideas—personal cleanliness, appropriate dress, respectability of exterior—these poor Neapolitans still seem content.

The explanation is perhaps not difficult. They are largely of Greek descent, and have the cheerful temper of their ancestry. They are stamped with the soft and gentle character of their climate. Their religion reconciles them to life, as it promises them peace in death. They are slaves and the children of slaves, and are delivered from the load of mental labor and responsibility. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—has long been their philosophy. Providence kindly sends them their daily bread in a string of maccaroni or a snip of garlic, and upon the easy terms of confession the priest forgives them their trespasses. Let me give an illustration.

One day, as we were riding in our vettura and four, we came suddenly upon a donkey, asleep in the middle of the highway. It was a sunny day, and the beast was visibly annoyed at being disturbed in the midst of his bliss. He lifted his head languidly, and gently vibrated his tail, in token of curiosity, if not of disapprobation—but this was all. He would not budge an inch, though ANTONIO BARONTE lifted his lash and threatened to run over him, vettura, horses and all. The creature knew the world better. ANTONIO yielded, the horses kindly turned aside, the wheels diverged, and we left the donkey in quiet possession of his bed and his repose. He looked after us with a faint curiosity, and laid down his head to a little more sleep and a little more slumber. This was an Italian donkey, a happy illustration of that love of indolence, that preferring of the *dolce far niente* to all other things, which characterizes the people of the South of Italy. That donkey was, in fact, a Neapolitan.

DICK TINTO.

The Dangers to our Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The letter of Dr. CASTLE, published in your paper this morning, in reference to the report of Mr. HASWELL to the Harbor Commissioners, is so ably written and apparently just in its conclusions, that it will be likely to mislead those who do not reason on this subject from established facts. Doctor CASTLE takes just the view of the matter which any intelligent person would be likely to do who had not made the subject a special object of investigation. But it should be remembered that the report of Mr. HASWELL, as was that of Professor BACHE, were the result of patient scientific observations, and that he was employed to make these investigations by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, to whom the matter is one of vital importance.

If the increasing dangers and difficulties of our harbor navigation had not warned them of the necessity of investigating the causes of their increase, they would never have put themselves to the cost of such a survey. But the necessity for it is shown and acknowledged by every ship-captain sailing out of the port, and by all our pilots. It would be criminal in the highest degree to neglect any means for preventing such a calamity as an injury to the channels leading to the Ocean would occasion, not only to this City, but to the entire State.

Dr. CASTLE assumes that because the Hudson has been pouring its flood into the ocean for thousands of years, that it will continue to do so, and must find an outlet for itself somewhere and somehow. Doubtless it will, but what we are chiefly interested in is to keep it in its present channels, for we know that within a very few years it has greatly changed in its course to the sea, and we do not know how deep the channels of the lower bay were even in the days of HENDRICK HUDSON. The volume of the Hudson may never be seriously diminished, but the amount of tidal influx from the ocean must be diminished exactly in proportion to the quantity of land which we make by artificial means in the river.

Dr. CASTLE is strangely ignorant of the subject he has undertaken to write upon. He says that the currents of the Thames and the Mersey are not so rapid as the flow of our own river; but they are certainly three times more rapid than the flow of the Hudson. The tide in our Hudson rises and falls 3 to 5 feet, while in the Thames its rise 18 to 20 feet, and in the Mersey, 19 to 26 feet. Of course such a current as rushes through the channels of these rivers is sufficient to sweep away all sediment or detrital deposits; but the slow current of our own river is not, in fact, sufficiently strong.

Dr. CASTLE also says:

"We have no proof that the water in the lower bay encroaches on the land consequent upon the depositions of 'silt' and other *detrital* matter. But, on the contrary, we have it demonstrated that the land encroaches on the sea, or in other words, the water does not reach so high, tidal or otherwise, as it formerly did."

The facts are just the reverse. On the south side of Staten Island the sea now flows over land which was formerly green fields and orchards, and it is but a very few years since the "old elm tree," a noted landmark for pilots, was washed away by the encroachments of the ocean and, in its place a beacon has been erected by the Government; while on the opposite side of the bay, just the opposite effects are produced, and channels which once admitted vessels of a large size, are fast filling up. Sandy Hook, which is now connected with the main land, was once an island, and the channel which divided it from the opposite shore was navigable for vessels of a light draught of water. COOPER, in his *Red Rover*, makes his hero's vessel escape through this channel, which is now dry land. These changes show the necessity of taking precautionary measures in season to prevent an injury to our harbor, which, having been suffered to occur, could never be mended.

We know that there are several harbors on the coast of England, at the mouths of rivers, which once admitted ships of a large size, where a frigate might float, and now scarcely capable of floating a fishing boat. However, this subject has been ably treated by scientific men who were specially commissioned to investigate the subject, and it is to be presumed that their reports will have more weight than the speculations of amateurs who are so palpably ignorant in regard to the matter as Dr. CASTLE.

B. C. F.

The Wyoming Valley Massacre—Letter from Mr. Lossing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. SPENCER cites my synoptical history of the war for Independence, entitled *Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six*, in support of statements in his *History of the United States*, concerning the Wyoming Massacre. That work was prepared in the year 1846, and published in June, 1847. In its preparation I followed all of the old authorities cited by Dr. SPENCER, except MARSHALL'S *Life of Washington*, whose work I did not then possess. The light of more recent investigations had not then revealed the utter untruthfulness of much that had been written on the subject, for Mr. MINER'S *History of Wyoming*—a work impregnable in its integrity because based upon the evidence of existing documents and then existing eye-witnesses—had been published only a few months, and was not yet known much beyond the Wyoming Valley.

Mr. MINER made that valley his home in the year 1799, where he remained fifteen years, and then took up his abode in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He returned to Wyoming in 1832, and, I believe, is still living at Wilkesbarre. He improved his rare opportunities, as editor of a paper, during thirteen years of his earlier residence in the valley, for procuring a reliable history of Revolutionary events there, from scores of survivors who had remained or afterward returned, and from abundant records of various kinds. Soon after the appearance of Judge MARSHALL'S *Life of Washington*, in 1805, Mr. MINER called the author's attention to his evident errors concerning the Wyoming Massacre; and so well convinced was MARSHALL of the truth of Mr. MINER'S statements, that in his revised edition, copyrighted by CAREY & LEA in 1831—twenty-six years ago—he not only gladly corrected the errors in the text, but appended a note, saying that he had followed GORDON and RAMSAY, and was convinced of their errors. He also published with that note, an official statement made by Colonel ZEBULON BUTLER, to the Board of War, a few days after the invasion of the Valley, and concludes his introduction of it by saying, "Historic truth demands that these misstatements should be corrected." As MARSHALL is one of the authorities cited by Dr. SPENCER in support of the errors noticed, his attention is called to CAREY & LEA'S octavo edition, 1831, volume I, page 281.

It may be asked, how came GORDON and RAMSAY to propagate such errors? They originated in the tales of horror recited by the frightened fugitives from the Wyoming Valley. That Valley was settled chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut. When the Tories and Indians under JOHN BUTLER, and the Seneca Chief GI-EN-GWA-TAH invaded the valley, and especially when the Savages commenced the work of destruction, as many as could, fled in terror over the dreary mountains on the east, known as "The Shades of Death," through East Jersey into the State of New-York, and crossed the Hudson River at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, on their way to their native homes. At that time, JOHN HOLT, a Republican printer, was publishing his New-York *Journal* at Poughkeepsie, (as the British had possession of New-York City,) and the horrid tales, told by the fugitives, whose fears had magnified every wrong, were first put forth in that paper, and were received as historic truth. GORDON incorporated them in his history, published ten years afterward. RAMSAY followed GORDON in 1790; and in 1805, MERCY WARREN and Judge MARSHALL followed both. BOTTA, the Italian historian, copied the errors of all, and allowed his quick imagination to embellish them, and so they went forth in ORTIS' translation in 1820. These authorities (all cited by Dr. SPENCER) have been relied upon by more recent historians, notwithstanding their errors concerning the question at issue have been refuted for many years.

When, in the year 1848, I commenced the collection of materials for my *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, I procured every work upon the subject that I could find, visited every locality made notable by events of the war, and examined public and private records very extensively. As Dr. SPENCER has frequently quoted from that work, he must have observed positive proof, from my citations and records of personal investigations, that the story of the Wyoming Massacre, as given by the older authorities, was *untrue*. I have given full details of that event, on the pages from 349 to 362, inclusive, of volume I. I have there published the entire treaty entered into between JOHN BUTLER and the commander of Forty Fort—a treaty fair and honorable, and not upon the terms of "the hatchet," as the older historians have related. I have also given a drawing of the table on which the treaty was signed, which was then in the possession of Mrs. MYERS, the mother-in-law of Mr. PECK, referred to in that excellent gentleman's article, published in the DAILY TIMES a few days ago. It seems to me that common fairness on the part of Dr. SPENCER required him to cite my *Field Book*, which was prepared in greater historic light, while calling up as evidence to support his mistake a smaller work of mine, published almost eleven years ago, for he cannot excuse himself, as in the case of Mr. MINER'S book, with the plea, "I never had the good fortune to meet with it."

Doctor SPENCER also cites the histories of the United States for schools, prepared by Mrs. WILLARD and Mr. WILLSON, in support of his own errors, but carefully avoids allusion to LOSSING'S *History of the United States for Schools and Families*, wherein those errors are not only *not* perpetuated, but in foot notes are exposed and their origin explained.

I regret the necessity that calls for this communication, but justice to myself seemed to demand it.

BENSON J. LOSSING.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A school building was burned in Brooklyn a day or two ago, while 800 children were assembled, seven or eight of whom were killed in the rush to get out—cause of the fire, defect in the flue. Why do people build flues liable to take fire, after numberless instances of fires therefrom? The cause is a moral one, and is the slight value that is placed upon human life; and this carelessness is probably to be traced to a number of causes much in vogue and estimation in the world, such as wars, sympathy with murderers, and allowance of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Another and more direct cause in the case in point is the niggard economy which prevails (at the hazard of human life) generally, and particularly (here considered) in constructing buildings, which would think it womanly effeminacy to build a flue with a liberal space to pass through the woodwork around it. Such is the slowness of human reform, amounting to a perfect stupidity, that we may hardly ever expect the time when buildings will be built furnished with flues that are fire-proof.

One would think that one instance of defect in flue, causing a building to be fired, would be enough to prevent a repetition of building on that principle, and cause an alteration where work had been done; but such is not the case. Men are animals with extremely short noses and thick heads, and mean hearts, destitute of feeling.

A. B.

HUMANITY IN A WIFE.—One really pities the poor carver of a favorite dish. Not only has he all the trouble, but he is obliged to send all the best bits to his friends. What an angel of a wife has our acquaintance, SMITH! He helps her, of course, as is a lady's due, namely, to the very choicest morsels; and, when all the other people at table are served, (not before,) that great-minded and generous woman has the pluck to say, with a well-feigned impatience: "Dear, dear, Mr. SMITH, you have sent me woodcock (or ortolan, or phœnix, or whatever it is) when you know I never touch it—a husband never condescends to remember his wife's tastes." To which SMITH has the meekness to reply: "Well, well, my love, I beg your pardon: I really quite forgot. Send it round to me, dear; send it round to me." And he gets the best help of them all. We have seen this feat at SMITH'S twenty times. Let us hope that he remembers his confederate when it is time to make presents.—*Punch.*

Hotel Life in New-York—Sensible Sentiments of Mr. Charles Mackay.

From the London Illustrated News.

The hotels in the great cities of America—in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, Chicago, Boston, &c.—are conducted on a peculiar system, and in a style of much magnificence. The British Isles possess no such caravanserais. Even the monster Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, is not to be compared with such establishments as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge House, the Astor House, and many others in New-York. Some of them make up a thousand beds, and others from five to six and seven hundred. The country is so immense, the distances from point to point are so great—such as from New-Orleans to Boston, or from New-York to Chicago and the Far West; the activity of commerce is so incessant, and its ramifications so extensive, that a much larger class of people then with us is compelled by business, public and private, to be continually upon the move. Large hotels are, therefore, of positive necessity; and, were they solely confined to travelers, would deserve the praise of being, what they really are, the finest, most convenient, and best administered hotels in the world. It is not their fault that they have, in the course of time, and by the force of circumstances, been devoted to other uses, and that they have become the permanent homes of families, instead of remaining the temporary residences of strangers.

For a fixed charge of two dollars and a half a day (about ten shillings and sixpence English) the traveler has a comfortable bed-room, the use of a drawing-room, dining-room, reading-room and smoking-room, and the full enjoyment of a liberal tariff, or bill of fare, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and supper. The two dollars and a half include all charges for servants, and every charge whatever that can be fairly included under the head of board and lodging, except wine beer and spirits. Being well lighted with gas, there is no charge for wax lights—that flaring pretext for extortion in England. The cookery is in general excellent. The breakfast is bounteous, and is spread from eight o'clock till twelve, between which hours fish, flesh and fowl, fresh meat and salt meat, eggs, omelettes, wheaten bread, rye bread, corn bread, corn cakes, rice cakes and buckwheat cakes (the last a far greater delicacy than England can show) are liberally distributed. From twelve o'clock till two the luncheon is spread with equal profusion; and from two to six there is a succession of dinners, the getting up of which, at such hotels as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, or the Astor House, would do credit to Mr. FRANCATELLI of the Reform Club. As soon as dinner is over tea commences, and as soon as tea is cleared away the cloths are laid for supper, so that from 8 in the morning till midnight there is one continued succession of feasts, at which Governors of States, members of Congress, Judges, Generals, ex-Presidents of the Republic, the magnates of commerce and the law, and all the miscellaneous and less distinguished public, male and female, sit down to partake. Whether the traveler do or do not partake is the same to the landlord. He may eat once, twice, thrice, or all day long, if he pleases. The price is two dollars and a half, even should he take all his meals abroad. If ladies and families prefer to have apartments of their own, the price for lodging varies from three to five or ten dollars a day, according to the extent or elegancies of accommodation required. In like manner the board of each individual, supplied in a private apartment, is raised from two and a half to four dollars per diem. The consequence is, that very few people board in their private rooms, and that nearly all breakfast, dine, and sup in public, except the very young children, for whose convenience there is a separate *table d'hôte*.

It will thus be seen that for the traveling community these hotels are very comfortable, very luxurious, very cheap, and very lively. In consequence of the great difficulty that private families experience in procuring cooks and housemaids in a country where menial service is considered somewhat beneath the dignity of a native-born American, where service is called "help," to avoid wounding the susceptibility of free citizens, and left almost exclusively to negroes and the newly-imported Irish, who too commonly, more especially the female portion of them, know nothing whatever, or exceedingly little, of any household duties, and whose skill in cookery scarcely extends to the boiling of a potato, the mistresses of families keeping house on their own account lead but an uncomfortable life. In England the newly-married couple take a house, furnish it, and live quietly at home. In the cities of America—for the rule does not apply to the rural districts—they take apartments at the hotel, and live in public, too glad to take advantage of the ready means which it affords of escape from the nuisances attendant upon inefficient, incomplete, and insolent service. The young wife finds herself relieved from all the cares and miseries and responsibilities of housekeeping, and has nothing to think of but dress, visiting, reading and amusement. Brides who begin married life in hotels often continue in them from youth to maturity and age, without possessing the inestimable advantage and privilege of any more secluded home. To those who know nothing of domestic affairs, and to those who are willing to attend to them, but cannot procure proper "help" in their household, the hotel system is equally well adapted. It saves trouble, annoyance and expense;—but at what a cost of the domestic amenities! Perhaps not above one-half of the people who daily sit down to dinner in these superb establishments are travelers. The remainder are permanent residents—husbands, wives and children. To eat in public now and then may be desirable; but for ladies to take all their meals every day, and all the year round, in the full glare of publicity, to be always full dressed, to associate daily—almost hourly—with strangers from every part of America and of the world; to be, if young and handsome, the exposure of all idle and vagrant eyes, either at the *table d'hôte* or in the public drawing-room;—these are certainly not the conditions which to an Englishman's mind are conducive to the true happiness and charm of wedded life. And it is not only the influence of this state of things upon the husband and wife to which an Englishman objects, but its influence upon the young children, who play about the corridors and halls of such mansions, and become prematurely old for want of fresh air and exercise, and overknowing from the experiences they acquire and the acquaintances they contract. Perhaps fast people may consider such objections to savor of "old fogyism;" perhaps not. The system is peculiar to America, and, therefore, strikes the attention more forcibly than if it were common to the civilized world.

It is, doubtless, more the misfortune than the fault of American families that they live so much in this style; for, without good servants who know their duty, and are not too supercilious and saucy to perform it, it is impossible for a lady, without shortening her life and making herself worse than a slave, to have a comfortable and happy home, or to govern it with pleasure or advantage either to herself or her family. Recently the New-York and Philadelphia newspapers have been filled with the details of two scandalous cases—one ending in a tragedy—of which a New-York and a Philadelphia hotel were the scenes, and in both of which the fair fame of ladies was sacrificed. To these painful exposures it is not necessary to make further allusion; but they are so fresh in the public recollection that they cannot be passed over, even in this cursory glance at some of the evils attendant upon the undue publicity of female life in such monster hotels as I have endeavored to describe.

To all the hotels is attached an establishment known as the "bar," where spirituous liquors are retailed under a nomenclature that puzzles the stranger, and takes a long acquaintanceship with American life and manners to become familiar with. Gin-sling, brandy-smash, whisky-skin, streak-of-lightning, cock-tail, and rum-salad are but a few of the names of the drinks which are consumed at the bar, morning, noon, and night, by persons who in a similar rank of life in England would no more think of going into a gin-shop than of robbing the Bank. Fancy a gin-palace under the roof of, and attached to, the Reform Club, and free not only to the members but to the world without, and both classes largely availing themselves of it to drink and smoke, both by day and night, and you will be able to form some conception of the "bar" of an American hotel, and of the class of people who frequent it. But can such a system conduce to any virtuous development of young men in this Republic? I will not answer the question, but leave it, and all the other questions mooted in this letter, for the consideration of those who desire that America should be as wise and happy in the private relations of her citizens as she is free and independent in her relations to the great comity of the world.

C. M.

The adjourned meeting of Chaplains of the Navy, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for an increase in the number of Chaplains for the Army and Navy, and a cessation of life appointments.

A Lodge of the Sons of Malta was instituted at Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday last.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Address of Edward Everett at the Dedication of the City Library of Boston.

* * * I am aware that there is still afloat about in the community a vague prejudice against what is called book-learning. One sometimes hears doubts expressed of the utility of public libraries; opinions that they are rather ornamental than necessary or useful; and the fact that our time-honored city has subsisted more than two centuries without one, is a sufficient proof that, until within a very few years, their importance has not been practically felt. There is perhaps even now a disposition to claim some superiority for what is called practical knowledge—knowledge gained by observation and experience, (which most certainly the Trustees would not disparage,) and a kind of satisfaction felt in holding up the example of self-taught men, in supposed contradistinction from those who have got their knowledge from books; and no name, perhaps, is so frequently mentioned in this connection as that of FRANKLIN, who, because he had scarce any school education, and never went to college, has been hastily set down as a brilliant example, to show the inutility of book-learning. It has been quoted to me in this way, within three days.

Now, Mr. Mayor, I need not tell you that there never was a greater mistake in point of fact. A thirst for books, which he spared no pains to allay, is the first marked trait disclosed in the character of FRANKLIN; his success throughout the early period of his life, can be directly traced to the use he made of them; and his very first important movement for the benefit of his fellow-men, was to found a public library, which still flourishes, one of the most considerable in the country. FRANKLIN not a book-man! whoever labors under that delusion, shows that somebody else is not a book-man, at least so far as concerns the biography of our illustrious townsman. We happen to have a little information on that subject, in a book written by FRANKLIN himself. He there gives a very different account of himself, and I would ask any one who entertains the idea to which I am alluding, at what period of FRANKLIN'S career he supposes this taste for books began to be manifested by him; how soon he ceased to be a self-formed man? Perhaps after he had struggled through the years of his useful poverty; escaped to Philadelphia,—set up in business as a printer, and begun to have a little money in his pocket. I need not tell you, Sir, that it was earlier than that. Was it, then, while he was the clever apprentice to his brother, the editor of a journal, and wrote articles for its columns in a disguised hand, and tucked them under the office door, enjoying the exquisite delight of setting up his own anonymous articles; was it then, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that his fondness for reading, under the stimulus of boyish authorship disclosed itself? Earlier than that. Well, then, at the grammar school and Master BROWNELL'S writing school, which he attended from eight to ten, (for there are boys who show a fondness for reading, even at that tender age;) was little BENJAMIN'S taste for books developed while yet at school? Earlier than that. Hear his own words, which you will permit me to read from that exquisite piece of autobiography to which I have already alluded: "From my INFANCY I was *passionately* fond of reading, and all the money that came into my hands was laid out in purchasing books. I was very fond of voyages. My first acquisition was BUNYAN'S works, in separate little volumes. I afterwards sold them to enable me to buy R. BURTON'S *Historical Collections*. They were small chapman's books and cheap, forty volumes in all. My father's little library consisted chiefly of books in polemic divinity, most of which I read. I have often regretted (and this is a sentence that might be inscribed on the lofty cornices of those noble columns) that at a time when I had such a thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way. * * There was among them PLUTARCH'S lives, which I read abundantly, and I still think that time spent to great advantage. There was also a book of DEFOE'S, called an *Essay on Projects*, and another of Dr. MATHER'S, called an *Essay to do Good*, which"—did what, Sir? For I am now going to give you in FRANKLIN'S own words (they carry with them the justification of every dollar expended in raising these walls,) the original secret of his illustrious career—what was the effect produced by reading these two little books of DEFOE and COTTON MATHER?—"they, perhaps, gave me a turn of thinking, which had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life." Yes, Sir, in the reading of these books was the acorn that sprouted into that magnificent oak; there was the fountain-drop which a fairy might sip from a buttercup, from which has flowed the Missouri and the Mississippi,—the broad, deep river of FRANKLIN'S fame, winding its way through the lapse of ages, and destined to flow on till it shall be engulphed in the ocean of eternity. From his "infancy," Sir, "passionately fond of reading"—nay, with the appetite of a vulture, with the digestion of an ostrich, attacking the great folios on polemic divinity in his father's library. Not a dull boy, either, Sir; not a precocious little book-worm; fond of play; doesn't dislike a little mischief; sometimes, as he tells us, "led the other boys into scrapes;" but, in his intervals of play, in his leisure moments, up in the lonely garret, when the rest of the family were asleep, holding converse in his childhood with the grave old nonconformists, HOWE, and OWEN, and BAXTER—communing with the austerest lords of thought, the demigods of Puritanism,—

Non sine dîis animosus infans.

FRANKLIN not a book-man? Why, he goes on to tell us that it was this "hookish inclination which at length determined his father to make him a printer," against his own inclination, which was for the sea; and when he had thus by constraint become a printer, his great consolation was, as he says, that "I now had access to better books. An acquaintance with the apprentices of booksellers enabled me sometimes to borrow a small one, which I was careful to return soon and clean. Often I sat up in my chamber reading the greatest part of the night, when the book was borrowed in the evening and to be returned in the morning, lest it should be found missing."

Then he made the acquaintance of Mr. MATTHEW ADAMS, an ingenious, sensible man, "who had a pretty collection of books." He frequented the printing office, took notice of the bright little apprentice, and "very kindly proposed to lend me such books as I chose to read." Having taken to a vegetable diet at the age of sixteen, he persuaded his brother to allow him in cash half the price of his board—lived upon potatoes and hasty pudding—soon found that he could save half even of that little allowance (which could not have exceeded two-and-sixpence a week, lawful money,) and this poor little economy "was an additional fund for buying books." What would the poor, under-fed boy, who was glad to buy books on the savings of his potato diet, have said could he have had the free access to a hall like this, stored as it soon will be with its priceless treasures? Further, Sir, while working as a journeyman in England, he says, "I made the acquaintance of one WILLIAM WILCOX, a bookseller, whose shop was next door. He had an immense collection of second-hand books." (Somewhat, I suppose, like our friend BURNHAM, in Cornhill.) "Circulating libraries were not then in use, but we agreed that on certain reasonable terms, which I have now forgotten, I might take, read and return any of his works. This I esteemed a great advantage, and I made as much use of it as I could."

Finally, Sir, as I have already said, FRANKLIN'S first important movement for the good of his fellow-men was the foundation of the public library in Philadelphia. At his instance the members of a little club to which he belonged, tradesmen and mechanics of narrow means, threw into common stock the few books which belonged to them. A subscription was then obtained, from 50 young men, principally tradesmen, of two pounds each and ten shillings per annum, and with this little fund they began. "The books were imported, the library was opened one day in the week for lending them to the subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned." "This was the mother," says FRANKLIN, "of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous. It has become a great thing itself, and continually goes on increasing. These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps, have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Those are the words of FRANKLIN, Mr. Mayor, which I read from his own book. Our excellent friend, the President of the Commissioners, has justly felicitated himself in having been the first person publicly to raise his voice in this noble hall. He must be a happier man than I who can speak an earlier or an abler word than his: but I claim the credit of having read from the first book opened in this hall—and what is more, sir, I mean to have the satisfaction of presenting the first volume given to the library, since it came into the care of the Trustees. In your presence, Mr. Mayor, and that of this vast assembly on this first of January, 1858, I offer this copy of FRANKLIN'S Autobiography in SPARKS' edition, as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. Nay, sir, I am going to do more, and make the first, and perhaps the last, motion ever made in this hall: and that is, that every person present, of his own accord, if of age,—with the consent of parent or guardian, if a minor,—man, woman, boy, or girl, be requested, on going home, to select one good book, and in memory of the poor boy, who half-fed himself to gratify his taste for reading, present it as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. I make you that motion, Mr. Mayor, and I call upon all present to give me their voices: especially I ask the cooperation of the fairer and better part of creation. If nowhere else, woman's rights shall be respected in this hall, while I have anything to do with it. I pray you, Mr. Mayor, put the question, and then I'll finish my speech. [Much laughter.]

His Honor the Mayor then rose and stated the question, which was seconded by Mr. WINTHROP. The Mayor particularly called on the ladies to vote, and a unanimous and emphatic aye resounded through the vast hall. The negative was then called and no response made. His Honor, amidst great cheering and laughter, pronounced it a unanimous vote.

Mr. EVERETT resumed—

No, Sir, if there is one lesson more than another directly deducible from the life of FRANKLIN, it is the close connection of a thoroughly practical and useful life and career with books, libraries and reading. If there is a thing on earth which would have gladdened his heart could he have anticipated it, it would be the knowledge that his native city, in two generations after his death, would found a library like this, to give to the rising generation, and to the lovers of knowledge of every age that access to books of which he so much felt the want. And could it be granted to him, even now, to return to his native city, which dwelt in his affections to the close of his life, his first visit would be to the centre of the ancient burial ground, where in after life he dutifully placed a marble slab on the graves of his parents; his second visit would be to the spot in Milk-street where he was born; his third to the corner of Union-street and Hanover-street, where he passed his childhood, in a house still standing; his fourth visit would be to the site of the free grammar school-house, where, as he says in his will, he received "his first instruction, in literature," and which is now adorned with a statue which a grateful posterity has dedicated to his memory; and his last and longest would be this noble hall, where you are making provision for an ample supply of that reading of which, "from his *infancy*, he was *passionately* fond." The Trustees have done what they could to connect some reference to FRANKLIN with an institution which would have been the object of his warmest affections, by providing that every Franklin-medal boy shall be entitled to its privileges; and inasmuch as the accumulating fund which be bequeathed to the city, and which now exceeds $70,000, has proved almost wholly unavailing for the primary object of the bequest, it deserves consideration whether, when it has reached a sufficient magnitude, as it will before the end of this century, the interest of the fund, if it can be legally done, might not advantageously be appropriated, as a permanent endowment for the support of the library.

I have not proposed at this time, Sir, on the part of the Trustees, to make a formal speech. I have preferred to let BENJAMIN FRANKLIN speak for us. This day belongs of right to the Commissioners for building the library, ably represented as they are, by our distinguished friend their President, who has done such ample justice to the subject, and to you, Mr. Mayor, as the organ of the city government, whom I cannot but congratulate on closing your official career—in all respects so honorable to yourself and so acceptable to your fellow-citizens—by an act, I am sure, most grateful to your own feelings and most auspicious of the public good. It is not yet time for the Trustees to speak. A more fitting opportunity may hereafter present itself, when the books shall be placed on the shelves, the catalogue printed, and the library open for public use. Occasion may then, perhaps, with propriety be taken, to illustrate the importance and utility of such an institution; to do justice to the liberality on the part of the City Government and the individual benefactors by which it has been founded, endowed and sustained; and especially to the generosity of our greatest benefactor and esteemed fellow-countrymen, Mr. BATES, whose letters announcing his first munificent donation of fifty thousand dollars, alluding to his own early want of access to books, assign that as the moving cause which prompted his liberality. It will be the pleasing duty of those who may then be entrusted with the administration of the library, to pay a fitting tribute to so much public and private bounty.

In the meantime, Sir, we must throw ourselves on the patience and considerateness of the City Council and the community. Not much short of sixty thousand volumes are to be brought together from four different places of temporary deposit, and assigned to their final resting places in this hall and the circulating library below. Here they are to be arranged on the shelves, the cards and slips which pertain to them, far more numerous than the volumes themselves—reduced to alphabetical order; a separate catalogue of each alcove prepared, and a comprehensive catalogue of the whole collection, without which it will be little better than an

SMALL POX.

Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much excitement exists at the present time throughout the City in regard to this loathsome disease, and many very exaggerated reports are daily circulated respecting it. The increase of deaths in the last week's report of the City Inspector seems to have increased the excitement. In numberless instances the question is asked, "Is re-vaccination necessary?" The generality of physicians hold that where vaccination has been properly performed it never leaves the system, and that re-vaccination is entirely unnecessary, while others hold quite the contrary, and that vaccination runs out of the system in a certain number of years. Having heard much, and read considerable upon the subject, I am still undecided in my mind, and am one of the anxious ones in regard to a correct answer to that inquiry, and the accompanying very able extract from the London *Lancet*, which I cut from one of the public prints some years since, is likely to continue to keep me such until some of our able physicians shall decide the matter. Upon a subject so deeply interesting to so large a portion of our community, would it be asking too much for you to republish this extract, which may be the means of eliciting more correct information in relation thereto? If our worthy and respected Mayor should call upon the Governors of the Almshouse to cause a report to be made upon the subject, based upon good authority, he would be the means of relieving many anxious minds, made so solely by the want of such information. W. C.

SMALL-POX—RE-VACCINATION.

The following tables and extracts are derived from the London *Lancet*.

During 1836, the number of patients admitted into the London Small-pox Hospital, under the care of Dr. GREGORY, was 529. The number of cases after vaccination, was 128. In the greater number the proofs of vaccination were decided, and by far the greater number of cases were vaccinated during infancy. The relative ages of the 128 individuals who were thus attacked by small-pox after vaccination were as follows:

Between 1 and 5 years (inclusive)	0
Between 6 and 10 years (inclusive)	2
Between 11 and 15 years (inclusive)	11
Between 16 and 20 years (inclusive)	40
Between 21 and 25 years (inclusive)	49
Between 26 and 30 years (inclusive)	20
Between 31 and 40 years (inclusive)	1
Beyond 50 years (inclusive)	1

From this table Dr. GREGORY arrives at the following conclusion, that it would be difficult *not* to acknowledge *the diminution or deterioration of vaccine security which lapse of years occasions.*

In support of Dr GREGORY's opinion, the following tables of Dr. MOHL, of Copenhagen, and Dr. HEIM, of Wurtemburg, are adduced:

Table of 653 cases of small-pox, after vaccination, recorded during one epidemic, by MOHL:

Between	1 and 5 years (inclusive)	14	
Between	6 and 10 years (inclusive)	102	
Between	11 and 15 years (inclusive)	173	
Between	16 and 20 years (inclusive)	187	
Between	21 and 25 years (inclusive)	156	
Between	26 and 30 years (inclusive)	19	
Between	30 and 33 years (inclusive)	2	

Dr. HEIM's table, though more extensive, is exactly similar to that of MOHL:

Between	1 and 5 years (inclusive)	46	
Between	6 and 10 years (inclusive)	68	
Between	11 and 15 years (inclusive)	186	
Between	16 and 20 years (inclusive)	275	
Between	21 and 25 years (inclusive)	239	
Between	26 and 30 years (inclusive)	172	
Between	31 and 35 years (inclusive)	75	

It will be observed that these tables indicate, in the clearest manner, a progressive frequency in the cases of varioloid, (modified small-pox,) from infancy up to the period of manhood. They also point out an important fact, viz: that the maximum of cases occurs at the period which immediately follows puberty—thus rendering it probable that the modification of the system at that eventful epoch of life may exercise some influence on the protective power of vaccination. The table of Dr. GREGORY indicates a maximum of cases between the ages of 21 and 25; but this discrepancy probably depends on the limited number of cases which are recorded by that gentleman.

Having placed the foregoing information before your readers, we proceed to examine a point which seems a necessary consequence of the fact, that the influence of vaccination decays after a lapse of years.

It is embraced in the following propositions, viz.: "The gravity and danger of modified small-pox (varioloid) are generally proportionate to the lapse of time since vaccination;" and further, "That cases of modified small-pox are not only more frequent, but also more serious in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination."

Among the vast number of facts which bear upon the present consideration, but few of the most remarkable are selected. During the Copenhagen epidemic of small-pox—from 1824 to 1827—among 257 cases of small-pox after vaccination, there were 16 cases which, for duration and severity of symptoms, bore the closest resemblance to *true* small-pox. All these cases occurred in adults who had been vaccinated during infancy.

In the epidemic of 1828, the particulars of which are related by WENDT, 502 were received into the small pox hospital. Of these 111 cases were *true* small-pox—29 of them had been vaccinated during infancy. Among the 29 vaccinated persons thus attacked, there was only one child four and a half years of age—the rest were adults—not another child was affected by *true* small-pox during the period of this epidemic, *and not a single case of the epidemic in any form in persons who had been re-vaccinated.*

The Swedish epidemic of 1835 was still more severe than that of 1828. The number of cases after vaccination amounted to 1,043. The deaths amongst the latter were 47; but not a single fatal case was observed in individuals below 18 years of age—thus the severity of the disease was great in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination.

In the year 1831 a severe epidemic of small-pox prevailed in Stockholm; of 574 persons who were admitted into the hospital, 241 were attacked by true small pox, 326 by varioloid, and 5 by varicilla. "*The disease affected adults who had been vaccinated during infancy with violence; it was mild and modified in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination, and spared altogether infants, and recently-vaccinated adults.*"

Dr. HEIM has given the ages of 186 persons who were attacked by true-small pox, after vaccination in infancy:

From 0 to 5 years.....	6	From 20 to 25 years. ...	39
From 5 to 10 years.....	9	From 25 to 30 years. ...	20
From 10 to 15 years.....	31	From 30 to 35 years...	15
From 15 to 20 years.....	46		

Having placed the foregoing statistical data before the reader, the important question arises—Should we re-vaccinate, or should we, as our predecessors have done, place implicit reliance on the protective powers of a single vaccination, performed during infancy? The facts adduced establish two capital circumstances relative to the increased frequency of modified small-pox, and the diminished influence of vaccination, viz.:—" That the occurrence of small-pox after vaccination, which was exceedingly rare during the first ten or twelve years after the discovery of vaccination, has recently become sufficiently frequent to excite the attention of medical men and the public in all parts of Europe; that the protective influence of vaccination diminishes with the lapse of years since vaccination; that the gravity and danger of modified small-pox (varioloid) are commonly proportionate to the interval of time which has elapsed since the primary vaccination.

If time diminishes the protective influence of vaccination—let us examine whether the constitution may not again become susceptible of contagion and acquire a fresh power of resisting small-pox. In the Prussian army in 1837, 47,258 adults were re-vaccinated. This re-vaccination produced a full effect in 21,308. In the remainder, the operation was followed by imperfect effects, or failed altogether. These latter classes were vaccinated a third time, and with full effect in 2,743 persons. During this year not a single soldier amongst the 23,551 thus successfully vaccinated was attacked by true small-pox, while the number of cases of varioloid amounted only to 7. This result is peculiary worthy of notice, as during 1837, the small-pox prevailed extensively throughout the Prussian dominions.

The result of re-vaccination in Wurtemburg bears a close resemblance of Prussia—44,248 were re-vaccinated with full effect in 46 per cent.—with modified effect in 20 per cent.—without effect in 34.

The efficacy of re-vaccination is demonstrated by the fact, that out of the 44,000 thus re-vaccinated during a period of 5 years, only a single individual became affected with the small-pox. The form of the disease in this person was varioloid, and the man had been re-vaccinated two years previously with *imperfect* effect.

In 1832, Dr. FRITZ, during one epidemic of small-pox, vaccinated 482, and re-vaccinated 682 persons. Although numbers amongst them were in constant attendance on the sick, and even slept in the same bed with those laboring under the disease, all, with the exception of two, escaped the disease.

Dr. LOCHEMANN re-vaccinated 700 persons, and found that not one among them was attacked during the epidemic, although small-pox prevailed to a great extent and with considerable severity.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, numbers of vaccinated persons having been seized with small-pox, the Government issued an ordinance rendering the practice of re-vaccination imperative. The success of the measure was complete. The progress of the epidemic was suddenly arrested when there remained no other subjects for attack than vaccinated children below 12 years of age, and re-vaccinated adults.

The preceding examples are sufficient to convince all who are open to conviction, of the expediency and efficacy of re-vaccination.

The able and indefatigable Editor of the *Lancet* concludes his interesting articles on this very important subject by the following remarks: "Our advice then to the profession and the public may be summed up in a single sentence—vaccinate all children speedily after birth, and re-vaccinate them after the period of puberty. This practice will not, as some have too fondly imagined, extirpate small-pox—but it will do all human power is admitted to do—disarm a deadly disease of all its terrors." A. T. W.

The opera of *Alessandro Stradella* was given in Cleveland, O., last week, by the Germania-Verein, a German musical society of the city.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Allibone.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 21st.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A most cruel and unjust assault having been made upon me in an affidavit, in which it has been sworn that "I had absconded with intent to defraud my creditors"—and every possible publicity having been given to this outrage, is my apology for calling the attention of the public to the following facts, which I submit to my fellow-citizens on this, the day succeeding my arrival at home:

Having been suffering from nervous prostration (produced by a severe and continuous attack of fever) for a number of weeks—the condition of the Bank and of the money market, as I found them on my return from a journey late in August last, rendered it impossible for me then to leave my post; and I did not do so, until, as I had understood, that the arrangement with the other City Banks, to continue the daily exchanges, and not exact immediate settlement, had been perfected. I was then urged to go home and go to bed, and did so, and found that the proclamation, produced by long-continued excitement and illness, rendered my situation a very critical one.

I was urged to resign from the Bank, and to pass a year in Europe, to endeavor to restore my health, by those whom I thought were my friends—*some* of them I know were so—all of them, as events have since proven, were not. I had no thought myself of either resigning or going abroad—it was pressed upon me by others, and I yielded. Although, myself, very much the largest stockholder in the Bank—having stock in it which has cost rising two hundred thousand dollars—for much of which I had borrowed the money from my friends on the stock. Although my personal friends were very large stockholders, more than one-half of the stock of the Bank being owned by myself and my friends. Although so deeply interested, therefore, in the fate of the Bank, I found that the state of both my mind and of my body required absence from care and excitement, or death must soon ensue, and I yielded to the persuasions of those who were sent to influence me, and left home on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1857, for Boston, to sail for Liverpool in the steamship *Niagara*.

It was known to the Directors of the Bank—to my friends and to the public—that I had been very ill; it was known to all that I was going to Europe—the newspapers announced it. I left at 10 o'clock in the morning, openly, with two members of my family, who accompanied me, to render that care which illness made indispensable. Several of the Directors who have sworn to that affidavit were with me both before and on the day of my departure. Some of them parted with me on the boat at Walnut-street wharf with every appearance of friendship. *I left unconscious of wrong-doing*, without a thought or a fear that any one dare charge me with want of integrity. To my unutterable surprise, and an astonishment which no language can describe, I learn that the Directors of the Bank have sworn that I have absconded with intent to defraud my creditors. A person absconding does not do so by previous public announcement—does not do so on the urgent advice of his friends under serious illness—does not travel with ladies of his family, under his own name, in a notoriously public conveyance to a most public and accessible point—does not inform where letters could reach him and would be forwarded to him—does not inform his family and friends of every step in his journey. The acting President of the Bank was advised of my movements, and requested if any information respecting any matters in the Bank was needed, to advise me, and every fact in my knowledge would be communicated.

Without reply—without informing me that they believed I was indebted to the Bank—without requesting to make provision for payment—without the least chance of being heard in defence—they publish to the world that I was an absconding debtor, "with intent to defraud." *It is totally false*, and *some* of those who have sworn so, (and not now Directors of the Bank,) could not have but known the facts which I state. There was neither motive or occasion for me to do so. *I have never turned back on friend, foe, or creditor.* Nor had I a thought of personal embarrassment. None had asked me to take up the stock of the Bank and give them other security. Had they done so, a large and mostly unincumbered real estate (bought mainly long before I went to the Bank, and which had much appreciated,) would have enabled me to have met their demands. Had I needed money, *many able* and willing friends would have furnished it to me. And why a man should be supposed to jeopard a well earned reputation *which he valued more than his life*—blast a name which was without reproach or dishonor—bring shame upon a large family of dearly loved children, and upon much cherished friends, and all of this without a motive—is more than the most malevolent can believe. Rather than be guilty of the things charged to me, I would have seen my children beg their bread from door to door. I left home without concealment of my property. I appointed two "Attorneys in fact," who had full legal control of my estate.

One of them was a Director of the Bank, and at the time its acting President—the idea, therefore, that I would have placed the control of my property in the hands of an officer of the Bank, and then "absconded" to avoid the payment of my debts—having left my property behind—is so absurd that methinks the most bitter enemy could hardly suppose it. Had I been desirous of wronging the Bank, would I have selected as one of my attorneys the official head of the Bank, and have placed him where all of my property was under his control? I named him because of my knowing from his having long owned real estate near to much of mine, his judgment would be reliable to the other attorney, should it become desirable to sell any of my property. It was my own suggestion to thus appoint attornies, in the event of continued illness keeping me long from my home. I know that it is the nature of some minds to rejoice at the ills which befall others, and yet I know of none who should be my enemies. I claim, during all my life, to have been governed by a strict regard for probity, and can fearlessly appeal to those among whom I have lived—with whom I have had business, embracing as well those in my own native city and State, as persons in most of the States of my own country, and abroad. No one with truth can say that I have ever knowingly wronged any one of a dollar. My health was impaired by incessant and harassing anxieties about the Bank, *which began the first month that I was so unfortunate as to become one of its officers.* All of those who have been in and about the Bank have witnessed my zealous and laborious attention to the vast amount of labor and care at all times pressing upon me. The wonder, therefore, is not that my health gave way, but that my life had not fallen a sacrifice.

I am informed that charges of all kinds have been made against me. That I have been charged with having been engaged in speculations in cotton, in sugar, and in nearly every other thing—of having loaned vast sums of money belonging to the Bank for such purposes, and with having been myself interested in the operations; *which, however supported, I do most solemnly deny.* And I do further aver, that in all of my transactions at the Bank, I have been governed by strict rectitude of purpose. *Who* it is that has found it necessary to cover guilt by creating a clamor against one whose absence and illness rendered it doubtful if he would live to defend himself, may hereafter be manifested. I hope that notwithstanding the cunning which has marked his or their proceedings that they will yet be discovered. The scheme used to divert honorable men on a wrong scent, did, from the peculiar state of things, succeed for a time. It is no; my purpose, in vindication of myself, to criminate others, and I shall make no charges without just grounds. I have been informed that such has been the prejudice excited against me—such the apparent plausibility with which the web has been woven, that I could not obtain an impartial hearing in the community. That I have been attacked with hyena-like ferocity, and my character assailed without stint—and some persons thinking it safe to assail a man who was sick nigh unto death, have defamed me with charges at which my whole soul revolts.

With a conscience void of reproach, I cannot believe that where I have lived all of my life, such can be the feeling against me. Myself, very far the heaviest loser by the Bank, I have made sacrifices and exertions to endeavor to sustain the Bank, which as few, believe, would have done—my own money and that of my dearest friends has been lost. It requires but little charity to admit, and but little common sense to see, that as I did not attempt to dispose of my stock—nor advise my friends to do so; but on the contrary purchased at a very recent period—that I have acted in good faith towards my fellow stockholders. If they had advised me of their belief—had informed me that unless I returned and met their charges they would do as they had done, I should not have troubled the public with this Card. Very ill when I heard of these charges, (but without communication from them,) the cruelty of the proceedings nearly cost me my life. *The first moment possible I have hurried home.* I was born and have lived all my life in Philadelphia. A long career of active business will enable many to feel that full reliance can be placed on the assertions of a man whose ambition it has ever been that "his word should be as sure as his bond."

How I have fulfilled my duties as a citizen, my fellow-citizens may testify. It cannot well be imagined how inexpressibly painful it is to one who has so long been happy in, as he had every reason to believe, the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, with whom and among whom, all of his life had been passed, to find it necessary to vindicate himself from charges so inconsiderate, and under the circumstances, so cruelly adduced. THOMAS ALLIBONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1858.

Message of Governor Grimes of Iowa.

The valedictory Message of Governor GRIMES, of Iowa, congratulates the Legislature upon the continued prosperity of the State. The Legislature meets this year under the new Constitution. The expenditures last year were $228,606; balance in Treasury, $13,683.

The Auditor of State estimates the taxes for the year 1858 at $500,000; the estimate for 1859 is $575,000. Total resources of the State to January, 1860, when the next General Assembly convenes, $1,569,794 56. The Auditor estimates the expenses of the State during the same period at $523,412 90. There are of outstanding Auditor's warrants, $155,003 93—total $678,416 46. Leaving an excess of resources over present and probable liabilities of $891,378 17.

By the act of Congress of 1845 admitting Iowa into the Union, it was stipulated that five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in the State should be appropriated to the construction of public roads and canals, as the Legislature might direct, and an additional five per cent. was to revert to the State for the support of common schools. This the Governor regards as a contract between the State of Iowa and the United States, and believes that its spirit has been violated on the part of the latter by the issue of bounty-land warrants, on which the former receives no percentage.

A Sensible Southern Democratic View of the Kansas Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Jan. 16.

We publish an article from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, containing the resolutions passed by the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature. Our object is to show our readers the truth which we have told them from the beginning; that *this Lecompton movement will be repudiated by the Democracy of every Free State.* The Northern Democrats can't be charged with opposition to the South. They have sustained all her just rights. They have defended her with the zeal and fidelity of friends. They have always supported the Fugitive Slave Law. They grant the South equal rights in the Territories. They have indorsed the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They stand as ready to admit a Slave State into the Union as a Free State. They ask only in the case of Kansas what they promised, that the people of the Territory shall not have a Constitution thrust upon them until they have a fair opportunity to say whether they approve it or not. This is only right and proper in all cases; and the refusal of it unfair and unjust. It is not the way to treat opponents, much less friends.

It is but a few weeks since this movement started, and already the remonstrance has begun. It is still unctious and mild, but decided. Let the movement be pushed, and we shall soon find the protest uncompromising and indignant. We shall tell the Democracy of the South the truth, however unpalatable it may be to some of them. *This movement will be supported by no party in the Free States.* The Northern Democracy will not go to the Black Republicans; the differences between them are irreconcilable; but it is equally clear that they will not support the South in this movement. They could not if they would and would not if they could. It is not worth while to tell us what they will do. We know it now that they are beginning to speak, just as well as we shall know it after they are done speaking on the subject. If it were possible to push this matter through Congress, *it would raise a storm of agitation surpassing anything that we have yet witnessed. It would be completely sectional; for it would have no support in the Free States.* How long it will last in its effects, none can foresee. The South hazards all this for no possible good; nor is it demanded of her by any necessity; while it is plainly against her creed of popular and State rights.

"Let us take in Kansas, and localize the strife," it is said. We can't imagine how any one can flatter himself that the strife will be localized by any such policy. The very opposite result will be produced, as sure as the sun rises and sets; and *we of the South would be in the wrong.* The act of taking in Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution *can't be defended.* The Northern Democracy will not defend it. They will repudiate it unanimously and emphatically. They could resist the Wilmot Proviso. It was unjust and unfair. They could repeal the Missouri Compromise, for that was right and defensible; but even that required all their power in stemming the torrent of sectional prejudice. Now they are required to take a Free State into the Union with a Slave State Constitution; to legalize Slavery where the people don't want it. They can't do it. We grant that excuses can be made for this, but they only serve to irritate the opposition.

Governor Wise on Eli Thayer's Emigration Scheme.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th inst. was received this morning, and I reply to it immediately, that "Mr. ELI THAYER'S Emigration Scheme," in Western Virginia or anywhere else, has never been submitted in any manner whatever to my approval or disapproval. What the scheme is, for any part of Virginia or elsewhere, I am not definitely informed—and the agents of no such emigration scheme have ever addressed me on the subject, directly or indirectly, and its friends, whoever they be, have no authority whatever for the use of my name in its favor. A newspaper in port to that effect, in some Cincinnati journal, was lately contradicted by the Richmond *Enquirer*, with my authority.

I am "cognizant" of no "matter pertaining to the origin, objects and probable results of this enterprise," which have not been given to the public. Officially, I have nothing to do with the subject, except it be made apparent, by proper and sufficient proof, that combinations or associations are formed, in or out of the State, to cause invasion or incite insurrection, or to prevent the execution of our laws, especially those for the protection of property in slaves. Any association or combination, formed under any pretext, coming into our limits with the avowed or manifest purpose and act of impairing the value of property in slaves, would be against the laws of the Commonwealth, which I will "take care shall be faithfully executed." No such association or combination has my approbation, and it will have to encounter all the power vested in me by the Constitution to resist and overcome any such unlawful intent or purpose, and to enforce the execution of the laws. But in saying this, I disclaim all meaning to interfere with peaceful and lawful immigration into the limits of our Commonwealth. *Our State needs settlers to develop her vast resources, and I would, from policy, and without fear, encourage immigrants to come to our waste lands and improve them, increase our population, our wealth, our revenue and our State and federal strength.* And so confident am I of the power of Virginia to protect and defend her institutions, and the persons and property of her citizens, in her own limits at least, that I would neither feel, nor betray any fear it felt, which would repel lawful immigration and settlement. That State must be weak, indeed, which would, from mere apprehension, arrest the progress of her development lest she could not preserve her peace, protect her persons and property, and enforce her laws. I have no fear, therefore, that any emigration scheme intended to affect Virginia, can encanger either her honor, her rights, her possessions or her peace in her own limits.

No matter what may be the newspaper rumors, however calculated to alarm the timid or to excite the excitable, or to add fuel to the fires of agitation, my counsel is calmly to invite settlers to our lands, to offer them every facility and favor of good neighborhood; to give them all the protection of peace; to encourage them in increasing plenty, by multiplying the hands and vocations of labor—and to allow them to abide with us under our laws so long as they will obey those laws, and respect all rights under them. Indeed, I know of no laws, State or Federal, which do not require this rule to be observed towards all immigrants of good behavior. The right to remove from one State and to settle in another, complying with the laws, is a reciprocal right of the citizens of the respective States, under the Constitution of the United States. Why not calmly wait, then, for *the fact*, as it may arise? If the act and the intent of immigration shall manifest themselves to be unlawful, we have the power to enforce the laws; and if lawful, we ought to encourage settlement, and are bound to extend protection to innocent and lawful immigrants. At all events, let us be manly in our action, and not move from the promptings of mere apprehension and fears.

These are briefly my views, and I am grateful to you for the opportunity of calling them forth.

Yours, truly. HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. ALBERT G. JENKINS.

A Legislative Rumpus in Nebraska—The Split.

The Omaha *Nebraskian Extra*, of the 8th, gives a particular account of the split in the Territorial Legislature, of which our telegrams have given an intimation. Twenty-nine members, in both Houses, have withdrawn from Omaha, and have started an opposition Legislature at Florence, (the town in which BROWN YOUNG lately made extensive purchases of land.) The history of the affair is as follows:

On the 7th instant the House went into a Committee of the Whole on a joint resolution for the election of public printer. A bill had been previously introduced *for the relocation of the Capitol*, and a motion to suspend rules and put it through without delay, had been announced on the part of its friends. To consume time, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the printing resolution, several gentlemen, who are opposed to the removal of the Capitol, spoke against time; thus preventing a motion for the rising of the Committee. At this, the Speaker and his friends—a majority of the House, and the same men who voted for the "Delegate Resolutions"—became much exasperated, and withdrew from the House; the minority—thirteen in number—remaining in Committee.

Speaker DECKER and his friends came down to the Douglas House, and in caucus decided to break up the Committee and get the Chair at all hazards: the Speaker declaring that he would have it, or die. It is even rumored that the Speaker and several of his friends armed themselves with revolvers. The chief clerk of the Council was found and persuaded to take a message to the House. On a message from the Council being announced, the House being still in Committee of the Whole, Mr. THRALL in the Chair and Mr. CLAYES having the floor—an inquiry was made as to whether the Council was in session, and the Clerk replying that that body was not in session, a rule in *Jefferson's Manual* was cited, showing that no message should be received unless both the Houses were in session; on which the Chairman informed the Clerk that his message could not be received, and Mr. CLAYES proceeded with his remarks.

At this juncture, Mr. DECKER, who, with his friends, had returned to the House, started for the Speaker's chair, and snatching the gavel from the hand of the Chairman, raised it in a threatening manner, at the same time ordering THRALL to leave, remarking that he would take possession of the chair, or die. Mr. MURPHY, on seeing the Speaker in the act of assaulting Dr. THRALL, interfered and endeavored to wrest the gavel from his hand, when a pretty general *melée* ensued, creating a nice scene of confusion, which, in the expressive language of an eye witness, would "almost make one think that hell had given a holiday and turned all the devils loose in the Nebraska Legislature." It is said that the Speaker would have been roughly handled had it not been for the assistance of Mr. HANSCOM, in rolling him under the table, without even waiting to "suspend rules."

Dr. THRALL still kept the Chair, and succeeded restoring order. Mr. CLAYES went on with his speech in Speaker DECKER and his friends left the house, with; out getting possession of the Chair by force; and helength the Committee rose, the members present elected a Speaker *pro tem.*, and adjourned till that usual hour this morning.

It should be remarked that the lobby was crowded during the *melée*, and that no disposition to interfere was manifested; and, as soon as partial order was restored, every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. MOORE, of Otee, left the room.

The House met on the 8th at the usual hour; the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn to Florence was made and carried, on which the majority withdrew, leaving the minority, who elected Mr. POPPLETON Speaker *pro tem.*, and adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Clerk of the House, understanding the business fully, refused to move the journals, minutes, and other papers.

About 10¾ o'clock, Mr. REEVES, in the Council, moved *that that body also adjourn to Florence.* The President, Dr. MILLER, refused to entertain the motion; thereupon Mr. REEVES put the motion himself.

Governor CUMING has issued an order for keeping the journals, minutes, &c., of the Council also at the Capitol.

The greatest excitement prevails, and numerous are the conjectures as to what will be done. If the withdrawing members—21 in the House, and 8 in the Council—assemble at Florence, the Governor will not, and cannot, recognize their acts. In the meantime, those members of each House remaining here, will assemble at their respective rooms, and, not having a quorum present, will adjourn from day to day.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Illinois.

From the Chicago Press

Sheriff RAYMOND, of Kendall County, arrived in this city last evening, having in custody one JOHN BRANNER, charged with the murder of ANTOINE CONRAD, near Newark, in that County, on Friday, the 15th inst., under circumstances of the most cold-blooded brutality. The parties are both Germans. CONRAD was a respectable farmer and a man of family. BRANNER, who is about 30 years of age, had been in his employ as a laborer, but for some reason was discharged on Friday morning, whereat he was exceedingly enraged, and threatened vengeance, saying to CONRAD, in the presence of his family, "D—n you, you will not live to discharge another man." He then left the house. About two hours after he returned with a fowling piece, with which he entered the family room at CONRAD's house, and presenting the piece at his breast, in a threatening manner, said: "I have been out for deer, and now I have found one." Some one present seized the weapon and took it away from BRANNER, who again left the house in a violent rage and threatening mischief, and not long after returned with another gun, with which he came up to the window looking in upon CONRAD and his family. Almost immediately, and before his intention could be anticipated, and his murderous designs frustrated, he drew up the piece, and with deliberate aim, fired at CONRAD, the charge taking effect in the left side of the unfortunate man, who fell to the floor and almost immediately expired. BRANNER was taken into custody. BRANNER shares the cell of SCOTT, the Blue Island murderer. Both are Germans, and each under very similar circumstances of deliberation has slain his victim; in each the murdered man was a farmer, and both were Germans.

Donnelly's Death—The Intoxication.

From the Newark Mercury.

The story which seems to be passing current in regard to the alleged intoxication of young DONNELLY, who was recently executed at Freehold, requires some notice, particularly as it has been made the cause of complaint against his custodians, and spiritual advisers. It is now alleged, and received as a fact, that, just before being led out to the gallows, he drank "*four glasses of brandy*," and that he passed into eternity in a state of drunkenness. He was executed at 2 o'clock, and during the morning took brandy *twice*. He drank a bowl of coffee, and during the previous night, and in the morning, took several doses of morphine. When led out of the prison he evidently was affected by the morphine; but there was not the slightest appearance of drunkenness. In the commencement of his address the effect of the drug, and the terrible excitement of the occasion, prevented that coherency of remark which characterized the greater part of his speech. When he came to analyze the testimony given against him upon the trial, he had entire and perfect possession of himself. His argument was marked by its ingenuity, its logical compactness, and its methodical arrangement, but when this was finished it became simply a matter of utterance, to prolong the brief moments of life, and those disconnected ejaculations were produced by the awful moment, and were not the effects of liquor or drugs.

It is not true, either, that he charged SMITH, the proprietor of the Seaview House, with the murder. He alluded to the evidence of the bloody foot-prints in the passage, and to show that they should not have contributed to his conviction, he referred to the fact that he was not in that passage with bare feet on the fatal morning, but that SMITH, according to his own confession, was. From this arises the story that he accused SMITH of the murder.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Personal.

The rural districts of Massachusetts send practical men to the Legislature. A Boston paper tells the following: "One of our merchants while sitting in his counting-room, cogitating upon the hard times, had his reveries disturbed by the entrance of a gentleman. 'Do you want any fust-rate brooms?' 'No,' he replied, 'we have a full supply.' 'I've got some very cheap,' was the rejoinder. 'I made 'em myself, and I'm a member of the Legislater.'"

Tennyson has recently been paying a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyle at their castle, and was in his usual health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tennyson and his two sons. The rumor that the poet had become a confirmed opium-eater, is emphatically contradicted.

A man named Ittal Curties has lately died in Bristol, Conn., who for the last forty years has slept and eaten his morning meal in barns in the neighborhood, declining all invitations even in the coldest weather to do otherwise. He has left a fair property.

Father Waldo, the venerable clergyman, late chaplain of the House of Representatives, who is rapidly approaching the hundredth year of his age, is dangerously ill near Syracuse.

Rev. R. H. Seeley, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the pastoral charge of the American Chapel in Paris. He will sail for France, with his family, in a few weeks.

Dr. Bellows is to repeat six of his Lowell course of lectures in this City, by invitation, in February. The proceeds are to be devoted to a public charity.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie has addressed a letter to the ladies of Detroit, requesting them to enlist in a celebration of the 22d of February, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

Messrs. Lipscomb and Butler, who were about to indulge in a duel at Edgefield, S. C., have become reconciled, and no blood has been spilled.

The counsel of General Walker deny that the General's letter to the President was written by them.

Edwin Forrest is recovering from his severe illness. He has been under the care of friends in Cleveland.

Miscellaneous Items.

A few days ago, a man named William Torrence applied to Dr. Lyle, of St. Louis, for some drug or nostrum that would bring on a cancer, or some loathsome disease, stating that he wished to give it to a woman named Anna Hockwood, with whom he had been living for some time. The doctor gave him a little powdered chalk, with which he departed, but returned in a day or two, saying that it did not produce the desired effect. The doctor then gave him some powdered sugar, hoping that by pretending to humor his desires, his better feelings would arise by delay, and overcome his malicious intentions. Torrence returned with the same story of the medicine being non-effective. The doctor, seeing the villain's malice persistent, reported him to a Justice, who caused him to be arrested and taken before the Grand Jury, to answer to such charge as may lie against him under the circumstances. Torrence is a well-known citizen of St. Louis, and formerly kept a hotel there.

Moses H. Beals and wife, of Williamsburg, Mass., have been arrested on the charge of cruel treatment of their child, a boy five years old. The alleged cruelty consisted in severe whipping, exposure during severe weather, and deprivation of food, extending over a period of some six months. Four witnesses testified to having seen the father whip the child with great severity as long ago as last July, two of whom swore to having counted at that time fifty, and at another twenty, distinct blows with a piece of board a foot and a half long.

Mrs. Hayes, of Day, Saratoga County, N. Y., who lived 19 months without food or drink, has expired. It is stated that she remained insensible for 15 months of the period, and up to a few days of her death, when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened, and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from her stomach. It was alive when removed, but died soon after.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following: Over two years ago, David Merrill, of East Boston, was arrested for the murder of his wife, and committed to jail for trial. Over a year ago, a time for his trial was assigned, but the Court agreed to a postponement, in order to obtain, in his behalf, some evidence from California. It is said that he is insane, though the murder appeared to be a most deliberate one.

The citizens of Fall River, Mass., have called a public meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to repeal their City Charter and restore the town form of government. The object of this retrograde movement does not clearly appear.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have memorialized the Legislature to abolish the General Court Districts, and fix the Sessions of the Supreme Court at some accessible point. The District system is held to be no longer a necessity.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution of Pennsylvania has 174 pupils. Of these, 126 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 15 by Maryland; 7 by New-Jersey; 3 by Delaware; and 23 by the Institution or their friends.

The hardware works of Russell & Erwin, at New-Britain, Conn., having resumed business, work is furnished for 200 hands.

The trial of the mail-robber, Tuckerman, is set down for the fourth Tuesday of February at New-Haven.

The City Council of Trenton, N. J., are moving for new accommodations for the Post-Office and Federal Courts in that city.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 11, 12, 36, 37 to 43, 4, 10, 64. *Part II.*—Nos. 46 to 59, 76.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 1, 118, 75, 306, 272, 408, 414, 416, 418, 419, 432, 436, 437, 440, 40, 297, 376, 442, 447, 453, [illegible], 4, 2, 463, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 476, 475, 478.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 201, 335 to 352, 316.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 2132, 2414, 2621, 984, 2207, 2121, 1686, 1450, 2526, 2350, 346, 476, 2 20, 2335, 2769, 2294, 1227, 889, 1825, 121, 533, 528, 2638, 1682, 1177, 2696, 1312.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.

THIRTEENTH-STREET ELOPEMENT.

Examination of Witnesses—The Modus Operandi.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday.

Alfred Shegogue was first examined.—He was asked if he was present at the alleged marriage? Question objected to. Mr. Barber stated that the relator had resided with the mother of the lady, and paid his addresses to the daughter, with the consent of the mother that they should be married. The mother, who is the guardian of the daughter, for some unaccountable reason suddenly declined to allow their marriage. He would prove that after the clandestine marriage the mother expelled Mr. Taylor from the house, and forced the wife to follow her. It was to prove this that witness was called.

Mr. Busteed remarked that the question had no relation to the fact of the alleged restraint. The fact that the young people were anxious to get married they would admit; most young people were anxious in that way until they were old enough to get some sense, and then they sometimes repented at leisure the step they had taken in haste.

His Honor thought that it was allowable to prove the marriage, on the ground that if they were married, of their own free will, it was not supposable that there would be a sudden repulsion of feeling, which would cause her voluntarily to avoid her husband.

Mr. Busteed thought that by the Revised Statutes the Court was precluded from going into the question of the marriage at all. He argued the point at some length; but his Honor allowed the question, and Mr. Busteed excepted.

Examination continued—I was present at the marriage; am acquainted with all the parties; have known Mr. Taylor about a year—the others about two or three months; the marriage took place at No. 272 Ninth-street; Miss Emma Hawley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. S. Yard, and the clergyman, Frederick Hemming, and myself were present.

Mr. Taylor and Emma —— stood up before the clergyman, and were married in the usual form. They clasped each other's hands. After marriage the parties left the house. The marriage took place on Saturday, the 9th inst.

A certificate [the same as was published in the TIMES of Monday] was presented to the witness, who recognized it. It was then put in evidence.

Cross-Examination—I am not married; am past twenty years old.

Q.—What does Mr. Taylor do?

Court—That question is improper; it's of no consequence what he does. It seems that he hasn't done much of anything yet besides being married. (Laughter.)

Cross-examination renewed—Mr. Taylor was a clerk; I made his acquaintance at a friend's house, I think in Greene-street, at the house of Mr. Wm. Crick, No. 105 Greene-street; my brother, Eugene Shegogue, and brother-in-law, T. H. Morrell, live at No. 272 Ninth-street; they are both married; my brother is twenty-three years old; I believe M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns of the Kansas election, received in St. Louis, as published over the signature of Gov. DENVER and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature, show that the Free-State men elected their entire State ticket by an average majority of 415. The majority against the Constitution, counting in the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo, and other places, is 1,226.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the Homestead bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with a recommendation that it be passed, and it was made a special order for the second Monday in February. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to increase the military establishment, and made a special order for Monday next. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Judiciary having in view the settlement of the Indiana contested-seat question. The matter of the proposed presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING for his action in arresting WALKER and his men then came up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the mover of the joint resolution having that object in view, made a speech setting forth in detail his reasons for believing such action on the part of the Administration just and proper. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in accordance with his previously-expressed intentions, then moved his substitute, declaring the arrest a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and that, not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING'S conduct. Mr BROWN also made a speech in advocacy of his position, and was followed by Mr PUGH, of Ohio, who expressed the same views. Pending the debate, the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be, and was, excused from service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the Tariff fund of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. Various appropriation bills were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON and others the duties on goods destroyed by fire in 1845; also, a bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of Marine signals. The Senate resolution to enable the Naval Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them, was reported back from the Naval Committee, but no action was taken on it.

It is announced by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, that the War Department contemplate sending Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Department of the Pacific, to superintend the organization of a corps to operate against the Mormons. There is no probability whatever that any such movement will be made.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to protect the gas consumers of this City and Brooklyn, and another to amend the Code of Procedure relative to arrests and proceedings in cases of alleged false pretences. A concurrent resolution fixing upon Tuesday, the 16th of February, for the election of a Regent of the University, in place of JOHN KEYS PAGE, was passed. The efforts of the Republicans and Americans to effect a compromise having failed, the Assembly is yet unorganized.

Mr. ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, having returned to Philadelphia from Europe, publishes a card in his own defence against the assaults made upon him in his absence. He sets forth the reasons of his resignation of the Presidency and departure from the country: denounces the affidavit of the Directors against him as a cruel and unjust procedure; states that illness demanded his retirement from active business in the manner he did; and declares that he left unconscious of wrong doing, and moreover adds that some of the Directors who swore to the affidavit which charges him with being an absconding debtor, accompanied him to the wharf and expressed warm friendship for him. Mr. ALLIBONE avers his complete innocence of any of the frauds charged to him, and states that, had the Directors apprised him of their intention to proceed against him, he would have returned to the country immediately. The card is manly and straightforward, and puts the case in a new aspect.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARTER President of the Tamsqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware. A petition from SMITH for a divorce from his wife was yesterday presented in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Resolutions were offered and referred in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, to tax the City Railroad cars, and in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street. An ordinance providing for the issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins market, was laid over. Majority and minority reports were received and laid over, in relation to the ordinance for the appointment of dock-masters. A communication from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be made for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractor be sued for the amount required to complete the work, was referred. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN sent in a communication, in response to that of Mr. CONOVER, which was laid on the table.

Last night, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his address on the character of WASHINGTON in the Academy of Music, before one of the largest assemblages ever seen within that edifice. The proceeds of the address, which was under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, are to go to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Rev. Dr OSGOOD, at the close, introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to the orator, which were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Of the cases tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, few are worthy of record. CHARLES MANNING, a negro, was convicted of burglary on the premises of another negro, named BUTLER, residing at No 49 Baxter-street, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. JAMES TRISTRAM, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was acquitted by direction of the Judge, through insufficient evidence. JOHN HALL and HENRY MEYERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were not sentenced. HENRY SEMMETT and EVA SEMMETT his wife, indicted for manslaughter of JACOB RICHTER, were discharged by a *nolle prosequi* of the District-Attorney, there being no evidence to warrant their trial. From some cause, many parties indicted in this Court, escape just as easily.

The investigation before Coroner SNELL and a jury, into the causes of the late catastrophe in Brooklyn, when Public School building No. 14 was burned, and six children suffocated, was concluded yesterday. Testimony was introduced showing clearly that the construction of the hot-air flues was defective, and particularly those leading from the furnace on Concord-street, near which the fire was first discovered. It was also shown that the tin pipes in this part of the building had large holes in them, where the solder was melted off, at one place within three inches of the wood work. The jury, in their verdict, reported that three children, whose bodies they had viewed, died from suffocation, caused by other boys falling upon them on the stairway; that the defective flues caused the building to be fired; that the Principal and all of his assistants were entirely exonerated from blame, and that they rendered all the assistance in their power to the children. Further, they recommend that in future the Board of Education erect smaller buildings, of a single story, and construct wider stairways.

The funerals of three of the boys suffocated at the burning of Public School No. 14, were attended yesterday. The Sabbath School, of which one of them was a member, was present in large numbers. The Board of Education has not yet found quarters for the school that was burned out to stop in. The Normal School, which met on Saturdays in the same building, will not convene this week.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Flour, prices of which leaned in favor of buyers. Wheat was stiffly held, but was very quiet. 33,000 bushels Corn, chiefly new crop, were disposed of at firmer rates. Cotton was less sought after at unchanged prices. 9,725 tons Scranton Coal were sold by auction at $3 10@ $3 75, according to quality, per ton. All the Java Coffee, in first hands, found buyers at 16 cents per lb. Sugars and Molasses were moderately dealt in at drooping rates. Rice was active and firm. No important alterations occurred in freights.

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State men have elected a decided majority of members in both branches of the new Legislature. They seem, therefore, now to be armed at all points. They have control of the Territorial Legislature, elected in October, and of the State Legislature, elected on the 4th of January. If Kansas is forced into the Union by Congress, with the Lecompton Constitution, the Free-State men can at once order a new Convention to supersede that obnoxious document. If, on the other hand, the Lecompton document is rejected, the whole matter will be left in the hands of the Territorial Legislature, where the Free-State men can call a new Convention and make a renewed application in their own way, and on their own terms, for admission into the Union.

This state of things furnishes a complete and conclusive justification of the wisdom and good policy of those in the ranks of the Free-State Party who insisted upon voting at this election, and leaves no shadow of excuse to the factious ultraists who have opposed voting, and who have resolved to know nothing but Topeka in the politics of Kansas. We think it not at all unlikely that the latter class of persons will still endeavor to protract the contest and insist upon the adoption of the Topeka Constitution. It has already been stated that in the event of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, their Legislature will refuse to meet, and thus leave the State without any Government. We are inclined to believe, however, that they will reconsider this purpose and consent finally to use the power they have acquired for the restoration of peace. As the State Legislature has been elected against the wishes and efforts of the ultraists, it is fair to presume that it will not be under their control. We rejoice in the prospect, therefore, that whatever Congress may do, the controversy in Kansas cannot be protracted much further.

Legislating for Bulls and Bears.

If it were possible, by an act of the Legislature, or by any legal means, to destroy the whole race of stock speculators, and put an extinguisher upon the spirit of gambling in all its forms, we should be delighted to chronicle any attempt at the accomplishment of so desirable an object. But we do not think that the rampant Bulls and Bears of Wall-street are to be controlled by any legislative enactments, and they will continue to indulge in their propensities until human nature undergoes a radical change.

There are sensible people, however, who appear to take a different view of the subject, and we notice that one of our State Senators has given notice of a bill which is intended to put an end, not only to everything like stock speculations, but even to the business of buying and selling stocks through the agency of a broker. One of the provisions of the bill in question is, that "no person shall make a sale of stock on time who has not, on the day of sale, standing in his name, in the books of the corporation, the number of shares which he shall sell." This is not the first time that an attempt of this kind has been made, but all similar efforts heretofore have proved futile, and we see no reason for thinking that the present effort to suppress stock-gambling will be more successful than any previous one. The provision is stringent enough, and aimed at the very root of the evil which it is intended to cure, but the difficulty will be in enforcing the law, or at least preventing an evasion of it. Stock-gambling by time-sales, is in fact, an illegal business now; or at least it is one which the law does not protect, and all contracts of the kind are like debts of honor. But that does not in the least diminish the business, and we greatly doubt if outlawing stock speculations will have the effect of putting an end to such transactions.

But what would, doubtless, have the effect of greatly reducing the damaging excesses of stock-gambling, would be to make all such transactions legal. Adventurers now go into Wall-street in a spirit of desperation, and make time contracts to a fearful extent, because they know that in the case of failure the law cannot touch their property, and their obligations cannot be enforced. Making the dealings of bears and bulls legal, and stock-gambling debts recoverable at law like other debts, would have a much more wholesome influence, and do more towards suppressing the spirit of reckless speculation in Wall-street than any probibitory measures which could be devised for the accomplishment of the same purpose.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—No one who has had any experience in the management of either public or private affairs, will deny the truth of the homely old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. When there are many men there must necessarily be many minds, and many minds in all affairs of business infallibly create confusion, and lead to the obstruction of work.

The truth of these common-places, which are just as important and as necessary to be frequently repeated as though they were not common-places, has been impressively felt by the Central Park Commissioners since their organization. There are too many members of the Board for efficient and harmonious action, and we believe that the Commissioners themselves are of the opinion that their number ought to be diminished. The bill creating the Board of Commissioners, as it originally passed the Senate, confined the number of Commissioners to six members, and the others were added, one or two at a time, until the number was increased to eleven, to conciliate members of the Assembly and induce them to vote for the bill. But experience has since proved that the Board is composed of at least twice as many members as are necessary, or convenient, for effective cooperation. We are glad, therefore, to learn that Senator DOHERTY has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the reorganization of the Park Commissioners by a reduction of the number. Mr. DOHERTY'S bill also contains a provision for the purchase and addition to the Park of that rocky eminence to which we have heretofore directed the attention of the public. We are not aware of any cause of complaint against the present Board of Commissioners, but we believe that the opinion emanates from themselves that their number is too large.

Lynch Law in France.

A trial has recently come to a close in France which proves that justice is administered by Judge Lynch in other places than in our Republic. He not only supplements the lax and tardy action of the laws in our licentious latitudes, but actually anticipates the solemn and stately march of imperial functionaries at a day's journey from Paris. We have been long hearing that France was the most thoroughly democratic country in the world, and she has often sought to make good her title to the distinction by more than ordinary displays of democratic license; but she has not till recently afforded any very striking proofs of democratic contempt for law in "piping times of peace." The Jeufosse trial, however, and M. BERRYER'S speech for the defence, are indications of what we are to expect hereafter. She may very soon, if she perseveres, maugre the *gens d'armes* and the *préfets*, fairly give the fraternal accolade to Kentucky or South Carolina.

It appears that a certain M. GUILLOT, a gentleman of large means, a *roturier* by origin, and dissipated habits, was given to haunting the grounds of a certain Madame JEUFOSSE, for the purpose of paying dishonorable addresses to her daughter, about whom he had also either circulated divers damaging reports, or at least used language out of which damaging reports arose. All this was very annoying, and the more so, that Madame JEUFOSSE is a person of quality, one of the old *noblesse*. Even if she had been one of those, however,

> —"Whose ignoble blood
> Has crawled through scoundrels since the flood,"

she would have been perfectly justified in doing what all Frenchwomen, as well as Frenchmen, are apt to do, when they get into difficulties—sending for the Commissary of Police, and committing the intruder to the tender mercies of a tricolored scarf and a *procès verbal*. She chose a course vastly more direct, and which, if it had not ended in a tragedy, might have seemed vastly more dignified. She grumbled, and complained, and finally directed one of her servants to shoot the vulgar Don Juan, who poached upon her manor, promising at the same time to secure him against the usually unpleasant consequences of committing a willful murder.

The retainer obeyed, shot his man dead, with exemplary punctuality, the next time he found him on the grounds of the *chateau*, was in due course arrested in company with his mistress, and brought up for trial. M. BERRYER, a leading loyalist and one of the great lights of the French bar in days in which the bar was a power in the State, was evoked from his retirement, to conduct the defence of this true lady of the "old *régime*," and all France fixed its eyes upon the drama. The trial assumed a political aspect in the sight of the Parisians, because in the Faubourg St. Germain Madame JEFFOSSE was a woman of spirit, who had only obeyed the traditions of her race, in saving her house from dishonor by the death of a base-born churl; and in the Faubourg St. Honoré, GUILLOT was a martyr to the remorseless and cruel pride of an aristocrat. M. BERRYER almost rivaled the memorable zeal displayed by Mr. PHILLIPS in the defence of COURVOISIER, who murdered Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, and addressed the Jury rather as the friend than as the counsel of the prisoner. The facts were not disputed, but he asked for an acquittal on the ground that murder, to save a daughter from corruption, or even a family from calumny, was a justifiable act. The Jury acquiesced in his arguments, and gave his client a verdict of acquittal.

Such a result of such a trial would not have astonished us if it had occurred in Mississippi or Louisiana, where willful murder is a crime almost impossible for a free white man to commit, though our French neighbors would have held up their hands in holy indignation over it, and blessed Heaven for casting their lot in a land where law is omnipotent; but France is certainly the last country in the world in which one would have expected to meet with a judicial concession to private individuals of the State's sovereign right of pronouncing upon crime and its penalties. Our Anglo-Saxon laws, which the French press was denouncing all last Winter, for the shameful liberty which they afford to the excesses of individuals, and the no less shameful difficulties with which they surround the conviction even of notorious criminals, have never, for a moment, connived at the justification of a murder in cold blood. It limits men's right to take the life of another, to the single case of imminent danger to his own, and excuses the wrong of taking another's life, only when committed in the heat of passion.

French jurisprudence is indebted to a French Jury, and to a great French lawyer, for the novel doctrine that sufficient provocation to the deliberate planning, contriving, and execution of a willful murder by a lady of good social position, may be found in an impudent trespass upon private character and private property in a civilized country, and within the protection of an omnipresent and omnipotent police. It is not surprising that the precedent established at Evreux so short a time ago should have been already followed up in another case. The Mayor of the town of Ail, it seems, immediately on hearing of the decision in the case of Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her gardener, directed his oldest son to lie in wait for the lover of his daughter, and shoot him as he climbed to her window. The son of this *bourgeois* Mayor exhibited as ready an obedience to his father as the servant of the Norman lady had shown to his mistress, and forthwith committed the desired murder. How a Jury can do otherwise than send the Mayor rejoicing after the *Chatelaine* it is hard to say. His case is, in some respects, better than hers, for she having two sons grown to man's estate, and bound by the "instincts of their race" to avenge the dishonor of their house, was yet driven either by her own tenderness, or by their poltroonery, to select a poor menial as her instrument, while the Mayor (who, possibly, had no menial to appeal to) appealed to his own flesh and blood. But, if it is definitely established that every man who meddles with the domestic relations of his neighbors in France may be safely shot, it is clear that France will be rapidly brought to a painful alternative of legal inconsistency or social anarchy.

The Robertson Case at Rochester—A Singular Affair.

The Robertson case just closed at Rochester presents features of curious and singular interest. He has been acquitted of the crime for which he was indicted, and under circumstances which will render it exceedingly desirable that his accuser should be put upon trial for conspiracy against him.

Mr. ROBERTSON was cashier of the Eagle Bank,—a gentleman of family, property, social position and unimpeached character. One JOSEPH BIEGLER,—son of the BIEGLER who had a little while previously been sent to State Prison for an odious crime—went before the authorities and alleged that ROBERTSON had, upon various occasions, solicited him to administer to his wife certain drugs, which would increase certain tendencies to apoplexy and heart disease which had been noticed in her case, and thus lead to her death. ROBERTSON waived an examination, gave bail, was indicted, and has just been tried and acquitted. We have published, from day to day, copious summaries of the evidence, from which it will have been seen that BIEGLER was the principal witness,—several others being brought in to corroborate his statements. BIEGLER stated that in July last ROBERTSON told him that his domestic relations were unhappy,—that his wife annoyed him by petulant complaints, suspicions and jealousies,—that he could never be happy with her, and that he consequently desired her death and wished BIEGLER'S aid in effecting it. He specified several instances in which his wife had annoyed him,—inquired the effect of certain medicines which he named, and being told that they were poisons, desired that they might be administered. BIEGLER was shocked at the propsition, but acting under the advice of friends to whom he mentioned the case, professed to acquiesce in ROBERTSON'S wishes, gave him innocent medicines instead of those he had ordered, and set a trap for his conviction. He appointed a meeting with him for the evening of the 23d of August, at BIEGLER'S own house, and placed several persons in the closets and under the sofas, so that they might overhear ROBERTSON'S propositions. These persons, among whom was a policeman named OVIATT, an architect named SEARL, and one or two others, testified that they heard a person enter and talk with BIEGLER, in the way BIEGLER had described,—that they had been told ROBERTSON was to come there for that purpose, and that they judged by his voice that it was he, although no one of them saw him. A similar interview was held on the evening of the 28th, under similar circumstances and with the same results. In consideration of his services BIEGLER states that ROBERTSON promised to pay him money, to aid him in relieving his property from a mortgage, and in procuring the discharge of his father from prison. He also went with BIEGLER once to Auburn to see his father, to ascertain from him what medicines would produce the effects desired.

This was the case as made out by the prosecution. The defence met it by an explicit denial of the leading facts, charging that the proceeding was malicious, and the whole case fabricated on the part of BIEGLER, whose motive was alleged to be the release of his father from prison, and escape from the repayment of $2,500 which ROBERTSON had advanced to aid at the father's trial. It was proved that BIEGLER had asserted that ROBERTSON was the person actually guilty of the offence which led to his father's conviction, and that he dared not expose him because he was in his power. Three witnesses testified to having heard him make these statements, and also add that a plan was on foot which would place the obligation on the other side and make ROBERTSON *pay* him money, instead of calling on him for it.

Mrs. ROBERTSON was examined as a witness and denied in the most direct and explicit manner the occurrences of which BIEGLER claimed to have been informed by ROBERTSON,—denied that there had even been any discord or contention between her husband and herself, asserted that throughout her illness he had been constant and affectionate in his attentions to her wants, that he had always consulted her wishes in regard to physicians, medicines, &c., and that his visit to old Dr. BIEGLER, at Auburn, was at her request and for the purpose of ascertaining from him what was the treatment which, as she believed, had been of so much service to her before. Her mother and brother, who had spent a good deal of time in the family, both testified to the perfect harmony and concord which prevailed between ROBERTSON and his wife. It was also proved that old Dr. BIEGLER had been the medical attendant of Mrs. ROBERTSON, that she thought she had derived great benefit from his medicines, that without them she feared her illness would return, and it was this anxiety on her part which led ROBERTSON to take an interest in him and advance money to aid in his defence. The fact that none of the persons concealed in the room of BIEGLER *saw* ROBERTSON, and judged of his identity only by his voice, aided by the fact that they expected him, was presented as making it probable that some other person had been introduced by BIEGLER to play a part;—and it was also shown that, on one of the evenings in question, at the hour mentioned, ROBERTSON was in another part of the City, and could not have taken part in any such conversation.

These were the leading points in the case, though many minor incidents were introduced during the trial, which terminated, as already stated, in the acquittal of the accused. A careful perusal of the evidence, and a consideration of all the circumstances and probabilities of the case, lead us to the belief that the verdict is entirely just, and that the accusation was the result of a deliberately planned conspiracy against Mr. ROBERTSON. If this be so, it is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should have so signally failed. But when we reflect upon the trouble, expense, shame and anxiety of such a trial, and the shadow of suspicion that such a proceeding inevitably leaves behind it, the case affords a melancholy illustration of the extent to which our peace and reputation are always at the mercy of the unprincipled portion of society.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe.

"NOBODY TO BLAME!" Coroner SNELL'S inquest on the bodies of three of the children suffocated at the fire in Public School Building No. 14, was concluded yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict. They thought nobody was to blame, although the hot-air tin pipes were shown to be outrageously defective. They particularly exculpate the teachers from all blame—and the testimony does, indeed, show that they were courageous and heroic while the school was panic-struck, and not deficient in carefulness before the fire was discovered—and advise that hereafter schoolhouses be built of only one story, and to accommodate not half as many pupils.

Coroner SNELL has done his duty in this inquest—according to his ability. He has not succeeded in discovering whose fault it was that the warming apparatus of the school-rooms was so admirably arranged for burning the house down, though his good intentions and best efforts to make his inquest what the word purports, shine up brightly in comparison with the imbecile method of Coroner COZINE. This last functionary finished the "inquest" on the other three bodies in indecent haste. The proceedings were so brief that they furnished nothing to report;—in one case he did not examine a single witness!

But at Coroner SNELL'S inquest some very important testimony was taken. Ex-Alderman HARRIS, who, as the representative of the Board of Education, superintended the construction of No. 14, was determined to make the house a model one. The hot-air pipes were of tin—and "the wood-work was to be lined with tin wherever it came in contact with the tin pipes." What business had the wood-work ever to come in contact with the tin pipes? Every furnace-setter in town will say that a tin pipe which is not double—that is, so constructed that there shall be an air-chamber between the inner pipe that contains the hot air from the furnace and the outer pipe that the lath and plaster are liable to touch, would be unsafe. The Board of Education supposed that the pipes were double. Ex-Alderman HARRIS seemed to have thought that they were, though he does not testify that the specifications required them. But when Mr. MAIN'S workman went to examine the premises for the purpose of repairing, he came back with the story that the pipes were not double, and gave to his employer indubitable evidence that they were not. Why did not the Board of Education insist on having Mr. SALE examined, who built the tin-work, and through him discover whether it was a gross neglect on their part, in not having the specifications such as common safety requires, or a gross violation on his part of a proper contract?

But when Mr. MAIN went last Fall to set new furnaces in the basement, he found, and so reported to Mr. HARRIS, that "it was a very bad job;" that he could not give the proper supply of heat to the school rooms through the pipes that were built in the partitions without endangering the safety of the house. At this point the testimony is not clear, and somewhat conflicting. It was understood, however, that he was at liberty to alter so much as to make it safe, *where he could get at it*. And so he did,—making it perfectly safe, by cutting away the wood-work that came into contact with the single tin pipe, tinning over the ends of the lath and joists, and filling in with plaster, as far as to the floor of the first story above the basement; above that he could not comfortably get, not being compelled by his contract to inspect the pipes. All above that was left safe or not as it might be!

Again, Mr. STIMSON testified that he found nails had been driven through the wood-work in several places into the hot-air pipes: and a man who went a few days before the catastrophe occurred, to ask for the job of making the fires, stopping a moment to see how the furnace worked, found holes in the pipe in the basement where the solder had been melted off; and close by these holes a wooden beam came so close upon the pipe that he could not thrust the blade of his knife between. He was so impressed with the insecurity of the concern, that he went directly to a neighbor and advised him to take his child out of school. Yet No. 14 was built for a model school, and so it was reckoned by the Board of Education. Will the people of Brooklyn feel it safe to expose their children five hours of each day in *common* school-houses, if such gross carelessness is proved of the construction and repairs of the "model school-house?"

A Delicate Subject.

Since the days of good Queen ANNE, when Will Honeycombe used to devote an occasional essay in the *Spectator* to the petticoat, that delicate subject has been held in too great reverence to be made the topic of newspaper discussion. Whether it has been owing to refinement of feeling, or a lack of gallantry, that the petticoat has been held in sacred reserve, we will not pretend to decide, but suddenly it has been dragged ruthlessly before the public gaze again, and, we wish we could add, with as much gallantry and easy grace as were displayed by jovial DICK STEELE when he handled the subject.

Our countrywoman, the lady of Sir GORE OUSELEY, at Washington, has been the cause of this disturbance. She has startled the politicians at our national capital, and "fluttered the Volscians" of the pave generally by displaying a crimson petticoat as she walked the streets, of course not intentionally, but by that graceful and fascinating lifting of the robe which vain Frenchmen have imagined no lady can ever do properly anywhere out of Paris. The little bit of red displayed in this manner has had the effect upon the masculine public which that fiery color is supposed to produce upon the passions of an excited bull. The red petticoat has become the current theme of conversation, and Broadway, ere long, will probably have a fiery streak running along the pavement, as though a procession of cardinals were going past in full sacerdotal costume.

Well, we must yield to the dominant fashion, whether it be a red petticoat or a green umbrella, but we should say that a softer and milder tint would be more becoming for Summer, let the case be as it may in Winter. We have an indistinct recollection of having once enjoyed a transient glimpse of an embroidered petticoat of snowy whiteness, which we caught an involuntary sight of as a stately lady displayed one day as she lifted her brocaded robe in stepping across Broadway, to prevent the hem of her dress from coming in contact with the muddy pavement. We have not the boldness to oppose our humble opinion to a newly introduced fashion, but we will venture timidly to intimate that the snowy purity of dimity or muslin is much more likely to make a lasting impression on the masculine heart than the most brilliant scarlet that ever hung about a feminine ankle.

But it is said that Queen VICTORIA wore the red petticoat when she was last at her palace of Balmoral in the Highlands. Of course that settles this matter, and we have not another word to say on the subject. If the Queen wore the crimson jupe in Scotland, what better reason could be desired as an apology for our ladies wearing it in Broadway?

Laura Keene's Theatre.

"The Lighthouse," a play which has excited the British literary world to an inordinate degree, was produced at this theatre last night. It is from the pen of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, the author of the "Dead Secret," and a prolific contributor to *Household Words* and other English periodicals. This is, we believe, Mr. COLLINS' first effort in a dramatic way, and was made for Mr. DICKENS' private theatrical entertainments—that gentleman, be it known, having a very excellent little theatre attached to his house. On the occasion of its production, Mr. DICKENS played the principal character, and those critics who were blessed with the *entrée* to Tavistock House spoke highly of the impersonation. A great deal of public curiosity was the natural consequence, and even the Queen expressed a desire to see the piece, inviting Mr. DICKENS and his literary associates to Windsor Castle, for the purpose of having it performed there. Mr. DICKENS replied to this gracious command that inasmuch as the ladies who appeared in the piece were not professional ladies, but relatives of his own, it was important that they should be received as guests, and not kept at arm's-length as actresses. This was, of course, impossible, and one of the numerous slicks in waiting communicated to Mr. DICKENS that it was contrary to Court etiquette to recognize any ladies as friends of the Queen who had not previously gone through the ceremony of presentation, which explanation, it is presumed, saved the country from immediate ruin—deprived the Queen of an innocent pleasure—supplied Mr DICKENS with a laugh, and furnished a topic for some American papers, in which one VICTORIA by name suffered in disparaging comparison with Mr. DICKENS, and in which Court etiquette generally was held up to very unjust and very foolish ridicule. At the desire of the Queen the piece was subsequently produced at the Olympic Theatre, and, played by regular players, achieved a success. It was also played in the principal cities by the Literary Amateurs, in aid of the Jerrold Fund, and contributed largely to the prosperous issue of that charitable undertaking.

With this pedigree of the work we will proceed to a consideration of its merits. The scene is laid in the Eddystone Lighthouse—a structure which rises out of the sea some ten miles from the mainland. An exact idea of the utter isolation of this building is of the first importance, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary lighthouses of the seaboard, which, as a general thing, are easily reached. To impress the mind clearly with the locality, a representation of the building, surrounded by boiling waves and furious surf, is exhibited during the performance of the overture. We then have a representation of the interior, and in this narrow shell all the action of the piece takes place. There is but little scope for the display of anything like dramatic construction, and but little is displayed. Mr. COLLINS' production has to be judged on different grounds. It is a novelty which boldly defies traditional art, and asks for independent consideration on its own merits. Clearly it is entitled to it, for in spite of the most unpromising dramatic conditions, the "Lighthouse" is a curiously impressive and interesting piece.

The story consumes a fair amount of red and blue fire—love and murder—but is subdued to safe bounds by remarkable simplicity of language,—a simplicity which occasionally amounts to heaviness. When the scene opens the occupants of the Lighthouse are in peril of starvation. Communication with the shore has been cut off for more than three weeks, provisions are out, and the storm still rages. *Aaron*, the elder keeper, has become delirious, and communicates to his son, *Martin*, the fact that some years previously he had assisted at the murder of a lady,—*Lady Grace*,—the name haunts him,—who sought the shelter of his roof. His implication in the affair was to the extent of helping the real murderer,—whose vengeance he feared,—to bear the body to the sea. The old man's remorse is terrible: the young man's grief overpowering. At this point a boat arrives from the shore, and the famished lighkeepers are relieved. Among the passengers is *Phœbe*, a peasant girl betrothed to *Martin*, and dearly loved by him. He cannot look upon her now; he feels that his touch—he, the son of a murderer,—is contamination.

The perplexity arising out of this new condition of things continues to the end of the act, where an alarm is given that a ship is on the rocks. A scene of bustle ensues: ropes are thrown out, and the best contrivances used for saving the passengers. *Old Aaron*, curious to know the name of the ship, engages the young eyes of *Phœbe* to scan the writing on her hull. She looks out between the flashes of lightning, and reads the words *Lady Grace*. *Aaron* is convulsed with horror, every one does something, and a good picture brings down the curtain.

In the second act *Lady Grace* makes her appearance. She has been rescued from the ship which bore her name, and we soon discover that she is the lady to whose supposed murder *Aaron* was an accomplice. The interview between the sailor and lady is one of abject fear on his part, and pity and forgiveness on hers. It is a scene of considerable power, and was the turning point of the play. At the first opportunity *Martin* demands an explanation from the lady, and the story is soon unraveled. *Lady Grace*, conveyed to the shore to be washed away by the sea, was picked up by a coasting vessel, carried to France, remained there and so forth until the event of the present shipwreck. Her life is now devoted to philanthropy, and she readily forgives the suffering *Aaron*. On the strength of this forgiveness, *Martin's* conscience recovers its former elasticity, and he makes *Phœbe* happy by conventionally putting his arm round her waist and saying something in a hoarse whisper which she seems to understand.

The "Light-house" is a literary curiosity, and will attract the intellectual classes. As an experiment, it does not deserve to be considered a success. The development of the story is slow and thoroughly stagy. It awakens no new emotions; appeals to no new sources of interest, and is utterly destitute of geniality. The effort of the author seems to have been to make a play out of materials which the regular dramatist would unquestionably repudiate. He has succeeded to a creditable degree, but the world will continue to move on its axis, without experiencing any evil result from Mr. COLLINS' attempted revolution in dramatic art. The piece has been excellently produced by Miss KEENE, and it is well acted. There is so much of a narrative character in the first act, however, that we would suggest to Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (who plays *Aaron* very artistically,) the actual necessity of infusing some rapidity, some frenzy, into the old man during his recital of the murder. Mr. BURNETT, in a character of less importance, played admirably. Miss KEENE, in a part which might be copied on your thumb-nail, played superbly. Miss THOMPSON and Mr. STODDART were also good—the gentleman inclining a little too much to the declamatory style. The piece, after dragging in the first act, gained strength in the second, and at the fall of the curtain, was a success. The scenery, by Mr. HAWTHORN, is from sketches furnished by the author, and is therefore reliable and good.

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—A party of sixty young women, forwarded by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, left in the 5 o'clock train on Wednesday evening by the Erie Railroad, for homes in Joliet, Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. There were over a hundred applicants for the Society's aid, but for want of funds only this number could be dispatched.

The New-York Times, Friday, January 22, 1858.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL CATASTROPE.

Defective Flues and Unsold red Pipes—Doubtful Whether the Tin Pipes were Double.

The Investigation Before Dr. Snell, Coroner.

Verdict of the Jury—Nobody to Blame.

The investigation as to the causes attending the destruction of Public School Building No. 14, Brooklyn, and the loss of six lives, was continued before Dr. SNELL, Coroner, and a Jury, at the City Hall, and concluded. The annexed is

THE TESTIMONY,

Samuel M. Main—I reside in Connecticut; business at No. 406 Broadway, New-York, in the employ of George Cannon for the sale of hot-air furnaces; put the furnaces in No. 14 last Fall about the 25th September; the specification did not call for a reinspection of the flues; examined the flues myself; about the 1st of September went to fix the pipes, to put soap stones around all of the registers in the wainscoting walls; the registers in the floor were surrounded with soap-stone; in my examination, came across a row of pipes leading from the furnace to one of the rooms on the second floor which came in contact with a beam; it was the second room from the extremity of the building on Concord-street; found in some places that the pipes lay close to the wood-work, and but few more than half an inch from it; where the wood-work came very near to the tin pipes the ends of the lath and posts were covered with tin; in the joints of the pipes there was no tin—nothing but plaster; in some cases where the flues passed up through the floors the pipes were close to the wood-work; should think that in most of the cases the tin pipes came close to the wood; the space between the tin and the wood was from 1½ inches maximum to no space at all; we tinned these exposed ends of wood, and cut off from a beam in the floor above the basement, where we put in the furnaces, nearly two inches to make a proper space between it and the tin pipes; it is possible, I should judge, that in cases where the pipes come in proximity with wood, even where the wood was covered with tin, ignition may occur, though I never knew a fire to occur where we could prove it to arise from this cause; the registers were not so arranged as to allow a circulation of cool air between the pipe passing through the floor and the beam, or in other words, there was around the pipe a space where there was a quantity of hot air constantly; should not think that would cause ignition to the surrounding wood-work; there were only two registers arranged in this manner in the floor in the whole building; all the pipes from the furnaces came up in the partitions for the sliding down between the class rooms; the pipes ran up in the plastered walls; closing all of the registers suddenly has a tendency to concentrate a great amount of heat in the flues; that the pipe may thus become very hot; don't think that even in such a case the hot air could be made hot enough to set the wood on fire, when the pipes are double and properly secured; was directed by Mr. Harris to make the building entirely safe; when I found the flues in this condition, I was shown indisputable evidence that there had been a fire there before; Mr. Baker showed me pieces of lath that were almost charred; I supposed the pipes were double all through the building; I brought over Mr. Simpson and he convinced me that the pipes were not double; went to Mr. Harris and told him the job would be a very difficult one; one end of each of the several pipes had been clipped off at the side to make them slip together easy, and in some cases the two ends of the pipe did not come together far enough to cover up the slits made by these cuts; told him (Mr. Harris) that the pipes were not safe, but that I could not get at all of them to make them safe, except by cutting away and running up a pipe inside of this other one; he showed that this could not be done, and then told me to do the best I could; I told Mr. Baker what to do and was there several times to see how he got along; subsequently I examined to estimate for the furnaces, and then found that the lath was against the tin pipe in several places, and nothing between; Mr. Harris thought that if the pipe was all made tight below, it would be safe; I had no authority to cut away, and did not do it at all the pipes; when we put in the soap stone we found the laths coming directly against the pipe; I could not see the pipes up in the ceiling; Mr. Sales I think put up the pipes originally; Mr. Harris directed me to cut away the beams wherever there was any danger; could not tell whether there was any hugging of the pipes in the ceilings between the floors; I supposed the lath must have come very close, as the space between the lath was only 6 inches and the pipes were about 5 inches, so that there could not have been more than half an inch space on each side if the pipe were double.

John Stimpson, sworn—I am the person spoken of by last witness, as the one who fixed the pipes: I examined all the registers and the work; I saw a place where the flue formed an angle through the floor; found a contraction of the pipe where it hugged the wood-work in front: it was close up there, no space at all; found nails had been driven through the pipe from outside; we extended the pipe up four feet; Benjamin Burns was the man who did the work; I cannot say that the wood-work was cut away there; directed Burns to do so, and have good reason to believe it was done.

Robert McMahon, sworn—Two or three days before the fire saw that one of the main leading pipes that came from the furnace in Navy-street was without any solder some 15 or 20 feet from the furnace, and as far up as I could see; considerable heat came through these holes in the pipe; I could not get this part of my knife between the pipe and beam; did not observe that the beam was burned; this was right under the first flooring over the play-ground; did not examine all the pipe; there were three or four holes all along in spots—in some places half an inch in size at the joints, for four or five joints; the pipe runs along under the floor; think some of these large holes were about three inches from the wood, under the floor; spoke of this to E. Smith's engineer, and told him I thought he ought to take his child home; went up into the school, and asked for the head teacher, but did not see him; that was the first I ever knew of there being any danger in the place; I went into the building, as I understood the head teacher wanted a man to take care of the furnaces.

John Carpenter, sworn—Was in the building about ten minutes after the cry of fire; went into on Concord-street; found much smoke; there were no children there then; went into a small room at the right up stairs and cut a piece out, about ten feet from the landings; cut there because I saw fire coming out; there was no hole burnt through; the fire was all along up the skirting; saw others there, but no teachers; went right down stairs and saw fire right under the same place in the basement, coming through the floor; cannot say that there was a flue near the fire; I know there was a heater in that corner, but I don't know just where it was.

Charles W. Wolcott, sworn—Is Principal of Public School No. 14; had charge of the furnaces; I employed Joseph H. Sturgis to attend the furnaces: did not see the furnaces that day; don't know that I have had any great reason to fear fires; I at one time thought I had, and went to see Mr. Harris relative to the chimney, which is in the Hall on Concord-street, most remote from Navy-street; this was before the holidays; I supposed there was lath there, but when Mr. Harris told me that it was all brick, I had no further fears: I became Principal June 16, 1856; there was a lack of heat in every room last year—more suffering from cold on the first floor than on the upper floor; think it was because the furnaces did not generate heat enough; never thought it was caused by any defect of the pipe.

Mr. Mann, recalled—The pipes were all alike; a separate pipe for each register; the pipes, with the exception of one angle, were 5 by 14 or 5 by 16, I am not certain which.

Mr. Wolcott, resumed—Don't know whether the registers were closed or not; they were closed in the room I was in; it was a very mild day; we had our windows open more or less all day; Miss Farmer, my assistant; went to the basement with a class to recite, and hearing an unusual noise, opened the door of the room where I was, (on the upper floor,) to check them, and then discovered the smoke in the hall, and heard the screams of the children; did not then discover the origin of the fire; made no effort to that end, but paid my whole attention to getting the children out; I started down the building to see if the children were all away from the fire; told the teachers to take the children out of the visitors' door, corner of Concord and Navy streets; the fire bursting out in one of the rooms caused the panic; there was more panic where the fire was than at the other end of the building; think most of the children from the Concord street end went out at the main entrance; went to the Navy-street stairway; when I reached there, the children were down there; none tumbled after I got there; suppose that one of the small children fell, which caused others to fall; I think it is a mistake that any one outside prevented the children from getting out by attempting to rush up after their own children; saw two men below attempting to pull a boy out; they could not do it, and I at once commenced pulling boys from the top and passing them over to men below; I was badly crushed myself, so that for a time I thought that I should not be able to do anything the pressure was so great; knew that some of the teachers were at work; do not know of any who ran away in a panic; passed Miss Voorhies and Miss Matlock out of the windows, and I went to see if there were any more children in the building; think there were 100 on the stairway and landing; don't think that more than a dozen of them were down; think I passed as many as 150 children over the bannister, and not more than two or three were lying down; think I was the last person in the building; there was no trouble from smoke in that hallway until after the children had been removed; when I went back to examine the room the smoke was so dense on the Concord-street side that I could not see at all; don't believe a dead child was found in the room near the corner on Navy-street side.

Miss Sarah W. Voorhies, sworn—The fire was first seen between rooms B and C in the partition; these are the second and third rooms from the Concord-street end; the fire was immediately above the register, about two feet from the floor; there has been some talk about the danger from fire; I called the attention of Mr. Wolcott, and the matter was remedied; I have charge of the Primary Department; the register in my room, (E,) junction of Concord and Navy streets, was open, I think; don't know how the registers were in the other rooms; was in my room when Miss Rutherford came to my room, and a child behind her cried out fire; told Miss R. to dismiss the school as quietly as possible, and went back to my room; at this time the boys in the next room to mine became confused; I told my class to get their things, and all but one or two went out of the visitors' entrance; the smoke was then coming through the crevices where the teachers hang their cloaks; found some of the boys along the Navy-street entrance, and saw Mr. Wolcott, who said, "Don't send any more boys here;" there was smoke in several of rooms then; Miss Anable and myself then commenced helping the boys out of the windows; Miss Matlock was assisting Mr. Wolcott; I left the building by the window opposite room B, on Navy street; saw no one lying dead on the floor in any of these rooms; but a very short time elapsed before the building was cleared; think there was smoke enough in room D to suffocate a person; it takes five minutes and sometimes ten minutes for the scholars to get out of the building after the schools are dismissed.

Miss Mary Matlock, sworn—I was in the primary department, and had charge of class E; I was in my room when a little girl came up from the Concord-street side, to ask for her brother, and said that the building was on fire; all of the scholars in my room gave a shriek and rushed for the hall; a large boy told me that all of the scholars were gone out of room A.; picked up five or six children on this floor and stood them on their feet; went to the window and put one boy out, and another jumped out; Mr. Wolcott then passed me and told me to send them towards the main entrance; I think there were about two dozen children started for the main entrance, and some firemen sent them back; subsequently examined my room thoroughly, and there were no children there; the register in my room was open in the afternoon.

Miss Malvina Sherman, sworn—I was in room C, third floor; the register in my room was closed during the afternoon: the children saw the fire before I did in the partition between mine and Miss Rutherford's room; got my children ready and marched them out the main entrance; went back and saw one of the girls there packing her books; led her out and told her to go home; did not suffer from smoke; discovered no unusual heat in the room.

Miss Harriett M. Anable, sworn—Have charge of Class D, on Concord-street; have 43 scholars on register; the register was open; never had occasion to close it; Miss Forrest pushed open the folding door and saw that something unusual had happened; the children took the alarm, and I at once dismissed two classes and passed them through the main entrance.

Miss Jane A. Wright, sworn—In Class A, Grammar Department, third story, forty-six scholars; my register was closed; I passed out my class through the main entrance, and tried to get back, but could not.

Miss Ann A. Warner, sworn—In charge of class Primary B of girls, thirty-nine scholars: discovered smoke in my room before the alarm of fire—about a minute; my register was closed; heard no alarm of fire, but saw smoke and heard others going out, and I dismissed my class; the class at first all stood up; I told them to remain quiet; remained in the building until all the girls were discharged; tried but could not get back again.

Clarence Hedge, sworn—I am a tinman and furnace setter; have had experience as a furnace setter for twenty-five or thirty years; if all the registers were closed the air in the pipes would become as hot as an oven; a vertical pipe would grow hotter when the register is closed, and a horizontal one will grow colder usually; at the angle before referred to in the pipe, if it was hot enough to melt the solder, it would be likely to set the wood on fire.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, Coroner SNELL stated, that he had a number of other witnesses if the Jury desired to hear their testimony, but did not know that they could testify to anything more than what had already been laid before them.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied, and thought it not necessary to continue the investigation longer.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned with the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury in the above cases, find that the deceased, HENRY C. SMITH, HENRY LE BLANC and STEPHEN BLOOMFIELD, came to their death from suffocation, by being crowded upon and crushed on a platform of the stairs leading from the Navy-street entrance of Public School No. 14, city of Brooklyn, by boys crowding upon them and crushing them in the excitement, on the 20th day of January inst.

The Jury recommend that school buildings be erected of only one story high, instead of two or more, and the entrances be made wider and more convenient, and not have so many scholars confined in one building.

We further find that the fire was caused by a faulty construction of the hot-air pipes leading from the furnaces with reference to their position relative to the wood work; and we would recommend that in future more care be taken in the construction of these heaters, and that double tin pipes be used instead of single tin pipes.

We also entirely exonerate the Principal of the School, and the Assistants engaged under him, from all blame in reference to the origin or spread of the fire, but that they behaved nobly throughout the whole excitement, and endeavored, with all the means at their command, to conduct the children out of the building safely.

We earnestly commend the course taken by Coroner ISAAC R. SNELL in giving this case a thorough investigation, such as the circumstances of the case demanded.

Nicholas Amerman, James C. Gillen,
John Murray, John B. Tilton,
W. A. Kennedy, Willet Baldwin,
Richard L. Rogers, Zaccheus Maples,
Abraham Amerman, Alfred Horton.
James Miller.

Serious Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CORNING, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1858.

A serious accident occurred to the night Express bound west on the New-York and Erie Railroad at 7 o'clock this morning. The train had passed the bridge over the Chemung River, two and a half miles below this place, and when about fifty rods therefrom, while moving at a moderate speed around a curve, it encountered a point where the flood which inundated this valley last December had washed away an embankment eight feet high and which had been replaced by temporary trestle work. Owing to some neglect, (culpable, no doubt,) this point was left in a very unsafe condition. The track had sunken considerably below the regular grades, and the inside rail of the curve—always the lowest—was still farther depressed by the heavily laden train passing over a yielding formation.

The engine and baggage car passed the point in safety; and it is supposed that the heavy pressure of the engine against the depressed rail broke it, by which the train was thrown from the track. Four passenger cars well filled were dragged some distance over the ties or frozen ground, and then were thrown with great violence on their side, when a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. None but those who have witnessed such accidents can imagine the reality. Fragments of broken seats, blinds, windows, doors, baggage and passengers were thrown in heaps together. But most providentially none were seriously injured, and few received the slightest scratch or bruise.

The morning was intensely cold, but the engine proceeded immediately to this place for cars, and the frightened passengers were soon brought in to relate their "hair-breadth escape."

The train, with the exception of the engine and baggage cars, is a complete wreck, lying high and dry several feet from the track.

While viewing "the ruins" this morning, we were struck with a little piece of precaution which is taken on many roads to have car stoves properly secured. In this case, the firm bands of iron which confine the stoves to the floor, effectually held them in place; and those severe burns and fires which too often result from want of this precaution to passengers and cars, effectually prevented.

Last of the St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH GIVEN INTO THE CUSTODY OF HIS SISTER.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday evening.

This morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges ALLISON and THOMPSON, Mr. THAYER and Mr BROWN, counsel of THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, who was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of RICHARD CARTER, called the attention of the Court to the petition of Miss MARY E. SMITH, which was filed in open Court on last Tuesday, and cited the act of Assembly of 1836, the 62d section, which says: "In every case in which it shall be given in evidence upon the trial of any person with any crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and such person shall be acquitted, the Jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether such person was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity." Mr. THAYER proceeded to state to the Court that under the verdict in this case they had power to commit him to the custody of his friends or to the State Lunatic Asylum. Mr. THAYER then proceeded, under the direction of the Court, to examine Dr. KLAPP, physician of the prison, who testified to having attended Mr. SMITH from the day of his confinement up to the present time; he thought his condition now was better than it was before the verdict was rendered in this case; that to restore his mind to its equilibrium, he should be placed in the custody of his sister, who says "she will bestow her whole life to him." To confine SMITH would only be an increased injury to his mind and body, and to take him to a Lunatic Asylum would be pernicious to him there was no hallucination in him when I saw him yesterday after the verdict; he said he was determined to obtain a divorce; I never heard SMITH use a threat towards his wife; he appeared to be repugnant in his manner when speaking of his wife.

HENRY C. TOWNSEND was now examined to show the condition of the mind of Mr. SMITH. He said, as soon as the verdict had been rendered, he, SMITH, appeared more calm and collected, and wished me to proceed and get a divorce for him in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; when I told him of a notice being necessary to be given to his wife, he said, "Good-bye poor woman," and added, "her father has been my best friend before and since the trial." I last night saw the prisoner's wife, and she said she was perfectly satisfied with his obtaining a divorce; she seemed deeply affected, and said she would go with her father to Wilkesbarre and stay there; I think he would be better with his sister, and I understand she will take care of him; I saw no indications of insanity last evening.

Miss MARY E. SMITH was called and testified as follows: I think my brother TOM has no ill feeling towards his wife; he said to me yesterday he would never hurt or injure her; he pities her for the faults of an erring woman; I do not think he will commit any offence against the laws now; if you give him to me I will take him to New-Castle County, Delaware, where he will be free from excitement, and I will devote my whole life to him.

Mr. MANN acquesed in the remarks of Messrs. THAYER and BROWN, and made quite a feeling speech.

Judge ALLISON remarked that under the evidence that had been submitted to the jury, he fully coincided with the verdict. He paid the sister of the prisoner a very high compliment and also the friends who had gathered around SMITH in his hour of need. He thought from the testimony elicited this morning that he did not design injury to his unfortunate wife, and therefore would admit the prisoner to bail.

Judge LUDLOW concurred in the general remarks made by Judge ALLISON, but differed from him in regard to the construction of the Act of 1845.

The Court then gave the custody of T. W. SMITH to his sister, under security in the sum of $5,000, which was promptly entered by JOHN F. KERN, Esq., of the firm of MYERS, CLAGHORN & Co. The prisoner was then discharged.

Upon going out of the dock he was greeted most cordially by his numerous friends, who again thronged the Court-room. The sister, in giving her testimony, evinced more feeling than she has hitherto exhibited. When uttering the expression, "I will take care of him," her whole soul seemed dedicated to the service of her unhappy brother. Such an instance of genuine affection we have rarely seen exhibited.

After SMITH was released, his sister conversationally addressed Mr. BROWN, thanking him in the most grateful and eloquent manner for his unwearied services in behalf of her brother. Mr. BROWN received this tribute of gratitude with characteristic ease and grace, and replied that he had performed only his duty, but that she had done more than the rest—her patience, anxiety and fidelity have not their parallel in history.

A great crowd was gathered outside the building, and Smith and his sister were greeted with hearty cheers when they emerged from the Court house.

Paris Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

We have not yet arrived at the cold season, when fur becomes absolutely necessary; but we already observe that it is much used as a trimming for *basquines, paletots,* &c.; and certainly nothing can have a more elegant appearance than a handsome *pardessus* of velvet, ornamented with this material. The *basquine* is made shorter than those of *taffetas* worn in the Autumn. Even the *burnous* is sometimes trimmed with fur.

Muffs are very small, and with them is worn a fur *berthe* reaching half-way down the back. It is gracefully hollowed at front, enlarging towards the ends, which reach a little below the waist.

The *burnous* are very fashionable for morning dress: and as they are then worn chiefly for utility, dark colors are preferred. Those worn for the theatre, and on other occasions in the evening, are, on the contrary, made in brighter colors—sometimes entirely white.

The real *Algérien* pattern is very pretty when the satin stripes are surrounded by a fine gold thread; some have a white ground with bright colored stripes. For the same purpose, a Spanish mantilla is often adopted: it is generally made of black lace, trimmed with *ruches* of satin ribbon or lace. We have seen one of sky-blue *cachemire*, with seams on the shoulders. The front ends were pointed like a shawl. A frill of black lace surrounded it, while a second row of lace placed flat served as a heading for the frill. Another trimming to match formed a second point, and round the throat was a full black lace hood. The elegant caprice is not wanting either in good taste or originality. For walking or visiting, the *burnous* is often made either of black velvet or satin, braided or embroidered in black beads. Some have very wide sleeves, arranged in large plaits at the top, and hanging loose and open at the bottom. A small *pélerine* in the form of a *berthe* replaces the hood. This is rather a mantle than a *burnous*.

Velvet mantles trimmed with lace, and embroidered as before noticed, are also cut in the shape of a shawl, with seams on the shoulders, and sometimes another down the back. For these there is a new trimming, called *point de Venise*, of *passementerie*, which has a very good effect.

Warm shawls are always worn at this season. The heavy tartans are often replaced (having become common) by thick tissues of wool, very light and soft, having the appearance of knitting. They are generally gray, or black and white in checks; some are of spotted long-wool, edged with stripes of bright colors, resembling *chenille*; white others are really *chenille*, with deep fringes of the same material.

Dresses with plain skirts are very seldom seen. Flounces, double skirts, and *quilles* are equally in favor. We have seen some *taffetas* dresses with double skirts, the lower one simply trimmed with narrow velvet, and on the upper one *quilles* of luzenge patterns, formed of narrow velvets or ribbons, terminated by floating ends half way over the lower skirt.

Taffetas, Pekin satins, and *droguets*, are worn for *demi toilette*; white velvets, satins, stamped velvets, and fancy plushes, are reserved for full dress. Black *taffetas* is frequently ornamented with colored velvets and bright ribbons. Plaid trimmings are also adopted.

Among the great varieties of ornaments now used, the *brandebourg* is an especial favorite. It is made either in cords or plaits, terminated by hanging tassels.

Open net-work *chenille* is very much employed for trimming dresses.

There is but little variation in the shape of sleeves. Large open sleeves and the double bell-shape are very generally accompanied by a jockey. The Venetian sleeve, cut up in front, is in great favor for full dress; it is lined with white satin, and trimmed round the inner edge by a white satin *ruche*. In the trimming of the outer edge, jet and beads form a considerable portion, especially when the dress is black. Under-sleeves are made fuller and larger than ever. That most suitable to be worn under the Venetian sleeves is composed of two or three puffs, terminating about the elbow with two frills.

A tight, wadded under-sleeve is sometimes worn with walking dresses. Clear muslin sleeve, drawn full at the seam, are very general. The seam is covered by a puffing, with a ribbon run in, or by an embroidered insertion, trimmed with lace.

Simple *draperie* low bodies are much worn, while, on the other hand, some are most profusely ornamented. On the top is placed a *bouillon*, then a small *ruche* the color of the dress, in satin or in *taffetas*: sometimes a *passementerie* or plait of *chenille*. A wreath of very small flowers placed round the top of the body of a light ball dress has a very elegant appearance.

Pointed capes and *mantelets Lama* will be much worn by these ladies who do not dance, or for *toilette* at the theatre or concert.

Bonnets, although still small, are brought more forward on the head, in the Mary Stuart style. Many bonnets are made with the fronts of plain or terry velvet, of a different color to the rest of the bonnet; for instance, a *groseille* velvet crown and white velvet front, or a black velvet, crown with front of primrose, Prussian blue, or *ponceau*. Bonnets in this style are frequently trimmed with a *resille* of feathers, carried across the front. It is formed of three or four rows of feathers knotted together, ending in a brioche which falls beyond the edge of the bonnet. This trimming is often replaced by one formed with very narrow velvet placed in checks. Sometimes the crowns are made soft, and trimmed in the same way. The curtains are worn rather narrow, rounded and falling gracefully on the neck. Velvet strings, trimmed with narrow plaid fringe, are much worn, particularly when the bonnet is trimmed with a plaid *fanchon* or scarf. Some bonnets are trimmed with two scarfs falling in unequal lengths on the side, and trimmed with a very soft Scotch fringe. A beautiful bunch of velvet flowers is placed on the other.

THE PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Some of our thin-skinned Canadian cotemporaries have taken Mr. CAMPBELL'S resolution, recently offered in the House, in serious earnestness. The Toronto *Colonist* is very much excited on the subject, and relieves itself thus:

"Commend us to American Free-Soilers for matchless impudence! And commend us especially to Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, for the effrontery with which an opponent of WALKER'S Central American forays, himself proposes to filibuster northward on a wholesale scale! The telegraph tells an almost unintelligible tale of Mr. CAMPBELL'S effort in Congress yesterday. We gather, however, that he proposes to counterbalance Southern extension by the purchase of Canada and the other British North American possessions; and that, supposing the poor Provincialists ready to submit to the bargain and sale without a murmur, he promises graciously to admit them to a share in the squabbles at Washington. The mails, probably, will enlighten us upon the subject in a day or two. Meanwhile, we leave our readers to cogitate upon the modesty of this Mr. CAMPBELL, and the territorial abstemiousness of his rabid Free-Soil compatriots. For ourselves we must say, that if our fate, individually, be to be swallowed, boa-constrictor fashion, we prefer to pass into the gullet of a Southern gentleman, rather than that of an Ohio lawyer."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 23.

I.—POETRY—Sixty New-Year's Days Ago.
II.—LITERARY—The Legend of My Native Town.
III.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
IV.—TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN—Destruction of Public School No. 14, and Loss of Six Lives.
V.—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON—Full Report of Proceedings.
VI.—ROMANCE OF LOVE—An Elopement Case in New-York.
VII.—THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER TRIAL—Acquittal of Thos. W. Smith.
VIII.—NICARAGUA—The Yrisarri Correspondence.
IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS—The Business before Congress, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK—John P. Hale's Speech on Kansas.
XI.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Abstracts.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
XIII.—THE UTAH ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS.
XIV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Indian Mutiny—Commercial Intelligence.
XV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
XVI.—CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
XVII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY—Specie in the New-York Banks over $30 000,000.
XVIII.—NEWS FROM KANSAS—The Election.
XIX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
XXI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Carefully prepared for this paper—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Farmers' Club of the American Institute.
XXII—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Mormons—A Southern Confederacy—Prospects of the English Ministry—Kansas Matters—The Murderers in the Tombs—Public Corruption, &c., &c.
XXIII—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.
XXIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Eight Copies, one year, for..... 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 8 3 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,** and HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA, For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Firemen's Ball.**—Ladies if you wish for this splendid affair, White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, you will find them in great variety at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye,** only 4 shillings a box, black or brown; best in use. No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent for the hair; also, Florella, a beautiful hair tonic, only 2 and 4 shillings a bottle. Inimitable hair cutting, &c.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, GEO. T. BARNARD, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and ANNA B., daughter of Henry J. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of this City.

WILLIAMS—FOOTE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, of Mystic, Conn., to CAROLINE E. FOOTE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

HUMES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, WILLIAM COLHOUN, son of William and Margaret Humes aged 2 years and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at the o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 222 Fast 51 st.

THORN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan 21, WM. H. THORN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Church, without further invitation.

JACACKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, suddenly, Mr. BENJAMIN JACACKS, aged 45 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of E. Pluribus Unum Chapter No. 43, O. of U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 167 West 16th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH JENKINS, aged 42 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 22, from the residence of her brother, Alfred Jenkins, No. 2 Willet st. Her remains will be taken to Rudson for interment.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mr. ISAAC MERRITT, aged 47 years.

His friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 372 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

WARD.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. James H. Ward, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, DANIEL FLEET, aged 77 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

10,000 IN USE.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Luatrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Barèges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Barctz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mouss. de Laines all qualities.
PRINTED BAREGES.
Barége Robes à Volants and a Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in Chintz colors.
Veil Barégee and Grenadines, a full assortment of a celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"Bajon" Paris Kid Gloves.
"Bischoff's" "Semper Idem."
"Imperial" and "Castle" Gros de Rhines.
M. Rubinacci's Sewings.
Varita'e Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
Bilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

HOG! HOG! HOG! HOG!
A hog four years old weighing nearly 1,000 pounds will be on exhibition at No. 4 Fulton Market at 10 o'clock today. Dealers in pork and others are respectfully invited to attend.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 335 Broadway.

THIRD EDITION.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, Vice-President of the United States, &c. By JAMES PARTON, with Portraits on Steel and Wood Cuts. Price $1 75 in plain cloth; half calf, $2 75; full calf, $3 50.

This book is exciting more attention, is more talked of in literary circles, than any recent issue of the Press. The life of Aaron Burr was full of exciting incident, illustrating the extremes of wealth and station, poverty and disgrace. The story of this life is told by Mr. PARTON in a masterly manner, so that in the language of the Boston *Traveller*, "author and subject combine to make the reader captive." Perhaps a more fascinating biography has not yet been written than this of the great filibuster as well as most remarkable man America has produced. The third edition is ready to-day, to which is added a carefully prepared verbal index. The fourth edition is in press.

OTHER WORKS OF MR. PARTON.
THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, From Chaucer to Saxe. Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Translations, including all the most celebrated comic poems from the anti-Jacobin, Rejected Addresses, Ingoldsby Legends, Cruikshank's Omnibus, Bentley, Blackwood and Punch. With a collection of more than 200 Epigrams, and the choicest humorous poetry of Peter Pindar, Cowper, Thackeray, Praed, Swift, Scott, Holmes, "Anon," Gay, Burns, Southey, Saxe, Hood, Prior, Coleridge, Byron, Moore, Dowell, &c. With notes explanatory and biographical. By JAS. PARTON. 12mo, 600 pp. Cloth, $1 50; full gilt and gilt edges, $2 25.

From the Home Journal.
The book is one of rare merit; one of pleasure, and not grief; one of cultivation, and not weakness; one of truth, and not folly; one which we will love to peruse at home, abroad, or anywhere—in the town or country, in the house or in the field, in the Winter or in the Summer.

LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY. Editor of New-York *Tribune*. By JAMES PARTON. 12mo, 442 pp. Illustrated. Price $1 25.

Over thirty thousand copies of this work have already been sold. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st., New

EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

The Village of Edfou—Aground—The Old Governor Again—Scene in the Temple—Silence—Ebony Statues.

EDFOU, September.

We were aground two miles above Edfou in the early morning. It was a bright morning. What is the need of saying that when every morning of all the months that I was in Egypt was equally bright and clear and magnificent? Such skies and atmosphere no country in the world can produce. The air was hourly like wine, but there was no intoxication in breathing it. It was like that delicate white wine of Switzerland that gladdens and never needs repentance. Close astern of us was the boat of the Americans we had met at Philæ, which had plumped on the same sand-bar that we were on, and lay till the sun was coming over the hills, when we both worked off, and in a few moments came to the shore at Edfou.

I think I described my visit to the village and temple on my way up the river, and the old Governor whose passion for brandy was so decided. I anticipated a visit from him, nor was I disappointed. We heard that he was coming before we had finished breakfast, and JACQUES and myself instantly seized our guns and vanished along the shore, so that on his arrival we were reported absent, and in a few minutes he vacated, and on a given signal we returned.

Pigeons abounded in the neighborhood, and we shot three or four dozen while the old fellow was at the boat.

The wild pigeon of Egypt is very much the same thing with our common blue tame pigeon at home. They inhabit the rocks on the hillsides and make descents in flocks of hundreds upon the corn-fields. The villagers erect over their mud-houses a sort of tower, building it entirely of earthen jars laid on the side, and plastered with mud. Thus a tower will contain several hundred of these, and afford room for as many pigeon nests or boxes. Into these the wild pigeons venture and become gradually domesticated, the first comers inviting their friends and increasing their company. Obviously, there would be created in America a certain sort of property-right in these domesticated animals, but the strict law of *fere naturæ* prevails in Egypt as with us, and no man claims any special right in the inhabitants of his pigeon boxes, except when they are in the boxes. Nevertheless, it is not proper or courteous for travelers to shoot pigeons in the villages. It is only on the open fields that it is regarded as proper, and here the inhabitants are glad enough to have them shot. They descend in clouds on the doura (corn) fields, and eat enormous quantities of the grain, and the boys, who are stationed in the plantations to scare them off have sometimes as much work as they can attend to in keeping them from one side of the fields while they settle in thousands on the other side.

Shooting becomes an actual labor, and after a very few days we gave up shooting pigeons entirely, except for the purposes of our table, and once in a while for the crew, who were exceedingly well satisfied with them by way of addition to their usual meagre fare of sour bread.

But Edfou is particularly well known to sporting travelers for the large numbers of water fowl which abound in its neighborhood. Back of the village, to the westward and northward, are extensive flats which are overflowed by the high Nile, and which retain the water on the fall of the river so as to leave a sort of swampy lake abounding in every variety of water-fowl, duck, teal and geese. It might be interesting to American sportsmen to give a description of the game of the Nile, but others of your readers might not have the patience to read it, and I forbear. Every variety of duck that I have found in North America I have also found on the Nile, and many others that I have never seen before. Most of them are excellent for the table, but there is a lack of flavor, a *tastelessness*, if I may be allowed to manufacture the word, which I observed in almost everything (mutton excepted) in Egypt. The mutton, as I think I have before remarked, has decided taste, and it is not very agreeable either.

But I was at Edfou. We made a gay party in the old temple. Certainly no scene can be more strange and picturesque than is presented by a group of travelers, ladies and gentlemen, in an ancient temple of Egypt. The grand and mighty past is around, and the sorrowful present stands before it to be judged by a strangely dressed party of foreigners who look from one to the other, feeling that they have nothing in common with either no descent to claim from the one, nor relationship with the other. It is difficult in rapid traveling, to believe that "God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." It is hard to believe that the streams which leap so brightly across tha rosy cheek of the beautiful American, are the same that course so sluggishly under the brown skin of the degraded Turk. But human passions, suffering and joy, teach us that we are the same. Life is different, but death is the same, and the last hath marvelous similitudes that leave no room for doubt that Abyssinian and Caucasian are of the same mould and clay.

We sat in the great court, selecting the shaded side, under the columns, and silently gazed on the remains of old grandeur. The sunshine fell with a quiet that was indiscribable, into the centre of the great temple, and our feet threw up the dust glittering in its rays at the slightest motion, and when we ceased to speak there was a silence on all things more deep and profound even than in the cavernous tombs of the Kings. For in the bowels of the earth, in darkness and gloom, one expects silence, and it is not strange, but in sunshine and light, in halls where processions of royal magnificence were accustomed to march, and where Priests and Princes once chaunted triumphal songs in praise of Men and Gods—in such a spot silence is solemn, even to terror.

We were not alone in our silence. All along the top of the inclosing wall of the Court, 30 feet above us, stood ebony statues, sharply relieved against the sky, and motionless as marble, nor did they speak or stir until suddenly, as an owl, scared out of his darkness by some intruslon, flew blindly across the court, I threw up my gun and shot at him, when, with a sudden yelp of terror, vanished the statues, and the silence was again as profound as before.

We sat on fallen stones carved with the names of ancient Kings. We looked into each other's faces and wondered that we were there,—wondered that this mighty ruin was there, and asked each other and ourselves, if, after all, this was not but one of the illusions of dreams. The crowd of pilgrims pressing near at the great doorway of the temple, was evidence of the reality of the scene, and their shouts and vociferous demands for backsheesh were quite sufficiently convincing that we were among men and beggars. It was as much as ABDALLAH, one of our men, could do to guard the doorway which we had ordered him to keep against intrusion; and the stillness of the scene being broken, we now proceeded to examine the temple and to penetrate its various chambers.

Historical Chronology.

COMPILED BY M. P. COX.

A. D. 1—1857.—Wars of the Roses wage between these dates, and ended by the defeat of the Russians at the Battle of the Boyne, at the Ratification at Rouen of the Peace of Amiens.

A. D. 925.—Accession of the Good Queen MARY upon the decollation of King JAMES the First.

A. D. 1001.—Final Defeat of the Roundheads at the Battle of Austerlitz.

A. D. 1196.—Drowning of the Duke of CLARENCE by his butler, Malmsey.

A. D. 1586.—Restoration of King CHARLES the Third after the Defeat of JOAN of Arc at the Battle of Marengo.

A. D. 1777.—Discovery of America by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, in company with Admiral DRAKE and Captain T. P. COOKE.

A. D. 1799.—Spanish Armada towed into Ramsgate Harbor, by Lord Alexander Columbus, after the Battle of Culloden.

A. D. 1800.—Death of FREDERICK the Great at Botany Bay, after his removals from St. Elba and the Castle of Otranto.—*Punch.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 35 bbls. Ashes, 6,965 bbls. Flour, 204 bags Barley Malt, 582 pkgs. Provisions, and 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—35 bbls. have been sold at unchanged prices.

COAL—9,725 tons Scranton Coal were disposed by auction, to-day, including 2,500 tons Stove at $3 50@$3 75; 2,500 tons Chestnut at $3 80@$3 05; 1,750 tons Large Egg at $3 40@$3 50; 1,675 tons Small Egg at $3 35@$3 45; 1,000 tons Lump at $3 10; and 300 tons steamboat at $3 20 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Java has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 mats at 10c., 4 months' credit—leaving none in first hands. Other kinds are quiet at old rates. We quote Java at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio at 8¾c.@10¾c.; Bahia, at 8¾c.; and St. Domingo, 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is less sought after, yet it is stiffly held. Sales have been made of about 700 bales, including Middling at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales 7,000 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is more active at old figures. Sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 750 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,358 boxes Mossina Oranges at $1 50@$2; and 860 boxes do. Lemons at $1 65, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is stiffly held, but the demand is limited. Sales 8,500 bushels, including fair to choice White Southern, at $1 25@$1 35; and amber color do., at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in improved demand at former prices, especially for common parcels. Sales 33,000 bushels, at 65c. for new crop Jersey Yellow; 66c.@67c. for new crop Yellow Southern; 66c.@70c. for new crop White Southern; and 77c. for prime old Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied. 1,200 bushels State Barley found buyers at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 32c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Railroad, at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	10,511
Wheat, bushels	103,262
Corn, bushels	7,310
Oats, bushels	5,063

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston, since Friday last, of 100 bales of Gunny bags, in bond, at 6¾c. cash; 50 bales Gunny bagging, average 217 lbs., at 11¼c., six months, and 3,300 bales light, standard and heavy weights, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,484 Buenos Ayres at 20c.; 730 Rio Grande at 19c., each 6 months' credit, or less 5 ₱ cent for cash; 1,000 Orinoco at 17c., 6 months', and 875 Texas at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $25, six months' credit, including prime brands, ₱ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 25c.@27c. ₱ gallon. Sales of 100 hhds. and 1,200 bbls. were reported on private terms, mainly to distillers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at steady rates. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 1,200 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 19—In Turpentine the sales yesterday were 690 bbls. at $2 35 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.; and, today, of 1,500 bbls. at $2 30 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard—clear of extra. Spirits Turpentine—No sales to-day. Resin—Sales 200 bbls. Common at 90c. ₱ bbl.; also of 1,250 bbls. do. at $1 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are selling slowly at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better supply and demand at, however, lower prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 60@$14 70 for Mess; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and in demand at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 450 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c @9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about former prices. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 500 tcs., in lots, at from $3@$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are heavy and languid. Sales 430 hhds. In lots, including Cuba at 4¾c.@5½c.; Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6¼c.; and New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, 375 hhds. New-Orleans, at 1½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., three and four months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 160 hhds., in lots, at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, at unaltered rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @ 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Savannah Lumber Trade.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that during the week ending Jan. 15, "One cargo of assorted Lumber, for the West India trade, was taken at $13, and another engagement for the same market, and on the same terms, will probably be completed. No orders have been taken for ship-stuff, but engagements can be made at $14. We quote re-sawed, $14@$15; rough edge, $12@$14. The Timber trade appears to be fairly opened. It is arriving freely. The stock on the market is heavy. There is a steady fair demand for Mill Timber, and sales have been made at from $4@$7—only one inferior raft at the lower figure, though we hear there is some on the market which will not bring that price. We quote $5@$7. In shipping Timber there has been no improvement in the demand. We quote $8@$12, with a good stock on the market." Exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah during the week, 653,642 feet, including 31,689 feet to New-York.

Ohio Wool Crop.

The *Wool-grower's Reporter* states "the decrease in 1857, as compared with 1856, to be 227,373 sheep, or 662,142 lbs. The clip of 1856 was 10,511,928 lbs., and that of 1857, 9,829,809 lbs. In this State there are 1,532 more sheep than in 1856. The number in 1856 was 87,761; in 1857, 39,292."

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY B. F. MANIERRE, No. 529, on Importers and Traders' Bank for $350, payable to bearer, was lost in the street yesterday by a lad. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment of said check has been stopped.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A large dry goods store on 6th-av., all in good order. Will be sold very cheap, as they have to be removed out of the store in a few days. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.

CANADA MINERAL WATER.—A SOVEreign remedy for liver and kidney complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and female diseases, in bottles, from 50 cents to $1; large bot les for bathing purposes, $1, extra size. For sale wholesale and retail. E. J. TRYON, Agent, No. 257 Broadway, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
First time in this country, of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama of
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
Aaron Garnock, light keeper.....Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
A new Drop Curtain, by Hawthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,
SPECIAL CARD.
THE ELEPHANT
WILL WALK THE TIGHT ROPE
TO-NIGHT.
GEMS OF THE VATICAN,
By the classic horseman Richard Rivers.
Wm. Armstrong will throw a double somersault.
RICE'S Rhinoceros.
RICE'S Talking Horse,
RICE'S Comic Mules,
RICE'S Chaste Conversations,
Mrs. DAN RICE in her Manège Act,
MAGILTON and DUNBAR,
KING in his Leaps.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA.
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Bones and Pæronets.....25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
Will be presented the grand dramatic and equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA,
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Previous to which the beautiful Drama, in three acts, of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the original play of "Fowers,"
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858,
Second appearance of H. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 12th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINÉES—SEASON OF 1858.—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINEES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Union square, by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. Brensing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées	$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées	1
Single tickets for each Matinée	2
Three tickets for each Matinée	

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decidedly success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3 THE QUEEN'S PAGE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS—NOTICE—In consequence of MRS. KEMBLE'S indisposition there will be no reading this evening. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the Course. The tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to MR. POLMAN, at the University Medical College in 14th-st., and receive back their money.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 668 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Stationary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Burgess's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PEOPLE THRONG, &c.
AIR—"The Glasses sparkle on the board."
The people throng the famous store
Where books from morn till night,
To purchasers are handed o'er
With presents rich and bright.
Broadway for me. Two NINETY-THREE,
For as the moments roll,
In volumes rare selected there,
I feast my mind and soul.
This world they say's misfortune's home,
But that I do deny,
For fortune smiles where'er I roam
To HANEY'S, books to buy.
Rings, lockets, chains, the million gains,
And laughter long and loud
Rings through the store, as clerks hand o'er
The presents to the crowd.

An elegant present accompanies every book sold at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues free for all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK AT $1 RETAIL.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE:
NORTHERN TRAVEL; Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. 12mo. cloth
STANFORD & DELISSER,
Booksellers and Publishers, No. 637 Broadway.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES FOR 1858.—PELIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish, Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the
MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States.
AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early. P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE Astor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND BILliard tables complete, will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at No. 92 Ann-st., corner of Gold-st.
WM. H. GRIFFITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY COMpetent persons, one as nurse and plain sewer, would do chamberwork, and mind children; has many years' experience in the care of children. The other is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to assist in light chamberwork or waiting, or would go out by the day or week. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 14 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Varick.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objection, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable woman, whose references, which are from the first families, will substantiate her to be a faithful, obliging servant pleasant and agreeable, an excellent, thorough cook, and a superior laundress. Is always ready to comply with her employer's wishes, and not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO WILLING, COMPETENT and highly recommended girls, situations, one is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker, and is a first-rate laundress; the other is a good chambermaid or waiter, would assist to wash and iron; both have the best of City reference; will be found anxious to please, and willing to work for moderate wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker; humble, neat and obliging, particularly prepossessing in her manners, and willing to do all she can to please. Any lady requiring a trustworthy, faithful and conscientious person, at moderate wages, will find such by applying at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener, or waiter, and to take care of a horse and carriage; is a careful driver; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a quiet family. Call at No. 129 West 28th-st., for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular; will assist in the garden and make himself useful; for which a gentleman of the highest order in this city, and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 385 Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS habits; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 15 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 454 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cooks meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 46 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a house of private family. Undoubted reference as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do needlework and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 131 West 22d-st.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

WESLEY & CO.'S SELECT FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., employers wanting a choice of domestic help, consisting of American, English, Scotch Protestants and others, cannot fail to get well suited this day and to-morrow, as every effort is used to secure the best and most experienced, with good references.

HELP WANTED.

BOOKBINDING.—A MAN PERFECTLY COMpetent to oversee and direct a bindery is wanted. One honest and skillful, and none others need make application, may hear of a very desirable place on addressing Box No. 910 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER. A time keeper for a silver mine South, a stewardess for a steamer, 1 housekeeper, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 2 porters. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, by a small family. The best of City reference required. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS, three from the vestibule.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st.,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich collection of original Paintings, Bold Furniture, Horses and Carriages, Library, Wines, &c., belonging to the estate of JOHN L. TATTON, Esq.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TOMORROW (Saturday,) at the first class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order, and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale makes it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 430 lots of magnificent rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano-forte, used but three months, with the unexpired warranty; 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carpets, two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; stationary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; Turkish reception chairs, divans, in brocade; consoles, in buhl-work; French escritoire inlaid mother pearl; oil-face curtains, marble-top music cabinet, collection of superb paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with a variety of elegant Parisian parlor ornamentals. Dining-room, chamber and library furniture in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 12 large hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood washstands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered stands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered shades, French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; tapestry carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcase, oak extension dining table, marble top sideboard, with silver ware, French China, crystal cut glass, sofa bedsteads, &c., with a large quantity of furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Catalogues can be had at the house at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEELS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEELS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 22 at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb and unique sale of beautiful Chinese antiquities and curiosities, with a large collection of shells from every part of the world, and other rare articles never before imported into this country; large and elegant vases tea and dinner sets, copper vases lined with silver; ladies' enameled workboxes; camphor wood boxes, most exquisitely carved; backgammon boards, very elegant; card and cigar cases; Japanese coral baskets, paper weights, Great Josh and other gods; walking canes, with 500 plates deco wood, from the Sandwich Islands; paddles, spears; a few superb scarfs and dresses, such as are never imported, worked on both sides with many other articles, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

Ladies are invited to examine the goods.

Sale without reserve.

F. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being the finest lot of furs offered this season, comprising Hudson Bay sables, mink, otter, lynx, squirrel, ermine, beaver, mountain marten, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mandillas, gents' furs, caps, muffs, robes, gauntlets, chest-protectors, &c., &c. Also, buffalo wolf, bear and other robes. Sale positive, by order of Assignee, M. A. DEWITT, Esq.

HENRY H. LEELS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut corner etagers, lounges, covered in damask and de laine; mahogany rockers, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, window curtains, &c.; rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel, sofas and tête-a-têtes, covered in hair cloth; bookcases and secretary, cane-seat chairs, pillows, bolsters, blankets, &c. Also, three rosewood upright pianos. Also, at 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in cases, groups, and on single branches.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. BOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Friday morning's papers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING saddles, new and second-hand, single and double harness, horse blankets, &c., at No. 230 Pearl-st., near Beekman, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Have removed from

No. 59 Barclay-st.

TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.

THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000,

and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

VERY LOW,

by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A prime article, and very extensively used for

BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.

THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,

IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,

No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Depot, offer at cash prices, of our curing—

SMOKED HAMS.

SMOKED SHOULDERS.

SMOKED BEEF.

MESS PORK.

PRIME PORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., hunt little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURchase a pair of good, sound, active carriage horses at a moderate price for cash. A light carriage and harness would also be taken with the horses if desired. Address WM. GILPIN, Box No. 3,212, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FURS.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

LAST SALE OF THE SEASON!

TWO DAYS' SALE OF

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

Of every description and variety. All superb goods and warranted. Also, a splendid collection of Handsome Robes of the finest description. By IRVING & WATKINS, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.

LAST SALE OF THE SEASON!

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds at the current rates. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $20,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, T. A. DICE, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

$20,000 WANTED—ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Cincinnati. The property is entirely unincumbered and worth $45,000. The money is wanted for 4 or 5 years. Ten per cent. per annum will be paid. Apply to WM. P. PRATT & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that data. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. Melville,	Jos. Gallard, Jr.	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 Pine-st. (Grey Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted, to purchase the dividend scrip of this Company. Apply to J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

AN ATTORNEY, WHO HAS PRACTICED for several years in the Courts of this State, is desirous of forming a connection with some other member of the bar, either as partner, or otherwise. The advertiser has a library worth $500, together with valuable office furniture, which he would devote to the use of such connection. Address LEX, *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale on a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, a very variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for clearing and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, S. T. MONTGOMERY, MATHIAS CLARK, } School Officers of the Eighth Ward.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,800 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1856.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. B. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 24c	3 24
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Slate Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
2 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 67	148 67
1 Grind Stone, $3; 116 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	20 00
Total	$950 55

In charge of W. L. KIPPER, Resident Engineer.

12,325 feet Hemlock Plank	$38 50
3,073 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	26 01
7,000 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 12
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	13 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 2 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
2 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for 7 Locks, $65; 6 Paddle Gates, for 6 Locks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $56 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $8	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
366 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	8 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
2 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	22 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 20, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents. ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Montpelier, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-law6wTh A. I. MINER, Receiver.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCIS-CO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the said preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Minn, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2y W

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan 12, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 33, for $500 each, payable in 1875: as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst. from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN-TEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COM-PANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1858, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES H. STRONG, President.

GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—As Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, 16th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure this remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaivia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3 case and $27 cases. Sent by Dr. L. A. MARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 6 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.]

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, AC-TON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. All persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures,

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Chas. Devlin vs. D. D. Conover—Proposition to Tax City Railroad—Tompkins Market Stock—Appointment of Deckmasters, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. Petitions were received and referred from Courtland Palmer, Bryan McCahill and others, asking to have a wing of the new City Hall erected in Madison-square; from A. J. Post and others, for an ordinance to compel the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Fifty-ninth street and Eighth-avenue; from Nathaniel Niles and others, to allow country produce to be sold at the intersection of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without charge to persons occupying the said stand.

The Street Inspector was directed to report whether a tax is levied upon persons selling produce in the street, and, if so, on what authority it is done.

A resolution, in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-street, below Fifty-ninth-street, was offered by Alderman BRADLEY, and referred.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance providing for an issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, which was laid over.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted:

Whereas, All other conveyances for passenger travel in the City of New-York are required to be licensed, and the owners thereof pay to the City a license fee proportionate to the use and wear of the streets, and the City railroads enjoy unequalled advantages and almost exclusive privileges upon their several routes; therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads to inquire and report a rate to be fixed and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as a license fee for each car run by the several railroad companies in this City, such license fee to be not less than $25 per annum for each car.

Majority and minority reports were received and laid over, in favor of the ordinance to appoint deckmasters.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Central Park Commissioners to remove dirt from Hamilton-square, above the level of the square.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be entered into for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractors be sued for the amount required. It was referred.

The following communication was received from Charles Devlin:

CHARLES DEVLIN *vs.* D. D. CONOVER.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: From boyhood up, through a life of toil and honest industry, I have been a resident of this City. I have worked hard, worked steadily, worked honestly, and have, as a matter of conrse, met with that success which honest industry is sure to meet with in our country. During thet long life, my fellow-citizens have known me, and those knowing me most intimately will be, I believe, the most ready to indorse what I say, when I declare whet is the proudest and dearest heritage I wish to leave my children, that never, through that long life of toil, was the breath of slander or suspicion raised against me before the present time, when the most corrupt crew of unprincipled men that ever clutched at office have combined to divert attention away from themselves, by a systematic attempt to crush me down, as I stand in their way to power, which they seek only to abuse. Though a Democrat by education and conviction, and living in a Democratic City, where office is open to all who aspire to it, and though I had strong and nnmerous friends who would have stood by me, if I desired it, and frequently urged it upon me, yet I never sought office, and never held one, or thought of holding one, till the death of our late worthy Street Commissioner, Joseph S. Taylor. After his death I was solicited to accept the office left vacant by that sad event. After much hesitation, I was induced, greatly to my own pecuniary loss, to accept a nomination, tendered me by the Chief Magistrate of our City, and confirmed by both branches of our City Government. I filed the necessary bonds, and entered on the discharge of my dnties, with that determination to do right which has been the guide of my life from boyhood to the present time, and will be till its close.

On the second morning after assuming the responsibilities of my office, I was cited to appear before Judge Peabody to show cause why I should not surrender my office, with the books and papers therein. Soon after I was arrested, without the color of law or justice, and thrown into the Eldridge-street prison. The books pertaining to my office were taken from my control, closets were broken open, and locks were picked, and the books were subjected to unknown risks of mntilation and destruction, among the jailbirds and the filth and litter, then rushing, under one Conover, to the front ranks of City reformers. What alteration or mutilation may have taken place I cannot say, though the very contact which befel them cast suspicion on their safety; yet, this I can say, for myself, that dnring the brief space of time I was permitted to be in my office, never did I place pen, hand or finger upon any contract book belonging to the office, to alter it in any particular. The malignity which has not had the manliness to make the charge direct, has insinuated the falsehood, and falsehood it is, as they well know.

Previous to accepting office, I sold out all and every contract, awarded, or progressing, in which I had any interest. Honestly, too, I sold out; no bogus sales, which stand between me and my creditors, made on purpose to defraud, while the vendor enjoys the profits, and laughs at his creditors. That kind of sales I leave to my accusers, they are better versed in them than Man ever hope to be. My sale was *bona fide*, I had the right to sell, I exercised that right honestly. This too my accusers know, and see, even through the dim twilight of moral perception in which they live, and move, and have their being.

I have been too busily employed recently to notice, and donbt even now the propriety of noticing a paper recently presented to your Honorable Body, by one Daniel D. Conover, on the awful frands perpetrated in the Street Department, of which he promises to show yon more hereafter. It is not my place to interfere between him and the dead man's ashes, which he is reviling. He and the late Street Commissioner, swore a brotherhood of love, over a lantern as dark as the soul of the survivor. I never belonged to the political creed of either Mr. Taylor or his reviler, hnt it is hardly generous in him to he reviling the ashes of Joseph S. Taylor, as an excuse for perpetrating the injustice designed against the weeping widow. If his ghoul-like ferocity spare not the asbes of his dead "brother," I, who was always the enemy of political chicanery, and the foe of moral turpitude, both meeting in corrupt conjunction in the same man, need expect no mercy from him. I defy him, however, to lay his finger on one single act of my whole life that would make my children hiush to think that he had found in me one as degraded as himself.

As to the further developments promised, there is little doubt that if he manages to continue himself in the office which he aspires to fill, he will not only show yon, hnt will show to all the City, frauds enough hereafter.

The first charge against me, and the only one which I shall at present notice, is founded on the Fifty-seventh-street contract. And what is the charge against me here? The original contractor failed, assigned his contract and died. With great reluctance I was induced to undertake it. The wall about which so much is said was recommended by the surveyor, long before the death of the original contractor, and was contracted for under Mr. Taylor. Was it wrong for me honestly to undertake to finish a job for the improvement of the City, on precisely the same terms which others had for doing it, and failed to do? I worked hard, honestly and steadily at it, until I accepted office in June last. I made fair and honest profits on it, at prices where others had failed. And I feel no kind of desire to exchange the memory of my hard, honest industry on that job, for the memories of scenes of gambling and dissipation, in which the lohhying genius of my accuser blossomed like a night-blooming cereus, in the conservatory at Albany. I ask any of my fellow-citizens, where is the dishonorable thing done by me in this matter, even on Conover's own showing?

I have preferred the quiet road to a moderate Independence, through honest toil, to the more flashy and perhaps fascinating pathway of my eminently pious and spotless accuser. His example has no fascinations for me; whatever the record of my life may be, humble as it is, the gold of California could not induce me to exchange it for his.

The other cases, numbered from one to twelve, up or down, which he has tried to make ont against me, are weaker than the one I have just dissected. One by one they could he met and explained, hut my time is too precions, and so is yours, to he wasted. The sum of the whole is, that the lowest contractor does not get the job, and that the City is swindled. Now, if such immense profits are to be made out of these contracts, why have we not more contractors? Why doesn't Conover turn contractor? He could bid low, as any one else could, and no one could compel him to sell out. Bnt he and every one knows that the lowest bidder seldom if ever gets the contract; nor is it well that he should get it. Cheap contractors are like cheap doctors and cheap lawyers. Better pay some men for doing a thing well, than have it done for half nothing or half done for nothing. The very facts developed in the cases cited by Conover, show that the lowest bidders scarcely ever get the contract, and if they ever do, the City, after suffering for some time, has to get it done by men who work for prices that will pay and finish what they contract to do. Very often estimates are put in which it is impossible to perform, and impossible to find security for their performance. These failing, the contracts come to those who have offered to do them, and to give good security to do them well and at paying prices. This is the established law, and a just and equitable one; and yet many have seemed to stand aghast at Conover's exposures, when really this is all he has exposed, except his own ears.

Look into this morning's *Herald*, and you will see that the Police Commissioners are all of them, under Conover's sweeping charges, guilty of enormous frauds, for they have just given the contract for building the river police boats, not to the lowest nor to the second lowest bidder. Let the Metropolitan Police Commissioners look to their laurels, for Conover's prison reform birds are on the wing to prey upon their characters, and a feast they will have of it.

In conclusion, then, I would say to you, and I challenge the most searching scrutiny, that I defy the whole tribe of my accusers to establish anything against me, either dishonest or dishonorable. The charge about my overdrawing my salary, I shall notice elsewhere: that mistake was rectified as soon as discovered. I did not wait for the Corporation Counsel to ask me, much less to sue me. In my case, as soon as the mistake was discovered, it was rectified, and the money paid back, which had then become due. I cannot help thinking, had it been some of my accusers who had got the money, that not the finding of the mistake, nor the request to pay back, nor a lawsuit and judgment—not even a supplementary proceeding—could have made them disgorge. The dishonored evidences of their indebtedness, now occupying worthless space in my pocket-book, are sorrowful witnesses to me that they are proof against legal proceedings, and invulnerable to the approaches of even the Sheriff. As to the flimsy charge of purchasing the office I now hold, no man can believe it; I should have rather purchased exemption from it. The notes discounted in the Bowery Bank were found there simply because the Bank had suspended, and the notes, as well as the deposits, could not be reached, but remained there locked up by the suspension. I have never altered a document or paper or contract in my office. I have never sought to pocket a penny dishonorably or dishonestly earned, and I have never kept a penny, honestly due, from the pocket it belonged to. I defy my bitterest and most unprincipled accusers, either in my public or private business, either in my dealings with individuals or corporations, to place their fingers upon one single act of mine inconsistent with truth, honor and rectitude; and I am ready for the severest ordeal which you or your Committee can subject me to.

When this Street Commissioner controversy shall be ended, and personally, I care not how soon or how it may terminate, I shall then give you a full account of my stewardship, which I am confident will satisfy the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, satisfy that eminent "public piety," with which Mr. Conover has surrounded himself. It is long used and well skilled in that school of tactics which raises the cry of wrong, only to divert attention away from its own doings. It knows well how to trump up charges of fraud against those who stand in its way, to a place where its genius for plunder can germinate, blossom and fructify.

My habits and education unfit me for a systematized controversy like that which is thrust upon me, but I shall not avoid it. Strong in the conviction of my own rectitude, I have hitherto been silent, but shall remain so no longer. The Press, which I hold, with every good citizen, to be the palladium of freedom, has shown me no mercy; of this I do not complain; the Press, though sometimes severe, in the long run is generally right, and I have no fears but that it will vindicate my character, as one by one I meet the charges as they shall be made definite against me; and truth shall yet rise radiant and serene from the dust in which her enemies had temporarily crushed her, in their unprincipled crusade against me.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES DEVLIN, Street Commssioner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

The communication was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

WHAT THE MAYOR IS EXPECTED TO DO.—Mayor TIEMANN, as every good Mayor must, begins to feel that the honors of his office are not all the burdens he has to bear. Just as in the old Hesiodic fable, the limping and blind, and those who were too deaf to hear themselves called, unless it was to supper, clamored at the footstool of Jove, so about the honorable chair of Mayor TIEMANN, in the City Hall, clamor innumerable folk. They advance, like the persistent tide on the shore of Long Branch, or Coney Island. They want abuses remedied—the Mayor has a complaint book for the entry of abuses. They want places,—the Mayor has no places to bestow. They are full of needs of one kind or another. One has been insulted, another has been provoked, a third has been aggrieved, a fourth needs advice. Mayor TIEMANN, like a good Mayor, acknowledges himself to be a Father of the City, hut by no means a father of every citizen. At presenl, his time is consumed in listening to frivolous people. He very much desires such to remember that he has official duties of paramount importance to attend to. He has no objection to devote two hours a day to necesеary applications, but beyond that, he has to work for the public in general, and not for individuals.

CHARITY APPROPRIATIONS.—The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon. Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair, for the purpose of considering applications for donations for charitable purposes.

The Siale Woman's Hospital ask a site for a hospital building, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues. DRS. FRANCIS and SIMS appeared and spoke in favor of granting the land. The Woman's Lying-in Hospital has been incorporated with the State Hospital, which has now in the treasury $56,000, and if they obtain a grant of the site they ask, they expect an appropriation of $100,000 from the Stale. Senator SPENCER stated that they would have received that sum from the State last year, had the treasury not been in a bankrupt condition. The Committee decided to grant the land they ask for.

The Woman's Protective Immigration Society ask $1,500. It is a private society, managed by a number of ladies. The object is to afford homes to women of the City who are in a destitute condition. They secnre places in the West first, and then send the women direct to them. Mrs. FARNUM and Mrs. BEATTY represented the objects and condition of the Society, and stated that there were now from 700 to 1,000 families in the West desiring such help as they could send them if they had the means. The Society occupies National Hall, the use of which was tendered to them by the Empire Club. The Committee did not arrive at a concinsion.

The Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless ask $5,000. The Committee were in favor of granting the sum asked, hut in consequence of the small snm appropriated to "donations," felt ohliged to report in favor of donating $2,000.

BREAKING THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday for the purpose of hearing parties in relation to the proposition to take up the Russ pavement in Broadway, breaking it, and re-laying it as Belgian pavement. Mr. RIDNEY, in a few remarks, stated that it would cost $1 per square yard to groove it, and from $1 25 to $1 50 to break and re-lay it. Mr. BARCLAY, President of the Knickerocker Stage Company, presented a plan for grooving, and the Committee adjourned subject to call.

☞ The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have awarded the contract for building the boats for the use of the River Police to Mr. J. R. WEBB, at a cost of $100 for each boat. There was one bid at $110, two at $105, two at $100, one at 90, and one at $84, each boat.

☞ The New-York Academy of Medicine held a special meeting in the small chapel of the University, with Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair, and Dr. E. H. PARKER. (*pro tem.*) Secretary. The meeting was not called to order until 8½ o'clock, there being no quorum present previous to that time.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Medical Society: Drs. JOHN H. GRISCOM, EDWARD H. PARKER, ELISHA HARRIS, JOHN MCNULTY and J. MARION SIMS.

The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858, held their first meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—CHAS. A. KENTISH, Ninth Ward.
Secretaries—James Gibbons, Fourteenth Ward, and Wm. Cotter, Twenty-first Ward.
Treasurer—L. F. Harrison, Fifteenth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James W. Heffelin.

THE MISSING MR. RUSSELL OF DETROIT.—It will be remembered that Mr. RUSSELL, of Detroit, whose strange disappearance created so much newspaper comment, was supposed to have taken passage to England on board the steamer *America* from Boston. The return, a few days since, of this steamer, has happily verified this supposition; the officers stating that Mr. RUSSELL went on board in a deranged state of mind. He now remains in Liverpool, whither his friends will send for him by the next steamer.

ARREST OF THE TICKET SWINDLER.—GEORGE WARD, who cheated a poor old man and his companion from Ohio, out of $110, was arrested yesterday at No. 109 West-street, by Officer HOUSTON. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held him to hail for examination. WARD is an old offender, and has a remarkable faculty for slipping through the meshes of the law.

RECOVERY OF OFFICER SANGER.—Officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, who was knocked down and severely beaten several weeks ago, while attempting to arrest a man in his Ward, has so far recovered that he reported himself for duty Tuesday. He was confined to his house by the injuries he received fifty-seven days.

FATHER GREENE.—Yesterday the friends of the venerable soldier and clergyman, ZACHARIAH GREENE, made him their annual donation visit, at the home of his daughter, in Hempstead, L. I. Father GREENE is now in his 99th year, and still hale and hearty, though his natural force is, of course, a good deal abated.

A WALL TUMBLED DOWN—MAN INJURED.—About 7½ o'clock Wednesday evening the brick yard wall of the dwelling-house No. 107 Prince-street fell with a sudden crash. A man, named JOHN DWIGHT, residing at No. 165 Duane-street, happened to be passing at the time, and a portion of the wall fell upon him, fracturing his right leg. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Everett's Oration on Washington in the Academy of Music.

Last evening, in the Academy of Music, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his oration on the character of WASHINGTON. The building was crowded full from orchestra to dome, and the stage was filled to its furthest limit by an assemblage of the most influential and well-known gentlemen of the City, whether of the pulpit, the bar, the desk or the press. The address was delivered on behalf of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and in compliance with the wishes and under the arrangements of the Mercantile Library Association. The appearance of the orator on the stage elicited warm applause. He proceeded with his address without the formalities of an introduction, and began by alluding to the character of the place, the immensity of the assemblage, and the intimate associations of New-York with the career of WASHINGTON as General of the Revolntionary forces and first President of the Republic. The address was, in the main, a reproduction of the one delivered here on a previous occasion. The cheering was loud and frequent, and at the close enthusiastic and prolonged.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in terms eulogistic alike of the lecturer and his theme, submitted the annexed resolutions, which were warmly received, and adopted amid vehement cheering.

Resolved, That we present our hearty thanks to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for accepting the invitation to revisit this City and repeating the Address on WASHINGTON, with all its riches of eloquence, scholarship and patriotism.

Resolved, That we earnestly approve the motive that impels him to this work of love, so unequaled in the constancy of the labor and the magnificence of the harvest, and we trust that he will in every way find friends and helpers in his cherished wish to secure Mount Vernon to the nation and save the tomb and homestead of WASHINGTON from neglect, decay and uncertainty.

Resolved, That we take great satisfaction in all occasions, which like the present rekindle our national feeling by enlisting our affection for eminent living statesmen, with our veneration for the illustrious dead, and that the character of WASHINGTON as portrayed here this night is dear to us as a part of our own and our children's birthright, and of the heritage of the whole nation.

The last resolution he introduced with the following preamble:

This audience will rejoice to learn that on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, and in this place, MR. EVERETT will repeat his celebrated address upon "Charity," which has recently elicited such enthusiastic gratitude and admiration in Boston and its neighboring cities. The address was prepared as a free-will offering to the sufferers of the present season, and, in this case, will he given under the patronage of the ladies of New-York, and for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Resolved, That we will gratefully welcome Mr. EVERETT on his return, Feb. 2, to speak in behalf of a womanly charity, and that the men and women of New-York implore upon him the blessing of God for his service in this City to the cause of patriotism and humanity.

SALE OF RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—A sale of autographs took place on Wednesday at the auction rooms of BANOS & Co., Park-row. If they were genuine, those which *virtuosi* would most appreciate were disposed of for small sums, while the comparatively unimportant, being mostly those of living men, or those so recently deceased that their handwriting was by no means a rarity, realized prices unwarranted by the circumstances. Thus, a LEIGH HUNT brought $1 50, and TOM MOORE $3 75, while the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, Lord Treasurer of CHARLES II., in 1651—son to that Earl of SOUTHAMPTON who gave SHAKESPEARE £1,000, and hoh-and-nobbed with BEN JONSON, was estimated at no more than $1. King HENRY VIII., of many wives, "Bluff King Hal," for a letter of eight lines in length, reluctantly brought $2 to the auctioneer's hammer. HARLEY, Earl of OXFORD, friend of the poet ALEXANDER POPE, was sacrificed for 75 cents. MARY RUSSELL MITFORD sold for 75 cents; the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a very characteristic letter, for 55 cents; GEORGE CRUIKSHANK DOYLE, the former artist of *Punch*, Sir HENRY BISHOP, the musical composer, and ALBERT SMITH, the author and showman, for 37½ cents. RUSKIN, the Oxford graduate, and ARTHUR HELPS, the man who writes Essays in the Intervals of Business, were appreciated at 50 cents each, while Lord SHAFTESBURY, grandfather of him of the Characteristics, a prominent member of JAMES the Second's Cabinet, was valued no higher. As for the Earl of MOSNINGTON, THURLOW and other statesmen of their calibre, of GEORGE III.'s reign, just one shilling each was their value, not unreluctantly knocked down by the relentless auctioneer. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE brought only 25 cents, while CHARLES DICKENS and BULWER were estimated at three times that amount. And the bidders of these sums for the handwriting of men who are still living, and may live for years, allowed the very rare autograph of SACKVILLE, the poet who wrote the "Induction" to the "Mirrour for Magistrates"—the great allegorical poem prior to SPENSER'a "Faëry Queen"—to be sacrificed for three-eighths of a dollar. O *sua si bona norint*.

☞ MR. CHARLES MACKAY, in his sensible notice of Hotel Life in New-York, forgets to comment upon one feature of that "institution" which is quite as remarkable as any that he has observed. Within the last few years It has become a recognized custom for the servants of these establishments to organize small entertainments of their own,—not such "swarries" as the tall gentleman gave to Mr. Weller at the green-grocer's, hut elaborate and respectable balls, in manner and form like all other balls. The employes of the St. Nicholas, the New-York, the Astor House, and others, have had their times, and on Tuesday night the "young men" of the Brevoort gave a festival at the Pacific Rooms in Broadway, which Mr. MACKAY, had he been here to witness it, would doubtless have esteemed worthy a place among his notes, as an illustration, at once piquant and pleasant, of those radical differences in the social constitution of the old world and the new, which meet the observant traveler at every turn, but wait as yet for some native painter to do them justice.

THE NEW ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.—PATRICK MCELROY, who was on Tuesday chosen a Governor of the Almshouse, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mayor TIEMANN, is an Irishman, hut has been in this country since childhood. He is about 40 years of age, resides in Lexington-avenue, and is "pretty well off," having been quite successful as a bona carpenter or builder—when contracts were plentier and np-town house lots could be had to better advantage than now. He has not had much to do with politics, and this is his first public office.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP ARIEL.—Some anxiety is felt about the steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, which left Southampton for New-York on the 31st ult., and is, therefore, in her twenty-second day. As the *Ariel* is fully capable of making a passage eqnal to the *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., or the *America*, which left on the 3d inst., both of which have arrived at their places of destination, it is to be inferred that the *Ariel* has been detained by some accident, and has been compelled to put back. We shall, probably, receive information upon this point by the *Europa*, now about due at this port.

Police Intelligence.

SUPPOSED DOG SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.—Two men named Andrew Schiveizer and Francis Miller residing in Forty-seventh-street, near the Eleventh-avenne, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of manufacturing dog meat into sausages. The two men were seen from a rear window by a daughter of one of the Twenty-second Ward Police, living in Forty eighth-street, in the act of dressing a dog, and stowing it away in a wash-tub. She communicated the fact to the Police, and Officer MCDOUGAL and others visited the premises occupied by the accused, and found the dog stowed away in the tub as described. Upon being interrogated as to what disposition they intended to make of the carcass, they gave evasive replies. Miller at length asserted that his physician had prescribed dog-meat for him. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY and held to await an examination in the sum of $1,000 bail each.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & Co.'s PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—To-night this distinguished comedien takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents a bill of entertainments that must please his numerous admirers. Commencing with the new and thrilling drama of "Linda, or the Cigar Girl of New-York," to be followed by the original "Powers" drama of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," to conclude with the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. CHANFRAU appearing as *Mose* in the first, *Phelim* in the second, and *William* in the third piece. Mr. FOX and all the company taking part in the performance.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.—The town is all on the *qui vive* to see the real American drama—the "Pioneer Patriot"—at Barnum's Museum. Most absorbingly interesting it is—full of brilliant scenes, and scenes of power and effectiveness. Nothing superior to it has ever been produced here. A good seat can be had if you go early. Repeated to-night. This afternoon a comic drama.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the household remedy of all nations for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptioos, tumors, cancers, rheumetism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Congh Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LADIES OF CHILI.—The third of an interesting course of lectures by MR. SAMUEL C. HILL on the life and manners of the people of Chili, was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church; subject—"The Ladies of Chili." MR. HILL, who was for some time a resident in the region he lectures about, has avoided the dryer commonplaces of South American politics and revolutions, devoting most of his lectures to those domestic, family and social traits which make the Chilians just the people they are. The audience have heartily enjoyed the entertainment. A fourth lecture on next Wednesday evening concludes the course. All the proceeds of the sale of tickets are appropriated to the local charities of East Brooklyn.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The frigate *Savannah*, which has been rebuilt at the Navy-Yard, was, on Wednesday, taken ont of the dock. The frigate *Niagara* will probably go into dock on Saturday, at high water, which will be about 3 o'clock P. M. The crew for the *Niagara* is shipped for one year, if not sooner discharged. The launching-ways in the shiphonse are to be laid by the aid of a diving-bell, by direction of the Department. Successful experiments were made on the 19th with the new diving-bell lately invented by M. MAILLEFERT. Capt. ROOT speaks well of the invention for operations in still water.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The chapel of this Church, corner First-place and Clinton-street, having become too strait for the growing congregation, and the necessity of enlarged accommodations being consequently discussed, the subject was laid before the congregation last Sabbath, by the pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, when over $10,000 was subscribed toward a new edifice to be commenced immediately.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.—A man who gives his name as S. B. BARON, has been endeavoring to swindle the Brooklyn dry goods dealers, by purchasing goods, having them sent to his boarding-house, and offering spurious checks in payment. He is described as a German, speaking broken English, and rather genteel in appearance.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night, officer SHERMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested two men named JAMES and JOHN HAMPTON, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money. They were taken to the Superintendent's office in New-York and committed for examination.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—MR. JAMES EAGAN, for many years an office-holder about the Brooklyn City Hall, and familiarly known as "Jimmy," died suddenly on Wednesday night last, in a fit. He leaves a wife and six children.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—An intoxicated man threw a wood axe into a car window, on First-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, which just grazed the cheek of a lady. He was arrested.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—During the last three years there have been 309 fires in the Western District of Brooklyn, and 65 false alarms.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—There has been considerable talk and excitement in Jersey City for a number of days past, relative to a rumored corrupt transaction by the Committee on Alms of the Common Council, and the subject received a new impetus on Tuesday evening, by the presentation to the Common Council of a petition, signed by ROBERT G. READ and JAMES JUDGE, setting forth that there were charges afloat that the Committee on Alms of that Board had been guilty of corruption, particularly in awarding contracts, and asking that a Special Committee be appointed to make an investigation. The matter was warmly discussed by the Board, the members unanimously agreeing in the belief that there was no foundation for the charges, and the implicated members urged the appointment of the investigating Committee. The subject was finally disposed of by appointing Aldermen SINCLAIR, MCCOMB and HANKINS a Committee to audit the bills of the Committee on Alms.

ELECTION OF A CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—MR EPHRAIM PRAY has been elected by the Jersey City Common Council a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, to fill the vacancy in the Fonrth Ward, caused by the death of Mr. JOHN DOYLE.

THE WATERBURY COUNTERFEITERS.—The Hartford *Courant* says of the recent arrest of counterfeiters at Waterbury, Conn.: "Officers CHAMBERLIN and CLINTON, accompanied by the prisoner, repaired to DUNBAR'S home, and a search commenced. DUNBAR did not know anything about them then, and could not tell where the dies were, hut Officer CHAMBERLIN had got a scent of them and soon brought them down from the chimney, where they had been secreted. The machine for cutting out the three-cent coins was secured by TRIPP, who placed it in his pocket; but DUNBAR managed to pick the die from his pocket and throw it over a fence, where it was afterwards found. Officer CHAMBERLIN exhibited the counterfeit coins and dies in our office yesterday. The coins are of German silver, well executed, and they would require a close eye to detect them from the original coins from the mint. A die for coining ten cent pieces was also exhibited, not quite finished, and which had not been used. It is believed that from $10 to $20 of the three cent coins have been put in circulation. One of the counterfeiters, we are informed, became alarmed at his rascalities a few weeks since, and has tried to redeem a portion of the counterfeits which he had put in circulation."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21.

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo St. 6s	*4	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	15
10,000 do	b30 84½	500	do		15
1,000 do	84¼	100	do	b60	15½
3,000 Mich. Co. R.R. 8 pr ct 1st Mtg. S. F. C. B.	91½	100	do	b30	15½
2,000 Mich. So S'g F. bs.	63½	100	do	s30	15
7,000 Ill. Cent. RR Bs.	90	150	do	s3	15½
105 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s60 40½	96	do		15½
100 do	b30 41¼	200	do		15½
100 Gal & Chic. RR.	b30 71¾	100	do		15½
200 La Ce & Mil. R	11¾	50	do	s60	15½
100 do	s30 14½	150	do	s30	15½
50 do	s10 11¾	15	Pacific M. St. Co.		67
10 Park Bank	91	95	do		66
10 National Bank	105	50	Canton Company		20¾
		11	Erie R. R.		20¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10s.	Int. add.	39	
$3 000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	58½	
$1,000 North Carolina State 6s	Int. add.	93¼	
$4.000 Chic St P. & F. du L. R.R. 7s	Int. add.	32	
$4.000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cts	Int. add.	52¼	
$1,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cts	Int. add.	53¼	
$8.000 Mineral Point R R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. add.	53	
$2,000 Mineral Point R.R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. add.	50	
$13.000 Indianapolis & Cincinnati R.R.	Int. add.	75	
$30,000 Chic. & Mississippi R. R. 7s	Int. add.	10	
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	87	
$1 000 California 7s	Int. add.	72	
$1.000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83½	
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.7s	Int. add.	41	
$3,000 Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	50	
$4,000 Ch. St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s	Int. add.	32½	
$3,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct Stock of '74	Flat.	111¼	
$9,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ ct. Bonds	Flat.	84	
530 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		56½	
670 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		27½	
Note of Ireland & Harrington, July 1, '54, $100		$5	
Note of Wm. C. Gardiner, Sept. 10, '54, $95		$5	
The Lease of 166 Mott-st., 20x75.7 yrs. from 1 May		$5	
7 shares American Express Co		91	
15 shares Second Avenue R. R.		55¼	
200 shares Fox and Wisconsin Impt. Co		25	
2 shares Academy of Music, each		$450	
100 shares Williamsburg City Bank		105	
10 shares Continental Bank		95¼	
10 shares Continental Bank		95	
20 shares Ocean Bank		88	
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co		127	
40 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co		126¾	
15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co		147¾	
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co		147¾	
40 shares Syracuse Insurance Co		106¾	
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		97¾	
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co		97¾	
45 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		143	
50 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co		175	
20 shares New-York Equit. Fire Ins. Co		163½	
10 shares National Fire Ins. Co		170	
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co		135	
50 shares Home Insurance Co		154¾@158¾	
20 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co		99@99¾	
5 shares Metropolitan Fire insurance Co		96	
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.		97½@98¼	
10 shares Bank of New-York		101¾	
6 shares Continental Bank		94¾	
13 shares Metropolitan Bank		102	
10 shares Hanover Bank		80	
15 shares Bank of Commerce		100	
8 shares Commonwealth Bank		86	
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co		100¾	
15 shares Home Fire Insurance Co		158	
25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co		167	
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67	
23 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11¾	

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

There is a good demand for Stocks to-day, perticularly on the list of State and Railway Bonds, but prices rule with such general steadiness that the dealings at the Board offered little subject for comment. The marked exception for a day or two past is Cumberland Coal Stock, one of the old fancies, which speculators semi-occasionally fall in love with. The present movement has carried up the shares from $9 to $15¾, at which price they leave off this afternoon. The advance since yesterday afternoon is equal to $2½ ₱ share. The sales of State and Railway Bonds sum up about $250,000. Missouris were done at 84@84¼; Tennessees, 87@87½; Michigan Central 8 ₱ Cents at 91½; Illinois Centrals, 90, and La Crosse Land Grant, 42½@43 ₱ cent. On the Railway Share list business was better than yesterday in nearly all descriptions. Erie, and Rock Island recovered ½@¾ ₱ cent., and Reading, New-York Central, and Galena were held quite firmly. Pacific Mail Shares, after selling down to 66 ₱ cent., recovered to 66½. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal are 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher. The general market left off firm. Erie, 20⅜@⅝; New-York Central, 79; Rock Island, 67 ₱ cent. The inclination appears to be to a further rise on the receipt of the next European news, if favorable. The *Europa*, as Winter passages run of late, is scarcely due before Saturday or Sunday. She comes to this port, and will bring the return correspondence to her own mail out. Some uneasiness is felt for the safety of the *Ariel*, from Southampton Dec. 31. She was to have returned to Europe next Saturday, but the probability is there will be no mail steamer on that day. The *Ariel*, we understand, has on board a full cargo of assorted merchandise, a large Continental and English mail, and about one hundred passengers.

In Money affairs, there is a prevailing dullness both at Bank and with the Discount Brokers. There is still an

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1980 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Neutrality Law—The Sale of Fort Snelling—Writing on Newspapers—Gen. Scott, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously in favor of maintaining the Neutrality Law intact. Six or seven will report in favor of construing it so as to cover the right to pursue its violators on the high seas. Senator DOUGLAS will oppose this strenuously.

The President flatly denies the statement, copied by the TIMES from the *Post*, in relation to a quarrel in the Cabinet about Recompton. He says it is utterly unfounded.

Speaker ORR has refused to sign the subpœnas summoning RICHARD SCHELL and JOHN MAYHER to give testimony before the Committee of Investigation relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Collector SCHELL is summoned to testify about his share in the speculation.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to remove Appraiser DILLAYE.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, the husband of ANNA CORA MOWATT, is likely to get the mission to Naples. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

JOHN G. HARR, of Alabama, is appointed Consul to Melbourne, Australia, *vice* TARLETON.

The British Post-Office has made complaints that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, are discovered in mails received from the United States, and according to the request made to our Post-Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon that subject, and enjoined them to protect the postal revenue from such illegal practises, by exercising greater care and diligence in future. The British Post-Office has also been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c., illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates, with the view to prosecute the senders for the penalty of $5 for each offence.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT, although not long since opposed to a movement from the Pacific side against the Mormons, is now anxious to organize a force in that quarter. He has not yet, however, received orders to do so.

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations will make a report on the President's Central American Message on Monday. Several Senators are preparing themselves for the occasion, and a warm debate is anticipated.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President to communicate all the information which gave rise to the Utah expedition and the instructions to its leaders, and for all correspondence shedding light on the question to show how far BRIGHAM YOUNG was in rebellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Without coming to any conclusion, the Committee soon rose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to ships of war and steam frigates.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the invalid pension bill was taken up.

Mr. BILLINGHURST argued against the practicability of the Southern and in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad routes.

Mr. WARREN asked him whether he would vote for the Southern route if the Committee should report it as the nearest, cheapest, and most practicable?

Mr. BILLINGHURST emphatically said he would not while the talk of a Southern confederacy was so rife. He wanted to know whether the South was to remain in the Union or not?

Mr. WARREN replied that there was no such thing talked of in his country, as a Southern confederacy. He was a national man, and as a Southerner, attached to Southern institutions, and would vote for any road connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Mr. BILLINGHURST said that he did not hold Mr WARREN responsible for disunion sentiments. When the gentleman denied that he was in favor of a Southern Confederacy, he must believe it, for a Southern Confederacy was not meditated, but a consolidated Government, a regal Empire, or something like it.

The Committee then rose. The Speaker appointed Mr. PURVIANCE on the Special Committee to investigate LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s disbursements, in place of Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, who was excused, and Mr. DAWES, on the Committee to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Door-Keeper, in place of Mr. PURVIANCE, excused.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Settlement of the Minnesota Difficulty—New-York Democratic Politicians—The Army Increase, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed upon the character of the report with which they will present a bill for the admission of Minnesota, and on Monday, if the written document is found to present the case clearly in accordance with the agreement to-day, it will be made at once to the Senate. The difficulty arising from the division of the Constitutional Convention is thus easily and satisfactorily disposed of. But another troublesome question arises, which may yet postpone for a while the representation of the new State in the House of Representatives.

The Minnesota "Enabling act" provided that she should have one Representative in Congress, and as many more as she should be entitled to according to representative population, as shown by a census, the taking of which was provided for. The schedule adopted by the Constitutional Convention provides for *three* Representatives, and three have been elected upon a general ticket. The census, however, shows that Minnesota is entitled to only one, or at most two—the second resting altogether upon the fact that she has a large fraction of population above the single ratio of representation.

But if Congress were now to admit the new State with her Constitution, and without question as to her title to three Representatives, the *three* would be admitted by that act. The Committee will avoid this difficulty by inserting in the bill the clause of the Enabling act providing for the number of Representatives,—and then leave the House, as judge of the qualifications of its members, to decide *how* many are entitled to seats under that clause. It is quite clear, however, that all these cannot be admitted. One of them at all events must be thrown out. Which shall it be? Who shall decide? Has the House the power to elect which of the gentlemen sent here shall represent a Minnesota constituency, and then disappoint those who voted for the other? The question is a troublesome one; but the generally received opinion is that it will be necessary to send all three back, with a view to a new election.

Our New-York Democracy always have a sensation of some sort on hand somewhere. Just now their principal theatre seems to be here, and scarce a Democratic politician of any note in the State is absent at the present hour. Two hundred at least, of energetic, persevering, pushing, shoving, dash-ahead men are here, earnestly at work to affect the few appointments to comfortable offices yet remaining to the Administration to dispose of in New-York. It is good as a free comedy to witness the illustration of the [illegible] and harmony freely shared and sealed between [illegible] with which these patriots are now favoring us daily and hourly. It must be confessed that for acting it is *very* real—especially when the players come to the cursing scenes.

The Barnburners, I believe, are the most disturbed in temper this time, because they think EDWIN CROSSWELL and his friends are having everything their own way. They don't see why their ancient foes, bnt now dear friends and brethren, should have all the Marshals, Collectors, Postmasters, District-Attorneys, &c. They really fear it will spoil them, reopen the breach in their party, and leave some vacancies in breeches pockets that sadly need replenishing.

BIRDSALL, Ex-Senator DICKINSON'S son-in-law, is thought quite sure to be Naval Officer at New-York, wherest some of our Barnburner friends swear awfully; and JOHN KELLY, generally so amiable, expresses the hope that the Senate will turn the nominee from their doors. For District-Attorney of the Northern District of New-York, the contest is between HOWELL, of Canandalgua, and SPENCER, o Ogdensburg. The fight over this prize is desperately fierce—CROSSWELL leading the SPENCER army, while half-a-dozen flank movements for HOWELL are led on by ERASTUS CORNING, DEAN RICHMOND, my good friend HAYEN, of Buffalo, and others. SPENCER is acknowledged to have the inside track, and the wrath of the Howellites is prodigious. What will be the end nobody knows; but such a gathering of the class is not often effected by so slight a cause as that which is now crowding our hotels with New Yorkers, much to the delight of landlords and retailers of strychnine whiskey.

The bill reported to the Senate to-day by JEFFERSON DAVIS, increasing the army by the addition of two companies to each regiment of the present military establishment, will encounter less serious objection than the proposition for four or five *new* regiments; still it will encounter much opposition, and will have a hard struggle for success. Its greatest danger will be from amendment substituting authority to raise new regiments of volunteers for the Utah campaign alone. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. PATTERSON, against the passage of a law extending the time for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage.

By Mr. NOXON, against a modification of the Alien laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BURHANS, enlarging the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for incorporating the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn. Also, for constructing a railroad on Broadway, Brooklyn. Also for incorporating the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. FOOTE, for incorporating a Military Association in New-York, under the name of the Scott Life Guard.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

INTEREST ON CANAL DRAFTS.

The contractors on the Canals in a memorial to the Senate say that their drafts upon the Auditor of the Canal Department are, in many cases, protested, and ask for a law to compel the Auditor to pay interest from the time of issuing such drafts, and the costs of protest until they are paid.

ALIEN LAWS.

The Land Reform Association of the City of New-York remonstrate against the passage of Senator MATHEWS' bill, allowing aliens to hold and convey real estate through their President, Secretary and Business Committee.

REDEMPTION OF REAL ESTATE.

The citizens of Rochester remonstrate against the passage of the bill introduced by Senator NOXON in substance as follows:

1. It effectually substitutes a new contract for that made by the mortgagor and mortgagee.
2. That it assumes a false position in political economy, viz: that the debtor class is to be favored by the oppression of the creditor class.
3. That it would depreciate the mortgage securities deposited in the Banking Department, and held by Savings Institutions, from 25 to 50 per cent.
4. That it would tend to the oppression of the mortgagor himself.
5. That it would demoralize the State by putting upon the Statute-book a "stop-law, stay-law, or relief-law," from which its Statute-book is now free.

LONG ISLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Names: Messrs. Garret P. Bergen, Andrew B. Hodges, Wm. H. Van Voorhies, John Cashow, Obadiah Brown, Oscar Nixon, and associates, as a body corporate, under the name of the Long Island Steamboat Company, their capital stock to be $200,000, in shares of $100 each—the business to be managed by seven Directors, to be chosen annually. They are to be liable for debts pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as provided for in title 3, chap. 18, Sec. 5, part 1.

The Corporation is empowered to run boats between New-York and Port Jefferson, and Crane Neck on Long Island, or to any other point on Long Island Sound, for the purpose of carrying passengers and merchandise, or any other service usually performed by steam vessels.

No stock to be issued unless paid in full. The charter to continue for fifty years, and the Company to have privilege to any suitable and convenient points on Long Island Sound.

BROOKLYN FIRE LAWS.

That portion of the city of Brooklyn proposed to be exempted from the fire laws is included within the following boundaries: Between York-street on the North, Bridge-street on the West, Johnson-street on the South and Navy-street on the East.

RAILROAD IN BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Senator SPINOLA'S bill for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn names as corporators AUGUSTUS SIMS, JOHN L. BROWN, JAMES M. POST, LOFTIS WOOD, and associates. It compels them to keep all inside and two feet outside the rails in the streets through which their road runs in good repair and cleanly condition, and limits their fare to five cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SPINOLA'S bill to incorporate this Association empowers the Directors of the present Association in Brooklyn, known under the above name, to incorporate themselves, with power to hold real estate and other property to an amount not exceeding $100,000. It also prescribes the powers and duties of the officers, their mode of election, and directs the mode by which the property now owned by the Company shall be transferred to the Corporation—it to assume all present liabilities.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Mr. FOOTE'S bill to organize a Military Association in the City of New-York, to be known as the "Scott Life Guard," says that it shall be composed exclusively of officers and soldiers who have actually served in the United States Army, Marine Corps or Volunteers in the late war with Mexico.

This corps is to consist of one company, unless their number exceeds 80, when they may organize as a battalion under one or more field-officers.

It names as officers of the first company J. H. HOBART WARD, Captain; ADDISON FARNSWORTH and WILLIAM H. BROWNE as first Lieutenants and JAMES SHERWOOD as second Lieutenant, and directs the Commissary-General to furnish the proper arms and equipments on the proper bonds being filed.

It also empowers them to act as a benevolent association, and names as its officers in this capacity, for President, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT; Gen. C. R. WEHAT, Vice-President; Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, as Secretary; and Lieut. HENRY GAINES, for Treasurer.

Mr. NOXON'S bill, amending section 288 the Codeof of Procedure, is as follows:

If the action be one in which the defendant might have been arrested, as provided in section 179 and section 181, an execution against the person of the judgment debtor may be issued to any county within the jurisdiction of the Court, after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or in part. But no execution shall issue against the person of any defendant who may have been arrested in any action as provided in sections 179 and 181, unless the facts upon which such order of arrest was granted, or which would warrant the issuing of an execution against his person shall have been alleged in the complaint in such action, and if denied in his answer, shall have been found against him on the trial of such action.

The provisions of this act shall apply to actions or suits now pending, as well as to those hereafter to be commenced.

The bill amending the law relative to the sale of the Wallabout burying-ground, and the removal of the remains, introduced by Senator PRATT, repeals so much of the law as compels the removal of the remains to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and allows their removal to any cemetery in Kings or Queens County. It also confers additional powers on the trustees of the several churches interested in the ownership in the conveyance of the titles to property therein.

THE STATE PRISON AMENDMENT ACT.

The bill introduced for Senator WILLIAMS by Senator BOARDMAN yesterday, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. Amends act by providing that no Inspector shall be in charge of one Prison two successive terms.

SEC. 2. Prevents Inspector from suspending any agent, warden or guard unless on written charges, and then only temporarily. No removal to take place except after hearing by the Board. Gives Inspectors power to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. Throws additional restrictions over disbursing agents and requires increased responsibility from them.

SEC. 4. Requires a more detailed account to the Comptroller of all expenditures and receipts, requiring all items, with vouchers, sworn and subscribed to.

SEC. 5. Throws additional safeguards around contracts, so that all contracts to highest bidder for convict labor, for terms of five years, with optional privilege of renewal, requires that notices of letting shall be published in the State paper, and at least in one paper in each city of the State for sixty days prior to letting. No bids to be accepted or considered that contain more than one price per day for each convict, and nothing less than the labor of twenty-five convicts to be let for any one business except at Clinton Prison. The State not to be held responsible for damage by fire. Payment to be made on the 1st of each month in cash. Non-compliance with terms make forfeiture of contract.

SEC. 6. Provides that when contracts are abandoned, or when more convicts are in prison than existing contracts require, or when contractor refuses to employ whole number of convicts contracted for, for the space of ten days, then Inspectors may let the labor of the unemployed without advertising, but not at less than average contract price.

SEC. 7. More particularly and clearly defines the manner and mode of keeping the time of convicts, and also places more stringent rules for keeping the time of keepers, &c., employed by the State.

SEC. 8. Increases salaries of Inspectors to $2,000 per annum and 3 cents milage, after expiration of present terms.

SEC. 9. Makes false swearing under act perjury.

SEC. 10. Exacts greater accountability from the Clerks and storekeepers than heretofore, and forbids the employment of any convict in the clerk's office.

SEC. 11. Prevents the conveyance into the prison of any food other than regular prison diet, except on certificate of prison physician to hospital room. Breach of the provisions of this section punishable as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Allows Agent and Warden to sue in his own name on behalf of State for all moneys due from contractors or others, and debars defendants from pleading damages incurred or alleged in the case.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. RAWSON moved for another vote for Speaker.

Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by requesting the Americans to vote with one party or the other, in order to effect an organization.

Mr. LAW said that the Americans thanked the gentleman for his advice, but they would vote as pleased themselves, which doubtless would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. SMITH moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

Mr. GODDARD moved for a vote for Speaker, which when taken resulted thus: Van Valkenburgh, 54; Alvord, 49; Horton, 6; Law, 1.

Mr. BECKER (American) then moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker, and CHAS. HUGHES (American) Clerk of the House, and that the resolution be taken without a division.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of HUGHES and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Mr. DELANCY moved to table the whole subject. Carried—Ayes, 69; Nays, 41.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to proceed with the vote, and that on the third ballot the plurality elect.

Mr. LANNING inquired if that was a new proposition.

THE CLERK—It is not.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution as having been frequently voted down, and being at war with parliamentary rules, and unjust to the majority.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—Ayes, 59; Nays, 51.

Mr. CRAM moved that Messrs. Wolcott, Barnes, Armstrong, Lanning, and Law be a Committee to report an organization for the House.

Mr. C. H. ADAMS moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker and SIMEON H. MIX (Republican) be Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of MIX and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. HOWELL moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried by 65 to 44.

The House agreed to an afternoon session to-day.

Mr. HOWELL moved that no leave of absence be granted, except in cases of sickness, until a Speaker be elected. Lost.

Mr. LAW moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to amend by inserting the name of RICHARDSON.

After considerable skirmishing to force a direct vote on the proposition, the motion to amend by inserting RICHARDSON'S name, was adopted by 56 to 54.

The original resolution as amended was then voted down by a straight party vote of 52 to 56.

Mr. H. BAKER moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY Clerk.

Mr. RICHARDS moved, in amendment, to substitute the name of CHARLES HUGHES for REILLY'S.

Mr. PARSONS moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Both amendments were voted down.

The question recurring on the original motion, Mr. WAGER moved to substitute the name of Mr. ALVORD for that of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Mr. WAGER'S amendment was lost. Ayes, 50; Nays, 57.

Mr. LAW then rose to a question of privilege. A member, in explaining his vote on the amendment making Mr. VAN VALKENBURG Speaker and Mr. HUGHES Clerk, had stated that the Americans had opposed Mr. RICHARDSON for Clerk because of his foreign birth. This was utterly unfounded. They made no such opposition to the Republican candidate. No such thought had ever crossed their minds, and the statement was totally and unqualifiedly erroneous.

The question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. BAKER, Mr. HOWELL moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. ALVORD for Speaker, and Mr. WILSON for Clerk. Laid on the table.

The House then took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was very exciting.

A preliminary vote was taken for Speaker before the opening of the ball, with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh.....	52	Horton.....	6
Alvord.....	47	Law.....	1

Mr. H. BAKER then led off by renewing the motion declaring Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY, Clerk.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to amend by inserting the name of A. M. CLAPP for that of JOHN J. REILLY.

Mr. PARSONS moved to amend, by declaring Mr. ALVORD elected Speaker.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion lost.

Amidst much excitement, the amendment of Mr. PARSONS, striking out of the resolution all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that Mr. ALVORD be elected Speaker," was carried, by ayes 53, nays 52, Messrs. BATCHELDER, BROKER, HORTON, LAW, D. MILLER, and RUSSELL voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. C. BOUGHTON, American, had paired off, and Messrs. HODGE and REYNOLDS, Americans, were absent.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, Mr. RUSSELL declared he had voted under error, but the result was not allowed to be altered.

The question was then announced by the Clerk to be on the first amendment to the original resolution as just amended.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege, and argued that in reality Mr. ALVORD was elected Speaker, as the amendment being to strike out and insert was equivalent to the original resolution.

A excited debate ensued, and Mr. DAYTON was overruled.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and was lost, by 52 to 52—a tie vote.

The question then recurred on the original resolution of Mr. H. BAKER, which was tabled by ayes 61, nays 42.

Mr. HALL next moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker.

Mr. WAGER moved that every person but the members, reporters and officers be excluded from the har

At this time the crowding of the lobby was immense. A warm debate now sprung up.

Mr. H. BAKER opposed Mr. WAGER'S motion, and moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. HALL'S resolution electing Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH was then lost, by ayes 50, nays 54.

Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, then endeavored to change the programme by moving that JOHN J. REILLY be declared elected Clerk. He did this to test the honesty of Mr. BAKER, who had indorsed Mr. REILLY at the morning session.

Mr. BAKER said he had offered to vote for Mr. REILLY in connection with Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, and would do so still.

Mr. CASE moved to amend by providing three sessions a day until an organization was effected, when the whole subject was tabled.

During this discussion much figuring had been going on, and evidently something was planning.

Mr. LANNING moved that another vote be taken for Speaker, and a plurality elect.

After an ineffectual effort to lay this on the table, Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by making Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

Intense excitement prevailed during the vote on this resolution, for it became evident that the Republicans generally had decided since the morning to support it.

The vote resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams Becker and C. Boughton, Americans, and the balance Republicans—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Batchelier, Horton, Law, D. Miller and Russell, Americans; Lewis, Republican, and the balance Democrats—52.

Lost by a tie vote.

Much warmth of feeling was manifested during this test, and at the close another spirited skirmish on the plurality rule occurred, pending which an effort was set on foot to reconsider the last vote.

This getting noised about, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The lobbies were densely packed during the session.

The late Tornado at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due. They contain the details of the late storm of wind that passed over that city. The tornado was of about five minutes' duration, and came from the southwest. The shipping and steamboats suffered immense damage, and many lives were lost. The extent of damage in the interior by the storm had not been learned.

Fire in a School-Building at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Yesterday afternoon one of the female teachers in the Chapman School, East Boston, discovered a fire in the cellar of the building, kindled from the furnace, and with great presence of mind privately informed the several teachers in the building. The scholars in the eight rooms were dismissed, and orderly left the building without knowing the cause. Soon after and before the two remaining rooms could be cleared, the alarm was given, but the teachers stationed themselves at the doors and prevented a rush, and passed all the scholars out safely. There were ten teachers and five hundred children in the building. The fire was confined to the basement and was extinguished without serious damage.

The Cahawba at New-Orleans—The Empire City and Many Other Vessels Aground.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York 12th inst., *viâ* Havana 18th, arrived at a late hour last night, having been detained for twelve hours at the Southwest Pass, where several vessels are aground, blocking up the channel.

The steamship *Empire City*, which left this city on Wednesday morning for Havana and New-York, is among the vessels aground at the Pass.

The *Cahawba* brings no news of importance from Havana.

Burning of the St. Cloud Hotel.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Friday, Jan. 22.

The St. Cloud Hotel was destroyed here, last night, by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured for $80,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

At the election on the 4th inst., the majority against the Lecompton Constitution was 10,226.

A Burglar Shot by a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

A policeman shot a burglar named G. MCGUIRE, whom he caught this morning robbing a store on Gay-street, in this city. The wound is not mortal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

No. 65.—John McGavock *vs.* Peter W. Woodliff—Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 42.—Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

Death of Judge Kinnicutt.

WORCESTER, Friday, Jan. 22.

THOMAS KINNICUTT, Judge of Probate in this county and President of the Central Bank, died of apoplexy at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 22.

The Provincial Parliament is announced to meet on the 25th of February.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 36.50° Fahr.
BAROMETER—30.51 set fair.
WIND—N. E by N.; light breeze.
SKY—Cloudless.
NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.—Clear and cool. Therm. 30°.
NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer, 24°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 22.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Pleasant; wind northeast. Thermometer 12°.
CALAIS, 9 A. M.—Fresh and clear; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
EASTPORT, 9 A. M.—Clear and cold; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
PORTLAND, 9 A. M.—Clear; wind north; Ther. 12°.
ST. JOHN, 9 A. M.—Clear; very cold; wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
NEW-YORK.—Noon. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 36°.
HALIFAX.—10 A. M. Stormy; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
YARMOUTH.—10 A. M. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 12°.
CHARLOTTEVILLE.—9 A. M. Cold snow-storm; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
SACKVILLE.—9 A. M. Clear, wind north-northwest. Thermometer 6° below zero.
FON DU LAC—Cloudy. Thermometer 36°.
PORTAGE CITY—Cloudy. Thermometer 32°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer 23°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 33°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 28°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 32°.
ST. LOUIS.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 46°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear; wind southeast. Thermometer 32°.
CHICAGO—Clear, warm weather. Thermometer 42°.
PHILADELPHIA—Clear; wind northeast. Therm. 40°.
TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 28°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 40°.
CINCINNATI.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.
LOUISVILLE. Foggy. Thermometer 40°.
COLUMBUS.—Clear. Thermometer 38°.
BUFFALO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 21°.
CLEVELAND.—Cloudy; wind southwest.
PITTSBURG.—Foggy. Thermometer 30°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Warm and bright; wind east.
MONTREAL.—Clear. Thermometer 6° below zero.
DETROIT.—Hazy. Thermometer 32°.
MILWAUKEE.—Clear, Thermometer 35°.

FRIDAY EVENING—6 P. M.

WASHINGTON.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 45°.
DUNKIRK.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
HOPEWELLVILLE.—Pleasant. Wind northwest. Thermometer 38°.
ELMIRA.—Pleasant. Wind north. Ther. 35°.
PORT JERVIS.—Mild and pleasant.
NEWBURG.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 25°.
CLARK'S SUMMIT, PA.—Clear and cold. Ther. 30°.
ITHACA.—Clear. Ther. 30°.
BUFFALO.—Weather clear and mild. Ther. 23°.
ROCHESTER.—Clear and cold. Wind east. Ther. 19°.
SYRACUSE.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
AUBURN.—Clear. Wind northeast. Ther. 20°.
UTICA.—Clear. Wind east. Ther. 20.
SCHENECTADY.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 13°.
ALBANY.—Cold. Thermometer 17°.
TROY.—Wind north. Thermometer 14°.
BANGOR, ME.—Clear. Wind northwest. Ther. 18°.
CALAIS, ME.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. zero.
PORTLAND, ME.—Wind northeast. Clear. Thermometer 15°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
SACKVILLE.—Wind northwest. Clear. Thermometer 8° below zero.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Very clear and cold. Wind northwest.
BOSTON—Clear. Wind north. Thermometer 22°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Cold, with appearance of snow.
SANDY HOOK, 9 P. M.—Wind northwest and blowing fresh. Thermometer, 23°.
BALTIMORE.—The weather during the day was mild and delightful. This evening it is cold, with indications of snow.

Mrs. Cora Hatch on Spirits.

Mrs. CORA HATCH made her appearance at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening, to speak on any topic relating to Spirit life which might be selected by the audience. The audience was large, intelligent and attentive. A Committee, selected for the purpose, propounded the following as the text for Mrs. HATCH: "We desire a detailed account of the scenery, amusements and employments of the angels." The lady went into her trance, and spoke for an hour and a half, in an exceedingly transcendental style at the start, and mere practically towards the end. She defined the constitution of society in Heaven, or Spirit-land, and gave her hearers warning that their condition out of the body depended altogether upon their behavior while in it.

The Spirit-land or Heaven she pictured as a series of worlds, wherein the sympathies of minds find their precise level; where the mind that gravitates towards gross materialism on earth finds itself associated spiritually with minds of the same bent; where the artist finds a region of beauty, such as he pictures to himself here; where MOZART, BEETHOVEN, HANDEL and HAYDN, and all creators of harmony, find their own class of associates, all musical and harmonious; and where the classes of intellect find their congenial spirits, with whom they associate eternally. Moreover, the spirits walk the earth. The drunkard, whose idea of pleasure is the orgie of the Five Points, is quite as degraded hereafter as here. His spirit, according to Mrs. H., is as a worm crawling about upon the city's paving stones; the lowest stage of spiritual life, as he was the worst type of physical degradation. Heaven has beauties that are visible only to the more refined intelligences. It has scenery, rivers full of precious stones, golden skies, things to warm the soul of the poet, and to give the artist a perpetual feast. So all good men, who follow truth, justice and love, find boundless sources of enjoyment. Yet the means of reaching these highest and happiest localities, where the poet, the artist and all good men go, lie within the reach of every individual. We who are in the body have the power to fix our degree of approach to this supernal bliss, by living holily and truthfully, so long as the corporeal body holds together.

Mrs. HATCH wound up with a solemn exhortation to live with a view to future elevation. She then paused, and after a moment or two, requested to know if her exposition had been satisfactory? There were some disbelievers in the seats who were *not* satisfied. One old gentleman desired to know if amusements existed in the spirit-land? Mrs. HATCH replied that she had tried to answer this question;—she could say no more than she had already uttered. The amusements of the next world consist of the pleasures each mind finds to its taste here. Somebody had suggested to her that Young America might pine for fast horses. The amusements of such would be few. "Fast" young men would find in the spirit-world that their "fast" practices in the flesh would come up before them altogether too fast to be thoroughly enjoyable. They would be ready to find their amusement in anything else but "fast" life. In short, this class of persons were incontinently consigned to a place, the view of which was a reminder of the conventional Hades. Pure intelligences, however, would find abundant amusements.

Thereupon, a practical gentleman, with a disbelieving physiognomy, inquired touching the employments, other than amusement, of the angels. On this point, the lady was unable to give any satisfactory information. She averred, however, that in the higher spheres of the spirit-land there is no idleness and no longing for that which is not. Other inquiries were invited, but none came; the lady offered an invocation to "The Spirit of Divinity," and with a touch from the finger of Mr. HATCH came out of her trance, seated herself in the rear of the platform, and passed her hand over her eyes after her customary manner, and was again Mrs. HATCH in her own proper person.

The Supposed Wife Murder in Greene-street—More Mystery.

About two weeks ago, it will be remembered, we noted the mysterious disappearance and supposed murder of the wife of a man named ALEXANDER LEON MARIE, a jeweler, lately residing at No. 165 Greene-street. MARIE, it will be recollected, gave out that his wife had gone to Havana and died there of yellow fever. The story was, however, discredited, and the Police called in, who thoroughly searched the premises, made excavations in the cellar and privies, but could find nothing to warrant the husband's detention. He was permitted to go at large, and has since disappeared. Since the disappearance of MARIE, M. REDEAUX, the father of his wife, has published a statement denying her alleged death at Havana. The following statement, published in yesterday's Brooklyn *Times*, adds farther to the mystery of the case. Mr. ROBERT BOYLE, jeweler, residing in Lee-avenue, near Wilson-street, is given as the authority:

Mr. BOYLE states that some months ago he worked in Lispenard-street, in the same building as MARIE. They were thrown together considerably, and he accessarily became well acquainted both with MARIE and his wife. In October MARIE removed to Greene-street, and BOYLE, calling on him one day, and remarking the absence of Mrs. MARIE, was told by her husband that she had gone to Pennsylvania to see her relations. BOYLE mentioned this to his wife on going home, and Mrs. BOYLE, who was acquainted with Mrs. MARIE, insisted that the latter had no relatives in Pennsylvania. On this first visit of BOYLE to MARIE after the disappearance of the latter's wife, BOYLE noticed that MARIE'S behavior was very strange and unaccountable. During the visit he had occasion to go into the yard, where there were two privies. MARIE shouted to him to go into the smaller one. While there he heard MARIE go into the larger one and also heard some one in there cleaning and scraping; heard MARIE say to this person that it was all right. MARIE waited till BOYLE had come out, and then went into the house with him. On his next visit to MARIE'S house, which was in December, BOYLE remarked to MARIE that his wife could not have gone to Pennsylvania, as Mrs. BOYLE was certain she had no relatives there; MARIE replied that he was mistaken in mentioning Pennsylvania, he should have said Cuba. He said he had heard from his wife since she had been in Cuba, and she had signified her intention of returning by the last steamer; he added that he was in great concern because she had not arrived. His suspicions being aroused by the strangeness of MARIE'S conduct and demeanor, BOYLE retired into the yard, and this time went into the larger privy. He saw dark stains, as if of blood, on the seat; and on the door was a mark of bloody fingers, traceable still through a coat of whitewash which had been laid over it. When he came out and entered the house, MARIE asked him—"Did you smell anything strange down there?" BOYLE was afraid to say that he did, MARIE'S appearance was so threatening and excited, though the fact was that he smelt a most horrible stench; he simply replied that he noticed nothing particular. Here MARIE'S demeanor became still more strange; his eyes rolled wildly, and he exclaimed that "he had spent $4 50 in whitewashing and painting to remove those marks, and they were yet there as plain as ever." After this MARIE pressed BOYLE to partake of some coffee before leaving; but being fearful of being poisoned, he declined, and embraced the first opportunity to leave the house. Feeling it his duty to make deposition of these facts, he called on Mr. REDEAUX, the father of Mrs. MARIE, who, after hearing his statement, was convinced that his daughter had met with foul play at the hands of her husband. Mr. REDEAUX, therefore, accompanied Mr. BOYLE before Justice DAVISON, who, after listening to the statement, advised them to apply to the Recorder for a *habeas corpus* to search for the body of the woman. They applied to the Recorder, procured the *habeas corpus*, and the police were directed to search the premises. This occurred just at the holidays, and the police not only postponed the duty until the holidays had expired, but were indiscreet enough to let it reach MARIE'S ears that the premises were to be searched. The consequence was, that when the police came and had the privy emptied, there was found in it nothing but three or four feet of Croton water. MARIE soon after disappeared, and thus the matter stands.

Appeal for the Destitute Poor.

No. 386 Broome-street, Friday, Jan. 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now a month since I made an appeal in behalf of the poor of our City through your columns. There was an immediate response, which has enabled us to feed many a hungry family, and until now I have not been out of bread for the poor. But to-day I have not been able to supply all the needy with bread, nor shall I be to-morrow without some aid from those who are truly benevolent.

We have given out six hundred loaves of bread the past month to families in great need. We have purchased shoes and clothes for several needy children and sent them to school; also for grown persons. Some are saved from great distress, and one family from starvation.

The following incident will illustrate the most of these efforts. On Thursday evening, Jan. 6, my attention was directed to a case of very great affliction and suffering in Waverley place, No. —, a widow with two small children, both of them sick with typhoid fever. This woman was the widow of a sea captain. For two years she had supported herself and children with her need

LIFE OF DR. KANE.

Biography of Elisha Kent Kane, by William Elder. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia.

The anxiously-anticipated *Biography of Dr. Kane* has at last made its appearance, and the heart of the reading world will throb gratefully towards its author for the authentic and loving story of our Arctic explorer. Doctor ELDER has a special genius for biographical writing, as he abundantly proved in his sketch of General OGLE, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that he was selected to perform the task which he has so satisfactorily fulfilled in the *Biography of Elisha Kent Kane*. He says, most justly:

"I think I have not dilated my narrative with anything, except my own personality—for which I respectfully refuse to offer either apology or justification."

The biographer, like the portrait-painter, must necessarily infuse himself into his work, and it depends upon himself whether his subject suffers in consequence. A mean artist could not paint the portrait of a hero, and none but a writer of kindred nature could have properly written a biography of so noble a character as Doctor KANE. The biographer in this case is as unlike his subject as possible, except in that integrity of intellect and love of truth which are becoming alarmingly rare among literary men. The public care more for the splendors of diction than veracity of statement or correctness of principle, and those who cater for the public taste must adapt their works to the popular demand. Doctor ELDER had other qualifications for his task: he knew the subject of his work thoroughly, had enjoyed his friendship, and loved him ardently. But he never permits his personal feelings to obtrude themselves, and there were no blemishes in the character or career of his subject which required the obliterating hand of friendship to suppress. He says what few biographers could say:

"Bless the memory of the man for the the happiness I have this day in declaring, that I have not been obliged to suppress a letter or a line for the sake of his fame."

There is nothing more creditable to the character of Dr. KANE in all the story of his life, than this frank and simple declaration of his biographer. The only fault we have to find with him is for not giving more copious extracts from the correspondence of Dr. KANE, for it is in the private and unstudied letters of such men that we can best discover their real characters.

Dr. KANE was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d February, 1820, in Walnut-street, between Seventh and Eighth. His father, Judge KANE, is well known, and his American ancestry, who were at least a century in the New World, comprised the four great stocks of which the majority of our people are composed. They were Irish, Low Dutch, English, and Scotch, and they belonged to the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed, Quakers and Presbyterians.

The combinations were of the best possible elements, but it does not appear that either of them manifested a predominance in the character of the man. He was simply an American. He was a slight, frail child, quick, bold, active, impatient of restraint, and greatly averse to regular studies. There was nothing remarkable in his boyhood, and his parents, it seems, did not anticipate any greatness for their eldest child. He soon manifested a love of enterprise, and delighted in accomplishing feats of difficulty and danger for the mere pleasure of accomplishing them. His biographer says he earned the character of a bad boy, because he was a brave one, and would not pocket an affront from anybody. His first notable exploit, which seemed to indicate his future achievements, was a successful attempt to make the ascent of a tall kitchen chimney, which rose temptingly above the roof sixteen feet high. He had made up his mind that he would seat himself upon the top of this towering pile, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he persuaded his younger brother TOM to assist him. After the family were a-bed and asleep, he got out upon the roof, and by the aid of a clothes-line which he had secreted for the purpose, he succeeded in accomplishing the aim of his ambition at the imminent risk of breaking his neck; and having seated himself on the chimney top he went back to bed. He was then ten years old, and like the similar feat related of Lord NELSON, it indicated only a boldness of character which might in time ripen into a hero or a burglar. Up to his thirteenth year he was an unpromising schoolboy, and, according to the testimony of the family physician, "he manifested no extraordinary love of learning." He had an extraordinary love for learning, however, though it was not noticed, because it was manifested in a direction different from what his teachers desired; and he was called refractory because he would not seem to consent when he did not mean to obey. He would only study according to his own inclinations, and refused to be driven where he did not wish to go. He was fond of chemistry, geology, and geographical explorations, and delighted in all kinds of field sports; he had a partiality for sketching and whittling, and was fascinated by dogs and horses. But he hated classical studies, and took genially and fondly to *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. At the age of sixteen he began to be sensible of his deficiencies in study, and set himself resolutely to make amends for his neglect of the classics; his father intended him for a civil engineer, and he had given more attention to mathematics than to his other studies, so that when he was taken to New-Haven for the purpose of being entered at Yale, he was found not to be sufficiently prepared for college, and that he would be compelled to devote himself to another year of preparatory study. So it was determined that he should enter at the University of Virginia, where a greater freedom was permitted. He remained here a year and a half, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in chemistry, having also made considerable progress in Latin and Greek. But the symptoms of the disease which at last proved fatal, and which had first manifested itself at New-Haven, now assumed so alarming a form that his father had to carry him home in a blanket. For a long time his life was despaired of by his family, and when he recovered it was only to be informed that he might at any moment fall as suddenly as from a musket-shot. He was now in his eighteenth year, and about to commence the serious business of life with the knowledge that he had in his system a fatal disease which might suddenly terminate his earthly career at a moment's warning, and which was sure to be always a source of pain and suffering. His father said to him, "ELISHA, if you must die, die in the harness," and he resolved to act in conformity with the advice, which was, in reality, a matter of necessity, for inaction was more injurious to him than constant exposure to dangers, and he found that the only way to combat with his enemy was to keep himself incessantly employed. There is the best authority for the opinion, according to his biographer, that his ailments had always in them a preponderating character of neuropathic disturbance. Even when he was comparatively free from the acute form of rheumatic disorder his nerves were tingling and rioting with irritation. But in the midst of this nervous rioting he was always heroically calm, sedate, serious and thoughtful. His friends believing that his disease rendered him unfit for the profession of an engineer, he yielded to their suggestions and began the study of medicine. In his twenty-first year he was elected Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blockley. He attended strictly to his duties for six months, while he was laboring under so severe an attack of cardiac disease as to be unable to sleep in a horizontal position, and he never closed his eyes at night without the feeling that the chances were against his ever opening them again in this world. The consciousness of his physical condition must have weighed heavily upon his ardent nature; but it never interfered in the least degree with the performance of his duties. On one occasion, when he was going the rounds of the hospital with Dr. MCPHEETERS, they encountered a wretched cripple who had been married to a healthy young woman in the house. Looking at the miserable man, his companion asked what he supposed must be the thoughts of the cripple's wife as she reflected that he was her lord and master. "It is to save some lady just such reflections that I have made up my mind never to marry," he replied. While at the Blockley Hospital, he distinguished himself by his inaugural thesis on *Kyestein*, which the faculty of the University requested him to publish, and which attracted attention even among the *savans* of Europe. His father, being satisfied that the routine of a physician's life would be fatal to his son's constitution, obtained for him, without his knowledge, an appointment as a Surgeon in the Navy. He was greatly indisposed to the place, and the position he held on shipboard was always odious to him. His aversion to a sea life amounted to detestation; but he again yielded to his father's wishes, and after his examination prepared himself cheerfully for his new duties.

Now commences the actual career of this remarkable man, and henceforth his life is a succession of wild and romantic adventures, which sound more like the creations of some highly imaginative fictionist than the actual exploits of a slight youth, who, with a mortal disease in his system, has quietly schooled himself to the determination to die in harness. His first appointment to active service was as physician to our Chinese Embassy, when Mr. CUSHING was sent out as Commissioner to China. The Commissioner went out over land, with the design of meeting the frigate at Bombay that was to carry him to Canton, and Doctor KANE embarked in the *Brandywine*, expecting to join him at that port. He sailed in May, 1843, and had the advantage of stopping at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro. At the latter place he improved his time by making an ascent of the Eastern Andes, which rear their fantastic forms on the Coast of Brazil. The notes which he made of this exploration were unhappily lost while he was traveling on the Nile. On the voyage from Rio to Bombay he employed himself assiduously in the study of navigation and modern languages, and Mr. CUSHING not having arrived when the *Brandywine* reached the latter port, he directly began to visit the caves of Elephanta, and every other object of interest in the neighborhood, and then started on an elephant hunt in the island of Ceylon. The frigate, with the Commissioner and his suite, arrived at Canton in July, 1844, and impatient at the tedious progress of Chinese diplomacy, he obtained leave of absence from Mr. CUSHING, and started to make an exploration of the Philippine Islands. He traversed the largest of the group, Luconia, from Manila across to its Pacific coast, and, at great hazards and imminent perils, he made the descent of the crater of the Tael—a feat which but one European had ever attempted, and he without success. This feat very nearly cost him his life—first, by the poisonous gases he inhaled; and secondly, from the attacks of the wild natives, who were outraged by his sacrilegious invasion of the residence of their Diety. After the departure of the embassy, he remained at Canton to establish himself as a physician; but, at the end of six months, he was struck down with the rice fever, and came near dying, but he recovered after a long illness, and left Whampoa for Singapore, in company with a young Englishman, intending to make the overland journey for Europe; and while *en route*, he visited Borneo and Sumatra, and crossing over to the Indian Peninsula, he made the ascent of the Himalaya Mountains. Arriving in Calcutta about the time the great DWARANOTH TAGORE was preparing to start on his visit to England, he joined the *suite* of the princely East Indian, and having visited Persia and Syria, parted from him at Alexandria, whence he visited Thebes and the Pyramids, and, in the course of his wanderings, formed the acquaintance of Professor LEPSIUS. Here again he twice narrowly escaped with his life—once in a skirmish with the Bedouins, in which he was wounded in the leg, and then from an attack of the plague. After six months of travel, he determined to return to Manila, and establish himself as a physician, but failing to obtain permission from the Spanish authorities, he bent his steps homeward through Italy, France, and England. At home once more, in 1846 he hired a house, and made preparations for settling down in his native city as a physician. He had never been commissioned as a surgeon in the Navy, and thoroughly detesting the rules of the service, he would have resigned his post, but the country was on the verge of war with Mexico, and he could not, in honor, abandon it just as there was a chance [illegible] before war was declared, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, bound for the coast of Africa. He cheerfully obeyed the summons, and after visiting the King of Dahomey, he was attacked with the coast fever, and was again brought to death's door; being completely prostrated, he returned home invalided, and never wholly recovered from this disease. But the Mexican War was not at an end, and he panted for an opportunity to distinguish himself in his country's service, still determined to die in harness. He applied to the President for an appointment as an Army Surgeon, and was dispatched to Mexico with orders for the Commander-in-Chief. On his passage to Vera Cruz, he narrowly escaped a watery grave on board the rickety little steamer *Fashion*, which has since been rendered famous by the fillibuster, WALKER, and after landing at his port of destination, he started immediately for the capital, with an escort composed of a company of contra-guerillas, commanded by the infamous DOMINGUEZ, and while on this journey, he distinguished himself by his valor and chivalric conduct in the encounter between his escort and the Mexican guerillas, among whom were Gen. GAONA and his son, whose lives, together with those of four other officers, he was the means of saving; and, on his return, received the complimentary present of a sword from his fellow-townsmen. He suffered terribly while in Mexico, from fever, exposure, and the effects of a lance wound which he received in the affair with the guerillas. On his return home, after the war was ended, he was sent to the Mediterranean in the store-ship *Supply*, and, while on this voyage, was seized with an attack of tetanus, the most terrible of all disorders, when, to use his own expression, his body felt as though it were composed of fiddle-strings, and a host of devils were tuning him up. He had not the faintest hope of recovering from this disorder, but he did, and returned to Norfolk, not quite dead, in September, 1849. After a brief rest at home, he was again ordered on duty on the Coast Survey, and in the Spring succeeding he was luxuriating among Cherokee roses and blooming magnolias in the perfume-laden atmosphere of Florida; and on the 12th of May, while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, he was suddenly startled by a brief missive from Washington, ordering him to proceed at once to New-York to join the Arctic Expedition in search of the long-lost FRANKLIN. In seven and a half days from that date he had left the port of New-York, and was proceeding on the voyage which has given immortality to his name. The rest of his story is too well known to need recapitulation.

The commander of the expedition, Lieutenant DE HAVEN, had never even heard of Doctor KANE until they met for the first time in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, the day before they set sail, and he confesses that when he took the measure of the man upon whom the health of himself and crew must depend, he felt a misgiving that he was not the right man for the place, and if there had been time he would have requested the Department to exchange him for some more promising person. But there was not time, and he made up his mind to send the feeble-looking little doctor back as soon as he got to Greenland, if he should hold out so long. The Doctor was as usual sea-sick, and when they touched at Whale-fish Island, after having been thirty-one days at sea, an English transport-ship was found there, and Capt. DE HAVEN benevolently proposed to send the Doctor home as an invalid. The Doctor looked at the commanding officer in blank dismay, and firmly said, "I won't go," and DE HAVEN soon learned the mistake he had made in estimating the character of his physician. He returned from this memorable expedition in May, 1851, after an absence of sixteen months, nine of which he had been ice-locked in the Arctic Ocean. Yet the hardest and most difficult part of the expedition he had to accomplish, after his return, in writing the history of it. As Dr. LIVINGSTONE has said he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than write another book of travels, so did Dr. KANE feel when he sat down to his literary labor. There was nothing in it to brace up his nerves, and test his powers of endurance and that indomitable faculty of overcoming difficulties which seemed essential to his existence. His book completed, he at once set himself to work to organize the second expedition, which he was so eager to command, and all his energies were bent upon raising the requisite funds to pay for the necessary equipments. The labors and anxieties he underwent while making his preparations for his second Arctic voyage were hardly less trying to him than the dangers he encountered while absent on that perilous expedition; but his plans were at last completed, and, though he was still suffering from debilitating illness, he was as full of eagerness and enthusiasm when he left, on the 31st of May, 1853, on that ever-memorable voyage, as a young boy going on an excursion for pleasure. We can give no word to his exploits while on this expedition; he returned to New-York on the 11th of October, 1855, after an absence of thirty months, and the news of his arrival caused a pulsation of delight throughout the civilized world. Honors and greetings awaited him on both sides of the Atlantic, but his health was fast failing him, and when he left New-York for England, hoping to be strengthened by the journey, he said to Mrs. GRINNELL, on taking leave of her, that he was not sure of soon returning to her again. He grew worse in England, and on the 17th of November, 1856, left there for Havana, where he arrived on the 25th of the following month, growing all the time weaker, and on the 16th of February his earthly career was closed.

Doctor KANE was in the best sense of the term a Christian gentleman: and his biographer, who has had such ample opportunity for knowing him thoroughly, pays him the highest tribute he could, in saying:

"May I not well be glad that nothing has discovered itself, in all this scrutiny of the character and conduct of my subject, which could affect my regard for him, or leave me with a shade of doubt or discomfort, after all I have said of him!"

How few biographers could have honestly written thus, after investigating the career, and examining the papers of their subject.

Dr. ELDER describes him accurately. He was five feet six inches in height, and in his best health weighed about one hundred and [illegible] pounds. His complexion was fair, and he had [illegible] color. His eyes were dark grey, but lustrous, with a wild light, when his feelings were excited, and when he was in the torrent-tide of enraptured action, "the light beamed from them like flashing scimetars, and in an impassioned moment they gleamed frightfully." "In company, when the talk ran glib, and everybody would be heard, he was silent, but terse and elastic as a steel spring under pressure. He had a way of looking attentive, docile, and as interested as a child's fresh wonder; but no one would mistake the expression for the admiration of inexperience or incapacity; yet it cheated many a talker into a self-complaisance that lost him the opportunity of learning something of the man he wanted to know." "Idle curiosity never made anything of him, and he did nothing at gossip; but inquiry with an aim was never disappointed." His biographer asked him once, after his return from his last Arctic expedition, "for the best proved instance that he knew of the soul's power over the body—an instance that might push the hard-baked philosophy of materialism to the consciousness of its own idiocy." He paused a moment, and then said, with a spring, "The soul can lift the body out of its boots, Sir. When our Captain was dying,—I say dying, I have seen scurvy enough to know,—every old scar in his body was a running ulcer. If conscience festers under its wounds correspondingly, hell is not hard to understand. I never saw a case so bad that either lived or died. Men die of it usually long before they are so ill as he was. There was trouble aboard; there might be mutiny. So soon as the breath was out of his body we might be at each others' throats. I felt that he owed even the repose of dying to the service. I went down to his bunk, and shouted in his ear, 'Mutiny, Captain, Mutiny!' He shook off the cadaveric stupor: 'Set me up,' he said, 'and order these fellows before me.' He heard the complaint, ordered punishment, and from that hour convalesced. Keep that man awake with danger, and he wouldn't die of anything until his duty was done."

The portrait attached to the biography does not give, by any means, a flattering representation of Doctor KANE: it has none of the vivacity of his noble countenance, and, indeed, no drawing in black and white could do so, so much of his intellectual life being expressed in color. The best portrait of him that we have seen is one by FAGNANI, an Italian artist residing in New-York, to whom he sat just before leaving on his last voyage to Europe, and which still remains, we believe, in the possession of the painter.

The Biography of Dr. KANE was specially intended, its author tells us, for the instruction of his young countrymen, and we next take up the history of a kindred hero, written with the same laudable object. Mr. GEORGE CANNING HILL has written a biography of Captain JOHN SMITH, whose personal character, and heroic adventures, bear a considerable resemblance to those of our famous Arctic explorer. Mr. HILL has treated his subject in an admirable manner, condensing all the stirring incidents of the romantic career of his renowned hero, yet giving the particulars of his life with sufficient fullness to preserve the picturesqueness and romance which belong to it. We infer from the preface that this volume is the first of a series intended to furnish from history examples of "true manhood, lofty purpose and persevering effort," for the benefit of youthful readers. The preface is a most commendable one, and the author may be congratulated on his happy beginning.

The HARPERS have republished the third volume of ARTHUR HELPS' *Spanish Conquest in America, and its relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies*. The present volume of this important and valuable work ends with the death of ATAHUALPA, the last of the Incas, and the author says. "There are, unfortunately, no more New Worlds to conquer." But the whole of that world which was conquered by the Spanish race remains to be conquered by those who will know better how to deal with the land and the people they subjugate. The Spaniards not only conquered but destroyed, and there is not a province inhabited by them which is not poorer and more debased than it was when they first came like a deadly pestilence upon it, and the so-called nations which they founded are "like burnt-out stars, drifting along, hideous and purposeless, amid the full and shining orbs which still remain to adorn and vivify the universe." Not the least interesting chapter of the present volume is that which relates to the discovery of Nicaragua, and it is very remarkable that its early history should bear so close a resemblance to its present condition. Mr. HELPS applies almost the same words to it which would be necessary to use in writing of that distracted country now. He says "Nicaragua was the battle-field of so many pretensions; it illustrates so completely the views and errors of the Spanish Government, and the Spanish adventurers; its history is so much interwoven with that of Guatemala, Honduras, and even of New Spain, that some attempt must be made to bring before the reader the principal events connected with its discovery," &c. The author makes a very remarkable statement respecting the manner in which his history has been composed. He says that with the exception of the historical fragment of MENOS, and the biographies of QUINTANCE, he has not read thirty pages of all that has been written by modern writers on the subject of the Spanish Conquest.

We had imagined that the literature of Slavery, at least stories of slave life, had about come to an end, and that the reading public had been surfeited with the sufferings of Uncle Toms and the trials of Aunt Hannahs. But, whether the reading world had tired of slave novels or not, we should have supposed that the writers of such literature would have tired of producing it. There were a hundred failures to one success. Authors ought long since to have learned that when the public had been particularly pleased with one book, it does not want another one exactly like it. But this is a piece of practical wisdom which publishers ought to possess, if writers do not. The crop of slave-narratives has not yet been all gathered. We have a bulky, blue-covered, and well-printed volume of 420 pages, from H. DAYTON, professing to give the life of an American slave, written in the plainest style, and with the appearance of entire fidelity to nature and fact, so far as they could be remembered. The preface states that it is "true in every particular," and that respectable citizens can vouch for it. We have no doubt of it. But the truth of a book must be felt by the reader, and not vouched for by respectable citizens. The only vouchers that are worth anything in such a case are the convictions of the reader. If they be lacking, there can be no compensation for them. We are not aware that Mrs. STOWE put any facts into *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but every reader felt the truth of her narrative. In the volume before us there are a great many harrowing details of the cruelties of slave life, but they are unrelieved by any of the lights which are necessary to give interest and picturesqueness to so dark and dismal a subject.

There is so wide a difference between the American and the German mind that it by no means follows that a book which is popular with our people will be popular with the other; yet the elements of interest in works of fiction are universal, they touch on chords that are common to all intelligent beings, and it may be safely assumed, therefore, that a popular novel will be popular all the world over, let it relate to what people it may. Certainly there is no book more fascinating to English readers than the *Arabian Nights*; the *Vicar of Wakefield* is enjoyed all the world over; the *Sorrows of Werter* have had the tribute of tears paid to its merits in this country as well as in Germany. Miss BREMER has delighted more readers in the New World than in her native Sweden, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is read in modern Greek by the Athenians. We may be sure, then, that the most popular German novel of modern times, which has run through six editions in two years, though the price of it was so enormous as six dollars a copy, cannot fail to be popular with us. This fortunate book is entitled *Debit and Credit*, (*Soll und Haben.*) The English translation, which has been published by the HARPERS, has been praised for its fidelity by Chevalier BUNSEN, who also contributes a preface, explaining the purpose of the author, GUSTAV FREYTAG, and giving some exceedingly sound and sensible criticisms on novels in general. The Chevalier BUNSEN says that though *Debit and Credit* is a pure work of fiction, and not written for a "purpose," either political or social, it exhibits, nevertheless, more strikingly than any other work, some highly important social facts in relation to Germany, which are more generally felt than understood. It reveals a state of the relations of the higher and of the middle classes of society, in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and the adjacent German and Sclavonic countries, which are evidently connected with a general social movement, proceeding from irresistible realities, and, in the main, independent of local circumstances and political events. But it will not be for such causes that this admirable novel of German life will be read here, but for the intrinsic merits of the narrative, and the interest excited by the well-developed and entertaining characters that compose its *dramatis personæ*.

We have received from the publishers, HUNT & SON, of Philadelphia, *A Compendium of the Principles of Elocution on the Basis of Dr. Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice*, by SAMUEL R. GUMMERE; attached to the compendium is a well-selected series of reading exercises from standard English authors.

We have from E. NASH, a publisher in Auburn, a very compact, and apparently good book on the subject of the horse, compiled by himself, and entitled, *The Farmers' Practical Horse-Farriery*.

The last nine volumes of the *British Poets* of the elegant series published by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, contain *The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, with a memoir of the author and a portrait—uniform with the series of ninety-six volumes, now out—edited by Prof. CHILD, of Harvard University. In this edition the Poems of SCOTT are reprinted from the standard edition of CADELL. But they are differently arranged, and the editor has inserted several of the pieces which were first given to the world in LOCKHART's biography of the poet, but which have not been heretofore published in the collection of his poems. And he has also, very wisely, we think, included the metrical composition from the author's novels and romances, so that this may be called the complete collection of his poetical works. "Marmion" and the "Lady of the Lake" are not read and quoted so much as they were thirty years ago; but they have taken their place among British classics, and will continue to be read while the love of poetry and romance exists in the human breast.

We have from Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS two more volumes of their Household edition of the romances of the great novelist, comprising the ABBOT.

Suspending Sentence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Frequently on reading your paper I am astonished at the number of instances in the Criminal Courts in which judgment is "suspended." We have in the case of WOGAN a woeful illustration or this baneful practice—I must acknowledge I am profoundly ignorant of the law on the subject and perhaps I may say happily so—but this morning's report seems scarcely anything else but "*suspensions*." "*The prisoner's boz was full—more charges, if anything, were dismissed than common. They (the cases) were disposed of rapidly and the Court adjourned at* 11 *o'clock precisely.*" Does it not seem almost a mockery to hold such a Court? and may not prisoners laugh at the thought of coming before such Judges? There seems to be a most unbefitting looseness throughout, especially so in the conversation of "*their Honors*;" for example: Judge OSBORN—*What shall we do with him?—feed him for a couple of months?* Judge STEERS—*Yes, I guess so.* Again, in the case of HENRY BLEIANT, charged with stealing $15 in bills, and a silver watch valued at $20. Judge OSBORN—What shall we do, suspend the sentence? Judge STEERS—Yes. Judge OSBORN—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. (To Judge STEERS)—It won't do much good I guess. Judge STEERS—Don't you think so? Judge OSBORN—No, he's inclined that way I guess.—Here the Judge acts contrary to his own conviction—he finds the prisoner guilty and still suspends judgment, and the man departs to try his luck once again. If any one will take the trouble to read your report in to-day's TIMES, he will be convinced that such a mimicry as this Court of Special Sessions appears to be had better be wiped out entirely, or a radical change should take place in conducting the business. If the latter, prisoners could be made to understand without any "*spasmodic effort of justice*" that crime is punishable, and that the law will be strictly enforced, to the citizens to [illegible] of good character to the contrary notwithstanding.

JAN. 18, 1858. C. A. S.

My Flora.

A FASHIONABLE PASTORAL.

Tell me, Gentles, have you seen
My FLORA pass this way?
That you may know the Miss I mean,
Her briefly I'll portray.

No bonnet on her head,
But on her neck she wears:
An oyster-shell 'tis said
In size with it compares.
Its shape no eye can brook,
Its use is doubtful, too;
It but imparts a bare-faced look,
And brings much cheek to view.

Her dress may please the Swell
For its swoln exuberance;
She looks a Monster Belle
In such Big Ben expanse.
Those air-tubes filled with gas
Might lift her to the moon;
The small boys mark it as they pass,
And screech out, "Ah Bal-loon!"

A parasol she bears
For ornament, not use;
For comfort gloves she wears
Too tight, and sleeves too loose.
Behind her hangs a hood
Just level with her chin,
An Indian Squaw might find it good
To put a baby in.

Of her hair she shows the roots,
Sham flowers the rest conceal;
And she's crippled by her boots
With the military heel:
Streets off you hear them stalk
Whene'er she ventures out;
And she seems to waddle more than walk,
Her hoops so sway about.

Her figure may be good,
But that no eye can tell;
A mere lay-figure would
Show off her dress as well.
She may have ankles neat,
But they're concealed by skirt,
Which chiefly serves to hide her feet,
And gather up the dirt.

Then, Gentles, have you seen
My FLORA this way come?
She cannot have unnoticed been,
She takes up too much room.—*Punch.*

The Late Auguste Comte.

From the National Intelligencer.

It would seem that the great reformer, who in that capacity, and though without license, bound the marriage ties of others, like a priest or a justice of the peace, did not think himself bound by a like ceremony. He had a wife and chose besides a "companion." Still it was his wife who nursed him when all other aid failed, and saved him from that worst of deaths where the mind dies before the body. For soon after his first publication, the *Systeme de Philosophie Positive*, had appeared, he was deprived of a small income he had heretofore enjoyed, and saw himself compelled to earn a scanty livelihood by teaching classes in mathematics, and by lecturing to his one pupil. It is true that this was no less a man than LAMORICIERE, the great General and Minister at War; others soon joined the young officer, FOURIER, the mathematician, BROUSSAIS, and of foreigners ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. COMTE's brains were at that time already out of proportion with his physique, and he became the inmate of a mad-house. The eminent ESQUIROL kept him 11 months in a straight-jacket and then sent him home as incurable. His wife, his wedded wife, watched and prayed over him, and in six weeks he was restored. He treated the whole episode most philosophically, as "a crisis of his celebral organs," and all was said. Nearly 20 years later he met his "companion." Her fate was such as to startle even Paris, and to make it wonder for a day. Young, fair, and witty, the daughter of a noble old family, she had given her hand and her wealth to a man who, in a few months, forfeited her love and spent her fortune. The gilding being rubbed off, he was discovered to be a fugitive from justice, a great criminal, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The wife—for such the law declared her to be—consoled herself by pouring her heart's grief into the bosom of the —— public, who read it with avidity in the columns of the *National*. Her terrible fate, she said, had crushed her, but her affections were as warm and as deep as ever. These she gave to COMTE, and COMTE loved her in return with all the warmth of a philosopher. Especially after her death he worshiped her as PETRARCH his LAURA, and left his house but once a week to visit her grave, and there to lecture to his enthusiastic pupils. It was she also who induced him to appear publicly as the apostle of a new religion, the founder of a new creed, which he called the Religion of Humanity. By her side stood two other guardian angels, as he called them, his mother, and the faithful servant who nursed him with a sister's tenderness to the last moment. They must have been good women, for COMTE forgets all his eccentricities and absurdities when he speaks of the rank that woman is to maintain, and the influence she is to exercise, when society shall be reorganized according to his "humane" wishes. His wife he mentions in less exalted manner. During the last years of his life he was supported by his pupils. Having himself fixed his wants at 7,000 francs, his followers and students, fifty-three Frenchmen and twenty-six foreigners, divided the sum among themselves and paid it punctually. His last will was of the same character. He bequeathed to his followers the duty of paying certain annuities, among them one to his adopted daughter and one to his wife. "The whole number of my adherents will continue the annuity of 2,000 francs, so that I may fulfill to its natural end, the duty which arose in my youth from the only really grave error I have ever committed." A flattering bequest to the inconsolable widow!

COMTE'S PHILOSOPHY.—In England and our own country, COMTE's works are much read, and his doctrines both studied and taught. The practical tendencies of the Saxon race favor his system; MILL follows his footsteps more faithfully than he seems willing himself to acknowledge, and WILLIAMSON, of the University of London, has adopted much of the mathematical basis of COMTE's philosophy. More generally still are his theories known and cherished in the United States, where at one time he even hoped to reside. For when, in 1816, the famous Polytechnic School of Paris was closed, there was no more distinguished pupil among the disbanded students than COMTE, and General BERTON, who then intended to establish a similar institution in Washington, made liberal offers to the promising young man. Our Government, however, refused the necessary funds, and COMTE remained in France. But if he could not come to America, Americans came to him. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, the Boston orator, and clever author of *Six Months in Italy*, professes his doctrines, we are told, while to poor HORACE BUSHEY WALLACE, of Philadelphia, COMTE has himself paid a touching tribute in the preface of his last work, (1853.)

THE WESTERN WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—We (Philadelphia *Ledger*) learn that, through the aid of this society, formed during the late pressation to labor, to aid industrious females to obtain employment in the West, over seventy respectable girls and women have been found places in respectable families in the Western towns and villages. Forty or fifty more could be sent, for which the money has been furnished. This society operates differently from the one in New-York, whose course has been freely commented upon in Western papers. Instead of requiring girls to advance money to take them to the West, and then trusting to chance for a place, the society first obtains a place for the girl by a direct application from an individual needing service. The latter advances the money for the girl's passage, and she engages to pay back the advance in service rendered her employer, or out of the wages she receives from him.

THE FILLING-UP OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—DR CASTLE'S LETTER.—In answer to the reasons shown in the *Evening Post* of Wednesday, on the subject of the filling-up of our harbor, there appeared in yesterday's TIMES a letter from Dr. A. C. CASTLE, affirming that the fear was groundless. In proof, he says it is well known that the Buttermilk Channel a few years since was scarcely a streamlet. At the office of G. & E. BLUNT are the original charts belonging to Lord SYDMOUTH, one of which is the Survey of New-York Harbor, by Lieut. JOHN KNIGHT and JOHN HESTER, of the Royal Navy, in 1762, from which it appears that the depth of this *streamlet* was four fathoms, which the subsequent changes of our harbor have only increased by a single fathom.—*Evening Post.*

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.—We understand that it is in contemplation at the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific coast with a view of organizing for military operations against the Mormons from that side. This important movement has not, however, at this time, been definitely decided on.

Captain JAMES MCINTOSH, United States Navy, has received preparatory orders for the command of the Home Squadron, of which the steam frigate *Colorado*, now in course of preparation for sea, will be flagship.—*Washington Union.*

The Bayou Macon (La.) *Times*, has an account of a horrible outrage perpetrated in that vicinity—the person of a Mrs. JONES having been violated by a negro man named DOCK, the property of Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON. The negro was soon afterwards captured. He was tried, convicted, sentenced, and hung on the 1st inst. In this instance, at least, retributive justice [illegible]

SIXTY NEW YEARS' DAYS AGO.

Is my darling tired already,
Tired of her long day of play?
Draw your little stool beside me,
Smooth this tangled hair away.
Can she put the logs together,
Till they make a cheerful blaze?
Shall her blind old uncle tell her
Something about long past days?

Hark! The wind among the cedars
Waves their white arms to and fro;
I remember how I watched them
Sixty New Years' Days ago:
Then I dreamt a glorious vision
Of great deeds to crown each year;
Sixty New Years' Days have found me
Useless, helpless, blind,—and here!

As I feel my darling stealing
Warm, soft fingers into mine;
Shall I tell her what I fancied
In that strange old dream of mine?
I was kneeling by the window,
Reading how a noble hand
With the red cross on their breast-plates,
Went to gain the Holy Land.

While with eager eyes of wonder,
Over the dark page I bent:
Slowly twilight shadows gather'd
Till the letters came and went;
Slowly, till the night was round me,
Then my heart beat loud and fast:
For I felt before I saw it
That a spirit near me passed.

So I raised my eyes, and shining
Where the moon's first ray was bright,
Stood a winged angel-warrior
Clothed and panoplied in light;
So, with Heaven's love upon him,
Stern in calm and resolute will,
Look'd St. Michael, in the cloister;
Does the picture hang there still?

Threefold were the dreams of honor,
That absorb'd my heart and brain;
Threefold crowns the angel promised,
Each one to be bought by pain;
While he spoke, a threefold blessing
Fell upon my soul like rain;

Helper of the poor and suffering;
Victor in a glorious strife;
Singer of a noble poem;
Such the honors of my life.
Ah, that dream! Long years have brought me
Joy and grief as real things;
Yet never touch'd the tender memory
Sweet and solemn that it brings,—
Never quite effaced the feeling
Of those white and shadowing wings.

Ah, I guess, those blue eyes open!
Does my faith too foolish seem?
Yes, my darling, years have taught me,
It was nothing but a dream.
Seen, too soon, the bitter knowledge
Of a fearful trial rose,
Rose to crush my heart, and sternly
Bade my young ambition close.

More and more my eyes were clouded,
Till at last God's glorious light
Pass'd away from me forever,
And I lived and live in night.
Dear, I will not dim your pleasure,
New-Year's should be only gay,
In my night the stars have risen,
And I wait the dawn of day.

Even then I could be happy,
For my brothers' tender care
In their boyish pastimes ever
Made me take, or feel a share.
Philip, even then so thoughtful,
Charles so noble, brave and free:
And your father, little Godfrey,
The most loving of the three.

Philip reason'd down my sorrow,
Charles would laugh my gloom away,
Godfrey's little arms put round me,
Helped me through my dreariest day.
And the promise of my Angel,
Like a star, now bright, now pale,
Hung in the black night above me,
And I felt it could not fail.

Years pass'd on, my brothers left me,
Each went out to take his share
In the strain of life; my portion
Was a humble one—to bear.
Here I dwelt, and learnt to wander
Through the woods and fields alone,
Every cottage in the village
Had a corner call'd my own.

Old and young, all brought their troubles
Great or small for me to hear;
I have often bless'd my sorrow
That drew others' grief so near.
Much the people needed helping—
Needed love—for Love and Heaven
Are the only gifts not barter'd:
They alone are freely given.

And I gave it. Philip's bounty
(We were orphans dear) made toil
Prosper, and want never fasten'd
On the tenants of the soil.
Philip's name (Oh, how I gloried
He so young, to see it rise!)
Soon grew noted among statesmen
As a patriot true and wise.

And his people, too, felt honor'd
To be ruled by such a name;
I was proud, too, that they loved me,
Through their pride in him it came.
He had gain'd what I had long'd for,
I meanwhile grew glad and gay,
Mid his people, to be serving
Him and them, in some poor way.

How his noble earnest speeches,
With untiring fervor came;
Helper of the poor and suffering,
Truly he deserved the name!
Had my angel's promise fail'd me?
Had that word of hope grown dim?
Why, my Philip had fulfill'd it,
And I loved it best in him!

Charles meanwhile—ah, you, my darling,
Can his loving words recall—
Mid the bravest and the noblest,
Braver, nobler, than them all.
How I loved him! how my heart thrill'd
When his sword clank'd by his side,
When I touch'd his gold embroidery,
Almost saw him in his pride!

So we parted; he all eager
To uphold the name he bore,
Leaving in my charge—he loved me—
Some one whom he loved still more:
I must tend this gentle flower,
I must speak to her of him,
For he fear'd—Love still is fearful—
That his memory might grow dim.

I must guard her from all sorrow,
I must play a brother's part,
Shield all grief and trial from her,
If it need be, with my heart.
Years pass'd, and his name grew famous,
We were proud, both she and I;
And we lived upon his letters,
While the slow days fleeted by.

Then at last—you know the story,
How a fearful rumor spread,
Till all hope had slowly faded,
And we knew that he was dead.
Dead! Oh, those were bitter hours;
Yet within my soul there dwelt
Something, while the rest all mourn'd him,
Something like a hope I felt.

His was no weak life as mine was,
But a life, so full and strong,
No, I could not think he perish'd
Nameless, 'mid a conquer'd throng.
How she drooped! Years pass'd; no tidings
Came, and yet that little flame
Of strange hope within my spirit
Still burnt on, and lived the same.

Well, my child, our hearts will fail us
Then, when they the strongest seem;
I can look back on those hours
As a fearful evil dream.
She had long despair'd; what wonder
If her heart had turn'd to mine?
Earthly loves are deep and tender,
Not eternal and divine!

Can I eny how bright a future
Rose before my soul that day?
Oh, so strange, so sweet, so tender,
And I had to turn away,
Hard and terrible the struggle,
For the pain not mine alone;
I call'd back my Brother's spirit,
And I bade him claim his own.

Told her—now I dared to do it—
That I felt the day would rise
When he would return to gladden
My weak heart and her bright eyes.
And I pleaded—pleaded sternly—
In his name, and for his sake:
Now, I can speak calmly of it,
Then, I thought my heart would break.

Soon—ah, Love had not deceived me,
(Love's a true instincts never err:)
Wounded, weak, escaped from prison,
He return'd to me: to her.
I could thank God that bright morning,
When I felt my Brother's gaze,
That my heart was true and loyal,
As in our old boyish days.

Bought by wounds and deeds of daring,
Honors he had brought away:
Glory crown'd his name—my Brother's,
Mine, too!—we were one that day.
Since the crown on him had fallen,
"VICTOR IN A GLORIOUS STRIFE,"
I could live and die contented
With my poor ignoble life.

Well, my darling, almost weary
Of my story? Wait awhile;
For the rest is only joyful,
I can tell it with a smile.
One bright promise still was left me,
Wound so close about my soul,
That no one by one had fail'd me,
This dream now absorb'd the whole.

"SINGER OF A NOBLE POEM,"
Ah, my darling, few and rare
Burn the names of the true Poets,
Like stars in the purple air.
That too, and I glory in it,
That great gift my Godfrey won;
I have my dear share of honor,
Gain'd by that beloved one.

One day shall my darling read it,
Now she cannot understand
All the noble thoughts, that lighten
Through the genius of the land.
I am proud to be his brother,
Proud to think that hope was true;
Though I long'd and strove so vainly,
What I fail'd in, he could do.

I was long before I knew it,
Longer ere I felt it so;
Then I strung my rhymes together
Only for the poor and low.
And it pleases me to know it
(For I loved them well indeed),
They care for my humble verses,
Fitted for their humble need.

And it cheers my heart to hear it,
Where the far-off settlers roam,
My poor words are sung and cherish'd,
Just because they speak of Home.
And the little children sing them,
(That I think, has pleased me best,)
Often, too, the dying love them,
For they tell of Heaven and rest.

So my last vain dream has faded,
(Such as I to think of fame!)
Yet I will not say it fell'd me,
For it crown'd my Godfrey's name
No; my Angel did not cheat me,
For my long life has been blest;
He did bring me Love and Sorrow,
He will bring me Light and Rest.

[*Household Words.*

Laco and John Hancock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I last addressed you on the subject of "Laco's" writings, it was with a desire to elicit some *facts* in support of the assertions made by your Boston correspondent "Thyme," in your issue of the 12th, relative to that work, not to provoke a reiteration of personal and peculiar views; but in this I am disappointed by the remarks of the same correspondent in your paper of to-day.

A descendant of Mr. HIGGINSON, I am anxious that his reputation shall be kept in the golden sheaf of history, perfect and untarnished. And more reliable and authentic assertions than those now produced must be given of his maladministration of the duties of a good citizen, before the student of history or the lover of truth will cast him into the fire for purging. The friends of Mr. HANCOCK'S memory *are* "justified in showing that MR. HIGGINSON was the object of some assaults," but when they can show such assaults, backed up with the uncompromising truth of history, they will have their weight.

Number Three of "Laco's" epistles embodies the evidence found in public and private journals and letters of the period of the Rhode Island Expedition, in 1778, as an examination will prove. Such documents will fully sustain Mr. HIGGINSON'S assertions and crime to the reader, that upon that all-important occasion, when the British held Newport, Mr. HANCOCK did not act the part of a man and a soldier. Let me quote "Laco" on this point, that "Thyme" and your readers may have an opportunity of reading and disproving, if possible.

Mr. HANCOCK was Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia:

"When he got to Rhode Island, he took an eligible situation for his quarters—he appears on the parade *en militaire*—he sallied out often for the sake of air and exercise, and he sometimes approached so near to the enemy, under the idea of reconnoitering, as to distinguish by the aid of a good perspective, that the British flag was still flying at some miles distance. Martial music and military movements alone delighted, and never was the fire of military ambition so conspicuous in any man's countenance excepting the instance of the R——y hero, when he summoned the garrison of Fort Independence to surrender. But this flame was of short duration. The severe cannonade at the arrival of the French fleet, though at several miles distance, disordered his nerves; the sound of the drum disturbed his muscles, by alarming his fears; and his mightiy slumbers were short and uncertain, from the lively scenes of blood and carnage which a heated imagination was continually presenting to his view.

This situation was too painful and humiliating for the Man of the People long to endure. He grew peevish and uneasy, he complained of the length and recklessness of the campaign, and he talked frequently of quitting the field. This his Aids, who were men of spirit, were fearful would soon happen. They felt for his and their own honor; they used every argument to allay his fears, to compose his nerves, and to awake his ambition, and were in hopes to succeed. But the departure of the fleet, the roar of the cannon as they passed the floes of the enemy, and the smell of the powder, which, by a southerly wind was unfortunately conveyed to his nose; the combined influence of these horrid circumstances was too much for our hero to support. He resolved to return home—he dreamed that his child was sick and dying—he fancied that the fleet had gone to Boston and could not refit in his absence; but more than this, he imagined that the British were roused, and he could not believe it safe or prudent, for the Man of the People to remain any longer on the island. His last idea proved at once decisive, and off he set with a quick step. In vain were the remonstrances of aids and others—in vain was the suggestion of the ill effects upon the army—and in vain all intimations of injury to his own honor. His fears were now powerful, and all other passions together; and he flattered himself that by urging his great anxiety for the safety of the fleet as the cause of his flight, he might save his reputation. To favor this pretence, he flew through the country with astonishing speed—he inquired of the farmer at work in his barn whether he had seen or heard anything of the fleet. So swift was his flight and so strange his inquiries, the people on the road conceived him to have been an express, who had disordered his brain by the rapidity of his motion. Having good cattle he reached home in a few hours, and the first question upon entering the town, was as to the safety of the fleet; but after being at rest a little time, and finding himself safe in his own house, his fears subsided—his solicitude for the fleet abated, and he enjoyed the pleasures as well as we; he recounted his exploits in the field, and gave a lively description of the enemy's alarm when he reconnoitred their posts.

Thus ended Mr. H——'s memorable campaign to Rhode Island; and there were the laurels he gathered in that famous expedition. If it be thought they are poor of the best not possible, it should be remembered that he cropped them flying, and had not time to select the best plants."

Mr. HIGGINSON continues, at length, his history of the subject, which he fully illustrates with facts and incidents, but the paper is of too great an extent to include in this notice. The truths presented in the work from which the foregoing quotation is taken are the only remembrances left, in an enduring form, of Mr. HANCOCK'S military career. Is it not lamentable that so little has been given us? LORING, in his multifarious sketch of the "Boston Orator" No. 5, passes over the Rhode Island Expedition of HANCOCK by a reference to the *Massachusetts Historical Collections* and *Bradford's Massachusetts*, works entirely out of print and not within the reach of many persons out of Boston. CURWEN, in his journal, speaks in no exalted terms of the "signer," and, altogether, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the sages of "Tri-Mountain" not to unroll the Egyptian Princess for fear of unswathing her.

"Thyme" does not consider it important to give the *particulars* in the great mass of American revolutionary patriotism. I do. There's where we differ. Let Mr. HIGGINSON'S enemies tell all, but tell the truth; and if they do find him in a "nasty" place, give him the credit of handing down to us the facts of Mr. HANCOCK'S military and political life.

The quotation made by "Thyme" from those most excellent letters of Mr. SULLIVAN do not answer the end intended by "Thyme." Any one who reads it carefully, (and the other portions of Mr. S.'s book relating to MR. HANCOCK,) will observe that it is rather equivocal praise. Of this, however, your readers can judge for themselves, as the book is in almost every well-composed library. But, allow me to correct a misprint in that quotation, which, if read understandingly, will convey an injurious meaning not intended by its author. I mean to substitute "he was most faithful devoted to the *cause* of his country," for "he was most faithfully devoted to the *crimes* of his country."

Tell "Thyme the Avenger" that I do not wish him to "invent" stories, nor to be "original" with a "vengeance." It's enough to speak out, and comely, in meeting, and thereby shame the evil one. Let him also know that I do not allow the existence of a "historical statute of limitations," and therefore, for my own safety, wish to be hand in hand with the truth.

Yours truly,
O. O. T. FELLOWES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1858.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MURDER BY A SLAVE WOMAN.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th, has the following: "On Sunday morning, a cold-blooded murder was committed at the Columbia House in this city, the victim being MRS. DOUGHERTY, a young woman 23 years of age, wife of JOSEPH DOUGHERTY, proprietor of the hotel, and the murderer, her slave Lucy, a negress of 5th. This servant was bought by Mr. DOUGHERTY four or five weeks ago, and since that time has repeatedly run off and secreted herself for several days together, and while at work has been very impudent towards her master and mistress, and showed a determination to act as rebellious as possible. A week before the murder she suddenly disappeared, but was at last found under the house, and when ordered out by her master, refused to come until he went in after her, when she darted out before him, and catching up a billet of wood struck at him a severe blow, which he fortunately warded off. She attempted to fire the house, and very nearly succeeded in burning it down. It was impossible to control her while she had the use of her limbs, and she was consequently *put into the stocks every night* during the last week. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, she was at work in the kitchen with two young German girls, preparing dinner, when MRS. DOUGHERTY entered and sent one of the girls (ANN KEISE) up stairs to make the beds, and the other (MARY KEISE) into the dining room to attend the baby. As the latter went out, Lucy, the black woman, told her to shut the door, which she did, leaving MRS. DOUGHERTY and the servant alone. In a few minutes LUCY opened the door and called MARY back. She went, and found MRS. DOUGHERTY gone. A search was instituted, and the body of MRS. DOUGHERTY was found in the cistern. It appears that as soon as LUCY was left alone with her mistress an altercation arose, the woman seized a hatchet and struck two or three terrible blows upon the head of MRS. DOUGHERTY, causing death. She then dragged the body into the pump-room and thrust it into the cistern. Two cuts were found on the head of the deceased—one over the left temple and the other on the skull just above the centre of the forehead, and either sufficient to cause death. On one side of the neck was a spot having the appearance of a hard pressure of the thumb or fingers, as though she had been choked. LUCY was arrested and is in jail.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

The Eastern (Miss.) *Clarion*, states that at the recent term of the Circuit Court in Jones County, three men named LYNES were indicted for larceny. In order to dispose of the principal witness against them, a man named CHARLES LANDRUM, the accused employed a ruffian named HITOWER to murder him, agreeing to give a daughter of the elder LYNES in marriage, and a considerable amount of property. On the night of the 14th ult., HITOWER went to the house of his victim, and shot him with a rifle while sitting at his own fireside surrounded by his family. Circumstances caused the guilty parties to be suspected, when they were arrested, and HITOWER made a clean breast of it, telling of the agreement above stated. He and the LYNES were all committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

On the 7th instant, NIXON ANDERSON and JOAB GLOVER, were joking each other, near Flemingsburg, Ky., until they got angry, when GLOVER shot ANDERSON, from the effects of which he died next day. GLOVER was arrested, examined and committed for trial.

A MURDERER CONVICTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* has a report of the trial of WILLIAM MULLER for the murder of GEORGE MATTHIAS, a German:

"MULLER was a stranger in Wilkesbarre, but was employed to work for MATTHIAS. The latter owned a cow and a pig, which MULLER sold in market, stating that MATTHIAS had gone West, MULLER having bought him out. A short rope or cord, some two feet long, with a noose, was found drawn tightly around the neck of the murdered man. The knot was drawn under his ear. This rope is evidently such a cord as the garroters use in the cities. A knot at one end is drawn through the strands of the rope, which are opened a few inches from it. This makes a small loop, and to give strength to it, a half-inch of the rope is taken round the knot. Through this loop a running noose is made with the rope, which may be opened to full length or half length of rope, as it would be doubled, and when thrown over a man's neck and drawn tight, it is difficult to escape from it. No man living in the Pine Swamp ever made or saw such a knot and noose, and whether MOLLER committed the murder or not, JAKE certainly never did that part of it. It was a most cold-blooded murder whoever did it. The story of MULLER, if he did it, shows that he thought if MATTHIAS was out of the way he could own the property, as he told them he had bought the house as well as cows and pigs." The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Suicides.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. ANSON JONES, OF TEXAS.

An Extra of the Houston *Telegraph* gives full particulars of the melancholy suicide of President JONES, of Texas. It is supposed that pecuniary troubles were the cause of the deed. The *Telegraph* says:

"Something more than a week ago Dr. JONES came down from his house in Washington County with a view of finding a residence in Houston or Galveston, to which to remove his family. He desired, he said, to spend the remainder of his days in more social life than was possible on his farm, and also to give his children the opportunities of a good education. He remained here a day, and went down to Galveston, where he spent a day or two, returning here last Tuesday morning, when he took rooms at the Old Capitol. He had apparently been drinking—perhaps more freely than was his wont—he was observed to be in low spirits. A friend of his, Mr. W. D. SMITH, observing this, made it to his way to be with him as much as possible while he might remain in the city. The evening after his arrival, in conversation with Mr. SMITH, he made this remark: "I have been having some very serious thoughts to-day. My public career, you are aware, began in this house, and I have been thinking that perhaps it might close here. (This hotel building was, while Houston was the seat of Government of the Republic, built and occupied as the Capitol.) Mr. SMITH turned the conversation with some light remark. Subsequently, during the last two days he talked, as Mr. S. was with him, a good deal of his past life, expressing a satisfaction with his public career, and observed there was nothing in it he would like to change. Yesterday he appeared to be almost entirely recovered from his depression, and went out, calling during the morning upon several of his friends in the city. He spoke of leaving for home on this morning's train, and appeared as cheerful as usual. At night Mr. SMITH spent an hour or so with him before bedtime. During the time he was there, Dr. JONES again alluded to the fact that he had begun his public career in that house, and he might yet close it there. The remark was received as before, and little thought of it. When he retired, a negro, one of the servants of the house, was, at his request, sent to his room to stay with him. The negro says that, at about 12 or 1 o'clock, Dr. JONES waked him up and gave him some directions about the room. At about 8 o'clock he awoke him again, and sent him for a glass of spirits. The negro was unable to get any. He then told him to leave the room, as he didn't want him any more. This was the last that was known of him last night. At about the hour above-mentioned, Mr. SMITH went to call upon him, and finding the door locked, and getting no response, he had the door broken open, where Dr. JONES was found as above described. No one had heard the report of the pistol in the night, though persons were sleeping in rooms near by. It is supposed that brooding over some troubles, in a moment of depression, he lost control of himself and committed the fatal act. Thus has fallen another great man of Texas by his own hand. We well remember a conversation with Dr. JONES soon after the death of the lamented RUSK, upon that sad event. How little then did we imagine that the seat of the men whom the Republic of Texas had delighted to honor, that would go, would be Dr. JONES, and that, too, adding his name to the list of suicides. COLLINSWORTH, BIROSALL, GRAYSON and RUSK, had gone that way, and JONES has now followed them. Peace to his ashes.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTRESS.

MRS. CRUPP, an actress, and wife of Professor CRUPP, leader of the orchestra of Burt's Theatre, in St. Joseph, Mo., died on the 1st inst. from an overdose of laudanum, which she is said to have taken with intent *felo de se*. She was in the bloom of youth and health, and performed only a few nights before with more than wonted vivacity, and it is said to think that her existence has been so suddenly and so terribly terminated. Her nativity was in London, and she belonged for a season to the St. Louis Theatre.

A SECOND ATTEMPT SUCCESSFUL.

At Buffalo, on the 21st, an inquest was held on the body of CHARLES WHINUP, who was committed to prison on the 12th inst. for grand larceny, and is the same person who attempted to commit suicide by drowning at the time of his arrest. He was found with his feet lashed to the couch, and his throat cut. The right carotid artery, the jugular vein and the windpipe were completely severed. The deed was accomplished with a razor. The razor, a new one, was found beside him. He had lashed his feet to the foot of the bed with the belt he had been wearing, and thrown himself backward on the stone floor. He performed the deed while in this position.

A SLAVE ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

A New-Orleans paper has the following: About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a slave belonging to PAT MAGUIRE, was being taken into the Fourth District Station-house for punishment, by order of his master, he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself twice in the right side, the knife striking the lower rib, and being thus prevented from inflicting fatal injury. MAGUIRE still insisted upon the negro's being whipped, but Mr. BENNETT, clerk of the station, and Sergeant FREER, refused to suffer it, and the wounded negro and his wooden leg—for he is so furnished—remains in charge of the officers.

The Philadelphia Homicide—Smith Petitioning for a Divorce.

THOMAS W. SMITH, acquitted of the homicide of CARTER, in Philadelphia, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce from his wife. The petition was received on Thursday, and reads:

"That petitioner is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has resided therein for more than a year past; that he was married to E. G. MCCAULEY, a daughter of JNO. MCCAULEY, of Wilkesbarre, on the 16th of December, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia; that at the time of his marriage with ELIZABETH, she was a pupil in the Wesleyen Female Institute, in Wilmington, Delaware, in which she had been placed a few months previously by one RICHARD CARTER, formerly of Tamequa, Pennsylvania, who had taken her from her father's house, under a promise of educating her, and had assumed the position of a guardian, or foster-father, to her, he being at that time a man of about forty-eight years of age.

That your petitioner never had any carnal knowledge of said ELIZABETH prior to the marriage, and never saw her from the month of May, 1856, to the month of October in the same year. That he married her after a very brief acquaintance, and with the full knowledge, consent and approbation of her guardian, or foster father, and in the fullest confidence and belief in her virtue and chastity: and in such confidence and belief continued to live happily with her up to the 10th day of April, 1857, when she gave birth to a female child of the full period of nine months' gestation, of which child his wife soon confessed RICHARD CARTER was the father, and RICHARD CARTER also acknowledged the child to be of his own begetting.

That, immediately after the discovery of this great wrong and fraud practiced upon him in his marriage, he left his wife, and has never seen her since, nor in any way confirmed the marriage. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the marriage, under the circumstances, was a great wrong and fraud practiced upon him, for which he has no relief in any Court of law; and that the love and confidence which ought to be inseparable from the marriage state are entirely destroyed for the reasons aforesaid. He therefore respectfully prays that your honorable bodies will be graciously pleased to pass a bill divorcing him from the bonds of matrimony from his wife, with the same legal effect in all respects as if he had never been married. THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH.

This is the entire petition, save the "said's," aforesaids and other legal redundancies, which was sworn to before Alderman ALLEN, Jan. 19, 1858."

The following were the remarks of Judge ALLISON, in rendering the decision confiding SMITH to the care of his sister:

"The testimony of the witnesses examined this morning satisfies us that the defendant, so far from entertaining a resentment towards his wife, regards her rather with pity and compassion; that no harm will result to her by handing him over to the custody of his sister, who proposes to remove him to the State of Delaware, whilst that the father of Mrs. SMITH will take her in another direction to his home in Wilkesbarre; so that, under any circumstances, the parties will be far separated from each other. It is this conviction, which the proof has brought home to the minds of Judge LUDLOW and myself, that has induced us to make the order asked for, and we, therefore, direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of his sister, upon bond being given in the sum of $5,000, upon the conditions specified in the act of Assembly. We deem it right to say that, had we been led to a different conclusion, we would have refused to make the order, and would have felt it to be our duty to have sent the defendant to the State Lunatic Asylum; that the final disposition of an insane defendant is subject to the judgment of the Court, upon the facts of the case touching the safety or otherwise of his enlargement."

Much sympathy is expressed for SMITH, both in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The petition for a divorce appears to have been favorably received.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 12, 36, 38, 60, 61, 62, 63 to 69, 71. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Special Term.*—355, 356, 357, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 380, 381, 382, 384.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Examination Continued.

In the matter of the application of Geo. T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. SEARS first called

Mary C. Panis, a colored woman, who testified as follows: I reside with my friends; am acquainted with MRS. WRIGHT, Mr. TAYLOR and MISS EMMA; have lived with the family for 15 months; I left for three months and returned again on Monday the 4th inst.; I left again on Monday before last; I saw MRS. WRIGHT and her daughter on Monday the 11th, at about 12 o'clock; MRS. WRIGHT left her house on the day I did; her daughter accompanied her; I heard some conversation between the two immediately previous to their leaving the house; her mother wished her to get ready and go with her; MRS. WRIGHT said, "I wish you to get ready and go with me." "Where are you going to take me?" said EMMA; she reply was, "To your brother Frank's store;" and she wished her to hurry.

Q.—What was MRS. WRIGHT'S manner when she gave this direction?

Objected to. Mr. BERBER argued that it was proper to show the nature of the authority which she exercised.

Mr. BUSTEED remarked that the question was objectionable—first, on the ground that it was directly leading; and second, that it was a question of opinion, not of fact.

The Court stated that they might ask this question:

Q.—What was the tone of voice and manner of MRS. WRIGHT when she told her daughter to get ready and go with her? A.—Rather authoritative; when they left the house they turned to the right, up Thirteenth-street; at the time of the conversation, I was up stairs in the entry, and MRS. WRIGHT was down stairs in a bedroom; I remained at the house the whole day, and they did not return that day.

Q.—What was the manner and tone of MISS EMMA'S voice when she replied? Objected to. Objection sustained, and exception noted.

Examination continued—MRS. WRIGHT did not address her daughter in her ordinary tone of voice; she appeared angry with her, but I did not see her.

Cross-examined—I am living with the JOHNSONS, friends of mine, since a week last Monday; a friend sent me there; it was MRS. GRANT, a colored person; I have not paid any board; I did not come down in a carriage: I came in the omnibus with Mr. Alfred Shegogue; (pointing him out) he did not give me any money; he did not subpœna me; a lawyer did; it was Mr. YARD; I have known him nearly a year; he only paid me fifty cents; he spoke to me about testifying—so did Mr. Shegogue: I first saw Mr. Shegogue at MRS. WRIGHT'S house; I don't know how they found out where I was; Mr. TAYLOR has been to see me once since I left MRS. WRIGHT'S; I think it was on Wednesday last; we had a little talk about the weather; he said it was pleasant weather; (laughter;) he did not say much more; I am not married.

Q.—Are you a maiden lady? A.—(Indignantly) Yes, I hope so; the mother and daughter frequently went out together before.

Q.—Can you tell the time by a watch or clock? A.—(Sharply)—*I think* I can; it was sometimes quite late when they returned; the day I left, it was half-past four o'clock when I left the house; I was back on the Tuesday and Wednesday after I left, but only went to the door; I haven't earned any money since I left the house, and have had only the fifty cents for subpœna.

Q.—Did you think I was angry when I spoke to the Judge just now? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought you was very angry; I thought you was real mad, (laughter.) a good real madder than you appear now; I thought you was going to fight (laughter) and beat the Judge, (laughter.) MRS. WRIGHT was not half so mad when she spoke to EMMA, as I thought you were, (laughter.) MRS. WRIGHT lived in a three-story house; I was in the third story at the time of the conversation; MRS. WRIGHT'S door was wide open; I was engaged in some business, looking for my apron; I found it, (laughter;) I was cook in the house; I also did chamberwork; I had been up stairs about ten minutes when I heard them talking; I remember the Saturday night previously; I let the party into the house; TAYLOR remained in the house Saturday and Sunday; I saw him Sunday night; MISS EMMA slept with a friend of hers; she did so on Saturday and Sunday nights; MRS. WRIGHT was sometimes pretty cross, as every one is; she made us all stand round; (laughter;) she sometimes spoke pretty cross to EMMA; she was a very little more cross than usual on the occasion of telling EMMA to go out with her; Mr. Shegogue paid my omnibus fare down here; I don't expect to pay it back again; it is only a courtesy that a gentleman usually pays to a lady. (Laughter.)

Direct resumed—Mr. TAYLOR left the house about twelve o'clock Monday; MRS. WRIGHT left after he had gone; Mr. TAYLOR left to get a conveyance to take his things away; MRS. WRIGHT wished him to leave the house; I heard her tell him to go.

Cross resumed—TAYLOR had been in the house about a year; MRS. WRIGHT had told him once before to leave; it was about seven months before; I heard her telling him to leave the other time; MRS. WRIGHT told me about it; TAYLOR left the house once before; I was present at the conversation between MRS. WRIGHT and TAYLOR; it was in the front basement; I was accustomed to sit in the front basement; was an intimate inmate of the family; I was a kind of companion to the family; I saw YARD at the house on the Saturday night; he took tea there; YARD slept with TAYLOR that night; I saw YARD go up stairs with TAYLOR; I saw them in the room together; TAYLOR went away Sunday morning after breakfast; he was partaking of the hospitality of MRS. WRIGHT; MISS EMMA was present when TAYLOR was told to leave; she was perfectly silent; she was not crying; TAYLOR did not cry; MISS EMMA seemed to feel badly; TAYLOR said: "Do you wish me to go in the rain?" MRS. WRIGHT said: "I do;" he got up and went out without saying another word; not another word passed between the parties; neither of them told MRS. WRIGHT that they were married; Mr. YARD was there Monday, but not at the conversation.

Mr. SEARS then offered some letters from the respondent (Mrs. Wright) to Mr. Taylor to prove that Mr. Taylor had paid his addresses to the daughter not only with the consent, but at the earnest wish, of the mother. The first was dated March 16, 1856, and the second May 6, 1856. Mr. BUSTEED objected to their introduction, on the ground that they had no bearing on the question. The letters were finally withdrawn and the relators called.

Frank Hawley, brother of Mrs. Taylor.—I am the son of MRS. WRIGHT, and am acquainted with her handwriting. The letters were offered to witness, who identified them, and Mr. SEARS again offered them in evidence.

Mr. BUSTEED again objected, and they were ruled out.

The relator here rested his case, and Mr. BUSTEED moved a dismissal of the writ, on the ground that there was no proof of the respondent having the lady under her custody.

His Honor thought that there was proof that she was seen last in the custody of the respondent, and she was therefore bound to account for her.

The case was here adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when the question will be argued.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,665 bbls. Flour, 108 sacks Wheat, 401 do. Buckwheat, 742 do. Malt, 600 do. Oats, 4,451 pkgs. Provisions, 504 bbls. Whisky, and 28 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Pots are doing better, sales having been reported of 100 bbls. at $5 50, while Pearls are in slack request at the same rate, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at uniform prices. Sales 250 bags Maracaibo at 10c.@10¾c.; 1,300 Rio, yesterday and to day, at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c; Laguayra at 11c. @11¾c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio at 8¾c.@ 10¾c.; Bahia, at 8¾c.; and St. Domingo, 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction in Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,643 bags Rio Coffee at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., 2, 3 and 4 months' credit. Sales in Boston included 500 bags St. Domingo, common, at 8¾c., and 1,000 bags Cape at 9c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Is heavy and rather cheaper to-day. Sales 709 bales, including Middling Upland at 10¾c. @10¾c.; do. Gulf at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The regular trade is still very backward, buyers moving with much reserve, yet the leading holders do not manifest any unusual desire to sell, and are not inclined to force their goods on the market. The supplies are being increased, while to the assortments are being made daily additions, in anticipation of the revival of business. But the actual sales of Domestic and Foreign fabrics have been limited, and insufficient to establish prices. The auction sales which occurred to-day of Domestic Cottons formed the most important movement of the week. The sale brought together a very large representation of the City trade, with some Boston, Philadelphia and Western buyers. The bidding was remarkably vigorous, and the whole catalogue of goods found prompt buyers, at prices ranging from 7¾c.@1¾c. ₱ yard, under the currency in private trade. The catalogue comprised about 2,000 pkgs. brown and bleached Cotton Goods, mostly well-known makes, and the sale was concluded within an hour. Waterford Brown Cottons ranged from 5¾ for ¾-goods, the entire offering of which, about 800 bales, CHAPLIN, MELLEN & Co. bought, to 7¾c.@7½c. for 36 cases 9 8 goods. 650 bales ¾ Ogden Brown Cottons sold to S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., at 6¾c. The 9 8 Ogden Browns were taken by various buyers, at 7½c. This line comprised about 400 bales. 100 bales Brown Drills, sold in lots at 6¾c. 25 cases Ogden half-bleached ¾ Cottons were purchased at 7c; 15 cases do. 9-8, at 8¾c; 4 cases Ogden bleached long Cloth, hemstitch finish, ¾, at 7¾c.; and 30 cases do., hand finish, 4-4, 8¾c.@8¾c. The sales also included 12 lots of ¾ Paterson bleached long Cloth, hard finish, at 7¾c; 5 lots ¾ do., Cottons, soft finish, at 8c.; 20 lots 4-4 Patterson bleached, long cloth, hard finish, and 17 lots do. soft finish, 8c; 27 lots of ¾ Preston bleached Cottons, long cloth, hard finish, at 6¾c.@6¾c; and 9 lots of Jeans at 7c. The heaviest purchasers were two of our leading City jobbing houses. The goods were sold by order of Messrs. J. C. HOWE & Co., at their stores Nos. 2 and 3 College-place, under the direction of HAGGERTY & Co.—Mr. SPICER acting as salesman. The sales were made on 6 months' credit.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair request and are worth from $3 20@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in limited demand at old quotat uns.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 5,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine.....$4 25@$4 30
Extra State.....4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana.....4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio.....4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio.....4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio.....4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee.....4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee.....5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is moderately active at old figures. Sales 740 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 900 bbls. Low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward sparingly, and continues quiet. Sales 3,200 bushels, in lots, including good ordinary White Western, at $1 17, and very choice White Southern at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active at old figures. Sales 16,000 bushels new crop at 65c.@66c. for Yellow Jersey; 66½@67c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c@70c for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Small lots of Jersey Rye brought 70c. Northern is quoted at from 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are un

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday's proceedings in the State Assembly make it manifest that an organization will very soon be effected—probably to-day. Nothing of particular note occurred during the morning session, excepting an agreement to hold a session in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The afternoon session was one continued scene of excitement—motions and counter-motions following each other in rapid succession. The last vote taken was on a motion to make VAN VALKENBERG Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES Clerk, and resulted in a tie, when, during a skirmish relative to the plurality rule, it being noised about that an effort would be made to reconsider the vote, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed. The lobbies were densely crowded during the session. In the Senate, bills were introduced—to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, (Division-avenue,) Brooklyn, and to incorporate the Scott Life Guard, recently organized in this City. The Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Nothing of special importance was done by Congress, yesterday. The Senate was not in session. In the House, leave was asked, but not obtained, to introduce a resolution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the origin of the Utah Expedition. Some debate on the Pacific Railroad project was had in Committee of the Whole. Neither House will be in session again until Monday.

The probable expense of the Utah expedition may be judged of by the estimate which was on Thursday submitted to Congress for subsistence stores of the Utah expedition for eight months. This item is over a million and a quarter. The estimate referred to is based on the army orders of the 11th of January, and provides for eight thousand in the expedition, about five thousand six hundred of which will be troops. The present expedition, civil and military, embracing teamsters, employés, servants, &c., numbers about three thousand, and the transportation and subsistence for the same, up to the present time, amounts to a large sum.

A rebellion against the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company has broken out in the Red River country. We have already noticed the fact that a public meeting has demanded annexation to Canada as the means of saving the country. The immediate occasion of this last outbreak was the imprisonment of a trader by the Company, who were compelled to release him.

The record of murders is constantly filled. At Galveston, on the 4th inst., a slave woman named LUCY killed her mistress, Mrs. DOUGHERTY, by cutting her head open with a hatchet; in Jones County, Miss., a few days since, CHARLES LANDRUM was killed by a man named HITOWER, at the instigation of three brothers named LYNES, against whom the victim was principal witness in a charge of larceny; at Frankfort, Ky., on the 7th, NIMROD ANDERSON was shot by JOHN GLOVER, with whom he had a quarrel; at Wilkesbarre, Penn., WM. MILLER, a German, has been convicted of the murder of GEORGE MAITHIAS.

Suicides are even more frequent thus far in 1858 than they were in the same period of last year. Our exchanges contain daily accounts of cases of self-destruction. Among the recent instances are those of Mrs. CRUFT, an actress, in St. Louis, and a man named CHARLES WEIMUNG, a German, imprisoned at Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. Particulars of the death of ANSON JONES, of Texas, reached us yesterday. The cause of his suicide is supposed to have been pecuniary difficulty.

A fire was discovered on Thursday afternoon in the basement of the Chapman School Building, in Boston, by one of the teachers during school hours, but by the presence of mind and good judgment of the teachers, all the scholars were got out without panic or confusion. There were five hundred children and ten teachers in the school. The fire was confined to the basement.

The mail-robber TUCKERMAN is to have a hearing before the United States Commissioner at New-Haven on the 29th inst. On Thursday, an ineffectual attempt was made by his counsel for a reduction of his bail from $20 000 to $5,000. The Commissioner refused to consent to any reduction, and TUCKERMAN was remanded.

THOMAS W. SMITH, whose trial at Philadelphia resulted in acquittal, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania (under date of January 19) for a divorce from his wife, assigning as a reason the fraud practiced upon him in his marriage.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was the special order. But certain members of the Committee, signers of the minority report, were not present; hence, after the Board had decided to proceed, it was found impossible, and so the further consideration was made special for next Wednesday. The Committee on the Steamboat Landing question met in the Library yesterday, Councilman BRADY presiding. Nothing new was elicited, nor were many persons present.

HUGH SMITH, who a few days since shot ENWIN COLLINS, foreman in Mr. KEMP'S establishment, No. 147 Cedar-street, on suspicion of seducing his daughter, was arrested yesterday, and gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer. COLLINS is still confined by the injuries he received, but is pronounced by his physician to be entirely out of danger.

The Taylor Elopement case was continued yesterday, and a mass of ridiculous and irrelevant testimony admitted. The matter was adjourned until Monday.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the building No. 197 Chrystie-street, occupied by AUGUST JANSON as a cabinet shop. Before the flames were extinguished three buildings were entirely consumed, and a fourth partly burned. The total loss was about $26,000, on which there are insurances for $15,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, and an investigation has been commenced.

A party of burglars at an early hour yesterday morning forced an entrance into CHRISTIAN SCHELLENBAUR'S lager-bier saloon, No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, and made an attack upon the proprietor, who was sleeping in the saloon. In defending himself Mr. S. stabbed one of the party in the breast and then made his escape into the street and went for assistance. Before he returned the burglars fled, and the Police thus far have obtained no trace of them. Mr. SCHELLENBAUR thinks the wound must prove fatal as the bayonet used penetrated the breast at least six or seven inches. He gave himself up to the Police, but was not detained.

Mrs. LUCAS, matron of the King's County Asylum for the Insane, has been dismissed from that Institution for the part she took in the recent case before the Courts in which WM. F. CASE endeavored to obtain possession of a patient on the ground that she was improperly detained.

The parties recently convicted of selling liquor without license in Brooklyn, were brought into the City Court yesterday for sentence, but at request of the counsel sentence was postponed until next Friday.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet, but otherwise essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Provisions were in moderate request at steady prices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which declined a shade. Coffee and Sugars were heavy and languid. New-Orleans Molasses was in better request, but at somewhat lower prices. Holders of Tobacco having shown more disposition to meet the requirements of buyers, a livelier business was transacted.

A report of an extensive auction sale of Domestic Cottons will be found in our regular Market Summary. Freights were inactive, without change of rates.

The Kansas Question—The Contest Over.

The Kansas question is substantially settled. The points that remain to be adjusted may have importance and interest upon grounds of principle, but so far as practical results are concerned, they are of very little consequence. Congress may adopt or reject the Lecompton Constitution,—may admit or exclude Kansas, under that instrument;—it can in neither case seriously or permanently affect the State, or the character of its political institutions. The PEOPLE of Kansas are now in possession of their rightful sovereignty:—they can mold their institutions to suit themselves;—and neither Congress nor the Federal Executive can much longer postpone a result which dispassionate men have for a long time seen to be inevitable.

In October last the Free-State men elected a majority of the Territorial Legislature, which will have full legislative authority if Kansas is *not* admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. On the 4th of January the same party elected the State Legislature, for which provision is made in the Lecompton instrument, and which will have supreme control if Kansas should be admitted and become a sovereign State. In either event, therefore, the Free-State party has political possession of the Territory. It has a two third majority in each branch of both Legislature, and is thus entirely independent even of the Governor. In either event, therefore,—upon the admission or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution,—it has only to order a new Convention, and frame a new Constitution, which shall embody the sentiments and represent the interests of the people of Kansas.

It may possibly be said that if the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, it could not be changed or superseded until after 1864. We apprehend, however, that this objection would have no weight whatever,—either with the people of Kansas or with the country at large. In the first place there is in the Constitution no express prohibition of its amendment previous to 1864, but only a direction *how* it shall be done *after* that date: while the Bill of Rights expressly recognizes the right of the people to alter, amend, or supersede their Constitution at any time and in any manner they may see fit. Besides, without any such provision, the right of the people to do this is fundamental and inalienable. It has been exercised in many States, and in regard to Kansas has been distinctly recognized by all the leading organs of public opinion in all sections of the country and without distinction of party, and more than all this, if the people of Kansas were to exercise this right, there is no power that can interfere to prevent it.

The Southern journals which have been hitherto so anxious to make the admission of Kansas a *sine qua non* of the continuance of the Southern States in the Union, can now find no special reason for pressing their demand. If the Pro Slavery Party had carried the State election—as it is believed they would do, through the refusal of their opponents to vote—then there would have been tangible reasons for urging the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution; for the Legislature would have prevented its amendment, would have fastened Slavery for a time upon the State, and would have sent two Pro-Slavery Senators to the Congress of the United States for six years. These were valuable political prizes, well worth contending for. But the tables are turned. If Kansas comes into the Union now, the first fruits of that act will be *the election of two Free-State Senators*, who will take their seats before the close of the present Congress, and add their votes to those of the Republican Party. And the very next step would be the repeal of all laws recognizing Slavery in Kansas, and the call for a new Convention to frame a new State Constitution. So far as Slavery is concerned, it has everything to lose and nothing to gain, as matters now stand, by the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

The rejection of that instrument is now a matter of interest only to President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party. They can preserve their consistency and carry out the principle of popular sovereignty in no other way. If they persist in forcing the Lecompton document through Congress, they sacrifice the integrity and good faith of the party without obtaining an equivalent. They can make nothing for Slavery by it, and will only convince the great body of the Northern people that their zeal for the Institution was greater than their ability to serve it.

Under existing circumstances the Kansas debate in Congress must lose much of its interest and importance. We are afraid Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, will not find affairs propitious to the completion of his speech; nor can we see upon what grounds any very strenuous efforts can be made either for or against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The leading figure in the drama has disappeared. If the play goes on, the ghost may enter, but the part of Hamlet must be omitted.

The Central Park Commission.

We have already noticed Senator DOHERTY'S bill for reducing the number of the Central Park Commission, and for conferring the appointment of its members upon the Mayor and Aldermen of this City. The *principle* of his proposed amendment is undoubtedly just. This is purely and exclusively a City Commission, and should be appointed by the City authorities. At the same time the admirable manner in which its duties have been performed, has in a very great degree overborne, in the public mind, the objections that were very justly entertained to the mode of its appointment. We do not believe that any public work has ever been carried on with greater efficiency, economy and integrity than the Central Park thus far:—and though the credit of this is doubtless due, in some degree, to the Superintendent and Engineer, who have had more immediately the charge of its details, the Commissioners are nevertheless entitled to marked commendation for the wise supervision and direction they have given to the enterprise.

It is, in our judgment and in the public mind, a matter of minor consequence how this Commission shall be appointed. But it is very desirable that neither this, nor any of the other Commissions which have charge of great public enterprises in the City, should not fall into the hands of party politicians,—or be dealt out as pay for party services by any department of the City Government. We trust, therefore, that the Legislature will consider the matter carefully before placing the appointment of any of these Commissions in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen. Those officers will inevitably always be partisans, and it is fair to infer that they will always use their power, and distribute their patronage, with a view to party services.

Under the new Charter the Board of Supervisors will always be equally divided between the two largest parties. It may be well, therefore, to consider whether they may not properly and judiciously be clothed with the appointment of some of these Commissions.

Are the Mormons in Rebellion?

The rumor comes to us from Washington that General SCOTT will be sent to the Pacific to take command of another division of the "army of Utah." This, as a precautionary measure, may be prudent, but it can hardly be urged on the ground of necessity. Whatever may be said about bad management in the organization of the force now in Winter quarters near Fort Bridger, there is no reason to imagine that they will be incapable of performing their duty thoroughly and completely. They are in every respect fully competent, in case of need, to back and support the civil authorities with which they are accompanied. Timid old ladies are probably alarmed when they read BRIGHAM YOUNG'S blood-and-thunder speeches, and do not fancy that they are cut and dried for the Washington and New-York markets; but it is not likely that the War Department will be swayed by the ravings of one who declares to his people "that he can waste his enemies by millions without the loss of a man," or that "five of his staff would be amply sufficient to arrest the progress of twenty-five thousand United States troops through the passes of the Black Hills." Such assertions, and others of a similar character, are quite sufficient to divest BRIGHAM YOUNG'S orations of any importance whatever in the minds of reasonable men.

After all, the common-sense view is the proper one to take of most questions, political or religious; and a little common sense bestowed upon the Mormon question would not be out of place just now. Our people have been carried away by reports of massacres, murders and treason, and in their horror at these outrages, which have been contradicted as often as not, they have not paused to investigate their truth. It is, nevertheless, certain that, so far, there is no legal evidence of crime against the Mormons as a *people*, beyond the fact that they recognize polygamy as one of their "domestic institutions." It is true that certain emissaries of BRIGHAM YOUNG have burned Government wagon trains; and it is also true that the "Prophet" has issued treasonable proclamations, and that treasonable speeches, purporting to have been delivered by him, are reported in his special organ, the *Deseret News*. But we have not a tittle of evidence yet to show that the people of Utah have indorsed BRIGHAM'S proclamations and speeches, or that they have ever read or heard them; and furthermore, it is not at all improbable that these same speeches were printed for our benefit alone. The "Prophet" of Utah is cunning and shrewd, but on this occasion he has over-reached himself by too much garrulity. A man, determined to act, never boasts of what he *will* do. If BRIGHAM YOUNG was resolved, at every hazard, to oppose the United States troops by arms, he would have opposed them before now—when, as he himself says, he had an opportunity "to wipe them out," at the South Pass, but mercifully refrained from doing so.

A perusal of BRIGHAM'S speeches renders the fact patent that he is thoroughly scared at the turn events have taken. He is about to lose the political supremacy that has given him an importance and notoriety which, as the mere spiritual head of the Mormon sect, he never would have acquired, and it is not unnatural that he should resort to all measures within his power to retain his office. But an organized rebellion against the Government of the United States is *not* within his power. He can afford to boast with tolerable safety about the effective strength of his "army," for there is no one in the United States sufficiently conversant with the subject, to be able to contradict him. But we have no proof whatever that the men of whom this army is composed will, when the time comes, fight against their brethren. The more natural supposition is that the great body of the people of Utah will be opposed to open resistance, when the choice of such resistance or submission to law is fairly forced upon them, and in support of this supposition the speeches of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his "Elders" are the strongest evidence we possess. When they talk most wildly about the "invasion of their territory," they never speak of opposition to the United States Government, and invariably allude to the troops as though they were a mob coming to destroy and lay waste their homes. BRIGHAM has declared, over and over again, that he does not know the object of the advance of an army, and has no business to know it until informed by proper authority at Washington. By these means he endeavors to make his hearers believe that in resisting the troops they are not resisting the supreme law of the land.

We have no reason to infer, from any evidence that has yet appeared, that the Mormon people, in a body, will be driven into rebellion, even by the false representations of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his colleagues. It is neither right nor proper to impute to them the sins of which their tyrannical master has been alone convicted, and until they have committed some overt act of treason it is not just to condemn them, or treat them as enemies in open war.

INOFFENSIVE LAWS.—Two years ago an act was passed by Congress, which seemed so entirely free from objectionable features that the most factious person could not have thought it necessary to oppose its passage. It was simply a law empowering the Secretary of the Navy to change the names of ships at the request of their owners. Nothing could be more harmless, apparently, than such a law as this. Why not permit the owners of the *Lovely Polly*, or the *Rose in Bloom*, when the vessel that bore so significant a name was no longer worthy of such a designation in consequence of having been battered by the elements and become anything but lovely or blooming, to change the name for something less inconsistent or indicrous? Why not permit the *Lovely Polly* to be called the *Old Salt*, and the *Rose in Bloom* to be transformed into the *Black Warrior* or the *Grand Turk*? Doubtless members of Congress viewed the subject in this common-sense light, and the bill was passed, and the old law, which required an act of Congress to change the name of a registered vessel was repealed.

And now mark the consequences of this seemingly innocent law, as they were stated by Senator BENJAMIN on his reporting a bill for the repeal of this measure. Who could have imagined that such disastrous results could flow from so simple a course? The act in question was passed March 5, 1856, and the Senator stated that he had before him a list of ninety-two vessels whose names had been changed since then, thirty-one of which had been lost, or foundered at sea, and among them was the *George Law*, whose name was changed to *Central America*. It seemed that every vessel which had become old and unseaworthy, or had earned a bad reputation by reason of ill luck or any other cause, had her name changed, so that her identity might be destroyed as far as the public was concerned. One vessel, it appears, had so bad a reputation that her owners had her name changed three times, and under her last name, she went to sea and has not been heard of since. She was originally called the *Balaklava*, was condemned for a violation of the revenue laws, and had her name changed to *Magnolia*. Having in April of last year been condemned at Key West as unseaworthy, her name was again changed to the *Tropic Bird*, under which name she sailed from Gloucester for Surinam last Fall, and has not since been heard of.

The facts stated by Senator BENJAMIN need no comments. They exhibit in the most forcible light possible the evils which have resulted from the passage of this seemingly harmless law, and they will be sufficient, we should suppose, to convince our law-makers of the necessity of giving a thorough examination to every subject upon which they are required to legislate. There can be no such thing as a harmless law.

Effects of Slavery Upon Jurisprudence.

The effect of the "peculiar institution" upon the jurisprudence of this country, wrought through judicial decisions, and altogether independently of the changes wrought by statute, will some day or other form a curious subject of study for the philosophical historian. His effect upon the manners of our people are palpable enough. The code of honor engendered by the relations between master and slave no longer confines its operation to the Southern States. Southern modes of avenging insults, Southern notions of courage, and dignity, and attitude of tone, have long ago crossed the Potumac, and are every day manifesting themselves in the very heart of Puritandom. We now-a-days in the sober North carry our pistols and knives, have our difficulties in the streets, butcher "our men" unawares in bar-rooms, and then fly to the police for refuge, just as our Southern *confrères* have been doing for half a century. The propagandists of barbarism have so far a much greater measure of success to boast of than the preachers of disunion or of abolition. What influence Slavery has exercised upon the national manners we all see and know. The influence it exercises upon the national laws, and upon the administration of them, is not quite so apparent, but is, if possible, more mischievous.

A doctrine much more dangerous and tenfold more odious than that of constructive treason, against which reformers in England so long fought, flourishes in full vigor at the present day in most of the Slave States, in the trial of white men for connivance at insurrection or insubordination of negroes. In no case is it necessary to prove an overt act of any sort against the prisoner. It is enough for the prosecution to show that the general tenor of his language and conduct has been such as to make it appear he is a person likely to be guilty of such an offence. To have been seen associating with negroes is often enough to satisfy juries of complicity in a subsequent outbreak. We do not mean to assert that laxity of this sort is not absolutely necessary for the preservation of order in such a state of society as that to which the Southern States cling so fondly; but we think there can be but one opinion as to its influence upon the general administration of justice. A bad precedent is not bad simply on its own account, but because "many an error by the same example rushes into the State." Juries which convict men for offences against the Slave Code upon mere appearances, will sooner or later not hesitate very much about convicting them on similar grounds of any offence at all. In the best and quietest of times a Southern jury is not the incarnation of calm, cold, blind justice. In times of excitement or commotion it is not likely to draw with great nicety the line of distinction which separates blasphemy against the god of their idolatry from the common order of crimes.

By the last mail from California we hear of a new prostitution of the good old common law to purposes of slaveholders. Senator GWIN, of that State, took with him to San Francisco from Mississippi two of his slaves, JOSEPH LYZA and his wife. They continued to live with him in the capacity of domestic servants—the husband for eight months, and the wife for two years and eight months. At the expiration of this period LYZA brought his action for about three thousand dollars wages. The case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts for the decision of Judge NORTON, of the Twelfth District Court, who gave judgment against the claim, on the ground that if Mr. GWIN and the slaves went back to Mississippi, the original relation between them would be revived, though while in California the man and woman were free; that consequently the services were not rendered in the expectation of payment, and payment was therefore not due. If LYZA were a white man, we feel certain Judge NORTON would have felt no hesitation in the matter. He would have stated what he must know to be the clearest law both here and in England, and in California, that when services of whatever kind are rendered a man with his knowledge and privity, there exists an implied promise on his part to pay for them in some way. It does not matter in the least whether he ever expected to pay for them or not; unless he can show consideration of some sort, he will not be allowed to take another man's time for nothing. Natural affection, the promise or expectation of a legacy, and one or two other things of a similar nature, are the only substitutes for wages in hard cash, which the law recognizes as good for services well rendered.

The plea that the plaintiff was a slave to the defendant in another State, and under another system of laws, and may, if he likes to go back, be placed in the same position again, as a bar to claims for work and labor done, is one of those choice flowers of jurisprudence which our Judges are now every week transferring to our soil from the great jungle of Slavery. The Courts in California have nothing to do with LYZA'S antecedents, as long as he is not a fugitive from Slavery, and still less with his future. While in San Francisco he is a freeman, and the common law supposes that no freeman does anything for nothing. The Courts have nothing to do with what he *thought* while he was working for GWIN, nor what GWIN thought while he was enjoying his services. GWIN, in allowing him to work for him, in default of ties of relationship or the natural affection growing out of them, promised him by implication a fair remuneration, and he ought to be made to pay him. There is very little use that we can see in excluding Slavery from a State and calling it free, either by Constitution or by Statute, if the Judges take upon themselves to recognize its leading incidents within its borders, and support one of the most unjust and most repulsive of them by solemn decisions. There is none of its features more unjust than that which transfers to one man the fruits of another's toil, and none which the Courts of free States should be more chary in upholding.

DECAYING.—Poor BENNETT fails rapidly. His teeth seem to be gone—for he only mumbles when he tries to bite. His *Herald* now-a-days is very much like a mangy, three-legged, one-eyed, crop-eared, stump-tailed bull-dog, who has outlived everything but his bad temper, and spends his waking hours in sleepy and melancholy snappings at people out of his reach. For a while the sight collects a crowd, but it soon becomes monotonous, and for variety's sake if nothing else, the boys begin to stone the animal whose ghastly snarlings have ceased even to be amusing.

WEBSTER'S BIRTH-DAY.—We were misled by a remark in a Boston paper in reference to the last birth-day of WEBSTER not being celebrated in Boston. The day, as we learn from the Boston *Journal*, was duly commemorated by a party of gentlemen who dined together at the Parker House, and among them was that fast representative of Young America, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq.; and speeches were made by that gentleman, and General TYLER, Colonel ADAMS, Captain SHEPARD and Ex-Governor GARDNER.

CHARITABLE LECTURES.—We are glad to learn that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has consented to deliver for the benefit of one of the most deserving of our City charities the series of six lectures on "Pauperism and Crime," which he gave in the Lowell course, in Boston, last year. Judging from the comments of the press at the time, they are exceedingly able and interesting, and we have no doubt that their repetition here will be welcomed by the intelligent portion of our community. The Society which will reap the benefit of their success, is one which richly deserves the attention and support of the public.

Constructive Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The curtain has just fallen upon the closing act of a tragedy in Philadelphia—a tragedy enacted in real life—with real characters to demonstrate the plot, to plan the schemes, to assume the dangers and to abide the catastrophe. This real drama, with its victim and its hero, its real impersonations of the passions, its portrayal of the devotion of the lover, the lust of the seducer and the speedy and terrible revenge of the betrayed, has passed like a grand spectacle before the eyes of the world, affording an awful and but too truthful vindication of the justice of an overruling Providence which visits upon the heads of all offenders, sooner or later, the punishment due to their crimes.

But although this great spectacle may have left upon the minds of many of the beholders only the impression of its grand solemnity, just as the meteor in the heavens attracts the attention of the unthinking only to its glare, yet there are those whose thoughts penetrate within and attempt to solve the mystery of the *finale*. They behold one human being deliberately taking the life of another, in the light of noonday and in a public place, without any apparent or immediate provocation. In accordance with the law which denominates that act murder, the violator of that law is arraigned for trial before the judicial tribunal of the law. There is no pretence of a defence to the commission of the deadly act. The crime, if it be so, is acknowledged, and yet the Jury who are the arbiters of the facts which constitute and establish that crime, pronounce upon their oaths that he who did the deed is "not guilty." Why? The Jury say "not guilty on account of insanity at the time of the commission of the act." The world applaud the verdict of that Jury, and the prisoner is freed and returns among his fellows, not only acquitted of crime, but justified and approved for his act. And yet there is not one in a thousand who believes him to be a whit more insane than hundreds of others, who for taking human life have expiated their offence by death upon the gallows, and thus have satisfied the requirements of the law and the demands of a correct and unanimous public opinion.

Then why this difference of sentiment in regard to SMITH, who took the life of CAATRA? It is this, and simply this. It is the tacit and unmistakable admission of public opinion, that the crime committed by CARTER has no penalty known to the law; that the injury done to SMITH has no remedy furnished by the Statute, and consequently that SMITH had the right, and in fact, *ought*, as he did, to take this law into his own hands and to inflict upon the author of his wrongs, the penalty commensurate with the degree of the crime and injury. So long as there shall be this defect in the law, so long will men be the avengers of their own wrongs, and the world look on with approbation. So long as an offence which every honorable man must consider worse than murder, and which in its direful effects upon society is secured to none other, is punished with no greater severity than the stealing of a horse, or the breaking of a lock, so long will the life of the seducer be in the hands of those he has wronged. Although there may be "killing perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," that being the definition of the highest crime recognized by the Statute Book of this State, yet will juries find the perpetrators of such killing the victims of insanity, "at the time of the commission of the act," and the public seal with their approval the verdicts of the juries. A constructive insanity will excuse the killing, and supply a restraint not afforded by the law, which has no adequate punishment for the seducer. The frequency of these verdicts of insanity establish the proposition we have endeavored to enunciate. Let the leprous wretch whose polluting breath, like a miasma, destroys the thing it rests upon, beware, for though he may successfully plot his foul machinations against the citadel of Woman's honor, and escape the severity of the penal law, yet shall he not go unpunished, for the injured husband, father or brother shall rise, the avenging Nemesis, with the sword of retribution.

JUS.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury respecting the late school-house burning in Brooklyn, and the excellent editorial thereon in yesterday's TIMES, suggest one or two important additional points. The building burned was faulty in several respects besides those already named. The Primary Department was on the second floor, the ground being used for a play-ground. Is there any excuse for sending small children up stairs to school? Cannot yard room be secured for playing? The Primary Department on the second floor, and the Grammar Department on the floor above, had entrances in common. It would seem that the obvious importance of keeping the two Departments entirely distinct would have been regarded in any school-house—not to say a "model" one. The stairs between the second and third floors were made with an intermediate landing, instead of being broad, easy, and straight, as they ought to be at the outlet of *every* building designed to accommodate large numbers of persons. The entrances were not only too narrow, but too few, and the rooms were altogether too large for safety. It has also been said that the outer walls of the building were made hollow, but that the interior space, instead of being entirely closed, with separate smoke and air flues carried through it from each room, was itself converted into one immense flue, having openings into all the rooms, so that in case of fire in the lower story the rooms above would be at once filled with smoke and suffocating vapor. For the correctness of this statement I cannot vouch, but of one fact there is abundant evidence. The Committee who have charge of visiting schoolhouses in Brooklyn are not fitted for the duty by a knowledge either of the needs of such buildings, acquired in teaching, or of the best means of meeting their wants, derived from experience in building. It is difficult to say for what qualifications they are selected, besides a faculty of money-saving, which is not always economy. The author of this "model" design was originally by *profession* a distiller. D.

The Taylor Marriage—Note from Rev. Frederick Hemming.

PALISADE AVENUE, BERGEN, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At the invitation and upon the representation of persons in whose character for honorable and right intention, I then had, and still have the fullest confidence, I lawfully united in marriage GEORGE TRACY TAYLOR and EMMA HAWLEY. I also state that no improper influence, persuasion or force, was exercised towards Miss HAWLEY by me, or by any other person in my presence, to induce her to marry Mr. TAYLOR; that she manifested the utmost readiness to have the marriage consummated, accompanied with an entire consciousness of what she was doing; and that those statements made in the *return* to the *writ of habeas corpus*, or elsewhere, which reflect on me and my conduct in the matter, are entirely false, and can be proved to be so whenever I may deem it necessary. Yours respectfully,

F. HEMMING.

The Governor's Residence in North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official residence of the Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, which is owned by the State, is called, *by law*, "The Governor's Palace." I think this is the only building in the United States which is officially and legally called a palace. The lower branch of the Legislature is called the House of Commons.

By the way, it is a curious fact that the people of Raleigh, of North Carolina, and of the United States generally, don't know how to pronounce Raleigh. In this country we always say Rawly—the young gentleman for whom the place was named was, and is, called by Englishmen Sir WALTER RALEY. Yours truly. H.

Narrow Stairs in School-Houses.

YORKVILLE, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that a large portion of your space is occupied with remarks and suggestions relative to the burning of School No 14, in Brooklyn, the other day. Many wonder—and very justly—how builders can be either so negligent, or so reckless, as to permit the tin-work of heaters to come in contact with the timbers of the building they construct. There is, however, one other matter of surprise to me, and one which I have not as yet seen noted, and that is, that the stairway in the ill fated building above mentioned was only *four feet six inches in width*: and this to permit the egress of 900 terrified children? The only other wonder I can attach to the affair is, that *half* of the 900 children were not destroyed.

If, with all the care and attention which is said to have been bestowed upon the proper and secure construction of school buildings, such disasters are liable to occur, why would it not be well to increase the width of the stairways to *ten feet or more*; for though it may be an easy matter to deceive a committee in the matter of the construction of tin heaters, it would not be so easy to make the public believe that a stairway was ten feet wide, unless it was so. DIX.

THE LAST DODGE.—A lady from Mamaroneck came into town the other day, and went shopping up Broadway, as young ladies sometimes will. When she came out of a store with several small bundles she dropped one, and instantly picking it up started on. A well-dressed man stepped up to her politely and informed her that she had picked up his bundle. She protested that it was her own, but he insisted. A moment after he again spoke to her politely, but firmly insisting that it was his bundle and that inside of it was a locket and a chain. She offered to step into a store and expose the bundles, but he had not time for this. A good deal frightened the lady went on and called at a house in Union Square. As she rang the bell she found her tormenter was on the steps, as polite but finer than before. As she entered, he entered. He must have his bundle. When the lady of the house offered to open them all in his presence, he left, vowing that an officer should be sent to the house at once. He gave his name as Prof OTTER of Eighth-avenue. He may live in the Eighth-avenue—he certainly does not in the Directory. He was a fox instead of an otter, and if the lady had not been self-possessed and firm he would have been a thief too.

☞ Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, well known as "the blind preacher," has delivered two of a series of three lectures on "Christian Poetry," before respectable, though not very large audiences, in the new chapel of the M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The second lecture, on "Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation," was given last evening. He traced the origin of some of the early lyrics of the Roman Catholic Church, the development of the practice of congregational singing, the return to the old Israelitish chant, when the church became aristocratic, and the restoration of the congregational system effected by the Reformation. At the close he was greeted with warm plaudits.

Appointments by the President.

BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Kentucky, appointed minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala: to be also minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Honduras, pursuant to the Ninth section of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

FAYETTE MCMULLIN, of Virginia, Governor of Washington Territory.

ABRAHAM RENCHER, of North Carolina, Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

ALFRED CUMMING, of Missouri, Governor of the Territory of Utah.

JOHN HARTNETT, of Missouri, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Chamber of the Aldermen in the City Hall, on Friday, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., the President in the Chair.

A great number of persons applied, as at the last sitting, to be appointed as Commissioners of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers.

A petition, comprising two thousand names, for removal of steamboat landings, was also referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in an ordinance to prohibit the accumulation of soil on the Battery enlargement until a proper wall is built. Report adopted.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Report of the Finance Committee on the Tax Levy was read by the Clerk.

The document extends over forty-eight closely-printed octavo pages. After a few pages had been read, Councilman ARCULARIUS begged the matter might lie over to the next meeting, inasmuch as the Chairman and the minority Committee were not all present.

Councilman GENET moved to adopt the majority report.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved to alter the Comptroller's estimate for real estate from $33,500 to $42,500, in order to purchase a location for Engine Company No. 39.

Councilman BRADY opposed the motion. After some debate the motion was carried.

On the question of suspending further action on the report on the tax levy, owing to the absence of certain members, eleven voting in the negative, four in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

Councilman BRADY then objected to the clause in the majority report which suggests the "utility of inserting $10,000 for the removal of obstructions, and inasmuch as this amount to the credit of an account to be termed 'Obstructions, Removals of, in Streets and Harbor,' will give the Common Council an appropriation whereby they can hold the Railroad Companies and others in check. In instances where little or no attention is given to the mandates of the Common Council, your Committee present the same as of essential importance."

Councilman ARCULARIUS reiterated his desire to postpone the further consideration to Monday.

Councilman BRADY said the previous speaker had talked much about humanity. The Press had characterized the Board as a set of thieves. He was not going to be at any trouble about that. But of what use was it to have laws such as we had, and then appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of compelling Railroad Companies to keep their tracks? That was their business. Next year it would be $50,000. The Chairman of the Committee might intend to do right, but his zeal might mislead him. It was wrong to establish this precedent; the companies were bound to remove the obstructions. He would move the item be stricken out.

Councilman CORNELL thought the previous speaker had mistaken the matter. It was merely an appropriation to enable the Mayor and others to remove obstructions without waiting for tedious formal process.

On motion the item was allowed to stand.

The further detailed reading was suspended—Councilman BRADY observing he would take up such matters as seemed necessary. He alluded to another objectionable item.

Councilman ARCULARIUS again strongly objected being put upon the defence at the majority report, but would not enter upon the matter until the minority report be read. It was improper.

Councilman BRADY said the Board had refused to postpone; he also voted to postpone. What could he do? Insist on postponement—what nonsense was that! He would ask no more information if the Board would agree to that. But could he sit silently and allow matters to pass without comment.

Councilman GENET moved that the matter be made special for next meeting. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Councilmen RHODES, GENET and WEBB, a committee on conference on the Post-Office.

It was then moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

The adjournment was then moved and carried.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—On Friday afternoon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met in the library of the City Hall, to consider the subject of removing the North and East River steamboats, from their present landing place to a point on the north side of the City above Canal-street and on the east side, to a point above Grand-street, Councilman BRADY in the Chair.

Three petitions were presented in favor of the removal, signed in the aggregate by about 2,000 names.

Not nearly so many persons were present as on former occasions, and the Chairman complained of the silence and inactivity of those present. He said that last year he had opposed the measure, but that now he wished to have it possible a more full knowledge of all that could be said on each side, and wished to give every person a chance of being heard.

A gentleman said that the people ought to be accommodated, and not commission merchants.

Mr. BAXTER had no doubt that the North River side was once the right place for steamboats. If the nest could be broken up the steamboat owners would be extremely glad to go still further up than where now it was sought to send them. Our entire up-town population ought not to be brought down here to jam up the streets for the sake of accommodating opposing parties, and how it could accommodate them he could not see. The boats come exactly where they did thirty years ago, but no East River boats ought ever to have been permitted to come round the Battery.

The steamboat proprietors would obtain their wharfage cheaper up town. Why bring a man down to the Battery who wishes to land at Fortieth street? And the argument was stronger for the East than for the North River side.

Captain HASCOX of the steamboat *Ero*, said that three fourths of the business was the great western trade. If the steamboats were driven above Spring-street it would give advantage to rival routes. The steamboat interest had built up New-York before the railroads were started. Why should they be the first to be sacrificed by this compulsory removal? The great majority of the passengers were business men, and they require to be landed near their business. Why select the North River steamboats for removal? Who talks about removing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, or the Jersey boats, but only these North River boats. Those who are doing business up town naturally wish to have the steamboat landing near them. If, said he, there are obstructions, why not remove them? Make good solid piers in front of Washington Market, and then the vast interests of those who have spent their lives in the formation of a trade to the Great West will not be sacrificed.

Mr. BAXTER said that every man had a right to build up his own business in his own way, still these much-injured men will be glad enough in time to move even further.

Mr. ROBERT SHIELDS was anxious to know what taxes the Captain paid in New-Jersey on his steamer—New-York having to pay for police and for the consequences of fires.

The Chairman asked also whether it was fair to suffer so much for the advantage of persons living in New-Jersey or elsewhere.

Captain HANCOX in explanation said he was laying out $10,000 in repairs on his boat; that expenditure was made in New York. He admitted the boat was worth $25,000; he had an interest in the boat, but paid no personal taxes in New-York.

No other person being particularly eager to speak, the Committee adjourned to Friday at 3 o'clock.

The Amin Bey Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the Washington States:

As an indorsement of the article headed "The Amin Bey Fraud," I beg leave to offer the following for publication:

About the time "AMIN" was palmed off here by Mr. BROWN as the "Sultan's Ambassador," I left for Constantinople, in company with Mr. K. WOODWARD, a brother-in-law of S. COLE, Esq., chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to present to the Sultan the "percussion-cap machine," of which I was the inventor, the operation of which had been witnessed by "AMIN" and Mr. BROWN, at the Washington Arsenal; and I received from Mr. BROWN a letter of introduction for, as he called him, one of the high dignitaries at Constantinople.

On arriving at the Turkish capital we found Mr. MARSH absent in the Holy Land, and Mr. BROWN had not yet returned from this country. Except four or five missionaries, the only Americans established in business in Constantinople were CHARLES BROWN, WARREN HUMPHREYS and JOHN REEVES; and the only person who had an office to receive and protect American cause was Mr. DAINESE, who acted as Consul. To Mr. REEVES, whom we knew to have resided twenty years at the Turkish capital, and who was the former shipbuilder of the naval arsenal, we spoke of the object of our visit. He kindly took us to the Minister of Artillery, to whom we spoke of "AMIN BEY, the Sultan's Ambassador," recommendation to us to present our invention to the Sultan. He indignantly replied, *that the Sultan had sent no "Ambassador" to the United States, and that they did not know who "Amin Bey" was.*

We then requested our Consul to have our invention properly brought before the Sultan. He did so, through the usual channels, and the Sultan not only purchased it, but also presented us with a diamond cup, which was exhibited for some time at Messrs. GALTS', of this City; also at the Mechanics' Fair here, at Baltimore and Richmond.

The Amin Bey fraud is the more reprehensible:

First—Because its perpetrators represented here the Turkish Government as destitute of means, and incapable of paying the "Ambassador's expenses."

Second—Because it took away from our Treasury $10,000 to pay Mr. BROWN's and his pageants and pleasure excursions through the United States.

Third—Because the late commander of the storeship *Erie*, in which AMIN was brought from the Mediterranean, presented a claim for a further sum of $2,500, for provisions and wines, alleged to have been furnished by him to the "Sultan's Ambassador," while on board his vessel.

Fourth—Because it encouraged Mr. BROWN to lay a claim before Congress, and to receive $5,000, which perhaps he would not have received without the popularity he obtained through AMIN.

And, finally, because, unless disclosed, it will leave an open way to exact more money from the Treasury for alleged expenses of the "Sultan's" *fictitious* "Ambassador."

The facts here stated are within the personal knowledge of myself, Mr. WOODWARD, and Mr. JOHN REEVES, whose charges against Mr. BROWN, for wrongs inflicted upon him and other Americans during the last twelve years, are alone sufficient, if properly brought before the President, to send a better man in his place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WRIGHT.

LONG ISLAND.

A Party Attempt to Rob a Lager-bier Saloon—One of Them is Mortally Wounded.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the lager-bier saloon kept by CHRISTIAN SCHELLENBAUR & Co., in the basement of No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, (in the marble block near the City Hall,) was broken into by a number of men, whose purpose was evidently to rob the place. They effected on entrance by pressing against one of the front doors, and bursting off the lock-socket. Mr. SCHELLENBAUR was sleeping at the time on a sofa in the back part of the saloon and was aroused by the noise made in forcing the door open. One of the gas-lights was burning dimly, and he could see the intruders distinctly; he thinks there were six or seven of them. Their first act upon entering was to attempt to turn off the gas at the meter near the door. Fortunately the wrench was not there, and they did not succeed in extinguishing the light. They then went to the rear of the saloon where Mr. SCHELLENBAUR was standing. He demanded their business, and receiving no reply, attempted to pass them for the purpose of leaving the premises, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was again knocked down. He regained his feet a second time, and then attempted to get over the bar to obtain something to defend himself with. He made several attempts to do this, and was each time pulled back violently and thrown upon the floor. He finally succeeded in getting into the bar through the door leading from a rear room in the basement. The only weapon at hand was a bayonet, belonging to a German yager. This he seized hold of, and almost the same instant he was dragged over the bar. One of the villians seized him then by the nape of the neck and commenced beating him on the head with something hard, which he supposed was the handle of a knife or the butt of a pistol. While these blows were being dealt from behind, two others attacked him in front, and he was beaten most unmercifully, as his present condition shows. While thus engaged, he made a thrust with the bayonet at one of the men in front of him. The bayonet was sharp, and shaped something like a carving knife. It entered the left breast of the man, passing upward towards the neck, and from the appearance of the blood on the weapon it must have penetrated *six or seven* inches. The assailants then letting go Mr. SCHELLENBAUR to attend to their wounded companion, he (Mr. S.) seized upon this opportunity to escape from the premises, throwing the bayonet into the corner near the door as he passed out. He called "Police," "Murder," "Murder!" obtaining no assistance he crossed the street to Engine House No. 13. Several members of that Company as soon as possible went to the saloon, but the party had escaped and were nowhere to be seen. Mr. S. then went to the First Precinct Station-house and gave himself up to Sergeant SMITH, related to him what had occurred, saying that he was sure he had given the man a mortal wound. Sergeant SMITH visited the premises and finding that the statement was corroborated by appearances there, and also by the injuries to Mr. S., he was not detained. Immediate efforts were made to discover the thieves, but no trace of them could be found.

Mr. S. says that he can identify two or three of the party if he should ever see them again, and their description corresponds with the general appearance of three men who came into the saloon Thursday morning, while Mrs S. was there alone. They played dominoes, and left without spending anything at the bar.

This affair occurred within a stone's throw of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, which was open at the time, and on one of the most public and densely-populated thoroughfares in the city. The saloon was closed at 11 o'clock for the night, and was not again opened. A servant girl, who has been on the premises only one month, and recently from Germany, usually sleeps in the saloon at night, Mr. S. and wife sleeping up stairs. On this night the girl was unwell, and Mr. S. took her place in the saloon. It was at first supposed by some that the object of the party breaking in was to get at the girl, but the fact of her sleeping there was not known outside of the family. The three men before referred to who were in the place Thursday morning, heard Mrs. S. tell an acquaintance that he (Mr. S.) was asleep up stairs, and this leads to the supposition that they judged from this statement that no one slept in the saloon at night, and therefore it would be an easy job to rob it.

The Public School Buildings of Brooklin.

An important principle in the construction of the Public School buildings of Brooklyn was settled by the Board of Education in 1855, when, by a vote of 22 against 15, they adopted the plan of building these structures upon arches. The object was to economize in the expense of lots, and to furnish a covered play ground under the building. Against this plan various objections were then urged, the soundness of which experience is likely to demonstrate. The most valuable portion of the lot, and the only safe and suitable part for the Primary Department, it was urged, was thus sacrificed, while it became necessary to build an extra story. In New-York, where plots of ground sufficiently large could only be procured at great expense, there was some excuse for resorting to this arrangement, but in Brooklyn, where lots are comparatively cheap and plenty, such a necessity did not exist. But these views did not prevail.

Mr. BULKLEY, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Schools, whose long connection with the department of public instruction gives weight to his opinion, is in favor of erecting separate schools for small children in the primary department, wholly distinct from the public school buildings, and of having fewer children in each school. Some such change is loudly called for.

The largest Public School in Brooklyn is No. 13, in Degraw-street, Mr. A. B. CLARKE, Principal. There are registered here over 2,000, and the average daily attendance is over 1,600. Of these, 700 are in the Primary Department, on the first story, about 450 in the Female Department, on the second story, and in the Male Department, third story, about 450. The assistants are all females. The entrance for the boys is by a winding stairway, about four feet wide, with a landing, or small square platform, on each of the stories, from which the turn is to a right angle. That on the girls' side is the same, there being only two stories, and for the Primary Department there is a distinct entrance. The house is very long, and is divided by lateral sliding doors, wholly of wood, into several apartments, each of which is sub-divided by a longitudinal partition; the lower part of this partition forms a gate that serves for a blackboard. It is hoisted up by pulleys. The house is warmed by furnaces, and the Principal considers them perfectly safe. Several of the doors which opened inward, and were, therefore, liable to become blocked by a crowd, have been altered so as to open outward. New doors have also been made opening near the stairs, and, to guard against the danger of the children being thrown over the railing, these are to be raised ten inches, by the addition of an iron rail. Mr. CLARKE says he generally dismisses his school in four minutes, and the pupils find no difficulty in passing safely out. But it is plain that these narrow, abrupt, winding stairways in a four story building, over which two thousand children must pass several times a day, are a most serious defect in the otherwise well-arranged plan of the house, and nothing short of a miracle could prevent a serious loss of life should there be a simultaneous rush of all the pupils upon these stairways. Mr. CLARKE frequently instructs his scholars how to act in case of a sudden alarm, and has them all pledged to remain in their seats should any such excitement occur, until dismissed in order, and he expresses the strongest confidence that they would obey his orders.

This being the only school in the Sixth Ward, and there being none in the adjoining (Twelfth) Ward, it is overcrowded, and there are more applications for admission than can be granted. The building was erected under the superintendence of E. W. DENHAM, Esq., and is one of the strongest in Brooklyn.

District School No. 6, DAVID SIME, Principal, had a total average attendance in December of 844. The school-house also is built on arches, and is four stories high, each department arranged as in the other schools, the Primary, which has about 400 pupils, occupying the first story. It has the ordinary winding stairs, four feet wide. On each story, at the foot of each flight, is an open space 16 feet square, from which the hall extends the whole width of the building, a door opening at each end for the egress of scholars into the yard, a door leading thence into the street. Each floor is constructed alike, being divided into five apartments by sliding wooden doors. From each apartment there is a door leading into the hall. The heads of egress from this building would be greatly improved by widening the stairs to twice their present width, which could easily be done without encroaching seriously upon the hall. The pupils have been thoroughly drilled by the Principal to remain stationary in case of alarm until permitted to leave the house in regular order. They have all pledged themselves to implicit obedience in this particular, and Mr. SIME is entirely confident that they would do so though the house were in a blaze. An excellent state of discipline seems to prevail in every department.

The house is warmed by three furnaces—one for each department—the furnace room being always kept locked, and no one but the Janitor permitted to enter it under any circumstances. There appears, however, to be a serious defect in the way two of the furnace pipes are made to press close to each other through the first floor, the lathes being in too close proximity to the pipes, and the plastering loose.

Number 8, in Middagh-street, is built four stories high on arches, and is heated by stoves in each room, which the Principal considers perfectly safe. The average daily attendance is 750, as follows: In the Primary Department, 350; female, 200; male, 200. At the street end there is the inevitable right angled four foot stairway, with a low railing, which is intended for the use of the teachers and visitors. On two of the stories the rooms are divided by movable sash doors, and are light and pleasant. A large portion of the Primary scholars are hived into a small back room, in an L of the building, where they are packed like herring in a barrel. The stairway in common use is through this room, and is built of stone, between solid brick walls. It is not over three feet wide, has no hand rail, and is without light, except from the bottom. Were there a sudden rush down such a passage way, it would inevitably become piled full, and nothing but a miracle could prevent a great loss of life. The yard is small, is paved with cobble-stones, and half of the original space allotted to the play-ground is piled with wood.

The houses that we have described are not bad specimens of the whole: they are above the average for accommodation and pretension.

The Last Lunatic Asylum Case.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—THE MATRON DISMISSED.—A meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday, at the usual place, in Flatbush. After the transaction of some routine business, the Lunatic Asylum Committee, on the case of Mrs. LUCAS, the matron, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mrs. LUCAS, the Matron of the Lunatic Asylum, be dismissed from the services of the Department, such dismissal to date from the 14th inst., the day of her suspension by the Asylum Committee.

The Committee made a written report which set forth that proceedings have been instituted by one WM. F. CASE, having in view the discharge of one of the patients of the Asylum; that such proceedings were planned without the knowledge of the Resident Physician or Superintendents, but with the secret cooperation of the Matron of the establishment, who had taken the advantage of her position for that purpose. That on the 14th inst. the Committee, believing that the safety and welfare of the female patients and the good reputation of the institution required it, had suspended the said matron until the Board might meet and take the subject into their consideration. Without entering into detail as to the mental condition of the patient alluded to, or as to the motives which may have prompted to so remarkable a procedure on the part of the matron, the Committee took occasion, nevertheless, to state that the event had served but to increase their confidence in the character and capacity of the Resident Physician, Dr. LANSING. The report concludes by saying that after a careful review of the facts, the Committee could come to no other conclusion than that the said matron was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of her office.

☞ The Committee of the Board of Education, which has charge of Public School No. 14, is looking about for a temporary place in which to continue the school until another building can be erected on the site of the old school-house. Several proposals have been received, but the Committee cannot act until the after the next meeting of the Board of Education, which will be on the first Tuesday of February.

BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.—The parties convicted a short time ago in the Brooklyn City Court, of selling liquor without license, were arraigned yesterday for sentences, but at the request of their counsel sentence was postponed until Friday next. The basis of the motion was that the rulings of the Judge were in direct conflict with recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—A notorious den at the corner of Caarles and Tillman streets, Brooklyn, kept as a policy shop by WM. F. YOUNG & JAMES FISHER, was broken up Thursday night, and the proprietors arrested by Sergeant CARIT and officers of the Second Precinct. The accused were yesterday morning held by Justice CORNELL to answer.

☞ A case is under investigation by the Grand Jury of Kings County, in which a noted sporting-man of New-York is accused of attempting to commit an infamous outrage upon a lady at Gravesend Bay.

List of the Naval Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

The following Naval officers, whose positions were changed by the operation of the act of Congress of Feb 28, 1855, have been confirmed by the Senate, and restored to the active list of the Navy:

JOSEPH SMITH, now a Captain on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 9th of February, 1837, to take rank as such next after Captain M. C. PERRY.

URIAH P. LEVY, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 29th of March, 1844, to take rank as such next after Captain HIRAM PAULDING.

JOSEPH R. JARVIS now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 24th of May, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain CHARLES H. BELL.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain JOSEPH B. HULL.

JAMES GLENN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain ROBERT B. CUNNINGHAM.

ROBERT RITCHIE, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain JOHN REID.

JOHN S NICHOLAS, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain GEORGE F. PEARSON.

CADWALADER RINGGOLD, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 20 of April, 1856, to take rank as such next after Capt. HUGH Y. PURVIANCE.

ISAAC S STERRETT, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 2d of March, 1857, to take rank as such next after Capt. HENRY W. MORRIS.

ROBERT D. THORBURN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 3d of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander WILLIAM C. WHITTLE.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 18th of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander ROBERT D. THORBURN.

WILLIAM S. OGDEN, dropped, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 22d of April, 1851, to take rank as such next after Commander SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.

JOHN CALHOUN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 4th of November, 1852, to take rank as such next after Commander ROBERT G. ROBB.

MURRAY MASON, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be Commander in the Navy from the 25th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Commander HENRY K. HOFF.

WILLIAM E. HUNT, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 22d of August, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander JOHN W. LIVINGSTON.

MATTHEW F. MAURY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander JAMES F. SCHENCK.

JAMES S. PALMER, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander S. W. GODON.

ROBERT HANDY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander GUERT GANSEVOORT.

HENRY WALKER, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander B. M. DOVE.

LEWIS C. SARTORI, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1831, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant C. B. POINDEXTER.

FABIUS STANLY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant EDMUND LANIER.

JOHN N. MAFFIT, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th of June, 1843, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JAMES D. JOHNSTON.

A. DAVIS HASKELL, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 17th of May, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant S. D. TRENCHARD.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th of August, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JOSEPH N. BARNEY.

THOMAS H. STEVENS, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th of May, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant W. C. B. S. PORTER.

VAN RENSSELAER MORGAN, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th of October, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant WM. E. BOUDINOT.

ARNE READ, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant HENRY K. STEVENS.

GEORGE A. STEVENS, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant LEONARD PAULDING.

AUGUSTUS MCLAUGHLIN, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JONATHAN H. CARTER.

WM. W. LOW, now a Master in the Line of Promotion, on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant WM. P. BUCKNER.

J. HOWARD MARCH, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JOHN L. DAVIS.

THOMAS S. THORNTON, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant ALEXANDER A. SEMMES.

EDMUND C. GRAFTON, now a Passed Midshipman on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieut. JOSEPA FAY.

The following dropped officers, placed on the Reserved List, have been confirmed:

SAMUEL W. LECOMPTE to be a Commander in the Navy from the 6th of September, 1841, on furlough pay.

WM. A. C. FARRAOTT to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th of December, 1844, on leave-of-absence pay.

RICHARD W. MEADE to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 20th of December, 1837, on furlough pay.

THOMAS BROWNELL to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th of December, 1842, on furlough pay.

JULIUS S. BOREER to be a Master in the line of promotion in the Navy from the 1st of March, 1854, on leave-of-absence pay.

NATHANIEL T. WEST to be a Passed Midshipman in the Navy from the 10th of August, 1847, on leave-of-absence pay.

The following transfers from the furlough to the leave-of-absence pay of the reserved list have been confirmed:

Captains—Jesse Wilkinson, Thomas M. Newell, William K. Latimer, John H. Graham and William Inman.

Commanders—Charles T. Platt, Henry Bruce and Charles H. Jackson.

Lieutenants—Peter Turner, Gabriel G. Williams, Simon B. Bissell, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, William Chandler, James M. Gillis, John P. Parker, Edward C. Bowers, Augustus S. Baldwin, William B. Whiting and Mathias C. Marin.

Master—R. Clarendon Jones.

Passed Midshipman—Samuel Pearce.

Interesting News from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19.

A letter from the Agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. ACHNER, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 31 inst. On his way, on the 22d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understands that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in the camp until the Spring, and then to employ themselves in harassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Col. JOHNSTON. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. ACHNER reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green County, Ill., and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. ACONEA was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a hunt; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentlemen is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

The Robertson Case at Rochester.

From the Rochester Democrat, 21st.

A body of several hundred persons who had heard the verdict in the Robertson case, escorted Mr. R. and his counsel from the Court-house to the Arcade. The numbers of the crowd were largely augmented at that place in a few minutes, so as to completely fill the Arcade floor and also the gallery. Mr. R. and some friends proceeded to the office of BENEDICT & MARTINDALE. Calls for "ROBERTSON" were loudly made, and finally CHAUNCEY PEARY, Esq., came out upon the gallery, and thanked the persons present for their interest in Mr. ROBERTSON. He said:

And now, in the name of JOHN B. ROBERTSON—whom we believe has been unjustly persecuted, and made the subject of a foul and deep-laid conspiracy—allow me to return you his sincere thanks for this kind demonstration, and to add, that as long as he lives you will have his esteem, and that he will demonstrate, as heretofore, that he is a man—[applause]—and will maintain that high and irreproachable character which he has ever borne among the citizens of Rochester. [Prolonged applause.]

Calls were made for "ROBERTSON" and "MARTINDALE."

J. H. MARTINDALE, Esq., (one of ROBERTSON'S Counsel,) appeared upon the gallery, and said:

FRIENDS: I am not here to speak in terms of exultation. God's will has been done in the righteous verdict just now rendered. In this struggle—when the social position and liberty of a fellow-man, and the happiness and well-being of a family, have been jeopardized,—there has been a support to those thus imperilled in the sympathy with the accused party which was felt to exist in the popular heart. JOHN B. ROBERTSON lives high above the base accusation made against him. God be devoutly thanked. [Applause.]

Calls for "ROBERTSON," and "Three groans for BIEGLER," &c., were made.

Mr. PEARY again came forward, and said:

Mr. ROBERTSON is not in condition to come before you, but his request is that I say to you, that from a heart too full for utterance he thanks you.

A man in the crowd near our reporter, endeavored to attract attention by saying—"Money, money, it is nothing but money." He added—"What better is this man than one who has not so much money." He was astonished by some of the crowd to "dry up," and was not again heard from.

The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Case of Mr. Strickland, the Banished Mobile Bookseller—An Amicable Article.

From the Mobile Mercury, 9th.

On Thursday night some excitement arose among our people on account of a report that WM. STRICKLAND was yet in the city. The police had failed to ascertain whether the report was true or not, and, in order that all excitement might be allayed at once and forever, it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called the next day at 11 o'clock. This was accordingly done through the papers, and at the hour announced a large and respectable number of our citizens assembled at the Amphitheatre. Dr. WOODCOCK was called to the Chair and the meeting organized. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, and, after a few well-timed remarks from Dr MOORE, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of gentlemen to wait upon Mrs STRICKLAND, and respectfully explain to her that she could not longer be permitted to remain in the city, and must take her departure without delay. The meeting then adjourned, and doubtless by this time the Committee have fulfilled their disagreeable duty.

Many persons believe the meeting ought not to have been held, on account of giving undue importance to STRICKLAND'S advent among us, and in all probability treating for him that very capital which he expected to make from his visit here. We regret the necessity of the meeting, but believe it was the very best thing to do under the circumstances. This man STRICKLAND had been expelled from the city *for an office which, in the opinion of respectable and law-abiding men, authorized and demanded his expulsion; his wife was permitted to remain here, and with the assistance of his agents, settle up his affairs.* After establishing himself in business in the West, he published an Almanac, intended as an advertisement, in which he makes himself out a martyr, threatens good and honorable citizens of this place with assassination, reviles the honored dead, and then returns to the city, only after a short lapse of time, expecting, doubtless, to be again driven out with a great clamor and noise, and under such circumstances as would create for him great notoriety at home. This our people were anxious to prevent, and consequently took steps to have him quietly removed from the city; his wife remained here, and as long as she remained, of course, reports would circulate that STRICKLAND was yet among us, and would remain in defiance of us. Reports that caused many to believe that he was concealed here by some of our citizens, and creating and causing suspicion and distrust among us. Under all the circumstances, *we fully concur with the action of the meeting, and think that the sooner we get rid of Strickland and all that belongs to him the better.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 23.

I.—POETRY—Sixty New-Year's Days Ago.
II.—LITERARY—The Legend of My Native Town.
III.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
IV.—TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN—Destruction of Public School No 14, and Loss of Six Lives.
V.—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON—Full Report of Proceedings.
VI.—ROMANCE OF LOVE—An Elopement Case in New-York.
VII.—THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER TRIAL—Acquittal of Thos. W Smith.
VIII.—NICARAGUA—The Yrisarri Correspondence.
IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS—The Business before Congress, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK—John P. Hale's Speech on Kansas.
XI.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Abstracts.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
XIII.—THE UTAH ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS.
XIV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Indian Mutiny—Commercial Intelligence.
XV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
XVI.—CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
XVII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY—Specie in the New-York Banks over $20,000,000.
XVIII.—NEWS FROM KANSAS—The Election.
XIX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
XXI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Carefully prepared for this paper—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Farmers' Club of the American Institute.
XXII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Mormons—A Southern Confederacy—Prospects of the English Ministry—Kansas Matters—The Murderers in the Tombs—Public Corruption, &c., &c.
XXIII.—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.
XXIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Eight Copies, one year, for..... 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
In Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S $3 WING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **A Splendid Illustration of the Burning of the Brooklyn School-House**, with full particulars of the fearful occurrence, will be published in the SUNDAY COURIER of TO-MORROW. Price 3 cents per copy.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., } No. 172 Greenwich-st.
BENJ. LYNDE, }

☞ **Phrenological Examinations**, with Charts and descriptions of character, and advice as to proper occupation, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LORILLARD—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan 21 by Rev. Dr. W. R Williams, P. LORILLARD, Jr., to EMILY, eldest daughter of Issac E. Taylor, M. D., of this City.

CRANE—SHOTWELL.—At Hackettstown, on Thursday Jan 21, by Rev. H N. Wilson D D., THEODORE CRANE, M. D., to EMMA E., daughter of the late J. Shotwell, Esq.

DAY—SEYMOUR.—At Victor Ontaria Co., N. Y., on Wednesday Jan 20, by Rev. J. Pierson, EDWARD M DAY, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE S. CRAPO, daughter of Belden Seymour, of Victor.

DIED.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mr. IRA MERRITT, aged 47 years.

His friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 372 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of croup ELIZABETH E. KING aged 2 years and 29 days, daughter of Thos H. King, of Buffalo.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her grandmother, No 162 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, ANNA SEGUINE, youngest daughter of Amos R. Thompson, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of

A Texas Lawyer in Trouble—Bogus Drafts on New-York.

The Galveston News learns, from a friend who resides at Richmond, Texas, that considerable excitement was caused in that town last week by the developments of a forgery case, implicating a young lawyer who had formerly held an unblemished character in the community. It appears that Wm. F. Greenfield, the lawyer referred to, had ordered a lot of books from New-York, and had sent on in payment a draft purporting to be drawn by "C. Suoo," on a house in that City, for some sixty odd dollars, which was returned protested, and upon inquiry it was found that there was no such person as C. Suoo in Richmond or vicinity. Greenfield had, by some means, induced Wm. M. Rice & Co., of Houston, to accept the draft for him, and it came back upon them for payment, as Greenfield refused to make up the amount to them. The matter was laid before the Grand Jury of Fort Bend County, and a true bill of indictment for forgery was found against him. The young limb of the law was immediately arrested and examined before a Justice, who fixed the bail at $2,000, which the culprit was unable to give. The kind-hearted sheriff, not wishing to consign such a nice young man to the same prison occupied by negro murderers, placed him under a guard of four men and allowed him in their company the freedom of the city. So one day last week, Greenfield sold his fine library of some four hundred volumes, and with the proceeds bought a horse, which he hitched not far from the Courthouse, with saddle and bridle already on, and then strolled around town with his guards. Watching his opportunity, he at last broke from them and mounted his horse, mounted him and rode off at the top of his speed.

He has not been heard from since. He was very generally liked among his associates. They can hardly believe that he would have sacrificed a respectable position in society, a fair practice at the bar, and an amount of personal property several times greater than the possible avails of his fraud, except through the workings of insanity, of which, it is said, he had given other indications.

TROUBLE AT THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from the Red River Settlement of the North, states that an actual rebellion has taken place in the settlement, against the Hudson's Bay Company, which claims not only a monopoly of the trade, but the monopoly of the soil. The immediate cause for the outbreak was the imprisonment by the Company of a Mr. Baxter, who was proceeding up the Saskatchewan River, on a trading expedition. The Company were compelled to release him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Methodist Protestant Church**, Attorney-st., Rev. Isaac Hanks, Pastor. A series of lectures is being given in the above Church by the Pastor every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—*Character and Death*. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, also in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, Rev. Wm. H. Miller, President of the New-York Conference, will preach. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. at 3 o'clock P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily Prayer Meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, in rear of the church.

☞ **Luther's Escape from the Wartburg**, and his return to Wittenberg: *Or, the Progress of the Reformation.*—The eighth Lecture of a series of Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, on the above subject, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. S. Francis. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, M. E.—An adjourned meeting of the Corporators on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—On SUNDAY the Uniting of Annexation sermons of the First Colored Congregational Methodist Church 8th-st., between Bowery and 3d-av., will be preached. Services in the morning by Rev. S. T. Jones, in the afternoon by Rev. A. Tilmon, and in the evening by Rev. Wm. H. Bishop. Collections will be taken up towards discharging the debt of the church.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.** John Thomas, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom &c.*, lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christian Key of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

And lo! from every land they come, they come,
The scattered sheep—I see them flocking home.

☞ **The Advent Messenger will Preach on** the *Coming Kingdom of Messiah*, TO MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Reader, you are invited.

☞ **Rev. P. Macllenamy, D. D.**, and Missionary friends, will resume (D V) the public conference on *The Anti-Scriptural Character of Romanism*, in Springst. Hall No. 105 Spring-st., TO MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited.

☞ **Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the First Free Will Baptist Church**, will lecture on *The Sons and its Empire*, SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Mortimer sts. Other services Sabbath at the usual hours. Seats free. The public are invited.

☞ **Anniversary.**—The Sabbath School Missionary Association connected with the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., will hold its second anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, 1858. Rev. C. L. Brace and others will address the meeting.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—By invitation of the minister of this church, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, will speak in the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

☞ **Rev. J. Howard Smith**, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. H. T. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Lecture**—By Rev. J. Kennedy, D. D., in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING Jan. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young*. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **The Bible Class under the Leadership** of Prof. Edward Cooley meets EVERY SABBATH, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the small Chapel of the New York University. The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sunday School Teachers are invited to attend.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Appreciation of Christian Principle to business*.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 in the EVENING, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject—*This Body shall put on Immortality—Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**—corner of Broome and Greene sts.—Rev. Peter Stryker, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (Jan. 24,)—*Moses, the Lawgiver*. Seats for strangers

☞ **Rev. Mr. Converse**, Assistant Minister at the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Bedell's) will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forty-first-st. near 10th, TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be made for the mission

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Chatham Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. Rogers Dixon. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Excellent Lecture on Wednesday evenings, at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Free Church.**—Divine service is held every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock at St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts. The seats are all free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **There will be public worship** in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church corner of Bonston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, at the usual time. The pastor, Rev. M. Paisley, will preach at 7 in the evening.

☞ **The Resitution,** *according to the prophets, the subject of Christianity, and the hope of Christians*—the subject of a discourse by Barnet Matterias, TO-MORROW, at 2½ P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., up stairs

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks,** Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, in 35th st., between 7d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY (to morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th av. and 21st st., Sabbath evening discourses to the young by Rev. Dr. Macaulay, subject for Jan. 24, *Wealth*. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev Dr. Asa D. Smith will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, will preach** in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st., TO MORROW, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of the West-street Church, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. Brown.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Taunton, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a sermon to young men.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Principal Clown.....Den Stone

VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

TRIUMPH OF THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDRELLA!
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
NEW COSTUMES AND DECORATIONS.
GRAND STATE CHARIOT.
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG ARTISTS, with
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
FOURTEEN ACTS IN THE ARENA
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 23,
SEVENTH NIGHT
of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all fairy tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have hitherto met with, have been induced to present this play with the most liberal outlay.
The characters will be sustained by
75 YOUNG ARTISTS,
50 IN THE CORPS DE BALLET,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
HIGH STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT
of Cinderella, drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
CINDERELLA.
CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Prince	Master C. Sherwood
Baron	Master T. Nicolo
Pedro	Master G Nicolo
Dandini	Miss Frank
Old Bachelor (aged 3 years)	Master Domlnie
Coachman	Master George
Footmen	Masters Charles and John
Pages	Misses Wilson and Chicini
Heralds	Masters Frederick, Axtell and Chicini
Others	Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter
Cinderella, } Clorinda, } daughters of the Baron.	Miss Adelaide / Miss Bura / Miss Murry
Thisbe, }	
Fairy (godmother to Cinderella)	Mrs Nixon
First Old Maid (aged 3 years)	Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid (aged 3 years)	Miss Mary

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.
SCENE I.
A Drawing-room in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella's degrading servitude; insolent pride of her sisters; Cinderella begs to be taken to the ball; they laugh at her presumption, and order her in the kitchen; the Fairy Queen enters, disguised as a decrepid old woman; she asks for charity, and is spurned by the haughty sisters; Cinderella, the disguised Fairy with kindness, warms and feeds her; the sisters attempt to strike Cinderella, when the Fairy paralyzes their arms, and threatens to punish them, the proud sisters dress for the ball; Pedro spoils one of their hats and feathers; the Baron enters and is leading the sisters out when Cinderella implores him to let her go with them to the ball; he thrusts her aside and commands her to finish her work in the kitchen; transformations and Fairy demonstrations; words appear upon the fireplace—"Cinderella, thy Woes will Soon End," the Fairy appears through the chimney, and asks Cinderella the cause of her sorrow; she discloses it; the Fairy promises her that she shall go to the ball; Pedro is sent to the garden by the Fairy for a pumpkin; the fairy touches it with her wand, and the
PUMPKIN IS CHANGED INTO A CHARIOT;
Pedro desires to know where the horses are coming from; the Fairy sends him for a rat-trap; it is brought in, and the rats transformed into horses; a great rat metamorphosed into a fine coachman; two lizards changed to footmen; the fairy chariot and ponies are driven around the ring, attended by attendants in rich liveries; Cinderella's rags changed to a splendid ball dress; the Fairy gives her a pair of Glass Slippers; Cinderella is about stepping into her chariot when the Fairy explains upon her to return home before the hour of Midnight, or her fineries will all disappear as suddenly as they came; she promises obedience; the chariot drives off, Cinderella in high glee.
SCENE II.
The Prince's Ball-room represented; a grand banquet is spread for the guests; the Prince receives his visitors as they enter, and are conducted to their seats by ushers; the haughty sisters enter, and are politely handed to their places by the Prince; a trumpet sounds and a herald enters with a banner; "Gracious Prince, a beauteous Princess, whose name we heard not, has just arrived;" the Prince discerns; Cinderella enters; he tries to raise her veil; she resists; he finally succeeds in raising her veil, and is struck with her transcendent beauty; the sisters very jealous; the signal for the ball to commence is given; the Prince selects Cinderella for a partner; a celebrated Polka Quadrille by the entire troupe of children, led by Cinderella and the Prince; after the partaking of refreshments the waltzing commences; in the midst of their hilarity, the clock strikes twelve; Cinderella shrieks; ballroom in confusion; Prince distracted; grand transformation of ponies into mice, chariot into pumpkin, coachman into a rat, and footmen into lizards; the Prince finds the glass slipper, but cannot find the owner; the sisters try to soothe him, but in vain.
SCENE III.
Kitchen in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella returns in her rags discovered; Pedro chases in the pumpkin, being all the remains of her fine equipage; the Baron and the sisters return and set Cinderella to work; a trumpet is heard without; a herald enters with a proclamation that the Prince will Marry the Lady whose Foot will fit the Slipper found in the room at last night's ball; Prince and servants enter; the sisters try to put on the slipper; no go; Cinderella is told by Pedro to make a trial; she steps forward for that purpose; the sisters push her back; the Prince interposes, and she is allowed to try it on; it fits; triumph of Cinderella; the fairy comes in, waves her wand, and Cinderella is once more changed into a fine lady; the Prince offers Cinderella his hand in marriage, and is accepted.
IN ADDITION TO THE PLAY,
Grand performances in the Arena by
MLLE. VIRGINIA,
the famous equestrienne, who has achieved a brilliant success.
MISS IDA.
MR. C. SHERWOOD.
EATON STONE. THE GREAT CLOWNE.
E. W. PERRY.
R. HEMMINGS.
NICOLO FAMILY.
F. RENTZ.
Sig. BLISS,
AND FIFTEEN OTHER FAVORITE PERFORMERS, WITH
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
THE LION QUEEN.
The Great Elephant, TIPPO SAIB.
Forming the greatest Equestrian, Hippodramatic and Zoological exhibition in the United States.
Great attraction—engagement of Mme. OLINZA, the Polish refugee, the greatest tight-rope artist in the world. Mme. Olinza will make her debut here on Monday, Jan. 25.
SAM LATHROP,
the Original American Clown, will make his first appearance on Monday night next.
EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE.
In compliance with the request of the large number of ladies and children who have been unable to obtain places at the regular day performances of CINDERELLA, an extra entertainment will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON next. Doors open at 1½ o'clock; to commence at 2.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Second time of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Aaron Carnock, light keeper	Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale }	Burnett
Pedro }	Samuel Furley
The Shipwrecked Lady	Peters
Phœbe Dale	Miss Laura Keene

A new Drop Curtain, by Ithamthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy.
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock
when will be presented all the Tame and Wild Beasts,
ALL OF THE CHILDREN,
ALL OF THE PONIES,
THE ELEPHANT WILL WALK THE ROPE.
THE RHINOCEROUS WILL ACT,
and those inimitable comedians
"TERM MULES,"
will appear.
IN THE EVENING,
first appearance of
THE MAN-MONKEY, THE UNKNOWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LEDGER AGAINST THE WORLD!
THE GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., IMMORTALIZED!
DRAMATIC STORY OF SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.
NOTHING EQUALS THE LEDGER!
THE PIONEER PATRIOT,
FROM
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.
FROM
THE NEW YORK LEDGER!
THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH,
FROM
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ONE MILLION READ THE LEDGER,
THOUSANDS ON THOUSANDS
CROWD THE MUSEUM
TO SEE
THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH,
FROM
THE NEW YORK LEDGER
PERFORMED TWICE TO DAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23,
At 2½ and 7 o'clock
Admission, as usual, 25 cents to the whole Museum; children half price.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL
To be followed by the original play of "Powers,"
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858
Second appearance of R. B. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.
DICK SLIFFKIN and J. MULLIGAN.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 8½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Bones and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit .13 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
At 7 o'clock, the grand Dramatic Romance, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
To be followed by
THE WRECK ASHORE.
To conclude with the Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the grand Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 15th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
GOING TO THE GRAND CALICO SOIREE,
Should come and practice the most fashionable dances at Madame SAUVEGEAUS Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open every day and evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization by H. Watkins, Esq. of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Jack, the negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 140 Cliff-st.
PETER R. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 39 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 140 Pearl st

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Scenery, machinery, steam-engine, &c. Daguerre's Sedan Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MART OF FASHION.
The gay and the witty—the belles of the City,
All hasten to RANNEY'S, the splendors to see;
They make it a party, all ladies of beauty,
To call at Broadway, number Two Ninety-three;
Where, with great satisfaction, each brilliant attraction,
In gifts and in volumes is viewed every day—
Sure never before, in an elegant store,
Was beheld such a tempting and gorgeous display.

Hard times and long faces, this home of the graces,
At RANNEY'S have never yet dared to intrude;
Here Fortune advances, with smiles and bright glances,
To greet all her friends in her happiest mood.
A book and a present so sparkling and pleasant,
Await all who call at Two Ninety-three;
Here are treasures so rare to please all the fair—
If you doubt us, just promenade Broadway and see.

Every volume purchased is accompanied by a gift of value and ornament, at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.
NORTHERN TRAVEL:
Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway.
By Bayard Taylor.
12mo. $1 25.

II
ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED:
The application of Art to Manufactures.
By Oze. C. Mason.
With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.
*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.
G. P. PUTNAM, No 321 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The members of the above associations are urgently requested to meet at the John-street Methodist Church THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock as business of great importance will be presented by the Joint Committee appointed some months since. We would like to have the attendance of all friends of the 4500 young men of our two cities, that they may also lend a helping hand to the work which will be presented.

GEORGE P. EDGER,	New-York,	Committee.
WM. M HASTINGS,		
H. ORCE E. STERRY,		
HENRY H. LLOYD,	Brooklyn,	
SILAS M GIDDINGS,		
LEMUEL W. SERRELL,		

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No 75 Henry st., near market-st., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body at the Mariners' Baptist Church in Cherry-st., by invitation of the Pastor. Let every Veteran be present By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Pryfe, Adjutant.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Wm Adams, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d av. corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant*. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 185 Broadway; T. J. Crowen No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
Edwin J. Brown, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

AN APPEAL.—The Managers of the Association for relieving the Condition of the Poor, impressed no less by the unprecedented pressure of the industrious upon them, than by the irresistible cries of the needy for relief, would respectfully present a plain statement of facts.
Never before, so early in the season, have the numbers of the destitute been so great, or their necessities more urgent. Twenty thousand persons are now receiving aid at the Association, against not seven thousand in the corresponding period of the last Winter, and, despite of all human discrimination, the numbers are largely augmenting day by day, and are likely to do so for the next two months or until the return of Spring employment. These assisted are mostly of a new class—among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and aging—mechanics, grocers, sewing women, etc.—who have hitherto been self supporting, and by failure of work are brought to abject want. They must not only be promptly and regularly relieved, but requiring a larger allowance for their support than is needed by the depraved poor, the ratio of expenditure has been increased far above the average of former seasons.
Facts show that the aggregate outlays have trebled those of any previous year, excepting the "hard Winter" of 1855'6; and even that memorable Winter has thus far been exceeded as to 40 per cent. The apprehension consequent upon the labor movements, and the unusual decay of prospective want, echoed by the press, bring out in liberal contributions, especially from the wealthy, in the earlier part of the season. The sudden subsidence of that excitement was succeeded by the boon of a most genial Winter which, while it may have tended to diminish suffering, has had, nevertheless, a very depressing influence on the receipts of the Association, without lessening the number or the necessities of the needy.
The contributions have fallen off more than one-half within the past three weeks, while the applications for aid have more than doubled.
Reasoning *a priori*, and from general facts as they now appear, the pressure will be far greater as the inclement season advances than it was in 1855. In that year the appropriations for February were $22,90., though the outlay for the preceding December, as stated, was 40 per cent less than the press t Winter. There being now in the treasury but $4,712 to meet the coming demand without timely and greatly enlarged contributions the bankruptcy of the Association, and the terrible consequences to the poor and to the City, inseparable from such an event in mid Winter, cannot be contemplated without a shudder!
On the brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal. The 369 visitors are now nearly overwhelmed with their arduous labors but, unfil ching in self-sacrifice, they stand ready to act as the almoners of the benevolent till the means shall be supplied. They are prepared to do and to suffer all that mortal men can, but they cannot make bread out of stones. At such a crisis it is idle to plead hard times and straightened resources. Responsibility cannot thus be evaded. All must give—give liberally though they have given before—give more, *far more than they can spare*. For we are in the midst of no ordinary distress, and no ordinary liberality will afford the needed relief. Yet relief must come—for it cannot be that thousands of our deserving fellow-citizens shall be doomed to die at our doors, of suffering and starvation.
By order of the Board. JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION for improving the condition of the Poor, acknowledges the receipt of $50 from a "Widow," for the benefit of five of the most destitute families known to Managers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener, or waiter, and to take care of a horse and carriage; is a careful driver; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a quiet family. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular; (will assist in the garden and make himself useful;) for which a gentleman of the highest order in this line, and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 386 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 454 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 719 Broadway, or the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman, with good City reference; can cook meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to go to Rockaway or Newark. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 79 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or set the chamber maid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 277 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 24 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING German Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 378 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 566 Broadway, room No. 32.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light house work. Apply at No. 297 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; would be for a similar situation, or as assistant book keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room No. 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RE-spectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 638 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family as butler or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 191 West 23d-st.

AN ORGANIST AND A QUARTETTE—AT present connected with the best choirs in the City, who have been rehearsing for the past year with a view to singing the Church service, would make an engagement with an Episcopal Society from the 1st of May. Reader, not so much of an object as a pleasant situation. Address G. R. C., Box No. 1,213, Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily; the man as coachman, the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and as lat in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No 120 Warren-st.

BOOKBINDING.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, collection of original Paintings, Horses and Carriages, Liquors, Wines, &c., belonging to the estate of JOHN L. PURDY, Esq.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale makes it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 400 lots of magnificent rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano forte, used but three months, with the unexpired warranty; 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carpets, two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; statuary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; Turkish reception chairs, divans, in brocade; consoles, in buhl-work; French escritoire, inlaid with pearl; elegant mantel vases, marble groups and figures, silk and lace curtains, marble top music cabinet, collection of superb paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with a variety of elegant Parisian parlor ornaments. Dining-room, chamber and library furnished in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 12 large hair mattresses, bolsters and bedding, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood washstands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered shades, French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and hair cloth; tapestry carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcase, oak extension dining table, marble top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French china, crystal cut glass, soft bedsteads, &c., with a large quantity of furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Catalogues can be had at the house at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st. Continuation sale. A superb and unique sale of beautiful Chinese antiquities and curiosities, with a large collection of shells from every part of the world, and other rare articles never before imported into this country, large and elegant vases, tea and dinner sets, copper vases lined with silver ladies' enameled work-boxes; camphor-wood boxes, most exquisitely carved; backgammon board, very elegant; card and cigar cases; Japanese coral baskets, paper weights, Great Joss and other gods; walking canes, with 300 plates floss wood, from the Sandwich Islands; paddles, spears; a few superb scarfs and dresses, such as are never imported, worked on both sides, with many other articles, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale. The most superb and largest Chinese vases in this market; shawls, scarfs, &c., will be sold, together with about 10 cases not before exhibited for want of room. Sale without reserve. Can be examined until hour of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

ON WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 30, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 173.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH ST.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.

ON WEST FORTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th av.

Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 242 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of L. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEED & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st—a choice lot of old wines of high grades, consisting of brandies, Duff Gordon, sherries, Amontillado, Old Tom gin, old Otard brandy, Jamaica rum, south-side Madeira, old Scotch and Irish whiskies, embracing a large and varied lot of liquors; also, about 60,000 imported Havana cigars.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer—No 25 Wall st

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Kentucky 6s, Sacramento 10s, Howard, Metropolitan, Gallatin, Excelsior, and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies, and Mechanics' Banking Association.

Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEED & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant rosewood and ornamented billiard table, full size, made by Leonard & Benjamin, and took the premium at the World's Fair, and cost $400, with implements complete.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX.
No. 217 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER-DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the death of Mr. PAUL E. DOMINGE, this day dissolved. The business will from this date be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
WILLIAM SPENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Grocery business, under the name of A. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

PATERSON, Jan. 1c, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY.
PETER P. RAMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
J. H. BATES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of L. L. GOODRICH & BRO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. L. GOODRICH.
E. B. GOODRICH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 33, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January, 1858.

For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York and from those cities in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New-Orleans; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Office—National Hotel, entrance from 6th-st.; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.

C. A. STETSON.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.

JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of Bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 10 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. —100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

F. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property; down-town property preferred: in sums to suit. Address Box No. 902 Post-Office.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 57 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500 A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unincumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BREKMAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE B. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Dowaing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. R. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peter Harmony,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
E. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallaud, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. } Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 3, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. E. MESIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 21 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) New-York }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cents, payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 12, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Wanted to purchase, the Dividend Scrip of this Company, at full market rate. Apply to

J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Pine-st., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels and casks. J. W. QUINBY & CO., No. 2 Tallow-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person or parties making the proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with each of whose of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1855.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. SAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $25; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
2 Scrapers, $10; 163 Shovels, $133 87	143 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 60 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mooring	56 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KETCHER, Resident Engineer.

12,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$68 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
5 Axes, $2 50; 3 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 2 Cpikes, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 2 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
2 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mall and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Paddocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $55 75; 22 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
366 Shovels, $247 50; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 38
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $555 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	563 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	7 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $1 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	22 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 5 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 22 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Bancker-st., Nos. 47, 54, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 110—Beekman-st., No. 62—Bowery, No. 276—Broadway, Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 277, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cornhill-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 75—Elm-st., Nos. 122, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 230—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Seventeenth-st., No. 14—East Eighteen-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 159—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 55, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 226—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 197—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 220, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 26, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 122, 142, 145—Walker-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 25, 27, 71, 87, 89, 102, 103, 169, 172, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirty-first-st., No. 124—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 125, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 53, 103—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 20, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy eight cents ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 15, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

IRVING BANK, Jan 19, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 36, for $500 each, payable in 1875; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst. from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARINE FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., } New-York, Jan. 12, 1858 }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

E. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.

MOSES M. STRONG, President,
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILroad Company, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, 66th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. SAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dizziness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allow

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The 4 P. M. train from New-York on the New-Haven road on Thursday, when between Corse Cob and Stamford, ran over a man, cutting both legs off. The train backed up to him, by which time he was dead. His name was NEWMAN. He resided in the neighborhood. They say he was a sober, good man; but how he came to be walking on the track is unknown. This is the second man killed on this road during the present Fall and Winter.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of Henry Foley, a colored man, who, for nearly a year past, has kept a disreputable house at No 46 New-Bowery. The deceased died at 11 o'clock in the morning, and having had an altercation a few minutes previous with a mulatto named Eliza Reed *alias* "Jarry Erick," it was supposed at first that he had died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Reed, and the latter was arrested. A number of witnesses were examined, and their evidence showed that death proceeded from disease of the heart. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by rupture of aneurism of the aorta," and Reed was discharged from custody. The deceased was 28 years of age and unmarried.

FATAL FALL FROM A HAY-LOFT.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 95 Columbia-street upon the body of THOS IVES, who died from injuries received in falling about a year ago from a hay-loft. A verdict was rendered of "death from an abscess of the brain, caused by injuries received from an accidental fall." Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of this City.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF BED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 12½ Washington-street upon the body of JAMES GILMORE, a child three months old, who died from concussion of the brain, caused by falling accidentally out of bed on Thursday night. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The father attributed the child's death to the mother, but as he was intoxicated when he made the complaint, his statement was not credited.

Police Intelligence.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.—A young man, genteelly dressed, was caught, yesterday, in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, trying the "pocket-book game" on an elderly gentleman, named John Graham, residing in Philadelphia. The culprit adopted the stereotype mode of dropping a well-filled pocket-book before Mr. Graham, and insisting that the latter had dropped it. He had just commenced urging Mr. Graham to take the pocket-book and find the owner, as he was in a great hurry to get to the Philadelphia boat, when Officer Stevenson, of the Detective Police, seized him and cut off his intended solicitation of a reward. The officer took his prisoner to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, where he gave his name as George Wilson. He had two pocket-books in his possession, one of which contained a large roll of broken and bogus bank bills, several imitations of $20 gold pieces, and a genuine $20 gold piece. Wilson displayed the latter to his intended victim, to convince him that the pocket-book was filled with the genuine money. The second pocket-book was an exact counterpart of the first in external appearance, but stuffed with paper and copper coin, the design of the operator being to "shove" the latter upon his customer. Justice KELLY locked up the accused for examination.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named Edward P. Vandusen, formerly a clerk of Mr Charles Butts, dry goods merchant at No. 277 Greenwich street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen goods to the value of $197 20 from the store. The accused was recently discharged, but had been in the habit of visiting the store after it was opened mornings, and going behind the counter, and freely handling the goods. As goods were found to be missing, suspicion fell on him, and his boarding-house at No 156 Franklin-street was searched, and some of the stolen property found in his trunk. He had been very liberal in making presents of dress-patterns to his landlady and the servant girls. He was taken before Justice WELSH, of the Lower Police Court, and committed to answer.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—A German giving his name as Hermann Wisler, keeping a disreputable house at the corner of Division and Clinton streets, was arrested yesterday charged with drugging a girl 14 years of age, named Catharine Nagle, and allowing various individuals to violate her person. The girl says that she was employed by Mr. Wisler to go to his place as a servant to assist in doing house work when the alleged offence was committed. Wisler was taken before Justice STEERS and held to answer.

A WIFE RUN OFF WITH AND FURNITURE STOLEN.—Julius Schilling, a German, was arrested yesterday, charged with running off with the wife and furniture of another German, named Diederich Zong, residing at No. 58 Christie-street. The accused took the fair one and the furniture to No. 38 Elizabeth-street, where they remained concealed till yesterday. The complainant recovered his furniture, and had the accused arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He made no attempt to recover his wife. Justice WELSH committed the prisoner for trial.

DARING ROBBERY.—AS Mr. CONRAD MANTZ, living at No. 94 Avenue A, was passing through Nassau-street, Thursday afternoon, two young fellows ran against him, and one of them managed to get possession of his gold watch and chain. He missed them almost immediately, but the thieves had adroitly dodged out of sight. Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward, arrested last evening Thomas Riley, a "dead rabbit," at a groggery at the Five Points, with the watch and chain in his possession. He was fully identified as one of the thieves and locked up in the Tombs for trial.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Jacob Opdyke, residing in Betts County, Penn., preferred a complaint yesterday, at the Mayor's office, against John L. Targee, proprietor of an auction store in Greenwich, near Cortlandt-street, charging the latter with defrauding him out of $20 by the mock auction game. An officer brought the accused before the Mayor, when he was compelled to disgorge the money and his license taken away from him.

BURGLARIES.—On Thursday night some burglar entered the dwelling-house No. 32 Market street, with false keys, and stole a gold watch, $31 in bills, and clothing altogether amounting to $104. The apartments of Alexander McGirley, at No. 178 Madison-street, was entered on the same evening and robbed of $15 in money, and clothing valued at $30. The burglars in both cases escaped.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young girl, named Ellen Conly, who took lodgings on Thursday night at the Seventh Ward Station-house, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. The poison was extracted by Dr. Galvin in time to save her life.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU, THE COMEDIAN.—This popular comedian is creating quite a *furore* at PERRY'S National Theatre. Night after night the house is filled at an early hour, and many are disappointed in not gaining admittance. To-night he is to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl," and the lamented Power's piece of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, and all the company is to appear in the new drama of the "Pioneer Patriot."

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street, are now selling these pure unadulterated wines wholesale and retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

[Advertisement.]

☞ AN Imperial Photograph of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Englishman named WHITEHOUSE attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night, at his boarding-house, No. 44 York-street, Jersey City, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is about 60 years of age, has been in this country for 30 years, and was for many years, until July last, employed in the establishment of BATES & Co., in Maiden-lane. He was then, in consequence of intemperate habits, discharged from the employ of that firm, and has been out of employment most of the time since. He came to New-York on Thursday with the expectation of getting money from some of his friends, but was disappointed. He returned in dejected spirits, and during the evening went to his room, and after divesting himself of most of his clothing, laid down upon the bed and applied a razor to his throat, inflicting a severe but probably not fatal gash. Late in the evening a fellow-boarder found him lying in his blood, very weak but still conscious. A physician was immediately summoned, and the prospects are that he will recover.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The suit of CHARLES CRANE, assignee of DANIEL T. WILLIAMS, *vs.* GEORGE WILLIAMS and others, has occupied the attention of the Court for two days past. It is a case involving about $8,000, and the main question is concerning the validity of a deed of assignment. The counsel finished summing up yesterday afternoon. Judge OGDEN will deliver his charge this morning and give the case to the Jury. The criminal business will not, probably, be reached before the last of next week, as there are yet a number of civil cases to be disposed of.

☞ TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A grand Temperance demonstration is announced to take place at Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City, on Monday evening. Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER are expected to speak. The proceeds are to be given to the State Temperance Central Committee, to aid them in discharging an obligation due their late agent.

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF HUDSON CITY.—A concert is to be given at Newkirk's Hall on Monday night, for the relief of the poor of the above place. Mme. ORRE, and other distinguished musical celebrities, are announced for the occasion.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '72	111¾	770	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	79
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s '58	100	50	do	s60 78¾
3,000	Ohio State 6s '60	99⅞	150	do	s15 78¾
3,000	Mich State 6s	95	50	do	78¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	87½	786	Erie Railroad	20⅝
1,000	do	87¾	200	do	s30 21⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	400	do	20⅝
3,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	400	do	Monday 20⅝
500	Cal. State 7s '70	72¾	400	do	s10 20⅝
1,000	do	72½	400	do	b60 20⅝
1,000	do	72⅝	40	Harlem Railroad	53
1,000	Cal. State 7s '76	72⅝	200	do	53¼
3,000	Indiana State 5s	81¾	197	Harlem R. R. pref.	12
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	86	200	Reading R. R.	s60 56
3,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	50	100	do	s60 56¼
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d m	63½	600	do	56⅜
10,000	R. R. R. bds '86	b30 69¾	600	do	s10 56⅜
10,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8s	90	35	do	56¼
o.1stM	S.F.C. 8s	s60 90	50	do	56⅜
2,000	do	91½	100	do	s60 56⅜
2,000	Goshen & R. Bds	65	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	55
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bonds	s10 43	159	M. So & N. Ind. R. R.	20
5,000	do	s60 42½	90	do	19⅞
12,000	do	43⅜	50	do	s10 19⅞
5,000	do	s10 43¼	50	do	b30 20
10,000	do	43¾	35	do	b60 20¼
2,000	T. R. & A. 2d M.	b3 40	132	Panama Railroad	89¾
50	Bruns. City L. Co	3	305	Ill. Central R. R.	92
13,000	Ill. C. R. B's	90¾	5	do	91½
10,000	do	b60 90½	5	do	92⅛
38	Bank of New-York	102	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71½
30	Bank State of N. Y.	99	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	41¾
18	Bank Commerce	98¾	100	do	b60 41½
16	Metropolitan Bank	103	300	do	s60 41
84	Bank of America	126½	143	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
10	Home tns Co	155	5	do	67½
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	110¾	100	do	b30 67½
110	Penn. Coal Co	70	310	do	67⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Co	15¾	23	do	67½
260	do	15⅝	50	do	67¾
100	do	b30 16	25	do	s10 67½
50	do	15½	50	do	67¾
100	do	s10 15⅝	50	Mil & M. R. R.	b60 69¼
100	do	b30 15⅝	50	do	s3 29½
45	do	15¾	200	La C. & Mil. R.	s30 11¾
200	do	15⅝	100	do	b10 12
165	Pacific Mail S. Co	66⅛	290	do	12
20	C. B. & Quincy R.	60	75	do	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo St. 6s	84¾	25	Pacific M. St. Co.	67
3,000	do	84¾	25	do	b30 67
1,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	99¾	29	do	66¾
2,000	Ind State 5s	81¾	150	Ill. Cen Railroad	93¾
1,000	Michigan St. 6s	84	20	do	93¼
10,000	Ill Cent. RR Bs.	90¾	100	Erie R. R.	20⅝
1,000	Gal & U. 2d Mt Bs.	79	50	do	s10 20⅝
9,000	N. Y. Cen t. R 6s	86	650	do	20⅝
26	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do	b30 21
100	Del. & Hud C Co.	110¾	200	do	b3 21
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 15	440	do	b60 21
130	do	15⅞	50	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	68½
100	do	s30 15¾	6	do	68¾
100	do	s60 15¾	100	do	s10 68¾
100	do	b3 15¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R R.	29⅝
225	do	15¾	5	do	29
200	do	s20 15¾	600	La Ce. & Mil. R.	s30 12
100	do	s10 15¾	20	do	12¼
300	do	s20 15¾	50	do	12⅜
20	Panama Railroad	89¾	250	do	b15 12⅝

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct Bds	Int. add.	52½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct Bds	Int. add.	52¾
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct Bds	Int. add.	52¾
$5,000	Chic St P. & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add.	31¼
$2,000	Chic. St P. & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add.	31¾
$2,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	51½
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	51¾
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	52
$4,000	Watertown & Madison R. Bs.	Int. add.	3½
$4,000	Phil. & Reading R. R. 6s	Int. add.	79
$1,000	La Co. 1st to 5d ₱ ct Bds	Int. add.	62¾
$2,500	Tol. & Ill. R. R 2d mort. 7s	Flat.	25
$9,000	Tennessee St. 6 ₱ ct Bds	Flat.	67½
$3,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. Bds	Int. add.	59¾
$1,000	California State 7s	Int. add.	73½
$3,000	New Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	76¾
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. add.	41
$2,000	Chic., St. P. & Fond du Lac R. 7s	Int. add.	30½
$1,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	70
$2,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	92
30	shares Bank of Commerce		99¾
10	shares Hanover Bank		80
5	shares Bank of New-York		101
20	shares Chatham Bank		57⅛
25	shares Chatham Bank		56¾
5	shares Commonwealth Bank		86
20	shares Bank of Commerce		99¾
20	shares Artisans' Bank		75
10	shares Continental Bank		94½
10	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		146¼
10	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		145¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.		99
7	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co		98
10	shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company		73
20	shares New World Fire Insurance Co.		86
25	shares New-York Central Railroad Co.		77½
25	shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company		15
43	shares American Exchange Bank		100¾
30	shares People's Bank		97
30	shares People's Bank		96¾
10	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		89½
5	shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co		110
20	shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.		94½
10	shares New World Fire Insurance Co.		90
10	shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.		85

FRIDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Money Market continues quiet in demand and easy in rates, and the Stock Exchange gains strength. At the close of business this afternoon prices were generally firm, and the demand in most cases quite buoyant. The rise since yesterday in Chicago and Rock Island is equal to 2 ₱ cent., and the same in Illinois Central Shares. The Bonds of the latter are 90½ ₱ cent., and the 6 ₱ cents. of the New-York Central 80 ₱ cent. New-York Central Shares leave off 79¾; and New-York and Erie, 21 ₱ cent. State Stocks have recovered the slight decline in price and demand noticed a day or two ago, and Missouri sixes left off 84½@⅝ ₱ cent. The speculation in Cumberland Coal continues spirited, although characterized by great diversity of views as to the lasting nature of the improvement. A similar disposition is manifested to-day to speculate in La Crosse Shares, and in the Land Grant Bonds of the concern. The former went to 12½ this afternoon. Galena Shares advanced to 72½ ₱ cent. Reading Stock firm in price, with no marked activity to-day in the dealings in it.

The notes of the Rhode Island Banks are now taken, in account, at the Metropolitan Bank, at one-fourth of one ₱ cent., the same as other New-England money. The following banks in that State are in discredit or liquidation, and their notes no longer current: South County, Farmers', Wickford; Hopkinton, Mount Vernon, Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, Warwick.

The following Fire Insurance dividends, half yearly, have been announced: Beekman, seven ₱ cent.; Astor, seven ₱ cent; Broadway, six ₱ cent., and the Peter Cooper Co., seven ₱ cent. All payable Feb. 1.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday thus refers to the Money Market in that city:

"The Money Market remains without special change. A fair amount of business paper is offering at our Banks, most of which meets negotiation. A good deal is also found on the street, with sales of first-class at 10@12 cent. ₱ annum. Second-class dull and irregular—not much in demand.

Exchange on the North is steady. We quote New-York and Boston at ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. premium; Philadelphia do., ⅛ ₱ cent. do. Exchange on London, 9@9¼ ₱ cent., in Baltimore funds. Gold ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes 2¾@3 ₱ cent., and North Carolina 3¼@4 ₱ cent., discount."

We received to-day, and publish in another place, a letter from Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, the President of the New-York Central Company, addressed to his stockholders. It was elicited by the recent pamphlet of Messrs. DEHON, LIVINGSTON and others, of this City, in regard to the administration of the road and the mode of conducting the yearly elections. The remarks of Mr. CORNING, which are dignified and in good taste, will of course attract the attention of all the parties in interest—as well the City opposition recently manifested, as the great body of the stockholders who have so long reposed confidence in Mr. CORNING'S administration.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,803,781	$2,520,961	$569,225
Thrown on market	1,942,475	2,783,850	1,054,967
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$8,115,236	$7,584,697	$2,144,633
Thrown on market	7,405,096	7,653,804	2,536,804

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	160	$88,497	245	$105,251	346	$136,195
Man. of Cotton	181	45,358	251	60,530	1,250	250,871
Man. of Silk	316	95,087	179	78,189	182	198,288
Man. of Flax	112	26,536	62	15,222	978	123,214
Miscellaneous	140	40,634	367	13,891	186	50,303
Total	929	$296,112	1,104	$373,113	2,942	$758,883
		273,113				296,112
Total Entered		$569,225	Total Marketed			$1,054,967

We understand that Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, Secretary of the Michigan Southern Road, for some time in weak health, sailed to-day for the South.

After to-day, the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. CISCO, will be able to supply United States Treasury Notes to applicants direct, without the risk or trouble of sending to Washington.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND—DEC. 18, 1857.

Dr.			
To Depositors in account			$26,532,645
Exchange Credits			4,503,270
Circulation			3,600,415
Other Banks on account			4,454,175
Other Banks on bills rediscounted			5,368,855
Total, exclusive of capital			$44,559,660
Proprietors' capital			8,577,960
To all liabilities			$53,137,620
Cr.			
Bills discounted	$21,715,195	valued	$19,525,470
Debts in suspense	4,853,200	valued	1,425,215
Advances in account	18,262,165	valued	13,832,880
Securities in New-York	2,617,865	valued	2,317,865
Due from Bankers	1,475,500	valued	1,475,500
Cash and Securities, Glasgow	3,002,905	valued	3,002,905
Other assets, furniture, &c	1,567,700	valued	1,455,965
Total value of assets			$43,035,200
Liabilities, ex. of capital			44,559,660
Deficiency to be assessed			$1,524,460
Capital entirely sunk			8,577,960
Loss to proprietary			£2,020,584 or $10,102,420

The above figures and valuations we compile from the recent report made by the Committee of Investigation to the proprietary of the Bank in general meeting at Glasgow. Next to tha enormous resulting loss, the feature (peculiar to the modern British joint-stock principle) that will excite most surprise with our bank people, is the magnitude of the deposit line, on interest of course, in proportion to the capital of the bank. And even this line failed to satisfy the ambition of the management. They open credits, accept bills, rediscount their own bills and overdraw their bankers, for nearly as much more; swelling the line of demand liabilities to $44,559,660, on a capital of $8,577,960! The varied nature of the assets will also attract attention, and there is one item in the list, relating to the business of the concern in this country, which shows that by opening mere credits in Glasgow upon which sixty-day kites were drawn from New-York, the bank ran up a line of "advances" not unequal to the regular discount column of some of our own leading banks. It is creditable to American securities to know that the Glasgow Committee value the outstanding advances upon them, after the panic and explosion, at 89 cents on the dollar.

Reference having been frequently made in the press to some of the favorita Scotch dealers at the bank, the Monteiths, Macdonalds, &c., now in hopeless bankruptcy, we refer our readers to the following extraordinary developments in the examination of one of the Macdonalds, which was find in the same Glasgow paper that contains the report on the Western Bank:

"We first found it necessary to resort to accommodation bills in 1845. We required additional capital to carry on our business, which was increasing. Our accommodation bills were then to a limited extent, not exceeding £8,000 or £10,000. My father was the party from whom we chiefly had that accommodation. Our capital, or sum at the credit of stock, at the balance of 1845, was £13,900. And at that time we had no current bank account—that is, a cash credit account upon bond—so that our increasing business obliged us to find capital in this way. Besides my father, the parties on whom we drew at first were our agents, and against goods, when we happened to have them. Until 1855 we did not keep our books so as to distinguish exactly between accommodation bills and trade bills, although all the bills were entered in our bill books. Some of our early bill books have fallen aside as old books. Speaking from the books which we have, I consider that our accommodation paper, as at June, 1849, had reached to £16,000, or thereby; at July, 1850, to £30,000; at October, 1851, to £48,000; at October, 1852, to £63,000; at October, 1853, and October, 1854, it was on each occasion about £60,000; at October, 1855, £85,000; at October, 1856, £188,000. I am able to speak with more certainty as to these two last years, because from 1855 onward our accommodation bills were classified in our books. With reference to the previous years these are approximations, but I am satisfied that they are very close. *At the time of our suspension in October last our total accommodation paper had reached* £383,000, *of which the proportion for our behoof was* £359,000. This is exclusive of the accommodation paper which was current between us and Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £60,000, and which was wholly for their accommodation, excepting about £11,000. The progressive increase in the amount of accommodation bills from 1849 onwards to 1853, was accounted for by the corresponding increase in the extent of our business, and our system of having very few bills payable, because we made our disbursements chiefly in cash. In 1853 the Hanover-street building commenced, but as we gave the tradesmen bills for the instalments, the increase of accommodation paper does not appear until 1856, while the tradesmen's bills and balances were made up, and our accommodation increased from £85,000 in 1855, to £188,000 in 1856. This increase, however, was in part attributable to extension of business, following our taking possession of our new premises. The heritable bonds, which, of course, reduced our obligations, amounted to £56,000, and the charge on our business for discount of course increased progressively with the accommodation bills. Taking the year 1849, our discounts for all paper, or rather the balance of interest, was £2,800, but I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation bills. After a lapse of five years, taking the year 1854, the balance of interest upon all bills had increased to £14,000. In 1856 it was £19,000, and at October, 1857, it was £40,000. As only one interest account was kept in our books, I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation paper, but I consider that a fair approximation would probably be about two-thirds of the amount. The number of parties from whom I got these accommodations of course progressively increased with the number of bills. The number of parties thus accommodating us in 1853 was still limited, being confined to seven parties. These seven included our agents—James Shaw, at London; Alexander Mackenzie, at Manchester; William Leck, at Belfast. The other four were Mr. William Johnston, of Cannon-street, London; J. & J. Robertson & Co., Glasgow; Michael Baynes, of London; and R. & G. Wilson, of New York. Three of those agents, particularly Leck & Co., of Belfast, held goods on their hands from time to time to cover in part bills drawn upon them, but the other four parties had no goods. In 1854 the parties giving us accommodation had increased to ten in number; and in 1855 to 13 in number; in 1856 to 20, and in 1857 to 75. Many of these parties had no commission for giving their names, but the greater number had commission, which varied in amount from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the amount of the bills. This statement in appendix to the trustee's statement of the affairs, headed 'Abstract of liabilities and accommodation bills, specifies the names and places of residence of the 75 parties from whom we had accommodation in 1857, and the amounts we held from each. I was acquainted and had business relations with a good number of those parties—I would say with 20 or thereby out of the 75 persons—not so with the remaining 55. Some of these 55 I did not know at all—about 32 or thereby. We only knew them from their names on the bills, and the information given us by the parties who obtained them. Five of these parties were obtained for us by Michael Baynes of London. These five were Wagstaff & Co., London; W. Crow, T. Paton, and J. Popham. Mr. Baynes also obtained for us the names of A. Howell and E. Bosquet. I understood that these persons were all in business as drapers, and the two last named were females and milliners. We had transactions in business with James Cappell of Gutter-lane, London, and he got 13 names for us in the way of accommodation. These were Joseph Brown, L. Collins & Co., J. Gouger & Co., Hollins & Co., J. Johnson & Co., E. Rogers & Co., Joseph Ranger, John Roe, Thomas Stocks, Samuel Staple, Wnters & Co., Milner, Boone & Co., and George Spencer, all of London. These were all represented to me to be drapers or outfitters in London. We had transactions with Messrs. Francis & Austin, of London, warehousemen in Cheapside. They obtained for us eight names, being those of G. Churchill, Fletcher & Houldsworth, H. Ford & Co., Ord & Co., G. H. Fletcher, H. Hine, W. H. Truss & Co., R. Francis & Co., all of London, except the last, who is of Ipswich. They were all represented to me as being in a respectable way as drapers or shopkeepers. J. Howard, William James, E. O. Manners, J. Sutton, H. Wyer, White, Hall & Co., were got by Josiah Hautford and S. H. Briggs, both of Nottingham. They two got all the six. Over and above the 1 and 1½ per cent. commission, which I have mentioned as being given to the agents, I did not directly or indirectly pay any commission to the parties whose names have been mentioned as procured for us. I understood they had a commission from the parties who did procure their names, and this must have been allowed out of the commission I gave to those last-named parties. My firm was the drawer in every instance of the bills on those parties. This system of procuring names commenced not before March of the present year, and was intended to be merely temporary. A memorandum by Mr. Macdonald was here referred to as showing the way they entered into the arrangement for those accommodation bills, which is as follows: 'At the close of 1856 we intended to make a large reduction of the accommodation paper from these Spring sales of our stock, which was sufficiently large to have effected that reduction, if it had found a remunerating market. It was with this view we opened a house in London and one in New-York, to help off the sales of our stock; but trade was dull, and goods did not sell freely; expecting each month might bring a favorable change, we made advances to Austin and J. F. Cappell to act as agents in disposing of our goods, and that they should open credits on parties in the line of purchasing such goods, whom we would protect by handing them the goods which we were not getting disposed of. This was accordingly arranged. I was introduced to some of the parties who were to accept on these intended credits, and others were obtained without my being introduced to them.' Goods were not put into the possession of the parties so drawn upon, chiefly because they did not ask for them. Had they asked for them the goods could easily have been given, as our stock was abundant. These goods now form the principal assets of our estate. Had we succeeded in thus restricting our accommodation by the sale of our stock it was our intention to have brought our business within a more manageable compass. Those accommodation bills were chiefly discounted at the Western Bank. Till this year was pretty far advanced we had every facility we desired in getting those bills discounted. When the Summer was pretty far advanced we desire was expressed that we should reduce our account on the aggregate. I do not believe the Western Bank charged us a higher rate than they did other parties. It was the ordinary rate of discount, and I never paid or gave more directly or indirectly. It was the entire amount of the recompense which I gave for the discount of those bills. I am not aware of, and was not a party to any practices, if such were resorted to, to give these parties, on whom those bills were drawn, a repute to which they were not entitled to.

Interrogated—What was the immediate cause of you suspending payments?

Deponent—It arose out of the investigation which the Western Bank set about making into several of these accounts in September last, including those I have referred to. Up to that time my firm was in its usual good credit. Our name having been mentioned as one of the parties whose accounts were being so tested, we found our business restricted at the Commercial Bank and City Bank. I complained of this to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fleming, and mentioned that we would require temporary enlargement of our discounts at the Western, owing to the restrictions placed upon us at the other banks. This was declined by the Western, and they (the Western) put themselves in communication with the other two Banks, with this view, as I understood, of inducing those other two to take a fair share of our discounts. The result was, that although the City Bank was willing to take its share, the Commercial, on learning the state of our account at the Western, stopped their own account with us entirely.

Interrogated by Mr. John Park Fleming, a creditor—You opened an account with one of the London joint-stock banks? I did.

When? On the 10th August.

Was it part of the arrangement that you should have a deposit account at which there should always be £1,500 at your credit? I opened the account myself, and there was no such arrangement.

Do you say there was no such stipulation? It was stated that we should keep a balance at our credit of the deposit account with that bank.

Was there no particular sum mentioned as to the amount of the balance? No, Sir.

What was the cause of your opening an account with that bank? I had to do it because we required a bank account in London.

Had you any bank account in London previously? Yes.

In what bank? Glyn's.

Did you, in pursuance of your understanding, have a deposit account? The proceeds of the discounted bills were placed at the credit of the account.

Can you guess the whole amount? I cannot say.

Mr. Mackenzie was, I believe, appointed to examine into the state of your affairs? Yes.

When? On 10th October.

At whose instigation? Mr. Fleming, of the Western Bank, desired it.

[Mr. Mackenzie here explained that the three banks, who had been consulting together, called on him, and desired him to make this investigation.]

When did it appear to you that your insolvency was inevitable? On 16th October.

Was not Mr. Mackenzie required to go to London about that time? That same evening he was required to go or send to London.

Who went in his place? His clerk went, Mr. Maffet.

What was the purpose of his being sent? I suppose to look after the London stock, which was very large—for the interest of the business.

Did your house draw out the sum of £1,500 on the 12th October? Such was the fact, I believe. I was not in London, but my brother Malcolm was there.

By whom would the sum be drawn? Mr Mackenzie's clerk requested to know what cash was at the bank, and he desired the £1,500 to be drawn. That was stated to me; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

What was done with the money? It was placed in the hands of Mr. William Murray, solicitor, in London, who was Mr. Mackenzie's agent.

Do you know what balance remained in the bank after the draft? No.

Here is the claim of the London joint-stock bank, with an affidavit, to which is appended a list of 28 bills, amounting to the sum of £12,156 0s. 9d. Would you look them over, and say which were granted for value? That of Walsh & Co. was for value. The three acceptances of William Cripps & Co., for £1,000 each; two of James Cappell, to the amount of £3467s.; two of Eyres & Mellis, to the amount of £1,700, were drawn against goods, whether for value or not is dependent on the state of the account of the parties. And the two bearing the name of Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £1,750, were for the accommodation of that house. All the others were granted by the acceptors for the accommodation of our firm.

How were the sums fixed in those bills? There was no rule for fixing the sum.

Was there any reason for fixing the sums to odd shillings and pence, instead of keeping them to even pounds? I know of no particular reason for this.

Was there any commission paid to those parties who were known to yourself? There was.

Examined by Mr. Naismith—Among the firms which you stated were known to yourself, I find that of Johnson & Kentford? Yes.

How long had you known that firm? The principal partner for a long time.

But the firm as a firm? About three years.

Who is Kentford? I do not know.

Are you not aware that Kentford is *Mrs. Johnson?* I was not aware of that.

When did Johnson & Kentford first accept? I think three years ago; at all events two years ago.

Are they solvent now? I believe not.

Were they ever, in your opinion, in a position to justify the accepting to an extent of nearly £20,000? No.

The amount of their acceptances for your accommodation was above £19,000? Yes.

Of which you got nearly £18,000 or £17,700 odds? Yes.

How long have you known the firm of Pemberton & Seymour? Since the beginning of this year.

The amount of their acceptance to you is above £18,000? Yes.

Who are the partners? The only partner I know is Mr. Pemberton.

Do you know whether Seymour is Pemberton's wife? No; I do not.

When did you first know Pemberton? Not until the beginning of this year.

Where was their place of business? It was in London, in the City. I have been in it, but I cannot tell in what street.

Is their place of business a shop? It is an office.

What are they? I understood they were shipping or insurance agents, or agents in some way, but I cannot exactly say.

Are they still solvent? No; I know they have declared their insolvency.

Did you make any sort of inquiry as to W. J. Austin & Co.—how long have you known Austin? I knew them only from Francis & Austin. I do not know them personally.

You are not aware whether Austin is the same person with Francis & Austin? I believe he is a relative.

How long have you known H. & E. Hayle? I have known them for some time.

What is Hayle? I understand he attends to the shop—a draper's shop.

Do you know more than one partner? There are two, but I only know one.

How old is he? Well on to 30, I suppose.

Do you know whether E. Bosquet carries on an independent business, or whether she is only a servant in the employment of Bayne? I understand her to carry on an independent business; and, as a proof of that, she is a creditor on our estate to the extent of £70.

Did you make any inquiry as to the standing or position of those parties whose names were procured by Bayne and others? I trusted to the account they gave of the parties, and what were their circumstances.

Did you satisfy yourself that such parties existed at all, or did you trust entirely to the parties who procured their names? I did not. I had sufficient confidence in my agents.

Out of the 75 acceptors to those accommodation bills, how many are solvent now? With the exception of the Belfast and London agents, both of whom hold securities on goods, I believe every one of the acceptors has stopped payment.

Was the reason that you required new names at the beginning of this year, that you believed the banks would not take further bills with only the names of your agents upon them? I had no fear of that.

What was the reason of your getting new names to accept early this year in the way that you have described? I intended to drop some of the old ones, who were wishing security, which I wished to avoid.

Did you make the banks and the other parties with whom you discounted those bills aware they were accommodation bills? I did not.

What was the am

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1981. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

MORMON PREPARATIONS.

A Guerilla Warfare Determined Upon.

ECHO CANON FORTIFIED.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

IMMENSE CROPS IN UTAH.

Mormon Account of Grievances.

We have had an interview with a gentleman who has just arrived in this City from California and Salt Lake City direct, having left the Mormon head-quarters on the 10th of December—a date fully one month later than previous advices. He furnishes the following narrative of his journey, with the latest intelligence from Salt Lake, from which it will be seen that preparations have been fully completed among the Mormons for a guerilla warfare against the troops. Echo Cañon, a difficult pass near the City, is held by a force of Mormon rangers, and great care has been taken to fortify it in anticipation of an assault.

Our informant started from San Francisco on the 15th November, for Salt Lake, intending to proceed thence to the States. He remained for some days in the Mormon Territory. Stopping at San Bernardino, on the way to Utah, he there had an interview with Captain HUNT and other Mormon leaders, who were crowded with business, in making preparations for the emigration of the whole Mormon population from that country to Great Salt Lake City.

The Mormons in that region were selling off their farms, mills, workshops, &c., at great sacrifices. Six months ago the same property could not have been purchased for ten times the prices now accepted. Everything they possessed was for sale, save the means of transporting them to the goal of their hopes, and the etceteras required on the journey.

The party started from San Bernardino for Little Salt Lake, by way of the Calboun Pass. On the evening of the third day out, when camping at Kingston Springs, they discovered a party of Indians approaching in a very suspicious manner, creeping along a ledge of rocks, about a hundred and fifty yards west of the Springs. Several arrows came uncomfortably near. One poisoned arrow slightly wounded one of the mules, which in a few hours caused the animal great pain; another arrow went through the hat of one of the party. They rode all night, and reached Los Vegas the following afternoon.

After leaving Los Vegas they passed small companies of Mormons, who had been successful in selling out early. Their teams were in good order, and everything was apparently moving along to their satisfaction. When they camped at noon and night they sung their "Songs of Zion" with joyful hearts, and seemed pleased at leaving San Bernardino behind, even though they had but a short time before been counting on making that country their home. All that was learned from them touching their emigration was simply that "the Prophet" had called them home. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition for their protection on the journey, and, according to report, had abundance of both for the "defence of Zion."

In eleven days from San Bernardino the party arrived at Coal Creek Settlsment, and left, the next morning, for Great Salt Lake City, passing through Parowan Fort, a small settlement on the Beaver River, Fillmore City, Lehi, Sennltt Creek, Petenete, Spanish Fork, Provo City and other small villages, arriving at the City on the 5th of December, having made the journsy in twenty days. From the time they entered on the Santa Clara River, (about eighty miles from the first Mormon settlement,) they met numerous bands of the Piute Indians, who were well armed, pretty comfortably attired, and apparently on very good terms with the Mormons. They likewise passe through bands of the Utes, who were living close to the settlements. Many of the Indians spoke tolerably good English.

There is no question that the Mormons in all the settlements are fully posted on the war question, and the Indians seem quite as much interested as they are. They have rubbed up their firearms, cleaned their locks, and are particularly sparing in the use of powder and lead.

In the settlemsnts south of Great Salt Lake City the Mormons were united, and very busy threshing their grain, which they had in great abundance from the last harvest.

On the 6th of December, the day after arriving in this City, our informant attended at the preaching in the Tabernacle, and heard several of the leading men. Allusion was made by all the speakers to their peculiar position, in being beseiged by the troops on the East, but the gist of all was, particularly, the necessity of the people being united and exercising faith. From the preaching, and from conversations with several persons, it was easy to perceive that they all had great confidence in ultimate success. There were strong exhortations to trust in the Lord, but at the same time there was no lack of effort to keep the powder dry. Nothing of importance had occurred very recently, so far as the Mormons were concerned; nut the couriers were daily entering the city, with reports from the "Eastern expedition," which caused considerable excitement every day. They have regular postal communications between the camp and the city, so that the absent lords were continually cheering their families with news.

The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough, a subject for congratulatlon in the City, when friends met. The people believe in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the mountains and as many more as may join them in the Spring; not by the superior hnman force which may be brought to oppose their entrance into the valleye; but by the exercise of "the Almighty's power." The Mormons see no possibility of the treops ever getting in, though the valleys should be besieged on every side. The narrow defiles must be passed, in which bodies of men can be awfully harrassed by guerilla parties, *and for that business they seemed ready and well-skilled. They have strongly fortified Echo Cañon*—as the troops are now in that direction: but every other entrance will be made a place of defence before the Summer. *Every able-bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the Spring crops*, and they say that in the time of harvest—if the men cannot return—the women and the rising generation, together with "the fathers in Israel," will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over-delicate in frame. Many of them, natives of Europe, have been accustomed to the work of the field and fac tory; so that, under the actual supervision of BRIGHAM, there is little doubt that much of the harvest, if not all, will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the Army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a bope prevailing among tbe Mormons, that the Administration will yet call off the Army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them. They believe that however prefudiced the people may be against Mormonism and its peculiar institutions, Congres would not sanction extreme measures against them without their being heard in defence of the course they have taken. *The majority of the men are for war.* In fact, their leaders had great difficulty to keep some down who were restive and panting for a fight. BRIGHAM told them that "be would exercise faith that the troops should be kept away, and he wished all to do the same, instead of wishing them to advance." His orders were imperative not to shed blood, so that if another course should be adopted by the Administration towards them, the feeling of revenge should not hinder the establishment of peace. While onr informant remained in the Clty, he heard of no dissensions.

The party left the City on the 10th of December, at 10 in the morning, crossed the Little Mountain, and camped in the snow at the foot of the Big Mountain, about twenty miles from the City. There was no grass, so that they had to depend on oats for the cattle during the first day out. The next day they crossed the Big Mountain, and went to the Weber River, where there was grass and abundance of wood for camp-fire; then traveled up the Weber five miles, and came upon a Mormon camp of rangers at the mouth of Echo-Cañon. They had a permit to go through the cañon, and concluded that if the Mormons continue the labsrs they have commenced there, it will be s fine "path to glory" in the Spring. The snow was deep, but by the travels of scouts and couriers back and forward, the road was passable. There were great numbers of troops in the cañon, passing and repassing. The Mormon soldiers were becoming accuetomed to camp-life, and looked well and contented. The cañon, with its towering mountains on every side, (ssys our informant,) looked frightful.

They passed on through the mountains and valleys till they reached Fort Muddy, from which they struck off, leaving Fert Bridger to the right, as they had no disposition to he detained even on the suspicion of being enemies or in league with the enemy. On passing down along the beach, about a mile and a half above Bridger, they saw tbe tents of tbe troops and some huts in course of erection on the "bottoms." There was an abundance of wood in the vicinity, so that if tbe army teams do not give out, the troops arc not likely to suffer inconvenience from scarcity. Tbe weather was bitterly cold, and would be severely felt by those not in active exercise in and around the camps.

Some twenty miles below Bridger the party came bsck again on the main trail, wbere they found abnndant evidences of the uncertainty of humsn affairs and the effect of bad calculations. The bones of the animals that had frozen to death, snd some that had probably died from being overworked, were strewn along the rosd in grest profusion. To have "numbered the dead" would have been a task.

Two or three teamsters were met, coming up from the old camp of the Army on Green River, who were anything but pleased with the campaign. They gave a most discouraging account of the situation of the troops, and, so far as hope was concerned, the future looked to them darker than the past. They reported much discontentment over the management of affairs, and thongbt that if any had the opportunity, and could count on a good reception at Salt Lake, a pretty extensive stampede would be the result, *Mormons were suspected of being in the camp in various capacities.* At all events, there was no question but they had many friends there who posted them on the contemplated movements and positions of the enemy at every opportunity. Some few of their old acquaintances—whom they accuse of seeking their injury by calumny and "lies out of whole cloth"—(such gentlemen as Messrs. MAGRAW, MORRELL, HUBT, and particularly BRIDGER,) would do well the Mormons say, "to arrange their human affairs," for, if war begin they are likely to be called upon. They should not bosst aloud in the camp, for they are "spotted."

After crossing Black's Fork the party left the main road and took a straight course across the plains for Devil's Gate, leaving ths South Pass far to the left. The weather was very pleasant but cold; saw no Indians on the way. They crossed Mr. RICHARDS' bridge at the upper crossing of the Platte, a hundred and twenty miles west of Laramie. Having no business at the fort, and being well furnished with provisions, they kept on their journey, taking the lower road down the Platte, and recrossing forty miles above Laramie, which road they kept till we arrived at Florence on the 13th inst.—being 34 days from their departurs from Great Salt Lake City.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF CROPS IN UTAH—THE MORMONS LIKELY TO BE WELL PROVISIONED.

The following is an extract of a private letter received in this City, dated:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

The crops this year in these valleys are better than have ever been known. One man raised on 1½ acres 90 bushels of Wheat, another on 1½ acres raised 96 bushels; another raised 666 bushels of potatoes on one acre, &c., &c. Potatoes weigh from one to five pounds. ANTHONY —— raised this year about 250 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes, and cut from 40 to 50 loads excellent hay.

There has been an abundance of peaches here. We have had apples, grapes and plums, but not so plentiful as the peaches. The Chinese sugar-cane is cultivated here with success. Our nearest neighbor, Mr. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, made a quantity of molasses, sent us some, and I can assure you it was delicious.

The weather has been very pleasant for the past few weeks in the valley, but the mountains are covered with snow.

The Army, Governor, Judges, and other officials have not yet arrived, and it is thought they will not be able to get here this Winter, as the snow is from one to two feet deep between here and their camp. The Constitution is trampled under the feet of our rulers, and their Emissaries, the other side of the mountains, are boasting that they will hang Governor YOUNG and those who speak disrespectfully of their officers. Uncle Sam has sent here, without doubt on my mind, some of the most corrupt scoundrels in his dominions.

This people have come to the conclusion to defsnd the rigbts guaranteed unto tbem by the Constitution, and that an armed force sball not quarter in this City.

Whatever may be said by calumniators, I defy any person to point ont any act unconstitutional committed by this people from the first day they inhabited these valleys. * * *

The Indians on the southern route to California have been very tronblesome to emigrants. In September they killed a party of 100 and took the spoil. The squaws are now dressed in silks and wearing costly shawls. The whites are gcnerally the first aggressors. In this case they poisoned a spring frequented by the Indians, and you know they always avenge their wrongs.

Mormon Grievances.

ELDER RICHARDS' ARGUMENT AGAINST THE LEGALITY OF THE PRESENT MOVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Elder S. W. RICHARDS, one of the leading spirits among the Mormons in Utah, passed through New-York, a few weeks since, on his way to England. In the *Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star*, published at Liverpool, under date of the 9th inst., we find the following article from his pen. It set forth, apparently by authority from head-quarters, the causes assigned by the Mormons for the present attitude of rebellion:

SIR: * * * * * * Permit me to say that, since 1849, the citizens of Utah have unceasingly sought for an intimate alliance and amalgamation with the Federal Union. They then presented their petition to Congress for admission into the Union with a State Government, which was refused; but a Territorial Organization was granted to them, which was most readily accepted. In this capacity the Legislature of that Territory has yearly enacted laws for the regulation of its citizens. Those laws, as required by the Organic act, have been yearly submitted to the President and Congress of the United States for their approval or disapproval; and not one of them, up to the present date, has been declared void or unconstitutional by that authority; neither has their disapproval of any one of them been intimated.

In the Spring of 1856, a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people, pursuant to legislative enactment, was held in Great Salt Lake City, and a State Constitution framed,—which, with a special delegation, was forwarded to Congress, with the application of more than 70,000 petitioners to be admitted into the Federal Union. This application was refused, in consequence of religious prejudices, without any legal or Constitutional objections being made. The late proclamstion issued by Governor YOUNG states most empbstically that they do not now and never have claimed more than ths Constitution of their common country guarantees to them. This is all that bas ever been asked, could bs asked, or even desired by the people of Utah. I state this from a knowledge of the facts, having been a citizen of that Territory since 1849, and a greater portion of the time a member of the Legislature, and also of the municipal body of Great Salt Lake City. Knowing, as I do, that there is not the least possible ground on which, in justice, your statement can be founded, I am led to conclude that it was made without a knowledge of existing facts, and that you will have the greatest pleasure in correcting so unwarrantable an assertion.

You say, "Overtures have been repeatedly made to Induce BRIGHAM YOUNG snd his immediate adherents to place themselves within ths pale of the Constitution, and submit peaceably to the General laws of the Confederation." Now, my dear Sir, you and every other man of common information ought to know that they are not, and never have been *out* of "the pale of the Constitution." You ought to know that both "BRIGHAM YOUNG and bis immediate adherents" are natural-born American citizens, and would have been living to this day in one or more of the Federal States of ths Union, if they had not been most unjustly driven from their homes by an armed mob, to find that protection among the savages of the wilderness which was denied them where civilization and Christianity reigned. They are now where the American Government has suffered them to be driven, and looked, untouched in their feelings, upon the privations and sufferings necessarily endured while traversing the barren deserts and making a home in the parched and desolate wilderness, a thousand miles from the white man's "bome of the free." If, as you say, it is "a subject of humillating reflection to the citizens of the Unitsd States" that the "Mormons" occupy such an important position witnin their Territory, do let the world know that they occupy that position of necessity—that they were *driven* there by those who now deplore the consequences of their occupying that position; and let them know further that there has not been the least inducement offered to cause them so to do, but that they have, as it were, instinctively clung to the parcel Government, like the infant child to its mother's breast. They have cried, from the first, for admission into the Union; they have pleaded their right to be favorably recognized by the parent Government, and have claimed its protection under "the general laws of the Confederation." But their cries, their entreaties, and their demands have been in vain. This is, indeed, the great cause of their complaint. And in the very face of these facts, which should be known by almost every school-boy, from the publicity they have had, we are told that "overtures have been repeatedly made to induce them to submit peaceably to the general laws of the Confederation." Now, Sir, I believe I am extending to you the very utmost lenity in admitting the possibility of your making such entirely unreasonable statements through ignorance.

Further, you say, "The people of the United States have at no time desired to meddle with the *faith* of any person or community: the most ample liberty of opinion, in matters spiritual and political, has been accorded to all persons." So far, you say, "is this grand axiom maintained, that every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer;" and that "the Mormons might hold what opinions they choose—profess any creed which the peculiar idiosyncracy of their minds might induce them to cling to; they could organize their internal affairs after their own model but it was thought a disgraceful inconsistency that a separate Government, having not the slightest connection or communication with the General Govsrnment, should be allowed to take root." Now, Sir you may believe me when I say, there is not probably a "Mormon" living that would differ from you in this last conclusion—that it would be a disgraceful inconsistency for any people to attempt to set up a separate Government under a Constitution which extended and under an Administration which secure to them all those rights and privileges which you admit belong to citizens of the American Government. And the fact that you are so well acquainted with the rights guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, and that they are all that any reasonable man could ask for, makes it the more strange that you could even allow yourself to believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG or the "Mormons" claimed more than the Constitution of the land granted to them, when you have every evidence, if you have any at all, to the contrary. The fact is, the people of Utah have been denisd a State Constitution,—a right which you admit when you say that "every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer." They have been denied the right of electing their own officers—a right which every State in the Union enjoys. They have been denied a State Government, for the very purpose that they should not have the power to elect their own officers—a rigbt which constitutes the great fundamental principle of American Constitutional Liberty. They have been denied the right to regulate tbeir own domestic institutiens. They have been denied, time and again, officers of their own choice, while in their Territorial capacity, when that choice has been officially made known to the general Government, the ability and character of which were unquestionable. They have been most emphatically denied the right to exercise their religious views or to cherish their domestic religions institutions; and those views and institutions have mainly constituted the objections urged against their admission into the Union. In being denied these rights, they have been virtually disfranchised and severed from the general Government, against which their strongest protestations have constantly been urged. They have sought and urged, and most fervently desired to enjoy the common rights of American citizens; and this is all they claim. They insist upon having them, and will not be satisfied without them. If the people of Utah ever occupy a position independent of the American Government, it will be, as they now occupy their mountain home—when they are *driven* to it; and those who thus force them to extremes must alone be answerable for the consequsnces. A long-continued course of injustice and oppression may serve to make that a welcome day, should it ever come.

It is not necessary for BRIGHAM YOUNG to complain that "the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, to succeed in inspiring them with an illregulated and abominable zeal." The people themselves know the *justice* of that complaint. They have all drank for themselves the dregs of the bitter cup, and none nsed that BRIGHAM YOUNG or any other should tell them that it is not sweet. It is the many, and not the few, who are too well acquainted with the history of the past—with the grievous wrongs that have been endured. And while you "wish it to be distinctly understood that the war—if war should ensue—about to be waged against Utah has no religious pretext," we wish it to be as distinctly understood that, if war takes place with the people of Utah, it is because they are denisd both their political and religious rights under the American Constitution, and are driven to the extreme of self-defence, to save themselves and their religion from being destroyed from off the earth.

But, Sir, lest I should protract my communication beyond the limits it could be allowed to occupy in your widely-circulated paper, I must simply be permitted to repeat, in a more simple form, that the people of Utah have never refused to amalgamate themselves with the great Federal Union; nor, in any one instance, have they refused to acknowledge or respect any authority or powsr legally exercised nnder the Constitution. They have never required any *inducement* on the part of the Federal Government, but have exercised a degree of fidelity and loyalty thereto of which few of their sister Territories can boast. And instead of any overtures being made, many advantages and grants freely bestowed upon adjoining Territories have been unjustly withhsld from Utah. They have never even been "*desirous* of establishing, independently of national law or constitutional control, a separate kingdom;" much less have they been inclined to attempt it. And whether they are permitted peaceably to remain in Utah, or whether by force of arms they are again driven from their homes, the Constitution of the American Union they will ever respect and venerate with a sacredness which the blood and lives of their fathers which were sacrificed to obtain it demand. So far as the *present* position of the people of that Territory may appear the least inconsistent with these facts, it must not be misconstrued into a rebellion against the principles of the Amer.can Constitution and Government. It is for self-preservation alone, after being denied both constitutional and religious liberty.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
S. W. RICHARDS.

No. 42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool.

Official Information from the Utah Expedition

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel JOHNSTON, dated Nov. 30, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow-storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations in six days of the week, and there was on hand enough bacon for one day of the same period for seven months. Also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. COOK'S command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules.

Further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals; to procure which Capt. MAGOT had been dispatched to New-Mexico, for their use early in Spring, when the army with a volunteer force, 2,000 strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and when the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, although some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bite.

Another letter from an officer of the Army, says that "The Mormons are afraid of mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers," and he fears that their leaders, and those who have no claim in the Valley, will run away, and require their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Joint Meeting of Young Men's Christian Associations.

On Saturday afternoon a joint meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn was held at the John-street Methodist Church, for the purpose of agreeing upon measures to enlist young men in the work undertaken by these Societies. The President of the Brooklyn Association was called to the Chair. It was stated, on behalf of the New-York Association, that a tract, intended for circulation among young men employed in various avocations in the City, had been prepared, and that the design of this meeting was to provide for the distribution of this tract, by districting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn among members of the two Associations who might volunteer to act as distributors. It was added that 100,000 copies of the tract were already printed, and that all remaining to be done was the distribution. The members of the Brooklyn Association raised objections. They had had no previous opportunity to express their views upon the preparation of the tract; a hundred thousand copies had been printed, and no alteration of the subject-matter could now be made without destroying the entire impression; and, moreover, the tract was considered objectionable in itself, being high-flown, sophomorical, an lacking in the practical element. Certain members of the New-York Association thereupon declared tha the Brooklyn members had no rigbt to cavil; the tract was printed, and it was for them to say whether they would assist in the work of distribution. This attack upon the Brooklyn body was repelled by members of the New-York Association, who argued that if the contemplated work was to be a joint effort of the two bodies, each had the right to express its views of the plan of operations apparently most practical. A division of the question was called for, so that, while the members present from both bodies could express approval of the object in contemplation, the question of the adoption or rejection of the tract might come up separately. This was not agreed to, and in the midst of much confusion, the tract was accepted and the action of the Committee charged with its preparation was approved; very few voting. The Brooklyn men considered themselves ill-treated, and the plan of union was virtually defeated. The districting of New-York for the colporteur service was then commenced, but was not completed; many refusing to have anything to do with the tract, on account of its unsuitable character. The tract is three pages in length, and is addressed "To one of the 150,000 Young Men." The following is a fair extract:

"Perchance from infancy you have lived among the busy scenes of the American metropolis, or but recently you may have entered its interminable whirl and confusion, from a quiet New-England fire-elde, from the sunny South, from the wide blooming West, or perhaps from the old lvied world, beyond the broad Atlantic."

Accompanying the tract the Committee presented an appeal to employers, which is a very sensible and straightforward document. The Committee charged with the preparation of the document was: Messrs. EDGAR, HASTINGS and STERRY, of the New-York Association, and Messrs. LLOYD, GIDDINGS and SEARELL, of Brooklyn.

The meeting broke up in some confusion.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Steamship Ariel.

The *Europa* brings no intelligence of the steamship *Ariel*, except that she sailed on the 31st of December. She had only about thirty passengers from Bremen, and probably about a hundred altogether. No list of passengers has been received except a partial one ot those who engaged passage at Bremerhsven. Their names are A. Boch, G. Wilkens, J. Helleken, M. Hoffmann, J. Hoffmann, L. Lüigens, L. Hund, F. R. Wagner, Chr. Jobsen. A Mrs. HARRIS, who engaged passage afterwards, took a sailing ship. The *Ariel* has about 400 tons of freight—200 tons being from Havre, and 200 tons from Bremen. The *Ariel* was well found in every respect, and had a new suit of sails throughout. The prevailing impression at the office of the Steamship Company is that she broke some portion of her machinery, after being a week or ten days out, and put back under sail, in which case ehe will not be heard from until the *North Star* arrives, which is due about the 12th of February. The *North Star* arrived out on the 7th of January. The *Europa* reports having experienced a very pleasant Winter passage.

☞ THE WEATHER dnring the past week was as pleasant and unseasonable as ever. People afflicted with weak lungs were not sorry; but those who enjoy good health would generally prefer the bracing cold weather at this time of the year. The air was brisk enough on Friday, but the wind blew in gusts and rained clouds of dust in the unswept side-streets up-town, interfering seriously with the vision of those who ventured out. Saturday was pleasant, barring the dust. Yesterday the sky was clouded, and at an early hour this morning, Nature appeared to be undecided whether she would smile or weep. It drizzled slightly last evening.

☞ THE NEW-YORK LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION bas issued its Annual Report for the year 1857. Its expenditures for the year have amounted to $2,235 87,—more than has been expended during any preceding year. The Society holds mortgages on property at 7 per cent. per annum for $4,500 and owns four shares of the Bank of America. Forty-one medals have been awarded during the past year to persons who have rendered valuable assistance in cases of marine disasters.

CORRECTION.—In the report in Saturday's TIMES of a stabbing affray in the Fourth Ward, the place where the difficulty occurred was stated as No. 78 Madison-street, whereas it occurred at No. 87 Madison-street.

☞ The annual Firemen's Ball comes off—and with immense *éclat*, of course, for it always does—at the Academy of Music, this evening. A few tickets are yet unsold.

POLICE.—On Saturday, thirteen cartmen and wagoners, complained of by policemen detailed at the Mayor's Office, for violation of the Ordinance which requires them to have their carts and wagons lettered, were fined $2 each.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of Gen. Havelock from Dysentery

Repulse of the British near Cawnpore, and Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels by Sir Colin Campbell.

Deaths of Rachel, Marshal Radetzky and the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Successful Progress of the Leviathan's Launch.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Discount Reduction by the Banks of England, Prussia, Belgium and Turin.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool at about 2:30 on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

No intelligence is received of the missing steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton on the 31st ult.

The *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 3d instant, and the screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, reached the same port at 3 A. M. on the 7th.

The United States frigate *Powhatan* was at Madeira on Dec. 30.

Later advices from India report the death of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., of dysentery and anxiety. The brigade under General WYNDAAM had been repulsed by the Gwalior mutineers near Cawnpore. The rebels, however, were subsequently defeated by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with great loss.

The financial news is important. The Banks of England, Prussia and Belgium have lowered their rates of discount, and there is generally a marked improvement in money affairs. Consols closed on the 9th inst. at 74¾.

Operations were resumed upon the *Leviathan* on the 5th inst. with success, the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings were continued daily up to the departure of the *Europa*, the progress each day amounting to eight or ten feet. The evening before the *Europa* sailed, the ship had only sixty-four feet more to be moved.

It is understood that a bill authorizing the East India Company to raise a loan in England, will be introduced immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of Manchester, show a gratifying improvement, the number of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

The *Daily News* says that Lord PALMERSTON'S forthcoming India Bill will transfer the direct management of the political affairs of India to a Cabinet Minister, who, it is understood, shall be a Peer, and in whom all patronage, with one exception, is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council of Six, to whom simply consultative functions are to be intrusted. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and all regulations regarding it are to emsnate from the Horse Guards. The same journal intimates that Lord CLANRICARDE is to be the first Minister for India under the new arrangement.

Mlle. RACHEL, the great *tragédienne*, died on the 3d of January, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

A great increase of confidsnce in commercial circles in Paris is reported. Among the measures of relief a negotiation is spoken of as going on between the Bank of France and the National Discount Office, for the advance of 60,000,000 francs to the Paris merchants, on the security of goods in store.

Very little business was doing in brandies, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

Trade at Lyons bad begun to revive, and a better demand had sprung up in the silk markets of the south.

Considerable sensation had been created in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Spectateur*, in which it is asserted that a secret treaty has recently been negotiated between England and Austris. Semi-official contradictions had appeared in the government journals.

The Empress EUGENIE was indisposed.

The French funds closed on the 8th at 70.10.

The ministerial organ intimates that the Government is not likely to stop the "free-labor" movement.

The *España*, of Madrid, in the course of a long article on President BUCHANAN'S Message, expresses the opinion that the Spanish Government will "continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the *Eldorado*, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba."

Turin letters report considerable improvement in commercial and financial affairs. The Bank lowered its rate of discount from 10 to 8 ⅓ cent.

After an important debate in the Piedmontese Chambers, Count CAVOUR'S motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Priests at the late election was carried by a vote of 88 to 35.

A slight ministerial crisis had occurred. M. RATAZZI, Minister of the Interior, had resigned.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be experienced almost daily at Naples, but without any serious results.

Lisbon has been at length declared free from yellow fever. The official report of the ravages of the disease shows that between the 9th of September and the 24th of December there were 13,422 cases of fever, and 4,759 deaths.

A telegraphic dispatch reports the rather serious illness of the King of Wurtemburg.

Field-Marshal RADETZKY is dead. The event took place on the 5th of January, its immediate cause being paralysis of the lungs, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in his 92d year.

REDSCHID PACHA, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is dead.

Accounts from Prussia affirm that, in consequence of the continued ill-health of the King, the delegated powers of the Prince of Prussia, which were originally conferred for three months, and are now on the point of expiring, will be renewed for a further period of nine months. It is added that the new Commission will give the King's brother greater freedom of action than he has hitherto exercised.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of General Havelock—British Reverses near Cawnpore—Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers by Sir Colin Campbell.

A fortnight's later intelligence from India has been received, hut the dates from Calcutta and Bombay are not given.

General HAVELOCK died Nov. 25, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th November, an engagement took place near Cawnpore between General WINDHAM'S division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with the total loss of tents of three regiments, 3,000 in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th December, he came up with the Gwalior mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns, 26 carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their luggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow, is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Troop ships continued to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among others the celebrated American built clipper *Lightning*, had arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 2¼d.

BRITISH REVERSES NEAR CAWNPORE.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The intelligence now telegraphed from India has brought us, for the first time, the announcement of a reverse sustained by our troops in the open field. Hitherto, although the notorious vicissitudes of war might have induced us to calculate almost with certainty on a share of ill-luck, and although the character of the contest was such as rather to strengthen snch expectations than otherwise, we have nevertheless escaped anything like defeat. At Arrah a few companies fell into an ambuscade, and suffered accordingly; at Agra the garrison, after giving battle to its besiegers, retired into the fort, but, as events afterwards proved, with all the advantages of a more decided victory; at Delhi it was long before we could venture upon the assault, but the attempt, when made, was completely successful; at Lucknow we had to win our way inch by inch, but the war was won; and in all the countless combats which have occurred since June last we have invariably been left masters of the field. An engagement, however, is now reported, in which, as far as we can judge, the mutineers have had the best of the fight. As a second engagement has utterly crushed them, and all the apprehensions which the event might suggest have been thus removed, we can speculate without anxiety on the circumstances by which the occurrence was probably attended.

This unique and unlooked-for success was achieved by the force known as the Gwalior Contingent. In order to strengthen the regular native army by subsidiary augmentations, certain native Princes of India were placed under the obligations of maintaining, at their own cost, a "contingent" of troops to a given amount. These troops were raised from the same country as our own Sepoys, and were disciplined and officered in a similar manner in all respects. Among other chieftains, SCINDIAH, the Great Mshratta Prince, provided his contingent on this mode, and Gwalior, the capital of his dominions, gave a natural denomination to the force. When the mutinies broke out the Gwalior Contingent followed the lead, like the rest of the Sepoy battalions, but circumstances prevented it from taking the field against us. At first SCINDIAH, partly by persuasion, partly by menace, and partly through the aid of his own independent leviss, retained the troops under some control, and kept them from joining the insurgents at Delhi or Cawnpore. Ultimately they broke loose from his command and marched away; but their movements have been characterized throughout by remarkable indecision, and there was certainly nothing in the character of the force which could have led us to anticipate the success now announced. The strength of the body was considerable. It had probably lost some men by defection before taking the field; indeed, it was said at one time that SCINDIAH had in some degree succeeded in dispersing it; but it appears to have numbered 4,000 or 5,000 men, and was formidable from the peculiar completeness of its organization and equipment. It represented a little army in itself, had its own artillery, both for field and siege operations, its own commissarist, and all the appliances which could minister to military efficiency. While the British commands were engaged in Oude it abstained from any decisive advance, and hovered irresolutely between various points on the Jumna, without venturing to carry its aid to any of its accomplices in treason. At last, in the early part of November the troops crossed the river, and on the 15th of that month arrived within 35 miles of Cawnpore, where Gen. WINDHAM had been left in command. On hearing of their approach that officer courageously marched out to meet them; bnt they hesitated, wavered, and finally made an abrupt retreat, recrossing the Jumna and taking post at Calpee, a place about 50 miles from Cawnpore. In this position they were left by the reports of the last mail, and we have now to make out by conjectnre and inference the circumstances which brought them back to Cawnpore again, and enabled them not only to encounter Gen. WINDHAM'S little army, but to get the better of it in the battle which ensued.

It deserves to be remsrked, that though our troops were outnumbered—in the ratio probably of at least four to one—the disproportion was not great enough in itself to account for the result. In these campaigns smaller bodies of Europeans have routed larger bodies of rebels; nor would any officer have hesitated to attack a mass of mutineers three or four times his strength. The Gwalior Contingent is said on this occasion to have been 8,000 strong, and this increase of numbers over its original amount probably points to an accession of force from the junction of other bodies of revolters. The mutineers of the Dinapore Brigade had stationed themselves for some time at Banda, a town about 80 miles from Cawnpore, and within a shorter distance of Calpee, nor is it at all unlikely that this force, perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 strong, had joined the troops of Gwalior. It was also rumored that NENA SAHIB himself had been negotiating with the Contingent, as the most promising nucleus of resistance, so that the desperation of this sanguinary miscreant may possibly have influenced the unexpected determination of the revolters. They appear, at any rate, to have once more crossed the river and advanced upon Cawnpore, from which place Gen. WINDHAM again marched to encounter them. The British commander is said to have had three of the Queen's Regiments with him—the 64th, 82d and 88th. Of these the 64th was one of the battalions borne on the strength of the Bombay establishment at the commencement of the war; it had been hurried round to Calcutta after a distinguished part in the Persian Expedition, and had formed, in company with the 78th Highlanders and detachments of the 84th and Madras Fusileers, the force with which the first advance was made under NEILL and HAVELOCK for the recapture of Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow. In the succession of battles which ensued the 64th earned a noble share of glory, and its strength, even if the entire corps was under General WINDHAM'S command, must have been seriously reduced by casualties and exhaustion. The 82d was one of the four battalions comprising the Chinese Expedition; the 88th was the first regiment dispatched from these shores after the intelligense of the outbreak; and the first, also—as it appears—to be actively engaged. It sailed in three divisions in the month of July last, and was possibly complete. Assuming that this corps and the 82d mustered together 1,400 men, and adding 400 or 500 for the 64th, we should arrive at a total of something like 2,000 Europeans; but it would not surprise us to find that the battalions were not entire, and that the British force was considerably under this amount. How or why it miscarried we shall learn when the details arrive.

such reverses must make part of every ...ming.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES ABROAD.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

The death of General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK has fallen upon the British public with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the regret expressed by all, both high and low, for such as can scarcely be surpassed by the lamentation of the ...tion on learning the death of NELSON in the hour of victory, or of Sir JOHN MOORE in a moment of ...honorable retreat. General HAVELOCK, however, has died in the zenith of his fame and ..., and has bequeathed to his countrymen a ... which will long be a household word in the ... of England and India.

...or-General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., ...born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated ... the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his ... property in Kent, was sold to Government, ... HAVELOCK was entered of the Middle Temple, ...tended the lectures of CHITTY, the eminent ... pleader, where his most intimate associate ... the late Sir THOMAS TALFOURD, the author of ... An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and ...; yielding to the military propensities of his ..., endeavored to obtain a commission. A ... after Waterloo, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, (the 95th,) where ... military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) HARRY SMITH, the victor of Aliwal. ...OCK served for eight years in England, Scotland and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and HAVELOCK was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoh and Pa... At the close of the war he was associated with Captain LUMSDEN and Dr. KNOX on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depôt formed at Chinsurah by Lord COMBERMERE.

The Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, HAVELOCK returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant of his corps by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served 23 years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Affghanistan, and HAVELOCK accompanied it on the staff of Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of ..., and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. ...having obtained leave to visit the presidency, he published a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter.

When the eastern Ghilzies, having risen, blockaded Cabul, HAVELOCK was sent to join Sir ROBERT SALE, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attacks on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, HAVELOCK commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other colmns could come up For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General POLLOCK, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir JOHN M'CASKILL's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff

Next year he was promoted to a regiment majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir HUGH GOUGH. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sobraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon shot, which passed through his saddle cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Col. WILLIAM HAVELOCK, was killed at Ramnuggur His own regiment, the 53d, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay, in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post.

Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet-Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord HARDINGE, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quarter-master-General, and then Adjutant-General, of the Queen's troops in India. On the dispatch of the expedition to Persia, he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the *Erin* for Calcutta, ir. which vessel he was wrecked. in 1857, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the *Fire Queen*, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the movable column.

His subsequent career has been so recently the subject of public admiration, that we need do no more than recapitulate the leading incidents With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th Regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and, on the 15th, at Aoung, and at Pandoo Nuddee: on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost 23 guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and 19 guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Eventually receiving reinforcements under Sir JAMES OUTRAM, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, and held his ground there until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on the 17th of November.

For his first exploits in the early Summer, Brigadier-General HAVELOCK was rewarded with a good-service pension of £100 a year—all, we may here remark, that the Commander-in-Chief then had it in his power to bestow. Since that time we have heard, in rapid succession, how HAVELOCK has been raised to the rank of a general officer, been honored with the ribbon of a Knight-Commander of the Bath, and rewarded with the more substantial prizes of £1,000 annual pension and the Colonelcy of the 3d Buffs; and finally, how, on the 26th of November last, the London *Gazette* announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to elevate him to the baronetcy, as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK of Lucknow. Alas! on the very day before the *Gazette* appeared, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK died of dysentery, brought on by exposure in the field and the anxieties of his trying position—one which it certainly required a charmed life and almost superhuman strength to maintain.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK married, in 1827, HANNAH SHEPHERD, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, of Serampore, the learned and accomplished Biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, under the gallant father whose honored name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore.

The London *Advertiser* says that Lady HAVELOCK and her daughters are now residing at Bohn, on the Rhine. They repaired thither some weeks ago, and meant to remain some time in Germany. It is a curious circumstance, that about six or seven weeks ago Lady HAVELOCK, who, up to that time, cherished the firm conviction that her husband would not only come triumphantly through the campaign, but that she and her daughters should soon meet him in England, then became the victim of a powerful presentiment, of which she was unable to rid herself, that she should hear of his death before many weeks had elapsed.

The London *Globe* says:

"We hear it questioned in some quarters whether a baronetcy intended for General HAVELOCK conferred on the gallant General preceding the ... on the 25th of November.

...such reverses must make part of every ...ming.

...RY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES ABROAD.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

The death of General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK has fallen upon the British public with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the regret expressed by all, both high and low, for such as can scarcely be surpassed by the lamentation of the ...tion on learning the death of NELSON in the hour of victory, or of Sir JOHN MOORE in a moment of ...honorable retreat. General HAVELOCK, however, has died in the zenith of his fame and ..., and has bequeathed to his countrymen a ... which will long be a household word in the ... of England and India.

...or-General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., ...born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated ... the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his ... property in Kent, was sold to Government, ... HAVELOCK was entered of the Middle Temple, ...tended the lectures of CHITTY, the eminent ... pleader, where his most intimate associate ... the late Sir THOMAS TALFOURD, the author of ... An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and ...; yielding to the military propensities of his ..., endeavored to obtain a commission. A ... after Waterloo, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, (the 95th,) where ... military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) HARRY SMITH, the victor of Aliwal. ...OCK served for eight years in England, Scotland and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and HAVELOCK was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoh and Pa... At the close of the war he was associated with Captain LUMSDEN and Dr. KNOX on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depôt formed at Chinsurah by Lord COMBERMERE.

The Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, HAVELOCK returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant of his corps by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served 23 years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Affghanistan, and HAVELOCK accompanied it on the staff of Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of ..., and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. ...having obtained leave to visit the presidency, he published a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter.

When the eastern Ghilzies, having risen, blockaded Cabul, HAVELOCK was sent to join Sir ROBERT SALE, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attacks on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, HAVELOCK commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other colmns could come up For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General POLLOCK, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir JOHN M'CASKILL's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff

Next year he was promoted to a regiment majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir HUGH GOUGH. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sobraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon shot, which passed through his saddle cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Col. WILLIAM HAVELOCK, was killed at Ramnuggur His own regiment, the 53d, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay, in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post.

Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet-Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord HARDINGE, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quarter-master-General, and then Adjutant-General, of the Queen's troops in India. On the dispatch of the expedition to Persia, he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the *Erin* for Calcutta, ir. which vessel he was wrecked. in 1857, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the *Fire Queen*, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the movable column.

His subsequent career has been so recently the subject of public admiration, that we need do no more than recapitulate the leading incidents With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th Regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and, on the 15th, at Aoung, and at Pandoo Nuddee: on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost 23 guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and 19 guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Eventually receiving reinforcements under Sir JAMES OUTRAM, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, and held his ground there until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on the 17th of November.

For his first exploits in the early Summer, Brigadier-General HAVELOCK was rewarded with a good-service pension of £100 a year—all, we may here remark, that the Commander-in-Chief then had it in his power to bestow. Since that time we have heard, in rapid succession, how HAVELOCK has been raised to the rank of a general officer, been honored with the ribbon of a Knight-Commander of the Bath, and rewarded with the more substantial prizes of £1,000 annual pension and the Colonelcy of the 3d Buffs; and finally, how, on the 26th of November last, the London *Gazette* announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to elevate him to the baronetcy, as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK of Lucknow. Alas! on the very day before the *Gazette* appeared, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK died of dysentery, brought on by exposure in the field and the anxieties of his trying position—one which it certainly required a charmed life and almost superhuman strength to maintain.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK married, in 1827, HANNAH SHEPHERD, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, of Serampore, the learned and accomplished Biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, under the gallant father whose honored name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore.

The London *Advertiser* says that Lady HAVELOCK and her daughters are now residing at Bohn, on the Rhine. They repaired thither some weeks ago, and meant to remain some time in Germany. It is a curious circumstance, that about six or seven weeks ago Lady HAVELOCK, who, up to that time, cherished the firm conviction that her husband would not only come triumphantly through the campaign, but that she and her daughters should soon meet him in England, then became the victim of a powerful presentiment, of which she was unable to rid herself, that she should hear of his death before many weeks had elapsed.

The London *Globe* says:

"We hear it questioned in some quarters whether a baronetcy intended for General HAVELOCK conferred on the gallant General preceding the ... on the 25th of November, may not be considered an error to describe Captain HAVELOCK as 'Sir HENRY MARSMAN HAVELOCK, second baronet,' Lady HAVELOCK is Lady HAVELOCK by reason of Sir HENRY having been previously created a K. C. B. The grant voted by Parliament is also not yet completed, the bill authorizing it having been postponed till after the recess. Some entirely new arrangement must therefore be come to, and it is needless to say that the Government and Parliament in providing for his family, will give every consideration to the long and distinguished services of General HAVELOCK."

The Court *Circular* says:

"In no part of the empire has the sad news of the death of the gallant HAVELOCK caused more regret than at Windsor Castle; and the Queen's regret has been increased by the reflection that the hero was ... ere it could become aware of Her Majesty's generous intentions in his regard, and of the honors and rewards which a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country designed to bestow upon him, in recognition of his transcendent zeal, activity, and services. We may now state what we have more than once hinted, that it was the Queen's determination to raise him to the peerage; and we understand that on hearing of his death, Her Majesty at once expressed her intention to take his family under her especial protection. Parliament has already declared its wish to provide for the eldest son by making the pension of £1,000 a year, proposed for his father, hereditable by him; and we have reason to believe that apartments in Hampton Court Palace will, as soon as possible, be granted to Lady HAVELOCK and her daughters, together with a pension of £500 a year.

The London *Times* in the course of an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the deceased hero says:

"We all felt that HAVELOCK was no common man. His victories were not the natural result of the opposition of European troops to Hindoos, but were achieved by his own skill, courage, coolness and indomitable energy. He not only defeated the enemy, but he surmounted the difficulties of a situation which would have daunted most other men. He was in the heart of an enemy's country with a mere handful of troops; his communications were interrupted, his supplies were threatened, every day added new strength to the mutinous levies, and decimated his own band by fever and cholera. Yet not for one moment did he quail, nor did he ever submit to abstain from offensive operations. He marched as few leaders have marched before, attacked the enemy wherever they were to be found, and, at whatever odds, never attached but to conquer.

It has been said that a people is seldom wrong in its opinions, and never in its feelings. If this be the case, and there really be some sympathetic impulse which tells a nation when deeds are great and estimable, certainly General HAVELOCK was a hero. More than any man engaged in India he fixed the attention of his countrymen at home. It is probably in conjunctures like this that a man's previous character most sounds him in good stead. When a man has passed through life with blameless character, inoffensive manners, and evincing always a strong sense of duty, he has laid up for himself a treasure in the esteem of others of which, when the time comes, the interest is returned to him in full. It is possible that if India had never been in revolt, Colonel HAVELOCK might have gone to the grave with only the reputation of a meritorious officer and a good man, but when once he had an opportunity of exhibiting his greater qualities all the good-will of those who knew him added to his renown, and their descriptions of what he was went to form that ideal which his countrymen conceived of his character.

DEATH OF MARSHAL RADETZKY.

RADETZKY was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. His predilection for military adventures was early developed, and he commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a cavalry regiment.

Austria was at war with Turkey, and Lieut. RADETZKY first distinguished himself at the siege of Belgrade.

In 1793 RADETZKY'S regiment served against the French, and in 1793, as Adjutant to General BEAULIEU, who commanded the Austrians in Italy, he met NAPOLEON, then in his 27th year, on the field of battle. At the battle of the Trebbia, RADETZKY had a horse shot under him, and, from the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion, he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 15th of August, 1799, RADETZKY led the Austrian attack in the battle of Novi. The battle terminated in the complete defeat of the French. In Baron MELAS'S dispatches the name of RADETZKY is again most honorably mentioned. The result of the campaign was that nearly the whole of upper Italy fell into the hands of the Austrians.

NAPOLEON returned from Egypt towards the end of 1799, and stood as First Consul at the head of the French Republic. NAPOLEON joined the army in Italy in person in May. On the 5th of June, 1800, the sanguinary battle of Marengo was fought. NAPOLEON'S star was again in the ascendant.

We will rapidly pass over the next ten years of RADETZKY'S career. After the peace of Luneville, (1801—1805,) he enjoyed temporary repose. On the renewal of hostilities in 1805 we again find RADETZKY in active service. The battle of Austerlitz led to negotiations: on the 26th of December peace was concluded at Presburg, and RADETZKY, with the rank of Brigadier, enjoyed a few years' repose at Vienna.

Hostilities were renewed in 1809, and RADETZKY was appointed to the command of the *avant garde* of the 5th *corps d'armée*. Prussia was humiliated at Jena and Friedland, and shortly afterwards NAPOLEON dated his dispatches from the Palace of Schönbrunn. From the opening of the campaign on the Danube until the memorable battle of Aspern (21st and 22d of May) RADETZKY was scarcely a day without fighting the enemy. During this campaign he was opposed by NAPOLEON, DAVOUST, OUDINOT, MASSENA, MOLITOR, LEFEBVRE and LANNES. Vienna capitulated on the 13th of May. Then came the battle of Aspern. Six times was Aspern taken and retaken on that day, and on the night between the 21st and 22d the sentinels of the hostile armies were in sight of each other. On the 22d NAPOLEON beat a retreat. This was the first time he had been beaten in open field, and the sensation was immense throughout Germany. RADETZKY was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal in June, 1809. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of July following was fought the battle of Wagram. In that sanguinary contest RADETZKY commanded the cavalry.

The great battle of Leipsic (18th of October, 1813) sealed the fate of NAPOLEON in Germany. In this battle RADETZKY, who commanded the Austrian cavalry, was wounded. On the escape of NAPOLEON from Elba, RADETZKY again took the field, but he was not present at Waterloo.

In 1831 RADETZKY was appointed Commander-in Chief in Austrian Italy.

When MASTAI FERRETTI succeeded to the Chair of St Peter as PIUS IX., and initiated his rule by liberal reforms, a thrill of nationality ran, like the electric fluid, through Italy. This was in 1846. In the following year the movement was almost brought to a crisis by the Austrians placing a garrison in Ferrara.

The sequel is well known. CHARLES ALBERT was no General, and he failed at Novara. The Piedmontese fought—as they fought at the Tchernaya—with the greatest bravery. CHARLES ALBERT and his gallant sons were everywhere in the hottest of the fight, and the old Marshal for the last time led on his Austrians. At 7 o'clock in the evening the King still lingered on the field, in hopes of retrieving the fortunes of the day. The fabourgs of Novara were taken by the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. General DURANDO seized CHARLES ALBERT by the arm, and removed him from a post of danger. "Let me die, General," said the broken-hearted monarch. "my task is done." He abdicated that night in favor of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the present King, and died shortly afterwards in a foreign land. This short and brilliant campaign, which lasted only one week, added a fresh lustre to the honors of the Marshal. The young Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, sent the Archduke WILLIAM of Austria to Milan, expressly to thank RADETZKY and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Milan in February, 1853. RADETZKY put it down with a hand of iron, and confiscated the property of those Lombardese who had become Sardinian subjects. This was not only unwise but illegal.

In his 80th year RADETZKY still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan, RADETZKY, no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his imperial master, on the plea of failing health.

In stature RADETZKY was below the middle height, with broad shoulders and a clear piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to FREDERICK the Great and to NAPOLEON. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a gray surtout, RADETZKY would command the attention of all. The statue in bronze at the Great Exhibition of 1851 is an excellent likeness of him in his 80th year.

RADETZKY was married in 1797 to the Countess FANNY STRASSOLDO, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Of these only one son and one daughter survive him His son is a staff officer in the Austrian service: his daughter is married to Count WENKHEIM.

DEATH OF REDSCHID PACHA.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the death, after a short illness, of MUSTAPHA REDSCHID PACHA, Grand Vizier of the Sultan.

REDSCHID PACHA was one of the most eminent political servants of the Ottoman Empire. He was born in 1802 He was twice Ambassador to the Western Powers, and has held several times the ... have been a series of struggles to realize the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed above all things to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince MENSCHIKOFF visited Constantinople; but when the Russian Envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his ablest servant from power; and REDSCHID PACHA was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the Spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. REDSCHID PACHA was well versed in history, French and logic; very much attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their suggestions. He was a very moral man, discountenanced the Turkish habit of keeping a harem, and was the husband of one wife, by whom he had a family. His chief fault was that he was too mild and tender-hearted, and not sufficiently energetic for the trying times in which he lived, and the reckless adventurers that ever surround the Court. He was of middle stature, had a handsome countenance, good eyes and a fine head.

The London *Times*, in an article on the death of this statesman, says:

"REDSCHID PASHA was only the type of the new generation of Turkish politicians. His colleagues have come to share his opinions on most important subjects, and his death will assuredly make no difference in the policy of the Porte. But Turkey has lost an able administrator—one who was capable of retrieving her finances and extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the Cabinet to deal with the rival pretensions of European Powers. Though there are many men not unworthy to fill his place, we fear that for a time the Sultan's councils will sadly miss their weightiest mind."

DEATH OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

From the London Times.

Many of our readers who, till within the last two or three years, have been accustomed to regard the performance of a series of characters by Mademoiselle RACHEL as one of the regular events of the London season, will be shocked to learn that on Sunday last she departed this life at her estate in Cannes. That her illness would have any other than a fatal result few indeed ventured to hope, but, nevertheless, death whenever it comes is sudden in its aspect, especially when it brings with it a change of tastes and habits. Wholly and solely to the talent of Mademoiselle RACHEL is to be attributed that predilection for the works of the French classical school which has distinguished modern playgoers from those of a former generation. Inured to the drama of SHAKESPEARE, with its variety of character, its complicated action, and its address to the eye as well as the ear, all true Britons, prior to the year 1840, regarded the plays of CORNEILLE and RACINE merely as something alike intolerable to reader and spectator. The life infused into the Gallo-Greek heroines by the transcendent genius of Mademoiselle RACHEL shook this opinion, but still left it doubtful whether the dramatic productions of the Augustan age of LOUIS XIV had some little merit of their own, or whether all the emotions were the work of the actress, rather encumbered than assisted by her author. By her decease the connection between John Bull and these works, which in themselves are so alien to his sympathies, is brought to a close, and RACINE and CORNEILLE, after some 15 years' good service, will be consigned to their shelves, never to redescend till some new histrionic genius calls them once more from their hiding-place.

Mademoiselle RACHEL was of humble origin Her father was a hawker, of the Hebrew persuasion, and she was born on the 24th of March, 1820, at the Swiss village of Munf while her parents were engaged on a professional tour. The family afterwards settled for some time at Lyons, where the eldest child, SARAH, pursued the vocation of a vocalist at the various *cafés*, while RACHEL (the future actress) collected money from admiring connoisseurs. In 1830 Paris became the residence of the FELIX family, and little RACHEL, rising from the mercly financial department, joined with her sister as a singer at the *cafés* on the Boulevards. While thus employed, it seems she attracted the attention of M. CHORON, founder of the Royal Institution for the study of sacred music, who at once took charge of her fortunes. However, he soon discovered that she was more suited for the dramatic than the musical profession, and he accordingly placed her under the tuition of M. ST. AULAIRE. In 1836 she was admitted as a pupil at the Conservatoire.

Her first appearance in public as an actress was in April, 1837, at the Gymnase, when she played in a piece called "La Vendéenne," without making any particular sensation. It is from her performance of *Camille* at the Theatre Française, on the 24th of June, 1838, that her European reputation is to be dated, and to the end this character has remained the most celebrated in her repertory. The mere sneer of the tragedy will, indeed, regard the Roman father as the principal personage in "Les Horaces," and look upon *Camille* as a comparatively minor part. But to those who have seen Mlle. RACHEL, and know how elaborate a superstructure she raised on the small foundation afforded by the part, *Camille* is the character with which she will always seem identified, notwithstanding the superior grandeur of her *Phèdre*. A series of characters, esteemed of the highest rank by the critics and analists of the old French repertory, followed immediately upon *Camille*, and before the season of 1838 was ended she had attained a reputation rarely gained upon the modern stage. Notwithstanding the value of tradition, the classical tragedy, which during the last century was regarded as a national glory, has now but slight hold on the French mind, save when it becomes a vehicle for the display of an exceptional talent. Such a talent was found in Mademoiselle RACHEL, and the old tragedies remained on the French stage as her exclusive property. New plays were, indeed, written with the view to illustration by her genius, and perhaps the "Adrienne Le Couvreur" of M. SCRIBE was the work in which she drew the most money to the treasury of the St. James' Theatre. Nevertheless her impersonations of the old classic characters will retain the longest hold on the memory, and that wondrous combination of the highest finish with every appearance of a thorough abandonment to the passion of the moment will for years be looked upon as a marvel to which few artists could offer even a proximate comparison. The Greek heroines of the playbook seemed artificial, courtly creatures, decked out in *rococo* attire; but, animated by Mademoiselle RACHEL, they became intensely natural figures, inspired by those strongly defined emotions that are so conspicuous in the mythical personages of antique Hellas.

Although of late years her London performances were confined to the St. James' Theatre, where her engagement usually followed a series of French *vaudevilles*, her first appearance, which was in 1840, took place at Her Majesty's Theatre However, her permanent position as a regular London "Star" began at the more western establishment.

After her last engagement in this country, which took place in the year 1855, she paid that visit to the United States which brings the record of her professional life to its close. Reports of declining health or of convalescence formed the staple of intelligence respecting Mademoiselle RACHEL since her return from the other side of the Atlantic, until conjecture was dissipated by the melancholy fact recorded at the head of this article.

The London *Star* says:

"Mlle. RACHEL leaves two millions of francs to her eldest boy. She died a stanch adherent of the Mosaic dispensation, though oft and oft rumored to have joined the prevalent form of Christianity in France. A rabbi from Toulon presided at her last hour. She is to be buried in the Hebrew Cemetery at Paris. The *Figaro* has devoted twelve columns to a kind of *omnium gatherum* of anecdotes. letters, and occurrences during her short but brilliant career; and some of these letters are odd enough. There is one in exceeding bad French from F. M. the Duc de WELLINGTON, who can't go to her "benefice," as he has to attend Parliament, "of which he is a member." The account of her singing "La Marsellaise" is full of piquancy."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 7th inst. says:

"The remains of Mlle. RACHEL are expected this evening in Paris. The body, which is embalmed, is accompanied by her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, her sister SARAH and the Rabbi who was called from Nice to attend her in her last moments. There is no truth in the statement of an Italian newspaper, that the deceased had conformed to the Roman Catholic faith on her deathbed. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow."

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England's Discount to Six Per Cent.—Money Easy—Firmness in the Funds—Increase in the Bank's Bullion—Reduction in the Banks of Prussia's and Belgium's Discount—Trade in France, &c.

The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and there was still a daily influx of ... notes a further reduction in the rate of discount, from 8 to 6 ₱ cent, took place on the 7th inst.

The *Times* City article, dated the 7th inst., says:

"The Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 8 ₱ cent.. at which it was fixed on the 24th of December, to 6 ₱ cent. As the measure had been regarded as certain for the past eight or ten days it produced no effect upon the Stock market. The bullion now held is believed to be between one and two millions in excess of the total in May, 1856, when the rate was reduced from 6 to 5 ₱ cent.. and nearly, if not quite, equal to the amount attained in the following month, when a further reduction took place to 4½. The influx still continues, and is likely to be maintained for some time. The question, therefore, of another downward movement is likely to be entertained at an early date."

The funds were generally firm throughout the week, although some depression was caused by the unfavorable news from India. The transfer books had been reopened, and Consols closed on the 8th instant at 94⅞@95 for Monsy, and 95⅛@ 95⅜ for account.

The discount houses and the joint stock banks had reduced their allowances for money to rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Under the reduced rate there was a moderately full demand for accommodation at the Bank, but in the discount market an abundant supply was offering on lower terms.

On the Stock Exchange the average rate for loans on Government securities was about 3½ per cent.

A further reduction in the Bank rate was anticipated at an early date.

Over £700,000 in gold was known to be on the way from Australia.

The principal failures of the week are the following Glasgow firms: J. & W. WALLACE, sewed muslin manufacturers, for £250,000; MITCHELL, MILLER & OGILVIE, warrhousemen, £80,000; THOS. CALLENDER & SONS, hide and leather factors; and CLAPPERTON, FINDLAY & Co., merchants, liabilities not very large. JOHN EWAN, of Dundee, manufacturer, £50,000, and R. H WHITFIELD & Co., of London, West India merchants, £45,000.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 6th inst., inclusive, shows an increase in the bullion of £1,188,232. the total amount held being £12,613.193—an increase of over five and a quarter millions in the space of five weeks. The following is the official table:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,587,925	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bull'n	12,112,925
		Silver bullion	
Total	£26,587,925	Total	£26,587,925

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Cap'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£7,765,309
Rest	5,606,005	Other Securities	29,467,068
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of Nat onat Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7 190,661	Notes	7,088 920
Other Deposits	14,845,877	Gold & Silv Coin	830,268
Seven-day and other bills	850,020		
Total	£41,045,563	Total	£41,045,563

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated Jan. 7, 1858.

The following is from the City article of the *Times*, dated Friday evening, Jan. 8—the latest received:

"This has been settling day in the English funds, and, after considerable fluctuations, a further advance has been established. Consols for money opened at the quotation of last evening—94⅛ to ⅜, whence, during the arrangement of the account, they declind to 94⅛ to ⅜. Ultimately the market was influenced by the withdrawal of the large amounts of stock temporarily placed upon it by the Bank of England and other establishments during the recent crisis, and upon a succession of purchases a rebound took place to 95 to ⅛, which was steadily maintained. For the 4th of February the last transactions were at 95⅛ to ⅜. One small failure was announced during the morning. Bank Stock left off at 218 to 220; Reduced, 94⅛ to 95⅛; New Three per Cents, 95⅛ to ⅜; India Stock, 218 to 222; India Bonds, par to 5s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, 8s. to 12s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for advances on Government securities was 3½ ₱ cent. At the Bank of England there was a moderately full demand, although in the open market the choicest paper is negotiated at between 4½ and 5 ₱ cent.

Foreign Stocks continue in fair demand, and the market shows a tendency to a further advance.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon bills upon Hamburg and Amsterdam were in demand, and the rates in both instances declined. Paris was also fractionally lower than last post.

The Corn market was dull this morning at the advance of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton market shows a recovery of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

The final quotations of the French 3 ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f. 80c. for money, and 70f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing a reaction of nearly ⅝ ₱ cent.

The accounts from the English manufacturing districts by this mail are more satisfactory than they have been for some time past. for although depression and distress are still prevalent to a considerable extent, the reports of improvement are on the increase.

FRANCE.

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

Commercial people in Paris appear to congratulate themselves that 1857 has closed without bringing the serious embarrassments which had been anticipated. Though business is not very flourishing, they are yet encouraged to look forward to better times by having escaped great losses. All, however, are not so sanguine. It is certain that many of the commercial bills which fell due in December were not paid. but were merely renewed, and there is still some apprehension that the month of February will not pass over as quietly as many expect. That trade has not yet resumed its former activity is shown, for instance, by the fact of the large speculations on the Bourse, in which capital is now particularly employed. Before commerce can recover from the effects of the crisis through which it has passed the real value of products must be more clearly ascertained. It is the uncertainty on that head which contributes to the present timidity, and, as long as it exists, no important speculation can be engaged in with hope of success On the one hand, no one ventures to make extensive purchases, or contract new engagements, but contents himself with the supply necessary for his immediate wants; while, on the other, the holders of goods, the merchants and manufacturers, will not sell at a less as long as they can avoid it, but continue to exist on their capital, as they have already done. No failures to any amount may take place, but the proprietors of accumulated stores of merchandise will have to pass through a painful ordeal till prices shall have found their level. The facilities afforded by the Bank will, no doubt, enable merchants and manufacturers to struggle through the difficulty, but the difficulty does not the less exist. The position of dealers in money is more favorable. When suspicion or uncertainty attaches to credit capitalists prefer investing in Government securities, hence the great rise in the Three per Cents. yesterday and for some days previous. When credit is restored, capital returns to its more legitimate application—the purchase of the merchandise with which the bonding-stores are encumbered. Among the measures of relief a negotiation is spoken of as going on between the Directors

this formality was to commence on the 16th of November.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"I am in a position fully to confirm the news I sent yesterday of an understanding between this Government and the court of Spain as to combined operations, quite irrespective of the British proceedings, in the waters of China. It would appear that France has claims of an old date to regulate with Cochin China, and that there is determination to seize on a seaport of that peninsula for permanent occupation until the recognition of the right of missionaries, guaranteed as far back as the time of LOUIS XIV. who received ambassadors from that country and the kingdom of Siam and made treaties which have been left in abeyance. The murder of a Spanish bishop, Monsieur DIAZ, has been taken hold of by Spain as a casus belli, and every disposable part of the garrison of Manila will be landed forthwith, in conjunction with 500 men just at sea from Toulon, on board *La Gironde* for that quarter. Vice-Admiral RIGAULT has orders to occupy Turen, the principal Christian town, and Admiral GENOUILLY has unlimited powers to war on the Cochin Chinese."

Australia.

The steamer *City of Sidney* arrived at Suez on the 27th December, with dates from Melbourne to Nov. 17, and £195,567 in gold.

Trade at Melbourne continued depressed. Flour had declined £5@£6 ₱ ton.

Bills for the construction of railroads, the estimated cost of which was £8,000,000, had passed both Houses of Parliament. The Upper House had rejected the Land Bill.

Wool, average fleece, was selling at 1s. 9d. @1s. 10½d.

The ship *Catharine Adamson* was totally wrecked inside the North Head, and 21 lives were lost. Passengers lost; Mr. LEATHES, Mr. RAMSAY Rev. JACOB JONES, and two servants; 15 of the crew lost, including second officer and Pilot HAWKES. Passengers saved: Rev. Mr. SHAW, Mr. BLAIR, Mr. WILSON, and two servants. Mr. LEATHES was the brother of Mr. LEATHES, the Secretary of the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company. The Rev. JACOB JONES, a Congregational Minister, had accepted an invitation in connection with the New South Wales Home Missionary Society. He was pastor of the Independent Church at Melksham, near Bath, and for six years was a student at Spring Hill College, Birmingham.

The Australian papers bring accounts of a Chilian brigantine, the *Sarah Ann*, having been wrecked on one of the barbarous islands of the Pelinous, endangerous Archipelego, and of all on board, fourteen soule, having been murdered by the savages.

Cape of Good Hope.

Dates from Table Bay are to the 30th of November.

The Colony continued peaceful and prosperous.

The general produce market exhibited an upward tendency, and wools had again advanced in price.

West Coast of Africa.

The dates are Cape Coast Dec. 11; Liberia 15th, and Bethurst 23d.

The Coast was healthy.

The exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Republic, at Monrovia, had passed off most satisfactorily.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened on the 5th inst. with an improved tone, and a considerable business has since been transacted in the principal articles of consumption, at firmer prices. The Bank of England yesterday reduced the minimum rate of discount to 6 ₱ cent., and MONEY is abundant. CONSOLS leave off 94¾@94¾ for money, and 95¼ for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¾d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ¾d., nominal. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s. 6d; South American, 75s. 3d.

COCOA—Dull. Of 320 bags Trinidad only a few lots very good and fine red sold from 72s @85s.

COPPER—Inactive. Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s. Sheathing, 12d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10d.

COCHINEAL—215 bags at auction chiefly sold at rather stiffer rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 10d @3s. 11d. for good bold; 3s. 9d. for middling, and 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d. or ordinary. Teneriffe Black, 4s.@4s. 2d.; Silver, 3s. 9d @3s. 11d.

COPPER—The market has opened with firmness at full prices, with an advance on all colory and good home-trade sorts. The sales comprise—940 casks, 271 barrels, 935 bags Plantation Ceylon at 58s.@63s. 6d. for fine ordinary to low middling; 64s. 6d.@67s. 6d. for middling to good middling colory, and 68s.@70s. for a few lots superior; 96 cases, 26 casks Neilgherry Hills at 64s.@66s.; 150 bales, 147 half bales Mocha at 83s. for clean garbled yellow; 96s. for good, and 105s. @106s. for fine long berry; 90 enske, 15 bags Jamaica were chiefly withdrawn at 57s.@65s. for fine ordinary sale to good middling; 189 bags Costa Rica damaged sold at 53s. 6d.@55s. 6d. 365 bags Rio damaged sold at 31s.@32s. 6d. for ordinary.

COTTON—In good demand. Sales for the week 3,700 bales, at ⅛ d @¼d. advance. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 19,850 bales; middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₱ lb.

LEAD—Quiet; Common Pig, £22; Spanish, £21.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, and it sole at an advance of 1s.@ 2s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous week. For Foreign there was also more inquiry. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 47s. 7d. on 85,188 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s. American Flour, 24s.@26s. ₱ barrel.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales commence on Feb. 9.

HEMP—160 tons St. Petersburg Clean partly sold at £29 10s.@£30; Outshot, £27 10s.@£28. 350 balas Manila of direct import sold at £30 tor fair roping quality, and 800 bales imported (*via* Boston) from £26 @31 15s. for fair coarse to good roping. 100 bales Sunn sold at £15 15s.

JUTE—1,500 bales indirect import sold at rather better prices; very common, £12; low middling, £13 2s. 6d.@£13 17s. 6d.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

IRON—Welsh, in fair demand; Rails and Bars, £6 @£6 10s.; Scotch Pigs, 56s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Arrivals this week, 14,587 quarters, of which 12,699 qrs. from the south of Russia. The market is firmer, fine Calcutta fetching 54s. and Bombay 55s. A parcel of Alexandrian from ship in this port is reported at 48s. In Russian Seed the following business has been done: A cargo of Berdianska at 51s., afloat for the Continent, and 10,000 qrs. Taganrog on the coast and for arrival at 52s., 52s. 6d., and 53s. delivered at outports. A cargo of Alexandrian Seed, arrived at Falmouth, has fetched 49s. 6d., free delivered.

RAPESEED—In Calcutta no business reported, nominal price 52s.

LINSEED CAKE—Foreign descriptions in good demand. New-York in ods. £10 10s.; Boston bags £10 @£10 5s.

MOLASSES dull. Of 744 casks at auction only a portion sold, Cuba Muscovado at 14s., St. Vincent at 15s. 6d., and Barbadoes 16s. Privately a few small lots sold at 15s. 6d. for Porto Rico, and 15s.@15s. 6d. for inferior to 16s. for good Antigua.

OILS—Fish rather firmer; 100 tons Sperm sold at £70; Headmatter £7 6s.—stock of Sperm 31st ultimo, 1,737 tons, against 1,363 in 1856, and 703 in 1855; Cod £30@£31. Linseed on the spot in good demand at 29s. 6d., and 30s. 6d.@31s. for March onwards. Rape steady; Foreign Refined 46s., and good Brown 41s.@ 42s. Cocoa Nut 40s.@42s. for Ceylon, and 42s @44s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@39s.

SPELTER firm at £24. Stock 31st ultimo, 2,291 tons.

RUM steady, and upwards of 1,200 puncheons, chiefly Demerara, have been sold at 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d., and Leewards at 2s.

SPICES—Pepper: a parcel of 300 bags dusty Penang sold privately at 3¾d., and 229 bags Singapore Black bought in at 4½d. Pimento rather firmer; at auction 824 bags brought 2¾d. ordinary mixed, and 3d.@3½d. for middle to good; and about 1,200 bags, part for export, at the above rate; stock 13,156 bags, against 6,968 last year, and 9,659 in 1856.

SALTPETRE—Demand more general. 3,236 bags Bengal at auction sold at 42s. 6d. for 2¾ ₱ cent.; 42s. for 2½@2¾; 38s. for 7 to 7¾; 37s. for 8 to 8¾; 36s. 6d. for 9; 35s. 6d.@36s. for 10¼, and 34s. for 14 ₱ cent. refraction. Stock 1st inst. 6,390 tons.

RICE—The low prices attracted some attention early in the week, and about 20,000 bags changed hands, in some instances at 3d. advance. At auction 4,100 bags Bangal sold at 9s.@9s. 6d. for good mid. and 8s. 9d. for mid. white; Ballam sold at 7s. 9d. @8s., prompt; 2,310 bags Madras 8s. 6d.@9s. for fair pinky; and 6,448 bags Java were bought in at 10s. 6d. @12s. Privately about 3,000 bags Bengal have been disposed of, Ballam 7s. 9d.@8s.; good white at 10s.@ 10s. 6d. Stock, 67,220 tons.

SUGAR—The market opened with a brisk demand, and a large business was done at 1s.@2s. advance; but the quantity brought forward having been large, the improvement has been scarcely maintained, and the market closes flatly. The sales of West India are 3,500 hhds., and of 32,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds found buyers. The public sales of Foreign have also been large. Privately, 2,000 boxes Havana on the spot sold at 30s.@ 38s. 9d. for Nos. 8 to 9; 41s.@43s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 12; and 48s. for Nos. 14 to 15; and afloat a cargo of 2,400 boxes No. 11 at 27s. 3d.

TEA—The public sales passed off briskly, and prices have advanced. We quote Common Congou 1s. 1½d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English steady. We quote Common Blocks 108s; Bars 109s. Foreign has advanced considerably; buyers of Straits at 109s.; Banca 110s.

TALLOW—Firm at 55s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot; 56s. 6d. for March.

TURPENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report; nominal price 9s. Spirits steady at 33s. for English.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

COTTON—The market opened actively on Monday, with estimated sales of 15,000 bales, at an improvement of ⅛d. Tuesday's prices were strengthened by the increased value of Yarns in Manchester, and 6,000 bales sold at a further advance of near ⅛d. On Wednesday it was discovered that the advanced price asked for Goods in Manchester had the effect of checking trade there, and, as a consequence, the market here became quiet, although firm. Yesterday, notwithstanding it was believed that the Bank would, as it did in the afternoon, reduce the rate of interest from 6 to 6 ₱ cent, there was a very inanimate demand, and the market became irregular, although closing ⅛d. dearer on the week. We quote: Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6 7-10d. Present estimated stock, 389,548 bales, including 190,000 American; against 268,822, including 169,552 American, last year. The sales of the week are 48,000 bales, including 7,600 American for export and consumption. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales—the market closing easier.

TOBACCO—The imports for 1857 were 12,004 hhds., and the deliveries, 13,335. The stock on 31st December, 1856, was 10,889 hhds.; that on 31st December, 1857, was 9,538, comprising 1,312 Virginia Leaf, 1,461 Virginia Stripe, 1,567 Kentucky Leaf, 3,677 Kentucky Strips, and 1,521 Maryland. Of present stock some 1,927 hhds. are estimated to be held by manufacturers and exporters. The business during December was generally by retail, and did not exceed 800 hhds., including 120 for export and 200 for Ireland. Thus far the opening trade of the year has not realized expectations, it being still of a limited character, and confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers. The sales of the week embrace 40 hhds. of Virginia, and 30 hhds. Western Stripe. We quote: Virginia Leaf 7¼d.@10d. and 11d., Virginia Stripe, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf 6d.@9½d. and 12d., Kentucky Strips 9½d @13d.; Maryland, 6¾d.@9½d.

SUGAR—The demand in the early part of the week was very active, and an advance of 3s. ₱ cwt. was obtained; but within the last day or two there has been less doing, and the market closes without animation. In London there was a good demand for the better sorts, for which full prices are obtained; but lower descriptions were sold upon rather easier terms. Among the sales were Havana brown, 35s.@ 38s.; low to good Yellow, 40s.@45s.; fine Yellow, 46s.@47s.

BREADSTUFFS—The stocks held here on the 31st December last, which have been carefully taken and published by the Committee of the Corn Association, are estimated at:

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Wheat, qrs.	112,932	294,145	121,820
Barley, qrs.	5,834	5,878	1,456
Malt, qrs.	2,739	——	690
Oats, qrs	12,165	12,617	13 236
Beans, qrs.	16,572	14,116	26 382
Peas, qrs.	1,660	886	8,023
Indian Corn, qrs.	34,937	341,921	115,389
Oatmeal, loads.	14,132	17,617	42,554
Flour, Sacks.	19,997	29,093	25,945
Flour, bbls.	144,066	125,026	83,426

It will be seen that the stocks of Indian Corn and Wheat were small as compared with last year, whilst that of Barrel Flour was slightly in excess. In the early part of the week there was a brisk trade in Wheat, and a slight advance was established. Flour also was in much better demand, without improvement in price; but since Tuesday the demand has been less active, and prices have been feebly supported. At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and the advance had in the early part of the week was lost. We quote—Wheat, Red Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s.@8s. 3d.; Chicago Spring, 6s. 4d.@6s. 9d. Flour, Western Canal, 24s.@25s 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@28s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 24s. 6d @25s. 6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d. on the spot, 32s.6d. for forward delivery.

PROVISIONS—The stocks as taken Dec. 31 were:

	Lard, tons.	Bacon, tons.	Beef, tns.	Pork, bbls.	Cheese, tns.
1857	1,200	382	3 362	126	257
1856	—	270	6,586	8,170	132
1855	150	—	4,350	1,060	760
1854	2,000	540	1,740	3,689	102

The present value of Lard (50s.@52s) and that of Cheese (35s.@55s) is less than at either of the dates named; that of Bacon (36s.@45s.) is less than in any year, save 1854, when it was 32s @40s. Pork (now worth 75s.@80s.) has not varied materially, although slightly dearer; while Beef (now quoted at 90s.@ 130s.) is much higher than at either of the times mentioned. Within the past week the market has been quiet except for Lard, of which some 250 tons, in lots, changed hands at 50s., and about 60 tons, in parcels, at 52s. By auction, on Tuesday, American Bacon brought 42s. 6d.@46s. for new, and 38s. 6d. for old. Cheese, 39s.@51s.

TALLOW—Has been in more demand, and holders have refused to sell, except in a small way. Prices have advanced 1s.@1s 6d. ₱ cwt.—the sales being of Petersburg, Y. C., 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d., and of Butchers' Association, 53s. 6d.@55s. In London the market has been active, with an upward tendency, the closing prices being 55s. 3d.@55s 6d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Havre Markets.

WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, INCLUSIVE.

COTTON—Sales 5,500 balee at advancing prices. New-Orleans Tres-Ordinaire, 96f.: Stock, 76,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet: tendency generally downward. ASHES lower; Pots, 46f; Pearls, 48f. COFFEE active, and better supported. OILS quiet. PROVISIONS unhenged. RICE quiet; Carolina at 29.50f.@32 50f. SUGAR opened firmer, but closed nominal. TALLOW and LARD inactive. WHALEBONE neglected.

Latest.

[FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.]

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York Dec. 26th, arrived at Southampton last night at 12 o'clock.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

Consols closed steady at 94¾@94¾ for money, and 95¾@95¾ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a trifle easier, and the extreme prices of yesterday are resisted by purchasers. The estimated sales to-day foot up 4,000.

BREADSTUFFS are very quiet, and the transactions exhibit no quotable change since yesterday.

PROVISIONS are wholly unchanged.

A Woman Killed by her Husband in St. Louis.

A most terrible tragedy, says the *Republican*, of the 20th, was enacted night before last in a house on Rosatti-street, occupied by several families, at some time before 12 o'clock. This morning, MARY BUCHLEIN, wife of JOHN BUCHLEIN, was found dead on the floor, her head and body covered with gore, and pools of blood in every part of the room. BUCHLEIN was lying in bed asleep, the sheets and his own clothing soaked in the life current of his wife's veins. A young man named HIERT, who boarded there, and who had quietly looked on while the unnatural husband was doing his infamous work, if, indeed, he himself did not assist in it, was calmly taking his rest on the floor at no great distance from the body of the murdered woman. The following evidence was given at the Coroner's inquest:

Henry Buchlein, sworn, says: I live up stairs in the same house where deceased lived; yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, saw some people standing in the yard: me and my wife went down and looked through the window, and saw the husband of deceased have her by the hair and dragged her to the stove; then he locked the door and went off; about ten o'clock at night John Buchlein came up stairs and knocked at my door and asked for a light, which I gave him; then he went down with the light, and came up in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, and told me that his wife was dead; I went down and looked in the door and saw her lying on the floor; did not go into the room until morning; when I went into the room, this morning, Buchlein and the boarder referred to were asleep; Buchlein was lying upon the bed and the other man on the floor; the husband of deceased is my brother; they moved into the room they occupied Monday week; my brother was a basket maker; he was married to his wife in Germany about a year before they came to this country, and they have been here three or four years; they have had four children, all dead now; when I looked through the window, I saw that deceased had blood upon her head: she was alive at that time; the door was locked upon the inside; at the time he was dragging her by the hair, and there were a good many people outside; Hiert was in the room at the same time; I did not see Hiert do anything to deceased; I did not see him try to prevent her husband from abusing her; he stood and looked very quietly at it; when I was on the porch, I heard deceased hallooing and crying; my brother was sober last night at seven o'clock, but he was in the habit of drinking when he had the liquor; Hiert is a laboring man.

The women was about twenty-sevan years of age, and was said to have been very handsome. BUCHLEIN is a year older.

POST-OFFICE FRAUDS—WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The *Union* says: "We are requested by the Post-Office Department to state that complaint has been made by the British Post-Office that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, but treated as ordinary newspapers, are discovered in the mails received from the United States; and a request is made that the officers of the United States Post-Office may be instructed to examine, as far as possible, all newspapers addressed to Great Britain passing through their hands, with the view of detecting and preventing frauds of this nature. The attention of Postmasters throughout the country is therefore directed to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations of the department upon that subject, particularly the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1851. The British Post-Office has been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c., illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates, with the view to prosecute the senders for the penalty of *five dollars* for each offance, prescribed by the act of 3d March, 1825."

The Toronto *Colonist*, In a statistical article on the grain crops of Canada West, states that the surplus Wheat on hand is not less than 8,000,000 of bushels, and that no facilities exist, unless they are afforded by the Grand Trunk Railroad for the exportation of this produce.

Foreign Courts and Native Ninnies.

You ladies of the verdant class,
Soft, sentimental souls,
Beware of Foreign snobs, who pass
For noble exiled Poles.
Oh! dote not on their raven hair,
The lean and hungry mews,
Their bushy chins, their tragic air,
And sallow lantern jaws.

Trust not the rank imposter's tale.
No patriot was he,
Whose luckless fate it was to fall
In some conspiracy—
Your Count, who bears upon his head
That rich luxuriant mop,
The mill of pennnce soon will tread
And sport the County crop.

The heart beneath that seedy vest,
But not beneath a shirt,
With sordid feelings is possessed,
Well matched with outer dirt.
He wants your money, not your hand,
In seeking you for wife.
He rather, durst he, would demand
Your money, or your life.

Count, indeed!—count your spoons when he
Has been to make a call
And very fortunate you'll be
If you ehell find them all.
But better were it with your plate
The fellow ehould depart,
Than in his powar get your estate,
By staalling, first, your heart.

You ladiee of a certain age,
Especially take heed,
And don't in wedlock's bonds engage
With Counts of foreign breed.
The only object in the view
Of all those rogues is pelf,
Rather then let them marry you,
Remain upon the shelf.—*Punch.*

Political Speculation—Prophecies of the Future of Slavery.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., in his speech on the President's Message, discussed a topic to which the Slave Power, were it not blinded and maddened by its lust for universal dominion, would open wide its eyes. It was based on a proposed resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of our Government acquiring some portion of Central or South America, for the ultimate colonization therein of the emancipated slaves of the United States.

In its foray upon Nicaragua, Cuba, and other tropical regions, through the military expeditions of WALKER, LOPEZ and other fillibustering agencies, the South is not aware that it is initiating measures for the acquisition of Territories where, in years not very remote, the emancipated negroes of this country will seek shelter from their oppressors. This has been my profound conviction for years, and it is the fountain of a long-cherished hope for the pesceful abolition of American Slavery, and the social and civil elevation, in regions congenial to their constitutions, habits and tastes, of the colored population of this Republic.

A mind having the slightest proclivity for tracing current events to ultimate results cannot but be stimulated by this protracted Slavery agitation to ask, "*Where will all this end?*" To me the answer to this inquiry seems plain.

Let the Republican sentiment of the country elect a President in 1860—as it surely can, *if it only will*—and the larger share of this controversy is at once transferred from the North to the South. The issue there, in its earlier stages, will not be the Extension or Non-Extension of Slavary, but rather the submission or non-submiesion of the Slaveholding States to the National Administration in Republican hands. On that question the South will divide. The agitation that will follow, and to which the Nullification conflict of other days will afford only a faint parallel, will draw into its "maddening circles" other questions in which the subject of Slavery will become naturally involved; and ere the four years of our first Republican Administration shall have expired, the South will find itself embarked on a raging sea of discuesion, concerning not only the policy of extending Slavery to new Territories, but the expediency of its existence within its own limits. Thie inquiry once started, and the contest will never rest till the institution is overthrown in all the now Slaveholding States.

During the years that will transpire ere this great purpose is attained, the South will be convulsed and divided on the kindred topics of acquiring new Territory in the Tropics, and of separating itself from the North, and uniting its destiny with thera new acquisitions, in ONE GRAND SLAVEHOLDING CONFEDERACY—the Ultima Thule of Southern hopes and aspirations!

The forerunning shadows of coming events clearly indicate the approach of the time when bands of American citizens, or the Republic itself, will have absolute or *quasi* possession of territory in the Tropics; *absolute*, with absorption into the Union: or *quasi*, as the Anglo Saxons of the North held Texas for many years ere its annexation to us in 1845. And, however severely during these years of fierce agitation, the North may, within the limits of the Constitution, press upon the South, *no dissolution of the Union will result*, because the conservative element of the country, operating far more potently southward than northward, will prevent it.

At some auspicious turn in this majestic movement, Missouri, or some other slaveholding State, consulting her interests, will provide for the gradual emancipation of her slaves. The chain of slaveholding unity once broken, it can never be repaired. The prestige of Southern domination once destroyed, like the first defeat of NAPOLEON, all the future is one series of disasters, culminating in irretrievable overthrow. Other States will then prepare to follow in the wake of the Commonwealth—immortal in the annals of the American Union—which shall have had the wisdom and the courage to lead the way in this occidental exodus.

Then the cry will go up from all the land of Egypt, "let us *spoil* the Hebrews." And he who lives to see that day, will witness a grand assault by the South upon the treasury of the Union, upon its public domain, its pledged credit, as compensation for emancipation. A half century of declamation and gasconade about Southern chivalry and daring, the Abrahamic qualities of Slavery and the dissolution of the Union, will whine down into petty squabbles, among needy, seedy and greedy patriarche, before boards of appraisers, about the *pro rata* value of Scipio, Sambo, Cato, and the rest and residue of their oiped assets.

While these property interests are being settled—yea, ere they are reached, and making part of the premises on which they are to be adjested—grave problems concerning the ultimate disposal of teeming millions of emponcipated negroes will demand solution.

The freed negroes could not live in peace, and in the enjoyment of social and civil rights, among those who had so long been accustomed to fasten the yoke upon their necks. There would be a separation of the races. Both parties would desire it. Of course, I speak generally. The numerous individual, and the occasional local exceptions, would but establish the rule.

Where would be the resting place, the land of promise of these exiles from the hemp, tobacco and cotton fields, the rice swamps and the sugar groves of the Southern States? The natural dwelling place of the negro is the tropics. As

"Fires ascending seek the sun,
Rivers to the Ocean run,
Beth speed them to their source."

So the African to the latest generation finds his genial home under the glowing sun, amid the luxuriant vegatation of the middle latitudes of the globe. The forefathers of the Afrioo-Americans were stolen from the land of the palm and orange, the flamingo and the camel. They cannot be returned thither by the repentant sons of their spoilers. Liberia is too remote from our shores and lies wholly out of the track and drift of American trade and enterprise. It is worthy of sustantation as a bright oasis whenca Commerce, Civilization and Christinnity may radiate along a dark and bloody shore; but it can never become the refuge of the freed men of this Continent. The West Indies, Southern Mexico, and Central America, will yet be possessed by the enfranchised children of a people which for dreary centuries have been the victims of the cruel rapacity and heartless gibes of a grasping, haughty race.

Slavery once abolished—and he is a simpleton who does not believe that it is destined to "die the death" of all institutions, having in their nature the germinating seeds of dissolution—and the emancipated slaves, partly by the law of isothermal attraction, partly by the magnetism of alective affinity, partly by the aid of voluntary associations, but chiefly through the assistance of the State and Federal Governments, would gradually, and by inestallments, settle down into the lower latitudes of this continent, where the Toussaint L'Ouvertures and the Frederick Douglasses of that day will organize communities and Governments of their own choice, carrying out the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" somewhat according to the theory of the Kansas-Nebraska act, though on the field and by a people not contemplated, perhaps, by the distinguished author of that measure.

But what will become of the Southern States then? for, abandoned by the negroes, a more helplass people could not be found on the Earth's broad face. Enterprising adventurers from the North—Puritans of the school of THAYER, and Hoosiers of the type of LANE—hardy emigrants from the land of LUTHER, of TELL and of LA FAYETTE, would go thither, and uniting with the better part of "the poor whites of the South," and such relics of the "chivalry" as two centuries of pride, luxury, licentiousness and sloth shall spare, they would buy up their decayed plantations, take possession of their mouldering towns and solitary waterfalls and deserted harbors, and by a nice application of capital, skill and labor, renovate the whole Southern portion of the Union, making it the future glory of the country.

Hasten, then, O Freebooter WALKER! and give practical force to the Ostend Manifesto by conquering tropical climes. They are wanted for the free Negroes, present and prospective, of this Continent. You and your followers, in and out of Congress, are the theoretic disciples and the actual agents of a "manifest destiny," which you neither understand nor can control.

The "gray-eyed" buccenier of Nicaragua vainly imagines that he is conquering territory on which to plant the crime and curses of Slavery; while in fact he is only preparing a land of refuge for emancipated slaves. "Nevertheless," (as saith the prophet.) "he meaneth not so, neither does his heart think so."

Southern Sentiment Concerning the Balance of Power.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

If we search out the primary motives that prompt both sections of the Union in their desire for a multiplication of States, and consequently, in the efforts of each to expand its area, the discovery is by no means calculated to inspire us with new hope for the continuance of the confederacy. It discloses the mortifying fact, that instead of relying with a sense of security upon the good faith of the North in observing the Constitution, the South is driven, by impending danger, to seek safety in strength—to cast about her for some other security, lest those guaranties of her rights which the Government gives her may, sooner or later, prove inadequate to protect her. It also shows that the danger is not imaginary, and for the reason that the North betrays its disposition to triumph over the South by superior numbers, regardless of the rights of the States and of the Constitution as it was and as it is. *That* section is anxious to add Free States, for the purpose of making a more effective war upon Slavery. *This* is anxious to add Slave States, in order that it may be enabled to resist the assaults upon its institutions. In this antagonism—we will not say of interests, for the North as well as the South is profited politically and peculiarly by the existence of Slavery; but in *this antagonism of prejudices, this war of feeling, this organized and vigorous opposition of efforts and conflict of motives between the two sections*, we say, there is something that carries no hope to the patriot's heart. It is too palpable that the spirit of brotherhood, the community of sentiment, the harmony of sympathy and of thought that gave vitality to the Union, are all sadly lessened by the prejudices of the North against the South. When the confederacy was formed, the old thirteen States, like a band of brothers, were true, each to the other and to all. There was a sincere sympathy between them—a sense of common interests and a common cause, the same hopes and the same fears. The advancement of Virginia was looked upon with pride and pleasure by Massachusetts. And if Pennsylvania or Vermont prospered, South Carolina felt that she too had reason to rejoice. But it is not so now. The North villifies, insults, and encroaches upon the South. Envy and hatred rankle in the hearts of the enemies of the Slave States. And although the Union still stands, the spirit within it is not as it was; although the once happy household is still under the same old parental roof, hard feelings exist and harsh words are heard, where all used to be harmony and peace; although the soldiers are still marching under the flag of '76, there are murmurs of mutiny in the ranks, and discontent is turbulent in the camp. Abolitionism is the serpent that has stolen into the garden.

A conformity to the Constitution, on the part of both the North and South, is the only means of perpetuating the Union. If its equilibrium is to be maintained only as long as the physical strength of the South is enablad to resist the attacks of the North, then, indeed, has all the glory of the past departed, and is the future frowning upon the sad fate of the most prosperous and promising Republic the world has ever seen. It may be, however, that like the English at Lucknow, if we can hold out for a brief season, relief may come to us. The Northern mind may undergo a change. The Northern Democrats may go on "conquering and to conquer," until Abolitionism is borne down and the votaries of law and order and the Union are everywhere in the ascendant. But there are other and stronger reasons that the South should *be in favor of the extension of her institutions, and the expansion of our territory towards the tropics. If it does not serve as a preventive of disunion to multiply the Slave States, it will surely enable us to meet that emergency—should it ever be forced upon us—with the confidence of establishing a new Republic, equal in area and strength to most, and perhaps any of the great powers of the world. The Free States are increasing in numbers more rapidly* than the Slave States. And if all the Northern people were disposed towards the South and her institutions as the Abolitionists are, he day of disunion would have long ogo been at hand; but we have a host of fearless defeoders and friends in the gallant Democracy of the North. And while they hold the enemy in check, we may be enabled to maintain our rights and the Union too. But the time may come when the Free States will so outnumber the Slave States, and when the enemies of the South will so far exceed in strength the friends of the South, that a disruption of the Confederacy will be indispensable to the security of Negro Slavery and Constitutional liberty. There are but two modes, we think, of postponing so lomentabla an event. They are simply these: *The Black Republican Party must recede before the advancing columns of Democracy in the North, or new Territory and new States must be added to the Union at the South.* Such are, in our estimation, the only means of deferring a dissolution of the Union. There is but one way of averting it altogether, and that is by conforming to the Constitution. The North and South are now playing at a game of chance. They trying to add Free States—we endeavoring to introduce Slave States. Sooner or later, one or the other must win. If the South, the Constitution will be sustained. If the North, the South must either be sacrificed or she must secede from the Union. Meantime, as the game goes on, let us contend for the Constitution and rely upon it for safety. But, for the sake of the South, in the Union or out of it, *let us hope for more Slave States.*

Misgivings About Extension of Slavery—Interesting Suggestions.

From the Mobile Mercury.

The *Register*, of yesterday, contains a communication signed "Southron," in which the writer makes an attempt to show that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is not entitled to the sympathy of the Southern people, but is, in fact, "the very worst enemy to the South." He arrives at such conclusions, from the strange and singular notions he seems to have conceived concerning the true interests of the Southern people. He asserts Slavery to be a blessing, and then endeavors to dissuade our people from extending that blessing *by an appeal to their most sordid and selfish feelings.* He argues against the extension of Slavery, because that extension would bring other sections of the continent into "antagonism and competition, when would render investment here of so little value, that our planters would abandon the business and escape from the poverty of their pursuits." According, then, to this writer, the true policy of the people of the South is to become *abolitionists*, so far as any other country is concerned, *with the hope of monopolizing the vast benefits which result from slave labor.*

If this argument be worth anything, it would be better for the *interests* of the Southern States that no more territory should be opened up to the owners of slaves—that the institution should, for its own benefit, be cribbed and confined to its present limits—and that this great blessing, of which we so much boast, *should be denied to every other people.*

The people of the South can never have instilled into them any such false notions of their own interests. They desire that "Central America should be Americanized" *by slaveholders—men who sympathize with us in our feelings and our institutions*, and so sympathizing with us, would be prepared, when that country should be redeemed from wilderness and waste, *to enter into commercial relations with us upon better terms than with any other people.*

If there is no benefit to accrue to the Southern States by Americanizing Nicaragua as a Slave Territory—if a Slave power there would be of no use to us, but on the contrary, the "most dangerous foe to Southern Slavery which could be established on the face of the earth," why then, we had better join hand and heart at once with the Abolitionists of the North, *to prevent its extension into any other Territory.* The North is opposed to Slavery being established in Central America, England is opposed to it also, and yet this writer tells us that the policy of Gen. WALKER is the "policy of England," and he is "helping her!" What a wonderful conclusion to arrive at! We believe with "Southron," that Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is a vast blessing," and we would not only like to see it introduced into all countries where it is needed, but *would like also to see every man in possession of as many slaves as would preserve him from the necessity of hard labor and menial service.*

The slava labor of the South has nothing to fear from competition in Nicaragua. The products of slave labor there would *doubtless be essentially different from the products of the cotton States.* And if not, the Southern people have the genius to direct it into other channels of profit. Away, then, with any such narrow and confined policy as "Southron" asserts to be the interest of the South, and if African Slavery is a blessing, as we sincerely believe it to be, *let us extend it to all people who require it.*

There are many other reasons why the policy of General WALKER is the policy of the South, some of which we have incidentally noticed on former occasions, and which we have not time to go into now.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was held at St. Paul a few days since. Out of the eighteen chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction seventeen were represented. Six new Lodges were chartered.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Police Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police was held on Saturday at 3 P. M. at their office, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The proceedings were unusually brief. All the members of the Board were present. Mayor TIEMANN was not in attendance at the commencement of the session, but entered subsequently and took his seat. Among the spectators, of whom there is always a crowd, were Mr. Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Governor of the Almshouse.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr BOWEN presented the evidence in the case of David E. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with absence at roll call. He recommended suspension of Carpenter's payment for one day, which was carried.

Daniel D. Undarhill, found guilty of absence from his post, was, on motion of Mr. BOWEN, deprived of his pay for three days.

The complaint against Lawrence Kirby and Thos. Cheney, charged with an assault on a citizen in one of the stevedore riots, was dismissed.

Daniel Harrington, a patrolman, was fined in five days' pay for interfering with officer Ryan in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported the evidence in the case of Francis I. Kenbaugh, and moved the dismissal of the complaint. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against officers Fortune, Fox and McIntyre, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. Carried also.

Mr. BOWEN presented the charge of Captain Cameron against Alexander McGaskell, a special patrolman of the Seventh Ward, who was accused of intoxication, and moved that McGaskell, be dismissed. Carried.

Mayor TIEMANN presented a series of charges against an officer named Otter, which were referred.

Mayor POWELL presented a complaint against the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn, which was also referred.

He then presented an application from a number of respectable residents of Fort Hamilton, for the appointment of special patrolmen to that locality, there being no police beat within which it is included. The application was referred.

General NYE acknowledged the reception of a communication from a person who claims to have invented a shirt or vest which is bullet and knife proof, and believing that it would be very serviceable to the police, asks leave to exhibit it to the Board.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Chairman put on the shirt, and that he be made the butt of the experiment.

The Chairman supposed he was the only member of the Board deserving of that honor.

Mayor TIEMANN expressed his hope that the test would not go round the Board.

Mayor POWELL moved that the inventor have leave to exhibit the garment.

The Chairman said a formal vote was not necessary. He might exhibit the vest any time.

Mr. BOWEN said he had in his hand the bill for the funeral expenses of Policeman Anderson, said to have been killed by Cangemi.

Mr. PERIT asked whether the Corporation had refused to pay it.

Mr. BOWEN made no intelligible answer,—whereupon,

Mr. PERIT moved that the Board go into a sec

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ D. KENDALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton for New-York on the 31st ult.

The news received by the *Europa* is important in many respects. We have to record the deaths of four eminent persons. On the 25th of November, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., died at Lucknow, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. His loss will be severely felt, for it was by his energy and ability that the British dominion in North-Western India was saved from utter ruin. He, preëminently, was the hero of this indian war, and, as such, whatever may be done hereafter, his name will go down to posterity. The other deaths that we have to announce are those of Mlle. RACHEL, whose genius requires no eulogy; Field-Marshal RADETZKY, the Austrian hero of a hundred fights, who died in 98th year; and REDSCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, through whose persevering and enlightened ability many important reforms have been inaugurated in the Ottoman empire.

The intelligence from India, which is two weeks later, is contained in a brief telegram. A battle was fought near Cawnpore on the 27th of November between Gen. WYNDHAM'S division and some 8,000 of the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British were compelled to retreat. One regiment, it is said, was thoroughly cut up. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL hastened to the rescue, without loss of time, and in the second engagement the rebels were defeated with great loss. All the women, children and wounded from Lucknow had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The financial news by the *Europa* is important. The Bank of England, as was anticipated, had reduced their rate of discount to six per cent.; and reductions have been also made by the Banks of Prussia, Belgium and Turin. In London, the money market was steady, and the funds continued firm. An unparalleled increase in the Bank of England's bullion is recorded. Trade and commercial confidence were fast reviving in the manufacturing districts of both Great Britain and France. Throughout the week, ending the 9th inst., the process of launching the *Leviathan* had been successfully continued, and the day the *Europa* left, the huge steamship was within sixty-four feet of water sufficiently deep to float her.

We receive some interesting information with respect to the China war, by this mail. It is now said that the French troops at Hong Kong have been ordered not to act in concert with the English in their meditated attack upon Canton. The former are to make a demonstration against Cochin China, in which Spain will take part, for the recent persecution and murder of missionaries in that empire.

The steamship *Ariel* is now in the 25th day of her passage, and fears are entertained for her safety. Many, however, hope reasonably that her detention is caused by some accident to her machinery, which may have happened when she was a week or ten days out, and caused her to put back under sail. If this be so, we shall not be assured of it until the arrival of the *North Star*, due about the 12th February. Only a partial list of the passengers by the *Ariel*,—she carried about 100, of whom 30 embarked at Bremen,—has been received, and these engaged passage at Bremerhaven.

Very late and important news from Utah has reached us by private advices. Our dates from Great Salt Lake City are to Dec. 10, one month later than previous advices. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open fight, but purposing to undertake a guerilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. Echo Cañon, a difficult pass near the City, had been strongly fortified, and was occupied on the 7th of December by a strong body of Mormon rangers. A permit from head-quarters was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield of the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well-provisioned. A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are somewhat troubled by restless spirits who insist upon immediate measures of open hostility, but are held in check by BRIGHAM until the proper opportunity offers. We publish a remarkable communication from Elder RICHARDS, one of the leading men among the Mormons, who recently left this City on a mission to England, and, since his arrival there, has set forth the Mormon argument in justification of the present resistance to the Government.

The Assembly on Saturday, after a protracted and very excited session, adjourned without effecting an organization. The Senate was not in session.

The recent tornado in New-Orleans does not appear to have been so generally destructive as the telegrams gave reason to suppose. The accounts received by mail yesterday show that the storm was of very brief duration, and that a number of ships broke from their moorings and received considerable damage. None, however, were destroyed. Some houses in the city were injured, and three lives were lost. There was no such general destruction of property as the operators reported, so far as the city was concerned. The heaviest damage appears to have occurred on Lake Ponchartrain, and it is feared that serious disasters have occurred in the Gulf, whence the tornado came. Its force was soon expended in New-Orleans.

A fire occurred in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night, which totally destroyed a large five-story building owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, and a large number of persons are thrown out of employment.

LUCY STONE'S property at Orange, N. J., was seized upon and sold at constable's sale on Saturday, to satisfy a claim for unpaid taxes. LUCY informed the Constable that he would have the same job to do next year.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to make inquiry and report in relation to alleged frauds in the office of the Comptroller, held a meeting on Saturday, at which the Comptroller was present and testified. He said that he was aware that several errors existed in his office; that J. B. SMITH had "not acted up to his trust," but that the progress that had been made in examining the books was not such as would enable him to state particulars correctly before Friday next; consequently the investigation was adjourned to that time.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday, but, as is now usual in their public meetings, transacted very little business of importance. The Board in secret session passed a resolution directing the Clerk not to make any of their proceedings public at present.

A joint meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn, was held on Saturday at the John-st. Methodist Church, for the purpose of devising measures to bring young men under Christian influences. A tract, of which 100,000 were already in print when the meeting was held, was prepared for circulation among young men. A split between the two Associations prevented a harmonious union, and so, little was accomplished.

There were 423 deaths in the City last week, the City Inspector's Report informs us—two less than during the week preceding. The greatest mortality was occasioned by consumption, which carried off 48 persons. There were 17 deaths from small-pox, and five by violent causes. During the corresponding week of 1857 there were 473 deaths in the City.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday. The Grand Jury were discharged with the thanks of the Court for the great amount of business which they had transacted. The number of cases tried during the term has largely exceeded the experience of any officer connected with the Court of General Sessions for many years past. The sentences passed on Saturday, by Judge RUSSELL—Recorder BARNARD and Mayor TIEMANN being present—were moderate in their character, none of them exceeding four years and nine months for the highest offences. The rioters on election day escaped with only thirty days in the City Prison.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, two Germans named FRANCIS MILLER and ANDREW SCHIRGER were arraigned, charged with making sausages out of dog's meat. We mentioned their arrest a few days ago. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A little after 3 o'clock Saturday morning an unknown man was found lying dead at the corner of Third-street and First-avenue under circumstances which led at first to the supposition that he had come to his death by violence. An investigation has been commenced by the Coroner at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and from the evidence thus far adduced, it is believed that the deceased was killed by falling, while intoxicated, against an iron railing. His name was LOUIS RUTT, a cigar maker, living in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue. His wife, it appears, left him several months ago on account of his habitual intemperance.

John McDade, a grocer, was arrested yesterday morning charged with setting fire to his store, No. 67 James-street. He was detained to await the result of an investigation.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Brooklyn City Bible Society, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved to dispense with the services of an agent for the ensuing year. The Society is considerably in debt, and the expenses of last year amounted to nearly 72 per cent. of the receipts. A Special Committee was appointed to report a plan to carry on the operations of the Society for the future.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed tamely for Breadstuffs, though these did not vary much in value. 13,500 bbls. Flour, and 32,000 bushels Corn were received, but no Wheat arrived. Cotton was dull, and prices favored buyers. Groceries were less active, without any remarkable change in quotations. Pork was brisker and dearer. Other kinds of Provisions were in fair demand, and held with more firmness. Freights were quiet, yet ship-owners manifested increasing confidence. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Kansas Question at Washington and in Kansas.

The tables on the Kansas question seem to be turned. The Free-State ticket at the late election has put an entirely new aspect upon the Lecompton Constitution. Hitherto its adoption by Congress has been advocated by the South, and resisted by the North. It has been regarded as the only means of fastening Slavery upon Kansas, and throwing her political weight into the Pro-Slavery scale. The Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, and other journals of the same faction, believing that the Free-State men would not vote, and that the State Government would thus be surrendered to the Pro-Slavery party, have insisted upon the immediate admission of Kansas as a *sine qua non*; and the State of Alabama has actually authorized a State Convention to be held, upon the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, to take steps to withdraw from the Union!

The only effect of admitting Kansas, it is now evident, will be instantly to sweep away the last vestige of Federal and Pro-Slavery authority in the new State. The moment the State is admitted, the Federal troops must be withdrawn—the Federal office-holders must pack up their goods and take their departure—Judge CATO retires to private life, Gen CALHOUN will migrate to Missouri, and the political control of the State will pass into the hands of the Free-State Legislature which has just been chosen by what the *Tribune* styles the "bolting faction" of the Free-State Party. The first thing that Legislature will do will probably be to elect General JIM LANE and Governor ROBINSON to be United States Senators for six years. The next would be to sweep away every vestige of the laws of the late bogus Territorial Legislature, and to enact a new code in their stead—making the entire and immediate abolition of Slavery, including the confiscation of those slaves already in the Territory, the leading feature of the new code. And their third act would undoubtedly authorize the immediate assemblage of a new delegate Convention to frame a new Constitution for the future government of the State. We do not mention these things as what *ought* to be done, but as what *would* be done by the new Free-State Legislature if it should be called into active exercise by the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The accomplishment of these results, therefore, is what the champions of the Lecompton movement in Congress are now actually aiming at. It is reported from Washington that President BUCHANAN is more determined than ever that the Lecompton Constitution *shall* be adopted by Congress. If this is so, it must spring from a desire on his part to strengthen the Republican Party in the Senate and House, against the adherents of DOUGLAS, WALKER and WISE. It is becoming evident that the hostility of these powerful Democrats to the Administration does not rest upon its past Kansas policy alone. They all of them are undoubtedly satisfied that Mr. BUCHANAN, in spite of his pledges, intends to be a candidate for reëlection, and that he is sacrificing their interests, and using the prestige and power of his position, to the accomplishment of this object. Mr. BUCHANAN may think it advisable, in order to check their movements, to strengthen the Republican Party, and thus compel the Democrats of all sections to unite against an impending peril. If Mr. BUCHANAN urges the immediate admission of Kansas now, he will be merely urging the immediate opening of the doors of Congress to two new Free-Soil Senators, and two or three new members of the lower House. DOUGLAS will probably seize the opportunity to renew his amicable relations with the South, by *resisting* this new attempt to increase the numbers and the strength of their adversaries! What position the Southern members themselves, after their past commitments, will take, it is not easy to conjecture. They must either sacrifice their consistency or surrender their power. They must oppose the Lecompton Constitution, or else strengthen, directly and powerfully, the hands of the Abolitionists. The interest of the Republicans in the contest, we presume, will be much less keen than it has been hitherto.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the Administration is very much puzzled by the new turn affairs have taken, and that "men are already at work *opposing* the passage of the Calhoun swindle, who were the chief concoctors of the whole scheme," in order to prevent the election of two Free-Soil United States Senators. But he adds:

"But if the news is true, the Black Democracy need give themselves no uneasiness on the subject. *The Republicans of the Territory will never organize under the Lecompton Constitution.* They are preparing for a Constitution of their own. They have elected the State officers and members of the Legislature, and without their action the Constitution under which they are elected is a harmless instrument, even if Congress should pass it, which is now very doubtful. The Republicans and Douglasites will fight it at every point and to the last. The Free-State men have only elected officers under it to shield themselves against the wrong which the Administration have threatened to impose upon them against their expressed will."

It is quite possible that this is true, but it is more probable that it is put forward to encourage the Administration in *forcing* Kansas into the Union. If the State should be admitted and the Republicans should pursue the course here marked out, they would earn a conspicuous place in history as the most undiluted fools that ever undertook the management of public affairs. Having the entire political power of the State in their own hands,—with the ability instantly to alter and amend anything in it which they disliked, they propose *not to exercise* this power, because they are dissatisfied with the mode in which they acquired it! We have not the slightest doubt that this silly policy will find advocates among the Free-State men in Kansas and their outside advisers, but we have little doubt that it will be overruled. When members are elected to a Legislature, it must be some very strong necessity which will prevent them from taking their seats and drawing their pay. Every Free-State man, moreover, who considers himself an eligible candidate for the United States Senate, will be anxious to have the State Government organized and those Senatorial seats filled as speedily as possible. And the great body of the people of Kansas,—those who think it quite time that the political contentions, from which they have suffered so much already, should cease, will not countenance a scheme which will be certain to prolong the confusion and postpone the day when they can begin to reap the fruits of their private industry and personal enterprise.

The Kansas turmoil is substantially over. The contest is ended, and the victory rests with the Free-State men. We see no way in which the fight can be renewed, or Kansas politics be made subservient hereafter to the schemes and interests of contending parties.

The News from India.

So intimate are the relations between the United States and Great Britain, that in the case of any great calamity which overtakes one people the sympathetic grief felt on the non-suffering side is almost as great as that felt on the other. A common origin, a common language, and constant intercommunication, keep up the old fraternal feelings between England and this country, and though the governments are distinct, and the national interests are as wide apart as the ocean that divides us, the natural flow of feeling is the same as though Bunker Hill had no more significance than any other geographical designation, and the Fourth of July no higher meaning than any other day in the calendar.

The *Europa* yesterday brought an overflowing budget of news, and among its details the intelligence of the death of many noted personages whose names and deeds are as familiar on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. There was the Austrian Field-Marshal RADETZKY, whose name has been familiar to the public since the days of the first NAPOLEON, and who became a soldier when GEORGE III. was still a youthful monarch; and the ever-brilliant RACHEL, the greatest actress of modern times, who made her last appearance on the stage of this City, and whose influence will, doubtless, be felt in the world of art for centuries to come; and the famous REDSCHID PASHA, whose name was rendered so famous during the Crimean war. Death has removed them from the world, and their exit scarcely causes a sensation; but the intelligence of the death of the gallant HAVELOCK in the midst of his brilliant career, causes an expression of sorrow on this side of the Atlantic scarcely less profound than that which the sad news of his melancholy end has created in England. Coming as it did, together with the announcement of the defeat of General WYNDHAM at Cawnpore, and the total loss of the 64th regiment, it must have caused a sensation of the most profound grief not unmixed with dismay at the disastrous appearances of affairs in India, when only cheerful and encouraging news was anticipated.

Though General HAVELOCK was not the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, yet the hopes of England seemed to centre upon him, and he was regarded as the hero of the war. Having survived so many perils and encountered such fearful odds always with success, he was looked upon as bearing a charmed life, and the possibility of his not surviving the war to enjoy the honors which his country would have been delighted to lavish upon him, was never thought of. But he did not live, it appears, even to know that his brilliant services had been rewarded, nor to know that the honors which he must have been conscious were in store for him had actually been awarded to him.

It is well for the British interests that the command of the army remained in the hands of so able a General as Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, whose victory over the rebels after the disastrous defeat of General WYNDHAM was the only compensating intelligence received by the last Indian mail. But the general character of the news must awaken the gravest apprehensions in England. The defeat of General WYNDHAM was the first reverse that the British arms had suffered in the open field since the rebellion broke out; in every other engagement or attack, except that at Agra, success had crowned the British arms. The first defeat, however, was soon compensated for in the second engagement, when the enemy was again utterly routed. The rebels must have been greatly elated by their victory on the 27th November, and have gone into the battle on the 7th of December with renewed courage and energy; but the utter and crushing defeat they experienced in the last battle must have convinced them of the difficulty of overcoming their stubborn enemy, while it would instil new courage into the British troops.

Mr. Allibone and his Accusers.

On the 17th of October last, Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, resigned his office, stating in an explanatory letter to the Directors, that he was acting under the urgent advice of his physician, who had recommended travel and absence from business and excitement as the proper means to restore his shattered health. No one then pretended to doubt Mr. ALLIBONE'S sincerity. He had long borne an unimpeachable character, and, upon his resignation, the Board of Directors unanimously passed a resolution regretting his departure and sympathizing with him in his affliction.

Mr. ALLIBONE left for Europe about the 20th of October, and a few days afterwards the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended payment. Rumors injurious to the reputation of Mr. ALLIBONE then became current, and were soon reduced to a tangible form by the action of the Bank Directors. These gentlemen—with what, even then, seemed an over-zealous haste—arrived at the conclusion that Mr. ALLIBONE was a defaulter; and, unfortunately, public sentiment at the time was only too ready to accept as true, without the closest scrutiny, any insinuations against a Bank officer, who was not present to defend himself. The Directors drew up an affidavit, in which they declared that the late President, when he left this country, was indebted to the Bank in a sum of $200,000, which he had received to his own use, and which he had not returned or repaid. They further stated that, in their belief, he had absconded, with the design of defrauding his creditors, and that he had not left in the State of Pennsylvania, nor in the United States, sufficient money to pay his debts. Upon this affidavit the petitioners prayed for an attachment against his property and estate.

Upon such good authority as the sworn allegations of some dozen Bank Directors, the Press throughout America, and beyond America, gave currency to the injurious reports against Mr. ALLIBONE, and he was condemned before he had an opportunity of being heard. But now that he *has* been heard, and has done much to vindicate his honor and his honesty, it is proper to give his defence the same publicity that his accusers have given to their charges.

We do not care to know whether the Pennsylvania Bank Directors were moved in this matter by personal feeling, or whether they were actuated by any other than justifiable motives when they adopted against Mr. ALLIBONE the most arbitrary and stringent measures that the law would permit even in cases of the most notorious swindling. But it is certainly singular that on the 17th of October, *when he was present*, they should indorse his character as an honest and upright citizen, and sympathize with him in his illness, and only on the 7th November following, *when he was absent*, they should make affidavit that he was an absconding debtor. It is within the range of possibility that the convictions of ten Bank Directors, with regard to a man who had always borne an irreproachable character, may have undergone a legitimate change in this brief space of time; but in the face of facts that now appear upon record, the public will need some further explanation from Mr. ALLIBONE'S accusers before it can place implicit confidence in their motives. That Mr. ALLIBONE was in ill-health, and went to Europe under the recommendation of his physician, is a point that requires no further proof. His voluntary return to this country is *prima facie* evidence that he was no absconding debtor, and the further fact that he left sufficient property in Philadelphia to liquidate all claims against him is a complete refutation of the charge. Mr. ALLIBONE'S letter to the public, lately copied into this journal from the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, carries with it inevitable conviction, in so far as he stands accused of being an absconding debtor. It is direct, explicit and indicative of an honest and upright purpose. Mr. ALLIBONE intimates that this accusation was brought against him by parties who desired to screen themselves. We trust the matter will be prosecuted to the disclosure of all the facts. Absconding is a venial offence compared with thus conspiring to screen guilty parties by false charges against the innocent.

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAS CONSUMERS.—We do not know the precise number of gas consumers, or rather gas customers, there may be in New-York and Brooklyn, but whatever the number may be, there will be just so many persons who will rejoice in knowing that a bill has been introduced into our State Senate to protect them from the impositions and extortions of the gas companies. We do not know what the exact provisions of the bill are, but we presume they are of a nature to remedy some of the crying evils of which gas consumers have long and loudly complained. Every person who uses gas has a special grievance to complain of, and, in most cases, we have no doubt, they have good cause. Some law is absolutely required to protect the people against these chartered monopolists, and we trust that the bill in question will be framed so as to meet the popular demands.

Under any restrictions gas consumers would still be at the mercy of the companies, but a law might be so framed as to save the public from many of the impositions which they are now compelled to bear. Customers have not now the liberty of complaint even, for on a very slight provocation a man will be sent to cut off the supply-pipe, or remove the meter, and leave the unhappy household of the complaining offender without any means of illumination. Not many months since a gentleman, living in Brooklyn, on going home at night found his house in darkness, and to his astonishment found that the gas man had been to his house and taken off the supply-pipe. As he had been many years using the gas, and had always paid his bill regularly at the end of the month, he was at a loss to know what it meant, but, on applying to the office of the company, he was informed that he could not have any more gas until he left a deposit as security for the payment of his bill. He had no alternative but to submit, or else supply himself with other means of illuminating his house. A suit growing out of a similar act is now going on in Brooklyn to recover damages from an escape of gas from a pipe cut off by the company.

Not long since the Corporation Counsel gave an elaborate opinion on the right of the gas companies to charge rent for their meters, in which it is maintained that they have no more legal right to do so than grocers have to make a levy on their customers for the use of their scales. Last Spring a Committee of our Board of Councilmen reported a bill for a "Gas Inspector," who should, in behalf of the franchise given to the City, inspect the companies' works and meters, and stand between them and the consumer.

The Gas Companies are monopolies corporations; they are neither visited nor inspected by any public officer, and nothing is known of their profits or property. Railroad companies and banking companies are obliged to make public reports of their earnings and general condition, and there is no good reason why gas companies should not be compelled to do the same. The public are too much in their power for them to be allowed to enjoy such exclusive privileges without their being obliged to make a public statement of their profits and condition. But, what is most needed is some stringent law to protect the gas consumer from being imposed upon and defrauded by these gigantic monopolies.

Extension of Beekman-street.

The DAILY TIMES is, of course, not interested in cutting Beekman-street through the Park. To say nothing of opening another street through from river to river, how much would the editors of the TIMES themselves be willing to be assessed for the expense? Would they not, seeing that their new building is nearly completed, pay all the expense of such opening? And how much would the "improvement" increase the rent of the stores in said building, especially on Beekman-street?—*Sunday Atlas.*

Having already been roundly assessed in the shape of rent, for widening Beekman-street, we may perhaps be excused for wishing to see that operation made of some use to the public at large. As it stands now, it is not of the slightest utility. It does not facilitate access to the ferries, does not relieve Broadway or Fulton-street in the least, by giving a new avenue to business transportation, or benefit the large interests it was intended to serve in any respect. Carts are compelled in crossing from one river to the other, to go around the lower angle of the Park, and this they will not do.

As the new TIMES Building does not happen to stand "on Beekman-street," we cannot say how much the rent of its stores would be increased by this operation. If the *Atlas* will cypher up the amount, we will lay it before the public. But even if it should be discovered that the value of real estate would be increased by extending Beekman-street across the Park, would the *Atlas* consider this fact an insurmountable objection to the projected improvement?

We hope the attention of the Common Council will be directed to this matter. Let them inquire into the requirements of the business of this portion of the City, and we are satisfied they cannot hesitate in their decision.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Assembly has spent three weeks in trying to elect a Speaker. They came very near it on Saturday, and it is not impossible that they may succeed to-day. The first business that should be done, when the Legislature gets into working order, is providing for the election of Speaker hereafter by a *plurality* vote,—after a certain number of unsuccessful trials for a majority. There is no sufficient reason for the maintenance of the present rule, and the serious inconveniences which it involves, whenever there happen to be more than two parties represented, ought to be guarded against hereafter.

The present trouble grows out of the fact that there are half a dozen Americans in the Assembly, who hold the balance of power, and they, not unreasonably, object to giving gratuitous aid and comfort to either of the other political parties. They very justly regard it as not at all worth while to *have* votes, unless they can get something for them; and neither of the two parties seems inclined to make the right sort of an arrangement. There is no doubt about the fact that the Americans have just as good a right to adhere to their candidates as the other parties have:—in fact the smallness of their numbers renders it necessary that they should be unusually firm in adherence to "principle."

Perhaps it would be better for the State if some of the political parties were a trifle less virtuous. There unanimous obstinacy, in resisting temptation, retards the public business.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE—AARON BURR'S PAPERS.—Mr. PARTON'S Life of AARON BURR has given rise to a new and rather curious discussion. He undertook to relieve BURR'S reputation from the stain of profligacy which his original biographer, Mr. M. L. DAVIS, in deference to the truth of history, was compelled to fasten upon it, and insinuated a half denial of the statement of Mr. DAVIS that scores and hundreds of letters from the victims of BURR'S profligacy, which BURR had confided to him, had been destroyed. He insinuated that these letters never had any existence, or that DAVIS had misrepresented and exaggerated their character.

This has led to statements from persons in various quarters,—that they had *seen* and *read* these letters,—and BENNETT in yesterday's *Herald* gives a very broad intimation that he was intrusted by DAVIS with the names of the females, "including ladies of good family in this State and Virginia," who were compromised by these letters. If it were not generally understood that this particular kind of black-mailing had been exchanged by the *Herald* for others less gross and more productive, we should look upon this as a significant hint to these "ladies of good family" that their names were in some danger of coming before the public.

We do not believe that DAVIS ever allowed these letters which were given to him by BURR, to be read by anybody. He was a man of scrupulous honor in regard to such matters, and beyond all doubt either returned to the writers, or burned, all letters of this character which came into his possession. He never denied the profligacy of BURR'S character, though he did deny the allegation which was constantly made, that BURR was in the habit of boasting of his intrigues. He always declared that he knew this to be utterly false.

THE WEATHER.—Several captains of vessels, recently arrived at this port, state that the Gulf-stream runs this year forty or fifty miles nearer the American coast than hitherto. The fact is mentioned as accounting for the extraordinary mildness of the Winter weather thus far. But we should like to know what has caused this singular variation in the course of the Gulf-stream.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Doubts of the President as to the Result—Minister to Prussia—The Case of Mr. Matteson, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

As the time for action on Kansas affairs approaches, the President begins to be seriously doubtful of the result in Congress. The defection of the Pennsylvania delegation is very threatening; ditto New-York, six of whom are far from having decided to vote Lecompton through. The Ohio delegation is a unit against it, and very little reliance, as a whole, can be placed upon Illinois or Indiana.

The President withholds from the Senate the nomination of Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, the present Minister to Prussia—some say because the Prussian Government objects to him, and others, because his friends at home will not swallow Lecompton.

Mr. HARRIS' resolution for the expulsion of MATTESON will come up to-morrow. It will probably be postponed, on BENNETT'S explanation that he is absent on account of sickness in his family.

Up to yesterday (Saturday) there had been issued from the Treasury Department 248 Treasury Notes of the denomination of $1,000; and 119 notes, of the denomination of $500, have been issued to satisfy land warrants.

We also learn that 288 of the $1,000 notes, and 122 of $500 notes, have been taken up on exchange of private individuals. Army and Navy Warrants to the amount of $2,500,000 are now on the Treasurer's table, to satisfy which Treasury notes will have to be employed. It is estimated that by the end of next week, notes to the amount of $3,000,000 will have been issued.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Court of Inquiry to convene in the city of Washington, on the 26th inst., to inquire into the conduct of Commander BOUTWELL, who, it is charged, about a year since left the *John Adams*, the ship of which he was in command, and came home without the consent of Commodore MERVINE, at that time flag-officer of the Pacific squadron. The reason assigned by Commander BOUTWELL for taking this course was that his health was so impaired as to incapacitate him for remaining longer on duty on that station.

The Court of Inquiry will consist of the following officers:

President—Captain H. A. ADAMS.

Members—Captain A. A. HARWOOD and Commander E. G. TILTON.

Judge Advocate—J. M. CARLISLE.

The President has appointed JOHN W. NILON, of Louisiana, to be a Purser in the Navy; MILES H. MORRIS, of Mississippi, to be a Purser in the Navy; and JOHN S. BARR, of Alabama, Consul to Melbourne, *vice* Mr. TARLETON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed upon a report to be presented on Monday, sustaining generally the President's Central American Message, believing with him that Commodore PAULDING went beyond his legitimate limits in arresting the filibusters on Nicaraguan soil, and recommending an amendment of the neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plan against nations with which we are at peace.

General CLARKSON, Postmaster of Leavenworth City, is expected here to-night with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that by the end of next week Treasury notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, of all denominations, will have been issued.

Army and Navy warrants, to the amount of two millions and a half, have accumulated, and will be met by these issues.

PATRICE DE JANON has been confirmed by the Senate as Professor of Spanish at the West Point Military Academy.

The widow of the late Commodore CASSIN was dangerously burned at Georgetown, yesterday. This morning hopes are entertained of her recovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The *Union*, in an article on Southern Colonization, labors to show that the late JOHN C. CALHOUN entirely opposed the acquisition of territory by force, and says it believes that the popular voice of the South is now in unison with these sentiments regarding Central America and Cuba.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN HARTFORD—LOSS $100,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The large five-story building, owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $100,000. WILLIS THRALL'S and the Screw Company's losses on building, machinery and stock are $40,000, and the insurance, $15,000; T. KORN, silk weaver; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,600. WILLIAMS & WYLIE, book printers; loss $6,000; insured for $4,500. S. ANDRUS & SON, loss $2,000; insured. W. W. HOUSE, stereotype plates; loss $3,000; insured for $2,500. A. R. JOHNSON, machinist; loss $5,000; no insurance. CHARLES PARKER, spectacle maker; loss $12,000; insured for $1,000. L. STEBBINS & Co., publishers, loss $4,000; insured $2,500. GEORGE METCALFE, silver ware, loss $2,000; no insurance. B. E. ROBBINS & Co., wood cuts; loss $400; no insurance. A. C. GOODMAN & Co., paper and stereotype plates; loss $3,000. FITRIDGE & Co., loss $1,000. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., loss $3,000; insured $2,000. DRAKE, BROWN & Co., book-binders; loss $10,000. Insured $5,500.

There were several other losses amounting to $1,000 or $2,000. The building, with all its contents, was a total loss. A large number are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire. It was the largest that has occurred in this city for 20 years.

FIRE IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out last night in the Brakeside Building in this city, destroying property to the amount of about $2,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance in Hartford. The Methodist Church adjoining caught fire, and at one time was in imminent danger, but the fire was subdued. The church was considerably damaged by water. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The leather store belonging to S. A. GILBERT, of this city, was destroyed last night by fire. Loss estimated at $35,000. Insured for $20,000.

The Navigation of the Rio de la Plata.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

An arrival from Montevideo on the 21st November, brings a circular from the American Consul, announcing that a light-ship on the English Bank of Rio de la Plata, had been just placed in seven fathoms water, in latitude 35° 6′, South, and longitude 55° 55′, West. Being a fixed light it cannot be mistaken for that on the Island of Flores, which revolves. Another light, it is said, will be placed on the Island of Soer bos, near Cape St. Mary, and when this is executed, the navigator will be enabled to conduct his ships from the entrance of the river to Montevideo with perfect confidence and safety. Light-money will be at the rate of seventy-five reis per ton, the collection of which commenced last November.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 24.

Two men, named CHAPIN and WATKINS, were arrested here yesterday by United States Marshal WARREN, for counterfeiting United States coin. He found some of the bogus coin on WATKINS, and a galvanic battery and some composition metal at CHAPIN'S house. The wives of CHAPIN and WATKINS were arrested in Worcester on Friday, for passing the coin made. The two men were committed to Springfield all to await examination.

Capture of the Murderer Stroub.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

We learn from the Franklin, Vt., *Visitor* that STROUB, who murdered his wife and two children in

Westfield, Mass., a few weeks since, was, it is believed, arrested and brought into Roxbury, Delaware County, Vt., on Saturday.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Mr. F. A. JONES, a well-known dry-goods dealer in Tremont-row, in this city, died this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Advices of the 6th inst, from Sisal, report the blockade of that port to have been raised on the 3d, in consequence of the appearance of a Spanish ship-of-war. Don FRANCISCO PEREZA had been elected Governor.

Recapture of Escaped Criminals.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The nine prisoners who broke from the jail in this town on Wednesday night last have all been captured and lodged in jail. The last two were brought here on the northern train this morning.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The boiler in the flour mill on Broad, below Vine-street, this city, exploded this afternoon, killing a man and a boy, and badly damaging the building and machinery.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer in shade 34° Fahr.; Barometer, 31.75 inches; very dry; wind south, very light; sky cloudless.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

DUNKIRK—Warm. Raining. Wind S. W.
HORNELLSVILLE—Quite warm. Thermometer 65°.
ELMIRA—Warm and cloudy.
BINGHAMTON—Mild. Looks like rain.
SUSQUEHANNA—Warm and cloudy.
PORT JERVIS—Warm and cloudy.
NEW-YORK—Cloudy. Wind south. Ther. 42°.
BOSTON—To day is one of the finest of the season. Thermometer 46°.
ALBANY—The weather is moderating. Wind south.
WASHINGTON, NOON—The weather here is calm, with a heavy mist. Ther. 45°.

FROM ALBANY.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Assembly—Failure to Organize.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22.

On the reading of the Journal this morning, Mr. DAYTON asked to have entered upon it the objection raised by himself against the ruling of the Clerk yesterday, that a second amendment being adopted, the question must necessarily now be on the amendment as amended.

Mr. DELANEY thought the Journal should not be amended. He thought the Journal was correct as it is, and that the ruling of the Clerk was right.

Mr. DAYTON, after some remarks in which he demonstrated several things to his own satisfaction, gave formal notice to the reporters that he had no desire to be prompted by them. [It is said that yesterday several of the reporters, fancying that the gentleman was wrong in his point of order, shook their heads at him.]

The Clerk, on a point raised by a member, decided that the gentleman from Kings was not in order, and that the question before the House was the amendment offered by Mr. WALFORD, that VAN VALKENBURGH be declared Speaker, and HUGHES Clerk.

From this decision the gentleman from Kings made an appeal, and so brought himself again before the House.

His appeal was discussed at length, and evidently for the purpose of staving off a vote on the candidates for Speaker and Clerk. The Democrats had not abandoned the hope of electing ALVORD, providing Mr. REYNOLDS, of Saratoge, could be in his seat. This was suggested, and came to the knowledge of the gentleman from Kings, who made an explicit denial of the rumor that the discussion had been started for the purpose of delaying action on the vote for Speaker. Unfortunately, other members of the gentleman's party had been so frank as to make open avowal that they were satisfied with the ruling of the Clerk, hnt that they dlu want delay.

Eventually the decision of the Clerk was sustained by a vote nearly unanimous.

The question then came on the motion to declare VAN VALKENBURGH Speaker, and HUGHES Clerk.

Mr. CRAIN, Democrat, moved to strike out the name of HUGHES and insert that of RICHARDSON.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, moved to amend by striking out RICHARDSON, and inserting REILLY. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the last amendment lost, Ayes 18, of which 13 were Democrats. Noes 80—39 Republicans, 4 Americans, and 37 Democrats. Mr. ALLEN now accepted the amendment of Mr. CRAIN, the main question to be on VAN VALKENBURGH and RICHARDSON. Mr. HOWELL moved to amend so as to bring to a direct vote on ALVORD alone, for Speaker. The House refused to lay this on the table, and went to a vote on the amendment, which was lost. Ayes 50, of which 5 were Americans, and 45 Democrats. Noes 51—49 Republicans and 2 Americans. Mr. ALLEN, Republican, asked leave to withdraw his acceptance of the amendment by which he had dropped HUGHES and accepted RICHARDSON. He was not permitted to withdraw, and then offered an amendment to bring VAN VALKENBURGH and HUGHES before the House. Mr. CRAIN moved for ALVORD and RICHARDSON. Ayes and Noes taken, and the amendment lost, Ayes 49, Noes 52. On the first call three Democrats voted No, but discovered their error in time to correct the record.

Mr. SALISBURY, Democrat, proposed to strike out VAN VALKENBURGH and HUGHES, and insert ALVORD, (Democrat,) for Speaker, and WILSON, (American,) for Clerk. Ayes and Noes called, lost—49 Ayes, of which 43 were Democrats and 6 Americans; Noes 52, of which 2 were Americans and 49 Republicans, and 1 Democrat, Mr. STEVENSON.

Mr. MOORE, Democrat, offered as a question of privilege, a resolution that the doors of the House be opened to the public, and that the members vacate their seats for the convenience of the outsiders who were anxious to assist in organization.

Mr. CRAIN offered an amendment that all but members, officers, reporters and pages, be excluded.

In the debate which followed, the mover of the resolution charged that the officers of the House had exercised that trust partially—they had excluded Democrats and Americans and admitted Republicans.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, took that bull by the horns at once, refuted the insinuations made by Mr. CRAIN, and demanded specific charges. The mover denied the right of Mr. BAKER to demand the names of persons.

Mr. CHANDLER, Democrat, made a few sensible remarks, regretting that the question should have been given a partisan turn.

An amendment was offered that the rules of the last House be the rules of this House. This was laid on the table, carrying with it the original resolution.

Mr. DAYTON renewed the resolution to exclude all but members acting, officers, reporters, pages, Senators and State officers. The Ayes and Noes were refused, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.* There was a rush for the doors, a few only remaining to be turned out by the officers. HATCH moved slowly up the aisles to the yawning gate, taking one "last, lingering look" at the button-holes he had held so long, and a moment after was lost amid the ignoble crowd.

Quiet restored, a motion was made to adjourn. Lost. Then another motion to adjourn to Monday evening, with a substitute at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Substitute adopted—48 to 47.

More motions to adjourn—more amendments and another addition made to the accumulated mass on the Clerk's table.

BACK AGAIN.

The House, after this wild goose-chase, came again to a vote on the resolution to declare ALVORD Speaker, and RICHARDSON Clerk. Lost, Ayes 40—of which 39 were Democrats, and 1 Republican. Noes, 58—45 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 7 Americans.

Mr. MCINTOSH, Republican, offered an amendment for VAN VALKENBURGH and MIX, hnt withdrew it, as he had misunderstood the question.

Mr. PARSONS, Democrat, moved an omnibus amendment. Mr. ADAMS, American, moved to lay on the table, hnt withdrew it. It was again renewed by Mr. MOORE, Democrat, and lost, and the vote taken on the omnibus. The Ayes and Noes were refused, and the omnibus upset, on a count. Ayes, 34; Noes, 53.

Mr. MCNOTT moved that the House adjourn. Lost Ayes few, Nnys many.

Mr. DURYEA (Republican) offered a resolution that the House should not raise any more amendments, until those already before the House were disposed of. Ruled out of order.

Mr. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, rose to speak. It was his first appearance. He complained that Republican gentlemen who had paired off were voting in violation of their parole. He imputed that by this dishonorable procedure, the Republicans were in a majority on the floor of the House. If they persisted in using the power thus obtained, counseled his friends to abandon the floor of the House, and deprive it of a grievance. He moved to adjourn. A dozen Republicans endeavored to obtain the floor; but the Clerk ruled them out of order. Mr. ALVORD did not withdraw the motion to adjourn, and the House voted it down. Yeas, 36; Nays, 57.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, rose to a question of privilege, and demanded the names of the gentleman who had violated their parole.

Mr. ALVORD declined to give names. He claimed exemption, for the reason, that in the event of his giving names, that the possible future relations with the members would be very much embarrassed.

There was an exciting and animated discussion, spiced with personalities, but "there was nothing in it."

Mr. DELANEY, Democrat, offered an omnibus amendment, carrying ALVORD, Speaker; RICHARDSON, Clerk; and REILLY, Assistant—lost, on a count. Yeas, 39; Nays, 53.

Mr. LANNING, Democrat, moved to strike out the name of HUGHES, for Clerk, and insert MIX. Lost.

Mr. LEWIS, Republican, moved to insert RICHARDSON in place of HUGHES. The Yeas and Nays were refused, and the amendment lost on a count. Yeas, 35; Nays, 44.

Mr. WINNE, Democrat, proposed ALVORD for Speaker, and JOHN B. CUSHMAN for Clerk. Lost, on a count. Yeas, 42; Nays, 53.

Mr. HENDRICKSON, Democrat, moved ALVORD for Speaker, WILSON for Clerk, and LASHER, Sergeant. Yeas and Nays refused, and the motion lost—Yeas, 45; Noes, 50.

Evidently the bear garden was beginning to predominate. Sandwiches were brought in. It was VAN VALKENBURGH and ham, ALVORD and bread, LAW and mustard, and very difficult to determine which was which. Motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, questions of privilege, and points of order followed in such rapid succession that you could not knock one over before another would strike the Clerk's desk. All calls for the Yeas and Nays were refused—all motions to lay on the table voted down. The members, or a majority of them, seemed determined to make a day of it—the average of the two or three dozen votes on adjournment being, Yeas, 43; Nays, 51.

At 5 o'clock I close this record of a session protracted through six mortal hours—a session which has taxed to their utmost capacity, both our mental and physical powers, and yet it is a weary, and I fear a damaging record. I have looked over, and fail to trace through the pages I have written one single evidence of Parliamentary tact, legislative ability, collective wisdom or patriotic intent. I might "strike out" every word I have written, and "insert" the old distich of the nursery:

"Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down,
And now we go backwards and forwards,
And now we go round, round, round."

This amended report would be as perfect a daguerreotype of the proceedings as the most literal picture which phonography could draw. LEO.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I understand that in your last issue a statement is made that Mr. A. S. NICKERSON was recently refused ordination by an Orthodox Council at North Woburn, Mass., "*because he did not believe in the damnation of infants.*" Will you please to correct the error, by stating that the assertion is *entirely untrue.* Not a question was put to the candidate, not a word was said in the Council, on the damnation of infants. The nearest approach that was made to it was the question, "In what mode are infants saved?—by virtue of the Atonement, or independently of it?" The fact that they *are* saved (as this question itself would intimate) was conceded as a fact *by all.* It might as truthfully have been said that ordination was refused because the candidate believed in the existence of God, or in the inspiration of the Bible.

ONE OF THE COUNCIL.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER, one of the best light comedians of the age, and who is entirely without an equal in this City, takes his benefit tonight. Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S adaptation of GOLDSMITH'S immortal "Vicar of Wakefield" will be produced for the occasion. All the leading artists of the establishment are in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAN RICE'S show is the attraction here.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—VAN AMBURGH'S equestrian and zoological collection is still the attraction here. Performances are given on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces are on the bill to-night—"The Muleteer of Toledo," the "Lighthouse," and the "Spectre Bridegroom."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. WATKINS' highly successful adaptation of COBB'S story, "The Pioneer Patriot," will be played every night until further notice. Afternoon performances, as usual.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The popular horse drama called "Herne the Hunter" will be revived here to-night. The comedy of "Paul Pry" and the burlesque of the "King of Clubs" will also be played.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The popular comedian, Mr. CHANFRAU, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in the local drama called "Mose in California," and in the burlesque called "Novelty." "Jonathan Bradford" is also on the bills.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This excellent band of minstrels is doing well at the hall No. 444 Broadway. A good many local novelties have been produced during the past week, one of the funniest being Bishop BUCKLEY'S one horse drama of "Mazeppa." It is an excellent and most explosive satire on the present rage for horse entertainments.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—In consequence of Mrs. KEMBLE'S continued indisposition, there will be no reading to-night. Notice will be given of the resumption of the course.

An Official View of the Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—Utah and Kansas.

From the Washington Union.

There can be no doubt that BRIGHAM YOUNG is organizing a most formidable opposition to the authority of the Federal Government in Utah. The notion given out by his emissaries that he contemplates a removal in the Spring to the British or some other possessions is a *ruse;* the advices from all the sources over which he has no control, being, that the Mormons, from all portions of our vast western domain, are abandoning their settlements, sacrificing their property, purchasing immense stores of arms and ammunition, and concentrating together in the Salt Lake Valley. Thoroughly provided and armed—equal naturally and physically to our own men in military prowess—desperate and fanatical in the last degree—occupying a natural fortress, almost impregnable by its topographical conformation, as well as by its vast distance from the source of assault—and reinforced by manifold alliances with warlike tribes of Indians—the necessity of early and adequate reinforcements from Congress to our army operating against them is apparent and imminent.

But upon what principle is it that this formidable war is undertaken? It is not upon a principle of religion—for our officials expressly declare that it is not their purpose to interfere as to this subject. It is not that Utah is peopled in large part by emigrants from Europe in rebellion against our Government—for in respect of nativity the population differs little from the population of other new Territories; nor is this the declared ground of the military operations against them. The simple and single ground of the whole movement is, that *the population of Utah, through officers whom they have clothed with power,* hut who are unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States *have set up a government in opposition to the Federal authority,* which defies the Federal laws. The Utah question is thus hut *another phase of the question of Kansas*—a question between proceedings known to the Constitution of the Union and the laws of Congress, and proceedings alien to, and in defiance thereof—between the authority of Congress in the Territories, and *the unbridled authority of the people in the Territories.* The cases differ in this: that the contest in the one is a contest of rhetoric; in the other of arms—that in one case the sticklers for radical principles theorize with impunity; while in the other they fight, and perchance may hang, for their doctrines.

Lucy Stone and the Collector—Sale of Gerrit Smith and Gov. Chase for Taxes.

From the Evening Post.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Constable KYES, of Orange, N. J., proceeded to the residence of LUCY STONE, to sell property for taxes in accordance with the following notice, which was posted up at the railroad station:

"SALE FOR TAX.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant *issued* by A. H. FREEMAN, Esq., J. P., to make the tax assessed against LUCY STONE, in the township of Orange, in the County of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on Friday, the twenty-second day of January, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of LUCY STONE, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following goods, to wit: Two tables, four chairs, one stand and two *pictures,* to make the said tax and costs.

E. A. KYNES, Constable.

"ORANGE, Jan. 18, 1858."

The sale took place on the front piazza. The first article offered was a marble table, worth about $12, which was started at $6 and knocked down at $7 50.

The next articles were two steel-plate likenesses, one of GERRIT SMITH and the other of Gov. S. P. CHASE, which were sold together for $3.

From these sales a sufficient sum was realized, and a small balance was paid to LUCY. She told the constable that "next year, and the year following, and every year, until the law was changed, the same thing would have to be done." He replied that he would let somebody else have the job, as it was not a pleasant duty to perform. He then carried back into the house the articles of furniture which had not been sold, and seemed glad to get away, after vindicating the majesty of the law in so satisfactory a manner.

The public of Orange, we learn, will soon hear Mrs. LUCY STONE on this subject, at a meeting she intends to call.

Aaron Burr's Papers—Another Letter from one of His Friends.

To the Editor of the Express:

Some two years previous to the death of Colonel BURR, who was then residing at the corner of Gold and Fulton streets, sick and bed-ridden, I went, accompanied by his relative and stanuch friend, the late Mr. OGDEN E. EDWARDS, to see him, and found him helpless, and needing greatly the attention that woman only can bestow. He had a female servant, who attended him, as all hirelings do, with apathy. Mr. EDWARDS, for some time previous, had attended to the Colonel's financial concerns, received his pension, supplied his wants, &c., with a zeal and fidelity that commanded the Colonel's gratitude, and the good feeling of the few friends that time had left the persecuted old man. There lay, in helpless loneliness, the man whom I had been taught from childhood to regard as a great, but a doomed man. My impressions had been received from my father, who knew him well, and loved, as well as he knew him; and who could not have loved a bad man. For many years Colonel BURR had been the friend of myself and family. Providence had placed me in a situation to afford him those comforts which his condition required. I prepared rooms for him in my house, and he accepted my invitation to come, as my guest, and remain as long as he pleased. He came, and with him came five or six large packing cases, containing his law papers, letters, &c. I was then first informed that Mr. DAVIS was about writing the Colonel's life.

He desired me to let Mr. DAVIS and Mr. TOWNSEND, who were friends of long standing, have access to the papers when they wished. They generally came and went together, and took with them such of the papers as were required for the biography, under the insoection always of Mr. EDWARDS and myself, by the request of Col. BURR. When it was known that the house was to be demolished, to give place to the present structure, Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS and myself had a conversation with the Colonel in regard to his papers, when it was determined that the large hulk of them should be consigned to the care and custody of Mr. OGDEN EDWARDS, the ever faithful and undying friend of the Colonel, leaving the other portion in my possession, where some of them now remain; the rest having been delivered by me to Mr. DAVIS, and taken away by him on a cart in sacks, from my residence in Brooklyn.

Thus, then, were the papers in my possession for upwards of two years, and often, at the Colonel's request, looked over by Mr. EDWARDS and myself. Let me here say that *I never saw a letter or document among the papers of Col. Burr that would bring a blush to the cheek or a tear to the eye of any one.* If there were letters of such a kind, they must have escaped the rigid scrutiny of two sincere friends of the Colonel, to whom his reputation was, and to one of whom it is still dear—the other having gone to join him in that far-off, better land, where envy and malice are unknown.

All who knew Col. BURR, knew him to be a silent, secretive man. Is it likely, then, that one who had suffered persecution deeply as he had done, would, even if he had the power, expose others to the torture he had suffered? As early as the year 1829, the husband of the writer of this made preparation, by the examination of documents and frequent consultations with Col. BURR, for writing his biography. This was long before Mr. DAVIS was thought of for performing such service. If circumstances had not prevented the fulfillment of that intention, Col. BURR would have had, at least, justice done to him. The whole life of Col BURR contradicts the statement made by Mr. DAVIS respecting letters, etc. Col. BURR suffered; hut he suffered silently. I do not believe the man exists, or ever did exist, of whom he would have spoken evil, or to whom he would have done an injury. I do not speak unadvisedly, but from the information of a dear departed parent, who esteemed Colonel BURR enough to consign his grandson to his care, and his small inheritance to his guardianship—a trust that he faithfully fulfilled. The writer of the article in the Albany *Journal,* above alluded to, labors under more than one mistake. He says Col. BURR boarded in Broadway. Colonel BURR did not board; he was received as an old and valued friend, without fee or reward. He was at no expense, save the wages of his nurse, who came with him. And if that writer means that Col. BURR planted 'sharp thorns' in my pillow, he again labors under a mistake; for all the recollections I have now, or ever had of Col. BURR, have been kindly and thornless; and there is not an act of my life for which I am so grateful as that I was

COL. BURR'S LAST FRIEND.

The New-Orleans Tornado—Loss of Life and Property.

From the Picayune, 16th.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young tornado burst upon the city, accompanied by rain, which fell in torrents, doing, for the time it lasted, an immensity of damage. Ships and steamboats were torn from their moorings; signs, slates and awnings were hurled from their positions and scot waltzing through space; trees and horses were blown down, and in no less than three instances which have come to our knowledge the tornado was fatal to human life. One man was blown bodily from the hurricane-deck of the steamboat *Lacon,* and drowned. His body has not been recovered. In another case, a man named MURRAY was killed on board of the steamboat W. H. *Farmer* by the fall of her chimneys during the storm. He was a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age. The third case was that of a Swedish sailor, named JOHANDERSON, who, during the tornado, was blown from the maintopsail yard of the ship *Rattler,* when furling the sail, and was killed forthwith. He also was 35 years of age. In both of these cases inquests were held, and appropriate verdicts rendered.

The gale proved very severe upon both the steamboats and shipping in our port—upon almost every interest. Indeed, exposed thereto on the river. The amount of damage we are, as yet, unable even approximately to estimate. It must, however, be very great. The gale proceeded from a southwesterly direction, and was but of about five minutes' duration. It was, in fact, a hurricane.

The ships *Plus Ultra, Joseph Rowen,* and the barks *Prince of Wales* and *Jacob Prentiss,* were blown from their moorings and drifted down the river. Some of them received considerable damage, having come in collision with the barks *Evelm* and *Alberta,* the bowsprits of both of which were carried away. They finally came to anchor, however, below the Point.

During the gale, and before these vessels had parted their moorings, a man who was standing on the gangway of one was blown overboard and was drowned. We did not learn his name.

The ships *Ocean Monarch* and *Golden Eagle,* lying at post No 42; ships *Nuremberg, Guttenberg* and *Forest Eagle,* at No. 43; ships *Castine, Pepperell, Picayune* and *Tchernaya,* at No. 45; ships *Ann Washburn, Houghton* and *Ellen Stewart,* at No. 46; ships *N. Larrabee, W. V. Moses* and *R. D. Sheppard,* at No. 47; ships *C. C. Duncan* and *Rochester,* at No. 48; and ship *Arthur,* at No. 49, were all blown from their moorings, carrying away a portion of their wharves, and sustained more or less damage. They drifted down the river and finally came to anchor below the Point. The *Ann Washburn* lost her bowsprit and sprung her foremast.

A house on Rampart-street, near Toulouse, was blown down and two of the inmates were somewhat injured. The house was occupied by Mr. A. LOEB. Two chimneys in the same neighborhood were blown down. We also learn that a kitchen at the corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets was blown down, but the persons who had been in it ran out before it fell.

From the Crescent.

We have rumors of many lives being lost, by the swamping of skiffs in the river and by the falling of stagings of ships and steamboats. We hope these rumors may prove incorrect.

A more terrific storm in a city we never witnessed. We were in the City Hall at the time, and hearing the roar rar to the front. The trees in Lafayette-square, though leafless, fairly bent to the earth, while their broken branches were flying on the gale. We watched the lofty spire of the First Presbyterian Church, expecting every moment to see it fall. It vibrated perceptibly at the top, hut held its position, firm and elastic as a whipstalk, while the rain, beating upon it in the gale, enveloped it apparently in a wreath of smoke. Crowds of people watched it with the some nervous fear that we did.

We met nobody last evening that did not have his particular story to tell of the violent doings of the storm in his particular part of the city. It was the most violent storm that the city has experienced in many years.

By different sources we have it that the storm was hut the tail-end of a tornado which passed along the Gulf Coast.

By the officers of the steamer *Lacon*—whose second mate was blown overboard at Jefferson City, hut rescued—we learn that a violent gale had been prevailing south of the city for some days previous to yesterday. The *Lacon* encountered a violent storm, and was blown ashore on Thursday week at Gorday's Cut-off, near the bay of Bayou Sally. Her chimneys were blown down at the same time, and her passengers and crew were without fresh water for forty-eight hours. She finally got afloat again, and on Sunday was met by another gale, which compelled her to lay by all day. And yesterday afternoon she reached the Stock Landing, above the city, just to save her chimneys again blowing over, and her second mate blown overboard at the same time, he being rescued without having sustained material damage. The second clerk and pilot also received a hoist, from which they escaped miraculously well. They were both on the hurricane deck. A tarpaulin, lying near them, was caught by the gale. It lapped them in its embrace, sailed away with them, and dropped them in the river fifty feet from the boat. Being good swimmers they got ashore with no other damage than their ducking.

The packet *Belle Gates* left the city yesterday forenoon for the lower coast, between this city and the Balize. When opposite Packwood's plantation she encountered the gale. She was roughly tousled—had her chimney blown away—and returned to the city last evening.

We fear that we will have to record news from the Gulf sadder than anything above related.

Fire in James-street—A Grocer Charged with Setting Fire to his Store.

A grocer named John McDade was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with setting fire to his store, No. 67 James-street. The premises were discovered to be on fire shortly after 12 o'clock, Saturday night; an alarm was sounded, and the firemen, who were specially on the ground, prevented the flames from spreading beyond the store. The neighbors, occupying a rear building, at once suspected McDade of wilfully firing the store, and so expressed themselves. Officer Bunt, of the Fourth Precinct, took McDade into custody and conveyed him to the Station house. Fire-marshal Baker was early at the store, and forthwith entered into an investigation.

Last Thursday night it appears McDade left the store by the back room door, which leads into the hall of the dwelling, leaving his brother Philip, a boy about 17 years of age, and a man named James Coda, in the back room, where they were to sleep. Coda wanted a drink before going to bed, and went into the store, accompanied by the boy. To their surprise they found a small piece of candle lighted, and stuck between two large standing casks, behind the counter, on the frame which supported the casks; directly under this piece of candle was a quantity of loose paper and matches. Over the light was an old paint-pot, placed so as to shade the candle. Coda, without touching the candle, blew out the light, and left everything just as he found it. By this time the frame on which the candle was sticking had begun to char; Coda at once suspected that McDade had placed the candle in this spot to fire the store; he and the boy became much alarmed; Coda went to his lodging-house in the rear, accompanied by the boy; early on the following morning this preparation was exhibited to several other persons without the knowledge of McDade; on Friday night the boy was afraid to sleep in the room, back of the store, and he again slept with Coda; on Saturday it seems the candle and paint-pot were still there; no one up to this time had said a word to McDade about them, and it is supposed that he believed the candle went out of its own accord. On Saturday night McDade closed the store somewhat earlier than usual, directing the boy to undertake the street door with several barrels. The boy was also directed to go into the yard and close the back window shutters, which was not usually done. The boy closed the shutters, and on his return to the back room McDade had put out the gas in the store, locked the door leading from the bedroom to the store, and was just putting the key into the hall door. The boy was told to blow out the light in the bedroom, when McDade locked the door and they both left the premises by the private entrance. It was then after 12 o'clock. They walked together to the corner of South-street and Jamesslip. There McDade gave the boy money to cross the ferry, and told him to go home. McDade, it seems, resides in Brooklyn. The boy says he went to Brooklyn as directed. In about 15 or 20 minutes after McDade had left the store, the fire was discovered, and we are informed by the Fire Marshal that it apparently originated by the standing casks where the candle preparation is alleged to have been deposited. It further appears that McDade was in embarrassed circumstances, doing but little business, and having but little stock; he owed about three months' rent, and is insured on his stock and fixtures for $1,250 in the Excelsior Insurance Company.

The owner of the house, Mr. John Knowles, an aged person, was at the time sick in bed and occupied apartments on the second floor. It was with considerable difficulty that he was got down stairs without suffocation. The families occupying the upper stories escaped with difficulty. The damage to the building is about $500, and is covered by $3,000 insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The Fire Marshal detained the boy, Philips, to be detained as a witness. The accused was conveyed before Justice OSBORN, who committed him.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock Saturday night in the paper-box manufactory of SILAS JONES, No. 47 Maiden-lane. Mr. JONES occupies the third and fourth floors and attic of the building. Owing to the inflammable character of the stock the fire got under good headway before the firemen reached the place. Mr. JONES' loss was about $5,000, which is covered by insurance. A. N. GAUNAUD, importer of fancy goods and druggists' articles, who occupied the first floor, had his stock considerably damaged by water. He is insured for $17,000; $5,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company; $5,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; $4,000 in the —— Insurance Co., and $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Messrs. ENSICH & RUCHNER, dealers in fancy furs, occupied the second floor. Their stock is also very much damaged by water, and is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.—About 9 o'clock Friday evening a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 270 First-avenue. The building was damaged about $50—insured. AUSTING SPIELMAN occupied the first floor, loss $50. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Co.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the fourth floor of the match factory of J. CONNOLLY, No. 28 Cherry-street. The fire was caused by the carelessness of some children who were playing in the place. It was speedily extinguished, the loss not exceeding $10.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The alarm of fire at a little after 8 P. M. Saturday, was caused by some shavings taking fire in the cellar of the dwelling-house No. 185 West Thirty-third-street, occupied by C. MARTIN. The flames were speedily extinguished.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—At a quarter past 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stable of H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-street. The fire was extinguished with hut trifling damage. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CORNELIA-STREET.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a window-curtain taking fire in the dwelling-house No. 38 Cornelia-street.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. WM. SPIRDELL, No. 252 West Forty ninth-street. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the liquor-store No. 126 Cherry-street, occupied by CHARLES KAMELAES. Damage about $500, fully insured.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two men, giving their names as John Currier and Peter Widdican, were caught, on Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the basement of No. 82 Nassau-street, the door of which they had forced open. Skeleton keys and other burglars' tools were found in their possession. They were taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for examination.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Rising Geniuses.

Master—"Fuss class in jography!"
Scholars—"Yeth'm."
Master—"Tummas, what's the biggest river in America?"
Scholar—"The Tombigbee, sir: like keeps a pinchin' on me." "He pinch me first, sir, and I pinch him back again."
Master—"Take yer seats. Fuss class in parsin'!"
Scholar—"Yeth'm."
Master—"Moses, parse Arkansas—sixth line from top."
Scholar—"A-r-k ark, a-n-s ans, arkans, a-s-s ass, Arkanses."
Master—"Prononnce it Arkansaw; but, Moses, you ain't spelling—you're parsin', chile."
Scholar—"Yeth'm! Harkhsandsaw is a noun, objective case, indefinite mode, comparotly degree, third person, and nomitiv case to scizzars."
Master—"You havent said what gen ler, Moses."
Scholar—"Feminine gender."
Master—"Why?"
Scholar—"Corz itz—"
Master—"Next."
Scholar—"Corz its a shemale."
Master—"Next."
Scholar—"Forgotten, sir."
Master—"Come, David, you may go to the head; you're a rising genius, and I'll buy you a suit of Smiru's best."

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 139 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricophorous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Pacific Hotel.

The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.

JNO. PATTEN, JR., BENJ. LYNDE, } No. 172 Greenwich-st.

Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 20 and 22 Maiden lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a box, black or brown, best in use. No 1 Barclay-st. infallible unguent for medicinal and toilet purposes of the hair; also, Floralia, a beautiful tonic and dressing liquid for the hair, 2 and 4 shillings a bottle.

Chessmen and Dominoes below Cost.
Chessmen and Dominoes below cost at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st. Opposite Platt-st.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, GEO. P. BARNARD, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and ANNA B., daughter of Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of this City.

MCKINSTRY—SMART.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Commander JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. N., to Mrs. MARY W. SMART, of Detroit.

BOND—SACKETT.—In this City, on Sunday evening Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, WILLIAM A. BUNN, Jr., to MARGARET M., daughter of Wm. H. Sackett, Esq., of this City.

PRAIT—BLAKE.—In this City, on Friday Jan. 15 by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM PRAIE to Miss AMELIA BLAKE, both of this City.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Jan. 24, at her residence, No. 256 3d st., after a long and painful attack of paralysis, which she bore with truly Christian patience, FANNY, the beloved wife of John Attridge.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to morrow's papers.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24 of consumption, CORNELIA, wife of John B. Coffin aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 West 10th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Hudson papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Sunday morning Jan 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH MEAD widow of the late Nathaniel Mead, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in law, J. Hayward Wm Edsall and Wm S Murray are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday Jan. 26, from No. 268 Grand-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOEL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 22, EMILIE the daughter of Ramsay Crooks, and the widow of the late Charles N Noël, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A M, from the residence of her father, No. 14 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be carried to the Church of Saint Vincent Paul in Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm st. The friends of her family, and of her brothers in law, August Noël, Jeannes Gonrd and Eugene Plunkett are respectfully invited to attend.

MAGOON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, suddenly, AARON C. MAGOON, a native of Salem Mass., and for many years a resident of this City.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 Monroe-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Salem Mass. papers please copy.

STETSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 24, MARY ANN wife of Leander Stetson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 354 8th st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

STODDARD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, NOAH STODDARD, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence No. 116 East 58th st., this (Monday) morning, Jan 25, at 11 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

BRUNDIGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, E. M. BRUNDIGE M. D.

Funeral services at his late residence No. 54 West 31st st., on Monday, Jan. 25 at 3 o'clock P. M.. also at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Thirza Brundige, in L

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 65 bbls. Ashes, 13,311 bbls. Flour, 31,800 bushels Corn, 2,356 bushels Malt, 696 pkgs. Provisions, 270 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 62½ ₱ bbl. for both Pots and Pearls, chiefly the former, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,291 bbls., including 1,792 bbls. Pots, and 499 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, there was a scarcity of Quercitron, prices of which were unsettled, as sellers and buyers disagreed. First quality, No 1, it in market, would command some advance on previous sales.

COAL—Is in very moderate request, at old prices. In Baltimore, during the week, Cumberland Coal was neglected, and no sales transpired. The nominal rates were $4@$4 10 for fine, $4 25@$4 35 for run of mine, and $4 75@$4 85 ₱ ton for lump, cash, or interest added if on time, delivered on board at Locust Point. The various descriptions of Anthracite Coals were selling from the yards at from $5 75 to $6 25 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in slack demand, at old quotations, with very trifling sales reported. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; Jamaica at 11c.@11½c.; Rio at 8c.@10¾c.; Bonda, at 8½c.; and St Domingo, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Holders offer their supplies more eagerly, and at somewhat easier prices, but the demand is slow. Sales 650 bales, including Middling, at 10¼c @10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c @10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—23,000 lbs. have been sold during the week, including No. 1, 40 packs, at $1 19, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales 5,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 40@4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 00
Canadian is also quiet at old figures. Sales 479 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 20@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl.	

Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3 75@$4 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady, at $3 75@3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for, including Layer, at $2 40@$2 45, and Bunch at $2 10@$2 whole box. Other articles are in limited demand at unchanged figures. Sales by auction, to-day, 1,000 drums Sultana Raisins at 12¼c.; 300 do. Smyrna do. at 12c.; 250 casks new crop Zante Currants at 2½c.; 300 half do. Smyrna do. at 3c.; 10,000 drums Eleme Figs at 5c.@7½c., 100 bags soft shell Sicily Almonds at 9¾c.; 100 bags do. Sparish at 6¾c. ₱ lb., all on 4 months' credit. A cargo of near 5,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, mostly of the former, in fair order, have been disposed of on arrival in Philadelphia, at $2 25 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are sparingly offered at firmer rates, out the demand is restricted. Sales since our last, 8,450 bushels, including Red Western Club, at $1 06, delivered, and very choice White Southern, at $1 3 @$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive at about previous figures—small sales of New only having been reported at 65c. for Yellow Jersey, 66c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store in Chicago, Jan. 18.

Flour, bbls	21,271	Rye, bushels	1,850
Wheat, bushels	55,334	Barley, bushels	35,500
Corn, bushels	4,864	Oats, bushels	27,603

The figures given above regarding Flour, however, are generally conceded to be far below the truth—much Flour being stored in private warehouses.

HAY—800 bales North River at 85c.@95c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay arrived more freely and prices favored buyers. Baled Hay, $15@$16; Loose, $12@$15, ₱ ton. Rye Straw was selling at $15@$16, and Wheat Straw at $10@$12 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been confined to 1,000 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,300 Porto Cabello at 16c.; 200 Ceatral American at 16c.; 250 City slaughter at 5¾c.@6c.; and 800 California on private terms, ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, to-day, 369,183 of all kinds, against 4,171 same date in 1857, and 65,962 same date in 1856.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 3c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 1¾c. @2½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues in stack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit. ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is more freely offered, and is rather sparingly inquired for at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@27½c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27½c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Spanish, all weights, 27½c @30c.; Oak Heavy, for banding, 25½c @27c.; Oak Southern, light, 15c.@20c.; Oak, Slop, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, light, 17¾c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Damaged, all weights, 13c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and nominally $1 25 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been pretty brisk, but is now subsiding. Prices tend downward. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 25c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have sent us a copy of their annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1857, from which we learn that the receipts of foreign Molasses in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, were 26,498,517 gallons, against total receipts in 1856 of 25,035,724 gallons, and the total consumption of this description in 1857 was 23,266 404 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1856 of 23,011,878 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1857, as compared with 1856, of only a fraction over 1 ₱ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 29,508,784 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 39,60 ,878 gallons, being the very considerable decrease of over 25 ₱ cent. This large diminution in the consumption may be attributed, first, to the almost total failure of the Louisiana crop in 1856-7, which yielded less than five millions gallons, against a yield in 1855-6 (the large crop year) of thirty-one millions gallons; and secondly, to the exorbitant prices demanded for foreign, which during the first half year of 1857 attained an altitude never before witnessed, and which for a time almost entirely checked deliveries for consumption—the advance being even greater in proportion than the appreciation in prices of Sugar, after the rapid decline which commenced at all points in July; the markets of the country were comparatively quiescent, but not to a sufficient extent to compensate for the previous months of idleness. Another cause, tending greatly to diminish the consumption of Molasses made from the Cane, was the very large, and, we believe, unprecedented quantity of Syrup gathered from the Maple Tree, and which, in the interior, is highly esteemed among the agricultural community, being preferred to either Foreign or Domestic Molasses. The quantity of Foreign required to meet the consumptive wants of the country is regulated in a measure by the supply of Domestic; the crop of Louisiana, &c., now coming forward is estimated at 16 @ 17,000,000 gallons, equal to more than one half of the total consumption of the country last year; but at the present currency, there can be no reasonable doubt that the consumption of 1858 will be considerably in excess of the quantity delivered during the preceding year. The quantity of Foreign received direct at the port of New-York, and withdrawn for consumption the past year was 7,497,958 gallons, and the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic was 9,161,787 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 9,818,923 gallons; being an increase in the consumption of Foreign in 1857 of over 8½ ₱ cent., but a decrease in the whole deliveries of 6 66-100 ₱ cent.

Total Consumption of Molasses in the United States, in each of the last 8 years:

	Total Foreign. Gallons.	Total Foreign and Domestic—Gallons.
1857	23,266,404	28,508,784
1856	23,011,878	39,60 ,878
1855	23,533,423	17,266,085
1854	24 437,019	56,493,019
1853	28,576,821	55,536,821
1852	29,417,511	48,257,511
1851	33,238,278	13,948,018
1850	24,806,919	37,019 249

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, to arrive and here, at 42c.@43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is moderate, and prices present no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at improved prices, sales having transpired of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, here; $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, for future delivery; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 75@$12 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are saleable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at former rates. The transactions since our last embrace 380 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¼c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 220 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is brisk and buoyant, at $18@$24 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $27. extra do. do. at $28 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—ifc.@15c for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@32c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@6¾c. for fair to prime, and 8¾c. for choice, ₱ lb.

In Baltimore another week's activity in Bacon and Bulk Meat has been reported. The sales include of Bacon, 25 hhds. Shoulders, on the spot, at 8½c.; 20 hhds. Shoulders and Sides, at 7¾c.; 12,000 lbs. loose Shoulders at 7½c.; 100 hhds. Shoulders, deliverable in June, at 6¾c.; 610 hhds Shoulders and Sides, deliverable in June, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 50 hhds. Sides, deliverable in June, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 245 hhds. Sides at 7c.@7½c.; 10 boxes boneless Middles at 9½c. ₱ lb.—the market closing firmer for Bacon and steadily for Bulk Meats. 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork, deliverable in April and May, sold at $14.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 @$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—500 bushels Clover Seed found buyers in Philadelphia during the week, at $4 81¼@$4 87½ for common, and $5 @$5 25 for good to prime ₱ bushel, closing with light receipts and a good inquiry.

SPICES—The demand is moderate and prices are heavy. Sales here 430 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 4½c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 11c.@15c., with 2,800 bags Siam, part at 6¾c., 4 months, and in Baltimore, 3,000 bags Pernambuco, for refining, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—New and Old Green, as well as New Oolong, Black, attracted considerable attention at essentially unchanged prices.

WOOL—Domestic Wool is rather more inquired for, including common to full blood Merino Fleece at 25c.@40c.; Saxony do. at 40c.@45c.; and No. 1 to extra pulled at 26c.@30c. ₱ lb. Holders are less eager to sell, having more confidence in the future. 25,000 lbs. California Wool have been sold during the week at 17c., 6 months' credit. No important movements have occurred in foreign. The stock of Fleece exceeds 700,000 lbs., and that of foreign comprises 70,000 to 12,000 bales. Pulled Wool is scarce, and for it holders are getting improved prices. 70,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled Wool have been sold in Philadelphia during the week within a range of from 32c @ 45c. for common to full-blood Fleece, and 28c.@31c. for Pulled, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, Wool attracted more attention, but the actual sales were light, and prices were unaltered.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21½c., ₱ gall on.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at about former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb. Flour, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @2s. ; bbl.; Pork, 2s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportion at rates. The latest charters have been: A bark from Galveston to London, Cotton Seed, 1c.; one from Galveston to Liverpool, Cotton, 1½c.; a New bark from Santa Cruz to London, Mahogany and Cedar, £3 10s.; a Brem. bark hence to London, 250 tons Fustic, 18s., and 100 do. Oil Cake, 20s.; a ship, 9,000 bbls. capacity, full cargo Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. for Resin and Turpentine, and Spirits Turpentine on private terms; another, 8,000 bbls.,) full cargo Flour, 2s. 3d.; a bark, 1,700 bbls., Rum to Constantinople, 5c.; one from Darien to Rio, Lumber, $16; a brig, 225 tons, from Machias to Ponce, P. R., and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3, or if out only, Lumber, $9; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Ann's Bay, Jam., privilege of another port, $900; two schooners to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 35c @40c., and Molasses, $2 50@$3; a brig hence to Cienfuegos and back, 35c.@$2 50; one, 250 tons to Sagua la Grande and back, 36c.@$2 50; a schooner from Santa Cruz to New-York, Sugar, 38c., and Mahogany, $12 50; a schooner, 2,800 bbls., from Richmond to Rio and back to the United States, a bark to South Side Cuba and back, and a brig, 276 tons, to St. Pierre, Martinique, on private terms.

THE DEATH OF THE SEMINOLE CHIEF AT NEW-ORLEANS—The *Delta* says: "The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of YAH-HAH TOXICA, a native of Florida, 28 years of age, who fell dead yesterday on Customhouse-street, near the Levee. The verdict of the Jury was: 'Congestion of the Lungs.' The deceased was a Seminole Chief—his name signifying 'Brave Chief'—and was one of the number of the Indian delegation, now in our city from Arkansas, who have been engaged by Government to entice the King of the Floridas (Billy Bowlegs) from his native and much loved hunting grounds in the Everglades. The 'Brave Chief' was interred yesterday in the St. Louis Cemetery, followed to the grave by the living of histribe in the city."

THEODORE PARKER DISCHARGES HIS "MUSKET" AT THE SOUR MEN OF BOSTON.—Mr. THEODORE PARKER delivered a lecture at New-Bedford on Tuesday night, and among other things wise and witty he said: "The aristocratic families of Boston began from some bare-legged and hare-footed ancestors, and by-and-by will become bare-legged and hare-footed again." Mr. PARKER himself came into the world without a shirt to his back or a pocket to put a penny in; and in view of this historical fact, we do not see the utility of railing at others whose condition was no worse than his own.—*Boston Courier.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY; the man as coachman; the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and assist in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No. 120 Warren-st.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED—FOR the *American Farmers' Magazine*, an instructive, reliable and popular work for the farmer, the gardener, and the suburban resident; published at No. 7 Beekman-st. Price $2 a year. Liberal terms given. Inquire as above, room No. 17.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—A SMART, INtelligent boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful. He must be able to read and write. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.

PROGRAMME OF CONCURRENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO:

1. The Theatre shall be constructed on a rectangular lot, 425 palms wide and 900 deep, situated between two rows of houses, facing on one side the "PRAÇA da Acclamacao," (the A of the plan,) and on the other side a street parallel to said line. The Theatre will have its front on the Praza, its lateral sides on two streets, and on its rear a space extending to the next street.

2. The Theatre will have suitable dimensions for great performances, such as lyric operas, ballets, pantomimes and public festivals.

3. It must have the necessary accommodations for two complete companies of singers and dancers.

4. It must be constructed according to the modern system, and adapted to the climate of Rio Janeiro. Copies or servile imitations of other theatres are not admitted.

5. The machinery and apparatus must be of the most perfect system, and such that their management might require the least possible number of workmen.

6. All the precautions against conflagration must be taken.

7. It must be lighted by gas, and have a purifier. All means must be adopted to purify the air of the hall, and to cool it especially in Summer.

8. The hall must have five lines of boxes. The diameter of the pit must not exceed 90 palms.

9. An Imperial Box is to be formed in the further end of the hall for the great days, and for the other days a box must be put up next to the proscenium for the Imperial Family; one and the other having a separate entrance, a retiring saloon, a room for the service of tea and refreshments, and the necessary dependencies.

10. The Theatre will have easy communications, large entrances, sheltered from rain, large staircases, and different doors of egress, not only in front, but also on the sides.

11. The materials employed in the construction must be ash-colored granite, good unburnt stone, good brick, the best plastering mortar, the best timber, iron, stucco, and artificial marbles.

12. The plans, beside all the graphic demonstrations, need to be accompanied by notes or explanations which may illustrate what the design cannot fully specify.

13. The principal plans will be made in the proportion of one to a hundred, and expressed in palms. These dimensions must be applied to:

The draft of the basis of the edifice;

Those of the first and second lines of boxes;

The prospect of the front, that of the opposite side, and those of the lateral lines, which must be symmetrically equal.

The two longitudinal and transversal sections of the whole building, both traversing the vertical line of the centre of the hall.

The other designs must be abridged.

14. In the Department of State for the Affairs of the Empire the concurrents will receive the design of the lot on which the Theatre is to be built, and with it a copy of this programme, as well as the necessary instructions.

15. A space of nine months, to be counted fifteen days after the publication of this Programme, is allowed for the presentation of the plan, and at the expiration of this term the concurrence will be closed.

Two months more will be granted to the concurrents who reside out of the Empire, if within the first space of nine months they have sent to the Imperial Government, through the Brazilian Legation, their schedules and numbers.

16. The concurrents will send their works to the Department of the Empire, and this will forward them to the Commission appointed by the Government for their judgment. Every work must be accompanied by a closed schedule, containing the sign or anagram with which the concurrents might have marked their plans, together with their names, country and address.

17. The works of the concurrents will be judged soon after the second space of the two months mentioned in Art. 15; and after the conclusion of the examination they will be exposed to the public in the Academy of Fine Arts for fifteen days.

18. The verbal process of the judgment has to explain the reasons of preference with all clearness, and will be published in the papers.

19. After the judgment the schedules belonging to the preferred concurrents will be opened, the others will remain closed to be sent back to their owners.

20. The author of the plans that might be adopted will receive the premium of twenty contos, in the currency of the country, (above $10,000.)

21. If the execution of the plans adopted is committed to the author of the same plans, (which entirely depends on the decision of the Government,) the author will receive, in addition to the premium mentioned in the preceding article, the reward of two per cent on the cost of the work, including the cost or value of the lot.

22. Beside the premium of Art. 20 there will be two more premiums, one of eight contos, (above $4,000,) and another of four, (above $2 000,) for the two authors who, according to the classification made by the commission of judgment, immediately follow the author of the adopted plans.

23. The plans rewarded will not be returned.

MARQUIS DE OLINDA.

PALACE OF RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12, 1857.

N. B.—1. The plan of the lot alluded to in Art. 1 is to be found at the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and at the Brazilian Consulate in New-York.

2. The space of nine months mentioned in the 15th article is to be counted from the 13th November last, date of the publication of this programme in Rio Janeiro.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
J. Madison Morton's two-part comic drama,
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Count Torribio...Mr. Jefferson.
Elvira Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
After which, Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
Aaron Gurnock...Wheatleigh | Martin.....G. W. Stoddart
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Mr. Jefferson in his great character of Diggory.
Balcony chairs and parquette, 50 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
first night of the National Inauguration Entree, entitled
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE UNION.
In this spectacle four men will ride eight horses.
DON JUAN,
for the first time.
Rivers.....as.....The Cavalier | Dan Rice.....as Scaramouch
LITTLE JIMMIE REYNOLDS
will appear as the Clown, and the
UNKNOWN
will impersonate the mischievous dexterity of the
BRAZILIAN APE.
The next DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION will be given on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA,
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858.
The entertainment commences with the Drama, entitled
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be followed by a new local extravaganza, entitled
NOVELTY.
To conclude with the favorite Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD; OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Previous to which the Comedy of
PAUL PRY
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
THE RING OF CLUBS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the entire strength of the great Model Company,
SILVER RESPECTABILITIES.
The great one-horse SHOW, in which R. B. B. will introduce his wonderful Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 363 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

FIREMAN'S BALL.
All drivers of coaches attending this Ball, are hereby notified that they will be required to set company down with their horses heading up Irving-place, and take up in reverse order.
A strict compliance with this regulation must be observed. By order. RICHARD D. ORPHIEUS,
JOSEPH QUICK,
JAMES M. MILLER,
Hack Inspectors.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 663th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

FOWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE world has never witnessed such a wholly UNPARALLELED SUCCESS in the whole history of drama, as that which has attended the production of the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, decidedly and without dispute, the ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY, not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BEWARE THE TEMPTER, besides THE IRISH HAYMAKER. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER R. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of Mrs. KEMBLE'S continued indisposition, there will be no reading to-day. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the course. Tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to Mr. CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 13th-st., and receive the money.

CONCERT.—A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Widows' Fund of the American Female Guardian Society. Tickets may be had at HALL'S Music Store, RANDOLPH'S Book-store, and at the office, Home Chapel.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Stationary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dalgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION
WILL CELEBRATE
THE POET'S BIRTHDAY
at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 379 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 106 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 84 Bleecker-st.; DUNN BROS., No. 200 3d-av.; H. OKR, No. 31 John-st., or from any of the Committee.
J. GRAY, Sec. DAVID B. SCOTT, Pres.
DR. HIGLOP, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. MILLER, }

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 32 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Subject—*The Unit, or Individual Influence.* Young men are cordially invited to be present.
EUGENE THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The fourth of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, subject—*Aaron Burr.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 424 st. east of 4th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

LECTURE—BY REV. J. KENNEDY, D.D., IN THE 4th-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.
C. A. STETSON.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—FARMER—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) desires a situation in the country to take charge of horses and make himself useful in the garden; understands farm work in general, and care of cattle, poultry, &c. Any gentleman requiring his services as a coachman will find him fully capable of managing his horses and carriages. Best of references, and can refer in this City to former employer. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place, corner of 6th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN DEsires employment, either as porter in a store or farmer; understands all kinds of farm work; would like to make an engagement to drive team; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his employer in this City. Call on or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Also, by a girl 15 years of age, to do light housework or chamberwork. Refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION, by a respectable German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No 360 4th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart, clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to do the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 8; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, capable and trusty, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 865 Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION, by a respectable German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No 360 4th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart, clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to do the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds of 1867
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River Railroad Convertible Bonds.
$13,000 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Detroit Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds
$4,000 Northern Indiana Railroad Goshen Line 1st Mortgage Bonds
$6,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$9,000 Galena and Chicag Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$6,000 Mercer County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870.
$7,000 Berlin Town (Wisconsin) 8 per cent. Bds of 1874.
$1,500 California State per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Illinois State 6 per cent Bonds.
15 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Stock ..... $100 each
60 shares New-York and Erie Railroad ..... $100 each
4 shares Academy of Music ..... $100 each
10 shares Continental Bank ..... $100 each
50 shares Chatham Bank ..... $100 each
8 shares Nassau Bank ..... $25 each
25 shares People's Bank ..... $100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Bank ..... $50 each
150 shares Williamsburg Fire Bank ..... $25 each
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
20 shares New World Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
50 shares Howard Fire Ins Co ..... $25 each
28 shares Equitable Ins Co ..... $25 each
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins Co ..... 50 each
30 shares Home Fire Ins Co ..... $100 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins Co ..... $100 each
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins Co ..... $100 each
15 shares Bridgeport Fire Ins Co of Conn ..... $100 each
500 shares Southern Pacific Railroad (Scrip) ..... $100 each
7 shares New York Ice ..... $25 each
200 shares Delaware Lack and Western R. R. ..... $50 each

Next Regular sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks Bonds Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan 27 at 10 o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs rockers arm-chairs card tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, palliasses, hair and spring mattresses husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows a d bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak chairs, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths &c. Also, a quantity of bed-ticking towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments Store No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTH and Fifth avs., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth sts., at Auction.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On northwest corner of Fourth av. and Twenty-ninth-st.—Five valuable lots, the corner lot being 40 by 76

On Fifth-av.—Two lots west side, 100 feet 5 inches south from 46th-st. Size 25 by 100 feet each.

On Twenty-fourth-st.—Lot south side, 75 feet west from Lexington-av. Size 20 by 98. A valuable party wall on the west side belongs to this lot.

Eighty per cent. can remain on 4th and 5th avs.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, AT 0½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT No. 76 West Warren, between Henry and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture in excellent order.

PARLORS—In mahogany and hair cloth, tapestry carpets, lace window curtains mantel ornaments &c.

CHAMBERS—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, mattresses, washstands &c.

DINING-ROOM—Walnut extension table, chairs, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, matting, crockery, cutlery, with kitchen furniture.

N. B.—The house to let, in excellent order, with furnace, gas fixtures, baths &c. Possession immediately.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 720 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, To-morrow, Jan 26, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible To be appreciated, it must be seen The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Tuesday morning's papers

GEO. G. HAYDOCK Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BROOKLYN FLINT-Glass Co. will sell on

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, for cash.

Their entire stock of Brass and Tin Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.,

Comprising a choice variety arranged for burning Kerosene, Columbian, Resin, Whale and Coal Oils.

H. T. IVENS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 116 West 16th st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 40 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS.

Books for the many and wise,
Books for the thoughtful and solemn,
Books that draw tears from your eyes,
Books—and a gift with each volume.

Books full of love and romance,
Books for young folks sentimental;
Books of hum rous that make your eyes dance,
Books—with all kinds of goods ornamental.

Books cheap as the cheapest in town,
Books witty and winsome and "canny,"
Books in purple, and scarlet, and brown,
Books with free gifts are proffered by RANNEY.

At the American Gift and Book House No. 293 Broadway, a handsome present is handed to the purchaser of every book sold. Catalogues free. A. RANNEY, Agent.

AUTOGRAPHS, AUTOGRAPHS—NOW ready, NICKON'S Catalogue of 2,000 Autograph Letters, Documents, Maps, Coins, &c., relative to America, being the most complete collection ever offered for sale This catalogue will be mailed to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps CHARLES S NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at C. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOUTMAN, } Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE,

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,

WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A prime article, and very extensively used for

BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.

THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,

No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., on stairs, and at No. 294 East 13th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NO. 142 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of the bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at present money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York, will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 10 WILLIAM-st., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and sweepaided paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 61 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., left to the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED—FOUR Bonds of $250 each; those secured by second mortgage on the Academy of music. Apply to MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No 39 William-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 61 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one (31) per cent, the certificates of which are to be payable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan Drake Smith,
A. C Bowding,	Reuben Withers,	Fred G. Foster,
G B. Lamar,	Elect. C Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Rene,
N. B. Wolfe,	Jos Gallaard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M Waterbury J. Anthony, Jr.,	
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary.	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5-6, and 5 per cent. on over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WARE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholding residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the office, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent is payable, at the People's Bank, on the 2d day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to the 1st proximo.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec 20, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st. (Gren Western Buildings,) New York

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—OFFICE NO 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—The coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due in 1882 will be paid on presentation at this office on and after Monday, the 15th day of February next. J. B. SMITH, President.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationary, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—INDISPENsable to travelers. issued through J. B NONES. Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE middle aisle of Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. Owner removing from the City. Apply at No. 13 Bookman-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next, the

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement, understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with each evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security in the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 2, CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. SAILLY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 84c	3 84
50 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
2 Scrapers, $15; 155 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $5; 1'5 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Ligobee for Mowing	50 00
Total	$950 66

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

12,230 feet Hemlock Plank	$58 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,083 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, 46	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Adzing, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
2 Level Glasses, $1; Mallet and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $66; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 22 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $245 62; 1 Shave, 75c., 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Sieve, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 60c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $2 50	6 12
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
8 Tyes, $5 25; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 6 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Low, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The same persons proposing must be written out in full with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SEERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855. Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 26, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents. ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March 1858 at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Suffolo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.

MOSES M. STRONG, President,
GEORGE W STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,

ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Rims Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.

F. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages in the town of Eastchester, will be at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan 25 and 26, at the corner of Gardner and Elizabeth sts., to collect the taxes. The Collector of Westchester will be present at the same time and place F. SEDER, Collector.

IRVING BANK, Jan 15, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

MR. CHESTER DRIGGS HAVING MADE an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons owing him are required to make payment to me at his late place of business, No. 681 Broadway, New-York, and will favor the undersigned by early payments. Dated Jan. 18, 1858. JOS. BRITTON, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS,

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by these direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway, F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING No. 193 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Emission of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and whilst all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike void of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large size carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 8 till 8 P. M., at No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, AC-TON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LABEMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring. Boniface St. Nicholas Hotel from

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of January to the 23d day of January, 1858: Men, 65; Women, 79; Boys, 148; Girls, 131: Total, 423*. Adults, 144; Children, 279; Males, 213; Females, 210; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Debility, Infant.	5
Amputation of the Breast	1	Delirium Tremens	2
Albuminaris & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	3	Diarrhœa	8
Anemrism	1	Dropsy	5
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in Chest	3
Asthma	2	Dropsy in Head	20
Bleeding	1	Drowned	1
Bleeding, Lungs	3	Dysentery	3
Brain, disease of	2	Enlargement of the Heart	2
Bronchitis	12	Epilepsy	1
Burned or scald.	1	Erysipelas	2
Cancers	3	Fever, Bilious	1
Casarrh	3	Fever, Congestive	1
Casualties	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, Puerperal	3
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Scarlet	26
Cong. of Brain	6	Fever, Typhoid	4
Cong. of Lungs	2	Fever, Typhus	3
Constipation of the Bowels	1	Heart, Dis. of	4
Consumption	48	Hooping Cough	8
Convulsions, Ad.	1	Inflam. Bowels	5
Convulsions, Infantile	29	Inflam. of Brain	12
Convulsions, Puerperal	1	Inflam. Kidneys	1
Croup	3	Inflam. of Lungs	32
Cyanosis	3*	Inflam. Stomach	2
Debility, Adult.	2	Inflam. Throat	2
		Inflam Tonsils	2
		Kidneys, dis. of	1
		Killed or Murd'd by Stabbing	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Malaria	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of Anus	1
		Marasmus, Adult	1
		Marasmus, Inft.	17
		Measles	20
		Old age	4
		Palsy	3
		Parturition, Difficult	1
		Purulent Absorption	1
		Premature Birth	2
		Retention of the Menses	1
		Rheumatism	2
		Rupture of the Heart	1
		Rupture of the Womb	1
		Scrofula	5
		Small-pox	17
		Spinal Disease, Pott's	1
		Stillborn	34
		Suicide	1
		Teething	2
		Tumors	2
		Unknown, (not stated)	2
		Unknown to the Jury	1
		Vomiting	1
Total			423

*Decrease this week—2.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 23, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 22, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 15	141	85	226
Admitted to Jan. 22	20	11	31
Discharged, cured or relieved.	18	5	26
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	140	84	224

Males, 198; females, 26.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Errors in the Finance Department—Testimony of Comptroller Flagg.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate into the matter of alleged defalcations in the Department of Finance, met on Saturday. The Comptroller was present, and at the request of the Chairman testified as follows:

I am Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money matters exist in my office; I mean errors of all descriptions relating to accounts; no particular error occurs to me now; ours is not an office where money is deposited, but a collection office where money is placed till it is deposited in the Treasury of the City; our business simply relates to keeping accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge; J. B. Smith has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enabled me to discover the fraud; notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. B. Smith was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in our office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the City that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way the money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of Smith are not on their proper files, nor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether Smith might have made mistakes intentionally or not; I could not find the vouchers at the time I made my report; I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made; we have not got far enough through to state the particular sum that might have been misapplied; there are no other persons in the office whom I suspect; Mr. Smith is not still there; I cannot say that I dismissed him; I found his memorandum in regard to these matters, and discovered that his notes were discounted for large amounts; after the failure of the Bowery Bank no one would indorse them; I knew nothing regarding his correctness yet to a certainty; I asked him something about the possession of the amount specified in the memorandum, and he talked about his father building a cottage up at Yonkers, and some other business of his own, but said nothing to satisfy me; I then began to suspect; this was after the bank failure and its disclosures; I now desired that he would give me the keys of his desk and the safe that was in his charge, and he did so; he is not in my office now; I keep the keys that were taken from him myself; he has only been in the office once or twice since, and never stopped more than an hour at a time; he has never cleared up the matter to my satisfaction; I cannot find the vouchers anywhere; I have got an experienced person, with Mr. CADY, one of my clerks, to examine the books and papers, and discover, if possible, how and where the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out at the office, where money is brought into payments; we hope to find something that may throw light on the mystery; we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a Committee to look over the books; it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated: I discovered in the Fifty-seventh-street contract where a fraud of $4,000 existed: the money was paid for the building of a wall, although no such wall was specified in the contract; the wall was built—it was well built—but the sum paid for it was the same amount over what was named in the contract for the entire work; the work did not include the wall; it is not true that the defalcations amount to $200,000, as rumored; I could not mention the exact sum; I could not be ready to give every particular connected with examination of the books, &c., before next Friday; I cannot tell whether the City would be at a loss by the defalcations, or whether it would fall upon individuals; I will try to have all the information necessary by next Friday; I will have what I can; they have not progressed far in the examination of the books and papers in my office yet, for we are busy now closing our accounts, in addition to other business; the mistake about the wall might have occurred innocently.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman adjourned the further investigation before the Committee till next Friday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK—SINGULAR CASE.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, the body of a man was found lying dead upon the sidewalk, at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street. As his face and clothes were covered with blood, and several pools of blood were on the sidewalk near where the body lay, it was supposed that he had been murdered. The Seventeenth Ward Police was immediately notified, and the body was taken to the Station-house. Dr. MOTT examined the body and found four wounds on the lips of the deceased, his tongue lacerated and the upper jaw fractured. Blood was traced from where the body lay to the corner of First-avenue and Second-street, in front of an iron railing. Upon looking at the railing blood was found upon one of the pickets, which might have produced just such wounds as those on the lips of the deceased. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that the man had fallen against the railing while intoxicated, and afterwards walked to where he was found, when he became suffocated from the blood flowing from his wounds.

Coroner CONNERY impannelled a Jury and commenced an investigation in the case, Saturday afternoon, at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The following is the testimony:

John Ferguson; M. D., testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body. He found the upper lip split in three places; the tongue was lacerated in several places, and an extensive fracture of the upper jaw in the direction of the symphisis. The stomach was healthy and free from blood. The lungs, heart and abdominal viscera were healthy. There were no marks on the body except those mentioned above which were the cause of death.

Peter Slabey testified as follows: I reside at No. 115 Delancey-street; I think the name of deceased is John Geo. Lang; think he has a wife in Germany, and that he formerly resided in Williamsburg; Lang used to go around with bread; I am not positive that this is him. The moustache, goatee and clothing are similar, but deceased does not appear to be so old; never saw Lang intoxicated.

George C. Heuer testified—I am attached to the Seventeenth Precinct Police; was called up from my bed and found deceased lying upon the sidewalk at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street, about three o'clock this morning; he was dead when I arrived; his handkerchief was in his hand covered with blood; I went around in Second-street, corner of First-avenue, and saw two pools of blood near a railing; this was near Mr. Hay's dwelling house; I made every inquiry, but could ascertain nothing about deceased.

Gardiner Ackerly sworn—I reside at No. 202 Avenue C; I think I know deceased to be a shoemaker, residing in Eleventh-street, between Avenues B and C; the man I refer to is a very quiet and steady man as far as I know.

George Klingelhofer sworn—I keep a gunshop at No. 7 Clinton-street, near Houston; I recognize deceased as a German who called at my place on Friday afternoon about four o'clock and purchased a pistol, caps and powder; deceased told me that he was going to Buffalo, this (Saturday) morning, to see his wife; he also said he had a father residing either in Fifth or Sixth-street; he paid me $1 for the pistol and eight cents for the ammunition; he then had some $6 or $7 in change; he had a bundle with him, and said a particular friend was going to accompany him to the depot.

Here the inquest was adjourned. The body had not been positively identified. Capt. Hart caused inquiries to be made by his officers to ascertain which of the witnesses, if any of them, were right in their identification of the body. After diligent inquiry it was ascertained to be the body of the deceased was ascertained to be [illegible] at cigar making in Eighth-street, near First-avenue. Several months

habits, and had since resided with her father at No. 125 Third-street. He has a boy about 13 years of age, who lives with his mother. The inquest will be resumed this morning.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—JOHN MCLINDEN, an elderly man, residing at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Eighth avenue, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by being run through with a pitchfork in the hands, it is alleged, of WM. QUINN. Coroner GAMBLE took the *ante mortem* examination of MCLINDEN on Saturday. He stated that on the 1st of January he was passing by QUINN's house, when the latter came out and after some angry words struck him with a pitchfork on the side and on his forehead. CORNELIUS QUINN, a son of WM. QUINN, is charged, assaulted him at the same time with stones and brickbats. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. QUINN and his son have been arrested to await the result of the inquest. They both deny the charge preferred against them.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS on the body of an unknown man about 40 years of age who was found floating in the water at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had on a black frock coat, black pants, a cloth vest, and boots that were nearly new. Seven dollars in gold and some silver was found in his pockets. There being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "death by drowning."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street on the body of PATRICK MANIX, a child three years of age, who died from burns received by his clothes taking fire from the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

HEAVY FORGERY.—A man giving his name as Charles Freeman was committed to Prison on Saturday by the Recorder, charged with passing a $1,000 bill on the Lancaster Bank, Mass., to Mr. Daney, he signatures of the President and Cashier being forged. The accused claims that the bill was received by him for its full amount, and that he paid it away supposing it to be good.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A mirthful entertainment to-night at PURDY'S National Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear in an entire new extravaganza, entitled "Novel:y," which comprises tragedy, comedy, melo-drama, farce, pantomime, circus, equestrianism and zoological specimens. A huge mock elephant and several other animals will be introduced. The favorite drama of "Mose in California" will also be presented, in which MR. CHANFRAU, MR. G. L. FOX, and all the company will appear; and the performance will conclude with the drama of "Jonathan Bradford," with MR. J. H. ALLEN, MRS. H. F. NICHOLS, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.—They repeat this beautiful and extraordinarily successful American drama at Bernum's Museum this evening. "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," elicits unusual praise from every mouth. It is thrilling, exciting, amusing and pathetic. It has no equal. Two diverting pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the First Reformed Dutch Church last evening. After the usual opening exercises, the annual report and the Treasurer's report were read. From the former we take the following statistics:

Missionaries employed	5
Visitors	436
Tracts distributed in public institutions	33,945
Tracts distributed among seamen	24,338
Tracts distributed in the city	251,451
Childs' Paper	24,000
Total distribution	333,694
Bibles given to the destitute	581
Testaments	878
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	689
Children gathered into Public Schools	47
Temperance pledges obtained	399
Persons induced to attend Church	422
Prayer meetings held	826
Family visits by Missionaries	9,616
Backsliders restored	49
Hopeful conversions	74
United with Churches	41

By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the year were $4,450 90
Expenditures 5,018 95

Excess of expenditures $868 05
Due American Tract Society 966 79

Total indebtedness $1,834 84

Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. STORRS, BARSUME, and others, after which a collection was taken up, when $688 84 was placed on the plates. Dr. STORRS said there was a balance of $1,150 owing by the Society, and he hoped that the whole would be subscribed. One gentleman had promised $250, if there was enough contributed to make up the total indebtedness with that sum. A gentleman added $250; this called a response from two others at $100 each. The next announced was $50, and the balance, $500, was contributed by six gentlemen. Thus, in less than twenty minutes nearly $1650 was contributed.

Brooklyn Bible Society Expenses—Interesting Meeting.

An exceedingly interesting and very important meeting of the managers of this Society was held in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, Saturday evening last. Mr. D. AYRES, President, occupied the chair. Owing to the fact that an important question was under consideration at the adjournment of the previous meeting, one week before, there was a much larger attendance of managers than is usual at such meetings. After the opening exercises, this motion, which was—to reappoint Rev. WARREN ROCKWELL for another year, at a salary of $600, as a general agent of the Society to distribute Bibles to the needy throughout the City, was renewed.

Mr. ARTHUR W. BENSON opposed the motion, and succinctly gave his reasons therefor in figures and facts which evidently took the majority of those present by surprise. He said that during the year 1857, the money value of Bibles distributed was $765 65. An expense of $1,328 90 had been incurred, while the total receipts of the Society were only $1,623 31; or, in other words, it cost about 72 per cent. of the income to keep the machinery of the Society in motion. That the experiment of an agent had been tried two years, and each year the Society had run in debt and contributed nothing to the parent Society in New-York.

Rev. Mr. CLARK favored the motion, because he did not think that it was sufficient to circulate the Bible, the agent had something else to do, which could not be done thoroughly by any other agency. He must call upon those in darkness, and open to them the great truths of the Bible. Devoting all his efforts to the matter, he must call at the same place a second and third time if necessary. His duties were something more than merely to circulate the book—he was a missionary. Dollars, he thought, should not be considered in connection with the saving of souls.

A gentleman related his knowledge of societies, where the expenses were large. Some years ago an Emigrant Aid Society was started in New-York. The receipts for the only year it was in existence were $8,000, and the expenses nearly equalled the receipts. A Magdalen Society was also started. It lived but a short time. The receipts were $3,500, and the expenses were 60 per cent. of the receipts. He knew of societies whose expenses did not exceed 4 per cent. on their receipts; these societies were flourishing. He argued from this that the public would not sustain societies that worked such expensive machinery.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was opposed to the reappointment. The exhibit had a bad look. He would not dare to present the claims of the Society to his people—some of them would ask him questions which he could not answer satisfactorily. Instance touching the item, "$400 rent of Depository." He did not understand why it cost so much for a place to keep so few books in. The Society had been obtaining money under false pretences—not maliciously, but they had gradually fallen into that way. Money had been contributed for the distribution of the Bible, and it should not have been used for missionary purposes. The agent was in fact a missionary. If they proposed to do the work of a City Missionary Society let it be so understood. He believed that there could be found members in every Church who would distribute the Bibles and do the work faithfully, without a salary.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and others expressed similar views.

Rev. Dr. STORRS was opposed to the agency plan; it had been tried and did not work as well as was expected. The Society at first distributed the Bibles by visitors in each Ward; then by districting the city; and for the last two years by an agency. He thought the Society was going out of its track, at the same time he felt that if an agent was not appointed the Society would die out. This he should much regret, but they could not go on, as before, with such an exhibit as had been presented.

The motion was under consideration until past 10 o'clock, and with unabated interest. One gentleman stated that out of the 50 or more Churches in Brooklyn, only 12 contributed to this cause last year. The city, since 1852, had increased some sixty or seventy thousand in population. In that year the receipts were $1,689 56, and expenses only $132, and a respectable amount was paid into the parent Society. In 1857 the receipts were $1,823 31, and expenses $1,371 11, and the Society were in debt to the parent Society. He considered that proper efforts had not been made; that it was their duty not only to supply the wants of this community, but to contribute something towards sending the Bible to other lands.

One gentleman who favored the motion stated in support of his position that in some of the city Churches a single convert cost eight or ten thousand dollars. Another on the same side figured it out that the whole yearly contribution averaged only 17 cents each to 12,000 members.

All the speakers that opposed the motion urged the necessity of a reduction of expenses during these hard times. It was stated that the regular collections thus far the present year in some of the Churches had fallen short of those of last year thirty per cent.

The motion was finally put and lost—yeas 9, nays 30. This action reduces by $1,200 the annual expenses of the Society. The City Tract Society has six missionaries employed, and it is proposed to make some arrangement with them to do the work of the Bible Society, or else call for voluntary agents in the several churches to distribute Bibles. A Committee of three was appointed to report some practical plan at the next meeting, to be held two weeks hence.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Society, in the change made, were not influenced at all by any want of confidence in the ability and capacity of Mr. ROCKWELL. To the contrary, there was a unanimous expression of confidence in him. During the two years he has been in the employ of the Society he has visited some 25,000 families.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, to consider complaints made against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were a large number of citizens present, who seemed to be much aggrieved at the course of the Railroad Company. The complaints against one route only were considered—that leading to Greenwood Cemetery. The Company originally agreed to run the cars to their stables, then at Thirty-sixth-street. When these had been destroyed by fire, the Company erected stables half a mile nearer the ferry, and said that by running to that point they comply with their charter. The arrangement is very inconvenient for the residents of the Eighth Ward beyond Twenty-sixth-street. The Committee will meet again this week.

MORE RAILROADS IN BROOKLYN.—A bill is now before the Legislature to lay rail tracks and run horse-cars on Broadway (late Division-avenue) and several other avenues and streets in the Eastern part of the City, where they are much needed. Responsible parties have petitioned the Common Council for permission to run horse-cars on Atlantic-street. A line through Flatbush-avenue would be a great accommodation.

☞ The Brooklyn City Tract Society have it in contemplation to change their name to that of "The Brooklyn City Missionary Society," deeming it more expressive of the real purpose of their organization. They have now six missionaries employed.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. CLEVELAND, Health Officer, reports that during the week ending 23d inst., there were 90 deaths. Males, 50; Females, 40. Men, 19; boys, 31; women, 15; girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 12; Stillborn, 10; Convulsions, Marasmus and Disease of the Brain, 6 each; Casualty and Congestion of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Premature Birth and Scarlet Fever, 3 each; Typhus Fever, Malformation, Abscess, Debility and Croup, 2 each; Cancer, Bilious Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Inflammation of the Liver, Congestion of the Stomach, Intestinal Strangulation, Inflammation of the Throat, Disease of the Heart, Intemperance, Paralysis, Killed, Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, Dirrhœa, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 29; from 1 to 2 years, 9, from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 8 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 11; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 73; Ireland, 10; Germany, 3; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 1.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant SMITH and Officer L. BROKAW, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, had their attention called to house No. 221 Fulton-street, corner of Clinton, by a cry from the inmates, that burglars were about the premises. Officer BROKAW went to the rear of the building, and there discovered a man hanging by the trellis work, near the third story window. He secured the intruder without difficulty. At the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as JOHN MASON, and another man who gave his name as PATRICK M. O'SHAY, and came into the Station house, as he said, to see what was going on, was identified by Mr. D. C. TELFORD, who occupies the house, as a person who was concerned with MASON in the attempt to break in. Both were committed for examination.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN W. THACKERY, carpenter, of No. 85 Orange-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday afternoon from the effect of poison taken on Friday. Mr. T. has been out of work for some time, and on several occasions threatened to take his own life. On Friday evening he took a potion of arsenic, but not dying as soon as he expected, procured a dose of laudanum and took it the same night, causing his death as above stated. The deceased was 45 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

☞ The Democrats in Brooklyn held their primary meetings on Friday evening last, to elect members of the Ward and City Committees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23.

$1,000	Ohio 5s. '65	95	150	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s10 78½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	50	do	s10 79⅜
2,000	do	88¾	50	do	s3 79¼
10,000	do	88½	100	do	b30 79⅜
53,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	50	do	s15 79¼
5,000	do	b30 84½	100	do	b60 79⅜
500	Louisiana St. 6s..	97½	250	do	c 79⅜
2,000	Illinois Int. '47	93	250	do	79¼
19,000	N. Y. St 5½s, '60	101	450	Erie Railroad	21
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	92½	350	do	20⅞
1,000	Til. & M. C. Reg. bs.	92	200	do	s3 20⅞
6,000	E. RR. 3dm. bs.	83b3 70	150	do	s10 20⅞
5,000	do	b60 70¾	50	do	b30 21
3,000	H. R. R. R. Co. bs.	50	200	Harlem Railroad	8⅞
2,000	Har. R. 2d m.	84	10	Harlem R. R. pref.	13
2,000	M. So. S. Fd. bs.	63½	300	Reading Railroad	56⅜
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs	90	100	do	b6 56⅜
10,000	do	s60 90½	370	do	56⅜
50	Ill. C. July rights	102	50	do	56¼
20,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct.		100	do	s30 56¼
1st Mt.	S. F. C. Bs.	91½	30	Mich. Cen. R. R.	55⅜
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	40	30	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20½
11,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	44½	125	do	20⅝
3,000	do	s10 44⅜	7	M. So. & N. Ia. p.	8 35
5,000	do	s10 45	10	do	34⅜
5,000	do	s30 44	5	Panama R.	89½
1,000	B. & St. L. 7s Bs.	90	5	do	89¼
6	Bank of America	106½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	94
50	Phenix Bank	106	150	do	s3 84½
47	National Bank	106	50	do	b30 95
6	B'k State N. Y.	99	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 73
64	Bank Commerce	109	10	do	72½
10	do	100¾	50	do	73
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	101	100	do	c 73¼
21	do	101¾	50	do	b60 74
75	Metropolitan Bank	103¼	325	Clev. & Toledo R.	41⅜
50	Union Bank	111	400	do	b60 41⅜
10	Ocean Bank	83	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	65½
50	Canton Company	20⅞	50	do	69⅜
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110¾	75	do	s3 69
100	do	b60 111	20	do	69¼
5	do	111	50	do	b30 69⅜
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 71	50	do	b10 69
120	do	70⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b15 29
75	Cumb. Coal Co.	15¾	10	do	29
636	do	15¾	40	do	28⅞
125	do	15⅞	475	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12⅛
200	do	b60 15⅞	50	do	s10 12¼
110	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	87	350	do	12⅜
20	do	b30 67¾	150	do	b10 12¼
50	do	s60 66	300	do	s30 12⅜
162	Hudson R. R.	18	250	do	b3 12¼
200	do	b60 18½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	United St. 6s. '67	113½	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110⅝
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s10 79⅛
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	84¾	200	Erie R. R	20⅞
500	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	90¾	155	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	29
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	51	200	Harlem Railroad	8⅞
1,000	Buff. & St. L. 1st m.	90	100	do	b60 6
12,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg.	92	100	do	6¼
3,000	Goshen B'h Bds.	65	500	Reading R. R.	b60 56⅜
4,000	do	66	20	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	23
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	s10 45½	300	Illinois Cent. R. R.	94
2,000	Mich. So. 8'g F. bs.	63½	5	do	94¾
5	Bank of Commerce	109	10	Clev. & Tol. RR.	41½
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 15¼	100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	12¼
150	do	15¾	295	do	12
100	do	s60 15	200	do	s30 11⅞
			100	do	11⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 25—A. M.

The *Europa* from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Money accounts are important. The Bank of England rate of discount is down to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on a further heavy addition to the stock of bullion, and the Funds up to 95 ℔ cent. for currency; 95¼ for the account. The French Funds are up to 70 15@70 45 for the three ℔ cent. rente. The Berlin and Brussels bank discounts have been further reduced. American Stocks are partaking more largely of the general buoyancy on the London Exchange, and prices are higher on an increasing business. The new loan of the Michigan Central is up to 90 ℔ cent. sterling money, equal to 98@par here. The shares of the Illinois Central were active, and the dealings during the week varied from 93 up to 98, closing 95@96 ℔ cent. sterling; the Bonds of the Company 84 ℔ cent. Business in New-York Central 6 ℔ cents at 85 ℔ cent.; the sevens held for 94 ℔ cent. Erie's of 1883 at 70 ℔ cent., and the shares advanced to 18 @20 ℔ cent; business on Friday, Jan. 8, at 19 ℔ cent. Messrs. BARING write:

AMERICAN STOCKS are scarce, except those of Virginia, which are offered both in 6 ℔ cent. and 5 ℔ cent. Sterling at 81, ex dividend. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling, 96; of Maryland Sterling at 90; and of Pennsylvania at 72, ex dividend. Of Bonds there are sellers at 82, dividend on; of Tennessee 6s at 80, and of United States 6s at 104. Boston City 4½s offered at 90. There has been a good business this week in the leading Railroad Bonds. Buyers of Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage at 83; of 2d mortgage Sterling at 84; of New-York Central at 65; of Michigan Central, 88; of Illinois Central Bonds, 1st mortgage, 83; Shares, £5 discount; Canada 6s, 110; Nova Scotia, 101; New-Brunswick, 101; Grand Trunk Shares, 52@54.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes:

Since our advices of the 1st instant we have to note a steady accumulation of specie at the Bank of England, and a large liquidation of mercantile engagements, the effect of which has been to cause a very important increase of capital available for discount. As commercial affairs remain still in a state of comparative suspension, this capital seeks safe channels for employment, at continually decreasing rates of interest. The Bank rate is fixed at 6 ℔ cent., with every prospect of a speedy reduction. Speculation has eagerly availed itself of this change in the money market, and the demand for all kinds of securities has been great. There has been an active market for American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Shares have been freely dealt in from 7 to 2 dis., closing at 5 to 4 dis. Construction and Freeland Bonds are in more demand, at higher rates. The new loan makes favorable progress, and will no doubt be all subscribed. New-York Central Shares and Bonds are firmer, at an advance. Michigan Central Bonds have advanced to 90. Pennsylvania Central Bonds have been much wanted, and close firm. Erie Bonds continue firm. Consols close at 94⅞ to 95 for Money, and 95¼ to 95½ for Account, Feb. 4.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 6, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,190,661	Dec... £252,952
Other Deposits	14,845,677	Dec... 227,094
Rest	3,606,005	Inc... 47,297
Government securities	7,765,309	Inc... 223,818
Other Securities	25,661,006	Dec... 1,638,749
Notes unemployed	7,088,920	Inc... 1,023,935

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,499,005, being an increase of £183,435, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,643,193, showing an increase of £1,188,232, or $5,940,000, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 1st inst.:

	For Money.			For Account.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.. 2	shut	shut	shut	94	94¼	94¼
Mon.. 4	shut	shut	shut	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Tues. 5	shut	shut	shut	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝
Wed. 6	shut	shut	shut	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Thur. 7	94⅜	95⅛	94⅜	94⅜	95⅛	95⅛
Fri... 8	94⅞	95⅛	95⅛	94⅜	95¼	95¼

The settlement of the January account among the London brokers involved as much as 5 ℔ cent. difference in the range of dealings through the previous month. The steamer *Europa*, it will be remembered, carried out $2,337,000 in Gold, nearly the whole of which went into the Bank of England. Three vessels were about due from Australia, having on board $3,410,000 in Gold. These heavy remittances to England, and the relatively cheap rates of discount, which were already below 6 ℔ cent. in the open market—paper being quoted at 5@5¼ ℔ cent.—had not only stimulated the funds of every description, but had induced the general belief of an early reduction to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for money at the Bank.

The London and Liverpool Markets for Produce had generally improved. Cotton is quoted a farthing higher rom Liverpool, though the extreme fraction was hardly supported at the close of the week. Wheat, in the esme market, was in fair request, but Flour and Indian Corn in limited sale, end previous rates barely obtained. In London, Wheat advanced 1s.@2s. the quarter on the prime description, and Sugars 2s. @3s. the hundred weight. Provisions were in good demand after the new year, but the activity, according to the circulars, subeided by the close of the week.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $1,340,960, as against $3,545,462 the same week in January, 1857. The total Export clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,254,742, against $1,145,194 same week last year. The Export of Specie, a single shipment by the *Africa* on Wednesday, $1,244,348, against $781,295 the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday stood $3,073,840, against $2,934,063 at the close of the previous week. The Specie exchenges with the interior continue to rule in favor of the City, so that, notwithstanding the shipment noted above for Europe, the Bank everage to be made up this afternoon is not likely to vary materially from the average of last Monday, which stood $30,211,266 In addition to their large line of Specie, some of the Banks are holding a proportion of the new Treasury Notes of the United States, the particulars of which will be stated hereafter every Tuesday morning, as nearly as the sums held by each bank are made known, in a supplementary letter, in the TIMES, at the foot of the official bank returns. The Shoe and Leather Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain, took $100,000 in these Notes from the Government on Saturday, and the Bank of the Republic $100,000 earlier in the week. The Bank of America and American Exchange, we understand, had about the same amount, taken from their correspondents in the interior,

From the annual Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calender year 1857, some days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add three weeks in Jan. '58	5,085,644
Total since July 1	$107,238,644
To same date last Treasury year	114,679,811
Decreased Importation this year	$7,441,167

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000
Add three weeks in January 2,445,744

Total since July 1 to date	$37,149,144
Against same time last Treasury year	47,754,197
Decreased Export Produce this year	$10,605,453

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $21,961,000
Add three weeks in January 4,688,522

Total since July 1 to date	$26,649,522
Against same

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1982. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Departure of the United States Steamer San Jacinto for Hong-Kong—How Chinese Currency is Enforced—Official Publications Relative to the Rebels and the British at Canton—The Decree Against Foreigners—The Russian and American Treaties with Japan—Collection of a Russian Fleet on the Amoor—American Shipping in Chinese Seas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, WOOSUNG, China, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

Being on the eve of starting for Hong Kong, and not expecting on our arrival there to have time or opportunity to write to you before the departure of the Overland mail, I deem it best to take time by the forelock and give you a summary of North China and Japan news. Your correspondent being attached to a ship whose motions are notoriously eccentric and uncertain, must be excused for occasionally anticipating the same. The flag-ship of the East India squadron is truly an anomaly; whence she comes or whither she goes is only known to the *higher* luminaries,—the sun and the moon,—the stars are only expected to clap their hands in silent joy for being permitted to reflect a little light. Blest is the man who belongs to the navy, and who sits under the shadow of his executives, for if he knows something then will he know nothing.

A brief summary of North China news will amount to the following: Pekin gazettes had been received at Shanghae of as late date as Sept. 30. They contain nothing of especial interest. As a specimen of Chinese financiering we have the following: On Sept. 16 an imperial decree was issued requiring all persons in shops in the metropolis to use the new copper coin called the tin cash piece. If they refuse, for the first offence they are to wear the cangue for a month. For the second offence, banishment is awarded to the most distant part of the country, to mountains where the atmosphere is poisonous, and not to participate in any subsequent general pardon.

The *Gazette* of Sept. 24 and 27 records various successes over the rebels, which are not, however, worthy of credit by the civilized world. In the *Gazette* of the 30th mention is again made of the Canton troubles. This is an extract:

"At the city of Canton, since the Autumn of last year, the English Barbarians have been exciting disturbances, thus increasing the burden of the naval force. At present, although matters are a little quieter, yet the task of resisting and keeping our own requires the presence of the forces, and the Emperor is prayed not to make his commands, in reference to their being drafted off to other quarters, too urgent."

There has been much feeling excited amongst the foreign residents of Shanghae in consequence of the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor of the Province concerning the admission of foreigners into the interior. This has been posted up on the gates of the city of Shanghae, and it is supposed, also, on those of the neighboring towns and cities of the Province. The sum and substance of it is, that it denounces as traitors those Chinese who in any way encourage or abet the introduction of Barbarians into the interior of the country, and threatens them with punishment should they persist in so doing. It further commands all subordinate authorities, and the people generally, to seize and deliver over to their Consule whoever of the Barbarians may be found beyond the boundaries prescribed by the treaty. The appearance of such a document in the Province of Keangsoo, where the people have heretofore been proverbially friendly toward foreigners, cannot but excite suspicion and alarm amongst them. The tone of this document is entirely different from what has been the tenor of documents relating to the same subject, which have before appeared. Its language is anything but deferential, and will give foreigners another opportunity to growl about "Chinese insolence." For several years past there has been constant violations of the Nankin Treaty, by foreigners who have penetrated into the interior of the country, mainly for the prosecution of commercial enterprise, it being the prevalent sentiment amongst foreigners here in China that they are not bound to observe treaties; that they have the right to appropriate China, soul, body and spirit, to their own use. Such a document—which sets forth that the Chinese have rights—cannot but give offence to the delectable class whom the Chinese have given a foothold on their soil. What is complained of now by the above class at Shanghae, is a too rigid adherence to the letter of the treaty. Let liberal men deduce their own conclusions.

The Russian steamer *America* arrived at Shanghae from Nagasaki, Japan, on the 30th of last month, having on board H. E. Count POUTIATINE, of whom I spoke in a former letter. H. E. has concluded a treaty, which is substantially the same as that of the present existing American treaty. Of the provisions of this, as well as the supplementary American treaty recently concluded between Consul-General HARRIS and the Japanese Government, I presume you have been advised ere this. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. HARRIS for what he has done for our and other Governments, for I believe that it has been mainly through his instrumentality that there has been so much done in Japan. I have recently received a letter from a gentleman connected with the diplomatic corps in Japan, in which he gives the most flattering testimony of Mr. H.'s earnest endeavors in negotiating, and tells me that "he is still doing." I am rejoiced that I have been so agreeably disappointed in Mr. H.—as a diplomatist, and I fully believe that for once the right man is in the right place. What he has done, he has done unaided and alone, not having the *prestige* of having the guns of a man-of-war to aid his diplomacy. I have seen a letter from the Consul-General, written to an officer high in rank and standing in this ship, in which he complains most bitterly of the neglect of the naval authorities on this station. He certainly has just cause of complaint, as the sequel will show. We have in the last year done less than ten days' cruising. Our time has been spent at Hong Kong and Shanghae, none other of the five free ports of China having been visited by our ship. Within a few days' steaming from Simoda, and urgent call for a national vessel there, we have left the Consul-General alone for over a year, wanting in the meantime for the very necessaries of life.

The North-China *Herald* of Oct. 24 has the following concerning the doings of the Russians in this part of the world:

"Information has reached us through Chinese sources that the Russians are collecting a large fleet in the Amoor, and that the letter transmitted to Peking by H. E. Count POUTIATINE contained an offer from the Emperor of Russia to put down the Chinese rebellion, by furnishing troops, provisions, &c., on condition that the Emperor of China would cede to Russia the provinces of Kirin and Helung-kwang, in Manchuria, and another province supposed to be Shing king. The possession of the two former would connect the Russian dominions with the sea-board—the western border of the first named being on the Russian Empire, and the eastern boundary of Kirin being the Gulf of Tartary. Our informant places great reliance on the credibility of the story, and there is so much of probability in it that it deserves attention. It is said, however, that the Emperor of China has refused the offer. A large number of foreign vessels, principally American, carry on trade between the west coast of America and the Amoor, to which place they carry large supplies of provisions. We would like to know why our men-of-war do not occasionally visit these regions, and report the state of affairs, politically and commercially."

We have now at Woosung and Shanghae the following American vessels: *Alfred Hill, Ariel, Belle of the West, Florence, Good Hope, Hussar, Intrepid, Mandarin, Minna, Nabob, Panama, Regnard, Surprise and Wandering Jew.*

I have to announce the death at Woosung, on the American ship *Hussar*, on the 30th of October, of Mrs. JULIET E. FISH, wife of Dr. M. W. FISH, of Shanghae. DANI.

The British Preparations for Attacking Canton—Commissioner Reed.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES SLOOP LEVANT, HONG KONG, China, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

I fully expected that, by this time, I should have announced to your readers the capture of Canton. The attack, however, as far as we outsiders can learn, will not be made until the 25th of this month. Two of the English steamers have arrived, with about 1,100 marines on board, and all the gun-boats are here with the exception of two that put into Manilla for repairs. They were overtaken and damaged by the northeast monsoon. One of the large steam-sloops has been sent to Manilla to bring them here, and their arrival is expected every day. Altogether, there will be some twenty gun-boats, and the Admiral will be able to muster a force of thirty-five war vessels in front of Canton. This does not include the French ships which are to assist the British in the projected undertaking. We understand that the British and French will act together until they have succeeded in obtaining a new treaty from the Emperor.

The intention of the Allies is not to bombard the city, if that can be avoided, but to take possession of it and reopen trade. The Chinese are very much disgusted with the stoppage of trade caused by the blockade, and they are anxious to have the quarrel brought to an end. It is believed by many that the British will not encounter very strong opposition; nevertheless, all kinds of conjectures are afloat, and time will only disclose how the business will terminate. The affair is to be a strictly naval one;—very few of the troops will be engaged in the actual attack.

The British will be able to land about five thousand men, and the French one thousand. The Frenchmen appear to be as much disgusted as the English are at the aid they are ordered to give, although they say nothing.

The French have kept aloof from Hong Kong as much as possible. Their fleet is at Castle Peak, about nine miles from this point, on the route to Macao.

The *Minnesota* arrived here on the 6th with Minister REED, as you, in all probability, have learnt ere this. She made the passage in 128 days. She is reported to sail and steam well; but if so, she must have been badly navigated to make such a long passage.

Mr. REED has been received with great favor by his countrymen here;—whether he will be so received by Commissioner YEH remains to be seen. Captain DUPONT has made the discovery since his arrival that the *Minnesota* is no use on this station, as she is not able to visit any of the Chinese ports. Minister REED takes up his residence on board the *Portsmouth*, and will probably visit Macao to have an interview with the French Minister. During his absence the *Minnesota* will be caulked and overhauled. Her rigging is utterly worthless.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 191 Broadway

Important from Kansas.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION—TWO SETS OF STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

Late advices from Kansas state that an act had passed the lower branch of the Legislature, abolishing Slavery in the Territory on the first of March.

A gentleman from Leavenworth on the 20th inst. arrived here this evening. He reports having travelled from Weston to Booneville with a messenger hearing dispatches from General CALHOUN to the members of the Cabinet, at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, is that General CALHOUN rejected the returns sent to Governor DENVER, instead of him, (CALHOUN,) on the ground that, in accordance with the Lecompton Schedule, they are illegal, and, therefore, void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats; also gives them one majority in the Council, and two in the House.

Mr. STORER, a Democratic member of the Legislature, had been shot in a stage, between Wyandotte and Lawrence. It was thought probable that he would die.

Mr. HENDERSON was still in custody in Lawrence.

Serious disturbances had occurred between the settlers on the Shawnee Reservation and the Indians, resulting in the death of one of the latter; and the consequent driving off of all the settlers and the burning of their houses and crops by the Indians.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

No. 2—Benjamin F. Morgan *vs.* Alfred G. Curtenius *et al.*—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Illinois, with costs.

No. 25—The United States *vs.* Henry Cambuston.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, and remanding the cause.

No. 17—J. Temple Doswell *vs.* Enrique De la Lanza *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the United States District Court of Texas, and remanding the cause with costs.

No. 35—James B. Teller *et al. vs.* Jonathan T. Patten *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Indiana, with costs and interest.

No. 23—The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton *et al.*—Appeal from the United States District Court of Texas affirmed, with costs.

No. 24—Isaac Brown *vs.* Joseph P. Shannon *et al.*—Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 45—Samuel A. White *et al. vs.* Albert T. Barnley.—Argued for defendant, and submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

New-York State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

Case No. 60 was submitted.

No. 39—Joseph Tinkham and others, appellants, *vs.* William Tapscott and Robert Lethbridge, respondents. This case was argued by Messrs Wm. Curtis Noyes and Samuel A. Foote for appellants, and by Messrs. William Allen Butler and Charles O'Conor for respondents. This case involves the question of the constitutionality of the Port-Warden act of April 14, 1857.

Fire in Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Monday, Jan. 25.

Messrs. BINFORD & PORTER'S large furniture warehouse in this place was burned early this morning. The amount of the loss is $20,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Messrs. RIDGEWAY and O. J. WISE have been held to bail in $3,000 each to prevent further personal hostilities.

The Nebraska Legislature.

ST. LOUIS Monday, Jan. 25.

Governor RICHARDSON arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 10th inst. In reply to a message from a majority of the Legislature, now at Florence, he expresses disapprobation of their recent adjournment to that place, and requests their immediate return to Omaha.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pro-Slavery Candidates in Kansas Counted in by Gen. Calhoun—The Case of Gen. Cullom—The Retired Naval Officers—The Cases of Commodore Stewart and Lieut. Bartlett, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Private dispatches received here to-day seem abundantly to confirm the statement that Gen. CALHOUN has counted in all the Pro-Slavery State officers of Kansas and a Pro-Slavery majority of the Legislature.

Senator DOUGLAS failed to get the floor to-day to report the bill to admit Minnesota, but it is all ready.

It is considered settled now that the Indiana Senators are to be sustained in their seats until after Lecompton is disposed of.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, after a long and tedious investigation, have refused to find a bill against Gen. CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I understand that the question is now under consideration whether they shall find an indictment for libel against those who published the charges which led to this investigation.

The Grand Jury are expected next to take up the case of Captain DARLINO, late Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, to ascertain what basis there is for the very decided imputations upon his official conduct now very current in the community.

The friends of Mr. HOWELL, of Canandaigua, deny that SPENCER, of Ogdensburg, has the inside track for the District-Attorneyship of Northern New-York. Mr. HOWELL is one of the hardest of the Hard-Shells' even *he* has Barnburner friends.

If the Senate bill allowing the President to reinstate upon the Active List of the Navy any of the officers stricken down by the Naval Board shall become a law, it is understood that Commodore STEWART ("Old Ironsides") will be the first to enjoy its benefits.

Lieutenant WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, of New-York, doubtless will be another of its beneficiaries, for he has been treated with most flagrant injustice. After a long and tedious trial before the Court of Inquiry, a decision was rendered in his favor, and the Court adjourned.

The next day the Judge advocate succeeded in getting to Court to reopen the case *ex-parte* and secretly, where, after considerable new argument of a portion of the evidence, he at least induced one of the Judges to reverse his favorable decision,—and the result was entered against the application. In order to cover up this unheard-of outrage and injustice, the record of the Court was then falsified, so as to avoid any mention of the *favorable* decision,—and the adverse verdict was represented to have been given on the day *prior* to the *ex-parte* argument above noticed, when in fact the *only* decision given on that date was the one recommending Lieut. BARTLETT for reinstatement. I do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN will fail to remedy the evil flowing from this outrage if power is conferred upon him to do so. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Special Committee on Public Printing has authorized one of its members, Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, to open a correspondence with printers, paper-manufacturers, engravers, and book-binders of the country, with the view of obtaining all practicable information on those subjects. Specimens of the Congressional work are to be deposited with Messrs. ARTHUR & Co., of New-York.

The Committee propose either to establish a printing-office or so dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent on the meeting of every Congress.

The Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. STANTON arrived here this morning.

FRANCIS TYMANY, of Missouri, has been appointed Agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox Agency.

XXXVth CONGRESS-----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary at War, giving the number of the troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs.

The report reviews at length the whole case, saying in conclusion: "The law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded in wise policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, whether its jurisdiction abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws, by secret and unlawful practices, to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases dishonoring the American flag, used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer, who, unequal to or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, the rapine, and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government, in our foreign intercourse at least, from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the Constitution and laws and leave them under the control or at the pleasure of unknown and irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality law of 1818. The Committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the eighth section of that act.

Resolved, That the place where WILLIAM WALKER and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law; but in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from a Territory and State in amity with the United States American citizens who were there in hostile intent, it may not call for further censure, than as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

The Committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea, are brought back to the United States, report a bill, making it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrests to bring on or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the Collector, to be dealt with according to law. It is made the duty of the Collector to give immediate notice to the District-Attorney and Marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest, and it shall be the duty of those officers to institute proceedings against them.

The subject was made the special order for the 9th of February.

Mr. DOUGLAS, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report.

Mr. FOOT, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report, but in so far as the report, either in express terms, or by implication, imputed blame to Commodore PAULDING, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. PEARCE expressed his concurrence in the report. As he had the floor on the joint resolution to give Commodore PAULDING a medal, he would prefer to make his remarks on the report and bill when they shall be taken up for consideration.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill to increase the military establishment, which had been made the special order for to-day at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. HALE said, inasmuch as the hour assigned for its consideration had passed, the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories so much of the President's annual Message as related to the affairs of Kansas had precedence.

The Chair decided against him.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped that Mr. DAVIS would not press the consideration of the bill to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reason for an increase of the army.

Mr. DAVIS replied there was good reason for taking up the bill now, for it was evident that Senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and so simple and so necessary for the public interest, that he hoped it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. FESSENDEN was not prepared to say whether, after a proper opportunity for investigation and discussion had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not; but he should not consent to an increase of the Army merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. As a Senator he (Mr. FESSENDEN) must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or importance of the military recommendations of that department. The amount of the proposed increase was not of so much importance as the question whether the Army ought, under existing circumstances, to be increased at all.

Mr. DAVIS would not press the bill, were there not a public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until after the period when men can be put into the field for the present emergency, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and the time was brief enough. The bill should be passed immediately. It was well known that we have a small body of troops now lying in the mountains, where they must remain until the Spring, and that there have been extensive combinations among the Indians in that region, instigated by white persons, which rendered it important that our army should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed is to be adopted without delay, the Executive ought to know it. He then spoke in complimentary terms of the officer who had been selected to command the Utah expedition.

Further debate on the Army bill was then, on motion of Mr. WILSON, postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH.

Mr. HARLAN then addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He said he might have submitted the remarks he intended to make on the bill proposed by Mr. DAVIS, with as much pertinancy as a large majority of the speeches are made before the Senate, because he supposed the leading reason for the passage of the bill to increase the Army was to enable the President to enforce the Lecompton Constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic Party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he (Mr. HARLAN) remarked that the President and those who agree with him, express their attachment to it on the ground that it advocates non-intervention, while the opposite faction laud it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While thus perfectly agreeing in their attachment to that bill, there was a vast difference in the measures they propose. To carry out the views of the President would he, by an act of Congress, to secure the organization of a Slave State on free soil; but to adopt the views of Mr. DOUGLAS and those who agree with him, would be to secure the organization of a Free State within the same limits, just as certainly as if Congress should re-enact that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall again exist North of 36° 30'. To submit that question to a fair vote of the people would be to annihilate Slavery without ceremony, for it was known in advance that the people of the Territory, by a large majority, were opposed to the existence of Slavery. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of the influence of the Slave power on the Government employes in Washington, remarking that none of them could express sentiments in accordance with the Northern sentiment without sacrificing their official positions. This power also influenced learned men and learned professors. If a physician were called upon to tie up the bleeding head of a Senator, (alluding to Mr. SUMNER,) he must instantly become security for the assailant, in order to preserve his professional interests. Even the artisans on the Government works know their interests depend on their silence, or acquiescence in the views of the dominant party. There was no place outside the House or Senate where a man could speak freely, and even in the Senate it was at terrible peril of sacrifice of health or life. Why was this? Because the title to slave property will not bear analysis, nor the touch of reason. It is sought to be maintained by the virtue of the law of force. By the mere exercise of physical power it can be maintained, and in no other way.

Mr. POLK alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from Gov. WALKER'S letter in order to prove that the Lecompton Delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas and that nineteen out of thirty-four counties had not an opportunity to send a delegate to the Convention. He read a statement, originally published in the Missouri *Republican*, in contradiction of WALKER'S allegation, from HENRY CLAY POTE and other members of that Convention.

Mr. STUART asked whether WALKER had not been in a position to know the facts which he stated, and whether STANTON'S statements in his Message to the Legislature were not to be relied on, against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals who were implicated in the very thing charged. The assertions of the persons alluded to by the Senator from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on the one side as those of JIM LANE on the other. POTE and LANE both went to Kansas for mischief. POTE'S statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feelings against WALKER than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. WILSON said that the persons to whom reference had been made contradict the positive statements of Secretary STANTON and Governor WALKER, as well as all the facts known in Kansas and by every intelligent man in the country. He was in Kansas in May and July last, and could assert that WALKER'S and STANTON'S statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word.

In fifteen counties no census was taken nor enrollment made, partly from neglect of officials and partly in some instances because there were no officials to perform the duty. He then alluded to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. WILSON said these frauds were notorious, and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the Chamber were tired of them. All those who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts mean to say that he apologized for, or that he excused the frauds.

Mr. WILSON replied that he did not accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed, and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. DAVIS said that he complained of the mere charges of fraud without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be among the last men to justify them.

Mr. BROWN remarked that as the Lecompton Constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question. On his motion, the subject was postponed till that time; and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Speaker announced the following as the names of the members appointed a Select Committee upon a Pacific Railroad: Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, Jones of Tennessee, Washburn of Maine, Millson of Virginia, Curtis of Iowa, Corning of New-York, Underwood of Kentucky, Groesbeck of Ohio, Gilmer of North Carolina, Singleton of Mississippi, Farnsworth of Illinois, Phillips of Pennsylvania, Leach of Michigan, Bryan of Ohio, and Scott of California.

Mr. KEITT, in the absence of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who had moved the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed one month, and stated that he (KEITT) understood on good authority that Mr. MATTESON was detained in consequence of the severe illness of his wife. Motion agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. GARTRELL made a speech in support of Slavery, hesitating not to defend the institution as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictates of humanity and the Word of God. The time for apology was passed. The Southern people are a unit and stand up before the world to defend and entirely justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embark in a system of Slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of RANDOLPH relative to Slavery's social, moral and political demoralization, as witnessed in the difficulties of correspondence concerning the troubles in Kansas and in Utah.

The memorialist respectfully expresses the hope that, if the President has not already adequate powers for thus stationing troops to protect intercourse through the Territories, the requisite Congressional legislation will be effected in season to notify the public before next Spring, as multitudes of enterprising settlers are ready to accompany the troops, and stake out their locations for farms along the respective routes—the location of stockades serving as the foundations of towns along each of those highways across the public domain—which prompt action on the part of Congress would enable telegraphers generally (for the memorialist asks no special favors for himself or associates) to make speedy arrangements for extending lines through those vast territories which separate the Atlantic States from the newly-organized Governments on our Pacific Coast."

In connection with this subject the following extract from a memorial of Mr. O'REILLY and his associates, in behalf of the establishment of telegraphic communication with Utah and the South Pass, will be found highly interesting and suggestive, which they propose to accomplish, with some Government aid, by the 15th of August next, so that Washington may be in constant and close communication by that time, with the Army of Utah:

"The vast importance of telegraphic facilities for communication between the Federal Government and the Civil and Military Authorities stationed in the interior territories, *at any time*, is too obvious to require comment,—but in connection with *military movements of warlike character*, we may quote the remark, often repeated by Gov. MARCY, that if telegraphic facilities had existed *southwardly* at the commencement of the Mexican war, the Government might have prevented much loss of life and nearly half a million of dollars by a *single telegraphic dispatch*. Appearances already indicate that a similar necessity is more or less applicable to the Mormon difficulties. A single fact speaks volumes on this subject, and that fact is, that our intelligence from the *extreme of Europe* is now *four weeks later* than from the American Army on the borders of Nebraska and Utah, *near the centre of our own country.*

Nearly a quarter-century ago (1835,) a small band of Seminoles commenced hostilities by murdering settlers and desolating settlements in South Florida; and a fragment of that tribe yet maintain themselves amid the 'Everglades,' in defiance of our troops—after having already cost hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars.

With such vast sacrifices through four-and-twenty years, to subdue a handful of Seminoles, where our troops surround them by land and water, who will predict the severity or duration of warfare waged by our army *a thousand miles from supplies*, against rebels animated by fanatical zeal and military fury like the Mormons, fighting by their own firesides, in alliance with the most powerful Indian tribes of our continent, and dwelling among mountain strongholds, rendering their power formidable, like that of the Circassians in their bloody resistance to the Russian armies?

Again the example of the 'Maroon War' also before us—a war wherein the British Government sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money, *during half a century*, in trying to subdue the 'Maroons,' or runaway negroes of the Jamaica Mountains—it is seemingly probable, now that the *Mormons are resolved on maintaining their rocky fastnesses*, that the '*War of Utah*' may be *long-continued*, as well as costly and bloody; and that *telegraphic intercourse* will become one of the most important elements of sustenance towards the troops operating against rebellion in that isolated mountain region—distant a thousand miles from reinforcements and supplies."

I believe the memorialists desire Congress to authorize the President to contract with them in advance for the use of the wires for Government business for a term of years, just as was done with the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company. The subject would seem eminently worthy early and favorable consideration. S.

The Administration and the South on the Kansas Question—The New-York Away Office—New-York Office Seekers—Military Posts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1858.

While the President and his Northern friends in Congress stagger and shiver at sight of the Kansas load which they have been attempting to carry, the South stands with bold and united front, demanding the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. There is not the slightest probability of any backing from that quarter. With Southern men the game is a desperate one. They see that their last chance for a new Slave State north of Texas is before them, and they are determined to make its attainment a test of party fealty. Mr. BUCHANAN has not, *prima facie*, the least disposition to desert them, if he can only see a reasonable chance of carrying the Lecompton scheme through by exertion of the power which he has husbanded for precisely this occasion.

But there's the rub. A few weeks ago success seemed as easy as "sliding off a log." Now that public sentiment in the Free States has had time to make its voice heard here, Northern representatives in Congress begin to flinch significantly. As I telegraphed you to-night there are six New-York Democrats who were counted down good for Lecompton, who have not yet been able to make up their mind to commit political suicide. The same is true of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana—until it begins to be exceedingly doubtful whether many men from the Free States can be induced to sustain the Lecompton swindle whose price is not so clearly stamped upon his back that it and his vote will illustrate cause and effect to all who choose to read. What the President can do in such a case, nobody can predict with safety, although it is generally understood that he is preparing for *some* step, which in all probability will be made public ere this reaches you.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office, is here for the purpose of settling his yearly accounts. I learn that while, under the provision of the law governing the Assay Office, the amount of business in the New-York establishment would justify a loss of about $52,000 by unavoidable wastage in the process of assaying and handling, Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S accounts will not show a loss of fifty-two cents. This fact certainly speaks well for the Superintendent as a faithful officer, and establishes the fact that his employes are "fit to handle bullion." Congress should embrace the opportunity, while the Assay Office is in such good hands, to add to its functions that of coining gold as well as assaying it. What good reason can there be for longer refusing to carry out this common-sense proposition?

There is no present prospect of a settlement of the New-York appointments,—and the struggle continues as fierce as ever. What think you of the following list of candidates for the Marshalship of the Northern District?

JOHN M. MOTT, of Troy—present incumbent.
N. E. PAYNE and SIMEON JEWETT, of Monroe.
N. S. ELDRIKEN, of St. Lawrence.
SMITH WATERMAN, of Albany.
Doctor BRONK, of Buffalo—Editor of a German paper.
—— ROSSITER, of Schoharie County.
A. HAYES, of Clinton.
Col. LANSING, of Herkimer County.
—— BEST, of Buffalo.
—— SHELDEN, of Cayuga.
JOHN VARNUM, of Livingston.
—— REYNOLDS, of Rensselaer.

MOTT'S chance, probably, is the best,—and PAYNE No. 2. BRONK has no sort of chance, although some of his friends think him sure to win. The result will show that he is already shelved.

I was not aware the other day, when I threw out some suggestions in relation to the establishment of military posts along the overland route to California, that HENRY O'REILLY, so well known in connection with the magnetic telegraph, had memorialized Congress in behalf of a plan substantially similar. In his memorial, which looks to the protection of the route, the telegraph and travelers, the settlement of the far interior and the establishment of a light express overland mail, he sets forth:

"That these and other great public advantages may be quickly and economically realized by the American people generally, through the distribution of a couple of thousand dragoons in small parties along each of the two routes, Northern and Southern, through the Territories between the Mississippi and Pacific States—inasmuch as the stationing of parties of twenty men at intervals of twenty miles along each of those routes would accomplish the objects with unparalleled promptness and economy—each party constructing its own stockade, like frontier settlers, and a portion of its dragoons riding each way every day, as patrols or sentinels, ten miles out and ten miles back—thus giving protection to travelers and settlers; while these patrols, moving with military precision, could transmit an express letter-mail across our vast Territories to the Pacific Ocean in half the time now required, thus furnishing the safest, cheapest and quickest mail route in the world, (where steam is not employed,) while at the same time furnishing better protection than was ever before extended to frontier settlers and travelers in any portion or period of our new Territories. And in this way, while thus accomplishing great objects in the way of public defence and postal communication, affording incidentally the degree of protection required for the extension of telegraph lines through the Territories of the United States—which Territories, as far as postal facilities are concerned, are now more remote than Europe from the seat of our Federal Government, falsified by time and experience, and argued to show that Britain's emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. WASBURNE, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceeded from the Bank suspension, while hard money was claimed for the basis of Government transactions. The Secretary of the Treasury called upon and obtained from Congress power to issue twenty millions of red-dog and wild-cat money. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing what he regretted as its fallacies, and said that that officer blunders in thinking that something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. GRANGER said that the Administration by their extravagance and folly had increased their expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty. One part of the army is surrounded by snow and the Mormons, another is playing second-fiddle to Slavery in Kansas, and the remainder are fighting for glory and BILLY BOWLEGS. [Laughter.] And now Congress was called upon to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them, his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble and so are the people. The Democratic Party (so called) turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free-trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff with incidental protection.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they should discharge their duties. Notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union unless Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution; under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas. It is not their will. Its provisions are in direct conflict with the Constitution and the eternal principles of justice. It was a fact which could not be successfully denied, that the reason why the Convention solemnly refused to submit the Constitution for approval or rejection was that the people would have voted it down. Yet the President has the audacity, with this fact staring him in the face, to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the Constitution of the people of Kansas. That Constitution was the joint product of Federal and local usurpation. But for Federal intervention the delegates to the Lecompton Convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of Federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people were trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled. Congress has been asked to acquiesce in this outrage for the sake of the Union and, as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They had been told by the Court journal that all is quiet in Kansas, but it is not the calm of the people. Scenes in their rights, it is the fitful calm which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution look to it, that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to the point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. Resistance to such a fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be a duty, not a crime—patriotism, and not treason.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Administration and the South on the Kansas Question—The New-York Away Office—New-York Office Seekers—Military Posts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1858.

While the President and his Northern friends in Congress stagger and shiver at sight of the Kansas load which they have been attempting to carry, the South stands with bold and united front, demanding the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. There is not the slightest probability of any backing from that quarter. With Southern men the game is a desperate one. They see that their last chance for a new Slave State north of Texas is before them, and they are determined to make its attainment a test of party fealty. Mr. BUCHANAN has not, *prima facie*, the least disposition to desert them, if he can only see a reasonable chance of carrying the Lecompton scheme through by exertion of the power which he has husbanded for precisely this occasion.

But there's the rub. A few weeks ago success seemed as easy as "sliding off a log." Now that public sentiment in the Free States has had time to make its voice heard here, Northern representatives in Congress begin to flinch significantly. As I telegraphed you to-night there are six New-York Democrats who were counted down good for Lecompton, who have not yet been able to make up their mind to commit political suicide. The same is true of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana—until it begins to be exceedingly doubtful whether many men from the Free States can be induced to sustain the Lecompton swindle whose price is not so clearly stamped upon his back that it and his vote will illustrate cause and effect to all who choose to read. What the President can do in such a case, nobody can predict with safety, although it is generally understood that he is preparing for *some* step, which in all probability will be made public ere this reaches you.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office, is here for the purpose of settling his yearly accounts. I learn that while, under the provision of the law governing the Assay Office, the amount of business in the New-York establishment would justify a loss of about $52,000 by unavoidable wastage in the process of assaying and handling, Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S accounts will not show a loss of fifty-two cents. This fact certainly speaks well for the Superintendent as a faithful officer, and establishes the fact that his employes are "fit to handle bullion." Congress should embrace the opportunity, while the Assay Office is in such good hands, to add to its functions that of coining gold as well as assaying it. What good reason can there be

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Prospects of Another Walker Expedition—Condition of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read so many glowing accounts of the strength of the Costa Rican force on the San Juan River, and of the preparations being made, both in Costa Rica and in Nicaragua, to meet the fillibusters, that the success of Col. ANDERSON seems to have surprised every one except those practically acquainted with Central America and Central Americans. In order to judge of the capacity of these States to realat an expedition, should Gen. WALKER carry another against them, let us review the history of the last campaign against him.

President MORA, of Costa Rica, when about to commence that campaign, declared that he could bring twelve thousand men into the field; now he says that he has seven thousand. In his first effort he succeeded in bringing into Nicaragua three thousand men. In his second invasion he never had at any time over one thousand in the field. From these data, supposing all things to be equal, he can bring into the field now somewhere below even one thousand seven hundred and fifty—and five hundred and eighty three men. But all things are not equal. The necessary funds are now lacking, and the partial failure of the coffee crop must add to this embarrassment. Besides, the general impression among Costa Ricans is that Nicaragua must henceforth take care of herself. The first campaign of President MORA came near overthrowing his Government, owing to the withdrawal of the troops from the Capital and the general unwillingness of the Costa Ricans to go beyond their own limits as soldiers. Now that nothing has been gained by all their sufferings and sacrifices, they will be more opposed than before to be dragged into a foreign country to fight the battles of those who have not even thanked them for their former services. It will, therefore, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for MORA to send even five hundred men into Nicaragua.

The population of Nicaragua is two and a half times as great as that of Costa Rica. She is known to have twenty-five thousand men capable of bearing arms, yet notwithstanding the threatening calls upon all to "arm in defence of their native country," notwithstanding the unceasing efforts made to catch men, and the summary punishment of deserters, notwithstanding the assistance of the allied army, in retaining such as could be caught, there never at any time could be brought into battle against Gen. WALKER over five hundred Nicaraguans, while, in proportion to what Costa Rica did there ought to have been seven thousand five hundred men.

I invite the attention of those who maintain that the Walker Government was so unpopular in Nicaragua to this fact, nor do I bring it forward as an act of special pleading in his favor. I have nothing to do with him nor his plans. I only state *facts* that have fallen under my own observation, not *hearsay*. It is easy to explain why Nicaraguans refused to fight against General WALKER, but it is not my present purpose to do so; besides, General HENNINGSEN in his letter to Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has furnished the key to this explanation. Guatemala sent two expeditions into Nicaragua. The first started with a thousand men—four hundred of whom deserted on the way; the other started with eight hundred men—three hundred of these deserted on the way; but before those last arrived there, there was scarcely a hundred of the first expedition left in Nicaragua. Some had been killed, the rest had deserted. Guatemala has since been scourged with the cholera, which broke out among her troops before they left Nicaragua and was carried home by them. She has also had an attempted revolution at home, so that it is impossible for her at present to send into Nicaragua over four or five hundred men—perhaps less. Honduras furnished only four hundred men last year, and now seems disposed to have nothing further to do with the matter. San Salvador sent two expeditions into Nicaragua. The first consisted of five hundred men, under the command of Gen. BILLOSA, who was made Commander-in-chief of the allied army, but was subsequently court-martialed, and narrowly escaped with his life, and was dismissed from the service on the charge of creating dissension in the army, with a view of assisting Gen. WALKER. The other expedition consisted of six hundred men, under the command of General BARRIOS. This reached the city of Leon, Nicaragua, in March last, while Gen. WALKER was besieged at Rivas. Repeated orders were sent to Gen. BARRIOS to march at once to Rivas. He remained in Leon, however, guarding that city, while General WALKER was known not to have over six hundred men. The city of Leon contains forty thousand inhabitants, and was well fortified. The Department of Leon contains six thousand able-bodied men, capable of bearing arms. About two hundred of these were in the allied camp before Rivas, about five hundred more under arms at home, and the balance playing hide-and-seek with the authorities, to prevent being caught for soldiers. The few days in the city of Leon allotted by Gen. BARRIOS to rest and provision his command, satisfied him that the Leonese could not be trusted with the defence of the place. They had utterly refused to march upon Gen. WALKER at Rivas. Gen. VALLE, (Chilon,) the most popular military leader in the department, and known friend of WALKER, was quietly residing in the city of Leon. Another very popular leader, Gen. PINEDA, was with Gen. WALKER in Rivas. Should Gen. WALKER elude or cut through his besiegers at Rivas, and suddenly appear before Leon, the result was obvious. Hence the precaution of Gen. BARRIOS. I would here invite those who assume so much knowledge of Nicaraguan affairs, who are so divinely certain that the Walker Government was abhorred by the Nicaraguans—whose knowledge of the country seems to be confined to, and their opinions of it influenced by, the price of Nicaragua Transit and Panama Railroad Stocks—to explain why it was that a city containing 40,000, and including her suburbs, 60,000 inhabitants, well supplied with cannon and other implements of warfare—a city the streets of which were doubly barricaded, and nearly every house of which may be termed a castle, the Cathedral of which was emphatically such—a city that can, (and often has,) at the sound of an alarm-bell, in a few minutes bring together four or five thousand men—could not be trusted with its own defence, even when an attack by six hundred Americans was a mere possibility.

We have, according to our estimate, which I consider a very liberal one, (and I claim to know something of a country in which I have resided a number of years, the social and political condition of which I have carefully studied,) say five hundred Costa Ricans, five hundred Guatemalians, five hundred Salvadorians, and say five hundred Nicaraguans and Hondurians—two thousand men in all. This force, had Gen. WALKER been let alone, he would, probably, within two months of his arrival in the interior, have had to encounter. Should he have remained at Fort San Carlos until his army was increased to a thousand men, he would, probably, have met little opposition on arriving in the interior of Nicaragua. The "allies," in that case, would most probably have deemed it prudent to remain at home, and prepare for their own defence.

COLON.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—WM. KAMP, a butcher residing at No. 120 Dey-street, had his left foot run over at 11 o'clock Sunday evening by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, and so horribly mangled that it is feared amputation will be necessary. KAMP was standing on the front of the car, and in attempting to get off while the car was in motion stumbled and fell, when his foot came in front of the forward wheels and was run over. He was taken to the drug store corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and thence to the City Hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Neutrality Laws—Action of Congress—The Fort Snelling Case—General Business of the Session.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report probably on Monday next, unanimously in favor of preserving the Neutrality laws just as they are—and all the members of the Committee, save Mr. DOUGLAS, will be found to concur in the construction of the law of 1818, which extends the right and power of the Government to follow persons suspected of having violated it anywhere upon the high seas. Mr. D. will oppose this proposition, and will be sustained in the debate by some of the ablest minds of the Senate. Of course, in reporting upon the construction of an act, the Committee acknowledge the existence of a doubt of its precise meaning *primâ facie*. Why, then, would it not be wise to take bold ground in favor of a distinct declaration *by law*, which shall put the intent of Congress in this particular beyond question or dispute? Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—and concurs in the report in favor of maintaining the neutrality laws as they are. In April or May, 1854, you will remember that he made a distinct proposition in the Senate in favor of their unconditional repeal! Then the acquisition of Cuba was talked of, and fillibuster aid to loosen the grasp of Spain upon the lovely isle was considered desirable. What a pity that Nicaragua isn't in Cuba!

Speaker ORR has illustrated his cautious character in the selection of a Committee to investigate the alleged fraud in the sale of the Government reservation at Fort Snelling. Two only of its members unite the experience and tact necessary to thorough prosecution of the inquiry ordered by the House, and they are partisan friends of the Speaker and the Federal Administration. It is not to be expected that those gentlemen will take any special pains to search out and expose anything reflecting discredit upon their own friends. Mr. ORR succeeded so well last year in his attempt to cover up that engraving matter which was before him in the then sitting investigation, that he can speak by the card if he desires to encourage his friends of the Fort Snelling Committee to follow his example. Besides, as Mr. ORR was conveniently up in Minnesota about the time when the spoils of the Minnesota Land bill were divided and the Fort Snelling sale was accomplished, it is not improbable that he can give his Democratic appointees on the sitting Committee the advice and caution necessary to keep them out of shoal water, and clear of rocks which might otherwise wreck Democratic craft. When one looks over the report of last year's investigation, and reflects how skillfully witnesses and questions were avoided which might exposo Democratic corruption, the value of such aid and suggestions from outside is abundantly apparent.

But Colonel ORR'S partisanship does not always end in irresponsible acts. I telegraphed you last night that he had refused to sign subpœnas summoning RICHARD SCHELL and Mr. MATHER before the Fort Snelling Committee. In justification of this refusal, he presents those ubiquitous resolutions of '98, and their doctrine of "States' Rights." MATHER and SCHELL are members of a State Legislature, and, therefore, though their testimony is deemed of prime importance before the Committee of Investigation, the Speaker will not summon them. This is an insulting rebuke to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, who—upon charges preferred by Mr. ORR'S own friends against the late Clerk of the House—recently summoned numerous members of Congress before them. It will occur, probably, to every sensitive man of honor, that it would have looked a trifle better for the Speaker if he had signed the subpœnas—ordered and filled, as they were, by the Committee acting for the House—and left to the gentlemen summoned, to plead their "privilege" for themselves, if they chose so to do. If, in a case of alleged corruption even, the "Constitution" may be set aside, as Mr. ORR and his Committee practically maintained last Winter, anybody else than he would certainly suppose that the resolutions of '98—even admitting the Speaker's unnatural construction of them, might be temporarily suspended.

But Mr. ORR'S zealous attempt thus to obstruct the investigation will not avail. The Committee, finding they could get no subpœnas, addressed letters to Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL, *inviting* them to appear before them. Of course they will accept the invitation and tender their evidence—for they cannot fail to see that failure to do so would have the same effect in the public estimation as did the resignation of Messrs. EDWARDS and GILMORE pending the resolution of the House for their expulsion. Their evidence will probably show such a contract for the purchase of Fort Snelling as was never made before in a case wherein the United States Government was a party, and that the profits were to enure to partisan pets of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration. Perhaps not all will be disclosed that ought to be dragged to light, but quite enough will be discovered to pay for the investigation.

The statement which recently appeared in the New-York *Evening Post* and *Tribune*, to the effect that the member of Congress from the Second District of New-York, Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, opposed the recommendation of an appropriation by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, for the filling in at the Wallabout, in his own district, was obviously made upon misinformation, as it is quite erroneous. So far from having opposed the appropriation, Mr. TAYLOR earnestly and zealously advocated it. When he found that the Committee had stricken from their report a proposed recommendation of $55,000 therefor, and that Hon. JOHN KELLY, a member of the Committee, had been unable to get it restored, he gave his attention entirely to the subject, until he has been so far successful as to gain the consent of every member of the Committee, except LETCHER, of Virginia, to an amendment to be offered in the House, which shall restore the desired item of $55,000 for expenditure at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. To prevent a misapprehension of Mr. TAYLOR'S course, as well as to show his constituents that their interests are safe in his hands, this exposition of facts deserves to be made. In addition I have only to disclaim any intention to charge the journals who started the error with any intent to be unjust.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was introduced by Hon. R. E FENTON, a leading and able member of the New-York delegation, entitled "a bill concerning Invalid Pensions, and regulating the time of their commencement." This bill provides that the pensions of invalids of the Army and Navy, under existing laws, shall in all cases commence at the date of the disability, and that in case of the death of the party entitled, the amount which may be due him shall be paid to his widow and children, and if none, to the next of kin of the deceased pensioner. Heretofore, in consequence of inconsistent legislation, and varied constructions of the laws governing the case, the practice has been far from uniform,—some pensioners have received their pensions from the date of disability (as would seem to have been the clear intent of Congress when offering pensions as an inducement to enlistments,) and others only from the time when they had filed their complete *proofs* of disability.

This bill is in substance the provision which Mr. FENTON advocated as an amendment to the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill during the 2d [illegible]

from the Judiciary Committee through their Chairman, the lamented GEO A. SIMMONS, on the 3d of March last. This Report was the last act of his public life, and stands a worthy monument of his ability as a lawyer and high character as a statesman, and should be read by all who desire a knowledge of the injustice which has been done to the wounded and invalid soldiers of the war of 1812. There are probably ten thousand persons interested in the passage of this bill,—who will find in Col. FENTON an able and determined champion of their just though long-neglected rights.

Another measure of vast public interest was that presented by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a day or two since, in the shape of a "bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts. It proposes to appropriate in all 6,340,000 acres of land, to be apportioned to each State in quantities equal to 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative now in Congress,—and to each Territory 60,000 acres,—upon condition that the proceeds of said land shall be permanently invested in stocks,—and that out of the interest thereon each State or Territory accepting said donation of lands, shall endow, support and maintain at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding scientific or other classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

It is impossible here to give more than this brief outline of the several propositions. Congress has done almost nothing for the advancement, improvement and elevation of the industrial classes, especially of agriculturists; and, if something can be snatched for such a purpose from the wholesale system of squandering the public lands which has seized upon Congress of late years, a great good will have been accomplished. Let us have institutions of learning, endowed by Congress in this way, wherein young men who desire may be educated for farmers or mechanics. In this way we shall not only have more skillful and successful men in those greatest of all departments of popular industry; but the country will reap untold wealth by the elevation, refinement and dignity secured through their thorough education.

S.

The Old Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One cause adds largely to the aggregate of individual suffering this Winter. Hundreds of men are walking our streets unable to procure employment who, prior to the 15th of April last, when the Metropolitan Police act took effect, were members of the City Police, and are so still, though not recognized as such by the Board of Police.

The new act continued the old force, but gave it a new head. Policemen in office under the act of 1853 became, by operation of law, members of the new force. They were, indeed, at liberty to resign or withdraw at once after the act took effect, but did they do so? They continued in the faithful performance of duty till July 3. No one will pretend that their services were not of substantial value to the City. In many wards the old force was the only Police, and the City generally would have been sadly in want of protection without the assistance it rendered.

The act was literally forced upon the City, under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of bitter hostility. It was the result of an accident in politics. By it our municipal pride was deeply wounded. It was a very general opinion that the act was unconstitutional. In that view our ablest lawyers and judges concurred. The point of constitutionality was not *res adjudicata* till May 25, when the decision of General Term upon *quo warranto* was rendered. The decision or order of May 5 at Special Term, from which the appeal had been taken, was *pro formâ* merely, and entered by consent. Between April 15 and May 25, and after that, what was the old force to do? Their officers, those under whom they had served and were serving, held that the new act was unconstitutional and a dead letter, therefore, on the statute-book, under which no one could serve without forfeiting both his office and pay as a policeman. It was conceded that if the new act was unconstitutional the repealing clause shared its fate, and the old Commissioners still continued in office.

It was cruel to force the rank and file of the old Police, under circumstances of so great difficulty and doubt, to decide between WOOD and Company and DRAPER and Company. A regiment in the field hesitates before it deserts its officer actually in command for an intruding Colonel whose credentials are questioned. The old Police were, under similar circumstances, in doubt, but at the same time anxious to serve on without mutiny or revolt. No compromise was allowed them. When doctors differed they were compelled to decide. They naturally preferred and chose the *statu quo*: to retain their organization till such time as the courts had finally pronounced, and the preference was not unwise, although, as the event has proved, unfortunate for them. It is to be borne in mind that the men of the old force resisted no law, but simply continued to do useful duty faithfully under their officers *pendente lite*. It was not responsible for the official literature of Mayor WOOD and others high in office.

When the so-called "disbanding" had been enacted the old force was left at the mercy of the new Commissioners, five in number. Of these it was understood a minority was inclined to considerate and humane counsels—which their *three* colleagues violently opposed. In consequence of this collision of opinion one of the minority threw up office, rather, it was conjectured, than witness passively a wholesale slaughter of innocent men.

Notwithstanding the protest implied in that resignation, three of the four remaining Commissioners proceeded in a manner the most summary to dispose of the old force. But they proved inexpert at "quasi-judicial" functions. The work of official decapitation was so bunglingly perpetrated that it is doubtful to this day whether the heads are off or on.

The Metropolitan Police Act grants discretion as to the cause, but limits the Board in precise terms, in the manner of removal. It provides (§7) "That no person shall be removed" from the force "except upon written charges," and "*after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.*" In other words, notice, whether personal or substituted, must be afforded or brought home to the accused, so that he shall know there are charges against him, and *when* he is to be arraigned upon those charges.

Such a notice was not received by one in fifty of the hundreds of Policemen dismissed in June last. Not to speak of other oversights in doing what every lawyer's clerk has by heart, the service of notices was most decidedly botched. Nearly all those dismissed were removed without the opportunity of defending themselves, guaranteed to them by the Act.

If so, they are *illegally* dismissed. This consideration has been time and again, and in every possible way, pressed upon the attention of the three Commissioners who exclusively officiated as judges or *executioners*, but thus far without avail. They refuse to reconsider, or to restore the men dismissed contrary to law.

And why do they refuse? Not on the ground that notice as required by the act was given: but because the Board, they allege, is forbidden by the act itself elsewhere (§ 12) to *reappoint* any one removed "for cause."

This is plainly an evasion. In the first place, to make a dismissal legal there must have been jurisdiction to dismiss. But previous notice to the [illegible] Where this is omitted [illegible] cannot be tried legally, as the act expressly requires a notice or its equivalent. Then, where there has been no legal trial, there can be no legal separation or removal from the force.

In the second place, the Board, in the case of the man dismissed illegally, therefore not dismissed at all, is called upon not to "reappoint" but to *restore*, or repair the wrong committed, by recognizing him in fact as he is legally, a member of the force.

The Board of Police cannot reappoint one already a member of the force. The man illegally removed is not dismissed at all, but still of the force. Therefore, a member of the force illegally removed is incapable of reappointment.

But, says a Commissioner, it appears by our records that the man was dismissed for cause. What excuse is this for perseverance in wrong-doing? Every Court, or "*quasi*" Court has the power to correct its records when and how it pleases. It is its duty to do so when they are incorrect. This will not be questioned. Why, then, does the Board adhere to records proved to be false, to the injury of hundreds, and of the public generally?

When Mr. PERIT was chosen, the expectation was confidently indulged that speedy justice would be done. He manifested at first the determination to favor immediate action in filling up the Metropolitan force to its full complement. Why has he fallen away so manifestly from his good intentions? Is he influenced by that shallow sophistry about the 12th section—a weak device to delay action the very idea of which seems distasteful to the *triumvirs*? A man of Mr. PERIT'S shrewdness should not have fallen into the trap, but now he is in, should hasten to escape by the nearest way out.

The majority of the Board have the power in their hands, and can legally exercise it. Why, then, wait for judicial action, which is superfluous altogether; or for an enabling act, which will only complicate the business, and plunge the whole affair deeper in the mire?

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1858.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe—The Coroner's Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having carefully perused your editorial remarks in Friday's TIMES upon the Brooklyn catastrophe, and the testimony of the witnesses examined at the Coroner's inquest, as a resident of the Ward and a builder I fully coincide with the remarks you have made, and will thank you for space to make a few suggestions.

No important information satisfactory to allay the mind of the public has been elucidated by Coroners COZINE and SNELL; neither have witnesses who could have cleared up the present doubt been examined. Why was not the builder, mason, tinman, or their workmen, placed upon the stand? Most of them are residents of Brooklyn, and without much trouble could have been brought forward, and the plans and specifications could have been submitted to the jurors.

There cannot rest a doubt upon the mind of a practical man that gross carelessness and mismanagement have taken place, and the questions naturally arise, "Who is to blame?" and Why a building of so public a character, in which young children were confined, should have been constructed so that wood came in contact with the pipes? and Was there a departure from the plans adopted in New-York school-houses, to carry out the model plans of Mr. HARRIS, or did it originate from incompetence by the architects? These are questions of great importance, as from these causes no doubt the fire originated and the deaths occurred.

It is also evident that a dereliction of duty or of incompetence for the office rests on the part of the persons appointed as Superintendents over the erection of the building, and it is the duty of the Board of Education to give their names to the public to exonerate themselves from blame. Also—was it not the duty of Mr. HARRIS to report to his colleagues the insecurity of the building? There is evidence he was apprized of its danger, but no evidence of the cognizance of any other member of the Board.

I trust the members of the Board of Common Council and City authorities will cause a searching inquiry to be made; and if any members of the Board of Education are blameable for this calamity and pecuniary loss to the tax-payers, as they have the appointment of the School Officers, they will displace them and substitute more efficient and trustworthy men to fill their places.

With these brief remarks I leave the subject, and I hope the feelings of the bereaved parents may not long remain outraged by allowing the subject to rest with the *ex parte* evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD TYLER, Builder,
Jan. 23, 1858. No. 16t Sands-street, Brooklyn.

Waters of the New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

JERSEY CITY, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

That the waters of New-York Harbor have at some remote period of time washed the foot of Bergen Heights, (which are a continuation of the Palisades,) is, I think, rendered evident by the geological formation of the salt marsh extending from Bergen Point, along the Jersey shore a number of miles to the northward. These are of soft black mud, deposited to the depth of from fifteen to fifty feet upon a bed of hard "pan" or gravel corresponding to the basin of the bay—and are so little above the water-level as to be frequently overflowed. This tends to show that the harbor is greatly narrower than formerly. That it may be still further encroached upon, (Dr. CASTLE to the contrary notwithstanding,) seems not impossible, from the fact that all waters from the North and East rivers find a sufficiently capacious outlet, through the Narrows and the Kills on each side of Staten Island. Without, therefore, infringing upon "the laws of nature," may not our harbor diminish to a breadth and depth proportionate with those channels?

CLEAR THE TRACK.

Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in your issue of Saturday, 28th, a statement by a correspondent that the name of Sir WALTER RALEIGH is pronounced by Englishmen, Rally. I beg to say that the statement is wholly erroneous; I have lived all my life among persons of good society and cultivation, and never heard the name of that distinguished personage pronounced by any educated man, either English or American, otherwise than Rawley. Such is undoubtedly the pronunciation of the Universities.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

HENRY WM. HERBERT.

THE CEDARS, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

REMINISCENCE OF MR. BRUNEL.—In June last we passed a pleasant afternoon and evening, on board a small steamboat meandering along a narrow, winding river between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Florida, in conversation, alike interesting and instructive, with Professor BACHE, (a lineal and gifted descendant of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the highly enlightened and Scientific Chief of the Coast Survey,) where, among other things, he said that when in England, some years ago, with Mr. BRUNEL, Sen., who constructed the Thames Tunnel, that gentleman remarked that he owed whatever of reputation he had acquired, in his profession, to an incident that occurred in America. He was coming, in 1816 or '17, up the Hudson in a steamboat, and while aground on the "Overslaugh," fell in conversation with an intelligent Quaker passenger, to whom he stated that he had come from his home in France, seeking his fortune in America: that he had been temporarily employed as a clerk in New-York, but that he desired some occupation more congenial to his education and taste: that the Quaker informed him that the State was about to enter upon works of internal improvement, and that the great want of our country was civil engineers: that the idea of becoming an engineer then first occurred to him; and that, in consequence of that conversation, and, we believe, through the assistance of his Quaker friend, his first service was as a member, in a subordinate capacity, of the Corps of Engineers which made the first survey of the Champlain Canal.

Professor BACHE did not remember the name of the Quaker, but he could, of course, fill that hiatus. It could have been no other than the late DAVID THOMAS, of Cayuga.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

RACHEL.

Early History—Dramatic Career—Anecdotes—Letters—Debut in New-York.

RACHEL was the title by which the great *Tragédienne* was usually known. Were her full cognomen given, it would be ELIZABETH RACHEL FELIX. No record of her birth exists, save that she saw light in a wretched Swiss tavern. Her parents were specimens of that nomadic tribe of Israelites who go about the world, gipsy-like, finding a living by any means promising the return of a pittance. Till she was ten years of age, RACHEL roamed about from place to place in Germany and Switzerland, in company with her parents, and, like them, wretchedly poor. During these migrations, SARAH FELIX, the eldest daughter, who had a sweet, low, mellow voice, sang melodies to catch the popular ear, and when the people's pockets opened, RACHEL took up the collection, and the father received the money. In the course of time, the journeys of the FELIXES brought them to Paris, when the Revolutionary fever of 1830 was surging. RACHEL was ten years old. She and SARAH made the tour of the Paris *cafés*. One day, the little RACHEL, benumbed with cold, was singing merrily on the Boulevards, when there happened among the bystanders the famous founder of the Royal Sacred Music Institution, ETIENNE CHORON, whose ear was struck by the pure quality of the singer's tone. Something pleasant and charitable must have been visible in the lines of M. CHORON'S physiognomy, for the child had hardly ceased caroling when she approached, and accosting him with

"*Monsieur, un petit sou, s'il vous plait?*—"

held out her hand for the expected reward. Instead of a penny, she had a series of queries. The remainder of the story is told by one of RACHEL'S biographers:

"Who taught you to sing?"

"Nobody."

"But where did you learn those airs?"

"I don't know; I just listen to the songs sung in the street, and then sing them in my turn."

RACHEL was shivering with the cold.

"You are cold?"

"Yes, Sir! cold and hungry!"

"Come with me, and I will give you all you want."

"Will you keep me from singing?"

"No; I will teach you new songs. So, you love music?"

"Yes."

"Give me your hand, and come."

So M. CHORON and the little RACHEL went off together to his house in the Rue Monsigny. In due time she was enrolled in the classes of the Institute, but remained there hardly a month, for M. CHORON discovered that the structure of her vocal chords fitted her rather for declamation than for music. Then RACHEL was transferred to the training-school of PAGNON SAINT-AULAIRE. The same year CHORON'S Institute was abolished, and CHORON himself died.

RACHEL studied *Hermione*, *Iphigenie* and *Marie Stuart*, under the guidance of her new instructor. Four years passed by in these pursuits. In the Fall of 1836, she was admitted as a pupil of the Conservatoire; a change in her fortunes which was due to the marked impression made by her performance of *Hermione* on the susceptible mind of M. JOUSTIN, of the Comedie Française, who had seen her in M. ST. AULAIRE'S establishment. After her entrance at the Conservatoire, RACHEL was not long in finding lucrative and independent employment. A *rôle* in *Iphigénie* brought M. POIRSON, Director of the Gymnase, directly to terms. An offer of 5,000 francs a year was gladly accepted, and a new piece, (the *Vendéenne* of M. PAUL DEPORT,) written expressly for her, was brought out under the auspices of M. POIRSON. Unfortunately, the *tragédienne's début* was an ill success. The play was supremely stupid, and fell dead at the first representation. The critics of the day treated her as other critics, since the days of the Reviews and the Poets, have treated the first efforts of geniuses. "This child," said one, "is, thank Heaven, no phenomenon, and will never give occasion to have it said, 'What a prodigy!'" RACHEL was now in her 17th year. For a time, she was seen no more. From the Gymnase she went to M. SAMPSON, the writer and actor. His first advice to her was, to learn French. She was sadly deficient in a knowledge of the niceties of the tongue. Under M. SAMPSON'S tutorage, she became a proficient. She studied new *rôles*—*Camille* among them. Two years after her failure at the Gymnase, she appeared in that character at the Théatre Français, and was then eighteen. She took Paris by storm. The provincial air, the impure accent, the restraint, were gone. In their place was a tone of command, a power of vivid expression, an assured step, a flashing eye and a modulated voice, that carried away the hearts of the audience and gave her the first of a series of triumphs. That enthusiastic gentleman, Dr. VERON, writes of his sensations on this occasion, that the young lady impressed him as possessing "an unusual physiognomy," "a sympathetic voice, of the happiest diapason, and, above all, exceedingly intelligent." All through 1838 and 1839, Paris ran madly after the new actress. In 1840 Lyons went insane: a crown of gold was given to her, and francs rained in. Her repertory now contained the *rôles* of *Camille*, *Emilie*, *Hermione*, *Aménaïde*, *Iphigénie*, *Roxane*, *Esther* and *Phédre*.

In May, 1841, RACHEL went to London, appearing first as *Hermione*. Englishmen shared the French insanity. Then to St. Petersburg: the same verdict awaiting her. Afterwards—and last—to America. Of this, a word presently.

As RACHEL grew rich and richer, the Jewish love of money grew strong and stronger. M. DE MIRECOURT (whose narrations, it is true, must sometimes be taken with a grain of salt) tells a number of anecdotes to illustrate this trait. One, authenticated from other sources, pictures the acquisitive faculty perfectly:

RACHEL discovered in the house of Madame S—— a guitar, blackened with smoke and age. She begged it and took it home. Count W——, visiting her boudoir, observed the venerable guitar, carefully enwrapped in silk; was curious; was informed that it was the identical instrument with which RACHEL had tramped the streets when a singing-girl. The Count must have it; such a *souvenir* was a treasure beyond price. RACHEL would not part with it for 50,000 francs. The Count sticks at nothing; a diamond bracelet and rubies are at her service—(she had admired a set at a jeweler's a few days before.) RACHEL reluctantly yielded. The bogus guitar against the jewels was the bargain. The Count was happy. He remained so, till, one day, Madame S——, visiting him, observed and recognized the instrument, and told the story of its transfer. RACHEL, in her eagerness for a trade, had forgotten to take Madame into her plot.

While RACHEL kept her health, (shattered into fragments after her American tour,) she performed an immense amount of labor. From Paris to St. Petersburg, and back to Paris, was a small trip. She sometimes gave twenty-five to thirty representations in a month. Her income was, of course, enormous. A fair estimate placed it at the highly respectable figure of $80,000 per annum, the year previous to her departure for the United States. One great object of that trip was the hope of adding to the figure.

In Paris, she lived in magnificent style. Her [illegible] were [illegible] and were rich [illegible] in *bijouterie*. Her jewelry and stage wardrobe were valued at $125,000. One set of diamonds was worth $40,000. She studied hard, ate little; but drank much wine. Late hours shortened her life. She rarely retired before 3 or 4 in the morning.

A German writer gives a curious account of an interview with her at her residence in the Rue de Trudon:

"VICTOR HUGO had told me that he found that she understood the German language. I asked her, and she replied in German, 'Ich kann es lesen; Ich bin ja in Lothringen geboren; ich habe deutsche Bucher, sehn Sie hier!' (I can read it; I was born in Lorraine. I have German books: look here!) and she showed me GRILLPARZER'S 'Sappho,' and then immediately continued the conversation in French. She expressed her pleasure in acting the part of Sappho, and then spoke of SCHILLER'S 'Maria Stuart,' which character she has personated in a French version of that play. I saw her in this part, and she gave the last act especially with such a composure and tragic feeling that she might have become one of the best of German actresses; but it was precisely in this very act that the French liked her least. 'My country men,' said she, 'are not accustomed to this manner, and in this manner alone can the part be given. No one should be raving when the heart is almost broken with sorrow, and when he is about to take an everlasting farewell of his friends.'"

It was during the years 1853 and 1854 that RACHEL began to ponder the practicability of an American tour. RISTORI'S star had risen meanwhile, and perhaps the final decision owed something to the narrow chance the *tragédienne* ran of being eclipsed by this new genius. At all events, she came. Her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, was her manager. The French Government, which holds theatricals in Paris under its thumb, interposed obstacles, but these were overcome, and RACHEL arrived here. She was a passenger on the *Pacific*, and reached New-York on Wednesday, 22d August, 1855. The news of her approach made a tremendous sensation. A new lioness was coming; and New-York hastened to lay itself in the dust before a new notability. A steamboat was chartered, to intercept the *Pacific* on her way up the Bay. Guests were invited, music was provided, a collation was set out, and it was proposed to capture RACHEL bodily, and bring her into the City with a flourish of trumpets. Unhappily, the *Pacific* made a passage so rapid that she outwitted the managers of this scheme and when the guests mustered on board the *Sun* at the Murray-street wharf, at the early hour of 9 A. M., there was much chagrin at the announcement that the *Pacific* had reached her dock at 7. RACHEL had been comfortably housed at the St. Nicholas for two hours. The disappointment was swallowed; the viands remained unconsumed; the band ceased to play; the guests wended their way to the hotel, and honored the lady with a call.

Her first appearance in New-York was at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. The *rôle* was *Camille*—in CORNEILLE'S *Les Horaces*. The house was packed. The price of tickets was three dollars. M. BEAUVALLET (who afterwards made fun of America, and told all sorts of wroog stories about life and manners in New-York) was in the cast. On the following night, *Phèdre* was produced. Such portions of an English-speaking audience as knew French expressed unbounded delight; the entire French population of the City were beside themselves with joy. Those who knew no French, and so found themselves unable to understand the sentiment of the play, went to the Metropolitan night after night, enjoying RACHEL'S splendid acting,—a RAVEL-love exaggerated and intensified. Then RACHEL went to Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston. Soon she became ill. The climate, and a variety of other causes, induced an illness so serious that her playing ceased. Only thirty-seven representations were given; but that number netted the sum of of $150,000. A sojourn in Havana failing to recruit her shattered health, RACHEL returned to France early in 1856.

Then rumors began to circulate, to the effect that she was about to renounce the stage and enter the state of matrimony. RACHEL was vexed at the free way her name was bandied about by the press, and took occasion to deny the report of an approaching marriage, in a letter written under date of March 11, 1856, and addressed to the *Indépendance Belge*. In that letter, she alluded to her American experiences, and announced her remarkable resuscitation. The epistle is characteristic:

I have heard many clever people say that it is better to be maltreated by the press than to submit to its silence and its neglect. I have, then, to thank you once more for the notice which you have given me in the——. But why, my dear friend, have you occupied yourself for such a length of time with nothing but fancies of marriage which you have invented in order to blame me, and why suspect me again to-day of this inutility?

I have two sons whom I adore; I have thirty-two years upon my certificate of birth; I have fifty upon my figure—I will not say how many *à la reste*. Eighteen years of passionate tirades upon the theatre; hasty journeys to the extent of every land; Moscow Winter; Waterloo treacheries; the perfidious sea; the ingrate land—behold things which soon age a poor little bit of a woman like me! But God protects the brave, and he seems to have created expressly for me a little corner unknown to all the geographies, where I can forget my fatigues, my pains, my premature old age . . . and this, though you fling your villainous canard in the midst of the birds which perch upon my branches and which sing me songs of return—mine probably, and that of the Spring!

If I had really died in America, you would have been, oh, I'm quite sure of it, the first to devote to me (in a manner worthy of your genius and heart) one of your warmest *feuilletons*. And because I am resuscitated in a miraculous manner, because I hope to shake your hand again like an old friend, you exclaim, "She lives; that's well; and thank God for it. Now let us tease her." Then see you setting to work to irritate my too susceptible nerves and to amuse people at the expense of poor little RACHEL. Is it thus you should act with a poor creature who returns very truly from the other world? Go, be just and kind, and accuse yourself of an inveterate lose of teasing at my poor expense, and then I will pardon you, especially as I hope to see you soon in Paris or in the country.

By Jupiter, it is very genteel of me to act thus, towards you. This letter is certainly not written by a "great *tragédienne*," but by a good child, who calls herself RACHEL.

March 11, 1856.

The anticipated restoration to health, however proved a fallacious hope. The seeds of disease developed rapidly. Her physician ordered her to Egypt. She arrived at Cairo in the Fall of 1856. From that place she wrote to her son:

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856.

MY DEAR SON: My health is not very bad; I have already gained some strength. My appetite is quite sufficient. I am as well lodged as one can be in Egypt. There are at Cairo two hotels; I am in the best one. The bedroom, which presents to the South, is as large as one of your school *dortoirs*, and is quite as high. So that, although it is very hot here, I have enough air. The table is all that I could wish. The cook, who is a French woman, makes us many little delicacies because we are compatriots.

More than ever I felicitate myself in being a "great *tragédienne*." Everybody I encounter is ready to serve us; to distract us. Indeed, since I left Marseilles, I have encountered everywhere a maternal hospitality.

I am making an effort in writing you a long letter, for to write fatigues and excites me—two things strongly prohibited by the doctors. I hope that you are going to thank me by writing me a long, long letter in return. Tell me all your thoughts, and the news if you have any, for here we have no French journals.

* * * And now I quit you, and put into this letter a thousand tender kisses for you. RACHEL.

After a considerable stay in Egypt, RACHEL went back to France, to die. Meanwhile the appointments of her Parisian establishment were sold under the auctioneer's hammer. The most common articles brought fabulous prices. Everybody strove to obtain some relic of the woman whose genius had captivated them.

On returning home, RACHEL retired to her estate in Cannes, and there breathed her last, just as the New Year opened.

The public history of RACHEL is already known. Her private life is comparatively unwritten. Scandal was busy with her name. Her disposition was mercenary. She was not peculiarly amiable. But the faults of her character were eclipsed by the splendor of her dramatic genius; and it is this which will give her a lasting place in the record of

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Official Returns of the Late Election.

Action of the Territorial Legislature.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1858.

I sent you the concurrent resolutions of the Topeka State Legislature to the Territorial, a few days since, and the following is the majority report of the Committee in the Assembly to which the subject was referred, as offered by their Chairman, Mr. ELLIOTT:

The Special Committee to whom was referred a memorial in the form of concurrent resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, have the same under consideration, and beg leave to make the following report:

In view of the probable admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under a Constitution which has had its origin with the people, and which has been rejected by a large majority of all the votes cast at an election held under an act passed by this body at its recent session, providing for a submission the same to a fair vote of all the people, it is deemed important that the State Government organized under the Constitution framed at Topeka, should be maintained for any emergency that may arise.

They would also recommend that the General Assembly of the State of Kansas pass such laws of a general nature as may be necessary to the operation of that Government, to be enforced as soon as it shall be ascertained that Congress has forced upon us the Constitution framed at Lecompton, and that we have been defrauded of our rights under it.

They would further recommend that, as both Legislative bodies are the representatives of the same people, a concert of action between them, so far as practicable, should be aimed at; and that harmony and mutual confidence should be cultivated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. G. ELLIOTT,
JOHN SPEER,
S. S. COOPER,
H. MILES MOORE.

The report is still before the House, but it is believed that this, or something similar, will be adopted.

The election returns are given this morning in a Republican Extra, which I inclose herewith, without comment. RANDOLPH.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ON THE CONSTITUTION—PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act submitting the Constitution, framed at Lecompton under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled, 'An act to provide for taking a census and election of Delegates to a Convention,' passed Feb. 19, A. D. 1857," the undersigned announce the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory on the questions therein substituted on the 4th day of Jan. 1858:

COUNTIES.	Against the Constitution, framed at Lecompton.	For the Constitution framed at Lecompton, with Slavery.	For the Constitution framed at Lecompton, without Slavery.
Leavenworth	1997	10	3
Atchison	536	4	—
Doniphan	561	1	—
Brown	187	2	—
Nemaha	238	1	—
Marshall	66	—	—
Riley	287	2	—
Potawatomie	207	1	—
Calhoun	249	—	—
Jefferson	377	1	—
Johnson	392	2	—
Lykins	358	1	1
Linn	510	1	3
Bourbon	268	35	—
Douglas	1647	21	—
Franklin	304	—	—
Anderson	177	—	—
Allen	191	1	—
Shawnee	832	28	3
Coffey	463	—	—
Woodson	50	—	—
Richardson	177	—	1
Breckenridge	191	—	—
Madison	40	—	—
Davis	21	—	—
Total	10,226	136	24

Some precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received to this date.

January 14, 1858. J. W. DENVER, Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the People of Kansas:

The undersigned received on the 12th inst. the following letter from the President of the late Constitutional Convention:

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

C. W. Babcock, President of the Council of the Territorial Legislature, and G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House:

GENTLEMEN: The election returns of the elections holden on the 21st day of December, 1857, and the 4th day of January, 1858, under the Constitution known as the Lecompton Constitution, will be opened to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Surveyor-General, in this place, and you are respectfully requested to be present on the occasion and witness the returns. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOHN CALHOUN, President of Convention.

In obedience to the polite invitation of Mr. CALHOUN, we attended on the day and at the time specified and witnessed the opening of said returns, examined the poll-books, noted the number of votes for and against the single proposition submitted by the schedule of the Constitution, and find the following to be the result:

Constitution with Slavery	5,143
Constitution with no Slavery	569
Majority	5,574

More than one-half of this majority was cast at those very sparingly-settled precincts in the Territory, two of them in the Shawnee Reserve, on lands not open for settlement, viz.:

Oxford, Johnson County	1,266
Shawnee, Johnson County	725
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County	1,017
Total	3,012

From our personal knowledge of the settlements in and around the above places, we have no hesitation in saying that the great bulk of these votes were fraudulent; and, taking into view other palpable but less important frauds, we feel safe in saying that of the whole vote polled, not over 200 were legal votes, polled by citizens of the Territory.

On the State ticket, the vote as returned stands as follows:

Smith, Gov.	Roberts, Lt. Gov.	Schuyler, Sec. State.	Mead, Treasurer.	Goodin, Auditor.	Parrot, Congress.
		FREE-STATE.			
5,239	6,310	6,239	6,248	6,176	6,623
		Returns received since.			
637	637	637	637	637	637
6,875	6,947	6,867	6,885	6,813	7,261
		PRO-SLAVERY.			
6,539	6,446	6,560	6,508	6,568	6,568
		Returns received since.			
6	6	6	6	6	6
6,545	6,446	6,566	6,514	6,569	6,574
		FREE STATE MAJORITIES.			
330	501	301	371	304	696

Of the votes polled by the Pro-Slavery ticket, the three very prolific precincts above quoted polled as follows:

Oxford, Johnson County	738
Shawnee, Johnson County	889
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County	952
Aggregate	2,579

To which, if we add the manifest frauds in other places, we shall have an aggregate of more than 3,000.

For the State Legislature the vote elects as follows, counting as above all the fraudulent votes cast, viz.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Counties.	Free-State.	Pro-Sl.
1	Doniphan	—	4
2	Atchison	4	—
3	Leavenworth	2	—
4	Brown, Nemaha	1	—
5	Calhoun, Pottawatomie	1	—
6	Jefferson	2	—
7	Marshall, Washington	—	1
8	Riley	1	—
9	Johnson	—	4
10	Lykins	1	—
11	Linn	—	3
12	Bourbon	—	2
13	McGee, Dorn and Allen	—	1
14	Donglas	5	—
15	Anderson, Franklin	1	—
16	Shawnee	2	—
17	Weller, Coffee	1	—
18	Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Godfrey, Madison	1	—
19	Breckenridge and Richardson	1	—
20	Davis, Wise, Butler, Hunter, &c	—	1
	Total	29	15

In the Senate the vote stands as follows:

COUNCIL.

Dist.	Counties.	Free State.	Pro-Sl.
1	Doniphan	—	1
2	Atchison	1	—
3	Doniphan and Atchison	—	1
4	Leavenworth	3	—
5	Brown, Nemaha and Pottawatomie	1	—
	Bailey, Marshall, Dickinson and Washington	1	—
	Jefferson and Calhoun	1	—
	Johnson	—	2
	Lykins, Anderson and Franklin	1	—
	Linn	—	1
	Bourbon and McGee	—	1
	Douglas	1	—
	Shawnee	1	—
	Born, Allen, Wilson, &c	1	—
	Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, &c	1	—
	Totals	13	6

Thus it will be seen that we have triumphed against a most miserable and wicked apportionment and an election law designed to open the door to frauds, and under which frauds the most manifest and unmistakable have been perpetrated to the extent of 3,000 to 4,000 votes.

This triumph was accomplished by a party greatly distracted on the subject of voting under a Constitution that they hate and loathe and abhor to the centre of their hearts, with a short and imperfect notice that failed to reach many of the more distant districts. These causes together, it is safe to say, reduced the Free-State vote to the extent of 5,000 votes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 306, 372, 414, 418, 419, 432, 436, 437, 440, 297, 370, 452, 453, 181, 466, 469, 470, 474, 475, 475, 411, 464, 114, 418, 422, 454, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 493, 494.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 305, 306, 330, 139, 219, 331, 359.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Motion to Dismiss the Writ.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George W. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday. The relator closed his case on Saturday, and the respondent opened. Mr. Busted moved to discharge the writ. He began by "pitching into" the Press, with regard to its comments on legal conduct generally, and thought it fortunate that the public had no concern in such cases, except that equal justice should be awarded to all. He proceeded with a synopsis of the *habeas corpus* act. He thought that the only change in the functions and form of the writ was in relation to infant children, between two parents or guardians. In this case the Court was acting under the statutes of the State, and could act only in accordance with such directions. By section 35, 2 R. S., 797, it is provided that any person detained, &c., with certain exceptions, may obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment. In this case the relator did not claim that the respondent exercised any physical restraint over the daughter. The relator had himself proved that there had been no more moral restraint exercised than love and friendship dictated. The statute provides that the person must be detained and restrained of his *liberty*, but there was no proof that such was the case here, and his Honor was bound to discharge the writ immediately. The law took no cognizance of any moral restraint, but merely of restraint by force. For instance, there might be a bond of sympathy between a counsel and a Judge, such that, without fault to either, the Judge should be influenced by his personal feelings toward the advocate to alter the determination to which he would arrive. He would be morally restrained of his liberty, yet would a *habeas corpus* lie? So may Mrs. Wright exercise a moral restraint without restraining by force the free will of her daughter so as to allow the writ to lie. Supposing, for argument, there has been a legal marriage, of which I deny that there is a particle of proof. I say that when the *habeas corpus* was allowed, and the return put in, the relator was obliged to show that there was actual physical restraint in the case, and that not being done, it is the duty of the Court instantly to discharge the writ. The case of Ballie *vs.* Vercuse had no relation to this case. It was where the parents could not live together, and the action was to discover in whose custody the child would be best provided for. But in this case it is, according to the relator's theory, a contention between a married woman and her mother. I do not deny the claims of the husband to remove all legal obstacles between them; but in this case the Court must be actuated by the directions of the statute, and no physical restraint is proven—nothing to render valid the writ.

His Honor remarked that he considered moral restraint sometimes sufficient; that is, that a restraint may be effectual, though actual bone and muscle is not used. He used the term "moral" merely to distinguish it from actual force. Any restraint by fear, influence of mind, may be effectual restraint, though no physical force was used. He thought that the respondent should show what she had done with her when she gave her up. He thought a good illustration was furnished in the case of the fascination exercised by a cat over a bird. The cat did not use force while fascinating the bird, yet the restraint was effectual.

Mr. Busted claimed that all he asked was proof that there was such restraint as to actually affect the *liberty*. This had not been shown. If the mother only used such arguments and entreaties as to induce the lady to refuse to go to her husband, then there was no power in the Court to force her to go to her husband.

The Court suggested that the best way to prove this would be to produce the lady in Court and let her testify for herself.

Mr. Busted deprecated the idea of producing a tender lady before a gaping crowd.

The Court stated that it was competent to protect her.

Mr. Busted remarked that *he* would protect her himself.

Mr. Barber thought that this was just what they wanted to avoid. [Laughter.]

Mr. Busted stated that if the Court, after the argument, should demand her testimony in Court, he would promptly produce her. He then referred to the marriage. He thought that there had been but little proof of marriage. Though they resided under the same roof for two nights after the alleged marriage, there was no cohabitation. Mr. Busted referred at some length to the conduct of Mr. Hemming, condemning in very violent terms his part in the affair.

In regard to the marriage there had been no admission proven on the part of either of the parties of their marriage prior to Taylor's leaving the house. Mr. Busted then scanned the evidence of Mary, the colored woman, claiming that her testimony was put into her mouth. Miss Bawley desired not to come into Court unless it was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Siers remarked that on account of illness he was unable to proceed in the argument, and that if it was necessary to reply he desired that the matter might be adjourned.

The Court thought there was some force in Mr. Busted's arguments, and he thought that a reply would be well.

Mr. Busted objected to an adjournment, and Mr. Barber concluded to reply. He thought that having proved that Mrs. Taylor had left the house at the command and in the custody of the mother, they had made a *prima facie* case. The return stated that the lady left the house without any restraint and had not since returned. There was no proof that the daughter was taken to her brother's store.

The matter was then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Burdell Murder—Discharge of Mr. Eckel—The Greenwich-street Murder—O'Connell and Toole Plead Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday morning, at the assembling of Court, Mr. John Graham and Mr. Stafford appeared on behalf of Mr. John J. Eckel, indicted jointly with Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, at No. 31 Bond-street, on the 30th day of January, 1857. Mr. Graham stated that on the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham, in April last, the late District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, had set down the case of Mr. Eckel for trial in the October term, but up to the present time no action had been taken. He would therefore ask the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, what course he intended to pursue.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that he had been instructed by Mr. Hall to apply for a *nolle prosequi*.

After some further remarks by Mr. Graham, the order for the *nol. pros.* was made, the recognizance were discharged, and Mr. Eckel left the Court in company with his counsel.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

The case of the four men, Maurice O'Connell, James Toole, David Hagan, and Daniel Tenbroke, charged with the rape and murder of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, was then called on. By advice of their Counsel, Mr. Clinton, O'Connell and Toole pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Hagan and Tenbroke will be tried to-day. A panel of 500 Jurors is ordered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 4,494 bbls. Flour; 6,400 bushels Corn; 300 bags Oats; 400 do Feed; 196 do Provisions.

ASHES—Pots are in good request at $5 50@$5 62½, chiefly at the former rate, ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and somewhat nominal at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues quite limited at low prices, yet holders are not eager to sell, especially on terms satisfactory to most buyers. The supplies are moderate, and as the production has been restricted, there is not much dread of an excess of stock. In Boston, during the past week, the *Shipping List* noticed the presence of "the usual number of buyers from the South and West, but some of them only for the purpose of extending their paper. The business doing continues very small for the season, and the Spring trade does not open very promisingly. Some purchases have been made on Southern account, but Western buyers are disposed to hold back for the present, and so far have purchased very lightly. Prices rule low, and, from present prospects, buyers are likely to get goods at pretty much their own figures. There is a good stock of all seasonable goods offering. The exports from this port to San Francisco the past week have been 1,906 cases; and from New-York, 618 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	4,266	3,826
Since Jan. 1	6,266	12,497
Total	10,534	16,323

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and we have to notice sales of about 150 pkgs. Java, from second hands, at 16¾c.; 80 bags Maracaibo, within our previous range, and 270 bags Rio, at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee; the sales of which comprised 4,800 bags, in lots, at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock of 12,000 bags on hand unsold.

COPPER—American Ingots has been in timely request, at 19¾c.@20c., cash, 6 m. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of only about 150 bales, in lots, at about previous quotations, the steamer's news having had no noticeable effect on prices.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 1st.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857—sales	6,529
Received since	769,360
Total	777,719
Exported since	435,363
Stock on hand not cleared	342,356

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, closing, however, rather tamely. Sales 9,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 400 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at former rates. Sales 550 bbls. Low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling slowly at former prices. Sales 4,700 bushels, including Mixed Western at $1 10; good to prime White Southern, at $1 30@$1 35, and damaged Southern, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn is improving, with sales reported of 18,000 bushels New crop at 66c.@69c. for Yellow, and 68c.@70c. for While Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,500 bales sold in Boston last week, mostly equal to 11¼c., 6 months, for 2.06 av., and 11½c. for 2.16 av.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at former prices.

HIDES—Sales were made of 2,000 Rio Grande at 10c., 6 months. A lot of Calcutta Buffalo changed hands at private bargain.

HEMP—Sales transpired in Boston during the week of 3,000 bales Manila at 6¼c., with 8 months' credit, being the lowest prices the article has been sold for within ten years, and 700 bales Jute on private terms.

HOPS—Are in request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 1¾c.@2½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5¼c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 22, reports: "A good demand for Sawed Lumber, and all the Mills are busily engaged; the principal demand being for the West India trade. We renew our quotations of last week, viz.: For assorted cargoes of scantling, boards, &c., $13; resawed, $14@$16; rough edge, $12@$14. The demand for Timber has been brisk the past week. The arrivals have not been larger than usual, but factors have been able to supply the demand from stocks left to their hands. Full prices have been obtained, and in some cases an advance over previous rates. We learn that the demand was created by the wants of some vessels now in port, and others which are expected. The sales have left the market less abundantly supplied with shipping Timber of prime quality than it has been for some time. Our quotations of last week, $8@$12, will cover the transactions which have taken place, though there is an improvement in demand and in price. We notice a similar improvement in Mill Timber, and sales have been made at an advance of 50c.@$1 ₱ M. over last week; and it seems to bring comparatively better prices than shipping Timber. The demand which has sprung up indicates more permanency than has been expected, which is probably caused by the favorable European news. The exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah for the week have been 676,229 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand is less active at our quotations. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@22½c., and New-Orleans at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 240 bbls., in lots, at 42½c.@42½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at much higher prices. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 35 for Mess, and $12 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Free sales of Cumberland Cut, and long ribbed middles, deliverable in February and March, were reported at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in lively demand, at firmer rates. The transactions since our last embrace 650 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 550 bbls., in lots, at $12¾@$12 50 for reselected Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $16@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is brisk and buoyant, at $17@$21 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $27 extra do. do. at $28 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, and 8½c. for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 270 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales were made in New Orleans, Jan. 16, of 10,000 sacks Liverpool, a fifth fine, at 50c. cash; 12,000 sacks do. Liverpool coarse, in warehouse, at 45c.; and a cargo of 16,000 bushels bulk Salt on private terms.

SALTPETRE—150 bags changed hands in Boston at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., 8 months' credit. Stock there, 33,000 bags.

SEEDS—8,000 bags Calcutta found buyers in Boston at $1 25@$1 27½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—A better inquiry has prevailed for Goat and Deer Skins within our range: GOAT—Tampico, 34c.@36c. ₱ lb.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@34c.; Curaçoa, No. 1, 50c.@55c., each; Curaçoa, No. 2, 30c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 60c.@15c. DEER—San Juan, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Bolivar, 26c.@28c.; Sisal, 27½c.@30c.; Vera Cruz, 28c.@30c.; Chagres, 24c.@25c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25c.@28c.; Missouri, 18c.@20c.; Texas and Arkansas, 12c.@15c.; Florida, 15c.@16c., cash. Last week's sales of Goat, here and in Boston, exceeded 400 bales.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and we have to report sales of 370 hhds., including New Orleans, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; and Cuba at 4¾c.@6¾c.; 700 boxes Havana at 6c.@6¾c., and 6,900 bags China on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 8,500 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic was in fair demand in Boston during the week at steady prices, with sales reported of 100,000 lbs. 500 bales Texas, 120 bales Mediterranean, and 60 bales East India also changed hands at private bargain.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and firm. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d@2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.
THE GREAT FAILURE.
THE BUSTS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
THE LIBRARIAN'S STORY.
DAYLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
SOMETHING ABOUT PICTURES.
CARVING AND IDIOMS.
AMOURS DE VOYAGE.
MY AQUARIUM.
THE QUEEN OF THE RYE MEADOWS.
DAYBREAK.
TEA.
THE OLD BURYING-GROUND.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST-TABLE.
BESANGER.
A TIFFIN OF PARAGRAPHS.
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
NEW-ENGLAND MINISTERS.
A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE KANSAS CONTROVERSY.
CONEY.
ART.
LITERARY NOTICES.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the ATLANTIC to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number, or with any subsequent one.

For ten dollars the publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen and Postmasters will receive the periodical for two dollars a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE BOWER OF GENIUS.
Come to the bower with jewels hung,
Where literature reposes,
And showers alike, on old and young,
On wrinkles and on roses.
Presents of silver, gems, and gold,
In many a gleaming cluster,
With Books at tones prices sold.
The best the world can muster.
At the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a beautiful gift is paired off with every volume purchased. There are no blanks, no trumpery, no disappointments. Catalogues free. A. BANNEY, Agent.

AUTOGRAPHS. AUTOGRAPHS.—NOW ready, NORTON'S Catalogue of 3,000 Autograph Letters, Documents, Maps, Coins, &c., relative to America, being the most complete collection ever offered for sale. This catalogue will be mailed to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; its claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, gives full command, and makes better business penmen in ten lessons than the old systems ever did or ever can in ten months. Two $5 scats vacant. Book-keeping $10; regular terms $25.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE pupils daily for class or private instruction in penmanship, book keeping and arithmetic, at the rooms No. No 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING. Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—A LEASE with an unexpired term of 13 years, of 8 or 11 lots, situated near the North River, with good buildings, fences, sheds, racks, &c. As the location combines many facilities and advantages. With present good patronage, the opportunity is a favorable one for any person wishing to engage in the lumber or other business. For particulars, apply to or address LEROY CLARK, foot West 20th-st., New-York.

$5.000 TO $25,000 WANTED—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to conduct it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No 4,675 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

$4.000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING manufacturing business for the above amount; has been plenty of business through the hard times; part cash and the balance in trade will be received. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 29 Ann-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for one of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 1,250 general Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF THE "RIGHTS OF MAN."—The 121st anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 Broadway, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1858. Tickets may be had of the Committee, OLIVER WHITE, JAMES THOMPSON and WILLIAM E. ROSE, No. 12 White-st., and of C. BLANCHARD, No. 10 Nassau st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION will hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY evening, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. An essay will be read by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD of Brooklyn. Subject—*Moral Heroism*. The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, JR., Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The fourth of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, subject—*Aaron Burr*. Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 424-st. east of 8th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES and JEWELRY at LESS than USUAL PRICES.
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
LADIES' BRACELETS,
EAR-RINGS and PINS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD CHAINS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
SEAL RINGS,
KEYS and SEALS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES,
GOLD PENCILS and PENS,
GOLD KEE LACES and CROSSES.
GOLD THIMBLES,
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Glasses.
SILVER FRUIT KNIVES, PORTE-MONNAIES and NAPKIN RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches, and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS P. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL MAHOGANY BOX, containing the following articles of jewelry and papers:
One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One misses' gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl porte-monnaie; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.
Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE WORLD HAS NOT WITNESSED,
NOR HAS THE PUBLIC CONCEIVED,
the wholly unparalleled success in the whole history of the drama, as that which has attended the production of the
PIONEER PATRIOT;
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Decidedly and without dispute, the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY
—not manufactured from foreign materials—presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
of the same name, is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness its beauty, and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
EVERY EV

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications relating to facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us, for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday will be found quite readable and interesting. In the Senate, Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs, reviewing at length the whole matter of Fillibusterism, the intent and scope of the Neutrality laws, the action of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men, and the duties of the Government in the premises—closing with a copia of resolutions declaring it unnecessary to alter the provisions of the Neutrality laws as at present constituted, and that WALKER'S arrest was without warrant of law, but may not call for further censure under the circumstances; and a bill for increasing the efficiency of the Neutrality laws by defining the duties of Naval and other officers. The subject was made the special order for the 9th of February. Mr. DOUGLAS, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report. The bill to increase the military establishment was called up, it being the special order, but after some debate its consideration was postponed. The Kansas question was discussed at considerable length, and is to come up again on Friday, by which time it is understood the Lecompton Constitution will be submitted. In the House the Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Consideration of the subject of the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON was postponed a month, he being absent on account of the illness of his wife. In Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill speeches were made on Slavery, the late crisis, the Tariff, the Kansas question, etc.

The prospect of an immediate organization of the State Assembly seems to have again been rendered dubious. Nearly three hours were spent yesterday in irrelevant motions, points of order, &c., when an adjournment was had. It is now understood that the Americans have determined to fall back upon their own candidates, and leave it with the majority to effect an organization as best they can. This action would seem to be in a measure justified by the uncompromising manner in which the two stronger parties have met all their advances.

We have still another complication of the Kansas question. It is now stated that General CALHOUN has rejected all the returns of the State election sent to Governor DENVER instead of to himself, on the ground of illegality. His motive for this action will of course be found in the fact that it gives the State officers to the Democrats, and also one majority in the Council and two in the House. Thus there are two sets of State officers for Congress to decide between.

Yesterday, another, and in all probability, the last step in the BURDELL murder was reached. JOHN J. ECKEL, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S supposed accomplice, was set completely at liberty, a *nolle prosequi* being applied for in the Court of Over and Terminer, at the instance of the late District-Attorney. When Mrs CUNNINGHAM was acquitted, of course all charges of complicity against Mr. ECKEL fell to the ground. Yet, though admitted to bail, he has remained ever since under legal suspicion of having been concerned in the commission of that most miserable assassination. By the proceedings of yesterday he is entirely absolved. In the same Court, the trial of the four ruffians who so foully assaulted and killed the old Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, in November last, was commenced. The ringleaders, O'CONNELL and TOOLE, pleaded guilty. The others will be tried to-day.

In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, before Judge SUTHERLAND, yesterday, Mr. BUSTEED moved that the writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of the application of GEORGE T. TAYLOR for the possession of his wife be dismissed. The motion was argued at some length, and the case was adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The birthday of ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish poet, was celebrated last night with much spirit in Mozart Hall, by the Burns Anniversary Association. There was an illimitable supply of songs, sentiments, speeches, and Scotch whisky. Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT presided—aided by Messrs. HISLOP and MILLER as Vice-Presidents. The Burns Club of the City also celebrated the day at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Coroner's inquest was concluded yesterday in the case of LOUIS BUTT, the German cigar maker, found dead Saturday morning at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street. Coroner CONNERY disapproved the verdict of the jury, and after imputing incompetency to them, added four to their number and ordered them to give another verdict. Two new verdicts were soon rendered, but one was afterwards set aside. The one agreed upon declared that death was caused by injuries received by coming in contact with the iron railing surrounding the house at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street; but whether the result of accident or violence the jury could not determine.

An inquest was held yesterday in Sixty-third-street, in the case of JOHN MCLINDEN, who died on Sunday from lockjaw caused by being beaten and stabbed with a pitchfork in the hands of JAMES QUINN. A verdict was rendered charging QUINN with the homicide, and on its rendition QUINN was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two Irish laborers found, on Sunday afternoon, packed away in a stone-wall in the vicinity of Seventy-first-street and Fifth-avenue, a tin box containing $700 in five-dollar bills on the Morris County Bank, N. J. With commendable honesty the men took the treasure to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and gave it in charge to Captain COULTER. The bills proved, however, to be photograph counterfeits, most skillfully executed. By whom they were deposited in this hiding-place remains a mystery.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, yesterday, a resolution was adopted remonstrating against the passage of the bill presented to the State Senate by Mr. SPINOLA, entitled "An act in relation to assessments for local improvements in the city of Brooklyn."

The General Market, yesterday, opened pretty actively for Four, which ruled firm, but closed tamely. Wheat was quiet, at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced a shade. Cotton was dull, parties disagreeing about prices. The movements in Groceries were restricted within the closing range of prices on Saturday. Provisions were in fair demand, and Pork was decidedly dearer. Freights were moderately active and steady.

INCREDIBLE.—It is stated by some of the Washington correspondents of the Press that the President intends to recall one of our Ministers now abroad, on the ground that he is "not qualified for the duties of the place." We do not give the slightest credit to the report. These enterprising letter-writers very often draw largely on the credulity of the public, but occasionally their statements are so palpably extravagant that they mislead nobody. We cannot help thinking that this is a case of that kind.

If the President recalls *one* Minister on the ground of incompetency, where, in the name of the American Eagle, is he to stop? If he has laid down any such rule as this, that unfit and unqualified persons are not to fill these foreign Missions, what is to become of the party,—to say nothing of the country? Where does he find, in our recent history, any precedent for such a sweeping regulation? What is to be done with those enterprising gentlemen who have been earning Missions, Chargéships, Consulships, and the right of representing and disgracing their country in foreign parts, by regulating caucuses, manipulating Conventions, and buying voters with lavish patriotism for the past ten years?

The rumor is incredible on its face. It bears the mark of hostility to the Administration and the Democratic Party. It emanates from some desperate Black Republican or Douglasite, eager to ruin the President with his best friends. When we have none but competent and proper men to represent us abroad, doomsday will be near. We look for no such catastrophe in Mr. BUCHANAN'S time.

The Kansas Elections.

We have at last official returns of the elections held in Kansas on the 21st of December, and on the 4th of January, upon the Lecompton Constitution and for State officers under it. These returns come to us in documents duly signed by the officers who attended when they were counted, and may be relied on therefore as authentic and conclusive. They will be found in detail in another column of this morning's TIMES.

Upon the Constitution, it will be remembered, there were two distinct Elections,—one on the 21st of December at which the only question submitted was, whether the Constitution should be adopted with, or without, Slavery, and the other on the 4th of January, at which the whole Constitution was submitted to the popular vote. The general result was as follows:

	Dec. 21.	Jan. 4.
For Constitution with Slavery	6,140	138
For Constitution without Slavery	560	24
Against the Constitution	——	10,226

There is a clear majority, therefore, of over 4,000 against the Constitution in either form,—according to the returns as certified by Gov. DENVER and the other officers,—although it is certain that two or three thousand of the votes counted for the Constitution with Slavery were never cast. In the face of this clear, legal and unmistakeable declaration of the popular sentiment in Kansas, it is not easy to see how Congress can persist in forcing the Constitution upon them.

But if that Constitution should be adopted and Kansas forced into the Union, the Free-State men will have the entire State Government in their hands. The election for State officers held on the 4th, was ordered by the Lecompton Convention, and the returns were to be made to Gen. CALHOUN, the President of the Convention. He invited the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council to be present when they were counted. They accepted the invitation, and have published a detailed statement of the vote, which shows the following result:

	Free-State.		Pro-Slavery.	
Governor	Smith	6,875	Marshall	6,545
Lieut. Governor	Roberts	6,947	Mathias	6,446
Secretary of State	Schuyler	6,867	Spicely	6,566
Treasurer	Mead	6,885	Crsmer	6,514
Auditor	Goodin	6,813	Little	6,509
Congress	Parrott	7,260	Carr	6,574

The Free-State men have thus elected their entire State ticket. It is true the signature of Gen. CALHOUN is not affixed to this document, but the figures which it contains are evidently official. All the fraudulent votes, and those received since the original counting of the returns, are included. The two branches of the Legislature stand thus:

	Free-State.	Pro-Slavery.	Maj.
House of Representatives	29	15	14
Senate	13	6	7
Joint ballot	42	21	21

Even if the Pro-Slavery men had succeeded in electing their Governor, he could have had no control over the legislation of the Territory, as the Free-State men have a *two-thirds* vote in each branch of the Legislature.

A telegram from St. Louis states that Gen. CALHOUN has decided to reject the returns which were sent to Gov. DENVER, on the ground that, according to the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, they ought to have been sent to him. By thus rejecting these returns, it is expected that the Pro-Slavery Party will have both the State officers and the Legislature. We presume that it does not require a very wise man to predict that a State Government *thus* installed would have a rough time in the exercise of its functions. We are not prepared to believe that even the Washington *Union* will indorse this position of Gen. CALHOUN.

The War in India—Character of the Recent News.

The news from India by the *Europa* is not what people looked for, but is by no means as bad as some people would make it. The death of HAVELOCK, with the laurels of a score of victories still fresh on his brow, and in the full maturity of a long life of unfaltering usefulness, is, to be sure, a calamity which England may well deplore; but it is not one of the calamities which are to affect or even postpone the final issue of the struggle. The check received by WYNDHAM is felt to be unfortunate and discouraging, solely because the British arms have hitherto been crowned with such a series of successes as few armies have ever met with, and such as no army, so situated, has any right to expect. Some forty or fifty actions, great and small, have been fought and won in the teeth of enormous odds, and the stronghold of the rebels has been wrested from their hands after a siege in which the ordinary conditions of such operations were totally reversed, and the numerical superiority was found inside the walls. The greater part of the formidable host who, in the Spring of last year, threatened the empire with dissolution, has been dissipated by a handful of desperate men, before the mother country had any time to interfere.

Any man, military or civilian, who six months ago would have taken upon himself to predict the events which have filled that short interval, would have been laughed at for his pains. No experience that the history of warfare furnishes entitled us to look for operations so uniformly successful in the results, or so uniformly desperate in appearance. Driven from town to town, and village to village, like wild beasts, robbed, humiliated, outraged, overwhelmed with numbers, in a deadly climate, with the dearest ties that bound them to earth severed with the direst and most ingenious barbarity, the handful of English who survived the first outburst of the insurrection have risen and crushed it, with an indomitable audacity for which military annals furnish no precedent or parallel. The most successful campaign on record—that of NAPOLEON in Italy, at the onset of his career, and which appalled the world by its unfaltering and unerring success—was carried on by a genius, a few hundred miles from home, in command of a large army, the first and noblest offspring of the revolution. CLIVE laid the foundations of English dominion by a series of wonderful successes; but he wrested victory from hordes of undisciplined and unorganized ragamuffins. HAVELOCK and WILSON have realized the wildest dreams of even Napoleonic ambition, with the debris of a scattered colony, fighting one of the best armies in the world.

In any ordinary campaign, such as even the most brilliant of the French Empire, a reverse such as General WYNDHAM has experienced, would pass almost unnoticed. A single failure would have excited little comment in a game which even the most skillful player finds so terribly full of sudden changes, and new and unforeseen combinations. But HAVELOCK and GREATHED and WILSON have actually been so uniformly successful as to lead people to stand aghast at a single failure in the most hazardous, most varied and most variable of human undertakings.

There is, to be sure, not a single English soldier left in Oude; but this is a decided improvement upon the state of affairs three months ago, when there were English women and children in Lucknow in hourly danger of massacre, and worse.

The Gwalior contingent, which Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has annihilated by his retreat, has been inspiring uneasiness for some time. It was the best organized and most compact of all the rebel forces, and had the heaviest artillery. It is hardly too much to say that it would have been utterly impossible to have advanced north safely into the interior of Oude, as long as it threatened the line of communication with Cawnpore. In fact, nothing but the absolute necessity there existed of relieving Lucknow at the earliest possible moment could have justified the Commander-in-Chief in leaving it hanging on his rear.

The censorious judgments which have been already passed on General WYNDHAM, are, we think, premature. None of the details are known. A meagre telegram tells of his retreat with the loss of his tents. His force did not number over 2,000 men, if so much, as the three regiments of which it was composed could, even if complete—which they are, doubtless, far from being—reach 800 men each. The numbers of the enemy are unknown, but he clearly had a large park of artillery of the heaviest calibre. WYNDHAM'S antecedents are, so far, all in his favor. He was one of the best (if not the best) staff-officers of the Russian war. He had the first requisite of a leader of desperate enterprises—that imperturbable calm which lets no opportunity slip and no resource lie idle. In the most terrible ordeal through which the British arms have passed within the present century—the attack on the Redan—he was more than an impetuous *sabreur*. He did in cold blood and with deliberation what few men dare do in the fever of the maddest excitement. He stood on the parapet of the fortress, his back within three yards of the enemy's muskets, and rallied, ordered, encouraged, entreated "the tide of living valor" which vainly surged against the foot of the mound. To have done this once in a life-time fairly entitles any man to the patience, and, if need be, to the indulgence of the public, as long as the shadow of a doubt hangs over his competency.

Corruptions in the Street Commissioner's Office.

Street Commissioner CONOVER sent another communication to the Common Council last night, exposing some of the scandalous frauds which he has discovered in the archives of his Department, and showing how systematically the people of New-York have been cheated, swindled, bamboozled and plucked, by the contractors for street grading and paving, and the officers whose special duty should have made them the guardians of the public welfare instead of being the abettors and apparently copartners of the public robbers.

We commend the communications of Commissioner CONOVER to the careful attention of the property-owners who have been the special sufferers by these street-improving peculations. The Street Department appears to have been a kind of bureau for the promotion of public robberies, and the curious part of the matter is that the gentlemen of the road who enjoyed a full swing there so long, and helped themselves so liberally out of the public pocket, should have left the evidences of their rascality behind them. But, as no one has thought it worth while to make any explorations among the books and papers of the Department heretofore, it seems to have been taken for granted that nobody ever would.

Mr. CONOVER'S communication contains some very curious and instructive statements, but we presume that what he brings to light will only be a slight indication of the enormous mass of corruption which remains to be exposed for the edification of the public. The frauds appear to be of all kinds, altering figures in contracts, paying for work contrary to law, and overpayments on contracts of every description. In one instance a contractor was overpaid for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Ninth avenues the sum of $3,500. In another case, $1,500 was overpaid; in another, $4,500; and for paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues, the contractor was overpaid about $10,000. In another case the overpayments amounted to but $4,700.

In several of these cases Mr. DEVLIN, Mayor WOOD'S friend, was the contractor, and in most of them the names of the operators have a decidedly Hibernian sound. It would be most advisable for the Corporation to publish an official Black Book, containing an exact account of all the frauds, or at least all that could be discovered, that have been perpetrated by the City officials during the past ten, or even the past five years. The publication of such a book would develop a fearful amount of villainy and official scoundrelism and incapacity, it is true, and be sufficient to affix a permanent stain upon our municipal escutcheon; but mortifying as such a record would be, it would still be productive, we believe, of wholesome results. It would teach the people the absolute necessity of attending to the nominations and elections of their public officers, and convince them that no time could be more profitably spent than that which they should devote to their political duties.

Something must be done to make our citizens attend to their election duties, or the very name of Democracy will become odious even among Democrats, and the system of popular government will be a byword and a reproach at least so far as municipal governments are concerned. And there could be no better or more effective way of showing the wretched consequence of permitting incompetent and dishonest men to be chosen to high offices of public trust, than by exhibiting the robberies and rascalities which have been practised in this City for many years past by some of our public servants. Mr. CONOVER suggests in his communication a system of checks for the prevention of frauds in his Department, which are very well as far as they go; but there is no way of devising any check or preventives for dishonest and unscrupulous knaves. The only way to prevent their rascality is not to give them an opportunity to practice them.

"Poor Bennett."

We give place to the following communication in accordance to a rule never to refuse any person an opportunity of defending himself who may have been unfavorably noticed in our columns, let him be as base, even, as the subject of this letter. Candor, however, compels us to confess, that, in the present instance, we do not imagine that the subject of the letter will feel himself greatly indebted to his friend for the manner in which his defence has been undertaken. But, perhaps, he will be glad to learn that he has a friend, even though he is an injudicious one, and will gratefully exclaim, with Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "when affection guides the pen, he must be a brute who would find fault with the style:"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Though I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper from its beginning, and have, generally, approved of its tone and conduct, yet there is one point upon which we decidedly differ, and I beg the permission, most respectfully, to state what that point is. Without further preamble then, it is the very harsh and cruel manner in which you allude to "Poor BENNETT," the Editor of the *Herald*. I do not hesitate to avow myself a friend of that person, and though I am aware that the avowal will subject me to an accusation of having been influenced by a desire for notoriety in assuming a position of such singularity, yet I have the moral courage to do it, and am prepared to take all the consequences, however odious or unpleasant they may be.

I have long watched the course of poor BENNETT with great interest, and have had my sympathies drawn towards him and the more he has been assailed by those whose respectability of character and social importance may, perhaps, give them the right to join in the expressions of derisive contempt which have been heaped upon the head of this poor old man, the more have I pitied him and felt for him. It is a sad sight, indeed, Sir, to see a man of his years without any of those consolations which alone can make the dull and darkening days of a mortal career even endurable. It must surely be enough for such a man to look back upon such a life as he has led, without having his infirmities and evil deeds continually thrust in his face by others. I have heard him called the Nena Sahib of the Press, and though there may be some truth in the appellation, must we not, as Christians, remember that even NENA SAHIB is a human being, and entitled to forgiveness?

I am not sufficiently intimate with poor BENNETT, to know precisely what his financial condition is, but I understand that notwithstanding the considerable falling off in the circulation of his paper, in consequence of which he lost the Post-Office advertising, and his losses in other ways, he has still sufficient means to live comfortably, and that he intends to take up his residence at the place he has purchased at Fort Washington, as soon as he can prevail upon his absent better half to return and endure the social slights to which her alliance with him has subjected her. Why, then, not let him alone, and cease to mortify and irritate him daily? Perhaps when he retires to those rocky solitudes he may repent of his past life, and, in some measure, atone for his past infamy, by his future good deeds. There is great force, as well as sweetness in the well known lines of Dr. WATTS,

"For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The *vilest* sinner may return."

The thief repented upon the cross, and why may not poor BENNETT repent also? I met the poor old man walking down Broadway alone a few days since, on the shady side of the street, as if to escape observation, for it is a well-known fact that no one, not even any of the employes of his establishment, who cares to be seen walking with him, and I was almost moved to tears by his abject appearance. His personal appearance was never attractive, and now when he has grown old and thin, his nose, which was always a remarkable feature of his face, looks of preternatural length, as though it had been elongated by the many violent pulls to which it has been subjected. There was an uneasy twist to his body, and a kind of sore halt in his gait, as though he still suffered from the cow-skinnings (to the number of eleven, I believe) which he had received at various times. No one spoke to him as he made his way through the crowd, though I observed that some gave an involuntary shudder as he passed, and now and then one turned round to look at him, seeming to say, "There goes poor BENNETT!"

Now, Sir, I do not profes to be much of a philanthropist, but really, I must say, a spectacle like this touches my sensibilities, and I cannot but feel that we are all mortal, and all liable to error. We all know that poor BENNETT was once saved from being sent to Blackwell's Island, like a common felon, by the intercession of Major NOAH, whom he had wickedly slandered. And I appeal to you, Sir, if it is not better to imitate the example of that kind-hearted Jew, and pity the foibles of poor BENNETT, than to return his revilings. You liken him* to a mangy cur that has lost his teeth, and makes up in yelping for the lack of power to bite, while another newspaper compares him to an old bawd, whose loss of dental instruments to inflict injury is compensated for by the foulness of her breath, and I do not deny that there is considerable force in the comparisons, but still they only make poor BENNETT more than ever, to my apprehension, an object of commiseration and pity.

Yes, I sincerely pity poor BENNETT, and there is this to be said in palliation of his bad courses, that he probably never would have been guilty of the vile things he perpetrated in his paper if he had not been convinced they would make it sell; and if he had not found the public, or at least that there was *a* public, who like such things. When poor BENNETT first established his paper, he had the sagacity to see that there were a plenty of good, respectable, and well-conducted journals that attended to their proper functions, and excluded from their columns matter that was injurious, or offensive to the moral sense of the community. Poor BENNETT saw that there was another public for whose tastes no one was willing to cater, and he therefore commenced the publication of a paper which catered to the appetites and wants of the solacious, the vulgar, the debased, the profligate, the thoughtless, the ignorant, the malignant, and the scandal-loving. He was successful, and now, in his old days, why not permit him to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise in quiet? He is not long for this world; he has no longer even the power to do harm; his malignity has lost its virility, and his slanders are no longer capable of doing an injury to any one. A few foreign actors and theatrical people may still allow themselves to be black-mailed by his jobbing printing-office, to save themselves from being assailed by his paper, and a President of the United States may think the puffs of his paper purchased at a reasonable rate when secured by his company at dinner and a glass of whisky-punch. But poor BENNETT has, in reality, fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and I, for one, am willing to speak a good word in his favor.

I beg you will not think me capable of writing in defence of poor BENNETT from any motive of a sinister character, for I assure you that I am sincerely his friend, as I am yours.

AN EX-AL——N.

P. S.—Poor BENNETT does not even know that I have sent this letter to you; and although, as required by your rules, I send you my name as a guaranty of my good faith, it is on no account to be made public.

*Our correspondent is mistaken. We spoke of his paper, and not of his person.—ED. TIMES.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Anniversary Dinner of the Burns Club.

The Burns Club of this City celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the great Scottish poet's birth, at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. About one hundred and fifty persons partook of a fine dinner, the Highland piper, Mr. WILLIAM CLELLAND, dressed in the Gaelic costume, playing, from time to time, on the bagpipes some stirring national marches. Flags of all nations were displayed, conspicuous among which were of course the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, and our own Stars and Stripes. Several fine portraits of BURNS were loaned by private individuals. The dinner having been discussed—Haggis included, (and almost with the love of a Scot, we say, bless its "honest, sonsie face,") the reading of letters from invited but absent friends was first in order. The President, Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM, accordingly read apologies for absence from Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the poet, and Lord NAPIER. The latter read as follows:

H. B. M. LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., conveying me an invitation to attend the anniversary dinner of the Burns Club of New-York, on Monday, Jan. 25. I regret that I cannot avail myself of this occasion to meet my countrymen assembled to commemorate our poet, in consequence of engagements at home on the day indicated. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, faithful servant,

NAPIER.

The first regular toast, prepared by the Chairman, was

The Day we Celebrate—The birth-day of Nature's own poet, whose genius and true nobility of soul have won for his memory a perpetual abiding place in the hearts of his fellowmen.

ROBERTSON'S band played "Auld lang Syne" in excellent style, and Mr. PARK sang "There was a lad was born in Kyle," very capitally.

The Chairman then introduced the next toast with an appropriate speech:

The Genius of Burns—Its influence is felt in every land, and acknowledged by every people; it cheers the desolate, raises the lowly, curbs the power of kings, paralyzes the hand of oppression, inspires the soul with ennobling emotions, and fills the heart with tenderness and love.

Music and song followed, and in due course the other toasts, of which the most prominent were: "Scotland, the land of our Fathers," proposed by Mr. ROBERT BURNETT, the first Vice-President; "America, the land we live in," by the Chairman; "The Heroes of Scotland," by Mr. JOSEPH LAING; "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain, and the Poets and Poetry of America," both by the Chairman; "The Lasses," of course, were not forgotten,—neither were "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Green grow the rashes, O." The commemoration was of the most congenial, and, at the same time, intellectual kind, befitting the muse and memory of BURNS.

Burns Anniversary Association.

The birthday of ROBERT BURNS was commemorated by a friendly gathering of his fellow-countrymen last night, in Mozart Hall, Broadway. What the festival lacked in pretension was more than counterbalanced by the unmingled good humor and joviality which reigned supreme throughout the evening. An elegant portrait of BURNS on a transparency, draped with the Stars and Stripes, was placed behind the President, Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT, who occupied the transverse table at the head of the apartment. Dr. HISLOP and Mr. WM. MILLAR, the Vice-Presidents, presided, one at each of the tables appropriated for the members of the Association and the guests. Dr. THOMAS MILLER and others, invited guests and members of the Committee, were seated on either side of the principal officer.

Mr. SCOTT, the President, in prefacing the list of regular toasts, said they had assembled together as Scotchmen, to drop the mantle of their adopted country while the festival lasted, to be resumed at its close. They had come together, not to honor Scotland's heroes, her statesmen, mechanics or divines, numerous and great though these might be, but to honor one single name which was dearer than them all—the name of ROBERT BURNS, the very poet of the human heart. [Cheers.] There had been, in his (the President's) judgment, but two great kings of Scotland since the time of BRUCE. These two had been JOHN KNOX and ROBERT BURNS—[cheers]—crowned not with the diadem on that old chair at Scone, but with a wreathe far more beautiful and unfading—true genius and power. [Loud cheers.] After dwelling on the name, and fame, and genius of BURNS—his humor, his pathos, his sensibility, his patriotism and his Democratic feeling—the President proposed the first regular toast:

The Birthday of Burns—It came like other days, unnoticed and unattended, but genius has hallowed it with a fadeless wreath of poetry and song that separates it from all other days in Scotia's calendar.

[Drunk standing and in impressive silence.]

Music.—Songs: "Rantin' Rovin' Robin," by Mr. JAS. GIBSON; and "A man's a man for a' that," by Mr. WM. MILLAR. These were admirably sung and enthusiastically encored.

Dr. HISLOP, the first Vice-President, proposed the second toast:

The Songs and Poetry of Burns—Scotland's great language of love and sensibility: the human heart lacked expression till Scotia's matchless bard gave it utterance. [Cheers.]

Mr. J. F. BOWIE sang in excellent style the stirring appeal "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled!"

Mr. J. D. DUNN then responded to the sentiment, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. MONTGOMERY sang "O' a' the airts the wind can blaw."

Mr. MILLAR, the second Vice-President, gave the third toast:

Our Adopted Land—Chosen by Providence to carry the ark of human liberty, may no unhallowed hands be raised to desecrate the holy charge.

Mr. JOHNSON sang: "My own Native Land," in the chorus of which the entire company voluntarily joined.

Dr. P. BRYCE, of South Carolina, responded to the toast.

Mr. GIBSON then sang a patriotic song, which was vehemently applauded.

The President proposed the next toast:

Our Native Land—May her sons ay e be brave, her daughters true and beautiful; like Scotland's scenery, may their hearts be soft like its vales, and their principles like its hills, high, firm and immovable.

The President read an ode on BURNS, by Mr. H. CLOW.

Music—Songs by Mr. BOWIE and Mr. STEEL.

Mr. JAMES GRAY responded to the toast.

The first Vice-President proposed the fourth toast:

While to *Scotland's Poet* we offer the unaffected tribute of our hearts, we would not forget to honor TANNAHILL, RAMSAY, SCOTT, HOGG, MOTHERWELL, and other kindred bards.

Mr. POOLE sang:

"We'll gang nae mair a roving."

Mr. WM. MILLAR sang TANNAHILL'S song:

"Oh, are ye sleepin', Maggie?"

Mr. MILLAR then gave the next toast:

The Memory of Burns.

Which was duly honored.

Councilman ARCULARIUS responded to the toast of: *The President, Government and Mogistracy of the United States.*

The toasts of "The Press" and "The Wives and Weans," were appropriately replied to by speeches and song: and the company separated after singing, *una voce*, "Auld lang Syne."

The Firemen's Ball.

The annual Ball, in behalf of the Fire Department Fund, took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Fifteen hundred tickets were sold, and about $5,000 were netted for the Fund. The appointments were excellent, and the decorations elegant. The parquette and stage were made into a roomy dancing floor. At the rear were the emblems of the Department, in gas-work, brilliantly illuminated. Along the first tier of boxes were hung clusters of fire apparatus, tastily disposed. The upper tiers were festooned with flowers. A superb working model of an engine, in gold, was exhibited under a glass case, surrounded by a hook-and-ladder apparatus, a hose-cart, fire-cap, trumpet and fire-hydrant, all in gold, and of exquisite workmanship. Behind a low screen were the new machine of "Adriatic" engine, and hose carts Nos. 1 and 7. Dancing was kept up until the small hours, and the scene was animated and enjoyable.

KANSAS DOCUMENTS.

Gov. Walker's Correspondence with the State Department.

The correspondence between Gov. WALKER and the State Department at Washington has recently been published by Congress. The great mass of it consists of documents which were given to the public at the time they were first issued; and of that portion which has been hitherto unpublished, much has been rendered of little interest by the progress of events. Some extracts from the letters, however, will aid the public in forming correct opinions concerning the state of affairs in the Territory.

On the 2d of June, soon after his arrival in the Territory, Gov. WALKER writes to Secretary CASS, transmitting copies of his Inaugural Address, and accompanying it by the following comments:

My inaugural was extremely well received by the people here, and, so far as I can learn, it seems quite probable that it will be approved by a very large majority of the people of this Territory. On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous: That *the Constitution must be submitted for ratification or rejection to a vote of the people*, who shall be *bona fide* residents of the Territory next Fall.

The difficulties in this Territory are not yet adjusted, and, *without the submission of the Constitution to the people, a peaceful settlement is entirely impracticable.* There is still a considerable party in Kansas who will resist the adoption of the Constitution, however framed, upon the ground, so long occupied by them, that the Territorial Legislature which called this Convention was elected by voters from another State, (as they allege,) and not by the people of Kansas. * * *

On the whole, although there is, as yet, great discontent in the Territory, and serious threats of resisting the Territorial laws, yet I think a soothing effect has already been produced upon the people by the positions assumed in my address, and I indulge strong hopes of a peaceful settlement of this question. You may rest satisfied, however, that *unless the people had been assured that the Constitution should be submitted, as far as our power extended, for ratification or rejection by all the actual bona fide resident settlers, a most disastrous civil war here would have been inevitable.*

On the 15th of July the Governor writes again to the State Department, giving an account of a meeting held at Topeka and of an address which he had delivered there—and adding:

The result of the whole discussion at Topeka was regarded by the friends of law and order as highly favorable to their cause, and as the commencement of a great movement, essential to success, viz.: the separation of the Free-State Democrats from the Republicans, who had to some extent heretofore cooperated under the name of the Free-State Party. It was, however, universally admitted that, but for the position assumed in my inaugural address, and emphatically repeated at Topeka, that the people of Kansas, so far as my power extended, should be permitted, by a full vote of the actual residents of Kansas, *to decide upon the great question of the adoption or rejection of the State Constitution* to be prepared by the Constitutional Convention which should assemble at Lecompton in September next, that the more violent course would have prevailed, and *the Territory have been immediately involved in a general and sanguinary civil war*, postponing, for the present at least, if not indefinitely, any pacific settlement of these momentous questions.

In the same letter he reports the proceedings of a similar meeting at Paoli, and gives the following statement of the leading purpose of his speech:

I urged them to abandon the Topeka movement as entirely illegal; that they were pursuing a course in opposition to the laws, which never could lead to any successful result, and urged them to unite in voting for or against the adoption of such a constitution as might be submitted for their consideration by the Constitutional Convention which would assemble in September next on the call of the Territorial Legislature. I endeavored to convince them that the so-called Republican Party of Kansas, and their associates in the United States, had endeavored, and still desired, as set forth in their platform, to deprive the people of Kansas of the right to adopt their own social institutions, and had referred this question to Congress, where the people of the Territory would have no vote whatever; and continued my efforts on this ground, in connection with other topics, to separate the Free-State Democrats from an alliance with the Republicans. By "Free-State Democrats" I mean those who were favorable last year to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, but who desired to bring Kansas as a free State into the Union. Our friends were greatly pleased with the result of the proceedings at Paoli. In all my speeches I have refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether Kansas should be a Slave or Free State.

After giving an account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention the Governor adds the following interesting statements touching the party relations of the question:

I have met many distinguished Democrats of the South on visits to Kansas since my arrival here, many of whom have occupied high positions in the country, and all of whom have expressed to me, as well as on all proper occasions to others, their cordial approbation of my course. The Democrats of the State of Missouri also, the State most deeply interested, next to Kansas, in the settlement of these questions, have also sustained me with extraordinary unanimity, because they know that upon no other plan can there be a peaceful settlement of the Kansas question; that any other course would separate the Free-State Democrats from their Pro-Slavery associates, and bring Kansas into the Union as an ultra Abolition State. They reason thus: that if there be a majority of the people of Kansas in favor of making this Territory a slave State, they will so vote when the Constitution is submitted for their consideration; but that if the Free-State Party constitute a majority, and a Constitution Pro-Slavery in its character should be adopted by the Convention, without submission to the people, they see very plainly that this party, driven by such a course into violent opposition to Southern institutions, *will elect an Abolition State Legislature, send two Abolition Senators to the Senate of the United States, and a member to Congress entertaining similar sentiments, and that, at a very early period, they would amend the Constitution, and make it hostile, in every respect, to the institutions of the South. Yet they would have been admitted as a State, and their power to amend the State Constitution could not be arrested.* Thus, it would happen that, whilst for a short time Kansas would have a Pro-Slavery Constitution on parchment, she would be rendered by this course, in fact, an Abolition State, opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, and, necessarily, producing collision with the coterminous State of Missouri. Indeed, if the Convention (of which I have no fears) should adopt a Constitution without submission to the people, and it should be Pro-Slavery in form, it would be accompanied by an abolition State Legislature, abolition United States Senators and member of Congress, and an immediate movement for the amendment of the Constitution, which would soon be carried into effect; and the Southern States, in my judgment, would vote unanimously against the admission of Kansas, because the Constitution had not been submitted to the people; otherwise, they will have received the Grecian horse within the walls of Troy. Indeed, it is universally admitted here that the only real question is this: *Whether Kansas shall be a conservative, constitutional, Democratic, and ultimately free State, or whether it shall be a Republican and abolition State;* and that the course pursued by me is the only one which will prevent the last most calamitous result, which, in my opinion, would soon seal the fate of the Republic.

After much conference with a majority of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention which meets in September next, my opinion is that they will in all probability pursue this course, viz.: to adopt a State Constitution very similar to that of some of the Southern States, securing the right to the slaves now in the Territory, numbering probably from two to three hundred, but prohibiting the introduction of any more slaves; excluding all free negroes, enforcing by most stringent provisions the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; securing the right of appeal in all Constitutional cases in the Supreme Court of the United States; and requiring all officers of the Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, the judges and inspectors of all elections, and the attorneys of all courts to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Such a Constitution, if submitted to a vote of the whole people, would, in my opinion, be adopted by a very considerable majority; for I think the great mass of the Free-

State Democrats and of the Pro-Slavery men would unite in its support as the best that could possibly be done under existing circumstances. Such a constitution would meet my most cordial approval, and I should devote my whole time in addresses every day to the people of every county of the Territory to insure its adoption. Indeed I greatly prefer this plan to any other, if it should be practicable. Many of the Pro-Slavery men object to a constitution which shall be silent on the subject of Slavery on several grounds—first, because it would not settle the question; secondly, because the question being unsettled it might prevent a union between the Free-State Democrats and the Pro-Slavery men in the election of a State Legislatnre; thirdly, because there being no prohibition of emancipation in the Constitution, they apprehend the State Legislature would at their first meeting abolish Slavery altogether in Kansas, including the slaves haretofore in the Territory, and, as the result of such an agitation, throw the State into the hands of the Republican or Abolition Party. Still, however, if the Convention deem it best to adopt such a Constitution, it would receive my cordial support, and my best efforts would be directed to secure a union between the Free-State Democrats aed the Pro-Slavery Party in the election of the State Legislature.

I am not disturbed by the assaults made upon me in some of the Southern States, because I feel a profound conviction of the propriety of my course, and that when I can address my Southern fellow-citizens fully and freely, and make known all the facts, without endangering the settlement of this queation, their censure, as just and enlightened men, must be changed into cordial approbation. I do not speak now of DISUNIONISTS, whose censure is praise and whose approbation I neither expect nor desire. * *

Subsequent letters report snbstantially the same views. The following letter from Mr. STANTON sets forth the reasons which induced him to call an extra session of the Territorial Legislature:

LECOMPTON, Dec. 9, 1857.

SIR: I inclose to you copies of the proclamation, issued on the 1st inst., convening an extra session of the Legislature, and also of the communication made to that body at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

It is proper for me to sav that this important step of calling the Legislature together was taken only after I had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The Free-State Party had organized vigilance committees throughout the whole Territory, and were assembling in large mass meetings, calculated still further to inflame the public mind. I ascertained that designs of a most desperate character were freely discussed in their private meetings, and that violent measures had probably been agreed upon to be executed at a favorable time. It was to me certain that the mass of the people were determined not to submit to the Constitution nor to participate in the election, hut probably to prevent its taking place. A large military force would have been necessary everywhere to enforce order.

Under these circumstances, it was suggested that the Legislature might provide for a vote on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, and that this would give satifaction to the people. Being well convinced that no power could enforce the Constitution, and that the demand of the people to vote upon it is only just and proper, and having received the individual pledge of a majority of the members that they would do nothing but provide for something of that kind, I thonght the peace of the Territory would be cheaply maintained at the expense of a short session of the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. P STANTON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State. Washington. D. C.

Great Fire in Hartford—Loss $100,000.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 25.

The loss by the total destruction of Mr. THRALL'S building, at the corner of Asylum and High streets, on Friday night last, will foot up in round numbers about $100,000. The building is a complete mass of ruins, and nothing remains standing but a portion of its walls.

The origin of the fire appears to be a mystery. It was perhaps the work of an incendiary, or it might possibly have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Mr. HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD, whose house is next north on High-atreet, was awakened by hearing the sound of the flames as they gushed out of the windows of Mr. THRALL'S room on the second story. The flames were first seen near the centre of the building, belching forth from the south windows. The building was on fire in the interior a long time before the flames burst ont, and was a hopeless case when first seen. All that could be expected was to confine the fire to the building in which it originated.

The losses and insurance, from reliable sources, are as follows:

WILLIS THRALL, the owner of the building, and principal owner of the Hartford Screw Company, loses $50,000. His loss on building is $16,000; on stock, $30,000: engine and fixtures. $4,500. Insurance on build ng and stock, $14.500. Mr. THRALL'S loss, aside from insurance, is $35,500, and all that he saves is his books.

E. B. THRALL, blind-staples, &c. Loss, $500: not insured.

L. STEBBINS & Co., hook and map publishers. loss in stock. $4,000; insured, $2,500.

TOBIAS KOHN, silk manufacturer, loses eight English machines for making silk goods and ribbons: cost $3,000. Total loss, $3,500; insured £1,600.

DRAKE, BROWN & Co, hook publishers, lose in stock and tools from $9,000 to $10,000; insured $5,500.

WILLIAMS & WILEY, power-press printers, had four Adams' power presses, two of them new, which are now all a mass of ruins. They had just commenced huainess under a new firm, and their loss falls heavily at this time; hut they will immediately make arrangements for recommencing business. Their loss is about $6,000; insured for $4,500.

SILUS ANDRUS & SON also had an Adams' power press in the same room with WILLIAMS & WILEY, besides a lot of stereotype plates, blocks, &c. Loss $1,500; insured $1,000.

G. N. CUMMINGS, spectacle factory, third floor. Loss estimated at $12,000; insured $1,000. Mr. CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden, is the principal loser. Mr. CUMMINGS has had a contract with Mr. PARKER for six years, and was now in the last year; he has recent'y obtained patents for manufacturing spectacles by a new and improved process, and had just commenced a successful business. He employed about 30 hands, male and female, all of whom are thrown out of employment.

WM. W. HOUSE, hook publisher; loss $3,000 in stereotypes plates, cuts and blocks. Insured $2,000.

A. R. JOHNSON, mechanic, loses the whole of his machinery, lathes, tools, and all, and has not a dollar of insurance. His loss is $5,000.

GEORGE METCALF, silversmith; losa $2,000; no insurance.

CHARLES MONTAGUE loses a newly-invented printing press for printing two aets of colors simultaneoualy.

A. C. GOODMAN & Co., New-York, publishers and paper warehouse; loss about $3,000 in atock and books.

W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., New-York, publishers; loss about $1,000.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston, publishers; loss in hooks from $2,000 to $3,000. Insured $2,000 in Western, Pittsfield.

L. BUSHNELL, St. Louis—loss in hooks about $500. No insurance.

PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., New-York, books—loss $225. Insured in the Ætna.

HUTCHINSON & BULLARD, paper—loss $100; uninsured.

L. E. HUNT, ($56,) and F. R. SLOCUM, ($100,) lose together $156 in leather for hinding books; uninsured.

H. E. ROBINS & Co., book publishers—loss $400 in wood cuts and printed sheets; uninsured.

HASTINGS & GRISWOLD, manufacturers—loas $75; insured in Western, Pittsfield. They lost a valuable set of hooks.

The damage to SILAS ANDRUS & SON'S building on Asylum-street, was trifling. Probahly $200 will repair all damage.

In the rear of the burnt building is a small fire-proof building, in which was $50,000 of atereotype plates and wood cuts, owned by S. ANDRUS & SON and WILLIAMS & WILEY, which were unharmed.

The destruction of THRALL'S building throwa some 150 hands out of work. In good times, the nnmber employed is much larger. It will come hard upon some of them—the females especially.

STABBING IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as OWEN DEVINE and two friends were passing down Broadway, in front of the City Hospital, a Frenchman named MILES NEUNETT suddenly attacked DEVINE, striking him a powerful blow with his fist on the side of his head. NEUNETT immediately darted out of sight, but soon returned with a knife in his hand, and stabbed DEVINE in the back, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Officer ROLLINS, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the assailant, and took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up for the night.

Interesting Information from the Utah Expedition.

COL. COOK'S REPORT.

CAMP SCOTT, (U. T.) Nov. 29, 1857.

DEAR MAJOR: I left you on Black'a Fork, 16 milea from Fort Bridger, on the 7th inst. and, after one day's march from the point of uniting the commands by Col. JOHNSTON. You now find us in this camp, named in honor of our cherished chief, whose forethought and action has placed us in winter-quarters, under excellent shelter, without the blow of an axe. Our first day'a merch was over a dreary waste, made more desolate hy the fall of snow two days previous, and the driving storm of snow and wind which met us in the middle of the march, miles from wood, water, grass, or shelter. To return waa destruction. to advance was, apparently to court it. The number of animals was insufficient to move either our mule or contractors' traina. Still we struggled on, losing strength hourly hy the destruction of our animals; on the evening of the 8th we prepared for the contest again. On the morning of the 9th a portion struck camp and advanced to the next place of shelter; there, while waiting the arrival of the rear, to have our animals struck down by cold, hnnger and thirst. The rear (5th infantry) could not make a march of five miles in a day to overtake us without leaving the supplies behind. Without snstenance for animals almost atarved before we joined the main body, almost without fuel, that regiment, and the trains it escorted, passed the day traveling against one of the most aevere storms of snow and wind I have experienced for many years, and camped in a dreary spot, open to the full blast of the storm, with the thermometer at 6° below zero at 6 A. M., where we were under shelter of bluffs. The orders will show our march. It was one magnificent struggle from the beginning to this place. One more day's march and our meat ration—beef, horse and mule—would have been diminutively small for the Winter. The last company of the 10th infantry, escorting the last of the supply-trains to Fort Bridger, reached this camp at 10 P. M. on the 22d: thus requiring six days to move our little army and its supplies less than six miles. In its limbs the giant's strength was expended; hut the will which moved this force, and the spirits which gave this will vitality, were brighter and stronger as the consstution became weaker; and if he had said "On," on we would have gone, feeling that what he would direct would be right. The assurances you gave me of confidence in my commander have been more than realized, and he now has, I helieve, the unbounded confidence of the Army. You will see from his letters and orders how he grappled with the difficulties in his path, and I hope the Spring will see him the conqueror. This little army is in fine health and in cheerful spirits. The men have borne their trials without a murmur—duty is severe upon officers and men; but not a word of complaint have I heard. We have all endured alike, and the fact that Col. JOHNSTON has on the march "footed it," as did the men; suffers the same exposure, and will not permit the officer to receive more than the soldier, has endeared him to all. We are now in camp, nicely housed; the most of us in wall tents; the men all in "Sibley tents." The latter save the necessity of huts, and are the only suitable tents for the men. The wall-tent, with a stove, is the only one for an officer. The tents furnished (Sibley tents) are very inferior, especially those made hy the quartermaster, inferior in material and make, and small and unequal in size. One tent is allowed to eighteen men now, but in a few days they will he issued at one to sixteen; even that would be insufficient were not the men on guard or other duty. Our animals are all absent, except those needed for police purposes and for immediate consumption.

This place (Fort Bridger) is admirably located: timber abundant close hy for fuel and building; grass can be cut within 200 yards of the garrison; water at the door; and it commands every road leading into the country. The Mormons burned the buildings of this place and Fort Supply; at the latter piled up their grain and set fire to it; left their potatoes, turnips, &c., in the ground. The walls of Fort B idger are standing; they were built for defence last Fall; 6 feet through at hase, 1½ at top, 16 feet high, and 100 hy 110 on one part, 100 by 75 on another. They tried to fire the grass, hut snow fell and extinguished it. Our snow was our salvation. When the grass was burned the flames scorched the trees 60 feet high. Had the command advanced sooner than it did the animals would have starved, and the army could not have found or reached a place of shelter. Our grass is eaten up for three miles around us; but we have animals on Smith's Fork, (three miles off,) and there is grass enough there for the whole band; hut no shelter and insufficient wood. This valley is warm, wooded and watered, and welcomed us. Our legs are untied, or fast getting so; and when spring comes a more devastating swarm of grasshoppers will never have swept that valley of Salt Lake than will this army be, if our progress is molested. This people design our starvation, our destruction; and there is no device man can resort to which they will not practice—from assassination, murder, fire and flood. The robbers and assassins will scatter and form hands of guerillas, and no party, no train, no hand of cattle, will pass to the valley if they can murder, burn, or run off. The Mormons have great fear of mounted men; and had not Col. JOHNSTON brought up the two companies of the 2d from Laramie, (companies *which were to be called to Kearney and which directions had been given to prepare for at K.,*) from the negligence of the guards and the watchfulness of the Mormons, we would now be struggling hy hand to get here, and without meat. Had the 2d dragoons been sent at the time directed—telegraphed—not an animal would have been lost hy theft. The army could not, however, have entered the valley without leaving its supplies behind. The Mormons are a set of cowards, like all assassins and bullies; and I fear their leaders, and those who have no claims in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it might benefit us. The leaders rely on such conduct as was pursued by Congress in the Kansas question. I hope Congress will declare the Territory in rebellion, and call upon all Governors and commanding officers to arrest and keep in custody all persons leaving the Territory, and especially the leaders, unless accompanied hy a safeguard or passport.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Dec. 23 to Jan. 7, 1858:

New-York—J. W. Lane and lady, J. E. Blauenu, B. Hughes and family, D. A. Alvord, J. G. Vassar, E B. Heydecker, C. A. Baudouine and family, Geo. Dickey, E. Dewey, A. H. Blair, A. H. Knight, C. H. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, John Rogers, H. S Geary. *Massachusetts*—Dr. Whitmore, B. P. Chamberlain, E. H. Ammidown. *District of Columbia*—Dr. W. Lindsly. *Tennessee*—J. B. Armstrong. *Ohio*—D. Millard and wife, W. F. Roelasson and family, M. K. Kellogg, W. Lilley. *Pennsylvania*—R. E. Sinpson, T. Graham, L. L. Francine. *Maryland*—R. R. Bunting. *Virginia*—J. M. Botts. *Illinois*—J. L. Morrison. *Wisconsin*—R. Olmstead. *Louisiana*—J. N. Hanan, Jr.

TAKE A CAB.—One day last week a salesman of a large dry-gooda house in town returned from a Western tour of collection and landed hy the railroad cars in the lower part of the City ahout 2 o'clock in the morning. He started off on foot for his home with a carpet-bag in his hand, and ahout $700 in his pocket. Whon he was near the corner of Second-avenue and Third-street two fellowe came up, knocked him down, and took $500 of his money—all that was readily found upon him.

LARGE HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY—A MYSTERY.—Two Irish lahorers, named MITCHELL and SMITCHETT, on Sunday afternoon stnmbled on $700 of counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Morris County Bank, N. J., which they found concealed in a stone fence in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-first-street. The two men were on their way to Harlem, when, weary with their walk, and desiring to get up a little extra vigor they halted to refresh themselves from a "hlack bottle." One of them noticed something queer about the appearance of the fence, and on examinalion found hidden carefully among the atones a nicely-sealed tin box. Upon opening the box it was found to he full of bills stated ahove. They communicated the fact to Capt. COULTER, of Twentieth Ward, who yeaterday morning notified Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER. The Superintendent has cansed a telegraph to he sent to all the different Station-houses announcing the finding of the money, and to put the Police on the alert. The counterfeit is skillfully executed.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 12 M.—Cloudy and mild; wind south. Thermometer 48°. Barometer 30.525.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 53° Fahr. Barometer 29 50; change. Wind S.S.W.; cloudy.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather extremely mild. Thermometer 42°. Wind south.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street

MONDAY FORENOON, Jan. 25.

DETROIT, Mich.—Damp, cloudy. Ther. 48°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Dark, wet, and warm.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mild; clearing up. Wind south. Ther. 44°.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Wet. Ther. 45°.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Clear. Thermometer 42°.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Cloudy. Thermometer 57°.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clondy. Thermometer 54°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy; raining. Ther 34°.
ROCKVILLE, Mo.—Heavy rains. Thermometer 36°.
ST. LOUIS—Raining for past 36 hours. Wind south. Thermometer 52°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Raining. Thermometer 52°.
JANESVILLE, Ohio.—Raining hard. Wind S.E. 55°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Raining since Saturday. Wind S.W. Thermometer 47°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Rained since last night. Wind E. Thermometer 50°.
FULTON, Ill.—Rained since yesterday noon. 50°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Raining. Thermometer 42°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Raining. Thermometer 50°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Warm and cloudy. Therm. 56°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Weather clear. Wind S W. 49°.
MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Raining lightly Ther. 30°.
QUEBEC.—Snowing; wind S. E. Thermometer 28°.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Appearance of rain; wind S. W. at noon. Thermometer 41°.
SPRINGFIELD.—Hazy and warm. Thermometer 48°.
HALIFAX.—Hazy; wind S. W. Thermometer 34°.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Clear; wind S. W. Ther. 28°.
EASTPORT—Very pleasant; wind S.W. Ther. 20°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Weather intensely severe; high N. W. wind. Ther. (below zero) 4°.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—Clear; wind S. W. Ther. 30°.

MONDAY EVENING—6 P. M.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 45°.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Wind southeast. Ther. 50°.
ELMIRA, N.Y.—Pleasant. Wind northwest. Th. 53°.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Warm and pleasant. Ther. 55°.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Warm. Thermometer 50°.
ROCHESTER—Warm and Spring-like. Ther. 56°.
SYRACUSE—Warm and mild. Wind southeast. Thermometer 50°.
AUBURN—Mild and clearing up. Wind southeast. Thermometer 40°.
SCHENECTADY—Calm and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 42°.
ALBANY—Mild and cloudy. Wind south. Ther. 46°.
NEW-HAVEN—Clear. Wind south. Ther. 44°.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Hazy. No wind. Thermometer 40°.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Clear. Wind W.
SACKVILLE, N. S.—Clear. Thermometer 28°. Wind S. W.
EASTPORT, Me.—Wind W. S. W. Weather fine. Thermometer 30°.
CALAIS, Me.—Thermometer 28°. Clear and calm.
PORTLAND, Me.—Overcast and looks like rain. Thermometer 40°. Wind W.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wind westerly. Hazy at times today. Thermometer 52°.
PHILADELPHIA—Weather fine. Wind easterly. Thermometer 50°.
BALTIMORE—The weather was damp and misty early this morning, but it soon cleared off and became warm and Springlike. Thermometer 59°.
PITTSBURG, Penn., 10 P. M.—Cloudy and damp. Thermometer 58°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., 10 P. M.—Clear and warm. Wind S. W. Thermometer 50°.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD HOMICIDE—VERDICT AGAINST ONE OF THE PRISONERS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of JOHN MCLINDEN, whose death was reported in Monday's TIMES as having been caused by injuries received from being assaulted and stabbed with a pitch-fork in the hands of WILLIAM QUINN. The evidence showed that the deceased and QUINN had been at enmity for some time. The deceased had the leasa of several vacant lots in the vicinity of Sixty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, in which he kept several cows. QUINN was displeased at his keeping cows in the lots, and made every effort in his power to get the lease away from him. On the afternoon of last New-Year's day deceased left his house to call upon a neighbor; but as he was passing QUINN'S house, the latter, joined by his son. COARELIUS, commenced using abusive language towards him. At length the elder QUINN got a pitchfork and struck the deceased several blows on the head and side, and stabbed him in the cheek with the prongs. QUINN'S son struck the deceased on the back with a brick-bat, but only produced a slight injury. The elder QUINN subsequently got a gun and threatened to shoot the deceased, but did not put his threat into execution. It was shown by the medical testimony that the deceased died from the effects of the injuries thus inflicted. The Jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That JOHN MCLINDEN came to his death by lockjaw, caused by a wound in the head produced by a pitchfork in the hands of WM. QUINN, on the 1st of January, 1858, in Sixty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that CORNELIUS QUINN was not instrumental in causing the death of the said MCLINDEN." On the rendition of the verdict, CORNELIUS QUINN was discharged from custody, and WM. QUINN, his father, committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a laborer, 56 years of age, and says he used the pitchfork in self-defence. Deceased was 58 years of age, and formerly was attached to the Nineteenth Ward Police.

THE MAN FOUND DEAD IN FIRST-AVENUE—THREE VERDICTS.—Coroner CONNERY yesterday concluded the investigation at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house in the case of LOUIS BETT, found dead on Saturday morning, at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited tending to prove that any violence had been inflicted upon the deceased. He was shown to have been intoxicated at an early hour in the evening, and to have been in the habit of getting intoxicated very frequently. The Jury rendered a verdict: "Death from a fracture of the superior maxillary bone, extending to the base of the brain." The Coroner would not accept this verdict, and expressed great surprise that six intelligent jurors, after hearing the medical testimony, should bring in such a verdict. He added four men to the Jury, and sent them out to make ont another verdict. After a short absence, the Jury came in with the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death hy a fracture of the superior maxillary bone, extending to the base of the brain, caused hy one of the spikes of the railing surrounding the house corner of Second-street and First-avenue; whether accidental or otherwise, the Jury are unable to say." One of the Jurors dissented from the verdict, and offered the following: "Death from violence, at the hands of some party unknown." The Coroner said the second verdict met the requirements of the case, and the dissenting Juror at length was induced to tear up his verdict and sign the second one.

STEALING A DEAD MAN'S CLOTHES.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARTIN DOYLE, an Irishman 35 years of age, who died on Sunday night at No. 41 West Broadway, from hemorrhage of the lungs. While testimony was being taken in the case the Coroner received information that a man named JAMES WILLIAM BLACKWOOD had taken off from the deceased the clothing he had on when he died, and had also taken possession of his trunk and effects. BLACKWOOD was accordingly arrested, and in his possession were found a pocket-book, clothing and jewelry which belonged to the deceased. It was said that the deceased had $750 deposited in a Savings Bank in the City, but his pass-book was not found. The prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of JAMES WILLIAMS, a laboring man, who died from the effects of injuries received a few days since in an iron mine near Dover, New-Jersey. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man whose body was found floating in the water at the foot of Pier No. 4 North River. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and had the appearance of a sailor. Verdict, "death from unknown causes, supposed drowning."

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF STEALING BARS OF GOLD.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested in Broadway a young man named Wm. C. Hampton, charged with stealing two bars of gold, valued at $2,000, from the office of Trevor & Colgate, specie brokers at No. 47 Wall-street. The gold was stolen on the 3d of last December, but the accused had managed to keep out of the way of the Police until yesterday. It is alleged that the prisoner had been lounging about the office nearly an hour on the day of the robbery under pretence of waiting to see a member of the firm, and that he was missing immediately after the gold was missed. The accused was held to await an examination. Two of his brothers were arrested in Williamsburg a few days since charged with stealing $2,700 from the National Bank of this City, as previously reported in the TIMES.

SELLING OBSCENE BOOKS.—A man named Frederick Brady was arrested on Saturday afternoon at his place af business in Ann-street, charged with publishing and selling obscene books. A number of books were seized by the Police. The accused was taken before Recorder BARNARD, who issued the warrant, and $5,000 bail was required. Mr. Brady could not obtain the required bail and was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination. Mr. Brady is said to be an old offender in this line, but claims that the books seized in the present case are openly sold by all the trade. The Recorder said he intended to break up this business, and would send every one convicted of being engaged in it to the Penitentiary.

☞ Before the New-York Historical Society last night, Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS repeated his admirable lecture entitled, "*The Ideal of the Merchant.*" This course has been thus far eminently successful.

☞ Mayor TIEMANN yesterday signed the ordinance recently passed by both branches of the Common Council prohibiting the further depositing of dirt on the Battery Enlargement until a wall is built to prevent the deposits from being washed away and filling up the North and East River Channels.

☞ ROLLIN H. BARKER, keeping an office at No. 169 William-street, was taken yesterday before the Mayor, on a charge of selling lottery policies. He was held to bail to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

An Important Act Relative to Local Improvements—The Late School Calamity.

The regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, President PIERSON in the Chair.

Alderman PIERSON presented a copy of an act entitled "An Act in relation to Assessments for Local Improvements in the City of Brooklyn," which had been presented to the Senate by Mr. SPINOLA, and he thought, if it passed, the progress of Brooklyn would be materially retarded.

The act reads as follows:

SECTION 1. No proceedings shall be taken by the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, or hy any of the officers of said city, or hy any other person or persons in said city, to regulate and grade, or to pave, or to regrade and repave any street or avenue, *or for the construction of any well or pump, public cistern, sewer or drain, or flagging of side-walk, filling in lots, and for all other public improvements, unless upon petition* signed by a majority of the persons owning the land situated on the line or within the district of assessment fixed by the Common Council for said improvement. Whenever such petition shall be presented, the Common Council of said city shall cause a notice to be published in the corporation newspapers published in said city, that such application had been made, and of the time (which shall not be less than 23 days after the first publication of such notice) when they will proceed on such petition, which notice shall be published daily for two weeks successively; *and in case a remonstrance against the proposed improvement, signed by the owner or owners of a majority of the* lots of land fronting on the line or within the district of assessment fixed by the Common Council for said improvement, shall be presented to them on or before the day specified in said notice, they shall not allow the said improvement to be made, or proceed further therein.

SEC. 2. No proceedings shall be commenced for any improvement under section 22 of title 4 of the Charter of the City of Brooklyn, or under any other law of said city, the expense of which shall impose upon any lot of land an assessment exceeding one-third of its assessed value, which assessed value shall be ascertained from the assessment roll made for the purpose of levying the last annual taxes preceding the commencement of any such proceedings.

In connection with this matter, Alderman PIERSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Notice has been given and a bill presented in the Senate of this State, entitled an act in relation to local improvements in the city of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Common Council that said act, if passed, will seriously embarrass the interest of the city, and render its power for local improvements almost inoperative, even to the construction of a well and pump. Experience in a similar law now in force, though less stringent, viz., the law in regard to street opening, proved to this Board the utter impracticability of the law now proposed to be enacted.

SEC. 2 of the proposed enactment will most especially slop all local improvements in some sections of our City, or compel others more fortunate in their location to pay therefor, the injustice of which is most readily seen. This section (but the first particularly) will tend seriously to embarrass the Sewer Commissioner, which of itself is of sufficient importance to enlist the opposition of all who feel an interest in the prosperity and greatness of our City. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council do most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of an act entitled an Act in relation to Local Improvements in the City of Brooklyn, now pending in the Senate of this State. Also,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby requested to forward to both branches of the Legislature a copy of this remonstrance, and are to each of the representatives of the different districts in this City, under the seal of the City.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO asked for and obtained a suspension of the rules, and presented the following:

Resolved, That in view of the late lamentable accident at the fire of Public School No. 14, a Special Committee of Five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine into the construction and arrangement of the heating apparatus and general condition of the various public buildings, property of the City, used as Public School-houses, and that they report the result of such examination to this Board.

The resolution was opposed by Aldermen PIERSON, KALBFLEISCH, LOWBER and others, on the ground that the Board had nothing to do with the matter—that it was the particular duty of the Board of Education.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO claimed that it was legitimately the duty of this Board to examine into this matter, and the resolution was, after considerable opposition, referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, by a vote of 18 Ayes to 17 Nays.

Soon after, and without the transaction of any other business of importance, the Board adjourned.

THIEVES' WORK IN BROOKLYN.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to rob the Savings Bank in Fourth-street, but the thieves were frightened away before reaching the treasure. WM. PEALE was arrested by Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon. Yesterday, a young man named THOMAS BODEN, in the employ of OLIVER DYER, at No. 77 Johnson-street, was arrested on a complaint made by his employer of stealing from his dwelling-house. The police of the Fourth Precinct yesterday arrested six boys for stealing chickens from a hen-roost in that vicinity. Some of them have carried on this business for several years. JAMES RILEY and PATRICK LYNCH were arrested in the Second Precinct for stealing pigeons.

THE CASE OF JAMES GALLAGHER.—This man, who was recently convicted of killing HUGH KELLY at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February next, it is very probable will have a new trial granted him. His counsel, Messrs. MOORE and GARRISON, claim that they have discovered new and important evidence hearing upon the character of the transaction and altering the complexion of the crime. An application for stay of proceedings and a new trial will be asked for on this ground, and also on exceptions to the charge and ruling of Judge DAVIES, who presided at the trial.

☞ The Athæneum was crowded last night fully an hour before the appointed time, with an audience assembled to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Lecture on "Wit and Humor." The lecture was one of the most brilliant of its brilliant author's productions. The proceeds of the sale of tickets are devoted to the library fund of the new Mercantile Library Association.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court has rendered a verdict in favor of JAMES R. VAN PELT of $7,000, against ANSON BLAKE, under the following circumstances: Mr. BLAKE owns a store on Atlantic-street, in front of which was an awning. This awning was broken down by a heavy body of snow in 1854, and plaintiff, who was under it, was severely and permanently injured. It was shown that the awning was not properly secured. The case will be carried up.

THE LAST SLAVE CASE.—The parties recently indicted by the Grand Jury of the Brooklyn City Court, for attempting to kidnap and send back to Slavery one JAMES STEERS, applied to Judge STRONG in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to have the place of trial changed from the City Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The motion was granted. The petitioners allege that they cannot have a fair trial in the City Court.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 11 o'clock, Sunday night, a man, (name unknown,) attempted to jump from the Hamilton-avenue ferry bridge, (on the Brooklyn side,) on to the steamer *Montauk*, and fell overboard. But for the timely assistance of Constable PATRICK TOOLE, of the Sixth Ward, and the private watchman of the Union Ferry, no doubt he would have been drowned.

THE TABLES TURNED.—A butcher in Brooklyn, sued a neighbor for slander, in reporting that he sold stinking meat. The case came off yesterday in the City Court, when the defendant proved that the plaintiff did sell "Stinking Liver Pudding," much to the chagrin of the party interested. The defendant did not have to pay damages.

☞ The liquor cases set down for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, were again postponed, at the request of the prosecuting officer.

MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—During the last three months 120 persons have joined this Society, 35 of whom were reclaimed from confirmed habits of intemperance.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR JAN. 26.—*Special Term*—Nos. 104, 105, 74. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 47, 19, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 34, 53, 54, 55, 56, 11, 58. CITY COURT—Nos. 35, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A collision took place on the New-Jersey Railroad, a short distance west of the Bergen Cut, yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., which resulted in considerable damage to the cars, but without injury to any person on the trains. The 12 o'clock passenger train to Paterson, while standing upon the track near the junction of the New-Jersey and New-York and Erie Roads, waiting for a train coming east to pass, was run into by the engine of a freight train which had left the depot just behind them. The force of the collision threw the rear passenger car from the track, and broke the couplings throughout the train. The car was, however, after an hour's delay, again got upon the track, and the train proceeded to Paterson. The engine of the freight train was damaged to such an extent that it was necessary to send it back to the depot for repairs—the smoke-head being stove in, and the smoke-pipe knocked over.

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN THE CITY WORKHOUSE.—The Workhouse in connection with the Jersey City Almshouse, which has been for some time in course of construction, has been so far finished that operations have been commenced, and some fifteen or twenty of the inmates were yesterday put at work manufacturing strawberry baskets and paper bags for the use of grocers. Other branches of business are soon to be introduced, and it is anticipated that the Workhouse will prove remunerative to the city, making at least all the able-bodied paupers support themselves. The Workhouse is to be under the management of Capt. SAMUEL D. ELLIS. There are at the present time about 120 inmates in the Almshouse.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—Judge OGDEN announced yesterday that he would be compelled to adjourn the Court from to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon until Thursday of next week, in consequence of being obliged to attend the Court of Appeals, which sits at Trenton on Monday next. Upon the reopening of the Court, the Criminal Calendar will be taken up and disposed of, after which the civil business will be resumed.

A SALUTE.—The Cunard steamship *Europa*, now lying at the dock in Jersey City, was dressed with flags from truck to deck yesterday, and about noon a salute was fired, in honor of the nuptials of the Princess Royal.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Tooth Brushes**—By the dozen or gross. Tooth Brushes—By the dozen or gross. At Cost. by ANDREW A. MOSER, No. 93 William-st., Opposite Platt-st.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. A. Stevenson, Mr. WM. FLEMING to Miss ELIZA JANE WILSON, daughter of Mr. J. T. Wilson, all of this City.

WORTENDYKE—WEYMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, JOHN E. WORTENDYKE and ELIZA THORNE WEYMAN, daughter of the late Abner N. Weyman, of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

COCKSEDGE—DOWNING.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, by Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. COCKSEDGE, of New-York, to MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. B. H. Downing, of Brooklyn.

BIGELOW—JOHNSON.—At Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Mr. Wright, W. A. BIGELOW, of this City, to Miss MARY, daughter of R. Johnson, Esq.

LORD—HORNE.—In Melbourne, Australia, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by special license, at Christ Church, St. Kilda, by Rev. D. Seddon, A. M. SAMUEL P. LORD, merchant, of Melbourne and New York, U. S. A., to LAURA MARY, oldest daughter of Hon. George S. W. Horne, M. L. A., of St. Kilda, colony of Victoria, Australia.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, FANNY ATTRIDGE, the beloved wife of John Attridge, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 286 3d st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MEYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SARAH M. HOPPER, wife of John S. Meyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 166 West 34th st., at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 815 Greenwich-st., after a short and painful illness, WILLIAM H., eldest son of James W. and Francis E. Collins, aged 21 years,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Great sale of splendid rosewood furniture and beautiful works of art, wines, library, &c. the balance of the property pertaining to the estate of J. S. TILTON, Esq. to be peremptorily sold without reserve, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made to order in Paris and New York. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced cartmen will be present to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists, in part, of

Three magnificent full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin brocade, with slip covers; one of nine pieces covered in blue gold satin, and one in silk velvet, all with solid rosewood frames, richly carved and in perfect order; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with papier-mache stool and cover; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mottoes; 4 splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, all beautifully carved; silk and rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, English velvet and tapestry carpets, rosewood corner etageres, with marble tops, French escritoire, consoles, elegant Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match; elegant gilt mantel vases, English ormolu chandeliers, bronze and enamel clocks, &c.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

including works of Lanier, Ezekiel, Huntington, and other eminent artists, with marble figures and groups of Arcadne, Painting and Music, The Flower Girl, The Seasons, Venus at the Bath, &c.

Splendid dining-room, chamber and library furniture of rosewood and oak; dressing bureaus, French mirror-door armoires marble washstands, commodes, French toilet sets, rosewood cabinets, superb hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood secretary and bookcase, oval mirrors, invalid chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French and India China, crystal cut glass ware, silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of elegant furniture of every description, not enumerated, which must be examined to be appreciated. Parties from a distance are assured that there will be no postponement of this sale, and that every thing will be sold without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, card-tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors, wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, palliasses, hair and spring mattresses, husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble-tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak chairs, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers, gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a quantity of bed-clothing, towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments. Store No. 6 Pine-st.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, SUPERIOR HAIR MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling No. 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st., the whole contents of said house, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, all of which was made to order for the proprietor and is in excellent condition, consisting in part of parlor suite, large French plate gullt frame mirrors and pier glasses, rich Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, chairs, sofas, patent sofa-bed, centre and side tables, &c., &c., &c., Brussels stair carpets, patent solid mahogany extension dining table, enameled chamber furniture in suites; mahogany and iron bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe dressing bureaus, washstands; several superior South American curled horse hair mattresses; best feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c. Also, China and glass ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.

Also, kitchen furniture, complete, with which the sale will commence. The whole for positive sale without any reserve.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of marble statuary—vases, urns, plated ware and fancy articles among which are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Delmedico, Tadarmie Tassone, Tenerani, Pampeloni, Barratta, &c., representing beautiful subjects. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, busts, large ornaments, and other fancy goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini. Also, a large assortment of fancy goods, &c., all to be sold without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale as above.

At 12 o'clock for account, of whom it may concern, four elegant lace dress patterns, imported from Paris and cost $1,000, sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

On West Twenty-Sixth-st.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 160, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

On West Twenty-fifth-st.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 173.

On West Twenty-fifth-st.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 9th av., south side of the street.

On Southwest Corner of Madison-av. and Thirty-second-st.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

On West Thirty-fourth-st.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.

On West Forty-sixth-st.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTH and Fifth avs., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth sts., at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On northwest corner of Fourth av. and Twenty-ninth-st.—Five valuable lots, the corner lot being 40 by 75.

On Fifth-av.—Two lots, west side, 100 feet 5 inches south from 46th-st. Size 25 by 100 feet each.

On Twenty-fourth-st.—Lot, south side, 75 feet west from Lexington-av. Size 20 by 98.9. A valuable party wall on the west side belongs to this lot.

Eighty per cent can remain on 4th and 5th avs.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, consisting of 1 fine-toned 7-octave grand action rosewood piano-forte, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, French secretary and bookcases pier and oval mirrors, tete-a-tetes, sofas, armchairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets 1-ot curled hair mattresses, palliasses, bedroom suits, together with a general assortment of new mahogany and rosewood furniture, the whole to be sold peremptorily, to the highest bidder.

D. S. HORSE, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIELS, HORSE & WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (this day,) Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the city, mahogany sofa, sofa bedstead, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

E. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., &c., FOR CASH.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, genet, &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 242 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of W. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board Sale THIS DAY, at the o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see circulars or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express*.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt st., a well-assorted stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; also, the entire stock of a retailer in good condition. Sold without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelves to suit city and country dealers, all kinds white granite and common ware, glassware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING SADDLES, pew and second-hand; single and double harness, horse-blankets, &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a beautiful collection on single branches, in groups, and under glass shades.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BOARDING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN, professor of music, who has spent these last ten years in Paris, full board in a private American family, in New-York or Brooklyn, in return for lessons of music, or of the German or French languages. Address, C. A., Post-Office, Box No. 2,407. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D., No. 8 Gramercy Park; Marcus Spring, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; Th. Victor, Esq., No. 93 Pearl-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and finished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and finished fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR ON SECOND floor of a genteel modern house, near Washington Park. Apply at No. 10 Nelson-place, out of 8th st., but one block from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 46, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 13 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 93 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, P. S., Box No. 918 Post-Office.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THIRD floor, for $1 50 per week, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front room and bedroom attached, to single gentlemen, without board, in house No. 4 Bond-st.; also, several single rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE F. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX,
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

PATERSON, Jan. 19, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY.
PETER P. RAMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. ALEX T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 53 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE.—A great bargain. The property of a professional gentleman, made to order six weeks ago, but, being much in need of cash, is obliged to dispose of it immediately. Price, $215. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14, second story.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRABURIEN, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Raven & Raven,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

A LADY ABOUT MOVING WILL DISpose of her Piano at a great bargain. Splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, made by the best City makers; cost $350 a short time ago; price $225. Splendid stool and assortment of music will fit. Splendid tone. Can be seen at No. 186 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—A ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be sold at a very great sacrifice for cash. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 356 West Broadway, near Canal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 694 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MRS. MANNING, PROPRIETRESS OF the old established Protestant Agency, No. 263 8th-av., near 24th-st., begs to inform her friends and the public that she has on her registry over 100 servants, producing undoubtable reference, principally including English, Scotch French, German, Swiss, colored and North of Ireland Protestants. Persons not finding it convenient to call during office hours will find their orders promptly attended to by calling at Mrs. M.'s private residence No. 308 8th-av., near 30th st., from 5 to 9 in the evening. She trusts that her attention and untiring efforts to suit her patrons for the past 8 years has given sufficient satisfaction to secure her a further continuance of the distinguished patronage with which she has been favored.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman of high respectability, with long and undoubted City reference; understands merits poultry, pies, puddings &c., most excellent washer and ironer, is particularly neat and efficient in her duties. Also, a delirable young woman with excellent City reference, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and lady's dress; will accept of moderate wages. Apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands merits poultry, and can cook soups, pastry and bread. Also as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and waitress, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework in the city or country, by faithful, industrious young women. Call at No. 126 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—FARMER—A YOUNG MAN PROTESTant) desires a situation in the country to take charge of horses and make himself useful in the garden; understands farm work in general, and care of cattle, poultry, &c. Any gentleman requiring his services as a coachman will find him fully capable of managing his horses and carriages. Best of references, and can refer in the City to former employer. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place, corner of 6th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN DEsires employment, either as porter in a store or farmer; understands all kinds of farm work; would like to make an engagement to drive team; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer in this City. Call on or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework, or chamberwork and washing. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Also, a girl 13 years of age, to do light house work or chamberwork. Refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 138 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION, by a respectable German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Refreshment House, No. 620 6th-av., near 22d-st. Also, for a number of smart clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and hairdresser, or nurse, and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is chambermaid and waiter; or to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from their last place; call at No. 240 East 23d st., third floor, back room No. 3, can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objection to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address G. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family, as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, capable and trusty, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 15 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the chamberwork; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 73 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, (American,) wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 36 Hamersley-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; is a first rate pastry cook and baker of bread; can come well recommended. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th door, front room. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linen in style; will do the work of a private family; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 213 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 247 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, and to do general housework. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 91 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a neat young Protestant woman. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation to do general housework. In a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 169—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x99½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x99½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 29—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 20½ acres of productive land, 6 acres suit meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUATTES, Jr., No. 81 Dey-st., up stairs.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.—For sale, the valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 30th st. The house is four stories, brown stone, well built, in good order, and containing all modern conveniences; 24 9x66 feet; lot 100 feet. Terms easy. For permits to view the house, and further particulars, apply to EDWARD B. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 215 William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED—A Small House, neatly finished, with all the modern improvements, and located between 4th and 30th-sts., and the 3d and 6th-avs. Price, from $8,000 to $12,000. Address A. Z., care of Francis Bourne, No. 29 William-st., for Exchange-places.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—ONE, TWO, OR three lots of ground, on Leonard and Skillman sts., Williamsburg; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to J. A. OSBLENOY, 249 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, NO. 159 EAST EIGHteenth-st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 23 by 98. House 40 feet deep. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 43 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF two three story and basement brown-stone houses, in 50th-st., six and seven houses west of 6th av., in a row of thirty new houses, with all the modern improvements. Also several first class houses for sale in same row, and on 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to ALLEN & SIEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th av. and 39th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 127 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly new and replete with every modern convenience. This is an unusual opportunity for securing a desirable residence upon moderate terms. Rent $1 150 per annum. Apply at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. R. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the premises known as the Chinese Building, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, running through to Mercer-st., being about 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep. Inquire of L. KISSAM, No. 89 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A most desirable residence on Bond-st., with garden and conservatory; will be rented only to a private family. For permission to see the premises apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO LET.—THE MODERN BUILT STORE NO 39 Liberty-st., near Broadway, from Feb 1. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

BROADWAY LOFTS.—THE LARGE, ELEgant show room in the second story, and the parlors and lodging rooms in the three upper stories of No. 535, adjoining the Prescott House, are to lease. They are now occupied by a milliner.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 89 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE,
NOT TO EXCEED $25,000,
Situated between 18th and 32d sts. and 4th and 8th avs.
Apply, stating terms, &c., to
Box

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 242,869 51
Average amount of Specie	1,857,558 89
Average amount of Circulation	169,943 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,975,763 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$855,429 00
Average amount of Specie	96,616 00
Average amount of Circulation	50,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,660 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. COOKEL, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$456,677 00
Average amount of Specie	74,910 00
Average amount of Circulation	85,519 00
Average amount of Deposits	235,318 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,644,403 44
Average amount of Specie	2,563,622 45
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,646
Average amount of Circulation	53,883
Average amount of Deposits	77,449 00
	5,289,885 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,046,631 24
Average amount of Specie	3,020,646 58
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,942,592 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$391,776 02
Average amount of Specie	167,691 64
Average amount of Circulation	84,465 50
Average amount of Deposits	784,702 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,115,184 03
Average amount of Specie	1,059,750 24
Average amount of Circulation	293,319 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,492,558 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,535,580 64
Average amount of Specie	422,852 56
Average amount of Circulation	82,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,029 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,454,234 75
Average amount of Specie	762,072 88
Average amount of Circulation	158,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,988,984 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,411,129 18
Average amount of Specie	1,405,820 66
Average amount of Circulation	276,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,218,855 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,926,718 19
Average amount of Specie	327,271 00
Average amount of Circulation	210,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,439,459 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$207,037 07
Average amount of Specie	23,674 45
Average amount of Circulation	71,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	159,164 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,322,711 54
Average amount of Specie	258,214 73
Average amount of Circulation	166,396 00
Average amount of Deposits	837,524 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$420,463 33
Average amount of Specie	106,712 67
Average amount of Circulation	82,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	231,622 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,659,367 00
Average amount of Specie	1,019,730 00
Average amount of Circulation	244,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,103,180 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$580,676 22
Average amount of Specie	143,338 34
Average amount of Circulation	141,537 00
Average amount of Deposits	456,940 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,736,075 11
Average amount of Specie	627,054 11
Average amount of Circulation	16,346 08
Average amount of Deposits	1,562,815 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,696,932 29
Average amount of Specie	893,679 72
Average amount of Circulation	90,935 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,194,620 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,349,059 13
Average amount of Specie	364,516 93
Average amount of Circulation	111,862 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,144,573 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of January, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,910 64
Average amount of Specie	386,242 93
Average amount of Circulation	105,432 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,239,937 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,676 72
Average amount of Specie	105,362 53
Average amount of Circulation	109,171 00
Average amount of Deposits	445,399 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,238 85
Average amount of Specie	205,581 05
Average amount of Circulation	78,767 00
Average amount of Deposits	632,761 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,076,617 40
Average amount of Specie	262,722 95
Average amount of Circulation	139,476 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,082,788 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$870,214 70
Average amount of Specie	163,691 64
Average amount of Circulation	87,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	595,260 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,719,774 54
Average amount of Specie	507,332 20
Average amount of Circulation	132,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,405,852 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,170,637 94
Average amount of Specie	110,467 72
Average amount of Circulation	316,552 15
Average amount of Deposits	3,139,608 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$741,104 47
Average amount of Specie	185,983 95
Average amount of Circulation	96,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	503,052 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,347,192 71
Average amount of Specie	240,483 96
Average amount of Circulation	148,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,045 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,454,293 63
Average amount of Specie	874,660 18
Average amount of Circulation	277,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,952,585 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$461,910 10
Average amount of Specie	6 636 87
Average amount of Circulation	15,967 00
Average amount of Deposits	38,701 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,328 79
Average amount of Specie	97,883 25
Average amount of Circulation	92,991 00
Average amount of Deposits	423,040 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,997,018 85
Average amount of Specie	468,736 12
Average amount of Circulation	27,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,657,618 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1858.

C. R. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,238,227 72
Average amount of Specie	2,946,192 41
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	192,618 50
Average amount of Deposits	4,576,842 46

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,778,882 71
Average amount of Specie	467,966 77
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	109,957 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,235,426 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of January, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,008,729 06
Average amount of Specie	1,496,668 13
Average amount of Circulation	199,851 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,858,784 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE and NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

ROBERT F. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and unsecended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO obtain the above $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED—FOUR Bonds of $250 each, those secured by second mortgage on the Academy of music. Apply to MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—32-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

$20,000 WANTED—ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate in Cincinnati, entirely unincumbered. This is a rare chance for capitalists; money wanted for 4 or 5 years. Apply to WILLIAM P. PRATT & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE R. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine st.

$25,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPerty south of 13th st. and west of 3d av., in this City. WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Benning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, jr.	Joseph Howland.
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. C. Foster.
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone.
N. E. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	P. G. Foster.
Arthur Leary,	George T. Trimble,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUTLER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February, inclusive. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

CASH paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOORS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 83 Fulton st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WILDE.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalisation papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 142 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE and NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

**BONDS OF THE CITY OF

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met yesterday. A message was received from the Mayor in relation to a military landing at the Battery. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman CLANCY offered a resolution in relation to the want of office-room for the transaction of the City's business, and that the subject of erecting a fire-proof iron building, two stories high, and large enough to provide ample room for the offices required, be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, said Committee to report on the expediency of erecting such a building, the cost thereof not to exceed $30,000, complete and ready for occupancy. Referred.

Alderman OWENS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Joint Accounts be instructed to take up the investigation into the affairs of the Finance Department where it was left by the Committee of the late Common Council, and prosecute the same to its completion.

Resolved, That they be further instructed to cause to be written up the books, where needed, in all the Departments; that the trust accounts be thoroughly examined; that the Department of Arrears be revised and corrected in all matters relative to the books and papers; that the accounts of all collectors be audited and examined; that where errors or deficiencies are found, or fraud of any kind developed, a correct account be kept, and the same be presented to the Common Council; that the Committee be empowered to employ competent accountants to perform this work; that they account and report monthly to this Board; that they have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated therefor.

This was laid over.

A communication was received from D. D. Conover, showing up more frauds in the Street Department. It was partly read, when, on motion of Alderman STEVENS, the paper was laid on the table and ordered printed. It was as follows:

STREET DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In continuance of the investigation announced in his regular quarterly report, on the 11th inst., the undersigned has now to lay before your Honorable body the following additional cases, illustrative of the loose and irregular system under which fraud and other illegal transactions have heretofore been practiced upon the public Treasury and individual property-owners; and he further begs leave respectfully to accompany the same with some suggestions respecting a check, in future, upon the transactions of contractors with the Street and other Departments:

CASE I.

Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth avennes. Propossis advertised for by the Street Commissioner, Sept. 6, 1855. Specifications of work were rock excavation, earth excavation, and earth filling. Peter Connolly, the lowest bidder, proposed to do the work as follows: Rock excavation, for nothing; earth excavation, at 30 cents per cubic yard; earth filling, for nothing. Estimated cost of the work under his bid would amount to $1,806. Contract was awarded to him, Sept. 17, 1855. *The ordinance of the Common Council did not authorize the appointment of an inspector on the work.* Connolly subsequently assigned his contract to Csbrles Devlin. On the completion of the work, the Surveyor returned amount of work done as follows:

Rock excavated	1,805 cubic yards
Earth excavated and filled in	8,795 cubic yards

And the Street Commissioner wrongfully certified the following, as the specifications of the contract, viz.: Rock excavation at ..... $1 50 per cubic yard
Earth excava ion at ..... 30c. per cubic yard

Upon this misrepresentazion from the Street Department, and this superfluous return of work by the Surveyor, the cost of the work was figured np to $5,346—which snm the Comptroller paid to Devlin, with a further amount of $571 35 to others for the sundry expenses of surveying, *inspection*, advertising, assessing and collecting.

As by the terms of the contract nothing was to be paid for rock excavation or earth filling, it was unnecessary for the Snrveyor to return the 1,805 cubic yards of rock excavation, and erroneous to inciude the earth excavalion and filling in one measurement; for by so doing the *filling* was paid for as well as the excavation. And so, also, his return of rock excavation, besides being unnecessary, afforded the opportunity for an overcharge (whether through oversight or design) npon the basis of the false return by the Street Commissioner of the terms of the contract. It will also be noticed that, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was *specifically unauthorized* by the ordinance of the Common Council, one was appointed, and the amount paid for his services was $180.

Altogether, the difference of cost, by the terms of the contract made with Connolly and the terms upon which it was settled with Devlin, may be fairly stated $3,500, against the property assessed for the work.

CASE II.

Paving Forty-eighth-street from Eighth to Ninth avenues. Proposals for this work (estimated 2,400 square yards) were advertised for by the Street Commissioner, stipulating *that the price bid must include the necessary gravel and sanding; also, the fitting and repairing the manholes.* Charles Devlin was the lowest bidder, at 28 cents per square yard, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him for said paving at 28 cents per square yard, to include all other necessary work. On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned the following work done, viz.: 2,484 square yards of paving; 620 cubic yards of earth filling; 165 square feet of bridge stone, furnished; 400 square yards broken stone removed. And the Street Commissioner falsely certified that the specifications of the contract were:

Rock excavation at	54 cents per cubic yard
Earth filling at	75 cents per cubic yard
Paving at	28 cents per square yard
Bridge stones at	60 cents per square foot

The opportunity for an enlargement of the contract, so temptingly displayed in the Surveyor's return and Street Commissioner's certificate, was only partially availed of by Devlin, as he limited his claim upon the Comptroller to the legitimate contract work of *paving*, $695 52, and 1,600 cubic yards, *filling* (not in the contract) at 39½ cents, $625 80, amounting together to the snm of $1,321 32, which the Comptroller paid.

And here the following pertinent questions may well be asked. How happens it that the Assessors disregarded both the return of the Surveyor and the certificate from the Street Department, in reference to the amount and prices of work done, and permitted the contractor to arrange both, to suit himself? Why were not *rock removed and bridge stones furnished*, included in the bill of the contractor? The Snrveyor returned such work, and the Street Commissioner certified that such was included in the contract. And why were 1,600 yards of filling allowed to be charged when 620 yards only were returned by the Surveyor? And why was the price reduced from 75 cents to 39½ cents per cubic yard? It is true, that in this particular case, the result was more favorable to the property owners than it might have been, owing, no doubt, rather to the apprehensions of the contractor than to the want of opportunity afforded by the Assessors. But, notwithstanding the favorable result in this instance, the principle involved may just as readily lead to unfavorable results in other cases.

The first item (paving) in the above statement is correct in all particulars; the last (1,600 yards filling) is an overcharge; illegal as respects the contract, and erroneous as contrasted with the Surveyor's return, which made the amount only 620 yards. To make the overcharge go down, it is presumed, with the Comptroller, it was accompanied by the following bill and affidavit.

Corporation, City of New-York,
To Charles Devlin, Dr.
To 1,600 yards gravel filling, at 39½c ..... $625 80.

City and County of New-York, ss.

Charles Devlin, being duly sworn, doth depose and say—That he is the contractor for the paving of Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; that he furnished labor and materials to the above amount; that the prices charged therein are fair and reasonable.

(Signed) CHARLES DEVLIN.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1856. (Signed) JOHN L. HENLEY, Commissioner Deeds.

CASE III.

Flagging northerly sidewalk of Twenty-third-street, between Second and Lexington avenues; and flagging Third-avenue sidewalks, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets. *This work was not advertised as required by law*; and yet a contract to do it was made with George M Guntjoy, Sept. 15, 1856, and the cost amounted to $591 37.

CASE IV.

Flagging, 5 feet wide, sidewalk of Fifty-second-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue. *This work was not advertised as required by law*; and yet a contract was made with Charles Devlin, Dec. 15, 1856, and the cost of the work amounted to $745 38.

These two last contracts were clearly illegal, as made in violation of law.

CASE V.

Setting curb and gutters and flaggings, 4 feet wide, sidewalks of Fifty-second-street between Second and Third avenues. Proposals for doing this work were advertised for, the work to be done being specified as follows, viz: Earth filling, curb and gutter stones and flagging—*the prices that should be bid to include and cover all other necessary work.* The contract was awarded and confirmed to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work under his contract would have been $1,191 19. But on the completion of the work, the Surveyor returned in addition to the work contracted for, the following items: 156 cubic yards rock removed, 9,750 cubic feet, retaining wall built, and the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contract called for rock excavation at $2 50 per cubic yard, and retaining wall at 12 cents per cubic foot, the cost of the work was figured up by such addition, to $2,751 19. The overcharge so illegally made amounts to $1,560.

CASE VI.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging, 4 feet wide, the sidewalks in Third-avenue between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets.

The advertisement calling for proposals to do this work, set forth, among other instructions to bidders, the following specifications and terms—in language, viz:

"Estimate of work and materials required: 9,800 lineal feet curb and gutter to be furnished and set; 3,300 lineal feet curb and gutter to reset; 40,000 square feet flagging to be furnished and laid.

Contractors will state in their proposals the price per lineal foot for furnishing and setting curb and gutter, (which must include such excavation as may be necessary to set the curb and gutter and the backing of the same when set;) the price per square foot for flagging, (which must include the regulation of the sidewalks to receive the same and the furnishing of all necessary gravel.")

For this work, on the terms and specifications above quoted, Charles Devlin was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him Oct. 21, 1856. The cost of the work under the contract would be $7,165 36; but on the completion of the work, the surveyor returned, besides the work contracted for, the following additional items, viz.: 4,285½ cubic yards, earth excavated; 357½ cubic yards rock excavated; 3,569 cubic yards earth filling.

And the Street Commissioner certifying falsely that the contract embraced, besides *setting curb and gutter and flagging*, as originally bid for:

Rock excavation at	$2 50 per cubic yard
Earth excavation at	45 cents per cubic yard
Earth filling at	43 cents per cubic yard

The cost of the work was increased to $11,610 22 by adding such items, at the rates certified to, and that amount was paid by the Comptroller. By the terms of the advertisement, the price that should be paid for the work specified *was to include all such necessary work as excavation and filling*; and yet, by means of the above survey and certificate, an overcharge of about $4,500 was perpetrated by the contractor and paid by the Comptroller.

CASE VII.

Paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues, and laying a crosswalk at the westerly side of Sixth-avenue. Proposals for doing this work were advertised for by the Street Commissioner, and the following is an extract from the advertisement, respecting the terms and specifications to be regarded by bidders: "The Surveyor's estimate of the probable amount of work and materials required, by which bids will be tested, is as follows:

4,500 square yards paving.
168 square feet of bridge stones.

Contractors will state in their proposals the prices of the following work and materials as before described for paving, per square yard—*this price to include the necessary gravel and sanding as specified; also, the fitting and repairing the manholes of the sewer.*"

For the work, Conklin Sharpe was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him July 19, 1856, and was subsequently assigned by him to John Fitzpatrick. Cost of the work under said contract would be $1,751 25; but on completion of the work the Surveyor returned, besides the work embraced in the contract, the following items, viz.:

20 cubic yards rock excavation.
270 square feet bridge stones relaid.
500 cubic yards macadamized stone removed.
2½ feet new curb stone.
12½ feet new gutter stone.
600 feet curb stone reset.
2,300 feet gutter stone reset.
5 manholes reset.

And the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contract embraced, besides the paving and bridge stones originally bid for, the following items, viz.:

Rock excavation at $2 per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter at 50 cents per running foot.
Relaying bridge stones at 8 cents per square foot.
Macadamized stone removed at $1 50 per cubic yard.
Manholes reset at $5 each.

The cost of the work was increased to $2,595 35, by adding such items at the rates certified to; while, in fact, the amount paid by the Comptroller was still more, reaching the astonishing amount of $12,823 10. How this extraordinary discrepancy occurred is not apparent on the face of the papers in the case, in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. Altogether, the difference of cost to the property owners by the terms of the contract made with Conklin Sharpe, and the rates upon which it was settled with the Bowery Bank, to whom Fitzpatrick assigned, is $1,071 85 against the property owners, *and the difference to the Treasury by the over-payment of the Comptroller is* $10,000.

CASE VIII.

Regulating, setting curb and gutter-stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-Second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. The advertisement in this case specified as work to be done: rock excavation, earth excavation, curb and gutter, and flagging.

Work was awarded, Oct. 22, 1856, to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work on his bid was estimated at $4,151. Contract, however, was made with John McGrane, June 5, 1857, (which was just about the *time* the work was finished,) at the following prices:

For rock excavation	75 cents per cubic yard.
For earth excavation	10 cents per cubic yard.
For setting curb and gutter	42 cents per running foot.
For flagging	10 cents per square,

and the cost of the work under his contract was $6,717 30.

Subsequently McGrane assigned his contract to Patrick Treacey. Neither the original award nor the subsequent contract were ever confirmed by the Common Council. On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned, in addition to the work contracted for, 5,500 cubic feet of wall and 70 feet of culvert; and Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, on the 10th day of June, 1857, (five days after date of contract,) gave a certificate that this work was properly done and completed, and that the specifications and prices of the work contained in the contract were as follows, viz.:

For rock excavation, 75 cents per cubic yard.
For earth excavation, 10 cents per cubic yard.
For setting curb and gutter, 50 cents per running foot.
For flagging, 11 cents per square foot.
For wall, 25 cents per cubic foot.
For culverts, $1 per running foot.

Upon this superfluous return of the Surveyor, and this false and fraudulent certificate of the Deputy Street Commissioner, the cost figures up to $8,384 78, by adding said items of wall and culvert at the rates certified to; and yet the amount rendered to the Comptroller was even more, being $9,689 78. How the discrepancy occurs cannot be ascertained by the papers in the case, in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. The excess of cost in this case, over what the original award to Terence Farley would have amounted to, is between $4,709 and $4,800, and the difference between the legal cost under the contract with McGrane, and the amount claimed by his assignee, Patrick Treacey, is about $2,972, against the property assessed.

The case cited in report of 11th inst. estimated more particularly the frauds of giving contracts to others than the lowest bidders, contrary to law, and the altering the face of contracts on the contract book in the Street Department, resulting always in an increase of cost to the property owners. The fraud exhibited in the cases now cited consist mainly in falsely certifying the terms and specifications of recorded contracts, instead of altering them on the books, resulting, however, in a like increase to property owners. Cases exhibiting these various kinds of frauds are numerous on the records of the Street Department, always resulting in like manner against the interest of the property-owner, and sometimes of the treasury, in amounts varying from hundreds to thousands of dollars. The undersigned does not deem it necessary, however, to enumerale cases beyond what he has already done to elucidate the particular manner of the perpetration; believing that he has shown enough to insure the future attention of the Common Council and the citizens owning property on the line of street improvements, to the manner in which such improvements are contracted for and the cost of their execution.

On an examination and inspection of original bids on file in this office, very distinct traces of alterations in the figures are apparent in some instances, the character of which leads almost certainly to the conclusion that the alterations were made to shape such bids more advantageously for securing the award. And as the undersigned has the best of reasons for believing so, he has no doubt that such alterations were made upon a knowledge of the character of the bids of others relative to the same work, which would warrant the inference that means and opportunities have been found in the Street Department to inspect the bids for the benefit of favorites, before the regular opening of them for award. Such transactions, though seemingly militating against the interests of the contractor availing himself of them, rather than against the property interest, are wrong if not illegal, as involving partiality which will always be presumed upon by the party and lead to the granting of other favers on a final settlement, which will be sure to count against the property-holders, as is plain enough to comprehend from the evidence of the cases cited.

These various kinds of irregular, illegal and fraudulent operations which have been developed in the making, performing and payment of contracts in connection with the Street and other Departments, clearly indicate that some further checks and guards, by ordinance or otherwise, should be provided to protect the treasury and the individual property owner from further loss in future improvements; and, in the opinion of the undersigned, many of the cases of overpayment made in consequence of the misrepresentation and fraud practiced upon the Comptroller, present fair grounds for recovery from the parties of the amounts so wrongfully obtained from the treasury and property-owners.

In order more fully to understand the kind and nature of the checks needed, the undersigned will here give a programme of the proceedings in reference to street improvements from the original ordinance, directing the same to be made to the final payment by the Comptroller. The first step after the passage of the ordinance is a preliminary survey upon which an estimate of cost can be made, and if the amount exceed $250, a contract must be made, and proposals for doing the work should be advertised for and the bids handed in to the Street Department by the day designated, and on that day opened by the Street Commissioner in the presence of the Comptroller. A calculation is then made from the prices of each bid, based upon the preliminary estimate of work to be done, and the bidder whose prices show the lowest aggregate cost is entitled to the award. The award so made is then communicated by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council, recommending its confirmation to the party designated as the lowest bidder. After confirmation by the Common Council and Mayor, a contract should be made in due form at the Street Department, by and between the Street Commissioner and the said lowest bidder, and recorded in the Department, and a duplicate of it filed with the Comptroller. As the work progresses, the Inspector (if one be appointed on the work) should report to the Street Department from time to time the manner in which the work is performed and the Surveyor appointed on the work, also from time to time render an account of work done, upon which, if all things be correct, the contractor becomes entitled to draw from the Treasury 70 per cent. of the amount of work so returned as done, the remaining 30 per cent. being payable to him on full completion of the contract. On completion of the work and final return of Surveyor, the Street Commissioner annexes to said return a certificate of the terms and specifications of the contract as recorded, and transmits the two to the Assessors, who, from those vouchers, make out a list of the property assessed and the amount to be collected from each property owner, to cover the sum total of cost under the contract, together with the expenses attendant thereon for Surveyor's, Inspector's, Assessors' and Collector's fees and for advertising.

This list of the Assessors, together with the aforesaid final return of Surveyor and certificate of Street Commissioner, is then transmitted to the Common Council for confirmation; after which the papers should be, and have been always, anterior to the time of the undersigned as Street Commissioner, returned to the Street Department for examination and transcript into ledger of the Assessors' statement of cost, by means of which an account is kept particularly with each piece of work under contract. Finally the said assessment list, together with accompanying vouchers, are transmitted to the Collectors of Assessments for the collection of the sums assessed.

By a comparison of the proceedings as detailed in the several cases cited, with the programme here set forth, it will be apparent where and how the irregularities and frauds are committed, and the means of checking the like in future will more readily suggest themselves. With this view the undersigned would respectfully recommend to your honorable body that smendments of the ordinances respecting the Street and other Departments be made to provide to a greater degree that security which is due to the treasury and property-owners in matters involving so great expenditure of money as street improvements.

First—As a check upon the wrong committed by a private inspection of bids before the regular opening thereof, the undersigned would recommend that duplicates of each bid should be filed with the Mayor, and that he, in connection with the Comptroller, be present at the opening of the bids.

Second—As a check upon any alteration of the contract and upon the issue of any fraudulent certificate as to its terms and specifications, as well as to provide the best means possible of enabling the Common Council and the Mayor to ascertain the correctness of the assessment lists presented to them for confirmation, he would recommend that duplicate copies of every contract be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council and the Mayor as now is done with the Comptroller.

Third—To prevent any excess of assessments based upon the returns of Surveyors, and to secure greater correctness in the calculations of the assessment lists, he would recommend, first, that the Surveyors be required to survey and return only such work as shall be included in the contract, which will also prove a considerable saving to the properly owners, in the way of fees; and secondly, that the Assessors be required to transmit the assessment lists made up by them to the Street Department for examination and comparison with contract, before such lists shall be transmitted to your honorable body for confirmation.

Fourth—To further reduce the cost of street improvements to property owners, he would recommend that the present system of inspection be entirely done away with and a bureau of inspection added to the Street Department, to consist of not exceeding five Inspectors, who shall possess every requisite ability to judge of the character of all kinds of work embraced in street improvements. The expense of such a bureau, even at a liberal salary to such competent Inspectors, would not amount to a tithe of the expense now incurred by the appointment of all sorts of incompetent persons to that duty. A bureau so organized would also have a good effect by influencing the progress of the work and thereby preventing the large excess of time now usually consumed by contractors in the performance of their work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

A communication was received from R. Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution on the reorganization of the Finance Department under the new charter. He suggests that the Board particularize such parts as they want information on. Ordered printed.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of granting to the State Women's Hospital Society the block of ground bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Fourth avennes, as a site for their building. Laid over.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of donating $2,000 in aid of the funds of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless. Laid over.

After some other business, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

To the Tax-payers of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, having been frequently called upon by citizens and tax-payers to state why it is that the investigation into the corruptions of the Finance Department, commenced by him, has been discontinued, feels it his duty to state to the public at large the causes which have led to a discontinuance of the work.

The examination which was made by the Committee of the late Board was extended as far as the appropriation would allow; and the result of their labors was set forth in a lengthy report presented to the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 22, 1857.

That report stated the following facts: That the books of the Finance Department were full of errors and delinquencies. That the amount of stocks due by the City and the amount of the bonds issued as shown by the books, differed largely from the statements publishsd by the Comptroller. That large sums, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, were due the City by defaulting officers and from other sources. That the Department of Arrears in the Comptroller's office was in a disgraceful condition; that large deficiencies and defalcations were revealed there, and that returns of collecting officers were never audited nor examined after they reached the office of the Comptroller. These announcements served only to excite in the public mind at the time some little astonishment that such things existed, and a publication which appeared at the time, emanating from the general book-keeper in the Finance Department, pronouncing the report a false and garbled statement, created in the minds of many, both in and out of the Common Council, a feeling that Mr. FLAGG's office had been misrepresented. Mr. FLAGG himself refused to pay for the services of the accountant employed by the Committee, and his employes exerted their influence, first to crush the report, and secondly to defeat all propositions for the continuance of the investigation. It was, however, continued by me at an expense of nearly $700; and now, for a further proof of all its statements, your attention is invited to the testimony of Mr. FLAGG, when summoned before a Committee of the new Board:

"I am Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money matters exist in my office—I mean errors of all descriptions relating to accounts; no particular error occurs to me now; ours is not an office where money is deposited, but a collection office where money is placed till it is deposited in the Treasury of the City; our business simply relates to keeping accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge."

Had that investigation been continued, Mr. FLAGG and the public at large would not only have known who it was that "failed to perform those duties," but he would have known the true amount of all those errors which he said he knew to exist. If Mr. FLAGG knew that errors existed in money matters in his Department, why has he kept it concealed so long, and why did he refuse to pay the accountant who exposed all these errors, and then, when the examination was dropped, turn around and employ a friend of his own to do what the accountant employed by the Committee was so successfully doing? If he had no right to pay the first one, he has no right to pay the second. Hear what he say in his evidence:

"I have got an experienced person with Mr. CADY, one of my clerks, to examine the books and papers, and discover, if possible, how and where the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out of the office, where money is brought into payments; we hope to find something which may throw light on the mystery; we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a Committee to look over the books; it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated; I discovered in the Fifty-seventh-street contract where a frand of $4,000 existed."

Mr. FLAGG did not discover the fraud of $4,000 referred to. It was discovered by the accountant employed by me, and reported to Mr. FLAGG. The over-payment of $9,000 to Mr. ERBEN on the Canal-street opening, reported by the Street Commissioner, Mr. D. D. CONOVER, was also discovered by this accountant, and Mr. FLAGG is responsible not only for this error, but also the over-payment to sundry parties of about $3,000, beside Mr. ERBEN'S, on the same work.

Again Mr. FLAGG says:

"J. B. SMITH has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enabled me to discover the frauds; notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. B. SMITH was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in our office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the City that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way the money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of SMITH are not on their proper files, nor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether SMITH might have made mistakes intentionally or not; I could not find the vouchers at the time I made my report."

Why does not Mr. FLAGG mention here wherein and what Mr. SMITH was delinquent in? Let the public understand. "The person who adjusts the accounts" (this Mr. SMITH) was a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, at $1,200 salary, taken by Mr. FLAGG and put in the most responsible position in the whole Finance Department—the Auditor of the trust accounts. If Mr. FLAGG needed a person in that important position, should he not have applied to the Common Council for an extra clerk, and not taken him from the Department of Arrears, which is in such a deplorable condition, particularly when an Auditor is already provided by law—Mr. TIMPSON, who now fills it? An ex-Mayor of New-York informed the undersigned that he told Mr FLAGG some time ago of the delinquencies of his favorite, Mr. SMITH. Again Mr. FLAGG says:

"I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made."

In view of the fact that I was not permitted to prosecute the work that I had undertaken—undertaken only with the view to perform my duty as a member of the Common Council, in the faithful discharge of which I have destroyed my POLITICAL popularity, for which I care not—I feel that I have the right to ask of the Committee to require of Mr FLAGG, under oath, an answer to the following queries: When did Mr. FLAGG first become acquainted with the charges made by a former employer of Mr. SMITH, now resident in this City, of his frauds and defalcations while in his employ, or the employ of a company in North Carolina? Also, when he first became acquainted with the fact of SMITH'S purchase of property in Yonkers, his purchase of fast horses and of a yacht? When these questions are answered, the public can best judge whether Mr FLAGG had occasion to apprehend anything wrong before the failure of the Bowery Bank. There is now no longer room for doubt or delay. Mr. FLAGG, in allowing himself to be deceived, has brought the Finance Department into a deplorable condition. That he is honest, no man can for a moment doubt. That he is too far advanced in years, and physically incompetent to discharge the laborious duties of that office, and at the same time maintain a contest with the conflicting Railroad interests in Wall-street, there can be little doubt. The recent developments, and his own admissions thus far, show conclusively that the contractors have had a fat time of it during his Administration. And his evidence alone is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of a speedy prosecution of the work commenced by the late Common Council, notwithstanding Mr. FLAGG says to members of the present Board, it is all nonsense to prosecute the investigation. If there be anything wrong in his Department—and he says he knows there is—should not disinterested parties, professional accountants employed by the Common Council, be the proper parties to take hold of the investigation, and not the clerks under the control of the Comptroller.

I now leave the whole matter in the charge of those who have the care of the public interest, satisfied that my report and statements, having been confirmed by Mr. FLAGG himself under the solemnity of an oath, that the public will demand that the Common Council take up the investigation where it was dropped, and complete it thoroughly and fully, trusting that our worthy and efficient Mayor, elected on the principles of reform, will not allow the good cause to sink.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Chairman of the Committee of the late Board.

[Advertisement.]

DID YOU EVER?—NO, I NEVER!—Witnessed such enthusiasm as greets the new American Drama nightly at Barnum's Museum. "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the West Path," has been a most extraordinary success. It is a thrilling piece—a gloriously national piece—and it stirs every bosom with its deep interest and active patriotism.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. CHANFRAU is taking the City by storm. Night after night the favorite National is crowded to overflowing. To-night is to be unusually mirthful here. CHANFRAU'S "Novelty," and "Mose in California," and the drama of "Captain Kyd." Go early.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25.

$6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	85	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	80
1,000	Kentucky 6s	102	150	do	80½
1,000	Indiana St. 6s	81¾	100	do	stw 80½
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90-'63	89½	100	do	s10 80½
500	N. Car. State 6s	95	200	do	b10 80½
84,000	Missouri State 6s	85	885	do	80½
10,000	do	b10 85½	750	do	s10 80½
20,000	do	b15 85½	200	do	s20 80¾
5,000	do	s20 85	50	do	s5 80¾
2,500	Louisiana St. 6s	90	350	do	80¾
7,000	Csl. State 7s	14	50	do	b60 80½
12,500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	97½	175	Mil. and Miss. R.	80½
1,000	N.Y. Cen Bds. '76	94¾	50	La C. & Mill. RR.	b30 12
5,000	do	b60 95¾	228	do	b3 12
5,000	E.R. & M. Bds.	89¾	400	do	s30 11¾
5,000	do	89	500	do	b10 12
5,000	do	s60 88½	113	C. B. & Quincy RR.	81
17,000	P.R.R. 3d M. Bds.	70¾	300	Erie Railroad	21¾
3,000	do	71	100	do	s30 21¾
13,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	45	113	do	21¾
4,000	Erie R.R C. Bs. '71	40	700	do	21¾
2,000	do	41	100	do	b10 21¾
22,000	M.C.R.R 8 per ct. 1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs.	94	400	do	21¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	92½	150	do	b60 21¾
8,000	do	93	100	Harlem R. R.	6
1,000	La C. & M.L.G.b.	47	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	57
30,000	do	s30 48	175	Reading R. R.	s3 57
3,000	do	s30 48	600	do	b30 57
1,000	Ga & Ch. 2d m.b's	80¾	100	do	56¾
50	Mechanics' Bank	109	500	do	s30 56¾
25	Bank N. America	100	5	Micb. Cen. R. R.	56½
25	Bank Commerce	110	110	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20
15	Bank N. America	100	50	do	20¼
55	Del. & Hnd. Ca. Co.	111	10	Panama Railroad	89¾
100	do	s60 110½	490	do	90
20	Penn Coal Co	72	25	do	b30 90½
525	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 15⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 95½
95	do	s3 15¾	50	do	b3 95
15	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67½	100	do	b15 95
240	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	opg 41¾	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	89
500	do	b30 41¾	137	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	74½
300	do	opg 41¾	250	do	74
50	do	41¾	30	Ch. & R. Island R.	69
100	do	b30 41¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	93¼	100	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	b10 80¾
9,000	Mo. St. 6s	85½	220	La Ce. & Mil. R. R.	12
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	200	do	b30 12½
5,000	Ken. State 6s	103	100	do	s30 12
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90,	89¾	100	Panams Railroad	90
1,000	Illinois F'd Bds.	90	470	Illinois Cent. R.R.	95
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88½	100	Erie R. R.	20¾
5,000	Micb. Cen. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st Mtg. S F C.R.	94	50	do	s10 21¾
8,000	Erie R Con. Bs. '71	41	1000	do	21¾
10,000	La Ce. & M.L.G.b.	50	500	do	b30 21¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 15¾	1000	do	b30 22
250	do	15¾	200	do	b10 22
145	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67½	200	do	b3 22
10	do	67¾	100	Harlem Railroad	8¾
150	do	67¾	250	Reading R. R.	57
45	Chic. & Rock I.R.R.	68¾	400	do	stw 57
25	do	b30 69	78	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	74½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 84½
$1,000	N. Y. & Harlem Railroad 7s	Int. add. 73½
$2,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 30½
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R.7s.	Int. add. 45
$2,000	Chic. St. P. & F. du L. 1st m.7s	Int. add. 30¾
$1,000	La Crosse & Milwau. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 6
$5,000	Chic. & Miss. R. R. 2d m	Int. add. 29½
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m	Int. add. 39
$3,000	Hudson River R. R. Bonds	Int. add. 47½
$10,000	Indianapolis & Cincinnati R.R.	Int. add. 73¾
$3,000	Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R.R.	Int. add. 50
$3,000	Chic., St. P. & Fond du Lac R.7s.	Int. add. 31
$4,000	Northern Indiana R.R. 7s	Int. sdd. 64
$9,000	Gal. & Chic. R. R. 1st. m. 7s	Int. add. 91
$6,000	Mercer County, Ill., 6 per cent	Int. add. 49
$7,000	Berlinlown (Marquette Co. W.) 8s.	Int. add. 40
$500	California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 70½
$1,000	California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 71½
$2,000	California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 71½
$500	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 91
10 shares	Hanover Bank	81½
15 shares	Artisans' Bank	75@76
20 shares	Commonwealth Bank	87
10 shares	Bank of Commerce	100¾
10 shares	Continental Bank	95¾
10 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67¾
40 shares	La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co	12¾
6 shares	American Express Co	91¾
17 shares	Sixth-avenue Railroad Co	105
200 shares	Erie Railroad	21½
10 shares	Continental Bank	96
50 shares	Chatham Bank	57¾
8 shares	Nassau Bank	95
10 shares	Metropolitan Bank	103½
150 shares	Williamsburg City Bank	103½
20 shares	Pacific Fire Ins. Co	126
20 shares	Pacific Fire Ins. Co	125¾
20 shares	New World Fire Ins. Co	89¾
10 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	94¾
50 shares	Howard Fire Ins. Co	173
28 shares	Equitable Fire Ins. Co	165
20 shares	Niagara Fire Ins. Co	149¾
20 shares	Home Ins. Co	144¾
10 shares	Home Ins. Co	145
20 shares	Neapolitan Ins. Co	100¼
5 shares	Commonwealth Ins. Co	95¼
15 shares	Bridgeport City Ins. Co., per share	$12
500 shares	South. Pac. R., ($5 paid in) per share	$1¾
7 shares	New-York Ice Company	41

MONDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 23, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement, Jan. 16:

Increase of Capital	$632,000
Increase in Loans	1,698,880
Increase in Specie	617,885
Decrease in Circulation	13,282
Increase in Undrawn Deposits

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1983. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Report of the Senate Committee upon the President's Message, concerning Commodore Paulding's Arrest of Gen. Walker.

After reciting the facts of the arrest of WALKER by Commodore PAULDING, with which our readers are already familiar, the Senate Committee, in their Report, proceed as follows:

Having thus stated what are considered by the Committee the material facts shown by the documents accompanying the message, so far as necessary, to show the measures adopted by the Executive to enforce the laws prohibiting "the setting on foot within the United States, and the carrying on from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States" any military expedition against nations with whom we are at peace, and the facts attending the arrival of WALKER and his party at Nicaragua, their arrest within the territories of that Republic by our naval forces, and their being brought back to the United States, the Committee proceed to review the policy connected therewith, and the conclusions arrived at, as the same are set forth in the message of the President.

The 5th and 8th sections of the act approved April 20, 1818, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," are referred to in the message and in the circular of instructions from the Department of State as conferring power on the President, and making it his duty, by the use of the public force, to prevent unlawful military expeditions, within the meaning of the act, from being "set on foot" within the United States, or from being "carried on" beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. These sections, for more convenient reference, are here recited:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined; and in every case in which any process issuing out of any Court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, or any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

The Committee are of opinion that the last clause of section 8 fully warranted the instructions given to the civil and military authorities by the circular quoted, and those to Lieutenant ALMY, to prevent the landing of any unlawful military expedition from the United States in any part of Central America, so far as it imported the arrest of such expedition on the high seas and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the country; and they are further of opinion that under the obligation of the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," with the power confided to him by this eighth section, it was incumbent on him to order the naval forces to pursue any such expedition which should leave the country, and intercept and arrest them anywhere on the high seas.

The ship which carried WALKER and his party from the country was an American vessel, and cleared as such from the port of Mobile, in Alabama, under the American flag; and it is a clear principle of law, that the jurisdiction of the country to which the ship belongs, attends her on the high seas wherever she goes. In the matter of jurisdiction, she is considered on the high seas as part of the territory of the country, and all on board are still within the jurisdiction of the United States.

If the persons on board had, before leaving the country, committed an offence against the laws of the United States, they were, whilst under the flag of the country on the high seas, as amenable to its authority as they were whilst in the territory of the United States. It was as fully competent to the law, to require their arrest on the high seas, as within the territory.

A question seems to have been made, however, in the present case, whether the law of April, 1818, does authorize or direct the Executive to use the public force to arrest a military expedition, (unlawful within the meaning of the act,) on the high seas, after it has left the country? If it does not, a law which has remained in all its substantial provisions on the Statute-book for more than sixty years, intended to secure, on the part of our citizens, the observance of existing international relations, and thus to preserve the peace of the country, is so imperfect in its provisions, as to secure immunity to those who may offend against it, provided, by deception, or false and fraudulent practices, they can elude the vigilance of the police of the country, and thereby escape from its shores.

The 6th and 8th sections of the act above cited of 1818 are in the greater part literal transcripts of sections 5th and 7th, of the act of like character of June 5th, 1794, the only material alteration being, that in the act of 1794 the offence is confined to setting on foot, or carrying on from the country, a military expedition against "the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State;" whilst in the act of 1818 the words are added, "or of any colony, district or people" with whom the United States are at peace—an enlargement, made to embrace the case of such unlawful expeditions, in aid of the revolutionists in Mexico and South America, then in arms against the Spanish dominion in those countries.

In the 6th section of the present act; [1818,] it is declared a high misdemeanor "within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin, or set on foot, or prepare or provide the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against," &c., &c. The offence is thus clearly defined—the *gist* of it being the *intent to carry on* such expedition, &c., *from* the "territory or jurisdiction" of the United States. So long as it remained *in* the United States it would be harmless; but if begun, &c., with the *intent* to carry it on beyond the limits of the United States, the offence would be complete, though it should never have left the country.

But, as has been remarked, the law would have been singularly defective, where the end to be attained, was to prevent such expeditions from *leaving the country*, if a successful escape to sea placed the offender beyond the reach of the law. On shore, he could be arrested by judicial process, calling in aid, if necessary, the posse; but at sea, he could only be safely pursued by the naval power. And we find, accordingly, in the 8th section, that where authority is given to the President, or such person as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, to take possession of and detain any ship or vessel found in violation of the provisions of that act; or where any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed, or resisted, when used to carry into effect the provisions of that section, the like power (to use the land and naval forces) is given; "*also*, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition, &c., *from* the territories of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince," &c.

In the opinion of the Committee, the unlawful expedition is "carried on from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States" when it is *continued*, on the high seas, on its way to its destination, and after it has left the country; and this is what the President is authorized to prevent, by the use of the naval force. The jurisdiction is clear, and the mandate is to prevent the expedition being "carried on"—a mandate only to be obeyed by arresting the ship, with those on board, and bringing her back to answer the violated laws. The spirit of the act shows that it was the intention of the law, by the largest use of the whole public force of the United States, to put a stop to these unlawful enterprises on the part of our citizens whilst on land, and within the jurisdiction of the country, by the army or (if the occasion required it) the militia—or if in the harbors, bays or rivers, the naval force. No distinction is made by the terms of the act, designating when the one arm is to be used, or when the other; the character of each imports its appropriate use. But after it was carried from the "territories or jurisdiction" it was still to be prevented. How? By means, of course, adequate to the end. By seizure at sea, when carried on at sea.

In the present case, however, it appears that WALKER and his followers had effected a landing on the shores of Central America, and within the territory of a foreign State, before they were arrested by Captain PAULDING.

As a mere question of *lawful* authority, there can be no doubt that no arrest is lawful, unless made within the jurisdiction of the country; and as little, that this arrest was made without the jurisdiction. But the Committee entirely agree with the President, that besides the United States, (the conduct of whose officer is in question,) none can take exception to the act, except the State whose jurisdiction was so invaded. Any complaint from Nicaragua of this violation of her territory, should be received with due respect, and, if required, due amends should be made. But as between the naval officer who made the arrest and his own Government, while the Committee must condemn the act, as not within his instructions, and having no warrant, in law, still they find everything in the attendant circumstances, to show that he was actuated in what he did (using the language of the President) by "pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country."

Allowance, too, should perhaps be made, in reviewing this act, in the anomalous condition of the place where the arrest was made, and that the landing was with no hostile intent against Nicaragua. Although constituting part of the territory of Nicaragua, yet it is very certain that for any purpose of law, or police, the government of that State was not present. The pretension set up by WALKER himself after he landed, that he was there as "Commander-in-chief of the army of Nicaragua," the committee do not consider as worthy of serious criticism. Whatever right or authority he may once have had, or supposed himself to have had in the republic of Nicaragua, were at an end more than twelve months before, when he surrendered whatever authority he held, and left the country.

The Government *de facto* was at the time of his arrest in other hands, and so recognized by this Government through an accredited minister. Whilst, therefore, the Committee would visit with no severe rebuke the act of Captain PAULDING for the reasons assigned, the present is deemed a fit occasion to express, on their part, the belief that our public officers in any branch of service are best entitled to the thanks and support of the country, who, whilst keeping the most jealous guard over its interests and honor, are most careful to keep within the pale of the laws.

The documents accompanying the message show the most diligent care on the part of the President and the Administration, faithfully to execute the law of 1818 in the sections quoted; nor did the failure, either to have arrested the expedition of WALKER before its departure, or to have intercepted it at sea, in the opinion of the Committee, result from any defect in the law, or in the orders and instructions issued under it.

From documents communicated by the Executive to the House of Representatives, not embraced within the call of the Senate, the following facts appear and which the Committee append for information;

The steamer *Fashion* cleared at Mobile for San Juan de Nicaragua. Her manifest showed nothing on board but what the shipper styled an "assorted cargo," consisting of provisions, groceries, household goods, domestic cloths, farming utensils, &c.; and the written instructions to her supercargo, from the shippers, (which were among the vessel's papers,) directed him "to offer the shipment in that market for cash, or to exchange it, or any part of it, for the products of the country, at his discretion." And she was to take, in addition, such passengers as might choose to visit Central America. After the vessel left the port, and while at anchor about six miles below the town, she was again visited by an officer of the customs, and search instituted, with a view to discover whether there was anything to show that she was engaged in an unlawful voyage. His report was, "that everything on board agreed with the manifest deposited in the Custom-House by the Captain in clearing the vessel." No arms or munitions of war were discovered, and the passengers (some 270 in number) professed, in conversation, to be emigrants. It was not known to the collector that WALKER was on board when the vessel sailed.

As arms and ammunition, in large supply, were landed *with the cargo* at the Punta Arenas, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the vessel; and it also appears that false papers, in the nature of instructions to the supercargo, were exhibited, to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage.

The first act on her arrival on the coast of Nicaragua, and before the vessel came to land, was to detach a military expedition, fully armed, in boats up the river Colorado, (one of the outlets of the San Juan,) to seize a fortification inland, and to command that river; the next, to land WALKER and the residue of his party, with their arms and equipment, at Punta Arenas, who immediately raised a flag and invested himself with all the insignia of the camp.

These facts carry with them irresistibly the conclusions, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive practices at the Custom-house; and second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition begun and set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The claim frequently made that citizens of the United States have the full right of expatriation (however seldom carried into practice) is one in no manner impaired, far less forbidden, by the existing laws. Nor when the intent is *bona fide* merely to leave the country, is it a subject of inquiry under the law, where the person is going, or with what view; and yet it will ever be found, that those whose purpose is to evade the real inhibitions of the law always seek refuge or immunity under the pretence of emigration.

The terms of the law are too clear to be either misread, or misinterpreted, by innocent persons. They make it only unlawful "to begin and set on foot, or provide or prepare the means of any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence," &c.

To constitute the offence it must be shown—

1st. To be a military expedition that is designed; or,

2d. The preparation or provision of the means for a military expedition; and,

3d. That such military expedition is to be carried on from the United States against a people or nation then at peace with the United States.

Language cannot make it more plain, that any number of citizens may leave the country, singly, or in bands, for any purpose under the sun, without being subject to question, provided only that they do not go as a military expedition set on foot within the United States, with intent to levy war against some foreign State.

It was by such evasions, as shown by the correspondence, that WALKER sought to elude the naval forces of the United States after his landing at Punta Arenas. In his letter to Captain PAULDING of the 30th of November, dated at that place, he says:

"I have the honor to inform you that I landed at this port, on Wednesday last, from the steamer *Fashion*, bearing the United States flag, and sailing from the port of Mobile, Ala. Accompanying me were a number of officers belonging to the Nicaraguan service, and some emigrants from the United States, who desired to become naturalized citizens of this Republic. The steamer was regularly cleared at Mobile for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one. I need not add that the President and Government of the United States were fully advised of my intention to return to Nicaragua."

Thus, representing himself and officers only, as in any manner connected with military life; whilst the rest of his party were termed *emigrants*, who desired to become naturalized citizens of Nicaragua, and claiming the steamer which carried them there had been "regularly cleared at Mobile," and "it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one."

Compare these assertions with the false papers and deceptive practices used at the Custom-house to get the vessel cleared at Mobile, above exhibited in the official letter of the collector of the port; and connect them, too, with the fact disclosed by the first action of WALKER, with his "emigrants desirous of naturalization," viz: The armed expedition detached in boats up the Colorado, to seize an inland fort, and the military camp immediately established on landing, as the "head-quarters of the army" (and emigrants) "of Nicaragua."

The law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded in wise policy, to preserve the peace of the country, and to maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws by secret and unlawful practicings, to wage private war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases dishonoring the American flag, used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer who, unequal to, or disdainful of, the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the camp or in the rapine and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government (in our foreign intercourse at least) from the hands of those to whom they are committed, by the Constitution and laws, and leave them under the control, or at the pleasure, of unknown and irresponsible agencies.

The Committee, on full consideration, do not see that any amendment is required to the law of 1818, so far as power is concerned to arrest on the high seas. They find such power necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section. But, inasmuch as that law may be made more efficient by some proper provisions for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, are brought back to the country, they report a bill for that purpose.

They recommend, in addition, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the act entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," approved April 20, 1818.

Resolved, That the place where WILLIAM WALKER and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law. But, in view of the circumstances attending it and its result, in taking away from the territory of a State, in amity with the United States, American citizens, who were there with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than, as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

Walker Meeting at Mobile.

CURIOUS ASSERTIONS OF GENERAL WALKER RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENT ACTION.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here on Monday night, at which speeches were made by WM. WALKER, Parson BROWNLOW and others. WALKER disclosed the secret of the Government opposition to his Nicaraguan schemes, which was a rejection of their proposition that he should go to Mexico, and incite war there, with a view of their acquiring that Territory. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Government and demanding a trial for Commodore PAULDING.

Gen. Walker and the Grand Jury of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Grand Jury have refused to find a bill of indictment against General WALKER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expense of Suppressing Indian Hostilities in Washington and Oregon Territories—The Minnesota Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

According to the official documents the necessary expenses incurred for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory were nearly $1,500,000, and the total expenses unpaid in Oregon or similar purposes are $4,500,000. For the maintenance of the volunteer force in the former, not including the pay of the volunteers, the expense was $961,000, and in the latter over $3,000,000.

The bill reported by Mr. DOUGLAS, to-day, from the Senate Committee on Territories, declares that Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. It provides that the State shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, and such additional representatives as the population may show they are entitled to according to the present ratio of representation, leaving the House to ascertain the number when the full returns of the census shall be received, presuming that the residue of the returns will be received by the time the bill shall become a law. So far the ascertained population is 136,461, with seven counties and part of another to hear from.

The United States brig *Perry* is fitting out at Norfolk for the coast of Brazil. The following-named officers are ordered to her: Lieutenant Commanding TIGHLMAN; Lieutenants TRUXTON, CORNWELL, HAWLEY, and Passed Assistant Surgeon GREENHOW.

General WALKER's speech at Montgomery, and his strictures on the Government, are said to have been in good taste. At Selma he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the reason of the high-handed outrages committed against him and his men, were that Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of Slavery.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union. It was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Messrs. BRENTON and LOCKHART, elected to the former Congress from Indiana.

Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH delivered eulogies and the usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to Mr. TOOMBS, said that the first section of the bill would add thirty-two companies to the Army, or 2,200 men; and if the second section is adopted, the number of men will depend upon the manner in which the army is posted. If posted as it is now, with the thirty companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. TOOMBS would strike out the first section, as the increase of the army will be large enough as provided in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he deemed it his duty to make it as good as he could before the final vote is taken upon it. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 18,000 men, and with the proposed increase it would nearly reach 25,000. This number was altogether too large. He presumed the occasion of the increase asked for is the anticipated Mormon war; for it was not yet a fact. Congress, which alone could make war, had not yet declared war against Utah, and unless the country had undergone a silent revolution, the President could not make war. But if there should be a war, it would be exceedingly brief, and but temporary. If these troops were to be raised for Utah he should move in amendment that they should go out of the service as soon as the war was over. This policy was pursued in the case of the enlistment of troops for the Mexican War. The force of BRIGHAM YOUNG was magnified. The same story had been told three or four times of the necessity of more troops to fight the Indians on the frontier, and as soon as the additional regiments were granted we had peace. The regiments, however, were not to be got rid of, and were permanently fastened upon the country.

Mr. DAVIS agreed to show the necessity of the passage of the bill. The army would amount to 11,956 men if these two companies be added. He preferred the plan of Mr. CALHOUN to that of the present Secretary; namely: to have a skeleton in time of peace, capable of sudden expansion in time of war. This was the most economical plan. The increase is not asked by the Secretary on the ground of a Mormon war. It was, however, notorious that in some sections of the country it was difficult to enforce the law of the land. He regretted, as much as any one, that it should ever become necessary to call in the aid of troops for the execution of the laws. But whenever rebellion exists it is the duty of the President to put it down, and Congress should furnish the means to enable him to perform that duty. It would be very fortunate for the country if there be no necessity for the employment of the troops if they were raised.

Mr. HUNTER favored the plan of the Committee rather than that of the Secretary of War, but he thought that it ought to be accompanied by a proviso, that when the present difficulties are settled the extra force shall be disbanded. Unless that was done, it would be manifest that an increase was desired in the standing army. To that he was unwilling to agree. The subject was discussed in 1856, and four new regiments were at that time added to the existing army. It was supposed that they would be able and necessary to guard and protect the country in time of peace. He had seen nothing since to show any necessity for an increase, unless it be the Mormon war. He suggested that in granting lands on the frontier, the donation should be accompanied with the condition that the Government shall command the services of the frontier men in cases of emergency.

Mr. HALE remarked, that during the last year the Government expended about nineteen millions for military purposes, and there was a deficiency of upwards of seven million more, making twenty-six millions of dollars spent in twelve months for military purposes in time of profound peace. During the most expensive year of the last war with Great Britain, the military expenses of the Government never reached as high as twenty-one millions. When he first took a seat in Congress fourteen or fifteen years ago, the army cost a thousand dollars for each man every year. This bill proposed to raise 7,000 additional men, which would saddle upon the Government a permanent annual increase of expenditure of about $12,000,000, and the idea that the army will ever go back and grow smaller while we have got money or credit to sustain it, was too absurd to be advanced by any sensible man. There were no backward tracks when our Government began to spend money. There might be a war, and no matter how expensive, and then when it was succeeded by peace, the expenses would go on right steadily increasing. In his opinion the President wanted this additional force to carry out "perfect freedom" and "popular sovereignty" in Kansas. It had been said that Congress had not declared war against the Mormons, but it was a part of the history of the country that war was once declared to exist by the act of Mexico, and it might also be declared to exist by the act of BRIGHAM YOUNG. He should vote for the amendment proposed. He wanted the bill cut down to a skeleton, and then he should vote against the skeleton itself. [Laughter.]

Messrs. FESSENDEN and FOSTER opposed the bill on the ground, mainly, that no necessity for its passage is shown.

Mr. SEWARD was of the opinion that the Utah troubles were more serious than is generally imagined, but while disposed to afford all necessary relief to our troops now in the mountains, he was opposed to any more of the military forces of the country being used in Kansas, to enforce upon the majority laws which were enacted by the minority. Nor did he want to see them used again in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. He gave notice that he should at a proper time propose an amendment, to the effect that the officers and men raised under this new levy, shall be occupied only in the business of maintaining the Constitution and laws of Utah, and when order shall be established there, then they shall be disbanded. If the amendment was adopted, he would probably be able to support the bill.

Mr. DAVIS directed Mr. SEWARD's attention to the fact that inasmuch as part of this increase was to be made to the present companies, it would be impossible to adopt such an amendment as that without breaking up the whole organization of the army. He contended that it was necessary to use military forces to secure the enforcement of the laws in Kansas.

Mr. FESSENDEN contended that the President had no authority to make use of the army or the militia for the purpose of enforcing the laws of a Territory.

Mr. DAVIS briefly replied.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The House authorized the Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of money by Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to employ stenographers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Invalid Pensioners bill.

Mr. ANDERSON, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration, and resist every attempt at encroachment on the Constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should best represent the American Party of Missouri, which had no sympathy with the present Republican Party. He said that the excitement about Kansas would soon pass away, and in adverting to the Lecompton Constitution, stated that he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas into the Union under that instrument.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions.

They then considered the bill appropriating seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars, to cover the deficiency in the printing accounts of the last two Congresses.

Mr. PHELPS, in explanation, said the fault was in ordering to be printed works before they were communicated to Congress, and mentioned the first volume of the *Japan Expedition*, at a cost of the modest sum of ninety-nine thousand, and the second volume of the *Pacific Survey* at a cost of over seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE referred to the fact that at the election in Kansas, on the 4th of January, there were over ten thousand votes cast against the Lecompton Constitution, rejecting it by four to one; that the Free-State candidates were elected, but he had no doubt that they will be counted out. He was just as certain that to make up by fraud what was wanting in number, was the object of this Lecompton or Calhoun movement.

The question was whether Congress were prepared to force this loathed and abhorred Constitution on the people, not only without their consent, but against their recorded will. That Constitution was a swindle reeking with fraud, and branded with popular condemnation, and was recommended to the approval of Congress by the President, not on the ground of justice, but on the plea of expediency. That Constitution was a fugitive from justice, and was smuggled here under the cover of the Federal arms, with the odor of death upon it. That Constitution was buried by more than ten thousand freemen. Instead of breathing into it the breath of life it should be carried back for interment. It was designedly made odious to keep away from the polls those who were not in the plot, relying on the Executive and his followers to see it through. But the Administration has counted without its host. If its expectation in this regard be realized, the Democratic Party will become geographically, what it is in principle and fact, a mere sectional organization.

Mr. KEITT said, as this discussion was coming to a head, he wished, in order to avoid misrepresentation, to ask Mr. COCHRANE whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. COCHRANE replied he would, if there was evidence of its having been embodied in the public bill.

Mr. KEITT—Did you not say in your speech that it did?

Mr. COCHRANE—At its adoption.

Mr. KEITT—If the whole of the Lecompton Constitution had been submitted, and all the votes in the Territory been thrown, and the majority of the voters had declared unequivocally that Slavery shall be established therein, would your vote admit Kansas under it?

Mr. COCHRANE—But for one act, namely: the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked but did not obtain leave to offer a resolution, for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty ought to be abrogated—that Central America now stands in relation to us as did Louisiana Territory, and therefore ought not to be subject to the control of any foreign power, or interference with our interests, and protesting against the trade in white men and coolies.

Mr. MORRIS of Illinois asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to proceed to Salt Lake, to negotiate with the Mormons for the purchase of their possessions on condition of their removal from the United States.

Mr. FLORENCE asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the seventh of June.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Neutrality Law—The Indiana Contested Seats—Collector of Norfolk, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The report made to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is likely to provoke an interesting discussion, when the subject is again taken up next month—although the fact that the Committee propose no amendments, giving more efficiency to the law of 1818, has a tendency to reconcile the fillibusters to the Committee's action. A declaration of the Senate, as to the true interpretation of the law, has no legal significance, and will not interfere in the least with fillibuster attempts to evade it, as the country will probably be fully convinced before many months.

A majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have evidently determined upon keeping Messrs. BRIGHT & FITCH in their seats in the Senate, in defiance of the Constitution and the law. Their votes for Lecompton cannot be spared, and so they are to be sustained, by hook or by crook, at least until they shall have contributed their votes to the consummation of that outrageous fraud. Thus one fraud is made to sustain another; thus one gross outrage under the forms of law, is, through deliberate calculation, sustained by another in *defiance* of even those forms. In view of the unanimous vote of Southern Senators in the contested election case of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, a few months ago, the Judiciary Committee see clearly that it would be quite unsafe to trust the claims of Messrs. BRIGHT & FITCH to a vote of the Senate. Indeed, it is doubtful whether five votes could be obtained in favor of permitting them to retain their seats, if the direct question were to be made.

Under these circumstances the Committee on the Judiciary have submitted a resolution authorizing the parties interested in the case to take testimony. The resolution is very vague and general in its terms. It states none of the points upon which testimony is desirable, and fixes no time within which it shall be taken. The sitting Senators may cause testimony to be taken in regard to an hundred points having no bearing upon the case, and they may put off the *time* of taking it until after Congress shall adjourn. In the meantime they continue to act as Senators, deciding the most important questions by their votes—and ready, at this very hour—if afforded the opportunity—to fasten upon the people of Kansas a State Constitution which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority! Is this right? Is it honorable in Senators to make themselves party to so shabby a trick? What is the question involved in this Indiana Senatorial contest? Let us see.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Senators shall be chosen by the *Legislature* of each State. The Constitution of Indiana provides that the Legislature shall consist of two Houses, which, *in Joint Convention*, shall choose Senators. The simple inquiry is, were Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH chosen by the Legislature of Indiana, in accordance with her own law, passed to carry out the provision of the Federal Constitution for the election of Senators? Clearly not,—for the two Houses never *did* go into Joint Convention for the purpose stated. It is not claimed that they did. The Journals of the Legislature do not show that they went into Joint Convention, or even agreed to do so. The whole proceeding by which Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH claim to be Senators, was a stupendous, unblushing fraud, sustained for a single day only by partisan power, and in outrage of every principle of law, honor and justice. Their partisan friends in the Legislature, finding that they could not get the desired Joint Convention, ignored altogether the law requiring it,—and a majority of one House meeting in conjunction with a *minority* of the other, assumed to elect them, trusting to a partisan Governor to issue certificates of election, and a partisan Senate to sustain them here in utter violation of the law. There are *no facts* outside these, requiring investigation or testimony, for any good purpose. The proposition for testimony is made only for delay, and should cause the cheeks of its advocates to tingle with shame. The Constitution of Indiana, and the journals of the Legislature, furnish all the testimony that can ever have any effect upon the final disposition of the case, and upon these a decision could and should be rendered without another week's delay. Let Senators ask themselves the question whether party ends can be made to justify them in winking at so monstrous a fraud. What say HUNTER, DAVIS, BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and other Southern gentlemen? Is this sort of thimble-rigging any more respectable in the Senate than the game which the blackleg plays upon a race-course? And if it is not, can honorable gentlemen longer countenance it by evident acquiescence, without sharing its iniquitous responsibility?

A good deal of feeling is manifested among Virginians because of the removal of S. T. SAWYER from the Collectorship of Norfolk, and the appointment of Dr. J. J. SIMPKINS in his place. Not that there is any objection to the new appointee; but because the incumbent is a very worthy man, having a large family, and is entirely dependent upon the Collectorship for means of support. It seems, however, that at one time, when Mr. SAWYER was editor of the Norfolk *Argus*, he criticised Mr. FLOYD, present Secretary of War, with considerable severity, expressing doubts of his personal integrity. The possession and expression of such opinions prove unfortunate for the ex-editor. The reputation of a Cabinet member requires his sacrifice, and he will have to go. It may not be impertinent, however, to inquire whether the removal of a conceded competent Collector will settle the question of the Secretary's integrity? S.

FROM ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A Prophecy come up History—A little Self-complacency Thereon—A Resume of the Proceedings—The Plurality Rule—Election of the Democratic Candidate for Speaker, the American Candidate for Clerk, and so on, and so on, alternately.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

On Thursday last, I wrote that unless the Republicans should on the next day succeed in electing their candidate for Speaker, they would not at any future period be able to effect that result. They adjourned on that day without having effected an organization, and to-day my prophecy has been verified, by the defeat of every one of their caucus nominees for the various officers of the House.

I could not refrain from this little bit of self-complacency. Having indulged that much, I resume my record of events as they transpired.

The first question of importance which came up this morning, was an appeal from the decision of the Clerk, which, if sustained, would have had the effect to bring the House under the operation of the previous question—the effect of which is to cut off all amendments to a main question.

On the vote the decision of the Clerk was sustained. Ayes, 99; noes, 13—Messrs. *Crain*, Duryea, *Dyckman*, *Lanning*, *Lynch*, *McNett*, *Parsons*, *Platt*, *Smith*, Staples, *Wager*, *Wheelock*, *Winne*.

The pending question was the motion of Mr. LANNING, Democrat, that VAN VALKENBURGH, Republican, should be Speaker, and HUGHES, American, should be Clerk.

Mr. CRAIN, Democrat, moved to strike out HUGHES and insert RICHARDSON, Republican.

Mr. LANNING, Democrat, moved to amend by inserting ALVORD in place of VAN VALKENBURGH.

The whole subject was tabled, after a speech from Mr. DAYTON, Democrat, in which he expressed distinctly his conviction that the point had been reached when it became his duty to bring about an organization by the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. BARNES, Rep., moved that the House proceed in the usual manner to vote for Speaker, and that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected.

Mr. LANNING, Dem., moved an amendment, that the same rule should govern in the election of all the other officers.

Mr. DELANCY, Dem., moved another amendment, that ALVORD, Dem., be declared Speaker, and WILSON, Am., Clerk. He justified his support of an American for Clerk, upon the ground that a necessity existed for concessions from the Democratic Party to one of the other political organizations having representatives on the floor of the Assembly.

Mr. CRAIN, Dem., opposed the passage of the plurality resolution. He evidently thought there was little necessity for organization, and that should such an event not transpire within the next six months, there would still be left time sufficient for the transaction of all other legitimate business that should come before the Legislature.

Mr. LANNING strongly admitted the necessity for an organization, and expressed his determination to support the plurality rule. He urged Mr. DELANCY to withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. BARNES would accept his amendment.

Mr. DELANCY did withdraw his amendment, and Mr. BARNES accepted that of Mr. LANNING. The question was coming to a decision on the plurality rule, when Mr. CRAIN, Dem., moved to strike out and insert that the House should proceed as before to vote for Speaker. The question on this amendment was being taken by a count, when Mr. CRAIN demanded the Ayes and Noes. These were refused, Ayes 34, Noes 57, and the amendment was rejected, Ayes 40, Noes 62.

Mr. LAFLIN, Dem., moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CRAIN, Dem., moved another amendment—that ALVORD be Speaker, and HUGHES Clerk. Mr. DURYEA, Rep., moved to strike out ALVORD, and insert VAN VALKENBURGH. This he immediately withdrew, and the ayes and nays were ordered, on the amendment of Mr. CRAIN. It was lost—ayes, 43—all Democrats, with the exception of Mr. BACHELLER, American; nays, 70—9 Americans, 53 Republicans, and 8 Democrats.

Mr. MOORE, Dem., moved to amend, by inserting the name of ALVORD, for Speaker, and RICHARDSON, for Clerk.

Mr. ESTY, Rep., moved the previous question. Mr. LYNCH, Dem., raised the point of order that the previous question could not be put. The Clerk sustained the point of order, and Mr. DURYEA, Rep., appealed from the decision of the Clerk. He thought it competent for the House to order the previous question, and he felt confident that if the House so ordered the question would be put. The Clerk acquiesced.

The Clerk explained the effect of a vote on the appeal taken by Gen. DURYEA. If the appeal was sustained, the House would at once be brought to a direct vote on the adoption of the plurality rule. The Ayes and Noes were refused, 35 for and 44 against, and the appeal was lost, on a count, Ayes 48, Noes 46. The vote was much confused—Democrats and Republicans voting in concert, on both sides.

Mr. DICKMAN, Democrat, moved an amendment for ALVOAN Speaker, and MIX Clerk. Lost.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Democrat, moved ALVORD Speaker, and REILLY Clerk. The Ayes and Noes were ordered. Ayes 42, Noes 29. The amendment was lost. Ayes 49—all Democrats. Noes 63—9 Americans and 54 Republicans.

Mr. MCLEAN, Democrat, moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock. Ruled out of order. Mr. CRAIN, Democrat, moved to adjourn. Lost, and the question put on the amendment in favor of ALVORD and RICHARDSON. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the amendment lost. Ayes 41—all Democrats. Noes 63—Americans and Republicans.

Mr. MILLER, Dem., asked unanimous consent that the House take a recess. A shower of objections. Mr. LAFLIN, Dem., moved that the House adjourn. Ayes faint, Noes strong.

The main question was next in succession, and the Ayes and Noes ordered by a strong vote. Previous to the call of the roll, Mr. WHEN, Dem., explained the vote he was about to give. He should vote against the plurality rule—first, because he was convinced that if the House was not organized, it was at least powerless to do harm; and, second, that his fealty to Democratic principles demanded that to the last he should record his vote against any proposition that could jeopardize the triumph of these principles.

There was some additional "clearing of breasts," —some crimination by the Democrats—some retorts by the Americans and Republicans, and of course many things said that were better left unsaid. By many differing roads the gentlemen treaded—but when they had all reached the Clerk's desk, the record of their conclusions were thus made up.

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Baker, D. B. Baldwin, Barnes, *Beach*, Bell, Bliss, N. Bouton, Briggs, Buffington, Case, *Chanler*, Church, Collins, Coppernoll, *Dayton*, *Delaney*, Duryea, Edgerton, *Emans*, *Engs*, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, D. Fish, *H. F

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Arbitrary Character of the French Police System—Instances of the abuse of Power—Postal System.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

On a late occasion I gave a brief description in your columns of the present Paris Police, and the official journal of the French Government, the *Moniteur*, noticed the article, and published entire your remarks in reply, descriptive of the New-York Police. I do not intend to return again upon the subject further than to comment upon a word which you dropped in your article, a word in relation to the *abuses* that may be practiced by such a Police as that of Paris. The French Police may and does practice enormous abuses, but they are abuses of power, and never such abuses as your Police practices, complicity in thefts, political favoritism, &c. I believe that your Police is never charged with an abusive zeal in the discharge of its duties.

In France there is neither the *habeas corpus* nor the revolver. Any man may arrest another in pure vengeance, throw him into prison, and do him a damage which no subsequent action can liquidate. When a man is arrested he is not immediately carried before a magistrate to see if there is cause for a suspicion of guilt; he is first thrown into prison and his preliminary examination takes place when the interrogating Judge has time to attend to it,—days or weeks after the arrest. This will seem to you so absurd among civilized people as to be impossible; but the fact holds to an abusive exercise of functions on the part of the Police. When a Commissary of Police makes an arrest he is anxious to appear as an active and efficient officer in the eyes of his chief, the Prefect, and in order to do this, he goes to work hunting evidence against the arrested individual, until he piles up all the calumnies and all the doubtful acts of probity which the gossips may give him. With these he makes out a catalogue of bad antecedents, and the individual is then treated like a veritable criminal, whether guilty or not of the offence for which he is arrested. No *habeas corpus* exists, and no one can see him; he is guarded in secret until he has passed the first interrogation. Then his lawyer can see him, and that is all.

An atrocious case of this abuse of power passed under my own eyes within a month. A man and his wife, who were formerly partners with another family in a hotel, left and established themselves elsewhere. The party that left sued the other for the money that was due to them. A bitter contest ensued, but the plaintiffs gained their suit. At the moment of separation the furniture belonging to each was divided, but there was a contestation as to the ownership of certain articles. After the trial for debt the party that lost, out of vengeance, went before the Commissary of Police and declared that the other party had stolen certain articles from them—the articles in contestation. The man and his wife were arrested for theft—*vol de confiance*, was the charge—and a search for the objects was instituted. The arrest and search were made during my presence in the house, and I can attest they were made in the most brutal manner possible. A few objects were found which the other party claimed, but most of which she brought back the next day. The man and his wife were thrown into prison, separately, and there they yet remain. It has not even been decided whether there is sufficient ground for sending them before a Jury. They have been confined four weeks, their business is destroyed, the proprietor of the house in which they were living has seized all their furniture for rent, and their friends are not permitted to see them. An honest old man from the country, a brother-in-law, who heard of the arrest and came to town and applied at the Court to know something about it, was told by a substitute Judge that he had better leave town and return to his home as soon as possible, or he would be arrested as an accomplice. The man and his wife, who are known to an immense number of Americans, having had their hotel full of Americans for the last fifteen years, will, in all probability be acquitted of the charge; but their reputation is destroyed, and as the other party has no means with which to pay damages, they will obtain no reparation.

In the courts of justice outside the influence of the police, it may be assumed that justice is as often rendered in the tribunals of France as in those of other countries. But God help the man that has once fallen under the suspicion of the French Police! He had better borrow somebody's passport and get out of the country as soon as possible, for there is no safety in staying. A word loosely or maliciously thrown out may seal his doom; and really I have seen so many of these instances of abuse of power, so many instances of official brutality, within the last few months, that I begin to look upon the whole system as a monstrous despotism, as dangerous to good reputations as it is salutary to the bad.

But in a country where there is neither *habeas corpus* nor self-defence, where there is an immense, active, inquisitive, detective force, which regards every man as an enemy to the public order until he is tied down under their chains, and with courts of justice that accept all arrests as just ones till they are adjudged otherwise by themselves, you may see what little safety there is for the reputation of each individual. The known severity of the Police is undoubtedly an immense preventive to crime; the desperate character of the officers inspires fear and a forced honesty. It is a common saying in France, "that to be a Commissary of Police a man must have killed his father and mother, and sold his sister into shame."

The arrests in Paris are two per cent., against six per cent, in New-York; but if the French Police could be suddenly put into operation in New-York, the figure would suddenly mount from 6 to 50; before the end of a month the whole City would be under arrest!

It is possible, however, to have an efficient, and even a severe police, and yet a just one. The French organization, modified as it necessarily would be, by the different institutions, the different character, and the different laws and customs of the people, might be introduced into America with benefit. It is possible to be an efficient officer without having killed one's father and mother, and it is even possible to restrain and overawe the evil-disposed by a just application of just laws.

In my description of the French police it was mentioned that at regular intervals throughout the City bodies of regular soldiers were stationed to assist the police in making arrests when called on, to give aid to wounded persons, and to guard over night persons arrested too late in the day to be conveyed to the central dépôt on the island. These *corps de garde*, as they were called, numbering forty-eight, have just been suppressed by order of the Emperor. The soldiers go back to the barracks, and their place will be supplied by the regular police, or *sergents de ville*. The military and the police forces are thus totally disunited, and independent, one of the other. The measure was adopted because of conflicting orders and misunderstandings. For the future the barracks will send out the thousand sentinels that are obliged to promenade up and down at all doors or gates where the tricolor waves—before all establishments belonging to or controlled by the State.

The Hotel de Ville forms an exception to this rule, and in this exception the reader will find an interesting example of French ideas of popular independence. The Hotel de Ville or City Hall, belongs, more by tradition than by fact, to the people. The Prefect of the Seine, the highest executive officer in the country after the Emperor, sits there, and under him meet the Municipal Council and other city officers. But all these derive their appointments directly or indirectly from the Emperor: the Prefect directly from the Emperor, and the Councilmen and Mayors from the Prefect, by the concurrence of the Emperor. So that, as I have said, although the power seated at the City Hall governs directly the people, the power itself is but the instrument of the Chief of State.

But tradition throws over the City Hall the mantle of the people; it is to the people what the palace of the Tuileries is to the State. Therefore the people have always demanded and now exercise the guard over that building. This they do by means of sentiuels from the National Guard.

The National Guard is a citizen soldiery which forms the connecting link between the people and the Government. It is an honor to belong to the National Guard, as this body claims the right to revolutionize and overturn old governments and introduce new ones. As goes the National Guard so goes the people, and so generally, not always, goes the army. The National Guard is composed almost exclusively of the middle and upper classes, of the merchant, professional and aristocratic portions of society. Every able-bodied man is compelled to serve in the National Guard up to the age of 45, with some exceptions, and these exceptions are generally enjoyed by the poor. Thus a man who cannot buy a uniform is exempted, and thus the entire class of laborers and paupers escape the National Guard. The Government is not sorry for this, since in this manner arms are put only into the hands of those who have property at stake, or interests to be compromised by a revolution. In fact, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 12th arrondissements or wards of Paris, occupied by the lowest classes of the city, are never called on to train at all, since the *coup d'état*, and have been entirely deprived of their arms. It would be unsafe indeed to place arms in the hands of the population of these wards, since one day's short allowance of bread and the temptation of a musket and ammunition would call them into the street with mischievous designs. Under any circumstances these would be the first to plunge into a revolution.

But the laws which regulate the National Guard, like our home militia in many respects, are neither rigid nor rigidly applied. The census for enrollment is made every six months in each ward, and many persons evade enrollment by moving, just at the right time, from one ward to another. Thus they may avoid being inscribed indefinitely; while a residence in one of the exempted or dangerous wards of course gains for every one, no matter what his position, complete immunity. As already said, however, it is a sort of honor to belong to this civil soldiery, and but few of those who can afford the expense and the time attempt to evade it.

They are not ordered out to a general training oftener, I believe, than twice a year; but they are frequently called out on occasions of grand ceremonies to form with the regular army the escort or guard. The only disagreeable duty they are compelled to perform in the course of the year is that of standing guard in turns at two points—at the Hotel de Ville, as already mentioned, and at the Etat-Major of the National Guard, at the Palace Vendôme. But this body now numbers nearly 60,000 men in the department of the Seine, and many do not stand guard more than once a year. All sorts of "dodges" are resorted to to avoid standing guard, and every Parisian has his series of amusing anecdotes on that subject ready to dispense whenever you ask for them. Under the Republic of 1848, the National Guard numbered 241,884 men. But at that period every man of the proper age was enrolled. The National Guard is under the control of the Mayors, the Prefects of Police and the Minister of the Interior. All officers, from the grade of Lieutenant up, are named by the Emperor; below that grade they are named by the majors or chiefs of battalion. It frequently occurs that a Count marches in the ranks under the orders of his secretary, or a rich banker under those of one of his clerks. Battalions of the National Guard may be dissolved or reorgauized by the Emperor at will.

A gentleman, no doubt, connected with the Administration of the English Post-Office Department, Sir CUSACK RONEY, has replied in your columns to the strictures I made in a former letter on the delay to which the American mail for Paris is subjected in its conveyance across the English territory from Liverpool to the French side of the Channel. Notwithstanding the Statements of Sir CUSACK, which are no doubt in the main correct, the great fact stands patent that the line from Liverpool through London to Paris can be and is passed over in 17 or 18 hours, and that the American mail does not pass over in less than from 68 to 72 hours. The English Post-Office Department, with its intelligent chief, Mr. ROLAND HILL, so justly lauded by Sir CUSACK RONEY, is every day overcoming greater difficulties than is presented in the *rapprochement* of the two figures above; why not give a little attention to this minor difficulty?

MALAKOFF.

A SIMPLE REASON.—The fastest ship ever built is the *Leviathan*.

And why? Because, inasmuch as they cannot move her, she must necessarily be the *fast-est*.

Is the New-York Harbor Really in Danger?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 21st inst. you did me the honor to publish my letter in relation to "The Perils to our New-York Harbor." On the 22d you published another letter from an anonymous writer in reply to mine; and in Saturday's paper you copy from the *Evening Post* a paragraph which states: "At the office of G. & A. BLUNT are the original charts belonging to Lord SYDMOUTH, one of which is the survey of the New-York Harbor, made by Lieutenants JOHN KNIGHT and JOHN HUNTER, of the Royal Navy, A. D. 1762, from which it appears that the depth of this *streamlet* (!) was four fathoms, which the subsequent changes of our harbor have *only* increased by a single fathom." You will find, on reference to my letter, that I stated that a few years since the Buttermilk Channel was a mere streamlet. The writer, in reply to my letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 22d inst., winds up *his* argument (?) with the following gratuitous morceau: "This subject has been ably treated by scientific men who were specially commissioned to investigate the subject, and it is presumed that *their* reports will have more weight than the *speculations* of *amateurs* who are so *palpably ignorant* in regard to the matter as Dr. CASTLE"—the italicizing is mine. This erudite writer appears to think because the Board of Underwriters of New-York have employed scientific men to "investigate the subject" that scientific "cakes and ale" shall be denied to all outsiders not connected with these "specially appointed" scientific men employed by the Underwriters.

I must confess that I am not one of those possessing a mental swallow so large, and with mental absorbents so active and powerful as to assimilate with my mental digestion all that I hear and *all* that I read. I avail myself of the privilege to read, practically experiment, study, and observe and judge, and make deductions for myself, whether scientific or otherwise. I will, with your permission, attempt to show that I have *some* data upon which to base the correctness of my former letter, which was written hastily, but not speculatively or thoughtlessly.

DUNLAP'S *History of New-York*, vol. 1, page 52, says:

"A. D., 1634, soon after the arrival of VAN TWILLER, he appears to have commenced agriculturist. One of his plantations was at Red Hook, (L. I.) Governor's Island, which is supposed, always from the first settlement, to have been a perquisite of the Director General for the time being, was so near Red Hook that *cattle crossed the channel to and fro* at low water."

He continues:

"*This channel has since become a passage for vessels*, and is known under the name of Buttermilk Channel. It has been formed by the washing away the lands of Long Island, a part of VAN TWILLER'S plantation."

DENTON'S *Brief Description of New-York*, published many years ago in London, and GOWAN'S notes on this History, page 33, say:

"It is supposed that Long Island was once part of the continent, separated from it by the water of the Sound breaking through the narrow strait of Hellgate to New-York Bay. The Indians have a *tradition* that their fathers passed dry shod this strait by stepping from rock to rock."

I am indebted to a member—my friend, Colonel DEVOE—of the New-York Historical Society for the following interesting evidence on this Society's records:

Page 189 of the Proceedings of the New-York Historical Society, 1848, Mr. FRENERICK DEPEYSTER, in speaking of the draft of water between Governor's Island and Long Island, quotes a memorandum of *testimony used in a lawsuit* in the year 1741, bearing the indorsement of JAMES ALEXANDER, JOHN JAY and PETER A. JAY. This paper is in the possession of the above Society.

"Testimony of MARIBE BEVOIS: is aged 64 years; was born in New-York; it is sixty-three years since she came to live in Brookland; heard JEROME REMSEN'S mother say that there was only a *small creek* between Nutten (Governor's) Island and the shore, and that a squaw carried her sister over in a tub; that that sister was the first born in this country.

JOOST VAN BEUNT, aged 77 years, was born and lived at New-Utrecht; says he was about nine years old when the Dutch came to take New-York, &c., &c.; he continues that a great deal of land is washed away against (opposite) Nutten Island, and it went further out than now, but cannot say how much.

JEROMUS REMSEN, aged 77 years, was born in Brookland, and lived all his days there; says he has heard his mother say she was carried off Nutten Island by a squaw, and that it was *all ledge* and *meadow land*, that *only a creek* passed between Nutten Island and Long Island. His mother's sister was the first born in this country. It is now 116 or 117 years since she was born. Has often heard from other people that there was a small creek between Nutten and Long Island."

Mr. DEPEYSTER further goes on to say:

"On various occasions the Judge, (BENSON,) in conversing with me about the localities of this City, I well remember it, stated that in former times this channel—Buttermilk—was *fordable at low water*. That the gradual extension of the wharves into the East River on the New-York and Brooklyn shores, has contracted the river, and the column of water thus forced through the Buttermilk channel has *deepened* the passage so as to admit, in his time, of the transit of small craft."

In addition to this, I offer the following evidence: When HENDRICK HUDSON first passed through the Narrows into the Bay of New-York, he found *five* islands—*two* of which have either been washed away or are overflown. The remains of one is known as Robin's Reef; the other consists of sunken rocks near Bedlow's Island. Now, if Lord SYDMOUTH'S chart shows four fathoms of water in 1762, and one fathom more in depth is added in 1857, these go to prove that my position is correct, and that there exists no danger to the channels in this portion of our harbor.

Into the lower bay of New-York Harbor flow the waters of the Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack rivers, and the greater portion of the magnificent Hudson River. All these carry with them the silt and detritus of a small continent; they have done so for hundreds and thousands of years. Yet our channels are open, and millions of dollars are expended to fortify their passage against the entrance of an enemy, because the navigation is so free that ships can enter at all times and nearly at all tides.

I may be permitted to confess *my* ignorance of these matters; an ignorance that will not permit me to date the age of the Hudson River, and its gigantic, lofty, overfrowning geological embankments and outlines. When I cast my eyes towards the East, and behold the bold outlines of these ancient pyramids which have withstood the assaults of the elements and of Time for more than three thousand years, comparatively without an impression of Time's devastating process; and when I pause to think that these monuments were the handiwork of man—what power of the human mind can reach the the time or period of the formation of God's great and wonderful works, as exhibited in the pyramidal cones of solid granite that ascend heavenwards for thousands of feet; so deeply based, so large, so grand, so lofty, that they are millions of men's pyramids consolidated in these wonderful masses. Here they have existed since the creation of the world. Let me ask, how many thousands, nay millions, of years may have passed away, as the rush of waters wore their channel, through that wonderful gorge threading the *Highlands*, to the ocean; or as the tidal influence of the ocean has made itself felt even as far as Troy—a hundred miles above? What has become of all the *debris*, all the *detritus* and all the "silt" of the hill sides, the alluvial soil of the meadow land during these *long, long* periods, carried down to the ocean by this ever-flowing current? Have they stopped up our harbors, or have they been cast upon our shore? Neither. Our channels are deeper—whole islands have disappeared—not a vestige remains, save a rock or two appears. *I am ignorant of these*, for they are God's works, done by nature's occult and silent laws; and shall the "scientific men," "specially" employed by the underwriters of the City and County of New-York—who have been frightened into the belief that their insurance fees will soon be drawing to an end—decide the occult problems of Nature's laws by this species of hydromancy, of dipping a few gallons of water from the foot of Canal-street or Forty-fourth-street, &c., and showing that so many grains of dirt ("silt") exist at either *ends of these streets*, and then oracularly informing the aforesaid Underwriters "*specially*" and the New-York public generally, that upwards of twenty-two millions of cubic feet of *sand* have been deposited in Gedney's channel within the last few years. As well might these gentlemen attribute the choking up of our channels to the "sands of life nearly run out of a retired Physician," as to these ridiculous experiments. If the water taken from any steamboat slip be evaporated, a greater number of grains will be demonstrated. Next, the proposition will be to put an end to steamship navigation within our harbors, for these do as much, if not more injury, than all nature's laws to stir up the mud at the ends of our streets. I have no objection to the proposition that the City of New-York detritus and filth, and the deposits of the slips should be removed landward—for these contain animal and vegetable matter, phosphates, ammonia, and other alkalies; also *silic* and ether acids, all of which would *manure* and nourish sufficient land to feed the people of the State of New-York.

Perhaps no more singular channel exists anywhere than is to be found existing in the lower bay at the entrance of our harbor. In the lower bay the waters of the several rivers I have mentioned empty themselves. Notwithstanding all this meeting of the waters, the channel from the Narrows to Sandy Hook forms a circuitous route like an inverted letter O.

I am well aware, as your anonymous correspondent states, that several rivers in England are choked up. I could name several places where the sea has encroached upon the English coast, even to the destruction of "Shakespeare's cliff;" that where church yards once stood several miles from the beach, they are are now so close that the tombs of the dead are used by the smugglers for the reception of contraband goods; that in other places the land is encroaching upon the sea, &c. The English rivers are peculiarly acted upon; many of them have their "bars" acted upon by the wind that at some periods they cannot be entered at all; at other times large ships can enter at high tide.

As I said in my former letter, the Mississippi brings down the detritus of its own as well as those of the Ohio, Missouri and a thousand tributaries—it is the outlet of half the continent of North America, yet it is only "harred" by a small sand bank.

The River Garonne in the South of France brings down the detritus from the Alps, and hundreds of miles of hill and meadow land. The rush of waters at its month—which lies right in the centre of the bight of the Bay of Biscay, which receives the whole weight of the Atlantic Ocean breaking into and against its coast; yet the water of the river forces a channel through all these apparently overwhelming active obstacles, and like New-York it is navigable at all times.

The Rio de la Plata, or River Plate, is a river of enormous width. It is over 100 miles wide at its mouth, and proportionally broad, as it ascends to Buenos Ayres. What this river gains in width it loses in depth, and large ships cannot approach Buenos Ayres; ships of moderate size are compelled to lay several miles off from the city. Even at the mouth six to ten fathoms form the depth of water.

When the current westerly winds of this hemisphere shall be changed into prevailing easterly winds, then we may stand in fear of having the position of the mouth of the channel of our harbor changed. When the earth shall change *its* position, *then* we may fear a change in the river's course. But, till then, our harbor will be in no kind of danger. I may be permitted to conclude upon the remark that "Captains of vessels constantly are complaining of the shoaling of the harbor"—*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* I remember the time when captains commanded vessels of 5 to 1,000 tons measurement; when they boasted that they could pilot themselves into our harbor; when our sailing Liverpool packets presented the American Marine the cynosure of the whole world. Our commercial ideas have enlarged, our ships are enlarged, our houses are enlarged, our City is enlarged, and we are becoming so very enlarged that little wonder can exist that our ambition at last would enlarge the harbor and its entrance; till finally it will be found that the Continent itself will fail unless it be enlarged. We are too large, altogether; there is no room to move.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The Comptroller's Office—Mr. Smith's Reply to Mr. Franklin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, there appears a communication from "HOMER FRANKLIN, Chairman of the Committee of the late Board," addressed to "The TAX-payers of the City of New-York." In that communication (designed, as appears upon its face, to reflect upon Mr. FLAGG, the Comptroller,) I am made the subject of various charges. I desire that in justice to myself you will permit me also to address an answer to the TAX-payers of New-York, so *honestly* represented by Mr. FRANKLIN.

I did not intend to make any public statement in reply to the charges which have by rumor been laid at my door, but to wait for a full investigation, before a proper committee, of all the facts, when I could be permitted to examine persons and papers.

But this wholesale slander by Mr. FRANKLIN demands an answer.

In his communication he states that "Mr. FLAGG himself refused to pay for the services of the accountant employed by the Committee, and his employes exerted their influence, first to crush the report, and secondly to defeat all propositions for the continuance of the investigation." In regard to the payment of services for the accountant the books of the Department will show he was more than paid for services believed to have never been performed by him, or, if performed, done without the sanction of the Comptroller.

When Mr. PECKHAM, the Clerk alluded to, first came into the office and announced his business, every facility was afforded him of examination and investigation, and I, having charge of certain books, offered to give him, and did give him, all the information he required. He, nor the Committee, at that time, made no examination of my books, more than hastily to ascertain the system of settlements with contractors. Mr. PECKHAM, himself, asserted to me that he was not out of employment, and desired merely by this business to make as long a job as possible for himself. Subsequently, upon the report being made to the Board of Councilmen, he inquired of me whether Mr. FLAGG would pay for his services the appropriation of $500. I replied to him I thought not: His inquiry of Mr. FLAGG himself as to the payment received the same answer. Mr. FRANKLIN then came to me personally and desired me to try and get Mr. FLAGG to pay this, producing at the same time an assignment of the claim of Mr. PECKHAM to himself. I referred him at once to the Comptroller, and he was informed by him that it would not be paid. Mr. PECKHAM then sued the claim, obtained judgment, and came to me with a transcript for payment. I referred him to the Corporation Counsel for an approval of the judgment, (as customary.) This he did not get, as Mr. BUSTEED was requested to appeal the case, and so I believe the matter now rests.

In respect to the testimony of Mr. FLAGG, respecting any alleged defalcation on my part, I shall not in any way attempt to answer until the time comes before the Committee, when FACTS and not SUPPOSABLE cases, will be produced.

As to the position I held in the office, the Committee will also be properly informed. But the most slanderous and false part of his communication "to the tax-payers" is the following assertion:

That Mr. Smith was charged with these defalcations by a former employer, now resident in this City, of his frauds and defalcations while in his employ, or the employ of a Company in North Carolina.

Respecting the veracity and character of my (so called) "employer," I shall take the proper occasion before this Committee to prove. The pecuniary losses sustained by members of my own family from him, his relations with me, and his oft-asserted declarations to injure me, will then become evident. The falsity of the charge alluded to can and will be proven by gentlemen nigh in the public opinion of this City, whose connection with me in the relations with "my employer," are unfortunately too intimate.

With Mr. FRANKLIN, and his anxiety for the "good cause," I shall have more to do hereafter and, although he is willing to leave his letter in the hands of tax-payers, and retrieve, by an attack on me, his lost "political" reputation, I am not willing to allow myself to be a scape-goat for his misfortune. It will undoubtedly appear in the course of this investigation that there are some contracts in which "*accurate time*" is necessary

The communication of Mr. FRANKLIN seems to consist mostly in the loss sustained by him in not getting his "accountant" paid.

I should not have condescended to reply to this slanderous communication did it not contain untruths which I could not pass unnoticed.

I only ask a suspension of public opinion until the Committee having the matter in charge shall make their report. It will not be delayed by any action of mine; but the investigation shall continue long enough to lay open the whole details of business in the Finance Department.

Respectfully, J. B. SMITH.

Crowded Buildings—Mr. Beecher's Church.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I take advantage of the general feeling of horror in the community in regard to the Brooklyn school calamity, to call the attention of the proper parties to another building, where, under the present arrangement, a similar accident is not at all improbable. I allude to Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER'S.) I have been a hearer in that church ever since it was built, and from personal observation am assured that there is no danger, either from flues or weakness of the building itself. But there are more accidents through panic caused by false alarms than from real danger, and if such a panic should there occur, the result would be horrible. The principal entrance, facing on Orange-street, has three doors opening to the street, while four doors of nearly the same size empty their living stream into the vestibule, enough to crowd the outside doors. Besides this, four gallery doors give passage to as many more. Were a rush to be made for the doors, the crowd from the lower part of the house would be enough to block up the vestibule, while that from the galleries, forced on by the pressure from behind, would lead to consequences such as were witnessed in the Greenwich-avenue public school, the Surrey Gardens in London, and in the more recent one in Brooklyn.

WARNING.

Is She Married or Not?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of this morning a notice of a sale of property belonging to "LUCY STONE." Is there not some mistake about this? Has not the noted celebrity, LUCY STONE *that was*, ceased to be? Did you not notify the public that some intrepid individual had ventured to enter the holy bonds of matrimony with her, and did not that act require her to bear his name? Have they ever been divorced, and is she thus furnished with a reason for resuming her maiden name? Has she otherwise any right to ignore the name of the man to whom she was regally married? Will her children not take their father's name? Who is her husband, that he should tamely submit that his wife should come before the public as though she were not a wife? And where is the modesty and reverence of this wife, who thus seeks to exhibit an independence of which she voluntarily deprived herself by entering the married relation?

PROPRIETY.

CLIPPINGS FROM PUNCH.

Things to Make the Blood Boil.

The blood of Saint Januarius has boiled at last, according to the statement of the *Times* at Naples. *Mr. Punch* has no doubt of the fact—which may be a natural phenomenon. A solution of reddened fat in ether would boil at a comparatively low temperature, and the priests who produce the liquefaction, whether by their prayers or by a hot plate, might very easily throw the fluid into a state of ebullition, by imparting to it a small additional quantity of caloric. Suppose the melting of the blood to have been a supernatural manifestation, its boiling is equally probable. *Mr. Punch*, indeed, has always thought that, if the blood melts on any account whatever, it ought to boil—with indignation—at the atrocities of King Bomba.

We—*Mr. Punch* and the people of England—have now before us a copy of certain official letters, containing an account of Bombs's last. *Mr. Punch* of course means Bomba's last atrocities.

The atrocities have been practised upon the persons of two Englishmen.

HENRY WATT and CHARLES PARK, British subjects, have been, by the command of the absolute Bomba, now since the end of June last, confined, first for three months in Bomba's dungeon of Vicaria, and subsequently in his other dungeon of Salerno, near Naples.

In the first of these dungeons they were stripped naked by the police or prison authorities, and, in that state, insulted and jeered at by those blackguards. They have been confined in a prison consisting of two small, dark and very damp holes, destitute of ventilation, and kept in a condition too filthy to be described by Mr. Punch. Under these sanitary circumstances they were immured during July, August and September, the three hottest months of the year. They left these cities only to be examined by the police, and were handcuffed in going and returning.

Their diet was suitable to the character of their prison—bad black bread, and soup so nasty that they could not swallow it; a combination of liquid and solid aliment resembling that on which British pigs are ordinarily kept when not particularly meant to be fattened. It was, doubtless, stuff like hogwash—with a difference for the worse. In addition, they were allowed four *grani* a-day, which did not, however, raise their allowance to an equality with pigs' dietary, as pigs usually get a quantity of grains considerably exceeding four, even interpreting that number of Neapolitan *grani* to signify three half-pence and a fraction.

Their beds differed from the litter of swine chiefly as to the bedsteads, which consisted of boards supported on trestles. Their bed-clothes were formed of one mattress stuffed with bad tow, mixed with bits of straw. The document which Mr. *Punch* is quoting somewhat needlessly adds, that "they suffered much from vermin."

From the abominable lairs of Vicaria they were transferred to the Salerno dungeon, handcuffed and strapped back by the arms with a tightness which tormented them; and in this misery they were conveyed a journey of thirty miles by night, at a slow pace, in a carriage almost air-tight. They cried for air, and it was refused them.

This treatment caused WATTS to show symptoms of insanity, and has afflicted PARK with fits.

These British subjects are imploring Bomba to bring them to trial for the offence of which they are accused. This consists simply in the fact that they were found on board the *Cagliari* steamer, acting as engineers. They say that they were compelled to do so under duress. They demand their trial, fondly trusting to substantiate their defence—fondly; because Bomba's Attorney-General has been trying to tamper with depositions which they propose to produce in their favor. Even trial is denied them.

Under these circumstances it is not at all wonderful that the blood of old GENNARO should boil—if, under any, it is capable of miraculously assuming fluidity. It will be very much more wonderful if the blood of old John Bull does not boil, and boil violently over, at the spectacle of the cruelties, indignities and injustice inflicted by the modern Tiberins on the betters of Roman citizens.

Directions for Carving.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR FORTUNE.—Cut your poor relations, and slice away as deeply as you can into the pockets of others. Help yourself always first, before you think of helping anybody else, and help no man that is not likely to help you in return. Be careful about forking out, until you have secured as much as, if not more than, you want.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR WAY THROUGH A CROWD.—Get a chimney-sweep to walk before you.

HOW TO CARVE YOURSELF A NAME.—Fine chiseling will do it, so that your name, in a short time, will figure very largely in all the police reports.

THE BEST WAY OF CARVING A GOOSE.—Cut him up finely in the presence of his lady love.

ADVERTISEMENT—TO THE EMBARRASSED.—A gentleman of varied mercantile acquirements, an experienced book-keeper and practical cashier, and having long been placed in situations of great trust, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in no matter what capacity, provided only that his salary be proportioned to the dirtiness of the work which is required of him. Having for some years been employed as confidential clerk in the counting-houses of a number of the most shaky firms in London, he has acquired a perfect knowledge of the principles of trading under false pretences; and is well acquainted with the means which are employed by business men to keep "concerns" afloat when they are plainly sinking. From long and varied practice he is well versed in the methods of creating and maintaining a fictitious show of credit, and of supplying substitutes for capital to firms that find themselves without it. He can write a good hand, and is not less an adept in imitating signatures, than expert in devising how to turn them to advantage. With the system of accommodation bills he is thoroughly acquainted in all its varied branches, and has no objection either to accept, draw, or endorse, at a moderate per-centage, and to any requisite amount. He is also gifted with considerable inventive talent, and can supply fictitious names and spurious addresses, of the showiest description, and at the shortest notice. In cases of emergency he is willing to impersonate deceased or absent parties, or to attend appointments and officiate in character as referee or surety, or in any manner to facilitate whatever means may be adopted by a smart and enterprising trader to provide himself with funds, and restore his failing credit. In fact, without wishing to brag, the advertiser may assert, without much fear of contradiction, that he is as thoroughly well up to all the tricks of trade as any man in England, or even out of it; and in matters of finance he will back himself to go as far one north as any over-speculator in North Britain or America.

As the advertiser entertains a most decided objection to travel, (in a Colonial direction and at the Government expense,) he begs to state that where he is engaged in any work that may bring him into trouble, he expects a special bonus in addition to his salary, as compensation for the risk. He is willing to make himself generally useful, and to do whatever dirty work may in reason be required of him; and he has abundant vouchers to attest that his fidelity (when duly paid for) may be most thoroughly relied on; but in cases where detection might occasion him not only personal discomfort, but public loss of character, he insists on an equivalent in money for the risk; and he will only take in hand these hazardous transactions upon the terms of pocketing a half-share of the swag, called otherwise the profits.

From long experience in houses of the worst commercial character, having been employed by some of the most thoroughly unprincipled principals in London, the *Advertiser* has completely lost that squeamishness of conscience with which he was by nature, and in greener years, afflicted; and whatever dirty work may be entrusted to his hands, there need be no fear that his scruples will prevent his doing it. If any doubts be felt as to whether he be trustworthy, he can furnish the best references as to this important point. He need not hesitate to state that, in spite of all temptations, his honor has been kept in an unblemished, spotless state; and he has vouchers to attest that where inducements have been held out to make him blow the gaff, he has never once betrayed the least propensity to peach. At the same time he should state, to prevent misunderstanding, that on each of the occasions on which he has proved faithful, the seal upon his lips has borne the impress of the Mint. Even among thieves honor must be paid for; so whenever his employers require him to be mum, and keep a matter dark, to insure its holding good the gag must be a golden one.

Address, stating terms and nature of the business, to Nadus Veritas, Esquire, care of Mr Cadger, No. 27 Scamp-street, Seven Dials. N. B.—Parties wishing for an interview will please call after dark.

THE COMPRESSION OF FOLLY.—We notice a book advertised under the title of the *History of Court Fools*." The subject is a rich one, but to our great surprise we find the subject compressed into *one* volume. With such an abundance of material, we should have thought there would have been matter more than sufficient to fill twenty volumes. It is an endless, towering theme, and we hardly think Dr. DORAN has behaved generously to it, in dwarfing it down into such very pigmy proportions. It is very clear that the book, from its extreme smallness, cannot take in any of the "Court Fools" of the present day.

A FEW CONTINENTAL PORTRAITS.—The Russians are such clever imitators, that they even imitate the faults and vices of other countries. The folly of London or Paris one year is the rage of St. Petersburg the next.

Germany is both old and young at the same time—it has the head of an old man, and the legs of a young one. The latter are always eager to rush forward, and the former won't let them. The consequence is, the old and young elements of Germany are always running counter to one another.

A Belgian is the faithful *pendant d'un Français*. They are so exactly like, that put side by side into a case, the two would form a capital stereoscopic portrait of a Frenchman.

France for many years was nothing better than a Harlequin's jacket, where each party, looking on at his own color, was apt to think it the predominant one. At present, the imperial color is in the ascendant—the Orleanists and Legitimists are still disputing about their colors—whilst the Republicans console themselves by saying that not one of their colors was a patch upon theirs, the old Tricolor.

LEVELLING FOR LOVERS.—From Smiles to the Station at Kisses is 500 sighs, from Kisses to Pop-the-Question is 1,500 sighs, and from thence to the Terminus of Pa's Consent is 2,500 sighs, making a grand total of 4,500 sighs. To arrive at Pa's-Consent, however, the engine of Love has to ascend a steep incline, the gradients of which are enormous—2 in 3—causing a vast number of sighs to be heavily drawn in reaching it. Some sentimental Surveyors have therefore proposed to facilitate the communication between Pop-the-Question and the terminus of Pa's-Consent, (which may easily be done if they can raise sufficient capital,) or failing that, to form a loop-line to Ma's. Being personally interested in the undertaking, we wish it success with all our heart. The estimated saving is not far short of 1,000 sighs.

A DARK INSINUATION.—A patriotic Austrian (a rare species in Austria, where there is so very little to be patriotic about) was bragging to the editor of *Murray's Handbook* about his country. It took the lead in civilization—it was the grandest, the purest, the freest, the best Faderland. "In fact, Sir," he exclaimed, "I tell you that Austria is before all the world." "Yes, much in the same way that Chaos was," was the happy reply.

REVOLTING DISCLOSURE.—An advertisement in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, states that an active servant is wanted, "who must be a plain cook, and able to dress a little boy five years old." Are the advertisers Cannibals? And (we ask only for information,) with what sauce do they eat little boys five years old?

HOW WIT RUNS IN THE STREETS.—(*Impudent little boy, to very fat old gentleman, who is trying to get along as fast as he can, but with very indifferent success.*)—I say, old fellow, you would get on a jolly sight quicker if you would lie down on the pavement and let me roll you along.

MEDICAL PEDESTRIANISM.—A medical man, of forty years' practice in Philadelphia, informed us that he had walked in that time above 150,000 miles. How many of the present generation of effeminate doctors will ever accomplish this feat? This gentleman, at the ripe age of 69, is now as active as a boy of 16. He commenced walking in his practice on account of an inveterate dyspepsia, and has been able to keep the enemy off only by continuing the practice, and by close attention to diet.—*Medical Times.*

Richmond Whig.

STATEMENT OF R. RIDGWAY, ESQ.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 23, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While sitting in my office on yesterday, engaged in writing, some one knocked at the door, and in my usual manner I invited him to come in. Upon his entering the room I spoke to him, arose, and offered him a seat. While in the act of thus addressing him, and offering him the civilities due to a stranger, he muttered out something about my insolence to his father, which he said, he could not stand any longer. I asked him, in return, who he was, and who was his father, and what the cause of complaint was, to neither of which questions did he return any reply; but immediately raised his stick and struck me a blow upon my head, which was aimed at my head. I immediately closed upon him, and struck him several blows with my fist, and then seized his stick, which I held, while he seized hold of my coat collar and cravat with his left hand, neither of us releasing the other in this attitude, but I trying to take the stick from him, and he endeavoring to hold on to it

During all this time I had no conception who the man was, but was under the impression that, whoever he might be, he was intoxicated, and was probably to some extent unconscious of what he was doing. It occurred to me that he was perhaps the son of some gentleman at a distance, who, being in the city and laboring under the excitement of drink, had thoughtlessly formed a resolution to revenge upon me what he supposed to be a wrong done his father by me. This idea was confirmed by the fact that he did not give me his name, and as his face was evidently very much flushed. Under these impressions, I felt no anger and had no disposition to hurt him; and I, therefore, the door being closed and both of us being against it, called to the local editor, Mr. GRAME, who I supposed was in the opposite room, with the view to his opening the door, so as to put him out. As I have said, I felt no disposition to inflict injury upon one whom I thought was in a condition of intoxication; if I had, I had ample opportunity to do so, as a large sword-cane was in arm's length of me, when he commenced his assault, but I touched it not, for the reason that I thought I could manage him without it, and having no idea who he was. It was not until several of the employes in the office, in Mr. GRAME'S room or office, who heard me call the latter gentleman, had come into my room, that I was made aware of the person who had thus assaulted me, without the slightest previous warning, without telling me who he was, and without stating the cause of offence, the time at which it was given, or anything about it. I was then told, after we had been parted, and I had told him to leave the room, that it was Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE. Hearing *that* name, I immediately caught up my stick and was about to hit it fall upon him with the vigor I possessed, when he asked me, in what appeared to me to be an imploring tone, not to strike him; and instantly recollecting that several of my own friends were then present, and none of his, I calmly remarked to him that I would not, and rejoiced I am that I did not, under the circumstances. He then retired, turning his head occasionally as if he apprehended as cowardly an attack upon himself as he had made upon me.

Such are the circumstances in detail of this affair, which I am sure I have given with entire accuracy, and which, I know, I have given without the slightest wish or purpose to vary a hair's breadth from the truth. I now leave it to an impartial and fair-dealing public to judge whether Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE has exhibited in this transaction a particle of decency, manliness, or true courage.

Let me ask, in passing, why MR. O. JENNINGS WISE has just now thought of avenging my insolence to his father? What have I said or done lately to arouse his wrath, which I have not been saying and doing during my entire connection with the Richmond *Whig*? Have I not been habitually insolent to his father for four long years, and not a whit less so for the last six or eight months, during Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE'S residence in this city, than before? Why, then, this suddenness of purpose to avenge his father's wrongs?

I recognize the right of any son to hold me to a personal responsibility for any insult or wrong which the father may receive at my hands; and when occasion requires it, I account the son justified and right in assuming the protection of his father's character. Recognizing and always ready to act upon this principle myself, there has been no period in the past when I should not have freely accorded to Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE any satisfaction which he might have desired in behalf of his father, consistently with what obtains among gentlemen, in fair and honorable combat. He had only to make his wishes known, and my past career is guarantee enough that I should not have shrank from responding to his summons.

I only wish to observe, in conclusion, that if it was the purpose of Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, to arrest me in my usual criticisms upon the political course of his father, he will find himself mistaken. I shall pursue the ordinary tenor of my way, and comment upon his father's conduct when and how I chose. I claim no stoic insensibility to fear; I am human as all men are; but this I will say, that I cringe nor truckle to nothing of "woman born;" I bow the knee to God alone.

With these observations, made necessary by the unprecedented circumstances of the case, I take leave of the subject. R. RIDGWAY.

STATEMENT IN REPLY FROM MR. WISE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A CARD.

The public is aware that my father has for a long time been subjected to a course of most abusive assault through the editorial columns of the Richmond *Whig*—from resenting or replying to which his official position, if nothing else, has necessarily precluded him. As for myself, I have been restrained from resentment, by my father's assurance, as well as that by other friends, that the character and reputation of the editor of the *Whig* were not such as to permit my taking any notice whatever of his conduct.

I have, until yesterday, acted on the advice thus received. But the course of conduct pursued by Mr. RIDGWAY has been so continuously offensive to my feelings that I have at last determined, without consultation with any one, to punish insults more painful to me than if they had been applied directly to myself. This determination on my part has resulted in a breach of the peace, and I feel bound to refer the community in which this has occurred to these facts, which will serve, I trust, as a complete vindication of the step which I have taken.

I add the following statement of what occurred yesterday between Mr. RIDGWAY and myself:

On Thursday afternoon, my attention was called to an article of an insulting nature in the *Whig* of that morning. I then determined to resent Mr. RIDGWAY'S conduct. On Friday, at about 1 o'clock P. M., I went to the *Whig* office, with an ordinary walking-stick in my hand, but carrying with me no other weapon whatever. On the first floor of the *Whig* building I inquired for Mr. RIDGWAY, and was told that I would find him two flights of stairs above. Reaching the third story, I entered a room where three or four persons were at work. Here I was informed that Mr. RIDGWAY'S office was the second room from that which I had entered. Passing through the intermediate room, I knocked at Mr. RIDGWAY'S door. He was alone within and I bade me enter. I entered, closed the door, and inquired whether I was addressing Mr. RIDGWAY, (I had no previous acquaintance with him—not even by sight) He assented by a nod. I then announced my name, and said, "I have come, Sir, to inform you that your insolence towards my father has become insupportable." He made no reply, but arose from his seat and evidently attempted to seize a stick standing near him against the wall. Before he reached the stick I sprang towards him, struck him a blow over the shoulder with my cane, seized his cravat with my left hand, and dragged him to the middle of the room, where I struck him a few slight blows over the head, and more severe blows over the back and shoulder. I had not stricken him more than about six or eight blows before he succeeded in catching my stick with both hands. I still held the stick with one hand and his cravat with the other, and in this position struggled with him, endeavoring to throw him off his feet. In the struggle, I forced him roughly against the door, also against a stove near the door, but not, I believe, inflicting on him any severe pain, after he had seized my stick. During the struggle, he called loudly and repeatedly for assistance, repeating a name which I do not remember. It may have been "Graeme." Finally, three or four men (I think not more than three) entered the room. One of these caught me by the arms and pulled my left hand from Mr. RIDGWAY'S throat. Another stepped between Mr. RIDGWAY and myself; but I was permitted to hold my cane with my right hand, Mr. RIDGWAY still holding the same with one or both hands. The man holding me, then told me that I must leave. I answered, "Make him, then, let go my stick." Mr. RIDGWAY still held the stick with his left hand, and seized other stick with his right hand. No person had said of him at the time, and he made a gesture as to strike at me with the stick held in his right hand. I then said, "gentlemen, don't let him strike me while I am held. If I am to be held, let him be held too." The man standing next him immediately answered, "He shall not strike you, Sir," and seized Mr. RIDGWAY'S arm. Mr. RIDGWAY then released his hold on my stick, saying, "I will not strike him," and adding, "I will settle this in another way," or words of a similar import. He also exclaimed, "To come in upon me in this way!" The man who held me, then released me, and said, "You had better leave now, Sir." I answered, "I will leave," and immediately retired from the room.

During the whole time Mr. RIDGWAY did not strike me, and I received no scratch nor bruise in any manner. During the struggle, he seemed much frightened, and made no effort except to seize and hold my stick and to call for assistance. Some of the blows which I struck must have been severe. By these blows several inches were broken off the end of my stick and the larger fragment remaining in my hand, was much splintered.

The persons who interfered to separate Mr. RIDGWAY and myself, did so without unnecessary violence towards either of us, and behaved in every way fairly and respectfully towards each.

Such are the facts as they occurred. I have stated them without addition or omission, as faithfully as my memory serves me, and with the assistance of notes prepared immediately after the occurrence.

Mr. RIDGWAY'S statement, contained in the *Whig* of this morning, embodies assertions which he must know to be false. Before assaulting him I did announce to him my name. I did not "mutter" the words which I addressed to him—but pronounced them distinctly. He did not offer me a seat. He asked me no question whatever. Nor did he utter a word in my presence until he called aloud for assistance. He did not strike me—not a blow did I receive from him. He was attempting to seize his cane when I dragged him from it. He did not tell me at any time to leave the room. When he seized his stick to strike me with it, I was held by both arms. I did not ask him not to strike. I simply appealed to the bystanders not to permit him to strike me while I was held. He did not say that he would not strike until after his arm had been arrested.

His assertion that I was, or appeared to be, intoxicated, is palpable falsehood. With reference to each of these particulars, Mr. RIDGWAY has been guilty of a false statement willfully made.

For his insolence to my father, I have secured a just retribution.

I have disgraced Mr. RIDGWAY by the application of a severe caning, which he had not the courage to return with a single blow. He has disgraced himself by the manner in which he provoked my resentment, by calling for assistance against a single adversary, his inferior in size and weight—by a cowardly attempt to strike me while I was held—and by seeking to screen his cowardice under a series of willing falsehoods.

I have acted in this matter without consultation with any one, without informing any one of my intended action, and contrary to advice previously received from my father and our mutual friends. But I trust that the community, of which I am a member, will consider my conduct justifiable, when viewed in connection with the circumstances which occasioned it. O. JENNINGS WISE.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858

Since writing the above, I have received from Mr. RIDGWAY the following letter, marked "1." In reply, I wrote the letter marked "2," in answer to which I received from him the letter marked "3." I submit this without one word of comment.

JAN. 24, 1858. O. JENNINGS WISE.

[1.]

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

SIR: While as a man of honor I do not consider myself under any obligation to notice you further, in consequence of the affair between us yesterday, and while I could well afford not to notice you, even if I did feel under obligations to do so, yet after mature reflection, I am disposed to submit for your acceptance the following proposition, which, whatever may be thought of its merits or demerits by the public at large, will, at least, be deemed perfectly fair and equal as between you and me:

I propose that you and I select only one friend each, and with one pair of pistols, we shall all meet in your office or mine, at an hour to be hereafter designated—that after true meeting, and the door being securely locked, you and I shall be severely blindfolded—that then the seconds shall load one of the pistols and leave the other unloaded—that they next determine by lot the choice of pistols—that the pistols shall then be handed to us, and that yours shall be placed directly against my breast, and mine against yours—that next, and finally, at the giving of the word, we shall both pull trigger, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

Such, sir, is the proposition I make to you deliberately. Respectfully. R. RIDGWAY.

O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq.

[2]

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858, 5 o'clock P. M.

TO R. RIDGWAY, Esq.—*Sir*: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, handed me to-day at about 12 o'clock M. I might well return your letter unanswered, since the first part of it contains language which must be regarded as insulting. But waiving this formality, I must call your attention to the fact that, by the code of honor, the challenging party is not entitled to prescribe the weapons nor the mode of using them. Moreover, the mode which you suggest is one entirely incompatible with the usages which obtains among gentlemen, since it would leave the issue entirely to the decision of chance. I am not willing to permit you to use a weapon against me, without an opportunity fully secured to me of equal resistance. Still less will I consent, under any circumstances, to use a deadly weapon against an unarmed man.

On reflection, you must admit these suggestions to afford unavoidable objections to my assent to the proposition which you have submitted.

Whenever you shall send me such a challenge as I can accept consistently with the just sense of honor and propriety recognized by established usage, I shall then be authorized to accord you the satisfaction which you may desire. Such a challenge must not include conditions invasive of my rights as a challenged party, nor must it embody propositions inconsistent with the usage which prevails among men of honor.

Your obedient servant,

O. JENNINGS WISE.

My friend, Mr. CHISMAN, will hand you this, and will receive any future communication which you may address to me.

Teste: T. P. CHISMAN.

[3]

RICHMOND, Saturday night, 9 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your note of this evening, I have to say that in making to you the proposition contained in my letter of this morning, I was only following the example you had set me of a violation of the "code," the rights and privilegea of which you now claim. You should either stand within the limits of the code or outside of them; and not first within and then without, as may suit your necessities or your fancy. If, within the code, then, as the aggrieved party, it was your duty to have demanded satisfaction of me, in accordance with the requirements of that "code."

But you thought proper to act otherwise, to put yourself outside of the code and utterly disregard "the usage which obtains among gentlemen." In a word, you set out with a deliberate violation of the "code," and now claim to have conceded to you all the rights, privileges and advantages which the "code" accords to those who recognize it, and regulate their conduct by it. This unjust and extraordinary concession I am not disposed to make to you, or to any other man. Under the circumstances, therefore, you are not entitled to any recognition from me under the "code." I have, therefore, submitted to you a proposition outside of it, which you are at liberty to accept or not as suits you. It is a proposition which puts us both upon terms of perfect equality, although I admit you, it is not within the limits of the recognized code of honor. But I submit that it is not for you to object to such proposition upon the ground that it is "entirely incompatible with the usage which obtains among gentlemen." Your course of proceeding certainly had not the sanction of such "usage;" how, then, can you reasonably object to *my* proposition, for the reasons assigned in your letter?

In conclusion, I have no other proposition to make; and as you decline the one I have made, this letter concludes my correspondence with you.

Respectfully, R. RIDGWAY.

O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS BY MR. RIDGWAY, TO THE PUBLIC.

The following [foregoing] correspondence passed between Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE and myself on Saturday. It may be said that the proposition submitted by me to Mr. WISE was an unusual and a desperate one. I admit it. But there are precedents even in a Virginia community of propositions still more desperate being accepted and acted out to a bloody conclusion. I maintain that some such proposition was my only alternative. For I could not recognize Mr. WISE as entitled to any notice from me, under the code of honor. By the mode and manner of his assault, he had forfeited all claims to be considered as within the pale of that code. As he had commenced proceedings irregularly, and in violation of the code, I had to pursue him, if at all, irregularly, and in disregard of the code. I could not allow him to take advantage of his own wrong—that is, I could not allow him to violate the code, and then turn round and claim the protection of the code. I therefore submitted to him a proposition impressed with all the elements of perfect equality and fairness. And nothing but perfect equality and fairness could reconcile me to the adoption of even an irregular course of proceeding. I could not consent to take even Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE at a disadvantage, and by surprise, as he did me. I therefore, I repeat, offered him a perfectly fair proposition. He declined it, and invited a course of proceeding according "to the usage which obtains among gentlemen"—that is, in accordance with the code. Thereupon, I concluded my correspondence with him, satisfied from the whole tenor of his letter that he would accept no proposition outside of the code, and of an irregular character.

I may add that I am not wedded to the particular proposition I submitted to him. I offered it because it appeared to me as good as any, and perfectly fair and equal. In the decision of the differences between us, it amounted simply to an appeal to Providence and the right of the case. I am ready and willing to accept any other proposition which Mr. WISE may suggest, outside of the code, and having the essential elements of fairness and equality, I care not how desperate it may be. And this proposal stands open.

With these explanatory remarks, I subjoin the correspondence which passed between Mr. WISE and myself. R. RIDGWAY.

Aaron Burr's Papers—Further from Mr. Weed.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The errors in MR. PARTON'S *Life of Burr*, which we sought to correct, in a former article, were found in newspapers. We had not then, nor indeed have we yet, read the book. One of those errors—characterizing the late RUFUS KING as loose and irresponsible in money matters—is to be corrected in a new edition. The other has called out the foregoing statement from "Colonel BURR'S Last Friend," [published in the TIMES last week.] That Colonel BURR *had* a "Last Friend," who, with all a woman's devotedness thus "ministered unto him," is most true. Of that "Last Friend's" generous sacrifices we have already spoken; and if all her recollections of Colonel BURR are "kindly and thornless," the fact furnishes another illustration of the power of that charity in woman which endureth to the end.

Colonel BURR'S "Last Friend" says:

"I never saw a letter or document among the papers of Colonel BURR that would bring a blush to the cheek, or a tear to the eye of any one. If there were letters of such a kind they must have escaped the rigid scrutiny of two sincere friends of the Colonel."

That there *were* letters which brought many "tears" from the eyes of the writers of them, our own were witness. The "Female Correspondence" of Colonel BURR was voluminous, and all, as we have said, carefully preserved and carefully filed. To deny that it existed, as his last biographer has, and as the New-York *Herald* and *Express* persist in denying, is simple and sheer stupidity. The evidence is conclusive. Look, first, at Colonel BURR'S letter to his daughter, written the night before his duel with Gen. HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1804.

Have lately written my will, and given my private letters and papers in charge to you. I have no other directions to give you on the subject but to request you to burn all such as, if by accident made public, would injure any person. *This is more particularly applicable to the letters of my female correspondents.* All my letters, and copies of letters, of which I retained copies, are in the six blue boxes. If your husband, or any one else, (no one, however, could do it so well as he,) should think it worth while to write a sketch of my life, some materials will be found among these letters.

Burn immediately a small bundle, tied with a red string, which you will find in the little flat writing-case—that which we used with the carricle. The bundle is marked "*Pur.*"

The letters of *Clara* (the greater part of them) are tied up in a white handkerchief, which you will find in the blue box No. 5. You may hand them to MARI, if you please. My letters to Clara are in the same bundle. You, and by-and-by, AARON BURR ALSTON, may laugh at *gamp* when you look over this nonsense.

Many of the letters of *Clara* will be found among my ordinary letters, filed and marked, sometimes "Clara," sometimes "L."

I am indebted to you, my dearest THEODOSIA, for a very great portion of the happiness which I have enjoyed in this life. You have completely satisfied all that my heart and affections had hoped or even wished. With a little more perseverance, determination and industry, you will obtain all that my ambition or vanity had fondly imagined. Let your son have occasion to be proud that he had a mother. Adieu. Adieu.

A. BURR.

I have directed that the flat writing-case and the blue box No. 5, both in the library, be opened only by you. There are six of these blue boxes, which contain my letters and copies of letters, except those two clumsy quarto volumes, in which letter-press copies are pasted. They are somewhere in the library. The keys of the other five boxes are in No. 5.

The will here referred to, contained, in substance, the following: "I bequeath my confidential female correspondence to you. In it you will find something to amuse, much to instruct, and more to forgive."

Here, then, is the evidence, under Colonel BURR'S hand, written a few hours before his duel, of the existence of the correspondence to which we are referring. But Colonel BURR survived, and the "correspondence" also survived. That "correspondence," with the accumulations of at least another quarter of a century, came finally into the possession of Mr. DAVIS, who, in his preface to the *Life of Burr*, says:

"I devoted the Summer of 1835 to an examination of his letters and papers, of which there is an immense quantity. The whole of them were placed in my hands, to be used at my discretion. I was authorized to take from among them whatever I supposed would aid me in preparing the contemplated book.

It is a matter of perfect notoriety, that among the papers left in my possession by the late Colonel BURR, there was a mass of letters and copies of letters written or received by him, from time to time, during a long life, indicating no very strict morality in some of his female correspondents. These letters contained matter that would have wounded the feelings of families more extensively than could be imagined. Their publication would have had a most injurious tendency, and created heartburning that nothing but time could have erased.

As soon as they came under my control I mentioned the subject to Colonel BURR; *but he prohibited the destruction of any part of them during his lifetime.* I separated, them, however, from other letters in my possession, and placed them in a situation that made their publication next to impossible, whatever might have been my own fate.

I *alone* have possessed the private and important papers of Colonel BURR; and I pledge my honor that every one of them, so far as I know and believe, that could have injured the feelings of a female or those of her friends, is destroyed. In order to leave no chance for distrust, I will add, that I never took, or permitted to be taken a single copy of any of these letters; and, of course, it is quite impossible that any publication hereafter, if any should be made of such papers or letters, can have even the pretence of authenticity.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1836. THE AUTHOR."

With this concurring testimony of Col. BURR and Mr. DAVIS, establishing, first the existence of the "Female Correspondence" in question, and then its destruction, we are quite willing to submit the "question of veracity" to those who feel an interest in the controversy.

Aaron Burr's Lost Correspondence.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the article on "AARON BURR'S Correspondence," in your paper of the 20th, you regard "the story of the ignorant sale of the papers to the keeper of a junk-shop, near Hartford," [published in the NEW-YORK TIMES,] as problematical. It is, however, *nearly* correct. I have just now re-examined such of these papers as were here preserved from the paper-mill to which they had been consigned, and by inquiry of the person best acquainted with the facts, have refreshed my recollection of their discovery.

In or about the year 1840, Mr. C. H., one of our most vigilant and successful collectors of everything worth preserving, from a *Mayflower's* chest to a manifesto of BILLY WALKER, was shown an autograph letter of WASHINGTON, which was said to have been found among some waste papers on board a schooner then lying at one of the river wharves. He started immediately for the vessel, and found on her deck several large sacks of manuscripts, one of which had been torn open and the contents scattered around, and all were thoroughly wet by a shower of rain, to which they had been exposed while crossing the Sound. On examination, it appeared that the whole mass had constituted a part of the papers of AARON BURR, and great numbers of them bore his autograph signature. The lot had been purchased in New-York, and was consigned, I believe, to Messrs. PIERCE & BROOKS, paper-makers, of Windsor Locks. Mr. H. took the responsibility of stopping them *in transitu*; he removed the whole to a warehouse near by, where they were spread and carefully dried. They remained in his custody nearly three months, in which time he had acquainted himself with their general character, and gleaned from them such autographs as he cared to preserve; the residue, nearly or quite "enough to fill a wagon body," were finally allowed to pass to their destination—*the paper mill.* These papers comprised files and packages of BURR'S professional and business correspondence, opinions, briefs, drafts of bills in chancery, cancelled checks, notes, orders, &c., and *some* letters and notes to and from female correspondents; *how many* of these, or of how *confidential* a character, I cannot say. Among those which Mr. H. has preserved are four or five notes, signed or filed by BURR, with the (probably) assumed name of the female writer, and one or two *copies* of his own letters *to* ladies, whose real names are given. In these notes, those who adopt Mr. PARTON'S estimate of BURR'S character would find nothing to condemn. Others might discover in them corroborative evidence of the correctness of opinions already formed, in concurrence with the more popular view. Of the other papers, few are worth preserving except as autographs. T.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 414, 418, 437, 440, 297, 376, 443, 447, 453, 191, 468, 470, 472, 473, 411, 116, 415, 460, 481, 484, 466, 492, 498, 466, 226.

The Taylor Elopement Case—Another Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Geo. T. Taylor.—This case coming up yesterday, Judge SUTHERLAND stated that he had almost concluded to settle the matter immediately. He then proceeded at considerable length to review the evidence. He thought that the return to the writ was full and explicit, and as it denied any custody over the person of the daughter, he doubted his power, under the statute, to proceed, either by attachment, or to hear evidence, to prove the return false.

Mr. Barber desired to be heard before the motion for a dismissal of the writ was granted. He argued at great length that his client had a right to traverse the return and prove it false; that they had shown that the prisoner was last seen in the custody and under the power and authority of her mother, and contended that the mother should be compelled to account for her. If there was any doubt as to their right to have an opportunity to prove the return to be false, he would willingly have it referred to the General Term.

Mr. Busteed objected to this.

His Honor declined to allow it, and intimated that he was still inclined to render his decision in favor of dismissing the writ. The matter was then adjourned (for the seventh time) until 12 o'clock to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 26.

Before Justices Osborn and Kelly.

The crier opened the Court at 9½, A. M. The Court room was not very full at that hour, but it afterwards became as crowded as usual. There were 41 prison cases, 10 bail cases and 3 suspended cases, 54 altogether, on the calendar.

James Vail, colored, was brought to the bar charged with stealing, Jan. 20, from Charlotte M. Minot, No. 32 West Tenth-street, a blue silk dress. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Well, why did you do this? *Prisoner*—I owed $10, Sir, and wanted to pay; so I took the dress to sell. *Judge Osborn*—Wanted to pay your debts, eh? (to Judge KELLY) What shall we do with him? (After consultation.) We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Peter Smith and John Fowler were accused of entering burglariously, Jan. 20, the house of Elise Free, with the intention of stealing something. They were caught and went off without effecting this object. Counsel said they had committed no larceny. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, they went there to steal undoubtedly. *Counsel*—Well, why didn't they steal? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, I say they caught 'em. (The Judges held a brief consultation.) *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoners.) Very much against the will of the Court, we are compelled to discharge you. We've no doubt that you intended to steal, but as there was no overt act committed by you we feel constrained to discharge you. You may go.—The prisoners took their leaves expeditiously.

Andrew Jackson was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and beating Charles Borsch, of No. 532 Broome-street, Jan. 25. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Counsel*—He says they were old acquaintances, and he was a little intoxicated at the time the assault was committed. *Complainant*—He wasn't so very intoxicated. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find him guilty and fine him $5.

Jeremiah Burke and Valentine Hinton, both small boys, were proved to have stolen $5 worth of lead roofing from Frederick Johneon, No. 16 Pearl-street, tearing it from the roof (Jan. 23.) *Judge Osborn*—We find 'em both guilty; we'll let 'em go back till Mr. Beale has an opportunity to inquire about 'em. *Officer*—Which one, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—Both of them. Thursday morning, Mr. Beale. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—One of them is an officer's son. *Judge Osborn*—I know.

John Miller and Charles Jackett were caught in the act of stealing a chest of tea worth $25, from the store of Russell Sturgis. Frederick Sturgis entered the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Have you anything to say about this, you two? (No answer.) Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Stratton, charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, worth $20, from William Grenier, Jan. 23, was set at liberty, the complainant failing to appear.

John Myers obtained a quantity of liquor from Theodore Stanitz, falsely representing himself as the agent of another. He said he was 16 years old, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Afterward the Judges were informed that he was older than he had said he was. "Bring Myers out again," said Judge OSBORN. After he was brought out—"He told me his age was sixteen," continued the Judge; "make that six months in the Penitentiary, instead of sentencing him to the House of Refuge."

John Cornell had assaulted and beaten his wife Catherine. She swore it, and he couldn't deny it. His wife was willing that sentence should be suspended this time. *Judge Osborn*, (to the prisoner)—Well, will you promise to behave yourself hereafter? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Keep your hands off your wife.—He was set at liberty.

George Ward was next arraigned. Frederick Wiggin, of No. 17 Gramercy Park, stated that the prisoner, at his place of business, No. 109 West-street, induced him, by fraudulent representations, to purchase of him through tickets to Baltimore, *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The case was adjourned to Saturday. The defendant's counsel gave notice that he would take the opportunity presented by this case of testing the constitutionality of the law with regard to ticket-selling passed by the Legislature last Winter.

William Neville was found guilty of an assault and battery committed on James Larkin, Jan. 23. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this offence, and on account of its connection with the picking of a woman's pocket, we send you up for four months.

William Dunnigan had beaten his wife Isabella, Jan. 22. The complainant took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on.—She started to leave. *Judge Kelly*—Stay where you are. Tell us what you know.—She told her story. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to let him off? *Witness*—Well, if he'll keep his hands off me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we can't make him do that. If you're willing to take his word on it we'll let him off.—Isabella was willing. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Well, Dunnigan, your wife is willing to let you off this time if you'll promise not to repeat this. *Prisoner*—Well, I promise most solemnly, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Very well.—He was discharged.

Clara Simone, colored, was held on two complaints. John C. Corp charged her with stealing $12 in bank notes, and Lydia P. Brown, of No. 92 Greene-street, accused her of stealing four skirts, dresses and other property from her. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Officer Leighton had arrested her. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Davis, a boy, for stealing 27 cents worth of spoons, was sent to the House of Refuge. James Kanock was the complainant.

John Velter, a boy, stole a cloth cap worth 63 cents. Margaret Leopold had him arrested for it. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Why did you steal it? *Prisoner*—I hadn't any Sunday cap, Sir, *Judge Osborn*—Oh! you hadn't any Sunday cap. Here, come up here. Is that his mother?—The sister and mother of the boy came before the Judges; they gave the prisoner a very bad character. He was found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

George Rynders stole a pair of scales worth $5, Jan. 25, from Edward P. Phelps. *Judge Osborn*—What's he got to say? *Counsel*—He says he found 'em on the floor. *Judge Osborn*—That isn't so. This gentleman saw him take them down. He might better have told the truth. Penitentiary, 4 months.

Margaret Jones was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery. The Clerk called the name of George Holman, the complainant. *Clerk*—Holman don't appear. *Judge Osborn*—All right; discharge her.

Henry Allen saw a pair of boots worth $7 hanging outside the shoe-store of John Gramms, No. 135 Nassau-street, Jan. 23. The temptation was too much for him; he seized the boots and ran. He was pursued, arrested, arraigned and convicted. *Judge Osborn*—We sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Daniel Collins gave his wife Joanna a beating, Jan. 23. She took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—This your husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Is he in the habit of beating you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, for this last five years. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Collins, what have you got to say? Your wife gives a bad account of you. *Prisoner*—It's a false charge, Judge. I give her all the money I get. *Judge Osborn*—A false charge! Well, now, we'll call some witnesses and see what they say.—Another witness took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see him beat her? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I did. *Judge Osborn*—Because he says it's a false charge, and we want to ascertain the truth of it. *Prisoner*—Judge, this is her sister. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that don't make any difference. *Prisoner*—She don't live with her husband, and hasn't for eight years. *Judge Osborn*—He's a bad one, I gness; Penitentiary, 3 months.

John Croff went into Peter Dawson's place of business and created a disturbance—an officer ejected him; afterwards he went back and threw a stone at Dawson. *Counsel*—Suspend judgment, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—No, I don't believe in suspending sentence on these young rowdies. We must punish him a little—send him to the City Prison. (After consultation) We fine him $5.

James McBernan committed an assault and battery upon his wife Margaret, Jan. 25. He did not support her, was constantly intoxicated and when under the influence of liquor would tell her to go out in the street and procure money for him to get liquor with. The prisoner's father testified that his son abused his wife. "He drinks too hard" he said. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what have you got to say, McBernan? *Prisoner*—I got to say I was a little tight, and I don't know whether I struck her or not. I've promised my father not to drink any more.—He was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Thomas Longey was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months for stealing some of Rosa Gaffney's clothes from a clothes line.

Francis Hughes was accused of beating his wife Anne, Jan. 23. They kept a liquor-store and resided at No. 103 Cherry-street. She said he did not support her, and she could get along better without than with him. *Judge Osborn*—What does he do? *Witness*—Jest walks up and down, and ates his bread and bates me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll put him out of your way for a little while; perhaps it 'll do him good. The case was finally adjourned to Saturday in order that inquiries might be made concerning the prisoner before sentence was passed. *Judge Osborn*—She keeps a liquor store and feeds him with liquor. She's as much to blame as he is.

A. McGinnegan was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Officer Timothy Cornell, of the Fourth Ward Police, and remanded till Saturday.

Francis Hughes was charged with an assault and battery on Mary Hughes his wife, committed Jan. 23. The charge was fully substantiated. An old woman who witnessed the assault was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Is she (complainant) a good woman? *Witness*—She's a nice little body and a beautiful housewife, Sir, as ever was. *Judge Kelly*—(To the prisoner.) What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—All I've got to say, Sir, is I'm before you, and you can do what you're a mind to. There's no use in my saying anything. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary 4 months.

Joseph Burns, a boy, stole a pocket-book from the pocket of Patrick Carey, Jan. 25. The witness wanted the Court to discharge him. *Judge Osborn*—No, not pickpockets. Go on.—The witness testified with apparent reluctance. *Judge Osborn*—We've only one rule with regard to these pickpockets.—Counsel began to remonstrate; the complainant had asked the prisoner's discharge. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know but what he's got paid for the part he takes in this affair,—asking the discharge of a pickpocket. There are about 5,000 just such boys in the City of New-York. Penitentiary 6 months.

Elizabeth Husted stole a glass candy-jar from Elizabeth Rostrum, Jan. 23. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—This lady says from some strange infatuation she took this jar. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's her first offence; the complainant has got her property back. Discharge her this time.

Mary O'Neill was charged with petit larceny by Patrick Maher. *Judge Osborn*—He won't appear, he's a thief himself. *Clerk*—Discharge her? *Judge Osborn*—Certainly.

Pat Fitzgerald was charged with assault and battery, in conjunction with the negro who was found dead in front of the Astor House, upon Dr. Morgan L. Phillips, No. 25½ Chambers-street, Jan. 13. Officer Hicks, of the Sixth District, arrested the prisoner. The latter tried to prove an *alibi*. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say! I don't think there is enough to convict him.—He was discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 3,184 bbls. Flour; 259 bags Oats; 2,624 bags Malt; 45 bbls. Ashes; 1,759 pkgs. Provisions; and 332 hhls. Whisky. The rainy weather impedes business.

ASHES—Are quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Small sales have been reported at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. These rates, however, are under the range of asking prices.

COFFEE—The announcement of a public sale for to-morrow, Wednesday, has the effect of limiting transactions. The day's sales have been light at prices within our range; Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 9c.@10½c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands to-day, 100,904 pkgs., including 83,950 bags Rio, 12,675 bags Bahia, and 4,079 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, buyers holding off for further news from Europe. Sales reported to-day, 500 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate prices.

FISH—The demand continues quite moderate for the leading articles, yet holders manifest no disposition to recuce their claims.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty amply supplied with the leading kinds of Western Canal Flour, and prices lean in favor of purchasers; yet the demand is restricted. Sales 9,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$1 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@4 90
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 25@4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 430 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at former rates. Sales 600 bbls. Low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales of stained fruit by auction, to-day, 315 boxes Bunch Raisins at $1 85

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for $6.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was reported by Mr. DOUGLAS from the the Committee on Territories, read, and placed on the calendar. After the reception of a message from the House announcing the death of Messrs. BRENTON and LOCKHART, former members from Indiana, and the ceremonies consequent thereon, the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was considered until the adjournment. In the House, the Invalid Pension bill was passed, after a limited session in Committee of the Whole. The bill making appropriation to cover the deficiencies in the printing accounts of the last two Congresses was then considered, but no action was taken on it. A discussion on the Kansas question occupied the rest of the day.

The State Assembly is organized at last. A resolution was adopted that a plurality of votes should suffice to elect a Speaker, and then Mr. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate, was chosen to that office, and Mr. DAVID L. WILSON, of the American Party, was elected Clerk. The organization was the result of an arrangement between the Democratic and American Parties, and will be generally approved by the State at large. It was clear that an arrangement must be made by somebody, if the House was to be organized at all, and as it involved no sacrifice of principle, any two parties might have entered into it for the public good, without compromising their own position. We trust now that the Legislature will enter vigorously upon the discharge of its appropriate duties.

Later advices from Mexico, received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, are important. The country was in complete anarchy, and nearly every State had pronounced against President COMONFORT. The capital itself was in a state of siege, and there had been some severe fighting. A bloody struggle is anticipated, and after the combatants are thoroughly exhausted, SANTA ANA, under the protection of Spain, will again make the Republic a prey to his ambitious designs. All the foreigners in the City of Mexico had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection.

A "Walker indignation meeting" was held at Mobile on Monday evening, at which General WALKER was present and made a speech. He asserted, in the course of his remarks, that the cause of the withdrawal of Government countenance from his enterprise was his refusal to enter Mexican territory for fillibustering purposes.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, in which he states that, in his opinion, the large sums of money expended by the Commission of Records will prove of very little service to the public, and recommends to the Board to consider whether some arrangement cannot be made by which the County may get some return for what the printing of the Records will cost.

The Central Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. It was resolved that a Committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature concerning the expediency of purchasing and adding to the Central Park, certain land adjoining it at One Hundred and sixth-street. Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY sent in a letter assigning his reasons for resigning. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution complimentary to him adopted.

The flags of the shipping in our harbor, and at most of our principal hotels were at half-mast yesterday, from respect to General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, the "hero of India."

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of HAGAN and "Sailor Dan" was postponed till to day, that they might have further time to consult with their friends in reference to their plea of Guilty or Not Guilty. The trial of MALONEY for the murder of HAMILTON, in Canal-street, was postponed through the absence of witnesses, until the first Monday in March.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN delivered a very excellent lecture last evening, in Clinton Hall, on the "Life and Times of AARON BURR"

The rainy weather, yeaterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Flour was heavy in price. Holders of Wheat manifested much firmness. Corn again slightly improved. The receipts of Flour were limited. No Wheat or Corn arrived. Cotton was dull and languid, buyers keeping back for later news from Europe. Groceries were inactive at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Pork, which advanced considerably. Freights were quiet, yet firm.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.—Not long since the London *Times*, or some other London paper, expressed the conviction that there was no such thing as an influential public opinion in this country, which had a restraining or stimulating effect upon our Executive; and the occasion of the remark was an appointment, we believe, made by Mr. BUCHANAN. But an appointment has recently been made by Lord PALMERSTON, in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen, which, judging from the tone of the British press, we should infer to be a greater outrage upon public opinion in Great Britain than any appointment which has ever been made by any of our Presidents. Appointments here, must, at least, receive the approbation of the party which the President represents, but in the case in question the outrage seems to have been as great on the party which supports Lord PALMERSTON, as upon the people at large.

We published, some two years ago, an account of a scandalous transaction in which the Marquis CLANRICARDE, an Irish nobleman, was criminally implicated. It was the famous Hancock trial, the details of which were as shocking as any criminal trial that has polluted the Press for the past ten years; and, though the noble Marquis was not actually found guilty by a Jury, the accusations and circumstantial testimony against him were so strong that the London *Times* said he ought never to show his face in the House of Lords until they were cleared up. But they never have been cleared up, and the Queen has now appointed him a member of her Cabinet in the place of the Earl of HARROWBY, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The universal Press of Great Britain is loud and bitter in the denunciation, and the *Times*, though not repeating what it said of the Marquis two years ago, contents itself now by merely saying that he is utterly worthless. All the other papers, however, are loud enough and distinct enough in their expostulations, and even the organ of the Premier has nothing to say in defence of the appointment.

It is not for us to quarrel with our good friends on a point of this kind; it is nothing to us, and we do not care a straw whether the descendant of the EYDERS or the DE BURGHS keeps the Privy Seal. We only allude to it as an evidence of the little regard that is paid to public opinion in such matters in England, and of the strong position of Lord PALMERSTON who can afford to take such liberties.

The Kansas Elections—Gen. Calhoun's Last Movement.

Our readers will bear us witness that the TIMES has constantly and steadily endeavored to put the best construction which a regard for truth and justice would permit, upon the action of the Administration in regard to Kansas. We have been unwilling to adopt or assent to the ultra partisan sentiment which ascribed to the Federal Government the design of forcing Slavery upon the people of Kansas, and of sanctioning whatever frauds might be necessary to the accomplishment of this object. Since the last Presidential Election, the public sentiment of the country has rested, with substantial confidence, upon the disposition and purpose of President BUCHANAN to see equal and exact justice done to the inhabitants of the Territory,—to protect them in the exercise of their political rights, and to secure them in the practical possession of that sovereignty over their own affairs which is theoretically guaranteed to them by the Nebraska bill. This faith has been widely and rudely shaken by the President's forfeiture of his pledge, that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity of voting upon any Constitution that might be framed for their government.

But another question has now arisen which will test still further the equity and honesty of the Administration, although it may not call for any direct action on the part of the General Government.

The Lecompton Convention ordered an election for officers of the State Government to be organized under it, to be held on the 4th of January, and directed the returns of the canvass to be made to the President of the Convention, General CALHOUN. President BUCHANAN recognized the validity of this election, and instructed the Governor of the Territory, General DENVER, to see that it was fairly and peaceably conducted. This was done. Most of the returns were sent directly to Gen. CALHOUN, but some of them were transmitted to the Governor of the Territory and *by him* handed over to the President of the Convention. It is now asserted that Gen. CALHOUN has declared that he *will not recognize* the returns which thus reach him through Gen. DENVER, but will reject those votes and give certificates to those officers who have received a majority of the *others*. By this proceeding he will give certificates to the Pro-Slavery State officers, and a majority to the Pro-Slavery Party in each branch of the Legislature. If all the votes returned are counted, the Free-State Party have entire possession of the Government.

It must be universally conceded that Gen. CALHOUN proposes to dispossess the State officers who represent the majority of the votes cast,—and to install the minority in the possession of power, by a mere technicality,—by a rigorous adherence to the words of the law, in utter contempt of its spirit, as well as of justice and of popular rights. There can be but one opinion as to the essential injustice of this proceeding:—and we shall not believe that it will receive the sanction of the Administration, until we are compelled by facts to do so.

But the matter will not properly come at once before the President for his action. He has no authority to revise the election returns or to reverse the decision of Gen. CALHOUN upon them. The action of the latter will be conclusive, unless it should lead to consequences rendering necessary the interference of the Federal Executive. If Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, there will be two sets of claimants to the State offices. The one set will consist of the Pro-Slavery officials holding CALHOUN's certificates;—the other will be the Free-State men having certificates from Messrs. BABCOCK and DEITZLER, the presiding officers of the two branches of the Territorial Legislature and representing, clearly and unmistakably, the majority of the votes cast at the election. We do not believe that the former will ever be permitted by the people of Kansas to take possession of the State Government. *They will be resisted by force*, if all other means of excluding them fail. If any reliance can be placed upon the representations, official and otherwise, of those best acquainted with the Territory, the people of Kansas will not submit, under any circumstances, to so manifest and so flagrant a usurpation. Both Governors will probably appeal to the President to interfere to preserve the State from domestic violence, and he may thus be compelled to decide which of the two is in rightful possession of the office.

But however such a contest might terminate, it is certain that Kansas would be plunged into civil war by the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. This last movement of Gen. CALHOUN has rendered that result inevitable; and this prospect may very properly influence the action of Congress when the subject shall again come up for action. Indeed it is impossible that Congress should ignore the certainty of so fearful a catastrophe, in its deliberations and in the action it may decide to take.

A ROYAL WEDDING.—It is eighteen years since the heart of John Bull was made happy by a Royal wedding, though during that time he has had the felicity of enjoying a good many Royal christenings. But day before yesterday all England was made merry by the wedding of one of the Royal family, the Princess Royal having been betrothed to the heir of the Throne of Prussia, and the eldest daughter of Queen VICTORIA will, in time be herself a Queen. The marriage of the Princess Royal to a Prussian Prince, is regarded as a most auspicious event, considered only in its political consequences; but it is said in other respects to be a happy union, and altogether one of choice and affection on the part of the young people, who have, doubtless, as soft and susceptible hearts as the children of farmers or merchants.

The happy event was brilliantly celebrated in Washington by a ball given in honor of the occasion by Lord NAPIER, the British Ambassador, and the Royal nuptials were consecrated by right hearty Republican dancing at the Capitol of our own nation, and in every part of the world last night. From the marble palace of Delhi to the banks of the St. Lawrence, the sound of revelry was heard in commemoration of the happy event. Though it is only the marriage of a young couple who have formed an attachment for each other, and who first exchanged their vows in the Scottish Highlands, yet the event is one of great importance to all the civilized world. England and Prussia, the two great Protestant nations of Europe, are by this marriage made more strongly than ever allies, and hereafter the counsels of Great Britain will doubtless have the same force in Prussia that the counsels of Russia have done heretofore. If England should ever again find herself at war with the Czar, Prussia will not remain, as she did during the late war, in a neutral position. The marriage of the Princess Royal of England, therefore, with the Prince of Prussia, is an event of more importance to the world than most Royal marriages have been, and we offer our hearty congratulations to our Cousin Bull on the happy event, and trust the auspicious occasion will prove as happy in its consequences as he has good reasons for anticipating it will be.

VIRGINIA CIVILIZATION.—If some future historian, while investigating the manners and customs of Virginia; in 1858, should happen to encounter the documents which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, from two of the prominent public men of that State, he would probably come to the conclusion that the Old Dominion had not then emerged from barbarism. The performances of Messrs. RIDGWAY and WISE must appear even to themselves, upon reflection, a fitting illustration of the absurdity of that so-called "code of honor" which it is their boast to respect and uphold, but which enlightened communities all the world over regard as a code of dishonor, and have banished forever as a monstrous imposition.

It is not necessary, in this meridian, to enter into any disquisition upon the merits or demerits of the "code of honor." Public sentiment has long since determined the issue. The disciples of the *duello* are here regarded as felons in the eye of the law, and for obedience to one "code" are sent to the State Prison by the decrees of another. We are aware that the civilization of the South is not yet ready to accept such doctrine, and we are prepared to hear continually of most sanguinary encounters. But the recent exhibition, in which Mr. RIDGWAY, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and Mr. WISE, son of the Governor of Virginia, have made themselves so conspicuous, is a greater outrage upon public decency than any ordinary proceeding under the "code."

The readers of the *Whig* must be, by this time, aware of the fact that Mr. RIDGWAY, as he himself admits, habitually insults Gov. WISE in the columns of his paper. It was one of these insults, more grievous perhaps than any other, that the son of the Governor undertook to avenge, by inflicting personal chastisement upon the libeler in his own sanctum. Both parties have issued "statements" in regard to the affair, and each has given the other the lie. We cannot pretend to say which of the two is correct, and the point is certainly not worth investigating. Our readers can decide the matter for themselves. But it is to a subsequent communication from Mr. RIDGWAY to which we would direct attention, and ask whether such proceedings are permitted by the laws of Virginia, and, if so, whether they are to be regarded as a type of the civilization of that State. Mr. RIDGWAY deliberately makes the following proposition to Mr. WISE:

> I propose that you and I select only one friend each, and with one pair of pistols, we shall all meet in your office or mine at an hour to be hereafter designated—that after thus meeting and the door being locked, you and I shall be securely blindfolded—that then the seconds shall load one of the pistols and leave the other unloaded—that they shall next determine by lot the choice of pistols—that the pistols shall then be handed to us, and that yours shall be placed directly against my breast and mine against yours—that next, and finally, at the giving of the word, we shall both pull trigger, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

This savage proposal to commit deliberate murder is rejected by Mr. WISE—not on any moral ground, but because it is in violation of the "code," which "code," be it observed, he himself had, with premeditation and malice aforethought, broken, when he perpetrated an act of personal violence with his cane. Mr. RINGWAY in his rejoinder takes advantage of this point, and for the reason that his adversary has infringed the rules of the "code," and thereby "disregarded the usage that obtains among gentlemen," declines all further correspondence on the subject.

Mr. RIDGWAY has thought proper to submit a history of the whole affair to the public, and, in his own comments thereon, has the coolness to assert that his murderous proposition "amounted simply to an appeal to Providence and the right of the case." It would, perhaps, have been better for all parties concerned if the matter had been kept secret, but since it has been disclosed with a flourish of trumpets, we are curious to learn how such a flagrant violation of the "code" will be received by the chivalry of Virginia. Which side does public sentiment take?

WAR IN MEXICO.—It will be seen, from a telegram published in our columns this morning, that civil war in Mexico is in full blast. The event has been, for some time, anticipated. Every one at all conversant with Mexican affairs knew perfectly well that the assumption of a dictatorship by General COMONFORT would be followed by *pronunciamentos* of more or less importance over the whole country. It depended upon the Dictator himself to determine whether these *pronunciamentos* should be mere isolated outbreaks of rowdies and ruffians, or should assume the more dangerous form of a combined revolution. The latter has occurred. Only a few weeks ago President COMONFORT enjoyed greater popularity than any other man in Mexico—we are not prepared to say that his popularity has altogether departed—but it is certain that by his temporizing policy, and weak, vacillating conduct, he has lost many friends and an opportunity he may never have again to restore order in the wretched country which he has vainly attempted to govern. The two parties are now arrayed in hostility against each other, and the victor, whichever it be, will be so exhausted, after the battle is over, that Spain or SANTA ANA, or probably both combined, will find the Republic an easy prey. Mexico, as at present constituted, has little to expect in the future. Her enemies are too strong for her. Unfortunately for her, and unfortunately for us, she distrusts American aid and American sympathy. Instead of being the hope of Republics on this continent, we are their fear; and a handfull of piratical adventurers whom, from time to time, we have allowed to invade the soil of feeble States, have made our name and nation a terror to the citizens of Spanish America. This is the real cause that has checked our influence upon the continent over which it should reign supreme.

REVISING AND REVILING THE PRESS.—Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, of Boston, and Hon. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, have both of them lately, and almost simultaneously, expressed opinions in relation to the morality and the mission of the Press which were not by any means complimentary to the "lever of public opinion," but quite the reverse. The Press, however, still lives, and what is more, continues to move, and will fulfill its mission in spite of all that has been said by these gentlemen.

We have no idea of attempting a defence of the Press, for when it needs defending it will be better to let it go. It can stand, and very well afford considerable reviling, as well as revising. And this latter office, we are very glad to find that one of the most respectable and dignified of our provincial cotemporaries has announced its intention of undertaking. The Boston *Courier* has volunteered to overhaul and make notes of the grammatical inaccuracies of the Press, and to assume the useful, but thankless and difficult character of an arbiter in all matters relating to inelegancies of language.

The *Courier* is in every way competent to the task; it has leisure, space, and opportunity, and will render an important service to the public by faithfully adhering to its avowed purpose. This is just the kind of Censor which the Press needs, and the art of journalism will be greatly benefited by it. The *Courier* will become immensely popular, and be consulted and quoted more than any other organ of opinion in the country. All difficult questions in grammar will be referred to it, and it will be regarded as an indispensable assistant in all schools, colleges, and libraries from one end of the country to the other. It will make Boston the metropolis of letters at once, and confirm its right to the title of the Athens of the New-World.

The *Courier* has already commenced its functions by pronouncing an anathema on those who make use of the term "in our midst," which is, perhaps, one of the most common sins of the newspaper Press. The *Courier* has pronounced its ban against this expression, and the reportorial profession will be compelled to invent some correct equivalent for it, or else suffer the denunciation of our Boston Censor.

AN UNPARALLELED HONOR.—A mark of respect was shown yesterday to the memory of General HAVELOCK which was worth more than a peerage. The flags of the shipping in our harbor, and on our public buildings, were displayed at half-mast during the day, as a token of grief for his loss. It was a purely voluntary tribute paid to his memory by a people to whom he was a stranger, who were in no way interested in his career, and to whom even his name was unknown six months since. It was a tribute of respect which even the Duke of WELLINGTON did not command, and which, we believe, was never before paid to a foreigner. But, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the bravery and manliness of this true hero have touched the hearts of the people of this country, who have watched his career with eager solicitude since the stirring events of the East Indian revolt have rendered his name as familiar here as it is in his own country, and the intelligence of his death has produced as deep a feeling of regret as though he had been a countryman of our own.

Six months since HAVELOCK was an unknown Colonel in India, where he had nobly done his duty, and, by slow degrees and hard fighting, at the age of sixty-four had reached an elevation in military rank which many a young man had attained without any fighting at all. But for the Sepoy revolt, it is not likely that his name would ever have been heard in the New World. His position was an accidental one—the command of the army was forced upon him by circumstances, and not conferred by the appointing power. But he proved himself equal to his emergencies; the heroic qualities of his nature, and his capacities as a soldier, must have often been exhibited during his long and eventful military career, but they were never appreciated or acknowledged, and he would have passed away in the great caravan of undistinguished dead but for the Sepoy revolt.

It was, doubtless, in a great degree owing to the circumstance of the seemingly unwilling recognition of his services by his Government, in consequence, as it has been said by the British Press, of his not being related to the aristocracy, that so lively a sympathy has been felt in his career in this country, and that such unusual tokens of respect have been paid to his memory. Certainly no English soldier ever before excited so marked a feeling of sympathy among the American people as has been done by General HAVELOCK, and we may well feel proud that no considerations of national jealousy prevented a spontaneous expression of such generous impulses.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.—The majority of the banking institutions of this City have arrived at the sensible conclusion that the practice of allowing interest on deposits subject to call, is adverse to the true principles of banking; but they have not yet determined to discontinue the practice, because it cannot be done with good effect, unless the rule be made universal; and some of the banks have not yet given in to the measure. The better way of disposing of this important question is to take it out of the hands of the banks, and leave them no power to choose whether they will pay interest or not. In Massachusetts the banks are prohibited by law from allowing interest on deposits, and the same should be the case here. The principle of a bank borrowing money to loan again at a higher rate of interest is so obviously wrong, that no argument can be needed to prove its mischievousness. When a bank has a large amount of money on hand, on which it is paying interest, it must either subject itself to a loss, or else loan it out at a higher rate, and have the constant tendency to an unhealthy expansion on the part of banks which follow such practices. The Legislature should relieve the banks of all difficulty in respect to this matter, by the passage of a law depriving them of the power of becoming jobbers in money.

Settlement of the John-street Church Difficulty.

There was a large meeting of the corporators of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John-street, in the Lecture-room of the building, on Monday evening, to hear the report of the Committee. The Chair was occupied by Mr. ROBERT CURTIS, and Mr. WM. KELLY acted as Secretary. After prayer the report was read. It contained the basis of an arrangement, substantially as follows:

First—That all the acts of the up-town Board should be recognized as passed in good faith and as valid.

Second—That the Local Preachers' Association, having taken a conveyance from the up-town Board of the Church and ground in John-street, and paid thereon $1,000, shall release the claim upon receiving back the said $1,000 and interest.

Third—Provides for the settlement of a mortgage assigned to the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.

Fourth—That the up-town party shall deliver to the down-town party all property belonging to the Church, acquired while acting for said Church.

Fifth—That the down-town party shall pay to the up-town party $2,500 for their expenses.

Sixth—That the up-town party shall render a just and true account of all property coming into their hands since the separation, on the account of the Church.

Seventh—That all suits, of whatever nature, now pending between the two parties, or against each other, shall be discontinued.

The report was signed by RICHARD KEEPING, President of the First M. E. Church; BARTON WOOD, Trustee, (down town;) BENJ. W. BENSON, President of Trustees, (up town;) WRIGHT GILLIES, Trustee, (up town.)

After a brief debate the report was adopted unanimously, and all seem pleased with the result.

MR. HICKS' EULOGY ON CRAWFORD.—THOMAS HICKS, the artist, delivered a fitting eulogy, before a fit audience, last evening, on the life and works of the late THOMAS CRAWFORD, the sculptor, at the Century Club. Mr. HICKS was a personal friend of the subject of his eulogy, as were the greater number of his hearers, and he paid the tribute of an artist, as well as of an admiring friend, to his genius and personal worth. It was a narrative of his early struggles, his artistic career, at home and abroad; an enumeration of his various achievements, his triumphs, and a touching account of the premature and melancholy termination of his life. The whole story of the lamented artist's life has been so recently published in our columns, that it can hardly be necessary to recount the incidents of his career, as they were narrated by Mr. HICKS. His eulogy was eloquent, without exaggeration, and it was listened to with rapt attention by as distinguished and appreciative an audience as was ever gathered together on a similar occasion.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—A meeting of the evangelical clergymen of the City was held in Spingler Institute on Monday evening to consult as to what measures can be taken to secure the enforcement of existing laws for the prevention of labor, travel, and amusement, on the First day of the week, and the enactment of new and more stringent laws to that effect; and generally to effect, if possible, a return to that mode of observing Sunday adopted and insisted upon so strenuously by the Puritan Fathers. About one hundred clergymen were present, representing all the orthodox denominations. Rev. Dr. SPRING was chosen Chairman. Rev. Dr. R. S. COOK, late Secretary of the American Tract Society, was presented to the meeting as the person chosen by a Committee previously appointed, to act as General Agent in this movement. Dr. WILLIAMS, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported six, of a very strong and decided character, which were unanimously adopted, and will be made public in due time. The discussion upon the general subject was exceedingly earnest and animated, evincing not a little of the true old Puritan spirit, and an invincible determination to rally the hosts of the Lord to the rescue of His day from infidel desecration. The meeting adjourned at a late hour to meet again soon at the call of the Standing Committee.

GIRLS TO THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society sent out yesterday, under charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, a party of 70 poor children and unemployed trades' girls to the West. This girls' emigration is turning out very successful. The girls are very much liked in the West, and write home the best accounts of their situation. As only those of irreproachable character are sent, no unpleasant results have ensued. Nearly all pay a portion of their fare from their wages, and are, therefore, not to be considered as objects of charity. This work is only temporarily assumed by the Society.

A STARVING WOMAN.—A lady passing down Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, a few days since, when opposite a butcher's stand, was startled by the excited appearance of an intelligent-looking woman rushing toward her, with clasped hands and a look of despair, exclaiming "I am hungry, I am hungry!" Stepping inside the store the lady procured for her some potatoes and a piece of meat. The hungry woman quickly gathered the potatoes into her pocket, then seizing the bloody meat, put it to her lips and *ate it to the bone!* then saying, "I must take this home to EDNIE," rushed wildly from the store, leaving the salesman and the lady astounded. Incredible as this seems, we have every reason to believe it true.

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN.—The annual report of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, presented on Monday, has the following reference to the recent movement in relation to the advance wages of seamen:

"The New-York Chamber of Commerce having asked the cooperation of the Board in some measure or measures to abolish the practice of paying advance wages to seamen, it was resolved, as the opinion of the association, that the system of paying advance wages to seamen at the time of shipment is attended with great evils, both to the shipmasters and sailors, and the cordial approval was expressed at the position taken by the New-York Board. But the measure failed of its object, having been determinedly opposed by the keepers of seamen's boarding-houses in this and other ports, who appeared to have a control over the sailors sufficient to resist all better influences. The Board, having listened to a discourse by Mr. PLINY MILES, of New-York, on the subject of a uniform rate of postage, called a meeting at Franklin Institute, where the subject was discussed, and resolutions approving of the plan adopted."

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—Much has been lately said concerning this famous property, to the effect that it is rapidly dwindling away under the enormous expenses of litigation. The New-Orleans *Picayune* explodes the story:

"Fears seem to be entertained in certain quarters that the vast legacy left by JOHN MCDONOUGH to the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore and to charitable institutions will soon disappear altogether. The bequest to Pena of $100,000 and law charges and depreciation of property are, the public are led to believe, giving the *coup de main* to the whole estate. Now, no longer ago than last April, the administrators of this property, after a careful examination of its actual condition and having submitted their estimates to the best judges of the actual worth of property, in the city, officially reported that the estate of JOHN MCDONOUGH was worth $1,400,000. Taking from this sum the bequest to Pena, and there is left the snug little sum of $1,300,000. The law charges and other expenses are more than met by income from the property.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JULIA MCGEE, an Irish woman, nearly sixty years of age, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling from a window, on Thursday last, at her residence No. 118 Ridge-street. The deceased was washing an upper window of the house, when she lost her balance, and fell to the pavement. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Amusements.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening at the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, to which we desire to call attention. The entertainment will be attractive in a musical point of view, but it appeals to the public on other and wider grounds. The charity, in aid of which the concert is given, is an excellent one. Hundreds of families have already been supplied with food, clothing and bedding, and in many instances with money, also, from its funds. Upwards of a hundred new applications are made every week, a large proportion being American widows in reduced circumstances. Thus far no one has been sent away empty-handed, but the funds of the charity need replenishing, and it is hoped that this concert will contribute materially to the worthy object. Mrs. JAMESON, Mr. WEHMECKE and others will assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—On Monday Mr. LESTER took his benefit at this house, and for the occasion Mr. TOM TAYLOR's version of the "Vicar of Wakefield" was produced. It is as excellent as any dramatic version of that admirable novel can be, and, notwithstanding some heaviness in the first act, was a genuine success. Mr. TAYLOR has made an admirable acting play, especially for such artists as Mrs. HOEY, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER and the members of this fine company generally, who possess the secret of dramatic identification, without any superfluous exaggeration. Mr. BLAKE in characters of the *Dr. Primrose* school can safely exceed the ordinary limits of the part and vastly improve it. Mrs. HOEY and Mrs. ALLEN are lovely enough to tempt better men than *Squire Thornhill*, (who was tamely represented by Mr. DAVENPORT.) Mr. LESTER as *Burchell* has a manly, dashing character, entirely after his own heart. The objection to it is that it is not kept before the audience with sufficient prominence. A very excellent feature of the performance was the *Moses* of Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON—a quiet, artistic and thoroughly effective picture. The scenery and appointments are capital, and the bustle of the stage is never allowed to subside. If we are not greatly mistaken, "The Vicar of Wakefield" will enjoy a run.

The local drama called "The Poor of New-York," will be played to-night for the forty-third and *last time*. The success of this exciting piece is without a parallel. It has been the solitary attraction at Wallack's Theatre for nine successive weeks, and has drawn more money than any half-dozen pieces ever produced there. At the present time it is being played in a dozen different Theatres through the country, and every where it draws money and "runs."

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Mary Bangs*, of Boston, Capt. SOMES, from Havre Dec. 6, with merchandise and passengers to PEET & SMITH, arrived yesterday, and reports that on Dec. 9, off Scilly, at 2¼ A. M., she came in collision with a vessel, supposed a bark, carried away her mizzenmast, (if a bark,) and part of her mainyard arm, which came on board of us, together with a piece of a sail, with mast hoops attached, and a piece of spar, probably a spanker-gaff; carried away our jibboom and topgallantmast. As soon as we could clear away, we wore ship and went back to where we judged the vessel might be found; cleared away the boats ready for use, and laid there until about 8 A. M., and seeing no vessel disabled, kept on our course. At daylight found our bow and cutwater considerably bruised: at 9½ A. M., saw some drift boards and barrels. Dec. 15, MARIN DEFFORS, a seaman from Italy, fell from the foretopsailyard and was drowned. There were two births on the passage.

Schooner *J. Vail*, Capt. GRAY, from New-York for Garden Key, Fla., with iron and cement, was fallen in with on the 12th instant, lat. 35° 78', lon. 72° 40', with five feet of water in her hold, by brig *Northman*, Capt. LUDD, from Boston, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st instant, who took off the crew and carried them into that port. The *J. V.* sank in twenty minutes after she was abandoned. *J. V.* was built at Sippican in 1848, of 165 tons register, rating A 2, and owned in Sippican.

Rev. W. H. Milburn's Lecture on Aaron Burr.

The fourth of the course of seven lectures for the benefit of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm," was delivered last evening in Clinton Hall by Rev. W. H. MILBURN. The subject is one which Mr. PARTON's recent publication has invested with a new and peculiar interest: "AARON BURR." The lecturer passed in brief but comprehensive review the most prominent incidents of BURR's career, from his birth in 1756, till his death, which happened in 1836. The leading traits of his character as a man—resolute determination, vast powers of application, immense intellectual powers, utter lack of principle, and undaunted courage—were illustrated by several events of his boyhood, and exhibited as animating him throughout his whole career, whether as a student, a soldier, a lawyer, or a politician. The darling passion of his life was manifested when BURR, an inmate of General PUTNAM'S house in New-York, then the head-quarters of the Revolutionary Army, seduced the daughter of an English officer, who, it was subsequently rumored, had suffered herself to be taken prisoner and domiciled in PUTNAM'S house, in order to gain facilities for reporting the condition of the American troops and defences to the Royal Army.

She lived a fearful, bewildered, downward life, and toward the close of her career, under the name of Mrs. COLEMAN, wrote a sort of autobiography, in which she attributed this tragedy of deepest wickedness in its commencement and initial stage, to AARON BURR. After dwelling at considerable length on BURR'S extraordinary aptitude and success in political management, and the means by which he secured his elevation to the office of Vice-President of the United States under JEFFERSON, the lecturer proceeded to detail the origin and result of the duel between BURR and HAMILTON, which he described as a deliberate and wilful murder by the former. He made a passing allusion to BURR'S Mississippi scheme, and related several interesting details of his capture in Alabama, on the information of one Colonel PERKINS, by a detachment of troops under Lieutenant GAINES, afterwards Major-General; described PERKINS' precautions to prevent his escape, his fruitless attempt at flight in South Carolina, his trial in Virginia, his escape to Europe, and the desolation of the next twenty-five years, during which the great and overwhelming calamity of his life occurred, in the loss at sea of his daughter and only child, THEODOSIA BURR, the wife of the then Governor ALSTON of South Carolina. In summing up BURR'S character, he described him as utterly lacking in moral sense, generous but from impulse, highly intellectual and largely endowed, and making the gratification of his selfish passions and appetites the essence, the sum, and the end of his life.

SUICIDE IN A PISTOL-GALLERY.—A shocking suicide occurred last night at the pistol-gallery of Mr. OTTIGNON, in Broadway, adjacent to Lafayette Hall, by a young man, whose name is unknown. It appears that about a quarter to 9 o'clock the deceased entered the above place, and after firing a round of eight or ten shots with a pistol, which he paid for, he stated that he would shoot a couple of shillings worth. When the pistol was loaded and handed to him, he deliberately placed it to his head and discharged the contents in his eye, the ball entering the brain. Death ensued immediately. Coroner PERRY was notified of the occurrence. The body was conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day at 10 o'clock.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The teachers of Public School No. 5 found a strange panic prevailing among their scholars, yesterday morning. Several of the smaller ones were crying all the morning, while the stouter ones were discussing at all possible opportunities the methods they should adopt in case of a fire. On inquiry, it came out that an old fortune-telling hag had told them that the school-house would take fire at 2½ o'clock that day, and that many of them would be burned. One little girl said that two firemen, who boarded at her mother's, told her that the fire would happen at that hour. In spite of all the efforts of the teachers to calm them, the hour of closing was unusually welcome to many of the little ones.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.—A rumor was circulated about the City yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Spanish fleet had bombarded Vera Cruz. This was caught up by certain parties, and telegraphed to Boston and many other places as reliable intelligence, and, as a matter of course, created quite a sensation. If any intelligence of this sort has been received, it must have come by the steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Monday night. The *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., at which time, as we learn from our telegraphic agent at New-Orleans, the officers of the steamer neither saw nor heard of any demonstration against the city.

LATER.—Our agent at New-Orleans telegraphs us as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26—Midnight.

There is no possibility that the rumor of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish fleet could have originated in this city. I have consulted the best authorities here in regard to the subject, and they have heard nothing about it. We have received no later Mexican dates than those brought by the *Tennessee*.

KANSAS.

Act for another Constitutional Convention.

A bill for another Constitutional Convention had been introduced into the Kansas Territorial Legislature. This Convention is to meet at Topeka, on the third Monday in March, and the Constitution will be framed and submitted to the people in time to be sent up during the present session of Congress.

The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That an election shall be held throughout the Territory of Kansas, on the first Tuesday in March, for the election of delegates to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, a copy of which Constitution, so framed, shall be forwarded immediately after its ratification by the people, to Congress properly certified by the President and Secretary of such Convention, preparatory to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

SEC. 2. The Convention shall be composed of sixty members, and the Territory shall be divided into districts, and the delegates apportioned to said districts as follows:

Leavenworth, 7; Atchison, 4; Doniphan, 5; Brown and Nemaha, 2; Marshall, Washington and Clay, 1; Riley, 2; Potawatomie, 1; Calhoun, 2; Jefferson, 2; Johnson, 2; Douglas, 7; Shawnee, 5; Richardson, 1; Davis and Dickinson, 1; Lykins, 3; Franklin and Weller, 2; Breckenridge, Wise and Butler, 2; Madison and Coffey, 2; Anderson, 1; Linn, 3; Bourbon, 2; Allen and Woodson, 1; Greenwood and Hunter, 2; Godfrey and Wilson, 1; Dorn, McGee and Arrapahoe, 1—60.

SEC. 3. The several precincts in each county, shall be fixed, and their boundaries and places of voting established, and the Judges in each, appointed by the Commissioners, selected by the Governor, under "an act to provide for taking a census, passed Feb. 19, 1857," as follows:

Leavenworth County—Adam Fisher, S. N. Latta and Geo. W. Purkins; Atchison—Chas. F. Kob, Caleb May and J. T. Hereford; Doulphan—Thos. H. McCollock, Isaac Tollman and Ebenezer Blackiston; Brown—Orville Root, Thos. J. Drummond and William C. Foster; Nemaha—Thomas Newton, Royal U. Torrey and C. Senrre; Potawatomie—Robert Wilson, Uriah Cook and A. Jackson Chapman; Marshall—J. M. Middleton, W. S. Blackburn and J. E. Clardy; Riley—J. M. Morris, Dr. A. Hunting and Geo. Montague; Calhoun—Abram Ray, Wm. Owens and Dr. Oden; Jefferson—Wm. Grisby, Jesse Newell and I. Hollinsworth; Shawnee—A. Polley, W. S. Gaylord and Elliot Carriger; Coffee—Wm. R. Saunders, S. M. Parsons and H. M'Mahon; Woodson—Chas. Cameron and John Woolman; Richardson—James Fletcher, S. T. Ross and S. A. Baldwin; Breckenridge—Dr. E. P. Bancroft, E. Goddard and Wm. Grimsley; Madison—A. D. Graham, S. C. Brown and Harmon G. Elliott; Johnson—Benjamin Dare, Joseph Mathews and James D. Allen; Lykins—H. H. Williams, John Yelton and Dr. W. Hetskill; Linn—David Sibbett, E. Barnes and Dr. J. H. Barlow, Bourbon, Dorn and M'Gee—B. B. Newton, John Hamilton and Gov. E. Ransom; Douglas—Robt. J. Nelson; J. B. Abbott and James Blood; Franklin—Jacob A. Marcell, P. P. Elder and J. A. Reid; Anderson—Davis Frankinberger, Dr. R. Gilpatrick and W. F. M. Arny; Allen and Greenwood—J. A. Coffee, Watson Stewart and A. H. Riever; Davis—Jas. W. Blair, E. M. Thurston and Wm. B. Marshal; Wise—T. S. Huffacker, E. Moaler and S. M. Hays; Hunter—E. R. Zimmerman and Dr. Wiebly.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to give public notice in at least three public places in each precinct in their several counties, of the time and places of holding such election.

SEC. 5. The judges of each election precinct shall provide a ballot-box, ano appoint two clerks.

SEC. 6. The voting shall be by ballot. The clerks shall keep correct poll-books and tally lists, showing the name of each voter. After the close of the polls, the judges shall proceed publicly to count the ballots, and shall make oot a correct tabular statement of the result, and shall certify the same, and within two days forward by the hands of one of said judges, the original poll-books and tally list, to the Sheriff of said county in which said election shall have been held; and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, within ten days thereafter, to deliver all such returns to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 7. A failure to discharge the dnties of Judge of election, under the sixth section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not l ss than three months, or both, at the discretion of the Conrt. Such failure on the part of the Sheriff, shall be punished by fine, of not less than two hundred dollars, and a forfeiture of his office, or imprisonment, not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. Any voter shall have the right to challenge any person offering to vote, and any person so challenged shall be compelled to answer all questions touching his right to vote, or whether he shall have voted at any other precinct during the day; or, evidence may be introdnced to impeach his testimony, for which purpose the Judges shall be empowered to administer oaths, and if satisfied that he is attempting to vote fraudulently, the judges shall excludé his vo'e, and arrest him without warrant, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the county in which he offers to vote, and npon trial, and conviction, of an attempt at fraudnlent voting, he shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed by law for the punishment of fraudulent voting.

SEC. 9. It shall be the dnty of the Governor, the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any two of them, to examine and count the returns.

SEC. 10. The Delegates shall assemble in Convention at Topeka, in the Territory of Kansas, on the third Monday of March, and proceed to frame or adopt a State Constitution.

SEC. 11. Said Convention shall, after the formation or adoption of a Constitution, submit such Constitution to a fair and impartial vote of all the male inhabitants of the Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, being citizens of the United States; or having lawfully declared their intention of being such, who shall have resided thirty days in the Territory of Kansas, and ten days in the precinct in which they shall offer to vote.

SEC. 12. All laws or parts of laws, inconsistent with this act are repealed.

SEC. 13. In all offences arising nnder any of the provisions of this act, the Probate Courts of the several counties shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction, and shall have the same powers in summoning juries, and in all other matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the District Courts in cases of felony. In case of refusal on the part of any Probate Court to issnc writs under this act, or in any manner to proceed, process may issue from the Probate Court of any adjoining county. Warrants may issue, and commitment be made before Justices of the Peace, but the Probate Conrts shall have power to issue writs of arrest, and commit all persons charged with violating any provision of this act, to await trial at the first regular term of Court; or, may hold special sessions for the hearing of all such charges.

The Official Organ on Kansas Affairs.

From the Washington Union.

It is reported, on the anthority of the *Herald of Freedom*, (Lawrence, Kansas Territory,) that the Free-State Party, at the election on the 4th of January, succeeded in electing the Governor and a majority of both branchea of the Legislature. Whether this information is reliable or not, of course, the reader must be the judge. Granting that it is, *we find that the Free-State men possess the controlling power in the Territorial and State Legislatures.* In the former they have provided for calling another Constitutional Convention: in the latter, they propose to organize under the Lecompton Constitution, thus putting into operation their State Government, pass some general laws, call a State Convention on the day prescribed by the Territorial Legislature, and provide at once or superseding their Co nstitution by another. This course is strongly urged by the *Herald of Freedom*, the organ of the Free-State Party, which now denounces the Topeka Constitution as full of errors, and recommends energetic action by accepting at once the Lecompton law, and foreclosing all controversy touching the subject.

Now, then, doea the case stand? If the State is admitted, the local anthorities, supposing the foregoing to be correct, will at once provide for calling a new Convention. If the State is not admitted, the territorial authorities, composed of the same men in point of political opinions, will do the same thing. *Go into this affair, then, as we will, there is but one point of egress.* We may quarrel about the way of entrance, but we must come ont together at last. Nobody in Kansas, certainly, is to be disfranchised and defrauded; if what the complainants say is true, their much-injured "majority" is now in power. Their admission into the Union, npon this basis, is only required to complete their independence. Who opposes it? Their friends out of Kansas, who know, and always have known, far more of affairs there than the people themselves.

[This is all very well upon the *Union's* asumption. Bnt snppose General CALHOUN should refuse certificates to the Free-State officers just elected, how stands the case then? The people in that event would have no opportunity to change their Constitution, however much they migbt desire it.—EN. TIMES.]

POWER OF THE PEOPLE TO CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION.

From the same paper.

The Lecompton Constitution specifically directs that the same may be amended, in a certain manner, after the year 1864. *There is no prohibition against action before that time.*

Bnt it is asserted that a majority of the people o Kansas are utterly opposed to their new Constitution If so, they have the undoubted power to control their State Government. All of its local machinery, its federal representation, its officers and its offices o every description, fall, of necessity, into their bands the instant she is admitted into the Union.

* * * * * *

The authority conferred to alter or modify the Constitution after the year 1864 *is mere surplusage.* It confers no power which a sovereign member of the Union may not exercise in any contingency, nor does it pretend to prohibit the exercise of such power. *Any State in the Union, under the direction of its legislative authority, may call a convention at any time, and elect delegates authorized to set aside their Constitution and adopt a new one.* This is the common law of American politics, and is founded in reason and good sense. Organic laws with us are always in the hands of the people. Legislatures are controlled by them—that is, hey may not put into operation any statute governing the relations of individuals by the State or impairing rights, but the system by which those relations and rights are to be maintained is at all times subject to their control.

A Southern Tune That is Very Likely to be Changed.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FALSE LIGHTS.—The people of the South have recently had their attention called to the acquisition of territory in Central America; and the hero of Nicaragua has been the cause of great expenditure of Southern indignation against an Administration which, by the force of circumstances, now stands forth for Southern rights and justice in Kansas, and staggers under blows inflicted, in consequence, by politicians and States of the North.

We lay before our readers, in another colnmn, a very speciously got np article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, headed "The Cuban Question." Its evident object is to throw out a bait to the people of the South to *distract their attention from the grave issue before them, in the admission or rejection of a slave State applying to enter the Union*, under the delusion of acquiring Cuba. It is also calculated to inflame and arouse the Anti-Southern sentiments of the Northern people, while mollifying the people of the Sonth to their destruction.

We trust that these nnfounded rumors, and the hopeless or comparatively unimportant enterprise of WALKER, will not be allowed to distract or beguile our countrymen from matters of more vital import. *Let us first save Missouri. Let us check the overwhelming tide that is bursting upon the border States of the South, and well nigh makes them despair of rescue from the perils and annoyances they know not how to avoid, but by the decision and energy of the cotton States.*

Let us fix our minds on Kansas, and not follow Will-o'-the-Wisps. When Kansas is secured, and the Administration is sustained, we can better afford to quarrel abont WALKER. We can look after Cuba, if circumstanees point the way. Kansas is the issue.

Amin Bey.

From the Washington Union.

We lay the following before our readers at the request of a friend of the gentleman to whom the letter, of which it is an extract, was addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

SIR: In answer to that portion of your letter of the 4th inst., which relates to the mission of AMIN BEY to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of the American Legation at Constantinople sufficiently determines the character of that official, which, indeed, has never for a moment been donhted by the Department. He was received by Government in his official capacity, honored as a gueat during a long sojourn passed in visiting various portions of the country, and on his return home a letter was transmitted from his Highness, RESCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier, expressing the Sultan's gratification at the friendly manner in which his agent had been received by the Government of the United States. "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier in his letter, dsted 6th Jannary, 1851, "sees in the brillisnt reception which has been given to AMIN BEY a new proof of the friendship of the American Government for the Sublime Porte, and he has directed me to express the great pleasure it has given him."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

The Arrest of Jack Henderson in Kansas.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

The ostensible motive for the arrest of JACK HENDERSON, here, was a charge of tampering with the election returns. The charge was no doubt true, and his arrest legal; but the Free-State men bad another motive for preventing his leaving the Territory just at this time. JACK had just returned from Washington, where he had heen counseling Mr. BUCHANAN in regard to Kansas, and was on his return to Washington at the time of his arrest, with the official copy of the Lecompton Constitution in his possession. A few Free-State men, who knew this fact, determined that this official copy should never reach Mr. BUCHANAN, and took this means of preventing it.

The Adminlstration are very anxious for this official copy. Washington letter-writers will no doubt inform you that "the official copy of the Constitution is expected to-morrow"—but heed them not. The "official copy" is safe enough here, and need not be expected at Washington at all.

JACK HENDERSON may, in due time, if no frauds are proven against bim, (and CALHOUN has destroyed the vote to prevent such proof,) ne released, and perhaps go on to assist Mr. BUCHANAN by his advice and counsel. bnt the "official copy of the Constitution" will not go with him.

C. L.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPTS TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An Irish woman, Catharine Kingsley, was arrested ycsterday by Officer Bumsted, of the Nineteenth Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 hill on the Morris County Bank, New-Jersey. She offered the bill at five different places, was told in each place that it was bad, and finally Mr. Samuel Cardwell, of No. 463 Third-avenue, had her arrested. The bill was a photograph counterfeit, similar to those found on Sunday in a stone wall in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-first-street. The announcement of the finding of the bogus money in Fifth-avenue had put tradesmen on their guard. The prisoner was taken before Justice BROWNELL, at the Fourth Police District Court, and locked up to answer in default of $1,000 bail. She stated to the Justice that some of the same money had heen found concealed in the Central Park.

A man named Wm. Brown was arrested yesterday in the Thirteenth Ward, for attempting to pass one of the same bills. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed to answer.

BURGLARY.—A man giving his name as Thos. Carroll, was arrested Monday night in the house of Geo. W. Byron, No. 168 West Twenty-sixth-street, with a quantity of jewelry and clothing in his possession worth $60, which he had stolen and was preparing to decamp with. He was handed over to the Police, and yesterday locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT THE MUSEUM.—Wm. Clyde was arrested Monday night, charged with creating a disturbance at the Museum. He was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, when Justice CONNOLLY appeared and released him from custody, on his giving bail to keep the peace six months.

Naval.

DIED ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS ON HER LATE CRUISE:

James Rodgers, aged 36, on the 13th of Angust, 1855, at sea.
James Owens, boy, aged 12½ years, Sept. 22, 1855, at Tulon.
James Bow, aged 32, 20th of September, 1855, at Tulon.
—— Furguson, aged 31, April 11, 1856, at sea.
Frederick Marble, aged 40, April 29, 1857.
John Turnfelter, aged 28, Oct. 6, 1857.
Christopher H. Leistner, aged 37, Dec. 23, 1857.
William Jones, aged 53, May 10, 1857, at Leghorn.
John Phillips, aged 28, Aug. 29, 1857.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 12 M.—Mild and showery. Wind S. Ther. 52°. Barometer 30-160.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Ther. 55° Fahr; barometer 30°; falling rain all morning; Wind S. W., very light.

NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.—Raining. Wind S. Ther. 55°.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Cloudy and rainy. Wind S. Ther. 52°.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

TUESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 26.

MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Warm and raining. Ther. 20°.
QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Raining. Ther. 40°.
BOSTON, Mass.—Hazy and Summer like. Ther. 54°.
BANGOR, Me., 9 A. M.—Calm and elondy. Ther. 36°.
PORTLAND, Me.—Wind W., cloudy. Ther. 39°.
CALAIS, Me., 9 A.M.—Very foggy. Wind S. Ther. 35°.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Thick fog. Wind. S. W. Ther. 32°.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind S. E. Ther. 34°.
HALIFAX, N. S., 9 A. M.—Hazy, Wind S. Ther. 32°.
FREDERICKTON, N. B., 9 A. M.—Cloudy and mild. Ther. 25°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 30°.
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Clear. Ther. 49°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy.
S. LOUIS, Mo.—Cloudy. Ther. 44°.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Clear. Ther. 48°.
TOLENO, Ohio.—Cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 50°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Showery. Ther. 54°.
BUFFALO.—Cloudy and raining. Wind W. Ther. 42°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cloudy. Ther. 52°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Wind S. W. Ther. 39°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Rainy. Ther. 42°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.
ROCK ISLAND—Cloudy. Ther. 42°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clondy. Ther. 32°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Cloudy. Ther. 39°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—Ralny. Ther. 40°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
FON DU LAC, Wis.—Clear. Ther. 37°.
WILKESBARRE, Penn.—Warm and showcry. Ther. 52°.
EASTON—Warm. Raining. Wind S. W.
PHILADELPHIA—Warm and showery. Wind S. W. Ther. 58°.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Sultry and wet. Ther. 52°.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—Considerable rain fell last night. Mild to-day, with indications of more rain. Ther. 52°.
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25—The weather is sultry and damp. Wind S. W. Ther. 67°. Rain fell last night.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—6 P. M.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind W.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Clear and mild. Wind S. W. Ther. 43°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Calm and clear. Ther. 47°.
NEWBUAGH, N. Y.—Rainy and warm. Wind. S. Ther. 59°.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Rainy. Wind S. Ther. 48°.
PITTSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 48°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 57°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Clear. Ther. 58°.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Clearing off. Ther. 52°.
NATCHEZ.—Cloudy. Ther. 60°.
NEW-ORLEANS, 9 A. M.—Cloudy and rainy. Ther. 60°.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. S.—Raining. Wind S.
SACKVILLE—Wind S. W. Raining. Ther, 42°.

Currency and Credit—Principles of a Sound System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The questions of Currency and Credit are once more the order of the day, and the means of so regulating th m as to prevent those violent revulsions which periodically derange the business world have been widely discussed.

Some parties wonld return to a purely metallic currency, as if, with the bnsiness habits of the country, such an absurdity were possible. Others propose checks and balances in the present system, as if order and stability could be realized under a *régime* in which everything is left to the control of individnals and companies operating without any concert of action, unity of plan, or knowledge of the business wants and condition of the community.

Not a new idea, as far as we have seen, has been put forth. A profound ignorance seems to prevail as to the real nature of money or the circulating medium, the function it should fulfill, and the principles on which it shonld be hssed. Our most advanced Political Economists appear not to have conceived of anything different from a metsllic currency, or the extension of it in the form of the present paper currency. Leaving aside all superficial inquiries as to the policy or possibility of returning to an exclusive specie currency, or of regulating properly our paper currency, we shall endeavor to show that the *real* interests of society, that is, the great producing interests of the country, require *an entirely new currency*, reating on a new basis, and representing what a currency should really represent, namely, the resl wealth of the Nation, or the products of Industry, which require to be exchanged. We assert, and shall endeavor to demonstrate the truth of the four following propositions:

1. That gold and silver are a false currency, invented at an early period in human history, in half-civilized or barbaric times, and resorted to from necessity, before the state of soclety would admit of the establishment of a true currency; that they give rise to the greatest abuses and evils, such as the monopoly of the circulating medium by a few capitalists and corporations, to the concentration of the currency in large cities, where it is used for purposes of speculation; to the refusal of credit; to psnics and revulsions; to high rates of interest, usury, &c.; that they are the tyrants of productive industry, thwarting and often preventing the exchange of products, instead of facilitating that exchange as they should do.

2. That a paper currency, like that which now exists, resting on a specie basis, is bnt an extension of the metallic currency, subject to all its evils and abuses, lessening some while it increases others.

3. That the evils engendered by the existing metallic and paper currency can only be remedied by the discovery and establishment of a new currency, bssed on new principles, and regulating its issues and credit according to new laws; that it is in vain to hope for any real improvemenis by patching up a false system; that it must be replaced by a new and true one.

4. That the establishment of a true currency, such as we shall propose, would aecure credit at all times to whosoever is justly entitled to it, secure order and stability in the commercial world, facilitate immensely the exchange of products, encourage labor in an equal degree, establish a perfect balance between the amount of money in circulation and the products to be exchanged—that is, between the amount of circnlating medium and of commercial operations; prevent stoppages in industry and crises, abolish usury, and reduce the rate of interest to the mere cost of issuing the new currency, inaugurate the reign of perfect justice snd eqnity in the exchange of products, and secure a practical and thorough protection of home industry without resort to tariffs.

To treat this subject so as to be understood, and to explain the possibility of establishing a new currency which would produce the above important results, we must first explain briefly what money is, and the function it performs. Those who have studied political economy have no need of such explanations, but there are many who probably do not know in what money consists. As we write for them, as well as for others, a few simple statements are necessary.

What then is money?

Money is a sigu, a symhol, used by common consent to represent those objects, products or commodities, which require to be exchanged, but which cannot be by direct barter. Its function then is to facilitate the exchange of prodncts; it is a sign to which a fixed value is attached and which every one recognizes and accepts.

Money is not *real wealth*: it has no real value in itself. It matters not of what it is made or composed. Among savages, shells and arrows are used; in some parts of Abbyssinia, salt; in some regions of the North, furs; in parts of Tartary, packages of pressed tea; in ancient Rome, copper bars; in most countries, gold, silver, and copper; in some paper is added. Thus, almost any substance, provided it is light and easily carried, may be used for money, provided it obtains universal confidence: bits of stamped leather, pieces of engraved bone or ivory would answer the purposes of money as well as gold and silver, provided the issues were properly regulated and guarded, and they obtained the confidence of the community; that is, if each individual was sure that every other individual would receive it in exchange for products or services which he required. Although it matters little of what substance or material a currency is composed, yet it is all important that it rests on a true basis. Now, the radical defect of our gold, silver, and paper currency is that their basis is false; they rest on a foundation which is arbitrary and unnatural; they do not represent what money really should represent—namely, *real wealth*, or the products of labor. A currency can be devised and established which will be based on a true and natural foundation, and will represent what it is its true function to represent. The discovery of such a currency is the most important practical problem to be solved in this age.

In stating that money has no real value in itself, we do not mean to say that it doea not perform a useful snd important service; hut the difference between service and real value is as great as that between what is called *value in use and value in exchange*. We do not mean either to say that gold and silver, as metals, have not a real value; they have in the silversmith's hands, that is when used for ornamental or useful purposes, but when coined into money, that their real use is lost, and they are employed for a purpoae for which paper or any cheap substance would answer. We make these remarks to meet objections which may be raised, and which might be considered as conclusive against our arguments.

A. B.

The Utah Delegate.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. BERNHISEL, the delegate from the Territory of Utah, seeks a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States Government. He allegea that, had it not been for the troops which were sent to that region with hostile intentions, there would have been presented now "no horrid front of civil war;" that they exasperated the people there. If a Commissioner were appointed to go to Salt Lake City, he believes that an adjustment would be accomplished.

He makes no defence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, that I have heard of. The question is, saving the rights of citizens in all sections, in Territories as well as in States, whether this Government can in safety allow the Mormons to occupy the position in which they were before the incoming of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. As they grow in numbers each day, and strengthen themselves in the fastnesses of the monntains, the danger will become more terrible in our midst, and will constantly threaten and be ready at any moment to hurst upon us.

It cannot be denied, then, that a peaceful solntion will, etrange as it may seem, complicate the matter more than ever. In any event, a bold and decided statesmanship is demanded on the part of the Administration.

X. Y.

Washington Irving in England.

Mr. CYRUS REDDING, so long associated with the poet CAMPBELL in the editorship of the *New Monthly*, has just published in London three volumes of *Fifty Years' Reminiscences of Cotemporaries*, from which we take the following:

"WASHINGTON IRVING, now, I think, seventy-four or seventy-five years old, was in England. An acquaintance with the anthor of *Knickerbocker* and *Salmagundi* could not but be agreeable. I forget to whom I was indebted for the introdnction, bnt I used to meet him frequently, as well as the American Minister, Dr. MCLANE. There was a pleasnt breakfast given at CAMPBELL'S one Sunday, when I was present. IRVING, more than commonly serious and sedate, gentlemanly and mild in manner, gave no idea either in person or conversation of a writer of works of humor. I mean not the hnmor thst is at present in fashion, consisting of a bad pnn, or some light sentence with a point sometimes blunt enough, or perhaps some ridiculous imsge, but that real wit in which SIDNEY SMITH excelled, and which runs through a whole work, pervading every line. He was somewhat taciturn. At evening parties, or after dinner, when the wine circulated freely, I never heard a jest from his lips. He was made a lion of at times by some who looked at a republican as a creature that had come into the world among the superfluities of mortalities. His sketches of scenes remarkable in English history, his pictures of the manners of the old country, and not a single censure cast on the mad monarch who separated the English fsmily forever, made him tolerated by the exclusively loyal, with a "who would think it?" When my friend ANDREWS was in Tscuman, where an Englishman had never been before, the people thought the English had tails—a notion once inculcated by the Spanish *padres*, to make the Protestants disliked. So a fiery son of exclusive loyalty once looked upon a republican. He did not give him a tail, indeed, but thought him a Jscobin—a being much worse than a *lusus naturæ* with such an appendage.

IRVING told me thst he was much pleased with Spain, where he wrote his *Tales of the Alhambra*. He had found the common people and peasantry a well-disposed, single-minded race. He had lived, he said, some months in the Alhambra, with only an old woman for an attendant, and could bear witness to many virtues in the humbler classes which could not be said to belong to their superiors. I have an idea that he composed his literary works with exceeding care and grest slowness. He has since retired to a villa on the shores of the Hudson, to that state "where peace snd quiet love to dwell," so desirable in age, that kind of "retreat from care" which GOLDSMITH lamented never could be his—msy he continue long to enjoy it. The last time I saw IRVING, if I rccollect rightly, was remarkable for the presence in the party of Mrs. SIDDONS; CAMPBELL and LOCKHART, too, were of the number. Whst havoc death has made since! While IRVING, soothing the descent of existence with the best of comforters, his books, leads the life of a philosopher. He has seen enough of the world to know its valne, a thing seldom known until we learn, too late, the dear price of the time we have wasted in pursuing its frivolities, and over-estimatiog its worthlessness. IRVING cannot but be happy to have escaped from the intrigues of state affairs, and the class of those whose polished manners only add a grace to the unseemliness of convenience. There was nothing striking in the physiognomy of IRVING; it was reflective in expression. His stature was about the middle height; he was sallow of complexion, with dark eyes, while his countenance impressed the observer rather with amiability than intellectual power. America may well be proud of him, as she justly is of her BRYANT and CHANNING, amidst the crowd of upstarts whom cupidity stamps with a surreptitious renown on both sides of the Atlantic.

Resistance in Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 19.

Governor VIDAURRI, of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has declared for resistance against the recent *coup d'état* at the Capital, and issued a proclamation calling his people to arms in support of the Constitution of 1857, by it overturned. Matamoras also, and the people of Tamaulipas generslly, with Governor GARZA at their head, hsd refused to accede to the new order of things, and civil war seemed inevitable. In the mesntime General MORENO stood fsithful, and the *Flag* of the 13th, latest date, records the following:

"We learn from a private source that a schooner arrived off Brazos Santiago with troops from Tampico, sent hy orders of General MORENO. Its commander is said to have sent a dispatch to Colonel GARCIA, of Matamoras, telling him to evacuate that port or he would immediately compel bim to do so by the armed forces at his command. We cannot say whether this is tme or not, but it came from a gentleman who lives in Matamoras, and was believed by him to be true."

We cannot but hope this will prove untrue. It is qnite certain, however, that troops are being collected at Monterey and elsewhere, in large numbers, and unless this party or that give way, a bloody civil war in Northern, as well as Centrai snd Southern Mexico, must ensue.

Obituary.

Mr. Zebedee Cook died at his house, at South Framingham, Mass., on Sunday evening, aged 72. He had been for some years a resident of the City of New-York, but, for the greater part of his active life, he did business in Boston, and resided here or in the neighborhood. His commanding figure and amiable countenance are yet freshly remembered among us. He was a man of generous temper, kind heart, and cordial manners; to whom his friends were much and deservedly attached. He was a zealous and active member of the Whig Party, and often represented Boston in the House of Representatives.—*Boston Courier.*

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—The crusade commenced against dealers in lottery policies is being prosecuted with vigor. WM. T. MORTON, whose office is in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets; CHARLES MILLER, of No. 26 Sheriff-street, and JOHN EDWARDS, of No. 100 Whitehall-street, were yesterday brought before the Mayor charged with selling lottery policies, and committed to answer the charge in $1,500 bail each. Eleven persons have altogether been committed thus far, and their trial set down for the next term of the Court of General Sessions. It is estimated that previous to the 1st of January there were about 500 offices in the City devoted exclusively to the sale of lottery policies. Since the new Mayor has come into power nearly one-half of the offices have been closed.

OMNIBUS DRIVERS BEFORE THE MAYOR.—The passage of the recent ordinance prohibiting omnibus drivers from stopping in front of theatres and places of amusement to solicit passengers, happily is not likely to prove a dead letter. SAMUEL MCKEE, of the Fourth-avenue Line, and JAMES LITTLE and PATRICK MCMONNEGHAN, of the Wall-street line, were yesterday arraigned before the Mayor on complaint of violating the ordinance. They were each fined, and told that on being complained of a second time, their licenses would be taken from them.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—E. J. MCLANE, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Brownsville, was murdered a few days since, by a Mexican. The Mexican and his wife were quarreling, when Mr. MCLANE happened to pass by their *jaeal*, and entering, interfered. The Mexican turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly. The inhabitants of Brownsville at once assembled, and hung the murderer to a large tree in front of JOHN YOUNG'S atore, on Liberty-street. Mr. MCLANE is the gentlemen who recently killed a desperado named ROBINSON, in Brownsville, who attacked him in his office while he was writing a warrant for his arrest. He has lived for many years on the Rio Grande, has had a number of difficulties, but has always been on the right side, and was a terror to all desperadoes and evil doers.

JACKSON-STREET FERRY FRANCHISE.—A ten-years' lease of the franchises for running a ferry from Jackson-street, East River, to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday by the Comptroller, and was purchased by JAMES WILSON, at $500 a year. The conditions under which this sale is made are the same as those of the Union Ferry Company, as far as applicable. The purchaser of the ferry lease and the appendages is required to pay a sum equal to 20 per cent. of the annual rent, in case he executes a lease, with the usual covenants, otherwise this first installment is forfelted to the Corporation. He is also required to exeeute a bond, with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for punctual quarterly payment of the rent, and for the faithful performance of the covenants of the lease. The Corporation assume no expense in connection with the sllo, bulkhead or pier during the lease. The party that has purchased the lease will be allowed till May, or longer if necessary, to put the ferry into operation.

A ferry from the foot of Jackson-street, or Gouvernenr-slip, to a point near the Navy Yard has long been needed by the inhabitants of the Seventh Ward, and particularly by those who have business at the Navy Yard and in that vicinity.

ARREST OF THE GOSHEN BANK ROBBERS.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "Sometime in November the Goshen Bank of New-York was robbed of $30,000 in bills of that Bank. Hearing that money of this description to quite an amount had been offered to some of our bankers, officers GALLAGHER, WHITE, MCKINSTREY, and officer TYLER, of Buffalo, looked around for the mysterious financiers. A short time before the leaving of the 5:45 Cincinnati train, on Wednesday evening, one of the financiers offered some of this money for a ticket at the office in the dépôt. The officers were on hand and grabbed the man, searched him, and fonnd $4,796 in the above-described money npon his person. His accomplice, in the confusion, escaped. This morning officers WHITE and TYLER left for New-York City with the man.

☞ **Dalson's American Solidified Milk.**—The Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine in their special report on this article say, "It is not only available as a substitute for milk, but is in fact pure milk itself. There is no loss of any nutritive material." It will keep for years—neither time nor climate affects its sweetness and nutritious properties. General depot No. 23 Sonth-st.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,**
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sidéboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale hy all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Sandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Wigs, Toupees and Hair Dye of the** very best quality and at moderate prices, always on hand and made to order; also, theatrical wigs, whiskers and moustaches. Private rooms for applying the dye at G. RAUCHFUSS', No. 13 Chambers-st.

☞ **Chessmen and Dominoes below Cost.** Chessmen and Dominoes below cost at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st. Opposite Platt-st.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at his residence, No. 74 West 20th-st., JOHN STEWART, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENAY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA ANNE, wife of Michael Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren place. (Charles st.) on Friday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, ELI H. MOORE, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, Wm. B. Silber, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Sampson Moore, No. 307 West 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, FANNY ATTRIDGE, the beloved wife of John Attridge, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 286 3d st., at 12 o'clock, this day.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, ANN MARIA, wife of John C. Tucker, and daughter of Jacob Hoppock, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 30 West 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs

Later from Yucatan.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE SAVAGES RENEWED.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 19.

By the brig *N. Stetson*, Captain TREMIS, arrived yesterday from Campeachy the 6th inst., and Sisal the 10th, we have several days' later advices from that distracted country, the very latest possible. Negotiations for peace between the two political parties have thus far proved utterly fruitless, and the general relations of the combatants show no material change. The Government forces are still encamped beneath the walls of Campeachy, while the revolutionists within the town show no disposition to make concession of whatever kind.

The last attempt at negotiation was made the first few days of the present month, soon after the news of the recent *coup d'état* at the federal capital reached the peninsula. The new order of things was seconded not only at Campeachy, but at Sisal and Merida, by both political parties; and this with the retirement of General BARRERA, and the secession of PERAZA, a less objectionable man to the executive power, seems to have offered a fair basis of an arrangement. Governor PERAZA visited Campeachy in person and was there courteously met by General GARCIA, leader of the revolutionists, and everything for a time promised a speedy end of this most unnatural war. All at once, however, on the 4th, some offence seems to have been given, and negotiations were suddenly broken off, and up to our latest dates no attempt had been made to renew them. Judging from the tone of the Campeachy *Bulletin*, nothing will now satisfy the revolutionists but their complete and final triumph.

In the meantime the Indian savages have again emerged from their hiding-places and are committing fearful depredations in various parts of the country. The week ending the 26th a band of 150, under the lead of one RUIZ, overran several plantations in the vicinity of Chivic, and after putting to death all who chanced to fall into their hands, laid waste everything, even to the growing crops, as far as possible, to be found thereon. What will be the end of this war of races no one can tell. All the available troops and resources of the State are fast being spent by the dominant people in an unheard-of war among themselves, and the time will soon come when they will be unable, all combined, to make head against the savages.

As to the besieged in Campeachy, they seem to be provided with everything necessary to holding out to the last—ammunition, provisions, &c.; besides, they have, as yet, free communication along the whole coast, whence, indeed, their supplies come. The Government forces have the same free communication with all parts of the interior, and hold, besides, the port of Sisal, so that there would seem to be no probability of a speedy close, except by some fortunate accident, of this singular and most suicidal war.

THE UTICA FIRE.—The Utica *Herald* gives the following account of the damage by the recent fire in Genesee-street: The building destroyed belonged to E. M. GILBERT, and was insured for $3,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company. Loss is estimated at $4,000. The stock of goods of Mr. S. A. GILBERT was all destroyed, except a trifling amount which may be recovered from the cellar. His loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $23,000, in the following companies: Long Island, $5,000; Washington, (Providence,) $5,000; Western, (Mass.,) $3,400; Metropolitan, $3,300; Howard, $3,300; Ætna, $4,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

THE GREAT FAILURE.
THE BOOKS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
THE LIBRARIAN'S STORY.
DAYLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
SOMETHING ABOUT PICTURES.
CRAVING AND IDIOTS.
AMOURS DE VOYAGE.
MY AQUARIUM.
THE QUEEN OF THE RED CHESSMEN.
DAYBREAK.
TEA.
THE OLD BURYING-GROUND.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE
REMARKED.
A TIFFIN OF PARAGRAPHS.
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
NEW-ENGLAND MINISTERS.
A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE KANSAS USURPATION.
SONNET.
ART.
LITERARY NOTICES.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the ATLANTIC to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number, or with any subsequent one.

CLUBS.

For ten dollars the publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen and Postmasters will receive the periodical for two dollars a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

NORTON'S FIRST BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY. PRICE 50 CENTS.

PORTER'S FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The above elementary works are prepared in a catechetical form for young beginners, by Professor W. A. Norton and Professor John A. Porter, both of Yale College. Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.
Publishers of Porter's Chemistry and Parker's Philosophy.

CURTIS' LITTLE SINGER OR PRIMARY SCHOOL VOCALIST,

Designed for public and private schools. This work, prepared by George H. Curtis, is commended to all teachers who are looking for the best music book for schools. Price 50 cents. Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.
Publishers of Curtis & Nash's School Vocalist.

NO. 4 OF PARKER & WATSON'S NEW SERIES OF NATIONAL READERS.

Just published. Price 75 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John st.,
Publishers of Parker & Watson's series of National School Readers and Speller.

DEFINITION OF "PERFECTION."

A little girl at country school
Was told to define "Perfection,"
Now we shall see she was no fool,
And needed no correction:
"You know, ma'am, that the other day
I went to New-York City.
I took a walk along Broadway,
To see all that was pretty;
The store of RANNEY met my gaze,
Number two ninety-three.
I started, with a sweet amaze,
And entered, then, to see
Such sights I never saw before—
Of books a rare collection.
Now surely, Madam, this great store
Deserves the name—"PERFECTION."
Pleased was the mistress, and she smiled,
And filled with glad surprise,
She kissed the fair and gentle child,
So beautiful and wise.

Every purchaser of a book at the great American Gift Book House No. 293 Broadway, receives a valuable present on the spot. This is no game of chance or hazard, but a legitimate business arrangement. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

OUR FIRST ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLISHING has been to produce, at a moderate price, a first-rate work for the farmer, the gardener, and all possessing rural tastes, in city or country. We now make this known to the world for its benefit and ours. The February number of the AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE is now ready for delivery at No. 7 Beekman-st., room No. 17. Price 13 cents single number; 20 cents for January and February numbers. Canvassing agents wanted. Apply as above.

AUTOGRAPHS, AUTOGRAPHS.—NOW ready, NORTON'S Catalogue of 3,000 Autograph Letters, Documents, Maps, Coins, &c., relative to America, being the most complete collection ever offered for sale. This catalogue will be mailed to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—OSCAR COLE'S LODGE, NO. 341, meets THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan 27, 1858. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the W. M.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary P. T.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 7 P. M., at the Repository, No 351 Broadway. Subject—*The Cut-off on Steam Engines.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.—THE Executive Committee are requested to meet THIS EVENING, 27th inst., punctually, at 7 o'clock

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

BENJ. PRICE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

"AUSTRALIA."—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young gentleman of respectability, returning to the Australian Colonies and New-Zealand, wishes connections there on a first-rate, would be pleased to execute commissions or other business. Satisfactory references or security can be given. Address W. HAYS, Box No. 1,217 Post-Office New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 38 Stanton-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WORLD HAS NOT WITNESSED,
NOR HAS THE PUBLIC CONCEIVED,
the wholly unparalleled success in the whole history of the drama, as that which has attended the production of the
PIONEER PATRIOT;
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Decidedly, and without dispute, the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY
—not manufactured from foreign materials—presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COOPER'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
of the same name, is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty, and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27,
In the AFTERNOON, at 1½, as well as in the
EVENING at 7 o'clock,
with the following effective cast:

Walter Lancy, an aged patriot.....Mr. Bridgeman
Philip Lancy, his son, Isabella's lover....J. Hardenbergh
Jocko, the spe-negro.....H. Watkins
Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path.Mrs. C. Howard

The other characters by the rest of the Company, including Patriots, Continentalers, Tories, Indians, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.

SCENE 1—Western New-York—The Tories and their fiendish plans.

SCENE 2—Lancy's farm on the banks of the Mohawk—The Maid of the War-Path—Sudden appearance of the Ape-Negro—Fugitives guided by Jocko—The Patriot's home in flames.

SCENE 3—The fugitives and their pursuers—New dangers—"Quick! quick! conceal yourself!"—The avenging axe—The death-yell—The escape.

SCENE 4—The Bradbrooks foiled of their victim Van Swart's offer—"Two hundred dollars, and I'll bring the gal"—The bargain.

SCENE 5—Room in Fort Schuyler—Col. Gansevoort, the gallant defender—The British General demands a surrender—The noble resolve—"Victory or death."

SCENE 6—Sleeping apartment of Isabel—Van Swart in a new character—Abduction of Isabel Carlton—Moses and his prize.

SCENE 7—Interior of Fort Schuyler by moonlight—Moses leaps from the walls, bearing away Isabel Carlton—The garrison in arms—Jocko's sacrifice—Effective and imposing tableau.

ACT II.

SCENE 1—Room in the fort—Walter Lancy and his son—Phillis to be sent to her mistress.

SCENE 2—British camp—Tent of the Tory leader—Isabel a captive—Isabel to be forced into marriage—A living death—Appearance of Jocko in the British camp—Jocko astonishes a Britisher—Ceremony interrupted—"The enemy! the enemy!"—Sudden breaking up of the British camp—Isabel carried off by her persecutors.

SCENE 3—At Fort Schuyler—Confusion in the enemy's camp—Love and philosophy—Return of Jocko.

SCENE 4—Attic room in the house of Walbridge, the Tory—Isabel and her attendant—Jocko at the window—The Negro's flying exit—The Tory's rage.

SCENE 5—The Wood—The fugitive—Escape of Isabel—Philip in the hands of his enemies—"SEE HOW A PATRIOT CAN DIE!"

ACT III.

SCENE 1—Hunting grounds of the Mohawk—Nathan Bradbrook bartering for Philip's scalp—Death of Mountain Ash—Rescue of Philip.

SCENE 2—Fort Schuyler—Isabel's despondency.

SCENE 3—Vicinity of the Mohawk—Philip disguised as Kanandagea.

SCENE 4—Magoon's House—the Tory Plotters.

SCENE 5—Cavern of the Tory Band on the mountain top, and view of distant country—sudden disappearance of the Tory sentinel—the ambuscade—arrest of the Tory band—THRILLING TABLEAU!

ACT IV.

SCENE 1—Banks of the Mohawk—Nathan Bradbrook and his son on the watch—Philip and Jocko poisoned—Isabel again in the power of her persecutors.

SCENE 2—Room at Fort Schuyler—the abduction of Isabel discovered.

SCENE 3—Sick chamber of Philip Lancy—his convalescence.

SCENE 4—House of Nathan Bradbrook—Isabel will keep her dying father's pledge—the Maiden's Prayer.

SCENE 5—Guy Bradbrook and his victim—the last blow.

LAST SCENE—Mansion and grounds of Nathan Bradbrook—Philip as Kanandagea—Nathan's surprise—the moment of happiness is the moment of victory—"the fool's wrongs avenged"—the ape-negro again his master's preserver—appearance of the Continentals—desperate hand-to-hand conflict—GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE PIONEER PATRIOT—union of Philip to the Maid of the War-Path—"Burgoyne has surrendered to General Gates"—from every Patriot's heart the shout goes forth, "AMERICA WILL BE FREE!"

OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, the interesting moral drama BEWARE THE TEMPTER; Or, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS; besides Dancing and the laughable farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER.

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, recently executed for the murder of Mr. Moses, is now among the curiosities of this establishment.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.

At the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons the Management has determined to present, for positively Three Nights Only,

THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Which was pronounced, during its recent successful run of Seven Weeks, to be as near an approach to perfection as is attainable,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858,

The grand romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled

THE SEA OF ICE;
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Carlos, an Adventurer, } .....Mr. Jordan
Marquis del Monte,
Captain de Lascours.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Barabas, a sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Louise de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, }
Marie de Lascours,

The Field of Ice, the Aurora Borealis, the Storm, and the Breaking-up of the Frozen Deep, have been universally regarded as Gems of Dramatic Art.

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 30, when will be performed, for the first time, Cyril Turner's adaptation of Charles Reade's popular novel, entitled WHITE LIES, with a powerful cast, appropriate scenery, &c.

Balcony Chairs, 50 cents. Can be secured during the day. Doors open at 6½. Performances to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GRAND FESTIVAL

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, upon which occasion, in conjunction with the

STERLING NOVELTIES
and
TRICKS OF THE TRAINED ANIMALS,

the gymnastic troupe, composed of the

HANDSOMEST MEN

in the profession, will appear; and

PAULINE AND COQUETTE,

the thorough-bred dancing mares, will be introduced, for the first time, by Mr. H. Whitty. To-night, the

AMERICAN HUMORIST

and all the

NATURAL WONDERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns.....Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 27,
CINDERELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
To be followed by the beautiful Ballet, entitled,
THE DREAM AT SEA.
To conclude with the Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
To be followed by the Drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
LORD OF THE ISLES.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 27, 1858,
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the entire strength of the great Model Company.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Brilliant success of the NEW RED PETTICOAT.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 19th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF ROSE,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1: may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic st; Mr. W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

CONCERT.—A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Widows' Fund of the American Female Guardian Society. Tickets may be had at HALL'S Music Store, RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, and at the office, Home Chapel.

AMUSEMENTS

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—SEASON OF 1858.—WM. MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINEES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the
SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
Union-square, by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott.

The programme of the six Matinées will be found below.

Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and SCHUBERTH & CO., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées.....$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées.....10
Single tickets for each Matinée.....1
Three tickets for each Matinée.....3

PROGRAMME.

1ST MATINEE—Jan. 30.—1. Quartet—In D dur.)—No. 3, Beethoven. 2. Trio. Piano, Viola and Violoncello, Volkman. 3. Solo. Piano. 4. Quartet. (In A moll,) No. 1, Schumann.

IIn MATINEE—Feb. 13.—1. Quartet—(B dur.)—Haydn. 2. Sonate. Piano. Beethoven 3 Solo Violin. 4. Solo. Piano. 5. Octet.—(In Es dur.)—Mendelsshon

IIIn MATINEE—Feb. 27.—1. Quartet—(E moll.)—No. 2, Beethoven. 2. Sonate—(D moll.)—Violin and Piano, Schumann. 3. Trio, Wolff.

IVth MATINEE—March 13.—1. Quartet—(D dur.)—No. 10, Mozart. 2. Andante and Variations. For two pianos, Schumann. 3. Quartet—(G dur.)—First movement. Allegro, Schubert. 4. Trio—(D dur.)—Piano, Beethoven.

Vth MATINEE—March 27.—1. Quartet—F dur.)—No. 2, Schumann. 2. Sonate. Piano and Violin—(A dur.)—Beethoven. 3 Concerto. For two Pianos, Bach.

VIth MATINEE—April 17.—1. Quartet—(Es. dur.)—No. 12, Beethoven. 2 Solo. Piano. 3. Chaconne, Bach. 4. Quintet. Piano—(Es. dur.)—Schumann.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of A WINTER'S TALE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, second part of HENRY V.

Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores: William Hall & Son's music store: from Mr. C. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Readings.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway

The 50-cent Admission Tickets (only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores: and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

BELL LECTURE, WILLIAMSBURG.

Subject—*The Gentlewoman.* By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of New-York, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., to aid in procuring a Bell for the Free Church erected by Rev. ALVAH GUION, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer sts. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents., at the door.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

PROGRAMME OF CONCURRENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO:

1. The Theatre shall be constructed on a rectangular lot, 435 palms wide and 600 deep, situated between two rows of houses, facing on one side the "Praza da Acclamacao," (lire A of the plan,) and on the other side a street parallel to said line. The Theatre will have its front on the Praza, its lateral sides on two streets, and on its rear a space extending to the next street.

2. The Theatre will have suitable dimensions for great performances, and as lyric operas, ballets, pantomimes and public festivals.

3. It must have the necessary accommodations for two complete companies of singers and dancers.

4. It must be constructed according to the modern system, and adapted to the climate of Rio Janeiro. Copies or servile imitations of other theatres are not admitted.

5. The machinery and apparatus must be of the most perfect system, and such that their management might require the least possible number of working men.

6. All the precautions against conflagration must be taken.

7. It must be lighted by gas, and have a purifier. All means must be adopted to purify the air of the hall, and to cool it, especially in Summer.

8. The hall must have five lines of boxes. The diameter of the pit must not exceed 60 palms.

9. An Imperial Box is to be formed in the further end of the hall for the gala days, and for the other days a box must be put up next to the proscenium for the Imperial Family; one and the other having a separate entrance, a resting saloon, a room for the service of tea and refreshments, and the necessary dependencies.

10. The Theatre will have easy communications, large entrances, sheltered from rain, large staircases, and different doors of egress, not only in front, but also on the sides.

11. The materials employed in the construction must be ash-colored granite, good unhewn stone, good brick, the best plastering mortar, the best timber, iron, stucco, and artificial marbles.

12. The plans, beside all the graphic demonstrations, need to be accompanied by notes or explanations which may illustrate what the design cannot fully speak.

13. The principal plans will be made in the proportion of one to a hundred, and expressed in palms. These dimensions must be applied to:

The draft of the basis of the edifice;
Those of the first and second lines of boxes;
The prospect of the front, that of the opposite side, and those of the lateral faces, which must be symmetrically equal;
The two longitudinal and transversal sections of the whole building, both traversing the vertical line of the centre of the hall.

The other designs must be abridged.

14. In the Department of State for the Affairs of the Empire the concurrents will receive the design of the lot on which the theatre is to be built, and with it a copy of this programme, as well as the necessary instructions.

15. A space of nine months, to be counted fifteen days after the publication of this Programme, is allowed for the presentation of the plan, and at the expiration of this term the concurrence will be closed.

Two months more will be granted to the concurrents who reside out of the Empire, if within the first space of nine months they have sent to the Imperial Government, through the Brazilian Legation, their schedules and numbers.

16. The concurrents will send their works to the Department of the Empire, and this will forward them to the Commission appointed by the Government for their judgment. These works must be accompanied by a closed schedule, containing the sign or anagram with which the concurrents might have marked their plans, together with their names, country and address.

17. The works of the concurrents will be judged soon after the second space of the two months mentioned in Art. 15; and after the conclusion of the examination they will be exposed to the public in the Academy of Fine Arts for fifteen days.

18. The verbal process of the judgment has to explain the reasons of preference with all clearness, and will be published in the papers.

19. After the judgment the schedules belonging to the preferred concurrents will be opened, the others will remain closed to be sent back to their owners.

20. The author of the plans that might be adopted will receive the premium of twenty contos, in the currency of the country, (above $10,000,)

21. If the execution of the plans adopted is committed to the author of the same plans, (which entirely depends on the decision of the Government,) the author will receive, in addition to the premium mentioned in the preceding article, the reward of two per cent. on the cost of the work, not including the cost or value of the lot.

22. Beside the premium of Art. 20 there will be two more premiums, one of eight contos, (above $4,000,) and another of four, (above $2,000,) for the two authors who, according to the classification made by the commission of judgment, immediately follow the author of the adopted plans.

23. The plans rewarded will not be returned.

MARQUIS DE OLINDA.

PALACE OF RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12, 1857.

N. B.—1, The plan of the lot allinded to in Art. 1 is to be found at the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and at the Brazilian Consulate in New-York.

2. The space of nine months mentioned in the 15th article is to be counted from the 13th November last, date of the publication of this programme in Rio Janeiro.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, of high respectability, with long and undoubted City reference; understands meats, poultry, pies, puddings, &c.; most excellent washer and ironer; is particularly neat and efficient in her duties. Also, a desirable young woman with excellent City reference, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; will accept of moderate wages. Apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game soups, pastry and bread. Also as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and waitress, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and do general housework in the city or country, by faithful, industrious young women. Call at No. 124 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, the one is a first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter; or to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from their last place; call at No. 220 East 23d st., third floor, back room No. 3, can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 72 4th-av., near 8th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY man and wife, (Protestants;) they understand everything regarding a farm, and have the best of reference. Also, a situation by a lady's maid, who wants to travel in Europe or California. Also, by a first class cook; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No 24 3d-av. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; be perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 169 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, can be suited, with or without partial board. Unquestionable references required. For further particulars address H. C. S., box C., office of this paper.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the chamber work; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, (American,) wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or waiter, or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 2d-av., room No. 10—front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young woman, who has the best of City references; be perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years: would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 169 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, can be suited, with or without partial board. Unquestionable references required. For further particulars address H. C. S., box C., office of this paper.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front room and bedroom attached, to single gentlemen, without board, in house No. 4 Bond-st.; also, several single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NOS. 38 and 40 Howard-st., first door from the corner of Broadway, with or without board. Also, two basement rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, NO. 149 GRAND STREET.—Female servants will find this a clean, respectable home while out of place. Charges reasonable. Fare plain and good. Excellent situations are here obtained.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing school for young ladies in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire an accomplished and thorough education would be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial academy in New York, and trains boys practically for business. They acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book-keepers. Terms from $15 to $25 for the full commercial course. Two $5 seats for writing vacant.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE pupils daily for class or private instruction in penmanship, book keeping and arithmetic, at the rooms No. No 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BO

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Great sale of splendid rosewood furniture and beautiful works of art, wines, library, &c. The balance of the property pertaining to the estate of J. S. Farrow, Esq. to be peremptorily sold without reserve, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., commencing at one o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made to order in Paris and New York. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced cartmen will be present to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists, in part of

Three magnificent full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin brocade, with slip covers; one of nine pieces covered in blue gold satin, and one in silk velvet, all with solid rosewood frames, richly carved and in perfect order; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with papier-maché stool and cover; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; 4 splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and side tables, all beautifully carved; silk and rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, English velvet and tapestry carpets rosewood corner etageres with marble tops, French secritoire, consoles, elegant Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match; elegant mantel vases, English ormolu candeliers, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

including works of Lanley, Egelo, Huntington, and other eminent artists, with marble figures and groups of Ariadne, Painting and Music The Flower Girl, The Seasons, Venus at the Bath, &c.

Splendid dining-room, chamber and library furniture of rosewood and oak; dressing bureaus, French mirror-door armoires, marble washstands, commodes, French toilet sets, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood secretary and bookcase, oval mirrors, invalid chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French and India China, crystal cut glass ware, silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of elegant furniture of every description, not enumerated, which must be examined to be appreciated. Parties from a distance are assured that there will be no postponement of this sale, and that every thing will be sold without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and marble pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, card-tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors, wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, palliasses, hair and spring mattresses, husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble-tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak chairs, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing and looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers, gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a quantity of bed-clothing, towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments. Store No. 6 Pine-st.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, SUPERIOR HAIR MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., &c.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling No. 46 Thompson-st., near Spring-st., the whole contents of said house, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, all of which was made to order for the proprietor and is in excellent condition, consisting in part of parlor suite, large French plate gilt frame mirrors and pier glasses, rich Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, chairs, sofas, patent sofa-bedsteads, centre and side tables, hat stand, oil-cloths, Brussels stair carpets, patent solid mahogany extension dining table, enameled chamber furniture in suites; mahogany and iron bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe dressing bureaus, washstands; several superior South American curled horse hair mattresses; best feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, bedding, &c. Also, China ware, glass ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, complete, with which the sale will commence. The whole for positive sale without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of marble statuary—vases, urns, plated ware and fancy articles, among which are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Delmedico, Tadarmie Tassoue Teneranl, Pampeioni, Barratta, &c., representing beautiful subjects. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large ornaments, and other fancy goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini. Also, a large assortment of fancy goods, &c., all to be sold without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale as above.

At 12 o'clock for account of whom it may concern, four elegant lace drees patterns imported from Paris and cost $1,000, sold without reserve.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BROOKLYN FLINT-Glass Co. will sell an

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, for cash,

Their entire stock of Brass and Tin Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.,

Comprising a choice variety, arranged for burning Kerosene, Columbian, Rosin, Whale and Coal Oils.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c., FOR CASH.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, gents' &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves, collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WARNING WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture of every description, large pier mirrors, suits in plush and hair cloth, carpets, bedsteads, &c., &c., also, 5 cases St Julien claret, 5 cases Meudes, France, &c., 6 cases Rhine wine; 1 case Muscat wine; 25 cs brandy cherries, 3 cs French mustard, 1 case walnut catsup, &c., &c. A number of fine canary birds will be offered.

S. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, at NO. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the city, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply carpets, other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising

$3,000 Milwaukee City 7s, $3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds. Also, Excelsior, New World, and Metropolitan Insurance Stocks.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of oil-paintings, about 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames, to be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and Morning *Express*.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a well-assorted stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; also, the entire stock of a retail in good condition. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Publishers and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest cash prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Carter's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Wheat, Salts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL MAHOGANY BOX, containing the following articles of jewelry and papers:

One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One miniature gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin, lady in centre feeding a goat.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl gold mounted ; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.
Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

J. M. PALMER. LAS. HOBLE.

J. M. PALMER & CO., BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—Land Warrants located with care. Coin, Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; interest paid on special deposits; collections in Western Iowa and Nebraska promptly attended to; city and town property and lands bought and sold; money invested and taxes paid; special attention given to buying and selling property in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

REFERENCES—W. Townsend, Cashier, Chester Co. Bank, Pa.; Lippincott, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia; C. Read, Esq., Cashier, Richmond, Ind.; R. G. Pearce, New-York City; Parks & Andrews, Lumbermen, St. Louis; Wood, Lea & Co., Boman & Co., Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Poppleton & Byers, Omaha City, N. T.; Paschall Woodward, Chicago, Ill.

BONDS AND SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $25,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

$5,000 TO $25,000 WANTED.—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to conduct it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity, in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-Office.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED—FOUR Bonds of $250 each; those secured by second mortgage on the Academy of music. Apply to MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPerty south of 30th-st., and west of 3d-av., in this City. WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annuel dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Diner,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hewland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert L. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Pine-st.

W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES," 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and to Town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A prime article, and very extensively used for

BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.

THE SHEET WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF OHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder $8,000
Section No. 3 Cheenango Canal 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such one shall be named in the proposal in which he is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the person making the proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each and every monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fixers, 94c	3 94
80 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 60; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 60 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 53
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $180; 1 Mast and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $175; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Jacks, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	338 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	7 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Gold Chisels,	26 46
1 Boring Machine, $1; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Taw Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specification and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of these claims to the trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Bellows Fall's Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,	Wm. Thomas,
Southworth Shaw,	A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart,	E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley,	Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson,	Charles J. Hendee,
L. T. Stoddard,	J. W. Baldwin,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins,	Peter Harvey,
A. A. Jacobs,	E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
W. E. Greeley,	Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read,	Lake Fay,
Henry Rice,	H. W. Suter, Trustee.
J. Kendall,	J. E. M. Gilley,
John H. Jenks,	

Jan. 5, 1858.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

A. L. MINER, Receiver,
ja21-6w

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker,) Mina, Chautauque County, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'58-law2yW

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.

ja26-law6wTu* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Russ Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.

F. I. A. BOOLE, THOMAS McSPEDON, JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MR. CHESTER DRIGGS HAVING MADE an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons owing him are required to make payment to me at his late place of business, No. 681 Broadway, New-York, and will favor the undersigned by early payments. Dated Jan. 18, 1858. JOS. BRITTON, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very low for machinery and burning. Also, Sperm, Whale and Lard Oils. J. W. CURRY & CO., No. 2 Burling-slip.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are—

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OZMUN EDWARDS.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their sagines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction FIT UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon on board.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such one shall be named in the proposal in which he is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the person making the proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each and every monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Commission of Records—What it has Cost for Printing, and what it is Worth to the Public.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair, resolutions were adopted to refer the subject of appropriations for the River and Mounted Police to the appropriate committee. The following communication was then received from the Mayor and referred, and then the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The Legislature, by an act passed at the session of 1855, established a commission, denominated the "Commission of Records for the City and County of New-York," with full power to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices in the offices of the Clerk, Register and Surrogate of this City and County, to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such an extent as they might deem proper, and to do such further acts for the preservation and convenient examination thereof as the public interests might require.

The County Treasurer was also by the same directed to pay the necessary expenses to be incurred by said commission, upon their application, and the Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise by tax the amount required to defray the same.

Under the provisions of this act, the Commissioners thus appointed made contracts. One with Messrs Bowne & Hasbrouck, for certain work and printing to be done in and for the County Clerk's office, and one with Messrs. McSpedon & Baker, for the other work and printing authorized by the said Commissioners for the Register's office. Besides this they employed a number of persons in each of these offices, for the purpose of arranging, assorting and classifying the papers and documents filed and recorded therein, and also others in the Surrogate's office for the same purpose, as well as to prepare indices to the books of wills, letters of guardianship, and other important papers recorded there.

For the payment of the work thus authorized and contracted for, and the persons thus employed, and also the other expenses to be incurred by the Commissioners, the Board of Supervisors, at their request, raised, under the authority granted by the Legislature in said act, fifty thousand dollars in the year 1855, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1856; and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1857, making together the total sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised from taxation during the last three years for the purposes of this commission, and of which there has already been paid by the City Chamberlain, as will appear by reference to the annexed statement, made by him at my request, the sum of $466,273 55—to and including the 18th inst.

Without alluding particularly to the injustice done this City and its tax-payers, by the passage of the abovementioned act, whereby a body almost, if not entirely beyond control of its authorities, is given unlimited power to have work done and to incur expenditures to a large amount, I deem it my duty to call your attention more especially in this communication to the heavy outlays already made by the Commissioners, and to the utter inutility, in my opinion, of much, if not the greater part, of the work authorized and contracted to be done by them.

It may have been, and no doubt was necessary, that the old, and in some cases nearly worn-out papers, documents, maps, and books in the several offices above-mentioned should have been arranged, assorted and classified, and in some instances entirely replaced by new ones, not only for their better security and preservation, but for the greater convenience of the public, and even that indices should have been made to the books of wills and other important documents recorded in the Surrogate's office, but that the preparing, copying and printing of the records of judgments and indices of other books and documents in the County Clerk's Office, and the indices of the conveyances in the Register's Office were necessary or required by the public interests, or were ever contemplated by the Legislature to the extent to which they have been done, may well be doubted, especially in view of the enormous sum which has been expended for the work already done in this respect.

For this work there has been paid for the County Clerk's Office to Messrs. BOWNE and HASBROUCK, who have the contract for this office, the sum of $316,463 05, and they will be entitled, I am informed, on the completion of their contract, to about $16,600 to $20,000 more, making over $330,000 alone for this office, besides the expenditures which have been and are yet to be made in the payment for the services of the persons employed by the Commissioners to arrange and classify the old papers and documents and rebind the old books therein, which has already amounted to about $12,000.

By the contract of Messrs. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, the records of judgments were to be commenced from the first day of January, 1844. These records will make about 25 volumes, at from 300 to 700 pages each, averaging about 500 pages, and the cost of this work may be seen on reference to the annexed bill, being a copy of one paid by the City Chamberlain, whereby it appears that the cost per and printing for the letters K, L and M, amounting together to 1,498 pages, charged at $16 90 per page for 1,000 copies, was $25,316 20—about $8,000 for 1,000 copies of one volume of 500 pages, or $8 each volume, besides the binding, $2 90 each, and the cost of preparing and copying the books of records ready for printing, which, according to the contract, is 10 cents for each folio of 100 words,—thus making the cost of each volume of these records $11, and the total cost of the whole at over $250,000; and yet in a few years they will be almost, if not entirely, useless for the purposes for which they have been printed, if they are not even so to a considerable extent at the present time, as not only two years have elapsed since their commencement, but many of the old judgments have since been satisfied and new ones entered in the office, thereby rendering a reference to the original docket on books absolutely necessary in the event of a search against any person for judgment. In fact, I consider the whole expenditure therefor, as in a great measure wasted and the work of no public utility, at least a few years will make it completely so when all the judgments will have run out, or ceased to be alien on real estate by limitation of law.

So it may be said with reference to the other parts of the work for this office. They will, in my opinion, be found to be of no practical use, unless the printing of them is continued, at a heavy expense, from year to year.

The contract with Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER, for preparing, copying, printing, and binding the indices to conveyances in the Register's office, will, no doubt, be of more utility, and of greater public interest, than that done for the County Clerk's office, as the records of conveyances have a continued effect on real estate, but I do not think this work was ever necessary, and much less so when the County is charged with the cost of its execution. The indices could have been corrected when erroneous, and recopied at comparatively small expense, so as in my opinion to have met the convenience of those having business with the office, and as well served the public interests. If, however, the printing was desired, or even required, it should have been borne by those whose immediate convenience and interest is most concerned. On this contract there has been already paid $111,542 60. They have prepared the indices and printed the books of the same to and including letter M, of grantors, being about one-third of their entire work; and if continued, a further expenditure of at least $200,000 will be necessary to entirely complete the same, it being estimated that the whole of the indices of both grantors and grantees will be forty-two volumes, fourteen of which have been printed. The cost at which the work in the Register's office is done, may be seen on referring to the annexed bills, being copies of two which have been paid to Messrs. McSpedon & Baker by the City Chamberlain.

In addition, however, to the expenditures on account of these contracts, which have together already amounted to $428,605 85, there have been incurred and paid others for the several offices above alluded to, amounting in the aggregate to $38,167 70. A large portion of these have been for the services of persons in doing the work which, from the strict reading of the contracts, I am of the opinion belong to the contractors themselves, viz.: the preparing of indices, reading proof, and other services and work applicable thereto. Of this latter some $1,627 90 has been paid for insurance, $1,041 67 for rent, and various other items which may be seen on reference to the annexed statement. Of this sum of $32,602 23, there has been paid $11,480 50 for the County Clerk's Office, $15,330 26 for the Register's Office, and $3,876 47 for the Surrogate's Office; also, $1,915 for copying maps, being, in my opinion, sufficient to have done all the work required for the said offices, without the heavy expenditure for printing and binding the records and indices; and so far as the Surrogate's Office is concerned, where the records are of equal importance with the other offices, it was deemed so by the Commissioners, no printing having been done or authorized for that office.

It is not alone, however, in regard to the inutility of the work in view of its great cost, and the increased taxation caused thereby, but the prices paid for its several parts I deem extravagant and beyond what I am informed it could have been done for.

I deem it due to the Commissioners, however, to state that they anticipate the county will be reimbursed to some extent from the sales to be made of the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgments and other books in the County Clerk's office, and the indices to the conveyances in the Register's Office. But I am satisfied that these sales will be far below the sum which the work has cost, and that in any event the county will have to bear a large proportion of the expenditure.

In conclusion, I trust that you will give the subject the closest attention, and scrutinize the whole matter with a view solely to the public interests, and, in this respect, to ascertain the amount of work already done and the condition of it; also, in regard to the custody and care of the books printed and bound, and the large sums that are being paid for their insurance, as well as the estimated cost of the remaining portion to be done on the contracts.

This is but one of the many heavy expenditures which this City and County has been made to bear by reason of the passage of acts of the Legislature, no doubt with the best of motives, and with a view solely to the public interests, but mistakenly so, on the part of its honorable members, on the request and urgency of interested individuals, without the memorial or even consent, and often without the knowledge of the City authorities. I trust, however, that the period has arrived when those who are charged with the government of the City, and the control of its business will so conduct its affairs, as will render not only unnecessary but ineffectual any application to the honorable the Legislature, to impose laws and burdens upon the City unasked for but by an interested few. Special legislation, the object of which is only for the benefit of a favored class, should, at all events, be avoided, unless the expense to be incurred is made in all cases to fall upon those for whose advantage it is authorized, and not upon the great mass of the public who are not immediately or even remotely benefited. And, therefore, it may be well for you to inquire if it is not practicable to reimburse the county in some way from these several offices for the great outlay incurred for them—if not in whole, then in part—by such a change of their management and increase of the fees for the business had with them, to be paid into the County Treasury, as may seem to your honorable body wise and just.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

PAYMENTS *by the City Chamberlain on requisitions of the Commissioners of Records, to and including the 18th of January*, 1858:

To BOWNE & HASBROUCK:		
For paper and printing	$190,602 80	
For work done	119,861 25	
For binding	5,800 00	
For insurance	729 75	
For rents	441 67	— 317,635 47
To MCSPEDON & BAKER:		
For paper and printing	$77,118 80	
For work done	6,244 00	
For binding	12,600 00	
For collecting	15,580 00	
For insurance	683 25	
For rents	100 00	— 112,326 05
To wit: For services and salaries in readiog and copying, &c.		
Register's office	$15,330 26	
County Clerk's office	11,480 50	
Surrogate's office	3,876 47	
Copying and binding maps	1,915 00	— 32,602 23
For sundries, to wit:		
For insurance	$411 00	
For rents	500 00	
For advertising	313 39	
For storage	87 50	
For drawing up contracts	250 00	
For 8,553 bill boards	600 00	
For map cases	915 00	
For three glass cases	150 00	
For two book racks	200 00	
For 1,000 copies Commilees' reports	77 50	
For Janitor	50 00	
For carpenters' work, 29 boards, &c., for storing sheets of books	156 41	— 3,710 80
Total		$466,274 55

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.

The Commissioners of Records,
To Bowne & Hasbrouck, Dr.:

To paper and printing Records of Judgments, letter K, 372 pages, at $16 90	$6,286 80
Do. do., letter L, 629 pages, at $16 90	10,620 10
Do. do., letter M, 497 pages	8,399 30
Total	$25,316 20

Correct as to work performed.

I certify that the above bill is in accordance with the contract. (Signed) ISAAC FITZ.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, hereby certify that there is due to Messrs. Bowne & Hasbrouck, at the date hereof, the sum of $25,316 20 for work done by them for the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, according to a contract made with the said Commissioners of Records; and we do further certify that the same has been incurred for the necessary expenses of said Commission.

(Signed)
WM. C. WETMORE, CEO. P. NELSON,
JONATHAN NATHAN, RICH'D BUSTEED.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

Commissioners of Records, City of New-York,
To MCSPEDON & BAKER, Dr.

For printing 1,000 copies of Index to Conveyances, letter D, Grantors, 382 pp., $18 70 per page	$7,173 40

Correct, (Signed) SAMUEL H. DE MOTT,
CHARLES N. DOANE.

[Similar certificate of Commissioners as the foregoing bill of BOWNE & HASBROUCK.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

The Commissioners of Records,
To MCSPEDON & BAKER, Dr.

To binding in full sheep and lettering complete 2,600 vols. Indices, Grantors, at $3 50	$9,100
Less 20 per cent. retained	1,820
(Seven thousand two hundred and eighty)	$7,280

I certify the above bill to be correct as to volumes.
(Signed) CHAS. N. DOANE, Superintendent.

[Similar certificate of Commissioners as foregoing bill.]

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

This Board held a special meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock. Present: Commissioners DILLON, GRAY, RUSSELL, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG, and HOGG. The Vice-President, Mr. GRAY, in the Chair.

The minutes of Jan. 5 and 12 were read and approved.

The withdrawal of the sum of $15,000 from the Bank of Commerce was authorized.

It was

Resolved, That gates be placed at either end of Seventy-first-street, and a wall built immediately to the south of the new Reservoir, and thence to the Eighth-avenue; also one to the new Reservoir, across the Park, reserving so much as is covered by the Harlem Lane, and that such road be closed as soon as the Fifth-avenue is in fair traveling condition.

It was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the ownership of all that land lying between the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, and the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, the west side of the Fifth-avenue, and the east side of the Eighth-avenue, and the price at which the same can be purchased, and to report thereon to this Board, and that said Committee have power to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this State relative to the expediency of including such portions of land within the limits of the Central Park.

The Committee on Trees and Plants were requested to report to the Board, as early as practicable, whether any arrangement can be made with the City authorities by which street-manure can economically be deposited on the Central Park, and if any, what arrangements can be made.

The Superintendent was authorized to fix the hours of labor on the Park at his discretion, provided they are not less than the time prescribed by the Board.

The special Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. COOLEY, to express the regret of the members of the Commission at receiving his letter of resignation, and to ask him to reconsider said resignation, reported the following letter, received by them:

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

CHAS. A. RUSSELL, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: Be pleased to accept my thanks for your esteemed favor of the 8th inst., inclosing a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park expressive of their regret at my resignation, and requesting its withdrawal, which I have had the pleasure to receive.

Agreeably to this flattering expression of the Board of Commissioners and your request, when you did me the honor to call on me in regard to my resignation, I have carefully reconsidered the matter, and, with some solicitude with respect to what might seem to be my duty, under existing circumstances, no less than with all due respect to the feelings and wishes of yourself and other members of the Board who have expressed a desire for my continuance in it, I have endeavored to dissuade myself from the determination I had taken to retire; but I regret to say that I find it quite impossible to do so. My inclinations, tastes and feelings are all averse to any further participation in directing the improvements now in progress in the Central Park. Indeed, I find that my heart is no longer properly engaged in the work; and I think that I ought to give place to some one more able and better worthy to discharge the important duties devolving upon that office. Moreover, it is not unlikely that I may be obliged to go South during the Winter; and, if practicable, I somewhat expect to go to Europe some time during the ensuing Spring or Summer.

I hope, therefore, that the Board will be kind enough to accept my resignation and at once fill my place (should it be deemed advisable) with some gentleman who will be able to bring to their aid much more experience, competency and efficiency than I possess. With great respect, I remain, dear Sir, very truly, your friend and obedient servant.

J. E. COOLEY.

On motion, the resignation of Mr. Cooley was accepted and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That this Board regrets that circumstances mentioned in a communication this day read have constrained Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY to present his resignation as President of this Board and as one of its Commissioners, and as such resignation is final this Board presents its thanks to Mr. COOLEY for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Board; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. COOLEY.

Communications from Calvin Tompkins & Co., George Bruyn, H. Daniels, Hoffman, Wehle, Whitcomb and others were received and properly referred.

And the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal Families of Europe, is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

BY GRACIOUS! HOW BEAUTIFUL.—Of all the American dramas ever produced in this country, "The Pioneer Patriot" is undoubtedly the best. It is full of life, full of intense interest, and attracts crowded houses that are perfectly frenzied in their delight. It is repeated at Barnum's Museum this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear at this favorite Theatre in the dramas of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Mose in California." The drama of the "Lord of the Isles," making up the programme; all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs. Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

AT THE NAVY YARD—The *Niagara* was taken into dock on Saturday; considerable difficulty was experienced on account of there not being sufficient water at her stern; notwithstanding the active use, for some time past, of dredging machines to deepen the channel. Her copper remains uninjured. They are encasing her stern in heavy composition plates, to protect it against the chain when the anchor is overrun. A Kingston valve has been fitted in her bottom to supply water to her engines, the valves in the ship's sides, near the surface, having been found insufficient when the ship is passing rapidly through the water. They are recaulking her upper works, and she will be ready to go out of dock on Saturday.

The Board of Naval Engineers is in session at the Navy Yard, examining several officers of the Engineering Department. The Board consists of Chief-Engineers WILLIAMSON, FOLLENSBEE and SEWELL. The time of sea-service required for promotion to the different grades is as follows: For a First Assistant to become a Chief Engineer, two years; for a Second Assistant to become a First Assistant, three years; and for a Third Assistant to reach the post of Second Assistant, two years.

Mr. GREER, a Third Assistant, was examined on Monday for the post of Second Assistant, and Mr. JORDAN, Third Assistant, was examined yesterday for the post of Second Assistant. Mr. FARRAN, late of the *Niagara*, and First Assistant under Mr. EVERETT, has his examination to-day for promotion to the position of a Chief Engineer. All the Engineers have been ordered on duty connected with the machinery of the *Niagara*, but none of them have been ordered for sea-service. Her machinery will all be ready for use by the 1st of March.

The steam frigate *Colorado*, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been ordered to relieve the *Wabash*, now at Aspinwall. It is understood that the latter will return to New-York.

THE BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The receipts of this society for the year 1857, as we stated on Monday, amounted to $4,450 91. Of the sixty or more Evangelical denominations in the city only twenty-three contributed to this work, as follows:

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-street	$511 27		
First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street	422 28		
Second Presbyterian Church	561 05		
Third Presbyterian Church	52 25		
Central Presbyterian Church	113 50		
South Presbyterian Church	151 40		
First Reformed Dutch Church	135 00		
Church on the Heights	219 93		
Middle Reformed Dutch	49 53		
North Reformed Dutch, Gowanus	16 53		
Pierrepont-street Baptist	210 00		
Strong-place Baptist	55 00		
Central Baptist	10 00		
St. Ann's	418 91		
Christ's	225 20		
St. Peter's	35 39		
Church of Pilgrims	632 64		
Plymouth	267 40		
Clinton-avenue Congregational	171 47		
Elm-place Congregational	10 00		
South Congregational	10 00		
Pacific-street Methodist	50 00		
Westminster Presbyterian	10 00		

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—From the annual statement of this Company, made in October last, the following particulars are obtained:

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Amount now paid in	986,680
Funded debt	none.
Floating debt at last report	31,000
The amount now of floating debt	none.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Superstructure, including iron	573,063
Passenger stations, buildings, stables, carhouses, fixtures, including land	160,017
Bridges	3,107
Land damages	80
Passenger cars	85,802
Engineering	4,651
Horses, mules, harness and real estate	135,502
Houses and lots	7,167
Stages, sleighs, etc	57,318
Total cost of road and equipment	$1,026,707
Length of road laid, miles	20 15-100
Number of passenger cars	100
Miles run by passenger cars during the year	1,891,265
Number of passengers carried	7,575,808
Total expenses of operating the road	$287,832
Total receipts for the year, from all sources	388,610
Total surplus on hand Aug. 1, 1857	19,567
Total Feb. 1, after paying dividend, about	32,000
Total amount paid conductors, drivers, stablemen, switchmen, watchmen, etc	130,482
Total cost of hay and feed	77,105
Total receipts from passengers	376,791

POLICE BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN.—The Police during Saturday and Sunday made 75 arrests, and during the same period 63 persons were accommodated in the different Station-houses in the different districts as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.	Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.
I	13	17	V	19	9
II	9	6	VI	5	2
III	13	12	VII	2	2
IV	12	14	VIII	2	1
Totals				75	63

A large proportion of the arrests were made for intoxication and offences arising therefrom.

City Tract Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to some inaccuracies in the report of the Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society in your paper of yesterday.

The addresses before the Society were made by Rev. H. D. GANSE and Rev. Dr. ANAMA, of New-York.

After the addresses Rev. Dr. STORRS, who presided in the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. CUTLER, confined to his home by illness, made an appeal in behalf of the Society on which, according to the Treasurer's report, a debt of above $1,800 rested, stating that he was authorized to pledge one gentleman for $250 of the amount provided the whole was raised.

Dr. RAYKOND, President of the Polytechnic Institute, followed with a pledge of a like amount from another gentleman, accompanying the same with a stirring appeal. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL then rose with another pledge of $100, after which the plates were passed around.

During the passing of the plates Rev. Dr. BETHUNE addressed the audience; at the close of which Dr. STORRS announced that $300 were still wanting, and made a strong appeal to the audience to make up the amount before they separated. The appeal was readily responded to, and in a few minutes the whole amount of the debt ($1,834) was raised. The meeting was then adjourned, after prayer and the benediction by Dr. BETHUNE. C. C. MUDGE, General Agent.

☞ The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which two years ago was down on its knees before the Supervisors, begging for a commutation of its personal tax, in which application it succeeded, saving thereby fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, is enabled now to declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. Taking into consideration the Hard Times, and the alleged falling off in travel, on account of which the Company knocked two shillings a day off the wages of each hand, this is doing pretty well.—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞ JOSEPH VOLDIER, who is employed in a barroom in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL for beating an old man over the head with a hammer. The old man was invited to drink by a couple of young scamps, who cleared out without paying, and the barkeeper, because he could not get pay, beat the plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT (BROOKLYN) CALENDAR, THIS DAY—Nos. 62, 19, 57, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 53, 55, 56, 11, 57, 58.

NEW-JERSEY.

A GOOD DEED IN A NAUGHTY WORLD.—A little incident springing from the kindly natures and habits of Sunday-School No. 69, attached to the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city, (Rev. Mr. SMITH, pastor,) deserves record. It appears the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West Hoboken, N. J., (Rev. Mr. EGBERT,) was for many years a much cherished and active teacher in this School, and since his settlement in the ministry has not been forgotten. On learning that a donation visit was contemplated by his own people, on Thursday of last week, several of the teachers of No. 69 chartered a demonstration of omnibuses, and without previous hint or invitation, paid a complimentary visit, accompanied by their pastor, taking their object and the village alike, by surprise, and leaving behind them a substantial token of regard in a silver porte-monnaie and some $50.

BISHOP BAYLEY ON DRUNKENNESS.—A circular, addressed to the Pastors of the Roman Catholic churches in Newark city, by Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, was read in the churches of that denomination on Sunday. Its subject was "Drunkenness," and the evils flowing therefrom. He called upon the pastors, with the aid of all good Catholics, to use all their efforts to suppress intemperance, which, he believed, was on the increase in our midst. The letter handles rum-sellers especially in severe terms. They are threatened with excommunication if they continue in the illegal practice; and if they die will be denied the right of Christian burial.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

$3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100⅝	
3,000	Indiana State 5s	82½	
1,000	Michigan So. 6s	94	
1,000	Tenn. St. 5s, '90	89¾	
1,000	do	89¾	
6,000	do	90	
10,000	do	s3	89⅞
12,000	Missouri State 5s	85⅜	
51,000	do	85⅞	
10,000	do	h15	85⅜
5,000	do	b30	85⅜
5,000	do	b10	85⅜
5,000	do	b30	85⅜
2,500	Cal. State 7s '70	74	
1,000	Louisana State 6s	90	
500	Virginia 6s	93½	
2,000	do	93	
1,000	N. Y. State 5s '60	102	
6,000	Brooklyn City 5s	93½	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	88	
4,000	do	87¾	
1,600	E. R. R. 1st m. bs	93½	
4,000	E. R. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	89½	
1,000	Mich. So. & I. Bs.	65	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	95	
5,000	do	s60	94⅜
5,000	do	s60	95
30,000	do	s3	97
16,000	Ill. Free'd Bs.	90	
2,000	Ter. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	39	
3,000	do	38	
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 perct. 1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs.	94	
10,000	do	s3	93⅞
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. h. b3	60	
15,000	do	s	49⅝
1,000	do	s	49¾
2,000	do	s7	49⅞
1,000	do	s30	49⅞
2,000	L. C. & M. L. G. e. p.	45	
3,000	Ga. & C. 1st m. b.	92	
4,000	Ga. & C. 2d m. b's.	80	
7,000	Ill. R. R. 3d mtg.	51	
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st. mtg.	75⅜	
4,000	Rea. R. R. h's '86.	70	
27	Bank N. Y. Scrip	101	
11	Bank of America	107	
313	Phenix Bank	106	
260	do	106⅜	
20	National Bank	106	
18	Am. Ex. Bank	102⅜	
134	do	102	

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	Mo. St. 6s	85⅜	
5,000	do	b10	85⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	74⅜	
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	74⅜	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	106⅜	
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	
3,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	113	
19,000	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bs.	96	
10,000	do	s60	95
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	75⅜	
6,000	La Ce & M. L. G. h.	49	
4,000	Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	42	
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	90	
78	Phenix Bank	106	
10	Hanover Bank	81	
7	National Bank	108	
100	Cmnb. Coal Co	16⅜	
100	do	16⅜	
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67⅜	
70	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	57	
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30	80⅛
	do		80⅜
	do		80⅜
	do		81⅜
100	do	s30	81½
100	do		81⅝
250	do		81⅞
230	do		81⅞
150	do	h50	81⅞
100	do		82
450	do		82⅛
100	do	h10	82⅛
100	do	s3	82⅛
200	Harlem Railroad		83⅛
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.		67⅛
200	Panama R'd	s3	90
163	Illinois Cent. R. R.		94
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60	74
100	do	b60	74⅛
100	do	s15	74⅜
50	do	b60	75
50	do		74⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6 ₩ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 84⅞
$5,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 93
$6,000	Tol., Norwalk & Cleve. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 74
$2,000	City of Milwaukee 7s	Int. add. 49
$5,000	City of Milwaukee 7s	Int. add. 48¾
$1,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 13
$2,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 12
$2,000	Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 49
$2,000	Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Int. add. 43¾
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 54½
$8,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 45
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 52¾
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 52¾
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 57¾
$5,000	Town Berlin (Mar. Co., Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 48
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 92¾
$1,000	Chic. St. P. & F. du L. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 30¾
$2,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 49¾
$4,000	New-York Central R. R. 6s	Int. add. 87¾
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add. 71¾
$2,500	Town Celesco, (Wis.,) 8s	Int. add. 39
$3,000	Detroit, Monroe & Tol. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 57
175	shares Delaware, Lackawanna and W. R. R.	24⅛
1	share Academy of Music	$350
10	shares Bank of America	106⅞
15	shares Continental Bank	95⅝
25	shares Atlantic Bank	89¾
40	shares Hanover Bank	82¾
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	95
20	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
40	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	124½
10	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	95
33	shares People's Fire Ins. Co	95¾
10	shares Continental Bank	95¾
20	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	92½
25	shares Chatham Bank	57
69	shares Chatham Bank	56½
30	shares National Bank	105¾
10	shares Artisans' Bank	76½
30	shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	85
10	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	145
20	shares Home Ins. Co	139
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	104
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67½
20	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co	12¾
50	shares Erie Railroad	21¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Foreign Bill market closed steady for the Boston mail at 109¾@110 for bank and bankers' bills, 60 days, on London, and 108¼@109¼ for approved commercial bills. Francs were in few hands and left off firm at 5.16¼@5.15. The amount of Gold sent forward for New-York account is about $550,000. The Money market is without the slightest perceptible alteration to-day. The Bank Statement of this morning adds to the general confidence felt in an easy supply at moderate rates through the next few months. The Domestic Exchanges are again better for the near cities: Philadelphia, 99⅝@99¾; Baltimore, 97¼@97½ ₩ cent.; Boston, 99¾@par. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $103,577; paid out $81,283; balance this afternoon, $3,081,292. Very few United States Treasury Notes are coming forward from Washington. The Department finds a ready exchange with the public creditors direct, and only a few parcels have thus far been remitted for exchange through the Sub-Treasurer in this City. He is now receiving about $80,000 a day in Specie from the Customs, and the Specie balance here, it will be seen, holds pretty steady, about three million dollars.

The activity in Stocks is kept up to-day, though there is some realizing on the part of the speculative buyers of last week, and prices are something less buoyant than on Monday. The market yields, however, but slightly on the general list, say ½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central; ¾@½ ₩ cent. on Erie, and one or two other Railroad shares in proportion. It is higher by 2@3 ₩ cent. for Illinois Central Bonds, 1 ₩ cent. for Erie's of 1841, and 1 ₩ cent. for New-York State loans of long date. The price for Rock Island shares, which are influenced of late by the disagreement within the office, (growing out of the recent singular pamphlet of Mr. FLAGG,) receded this morning to 65½ ₩ cent. We believe there is to be a meeting of the Directors on the 28th inst., (Thursday,) when it will probably be found to the interest of all parties that the Treasurer should retire, unless the majority of the Board are disposed to indulge him further in his single-handed attacks upon his colleagues in the management. The general market this afternoon left off steady; State Stocks at about yesterday's rates; New-York Central, 80⅜@¾; Erie, 21½@⅝; Galena, 74½; Illinois Central Bonds, 96, after selling as high as 97 ₩ cent. in the forenoon. The La Crosse Land Grant Bonds fell off to 48@49 ₩ cent.

We understand that the Annual Statement of the old Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, to appear officially in a few days, will show an unusual run of good fortune through the past year, and the finances of the concern in the best possible conditon. The new dividend scrip will be made equal to 30 ₩ cent. upon its earned premiums of the year. One-half the scrip of 1856 will be paid off in cash, and the usual dividend of 6 ₩ cent. on all the old scrip. The surplus cash means of the Company will enable the management on this occasion to add about 50 ₩ cent. to the permanent working capital, raising it from $1,150,000 to $1,750,000.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total for the week	$1,784,740	$368,236	$1,419,697
Previously reported	1,930,887	2,826,488

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1984 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to Accompany the Lecompton Constitution—Minority Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Although under the Lecompton schedule General CALHOUN has the power to send the Lecomption Constitution direct to Congress, it is understood that in compliance with the President's request, he will send it to the latter, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

I am informed, on reliable authority, that the President in anticipation has fully prepared a message to accompany the Constitution, which is characterized as moderate in its tone, rather able, persuasive in its style, and making the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution a party measure.

The general impression has been that the President would make no recommendation, but it is certain that the Message as it stood two days ago took the ground above stated.

The intelligence that CALHOUN has counted in the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas annoys the President very much, because it renders his Kansas policy more difficult of execution.

Senator DOUGLAS proposes to call up the bill for the admission of Minnesota on Friday. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The minority of the Senate's Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to-day as a substitute for that of the majority. It directs the President to advertise for proposals to establish the railway and to contract for the transportation over it of the mails, troops, supplies for the Army and Navy, and all other Government service. The road is to be constructed within ten years; alternate sections of land for the space of six miles on each side of the road are to be granted, and ten millions of dollars are appropriated to be paid as the road progresses.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on the 1st of April, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the Army, as may be invited to present themselves.

Although it is finally determined to send Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific Coast, the time of his departure is uncertain, as ascertained this morning at the War Department.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. WILSON introdnced a resolution authorizing a commission to examine into the difficulties with and affairs of Utah before resorting to force. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PUGH presented the joint resolutions of Ohio.

Mr. WADE declared that they were disreputable in their character.

At the impatient demand of several Senators they were read. They express their entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the present Chief Magistrate, and say that the Administration commands their cordial and undivided support. They reaffirm the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, and regard the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the people, as unfortunate for the peace of that country, and declare it to be their unalterable judgment, that every Constitution of every new State of the Union, unless otherwise directed by the people, ought to be submitted *bona fide* to the electors of such Territory for approval or rejection, and conclude by instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of Ohio to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or any other, not the clearly expressed will of the people.

Mr. WADE remarked that the reason why he stigmatized the resolutions as disreputable was that they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should always speak upon any question of sufficient importance for expressing any opinion at all. These resolntions indorse the President, and pledge themselves to support every jot and tittle o f the Administration, when they intend to conclude by instructing their Senators to go against the only great and darling measure which the Administration has presented. Why not come directly to the question at issue, and with that calm dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the Administration, and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end by declaring their stern determination to oppose the only important measure it has brought forward? The President not only announces his determination not to allow the people of Kansas to make their own Constitution, but to force upon them one made by their enemies, and compel obedience to it with the point of the bayonet. Mr. WADE proposed that if it should come to that, to resume the same argument where our fathers left it. The South had not upon their plantations a more craven-spirited set of people than those who passed these resolution. [Laughter.] Of course there was no necessity of instructing him how to vote. [Renewed laughter.] If the Executive should persist in this policy, he was a tyrant and deserved the frowns and reprobation of every man. The resolutions call his policy "unfortunate," but he called it downright knavery and tyranny, which demanded not argument but action. It tends to break the peace and stir up civil war. Notwithstanding all this, they do not lose their confidence in him. They say, although we adhere to him, we instruct you to throw his Message in his face, and for one he (WADE) was ready to do it [laughter]. The resolntions were not the voice of the people of Ohio, and met no sympathy or acquieeseence from the Republican Party. They were crowded down the throats of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature by a cowardly majority, under the gag rule, because they dared not face the scorn and contempt which would have been heaped upon them. Had they permitted the liberty of speech, the brave and generous people of Ohio would have spoken out directly, without catering to the favor of any man—boldly and independently would they have prononnced their will. The resolutions were passed under the statement that haste was indispensable, and yet more than ten days have elapsed, during which time they have slept in some man's breeches pocket. He was willing to go with the Legislature and resist to death the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution, not the will of the people, upon them. This is the first attempt, since the American Revolution, to take away the liberties of the people, and it must be the last.

Mr. PUGH would not interfere with the special order, by making a speech now. When the Lecompton Constitution was presented, he would express his views npon it at length, and take the opportunity to correct his colleague in some matters of fact.

The resolutions were then tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS presented a bill as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, embodying the views of the minority of the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. BRODERICK introduced a bill directing the payment into the Treasury of California the moneys collected for duties on imports prior to her admission into the Union.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. GWIN submitted a substitute providing for five new regiments according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

This was rejected by 8 against 38.

Mr. BELL said he could perceive no absolute necessity for the proposed increase of the regular force. He had heard that the services of volunteers had been offered, and he presumed they would be sufficient for the present emergency.

Mr. IVERSON remarked that the fact that our gallant soldiers were in a condition to require reinforcement was sufficient to insure the passage of the bill. The mere item of expense should not influence Senators under the present circumstances. In the growing condition of the country it ought to be expected that the expenses of the military establishment would be annually increased, not to control popular sovereignty or assist the minority to put down the majority, but to keep the peace and maintain the supremacy of the laws. He regretted as much as any one the necessity for their employment, but if it had not been for this long before now there would not have been an Abolitionist left to desecrate and pollute the soil of Kansas. Lawrence, that sinful place of folly, filth and falsehood would long ago have been razed to the ground. The history of that place might be written in the words "Lawrence was." Much had been said about Border Ruffians of Missouri, but he did not know a worse set of marauding ruffians than those under JIM LANE. If there was a band of ruffians more despicable than another, it was that same band. Indeed, if one could rake the infernal regions from the centre to the circumference, and from the surface to the bottom, be did not believe a set so infamous could be fished out. In preserving the peace of KANSAS, the President did no more than his duty. He (IVERSON) then alluded to the employment of the troops in Rhode Island during Governor DORR'

movement, to show that the Government had interposed in certain cases.

Mr. SIMMONS vindicated the charter party, and gave the history of the rebellion, confining himself to what the people did. With regard to the Government's action, he would say nothing—not even mention the name of the Chief Magistrate at that time in power. If the Senator was not satisfied he would lend him the book giving the full history of the case.

Mr. IVERSON expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. CHANDLER expressed the opinion that BRIGHAM YOUNG was only carrying ont what was supposed to be the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which declares that the people of a territory ought to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In the innocence of his heart BRIGHAM supposed the family was a domestic institution, and under that interpretation he had a right to either one or a hundred wives, as he pleased. If the Democrats propose to maintain their former doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and declare they wish to intervene in Kansas, he would grant all the troops necessary to preserve order—but he thought the best way would be to employ a missionary to go to Utah alone and explain to BRIGHAM YOUNG the views of the Government, for it was evident he now supposed the idea of non-intervention by a Democratic Administration with the domestic institutions in a Territory was utterly groundless, being diametrically opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In reply to Mr. IVERSON, he said if it had not been for the troops in Kansas, border ruffianism would have been wiped out; and not only that, bnt a terrible account settled with some of the border towns in Missouri.

Mr. DAVIS said it was evident, from the tone of the debate, that much of the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire to foment civil war in Kansas, and he again urged the necessity of taking the question.

Several Senators expressing a desire to be heard, and the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all information, showing what gave rise to the Utah expedition, and throwing light on the question how far BRIGHAM YOUNG is in a state of resistance or rebellion to the authorities of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Printing Deficiency Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said that the threats made by gentlemen of the North against the South, were held in contempt. The South expects a conflict at no far distant period, and come when it might they would be found ready to meet it. If the North should invade the South let them do it in the open day and not at night. Whenever a single drop of blood is shed there by way of coercing them to submit to injustice and wrong, it would be followed by a stream of fire into the North. They would find an army marching from the South with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, scattering desolation in their path. The South had borne with patience the attacks made upon them because they love the Union—but they will not much longer submit. We had more respect for the Abolitionists than the Free-Soilers, on the principle that the assassin meets his victim in open day, while the other robs him while asleep. The only difference in fact between them is, that one is a greater robber than the other.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to know whether the gentleman would carry his war of desolation into the Western Reserve?

Mr. DAVIS replied that would be the first point he would strike at, because that was the residence of the meanest and worst of Abolitionists in the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEACH said that people have a high regard for the Presidential office, and for that functionary himself when worthy, but they have learned from sad experience how far the President had strayed from the landmarks of freedom, in passing over the iniquities perpetrated in Kansas. He proceeded to speak against the President's recommendation of an indemnity to Spain for the Amistad slaves. Congress had not hitherto deemed the case worthy of serious consideration. It had long slept quietly, and its repose should not now be disturbed. He trusted the question would be met in a manner so emphatic that it would never again be intruded on Congress. Those negroes were free by the laws of Spain, by the laws of the United States, by the law of nations, and by the impartial and eternal laws of heaven. But even if they had been slaves, there was by treaty with Spain no authority to deliver them up as merchandise. In conclusion, he argued against the extension of Slavery, and demanded that all the Territories and the District of Columbia be purged of the curse. The hearts of the people were for this, and ultimately the principle will triumph.

Mr. AVERY briefly alluded to the unwarrantable usurpation of FAULDING, and declared the Clayton Bulwer treaty to be a mildew and a blight to the progress of American institutions, and should be abrogated. He favored the application of the Monroe doctrine, and the acquisition of Cuba, which was of great importance to this country, and was doubtless so regarded, by the enlightened statesman who now fills the Presidental chair. England, stimulated by national aggrandisement, is the most filibustering nation on earth, and is seeking to extend her possessions on this continent, which should be prevented. He advocated the Lecompton Constitution, as in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the legally-expressed will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, went into a full history of the Mormons, showing that their Government blends in the one qualities of Church and State, in imitation of the Hebrew theocracy; that power and polygamy hold their leaders together, and that not one American among them would stay there any longer than he could help, if both these luxuries were denied them. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS asked whether the Mormons have not as much power, under the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, to establish polygamy, as other Territories have to establish Slavery?

Mr. THOMPSON replied that he did not wish to mix this with the question of Slavery, and proceeded to condemn polygamy as being against the moral law, and the opinion of the civilized world. In view of the enormity thus staring them in the face, he would pass a law making polygamy a crime, and send a force there to scatter every harem to the four winds. He would apprehend all conspirators who would be found, to include every head of a seraglio. He would try them for treason, and have every one found guilty hanged, excluding all of the Mormons from participating in the proceedings of the Court. He would spare the inhabitants, and give them a Republican form of Government, and see that they enjoyed it, without the heel of despotism on their necks. And if all this failed, he would turn their territory into a vast military camp, to protect a highway to the Pacific. What is necessary to be performed, should be done now. Whether volunteers shall oe employed or not, he stood committed to stay the march of this prairie fire before it shall extend and involve the whole country in the conflagration.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, made a partial report from the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. CAMPBELL, as he requested, further time to take supplementary testimony affecting his seat, which is contested by Mr. VALLENDIGHAM.

Mr. GILMER made a minority report.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the same Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, admitting Mr. VALLENDIGHAM to the floor of the House during the proceedings in the Ohio contested election case, and giving him the privilege to speak as to its merits.

Mr. HARRIS said he would shortly call up the subject.

The House then adjourned.

"Take a Cab."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of this morning, I perceive that from the story of a robbery on Third-avenue, you derive the wholesome moral for travelers who "carry weight" that they should "take a cab." Certainly the advice is excellent. When a man has a thousand dollars about him, and lands in a strange city at an unseasonable hour, he ought by all means to "take a cab." But will you allow me to suggest that it would be aa well to put a cab in his way, before blaming him for neglecting to take one? I wish, with all my heart, that some fifty or sixty commercial men, Aldermen and others of that ilk, might be daily robbed and maltreated for the want of cabs. In that case there might be some hope of our evenlually obtaining a reform in our cab system, which would be well enough now aa a system, if there were any cabs to be systematized. Chivalry, which Mr. BURKE called the "cheap defence of nations," has given place now to rather more expensive armaments; but cabs may be truly called the "cheap police of travelers," in all the great cities of the world out of America. I might dilate upon the theme if your space and my time were less valuable; but as it is, I must content myself with begging you to put in a word of sense whenever occasion offer, in favor of this most pressing exigency of the public comfort and convenience, as well as the public safety of our beloved and befooled metropolis.

VIATOR NON VACUUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

A Million and a Half In Treasure.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Negotiations Concerning the Transit Route.

Treaty Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Yrisarri Treaty in Nicaragua.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

DESTRUCTION OF DOWNIEVILLE BY FIRE.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN commanding, arrived at this port last evening, having left Aspinwall on the 19th inst.

The steamer *John L. Stevens*, from San Francisco at 12 M. on Jan. 5, connected with the *Moses Taylor* at the Isthmus.

The *Moses Taylor* encountered a heavy head sea all the way from Aspinwall.

The United States steamer *Fulton* left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., for San Juan del Norte, for the purpose of conveying to that place Gen. M. B. LAMAR, the United States Minister to Nicaragua.

The following is the ship news report of the *Moses Taylor*: 23d, at 9½ A. M., Havana bearing S. E. by E. 50 miles, passed the Spanish fleet, consisting of 1 ship-of-the-line, 1 frigate, 2 sloops, 1 gun brig, and 1 large steamer; 24th, S. S. E. off Cape Florida, 15 miles, passed yacht *Wanderer*, bound S. W.

The news from California is not important. Downieville had again been destroyed by fire.

The Central and South American news is amply detailed in our Panama correspondence.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Moses Taylor* for favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREERMAN & Co., for special favors.

TREASURE LIST PER MOSES TAYLOR.

American Ex. Bank.	$60,000	Order	$101,064
Frank Baker	10,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
Baker & Morrill	7,000	James Patrick,	75,000
J. H. Browning	7,000	Renard & Co	10,000
Bush & Wildes	5,000	D. P. Rhoades	3,000
Butcher & Bro.	1,500	A. J. Rosenbaum	10,700
Clark & Wilbnr	10,000	Ross, Falconer & Co.	25,628
W. T. Coleman & Co.	32,600	Schuch'rdt & Gebhard	6,500
Conroy & O'Connor	12,000	Wm. Schumacher	2,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	22,815	Smith & Downer	1,000
Duncan, Sherm. & Co.	30,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	40,600
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	12,000	Treadwell & Co	15,000
Flint, Pesbody & Co.	30,350	Turner & Bro	4,000
Freeman & Co	87,000	T. Watson & Son	6,960
H. E. Griffin	2,400	J. B. Weir	8,900
Gildden & Williams	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	86,500
Goldstone, Free'r & Co	20,000	Dr.	423,650
R. W. Hallett	16,150		
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	2,000	Total	$1,823,344
H. Harris & Co	2,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
G. G. Hobson	32,000	E. Beck & Kunhardt	4,072
Wm. Hoge & Co	40,928	Chas. L. Dimond	1,200
Howland & Aspinw'l	96,783	C. Durand	1,460
J. Hannevell	8,700	Everett & Brown	1,500
Janson Bond & Co.	4,413	J. F. Joy	20,895
Jacob Kaum	1,500	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	1,033
Eugene Kelly & Co.	47,400	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	7,348
Magown & Son	12,500	Lazel, Marsh & Hunn	1,230
J. A. McGaw	14,000	McLean & Lintz	1,000
R. Meader & Adams.	13,200	Order	2,376
Peter Naylor	29,000	W. E. & J. Sibell	233
J. B. Newton & Co.	10,733	Total	$1,555,779

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Transit Schemes Revived—The Rival Commodores and their Agents—The Yrisarri Treaty not yet Ratified—Rejoicings in Nicaragua at Walker's Capture—Treaty Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica—News from Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Now that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been arranged on a solid basis, and the last of the fillibusters has turned his back upon Greytown, it is to be presumed the war of the steamship speculators will wax fiercer than ever. The overthrow of WALKER has undoubtedly damaged the chances of the new Yrisarri-Stebbins-Garrison-Morgan Company, and proportionately strengthened those of Commodore VANDERBILT. The former Company, no doubt, being confident that WALKER would get possession of the river and lake boats for them, and, also, of the Transit road, which, in accordance with his decree, known as the Randolph-Walker decree, he was bound to defend to them, sent out a month since, agents for both ends of the line, and, also, engineers and others to repair the steamers. But, in the meantime, VANDERBILT and his agents have not been idle. The inevitable W. R. C. WEBSTER and Mr. ALLEN, son-in-law of the Commodore, went to Costa Rica two months since, and after a conference with President MORA, posted off to Nicaragua. Here Mr. ALLEN, finding, in consequence of the action of YRISARRI, the current considerably against him, at last determined to rest his claim upon the laws and decrees of Nicaragua itself. It had generally been supposed that the Rivas-Walker decree was now in full force, as regarded the appropriation to the Government of the property in the route, or at least that it had never been disturbed by any subsequent action of the successors of the Rivas administration, and consequently that it is legally vested in GARRISON & MORGAN. But Mr. ALLEN has lately made an energetic protest against the appropriation of the route and property to any other than the Accessory Transit Company, and he based his protest upon the following decree, a copy of which I have been fortunate enough to obtain, through Captain DOW, of the steamship *Columbus*:

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA TO ITS INHABITANTS.

It being notorious, that from the 4th of November, 1855, when an attempt was made against the Government, by removing and inflicting capital punishment on one of its Ministers, to the 12th of June of the present year, when the same Government was able to extricate itself from the foreign force, at whose head was Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, who, during that epoch, was disposing of life and property, and acting with irresistible force against the administrative order of the Republic, the Government neither had nor could have had the necessary liberty of action;—that for this reason the other Governments of Central America refused to acknowledge the authority of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, until they could be certain it was acting with full liberty and independence. Observing that, notwithstanding the oppression under which the Government existed, all the acts performed during that period are null, of neither value nor effect, still there exist various decrees, resolutions and determinations of absolute necessity for the vital existence of the Government and public order, and for these reasons, these should be reenacted and made valid, now that the Government finds itself in full liberty, and sustained by the moral and physical force of the Government of the Union. In order that they should act as a protest against the said actions and their consequences, it has determined to declare and

DECREE.

ART. 1. All the acts of the present Administration, issued from the 4th November, 1855, until the 12th of June, of the present year, are null, of neither value nor effect.

ART. 2. We reenact all the decrees, resolutions and all other determinations issued under whatever form, that shall tend to the preservation of the Government and to public order.

ART. 3. It is not possible, neither ought it to be possible, to reenact (but, on the contrary, they are comprehended in the general rule of nullity established in the first article) the following acts: 1. The decree by which was revoked the contract celebrated with the Maritime Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, and the Accessory Transit Company, equally with its consequences and effects. 2. The decree of colonization, acts and determinations, and their consequences. 3. The grants of land and privileges given to foreigners, and their consequences. 4. All the authority of whatever kind conferred on WM. WALKER, and all the acts and determinations derived therefrom. 5. The authorities and commissions given to foreigners, and the acts and determinations therefrom. 6. The appointments of whatever kind, made to foreigners, and the consequences therefrom. 7. The confiscations and illegal fines. 8. The authorization of mining companies in Chontales, and its consequences. 9. Ratifications of treaties, and agreements with nations, and the acts originating therefrom. 10. Declarations of war against the the Governments of the States, and acts and determinations therefrom, as equally the declaration of placing in state of siege the Meridianal department. 11. Tariffs of salaries in favor of foreigners. 12. Authority to augment the foreign force. 13. The decree convoking the people to elections of President. 14. Finally, every other disposition, under whatever form it may have been issued, being of the same character as the above-mentioned matters.

ART. 4. Let it be communicated to all whom it may concern. Given in Leon, on the 22d day of December, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS.

To the Minister of the Interior:

I communicate the above to you for your information and guidance, subscribing myself

Your obedient servant, SALINAS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The 9th article of the Treaty of Peace, signed Dec. 9, 1857, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reads: "If, from any unforeseen event, the arrangement (compromise) of Señor JOSE DE YRISARRI in the United States with the Canal Company shall be unsatisfactory to Nicaragua, then no other contract shall be made in regard to the transits without first consulting the other Governments of Central America."

Now, I believe JOSEPH L. WHITE represents the Canal Company, whose privileges he has transferred to the Yrisarri Company, and VANDERBILT represented the Accessory Transit Company at the time of the Rivas-Walker decree; and, by revocation of this decree, both would seem to be restored to their rights. But the Yrisarri arrangement, from the action of Mr. ALLEN in protesting against it, would appear to overslangh the Accessory Transit Company, as does also the new treaty with Costa Rica. So, it results from this complication, that if an amicable settlement is not come to between the conflicting interests, before the route can be opened, the Government of Nicaragua must either annul the decree of 1856, or let the parties fight it out by a long course of law.

The property of the Accessory Transit Company, at the time of its seizure through the Rivas-Walker decree, was valued at over $400,000. In the schedule were included the macadamized Transit, twelve miles and two chains long, with several fine bridges, costing altogether $125,000; the iron lake steamer *San Carlos*, cost $60,000; the lake steamer *Virgin*, about half that sum; four river steamers, viz., the *Charles Morgan*, *Scott*, *Ogden*, and *Bulwer*; the works and buildings at Punta Arenas; the wharf and buildings at Virgin Bay; and the buildings and hulks at San Juan del Sur, etc. The land transit was done by contract with outside parties; so I believe the great loss of mules, wagons, harnesses, etc., does not fall on the Company.

Of this property, the steamer *San Carlos* remains, but has undoubtedly been much damaged, since she was in the hands of WALKER several months, and has been in use by the Costa Ricans over a year. The *Virgin*, which has been going above the Toro Rapids, has been nearly used up—besides, ANDERSON, on evacuating Castillo Viejo, destroyed a portion of her machinery. The river steamer *Scott* burst her boiler and was destroyed at the time LOCKRIDGE evacuated the river—the *Bulwer* is unserviceable, and the *Charles Morgan* and *Ogden* are in the hands of the United States Consul at Greytown, to be delivered over to the owners, when the ownership to them shall be decided. The transit road has been much injured by having been thrown up in several places to make barricades, and from neglect, and the bridges are impassible, for carriages at least. It is estimated that it will cost $25,000 to repair the road. The Company's buildings have also been much injured, and the wharf needs repairs. Probably the whole expense of placing matters as they were a year ago will be $150,000.

For the benefit of California travelers, it is very desirable that this route should be opened immediately. But that it will ever yield a dollar profit to anybody but the agents and managers, I do not believe. Freight will inevitably seek the channel of the Panama route, because over this route it can be carried cheaper, in less time and with fewer transfers than on the Nicaragua route. On that line goods have to undergo five changes before getting on to the Pacific, while on this route there are only two changes, and those are made directly from the steamers to the cars and from the cars to the steamers again on this side. The Nicaragua route, of course, cannot be expected to get *more* than one-half the passengers—and one-half the passenger trade to California can never support an expensive transit line. So, whoever invests his money in the Nicaragua transit, let who will get the charter, might as well at once place the amount on the wrong side of his ledger.

Postmaster-General BROWN, in his annual report, proposes to lessen the time of carrying the mail from New-York to Aspinwall, by adopting a new route by way of Fernandina and Cedar Key. He estimates that the mails can be carried by that route in eight days and seven hours, which will be a saving of one day and seventeen hours, over the average time he says is now taken, viz: ten days. If the Postmaster-General wishes the mail carried to Aspinwall in eight days and seven hours, all that is necessary is, at the expiration of the present contract, which has a year and a half to run, to advertise for parties to do it. It ought to be carried in *seven* days and a half to Aspinwall from New-York, and either the present company or fifty new companies will jump at the chance of doing it in that time, at a fair price.

The distance from New-York to Aspinwall is about 2,000 miles. The *Moses Taylor*, on her present trip, made the trip in just eight days and eight hours, and even the *George Law*, which was a slow boat, has done it in that time. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's boats have sometimes made the distince between Panama and San Francisco in eleven days and a half, the shortest distance being over 3,300 miles, and this Company will contract, I doubt not, with the Postmaster-General always to do it within twelve days. Thus, giving the Aspinwall Company seven days and a half, allowing half a day for the transfer of passengers, mails and freight, including the Railroad transit, and twelve days to the Pacific Company, we get the mail carried from New-York to San Francisco in twenty days, which is as quick as it can be carried over the Nicaragua route or the Huascualco route the Postmaster talks about, if that route should be ever made, which it never will.

The trade across this Isthmus to Central America, by the Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, as will be observed by reference to the news under the Central American head in to-day's *Times*, is increasing very rapidly. The *Columbus*, on her last trip, brought a cargo to Panama, mostly for Europe, valued at over half a million of dollars. Through the kindness of Captain DOW, her commander, I am enabled to inclose you from his letter-book a well-written record of the voyage. I do this, because it embraces most of the news of the various republics, the ports of which he visited—because it is extremely interesting and useful, as showing at a glance the trade of the Pacific Central American Coast, and what that trade can be made—the manner of transacting it—the products that principally constitute it—the impulse to agriculture given by quick returns of trade, resulting from regular steam communication with Panama, and the influence the United States is gaining in these States by frequent peaceful intercourse with their people. Captain DOW's record also shows the influence his energy, business capacities and intelligence is having upon the natives and merchants of the coast, in stimulating them to greater activity in their transactions with foreigners, particularly in the loading and discharging of vessels, in their Custom-house arrangements, etc. I am sorry to hear that this line is likely soon to pass into English hands, the Company being in negotiation with parties to take it off their hands. This action does not result from any doubt about the profits of the business, but from the fact that many of the stockholders of the Railroad are averse to depart from the original intention of the Company, not to extend their business beyond its legitimate point. My own idea is, that it would be greatly to the advantage of the United States to encourage its purchase by an American company, and its extension by placing another steamer on the route, so as to make a semi-monthly line, by granting it a reasonable mail contract. The British Government, by liberally subsidising the South Pacific Company, have got almost the whole of that coast-trade in its own hands; and what is more, and the result of it, the ear of all the Governments from Panama down to Cape Horn. And Boston, New-York and Baltimore merchants know to their sorrow how much influence a regular foreign steam intercourse has with countries with whom they have been in the habit of trading, in the case of Brazil, the British steamers having turned the tide against them to such a degree, that their trade there is a mere trifle, compared with what it was before the establishment of a regular British steamer mail line. As an evidence of the promptness with which the Central American business is transacted by the Panama Railroad Company. I would mention that in less than 48 hours after the *Columbus* dropped anchor in this Bay, 2,500 seroons of her indigo and cochineal were on their way from Aspinwall, in the British steamer, to England. So that in about 33 days from the time the cargo was taken on board in La Union, in Salvador, it will be on sale in the London market. To show the extent of the passenger trade in this line, it is only necessary to say that the *Columbus*, in her trip of December, carried in all 172 passengers.

I do not know whether the honest, energetic action of Commodore PAULDING, at Greytown, has given the death-blow to filibusterism. But if such men as WALKER, HENNINGSEN & Co., are still to be allowed to disgrace us in the eyes of the world, it is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN will no longer encourage it, by receiving and entertaining lying propositions from them. All such papers, as the President cannot without loss of dignity reply to them, as Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia did, should be returned unopened to their authors. You will recollect the long letter to the President, of HENNINGSEN, written about the time of WALKER'S departure from Mobile for Greytown, in which he charged that Costa Rica and Nicaragua had not complied with the stipulations they made in regard to the prisoners at the capitulation of Rivas, but had expelled many of them from the country, while others had been sold to work in chains on the roads in Segovia. I give you a letter below from a most respectable American merchant in Nicaragua, which clearly convicts HENNINGSEN of being a great liar. But that a man who sinks the soldier into a mere butcher of his fellow-men for hire, should be guilty of telling the truth, ought not to be expected by any one. The letter also gives some other items of interest:

CHINANDEGA, Nicaragua, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The five principle articles of a treaty, said to have been signed by the United States Government and Señor YRISSARI, Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, have given almost universal satisfaction to both natives and foreigners in Nicaragua. In fact, they caused more satisfaction among the native population than the taking of WALKER and his men at Punta Arenas—notice of both events having come to hand at the same time, by the *Columbus*.

I mentioned in my last the contribution or tax illegally assessed by a Junta at Leon on foreigners. Those interested in the matter sent a commission to MANAQUA, who laid it before the Government, which at once gave orders to the authorities not to enforce it, saying that it was a mistake of the Prefect of the Department.

I see in the papers various accounts of the bad treatment of both foreigners and natives who were with WALKER at his surrender at Rivas, and who, by the terms of that arrangement, should be free from all annoyance, imprisonment, &c. A letter published by Gen. HENNINGSEN in the New-York papers, in particular, speaks in very harsh terms of this Government for its lack of faith in complying with the conditions of the surrender, and mentions a number of individuals who have been sent out of the country, and others who are working in chains on the roads in Segovia. Among them, he particularly refers to GEN. PINEDA. Now, I know Gen. P. well, and have seen him almost every week for five months past. He lives in Leon, and is as free to go where and when he chooses as any other citizen. Neither he nor anybody else have been imprisoned or sent out of the country, nor molested in any way, except they were required to give security that in case of a filibuster invasion they would not join it.

We hear occasionally of Mr. WILLIAM CAREY JONES, sometimes of his being in Managua, and sometimes in San Juan del Sur—but no one has ever been able to get the remotest clue to what he *has* done in this country, or what he proposes to do.

A person has just arrived from MANAOUA, who states that the treaty with the United States has been ratified by this Government. S. L. E.

The report, in the foregoing, that the YRISARRI treaty had been ratified, is incorrect, as I have good reason to believe. The treaty was before the Legislature at Managua, but some of its provisions needed amending—perhaps in consequence of the late treaty with Costa Rica. Hon. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, United States Minister to Nicaragua, however, who was here a few days since, is confident that any difficulties in regard to the confirmation of the treaty, can be obviated, on his arrival at Managua.

GUATEMALA.

President CARRERA delivered his usual Message to a second session of the Legislature, which met on the 25th November. The country, he says, is at peace, and notwithstanding the late ravages of the cholera, continues to prosper, and its resources to be developed. He refers with regret to the troubles that have arisen between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and states that in conjunction with Salvador, Guatemala had offered her mediation. A question of boundary with the Republic of Mexico was in a fair way of settlement. Trade and commerce were steadily increasing, and great advantages had arisen from steam communication with Panama, giving Guatemala a regular and rapid intercourse with the South Pacific, the United States and Europe. To aid and increase in every way the permanent benefits of this trade, the President recommends that the ports and roads of the Republic be improved.

HONDURAS.

There is no news from Honduras. A correspondent of the Panama *Star* makes the following statement:

"I regret to say that the cholera has carried off a large number of victims in Honduras—in the department of Gracias over 5,000 persons having died. The greater part of these were attacked after the opening of the graves of some persons who died of cholera some twenty years ago."

SALVADOR.

Congress was in session, but there is no news save that of the election to the Presidency of Señor CASTILLO, without any disturbance.

NICARAGUA.

The people are rejoicing over their riddance from General WALKER and his fillibusters. Instead of WALKER'S having any party or any friends in Nicaragua, the first news of his landing at Punta Arenas caused a complete truce to the paper war between her and Costa Rica, and an immediate organization of a joint force to send against him.

The Commission of Costa Rica have agreed upon a treaty with President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, the substance of the ten articles being as follows:

1. Nicaragua gets back Castillo Viejo, but in case of invasion by fillibusters, Costa Rica has the right to place troops therein.

2. Whilst Costa Rica holds the steamers she may keep them where she pleases on the river, but is limited to a crew of thirty men in each vessel. Nicaragua shall also aid in the custody and preservation of the steamers.

3. Costa Rica not to dispose of the steamers without the consent of Nicaragua, and Nicaragua to have the refusal of them.

4. Whilst Costa Rica holds the boats she can only use them for trade, and in conformity with the laws of Nicaragua.

5. On delivery of Castillo Viejo to Nicaragua, all the stores and ammunition of war belonging to her to be given up, and Costa Rica to take what belongs to her.

6. Costa Rica to give up Point Tortuga, but to be allowed to keep a force of ten men to guard her property until it can be removed.

7. Nicaragua gives up all claim to damages or reclamations against Costa Rica, and *vice versa*.

8. The limits between Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be those which were established in the last treaty at Managua between Gen. JUAREZ, of Nicaragua, and Gen. CANAS, of Costa Rica, in July of the present year, this gave to Costa Rica the Province of Guanacaste and the right bank of the River San Juan, from the sea up to within two miles of Castillo Viejo, or else those which have long been recognized as belonging to the district of Nicoya, and within which have constantly exercised its acts of jurisdiction the authorities of the aforenamed district. The Government of Costa Rica shall designate which of these demarcations she will adopt, it being understood that her decision shall be included in this Convention. If she shall adopt the second of these, and in settling the points there shall be any misunderstanding, they shall be decided by arbitrators named by the two Governments, in order that, from the documents relating thereto, the boundaries shall be definitely settled.

9. If, from any unforeseen event, the agreement (Compromiso) of Don ANTONIO JOSE DE YRISARRI, in the United States, with the Canal Company, shall not be satisfactory to Nicaragua, then no other contract in regard to the transit shall be made without consulting the other States of Central America.

10. Articles 8 and 9 shall be subject to ratification; the others are definitely arranged.

Approved. MARTINES.

Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

President MARTINEZ was married on the 13th December, at Rivas, to Señorita GERTRUDIS SOLORZANO.

I inclose you a circular of the Commissioners from Costa to Nicaragua, to the other Central American States, complaining of the ingratitude and injustice of Nicaragua to her protector—but as matters are now settled, I hardly think you will consider the document worth the space it will occupy in your columns.

COSTA RICA.

In San José a grand review of 5,000 men was held on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of December, which were kept as holidays "in honor of the erection of the State into a Republic." A medal was presented to each of the officers and soldiers who took part in the fillibuster war. F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Passage of Important Laws in Ecuador—The Revolution in Peru—Peace in Bolivia—The Case of the American Ship Sportsman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The British mail steamship

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Horrible Murder and Suicide—Downieville Destroyed by Fire—Fears for the Colorado River Expedition—Mormon War Fever—Divorces—President's Message—Miscellaneous.

HORRIBLE DEED OF BLOOD.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A dreadful murder and suicide were committed on the night of the 22d December, at the "Red House," about four miles from this city, on the San José road. SYLVESTER MURPHY, proprietor of the Red House, had in his employ an Irish girl named MARY ANN MCGLYNN, with whom it is said he was improperly intimate. On the night of the 22d some hostlers, sleeping in an out-house near by, heard the woman screaming, and one of them got up and came out to the door. On the balcony he saw MARY ANN, and asked her what was the matter? She replied that MURPHY was murdering her and killing himself. The man went back to wake his companion, and was pursuaded by him that it was only a fight between MURPHY and the girl, in which they had better not interfere. In the meantime, the screaming in the house became more and more faint, and the two men dropped asleep. In the morning, when the door was opened, a dreadful sight presented itself. MARY ANN MCGLYNN was lying on the floor stiff and dead—her throat cut, and a pistol shot breaking her jaw. MURPHY was in bed, covered with gore, with several stabs in his body, and his throat awfully gashed and mangled. He was still alive, and declared that the woman, in a fit of jealousy, had attacked him with a carving knife, and stabbed and cut him. To defend himself he had used his pistol, firing twice, and then had fainted. When he returned to consciousness, he found that the woman had committed anicide by cutting her throat. This story was, however, contradicted by all the surrounding circumstances; and though adhered to by MURPHY until he died, which was during the same afternoon, little credit was given to it. The Coroner's Jury came to the conclusion that the girl was murdered by MURPHY after a terrible struggle for her life; and that afterwards the man had stabbed himself and cut his own throat.

DOWNIEVILLE DESTROYED BY FIRE—LOSS $500,000.

We are indebted to the Marysville *Express* for the following particulars of the fire at Downieville:

At 6 o'clock P. M., New-Year's Day, the fire broke out in the St. Charles Hotel, and in an hour and a half Main-street as far up as the upper Plaza, together with Bridge-street, Commercial-street, as far as the Methodist Church, was a blackened pile of ruins. The Court House and dwelling houses on Durgan Flat were saved, also the upper part of Main-street. The new Congregational Church and Fraternity Hall are destroyed; the Sierra *Citizen* office and Sierra *Democrat* office, also destroyed. The Methodist Church was saved by tearing down two other buildings; the Catholic Church was on fire several times but was saved with difficulty; also the dwelling of Mr. LANGTON, which was within one hundred yards of one hundred kegs of powder belonging to EASTMAN & Co., which exploded.

The explosion was heard 15 miles distant, and the air was filled with fragments and timber, yet, strange to say, no very serious accident occurred.

A. S. HAXTER had his arm broken, and several others had lesser injuries from the same cause.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE COLORADO RIVER EXPLORING PARTY.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We regret to learn that fears are entertained for the safety of Lieutenant IVES and his party, who left this city a few months ago for the exploration of the Colorado River, under the orders of the General Government. From a letter received, by the last Southern mail, from a gentleman then sojourning at Fort Yuma, we have been permitted to make the following extract: "You will be surprised to learn that I am still at Fort Yuma. We arrived here on the morning of the 4th of December, and have been waiting the arrival of the river steamer with news from the *Monterey*. She is now 15 days over due, and we are beginning to feel anxious for the safety of Lieutenant IVES and those who accompanied him. If she is not heard from to-day, Lieutenant WINNER, who is in command at this post, will send an express down the river to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the delay. Dr. NEWBERRY and party, who left San Francisco a fortnight before us, also destined for the mouth of the Colorado, are, like ourselves, waiting the arrival of the steamer."

MORMON INFATUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Another instance has recently come to our knowledge, exhibiting the singular but powerful hold the teachers of the Mormon faith are capable of obtaining on the minds of females. A gentleman residing in this city, with his wife and family, had occasion, some two months since, to go up the country, leaving his wife in possession of nearly all his worldly gear. Upon his return, he was surprised to learn that she had left for the Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, carrying everything with her. He started in pursuit, by the next steamer, and found his wife and family at San Bernardino, with a team all packed up for Salt Lake. He tried to persuade her to remain, but it was useless. She threw herself upon his neck and wept fervently, because he would not go with her: but she refused to turn back. She appeared to feel very bad, at the idea of leaving her husband among the Gentiles, whom she believed were destined to be destroyed by wars, famine and pestilence, and told him he would yet be glad to walk to Salt Lake and beg for bread, as the whole Gentile race were doomed. She told him he would be starving here; but in the land of Saints there would be an abundance of this world's goods. The husband, rather than go on with her, turned back and left her in the company of those who had succeeded in imbuing her with such a strange infatuation. He now hopes to go on to the Lake, in the Spring, with the troops, rescue her and his family, and send her back to her parents and friends.

THE MORMON WAR FEVER IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: "The Mormon war fever is progressing very rapidly throughout the State, and hopes are very generally entertained that, in the event of a serious war, the President will make a requisition for troops on this State. There is no doubt that a splendid army could be raised in this State on a very short notice, which would number in its ranks many who have seen service already in the 'tented field.'"

DIVORCES IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta* says: "The great number of divorce suits that have passed through our Courts, not only during the year just closing, but in previous years, renders it proper that it should become a subject of serious consideration, since the peace and happiness of so many domestic firesides are being thus annually destroyed, under the sanction and the working of the law. The whole number of suits during the year 1857 are one hundred and fourteen. Of these, sixty-one have been decided—fifty-six in favor of the plaintiff, and five in favor of the defendant. Of the whole number of these suits, ninety-four have been commenced by the wife, and twenty by the husband.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"The Message of the President of the United States has met with great favor in California. Men of all grades, irrespective of party, find in it a clear and masterly exposition of the affairs of the nation. For a quarter of a century no similar document has equaled it in ability, and the lucidness with which every subject is set forth, and every point of interest to the nation is calmly discussed. Important suggestions are made, which, if acted upon, will not only prove beneficial to the country at large, but eminently so to this State in several important particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 5.

Father COOPER, a Roman Catholic priest, committed suicide at Santa Clara by taking strychnine on Christmas day. A Coroner's Jury found that he was insane when he committed the fatal act.

WILLIAM F. REED and JAMES COGAR were killed at Wet Ravine, Sierra County, on the 20th December, by the fall of a limb of a tree, which was torn off in a wind-storm, and fell upon the roof of their cabin.

The finances of the State will be in a better condition at the meeting of the approaching Legislature than they have ever been before. It is estimated there was at least $350,000 in cash in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1858.

JAMES HOLLIS was killed in a hall-room at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, by J. S. DOMES, on the night of the 25th of December. HOLLIS and his wife were living separate. DOMES met the woman, and began paying marked attention to her. On the evening of the 25th he accompanied her to the ball, where they met HOLLIS. During the night the two men got into a fight about a dance with Mrs. HOLLIS, and the husband received eight stabs, and was instantly killed. Two respectable citizens, RICHARD HARRISON and WM. HARTMAN, trying to quell the fight, were severely cut by DOMES, who made his escape.

Some slaves who were brought to this State by Hon. WILLIAM M. GWIN, lately brought suit to recover wages from their master, since their arrival in California, in the Twelfth District Court. Judge NORTON decided they had no right to recover. There was an absence of any contract of hire and under the circumstances, the presumption was that the services were voluntarily rendered.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, who was charged with an infamous outrage upon the little daughter of OBADIAH TAYLOR, was discharged by Police Judge COON on the 21st inst., after a patient investigation of the circumstances of the case. TAYLOR, in conjunction with several other parties, having by violence and threats, forced ROBINSON to transfer his property for the benefit of the little girl, has been proceeded against for conspiracy.

News from Oregon.

Dates from Oregon are to the 12th December.

Official returns of the election—nearly complete—show the following as the majorities: For the Constitution, 3,787; against Slavery, 4,802; against Free Negroes, 7,020.

The Territorial Legislature assembled at Salem on the 7th December. IRA M. POLK was elected Speaker, and CHARLES B. HAND, Chief Secretary of the House.

Of the Council, H. D. O'BRYANT was elected President, and T. B. MICON, Chief Clerk.

Severe rain storms had prevailed in Oregon—and on the 6th December the first snow of the season fell.

Important from Utah.

DIRECT FROM SALT LAKE—OFFICERS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION IN SALT LAKE CITY—CONVERSATION WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG—MORMON VIEWS.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 28.

The mail-carrier arrived this morning from Carson Valley, bringing the Express, United States mail, and important dispatches direct from Salt Lake City, sent by a Mormon to his friends in Carson Valley. The Express found no difficulty in coming through; in fact, the trail is open sufficiently for the passage of pack animals, the greatest depth of snow on Nevett's Summit being less than three feet.

The following are the main particulars of the Salt Lake news, which is condensed from a copy of a dispatch brought by express:

The Mormon train, after leaving Carson Valley, got along very well, and without any difficulty with Indians. Nine of us left the train at the head of Humboldt, and pushed on for our destination, Salt Lake City, arriving there eight days ahead of the train, making the trip in thirty days. We suffered considerably from the cold, but there was no snow at any account. We are all in good spirits. I will give you the particulars in regard to the war here. The troops arrived at Fort Bridger seven weeks ago, with an enormous caravan of horses, mules, and cattle. They wanted to come into the Valley to establish the laws of the United States, and put down polygamy; release all those who wanted to leave, agreeing to furnish them teams and means to reach either California or the States.

Some of the head officers have been into the city to purchase grain and such things as they wanted to use. They had a talk with BRIGHAM, and told him they came to civilize the people, establish schools, &c. BRIGHAM said to them that he didn't want them there, but told them if they would lay down their arms they might come and stay there this Winter, and he would find them provisions for the Winter, and they could leave in the Spring for the States or California. They replied that they knew no orders only from the President of the United States, and were there to come into Salt Lake City in spite of BRIGHAM or old Christ. BRIGHAM told them if they were bound to come, why not come? what made them stay where they were? We have taken from them 1,500 head of cattle and hurnt their wagons. We have now got the soldiers completely surrounded. Some of them have deserted and come into the Valley. They are well treated. The troops do not know what to do. If they give up their arms and come in peaceably they will be well treated; but if they undertake to come in by force, they will all be killed. The Mormons are all in high spirits, and say they will die rather than have the soldiers come into their midst. Hundreds of the boys are anxious to kill the soldiers, but BRIGHAM won't let them. One soldier, an Irishman, said he was coming in, and would take one of BRIGHAM'S wives and promenade through the streets with her. I do not feel alarmed, as I think it will come out all right in the end. I wish you were here to see a war dance."

The foregoing particulars are certified to as correct, by a gentleman from Carson Valley, well-known here, who is acquainted with the parties who received the communication, which is dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 5.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE DIRECT FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

From the Nevada Journal.

Mr. L. D. GROVER, a friend from home-land, dropped in upon us the other day, direct from Salt Lake. Mr. GROVER came with Mr. BELL, of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co., to San Bernardino, and substantiates the reports from the Mormon settlements published by that gentleman. He says the accounts of outrages committed at Salt Lake cannot be exaggerated. No tongue can tell the state of things there existing. One must see with his own eyes to comprehend all. A fellow clerk was taken out of the store in which Mr. GROVER was, and beaten almost to death in the street. No cause was assigned for the commission of the deed. Stealing, burglary, robbery, and all the higher crimes are of frequent occurrence, and if the blow falls upon a Gentile no notice is taken of it.

The Saints are so infatuated as to believe that they are able not only to withstand the United States, but to conquer eventually the whole country. They boast that they will one day go back to Jackson County, Missouri, and obtain the land from which they were driven by Governor BOGGS. However, BRIGHAM, when the spirit of the Lord moves him, takes good care to predict, if the Saints are beaten by the United States troops, the Mormons will reenact the tragedy of Moscow, burn the city, and flee to the mountains. There seems to be a doubt entertained by the leaders of the fanatics that they are omnipotent.

Among the Mormons the only course proposed in the hearing of Mr. GROVER, in case of defeat, is to go northward. Some speak of taking up a position in a valley twenty-seven miles beyond Salt Lake, which is strong by nature, and can be made still more so by art; and with two or three years provisions, which they are said to have on hand, they hope to be able to stand out against any force that can be brought to oppose them. One serious want the Mormons labor under, they have no artillery; three six-pounders constitute the entire heavy ordnance of the Saints. Efforts have been made to cast larger pieces but failed. Good small arms are being manufactured diligently.

Notwithstanding the anticipated collision, building and all sorts of expensive improvements are going on as usual, and by men high in authority—this seems a little strange, but the Mormons are a strange people.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 10th December. There were 46 vessels in the harbor at that date.

The *John Gilpin*, which cleared from Honolulu for New-Bedford, had on board a cargo of oil, bone, cocoa, &c., valued at $450,000. The *Mary L. Sutton*, which sailed on 23d November, and the *John Land* on November 7th, also from Honolulu for New-Bedford, had on board still more valuable cargoes of oil and bone; that of the *Sutton* being valued at $650,000, and that of the *Land* at $635,556.

CASE OF A DESERTER—THE FLAG FIXING THE SEAMAN'S ALLEGIANCE.—On Dec. 9, a seaman belonging to the American whaleship *Condor* went on board H. B. M.'s steamship *Vixen*, and represented himself to have been a deserter from the British navy in the West Indies, and claimed British protection. An officer was sent from the *Vixen* to the *Condor* to ask (or demand as the mate asserts) the sailor's pay and clothes, which were refused. On the facts coming to the cognizance of Capt. WHITESIDE, of the whaleship, he addressed a note to Capt. MEACHAM, of the *Vixen*, requesting the return of the man, which was refused. The case was then laid before the American Consul, who addressed an order to the Marshal of the Island to arrest (as is customary in cases of desertion) this seaman wherever found. An officer was immediately sent on board the *Vixen* to demand his return, and the matter ended by the delivery of the seaman into the custody of the Government officers. Whether there is any truth in the sailor's story has not transpired, but, whether true or not, it is supposed to make very little difference in the case, as, according to the United States laws he is an American seaman, having shipped in New-Bedford some fifteen or eighteen months ago. It is not recently that the British Government admitted the maxim that the flag under which a seaman sails fixes his allegiance for the time being, without respect to his birth-place.—*Pacific Com. Advertiser.*

"COURT NEWS."—Saturday, the 28th November, being the anniversary of the date when the independent sovereignty of these islands was recognized by the Governments of Great Britain and France, their Majesties, the King and Queen entertained at the dinner, the Chancellor of the Kingdom and Mrs. Allen, the Minister of Foreign Relations, the Commissioner of France, the Commissioner of the United States and lady, Miss Miller, Miss Lydia Paki, Governor M. Kekuanaoa, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., Capt. Meacham, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the Consul of the U. S. and lady, the Consul of Chili and lady, and his Majesty's Private Secretary.—*Polynesian.*

ALLEGED MUTINY AND HOMICIDE AT SEA.—The Honolulu papers are filled with long statements by Captain C. M. NEWELL, of the whaling bark *Alice Frazier*, and by several seamen on board the vessel, in regard to the circumstances attending an alleged mutiny on board the *Frazier* in the Ochotsk Sea, and the shooting, on the 27th June last, by Captain NEWELL, of one of his men, named HENRY SHEPPARD, (whose real name, however, was HENRY GOSH.) The accounts differ materially. Captain NEWELL, by his own story, struck SHEPPARD on the head, when four of the charges exploded accidentally, and the seaman was killed. It appears that the deceased and four of his mates on board were a bad crew. The Captain set them on shore in the Ochotsk Sea, and warned the masters of other whaling ships against them.

San Francisco Markets.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in its review of the trade of the year, says:

"The business of the city during the year past has, we think as a whole, been unsatisfactory. While the amount of trade to be done has been gradually diminishing, the number of houses engaged in it has not been materially lessened; at the same time that the aggregate transactions of individual concerns are smaller than formerly, the great competition existing has naturally curtailed profits, while household and store expenses have not undergone a corresponding abatement. The regular importers and dealers in dry goods and hardware have done pretty well during the year, but outside of them the complaint of "hard times" has been so general and incessant, that we believe the majority of our merchants have set down 1857 in their calendar as a bad year. The business prospects of the season opening are wholly contingent upon the course which shall be pursued through the Winter months by California shippers at the East; their ventures to this market, according to last advices, were upon a scale which, if persisted in, will find us at the opening of the Spring trade with such a stock of goods accumulated, as to render it an impossibility to realize covering prices. This warning will reach the other side none too soon, and it should be promptly heeded while time yet remains."

The following are the latest market quotations:

FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 450 qr. sacks at $12 50@ $13 50.

WHEAT—650 bags sold at 4½c.

BARLEY—Sales of 200 bags at $1 50; 1,500 do. 700 do. and 500 do. at $1 55.

OATS—Sales of 100 bags at 2½c.; 50 do. choice seed at 2¾c.

POTATOES—Sales of 300 bags at 65c. ₰ bag.

BUTTER—50 firkins Eastern Butter sold on terms not stated.

RICE—50 bbls. Carolina sold on private terms.

OYSTERS—94 cases Thomas's Baltimore sold at auction at $4 30@$4 25; 60 do. Price & Co.'s at $3 75.

SUGAR—100 bales Chins No. 1 sold on private terms.

CANDLES—400 20 ℔. boxes Phenix Extra, stained, sold at auction at 19¾c.

DRY GOODS—Sales of 12 cases Sprague's Prints and 30 bales Clark's Batts on private terms.

WOODENWARE—100 doz. 3-hooped Painted Pails and 50 nests Tubs sold on terms not made public.

LUMBER—Sales of 25,000 feet Humboldt Scantling at $25; 50,000 do. Fencing and 20,000 do. Redwood Boards at $30; 25,000 Shingles and 20,000 Laths at $4 50.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, Dec. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, John C. Winans to Jane M. Wheeler, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 24, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Charles C. Knox, of Sacramento, to Miss Sarah Slocumb, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Dec. 25, by Rev. Mr. Benton, D. Elijah Wadsworth, of Yreka, to Mary Jane Wadsworth, formerly of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 28, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Whidden, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. William Graham, of Stockton, to Miss Margaret F. A. Herman, of Portsmouth, N. Y.

In San Francisco, Dec. 24, by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Monfort to Miss Mary C. Moore, both of Alameda County.

Dec. 17, Mr. Isaac C. Glenn to Miss Harriet H. Monson, all of San Josquin County.

Dec. 13, Mr. Augustus S. Wheeler to Miss M. Anderson, all of Napa County.

In Placerville, Dec. 12, Mr. John Walls to Miss Mary J. Heeland.

On the 17th instant, in Marysville, Henry J. Ward to Sarah A. Toomy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 29, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. W. D. Reed, of San Joaquin, to Miss A. A. Holden, of Massachusetts.

In San Francisco, Dec. 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Geo. H. Simonton, of San Joaquin, to Miss Mary J. Hannaford, of Portland, Me.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Robert Grethen and Maria Berk, both of San Francisco.

In Nevada, Dec. 10, Charles H. Lawrence to Cornelia Ketchum.

In Grass Valley, Dec. 10, Wm. H. Spurr to Mrs. Susan Fouse.

In Oroville, Dec. 16, M. Pence to Mrs. S. S. Finn.

In Marysville, Dec. 14, Owen Owens to Miss Icliphenie C. Roffbins.

At Empire Ranch, Yuba County, Dec. 16, L. H. Wells to Miss Mary Jane Shober.

In Marysville, Dec. 2, John M. Cole to Harriet Holmes.

At the Parsonage, Powell street, on the 21st inst., by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Aaron Bramwell to Miss Rosanna Bird, both of San Francisco.

In Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 5, by Rev. Thomas Mullady, J. Johnson Smith to Virginia, daughter of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. N.

At Stockton, Dec. 17, Isaac C. Glenn to Miss Harriet H. Munson.

In Sonora, Dec. 16, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. D. O. McCarthy to Miss Amanda Anderson, all of Sonora.

In Santa Clara County, Dec. 13, Mr. Samuel S. Morrison to Mrs. A. J. Burns.

In Stockton, Dec. 25, Philip Umlauff to Wilhelmina D. Arnax.

At Martinez, Dec. 24, J. R. Howard to Jenny W. Cary.

In Marysville, Dec. 25, Alex. Thomas to Miss B. Welsh.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. B. Brierly, Benjamin T. Hanford and Emily McPherson, adopted daughter of John Short, Esq., all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the Howard House, by Rev. B. Brierly, John C. Park to Rebecca Kelsey, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Thrall, Edward Slosson, of Marysville, to Emeline M. Green, of San Francisco, only daughter of the late Daniel Green, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, by Rev. Joseph Gallagher, Hugh McMullen to Mary S. Broderick, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Kellner, Mr. Henry Steele to Miss Ann Bow, both of San Francisco.

In Mariposa, on Christmas eve, by Rev. E. B. Lockley, William A. Guard to Miss Melissa A. Green.

On the same evening, Mr. J. Otis Lovejoy to Miss Emma Green.

DEATHS.

At Red Bluffs, Dec. 22, Albert, son of Ellis and Mena Reiser, aged 19 months and 19 days.

In San Francisco, on the morning of the 28th ult., Henry Hodgson, a native of Shropshire, England.

In San Francisco, Dec. 28, Edward H. Paddock, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 51 years.

At Spanishtown, Dec. 12, Marshall Stephens, a native of Maine, aged 35 years.

In Petaluma, Dec. 17, Eureka C., only son of N. O. and Mary N. Stafford, aged 4 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 19, Alice Eliza Coates, aged 4 years and 3 weeks.

In Sacramento, Dec. 20, George M. Christoson, aged 4 years and 1 months.

At Oddfellow's Ravine, Dec. 15, Franklin Willard, aged 23 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 30, Capt. G. W. Hammersley, a native of Virginia, aged 35 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 18, infant daughter of Wm. M. and A. L. Bond, aged 28 days.

In San José, Dec. 11, Mary, wife of Joseph Winterburn, aged 40 years.

At Upper Agua Frio, Mariposa County, Dec. 11, Nelson Pepper, aged 55 years.

In Placerville, Dec. 17, Thomas Jacks, late City Tax Collector, aged 23 years.

At Tehama, Tehama County, Dec. 13, Henry Harris.

Yesterday morning, Dec. 22, at 6¼ o'clock, Mrs. Margaret, wife of J. W. Tucker, of San Francisco, (a native of New-York city,) aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 20, John Beers, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, Mary Olivia, only daughter of Mary E. and Capt. E. J. Folsom, aged 2 years and 11 months.

On Sunday, 13th inst., Matty Helen, daughter of John M. and Virginia E. Murphy, aged 1 year 10 months and 14 days.

On Deer Creek, Tehama County, Dec. 8, Calistata A., daughter of Wm. P. and Harriet Mayhew, aged about 2 months and 26th days.

In Nevada, Dec. 27, James A. and George S., twin children of Hiram and Jane Moore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Corruption Witnesses—Quincy's Memoir of J. Q. Adams—Mr. Blair's Speech—The Representative System—The Offices—Change of Official Organ—Suffering from Poverty—The Saltiness of the Weather—The Failure of the Ice Crop; and the Evil Thereof—Death of Judge Kinnicutt and Mr. Hathaway.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

The messenger to find witnesses in the corruption case arrived here last Friday, and commenced business. Some of the persons he was after he found, but others "turned up missing,"—not that they ran away from him, but that they left the country before anything had been said about the corruptions that have caused so much grief to the virtuous souls at the national capital. They would have been here, had it ever occurred to them that such a farce was about to be played. There will be no difficulty thrown in the way of the investigation here, ridiculous as most men believe it to be, and owing its origin to the purest malignity. If, by chance, it should turn out that some Massachusetts man while at Washington so far forgot the air of the place as to be a knave, by all means let him be exposed and punished.

The *Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams*, by JOSIAH QUINCY, Sr., is announced soon to appear, in one octavo volume. Not the least remarkable thing about it will be the fact that it is the work of a man who will be 86 years old on the 4th of February. Mr. QUINCY was born in this place, on the 4th of February, 1772, when GEORGE the Third was King of Americans as well as of Englishmen. He came into the world a little ahead of Lord LYNNHURST, the same nurse officiating at each birth; and though he is not so active a man as the ex-Chancellor, his intellect is bright as that of the great luminary of British equity. He is, I suspect, the only native Bostonian who has a clear remembrance of the Declaration of Independence—which happened when he was not quite four and a half years old—unless there be an exception made in the case of an old colored woman, who was born in GEORGE the Third's time, but she, I think, was not born here. There is no other man among us of any eminence whose recollections go back to the Summer of '76. It is strange to find a man yet laboring in the political field who was a member of Congress in JEFFERSON'S time, and who ran a course of grinded lances with HENRY CLAY five-and-forty years ago. Considerable curiosity is felt to see how Mr. QUINCY will treat his interesting subject, some portions of which will require skillful handling from him, as he was at the height of his federalism when Mr. ADAMS ratted to the Democrats, and so won the Russian mission, and the opportunity of hacking up STEIN when that bitter anti-Gallican set himself to work to brace the mind of Czar ALEXANDER against NAPOLEON, even the Empress-Mother having become frightened by the flames of Moscow, whilst ROMANTZOFF was laboring to renew the French alliance. Now the Slavery question is not a matter easily to be disposed of in a life of Mr. ADAMS, who had not much in common with the Anti-Slavery men of the day, though it is very common with them to praise his name and to exalt his memory—perhaps because common hate is a strong cement. If Mr. ADAMS had been reelected President, his abolitionism no more would have been heard of than the St. Helena writings of NAPOLEON would have been heard of if NAPOLEON had died Emperor of the French. Dislike of the South was at the bottom of Mr. ADAMS' Anti-Slavery opinions and actions; and even now it is, with the Republican leaders, more hostility to Slavery as a basis of political power than to Slavery itself, that gives the peculiar color to our political divisions. Were it not that the South rules the nation because Slavery forces it to unite, whence comes the desire to extend the institution, the "man and brother" might go hang for all that most of the present fiery champions of Freedom care for his welfare here or his salvation hereafter. The prejudice against colored men (that feeling which alone renders Slavery possible for a day, and which is at the same time the cause and the consequence of Slavery) is just as strong among Republicans as it is among Democrats, the latter probably affecting more of it, too, than they really entertain. It is certain that the proportion of colored men that voted for Mr. BUCHANAN in New-England was quite large, and I do not think any of them have changed their opinions, as they are inclined to stick to them.

Mr. BLAIR'S speech is much read here, and is approved by most men. The Missourian is considered to be a leader in the only way that the Slavery question ever can be settled. He has, apparently, that due admixture of liberality and conservatism in his disposition which has, on more than one occasion, recommended men to the American people, while no bigot, on either side, has ever been a popular favorite. His name is not unfrequently mentioned here in connection with the next Presidential election, and, if he shall bold out as he has commenced, it would not be strange if he were to bear the bell in 1860. Great men are made at a faster rate than that. But he would be very sure to have many competitors. Colonel FREMONT, when here, intimated, in unmistakable terms, that he means to be a candidate at the next election; and one can't blame him for his determination, he did so beautifully in '56. Then Governor BANKS has supporters, and probably expects himself to be up for nomination about two years from this time; and his enemies are doing their best to help him, by so treating him as to create popular feeling in his behalf.

Judge KINNICUTT, who died at Worcester on Sunday, was at one time a very prominent leader of the old Whig Party. He was Speaker of our House of Representatives years ago, and took the lead, in 1842, in the anti-Webster movement in his party, which, however, did not come to much.

The story that Mr. DAMRELL is about to retire from Congress *can't* be true. How absurd to suppose that a man should think of leaving an office merely because he is unable to discharge its duties! The person who put it in circulation must have been thinking of old times. It would have been "in keeping," if he had said that the honorable member meant to have Congress pay his doctor's bill. Our delegation is little better than a collection of incurables, and, if any one belonging to it should resign because of illness, he would be regarded as sick in mind—that is to say, mad—as well as in body; in short, a doubly hopeless case. I should say there is no one quite feeble enough in Mr. DAMRELL'S district to qualify as his successor.

A proposition is before our House of Representatives to allow persons to be elected to that body without requiring them to be residents of the places which they shall represent, just as members of the British House of Commons are chosen. This was the custom in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and has always been the rule in electing members of the Constitutional Conventions. When the Convention of 1853 was called, General WILSON had his pockets as full of towns as ever an English Peer had his of boroughs. He provided places for several gentlemen who couldn't provide for themselves—BURLINGAME in Northborough, SUMNER in Mansfield, HALLETT in Wilbraham, BOUTWELL in Berlin, and in some others. He used to say that the only man he could not find a place for was Mr. PALFREY, so famed was that gentleman for impracticability. It is to be hoped the change proposed will succeed, though the Judiciary Committee have reported against it, as its adoption would tend to get able men into the House. [It has been rejected.]

The quarrel between the two Houses about the Sergeant-at-Arms has been going on briskly in the Legislature, the House sticking to Mr. STEVENS, while the Senate has taken up Mr. WHITE, of Lowell, who has been nominated for almost everything, and, thus far, like the disciples in their nocturnal fishing, catching nothing. It marks the decline of politics, that a man like Mr. WHITE should think of such an office as that of Sergeant-at-Arms. At a caucus, held yesterday, it was resolved to get rid of Mr. STEVENS, and to-day at 12 o'clock was the time precisely appointed for a new trial in the House. The balloting resulted in a small increase of the Stevens vote, but Mr. WHITE follows him hard, and, now that it has been discovered that the triumph of Republican principles depends upon the triumph of the new man, the old one will soon have to go overboard. There is some connection between the matter and Kansas, but I do not exactly understand what it is.

The *Daily Advertiser* has been appointed the official paper, by Mr. WARNER, Secretary of State. The *Advertiser* is a decorous, ably-conducted paper of the genuine old Whig stamp, with no marked sympathy with the Anti-Slavery men, while the *Traveler*, which was the official paper, is more Anti-Slavery in its tone than any other daily journal in Boston. The Secretary of State is himself a rigid Free-Soiler of the extreme class of the Mountain breed, a Jacobin of the Jacobins. He has not a feeling in common with the paper he has selected, and has been the leader of those persons who have been, and are, in favor of gibbeting Judge LORING, whose removal the *Advertiser* has always opposed. From this radical difference between the parties, I infer that the appointment was really made by Gov. BANKS, who means to be captain of his own ship, and who has taken this quiet method of intimating that he intends to pursue no extremes except the extreme of moderation.

There has been an immense amount of suffering here, and in the neighboring towns, this Winter. I do not refer to the "poor poor," as the Italians have it, for we always have them with us, like every other community; and perhaps they are used to it, as lobsters are to being boiled. Those I speak of are people who generally contrive, if not to keep the wolf from the door, at least to hold him by the ears, and so prevent him from devouring them and their families; but this year the wolf has been too much for them, has sprung away, and is raging fiercely. Without metaphor, they are industrious people, who live frugally by working all the time that is not absolutely devoted to sleeping and eating, and they neither sleep too much nor eat richly. This season there is next to no work to be had, and consequently no money. They will not steal, they do not know how to beg, and they have no reserved means, or have eaten them up in the four months that have elapsed since the panic began and work ceased. Starved from cold and hunger, sickness comes to aggravate their troubles, and the state of hundreds of families is such that death would be a relief to every member of them. I have known of some being turned out of their houses by the agreeable process of having their doors removed, having paid no rent for some time past. I hear of others who are under notification that they are to be served in the same way if they shall not be able to pay up at the close of this month, which they can no more do than they could pay the State debt. Yet it is but just to the landlord class to say that, considering how numerous must be the defaulting tenants, the number of persons of that kind who have been harshly treated is very small. Rent, however, is the last thing that people fail to pay, because it is the first necessity of a family to have a place in which to live, and landlords have a reputation for sternness that had obtained for them many a dollar that ought to have been expended for clothes and food for the benefit of hungry, squalid children. So that even the failure to pay rent affords no measure to obtain the amount of suffering that here exists—that is, in Boston and the neighboring towns. In many a house, the rent of which is punctually paid, there is hardly so much food as would suffice for the starvation of a mouse. Those who know, say that if the facts could all be spread before the public, with names and figures to authenticate persons and places, there would be no words with which to express the astonishment that would be felt at such an exposition of human misery. And all this is in addition to the mass of permanent poverty and panperism that every Winter calls for the expenditure of thousands for even its temporary relief, and which all human labors seem inadequate materially to lessen. Truly this is a strange world. There is much done to relieve the sufferers, but how far can even the most liberal, enlightened, well-directed benevolence go towards filling the vacuum caused by the stoppage of tens of thousands of dollars of weekly wages? Suppose only $50,000 weekly to be withdrawn from payments for work, how is the amount to be made good?

The weather is positively sultry. Yesterday, in the country, it needed only leaves on the trees to pass for the 25th of September instead of the 25th of January. The violet is becoming common, which is an illustration of BYRON'S idea, that it is "the pledge of daylight's lengthened hours," with a witness. Were it not for the rains that occasionally fall, the streets and roads would be as dirty as they are in later Spring or early Autumn. To sit without fire late into the night is a common thing with us, though it is not so much to be commended for its wholesomeness as for its economy. The number of deaths is on the increase, and the open weather is very unfavorable to health.

On looking into HORACE WALPOLE'S Letters, I find that they used to have just such remarkable Winters in the last century that we now have. On the 9th of February, 1759, he wrote to his friend MANN, at Florence: "I talked of *our sultry* weather, and this is no air. While Italy, I suppose, is buried in snow, we are extinguishing fires and panting for breath. In short, we have had a wonderful Winter—beyond an earthquake Winter—we shall soon be astonished at frost, like an Indian. Shrubs and flowers and blossoms are all in their pride; I am not sure that in some counties the corn is not cut." It is to be regretted that this was not a year earlier, so that we might have established a "coincidence" about 1758 and 1858! At the close of 1748 WALPOLE wrote that the honeysuckles were in bloom at Christmas, at Strawberry Hill, and that on the 26th of December there was a nectarine blossom on one of his trees. What a pity that he did not think to gather it, and place it between the leaves of some book, so that it might have come down to this day. I once saw a rose that was said by its owner to be sixty years old, and to have been plucked from a bush in a New-York garden before the Revolution. It certainly looked old enough and dusty enough to have been one of those plucked in the Temple Garden by the leaders in the Wars of the Roses, and the person who owned it was wrinkled enough to have been present on that interesting occasion.

Whatever may be said about the gathering of ice from some of our ponds, you may depend upon it that no good ice has been made here. We may have cold weather yet, and our best ice has more than once been made in February; but, as yet, we have none that can be compared with even the inferior qualities of former years. It is not enough that ice should be so many inches thick to make it a merchantable article; it must have the conservative element in it largely developed to render it worthy of being gathered. It must be very hard, and full of cold, as it may be thick and massive as some human heads, and be equally worthless. The failure of the crop, thus far, has been no slight addition to our social ills. Had there been a very cold Winter much employment would have been afforded in gathering ice; and the cheapness and abundance of labor would have been reasons for gathering twice as much as usual, and we should have been able to afford it at far lower rates than ever before. Thus the mild weather, over which some people rejoice, is a positive evil. Unless the next six weeks should give us some very severe weather, the effect will be of the nature of a grievous calamity, even in these times of suffering, when we are used to heavy visitations.

Mr. ELNATHAN HATHAWAY, who is just dead, was once a prominent Democrat, but had not been much heard of lately. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was, also, a member of the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

THYME.

"Sunday Observance."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter has somewhat misapprehended the object of the meeting of the clergy of this City at Spingler Institute. He writes:

"SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—A meeting of the evangelical clergymen of this City was held in Spingler Institute to consult as to what measures can be taken to secure the enforcement of existing laws for the prevention of labor, travel and amusement, on the first day of the week, and the enactment of new and more stringent laws to that effect; and generally to effect, if possible, a return to that mode of observing Sunday adopted and insisted upon so strenuously by the Puritan Fathers."

The Clergy were invited by the Sabbath Committee, composed of 22 of our most influential citizens, to "meet and consider measures for promo

THE WYOMING MASSACRE.

A Rejoinder to "Dr. Spencer's Reply to Mr. Peck."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My object, in the communication which you did me the honor to publish in the TIMES of the 14th inst., was not controversy, but the dissemination of historical truth. Finding in Dr. SPENCER'S new History of the United States stale and oft-refuted errors with regard to "the Wyoming Massacre," I thought it nothing but shaer justice to the author and to the public that another attempt should be made to set the matter right. The story published by THATCHER, GORDON and others, to the effect that, after the battle and defeat JOHN BUTLER invested Forty Fort, and when he demanded, the surrender of the fort be sent in a quantity of the scalps of the patriots, to intimate what the remnant might expect—that he gave no terms but "the hatchet," and that "the women and children" were all "burned" in the "houses and barracks," has long been exploded, and, as I honestly thought, should no longer have a place in any respectable history—either general or local. Having been familiar with all the authentic histories of Wyoming—and having long been engaged in the study of the legitimate sources of the history of this far-famed locality—I was naturally led to turn over Dr. SPENCER'S pages rather hastily, until I came to the account of the Wyoming tragedy in 1778. I was astonished to find the old story there, and hence my letter to tha TIMES upon the subject. That there should have been anything in the *manner* of the communication to cause the author pain, I can but regret, and yet the whole thing appears to me quite inoffensive. I have no donbt hut that, as the Doctor says, "the discriminating reader will duly appreciate" my "criticisms and remarks," and to his taste and judgment I have committed them, with no anxiety as to the results.

I am happy that the historian makes no direct issue with me upon the main facts. The consequenca will probably be that no protracted controversy will grow out of my "criticisms and remarks." The defence which Dr. SPENCER makes seems to rest on two or three grounds. One is "cotemporary authorities." These he seems to consider more reliable than those which are more modern. This conclusion would be right in some cases, but in reference to questions upon which parties have been arrayed, the tima for writing history is after the heat of controversy has subsided.

Our historian's next ground of defsnce is that he followed "THATCHER, GORDON, RAMSAY, BATTA, MARSHALL, and anch like." He seems to himself to be with a crowd of illustrious predecessors. In a sense this is trua, hnt these anthors either follow each other or diaw upon a common source. A falsehood does not become a truth by being often told. Mr. MINER gives the true origin of the dreadful story related by THATCHER and GORDON, and borrowed from them by Chief-Justice MARSHALL and others. It was concocted by a Poughkeepsie editor from the stories of the fugitives, some of whom left the Valley before the capitulation, and related not only what thay knew, hut what they feared would follow, and their apprehensions, as well as their facts, finally came to be used as materials for history.

The "life and graphic power" of the materials which Dr. SPENCER has employed are beyond dispute. Their *truthfulness* is quite another matter, and this is the only question which I have raised. Nor have I said anything of the natural probability or improbability of the stories adopted as truths by the historian. I am not the apologist of the Tories. Of this I shall probably give abundant proof to the public in due time. The only question I raise is one of simple fact.

Dr. SPENCER regrets that he has never met with Mr. MINER'S History of Wyoming, and he has reason to regret it. It would seem that he has never seen any history of Wyoming. One from tha pen of ISAAC A. CHAPMAN, Esq., was published in 1830; one by Colonal STONE, in 1841; and one by Hon. CHARLES MINER, in 1845. Either of these worka would have saved our historian from the errors of which we—Wyoming people—complain.

I am not concerned with regard to the course which Dr. SPENCER takes with that portion of his book which I have taken the responsibility of criticizing. He may expnnge it, correct it, or leave it as it is, just as he seea fit; but he may raly upon a thorongh refutation of those "graphic" paragraphs, which he so highly prizes, if they are not already sufficiently refuted to satisfy all reasonable demands.

Grave exceptions may be taken to the manner in which Dr. SPENCER qnotes authorities in his vindication. An author should not be quoted as anthority for what he has subsequently canceled or corrected. Now, admitting that Dr. RAMSAY adopted Dr. THATCHER'S story, in his *American Revolution*, he certainly corrects himself in his *History of the United States*. Judge MARSHALL corrected himself in the latter editions of his *Life of Washington*, and whatever "Mr. LOSSING" may have published "in 1849," he repudiated the tale of THATCHER in 1851, in his *Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 1, p. 350—Note. All the facts taken into the account, Dr. SPENCER'S authorities are narrowed down to a very small point.

Thia matter of authority is of little consequence so far aa my objects are concerned, aa it is settled by the most indubitable facts, that what is sought to be proved by it is a mere fiction. A class of facts to which I referred in my former communication, sets at naught any amount of authorities in favor of the idea of an indiscriminate burning of "the women and children" which were in the forts. "I alleged that numerous families and a multitude of individuals now upon the stage, which sprang from "the women and children" who were in the forts at the time of the massacre, furnish the most conclusive proof that their ancestors were not consumed by the flames before they were born. I have seen and conversed with more than a score of persons who were in the fort at Kingston, or that at Wilkasbarre, and who remained there until the tragedy was concludad, and I hope I shall not be reqnired to prove from some stale fiction in the form of history, that thase persons were not burned up in the forts, or that they were not the shades of those martyred "women and children," which Dr. SPENCER tells us, from Dr. THATCHER, were there consumed.

In connection with this reasoning I stated a fact, from which Dr. SPENCER drawa strange conclusions. This is the statement: "I had the good fortune to marry a daughter of a lady who was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle, and was then 15 years of age. Had she been burned in the 'houses and barracks,' I and my children—if I had ever been a father—would have had a different history." Now, he concludes from this, that I married the lady *herself*, "who was in the Fort, and was then 15 years of age." Were this the fact I must he very unequally consorted, for my wife would now be *ninety-five years of age*, thirty-five years older than I am. It was a *daughter* of the lady who was in the Fort, whom I married, and not the lady herself. Then again, from the language above quoted, he writes me "*childless*," and laments my sad fate, and even boasts of his own more happy lot. Now, it turns out to be a fact that *I am a father*, and if the sentence from which the Doctor infers the contrary is capable of any such construction as he seems to have given it, I have not the shrewdness to see it. I know little of Dr. SPENCER, but this much I will ventnre to say, that if he has been as hasty and as careless, in reporting his historical authorities as he has been in interpreting a plain sentence from me, I fear that little confidence is to be placed in his labors as a historian.

One thing more, and I have done. I made an allusion to the "*advertisement*"—not "achievement," as the compositor has made it—upon the cover of the numbers of Dr. SPENCER'S history, which, it seems, "mortified" him. Then again, I am altogether misunderstood, and the historian is mortified, without the least occasion. He says: "I am rather mortified that ha should wish to hold me responsible for a mere bookseller's announcement in stating that my history is a great national work." Now have I dona anything of the kind? I merely referred to the "rather high-sounding advertisement upon the cover of the numbers," without intimating anything with regard to the party who was "responsible" for placing it there. There seems no occasion for the Doctor's denying a charge before he is accused. If he had said that by alluding to this flonrish "upon the cover" I intended to intimate that such a work—"a great national work, written by an American"—ought to be characterized by "*great*" *accuracy* in its details, he would not hava been very wide of the mark. The Doctor proceeds: "If Mr. PECK had seen as much as New-Yorkers have daily opportunities to see, ha would have learned long ago that nearly everything is a great national work." It is to be presumed that the "New-Yorkers" are a great nation, and that they "have daily opportunities to see" a multitnde of things that we poor country greenhorns never dream of. Out here in the meads we cannot be supposed to know much of the usages of "publishers" or of authors, and are to be excused on tha score of ignorance. Sic! I have, however, been to New-York several times, and have some acquaintances there who, should Dr. SPENCER chance to stumble upon them, will tell him how far "Mr. PECK" is entitled to consideration, on the score of extreme verdancy for a blunder with regard to the acts and general policy of "publishers." I hope this little rallying will not disturb the equanimity of Dr. SPENCER, as it is done in the best possible humor, but that it may he considered as a sort of *olive branch* held out to an injured and irritated author.

Now, my good "Dr. SPENCER," I pray you to form the best opinion possible of "Mr. PECK," and do not attribute his insbility to appreciate your authorities or your reasoning to any intention to do you injustice, and if you keep your eye upon the "publishers" of your great City, you may receive some new light upon Wyoming matters from the press of tha HARPERS not many months hence. You have my best wishes for your success in your historical investigations. Being brother members of the New-York Historical Society, I trust we shall never be enemies.

GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

A Southern Clergyman—Foretaste of Parson Brownlow's Lectures.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

The Southern people have never shown a disposition to systematically decry the civil, political nor domestic institutions of the North, but have never shrunk from a fair comparison of those institutions with their own. The people of the North, on the contrary—or quite a large portion of them—have for many years manifested an opposite disposition and pursued an opposite course. They have heaped upon the South, from the press, tha pulpit, the rostrum, and through every available channel of publicity, the most unmitigated abuse, and the most unscrupulous and infamous slanders; and, not content with this, they have defamed private character, and endeavored to place the slaveholder before the world in a light odious to humanity. It is but natural and just that the aspersions of this lying horde of fanatics should be answered—not precisely in their own style, with slanders and abuse—but by holding up to view the actual social and political deformities for which they are responsible, exhibiting their motives and themselves in the proper aspect, and challenging the comparison to which we allude above.

This task has been undertaken by Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, the well-known editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, who proposes to perform it not only in the South, but in the North, and he is well qualified to perform it thoroughly. If the freedom-shriekers hear much less than the truth from him, we are mistaken in the man. We listened to a portion of his lecture upon thia anbject last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, and could not help anticipating how, when he shall arrive in the "modern Athens," the black philanthropists there of will *wriggle in their chairs* under the peculiar style in which he proclaims his views of their claims to morality and decency. For example, in giving a history of the church difficulties North and South, which have led to a complete sundering of all relations between them, he remarked that he waa acqnainted with many members of his own church in the North, but *he had no sort of confidence in the best of them;* the pious portion of Abolition society was, no doubt, the best portion of it, but in even that he had no confidence whatever; his church had separated, the South from the North, hut he hazarded nothing in asserting that the Southern portion was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the Negro "than all the freedom-shriekers out of hell;" the "pious" Abolitionist would enter his church on Sunday, "with a face as long aa the moral law," descant upon and bewail the wrongs and miseries heaped upon tha down-trodden aon of Africa, and on the following day, in his picayune grocery or candy store, would, if he could, *swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his walking-stick, and do it in the name o the Lord.* "When I get to Heaven," continued the reverend gentleman, "where I expect to go, after my death, if I find a regular-built Abolitionist there, I shall conclude that he has practiced a fraud upon the doorkeeper; for, in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom-shricker has no more business in our Father's Kingdom than Commodore PAULDING had in Nicaragua when he captured the filibusters." Persona who did not hear Mr. BROWNLOW, reading this might deem auch a style of allnding to sacred things rather offensive; hut we are satisfied, from the earnest and impressive manner in which he delivered himself, that his somewhat peculiar figures and illustrations were *prompted by no feeling of levity nor want of respect for things having the odor of sanctity.* He felt and meant what he said, and, very properly expressed himself in the most terse and vigorous style he could command. If all lecturers would follow his example, thay would perhaps be surprised at their own success.

PARSON BROWNLOW, as he is familiarly called, has posted himself pretty thoroughly upon the subject of Slavery and the comparative morality of the North and South. He recapitulated the arguments in support of the inatitution with great clearness, citing its almost universal diffusion over the earth and its sanction by the Divine will, as revealed in the Holy Writ, as the strongest evidences of ita authentic and legitimate character. The great reformers of the world, he said, never made war upon the civil governments under which they lived, for the purpose of accomplishing their ends, as do our vagabond Abolitionists. In their tirades against Slavery the Abolition Methodists of the North quote JOHN WESLEY against the Methodists of the South, but it was a fact well established that when Mr. WESLEY returned to London from his visit to Savannah, Ga., he advised the Mission Society to purchase more negro slaves for the use of the Missiona in this country.

He briefly sketched the origin and history of the slave trade, dwelling upon the facts that the first and heaviest importations of slnves were made by New-Englanders into New-England ports, and that up to the present day the traffic is mainly carried on by New-Englanders in New-England vessels. The essential difference between the South and New-England as regards Slavery is, that they steal the negroes and we hold them; they do not hold them because they cannot make their labor protitable, but they furnish them to us, and then, after they are paid for, deny our right of possession. He did not think the slave trade so horrible as it had been represented, but he was not in favor of ita proaecution by this country, nor was the South in favor of it. Last Winter, a resolution was introduced into Congress by Mr. ORR, a true Southern man, declaring strongly against the revival of the slave trade, and it passed almost unanimously, nearly the entire Southern representation voting for it.

We could not remain to the close of Mr. B.'s remarks, hut we heard sufficient to satisfy us that the wool will fly when he gets among the "screechers." Boston Common will experience a new sensation when his voice is heard upon it, or we are greatly mistaken.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET: BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reciv'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2072	2072	12	181	943	1480
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	80	13	14	2139	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	101	72	83	3185	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	136	106	34	613	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2072	2739	203	312	6879	1480
Last week	1950	2940	208	346	7981	1557

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,977

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONSIGNED.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	880	.....	.....	.....	1190
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	373	12	181	913	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 27:

Cattle, head ..... 2,332 | Hogs, head 9,373

Sheep, head 2,987

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yard; Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Jan. 27, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	6,653
By Hudson River Railroad	3,919
By Camden and Amboy	1,039
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad	157
Total	13,747

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	574	Missouri	—
New-York	878	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	142	Texas	—
Kentucky	286	Connecticut	—
Indiana	148	Michigan	—
Virginia	54	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hida and tallow) is not reckoned in hare as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rula in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed far the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11c. @11¾c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 8½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beaves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The total receipts of cattle, for the various City markets, for the week past, 2,739 head, falls 211 below the preceding week; 404 below the average for 1857, and 1,249 below the corresponding week last year. But the supply in market, to-day, appeared to be fully equal to the current demand, and even more, since with a decline upon last week's rates, there were some 200 or more in the yards at Forty-fourth-street unsold this evening.....The general quality of the Beef cattle offered to-day, was an improvement upon last week, though there were more than meet of the scalnwag order. We quote the extra quality higher than last Wednesday, simply because these cattle were intrinsically better. What may be called good cattle, sold at about the same figures, while on common and inferior gradea there was a decline of about ½c. ₱ lb. on the estimated net weight, with the estimated weights favoring the ourchacers, as is always the case in a dull or declining market. Toward evening the sales were decidedly dull. Taking the entire sales of the day together, we average the decline about ½c.@½c., which just equals the advance of the previous market day...The Eastern buyers purchased more freely at Albany the past week, and we heard of between 600 and 700 cattle going over the Western Railroad, toward Brighton, Providence, &c.... There seemed to be a good impression, among all classes, that to-day's rates were above what they will average for some time to come, and that it would not be safe for dealers to buy upon the calculation of getting better prices hereafter. There were several lots sold today, which were bought from six to twelve months since, on the strength of the then ruling or average prices here. But the material decline, and the advance in freights, have fully, and often more than eaten up the feed and increased weights, leaving the feeders decidedly out of pocket. A little estimate will show this. Suppose the price to have declined 2c. ₱ lb. on the net weight. Taking a drove of 100 cattle, that would dress 800 lbs. each, would give a loss of $1,600, if we allow the increase of weight to just pay the cost of feeding.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
31	Ohio	Fordsman	Hoag & Sherman.
30	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
16	N. Y.	Several owners	M. Philips.
36	N. Y.	Wm. Felt	T. White & Son.
33	Ohio	E. A. Van Tassel	T. White & Son.
55	Ohio	Z. Vesey	Mead & Holcomb.
20	N. Y.	S. G. Woodruff	Mead & Holcomb.
43	N. Y.	R. Smith	Vail & Carey.
45	Ky.	J. S. Lillard	S. Smith.
18	N. Y.	J. Bates	Owner.
57	N. Y.	Dudley & Briggs	Geo. A. Toffey.
50	Ohio	D. Pettis	Westheimer & Bro.
69	Ohio	Morehouse & Gitchrist	Westheimer & Bro.
62	O. & N. Y.	Wm. Tilden and others	Miller, Har'g & Gur.
66	Ky.	Duncan & McConnell	S. Uiry.
70	Va. & c.	R. Murray	Owner.
41	O. & N. Y.	Several owners	Wheaton & Gur.
22	N. Y.	C. Teed	Owner.
60	N. Y. & M.	Several owners	Geo. Aygrault.
35	Ind.	Leder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
63	Ind.	Howlett & Co	Allerton & Myers.
58	N. Y. & c.	Several owners	Shepard & Co.
68	Ky.	Gray & Parks	Bud. & Eastman.
69	Ohio	Cook & Miller	Bud. & Eastman.
34	Ohio	U. S. Ladeau	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Doty & Watling	Owners.
28	N. Y.	Cary & Cornell	Owners.
29	N. Y.	T. M. Vail	Owner.
32	Ill.	A. R. Cushman	Geo. Ayradt.
20	N. Y.	I. Symonds	Owner.
15	N. Y.	Williams & Cobb	Owners.
35	N. Y.	R. B. Hume	Owner.
63	Ky.	Calhun	H. Eckstein.
20	Ohio	S. R. Graves	Owner.
41	N. Y.	R. Smith	T. M. Vail.
20	N. Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
154	Va.	Seymour	B. Bartram.
35	Ohio	L. Reed	T. White.
31	Ohio	Geo. Mitchell	End. & Eastman.
32	Ohio	A. B. Page	Wm. H. Harris.
22	N. Y.	Wm Smith	Owner.
110	Ohio	E. G. Seymour	Bartram & Merritt.
62	Ind.	A. A. Howlett	H. Myers.
142	Ill.	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
180	Ill. & c.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
62	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.

HOAG & SHERMAN were selling 34 good Ohio steers for FORDSMAN, at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 700 lbs., net. Also, 30 Dutchess County cattle for neighboring farmers at similar prices.

M. PHILIPS sold for several parties, 46 fair New-York Cattle at 8½c.@9c.

GEO. SAGE sold, mostly at Bergen, 113 New-York and Ohio Cattle, of varied quality and weights, at 7c.@10c. They belonged to different parties.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 55 lightish Ohio steers for Z. VESEY, which footed up 94c. ₱ lb. They were of medium to good quality, rated at 575 lbs., nat. Also, 20 good Cattle for S. G. WOODRUFF, of Livingston County, N. Y., at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 850 lbs., net.

W. T. BAKER, of Monroe County, N. Y., started with a drove, but sold all but one pair at Albany, for 5c. ₱ lb., gross weight. The pair brought bare were 5 years old; red and white Durhams, fed by G. ROOT, of Livingston County, and costing, last Spring, $160. They were a splendid pair, weighing at home near 5,000 lbs. gross, and judged to dress 3,400 lbs. of beef.

WM. FLORENCE bought them for $360, or less than 11c. ₱ lb. We regret that the owner should lose $100 and nearly a year's feeding on them. Prices were then, say May 1, about 3c. higher than now.

J. A. MERRITT was selling 47 Ohio Cattle for R. R. SEYMOUR at 8c.@9c., and a few State Cattle at similar prices, with the exception of one very extra fat pair fed by D. MERRITT, of Portchester, N. Y., for which I. ANDERSON paid 11½c. ₱ lb., to be weighed. They were splendid animals, weighing 44,000 lbs. gross in the country. They were estimated at 2,000 lbs. net. They cost $240 last June, and will probably bring about $300 by weight.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling 15 of MITCHELL'S good Ohio Cattle, rated 825 lbs. net, at 9¾c.; and 68 coarse, thin Kentucky Steers for GRAY & PARES at 8c. Home weight, 1,200 lbs. Also, 69 Ohio Cattle for COOK & MILLER at 7½c.@9¾c. These last were very uneven in weight and quality.

ALLERTON & MYERS were disposing of 35 Indiana Steers, of medium grade, for LONER & JACKSON, at 8c. @9c., and 63 fair Steers from the same State, for HOWLETT & Co., at 8¾c.@9c. The latter were rated at 50 lbs. net.

E. H. SHEPARD & Co. were selling several lots, first among which were 12 very fine Cattle, owned by one BAILEY, of Livingston County, N. Y. Eight of these brought $915, or about 10¾c. ₱ lb.

R. MURRAY was selling on his own account 70 head of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Cattle, at 9c.@10c. They were of fair to very good quality, rating 500 lbs. net. P. W. LOWEREE took 5 of the choice at $106 each, or about 10c.

DUNCAN & MCCONNELL, of Clark County, Ky., contributed 66 fairish Steers of 675 lbs. net, for which S. ULERY was getting 8½c.@9½c.

D. PETTIT forwarded 50 fine Steers from Marion County, Ohio, weighing at home 1,350 lbs. WESTHEIMER & BRO. were getting $66 each, or near 10c. ₱ lb., for them.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* Tha prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. Tha particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout tha year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is an increased inactivity among these markets, owing in part to the depressed state of the beef market. Milkmen retain cows which they otherwise would sell for beef and buy fresh ones.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. Market very dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 13 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras in market. Prices remain as last week, with even duller sales.

CHAMBERLIN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. There is an over supply, with a dull, slow market; excepting to chance customers, buying fancy cows, prices are even lower than last week. A very good cow can be bought for $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With rather a short supply prices are tending upward in a slight degree. The markets are all cleared up, with a demand for more.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 181 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7c. for good animals. The supply is short, and sales are readily made at higher figuras.

BROWNING reports receipts of 14 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Short supply at former prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 83 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 34 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. There is a short supply. Market quick at advanced rates.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by liva weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at tha different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The avaraga run is about ona-half tha live weight.

The footings of the City markets give a decline from last week of about 1,100 head. Prices are gradually advancing, although it takes good Sheep-dressing off about 50 lbs., to bring $5.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 943 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 400 head, at $3 25@$6 each. Tha market is quiet, with a moderate supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,138 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few extra Sheep brought 10c.@11c. Tha market is moderately supplied with Sheep of fair quality. There is a gradual advance in prices, although slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,185 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 @$8 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 613 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW, as follows:

93 Sheep sold for	$476 18	199 Sheep sold for	$494 62
113 Sheep sold for	521 78	26 Sheep sold for	171 25
163 Sheep sold for	703 55		

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Jan 26:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of

6 Sheep at	$4 00	27 Sheep at	$6 00	$162 00
79 Sheep at	3 25	256 75	20 Sheep at	6 00	120 00
54 Sheep at	3 50	189 00	49 Sheep at	4 62	226 62
61 Sheep at	3 50	213 50	40 Sheep at	4 62	185 00
32 Sheep at	3 37	108 00	83 Sheep at	4 50	373 50
40 Sheep at	5 25	210 00	226 Sheep at	4 25	960 50
48 Sheep at	3 25	156 00			

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large drovas are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals are just sufficient to meet the demands without materially varying the figures from last week. The very mild weather is opposed to active packing operations.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,480 hogs during tha past week. Prices range at 5c.@5½c., gross, and 6¼c.@6½c., net, ₱ lb. Receipts have been tolerably free, but all were sold to-day.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Western Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¼@6¾
Light Western Hogs	5¼@5¾	6¼@6¾
York State Hogs	5 @5½	6¾@7
Distillery Hogs	4½@4¾	5¾@6¼

Fair daily arrivals have a tendency to retain the market at the above quotations. The demand is in proportion to the receipts.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BUFFALO MARKET, Jan. 26.—There has been a little more firmness the past week in Cattle and Live Hogs, and prices are maintained with a shade advance. The increased demand for Pork and Beef for export has in part contributed to this result. We give the returns we have received:

Receipts at the Elk-street Drove Yards, (H. Sessions,) for the week ending Jan. 24, 1858.

From.	Cattle.	Hogs.
Ohio	103	275
New-York	39	—
Totals	137	275
Shipped for Eastern Markets	117	100
Taken for Buffalo Markets	20	175
Totals	137	275

The sales of Cattle at these yards at 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight. The demand was only from city butchers. Hogs sold for the same purpose at 4½c.@ 5c., live weight, for heavy. During the week 140 head of nice Cattle were picked for the New-York market, but at prices we did not learn.

At another yard, about last Wednesday, 300 Live Hogs, averaging 250 lbs., sold at 4½c. These were, we believe, to go East. Also, a fine lot from Kentucky, averaging 342 lbs., sold at 4¾c., live weight, to a city butcher. Afterwards 250 head, averaging 250 lbs., at 4½c., and another 100, same average, at same price.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce Markets continue depressed,—the warm, open weather favoring fresh arrivals. There is an overstock of such roots and vegetables as are usually frozen up, or inaccessible at this season. Turnips, especially, are a drug, sales of rutabagas being made at 37c.@50c. ₱ bbl., while quantities of the flat varieties are bought up for cattle food at about 25c. ₱ bbl.

There have been few fresh arrivals of Nova Scotia potatoes, but these with the receipts from the surrounding country keep the markets tolerably supplied.

Spinach and other "greens" are abundant. The present warm weather starts them into growth.

Cabbages and celery are in large supply with a dull demand.

Parsnips with other root crops are plenty and cheap

Apples are unchanged, with but little activity in the demand. They range mainly from $3 to $3 50 ₱ bbl., in lots, embracing various qualities.

Butter continues depressed, with an ample stock on hand. The open Winter affects the trade unfavorably. Pretty good dairies sell with difficulty at 15c @18c., while only a few of the very best packages bring 22c.@25c. ₱ lb.

Poultry is less abundant, and prices have advanced. Our quotations are for that which is received in good order. Much of the Western comes in poor condition and sells for lower prices

Eggs are greatly depressed, with heavy receipts. The "biddies" have doubtless mistaken the present open weather for Spring, and commenced laying in earnest. Ohio is sending on some 200 bbls. per day, and they are coming from Baltimore *through* Philadelphia to this market. A large proportion of these are fresh. We can do-day only quote fresh at 14c., and limed at 10c. ₱ dozen. They will doubtless fluctuate from these prices.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	85	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	—	@	5 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	8 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	9 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 30
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Apples—Grecnings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	5	@	5½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6½	@	7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	37	@	50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	25	@	37
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	25 00	@	30 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY—TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Ariel*. The news from Europe, which is four days later, is, in a political sense, unimportant. We learn from Spain that the Queen, in her message to the Cortes, had allnded to the present difficnlty with Mexico, but the purport of her remarks is not given in the telegram. Great preparations were going on in England for the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal. The process of launching the *Leviathan* had been continued with success, though the operation was not completed when the *Kangaroo* left.

The India and China mails reached London on the afternoon of the 12th inst. They confirm the death of General HAVELOCK. The reported defeat of General WINDHAM by the Gwalior mutineers is, however, contradicted. It was the rebels who were defeated. They afterwards suffered a second defeat from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and again a third from Brigadier GRANT, and were then considered as thoroughly used up. Accounts from China say that the British attack on Canton was on the eve of being commenced.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the California mails of Jan. 5, and over a million and a half in treasnre, also arrived at this port last night. There is no news of special importance from the Pacific. The town of Downieville had been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at $500.000. There was qnite a Mormon war fever in California, and volunteers were being organized all over the State, in the expectation of a general war with the followers of BRIGHAM. Accounts brought by individuals direct from the Great Salt Lake, confirm previous reports that the Mormons were determined upon hostilities. By this arrival we have also later intelligence from Central and South America. The negotiations in regard to the Transit route have been revived, but it does not yet appear which of the contestants for the prize will come off victorious. The difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been settled by a treaty, which will be found elsewhere. We have no reliable intelligence of the ratification of the Yrisarri treaty, though there were rumors to that effect. Our Panama correspondent gives a very full and interesting summary of news from all the Central American and South Pacific States.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced a resolntion, which referred to the Commictee on Military Affairs, authorizing a Commission to inqnire into the condition of affairs in Utah before force is resorted to. The joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relative to Kansas affairs, were presented by Mr. PUGH, and after some debate were tabled and ordered to be printed. A substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill was presented from the minority of the Select Committee on the snbject. The Army bill was then considered, and a snbstitute providing for five new regiments, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, was rejected, 38 to 8. The debate on the bill took a somewhat wide range, and was not concluded. In the House a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the origin of the Utah expedition. After a rambling debate in Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill, a partial report was made by the Committee on Elections in reference to the Ohio contested-election case, declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. CAMPBELL more time to take testimony. By resolntion of the House, Mr. VALLENNIGHAM is admitted to the floor and allowed the privilege of speaking during the pendency of his claim.

There was a perfect rush of bnsiness in both houses of the Legislature yesterday. Mr. ALVORD assumed his position as Speaker of the Assembly. His address on taking the Chair, was characterized by the ntmost good taste, and was calculated to prepossess the members in his favor. Most of the bnsiness done was merely preliminary.

The Board of Councilmen last evening took up the special order—the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy. The majority and minority reports were read. After a protracted debate upon the majority report, section by section, it was adopted, with some amendments. A reduction of $49,000 upon the appropriation for the Rnsa pavement was made, $900 for "copying judgments" was struck out, $37,700 dedncted from the expense on lamps and gas, the item "for printing" reduced from $85,000 to $40 000, and "real estate expenses" redneed by $78,365 82. Money was appropriated for Station-honses in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards, also for increased clerk hire, besides which $15,000 was voted for the grading of Mount Morris square, and $125,000, instead of a former appropriation of $78,000, for iron pavement. The rednction altogether amonnts to nearly $120,000. Both reports favored Ex-Mayor WOOD'S claim of $10,000, for expenses incnrred in the litigation of the questions arising out of the Metropolitan Police Law.

The Aldermanic Committee on Corruptions met yesterday, and partially considered the recent reports, made by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., of frands in the Street Department. The Committee as to the charge that HENRY ERBEN had received $9,000 more than had been awarded, considered it clear, and reqnested the Corporation Counsel to commence proceedings for a return of the money. Mr. BUSTEED, who was present, said that a suit against Mr. ERBEN had already been commenced. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-second-street cases were in part examined. A number of witnesses were sworn, who corroborated Mr. CONOVER'S statements. The Committee then adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

The annnal Report of the Snperintendent of Public Instruction of this State shows the following results for the year ending on the 1st inst.: Number of cbildren attending school, 832,735; number of school districts in the State, 12,000; teachers employed, 31,563, of whom 19,111 are females; school-honses in the State, 11,492, an increase of 1,249 over the previous year. The highest rate of school-tax is paid by New-York City and county, and the lowest is Warren. In the school libraries there are 1,377,933 volumes—less than last year. The total receipts of the year were $3,403,149; expenditures, $3,299,898 93; balance unexpended, upwards of $100,000. The Superintendent offers a variety of suggestions concerning the school system, disclaiming any wish to see any radical alteration of existing laws, but recommending the establishment of a new fiscal year, in order that future reports may not be in fact a year old, suggesting that the trusteeship and inspectorshipa be regulated, and favoring the application of the State Teachers' Association for an act of incorporation.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, when the new *ex-officio* member, WILLIAM JELLINGHAWS, Esq., President of the German Society, took his seat at the Board. No business of importance was transacted.

A squad of the Mayor's police, on Tuesday night, made a descent npon a model artist establishment at No. 13 Howard-street. The "artists," who were going through their exhibitions at the time, were taken greatly aback at the intrusion, and scampered wildly in every direction to get ont of the way, as also did the patrons of the place. Yesterday the proprietor of the place waa required to give bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house, while the "artists" were each given a "home on the Island" for six months. Mayor TIEMANN expresses a determination to break up every similar establishment in the City.

The Greenwich-street outrage and murder case occupied the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the whole of yesterday, though nothing was done beyond the impanelling of eleven out of twelve jurors. On Monday, it will be remembered O'CONNELL and TOOLE, the alleged ringleaders in the outrage, pleaded guilty to Manslaughter in the First Degree. Yesterday O'CONNELL withdrew his plea, and threw himself on the verdict of a jury. The entire panel and about four hours were exhausted, and only eleven jurors were obtained. The trial will probably occupy the rest of the week.

The Taylor elopement case was finished yesterday. Mrs. TAYLOR was put on the stand, and stated that she voluntarily married TAYLOR, but that since the marriage she had heard things about him which made her dislike to live with him. She said she was under no restraint, but she did not desire to live with her husband at all, and desired no communication with him.

The young man who shot himself Tuesday evening in the shooting-gallery attached to Lafayette Hall, proved to be LEWIS BEARDSLEY, a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, and clerk in the office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State. He has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City about three weeks, and dnring the last few days had been confined to his room from illness. The Jury who sat at the inquest upon the body rendered a verdict that he shot himself while temporarily deranged. The deceased waa a nephew of Judge BEARNSLEY, of Utica. He has left a wife and child in Wisconsin.

A warrant for the arrest of J. B. SMITH, late of the Comptroller's office, was issued on Tnesday by Judge RUSSELL; at a late hour last evening no report of an arrest had been made to the Police Head-quarters.

Two river thieves, on Tuesday night boarded a vessel lying at a dock near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, and stole several bags of grain. Officers DANIEL and FRANK KELLY, of the Second Precinct, started in pursuit of them, but after an exciting chase they escaped. The officers fired several shots at the fugitives and they think one of them was wounded.

The Marine Bank of Hoboken was first opened for bnsiness on the 11th of this month. It closed again on Tnesday night with the arrest of Mr. LEWIS M. VAN EATEN, the President, on a charge of embezzlement and swindling.

The General Markets, yesterday, ruled quiet. Flour was dull and heavy,—though the receipts were limited. Wheat was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. A moderate business was transacted in Corn at strengthening prices. Provisions were in fair request, but were rather less bnoyant, especially Pork, which closed languidly, with more offering. Groceries exhibited no really new feature. The auction sales resulted satisfactorily. Cotton was without any improvement, pending the receipt of later news from Europe. No important change was discernable in freights. The number of vessels in port was 582 of all classes.

The Cattle Markets were fairly supplied yesterday. A few extra animals sold at a trifling advance. Good cattle varied little from last week, while common and inferior grades declined about ½c. per pound on the net or estimated dressed weight. The average decline of the day on all sales was about ½c. to ½c., with 200 cattle unsold at evening.

Light Wanted on the Mormon Difficulty.

We are very glad to learn that a resolution was adopted yesterday in Congress, on the motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, calling on the President for information in relation to the difficulty with the Mormons, as to the causes for the Utah Expedition, and whether BRIGHAM YOUNG is actually in a state of rebellion or resistance to the United States authorities. The resolntion will probably elicit some highly interesting information, and furnish the people with satisfactory reasons for the extraordinary preparations which appear to be on foot for sending a great military force to Salt Lake City. We have had an abundance of reports of Mormon outrages, and we are bound to believe that there are satisfactory reasons for the military expedition to Utah; but all the information that has been given to the public has been of a rather vague character, and mnch of it has come through channels which justify a suspicion that it has been considerably exaggerated. What the public desire to know, and have a right to demand, is an official statement of the actual facts of the case, what the aggressive or rebelious acts of the Mormons have been, and what course the Government intends to pursue towards that portion of our people.

The general feeling of the people of the Union in all sections, and of all sects and parties, is so decidedly adverse to the Mormons, that the Government is not likely to be held to a very strict account for its acts towards them, even though they should be utterly exterminated, or driven from their present resting-place. But there should be the greatest cantion against the perpetration of any unauthorized acts of violence towards these deluded and fanatical disciples of the Mormon Prophet, for it would be sure to produce a sympathy for them and a reaction in their favor in the popular mind which would infallibly tend to strengthen their hands and make them more formidable, and the difficulty of dealing with them greater than ever.

It is very desirable, therefore, that the people should be informed as to the true state of the Mormon question, and what the Government intends to do towards its solution. The manner in which the Kansas question has been treated by the Administration is not calculated to inspire the public with the highest confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the President in disposing of the Mormon difficulty. We are very glad, therefore, that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER has asked for more light on the subject, and we await the President's reply to the call with no small degrce of interest. Kansas has not lacked for friends, and active and powerful ones, too, yet we see how difficult it has been to secure justice for her. But Utah has no friends at all; the whole country, North, South, East and West, Democrats, Republicans and "Americans," are all equally hostile to her, and there cannot, therefore, be the slightest reason for suppressing any information which the Government may possess respecting her, or of keeping back from the people what policy is intended to be pursued against her people and their religious rulers.

When these things shall be known we shall be better able to judge of the propriety of the Utah expedition, and of the new force which is to be sent out from the Pacific side of the country, than we can now.

IMPOSITIONS IN THE NAME OF THE PRESS.—We observe that the Clerk of the State Assembly recently announced the list of Reporters to whom seats had been assigned,—and among the names we notice that of "H. C. PAIGE, N. Y. TIMES." This makes it proper for us to say that there is no such person connected with the TIMES in any capacity; and the presiding officers of the two Houses will oblige us, as well as do themselves a service, by not charging to our account any facilities and courtesies they may extend to persons who use our name without the slightest authority.

There is always, both at Albany and Washington, a crowd of persons anxious to be recognized as Reporters for the Press. One reason of this is, that they receive certain allowances for stationery, and another is that it gives them great facilities for lobbying. In the accounts recently published from the Comptroller of Brooklyn, there was a charge of $250 paid to JOHN S. NAFEW, for "taking care of the interests of Brooklyn." We observe that Mr. NAFEW is among the persons to whom seats have been assigned as Reporters in the State Assembly,—though it is added "no paper named." Half-a-dozen others occupy seats in the same way and for similar purposes.

The presiding officers of the two Houses owe it to themselves, as well as to the Press, to put a stop to these practices, which are impositions upon both.

The English in India—General Windham and his Alleged Defeat.

Intelligence in modern times travels more swiftly, indeed, but not, therefore, more surely than it used to do in the days of mail-coaches and sailing-packets. The "light-outspeeding telegraph" not seldom bears falsehood on its beams, and our only practical advantage over our fathers is, perhaps, to be found in the celerity with which the truth is now enabled to pursue, if it cannot quite overtake, its fleet antagonist. Had the Kansas troubles of 1856, for instance, taken place in a land without a steam-engine or an electrical battery, the angry sections of the Atlantic seaboard might have been precipitated at a dozen different junctures into an irremediable collision, on the strength of tidings which forty-eight hours of railway traveling were sure to strip of their portentous significance, and arrest in their career of mischief.

And when we consider how remote India is from the Western World, and how many a weary mile of almost primitive journeying separates the great centres of the Bengal Mutiny and the Indian war from the points at which England touches by the sea her far-away empire, it is vastly more surprising that the current of intelligence which has been steadily flowing westward for near six months, of the most intense and varied excitement, should have been so uniform and even in its general accuracy, than that a story so disastrous to the interests, and so humiliating to the pride of England, as the report of General WINDHAM'S defeat near Cawnpore, should have traveled from Calcutta to London with vitality enough to puzzle the best-informed, and to inflict a serious injury upon the reputation of an officer justly distinguished and esteemed. It now appears from the mails brought yesterday by the steamer *Kangaroo*, that General WINDHAM was never defeated at all, and that the rumor of his repulse by the Gwalior Contingent, evidently grew up out of a confused report at Calcutta, of the actual proceedings at Cawnpore during the few days which preceded the utter destruction of that mutinous force by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The Gwalior Contingent, which is a body of about 14,000 men, raised in the dominions of SCINDIAH, and supported as an auxiliary English army at the expense of that Prince, ever since the victories of Maharajpore in 1843, brought him under the military *surveillance* of England, manifested a disposition hostile to the English authority at an early stage of the mutiny in Bengal, and endeavored to persuade the Maharafat SCINDIAH himself to march at their head upon Delhi or Lucknow. The strength of the town of Gwalior as a fortress, and its near proximity to the then menaced city of Agra, with the great influence exerted by SCINDIAH throughout Centre Hindostan made this display on the part of his contingent very important, and probably no one circumstance has done so much to confirm the confidence of intelligent Englishmen in the ultimate restoration of order throughout India as the firm opposition of SCINDIAH to the entreaties of these mutineers. This opposition was not merely passive. SCINDIAH raised an army among his subjects and held the mutinous contingent in check until after the fall of Delhi, when they retreated from Gwalior and marched in the direction of Lucknow. On the 26th of November they were in the vicinity of Cawnpore, approaching, it would now appear, by two roads. General WINDHAM, who had left the post in search of them, came up with their 1st division, about 3,000 strong, on that day, at a place about eight miles distant from Cawnpore, attacked and routed them, taking all their guns except one light field-piece. On the next day, the whole remaining force of the contingent, swelled by accessions from various quarters, assaulted the encampments of the 34th, 82d and 88th English Regiments at Nawabgunge, the scene of the lamented HAVELOCK'S brilliant victories, and were apparently successful in forcing those regiments to retire into their entrenchments, leaving their tents to be burned by the enemy. On the next day, the British made a sortie and captured two 18-pounder guns, after a good deal of severe fighting, in which the 64th Regiment suffered severely. In this position, matters seem to have remained, the small army of General WINDHAM, about 2,500 strong, holding out against the whole Gwalior Contingent with its allies, gathered from all the disaffected districts of Central India through which it had advanced, until Dec. 6, when Sir COLIN CAMPBELL came up, attacked the besiegers, and completely defeated them with but a slight loss on his own part. Their camp, camp equipage, ammunition, trains, cattle and sixteen guns, fell into the hands of the English, and General HOPE GRANT, pursuing the fugitives from the field of battle, overtook them near the Jumna at Calpee, and entirely dispersed them, capturing 15 additional gnns without losing a single man of his own forces. In fact the route, both moral and material, of the insurgents seems to have been absolute and final.

The English jonrnals, which were so swift to pronounce upon the strategic incapacity of one of their own Generals, will now, we presume, repair the wrong they have done General WINDHAM, if they cannot hope to mend the damage inflicted upon their own *prestige* by so flagrant an exhibition of impatience and injustice. The news of the actual state of affairs reached England too late for comment by the press before the sailing of the *Kangaroo*; but the tone of the leading journals in regard to India was prevailingly confident, and no hints of despondency mingled with the general grief which still continues to be expressed, as it must long continue to be felt, over the dispensation by which the heroic HAVELOCK was taken from the scene of his faithful and noble labors at the very moment when the earthly rewards of them were awaiting him in the honorable exultation of his nearest friends and the grateful admiration, not of his own country alone, but of the civilized world.

United States Treasury Buildings.

There is no department of the Government in which there have been snch great and important changes during the past ten years as in that of the Treasury. Not in relation to the internal management of the Department, for that, in truth, has undergone less change than any other, but in relation to the expenditures for building purposes. These have been enormous, and startling from this magnitude. According to the official report emanating from the Office of Construction, it appears that the entire expenditure of the Government for buildings belonging to the Treasury Department, such as Custom-honses, and Marine Hospitals, amounted to not quite $4,000,000, up to the year 1850; while from that period up to the close of the last session there had been appropriated for similar purposes over $18,000,000, and $9,000,000 are now required to complete the buildings now in process of constrnction. One building alone, the Custom-house at New-Orleans, will cost more than all the expenditures of the Department for building pnrposes from the commencement of the Government to the year 1850. This is something like progress, and it shows that there has either been a most reckless waste of the public money, or else the country must have been enriched by the addition to its public edifices of some very magnificent structures. We know that very little of this immense outlay of money has been expended here, and, with the exception of the New-Orleans Custom-House, and the Treasury Buildings in San Francisco, there have been no great edifices reared anywhere. There must have been enormous jobbing somewhere to get rid of so mnch of the public money. The engineer in charge of the Office of Construction, Major BOWMAN, says in his report, that during the past five years expensive Custom-houses and Post-offices have been built, the revenue of which will not pay the expense of collecting it, and that Marine Hospitals have been erected at a great expense, the patients in which are not so numerous as the physicians and nurses attached to them, while at other points where hospitals are required, the accommodations are not sufficient for half the patients that apply for admission. In addition to the unfinished buildings, which require $9,000,000 to complete them, there are applications for an additional number, which will require an appropriation of $6,000,000 more. We should say that this was a department of the Government that would well repay a pretty thorough investigation. At all events, it would be prudent, in the present condition of the Treasury, to finish the buildings in progress before any others are undertaken.

INGRATITUDE.—This is a very wicked world, after all. Ingratitude, envy, jealousy, malice, and all sorts of uncharitableness, constantly spring up in quarters where they are least expected. Poor BENNETT furnishes a touching example of this. We published the other day a long article by one of his admirers, defending him from malicious aspersions:—we excluded, for the sake of doing him justice, a great deal of much more valuable matter from our columns, and subjected ourselves to the general suspicion that we were trying to curry favor with him. Yet he snaps and snarls at us in return, as if we had been heaping live coals on his head or pouring hot water on his back.

A good deal of his anger is probably due to a misapprehension on his part. He thinks we are inclined to speak disparagingly of his "personal appearance." He says we deny that he is "good looking." This is an entire mistake. There may be, it is true, a variety of opinions on the subject, for personal beauty is proverbially a topic on which men will differ. Bnt we have said nothing against BENNETT'S charms of feature or of form. Indeed, we do not consider him (comparatively speaking) at all ill-looking. If he would only act as well as he looks, he would find plenty of people willing to speak to him when they meet him in the street.

But the fact is, poor BENNETT is strangely and unaccountably *vain* of his personal beauty, and is therefore exceedingly sensitive to remarks which seem to squint that way. This is a decided weakness in so old and experienced a person,—one that poor BENNETT ought to be ashamed of. But it grows on him, and he is twice as touchy on the subject as he was thirty or forty years ago. We have heard, indeed, that he is now in treaty with a company who propose, on account of his general beauty of form and feature, to exhibit him as a model artist,—but we have hitherto discredited the report. If he continues to show so much sensitiveness on the subject in his paper, we shall begin to think there is something in it.

SERVED HIM PERFECTLY RIGHT.—We learn from a Pennsylvania paper that the President has caused one of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia Custom-house to be removed from his situation because he had been found guilty of going to a Democratic meeting in Greensburg, and making a report of the speech of Mr. WILLIAM A. STOKES, "formerly a well-known citizen of Philadelphia," the speech of Mr. STOKES being in favor of the course pursued by Mr. FORNEY'S paper, the *Press*, in reference to Senator DOUGLAS and the Kansas question. It is said to be "a small vengeance" on the part of the President, and we cannot deny that, at the first blush, it has a rather diminutive look.

Bnt Mr. BUCHANAN probably thinks that gentlemen who hold places in the Custom-house have no right to act, at the same time, as newspaper reporters; and, though it may seem like a small vengeance to remove a public servant for such an offence, there may be something more in it than appears to the common observer. The President may have selected this humble official—who, while drawing his pay as an Inspector from the Government, was also going off to Greensburg to report for a daily paper—as an example for his betters, and a warning to them that they must attend to their official duties. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the President of the United States would stoop to the "small vengeance" of removing an Inspector from the Philadelphia Custom-house because he reported a speech which was adverse to the policy of the Administration. We do not choose to believe such an insinuation as this against our President, even when it is made by a Pennsylvania paper, which ought to have too much respect for the venerable statesman who fills the Presidential chair to give currency to such an accusation. There is, probably, so little business doing at the Philadelphia Custom-house at this season of the year that the Inspectors might very well be spared to go into the country to report speeches, without the public service suffering much in consequence. But Mr. BUCHANAN doubtless means to compel all the public officers in the pay of the Government to attend to their duties, and he has given an example of high-minded impartiality in selecting for punishment, and as a warning to others, an office-holder in his own State, and also one whose connection with the Press will be the means of its being made known to the public generally. We have no doubt that the warning will be heeded by Custom-house officials in other places as well as in Philadelphia.

PAWNBROKERS' SHOPS.—The "*Mont de Piété*" is now a recognized institntion in all the principal cities of Europe. Being neither more nor less than a loan office or Pawnbroker's shop, its name will probably sound inappropriate to American ears. But the "*Mont de Piété*," we believe, was originally created in Paris for the benefit of the hospitals, and hence its designation. These establishments are all under Government surveillance. They have the exclusive privilege of lending money upon movable effects, and of demanding interest upon their loans at certain fixed rates. A progressive increase has marked the career of the Paris *Mont de Piété* from its commencement, and the annual balance in its favor, devoted to charitable purposes, averages several hundred thousand francs.

The main features of the system upon which the European establishments are conducted might be adopted here with benefit to the poorer classes of the community, and with pecuniary advantage to the originators of a people's pawn-office. An institution of this kind is urgently needed. It would put an end to the infamous traffic in the necessities of the improvident now carried on. Instead of twenty-five per cent., a maximum rate of six or seven per cent. would, in a properly-organized establishment, be charged on money lent, and in the respectability of its managers, borrowers would have a guarantee against the frauds invariably practised upon them. It is often a matter of the last importance to the poor that they should be able to borrow small sums of money. The only mode by which they can do so in New-York is through the pawnbroker's shop—a place which many believe should be classed with a gambling hell, and which people only enter to their ruin.

It is true that a *Mont de Piete*, formed precisely on the European plan, could not be created here. In the first place it is not so urgently required in New-York as it is in the large cities of France, Italy or Spain; and, in the next, it is not an institution in the management of which our Government could interfere. But there is no reason in the world why we should not have a people's pawn office under the direction and superintendence of gentlemen of standing and respectability. In the city of Limerick, for example, there has been a charitable pawn office in existence since 1835. It was modeled on the French plan, and was created by a joint stock company or debenture holders. A Committee of Management are annually elected. They receive no pay, and meet once a week to examine the books of the concern, and see that the business is conducted in a legitimate manner. This establishment was so successful that others have been since opened in different parts of Ireland under distinguished patronage, and the result has been highly satisfactory.

In New-York there is an increasing need for some such institution, and the Mayor would be a very proper person to head a movement to establish one. We simply throw out the suggestion in the hope that he or some other gentlemen of influence may be found willing to undertake the task, and thereby render an important service to the community.

Alfred Tennyson and Opium.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I see that a Boston journal contradicts the story that Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON is now a victim of the use of opium, and does so in terms which must leave the impression that the distinguished poet is a "reformed" example of the frightful proclivity against which Mr. DE QUINCEY has battled for so many years and which COLERIDGE was unable to resist with success.

So far as Mr. TENNYSON is concerned, these foolish stories are of slight importance, and I am not sure that he would thank me for taking the trouble to expose them, so intense is his horror of all personal publicity. He lives in a kind of mortal fear of the *Illustrated News*, and is to the very core of him a kinsman of those Elizabethan men who loved so to lock themselves up with their friends in sly and happy corners, where

> "All their great hearts sherris-warmed,
> They flashed their random speeches,
> Before the tribe of Ana swarmed,
> Those literary leeches!"

But college lads are as susceptible in their way as boarding-school girls, tales of opium-eating genius may do as much harm as stories of beauty bred on arsenic; and it seems to me, therefore, to be quite a duty for me to assure you, what dealings Mr. TENNYSON may have had with "honey dew" and the "milk of Paradise," he has never meddled at all with the deadly delight of Turks and Chinamen. Of course, his fame would be a sufficient cause of all sorts of nonsensical fabrications about him, but in this instance the reports undoubtedly had an origin in the melancholy history of one of Mr. TENNYSON'S family, upon the prematnre extinction of whose brilliant genius it is impossible for any one who knew him to think without the most genuine regret. The Lanreate himself has dabbled with no poisons in the marvelous laboratory of his brain. H.

A Crying Nuisance.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There is one nuisance to which the people of New-York are snbjected, which, while I believe it to be perfectly useless to the anthors of it, is a most *crying* evil—I mean the custom of newsboys calling their papers through the streets on Sundays.

I am not one of the "nnco guid and rigidly righteous," but buy and read the Sunday papers. I have no wish to deprive the newsboys of their means of livelihood, but *do* object to their destroying all the calm and quiet of the Sabbath morning with their howlings, as they do now. What, with their yells and those of the milkmen a stranger would be more apt to think himself in the midst of a race of savages than in a civilised community. Won't you please lend your influence to correct this evil, and oblige thousands besides yours, truly, CHILDERIC.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1858.

Suicide in a Shooting Gallery—Coroner's Inquest.

LOUIS BEARDSLEY, a young man 26 years of age, a nephew of Judge BEARDSLEY, and who was clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, shot himself at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening in Lafayette Hall pistol gallery. The deceased came into the place, and after shooting a round of shots, sat down for a time and said he would shoot another shot. The pistol was again loaded for him, when he placed the muzzle to his right eye, and discharging the pistol, fell dead upon the floor. It was some time before he was recognized. The young man had been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel for three weeks past, and for several days had been confined to his room from illness. About 7 o'clock in the evening he was missing from the Hotel. As he had been known to be subject to occasional attacks of mental derangement, his friends became alarmed, and some servants were sent in search of him. Hearing of the suicide at the pistol-gallery, which is opposite the hotel, they went there and recognized the deceased. The body was removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. On examining the person of the deceased a valuable gold watch and a considerable amount of money which he was known to have in his possession were missing.

At 10 yesterday morning, Coroner PERRY held an inqnest upon the body at the Eighth Ward Station-house, when the following evidence was taken:

Wm. T. Ottignon, the proprietor of the pistol gallery, testified that the deceased came into his place about 9 o'clock in the evening, and said he wanted to shoot a few shots; he examined a pair of pistols and inquired if they were dneling pistols; being told that they were, he said he would shoot with them, and fired a round of eight shots; after shooting the eight shots he paid for them, and then sat down for about half an hour; He jumped up suddenly and said he would shoot some more shots; the pistols were loaded, and he fired one of them at the target; he took up the second pistol, and turning the muzzle towards his head, immediately discharged it, and fell dead on the floor. The only person in the room at the time besides himself and the deceased was Joseph Stephens, who superintends the shooting.

Joseph N. Stephens, being sworn, corroborated the statements of Mr. Ottignon; he heard several persons state, after the shooting occurred, that the deceased acted very strangely previous to coming into the gallery.

John H. Keyser, residing at No. 54 Bleecker-street, testified that the body was that of Lewis Beardsly; the deceased had been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel the last three weeks; for several years he had been partially deranged in his mind; the derangement was of a melancholy character; he had been confined to his bed for a few days; about half-past seven o'clock last evening he got up and was found missing from the hotel; several waiters of the hotel were dispatched to find him, but were unsuccessful in their search; the deceased usually carried a very valuable gold watch and other valuables; he presumed he had his watch and some money with him when he left the hotel, as they were not left in his room. The deceased was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin.

Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth Ward, testified that at half-past nine o'clock in the evening he received notice that a young man had shot himself in the Lafayette Shooting Gallery; he proceeded to the place with Mr. Ottignon; the room was locked, and inside were three persons with the dead body, which lay on the sofa; there were marks of a pistol shot in his head, which had penetrated his right eye; he removed the body to the Eighth Ward Station-house; there was no watch or money on his person.

There being no further evidence the Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by shooting, while laboring under temporary derangement of mind." On the rendition of the verdict the body was delivered over to his friends for burial. It will probably be taken to Madison, Wisconsin, for interment, where he has a wife and child living. Captain TURNBULL dispatched some officers to search for the missing watch and money, supposed to have been on the person of the deceased when he killed himself. The watch and porte-monnaie of the deceased were subsequently found in the room of the deceased, under his pillow.

Removal of Quarantine.

In obedience to a call signed by N. BARRETT, Chairman of the Quarantine Committee, a meeting, not large but composed of infinential persons, was held at the Court House in Richmond on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at 3½ P. M., by Judge CROPSEY; and Dr. JNO. T. HARRISON, formerly Health Officer, was appointed Chairman, and H. M. BROHM, Esq., Secretary.

Dr. HARRISON stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the best measures for the removal of the nuisance that had existed in their county for so many years. He said "from the northern shores of the Atlantic to the southern point of New-York no place but one, and only one, is to be found that can be made suitable for a Quarantine establishment, and that one is Sandy Hook." The object was to adopt such measures as would secure the transfer of that territory to the State of New-York.

Mr. N. D. ELLINGWOOD, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, appointed to consider the subject, then read a report.

Two important conditions were requisite for a quarantine—insulation and commercial convenience. The present site, although commercially convenient, had lost the other essential requisite, insulation, and had become a terror and a scourge to the millions of inhabitants who surround it; the removal of quarantine was, therefore, an imperative necessity, a removal not only from its present site, but from the island. If permitted to remain on the northern and eastern shore of the island, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and Jersey City, with their suburbs, are in danger. If placed on the western or southern shore, it is brought into an almost immediate contact with the populous towns of Perth Amboy, Elizabethtown, and Keyport, with their surrounding neighborhoods, besides being comparatively inaccessible to the shipping of the port.

Sandy Hook, in the opinion of the Committee, was the only site, and they feel assured that the consent of that State for the occupation of Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes is attainable. The report recites four principal reasons for anticipating the favorable action of New-Jersey in the premises, which have been stated from time to time before.

To secure this favorable result, they had deemed it necessary that the State should appoint three or more prominent citizens to represent the State of New-York before the New-Jersey Legislature; they had, accordingly, requested the concurrence of the present Quarantine Commissioners in that plan, but they regretted to report that the Commissioners declined to acquiesce.

They accordingly submitted their report to the people of the county. It was signed by

N. DAIN ELLINGWOOD,
NATHAN BARRETT,
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
H. B. CROPSEY,
WM. J. SHAY,
LOT C. CLARK,
MINTHORN TOMPKINS,
TOMPKINS .WESTERVELT.

The meeting unanimously adopted the paper. Several persons delivered addresses.

Pronunciation—Sir Walter Raleigh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 23d inst. a correspondent maintains that the name of the above celebrity is pronounced Rally. A gentleman in your issue of to-day, who modestly writes: "I have lived all my life among persons of good society and cnltivation," never heard "the name pronounced by any educated man, either English or American, otherwise than Raw-ley." That may be: but "such is undoubtedly" *not* "the pronunciation of the Universities." I am an Englishman, and, happily, have many friends there, graduates of both Oxford and Cambridge, and I never either heard them or other persons of "cultivation" pronounce the name after either of the above methods. The name is properly pronounced "Ra-lay," the first syllable being sounded like the "*ra*" in the word rather.

The newspapers err in the way they spell the name of the Indian General who was recently repulsed by the Gwalior Contingent. He does not belong to the family of WYNDHAMS, of Sussex, (several of whom are Generals,) but to that of Norfolk, who are not related to the others, and who spell their name WINDHAM. The error is trivial, but may create confusion, as all the papers spell it erroneously.

I am, Sir, AN ENGLISHMAN.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ABROAD.—A prominent citizen of Boston lately took his seat at a *table d'hote* in Lyons, France, bnt, before commencing his dinner, looked up at his opposite neighbor at the table, when his astonished eyes recognized in that person Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the missing Treasurer of the Middlesex and Bay State Mills. Both parties were rather embarrassed by the sudden and mntual recognition, but soon recovered sufficiently to "talk it over." We understand Mr. LAWRENCE'S friends have sent out enjoining his immediate return. They consider his flight an unnecessary and foolish proceeding, and say that the record shows nothing criminal or dishonorable against him.—*Springfield Republican.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NO NEWS OF THE ARIEL.

Further from India and China.

Gen. Havelock's Death Confirmed

General Windham's Reported Defeat Contradicted.

Continued Success in Launching the Leviathan.

Consols Unchanged—Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Dull.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Fulton* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the day the *Kangaroo* sailed.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived ont at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th Jannary.

No intelligence has been received of the steamship *Ariel*.

Further intelligence from India confirms the death of General HAVELOCK, bnt contradicts the report that General WINDHAM'S column had been defeated.

The launch of the *Leviathan* continned to progress satisfactorily. It was hoped that in a few more days the vessel would be down to low water-mark; when the process of unpacking the cradles will commence, and the full Spring tides at the end of Januery will float her. The progress of tha vessel during the last two days was over 30 feet.

MASSINI writes a letter to the *Times* containing some material modifications of the views expressed by that journal in regard to RADETSKY'S connection with the affairs of Italy in 1848.

The London papers, of the 12th, give great space to the arrest of Gen. WALKER, but with the exception of the *Morning Post*, which applauded the act of Commodore PAULDING, they are editorially silent. The Manchester *Guardian* praises the act and credits the Administration with it.

The London *Daily News* expatiates npon the consequences to ensue from the disagreement between President BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS, regarding it in the light of a regular "split in the Pro-Slavary Party."

There is no political news of importance from France.

It is stated that the consumption of tobacco in France is increasing so rapidly that the Imperial manufactories can scarcely supply the demand, and the revenne from the sales of the present year is expected to reach one hundred million francs.

An explosion of the heating apparatus in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, had occurred during Divine service, killing three persons and wounding several others.

The market for flour and wheat in Paris was very dull; and trade generally, both in Paris and the departments, continned quiet, although showing signs of improvement.

Very severe weather had prevailed throughont France, but the cold had materially moderated.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "A funeral service, according to the Jewish rites, was celebrated on Friday morning last at the Marseilles Railway terminus, where the remains of Mlle. RACHEL, which arrived at that city on Thursday, had been deposited. In compliance with the wishes of her femily, the prayers of the Hebrew liturgy were read ovar her coffin, wnich was borne by Jews to the carriage prepared for it. The members of the family of the Grand Rabbi, accompanied by the chief officiating minister, the members of the Jewish Consistory of Marseilles, and the administrators of the Synagogue and of the Jewish Charitable Society, attended the ceremony, and rendered a sincere tribnte to the memory of the illustrious tragedian."

M. ISTURITZ has been nominated as President of the Senate in Spain.

At the opening of tha Cortes, a dispatch says: "The only point in the Queen's speech was a reference to the mediation of France and England in the qnarrel with Mexico."

The remains of Marshal RADETSKY were lying in State at Milan, and tha funeral, which was to be attended by 25,000 Austrian soldiers, was to take place on the 14th January.

The Russian Army had been ordered to wear mourning during three days, as the deceased was a Russian as well as an Austrian Marshal.

A letter from Vienna states that the redncticn of the Austrian Army has been more considerably than was expected, 150,000 men having been already discharged, whereby a saving of 12,000,000 florins has been effected.

The King of Prussia had determined to visit England to "assist" at his son's marriage to the Princess Royal. Great preparations were making in England for the event, and also at Berlin for the entry of the royal pair into that city.

The Special Commission of the German Diet has reported on the affairs of the German Duchies and Denmark. It has recommended that the Federal Diet should make the cause its own, and not allow the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws and acting up to treaties.

Confidence was beginning to revive in Stockholm, in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the Bank was anthorized to contract in France.

A new Customs tariff was spoken of.

In the political circles of Constantinople it was rumored that ALI PASHA was to succeed the late REDSCHID PASHA as Grand Vizier. Another report was that MEHEMET ALI PASHA, brother-in-law of the Sultan, would be the man.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* saye that ALI PASHA is the new Grand Vizier and FUAD PASHA Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The official journal at Vienna announces that the ratifications of the Convention recently coucluded between the Riverain Powers were exchanged at Vienna on the 9th January.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Rnssians had ceased to interfere with the navigation on the Circassian coast.

The Russian Government had issued an order permitting the importation, free of duty, of metal work intended to be used in the construction of ships by Russian subjects on their own account in Russian dock-yards.

Intelligence has been received of a continued persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. Thirteen persons had been put to death, while many more had been subjected to tortura and a number reduced to slavery.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope reports the capture by Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, of a large slaver of about 1,000 tons burden, on the West Coast. The slaver ran ashore to avoid being taken, and after throwing overboard about 800 negroes, her crew escaped to shore in their boats. About half of these negroes reached the shore, but the others were drowned; 400 more were also found aboard the slaver. The vessel was subsequently burned to the water's edge.

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

Arrival of the Mails in London—General Windham's Defeat Contradicted—Particulars of the Affair—Evacuation of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—His Victory Over the Mutineers—The History of the Defence of Lucknow.

The Indian mails, with dates from Calcutta to the 10th of December, arrived in London on the 12th of January.

The following dispatch received hy the East India House contains particulars not yet published:

"The Commander-in-Chief, having relieved the Lucknow garrison, returned to Cawnpore with the women, the wounded and the State prisoners, 23 lacs of rupees and the King's jewels; also, all the guns worth taking away.

On the 26th General WINDHAM attacked and routed the 1st division of the Gwalior Contingent, 3,000 in number, which had arrived near Cawnpore, after crossing the Jumna at Calpee, taking all their guns except one light field-piece.

On the 27th November the main body of the Gwalior contingent entered the civil etation of Cawnpore, and burnt down the tents of three of our regiments. They were repulsed with severe loss in an attack they made on our entreachments on the 28th November. The Rifles captured two of their 18-pounders. The 64th Regiment suffered severely.

All the other details of CAMPBELL'S and GRANT'S successes have been made public; and some of the news in the telegram actually reached London by the ordinary mail a month since."

No details of the affairs at Cawnpore have yet been published. The Bengal *Hurkaru* considers the operatioas of CAMPBELL as masterly, and it deplores the loss of HAVELOCK and Brigadier WILSON. The same authority considers that the rebellion is not so nearly at an end as many have sanguinely supposed in India, and as the government in England have been led to believe.

No list of the killed and wounded at Cawnpore is published,

It was not known at Calcutta upon what day HAVELOCK died, nor the cause of his death.

CAMPBELL evacuated Lucknow on the night of the 22d of November, "in tha presence of tha whole force of Oude," taking the women, children, King's treasnres, amounting to £230,000, state prisoners, serviceable guns, and everything worth removal—felling back by the route by which he had advanced; and arrived at the Alumbagh on tha 28th November. Sir COLIN marched for Cawnpore, leaving a division under OUTRAM at Alumbagh.

General WINDHAM, commanding at Cawnpore, had marched on the 26th November, to attack a portion of the rebels in position eight miles from Cawnpore. He met with sharp opposition, hnt after a fight routed this body, taking all their guns but one, and returned to Cawnpore that evening. On the 27th November the whole Gwalior contingent, swelled by rebels from various parts, attacked Nawabunge, near Cawnpore. The British troops retired into intrenchments, and on the night of the 27th the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82d, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the intrenchments from the Canal and Saubadars Tank. A sortie made against tha assailants from the Canal was most successful. The rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounder guns. Their fire from the Saubadars Tank was quite silenced, but our extreme right and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier WILSON was killed, and Major STRELING badly wounded.

On the 6th of December, at 11 A. M., Sir COLIN CAMPBELL attacked the Gwalior contingent, with its allies. The contingent itself consisted of four batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven regiments of infantry, all as highly disciplined as any native troops of any arm in the service. Added to these were the remnants of the Dinapore mntineers, the contingent of all tha ill-disposed Rajahs between Gwallor and Calpee, and tbe bad characters generally of Central India. The rebels were complataly routed, with bnt trifling loss, and their camp captured. They were pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and 16 guns taken, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole baggage of the force. Sir COLIN describes his loss as insignificant; he had not heard of tha death of any officer except Lieutenant SALMOND.

All the women and children from Lncknow arrived safely at Allahabad.

An extraordinary gazette, published at Calcutta, contains Brigadier INGLIS' nerratives of events at Lucknow. It is prefaced by a general order in council, in which the Governor-General specifies numerous officers and civilians who distinguished themselves during the defence. His Excellency "believes that there never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier INGLIS." His Excellency also mentions the namee of BIRCH, POLEHAMPTON, BAABOR, and GALL amongst the noble women who distinguished themselves, and refers in terms of deep regret to the death of General HAVELOCK. Six months batta is to be awarded to every officer and soldier who formed part of the garrison, and to civiliane who shared in the defence.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says that young BAHADOOR, with 9,000 Goorkha troope, was on his way to join Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

In the affair at Mundesore the British artillery silenced the five guns in the enemy's centre, and a party of her Majesty's 14th Dragoons took the guns. The casnalties were—Lieutenant REDMAYNE, 14th Dragoons, killed, and eight rank and file; Lieutenant JAMES wonnded severely in the arm; Lieutenant MARTIN, ditto, in the leg; Lieutenant PRENDERGAST slightly, four other officers very slightly, and 68 rank and file.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND GEN. WINDHAM.

No. 1.—From Cawnpore, 26th November, 1½ P. M. From General WINDHAM, to Calcntta, to the Governor-General.

I this morning attacked the 1st division of the Gwallor, amonting to upwards of 3,000, with two 18-inch iron howitzers and two light field guns, upon the Pnndoo River, eight miles from Cawnpore. After a sharp fight for one hour and a half, we completely routed them, and captured all but one light gun.

No. 2.—From Allahabad, Thnrsday, 1st December, 8:20 A. M. From C. CHESTER, to Calcutta, to C. BADON, Esq.

The Gwallor contingent attacked Nouabgunge, near Cawnpore, on the 27th ult. The British troope retired into the retrenchments, and on the night of 27th, the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82d, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the entrenchments from the canal and the snbdars tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful; the rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounders. The fire of the rebels from the subdars tank was also quite silenced, hut our extreme right and 64th regiment sufcred severely. Brigadier WILSON is killed, and Major STRELANN is hadly wounded.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P. M., on the 28th. The ladies and children of the Lucknow Garrison are encamped four miles from Cawnpore.

No. 3.—From Cawnpore, Dec. 7, 12, noon. From the Commander-in-Chief, to Calcutta, to the Governor-General:

Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A. M. The affair ended in the complete route of the enemy, whose camp captured. was pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 hattery carts, wagons, &c., besides immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the haggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officers except Lieut. SALMONN, A. D. C., to General GRANT. I halt here to reorganiza the force.

No. 4.—From Allahabed, Dec. 8.

From Brigadier CAMPBELL to Lord DUNNKELLEN, Military Secretary.

All the womcn and children from Lucknow have arrived safely.

News from China.

The following ie from the *Overland China Mail*, dated Hong Kong, Nov. 28:

The fleet now in Hong Kong and the river consists of 8 sailing vessels, aggregating 250 guns; 9 steamers, 142 guns; 19 gun-boats, and three dispatch steamers. There are besidea 5 ships of war at the northern ports.

Of the force to be opposed to us at Canton, no reliable information can be gained.

The impression that the British are going to commence bostilities soon is being felt in Canton.

Some of the citizens are moving into the neighboring villages, and not a few have brought their families to Macao and gone to Hong Kong.

There seems now to be no doubt at all thet the French are going to assist us.

A correspondent, up the river, says that they are to furnish 1,000 men. This number will increase our force by one-eighth. Very little of consequence has, of late, occurred in the river.

A successful gnn-boat excursion has been made to a village near Fatskan Creek, for the capture of some fire-ships.

The marinee and sailors are drilled regularly asbore, at Tiber Island.

The day for attacking Canton is kept secret.

The *Times* city article says, the attack on Canton was to be made immediately on the arrival of reinforcements, which were now due. The city was reported to be mined; and resistance was expected.

Exports of tea to date were 24,051,000 pounds, and of silk 38,010 bales. Silk at Shanghae was firmly maintained, and some quantities are being returned to the interior, where prices were higher than at that port.

Continued Success in Launching the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, of Jan. 11, says:

The launching was continued as usual throughout Saturday, and resulted in a further advance of ten feet fore and aft. The fore part of the vessel seldom moved until all the forward bydraulic presses were worked up to the full power, which they are now allowed to attain, namely 30 cwt. on the circular inch. The aftermost cradle, on the contrary, was, as usual, much inclined to slip, and genarally started when the pressure of the rams on the end had reached 20 cwt. or 23 cwt. on the inch. The fore part on Saturday, therefore, gained considerably on the stern, for, the compression of the wood forward being very great under the heavy strain, when the monster did slip, its expansion naturally forced her down a greater distance in the ways than at the afterpart, where the effect of the pressure was lost in the movement of an inch or so. The distance yet to be accomplished is between fifty and sixty feet, so that, making every reasonable allowance for the few mishaps that can now occur, there is no doubt that the whole will be completed by Saturday next, at latest. There will not, however, be sufficient water to float the *Leviathan* till the 31st of this month.

The *Times* of the 12th says:

"The operations at Millwall yesterday were attended with unusual success, an average advance of 20 feet having been made in the course of the day. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydraulic presses seldom indicating more than 20 cwt. per circular inch at each slip, and each time, therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No slip, however, was longer than three inches, but they took place so constantly as to effect in the course of tha day the advance we have mentioned."

The progress made in the *Leviathan's* launch on the 12th, was 16 feet aft and 15 feet and one inch forward.

The Approaching Marriage of the Princess Royal of England.

From the London Observer.

Everything connected with this now rapidly-approaching event is proceeding as speedily as possible. In the works at St. James's Palace such great progress has been made that some days before the time appointed the whole will be completed, and will present an appearance that few who know the interior of that edifice before tha alterations were made will believe it is the same. Everything will be as perfect as possible, and when the state apartments and Chapel Royal are thrown open to the public there will be but one opinion as to the great taste and energy that have been displayed in these decorations and improvements. The number of workmen of all classes had been increased, and the works go on continuously from 6 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night—in some departments even later—in order that as much may be done as possible before the Court comes to town, which is expected to be either on the 14th or 15th inst. at latest. At the wedding some of the highest families in the empire will be represented in the persons of the yonng ladies who will have the honor of officiating as bridesmaids. Among the families thue honored will be those of the Dukes of Richmond, Newcastle, Hamilton, Sntherland and Athol; and those of the Earls of Derby and Clarendon. The names of these fair representatives of the high aristocracy are said to be Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, sister of the young Earl of Sefton. A daughter of the late Earl SPENCER would also have been one of the "bright galaxy," but, owing to the sudden death of her father, she will, of course, have to forego that distinguished honor. Lady CECILIA LENNOX has a sister married to Prince EDWARD of Saxe-Weimar, the nephew of the late Qneen ADELAIDE, who is an officer in the Guards, and who greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea.

There is still a little disappointment felt in some quarters that the marriage will not be celebrated in Westminster Abbey; but the vast majority of the public agree in thinking thet, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, the decision arrived at was in every respect a proper one. Fifty or a hundred thousand pounds to a wealthy conntry like England is no doubt a trifle, and treble that sum is annually wasted in all sorts of futile schemes, projects and useless commissions; but still there is no reason why fresh liabilities should be incurred, even for such an anspicious object. All invitations to the marriage are issued through the Lord Chamberlain by Royal command; and, knowing how anxione the whole of the aristocracy are to be present, it is no easy task, where there is such a strong desire to oblige every one, to make a selection. Tickets for those seats where a view of the procession may be obtained are issued exclusively by the Lord Chamberlain, and it can therefore be easily believed that he is completely overwhelmed with solicitations. It was originally proposed that the State banquet should take place in the old banqueting-hall in St. James' Palace, on account of its being a larger and loftier room than any in Buckingham Palace; but, as this would be fraught with considerable inconvenience, Her Majesty's own personel residence has been chosen.

The corporation of the city of London have, we believe, decided not to invite the Royal couple to a banquet, bnt will present an address on the occasion; and it is expected that tha Lord Mayor will call upon his fellow-citizens to express their feelings in the form of a general illumination. This recommendation will, however, be unnecessary, as the popular feeling seems to indicate that the illuminetion will be the spontaneous act of the public; and there is no doubt, therefore, that at the West End the illumination will almost be as general as on the occasion of Her Majesty's own marriage. The example thus set will, it is believed, be as closely followed out as possible. In Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, and, in fact, most of the large towns, preparations are being made for celebrating the occasion in a proper manner, and but for the distress which unfortunately prevails in so many parts of the kingdom, there would be a universal holiday. As it is, there will be very little work or business done on that day. All the Government offices will make a gala day of it, and this example will doubtless be extensively followed. It is to be hoped that the same good fortune which has hitherto attended Her Majesty in hering fine weather on great festive occasions will attend her still, and that a bright sunny day will smile on the marriage of England's eldest danghter. Along tha road from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Palace the crush is expected to be enormous, but every precaution will be taken to prevent accident.

The state reception of Saturday, the 30th inst., is expected to be the most brilliant since the first held after the marriage of the Queen. In anticipation of the crowd of visitors being very great, it hes been determined that no preeentations shall take place, as it would prolong the drawing-room to a length of time that would be tedious in the last degree to the Royal party. The bridal couple will be present to receive the congratulations of those who have the privilege of the *entrée*. It is calculated that London will be full of visitors, and by Monday week next the London season will have in earnest commenced; and, as tha Royal festivities will continue almost up to the meeting of Parliament, on the 4th proximo, the London tradesmen are in high glee, and are looking forward with much confidence to reaping a rich harvest.

It will be observed that already several days are set apart to allow the state apartments to be viewed by the public. but should they not suffice to meet the curiosity of the thousands who will desira to avail themselves of the occasion, a further time will probably be granted, as there is every desire among the proper anthorities to afford every possible accommodation.

Financial Affairs Abroad.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market continued easy, but without any further reduction in the Bank rate. In the Stock Exchange the raté for loans was as low as 3@3½ ₱ cent. In the discount market the best hills were negotiated at from 4½@5 ₱ cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount fell to 2½ ₱ cent., hut again advanced to 3.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank.

The Stock market had been rather flat and drooping, and the closing quotations for Consols were 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94⅜@94¾ for account.

Attention is drawn in the City Article of the *Times* to the great mining wealth of the Territory of Arizona, (the Gadsden purchase,) and to the large supplies of silver and copper likely to be obtained from that country.

The suspensions were announced of Messrs. ARTHUR & Co., warebonsemen, Glasgow, with large liabilities; JAMES BARNATINE & SON, the oldest commercial firm in Limerick, for £50,000; and JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE & SONS, timber merchants, London, for a small amount.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

Although trade continues dull in Paris and the Departments, the general financial condition of the country appears to be better than at the same period last year. In January, 1857, there were large sums due for corn and silk, there were railway shares to the amount of 458,000,000f. thrown on the money market, there were calls to he met by the subscribers to divers foreign Railway Companies, and there was the last installment of the Imperial loan to be paid on the 10th of Februrary. These calls are believed to have reduced the disposable capital of the country by £40,000,000. On the 10th of January, 1857, the cash in the Bank of Franca amounted to 191,000,000f., showing a diminution, in comparison with the preceding month, of 7,000,000f. The Directors of the Bank, not being permitted by law to raise the rate of discount above 6 per cent., were forced to shorten the dates of hills discounted. Still, the demand for accommodation was so great that the commercial paper discounted by the Bank increased by more than 54,000,000f. in one month, and necessitated an issue of notes to the amount of 612,500,000f.—the largest circulation hitherto known in France. At that period, too, an amount of overtrading was observed, which afterwards contributed to the monetary erisis. This is shown by the increase of 4,500,000f. in the Customs duties in Jannary, and in railway traffic, which produced 5,000,000f. more in that month than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. At present there is less demand for discounts: the country has fewer engagements to meet; the cash in the Bank of France has increased, and the Directors have lowered the rate of discount. Merchants and Manufacturers do not seem disposed to enter into new engagements until the value of merchandise of every kind is better ascertained. During the interval which must elapse before the liquidation of outstanding engagements and the resumption of speculation it is expected that the price of money will fall still lower. A mass of capital, which had accumulated during the crisis, is now disposable, hut, in the absence of speculation, it naturally finds its way to the Bourse, and serves to maintain the rise in the price of public securities, which has made such progress for some days past.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 12th says of Monday's market: "American Securities were steady. New-York and Erie and Pennsylvania Central were quoted higher, while Illinois Central were dull at 6 ₱ cent. discount." The sales were:

Illinois Central 7s	83½
Illinois Shares	5½ dis.
New-York Central Sinking Fund	85¼
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage	85

London and Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days are estimated at about 14,000 bales, including 1,500 to exporters, and 1,500 to speculators. The published reports call the market quiet, but without change in prices. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say it is easier, and in some cases 1-16d. ₱ ℔ lower.

In Manchester trade is dull and prices again rather easier.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the market since the departure of the *Europa* has been very dull. Flour neglected although obtainable at a further reduction of 6d.@1s. Wheat very quiet at a decline of 2d.@3d. Indian Corn in limited demand and rather easier. The quotations are: Flour, Western Canal, 23s.@24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.@24s. 6d.; Ohio, 25s.; Wheat, Red, 6s.@6s. 6d. for Western; choice samples scarce and worth 7s, 3d.@7s. 6d. in retail; White, 7s. 3d.@7s. 9d.; 8s. for choice in retail; Indian Corn, Mixed Yellow, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; White, old, 37s.@38s.; new, 36s.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but unchanged. Pork, no demand. Bacon rather firmer, but little doing in American. Cheese unaltered. Lard in rather more request; prices unchanged. Tallow steady but inactive; Butchers' Association, 55s. asked.

PRODUCE—Resin dull; holders demanding 4s. for common. Bark unchanged. Ashes quiet, at 33s.@33s. 6d., for Pots, and 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar firm, and in good request. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Tea in limited demand. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Sales of Cod Oil, at £28.

LONDON.—The market at Mark Lane on thh 11th was dull end WHEAT rather lower. SUGAR in active demand at very full prices. COFFEE good request and rather dearer. TEA steady. RICE slightly cheaper. TALLOW 6d. lower. LINSEED OIL selling at 30s. SALTPETRE, 1s.@2s. higher. Scotch PIG IRON, 55s.@55s. 6d.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

From the Times' City Article.

The funds have experienced a further reaction to-day, the balance of transactions still showing a preponderance of sales for realization. There is scarcely any demand for discount at the Benk, and the rale in open market is from four to four and a half per cent. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. About £172,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

From the Daily News City Article.

The various stock exchange markets were to-day weaker. The funds in the morning declined ¾ per cent., and closed ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. The feature of the market is a continuance of sales on the part of operators for the rise desirous of realizing their profits. The rumor that a loan in some shape may be required by the Indian Goverament also tends to check the upward movement. The share market is likewise lower.

Applications for money at the Bank were again very moderate to-day. The demand there is not likely to revive, for good bille are freely discounted in the open market at 4½ to 5 per cent. Great Western Railway Stock experienced a further considerable rise to-day, owing to a report of the competition with the London and North-Western having been arranged. It is computed that from 1,200 to 1,400 shares in this Company have been purchased since yesterday morning. There was an inquiry to-day for the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the price being £500 disconnt; there are £1,000 shares fully paid up. The price quoted must probably be exceptional, for the majority of the shareholders are sufficiently waalthy to retain their interest in the undertaking. The Three ₱ Cent. rentes closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday, at a decline of nearly ½ ₱ cent. for money, and 5c. for account.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The *Times* describes the general intelligence as highly gratifying.

The *Daily News* bitterly censures the conduct of General WINDHAM for neglecting to guard his camp against a surprise. The 64th wae left without support. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line and gained it, the enemy yielding at every step, but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered very severely and were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained.

The correspondenc and documents from India by this mail are of unusual length and intereet.

THE AFSTRALIAN MAIL.

Yesterday the *Teviot* arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of the Australian mails. Amongst her cargo is gold dust, to the value of £200,168. Her mails consist of 80,000 letters and 120,000 newspapers, which have been sorted on board and are ready for disribution.

THE LEVIATHAN.

Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished in an almost continnous movemant of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-dey, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected thet she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day in about an hour, and finally she will be hauled off into tha river by TAOLMAN'S anchor.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday night.—The Congress respecting the Principalities is postponed until February next. The *project de soi* for modifying the usury laws of 1807 has been withdrawn.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday.—M. BRAVO MURILLO has been elected President of the Chambers by 126 votes against 118 given to to M. MAYANT.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 11.—Dr. SCHOVENLEIN hae drawn up a consultative memorandum which treats in a favorable point of view the chances of the restoration of His Majesty's health.

The speech of M. MANTEUFFEL makes a meotion of this fact to obviate the objections which might be held against the prolongation of the powers of the Prince of Prussia, in consideration of article 56 of the Constitution.

Medical.

An article in the last number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, written by Dr. COOLIDGE, of the U. S. Army, contains some very interesting statistics. As the Crimean and Mexican wars lasted for about the eame period, the Doctor thinks that the statistics of each admit of comparison. The total number of officers and men in the British army in the Crimea was 111,313; deaths from all causes, 21,097; invalided, 16,308—total, 37,400. Our army in Mexico numbered 100,454. The deaths from all causes were 12,896; discharged for disability, 12,252—total loss, 25,148. Taking the British force of regulars at 97,864, and our regular army at 15,736, or about one-sixth of the former, we find that during about the same period of service, twenty-five months, the total British loss was 4,774—ours 792; this multiplied by 6, our force being about 1-6th of the British, would give 4,752, or 22 less than that of the British. In the British army the loss per cent. in the whole service was 4.87—ours 5.03. Their proportion of deaths to the number of wounded was 1 in 5.88—ours 1 in 5.48. Their proportion of killed and wounded to total strength of officers and men was 1 in 6.68—ours 1 in 6.94. The loss per cent. from ordinary and accidental deathe in the British army was 16.15—ours 17.55. Of invalided and disabled, the British loss was 16.40—ours 13.69. Total loss per cent. of British 32.55—ours 31.24. The total annual lose of the French in the Crimea wes 19.80; that of the English was 16.08. That of our regulars in Mexico was 16.68; that of the volunteers 26.57.

PROOFS OF DEATH.—At the late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. COLLONGUES announced a discovery he had made in auscultation. From numerous experiments made in the hospitale of Toulouse, Montpelier, and Paris, it appears that immediately after death a murmuring sound le heard in the body, lasting five, ten, and even fifteen hours. It diminishes gradually, and ceases first in the parts of the body which are fartheet from the heart. In an amputated member the eame sound is heard for several minutes. The non-existence of this sound may be considered a sure sign of the total cessation of life. M. COLLONGUES calls this branch of auscultation *dynamoscopia*.

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The nndersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious hurglar. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ **Tooth Brushes**—By the dozen or gross. Tooth Brushes—By the dozen or gross. At Cost. by ANDREW A. MOSER, No. 93 William-st., Opposite Platt-st.

☞ **Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off Clothing**, second-hand Furniture, carpets, &c. to dispose of, will meet with a cash purchaser hy calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown; best in use. No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair, at 2, 4 and 6 shillings.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—GALE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, Mr. SAMUEL A. LAMBERT to Miss MARY A. GALE, all of this City.

☞ Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., papers please copy.

DAY—CRAPO.—At Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. J. Pierson, EDWARD M. DAY, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE S. CRAPO, daughter of Belden Seymour, of Victor.

DIED.

FORRESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, OLIVER M., eldest son of Hiram M. and Sarah H. Forrester, aged 15 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 134 West 21st st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains [illegible] Friday morning.

HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, J. B. HOBART HAWS, in the 49th year of his age.

The time of his funeral will be announced to-morrow.

HENRY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA ANNE, wife of Michael Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren place, (Charles st.,) on Friday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, WM. J. BROWN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Edward and Jamesson D. Brown, and his brothers-in-law, Geo. Ritching and Wm. R. Lendon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Waverley-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, SARAH, widow of the late Wm. S. Coe, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 15th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLONDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, suddenly, FREDERICK, infant child of Charles and Elisa F. Blondell, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 West 13th-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

JORDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, MRS. ARABELLA JORDAN, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 42 6th av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, suddenly, RACHEL, wife of Henry Morrison, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 97 West 15th st.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, ANN MARIA, wife of John C. Tucker, and daughter of Jacob Hoppock, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 30 West 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MESEROLE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, Mr. PETER A. MESEROLE, aged 47 years, 1 month and 1 day.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown, without further invitation.

COGGESHALL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, GEORGE WALTER, son of George D. Coggeshall, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Friende Meeting House, Westchester village, this morning, Jan. 28, at 11½ o'clock. The Harlem train from 26th st., at 8¾ A. M., stops at Mott Haven Depot, where conveyances will be found for Westchester.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Newburg, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the residence of Rev. Wm. S Heyer, Mrs. HANNAH CALDWELL, in the 90th year of her age, relict of the late John E. Caldwell, Esq., of New York, and daughter of the late Nathan Ker, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange Co.

DENNIS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs. D. B. DENNIS, widow of the late Aaron C. Dennis, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, S. J. Dennis, No. 121 Warren-st., Jersey city.

BEAN.—At Milwankie, on Monday, Jan. 25, REBECCA G., wife of Walker L. Bean, and danghter of Thomas Burlock, Esq., of Derby, Conn.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND NEEDHAM'S.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS

LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY, LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c.

TERMS:

SIX MONTHS' CREDIT: NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS,

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

Has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is recommended by all the most eminent physicians as the most valuable remedy in use for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, and all diseases arising from a SCROFULOUS or IMPOVERISHED STATE OF THE BLOOD. Warranted pure, and prepared from fresh Codfish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., sncccssors to Hegeman, Clark & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The Ladies of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY have great pleasure in laying before the public the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT—*Sir*: The fame of your Address in aid of the "Provident Association," at Boston, has reached the women of New-York; and observing, with pleasure, that you are to visit our City on the 21st of January, to repeat your discourse on the "Character of Washington," we—a self-constituted Committee of Ladies—venture to ask you to double the obligations of our community, by repeating, during your stay, your late Charity Address, for the benefit of a new and universally approved charity, called into existence by the distress of the present season—the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," the Constitution of which we transmit you. Having followed with admiration your extraordinary career of public speech in behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon, by the ladies of Virginia, and bestowed a warmer feeling upon the patriotism which has animated these labors—labors which, setting aside all their effects, whether in money, nationality or delight, will have a high historic appreciation—we have enjoyed a fresh surprise in learning that you were tasking your heart and lips with new claims of benevolence. If your native city, celebrated for its numerous and venerable charities, as well as for the general thrift and virtue which narrows the need of them, is compelled by the extraordinary pressure of the poor, to draw upon your powers of awakening the public attention, what might be expected of New-York, the gateway of nations, and the almshouse of both hemispheres, but that the urgency of its necessities, at a season like this, would banish every scruple in begging your eloquent tongue to plead the cause of the sufferers here?

The women of Virginia have successfully invoked your aid in the cause of patriotism—may not the women of New-York hope for an equal success in asking it in behalf of humanity? Will not you, who are striving to save to the country the home of Washington, help us women to save to the country a still more precious and more imperilled possession—the lives and the virtue of our suffering sisters—the exposed and homeless women of this City—made destitute by want of work, and desperate by urgent necessities? Should you be able to grant our prayer, we beg leave to propose TUESDAY EVENING 2d of February, and the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as the time and place of your address. Very respectfully, your friends and country women.

Mrs. George Bancroft,	Mrs. E. D. Morgan,
Mrs. George Baxter,	Mrs. John D. Field,
Mrs. James Boorman,	Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. L. M. Rutherford,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. W. C. Noyes,	Mrs. F. A. Conkling,
Mrs. G. Gibbs,	Mrs. H. J. Fairchild,
Mrs. W. Mitchell,	Mrs. R. Stewart.
Mrs. J. A. Stevens,	Mrs. A. Gracie King,
Mrs. R. Greeley,	Mrs. Macdregor,
Mrs. J. Belmont,	Mrs. Snelling,
Mrs. T. W. Phelps,	Miss Sedgwick,
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel,	Miss Curtis,
Mrs. P. Chauncey, Jr.,	Miss Hand,
Mrs. Wetmore Gibbs,	Mrs. Herksher,
Mrs. A. Bininger,	Mrs. Farnham,
Mrs. S. Osgood,	Mrs. Murray,
Mrs. Winthrop,	Mrs. Kuhn.
Mrs. R. W. Hale,	Mrs. Beatty,
Mrs. J. Aiken,	Mrs. C. E. Strong,
Mrs. B. W. Bellows,	Mrs. Wm. Dodge,
Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor,	Mrs. Tiers,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	Mrs. L. T. Warner.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR LADIES: I have this day received your favor of the 23 inst., inviting me to repeat for the benefit of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society of New York," the address lately delivered by me for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association."

I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and in this way cooperating with you in the highly meritorious and interesting work in which you are engaged.

The 2d of February, and the Academy of Music, if convenient to you, will suit me as the time and place for the delivery of the address.

With grateful acknowledgment of the flattering terms in which your invitation is expressed, I remain, my dear Ladies, Your obliged and obedient servant.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

Washington Irving,	Simeon Draper, Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
Chas. Kings,	Wilson G. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins,
J. W. Francis, M.D.,	Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Osgood,
Francis G. Shaw,	J. W. Edmonds, R. Storrs Willis,
Alfred Pell,	Rev. Dr. Parker, Horace Greeley,
Peter Cooper,	R. H. Winslow, R. W. Heartley,
James Roosevelt,	John W. Stiles, W. J. Fisk child,
James B. Copley,	George P. Morris, Rev. Dr. Cheever,
E. D. Morgan,	J. F. Gray, M.D., Jas. M. Quin, M.D.,
James Brown,	Rev. O. S. Froth-W. H. Fry,
L. M. Rutherford,	ingham, Rev. Dr. Longfellow,
D. D. Field,	C. G. Halsted, Eli White,
F. A. Conkling,	Henry L. Pierson, E. K. Collins,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,	J. Earl Williams, H. T. Tuckerman,
H. J. Raymond,	I. T. Warner, M.D., Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. Dr. Adams,	Jas. W. Gerard, Rev. A. A. Livermore,
Geo. W. Curtis,	S. T. Butterworth, Fred. S. Cozzens.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Insane," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends.

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis,
Jonathan Sturges,	Francis L. Hawks,
Thomas De Witt,	Wm. Bedish,
Charles Hackley,	Jos. P. Thompson,
H. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.
	R. M. Hartley,
	Samuel Osgood,
	Charles King,
	A. B. Durand,
	John Bigelow,
	William Kent,

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, New-York, Jan 16, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve which composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity.

Respectfully yours
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

To Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, PETER COOPER, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c.

BELL LECTURE, WILLIAMSBURG.

Subject—*The Gentlewoman*. By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of New-York, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., to aid in procuring a Bell for the Free Church erected by Rev. Alvah Gibson, corner of Cowyers and Lorimer sts. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents., at the door.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington square, by Professor COOK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., on *The General Geology of New-Jersey*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPARALLELED BARGAIN.—AN UNsurpassed-toned, full 7-octave rosewood double round piano-forte for sale; been in use a short time; finished in very rich and magnificent style; perfect case and every way; City made, with full warrantee; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; cost $600; price $300. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40 h-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Has packing-case for shipping.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's celebrated Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize Melodeons and improved New York Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at very low rates. Rent allowed if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 135 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month The "Waters" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, from one of the best makers, will be sold for $230 and also one organ to let. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., of Mrs. KOOK & SON, teachers of music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE by a first-class maker, and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order, with a fine, brilliant tone and touch, and cost $450; will be sold as a great bargain. Inquire No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL MAHOGANY BOX, containing the following articles of jewelry and papers:

One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One misses' gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin, lady in centre feeding a goat.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl porte-monnaie; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.

Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

LOST—BOOK NO. 17,696 SEAMAN'S SAVINGS Bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille Germania polka, and all other dances.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons that the lecture theatre would advise those who can as conveniently do so to favor us in the Evening

THE RANGER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,

decidedly and without dispute the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,
not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season, has now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY
of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It is to be repeated
THIS (Thursday, Jan. 28) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenburgh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Byner, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
BEWARE THE TEMPTER; OR, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS,
besides dancing and the laughable farce of
THE IRISH HAYMAKER.
A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.

The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 13c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858,
The grand romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Carlos, an Adventurer,	Mr. Jordan
Marquis del Monte,	
Barabas, a sailor	Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours	Mr. Wheatleigh
Lonise de Lascours,	Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico,	

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 30, when will be presented, for the first time, a dramatic adaptation, by Cyril Turner, of Charles Reade's popular novel of WHITE LIES, and other entertainments. Box sheet now open.

Dress circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balcony and Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE,
Ever determined to keep up the interest awakened by the
GREAT SHOW,
Respectfully announces for THIS EVENING the popular and splendid classic scene, entitled,
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
OR, SCENES FROM THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM.
In addition to a trick that
LIVING PICTURE, EXCELSIOR,
Will appear, together with the
Agile Elephant,
Docile Rhinoceros, and
Mirth-Generating Mules.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns ..... Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN & NEW ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Drama, entitled
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,
NOVELTY.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
GOLDEN FARMER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. S. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
To be followed by the Farce of
SALLY SMART.
To conclude with a grand Drama, entitled, the
MILLER AND HIS MEN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 28, 1858
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
Go and see R. B. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA,
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties by the
Great Model Company
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, 1858.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 8 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway
The 50-cent Admission Tickets only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; at BRUSINGS and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores, and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Ticket's 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 843 Broadway.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING Feb 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1 may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. Reed, No. 142 Atlantic st; Mr. W. H. Bacon, No. 216 Fulton st; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

MCRILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now be longing to Mr. Wm. H. Asniuwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 253 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of A WINTER'S TALE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, second part of HENRY IV.
Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music stores; from Mr. G. W. Pelham, No. 107 East 13th-st; and at the door on the evenings of the Readings.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Lusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 843 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, to stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton st.

JOHN HASLAM & SONS,
(of Sheffield, England.)
Manufacturers of Table and Spring
CUTLERY,
have given their agency for the United States and the Canadas to
LALANCE & GROSJEAN,
No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.
The above firm have also the general depôt for the United States of
TAPY & CO.'S
Tinned and Enameled Wrought-Iron
HOLLOW WARE,
FRENCH BASTING-SPOONS, TABLE-SPOONS,
WIRE DISH-COVERS, GUNS, ETC.,
SCREW-EYES, CORNICE-HOOKS, GATE-HOOKS,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—FARMER.—A PROTESTANT ENGlishman and his wife desire places. He thoroughly understands farming, gardening, and the care and management of horses and horned cattle. His late employer in this City will testify. His wife is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; would take a place in the dairy. Both are willing and obliging. Distance no object. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. P. S.—Or he would take a place as coachman in this City.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, ACTIVE GIRLS, situations; one as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and assist to wash and iron; the other as plain cook and laundress; makes good bread, cakes and pies, &c., of all kinds; would go to the country; have good reference; a good home wanted, not wages; are careful, willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., near 8th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman. In a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; has perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objection to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call to be seen the hour of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 424 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a competent dress maker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the housework; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the butting business or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 26 Exchange-place.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN (16 years of age, American,) wants a situation as copyist in a Law Office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures, good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation as superintendent in the cutting or making up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or waiter, or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 2d-av., room No. 5—front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families. Call at No. 157 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly; is a good baker. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 198 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 36 Hamersley-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; is a first rate pastry cook and baker of bread; can come well recommended. Call at No 77 Henry-st., 6th floor, front room. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, makes excellent bread, understands meat and pastry, does up linen in style; will do the work of a private family; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 36 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 248 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and generally as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 127 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 21 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as cook one as nurse and seamstress, one as chamber maid and waitress, one as laundress, or to do general housework. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is an excellent cook washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 East 13th-st. The best of reference from last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 57 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a neat young Protestant woman. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH FARMER and wife; understand everything regarding farm, dairy poultry, &c.; also, by a first-class woman, as nurse or general housekeeper; has good recommendations. Apply, by letter or otherwise, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-house. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—This office has no connection with any other office in the Bible-house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style unsurpassed; makes and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—AT WESLEY & COMPANY'S FEMALE Institute, No 360 6th-av, between 22d and 23d sts., situations for the following servants, viz.: 6 good Protestant cooks and 4 Catholic cooks, 10 smart nurses and seamstresses, 8 chambermaids and waiters, and 12 smart Protestant housework girls. Employers will remember the number.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant woman; one who thoroughly understands housekeeping and is willing to make herself generally useful in a family where another girl is kept. One who would appreciate a good home at moderate wages, may apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City references. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfect y competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of references from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 169 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl as nurse chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 113 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 176 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN obtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City. No. 139 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other, called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 8th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No 504 8th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 343 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. SOUTON.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELLfurnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No 36 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 113 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, renting and Letting stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2 615,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 01

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,611,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	240,100 00
Dividends on Stocks Interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,511 85
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to $5,619,220

Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858 1,038,200

Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464,190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry O Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Edward Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Isaacs,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gilliland,	Henry E. Bogert,	R. J. Shelland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS Vice President
E. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

$9.000 SACRAMENTO CITY 10 PER cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Madison City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Waterloo Town Bond, 8 per cent
$5,000 Painsville ard Hndson 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, completed.
$17,500 Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to contractor.
$19,500 { 3 houses and lots, Nos. 1,217, 1,219, 1,221 Broad, way, at $5,500 each.
$10,000 House and lot, No. 139 Prince-st.
$14,000 House and lot, No 9 st. George's-place, near 3d-av. and 13th-st.
$100,000—25,000 acres of superior land located on the line of the Pacific Railroad in 1857, at $4 per acre.
The above City, Town and Railroad Bonds and real estate for sale by W. W. LELAND, No. 18 Exchange-place.

J. M. PALMER. LAZ. NOBLE.
J. M. PALMER & CO., BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Land Warrants, Claims, Cash, Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; interest paid on special deposits; collections in Western Iowa and Nebraska promptly attended to; city and town property and lands bought and sold; money invested and taxes paid; especial attention given to buying and selling property in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
REFERENCES—W. Townsend, Cashier, Chester Co. Bank, Pa.; Lippincott, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia; C. F. Coffin, Cashier, Richmond, Ind.; R. G. Pearce, New-York City; Parks & Andrews, Lumbermen, St. Louis; Wood, Lea & Co., Homan & Co., Hon G. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Poppleton & Byers, Omaha City, N. T.; Paschall Woodward, Chicago, Ill.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, &c.—The advertisers, claiming to understand the science of book-keeping in all its varied and complicated intricacies, offer their services in preparing correct and lucid statements of all books, with which they may be intrusted. Bankrupt estates reported upon after the manner of the accounting houses of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Estate accounts, for the Surrogate Court, prepared and adjusted, according to its prescribed forms. Unexceptionable references as to ability and qualifications. Address F. & C., Box No. 162 New-York Post-Office.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, }
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.
A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depot, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$20.000 WANTED—AT TEN PER CENT. per annum for 4 or 5 years, secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered first-class realestate in Cincinnati, worth more than twice the amount.
WM. P. PRATT & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.,

$150.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount. Fifty thousand in one sum on down-town property. Other sums of fifteen hundred and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—160 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Secy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., all little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 844 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (5½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.
This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.
This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph H. Winad,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Renben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., }
Jan 12, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February next.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1858. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Casbier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York. Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
JOHN R BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. KEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX,
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of CHARLES FOLSOM terminated this day by limitation, and is succeeded by the firm of FOLSOM & STEVENS, in whom is vested the entire capital and interest of the late firm.
(Signed.) THOMAS J. STEVENS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1858. CHARLES FOLSOM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FOLSOM & STEVENS for the business of importing and dealing in guns and sporting articles. Their places of business are at Nos. 502 and 502 Broadway.
(Signed.) CHARLES FOLSOM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1858. LOUIS W. STEVENS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the A. &c. will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.
The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, lawyers, No. 119 Nassau-st., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts due the late firm have been duly assigned to the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect or receive the same, and who will continue the practice of law at the old office, room No. 11. WM. WARE PECK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1858. J. M. ACKLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15. 1858. J. H. BATES.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES and JEWELRY at LESS than USUAL PRICES.
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
LADIES' BRACELETS,
EAR-RINGS and PINS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD CHAINS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
SEAL RINGS,
KEYS and SEALS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES,
GOLD PENCILS and PENS,
GOLD NECKLACES and CROSSES,
GOLD THIMBLES,
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Glasses,
SILVER FRUIT KNIVES, PORTE-MONNAIES and NAPKIN RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelery, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase an assortment of household furniture, and would like it on or before Feb 1. Any family wishing to break up housekeeping, can find a cash customer by addressing a line to KINGSLAND, Times Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of February next.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	Penalty in Bond.
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	$8,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.	5,000

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person making it such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 84c	3 84
50 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Scate Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,293 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c.	15 25
2 Tool Chests, $6; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5...	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $242 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $5 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specification and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 28, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 29—Anns-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Baxter-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 7—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 261, 263, 281—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 99, 101, (rear,) 103, 105, 107, 109, 38, 41—Harrison-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 352—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 348, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 13—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner of West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 234—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 432—Ninth-av., 1,193—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Russ Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Streets.
JOHN LYNES,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1858, at 2 P. M. Any persons having complaints to lay before the Committee, are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee.
JAMES OWENS,

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. F WARNER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh2,'58-law2yW

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aparient combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MATHER, to allow aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. ELY to amend the Charter of the Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

By Mr. SLOAN, to regulate the rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn. Also, against shortening the terms of tha city officials of Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend 12th Section of the Metropolitan Police Law. Also, to amend the Harbor Preservation act.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SMITH, favorable to the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. TAUMANN, favorably, relative to the New-York Dispensaries. Also, relative to a bill amending the Charter of the Orphan's Home.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to amend the Divorce law.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, to amend the law of General Session and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

By Mr. SLOAN, exempting tha Fifth Ward in Brooklyn from fire-laws.

By Mr. NOXON, to increase the time of publication of notices of mortgage foreclosures.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, for the better protection of stockholders in coporations.

By Mr. NOXON, repealing the law prohibiting the Common Council of New-York from granting lands under water.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to facilitate actions to which the people of the State are parties. Also, to amend the law incorporating companies to navigate the lakes, rivers and canals of the State.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend section 399 of the Code of Procedure.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to allow the city of Utica to take stock in the Black River Railroad.

To provide for the payment of the postage of the Legislature.

Relative to the Lockport Hydraulic Company.

To designate the time for the reimbursement of the Long Island Railroad State Stock.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, when the late Clerk announced that the list of Reporters announced yesterday was not the official recognized list, but only of those claiming the privilege of the floor under the resolution of the House.

MESSRS. VAN VALKENBURGH and HORTON were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Speaker, who then appeared and was conducted by them to the Chair. Mr. ALVORD, in a clear, distinct voice, and with admirable address, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: After a protracted and close contest, a presiding officer of this House has been chosen, and in assuming the duties and responsibilities of that position, permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for the high honor conferred upon me. The candidate of but a portion of the members, and selected by a molety of my peers, I shall endeavor so to discharge the duties of this station as to satisfy you that I am Speaker for the whole. I ask your aid and assistance in the difficult and trying position I occupy, and in my efforts so to administer and enforce the rules and ordinances which you may adopt for the government of this body, that equal and impartial justice shall be extended to every person and interest. In the embarrassing duties of tha Chair I look with confidence for your kindness and support. I ask you all to give strict attention and obedience to your rules, as you well know that business will be greatly facilitated and our labors comparatively lessened by such a course. In conclusion, gentlemen, I again return you my acknowledgments. Let us look to and be governed by sense, and let our dependence be upon Him who is Legislator and Ruler over all, so that our course may meet his favor and approval.

The address and appearance of the presiding officer called forth loud applause from the galleries and the lobbies.

MESSRS. VAN VALKENBURGH and MCNEIT were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the House was organized.

MESSRS. WAGER and LAW were appointed a similar Committee to wait on the Senate.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON, a Committee of five on rules was ordered and appointed, and the old rules adopted *ad interim*.

A debate sprung up on a resolution inviting the clergy to attend the opening of the daily sessions, and the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON the officers hitherto discharging duties were recognized and ordered to be paid.

One or two resolutions relating to extra diagrams and manuals were laid over.

Mr. SEAMAN, the private Secretary of the Governor, then appeared and presented the Governor's Message, which was read.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of tha State Treasurer were received.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution, relative to the election of a Regent of the University.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the repeal of all the New York hills for the regulation of Brooklyn Ferriage, and for the repeal of the Railroad Assessment law.

For the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Messrs. MOORE, JONES, TAPPAN, DUBYEA and others for the repeal or amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. DAYTON, to amend the laws relating to Brooklyn, passed at last session.

By Messrs. ADAMS and DUBYEA, for a Registry Law.

By Mr. MOORE, for the regulation of tfarea on the Eighth-avenue Railroad. Also, to abolish the offices of Alms House Governors.

By Mr. LYNCH, to regulate Loan Offices in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, to restore to New-York her municipal rights by repealing all the acts of last session relating to that City.

By Mr. ESTES, to provide for the better observance of the Sabbath.

By Mr. BIENCKER, to abolish the City Court of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LYNCH, to amend the Pawnbrokers' act.

Mr. LEWIS, to repeal the Railroad Assessment law.

The concurrent resolution for an adjournment from Thursday till Tuesday was laid over.

Mr. MOORE offered a resolution that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Kansas is unwise, undignified, unjust and unworthy of the Chief Executive of the State. Laid over.

Mr. SMITH moved a joint preamble and resolution, directing an inquiry into the occupancy of Castle Garden by the Emigrant Commissioners as an emigrant depot. Also, in regard to certain alleged extortions upon the emigrants; and calling for a Committee of five to make the investigation. Laid over.

The House then adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Case No. 49.—Jacob N. Payne *et al. vs.* Jonathan J. Niles *et al.* Argument concluded.

No. 50.—Paul Spofford *et al.*, claimants of the steamship *James Adger, vs.* W. L. Todd. An appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. The matters in controversy having been settled, it was ordered that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee of Horace H Day, *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and Horace H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward. Argued for defendant. Submitted on printed argument for plaintiffs.

No. 54.—Horace C. Silsby, *et al., vs.* Elijah Footc. Argument for appellants commenced.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Democrat's* Kansas correspondent says, "that the people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, bnt to pass one for themselves and frame a Constitution, which will he in effect the Topeka instrument, and submit it to a popular vote for acceptance or rejection."

Mr. CLARKSON passed Boonville yesterday, *en route* to Washington, with the Lecompton Constitution and the official returns of the late election.

Permanent Seat of the Canadian Government.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A dispatch has been received from the Imperial Government, announcing that it has decided upon Ottawa City, (late Bytown,) as the permanent seat of the Canadian Governmnt.

Screw Steamship Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The screw steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at the bar at 9 A. M. of the 26th inst.

Meeting of the Creditors of Charles H. Mills & Co.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

At the first meeting of the creditors of CHAS. H. MILLS & Co., in the Court of Insolvency, claims to the amount of $1,200,000 were proved, and additional debts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars will be proved at the next meeting. Messrs. EZRA LINCOLN and B. R. MUDGE were chosen assignees.

The Death of Gen. Havelock in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The flags of our shipping are at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of General HAVELOCK.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at noon to-day, with ten passengers for Halifax and sixty for Liverpool. She takes out $810,400 in specie.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, has arrived here.

The Charleston steamer *Memphis*, for New-York, was detained till Sundny hy a heavy sea on the bar.

Crawford's Statue of Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

CRAWFORD'S statue of WASHINGTON was unwrapped to-day. It was visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, and pronounced faultless by everybody.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The water in the channel of the River at this point measurea ten feet, and is falling.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Ther. 52°. Bar. 29.8 inches. Wind, N. W., light—sky nearly cloudless.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 28.

MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Weather mild and clear. Ther. 32°.

QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Snowing. Wind E. Ther. 26°.

CALAIS, Me., 9 A. M.—Foggy. Wind W. Ther. 33°.

EASTPORT, Me., 9 A. M.—Foggy. Wind W. Ther. 33°.

BANGOR, Me., 9 A. M.—Very pleasant.

PORTLAND, Me., 9. A. M.—Wind warm. Ther. 42°.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Calm; thick fog. Ther. 36°.

SACKVILLE, N. B., 9 A. M.—Overcast, foggy. Wind S. W. Ther. 37°.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Warm and muggy. Ther. 48°.

SPRINGFIELD, Conn.—Warm and muggy. Ther. 48°.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cloudy. Wind N. E. Ther. 53°.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Cloudy; threatens snow. Ther. 40°.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy. Ther. 46°.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 48°.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy and rainy; wind W. Ther. 35°.

PITTSBUAG, Pa.—Cloudy. Ther. 42°.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 44°.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 40°.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Clear; wind S.W. Ther. 40°.

BALTIMORE, Md., 9 A. M.—Cloudy. Ther. 50°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mild and beautiful. Wind S. W Ther. 50°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Clear and pleasant. Ther, 53°.

WILKESDARRE, Penn., Noon.—Mild and warm. Ther. 54°.

EASTON, Penn.—Cloudy; warm with N. W. wind.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Cloudy. Ther. 47°.

BOONEVILLE, Mo.—Clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Ther. 43°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Raining. Ther. 35°.

CHICAGO.—Clear. Ther. 37°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Foggy. Ther. 28°.

FULTON, Ill.—Wind S. E. Ther. 29°.

BURLINGTON.—Clear. Ther. 51°.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Cloudy, calm. Ther. 36°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Clear. Ther. 34°.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy, prospect of snow. Ther. 37°.

POSTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Ther. 33°.

EVENING—6 P. M.

NEWBUAG, N. Y.—Cloudy and mild; wind S. Ther. 50°.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy and snowing; wind N. W. Ther. 36°.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Mild and snowing; wind S. W.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear; light S. W. wind. Ther. 60°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Overcast. Ther. 44°.

CALAIS, Me.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 28°.

HALIFAX, N. S., 9 A. M.—Ther. 42°. Foggy. Wind S.

HALIFAX, N. S., 2 P. M.—Ther. 65°. Clear. Wind S. W.

HALIFAX, N. S., 7 P. M.—Ther. 50°. Cloudy, with the appearance of rain.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Wind W. Ther. 35°.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Cloudy. Strong N. W. wind. Ther. 18°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind N. by E. Ther. 29°.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 86, 235, 21, 1577, 1621, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 119½, 120, 121, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 51.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 418, 437, 443, 447, 453, 181, 468, 470, 472, 473, 411, 464, 116, 415, 484, 466, 487, 493, 226, 496, 497, 501, 502, 503, 504, 507, 508, 510, 511 to 519, 521 to 526.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day. Nos. 35, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52.

Finale of the Thirteenth-street Elopement Case—Mrs. Taylor in Court—She Refuses to go with her Husband.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—On the opening of this case, yesterday, His Honor remarked that, assuming, as he did on Tuesday, that the return was complete, there was no power in the Court to issue a warrant of attachment against the respondent. But he had come to the conclusion that his assumption was erroneous, inasmuch as the whole point of the controversy was whether the return was complete or not; and as the relator alleges that the return is not full—that the respondent has the body, the return to the contrary notwithstanding—testimony could be taken, *ex parte*, perhaps, hut on affidavits or otherwise, to try that question. Upon the testimony taken for the purpose of proving that the writ was not full, he was bound to issue the attachment asked for. He, therefore, would grant an order to that effect.

Mr. Busteed stated that he would bring the lady hefore the Court in a moment.

Mr. Barber desired that her examination should be private.

Mr. Busteed stated that he was determined to bring the lady there, and only there, for as he was compelled by a judicial order to produce her, he was absolved from all responsihility.

His Honor stated that if the lady objected to appearing in Court, he should not force her to come, but would have her privately examined.

Mr. Busteed still persisted that if the lady was to be produced at all, it should be in open Court.

After a short recess, Mr. Busteed stated that he opposed the granting of tha attachment against Mrs. Wright. The petitioner had been allowed, by oral testimony, to prova that the return was not full. He would now, by oral evidence, oppose the granting of the attachment, hy proving that the return was full and regular.

He then called Miss Emma Hawley, who came from the Judge's private room and took a seat on the bench with the Judge. The lady is a pleasant and rather bright-looking young lady of sixteen summers. She has dark brown hair, and is of medium stature. She was, of course, somewhat embarrassed by her position, but on the whole she took the affair very philosophically. She seemed to have considerable firmness, and appeared to be perfectly competent to look after her own rights. She was not too much abashed to "take" the various flashes of humor which glanced from the counsel, and was more inclined to laugh at the "much ado about nothing" than to shed tears. Her mother accompanied her to the Judge's room, but did not come on to the bench with her.

Mr. Busteed desired to have the witness sworn.

Mr. Barber objected. He desired to have Mrs. Wright first purga herself from contempt for not making the return more full.

Mr. Busteed said that he had produced this witness to prove that the return *was* full and definite.

Mr, Barber denied that the lady could appear as a witness for such a purpose.

His Honor decided not to administer the oath to the lady, but stated thst he should examine her himself, on the point of her alleged detention.

Mr. Busteed stated that he had produced the lady as a witness on a particular point. As he had not been allowed to examine her, or to have her sworn, he would like to have her leave. He therefore told her to leave the stand.

The Court told her to stay where she was, which order she obeyed, and his Honor began to ask her some questions privately.

Mr. Barber objected to her examination, and as he had some remarks to make which Mr. Busteed did not wish the witness to hear, she retired for a few moments. Mr. Barber stated that she had been surrounded by her friends who had poisoned her ear with false stories about the character of Mr. Taylor. He desired that the Court should apprise her of her rights and privileges as a wife.

Mr. Busteed objected to the Court's assuming that she was nnder any restrain which rendered such advice necessary.

His Honor stated that he should simply ascertain where she wanted to go.

The lady was recalled, and in reply to his Honor answered as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TAYLOR.

I know the nature of these proceedings; I suppose was married to Mr. Taylor, and it was with my consent; I have not seen Mr. Taylor, because I do not wish to go with him; mother did not know that I was married when she told me to go down to Frank's store; I suppose that she went down to the store to find ont; I suppose she *thought* I was married, by Mr. Taylor's actions; I told her of my marriage after I got to the store; I remained at the store about ten minutes, and then took a carriage and went into the country to some relations; I do not want to tell who they were; tha place was abont ten miles from here; mother remained there with me for a day or two, and I remained a day or two after she left; my brother brought me down to a friend's, where I am now staying; my friend is a married lady: I have not heen out of the house, until to-day, since I arrived there, because I did not want to be insulted.

Q.—Who did you expect would insult you? (The answer was so low that it could not be heard.) I don't want to see Mr. Taylor; to go with him or to have him communicate with me; I say this on my own free will; I began to feel opposed to Mr. Taylor on Monday, the day I left our house; I found out his character; that was the reason; it was in consequence of what I heard that I disliked him; don't want to tell whether mother told me about his character; others, besides mother, told me of his character before I made up my mind.

Mr. Busteed here objected to the cross-examination to which she was subjected.

Examination continued.—The reason I went into the country was that I wanted to get rid of Taylor; I wanted to get rid of him in consequence of what I found out about his character; I believe the information I received on the subject; I have inquired into it; I began to be opposed to him on Monday; I made up my mind not to live with him while riding down to the store on Monday; it was my own free will; I wanted to go away; mother suggested going into the country when we were at the store; mother has called but once or twice at the house where I am stopping since I have been there; don't know that mother objected to seeing Taylor; I want never to see him again.

Q.—Have you any idea of his rights as a husband?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What are they? A.—I don't like to say; I understand that a husband, if the wife is imprisoned, may take legal proceedings to recover her; I know that this proceeding is for this purpose; I understand that I can go with my husband, bnt I don't wish to; I am not afraid of mother; she has used no threats towards me; I have not been imprisoned at all; have gone where I chose, and have not been forbidden any place; I am sixteen years old.

Q.—Are there any other causes, except those you have spoken of, in relation to the character of George, which made you not want to go with him? A.—(After some hesitation)—I have reasons of my own; the reasons existed after the marrisge, but not before.

The lady retired for a moment while some unimportant questions were argued. On her recall she continued:

I have been engaged about a month; I was not forced into the marriage, but assented to it.

Q.—Were there other reasons than what you heard about his character which led you to dislike him? A.—I don't want to answer; I have my own reasons, other than those I mentioned; I have property in my own right; I am entitled to it when I come of age, not when I am married; I think I shall never want to live with my husband; I would not write to him or have him write to me.

Q.—Don't you think that if Mr. Taylor saw you he could explain the evil reports about him? A.—I have said before that I don't want to go with him; I don't wish to have any conversation with him; I want to go with my mother.

The lady then left the room, and soon drove rapidly away with her friends.

The case was dropped, it being understood that no further proceeding would he taken in it.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU.—This eminent comedian is playing a brilliant engagement at Purdy's National Theatre. Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. To-night he is to appear in the drama of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," and the extravaganza of "Novelty," introducing his elephant and woolly horse. The drama of the "Golden Farmer," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX and the company, make up the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

NEVER COULD HAVE BELIEVED IT—That any purely American play, however interesting, however excellent, could attract snch amazing crowds as COBB'S great *Ledger* story, "The Pioneer Patriot," dramatized, is carrying nightly to Barnum's Museum. Phew! It is perfectly astonishing.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON SAFE ON ITS PEDESTAL.—It gives us (Richmond *Enquirer*) inexpressible pleasure to announce that yesterday, in the presence of thouaands of citizens of our own and other States, CRAWFORD'S equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was elevated to its summit-pedestal on the monument. For two hours it hung, beautifully poised above the monument—the effect being most grand. About 5 P. M., the statue was lowered on the pedestal, and now remains safely supported on strong beams across the top of the monument.

The statue is still clothed in its canvass wrappings. After it shall be uncovered, on the 22d February, we shall expreas our opinion of it as a work of art. We cannot forbear from saying, that even in its canvass covering, there is a spirit and life about the group which bespeak a masterly triumph of genius.

AN INFERNAL "INFERNAL MACHINE."—WM. SMITH and WM. PEAK, nail-makers, were arrested, Thursday, charged with attempting to take the lives of GEORGE and ROBERT CARTER and JOHN A. FARRELL, by the use of an infernal machine. PEAK is engaged in the nail-making business at the Point. A few weeks since, GEORGE CARTER, who had been in his employ, opened a shop and carried on a rival business at No. 109 Pennsylvania-avenue, Third Ward. It is alleged that PEAK did not fancy opposition, and employing SMITH as his agent, endeavored to buy out CARTER. SMITH'S advances were rajected; he menaced CARTER as he left, and returning to the shop subsequently, in company with PEAK, who stood outside, he examined the floor and bellows, with no apparent purpose, and went out.

Monday morning last, the two CARTERS and FARRELL were st work in the shop, when a tremendous explosion took place; slugs, iron, nails, flew in every direction; the bellows were blown off its stand, and the forge shattered. The workmen rushed out in the smoke, dust and confusion, greatly frightened, and astonished to find themselves alive and sound of limb. On examining the premises they found fragments of a gas pipe, about a foot in length. The ends had been "plugged" with wrought iron riveted into the pipe; through one of the ends a fuse had been inserted. The "machine" had been loaded with slugs and powder, and cotton wrapped around the fuse, and forming a train to the powder. It had been inserted near the neck of the bellows, and a piece of heated rod having been dropped on or near it the explosion took place. SMITH and PEAK were arrested immediately, and committed in default of bail.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27.

$4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..100⅛		6 N. Y. Cen. R.R....	80⅝
2,000 Indiana St. 5s...	83	100 do.....b60	81
5,000 do.....	83⅛	150 do.....s10	80⅜
1,000 Michigan St. 6s..	94	100 do.....s60	80½
2,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90..	99½	100 do.....s30	80⅝
2,000 Virginia 6s.....	92½	100 do.....	80⅞
22,000 Missouri St. 6s..	85	300 do.....b30	81
1,000 do.....s10	85	465 Erie Railroad s3	21⅝
1,500 Louisiana St. 6s.	90¼	400 do.....b3	21⅜
11,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	75	310 do.....s3	21⅜
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	93½	200 Harlem Railroad...	6⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	96	100 do.....	7
5,000 R. R. R. bs, '86 b30	70	100 Harlem R. R. pref.	13
15,000 M. C. R. R. Sprct. 1st m. s. f. c't bs..	94	25 Third-av. R. R.....	98
2,000 E. R. R. 4th m.bs.	60	28 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	41¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.bs..	96	625 do.....	41½
9,500 do.....	95¾	600 Reading R. R....b30	57⅜
5,000 do.....	95¼	1300 do.....s3	57¼
500 do.....	95¾	1000 do.....s30	57⅜
5,000 do.....s30	95	50 do.....s30	57½
10,500 do.....	95	200 do.....s60	57
10,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	38	100 do.....	57½
2,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	45	300 do.....	57½
1,000 do.....	44½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R....	57¾
7,000 do.....	43	100 do.....	58
5,000 do.....b60	43⅛	50 M. So. & N. I. R. R. b10	19⅝
1,000 do.....b10	42⅜	78 do.....	19⅜
4,000 Ga. & C. 2d m. b's	80	62 do.....	19¼
5,000 In's & Cin. 10 p.c.	75	40 M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S..	33⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co...b30	73½	50 do.....s10	33⅜
200 do.....b30	73¾	20 do.....	33½
100 do.....c	73	25 Panama Railroad...	89¾
50 do.....	73¼	300 Ill. Central R. R....	94
68 National Bank.....b	105¾	25 do.....	94⅜
100 People's Bank.....	98	35 do.....	94⅝
36 Continental Bank...	96	50 do.....	94⅜
10 Com'wealth Bank..	86½	100 do.....b10	95
18 Im. & Traders B'k..	99	100 do.....b3	95
20 St. Nicholas Bank..	80	100 do.....b60	95¼
50 Bank of New-York.	102	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	30⅜
65 do.....	102¼	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R....	67
140 Cumb. Coal Co.....	15	100 do.....b10	67
200 do.....s30	14⅞	55 do.....	66⅜
100 do.....s30	14¾	100 do.....s10	66½
200 do.....s60	15	55 La C. & Mil. R. R..	11⅜
100 do.....b10	15⅛	450 do.....	11
15 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67¾	50 do.....	11⅛
5 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	88	250 do.....	11¼
50 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	74½	250 do.....	11⅜
50 do.....s30	74⅜	50 do.....s10	11⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s.....	93	100 N. Y. Cent. R.R..s60	81
15,000 Mo. St. 6s....bS	85	5 do.....	81⅛
8,000 do.....	85	150 do.....b3	81⅛
15,000 do.....b3	85¼	150 do.....s30	81⅜
10,000 do.....b30	85½	200 do.....	81⅜
5,000 do.....	85⅛	50 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	67⅜
2,000 N. Car. State 6s..	94	50 do.....	67½
6,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	94½	700 Erie R. R.....b3	22
10,000 do.....	94	100 do.....s15	21¾
5,000 Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. E.	94¼	50 do.....b30	22
6,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	42½	650 Harlem Railroad...	7⅛
1,000 do.....	42	120 do.....	7
110 Bank of Commerce.	100½	50 Harlem R.R. Pref'd	13½
50 Cumb. Coal Co.....	15½	50 Gal. & Chic. R....	74⅜
200 do.....s60	15	50 Illinois Cent. R.R..	94⅜
25 do.....	15	50 La Co. & Mil. R.R..	10⅜
50 do.....	15¼	125 do.....	10½
100 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67½	600 do.....	10¾
10 do.....	67¾	17 Sixth-av. R. ex div.	99½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent.....Int. add. 52⅛
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s, Int. add. 6

$4,000 City of Chicago 6 ₱ cent.....	Int. add.	77	
$2,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cents....	Int. add.	50	
$4,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds...	Int. add.	84¾	
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add.	40½	
$2,000 Cleveland & Toledo 2d mtge. 7s.	Int. add.	66⅜	
$1,000 Little Miami 6 ₱ cent. Bonds....	Int. add.	76	
$2,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cent.....	Int. add.	70	
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add.	50½	
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add.	50	
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add.	49¾	
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add.	49	
$4,000 Missouri 6s.....	Int. add.	85	
$2,900 California 7s.....	Int. add.	74½	
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s..	Int. add.	17	
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....	Int. add.	44¾	
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....	Int. add.	44	
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....	Int. add.	43¾	
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....	Int. add.	43½	
$4,000 Chic. St. P. & F. du L. R. R. 8s..	Int. add.	15½	
$5,000 Datroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s..	Int. add.	52	
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add.	50	
$13,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s.	Int. add.	33	
$8,000 Tol., N. & Cleve. R. R. 1st m. 7s.	Int. add.	77	
$1,000 Mineral Point Railroad 6s.....	Int. add.	50	
$1,000 Missouri State 6s.....	Int. add.	85⅞	
$1,000 California 7s.....	Int. add.	72	
$500 California 7s.....	Int. add.	72¼	
$3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	48¾	
$1,000 Cleve. and Pittsburg R. R. 7s..	Int. add.	70¾	
$2,000 Tennessee 6s.....	Int. add.	90	
$1,000 Virginia 6s.....	Int. add.	92½	
$1,000 Little Miami Railroad 6s.....	Int. add.	76⅞	
$600 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.....		55¾	
$300 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.....		50½	
$492 50 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..		32¼	
$770 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.....		29½	
15 shares New-York Central Railroad.....		80⅞	
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....	ex. div.	100¾	
5 shares American Exchange Bank.....		102½	
10 shares Commonwealth Bank.....		90⅛	
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....		145	
30 shares Home Ins. Co.....		141¼	
40 shsres Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....		128¾	
40 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....		91⅜	
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....		95⅜	
20 shares Artisans' Bank.....		75½	
5 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.....		105¾	
10 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.....		105	
6 shares Continental Bank stock.....		96	
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.....		96⅜	
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....		100¼	
4 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....		102	
20 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.....		85	
10 shares Hanover Bank.....		82	
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....		67½	
10 shares B'klyn Athenæum and Reading Room		40	
200 shares Harlem Railroad.....		8¾	
40 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co....		11¾	
15 shares Artizans' Bank.....		75	
20 shares Chatham Bank.....		56	
7 shares Continental Bank.....		95	
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee.....		11¼	
30 shares Erie Railroad.....		21⅞	
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....		103	
25 shares National Bank.....		105¼	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* arrived here this evening, from Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst., bringing advicea four days later than those received by the *Europa*. The London Money market continued in an easy condition, without, however, any further reduction in the Bank rate. There was a steady influx of Gold into the Bank. On the Stock Exchange, the rate for Government loans was as low as 3@3¼ ₱ cent., and in the discount market the best bills were negotiated at 4¼@5 ₱ cent. The Stock market was rather heavy,—Consols closing at 94⅜@94½ for Money, and 94⅜@94¾ for account. American Securities were attracting more attention, and some sales were reported of Illinois Central 7s at 83½; Illinois Shares at 5½ diacount; New-York Central Sinking Fund at 85½, and Pennsylvania Central Second Mortgage at 85. In Paris and the French departments, business waa dull, although manifesting aome symptoma of an improvement. The accounts from Hamburg report a fall in the rate of discount to 2½ ₱ cent., and a subsequent rise to 3. Advices from Sweden apesk of a partial restoration of confidence in Stockholm, in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the Bank of Stockholm was authorized to contract in France.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet, with sales for three daya of only 14,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to exporters and 1,500 bales to speculators. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote prices rather essier, the decline being in aome cases 1-16d. ₱ lb. Breadstuffs were very dull, and Flour had again fallen off 6d.@1a. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 2d.@3d. ₱ bushel. Corn was also somawhat cheaper. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork and Beef were steady; Bacon slightly improved, but Lard was unchanged. Sugars were in good demand at full rates. Other articles were quiet. In the London market an active trade was reported in Sugars at very firm and buoyant prices. Saltpetre advanced 1s.@2s.; Tallow declined 6d., and Rice was a shade lower. In Manchester trade was dull, and prices were again rather easier. Three additional suapenaions were announced. Later advices had been received from India and China. The intelligence from England had caused a complete stagnation in the Calcutta Export Market. Importa were unchanged. Money was plenty, but there was no change in the rate of discount. Exchsnge 2s. 2d. for credit. Exchange at Hong Kong, Nov. 29, was at 5s.; Shanghae, 6s. 8d. Teas were quiet. Silk was firm.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived at this port, this evening, from Aspinwall, with California mails and datea to Jan. 5, and a Treaaure freight of $1,565,779. The San Francisco Money market was less stringent, and first-class paper was salable in the Street at 2½@3 ₱ cent., and merchsndise loans were negotiable at the same rates as prior to last steamer day—say 2@2½ ₱ cent. The receipts of Gold-dust during the fortnight were lighter than previously, the rains having entirely interrupted river mining. In Stocks nothing had been done, and quotatiopa were wholly nominal. The market accounts report a very dull atate of trade,—and the prospects of the opening aeason were represented as dependent upon the course which Eastern shippers shall pursue during the Winter months. Referring to the exhibit of its annual trade review, the San Francisco *Shipping List*, of the 4th inst., says, "that Eastern shippers have realized some useful lessons from the sad experience of the past. They have sent us much less than formerly, but atill too much, as their returns for the year must have plainly proven. That thay would have continued to

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1985. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Particulars of the Approaching Attack on Canton—Strength and Disposition of the Attacking Force—Conference at Macao of the English, French and American Representatives—Policy of Mr. Reed—United States Ships-of-War in China Waters.

From our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Flag-Ship San Jacinto, Hong Kong, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

The attack on Canton—which it was supposed would have been commenced on the 17th inst.—has, for various reasons, been deferred, and is now expected to take place about the 1st of next month. The principal reason for delaying it is that there is oow being held, at Macao, a conference of the several representatives of the United States, English, French, Dutch and Spanish Governments, the result of whose deliberations Admiral Seymour waits upon. In the meantime, the Admiral is congregating his forces on the river, between the Bogue Forts and Canton, and has now a force of about thirty vessels, stationed as above stated. He himself is now at the Second Bar, about two miles below Whampoa, this being the highest point on the river that his flag-ship, the *Calcutta*, is able to reach. Dnring his operations at Canton, his flag-ship will be transferred to the *Coromandel*—a small steamer. Owing to the fact that Yeh hae numerous spies in and around Hong Kong, Admiral Seymour carefully avoids giving publicity to his intended operations. Until active operations before Canton commence, I shall be able to furnish you with hut little news.

Rumor has it here that Mr. Reed has been influenced to act in a way which may not meet with the approval of his Government,—in other words, that the result of his mission here will be a further involvement of the United States into a coöparation with the English in carrying on a war with the Chinese. This is a voice from Macao—a rumor from the conference of diplomats in session there; for its truth I will not vouch, but this much I will say, that in this country—where things go by opposites—rumor is oftener right than wrong. One thing I do know, viz., that great influences are being brought to beer upon our Commissioner to make him act in consonance with the Powers who are at variance with the Chinese. American merchants, and those denominating themselves Americans—I mean those gentry, who are a very numerous class, who become naturalized Americans to have the protection of a powerful flag and of a great meritime nation to assist and protect them in their opium smuggling and coolie-stealing speculations—are constantly on Mr. Reed's track, urging on him the necessity of coöperation with the English. Their reason for so doing—their urgency in advocating hostilities with the Chinese—is satisfactorily accounted for, ae we ahall see. Enormous claims for property destroyed at Canton and Whampoa have been brought in against the Chinese Government by these gentry. These claims include—besides a five-fold value put on the property destroyed—*what their probable profits would have been had not there been a state of war existing here.* As an instance—the English have a claim of $25,000,000 for property destroyed at Canton, where $1,500,000 would amply cover the whole loss. That you may not mistake the figures, I repeat it—twenty-five millions claim, to one million and five hundred thousand loss. American claims are in proportion. Large fortunes will be made by many parties on their claims for paltry property destroyed. I trust that our Government will appoint a Commissioner of Claims specially for investigating this business.

Since writing the above, I am enabled to give you the following additional newe: The English forces are being gathered together near Wangtung, below Whampoa. It is now confidently expected that the attack will be made on Canton about the 1st of December. The occasion of the delay until that date is that Admiral Seymour awaits the arrival of Colonel Holloway, Commander-in-Chief of the English Marine forces in China, with an additional force of marines, who is expected now daily. The force which will be congregated before Canton, will be as follows: Royal Marines, 3,000; Blue Jackets, 3,000; Royal Artillery, a portion of the 59th Regiment now stationed here, together with a French force of about 500 Marines. There will be also 13 men-of-war carrying an aggregate of 160 guns, and 20 gun-boats, each carrying from two to five guns of heavy calibre. Large as this force is, it is none too large if we may credit rumors which reach us from Canton of the contemplated resistance of the Chinese. They will renew on a much larger scale than heretofore their attempts to burn and blow up the British vessels by means of fire-rafts. We shall see what we shall see.

The American ship *Intrepid* arrived here on the 24th, having on board 90 Crimean soldiers which she had rescued from the wreck of the British ship *Waverly*, which left Shanghae with a cargo of 500 soldiers, bound for Swatow. The larger portion of the soldiers were rescued by some vessel whose name was unknown to the survivors, picked up by the *Intrepid*, which vessel was commanded by Capt. Gardner, and was *en route* for New-York.

The disposition of the U. S. East India Squadron is as follows: *San Jacinto*, *Minnesota* and *Levant* at Hong Kong. The *Portsmouth* is at Macao, having been detained to carry Mr. Reed there. *Ostendos comeatibus.* By the mail of the 24th last the *Levant* received her orders to return to the States, for which she will prebably atart about the 10th of next month. Yours, Dani.

Staten Island Enjoyments.—The Staten Islanders this Winter have not only enjoyed the freedom of nsvigation on the Bay, which the mild and open season has insured against ice and storms, but they are unusually "jolly" at home. The old Staten Island Historical Society have supplied weekly free lectures, alternately, at Factoryville and Port Richmond. The New-Brighton Lecture Society are supplying a free lecture every Tuesday evening at Belmont Hall. The Tompkinsville Young Men's Association are doing the same for the Quarantine neighborhood. On Wednesday evening last the Clifton people were favored with a beautifully arranged and decidedly successful concert, vocal and instrumental, at the new Catholic Church of St. Mary's. The artists were all generous volunteers from the City—Countess Bienville and the Misses Gillie; Signos Raveda, Villanova, Simpson, &c. Father Louis was made the Almoner of the fund thus raised. And on Wednesday next, Clifton, Tompkinsville and the North Shore unite at a grand charity hall, at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, Mr. Blancarh having consented to open the establishment, "for this night only," on account of the good cause to which the net proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted.

The Land Reformers.—The Executive Committee of the Land Reform Association met on Wednesday evening, at No. 454 Broadway.

John Commerford, the President, read a letter from the President of the United States, in reply to a communication from the Association to him proposing a plan of building the Pacific Railroad. Letters were also read from Hon. United States Senator Andrew Johnson, William H. Jaques, of Rahway, N. J.; and Francis Gallagher, of Baltimore.

Public documents were received from Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, including his "Homestead Bill," which was read and subjected to the criticism of the Committee.

The Secretary, Benj. Price, Esq., reported that petitions have been forwarded to Senator Johnson and Hon. John Kelly since the last meeting. After making further arrangements for ths further canvass of the City for signatures to the Land Reform petitions, the Committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

COMPLETION OF THE LEVIATHAN'S LAUNCH.

Interesting Financial News.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Discount Rates.

Consols Unchanged—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Drooping.

Halifax, Thnrsday, Jan. 28.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lano, left Liverpool at 10:20 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant. Called off Cork on the morning of Sunday, the 17th, and took in the mails and sixty-six passengers of the disabled ship *Ariel*, proceeded about noon of the same day, and arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning.

The *Canada* reports having spoken the following named vessels: on the 16th, the American ship *Saranak*, bound out; the British ship *Sea Snake*, and the steamship *Persia*, bound in.

The *Canada* threw over a despatch for the Associated Press of New-York, when about ninety miles off Cape Race. She did not go nearer that point.

The Agent of the Associated Press is indebted to the kindness of A. L. Holley, Esq., who came passeoger hy the *Canada*, for the subjoined particulars relative to the disaster to the *Ariel*.

The *Ariel*, with 96 passengers, the mails and a heavy freight, left Bremen Dec. 27, and Cowes, Dec. 29. She experieoced strong westerly gales, which gradually increased, until Jan. 6, when at 9 P. M., in lat. 50° North, lon. 29° West, she hroke her starboard shaft, just outside of the ship. She was hove to, under drag and storm sails, and on the morning of the 7th it was found that her port wheel could be worked. The ship was then put about east, and moved at the rate of eight knots an hour. She shipped several tremendous seas and broke her fore-yard, when she was again laid to, until the morning of the 9th. She succeeded in sighting Cape Clear on the morning of the 14th, and reached Queenstown about noon the next day.

The ship *Oxford*, of Westford, Maine, was abandoned at sea in November, in a very leaky condition. Capt. Minott and her crew were picked up and taken to Gibraltar by the American ship *Mary and Martha*.

The *Leviathan* has been pushed to within half a dozen feet of the extremity of the launching ways. She would remain in that position until the prevailing Spring tides were over, when she would be pushed off the ways, and so awalt the high tides of January to float her.

Reform meetings were heing extensively held both in London and the Provinces. The Chartists were taking part in them.

Brigadier Inolis had been promoted to the rank of Mejor General, for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

On the 14th inst. the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 5 ℔ cent., being the lowest point touched for fifteen months. It was anticipated that a further reduction would take place in a week or two. The discount houses beve reduced the rates of allowance at call from 4½ to 3½ ℔ cent. The Joint Stock Bank has reduced the rate for deposit to 3 ℔ cent. This action of the Bank imparted firmness to the Stock Market. Choice paper was regotiated in the discount market at 3⅝@4 ℔ cent.

B. C. T. Gray & Sons, in London, in the Canadian Trade, have suspended for about £30,000; also, Bishop & Gessino, wholesale stationers, for about $50,000.

FRANCE.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated the evening of the 14th, says: "The Emperor was fired at this evening, at 9¼ o'clock, while entering the Italian Opera House in Rue Lepellier. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the door of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the opera. On his return, at midnight, he was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude, who were waiting in the streets to greet him."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th says: "On their majesties' arrival at the opera, three explosions, coming from hollow projectiles, were heard. A considerable number of persons, who were stationed before the theatre, incinding some soldiers of the escort, were wounded, two of them mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Roguet, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded in the neck. Two footmen were also wounded. One of the horses attached to the Emperor's carriage was killed, and the carriage itself was broken by the projectiles."

The latest dispatches say that 60 persons were wounded and three killed by the projectiles thrown at the carriage. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made. The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event, and on the following day they attended solemn mass, accompanied hy the Ministers of State.

A letter from Marseilles reports that the American ship *Adriatic*, which was confiscated hy the French Court of Appeals on account of her collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, had made her escepe from detention at that port, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January. A French war steamer went in pursuit, without effect. It was feared that serious diplomatic complications may arise on this case.

It is said that the qnestion of the Danubian Principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a loss of over eleven million francs in cash held in Paris, and a gain of twenty-seven millions in the country branches.

INDIA.

The weekly mail from Bombay, with dates of the 24th of December, had reached Alexandria. It contained nothing from Oude or Cawnpore, owing, it is presumed, to the continued interruption of the mail between Calcutta and Bombay.

The garrison at Futtepore was pressed by the insurgents, and they had ahandoned part of their entrenchments, and taken up another and more secure position. A column from Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genowree, and defeated them, killing 150 and taking three of their four guns. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Juhbelpore were attacked on the 29th of November, without decisive results. Reinforcements were advancing to Jubbelpore.

The Rajah of Aamjheer and his Minister had been tried and sentenced to death. The Minister was hanged, but the sentence against the Rajah awaited the confirmation of the Governor-General.

Other executions had also taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde and Bombay were all quiet.

No further rebel depredations were reported, and quiet generally prevailed.

At Bombay the import market was generally lower. Cotton had declined. Exchange was 2s. 2½d.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Medrid of the 14th says that the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignations in consequence of the nomination of Bravo Murillo. Their resignations had not been accepted. The Cabinet would remain in office if the Queen would consent to dissolve the Cortes.

The Queen in her speech to the Cortes in regard to the Mexican quarrel, merely remarks that she has accepted the mediation of France and England as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates her, but that under any circumstances the honor and reputation of Spain shall be preserved intact.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated Friday, the 15th, reports the acceptance of the resignations of the Ministers, and the formation of a new Cabinet as follows: Presideot of the Conncil, Isturitz; Minister of Finance, Ocana; Minister of Justice, Boz; Minister of the Interior, Diez; Minister of Marine, Guesada; Minister of War, Espeleta.

ITALY.

M. Mazzini had puhlished an article of eight columns in the *Italia del Popolo*, addressed to the "Men of Action," in which he tells them that to conspire is not a right but a duty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet was opened on the 12th. The openiog speech was read by Baron Manteeffel. It refers to the illness of the King, and expresses a confident hope of his speedy recovery. It rejoices at the approeching matrimonial alliance between Prussia and England. It refers to the Danish-Holstein question, and seys thet Prussia and Austria are resolved, in union with all the other Governments of Federal Germany, to insist on the vindication of German rights and interests. The allusion to the Danish question produced loud and unanimous applause. It also alluded to the Government measures to mitigate the effects of the recent panic.

RUSSIA.

The nobies of the district of Nijni Novgorod, following the examples of those of Lithnia and St. Petersburg, had asked the Emperor's permission to enfranchise their serfs, and the Emperor had granted the request.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, under date Nov. 28, says: "Mr. Reed, the tbe American Commissioner, remained on board the frigate *Minnesota*, carefully avoiding any entangling alliances. He says that the *Minnesota*, from her great size, would prove almost useless for warlike purposes in China." The same letter predicts that the British would have possession of Canton before the end of the year; and that free and unrestricted intercourse with China would be demanded.

The Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

Paris, Friday Evening.

Four Italians, among whom are Counts Orsini and Pizare, have been arrested. Many other arrests have heen made. There are five persons dead and fifty or sixty wounded by the explosion.

The Emperor and Empress drove out to-day in an open caleche, without escort, through the streets of Paris. They were enthusiastically cheered by the people. This morning the Emperor visited eight of the sufferers at the Hospital.

Paris, Saturday Morning.—In addition to the foregoing particulars, it is ascertained that five minutes before the attempt M. Pietre had arrested, close to the opera, an exile of the year 1852, who had removed to Paris under a false name. On his person were found a grenade, a revolver, and a poignard.

The police of Paris were forewarned by the Belgian police, on Thursday, of an intended attempt at assassination. Of the sixty-four persons who were wounded, eleven are in a dangerous condition. Some of them have been removed to the prison at Mazas. Arrests are multiplying hourly.

FINANCIAL.

THE LOAN FOR INDIA.

The *Times* says that an impression seems to he entertained that the amount of this loan, instead of heing limited to six or eight millions, will be as much as ten million pounds.

From the Times City Article.

The attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon caused flatness in the funds to-day. The Stock Exchange rate for advances remains at 3 ℔ cent. At the Bank, to-day, applications were rather more numerous. In foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rates were generally slightly lower than at last post. About £160,000 in gold, was taken to the Bank to-day: £100.600 Australian; by the *Teviot*, and the remainder Russian.

From the Daily News City article.

The decline in the Funds to-dey was chiefly caused by the attempt on the Emperor Napoleon's life. There ars no new features to notice in the Money markets.

ercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 35,000 hales, including 1,400 on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Fair and Middling qualities had declined ⅛d., while the lower grades were less affected, owing to scarcity. The sales of Fridry were 5,000 hales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Middling do., 6 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6½d.; Middling do., 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, and prices hardly maintained. Western Canal, 23s.@23s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s., and 25s. for choice from New-Orleans. Wheat very dull and 2d. lower than on Tuesday. Red, 6s.@6s. 4d. for Western, and 7s.@7s. 3d. for choice, owing to scarcity; White, 7s.@7s. 7d.; and 7s. 9d.@8s. for choice. Corn dull but steady. Mixed and Yellow, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; White, 36s. for new, and 37s. for old.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bioland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Beef steady, with an improved demand. Pork dull. Bacon quiet; old nominal. Lard steady hut quiet. Tallow—quotations were hardly maintaincd, but the market closed firmer. Butchers,

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's* and other Circulars report Ashes steady, with a good business, at 32s. 9d.@33s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar in Improved demand, but quotations barely maintained. Coffee firm. Rice in little inquiry, and prices weak—Caroline, 17s.@18s. 6d. Tea active—Congou, 1s. 1½d. Resin steady—Common, 3s. 11d.; Fine, 16s. Con Oil, £27 10s.@£28. Seal Oil unchanged. Sperm Oil scarce, and would fetch £2@£3 ℔ ton higher prices. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. 6d.@31s. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 32s.@32s. 6d. Bark steady—Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s.; Baltimore, 7s.@7s. 6d. Clover Seed in good demand, at 50s.@51s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 5 ℔ cent. Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Money plentiful below the Bank rates. Consols for Money, 94⅛@94¾, and for account 94¾@94⅞. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £714,000. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Brothers state the business small, hut prices firm and all qualities slightly advanced:

United States Sixes, 1867-8	104@105
United States Sixes Bonds, 1868	104@105
Massachusets 5s, Bonds	99
Maryland 5s, Bonds	90
Pennsylvania 5s	73
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	81½ ex. dividend.
Virginia 6s, 1886	81@83
Virginia 5s, 1888	83
Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage	85
Pennsylvania Central 6s, second mortgage	84@86
New-York Central 7s	90@92
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	72
Illinois Central Bank Shares	6 discount.
Illinois Central Bonds	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	86@89

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the market quiet but slightly dearer:

United States 6s, 1867-8	104@ —
United States Bonds, 1868	102@104
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73 ex-dividend.
Virginia 6s, 1886	79@ 81
Virginia 5s, 1888	80@ 82
Illinois Central Shares	7@5 discount.
Ill. Cen. Freeld. Bds., and Bds. of 1875	82@ 84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88@ 90
Michigan Central Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central Shares	73@ 75
New-York Central 6s	53@ 85
New-York Central 7s	91@ 92½
Erie Stock	19@ 20
Erie 7s, Convertibles	40@ 42
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	72@ 73
Erie Sinking Fund	45@ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Morigage	81@ —

The London papers report the business of the 14th as only in Illinois Central Shares at 6 discount.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros, qnote Breadstuffs dull, Wheat dull, and English 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s.; Flour—24s.@25s. Iron firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s. Pig Iron steedy, at 55s.@55s. 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee advanced 1s.@2s., chiefly on fine qualities, and firm. Spram Oil in better demand, at £75@£76. Linseed Oil steady, at 30s. Rice dull. Saltpetre unchanged. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. 1½d. Tallow quiet; Petersburg, 53s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 34s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Jan. 12.

Cotton tends downward. Sales of the week 5,500 bales. Stock 87,000 hales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 95 francs. Breadstuffs quiet. Ashes quiet. Coffee buoyant. Oils unchanged. Provisions dull. Rice nominal. Sugar huoyant. Tallow slightly higher. Lard dull. Whalebone neglected.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was hut little inquiry for goods and yarns, and prices were barely supported.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Army Bill.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Amount of Revenue Collected in the Last Six Years—Mr. Douglas and the Minnesota Bill, &c.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of Senator Wilson, has communicated to the Senate a statement showing the amounts of revenue collected during the six years to June last, together with the expenses and number of employes. The total amount is $355,500,000, and the expense of collection was $21,752,000. In 1852 the number of employes were 2,530, and in 1853 3,088.

Governor Wise has postponed for the present his contemplated letter on Kansas, for the perusal of which much anxiety is manifested.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, who occupied the Chair in the Committee of the Whole Union in the House to-day, gave the floor to three of the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution.

A member who desired to he heard on the other side of the qnestion, contended that he was entitled to the floor in preference to Mr. Sherman, but did not persevere in his point after Mr. Davis announced that he acted honestly in assigning the floor to Mr. Sherman. Much confusion during the proceedings.

Mr. Douglas in vain tried in the Senate to-dey to have the hill for the admission of Minnesota considered, and at that period the Senate adjourned till Monday by a two-third majority.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Foot introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis' Pacific Railroad Bill, in case that of the majority of the Select Committee shall fail. The latter bill had his concurrence in the Committee, but if it was defeated he wished to add a clause for a northern route to the bill of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said that his bill did not specify any route.

Mr. Foot remarked that he did not intend it as antegonistic to Mr. Davis' hill, hut as additional, so as to have two routes—northern and southern.

Mr. Slidell, from the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Banking system of the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohihit the issue of Bank notes by corporations, association or individuals, and to prevent Bank notes of a less denomination than $50 from being issued within the District of Columhia by corportions located beyond its limits. The bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Slidell also reported a resolution that the Committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment, either by general or special laws, of banks of issue within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law creating the Lighthouse Board.

Mr. Hale rose to make a statement of facts, saying in his remarks the other day on the Army bill, he called attention to the expenses of the Army, which were annually increasing, and he noticed his statements had been made the subject of editorial comment in a newspaper called the Washington *Union*, which he believed was ths organ of the Administration, the Snpreme Court, and the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter.] He read an extract from that paper, and said that the editor went on in a column of twaddle, which he supposed was intended for wit, hut which would have to he explained hefore anybody could see where the joke was, and had concluded by saying that the "Senator had made a slight mistake of five millions." Mr. Hale then read extracts from documents in support of his former statement, to show expensee for the Army fortifications and Military Academy were put down at nearly nineteen and a-half millions, and the deficieney asked for by Quartermaster-General Jessup, was six millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and shonld operations be carried on from the Pacific an increase would be required over that sum. Having the figures on his side, he would leave the wit to the editor of the *Union*.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator fell into error in charging everything to expenses of the army. Amounts expended for fortifications formed no part of the expenses of the army, any more than the Capitol Extension or Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. Hale simply wanted to vindicate himself before the country for the use of those figures which he had obtained entirely from the official documents.

Mr. Davis only wished to put the army in its true position, and not to enter into a controversy between the Senator and the editor of the *Union*.

The Senate then took up the bill to increaee the Army.

Mr. Toombs said there was no necessity for the passage of the bill on account of the Indian hostilities, for there had not been an embodiment of Indians within the country for 25 years past, which was capable of fighting 2,000 men. With regard to the Mormon troubles, he deemed it ridiculous to suppose that Brigham Young was able to compete with 3,000 United States troops—hence there was no necessity for the increase on that score. In alluding to the remarks of Mr. Iverson yesterday, who said if it had not heen for the troops in Kansas the Abolitionists would have been exterminated, and to those of Mr. Crandler, who thought if such had heen the case a fearful retribution would have been visited on the border settlements of Missouri, Mr. Toombs remarked that he would not enter into any controversy on these points, but he would not vote to give a single man for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Kansas, whoever might there hold power. Experience and history for forty centuries had demonstrated that order maintained hy regular soldiers was despotism, and that peace only thus maintained was the cemetery of liberty. He would not maintain peace in Kansas on such terms, nor have order there at such a cost. If freemen could not maintain peace among themselves, they were unworthy of the exercise of self-government—they were not fit to be freemen. A regular army has always been the instrument of despotism. There was not a despotic government in Europe to-day which could stand ninety daya without it. When John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War the expenses of the army were reduced to two hundred and seventy-three dollars per man, but now, estimating only the legitimate expenses of the army, they amount to more than a thousand for each man, per annum. He earnestly expressed his opposition to regular soldiery except so far as was actually necessary for the common defence. The last soldiers seen in Georgia were sent thither to help the Indians against the whites, and he expressed the hops that the sole of the foot of another federal soldier would never again press the soll of thet State.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, it heing the resolution to present a medal to Commodore Paulding, it was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, in the course of his remarks, said the attempt to deny so notorious a fact that the expedition of General Walker was of a military and illegal character, was calculated to remind one of the ingenious work of Archbishop Whately, in which it was attempted to rebuke the prevaleut spirit of incredulity by bringing forward historic doubts, not only as to the more marvelous exploits of Bonaparte, hut even to the very existence of such a person. The Grand Jury of New-Orleans, hy writing "ignoramus" on the hill of indictment against Walker, had hy that word expressed its own character. He could not see how any man could sympathise with Walker, who was a mere dreamer—a visionary, whose ideas helonged not to modern times and the present state of civilization, hut to the period of the Norsemen and Vikings, when might made right, and predatory incursions were viewed as both fashionable and proper. He argued that we were entitled to consider the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua as walved as fer as the removal of General Walker was concerned, and contended that Commodore Paulding was entirely justified in his conduct. If he committed an error at all, it was not a "grave error," bnt the smallest fractional part of an error. Commodore Paulding had his (Pearce's) hearty thenks, and doubtless the thanks of the mass of the people of the whole country, hut he would not vote him a medal, for what he did was not the description of service for which such marks of approbation should be bestowed.

Mr. Slidell entirely disapproved of the act of Commodore Paulding, snd hoped the President either had or would recall him. He equally disapproved of the motives and course of Gensral Walker, and had no confidence in him either as a soldier or statesman. General Walker's past course had shown him to be incompetent in the cabinet as well as in the field. In conclusion, Mr. Slidell submitted an amendment to the bill reported hy the Committee on Foreign Relations, anthorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws at his discretion, not exceeding twelve months, and in case the President should do so, to communicate his reasons therefor to Congress.

The subject was then postponed until Feh. 9, and the consideration of the Army bill resumed.

Mr. Stuart thonght it evident in view of the situation of our troops, and the troubies in Utah, that an increase of the army was necessary, and should support the hill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Hed he had his way of dealing with the Mormons he would have pursued a somewhat different course from that adopted by the Government. He would not have declared war against them, or sent troops thither to suppress the rebellion, hut would have cut off their government supplies hy suspending the appointment of Federal officers there, and withholding appropriations of money. All the money they have to live on is the forty or fifty thousand dollars a year they receive from the Government. If that was taken away they would have nothing with which to resist the Government, and would be forced to become peaceable. The best way to deal with fanatics was to approach their pockets—that was the argument they could understand—a force they could not evade.

Mr. Fessenden in the course of his remarks deoled that rebellion existed in Kansas. Because some of the dispatches to the Government so called it that did not make it so. The organization at Lawrence was simply a civil organization to clear the streets, &c., and did not propose to resist anybody or anything. It hed the entire concurrence of all the citizens, and to call that rebellion was like making it ont a case of constructive treason.

Mr. Green replied, that the object of that organization was resistance to the law organizing the Territory, and the laws passed hy the Legislature. It required every man to support the Topeka Constitution, and was not that rebellion against the Government?

Mr. Fessenden said he did not call it rebellion, which must be an overt act, and this was a mere civil arrangement for their own convenience. If they levied taxes, they did not coerce anybody to pay them. The Senetor from Mississippi (Davis) intimated, yesterday, that the opposition to the hill sprung from a desire to foment civil war. Did the Senator from Missouri (Green) accuse the Senator from Georgia (Toombs) of being actuated by that motive? But there were cases when it would he reasonable to expect civil war. If the Government undertake to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution they did not make, it would not be strange if that course of condnct should produce a civil war. He would justify the exhibition hy them of a spirit similar to that which animated their ancestors, and he trusted in God that that spirit was not extinct. He hoped the time had not yet arrived when Senators could not express their views on these great questions, without being accused of a desire to promote civil war, with all its attendant calamities.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Printing Deficiency bill.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, commenced a speech on the Kansas qnestion, when Mr. Burnett rose to a point of order, saying that the rule requires members to confine themselves to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman remarked that this question was now presented for the first time, he would decide the point well taken, but different usage has prevailed.

Mr. Burnett said that too much time was occupied in making speeches for mere house consumption, on subjects which require no legislation, and it was time to put an end to such proceedings.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, thought it discourteous to make the point on his colleague, after another gentleman had spoken without objection on irrelevant subjects He wanted justice done, and truth to prevail. He cared not whether the people should decide to have Slavery or not, but he insisted that they should judge of that question for themselves. What! vote for a Constitution which they never had an opportunity to indorse? Never! He believed that there was numerical as well as moral strength here to reject that Constitution. This was a question of principle and not of power; he was sorry to perceive the intention of a party in this House to deprive the people of their inestimable rights.

Mr. Burnett replied that he meant no disrespect, and mentioned that he and others had in vain struggled for the floor, in order to discuss the bill, before the Committee, but he would not now impose any further objections.

Mr. Shaw resumed, and said that if you take the Republican to the South he will become a fire-eater, and if you take a fire-eater to the North he will become a Republican. It was not in his heart to fall in love with either of these parties. He had contempt for any portion of the North or South which seeks for a dissolution of the Union. The people in the section from which he came stand by the Constitution. The voters of Kansas had not had a fair opportunity to decide for themselves the Constitution under which they are to live. Fifteen out of thirty-four counties of the Territory were excluded from casting a single vote for the delegates of the Lecompton Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, wanted to know whether the people had not an opportunity to vote for delegates to the Conventions.

Mr. Shaw replied that they had not, and referred in proof of his statement to Governor Walker's late letter.

Mr. Smith said the revolutionists prevented the execution of the law, and now the gentleman and his friends complain of frauds.

Mr. Shaw left Mr. Smith to decide the question of veracity which he had raised hetween himself and Gov. Walker.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Crawford, he said the South will insist that the people of Kansas shall live under institutions they never indorsed, and it is sought to palm a fraud upon them. They never signed the note, and should not therefore pay it.

Mr. Comins reviewed the financial policy of the the Administration, showing the inconsistencies between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury upon that subject. He contended that the application of Bankrupt law to local hanks as recommended hy the Executive, would be fraught with disestrous results to the interests of the country. It was for the people of the United States, not Congress, to regulate the conduct of those institutions.

Mr. Hickman said he was compelled to dissent from the views of the President on the Kansas question, and his opposition to the President's treatment—but Kansas affairs did not arise from an objection to Slavery, but was hased on a foundation more plainly understood—namely, a violation of a declared principle in the Kansas-Nehraska Act. To ask him to support the Lecompton Constitntion would be to insult him hy casting suspicion on his integrity. He might stand alone, but he would not part with his free thoughts for a throne. He knew that different motives would be attributed to him if his conduct, bearing immediately or remotely on Southern institutions, should snbject him to the anathemas of his Southern friends—so he it. He should not conceal his sentiments in order to obtain a charactable Constitution. The attempt made to force the Lecomption Constitution on an unwilling people, hy force or fraud, would induce him to resist it. He would grant to his brethren what he claimed for himself—namely, the exercise of rights in their fullness conferred hy pure law and liberty. This was the golden and constitutional rule—sound alike both for individuals and States. He strongly denounced the frauds and impositions on the people of Kansas, Slavery having been fastened on them in bold defiance of their sacred rights. He could not lend himself to any movement to undermine the foundation on which legislation rests, or falsify the pledges made hy Democrats to the people of the country. In alluding to the President's Message, he said he always knew that Slavery was a peculiar institution, but never knew before it embraced all the domestic institutions, in which, by the Kansas-Nehraska law, the people were to be left perfectly free to act in their own way. This doctrine of popular sovereignty is not now so popular as it was. It was formerly supposed to mean something giving the people power over all their domestic institutions, but now, as thought hy the President, it is to be sweated down to the contemotible dimensions as to whether they shall hold a negro in bonds or not. This is all the extent of popular sovereignty. The case, however, is worse—it is false pretence. The question of Slavery could not be voted on, because of a proviso in the Lecompton Constitution rendering this impossihle, as it is declared that Slavery shall not be interfered with, as it now exists, and it exists in Kansas just as firmly as in South Caroli-

na. This was the first time he had learned that it was a free State, where negroes and their issue can be held as slaves, and where the institution shall not be disturbed. Were Democrats bound to support the Lecompton Constitution, simply because it has Executive approbation? He should as soon admit a bastard to be a lawful heir, as that Constitution to be the representative of the sovereign will of Kansas. It has no lawful blood in it. The Kansas Legislature never was a lawful body, and hence the acts emanating from it were illegal. Ruffianism has there held sway, from the beginning to the present time, and in order to conceal this from everybody, efforts had been made to conceal the fact. How had it happened that no Democratic officials had been found stroog enough to stand the atmosphere of Kansas? Four Democratic Governors were successively sent thither, and all returned telling the same story, in nearly the same words—that sovereignty was crushed out of Kansas. The reply to the question, what is to be done with those who vote against the Lecompton Constitution, was given in Southern newspapers. They are to be branded, have their ears slit, and then read out of the Democratic Party; but care must be taken that too many men of the North are not read out of that organization. He thought he had pretty distinct recollection of the necessity which existed for strenuous efforts to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Buchanan, and remembered too what kind of feeling the South had, lest the Presidency should fall on a sectional party. Might he not then inquire why the soldiers in that contest should be slaughtered so unceremoniously to support the Lecompton Constitution? Was he to support that begotten in fraud and brought forth in iniquity? He scorned the recommendation to admit Kansas on the ground of expediency, in the absence of right. It was in direct violation and contempt of pledges which had been made to the people, and violative of the title by which Mr. Buchanan holds his present position. Had the President's Annual Message been read before the election of '56, there is no telling how large a majority would have been returned against him. Let Kansas be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and there will be an end of National platforms and the beginning of sectional Presidents.

Mr. Sherman recapitulated the history of Kansas affairs, and said the Free State men there have little more by their courage to secure our institutions against fraud and violence than any other people since the foundation of the Government. If an endeavor is made to force the Lecompton Constitution on them, it must be hy the strength of arms, for every aspiration of liberty will be against such an attempt.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Minority Report on the Pacific Railroad—The Ohio Resolutions—Discussion on the Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspond

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE AND INDIA.

NEWS BY THE FULTON.

Official History of the Siege of Lucknow

Particulars of the Recent Battle near Cawnpore.

The United States mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 13th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Southampton on the same day that the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool, but brings London papers of one day's later date containing the details of the recent important news from India. We subjoin full particulars:

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the energetic commander in the Punjab, has commenced taxing the landholders in every parish for the damage done within its bounds by the mutineers. He levied a fine of 98,000 rupees on the town of Loodiana, and handed over 36,000 on the spot to the American Missionaries, as part compensation for the loss of their houses, chapel, printing presses, and other property.

The official history of the siege of Lucknow—the most remarkable that was ever written—will be read with deep interest. We also give an intelligent and graphic account of the recent defeat of the Gwalior mutineers.

From China we learn that the United States Commissioner, Mr. REED, was at Macao, where he was in consultation with the English, French and Spanish Commissioners. The attack on Canton would take place about Dec. 1.

The European intelligence by the *Fulton* has been superseded by the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, whose news will be found in the telegram published in another page of this morning's paper.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Thrilling History of the Siege of Lucknow—Official Account.

One of the most remarkable histories that have ever been recorded, is that of the siege of Lucknow, to be found in the official report of Brigadier INGLIS, to whom, after the death of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, the defence of the Residency was intrusted. We give below that portion of the document which commences with an account of the siege operations. It will be recollected that on the morning of the 30th of June last almost the entire force in the Residency left the garrison to make a reconnaissance. Misled by the reports of wayfarers, they suddenly fell in with a very superior number of the enemy, and were compelled to retire with heavy loss. It is at this point that we take up the narrative of Brigadier INGLIS.

WEAKNESS OF THE BESIEGED FORCE.

It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE to occupy, not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun, an old, dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were, moreover, commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun, with regard to the Residency, has already been described to the Government of India.

The nntoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished the whole available force that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy high positions. The Brigadier-Generals, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signaled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 P. M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir HENRY LAWRENCE and his officers, who were anxiously waiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position are sufficient to show that if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. LAWRENCE was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. COOPER, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir HENRY to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain WILSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. LAWRENCE, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major BANKS to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed to the same extent the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus insuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to portray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a chief capable of discriminating and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major BANKS, the officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENCES.

The description of our position and the state of our defences when the siege began, are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum furnished by the garrison engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his Lordship in Council the fact, that when the blockade was commenced only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir HENRY, by the staff of Engineers; but his invariable reply was, "Spare the holy places, and private property, too, as far as possible:" and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the Banqueting-hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant DORIN and other women and children were shot dead in rooms into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within 50 yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them; while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had resource to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

THE ATTACKS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until July 20, on which day, at 10 A. M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defence at the Water-gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack INNES' post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant LONGHNAN, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32d Foot, and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 P. M., they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault having previously sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of 20 feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. SCHILLING'S garrison. On the dust clearing away a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank-fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While the operation was going on another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain ANDERSON'S post they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August the enemy sprang another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain ORR, (unattached,) Lieutenants MECHAM and SOPPITT, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to the earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than 11 men were buried alive under the ruins, whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of Her Majesty's 32d and 84th Foot. On the 5th of September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun in Major APTHORP'S post, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with loss by hand-grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprang another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen hearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of the cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine, a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated, and, had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But by countermining in all directions we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterraneous advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on a second explosion. The labor, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines in the absence of a body of skilled miners was very heavy.

HEROISM AND LABORS OF THE TROOPS.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a dispatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed, night and day, to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one; all, therefore, had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their post until the demonstration had ceased, and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. OUTRAM, G. C. B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying dead animals and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trifling to mention here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our failure and labors have been—labors in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, and have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullocks, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had intrusted to his care with such dauntless determination that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

SICKENING SUSPENSE.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and, lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing our Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers, daily calling for aid and information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner, named UNGUN, came back with a letter from General HAVELOCK'S camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately dispatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August, (or 35 days later,) that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements; and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir JAMES OUTRAM, on the 25th of September.

SUFFERINGS AND NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE WOMEN.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and smallpox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and, although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many among whom may be mentioned the honored names of BIRCH, of POLEHAMPTON, of BARBOR, and of GALL, have, after the example of Miss NIGHTINGALE, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

THE HEROES OF THE SIEGE.

It only remains for me to bring to the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labors. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel CASE and Captain RADCLIFFE, whose services have already been narrated; Captain FRANCIS, 13th Native Infantry, who was killed by a round shot, had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H LAWRENCE for his conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun; Captain FULTON, of the Engineers, who also was struck by a round shot, had up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid; he was, indeed, indefatigable; Major ANDERSON, the Chief Engineer, though from the commencement of the siege incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel; Captain SIMONS, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds which ended in his death; Lieutenants SHEPHERD and ARTHUR, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts; Captain HUGHES, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts; Captain M'CABE, of the 32d Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth sortie, as well as Captain MANSFIELD, of the same corps, who died of cholera, were all officers who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. LUCAS, too, a gentleman volunteer, and Mr. BOYSON, of the Uncovenanted Service, who fell when on the look-out at one of the most perilous outposts, had earned themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts: Lieutenant-Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken and Lieutenant Loughnan, of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martiniere College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned, that throughout the whole duration of the siege the enemy were not only unable to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel MASTER commanded the critical and important post of the brigade mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant AITKEN, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry which remained to us, with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Bayley Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant LANGMORE, with the remnant of his regiment, (the 71st,) held a very exposed position between the Hospital and the Watergate. This gallant and deserving young soldier and his men were entirely without shelter from the weather both by night and by day.

I have to bring to the notice of the Right Hon the Governor-General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my staff: Lieutenant JAMES, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun prevented a waste which otherwise long before the expiration of the 87 days might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain WILSON, 13th Native Infantry, officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest, and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most valuable owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he displayed, or to his ever-ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutenant HARDINGE, an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well known to the Government of India, has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General and also commanded the Sikh portion of the cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter, for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery, that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

The report concludes with a very long list of officers and men who have particularly distinguished themselves throughout this memorable siege.

The Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers.

Particulars are received of the action between General WINDHAM and the mutineers near Cawnpore. All accounts agree in stating that the misfortunes that occurred to the British were owing to the want of precaution on the part of General WINDHAM. The following graphic narrative of these events,—of the defeat of the Rebels by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL,—and of their destruction, completed by Brigadier GRANT, is from the Calcutta correspondent of the London *News*:

Cawnpore had been left under the command of General WINDHAM, the hero of the Redan. He had with him about 3,000 men, consisting of portions of the 34th, 64th, 82d, and 88th Regiments, besides artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir COLIN were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandoo Nuddy, about eight miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops; they were KOOUR SINGH'S rabble, who having been beaten out of Behar in August by VINCENT EYRE, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops, and had come on as their advanced guard. WINDHAM, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and after a contest of an hour-and-a-half's duration, beat them. He thought, most probably, that this defeat must so disorganize the rebels that they would make no more head against us. At all events, all accounts agree in stating that no precautions whatever were taken against surprise, that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment, and that no attack was anticipated for a moment. But the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent forward KOOUR SINGH'S rabble as a "feeler," both to deceive WINDHAM and to mask their own movements. They were very nearly being successful. Finding from WINDHAM'S attack on KOOUR SINGH that he was prepared to expect them on the east side of Cawnpore, they moved rapidly on to the Delhi road, making a circuit, and then on the morning of the 27th marched on the station from the westward.

Instead, however, of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabgunge, a suburb two miles distant from WINDHAM'S standing camp. This enabled the latter to make preparations. He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more Europeans than the lamented HAVELOCK had ever had under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of HAVELOCK'S victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line, and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a General was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful, retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It is stated in private letters that one of these was torthwith hanged, a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and that same evening advancing close to our entrenchment they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold-weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore.

On the following day the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a very heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. WINDHAM attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL: a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of WINDHAM'S party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir COLIN would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges, but the rebels, not expecting his return, and making sure of WINDHAM'S force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. At all events they let it remain, and by so doing were lost. The movements of the favorite Lieutenant of Sir CHARLES NAPIER were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry, he marched 38 miles in 15 hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th, on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back, in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a general at their head, into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and threatened on the left bank by the Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the entrenchment, the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe escort for the ladies, sick and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the rebels, and at 11 o'clock moved out to attack them.

No details of the action have yet been received in Calcutta, but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated. They lost immense quantities of stores, grain, bullocks, and baggage, sixteen guns, and their camp. They were pursued that day for fourteen miles along the road to Kalpee, in a southwesterly direction. The Chief then returned to Cawnpore, leaving Brigadier HOPE GRANT to follow up his success. This officer continued to follow them up; but the rebels, making a sudden detour, left the Kalpee-road, and endeavored to cross the Ganges into Oude. They reached Joorag-ghat, 22 miles in the direct road from Cawnpore, but much longer by the route they had taken. Here they procured boats, and were about to cross over their yet remaining guns, when our pursuing force appeared upon their rear. It was Brigadier GRANT. He at once attacked them with great spirit, and after half an hour's cannonading took 15 guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, without losing a single man himself. The Brigadier alone was slightly wounded. This is the latest intelligence. The details we receive are but scanty. Sir COLIN is himself a determined enemy to newspaper correspondents, and even private letters abounding with news, of which previous advice has been sent, frequently miscarry. With respect to General WINDHAM'S conduct on the 27th and 28th, every account received from the camp, expresses but one opinion. By some it is said that he has been placed under arrest for fighting contrary to the express orders of his chief; by others, that disgusted with the sentiments expressed by Sir COLIN, he has thrown up his appointment on the staff of the Indian army. But both these statements should be received with caution. I send them to you, as they are mentioned in letters received from Cawnpore, and because they lend credence in certain quarters here. They may or may not be true; but this fact is certain, that Sir COLIN found the camp on the 28th in a state of utter disorganization, and discipline almost at an end. He quickly restored both order and confidence. As for the Chief himself, every one pronounced him a noble old man, and a glorious soldier. By the promptitude of his movements he has saved both Lucknow and Cawnpore, and everywhere vindicated our prestige. He is now in the position in which he is most at home—at the head of an army of which he is the supreme and uncontrolled commander. As to his future movements it may reasonably be conjectured that he will sweep the Doab—*i. e.*, the entire country lying between the Ganges and Jumna—before again crossing into Oude, and that having restored order in our own provinces, he will finally suppress the insurrection in the country in which it had birth.

Another Calcutta correspondent of the London *News* writes:

"General WINDHAM had come out, to use his own expression, 'in order to take Delhi,' and had expressed great disappointment on learning that what he considered his special work had been done by General WILSON. He almost quarreled with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL because he would not suffer him to go up to Lucknow to supersede HAVELOCK. Knowing the calibre of the man, the Commander-in-Chief replied that he intended to command at Lucknow himself, and gave General WINDHAM the easiest post of all, that of Cawnpore. With an astounding degree of military ignorance and contempt for the simplest measures of precaution, he had not a single vidette or picket out. The consequence was, that he is said to have received the first information from his Head-Bearer rushing into his bath-room, where he was placidly bathing, crying, 'The Felinghis are upon you.' General WINDHAM escaped, as he was, into the entrenchments. Our camp was burnt, and with it the cold-weather clothing for ten thousand men; many of our men and six officers killed on the spot; two other officers were taken alive, one of whom is reported to have been crucified, and the other crushed to death by causing a wagon to pass over his body!"

An English View of the Capture of General Walker.

From the London Times, Jan. 13.

Commodore PAULDING, in arresting WALKER, has done exactly what he was ordered to do, and after the very fashion most desirable, in so far as he has utterly nullified the expedition and avoided all bloodshed to boot. Without firing a gun, he has brought WALKER from Nicaragua and set him down in the streets of Washington. Unfortunately, in doing this he himself committed, though with all good intent, the offence with which WALKER was chargeable. It will naturally occur to every reader that this offence, after all, was against the Nicaraguan rather than the American Government; that the work of complaint devolves upon the former Power, and that, under the circumstances, it might be expected to view the trespass with considerable indulgence. It is perhaps, however, impossible that the Government of a State could omit to take cognizance of an act overtly committed by one of its own officers in violation of the independence of another State, so that the Court-martial on Captain PAULDING may be a necessity, though it would certainly be hard if his successful zeal should entail serious censure. The disposal of the fillibuster seems to furnish a puzzle in itself. That he was captured by an unlawful act is beyond a question; but it is also beyond a question that he himself had committed a similar act, and with bad motives, too. If the American Government proceeds rigorously against Commodore PAULDING for the violation of the Nicaraguan territory, how can it leave General WALKER scot free, who also violated the same territory with far worse intent? If the illegality of the arrest emboldens WALKER to demand restoration of the *status quo*, what may not the Government of Nicaragua demand after the self-conviction of this General by his late descent on their coasts? The American Government, in whose power and under whose control the fillibuster has now been placed, proclaimed their estimate of his expedition by issuing formal orders for its stoppage; and it would be the extreme of absurdity to argue that they should now carry him back and place him in the identical position which they stand bound to debar him by all means in their power from ever attaining. Possibly the unlawfulness of the procedure by which he was removed may invest him, in the eyes of some casuists, with a certain claim for restitution, but it can hardly be carried to such a length as this. If he cannot be legally detained as a prisoner in virtue of his recent caption, he can surely be legally prevented from again invading Nicaragua: and the condonation of his undoubted offence would be a pretty good set-off against his "false imprisonment." For the rest, the Government of Nicaragua is the party chiefly interested, and that Government would probably be exceeding well content if Commodore PAULDING were honorably acquitted and General WALKER restrained from further acts of aggression.

The Preparations for the Marriage of the Princess Royal.

From the Court Journal.

The medal which is to be struck to commemorate the royal nuptials has been intrusted to the skill and good taste of Mr. LEONARD C. WYON, who has most creditably acquitted himself in this work. It is to be of gold, silver, and bronze, one of which will most likely be sent after the ceremony to each of the distinguished visitors. The medal is two and a half inches in diameter, and of considerable thickness. The obverse represents the portraits of the Princess Royal and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, both remarkable likenesses, the former wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, roses, &c., with the inscription—VICTORIA, Princess Royal of England; FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia. The reverse contains a wreath of lilies, roses, myrtle and jasmine, with the inscription, Jan. 25, 1858. The most prominent flower is the rose; the jasmine and myrtle taper off at the end with lightness and elegance. The value of the gold medal is more than £40.

The costume which her Majesty will wear at the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM will be of peach color moiré antique, with Honiton lace flounces and peach velvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal will, we understand, be of rich white moiré antique; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil will be of Honiton guipure lace, which will be worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and will be attached to the head with magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil are splendidly worked—the emblem being the rose, shamrock and thistle. The latter has employed 50 girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea has met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production will be about £600.

We understand that Signor COSTA has submitted an ode of his own composition to the Prince Consort, for the approval of his Royal Highness, and that it will be produced at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of the royal marriage, under the direction of Signor COSTA, by the private band of her Majesty. The vocal solos will be intrusted to Mlle. CLARA NOVELLO and Mr. SIMS REEVES, so that the remark that the foreign distinguished visitors will not have an opportunity of hearing English native vocal talent of the first class is happily incorrect.

General Havelock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Yesterday, during the entire day, the flags upon the City Hall, as also of the shipping in this port, were displayed at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. HAVELOCK, the hero of British India. To the transatlantic cousins of America this signal and marked expression of sympathy for the loss of one of England's most brave and distinguished Generals, will, I am sure, be truly gratifying, and for which they will feel proud as well as gratified.

As an Englishman, I feel individually very thankful, inasmuch as it is very uncommon to recognize, by any public demonstration, the services or death of any foreign public officer, military or otherwise. The sympathy and sorrow of this great and free Republic seems, however, to have been blended with that of England in their national loss of the "great soldier," who in the midst of his usefulness and glory, has fallen a victim to disease upon the plains of India.

When WASHINGTON fell asleep at Mount Vernon, NAPOLEON, after a long eulogy upon the many virtues of the Father of America, addressed to his grenadiers, ordered them to wear mourning for thirty days. This voluntary act of the First Consul was recognized in this country as became it, and was never forgotten by a grateful nation.

So, Sir, will this voluntary exhibition of national feeling for the loss of one of England's noblest sons, be ever regarded by her people, with deep remembrance and gratitude; and when those of the present generation shall have passed away, the children will, I trust, have a lively remembrance of the praiseworthy manner in which America bore her testimony to the worth of Gen. HAVELOCK in 1858. Respectfully yours,

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1858. W. P. J.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Interesting Record of the Voyage of the Steamship Columbus from Panama to Central American Ports—Trade of the Coast—Agriculture in Guatemala—Cochineal and Indigo Trade in Guatemala and Salvador—Increase in the Growth of Coffee in Salvador—Facilities of Trade—General News, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 7th, with dates from Guatemala to Dec. 27, Salvador to the 29th, Realejo to Jan. 1, San Juan del Sur to the 2d, and San Jose and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 3d and 4th January. The *Columbus* brings a cargo valued at over half a million of dollars, consisting principally of indigo and cochineal, viz: 2,360 ceroons indigo; 156 ceroons cochineal; 10,000 lbs. dyewood; 58 bags rice; 56 hales deer skins; 40 packages sundries. Below please find a record of the voyage of the *Columbus*, containing much valuable information as well as general news, which Capt. DOW has kindly furnished me from his letter-book:

OUTWARD VOYAGE—PANAMA.

We left this anchorage at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 17th December, having on board 1,476 packages of merchandise, some little specie on freight, and 35 passengers. We reached the anchorage at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica at daylight on the 20th.

COSTA RICA—OUTWARD.

We were detained at this place, discharging our unusually large freight, consisting of 846 packages, and in taking in for the windward ports $26,000 in specie (to La Union, Salvador, for the purchase of hides) and 23 packages of sundries, until the following morning, at 10 o'clock, when we left for San Juan del Sur, arriving at that port on the following morning, the 22d, at 6 o'clock.

NICARAGUA—OUTWARD.

After discharging our freight at this place, there being nothing to go forward, we sailed the same day at noon for Realejo. Much rejoicing was had among the people of these two last-named ports, on the receipt from us of the news of the capture of WALKER, by our Home Squadron. At San Juan, an old and rusty six-pounder carronade, which, for months had been loaded with anything but what is considered truly legitimate in war, was wheeled out—the destructive element withdrawn, and from an engine of war, it was turned into a clarion of peace: and during the time of our stay, the surrounding hills were startled by its deep reverberations.

We arrived at Realejo the morning following our departure from San Juan, at 6 o'clock, whence, after discharging our small freight, we left the same afternoon for La Union, arriving in the latter port the same evening at 6 o'clock.

SALVADOR—OUTWARD.

We found a goodly quantity of indigo in this port, awaiting our return, and carts from the interior were constantly arriving, during our stay, giving to the town the appearance of a lively and animated business place. We were detained at this place till the afternoon of the 24th, at 2 o'clock, at which time we left for Acajutla, in which roadstead we h

as the sorgho and others of greater or less utility. By these means we would give variety to our pro duce, and occupation to our people. Great impulse has also been given to the "Nopal" plantations. At the beginning of 1857, there were in this department 78 manzamas (equal to 100 yards square) and promising a successful crop. But the continual rains caused great damage to the insect, and instead of gathering, as was expected, 200 ceroons, the crop amounted to only 62, and which was sold at the rate of $100, amounting to $6,300. However, since then, the Nopal estates have been much improved and augmented in number, and it is believed, taking in consideration the precautions furnished by experience, that there will be a very good crop in 1858, in which case the cochineal will be ultimately the richest article for export in this Department.

By reference to the map it will be seen that the Department of Santa Aña is bounded on the West by the Republic of Guatemala, Northeast by Honduras, East by the Department of Chocatla and South by that of Sonsonate, the dividing line being the Sierra Madre range in which, on the Pacific slope, is the Volcano de Isalco. The Department of Sousonate is bounded on the North by the Department of Santa Aña, on the East by that of San Salvador; on the West by Guatemala, and on the South by the ocean, having Acajutla as the port of delivery for both Departments, which, taken together, are considered the richest and most progressive in the State.

I have alluded to the boundaries of these Departments thus particularly from the fact that on all the maps I have ever seen, the Department of Santa Aña, which has by far the greatest area, is included under the head of that of Sansonate, and with which it is frequently confounded. I will here state that there has never been published a map of these States which can be considered as being in the least degree reliable. The same may be said of the charts of the coast.

The Department of Sonsonate is alike rich in productive soil, and being more favored than the other Departments in having good roads, and being nearer the sea, is making good progress in almost every branch of industry.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, we left Acajutla for La Union, where we arrived the following afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is very gratifying to me to have occasion to speak of the activity displayed in this port to give us quick dispatch. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the steamer's smoke was seen, and she was signalized from the station on the summit of the Volcano de Conchagua, which rises back of the town. The necessary permits to load were immediately granted, and before our ancher was fairly down, nine launch loads of indigo were alongside; and by 8 o'clock in the evening, 730 ceroons were in the ship. In these Spanish American ports, where laziness is proverbially endemic, such indications are encouraging, and give reason to hope that there is still left some latent spark of energy, and that these people, with proper management, can be taught to work with spirit.

We received at this place the largest and most valuable freight ever taken from any one port since the establishment of the line; consisting of 2,070 ceroons of indigo, 8 bales of India rubber, 11 bags rice and a little spice. On two of the invoices of indigo there were effected an insurance to Panama, on the open policy of the company, to the amount of $30,877. I have no occasion to doubt that we will receive an equally good freight of indigo on our next voyage, as it was arriving from the interior up to the moment of our leaving.

I am in receipt of a letter from an intelligent native gentleman in the interior, in which he furnishes me with an interesting account of the manner in which this indigo is purchased from the planters, &c. He says: "Indigo is classified by nnmbers, ranging from 4, 5 and 6, which are inferior, to 7, 8 and 9, which are superior. To distinguish one number from another, in either class, great experience is requisite. Merchants established in this State, who trade in this product, generally advance their money to the owners of haciendas in the months of May and June, July and August. The usual price for superior qualities, viz.: 8 and 9, is then $100 per ceroon of 150 pounds. It is sold by the pound and in large lots, in October and December in the following towns: Santa Rosa, San Vincente, Tobasco, Chalatenango, Apastepeque, and Sensuntepeque. The average price for good qualities, 7, 8 and 9, is 75 cents per pound, while inferior qualities are sold from $75 to $80 the ceroon. The expense or commission for buying in this way by the pound, may be calculated at 1½ per cent., and 500 ceroons can be bought in this way.

Large lots of Indigo are sold at the annual fair of San Miguel, in November, at $1 per pound for 7, 8 and 9, and at the fair of Sensuntepeque, at the same price. A thousand or more bales can be bought at the former fair, and five hundred at the latter. The freigbt on two ceroons from the towns above stated to San Miguel, varies from $3 to $4, and from San Miguel to La Union, for eight ceroons, to from $4 to $5. The expense for baling, including the hide, may be computed at $3 the ceroon. The Government duties for exportation are $3 25 the ceroon. Like all articles of commerce, the price of indigo is governed by the scarcity or abundance of the crop, and the state of the money market, but prices stated in this memorandnm may be taken as the general rule.

To buy by the pound, silver exchange is the only cnrrency among the small dealers. Gold is there exchanged with a loss of 2 per cent. Dimes give a loss of 6¼ per cent., according to the decree of the Government."

The only political news of importance from the State of Salvador, is the election of Don MIGUEL SANTIN DEL CASTILLO to the Presidency. He is the proprietor of large indigo estates, and is said to be a man of good sense, liberal views and progressive ideas.

NICARAGUA—INWARD VOYAGE.

On the evening of the 31st, at 7 o'clock, we left for Realejo, where we arrived on the morning of the next day. We received on freight at this place 100 quintals of dyewood, (on trial,) 39 packages deer-skins, some sugar, and a small amount of specie.

There is no news from this portion of the State. There was a rumor that the Yrisarri treaty with the United States Government had been ratified by the Congress at Managna, bnt the report needed confirmation.

At 4 o'clock of the same day of our arrival, we left for San Juan del Sur, where we arrived on the 2d, at 7 o'clock. There was a total dearth of news from that portion of the State. We received on freight at San Juan 60 ceroons of cacao, and at 10 o'clock same forenoon left for Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, which we reached at 9 o'clock the following morning.

COSTA RICA—INWARD VOYAGE.

We received on freight at this place 39 bags rice, 8 bales deer-skins, 10 sacks potatoes, and $4,000 in specie. There is no news of any consequence from this Republic. The latter part of this month the coffee will commence to come in from the interior, but how much of it will go by this route nobody at present can say. The French house of LE QUELEC & Co. have purchased this year 40 000 quintals, all of which will be shipped on their vessels by way of the Cape. The regular line of English vessels, owned by Captain LACKURE, the first of which is now due here, it is thought will take away about 20,000 quintals. The present crop is estimated at only about 80,000 quintals, (against 120,000 last year.)

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 4th, we sailed for Panama, in the Bay of which we anchored at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th.

In regard to the inquiries of travelers as to the distance to the volcano of Isalco from Acajutla, I would say, that as the crow flies, the distance from the anchorage is about 20 miles. By the road it is six leagues from the port to Sonsonete, from thence to the Indian town of Isalco two leagues, and one league from the latter place to the beginning of the ascent. The roads are as good as any in Central America.

Rejoicing in Nicaragua over the Disastrous Result of Walker's Expedition—Henningsen in good odor—Change in Public Opinion towards Americans—Departure of Mr. William Carey Jones—Transit Affairs, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Dire was the confusion here a fortnight since, whence it was announced that the "execrable WALKER," as he is termed by the present Nicaraguan chroniclers, had arrived on our coasts. Accordingly we were favored with "all the pomp, pride and circumstance" which is connected with hostile preparations, amongst this exceedingly martial people. But the thing became absolutely dreadful, when, upon the heels of this notice came another that "El Castillo," a formidable fortress, key to the Rio San Juan, had been surprised and taken, together with all the River or Lake steamers except the *San Carlos*. For two days the highways were filled by people of all ages and classes, who were flying with all their movable property from the towns and cities, to the impenetrable recesses of the woods and mountains. This is always the practice in Central America. For here war is conducted upon such principles of cruelty and inhumanity, that, "dreadful trade" as it is, the world over, it has in this country a ten-fold horror. But, in the midst of this terrible panic of the inhabitants, there came a third courier, hearing comfort and good tidings. This announced the capture of WALKER and his entire expedition by the American fleet at San Juan del Norte. Then the people returned to their homes and their labor, and great was the rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the country. Bells were rung, cannons fired, masses said in the churches, and, indeed, almost every sort of joyous demonstration was made to show the general gladness at this lucky *dénoument*. A few of the sensible returned thanks to our Government for the result, others ascribed the downfall of the fillibuster chief to the intervention of the Virgin, while many others thought that they had been relieved from another visitation from the "Attila of the North" on account of the valor and capacity of MARTINEZ, their President. Of this latter class seems to be the editor of the official gazette of Managua, who commences an extraordinary rhapsody upon the President in these words: "Honor! honor and glory eternal to our noble chief, General President Don TOMAS MARTINEZ, whose valor and wisdom have a second time saved us from the hands of the invader." This last opinion is worth little, however, as the writer is, doubtless, a governmental puffer; but it well illustrates the grandiloquent Central American style.

The fears from the expected invasion were mainly on account of WALKER, who, it was thought, from his well-known stern and vigorous character, would deal roughly with all Nicaraguans, but especially those who had "backed out" before he left here. I have heard many leading Nicaraguans say they would have no fears should General HENNINGSEN come, nor, indeed, of the men he would bring, only of WALKER, and that in case this gentleman came at the head of the expedition, they would offer him no resistance. I do not believe that there could be five hundred soldiers raised to fight him in all Nicaragua, should he enter the country. He is very popular, not only in this State, but throughout Central America—more so, privately, than any native of the land, and is admired, not only for his valor and generalship, but likewise for his many generous and noble qualities.

There is now much friendship manifested by these people for our countrymen since the intercession of the United States, and it is quite probable that Nicaragua will, at no early day, seek to place herself under American protection. The treaty relative to the Transit has probably, ere this, been ratified by the Assembly. Let our Government still continue to act with the same honor and generosity towards Nicaragua, and the day will not be distant when her people will be ripe for annexation to the United States.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, who has been stopping some time in Nicaragua, has at lenth departed for the States, after having effected absolutely nothing here. It is lamentable that at snch an important period he should have been sent here by our Government; for he has, by his exceedingly eccentric conduct, greatly depreciated the good opinion entertained of Americans.

There is great need of an American Minister here, and, therefore, the apearance of Gen. LAMAR, who is reported to be on his way hither, is looked for. There is little fear of American authority here, and our citizens are often treated rudely, being made to answer for the sins of WALKER. The other day Messrs. GERAD & FIELD, living in Virgin, were placed under arrest without cause, except that WALKER was expected, and that they *might possibly* join him. Efforts are also being made to expel from the country an old and worthy American resident, Mr. PHILIP FITZGERALD, who happens to be in bad odor with the Governor of Rivas.

The difficulties with Costa Rica have been settled, that Government renouncing all pretensions to the lake and river. The Nicaraguans are now in possession of the ports on the river, thanks to the good offices of Uncle Sam. NICARAGUA.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Lt. Col. Cooke's Report of his March to Black Fork,

Dreadful Sufferings of the Troops.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS, CAMP ON BLACK FORK, U. T., Nov. 21, 1857.

SIR: As required, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from the Colonel commanding the army for Utah, I marched in command of six companies Second Dragoons three miles from Fort Leavenworth, and encamped on the afternoon of the 17th of September.

The regiment had been hastily recalled from service in the field, and allowed three or four days only, by my then commanding officer, to prepare for a march of 1,100 miles, over an uninhabited and mountain wilderness. In that time the six companies of the regiment who were to compose the expedition were reorganized; 110 transfers necessarily made from and to other companies; horses to be condemned, and many to be obtained; the companies paid; and about 50 desertions occurred; the commanders of four of them changed. To these principal duties and obstacles—implying a great mass of writing—were to be added every exertion of experience and foresight, to provide for a line of operation of almost unexampled length, and mostly beyond communication. On the evening of the 16th, at the commencement of a rain-storm, an Inspector-General made a hurried inspection by companies, which could not have been very satisfactory to him or others. The company commanders, amid the confusion of Fort Leavenworth, presenting their new men—raw recruits—whom they had yet scarcely found or seen, under the effects usually following the pay-table.

I marched them on the 17th. My preparations, though hurried, were as complete as was possible. Then it was to be proved that three or four more days were to be lost in waiting for the Quartermaster's Department to supply the absolutely necessary transportation. On the 18th, 107 mules were furnished, which the same day had arrived from a march of, perhaps, 2,000 miles, to and from Bridger's Pass; above 100 of the others were nearly worthless from want of age, and requiring several hours to harness a team. On the morning of the 19th, twenty-seven teamsters were wanting, and men were furnished utterly ignorant of the business and without outfits. I marched late that day, fourteen miles, and the last of the train reached the camp at 12 M. on the next day, the 20th, eleven wagon tongues having been broken. On the 21st, after a hard rain, I marched six miles, which, on slippery roads, was as much as such a train could well accomplish; and only that night nearly half of one of the companies whom we had met returning to Fort Leavenworth, from a march of 600 miles, reached my camp.

Half allowance, or six pounds a day of corn for horses and mules, was the largest item of transportation; three or four laundresses, with their children, were with each company.

SEPT. 23—I received an application of Gov. CUMMING for forage for his (54) public animals, and was first informed that an order from the War Department, communicated to the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth, ordered it furnished.

The weather now for ten days proved very fine; but there was generally a deficiency of grass, that was not compensated by the corn allowance. This was owing to the many troops and contract trains which had passed, the camps being on streams running across the route.

OCT. 1—On the Little Blue I reached the train of 25 wagons and teams which the Colonel commanding had there stopped from their return from the Cheyenne expedition, to make out my outfit for the longer marches beyond assistance. Hard bread for the whole march to Salt Lake City was to be taken from Fort Kearny. Such was the condition of the young mules furnished at Fort Leavenworth that only 14 of these additional wagons were available, 66 mules being necessarily exchanged. Here, as had been ordered, Assistant-Surgeon COVEY joined tho regiment, relieving Assistant-Surgeon MILLIAU.

OCT. 3—There was so severe a northeast storm that I lay in camp; I knew there would be no fuel at the next, on the Platte River.

OCT. 4—I marched in the rain, and on the 5th arrived at Fort Kearny at 10 A. M., my rate of marching after Sept. 21, having averaged 21 miles a day. There I remained the next day. I could not increase the nnmber of wagons, but exchanged a few mules; nor could the required amount of corn be furnished.

On the 7th I marched in the rain, which had continued since the 2d of the month.

Up to the 12th—eleven days—the rainy weather continued, clearing up with thick ice, but the marches averaged 21 miles. The grass was very scarce and poor. It was not a season and prospect for delays; every care was taken to sustain the horses; they were led, at that time, about two hours a day, and grazed on spots of grass found in the march. The length of the march was also accommodated to it, and diligent search made; that night, I was encamped on an island west of Fallon's Bluff. This long rain made the want of fuel more severe; it rendered useless the now scarce *bois de vache*.

After this the repeated hard frosts, with the previous consumption of grass by the troops, trains, and sixty thousand emigrant cattle, almost left us without this all-important support—I mean of a sort or condition fit for the support of our animals.

OCT. 15—I crossed the South Platte with a very cold northwest wind. Descended Ash Hollow and marched a mile or two on the North Platte in the vain search for any grass. These twenty-two miles, with the two serious obstacles overcome, were accomplished by the whole train in good time; this must be attributed to the excellent management of that most efficient officer, First Lieutenant JOHN BUFORD, Regimental Quartermaster.

After this the horses began to die, and necessarily he left on the road. On the 17th two corn trains were passed, which had left Fort Kearney twelve days in advance of the regiment. I renewed my deficient supply—relieving them. A northeaster, with sleet, was distressingly chilling that evening in camp on Smith's Fork. Next day there was a snow-storm, falling three or four inches, which the teams were scarcely forced to face; and twenty-three mules, all three year olds, were relieved from harness, exhausted. Bunch grass was sought and found that night in the hills, several miles from the river.

Private WHITNEY, of Company G, died in the camp near Chimney Rock, of lockjaw. He was buried on the bluff, with the honors of war, next morning at sunrise; the thermometer was at 23°, but a fierce wind made the cold excessive; we found ice floating in the river.

OCTOBER 20.—I crossed Scott's Bluff by the old (the best and shortest) road; snow still nearly covering the ground.

A mail which had been in company for 11 days, did not get up the night of the 21st.

On the 22d, my camp was four miles below Fort Laramie, with scarcely any appearance of grass, and there was none other for miles. I had made 21 miles a day from Fort Kearny; the road being pronounced worse than ever remembered by a number of old and frequent travelers on it.

On the 23d, the regiment camped a half-mile below the fort on Laramie river. Mr. BUFORD, sent the night before, although there directed elsewhere, had found the only grass, a mile and a half higher up, where the mules were herded during my stay. He was now directed to make critical examination and report upon all the mules, and a Board of the oldest company officers was ordered to carefully inspect and report upon the horses.

Fifty-three were reported on the 24th ineffective for active service, and 278 fit to prosecute the march. The regimental quartermaster reported his ability to proceed with a diminution of only ten wagons; but eleven others of the train, only capable of going five or six days, when their loads of corn would be consomed, if the others were not lightened. There was but little hay there, and I ordered an issue from it to the horses during their stay. The corn trains were expected in a day or two. It was absolutely necessary to await their arrival.

I had received your communication of Oct. 5, giving discretionary authority to winter in the vicinity of Fort Laramie; but that evening I determined to continue on. I ordered the laundresses to be left. Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFMAN stated that he could provide for them. Those too sick to ride were ordered to be left. Of the men dismounted, one married man to a company, and such others as were deemed by the comoany commanders "ineffective aloot," were authorized to be left. The allowance of equipage in the general order for the Summer march was greatly reduced, as in fact all other baggage, and even two ambulances, brought for the sick, were loaded with corn, until they might be needed. I considered it prudent to take rations for thirty days.

On the 26th of October the corn arrived, and was instantly taken and packed, by great exertions, for the march that afternoon, it being recommended by the guide, JEANISER, who now joined me in order to make camps with grass.

At 1 o'clock the "General" was sounded. Soon after I received the dispatch of Oct 18, from South Pass. This announcing, in fact, hostilities in front, the great want of cavalry and the strong hope of the Colonel to see us with him, I read to the officers assembled in front of the mounted regiment, adding a few words expressing my confidence in their every exertion to meet the kindly announced expectations of the commander of the army.

I had corn for the night brought to the camp—seven miles—by two wagons of the fort; half allowance for 18 days was then in camp; the horses were all blanketed from that time, and on the march led and mounted, alternate hours, besides dismounting on difficult ground.

OCT. 27.—Marched 20 miles. The guide found very good grass far from the usual road, making a cut-off to the North Platte. There I commenced herding the horses till dark, and the mules all night.

The marches were 20 miles a day until Oct. 30, when finding on the river very unusually good grass, after marching eight miles the camp was made, and horses and mules herded, no corn being issued in that camp, save a half feed to horses next morning.

Next day there was rain, but we marched twenty miles, to the first grass in the vicinity of Deer Creek, two miles west of it. At the trading-house I caused some good hay to be purchased, all there was, and less than allowance, for the horses. A hunter was there hired; a beef procured and slaughtered; an expressman was also engaged, and I wrote to communicate with head-quarters, but the man did not present himself until the next night.

NOV. 1.—Owing to a total absence of grass, the march was prolonged to twenty-three or twenty-four miles, and a camp made above the bridge. Next morning was very cold; the few tents were with difficulty folded and packed, having remained frozen from the sleet two nights before. The old road was taken, leaving the river at the crossing, and it not having been used by the troops, we were not disappointed in finding grass for a camp at the first spring—fifteen miles. Five wagons and teams of worst mules were that morning left in camp, to return to Fort Laramie after resting a day.

NOV. 3.—Twenty miles were accomplished, against an excessive cold head wind, to a camp on Sago Creek. The horses were mostly led. The fatigue of walking up and over the high hills, in the face of the wind, was very great. A bad camp, with poor hill-grass and a cold rain, was our welcome on Sago Creek.

NOV. 4.—The camp was on Sweet Water, a mile above Independence Rock. The hunter brought in at night 400 pounds of good buffalo meat, and also for me a canteen of petroleum, from a spring at the base of one of the small black mountains, not distant from the road. Five empty wagons and teams were ordered back to Fort Laramie.

NOV. 5.—We passed Devil's Gate, with a scenery landscape up the Sweet Water valley. We crossed the little river to within half a mile of a deep grassy vale, extending into the mountain masses of naked granite; there all the animals were loosed for the night, the mouth of the canon only being guarded.

On the 6th we found the ground once more white, and the snow falling, but then very moderately. I marched as usual. On a four-mile hill the North wind and drifting snow became severe; the air seemed turned to frozen fog; nothing could be seen; we were struggling in a freezing cloud. The lofty wall at "Three Crossings" was a happy relief, but the guide, who had lately passed there, was relentless in pronouncing that there was no grass; the idea of finding and feeding upon grass in that wintry storm, under the deep snow, was hard to entertain, but as he promised grass and other shelter two miles further, we marched on, crossing twice more the rocky stream, half choked with snow and ice; finally he led us behind a great granite rock, but all too small for the promised shelter, only a part of the regiment could huddle there, in the deep snow; while, the long night through, the storm continued, and in fearful eddies from above, before, behind, drove the falling and drifting snow. Thus exposed, for the hope of grass the poor animals were driven with great devotion by the men once more across the stream, and three quarters of a mile beyond to the base of a granite ridge, but which almost laced the store; there the famished mules, crying piteously, did not seek to eat, but desperately gathered in a mass, and some horses, escaping the guard, went back to the ford, where the lofty precipice first gave us so pleasant relief and shelter.

Thus morning light had nothing cheering to reveal, the air still filled with driven snow—the animals soon came driven in, and mingled in confusion with men, went crunching the snow in the confined and wretched camp, tramping all things in their way. It was not a time to dwell on the fact that from that mountain desert there was no retreat nor any shelter near, but a time for action. No murmurs, not a complaint was heard; and certainly none saw in their commander's face a doubt or cloud; but, with cheerful manner, he gave orders as usual for the march. And then the sun showed his place in the sky, and my heart, for one, beat lighter. But for six hours the frost or frozen fog fell thickly, like snow, and again we marched on as in a cloud.

The deep snow-drifts impeded us much, and in crossing Sweet Water the ice broke in the middle. Marching ten miles only I got a better camp, and herded the horses on the hills; it was a different road, where a few days before the bodies of three frozen men were found.

NOV. 8.—The mercury that morning marked 44 degrees below the freezing point. The march was commenced before 8 o'clock, and soon a high northwest wind arose, which, with the drift, gave great suffering. Few could ride long; but, of necessity, eighteen miles were marched to Bitter Creek. The snow was blown deep in its valley, to which the hills gave little shelter. On them, the guide said, there was some grass; but few animals went, and none stayed there, so bitter was the wind. Twenty-three mules had given out, and five wagons and the harness were ordered to be abandoned at the camp.

Next day, nineteen miles were to be marched, the road over high hills and table-lands—the snow was deep and drifted; the officers and men leading must break through the drifts in the road, where the wagons must follow it—the cloud was still on us and freezing in our faces. Seven hours thus and the Sweet Water Valley was regained—the wagons arrived at night. The animals were driven over the ice to herd on the high hills bounding the very narrow valley; but in the night a very great wind rose and drove them back from the scant bunch grass there, freezing to death fifteen. We had there for fuel, besides the sage, the little bush willow sticks.

NOV. 10.—The northeast wind continued fiercely, enveloping us in a cloud, which froze and fell all day. Few could have faced that wind. The herders left to bring up the rear, with extra but nearly all broken-down mules, but could not force them from the dead bushes of the little valley, and they remained there all day and night, bringing on next day the fourth part that had not frozen. Thirteen mules were marched and the camp was made four miles from the top of the Pass. A wagon that day cut partly through the ice of a branch, and there froze so fast that eight mules could not move it, empty. Nearly all the tent pins were broken in the last camp; a few of iron were here substituted. Nine trooper horses were left freezing and dying on the road that day, and a number of soldiers and teamsters had been frost-bitten. It was a desperately cold night; the thermometers were broken, but by comparison must have marked twenty-five degrees below zero. A bottle of sherry wine froze in a trunk. Having lost about fifty mules in thirty-six hours, the morning of the 11th, on the report of the Quartermaster, I felt bound to leave a wagon in the bushes, filled with seventy-four extra saddles and bridles and some sabres. Two other wagons, at the last movement, he was obliged to leave, but empty. The Sharp's carbines were then issued to mounted as well as dismounted men.

NOV. 11.—Pleasant in the forenoon to men well wrapped and walking in the sun; we early surmounted the Pass, and marching seventeen miles, encamped on Dry Sandy. The guide's search then resulted in his reporting "No grass." There remained but one day's corn after that night. It proved intensely cold, which must needs be seven to eight thousand feet high in Winter, in latitude above 42°. The mules for once were ordered to be tied to the wagons. They gnawed and destroyed four wagon-tongues, a number of wagon-covers, ate their ropes, and, getting loose, ate the sage fuel collected at the tents. Some of these they also attacked. Nine died.

The fast-growing company of dismounted men were marched together as a separate command by day; the morning of the 12th a number of them were frost-bitten from not being in motion, although standing by fires.

That day eighteen miles were marched to Big Sandy, where the guide found grass, and fuel with it; so good that the 13th was made a day of rest; the animals were all herded at the grass. Fifty horses had been lost since leaving Laramie. The regiment had retained through its sufferings an excellent spirit.

Nov. 14 was cold, with a dense fog, which caused much delay and difficulty in collecting the animals. I marched, however, eighteen miles, to "Second Crossing;" there was scarcely any grass. The weather had now much moderated.

The 15th I reached and crossed Green River; there was very little grass, near or far; the horses were herded at night half a mile from camp, crossing the river on the ice. The United States October mail, which preceded me by two days from Fort Laramie, arrived there soon after me. Nine wagons were left at the house, and 42 mules, with teamsters to herd them.

The sick report had rapidly run up from 4 or 5 to 42—36 soldiers and teamsters having been frosted.

A man of Green River, named MIGETTE, was authorized to collect and winter such animals as he might find surviving on the road.

NOV 16.—We had to face a very severe wind, and to march, too, 18 miles before a camp-ground could be got, on Ham's Fork, and there was little or no grass. At midnight my return express, now sent to Fort Laramie, was met. Twenty horses were abandoned in that twenty-four hours.

NOV. 17.—The guide was sent early to look for grass; we found some, and I marched, leading the horses 6 miles, and encamped there, on "Little Muddy," running into Black's Fork.

NOV. 18.—Thirteen miles were marched, and some very good bunch grass was found, by careful search, between the barren clay ridges, within half a mile of which I camped on Black's Fork.

NOV. 19.—Marched, leading through the mud and snow, as yesterday, fourteen miles, passing the camp of the 10th Infantry. I encamped several miles above them, on Black Fork, and about three miles below Fort Bridger.

From there I reported in person yesterday, and one of my companions joined the army head-quarters, Camp Scott.

I have 144 horses, and have lost 134. Most of the loss has occurred much this side of South Pass, in comparatively moderate weather. It has been of starvation. The earth has a no more lifeless, treeless, grassless desert; it contains scarcely a wolf to glut itself on the hundreds of dead and frozen animals, which for 30 miles nearly block the road with abandoned and smattered property. They mark, perhaps, beyond example in History, the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat.

A list of the officers is subjoined.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

To the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

Lieut.-Col. P. St. George Cooke.
Major M. S. Howe.
First Lieut. John Buford, R. Q. M.
First Lieut. John Pegram, Adjutant.
Assistant-Surgeon Edward N. Covey.
Brevet-Major H. H. Sibley, commanding Company I and squadron.
Capt. James M. Hawes, commanding Company C and squadron.
First Lieut. Jonas P. Holliday, commanding Company F and squadron.
First Lieut. Thomas Hight, commanding Company B.
First Lieut. John B. Villepigne, commanding dismounted men.
Second Lieut. George A. Gordon, commanding Company A.
Second Lieut. John Mullins.
Second Lieut. Ebenezer Gay, commanding Company G.
Second Lieut. John Green.
Second Lieut. Francis C. Armstrong.
Second Lieut. George Jackson.
Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel W. Ferguson.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUMBER, U. S. A.—SUFFERINGS OF A PARTY ON THE PLAINS.

A letter to the St. Lonis *Republican*, from Independence, gives a narrative of the sufferings of another party, during a journey over the plains:

"On the 25th of October last I met with Captain HUMBER at Fort Laramie. He had started with his regiment for Utah, but at the time was laboring under a chronic disease which compelled him to stop at Fort Laramie. He was very anxious to go to his family at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and requested me to give him a seat in my carriage to the States. I did so, and with anntber companion we left Fort Laramie on the 27th of October. The weather was fine, and although the season was late for crossing the Plains, we hoped to reach the Missouri River before the Winter should fairly set in.

On our way down, Capt. HUMBER was very ill, and I was apprehensive that he might die before we reached Fort Kearney. When within one hundred miles of that post, to add to our troubles and anxiety, the snow commenced falling fast, and we were compelled to stop in the timber on Platte River for two days. Here the Captain was very ill, and suffered much from exposure and other discomforts incident to prairie life, at an inclement season of the year.

On the 8th of November, with a worn-out team of starving mules, we resumed our journey, my companion and myself walking, through the deepest snow, as our tired animals could scarcely draw the carriage with the sick Captain, our provisions, guns, &c. On the 12th of November our team gave out entirely, and there was no alternative left for us but to abandon carriage, mules, and other property, and walk to Fort Kearney, a distance of some eighteen or twenty miles. Exhausted ourselves, and the Captain not in a fit condition to be out of bed, it was a dreary prospect. We had not proceeded far when the Captain threw himself on the snow and said he could go no further, urging us to go on and save ourselves. We got him on his feet, and on we trudged, making slow and painful progress through the snow, which had by this time drifted deeply in our way. Every fifteen or twenty minutes the Captain would lay down in the snow and beg us to leave him; we would then take him by the arms, carry him through the deepest drifts, and in this way we made our weary march until we came in sight of a trading post three miles west of Fort Kearney. This gave us new life, and after a three hours' tramp we reached that place just as the night set in, and so worn out that we could not have walked a quarter of a mile further.

We were hospitably received by Mr. ALEXANDER CONSTANT, the owner of the ranche. A message was sent to the Fort and in a short time a wagon conveyed us to the comfortable quarters of Captain MARSHALL, the officer in command.

Our feet were badly frozen, but we had reason to be thankful for our most providential escape from the perils of the wilderness.

Doubtless the sufferings endured by Captain HUMBER on this never to be forgotten 12th of November, had the effect of hastening him to his grave.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 2132, 2444, 2620, 984, 346, 976, 2520, 2355, 2763, 1527, 889, 1825, 921, 528, 2638, 1177, 2696, 1312, 921, 2851, 1450, 1689, 2537, 2019, 652, 2537, 2418, 2467, 1228, 1084, 1363.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos. 26 to 29, 419, 437, 161, 470, 411, 464, 415, 421, 523, 526, 403, 527 to 534, 536, 537, 539 to 543, 545 to 550, 552 to 562.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—No calendar for Friday.

New Rules of Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge BETTS has announced the following rules in relation to the disposal of causes upon the calendar of this Court:

1. On the first day of term, the calendar of Admiralty causes, also including issues upon pleadings alone in civil and criminal cases, will be called in order for the purpose of setting down causes for the day calendar, and any cause may be then set down for any day of the first three weeks of the term which may be agreed upon by the parties, taking on the day calendar its relative order on the general calendar.

2. No more than ten causes will be set down on any one day.

3. Each day calendar shall be made up, first, of privileged and set down causes not yet reached in the order of their positions on the general calendar; next, of the causes set down for that day, in the order of their issues; then of causes from the general calendar sufficient to make ten causes in all.

4. Set down causes postponed at the instance of either party for cause when called, or not moved for hearing in their places, will go to the foot of the calendar for the term, to be next called in that order after the causes preceding them have all been called.

5. The last week of each term (succeeding the next February term) is assigned to Jury causes, civil and criminal; but for special cause shown at the opening of the term, a Jury may be called for hearing cases at an earlier day in the term.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

O'Connell and Toole withdraw their Pleas of Guilty and Plead Not Guilty—O'Connell's Trial Commenced.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Court-room and all the avenues leading thereto were crowded on Wednesday, the attraction being the expected trial of Hagan and "Sailor Dan," as accessories to the rape and manslaughter of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, in Nov. last. Directly the Court was organized, Mr. Clinton stated that when on Monday, he had instructed his clients, O'Connell and Toole, to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, it was with the understanding that the legal effect of that plea was known to them. He had now, on the part of O'Connell, to move the Court for the withdrawal of that plea, and the substitution of a plea of Not Guilty.

Mr. James R. Whiting, on the part of the prosecution, replied that the permission to withdraw the plea was a matter that addressed itself entirely to the consideration of the Court. He had been asked on Monday, whether he would consent to the plea, and having examined the case, he thought that, all things considered, the ends of justice would be answered, if such a plea were taken. He had no objection to this proposed change, but on the part of the prosecution, he would state that he should find it incumbent to try the prisoner for the highest crime warranted by the evidence, and he would only trust that O'Connell would not have greater reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict of the Jury, if he was convicted, than he would have had to have murmured at the clemency of the Court, in according the sentence for his volunteer confession.

The Judge said that the Court could not well grant such a motion, unless there was something to satisfy it of the possible innocence of the party. But, inasmuch as the prosecution did not object, the Court could only acquiesce.

Mr. Whiting explained that the prosecution did object, unless Toole's plea was also included in the withdrawal.

Mr. Clinton replied that he did intend to make the same application of Toole, but as he had not obtained Toole's affidavits, he desired to postpone the motion.

The Judge said he would take the papers in O'Connell's case, and keep them till to morrow, (yesterday,) when Toole's affidavits could be put in.

Mr. Whiting remarked that the prosecution had come to Court, prepared to try the charges against Hagan and "Sailor Dan," *alias* Tenbroke. It would materially change the aspect of their case, if O'Connell was allowed to withdraw his plea, undergo a trial, and be convicted before Hagan and Tenbroke had pleaded. Because in that event they would plead Guilty, but if he was acquitted, they would go to the Jury and risk a trial. Besides, as O'Connell's plea now stood, they were to be tried as accessories to *manslaughter in the first degree*, whereas if he were convicted of the higher offence, they would have to be tried as accessories to *murder in the first degree*. He (Mr. Whiting) must therefore object to their being tried before O'Connell. Again, in the case of Toole, he must object to O'Connell's being tried before Toole had decided whether to stand by, or alter his plea. If the evidence bore strongly against O'Connell, then Toole would not change his plea, and *vice versa*.

The Judge thought there would be no evidence reached that day, therefore he would order on the trial of O'Connell.

Accordingly, at about 10½ o'clock, the work of challenging Jurors commenced.

It consumed nearly the entire day, and after the entire panel was exhausted, at a late hour in the afternoon only eleven were procured. Their names are as follows:

Junius J. Johnson, retired merchant, No. 86 Sixth-avenue.
James B. Taylor, machinist, No. 60 Mangin-street.
Jacob Wall, baker and confectioner, No. 25 Barclay-street.
John McLellan, boarding-house keeper, No. 65 Market-street.
Fletcher Harper, Jr., editor, No. 14 West Twenty-second-street.
Robert Taylor, plasterer, No. 190 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Philo Richardson, stationer, No. 177 Eighth-avenue.
Charles F. Stevenson, clerk, No. 66 Beaver-street.
David Griffiths, dry goods dealer, No. 317 Sixth-avenue.
James Eadie, grocer, No. 575 Washington-street.
Patrick H. Noonan, storage, No. 119 Greenwich-street.

The Court then adjourned to yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a new panel of fifty Jurors having been ordered.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The crowd was greater than ever in the Court room yesterday, to witness the trial of the boy O'Connell. As soon as the proceedings of the day commenced, Mr. Clinton made an application to the Court, on the part of Toole, similar to that which he had succeeded on the previous day in the case of O'Connell, to the effect that he should be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and to put back on his original plea of not guilty. As the prosecution offered no opposition, the Court at once assented.

The panel of additional Jurors was then called over, and the challenging for the twelfth Juror was proceeded with. Eleven were set aside, before one could be obtained, who had not formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. This was Mr. Francis George, stable keeper, of No. 124 West Broadway. Mr. Philo Richardson, a Juror who, on the previous day, after being sworn, had desired to be excused because of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, was examined as to the nature of his scruples, and it appearing from his statement, that they would not prevent him from finding a verdict of Guilty, if the evidence warranted it, he was sent back to his seat.

Francis George, stable keeper, No. 124 West Broadway.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant-District-Attorney, opened the case to the Jury. There was no necessity about it, he said; it was a detail of disgusting facts, showing that a state of things existed in this City which were absolutely inconceivable. There were three counts to the indictment against the prisoner on trial, as well as against his confederates. The first and second charged that, with their hands about her throat, they choked or strangled to death the woman Terese Spitzleio, on Nov. 9, at the lager-bier saloon of Christian Marten, No 32 Greenwich-street. If the evidence should show that they had thus caused her death, the prosecution would ask for a verdict to that effect—the highest crime known to the law, namely—murder. If the evidence should not bear out that charge, it would be his only to ask for a verdict in one of the higher grades of manslaughter. Mr. Sedgwick proceeded to detail minutely the revolting features of the case. They were, for the most part, published in our columns,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price five cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All matters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we receive three days later intelligence from Europe. Our readers will be gratified to learn that the missing steamship *Ariel*, about the safety of which there was some anxiety, has met with no very serious accident. After she had been several days out from Southampton she broke her shaft, and was compelled to put back to Cork, under sail, for repairs. The telegram reports that an attempt had been made on the Emperor NAPOLEON'S life, but, happily, without success, though his Majesty had a most narrow escape. From London we learn that the Money Market was easier; the Bank of England, as was anticipated, have reduced their rate of disconnt to five per cent. The launch of the *Leviathan* is now completed. She has been pushed to the end of her ways, and little else will be done till the next high tides float her away. In the Queen of Spain's speech to the Cortes, she alludes to her acceptance of the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Mexico, and instances her action in this respect as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates the Spanish Ministry. In the Liverpool Cotton Market a decline of ⅛d. is reported. Breadstuffs were dull and drooping.

By the *Canada* we receive a week's later intelligence from India, but no event of special importance has occurred since previous advices. The *Fulton*, however, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought details of the most interesting Indian news that has been reported since the outbreak of the mutinies. We devote, this morning, considerable space to these particulars, and, especially, to the official history of the defence of Lucknow by Brigadier INGLIS, the commander of the garrison, during a siege of four months. The story is one of almost incredible endurance, courage, perseverance and unflagging energy, displayed equally by men and women in despite of danger, hardship, privations, sickness, and a combination of other causes that would most naturally tend to make the bravest despair. Particulars are also given of the annihilation of the Gwalior mutineers by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Brigadier HOPE GRANT, from which it would appear that the conduct of Gen. WINDHAM, as a military man, was most culpably negligent, and betrayed a want of precantion for which he will probably be court-martialed.

Our correspondent, writing on board the United States steamship *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, gives some interesting particulars concerning the projected attack on Canton, which, he says, will be made on or about the 1st of December. Minister REED was at Macao, where the various plenipotentiaries were also assembled in consultation over coming events.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Charleston we received advices from Havana and Key West to the 25th inst. There is nothing new at Havana. Sugars were unchanged, and Molasses was declining. Colonel ANDERSON, with six of his officers and thirty-nine men, were at Key West, and the Court there had decreed that they should all be held for trial in the District Court of Louisiana.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, introduced a proposition as an amendment, or rather addition, to Mr. DAVIS' Pacific Railroad bill, providing for two routes, northern and southern. A bill was reported from the Select Committee on the Banking System of the District of Columbia, prohibiting the issue of notes of a less denomination than $50 in the District by corporations located without its limits. The Committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment of banks of issue in the District. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Light-house Board. The bill providing for an increase of the Army was taken up and debated, with slight intermission, until the adjournment. The special order of the day was the resolution providing for the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING, but after a brief consideration the matter was postponed until the 9th of February. No question was taken on the Army bill. The House immediately on assembling went into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill, but after an unsuccessful effort to enforce the rule confining members to the subject under consideration, the Kansas question became paramount, and was debated until the adjournment.

Among the petitions presented in the State Senate yesterday was one from Gen. BURNETT, Colonel of the New-York Volnnteers in Mexico, asking to be renumerated for the expense incurred by him in raising the regiment. Notice was given of intention to introduce a hill requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit securities with the Comptroller. The resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Governor MARCY were unanimously adopted. In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, refusing any compensation to those performing the duties of officers during the disorganization of the House, on the ground that it was in conflict with the statute. A bill was then introduced, by nnanimous consent, providing for their pay, and after a discussion in Committee of the Whole, it was pushed to a third reading and passed. No other business was done, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening,

A dreadful steamboat explosion occurred on the Ohio River, about 18 miles below Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. The *Fanny Fern*, from St. Louis for Pittsburg, having 35 passengers on board, burst her boiler, killing 15 persons, including the Captain and three ladies, and wounding several others. The boat then took fire, burned to the water's edge, and sunk with 400 tons of produce.

A joint resolution is before the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of other States, with a view to the adoption of measures for the suppression of small notes.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report in favor of the appointment of Dock-masters, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Another communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., being a continuance of his report of frauds in the Street Department.

A memorial from the New-York Quarantine Commissioners—enforcing their views in favor of Sandy Hook for a Quarantine site—has been presented to the New-Jersey Legislatnre, and referred to the Committee on the subject.

The trial of O'CONNELL for the revolting outrage and murder in Greenwich-street, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when the Jury panel was completed. Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, made an impressive statement of the facts which the prosecution expected to prove, and three witnesses for the people were examined. The evidence shows that the crime for which O'CONNELL and three others were indicted was one of the most revolting ever committed. The prisoners are mere boys, as indeed are two-thirds of all the parties confined at present in the City Prison for the more heinous class of offences.

Last evening, in the Shiloh Church, a lecture was delivered by Rev. C. W. DENISON, late United States Consul at Georgetown, British Guisna, in illustration of the beneficent effects of negro emancipation in the British Colonies, and combating the arguments to the contrary.

At the meeting last evening of the Geological section of the Geographical and Statistical Society, in University Chapel, Professor COOKE read an interesting paper on the Geology of New-Jersey. It was illustrated by diagrams of sections and maps, and was well received, ex-Governor SEYMOUR moving a vote of thanks to the Professor.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less firm in flour, which partially declined a shade and closed dull. Wheat was lightly dealt in at former figures. Corn was more freely offered and purchased at easier prices. 900 bales Cotton were reported sold at unchanged quotations. A better inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, and for Sugars at buoyant rates. Pork was depressed and lower. Freights were moderately active and steady.

The Increase of the Army.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' bill, providing for the increase of the national army by five new regiments, for the ostensible purpose of enabling our troops in Utah to rescue the Administration from the melancholy plight into which it has so senselessly plunged itself, is now on its trial before the Senate. If there were no other conceivable way open for the redemption of the brave men who have been marched into the snowy fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, we should be ashamed to believe that a single American Senator could be found, even in these degenerate days of partisan fanaticism, capable of raising his voice in opposition to the project of the Ex-Secretary of War. While we have from the first insisted upon the necessity of dealing with the Mormon community as an alarming and anomalous organization, we have also steadily reprobated the inane and vacillating policy which has been actually pursued with respect to them, and which began in a blundering compromise, to culminate in a headlong, clumsy and irritating invasion. But it is not tolerable that the consequences of Executive incapacity should be visited in famine, pestilence and defeat upon the military ministers of the national will. Our soldiers have been sent into the Territory of Utah to keep by force a peace which need never have been broken, and to coerce by the bayonet a people upon whom the persuasive influences of a regular, reasonable, and liberal authority have never been fairly tried. The errand was sufficiently frantic in itself, and its folly was further aggravated by the grossest disregard alike of science and of common sense, in the selection of a season at which to commence operations. But something worse than folly, and sadder, if there be anything sadder than folly, has begun to darken over the history of the Utah Expedition, and to merge all criticism of its origin and conduct, at least for the present, in anxiety for the fate of those who compose it.

The narrative of Colonel COOKE, which we publish to-day, sketches in terse and graphic language the progress of the force under his command from their departure from Fort Leavenworth, K. T., on the 17th September, down to their arrival at Black Fork, U. T., on Nov. 21. It appears that the troops under the orders of Colonel COOKE were summoned, at three days' warning, to prepare for a march of eleven hundred miles over a territory utterly wild and barbarous, and throughout a great part of its extent entirely bare alike of grass and game. No adequate arrangements could possibly be made in that remote quarter of the country for such an expedition, and Colonel COOKE must have felt from the outset that he and his men were dispatched, like the six hundred at Balaklava, into a literal "valley of death," stretching not for half a league only, but for hundreds of miles on and up to batteries of Winter and of famine, more dreadful than the Russian cannon. After two months' steady advance, he finds himself at the end of November compelled to a halt, and probably to an encampment, in the midst of a most desolate region, haunted only by the scouts and outposts of a population of fanatics, exasperated into foes by the belief that their liberties, their religion and their lives are menaced by the Supreme Government. The road behind our little army is strewed for miles on miles by the dead bodies of horses and cattle that have perished, neither by cold, nor by fatigue, but by sheer starvation, and that mark, to use the emphatic words of Colonel COOKE, "the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat beyond, perhaps, all example in history."

To avert, if possible, and at least to mitigate the catastrophe which unquestionably impends over this devoted force in its present position, is a national duty which admits neither of question nor delay. But it certainly is not to be done by the simple addition of five regiments to our army at large. Long before Mr. DAVIS' bill could possibly go into operation, the doom of the Utah Expedition would have been sealed, and we should be simply turning from the contemplation of one frightful disaster in the past, to the anticipation of a like disaster in the future. The Government which has bungled matters into their present position, should hardly be trusted to bring them out again into order and safety. The pressing demand of the moment can only be met, it appears to us, by the immediate organization of a pioneer force sufficiently familiar with the prairie and mountain traveling of the Western deserts to find its way to the relief of the Utah command, and sufficiently strong to protect itself on the march. If this thing can be done, it should be done and at once. Before the Spring shall make further operations practicable, we shall have time in which to decide whether any further operations of a nature so decisively aggressive ought to be undertaken, and if that question shall then be decided in the affirmative, we shall find abundant means in an actual army and in the militia resources of the West and of California for carrying them on, without swelling the aggregate of our already enormous military expenses by a permanent addition to the regular army. Economy is a matter of reason and relations, and it is the secret of efficiency in military affairs as in all other human concerns, and economy is so egregiously disregarded in the actual administration of an army, that it is worth while for us to see how much we ought to do with the appropriations already devoted to the military service before expanding our borders of expense to meet a sudden emergency in the dangerous and dubious way proposed by Senator DAVIS. Our army at this time numbers about 12,000 men, all told, and our army appropriations and estimates for the current fiscal year reach the sum of $20,917,065, by the computation of the Washington *Union*. Assuming these figures to be correct, our military force is now kept up at an average annual expense of $1,100 per man. In 1852, the British Regular Army of 129,000 men was maintained upon an appropriation of $32,000,000, or at an average expense per man of about $241 annually. The British army is notoriously the costliest establishment of the kind in Europe, and certainly not the least formidable. Now, when we consider that the vast majority of the privates in our own army are foreigners of such a class that most of them could hardly expect to earn in civil life more than from $300 to $400 per year, and particularly when we consider that the actual pay of our troops, as well of officers as of men, is by no means extravagantly high when compared with the incomes of corresponding classes of men in civil life in this country, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that an investigation into the application of the appropriations made for the army of the United States might be found to be a much more thorough as well as more economical method of increasing our military efficiency than any addition, at an additional cost, to the force we already maintain. Even in British India, under the lax administration of the Company's service, the annual cost of a European dragoon is estimated on the scale of the whole army at a trifle less than $450 per annum. A thorough overhauling of our army expenses ought to enable us not only to keep the Mormons in order hereafter, but to pay the cost of rescuing our endangered troops in Utah at this moment, and we trust that some patriotic Senator will avail himself of the present opportunity of doing this piece of plain, practical service to the country.

The Grievances of Lucy Stone.

LUCY STONE has recently been making herself more than usually conspicuous by refusing to pay her taxes, and having her goods sold out in due course. Some people are in a great rage with her, because, being married, she continues to assert her independence of her husband by refusing to obey the law; others because, being a woman, she ventures to make capital in a way which custom allows men alone to make use of, and others because her friends are said to buy in the goods, and the whole affair is consequently a sham. About the good or bad taste of the lady's proceedings we have nothing to say, as questions of this sort are generally passed upon by the ladies themselves, and they allow of no appeal. Whether a woman does well or ill in submitting her household goods to the auctioneer's hammer, either for the sake of principle, or any other sake, women themselves will always decide, whatever be the abstract right or wrong of the matter.

But there can be no question that LUCY STONE'S proceedings present the fact very clearly, that the principle of universal suffrage has never yet been acknowledged either in this country or any other, and that, Democratic as we are in apportioning the franchise, we act upon the very principle which we profess to repudiate—the principle of capacity. By shutting out women and children, and negroes, we acknowledge that there is a line which ought to be drawn somewhere, on one side of which stand the electors and on the other the non-electors. Pure and unmitigated universal suffrage would imply the enjoyment of the franchise by every soul who obeyed the laws and contributed a quota, however small, to the revenue. But no such concession, strange to say, in spite of all the declamation the world has heard upon the subject of popular rights, has ever yet been made by any community. The most democratic of democracies has always reserved to itself the right of deciding where the line of capacity shall be drawn. In England, the line is one of money. Here it is a line of age and sex, and it would be hard to say which is the more arbitrary. There it is the pride of property which is flattered, and here the pride of sex. Both utterly fail in effecting the object for which they are designed—the exclusion of the incompetent. There are hundreds of thousands of ten-pound householders in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty in whose hands the franchise resembles a jewel in a hog's snout; and there are hundreds of thousands of men, who are neither freeholders nor householders, who are wise and honest enough to rule, not to speak of voting. The line which separates the two classes is clearly not laid down by reason. But are there not amongst us hundreds of thousands of excellent citizens who don't happen to be either men, or twenty-one years of age, who profess all the requisites for taking part in popular elections, and are open to none of the ordinary objections? We don't allow women to vote, because we say they are too much under the influence of their feelings and of their relatives. The argument of susceptibility to extraneous influences is precisely the one which the opponents of an extension of the suffrage in England use with most assiduity against the admission of poor householders to the rights of citizenship. Is it not just as forcible in their mouths as in ours? Are the hordes whom FERNANDO and BEN WOOD led to the polls last December less open to the charge of moral weakness than hundreds or thousands of women in this City who practice, from year to year, all the virtues of gentlewomanhood and yet never vote?

We have long ceased in this country to base our apportionment of the franchise upon a regard to consequences or results. No one now ventures to oppose universal suffrage, because it will lead to certain evils or abuses. We have formally declared, over and over, that all must have the franchise, not because the best form of Government is thus secured, but because justice is thus done—not because it is most expedient, but because it is right. Why then do we lay down a rule in dealing with the political rights of our wives and sisters which we have long repudiated as regards ourselves? Women would be influenced by their passions or prejudices—but so are the "lion-hearted Democrats" of Tammany Hall, and the rowdy Americans of Baltimore. Do the mass of our men vote after calm deliberation, and the profoundest study of political science? The great mass of women would not vote at all; the great mass of the most intelligent men in the City don't vote either. Moreover, we venture to assert that in the lowest ranks of society, amongst the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the women are those who display more of the virtues of good citizens, forethought, temperance, industry, and self-restraint.

We do not wish to be understood by these remarks as being in favor of permitting women to vote. We make them mainly to show that, in spite of our boasted devotion to general political principles, and our professed readiness to follow them to their final results, in practice we really do no such thing. Our Government, like that of every other country, is based upon considerations of expediency. We go farther, perhaps, in obedience to general principles than any other country; we try experiments more readily and more rashly; but we do not risk everything upon a theory. We reach a point at last where general principles give place to practical results and to considerations of expediency.

The Defence of Lucknow.

Those who fancy that the ages of chivalry are indeed past, and who complain of the level monotony of modern life, will be not a little startled by the account which we publish to-day of the defence of Lucknow. It comes to us in the formal shape of a Brigadier's report to his commanding officer, and it was evidently written by a man more familiar with the sword than with the pen; but in the whole range of military narrative and romantic composition it would be hard to find a chapter of more profound, and simple and stirring interest. Neither a Scott nor a Napier could much have mended the graphic force of its thrilling reality—for its poetry is the poetry of feeling and of fact, and it will take its place in history with the stories of Numantium and Saragossa, as a record of the splendid possibilities of human endurance, courage and foresight under the pressure of everything which can appal the soul and exhaust the energies of man.

The war of the Indian Mutiny will doubtless find its fit historian in due time, and the tale which we to-day present will then be told in statelier language and in more affecting detail, but it can never be made more impressive than it now is, or convey its great lessons with a more memorable force.

THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE.—Marrying in haste, the old proverb says, is very apt to lead to repentance at leisure. The young lady, whose clandestine marriage has occupied the attention of our Courts for several days past, seems to have discovered the folly of her elopement, after the comparatively brief space for reflection which these proceedings afforded. The application was on the part of the husband for possession of his wife, and the Judge concluded to decide the case in accordance with the wishes of the party most deeply interested,—the wife herself, who protested that, although she was duly and lawfully married, she had no desire to live with her husband, but, on the contrary, a very earnest wish to be delivered from him.

The Judge, accordingly, refused the order applied for,—but we do not see how this alters the relation of the parties in the least. They are still husband and wife, and until the bond, which Rev. Mr. HEMMING so hastily fabricated during their half-hour's absence from Wallack's Theatre, is in due form dissolved, neither certainly, can contract any other marriage.

This case affords a forcible illustration of the criminal folly of these clandestine marriages and of the unthinking but most culpable readiness of clergymen to perform them. It is not surprising, perhaps, that young persons should be thoughtless enough to enter upon such engagements as they would upon any frolic which promised amusement for half an hour; but it is surprising that persons holding the responsible position of clergymen or magistrates should perform the marriage ceremony, without making themselves at least reasonably certain that the circumstances of the case render it reasonable and proper. This matter may very properly engage the attention of our Legislature. There ought to be some more stringent provisions in regard to the solemnization of marriages, or else there should be some more ready means of escaping from bonds which may be so lightly imposed.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—The Washington *Union* has a long and vehement appeal "to every true Democrat, North and South, in and out of Congress, in the Union,"—intended evidently to foreshadow the President's Message on Kansas Affairs, and to inform the Democratic Party that this question is to be made a test of party fidelity. Utah and Kansas are presented as being both in rebellion against the Federal Government, and the President is determined to put them both down,—the one by force of arms and the other by admission into the Union!

The official organ represents Kansas as *applying* for admission under the Lecompton Constitution: and those in Kansas who are opposed to it as being in rebellion. The election returns show 11,000 *against* the Constitution, and 6,000 for it:—a large majority of the inhabitants, therefore, are in a state of rebellion—against the minority. This is the *Union's* idea of democracy. It does not hesitate to discard utterly the expressed will of the inhabitants at the ballot-box, and to insist that the Convention had supreme authority,—had full power to bind the people, not only without their sanction, but against their explicit and emphatic vote. Popular elections are of no validity against packed conventions! This is the doctrine to which the Administration proposes to rally the Democracy of the Union. This is the exposition of the principle of popular sovereignty which the Democratic Party, North and South, is expected to maintain and defend.

The *Union* menaces Democrats—"in and out of office—in and out of Congress"—who shall venture to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, with the displeasure of the Administration. We shall speedily see how much terror there is in these repeated and unbecoming threats.

A CITY POST-OFFICE.—Several of the City journals are suggesting various sites and plans for a City Post-Office,—one recommending the present City Hall, another the Astor House, a third the Hospital, &c., &c. All these suggestions may be very wise, but they are quite useless, for the simple reason that the money appropriated by the Government will not suffice to buy them. The sum of $500,000 has been appropriated for a site, and the President, to whose discretion the whole subject is expressly committed, has decided to use only *half* of it for the site, reserving the other half for the building. He has accordingly offered $250,000 for the lower angle of the Park, and offered to erect on that site, which is universally conceded to be the best location in the City, a splendid Post-Office building, which shall be at once an ornament and a convenience to the City.

This proposition is before the Common Council,—where it seems to be receiving not the east attention. The probability is, that the private interests concerned in the selection and sale of other sites, will have sufficient influence to defeat this project and to leave the City without a Post-Office for eight or ten years longer.

A suggestion has been made that wings should be built back from the City Hall to Chambers-street, and that a building be also erected upon that street, so as to inclose a square, and that these buildings be devoted to a Post-Office and other public uses. This matter might very properly be taken into consideration by the City-Hall Commission which was appointed last Winter at Albany, if it is still in existence. So far as the public are aware, however, it has taken no steps towards fulfilling the objects of its appointment, and it may be necessary to appoint a new one in its place.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

News From Havana and Key West.

THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON—SUGAR UNCHANGED—COLONEL ANDERSON AND HIS MEN AT KEY WEST, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th instant, has arrived here.

The Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 19th instant, for Havana and New-Orleans, and the English Mail steamer, had not arrived at Havana on the 25th instant.

The steamship *Grenada*, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 23d inst.

The *Wabash* was at Key West, and her officers and men were well. Nineteen of her men whose time had expired came passengers by the *Isabel*.

Sugar was unchanged. Molasses was declining. Exchange on London was 16 per cent. premium, and on New-York and Boston 3@4 ₱ cent.

Nothing is said about yellow fever at Havana.

Colonel ANDERSON, six of his officers and thirty-nine men had arrived at Key West, and the Court there decreed that they should be held for trial in the District Court of Louisiana. In default of bail, they were held in custody.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER FANNY FERN—FIFTEEN LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Fanny Fern*, bound to St. Louis from Pittsburg, with 400 tons of produce, 15 cabin and 20 deck passengers, exploded her boiler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, 18 miles below this city.

Fifteen lives are reported to be lost, including Capt. WOODWARD, several deck hands and firemen, and three ladies.

The boat took fire, burned to the water's edge, and then sank.

The Clerks, Messrs. DUKE and ROGERS, were scalded, the former badly, and the latter slightly.

The Ohio and Mississippi train brought up 30 of the sufferers, 15 of whom were wounded. The pilot, engineer and mate were saved.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Territorial Legislature have decided not to give way for the Topeka Government, but to proceed to the enactment of an entire code of laws to supersede all laws passed prior to the special session of the Legislature.

A protest to Congress against the Constitution has been published.

COLIN CLARKSON, with the Lecompton Constitution, left here this morning for Washington. CALHOUN, LECOMPTE and PATE will probably reach here to-morrow.

REJECTION OF RETURNS BY GEN. CALHOUN, &C.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 26.

From several gentlemen who reached the Planters' house last night, direct from Kansas, having left Leavenworth City on the 20th, we have later news from the Territory.

Our Informant traveled from Westport to Booneville, in company with a messenger bearing dispatches from General CALHOUN to the Cabinet at Washington. The dispatches were telegraphed from Boonville. The tenor of these, as derived from the messenger, is that General CALHOUN has thrown out the votes returned to Governer DENVER, alleging, as a reason for so doing, that such returns were not made in accordance with the Lecompton schedule, and should have been delivered to him, and therefore are illegal and void. This high-handed measure gives the Pro-Slavery Party a majority of one in the Council, and a majority of two in the Lower House; besides, elects the Pro-Slavery State ticket throughout.

The Free-State men in all the Territory are much excited about the matter, and say if CALHOUN persists in rejecting such returns, and if Congress admits Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, they will resist to the bitter end. We learn also from the gentlemen mentioned above, that the notorious JACK HENDERSON is still in custody at Lawrence, more scared than hurt.

We also learn from Mr. H. C. HEMINGWAY, who left Lawrence on the 20th, that everything was quiet in that section. One man, the father of SHOULER, who shot the Shawnee Indian, had been arrested. The election of the Free State ticket had been conceded—Legislature and all.

Mr. STOVER, one of the Pro-Slavery members elect of the Legislature, had been shot in the stage while on his way from Wyandott to Leavenworth. The affair is thus related. STOVER was in the stage, when a horseman rode up and called his name: on his answering, the person fired at him, the shot taking effect in his face, and, as is supposed, mortally wounding him. The affair created much excitement, while the party firing made his escape.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of other States, for the purpose of calling a convention for the adoption of measures to prohibit notes of a less denomination than $5, $10, or $20.

Resolutions have been offered to the Legislature, instructing Senators from Pennsylvania to resist the admission of Kansas into the Union, until its Constitution has received the unqualified sanction of a majority of the *bona fide* residents. They were referred to a Special Committee, amid much confusion.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate, to-day, re-elected BENJAMIN STEVENS Sergeant-at-Arms, in concurrence with the House.

New-York Quarantine Commissioners and the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 28.

Governor NEWELL sent to the Legislature to-day a memorial from the New-York Quarantine Commissioners, moderately enforcing their views in favor of Sandy Hook as a site for Quarantine, and representing the large interest of New-Jersey in the question. The memorial was referred to the Quarantine Committee.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

No. 30.—David A. Secombe, *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota with costs.

No. 54.—Horace Silsby, *et al. vs.* Elisha Foote. Argument continued.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. A stiff northwest wind was blowing. Weather cloudy.

Loss of Life and Property on the Lakes for the Year 1857.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

This morning's *Express* publishes a statement of Lake disasters, during the year 1857. Total loss of property, $1,587,935; decrease as compared with last year's loss of $1,738,809. Total loss of life for 1857, 490; an increase of 83 over past year.

Appointment of Notaries Public.

Gov. KING has appointed the following Notaries Public for New-York and vicinity:

NEW-YORK—J. P. Girard Foster, William Sinclair, W. J. A. Fuller, Alex. H. Drummond, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Clinton Rice, Edward A. Stansbury, Thomas Stewart—reappointments.

QUEENS—Walter Edwards, Astoria—reappointment.

KINGS—Charles Holt, Benj. F. Mudgett, John Richardson, Brooklyn—reappointments.

FROM ALBANY.

Introduction of Speaker Alvord—Commencement of Proceedings—Work in the Senate—Another Constitutional Convention—Appeals in Criminal Cases—Mortgage Sales—Extension of Time for Collecting Taxes—Amendments to the Police Law—Brooklyn Ferry—The Harbor Commissioners—Executive Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The House met at 11 o'clock, as per order, and in more order than usual.

After some minor proceedings Mr. ALVORD was conducted to the Speaker's desk. His appearance brought from his political friends a round of hearty cheers, showing that he had ardent adherents in the thronged galleries. Mr. ALVORD, in obedience to a custom sanctioned and made obligatory by time, made respectful acknowledgment of the obligations under which he labored. His tone, his language, his manner, were in strict accordance with the proprieties of the occasion, leaving upon the mind the impression that he would in all things be what he had promised—the Speaker of the whole House, and not the mouth-piece of the molety who had chosen him to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly.

He will find it difficult to adhere to the determination he expressed, but I have faith to believe that he will sincerely make the endeavor, and in these troubled waters, "sincere endeavor" is about the extreme of what can be expected.

Committees were appointed to inform the Governor and Senate of the happy conclusion of the drama of "organization." The Senate responded "Glad of it," and the Governor communicated in writing. Of course it was the Governor's Message, and of course it was read from the Clerk's desk, "for the information of members," notwithstanding it had been published some three weeks ago.

After the Message had been read, there was a "general jail delivery" of petitions, notes, resolutions, bills, &c. Every member's desk seemed a perfect Pandora's box, vomiting forth cartloads of accumulated evils. If this innumerable host are to be given shape by this Legislature, the bulk and volume of the last session will be a pigmy in comparison with this.

The Senate waxes industrious, and Senators grow prolific in propositions. Senator SCROW has become wearied of the State Constitution, and gives notice of his intention to provide for calling another Convention. If I recollect rightly, the Senator was a member of the Convention to which we are indebted for the absurd and incongruous document under which the State machine is now run, and was probably familiar with the theories and principles upon which it was constructed. His experience ought to make him cautious how he ventures upon the experiment of calling another Convention. I know there are many who do realize that the organic law can be made much worse than it now is, but those who have watched the rapidity with which the representative principle has run its course, will look with alarm upon any proposition to subject the Constitution to another series of experiments.

Senator J. D. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to correct some errors in the organization of the Court of Sessions of New-York. He proposes to limit the right of prisoners convicted of criminal offences to appeal to Courts of higher jurisdiction. Now, appeal and stay of proceedings are matters of right. Senator WILLARD proposes to allow Judges of the Supreme Court discretionary powers in such cases.

Senator NOXON gives notice of his intention to introduce a bill extending the time of publication of notices of foreclosures of mortgages. It will be recollected that Senator NOXON also introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of lands sold under a foreclosure. I presume that in the presentation of both these measures Senator NOXON is reflecting the wishes and interest of his immediate constituency, who are looking for legislative relief from burdens suddenly brought on them by the late crisis. It may be possible that the last proposition, extending the term of publication, may pass the Legislature. I can hardly realize that there is the first living look for the enactment of his proposition to re-establish the right to redeem lands once sold.

The tax gatherer finds it hard work to collect in the tithes within the time specified by law. Senator DARLING proposes to give him until the 15th of March, fifteen days more than the usual allowance. And yet, I think, this extension will have to be extended, for within the memory of man there has never been a time when the collector was a more unwelcome visitor.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners send their humble petition to the Legislature to be released from the embarrassments which surround them in relation to the "old force" which followed the errors and fostered the imprudences of Mayor WOOD. They ask to have repealed so much of the law as prohibits the reappointment of men who have been dismissed, and to have the "old force" placed on the same footing as new applicants for appointments. The petition is signed by every Commissioner. As it is the only act in the performance of which there has ever before been a perfect union, it seems appropriate that the prayer of the petition should be granted.

The "interests of the City of Brooklyn" appear to be attracting a full proportion of Senatorial attention. We have to-day no less than three documents emanating from the Board of Aldermen of that City. The first and second remonstrate against the passage of the bills cutting short the terms of office of the Corporation Counsel, and the Financial officers. The third was a petition to have the Charter so amended as to permit the Aldermen to receive a compensation not exceeding $500 per annum.

Some thirty or forty gentlemen, residing in Brooklyn, send up a petition and bill to regulate the rates of ferriage between that suburb and New-York. The bill that accompanies the petition is very much in detail, and I judge too complicated to be practical. The necessity for some legislative action seems generally admitted. Cannot the friends of a reform system mature and present some more simple and certain remedy than the long rigmarole which is appended to the petition presented this morning.

Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, of the city of Brooklyn, complains that he has suffered grievous damage by reason of the acts of the late Board of Harbor Commissioners. He asked to have the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Circuit authorized to examine and ascertain the amount of the damage of which he complains, and to report the amount of said damages to the next Legislature. I do not know the extent of the grievance of which Mr. DU BOIS makes complaint, but I do know, that if the principle be established in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, the State will need to have at least a million of dollars to foot all the bills which will be presented under the head of damages done by the Harbor Commissioners.

Messrs. ISAAC E. and B. F. SMITH petition to have repealed section two of the act to provide for the appointment of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. It proposes to again vest in the City the right to make grants of land under water. Mr. Comptroller FLAGG favors the petitioners, in a note which he addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor, or, rather, he signs his name to such a recommendation.

Mr. ELY presented a bill to appropriate $75,000 for the erection of a female department to the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. In the present condition of the State Treasury, to make such an appropriation seems hardly possible; but if that sum were at the command of the Legislature, I do not know where it could be more fittingly bestowed.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day, to consider nominations by the Governor. Nothing but the names of Notaries were received or acted on. I think the chance of the nomination of BENTON for Auditor "grows small by degrees and beautifully less" each succeeding day. The Governor evidently entertains the opinion that there are as good fish in the sea as have yet been caught, and, I think, intends to try his hand at hooking one of them. The current of popular opinion—for reasons which are obvious to those familiar with the purposes and practices of the class of men who are now urging Mr. BENTON—sets in decidedly with the Governor. LEO.

Colonel Burnett and the New-York Volunteers—A Registry Law—Foreign Insurance Companies—The Marcy Testimonial—Pay of Officers—Grounds of Divorce—Brooklyn Matters—Senators Mather and Schell and the Fort Snelling Investigation—Illness of Governor King, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The Senate does not do much. It is waiting for the completion of the double track.

So far the session has been marked for nothing out of the usual run, if I except the extraordinary character of some of the petitions presented. Some of those have been remarkably cool, to say the least, until to-day, the modest request of the philanthropists of the Inebriate Asylum, to be allowed one-half of the proceeds from licenses, was a head and shoulders above all others, but it had to give way this morning in favor of the superior claims of the prayer of Colonel WARD B. BURNETT. His cool assurance, it seems, to me, can have no parallel. Ever since the War with Mexico, the statute books, national, State, and municipal, are overcrowded with enactments for compensation of services which our regiments rendered in

that campaign. City awards, City rewards, State bounties, and United States pensions, have "followed fast and followed faster," until it seemes impossible that any one item, from the cost of a drink of whisky up to the arming of a brigade, could possibly be left unbalanced. We have had as many "final settlements" as there were "last words of Timothy Dexter," but it appears we are not yet through with the reckoning, for Col. BURNETT this morning asks the State to open the account. I rather think he speaks too late. It seems to me that particular run of donations is not to be very popular this session, under any circumstances.

A REGISTRY LAW

Is noticed as among the bills to be introduced by two or three Assemblymen, and to-day Senator JOHNSON gave notice of his intention to bring one in the Senate. If it is not killed with paternal embraces, it appears possible that such a proposition may reach maturity at this session. It is growing in favor with the masses of the people, and popular impulse is making itself felt in the Legislature.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator STOW gives notice of his intention to prepare a hill providing that insurance companies of other States shall not do business in this State, until they have filed with the Comptroller securities which shall be sufficient to protect our citizens from impositions. A good proposition.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Senator PRATT will shortly introduce a hill to prevent the payment of interest on deposits. The details of the bill will be carefully matured, and so precise in terms as to make it very difficult to evade its provisions.

THE MARCY TESTIMONIAL.

The resolntions introduced by Senator STOW, giving expression to the loss which the State has endured in the death of Governor MARCY, were called up this morning. Senator WILLARD and Senator ——— paid their tribntes to the memory of the deceased, and the resolntions were passed by a unanimous vote.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Is to be the special order in the Senate to-morrow. Senator STOW has the right of track, and it is said, will run an extra express train for the occasion. There are none in the Senate who can surpass the gentleman from Niagara, when he rouses himself for a debate. He is brilliant and logical, and has a flow and volume of language that is the gift of few.

GROUNDS OF DIVORCE.

Senator WADSWORTH has introduced a hill to facilitate the granting of divorces. He provides that any Justice of the Snpreme Court may grant a decree of divorce, on complaint:

1. That the wife deserts the husband for a period of four years.

2. The same, when the wife complains that the husband has shunned the felicities of wedlock for a like period.

3. For cruel or inhuman treatment by or towards either party.

In all cases, the marriage of the parties must have taken place in this State, and the applicant for a divorce mnst be a resident within the jnrisdiction of the Court. The wife may sue for a divorce in her own name, without the incumbrance of "a next friend." The Court may order a decree of divorce, or may submit the case to a Jury. If a husband obtains a divorce for the reasons given, the wife not to be entitled to a right of dower.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Yesterday the Honse passed a resolntion to pay the officers of the Assembly who had been in attendance, and performing duty while the House was in a state of chaos. The Comptroller this morning forwarded a communication stating that he could not pay the sums provided by the resolntion, without the authority of a bill going through all the forms of legislation. Mr. MCNETT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill remedying the defects which the Comptroller had discovered. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was being read, when Mr. DAYTON moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, where it went, and from it afterwards emerged, perfected to the dotting of the i's and the crossing of t's

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Was then considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. WAGER made a speech in opposition to the views expressed by his Excellency in particular, and in denunciation of the Republican Party generally.

Mr. WAGER is a good speaker, a close legislator, and an ambitious Democrat, and would not demur if the mantle of the Lieutenant-Governor should drop on his shonlders next Fall. I rather thought he was moving for a seat in the Upper House this morning.

BROOKLYN MATTERS

Were before the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages yesterday afternoon. The particular subjects of investigation were the two bills limiting the terms of office of the Corporation Counsel, Comptroller and Auditor. Senator SPINOLA and Assemblyman DAYTON appeared before the Committee, urging a favorable report. Ex-Mayor WALL, Assemblyman DURYEA and Mr. HASBROUCK, one of the Clerks of the Police Commissioners, appeared in opposition to the bills. The arguments extended over a period of three hours. No decision was had by the Committee. In fact, I thonght they were rather more in the fog when the hearing was ended than when it was commenced.

THE FORT SNELLING INVESTIGATION AND SENATORS MATHER AND SCHELL.

I think your Washington Correspondent does injustice to Senators MATHER and SCHELL, in representing those gentlemen as willing to avoid examination as witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the Fort Snelling matter, as I know they do not wish to avail themselves of their privilege as Senators to refuse such an examination. While they would not be so unmindful of their dnty as Senators as to volunteer an appearance at Washington, they will with pleasure obey any official summons which should call them before the Committee of the House of Representatives. As soon as his attention was called to the statement that the Speaker had refused to sign a subpœna for himself and his colleague, Senator MATHER immediately wrote to Colonel ORR, requesting him to reconsider his decision, at the same time giving expression of his desire to waive his rights as a Senator. On the return of Senator SCHELL this morning, he united with Senator MATHER in forwarding a telegram to the same effect. These facts, which are within my own knowledge, should be sufficient proof of the desire of the gentlemen named to afford the Committee of the House every facility in their power.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR KING.

The Governor has been quite indisposed for a few days, but is so far recovered, that it is probable he will be at the Executive Chamber to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN was called home yesterday, on account of the serious illness of a child.

State-Prison Inspector RUSSELL is sick at Auburn, but I believe there is no danger to be apprehended that his illness will prove fatal. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, from the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, for a change of location.

By Mr. MATHER, to reimburse Gen. BURNETT his expenses incurred in raising a regiment of volunteers for the late war in Mexico.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, adversely to bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold under forclosures of mortgage. Agreed to.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably allowing the Buffalo and New-York Railroad Company to acquire lands for the construction of the Railroad.

By Mr. PRATT, upon joint resolution to place the four swords presented to the late Gen. WORTH, in the State Library, in charge of trustees.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably amending the Wallabout Burial Grond act.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved for its recommitment. Carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. JOHNSON, for a Registry law.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, to regulate the houra of labor throughout the State.

By Mr. PRATT, to prevent the payment of the interest on deposits by Banks in the State.

By Mr. STOW, requiring foreign Insurance Companies to deposit securetles with the Comptroller.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to amend section No. 139 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. SLOAN, for exempting a port lon of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, from the action of the fire laws.

By Mr. ELY, for granting a half of license moneys to the Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, concerning divorces and the dissolving of marriage contracts.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for establishing office houra in the Sheriff's Office, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LAFLIN, to authorize the use of patent roofing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the village of Owego Falls.

To amend the charter of the village of Louisville.

The resolntions of respect to the memory of the late Governor MARCY, offered by Mr. STOW, were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28

A communication was received from Comptroller CHURCH refusing pay or any compensation to the officers performing duties during the disorganization of the House, on a resolution adopted yesterday, on the ground that it was in conflict with the statute.

Mr. MCNETT introdnced a bill providing for the payment of those officers by unanimous consent, and the House went into Committee of the Whole thereon.

Mr. DAYTON made some remarks explaining that he had introduced the resolution on the assurance of the late Clerk that it was in accordance with the statute.

Mr. CHANDLER explained that the resolution was so until it was amended by the House.

Mr. DAYTON expressed himself satisfied.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the bill, Mr. H. BAKER being in the chair.

Mr. LANNING moved to make the compensation of Mr. RICHARDSON, the late Clerk, $300.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by making it $200.

Mr. LAW, with some remarks complimentary to Mr. RICHARDSON, moved that it be $500.

The Speaker took the floor, and after paying a high compliment to the services of the late Clerk, supported a motion for $300.

The motion for the payment of this sum was then carried.

The bill provides for the paymeut of a regular per diem allowance to all the other employes.

The bill was then moved to a third reading, and passed.

The House then adjourned till 7½ o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The world has not witnessed, nor has it conceived, such an unparralleled success as that achieved by the "Pioneer Patriot" at this house—at least we are politely bnt forcibly informed so by the management. Whether the world has, or has not, reached the actual circumstances of the case, it is sufficient for a portion of the world to know that a drama of the name mentioned has been prodnced at the exceedingly well-conducted little Theatre of the Museum, and that it nightly receives the appreciation to which it is fairly entitled. The piece is a dramatization of a story by SYLVANUS COBB—a story so rich in incidents and situations that it has already been seized on by more than one dramatist. The present version is by Mr. WATKINS, a member of the company, and therefore peculiarly fitted for the task of putting it on the Mnseum stage. To speak of it as a drama, in the correct sense of the word, would be an injustice to the dramatist and to the author. In turning a novel into a play, all that can be effected is to reproduce some of the most striking situations. Only the most popular novels are useful for this purpose, because it is necessary that the memory of the auditors should fill up the lapses in the narrative, and so complete a picture which is but raggedly sketched from a minute original. Mr. WATKINS has constructed a play in four acts, which can be witnessed with decided satisfaction. It is stirring, pleasant, and home-made. The principal objection is that Mr. WATKINS has done too much for Mr. WATKINS; the negro whom he impersonates is in effect the hero of the piece: he appears in every scene, performs tremendous feats, and talks incessantly. At least two-thirds of the dialogue pertains to this part, and certainly there is not a situation in which the negro does not appear radiantly as the active principle of good. Incompetently rendered, this character would kill the best piece ever written, but Mr. WATKINS plays with spirit, and says the best things in an unctuous and popular way. He is excellently supported by Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, an *artiste* who is indeed an addition to the company. Mr. HARDENBURGH makes an acceptable *Philip*, and the other characters are generally well cast. There are some "patriots," however, who seem to think that elevation of sentiment means elevation of voice, and who scream lustily whenever they feel themselves fairly ballasted with half-a-dozen lines, which, however, does not often happen. The "Pioneer Patriot" is excellently placed upon the stage, and is a meritorious production. Mr. COBB'S numerous readers will find much in it to amuse them.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The enterprising and accomplished manageress of this Theatre takes her benefit on Saturday evening, and will present a new play on the occasion—a dramatic version of Mr. READ'S "White Lies." It is impossible to speak too highly of the enterprise, ability, skill and industry of this lady. Let us hope that they will be genially recognized on Saturday.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS announce a series of classical matinées, the first of which will come off on Saturday, at the Spingler Institnte, Union-square. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS are associated with some of the best chamber music we have had in this City. They are both young, accomplished and progressive, and will doubtless exploit many new works of interest in this somewhat scanty field. The Spingler Institute is excellently located, and has a very snug concert room attached to it. The performers are a stringed quartette and Mr. WM. MASON on the piano.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Sylvanus Blanchard*, Capt. LAWRENCE, which sailed hence on the 27th for New-Orleans, got ashore, at 7 o'clock the same night, upon Homer Shoal, where she remained thumping badly for over nine hours. The steam-tugs *Huntress* and *Hercules* succeeded in hauling her off yesterday morning, at 4½ o'clock, after which she was towed up to Atlantic Dock. She will go on to the Dry Dock for examination.

The new steamship *Moses Taylor*, which has just arrived here after her first voyage to Aspinwall and back, made excellent time on both the outward and homeward trips. Captain MCGOWAN says she runs well and steers like a bird. She left Aspinwall Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. The first two days the wind was ahead and fresh; on the third, wind light and pleasant weather, the latter part fresh, and a head sea; the fourth day she experienced strong breezes from the northward and a very heavy head sea, which continued without intermission through the 5th and 6th days.

On Monday, the 25th, they had strong breezes and a heavy side swell. Tuesday, wind light from the S. W., with a smooth sea. On the 27th, moderate and smooth, arriving at Quarantine in eight days and one hour. The whole distance run waa 2,200 miles, the engine being kept in constant motion, and working with entire satisfaction. The amount of coal consumed was about 27 tons per day, being three tons less than the average consumption of engines of the same-sized cylinder. The new velocimetre, which was placed on board for a trial, recorded the ship's progress with great accuracy, as compared with the reckoning by observation.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—NARROW ESCAPES.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fourth story of No. 691 Broadway, kept by Mr. A. PETELER as a confectionary saloon and boarding house. The smoke was seen by Officer ROE, of the Fifteenth Ward, issuing from the upper windows. After giving an alarm the officer rushed immediately up stairs and awoke the occupants of the place, who barely had time to escape with their lives. The officer seized a blind lady and carried her in his arms in safety out of the building. Several children would have perished in the flames but for the presence of the Police. The upper story of the building was entirely destroyed. Mr. PETELER estimates his loss at $2,000, which is covered by an insurance of $7,000 in the Harmony and Excelsior Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in room No. 12 of the tenement house No. 40 Thomas-street, occnpied by some dozen families. Fortunately the fire was confined to the room in which it originated. It was caused by some clothea in a closet taking fire from a lighted lamp. Mr. FICHER, the occnpant of the room, lost about $50. No insurance.

FIRE IN THE BROADWAY BANK BUILDING.—A little after 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the Broadway Bank Building, occnpied by E. S. BROOKS as a clothing store. A young man sleeping in the store was awakened by the smoke, and gave the alarm. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage was trifling, and was covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted match carelessly dropped on the floor.

FOUNDLING IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A male infant, about two weeks old, was found in the early part of last evening on the steps of No. 135 Fifth-avenue. The little stranger was taken to the Station-house, and thence to the Almshonse Governors.

☞ The news by the *Canada* for the Associated Press of New-Orleans, was received there by the National Telegraph Line, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday, having been placed in the New-York office at half past twelve o'clock.

Official Appeal "to Every True Democrat, North and South—In and Out of Congress—In the United States."

From the Washington Union.

The Government is now in the hands of the Democrats. Its President, its Cabinet, its Congress are Democratic, and have been made so by the voice and vote of the *individual Democrats throughout the nation*. A common responsibility, therefore, rests on all Democrats, as well in office as ont of office, to *quell these rebellions*, and to restore law and order to both Kansas and Utah. There is no escape from this responsibility on the part of Democrats, whether they are in public positions or private life.

The President placed in power *by the Democratic party* says to Congress, quell the rebellion in Utah by sending there a powerful and efficient army to subdne BRIGHAM YOUNG and his leading coadjutors, and bring them to a just and legal punishment. As to Kansas, he says that after having gone through many tribulations and trials while in the midst of rebellion, and all the impediments which LANE and ROBINSON, the secret ald societies, and the Black Republicans everywhere, have created, *she at last stands at the door of Congress* with a Constitution admitted on all hands to be eminently "Republican"—formed by a legal Convention; admitted by WALKER, and STANTON, and DOUGLAS, and almost everybody else, (but JAMES LANE,) to have been a legal Convention—a Constitnion voted for, as it relates to *the only disputed subject* embraced in it, by every *bona fide* inhabitant who had a mind or wish to vote—a Constitution which can be moulded and shaped after admission into the Unton just as the people from time to time may determine. *Kansas, standing at the door of Congress with such a Constitution as this, the President advises, should be admitted into the Union on terms of equality with the other States of the Union.*

Mr. BUCHANAN is a Democrat; he was put at the head of the nation and the party by Democrats. As President of the United States, he has been braved in Utah and Kansas by BRIGHAM YOUNG and JAMES LANE. He has met their treason with great forbearance and kindness; but the time has come now when, in the discharge of his imperative duty, *he is obliged to appeal against them to Congress and the country.* What Democrat that was represented, or was present at Cincinnati when he was nominated; what *Democrat* in all this broad land that voted for him in his election, can now draw off from him and go over and stand by the side of LANE? Yet, to vote against Mr. BUCHANAN'S recommendation to let Kansas into the Union—is it not to join and vote with LANE and his associates, whose perpetual cry is, "*Vote against her!*" "*Keep her out!*" "*Keep her out!*"

There is no unsoundness in this argument. The Democrats are right on this issue, or the Republicans are right: JAMES BUCHANAN is right, or JAMES LANE is right. And *no good Democrat* will catch at nice and unnecessary distinctions in order to enrol himself, in or out of Congress, on the side of LANE, the traitor and rebel. There is not (we believe) one Democratic district, north or south, in this Union, wheu history shall duly record the great facts in this case, that will support, by Democratic sanction, the exclusion of Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution.

What would be the fate of any Democrat, in or out of Congress, who should refuse to vote snpplies or soldiers to crush the existing rebellion in Utah? The Black Republican enemies of Democracy and her President, and her Congress, may vote to favor BRIGHAM YOUNG, and put their opposition on the ground of undying hatred to Democracy and all its ways; but *how can any Democrat hold up his head and look one moment on the Convention at Cincinnati, and the glorious platform which it ordained, and then not stand firm by James Buchonon?* We repeat, that no Democrat in these days of obvious disregard of law and order in Utah and in Kansas, and indeed in many other quarters, will fail (in our judgment) to stand firm and unflinching on his principles—firm and unflinching to the President of his choice—firm and unflinching to that National Democratic Party which is now, amid the loosening ties of social order, the last and only hope of our country.

The Ball in Honor of the Marriage of the Princess Royal.

From the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

No social event of late years excited more general interest in Washington circles than the *fête* at the British Embassy, last night, in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal, and as the occasion was of an official character, it may be referred to without any breach of that propriety which is so frequently disregarded here by a class of scribblers who discredit the high calling of journalism, in outraging the sanctity of private hospitality by gross publicity. Lord NAPIER occupies the spacious residence, so well known as the abode of refined and liberal tastes, during the service of Governor FISH in the Senate. It was enlarged for his accommodation when first taken, but in order to afford ample room and verge enough for the celebration, was recently still further extended, to promote its comfort and convenience. As the hospitalities of the Minister had been heretofore generously dispensed to citizens and strangers, it was designed to mark this special occasion by confining it mainly within the circle of those distinguished in official and social position.

The cards were issued for 9½ o'clock. Within an hour after, between four and five hundred guests had assembled, presenting an array of intellect, station, beauty, wealth, and distinction in the various departments of life such as was never collected before under one roof in Washington, heightened by accessories which contributed greatly to the striking and brilliant effect of the spectacle. Every important branch of the Government was represented. Miss LANE, who so becomingly presides at the White House, and who had not appeared in society during the Winter, was present to testify the respect of the President's household. The Cabinet attended either in person or through their families. The whole diplomatic corps, in full court costume, resplendent with orders and insignia, united in doing honor to the celebration. All the prominent officers of the army and navy, in uniform, with the grand person of General SCOTT towering, in its fine proportions, above them, rendered more noticeable by the military trappings of a Lieutenant-General, mingled with the throng. The leading members of both branches of Congress, of all parties and sections, were also present. British and other foreign Consuls from the principal ports, in their official dress, added to the general interest. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities contributed their quota of representation through citizens eminent in the learned professions.

The display of female beauty was, perhaps, the most marked feature of a scene of unusual attractions, and to use the enthusiastic language of a competent critic, "the dressing was sublime." Among the persons present were several of our ex-ministers, who expressed the opinion that, with the exception of the hereditary jewels worn on state occasions, the whole spectacle might compare with any to be met in Europe. The entertainment was in excellent keeping, almost profuse in its liberality; while directed by the good taste which everywhere manifested itself unobtrusively throughout the establishment. In a word, the whole affair may be regarded as an event in society to be remembered for agreeable associations by all who had the opportunity of enjoying it. No foreign Minister has ever endeavored to conciliate the friendly feeling of our people more earnestly than Lord NAPIER, and it may be said, without invidious comparison, that Lady NAPIER has completely won the heart of this community by that high womanly excellence which renders her so fitting a representative of the Queen who, all over the civilized world, is more honored for her domestic virtues than for the crown which is brightened and ennobled by their refulgence.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.—While presiding at the trial of a canse in the Superior Court, on Wednesday, Judge BOSWORTH became suddenly ill with pleurisy, and was conveyed to his residence in a carriage. A fatality appears, of late, to attend those who preside in this Court. Is it owing to the inconvenience and badly ventilated Court-rooms in which they are compelled to sit daily? Chief Justice OAKLEY was carried off suddenly last Summer, Judge DUER, more recently, has been a sufferer—a fall, the immediate cause indeed, but the term of his confinement, protracted, perhaps, by disorders otherwise brought on—and now Judge BOSWORTH is suddenly attacked by an inflammatory disease.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF MODEL ARTISTS.—Mayor Tiemann, through his squad of Special Police, commenced warfare on Tnesday night against model artist establishments in the City. The place selected for the first official visit was the establishment known as the Francisco Hotel, at No. 13 Howard-street, kept by a German, named August Myer. The hour selected for the visit was between 11 and 12 o'clock, at which time the exhibition was found to be in full operation. As the entrance of the officers was made known about half a dozen females were on the stage in nearly a nude state. They all screamed out together, and at the same time strove to conceal themselves. A number of citizens, who were among the lookers-on, at the sight of the officers hastily rushed for the door. The girls were taken in custody by the Police, and after donning their proper garments, were marched off to the Fonrteenth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. The proprietor and his wife were also locked up. Wednesday morning all the prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and disposed of as follows: August Myer and wife were each held to bail in $500 to answer for keeping a disorderly house; Louis Blafeld pianist, was released from custody; Sophia Smith Eliza Doty, Josephine Wilson and Cecilia Smith were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A PICKPOCKET NABBED—A SHYSTER OBLIGED TO DISGORE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the 4 P. M. New-Haven train was about starting from the depôt at Twenty-seventh-street, a brakeman observed a young man picking the pocket of a passenger. The brakeman at once seized the fellow and handed him over to a policeman, who took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The young man gave his name as Edward Russell, and in his possession was found a wallet containing $51 90. The Justice committed him for examination, but as no one appeared to claim the money, allowed him to retain it in his possession. He had been locked up but a few minutes when a "shyster" got access to him and wormed out of him $50, promising through his influence with the Justice to get him clear. This fact being brought to his knowledge, the magistrate sent for the "shyster," and compelled him to disgorge. The "shyster" strennously protested, and threatened to "break" the magistrate for illegal and unwarranted interference in his "legitimate" business. The original wallet and money found on the prisoner were sent to the Property Clerk at the Police Head-quarters to be advertised for an owner.

A DISHONEST LAD.—Yeaterday morning, a lad, 16 years of age, named CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, a youth very respectably connected, was apprehended, charged with breaking open a letter and stealing therefrom a check for $100. It seems that in December last Mr. SAMUEL D. STONE called at the Marine Bank with a check for $100 upon that institution, drawn by by Messrs. MCCREADY, MOTT & Co., of this City, and requested the cashier to certify it as he desired to send it East. The check was certified, and Mr. STONE put it in an envelope and directed the prisoner to mail it. Instead of putting the letter in the Post-Office, the boy broke it open, and altering the check so as to make it payable to bearer, drew the money from the Bank. PHILLIPS admitted his guilt. Justice WELSH committed him to prison to answer the charge.

ARREST OF A FIRST WARD BRUISER.—Michael Quigley, a noted First Ward bruiser, was arrested yesterday by Special Patrolman Cronin, of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with committing a murderous assault upon Officer Pollion, of the Fourth Ward, several Sundays ago, on the Battery, while he was attempting to quiet a disturbance. Pollon was so severely beaten that for some time his life was despaired of, and at the present time he is not able to do patrolman'a dnty. After the assault Quigley fled from the City and remained away till within a few days. On hearing of this return, Officer Cronin commenced a search for him, and finally found him in the Ftrst Ward. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, and locked up to answer. Officer Pollion chargeaa man called "Mose" with having joined Quigley in the assault upon him, and the Police are now on his look-outs.

SHYSTERS AT THE TOMBS.—Officer Gardener, of the Lower Police Court, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice WELSH, against a person named John Lowe, charging him with interfering with parties visiting the Tombs, and preventing his carrying out the orers of the Justice. Justice WELSH let off Lowe with a reprimand, but instructed the officers to arrest any "shysters" found thereafter nanging about the vestibule, and interfering in any way with visitors or prisoners, promising that he would send them to the Island as common vagrants.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—John Olivet, a native of Belgium, 19 years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with having broken into the store of Wm. R. Hall, No. 129 Broad-street, last Christmas eve, and stealing five turkeys. Justice WELSH committed him for trial. Michael Sullivan, an accomplice of Olivet, who was arrested at the time of the burglary, has since been tried on the charge and sentenced four years and nine months to the State Prison.

STABBING IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—At a late hour Wednesday night a row occurred in a negro dance-house in James-street, kept by a man named Johnson, during which James Taylor, a colored man, was beaten over the head with the butt end of a pistol, and stabbed in the left side. No arrests were made.

☞ The brothers John, James and William C. Hampton, who were arrested a short time ago for stealing a package of bank bills from the National Bank, have been honorably discharged, no evidence being produced on their examination to connect them with the robbery.

Suicides.

A German named LOUIS WETTERHAHN, in the employ of Mr. J. MCDONALD, pie-baker in Columbia-street, Newark, on Thursday night took a large dose of arsenic, from the effects of which he died yesterday afternoon. Family difficulties are assigned as the cause.

Capt. ROBERT COOPER, of Freeport, Pa., committed suicide by drowning on Friday night last, at Mr. JOAN KARN'S landing, in the Allegheny river. He had been laboring under mental derangement for several weeks back, brought on by a fear of coming to want.

Mr. JAMES RAY, resident in Vinal-place, Bosion, committed suicide on the 56th by hanging himself, on his own premises. The cause of the deed was insanity, induced by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Noon.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. Thermometer 40°. Barometer 29,660.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Ther. 45° Fahr; barometer 29.40°; Wind N. W. Cloudy and raw.

NEW-YORK.—Midnight. Snowing. Ther. 32°.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY, NOON, Jan 29.

HARTFORD.—Rainy. Wiod N. Thermometer 40°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy; wind S. W. Ther. 38°.
BUELINGTON, Iowa.—Snowing; wind W. Ther. 30°.
FULTON, Ill.—Snowing. Ther. 29°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Snowing hard; wind E. Ther. 30°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Snowing; wind S. Ther. 38°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy, like snow. Ther. 37°.
PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Ther. 35°.
FON DU LAC.—Clouoy. Ther. 33°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind S. E. Ther. 40°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Noon.—Cloudy; wind E. Ther. 45°.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 39°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Cloudy. Ther. 38°.
MONTREAL.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.
TORONTO—Clear and frosty.
DETROIT—Cloudy. Ther. 33°.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 25°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W. Ther. 25°.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
DUBUQUE.—Cloudy. Ther. 28.
JANESVILLE—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 40°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—Raining. Ther. 36°.
WASHINGTON, D. C. noon—Cloudy; wind light, West. Ther. 50°.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild, cloudy; wind N. E. Ther. 35°.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 40°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 30°.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Snowing.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Cloudy; prospect of snow; wind N. Ther. 38°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther. 30°.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther. 30°.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther, 30°.
UTICA, N. Y.—Clondy; wind W. Ther. 31°.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. Ther. 28°.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N.; looks like snow. Ther. 36°.
BOSTON, 9 P. M.—Thick weather. Ther. 42°. Several snow and rain squalls to-day. Wind E.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Cloudy and cold. Wind N. E.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Cloudy and blowing hard with a little snow. Ther. 15°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Foggy and mild. Wind S. Ther. 41°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cloudy; wind N. E. Ther 38°.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 30.

I.—LIFE OF DR. KANE—Review of Wm. Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane.

II.—NAPLES—Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People—By "Dick Tinto."

III.—OPINIONS OF "MR. PUNCH"—Random Reflections—Humanity in a Wife, &c.

IV.—VERY LATE FROM UTAH—News One Month Later—Preparations of the Mormons for a Guerrilla Warfare.

V.—POETRY—Foreign Courts and Native Ninnies.

VI.—RACHEL—Gossip Concerning her Life—Anecdotes, &c.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Elections—Are the Mormons in Rebellion?—The War in India—The Robertson Case at Rochester—Effects of Slavery upon Jurisprudence—Virginia Civilization—War in Mexico, &c., &c.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

X.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

XI.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

XII.—NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XVI.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XVII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Carefully prepared expressly for this paper.

XIX.—RETURNS OF THE KANSAS ELECTIONS.

XX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to snbscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SOUND-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 129 Nassau-street.

Miscellaneous Items.

A plate of raspberries was gathered on Christmas eve, in the open air, in the garden of Mr. John Wood, of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, Eng. An old farmer, who had four plows at work in one field on the 28th ult., said he had never known such weather; his land was in April order. A brown linnet's nest was found at Newbiggin wagon-way, with four young ones; and on Monday a sparrow's nest was found with four eggs in it. Whin bushes are everywhere in golden flower.

The people of St. Thomas, C. W., were greatly excited, a few days since, by the discovery that the body of MRS. Patten, who died on the 20th of December, had been exhumed by the body-snatchers, for anatomical purposes. The body was found in a room used as an Orange Lodge, after it had undergone dissection.

Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather favorable to the running of the sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar.

A great many emigrants are coming into Northern Texas this Winter, from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. They find provisions dear, although plenty.

The new decimal coins for Canada are in course of preparation at the Royal Mint, the designs having been prepared for silver coins of the denominations of 20, 10 and 5 cents, and a bronze cent.

A cargo of Angora goats has arrived at Baltimore, valued at $1,000 per pair.

A meeting of persons out of employment, to the number of several hundreds, was held at Hamilton, C. W., Wednesday afternoon.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avelded or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Straw Hats.
SUMMER STYLES.
1858.
We have now in store the largest stock of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS ever offered, which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in furnishing.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricepherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Hypo-Phosphite of Lime, and HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA, For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ Chessmen and Domlnoes below Cost. Chessmen and Dominoes below cost at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st. Opposite Platt-st.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Ladies', Misses' and Children's White satin, kid and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls and parties; India rubber boots and shoes, of all the various styles, for snow and rain. Ladies, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

☞ The Central Committee who have in charge the efforts that are now being put forth to secure the passage of a General Bankrupt Law by the present Congress of the United States, have an office at No. 12 John-st., up stairs.
The friends of the measnre are invited to call.

DIED.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, in the 84th year of her age.
The friends and relatives, also those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 28.

Before Justices Orborn and Kelly.

The Court was opened at 9½ o'clock. There were 34 prison cases, 5 suspended cases, and 11 bail cases—50 altogether—on the Calendar.

William Scott (colored) was arraigned on a charge of stealing five dozen flies, Jan. 27. Robert Elder was tha complainant. The prisoner was found guilty. "Penitentiary, three months," pronounced Judge OSBORN.

Thomas Michaels was accused of stealing (Jan. 26) from Myers Newbrick's clothing store, one blue black-cloth overcoat worth $8 50. Officer O'Gorman, of tha Fourth Ward Police, arrested Michaels. Tha charge was fully substantiated. A cartman was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did yon see him take the coat? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Where was it? *Witness*—It was hanging outside. *Judge Osborn*—And he hadn't been in the store. *Witness*—Stop one moment; I can't swear to that of my own knowledge. *Judge Osborn*—Of course only to the best of your knowledge. Mr. Newbrick says he didn't sell the coat to him.—A second charge was brought against the prisoner by William Hayes, of No. 168 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, who pursued him after he had run off with the coat. On overtaking him, Michaels turned and assaulted him. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty on both of these charges and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months on tha first; suspend sentence on tha other. He ought to be sent upon both. *Counsel*—Oh, Judge, that's too hard. *Judge Osborn*—No it isn't too hard. It's foolish of you, the idea of standing up here and insulting the intelligence of the Court in such a case as that.

John Pride stola fifty cents from the till of Patrick Kennedy, Jan. 26. *Judge Osborn*—He pleads guilty of the attempt to steal, and we find him guilty of the larceny. Penitentiary four months. *Counsel*—Why, Judge, he says he did attempt to take it. You can't send him up for more'n three months for an attempt. *Judge Osborn*—Why, he did commit the larceny. The money was found in his possession. *Counsel*—Oh!—The prisoner was taken into prison.

Bernard McGinley was charged with stealing two suits of clothes, value $8. (Jan. 27.) from John Barr. The complainant did not appear, and the prisoner was told to disappear. He was only told once.

Cornelius O'Brien, a boy, had stolen two willow baskets from John W. Wograne. Cornelius appeared to be penitent, and was "like Niobe, all tears." His father pleaded for his discharge. *Father*—He pleads guilty, Sir. Please to let him go this time. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! well, it is his first offence. Discharge him. *Judge Kelly*—(To the prisoner)—Be a better boy, if we let you off, after this. *Prisoner*—(Sobbing)—Yes, Sir. *Judge Kelly*—Well, go home with your father.

James Brooks and Philip Trainor stole, (Jan 26,) from Isaac Emanuels, two pair of socks. They were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each.

James Finnegan and John Henry, both boys, stole (Jan. 25) five pounds of yarn from Ebenezer Bailey. Officer Dyons, of the Fourth Ward, arrested them for it. The complainant wanted the Court to discharge them. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm willing. Now let this be a caution to you, boys. If you're caught in any other scrape, we'll hold this over your heads, and can sentence you at any time, and will do so. *Judge Kelly*—We find you guilty and suspend sentence.

Eliza Clifford, for stealing (Jan. 26) $23 worth of clothing and other property from Francis Fleet, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Charles Frazer, a colored man, was charged with stealing a piece of damask worth $5, the property of Gibbon L Kelty, No. 291 Broadway. Hugh Kelly, a clerk in Mr. Kelty's store, caught the prisoner in the act. Frazer was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Mary M. Freeman, with another woman, went into Robert Drake's store, No. 9 Bowery, Jan. 26, and looked at some fur victorines. After they left, a victorine worth $9 was missed. They were pursued, and Mary was arrested with the missing article in her possession. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, I was induced to go in by the other woman, Sir, and I was a little intoxicated, Sir, and— *Judge Osborn*—You're better known to the authorities here than any other woman I know of. You've been here seven or eight times, and we're disposed to punish you to the fullest extent that the law allows, and that is six months in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Cushman, a boy, had stolen (Jan. 27) some figs from George Baker. Officer Wm. C. Anderson, of the Third Ward Police, arrested him. The officer said he had made inquiries about the boy, and from all he could learn he was a good boy. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll suspend sentence, then.—Mr. Beale, Agent S. P. D. Society, here came forward and said the boy had been sent up before, and was a very bad boy. *Judge Osborn*—In that case, I'm in favor of giving him the full term. Judge KELLY thought a briefer time would punish him sufficiently. He was finally sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Friche, an Eighth-avenue butcher, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon James Roache, of No. 172 West Thirty-fifth-street. They had some altercation, it appears, about a hand-bill, which one had given the other. One witness had said he saw the prisoner strike the complainant. *Counsel*—Well, is that all? *Witness*—No; the butcher followed him and struck him again. *Counsel*—Well, anything more? Is that all? *Witness*—Yes. *Counsel*—Very well. The next witness—A German witness for the defendant took the stand. He said the complainant called the defendant "all de tam thieves and scoundrels in the world," and dared him to fight. Another witness said Roache called Friche "a Dutch son of a b—h," and dared him to fight. He told him to go away, "but he didn't go away but called him a dutch son of a b—h right on."—The prisoner was found guilty and fined $10 The complainant was Irish and the defendant German. *Counsel*—(to the prisoner)—Pay the fine. The Irishman don't get it.—The prisoner began to grumble. *Counsel*—Never mind, never mind. Pay the money, it wont hurt you. You'll make it on blood sausages in a day. [Laughter.]

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesday: 2,974 bbls. Flour; 15,909 bushels Corn; 1,424 bags Malt; 600 bags Oats; 247 pkgs. Provisions; 61 pkgs. Ashes, and 33 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active; sales having been made of 1,500 bags at 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet within our range. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11½c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 9¼c.@9½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The inquiry has been rather brisker at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and do. Gulf, at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 4,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 420 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in more demand at former rates. Sales 1450 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $1 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid. Sales 5,500 bushels, in lots, including red Western at $1 05; red Southern at $1 12; mixed do. at $1 05; and damaged at 87½c. ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 17,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@68c. for Yellow, and 70c.@70½c. for White Southern ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bushels Northern Rye, at 72c.; and a cargo of prime four-rowed State Barley, at 78c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago last week:

Flour, bbls	9,694	Corn, bush	4,221
Wheat, bush	128 897	Oats, bush	7,249

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,100 bales were sold in Boston, including 130 bales heavy at 12½c. ₱ yard.

HIDES—Sales transpired of 500 Rio Granda at 19c.; and 4,000 Orinoco at about 17c., each on 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is in demand, and is quoted firm. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24 50, cash, and $25@$27, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$54, for common, and $62 50 for refined, usual terms, ₱ ton; English Sheet, 3½c.@4¾c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c.@11¾c., ₱ lb.

LEAD—Appears in fair request, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is dull, and prices of some kinds have declined a shade. The stock is accumulating.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at our quotations. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@18c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for, especially common, the sales of which comprise 1,200 bbls., chiefly at $1 37½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at old rates. Spirits Turpentine is selling in small lots, at 42c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 15@$15 25 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May and June; and $11 90@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, with sales of 300 pkgs. at 8¼c. for long, 6¾c. for short-ribbed, and 5¼c. for clean short Middles, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firmar rates. The transactions since our last embrace 280 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 320 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do.. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 8c.@8c.

RICE—Is in fair demand at steady prices. Sales since our last 200 tcs. common to prime at $2 75@ $3,50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered, and are in fair demand; prices favor factors. Since our last 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were in a fair extent at our quotations. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@18c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for, especially common, the sales of which comprise 1,200 bbls., chiefly at $1 37½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine is selling in small lots, at 42c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 15@$15 25 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May and June; and $11 90@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, with sales of 300 pkgs. at 8¼c. for long, 6¾c. for short-ribbed, and 5¼c. for clean short Middles, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firmar rates. The transactions since our last embrace 280 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 320 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do.. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 8c.@8c.

RICE—Is in fair demand at steady prices. Sales since our last 200 tcs. common to prime at $2 75@ $3,50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered, and are in fair demand; prices favor factors. Since our last 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at 21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were in a fair extent at our quotations. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@18c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for, especially common, the sales of which comprise 1,200 bbls., chiefly at $1 37½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine is selling in small lots, at 42c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 15@$15 25 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May and June; and $11 90@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, with sales of 300 pkgs. at 8¼c. for long, 6¾c. for short-ribbed, and 5¼c. for clean short Middles, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firmar rates. The transactions since our last embrace 280 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 320 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do.. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 8c.@8c.

RICE—Is in fair demand at steady prices. Sales since our last 200 tcs. common to prime at $2 75@ $3,50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered, and are in fair demand; prices favor factors. Since our last 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at 21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS.
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway

The 50-cent Admission Tickets only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BRUSNIGHAN and SCHLEITENBERG'S, Music Stores; and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE,
feeling satisfied that the popularity of the
GREAT SHOW,
is a fixed fact, cannot help expressing his gratification at the marked success which has attended his efforts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, among other clever things,
THE GAMES OF THE TURRICULEM;
OR, SCENES FROM THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM,
in which all the Acrobatic Forces will appear.
The pearly steed,
WHITE SURRY,
will be introduced by Mrs. DAN RICE.
All the beasts, not forgotten
THEM MULES,
will be brought forward.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons that the management would advise those who can as conveniently do it, to witness in the Evening
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
decidedly and without dispute the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,
not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY
of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenburgh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Byner, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
BEWARE THE TEMPTER; OR, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS, besides dancing and the laughable farce of
THE IRISH HAYMAKER.
A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.
The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 13c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858,
Last night of the romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PERIL.

Carlos, an Adventurer,	Mr. Jordan
Marquis del Monte,	
Barabas, a sailor	Mr. Jefferson
Lonise de Lascours,	Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico,	

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT TO-MORROW, Jan. 30, when will be presented, for the first time, a dramatic adaptation, by Cyril Turner, of Charles Reade's popular novel of WHITE LIES, and other entertainments Box sheet now open.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents: Balcony and Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns.....Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
CINDERELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
The beautiful Romantic Drama of
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.
To be followed by the Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM; THE IRON SON OF '76.
To conclude with the grand Drama, entitled, the
MILLER AND HIS MEN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Comedy of
TOODLES.
To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,
NOVELTY.
After which the amusing drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 29, 1858.
DICK SLIFER and J. MORGAN
Go and see E. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties, by the Great Model Company
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY IV., Part II., THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crosweu's and Carlsten's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. G. W. Polman, at the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly.

Tickets at $1: may be had of the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic st; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,

No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY SOIREE.

The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.

PROGRAMME.

An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.

The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.

The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered.

DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillon Bands are engaged.

Mr. A. BUNKER will furnish an ample supper, and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Mrs. James M. Cross,
Miss Cary,	Mrs. Albert H. Nicolay,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. Theodore Hyatt,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. De Lisle Mortimer,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. B. F. Dunniog,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,	Mrs. Wm. H. Robson,
Miss Matilda Lavingston,	Mrs. Dr. A. L. Fowler,
Mrs. Elias P. Winans,	Mrs. H. C. Seward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs. Dr. H. Albert,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. Gen. J. H. H. Ward,
Miss Ella M. Vanrenseelaer,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,
Mrs. De Ruyter Montague,	
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. U. D. French,
James W. Gerard,	Alfred McIntyre,
Fitz Greene Halleck,	Charles Smithson,
Maj. Gen. Sanford,	Walter Briggs,
Hon. John McKeon,	M. B. Wynkoop,
John Graham,	Hon. J. N. Reynolds,
Gen. Wm Hall,	Gen. W. Alexander,
Dr. Silas Condit,	J. G. Lightbody,
John T. Hoffman,	John R. Briggs,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Thaddeus Hyatt,
Gen. J. H. H. Ward,	James M. Cass,
Geo. W. Morton,	Wm. T. Pinckney,
W. C. Conner,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Samuel Coleman,	R. C. Root,
W. H. Leonard,	Fred. V. Bushton,
John Van Buren,	Dr. H. Albert,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	Edwin Meredith,
Gen. Wm. B. Burnett,	Maj. C. B. Allen,
Henry I. Hart,	Gen. Spicer,
Seymour A. Bueee,	Simeon Baldwin,
Simeon Draper,	S. B. Comstock,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,	Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Hon. C. A. Seward,	Washington Smith,
L. M. Reed,	Dexter B. Britton,
Dr. James S. Stoddard,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
George F. Nesbitt,	John Raymond,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	Hon. W. Nye,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	F. C. Wagner,
George F. Maxwell,	Dr. Silas Lounsberry,
Jos. C. Halse,	Col. A. S. Vosburgh,
C. V. Def rest,	Lieut. Col. D. Butterfield,
Geo. M. Suow,	Major D. D. Blanvelt,
Henry Morrison,	Capt. A. Miller,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Capt. W. H. Tompkins,
Elias P. Winans,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Emanuel Knight,	Capt. W. Wheeler,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,	Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Isaac O. Barker,	Capt. Meschutt,
O. J. Victor,	Capt. Metzler,
	Capt. A. Kinnan,
Augustus L. Brown,	Officers 71st Regim't.
ABM. L. BININGER, Chairman.	
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,	
S. LEE PRATT, Secretary.	
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,	
WM. H. BROWN,	
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,	
WM. S. TISDALE,	
Executive Committee.	

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore No 639 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No 10 Astor House and No. 411 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No 333 Broadway, Room No. 3.

Price of Ticket, $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD SPEC;

OR,
HOW TO GET BOOKS AND JEWELS FREE.

CHARLES—I say James, my boy, its no use saying your'e "hard up," when you've just been buying that cluster pin. Why, it must be worth $25.

JAMES—I didn't buy it Charley.

CHARLES—Oh! a love-gift, eh?

JAMES—No. Charley.

CHARLES—Found it, I suppose?

JAMES—Wrong again, my boy.

CHARLES—Got ahold of a greenhorn who gave you credit then. Who suffers?

JAMES—Missed it again, old fellow.

CHARLES—How in thunder *did* you come by it then?

JAMES—I got un a club of twenty for the American Gift and Book House, No. 723 Broadway, New-York, gratified twenty whole-souled fellows with books at cost, and jewels for nothing, and received "Livingston's Travels in Africa" and this breastpin, as presents for my pains, from A. RANNEY the agent.

CHARLES—I should like the mate to it. What would you advise?

JAMES—"Go thou and do likewise."

A valuable Gift accompanies each book sold. Descriptive catalogues, offering great inducements to agents, sent free to all. Address

A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 723 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

THE MOST CELEBRATED ALES OF England, Scotland and America can be obtained on draught, and in bottles or kegs, at the Wine Vaults No. 19 Wall-st. G. E. MENDUM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Will you oblige me by saying in your paper that in the months of September, October and November last, certificates were presented to the Comptroller of this City on various contracts of mine, amounting to some thirty or forty thousand dollars, and on these I received in November, $12,000.

On this state of facts the Comptroller has thought it proper to make an affidavit charging me with fraud and conspiring with his clerk, Mr. SMITH, in its commission. Why no contract is 43d-st., amounting to only $2 200, was charged with $12,800. I do not know.

The City owes me a large balance now.

If any clerk in the Comptroller's Office has charged the amount received to a contract which he ought not, how am I to be made responsible for it?

All I ask, Sir, is that the public will suspend their judgment until a full examination is had, as I am prepared to meet any that may be instituted.

Yours truly, JOHN FITZPATRICK.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE PICTURE OF THE Immaculate Conception—after Murillo—5 feet 6 by 4 feet 6; also, one of the Tribute Money—school of Rubens—both in good preservation, and well worthy attention of the lovers of art, will be sold low. To be seen from 10 to 1 at No. 44½ Pearl-st., near William, jewelry store.

$200—FOR SALE.—A LADY ABOUT MOVING having no use for her Piano-forte, will sell it for the above price; 7 octaves, rosewood, round corners, made by the best makers in the City, is perfectly new and splendid tone and touch; original price $350; music and piano stool given with it. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, Tamarole of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

TO MACHINISTS.—ANY PERSON HAVING A good second-hand Slide Lathe for sale very low, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine for machinery and burning. Depot, 64 Pearl-st. E. V. GUILEY & CO., No. 9 [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 12—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABRE-QUATTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings No. 111 Broadway.

FO

AUCTION SALES.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The entire stock of the large Fur Store
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
10½ o'clock THIS DAY,
To be sold at public auction.
Great chance for bargains.
Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, &c.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars and Robes.
Remember, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock.

WESTCOTT & LINDLEY, Auctioneers. No. 168 Broadway.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEwood furniture, made by Pooke & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze marble groups, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on this being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold hand and decorated China every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, castors, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and dragget, secretary, bookcase, &c
PARLORS—Will be sold at 1 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with paste glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes finished all round, scarcely used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases
PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, The Three Graces, with a magnificent fruit piece by Huntington, also a large collection of parlor ornaments. Chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, and mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Positively no postponement.
H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and costly assortment to be found in the elegant five-story residence No. 51 West 16th-st., the whole of which will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock. This sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture at prices corresponding to the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of the present opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, covered in ditto; washstands, three-quarter, single and full size iron bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier-glasses, gilt cornices, one oak suite of dining-room furniture, black-walnut bedsteads, cottage ditto, single and double hair mattresses, wire beds, mahogany breakfast and dining tables, also, an assortment of crockery, China, glass and kitchen ware.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., &c., &c., FROM CASE.—JOHN VANDERPOEL & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, genet, &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves, collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 739 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., from the private description in opposite the to be appraised it must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAML. O. GOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, comprising in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in gold and marooo, very fine French brocatel; enameled chamber suites extension tables, centre tables and other furniture; English velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c. See catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express*.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture of every description, a number of large pier and mantel mirrors; also, a quantity of wines and liquors, and a number of fine canary birds. For particulars, see *Courier, Commercial*, or *Post*, of this date.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., oil-paintings. About 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. To be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE, AT AUCTION, of riding-saddles, single and double harness, horse-blankets, robes, &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive without reserve. B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENnessee.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only aboard. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—FOR SALE one-half of the interest in BARCALOW & HOPE'S two Galleries, Nos. 76 and 80 Bowery, New-York, one of the present partners retiring from the firm, which offers a desirable opening for a first-class artist to engage in the business. The location is the best in the street, and the reputation and style of pictures taken superior. For particulars, apply personally or by letter, to
G. W. HOPE, No. 80 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—AN EDITOR, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a Republican newspaper, less than 10 miles from the City; a small capital of about $500 will be required; a first-rate opening for a talented young man who understands his business. Address REPUBLICAN, at the *New-York Times* office.

PAPER-MILL.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A good factory, tenements, and 15 acres of land, all ready for a set of machinery to manufacture paper; good water-power, shafts, belting, &c., all complete; which he will sell low, or join any one who will furnish the machinery. Address Box No. 4,572 New-York Post Office.

$20,000.—A FORTUNE.—A PATENT MEAT-cutter—to be seen at No. 23 Platt, corner Gold-street. State, County, City and Town rights, or the entire right for the United States for sale. Parties are requested to call, examine and be convinced. Also, Ayres' Patent Water Elevator.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,912 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	230,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,604 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4 071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.
After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which time all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.
They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to $8,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858 1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years $7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1858 have been redeemed by cash 5,464 190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858 $2,193,230
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry O Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COM-PANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the office, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. —100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

SEWELL FERRIS & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Wall-st., offer for sale City of Keokuk, Iowa, Bonds, bearing interest at 8 per cent., payable semi-annually at the Continental Bank in this City.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON AP-PROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE RE-MOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAIL-ROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 18 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., hut little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 564 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, and also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction FET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 15.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
LANG, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ABABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA.—Consignees are informed that the EUROPA will commence discharging on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst. All Goods for which Permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EU-ROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York.
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....50	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—Shippers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTEN, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester: at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave Newark from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 8½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:20 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.	

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; that no other person than those joined as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of the above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Hollow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7

MUNICIPAL.

Dock Masters to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen—Progress of the Street Department Investigation.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair. A communication was received from Rev. Mr. Psase, of the Five Points House of Industry, asking an appropriation of maoure to be used on the farm of that Institution, in East Chester. The communication was referred to the Committee on cleaning streets.

A resolution was offered to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday. Alderman BOOLE moved to amend by adding $500 for a new banner. Alderman REED moved another amendment to add $300 for the New-York Volunteers. After some debate, during which the custom of spending former appropriations in suppers for the Committees and their friends, was deprecated by Aldermen TUCKER, MCGRATH and ADAMS, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE, and adopted, to inquire of the Acqueduct Department by what authority parties are experimenting on the Broadway pavement.

The reports in favor of granting a block of ground to the State Woman's Hospital, and $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, were adopted.

The resolution to investigate into the affairs of the Finance Department was adopted.

The President then appointed Aldermen MCSPEDON, MURRAY and TUCKER a Committee for that purpose.

A petition asking that High Bridge be opened for carriages and all other travel was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Board concurred in the ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to the Clerks of the Board of Councilmen.

The following communication was then read:

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully reports to your Honorable body, that since the publication of his report made on the 25th inst., he has learned indirectly from Edward Boyle (the surveyor who had charge of the work "setting curb and gutter and flagging, four feet wide, sidewalks in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets," *done under contract by Charles Devlin*, as set forth in case No. 6 of said report) that the surveyor's return of work done as therein specified, viz.: 4,285⅗ cubic yards earth excavated; 357⅗ cubic yards rock excavated; 3,509 cubic yards earth-filling—does not correspond with the return he made at the time, as appears by the copy of said return now in his possession, which he says reads, as respects these items, as follows, viz.: 1,285⅗ cubic yards earth excavated; 57⅗ cubic yards rock excavated; 509 cubic yards carto-filling. Now, as the original surveyor's return, annexed to and accompanying the assessment lists in this case, and being one of the vouchers upon which the said assessment and apportioonment was made, contains the quantities first above specified, and as reported by the undersigned, it would be inferred that an alteration was made in the Surveyor's return, by converting loe 1,285⅗ cubic yards of earth excavation into 4,285⅗ cubic yards, by making the figure 1 into 4; and the 57⅗ cubic yards of rock excavation into 357⅗ cubic yards, by prefixing the figure 3 to the 57⅗; and the 509 cubic yards of earth-filling into 3,509 cubic yards, by prefixing the figure 3 to the 509. *And upon inspection of the original Surveyor's return such alterations, and in precisely the same manner indicated above, are clearly manifest.*

Again, by reference to the said case (6) cited in said report of the undersigned, it appears that the Street Commissioner wrongfully certified that all three of these items of work were embraced in the contract, and at the following prices, viz: Earth excavation at 45 cents per cubic yard; rock excavation at $2 50 per cubic yard; earth-filling at 43 cents per cubic yard. Therefore, aside from the fact that these three items of wo.k were, in any view of the case, illegally charged, not being in the contract, the fraudulent alteration of the amounts of work returned by the Surveyor increases the assessment upon the property owners $3,390, as follows, viz:

3,000 yards earth excavated at 45 cents	$1,350
300 yards rock excavated at $2 50	750
3,000 yards earth-filling at 43 cents	1,290
Total	$3,390

Where, when and by whom these alterations were made is not within the knowledge of the undersigned to say, but the transactions would seem to attach either to the Street Department, the contractor or the assessors. The only thing certain in regard to the transaction is, that the amount was paid to Charles Devlin, the contractor, by the Comptroller, in two payments, viz.: on the 16th day of February and the 16th day of March, 1857, and the same has been apportioned and assessed against the property-owners, which assessment is now in process of collection, [illegible] monthly.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The special order of the evening was then taken up, namely, the reports for and against the appointment of Dockmasters by the Mayor and Aldermen. Alderman DAVIS spoke at length in favor of the necessity of the report, which opposes the appointment. He was followed by Aldermen CLANCY and STEWART. Alderman CLANCY claimed that the law of 1844 took from the Common Council the power to appoint; that the Metropolitan Police law repealed that law, and left the matter just where it was before tha law of 1844 was enacted: or, in other words, the repeal of the law of 1844 resuscitated the former law, which gave the power to the Common Council.

Alderman TUCKER thought the matter should be referred to the Corporation Counsel. He thought that when a law had been repealed it could not again have vitality unless reënacted; therefore he did not believe that the repeal of the law of '44, which, when enacted, repealed the law giving the power to the Common Council, had the effect to vitalize a law formerly repealed.

Alderman ADAMS had no doubt of the power of the Common Council to appoint Dock-Masters, and he hoped the majority report would be adopted.

After some further discussion Alderman TUCKER renewed his motion to refer to the Corporation Counsel, which was lost.

The motion to adopt the majority report was put and carried, by a vote of 10 to 7.

The tax levy was received from the Councilmen and returned to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BREAKING OR GROOVING BROADWAY.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday afternoon, Alderman BOOLE in the Chair, for the purpose of hearing propositions to groove or break up and replace the Russ pavement on Broadway. The meeting was held in tha Library, and there was quite a large attendance. Mr. J. R. CLARKE recommended grooving, and offered to do it for $1 per square yard. Mr. J. H. BLOODGOOD recommended the taking np of every third row of stone, and give the pavement a diamond shape. Mr. J. W. COCHRANE proposed to drill holes in the stones, two inches in diameter, from two to four inches in depth and two inches apart. He would fill the holes with gravel or iron tubes, and to complete the work in six weeks, for $2 per square yard. Mr. AUGUST TENBRKE also favored drilling holes. Mr. WM. F. RIMNEY proposed taking np the stones, breaking and relaying them as Belgian pavement. Mr. HORACE ANDREWS recommended iron pavement. Mr. J. R. FISHER proposed to do away with horses altogether and use steam engines as a motive power on Broadway. In that case he thought no change in the pavement would be necessary. The Committee then rose.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Aldermen's Chamber of the City Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions and resolutions were presented, which were referred to appropriate Committees. Among these was the bill of Dr. Van Lier, for medical attendance at the First Ward Station-house from Oct. 25, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857, amounting to $83 50. Several applications were made for appointments as Commissioners of Deeds. Messrs. Parker and Lyons applied to be employed in cleaning and renovating the marble in the City Hall. A resolution in favor of paving and regulating Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, was presented by Councilman NOLAN. Also, another by the same gentleman, in favor of repairing dock at the foot of Forty-seventh-street.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved the reading of the majority report of the Finance Committee on the Tax Levy. It was read by the Clerk.

The minority report was then called for and read. The two documents occupy forty-eight printed octavo pages.

Councilman GENET moved that the majority report be considered section by section.

Councilman BRADY moved as an amendment that the minority report be considered in that manner. The amendment was lost, and on vote the original motion was carried.

Councilman BRADY asked why the telegraph appropriation was greater this year than the last.

Councilman ARCULARIUS hoped no time would be lost by idle questions being put. He, as Chairman of the Committee, would answer any fair question, but would not be converted by any person into a plaything. He would ask no favors. He was instructed that $6,400 was necessary; it was demanded by the proper authorities. The sum was inserted with the consent of those who pretended to know it was needed. The Mayor, Mr. FLAGG, and the telegraph operator were his authority.

Councilman BRADY said, that all this rigmarole might have been spared—if he had received quiet information, that would have been enough. No man was trifling with the Board in asking a simple and respectful question. Had not the Chairman of that Committee owned he did not know what the increase was for? He wanted to know where the money had gone to, that had been already appropriated. Five thousand dollars had already been sufficient for this telegraph for years. The only reason given is, Mr. Robertson says he requires it. He, Councilman BRADY, was sent there by the people, and at any time would expect respectful answers to respectful questions. There were the same number of bells; for what was this $1,400 wanted, this increase which he could not understand? He would more the erasure of $1,400 from the appropriation, so as to reduce the sum to $6,800, its former amount. The motion was seconded, but on vote, lost.

RUSS-PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENT.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved to strike out $75,000 from the appropriation for Russ pavement and insert $26,600 in its stead. Carried.

The same gentleman moved that the Board reappropriate $40,999 33 for the same purpose. It was explained that $5,000 is lying unexpended from the appropriation of 1856.

CLERK HIRE FOR COMMITTEES.

Councilman GENET moved that the appropriation of $2,500 for clerk hire for Committees be increased to $5,000.

Councilman BRADY asked why that should be done.

Councilman GENET explained. Numerous clerks would be necessary to assist the various Committees, two clerks, for instance, in the investigation as to the Comptroller's Department, and such clerks must be paid. On vote, the increase was carried.

COPYING JUDGMENTS $900.

It was moved and carried that the appropriation "copying judgments $900," be stricken out. Carried. A previous item of "copying judgment dockets $1,500" was allowed to pass, though Councilman BRADY objected to it.

PLUMBING TO STATION-HOUSES.

Councilman BRADY objected to the item, "A. J. McCarty, plumbing to Station-houses in 1856 and 1857, amounting to $12,683 30." He moved it to be stricken out; he would not allow the City to owe him money, and if it were a just debt, that gentleman had his remedy.

Councilman MCCARTY said, if the bill were not correct, he wanted to know why; if Mr. Flagg did not think proper to pay him, and he did not think proper to sue Mr. Flagg or the City, that was his business; he would have his money, but he would take his own way and time to do it.

Councilman GENET said so many judgments would not have been obtained upon legitimate claims, had not Mr. Flagg refused to pay, and been afterwards obliged to pay with costs. He said Mr. MCCARTY desires this appropriation may be specifically made, in order that Mr. Flagg may have no excuse.

Councilman ARCULARIUS said that so many people came with their claims that it was found necessary to have such claims presented in writing. Some were doubtful, but arrangements had been made to pay all just debts. This matter of MCCARTY'S he would throw out es soon as anybody's, but he could not honestly do so, because of the vouchers in the Comptroller's office. Let the City know how much they really owe. Mr. Flagg could then make no excuse that he had no money.

Councilman BRADY said that the discrimination as to what should be paid and who should not, was evidently not with him, nor did he wish to exercise it—but he thought that preference had been shown by the Committee. Besides, the charges in this instance were too high, and the affidavits as to the honesty of the amount were suspicious.

An angry though short conversation passed between Councilmen BRADY and MCCARTY, which ended in this asseveration that he had not said those men swore to a lie. Men might believe they were swearing to the truth He remembered an estimate of Mr. MCCARTY'S—$6,400—for plumbing a Station-house, but what was done afterwards? The work was done for $900.

Councilman MCCARTY interrupting, said he must deny it. The President called the parties to order. Eventually,

Councilman BRADY moved to strike out the item.

Councilman MCCARTY said that Mr. Flagg told him he had no money, and he believed him. As to the Essex Market, he denied that the work was done for $900: the fact was, that the specification was not complied with. How did Councilman BRADY know the charge was too high? He had not sued the City, seeing that others did not, as well as for other just and proper reasons.

On motion to strike out, the appropriation $12,683 30 was allowed to remain.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Councilman BRADY moved to strike out the item, "$38,353 11, judgments against the City." Lost, by 16 to 6.

It was moved to reconsider the vote on copying judgments, and carried. But no further action was taken.

MAYOR WOOD'S $10,000.

Councilman GENET defended this appropriation, and Councilman BRADY objected. The Ex-Mayor had pledged himself to pay this money. Councilman GENET was becoming a warm advocate of Fernando Wood, (laughter,) who had backed down upon the police question, having had a belly-full of that.

Councilman GENET said that ridicule was not argument. The member for the Sixth avoided the main interests of New-York, opposed them upon technicalities, and upon the pretence of reform. He, the speaker, did not pretend to be the champion of the Democracy; he had been a Whig; but when the black cloud of Republican niggerism sprung up, (loud laughter,) he had been compelled to associate himself with the Democratic party. Now, seeing that his Honor, the Ex-Mayor, had done nothing but what was right, spite of his unwillingness, the appropriation had been made.

On vote, the item was allowed to stand.

LAMPS AND GAS.

It was moved and carried to alter the item, "$460,-634, lamps and gas," by substituting a decrease of $37,700.

PRINTING AND REAL ESTATE.

It was moved and carried that the item of $85,000 for printing be reduced to $40,000, and upon real estate expenses a reduction was effected after some debate, amounting to $78,365 82.

ENGINE COMPANIES.

It was moved to increase by the addition of $14,000 the item of repairs to public buildings. The proposal was changed, constituting it as an appropriation for real estate to purchase land and furnish a house for Engine No. 41.

Councilman BRADY amended by proposing to add $16,000 to the $14,000.

Councilman FRAZER spoke strongly on behalf of No. 4 Hose Company.

Councilman MCCARTY objected,

A member moved to lay on the table the amendment. Carried.

The President moved that $10,000 be reappropriated for the purchase of a Station-house in the Twenty-first Ward. Carried.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved that $12,000 be reappropriated for construction of a Station-house in the Fifteenth Ward. Carried.

The President moved the appropriation of $15,000 for the regulation and grading of Mount Morris-square.

Councilman CRAWFORD objected. It was leased out.

Councilman GAFNEY said that was not quite so.

Councilman GENET said the Square had been laid out for some time, and the property owners had received the assessments and paid them.

Councilman BRADY said the whole hill was not worth the money. The Central Park was very near. Next, we must improve all Harlem.

Councilman GENET denounced such objections as trifling. Had not the property owners been assessed, and had not the City received the money? Would it be right to repay that sum?

Councilman BRADY complained ironically of his own thickheadedness. It was well his opponents were so very bright. He would ask, it it was their own private business, would members of the Board be so lavish in expending money? Unless it were a proved benefit, he would not vote for it; he would rather refund the assessment.

Councilman GENET asked what was the difference between refunding the money and proceeding with the appropriation, regarded merely in an economic view.

Upon inquiry, Councilman ARCULARIUS admitted that no such matter came before the Finance Committee.

Councilman CRAWFORD opposed. It was only for the improvement of a lease.

Ultimately, upon vote, the appropriation was made, by 13 to 8.

The Clerk then commenced upon the "ordinance for 1858," reading only the concluding provisions—the "Act to enable the Supervisors to raise money by tax," or rather its terminal clauses.

It was moved that the sum of $125,000 be appropriated for iron pavement, instead of $78,000, the former appropriation. Carried.

The report, as amended, was accepted and adopted.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The new *ex-officio* member of the Board, WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS, Esq., President of the German Emigrant Society, took his seat in the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of RUDOLPH GARNAOUE, Esq.

Mr. MORGAN forwarded a communication, asking that an emigrant agent be stationed at Utica. The matter was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Board wrote to the Board, stating that the Company were ready to convey passengers at a much lower rate to the West than other companies on other roads. Referred to the proper Committee.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Esq., forwarded an acknowledgment of the vote of thanks to him, passed at the last meeting.

No other business was transacted.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. alien emigrants arrived to Jan. 20, 1858	2,055
No. alien emigrants arrived since to 27	310
Total	2,365
To same date in 1857	4,519

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,984	1,601	1,961
No. Inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	117	116	132
Totals	2,101	1,717	2,093

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858	$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 20, 1858	3,126 00
Receipts since to Jan. 27, for commutation of alien passengers	1,630 00— 4,756 00
Total	$36,911 89
Disbursements as by previous account to Jan. 20, 1858	1,835 83
Sundry expenses of Jan. 13 and 20	4,029 86— 5,865 69
Balance of Commutation Fund	$31,046 20

Frauds on the City—Proceedings Commenced Against Henry Erben for that $9,000—Progress of the Street Department Investigation.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, at a late meeting, held their first meeting in the Library on Wednesday afternoon, Alderman ADAMS in the chair. The reports of the investigation into the affairs of the Street Department, by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., had been referred to the Committee, and consequently there was a large attendance of listeners, and of persons interested in the matters in relation to which fraud is alleged.

Soon after the organization of the meeting, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., was called in relation to the discovery of frauds and irregularities by him in the books of the Street Department. He stated that he had charge of the books in that Department, and tha what he had reported had been copied accurately from the books. [The reports alluded to are those recently published in the TIMES.]

The first case called up for examination was that of HENRY ERBEN. It will be remembered that under date of Jan. 14, Mr. CONOVER reported that while examining the papers in relation to the extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker street, he discovered that the Commissioners awarded, and the Supreme Court confirmed awards for, damages to HENRY ERBEN, to the amount of $15,805. From that sum there was directed to be paid, first, the amount of two mortgages held by the New-York Life and Trust Company on the property, of $9,000, leaving a balance to be paid Mr. ERBEN of $6,805. By joint receipts it appeared that the Comptroller paid them two warrants amounting to $24,805, from which the Trust Company deduct the $9,000 due, and leave Mr. ERBEN the entire $15,805—an over-payment from the Treasury of $9,000. The mistake was in adding the sum of the mortgages instead of subtracting them from the entire award. Mr. ERBEN, who was present, did not deny having received the amount reported by Mr. CONOVER, but claimed that he did not think he received more than he ought to have received for the damage sustained. Alderman ADAMS said it appeared clear, and he himself did not deny having received $9,000 more than had been awarded, after deducting the mortgages, and he would therefore inform him that the Corporation Counsel would be notified to commence proceedings for a return of the $9,000 overpaid.

Mr. BESTEED now appeared and stated that he had already commenced proceedings against Mr. ERBEN for the return of the money. In response to a request from the Committee, he said he would hold himself in readiness to appear and advise with them whenever his services should be required.

The Fifty-fourth-street case was then called, and Mr. CONOVER restated the particulars of over-charges, &c. Messrs. WHITE, SMITH and LATOUR (owning lots that had been assessed) were sworn and substantiated the statement of Mr. CONOVER, and, in addition, said Mr. PINCKNEY had offered to return them $94 on lots where no work had been done

Mr. J. BUNCE SMITH appeared in relation to the case marked "Case 5" in Mr. CONOVER'S report, dated Jan. 21, and printed in the TIMES of the 26th, regrading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. In addition to what was given in Mr. CONOVER'S report, he said he was informed by Mr. DONGE, the inspector, when the work was in progress, that the contract had been given to TERRENCE FARLEY, and that, subsequently, he found in the Street Department that a contract for it had been signed by and for JOHN MCGRANE, dated June 5, 1857, at higher prices, and after the work had been finished. He stated also, that no contract for the work had ever been confirmed by the Common Council. He was requested to draw up a statement in writing of what he knew of the matter and send it in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

MR. CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—To-night this distinguished actor is to take his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and announces a programme of entertainment mirthful and attractive, himself appearing in three pieces, viz., the comedy of "Toodles," the extravaganza entitled "Mose in California," and added to these will be given the new drama of "The Pioneer Patriot." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JULIA DALY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT.—Go at once. Delays are dangerous. Go early and you can obtain a good seat to comfortably witness the new American drama, now all the rage, at Barnum's Museum, "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War-path." You may hear the shouts of delight over its performance every night clear out in the Park. What crowds go to see it? Go by all means. Go! go! Two comic pieces also this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS.—Persons subject to relaxation of the throat, or hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in Winter nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

CONTEMPT OF COURT MARTIAL.—The militia managers of Brooklyn are hot after the funds. During the week hundreds of people have received notice that at somebody's lager-bier place, on such or such a street, the Marshal would be in attendance to receive payment of the fines incurred for neglecting to do military duty and for contempt of the Court-martial which sat some months since to hear the excuses of those who neglected to commute and had too much self-respect to train with the barefooted. Marshal MCLEER last night sat himself down behind a dimly-burning camphene lamp at JOHN CUNNINGHAM'S, in Graham-street, for this purpose, at 7 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock he had disposed of some score of cases. The first delinquent brought his certificate of exemption from military duty after having served several years as a surgeon of his regiment. The Marshal assured the ex-surgeon that the certificate was all right, but it should have been exhibited to the Court of Appeals. In consideration of the certificate, however, the $3 fine would be remitted, but the 85 cents for contempt of Court must be paid. The law read so plainly, and the blank notice of a Sheriff's sale was so handy, that our ex-surgeon swallowed his gorge and forked over. The next customer was a man some 60 years of age. He showed his exemption card, and, wondering at the stupidity of military officers who neglect to consult their own records, and insist, year after year, in warning out persons who bear their own certificates of clearance, went his way unfleeced. The next man pleaded that he was an active fireman. But he had neglected to plead his very good excuse before the proper Court, and so must pay. After smoking over it all the evening, he took advice and agreed to present, next evening, his vouchers for fire-service, and pay the contempt fine. The next was an alien, who thought he was exempt by virtue of his alienage. He was told that no such unpatriotic plea would serve him—the law of 1854 was clear. He pleaded ignorance, but the Marshal quoted Latin at him, to the effect tha ignorance of the law is no man's excuse. Our alien promised to pay the next night—if his lawyer advised it—the whole amount. The next was a seafaring man, and "over age." His good wife pleaded that the marshal himself had told her that she need not trouble herself about the Court a year ago. The books being produced verified her assertion, and the pair went off happy that in addition to the annoyance and loss of time they were not mulcted. The next was a German with a hand crooked from his birth. He was sent to the surgeon for a certificate, and ordered to reappear and pay the contempt fee. To night scores, hundreds more are to be put through the same process, and the probability is that the Court will make a handsome thing out of its contempt. There is no way to avoid the payment, if one has avoided the commutation, and the only redress the disaffected have is to *watch where the money goes.*

LECTURES.—Mr. SAMUEL HILLS delivered the last of his interesting course of lectures on Chili on Tuesday evening, at the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church. The anecdotes in illustration of the habits of the peasantry, gathered from many years of personal observation in the country, handsomely entertained the audience. The proceeds of this whole course are given in charity to the poor of East Brooklyn.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., delivered, on Tuesday night, the first of a course of lectures to be given on Tuesday evenings at the Lee-avenue Dutch Reformed Church. His subject was "The World not a Failure." Mr. SMITH, by a comparison of the comforts and conveniences of our and the old times, of their diet and dress, cultivation and development in matters physical, mental and moral, concluded that "we, the true ancients," have the best of it; that we are better off than our grandfathers were by a long score. The audience, which was an abundant one, listened with strict attention and with much enjoyment. The proceeds of this course, which bids fair to be large are devoted to the treasuries of the Benevolent Societies in connection with Mr. JOHNSON'S Sabbath School.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The following persons were elected members of this Committee on Tuesday evening: First Ward, Lawrence Hanlon; Second Ward, Daniel Bradley; Third Ward, Wm. M. Parks; Fourth Ward, Hugh McLaughlan; Fifth Ward, James Farrell; Sixth Ward, Mathew Murphy; Seventh Ward, John Cunningham; Eighth Ward, James Sharkey; Ninth Ward, James Boyle; Tenth Ward, Daniel Green; Eleventh Ward, James M. Cornwell; Twelfth Ward, Patrick McGuire; Thirteenth Ward, John Tucker; Fourteenth Ward, John Sinskey; Fifteenth Ward, Francis Swift; Sixteenth Ward, Thomas Dunham; Nineteenth Ward, James Tiner.

The election was hotly contested, and in some of the Wards the Police were called upon to preserve the peace.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.—Eight of the liquor dealers were tried in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, and seven of the number were found guilty of selling without license. In nearly every case the Jury rendered a verdict without leaving their seats. The parties convicted are: John Langstaff, Henry Runnell, Charles Snyder, Henry Gerding, John Hem, Frederick Haydersberg, Michael Smith. In the case of HENRY HAM, the Jury could not agree. The defence in each case was conducted by County Judge MORRIS and H. A. MOORE, Esq.

CAUTION TO OFFICERS.—Aman named W. H. ERKENBRACK recovered a verdict of $550 against Deputy-Sheriff JOHN FRIESN, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, for assault and battery and false imprisonment. FRIESN, besides being an officer, keeps a hotel on the Coney Island Plank Road. The plaintiff stopped there one day, and it is alleged passed upon the hat-keeper a bad bill. FRIESN, upon learning this, started in pursuit of him, arrested and locked him up in Brooklyn. In making the arrest unnecessary violence was used, and no complaint was preferred. Hence the suit and verdict.

☞ GEORGE LUCKE, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Pacific-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, beat an elderly man named HAFF ENGLE, over the head until he was senseless, in which condition he remained for several hours. LUCAS was arrested by the Ninth Precinct Police and committed to await the result of the injuries.

☞ On Thursday, a man, named WILLIAM WATTS, was arrested, in Brooklyn, on a charge of attempting to poison two persons in Jamaica. Queen's County, one week ago. The names of the intended victims are FITZPATRICK and SWIFT. It is alleged that WATTS hired a boy to mix poison in their food, and that their lives were only saved by the prompt aid of a physician.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman, named JANE MAUGER, residing in Main street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night jumped into the East River from the Catharine Ferry-slip, but was pulled out in time to save her life. Hope deferred is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—The Hack Inspectors of Brooklyn, during the last two months, have arrested for violating the city ordinances, 63 persons, who have paid $140, the amount of their fines, into the City Treasury.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Two frame buildings on McKibben-street, near Smith, owned by JACOB GRANGER, were destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. The loss—about $1,000—is covered by insurance in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARE THEY SAFE?—At the last meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Buildings to visit and examine into the construction and arrangement of the heating apparatus of the several public schools, and also whether the width and formation of the stairs are such as to afford safe egress for the children in case of alarm from fire or otherwise; and also whether all the doors are hung to open outward. The Committee were given power to remedy anything which, in their judgment, may require it.

INQUEST.—Coroner MCANNALLY, of Jersey City, was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of an infant four days old, the illegitimate child of ANN MALONEY, a domestic in the family of Mr. RICHLE in Warren-street, the child having died on Wednesday night under circumstances that induced the belief that it had been unfairly dealt with. The Coroner, however, after viewing the body and making inquiries, satisfied himself that the death was the result of the want of care and attention, and therefore ordered its burial,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	.b30	93
5,000	do		93⅛
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73		93⅛
5,000	Kentucky 6s		102
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	.b30	90
3,000	do		89¾
2,000	Virginia 6s		93
16,000	Missouri State 6s		85
6,000	do		84⅞
10,000	do		84¾
30,000	do		84
10,000	do	.b30	84¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s '70		75
10,800	N. Y. Cen. R. R 6s		87¾
2,000	do		87½
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. s. bs.		80
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s		93¾
2,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs.		90½
2,000	E. R. R. 3d m be'83		73
6,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs 83		69
5,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75		50
3,000	Erie R. R. C. Bs. '71		44
1,000	H. Riv. R. R. 1st M.		96½
3,000	do		96
2,000	H. Riv. R. R. 3d M.		51
5,000	Read. R. Bs. '66	.b30	70
2,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F.		94½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		93¾
5,000	do	.s60	93
4,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.		38
8,000	La C. & Mil. L. G	.b	43
6,000	do	.s10	43
5,000	do	.s60	41
5,000	Ch. & Rock I. h's		92
5,000	In. & C. 1st p.c.	.b60	76
50	Atlantic Bank		70
80	Butch. & Dro. bank		107½
10	Artisans' Bank		77
10	Nassau Bank		92
5	Bank Commerce		100½
9	do		101
69	Bank of New-York		124½
90	Del. & Rnd. C. Co.	.b30	112
6	do		111¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	.s30	15
15	do		15
100	do	.b3	14¾
300	do		14¾
5	do		14¾
100	do		14¾
24	C. B. & Quincy R.		60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	.b30	93
1,000	do		92⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s		84¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		89¾
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70		76½
3,000	do		75¾
3,000	City 6s, '87		100½
10,000	E. R. 3d mt bs '83		75
5,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.		90⅜
5,000	La Ge. & M. L. G. b.		44½
5 000	do		45
15	Bank of Commerce		101
50	Cumb. Coal Co		15
200	do	.b60	15½
100	do	.s60	15
100	do		15¾
100	Erie R. R.	.s3	22½
10	do		22
100	do	.s10	22½
50	do	.s30	22⅝
50	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.		67½
100	do		68
50	do		68¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		81½
1275	do		81¾
300	do	.s30	81¾
200	do	.b60	81¾
200	do	.b30	81⅞
17	do		81¾
200	do	.b10	81¾
200	do	.s3	81⅝
55	Gal. and Chic. R. R.		74½
100	do		71¾
100	do	.b10	75
15	do		75
50	do	.b30	75
20	Erie R. R.		21½
650	do		21¾
100	do	.b30	21¾
200	do		21⅞
753	Harlem R. R.		7½
50	do		7½
10	do		7¾
170	Harlem R. R. Pref.		14
45	Sixth-av. R. R.		100
25	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		114
150	Reading R. R.	.b3	58
50	do		57⅝
400	do		57¾
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.		69½
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		19⅝
43	do		19¾
50	do	.b30	19⅝
580	do		19
50	do	.b10	19
10	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.		33⅛
75	do		33
50	do	.b60	33
50	do	.s10	32⅝
100	Panama Railroad		89¾
100	do	.b60	90¾
400	Ct. & Pitts. R. R.		41½
385	Cl. & Toledo R. R.		41⅝
300	do		41⅝
12	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		67½
170	do		67
9	do		66¾
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.		101¼
50	do		101¾
300	do		103⅛
570	do		103¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$24,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	69⅜
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84¼
$1,000	California State 7 per cent. Bonds	Int. add.	74⅜
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41⅜
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41⅜
$3,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	50
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 6s	Int. add.	45
$5,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add.	48¾
$10,000	Lee County (Iowa) 8s	Int. add.	70
$2,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add.	60⅝
$2,000	Illinois 6s	Int. add.	95⅛
$6,000	Ohio 6s	Int. add.	105⅜
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Int. add.	89⅝
$5,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	74¼
$5,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	74⅜
$5,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	75
$1,000	Lake Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. 7s	Flat.	25
$7,000	Peru and Indianapolis R. R. 7s	Flat.	40
20	shares Commonwealth Bank		86
20	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		93
10	shares National Bank		105¾
10	shares National Bank		105½
5	shares Shoe and Leather Bank		102
140	shares Phœnix Bank		104¾
10	shares Commonwealth

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1986 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Chances for the Lecompton Constitution in Congress.

Developments Before the Tariff Investigation Committee.

The New-York Hotel Committee and the Fort Snelling Job.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Dispatches from the China Squadron—The Atrato Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The latest canvass of the Senate gives reason to fear that Lecompton will have a majority of two in that body, including both the New-Jersey Senators JONES, of Iowa, and the protested Senators from Indiana. It is designed, however, to give the Senate an opportunity before Kansas is disposed of, to decide whether they will permit the latter to retain their seats, to vote on that question. The illness of Judge COLLAMER alone prevented this movement heretofore.

Private dispatches received here state positively that CALHOUN has backed out of his rejection of the returns sent to Governor DENVER.

The Administration concedes that the Pennsylvania Legislature will vote against the Lecompton Constitution if the direct question is reached, but their friends design to smother the resolutions in the select committee to which they are referred.

In the House, nineteen Northern Democrats are considered certain against Lecompton, with seven probably in addition.

I understand that it is in evidence before the Tariff Committee of Investigation, that a member of Congress proposed to furnish twenty-five votes for that measure, *on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be placed in the hands of a certain New-York editor.* I do not learn the names of the parties, but am inclined to think they are the same who figured in the same way in the testimony elicited last Winter. It is said on the street Mr. STONE can testify also to a singular letter received by him from another New-York editor, relative to his Tariff bill of last session.

The Fort Snelling investigation seems likely to show that the job was the consideration on which the money was raised by the celebrated New-York Hotel Committee to carry Pennsylvania for BUCHANAN. RICHARD SCHELL is expected here on Monday. He will testify that he had no interest in the matter, but cross-questioning will elicit the fact that a quarter interest in the job stood in the name of his wife.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Señor MOLINA, Minister of Costa Rica, has been officially advised of the late treaty between that Government and Nicaragua, and as it settles, to a certain extent, the business for which ESCALANTE was specially dispatched to Washington, he will soon return to Costa Rica.

A private letter from a high functionary of Nicaragua, received at Washington, states that the feeling now existing between Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans is of the most friendly character.

Two hundred thousand dollars in Treasury Notes were to-day paid to mail contractors.

The Navy Department has received advices to the 25th of November from Commodore ARMSTRONG, in command of the Squadron in the Chinese Seas, inclosing dispatches from Capt. DU PONT, of the steam frigate *Minnesota*, which arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of November, her sailing time from Hampton Roads being 105 days. The unusual length of the voyage was occasioned by the caution with which DUPONT tested the steaming and sailing qualities of the vessel. In clear weather she easily made thirteen or fourteen knots an hour. Many foreign officers who visited her pronounced her the most formidable war vessel in the world. Commodore ARMSTRONG pronounces the coal at the depôt at Hong Kong almost worthless for war steamers.

Dispatches dated Honolulu have been received from Commander DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. He says that since the last advices from him over one hundred American vessels have anchored in that harbor, having property on board estimated as being worth twenty millions of dollars.

Lieut. CRAVEN, in command of the Atrato Surveying Expedition, writes to the Department from Camp Toucey, on Truando River, under date of the 5th inst., stating that he had arrived at a point within thirty-five miles of the Pacific, and that he expected to reach the Ocean by the middle of this month. He was engaged discharging his provisions from bungoes, and had sent to Carthagena for new supplies. He complains that the axes furnished by the Bureau of Construction, have proved so miserable as to delay considerably the party in cutting their way through the forests.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-----First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Mr. HOWARD called attention to the fact that the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, now before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had not yet been discussed, but the debate devoted to general subjects. That bill has grown out of abuses which, if suffered to continue, will bankrupt the Treasury, yet not a single member of the Committee on Ways and Means, or of the Printing Committee, has been able to get the floor to discuss the provisions of the bill, in order to bring out what has led to a system of abuses. All ought to unite in order to give the matter a full investigation. If they devote this day to the country, by thoroughly probing this subject, their constituents will forgive them for all the time heretofore wasted in speaking of Indians, Mormons, Kansas and humcombe generally. [Laughter.] He offered resolutions for extending the debate on the bill till to-morrow, and for confining the speeches strictly to the subject.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE objected, for the simple reason that it was now too late to insist on such a course, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union having yesterday distinctly refused to enforce the rule.

Further proceedings on this subject were terminated by the House going into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency Bill.

Mr. BURNETT was proceeding to discuss the Printing question when Mr. GREENWOOD sportively raised the point, as to whether Mr. BURNETT was in order as he was confining himself to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman decided that Mr. BURNETT was in order.

Mr. BURNETT said that the public printing had been charged as a source of corruption through which the treasury is robbed. Also, that the gentlemen who hold the office of public printer realize princely fortunes, and that extensive combinations are formed, through which the printing is controlled. He did not make these charges, nor did he know how far they were true. They are made through the press of the country, and hence should be fully investigated by a Special Committee having charge of the subject. It was to him a matter of mystery how a public printer could be guilty of corruption, the law regulating his compensation—but it was nevertheless true that the printing of both Houses enables contractors to realize fortunes. It had been advanced in favor of their election that they had given thousands of dollars and freely opened their purses during the Presidential election. The printing had grown enormously for a few years past. For the Thirty-second Congress it was $93,300, for the Thirty-third it was nearly $1,760,000, and for the Thirty-fourth, two millions and a third dollars. Amongst other citations of extravagance, he said that $42,400 were spent for pictures of woodcock, squirrels, mice, and other animals, to be worthlessly put into the Patent Office Report. He was for stopping this extravagant drain on the Treasury, by paying for all work completed, and dispensing with that not yet performed. He moved to amend the bill by reducing the proposed appropriation of $790,000 to $420,000.

Mr. LETCHER showed that the amount in the bill was to pay for liabilities incurred by the last two Congresses. He alluded to the fact that the publication of the report of GILLIS' Astronomical Expedition cost $115,000, and that that of the Pacific Survey nearly $633,000, and EMORY'S report, $347,000. He hoped that in some way a stop would soon be put to this extravagant system of printing. The publication of these and other reports amounted to nothing more than that the Government was to be the publisher of those books which would not tempt private publishers.

Some of these books were utterly worthless. He appealed to the Committee to take some means to put an end to such shameful extravagance in the future. Their constituents should not be taxed for such unjust and wasteful purposes.

Mr. PHELPS explained that the bill is to provide for the payment of the amount due under contracts made by the House. Those contracts should be met, and Congress could not undertake to repudiate them. The whole attention of the country is attracted to the extravagance of the last two Congresses, and the present Congress should be held responsible for its expenditures for printing, and it should govern its future course by the experience of the past.

Mr. CRAWFORD was willing to pay for only work already done, to the extent of $316,000, and no more.

Mr. NICHOLS thought it was proper that the House should manifest its sense as to what should be done relative to printing, but he was opposed to the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia.

After further debate the Committee rose, without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

New-York Appointments—The Nicaragua News—The Lecompton Constitution—The Naval Courts—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you this evening of the appointment of SIMEON JEWETT to be Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, and BIRDSALL to the Naval Office in your port. The former of these is a concession to the Softs, and was made upon the earnest recommendation of DEAN RICHMOND, CASSIDY, and other leaders of that wing of the New-York Democracy. BIRDSALL'S appointment was strenuously resisted by the Softs, and as strenuously insisted upon by the Dickinson men. The President, however, had long ago committed himself by a promise that Mr. BIRDSALL should have the appointment, and would not take the back track. The indications are that the nomination will be resisted when it comes up for confirmation in the Senate—the more because it is believed or understood that Mr. B. is in sympathy and communion with FERNANDO WOOD in his aspirations for Gubernatorial honors. The appointment of District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York still hangs fire, but seems to lie between SPENCER and HOWELL, with the chances in favor of the former so far as I can learn.

The news from Nicaragua by the *Moses Taylor*, indicates, if I mistake not, that the Yrisarri Treaty is dead. This will be a terrible disappointment to Mr. BUCHANAN,—for the success of that negotiation was the key-stone to the whole arch of his recent policy in reference to Central America,—and its failure destroys, absolutely, all the plans and projects by which he had hoped to make his efforts against the filibusters acceptable at last, even to the South. Now, there would seem to be scarce any objection upon his part to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which, unless England and the United States can come to an agreement as to its interpretation, is provocative of discord rather than a conservator of peace. The movement made in the House by Mr. CLINGMAN, a day or two since, in favor of abrogation, will derive encouragement and strength from the failure of the Yrisarri Convention,—much to the disgust, doubtless, of the Government of Great Britain, which begins to foresee that such a step must inevitably be followed speedily by the paramount establishment of American influence upon the Isthmus. It is understood that Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY has devoted himself diligently, since his arrival, to the work of allaying, as far as possible, the disposition of public men at Washington to procure the abrogation.

The President feels very confident that he will pass the Lecompton Constitution at once through Congress, and not a few of its wisest opponents admit their fears that the seductions of patronage will be too strong for the claims of justice and honor. I confess that I do not believe the picture to be so gloomy. I think I know more than one man whose vote is considered certain for Lecompton who has no idea of sustaining that stupendous fraud. There are men even from the Slave States who do not conceal their doubts of the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union nominally a Slave State, but with two "Abolition" Senators. I do not believe Hon. J. B. CLAY, of Kentucky, for instance, can be dragooned into voting for Lecompton. Who can doubt that his honored father, if living, would repel with scorn the idea that he would aid, by his vote, the consummation of so gross an outrage upon the rights of the majority? I know that the son of HENRY CLAY has not yet been made to see the propriety of thus doing evil in the slight chance that good may come of it; and, unless I mistake the man, he will be found where his father would have been if living—in defence of the outraged people against the machinations of power. Even if the Lecompton Constitution can be carried through the Senate, I don't believe it can be through the other House.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing the President to nominate for reappointment to the Navy such of the officers who were stricken down by the last Naval Retiring Board, as he may deem worthy of such relief, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, where, I understand, it will probably receive favorable consideration. It is urged as the last and only means by which flagrant injustice claimed to have been sustained at the hands of the Retiring Board can be retrieved. The late Courts of Inquiry were expected to do this, but it is asserted that their course of action in many cases defeated the clear purpose of the law authorizing their creation. I give the following as a summary of the complaints upon this score made by gentlemen who feel themselves aggrieved:

By the act of Congress forming and regulating these Courts of Inquiry, it was provided that these Courts should be conducted according to the customs *"now regulating Courts of Inquiry."* In all Courts of this character, *charges and specifications* are drawn up on the points deemed necessary for inquiry. In the late Court nothing of the kind was done. Here, then, was a decided departure from the act of Congress. In all Courts of Law,—Courts Martial and Inquiry included,—the *mere opinion* of witnesses is not considered admissible evidence; but in the late Naval Courts opinions of witnesses were considered fully competent.

This is presented as another wide departure from law, custom and the act of Congress. The vaults of the Department were opened, and the mummified records of half a century were disinterred, brought forth and galvanized into life to appear in evidence against the applicant. This, it is held, was another violation of law, principle and the Constitution. These ancient records were presented as evidence which no *living* testimony could rebut. They were in reference to transactions long past, the witnesses to which are dead. The points required to be proven were, physical, mental, professional and moral fitness. The burthen of proof was thrown on the applicant, and strange to say, the Government stood in the capacity of *prosecutor*,—impressions, opinions or surmises stood as facts; and being so considered, rebutting evidence relating to facts was not considered as admissible evidence. Under such circumstances how was it possible, say the aggrieved parties, for the applicant to obtain again his rank and position in the Navy?

The present bids fair to become noted as the "gay Winter" of Washington. Never, within my recollection, have "hops," balls, parties—social festivities of every description—followed each other in such rapid succession. Nearly every night during the last three weeks has been appropriated to one or more of these festive gatherings, and cards are already out for so many yet to come off, that any one who attempts to keep the run, almost needs a clerk to mark the record of his engagements. Last evening Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON and her niece, Miss WILES—a charming representative of the Mississippi belles—gave a "reception," which became, in fact, a brilliant ball, in which probably a thousand guests participated. This evening Mrs. HORACE F. CLARK, of your city, gave a magnificent ball, which, in all respects, was well worthy the Empire State. Mrs. C is a decided favorite in Washington Society, as was most flatteringly evidenced at her entertainment this evening, thronged as it was by intellect, fashion and beauty from every part of the Union.

Cards are out for a grand ball next Monday evening at the National Hotel, given by the enterprising proprietors to their lady guests. It bids fair to be the event of the season so far as our fashionable hotels are concerned. The National, by the way, is full to overflowing, and compelled daily to turn from its doors numbers of additional guests, for want of accommodations for them. S.

Commodore Paulding—Ex-Senator Foote and Senator Hale.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

It is amusing to hear some of the chivalric fire-eaters hereabout tell what they would do if they could meet Commodore PAULDING. One Southern individual said he would cowhide him if he could meet him upon the avenue. An opportunity will be afforded the anxious Southerner, for the Commodore is on his way here, and another officer of the same rank has been ordered to take command of the Home Squadron. The Commodore also, I suspect, besides disposing of these braggarts, will make a more important functionary wince under the evidence he will present of complicity of the Administration with WALKER the filibuster.

Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, is tarrying here. He is well advanced in years. Most great men contrive to perpetuate their names by a saying. FOOTE managed to do that thing when he told JOHN P. HALE, in the Senate, one day, if he should utter his anti-slavery doctrines in Mississippi, that he (FOOTE) would hang him as high as Haman. This was uttered in the heat of senatorial debate. The old man has grown wiser. One day this week he said to a distinguished Senator from New-England, that he had done him great injustice; had uttered many harsh things about him, at different times, which he was now satisfied ought not to have been said. He expressed his deep sorrow at having done so. The New-England Senator had no recollections stored away, and therefore nothing to forgive. It would amuse one of the radical constituents of Senator HALE, to see him and "Haagman FOOTE" chatting and laughing at each other's jokes. Yet such a scene has been frequently witnessed in this city of late, to the especial amusement of some Senators who remembered the wrathful sayings of Senator FOOTE above quoted.

The Official View of the Right of the People of Kansas to Change their Constitution.

From the Washington Union.

One of the main objections urged against the Lecompton Constitution by those opposed to its reception by Congress is, that it contains the following provision:

"SEC. 14. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, to vote for or against calling a convention."

This provision, it is said, is obligatory upon the people of Kansas, and necessarily precludes any change, alteration, or amendment until after the year 1864. Suppose we admit, which we do only for the sake of the argument, that the people of Kansas are bound by the action of their Convention, and that they can only change, alter, or amend their Constitution in the mode and manner pointed out in the clause just quoted, still it does not follow, as contended by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, that such change, alteration, or amendment cannot be made until after the year 1864. On the contrary, *we believe the Constitution can be altered, amended, or even abolished, at any time previous to that period*—and that, too, more easily and readily than at a subsequent period, for the reason that, *prior* to 1864, a simple *majority* of the Legislature may call a Convention to effect an amendment or change; while, *subsequent* thereto, such call can only be made by a concurrence of *two-thirds* of the Legislature. This conclusion, we think, is clearly and naturally deducible from the language of the clause under consideration; and in making this distinction the Convention was governed by the very best reasons. The Constitution it knew might be imperfect, and, when reduced to practical operation, might require—as did most, if not all the Constitutions of the old States—to be amended in many particulars, in order to adapt it thoroughly to the wants and necessities of the people for whom it was framed. It was highly important that these amendments should be easily and readily effected; hence, *the Convention left it within the power of a mere majority of the Legislature to suggest any changes that might be desired between the date of the adoption of the Constitution and the year* 1864. By that time it was presumed that all necessary amendments would be made; and as it was desirable that the Constitution should be fixed and permanent, and not easily subjected to changes and alterations, it was expressly provided that *after* the year 1864 no convention could be called to amend, alter, or change the Constitution unless two-thirds of the members of the Legislature concur in making such call. In short, we think it is clear, and for the very best and soundest reasons, that under this clause a bare majority of the Legislature may do *before* the year 1864 what it will require two-thirds to effect *after* that period.

But we *do not concede that a Territorial Convention, or any other Convention or power whatever, can bind the people not to change, alter, amend, or even abolish their Constitution whenever and in such manner as they may choose.* On the contrary, we hold that all free Government is derived from, and founded upon, the authority of the people, and that they have the same right to alter, amend, or abolish their form of Government, provided they proceed in a legal mode, as they had to create and establish it. This right is inalienable, and can no more be transferred than can the right of life and liberty. The people of Kansas thought so; the Convention which framed their Constitution thought so; and hence they expressly declare in their bill of rights, which is a part of the Constitution, that

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have *at all times* an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Now, there is no principle of law better settled than that in construing instruments like the one under consideration the whole shall be taken together, and, if possible, reconciled in all its parts; and, this being so, no construction other than we have given it can be placed upon the 14th section of the schedule. To give it the construction insisted upon by Judge DOUGLAS, and those who agree with him, is to make it directly contradictory to the section we have just quoted, and thereby render it an entire nullity.

General Walker and the Administration—The Mobile Speech.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received.

WILLIAM WALKER, in his speech at Mobile, said:

"In the month of October, a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, who said that the President opposed the Nicaraguan enterprise. The member recommended the Walkerites to enter into a treaty with General COMENFORT, and become allies with Mexico, and thus bring about a war between Spain and Mexico, and seize Cuba."

The Walkerites repudiated the proposition.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The annuity goods were being distributed to the Pueblo Indians.

Col. ST. VRAIN had been elected public printer of the Territory.

Secretary JACKSON had arrived at Santa Fé.

General GARLAND had gone to El Paso.

Depredations by the Apaches and other Indians were reported.

At a public meeting resolutions were adopted cordially thanking Secretary FLOYD and Postmaster-General BROWN for their recent official action affecting the Territory.

The Disaster to the Fanny Fern.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Fanny Fern*, which exploded her boiler below this city, was owned by W. W. MARTIN, of Pittsburg, and valued at $12,000, and insured in the Pittsburg offices for $9,000. The following persons are known to have been lost: Captain BENJAMIN WOODWARD, of Newport, Ky; Mr. and Mrs. MURRAY, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM WILSON, an Englishman; JAMES ANDERSON, of Natchez, Ohio; JAMES MALOY, MICHAEL DONOHUE, JAMES KAVANAGH, THOMAS WALKER and ROBERT RUDDLE, of Pittsburg; a widow lady and child, unknown, HANNAH THOMAS, chambermaid, of Allegheny City.

The following were scalded: ALFRED ROGERS, of Pittsburg, severely; HARRY DAUM, of Pittsburg, slightly; ANDREW J. KIRKPATRICK, slightly; JOHN FLYNN, WM. PAUL, JOHN W. KERR and HENRY W. CASEY, severely.

Several others were more or less scalded and burned.

Later from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Platte *Argus* of the 22d announces the arrival at Weston of Mr. DAVIDSON, with advices to the 14th ult. from the Utah Expedition. The troops were engaged in making themselves comfortable for the Winter. Their health was good.

There is no news from Capt. MARCY, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for salt.

Lieut. BEAL, of the Tenth Infantry, had been placed in command of the volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them.

Mr. DAVIDSON reports that there was no snow to the east of Fort Laramie, and that there was plenty of grass and buffalo. He met three army mails, and also a train taking salt from Fort Laramie to the camp.

Lynch Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A mob at Ligonier arrested three counterfeiters on Tuesday, and deliberately hanged one of them. They were proceeding to execute a second in the same manner, when it was agreed by the majority to let the law take its course. The third one, who is guilty of making bogus coin, was delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, and was brought here to-day for trial. The Court placed his bail at $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Coolie Mutiny on the Ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

A letter received from Capt. RYAN, of the ship *Lion*, from Hong Kong for Callao, dated Angier, Nov. 22, states that the ship *Kate Hooper*, of Baltimore, Capt. JACKSON, from Macao, Oct. 15, for Havana, with Coolies, was at Angier Nov. 22, waiting for men from Batavia. The Coolies mutinied, and got possession of the between decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of them. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were put on board the afternoon train, and will be due in New-York about 12 o'clock this night.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *America* was detained by the northeast gale and the thick snow, but arrived here from Boston at noon, and sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock.

The Steamship North American from Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 29.

The screw steamship *North American* will leave this port for Liverpool, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

Dispatches to go forward by her should be left at No. 21 Wall-street before 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow, (Saturday.)

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 19th inst., *via* Havana, has just been signalled in the river, and is coming up to port.

She brings from Havana the California mails of the 5th inst., and 100 passengers.

The *Philadelphia* met the *Empire City* four days from Havana bound to New-York.

The Bark Brilliant in Distress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

The bark *Brilliant*, from New-Orleans, bound for New-York, arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition, and without her sails, which were lost in a gale.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

No. 54.—Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 55.—Elipbas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley. Argument commenced for plaintiff, and continued for defendants.

Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Jan. 29.

JEROME B. KIMBALL was to-day elected Attorney-General by the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of CHARLES HART.

A Murderer Hung.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 29.

PHILIP HAWKINS, a colored man, was hung at Frederick to-day, for the murder of another colored man, in the presence of an immense multitude. He confessed the crime while under the influence of drink.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Barometer 29 7. Thermometer 40°. Wind N. W. Cold and cloudy.
NEW-YORK, 7 P. M.—Cloudy and cold. Ther. 30°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines
Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 29.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Overcast; wind N. E. Ther. 25°.
MONTREAL.—Cloudy; looks like snow. Ther. 14°.
QUEBEC.—Rather cloudy; wind E. Ther. 19°.
CALAIS, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 20°.
BANGOR, 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 24°.
EASTPORT, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. N. E. Ther. 18°.
PORTLAND, Me., 9 A. M.—Blowing hard. Ther. 22°.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Wind N. E., and snowing. Ther. 16°.
SACKVILLE, N. B., 9 A. M.—Snowing; windy. Ther. 22°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Thick snow-storm; wind N. E. Ther. 16°.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Snowing; cold; wind N. E. Ther. 17°.
WASHINGTON, noon.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 42°.
BOSTON, Mass.—Cloudy, indications of storm. Ther. 25°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy. Ther. 49°.
TOLONTO.—Cloudy, cold.
DETROIT, Mich.—Clear, frosty. Ther. 25°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy, looks like snow. Ther. 38°.
TOLEDO, O.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind N. E. Ther. 25°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 32°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 20°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther 44°.
ST. LOUIS.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 33°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind W. Ther. 28°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.
CAIRO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. E.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clearing; wind N. W. Ther. 41°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 29°.
MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy. Ther. 25°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear; wind N. W. Ther. 24°.
FON DU LAC.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 31°.
JANESVILLE.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 36°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy, with indications of snow. Ther. 40°. Wind E.
NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear. Wind N. N. W. Ther. 56°.
VICKSBURG.—Clear. Wind N. Ther. 41°.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29—6 o'clock.

ROCHESTER.—Alternate rain and snow for two days past. Ther. 25°.
UTICA, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 20°.
DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind N.
HERKIMERVILLE, N. Y.—Snowing. Wind N. W. Ther. 16°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 28°.
NEWARK, N. Y.—Cloudy; cold north wind. Ther. 26°.
PHILADELPHIA—2 P. M., clear and calm. Ther. 35°. Wind N. W.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Cloudy; wind east. Ther. 20°.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 29°.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Appearance of rain; wind fresh from N. E.
FREDERICTON, N. B.—Cloudy. Ther. 23°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Calm; raining. Ther. 32°.
PORTLAND, Me.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 23°.

☞ The Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, came in yesterday and made return of a number of indictments, and were discharged.

FROM ALBANY.

The House not in Session—Work in the Senate—Senator Stow on Bleeding Kansas—Redemption after Mortgage Sales—An Addition to the Banking Basis—Limitation of Taxation—Huckster and Butcher Companies—Insurance Securities—A New County—The Report of the Hudson River Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The House is not in session to-day. It adjourned over to Monday night to give Speaker ALVORD opportunity to digest the crowd which he has been called to confront for the balance of the Session, and arrange them in order on the various committees.

THE SENATE,

Through courtesy to Judge STOW, does not follow the trail of the House. The special order for 12 o'clock was the Kansas resolutions introduced by Senator DIXON, on which the gentleman from Niagara was set down to make an affirmative argument. Senator STOW occupied the attention of the Senate and of a large audience for about two hours. His line of argument was mainly a review of the decision of the Dred Scott case, and of the consequences which that decision involved. His presentation of the points was marked for its originality of thought and vigor and force of expression. There was less of rhetoric and declamation than I was led to anticipate.

In the time that intervened between the reading of the Journal and the consideration of "Bleeding Kansas," there was little to interest.

REDEMPTION OF SALES UNDER MORTGAGES.

The Judiciary Committee made a report against the bill introduced by Senator NOXON, granting to mortgagees the right to redeem lands sold under foreclosure. This prompt action will be regarded as an evidence that the Senate at last is not to be rushed headlong into the enactments of radical measures, for which the late crisis has furnished the only apparent necessity.

A NEW BASIS OF BANKING.

Dr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill this morning, which if enacted becomes the equivalent to a new State loan of about a million and a-half dollars. It proposes,

1. That for all debts due by the State, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer.

2. That upon the presentation of these drafts, if there are no funds applicable to their payment, the Treasurer shall indorse on them, "No Funds."

3. After such presentation and indorsement, such drafts shall be entitled to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

4. All drafts thus indorsed by the State Treasurer shall be received by the Superintendent of the Banking Department as a security for notes of issue in the same manner as other State securities are received.

5. When the State Treasurer shall be in funds to redeem such drafts, he shall advertise that fact. All drafts to cease to draw interest at the expiration of thirty days after such publication.

The constitutionality of such a bill is extremely doubtful, but yet it may be within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. An immense amount of claims which would be favorably affected by this bill are in the hands of the contractors on the canals. These claims are now selling at ruinous discounts. Should the bill become a law, they would be at a premium of ten per cent. It is not improbable that the mover of the bill may find it pushed ahead faster than he anticipated.

PER CENTAGE OF TAXES.

Dr. BRANDRETH also introduced a bill to limit the amount of taxes which shall be levied and collected in cities and villages. He restricts the amount of the school, State, town, village, city and county tax, to an amount not exceeding one per cent. on the assessed value of the real and personal property. Cities and villages having a population exceeding 25,000 are exempted from the restriction.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.

Senator SCHELL gives notice of an amendment, which will authorize the formation of companies to supply the markets of cities and villages. A very insignificant looking amendment that, but at the back of it is "a colored gentleman," that will hardly be able to avoid detection.

WITHDRAWAL OF INSURANCE SECURITIES.

Senator SCHELL also notices a bill to authorize the Comptroller to release portions of the securities deposited by Life Insurance companies, when it shall appear that a proportionate amount of the obligations for the payment of which such securities were deposited have been canceled.

A NEW COUNTY.

Senator O. B. WHEELER presents a notification that he will introduce a bill to provide for the erection of a new county, out of parts of Orange and Ulster. It is the old project for a river division of the counties named. It has been here on several occasions.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

The report of this road for the past fiscal year has been filed with the State Engineer. The friends of that enterprise will be unexpectedly gratified at the results exhibited. After paying interest on its funded and floating indebtedness, exceeding $226,301 72, in repairing machinery and adding to its rolling stock, and appropriating $196,334 05 for the repairs of the road-bed, it shows a balance of $38,480 22 to be applied to the payment of the floating debt. The depôt buildings at Greenbush were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $53,521 61; and there was paid, during the year, for damages arising out of the accident at Poughkeepsie, $28,075 16. Both of these items are included in the cost of operating the road. These are extraordinary expenditures, and though legitimately placed under the head of "expense of operating," they should not be considered in estimating the value of the property as an investment. Add these two items to net revenue, and it shows a balance of $120,076 99, as income applicable first to the extinguishment of the floating debt, and eventually to the payment of a dividend on the capital stock. In addition, it is well known that the road-bed and rolling stock is in far better condition than it was at the close of the preceding year, and that much work has been done in filling up the coves and widening the cuttings—work which must materially diminish the expense of keeping the road in repair. For this first glimpse of sunshine breaking through the cloud under which this great interest has so long been obscured, the stockholders are indebted to the tact and energy of President SLOAN, aided by the experience and devotion of Superintendent SMITH. Without being lavish in expenditure, they have materially increased, not alone the real value of the property, but also its capacity to produce. Without being parsimonious, they have reduced the expenses of operating to the lowest standard which prudence would justify. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, for the amendment of the State Prison Contract Act.

By Mr. MATHER, for aid to the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. SMITH, against extending the time for the payment of Long Island Railroad stock.

By Mr. SCOTT, for the repeal of the Act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation.

By Mr. SCHELL, of the merchants of New-York, asking for repayment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably on the bill incorporating the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

By Mr. AMES, adverse to the bill for the improvement of Beaver River. Agreed to.

By Mr. DIXON, favorably to the bill providing for the payment of the salary of Mr. ROGERS, Deputy State Engineer.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the general manufacturers and mining law.

Also, to amend the law relative to Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. O. B. WHEELER, to erect Highland County from parts of Orange and Ulster.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the charter of the Schenectady Mutual Insurance Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to restrain taxation within certain limits. Also, for the relief of the creditors of the State.

The Kansas resolutions were then taken up, and Judge STOW delivered an able speech in their support.

Having concluded, the subject was made the special order for Wednesday next, at one o'clock.

The Assembly bill, to pay the officers of that body during the organization, was received, and by consent, immediately considered in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading and lost.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved a reconsideration, and that that motion be laid upon the table. Agreed to.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock Monday evening.

The following is the bill for the preservation of New-York Harbor:

"So much of the 2d section of an act for the appointment of a commission for the preservation of the harbor of New-York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof, passed March 30, 1855, as prohibits the Common Council of the City of New-York from making grants of lands under water until the further directions of the Legislature, is hereby repealed and shall take effect immediately."

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

Not in session.

Officers of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

The following have been appointed officers of the Assembly:

Deputy Clerks—E. O. Perrin, J. B. Cushman, C. M. Van Nort, R. C. Bentley, J. M. Smith and E. Arnold.
Librarian—G. B. Sherrill; Assistant, H. Wright.
Bank Clerk—D. A. Levien, Jr.
Clerk's Messenger—D. W. Merchant.
The following are appointments by the Speaker:
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. O. Jones.
Postmaster—J. Reilley.
Assistant-Postmaster—J. Nugent.
Janitor—Peter Van Olinda.
Keeper of the Chamber—J. H. Bixby.
Doorkeepers—J. H. Anderson and W. P. Hackett.

A Southern Appeal for Help on the Lecompton Question.

From the Mobile Register.

The authoritative and decided demonstrations on the part of the Northern Democracy against the Lecompton Constitution are well calculated to excite our gravest apprehensions as to the result of the Kansas issue in Congress. Their effect and influence derive additional power from the impression that seems to have been made at the North, that the South is neither united nor resolved in demanding the unconditional admission of Kansas under her present Constitution. This impression has been created by the almost unbroken silence which has been hitherto preserved by the Southern Representatives in Congress upon the question, and the absence of any general and decided expression of the Southern people or their Legislatures directly upon the issue which has arisen on the application of Kansas for admission. Since that issue presented itself, the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia have adjourned, declining to make any expression in regard to it. Other Southern Legislatures now in session have made no utterance as yet upon the question. Those only which have declared themselves directly in view of the issue are the Legislat

PARIS GOSSIP.

Skating in the Bois de Boulogne—Imperial Festivities—Funeral of Rachel—Americans Remaining—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 12, 1858.

During the Summer season the promenade of the fashionable world is the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs Elysées having been given up to the carriageless million. But no one ever dreamed, perhaps, that the wood was to become, in the dead of Winter, a place of as much attraction as in the heat of Summer. In the centre of the wood the two artificial lakes which have an extent of nearly a mile, are now covered with a firm sheet of ice, and on it may be seen thousands of skaters of both sexes. To the Parisians this is a novel scene, and you can well imagine that the Bois became at once the centre of attraction for every one who had a carriage, a horse, or money enough to hire a hack, or pay an omnibus fare. It is, in fact, a kind of "Derby day," and quite as full of emotions, on account of its novelty, as its English prototype; for the English "Derby" is less a race than a *fête*.

You will be surprised perhaps to learn that the Emperor goes skating among "the boys." The other day his Majesty, with the Empress at his side, drove to the Bois in his American wagon, and after making one tour of the lakes, got out, descended to the ice, and putting on a pair of skates, carried by a domestic, skated for three-quarters of an hour, mixing indiscriminately in the vast crowd of skaters on the ice, much to their astonishment. His Majesty even gave a helping hand to a skater who, in his trepidation, getting out of the Emperor's way, was falling. You will agree that, for a man of fifty, not often practicing this exercise, (if you know anything of its tiresomeness after years of abstention,) the feat of skating three-quarters of an hour is one that ought to stop the mouths of those alarmists who are always killing his majesty with a malady of exhaustion. His feat on the ice does not look like physical exhaustion at least. But what prompted him to such a singular return to the amusements of his boyhood? Was it *amour propre*—a desire to give a contradiction to the health-croakers? Or was it to give vogue to the skating at the Bois, and thus to popularize and glorify the promenade of which he is the designer and protector?

Not the least curious exhibition on the ice of the Bois de Bologne, to the Parislans, was the ladies skating. In France ladies rarely ride horseback, much less skate or swim; they say that horse-riding even is too *cavaliere*, and a woman who should venture upon ice would be classed at once among the masculines and the "strong-minded." So that nearly all, if not all, the lady-skaters of the Bois de Bologne were either Russian, English, or American. Among the rest were two Americans, who were belles a few years ago at a certain fashionable Summer resort—one of these to the astonishment of the masculine skaters, cut her Christian name with her skates on the ice—a feat rarely accomplished by the most experienced amateurs in this art.

The first grand ball of the season took place at the Palace on Saturday evening last. The same magnificence was apparent at this ball as at those of last year, with the exception that fewer foreigners of distinction were present, and in consequence the number of stars and epaulets were diminished. The number of Americans was very considerably diminished on former years.

I have just returned from the funeral of RACHEL. The police did not interfere, and more than fifteen thousand persons fell into the procession. The bier, richly ornamented with drops of silver and escutcheons with the letter R, was drawn by six horses richly caparisoned, led by grooms. A picket of the municipal guard, mounted, opened the march. The official mourners were the two sons of Mlle. RACHEL, and her brother M. RAPHAEL FELIX. All the world of literature and the arts was there, to pay a last tribute to the illustrious *tragédienne*. The cordons of the bier were held by ALEXANDER DUMAS, Sen., the Bsron TAYLOR, Messrs. A. MAQUET and GEFFROY.

In the crowd that followed the convoy were Messrs. Jules Janin, Théophile Gantier, Emile de Girardin, Alexander Dumas, Jr., Dr. Veron, Granier de Cassagnac, Viennet, Legouvé, Emile Augier, Ponsard, Paul de St. Victor, Alfred de Vigny, Arsène Houssaye, Empis, Fiorentino, Edmond Texier, Nestor Roqueplan, Millaud, and a host of names illnstrious in letters, politics and finance. The whole theatrical profession was there, the ladies of the Government theatre, to which RACHEL belonged, being in black, and with the rabbis of the Israelitish Church, mounted in the mourning carriages.

The body was deposed in the Jewish department of the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, at the side of her sister REBECCA, whom she so much loved, and who preceded her two years ago to the tomb, with the same malady. RACHEL died in the Israelitish faith. She was buried from a house she had taken in the Place Royale, before going to Cannes.

RACHEL leaves, it is said, a fortune of a million and a half of francs. This sum is distributed between her two sons and her father's family. After her death, her brother and sister found concealed a sum of 700,000 francs, destined for her two sons. The eldest of these, who is a legitimatized child, is a grandson of the first NAPOLEON.

RACHEL'S malady, not in its origin, but in its well-declared form, dates from her visit to New-York. There, at a *soirée* given by a distinguished member of the Press, she was dressed thinly and found herself taking cold. They lent her a pelisse, but on entering her hotel she had a chill. From that day she did not cease to cough till her death. The last time she ever played was at Charleston, S. C., and the last piece was *Adrienne Lecouvreur*.

The crisis has not driven *all* the Americans home. Our new Consul, Mr. SPENCER, threw open the doors of his elegant apartments in the Rue St. Arnaud, on Wednesday evening last, to his countrymen and country-women, and others than myself were astonished at the considerable number of familiar faces that presented themselves. The dead and wounded left on the field of battle were not so numerous as had been feared. Nearly 200 American gentlemen and ladies, more than one-half of whom were old residents, met and greeted each other with the warmth of old soldiers escaped from the general carnage. We are thus indebted to the amiable hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. SPENCER for the occasion to count heads and to renew old acquaintance. And notwithstanding many regrets were uttered for the slain and missing, the *soirée* was none the less a gay and most agreeable one.

At this *soirée* we had the pleasure of hearing, for the first time, the voice of Mme. DE GERBEL, formerly Miss WARD, of whom I have already spoken. The company were agreeably surprised by this lady's voice, and the opinion was unanimous that, at last, we had found a true American *prima donna*. It became known now, for the first time, that Mme. DE GERBEL had been studying assiduously for several years, principally in Italy, the profession in which she has just made her *début*. It may be safely predicted that this lady is destined to a first rank as a musical artist, and thus is already contradicted the opinion expressed in my letter of Dec. 15, that perhaps the United States were doomed to the production of none other than second-rate voices. Mme. DE GERBEL has paid especial attention to dramatic studies, with the view of appearing in opera.

I was infinitely pained at this *soirée* to learn from Mme. DE GERBEL that the history I published some time ago of her marriage to the Russian nobleman whose name she bears was incorrect in several essential particulars. I felt sure at the time of my sources of information; but even then I should never have referred to the circumstance but for the public action taken in the matter by the Emperor of Russia. It thus became, in some sort, a political event, and as the conduct of the Czar was noble in the extreme, and worthy of all commendation, it seemed but proper that the American people should know how he had treated an honorable American family, menaced in their rights by one of his subjects.

It appears that the first part of the marriage service was performed at Nice. There being no Greek Church there, it was agreed that the part of the service which related to the gentleman should be performed at Paris. A rendezvous was appointed for Paris; the parties soon met there, but it was Lent, and as it is not customary to perform marriage ceremonies in the Greek Church during the holy weeks, it was deferred till after the termination of that season. In the meantime, from some political cause, Captain DE GERSEL was ordered to leave France by the French authorities, and the family saw nothing more of him till they met him in the Greek Church at Warsaw. It will be observed that Miss WARD did not consider herself married until the performance of the Greek marriage service—the only one binding on a Russian subject.

Subsequently, when the family repaired to St. Petersburg to demand a conclusion of the marriage ceremony only half performed, I was mistaken, or rather my informant was mistaken, in attributing to Mr. SALA, the well-known English writer, the agency in obtaining the action of the Czar on this delicate question. Mr. S. was introduced to the family at St. Petersburg, but he was not present at the marriage at Warsaw, and it was through the courage and the indefatigability of Mrs. WARD, aided by the strong influence of the American Minister, Gov. SEYMOUR, that secured the attention of the Czar and the consummation of justice. The Emperor deemed the case of such importance that he issued an ukase, ordering that this marriage should be concluded. Captain DE GERBEL, who is a son of General CHARLES DE GERBEL, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, without further force than the order of the imperial decree, presented himself at Warsaw, and the marriage took place as already related. At the termination of the ceremony Mme. DE GERBEL bade adieu to her husband, and has not heard from him since, nor does she know what punishment has been inflicted upon him by the Russian Government. It appears that I was singularly misinformed in mixing the name of Mr. SALA in this history. He was known to the family during a short stay at St. Petersburg, and that was all.

Gen. LAMORICIERE and family have arrived at Paris. They were accompanied to the frontier by the distinguished General CHANGARNIER, yet in exile.

The plan lately described in your columns for a submarine tunnel across the Channel between France and England, has been referred to a scientific committee in France, who are going to give a serious consideration to the subject. The French Government has invited the English Government to unite in the expenses of a survey on the plan proposed. This will be the greatest undertaking of modern days.

MALAKOFF.

The Wyoming Story—Dr. Spencer to Dr. Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the signature of GEORGE PECK, of Scranton, Penn., there appeared yesterday, a long letter to the TIMES, in which, with abundance of words, the writer gives the public his views upon many matters and things in general, and upon the "hasty, careless, blundering, irritated" historian, Dr. SPENCER, in particular. I have only just been informed that the writer of this letter is Rev. Dr. GEO. PECK, a highly-respectable and talented minister of the Methodist Church, and one who has done a very good work in spreading the knowledge of true religion in the valley where he resides. As I was wholly ignorant on these points when I wrote my former note to the TIMES, I trust that my apology, herewith tendered, will be accepted, for having, in appearance, spoken disrespectfully of the reverend gentleman, by terming him "Mr. PECK," an appellation which, from his letter, I am sorry to see, disturbs his serenity considerably. I beg leave, also, to take the earliest opportunity of saying that, seeing Dr. PECK takes pleasure in it, he may, if he chooses, try his hand at making himself merry at my expense to any extent that he may desire. He is, no doubt, an older, wiser, and more profound man than I can claim to be; and I am content to learn from him, as well in respect to the truths and facts of history, as in regard to the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse. It is highly probable, also, that he understands the *usus loquendi* better than I do, and that I have shown more than what even Dr. PECK will consider my usual "stupidity" in mistaking his meaning in that passage, which I am still in the dark about, on any ordinary principles of construing the English language. Let me acknowledge, with entire frankness, that I wholly mistook the purport of Dr. P.'s words, which, to my apprehension, conveyed a sense quite the reverse of what it appears was intended, and which the Dr. takes some pains to reiterate.

Dr. PECK may rest assured that I shall follow his advice, and shall endeavor to keep *both* my eyes open for that promised work of his, which our mutual friends, the HARPERS, are about to issue, and I cannot doubt but that I shall be edified by his historical researches, and his critical acumen, in an inverse ratio to that which my poor efforts seem to have given him. My erudite friend (if he will allow me so to call him) will believe me, I hope, when I assure him that I do not at all think myself to be "an injured and irritated author," as he phrases it; and that I am quite certain that Dr. P., no more than myself, would be disposed to do "injustice" to any man.

There is certainly no historical point at issue between us respecting the Wyoming Massacre, and beyond that topic I do not understand Dr. P. to have favored my work with his critical attention We are not, we cannot be, in any sense, "enemies;" for we have nothing to fight about. I am not the champion of errors in Dr. THACHER or any other writer; and, though I may not unnaturally feel a little mortified at being rated so low by Dr. P. in several respects, I certainly shall not contend with him on that point. It is very possible, nay probable, that he may be more nearly right than some of my friends hereabouts have thus far supposed.

I shall not need to occupy but small space in saying that there is only one point in which I will *not* yield to him, or any man, and that is, in honestly and sincerely loving and desiring to attain unto the truth. I have not undertaken to write the history of the United States for any selfish ends; for elaborating any theory or theories of my own on the subject; for establishing any personal views of politics, social life, or religious dogmas. My aim has been—however imperfect the execution—to tell the truth, and by the truth I am prepared to be judged. If I have erred, as no doubt I have more than once or twice, and as no doubt any man must be liable to err in traversing so vast a field, I can but acknowledge my error when it is pointed out, and take every means in my power to correct it. This I hold myself ready to do at all times, although Dr. PECK professes that he is not concerned as to this matter, in the particular question which called forth his first communication.

Regretting that Dr P has deprived me of the only possible claim which I could make of having any advantage over him, (viz.: in being the father of children,) and hoping that, when his book appears, the question respecting Wyoming will be so settled as to *stay* settled, I remain with the greatest respect for the learned Doctor, very truly his servant and yours,

J. A. SPENCER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Channels and Obstructions of New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused the communication from A. C. CASTLE, M. D., in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 27th inst., and although perfectly willing to allow his speculative opinions, as to the danger of New-York harbor, to pass without comment from me, I cannot the evidence which he brings forward:

I. The evidence from DUNLAP'S *History of New-York*.

"This channel has since become a passage for vessels, and it is known under the name of Buttermilk Channel. It has been formed by the washing away of the lands of Long Island, a part of VAN TWILLER'S plantation."

We have no evidence whatever that WOUTER VAN TWILLER ever had a plantation on Long Island. There is a grant to him, dated the 22d of June, 1643, in the office of the Secretary of State, but it "merely gives a piece of land called Red Hook, lying on the Hudson River, to be held as his other patrimonial lands." The patentees and free-holders of the town of Brooklyn granted, 1695, to STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT a neck of land called Red Hook, containing about fifty acres, and in this deed it is recited that it was formerly granted to the town of Brooklyn, by Governor STUYVESANT, in 1657. Governor FLETCHER, in 1697, confirmed this grant as

"Containing, in quantity fifty acres, more or less, and is bounded on the east by the east side of a creek that runs by the westermost bounds of FREDERICK SUBBERSON'S land, and on the south by Gowanus Bay, and on the west by Hudson's River, and on the north by the East River, that runs between the said lands and one Nutten Island aforesaid, at low water mark, including the aforesaid creek, which maketh the east bounds of the said lands."

Here we find the terms creek and river used, and without doubt the tide ebbed and flowed through the latter as early as this grant. In 1766 Lieut. RATZEN made his map of the City of New-York, and included part of Long Island. This survey is now referred to for dividing lines, and the shore lines with the topography around Red Hook, as laid down on the map, agreed with surveys made before the improvements were made thereon. Then Buttermilk Channel was as wide as when RATZEN made his map, and not more so; and there was no appearance that any changes in the shore line had taken place since RATZEN made his map—a period of over seventy years.

The testimony used in a law suit, 1741, as to it being "all sedge and meadow land, that only a creek passed between Nutten and Long Island," is only oral. JOOST VAN BUNT, aged 77 years, testified as to washing away of the land on Long Island, and that it went out much further towards Nutten Island, but does not say how much. This no one doubts, as the northwest storms caused the bank to wash down until the boulders protected it. The testimony of other very old men does not state their own experience, but only what they heard others say, and their own recollections would go back to about 1680. Now, there is no necessity to go back to this *oral* testimony of 1741, when we can find it much nearer. A gentleman of the highest respectability informed me, not five years since, that he was acquainted in early life with those who *had* waded over from Red Hook to Governor's Island. In fact he, being a very truthful man himself, indorsed their assertions, and if it was so, the witnesses of 1741 ought to have been able to testify of their own knowledge.

Now, as to the sedge and mallow land, if it ever existed, it must have been from deposit or from the sinking of upland. The latter generally can be known by remains of trees embedded in it, and I have never seen anything of this on the north side of Long Island, while I see much of the former, and I have no doubt but the Indian traditions would also show the channel was open before the marsh formed there.

No encroachments were made into the East River prior to the Revolutionary War, which would tend to throw the current more into Buttermilk Channel than it had formerly ran, but, shortly afterwards, the encroachments commenced, and the result was the deposits below Governor's Island and Red Hook The channel between these points could not have changed in consequence of the extension of the wharves into the East River prior to 1762, and it is not likely that any change had taken place there previously, save that caused by the washing down of the banks during northwesterly gales, as can be seen for the whole length of the northern shore of Long Island, from the time the waters first separated the two shores. That Judge BENSON stated his belief, based on tradition, no one doubts, and he was well informed as to them; but I do not think he investigated the matter.

2. The evidence of A. C. CASTLE, M. D., himself. He is not a very old man, and I cannot say that he is mistaken, when he says: "I remember the time when captains commanded vessels of 5 to 1,000 tons measurement, when they boasted that they could pilot themselves into our harbor;" but I have been probably better acquainted with commanders of ships than A. C. CASTLE, M. D., and never have known one commanding a ship of 300 tons burden, who would make so *absurd a boast*.

MERCATOR.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am really glad to see that the clergy of this City have aroused themselves in manifesting a desire in a public manner for a due and proper observance of the Sabbath among us. This is noble, dignified and Christian-like, and the only wonder is why this demonstration has not been made before. It is a sad picture to see the sacred hours of that holy day desecrated and abused by so many of our citizens in these latter times. It is becoming still more alarming; it is the stepping-stone to many other evils, and thus we see the public mind undergoing a hardening process of no ordinary character, and it cannot be denied that what was once considered abominable and wicked is even now regarded as anything else but the reality. May not the time past suffice? Shall the influx of the vices of other nations overwhelm us? Shall our nationality be lost and shipwrecked, when we as a people are, or rather have been, proverbial for the proper observance of the Sabbath day? Already does a ray of light begin to appear. District-Attorney HALL stands forth illustriously; the clergy catch the spirit of the reformation; and so too, may the authorities follow up the same, by closing up the grog-shops, (already begun,) all the stores, &c., &c.; and so hushing the tumult consequent upon this state of things, by the enforcement of our Sunday laws—a due enforcement, in the spirit of kindness, and yet with that determination which insures success. Is this right, or is it wrong? Shall there still be a keeping of the Sabbath among us, or shall there not? Shall not newsboys cease their noise and rest on that day, after laboring hard all the week, and, if necessary, a fund be raised by an appropriation from the City revenue (much of which is now squandered) for their special aid?

Morality, reason, law and order, as well as humanity and religion, and all the nobler impulses of our nature, call for this reformation; and you, Mr. Editor, will be doing good service by giving this publicity in your valuable paper.

Yours, truly, RESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I was pleased, in common with many others, to see in your morning's issue of this date that the clergymen of this City, in view of the prevailing and increasing desecration of the Sabbath-day in this City, have moved in the matter, and held a meeting in Spingler Institute on Monday evening last, in order to devise measures to promote the better observance of that holy day. I have often wondered they had not done so before, seeing the alarming increase of this vice of late among us. We pride ourselves as a nation, as a people, and as a City, as being more enlightened, and having a higher code of morals than other nations and cities. But to pass along our streets on a Sabbath, and see how it is kept, would lead us to think we are a second Paris. Let us hope that all good and moral citizens will lend a hand in this work of reform, so much needed, and so auspiciously commenced.

CITIZEN.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

[Letter written by an American Traveler to his Brother in this City.]

BARBADOES, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here on the 8th inst., after a boisterous passage of thirteen days. It was cold when we left New-Haven, the thermometer being at 35°, but in a few days we ran into a warmer latitude, and had the weather at 65°. In the Gulf Stream I found the water of the ocean 74°. The temperature here has been since I landed, 76° at 8 A. M., and 82° at one o'clock.

I have already been introduced to quite a number of black and colored gentlemen planters, and an invitation to spend days with them. Last evening, I drank tea with Mr. WM. HUSTAND, No. 5 Swan-street, as his card says. I there saw the *élite* of the black and colored gentlemen of this city, and among them a lawyer, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and an editor of a paper. The house is elegantly furnished, and the drawing-room forty feet square. At 8 o'clock we sat down to tea in an adjoining room on the same floor. A blessing was asked by the venerable JOSEPH THORNE, who is mentioned in THORNE & KIMBALL'S *Journal*. Conversation was taken up all around the table, and though I do not admit to be true what Sir JOHN BOWRING told me, when in London, was his belief that the African had superior *natural* powers to the Anglo-Saxon, I must say a more refined and intelligent company it has seldom been my fortune to see and enjoy. On rising from table thanks were returned for the repast and pleasant interview. We then returned to the drawing-room, where, with music by the daughter of my host, and agreeable conversation, the remainder of the evening was passed.

I have been very much interested in Mr. LONDON BOUNCE, a negro who owns two plantations, and with whom I am to spend next Tuesday. He is also mentioned in THORNE & KIMBALL'S *Journal*. He is one of nature's noblemen, and has visited the city of London, after which he was named. I met at Mr. HUSTAND'S Mr. H. P. NIGHTINGALE, a pure African, who lately bought a cargo of rice, for which he paid £40,000. When the cholera was raging here, and it was doubtful whether he would recover from a severe attack, a white man sent him word that his note had fallen due and was unpaid. NIGHTINGALE sent his son to the President of the Bank here, and asked him to take up his paper as it matured, *which he did*. How many men are there in New-York or Boston who would have succeeded in such a request?

I am delighted in collecting facts with regard to the comparative value of real estate now and before emancipation. As now advised, it seems to me that lands are worth twice as much as under the curse of Slavery. A plantation of 448 acres has just been bought for £40,000, which. I am informed, could not have been sold before emancipation with all the negroes on it, for half that sum. The manumitted and their children now work cheerfully for 25 cents a day, and find themselves. That seems a low price for a day's work, but the hands live very cheaply on vegetables and fruit, and need no fire, and not much clothing. I could live very contentedly in this climate, as they do. Besides, 25 cents a day is the net price in free America for labor! Mr. HELPER says that "in my own immediate neighborhood (in North Carolina) not less than 30 young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of 15 and 25, labor in the fields every Summer, and that for 25 cents a day."

The whole Island is cultivated like a garden and the several plantations are not divided off by fences, but are in common, like the meadows in my native town, (Northampton, Mass.) None of the houses have chimneys, or any other means of warming, no fire being needed, except for cooking, and that is done out of doors. They have no carpets. What is strange to me, they have no annoyance from our house-fly. I have not seen half a dozen here. Mosquitoes abound, and they bite without giving you warning of their approach.

A white planter informed me that he did not know a planter who would return to Slavery if he could; and I find that the opinion of every one. This is the most beautiful country I ever beheld. Such clouds I never saw, and the rising and setting sun is gorgeous beyond expression. The heat is not nearly so oppressive as it is at home at the same temperature. The trade winds are constantly blowing over this Island, and though the thermometer is now—at 12½ o'clock—at 82°, I cannot keep my papers on the table without putting weights upon them. I hope you will live to see the West Indies. If you do not you will die without knowing what a beautiful world we live in. No wonder COLUMBUS wrote home to Queen ISABELLA that he found it so pleasant to live in "India" that he did not know as he should be contented to live in Spain. But I must bid you adieu for the present.

Statement of the Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Superintendents of the poor of Kings County having discharged me from my position of Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and having volunteered an opinion in an accompanying report published in the TIMES of Saturday last, that I was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my office, I deem it proper to acquaint the public with the facts in relation to the matter.

In the first place the proceedings taken for the release of Miss WOLFSOHN from the Asylum were not *planned* with my secret cooperation, as stated in the report of the Board, nor were they in any manner carried on by my aid, except in so far as I was bound to state the truth when called before the Court to testify concerning her condition. The only charge, so far as I am informed, that the Board preferred, was that I kept the secret of Miss WOLFSHON from Wednesday, when she placed the matter in the hands of counsel, until Saturday, when the writ was served.

Believing Miss WOLFSOHN sane, and supposing the matter was concluded and out of our hands, I thought myself bound to keep the secret, not for a moment supposing that the institution was interested in or desirous of detaining her if of sound mind; and I challenge Dr. LANSING or any other person to prove that during the six weeks she was under my care she exhibited the slightest trace of insanity. It was the opinion of the nurses, and of every person who visited her, that she was entirely sane, and although the girl is now perhaps properly remanded back to the Asylum, yet up to the last day of trial nothing was observed that warranted her confinement as a lunatic. The proposition made by her friends on Sunday, previous to her return, to close the matter by paying her board in any place the parties acting for her might select, shows they had little confidence in the right to detain her in a lunatic asylum; they stating as the only reason for so confining her, that at times her temper rendered it impossible to live with her.

There can be no question that her case, like many others, is of a peculiar periodical nature, which a skillful physician might understand, but which a lunatic asylum is not calculated to improve. My keeping her secret was not a cooperation, unless the intention was to remove her, to prevent the service of the writ, and in any case, the circumstances fully warrant my conduct.

As the Board have dismissed me for what they have decided to be a violation of the rules of the institution, I am content, yet I cannot but think their pronouncing me an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my position, an attempt to injure me, very ungentlemanly and unjust.

A service of two years in the institution, without a word of censure or disapproval of my course, but, on the contrary, frequently expressed approbation, ought to be sufficient guaranty of my fitness for the position I occupied, or else a proof of their unfitness for theirs in keeping me there.

ANN M. LUCAS.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

Great travelers are not generally great writers, for, in truth, writing and traveling require very opposite constitutional differences. The two greatest travelers of the present day, who have traveled to the best purpose, and written the best books of travel, were both averse to book-making. Sitting down in the quiet of a secluded apartment and making a record of the things they had seen, the wonders they had discovered, and the dangers they had encountered, was more distasteful to them than battling with savage tribes, or enduring hunger, cold, weariness and thirst. But the necessity for writing was upon them, and they conscientiously gave themselves up to their task, because, without it their travel would have been mere purposeless wandering, and the world not have been the wiser for their labors. The two great travelers in question—explorers, perhaps, would be the better term—were Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Dr KANE, who did not travel for the sake of travel, but to accomplish a great and benevolent purpose. Writing was not an agreeable employment to either of them, and neither thought of making a book when he set out on his great work. To Doctor KANE the confinement and labor of preparing his volumes for the press were irksome in the extreme, but he buckled down to his work as manfully and resolutely as he made his wonderful journey over the ice after deserting his little brig in its frosty fastnesses. Doctor LIVINGSTONE says that he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than attempt to write another book.

A very different sort of traveler from either of these is our book-making countryman, BAYARD TAYLOR. He travels and writes with equal facility and equal pleasure, and he travels, too, that he may write. Looking into any of his books, we do not find that he traveled with any other motive than to gather materials to make a volume, and when his volume is filled his journey is at an end; nothing more remains. But the spirit of locomotion is strong upon him; he has sturdy limbs, robust health, and an inexhaustible stock of good nature. He can start off at a moment's warning, with his writing materials, on a ramble to the North Cape, or to Terra del Fuego. He has no preferences; a Summer in Africa or a Winter in Lapland, it is all the same to him, and he turns his observations into three sources of profit—first, as letters to the journal which he makes the medium of his communications to the public; then as lectures, and lastly as books. He has a free, easy and picturesque descriptive style, and he always preserves his temper. It is marvelous to see what a uniform tone of quiet contentedness he exhibits under all circumstances, in all climes, and all societies. Lapps, Egyptians, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Germans, Englishmen and Californians are all equally agreeable to him, and he to them. He is never excited, never loses his self-possession, is never dissatisfied; and he manages by the easy flow of his narrative to infuse into his reader something of the spirit which pervades his own volumes.

The last volume of travels from the pen of this most genial of wanderers is composed of his letters from Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. The volume, published by G. P. PUTNAM, is entitled: *Northern Travel. Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland.* Our traveler landed at Stockholm early in December, 1856, and started immediately for the North, making his way into the Arctic circle just at that season of the year when most men would have been desirous of leaving it. But he wanted to see the Lapps in mid-winter, when the sun scarce shows its disc above the horizon, and the earth is covered with a coating of ice and snow. And it is fortunate for us, who lack the opportunity or inclination for such laborious and dangerous travel, that he was impelled by a noble enthusiasm to make a mid-winter journey in those frozen regions, for his pictures of life among that remote and little-visited people give us a more vivid sense of their peculiarities than any other traveler has furnished the world. It imparts a feeling of delicious enjoyment to sit in our warm and cosy rooms, and read his lively descriptions of reindeer traveling over the sparkling snows of Lapland, and to follow him into the huts of the Lapp peasants. It was while he was at Kantokeino, where the sun did not show itself above the horison during twenty-four hours, that he heard a man give a regular Indian war-whoop, and, on asking an explanation of the strange sound, he was told that it had been learned from OLE BULL. Mr. TAYLOR arrives at the conclusion, after his Arctic experiences, that the proper zone for human beings to thrive in is embraced between the 30th and 55th degrees of latitude.

The volume is about equally divided between the two seasons, but the latter part, which relates to his Summer experiences, his sketches of society in Stockholm, and his visit to the North Cape, contains more agreeable and picturesque sketches than the first half, which is occupied with the savage scenery of the country of the Lapps.

We have received from Messrs. WILEY & HALSTED a small volume, entitled *The Photograph and Ambrotype Manual*, by N. G. BURGESS, which probably contains all the information necessary to make a complete daguerreotypist, but we must confess our inability to pronounce a decided opinion in regard to its merits beyond those of clear writing, methodical arrangement, and good print.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has published, in one handsome volume of 300 pages, a collection of short stories by the late Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Knickerbocker* for February has a very striking resemblance to the past numbers of this venerable publication, which is now, we believe, the oldest on the list of our monthly periodicals. It has several continuations, the liveliest of them being the "Life of a Midshipman," which is evidently the production of a sailor, if not of a middy. The editorial department is of the same scrappy, agreeable and genial character which it has ever been since the Magazine fell into the hands of its present editor, some twenty-five years ago. The *Knickerbocker* is a monument of conservatism in our "shifting bank of sand." It has undergone no more change than the Palisades, and appears to be good for another quarter of a century at least.

Harper's, for February has no striking characteristic beyond its general excellence. A certain amount of entertaining reading matter and a certain number of illustrations are just as much a matter of course in this popular Magazine as flowers in June. The third part of the "Virginians," which, to many readers, is the most attractive reading in *Harper*, is more interesting than the two previous numbers. The story is beginning to take form; the two brothers, who are the heroes of the novel, are growing up to man's estate, and it will not be long before the interest of the narrative will be greatly heightened by the rupture between the mother country and the colonies, when the two high-spirited boys will take opposite sides in the quarrel. The present number brings us to BRADDOCK'S defeat, and the interval between then and the Declaration of Independence will not occupy much time. The only obstacle to the unqualified enjoyment of the story by American readers, is the familiar introduction of WASHINGTON, whom we have all been accustomed to contemplate either in his uniform of buff and blue, standing grandly by his white charger, or dressed in his solemn suit of black, with his ruffled hand extended, and his face beaming with dignity and patriotism. He is a most intractable subject for the novelist, and we are half afraid that even the genius of THACKERAY will fail to draw a picture of him that will not outrage the popular sense of propriety. The good boy WASHINGTON, the dignified and respectable farmer WASHINGTON, the hero WASHINGTON, and the statesman WASHINGTON, are the phases of his character which the people are familiar with and venerate; but the every-day man WASHINGTON, the WASHINGTON subjected to the common frivolities and vexations of ordinary life, is a figure that we have no knowledge of, nor any desire to become acquainted with. We hope, therefore, that, for his own sake, Mr. THACKERAY will introduce the Father of his Country as seldom as possible, and, if possible, only in his grand and heroic characters. Historical personages are at the best awkward subjects to the romancer, and the true business of the writer of fiction is with fictitious personages of his own creation. The mixture of the real and the ideal, the historical and the fictitious, rarely produces an agreeable or consistent effect.

The fourth number of the *Atlantic* is a kind of trial number of the work. The editor must, by this time, have become familiarized with his work; he has had an opportunity to test the ability of his contributors, and to be able to calculate with tolerable accuracy the chances of a supply of material. He has been able to feel the public pulse, too, and to square himself to his place. We may look upon the present number, therefore, as affording an indication of what the Magazine will be hereafter. Viewed in this light, then, we think that the *Atlantic* appears to decided advantage, and that it promises well for the future. It is more varied in its contents than either of the preceding numbers, and the general character of the articles is more magazinish. It is, also, better made up, the first article instead of treating on some remote or indifferent subject, is a very timely one and full of local interest, being on the subject of the great failures of last Fall. The causes of that, and of all other panics, are discussed in a lively manner, and there is no lack of statistical information. The author does not pretend to be a MILL, nor a RICARDO, but he is quite as agreeable and instructive for magazine readers as if he were both combined. Following this we have a poem of two pages, possibly by LONGFELLOW, on the "Busts of Goethe and Schiller." Then comes a too brief story entitled the "Librarian's Story," then another poem, and a gossipy article about pictures. A grave article about "Cretins and Idiots," discussing what has been and what can be done for them, follows. Then an epistolary poem succeeds, which savors strongly of the Rugby poet of Toper-na-fuosich, and after it a pleasant article on the "Aquarium." The "Queen of the Red Chessman," is a beautiful phantasy, weird and witchy, but yet full of tenderness, and the most delicate fancy. A brief essay on Tea—the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—an article on BERANGER, a most capital paper about New-England Ministers, something about Kansas usurpation, a shred about art in the Pre-Raphaelistic vein, two or three more poems, and the literary notices, which are very good, but very brief, complete the number. Altogether, the fourth number of the *Atlantic* makes a very gratifying promise of a long career, and we trust that its future will at least justify its promise, and that it will not, like all our other works of the same pretensions, after a few brilliant flashes, suddenly go out, and leave the world of monthly literature in amazement and consternation at its disappearance.

Norway Wolves and Human Passions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was thinking one day, sadly enough too, of my positive, terrible tendency to evil. I *felt* it I had given away to passion, and my poor heart was torn. A copy of the *Living Age* happened to be lying near me. I took it up and read "The Sledge Drive to Church," a story of Old Norway. A pack of wolves are following the sledge, which contained a family on their way home from church. The lad OLAF kneels at his sister's side and prays, "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away these dreadful wolves, and let us all get safe home."

This prayer had another meaning for me, so apt, so instantly entering my heart, that tears fairly came to my eyes I repeated to myself many, many times, "O, Lord Jesus, drive away these dreadful wolves of *passion*." This seemed exactly the cry my poor soul needed to make—the short, quick, imploring cry for aid—the furious brutes already surrounding me.

Our passions are like the wolves. The whole pack pursues us. We more than see them on our track—we feel their hateful presence—we feel their hot, brutal breath. Their tongues are out, and their infernal eyes flashing. How they drag us down! "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away *these* dreadful wolves, and let me get *safe home*."

Aaron Burr and Mrs. Coghlan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Rev. Mr. MILBURN is certainly in error in attributing Mrs. COGHLAN'S ruin to AARON BURR. Every word which Mrs. COGHLAN'S narrative contains concerning her connection with Col. BURR is transferred to the sixth chapter of Mr. PARTON'S new work on the *Life and Times of Burr*. She therein charges her ruin *to the brutality and neglect of her husband*, whom she was forced to marry, long after she had parted with Colonel BURR forever.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

A Handsome Thing.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this day's issue, from New-Jersey, and under the caption of "A good deed in a naughty world," appears a pleasing instance of generosity and kind feeling. Let me add another still more pleasing instance of generosity, and one worthy also of record.

Some few weeks since a man went into one of the most prominent southern clothing establishments of this city, to solicit alms for a family very destitute, and who had lost a child, and had no means of burying it. After receiving a donation from one of the employers, he proceeded among the employes, receiving liberally of their little. Before leaving, he was summoned to return to the office. On repairing thither, he was told by the employer that the men were not able to give; that they were working on short time, and had families to support; that he was better able, and desired to know the sum collected. On being told, he immediately handed out the amount, with a request that to each man should be returned the amount he respectively contributed.

THE CONNECTICUT COUNTERFEITERS.—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "It appears that the gang of counterfeiters at Waterbury was more extensive, and indulged more largely in their peculiar business than was at first supposed. Another of these rogues, named AUGUSTUS FROST, was arrested on Monday, he being *the seventh* that has been captured at Waterbury. The three first arrested, DUNBAR, COWD and THOMSON, have had their trial postponed to the 5th of February. The next three, BAKER, WILSON and DAVIS, were examined on Monday evening, and two were committed for trial, while BAKER was released, the evidence being insufficient. The evidence discloses extensive arrangements to issue spurious money in large quantities.

MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The total mortality of New-Orleans during the year past was 6,067, which is an excess of 373 deaths over the year 1856, and 1656 less than the last eight the year 1855. The deaths from yellow fever months of last year numbered 199. How this fever originated is a question which it is difficult to determine. The report examines it at great length, but arrives at no satisfactory conclusion beyond a conjecture that the disease may have been introduced and domiciliated here from the French steamship of war *Tonnerre*.

THE GOSHEN BANK ROBBERS.—We have seen letters to the effect that the Directors of the Goshen Bank are entirely satisfied with the course of the Chief of Police, in the arrest of one of the robbers of that Bank, and which pay the efficiency of our police a high compliment. No reward has been paid at all as yet.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

New Treaty with the Seneca Indians at Tonawanda.

From the 'Friends' Review.

The public may be gratified to learn that the litigation between the "Ogden Land Company," and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, which has been carried on for the last fifteen years, is likely to be terminsted by a treaty which was entered into on the 5th nf last month.

To those who are acquainted with most of the circumstances which have induced the litigation referred to, this treaty is particnlarly gratifying; and philanthropists will rejolce to hear, tbat a contract has at last been made with a band of Indians, which appears to have for its hasis, an acknowledgment that the Red Man has rights which should be respected. That the readers of the *Review* may appreciate what has been gained for the Indians, I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to give a synopsis of the principal matters bearing on the recent treaty.

Without tracing the matter forther back than 1786, it appears the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ceded to the State of New-York the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of four parcels of land, situated in the last-named State, amounting in all to 114,869 acres. And New-York ceded to Massachusetts *the right of preëmption* of the soil from Indians, and all other titles of New-York to the same.

By this latter cession, the State of Massachusetts only, in fact, acquired the *right to purchase, to the exclusion of all others, when the Indians should conclude to sell their lands.*

Subsequently, THOMAS L. OGDEN and JOSEPH FELLOWS acquired from the State of Massachusetts its right to purchase the soil of the Indians.

In the year 1830, an act was passed by the General Government, providing "for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories." We now come to the year 1838, when a treaty was made "with the New-York Indians," and so far as the Seneca tribe were concerned, it was a very unrighteous instrument, and one which a member of the Company expressed, in the latter part of his life, "covered each one of them with a cart-load of infamy."

Without entering into a detailed account to show *how* the "Company" obtained the signatures of a majority of chiefs out of the three bands of the Seneca tribe, which, if the testimony of Indians before our Courts is reliable, were nearly all obtained hy bribery or fraud, we find that in this year the Indians agreed to sell their lands, 114,-869 acres, with their *improvements*, for the sum of $202,000, (49,920 acres of the above lie adjacent to the city of Buffalo.) The Indians agreed that the United States should receive the money from the "Company," and they (the Indians) were to receive 320 acres of land in the new Territory of Kansas for each soul of their tribe. Upon the "*sober* second thought" of the Indians, they became *decided* that they would not willingly submit to its terms. For divers reasons, this treaty was never carried into effect. But on the 20th of 5th month, 1842, another treaty was entered into, by the terms of which, the parties, with the exception of the Tonawandas, agreed to a "compromise," viz.:

The Indians will give up the two Reservations of Buffalo and Tonawanda, (the latter situated in the County of Genesee,) amounting together to 62,720 acres of choice land, and receive therefor the two Reservations of Cattaraugus and Allegbany, containing 52,149 acres. That part of the former treaty, however, which giantad to each Indian 320 acres of land in the territory west of Missouri, was again stipulated.

Under the above arrangement the Buffalo Band left the land of the graves of RED JACKET and CORNPLANTER, for their new homes in the wilderness of the West. Bot before two years had elapsed, they saw that if they remained longer where they were, hunger and sickness would soon make an end of their once powerful hand, and most of those who remained alive to this time, took up their toilsome journey, to return to their brethren in the State of New-York. Of this number many died before they reacbed their former homes, Thoae of them who reacbed their former abodes now reside on the tbree otber Reservations, mostly on the Cattaraugus and Alleghany.

For several years the Tonawandas have been slowly hut steadily advancing in the cultivation of the soil and in general intelligence, and ars last assimilating to the cuatoms of tbe wbites.

Within a few years past they have erected several very comfortable dwellings, with the conveniences which they observe in the houses of their white neighbors, by whom they are surrounded and with whom they mostly live on terms of friendship.

They have many good minds amongst them, and can point with a feeling of just pride to their head chief, ELY S. PARKER, wbo, for some years, held a very responsible station as Civil Engineer, in the employ of the State of New-York, and now holds a post in the same capacity under the General Government.

All who heard their case argued before the Supreme Conrt of the United States, a few months since, will recollect seeing this same Indian, and that he was well posted on the points be desired his counsel to press upon the attention of the Court. He was also in attendance with his counsel and a few of his friends, when they waited on the President, a few months since, to make a final appeal to him for protection. And it will not derogate from any one in attendance at this interview, to believe his suggestions were worthy of consideration.

In fifth month last, the President sent a Commissioner, who formally ordered the Indians to leave their Reservation by the following Autumn, or the Government, as then advised, would after that take active measures for their removal. It was after this order that the Indians concluded to make a final appeal to the President for protection. And of his attention to their petition, his sympathy for them, and his determioation to do justice in the case, his order for a new treaty is the best evidence.

By former treaties, and under the law providing for an "exchange of lands" the Seneca Nation, and, of conrse, the Tonawandas, became entitled to a large tract of land in Kansas, it being 320 acres for each individual Indian; and any number of them had a right to remove there, and take possession of such lands. The share of the Tonawandas would amount to about 208,000 acres. They are also entitled to their share of the sum of $400,000, set apart for the expense of their removal, and for their support for the first year of their residence in the far West. By the present arrangement, the Tonawandas agree (all the chiefs signing except one who was "afraid of treaties") to relinquish all the above rights to the Government, which allows them $256,000, which is at the rate of about $1 25 per acre for the lands which the band could have demanded in Kansas. They also get from the Ogden Company the "improvement," and certain other moneys, due under the treaty of 1842.

With this sum they purchase of the Ogden Company not less than 6,500 acres of their Reservation, or a larger amount if the Indians choose to purchase, which the Company or its assigns are willing to sell at a price not far from $25 per acre. But this quantity will be amply sufficient for the agricultnral purposes of the Band, which now numbers about 650 souls, and is all they will make an effort to acquire.

The Company are to execute a deed with the usual covenants; said deed to be held in trust for their sole use and benefit. The balance of the money paid by the United States, not invested in the lands of their Reservation, is to be secured to them in stocks of the United States, or the State of New-York; and the income arising therefrom to be paid as other annuities are now paid them.

It will be seen therefore, that this is a bargain advantageous to both parties, for the Government has the 208,000 acres immediately contiguous to Missouri,—saves the expense of removing the Indians thither, and a year's support; and the painful necessity that would have arisen, of a forcible removal.

The great advantage to the Indians in this treaty over others, it will be observed, is, that it *extinguishes the preemption right to purchase*, which has been an immense power in the hands of speculators, and has induced aggresaions which the illiterate red man has been unable to resist. They also have a deed in fee, under which they will rest assured no one can dispossess them of their lands without their consent.

The Indians, and their many friends in this section, duly appreciare the special interest President BUCHANAN has taken in this matter; for to him and the Secretary of the Interior, JACOB THOMPSON, (Commissioner DENVER concurring,) mainly belongs the credit of proposing, and of course of ordering, the present treaty to be based on the principle of securing both to the Government and to the Indians their just rights.

In this connection should JOHN H. MARTINDALE, the principal attorney for the Indians, also be mentioned. He has for the last fifteen years devoted his best powers, in the meridian of life, to defending them, in the numerous suits brought against them, and also to protecting their interest from the aggressions of settlements under the Ogden titles. In all which cases he has been uniformly successful in all the Courts in this State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

By the above humane arrangement, if ratified by the Senate, which can scarcely be doubted, the Tonawandas retain their old home, to which they are so strongly attached; and a few years will determine whether it is their "manifest destiny" to "dwindle away" before the ameliorating influences of civilization. W. H. P.

BATAVIA, 12 mo., 1857.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The annual Message of Gov. WICKLIFFE to the Legislature of Louisana, shows that the State has a balance in the Treasury of $48,416. The estimsted receipts for the ensuing year are $1,100,000. The estimated expenditures are $1,148,000—showing a probable deficit for 1858 of $270,386. The current resources are gradually sinking below the expenditures,—so that, like Wisconsin, the State is financially "short," and gives promise of being shorter. Rigid economy in expenditure is urgently pressed upon the Legislature, as a highly necessary proceeding. The annual charge for the public printing is stated at $40,000; publication of documents being made in French and English. Profuse expenditure for charitable and educational interests is also hinted at as a fruitful source of financial embarrassment. The costs of criminal prosecution in the parishes is estimated at $50,000 for 1858. The Governor suggests a return to the old system of compelling the parishes, in place of the State, to foot these bills. Delinquent taxpayers are also commended to the mercies of the Parish Sheriffs. The aggregate of Railroad bonds issued in 1857 was 126,000, making a general total of $1,636.000. The recent revulsion has a large share of notice. It is attributed to an undue expansion of credit. Touching Banks, the Governor says:

"In looking back at the condition of the banks, as reported by the President of the Board of Currency, it will be apparent that they were not in that degree of real strength in August and September last which the then already arising financial distress demanded. The monthly statements of the Board of Currency, for each of these three months, reveal the fact that the real coin *in vault* differed from the tabular exhibit of specie by from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. So grave a discrepancy indicates a lack of fairness in the returns, or a defect in the law, which demands your attention. As we have already incurred most of the evils of a rapid contraction of the currency, it will be wise to determine whether our banking laws might not be so modified as to permanently secure to us a more decisively metallic currency. If the circulation of the Banks of the State were limited to issues of ten dollars and upwards, I am satisfied a great step would be made to accomplish this end.

Gov. WICKLIFF'S views on the Kansas question, and the means for extending Slavery, are significantly expressed. He says:

Kansas has now assumed all the attributes of a sovereign State, and demands and is entitled to an admission into the Union as an equal of the other States. It is to be hoped that the Congress of the United States, aided by the voices of the patriotic citizens of every State, will make joint effort with our experienced Chief Magistrate to remove this disturbing question from the halls of Congress, by the speedy admission of Kansas under its present Constitution, to the benefits and privileges of our cherished Confederacy. I know of no other mode by which to give this matter a quiet and satisfactory adjustment, agreeable alike to the South and the conservative sentiment of the North. The theory of non-intervention by Congress or *other Federal authority*, with the question of Slavery in the Territories is coming to a practical solution; while the great principle of popular sovereignty is working out its legitimate results. Under its operation, three new States are prepared to take their places in the Confederacy: their people, by a direct vote, or through their representatives, duly empowered, have determined the nature of their domestic institutions satisfactorily to themselves; and if, on examination, their fundamental laws prove to be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it only remains for Congress to enroll their names upon the list of States, as coequals thereof in every respect. This is what the Southern States will require of their agents in Congress, whether the new States to be admitted have established Slavery or not; this is the extent of the demands of the South upon their Northern brethren. We ask nothing but the practical application of the doctrine of *Non-intervention*. We could not, consistently with our obligations to the Union, ask more; less we cannot take, and preserve our honor and Constitutional rights.

The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is an object much to be desired by the South. It would open the way to the successful application of the celebrated Monroe doctrine to the affairs of American governments, and to the exclusion, in the future, of the interference of European despots, in matters exclusively affecting the interests of the people and governments so interfered with. *It is clearly manifested that the Southern States of this Union must look southward for that expansion of the Slavery area, so necessary for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the United States Senate, and for the future progress of their agricultural prosperity.* It is just and right that the Federal Government and the Northern States how to the immutable decrees of a natnral law, and not resist the South in the spread of her institutions to regions so palpably pointed to by the finger of destiny for her occupation.

Medical.

Professor TIMOTHY CHILDS relates, in the *American Medical Monthly*, a curious case of fatal apoplexy of the cerebellum. In the Summer of 1853, a young lady, aged 19, in taking care of her sister's infant, amused it by shaking her own head rapidly and violently a great number of times. Faintness and vomiting followed, and she was confined to her bed several days. On going out again, she could not walk witout staggering. Various prescriptions were used; none relieved her, except that a seton was thougbt temporarily to do some good. In December, 1854, Dr. C. found she could not walk without help, and was growing rapidly blind; there was constant dull pain in the region of the occiput, bowels torpid, &c. A seton in the nape of the neck and a mild course of protiodide of mercury improved the vision for a time, hut entire blindness followed, and in January, 1855, a general convulsion took place, in a second attack of which she died, with intellect unaffected. Autopsy revealed "an old hardened clot of blood, of the size of a large walnut, in the centre of the cerebellum," "bathed in nearly two ounces of yellow serum inclosed in a cyst." The other organs were healthy.

M. GEOFFROY, a highly respected physician of Avignon, in France, formerly Mayor of that city, and for many years at the head of the Asylum for the Insane, was lately assassinated hy an epileptic inmate of the establishment. The wretched patient was subject to fits of furious mania, but had for some time past been very quiet, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. He was a tailor by trade, and busy at work, on the 30th of April last, during M. GEOFFROY'S presence in the ward. Towards the end of his visit, he requested the doctor to look at his leg, where he stated he was experiencing pain; and while M. GEOFFROY was stooping to examine the limb, the man passed his arm round M. GEOFFROY'S neck, and thrust into the left side of his chest the long scissors used in the trade. He was just going to make a second thrust when he was secured by the house-surgeon and the steward. The weapon had reached the heart, and M. GEOFFROY died in a few moments. The patient had not evinced any dislike for the illfated physician, and was most respectful and docile. It is supposed the horrible deed was done while the patient was laboring under a hallucination.

A medical man named SALLE, practicing in Nancy, was completing the operation of tracheotomy, which he had undertaken upon a child suffering from putrid sore throat. Dr. SALLE, who was only twenty-nine years of age, seeing the trachea quickly filling with blood, put his lips to the wound, and drew by inspiration the fluid ready to choke the child. The next day, the same putrid state of the fances and the tonsils appeared in M. SALLE, and forty-eight hours afterward he died, in spite of the efforts made by his colleagues to save their noble-minded friend's life.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.—The War Department has ordered a Board of Medical Officers to assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, April 1, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of snch candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves. The Board will consist of Surgeons C. A. FINLEY, R. S. SATTERLEE, S. P. MOORE: Assistant-Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS.

Affairs in Liberia.

The annual Message of Gov. BENSON to the Legislature of Liberia, was delivered on the 10th of December. The recepts of the Republic in 1857 were $47,556; expenditurea, $47,048—balance in hsnd, $507. The foreign debt is $8,000. Foreign relations are qniet. GIRARD RALSTON, an American, residing in London, has been appointed and recognized as Consul-General of the Republic in England. He is negotiating a postal treaty with that Government. His request for permission to repair the Liberia Government schooner *Lark* in an English dock was answered by an offer to make the repairs gratoitously. The *Lark* is a present from Her Majesty's Government. The President has also been notified of a present from the French Government of the schooner *Hirondelle*, carrying six eighteen-pound carronades.

The Manchester Cottton Supply Association, through the British Consul, is moving for the production of Cotton in Liberia on an extensive scale.

The steam saw mill, sent out some time since from Pennsylvania, was in successful operation; and the steam sugar mill, from New-York, would be started in abont two weeks, by gentlemen who have a large quantity of cane ready for grinding.

The erection of the Liberia College buildings, the materials of which were sent out from Boston, was in progress.

A large share of Governor BENSON'S Message is devoted to a consideration of the French emigration scheme, which is declared to be nothing more than the slave-trade in disguise. The Governor says: "I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic, to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by, or fully known to, some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our citizens, as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the Proclamation by this Government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports."

The late mission of Ex-President ROBERTS to Europe was partly on this business. He arrived in England, Oct. 8, and after a few days went on to France.

HARVARD COLLEGE—INTERESTING TO STUDENTS.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard have voted to place the Observatory under the care of an officer to be known as the "Director of the Observatory and Phillips Professor of Astronomy," in respect to the memory of the late EDWARD B PHILLIPS. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Treasurer of the College, is voted a salary of $1,500 a year. The Legislature is to be memorialized to pass a law authorizing the permanent separation of the Theological School from the University.

Hon. E R. HOAR submitted an interesting report from a Committee appointed to consider what measures, if any, may be adopted to reduce the expenses incident to a residence at Cambridge by the members of the Universrity while pursuing an education there, and to confer with the Faculties of the University for the purpose of effecting such a reduction if possible. The report states that in regard to the two great sources of expense, room-rent and board, there is undoubtedly a great and growing cause of complaint, and a remedy should be found if possible. It is the principal cause of the high cost of obtaining an education at Harvard College, and the Committee regard it as extremely injurious to the welfare of the institution. The Committee do not suggest any plan to remedy these evils, but are of opinion that the Board of Overseers should recommend that there be erected additional buildings or rooms for the undergraduates when the College shall have any funds which may properly be appropriated to such an object.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting took place of the Geographical Section of this Society on Thursday evening, at the University, to receive a paper written for the Section by Professor COOKE, on "The General Geology of the State of New-Jersey." Dr. HAWES occupied the Chair, and the attendance comprised about fifty persons.

The Professor commenced by observing that Lieut. VIELE having already presented a paper upon the geographical and topographical survey of New-Jersey, the observations of the evening would be confined to its geological features.

The northern division of the State was considered as divisible into three districts: The primitive region, which is the extension of the Highlands; the Kittatinney region, on the northwest; and the southeast border of the northern division, characterized by the red sandstone, the principal rock, and the ridges of trap which traverse it in various directions. The primary region was described as remarkable for its mountains. The subject was illustrated by reference to a map, and also to geological diagrams of the sections, cross and longitudinal, illustrating the strike and dip of the strata. The large tract lying to the southeast of the green-sand was described as being an equally unpromising field for industrial as well as for geological pursuits. But the productiveness of the green-sand, or marl, was particularly noted.

In New-Jersey, indistinct remains of plants were not uncommon in red sand-stone quarries; and very distinct impressions of fishes have been found at Boonton, in this rock. Fossil foot-marks, so common in red sand-stone of the Connecticut valley, had never been observed here. Thin seams of coal had been met with in several localities, but not in quantity to encourage mining for it. The dip of the rock is towards the northwest, just the reverse of that of the formations lying on either side of it. The belt was described as more than twenty miles wide in its broadest part, and as dipping from 10° to 20° to the northwest. The trap rock, which forms the abrupt ridges so characteristic of the surface of this formation, had not materially disturbed the dip of the red sandstone. The successive strata through the whole State were traced to three distant geological periods. To enter intelligibly into their definition, afforded by Professor COOKE, would require very extended description. The uniform dip of the gneiss rocks, to the southeast formed the subject of some curious speculation. Iron ore mines exist to the number of 100 or more in the northwest division, offering an inexhausible supply, the veins not being continuous. The subject was well received, and terminated by a vote of thanks to the demonstrator, proposed by ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in which that gentleman urged the importance of geological knowledge to those who had the desire to invest property in the soil.

Before the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. JAY, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, presented a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. STRUVE, of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, and the Russian Central Observatory, returning thanks for his election as a corresponding member; and also a note from Mr. DANIEL C GILMAN, of Yale College Library, addressed to Mr. FOLSOM, the Domestic Secretary, transmitting on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin a set of their transactions, and of their journal, which was published for many years, under the supervision of the late Dr. GUMPRECAT, of that Institution.

Lecture on the Workings of the English Emancipation Act.

On Thursday evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion streets, Rev. C. W. DENISON, for a considerable period a resident in the West Indies, gave a discourse, or, according to the advertisement, "an official sketch of the workings of the act for the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Islands." The audience was very meagre—not numbering more than fifty persons in all.

The lecturer arrived a few minutes after the hour designated, apologized for his lack of promptitude, and, in the absence of the Pastor, offered the prayer.

At the conclusion of the hymn the lecturer proceeded with his address. He adverted to the additional importance with which his subject was invested by recent newspaper articles, asserting the evils consequent on the Emancipation act, and the failure of that measure to benefit either the white man or the black. He spoke of the peculiar facilities he enjoyed for forming an impartial judgment of the act, having occupied an official position in British Guiana, and disclaimed any intention of promoting ill feeling between the Northern and Southern Slates of the Union, or of exciting prejudice against any section of the confederacy. In regard to the act itself, the expectations on all sides were very large. On the one hand the compensation, amounting to $100,000,000, was so immense a sum that people naturally expected from it very marked and extensive results. On the other hand the planters labored under the impression that, to some extent, their rights were interfered with, whilst the negroes felt themselves subjected to the disadvantages of being utterly destitute of power in the Government, and of receiving none of the compensation paid for their emancipation. One of the defects of the act was its failure to provide rates of payment for the labor of the emancipated slave. Other difficulties interposed themselves. A drought occurred, during which the emancipated laborers were unable to gather in the crops. And to this was to be added the intrinsic difficulty of conducting this experiment of freedom fairly, because of its being managed through agents, the planters being mainly absentees! Notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of his observations convinced him that emancipation had not been a failure. The first proof of this he advanced was that both the planters and the people were contented. He never met with one man or woman, in all the hundreds of thousands whom he had seen, who said that he or she wished to go back again to Slavery. And this feeling was not confined to the people. He never knew a planter to feel dissatisfied with emancipation. Nay, more, emancipation had increased the production of goods of domestic growth, and had extended commerce with foreign nations. In the best days of Slavery, there had been produced in Guiana 59,000 hogsheads of sugar of 2,250 lbs. each, and this was thought to be a large production; but in the year previous to his leaving British Guiana, there were produced 62,000 hogsheads of sugar, each of the same weight; thus making a gain of 3,000 hogsheads of sugar by liberty, over the best days of Slavery. The same improvement could be shown in Barbadoes. Not only was the production greater, but the consumption was greater, showing an increase of comfort among the people themselves. The foreign shipping had doubled. For every five American ships that landed at Georgetown before emancipation, ten would now be found, laden with American beef and Yankee notions, for which they brought back solid gold and silver. The character of the newspapers published there indicated the great social progress of the people. The *Royal Gazette*, published in Georgetown, had whole columns of advertisements of bureaus, chairs, rocking-chairs, bridal bonnets, children's bonnets, &c. Only think of an emancipated negro using a rocking-chair, or an emancipated negress getting married and wearing a bridal bonnet! Schools were established in the most populous localities, and he had statistics in his possession to show that twenty or thirty thousand children were enrolled as pupils, gathered in comfortable places, and all learning the rudiments of a good English education. These children were not inferior in their attainments to any he had ever seen. In geography, and more especially in arithmetic, the colored boys of British Guiana would bear comparison with any boys he had ever met in any schools of his own country. The people had increased in their attendance at their churches; in fact their churches were as well attended as our own. The only drawback to the general morality was the introduction of ardent spirits by the Portuguese, and some of the English residents. He was sorry to say that there was a danger growing up among the emancipated people in this respect. As the crowning proofs of the success of British Emancipation, he stated the fact that other nations had followed the example of England and emancipated their slaves in the immediate vicinity of the British colonies, and asserted that it had been established by unquestionable statistics that crime had lessened since emancipation took place.

On motion of the pastor of the Church, who had entered during the delivery of the address, the thanks of the audience were conveyed to the lecturer, and, after a collection to defray expenses, and the singing of a hymn by the choir, the assembly dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sufficiency of Demand and Notice of Protest.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Stewart.

Jacob J Reynolds and Henry Slingerland vs. *Philip Smith.*—This was an action against the defendant as the drawer of a check for $58 on the Island City Bank, dated Sept. 1, 1858, payable to the order of the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were guilty of laches in not using due diligence in presenting said check at the Bank; also want of notice of protest.

The notary who protested the check testified that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 1, he presented said check to a book-keeper in charge of the Island City Bank for payment, that the book-keeper handed said check back to him, and shook his head, saying "No funds," or "Nothing for that," and said he believed the drawer thereof resided in New-York, that he could not tell where; that on the same evening he deposited in the New-York City Post-Office a notice of protest for the drawer, directed Philip Smith, New-York, and that he paid the postage thereon.

For the defence the paying teller of the Island City Bank was examined; he testified that the Bank suspended payment at the close of business on 2d September, that he did not remember the presentation of defendant's check, nor did he know whether defendant had funds in said bank sufficient to pay the same. The book-keeper testified that about Sept. 1 he saw a check of defendant's presented at the Bank, but he did not remember the amount, nor did he recognize the check in the suit as the one; that the check was good on Sept. 2, and that he would not refuse to pay a check it it was good.

Counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no evidence of sufficient demand for payment, and also no sufficient notice of protest to the drawer to charge him.

The Judge denied the motion on the ground that the evidence showed a sufficient demand and refusal to pay by an officer of the Bank authorized to give such answer, And that due diligence had been used to charge the drawer, notice of protest having been addressed and mailed to him in conformity with the act entitled, "An act in relation to commercial paper," pass ed April 14, 1857, chapter 416, laws of 1857, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, and $12 extra costs.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Continuation of O'Connell's Trial—Third Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The room was still more crowded than on the preceding days, every available foot of space being occupied. The first witness called was

Christian Marten, the husband of Francesca Marten, examined on Thursday, and the keeper of the lager-bier saloon in which the outrage was committed.—He said that, on the night in question, he closed his saloon between eight and nine o'clock, being afraid of rowdies; there were three in the saloon, besides himself, his wife, his wife's sister, Eliza Diedrich, two girls called Louisa and Mary, John Wagner, his bar-keeper Winkle, and a man called Christian; he heard a knock at the door, and knew it was Sailor Dan's knock, because he always knocked in that way; this was about nine o'clock; he did not answer the knock, but blew out the light, to make Sailor Dan think he had gone to bed; Sailor Dan then reascended the steps leading down to the saloon, (a basement,) and threw a stone at the door—at least, somebody threw a stone at the door, and he thought it was Sailor Dan; he did not know if the stone broke the door open, but the next thing he knew, Sailor Dan was in the saloon, and passed through to the back door, where he let three others in; Sailor Dan came in himself at the back door; witness recognized them as the prisoners Hagan, Toole and O'Connell; Sailor Dan only brought Toole into the bar-room with him; Hagan and O'Connell remained in the gangway (passage;) Toole took hold of his wife rudely, when Sailor Dan said, "Let her alone, he is a married woman;" Toole let her go, and just at that time her sister passed through the bar-room, with a child in her arms; Toole seized her from behind; Hagan sprang from the gangway, and assaulted her in front; the deceased, Teresa Spitzlein, then rose from a chair, in which she was seated, and said, in German, "Gentlemen, sit down;" Sailor Dan then turned upon her, caught hold of her from behind, while Toole seized her in front, and they both dragged her into the passage; she resisted with her hands as much as she could; wife of witness and her sister went for a policeman, but could not find one; then some of the men who were present went after one; presently Leslie Blackbury rushed down the steps from the street, and cried, "Boys, boys, clear out;" Sailor Dan and Hagan, who were in the bar-room, immediately went out; witness lighted a candle, and took his wife to look after Teresa; she went to the back room, and immediately called him; he went and saw O'Connell committing the outrage; his hands were clutched about the throat of deceased. [The evidence here is totally unfit for publication.] O'Connell left the saloon, and Teresa came out of the back room; her face was very white; her eyes rolled wildly; large quantities of foam were dropping from her mouth; she staggered to the bed occupied by the sister of witness' wife, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Clinton cross-examined this witness for two hours and a half, but elicited nothing that could damage the case of the prosecution. It was sought to be shown that deceased was a woman of bad character, but the attempt signally failed.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour. On reassembling,

John Wegler was examined by the prosecution—He was a boarder at Marten's lager-bier saloon; remembers the night of Teresa Spitzlein's death; Marten, Teresa Spitzlein, himself and two women were in the saloon; he heard somebody knock at the door, calling to be let in; Marten put out the light; after the light was put out, he heard the man who knocked go up stairs to the street; believes he came into the saloon from behind; he came into the bar-room; it was Sailor Dan; he asked where a certain man was, who went to the hospital that day; there was then a knock at the back door, and Sailor Dan went out and let in three or four others; (witness identified them as Sailor Dan, Toole and Hagan;) Dan and the others got hold of some women in the bar-room; two of them took hold of Teresa Spitzlein, and dragged her into the gangway; she grasped hold of the gangway and resisted; Sailor Dan struck her hand down when she grasped the gangway, or threshold; about a quarter of an hour afterwards I saw deceased sitting on Mrs. Marten's sister's bed, very white, and foaming at the mouth.

To a Juror—Deceased was pushed feet first into the gangway; her feet dragged along.

Thomas C. Finnell M. D., was next examined by Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Clinton proceeded to cross-examine this witness minutely, but the result was of no importance.

To Mr. Whiting—Excluding all the surrounding circumstances, my opinion is that from the *post-mortem* examination, deceased came to her death by violence.

The Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 28.

Before Justices A. A. Thompson, F. McCarthy, A. E. Maynard.

Palen, Respondent, vs. *Wood, Appellant.*—Affirmed with costs.

Shultz vs. *Peyser.*—Affirmed with costs.

Grant vs. *Toylor.*—Affirmed with costs.

Agate vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Smith vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Sturges vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Gurley vs. *Artois.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. *Barnes.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Mulrey vs. *Hall.*—Affirmed, with costs—Justice Maynard dissenting.

Strong vs. *Kissam.*—Judgment reversed as to George Kissam, and affirmed as to Seabury Kissam—Justice Thompson dissenting.

Dietz vs. *Ward.*—New trial; costs to abide event, with liberty to plaintiff amend complaint.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 29.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The estate of Joseph S. Taylor.—The wife of Joseph S. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, applied to the Surrogate some time ago for letters of administration on his estate; and on giving what was then considered sufficient bonds, the letters were granted. Subsequently a doubt arose as to the sufficiency of the bonds, and other parties interested asked that they should be increased. The argument was heard yesterday, and a decision will proobly be rendered on Wednesday.

A Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Gallagher.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the case of James Gallagher, convicted at a recent term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Termer, for the murder of Hugh Kelly, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Bronklyn, on the 30th of August last, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February, has been granted, and the case will be heard on the second Tuesday of February.

The following are the papers in the case:

THE ORDER.

The People of the State of New-York to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Kings, send greeting: Because in the record of proceedings and also in the giving of judgment by you in favor of us against James Gallagher, upon an indictment found and tried in said Court, for the crime or offence of murder committed by the said Jas Gallagher, aided and abetted by one Patrick Kelly in and upon the body of Hugh Kelly, manifest error, as is alleged, hath intervened to the great damage of the said Gallagher; and we being willing that the error of any kind should be corrected and full and speedy justice done in the premises, do command you that without delay you distinctly and openly send under your seal the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things touching the same, to our Justices of our Supreme Court, at the next General Term thereof, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, the second Tuesday of February now next, 1858. This the record of proceedings aforesaid and the judgment aforesaid being inspected by our said Supreme Court, we may further cause to be done therein for correcting that error, which of right ought to be done.

Witness, S. B. STRONG, Esq.,

One of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial District aforesaid, the second Monday of October, in the year 1857.

Per curiam, WM. H. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

SAMUEL GARRISON, Attorney for Plaintiff in Error.

Indorsed.

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York* vs. *Gallagher.*—*Writ of Error.*—I allow the within writ of error and hereby order and direct that the same operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment mentioned in said writ, and the execution of sentence thereon, and that the same be and are accordingly stayed until the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the premises.

JOHN A. LOTT, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Jan. 26, 1858.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

Winchester Brittan vs. *Burdett Stryker.*—In this case the Jury brought in a sealed verdict, yesterday, but one of the Jurors, before it was opened, said that, on further and more toature consideration, he dissented from it. The Court thereupon directed them to retire again.

Mr. Sanxay, on behalf of the defendant, (in whose favor the sealed verdict was,) objected, and contended that they could not be allowed to do so, and that the sealed verdict was cooclusive. The objection was overruled, and exceptions taken.

The Jury retired, but were unable to agree, and were discharged.

TAX LIQUOR CASES.—In this Court, yesterday, the following persons were sentenced, for selling liquor on Sunday, to pay a fine of $25, and be imprisoned for 15 days: John Langstaff, Goticib Keisler, James McMahon, Henry Russell, Valentine Roth, John Bracken, George Hussin, John Horan, John Forish, Henry Hamm.

The following were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to 15 days imprisonment for selling liquor without license: Francis McGrath, Peter McMahon, Charles Swalm, George Shiers, Henry Gerding, Frederick Heilberg, James Castendeke.

Robert Thomas, having assured the Court that he had given up tha business, was let off with a fine of $15. The penalty will not he enforced until a decision at General Term if the defendant discontinue violating the law.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 16 hhls. Ashes, 9,173 bbls Flour, 16,894 bushels Corn, 484 bags Malt, 971 bags Oats, 675 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 hhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former prices. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,300 bags Rio, at 8½c.@10¾c: 100 Maricaibo, at 11¾c; and some Bahia, within our range, which we repeat: Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8c.@10¾c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, at 9¾c.@12c., Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention, and is held with increased firmness. We have heard of sales of 2,200 bales, including Middling, at 10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c. for Orleans, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The bulk of the private sales during the past week have been to Southern and City jobbers, but as these manifested much reserve in their movements, the aggregate business of the week has been very moderate. Some brown Cottons have been purchased for export. The receipts of goods have not been heavy, but in the absence of an active distributive movement, they have increased the available supplies. A slightly improved demand has prevailed for imported Dress Goods, at, however, irregular rates. There is no apparent eagerness among factors to dispose of stocks of desirable fabrics, as the anticipated revival of business, it is thought, will furnish a more satisfactory market for such. The auction sales of the week have been of no remarkable interest. The offerings were not very attractive, and there was not much competition for them. Prices ruled low, but this result was not unexpected. The Custom-House returns, for the week, show a moderate importation, the total entries of foreign Dry Goods being valued at $721,511. Including $579,445 for consumption direct, and $142,066 warehoused. The value of goods withdrawn from warehouse was $592,635. The entries for consumption direct were composed of Woolens, to the value of $163,174; Cottons, $156,105; and Silks, $139,372. The heaviest withdrawals from warehouse consisted of Silk Goods, to the value of $166,035, and Cottons, $169,918. The total value of goods marketed during the week was $1,172,289. The total entries at the port are only about one fourth, and the value of goods marketed is only about one-third of the amounts entered and marketed during the same week last year.

FISH—A moderate inquiry has prevailed for dry Cod at buoyant prices, and for Mackerel and Herring within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very dull for State and Western Flour—the supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while holders appear eager to realize. Prices tend downward. The home trade are the principal purchasers, and they buy only what they immediately require. Sales 4,650 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 15
Common to good Superfine State	4 20@ 4 30
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ E. DOWNS, THOS. H. PEASE and D. E. MITCHEL & SON, will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, CONN. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, and her mails were dispatched over the New-Haven Railroad and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find nothing of importance in our files not given in the telegraphic summary.

The Printing Deficiency bill, the alleged frauds in the public printing, and the extravagance with which the affairs of that branch of the public service are conducted generally, occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. The discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned to Monday. The Senate was not in session.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Assembly bill for the payment of the persons acting as officers of that body during the disorganization was considered in Committee of the Whole, passed to a third reading, and then lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A petition was presented from merchants of this City, asking for the re-payment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger Law. The Kansas resolutions were considered, and Judge STOW made a long speech in favor of their passage. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday evening, to which time the Senate also adjourned.

Advices to the 14th of December have been received from the Utah Expedition. At that time the troops were engaged in making their quarters as comfortable as possible for the Winter, and their health was good. The great want was salt. Captain MARCY, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for a supply, had not been heard from, but a quantity sent from Fort Laramie was on the way.

By brig *Milton*, Capt. POTTER, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 11. There were a large number of foreign vessels in port, and more arriving daily. Business was very dull; some vessels had left in ballast. The stock of coffee and wood was large, but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and disposed of a number of charges against members of the force. Mayor TIEMANN complained very bitterly of the conduct of Captain WEED, of the Second Ward, who, on the strength of a letter from Mr. CHOLWELL, had endeavored to detach from the Mayor's office the special squad of seven detectives, under command of Sergeant BIRNEY. Mr. BOWEN declared that no member of the Board had a right to interfere with the police arrangements, though Mr CHOLWELL had been doing so, doubtless under a misapprehension of his powers. The charge was referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr PERIT, in reply to a remark of Mr BOWEN'S, declared that the rumors of his "dissatisfaction" with the Board would be put right in good time. The Board then went into secret session.

Mrs LINCOLN, not unknown to the Mayor's Office, the newspapers, and contributors generally to philanthropic enterprises, keeps, in the Ninth Ward "An American Home for Honest, Homeless Girls." Mayor TIEMANN, having been assured that the establishment is of doubtful character, and that the funds collected for it are really moneys gathered under false pretences, has instituted an examination into its pretensions and practices. He has not yet arrived at any definite conclusions. He had sixteen of the inmates at his office, yesterday. The names of PETER COOPER, Judge EDMONDS, and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER are appended to the "Circular" of the institution.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of two of the Committee, the special inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department (which should have progressed on Friday) was postponed to this day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. in the Library of the City Hall.

THE NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—Messrs. DISSMORE & WOOD, in a remonstrance which they have sent in to the Common Council, against the confirmation of FAIRCHILD & Co.'s bid for the construction of the new Grand Reservoir, claim to be the lowest bidders for that contract. FAIRCHILD & Co. demanding for its performance $47,174 36 more than themselves. They call attention to the enactment which requires that contracts for Corporation work, exceeding in amount $250, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. While acknowledging that their bid was sworn to by only one of the bidders, they call attention to the rule of law that in legal proceedings the oath of one member of a firm is sufficient. They simply allude to the fact that "an official in the Park" is connected with FAIRCHILD & Co.'s contract; and in conclusion offer to show that they (the remonstrants) are entitled to the award, and invite the public's investigation of the whole matter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday evening last, three reports from members of the "Committee of nine" were discussed with much earnestness. Rev. Dr. STORRS reported for himself favorably to the recommendation of the text of the late revision, but recommended a revision of the revised headings and contents of chapters, with more especial consultation of the edition of BLANEY in 1769. Another minority report, signed by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., recommended a revision of the present (new) standard Bible, and its recollation with the recent standard British copies. Both these minority reports were rejected. The majority resolutions order the reference of the Society's Standard Bible to the Version Committee, with instructions to make it conform to the old Standard Bible of the Society, and the original translation of 1611. They were adopted—Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that he should protest against them in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The effect of this action is to reject the new standard edition upon which so much learned labor has been expended.

There was a wrestling match for $200 a side at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening, between FARLEY, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Brittain, Conn. AINSWORTH won the first throw, which entitled him to the receipts for tickets, $106 25, and then, as FARLEY would not "play up," the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed.

A stay of proceedings on a writ of error has been granted by Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of JAMES GALLAGHER, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday next for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, on the 30th of August last. The case will come up for argument on the second Tuesday in February.

The liquor sellers recently convicted in the City Court of Brooklyn, were sentenced yesterday. The sentence will not be put into execution until after the decision at General Term, provided the defendants in the meantime obey the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very dull for Flour, with more sellers than buyers, and prices tended downward. Wheat was inactive and somewhat nominal. Corn was heavy and lower, with more offering. 2,200 bales Cotton were reported sold at a shade higher prices. Rio Coffee was pretty brisk at full rates. A fair business was reported in Sugars, which were on the advance. Rice was quiet and languid. Tobacco was in demand, though not quite so firm. Freights were inactive,—ship-owners asking higher rates.

Kansas Free-State Movements.

The Topeka humbug is being gradually extinguished by the conservative Free-State men in Kansas. Its last struggle for a recognized existence has proved abortive. When it was found that the October Election had given the Free-State men a majority in the Territorial Legislature, the Topekaites took it for granted that the Government was to be forthwith handed over to them. The Topeka Legislature met at Lawrence, "Governor" ROBINSON sent in his "annual message," and a series of resolutions was passed, requesting the Territorial Legislature to *abdicate* and transfer its functions to the Legislature assembled under the Topeka Constitution.

The grounds for this rather extraordinary request were these:—that the Topeka Constitution was the only form of Government which had been approved of by the people;—that the election of October, being held under the bogus Territorial laws, was invalid;—that the Free-State men took part in it under protest and merely for the purpose of excluding their opponents;—and that the Territorial Legislature thus elected, being composed of Free-State men, must regard its own functions as usurped and the Topeka Assembly as the only rightful Legislative authority in the Territory. Being addressed to Free-State men, from the leaders of the Free-State party, this reasoning was plausible:—but it was not successful. The Territorial Legislature declined the overture,—declined to recognize the Topeka Constitution as valid, and proceeded to assert its own authority to make laws for the Government of the Territory.

We regard this action as not only wise, but as an important indication that the ultraists and radical malcontents have ceased to control the Free-State Party, and that hereafter their action will be more under the guidance of practical common sense than it has been hitherto. Up to a recent period the strength of the Free-State men has been wasted on abstractions. They have refused to take part in elections, and have suffered their opponents to take possession of the Government, lest by visiting them they should recognize as valid something or other which they disliked. Their party tactics were borrowed from the Abolitionists, who will not vote lest they should thereby recognize the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees Slavery, and thus make themselves responsible for the existence of that institution. They have at last entered upon a more rational and effective course of action, and if they will only unite and persevere in it, they will very soon have entire control of their own affairs. They voted in October and carried the Legislature. They voted upon the Lecompton Constitution in January, and gave a large majority against that instrument. If they had all voted at the same time for State officers they could have put the result beyond contingency, and might then have bid defiance to General CALHOUN, and been wholly indifferent to the action of Congress.

The fact that they have thrown the Topeka humbug overboard indicates a purpose on their part of being more practical hereafter than they have shown themselves in some instances hitherto.

A Cool Perversion.

The habit of the thoroughly partisan press to pervert facts to suit its partisan purposes is notorious. But the Washington *Union* of yesterday goes a trifle beyond the ordinary limit, even of party license, in this respect. It endeavors to prove that a majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Here is its argument:

"The two elections in Kansas, on the 21st of December last and the 4th instant, show conclusively that a large majority of the people of that Territory have either approved of the Lecompton Constitution directly, or indicated their acquiescence in it for the purpose of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. At the first election 6,712 votes *were cast directly in its favor*, being the apparent Democratic Party strength. At the second, held under the Constitution, about 7,000 votes were cast by the 'Free-State' Party for their State ticket. It appears, therefore, that *a total of 13,712 voters have distinctly committed themselves to the Constitution* The votes cast *in favor* of the Constitution in December, added to those cast *against it* under the Territorial law, will represent the whole vote of the Territory. *They make a total of about seventeen thousand votes.* A very large majority of the whole number have consequently committed themselves to the Constitution."

How such arithmetic as this may be received by the Democrats in Congress, it is not easy to say. It certainly must have required a remarkable degree of hardihood on the part of the official Editor to present it in the hope of influencing their action. But we certainly cannot be mistaken in believing that the people at large are a trifle too intelligent not to feel insulted by so flagrant an experiment upon their credulity.

The vote which the *Union* manipulates in this extraordinary style, according to its own statement, stands thus:

For the Constitution	6,712
Against the Constitution	11,000
Total vote	17,712

This was the only vote upon the Constitution,—the only occasion upon which the people of Kansas have expressed their will directly upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution: and that vote was nearly *two to one against it* Under such a direct and unmistakable declaration of public sentiment, it must seem a little preposterous for the official organ to pretend that a majority of the people of Kansas are *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution. The process by which it attempts to sustain this pretence is scarcely reconcilable with common honesty.

Out of the 11,000 who voted *against* the Constitution, about 7,000, fearing that it might be imposed upon them against their will, also voted for State officers,—so that, if forced to accept it, they might have control of the government under it. This vote, the *Union* insists, was really and truly a vote *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution, and it is to be so regarded by the Democratic party! The party objects which can only be accomplished by such manifest distortions of plain facts, cannot commend themselves to the judgment of honest men.

Correction—Note from Mr. Page.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As you have editorially alluded to the fact that the Clerk of the Assembly has assigned a seat to me as Reporter for the New-York TIMES, will you please do me the justice in the same manner to state that I have made no such pretensions, and hence am guilty of no "imposition." The mistake has probably arisen from the fact I have the honor to be the correspondent of the New-York *Daily News*.

In haste, H. C. PAGE.

We were misled in this matter by the list of Reporters as published in the Albany *Evening Journal*. That paper has since corrected the error, and we very cheerfully give place to the note of Mr. PAGE, which effectually relieves him from whatever censure our notice may have contained.

The Gospel of Murder.

Every political enthusiast has his own pet panacea of the troubles of mankind. This is natural enough, certainly, for the times are sadly out of joint all over the world, and the articulations of society are pretty thoroughly dislocated, and it is the easiest thing imaginable for a man with any wit in his brain to discover that such is the case. And so long as the universal remedies of self-constituted physicians take no form more serious than that of lectures and declamations, of Exeter Hall orations, and European manifestoes, of fillibustering platforms, and revolutionary appeals, the good intent of the authors may well excuse the sad absurdities of the execution.

But there is a limit to the license of patriotic fanaticism, and to the toleration of rational philanthropy, and this limit is rapidly reached whenever men begin to concentrate their abhorrence of systems upon representative individuals, and to find in the career of a single fellow-creature the perfect explanation of the confusions of a whole century, and of the perturbations of a world. For it is but a single step to take—and it is a step very easily taken—from the conviction that this or that conspicuous person interrupts the course of history, to the determination that, at whatever cost, the incumbrance shall be removed. For BRUTUS, CÆSAR blocked the wheels of time, and detained the advancing restoration of the heroic reign of Roman Liberty, and so by the hand of BRUTUS, CÆSAR fell, dragging down with him whatever yet remained of conciliatory power and of generous possibility in the Roman State. For SAND, the great NAPOLEON weighed upon the heart of Germany, and so, had the band of the frantic student prospered in its deadly work, Germany and Europe might have been consigned to a Congress of Verona, without an England at the board, to an unchecked Russia, and an annihilated France. And now, for many a patriot of Italy and Hungary, of Germany and France, the third NAPOLEON holds firm the barriers which restrain the tides of freedom and forbid their glorious rising over all the bounds of tyranny and of prescription throughout the Continent. And so a knot of young Italians gather themselves together, and borrowing a dastardly hint from that FIESCHI, whose name has become a hissing and a reproach wherever humanity and courage are held dear, contrive a devilish machine, armed with projectiles of every shape and kind, hide themselves like thieves or burglars, in by-corners of the public way, and when the Imperial carriage passes by, hurl this missile loaded with a hundred deaths into the midst of an unconscious crowd, of course with an uncertain aim, content to risk the slaughter of fifty innocent men and women, for the chance of slaying the one object of their horror and their hate. Their purpose fails. Nor can we reasonably quarrel with the adulators of the Imperial throne, who from its failure augur the special providence of Heaven above their tool, for there is a providence in all escapes, as in all catastrophies, and as the enemies of NAPOLEON III. would surely read a Divine judgment in his fall by the assassin's blow, his friends may well be forgiven for drawing an inference of equal worth from the discomfiture of such a plot. The eighteen salvations of LOUIS PHILIPPE were counted to him for a kind of celestial sanction, till his flight in a cab betrayed him openly as the scoff of fortune.

But had the projectiles aimed at the Imperial carriage on the 14th December, taken full effect, and were France at this hour given over to the anarchy which must have surely followed for a time in the wake of the perishing dynasty of the BONAPARTES, the senseless and selfish folly of the deed would not less incite the reprobation of mankind. The men who urged on the Italian conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier to their odious work, were doubtless men who dream themselves to be the friends of freedom and of right. They doubtless regard the Emperor of the French as himself a conspirator and an assassin, and they look back with shuddering indignation upon the *fusillades* of the 2d of December and the *coup d'état*. But in what respect does their own attempted *coup d'état* differ from the Imperial act save in this, that while NAPOLEON *knew* that quiet and order at least must follow on his victory, they, on the contrary, from theirs anticipated only riot, bloodshed and disorder—a vast perplexity of present suffering and sin, with faint future promises of peace and liberty to cheer the gloom? Were NAPOLEON III. all that his worst enemies would paint him, he is not worse than the men whose machinations against the Republic equally with himself were ruined in the dawn of that December morning which saw him published as the lord of France. And surely the poor souls who fell stricken unto death or maimed for life beneath the deadly bullets aimed at him, were not less innocent of any wrong against the State or human rights than those who perished under the fire of the Presidential musketry or the hoofs of the Presidential horse just seven years ago. If the cause of the nationalities and of liberal order is ever to triumph in Europe or in the world, it is not by the preaching, and still less by the practice, of the gospel of murder that this result will be achieved. That the misguided men who lent themselves to this last scandalous mistake were Italians, is at once their only palliation, and the saddest feature of the case. For the wrongs of Italy at the hands of Austria and of Europe, wrongs of commission and omission alike, may well excuse the maddest exasperation in her sons, and though it is easy for us to say that noble Italian men ought to leave cowardly massacre and deliberate bloodshed to the villainous tormentors of Ischia and the brutal butchers of Brescia—to the jailers of PORRIO, and the murderers of CICERUACCHIO, still, much is to be pardoned to a race conscious of a heroic past, and smarting under intolerable ignominies. But not the less melancholy is it that leaders, whose undoubted sincerity and power give them a vast influence over their countrymen, should be exerting that influence to stimulate and not to repress those tendencies of the Italian mind which can only do harm to the Italian cause by lowering the reputation at once, and the standards of the Italian character. When we find MAZZINI preaching conspiracy as a duty, we need not wonder that we find Italians wasting their lives and the honor of their name on futile and infamous attempts at reaching public chaos through private crime. And we must lament afresh the dispensation which removed the noble patience, the resolute faith, the wise counsel and the stainless ambition of a MANIN from the sight and the study of Italy at a time when Italy and Europe, and the world, have need of all, and more than all, the sane and lofty statesmanship which any country has bred, and any race enjoyed.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—INFORMATION WANTED.—We copy from the Mobile *Register* a very impressive appeal to the Southern States, to rally in defence of the Lecompton Constitution. It fears, from the strong demonstrations of public sentiment at the North, that this last "hope of the South" may be rejected in Congress, and calls upon the Southern States to proclaim their determination, in that event, to withdraw from the confederacy.

Now, what is the secret of this desperate devotion of the Pro-Slavery ultraists to the Lecompton Constitution? What do they expect to gain by its adoption? What fearful calamity will result to them from its rejection? Our latest advices from Washington indicate that the Free-State Party will have entire control of the State Government, if it is admitted, and the first things they will do will be to send two Free-Soil Senators to Congress, and abolish Slavery in the State. How is this to serve the interests of the Southern States?

The Southern champions of Lecompton may flatter themselves that the Constitution, if once adopted, cannot be altered before 1864. But they must know perfectly well that the Free-State Legislature *will* order a Convention to supersede it immediately; and it is not easy to see what power can interfere to prevent them. The Washington *Union*, in an article which we copy in another column, takes the broadest possible ground upon this subject, and insists that the people of any State may, at any time, alter their Constitution in any way, and to any extent, they may see fit. If Kansas is now admitted, neither Slavery nor the Lecompton Constitution will last six months.

What, then, is the secret motive for the extraordinary zeal of the South on this subject? Will not some recognized exponent of Southern sentiment expound the matter for our enlightenment?

Rachel in her Letters.

What is more charming than a charming letter? not instructive and gossiping letters, like those of HOWELL—not showy and caustic like those of WALPOLE—not elaborately careless and *malice-prepense* letters, like those of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE—but such graceful and natural effusions as the intimate letters of GRAY—such unpremeditated and fantastic letters as the letters of CHARLES LAMB—such sincere and apocalyptic letters as the letters of KEATS—letters which bring us into the very atmosphere of the life of those who wrote them, and make us a thousand times more familiar (provided always we be worthy of the opportunity, and have the natural grace in ourselves, to apprehend what we see,) with the real men and women of the past than were hundreds of the people who saw them face to face, walked with them and talked with them, in the body, ever could, by any possibility, have been. Our English literature of biography is not commonly esteemed to be very rich in such revelations of private character, but this common notion, is like most common notions, a common blunder. Nevertheless, it is from the memoirs and correspondence of distinguished Frenchmen and Frenchwomen that the world's treasury of epistolary gems is mainly replenished—and it is the really clever women of France, above all others, who have left us the richest galleries in this kind. Not to speak now of scattered and particular specimens, which will readily occur to the true enthusiast and amateur, three women have "built themselves an everlasting name" by the favor of their friends and executors. Madame DE SEVIGNE, Madame DE MAINTENON and Mademoiselle DE L'ESPINASSE, each of whom filled in her day a sufficiently conspicuous niche of the social world, would have long ago been forgotten, with the broken statues of the Kings at St. Denis, and the vanished splendors of Marly, had not their souls survived to speak with us in the dialect of a long-extinguished society, but with accents of imperishable human interest, through their familiar letters. As mere studies of style, the letters of a clever woman have a priceless value—for the inexplicable grace of womanhood passes over as easily upon the paper which she touches as into her smiles, her laughter, her every word and way; and the German WOLF always cherished it as the most precious souvenir of his warmest youthful passion, that the love-letters of his heart's adored idol educated him into the mysteries of style.

Naturally enough, then, the admirers of the glorious actress whose premature death all France, and for that matter all the civilized world, is now lamenting, have already begun to collect her abundant letters,—for she delighted in writing letters, though she cared no more for spelling and punctuation than SHAKESPEARE did for Latin and Greek. It is in these letters that the heart of the woman will be found, to be studied by those who stare at an apparent paradox in character as they would at a black swan, and who are as incapable of comprehending how an infinite weakness and an infinite strength can be found combined in the character of genius as they could be if daily life were not crowded, as it is, with vulgar paradoxes of a lower grade, which only shock us less because they less attract our notice and our interest. A most agreeable contribution to this collection of the letters of RACHEL has just been made by our cotemporary and friend of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who, both as a true compatriot and a true critic, engaged the confidence of his illustrious country women while she was among us. He speaks of her as possessing "a mobile, impressionable organization, amiable in the highest degree, and attractive, and a nature in which the good greatly predominated over the bad." Her letters vindicate this praise, and the further praise as well which he bestows upon the subtle grace and charm of her sentiments and her expressions. In fact, the eulogies which MARMONTEL utters upon the correspondence of Mlle. DE L'ESPINASSE might be applied without extravagance to the letters of RACHEL. In the one case, as in the other, the words you read bring the writer's self before you. If you knew her, you would see her. If you knew her not, you would wish to see her; for you feel that the spell of a perfectly refined, and yet of a perfectly original, nature is upon you. To translate such letters is like describing roses; but, at the risk of making those who are ignorant of French suppose that we are insane, we shall throw into English some of the most fresh and personal passages of this correspondence, the publication of which we owe to M. DE TROBRIAND. What, for instance, could be prettier than the grace of this little scolding?

MY DEAR FRIEND: I hear that you don't absolutely refuse to make up with me; now I shall try you. I send you tickets to a box for this evening. If I see you there I shall play "Camille" very well; if you are not there, I shall take my revenge by playing so much better that you will be sorry you did not come.

12 July. RACHEL.

Time has given a pathetic interest to the few words in which the unconscious artist describes the origin of the disorder which was to terminate her life:

BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1855.

Sunday at last! and I can pass an hour in writing to you. I have played every day for the past week. Although I am living quite alone and haven't you to chat with till two in the morning, I am really tired out—perfectly tired out. If laurels ward off the thunder they don't keep one from growing rusty. The fact is that I took cold in the train, and ever since I have been in Boston have been coughing like a consumptive, which I am not, I beg you to believe, in spite of my pale complexion and my seeming thinness. I should have made the journey perfectly well if I had been prudent enough to dress a little more warmly. * * * Yesterday we played at 3 P. M., and the theatre was full, with excellent receipts. It was very odd to get out of bed and go directly to the theatre, for I was obliged to be on the ground at half-past twelve, and half-a-dozen times I couldn't prevent myself from yawning in the face of my stout young hero, MAURICE DE SAXE.

From Havana, two months afterwards, she writes in a sadder vein, and on the 7th of January, 1856, in the following letter, which paints indeed the woman whom M. DE TROBRIAND has described. She opens with a quotation from the poem which, as so many of our readers will recollect, she recited with infinite feeling and force on the occasion of her first appearance at Niblo's Garden:

HAVANA, January, 7, 1856.

"*N'allez pas, m'a-t-on dit! et moi je suis venue.* I am ill, really ill; my body and my soul alike have quite fallen away. I shall play no more at Havana, but I have come here and the manager insists upon his rights, and will have his damages of $7,000. I have paid him. I have paid my actors up to this day. I shall lead back all my hapless army, defeated and routed, to the banks of the Seine, and then I myself, like another NAPOLEON, shall go and die at the Invalides, asking only a stone to stay my head: but, no, I am wrong—I shall find there my two guardian angels, my young boys. I seem to hear them calling me. Indeed I have been too long away from them, too far from their kisses, their caresses, their dear little arms, and God, who protects the angels, is forcing me home again. I regret my losses no more, nor my fatigues. I have carried my name as far as I could, and I shall take my heart back to those who love me."

The fame, dear to the artist, and the love, dear to the mother, meet and join their voices in this desolate letter. From that time the love was to reign supreme, and to watch over the last hours of a life ebbing away, as she herself describes it, in speaking of Madame LAFARGE: "filtering slowly out—she herself to watch it passing to the very last drop—truly it were better a ball in the breast—a chimney blown down upon the head."

The last and longest letter which RACHEL ever wrote was addressed from Thebes to the same friend who has laid the first garland of the new world upon her tomb. Her genius and her character can hardly find a judge more just or a more generous critic.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD MONTEAGLE ON THE DECIMAL COINAGE QUESTION.—Some time ago a series of questions were prepared by Lord OVERSTONE, one of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to inquire into the Decimal System of Coinage, so warmly and ably advocated by Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., and recommended for adoption by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The bias of Lord OVERSTONE on the question is apparent from his object in circulating the circular of queries referred to being avowedly to bring under notice "the advantages of the present system of coinage in Great Britain, and the objections and difficulties which have been suggested with respect to the proposed introduction of the decimal principle." A large majority of those addressed, however, have responded in favor of that principle, and of that particular form of it recommended by Mr. W. BROWN and the Decimal Association Lord MONTEAGLE, one of the Commissioners, caused copies of the circular to be forwarded to Mr. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia; and Mr. J. PATERSON, of Albany. The former gentleman, who is a decided advocate of the decimal system, replied at considerable length, and both his answers and those of Mr. PATERSON appear in the Blue-Book lately issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office in London. Mr. SNOWDEN concedes that the arithmetical examples given by Lord OVERSTONE show the inconvenience of the plan proposed by Mr. W. BROWN—that of dividing the pound sterling into a thousand parts called mills; but he adds: "We have a right to assume that the prices have been in some degree dictated for facility of calculation under the present system, and we should expect some slight revision of prices, with the same object, to conform to the new system when it would be adopted. It must be conceded, however, that the difficulty of naming established prices under the pounds, shillings and pence system, in the proposed new system of pounds and mills, is a sound objection to that plan of reform. It seems, in fact, the only objection. But the weight of it is greatly overborne by the many countervailing advantages which must attend any decimal system. Without being understood as expressing any preference for a system to be noted by pounds and mills, yet it would be a subject of deep regret to me if this plan, on which the friends of a decimal coinage in Great Britain seem generally agreed, should fail on any such grounds. Any decimal system is greatly preferable to a non-decimal one" One of the objections of Lord OVERSTONE is that the use of a decimal coinage concurrently with a non-decimal system of weights and measures, or a non-decimal division of commodities sold, tends to introduce fractions not represented by coins; and he quotes Rev. J. LEAVITT, of New-York, to the effect that, "for the purposes of small circulation, in marketing, huckstering, and the like, a duodecimal currency like that of England, or that which formerly prevailed in the City of New-York, is far preferable." Mr. SNOWDEN replies to this, that it is not perceived that any sensible loss or inconvenience to either party can arise on this account, since a fraction of a mill, which is a less coin than a farthing, is too insignificant to be liquidated, even if there were the means of coing it. Under the present system, fractions of the farthing which cannot be liquidated must be very common. Mr. PATERSON replies very cleverly to this same objection. He supposes a customer to call for the third of a pound of tea at 7s. 7d. per pound, and asks what quantity the grocer shall weigh, and how much he should charge for it. The weight required is 5 oz. 5⅓ drams, which costs 2s. 6½d. and ⅓ of a farthing; and there exist neither weights nor coins for the consummation of this simple transaction. He gives another and yet simpler case which might readily be supposed to occur: one-third of a pound of sugar is required at 5d. per pound, the cost being 1½d. and ⅓ of a farthing. If such applications are not frequent, nor even occasional, it is a proof that, notwithstanding the possession of a duodecimal system of coinage, third parts of any units whatever of weight or measure are not in demand. Indeed, upon the fundamental principle that both labor and material are to be paid for, the retailer, when dividing commodities into quantities less than fourths, is authorized and also sanctioned by universal custom to charge for such parcels at a higher rate than for that of the undivided quantity. If a person goes a sixteen times to a shop, each time purchasing an ounce of any article, he gives sixteen times the trouble given by him who buys a pound at a time, and may fairly be expected to pay a proportionate price. Mr. PATERSON adds that, although the decimal system may not offer any peculiar facilities in the retail transactions quoted by Lord OVERSTONE, it does not appear to him that the duodecimal system has any other advantage than that of being in possession of the field. Articles made up in parcels of ten would be quite as easily managed as if put up in dozens, and that class of society which do their counting by means of their fingers, would obviously find their facilities increased by the change. We may add that many of the questions proposed by Lord OVERSTONE have been so framed as to suggest answers more unfavorable to the decimal project than the facts fairly warrant. A considerable proportion of the examples introduced appeal quite as much to the habits which have grown up under the existing system as to the unbiased judgment; and others seem to have been ingeniously selected so as to show an apparent advantage in the present British coinage, where none in reality exists. Thus, comparisons are suggested between divisions and multiplications of 2s 6d. and the corresponding operations on 125 mils. The results are certainly favorable to the former notation; but the advocates of the decimal system might with equal fairness ask which is the easier sum to deal with, 160 mills or 3s. 2½d., and they would obtain an answer just as decisive in favor of their system.

The Trade Between the United States and Great Britain.

The annual statement for 1856 of the English Board of Trade, which has recently been issued, shows that the computed real value of the imports from the United States during that year was no less than £36,047,773, being more than one-fifth of the whole imports of the year, more than six millions sterling in excess of 1854, and over ten millions above 1855. Prussia and France stand next among foreign countries, but neither of them exported to England a third of the amount shipped from ports of the United States. The declared value of the exports from England to the United States was £21,918 105 in British manufactures and produce, and £698,972 in foreign and colonial commodities, a branch of the trade which is annually diminishing. The United States consume nearly one-fifth of the exported manufactures and produce of Great Britain, no other country consuming more than one-eleventh of the whole, and only one (France) consuming more than one-twentieth. Nearly two-thirds of the total imports of American produce represents raw cotton, the importation of which from the United States shows very little tendency to increase, the quantity imported in 1856 being very little more than in 1852, and the intervening years showing still lower amounts. The next most important article is wheat; then come flour, maize, and tobacco. No other article amounted in value to a million sterling. The articles which, looking to the five years from 1852 to 1856, show the most marked tendency to increase, are wheat, maize, hams, lard, oil-cake, and logwood. Pork, hops, spermaceti, caoutchouc manufactures, resin, tar, clover-seed, turpentine and timber appear to be declining.

Among the British manufactures and products imported to the United States, the first place is held by cotton manufactures, which amount to more than one-fifth of the whole. The value of these increased more than 50 per cent during the five years. Iron comes next, being more than one-seventh of the whole; but the value in 1856 was much less than in 1853-54, and below the average of the five years. Woolen goods hold the third place, and increased one-fifth. Then come linen goods, which increased one-fourth; wearing apparel and haberdashery, hardwares and cutlery, and tin plates. Two of these, namely, apparel and haberdashery, and tin plates, are branches of the trade greatly on the increase; and a decided onward tendency is also perceptible in beer and ale, coals, soda, spirits, and stationery. The chief article, not the produce of Great Britain, which we import hence, is indigo, and that trade is gradually declining. Other declining branches are Peruvian bark, bristles, flax, hides, iron, nutmegs, opium, saltpetre, silk, spelter, spirits, tin, and wool The whole of this trade is, in fact, gradually declining.

The total number of arrivals in British ports of vessels from the United States was 1,539, and their aggregate tonnage 1,631,887 tons. The departures for American ports were 1,776, tonnage 1,623,221. The entries under the United States flag were 1,621, the total burden of the vessels amounting to 1,499,276 tons, or nearly one-sixth of all the tonnage which entered British ports during the year. The clearances were 1,662.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM MR. EVERETT.—The public at large will be interested in knowing that EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, a address upon Charity, for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society—an Association formed for the purpose of aiding females out of employment to emigrate to less crowded sections. The object commends itself to general approbation,—and the ladies engaged in promoting it are certainly fortunate in securing on its behalf the services of Mr. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT is, without doubt, the most accomplished of living American Orators,—and as the opportunity of hearing such men is always rare, being understood as expressing any preference for a system to be noted by pounds and mills, yet it would be a subject of deep regret to me if this plan, on which the friends of a decimal coinage in Great Britain seem generally agreed, should fail on any such grounds. Any decimal system is greatly preferable to a non-decimal one" One of the objections of Lord OVERSTONE is that the use of a decimal coinage concurrently with a non-decimal system of weights and measures, or a non-decimal division of commodities sold, tends to introduce fractions not represented by coins; and he quotes Rev. J. LEAVITT, of New-York, to the effect that, "for the purposes of small circulation, in marketing, huckstering, and the like, a duodecimal currency like that of England, or that which formerly prevailed in the City of New-York, is far preferable." Mr. SNOWDEN replies to this, that it is not perceived that any sensible loss or inconvenience to either party can arise on this account, since a fraction of a mill, which is a less coin than a farthing, is too insignificant to be liquidated, even if there were the means of coing it. Under the present system, fractions of the farthing which cannot be liquidated must be very common. Mr. PATERSON replies very cleverly to this same objection. He supposes a customer to call for the third of a pound of tea at 7s. 7d. per pound, and asks what quantity the grocer shall weigh, and how much he should charge for it. The weight required is 5 oz. 5⅓ drams, which costs 2s. 6½d. and ⅓ of a farthing; and there exist neither weights nor coins for the consummation of this simple transaction. He gives another and yet simpler case which might readily be supposed to occur: one-third of a pound of sugar is required at 5d. per pound, the cost being 1½d. and ⅓ of a farthing. If such applications are not frequent, nor even occasional, it is a proof that, notwithstanding the possession of a duodecimal system of coinage, third parts of any units whatever of weight or measure are not in demand. Indeed, upon the fundamental principle that both labor and material are to be paid for, the retailer, when dividing commodities into quantities less than fourths, is authorized and also sanctioned by universal custom to charge for such parcels at a higher rate than for that of the undivided quantity. If a person goes a sixteen times to a shop, each time purchasing an ounce of any article, he gives sixteen times the trouble given by him who buys a pound at a time, and may fairly be expected to pay a proportionate price. Mr. PATERSON adds that, although the decimal system may not offer any peculiar facilities in the retail transactions quoted by Lord OVERSTONE, it does not appear to him that the duodecimal system has any other advantage than that of being in possession of the field. Articles made up in parcels of ten would be quite as easily

We cannot doubt that the opportunity of hearing him on this occasion will be eagerly seized by the great body of the intelligent public.

MR. WINTER DAVIS IN DISFAVOR.—Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, is perhaps one of the best-abused men of the day. The last hostile indication comes from the University of Virginia, where the young gentlemen follow the lead of their elders in sustaining the dignity of Virginia chivalry. A Joint Committee appointed not long since, by the three Literary Societies of that Institution, invited Mr. DAVIS to address them next June. The Jefferson Society, one of the three, held an indignation meeting on the 23d inst, and refused to accept the orator chosen for them. The students express great admiration of Mr. DAVIS' abilities, but conclude that "his political antecedents are not such as to command approbation." So Mr. DAVIS will probably be deprived of the pleasure of enlightening the minds of these fiery young persons.

THE BURNING OF THE UTAH TRAINS.—The Correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* sends to that paper some of the testimony taken in Chief Justice ECCLE'S Court in regard to the burning of the United States trains belonging to the Utah Expedition. Several witnesses stated explicitly that the plundering parties were under command of Mormons whom they knew personally, and whose names are given:—and they also say that these men told them that they were ordered by BRIGHAM YOUNG to burn the trains and cripple the army in every way possible.

RUMORS.—We have heard it stated by a gentleman who has had opportunities of knowing the fact, that HUNTINGTON, who is supposed to be serving out his sentence in Sing Sing Prison for forgery, is really confined to the Prison walls but a portion of the time, and is never employed at hard work. It is said that he is very frequently allowed the freedom of the village. Upon what special grounds this special indulgence is granted we are not aware.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By brig *Milton*, Capt. POTTER, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 11. There were a large number of foreign vessels in port, and more arriving daily. Business was very dull; some vessels had left in ballast. The stock of coffee and wood was large, but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A private Equestrian performance was furnished yesterday by Mr. MARSHALL, for the purpose of introducing Mr. JAMES MELVILLE to a critical audience. Mr. MELVILLE is an English rider, who has recently distinguished himself in Australia and California, and is now, we presume, working his way round the World like other great artists. Mr. MELVILLE'S specialty is riding on a bare-backed horse—a feat which is considered superlative in the Circus, and which certainly is one of the most graceful and exciting things that can be done in it. The perfect ease and statesque coolness with which Mr. MELVILLE performs the most difficult things on the most slippery of foundations, is an evidence that he has thoroughly mastered this branch of his profession. Some bold things have been done by other bare-back riders, but Mr. MELVILLE far outstrips his predecessors, not only in the daring of his acts, but in the fine masculine grace and strength with which they are performed. Unquestionably, he is the best rider we have ever had in New-York, and his addition to Mr. MARSHALL'S troupe is an acquisition of the best kind. Mr. MELVILLE will make his first appearance on Monday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss LAURA KEENE'S benefit to-night will we trust, be remembered by the friends of merit, industry and enterprise—for these surely must be Miss KEENE'S friends. A dramatic version of "White Lies" is the attraction.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' first Matinée takes place to-day (1 o'clock) at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A quartette by BEETHOVEN, another by SCHUMANN, and a trio by WOLFMANN, are the leading features of the programme.

Sea and Ship News.

The following is from a letter to ELWOOD WALKER, Esq., dated San Francisco, Jan. 4, 1858: "The marine disasters on this coast, during the past year, have been few. The number of ships arriving at this port, from New-York, is gradually falling off. The following is the number of arrivals for four years back: 1853, 189; 1854, 81; 1855, 78; 1856, 108; 1857, 60. The character of the ships, however, has improved. The medium clippers are more strongly built, and better adapted for the trade. A large proportion of ships arrive with their cargoes damaged by sweat. The typhoon, in the China Sea, last October, did much damage to vessels and cargoes; several vessels reaching this port in a crippled condition, with cargoes also damaged from its effects. The ship *Storking* had a large quantity of water between decks, which damaged a lot of tea before the hatches could be opened to let it into the lower hold."

The clipper-ship *Great Republic*, Captain LIMEBURNER, from the Chincha Islands, *via* Stanley, Falkland Islands (where she put in disabled in October,) arrived at London on the 11th inst. The *Great Republic* left the Chincha Islands Aug. 16, with the largest cargo of guano ever put on shipboard, being about 4,000 tons, all of which, with the exception of a portion which was stored between decks, and was destroyed by the water, will be landed at London. She made the run from the latitude of Cape St. Roque (where she was spoken Dec. 16) in 25 days.

The United States steamer *Southrick*, Captain JOHN DE CAMP, from Philadelphia, bound to San Francisco, put into the harbor of St. Thomas (no date) in distress, and short of coal. The Secretary of the Navy received the intelligence by a despatch on Wednesday from Boston. Captain DE CAMP was long acting Commodore at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from which duty he was detached by the Secretary of the Navy, to superintend the Light-houses on the Coast of California, and the *Shubrick* was built expressly for this service, Captain DE CAMP being placed in command.

☞ The ship *Oxford*, of Freeport, Maine, which sailed from Leghorn Sept. 4, for Boston, with a cargo of marble, among which was the statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, was abandoned at sea in November. Capt. BRYANT and crew took to the boats, and were taken in with by ship *Mary and Martha*, Capt. HATCH, bound from Boston for Trieste. All hands were saved, and landed at Gibraltar.

The NEW-JERSEY PILOTS, during the past year, according to the report, have brought into port 439 vessels, and taken out of port 666 vessels, making a total in charge during the year of 1,304, without any material loss or damage. Two pilots deceased during the year, of disease contracted in the performance of their arduous duties. Twenty-eight pilots are now on active duty, and are recognized by the commercial community as among the best and most trustworthy of their profession. The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage for New-Jersey was organized in 1837, since which time five pilot boats have been lost at sea; twelve pilots, five apprentices and nine of the crews of boats have perished while on duty, and 22,844 vessels have been in charge.

SERVANTS PLENTY AT LOW WAGES.—Fully to realize the prostration of business, one must go to the Emigrant Employment office, in Worth-street. At this institution daily can be seen several hundred newly-arrived emigrants, mostly Irish, who are seeking employment; but few find it. Last Winter it was not uncommon to send out to places from this office as many as one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred men, and an equal number of women, daily. This Winter, if places are obtained for twenty-five women a day, it is considered doing well, but the average number supplied does not exceed a dozen. For the men there is a still greater falling-off of applicants—five a day is about the average. Of course, with such a surplus of laborers, wages are much reduced, and many able-bodied men and women are willing and anxious to work for their board. Three dollars a month is the highest wages the women are allowed to accept. Housekeepers who will—or, from necessity, must—have Irish "help," can find here as good an opportunity to select servants as at any other place, and without expense to the employer or employed.

The intelligence offices throughout the City are doing but little business, generally, just now. Most of those which formerly charged employers half-a-dollar for supplying them with servants for a stated period, now furnish them readily for nothing. Places are scarce and place-seekers plenty. It is not quite so difficult to find employment for servants now as it was two months ago, but still wages are 25 per cent. below the standard, and many are out of work who would gladly be employed at the lowest rates. Intelligence-office keepers say that in the Spring the times will be easier for them, and those whose interests are identified with theirs. The farmers begin to come into the City to secure their "help,"—men and women for field work, the dairy and the household,—in March. In the Spring always a great many servants are thus drained off from the City's supply, leaving a smaller supply of labor and a better market for it here than there is during the Winter. Hotel and boarding house keepers generally employ fewer servants now than they did before the panic. They are generally the best customers at the intelligence offices, and while they continue to economize in this respect the latter suffer by it. "The good time coming" has not yet arrived, and is not expected before Spring.

☞ Judge BOSWORTH is still confined to his house by his attack of pleurisy. He was able to sit up day before yesterday, but will not probably be well enough to attend to his judicial duties for several days. Judge DUER is still on the sick list, too. He is not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of his severe fall to sit upon the bench, and will not be perhaps for months. The absence of the two Judges is severely felt in the Superior Court. While they are absent no General Term can be held. Of the six Judges of this Court, three constitute the General Term, while two are compelled to preside at the Trial Terms and one at the Special Term, the three branches being in session simultaneously. Two may hold a General Term if counsel will consent to it, but counsel generally will not. Business is thus much impeded.

Children's Aid Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of $780, as the result of Mr. GOLDBECK'S Concert, gratuitously given to aid the Society, of which $480 were from the sales of tickets, and the remainder from donations connected with them.

C. L. BRACE.

OBITUARY.—The funeral of Mr. JOHN OOTHOUT, President of the Bank of New-York, whose death we announced yesterday, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Lafayette-place Church. Mr. OOTHOUT was born in this City nearly seventy years ago. He inherited a fortune and husbanded it well. He was elected a Director of the Bank of New-York in 1819, and was chosen President in 1843. He was respected and beloved by his associates, and his loss will be deeply felt.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Protest of the New State Officers Against the Lecompton Constitution.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, the State officers elected under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution for the State of Kansas, would most respectfully represent:

That the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices to their names appended is not the creature of the popular will, but that, on the other hand, it has been and is rejected by an overwhelming majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory of Kansas.

The Constitution was framed by a Coovention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, under an election law, a census and an apportionment that utterly disfranchised the whole people of one-half of the counties of this Territory, and deprived the great bulk of the people of the other counties of the right of suffrage.

Of the delegates thus elected but a bare majority met to accomplish the work for which they were elected. These proceeded to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas, which, in most of its important provisions, is repugnant to the wishes and opinions of the people, and, in their opinion, is hostile to the best interests and prosperity of the State.

The Constitution thus framed was not submitted by the Convention to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, but on the other hand, their judgments were insulted and their rights trifled with by the pretended submission of what is called the "Slavery article," in such manner as to present no question except that of the introduction of slaves into the State in future, and forcing every one who voted to give his sanction to all the other provisions of the Constitution, and to take, if required, a test oath to support said Constitution if adopted.

Under the provisions of the schedule providing for said election, those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution with Slavery" necessarily gave their sanction to the whole instrument; and those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution with no Slavery" necessarily gave their sanction to all the provisions of the Constitution except the Slavery article, and in lieu thereof substituted an article prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State in future, and confirming those now in the Territory and their posterity in Slavery for all time to come. This was the simple effect of the vote.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the privilege of voting upon a proposition thus beset with conditions utterly inadmissible or unjust, or the power of deciding upon a single, and, as presented, by no means an important question, purchased at the expense of giving the sanction of our votes to many provisions that our judgments condemn, was and is considered by the people of Kansas no boon, but, on the other hand, is justly held to be an insult to a people who know and appreciate the rights of freemen; and hence eight-tenths of the people rejected the offering with contempt, and refused to participate in an election that thus compromised the dignity of an American citizen.

In view of these facts, the Territorial Legislature, at its late extra session, provided by law for the submission of the whole Constitution on the 4th day of January inst., in three distinct propositions, viz.:

Constitution with Slavery.
Constitution with no Slavery.
Against the Consutution.

The returns of this election are not yet all received, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the vote cast against the Consitution is about.....11,000

For the Constitution with Slavery	150
For the Constitution with no Slavery	24

The large vote against the Constitution was cast at an election holden on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the law passed on the 17th of December, 1857, while the necessarily short and imperfect notice thereof, no doubt, prevented thousands in the distant interior counties, where the people are all opposed to the Constitution, from casting their votes against it.

Inasmuch as the Pro-Slavery Party refused to participate in the elections, we present the vote polled at the election of Dec. 21, provided for by the schedule of Constitution, which is as follows:

Constitution with Slavery	6,143
Constitution with no Slavery	569
Majority	5,574

Of this majority more than one-half was obtained in three very sparsely settled precincts, on the Missouri border, two of which—Oxford and Shawnee—are in the Shawnee reserve, on land not yet legally for settlement, viz.:

Oxford	1,266
Shawnee	729
Kickspoo	1,017
Total	3,012

From a personal knowledge of the settlements in and about the above places, we feel that we hazard nothing in saying, that the great bulk of this vote is fraudulent and fictitious; and taking into view other palpable, but less glaring frauds in other precincts, we feel justified in asserting that not over 2 000 of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas cast their votes for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st day of December last. The frauds in this, as well as in the election on the 4th of January for State officers, &c., will be laid before your honorable bodies in a few days, in the report of a Board of Commissioners, authorized by law to investigate the same.

We present the above facts in support of our declaration previously made, that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority.

The object of your memorialists and those who supported them, in thus participating in the election of State officers, &c., under this Constitution, was not designed to give the slightest sanction to that instrument, but on the other hand to place ourselves in a position to destroy it in case Congress should admit us into the Union and thereby forcing upon the people an organic law against their will and repugnant to their feelings. Our position will be readily understood upon this point by reference to the following resolution adopted unanimously by the Convention by which we were nominated, viz:

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the Constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new constitutional Convention, to obtain such a Constitution as the majority shall approve.

Thus pledged, we went before the people and contested the election under the provisions of the schedule of the constitution which opened a wide door to fraud, and upon which frauds to the extent of 3 500 to 4.000 votes were committed, and under judges of the election, who, in many precincts, demanded a test oath to support the Constitution, in direct violation of the Constitution itself, by which many who would otherwise have voted the Free-State ticket were prevented from voting, and under the additional disadvantage of a strong and incurable antipathy on the part of many of our people against participating in an election under the authority of a Constitution framed and submitted as was the Lecompton Constitution, by which thousands were induced to withhold from us their suffrages. Yet, in the face of all these disadvantages, we have received a majority of all the votes cast, giving the opposite party the advantage of all the illegal votes cast or returned.

In view, then, of the fact that the Lecompton Constitution was formed by a base majority of a Convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, and that that Convention refused to submit the Constitution thus framed to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and that the Territorial Legislature did provide by law for its submission, under which law it has been submitted and rejected by an overwhelming majority, and for the sake of the peace and prosperity of this beautiful Territory, as well as the harmony and integrity of the Union, we, the officers elected under said Constitution, do most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to admit Kansas into the Union under said Constitution, and thus force upon an unwilling people an organic law against their expressed will, and in violation of every principle of popular government.

GEO. W. SMITH, Governor.
W. Y. ROBBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor.
P. C. SCHUYLER, Secretary of State.
A. J. MEAD, Treasurer.
JOEL H. GOODIN, Auditor.

The Case of Jack Henderson—An Act to Abolish Slavery, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 18 8.

The "Capital" seems to be almost deserted. CALHOUN and CATO have left, and it is currently reported that they have gone to Washington *incog* to consult the Administration before giving certificates of election to the Free State candidates under the Lecompton Constitution. An attachment was served upon CALHOUN, before leaving, to appear in this place as evidence in the case of HENDERSON, who is still in the custody of the Sheriff of Douglas County; but instead of coming to Lawrence he has gone to Missouri or Washington. General LACEY, of Leavenworth, is in pursuit of his regency, and will bring him here if he can be found by going to the White House at Washington. HENDERSON is guilty of the charge preferred, to wit: adding three or four hundred names to the poll list while conveying it from the election precinct to Lecompton, and ought to be hung, but I suspect there will be too much of a desire on the part of the Free-State men to return "good for evil," to do anything so rash as that would be. The great trouble with the Free-State Party in the past, has been that they have permitted these vile wretches to go unhung when in their power to make an example of them. If ever a man deserved hanging in Kansas, JOHN D. HENDERSON deserves it. But CALHOUN has suppressed the returns and left; consequently "JACK" will go free. Sheriff JONES has left Lecompton to await further orders from the seat of Government, and will undoubtedly get some important office from the Administration.

The Legislature is repealing and passing laws. Among the most important passed to-day is one abolishing Slavery in this Territory, a copy of which I herewith transmit. Acting-Governor DENVER is here, but unable to get his Administration measure through. The people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, but to pass an enabling act and frame a Constitution, which will be the Topeka Constitution, and let them accept or reject it. The Topeka Government is bound to be the Government in the end. I am informed that a petition will be sent to Congress, signed by the officers under the State Constitution framed at Lecompton, asking them to reject that Constitution. The oath to be taken under the above-mentioned swindle will be very injurious to Free-State sentiments, and will be likely to impair the health of some officers, should they be required to swallow it. It is hoped the Administration will consider this and not force them to such acts.

An act entitled "An Act to abolish and prohibit Slavery, &c."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas: Slavery and involuntary servitude in the said Territory is hereby abolished and prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. All persons now held in Slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, or who have heretofore, or shall hereafter, be brought into said Territory for the purpose of being so held, are hereby declared to be free.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall now hold, or shall hereafter attempt to hold, any person in Slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, except for punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall, upon conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by confinement, at hard labor, in the penitentiary, for any term not less than two years or more than five years.

SEC. 4. That all laws or parts of laws establishing, recognizing, or regulating the institution of Slavery in the Territory of Kansas, heretofore provided by the Legislative Assembly, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That the probate court of each county shall have concurrent jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of all offences for the violation of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. And in case of the refusal of any probate court to hear or determine cases coming under the provisions of this act in their respective counties, the same may be taken before the court of an adjoining county; *Provided*, however, that in cases arising under the provisions of the act, preliminary examination may be held before any Justice of the Peace, or before the Probate Judge of proper county.

SEC. 6. Whenever an affidavit duly sworn to, clearly setting forth the crime charged, be filed with the Clerk of the County, it shall be sufficient without an Indictment for the issuing by him of writs of arrests and all other proceedings necessary to the trial and conviction or acquittal of the person or persons charged.

SEC. 7. Any Justice of the Peace or Probate Judge of the county, shall have power upon the oath of any person entering complaint before either of them, to issue a warrant of arrest against such offender, and upon bearing may either discharge or hold over with sufficient security for the appearance at the next term of the Probate Court for trial, and on failure of procuring bail or security as aforesaid, to commit such offender to the county Jail.

SEC. 8. This act to be in force from and after the first day of March next.

Striking Devotion to the Union—War with Spain Urged as a Bond of Fraternity Between North and South.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It will be remembered that in reviewing our relations with foreign powers, the President in his regular message to Congress at the opening of the session, referred to the fact that the Spanish Government had not yet made amends for certain indignities offered to the United States. A determination to demand redress again in very decided terms, was also expressed. If the press of Madrid speaks the sentiments of the highest official authorities of Spain, there is reason to believe that the demand of our Government will be met with a stern denial; and having implicit confidence in the resoluteness of the Administration, as well as to its fidelity to its pledges, we shall await with interest the developments yet to be made in this existing difficulty. *Perhaps with Spain, just now, would not, we think, be an unpopular movement on the part of the Government of the United States.* And we doubt exceedingly that the inconveniencies arising from it, would be at all adequate to counterbalance the advantages, which would, perhaps, prove to be almost incalculable.

Foreign wars sometimes act as eruptions upon the body politic, preventing a dangerous disease within by forcing out the elements that might have produced it. No Government is ever so free from the dangers of revolution, as when its people are united against a foreign foe. Mutiny on ship-board is never less likely to occur than amid the roar of the breakers or the howlings of the storm. Disaffection in an army used not be apprehended when the troops are on the march or the enemy in sight. And so it is with a people either dissatisfied with their Government or at enmity among themselves. When their attention is directed to a common cause in which each and all are alike interested, such as a war with some other power, all feuds and factions are forgotten for the time, discord gives place to harmony, and division and dissension are followed by unanimity of feeling and unity of action. That the people of the United States are widely and dangerously divided in their political sentiments, is a fact too palpable to be questioned. The Union is threatened with destruction, not by any foreign power, but by the *American people themselves.* The throes of an impending political earthquake are still shaking the country to its centre. *There is a broad breach between the North and the South.* Ambitious Abolition demagogues have agitated the Slavery question until they have raised a storm that threatens to dismember the Confederacy. *Let us once be engaged in a foreign war, and the angry elements of discord in the country would be calmed.* The dupes of the Anti-Slavery agitators would listen no longer to their harangues over the horrors originated in their own disordered and depraved imaginations. The North would cease, or suspend at least, its insane assaults upon the South, and the South, of course, would, for the time, have no farther quarrel with the North. The presence of a common foe would make us all join hands in fraternal friendship again. We would not be understood, by any means, as *advocating* a war with Spain. *We believe it would be highly conducive to a temporary restoration of good feeling between the two antagonistic sections of our country.* But we do not contend that it would surely lead to perpetual peace between them, and consequently put an end to all fears for the Union. If we were assured that such would be its fruits, our voice would be for war, even without any other reason than to save our own country from itself. There is also another aspect in which the law of self-preservation might present itself in this connection. We allude to the commercial and other relations which the Island of Cuba may have to the United States, and especially to the Southern States. The day may not be distant when France or England may enter into negotiations of some sort with the Government of Spain for the possession or protection of Cuba. And the attention of this country would, of course, be directed to such an attempt on the part of either or both of those powers, as highly prejudicial to the interests of this Government. But, aside from this consideration, *that island is most desirable to this country and particularly to the Slave States.* In the event of a war with Spain, the terms of peace might make it ours. For these reasons, we entertain the opinion that it would probably be better if the Spanish Government should provoke us into a conflict of arms. But the Administration, of course, owes it to its own dignity and to the honor of the country, not to make war with Spain unless redress for our grievances is refused.

The Ridgway and Wise Affair—Supplementary Statement of Mr. Ridgway.

From the Richmond Whig, 26th.

Unsolicited and unasked, I readily and cheerfully insert the card of Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, which appeared in the *Enquirer* of yesterday, in relation to the affair between him and myself on Friday last. I am entirely willing the statement of both of us shall go to the public together, and, as these statements involve a question of veracity between us, in consequence of material discrepancies in the two, I confidently rest that question of veracity with the community in which we both live and with the public at large. I can only repeat the affirmation that my own statement is true in regard to every particular connected with the transaction between us, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I believe, moreover, that my statement is fully sustained and confirmed by the "card" of Mr. WISE—for said card contains so many utterly improbable assertions as to carry with them, to every fair and unprejudiced mind, their own refutation. As to the most material particular, I reaffirm, distinctly and emphatically, that he did *not* announce his name to me, nor had I any conception who he was, until after we had been separated.

Without purposing a reply to all his other less material assertions, which I can only oppose by a flat and solemn denial, I will only advert to one or two of them as a test by which the truth or falsity of all the others may be easily and fairly determined. Heavys, in the very commencement of his "card," that he has been restrained from "resentment" towards me heretofore by his "father's assurance, as well as by that of other friends, that the character and reputation of the editor of the *Whig* were not such as to permit his taking any notice whatever of my conduct." I have nothing to do here with his "father's assurance"—that may go for what it is worth. But who were those "other friends" to whom he alludes? I know not, neither do I care; but this I will say, that I do not believe that any high-minded friend, or any intimate connection of Governor WISE or his family, ever advised or intimated to Mr. O JENNINGS WISE, not to take notice of my conduct towards his father upon the ground stated, or anything like it. If so, it would be easy to name them—if so, a sudden change has come over some of them, which I do not for a moment believe. The statement itself, therefore, is a figment of Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE'S prolific imagination. And I refer to it as proof of the spirit of exaggeration and misstatement which pervades his entire "card." To many of the most intimate friends and connections of Gov. WISE in this city, I should not hesitate to appeal in proof of the falsity of this particular statement, because I know them to be just and honorable men, incapable of giving Mr. JENNINGS WISE any such "assurance" as he stated, in regard to myself. And, so far as I am concerned, he is at perfect liberty to take their testimony on the subject, and convict me of being unworthy to be noticed by him, upon the ground mentioned, if he can. I have no fears of the result.

One other circumstance. In his card he says: "*During the struggle he called loudly and repeatedly for assistance, repeating a name which I do not remember.*" Now, it will be observed that Mr. WISE took "notes" soon after the transaction, according to his confession; and further, that every one of his assertions is made in the most positive and emphatic manner. And yet the "name" upon which I "called loudly and repeatedly," as he says, "for assistance," he does "not remember!" Now, this calling "loudly and repeatedly for assistance," would, if true, be the most noticeable and striking circumstance connected with the transaction between us; and yet Mr. WISE undertakes to quote the exact language employed both by him and myself in reference to nearly all other particulars, and still cannot remember a name—the only name mentioned—though "*loudly and repeatedly*" called by me? Is it not a little singular that Mr. WISE'S memory should be so extraordinarily faithful upon numerous minor points, and yet so unaccountably treacherous in regard to the most important and striking circumstance in the transaction? Your story, Mr. WISE, will not bear telling—it is inconsistent, improbable and absurd throughout. And then the mode and manner of your assault, would clearly indicate that you would not hesitate at misstatement and misrepresentation to serve an end.

In regard to my being "frightened," Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE may tell that to the marines. Many a situation in which I have been placed has given the lie to that imputation, and no one in Virginia will believe it, not even the most inveterate of my enemies. I have always understood that it was a characteristic of Governor WISE to be deluded with the idea that he frightened, intimidated and scared to death every body he looked at. I suppose the same delusion possesses Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE; and upon that ground I account for his strange infatuation in regard to myself on Friday last.

I now finally drop Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE and his "card." I have not bandied epithets with him, because they were wholly unnecessary in any truthful narration of the incidents of a transaction like ours. Besidee, having been bound over to keep the peace towards him, I have sought to avoid, as far as I could, all taunting personalities. I submit the case to the public, upon our respective statements, solemnly reiterating the truth of mine, and dismissing the willful prevarications of his with the contempt they deserve.

R. RIDGWAY.

The Chicago Fire—Loss, $100,000.

From the Times, Jan. 27.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, commenced one of the most destructive conflagrations, as far as the value of property destroyed is concerned, with which Chicago has ever been visited. It was kindled by an incendiary. When the fire was first discovered it was near the centre of the lumber-yard, burning within an area of not over 20 feet. Its situation, however, was such as to render it impossible for the firemen to stop the progress of the flames. After the fire had reached the southern limits of the lumber-yard, the wind veered round to the northward, but the flames continued to work against it, and by 9 o'clock all the lumber in the yard was a bed of fire, from Market-street to the river. Many of the vessels lying at the wharf were hauled out into the stream. The heat was so intense that the firemen were obliged to erect barricades to shelter them, but their efforts were entirely ineffectual, and all the lumber in the yard, except about four or five hundred thousand feet, piled on the wharf, was destroyed. The yard contained between four and five million feet of lumber, besides shingles, lath and cedar posts. It was owned principally by Messrs. MASON & HOLT. Messrs. PEARSON & MESSER, and Mr. EWING, had, we are informed, a quantity of lumber stored in the yard. The total value of the lumber was estimated at about $80,000. Of the seven buildings destroyed on the east side of Market-street, that on the corner was owned and occupied by Messrs. BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, composition-roof manufacturers. The three succeeding buildings were owned by Messrs. HONORE & BRADLEY, and worth on an average $1,000 each. They were all insured for about half their value.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The agent appointed by a Committee of gentlemen, earnest to devise judicious measures to check the Sabbath-breaking of our City, reports as the result of his observation on a single Sabbath in June last, the number of shops open as follows:

Restaurants	437
Pawnbrokers' shops	26
Policy and exchange offices	34
Daguerrean galleries	54
Confectionery and cigar stores	1,231
Sabbath concerts	18
Dance-houses and places of amusements	85
Dry goods and kindred stores	2,419
Groceries	1,977
Liquor shops and drinking saloons	3,408
Total	9,692

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 30.

I.—LIFE OF DR. KANE—Review of Wm. Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane.

II.—NAPLES—Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People—By "Dick Tinto."

III.—OPINIONS OF "MR. PUNCH"—Random Reflections—Humanity in a Wife, &c.

IV.—VERY LATE FROM UTAH—News One Month Later—Preparations of the Mormons for a Guerrilla Warfare.

V.—POETRY—Foreign Courts and Native Ninnies.

VI.—RACHEL—Gossip Concerning her Life—Anecdotes, &c.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Elections—Are the Mormons in Rebellion?—The War in India—The Robertson Case at Rochester—Effects of Slavery upon Jurisprudence—Virginia Civilization—War in Mexico, &c., &c.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

X.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

XI.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

XII—NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

XIII—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS

XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XVI.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XVII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Carefully prepared expressly for this paper.

XIX.—RETURNS OF THE KANSAS ELECTIONS.

XX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Eight Copies, one year, for	**12**
Twenty Copies, one year, for	**20**

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Straw Hats.**

SUMMER STYLES,
1858.

We have now in store the largest stock of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS ever offered, which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in furnishing.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Tooth Brushes**—By the dozen or gross.
Tooth Brushes—By the dozen or gross.
At Cost, by
ANDREW A. MOSER, No. 83 William st.,
Opposite Platt-st.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, Shoutder-Brace Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance

MARRIED

CHAPMAN—HAYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Mr. TIMOTHY P. CHAPMAN to Miss ANNA HAYES, daughter of Horace Hayes, Esq.

CARY—WOOLSEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, S. HOWARD CARY to MARY E., daughter of the late Com. Melancthon T. Woolsey, U. S. N.

ZABRISKIE—SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, A. D. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, to JULIA M. SMITH, of Newark.

BYINGTON—HOYT.—At New-Haven, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. O. S. Hoyt, Rev. E. H. BYINGTON, of Royalton, to Miss ANN ELIZA, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WAITCOMB—LOTT.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. J. H. Davis, BYRON WAITCOMB, of Yuba Co., Cal., to ELIZA LOTT, of Flatlands.

LYON—CROCKER.—At Fitchburg, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Edson, of Lowell, WM. ROSCOE LYON, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to MARY ELOISE, daughter of Alvah Crocker, Esq., of Fitchburg.

PEET—DICKINSON.—At Wellsboro, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Samuel B. Dalrymple, JULIA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Abel Dickinson, Esq., to Rev. ROBERT HARPE PEET, rector of St. Paul's Church, Montrose, Penn.

DIED.

JEWETT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, SARAH LOUISA SUTTON, wife of Edward G. Jewett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 6th av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, HUGH MARTIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Thornton-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

SPICER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 29, DANIEL DELAVAN, infant son of John W. and Nellie F. Spicer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Rivington-st.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Harbeck, No. 257 6th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, after a short illness, ROBERT J. MURRAY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 96 East 16th-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles st.) this (Friday) afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, J. H. HOBART HAWS, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, George T. and J. H. Hobart, and his brother, Robert T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 280 Broome-st. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church.

MEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CATHARINE, wife of Louis C. Meeks, and daughter of Francis and Jane Phillips, aged 22 years 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 336 Front-st., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening Jan. 28, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, widow of the late John Davis, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence corner of Sands and Hudson ave., Brooklyn.

DUVALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 29, of disease of the heart, JOHN B. DUVALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Court and Butler sts., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, son of Munson H. and Mary Ann Hyde, aged 11 months and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

SPROTT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, THOMAS HENRY, the beloved son of Wm. and Letitia Jane Sprott, aged 4 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Concord and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 28, of consumption, Mrs. PHEBE CONKLIN, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

BARTON.—At Staten Island, on Friday Jan. 29, suddenly, SAMUEL BARTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., of consumption, WILLIAM ALFRED SMITH, son of the late Alfred Smith, and step-son of William Burroughs, Jr., aged 23 years 1 month and 9 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BRIGGS.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, MARSELLIA B

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **There will be Preaching** in the St. Matthew Wesleyan Methodist Church, Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. ROBINSON, Associate Minister. In the AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. BALLINGWORTH, and in the EVENING, a sermon to young ladies, by Rev. J. ROBINSON. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **Luther at Coburg**—*The Sinai of the Reformation; or the Confession of the Evangelical Church.* The ninth Lecture of a series of Pulpit Lectures from the Life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher** will deliver a lecture in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Clinton Library Institute. Subject—*Success and Failure in Life.* Tickets at 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Wiley's, Francis', and Crowen's bookstores, and at the door; also at W. H. Babcock's bookstore, Brooklyn.

☞ **The Eighth Anniversary of the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, of New-York,"** will be celebrated in the Church of the Ascension on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, and a collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ **"Convert your Sermon."**—So said a missionary to his friends who had sent him to a Heathen land. Converts are daily multiplying at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., under the ministry of Ira R. Steward, Pastor. Quite a number are expected to be buried with Christ in baptism, on Sabbath evening, the 31st inst.

☞ **The People's Meeting at Union Hall,** No. 156 Bowery SUNDAY. On SUNDAY, the 31st, there will be a discussion upon *Crimes and Punishments, with Particular Reference to the Gallows*, to commence at 3 P. M. In the EVENING a disensaion on the Miracles of New Testament—*Were they Material or Spiritual?* To commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Hilary-st. Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, and Rev. Mr. ALDRIDGE will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth streets, near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ at 3 o'clock EACH SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association**—A discourse to young men will be given at the Strong-place Baptist Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Chatham Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. O. DODGE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and a collection will be taken up for the Oliver-st. Female Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. L. COVELL will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery,** JOHN TREMAIN, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom &c.*, lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.,** and several friends of Christian Missions, will meet in Dr. VAN ing public conference on the *Anti-Christian Character of Romanism*, in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Attorney-street Methodist Prof. Church.**—Religious services on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. REEL HAWKS, Pastor. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, sermon by Rev. J. SEABLES. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sermon by Elder H. L. HASTINGS. Seats free. The public are invited.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church,** 35th-st., near 8th-av. Missionary Sabbath TO-MORROW, Jan. 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES. Address to the Sabbath School at 2 P. M., by Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS. At 7 P. M. addresses by Revs. Bishop JANES and T. CARLTON.

☞ **Seventeenth-street M. E. Church,** near 2d-av. Sermon SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of the Sunday School Union. Sermon at 7 o'clock, to the young men, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, (D. V.,) the subject of discourse will be—*Moses, the Hebrew Governor.* Seats for strangers.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. WM. J. FROST, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Glory of God to fill the Earth.**—Mr. SNOW, the Prophetic Preacher, will discourse TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, in answer to the question: *When and How will the Earth be filled with God's Glory?* Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.**—Preaching as usual TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 3 and 5, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—The Pastor will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the first of a series of five discourses on *Bible Characters.* Young men are invited. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. The second lecture in the series to young men will be delivered in the evening.

☞ **Gerean Baptist Church, Bedford-street.**—Preaching, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Dr. DOWLING. Subject in the evening: *The Weary Dove and Jesus the Ark.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Burchard** will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 46th-st., near 8th av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Baptism.**—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, will administer the ordinance of baptism TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., east of 8th-av.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, At 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. GEO. L. FULLER. Subject for the evening—*The Devil's Rope-Walk.*

☞ **South Dutch Church,** Fifth-av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening discourses to the young by Rev Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 31—*Position in Society.* Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.,** will preach in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. HENTZ'S NEW BOOK.
THE LOST DAUGHTER
By the late distinguished American Authoress,
MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Aothor of "Linda," "Rena," "Courtship and Marriage," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Robert Graham," "Eoline," &c.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

T. B. PETERSON & BROS. also publish a uniform edition of all the other works of Mrs. Hentz as follows:

Planter's Northern Bride, Marcus Wayland,
Linda, Love after Marriage,
Robert Graham, Eoline.
Courtship and Marriage, The Banished Son,
Rena; or, the Snow Bird. Helen and Arthur.

Price $1 25 each in cloth or $1 in paper.

T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in New-York by E. D. LONG, No. 126 Nassau-st., and all other booksellers.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
KENILWORTH;
in the
HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.
With two fine Steel Engravings from designs by JOHN GILBERT and HAYTER.
Two volumes. Price $1 50.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

GET YOUR VALENTINES.
Valentines for the witty and gay,
Valentines for the modest and pretty,
Valentines—the most splendid display
That ever was seen in the City.
At Two ninety-three, in Broadway,
You will find tender, pensive and funny,
And with each, so the purchasers say,
A present you get worth the money.
Crowds flock to the gaily decked store,
Where these missives of Love they supply,
And jewels, like stars, twinkle o'er
The Love-laden billets you buy.
Then hasten to RANNEY'S forthwith.
While the field for selection is vast,
And purchase a beautiful myth
For the Day now approaching so fast.

The assortment of Valentines at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, has never been equaled in this country. The presents given with the Valentines are superb, and may be appropriately sent with these elegant missives as tokens of love. A gift presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to all.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

LADIES OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL CLERICO DRESS SOIREE.—The Executive Committee of the Charity Soiree gratefully acknowledge having received the very handsome donation of 100 yards of calico from the Ladies of the New-York Hotel.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons that the management would advise those who can as conveniently do it, to witness in the Evening
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
decidedly and without dispute the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,
not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY
of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenburgh, F. Bridgman, E. L. Taylor, H. Rymer, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over 40 persons.
A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.
The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 13c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF THE LESSEE, MISS LAURA KEENE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
When will be produced for the first time Cyril Turner's adaptation, in three acts, of Charles Reade's popular novel of
WHITE LIES.

Camille Dujardin	Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Baroness de Beaurepaire	Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire	Miss Laura Keene
Laure de Beaurepaire	Miss C. Thompson

Beautiful selections by the Orchestra, Mr. Thos. Baker, Conductor.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Diggory, (his great character,)	Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle	Mr. Burnett
Georgiana	Miss Sallie Bishop

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S third Social Party, given expressly for the convenience of ladies and children, who, whilst they wish to avoid the immense pressure which occurs nightly, entertain an ardent desire to witness the beauties of the GREAT SHOW.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, the doors will open at 1 o'clock. Performances will commence at 2.
The management will offer a myriad of strange sights, will introduce the most novel sights of animated nature, introducing, for the first time, the Whizzing Camel and the Triple-rope Skipping Rhinoceros, the intelligent equine, Excelsior and THE MULES,
Mr. Rice will present a correct picture of
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Mrs. RICE will ride the chamois steed, WHITE SURREY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the New Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns ..... Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 30,
CINDERELLA.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,
NOVELTY.
After which the Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30,
The Grand Legendary Romantic Drama of
ALONZO, THE BRAVE; OR, THE FAIR ANNA.
Previous to which TIMOUR, THE TARTAR.
To be followed by the Farce of
BRIAN O'LYNN.
To conclude with the Pantomime of DON JUAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, 1858.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
Go and see R. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties, by the Great Model Company
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.

PROGRAMME.

An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.

The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.

The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present, and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered.

DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillon Bands are engaged.

Mr. A. BUNKER will furnish an ample supper, and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Mrs. James M. Cross,
Alice Cary,	Mrs. Albert H. Nicolay,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. Theodore Hyatt,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. De Lisle Mortimer,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. B. F. Bunning,
Mrs. Henry L. Hart,	Mrs. Wm. H. Robson,
Miss Matilde Livingston,	Mrs. Dr. A. L. Fowler,
Mrs. Silas P. Wilmot,	Mrs H. C. Seward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs Dr H. Albert,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. Gen. J. H. H. Ward,
Miss Ella M. Vanrensselaer,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,
	Mrs. De Ruyter Montague.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. U. D. French,
James W. Gerard,	Alfred McIntyre,
Fitz Greene Halleck,	Charles Smithson,
Maj. Gen. Sanford,	Walter Briggs,
Hon. John McKeon,	M. B. Wynkoop,
John Graham,	Hon. J. N. Reynolds,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	Gen. W. Alexander,
Dr. Silas Condit,	J. G. Lightbody,
John T. Hoffman,	John R. Briggs,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Thaddeus Hyatt,
Gen. J. H. H. Ward,	James M. Cross,
Geo. W. Morton,	Wm. T. Pinckney,
W. C. Connor,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Samuel Coleman,	R. C. Root,
W. H. Leonard,	Fred. V. Boshton,
John Van Buren,	Dr. H. Albert,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	Edwin Meredith,
Gen. Wyatt B. Burnett,	Maj. C. B. Allen,
Henry I. Hart,	Gen. Spicer,
Seth Bour A. Bunce,	Simeon Baldwin,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,	S. R. Comstock,
Simeon Draper,	Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,	Washington Smith,
Gen. C. A. Seward,	Dexter B. Britton,
J. M. Read,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Dr. James S. Senfield,	John Rapelye,
George F. Nesbit,	Geo. J. W. Nye,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	F. C. Wagner,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Dr. Silas Loomberry,
George T. Maxwell,	Col. A. S. Vosburg,
Jos. C. Hulse,	Lieut Col. D. Butterfield,
C. V. Deforest,	Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Geo. M. Snow,	Capt. A. Miller,
Henry Morrison,	Capt G. W. B. Tompkins,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Eliaz P. Winans,	Capt. G. W. Wheeler,
Emanuel Knight,	Capt Wm. J. Coles,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,	Capt. Meschutt,
Isaac O. Barker,	Capt. Metzler,
O. J. Victor,	Capt. A. Kinnan.
	Augustus L. Brown.

A. M. M. BININGER, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWN,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore No. 339 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Prire's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 419 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No 833 Broadway, Room No. 9.

Price of Tickets, $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT CHARITY ADDRESS.
A few of the best seats in the balcony and parquette may be obtained at the Union square letter office 831 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 13th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1: may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now be longing to Mr. Wm. E. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his darling fellow-crew, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Sons's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Pelman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door. The three closing readings of the course will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 8, TUESDAY, Feb. 9, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents

CRYSTAL PALACE—OPEN DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.—Pudgeon's steam carriage, for common roads; Barrel Machinery; Steam Engines in motion; Sculpture. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

GENERAL WALKER AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.
NO "FAUX PAS" NO "FAUX PAS!"
AT Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 163 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., where all the devices are taught, EVERY DAY and NIGHT, in the shortest time.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
The Ladies of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY have great pleasure in laying before the public the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

To HON. EDWARD EVERETT—*Sir*: The favor of your Address in aid of the "Provident Association," at Boston, has reached the women of New-York; and observing, with pleasure, that you are to visit our City on the 21st of January, to repeat your discourse on the "Character of Washington," we—a self-constituted Committee of Ladies—venture to ask you to double the obligations of our community, by repeating, during your stay, your late Charity Address, for the benefit of a new and universally approved charity, called the Protective Emigration Society of the present season—the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," the Constitution of which we transmit you. Having followed with admiration your extraordinary career of public speech in behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon, by the ladies of Virginia, and bestowed a warmer feeling upon the patriotism which has animated these labors—labors which, estimated by their effects, whether in money, usefulness or delight, will have a high historic appreciation—we have enjoyed a fresh surprise in learning that you were tasking your heart and lips with new offices of benevolence. If your native city, celebrated for its numerous and venerable charities, as well as for the general thrift and virtue which narrows the need of them is compelled by the extraordinary wants of its poor, to draw upon your power to move the public attention, what might be expected of New-York, the gateway of nations and the almshouse of both hemispheres, but that the urgency of its necessities, at a season like this, would banish every scruple in begging your eloquent tongue to plead the cause of the suffering here?

The women of Virginia have successfully invoked your aid in the cause of patriotism—may not the women of New-York hope for an equal success in asking it in behalf of humanity? Will not you, who are striving to save to the country the home of Washington, help us women to save to the country a still more precious and more imperilled possession—the lives and the virtue of our suffering sisters—the exposed and homeless women of this City—made destitute by want of work, and desperate by urgent necessities? Should you be able to grant our prayer, we beg leave to propose TUESDAY EVENING, 2d of February, and the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as the time and place of your address. Very respectfully, your friends and country women.

Mrs George Bancroft,	Mrs. E. D. Morgan,
Mrs. George Baxter,	Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. James Boorman,	Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. L. M. Rutherford,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs W. C. Noyes,	Mrs. F. A. Conkling,
Mrs G. Gibbs,	Mrs. H. J. Fairchild,
Mrs W. Mitchell,	Mrs. R. Stewart,
Mrs. J. A. Stevens,	Mrs. C. Gracie King,
Mrs. B. Osgood,	Mrs Macgregor,
Mrs. A. Belmont,	Mrs. Snelling,
Mrs. T. W. Phelps,	Miss Sedgwick,
Mrs. Vanden Henvel,	Miss Curtis.
Mrs. P. Channcey, Jr.,	Miss Howland,
Mrs. Wolcott Gibbs,	Mrs. Hecksher,
Mrs A. Bininger,	Mrs. Farnham,
Mrs S. Osgood,	Mrs. Murray,
Mrs. Whitrop,	Mrs. Kuhn,
Mrs. H. W. Hills,	Mrs. Beatty,
Mrs. J. Alsop,	Mrs C. E. Strong,
Mrs. H. W. Bellows,	Mrs. Wm Dodge,
Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor,	Mrs Titus,
Mrs. G. T. Strong.	Mrs. L. T. Warner.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR LADIES: I have this day received your favor of the 23d inst., inviting me to repeat for the benefit of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society of New York," the address lately delivered by me for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association."

I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and in this way co-operating with you in the highly meritorious and interesting work in which you are engaged.

The 2d of February, and the Academy of Music, if convenient to you, will suit me as the time and place for the delivery of the address.

With grateful acknowledgment of the flattering terms in which your invitation is expressed, I remain, my dear Ladies, Your obliged and obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

Washington Irving,	Simeon Draper, Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
Class King,	Wilson G. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins,
J. W. Francis, M. D.,	Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Osgood,
Francis G. Shaw,	J. W. Edmonds, R. Storrs Willis,
Alfred Pell,	Rev. Dr Parker, Horace Greeley,
Peter Cooper,	R. H. Winslow, R. W. Heurtley,
James Boorman,	John W. Stiles, W. J. Fairchild,
James E. Cooley,	George P. Morris, Rev. Dr. Cheever,
E. D. Morgan,	J. F. Gray, M. D., Jas. M. Quin, M. D.,
James Brown,	Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Frothingham,
L. M. Rutherford,	Rev. Dr. Longfellow,
D. D. Field,	C. O. Halsted, Eli White,
F. A. Conkling,	Henry L. Pierson, E. K. Collins,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,	J. Earl Williams, H. T. Tuckerman,
H. J. Raymond,	L. T. Warner, M. D., Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. Dr. Adams,	Jas. W. Gerard, Rev. A. A. Livermore,
Geo. W. Curtis,	S. T. Butterworth, Fred. S. Cozzens,
Chas. O'Conor,	Rich'd G. White, John P. Crosby,
Joo. R. Brady,	Jas. T. Brady.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends,

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis,	R. M. Hartley,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Francis L. Hawks,	Sam'l Osgood,
Thomas De Witt,	L. Bradish.	Charles King,
Charles Hackley,	Jos. P. Thompson,	A. B. Durand,
H. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams.	John Bigelow,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck,	William Kent,
Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.	

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, New-York, Jan. 18, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity.
Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

To Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, PETER COOPER, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE AND chambermaid, to go in the country. Unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 59 West 17th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an importing and jobbing dry goods house; must reside with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 72a Post-Office.

INVALID CHAIR FOR SALE.—ONE OF King's, on rollers, can be seen at No. 23 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., in good order; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no further use for it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country; also, a young Protestant German man; understands all kinds of farm work, the management of horses, and plain gardening; both are highly recommended, and anxious to please their employer; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant woman, as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is thoroughly experienced in either capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, and thorough washer and ironer; highly recommended by her former employers for capability, integrity, respectability and general good character; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.
P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl; has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. Milk in excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references;

AUCTION SALES.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers, No. 169 Broadway.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEwood furniture, made by Roche & Goldemidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, cu-pnisite bronzes marble groups &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in damask brocade and silk velvet, with silk covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rose wood piano-fortes, finished all round, and used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and rep parlor chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing the Amazon, feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, The Three Graces, with a magnificent fruit piece by Huothingloo; also a large collection of parlor ornaments, Chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant cut andelabra sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Positively no postponement.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL—AT auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of par or suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, ottomans, divans, window curtains, shades, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre, pier and side tables, quartette and card tables, corner stands, etageres, music stools, chandeliers, extension tables, mahogany, arm, and dining-room chairs, in leather; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, large pier and mantel mirrors, office desks, large and small arm-chairs, lounges, &c.; an assortment of glass and crockery ware. Also, a number of fine cases of wine. At 12 o'clock will be sold 50 cases of claret, Rhine and Muscat wines, brandy cherries, French mustard and walnut catsup. Also several highly-finished bookcases.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of Jessie K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:
$30,000 Tennessee 6s.
$20,000 Missouri 6s.
Also, $3,000 Milwaukee City 8s.
$2,000 Wheeling City 6s.
$500 San Francisco 6s.
$2,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds.
Bowery, Eagle and Knickerbocker Insurance Stocks.
Commonwealth Bank and Union Ferry Stock.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture consisting of bedsteads and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, covered in ditto; washstands, three-quarter, single and full size iron bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier-glasses, gilt cornices, one oak suite of dining-room furniture, black-walnut bedsteads, cottage ditto, single and double hair mattresses, straw beds, mahogany breakfast and dining tables; also, an assortment of crockery, China, glass and kitchen ware.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, comprising in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in gold and maroon, very fine French brocatel; enameled chamber suites, extension tables, centre tables and other furniture; English velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c. See catalogues.

E. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HORSES, HARNESS, AND COUPE ROCKAWAY AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30 at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 28 Pine-st., a fine pair of bay horses, 15 hands high, kind, sound and true in single and double harness, and fast travelers, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. Also, a handsome Coupe Rockaway, in perfect order, and a double harness entirely new. Will be sold separately or together. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and Morning *Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SINKING FUND Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, due Feb. 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange place, N. Y.
H. H. GARDINER,
Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next By order
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILroad COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
jan1-ew A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—23d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE PICTURE OF THE first Conception—after Murillo—5 feet 6 by 4 feet 6; also, one of the Tribute Money—school of Rubens—both in good preservation, and well worthy attention of the lovers of art, will be sold low. To be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 611½ Pearl-st., near William, jewelry store.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,842,612 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,933 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04

The Company have the following assets, viz.

Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	280,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,564 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4 071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858 | 1,039,200
Total profits for 15½ years | $7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash | 5,464 190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858 | $2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S Suarez,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Hoobrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry O. Reed,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Wm. Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. J. Dowland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIgan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William street.—New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.
A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 22d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILroad COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount. Fifty thousand in one sum or down town property. Other sums of fifteen hundred and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on productive City property. No brokers need apply to No. 290 Broadway, room No. 14, 3d-story, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APproved Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, IN EMbarrassed circumstances wishes the loan of $40 for a few weeks. Security given. Address MISS JULIA WILSON, station D, New-York Post-Office, Astor-place.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—WELL WORTH A CASH OR WELLsecured attention.—The advertiser having a firmly-established, unembarrassed and very profitable business, with customers of thirty years' standing, desires to sell out and retire. The purchaser must have unquestionable security, or cash to the amount of $12,000. If parties answering this advertisement do not state by whom the security will be made, they cannot expect a response, for none but the best will be accepted. The business can be increased to any desired amount with profit and safety; is respectable in the fullest sense of the word, and cannot be monopolized, as it is at present. If desirable, the present proprietor will remain for six or twelve months, and fully initiate the buyer in the business. None but those answering with full name and address (which will be considered confidential) will be noticed. Address J. Z. G., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EDITOR, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a Republican newspaper, less than 10 miles from the City; a small capital of about $500 will be required; a first-rate opening for a talented young man who understands his business. Address REPUBLICAN, at the New-York *Times* office.

$20,000.—A FORTUNE.—A PATENT MEATcutter—to be seen at No. 23 Platt, corner Gold-street. State, County, City and Town rights, or the entire right for the United States for sale. Parties are requested to call, examine and be convinced. Also, Ayres' Patent Water Elevator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name. ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATES OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during each time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 2, Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other persons to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amounts of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 2, CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 1 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $1	23 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDNER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Log Hooks, $2; 1 Gouge, 50c	2 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $66; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 2 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
956 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	7 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 60
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting, Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Aun S. Walter, John Straiton, Terence Keoo, Congregation Shaary Hashhamed, George Kauh, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harson, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILroad.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1858.

STOLEN JEWELRY.—AN OWNER IS WANTed for the following articles, all apparently new, viz.: 1 ladies' gold Breastpin, set with blue stones; 2 pair of ladies' gold Ear Rings; 1 Cameo Breastpin; 1 pair of Cuff Pins; 1 pair of Cuff Pins: 1 silver Card Case; 2 Cameo Bracelets, not mated. Apply to
F. A. TALLMAGE, Gen'l Sup't of Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.
The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. B. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAMS, STEvens, Williams & Co., to the order of F. B. O'Connor, Jan. 18, at 90 days, for $400. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment is stopped. Five dollars will be given for its return to 353 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their sailings, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination giver them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in secondado., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1859	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27
EUROPA, Leiten, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

**GREAT RE

NEW-YORK CITY.

The American Bible Society's Standard Bible.

It is generally known that the American Bible Society have recently published an edition of the English Bible, embodying certain *corrections* in the text of the standard edition, examined also almost entirely to punctuation, dissimilarities in orthography and the headings of chapters. This change produced much dissatisfaction among the friends of the Society, and in order to have the whole matter fully examined into, it was, after being before the Board of Managers for some time, referred to a special Committee of nine, composed of clerical and lay gentlemen of various religious denominations.

At a special meeting of the Board held Thursday evening, three different reports were presented from the Committee of nine. The question was first taken on that presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. They were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That all the changes made in the text of the Scriptures by the recent Committee of Revision—including in the Text not only the words, but the punctuation, the brackets and parentheses, and the Italic or Capital Letters—which changes are not authorized by some edition before executed in this country or Great Britain, or by the unanimous consent of Christian scholars, affirming their intrinsic correctness, be stricken out.

2. That the present Standard Edition, with the emendations, be retained, so far as the text is concerned, as the standard of this Society; and be commended to the Christian public as differing from previous editions only in the way of superior accuracy; presenting, in the best and most perfect form this far attained, that version of the Scripture which this Society honors and preserves, and always has published.

3. That it be referred to the Committee on Versions to reconsider and revise the headings and contents of chapters, prepared by them for this edition, with a view to make them at once full and concise, more strictly and manifestly Biblical in tone, and more thoroughly pervaded by the antique but reverential spirit of the version; that they be instructed, in prosecuting this work, to consult more largely the editions of Great Britain, especially the standard edition of BLANEY, in 1769, and also to solicit the assistance and advice of eminent scholars, in different branches of the Christian Church, in this country, and that all amendments proposed by them, before being introduced into the plates, be reported to this Board for adoption or modification.

These resolutions were rejected by a large majority. The question then recurred on a series of resolutions presented by Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., of which the following is a copy:

1. It is the judgment of this Board that the American Bible Society has no authority, under its present Constitution, to make any changes, either in the text of the English Bible in common use at the date of its organization; or in the accessories of the text, except as the same may be warranted by collation with acknowledged standard editions of the Sacred Scriptures.

2. The present standard English Bible of this Society is hereby recommitted to the Committee of Versions, with instructions to recollate the same with the standard editions enumerated in the report of that Committee, to wit: Recent copies of the four leading British editions, viz., those of London, Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburg; together with the original edition of 1611 and the Royal Octavo edition issued by this Society in 1847. It is further directed, that in respect to the text itself, with the orthography, capital letters, words in Italic, parentheses, brackets, and punctuation, the American copy shall be conformed to the recent British copies, or a majority of the same; and such headings and contents of the chapters may be accepted as have the sanction of any of these authorized editions. It shall be competent to the Society, however, to use the abbreviated headings and contents of the chapters, as the same are found in former issues of this Institution, and in various British editions; or, at the discretion of the Board of Managers, to print Bibles and Testaments without these accessories.

3. The Committee on Versions shall report from time to time to the Board of Managers; and no changes shall be incorporated in the Bibles issued by the Society, until the same shall have received the formal approval of the Board.

4. The collation herein ordered, and the publication of the revised edition, shall be made with as little delay as circumstances may permit. While this work is in progress, the Society shall confine itself, so far as may be practicable, both in the publishing and the gratuitous distribution of English Bibles, to editions conformed to those issued by it anterior to the late revision; and when completed, the printing of the present standard edition shall be discontinued.

These were also rejected by a large vote.

The resolutions reported by the majority were next considered, and after debate, adopted, though not with entire unanimity—Rev. Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that a protest against the action of the Board would be submitted in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The resolutions that were adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That this Society's present standard English Bible be referred to the Standing Committee on Versions for examination; and in all cases where the same differs, in the text or its accessories, from the Bibles previously published by the Society, the Committee are directed to correct the same by conforming it to the previous editions printed by the Society, or by the authorized British presses, reference also being had to the original edition of the translators, printed in 1611, and to report such corrections to this Board, to the end that a new edition, thus perfected, may be adopted as the standard edition of this Society.

Resolved, That until the completion and adoption of such new standard edition, the English Bibles to be issued by this Society shall be such as to conform to the editions of the Society, anterior to the late revision, so far as may be practicable, and excepting cases where the persons or auxiliaries applying for Bibles shall prefer to be supplied from copies of the present standard edition now on hand or in process of manufacture.

ARREST OF MORE POLICY DEALERS.—Sergeant BURNEY, of the Mayor's office, and the squad of policemen under him, are still daily engaged in hunting up policy dealers. The following were arrested yesterday: WM. SMALLEY, who keeps an office in First-avenue, near Ninth-street; CHARLES KEYSER, of No. 232 Centre-street; THOMAS BELL, of No. 253 First-avenue, and WM. MOSS, whose office is in Seventeenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. They were locked up in the Tombs for examination in default of $1,000 bail, each. Seventeen arrests have thus far been made, and not one of the prisoners has been able to procure the required bail. Attempts have been made to secure the release of some on "straw bail," but the Mayor has been too wide awake to allow himself to be taken in by any such process. He has also refused to allow any to be taken before the civil magistrates to give bail.

BAD OYSTERS.—Those who indulge in oysters when they are plenty and cheap are in danger of being badly imposed upon. There has lately arrived in this City from Virginia a cargo of diseased oysters. Each one of the lot has a black spot on it, and gives out an offensive odor. Mixed with good oysters, they cannot be distinguished from them except on opening. The owner, to get them off his hands without a dead loss, has been offering them for sale, uncovered, at a shilling a bushel. They have been largely purchased by boys on speculation, and vended about the outskirts of this City at 12 cents per quart, opened. Nearly all the members of a family in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, were made sick by eating soon of them. Many Oysters offered at such rates anywhere are unfit to eat.

WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN BROOKLYN AND NEW-BRITAIN.—Something more than a week ago a match was made between FARLEY, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Britain, Conn., to wrestle. The stakes were $200 a side. The terms were that the winner of the first two in three should have the stakes, and the winner of the first throw should have the receipts from the sale of tickets of admission. The "Chinese Assembly Rooms" was selected as the wrestling-ground, and the match came off last evening.

The price of a ticket was 50 cents, and there were 211 taken at the door; so the winner of the first throw was entitled to $105 25. Those present were mostly friends of the wrestlers, and when they appeared upon the stage, which was at about 9 o'clock, they were each greeted with several rounds of applause. Both looked as if strength, more than art, was depended on for the victory. Both were powerful, and neither seemed to possess the agility and suppleness which used to be deemed necessary to a good wrestler. Again, they were badly matched in point of weight. AINSWORTH weighing about 143 pounds, while FARLEY looked full 200; and in the matter of perpendicular height, the difference was nearly as great. But illustrated as they were, cash came up willingly for the first trial.

When the word was given, they "took hold" and "toed the mark" with about equal confidence. The first was neither easy nor graceful. It was simply "pushing and mauling" until the umpire gave the word to break, when FARLEY put in a "north-east trip-and-twitch," which, away went his "under-pinning" and down he drooped.

When they came up for the second trial, FARLEY appeared a little shy of his smaller friend from the Nutmeg State, but nevertheless worked hard for a time, before he succeeded, and both tripped down. When in that position, FARLEY fought AINSWORTH and endeavored to complete his fall, which was declared void, and they went at it again. By that time, however, FARLEY had taken such a dislike to the Yankee's lower extremities that he could not be induced to put his own within reach of his "twitching"—that "trip-and twitch," bothered him. AINSWORTH played about him for a considerable time, then seemed him to be friendly, but he would not act hardly, after every temptation had been exhausted, and AINSWORTH refusing to stand up to his work, the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed—AINSWORTH having won the first throw and the receipts at the door.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Tiemann Prefers a Charge against Capt. Weed—Almost a Misunderstanding—Complaints and Penalties, &c.—Mr. Perit does not Resign.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police met yesterday afternoon. All the members were present; Gen. NYE being in the Chair.

Mayor TIEMANN said there was a matter which he wished to lay before the Board, concerning the squad at his office. In the first place he wanted to state to the Board what the men of that squad were doing. He acknowledged the power of this Board to take any squad from his office, and to regulate its numbers, but he denied the right of any Captain to come to him to dictate what he should do. He intended, on that very ground, to make a charge of insubordination against Captain Weed. In the first place he had four men whose duty it was to attend pawnbrokers' shops, junk shops, &c.; five to attend hand-carts and porters; six to look after hackney coaches, drivers, &c.; six after stages, stage-drivers, cart-drivers; one at the City Hall, and seven on secret duty as a special squad. There appeared to be a determination on the part of some individuals that this special squad should go back to the Second Ward. Captain Weed had called on him with this letter from Mr. CHOLWELL.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }
No. 88 White street. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858. }

MY DEAR SIR: This will introduce Capt. Weed, of the Second Ward. He has but four men patrolling, in day time, his Ward.

Mr. BIRCEY, and his six men, it is very desirable, should go back on duty until our force is full. We have a squad of 20 detective men, any of which you can use at any time, and Sergeant CROFT has 20 men under his command, and subject *entirely* to your orders. If Capt. Weed can convince you of the necessity, you will please give an order to Gen. TALLMADGE, sending the seven men back. Respectfully,

J. CHOLWELL, Commissioner of Police.

This note, Mr. TIEMANN continued, was all very well and very proper. But Capt. Weed brought this note to me in a very authoritative manner. I read the note. "Well," says I, "Captain, what do you want?" Says he, "I want those men back." Says I, "I cannot, Captain; I have got use for them, and you cannot have them." Says he, "I cannot do without them." "Nor," says I, "can I do without them." Now, Sir, I make a charge against him for insubordination—coming to me, who, by law and by the people, have been made his superior officer, and addressing himself to me in that way. He had no business to order me in regard to what I should do with the Metropolitan Police under my orders. Whilst I am willing to take any suggestion from any captain or any member of the Police made to me in a proper manner and with a good motive, I will not suffer any man to treat me in any other way than I am entitled to by my position as a member of this Board and Mayor of this City. Whilst I admit that this Board has the right to take away from me any or all of that squad, at the same time I do not admit the right of any captain to come to me and dictate to me. Furthermore say that, if the Department wants two men for the Second Ward, they can get them at the Castle Garden; and besides, I find that in the Second Ward they have got twenty-two men there, instead of four.

Mr. BOWEN—Under a resolution of the Board, any number of men that the Mayor is desirous of having, must be detailed to his office. It is for him to judge as to the number that he will require to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Mayor TIEMANN—So I understood the resolution.

Mr. BOWEN—Undoubtedly it is at all times the sentiment of this Board that he be furnished with just such a number as he may require.

Mayor TIEMANN—So I understood.

Mr. BOWEN—He (the Mayor) is sensible, or he will become so whenever he becomes a little more familiar with the subject, that the force is small, and his own good sense will admonish him to call on the Department for as few men as he can well get along with; but he is the sole judge as to the number of men required for his office.

Mayor TIEMANN—I have instituted an inquiry.

Mr. BOWEN—(interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, furthermore, I will state—I may as well state it here, as we have gone into the subject now—I hold that no member of this Board has any power at all. All the power that a member of the Board has is at this table. He has no executive powers to perform, whatever. It has been the practice heretofore, on the part of Mr. CHOLWELL, to recommend, and sometimes, even to detail men. It has been done, undoubtedly, with the best intentions, yet it has been a misapprehension of his powers. No member of this Board has any powers. It is only as an integral member of this Board that he can act.

Mr. PERIT moved the reference of the complaint against Captain Weed to the appropriate committee.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I would ask the Mayor whether he understood that letter of mine as an order.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well, it was not exactly an order, and yet it bears the language of an order on its face.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Captain Weed simply wished an introduction to you, and said he wanted to explain to you why he wished those men back.

Mayor TIEMANN—He made no explanation to me.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I say at the bottom of this note that if he can "convince" you, you will let him have the men.

Mayor TIEMANN—Yes, and at the top you ask them to be sent back. It can be understood both ways. I have instituted to-day, since this matter came up, a pretty thorough examination into what these men are doing and how far they are employed. I am pretty well aware that every policeman, wherever located, costs the City $800 a year, and I am desirous of saving that as much as any man.

Mr. BOWEN—No doubt of it.

Mayor TIEMANN—But I want this question settled. I want to know whether I am to be annoyed with impunity. I hear of parties using pretty severe language in regard to this squad. One was that my cheek was going to burn.

Mr. BOWEN—From the same source?

Mayor TIEMANN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BOWEN moved the reference of the charge to the Committee on General Discipline.

Mayor TIEMANN reiterated his determination not to suffer any member of the Police force to dictate to him in any shape or manner.

General NYE—The charge is so referred.

Mr. PERIT—I hope it is understood that as individuals we have really no authority to interfere with the Police arrangements.

General NYE—It has always been so understood.

Mr. CHOLWELL—And so have I always understood it.

OFFICES AND PENALTIES.

On the recommendation of Mr. BOWEN,

Andrew Carter, a patrolman, charged with having addressed insulting language to his superior officer, on being arrested in the middle of the night, was sentenced to lose ten days' pay.

Joseph Knight, for being found off his beat and coming out of a coffee saloon, was fined in five days' pay.

Charles Conant, for using intemperate language, whilst endeavoring to enforce the ordinance against permitting wagons to be unloaded on the sidewalk, was ordered to be reprimanded by his superior officer.

Chas. Bunt and David E. Carpenter, for absence from duty, were deprived each of two days' pay.

In the case of James McKay, a patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, for being off his post, having been seen to come out of a coffee saloon, where he said he had been for a drink of water,

Mr. BOWEN moved that he lose his pay for three days.

Gen. NYE said it could hardly be supposed that an officer should not be permitted to take a drink of water when thirsty.

Mayor TIEMANN was of opinion that a drink of water would be rather dear at six dollars.

The complaint was laid over, in order to allow McKay to put in an affidavit.

Mr. BOWEN moved that Charles Lint, for using improper language to his superior officer, be deprived of his pay for ten days. Carried.

The charge against Hugh P. Dean, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for intoxication, was dismissed, but he was ordered to be reprimanded for talking too loud in Court.

Mr. PERIT wished to have it understood that every officer convicted a second time of insubordination would be dismissed.

Samuel W. Ellis, of the Third Precinct, was deprived of his pay for thirty days, for intoxication.

Thomas Cummings, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for being absent from duty on two distinct occasions, was fined in five days' pay for the first offence, and ten for the second.

Cornelius Walkron, on motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, was appointed Sergeant for the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn.

MR. PERIT QUESTIONED AS TO HIS DISSATISFACTION.

Mr. BOWEN then moved that the Board go into Secret Session, which was carried.

Whilst the members were on the point of withdrawing to their private apartment,

Mr. BOWEN, addressing Mr. PERIT, said: I am sorry to see, Mr. PERIT, in some of our papers that you are so dissatisfied with us.

Mr. PERIT—Oh, that will be put right in good time.

Mr. BOWEN—It was quite new to me.

Mr. PERIT—And to me, too.

General NYE—Yes, I suppose so.

The Board then went into Secret Session, and at about 5½ o'clock adjourned till Thursday next.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with the deepest sorrow, the death of their President, JOHN CUTHBERT, who for 30 years has been one of its most efficient members, and for the last 15 years, its honored head.

Resolved, That those who have for so many years been the daily associates are best able to appreciate his worth, and they now take a mournful pleasure in bearing testimony to his soundness as a banker, and his estimable qualities as an officer and a gentleman.

Resolved, That in token of our sympathy with his family in this sad bereavement, we will attend his funeral in a body, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers. (Signed.) A. P. HALSEY, Chairman.

CHAS. E. ILLI, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

A CURIOUS HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Handcock.—In a suit in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to Watson & Worcester's sewing machine, a Mr. Handcock was a witness to prove that their patent had been in use before their own application was filed. Watson & Worcester alleged that Handcock had stolen the machine of which he spoke, from their manufactory, and they prosecuted him therefor. He was arrested but went free on the parole of his counsel who promised to produce him. At one examination before Justice Wood, Watson & Worcester refused to consent to his going at large longer without written bail. After some controversy, a Mr. Potter gave the necessary bond. The prisoner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Justice Wood and Mr. Potter, alleging that he was restrained of his liberty. On the hearing yesterday, Mr. Spenser claimed that a *habeas corpus* could not lie; there was not sufficient restraint to warrant the writ.

Mr. Jordan claimed that the bond was irregularly obtained, and that it should be dismissed.

The Court refused to make any order in the case.

IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the petition of Henry C. Place.—On Tuesday Judge SUTHERLAND granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Mr. Gardner, of Eldridge-street Jail, to bring up the body of Thomas W. V. P. Mercereau. Mr. Place, counsel for the prisoner, in his petition for the writ, stated that Mercereau was confined in jail by virtue of an execution against his person, issued upon a judgment of the Superior Court of this City. Subsequently Mercereau escaped from jail and went to Illinois.

In ten hours after the escape of Mercereau, the plaintiff, who obtained judgment against Mercereau in the Superior Court, commenced an action against the Sheriff, for the escape, and obtained judgment against him. Mercereau was subsequently arrested in Illinois, by the Sheriff of this County; brought to this City and confined in Eldridge-street Jail upon a charge of breaking jail. The petitioner avers that this imprisonment is illegal, on the grounds that Mercereau could be arrested only upon new authority from the plaintiff; that the jurisdiction of the Superior Court is limited, and operates only in the City of New-York, and, therefore, the defendant could not be arrested in any other than the County of New-York.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A GANG OF PICKPOCKETS.—On Thursday night, Mr. Walerbury, one of the bell-ringers at the Essex Market fire tower, had his pocket picked of a gold watch, valued at $100, at a circus in the Bowery. He gave information of the robbery to Officers Humphrey and Little, of the Tenth Ward, who, from the description given of the thief, believed he belonged to a gang of pickpockets, who have their head-quarters at No. 23 Howard-street. The officers repaired to the place, but were refused admittance, upon which they went to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, and secured the aid of Detective Officers Elder and McCool. The four officers visited the house, speedily forced their way inside, and found ten of the gang, whom they arrested. The prisoners were taken before Sergeant Lefferts, and gave their names as John Atkins, Edward Holmes, Wm. Thompson, John Anderson, William Stevens, Daniel Kelly, John Wittenborgh, Gerald Clifford, George Stobe and George Wilkes. Mr. Waterbury identified Wittenburgh as the fellow who stole his watch, and Kelly and Stevens as being in his company, and these three were detained for examination. The daguerreotype of the others were taken, to be added to the "Thieves' Gallery," after which they were allowed to go.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergeant BIRNEY and a portion of the Mayor's squad made a descent upon the gambling house No. 95 Prince-street, kept by J. P. Merritt, and arrested the faro-bank dealer, Edward Baker. From there the Police proceeded to the building corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, directed by Mr. Patterson, a merchant, who complained that he had there lost at play about $5,000 within the last three weeks—$650 of it yesterday morning. Here they surprised five men who were gambling at a faro-table, arrested them and took them before the Mayor. The prisoners were all held to answer in bonds of $3,000 by His Honor. At this house $16 was found on the table and taken possession of by the Police. They also found and carried to the Mayor's Office a curious instrument used for cutting particular cards so that they should be known to those playing with the design of cheating and not recognized by their victims. The same policemen also made a descent upon a gambling house in Nassau-street, but those whom they desired to capture had heard of their operations and were not to be found.

A NEW WAY TO ROB A MAN.—Mr. Jacob Bolt, of No. 130 Prince-street, was robbed on Thursday evening, by Margaret Gallagher, of his pocket-book, containing $13 50 in money, a note for $168 02, drawn by George W Lawrence, a check on the Mechanics' Bank for $27 39, and a gold ring. The accused met Mr. Bolt in Wooster-street, and solicited him to accompany her home, and on his refusal threw her arms around him, and entreated him with great seeming earnestness to go with her as she was "so very lonely." Mr. Bolt broke loose from her and proceeded on his way; but before going many steps missed his porte-monnaie. He at once arrested the woman and had her taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. She managed on the way to throw the pocket-book away unobserved. The ring was subsequently seen on her finger, but when requested to give it up she took it off and swallowed it. She was taken yesterday before Justice Quackenbush and locked up for trial.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—John Hutchinson, residing at No. 45 Franklin-street, having a little leisure time and money at his disposal, spent the whole of Thursday and Thursday evening at No. 98 Centre-street, professedly a lager-bier saloon, but in fact one of the vilest dens of prostitution in the Sixth Ward. When Hutchinson came to settle up his score for drinks and incidentals preparatory to leaving, he missed his wallet, containing nearly $100. He insisted that whoever had taken the money, should return it; but neither the proprietor or the "girls" would give him any satisfaction. So he called in the Police and had them all—Henry Vrebrook, the proprietor of the place, and four girls, named Eliza Miller, Catharine Seymour, Rosa Smith and Margaret Villet—arrested. The prisoners were locked up by Justice WELSH for examination.

DARING SHOP-LIFTERS.—Three men yesterday afternoon went into the tailoring establishment of J. G. Feckman, No. 82 Hudson-street, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the others helped themselves to eleven pieces of silk, satin, and linen they all ran off. The clerks pursued the thieves and succeeded in capturing one of them. Most of the vestibules in the city are provided with bells, and were rendered useful in the present instance. The prisoner, known by the name of "General Greenhall," who lately was tried by the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt at Jersey City his theatre of operations. The "General" was locked up by Justice OSBORN for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A young fellow giving his name as George Seiber, was arrested Thursday night, in the house of Theresa Miller, No. 25 Thomas-street, which he had entered by means of false keys. He had got together about $60 worth of clothing, and was preparing to leave when discovered. He was given in charge to the Fifth Ward Police, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him. He pleaded guilty, but alleged that he was intoxicated and did not know what he was about.

A PANEL-HOUSE KEEPER.—A man, giving his name as Stephen Sherwood, was arrested, Saturday, charged with keeping a Panel House at No. 153 Duane-street. The accused is said to have followed this business for several years, and by his successful robberies of his victims to have accumulated quite a fortune. He was detained, by Justice WELSH, for examination.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A Colored, named Otto Blacheuse, while intoxicated on Thursday night, at a billiard saloon in Chatham-street became noisy and troublesome, and the proprietor, to get rid of him, finally assaulted him and kicked him down stairs. He had his left arm broken and was removed to the City Hospital. No arrest was made.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars on Thursday night entered the boot and shoe store of Mr. Geo. L. Clark, No. 167 Sixth-avenue, and carried off about $500 worth of goods. They entered at the front door, having pried off the bolt. The police discovered the burglary half an hour or so after it was completed.

Fire.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET—A CHARGE OF ARSON.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the liquor store of TIMOTHY DENNERT, No. 394 Water-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. From the circumstances connected with its origin, it was suspected that JEREMIAH DENNERT, a brother of the proprietor, set fire to the place, and he was arrested by the Fire Marshal. Mr. TIMOTHY DENNERT was confined at the time in Bellevue Hospital. The accused was yesterday committed by Justice OSBORN, to await an examination by the Fire Marshal. The damage by the fire was about $100, and there was an insurance on the stock of $400 in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

GO EARLY! GO EARLY! GO EARLY!—The famous "Pioneer Patriot, or Maid of the War Path," is to be repeated at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, as well as this evening, at 7 o'clock. Go early, and get a good seat. Everybody is rushing to witness this great American Drama. Go early! go early! go early!

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Tonight four pieces are to be performed at this favorite Theatre, with Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU in three of them, viz.: "Rose in California," "Novelty," "Lisbeth Boy," and the "Lady of the Lake," concluding. Apply early for places. On Monday next Mr. CHANFRAU's great local drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NED BUNTLINE'S new story—"The House in the Woods, or the Burglar's Retreat."—commences in this week's *Mercury*. Ready at all the news depots early to-morrow morning.

LONG ISLAND.

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD-MINE ON LONG ISLAND.—The Suffolk *Times* has the following:

"Last Thursday a gold mine was discovered on the land of Mr. ROBINSON, about a mile and a-half south of Manor Station, in this County. Some persons were engaged in digging a well, and when they had dug to the depth of about 25 feet, they came to a layer of marl, and after digging below this, they came to a streak of rich-looking dirt, which attracted their attention. At this time, the water came rushing in upon them, and they were obliged to ascend to the top of the ground, without getting the curb. Some of the aforesaid rich-looking dirt was secured, and, upon examination, it is said to be perfectly "lousy" with the precious metal. On Saturday we saw a sample of the dirt, but, owing to the small quantity, we are unable to say whether it is really gold or not. We have been informed, however, by an old Californian direct from Manor Station, that the dirt has been tested by chemical process, and found to contain the pure metal. The people in the neighborhood are greatly excited in consequence of this new discovery, and we should not be surprised to learn that the people in that section had all turned out and gone to digging for the "oro."

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.—A liquor dealer in Brooklyn, named HAHN, was tried in the Circuit Court Wednesday, for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, in violation of the Police law. The specific act proven was the sale of a glass of lager bier. Witnesses were introduced to swear that lager bier was not intoxicating, and one went so far as to swear that he on one occasion had drunk *forty-one pints in less than twenty minutes*, and yet was not intoxicated. Other witnesses swore that they had been intoxicated on lager. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict, as *six* of the twelve believed that lager bier could not intoxicate.

SERIOUS AFFRAYS.—PETER MCGOVERN, residing at No. 37 Little-street, Brooklyn, was seriously stabbed in the abdomen Wednesday night, while engaged in fighting. MCGOVERN was in a very critical condition, but strenuously refused to tell the Police who used the knife upon him.

Personnl.

There are grave doubts as to the death of Dr. Vogel, the celebrated African traveler. Several Mecca pilgrims from the interior coincide in the assertion that Abdul Wahed (Dr. Vogel) has not been killed, but is kept prisoner by the Sultan of Waday, who, according to their description, is not only a severe, but also a very covetous and astute man. Baron Neimans has gone in search of the missing traveller.

Mlle. Rachel had a narrow escape of being buried alive. Eleven hours after the telegram reached Paris of her death she was still breathing. The operator who came to embalm first felt the carotid artery, and was startled to find pulsation. The truth was known at once, and she only died in the evening.

Obituary.

Judge Freeborn J. Jewett died at Skaneateles on the 27, from a paralytic stroke which occurred on Friday last. Judge J. went to Onondaga County as early as 1815. Studied law in the office of Col. Samuel Young, and on taking up his residence in Skaneateles entered into partnership with James Porter. In 1827 he was a member of the Assembly. In 1839 he was elected to Congress. In 1846 Gov. Wright appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court, and in the year 1847 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1853 he was reelected, but his health failing, he resigned the office at the end of two years. After his retirement from the Bench, his health improved, and he has since been actively engaged in the management of his private affairs. His age was 68.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29.

$5,000	N. Y. S. 6s 1873	104¾	25	Metropolitan Bank	104¾
7,000	Mich. State 6s	94	2511	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82
6,000	Ten. & Ga. 6s, '90	b30 93½	200	do	81⅞
1,000	do	93½	550	do	b10 82
10,000	Va 6s	92½	100	do	b60 82
5,000	S. C. State 6s	93½	50	do	s30 81½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do	b60 82¾
6,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	88	564	Erie R. R.	s3 22½
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R 7s	98	50	do	s60 22¾
3,000	Reading R. B '56	70	300	do	22⅞
1,000	do	s10 70	400	do	s30 22¾
6,000	do	b30 70½	75	Hudson River R. R	58
5,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	69	35	N. H. & Hart. R. R	11½
1,500	H. R. R. R. 1st m	86	325	Harlem R.R.	7¾
5,500	Ill. C. R. R. bs.	95	10	do	7¾
7,000	do	94¾	30	Har. R.R. Pref.	15
10,000	do	s60 94	300	Reading R.R.	63
	30 Ill. C. July Rts.	103	100	do	s10 58
3,000	T. & A. R. 2d m	63	100	do	s30 58
11,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bds	48	100	do	b7 58
10,000	do	s10 48	200	do	b10 58
10,000	do	s60 48	10	Mich. Cen. R.R.	60½
5,000	do	s10 49	50	do	60¾
4,000	do	49½	200	Mic. So. & N. I. R.R.	19⅞
5,000	do	s10 49½	50	do	19¾
6,000	do	s30 49⅝	100	do	19¾
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d m.	81	225	do	s30 19¾
15	National Bank	105¾	15	do	18
25	Bank of Commerce	101	150	Panama Railroad	90
10	American Exch. Bank	102½	5	do	90½
32	do	102	250	Ill. Cen. R. R.	96
16	Shoe and Leather B	102½	126	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	11
5	do	102	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R	88¼
18	U. S. Trust Co.	110	100	Gal. and Chic. R.	76
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	141	100	do	76
400	do	s30 112	200	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	62
65	Penn Coal Co.	73¾	200	Chic and Rk Isl. R.	67
15	do	73¾	5	do	66½
20	Cum. Coal Company	15½	660	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11
100	do	s30 15	50	do	11¾
60	do	b10 15	100	do	s15 11¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30 69	100	do	b10 11¾
60	do	68¾	300	do	s15 11¾
50	do	s60 68			

SECOND BOARD.

7,000	Mo. St. 6s	84¾	50	Erie R. R.	83 22⅞
10,000	do	b30 84¾	50	do	s30 22⅞
1,000	La State 6s	83½	250	do	23
3,000	Ohio State 6s '69	b30	150	do	b30 22⅝
1,000	N. C. State 6s	93½	50	do	s60 23
15,000	N. Y. State 6s '75	114½	100	do	b10 22⅝
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	94	200	La Cr. & M. R. R.	11⅛
5,000	Cin. & Ch. R. 8s	94½	300	Harlem Railroad	7¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8s	107	65	do	7¼
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. R. 7s	94	400	Readoug R. R.	58
5,000	Commercial Bank	b30 105½	200	do	s60 58
5,000	Bank of America	b30	200	do	s30 57¾
5,000	Bank of Commerce	105½	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	58
50	Corn Exchange Bank	105	10	do	60½
50	Mechanics' Bank	105¾	50	Panama Railroad	90¾
100	National Bank	105	45	Ill. Cen. R.R.	96
200	La. Mail Steam Co.	68	150	do	s10 96
50	do	s30 67	200	Gal & Chic. R. R.	76
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 81½	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s30 42
100	do	s60 81¾	100	do	42¾
100	do	81¾	100	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	67
50	do	81¾	50	do	b10 67
50	do	s10 81¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 45
6,000	N. Car. State 6s	Bonds... Int. add.
$1,000	Hudson River R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$7,000	Milwaukie & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.
$3,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$2,000	Watertown City Wisconsin 8s	Int. add.
$10,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$3,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.
$2,000	Watertown City 6s	Int. add.
	Bonds N. A. Coal & Transportation Co.	
10	shares Artisans' Bank	
18	shares National Bank stock	
20	shares Phenix Bank	
25	shares Merchants' Exchange	
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	
25	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	
5	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	
19	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	
5	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	
15	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	
20	shares United States Fire Ins. Co.	
24	shares United States Fire Ins. Co.	
5	shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.	
5	shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	
10	shares Panama Railroad Co.	
25	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co.	
25	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co.	
50	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co.	
29	shares New-York Central Railroad	
10	shares Erie Railroad	
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	
11	shares Hanover Bank	
10	shares Bank of Commerce	
10	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	
10	shares Ituabolt Fire Ins. Co.	

F

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1987 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Address of Ex-Secretary Stanton to the People of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

Having been recently removed from the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory, under circumstances which imply severe censure on the part of the President, and having had no official information of my removal, nor any opportunity for explanation or defence, I have deemed it necessary to present to the people of the United States a brief statement of facts in vindication of my motives and in explanation of the results of the act for which I have been condemned.

The office in question was not given at my solicitation. My acceptance of it, under all the circumstances, was a proof of strong friendship for the President, and of unbounded confidence in the firmness and faithfulness with which he would adhere to the line of policy deliberately agreed upon between him, his whole Cabinet, and Gov. WALKER.

On my arrival in the Territory in April last, in advance of Gov. WALKER, I confess that I had an imperfect knowledge of the real condition of affairs. I supposed the question of slavery to be the only cause of dissension and difficulty among the people; and, in my brief inaugural address of the 17th April, I treated this as the chief subject of difference upon which a submission to the people would be likely to be demanded. I soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited, and did not reach the true ground of controversy. The great mass of the inhabitants of the Territory were dissatisfied with the local government, and earnestly denied the validity of the existing laws. Asserting that the previous Legislatures had been forced upon them by the fraud and violence of a neighboring people, they proclaimed their determination never to submit to the enactments of legislative bodies thus believed to be illegitimate and not entitled to obedience.

This was the condition of things when Governor WALKER came to the Territory in the latter part of May. It was evident that the just policy of permitting the people to regulate their own affairs could not be successfully carried out, unless they could be inspired with confidence in the agents of Government through whom this result was to be effected. If a mere minority of the people had been thus dissatisfied and contumacious, they might possibly have been pronounced factious and treated as disturbers of the peace; but when the dissatisfaction was general, comprising almost the whole people, a more respectful consideration was indispensable to a peaceful adjustment. It was evident that the policy of repression—a rigid attempt to enforce submission without an effort at conciliation—would inevitably result in a renewal of the civil war. With commendable anxiety to avoid this contingency, Gov. WALKER resolved to go among the people, to listen to their complaints, to give them assurance of a fair and just administration of the Territorial Government, and to induce them, if possible, to abandon their hostility, and to enter upon the peaceful but decisive struggle of the ballot box. I was often with the Governor when he addressed the people, and gave my best efforts in aid of the great purpose of conciliation.

It was too late to induce the people to go into the June election for delegates to the Convention. The registration required by law had been imperfect in all the counties, and had been wholly omitted in one-half of them; nor could the people of these disfranchised counties vote in any adjacent county, as has been falsely suggested. In such of them as subsequently took a census or registry of their own, the delegates chosen were not admitted to seats in the Convention. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the great central fact, which controled the whole case, was the utter want of confidence by the people in the whole machinery of the Territorial Government. They alleged that the local officers, in all instances, were unscrupulous partisans, who had previously defrauded them in the elections, and who were ready to repeat the same outrages again; that, even if intruders from abroad should not be permitted to overpower them, they would be cheated by false returns, which it would not be possible for the Governor and Secretary to defeat. Although at that time these apprehensions seemed to me to be preposterous and unfounded, it was impossible to deny the earnestness and sincerity with which they were urged, or to doubt that they were the result of deep convictions, having their origin in some previous experience of that nature.

The worst portion of the small minority in Kansas, who had possession of the Territorial organization, loudly and bitterly complain of Gov. WALKER'S policy of conciliation, and demanded the opposite policy of repression. And when, under the assurances given that the elections should be fairly conducted, and no frauds which we could reach be countenanced or tolerated, it had become apparent that the mass of the people were prepared and determined to participate in the October elections, the minority endeavored to defeat the result by reviving the tax qualification for electors, which had been repealed by the previous Legislature. Opinions were obtained from high legal sources, the effect of which, had they prevailed, would have been to exclude the mass of the people from voting, to retain the control in the hands of the minority, and as a consequence to keep up agitation and to render civil war inevitable. But the intrepid resolution of Governor WALKER, in spite of fierce opposition and denunciation, far and near, carried him through this dangerous crisis, and he had the proud satisfaction of having achieved a peaceful triumph, by inducing the people to submit to the arbitrament of the ballot-box.

But the minority were determined not to submit to defeat. The populous County of Douglas had been attached to the border County of Johnson, with a large and controlling representation in the Legislature. The celebrated Oxford fraud was perpetrated with a view to obtain majorities in both houses of the Assembly. When these returns were received at my office, in Governor WALKER'S absence, I had fully determined not to give certificates based upon them. If they had been so formed and correct as to have made it my duty to certify them, I would have resigned my office, in order to testify my sense of the enormity of the wrong. Gov. WALKER, at Leavenworth, had formed the same resolution, as he stated to me and to several others, and we were both gratified that we found the papers so imperfect as to make it our duty to reject them. Great excitement followed in the Territory. The minority, thus righteously defeated in the effort to prolong their power, became fierce in opposition and resorted to every means of intimidation. But I am led to believe that they found their most effectual means of operation by undermining us with the Administration at Washington.

The Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned over until after the October election, met again in Lecompton to resume its labors. Many of the members of that body were bitterly hostile to the Governor and Secretary, on account of their rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds, in which some of the members and officers of the Convention had a direct participation. In fact, this body, with some honorable exceptions, well represented the minority party in the Territory, and were fully imbued with the same spirit and designs. It was obviously not their desire to secure to the real people of Kansas the control of their own affairs. In the Constitution soon afterwards adopted they endeavored to supersede the Legislature which had been elected by the people, by providing, in the second section of the schedule, that "all laws now of force in the Territory shall continue to be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature under the provisions of this Constitution." They provided still more effectually, as they supposed, for the perpetuation of their minority government, by adopting the Oxford fraud as the basis of their apportionment, giving a great preponderance of representation to the counties on the Missouri border, and affording, at the same time, every possible facility for the introduction of spurious votes. The President of the Convention was clothed with unlimited power in conducting the elections and receiving the returns, while the officers are not required to take the usual oath to secure fair and honest dealing. The elections were hurried on in mid-winter—the 21st of December and the 4th of January—when emigrants could come only from the immediate borders, under the qualifications which invited to the ballot-box every white male inhabitant "*in the Territory on that day.*" The same men who did this had previously denounced Governor WALKER for the suggestion in the inangural address, and in his Topeka speech, that the Constitution should be submitted to all the *bona fide* inhabitants, although he invariably stated, when asked for explanation, that some reasonable length of residence ought to be required as evidence of the *bona fide* character of inhabitancy.

It was apparent that all the machinery had been [illegible] prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, [illegible] do that which had been attempted in October [illegible] and it was in view of all these facts, after the [illegible]ment of the Convention, that the people of the [illegible]ritory, by an almost unanimous demand called upon me, as the Acting-Governor, to convene an extra session of the Legislature, in order to enable them peaceably to protect themselves against the wrongs evidently contemplated by the adoption of this Constitution. There was no law to punish frauds in election returns. The people were intensely excited; and it was the opinion of the coolest men in the Territory that, without a call of the Legislature, the elections under the Constitution could not have taken place without collision and bloodshed. The meeting of the Legislature diverted the attention of the people from the schemes of violence upon which they were brooding, substituted the excitement of debate and investigation for that of fierce and warlike hatred, and enabled their representatives to devise means for counteracting the wrongs which they justly apprehended.

Recent events have shown that their apprehensions were well founded. Enormous frauds have been perpetrated at the precincts of Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo; and it may be believed that this result was actually designed by the artful leaders who devised the plan and framework of the Lecompton Constitution. I have lately been at Shawnee, and I have seen and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. The frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may fill the channels of public information with shameless representations to the contrary, they can be easily established beyond all controversy.

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds, and to give legal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legislature together.

In my judgment, the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their Legislature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening that body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal and consequent loss of favor with the President rather than occupy the position of Governor, and refuse to the people an opportunity to assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon an outraged community.

Not having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had felt bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented difficulty and secured peace. Were it important, I am confident I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made towards such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. This affords the Democratic Party an opportunity to defend the true principles of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of the people, and not force upon them a government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs without the least difficulty, and without any danger to the confederacy. The Southern States, which are supposed to have a deep interest in the matter, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of so wicked and dishonest a contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defence of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the Territory hereafter to be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my peremptory dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

FRED. P. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Election of Democratic Ticket Confirmed.

From the St. Louis Republican.

COLIN CLARKSON, who is on his way to Washington, in charge of the Lecompton Constitution, arrived here last evening from Kansas Territory. This gentleman confirms the statement already published by us of the result of the election for State officers and the Legislature, on the 4th. The Democratic majority in the Legislature was two—one in each House.

Gen. CALHOUN was at Wyandot last Saturday, and Judge LECOMPTE and CATO at Kansas City, on their way to Washington, when Col. CLARKSON left the Territory, and would probably arrive here to-morrow.

Gen. LANE was moving with his militia between Lawrence and Leavenworth, professedly for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Territory, which, however, there seemed no disposition in any quarter to disturb.

There was a question as to the election of the Representative to Congress; it being believed that by the rejection of some votes illegally cast, that CARR, Democrat, would be declared elected instead of, as before reported, PARROT, the Free-State candidate.

We are now assured that Mr. STOFER, whom we have mentioned on two occasions previously, is a Democratic member elect of the Legislature from Wyandot. He was lying, at last accounts, at that place, in a hopeless condition. The ball which shattered the lower part of the sufferer's face, also severed his tongue, rendering speech impossible. He retains his faculties, however, so far as to be enabled to write a description of the assassin, of the horse he rode, and an account of all the circumstances attending the attack. The name of the fellow was unknown to Mr. STOFER, but it was thought the description written by the latter would lead ultimately to his apprehension.

Miscellaneous Items.

A difficulty exists among some of the operatives employed in a portion of the woolen and cotton mills of Chester County, Penn., in consequence of a proposition submitted by a few of the employers to the employed, to reduce the wages from ten, and in one case to twenty per cent.

In Western Massachusetts the sleighing is excellent, the snow in many places being two feet deep. The ice in the pond in Pittsfield is from eight to ten inches in thickness. The ice crop has never yet failed in Berkshire, and the people do not believe it will this year.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says: A rumor has reached us that in accordance with a command of Brigham, the Mormons of Philadelphia have taken up their tents, and are now *en route* for the city of the Great Salt Lake.

The will of Isaac M. Ireland, lately deceased in Salem, Mass., provides for the payment of $5,000 to his relatives, and, after the decease of his widow, gives all the rest of his estate, $5,000 more, to the Crombte-street Church, the income to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor who may attend.

A racing match at four-mile heats, for a large amount, has been entered into between *Nicholas I.* and *Lizzie Macdonald*, to come off at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, at Charleston, which commences on the 3d of February.

A movement is on foot in London, Canada, to procure the abolition of the law under which debtors are imprisoned.

The city passenger railroad system works so well in Philadelphia that a meeting has been held to take measures for establishing seven distinct routes.

Rev. Dr. Allen, 72 years of age, was one among the skaters at Northampton, Mass., the other day, and is said to have exhibited great vigor and agility.

Grasshoppers were jumping about the fields of Litchfield, Conn., last week.

The scarlet fever is prevalent in Willimantic, Conn.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution Arrived—The President's Message to be Sent in Immediately—The Administration and the Softs—Governor Wise—The Corruption Investigations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The President's Kansas Message is in type. CLARKSON having arrived with the official statement of the vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, there is no doubt that it will go to Congress to-morrow.

Prominent Democrats assert that a bargain has been struck between the Administration and the New-York Soft leaders now here, that on consideration that they are allowed a fair share of the appointments, they will help Lecompton through. I have my doubts whether this is so. I think they intend to get the offices and then repudiate the price.

Governor WISE writes here, that if President BUCHANAN'S Message makes Lecompton the test of party fealty, he will at once publish his threatened *exposé* of the President's duplicity.

The Constitution of Oregon has arrived by special messenger.

The pending Corruption investigations promise abundant fruit. WALCOT, who is missing, was seen here last week by several persons. His sudden disappearance is very suspicious. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Government employes are being paid their monthly salaries to-day, principally in hundred dollar notes and a small portion of specie.

The official advices from the Pacific show that the Indian tribes, though peaceable, have been much excited by the rumors which reached them of the destruction of the Government stores, and it was feared that there is a disposition on their part to break out into open hostilities.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House is engaged in the preparation of a report on Central American Affairs, which it is said will support generally the views of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Mr. CLARKSON, with the Lecompton Constitution, arrived last night. He immediately placed it in the hands of the President. The Constitution is accompanied by a letter from CALHOUN. CLARKSON says that the vote of Delaware Crossing Precinct had been returned to the Commissioner for Leavenworth County, and it was in his possession at the time when the returns were opened and counted in the presence of the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Governor, and that it amounts to something over 300 votes.

This gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth County, and, consequently, a majority in both branches of the Legislature. CALHOUN is expected to arrive here in a few days.

The *Union* is informed that the Free-State vote, said to have been rejected by CALHOUN because it was returned to DENVER, was the vote on the Constitution alone, and not for the State officers, and that it was therefore rejected.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $4,650,000.

WILLIAM WALKER, in his speech at Mobile, says that last Summer, in an interview with the President, he informed the latter of his intention to return to Nicaragua, and that his letter written in June was published by the President's consent. A day or two afterwards he was invited to an interview with a Cabinet minister, who sought to obtain his confidence. The Minister told him where to go with safety and where with danger, remarking "You will probably sail in an American vessel under the American flag. After you have passed American limits no one can touch you but by consent of this Government." During an interview between a friend of WALKER and a Cabinet Minister when an alliance with Mexico and the conquest of Cuba were proposed, the Minister said: "If you do this, means shall not be lacking to carry out the enterprise."

The report in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday that Hon. JOHN APPLETON has been appointed Minister to Mexico is pronounced incorrect, Mr. FORSYTH not having been recalled.

The Case of the Indiana Senators—The President's Lecompton Message—Gen. Scott not Going to California—The Fort Snelling Investigation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

Senator COLLAMER, one of the minority members of the Judiciary Committee, has been indisposed for several days. Now that he has recovered, an effort will probably be made early next week to bring up the case of the Indiana Senators. Friends of those gentlemen deem your correspondent's criticisms of their case harsh and unkind. Certainly they are not intended to be personal towards those gentlemen. But the case is not one between them as individuals and the Senate of the United States. Every consideration of duty requires that their personality should be forgotten altogether in this controversy. They stand in the Senate exercising the power of a great State, and not the power of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH. And not only so, but the Senate happens to be so evenly divided upon one of the most important questions which ever came before it, that two votes may and probably will divide it. Thus the protested Senators from Indiana, if permitted to retain their seats, have in their hands the interests of the whole country. Is it decent that they should be allowed to exercise such power to-day, with the probability staring them in the face that to-morrow they will be declared never to have been chosen as Senators from the State of Indiana? I understand that Mr. FITCH says he is not committed to vote for the admission of Kansas under present circumstances. The inference of course is that he will vote against it if he has opportunity; but that fact should not add a straw to his claims upon Anti-Lecompton support. BRIGHT and FITCH are not Senators, if matters not how entirely they may have satisfied their own consciences that they are bound to make contest for the seats they now hold. The vast majority of disinterested observers in the Senate and out of it cannot avoid the conviction that they are usurpers; and it will be the grossest of outrages to permit them to vote either for or against the admission of Kansas until they shall first have been formally confirmed in their claims to seats—which never can be unless Democratic Senators are perpared to reverse their nearly unanimous decision in the case of Mr. HARLAN. It is to be hoped that the question will be submitted to a test vote without further unnecessary delay.

The article from the Washington *Union* copied into the TIMES of Saturday, ferocious though it be, is, as you have already suggested, a faithful foreshadowing of the message which Mr. BUCHANAN will send to Congress probably on Monday morning. The evident wrath which guided the pen that wrote it is a *fair* illustration of the frame of mind in which the President finds himself. Perplexed, harassed, and wearied with the troubles which have fallen so thick and fast upon his path since he undertook the task of consummating the work which STEINOPELLOW, ATCHISON, and other "border ruffians began," the word "Kansas" has become to him the signal for a paroxysm of rage in which all Democrats who hesitate about *forcing* a State into the Union, receive blessings unutterable, and Mr. DOUGLAS in particular is the object of ungentle petitions, which, if answered, would sink him beyond the reach of resurrection. So, at least, say some who ought to know, and who have come to consider Mr. BUCHANAN'S eccentric outbursts of choler on Kansas provocation, rather too good a joke to keep. The President goes to the root of the matter, and pitches into the Illinois Senator unmercifully, for having, as he says, got the country into the scrape "by his infernal Nebraska bill," and then refusing to face its legitimate consequences. This is rather begging the question though, for Mr. BUCHANAN well knows that Mr. DOUGLAS denies that a total ignoring of the popular will—such as has been witnessed in Kansas—is a fair interpretation of the measure which he fathered. Be that as it may,—gentlemen Democrats everywhere—please to understand that if you dare to assert a man's privilege of thinking for yourselves,—if you dare discharge the highest responsibility you owe to your own conscience, you are to be read out of the Party of Mr BUCHANAN and—"The South." That's the doctrine of the *Union* and the message. Conscience indeed! What business has a Democrat with conscience, in these days! Mr. BUCHANAN is "the party," and the party is—supreme!

The friends of the Administration chuckle extravagantly over the reference to a Select Committee, of the resolutions offered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the Lecompton Constitution,—because they consider that this reference effectually smothers them. This is the game to be played,—and every effort will be made to prevent a direct vote upon the question in time to affect the course of the Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress on the Kansas bill. The fact, however, that the President's friends, with such an overwhelming majority in both Houses of the Legistature, dare not meet the issue openly and squarely, is a significant expression of the weakness of their cause. It is doubtful, however, whether Colonel FORNEY and his friends can be so easily whipped into acquiescence or despair: and we shall probably hear soon that the question is again up in a shape compelling legislators to face the music.

I have made no reference heretofore to the rumor that Gen. SCOTT was going to California to organize an expedition against the Mormons, for the reason that while such a plan was talked about, nothing has been definitely decided upon. I have had no idea that he would go to the Pacific unless the five new regiments, asked by the Secretary of War, should be added to the army, and that measure seemed to me from the beginning not likely to be successful. Now that even the Administration confesses it to be dead, the Lieutenant-General will not leave this part of the country, unless some entirely new change of programme should be made. Certainly he will not be passenger by the steamer of the 5th of February. The objections in the minds of members of Congress against sending *any* additional force to Utah seem to be spreading; but I still believe that a decided majority can be obtained at any time when the President chooses to ask it, for special service in quelling the Utah rebellion. After the Executive gets through with his attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, he may find time to recommend this measure—so necessary for the rescue of Colonel JOHNSTON'S command from the dangerous situation in which they now are.

A private letter from an intelligent friend at Indianapolis, thus details the troubles of the Indiana Democracy, growing out of the effort to ignore the Kansas policy of Senator DOUGLAS at their late State Convention.

"Our Democracy is in much confusion. The Douglas men are numerous and very violent against BRIGHT and FITCH,—especially the former. They swear that *he shall go under*. They say that they will form a new ticket at their independent Convention on the 22d of February. Indeed, it seems to be their only course,—for if they merely come up to the Convention to 'protest,' pass a resolution and go home, their action against Lecompton will soon be forgotten and they be derided. If, on the other hand, they form a new ticket, take an independent stand, and work up to it, *they*, and not the Lecomptonites, will be 'the power' of the party in this State. The masses are with DOUGLAS. They are ready to make *war* for him on everybody that opposes him on the Kansas question. The feeling excited in this controversy is undoubtedly strong enough to carry the mass of the Northwestern Democracy for him, even to the disruption of all old party ties.

As matters look now, I should not be surprised if we have a *Union* ticket of all who are opposed to Lecompton. If so, we shall strike the first blow towards organizing that state of affairs in our country in which the only question will be—*that* which the Dred Scott decision pretended and assayed to decide—'Does the Constitution carry Slavery to every place over which it is extended?' We will answer very emphatically—NO!"

It is unpleasant to be misunderstood by one's friends, and it is with exceeding regret that I find your Albany correspondent has sadly misrepresented me—unintentionally, I know. I certainly have done no "injustice to Senators MATHER and SCHELL in representing those gentlemen as willing to avoid examination as witnesses before the Committee to investigate the Fort Snelling matter," as "Leo" supposes; for I have neither made, hinted nor inferred any such charge, as he will see if he turns to my letter published on Saturday last. So far from it, I expressly said—after noticing the fact that *Speaker Orr having refused to sign subpœnas for them*, the investigating Committee had politely *invited* them to come on and give their testimony—that they would "accept the invitation, and tender their evidence." Such was my belief, and is still. I had not the slightest intention of reflecting upon Senators MATHER and SCHELL. The object of my paragraph was to characterize, as it deserved, Speaker ORR'S unbecoming and rather suspicious *attempt to obstruct the investigation*, by volunteering to plead a "privilege" in behalf of the witnesses named, which, according to your correspondent, they instinctively scorn to plead for themselves. I suggested that the Speaker's experience last hear had skilled *him* in the art of avoiding inconvenient discoveries, and shall certainly rejoice if it prove that Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL are not the men to avail themselves of his example and skill in that questionable line. If so, they will not wait for the subpœnas which "Leo" thinks they may require as a condition of leaving Albany for a day or two,—for they must see at a glance that, as Mr. ORR'S *refusal to issue subpœnas* is based on the doctrine of States Rights and "the Resolutions of '98," their personal waiver of "privilege" cannot bring out the documents. If Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL only *would* take the cue afforded them by the Speaker, how simple a matter it would be to cheat the investigation, and—damn themselves for all time. Won't my friend "Leo" please to apologize? S.

A Democratic Glance at the Political Consequences of the Admission of Kansas.

From the Washington States (Democratic.)

It is beyond doubt that a *large majority of the Northern Democracy is opposed to the Lecompton Constitution*, on the ground that the people of Kansas who have a right to choose their own institutions are opposed to it. The press of the Democracy tell us so: and Democratic Legislatures, in a number of instances, have instructed their Senators and members of Congress to oppose it. On the other hand, the South are almost unanimous in its favor. Now, the question is, should the South press the Northern Democracy to vote for the reception of the Lecompton Constitution at any sacrifice?

The National Democracy of the North have always fought, and always will fight, side by side, with the united South, on any question touching the aggrandizement or safety of the Union. The Northern Democracy have stood by the South in the acquisition of territory heretofore, and it is prepared to stand by the South in the acquisition of territory hereafter. The knowledge of these facts ought to make the South carefut *how it perils the strength of the North, by forcing it to a vote which, in all probability, might sacrifice its position in the councils of the nation, and break up the party power of the Democracy in the North.* The facts, on all sides, warn us of such danger. On the other hand, how is the South to be benefited by such a sacrifice to the North? Let us see.

The admission of Kansas, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, will, according to the reported returns, bring into the Senate of the United States two Black Republican Senators, which will weaken the South two votes in that body. If we are to draw any inferences from the prevailing opinion at the North, the Democracy there must be prostrated for some years by the admission of Kansas under such circumstances. If our Southern friends have overlooked the effect of a defeat of the Northern Democracy for the next two or three years, we will refresh their memories by the following facts:

In the Senate of the United States parties now stand, 37 Democrats; 25 Opposition. From elections which have already taken place, there will be accessions of Democratic Senators from Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Texas, which will make parties stand 42 Democrats; 22 Opposition. Within the next two years Senators are to be elected in nine Northern States in the place of the present incumbents—and those already elected who are Democrats, viz: ALLEN, of Rhode Island; WELLER, of New-Jersey; BIGLER, of Pennsylvania; PUGH, of Ohio; STUART of Michigan; FITCH, of Indiana; DOUGLAS, of Illinois; JONES, of Iowa, and one of the Senators from Wisconsin; besides BRIGHT, of Indiana, may lose his seat on account of illegality, and a Plug Ugly may be sent from Maryland, in place of Mr. PEARCE—in all eleven seats will need occupants. Some of these States, whose Senators' terms will expire, may already be classed as Black Republican, and *the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress may result in the entire defeat of the Democracy in the States now Democratic.* Thus, in all probability, eleven additional Senators will stand on the Black Republican side of the United States Senate, making parties stand thus: Democrats, 31; Opposition, including Kansas, 33. Majority for Opposition, 2.

This is not an encouraging picture to look upon for politicians, if they will, can make the prospect pleasanter. We do not think we exaggerate the difficulties to be apprehended at the North by the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress. With Governor DENVER'S proclamation before us, indorsing the people of Kansas in the protest against the Constitution, we cannot see how a Democratic Senator or Member of Congress could face his constituents in the North, if he voted for its acceptance. The South not only positively gains nothing, but loses much by making the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution a test with the Northern Democracy. It will only help *to drive it out of Congress, and drive the Northern Democratic Senators out of Congress, who would stand by the South in bringing in Arizona as a Slave State, or securing to us Cuba, Nicaragua or Mexico.*

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Southern Mail, from all points, as late as due has been received.

The steamship *Empire City* was aground on the bar on the 23d. Three steamships were attempting to haul her off.

The Galveston *News*, of the 19th, says, 7,800 bales of Cotton were sold yesterday, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Middling. The demand was chiefly for the better qualities.

The freshet in Trinity River continues, and the transportation of the mails was cut off.

The Indians had made a foray into Erath, Bosque, Palo Pinto and Carryell Counties, and murdered many persons, and stolen a number of horses. The impression was that the Indians were in communication with and in the employ of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of the 15th inst., says: Conde DE VILLANUEVA, aid-de-camp to General CONCHA, died here of small-pox on the 16th. He leaves a fortune of $2,000,000.

A schooner boldly entered the harbor of Matanzas, and discharged four or five hundred slaves. Of those landed by ESPERANZA, six or seven hundred have been captured by the authorities.

The correspondent believes that SANTA ANA is concealed in one of the Spanish ships-of-war, and others say that he has not been in Havana.

The yacht *Wonderer* had arrived at Key West. The clipper ship *Mallory*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, touched there for provisions and water.

The ship *Middlesex*, from Boston, bound for New-Orleans, went on the Pacific Reef on the 21st. The wreckers lightened and got her off. She now lies inside the reef.

ANDERSON and his men were in custody at Key West, awaiting a requisition from the authorities of Louisiana.

From the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican* gives some additional items from the Utah Army. Captain MARCY was expected back about the middle of April, and soon thereafter transportation would be effected, and Colonel JOHNSTON would make an effort to enter Salt Lake City. Colonel JOHNSTON'S impression from the demonstrations made in the valley is that the troops will have to fight.

At Judge ECKEL'S Court of Session a great many presentments were made to the Grand Jury, involving business enough for two or three weeks.

JOSEPH C. IRWIN, who is the bearer of dispatches to the Government, and who brought the news from Independence, met large numbers of Arapaho, Sioux and Pawnee Indians at different points on the Plains.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

RICHARD B. JONES, formerly proprietor of JONES' Exchange Hotel, accidentally fell from a third story window this morning, and was fatally injured.

United States Senator from Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1858.

Ex-Governor GRIMES was elected United States Senator from Iowa on the 25th inst., by 21 majority.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *North American* sailed from this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, with 106 passengers and full freight, for Liverpool.

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived up this morning.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Thermometer, 37°. Barometer, 29.7. Wind N. W. Pleasant breeze. Sky cloudless.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, 9 P. M.—Clear and cold. Wind N. W. Thermometer 27°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Jan. 30	Wind.	Thermo'tr.	Remarks.
Montreal	A. M.	—	18°	Cloudy and mild.
Quebec	A. M.	W.	26°	Fair.
Portland	A. M.	N. W.	—	Cloudy and cold.
Bangor	A. M	N. W.	—	
Calais, Me	A. M.	N.	35°	
Eastport, Me	A. M.	N. W.	33°	Cloudy.
St. John, N.B.	A. M	N.	33°	Snowing.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	—	26°	Drifting snow.
Halifax	A. M.	N.	24°	Terrific N.E. storm
Charlottetown	A. M.	E.	34°	Cloudy.
Springfield	A. M.	—	—	Cold and raining.
Boston	A. M.	N. W.	34°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	35°	Blustering.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Portsmouth	A. M.	—	39°	Cloudy.
Toronto	A. M.	N. E.	28°	Cloudy.
Detroit	A. M.	—	—	Coot—like snow.
Buffalo	A. M.	W.	25°	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	A. M.	W.	21°	Cloudy.
Toledo	A. M.	W.	29°	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	A. M	—	34°	Cloudy.
Beaneville	A. M.	—	36°	Slight snow.
Cincinnati	A. M.	—	32°	Slight snow.
Cleveland	A. M.	N. W.	36°	Slight snow.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. W.	28°	
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	24°	Clear.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	—	26°	Clear.
R'k Island, Ill.	A. M.	W.	32°	Cloudy and cold.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	S. W.	32°	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	32°	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	32°	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	25°	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	W.	25°	Cloudy.
Washing'n, D.C	A. M.	N. W	36°	Clear.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	N. W.	32°	Clear.
Oswego	P. M	N. W.	23°	Cloudy.
Baltimore	P. M.	W.	26°	Clear and cold.
New-Haven	P. M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Clark's Summit	P. M.	N. W.	20°	
Great Bend, Pa	P. M.	N. W.	22°	
Montrose, Pa	P. M.	W.	14°	
P't Jervis, N.Y	P. M.	—	—	Cold.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	21°	
Rochester	P. M.	—	24°	Cold and snowing.
Syracuse	P. M.	—	—	Cold—been snow'g.
Utica	P. M	N. W.	18°	Slight snow.
Albany	P. M.	—	21°	Clear and cold.
Troy	P. M.	N. W.	22°	Clear and cold.
	Ja. 30			
Washington	M.	—	38°	Clear and calm.
New-Haven	—	N.	34°	Clear and cold.
Albany, N.Y	—	—	18°	Clear and cold.
Boston, Mass.	—	W.	20-24	Clear—blust'g wind
Springfield, Ms	P. M.	—	18°	Clear and calm.

Dr. Jackson, the elder, of Boston, meeting his old friend Josiah Quincy (both past eighty years of age,) on the sidewalk, accosted him with—"Well, Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?" "Till I send for a doctor," was the quick reply. "And when did you send for one last?" inquired Dr. J. "Just eighty-six years ago!" answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth.

A clergyman of the Episcopal Church has received from his late Parish in California the gift of a cane of hickory, but with so much gold and ornament appended to it as to make it worth, it is said, three hundred dollars.

Coroners' Inquests.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—EXCESSIVE DRINKING THE CAUSE.—A young man, named WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, committed suicide about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Smithsonian House, in Broadway, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. For several days he had been drinking very hard, until his excesses brought on *delirium tremens*, and under the effect of this temporary madness he is supposed to have committed the terrible act. On Friday he called upon some of his acquaintances, who judged from his wild manner and speech that he was deranged. Among them was Mr. SAMUEL BREVOORT, special aid to General Superintendant TALLMADGE. ROBINSON placed his private papers in the charge of Mr. BREVOORT, and requested him in case of his death to take care of his effects. About noon on Saturday he sent for a physician, who gave him some soothing medicines, after which the young man went to bed. He told Mr. BENNETT, a friend who called on him about an hour later, that the devil was after him, that there were snakes in his boots, and made other equally extravagant remarks. Mr. BENNETT had got about half a dozen steps from his room-door, when he was told by the chambermaid that ROBINSON had a pistol and dagger under his pillow. Mr. BENNETT immediately started back to the room intending to take possession of them. He had hardly turned about when he heard the report of a pistol, and the next moment saw the wretched man lying in the agonies of death on his bed. He lived about ten minutes, but did not speak. He had applied the muzzle of the pistol to the right side of his head, just in front of the ear, steadying it with his left hand while he pulled the trigger with the fore finger of the right hand.

ROBINSON came from Portsmouth, N. H., where his father and some of his brothers and sisters still reside. He has lived in this City fifteen years, and was formerly one of the firm of PIERCE & ROBINSON, wholesale liquor-dealers, in Hanover-place. The partnership was dissolved about two years ago, and since that time he has been principally engaged as agent for his father in the grain business. His father is an extensive dealer in that line, and is said to be wealthy. Until the 23d of last month he resided with his wife and one child at No. 95 Grand-street, a building owned by himself. As he intended going South, he rented his house to Ex-Alderman RING, while his wife and child went to Lynn, Mass., to stay with her parents. She is there at present.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner CONNERY held an inquest in the case.

Samuel E. Hood, the first witness, testified that he was the book-keeper in the Smithsonian House; the deceased had boarded at the house about a month; he observed, as he thought, a little mental derangement for a day or two previous to

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

THE INDIA AND CHINA WARS.

From our European files by the *Canada* we obtain some further intelligence of interest.

The Cork *Constitution* publishes particulars of the accident of the *Ariel*. On the 6th inst., at 9 P.M., in a heavy sea, with strong winds, in lat. 50° 11′ N., long. 29° 31′ W., she broke her shaft, and was compelled to put back. On the 8th and 9th experienced strong gales with tremendous squalls and a very high sea, during which the foreyard was carried away, and the ship was placed in the most imminent danger. She succeeded, however, in riding out the gales in safety, suffering no other serious damage than the staving in of part of the house on deck. It was expected that the *Ariel* would remain in Cork for two or three days to undergo temporary repairs, and would then proceed to Liverpool to receive a new shaft. Before the *Ariel* reached Cork, a meeting of the passengers was held for the purpose of conveying to Captain LUDLOW the high opinion entertained by them of his "courage, ability and seamanship," during the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The London *Times* of the 15th contains the following notice of the launch of the *Leviathan*:

Yesterday, a short time before the tide had reached its highest, three of the hydraulic machines aft and three forward were set to work to move the vessel nearer down the ways. She moved in quick, short slips with the utmost ease. the gauges of the few hydraulic machines in use seldom averaging more than 10 cwt. to the inch, and each slip taking place at short intervals and with an almost total absence of vibration. In a comparatively short time a distance of 13 feet aft and 3 feet 5 inches forward was accamplished, the after part showing such a tendency to slide away on the least pressure that it was impossible to regulate the ship's movements with the same relative accuracy as heretofore. The tide of this day (Friday) will now give about 12 feet water under her fore and aft; the amount required to float her being 14 feet 9 inches It is, therefore, not intended to move her again till the Spring tides now at hand are past. After these—most probably on Monday next—she will be pushed as far down the ways, or even off the ends of the ways, as the hydraulic machines can send her, and thus left to the certain action of the great springs of the 31st inst.

An American journal, or rather a journal advocating the interests of the United States, is about to be established in London.

The following are the words used by the Queen of Spain in reference to the Mexican quarrel in her speech to the Cortes:

"My relations with foreign Governments continue to be friendly. The only thing to be deplored is that the Republic of Mexico, forgetting the ancient ties which existed between the two countries and their common interest, has hitherto refused to give satisfaction to the just demands of my Government. My august allies, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, moved by noble sentiments, have offered me their mediation, which I have willingly accepted, wishing to give a new proof of the spirit of conciliation with which I am animated. You may, however, be quite sure that, under all circumstances, the honor and reputation of the Spanish people will be preserved intact."

A letter from Japan, in the Paris *Pays*, gives some interesting particulars of the enlightened policy by which the Government of Japan is now actuated towards foreigners. The letter says:

"The Emperor has, by a decree of the 25th of October last, appointed Prince HAYASHI high imperial commissioner of the three ports of Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi In that capacity the management of relations with foreigners will be confided to him, and for his guidance the Emperor has caused to be drawn up a series of regulations, fixing the formalities to be observed by foreigners who want to take up their residence in the ports open to them, the manner in which they are to carry on trade, and the privileges their consuls are to enjoy. These regulations are of a liberal character, and are in accordance with the spirit and letter of treaties. The present Emperor is a very enlightened man, and Prince HAYASHI, who possesses all his confidence, is also intelligent, free from prejudice against foreigners, and knows several European languages When the Americans were here, they presented the Emperor with models of a railway, and with a small electric telegraph His majesty was greatly pleased with both, and had the latter fixed up in his palace; he thoroughly understands it, and appreciates its importance. He has ordered that a line of telegraph shall be constructed from Jeddo, his capital, to Simoda, where Prince HAYASHI is to reside."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Eccentricities of the American Minister at Berlin—Curious Sale to Paris of the Furniture of Mr. Custis of Virginia—A Rencontre with Lola Montes—The Princess Bonaparte—Literary News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Berlin journals have at last been pushed to break silence on the eccentricities of the new American Minister at that court. When one knows the extreme reserve of the Berlin papers on all questions of this nature, and particularly on questions concerning foreign Ministers, it will be understood that the habits which they publicly notice must be exceptional, even in their eccentricity. For example, when the Minister arrived in that city he made his official calls on the King and diplomatic corps in a numbered hack hired from the street. This more than republican simplicity astonished the official and fashionable circles of that aristocratic city; but it was the first offence against propriety, and the public prints withheld their criticisms. Other performances equally conspicuous sufficed soon to call upon the American Minister the special attention of the fashionable circles of the city.

I should, however, have refrained from ever referring to this subject, if it were not that the journals of Europe are now spreading before their readers what they call the American Minister's eccentricities. They say that this gentleman has caused a certain confusion in the diplomatic corps of Berlin. As a member of the Temperance Society he conforms rigorously to the requirements of that order. At all the feasts to which he has thus far invited his colleagues, wines and liquors were entirely wanting To compensate for this want, however, the *entrées* were astonished to find on the table a specimen of corn bread known out West as "pone," and which, according to the journals that recount the affair, are recommended by the statutes of the Temperance Society. They add that the Minister watches over his kitchen with so much care that he goes himself in the morning to buy his marketing!

A sale is soon to take place in Paris of the furniture belonging to MR. PARKE CUSTIS, of Virginia. This gentleman, who lived twenty years in a modest apartment of the Faubourg St. Honoré, in this city, had but one mania, that of collecting portraits of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE. He had collected, it is said, 1,176 portraits engraved, lithographed, in bronze, in plaster, or in hair, on foot, on horse, in all forms and in all shapes. Mr. PARKE CUSTIS, who is now a *sexagenaire* is a distant relation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and is the heir of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, lately deceased. He has returned to the United States on account of this death. Mr. CUSTIS intends on his return here to pack up all his portraits and return with them to his new residence that of his late relative, at Bridge Creek. At the same time he has ordered from the brothers DANTAN, as ornaments for the vestibule of his house, two colossal statues in marble of his two great heroes

Standing two days ago in the bureau of an American banking and shipping house, I was astonished at the sudden entrance of LOLA MONTES. LOLA had just arrived the day before by the *Fulton* from New-York, and already was seeking a passage back by the Saturday Cunarder at Liverpool The American journals had just announced that this renowned lady was coming to France in expectation of another brilliant marriage, or on business connected with a brilliant marriage, and that she would not return till Spring. She looked disappointed and feverish, and connecting this fact with her hurried departure for the United States, we jumped at the conclusion that the course of true love did not run smooth, or in other words, that LOLA was the subject of crushed hopes!

I have often had occasion to speak of another celebrity of the literary and artistic world, Madame DE SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE. This young and charming Princess, since her cousin, the Emperor, has prohibited her entrance into the French Empire, has occupied a lovely cottage in Savoy, under whose hospitable roof were often received EUGENE SUE, POUSARD, the MARQUIS DE P——, and other literary characters of the French capital. Already the Princess has signed the title-pages of two books; to-day it is announced that she is occupied on a long and serious work on *The Organization of Labor!* The book will, no doubt, be impregnated with the Utopian ideas of her late preceptor in political economy, EUGENE SUE; in vain her friends have sought to turn her from the project.

An Italian, M. STEFANI, has just published a work on the origin of the Bonaparte family, which is a *chef d'œuvre* in the typographic art. The work is a learned research into the history of the ancestors of the great Corsican, and is filled as well with portraits and views of residences in the Isle of Corsica and France. Only a hundred copies of this costly work have been printed, and the reviews, as you will readily understand, have confined themselves entirely to flattery. Thus, we have not been able to learn even what the author says on the date of the birth of the Emperor NAPOLEON I, a point much controverted. If he were born in a certain year he was born a Corsican; if he were born the year after, (when Corsica had been annexed to France) he was born a Frenchman. It was always this latter year that was claimed by NAPOLEON himself; but the Corsicans and the Italians deny the date, and claim his Corsican origin. It is hardly probable, however, that M. STEFANI has attacked this delicate question. But he has catered to the Bonaparte pride in claiming for the origin of the family a certain Count HUGUES, who dates back in history as far as the year 1123! This Count HUGUES was the grandfather or the great grandfather of a certain JEAN, 1ST BONAPARTE;—and from that day to this the line is unbroken. The family belonged to Trévise.

I have not yet spoken of the monthly feasts pompously devoted to *the amelioration of French wit*, just as you would amaliorate horses, or silkworms, or Saxony wool I believe the first notion of this organization was borrowed from the society for the amelioration of the race of *blondes*—carroty-haired women. The editors of *Figaro* are responsible for the new idea; it was they that organized it and set in motion. Every month a grand dinner is given at which none but literary men are to take seats; and the price of admission to those seats is as follows: ten francs, and a *bon mot*, in verse or prose, *and new!* Beside this he must be presented by a committee appointed by *Figaro*, and this Committee is difficult to approach. But it seems that up to the present time it is the NEW *bon mot* that has given most trouble to candidates. At the table all such as have been accepted are read aloud at the dessert, in place of toasts, and gentlemen take their seats towards the head, according to the strength of their *bon mot*. It is too much of a school-boy affair to last long, and yet it has brought together, thus far, at each dinner, from sixty to eighty of the leading literary *esprits* of France. MALAKOFF.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

The following is the official account of this event from the *Moniteur* of the 15th January:

Last night, at 8½ o'clock, at the moment of their Majesties' arrival at the opera, three explosions of shells were heard. A number of the crowd who were standing by the doorway, several of the soldiers of the escort, and of the Garde de Paris, were wounded, two of them mortally.

Neither the Emperor or the Empress was touched. A piece of shell, however, pierced His Majesty's hat; and General ROGUET, Aide-de-Camp in waiting, who was sitting in the carriage, was slightly wounded on the back of the head. The carriage itself was much shattered.

The Emperor and Empress, on entering the opera, were received with the warmest enthusiasm. The course of the performance went on as usual.

On hearing of the event which had taken place, their Imperial Highnesses JEROME NAPOLEON and the Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE, as well as Prince MURAT, the ministers, several marshals and great functionaries, the members of the diplomatic body, and the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Procureur-général of the Court of Paris, and the Procureur Imperial, attended their majesties.

The "Instruction" was at once commenced, and several arrests were effected

Their majesties left the opera at midnight The Boulevards were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and the Empress most enthusiastically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuileries. On arriving there their majesties found a great number of persons, amongst them the Ambassador of England, the President of the Senate, members of the diplomatic body, and several senators, waiting to offer their congratulations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"On inquiry at the Tuileries, I find that the Emperor and Empress are perfectly well. The Emperor's face is slightly scratched by fragments of glass At this hour (12 o'clock) the imperial family are attending a solemn mass, with the Ministers of State. The conspirators are Italians; four of them have been arrested; they came from England, and belong to the sect of assassins. Fifty-two persons were wounded by the three shells thrown at the carriage, some dangerously."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"Sixty persons were wounded, including the Comptroller of the Opera, an officer of police, and two ladies at a window. Amongst those arrested are three foreigners. The projectiles used were conical. Three persons were killed. The Emperor's hat was smashed. As the Emperor returned from the theatre the boulevards were illuminated."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on the 15th:

"The Emperor and Empress drove out to-day in an open caleche, without any escort, through the streets of Paris. They were enthusiastically cheered by the people."

Escape of the American Ship Adriatic from Detention at Marseilles.

Letters from Marseilles state that an American ship, the *Adriatic*, had run down a French steamer, destroying life and property to a considerable extent The *Adriatic* was placed under embargo until the damages could be judicially settled, but she surprised the authorities by stealing off. The French Government will apply at Washington for redress

A letter from Marseilles, dated Jan. 10, gives the following additional particulars: "Since yesterday the whole town has been talking of a strange affair, which it is thought may give rise to serious diplomatic complications You remember the fearful collision between the *Lyonnais*, a French steamer, belonging to Messrs. GAUTHIER BROTHERS, and the *Adriatic*, an American ship, when the former vessel foundered. Upon that occasion, the American Captain left the scene of the disaster without troubling himself about the result, and on reaching his destination omitted to make any mention in his report of the unfortunate occurrence. Several months having elapsed, the Messrs. GAUTHIER learned that the *Adriatic* was lying at anchor in the harbor of Ciotat. An order was instantly obtained to sequestrate her and bring her here, where a stricter surveillance is maintained in the port. Captain DURHAM lost no time in protesting against this measure, and appealed to our Tribunal of Commerce, in which the pleading of a young *avocat*, M. AYCARD, himself an American by descent, gained the day for his client. From this judgment the French owners of the *Lyonnais* appealed to the Court of Appeal at Aix, and the cause was brought before that Tribunal, when the previous decision was quashed, and the American ship declared a lawful prize. During the proceedings in this latter court the *Adriatic* was unrigged. Captain DURHAM was not the man to submit quietly to an adverse sentence, and accordingly, in consort with one of his fellow-countrymen, he devised the following scheme: The ship *Meaher*, commanded by Captain SMITH, was also under sequestration on account of a heavy debt contracted by her, and which had not been paid. Captain SMITH, a daring and resolute fellow, contrived to bring her alongside of the *Adriatic*. This manœuvre being effected, the *Meaher's* cargo was shifted in a very short time to the hold of the *Adriatic*, on board of which at the same time, the other's rigging was transferred The captain then followed, and at 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last the *Adriatic* passed the Joliette port. At this point there is always on duty a boat of the Custom House, and the officer who was in her hailed the ship, when Captain DURHAM leaned over the side. 'Are your papers all right?' asked the officer. 'Oh, yes,' answered the captain. 'What's the name of your ship?' 'The *Moon*,' replies he, and out to sea the *Adriatic* goes, though condemned to be sold for the benefit of Messrs. GAUTHIER, with her double cargo. Her departure was not perceived till broad daylight, and then a complaint was lodged, but a whole day had been lost. They say that the Pretect ordered out the *Chacal*, a war paddle steamer stationed in the old port, and away she has gone to catch the *Adriatic*, if she can. She has not returned from her chase, and our seafaring men think the American has run into some creek along the Spanish coast. Captain SMITH, just before his departure, bought three guns, other arms, and some powder, all of which were conveyed from the *Meaher* to the *Adriatic*. This curious affair will, perhaps, not so easily be settled."

Astonishing Performances of an American before Queen Victoria.

On the 13th of January, at Windsor, Mr. J. S. RAREY, from the United States of America, had the honor of exhibiting before Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family and suite, in the riding house, his miraculous power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments He commenced with a wild colt, 18 months old, belonging to the Prince Consort, which was brought from Shaw Farm, and which had never been handled except by halter, and had been chosen by Colonel Hoiorabla A N. WOOD for the occasion After being alone with the animal for about an hour and a half, the royal party entered, and found Mr RAREY sitting on its back, without having the rein, the horse standing perfectly quiet. Mr RAREY then made a few remarks in regard to his great experience in the treatment of this noble animal; a drum was afterwards handed to Mr. RAREY, which he beat with fury whilst sitting on the horse's back, without the colt exhibiting any signs of fear The royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their return found the animal lying down, and Mr. RAREY knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face. Afterwards a restive horse, selected from Mr. ANDERSON'S stables, in London, which Mr. RAREY said he had before handled, was placed at one end of the Riding-house alone. Mr. RAREY went to the other end, and at his command the horse walked quietly up to him. He then made the horse lie down in the presence of the Queen, when Mr RAREY crawled between his hind legs, and over him in various ways. Mr. RAREY then rolled the horse on his back The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without a bridle. A third horse, selected by Mr. MEYERS, the riding-master, as a very nervous animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr RAREY to do all which had been done by the other horses. At the conclusion of this exhibition of Mr. RAREY'S wonderful power over the horse, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed to Mr RAREY his gratification and thanks, The secret has been entrusted to Major-General RICHARD AIREY, in confidence, who has pronounced that there is nothing in the treatment but what any horseman would approve of.

Some Interesting Particulars of the late Earthquake in Naples.

Naples (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The first object of my letter must be to report the statements of a gentleman who has just returned from some of the places which suffered most from the shocks of the earthquake. Together with his party he left by railway on Thursday morning, Dec 31, and slept at Zipchieno on the first night. Little injury appears to have been done there, but the landlord and all his family were too much alarmed to remain in the house during the night, and the English party were the sole occupants of it The following morning, at 4 o'clock, they left for Pertosa, passing Auletta on the left For several miles along the road they observed houses prostrate on the ground, giving intimation of the destruction which they were approaching. At some little distance from Pertosa they stopped at what once had been a small tavern. The landlord and his family, however, were all living in a hut on the other side of the road 'My escape was miraculous," said the man; "I was asleep when the first shock came. Immediately I jumped out of bed, and, as I was, dragged my wife after me. Beams had fallen before the door, and had prevented our escape, killing my child and servant; but we managed to get out by another passage, not however, without receiving this heavy blow on my head from the falling ruins; but go on to Pertosa" This town had a population of 3,000 souls; it is completely destroyed; not more than six houses remain standing, and those are split, and are leaning out of the perpendicular. On the 1st of January 143 bodies had been dug out; 200 were known to be missing besides, and perhaps many strangers. Many persons had been taken out alive. A few tents had been erected, and a wooden hospital for the sick and the wounded. A quantity of grain, too, had been sent down by the Government. The survivors appeared to be panic-struck, and, though poor and wretched, did not beg. Leaving Pertosa about 9½ o'clock A M., my friend went towards Polla. All along the line of road were observable traces of destruction similar to those already mentioned. At one point they crossed a deep ravine, and, mounting up on the other side, found that the entire road had been carried off to fully 200 yards distant. The opposite mountain, too, had been cleft deep down, disclosing the cavernous depths of the limestone formation; huge masses of rock, fully 12 feet square, had been rolled down upon the road, and on the line of route fissures were opened in the ground into which he put his arm as deep as the shoulder. On entering S. Pietro, which is a suburb of Polla, and is separated from it by a river, they saw a wall, about 10 feet high, cracked from top to bottom, with an image of the Virgin let into it. Both S Pietro and Polla have suffered awfully; one-half of the houses were prostrate; the roofs of all had fallen in, and those which were standing were unsafe. Out of a population of 7,000, 1,000 have certainly fallen victims; 567 bodies have already been taken out and buried, and on Friday last the horrid work of disinterment was going on. During this day three severe shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the district; the first occurred before daybreak, the second about halfpast 12 P. M., when they were standing on the ruins of a church examining the melancholy scene around them. Suddenly the ground began to heave violently, and a heavy sound was heard underneath; the cry of "Earthquake!" was raised, and they all fled. The wall of a belfry-tower, which was still standing, fell almost upon their heels, and a house close by, which had been leaning out of the perpendicular, also fell, within 20 feet of them It is difficult to describe the consternation of the people; all ran to the temporary building where Divine service is performed, and the crucifix and the image of the Madonna being brought out all followed in procession, priests and all scourging themselves with ropes. The party had left the town, and were seated on a wall near the bridge at about 1½ P. M. The priests told them it was imprudent to do so, for nearly the whole of the time the ground was quivering; but they were fearless. On a sudden, however, a shock made them start to their feet, and this, too, was felt throughout the entire district. There were no tents erected in Polla, as far as could be seen, but some boards were being put up, and many, with that recklessness which is often found in such scenes, were living in the remaining houses, which a breeze might now prostrate on the ground Trade, too, was going on, for the survivors must live. All the places on high ground had suffered much more than those in the plains; and in most that were visited the stench arising from the bodies putrefying beneath the ruins was insufferable. There is a curious anecdote connected with the church on the ruins of which we stood. I say "we," for I find it easier for the purposes of narrative to assume the character of a visiter. Not far from Pertosa, in wandering among some ruined houses, we found on the walls four pictures of the Madonna and of Saints, one of which I tore off. It was an engraving of tha Madonna in that very church, and a Madonna, too, who had granted some special favors during the years of 1652 and 1814. The inscription I send as a curiosity.

"S. M. di Loreto di Polla. Erected on occasion of the earthquakes of 1652 and 1814. On the 22d of May it sweats manna. The Redeemer sweats blood to liberate the guilty soul of the sinner from Hell. Manna flows from the side of Maria to save guilty souls devoted to her."

It only remains for me to say that our guide in Polla had lost his wife and two children; three priests, among the others, had been killed; a gendarme had been dug out alive, and died shortly afterwards, while a child of 16 months of age had been saved and recovered. Retracing our steps, we diverged, after passing Pertosa, to visit Auletta. It seems to have been inhabited principally by Government officials, and a large palazzo belonging to a Neapolitan Marchese, which had been let to the Government, was completely destroyed. A gendarme saved himself by jumping out of the window; a priest and his brother had just got out when the house fell in. The population of Auletta was 3,000, and out of these not more than 40 lives had been lost. Half the houses were, however, destroyed, and the other half were not habitable, though in that desperation which is united with danger some still cling to them A few tents have been erected on the outside. Caggiano, a place about four miles distance from Auletta, on the top of a hill, has also suffered much; many houses had been destroyed, and 30 people had been dug out already.

On the road the travelers heard remarkable incidents connected with the earthquake A tree had been rooted out by the earthquake and, as it were, replanted upside down; so had it been with a house Three houses had fallen into the opening fissure, and the earth had closed upon them The following curious fact occurred to Sasso, a village consisting of one long street. It opened throughout its whole length; the sides receded to a great distance from one another. There they remained, and no damage was done. This happened on the night of the 26th—that is, ten days after the shocks which there as elsewhere had occasioned so much damage The official journal of Saturday night reports disasters at Muro, Rionero, Castelgrande, Calvello, Barletta, Canosa, and Ruvo. So far back as the 7th of December, during the night, a loud thunder under ground had been heard, like the report of a great mine being blown up. This was followed by the trembling of the earth. In the columns of Bolla, reports the *Journal*, the earthquake of the 16th levelled hills, turned the land over and over, and formed deep valleys. In half an hour before the first shock took place a light as that of the morn hung over the country, and a strong exhalation of sulphur was perceived On the following morning after the double shock and the thunder, at about two miles distant from the city, a piece of ground consisting of nearly 600 mergia, was found encircled by a trench, from 10 to 30 palms deep, and of the same width. The official journal of last night says: "The description which the Intendente of Basilicata sends us is such as to draw tears at every word. The details are too awful to report publicly, but the disaster is cruel beyond conception. People speak confidently of 30,000 persons and upwards (official) having been destroyed, and of fully 250,000 persons (official) being houseless." And to remedy these evils scarcely anything has been done. Fifteen days after the time bodies were rotting under the ruins. Some people had been taken out alive on the eighth day; pigs had half-eaten the bodies of children who were lying exposed without any one to help them.

The Indian Mutinies.

HOW THE LADIES AT LUCKNOW LOOKED.

An officer in Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S receiving force writing from the Alumbagh, on the 26th of November, says: "We have all vacated Lucknow, and some or all are going to Cawnpore. The ladies had to walk out, and I went to see them, expecting to find them looking very miserable. Instead of that, they looked quite well, dressed up with white kid gloves, and made me feel quite ashamed of my dirty appearance, as I had been sleeping on the ground in the dirt for several nights When Sir COLIN CAMPBELL went into the Residency he dined there, and they offered him champagne and claret, which he refused."

GENERAL WINDHAM'S DISASTER.

The London *Post* publishes a letter from an officer, dated Cawnpore, Nov. 27, in which the writer says: "Well, we have just come back from the fight: that is, we were obliged to retire. WINDHAM has evidently been deceived by his spies, who represented the enemy's force to be 2,000 or 3,000; whereas there could not have been less than 25,000 opposed to us At one time I never expected to get back to camp alive. We were retiring down a road, and the shot and shell went flying along its centre, whilst we skulked along in the ditch. You can't fancy what an unpleasant thing a 24-pounder is when it pitches within a few yards of you. I cannot think how we escaped. One shell burst within a few yards of me, but not a man was touched. One of our fellows was hit in the hand."

WINDHAM'S COOLNESS.

A London paper says: "That General WINDHAM, notwithstanding his disgraceful defeat at Cawnpore, possesses one attribute of a great Commander—coolness—is abundantly evident from the following dispatch: 'From General WINDHAM to the Governor-General. Cawnpore, Nov. 27, 10 A. M. All going on well at Alumbagh General HAVELOCK died two days ago.' (!!) There are few men in England, or we should suppose in India, who could have penned just two such sentences. All well at Alumbagh; HAVELOCK died two days ago! The death of one of England's noblest heroes not worth telegraphing, save as the fag end of something else announced two days after! We confess it is difficult to ascertain from the dispatch whether HAVELOCK'S death is mentioned as an exception to, or a confirmation of, the cheering tidings that all was going on well at Alumbagh."

MORE BUTCHERY OF ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN.

The London *News*, of Jan. 15, says: "A report has reached us—we regret to add from a reliable source—that as soon as MAUN SING'S adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small talookdars who had hitherto stood aloof hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered."

AN IMMENSE CONVOY FROM DELHI.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has forwarded to that journal the following extract from a letter received by him from his son, who superintends the commissariat at Delhi, dated Dec. 1:

"We are about to start an immense convoy, collected here by the commissary at Meerut, for the force at Cawnpore. We have conjointly assembled 100 elephants, 2,000 camels and 20,000 bullocks, a nice collection of animals to escort safely with all their attendants, nearly 10,000 men, down the road 250 miles to Cawnpore, with Futtehgur only 20 miles to the left of that road, and Calpee to the right, both held by a strong force of the rebels. We can only afford, as escort for this string of animals, which will occupy nearly ten miles of road, one European regiment, reduced or weak in numbers: one troop of horse artillery, a squadron of carbineers and a corps of Sikh cavalry. It is a curious and a creditable thing that, unaided from home, we have not only taken Delhi, but have already sent 2,000 men from here to the Commander-in-chief, and are still able to send him nearly 2,000 more."

The China War.

MR. REED AND THE MINNESOTA—THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY—LORD ELGIN'S DEMANDS UPON COMMISSIONER YEH—HOW THEY ARE TO BE ENFORCED.

Hong Kong (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are waiting for the *Adelaide* and the *Assistance*. Meanwhile, Lord ELGIN has taken possession of General ASHBURNHAM'S vacated quarters—Head-quarters' house: the French Plenipotentiary is at Macao, and so is the Russian Plenipotentiary, Count PUTIATIN; and Lord ELGIN has just gone in a gun-boat to hold sweet converse with his diplomatic compeers. Meanwhile, Mr. Commissioner REED, careful not to involve himself in entangling alliances, remains in sulky solitude on board his monster frigate, the *Minnesota*, doing penance, probably, for his countrymen's wickedness in knocking down that Chinese fort. It is rather fortunate, perhaps, that the intentions of the *Minnesota* are so placable, and that, though she has such large teeth, she has made a compact with herself not to bite; for the only place in the China seas that she could possibly bombard would be the city of Victoria. Great power which the possessor wills not to exercise is imposing, but great power which the possessor cannot exercise savors rather of the ridiculous, and I am afraid the *Minnesota* in the China seas is suggestive of the latter sentiment. It is a pity that Mr. REED has not more appropriate vessels and a more chivalrous part to play; for the few who have been brought in contact with him here speak of him as an able and courteous gentleman.

Count PUTIATIN'S appearance has, I apprehend, no purport beyond that of paying his respects to Lord ELGIN. His account of his treatment at the Peiho differs entirely from that given by the Chinese. He makes no secret of saying that he is dissatisfied with the reception accorded to him by the authorities at the port of Pekin. Probably the fact is, as I conjectured at the time, that the Chinese report was dictated by Chinese policy; but it may be just possible that the Count's unreserved expressions of discontent may not be quite so frank as they appear. However, he is here only in his little steamer, and can have no immediate part in the measures about to be taken.

It happens quite naturally that all men are exhausting themselves in speculations as to what the terms of Lord ELGIN'S demand upon YEH will be You will probably become acquainted with this document long before we shall, but I feel very little interest about the matter. We all know what the general character of the paper *must* be just as well as Lord ELGIN can. It must demand compensation for all damage done. It must demand a revision of the broken treaties. It must demand immediate entrance into tha city, and it must demand either the surrender of the city, or of the forts that command it, as a material guarantee, until the compensation is paid and the treaty settled. Less than this would be ridiculous.

Whatever this demand may be, it has necessarily been communicated to, and concerted with, the French Plenipotentiary. He also has this demand to make. The policy of France is altered since the days when one of the missionaries sneeringly described it as "*Protectum de nos missionaires nationaux, honneur du pavilion, sureté des equipages; mais pas un coup de canon.*" Baron GROS has to demand satisfaction for the life of a French subject who was most barbarously murdered by persons in actual official authority; satisfaction which has been for two years constantly denied to a continued series of demands unbacked by force. He will probably think himself entitled to demand some security against a recurrence of such outrages. So that, in the end, our requisitions upon the Chinese Government will probably not be far from identical

After what I have written upon the subject, you will not be surprised to find me rejoicing that the united Plenipotentiaries have come over to the common-sense view of the way in which these demands should be made. I never could understand how it could be more consistent with diplomatic etiquette to send our missives to the Emperor by the hands of a petty buttonless Mandarin at the mouth of a little muddy river, rather than by the hands of the man whose position is that of Secretary for affairs with foreign maritime nations. Such is YEH'S office. To use a lawyer's phrase, service upon him is as good service upon the Emperor as service upon Lord CLARENDON would be service upon Queen VICTORIA. The first idea was analogous to serving a demand upon Queen VICTORIA upon the Mayor of Gravesend. Of course, Lord ELGIN will not treat with YEH—at least, I should hope not—unless he speaks in the name of his Sovereign. In his own name he can do nothing but surrender Canton. But we are bound to infer that an officer of State will do his duty—a duty pointed out by Imperial edicts and by treaties—and, whatever may be our particular relations with him, will transmit our communications to his Court. If we are to treat these voluntary outlaws from national society according to the technical courtesies of the laws of nations, surely this is the more regular course. YEH is the Emperor's agent just as Lord Clarendon is Queen VICTORIA'S agent. The scope of YEH'S authority is to transact all business with maritime foreign nations, and to receive communications, or petitions, as the edicts call them, addressed to the Emperor. I have labored this point often before in these letters, and circumstances have forced the authorities to take the same view at last.

That by force or by capitulation we shall have possession of Canton before the year is closed I have no moral doubt It will be time, then to speculate upon ulterior proceedings. The object, however, to which those proceedings should be directed ought to be kept constantly before the public eye, and *must* engage the public attention. The stake is too valuable to be left unwatched If it does so happen that your house is on fire, that is no reason why you should put yourself in such a fluster while you are putting it out that you let Mr. Koff run away with your strong box and Mr. Slick elope with your ledger. I return, therefore, and shall return, *ictibus crebris*, to my unwelcome task of hammering for attention to English interests in China.

When we have got this city of Canton, about the neck of which we are now tightening the lasso, we must use it for the purpose of preventing future wars and establishing a feeling of mutual regard between the people of the country and ourselves. There is only one way in which this can ever be effected. We must break down the door of partition. If the brigand bureaucracy of China will remain in the way, we must walk over it. But we must have free and unrestricted intercourse. I do not propose this as an easy point to gain. It will require great tact and decision in our Plenipotentiary to obtain the privilege, and great study and foresight to hedge it about with the proper securities You will get nothing till you show you are irresistable, and you will then get everything you show yourself resolved to have. If Lord ELGIN has the despicarity to sae, and the courage to follow this bold, safe course you people at home, and especially you men of commerce at home, must support him, or he will fail. If he has not, you must push him, force him, or supersede him, for he will deserve to fail, and must fail. This is the key of the whole position Gain it, and, in the words of a Chinese merchant with whom I often discussed this question. "All men will be glad." He meant, and I mean, all men except the corrupt officials. The Mandarins have only lately discovered that they have it in their power to tax the barbarians by levying transit imposts upon articles of barbarian necessity. Year by year this power is being cautiously brought into use, and its strain will continue to increase until the imposition becomes too grievous to be borne.

The Oyster Trade of New-York.

From the Norfolk, Virginia, Argus.

In an article upon the oyster fundum of Virginia in Saturday's paper, in which we conclusively proved the expediency and necessity of some legislation in regard to the oyster, we estimated the quantity of oysters annually carried from our State to New-York at 4,000,000 bushels. The estimate was based upon the statements of traders to that port, and upon what we had from time to time seen in the public prints. The following facts and figures, besides, which have been kindly furnished us by Mr. RAYMOND, the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, fully substantiate our estimate. They were gathered by a gentleman connected with the market department of the TIMES from the dealers, and may be considered reliable.

The number of persons employed in the New-York oyster business is estimated at from 60,000 to 75,000. The boats engaged in it are valued at over $6,000,000.

Besides the estimates given below of the number of vessels employed in this trade, it is stated that several hundred boats are regularly employed during the proper seasons, in transplanting oysters in the East River, Prince's Bay, Newark Bay, and other parts of New-York Harbor and vicinity.

At least half the supply of oysters come from Virginia, either directly, or as transplanted from Prince's Bay, South of Staten Island. It is estimated that 1,200 vessels of all sizes, from 45 to 250 tons, are engaged in the Virginia oyster trade in connection with New-York City. The trade is most extensive from the beginning of November to that of April. The heaviest sales of Virginia oysters are made in Catharine Market and Oliver-slip. The total annual value of the sales of Virginia oysters (including those obtained from Prince's Bay) in New-York City, cannot be much under $3,500,000 or $4,000,000.

The East River and North River oyster trade is next in importance. About 300 vessels of all classes are employed in it. The annual sales approach $2,000,000.

There is also a large business done in what is called York Bay oysters. These are first taken from Newark Bay, and planted in the New-York Bay, between Jersey City and South Amboy. About 300 boats find employment in this branch of the business. The annual sales of York Bay oysters are estimated at 400,000 to $500,000.

One hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty vessels are employed in the oyster trade of Blue Point near South Amboy, and what is called "The Sound" on the South of Staten Island. The annual sales in New-York exceed $250,000.

Shrewsbury oysters come from Newark Bay. Only about 30 vessels are regularly engaged in business, most of the oysters being sent to market by steamers. The annual sales in new-York reach nearly $300,000

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF NEW-YORK OYSTER TRADE.

	No. vessels employed.	Val. yearly sales.
Virginia oyster trade	1,200	$4,000,000
East River and North River	300	2,000,000
York Bay	300	400,000
Blue Point and Sound	150	250,000
Shrewsbury	30	300,000
Grand Totals	2,010	$6,950,000

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

The President and his Cabinet—Political and Material Progress—Know-Nothingism in Chili—Failure of the Celebrated South American Treaty—Difficulty with a French Ship—The Case of the Boston Ship Spectateman—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It does not require the memory of your oldest inhabitant to remember what used to be called, amongst your Gothamites, "The Tyler Grippe." Well, all Chili has been afflicted by this same miserable, bone-aching, brain-oozing-out-of-the-nose epidemic. Your correspondent is writing from his bed, whereon the said "grippe" (Imperial French rules the roost here) has laid him. So you will expect little from him this bimonthly.

Time was, and that not long ago, when a single line could embody the state of the country, with "All is going on quietly;" but there is a *tempora mutantur* kind of progressiveness going on through every branch of this Republic. Chili is beginning to climb the ladder of nations; has seen her name in the newspapers, and, to use a vulgar expression, has become too large for her pantalettes. You were long since apprised by me of the change in the Cabinet, that President MONTT, who has more brains than any Cabinet he can gather around him possesses, was obliged to yield to the pressure from without, dismiss his old Cabinet, and call around him precisely the individuals designated by a rampant opposition to his Administration. Men thus forced upon the President could hardly expect his confidence, however much he might have of them. So the event has proved He and one or two of his intimate personal friends have stood by, leaving the new Cabinet—as some one says the Almighty did with the French in 1789—to themselves, and a pretty mess they are making of it. Two of them, the best and most honorable, resigned two days since, and the others, unless they want an arsenic, Temple-of-Ephesus kind of fame, will soon follow suit. President MONTT will then stand on infinitely better ground than he did before. He has allowed the people to choose his Cabinet, allowed them the exclusive handling of the ribbons of Government, and after all they have proven to their constituents that the old Magnus Apollo must hold the reins and bait the horses too. Public meetings are the order of the day. Free discussion is no longer feared. Political reunions take place every day or two, and their minutes are published, read and have their decided effect. That a political crash is approximating I have not a doubt, but whether it will reach us prior to the conclusion of the present Presidential term I cannot assure you. The resignation, the other day, of two men like SOLAR and SANFUENTES (unless he speaks in the name of his Sovereign. In his own name he can do nothing but surrender Canton. But we are bound to infer that an officer of State will do his duty—a duty pointed out by Imperial edicts and by treaties—and, whatever may be our particular relations with him, will transmit our communications to his

and predicted to you that it would and in smoke I did not know, when I last discussed its merits in your columns, that Brazil had been invited to sign it. But she was, and finally Don PEDRO refused to do anything so eminently ridiculous. He sent word to the Chilian Government that he had no idea of insulting the United States by telling them what he would do in case they came fillibnstering around his shores—it would be time enough when they came—and did not seem to care much whether the entire American Continent was divided between JAMES BUCHANAN, his great and good friend, and his own Imperial Majesty. The treaty is something like the "ridiculous muss" we read about in the jolly poet, except that the former was stillborn. If it had been carried out, it would have turned out a *muss* sure enough.

Our otherwise quiet barbor was thrown into some excitement a few days since by the following fact. There is a French merchant ship here called the *Phoque*, over which (I cannot enter into details) the authorities want to exercise jurisdiction. The French Consul told them they should not. They did, however, hnt in the absence of any French vessel of war. The French *Chargé* in Santiago wrote some severe notes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter contended for the jurisdiction of the authorities in the premises; two vessels of His Imperial Majesty came into harbor—the authorities attempted to send on board the *Phoque*, and were met there by sixty marines from the *Lavoissier*. This, under the guns of a Chilian fort, was rather bold work. Well, M. LIMPERANI continued his correspondence with the Government, and I learn that the latter have returned him his correspondence, telling him to polish his phrases a little more carefully, and that then they will be glad to hear from him. LIMPERANI is said to be one of NAPOLEON'S innumerable cousins, and trouble is predicted.

I have nothing to write you about the *Sportsman*. I learn that our legation in Santiago have closed all correspondence on the matter, and have referred the question to Washington. For heaven's sake, if you wish to gain the life-enduring gratitude of your countrymen here, stir up the Administration on this subject, since if you do not, we will all bave to make our exodus from Chili.

The steamer *Valdivia*, of the Royal British Mail line, ran on the rocks three days since, on the coast of Colcbsqus. Her passengers were all saved, but the vessel, I learn, is a wreck. Her commander, STRACHAN, is an old and experienced seaman, but the coast is a dangerous one.

About the $7,000,000 loan nothing has as yet been done. The house of HUTH, GRUNING & Co, of this port, the agents of ROTHSCHILDS, offered to let the Government have $4,000,000 at once, but were refused. *Quien sabe* what will be the conduct of the Government in securing the large amount required? Money in Chili is as hard to get as with you, the oldest inbabitant never knew it scarcer. The wheat crops throughout the country are enormous, heavier than ever known, but there will be no forcign market for them now, as in tbe early days of Australia and California.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the *Merrimac* from home, and the *John Adams* from Panama. We have not seen a vessel of war of the United States in our watars during nesrly a twelve month. The work on the railroad from tbis city to Santiago is at a stand. That on the southern road is progressing rapidly. Well, dear Editor, despite the "grippe," I have covered eight pages, and I may close in the words of Tristram Shandy, "Matter grows under my hands; let no man say I'll write a duodecimo."

Protestantism and Protestant Schools in France.

From the London Times.

The French Protestants are not, it would seem, allowed schools enough to carry on the education of the young members of the communion. The French law provides nominally the ampleat liberty on this point; bnt, as a writer in the *Journal des Débats* obeerves, French laws take away in one part the liberties which they allow in another. The law of 1850 on primary instruction provides that every French citizen of 21 years of age, and furnished with a regular diploma testifying his capacity, can open a school after formally announcing his intention to do so. This is the gift, but now comes the drawback. The Rector of the Academic Conncil of the Department or the Prefect filling the same functions may object on the ground of "pnblic morals" This proviso is, of course, only legally directed against a bad character in the schoolmaster; but, once inserted in the law, it is interpreted to npply to any bad consequence whatever which may be supposed likely to follow the erection of a Protestant school. It is voted a danger to "public morals" if the Roman Catholic part of a district dislike the erection of this new school, and if therefore discord and irritation can be apprehended. If the priesthood of the district communicate their apprehension of this result to the autboritias of the commune, the authorities of the commune decide against the erection of the school, and the refusal is confirmed by the Academic Council. If the Minister of Public Instruction is nppealed to, he disowns any power in the matter, and pronounces the decision of the Academic Conncil final. Of course, such a rule of interpretation as this is simply to say that whatever displeases the priesthood is opposed to "public morals." But not only are the Protestants denied schools, hnt even places of worship. Churches raised by private snbscription, and ready for use, remain unoccupied in many places, for want of the necessary anthorization. The Protestants, after building their chnrcb, come to the Mayor for this final legal form, and are told, to their astonishment, that there are no Protestants in the place, or not enough to make a congregation. What is to be done? In one case of this kind the village crier was sent round to beat up the members of the communion by "tuck of drum:" they appeared personally before the Mayor, who, being a liberal gentleman, did not deny the evidence of visible aritbmetic, and granted the authorization.

Here is an instance of petty, grinding persecution from a body which only a dozen years ago filled Europe with its protests against what they called persecution in their own case, and on the very same subject. What limit was there to the complaints on the part of the French priesthood against the old law of public instruction, which the law of 1850 superseded? What outcries were there against the tyranny of the Institute, and the interference of the State with the liberty of instruction, and with the right of the Roman Catholics as citizens! What a watchword was that hardly ten years ago—liberty of instruction! But tben it was the Roman Catholics whose liberty was curtailed. Now these very men, after protesting so fiercely and vociferously for their own "liberty of instruction," are denying the same liberty to the Protestants. They gain this result by the grossest and most palpable misinterpretation and distortion of the law—by a gloss which would be considered in this country an impudent outrage upon law and justice, and which no judge, in no court, high or low, dare sanction. Yet, with their laces fresh branded with disgrace by such acts as these, these men have the brazen effrontery to simulate surprise that English Protestants should imagine for a moment that Roman Catholic authorities countenanced persecution! "What! persecute? Impossible! That was an error of a dark age, which we have long unlearnt; that was the fault of the age—not of the religion." Yet, with these words on their lips for the benefit of the English public, Roman Catholic anthorities are now actually preventing the Protestants of France from educating their own children! They deprive them not only of the privileges of citizens, but of the rights of men!

What are the Protestants of France to do under these circumstances? What are they to do amid a tyrannizing majority, which it is not worth the Government's while to check? We wish we could give them better hopes, but we know the obstinate selfishness of numerical strength, where it is not checked by the principle of justice, adopted by the country at large, and incorporated with public opinion. Probably they are not much disposed to emigrate, which was the solntion of the difficulty adopted in the seventeenth century. They have, moreover, a powerful pen on their side—M. GUIZOT'S—which ought to be able to do something for them. One pen has before now shaken many a huge fabric of injustice. Exposure may still have some power even in France. One ruling mind in that country, at any rate, has wider sympathies and a more liberal code than this crooked and grinding tyranny of a large sect over a small one represents. It is impossible that LOUIS NAPOLEON can sympathize with snch a narrow, petty policy; he has larger ideas; he has a respect for enlightened public opinion. One stroke of his pen would chain this monstrous spirit of oppression in France and keep down these displays.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 1.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 1 to 20 non enumeraled. Nos. 100 to 120, enumerated motions, Inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 8, 10, 13, 64, 65, 112, 114, 123, 124, 126, 126½, 122, 132, 161, 180. *Part II.*—Nos. 127, 128, 174, 175, 216, 220, 218, 140, (first csuse,) 147, (second csuse,) 253, 241, 267, 269, 271, 272.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 418, 470, 411, 116, 415, 523, 524, 526, 403, 528, 530, 533, 536, 53), 540, 541, 542, 545, 546, 548, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 253, 181, 478.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

During the month of February Judge CLERKE will sit at Special Term, in Chambers, to attend to *ex parte* business only. Judge SUTHERLAND will sit in the Special-Term Room, and Judge DAVIES in the General-Term Room, to hear contested motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 30.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Change of place of trial of Michael Woburn.

The people vs. *Woburn*—On Saturday last, Judge CLERKE granted an order changing the place of trial of Woburn from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon Justice Davies.
DECISIONS.

Joeob Mussina et al. vs *Belden et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Robert Boyard vs. *The Shoe and Leather Bank.*—To entitle the plaintiff to recover in this case he must aver and prove a readiness on his part at the time and place to perform the contracts on his part, and as the defendant was not bound to part with his property until paid for, a tender of payment should have been averred at the time, &c.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Peter Morris.*—The acts to be performed by the parties to this agreement were concorrent, and therefore the plaintiff, to entitle himself to recover, must not only have been ready and willing to have performed on his part, but must aver a tender of performance on his part at the time, &c. Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs

David Bank vs. *Thos. Whitehead, receiver, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer.

Ellen Doherty vs. *Wm. Spratt et al.*—Judgment for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises. Decree to declsre that defendant Spratt, and estate of Nicholson & Sealey, liable for deficiency. Samuel Jones appointed referee.

Richard Corkery, &c., vs. *James Sheehan.*—Judgment for plaintiff for specific performance of contract.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *Geo. Webb et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs

Henry Meehan vs. *Chas. B. Hart*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer; plaintiff at liberty to amend on payment of $10 costs.

Geo. Bennett et al. vs. *Alex. Frear et al.*—*Lucs Burn et al.* vs. *The Same.*—Complaints in each case as to the defendant Frear dismissed with costs.

Samuel Leeds vs. *Wm. Brown et al.*—Judgment settling assignment to assignees.

Samuel Knapp & Henry D Peck vs. *S. Coogan*—Motion for perpetual injunction denied, and complaint dismissed with costs.

Augustus Thomas et al. vs *John Connolly.*—Decree for specific performance of contract.

Maria Winslow, by, &c., vs. *David T. Winslow.*—Judgment declaring marriage null and void, with costs.

John Seizer, Jr., vs. *Hippolite Mail and Otis P. Jewett.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days, upon payment of costs.

Chas. M. Sanders vs. *Ophelia F. Taylor, adm'r, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *Henry H. Wolcott et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer; defendants leave to answer, &c.

Bela S. Squires, &c., vs. *Joseph Hayes et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Susan Summers vs. *Geo. Jarvis et al.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Edw'd S. Sandford, Pres't., &c., vs. *Board of Supervisors of New-York.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

Henry F. Turner vs. *Van Collem et al.*; *Philip Frankenheim et al* vs. *The Same*; *and Meyer H. Meyer* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrers in each case, with liberty to the defendants to answer in 20 days, on payment of costs.

Alex. Duncan et al. vs. *Alexander Bonnell et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Francis A. Palmer, &c., vs. *Elisha Smedley*; *The Some* vs. *Abel Brigbee*; *The Same* vs. *Lewis Griffin*; *The Same* vs. *Needham Maynard*; *The Same* vs. *Ezra Castle.*—Judgment for defendants in each csuse, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs.

Gershon A. Seixas vs. *Henry L. Hewletts et al.*—Judgment for defendants, on demurrer to their answer, with costs.

S. P. Nash et al., Trustees, vs. *Wetmore & Cryder*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs for the value of the securities deposited with the defendants by Coates & Co., Nov 15, 1847, with advance made by Coates & Co, Oct. 30, 1847, to Mr. Geo. Peabody.

David Johnson vs. *Henry Snyder.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

John D Van Buren and wife vs. *John B. Dash et al.*—Judgment that the devisees in the will of Hannah Bovie to Daniel B. Dash and Ann Van Buren did not lapse by reason of the death of the devisees in the life-time of the testatrix, but the same vested in the surviving children of the said devisees respectively, according to the provisions of the statute. A decree to be entered accordingly, with directions that the costs of all the parties be psid out of the estate.

John J. Palmer, Receiver, vs. *George M. Robinson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, in conformity with report of Referee.

John Welton vs *Russell P. Prall et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Daniel Palmer vs. *Jos. Myers et al.*—Judgment that the assignment by Brown & Snow, dated March 21, 1857, of the partnership property of the firm of Johnson, Brown & Co, composed of Wm. H. Johnson and said Brown & Snow, to the defendants, Myers & Lowery, without the assent and concurrence of Wm. H. Johnson, the other partner, is absolutely void snd presents no obstacle to the relief prayed for in the complaint.

A receiver must be appointed of all the property of the partnership of Johnson, Brown & Co., and the injunction now existing must be continued until the final hearing A reference must be taken to John W. Ashmesd. Esq., as Referee, to appoint a receiver and determine the requisite amount of security.

Alansen Robison vs. *Frederick M. Kelly et al.*; *Jas. E. Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *Ebenezer Kelly* vs. *The Some*; *Ebenezer Kelly, Pres't &c.*, vs. *The Some*; *Wells D. Walbridge* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment that the assignment by Townsand & Stephens, dated Jan. 6, 1857, of the partnership property of the firm of Kelly, Townsend & Co., composed of Fred'k M. Kelly and said Townsend & Stephens, without the assent and concurrence of ssid Kelly, is absolutely void, and presents no obstacle for the relief prayed for in the complaint.

A receiver must be appointed of all the property of the partnership of Kelly, Townsend & Co., and judgment now existing must be continued until the final hearing. A reference may be taken. Waldo Hutchins, Esq., as referee, to appoint a receiver and determine the requisite amount of security.

Ebenezer Kelly vs. *Frederick M. Kelly.*—Judgment for plaintiff and order for appointment and a like reference to same referee.

Thos. Colyer vs. *The Excelsior Fire and Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with liberty to defendants to apply to make complaint more definite and certain.

Henry C. Buck et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.*—Judgment for defendants. Complaint dismissed with costs.

Selig Steinhordt vs. *Franklin J. Bean et al.*—The original security in this case is not tainted with usury, by reason of the money paid for extending the time of payment of the mortgage; such payment is to be deemed on account of the principal interest secured by the mortgage. There must be the nsual decree of foreclosure and sale Lots 134, 135 and 136 of the plaintiff's covenant may be sold to pay $1,500 of principal and interest: and on that sum and lots on Sixty-sixth-street, to pay $1,000 of principal and interest owing on that sum.

Geo. C. Genet vs. *Charlotte G. Prince et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

N. Wright et al. vs. *Thos. W. Pearsall.*—Report of referee confirmed.

Before Hon, Justice Sutherland.

THE CRANE ALIMONY—MRS. CRANE VINDICATED.

Mary H. Crane, by, &c., vs. *John W. Crane*—The sum of $100 must be paid by the defendant to buy clothing for the children, and the further sum of $200 to pay their board and lodging until May next, provided the suit continues so long: the times and manner of payment of the $200 to be examined on the settlement of order.

George H. Penfield vs. *Thomas Tempest et al.*—If the plaintiff consents to the dissolution of the injunction, so far as it restrains the defendant Draper, the motion for the amendment to bring in White as a party defendant must be denied. If the plaintiff does nnt so consent, he must be made a party defendant, and the injunction, as to the defendant, Draper, must be dissolved. As to the defendant, Tempest, the motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied without cost to either party on this motion.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Mathias Huelin et al. vs. *John P. Ridner.*—Motion granted—defendant to stipulate not to sue.

The same vs. *The same.*—The facts relied on by the plaintiffs for the injunction being fully denied by the defendants, the motion is denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

The same vs. *The same.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

The Evidence on both sides Concluded—Interesting Medical Testimony—Tactics of the Defence—More Impunity for Crime.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Maurice O'Connell was continued on Saturday, some delay being occasioned by the absence of a Juror. On his arrival, James Silvey was the first witness sworn. He was a Sergeant of Police of the First Ward; he examined the premises in Greenwich-street on the day after the homicide, and visited them again that (Saturday) morning, when he found them in the same condition. He produced a diagram of the basement.

Eliza Diedrick, sister of Mrs. Marten, wife of the keeper of the saloon, was next examined by the District-Attorney. She lived in the saloon No. 32 Greenwich-street; Teresa Spitzlein, the deceased, slept in the kitchen near her room; witness was not married, bnt was the mother of a child; she went to bed with her child about eight o'clock on the 9th of November; when she left the bar-room, there were four persons remaining in the cellar, her sister, her sister's husband, and two girls named Mary and Louisa; she was in bed little more than an hour when she heard a rap at the door of the saloon; there was some disturbance, and she got up and took her child in her arms; four boys were then in the saloon; she identified them as the accused; they came to her bed as she was leaving it; they followed her into the bar-room; one of them, who wore a hairy coat, and whom she identified as Toole, approached her from behind and threw her down; he placed his hand in her pocket, and took two shillings from it; he kicked her; she caught up her child, which had fallen down, and ran into the street to look for a policeman; she could not find one; on her return she went to her landlady's room, on the first floor, and got that lady to accompany her to the yard; the landlady caught hold of O'Connell, who was in the yard, and said, "I guess you are the boy that made the muss down stairs," he pushed from her and ran off; witness then went down to the basement, and saw Teresa Spitzlein lying on her bed; she was very pale; sweat was running from her face; foam was pouring from her mouth; she groaned, and died in about ten minutes.

The witness groaned in imitation of the deceased, and the spectators who thronged the Court, and who are composed chiefly of the worst thieves, and hardest characters of the City, especially of the First Ward, immediately burst into a roar of laughter. Judge Whiting remarked that that was the kind of joking attributed to Counsel in the New-York *Herald* of that morning.

Louisa Muller was next examined, but her evidence was not of the least importance.

Michael Gilfeather, policeman of the First Ward, testified to the removal of the body of deceased from the saloon to the Sub-Station-house in Trinity-place on the morning after the murder

Karl Franz Chrisman, the next witness, deposed that he was a fiddler by profession, lived at the saloon No. 32 Greenwich-street at the time of the murder, and heard the rapping at the door, made by Ssilor Dan and the other parties, for admittance; he was frightened, and hid himself in a dark room adjoining the bar, where he remained until after the disturbance was over; he heard Teresa, the deceased, say several times, "I won't do it;" when he left his hiding place, he heard Mrs. Marten say, 'I think that woman is dead;" he assisted in placing Teresa on the bed; she was very pale, and there was a foam about her mouth; he remained in the cellar all night, but was arrested next morning, and taken to the Station-house.

This witness, as well as all the others, was examined by Mr. Clinton, in a very prolonged and tedious manner, nothing being olicited that in any way impeached the veracity of the deponent.

Dorothea Speller, landlady of the premises, confirmed the statement of Eliza Diedrich, in reference to her accosting O'Connell, the prisoner, in the yard.

The witness Christian was recalled to testify to a point of no importance, and the prosecution rested their case.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

The testimony for the defence was mainly as to the good character of O'Connell. James Wessels, a hack stable-keeper, said he was a good boy, hut confessed ignorance of his nocturnal associations. Ex-Captain of First Ward Police, Michael Halpin, ditto; also knew deceased; had seen her in bad places; usually saw her at work, however, or running messages; noticed that she was humbly clad, and never dressed in a flasby manner; never saw her converse with anybody, except some girls; did not know anything against her character, except that he had seen her in bad places. William Kuntz, a German ex-policeman of the First Ward, also gave O'Connell a fair character, as far as he knew, and Teresa, the deceased, a bad one; he and others arrested 43 bad women in one night, and her among the rest, but she was discharged the next morning, as there was nothing against her; he had seen O'Connell lurking about Tin-Pot Alley, with Sailor Dan. Frederick Gerke knew a little of O'Connell, and never saw anything bad about him, but was quite ignorant of his whereabouts at nights, or of his companions at any time. Patrick Joyce never knew he was a bad boy, and also did not know his companions. Thomas Lawler, ditto, ditto. Frederick Ziejer knew him, and thought his character to be good, but didn't know where, or with whom, he spent his nights. William Kuntz, recalled, gave Mrs Marten a bad character; would not believe her under oath.

Mr. Clinton then called

Dr. C R. Gilmon, Professor in one of the Medical Colleges of the City. He said, in reply to questions put to him *serratim* by the counsel—In my medical judgment strangulation would not cause death after the patient had got up and walked about,—that is, walking to any extent; when a person dies of strangulation he becomes insensible; it seems to me that any voluntary motion would negative the idea of strangulation; I could not tell, as a matter of scientific knowledge, whether a person died of congestion of the brain, without examinston; congestion of the brain is not always a concomitant of strangulation; distention of the stomach, so as to hold a gallon of liquid, would, I suppose, not tell whether a blow had been received on the stomach during life-time; there may be none, or there may be much gas twenty-four hours after death; a pint would not be an unusual quantity.

Mr. Clinton proposed to read to the witness the report of Dr. Finnell's testimony as to the *post mortem* examination of the deceased, from the *Herald* of that morning. (That testimony being manifestly most unfit for publication, did not appear in the TIMES.)

Ex-Judge Whiting said the *Herald* was a very bad authority, as was shown by its article on the trial, which was published that morning.

Mr. Clinton read the testimony.

Dr. *Gilmon resumed his evidence.*—From Dr. Finnell's *post mortem* alone, I do not think it possible to give a professional judgment as to the cause of death. One physician might think she died of one thing, another of another, and each opinion would be conjectured; I think if her brain had been examined, the cause of her death might have been arrived at, but at present it is mere conjecture. My best opinion is that she died of apoplexy with effusion—that some little time before her death she had a rupture of some blood vessel in the brain; I think that explains the fact; a short time before her death there must have been a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain; the blood would be poured out from the ruptured vessel slowly, and would of course produce its effects upon the system gradually. This differs from congestion, because, from the nature of the case, it goes on, if left to itself, from bad to worse, and produces death. In a case of congestion, if a patient is left to himself, and lives at all, he would be likely to improve, or he would remain stationary and insensible till he died; this patient had not so much congestion as to prevent her walking about, and I think an amount of congestion which would have killed her in half an hour would utterly have negatived her walking about. The thing is impossible. Any description of violence would produce apoplexy; it might be produced by a fall or a hundred things; apoplexy, without effusion of blood, is rarely fatal short of twelve hours; where effusion of blood is going on incessantly it may be fatal in a much shorter time, varying from a few minutes onward, depending on the rapidity with which the blood was poured out; as a general rule apoplexy is certainly not a common attendant of strangulation—congestion is. In my opinion the death of this woman was not the result of strangulation. From the appearance of her person, I should judge that her association with these boys was not voluntary. It is not impossible that it might have been voluntary, but it is exceedingly improbable.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—Congestion of the brain means suffusion, fullness, apoplexy: effusion, emptiness. I have never conducted a *post mortem* examination in cases of strangulation or suffocation; my statement in respect to Dr. Finnel.'s *post mortem* was not based on my own observations; I do not think a person could get up, walk about and die from strangulation; a weight upon the body of a woman who was held by the throat by a man, would tend to produce asphyxia; she would be strangled more easily; the age of the woman would, as a general rule, have something to do with the apoplexy; it would be more common in old than in young people; when a blood-vessel in the brain is ruptured, physicians call it congestive apoplexy; when it is not ruptured, they call it congestion; persons are said to die of apoplexy when there is simple congestion; in a case of apoplexy, with effusion, a person may walk, but in a case without effusion, he cannot walk; taking the *post mortem* examination as given by Dr. Finnell, accompanied by the scratches and the other appearances on the body, I am of opinion that the woman died by violence.

To Mr Clinton.—When I speak of violence I do not allude to any particular kind of violence; I mean that I think she did not die a natural death.

Professor Joseph M Smith was next called by Mr. Clinton. I am, he said one of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I heard the questions put to Dr. Gilman as to the cause of death, from the *post-mortem* examination of Dr. Finnell; after reflecting on the case, and carefully weighing all the circumstances, I am not enabled to form a judgment on which my mind can rest with regard to the cause of death. several modes in which the patient might have died present themselves to me; my reflections led me to analyze the subject somewhat in this way: Was there anything in the cavity of the abdomen so abnormal as to cause death in this case? I have heard of nothing; yet I would remark there were evidences of decided disease in the abdomen—disease that existed while the patient was living; this was evinced in the condition of the liver, called by physicians scirrhosis, or chronic disease of the liver; in scirrhosis, the time may arrive when there would be dropsy in the abdomen—that is an exceedingly common occurrence; I do not hear of any other morbid appearance in the cavity of the abdomen, except it might be the distension of the stomach, which might arise from morbid secretions undergoing a change; this state might be either *post mortem* or *ante mortem*.

Q.—Was there disease in the lungs or heart?

A.—Nothing is said of organic disease there which would account for death, except a congested state of the lungs found after death, and which is very common, in *post mortem* appearances, of death from any cause; nor was there any condition in the chest which would account for death so suddenly; but the question would arise whether there was any interruption to the respiration, any obstruction of the air-passages from the mouth to the lungs, which would produce strangulation; from what I have heard of the case, it could hardly have existed if the patient were able to walk any distance; such walking would allow of a restoration of breathing, which would give the patient a good chance of recovery; on that point I cannot speak decisively. I have no precedent to form an opinion; if a patient, after being interrupted in his respiration, was able to stand erect, and walk forward some distance, it seems to me that respiration would be restored; that would be settled, in some degree, by the appearance of the lungs in a *post mortem* examination; I cannot form a decided judgment; whether, if the contents of the cranium had been inspected, they would have revealed the cause of death, is uncertain—it is impossible to say without examination; death, in many cases, occurs mysteriously, and when *post mortem* examinations take place, physicians are left undecided as to the cause of death; in such instances death may arise from a complication of causes, which I cannot explain in relation to this case; I cannot fix on any cause as to the death of this patient which will satisfy myself.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I might have formed an opinion as to the cause of her death if her head had been examined: from what I have heard, I have no decisive opinion as to whether her death was the result of violence or not; doctors differ; it is a very common thing for them to do so.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a man having his head taken off by a cannon-ball, and then walking some distance? A.—I never have.

A.—You never have read of such a case? A.—I have not read, or heard, or seen such a case, nor do I expect to see one.

Q.—Have you attended many works on medical jurisprudence? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Beck? A.—I know the work.

Q.—I think you will find that case of the cannon-ball in Beck. You think it could not have occurred? A.—I am not prepared to deny that it did not occur. I should think it would not occur.

Q.—Do the marks about the throat of the deceased indicate violence? A.—The marks about her throat and the other parts of her person indicate violence. There is no other way of explaining it.

Q.—Do you not often say that persons died of congestion, when they died of apoplexy? A.—We often call it apoplexy, when on a closer examination it would prove to be congestive apoplexy, or, to speak more scientifically, cerebral hemorrhage; foam in the mouth may be produced by strangulation or apoplexy; it would indicate difficulty of respiration—some obstruction in the lungs or windpipe; it might be produced by pressure on the throat.

The witness here left the stand, and by mutual consent the testimony was closed on the side of the defence and on that of the prosecution. The summing up of counsel will commence to-day.

It is understood that the argument of the defence will mainly rest upon a technicality. The indictment specifically charges that the death of the unfortunate woman was produced by strangulation. The testimony of Drs. Gilman and Smith will be produced to show that she did not die of strangulation, producing congestion of the brain, but of apoplexy. An attempt, arising from the success of that argument, will, it is said, be made to show what, in legal phraseology, is called a variation between the *indictment* and the *proof*, the indictment charging strangulation, the proof showing apoplexy. And on this point, in the face of the prisoner's own plea of manslaughter in the first degree, it is trusted, by the defence, that O'Connell may be acquitted.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Sleeson, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Loyal S Pond vs. *Oliver H. Jones*—Judgment reversed; order of reference wanted. New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Daniel Owen vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

James Ross et al. vs. *Geo. E. West.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James E. Wood vs. *William H. Merritt.*—Judgment modified, reducing amount. Costs of appeal to defendant.

Phœbe A Brown vs. *John Orser, Sheriff.*—New trial. Costs to abide event.

Benjamin Dary vs. *Calvin S. Knight.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George Carlin vs. *Joseph Bessicks.*—New trial upon payment of costs of former trial, unless plaintiff consent to reduce the amount.

Julius Strauss vs. *Karl Walter.*—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Hiebner vs. *Samuel P. Townsend.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas H. Simonsen vs. *John Moore.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert G. Dayton vs. *Edward Macomber.*—Judgment reversed; order of reference discharged. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Peter J. Wellisburgh vs. *The Knickerbocker Association*—New trial, costs to abide event.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs *The Empire Stone Dressing Company.*—New trial before the same Referee, costs to abide the event.

Samuel J. McDougall vs. *Charles E. Fogg.*—New trial ordered. Order of reference discharged, costs to abide event.

ORDERED—That the January Trial Term of this Court be extended to and including Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—JAN 30.

Before Justices Osborn and Kelly.

The Court was opened at the usual hour, the Court room filled with the usual number of spectators, and the prisoner's box as full as usual. There were 58 cases on the calendar: 30 prison cases, 7 suspended cases, and 21 bail cases.

Robert O'Neill, a boy, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to steal from a peddler's wagon. Wolf Kantashner was the complainant. The boy was found guilty, and sent to the Juvenile Asylum,

Robert Kennedy had committed an assault and battery upon Catherine, his wife, Jan. 27. She took the stand and testified with tears in her eyes. *Judge Kelly*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Have you got any children by him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I've got a baby three months old He's always abusing me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Can you get along without him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, indade I can, and I've got a little girl by him that's five years old, and I'm sure, Sir—— *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. Step down. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Lanning was brought to the bar charged with the same offence. He gave his wife Mary a beating, (Jan. 28.) *Judge Osborn*—Is this your husband? *Witness*—Yes. Sir. *Judge Kelly*—Did he beat you? *Witness*—He won't do it again, Sir, I'm sure he won't, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You want to discharge him, eh? Very well, (to the prisoner.) you may go.

John Charlton and his wife Mary lived very unhappily together at No 202 Broome-street. He gave her a baling (Jan. 24.) It was not the first time he had done it, she said. *Judge Osborn*—This *your* husband, too? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. He's always beating me, Sir.—The officer who arrested Charlton said he was a bad fellow. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

A number of prisoners were here discharged, the witnesses failing to appear.

Joseph Hallan, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. It appears he went to a building in Pine-street, broke the lock and entered. *Judge Osborn*—Why did you do this? *Prisoner*—I was going to sleep there. I was in the habit of sleeping there formerly when my employer kept the store. *Judge Osborn*—How much is the damage? *Witness*—Well, fixing the lock cost 50 cents and then the door was broken. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and fine him $5.

John Holmes had given his wife Julia a beating, (Jan 27,) at 23 Leonard street, where they resided. They were both colored. *Judge Osborn*—Is this the first time you've had him arrested? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose you're willing to try him once more, ain't you? *Witness* (with emphasis)—*No*, Sir.—The prisoner was a sea-faring man. *Judge Osborn*—Are you going to sea? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—When? *Prisoner*—As soon as I can get a ship. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll fine you $25, and meantime if you ship to go to sea we'll let you go *Prisoner*—I can't get a chance to go to sea. *Judge Osborn*—Plenty of chances to go to sea if you want to go. The prisoner went into prison grumbling.

Mary Ann Thompson (colored) was charged by Mary Jones (colored) with stealing a boop (gold) bracelet worth $3 (Jan 27). The two women met in a negro dance-house, No. 74 Rooseveltstreet, and, it was alleged, Mary Ann assaulted Mary and tore the ear-ring from her ear. There were about a score of negroes in one corner of the Court room. "There's a *cloud* of witnesses over there," said Judge OSBORN. One of these said "Mary Ann didn't steel the ear-ring She (complainant) clinched Mary Ann, and by the clinching Mary lost her ear-ring." This testimony was deemed conclusive. *Judge Osborn*—There's no larceny in that. That'll do. Discharge her. If she'd made a complaint of assault and battery it would have been a different thing.

Fanny White (colored) was charged by the same complainant with assault and battery. Mary said that, having entered the complaint in the above case at the Tombs, she was going home when Fanny assaulted her at the corner of Centre and Anthony streets, Jan. 29. *Counsel*—Any witnesses on behalf of this woman White? (Aside) —Rather a curious name to give a woman of her complexion.—A witness for the defence was placed on the stand, and stated that Fanny was the aggrieved, and not the aggressor. *Counsel*—How many were there of you colored ladies together? *Witness*—There was Mary Jones, Fanny White, and Mary Ann Thompson, and—— *Judge Osborn*—No matter for their names; he only wants to know how many. The Judge thinks there's enough evidence here to convict her. It's best to separate the parties. We find her guilty, and sentence her to the Penitentiary for one month—Counsel made a speech He said there were two witnesses on one side, and two on the other, and although none of them were of the purest morals, probably they were all at least equally credible; that one of the witnesses for the prosecution was a "State Prison bird." He asked to be permitted to call more witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—The next case, Mr. Johnson.—Counsel made another speech in vain. Fanny was taken into prison.

Mary Frank (colored) was charged with an assault and battery on Mary Williams, (colored.) The witness took the stand. *Counsel*—One moment, one moment We appeal this case to the General Sessions I shan't consent that any more of my clients shall be sent to prison on the evidence of Blackwell's Island convicts. *Judge Osborn*—On the face of the papers this is a felony, and can't be tried here. We order it to the General Sessions. The result will be that she'll be sent to State Prison instead of to the Penitentiary.

John Sheridan was accused of stealing a turkey worth $2 from Egbert Patterson, No. 415 Sixth-avenue, Jan 28. *Judge Osborn*—To the prisoner—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say that I don't know where I got the turkey. I believe some one gave me the turkey to carry up to Twenty-fourth-street. I was intoxicated at the time. That's all I know about it.—The officer who arrested the prisoner was present. *Judge Osborn*—Was he intoxicated when you arrested him? *Officer*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Why don't the complainant come here? *Officer*—I don't know: he was to have been here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's his business to be here. Discharge the prisoner.

Archibald McGinnegan, previously convicted of an assault and battery on officer Timothy Cornell, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Jan. 20, entered a plea of insanity. His friends promised to take care of him if he was discharged. *Judge Osborn*—Will you keep him quiet now? *Friend*—We'll try. *Judge Osborn*—Because if you don't we can sentence him any time.

James Ryan, accused by William F. Helderman of a petit larceny, was discharged. *Judge Osborn*—In this case the complainant is willing he shall be let off, as he is not satisfied that there was a larceny.

Michael Conway was charged with stealing six boxes of cigars worth $9 from Walter Wilde *Judge Osborn*—Is the complainant here? *Clerk*—The officer's here. *Judge Osborn*—The Judge says it has been settled. Discharge him.

The case of George Ward, of No. 109 West-street, charged with fraudulently selling through tickets to Baltimore, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad, to Frederick Wiggins, was transferred to the General Sessions, Mr. Sedgwick, the acting District-Attorney, having given his legal opinion that it should be tried before the latter tribunal.

James Enatace, it was alleged, stole a live hog worth $6, and weighing 96 pounds, the property of George Teifel, (Jan 28) The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price, two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning some additional European intelligence from our files by the *Canada*. It is understood that the *Ariel*, which put back to Cork disabled, will remain in that port a few days to undergo temporary repairs, and will then proceed to Liverpool to have her shaft mended. We learn from the London *News* that some further butcheries of English fugitives, of both sexes, had taken place in Oude. These atrocities, it is said, have been committed by some minor tribes, who have only lately joined the insurgents, for the purpose of making the best terms they could with the Sepoys. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* speaks of Mr. REED, our Commissioner to China, as being on board the *Minnesota*. This is an error. Mr. REED, at the date of the letter in question, (Nov. 28) had not returned from Macao, where he was in consultation with the European Plenipotentiaries. The letter from our Paris correspondent, published elsewhere, will be found to contain a variety of interesting information.

The Kansas question in Congress is approaching its culmination. CLARKSON, the special messenger from Gen CALHOUN, having the Lecompton Constitution in his care, together with the official canvass of the votes cast on the 21st of December, when that instrument was first submitted to the people of the Territory, has arrived in Washington, and delivered his charge to the President, who, it is thought, will send it in to-day, accompanied by the Message, which has been some time prepared. This will undoubtedly lead to the most exciting debate of the session, and the proceedings of Congress will be looked for with intense interest.

Mr. STANTON, late Secretary of Kansas Territory, has issued an address to the people of the United States in vindication of his conduct while occupying that position and that of Acting-Governor. He sets forth at length the condition of affairs in the Territory at the time, and justifies his course in assembling the Legislature, for which act he was removed, on the score of imperative necessity. We publish the document elsewhere.

The new seat of Government of Canada—the selection of which has been a bone of contention for a year or more—has been finally decided upon. The place selected is the town of Ottawa, the dépôt of the lumber trade on the Ottawa River, numbering at present scarcely more than 7,000 inhabitants. The choice gives great dissatisfaction.

The preliminary examination of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, on a charge of robbing the mails between New-York and Boston, was concluded at New-Haven on Saturday. Mr. HOLBROOK, special mail agent, testified as to the detection of TUCKERMAN in the robberies and his capture. TUCKERMAN, through counsel, waived further examination, and, in default of $20,000 bail, was remanded to prison in New-Haven, to await his trial on the 23d inst.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred at the Smithsonian House in Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A young man named WM. R. ROBINSON, while in a fit of delirium tremens, shot himself through the head with a pistol, killing himself almost instantly. He was respectably connected, had resided in this city fifteen years, and was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict according to the facts.

There were 454 deaths in the City last week, 31 [illegible] during the week preceding. Of these [illegible] by consumption, 9 by small pox [illegible] by violent causes. Diseases of the lungs, throat, &c., caused nearly one-third of the mortality of the week. During the week ending Jan. 31, 1857, there were 491 deaths in the City—37 more than occurred last week.

By direction of Mayor TIEMANN the policemen attached to his office yesterday visited the disorderly drinking saloons and other places kept open on Sunday in violation of the law, and notified their proprietors that next Sunday, if they broke the ordinances, they would be arrested, and dealt with according to law.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate the charges of fraud in the Comptroller's Office met on Saturday. Mr. JAMES TIMPSON, the Auditor of the Comptroller's Office, and Comptroller FLAGG were examined. Their testimony concerning the alleged frauds of Mr. J. B. SMITH, a clerk in the Comptroller's Office, is interesting.

The trial of O'CONNELL in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the Greenwich-street tragedy, will probably terminate to-day. The testimony on both sides was concluded on Saturday. This morning Mr. CLINTON will address the Jury for the defense, and will be replied to by Ex-Judge WHITING for the prosecution.

A party of "sporting" men yesterday gathered together at a convenient spot in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, to witness a prize-fight which was to have taken place there. The Police, however, interfered, and the fisticuffs were not indulged in.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were very heavy for Flour,—Western Canal brands of which declined in value. The receipts were under 5,000 barrels,—but receivers were eager to sell, while buyers purchased only such lots as they immediately needed. No important movements transpired in Wheat, Rye or Barley, of which none arrived. The receipts of Corn reached nearly 45,000 bushels,—mainly in poor condition. Good and prime lots were sparingly offered and were in request at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was quite brisk,—7,800 bags having been disposed of at ¼c. ₱ lb. higher prices. Sugar and Molasses more quiet at about former quotations. Cotton was in fair demand at advancing figures. Provisions were moderately dealt in—generally at previous rates. Freights were rather quiet, but firm,—with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

REDUCED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.—At the meeting of the committee of the Board of Councilmen on Friday last, it was stated by Mr. SCHIEFFELIN, as an argument against carrying certain projected street improvements, in the Third and Fifth Wards, that the value of real estate had fallen so low the owners of the property to be benefited would be unable to pay the amount for the improvements. The improvements in question are the widening of Reade and Duane streets, west of Broadway, the extension of Chambers-street to the East River, and the widening of Worth-street, the total cost of which is estimated at nearly three millions of dollars. We are not prepared to say that these extensive improvements are required by the exigencies of business at the present time, but they doubtless will be ere long. But we question the correctness of the arguments urged against the proposed measures. It was stated by one of the opponents that the value of real estate had been so much reduced in the lower part of the City that stores which once rented for $20,000 would now bring no more than $2,500. A statement like this is calculated to produce very erroneous impressions, which those who attempt to rent stores and offices down town will soon discover. To-day is quarter day, when tenants and landlords will be able to exchange sentiments on the subject of rents. There may be a few instances in which the very highest rents of the last two years will not be maintained, but we presume that, before the end of the present short month, the rent of every desirable business location will be quite up to the mark of last year. While money remains as abundant as it is now, and the rates of interest as low, there is no danger of the business of the City being seriously diminished. There will be no lack of new firms to step in and fill the places of those that stepped out during the pressure.

The Lecompton Constitution.

The attempt of the Administration to secure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, is not without a very strong and a very plausible motive. The President desires to end the Kansas controversy. The affairs of this Territory have occupied too large a share of the public attention, and he seizes, with the eagerness of disgust, upon the earliest opportunity to remove the Kansas question from the field of national politics, by drawing around it the high walls of a State organization. When Kansas once enters the Union, her interests and her political contests, her rights and her wrongs, her Constitution and her laws, cease to be national affairs and become matters of purely local concern. Congress and the Executive cease to be responsible for Kansas. Her wounds no longer afflict the body politic, and claim no surgery from the Federal head.

Mr. BUCHANAN has strong personal reasons for eagerly desiring such a consummation. His official and political prosperity depends upon it. Kansas was the rock on which his predecessor split, and it lies full and high in his own political channel. The South and the North demand of him opposite and hostile action in regard to it. He cannot satisfy both: and so long as the subject remains open and requires action at his hands, so long is he certain to offend one section or the other. It is pertectly natural, therefore, that he should desire to banish it from the political field,—and that he should seize upon the first opportunity that chance may offer, to place Kansas in the condition of a Sovereign State and thus get it off his hands altogether.

But beyond this personal and party motive, the condition and necessities of the country second this earnest wish of the President. The people at large sympathize with it. The great mass of the people, in all sections, would gladly see the Kansas question disappear from the field of national politics. They are sick of the whole subject. They are disgusted with the long series of wrong, of violence, of perfidy, of fanaticism and reckless folly, which constitutes its history for the last three years. They have seen it used so long for party ends, that they have come to look upon the whole trouble as the result of party schemes, as the deliberate work of designing men, and have ceased to feel any special interest in its incidents or any marked concern in its issue. The extreme factions are alone interested in prolonging the contest. The fanatical Abolitionists and the fanatical Disunionists both hope that strife may grow out of it, which will involve the Territory and the whole country in civil war, and thus bring about their common object, the dissolution of the Federal Union. Active leaders of the Republican Party see also, in the prolongation of the issues to which this question has given rise, the means of securing for the North in 1860 an absolute ascendency in the Federal Government. But the mass of the people do not sympathize with these motives. They would gladly see the whole thing end and would indorse and approve any measure, not absolutely inconsistent with justice and the principles of republican democracy, which would banish the Kansas question forever from the halls of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN relies upon this popular sentiment to sustain him in forcing upon Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. He thinks that when the deed is done,—when Kansas has once become *a State*, no matter under what circumstances or with what Constitution, the whole contest will be ended,—the question will disappear from Congress and the people will gladly turn their attention to other topics. If these expectations seemed to us to be well-founded, we should be strongly inclined to urge the policy upon which they rest. If Kansas alone were concerned in the issue, and if her admission under the Lecompton Constitution would restore peace to the Territory and give to her people the quiet and undisturbed control of their own affairs, we could at least find excuses for a course of action which promised such results. But there are circumstances connected with this case which should cause the President and Congress to pause before taking such a step.

In the first place, if Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, it will be against the expressed will of a large majority of her inhabitants. Congress is empowered to "*admit*"—but not thus to *force*—new States into the Union. And if a new State may thus be added, under a Constitution passed by a packed Convention, upon the application of a minority, and regardless of the will of the great majority of her inhabitants, why may we not hereafter see State after State brought in as the will or the convenience of a reckless dominant party may require? The admission of Kansas now would create a precedent for Arizona, New-Mexico, and new States in Texas, which would certainly be followed whenever the special interests of the party in power may require.

Besides this, Mr. BUCHANAN must see that the course he is pursuing is absolutely certain to throw Kansas into the hands of the ultra Free-State leaders, and to make it one of the most aggressive Abolition States in the Union. Gov. WALKER forewarned him of this result long ago, with the sagacity, and with something of the unscrupulous partisanship of long political experience. Gov. WALKER assured the President, in his official letters, that the only way to make Kansas a Democratic State was for the Democratic Party to take the lead of the unquestionable and irresistible Free-Soil sentiment of the State. They could not *defeat* it, but they might *guide* and control it. If Mr. BUCHANAN had followed this advice, he could not have made Kansas a Slave State, but he might have made it a Democratic State. As things now stand, if he forces the Lecompton Constitution upon them, he drives into the Republican ranks the great mass of the Free-State Democrats:—he exasperates the public feeling of the whole State: he gives prodigious strength to the ultra Free-Soil agitators:—he secures two Free-Soil Senators, and two or three Free-Soil members in Congress: and he plants upon the borders of the Slaveholding section, by the side of Missouri, and at the gateway of the great West, a State as thoroughly and as fiercely Abolition in its sentiments and its efforts as Vermont or Massachusetts. We find it quite impossible to perceive how his Administration is to be strengthened, or the peace and welfare of the country promoted by such a result.

These consequences are likely to follow the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, even if the people of Kansas should assent to that measure. But there is abundant reason to apprehend that they would not assent to it, or permit it to go into operation. After the clear and unmistakable evidence afforded by the late elections that a large majority of the people are opposed to that instrument, it is scarcely to be expected that they should permit it to be forced upon them. If the Free-State officers are elected, it is possible that they might use the power of the Constitution to secure its overthrow. But if the opposite party receive certificates of election, unless the most trustworthy sources of information mislead us, they will never be permitted to exercise the functions of their office. They will be driven from the Territory, and nothing but the direct intervention of the federal troops can protect them for a single day in the performance of their official duties.

We believe that the most direct escape from the difficulties of the case will be found in *the acceptance of the recent elections as decisive of the popular will, and in yielding to the vote of the majority.* Let Congress assume that the people of Kansas have the right to decide upon their own Constitution;—that the 13,000 who voted *against* the Lecompton document are entitled to outweigh the 6,700 who voted in its favor;—and that the minority application,—which is actually no application at all, for admission, shall be rejected,—and the way would at once be smoothed for a satisfactory adjustment of the whole difficulty. The Territorial Legislature, with Governor DENVER, would remain in possession of full authority: and they would summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, which could be submitted to the people, and, if approved, sent to Congress before the expiration of its present session. No party and no section could object to such a proceeding: it would be strictly in accordance with justice, with precedent and with popular rights; and it would end the controversy in the only way which promises peace to the Territory and satisfaction to the country at large.

Efforts to Despoil the City.

There is no class of men who understand the value of persistency better than those who have a design upon the public for the benefit of their own pockets. They know that opponents to evil measures are but mortals, and that sooner or later they can be tired out; and possibly they remember the story of BRUCE and the spider, which has been so often told to children, as an example of what persistent efforts will accomplish.

Our citizens have had repeated illustrations of the force of this lesson in the many successful efforts that have been made to damage the City for the benefit of two or three, and sometimes even one courageous operator. The Battery-extension project was a very notable instance. When the proposition for that act of despoilment was first made known, it was almost universally condemned. There was but one paper in the City that did not resolutely oppose it, and the public voice was loud against it. Not only that, but there were public meetings to remonstrate against it, and the shipping merchants indignantly protested against it, as being fraught with dangers which have since been produced by it. But the parties who expected to make a good thing out of the scheme, and who, according to the Message of Mayor TIEMANN, have made a good thing out of it—that is, a good thing for themselves, though a very bad one for the public—persevered in their efforts and finally succeeded in effecting their object. If any one wishes to know what the result has been, a walk down to the Battery and a perusal of the report of the Harbor Commissioners will make him to surmise.

An equally persistent effort is now being made to accomplish an equally nefarious piece of jobbery for the benefit of a few individuals, and which will result to the serious injury of our commercial interests. This last scheme for despoiling the City is the projected removal of the Long Island Sound and North River steamboat landings. The parties who have undertaken this job have probably expended so much money upon it already, that they cannot afford to give it up; and, if they do but continue to exert themselves long enough, they will probably tire out their opponents in the end, and accomplish their purpose. But the interests which will be affected by this measure are so large, and the damage will be so great, that we cannot but entertain the hope that the project will be defeated.

At the meeting of the Committee on Wharves of the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, all the old arguments in favor and against the measure, which have been used over and over again, were once more repeated, and one of the advocates of the scheme made use of a new argument in stating that the navigation of the harbor would be seriously damaged by the ashes thrown from the steamers. But there are two answers to this argument; the first is that the ashes from the steamers would do just as much harm at the landings where it is proposed to remove them, as at their present wharves; and the second, that there is a penalty of twenty-five dollars for throwing ashes into the river, and a very strict watch is kept to see that the steamers do not subject themselves to it.

Nearly the entire business community are opposed to this scheme, as every property holder should be, except the very small number who expect to be benefited by it; and the remonstrants against it, compared with the petitioners in favor of it, are as five to one. Yet the measure came very near passing the last Common Council, and it may pass the present one unless vigorous efforts are made to prevent it.

JENKINS AND LORD NAPIER.—Lord NAPIER has done us an injury. We have no doubt that he has done it ignorantly, and we are very sure tha if he thinks at all about the consequences of the deed he must lament them as sincerely as onrselves. For the present Minister of her Britsnnic Majesty in this conntry is a man of as much sense as tact, and we should be the last persons in the world to attribute to him any willful interference with the march of mind and manners on either side the Atlantic. Nevertheless he has seriously interrupted the progress of a very promising reform in one department of the newspaper press of the City; and as we were beginning to flatter ourselves that our efforts had not been altogether thrown away upon the good work in question, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret and dissatisfaction with the apparent check which he has administered to the penitential dispositions of the chief offender of an offensive class. That particular Jenkins whom the New-York *Herald* maintains at the national capital for the purpose of gladdening fools and "chronicling small beer," indulged himself, as our readers may remember, not very long ago, in an extraordinary license of description, laudatory, metaphorical, critical, anacreontic and promiscuous, *apropos* of the ball of Mrs. Senator BROWN, and went so far in the expression of his ecstacy that we feel bound to read him a serious lesson on the proprieties of print and paper.

We hardly expected much good to come of this lesson, and indeed should, perhaps, have never taken the trouble to apply it at all, had not the recent labors of the reformatory philanthropists and of the mental physicians of mankind demonstrated that the worst of criminals may sometimes be led into a better way, and that not even the idiot's case is absolutely hopeless. But we had hardly taken our pupil in hand before he began to show signs of amendment, and in his very next letter from Washington he dwelt with the earnestness of a new convert upon the "reprehensible custom of alluding to individuals by name, when describing festivities of a strictly private character." This was very encouraging, and had not Lord NAPIER come in to overthrow the whole "moral tone" of the neophyte by disappointing his "endeavors to be present at the great ball in honor of the Royal Marriage on Monday last," the amendment might have become permanent. But Lord NAPIER snuffed our unfortunate Jenkins. He would not admit that aspiring person among the four hundred guests whom with a rare audacity he took the liberty of selecting for himself; and so, engendering spite and other unhandsome passions in the as yet uncertain temper of Jenkins, he has cast him back into that mire out of which he was beginning to emerge. It is true that Jenkins meddles with the names of no ladies out of the diplomatic corps, because he could not be sure of the ground he was treading upon; but in discoursing only of those whom he knew *must have been* present—as, for instance, of the wives of the Ministers of France and Russia—Jenkins is his ancient self again, and we peruse his inflammable paragraphs with a sigh of disappointment, and almost of despair. We are afraid we must give up the attempt to civilize any section of the *Herald* dominions. The "trail of the serpent is over them all," and nobody beside ourselves seems to have philanthropy enough to care for their redemption, or to help us in our charitable task.

THE MARRIAGE IN HASTE.—The Sunday *Atlas*, noticing the recent clandestine marriage which has occupied the attention of our Courts for a few days past, remarks:

"What the friends of Mrs. TAYLOR expect to gain by the course they have pursued, we are at a loss to discover. The marriage is *unquestionably legal, and there exists no cause for a divorce.* Mrs. TAYLOR cannot marry any one else, and *no reason appears why she should not live with her lawful husband*, and try and make him a good wife; although from her inconstant conduct, we rather think Mr. TAYLOR will not lose much if he never sees her again."

All this may be very true,—and may well enough dispose of this particular case. But it suggests reflections upon the general subject which may properly and usefully be brought to the attention of the public.

That marriages entered upon with due deliberation and properly solemnized, should not be hastily or for light causes dissolved, is a principle clearly just and essential to the public good. But it is not quite so clear that every foolish frolic of silly girls, even if it does take the form of a marriage ceremony and enlist the services of a facile clergymen or magistrate, should entail the life-long consequences of matrimony. Children, it is true, should not play with edge-tools, and it is right enough that they should pay, by some suffering, for venturing upon such dangerous and slippery ground. Mrs. TAYLOR, in this case, did a very foolish thing in running out of Wallack's Theatre and allowing herself to be married. But she seems to have acted from a momentary impulse, and to have repented of it very speedily: and she now has no desire to live with, or even to see, the man whom Rev. Mr. HEMMING declared to be her husband. If she persists in this disposition, and all her friends continue to oppose the alliance, it does not seem quite right that she should be compelled to remain his wife, or that he should have the authority over her person and property which the law of marriage gives him.

It will undoubtedly be found very difficult to frame general laws which will provide for all exceptional cases. But some enactment is needed to prevent clergymen and magistrates from solemnizing marriages so recklessly, and in such utter ignorance or contempt of reasons that may exist against them, as they often exhibit. It will be impossible to prevent children from being silly;—but persons in authority should not be allowed to make themselves their accomplices in converting their folly into misfortune.

A MEAN-SPIRITED ACT.—The Captain of the American bark *Adriatic* has done a very discreditable thing in running away from Marseilles, where he had been held to answer for damages in running down a French steamer, and had been allowed his liberty on parole. His exploit is noted in some quarters, we observe, as an instance of American smartness:—we should be sorry to believe, and very slow to admit, that it was characteristic of Americans to forfeit their word of honor, or run away from a court of justice.

Some of our cotemporaries speak of this affair as likely to occasion diplomatic differences between France and this country. We do not see how it can possibly come within the scope of diplomacy at all. This captain was held in a civil suit, in a French Court, for damages,—and he ran away. He is undoubtedly a fugitive from justice, but unless his case falls within the category of offences for which special provision is made in the Treaty of Extradition, he cannot be surrendered, and will not, probably, be demanded. French officers will probably be more unwilling hereafter to trust to an American's word of honor:—in this way, as well as in the matter of general reputation, this Captain of the *Adriatic* has done essential injury to his countrymen.

SENSIBLE.—It is now announced that Gen. SCOTT is *not* to go to California. We have been slow to believe that the Administration ever entertained the purpose of doing so needless and ridiculous a thing as to send him there. If the crusade against the Mormons cannot be carried on without the personal presence of the highest officer in the army, perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN himself, the Commander-in-Chief, would do well to go. It ought to be some greater war than this which should drag the venerable Chief into the field.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Senator PHELPS, of Missouri, has written a letter which fills over seven columns of the St. Louis *Republican*, against the Southern route for the Pacific Railroad. It is an able letter, bristling with statistics, and would probably do good, if it were not so long that nobody will ever read it.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter from GEORGE SAWARD, Esq., Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated at London, Jan. 15, says:

"Our arrangements here for the completion of the work we have in hand are progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and believe that our next attempt will be crowned with success. The machinery is being overhauled under the direction of English and American Engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English Government has again granted us the use of ships; and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost is going on satisfactorily. It is intended at present to take out 2,800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time."

Amusements.

MASON AND THOMAS'S MATINEE.—Messrs. WM. MASON and THEODORE THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BRAUNE, gave the first of a series of classical *matinées* on Saturday at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. The hall is a convenient little place for such entertainments, but the entrance should be made more encouragingly public. Any one acquainted with the nature of the Institute, naturally forms in his mind a picture of various and fearful dragons—the proper guardians of immaculate innocence—treacherously panting in the hall, with numerous eyes and mouths open for daring intruders. To ascend several steps under such circumstances, ring a bell, and await the consequences, is, in these unheroic days, asking too much of the mere critic. Facilities should be afforded for making a sudden plunge. We must confess, however, that on this occasion the dragons were carefully chained up in some remote part of the building, and that the agony was confined strictly to the apprehension of battle.

The programme contained: 1. "Beethoven's Quartette," opus 18 in D major; 2. "Trio by Volkman," opus 3, violin, violoncello and piano; 3. Three piano pieces, played by Mr. MASON; 4. "Quartette in A minor," by SCHUMANN. These works were rendered excellently by the executants. The trio by VOLKMANN is a pleasant and perfectly orthodox piece. It pretends to nothing and accomplishes nothing, unless the triviality of the last movement in idea and development constitutes a claim to originality. The subject of the *adagio* is the most shapely in a melodic point of view, and the *allegro* (*scherzo?*) which follows, the most musician-like in treatment: but the trio, as a whole, amounts to nothing, and may be buried with the honors of a single performance. In the old style we have trios enough; a new writer must carry this department of the divine art to a more advanced point, or fall like Mr VOLKMANN. The violin part was well played by Mr. THOMAS; the violoncello part tamely by Mr. BRAUNER, (who evidently knows nothing about what may be termed the conversational characteristics of chamber music,) and the piano part (a very common-place, broken-chord sort of affair) grandly by Mr. MASON. After the trio Mr MASON played three pieces, an *Etude* by CHOPIN, a Transcription by LISZT, (involving technical trash,) and a fine *Etude* by HEUSELT, in which fingers, brain and heart are fairly represented. These pieces were played admirably, and fully invited the applause they received. The second *matinée* will take place a week from next Saturday.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S second *soirée* comes off to-morrow night at Dodworth's Saloon. A fine programme is provided for the occasion. Instrumental features, Quartette by HAYDN, opus 76; Trio by ROBERT GOLDBECK, opus 39, (the composer playing the piano part,) and Quartette by RUBINSTEIN, opus 17. In the vocal department, Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF—one of our best resident *artistes*, gives us a song by WALLACE; another by JOHANNES BRAHME; and another by ZELLER, with violoncello *obligato*. Commences at 5 o'clock precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. JAMES MELVILLE, the really great Australian rider—a man who can do things that have never been witnessed before—makes his first appearance to-night. A rich programme of equestrianistics is also provided, winding up with the new version of "Cinderella." There is an afternoon performance at this house on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss KEENE'S benefit on Saturday night was honored as it deserved to be; that is to say, the house was crowded and hundreds were sent from the doors. A new piece was provided for the occasion—a dramatic version of Mr. CHARLES READ'S work called "White Lies"—of which we shall speak. It was well received by the audience, and capitally acted by the artists. The impression created was decidedly favorable to its future success. After the play Miss KEENE was loudly called for, and an interesting episode took place. As the lady was about to retire, covered with well won applause, a gentleman came forward and openly attacked her—with a speech. It said all that has been said a hundred times in these columns about Miss KEENE'S enterprise, industry and taste, and culminated with more than dramatic interest in the presentation of a handsome diamond brooch, attached to a wreath of laurel. Miss KEENE was unable to reply to this well-timed compliment, and it was with extreme difficulty that she retired from the stage. Mr. BURNETT, the stage manager, made all proper acknowledgements for the lady, and every one went away gratified that Miss KEENE had received what every one knew to be a perfectly well-merited testimonial.

The new play of "White Lies" will be repeated to-night, followed by the excellent farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S adaptation of GOLDSMITH'S "Vicar of Wakefield" has proved a decided success, and will remain on the bills until further notice. Mr. BROUGHAM'S comedietta of "A Decided Case" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAN RICE'S most amusing "Show" is still the attraction here. It comprises everything that is usually seen in a Circus, and much that cannot be seen elsewhere. It is a decided novelty in this kind of entertainment, and as such deserves and receives public approbation and support.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The dramatic performances at this theatre to-night consist of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the "Widow's Victim," and "Wapping Old Stairs." Mr. CHANFRAU plays in the first and second pieces.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The horse drama in its perfection may be witnessed here. To-night the play of "Paul Clifford" will be revived, and the celebrated scene of robbing the mail-coach "done" with authentic detail. The farce of "Sketches in India," and the legendary drama of "Alonzo the Brave," conclude the entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. WATKIN'S version of the "Pioneer Patriot" receives the warmest approbation from the crowded audiences which assemble to witness its representation. It is therefore judiciously kept on the bills. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—An addition will be made to this strong band to-night in the person of EPH. HORN. It is already the best Minstrel band in the City. The programmes are always well and carefully selected.

Sea and Ship News.

GALES AND METEORS AT SEA—SEAMEN DROWNED AND KILLED. The ship *Arctic*, Capt. ZERBEE, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 24, and arrived at this port on Saturday last, has experienced the most boisterous passage of the season, lost two seamen overboard, and narrowly escaped foundering. Capt. Z. reports that he experienced fine weather for the first week out, but from the 1st of December to the 13th of January he encountered continuous heavy gales from south to northwest, in which he lost and split many of his sails. On the 26th of November he witnessed one of those meteoric phenomena, not uncommon at sea. In latitude 51° 40', long. 11° 30' west, a ball of fire struck on the deck and burst with a tremendous report, knocking down the third mate, carpenter, and the boatswain, as well as some of the seamen and passengers, but not seriously injuring any one. On the 7th of December, at 11 P. M., a heavy sea boarded the ship, which stove the bulwarks and main-hatch house, broke stanchions, and carried away the larboard quarter-boat, filling the first and second cabins with water. At 4½ in the morning, the vessel was struck by another sea, which filled both cabins again with water, doing considerable other damage. THOMAS LAPWORTH, a seaman, of Liverpool, was killed by the same sea, and washed from the decks. On the 8th of January, in lat. 49° 4', lon. 27° 20', West, at 7 P. M., she shipped another sea, which carried away the remaining starboard quarter-boat, and did other damage. Four days previously, viz: on the 4th of January, in lat. 49° 27', lon. 32° 16', JOSEPH PHILLIPS, a seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

The ship *Palestine*, Capt. SPENCER, from London Dec. 24, with merchandise and 55 passengers to E. E. MORGAN, also arrived on Saturday, and reports heavy westerly gales the entire passage, during which sails were split and lost. The vessel was ten days beating out of the English Channel. THOMAS PIERCE, seaman, fell out of the maintop on deck and was killed, (no date given.)

Capt. MERRITT, one of the Underwriters' agents, arrived Saturday morning from Barnegat, reports that the bark *Mary C. Dyer* was got afloat on Friday, and now lies at anchor in the harbor. She is perfectly tight. A steamer left yesterday to bring her up to the city.

The ship *Great Republic*, Capt. LIMEBURNER, from the Chincha Islands, with 4,500 tons of guano, had arrived in the river at London Jan. 15, and was lying in Long Reach, placing part of her cargo into lighters, preparatory to going into the Victoria Dock to discharge. Capt. LIMEBURNER gives a full report of the disaster to his ship off Cape Horn, the substance of which was published some time since.

☞ A project has been started, under the lead of a well-known citizen, to place libraries of useful and practical works in each of the Station-houses of the Metropolitan Police District for the use of the members of the force. The volumes are to be under the charge of the Commissioners.

Personal.

Jerome Ravel met with a serious accident at Boston, on Thursday evening. While performing in a piece which obliged him to pass through the air on a wire, about six feet from the stage, he fell by the parting of the wire, and broke two of his ribs. He continued to perform his part, notwithstanding the accident, but it will probably be a fortnight before he is again able to appear and resume the duties of his vocation.

Colonel Inglis, whose defence of Lucknow is likely to rank among the most memorable instances of gallantry, is a son of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia.

It is said that in order that the validity of General Havelock's baronetcy may be placed beyond doubt or dispute, Her Majesty will be advised to back-date it a month from the day which he relieved the garrison of Lucknow.

A new *pianiste*, Miss Arnhella Goddard, has appeared in London. In the second part, her performance, with variations, of "Home, Sweet Home," drew down upon her the most rapturous applause.

The health of Chief-Justice Nelson, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is so far established that he entertains hopes of being able to hold the next term of the Municipal Court.

Rev. D. Webb, of Barnstable, Mass., is said to be the oldest active Methodist minister. Though in his 80th year, his mental faculties are still vigorous. He entered the ministry when but eighteen.

Mrs. McMahon has reappeared on the stage. She was at Richmond last week, playing with Loraine in the "School for Scandal."

Hole-in-the-Day, the principal Chief of the Chippewas, in Minnesota Territory, is reported to have been shot in a duel.

Rev. Theo. P. Doggett, of Barnstable, Mass., corrects a false report recently published in the papers that he has received a legacy of $30,000.

A meeting of the friends of Miss Delia Webster has been held in Boston, to assist her in the redemption of her property from a mortgage of $5,000.

Dr. Maclay has a new work in press upon the Mormons—their present condition and future prospects.

President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, celebrated his "golden wedding" a few days since.

Obituary.

The death of Lieutenant-General William Smelt, C. B., is announced at Bath, on the 10th inst., in his 76th year. General Smelt entered the service in 1799. He served in the American war, and was present at the taking of Plattsburg, storm and capture of Oswego, action of Lundy's Lane, and storming of Fort Erie, where he was wounded.

Rev. William Ramsay, D. D., who for 20 years officiated in connection with the Cedar-street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, died on Tuesday. He was engaged for four years in India, in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Joseph Steele, an old citizen of Pennsylvania, one of the early colony of Hanoverians who emigrated to the Wyoming Valley, died in Luzerne County last week.

John Fitch, Esq., for a quarter of a century past President of the Mechanics' Bank, in New-Haven, died on Thursday last, aged 77.

John Wyeth, Postmaster of Philadelphia under Washington's Administration, died in that city last week.

Reception of Gen. Walker at Mobile.

From the Mobile Mercury, 23d.

Yesterday morning the steamer *H. J. King* touched the wharf at the foot of St. Anthony-street. Her arrival had been eagerly awaited.

General WALKER was soon conducted to a pile of cotton bales on the wharf, where he was addressed by Hon. A. B. MEEK, in terms appropriate to the occasion, to which he replied in few but fitting words. The crowd which thronged around permitted but little of what either speaker said to be heard, and completely shut them out from the sight of all but those who were nearest to them.

The General was then driven to the Battle House, from the balcony of which, after a few minutes of breathing time, he addressed the excited crowd which filled the street below. We were able to preserve only an imperfect memorandum of his remarks.

General WALKER began by remarking that throughout the whole course of proceedings of the Americans in Central America, it had been their constant effort to act so as to secure the approval and sanction of their countrymen in the United States, and that they would be unwilling to proceed in their plans, unless they felt that they had the confidence of the people here. In the midst of their reverses they felt that dishonor could not light upon their heads; for they had conformed to the law. None, how high soever, he may be, not even the President of this Republic, can say that, in endeavoring to serve the cause of their adopted country, they have in any respect violated or evaded the law of this country, or the law of nations: and as long as they continue the struggle, as long they seek to carry it to a successful issue, so long are they determined to conform to the law.

He felt that he had the sympathy of the South, and was entitled to its support, for *he had aimed at the extension of its institutions*; and so long as he was entitled to that support and sympathy, so long he hoped they would force their Government to keep within the law.

It was not the Americans in Nicaragua, but their enemies, who had violated the law. These were, first, the allied forces, and second, said the General, "your own servants. We feel that we can appeal to the mighty Sovereign, and ask it to stay the hands of its subjects in their illegal and oppressive acts."

What, he asked, was the motive of those who had interfered in Nicaraguan affairs? Search for it in their acts. Who are those who do and vindicate such acts? Who are those in the American Senate who approve of the conduct of Commodore PAULDING? They are the common enemies of the South, and of him and his associates. And, as in their assaults upon Southern Institutions, so now they appeal to the "higher law" to justify the unjust acts which have been committed in Nicaragua. So long as the injury done the Nicaraguan American cause proceeded from this quarter, and was vindicated by their advocates—thus demonstrating that theirs and ours was one common cause—so long should they look confidently for our approval and support.

THE BOSTON MAIL ROBBERIES.

Examination of Wm. S. Tuckerman at New-Haven—Committed for Trial.

The preliminary examination of WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, on a charge of robbing the mails on the route between New-York and Boston, was held at New-Haven on Friday and Saturday, before CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, Esq., United States Commissioner. TUCKERMAN, on Saturday, waived further examination, and was fully committed, in default of $20,000 bail, to stand his trial on the fourth Tuesday (23d) of February.

WM. D. SHIPMAN, Esq., United States Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and JOHN A. BOLLES, Esq., of Boston, for the accused.

The specific charges are for robbing the United States mail on the route between New-York and Springfield, on the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th of November, 1857.

We condense an abstract of the evidence from the reports of the New-Haven *Journal* and *Palladium*.

CYRUS KING, SYLVESTER VAN SICKLE, and JAMES K. BELLEJEAN, (route-agents,) were first called. They severally testified to the non receipt of mails posted at New-York and Boston in November, 1857, on the days when prisoner was charged with their abstraction. These witnesses gave evidence, also, in relation to the hours of their arrival and departure.

Three clerks in the New-York Post-Office—ELIJAH GARY, JOHN D. RIKHTMEYER and WM. K. DENNISKER—were next sworn. They testified to the forwarding of missing mails at the proper time from the New-York Office. On the 15th November, the Boston mail bag was made up and secured in the ordinary way; on the 29th November, four bags were sent to Batavia—one from New-Orleans, one from Washington, one from Philadelphia and one from New-York.

Alonzo French (Conductor on the New-Haven Railroad) was then sworn, and testified to the circumstances attending the detection and capture of TUCKERMAN. He has known TUCKERMAN for two years; saw him on the New Haven train on the night of Nov. 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1857; all these were Sunday-night trains out of New-York; on the 8th, witness sold TUCKERMAN a ticket for Boston; between Norwalk and New-Haven, TUCKERMAN came forward and complained of being unwell, and I allowed him, at his request, to lay down on the mail-bags, where I generally sit myself. I think he was in the baggage-car once previous to this time. Do not think the car was left alone between Stamford and New-Haven. May have been left alone a few minutes when the men were changed at New-Haven. At draw-bridge, when the men are at the brakes, the car would be left alone, unless I should be in it. Should think I was in the baggage-car most of the time. On Nov. 29, TUCKERMAN bought a Boston ticket, and took a seat in the second passenger car. I had had instructions from Mr. HOLBROOK. Sat by him ten or fifteen minutes. I went forward into the mail car, spread out the mails, and laid the buffalo over them to lay down on. At Cosco b Bridge, (Greenwich,) I got up. A few minutes after, Mr. TUCKERMAN came forward and asked the baggage-man if he could lie down on the mail. I believe he refused, and something was said to me. I told him it was against regulations. I went back, and on returning told him I guess it would do no harm. He lay down on them, and was lying on them when I left the car at New-Haven. HOLBROOK was concealed in the front end of the car. At New-Haven, as I went to get my trunk, before reaching the depôt, as I came by Mr. TUCKERMAN, he offered to give two letters I had in my hand to Mr. JOHNSON, the conductor who relieves me. I declined to give them to him. He was then lying on the mails. As I stooped off the car I commenced to distribute New-York papers. HOLBROOK called to me to come into the car, "Send some one in." I sent one or two in. When I had distributed my papers I went back to the car, and saw HOLBROOK talking to TUCKERMAN. TUCKERMAN was still lying on the mails. HOLBROOK stood by the side of him, and was taking hand-cuffs out of his pocket; TUCKERMAN was taken up stairs to the conductor's office. HOLBROOK left me with him once or twice, while he went out. While we were together he asked me if I would take some money and a check he had to his wife. I told him I could not without HOLBROOK's consent.

[Witness identified a number of packages taken from TUCKERMAN on this occasion.]

Other witnesses were called to establish points of evidence. Nothing of particular interest was elicited.

THE CAPTURE—TESTIMONY OF MR. HOLBROOK.

Mr. Holbrook, special agent of the Post-Office Department, was sworn, and testified as to the detection of Tuckerman, as follows: I am a special agent of the Post-Office Department; in October last my attention was called to frequent losses of mails between New-York and Boston; I carried on inquiries about the losses for some four weeks, and became satisfied that the mails were taken from the car at some point where it was left exposed between New-York and Boston; my first discovery was on the 22d of November; I went up that night from New-York to Springfield, in the evening train, and ascertained from Mr. French that Mr. TUCKERMAN, whom I had previously suspected, was not on board; I had not seen him, nor had I any description of him; I had learned that at Springfield the mail car was left alone for some time, it being switched off on a side track to make way for the Boston train; I therefore arranged with Mr. Johnson, the conductor, to do as he had done on previous occasions, to leave the mail car alone at Springfield, when it was backed off on the side track, as long as possible, and the Boston baggage-master was to keep away. I was left in the car with Mr. CLARK, clerk of the New-York Post-Office, in the dark, and the car stood thus some three or four minutes. In about one minute some one came up and stepped on the platform, and entered the door quickly, the mails were lying close to that door in the usual place, at the rear of the car. Right over the mails was a shelf, on the under side of which the person rubbed a match, by which he lit a cigar. The match was then thrown on the floor and went out. Instantly I asked Mr. CLARK for a cigar, and stepped up to the person and asked him for a light. Lighted my cigar by his. I then asked him at what time the train left New-York? He answered he did not come from New-York, "I came down from Boston." The train was just then moved up to the platform, and we took in passengers, and started east again. Just after it started the person went out on the platform and jumped off. I went on to Worcester, and returned to New-York on Monday night. During that week I ascertained to my satisfaction that TUCKERMAN was the person whom I met at Springfield. On Sunday, Nov. 29, I was again on the train, having arranged with Mr. HOTT, the Superintendent, and Mr. FRENCH, the conductor, that I should be secreted in the closet in the baggage-car. I entered the closet half an hour before the train started, locked myself in, and remained there until we reached New-Haven. I had a chair. That afternoon I had arranged the mails that were to go on in that train. I found there were seven of them ready to go, one from New-Orleans to Boston, one from Washington to Boston, one from Philadelphia to Boston, one from Baltimore to Boston, one from New-York to Springfield, one from New-York to Worcester, and one from New-York to Boston. I took out the mail matter from the Baltimore bag and placed it in the Philadelphia bag, but there was one large package that I put into the New-York mail to Boston. My object was to make the Philadelphia and New-York mails too heavy to be carried off easily. The New-York bag was a No. 1 (the largest size) leather bag, the Washington bag was No. 3, leather, the others were canvas bags. The New-Orleans bag was not half full, and could be doubled up. The Philadelphia and Baltimore bag was very full, and the others were nearly so. My idea was to make them too heavy to be easily carried off, and to leave the New-Orleans bag of convenient size. They were put on the train, and though I should hardly like to say positively that I saw those very bags on the train, I have no doubt, from my arrangements with Mr. FRENCH, that they were there as I directed. I locked myself into the closet about half an hour before the train started. In about fifteen minutes JOHN came, and soon after I heard a trunk brought up and shoved into the car. JOHN asked where it was going? and I heard some one say: "I'll tell you—you needn't mark it, it's mine." A moment after the defendant got into the car.

Mr. Bolles—Are you stating what you saw?

Mr. Holbrook—What I both saw and heard. He gave further directions about his trunk, saying he did not know how far he should go that night, and if he met a person he expected at Springfield he should return the same night. He then lighted a cigar, and handed the baggage-master one. JOHN then handed him a paper, saying it was a California paper, perhaps he might like to see it. He commenced reading it by one of the lights. He remained until we took steam, and then went out at the rear door. I saw nothing more of him until we were within two or three miles of Stamford. Then all the persons who had been in the car left for about five minutes, except TUCKERMAN, who was laing on the mail-bags. All the lights were taken out also, Mr. WEEKS going out when the conductor took out his light.

[The trunk was then brought forward. It is a large, plain black trunk, much rubbed as if by traveling, and with no compartment on the inside whatever. Mr. HOLBROOK opened it, but having shut it again—not locked it—he tried in vain, as did others, to open it. There seemed to be some catch about the lock that was not quite understood.]

When the lights were taken out the car was very still. Very soon I heard steps across the car, and then the rattling of the staples on a mail bag, a sound familiar to my ears, and in which I should not be deceived. I heard six or eight steps, then the lock of the mail bag struck something that made a hollow sound, just as if the bag had been thrown into this trunk, and then I heard the trunk lid shut down. Then there were other steps towards the mail bags, and I heard the rattling again. Presently the noise ceased, and the car was still, until the persons who had left it returned. When the light was brought back as far as I could judge, TUCKERMAN was lying just as he had been before. I could see him through a crack in the closet partition, caused by the straining of the car in motion, and which I could widen at pleasure by pressing on the boards. Nothing more occurred until just as we were coming into New-Haven. The car was then empty again, and I saw TUCKERMAN at the trunk taking out a mail bag. It was a canvas bag, doubled, and looked in bulk and otherwise—as near as I could judge—like the New-Orleans bag. He had it in his left hand as he turned toward the pile of mails. It was a bag of the same bulk with the New-Orleans bag, and there was no other of that bulk. After a moment's hesitation I went out into the baggage car and walked directly up to TUCKERMAN and told him I believed he was the man who had got my pocket-book; he said he had not been in the passenger car since we left Stamford; just then JOHN came in, and TUCKERMAN told him to go for FRENCH, who would tell me who he was; after I had got the handcuffs on him, I told those that stood by—there were a number present—that he was a mail robber, and had been carrying it on for some time; TUCKERMAN said nothing; I then told him to go with me, and asked Mr. FRENCH to bring his trunk; we went to the conductor's room; I said to him, "Mr. TUCKERMAN, this is a serious business; I have been on your track for two or three weeks; the amount of drafts and money and other valuable inclosures taken from the mails is very large, and the first thing for me to know is whether you can make restitution; I fear that in some instances the indorsers will be lost." TUCKERMAN looked at me esrnestly and said, "Is this Mr. Holbrook?" I said it was, and asked him if he knew me; he said he did not but knew all about me; but said he wished he knew who he was talking to; I asked what he meant; he said he wished he knew just how much control I had in the matter, and what would be done in case all I said was true, and he could restore the property or any considerable part of it; I told him I was an officer of the government, and could make no bargains with him; but if he made restitution of the many drafts and papers, and all other property which he had, I would use my influence with the Attorney and the Post-Master-General to make the penalty as light as possible; I reminded him that the Court would send him to State Prison for from two to ten years for each offence; he said he hardly knew what to say, as he had no counsel present; no one could know the trouble he had had for two years past; if this had got to come out it would ruin him, and have a bad effect on the decision of a case in Boston which he had expected the day before; I told him I had no sleep except about three hours a night for two or three weeks, and must bring the case to a close to-night, but would talk with him further in the morning; he asked if I could not go with him to New-York, in case he had any property from the mails, and would restore it. I told him again I could make no compromise—that it would subject me to a severe penalty, but he could judge what the effect would be upon the government and those who had suffered by his depredations if he should make all the restitution possible. I told him he had got considerable money and a large quantity of postage stamps from the mails, and asked him if he had taken a letter containing three hundred dollars, six $50 bills on the Kensington Bank? He said he had none of that money. I asked him where he changed the bills, and he said in New-York. I was called out about that time, and sent Mr. FRENCH in during my absence. When I returned I told Mr. TUCKERMAN I must know what he had about him, and was about to search him. He then commenced taking things from his pocket and putting them upon the table himself. He there took out packages (C) (E) and (D). Also a package of money, $219 in bills and a check for $240, on Quintard, payable to TUCKERMAN or order, which I got cashed the next day. I asked him if this was part of the proceeds of his depredations, and he said it was. Packages (A) and (B) were taken from his valise, and a letter from Lowell, Mass., to Hon. Joseph HOLT, (marked H) Commissioner of Patents, Washington, containing a small model of an invention. The bundle (B) had been done up by TUCKERMAN, as he said, to send to its owner. He also claimed that he had sent other bundles to their destination; the valise was in his trunk; as I was about to open the trunk with a bunch of keys which I had taken from him, he said he could open it without a key and did so. I found in it the valise, and that's all. In the valise also was this bundle, (showing a bundle wrapped up in papers, which was decidedly heavier than bundles of that size are usually, and which proved to be some iron weights); I told him I saw him take the mail-bag out of the trunk just as we were coming into the depôt, but he answered me that I saw him putting his valise into it.

[Much time was then spent in exhibiting the various articles found in the valise as well as in a trunk at his room, at Florence's Hotel, New-York, in which were found the Tarrytown letter, the letter of Nov. 7 to Charlestown, Mass., and a check for $45 10. Among the multifarious things exhibited were articles of jewelry, a gold chain, &c., laces, ladies' collars, daguerreotypes, framed and without frames, papers, deeds, &c.]

About 10½ o'clock the Court adjourned.

Upon the assembling of the Court, Saturday morning, TUCKERMAN waived any further examination, and was held in $20,000 for trial on the fourth Tuesday of February next. In default of bail he was committed to jail.

TUCKERMAN does not appear to have suffered much in flesh from his confinement.

Steamboat Disaster.

EXPLOSION OF THE "FANNY FERN" ON THE OHIO RIVER—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 29.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the stern-wheel steamer *Fanny Fern*, Captain BEN. WOODWARD, on her way from St. Louis, when just at the head of Bosley's Bar, above North Bend, about 16 miles below this city, burst her middle boiler, with a most terrific noise. The exploded part was forced up and forward, carrying with it all but three rooms in the short cabin, the forward guard, the Texas, and the pilot-house. The boiler was carried a distance of seventy or eighty yards from the boat, and sunk in the river.

Immediately following the explosion, the cabin and every part of the boat was filled with steam, and the wildest confusion ensued, rendering anything like system or order utterly impossible. In the cabin there were twelve male and two female passengers, and on deck eleven males and three females—28 passengers in all. The survivors represent the crash which followed the first explosion as terrible and deafening, the upper portion of the steamer falling in one general mass upon the lower deck, as the underwork was carried away by the exploded boiler.

Captain WOODWARD was standing upon the starboard guard talking with Mr. THOMPSON, the mate, and was blown by the explosion into the river, and has not since been seen. He was undoubtedly drowned. The mate was thrown against the railing, to which he held on until he recovered from the concussion, and immediately got out the life boat, and made an effort to save the passengers, in which he was fortunately successful.

The first clerk, ALFRED J. ROGERS, and the second clerk, HARVEY DRUM, both of Pittsburg, were in the office over the boilers, and both were thrown a distance of about sixty yards into the river, and were picked up by the life-boat and conveyed to the Indiana shore. Mr. ROGERS had his face, hands and feet very severely scalded, and Dr. FISBACK, who attends him at the Broadway Hotel, thinks he is injured internally. Mr. DRUM was scalded on the face, hands and arms, but less severely. He is also at the Broadway.

A widow lady and child, whose name is not known, on her way from St. Louis to some place about fifty-five miles back of Maysville, who came on board at Louisville, were drowned. After the boat was in flames, the mother rushed to the stern of the boat, fastened the child to her person, and jumped into the river. She had been deserted by her husband in Missouri, and had been given a free passage to enable her to reach her friends. Both mother and child sunk and were seen no more.

The chambermaid, HANNAH THOMAS, from Allegany, Pa., was blown out of the boat with a part of the cabin a considerable distance into the air, and was seen to fall into the river, and was drowned.

A Mr. and Mrs. MURPHY, of Pennsylvania, a new married couple, on their way to their residence, were both drowned. Mrs. M. was seen upon the stern of the boat, terribly frightened, and uncontrolable, and finally jumped into the river. Her husband who was standing by her side, followed to rescue her, but in the effort to secure a floating plank, both sunk to the bottom, locked in each other's arms.

Mr. WILSON, a deck passenger, an Englishman, on his way to Canada, was blown into the river and drowned.

All of the persons who are known to be saved from the wreck, were conveyed to the Indiana shore, and the train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad coming along soon after, the injured, scalded and escaped passengers and crew were conveyed to this city, and properly cared for. Many of the deck passengers who fortunately were uninjured, took passage last night on board the *Hazel Dell*, to their various points of destination. Others remained in the city, in charge of friends, as public charities.

The following are lists of killed and wounded:

KILLED—Capt. Benjamin Woodward; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; William Wilson, an Englishman; James Anderson, porter of the boat; James Maloy, a deck hand; Michael Donahue, a deck hand; John ——, a deck hand: James Cavanaugh, pantryman; Thomas Walker, fireman, (colored,) drowned; Robert Riddle, fireman, (colored,) killed by the explosion; widow lady and child—name not known; Hannah Thomas, chambermaid.

INJURED—Alfred J. Rogers, first clerk, severely scalded; Harry Drum, second clerk, slightly; Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, slightly; John Flynn, hands and face badly scalded; Wm. Paul, severely scalded; John W. Kerr, Allegheny Co., Penn., badly scalded all over the body, head and face—will not probably survive; Henry M. Casey, of Philadelphia, severely scalded from head to foot.

A young man about seventeen years of age, named THOS. BURKE, a New-Yorker, was working his passage from St. Louis to Pittsburg. After the explosion he rushed to the hurricane deck, and succeeded in launching the yawl boat, when a fireman named JIM, jumped in, and aided in picking up three cabin passengers who were floating upon pieces of the wreck, and conveyed them to the shore. He then, with one of the mates, rowed back to the boat, which was by this time in a blaze, and some ten or twelve others jumped in, and were landed on the Indiana side of the river. A third trip was made to the steamer, but no person was to be seen, and the intrepid young river-men saved what was possible in the way of baggage. Young BURKE, who was instrumental, no doubt, in saving a number of lives, last night slept in the Hammond-street Station-house.

The explosion of the boiler scattered the fire from the furnace, and in a few minutes the boat was in flames. The passengers who were uninjured, ran wildly about, and several jumped overboard and were drowned, while others were picked up by the small boats and conveyed to the shore. Those who were saved describe the scene as one of great consternation, the passengers who were not thrown everboard by the explosion, running about shrieking and screaming in the wildest manner. The steamer headed for the Kentucky shore, after the explosion, and gradually floated down the river, and at a distance of a mile and a half from the scene of the catastrophe, burned to the water's edge, when the hull sunk within thirty feet of the land.

The *Fanny Fern* was owned by Captain W. W. MARTIN, of Pittsburg, and was valued at $12,000. She was insured in three offices at Pittsburg, for $9,000.

Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the office of the Comptroller, and the general condition of that department, met by adjournment in the Library of the City Hall, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Councilman GENET in the chair.

Mr. JAMES TIMPSON, Auditor in the Comptroller's office, deposed that he was appointed in 1852, by the Comptroller, and had acted until the present time; Mr. J. B. SMITH came into the office in August, 1855, and assumed his duties; Mr. DAVID GROSSACK is the Assistant Auditor; witness did not know of any defalcations, and had not examined any accounts; did not know who confirmed the appointment of Mr. SMITH.

A recess was now taken of twenty minutes, Mr. FLAGG and Mr. SMITH being expected.

On the arrival of Mr. FLAGG, Mr. GENET again took his seat.

Mr. FLAGG was examined by the Chairman. Being asked when he first discovered defalcations on the part of Mr. SMITH or any misapplications of money, he replied, that he could say nothing more than he had said before. When he heard of the failure of the Bowery Bank—he did not recollect the date—he began to be suspicious. This, he was sure, was after the appointment of Mr. STUART as receiver of the Bank. Mr. CADEY first told witness of it. Mr. SMITH was employed in the office as Comptroller's CLERK specially. Mr. CADEY told witness there was an allegation that, and an appearance as if there had been an alteration in the ledger of accounts. Mr. CADEY went over the examination, and on Monday it was found that there had been alteration in a confirmed assessment. It had been entered as $2,800; there appears to be a figure I put before the 2, as though it were $12,800, instead of $2,800. It is difficult to judge who made the alteration. The ledger was under SMITH's control, with a charge to keep it accurately. The smaller contracts of $10,000 and under are not paid until confirmed. Mr. SMITH has been directed to enter them in the bureau of arrears. They are entered also in the Tax Commissioner's office. He was directed to make an abstract in his own book, as the basis for paying the surveyor and contractor. Witness supposed it was entered correctly in the first instance. While Mr. TAYLOR was living he would certify these abstracts, but after his death they were taken from the assessment roll. The $12,000 and a little more was paid in bonds; Mr. SMITH made a memorandum of the contract; its assignment to Mr. FITZPATRICK; by him to the BOWERY Bank, and by the Bowery Bank reassigned as was alleged. Witness directed the bonds to be issued, and has the abstract in the office. Three bonds were issued for $5,000 each, and 1 for $800 in the name of JOHN FITZPATRICK. We said the witness directed these bonds to be issued, the party applying having them divided as he may wish.

This was the only misapplication investigated, so far as to make out a case. These are 5 years bonds and transferrable, one of them has come to the office to be transferred; it was assigned by FITZPATRICK to CHARLES DEVLIN, by him to brokers in Wall-street, from whom undoubtedly the money had been obtained. This was a $5,000 bond.

Mr. SMITH was first employed in the bureau of arrears. Witness had an auditor, also an assistant auditor. Their duties are to audit and settle all accounts. Mr. SMITH drew drafts under the direction of the witness. The reason he had for giving him directions, was that when the Common Council passed the 70 per cent. ordinance in Dec., 1854, allowing interest to be charged on the contractor, witness made inquiry in the Street Department to ascertain whether the accounts were kept there in such a manner that the interest account could be made from them. Mr. BEACH was directed to have books prepared, opening accounts with all the contracts, so that the interest could be computed. Books were procured; the time ran along for eight months, but nothing was done with the books. This young man (BEACH) became dissipated: nothing was done about opening the books. Witness then told SMITH to take the ledger and open the accounts. It was for this reason, namely, that they were not kept in the Street Department; Witness thought any person was authorized to fill up a warrant under the direction of the Comptroller. Has now an assistant Auditor, Mr. GROESBECK, but does not recollect the date of his appointment. it was after BEACH's dismissal, perhaps a year ago; his duties are to fill up checks. It is not his particular duty to take charge of the trust fund. From the inefficiency of the then Auditor witness was obliged to ask somebody to open those books; he supposed it was the Auditor's duty to do it he (witness) had insisted on it, but they had enough to do. Mr. SMITH did any thing required of him generally. This particular service, opening these books, was what witness expressly required him to do. The Comptroller appointed the Auditor and the Auditor named his own assistants. Both were confirmed by the Common Council. The responsibility of bringing Mr. SMITH in was entirely upon witness. His duties were quite responsible; he furnished certificates or abstracts upon which witness issued bonds. It was not SMITH's business, nor that of witness particularly, but of any one witness might direct to examine and verify all certificates. Mr. EWEN was a City Surveyor: witness had employed several. Did not know how many City Surveyors there were; they are appointed by the Street Commissioners; believes Mr. EWEN is one. There are some discretionary powers occasionally given to the surveyors by their contract. They are paid under the ordinance certain prescribed prices, so much per running foot, and so on. Witness had employed EWING extensively since Mr. TAYLOR's death; he is still engaged in measuring up 70 per cent. jobs partly finished for the purpose of seeing whether the certificates of surveyors on the work are correct. Witness paid Mr. EWING from the City fund. Cannot state what amount. The books would show. Being asked as to where he derived his authority for so employing Mr. EWING, or why he should be paid out of the City fund, witness said he thought it was necessary to protect the City. Thought he had that power without any ordinance or authority. Could not refer to any special ordinance.

No claims of any contractors had been paid of which witness had disapproved; they are all subject to his approval. Has no means, except as upon the face of them, of determining the accuracy of documents submitted for his signature. (Witness detailed the provisions of the 70 per cent ordinance.) SMITH kept the book under the provisions of the ordinance. Witness was directed to keep a separate account of the Park fund. The books were kept by Mr. SMITH, and the checks were also drawn by him. If an ordinary account came in, witness general handed it to Mr. CADEY. Others were examined by Mr. DIKEMAN. Witness considered the present Auditor a very good man, fairly competent, but he could not do the whole of the work. Witness had audited a great many accounts himself. Mr. TIMPSON was in the habit of sending persons to witness who came in with him. From the crowd of business, witness had been obliged to assist in auditing. The accounts had greatly increased in number, and the assistance had not increased in proportion. They needed more help. Under the ordinance, witness considered he had power to appoint any persons for any service necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office; that he possessed a general controlling power. Did not consider he had power to designate another office in Mr. SMITH's bureau. The stipulated number of clerks are to do the duty, or any other, as the Comptroller may direct. Witness had to call on any bureau where there was a clerk, to aid in the general business. Witness repealed that he had no evidence excepting what appeared on the face of the document, that it was correct. Witness trusted in SMITH, confided in him, would not suppose he could commit a forgery; believed it was a true abstract of the book. Mr. SMITH was appointed without any ordinance, and as to an abstract from the Auditor being more reliable, he (witness) had been deceived in both cases, though in that from the Auditor he could not impute the intention of wrong. The case of Mr. EBARN was not under SMITH's operation. That was a requisition made by the Street Department, and witness signed under the impression that TIMPSON was equally satisfied it was right, and yet there was an error, and that error was in the Street Department. A man's title to confidence does not depend on official position. For that reason he could not rely specially on an Auditor more than on any other man; he had believed that SMITH would be faithful to his trust. As to whether a contractor could receive a greater amount than was due, if the Comptroller had looked on the contract-book, witness said: "We have no contract-book, that is in the Street Department; if the book had been examined it was all prepared for the certificate given in. Had I said I fear SMITH is deceiving me, and had the assessment been looked up it, might have been detected." Witness had been in the habit for thirty years of signing checks every day on confidence. It was SMITH's duty to see that they were correct; it was part of the Auditor's duty, but also of any one who audited an account. Did not give SMITH control of matters; considers he has a right to audit accounts himself or desire any other person to do so. Does not know of any wrongs except on the part of SMITH. Did not say there were errors all through the Department as stated in the papers. Supposes this case of the $10,000 ought to go to the District-Attorney, and had made an affidavit by which SMITH and the person who received the bond would be arrested for conspiracy. Other examinations are proceeding, but it would be inexpedient to allude to them now, the vouchers are all disarranged. These bonds were issued for JOHN FITZPATRICK, and receipted by JOHN BRADNGAN. But no assignment of the particular contract from DEVLIN could be found. Mr. CADEY is examining the books, with Mr. STORRS and others, as assistants. In regard to the surveying matters, sometimes one of the EWENS or Mr. SEARLE is employed. That is indispensable to ascertain whether these jobs are unfinished or not confirmed.

The Chairman said he would now adjourn the further inquiry until next Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. FLAGG said investigations were proceeding, some of them up at his house. They had already gone into the matter respecting Fifty-second street.

The hour was then altered to 2 o'clock instead of 3, next Saturday.

There were about 30 persons present at the investigation.

The question which the Sheriff of New-Jersey put as he launched Donnelly into eternity, "James P. Donnelly, do you live?" was in accordance with the law of New-Jersey. The law requires that the question shall be asked, and the culprit shall respond "Yes," to show that he is alive when the preparations for his execution are complete.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—The Mayor's Police squad, with Sergeant BIRNEY at their head, made a descent on two gambling houses Saturday afternoon. The first place visited was No. 203 Bowery, kept by a man named John D. Whalckoff. The officers were at first refused admittance there, as it was supposed they belonged to a gang hailing from Brooklyn, known as the "Rock Boys." It appears that the "Rock Boys" had excited the animosity of the proprietor, because after losing their money at gambling they would demand it back again, and on one or two occasions, because the request was not immediately complied with, they had "pitched into" the proprietor and his friends rather unceremoniously. After it was discovered that the visitors were not "Rock Boys" they were let in without further opposition. A game of faro was in full operation. After quietly looking on a few minutes the Sergeant unbuttoned his coat and showed the insignia of his office to the gamblers. The players hastily gathered up their money and made their speedy exit, the officers interposing no obstacle in their path. Mr. Whickoff was however arrested and the faro table, checks, and box taken possession of. Whickoff was taken before the Recorder and gave bail in $3,000 to answer. The second place visited was No. 97 Prince-street, kept by George Beers. A Mr. Suydam, of Brooklyn, made an affidavit before the Mayor that he lost $12,000 at this house on Friday night. The Officers found Mr. Beers "at home," but he had "got wind" of their movements, and removed every indication of its being a gambling house. Mr. Beers also gave bail in $3,000 to appear for trial.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—On Saturday, a lady from Hoboken left, by mistake, her purse containing $10 and three diamond rings at the store of Arnold, Constable & Co. in Canal-street. Discovering her loss she returned to the store, and inquiries were made among the clerks concerning the missing property. They all denied all knowledge of the matter, but from the peculiar conduct of one of them, named Wm. D. Thomas, it was suspected that he was the thief. He was searched and the missing articles found in his possession and restored to the lady. Officers Robb and Devoe, of the Detective Police, arrested Thomas and took him to the Police headquarters in Broome-street. He confessed to the Deputy-Superintendent that he had been in the habit of stealing goods from the store ever since he had been employed there, and that they were in his house in Williamsburg. The officers went to his house and found about $400 worth of goods, which he had stolen. His wife was much affected on learning her husband's arrest. The accused was locked up for examination.

ATTACKED BY GARROTERS.—Mr. Thomas Ward, a importer doing business in Liberty-street, was attacked by garroters at a late hour Friday night, while passing through Twenty first-street, on his way home. He had been making a call with Capt. Leitch of the steamship *Europa*. They parted at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and he had proceeded but a few steps when two fellows came up behind him and one of them struck him a violent blow on the back of the head with a club, felling him to the pavement. Quickly springing to his feet, he grappled with one of the ruffians, and beat him until he became insensible; the other made his escape. Mr. Ward went away, leaving his assailant lying insensible on the sidewalk, after having shouted "Police" to no purpose for an indefinite period.

AN EXTORTIONATE HACK-DRIVER.—A hack-driver, giving his name as William O'Neil, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to extort extra fare from Mr. B. Moneypenny, of No. 459 Canal-street. Mr. Moneypenny engaged the driver to take him to his residence for 50 cents, but upon reaching his destination the driver insisted on his paying a dollar. Mr. Moneypenny refusing to comply with his demand, the fellow seized his trunk and endeavored to go off with it, being assisted in the attempt by two accomplices. Justice OSBORN committed the driver for trial. Marshal Stevens is on the look-out for the two others.

BURGLARY AND ESCAPE.—The clothing store of Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS, No. 213½ Eighth-avenue, was broken into about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and $400 worth of ready-made clothing stolen. The burglars conveyed their plunder to a place in Twenty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, where they were about putting it into a wagon, when becoming suddenly alarmed, they jumped into the vehicle and drove rapidly away, leaving behind them most of the stolen property, which was secured and restored to the owners. The Police are on the track of the thieves.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young fellow named WM. JACKSON, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit dimes. Mr. THOMAS CLANCY, who keeps a restaurant at No. 187 East Thirty-fifth street, stated that JACKSON passed some of the bogus coin at his place, and that on discovering that they were spurious, he pursued him and caught him in the hall of a house, in the act of throwing some of the pieces away. The accused was committed for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

LATE AT THE CHRISTENING.—A family residing in State-street, Brooklyn, determined to have their youngest christened at one of the churches yesterday, and with that end in view green BRIDGET was directed to take the baby and start for the church a little in advance of its parents. BRIDGET was not acquainted with the city, and, of course, lost her way. This so troubled her that she forgot the location of the church she wanted to find. Upon inquiring of a gentleman to set her right, she was sent to Remsen-street, when she really wanted to find Washington-street. The gentleman to whom she told her story left word at the First Precinct Station-house where he had sent the lost baby, and through this means the child was subsequently found. While this was going on the parents reached the church on Washington-street, and were much alarmed at not finding their treasure. A search was at once instituted, in which the sexton, deacons and others joined. After hunting nearly two hours they applied to the Police, where the baby was found; nor was it too late for the ceremony of christening to proceed.

THE GAMBLERS.—Sergeants SMITH and MATHEWS, with a posse of Policemen from the First Precinct, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning made a visit to a number of gambling establishments and made several arrests. In one saloon they found a Policeman belonging to their own District, who should have been on his post, busily engaged in a game of cards. His case will be laid before the Commissioners.

A PORTER-HOUSE AFFAIR.—Late Sunday night a man named WM. LEHAY was attacked in a saloon at the corner of Freeman and State streets, Brooklyn, by a party of ruffians, one of whom gave him a severe cut with a knife on the top of his head, exposing the skull. LEHAY was intoxicated at the time, but succeeded in reaching the Ferry, when he fell from the loss of blood. Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct, took him to the Station-house where the wound was dressed by Police Surgeon BALL.

A BOY MISSING.—A boy named HENRY CLARK, whose parents reside at No. 17 Concord-street, Brooklyn, left his home on Saturday at noon, and has not since been heard of. He was nine years old, had light hair and blue eyes: was of slender build and slightly near-sighted. He had a scar over the left eye. When he left home he had on a gray overcoat, dark pants, check cap and new boots. Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of his whereabouts.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The extensive cabinet factory of H. RADFORD, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, was partially destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss on the buildings was $5,000; on stock and material, $20,000. The loss is covered by insurance in different New-York and Brooklyn companies.

SUSPENDED.—Policeman HANORAN, of the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, was on Saturday suspended for thirty days, for intoxication and abusive language to Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of this Court will be held, to-day, by Judge LOTT, to hear motions.

The Special Term Calendar will be called at 12 M., to-day, by Judge BROWN, from 1 to 15.

BURGLARY.—The house of Signor BLITZ, No. 40 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves on Friday last, and silverware valued at several hundred dollars stolen.

☞ During the year 1857 there were 5,8 deaths reported by the Health Officer of Brooklyn.33

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Watches**
and JEWELRY
At GREAT BARGAINS,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Hyatt's Life Balsam.**—Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. ROBGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 168 Third-av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ex-Alderman J. REILLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES MCKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other de

...Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts... the State House last week, and ... A large portion of the time was occupied in ... the report of the Committee to visit the ... Farm at Westboro', and report a plan for its ... government. One fact brought out in the ... course corroborated by the members of the ... that the labor of the boys was a source of great ... to the Board, rather than of profit. It takes ... the number of men to carry on the farm with ... which it would do without them.

...expedition under the command of Lieut T. A. ..., now engaged in the survey of the Atrato and ... rivers, have reached Camp Tourcey, lat. 7° ..., long 77° 10' W. Not a case of sickness had ...red in the party, although all had been much ...osed. Lieut. Craven was engaged in discharging ... provisions, and had sent to Carthagena for new ...plies. He was within thirty-five miles of the Pa... which he hoped to reach by the middle of Jan...

...Charlotte Jones, the unfortunate woman con...ed to death as one of the principal actors in the ...sport (Pa.) tragedy, has made a last confession, ... It is said is to be used as a means of awaying ...cutive clemency in favor of Monroe Stewart, also ...emned as a participator in the same crime.

...The annual school census of the city of Roches... has just been completed. The population of the ... is 44,293, against 43,877 last year—an increase of ... The number of persons between the ages of 4 ... 21, enumerated for school purposes, is 15,845, ... 16,937 last year—a decrease of 1,062.

...In Canandaigua, last week, Thomas Densmore, ...victed or rape, was convicted, and sentenced to ...State Prison for 15 years and 4 months. The vic... is the own daughter, a girl of only 13 years, who ... the principal witness in the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HON. REWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents.
2,000 MORE SEATS FOR SALE,
At the Music-stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Mercantile Library, (Astor-place) and of the Treasurer of the Society, M. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 64 Park-place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Third Week of the
"GREAT SHOW."
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2,
Among the
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDORS
will be the impersonation of
MASSANIELLO.
WHITE SURRY,
THE TWIN ILLEGITIMATES
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
CHAMPION HORSEMEN,
MODEL ACROBATS,
STAR ARTISTS,
and IMMENSE ANIMALS.
All under the immediate supervision of
DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE NEW PLAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb 1, 1858,
Cyril Turner's new three act adaptation of Charles Reade's
WHITE LIES.
Camille Dujardin.....Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Bard.....Mr. Jefferson
Baroness de Beaurepaire.....Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire.....Miss Laura Keene
Laure de Beaurepaire.....Miss C. Thompson
Beautiful selections by the Orchestra, Mr. Thos. Baker, Conductor.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory, (his great character.).....Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle.....Mr. Burnett
Georgiana.....Miss Sallie Bishop
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¾, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM!
ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD!
JOCKO IN HIS GLORY!
TORREN IN DESPAIR!
LOVE EVER TRIUMPHANT!
COURAGE ITS OWN REWARD!
VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE!
All signally illustrated in the new and
INCOMPARABLY BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN DRAMA,
now creating such an uncommon sensation throughout the Union, as dramatised expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from
COBB'S GREAT STORY,
entitled
THE PIONEER PATRIOT,
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
as it originally appeared in that popular journal,
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by
EXCITED MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE,
with a feeling of unbounded and irrepressible delight. It will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during the THIRD WEEK OF ITS TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION.
EVERY EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
as well as
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½, the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, that the management would advise those who can conveniently do it to witness it in the evening.
The other AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
the intensely interesting melodrama of
THE BROKEN SWORD:
Or, AN ORPHAN'S VENGEANCE,
besides Songs, Dances, &c.
IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS have recently been made, and visitors will find at all hours of the day numberless unique and INTERESTING NOVELTIES, which can be seen nowhere else in America, and are worth ten times more than the trivial sum demanded for admission. Scarcely one person in ten is aware what constitutes an Aquarium; yet the Aquarium at the Regent's Zoological Garden, in London, attracted TWO MILLIONS OF VISITORS in a single year. The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost $70,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 250 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED. No person can contemplate this curiosity without surprise and gratification—without wonder at this new and startling phase of nature's marvelous and beautiful productions.
A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY.
The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1858,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The great Rider in the World,
CINDERELLA
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb 1,
To commence with the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
After which the petite Drama of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with the Grand Romantic Drama of
ALONZO THE BRAVE; Or, THE PHANTOM BRIDE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Great Local Drama of the
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the comedy of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
WAPPING OLD STAIRS

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
EPH. HORN, DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN in BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with the Great Model Company.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1858
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA,
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Frasee, Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Pelham, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door. The three closing readings of the course will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 8, TUESDAY, Feb. 9, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2 commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1; may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE her celebrated lecture on *Beautiful Women*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Admission 50 cents. To the galleries 25 cents.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, to be held on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2 and 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Tickets ready at the gymnasium.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Great Statue, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a GALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.
PROGRAMME.
An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.
The entertainment will be characterised by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.
The arrangement of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered
DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillon Bands are engaged.
Mr. A. BUNKER will furnish an ample supper and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.
COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg.
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Mrs. James M. Cross,
Alice Cary,	Mrs. Albert H. Nicolay,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. Theodore Hyatt,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. De Lisle Mortimer,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. S. F. Dunning,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,	Mrs. Wm. H. Robeson,
Miss Matilde Livingston,	Mrs. Dr. A. L. Fowler,
Mrs. Silas P. Winans,	Mrs. H. C. Seward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs. Dr. H. Albert,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. Gen. J. H. H. Ward,
Miss Ella M. Vanrensselaer,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,
Mrs. De Ruyter Montague,	

Officers 71st Regim't.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. U. D. Freech,
James W Gerard,	Alfred McIntyre,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Charles Smithson,
Maj. Gen Sanford,	Walter Briggs,
Hon. John McKeon,	M. B. Wynkoop,
John Graham,	Hon. J. N. Reynolds,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	Geo. W. Alexander,
Dr. Silas Condit,	J. G. Lightbody,
John T. Hoffman,	John R. Briggs,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Thaddeus Hyatt,
Gen. J. H. H. Ward,	James M. Cross,
Geo. W. Morton,	Wm. T. Pinckney,
W. C. Conner,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Samuel Colman,	R. C. Root,
W. H. Leonard,	Fred. V. Rushton,
John Van Buren	Dr. H. Albert,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	Edwin Meredith,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	Maj. C. B. Allen,
Hanry I Hart,	Gen. Spicer,
Seymour A Bunce,	Simeon Baldwin,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,	S. R. Comstock,
Simeon Draper,	Hon. Ines. R. Whitney,
Hon. Emanoel B. Hart,	Washington Smith,
Gen. G. A. Seward,	Dexter B. Britton,
J. M. Reed,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Dr. James S. Stofield,	John Raymond,
George F. Nesbit,	Gen J. W. Nye,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	F. C. Wagner,
Isaac Bell Jr.,	Dr. Silas Loonaberry,
George T. Maxwell,	Col. A. S. Vosburg,
Jos. C. Hulse,	Lieut. Col. D. Butterfield,
C. V. Deforest,	Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Geo. M. Snow,	Capt. A. Miller,
Henry Morrison,	Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Elias P. Winans,	Capt G. W. Wheeler,
Emanuel Knight,	Capt. Wm J. Coles,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,	Capt. Meschutt,
Isaac O. Barker,	Capt. Metzler,
O. J. Victor,	Capt. A. Kinnan.

Augustus L. Brown, } Executive
ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman. } Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWN,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE.
Executive Committee.
Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore No. 699 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Store, No 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvarne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No 333 Broadway, Room No. 9.
Price of Tickets $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

CARD.—MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR.—CALICO DRESS SOIREE.—The Executive Committee of the CALICO DRESS SOIREE gratefully acknowledge the reception of two hundred yards of Calico, of various patterns and qualities as a donation from Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, corner of Grand and Christie sts
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL. No. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 19th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THEO. EISFIELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The Second Classical Soiree, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at Dodworth's Academy Mrs. CLARA M BANKERHOFF and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartet Party. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door: One Dollar each.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 23d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 308½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 504 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 Minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH-BROOKLYN.—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board may be had at No. 202 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry: a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES Board in a respectable family, where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the vicinity of Macdougal-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. E. A., *Times* Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 134 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 37 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WILLIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHILOPŒNA.
A lady won the other day
A forfeit from her cavalier,
Who plied the penalty to pay,
Remembered RANNEY'S glittering gear.
A splendid book he purchased there,
A legend of the feudal age,
Enshrined in binding rich and rare,
And graced with many a pictured page.
Nor was this all, a brilliant, set
In purest gold, was handed o'er;
With these the lover paid his debt—
A dollar was the cost—no more.
Upon a taper finger gleams
That jewel, like embodied light,
And she who wears it, in her dreams
Sees him who gave it, every night.
An elegant gift is the pendant to every book bought at the Great American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Valentines with gifts. Catalogues free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NOW READY,
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
VIEWS A-FOOT.
EUROPE.
CENTRAL AFRICA.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
NORTHERN TRAVEL.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE
AND ROUTE BOOK.
February number now ready, corrected up to date. Price 25 cents. Free by mail. DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Jan. 16, per *Canada*, has the best sectional plans, view, &c., of this monster steamer. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE Essay in *Young Men's Magazine* for February. Price 16 cents; annual subscription, $1. Office No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP. See the *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 16, for best sectional plan, view, &c., of the great *Leviathan* steamship. WILLMER & ROGERS, No 42 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALENTINES.

KING CUPID'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Be it known that STRONG, chief agent
In our coming annual pageant,
Has on hand for all true lovers,
Valentines, such real chief d'œuvres
As ne'er seen, when Cupids were mating.
Set their pulses palpitating.
Valentines, with lines ecstatic,
Full of pictures emblematic.
Bright as fancy could embalm on.
Fair as light ever shed its rays on:
Graced with beautiful devices
Of colors, styles and prices.
Will at STRONG'S be found, TAKE NOTICE
That his stock the best about is,
Not to tell there would be stupid,
And in fact a slight to CUPID.

An easy way
TO MAKE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!
is to send for one of
STRONG'S TEN-DOLLAR SAMPLE LOTS
OF
VALENTINES
Containing the following large assortment, viz:
144 Comic Valentines, assorted 18 No. 37, Sentiment, assorted
124 No. 1 Sentimental, assorted 12 No. 50, Sentimental, assorted
124 No 2, Sentimental, assorted 3 No. 100, Sentiment Assorted
124 No. 3, Sentimental assorted 12 No. 6, Fancy Envelopes
36 No 6 Sentimental, assorted 12 No. 13 Fancy Envelopes.
18 No 12 Sentimental, assorted 12 No. 19, Fancy Envelopes,
18 No. 25, Sentimental assorted 3 Valentine Writers.
6 Valentine Carus.
These will be sent at once in a neat package, by express or otherwise, to any city, town or village in the United States or Canada, on receipt of
TEN DOLLARS.
This is the most liberal offer ever made to Valentine dealers.
Valentine Companies and wholesale dealers supplied on the most liberal terms for cash.
T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer,
No. 38 Nassau-st., New York.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in the great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes. We therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends.

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis,	R. M. Hartley,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Francis L. Hawks,	Sam'l Osgood,
Thomas De Witt,	L. Bradish,	Charles King,
Charles Hackley,	Gen. P. Thompson,	A. B. Dayand,
H. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams,	John Bigelow,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck,	William Kent,
	Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, New-York, Jan 18, 1858,
GENTLEMEN: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, as cited from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity.
Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
To Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, PETER COOPER, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, 1858,
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
These sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M on Friday the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.
The 50-cent Admission Tickets only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores, and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 64 Park-place.

LECTURE.—THE FIFTH OF THE SERIES OF Lectures for the benefit of the aged and infirm, under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor place, east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Subject—*Education required by the times.* The sixth on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER. Subject—*London.* The seventh on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, Md
Tickets, 50 cents admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., or at the Ladies Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., or at the door.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a lecture in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Clinton Library Institute. Subject—*Success and Failure in Life.* Tickets at 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Wiley's, Francis', and Crowen's bookstores, and at the door; also at W. H. Babcock's bookstore, Brooklyn.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.
And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:
ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautiful gift effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful inductive upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have it their beautiful and glossy.
Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.
FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Pikeville, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.
CARLILE, Ill., June 28, 1857.
I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming as thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels [illegible] J. W. C. [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x98¾.
CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 26x94.
CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 18—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
CORNELIA-STREET.—No. 23—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
A FARM.—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 8 acres salt meadows.
For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABRIQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irving-on, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McVICKAR. The grounds consist of two acres in perfect order.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, in the choice location Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st. between 5th av. and Broadway, finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO CARPENTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the premises now occupied as a carpenter's shop in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side, possession on the 1st February. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No 30 Tribune Buildings No 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possess on immediately. Apply to WM. E SHIFFARD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A modern house well furnished a few doors from the 5th-av. is for sale on accommodating terms. Price $26,000, with furniture. Address F. S. HOUSE, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LET.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th-sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the two vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 19 Wall-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of J. Dodge Fay. Boarding and private parties need not apply. For terms and permission to examine the premises, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New York

TO LET.—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault on the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 9 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st

TO LET.—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas through out, respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 246 8th-av., corner of 26th st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR-story house No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. It is being thoroughly repaired and painted and is a most desirable sideoce. Apply to D. P. BURDGE, No. 238 3d-av., corner of 15th-st. Possession as soon as desired.

TO LET.—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 71 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET.—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, in West 9th st. between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—NEW STORES HALL, &c., ON BROADway and 12th-st., adapted for every description of business. Hall spacious, with a broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN S. RELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET.—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. This lot being near the intersection of the

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Have removed to
No. 119 Broadway,
Corner of Cedar-st.,
And will hold their first sale
ON TUESDAY next, FEB. 2.

The particular attention of sellers and buyers is invited to this sale.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, the entire costly and fashionable furniture contained in dwelling No. the West 18th-st., consisting of parlors, dining-room, library, chambers and basement, and will be found equal to a display of household furniture this season. A deposit will be required of purchasers, as the goods must be removed immediately. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. Tapestry carpets, elegant carved extension table, marble-top buffet, dining-room chairs, tea service, salver, epergne, forks, casters, fruit baskets, rich crystal cut glass ruby, &c., pearl and ivory handle cutlery, elegant decorated china and tea sets, with a large variety of rich China and other kinds, chandeliers, &c. Parlors—three splendid oval mohogany chandeliers, elegant seven-octave rosewood pianos, by Miller, used but four months, with rich cover and stool; two magnificent full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, rich carving, covered in satin brocade; two splendid carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops, mirror doors and back; heavy embroidered silk and lace curtains, shades, lounges, with reclining chairs to match, superb carpets, rugs, solid rosewood reception chairs in medallion, costly rosewood secretary, bookcase, Italian marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood French escritoire, marble top. N. B.—Horses to let.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIX VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON WATER-STREET—Three three story brick houses and lots, north side, known as Nos. 506, 508½ and 508.

ON CHERRY-STREET—Three four-story brick stores and lots, south side, known as Nos. 243, 245 and 247, adjoining the above in the rear. The above property is well rented, in good order, and in the immediate vicinity of the Canal-st. extension.

Title perfect. One-half can remain.
Maps and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 218 West 23d st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery at No. 625 Broadway, about 150 fine French Paintings by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. Also, an invoice of Flemish and French paintings. To be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and Morning *Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

WM. L. VAN ZANDT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 93 East 13th-st., the furniture in said house, sar, new tapestry and other carpets, piano forte, chairs, sofas, extension and other tables, bedroom furniture, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—PERLEMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—By JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, all the valuable lot of land, with the frame building thereon, in 39th-st., 100 feet East of 10th-av.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; title perfect. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE tofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed,

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY.
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO.) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st. Signed

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE tofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st inst. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORRIN TES CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J. MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE tofore existing between JEROME B. SHAW and RICHARD G. BERFORD, known by the name and style of BERFORD & SHAW, is dissolved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1858. JEROME B. SHAW

NOTICE.—A. RAMSEY McCOY RETIRES THIS day from the firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO. on account of ill-health. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by EDMUND M. YOUNG and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who have associated with them, from this date, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK and will continue the Hide and Leather business, as heretofore, under the name, style and firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

EDMUND M. YOUNG,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us JAMES W. FREELAND, and the business will be carried on as heretofore under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

February 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with H. B. CAVERLY, at No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York.

P. R. LAWTON,
H. B. CAVERLY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL OIL—COAL OIL.—A SCIENTIFIC Chemist of this City has perfected a rapid and economical process of manufacturing, refining and deodorizing Coal Oil. Parties owning cannel coal lands, and having the cash to build factories, or parties having the cash to invest in works, are desired to cooperate with me in securing the services of this gentleman, and making his process immediately available in producing a cheap and splendid product, which cannot fail to be very profitable to all parties interested. Apply to J. C. BURDICK, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated; has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by

P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ALL THE APPARATUS for a perfumery establishment, complete, will be sold very low. A capital opportunity to commence the business. Address EXCHANGE, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABlished undertaker's business, with everything required to carry on the business, will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, as the proprietor must leave the City. Inquire at No. 289 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. McCOVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Cross-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests so to do.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
B. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals, for unfilling 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.

Feb. 1, 1858.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 157 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78
Received for Interest during the year	152,873 21
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99
Gain claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00
Paid Claims, by death, during the year, 1857	145,184 95
Paid Policies surrendered	30,997 43
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c	21,717 64
Paid Commissions to Agts	33,601 78
Paid Physicians Fees	2,981 50 — $287,483 30 — 407,504 69
	$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year	148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858	$2,743,325 13

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,409 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$60,716 20	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00	
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per ct Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 42	
Prem. Notes, nowing upon 1st Inst.	984,245 23	
Real Estate	26,276 88	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,588 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, pd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, except term policies. Such interest in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1858) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be paid or allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, CHARLES S. MACKNET, LEWIS C. GROVER, JOSIAH O. LOW, HENRY McFARLAN, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, EDWARD A. STRONG, JOAN R. WEEKS, ANDREW S. SNELLING, RANDALL H. OAKEN, JOEL W. CONDIT, JEREMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOE W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
Jos. L. & J. P Loan, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. BRADLEY, Math matician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Advise, N. Y.
JOSIAH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,872 43

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2 616,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and Loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	260,400 00
Dividends on Stocks interest on bonds and mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,374 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	119,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4 071,934 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,440
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464 190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Chas. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Edward R. Ball,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Warts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Ball,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. K. Morgan,
E. H. Gillian,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857	$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 29
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	33,857 64
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40— 424,191 32
Total	$1,665,736 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93— 262,770 66
Total	$1,402,966 25

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$42,067 16
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,809 03
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next, premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN B. BUSSING,	GEORGE GREER,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART	WM. R. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issues to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the state and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c. &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the office, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS.—The interest coupons of these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after this date, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

FEB. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 26, 1858.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. $1,000 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

THE COUPONS OF THE SINKING FUND Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, due Feb. 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange place.

E. L. H. GARDINER,
Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st New York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend. New York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
Ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for freight, apply on board, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MERSAT, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the side-wheelers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail Line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors.—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, on the 2d of February, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 50c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get the cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas. Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

260. CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE. 260.

Teas! Teas! Groceries! Groceries! The choicest teas in the City are to be had at the Canton Tea Warehouse. Call and see the immense business that is done at No. 260 Greenwich-st. To let, an office and loft. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and dealer in choice teas, groceries, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD) AND Lehigh, unadulterated, at Summer prices; also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Drrel, at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second, do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13. ...1858	Wednesday, March 3 ...1858
Saturday, March 13 1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12..1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 8 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ...1858
Saturday, June 19 1858	Wednesday, July 3 1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. K. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof thereby expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on Feb. 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin $100
Second Cabin.....50	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage 40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, F. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star, Feb. 20	Saturday, Mch 20	Wednesday Mch 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Apl 17	Wednesday, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D TORRANCE, agent
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13 at 12 o'clock M. from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office;

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 8 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No 419½ Grand street, but was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The fire originated from a child setting fire to some rags in a basket in the room.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHT-STREET.—At 1½ P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No 143 East Twenty-eight-street, occupied by CYRUS SHERMAN. A few pails of water extinguished the flames. The loss was about $20, and is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock Saturday night, was caused by a fire in one of the rooms of the tenement house No. 41 Chrystie-street. It was speedily extinguished.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes after 11 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by one of the chimneys of the dwelling-house No. 121 Bedford-street taking fire

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stable of No. 187 Hester-street, owned by Mr. STILLMAN. The damage was about $150. No insurance

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—WM. GRATE, a German who keeps a lodging-house at No. 87 Chatham street, was found in his bed, at a late hour Friday evening, with his throat badly cut and several stabs in his body. He said that the wounds were inflicted by an unknown person who came into his room and assaulted him while in bed with view to murder him. From the fact of his having made no alarm, and from other circumstances, it is believed that he committed the violence upon himself, but failing in his attempt at self-destruction sought to throw the blame on some one else. He was taken to the City Hospital badly bleeding from his wounds, but it is thought they will not prove fatal.

CHILD-BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A young woman, giving her name as JANE FREORSON, apalled Friday night to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house for lodging. About midnight she was taken suddenly ill, and before a physician could arrive gave birth to a daughter. Dr. KIMBARK, who had been sent for, did all he could to make the mother and little stranger comfortable. The mother says she is married, but that her husband left her about five months ago and ran away with another woman.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A negro known by the name of LEONARD VESEY, *alias* LUNAR, *alias* CHARLES, was arrested at a late hour Friday evening, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 44 West Broadway. The place is said to be the resort of the lowest class of thieves and prostitutes. The accused has been out of Sing Sing but a few weeks. He was committed to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.—This excellent and really new American drama is enjoying a rare success at Barnum's Museum. Its beauty, interest and patriotic sentiment, attract crowds of people every night, and the applause bestowed upon it surpasses all precedent. Go early and get a good seat. This afternoon a capital melodrama besides, at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. CHANFRAU has been reengaged to Mr. PURDY'S for six nights more, and will appear to-night in his great Drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New York," also in his comedy of the "Widow's Victim." The drama of the "Wapping Old Stairs" concludes.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extract; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS.—Persons subject to relaxation of the throat, or hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in Winter nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30.

$1,000	N. Y. S. 6s '61	103	20 Pac M. Steam. Co. 69¾
10,000	Ohio S 6s '86	106	45 N.Y. Central R. R.o. 82
4,000	Tenn State 6s '90.	89½	200 do s60 82
7,000	do	89¾	24 do .....c 82¼
15,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	250 do s30 82¾
14,000	do	84¾	100 do .....p & c 82¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70.	77½	50 do .....c 82¾
5 000	do	77¼	50 do s30 82½
4,000	do	77	100 Cleve F Tol. R. R. 43
10,000	Va. St.5 p.c.h's.	87¾	100 do s10 43
5,000	N. Y. Cen.R.R.6s.	99½	100 do s60 43
3,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s....	99	950 do 43¼
5,000	do	100	2700 do 43½
3,000	E. R. 2d mtg. bs.	91	200 do b60 43½
8,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	53	200 Erie Railroad 22½
20,000	Rg. R bs. '86 b30	70¾	2000 do 22¾
27,000	M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. convt bs.....	95	650 do s3 22¾
2,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	67	100 do s60 22¾
500	Ill. Cent. R. bds.	95	200 do s30 22¾
500	do	95½	200 do b10 22¾
13,000	do	95¾	100 do b30 22¾
10,000	do b60	96	400 Hudson Riv. RR.... 19
7,000	Ill. Freeland bds.	86	225 Harlem Railroad.... 8¼
20 000	do	87	320 do 8¾
5,000	do b60	88	200 do 8¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	38½	50 Harlem R. R. Pref'd 18
1,000	Ill. C&M.L.G ex	43 M.	38 Sixth-av. R. R..... 100
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	83¾	N.Y. Haven & Hart. R. 114
7,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	82	800 Reading R. R..... 58¼
2,000	Lak. & Mil. L. G. B	49	170 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 61½
2,000	do	47	170 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.. 15¼
10,000	do	46	250 Panama R. R..... 90½
5,000	do	45½	11 do 90¾
5,000	do	45	100 Ill. Cen. R. R....s10 97½
15	Bank of N Y. Scrip.	102	50 do s5 97½
10	Bank of America	103½	50 do b30 98
115	National Bank	106	100 do s3 97½
10	Bank of the St. N.Y.	99¾	10 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 112
20	Bank of Commerce.	101	50 Cal. & Chic. R. .b60 77
10	Amer. Exch. Bank.	102	100 do 76¾
5	Fark Bank.....	95	13 do 76¾
15	Bank of N. America	100	50 Chic. & Rk Isl. R. .c 63
45	Stoe & L. Bank	102	475 La Cresse & Mil. R. 11½
39	Continental Bank.	97	40 do 11¾
200	Canton Co.....	b60 21	338 do 11¾
500	Cum. Coal Co.....c	15	200 do s60 11¾
100	do b60	15	100 do s60 11
25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	89	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s.....	92¾	200 Hudson River R R. 20
5,000	do.....	92½	700 Harlem Railroad... 9
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	84¾	150 Harlem R.R. Pref'd 18
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '75.....	77	240 La Ce. & M. R. R.... 13
2,200	Ohio State 6s '60	100¾	100 do 10¾
25,000	do.....	b30 100¾	25 do 10¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. b's	44	50 do h10 11
27,000	do.....	43½	100 Reading R. R..... 58¼
4,000	Illinois F'd Bds.	88	700 do s10 58¾
1,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 pr c. 1st m. s'k'g F. C. h's.	95½	200 do 58¾
10,000	do.....	96¾	125 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 19
10,000	do.....	96¾	50 do h20 19¾
10,000	do.....	96¾	50 M.S & N. Ia. p. s'k. 33
10,000	R. R. R B's '86 b30	70¾	50 do 33¾
10,000	do b60	71	100 Panama Railroad.. 91
5	Imp. and Tra. Bank.	99½	1025 Cleve. & To. R. R. b3 43¾
15	Bank of N. Y. Scrip.	99¾	265 do 43¾
300	Cum. Coal Co.. .b60	15	200 do b30 43¾
100	do b30	15	100 do b10 43¾
140	do	14¾	200 do 43¾
60	Pa. Mail Steam.Co.	67½	10 Chic. & Rock I. R. R. 68¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	74	50 do b10 69
60	N. Y. Cent. R. R s10	82¾	100 do 69
60	do .....opg	82¾	5 do 69¼
260	do .....opg	83	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 12

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Cincinnati City 6s..... Int. add. 81
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s..... Int. add. 49½
$500	Lackawanna Railroad 7s..... Int. add. 60
$6,000	Town Berlin (Marq. Co. Wis.) 8s. Int. add. 50
$1 000	Chicago and Miss. R'd 7s..... Int. add. 25
$2,000	Lee Co. (Iowa) 8 p cent. Bonds. Int. add. 60
$3,000	La Crosse and Mil. R'd 7s.. Int. add. 46¾@47
$12,000	Indianapolis and Cin R R, 70s.. tnt. add. 75¾
$3,000	Phila. and Reading R'd 6s..... Int. add. 78½
$1,000	Virginia 6s..... Int. add. 92½
$1,000	Louisiana 6s..... Int. add. 90
$1,500	California State 7s..... Flat 78¾@80¾
$900	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853..... 50¾
$270	Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..... 30¾
$30,000	Tennessee 6s..... Flat 89@89¼
$3,000	Missouri 6s, 1872..... Flat 84½
$4,000	Missouri 6s, 1873..... Flat 84¾
$1,000	Missouri 6s, 1874..... Flat 84¾
$12,000	Missouri 6s. 1875..... Flat 84½
$500	San F. City 6 p cent. Bonds..... Int. add. 53
$2,000	Nash. and Chat R'd bs.... Int. add. 68¾@69
40	shares Reading Railroad..... 56½
25	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..... 55
20	shares Bull's Head Bank..... 77
15	shares Mercantile Bank..... 116¾
5	shares Market Bank..... 97
9	shares Commonwealth Bank..... 87¾
10	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co..... 129
10	shares Arctic Ins. Co..... 96½
10	shares Home Fire Ins. Co..... 147¾
20	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co..... 95½
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co 95
24	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co..... 171½
17	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co..... 145
25	shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co..... 140
25	shares Bank of Commonwealth..... 89@89½
4	shares Union Ferry Co..... 76

MONDAY, Feb. 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $1,854,511, against $3,981,990 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,419,697, against $388,236 the same week last season. The direct Export of Specie was only $53,000; in addition to which, $730,000 was sent to Boston for Export by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday last. There was no Export of Specie the same week last season. Boston has otherwise become a creditor city, and about $500,000 in Gold went over in the course of the week in settlement of Bank balances against New-York. The Sub-Treasury accumulated, during the week, $214,770. These several items make an apparent total against the Bank reserve of $1,497,770, while the income from California, delivered on Thursday morning, amounts to $1,365,779. The proability, therefore, is that the Bank average to be made up this afternoon will show quite as large as last week, when the amount stood $30,829,151. It is not improbable that with the aid of some further Gold receipts from the South and West, the particulars of which are seldom known until they tell upon the Bank return, the average of the week may be higher. The export demand for Gold during the month just closed amounted to something less than six millions of dollars, including the sums sent *via* Boston, against ten millions in December. The demand will probably show a further falling off in February, though the Cunard steamer of Wednesday next will be availed of by remitters to the extent, perhaps, of two millions dollars, unless the selection of bills should improve in the meantime. The rates on London, for choice bank and banking names, continue to rule 109½@110 ℔ cent; and on Paris, 5 18¾@5.15. The Money Market is not only easy, but too cheap to indicate anything like the usual amount of regular trade. The consequence is that private lenders who are unable, from the recent shock to credit, to suit themselves in the Discount offices, are investing, temporarily, in State Stocks and the best class of Railway bonds and dividend-paying shares. The sales of State and other loans through the past week, on the Stock Exchange and by the auctioneers, amount to over two millions of dollars. The Domestic Exchanges have reached within a fraction of par on Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have turned par on Boston. We quote Philadelphia, 99¾; Baltimore, 99¾ ℔ cent. Both cities have rapidly improved their Specie reserve, and are nearly or quite prepared for a full resumption of payments in Coin.

From the annual Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some weeks ago, it will be found that for the six months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add four weeks in Jan. '58	6,940,155
Total since July 1	$109,093,155
To same date last Treasury year	118,661,801
Decreased Importation this year	$9,568,654

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $31,703,000

Add four weeks in January	3,865,441
Total since July 1 to date	$38,568,441
Against same time last Treasury year	43,142,433
Decreased Export Produce this year	$9,573,992

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $21,961,000

Add four weeks in January	4,741,522
Total since July 1 to date	$26,702,522
Against same time last Treasury year	23,038,284
Increased Export Gold to date	$3,664,238

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are.. $28,150,512
To same date last year..... 24 025,424
Increased receipts to date..... $4.125,088

We expect to be able, in a few days, to confirm or render more exact, the January returns, by the Custom-House report for the whole month. The semi-official weekly figures are near enough, however, for ordinary comparison.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.		Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.
Missouris	84⅝	84¾	Illinois C. Stock	94½	97½
Virginias	93½	92½	Ill C. Bonds	90¾	95½
Tennessees	89	89½	Mich. C. Bonds	92	95
N. Y. Central	79⅝	83	Rock Island	69¼	69¼
Erie	21	22⅞	Galena	73⅜	77
Reading	56½	58¼	La Crosse	12	11

The dealings were active throughout the week and prices generally tending up, with a very strong speculative feeling on Saturday, when New-York Central sold as high as 83 ℔ cent., cash, to make deliveries on the closing of the transfers, and at the same price in the afternoon for the reopening of transfers on the 23d inst. The Directors meet on Tuesday to declare the usual half-yearly dividend. The net profits since 1st August, over all expenses, renewal of track, interest on debt and sinking fund, we hear stated at about *thirteen hundred thousand dollars*; or, $830,000 in excess of the fund required to make the regular 1 ℔ cent half-yearly dividend. The speculation was also active in the stock and bonds of the New-York and Erie and Illinois Central, and in the shares of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, the transfers having been reopened. The rise in these was 2@2½ ℔ cent., and the same in the third mortgage of the Erie Company. The six ℔ cent Certificate debt and seven ℔ cent. Convertibles of the New-York Central are in demand on European orders, and the rise in each is 3@3½ ℔ cent. There has been some realizing on the recent speculative purchases of Missouri State Stock, and a few fresh offerings of Tennessees, which have kept prices at about the same figures as week before last. The general market left off firm. The outside orders for the investment of money, which are gradually on the increase, and the demand for three or four leading Railroad securities from abroad, impart to the dealings at the Brokers' Board a more reliable activity than we have noticed for a long time past, while the Street speculators show both strength and determination in carrying up the market. The ease in Money of course favors the movement, though we do not hear that demand loans, in any quarter, are very extensively employed. Money is left at call with some of the leading Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., and even declined at this rate, for the want of stocks to hypothecate with the lender. The Banks are charging 6@7 ℔ cent. on demand loan, while some of the Savings Institutions are seeking United States and New-York Stocks on terms yielding not over 4@4½ ℔ cent. The City pays off $500,000 to the old Greenwich Savings Bank to-day, being part of the Water Loan falling due in 1858.

The Bank of the Republic has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.; and the Ocean Bank 3 ℔ cent. The State of Pennsylvania pays to-day at Philadelphia, in Specie, about $950,000 in semi-annual interest on her Public Debt. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay to-day, for the City of New-York, about $300,000 in interest and $500,000 principal of the City Debt.

We understand that the Grocers' Bank resumes business to-day, as usual, at its banking house, and pays all demands on presentation.

The European mails by the *Canada* at Boston to Jan. 16, were delivered here on Saturday morning. The mercantile letters and circulars represent from England an easy state of things in the Money Market and continued buoyancy in the funds, both public and joint-stock, but a dull trade in Manchester and the other manufacturing districts. The further fall of interest at the Bank of England had already been followed by still lower rates in the open market, where discounts were had at 4½@4 ℔ cent., and short loans on the Stock Exchange as low as 3 ℔ cent. The advices arried out from our own Stock Market at the close of December, which, it will be remembered, were dull and rather lower by reason of the holidays and the Hamburg troubles just then reported on this side, had tended to check the rise in some of the American Stocks in London, though Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports an advance of 4 ℔ cent. in Erie of 1883, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. in New-York Central Bonds, with sales of the shares at 74 ℔ cent, after selling, according to another report, at 70 ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares left off 94@94½ ℔ cent. The following is the letter of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

Our Money Market continues to manifest increasing signs of greater ease, arising from the circumstances alluded to in our last circular, and yesterday the Directors of the Bank of England further reduced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 ℔ cent. The current rates of discount elsewhere are ½@1 ℔ cent. under that of the Bank of England. For moneys on deposit, the Joint Stock Banks are only allowing 3 ℔ cent., and the rate of interest for short loans on Government securities does not exceed 3 ℔ cent. Under the influence of the abundant supply of money, and reduced rates of interest, English Securities generally have advanced in price. Consols having previously advanced so rapidly, there has since been a slight reaction. In our last circular we quoted them at 94¼@⅞ for Money, and 95@⅝ for 4th of February, and to-day they are 94½@⅝ for Money, and 94¾ for 4th of February. The transactions in American Securities have been limited during the week, and under the influence of the recent advices from New-York, the market generally has not participated in that buoyancy which we have had to notice in the prices of English Securities. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central Railroad 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds at 83¾, and in the shares of this Company, at 4½, 5, 5½, 7 and 6 discount. New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds at 85@85¼, and a sale of shares is reported at 70. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 87. Pennsylvania First Mortgage Bonds at 86, and the Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 85. New-York and Erie Bonds have been in rather more request, and Third Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 74. The business in State Stocks has been limited. The reports of the Manchester market do not yet indicate much improvement in prices. The increased production, which has taken place in the manufacturing districts, has checked the tendency to advance, to which returning confidence and increased inquiry had led. Yarns are a little firmer in price, but the value of Cloths generally remains without much change. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet—prices rather lower. Sales for the week about 35,490 bales. In our Corn markets there was a fall in the early part of the week of 1s. @2s ℔ quarter on Wheat. Prices have since kept firm. There has been a good demand for Rails, and prices are higher. Purchases have been made at £6 15s. for 4 months' credit. Our quotations are £6 15s. for cash, and £7 for 6 months' credit.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 13, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,986,996	Decrease £1,203,665
Other deposits	19,121,733	Increase 4,278,656
Rest	3.653,418	Increase 47,413
Govern't securities	9,191,986	Increase 1,226,677
Other securities	23,849,632	Decrease 1,611,404
Notes unemployed	7,510,675	Increase 451,750

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,671,730, being an increase of £172,725; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13.357,107, showing an increase of £713,914, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,212,405
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,737,405—27,212,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14.553,030	
Rest	3,653,418	
Public Deposits	2,986,996	
Other Deposits	19,124,723	
Seven-Day and other Bills	883,878	—41,202,025
Government Securities (Including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,191,986	
Other Securities	23,849,662	
Notes	7,540,675	
Gold and Silver Coin	619,702	—41,202,025

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 8th inst.:

	Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday	9	94¾	95	94¾
Monday	11	94¾	95	94¾
Tuesday	12	94¾	94¾	94¾
Wednesday	13	94¾	91¾	94¾
Thursday	14	94¾	94¾	94¾
Friday	15	94¾	94¾	94¾

The views of the London Press are not entirely concurrent in regard to the future movement of the Bank, but they lead to the belief that a further reduction of interest will soon be necessary to enable the establishment to compete with out-door discounts. The London *Times* says:

"The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 6 ℔ cent., at which it was fixed on the 7th inst., to 5 ℔ cent.

This is the lowest point touched since the 6th of October, 1856—a period of 15 months. Many persons expect a further reduction, but that must depend on the present influx of bullion steadily continuing for some few weeks. The total at the last return was £12 643.193, and, notwithstanding the payment of the dividends, it has probably since received an increase. Still that amount is rather below the average held at periods when 5 ℔ cent. discount has prevailed. During the last ten years this has been the rate for 101 weeks, or nearly fifth of the whole time, and the average stock of bullion throughout those weeks was £13:225.000. The range, however, was between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000, the Directors of the Bank having in 1847 indiscreetly kept their charge at 5 ℔ cent., when the total held was even under the former sum. The number of weeks during the ten years in which 4 ℔ cent. has prevailed was 41, and the average of bullion in those cases was about £14.100,000. An addition of about a million and a half to the existing stock will therefore be requisite according to precedent to bring us to that point. From all appearances scarcely a month can elapse before it will be reached. The *Persia*, on Saturday, is likely to bring a large sum from New-York, more than half a million may be expected from Australia, £200.000 is on its way from Russia, and considerable supplies from Panama, Mexico and elsewhere, will also probably come in. Meanwhile, although the demand for India and China has partially revived, it does not threaten at present to assume its old proportions. Any requirements for the Continent will therefore be on a limited scale, and hence, looking at the contraction of business that must be practiced for the next few months, there is nothing to affect the immediate prospect of general ease."

And the *Morning Herald* remarks:

"The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank Directors from 6 to 5 ℔ cent. early in the day created little surprise, as it was fully anticipated. The position of the bullion, and the decrease of the private securities, will, it is expected, when the next *Gazette* return shall be published, completely justify the authorities in adopting the course they have pursued. The movements of affairs in this respect are now so closely watched that, with few exceptions, the public are almost as well aware as the Treasury Committee themselves of the probable future value of money, and consequently the effect upon prices is usually unimportant. The Bank now will scarcely gain any business except from their regular customers, the charges in the open market being from one-half to three-quarters ℔ cent. below the present minimum. The expectation appears to be that the Directors may yet have to recede another half or even one ℔ cent., but it is hoped that any additional declension will be well considered before it is determined on, since it would lead to speculative activity and be attended with very dangerous results. In the market for Public Securities to-day there was less animation, and although the operations were not extensive, great heaviness overshadowed prices in the later hours of business. By some parties it was attributed to the probable preparations for the introduction of an Indian loan, while a rumor was freely circulated to the effect that a telegraph had been received announcing a rising among the Affghans. Sales for realization also occurred, the late advance having coabled numerous purchasers to make considerable profits."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 15th of January, says:

"The reduction in the rate of discount, yesterday, by the Bank directors, has produced little effect. As matters now stand, a further reduction seems inevitable. There is very little going out of the country in the shape of the precious metals, but plenty coming in; and, moreover, from the contracted sources of its employment, the supply of money is exceedingly abundant, even at 1 or more ℔ cent. below the Bank rate. This position of the market becomes more perceptible day by day, and we are approaching a period when there will be a plethora of money, and the value must decline."

The rumor by telegraph from Halifax that the Bank of France had *lost* Specie on its January statement, proves a mistake. The establishment *gains* about $3,000,000, or fifteen million francs. The total at the principal Bank and branches now standing, in francs, 251,353,766 against, francs, 236,021,592 in December. The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday, Jan. 14. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Jan. F.	Jan. C.	Dec. F.	Dec. C.
Capital of the Bank	91,250.000	00	91,253,000	00
Capital, New	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857.)	1,435,505	74	1,310,089	17
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
New Reserve	9,125,000	00	9,125,000	00
Reserve in land'd prop'ty	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Bk. notes in circulation	534,687,500	00	488.343,900	00
Bk. do. of the branch bks.	46,780,750	00	43.960,000	00
Bank notes to order	5,674,421	38	5,042.337	15
Rec-ipts payable at sight	2.982,311	00	2,436.541	00
Treas. ac. curr't creditor	62,779,723	38	73,741 685	82
Sundry accounts current	146,078,672	29	123.384,359	24
Do. with sundry br'h bks.	28,955,815	00	23,339,794	00
Dividends payable	5.601,445	25	299,472	25
Dis. and sundry interests	3.405,202	19	1,531,598	49
Commission on deposits	2,188,723	52	18,039,206	33
Profits, the last 6 months	2.209,982	52	2,208,387	81
Sundries	2,270 455	32	2 820,013	56
Total	1,053,656,267	73	995,153,133	96

CREDITOR.

	Jan. F.	Jan. C.	Dec. F.	Dec. C.
Cash in hand	70,900,076	69	82,597,109	42
Cash in the branch banks	180,453,090	00	153,424,483	00
Commer. bills overdue	715,011	82	708,352	60
Commer. bills discounted but not yet due	202,113,080	29	209,908,201	62
Do. in the branch banks	251,815,490	00	241,567,035	00
Advanced on dep. of bull.	2,614,200	00	42,620,600	00
Do. by the branch banks	2,133,300	00	2,210,900	00
Advanced on French public securities	24,092,700	00	18,932,436	10
Do. by the branch banks	7.613,700	00	5,865.750	00
Advced on rail. securi's	27,045,358	00	21,117,200	00
Do. by the branch banks	12,130,550	00	10,321,800	00
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	253,800	00	166,400	00
Do. on Br. B'ks' Scrip	71,900	00	34,100	00
Advanced to the State on agrem't of June 30, 1816.	50,000,000	00	50,000,000	00
Gov't stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12.980,750	14
Gov't stock disposable	52,189,489	03	52,189,482	03
New shares, not settled	45,621,848	00	55.867,625	00
Hotel & furniture of Bk.	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Landed prop. of br. b'ks.	5,641,334	00	5,635,592	00
Expenses of management of the Bank	110,228	40	2,056,988	23
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,153,859	36	1,576,029	03
Sundries			1,260,229	79
Totals	1,053,656,267	73	995 153,133	96

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France,
DE GERMINY.

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier of the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the month of January:

Jan. 1, 1858, by balance		$923,186 32
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,622 961 01	
On account of Patent Fees	3,413 85	
On account of Post-Office Department	153,638 11	
On account of Miscellaneous	691,261 09—	2,474 274 06
		$3,493 460 38
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$1,840.782 37	
Post-Office Drafts	222,753 59—	2.063.535 96
Balance Jan. 30, 1858		$1,339 924 42

By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$1,314,359 22	
By receipts during the Month	1,072,358 78—	$2,386,728 00
To payments		961.380 73
Balance		$1,425 347 27
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$579,341 50
To payments		499,335 10
Balance		$80 006 42
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1858		$1.622 961 01
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1857		4,595,874 51
Decrease in January, 1858		$2,962,913 59
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$647,974 58
By Coin received during the Month	$92,346 06	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,038,896 54—	1,131,242 60
		$1,779,217 18
To Payments in Coin	$142,046 92	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,191,393 58—	1.334,540 50
Balance		$444,776 68
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,845,278 09	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	194,861 48—	3,040,139 57
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	250,176 73	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	182,336 27—	432,513 00
		$3,464,652 57
Less due Depositors		184,141 75
Balance close of January		$3,288,510 82
Against close of December		3.274,953 11

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 30, 1858.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$15,000	
Foreign Bullion	13,000	
United States Bullion	1,062,000—	$1,090,000 00
DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	56,500	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	3,500—	82,000 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	1,094,000	
Total deposits: Coins	79,000—	$1,173,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		1,032,753 24
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		88,303 51

The following is the last New-Orleans Bank return, to Saturday, Jan. 23:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.	Specie. Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.
Citizens' Bank	2,584,731	2,934,674	1,823 228	1,982,928
Canal Bank	1,608 482	1,691,932	1,316,067	1,388,112
Louisiana	3.009,787	3,088,397	2,751 838	2,754,547
Louisiana State	3,335,257	3,425,196	2,626,129	2,439,950
Mech. & Trad	470,709	490,106	416,446	332,058
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,168,013	1,087,069	368,256	460,400
Southern Bank	266,251	266,122	338,184	269,004
Union Bank	922,752	949,441	382,242	362,755
Bk. of J. Robb	399,675	405,808	195,153	188,259
Crescent City	459 819	442,868	167,720	175 250
Bk. of America	33,533	22 184	306,053	275,113
Total	14,559,151	14,804,326	10,694,526	10.597,597
	Decrease	$245,195	Increase	$96,729

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 23.	Jan. 16	Deposits. Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.
Citizens' Bank	1,407,815	1,433,690	2,913 022	3

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1988 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Weather—Political Affairs—Trial for Murder.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Among all the matters of interest in this "boiling caldron" in which we dwell, nothing is more deserving of note than our lovely Spring-like weather. To-day has been as warm as September—no fires have been needed in offices since morning, and this evening our store doors are standing open without fires. We have scarcely had a cold day since the 1st of December, and the oldest inhabitants of Kansas pronounce this among the finest, as the last two were among the coldest, of Kansas Winters. We all say now that if this is a type of what wa are to find in this land of our late adoption, we are more than satisfied, and never will look towards ths setting sun for another home. But a few miles in the country I hear of breaking teams now plowing np the acres with as much ease as if it were May, and I have seen a gentleman to-day just from Eldorado, some 130 miles southwest from this, who says the green grass is over three inches high, and is still growing on the bottoms. Of course tha stock require no hay in sucb a country, but will run out all Winter and come round in the Spring in excellent condition.

Digging cellars, plastering, and building of all kinds is as practicable now as any time within the year, and at all hours of the day our city carries with it the din and bustle of a metropolis. Within the past year the nnmber of buildings have more than doubled, and from present appearances we shall advance this year at a still greater ratio. The Eldridge House is rapidly progressing, and will be open for business in the Spring. I will soon send yon a full schedule of the business of tha city.

In one department we can make a large show, if in no other. To-day we have had two Legislators in full blast and four courts, all at the same time, and they severally had crowded halls of spectators, showing that after providing all our workshops and places of business with men, we have enough left for half-a-dozen public gatherings.

JACK HENDERSON has been under examination before our Probate Judge MILLER to-day, and ths trial is postponed until Friday next. Vigilant efforts bave been made to obtain his release through Jndge CATO's interference, and otherwise, but all to no purpose. The Pro-Slavery clan have offered to guarantee us the certificates to our members of lha Legislature in Lesvenworth County, if he could be given up, but every such offer has only been received with contempt. JACK and his friends are growing somswhat alarmed, as they see the case partakes more of seriousness than they at first realized. The vote at the precinct on the Kansas which he took from tbe bands of the Judges has not been counted yet upon either sida, and if it was counted as it now reads, it would give a Pro-Slavery majority, not only in the Legislature, but would elect the whole Pro-Slavery State ticket. It becomes a matter of grave importance, therefore, to us all, that JACK should be retained until the result of the matter is known. CALNOUN started from Weston, Mo., to-day for Washiugton, and will not return until he gets his instructions from the "Old man" how to proceed in the emergency.

It seems from the latest news that BUCHANAN, with the South generally, is overjoyed with the news that the Free-State Party was divided and that a faction had bolted the decision of a Convention and were running a ticket. Just as could have been expected. Those opposed to voting saw this from the first, and this news is good evidence that they were right. From our latest returns, there will be from 12,000 to 15,000 votes against the Lecompton Constitution, while not over 2,000 legal votas were cast for it. That is a true exposition of the whole case. Let Congress trifle with such facts if they can afford to. It is the mission of the Free-State Party of Kansas to *make*, as well as unmake, Presidents. But I am losing sight of the Lawrence Courts.

Last Saturday a Shawnee Indian, named NED TOULEY, was shot by a company of white men, and a man named SHULER is arrested and now on trial for the murder. The deed was committed near the month of the Wakarusa, some seven miles east of this place.

For a long time our settlers hava been trespassing upon the Indian lands in that vicinity—cutting a larga amount of valnable timber, for which they refused all restitution. The Shawnees have recently commencad several lawsuits against the trespassers, and were in a fair way to recover heavy damages. At this stage of the proceedings, Messrs. SHULER, LOYD, GREEN and others, went npon the disputed ground for some purpose, and the Shawnees ordered them off, as they have done often before. A quarrel ensued, and TOULEY was shot. The land evidently belonged to the Indians, as they had made their selections there under the late treaty. Snch are the facts as they appear before the trial. SHULER is the only one yet found o the company, and the Shawnees are greatly enraged, and declare that they shall get his scalp as soon as he is released. The night following the murder, they burnt SHULER's house, and some half-a-dozen others in the vicinity.

The interesting trial of Mrs. CANFIELD, charged with poisoning ber busband, was concluded yesterday, after a bearing of eight days.

The closing argument on the part of the defence was mada yesterday forenoon by JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., who displayed great legal ability in a most scathing review of the whole testimony presented, in which he occupied three hours. He contended that there was not conclusive proof that Mr. C. died of poison—that if he was poisoned, there was no proof that Mrs. C. was the guilty agent—that they had always lived happily together, that Mr. C., on his deathbed, when told that ba had been poisoned, said he could not account for it; that he had not a particle of suspicion that his wife could do such a deed, and at last willed her his entire property, and requested that she should go East and live with his father's family; that there was an evident conspiracy on the part of those living in the same house with her, who had been the main witnesses against her, actuated by a relentless spirit of jealousy to ruin her, first, by insulting her and maligning her private character; second, by attempting ber ruin before a court of justice.

He was followed in behalf of the prosecution by M. T. CONWAY, Esq., in an argument about one hour in length, in which be contended that the evidence of the physicians was satisfactory that Mr. C. came to his death by poison, and that that poison was arsenic. Mrs. C. had bought arsenic the day before he was taken violently sick after eating some beef soup which she had made for him. Although the evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial, it was no more so than it always is in cases of poison. Mrs. C. had said that she and her hnsband were of different temperaments, and consequently, they had less enjoyment together than if it were otherwise. She loved life—he loved seclusion. She had said she had another man, and only loved Mr. C. to have a home, but was too proud spirited to leave him. This showed she might have a *motive* in taking his life. A daguerrotype of "an intimate friend" was found in her possession, and when the Sheriff was searching her house she attempted to hide it under the carpet. These are a few of the points in evidence upon both sides. Justice SADD, with evident emotion, immediately gave his verdict that she must be held for trial at the next term of the District Court. Many were disappointed at this, as there was no direct testimony to convict her. It is hardly possible that she can be convicted npon such testimony, even before a Cato. She is not placed in confinement, and the Sheriff intends to allow her to live in her owa house, and carry on her millinery business as formerly—without bail—as the case is not bailable. There is considerable sympathy manifested for her, and she stands better with the public than before her trial. Still, it is one of those cases that will probably always remain a mystery. All must admit that she has eccentricities—has been imprudent both in words and action at times, but that does not prove her guilty of murder.

The Legislatures I have not space to notice now. The Territorial has passed an act to *abolish Slavery* in the Territory of Kansas, to take effect in February A fugitive slave hill is in the State Legislature, similar to the law in Vermont upon that subject. A bill will pass to-morrow providing for taking the census, within twenty days, at Oxford, Kickapoo, McGee County, and other famous cities. RANDOLPH.

The Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union.

General CLARKSON arrived in this city last evening from Kansas Territory with the Lecompton Constitution, which, being addressed to the President, was immediately placed in his possession.

General CLARKSON informs us that the vote of the Delaware Crossing precinct had been returned to the Commissioner for Leavenworth County, and was in his possession at the time the returns were opened and counted in presence of the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Govarnor, and that it amounts to something over three hundred votes This gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth County, and consequently a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We are also informed that the Free-State vote, said to hava been rejected by General CALHOUN because it was returned to Gen. DENVER, *but not been returned at the time the aforesaid opening and counting took place.* It was cast at the Free-State polls held, under authority of the Territorial Legislature, for a vote on the Constitution, and that alone, and was not returned even to the Governor until the next day after the counting, but before the publication of the result by the Speaker and President, and was embraced by them in their aggregate. *Hence it is claimed that all the Free-State officers have been elected.*

General CALHOUN will be here in a few days, when he will doubtless furnish complete returns.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the National Intelligencer.

These paragraphs exhibit some inconsistencies which need explanation. The election took place on the 4th of January, and the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution required that the polls should be returned to the *President* of the Convention within eight days after the election. By the above statement it appears that the poll for "Delaware Crossing," a precinct in Leavenworth County, was not so returned, but was placed in the hands of the *Commissioner* of the county, and by him retained until after all the other returns had been counted. This return, nevertheless, seems now to be recognized as a valid return by Mr. CALHOUN, whilst he rejects as irregular other returns which were inadvertently made to the *Governor* of the Territory. We cannot perceive, as these returns were alike irregularly made, *how one class of them can be counted and not the other.*

It appears from a history of the vote of the Delaware Crossing Precinct, published in our paper of Tuesday last, that the real vote at that place was only *thirty-five.* It is now represented to be "something over three hundred," and changes the position of parties in the Legislature. How it was magnified is stated by Mr. J. GARRETT, one of the election judges who was arrested for making a fraudulent return. He excused himself, on oath, by stating that the original returns, which he signed, only showed *thirty-five* votes, and that they were sent to Mr. CALHOUN *by Mr. John D. Henderson, who, it is alleged, fraudulently altered the returns,* for which offence be was arrested, and is still held in custody at Lawrence. That account also states that Mr. CALHOUN declared that *no* returns had been received from Delaware Crossing, whilst the *Union*, on the contrary, says that they were received and counted.

How these discrepancies are to be reconciled it is not for us to decide.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Consultation on the Lecompton Constitution.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Attempt to Take Up the Minnesota Bill in the Senate—The Joint Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature Read in the House, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Lecompton Constitution before them. The President's Special Message to accompany its transmission to Congress has already been prepared, but it may not be communicated till to-morrow.

About fifty Missourians, temporarily in Washington, this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President, who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet to give them audience.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the petition of 97 citizens of the United States praying that measures be taken for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for its annexation to the United States.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a joint resolution for the completion and preservation of the Digests and Statistics of mines and manufactures, collected in the taking of the last census. Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts in Vermont.

The consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed the bill. He saw no necessity for a large Standing Army in a time of peace. It was contrary to the theory of our Government. We ridiculed the idea of making dragoons of men, who had never mounted a horse in their lives, and did not even know how to bridle one, who would have to be tied on until they learned to ride, and then they would be in danger of going heels over head when they were brought into action. [Laughter.]

At 1 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was called up, it being the special order at that hour.

Mr. DAVIS expressed a hope that the Army bill would not be postponed, as it was of the utmost importance that speedy action should be taken upon it.

Mr. WILSON had an amendment to offer, and wished to have an opportunity to have it printed.

Mr. STUART argued a question of order, maintaining that the Army bill, being unfinished business, had priority over all special orders.

Mr. SEWARD trusted that, by unanimous consent, the gentleman from Texas would be allowed to proceed, as it was very unpleasant to he cut off in the midst of one's remarks. This was agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed, and advocated the raising of volunteers to meet all necessary exigencies, saying that they were not more expensive than regular troops, and decidedly preferable. Four additional regiments were raised some years ago, the expense of which was probably something like the twenty millions now a deficit in the Treasury. What have they done? Killed a few Indian warriors and many women and children. Such conduct reflects but little credit upon civilization. Better to treat them like men, and elevate them, than deceive and reb, and then bunt them down like savage beasts. Do justice to them, and you will need no standing army on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment to the Army Bill in the form of a substitute, to the effect that the President, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, maintaining peace with the Indian tribes, and protecting citizens on the routes of emigration to Utah, to be employed only in said Territory, be authorized to call for and accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 5,000 in all, officers and men, to serve twelve months unless previously discharged; and appropriating ——dollars for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the Senate take up the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, saying that he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but thought that the question of allowing Senators from the new State ought to take precedence of other business. The Pacific Railroad was a measure in which those gentlemen were deeply interested.

Mr. GWIN was anxious to consider the Pacific Railroad bill. The Senators from Minnesota, he was inclined to think, could not get their seats before the passage of that measure.

Mr. GREEN said there were several considerations which must necessarily be brought to bear when the Minnesota bill shall be taken up. The question of representation would depend upon questions of fact not yet decided. All the returns of the census were not yet received. The bill would therefore be prejudiced by prematurely considering it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that respect for Minnesota and the two gentlemen who have been selected to represent her on this floor, made it a primary duty of the Senate to consider the subject. They had a right to take seats and be heard on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but should be obliged to vote against taking it up at this time. He believed, with Mr. CRITTENDEN, that the Minnesota case presented a question of privilege, and that those two Senators ought to be allowed to take their seats at the earliest day possible. That would give an increased vote for the Pacific Railroad bill, and he was afraid there would not be strength enough to carry it without them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, a member of the Committee on Territories, objected to taking up the Minnesota bill, not having had an opportunity to read the report, in consequence of sickness.

Mr. GREEN did not want a collision between the two measures. He thought the reason assigned by Mr. FITZPATRICK sufficient for postponing the Minnesota bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it to be his duty to press the motion, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREEN remarked that Mr. SEBASTIAN, a member of the Committee on Territories, was detained from his seat by sickness, and desired to be present when the Minnesota bill was taken up. Let that bill he passed over until the proper time, and Minnesota will glide into the Union without causing a ripple upon the stream.

Mr. MASON said, events have occurred, and others are at hand, which might enlighten the American mind upon the subject of the admission of new States into the Union. This proposition had been only a few days before the Senate, and had not been thoroughly examined. He was not aware that when the question should come in a regular and proper course before the Senate, any objection would be made to the admission of Minnesota. There had been, however, very great irregularities in the mode of erecting that State, and they required some examination before the subject could be acted upon. Why this undue haste to have the subject taken up out of its order? There were other subjects which might also be considered in connection with this. It was known that in the course of this week, and possibly in a day or two, the application of another territory would be received for admittance into the Union as a State. He did not know where the Senator from Illinois (DONOLAS) would stand upon that question. If Kansas should present herself for admission in the manner which was expected, he did not know where the great array of Senators on the Democratic side would stand. He was not prepared to take up the bill for consideration. When the Senate shall have had further time to take more extended views of all the circumstances and probable exigencies that may surround the admission of new States at this session, it might be found desirable that such questions should be considered separately, but he was not disposed to take up one of these measures until the other was matured at least. The Lecompton Constitution is now in Washington, and when it shall be presented to the Senate it will he probably accompanied by authentic information touching all matters connected with it. He hoped it would not meet with so much opposition as has been anticipated, but thought not a single step should be taken in reference to the admission of new States until we are able to see exactly where we stand. There might be circumstances when it would be found a matter necessary for the Southern States in order to determine where they stand in this Union, that the two questions should be taken together.

Mr. WILSON said that he and the people he represented were favorable to any just and practicable measure for the construction of a Pacific Railroad; but he felt constrained to advocate the postponement of this measure, in order to consider the question of the admission of Minnesota into the Union. An act was passed last session authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government for this purpose, and they have complied with its provisions. There were irregularities, but all parties agreed to the Constitution, which was submitted and received 30,000 votes against 500. The voice of Minnesota on this subject approached unanimity. All regularities as to form ought to yield to the substance. He hoped that the Senate and the country would notice the position taken by the Senator from Virginia, who was opposed to giving consideration to this measure because he supposed that the Senators upon the Republican side of the House may oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Senator did not want to act on the question of the admission of a State under the Constitution authorized by Congress, because he wants to see what the Republicans intend doing when the proposition for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be presented. He would say to the Senator from Virginia now, in order that there can be no misunderstanding, that they would oppose the consummation of the Lecompton swindle by all the means they could employ under the rules of this body, and be presumed this will be the case in the other House. Neither be nor the country could see why a territory which has formed a constitution in accordance with the organic act—a constitution which has received the sanction of nearly the entire people of the territory, and under which was elected the Legislature, which has been in session for nearly two months, and during that time been passing laws—should be kept out of the Union to await examination of all the facts connected with Kansas. There was no such connection between the two subjects as to justify such a proceeding. There was a need for immediate action to bring Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. BAYARD adverted to the irregularity of the Legislature electing Senators before Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, and thought they could not legally hold their seats under the circumstances. He regretted to raise such a question against one of the gentlemen, who formerly occupied a seat in this body, and for whom, as well as for the other, he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. HALE said there had never been a proposition which looked so seriously to a conflict that might end in the disruption of the Union, as the one entertained by the Senator from Virginia, namely, to make the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution a touchstone by which fidelity is to be tried, and without which no other State can ever come into the Union. If this was to be the condition, it would be a long time before the States would be increased beyond their present numbers. It was contrary to the whole genius of our institutions for one or any set of States to say that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution should be made a *sine qua non* for the admission of other States into the Union. He was clearly of the opinion that a majority of the people of the country did not regard Kansas entitled to be admitted under such an instrument. He did not know whether the measure would pass both Houses or not, but thought it would be more likely to go through if the Five-Regiment bill be passed, for there was so much patronage connected with it as to taint the atmosphere and have an insensible influence upon votes in favor of it. [Laughter.] Senators on his side had been lecturad for speaking about disunion, but whenever Senators on the other side spoke on that subject, nobody lectured them.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose to a question of order, as to whether Kansas was a proper subject of debate, the Senate not having decided whether they would take up the Minnesota bill or not.

Mr. HALE remarked that the movement of the Senator from Illinois afforded a practical illustration of what he had just said about lecturing. Why was not the Senator from Virginia, who first started the debate on Kansas, lectured? instead of going off to the foot of the class and lecturing him, (Mr. HALE.) [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON said that he had made his remarks without conference with friends. He did not say he wanted to see all the difficulties in regard to Kansas settled before he could vote for the admission of any new State under any circumstances. The time had not yet come to say that, and he hoped it would not become necessary to say it. What he did say, was this: That this bill for the admission of Minnesota had been reported within the last week or ten days, and that, looking into it, and seeing great irregularities, it might be proper that all the questions in relation to the admission of a new State be considered together.

Mr. BROWN alluded to Mr. DOUGLAS' alleged inconsistencies, and said that if by this hot baste to get Minnesota into the Union the Senator from Illinois wanted to secure the votes of two Senators from Minnesota against the Lecompton Constitution, he hoped the admission of Minnesota would be resisted to the bitter end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw no reason why these two subjects should be connected in their deliberations. Every question should be settled on its own merits. The circumstances under which Minnesota applied for admission were justified by numerous precedents in the history of the country. He did not wish to be involved in the vortex of Kansas politics. Alluding to the threats made of dissolution of the Union, he denounced them as unwise, unpatriotic, and uncalled for. He was for a Union now and a Union forever; and he knew that the Union was too deep and strong in the hearts of the people to be rooted out by the efforts of politicians of any party.

His remarks were glowingly eloquent and were greeted by repeated applause in the galleries.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that Mr. BROWN was mistaken in supposing that he regarded an enabling act indispensable in the admission of new States. In defining his position he remarked that whenever he was satisfied that a Constitution embodied the will of the people he was ready to admit a State under it. In the absence of an enabling act, irregularities might be waived, provided the Constitution was a *bona fide* expression of the will of the people. On this principle satisfy him that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the will of the people and he would vote for the admission of Kansas under it. He would not, however, apply one rule to Minnesota and another to Kansas, nor apply one rule to a free and another to a slave State.

Mr. FITZPATRICK obtained the floor.

Mr. CLAY said, as it was late and as they could not now settle the pending question, he would move that the Senate adjourn. Adjonrned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble setting forth that J. B. WILLIAMSON, of the City of New-York, was, on the 27th of January, duly summoned, but refused to appear before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing ont of the expenditures of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to influence the passage of the Tariff bill of 1857; and concluding with a resolution that the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody the said WILLIAMSON, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority. Mr. STANTON caused to be read a letter from Mr. WILLIAMSON, in which he respectfully declined to appear before the Committee for reasons which his Attorney advised him were sufficient for his not leaving New-York. The resolution was adopted.

The House discussed the bill to supply the accidental omission in the Army bill of last session, to make an appropriation for the support of the national armories.

The bill passed. It appropriates $360,000 for that purpose.

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to inquire into and report on the following subjects, viz.: A reduction of the expenses of Government; the navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and of resort exclusively to internal taxation.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, its consideration of the Printing Deficiency Bill. During the discussion it was stated that the Printing for the Thirty-third Congress cost a million of dollars more than that for the Thirty-fourth, and that such extravagant expenditures results from the ordering of the printing of works of the extent of which nothing was known. Several gentlemen emphatically condemned such a waste of money, but they contended that the $790,000 now proposed to be appropriated, was necessary to meet existing contracts. Pay these and let Congress guard in future against such abuses. Others said that if this system of public plunder for the benefit of party editors was to be continued, they should have the opportunity to place their names on record against it, and to wash their hands of all such corruption.

The Committee then rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

Mr. LANE presented the State Constitution of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PARROTT asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, with the view to have them laid on the table and printed. [Impatient exclamations—"What are they?" "Read! Read!"]

Mr. CRAIG objected, and raised the question that the papers could not be read.

The Speaker said the question was whether they should be received.

Mr. CRAIG appealed from the decision of the Chair. [There was much confusion during these proceedings.]

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried.

The resolutions were read, strongly censuring the action of the Lecompton Convention, and the odious and oppressive party machinery of law under which the delegates assembled; saying that the Convention repudiated and crushed out the distinctive principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, by not leaving the people free to form and legislate on the subject of their domestic institutions in their own way, but at every stage had been prevented from so doing; and strongly protesting against admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as violating the rights of nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Territory.

A second series of resolutions from the Kansas Legislature was read, in effect asking to be received into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and saying that the first Legislature was seized on by fraud and violence, revolting to a large majority of the voters of the Territory.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

No. 36.—J. M. Mattingly *vs.* David D. Boyds, Administrators.—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 27.—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover.—Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 20 and 7.—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogden, vs.* E. B. Ward, and E. B Ward *et al. vs.* Philo Chamberlain.—Appeal from the Circuit for the Soulhern District of Ohio. On motion, ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 60.—Lafayette Insurance Company *vs.* Camillus Kidder.—Error to Circuit of the United States of Indiana. The matters in controversy having been settled, tha cause was ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 55.—Elipbas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 56.—George W. Matterson *vs.* Andrew M. Payne.—Submitted on record and printed argument for defendant.

New-York State Legislature.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Senate and Assembly met this evening pursuant to the adjournment, but no quorum in either House being preaent, adjourned again until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mail Robbery—Defacation.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER—HEAVY DEFALCATION BY THE TREASURER OF A SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Post-Office Agent, Mr. HOLBROOK, on Saturday night last arrested JOHN MILLER, a baggage-master of the Hartford and Providence Railroad, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time past. A decoy-mail was made up on Saturday at Willimantic, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford, MILLER was arrested, and packages found on him which were known to have been in the bag. He confesses to the robbery.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left town on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in the sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. SEYMOUR, neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution lose anything by him, except the Savings Association.

From Boston.

MERCANTILE RESUMPTIONS—FREE BRIDGE CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., and J. C. HOWE & Co., two of the largest mercantile firms in Boston, who suspended in October last, have to-day resumed payments in full.

The Old Cambridge and Cragie's Bridges, being made free thoroughfares from this date, the event was celebrated by the authorities of Cambridge and the public, including many citizens of Boston, by a procession, salutes of artillery, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. CALHOUN, CATO, CARR, HENDERSON, and several others, arrived here yesterday from Kansas, *en route* for Washington. These gentlemen state that the Democratic State ticket is elected, and that the Democrats have a majority of one on a joint ballot in the Legislature.

Fires.

WAREHOUSE BURNT AT IOWA CITY.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 1.

The warehouse of THOMPSON & Co., Iowa City, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss $100,000. Insurance not known.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. J. BARBER & Co.'s alcohol works, in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fully insured.

JOHN PAINE, proprietor of the Galt House here has died of consumption.

FIRE AT ROME, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 1.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome on Friday last. Loss $100,000. The building occupied by the *Southron* was among those destroyed.

Death by Chloroform.

TORONTO, Can., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

J. MCCHESNEY, lumber and coal merchant of this city, died suddenly, this morning, in a dentist's chair, after taking chloroform for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

Resumption of Specie Payment by the Pittsburg Banks.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The Banks of this city resumed apecie payment to-day.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 1.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived in 70 hours from New-York.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Cuban View of Walker's Arrest—Commodore Paulding at Havana—Appearance of the Fillibusters—Santa Ana not in Havana—The Spanish Fleet on a Peaceable Cruise—Increased Revenue of the Island—Yellow Fever and Small-pox.

The *Empire City*, Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, left the mouth of the Misaissippi at 1 P. M. on the 23d, and arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 26th. Connected with the Company's steamer *Granada*, and left at 9. A. M. the following morning, arriving at this port yesterday.

There is nothing important to note at Havana. The sugar market was languid, upon the recent news of a decline in the States.

Exchange remained as per last advices.

A division of the Spanish fleet was cruising somewhere in the Gulf; ultimate destination unknown.

MARETZEK still drew unwearied audiences at the Tacon.

The voyage of the *Empire City* hitherward from Havana has been specially boisteroua up to Cape Hatteras; from thence calm, with smooth sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The entire absence of all foreign news has turned the attention of our community to the captuie of WALKER'S piratical expedition, and the probable premature death of fillibusterism in the United States. The action of Commodore PAULDING has been highly approved by the majority of our citizens, and even the old Spaniards, who had formed very different ideas of President BUCHANAN, now proclaim that he lent himself to the Ostend Manifesto for the aole purpose of acquiring popularity among the Southern masaes that were known to be tainted with fillibuster ideas. This change in his policy is ascribed by the *Diario de la Marina* more to the influence of European ideas than to the sincerity of the man. The same paper asaures us that President BUCHANAN has performed a lasting benefit to Spain by capturing WALKER on foreign soil, inaamuch as hy so doing he has convinced the world that the Federal anthority has sufficient power to suppresa all auch illegal expeditions, when they choose, and, if unsuccessful on land, the national vessela may be employed in foreign conntriea to capture the delinquents.

Commodore PAULDING ia now at Key West wsiting instructions from Washington for the disposal of the remaining 50 fillibustera taken hy Captain SANDS. He called in here to see us, but the fearful accounts that were given him of the unhealthiness of the harbor, induced him to leave immediately. The *Wabash* had hardly entered the port before one of CONCHA'S aides-de-camp called on him to tender him and his officers the usna compliments. In the evening the gallant Commodore, in company with Colonel BLYTHE, the United States Consul-General, paid a formal viait to the Captain-General. Had the *Wabash* remained here longer, her officers would have been *feted* in good style by the Spanish officials. I visited the ship whilst she lay at anchor, and saw the prisoners A few of them look sick. They express the greateat indignation at their capture, though one of them, an intelligent Alahamian, confessed to me that if Captain SANDS had not appeared as soon as he did, their situation was auch that a retreat was inevitable. Their exasperation is subsequent to their safe retreat on board the *Wabash*. It was really amnsing to hear some of lhem complain of the officers of the ship refusing to treat them as companions. However, I can bear testimony to their good treatment, having been present at mealtimes. They were served with abundance of wholsome food, such as Uncle Sam gives to all his sea-going servants. Probahly they expected to mess with the Commodore!

I see from the late papers that aome of the correspondents have announced the fact that General SANTA ANA is here *incognito*. Such is not the fact. His departure from Carthagena depends entirely on the turn of affairs taken in Mexico. The favorable moment has not yet arrived. The sailing of the Spanish fleet from this port gave additional strength to this report. The fleet, however, is only cruising off the harbor for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. They will remain at sea for two months, and will bc reviewed by the Admiral himself at the end of the cruise, which ia to wind up with a grand aham batlle.

The partisans of Gen. CONCHA, at Madrid, are in ecatacies at the increased aums forwarded by him for the maintenance of the Home Government. It is currently reported here that he will send, next month, the sum of $6,000,000, part of which is the surplua from last year, and revenues derived from this year's taxes, now being collected beforehand. Formerly the hesd tax on negroes was paid every six months in advance; now the whole must be paid this month. The amount levied on the slaves and free negroes is about $900,000. It is a pity that a part of this money was not reserved for the Island. We are in dreadful want of a good police, particularly in the country, where it is unsafe to travel without a strong escort. The robbers have become so daring that they roam over the rural districts, disguised as cavalry, and rob and murder with perfect impunity. A late robbery on the person of one of CONCHA'S intimate friends seema to have wakened up the authorities to the necessity of adopting atrong measures for the suppression of thia crying evil.

The annual Fair is now being held at St. Antonio, hut owing to the removal of the Governor, who, it seems, had tacitly consented to allow the monte tables the whole affair has turned out to be a failure. The one to be held at Guinea in the latter part of the month promises well for the blacklega. As the aristocracy will favor this one with their presence, we may preaume that things will paaa off as smoothly as last year.

I am sorry to inform you that the health of Havana is far from good. Beaides the yellow fever that still lingers among the shipping and the "*intramuros*," we have been visited by the small-pox of the worst kind. Among the victims are young Count VILLANUEVA, only son of the distinguished PERILLOS, who for a long time held the office of *Intendente*; and the wife of Señor Don LAMBERTO FERNANDEZ. The late Norther, however, will drive away the disease, if it only lasts long enough.

The opera tronpe continues to draw well. The benefits commence next week, BONCONI'S being the first in the list.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Fighting and Bloodshed at the Capital.

THE CITY BARRICADED AND IN ARMS.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMBATANTS.

Arrest of the Secretary to the United States Legation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The last advices which you received from this country left us under a plan—the plan proclaimed by General ZULOAGA, and known as the "Plan of Tacuhaya." You must now know that that plan, after an existence of *one* month, less six days, has disappeared. It passed quietly away, and there is left in its place the most complete chaos of Government.

The Government of COMONFORT, with the weak ZULOAGA as a tool, fell, tumbled, or rather walked, to the ground. It dissolved by the weakness and imbecility and vacillating disposition of its nominal figurehead. Poor ZULOAGA has made himself a subject for ridicule in all future time. After creating a plan, for which he received a nice sum, he turned round and has sold himself to the *Conservadores*, the Santanistas, Church, &c.

On the morning of the 11th inst. we awoke to realize the fact that two parties had pronounced during the night—both against the plan of Tacubaya—one for the Constitution and one for the old-school system—the rule of the Church, the *puros* and SANTA ANA. This last movement was headed by ZULOAGA, the hero of the plan of Tacubaya. ZULOAGA was verdant enough to go to the Palace the same morning, and the same morning ZULOAGA was made a prisoner for his audacity.

COMONFORT, ever ready to fall on his feet, lost no time in setting himself right with the Puros. He proclaimed JUAREZ President, and at once discharged him from prison. COMONFORT put himself at the head of the army. The National Guard and troops-of-the-line at once took him up, and he soon became as beloved as ever by the Democracy.

Since that two days of fighting have ensued and another brisk day is likely to ensue to-day.

POSTCRIPT, 8½ O'CLOCK A. M.—The firing recommenced shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. It laated till 8. My room is exposed to the fires of the theatres "Nacional" and "Imrbide," and I have been compelled to atop writing. We shall now have a truce for three hours, and I trust the mail will get safely out of the city and on to the *Tennessee*.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE OUTBREAK AND ITS CAUSES.

We are again in receipt, by the steamship *Tennessee*, of most exciting and important news from the Mexican Republic. The worst fears entertained since our last have been more than fully realized. The capital is barricaded and in arms; the blood of citizens has already been shed therein; and a universal civil war seems now to impend upon thia distracted and unhappy country.

This movement at the capital was as sudden and unexpected as it was violent. The attention of all was turned at the time to the formidable condition organizing in the interior; COMONFORT seemed atrong in the support of the garrisons and people of the district; and none for a moment dreamed that even then two other revolutionary plots were fully matured and only waiting their opportunity. All at once, on the evening of Sunday, the 9th, the city was thrown into commotion by the appearance of two distinct programmes, proclaiming resistance to the new order of things, and calling the people to arms. One of these was in the name of the extreme radical or "Ultra-Puro" Party, of which the Vice-President, JUAREZ, now out of prison, is chief; the other is that of the Santa Ana Party, now headed, singularly enough, by General ZULOAGA, the very same man who inaugurated the recent *coup d'état* in the name of COMONFORT.

The people responded according to their attachments and prejudices, or perhaps the circumstances of the moment. These ranged themselves on the side of the Ultra-Puros; those under the ancient banner of SANTA ANA; while the remainder stood faithful to COMONFORT, or took no side at all. The Santanists were fortunate enough in the beginning to get possession of the citadel, the Convent of San Domingo, and that of San Augustin; the Radicals adopted a guerrilla sort of warfare, with a free range of the streets, which they barricaded as occasion might require; while the Government party held the balance of the city. Business of course waa suspended, most of the shops closed, and martial law at once proclaimed.

There appeared, however, at first, a sort of hesitation to come hand to hand. Firing was kept up all over the city, from the stre

Government troops from the cathedral, the palace and other posts in range. The fire of San Lorenzo was returned by Santa Clara, and the Profesa turned its fires upon the San Augustin and other points held by the *pronunciados*. Other points took up the fire, and from 2½ to 5 o'clock balls were flying in every direction over the house-tops. The number of deaths by the action of Saturday is not reported.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening, firing commenced from the Citadel and some points more near, gained by the *pronunciados*, upon the position at the Convent of San Francisco.

During the night barricades were erected in front of the bull-ring, and heavy cannon commanded the Paseo Sunday morning. This was to defeat any movement that might be made by the *pronunciados* in the Citadel.

The flags of different nations ware waving from the residences of their representatives during the firing of Friday and Saturday.

INCIDENT OF THE FIRING.

The Extraordinary, whose editor, Mr. MORAN, we are glad to see is free again, and who seems to have been a careful observer of these atrange scenes, has jotted down a number of incidents during the week, which we arrange in the order of their dates:

Tuesday our printing office was for a great part of the day closed, by order of the guard stationed in the *Calle de la Independencia*. This order, coupled with the firing of shots against the windows, proved enough to leave our paper helpless when on the eve ot going to prese.

Wednesday, President COMONFORT examined in person the different cuartels of the city, occnpied by the faithful troops of the Government. He was everywhere received with the warmeat demonstrations of friendship and devotion. The troops remaining faithful are believed to be relisble.

Troops for the Government have arrived in the city this morning from Toluca and Puebla. The number of these troops we do not exactly know. Governor ARTEAGA, of Querétaro, had arrived at and passed Arroyozarco, with the vanguard of troops from the interior. This force numbers 2,500 men.

It is reported that President COMONFORT purposes asking the foreigners to form a legion for the protection of foreign property, in the event of affairs becoming more desperate.

Thursday, OSOLLO entered the city with a small force. His arrival was announced by a general jubilee of the bells. He at once arranged himself under the banners of the *pronunciados*.

Same day the *pronunciados* closed all kinds of business in the Calle San Augustin. Among other noble feats of valor they broke up the printing office of our wortby cotemporary, the *Heraldo*. The type were scattered, the form broken up, and books, manuscripts, &c., scattered and deatroyed.

On Friday morning, as Mr. TORRES, editor of the *Monitor*, was passing near the Convent of San Augustin, he was fired upon three times. We are informed that he gallantly returned the fire with a Colt's revolver. No harm was done on either side.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who was moved by curiosity to speak with an officer at one of the disaffected posts, after listening for some time to his dissertation upon the wrongs the country was auffering, &c., asked him abruptly:

"Well, my friend, what are you doing here!"

"Sir," saya he, "we are fighting for ——," and here the poor fellow broke down. He had not been informed by his leaders what object exactly was in view. Bnt looking wisely at our friend, he said:

"We are fighting—we are fighting—for *l'opinion!*" (the opinion.)

An attempt was made on Friday to enter the house of a foreigner by a detachment of one of the contending forces. The foreigner resisted, and succeasfully carried his point by threatening to fire on them if they did not desist.

The most melancholy aight to our minds is the deplorable apathy that pervades the great bulk of the native Mexican inhabitants of this capital. During the heat of tbe firing on Friday, the saloons, cafés, the protected balconies, and the shady aidea of the atreets, were crowded with well-dreased and gentlemanly-looking men, who whiffed their cigarettes, and dealt in such topics of conversation as were most interesting. But few manifested any great interest, except what might be prompted by fear of curiosity. The number of genteel-looking people who appeared to take a real interest in what was transpiring was rea lly very small.

AN ARMISTICE PROCLAIMED.

Mexico (Jan. 16) Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

The uncertainty of an extraordinary leaving here to-morrow morning at 9 induces me to drop you a line by a special opportunity afforded by the diligence at 4 of this morning.

Inclosed you will find atrips from the *Extraordinary*, giving the news up to an early hour yesterday morning. Since that time the conditions of an armistice have been published. The armistice is to extend until 7 P. M. to-day. One of the conditions is that no new works shall be made by either party during the armistice. This, of course, is no more than a stroke of Mexican *diplomacy*, for it is well known to me that, at the hour I write, (1½ o'clock A. M.,) both parties are at work building barricades, endeavoring to bribe the soldiers of the opposite party, &c.

The opposing partiea had a conferance to-day, through their leaders. The Comonfort (now *Puro*) Party proposed to the *pronunciados* that their lives should be spared if they would lay down their arms, and the leaders agree to go into exile. On the other hand, by way of bringing things to a *settlement*, the Santanistas proposed to the Puros that they would forego the anticipated pleasure of hanging them (the Puros) if they would surrender their forces to tbem, and the Puro leaders agree to go in search of knowledge in other countries.

You will, therefore, perceive the end has not come yet. There is to be another conference to-day, but I have no idea anything definite will be arrived at, and, therefore, 24 hours hence we may expect to hear the air hissing with pasaing balls.

From what I learn from the interior, the current reports are by no means reliable as to the forces reported to be marching upon this capital. The Santanistas say there is not a man on the road from any place interior to assist the Puros. According to the reports, Gov. ARTEAGA, with 2,500 men, ahonld be here this morning. It is exceedingly doubtful in my mind if he comes.

The condition of affairs in this capital, as you may conceive, is most deplorable. Everything like business is closed up. There is nothing doing except bnilding barricadea. These are in every street, and guns are planted, in preparation for the ending of the armistice.

THE VERY LATEST.

TERMINATION OF THE TRUCE—RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES—COMONFORT'S PROCLAMATION—NEUTRAL GROUND IN THE CAPITAL—ARREST OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

From the Mexican Extraordinaire.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 19—6 A. M.

Our duty as a journalist was never more embarrassing than at this time. What we may assert as fact, from natural deduction, may turn out as most foreign to the truth. As, for instance, a forty-eight hours' armistice was terminated at 7 P. M. yesterday. By this armistice the works of the belligerents were to remain in *statu quo*. Notwithstanding this important condition of a compact, the trenches and breastworks grew magically in the line of the combatants, and the work of seizing and pressing went on swimmingly. The breach of faith here noticed pervades everything, and it is a difficult task for us to prepare an exact picture of the condition of affairs in this ancient and magnificent capital up to this hour. We have the very best avenues to information open to us, and we shall endeavor to consolidate the most reliable reports.

During this armistice of forty-eight hours many propositions were made by both parties, with the view to an amicable arrangement. Most of these propositions have been as opposite as the antipodes. The Government Commissioners have proposed that the *pronunciados* should be admitted to pardon if they would surrender. The only condition being that the leaders should go into exile.

Singular enough, on the other hand the *pronunciados* offered—we dare say through pure politeness—the same liberal conditions to the Government party. Of course the hot blood of Anglo-Saxons would treat no longer, where such a discrepancy was found to exist. But what do we see: A proposition, that for humanity and noble chivalry has rarely characterized Mexican warfare, came from the Government party. It is an honor to the men who could afford to make it, if for no other cause than the humane feelings therein contained.

Yesterday afternoon a proclamation to the following effect was published by President COMONFORT, and directed to the Commissioners, for the arrangement of the difficulties with the *pronunciados*:

PROCLAMATION.—Gentlemen: If in the interview which you will have to-day with the representatives of the party opposed to the actual Government, it shall be impossible to effect an arrangement for the peace of the Republic, I wish for the purpose of avoiding the horrors of civil war, that yon enforce the condition that the belligerent forces shall leave the city and occupy a position of not less than seven leagues from the capital.

I hope yon will appreciate the sentiment of humanity which causes me to give this instruction, and that you will make exertions for its acceptance, so that peaceable citizens, commercial interests, both foreign and domestic, may not suffer by this unfortunate condition of affairs.

God and Liberty.—MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1858.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

The City Council, in their meeting the day before yesterday, paseed a resolution to the following effect:

The Council of this Capital hereby request the General-in-Chief of the forces in Mexico, that he may declare neutral the following points during the present disturbance, viz: The *Accordilla*, (general prison,) the prison at Santiago, the Hospital of San Pablo, and the Cemetery of St. Paul. The object of declaring these points nautral being for the purpose of guarding effectually the State prisons, receiving the wounded of both parties, and burying in a proper manner those who may be killad during the siege.

The Council further request that the General-in-Chief cause this neutrality to be agreed to by the representatives of the opposite faction when met in council to-day, imposing upon them only the obligation that no more troops shall be stationed at any of these points than are actually necassary for the preservation of order, and that no artillery shall be placed within a distance of five hundred yards of any of the above places.—God and Liberty

MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1858.

At 7 P. M., yesterday, at the close of the armistice, firing commenced in every direction. From this it most conclusively appears that the attempts for an amicable arrangement have been fruitless.

Yesterday a notice was posted in the Lonja, signed by Her Majesty's Chargé, Mr. LETTSOM, advising British subjects of the contents of a note addressed to him from the Mexican Foreign Office. The contents of the note were that a truce had been agreed to by the belligerents, to enable families to remove from the capital, and to enable foreigners to protect their interests, and advising that the Government could not respond for what followed after the truce shonld expire.

The Constitutional Party have established a Government at Celaya. Sr. JUAREZ is recognized as President. The report is also current that Gen. COMONFORT had been named Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

Sr. JUAREZ is reported to be atill in this capital making arrangements for his Government.

Several houses have already been sacked by the *pronunciados*. Amongst these we nave to notice the house of our colleague, Sr. ZARCO.

Yesterday Mr. FEARN, Secretary of the United States Legation, was put under arrest for a short time by an officer from the Citadel. Mr. F. was in the discharge of a duty, in endeavoring to assist in peaceably averting the seizure of some Mexican property.

Under the head of "To the latest moment" the *Extraordinary* says: The firing has continued without much interruption since 7 o'clock last evening. At 5½ this morning there was a general fire commenced all over the city. Heavy guns have been discharged in the region of the San Augustin and Citadel.

If there be any plan for hostilities to-day we are not aware of it. The firing and barricades make it troublesome to pass in the streets. The probability is there is no plan, and that this balmy morning will be followed by a day of disgraceful firing in a city filled with women and children.

The hour of eight has arrived, and it is probable the three hours' truce, agreed upon by the belligerenta to allow people time to do their marketing, will be more or less respected by both parties. Without doubt from and after eleven there will be lively times.

As we close, a little after 8, the hacks are dashing by our office at quick pace. Those who can will leave the city before 11. Tacubay a is already crowded.

Management of Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an old subscriber, who is fortunately, or unfortunately, a stockholder in Gas Companies, to respectfully remonstrate against the course of your paper in regard to them.

I have held stock in these Companies for several years, and before making the investment I was at considerable paina to investigate the whole theory and practice of the business. I satisfied myself that the investment would be safe, and also that in a moral as well as business view of its relations and transactions with the public as well as individuals, it was a fair and honorable business.

Permit me to state briefly the results of my investigations, which have been strengthened by experience.

1. A Gas Company is a manufacturing establishment, organized for the purpose of making and selling gas to such persons as choose to purchase it.

2. It is in no sense a monopoly, as the general statute of 1848 authorizea their organization in any city or town in the State, subject to municipal control in the occupation of streets.

3. It haa no power to compel any person to purchase its gas, or to continue its use any longer than may be for his interest or convenience.

4. It is subject to the contingencies of other manufactories, and especially to the effect of new discoveries in science, which all tend to more economical substitutes.

In short, it possesses simply the power to make and sell gas, taking its chances of profit in conducting the business. It cannot extend its business beyond the limits of the corporation in which it is located, and must necessarily make it for the *interest* of its customers to purchase its gas.

Such were the results of my investigation into the business of gas-making. And in regard to the manner of doing business, I have something further to say. And first, in regard to the meter, which patiently endures all the maledictions of every dissatisfied consumer of gas.

This instrument is now universally adopted as the standard measure for gaa in all parts of the world. It has successfully endured the most severe tests that it has been subjected to by the interests of municipalities and private individuals, and is now conceded, by all scientific men, to be one of the most perfect instruments for measuring gas ever invented.

It is not necessary to enter into a detailed description of this ingenious but much abused instrument. It is sufficient to say that its action is produced by the passage of the gas itself in passing through it to the distribution pipes of the building. It is, therefore, an instrument which performs its own work, keeping its own account, and is, consequently, a witness whose testimony can be relied upon by both parties.

The means of testing its accuracy are within the reach of every consumer, and if there is any fraud or collusion between gas companies and meter makers, the fact can be demonstrated.

But the chief cauae of complaint appears to be the established rules adopted by the several companies for supplying gas. It is furnished by the meter, and the quantity shown by its index must be paid for, or the supply cut off.

I would respectfully inquire if this is not substantially the rule of all good business establishments? Will any good merchant sell goods to a customer who refuses or neglects to pay his bills already due for goods previously sold? Such, in brief, is the rule of all gas companies.

If the cuatomer does not pay for gas *actually consumed*, the company, like all other correct business houses, refuse to give the party further credit.

If the management of the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn is unjust and oppressive to their customers, as is freely charged, let specific cases be shown in detail. If the oppresaion is so great as to demand legislative interference let it be done in a spirit of fairness to both parties, and on a truthful statement of facts.

There are some general considerations connected with this subject, which appear to be overlookad. Gas companies furnish light for less than half the cost of the same quantity from any other material. It is distributed throughout our cities and supplied to our citizens in a manner which combines the highest possible convenience and economy with the least detriment to the public interest. Its advantages for public lighting, in promoting the comfort, convenience and safety of a large city, cannot be over-estimated. If, therefore, these companies furnish light of a better quality and at a cheaper rate than it can be otherwise supplied, they are entitled to equal consideration with other parties, who by superior skill and ingenuity succeed in cheapening any other article of common necessity.

Gas companies furnish employment for a large number of mechanics and laborers, and disburse an unusually large proportion of their current receipts in the community in which they are located. Let them therefore have a fair hearing before subjecting them to indiscriminate denunciation, or partial and unjust legislation, and allow them at least the common rights and privileges of manufacturers and men of business.

A COUNTY STOCKHOLDER.

NICARAGUA.

SPEECH OF GENERAL WM. WALKER.

DELIVERED AT MOBILE, JAN. 25.

From the Mobile Mercury.

In pursuance of a call made through the morning papers, and by large posters displayed through the city, calling a Nicaragua meeting last evening, at the appointed time an immense concourse had assembled.

The meeting being organized, the President introduced to the vast assemblage General WILLIAM WALKER, of Nicaragua, who immediately proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your servant, the Chief Executive of this nation, has seen proper to constitute himself a grand inquest of the State, and has brought against me the bill in which he charges me with an offence against the laws of the nation. He has done this in the most solemn form; he has put forth the charge in his annual messaga to the Senate and House of Representatives of this great nation. He bas brought this charge deliberately; yet with that message there are no accompanying documents to prove the truth of what he charges. It is on mere rumor—it is on mere assumption that he has placed me on trial before the United States on this charge.

The Repreaentatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, have called upon him to produce the evidences of this charge. In the resolution of the House of Repreaentatives, he was requested, if it was not incompatible with the public interests, to place before that body the proofs of the allegation which he has made. Has he produced such proofs? Has he brought before them any evidence whatever of the charges which he has made? Newspapers state that the call of the House has been answered in relation to the affairs which have recently transpired at Punta Arenas. They state also that certain documents, dispatches, and other certain promiscuous communications the representatives of the Central American powers have been handed to the House of Representatives. But in all of these documents, so far as I have seen, there is not the least sign or first particle of evidence to sustain this cruel and deliberate charge which the Chief Executive has made. He has been called upon for the proof of his assertions, but it seems that he cannot, as yet, substantiate the charges. This mattar cannot be passed by In justice to myself as well as to hundreds and thousands of others, it becomes necessary that the truth and the whole truth of this matter shouln come before you, the Sovereign, the People. It is not permissible, as I take it, nor do I conceive that your judgment will permit such conduct, that your agent should travel beyond his office and constitute himself a grand jury of the country and bring an odious charge against an individual, that he should be attacked by assertions, and that these charges should not be anawered as they deserved to be.

Hitherto I have not thought it proper or advisable to disclose the whole truth in relation to this matter: there were some considerations pressing upon me, which made me keep silence to a certain extent; there are facts which I would not, unless under the most urgent circumstances, deem it proper to disclose. Some things have transpired which were to a great extent confidential, and, therefore, unless the most unjustifiable and malignant course had been pursued, even though myself and my friends were the sufferers, I still would retain these facts. But at length there has come a time when these facts must out. There is a point beyond which it is not to be permitted that men should go and remain unpunished. If any ordinary course had been pursued in relation to the Nicaraguan enterprise, I say these facts would never have been revealed by me. But when the chief officers of the nation so far forget their duties; when they come forward and make statementa which facts show to be untrue; when they make usa of their official positions to malign men seeking to serve your interests, so applying their foul epithets to you; it is, then, justice to you, no less than to me and to others, that you should know the whole conduct of your functionaries. Not only have the motives of myself and others been impeached in this matter, but they have attempted to brand our names with infamy; and, no longer ago than last Saturday, they have pursued us as the most common criminals. They know that I am about to repair to New-Orleans to demand a legal investigation of the charges against me They find a convenient affidavit-maker, and endeavor to place me in custody of an officer for the purpose of carrying me ignominiously to New-Orleans. Thus treated and pursued, branded as intamous, regarded as a common criminal, is there one among you who can say that I do wrong when I come out and tell the whole truth? [Cries of "No! no! no!"] Then let it come. You all know how we returned to the United States from Nicaragua in May last. You know that we came hither, not by our own will and consent; that we came in obedience to the strong arm of force used by the United States officers. As soon as we touched this soil—as soon as we became once more free—we declared our intention to return to Nicaragua. Soon after I landed in New-Orleans, I met two gentlemen who had returned from Washington. They told me of the interviews which they had had both with the President and with his constitutional advisers, the members of the Cabinet. They told me of President BUCHANAN'S admitting the full legality of the acts of myself and the parties who had inaugurated the new order of things in Nicaragua. They told me that President BUCHANAN *assured them that I was as much President of Nicaragua as he was President of the United States. They, more than this, told me that it was not the intention of the Government to assist the Americans in Nicaragua by mere words, or by mere declarations*; it was *by something more solid and substantial—by positive acts; that the Cabinet had determined to show its good will towards the Americans who were laboring to secure a permanent government in Central America.* They told me that it had been stated to the Cabinet that, at sundry times, the English Government, by their officers at San Juan del Norte, had interfered with our proceedings in Nicaragua, and they were told by the Cabinet that there should be no further interference on the part of English officers. They were told that, so far as the Americans in Nicaragua were concerned, the United States Government were resolved to assert the doctrine of MONROE, and no English Government interference should be tolerated. And that this might be provided for, American ships-of-war should be stationed there, in order not to permit such interference. But, further than this, not only was Great Britain to be kept off, but *the United States were to render active assistance.* In the Spring of 1856, just after the Costa Rican declaration of war against Nicaragua, certain letters had been intercepted, from which it was found that the British Government had furnished arms and a large quantity of ammunition, on favorable terms—a long credit—to the Government of Costa Rica, which, as a neutral nation, she had a right to do. In the exercise of a similar right, the United States Government would furnish certain arms and munitions to the Government of Nicaragua. I was not satiafied with these promisea and these declarations, which were made at a time when it was supposed that wo were in Nicaragua. I determined to go myself to Washington, to see whether this diapoaition was persevered in, On my way thither I made no effort to conceal my resolve, as early as possible, to return to Nicaragna. I declared that I never would rest until I had recovered my losses, and with these declarations on our lips we sought the President. Now, if we are engaged in a lawless undertaking, how would the President receive a man with these declarations? If I am the lawless person which his Message describes, how shonld he, as President of the United States, receive me, WILLIAM WALKER, a criminal, and offender against the laws of the country? Would it be proper that he shonld receive me at all? Was it proper that, with his consent, if I were such as he has stated, was it right, and was it proper that I should cross the threshold of his door, and that he should receive me as an equal? But this he did. He received me by appointment; I saw him, and conversed with him, in relation to the matters which had transpired in Central America: and after having made these statements I was requested that they should be reduced to writing, as it waa proper that they should be made public in order that the people of the United States should be made acquainted with the whole matter. It was with his own consent that the letter to him which I published in June last waa written and published. It was, of course, not to be expected that I should, in detail, or even in any manner, state to the President of the United States what my future plans or intentions were; and, therefore, it was not done in that interview. But within a day or two afterwards when I was at the house of one of the confidential men, without seeking it myself, but by the act of that Cabinet officer, I was invited to an interview, and there he sought my confidence. I sought not his nor that of the Cabinet. He desired to know explicitly whether I intended to pursue the enterprise, and, when I answered affirmatively, he went on to give his views in relation to the matter. *He, a Cabinet adviser of the President, told me where to go and where not to go; where I could go with safety, and where I could only go with danger.* He remarked in the course of the interview, "you will probably sail in an American vessel and under an American flag, After you have passed the American limits in an American vessel, and under an American flag, no one can touch you bnt by the consent of this Government. You will proceed in this American vessel, to San Juan del Norte, or to any other port in Nicaragua. But, in anticipation of difficulties, it was distinctly stated what I might expect from his Government, and this not at my own instance. I did not so far forget myself as to ask what the conduct of his Government would be, but he industriously stated that there would be American vessels at San Juan del Norte, and there should be no more British interference. That if we went there with American flags flying over us, such interference would natnrally be at the risk of a war with the United States.

I ask you whether, under these circumstances, I had not a right to assume that the Government of the United Statea *not only sanctioned but approved of the enterprise; nay, was anxious for it?* Such at least, was the conclusion at which I arrived at. I could not infer that the Cabinet officer would hold such conversation with me unless with the knowledge and advice of the President; and it was with this conviction, that, after having received what I considered most positive assurances, I came Southward, and undertook to prepare the means for returning to Nicaragua. There never was at any time an attempt made to conceal our motives or our condnct. There was nothing done in the dark; everything was done in the light of day; because with the consciousness that there was nothing illegal in our acts. Would we have dared, if we had violated the laws of the country, if we had violated your own laws, would we have dared to appeal to you as citizens of Mobile, to ask your sympathy and your support in violation of these laws which you yourselves had made? But we felt that we were acting in accordance with the law, and therefore we have ventured to take the course which we have taken. Until the month of September I understood and believed that the will of the Government, in relation to the Nicaraguan policy, was unchanged; but during that month there were papers issued from the State Department which showed that, if a change had not already been wrought, there was some change going on which was not complete. There was some change in the policy of the President and his advisers. In that month a circular was issued, in which it was asserted that certain lawless men were engaged in organizing an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. The circular was couched in vague and indefinite terms. It was stated that information had reached the Department, that "these persons" were engaged in organizing an expedition against Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Central America. Upon this vague and indefinite knowledge, the first step opposed to us was made by the Administration; and it was only after having seen the dispatch of YRISARRI and MORENA to the President, that I was enabled to draw the inference that this circular was aimed directly at the men who were preparing to assert their rights in Central America. These Central Americans, YRISARRI and MORENA, are men of a race whose infirmity it is to be false both in their acts and in their words. These men have, neither in their private intercourse nor in their official conduct, the least consideration for the truth. These men, opposed to the interests of Americans, assert that I and others are engaged in an expedition contrary to the laws of 1818. These two men are those who bring accusations against "certain persons," as they say, in the United States, engaged in this enterprise. This dispatch is not connected with any affidavit; there is no solemnity pertaining to it; it is a mere say-so of Central Americans, whose imagination suggests their facts: and it was on this information that the circular is issued that lawless men are engaged in an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. It is no citizen of the United States, it is no District-Attorney that comes before the proper official—but these are foreigners, ignorant of your customs and ignorant of your laws; and the State Department receives their dispatch, and permits them to go into the Department and tell them what their duties are. They tell the Secretary of State that they have ferreted out certain parties, that they have discovered that certain persons are engaged in the violation of certain acts. The Secretary of State, instead of requiring the information to be made on oath, receives their dispatch. He issues a circular, in which he takes for granted that lawless persons are engaged in an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. I ask you, is such conduct worthy of your Government? Are these gentlemen worthy of you, when they permit a foreigner to go to the Government and tell it what its duties are? It waa then, in the latter part of the month of September, that we again fix the change that had come over the President and his Cabinet; it is then that we first discover their hot haste and desire to pursue these alleged criminals—it is then, that we are informed that certain men are offenders against the statute, in such case made and provided. What can be the motive for this change? There is a change, there must have been a change, from June to September, wrought in the mind of the President and his advisers, from the time he received me as his equal, and conferred confidentially with me. What, then is the cause and motive of the change?

In the month of September certain parties who had been connected with another transit route, came from the City of Mexico. Messrs. BENJAMIN and LASERE had been sent down there to investigate the new contract. Mr. SOULE had conversed confidentially with the President in relation to Nicaragua matters. Mr. SOULE goes down and tries to defeat certain contracts of Mr. BENJAMIN and LASERE. The President is so deeply interested in this matter: he has so much at heart the success of the mission of BENJAMIN and LASERE, that he communicates his desires, as stated publicly, in a dispatch under his own hand to Mr. FORSYTH in Mexico, which was never subjected to the revision of the State Department. These parties returned, BENJAMIN and LASERE defeated by the action of SOULE. At that very moment, it is that the whole Nicaraguan policy of the Government appears to be changed. I ask you whether it is not natural and logical to connect these two facts together? When the Tehuantepec project is defeated, then it is that the Nicaraguan policy is changed. The very concurrence of these circumstances is proof that there is some connection between them. And, if that connection, I shall endeavor clearly to show what that connection is.

(Owing to the imperfection of our notes, we are unable to report with accuracy this portion of General WALKER'S speech, in which he pointed out the gigantic project, originating in New-York, and controlled by certain New-York capitalists and corrupt politicians, for obtaining the control of all the transits—the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama routes—thus creating a monstrous corporation, more dangerous than the United States Bank, which was to be our President-maker and the controller of the Government, and would strangle us, unless, like the United States Bank, it was strangled itself.)

In the month of October, then, it is apparent that there has been a change in the Nicaraguan policy of the Government. But in that month—and here is a fact, which, for their sake as well as yours, I wish I could pass over in silence; I wish for your sakes, above all, it could be passed in silence and never brought to your notice—in the month of October, a person known to be a confidential friend of mine passed through the city of Washington. He had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, and that *Cabinet officer informed him that the President was opposed to the Nicaraguan enterprise. But he suggested we should turn our efforts elsewhere.* "And," said he, "if you do, the means shall not be lacking to carry out this enterprise." He suggested that we should turn our energies into another quarter—that we should enter into a treaty with the President of Mexico—that we should become her allies, and that having entered into such alliance we might manage to *bring about a war between Spain and Mexico.* I ask you if such propositions as these, coming as they do, direct from Washington, are not sufficient to startle you? Here, at the very time that they are saluting us with all the epithets of our language, when we are denounced as men, lawless and without shame, violating the acts of Congress of the United States, at this very moment they propose an act I scorn even to think of. They propose that we shall do things to bring about a war between friendly nations. And all this war between Mexico and Spain is to be brought on for what purpose? Here comes the point which touches you. There is not one among you who does not look towards the acquisition of Cuba with deep interest. But when Cuba is to be acquired by the United States you want Cuba as it is—you want Cuba with its social phases unimpaired. You want that community of interest which shall bind her to the Southern States of this confederacy. But here is a plan by which Cuba is to be seized under the auapices of Mexico. Mexico is to take possesaion of the Island, and it is to be in every respect conformed to the organic laws of that Republic. *Cuba that moment becomes a Free State.* Not only does the Mexican Constitution and Mexican Government disavow in the most explicit terms—repudiate, I should rather say—the whole interest of Slavery, bnt its last Constitution, under which COMONFORT was elected President, is still more inimical to the interests of the South than any other. An article in this Constitution expressly provides that no power of the Government shall have any authority to make treaties for the extradition of fugitive slaves from the United States. We sailed from this port for San Juan del Norte on the 24th of November last. We landed in Nicaragua, and were successful beyond our anticipations, more than those not fully acquainted with the situation of the country had any right to expect. And then, at the very moment when we were about to regain all we had lost, through an officer of the United States the strong arm of government again interferes, and takes us from the soil which we were entitled to call our own. But not satisfied with this act of violence against all conatitutional and national law, it accompanies the acts of violence with a series of insults towards the men it was engaged in removing. The naval officers of the United States take occasion to trample us in the dust, and insult us with their epithets; nay, not satisfied with this, they carry their words into acts. They not only style us pirates, but actually treat us as auch, and take possession of the property we hold, as if it were the property of nobody. With the surrender which was made to Commodore PAULDING, there was not the least regulation formally made for the disposition of the property belonging to us. This, more than anything else, distinguishes the criminality of the proceeding against us; and this act of Commodore PAULDING, without right and without justice, was not only wrong in itself, bnt even if it ware a legal act, was most illegally and wrongfully executed, attended by circumstancea which are sufficient to call the blush into the face of every one who can pride himself upon being an American. This act, thus commited, how was it treated by the President of the United States? Does he come forward to vindicate offended law and justice? Does he auddenly summon his anbaltern from his vessel to call him before a court of justice, and have him properly tried for his offence against the Constitution and laws of the United States? Does he have him brought before a tribunal, to answer for an infringement of the rights of common humanity and justice—not to say common decency? When the President is called upon for the documents concerning this matter, he states that the Commodore has committed a "grave error;" but at the same moment, his whole message is a vindication of the offender. Thus it is, that the President of the United States, by his conduct, by his failure to act, by his word, assumes, in fact, the responsibility of this official. It will not do to punish such grevious offences by mere words. The words of public men, and of public servants are but naught; what is required of them is action. And if the President, by his acts, assumes the responaibility of his officer, then the President himself becomes a party to the act; and I ask any one to read that special message of the President, and say whether or not he does himself become a party to the act of Commodore PAULDING. He does not indicate, in a positive manner, that there is to be honor and distinction conferred upon this officer, for his acts, but he atyles him "this gallant officer." At the very time he atates that he has committed "a grave error," he lauds him for his gallantry—his gallantry! for capturing the men at Punta Arenas! And how is this act justified, then? He states that the Commodore appears to have done the act from good motives and with pure intentions. And is this doctrine becoming the President of the United States? a maxim which you, the sovereign of the nation—you, the people of the United States are willing should be incorporated into your constitutional law? Are you willing to have it made a part of your common law that the end justifies the means. [Here General WALKER read an extract from the President's Message, touching upon the injurious effect upon our treaty relations, with other relations, caused by the prosecution of such enterprises as the present.] Here, then, is the justification, if any there be, for the acts of Commodore PAULDING; that it assists the Government to carry out a policy which it has marked out for itself. And what is this policy? What is this treaty to which the President has referred? Who are the parties intereated and affected by it? and under what circumstances was it negotiated? It is understood to be what is called the YRISARRI treaty, and the fact that such a treaty had been negotiated was just made public in the latter part of November of last year. The *Fashion*, you remember, sailed on the 14th of November. On the 15th or 16th, just after the telegraphic news of her departure had reached Washington, then it is that YRISARRI is received as Minister from Nicaragua, and not only is he received as Minister, but, on the very same day, as the papers state, on the very same day that he is received as Minister, he perfects his negotiation between the United States and Nicaragua, and signed it. In what a position does this place the Government of the United States? Does any one suppose that the Government of the United States or any officer of it, would sign a treaty on merely a day's notice? Would it not appear that the agent of the Government of the United States had been in treaty with this man before he was received? But so far as we can ascertain from the message of the President, as well as from other sources, what are the promisea and conditions of this treaty? It is stipulated, so it has been stated throughout the length and breadth of the country, that the treaty proposes to establish a control over the Nicaraguan Transit route, to be the means by which, in the language of certain parties, Nicaragua is to be Americanized. Who are the parties interested in this speculating mart? Go among the moneyed hucksters that throng the streets of your capital, and find, if you can, men more corrupt. Go to the market and find viler garbage than JOSEPH L. WHITE and his intimate acquaintances:—and these are the parties who are to be benefited by it. and further than this, it is stated in the same manner in which we get our knowledge of this transit negotiation, that this same treaty contains a clause by which Nicaragua is permitted to make a similar one with any other power. This clause it seems to me to be an insult to the United States, and not only that, but a violent infringement of all your traditional policy; for the United States is sufficiently just to observe and to carry out the protectorate of Nicaragua, and if this treaty is good, why should any other power assume to exercise a joint protectorate? If you are sufficiently strong and sufficiently just to carry it out, why should France or England take part in it? Nay, how can you of yourselves, and in justice to your interests, permit yourselves to become a sacrifice to such a treaty? And if this is the character of the man and the interests to be benefited by your treaty—if this Nicaraguan transit is to be carried on under such auspices, and if the Tehuantepec and Darien transits are to be managed by the same parties—if these three transits are to be controlled by such men—how long can your Government remain free from their influence? From the very nature of the relations which are to exist between your Government and these companies, from the nature of the mail facilities which are to be afforded them, and these contracts increasing daily, from the natural connection between your Government and these transit interests, growing out of the interests of your Government's possessions in the East and the West, you will build up a moneyed power that you will be compelled to strangle, as you strangled the United States Bank. It has been painful to me to relate many of the facts which I have been compelled to state before you to-night, and unless I felt that your cause and dearest interests were wound up in this matter, and that it touches each one of you as nearly as it touches me, I should not have dwelt upon them. I believe and feel that the interests of you and your children are involved in this matter. What is the great crime of which it is asserted that I am guilty? What is the real offence against the Government which can prove no legal offence against us? They have furnished no evidence of any offence against the act of 1818 or against any act of the United States! What, then, is the great offence on our part? *That we were born in the South, and were endeavoring to extend her interests.* This is a great crime, and every wrong which they commit against us is a wrong against you. The wrongs of the individual might be pardoned in silence. Humble and unworthy as I am, I should not think of thrusting my individual wrongs and sacrifices on your attention, unless I felt and believed that the wrongs done to me and to others were atill more grievous to you and yours. And from the beginning of this last expedition, as it has been called—this last emigration to Nicaragua—from the beginning to the end of it, such has been its history that it would be difficult to compress within so short a time so many and such grievous indignities. The vindication of your laws and of the Constitution of the United States; your interests, not only as Southern men, but as citizens of the Union, are involved in this matter. Your Constitution has been trampled in the dust; your rights, as Southern men and American citizens, have not only been ignored, but have been insulted. I venture to speak to you, and now call upon you, as you desire to see transmitted these rights, permit not these wrongs to go unpunished.

THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

Principles of a Sound Monetary System—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is difficult to treat a new subject clearly; the human mind is natnrally averse to new ideas; objections are raised at every moment, which, sustained by the conceit of the objector, almost baffle a satisfactory elucidation. We feel this; we feel that our treatment of the important problem of a new currency will appear unsatisfactory. Still we have *a great Truth* to explain and defend, namely, that a new currency, based on the products of labor or the real wealth of society,—not on specie, and redeemable in those products,—not in specie, is possible and practicable.

Gold and silver are an expensive currency, a monopolizable currency, an interest-bearing and usury-generating currency; a currency which gives rise to a banking system whose law is instability, and continual excesses, and to a credit system which is false and arbitrary, favoring the exchanger and speculator instead of the producer: a currency which is a gigantic tax upon the people, as it eats itself up every six or seven years by interest and usury,—for money losned at from 7 to 10 per cent. doubles itself—that is, for the borrower, consumes itself—in that time. This last point is one of special importance, for so long as a currency costs a people the enormous sum which gold and silver and their valet, the present paper money, now do, so long must the industry and business of the country be periodically bankrupted to fill the gulf which interest and usury dig; and so long also must Labor be the serf of Capital, and the producing classes the serfs of the exchanging classes.

We would particularly call the attention of manufacturers, millers, forwarders, commission merchants, planters and the farmers generally, to this subject of a new currency. It is one which interests them especially. The exchange of products,—the most important function next to production,—should not be subject to and depend upon an arbitrary and factitious credit system, controlled by individuals, and upon a monopolizable currency. Those classes require a currency which represents the products of labor, which is secured by those products, not by specie; which will extend credit at all times to the producer, and by means of which *every product will be rendered current money*, and thus made exchangeable at will. With these preliminary remarks we will enter upon our subject

In our former article we stated, first, that Money is not *real wealth*, but merely the sign or representative of wealth: and second, that any material or substance may serve as money, provided the issues are properly guarded and regulated, so that it obtains the confidence of the community.

It is important to call attention to these two points, in order to dispel the prejudice so universally accredited, that gold and silver are the true and natural currency, that they are indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of society, and to the industrial and business operations of the world.

Let us endeavor to make the two above-mentioned points clear by a simple illustration.

Suppose a man, with tons of gold and silver, were cast upon a desert island, where no human beings existed to create, by their labor, the products necessary to human wants and comforts, he could not, with all his imaginary wealth, obtain a meal of victuals or a night's shelter; his money—the mere representative of wealth—would, in the absence of the reality, be as valueless to him as the stones and sand about him; it would perform no function, there being no products to be bought or sold, and would consequently be useless.

If, however, an island were inhabited, and all branches of labor were prosperously prosecuted, he could then obtain the means of satisfying his wants, that is, real wealth; and his gold and silver, if they were the currency of the country, would secure them to him. In one case, with all his money, he would be poor; in the other case, rich. Money, then, is not real wealth; it is bnt the representative of it—a sign or symbol used to effect or facilitate purchases and sales. Real wealth consists in the products of human labor and skill. So much for the first point; let us touch on the second.

We will suppose that on the island in question gold and silver are not fonnd, and that the inhabitants, having few or no relations with the other parts of the world, cannot obtain them.

In such a state of things could they not resort to some othar material, and employ it for money? They have a great variety of products to exchange. All they want is a sign or representative, with a fixed value attached to it, which every one can recognize. How easy would it be to create such a sign! Suppose tin and zinc were found in limited quantities in the island, could they not be employed? If the Government stamp was put upon them, showing the value of each piece, would they

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos 146, 147, 253, 272, 275, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 362.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 410, 411, 110, 515, 530, 536, 540, 554, 558, 559, 561, 263, 61, 478, 1266, 428, 429, 430, 435, 434, 435, 451, 490, 563, 564, 565, 567, 568, 570.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 271, 112, 119, 123, 121, 126, 268, 371, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 63, 147, 148.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 103 to 108, 110 to 112, 114 to 124.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

W. B. Brewster et al. vs. *Jas. H. Carrington.*—Plaintiff has a right to a receiver.

Philip Nathan vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

In the Matter of the Petition of A. W Redding for Receiver.—Motion granted.

D. T. C. Peters et al. vs. *Joseph Brummell et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Ponisi vs. *James Ponisi.*—Referred back to referee to amend his report in the particulars specified in defendant's notice of motion.

Charles G. Sanford et al. vs. *Charles Brooks.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party. If the whole answer is frivolous, plaintiff must apply for judgment under section 247 of the Code.

Eugene Thorn vs. *Louis A. Dessau.*—Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to plaintiff to renew, &c.

Malcolm Campbell, receiver, vs. *Mary E. Foster et al.*—The injunction must be modified so as to apply to the income of the trust fund, which has become due and payable, &c.

Martha E. Mathewson vs. *John B. Mathewson.*—Referred back to referee to take proofs as to collusion, &c., and also as to marriage, and to make further report.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of opening a public place between Fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and Sixth streets.—Order granted amending original order of June 21, 1856, so as to direct the payment of $1,150, instead of $1,250.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Feb. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Charles Devlin, Charles H. Ring, and others.*—This was an attachment issued against Mr. Ring for the violation of an injunction obtained on the 4th of January, restraining Mr. Devlin and his appointees from prosecuting any suits against the Corporation for salaries until the further order of the Court. Mr. Ring is the "Superintendent of Street Improvements" appointed by Mr. Devlin. Subsequently to the service of the injunction upon him, he commenced an action in the Marine Court for the recovery of a portion of his salary as such Superintendent, and obtained judgment for $166 66 and costs. An execution was issued upon this judgment and a levy made upon the property of the City. On Saturday, Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation obtained this attachment for the violation of the injunction, and Mr. Ring was arrested and his body produced in Court this morning. After argument, on motion of Mr. Busteed, the defendant was directed to answer the interrogatories filed by the counsel to the corporation, to-morrow morning, and purge himself of the alleged contempt. On the consent of Mr. Busteed, Mr. Ring was then allowed to leave Court on his own recognizance.

A large number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Ring were present, and manifested much solicitude in regard to the final disposition of this serious matter.

Judge Bosworth resumed his duties in the Superior Court yesterday. He is still somewhat unwell from the effects of his illness. Judge Duer, we understand, is getting along very comfortably.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The February term of this Court was opened yesterday, and—a very rare occurrence—a grand jury was at once obtained. This has taken place only three times within the past two years. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand inquest:

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman,

Geo. R. Andrews,	John T. Adams,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,
John A. Bunting,	Chas. C. Buxton,	Edward A. Boyd,
Sheld'n W. Bailey,	William Barden,	William Y. Clark,
E. A. Duyckinck,	John H. Sprague,	John L. Dean,
Abijah S. Feeks,	John W. Howe,	James G. Jacobus,
F. A. Livingston,	John Lyons,	Henry Olmstead,
John N. Olentt,	Wm. O'Donnell,	Martin Waters,
	James Radley.	

After the oath was administered, Recorder Barnard delivered the following charge. There was some curiosity in the Court to hear it, as it was the first charge to a grand jury made by him since his election. It will be found lucid and interesting:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The Statute of our State makes it the duty of every Court, at which a Grand Jury shall be summoned and sworn, to charge them on the duties they have to perform and their manner of performing them. In pursuance of such requirement I shall first call your attention to those special subjects, on which the law requires me particularly to instruct you, and afterwards make such observations bearing on your duties, as shall strike me to be pertinent and proper.

First—The lottery law.—The opening, setting on foot, carrying on or drawing any lottery in this State or selling or disposing of any tickets of any lottery to be drawn elsewhere, or doing any act in furtherance of such an object is a misdemeanor.

Second—The Election law.—The attempting by bribery, menace or other corrupt means, either directly or indirectly, to influence an elector in giving or withholding his vote, or disturbing or hindering him in the free exercise of his suffrage, is a violation of the statute, for which the offender can be punished.

Third—The Extortion law.—The taking or receiving any fees or compensation, by any officer whatsoever, in this State, for any service greater than is by law allowed for such service, is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is needless to add that this law is almost openly violated.

Fourth—The Liquor Law.—I am required to call your attention to such provisions of the "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," the violation whereof is cognizable in a criminal court, and to instruct you to inquire into all offences, and present all offenders against said provisions. One of these provisions is, "That no inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day on which a general or special election shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such election shall be held, in any of the cities, towns or villages of this State, to any person whatever as a beverage." In my judgment, the words, "inn, tavern or hotel keeper," as used in this section of the act, mean such persons only as have taken out licenses for inns, taverns or hotels, pursuant to the provisions of this act. I therefore charge you that you are not to find any indictment under the provisions of this section, except against such persons as have taken out licenses under the act; but there are some provisions which apply to all persons, whether licensed or not. Among them, are the selling or giving (knowingly) to any pauper, inmate of any poorhouse or almshouse, any strong or spirituous liquors; or the adulterating or mixing liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs, or knowingly selling such poisonous and deleterious mixtures; all of which offences are declared to be misdemeanors.

Fifth—The Usury Law.—The statute prescribes that the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, shall not be greater than seven per cent. for one year upon one hundred dollars, or after that rate, for a greater or less sum, for a longer or shorter period. This statute has been almost a dead letter since its passage. The Civil Courts regarded such portions of it as were within their cognizance with disfavor; they designated it a hard and unconscionable defence, and when a defendant being in default, applied for leave to plead, they invariably imposed as one of the conditions of granting it, that usury should not be set up. They required the facts constituting the usury to be accurately and minutely stated, and in case the proof varied, even slightly from the facts alleged, they held the defence not substantiated. This strictness has, it is true, by some recent decisions been somewhat relaxed, but the defence is, nevertheless, still disfavored by the Civil Courts. The juries in Civil Courts also laid hold of every plausible pretext and theory to enable them to find against the defence; and the instances in which a defendant pleading usury had a verdict were exceedingly rare. Thus it became proverbial among the legal profession that success on a plea of usury was scarcely to be looked for in any case. It is almost impossible to see the reasons for passing this law, or discover the benefits to be derived from its enforcement. It offers a strong inducement to commit perjury, and affords opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity to avoid the penalties attached to its violation, which, I have every reason to believe, are too often taken advantage of. Money, which enables us to carry on business transactions, should be as free and unshackled in its use or disposal as goods or any article of value. The same principles that apply to the necessity of free trade in business pursuits are equally strong in favor of an unrestricted use of money. An abolition of the law would make the article more plentiful, obtained on easier terms, and reduce the present rate of interest. It is true that, in times of great stringency, short loans would temporarily command a large premium—depending, however, in some measure on the nature of the security—but that would be of short duration, and would soon rectify itself. It is to be hoped that our Legislature will see the importance of repealing all laws relating to this subject, and give the same freedom of action to dealers in money that they do to those engaged in other lawful avocations. Still, gentlemen, so long as it is a law, remaining unrepealed on our statute book, it must be respected and enforced; and if any case should be brought before you, sustained by sufficient proof, you must find an indictment.

For a few months past crime seems to have been steadily on the increase in this City, greater than was to have been expected from the advance of population. The only way to check this is by a resolution. The only way to check this is by a resolution and determined action on the part of all concerned and determined action on the part of all concerned with or interested in the administration of criminal law—criminal magistrates, jurors, police and the press; without the cordial cooperation of all these, the desired effect cannot be produced. If any one of these is remiss in the performance of its portion of the duty or stands in opposition, the efforts of the others are in a very great degree paralyzed. I trust that I shall receive the cooperation of all these in the discharge of my duties, and that by such cooperation, this increase of crime may be checked. The press is a powerful engine for good or evil, according as it may be wielded. It can do much towards sustaining or bringing into disrepute our courts, both civil and criminal. The moral influence of the action of a criminal court depends much upon the line of conduct adopted by the press.

On the Police devolves the duty of, in the first instance preventing the commission of crime and secondly, after its commission, of ferretting out and arresting the offenders. Of course, if they are remiss, crime will meet with but little obstacle, and on the other hand their efforts will be fruitless, if not seconded by the higher officers of the law. Our police force is totally inadequate for the requirements of this City. No fault can be found with or blame attached to the present body of men—that I know of. They promptly perform their duties and assist in bringing offenders to justice as faithfully as can be expected from their paucity of numbers. The city of London, with a population, certainly not more than four times as numerous as that of New-York, has some 8,000 policemen; whereas, here when our whole force is full, we only have some 1,200 men on active patrol duty. The appointment of many of the old and valuable members of the former Municipal force to the Metropolitan police would be of great service in the prompt arrest and punishment of violators of law. The knowledge they have acquired by years passed in the service would be a very great auxiliary to the criminal magistrates in this City. The occupation of a policeman is a profession of itself, requiring an aptitude for the business and a knowledge of character to be obtained only by years of attention and study.

On the petit jurors devolves the duty of not allowing specious pleas and defences or a consideration of the punishment that may be inflicted to render them captious and hypercritical in the examination of evidence, and thus render abortive all efforts that may have been made to bring the offender so far towards his deserts. The disagreements of petit jurors on insufficient grounds, give hope and confidence to villains of all kinds and grades to violate the law, and then calculate the chances of escape by the reasonable expectation of their triers failing to find a verdict.

On the Court devolves the duty of trying the prisoner according to the rules of law, of being careful in the admission and rejection of evidence, in his various rulings and in his charge, so that, if the prisoner should be convicted on the merits, a new trial shall not be granted through any error on its part. After the conviction of the prisoner, then it becomes their duty to pass sentence. The passing of sentence is the most difficult and unpleasant duty of a criminal magistrate. If no discretion were committed to him, the statute had fixed and defined punishment for each crime, and no alternative was left except to follow their directions, then this duty would be unpleasant, but not difficult. The statutes, however, have not fixed a defined punishment, but, on the contrary, have invested the criminal Magistrate with large discretion. It is in the exercise of this discretion that the difficulty of this duty consists. It is a necessary inference from the conferring of this discretion, that the same punishment is not to be meted out to different individuals who have been convicted of the same grade of crime. The magnitude of the particular offence, the frequency of its commission, the startling and alarming nature of it, the antecedents of the prisoner, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and the effect that will be produced on the prisoner by the punishment, are all to be taken into consideration, and according to the weight they may respectively have in any particular case, the punishment is to be measured. Justice should ever be tempered with mercy, but it is not always easy to decide where mercy should end and justice begin. In some cases it should be exceedingly severe, while in others it should be very light. But in all cases it should be neither so severe as to excite sympathy and thus operate in the criminal's favor, nor so light as to offer in reality a premium for the repetition and commission of the like or other crimes. It will then be seen, and I think admitted by all, that the Court has the most difficult and arduous duty of all to perform. The minds of all men are not constituted alike, and it is not to be expected that in so large a community, the Court can on all occasions escape censure. This Court, however, will endeavor to perform the duties devolved on it, as that the other aids to a prompt and efficient administration of criminal justice shall have no cause to complain of its non-cooperation.

You, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, form an important part in our system of criminal law. Without you this Court is powerless to act. The first step for you is to find an indictment. Not more than twenty-three or less than sixteen shall be sworn on the Grand Jury. It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one, when found. You will appoint one of your number to act as clerk and keep minutes of your proceedings, which, when so directed by you, shall be delivered to the District Attorney. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and it is his duty to attend whenever required by you for either the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence or giving you advice upon any legal matter. He will issue subpœnas and bring witnesses before you. He is also allowed at all times to appear before you on his request, for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before you. But no District-Attorney, officer, or any other person is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. Any disclosure by any of you of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person, for a felony, not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor, for which the person so disclosing can be punished by fine and imprisonment. You can set your own hours of meeting and adjourning, but, owing to the great amount of business to be transacted by you, I would suggest that you sit during the same hours as those occupied by the Court. Your foreman can administer oaths to witnesses; he can also excuse any of your number. You can originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors, but you will save the time of yourselves and the District-Attorney from being unnecessarily taken up, if many of the cases should be heard before a committing magistrate. It is not a matter of course for you to find an Indictment because a complaint is made before you, but you should, at least, require such evidence to be produced before you as would, unexplained, call for conviction at the hands of a petit jury. You should go further than this, when anything excites your suspicion that the charge may not be sustainable, and require the appearance of any witnesses whom you may be informed, or have reason to suppose, have any knowledge of the matter, and then, on the whole evidence, decide whether or not the charge is sustained. The finding of an indictment, although not in law cause for presuming that a man has been guilty, yet in the community at large, casts a suspicion upon the person charged, and is liable to leave a stain on his character, although he be acquitted on trial. It therefore behooves you to be cautious, and not, by too hasty action, be instrumental in casting a blight on one of the, if not the, most important attributes of a man's reputation. With these remarks, gentlemen, you will proceed to the discharge of your duties.

When his Honor had concluded, the petit jury were called, and those who did not answer to their names were fined $25 each. Several made the usual excuses, which in a few cases only were held valid. The Court, without trying any prisoners, then adjourned to this day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon Saturday: 56 bbls. Ashes, 5,837 bbls. Flour, 550 bags Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 252 bags Malt, 626 bags Oats, 2,018 pkgs. Provisions, and 895 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales having transpired since our last of about 1,300 bags, in lots, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for within our range. Java, 15¾c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¾c. Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12¼c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	1,000	12,875
Ceylon, bags	3,750	
Java, pkgs	10,675	2,620
Laguayra, bags	796	
Maracaibo, bags	293	5,032
Rio, bags	89,843	71,452
Total pkgs	106,357	91,979

In Baltimore, last week, there were no receipts of Rio Coffee; the sales of which reached 4,400 bags at from 9¾c.@10½c., ₱ lb., leaving in first hands, on Saturday, a stock of 48,200 bags.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bales, including Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for State and Western Flour. The current receipts are light, but the demand is moderate, home dealers being the principal buyers, and these purchase only such lots as they want for immediate use. Prices are heavy and drooping. Sales, 4,250 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at languid rates. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 40@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn is more freely offered at lower rates, yet the demand is limited. Sales 16,500 bushels new crop at 64c.@65c. for Jersey Yellow; 66c.@68c. for Yellow Southern; and 68c.@70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but steady at 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. 2,000 bushels State Barley brought 73c. @78c., ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston during the week of 100 bales Gunny Bags at 10c.; and 440 bales Gunny Bagging, part at 11c.@11¾c., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales here: 650 bales North River at 65c.@ 70c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 700 bales North River Hay were received and stored, in the absence of a satisfactory market for it. Holders asked $1, and buyers offered 90c. ₱ 100 lbs., for it. 25 bales only were sold at the latter rate. In Savannah, during the week, the Hay market was more active, and as the large supply there was owned by a few strong parties, prices were pretty well supported. One cargo of Eastern arrived, and was sold from the wharf in lots at $1 05. Another of Northern brought 80c. In large lots probably Eastern would not command over 90c. We quote from store: Eastern, $1 25; Northern, $1.

HEMP—100 bales sold in Boston at $90 ₱ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—Are in rather better demand at former prices.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 1¾c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $26@ $27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—The demand is limited, at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 29th reports a good inquiry for Lumber on Northern orders, but none for the West Indies. Resawed, $14@ $16; rough-edge, $12@$14. Timber has been arriving freely, and has met with a good inquiry, better for shipping timber than the inferior grades. Sales of both qualities have been made at full rates. Our quotations cover the extremes of transactions: Shipping Timber, $8@$12; Mill Timber, $5@$7. The total exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been 148,131 feet, including 120 000 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The market appears inactive; quotations are unaltered. Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscavado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bbls.
Clayed Cuba	991	——	450	
Cuba Muscovado	871	——	490	1,365
New-Orleans		835		446
Porto Rico	101	——	135	——
Total	1,963	835	1,075	1,811

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 29—Turpentine—Sales of 2,562 bbls. at $2 50@$2 55 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1,50@$1 55 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.—an advance of 5c. ₱ bbl. on last sales. Spirits—Sales of 800 bbls. at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon—an advance of 1c. ₱ gallon. Resin—Sales of 800 bbls. common at 90c. ₱ bbl. Cotton—Sales of 37 bales Middling to good Middling, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

OILS—Are generally inactive at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed by factors. Sales 360 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 35 for Mess, and $12@ $12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Total stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn Feb 1, 9,992 bbls., against 10,558 bbls Jan 1, 1858, and 14,831 bbls. Feb. 1, 1857. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard appears in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6½ $7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$24 ₱ tc Stock of Beef in the packing-yards to day, 27,723 tcs. and bbls., against 38,944 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1858, and 21,672 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1857 Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Lard in fair demand, at firm rates—12c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales here, 170 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 3,533 tcs. clean, and 71,000 bushels rough; the *Sales* included all the clean received, at from $2 50@ $3 50, mainly at $2 87½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and 30,000 bushels rough at from 68c.@80c. ₱ bushel; *Exports*, 3,400 tcs. clean, including 1,330 tcs. to New-York, and leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 3,632 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were received, 106 tcs. clean, and 26,390 bushels rough; *sold*, 1,100 tcs. clean, at from $2 56¼@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and *exported*, 484 tcs. clean, including 439 tcs. to New-York.

SALTPETRE—2,100 bags Crude sold in Boston since Wednesday last at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: *Derr*—San Juan, ₱ lb., 28c.@30c.; Bolivar, 25c. @26c.; Sisal, 27½c.@30c.; Vera Cruz, 28c.@30c.; Chagres, 24c @25c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25c.@28c.; Missouri, 18c.@20c.; Texas and Arkansas, 12c.@15c.; Florida, 15c.@16c., cash. *Goat*—Tampico, ₱ lb., 34c.@36c.; Vera Cruz. 32c.@34c.; Curacoa, No. 1, each 50c.@55c.; Curacoa, No. 2, each 30c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c @45c.; 6 months.

TOBACCO—The following is a report of the movement in domestic tobacco, at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, during January:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1858—hhds.	4,390	254	——	4,644
Received since	213	130	——	343
Total	4,603	384	——	4,987
Delivered since	911	109	——	1,020
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds.	3,692	275	——	3,967
Stock same time 1857	5,352	195	2	5,547

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, there prevailed a fair inquiry from manufacturers, and sales were reported of 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at previous prices; 125 bales Texas, on private terms; 375 bales Mediterranean and South American, 120 bales East India and 60 bales Cape, at various prices, as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Pork, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals, for building 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.

Feb. 1, 1858.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

CARD.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.—The Executive Committee of the CALICO DRESS BALL gratefully acknowledge the reception of the following donations of calico, muslins, &c., to be made up, after the Ball, into dresses for the poor of New-York.

From Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR—200 yards of calico, of various patterns.

From the Ladies of the New-York Hotel—100 yards of calico.

From Messrs. URSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 1,600 yards of muslin, assorted colors.

From Messrs. LATTHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 5 pieces of good, fast-colored calico.

ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

COL. A. S. VOSBURGH.
WM. H. BROWNE.
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECOND-hand billiard tables, complete with a fine stock of cloths, balls, cues and cue leathers.

WM. H. GRIFFITH.
Billiard Table Maker, No. 92 Ann-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, Marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

A FINE LOT OF COUNTERS, SHELVING and show-cases, now at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., are offered for sale at almost any price. For particulars, call at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

H. V. POOR'S
NEW AND COMPLETE MAP
OF ALL THE
RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,

In Operation, Progress, and Projected,
PUBLISHED BY JOHN H. SCHULTZ & CO.,
AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.
Office No 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

Price of Pocket Edition, $1. On Rollers, $3.

Over 420 distinct lines, comprising more than 26,000 miles of completed road, upwards of 1,500 miles in progress, and 12,000 in contemplation, are laid down upon it, making a total of nearly 40,000 miles of railroad in operation progress or projected in the United States. These lines are distinctly and correctly laid down. It is also a County Map, showing the counties, as well as the States, through which each road passes. Every city or town upon the line of each road is also given, thus making it useful to the traveler, as well as the engineer and financier.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.

STANFORD & DELISSER have in press:

I.
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert." "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.

II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.

A gracefully-written paraphrase of the Gospels (adapted for youth), and garnished with the gems and pearls of wisdom suggested by the "Great Biography." (On the 8th Feb.)

III.
THE PEOPLE'S PSALTER. Enlarged Edition.
Edited by Dr. Muhlenberg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES S. WIBRAY.
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO.) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall st. Signed,

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st ult. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORESTES CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

NOTICE.—A. RAMSEY McCOY RETIRES THIS day from the firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., on account of ill-health. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by EDMUND M. YOUNG and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who have associated with them, from this date, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK, and will continue the Hide and Leather business, as heretofore, under the name, style and firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

EDMUND M. YOUNG,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with H. S. CAVERLY, at No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York.

P. B. LAWTON.
H. S. CAVERLY.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY L. STONE RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS!—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

$1 FOR TWELVE WRITING LESSONS, or $10 for three months, 72 lessons in Penmanship, double-entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, to qualify young men for business, at Mr PALMER'S Academy, No. 67 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 50 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Separate rooms for ladies, both day and evening.

"As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares men and boys practically for business. Gentlemen may secure a private room at only $25 for a full commercial. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Private desks $15. Pupils are taught practically on plans of real business.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a few pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in double-entry book-keeping, and mercantile penmanship and arithmetic. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.; and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Madison-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THE City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thorough teacher of the English branches in a Young Ladies' School, of some experience, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Address N. Y., care of Miller & Co., No. 645

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price three cents; served at 13¼ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; clubs for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intending to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Details of the Mexican news, brought to New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*, are important and exciting. When the mail left Vera Cruz there had been several days' fighting in the Capital between President COMONFORT and the Constitutional Party on the one hand, and the Pronunciados, including the Conservadores, Santanistas and the Church on the other. General ZULOAGA, the man who inaugurated the late *coup d'état*, had turned traitor, and had put himself at the head of the SANTA ANA faction. The rebels, at the outset, gained possession of the convents of San Domingo and San Augustin. The combat was very severe at both these points, and many on both sides were killed. Besides, the Guerilla fighting was kept up over the whole city,—business was at a stand still; and all peaceable citizens, who could, were leaving the Capital. On the 17th, an armistice, to extend until the next day at 7 o'clock P. M., was agreed upon between the rival leaders, but no arrangement was concluded, and the war was recommenced with increased bitterness. It was progressing at latest dates, as will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, and there was no immediate prospect of peace. It is impossible to form any conjecture as to which party will triumph;—probably both will be so exhausted by the struggle as to be unfit to carry on the Government of the country. The Secretary to the United States Legation had been placed under arrest, but released after a short time, for peaceably endeavoring to prevent the seizure of some Mexican property.

We receive interesting intelligence from Havana by the *Empire City* at this port. The Spanish officials are highly gratified at the capture of WALKER. They were disposed to make a display of their satisfaction by feting Commodore PAULDING, on the occasion of his recent visit. The Commodore, however, was prevented by the prevalence of yellow fever and small-pox from making a long stay in the port of Havana. Our correspondent contradicts the report, circulated by some city journals, that SANTA ANA was in Havana. That ambitious chief is still in New-Granada, waiting for a favorable opportunity, which seems to have arrived, to raise his standard in the Mexican Republic. The Spanish fleet, about which so much has been written, was making a peaceable cruise, for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. From the large and increasing revenues sent by O'DONNELL CONCHA to the home Government, it would appear that he excels as a financier, as well as a statesman and General. It is reported that with the month he will transmit to Spain the enormous sum of six millions of dollars, partly derived from last year's surplus, and partly from this year's revenue.

The Lecompton Constitution was not sent in to Congress yesterday by the President, though the Kansas question occupied, to some extent, the attention of both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented a petition from ninety-seven citizens of the United States, asking for the initiation of measures for the purchase of Cuba and its annexation. After some further business, consideration of the Army bill was resumed, and Mr. HOUSTON proceeded to make a speech in opposition to the proposed increase of the military force. He was interrupted at 1 o'clock by the call of the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, but was finally allowed to conclude. Mr. DOUGLAS then seized the opportunity to move for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota, and a struggle ensued between the friends of that measure and those of the Pacific Railroad for the precedence. The opposition of the Southern members to taking up the Minnesota bill was very marked, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, took occasion to give an intimation of what had already been anticipated—that the Southern States would consider it necessary to insist upon taking up the Kansas and the Minnesota bills together. Messrs. WILSON and HALE protested against the injustice of such a proceeding, as contrary to the genius of our institutions, and Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, also opposed the connection of the two bills, and made a strong Union speech. The Senate finally adjourned without taking any question. In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest J. B. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House for contempt, he having refused to obey the subpœna of the Tariff Investigation Committee. At the instance of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, a Select Committee of seven was ordered to inquire into the following subjects: A reduction of the Government expenses; the navigation laws; the duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual abolition of all duties on imports, and resort to internal taxation. The State Constitution of Oregon was presented by Mr. LANE, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. PARROTT, the Delegate from Kansas, asked leave to present the joint resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory against the action of the Lecompton Convention, and after some opposition and considerable confusion, they were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

There was no quorum in either House of the Legislature last evening.

Details of the news from the Utah expedition, received *via* Weston, Mo., confirm the telegraphic accounts of the condition of the troops. The health of the army was good, and provisions were not scarce. The beef, however, was of poor quality. The salt train for Laramie was passed on the road, at the crossing of the Sweetwater, on its way to the camp. The Mormons were fortifying their position between the army and Salt Lake City.

News from Santa Fé to the 2d of January announces further Indian depredations. The savages were stampeding cattle, but had not committed acts of violence against the persons of settlers. The annual distributions of goods to the Pueblos were made at the end of December.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank was held, yesterday, at Philadelphia, and the Directors presented their report, which presents a bad condition of affairs. Among the collaterals of the concern were notes to the amount of $120,000 from the firm of which President ALLIBONE's brother is a member, of which the Directors discounted but $12,000. Mr. ALLIBONE, however, volunteers the assumption of this debt. The report recommends an assignment.

JOHN MILLER, a baggage-master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, was arrested on Saturday night by Mr. HOLBROOK, the special agent of the Post-Office Department, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association at Hartford, Conn., has been ascertained to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of $150,000 or more.

Hon. E. C. DELAVAN has donated to Union College his fine cabinet of minerals and shells. It is valued at upwards of $10,000.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last evening directing the Corporation Counsel to ask the Legislature to alter the Charter so as to give members of the Common Council each a salary of $1,000 a year. By request of Alderman ADAMS, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Frauds, Aldermen TUCKER and TUOMEY were added to it.

The Committee of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the Board of Councilmen, met last night and heard arguments as to the award of the contract for the "new grand reservoir," from Mr. BRADISH on behalf of Messrs. CUMMING; from Ex-Judge WHITING for FAIRCHILD & WALKER; and from Mr. WOOD for his own firm.

The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of the frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. CONOVER, Esq. The Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth street cases were on, but nothing new, of importance, was elicited.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of O'CONNELL for the Greenwich-street murder was contioued. Mr. CLINTON summed up for the defence, and Mr. WHITING replied for the prosecution. The Judge's charge was brief but singularly clear. The Jory retired at 7 P. M. and in about two hours, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. As snch a verdict could not be receIved, nnder the indictment.—bnt only one of murder, or manslaughter in the fonrth degree, they again retired, and had not agreed at 10 o'clock, when the Court adjourned till this morning at 9½ o'clock.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday. A Grand Jury wasimpanneled, and Recorder BARNARD delivered his first charge. It will be found more than usually interesting.

The suit brought by the heirs of REUEL CLAPP agaiost S. P. TOWNSEND, the Sarsaparilla man, and which has been before the Circuit Conrt at Albany for some days, was concluded at 12½ o'clock on Satnrday night, the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of $104,000. Rev. Mr. HOWARD, formerly pastor of a Baptist Church in Albany, but now of Chicago, was trustee for the estate of REUEL CLAPP, and Mr. TOWNSEND was his bondsman, and the suit was brought to recover $80,000 claimed to be due the estate from Mr. HOWARD.

At an early hour yesterday morning some daring burglars broke into the flour store of VALENTINE & SONS, in Market-slip. Having made an ineffectual attempt to blow up one of the safes with gunpowder, they fired the premises and then decamped, leaving a dark lantern behind In their hasty flight. No reason can be assigned for their firing the building, unless it was their vexation at being foiled.

The large new ferry-boat *Atlantic* has been withdrawn from the South Ferry and placed on the Fulton Ferry, in the place of the two small boats temporarily hauled off, so that there are now three large boats instead of two large and two small boats on that ferry. The Company profess that the three, by making better time and carrying larger freights, will accommodate the public as well as, if not better than, the four boats. Some necessary repairs to one of the New-York slips will now be made.

Yesterday was the last quarter-day of the year. Landlords expect tenants to let them know, within the coming fortnight whether they desire to retain their premises for another year. From what we can gather, we conclude that there will be less advancing upon rents than is usual. Whether landlords are to lose much of their dues on the quarter, cannot be discovered for a week or two.

Last night, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered, to an audience much larger than the severity of the weather would have justified one in expecting, the first of bis loctures on "Pauperism and Crime," in which he laid down as his main position the proposition that poverty is not to be treated as a permanent social institution, but as an evil to be counteracted and removed.

A prize fight between two young fellows ambitions of pugilistic distinction, was to have taken place on Sunday night in Lowd'a Woods, at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River. The Twenty-second Ward Police managed to head them off, and they repaired to the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, but there again they were met by the Police and the fight prevented. JOHN MURPHY, one of the principals, was arrested and detained for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened heavily for Flour, of which the receipts and sales were light. Wheat and Rye continued inactive and nominal. Corn was more freely offered at lower prices, but it was not in much request. 1,600 bales Cotton changed hands at full rates. Rio Coffee was in fair demand, and was on the advance. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, which were held with increased firmness. Hides attracted more attention at former figures. Rice and Sugars were lightly dealt in at essentially unchanged rates. Freights ruled quiet.

Purchase of Cuba.

Senator DOOLITTLE yesterday presented a petition signed by ninety-seven citizens of the United States, praying that Congress should take measures for the immediate purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for the annexation of that piece of property to our Union. The right of petition is a sacred one, and any number of citizens may petition Congress to purchase anything—Queen VICTORIA's crown jewels, the pictures of the Pope, or the harem of the Sultan. But citizens of the United States who have a craving for the property of other nations, and who desire to obtain what they want by a regular purchase, should remember that it takes two to make a bargain, and where there is a purchaser, there must also be a seller.

In the case of Cuba, it will hardly do to imitate the fine gentleman of the stage, who meets a charming woman, and immediately exclaims, "She is an angel, by this light!—and I must have her." However desirable Cuba may be as an addition to our national domain, it can hardly be considered a good piece of commercial diplomacy to proclaim to all the world beforehand that we must and will make the purchase at any price. Such a declaration would be more likely to defeat than to advance the object of our ambition. There has never been a time when a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba would be less likely to be successful than the present. Spain now possesses a more stable Government than she has had before in fifty years,—she is less embarrassed for money than she has been since the war of liberation, and the birth of a Prince of the Asturias has rekindled the national pride of her haughty people and made them more than ever unwilling to mutilate the kingdom to which he is the heir. It is the height of folly to underrate the power, or to ignore the susceptibilities of Spain, and the only way in which we can ever hope to achieve the annexation for which Mr. DOOLITTLE's petitioners pray will be found for us and not by us. Debates and declamations can but adjourn the hour at which such a consummation, if it is ever to arrive, will come about in the course of nature and diplomacy.

Moreover, the acquisition of Cuba as at present urged is purely a Southern speculation, a chimera bred in the swamps of the Gulf and nursed by the centaurs of the Mississippi. Until the South learns to conduct itself with a greater show of fairness towards the North, than it has done in the affair of Kansas, it may as well dismiss all thoughts of Northern support in the acquisition of a vast slaveholding territory like Cuba, to be immediately cut up into at least three States and thrown into the Senate and the House in the shape of a dozen or more enthusiasts of oligarchy.

If Spain were actually desirous of selling the Island, the United States, in the actnal condition of our politics, could hardly be induced to bny it. And the subject, in whatever light it may be looked at, is really not worth a serious discussion at the present time. This we are aware affords us no reason to expect that Congress will abstain from discussing it. But as we now enjoy the privilege of paying exorbitant tribnte to Queen ISABELLA in the shape of duties on cigars, we should be glad to hope that some of our statesmen in the course of the present session would find the time and the ability to compass negotiations for putting our trade with the Spanish colonies on a much better and more equable footing than it enjoys at present. We can do nothing by badgering Spain with propositions for the most valuable jewel in her possession; bnt we may bring her to better terms than we now enjoy in our trade with her colonies.

General William Walker and the Administration.

The speech made by General WALKER at Mobile, which will be found *in extenso* in another part of this morning's TIMES, merits general attention. It embodies the damaging disclosures of a person who is satisfied that he has nothing further to hope or expect from powerful accomplices. It shows conclnsively that the breach between the fillibusters and the President is irreparable, and that WALKER and his schemes must, therefore, sink into insignificance. Nothing but the virtual connivance of the Government ever made them formidable or gave them any chance of success.

General WALKER in this speech does not hesitate to publish to the world the private conversations and assurances which he had received from the President and his Cabinet. This may be a very improper and unfair proceeding,—but that does not change the character of the facts revealed.

General WALKER states that previous to his late expedition to Nicaragua, Mr. BUCHANAN assured one of the General's confidential friends, who had called upon him on his behalf, that he regarded WALKER as just as truly the President of Nicaragua as *he* was President of the United States:—that he sympathized entirely with his proceedings, and would protect him against interruption from the English men-of-war, even at the hazard of war with Great Britain. He asserts that he subsequently received from members of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, similar assurances; and that special pains were taken by the Administration to induce him to rely upon the active sympathy and effective aid of the Government. Gen. WALKER further asserts that, after the President had changed his sentiments and decided to oppose his expedition to Nicaragua, a member of the Cabinet urged him to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to embroil that country in a war with Spain, which might end in the transfer of Cuba, first to Mexico and then to the United States. Even General WALKER professes to have been shocked at the immorality of such a proposition,—though he ingenuously acknowledges that his principal objection to it rests upon the fact that, in the event of success, Cuba would have become a Free State.

These revelations of the discomfited fillibuster are not especially creditable to the moral tone of the Federal Administration. They exhibit the President as the duplicate of WALKER in all but his courage and steadiness of purpose, and the Cabinet as a nest for hatching small but very culpable conspiracies against the peace and the property of our neighbors.

The official organ will, of course, be charged with the duty of exculpation. We wish we could look for anything more pertinent from that quarter than very vehement and wholesome, but very inconclusive, vituperation of the hero who has spread these revelations before the public.

Lecompton Logic.

The Lecompton Constitution involves its advocates in some very curious casuistic dilemmas. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for example, gives us the following specimen of the logic to which it is driven:

"The opponents of the Lecompton Constitution contend, that in not referring the whole of it for popular approval or condemnation, the Convention forces it upon the people *nolens volens*. It is true, it *may* be in opposition to the popular will in many of its provisions. *But Congress cannot prove it to be so, without returning it to be voted on by the people.* And we bold that it should *not be returned* unless it has been *previously* proved to Congress to misrepresent the popular will. On this ground its acceptance is unavoidable."

Suppose we apply this kind of reasoning to another subject. A horse, if thirsty, should be led out to water. But it cannot be proved that he is thirsty, except by leading him out to see if he will drink. And we hold that he should not be led out, unless it has been *previously* proved that he is thirsty. On this ground it is impossible that he should be led out at all!

Congress is not called upon to "return" the Lecompton Constitution either for approval or disapproval. All it has to do is to act upon the *application* of Kansas for *admission* into the Union whenever that application shall be made. Whether Kansas *does* apply or not, is a matter of fact, which Congress must decide upon such evidence as it may be able to obtain. Kansas can only be represented, properly or actually, by a majority of her inhabitants. If Congress is satisfied that a majority of the people of Kansas apply for admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, then it may, if it thinks fit, grant that request. But if, in point of fact, a minority only make this application, then it is no application at all, and Congress has no shadow of right to treat it as the act of Kansas. All the sophistry in the world cannot obscure so plain a point.

If the circumstances of the case were a little different, we are confident the Richmond *Enquirer* would have no difficulty in seeing it in the same light. Suppose ELI THAYER, with a colony of emigrant Abolitionists, should get control of the political machinery of Arizona or New-Mexico,—hold a Convention, frame an Anti-Slavery Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union: would the *Enquirer* insist that Congress had no right to reject the application, or return the Constitution, without *previously* ascertaining whether it was or was not in accordance with the will of the people? A precedent of this sort, established by Congress, may become troublesome hereafter to those who are now most eager for its recognition.

A RAILROAD CHAPLAIN.—It can hardly be a questionable point that some of our great Railroad enterprises would have been more profitably conducted if the managers had enjoyed, and heeded, the services of a sound orthodox preacher. The lack of morality has had as much to do with the depreciation of Railroad stocks, in many cases, as the lack of financial tact and knowledge, and we imagined that this fact was about to be officially acknowledged when we read a paragraph which has been recently published in the journals of the West, stating that the "Illinois Central" kept a chaplain. The assertion is founded on the fact of a clergyman named OSBORN having stated at a meeting of ministers that he was n the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and had been very successful in his labors. Bnt it does not appear that Mr. OSBORN has been employed as to exhaust his capacity of sacred usefulness. His mission is to preach to the settlers on the lands of the Company which lie along the road, which are, as yet, so sparely peopled that they cannot afford to maintain the stated preaching of the gospel. The Company have, therefore, employed Mr. OSBORN to minister to their spiritual wants, and we trust with the eminent success which he acknowledges. Surely then, there can be no objection to an extension of his labors, and the stockholders should insist upon a mission to the managers.

France and Virginia.

Those famous Southern Conventions, which have so much amused the rest of mankind, are, after all, about to vindicate themselves by bearing precious fruit. That unsleeping sentinel of Southern rights, the *Argus*, of Norfolk, Va., has discerned afar off a glorious phenomenon, the existence of which it made known to the world on Saturday morning last. It has discovered that the mission of Mr. WM. BALLARD PRESTON to Europe "in behalf of the Western and Virginia Railroads, has been successful, and that Mr. PRESTON has succeeded in making arrangements *with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between the ports of Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Virginia!*"

This news is almost too good to be true; and if we had found it in any less intelligent and responsible sheet, we should have been disposed to regard it as a mere flight of the imagination. But, of course, whatever the *Argus* says must be accepted once for all, and we may regard it as a "fixed fact," that the American or at least the Virginian flag, will shortly float above the waters of the Loire, and be carried in triumph around that noble statue of JOAN OF ARC, which rises so proudly in the chief square of the ancient city, rescued by the saintly maiden's supernatural faith and force, four centuries ago. Precisely *how* the four steamers are to reach the quays of Orleans, after crossing the Atlantic, does not yet appear; but, as they will doubtless be provided with Norfolk pilots, we presume that there will be no difficulty in their ascending the Loire at all seasons, and throughout its entire length; nor should we be surprised to hear that a further "arrangement" has been made for their going on *viâ* this and that canal even to the junction of the Saone and the Rhone, and there connecting by way of Lyons and Berlin with sailing-packets from Canton through to St. Petersburg. The consequences of such an amplification of the original plan of "direct trade," upon the development of Southern agriculture, would be indeed stupendous, and Gov. WISE might soon be gratified by seeing the "centre" of the commerce of the world transferred to his own Pungoteague. We are not informed when the first steamer may be expected, nor even at what time the stock of this new Transatlantic Company will be thrown upon the market. If, indeed, New-York is to be allowed to dabble in so grand a scheme at all, for it is just possible that their Paris Bourse may absorb the whole enterprise. Nevertheless, we congratulate our Virginian neighbors, but we trust that this sudden impetus to their prosperity will not so inflate their funds as to make them indifferent to their precious "fundum," and draw their attention entirely away from oyster-planting and from President-making; for however well Virginia may be able to get along without us, we must have our bivalves and our Chief Magistrates, and we know not where to look for them if the gates of the Chesapeake are to be closed to us while they are opened to all the world beside.

Management of Gas Companies.

We publish in another column a remonstrance from a stockholder in a Gas Company, against the remarks we have made from time to time upon the management of some of these establishments. As our correspondent frankly confesses that he has a pecuniary interest in the business, we have the advantage of him, for we have no other concern in it than that which is identical with the public welfare.

Our correspondent is not a very skillful controversialist, for he bases his whole plea upon two or three propositions, which he assumes to be true, but which no one else will for a moment admit. It is absurd to say that a Gas Company is not a monopoly, and that nobody is obliged to purchase its gas who does not choose to do so. Theoretically this may be true,—but practically it is utterly and ridiculously false. The law may permit competition: but possession of the street pipes,—which cannot be duplicated at pleasure,—is a barrier against it much stronger than the law:—and when the choice offered to a household is between sitting in darkness and using a single company's gas, it can scarcely be said, with strict propriety, that they are entirely free. A charter confers upon a Gas Company special and practically exclusive privileges,—and the public, which grants the charter, has a right to insist that its powers shall not be abused. The exclusive right of selling a particular article which everybody must have, is one of immense value, and is liable to constant and very gross abuse. A Gas Company is bound to furnish a good article in a convenient form, and it has a right to such a price for it as shall afford a fair, but not an unreasonable, profit. Whether the Gas Companies of this City perform these duties without exceeding their rights, we have not the means of judging. But in this very ignorance of the public at large they have the means of imposing upon them an inferior article, or of charging for it an exorbitant price.

The meter may be as accurate a measure of the gas consumed as our correspondent says it is. But certainly the Company has no right to charge the consumer a monthly rent for the meter which measures the article purchased. This is an innovation upon all commercial usage. The milkman might as well charge rent for his quart cup, the draper for his yard-stick, and the grocer for his scales.

Our correspondent mistakes another ground of complaint against our Companies: it is not that they refuse to sell to a customer who refuses to pay, but that, when a new tenant enters a house, they will not supply him until all previous bills are satisfied. We doubt the propriety or the habit of such a usage in any department of mercantile affairs.

We concede fully the injustice of expecting Gas Companies to perform impossibilities, and recognize them as being engaged in a business of general and very decided utility. They are exposed, we do not doubt, to much unjnst and unfounded censure. But they are in the enjoyment of very valuable privileges, and should be held to a rigid account in the performance of the corresponding obligations.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BURR'S REPUTATION.—AARON BURR's reputation is in a very fair way of being essentially improved. Mr. PARTON's half-way championship of his character has stimulated several persons to still more adventurous undertakings in the same direction. BURR's profligacy has always been considered beyond dispute. He has had the reputation, universally, of having compromised more women in society than any other man of his time, and the statement of his first and most confidential biographer, MATTHEW L. DAVIS, that he left behind him great quantities of damaging letters from these ladies, has kept the whole country in a quivering state of curiosity and indignation ever since.

But it is now boldly denied that any such letters were ever in existence. BURR's last friend, the lady with whom he lived at the close of his life, has stated that she read nearly all his correspondence, and that there was nothing in it to bring a blush to the cheek of any person; and the venerable Judge EDWARDS, who was for many years BURR's intimate friend, now writes a letter, which will be found in another column, stating that BURR himself assured him that there were no letters in his collection which would compromise or injure the reputation of any lady living.

It would be curious if, after all, BURR should be acquitted of the offences which have heaped so much odium upon his head. It is pretty generally conceded now that his political crimes, which led to his trial for treason then, would probably have made him President if he had lived fifty years later:—and it is by no means impossible that a similar revolution may take place in the public judgment of his personal and social character. We shall be very glad of any revelations which show BURR or any other man to have been better than he has been considered.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

We are requested by the Committee of Management for Mr. EVERETT's Lecture this evening, to state that the report which has been widely circulated that all the eligible seats were disposed of, *is entirely untrue*. Over two thousand of as good seats as can be desired, are still to be procured.

This is one of the finest addresses which Mr. EVERETT has ever delivered, and as it is not very probable that he will speak in this City again, we cannot doubt that there are thousands who will gladly embrace this opportunity to hear him.

A CONTROVERSY DECLINED.—The St. Louis *Leader* is publishing a series of letters from "Il Segretario," who has long been known as a correspondent of the Press, addressed to Mr. GREELEY, the editor of the *Tribune*. It seems that the writer some months since proposed a controversy with Mr. GREELEY, in the columns of his own paper, upon a variety of the heresies of which Mr. G. was supposed to be the advocate. To this proposition Mr. GREELEY made the following response:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you invite, but troubles and bereavements are telling upon me, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my pecuniary interest in the *Tribune*, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little ones. As it is, I am trying to get off to Europe, so soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no mood for controversy.

If I were to embark in one with you, I see that so much time would be requisite to dispel illusions and repel mistakes on your part, as to what I do believe and hold, that my first letters would inevitably be dull, however it might be with those that followed them. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Toronto *Globe* announces the selection of the town of Ottawa by the Imperial authorities, as the future seat of government for Canada, and expresses much indignation thereat. Toronto, Montreal and Quebec are all laid on the shelf by this decision, and the Capitol is transferred to a little place numbering a population of only 7,000. The *Globe* says:

"We look upon the idea of Parliament meeting at Quebec with the greatest aversion, and yet we see very little reason to prefer Ottawa. Although within the boundary of Upper Canada, it is composed of a population very different from the other cities of the Western province. The total population in 1851 was 7,760, and of these 4,796—nearly five-eighths of the whole—were Roman Catholics—of whom about half were of French origin, and the remainder Irish. But this is not all. Ottawa is surrounded by a population very similar to that which is found within the city, and it is even less enlightened and progressive than the census returns indicate. A lumbering country never possesses either an educated or an orderly people, and although large parts of the Ottawa district are now agricultural in their character, the population are still affected by the circumstances of the early settlement. As to political principles, or even knowledge, nothing of the kind appears to exist on the Ottawa."

SOMETHING IN DENMARK NOT ALTOGETHER ROTTEN.—It is announced that a new law has recently been passed in Denmark prohibiting newspapers from copying the articles of other journals without giving credit for them. This speaks well for the Danish authorities, but it is not quite creditable to Danish journalists. If a similar law were to be put in force here, the consequences would be disastrous to a great many newspapers, whose editors would be thrown upon their resources for original matter. The King of Denmark is worthy to be a descendant of the philosophical Hamlet, but he probably is not. He likes to know, when he reads "words, words, words," whose words they are he is reading.

SUBLIMATED SNOBBERY.—One of our City contemporaries, whose name we will not have the unkindness to mention, says that "Mrs. NAPIER, styling herself Lady NAPIER in a Republican country, is an insult to the women of America, by assuming a superiority over them." But he gallantly adds that it is not quite so infamous as for a "man to profanely ask to be called Lord." We are afraid that this sublime Republican was not invited to the ball given by the British Ambassador in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

VALUABLE DONATION TO UNION COLLEGE.—It has been rumored in private circles for some time, that Union College was about to receive a magnificent present of a Cabinet of Minerals and Shells, for which she was to be indebted to the liberality of our townsman, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq. Union College is fortunate in securing one of the finest Cabineta of this kind in the world, and, may we not add, Mr. DELAVAN is fortunate in possessing a disposition and discrimination, which lead him to bestow his wealth so generously and judiciously. We are told that this Cabinet has been purchased, in these times, for $10,000, but that it is considered by good judges as really worth a much larger sum.

[*Albany Argus, 1st.*

AMERICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.—Three hundred voters of the American Party in New-Haven, feeling aggrieved at the action of the Union Convention, called a public meeting last week, at which resolutions were adopted, opposing the extension of Slavery, condemning the frauds in Kansas, demanding a modification of the Revenue laws so as to afford protection to home industry, and reaffirming the doctrines of the American Party. A Committee of Conference was appointed to make arrangements for a State Convention.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A cruel version of Mr. CHARLES READE'S wordy novel called "White Lies" was played at this house last night. It has been prepared for the stage by a gentleman of this City, who, we fancy, must have fitted himself for the task by intently and fondly studying that remarkable sensation-drama called "Birds of Prey," which, it will be remembered, was produced at this theatre last season, and achieved a prompt and decided failure. That work was remarkable for a child-like innocence of everything like art, an utter abnegation of everything in the shape of dramatic law, and a pleasing confidence in most things not being too absurd for a mixed audience. The same prominent characteristics are noticeable in this perversion of "White Lies"—than which nothing more positively feeble has been prodnced this season. We can account for a gentleman thoroughly immersed in the interest of the novel slashing off certain portions of it which he considers dramatic, and making them rattle in a sort of horrible dramatic skeleton, under the lively impression that they will constitute an intelligible play; but we cannot so readily account for the temerity of a management in placing such a work before an audience accustomed to better things.

The story needed all the length and breadth that Mr. READE could give it to make it acceptable even as a story, and the task of compressing it once more into a drama (for Mr. READE borrowed his plot from a French drama) is by no means an easy one. It should have been undertaken only by a practised hand. It has been done by a gentleman thoroughly ignorant of every requisite. The abrupt transitions, the utter disregard of time and place, the perfect obliviousness of anything like a sense of ridicule, the constant clashing of passions which are aroused and subdued with a rapidity absolntely mean—these and abundant other proofs are conclusive on this subject. The plot may be condensed into a few words. An old family, consisting of a mother and two daughters, is on the brink of ruin. The ancestral chateau is put up at anction, and the members of the old family are on the point of being turned out of doors. A military gentleman (previously unknown to the family) buys it, and after saying something about *his* mother, magnanimously informs old family that he has purchased it for their use. Old family, being poor and proud, object to this act of charity. Military gentleman then proposes to buy a portion of the live stock—namely, one of the daughters. In less time than a Yankee could effect a trade the bargain is struck. The strange military gentleman marries *Josephine*, leaves her and her family in possession of the old chateau, and at once goes to the wars. All this takes place in an extremely damp spot near the old chateau, and brings the first act to a close. The same malarious district is selected for the action of the second act. Here we discover that *Josephine* had a former lover, who of course returns to claim his bride at the wrong moment. The usual business, managed however with unusual dullness, takes place. The enstomary "offers" at murder and suicide lead to the customary declarations of mutual love. The act winds up with an unexpected announcement that the military gentleman of the first act has opportunely met his death, on the strength of which rumor the twain unite their loves by a secret union. Necessarily, therefore, in the next act we discover that the military gentleman has not met his death. In fact he walks in soon after in an excellent state of preservation, and is indeed the only man in the piece who persistently enjoys good health. A letter which lies in his path informs him of what has taken place, and the military gentleman puts his sword, as a military man ought to do under such circumstances. The letter is from the destroyer of his happiness,—if his associate in matrimony may be so considered. Now comes the "White Lie"—*Josephine's* sister boldly says that the letter was for her and not for the military gentleman's wife. No matter, says the military gentleman, he shall marry you or I will have his life. The Mormonistic aspects of the piece become brighter. In the meantime, *Josephine*, borne down by the double deceit which is being practiced, meditates suicide, and prepares the cup. She is stayed in time to hear that the object of her affections and husband number two has been thrown from his horse and killed. Under ordinary circumstances, a woman would endeavor to hide her shame in the grief of this catastrophe. But *Josephine* pursues a different course, becomes furious, declares her passion for the dead cavalier, (who immediately walks in safe and sound,) and tells of the secret marriage. At a crisis like this the military gentleman is naturally expected to kill somebody, but he disgracefully neglects his opportunity, and announces that his own marriage was a mere formality, which shall at once be annulled, and that *Josephine* shall remain the bride of her lover. What becomes of the chateau and the family pride we were unable to discover. A comic "tag," in rhyme, about the awkwardness of telling "White Lies" ends the piece.

In the second act Mr. JORDAN has an opportunity for displaying his power as an artist, and won a meed of well-merited applause. But Mr. JORDAN's dress was an uncleanly absurdity. If a colonel of the French army were unfortunate enough to wear a dirty shirt, he would be the last man in the world to display it. The abject attire adopted by Mr. JORDAN is fit for a professional beggar on an unprosperous tramp, and not for *Colonel Dugardin* recently from Paris. Miss KEENE does all that possibly can be done for a detestable part, and Messieurs WHEATLEIGH and JEFFERSON contribute to the amusement of the audience. All the acting in the world cannot save a piece so utterly destitute of the elements of dramatic success. Properly constructed, a good piece might have been made out of Mr. READE's work, but in Miss KEENE's adaptation there is neither skillful effort nor accidental result.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S second classical *soirée* of the season takes place to-night at Dodworth's Rooms. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK are the volunteers.

The Weather.

We are loth to speak disrespectfully of the weather, but after the long spell of genial sunshine and blue skies which we have been enjoying, the atmospheric change that came over us last night had no claim to a favorable notice. There was a brisk clear northerly breeze in the morning, and the few icicles that hung from the guards of the ferry boats glistened in the sunshine for a while and then began to disappear; but before the sun went down the wind had clawed round, as the pilots say, to the east of north: in fact it was east northeast a little easterly, and a small, chilling drizzle commenced, which soon resolved itself into a decided rain, which froze as it fell, and made the walking about as uncertain as it must be on the *mer de glace*. At not only froze on the pavement, but it froze on silken umbrellas, and prevented them from being shut up. By 9 o'clock P. M., the rain had undergone another change and became hail, which lay on the ground like glass marbles, and looked like a kind of transparent snow. It was decidedly a pleasant night for staying at home, and unfavorable to burglars, as well as cruel for policemen, who do not, of course, get under shelter in such miserable weather. The Winter may have set in now for earnest, but if there be any truth in the old woman's saying, that when the month comes in like a lion it goes out like a lamb, we have no cause to apprehend a long continuance of wintry weather.

NO MORE UNLICENSED VEHICLES.—In one of the ordinances by which Gotham is governed, provision is made for the licensing of all public carts, and it is declared that "every cart, truck, wagon, dray or other vehicle, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, which shall be kept, used, driven or employed for the transportation or conveyance of anything whatsoever from place to place, within the City of New-York, for hire, wages or pay for such transportation, *shall be deemed a public cart*" within the meaning of the ordinance.

Mayor TIEMANN has decided to carry out the law to the letter. It is unnecessary to remind any citizen that it has not hitherto been strictly enforced. Many vehicles owned and used on private account for conveying various articles to different parts of the City, and whose proprietors have never thought of applying for licenses, come under the provision quoted. About 150 cartmen who do their business in the upper part of the island, and have hitherto been unlicensed, have been brought to the Mayor's office during the last few days and fined. The applications for licenses were numerous at the Mayor's office yesterday. One of Mayor TIEMANN's draymen was fined $2 on Saturday because the number of his license was not marked on his cart.

☞ The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City* will leave for Havana and New-Orleans at 2 P. M. to-morrow, (Wednesday,) instead of Sunday, as advertised.

Much Ado about Nothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I addressed my first letter to you, in relation to the subject of "The Perils of the New-York Harbor," I had not the remotest idea of prodncing, and certainly I had no intention to provoke any kind of controversy. As a citizen, I availed myself of your politeness, through the columns of your widely-spread paper, so far as my abilities would permit, to furnish *data* showing that there existed no danger, so periodically apprehended, of the CHANNELS of our magnificent harbor being filled up by "silt," &c.

Mr. BLUNT, who, I have every reason to surmise, is the anthor of the letters pnblished in the TIMES over the initials of "J. L. B." and "Mercator," superciliously sneers at A. C. CASTLE's data upon this subject. I submit that from the distinguished position which this gentleman holds in the estimation of the New-York mercantile marine officers and others, and the New-York community at large he could well afford to treat that data at least with a modicum of courtesy, if not with a little respect—data that he may affect to sneer at, but which he has certainly failed even to refute, much less to respect. At the ssme time, I freely admit that Mr. BLUNT *is authority* in hydrographical science, bnt nntil he mathematically demonstrates the results of the hydrodynamic forces and their laws governing the motion and reaction upon matter in a state of inertia, and depositing this matter in our harbor channels, I shall maintain that the fears created of the danger to our harbor, of the filling np of its channels, are entirely groundless.

I have omitted some intereating phenomena to complete my remarks upon the subject of "The Perils to New-York Harbor," and the Hudson River navigation. First, I allude to the twenty-two millions cubic feet of sand reported to he deposited in "Gedney's Channel" within the last few years. This new deposition would go to show that this channel is of recent formation, and the cause that ormed it is hydrodynamically changing, and the force of reaction is prodncing its effects.

The other phenomenon I allude to is the *Castleton Bar*, or "overslaugh," very near to the *head* of the navigation of the North River. *Here* has existed, since the navigation of the river has been known, a shifting bar of "silt"—constantly changing its position in the very face of a constantly-running stream, and often assanlted by the most overwhelming freshets. A similar shifting bar, I believe, is unknown in any other river. The State, a few years since, expended some money *to raise an embankment* on the west s de of the *river to deepen the channel*. The embsnkment has been partially successful. Notwithstanding the presence of this bar to navigation at all times, the silt has neither accumulated upon it, around it, above it, or below it. Small steamboats "got stuck" upon it twenty years ago, and similar-sized boats still "get stuck" upon it under similar circumstances; and, like the oceanic bar to the entrance of our harbor, which admits those modern leviathan ships, the *Adriatic*, the *Persia*, the *Great Republic*, &c., to pass over it—so the "overslangh" permits those river giant steamers, the *New World*, the *Isaac Newton*, the *Francis Skiddy*, &c., to pass over it without getting "stuck," any more than their Lilliputian predecessors. This bar has had collected upon it, for weeks together, masses of ice heaped high above the water-line, or surface, which have become solidified into a solid mass; yet we find no extra deposit of silt and no further impediment to navigation than the slow dissolving of the mass of ice. In taking my leave of the subject, I am willing that "J. A. B. and "Mercator" shall have all the triumph of accounting for the milk in the cocoanut, *and when they do geometrically demonstrate* that our harbor channels are filling up, I shall be glad to learn how they intend to prevent, or what they propose to stop the deposition of silt. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your politeness,

Very respectfully, A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

An Englishman Returns Thanks.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American community of New-York and Boston have paid to the memory of my brave countryman, General HAVELOCK, such a tribute of respect and admiration, as could only have emanated from high-minded and generous natures of kindred spirits and kindred blood.

Such an act of sympathy and good feeling will be told throughout the wide range of Britain's Empire, and wherever told it will touch the tenderest chord in a Briton's heart! There is no newspaper, however great or however obscure, which will not make it known in every city, town, and hamlet in England. Nor is there a man, woman or child in England, who will not feel proud and most grateful for the noble compliment.

As an Englishman (but one amongst the many here) I must give vent to my own individual feelings, by offering to the American people my unfeigned and most grateful thanks for the high honor they have paid to the memory of that modest and gallant soldier, who was both my conntryman and my personal friend.

I shall ever hold in very respectful remembrance this graceful proof of manly and generons sympathy on the part of this conntry; and if a suitable opportunity should ever occur, I feel assured that it will be repaid—many, many fold!

Respectfully yours, LEONARD WRAY.

Spiritualistic Ex Post Facto Revelations.

To the Eeditor of ths Evening Post:

So many instances have occurred of a similar character to that recorded in the accompanying paper, that I think it worth while to make it public mainly for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the subject, to sec if by many and repeated observations some discovery may not yet he made that will be ultimately of value. I have myself witnessed so many such incidents within tne last seven years, that I am beginning to place some confidencc in this mode of conveying intelligence. Wbether it is deserving of it, can be better determined when others shall have uttered their experience, also, on the subject, for to others it must have been manifested as well as to me. J. W. EDMONDS.

MONDAY, Feh. I, 1858.

Jannary, 1858.

My nephew, SENTER KEYES, is first Assistant-Engineer on board the steamer *Ariel*, which sails between Harre and New-York, tonching at Bremen and Sonthampton. On her lsst return voyage she sailed from Sonthampton on the 31st of December last. She ought to have made her trip in fourteen or fifteen days, bnt twenty-eight days elapsed without her heing heard from, and much anxiety was beginning to be felt about her fate.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, news reached hy the steamer *Canada* that the *Ariel* had broken her shaft on the 6th of January, had put back and arrived at Cork on the 16th, all well, but after a very rongh passage.

In the meantime she had been heard from, or rather SENTER had been heard from in this manner: Through Mrs. ——, who was on a visit at my house, JENNIE, SENTER's sister, who ls living with me, heard from him and had communion with his spirit.

On the 24th, while LAURA and JENNIE were together in the bedroom, LAURA saw him sitting in a chair. He then said nothing. But in a short time Mrs. —— came in and saw SENTER standing at the door. He rubbed his hands and said, "By George! girls, I wish I was home. hnt I'm safe anyhow."

On the next day he appeared again at the same hour, and at the same place, and Mrs. —— again saw him. He said, "If the spirits can do anything, I want this test for myself. I am safe." And he told the girls to write tt down.

This was about 5 P. M. here, which would be about 1 P. M. in Ireland.

On Thursday morning the 28th, before the newa hy the *Canada* arrived, and before it was known here that the *Ariel* had put in to Cork, while the three girls were sitting together in their parlor, a spirit entered the room with a bundle of sticks, which he lay down by the side of LAURA. He was an Irishman. At the same time Mrs. —— saw a young girl dressed all in white, who had in her hand a scroll, on which was written "Good news from SENTER."

That child is known to these girls as one who is particularly around a gentleman of Boston, and about four hours after this spirit was seen, a telegram was received from him to the same effect; the news having reached Boston from Halifax, and was immediately transmitted to JENNIE by him.

☞ Ex-Governor WALKER has arrived in town, and will spead a few days at his brother-in-law's, Gen. COOK, of Hoboken.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of France.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

From whatever light we may view it, the attempt presents itself as an inexcnsable crime, not in any way to he palliated. But the attempt of the 14th January by far exceeds all its predecessors in the hateful nature which characterizes it. A man who, like PIANORI, steps forward alone and unmasked to accomplish the deed, at least plays off his life against the one he is going to take, and his hullet is directed against one person only. But what shall we say of cowards hiding in a crowd and spreading death around them, in order to insure impunity to the odious deed? The magnitude of the crime can only he paralleled by the cowardice of those who carried it into effect.

Five victims are already known to have fallen; a large number are likely to he added to them; sixty inoffensive citizens struck in the dark—what party will take upon themselves the responsibility of this bloody work? None, doubtless. Bnt it is not the less certain that somewhere so-called politicians were anxiously watching the result of the crime, in order that they might reap the fruits thereof. Had a stray hullet reached NAPOLEON III., we should have seen the speculators in attempts npon his life throng around triumphant, in hopes of a revolutionary set-to. As it has chanced, however, there is no fear of their boasting about the political pseudo-martyrdom to which they have set on the blind hlood-hounds of their subterranean ambition. Baser and more criminal than their base and culpable instruments, these instigators of an ambush would fain make the best of Liberty, bnt take good care not to expose themselves to the martyrdom it entails.

Liberty! What has Liberty to do with deeds ten times revolting, at the bottom of which there lie passions nnbridled and egotistic hate? What wonld Freedom gain, even supposing that success, as certain individuals call it, had attended tbe decd? Is tbere a person who would sincerely believe that the Republic in France could find its foundation based on assassinatinn? God heware us, at all cvents, of the Republic which the accomplices of the attempt of the 14th January would prepare for us! God shield us from the men who pretend to monopolize the secrets of such liberty and similar patriotism! We know, but too well, from dire experience, what they have in store for us.

Liberty, indeed, has no greater enemies than those very men who, strange to say, claim to be the sovereign dispensers of it, and who use her as a by-word to cover their personal aspirings. It is slmilar attempts, through the instrumentality of which a nation is deeper than ever before hurled back into the arms of absolute power. Not only does authority, like the latter, thus receive its sanction for the use of the right of legitimate defence, but the country *calls* for its exercise, for the danger incnrred has pointed out the precipice of anarchy from which its self-styled savers would fain push it. Is there any one to doubt hut that on the morning of the 15th, France, in a body, put, terror-struck, the question to herself—what fate awaited her at the hands of the assassin? And if we bsd ssked the assassins themselves, would they not have been at a loss what to reply?

Distant as we are from France, it is difficult for us to tell whether a hullet would suffice to crumble to the dust a dynasty. We doubt it much; but of one thing we are quite sure, at any rate, and that is, that a hullet would not suffice to build up another dynasty.

The most which a "successful" conspiracy could effect would he to open again the floodgates of the revolutionary deluge with its certain disasters and uncertain eventualities. None of the watchwords of tbe world would sufficiently palliate in the eyes of any one this simple fact. We are apt to forget in a moment of careless quiet and security, hnt our memory revives upon the instant that an incident turns hack our eyesight to the prospect of a break down. Tbe days of June, 1848, cleared the path for the Empire, and the utmost which could have been hoped as a result of the assassina' success at the Opera would have heen to add the "days of January" to the already swelled list of our civil struggles.

The assassinate of the 14th January, 1858, forms a dark and lugubrious counterpart to the one which filled Paris with mourning on the 28th July, 1835. Everybody recalls that ill-starred date which carries with it the execrated name of FIESCHI, A Marshal of France, struck by the side of his King; npwards of a hundred persons either killed or wounded from among the crowd. Such was the amazing and gratuitous becatomh offered np to "Liberty in Blood" hy the enemies of Constitutional Monarchy. Gratuitous, or, rather, resultless, did we say? No: for a month later the famous September decrees were issued, which have passed into a proverh, and which marked the first step of the July Government in the path of resistance to progress. To-day, with the sole difference of a smaller number of victims, we have a precisely analogous case. And this similarity will be borne out thoroughly, for attempts of a similar nature cannot hut furnish a ready means and motive to the established power for a maintenance of tbat system of checks on which it has thus far reposed, and the parties who called for an abandonment of that policy now have their natural and ready answer.

The conspirators of the 14th of January have furnished the latter.

A Bit of Criticism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I read in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. LONGFELLOW's poem on GOETHE and SCHILLER, for I am sure hy the style it mnst be hy him; and though I agree in doing honor to genius, I dissent from him in respect to GOETHE. He implies GOETHE's memory is adored hy the Germans. Now that is not at all true; and even in poetry, truth should he followed as much as possible; and especially when such men as GOETHE and SCHILLER are spoken of together, and when the poetic effects may be produced hy the contrast that *really* existed between them. The Germans love SCHILLER for his warm and gushing heart; a colder feeling is for GOETHE, that of admiration, though even that is not universal. I will tell you a fact, which is—on the centenary of his birthday, the people of Frankfort—his own city of Frankfort!—dispersed a grand serenade in GOETHE's honor, by cat-calls, hooting and other horrid noises! And Mr. LONGFELLOW should have remembered the general fact, tbat GOETHE is not popular in Germany. Speak to any German, even in this country, and you will find that, while he talks of SCHILLER with affection, he slurs over the claims of the banghty and lascivious lover of rank, which GOETHE showed himself to be. *Young Germany*, at least, does not love his memcry.

As I have troubled yon, I would allude to one thing more in the Magazine—the *Rescue of Lucknow*—a poem. That poem is snggested hy a piece which first appeared in prose in a French newspaper; and from the reading of it, any one would see it was a *fancy sketch*; for the young woman is made to say *Hark to the slogan!* This is absurd, as well as the talk about the music playing "The Campbells are Coming," and "Auld Lang Syne." *Slogan* is one of SCOTT's *border-poetry* words, never nsed now; and regiments in such a situation, never come playing fancy airs, as I have reason to know. It is a Frenchified notion, completely in the theatrical style, of which they are such masters. And now having finished my observations, I wilt ask your pardon for taking up so much of your paper, and conclude.

REGINA.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last a woman in her haste to leave the Fulton Ferry boat, on the Brooklyn side, attempted to step on the hridge before the hoat was secured, and stepped between the two, hruising her ankle hadly; but what added to her misfortune was that she had a large looking-glass under her arm, which was smashed into smithereens. There does not appear to be any way of preventing these accidents. The Ferry company take all the precautions they can, hut people appear to lose all command over themselves at steamboat landings, and slip themselves hetween the boats and the hridges as if they were desirous of having their hones broken and their hodies smashed. E. M. used to keep a regular account of such casualties, hut they have become so frequent of late that he has given up in despair, and turned his attention once more to earthquakes and camphenc explosions.

☞ The Free Academy examination was commenced yesterday. The Senior Class was examined hy Professor OWEN, their instructor, in the Greek language. *Thucydides* was the text-book, and they seemed well acquainted with it. The same class was examined in Civil Engineering hy Professor NICHOLS, and a portion of them in German hy Professor GLAUBENSKLEE. Professor ANTHON examined the Sophomore Class concerning their knowledge of Modern History from the Revival of Letters in the Fifteenth Century to the commencement of the first French Revolution, and Professor DOCARTY and Assistants examined the Freshmen in Mathematics. This Class has received instruction in solid Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation. The students generally acquitted themselves creditahly.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—A few years since, when Mr. WESTERVELT was Mayor of this City, a very pretty and intelligent little girl was seen daily about the City Hall, with a hasket on her arm, retailing apples. Her fine appearance and proper demeanor attracted the Mayor's attention, and he one day called her into his private office and questioned her. Her answers confirmed his favorable impressions, and he told her she ought to go to school. She replied that she was anxious to do so, hut that her mother had not the means to educate her, and she was compelled to sell apples for a livelihood. The Mayor called in some of his friends to whom the case was stated, and a purse of $70 or $80 was made up on the spot. With this and other sums contributed from time to time, the girl was sent to school, where her habits were studious and her conduct uniformly commendable. She has, within a few weeks, passed an examination hy the City Superintendent, received a certificate of competency, and is now engaged as a teacher in one of the schools of the City, in which capacity she has thus far given satisfaction.—*Evening Post.*

The Proposed New Health Law.

"An Act to improve the public health and establish a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York," is the title of a bill recently introdnced in the State Senate by Senator SCHELL. This act is intended to supersede the act of 1850 relative to the public health of the City, and provides that the name of the City Inspector's Department shall be changed to "Department of Pnhlic Health;" that a "Snperintendent of Public Health" shall be appointed, who shall divide the City into Sanitary Districts—their number not to exceed that of the Wards—for each of which a Depnty Snperintendent shall be appointed hy the Snperintendent with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the Depnties to hold office during the pleasure of the Superintendent; their number may be increased dnring the prevalence of any pestilential disease; the Superintendent and Deputies must be graduates of Medical Colleges; they are to perform the duties of the City Inspector and Health Wardens respectively, and moreover "to inspect and report all nuisances affecting the public health," vaccinate all persons who require vaccination in houses in which cases of smallpox shall exist, and if necessary place such houses in quarantine; keep meteorological records, inform themselves of the sanitary condition of all dwellings—the latter to he entered hy them at any time between sunrise and sunset, whether their occupants consent or not—perform other similar dnties, have all the powers, privileges and emoluments of the City Inspector and Health Wardens, and constitute a medical counsel to advise the Board of Health and Common Council in all sanitary matters; the Superintendent may appoint "Inspectors of Adulterations," to examine articles of food and medicine suspected of containing impurities or adulterations; each fine incurred under the act is to be paid to the Treasurer of the Dispensary in whose district it may have been incurred, and the act to take effect (if passed) Jan. 1, 1859, unless a vacancy sooner occurs in the office of the City Inspector, "in which case it shall take effect immediately on the occurrence of such vacancy."

The supporters of this hill point to the increase in the ratio of deatbs in this City during the last 50 years, which, they say, shows the necessity for a new system of sanitary regulations. From the hooks in the City Inspector's Office, it appears that in 1810, the ratio of deaths to the population, was 1 in 46.49; in 1830, 1 in 38.97; in 1850, 1 in 33.52; and in 1857, 1 in 27.15. But there are many reasons why these startling figures should not he too implicitly trusted to our discredit. Previous to the act of 1850, the system of Registration was very imperfect. Formerly it was not necessary (as it is now) to obtain a permit from the authorities before conveying the remains of persons who had died in the City to other places for interment, and the deaths of such persons were not generally registered. The increased immigration of late years might well have caused the increased mortality without seeking further for its cause; the increase has been principally in infantile diseases, hecanse the prolific lower classes of Europe have inundated the City. Since the census of 1850, making allowance for the prevalence of the cholera in 1854, the increase has not been alarming; again the mistakes in the census, which are more apt to be made on account of the increased population than formerly, must be taken into consideration.

The New Reservoir.

The Councilmen's Committee on the Croton Aqneduct Department, to which the estimates received by the Croton Aqueduct Board for the construction of the new Reservoir were referred, met yesterday in the City Hall Library. Councilman GENET in the Chair. Mr. WOOD appeared on behalf of his firm, DINSMORE & WOOD; Mr. RHODES appeared for Messrs. CUMMINOS; and Ex-Judge WHITING for Messrs. FAIRCHILD and WALKER. Mr. RHODES commenced by reviewing all the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Judge PEABODY had decided that there were fatal objections against the reception of Messrs. DINSMORE & WOOD's offer. Besides, Mr. ALLEN was a Tax Commissioner, and therefore not eligible as a surety. He was as much an officer of the Corporation as Governor DRAPER, who had been decided to he such by Judge HOFFMAN. The man who foots a guaranty clearly has an interest in the successful issue of the contract. Mr. WOOD urged that the Court had determined that the Common Council were the ultimate authority, and that no bidder had any right to invoke the process or action of Court hefore the confirmation of the contract.

Ex-Judge WHITING, for Messrs. FAIRCHILD, contended that the Cummings hid was out of the question, and that the decision of the Court in favor of FAIRCHILD was now reported to them for confirmation. All the Common Council could do was to appropriate the money, or refuse to do so. The Chairman, Councilman GENET, dissented from such doctrine. The question with them as a Committee was to consider what was hest for the interests of the City; so he should deliberate, and so he should report. Judge WHITING replied that the Court had decided that ALLEN was a competent security. The Comptroller had decided that, and he was the only man lawfully to assume the decision, nor was there any appeal from it. Mr. ALLEN is not appointed by the Corporation, nor paid by them, nor under their control; his salary is a county charge, nor can the Corporation remove him. He had some superadded dutles, so legislation at Albany had decided, but that was only an added function of the office, and not imposed by the Corporation. The aqueduct for 42 miles was not so very sound; no time was to be lost; the City pumps had been all abolished, and some day we might unexpectedly he without water. It was a shame that party and outside influences should be at work. He had always acted with his own Democratic Party, but though he would support his country right or wrong. he would not apply the same principle to his party. The control of the entire Union was in the hands of the Democrats, if they were only honest. But profligacy and villainy had reached even the White House, and why? Evidently because as a party the Democrats were not honest to themselves. As to this proposal, it was not only legally the award due to his clients, but it was in reality the lowest tender. Take the cost of this aqueduct, add the 200 days to the interest upon $729,000, from April, 1857, the land costing $700,000, and it would he easy to make the comparative calculation.

The Committee is to consider whether another meeting shall be called previously to their agreeing upon a report.

Progress of the Whitewashing Process—Aaron Burr.

To the Editor of the Express:

SIR: It is with pleasure that I comply with your request. Some time during the year preceding the death of Col. BURR, when on my way to visit him in company with my kinsman, the late OONZE E. EDWARDS, we were told that it was reported there were among his papers letters from reputable females which compromised their characters. We at once determined to mention to him what we had heard, and to say to him that if any such letters existed they should be destroyed. Upon our doing so he promptly said: "*There are no such letters—you may examine my papers if you choose and satisfy yourselves; but I tell you there are no such letters.*" Not *then* doubting the truth of what he said—*nor do I now*—I never mentioned the subject to him again, although I visited him almost daily during the residue of his life. Subsequently he requested me to take possession of his papers, but I did not do so. I never heard of the calumny again until *after his death, when I saw it in print.*

He died near my residence on Staten Island, in September, 1836, where he went by my advice, in the Spring preceding. I visited him daily, and was with him the whole of the last two days and nights of his life. Every attention was paid to his comfort, and he had the best of medical advice from Doctor HARNDEN, formerly Health Officer, who assiduously attended him. At his own request Rev. Dr. VAN PELT visited him frequently and prayed with him. He contemplated his approaching departure with composure, and died in the full possession of his mind. I asked him where he wished to he buried. He replied, "In the sepulchre of my ancestors at Princeton." After his death I informed Professor DOD, of Princeton College, of this desire and the suitable arrangements for his funeral were made by the faculty. His remains were taken to the College Chapel, where an admirable sermon was preached by President CARNAHAN, and attended to the grave by the faculty and students, and by the inhabitants of the village, under escort of a military company. He was buried as he desired, "In the sepulchre of his ancestors," where lsy his parents and grand-parents, Presidents BURR and EDWARDS, and their wives, who died within fifteen months of each other, just one hundred years ago, leaving him an orphan not three years of age. Such was the end of AARON BURR. Respectfully yours,

OGDEN EDWARDS.

STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 29, 1858.

A Large Verdict Against Dr. S. P. Townsend.

An interesting case has heen on trial before Judge HOOKROOM, in the Circuit Court for some days, and was terminated hy a princely verdict on Saturday night. The action was against TOWNSEND, of New-York, the well-known sarsaparilla millionaire. TOWNSEND and RUELL CLAPP, formerly of this City, now deceased, were partners in the sarsaparilla husiness, having offices in this City and in New-York. On the death of CLAPP, a Mr. HOWARD was appointed one of the administrators, and TOWNSEND became the surety for HOWARD, on his administration bond.

The present suit was brought in the name of the people (for the benefit of the widow and next of kin of CLAPP,) against TOWNSEND as surety on this bond. It was founded on a final decree, made by Surrogate CHITTENDEN, of this county, in the settlement of CLAPP's estate, against HOWARD, for the sum of $88,000, in favor of the widow and next of kin of CLAPP. Of this sum, $70,000 was charged npon HOWARD, for neglecting to prosecute TOWNSEND, for an alleged fraud, charged to consist of false representations and concealments in the division of the partnership effects, after CLAPP's death.

The defence was that the decree before the Surrogate was by collusion between HOWARD and the widow, and next of kin of CLAPP—TOWNSEND claiming that HOWARD consented to a false decree, to charge him. It appeared that the decree before the Surrogate was based npon the testimony of HOWARD, who was sworn, and made a statement of the circumstances.

The trial of the case has, on account of the amount involved, been one of much interest. The Jury gave a verdict Saturday night for the whole amount claimed, reaching with interest the sum of $104,000.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 1.*

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of January to the 30th day of January, 1858: Men, 79; Women, 75; Boys, 162; Girls, 138: Total, 454*. Adults, 154; Children, 300; Males, 241; Females, 213; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in Head	14	Malformation of Anus	1
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	3	Drowned	2	Malformation of Heart	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	Dysentery	1	Marasmus, Adult	4
Apoplexy	3	Enlargement of the Heart	2	Marasmus, Infl.	29
Asthma	7	Epilepsy	2	Measles	24
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	3	Mortification	2
Bleeding, Lungs	2	Fever, Gastric	1	Old Age	6
Bleeding, Navel	1	Fever, Nervous	2	Palsy	3
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fever, Scarlet	25	Parturition, Difficult	1
Brain, Disease of	2	Fever, Typhoid	3	Pleurisy	3
Bronchitis	14	Fever, Typhus	3	Premature Birth	1
Burned or scald	1	Fracture of the Skull	1	Rheumatism	1
Cancers	3	Heart, Dis. of	9	Rupture of the Aorta	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Heart, Disease of Valvular	2	Scrofula	4
Concussion of the Brain	1	Hooping Cough	4	Scurvy	1
Cong. of Brain	4	Inflam. Bowels	8	Small-pox	9
Cong. of Lungs	2	Inflam. of Brain	8	Softening of the Brain	1
Consumption	63	Inflam. of Ear	1	Spine, Disease of	2
Convulsions, Infantile	27	Inflam. of Glands	1	Stillborn	33
Croup	15	Inflam. of Heart	1	Suffocation, Accidental	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of Liver	1	Teething	6
Debility, Adult	4	Inflam. of Lungs	25	Tumor	1
Debility, Infant	9	Inflam. Throats	2	Ulceration of the Spine	1
Delirium Trem	3	Insanity, Puerperal	1	Unknown	1
Diarrhœa	5	Intemperance	2	Unknown to the Jury	1
Dropsy	1	Killed or Murd'd	1		
Dropsy in Chest	1	Liver, disease of	1		
Total					454

*Increase this week—31.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 30, 1858.

From the Utah Expedition.

The Platte (Mo.) *Argus* of the 22d, announces the arrival in Weston, on the 21st, of Mr. DAVINSON from Utah, who was accompanied by Mr. IAVIN, of KINCAID & LIVINGSTON's concern, and hy a few teamsters.

Mr. DAVINSON brings intelligence from Camp Scott, of the 14th of December, which is four days later than any previously received. The following is the news imparted by him to the editor of the *Argus:*

On Dec. 14 left Colonel JOHNSON at Camp Scott, four miles from Bridger. Colonel COOKE off with the mules 42 miles from Bridger, on Henry's Fork. All hsnds engaged making comfortable for the Winter. Health of the command good. Twelve ounces of flour, and as much "poor beef" as the men want, are the rations. No news from Capt. MARCY, who had started from Taos. No snow this side of Laramie. Plenty of good grass, and huffalo very fat. Capt. BEE, of 10th Infantry, had been placed in command of the three volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them. Volunteers enlisted hetween 16th and 20th November for six months. Mormons continuing to fortify between army and Salt Lake. Met going out army mail near "Devil's Gate," a second near "Ash Hollow," and a third at Kearney. Met train taking supply of salt from Laramie, on the last crossing of Sweet Water.

All the teamsters who left this place with Messrs. PERRY & Co., consisting of DORRIS, BOWLEY, MYERS, WARE, and others, left their employes; notwithstanding the offers to raise their wages, they preferred to enlist in the army, supposing they would have an easier time of it.

Fires.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—THE PREMISES FIRED BY BURGLARS.—Between 3 and 4 yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the flour store of VALENTINE & SONS, corner of Cherry and Market streets. Some officers of the Seventh Ward, who first saw the fire, went into the huilding, when they ascertained that the place had been set on fire by burglars. On examining the premises it was found that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe. The presumption was that the hurglars, incensed at their failure in getting at the money and valnables in the safe, set fire to the building and then decamped. A dark-lantern, with a candle burning inside, was found in the middle of the floor. Messrs. VALENTINE & SONS sustained a loss of about $300 on their stock, which is covered hy an insursnce of $8,000 in the Market Insurance Company. The damage to the huilding was $50, and is covered hy insurance.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET—AN OLD LANDMARK IN DANGER.—The stately wooden mansion of Ex-Alderman VAN NEST, in Bleecker-street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday forenoon. A spark from one of the chimneys set fire to the roof, but fortunately it was discovered before it had made much headway, and speedily extinguished. This huilding and the surrounding yard occupies the entire block bounded by Bleecker, Charles, Perry and Fourth streets. It was huilt nearly fifty years ago as a country residence hy its present owner and occupant and at that time was considered a long distance out of town.

Police Intelligence.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT TAMMANY HALL.—A squad of the Second Ward Police, under officer NIVEN, were engaged yesterday morning in hunting up the parties who were engaged in the affray at Tammany Hall, Sunday night, in which TRAIN, a waiter, was stabbed. They arrested Patrick M. Fallon, Robert Hunter, John Adams, Joseph E. Gallagher and John C. Wallace, and took them before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs. Fallon was locked up as the principal in the affair, and the others were held as accessories. Coroner CONNERY was applied to yesterday to take the *ante-mortem* examination of Train at the City Hospital. The Coroner went to the Hospital, but as Train was not thought to he in any immediate danger, the examination was deferred.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Charles Hagan, a German, from Iowa, made a complaint yesterday, before the Mayor, of having been swindled out of $23 at the auction shop No. 80 Broadway, kept by J. H. Pynchon. An officer arrested Pynchon and brought him before the Mayor who compelled him to give up the money and then revoked his license.

Coroner's Inquest.

A BOY DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 313 East Twelfth-street, upon the body of KEARNS DUNN, a boy seven years of age, who came to his death from drowning. It was shewn that, while playing with some other boys, he fell from the pier foot of Twelfth-street into the water. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Personal.

An Antwerp paper mentions that Queen Victoria, who has of late devoted much time and displayed great talent in the art of photography, has lately sent the Empress Eugenie, as a New Year's present, a charming album full of pbotographs taken by herself. On the leaves of this very unique work are to be found portraits of the royal children in the costumes of various Shakespearean characters, the portrait of Prince Albert, together with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Osborne house.

Quite an excitement was lately occasioned about the Young Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., by the sudden disappearance of one of the pnpils, who took it into her head to run away and commit matrimony, without the consent of her teachers or friends.

A private letter from Mr. Bryant, dated Naples, Jan. 7, 1858, announces the arrival at Marseilles, on their way from Spain, of himself and family, two days prehiously at that place.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has also arrived, and is stopping in Brooklyn with his brother-in-law, E. V. PERRIN.

The health of Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, is so much impaired that he is unable to fulfill his lecturing engagements for this season.

Geo. W. Kendall, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, is doing finely with his flocks of sheep in Texas.

Recorder Lee, of Philadelphia, has resigned his office.

DEATH OF JOHN J. PALMER.—Mr. JOHN J. PALMER, late President of the Merchants' Bank in this City, died yesterday morning. Mr. PALMER had heen President of the Bank for twenty-five years, and resigned only a short time previous to the illness which has terminated in his decease.

☞ Yesterday morning an aged lady, named Mrs. WATERFIELD, in attempting to get into a train of cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad, just starting from the depot at North Orange, N. J., fell and the wheels passed over one of her legs below the knee. The limh was terribly mangled and a part of the foo cut off.

NAVAL.—The following officers have been ordered to the United States brig *Perry*, recently fitted out at the Gosport Navy Yard for the Brazilian coast Lieutenant Commanding, R. L. TILGHMAN; First Lieutenant, W. T. TRUXTON; Second Lieutenant, J. J. CORNWELL; Third Lieutenant, C. E. HOWARD; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. W. B. GREENHORD.

The *Perry* dropped down to the naval anchorage Thursday.

SUICIDE.—Mr. GROTE, the proprietor of the lodging-house, No. 87 Chatham-street, who cut his throat and stabbed himself on Friday night, died yesterday afternoon, at the City Hospital. The deceased was a German, about 40 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS.—A spirited revival has been in progress, for a number of weeks, at the Sixth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, under the pastoral labors of Rev. Mr. VAN HORN. About seventy professions of conversion have already been made, and many more are under conviction.

The pastoral relation between Rev. CHARLES PARKER and the Dutch Reformed Church, at Hoboken, has been dissolved. Mr. PARKER has accepted a call from the Church at Bergen Point, and is to be installed on the 8th inst. The Classis has made the following temporary appointments for the Church in Hoboken: Second Sabhath in February, Rev. J. L. CHAPMAN; fourth Sahhath in February, Rev. D. RIDDLE, D. D.; fourth Sahhath in March, Rev. A. B. TAYLOR; first Sahhath in April, Rev. C. PARKER.

FIREMAN'S BADGE.—The Jersey City Common Council have passed a new ordinance for the government of the Fire Department of that city, in which it is provided that the members of the Fire Department shall hereafter wear badges while on duty. The badge is to be made of Princes metal, and bear the words "Jersey City Fire Department," with a number, in raised letters of white metal. It is to be worn on the hreast of the coat. They are to be furnished to the members of the Department by the Clerk of the Fire Commissioners, who is required to keep a register of the names and number of all persons furnished.

LODGERS AT THE JERSEY CITY STATION-HOUSE.—One thousand eight hundred and twelve persons were accommodated with lodgings at the Station-house in Jersey City during the three months ending Jan. 1. Their nativity was as follows:

Ireland	1,014	United States	207
England	266	Other places	20
Germany	209		
Scotland	96	Total	1,812

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Court of Common Pleas was in session during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with Judges MORRIS and GRIFFITHS on the bench, and tried a number of Jury Appeals. Judge OGDEN, who is now absent attending the Court of Appeals at Trenton, is expected to return on Thursday next, when the Criminal Calendar will be taken up. The jurors have been dismissed until that time.

RIVER THIEVES.—Three men, (two white and one black,) named JOHN MORAN, JOHN TURNER and JOSEPH BROWN, were arrested at a late hnur on Friday night while attempting to break into the cabin of the steamboat *Byron*, lying at the Long Dock, Jersey City. A number of implements usual to the burglar's profession were found in their possession. They were taken before Recorder BEDFORD, on Saturday, and committed to Jail.

CITY SURVEYOR.—The Hoboken Council, at their last meeting, appointed Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN City Surveyor, in place of Mr. WM. HEXAMER, removed.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Noon.—Cloudy. Wind E. Ther. 35°. Barometer 30.355.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 34°. Barometer 30.2; falling. Wind N. W. Cloudy and threatening rain or snow.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Raining and hailing. Wind N. E. The rain freezes as it falls, making the streets as slippery as glass.

NEW-YORK, midnight.—Raining hard, and freezing. Ther. 30°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Jan. 1	Wind.	Ther-mo'tr.	Remarks.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	39°	Cloudy.
Boston Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	22°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Pleasant.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	18°	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	31°	Cloudy.
Toronto	A. M.	—	—	Intensely cold.
Detroit	A. M.	—	24°	Clear.
Toledo	A. M.	E.	32°	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	A. M.	—	34°	Snowing.
Columbus	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
Cleveland	A. M.	—	37°	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	29°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	E.	32°	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	30°	Pleasant.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	32°	Cloudy.
Dubuque	A. M.	S.	34°	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to its former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1854.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trompeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurances as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely whit, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because or its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and she, and my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLISLE, Ind., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Have removed to
No. 119 Broadway,
Corner of Cedar-st.,
And will hold their first sale
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 2.
The particular attention of sellers and buyers is invited to this sale.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

WESTCOTT & LIVESLEY, Auctioneers, No. 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD furniture, made by Roche & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze and marble groups, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 163 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the magnificent furniture embracing the entire contents of the above elegant residence, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold hand and decorated China, every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirrar backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, Judd's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing "Painting and Music," "Listening," "Musidora," "Ariadne," "Night and Morning," with an elegant fruit piece, and other fine works; also a large collection of parlor ornaments, chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, stair carpets, &c. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the bulkhead and water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st. Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, at No. 116 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, China, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattrasses, feather bed and beddieg, blankets, spreads. Also a splendid rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, used but four months, and made by Miller, and fully warranted.
T. M. TAYLOR, Assignee.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first-class furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of his assignee. JOHN VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, muffs, victorines, gloves and capes, the whole forming a varied assortment. Also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

D. S. HOGUE, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 348 West 23d st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery at No. 23 Nassau-st.: Oil Paintings—About 150 fine French Paintings by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. Also, an invoice of Flemish and French paintings. To be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE, No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st., in lots from the shelves; all kinds w. g. blue and common ware, glass ware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of Boots and Shoes in good condition, sold without reserve. By order of the assignee.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves, in lots to suit dealers, a large assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—By JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, all that valuable lot of land, with frame building thereon, in 32d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; lot 26x98 feet 9 inches; title perfect. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

STATIONERY supplied with Bleaching powders, Nitric Acids, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.	

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. F. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $8; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$9 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filiers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Saythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDNER, Resident Engineer.

23,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
2,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 73
7,083 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, 94c.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $30 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Cellars, $3	25 00
2 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The persons or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor, NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor. } Canal Commissioners.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Sbaary Shahhamed, George Rand, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harson, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.

F. J. A. BOOLE, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 12 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name. ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CHAMBERS, DUANE, READE AND WORTH STREETS OWNERS AND LESSEES:—NOTICE.—All owners and lessees of property affected by the widening or extension of these streets, and who are opposed to the same, are requested to attend in person, or by agent, before the Street Committee of the Board of Councilmen at room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for freight, apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. L. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 22x96½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 36½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscriber is authorized to sell upwards of 24,000 acres of improved and unimproved lands in Virginia, many of which border on the Chesapeake Bay, having oyster privileges. Also, nearly 40,000 acres of immensely-valuable lands in North Carolina, heavily timbered with juniper and cypress, and near the town of Washington. Great bargains will be given in these lands and terms easy. I have likewise valuable Western lands for sale.
RO. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—NO 1 Lafayette av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 174 Canton-st., 4th door north of Hudson place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $5,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other out buildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to K. HUNTER, No. 85 Peck-slip, in the store.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, in the choice location Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale cheap, a new first-class brick house, brown-stone trimmings, 20x50, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, replete with all the modern improvements, situated in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO CARPENTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the premises now occupied as a carpenter's shop in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side, possession on the 1st February. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT FORT WASHington to Let.—A large family house, recently erected, with all the modern improvements and necessary out-buildings, and 10 acres of land. It is situated on the highest point of the island, perfectly healthy, and possessing the finest and most varied views of any spot within 30 miles of the City. It will be let furnished for one year, or unfurnished for three years. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid and spacious basement at the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building, being handsomely fitted up, and having entrances both in Broadway and Cortlandt-st., offers a rare chance for any responsible—for such a business the location cannot be equalled in this City. For further particulars apply to M. WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A THREE-story frame house, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story extension in the rear. It contains fourteen rooms, and is finished in modern style, with gas and water barn, stable and poultry-yard, nearly an acre of ground under good cultivation, with a variety of fruit trees. Is situated on high ground in the most desirable part of Broadst., Newark, N. J. Apply to J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is of brown stone and tour stories high, contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture, which is very elegant and quite new, and has been made in the best cabinet ware-houses in the City, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn; situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. Boarding housekeepers need not apply. For terms and permission to examine the premises, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New York.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house, in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout—respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner of 36th st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR-story house No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. It is being thoroughly repaired and painted and is a most desirable residence. Apply to D. P. BURDGE, No. 139 3d-av., corner of 15th-st. Possession as soon as desired.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 294 WEST TWENTIETH-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the ground of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately, if desired. Inquire of T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or at No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c. in the modern houses, in West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, &c., ON BROADway and 12th-st., adapted for every description of business. Hall spacious, with a Broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & W. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

TO LET—DESK ROOM, NO. 39 WILLIAM-STREET. One door from Wall, room No. 11, rent $50 per annum. Inquire, from 9 to 3, of THOMAS R. PEACOCK, Insurance and General Agent.

FOUR ELEGANT COTTAGE-HOUSES TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—At East New-York, accessible by Fulton-av. cars. Broadway omnibuses and steam cars—fare 5 cents—at $175, $200, $225 and $250. Will sell lots and build houses for purchasers on easy payments. Garden farm to rent. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, to Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 33D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. In one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st., well lighted, convenient, and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & B. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, one large, or two (communicating) moderate-sized houses, on or before the 1st of May. Location between 20th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Preference would be given to a house in course of erection which might be finished to suit the advertiser at a considerable reduction on ordinary estimates, and much to the advantage of both parties. Address HOUSE, care of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH A house on one, situated on the Easterly side of the City, in the XIth Ward. Any person having such will hear of a purchaser by addressing B., at the *Times* office, with name and full particulars.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands cooking, baking; does up her work in style; also, her niece as laundress and waitress; has no objection to a respectable boarding house; city or country; is a regular waitress; wages $8 for the cook, the other $4 to $7; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women, one as good cook, is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either. The best of City reference can be given. Both prefer to live together. Can be seen at No. 355 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter, or will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third door back, room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth, and is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; she has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Ithie-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, in the City or country. by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7 334,260 91
Average amount of Specie.....2,631,792 61
Average amount of Circulation.....164,264 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,036,056 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$704,536 00
Average amount of Specie.....110,324 00
Average amount of Circulation.....54,404 00
Average amount of Deposits.....330,217 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JAMES C. HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$468,792 00
Average amount of Specie.....90,933 00
Average amount of Circulation.....141,133 00
Average amount of Deposits.....249,148 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARMOUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,536,110 09
Average amount of Specie.....2,631,792 61
Average amount of Circulation.....523,196 ;
Average amount of Circulation.....54,671 [illegible] 79,237 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,345,790 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,980,919 85
Average amount of Specie.....2,980,273 62
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,749,444 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$981,321 79
Average amount of Specie.....180,415 26
Average amount of Circulation.....86,150 00
Average amount of Deposits.....797,129 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,126,999 67
Average amount of Specie.....1,146,979 02
Average amount of Circulation.....307,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,547,176 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,380,557 98
Average amount of Specie.....352,086 35
Average amount of Circulation.....86,579 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,403,643 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC I. SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,583,901 01
Average amount of Specie.....732,722 49
Average amount of Circulation.....184,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,038,185 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,404,764 22
Average amount of Specie.....1,446,463 68
Average amount of Circulation.....210,904 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,395,707 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,898,498 13
Average amount of Specie.....392,595 73
Average amount of Circulation.....213,071 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,474,199 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposed and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$207,549 91
Average amount of Specie.....21,696 65
Average amount of Circulation.....73,676 00
Average amount of Deposits.....154,925 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,324,706 64
Average amount of Specie.....227,197 78
Average amount of Circulation.....168,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....871,451 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$433,370 46
Average amount of Specie.....114,723 20
Average amount of Circulation.....98,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.....232,911 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,697,394 09
Average amount of Specie.....797,389 00
Average amount of Circulation.....239,949 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,366,055 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$567,869 91
Average amount of Specie.....126,832 56
Average amount of Circulation.....143,726 00
Average amount of Deposits.....443,113 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,677,236 69
Average amount of Specie.....693,976 61
Average amount of Circulation.....16,946 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,690,113 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. SEYMOUR, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,008,542 26
Average amount of Specie.....963,364 39
Average amount of Circulation.....124,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,297,901 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,350,227 81
Average amount of Specie.....336,845 84
Average amount of Circulation.....106,528 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,241,697 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of February, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,399,679 80
Average amount of Specie.....492,318 87
Average amount of Circulation.....106,088 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,373,745 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$831,987 13
Average amount of Specie.....116,162 39
Average amount of Circulation.....114,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....439,214 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,194,439 50
Average amount of Specie.....218,699 52
Average amount of Circulation.....71,219 00
Average amount of Deposits.....654,261 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,113,656 56
Average amount of Specie.....372,769 20
Average amount of Circulation.....132,904 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,172,379 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,632 21
Average amount of Specie.....183,504 45
Average amount of Circulation.....85,782 00
Average amount of Deposits.....320,159 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEDMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,707,186 72
Average amount of Specie.....541,745 74
Average amount of Circulation.....198,134 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,552,337 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. AOLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. AOLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,087,218 84
Average amount of Specie.....1,214,269 90
Average amount of Circulation.....325,162 16
Average amount of Deposits.....3,230,346 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$741,185 98
Average amount of Specie.....189,230 97
Average amount of Circulation.....92,311 00
Average amount of Deposits.....463,568 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,419,602 14
Average amount of Specie.....274,124 18
Average amount of Circulation.....149,871 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,008,717 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
ERWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,469,437 13
Average amount of Specie.....854,540 23
Average amount of Circulation.....250,944 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,677,880 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON D. ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$449,734 01
Average amount of Specie.....32,901 98
Average amount of Circulation.....15,643 00
Average amount of Deposits.....51,844 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$666,692 91
Average amount of Specie.....86,721 63
Average amount of Circulation.....96,344 00
Average amount of Deposits.....405,290 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,973,097 73
Average amount of Specie.....469,885 43
Average amount of Circulation.....149,871 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,655,999 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,610,427 81
*Average amount of Specie.....2,220,907 31
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....197,066 82
Average amount of Deposits.....5,199,096 73

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,810,398 66
Average amount of Specie.....426,120 66
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....109,326 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,322,795 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JOHN HEDMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,046,285 09
Average amount of Specie.....1,267,660 00
Average amount of Circulation.....120,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,760,263 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,183,239 37
Average amount of Specie.....261,315 56
Average amount of Circulation.....86,425 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,227 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,155,936 39
Average amount of Specie.....332,230 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....92,184 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,188,291 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
ERWIN F. COZAD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$877,910 58
Average amount of Specie.....32,985 53
Average amount of Circulation.....70,334 00
Average amount of Deposits.....179,121 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$330,761 60
Average amount of Specie.....47,181 78
Average amount of Circulation.....47,686 00
Average amount of Deposits.....110,759 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FERDINAND T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of January, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$229,597 46
Average amount of Specie.....25,818 42
Average amount of Circulation.....26,790 00
Average amount of Deposits.....167,287 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEDMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,219,017 13
Average amount of Specie.....308,356 43
Average amount of Circulation.....72,717 00
Average amount of Deposits.....831,501 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$448,400 28
Average amount of Specie.....115,014 46
Average amount of Circulation.....95,016 66
Average amount of Deposits.....291,312 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1854.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$852,652 44
Average amount of Specie.....216,678 24
Average amount of Circulation.....129,993 00
Average amount of Deposits.....691,695 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,096,354 61
Average amount of Specie.....707,931 10
Average amount of Circulation.....150,378 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,931,082 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$441,744 24
Average amount of Specie.....141,306 36
Average amount of Circulation.....84,613 00
Average amount of Deposits.....357,269 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LAAKA, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LAAKA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
EDWARD P CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,683,003 95
Average amount of Specie.....1,059,508 38
Average amount of Circulation.....78,499 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,408,618 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$911,451 16
Average amount of Specie.....218,268 34
Average amount of Circulation.....91,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....594,223 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$464,427 14
Average amount of Specie.....262,159 29
Average amount of Circulation.....131,019 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$16,331 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,463,529 06
Average amount of Specie.....1,642,185 08
Average amount of Circulation.....98,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,102,001 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,084,631 22
Average amount of Specie.....186,598 95
Average amount of Circulation.....230,960 00
Average amount of Deposits.....628,741 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,751,789 42
Average amount of Specie.....730,712 44
Average amount of Circulation.....179,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,373,734 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BONBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, on the 3d of February, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.

JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,543 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,369 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,963 62
Returned Premiums and Expenses	572,111 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	260,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,962,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 95
Total amount of Assets	$4 071,304 97

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received from sundry persons resident in the Seventeenth Ward, complaining that riotous persons are in the habit of congregating in Tompkins square, and asking that Policemen be detailed for that locality. The petition was referred.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman STEVENS, and adopted:

Resolved, That an application be made to the Legislature of the State, at its present session, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York by repealing that part of the 44th section which provides that "no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member," and by inserting, instead, a provision that members of the Common Council shall each receive $1,000 per annum for his services as such member, and in full compensation therefor.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested immediately to prepare and send to the Legislature a memorial to the foregoing effect.

The following resolution was read and laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Committee on Frauds be and they are hereby authorized to employ a suitable person to act as marcher to the Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine the books in the several Departments regarding the complaints that are now and may be brought before the Committee, at a rate of compensation not to exceed $2 per day.

Communications were received from the Mayor, in relation to the unsafe condition of Pier No. 20, North River; also accompanying reports of the surgeons of the Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Precincts, as to the sanitary condition of the Station-houses; also accompanying a letter from the contractor for oil, and in light the oil-lamps in the City, &c. The several communications were referred.

A communication was received from the Law Department, complaining that members of the Government, upon whom papers in suits have been served, sometimes neglect to report them to the Department. In two cases cited, Alderman Murray received the papers, and kept them, or at least did not send them to the Law Department to be acted upon, and the first knowledge Mr. Busteed had of the existence of the suits was the levying of an execution upon the City property.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to the effect that he had paid $1,191 47 to the City Chamberlain—received for the sale of old materials.

Alderman ADAMS asked, and the Board granted, an increase of two members to the Committee on Frauds.

The President appointed Alderman TUCKER and Alderman TOOMEY.

The report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of allowing farmers and gardeners to use the open space formed by the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, as a stand to sell country produce, was adopted.

The proposition to appropriate money for the celebration of Washington's birthday was called up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table.

A report was received from the Central Park Commissioners, stating the progress of the work done. The report of the Treasurer sets forth a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners to the 1st of January, 1858:

The total receipts were	$304,050 39
Expenditures	77,881 41
Leaving a balance of	$226,168 98

The Commissioners ask the cordial cooperation of the Common Council to aid them in their important work. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

City Frauds—Fifty-fourth and Fifty-second-street Cases Continued.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, met again in the Library yesterday, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair. The attendance was quite large. As soon as the Committee had organized, the Chairman stated that no new cases would be entertained until the cases reported by Mr. CONOVER, and then under investigation, should have been disposed of. He directed all having new cases to present them, by petition, through the Board of Aldermen. The investigation of the Fifty-fourth-street case was then continued. Mr. F. C. LAIGHT was called. He testified that he had been over-assessed to the amount of $225. Mr. WALTER F. PINCKNEY was called in relation to his proposal to return portions of the assessments. He stated that he was a Clerk in the Assessments' Department, and that soon after the errors had been discovered by the owners of the property assessed, he was directed to examine the books. He did so, and notified the Contractor, Mr. FARLEY, to return the excess. FARLEY paid him the sum of $945 20. The contract was awarded to Mr. MOUNTJOY, and subsequently transferred to FARLEY. On the papers both names appeared, while there was a considerable difference in the amount of their original bids. The witness received the money to pay away, and had done so in several cases. The others could be paid if they called.

Mr. MOUNTJOY was called. He said he received the contract at 75 cents, and assigned it to Mr. FARLEY. He declined telling what he received for the conrract from Mr. FARLEY, any further than to acknowledge that he received an equivalent. He could not tell why the contract had not been awarded to Mr. GALAGHER at 20 cents, nor to Mr. ELLIS at 63 cents.

Ex-Alderman MONAGHAN was called in relation to Mr. PINCKNEY'S proposal to return a portion of the money. Mr. MONAGHAN was at the time Chirman of the Committee on Assessments. As soon as the errors were discovered, he called upon Mr. FARLEY to refund the money. Mr. FARLEY acknowledged that he had been overpaid, and said he was "short," but would return the money soon. Mr. FARLEY was called upon several times, and finally he gave the money to Mr. PINCKNEY. The witness thought the money should have been returned to the Bureau of Arrears. It was not paid there, however, because they would not receive any less than the whole amount, which would have been several dollars more. The witness thought the City lost a great deal, from the fact that there were no means provided for the committees to visit localities in which work was done. The consequence was that many works were not examined, and the committees had to take the statements as they came from the surveyors, and his experience led him to believe that the surveying system was the most corrupt of any in the country, and besides that, he believed the surveyors were dishonest. He wished to state, in conclusion, that he believed Mr. PINCKNEY was perfectly honest in what he had done in the matter.

It was here considered important that Mr. ROGERS, who was the contract clerk in the Street Department at the time the contract was made, should be examined, but on inquiry it was discovered that he had gone South.

Mr. S. D. MOULTON was called in relation to filling in Fifty-fourth-street. He said he had resided in that vicinity 25 years, and was familiar with the work that had been done. The filling in required was 15 feet, and he knew that between Fifty-third-street and Lexington-avenue the filling in was not more than 9 feet. He understood, too, that a former contract had been made to fill in there, but it had not been done, although Mr. ELLIS, a brewer there, had paid $80 for it.

The advertisement for the work was read, and showed that the specifications required that the filling in of the sidewalks should be 9 feet. The Fifty-fourth-street case was then adjourned until the attendance of Mr. FARLEY and the Surveyor and Inspector could be secured.

Mr. J. BRICE SMITH presented a written statement in relation to the Fifty-second-street case. It was confirmatory of the verbal statements made at the former meeting. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

Summing Up of Counsel—The Judge's Charge—The Jury Unable to Agree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Maurice O'Connell, for the murder of Teresa Spitzlein, was resumed yesterday morning. Shortly before 12 o'clock Mr. Clinton commenced summing up for the defence, and spoke for three hours and a half. He presented all the points that, from the testimony of the witnesses and the physicians examined, both by the prosecution and the defence, could be urged in favor of the accused. He also insisted at great length that he could not be convicted if the Jury found that the deceased had died from any other cause than strangulation, and that she did not die of strangulation was the concurrent testimony of Drs. Gilman and Smith.

After the Court and Jury had taken a recess, Mr. Whiting replied for the prosecution. He spoke for two hours. At twenty-two minutes past 6 o'clock the Judge delivered his charge to the Jury, in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner is indicted for the crime of murder. The clause of the Statute under which he is indicted, defines the offence to be the killing of a human being, without intending to produce death, when the prisoner is in the commission of a felony. In connection with this subject there are three things necessary to be proven. 1st, whether death was produced; 2d, whether it was caused by the prisoner; and 3d, whether it was caused while he was in the commission of a felony. In the first question, of the death itself, there can be no dispute; all the witnesses concur in that; of the mode of death, there is, however, considerable difference among the witnesses. The second question is, Was the prisoner present, and was the death occasioned by him? That he was present is beyond dispute. The history of the transaction shows him to have made the proposition for entering the house; not with a reference to what ultimately occurred there; for murder, or the commission of the other outrage, according to the testimony, did not enter into his imagination. He proposed to go thither for the purpose of getting drink, cigars and similar articles without paying for them. The party with whom he was associated entered the house without the consent of the proprietor. The house was closed. Sailor Dan entered, and admitted the others, and immediately on their entering, all the inmates became alarmed at their appearance. Their whole conduct shows this. The prisoner was not among those who went into the bar-room, but remained in the entry or passgway, and the first attack on the members of the household was made by others. The deceased, it appears, was sitting down, and while the prisoner was still in the passgway, Sailor Dan and Toole dragged her into the room where the outrage was alleged to have been committed. Some parties of the house went to find officers; others left for their own rooms. One of the witnesses, who did not enter the saloon with the rest, but who afterwards went in, saw Toole in the act of committing an outrage on a female,—who she was, he did not state. Mrs. Marten saw the prisoner committing an outrage on the person of the deceased. She called her husband, and they both testify that the prisoner committed the act. Deceased afterwards rose from the bed, went to another room, and there in a short time died.

The connection of the prisoner with the transaction depends on the credit we give to the testimony of Marten and his wife. There is no other direct evidence to show his implication in the outrage. If they are to be believed, there can be no question that he committed the act. It is pretended that Mrs. Marten is impeached by one of the witnesses for the defence, a police-officer, who said he would not believe her under oath. But if her testimony is supported in the main fact it is intended to sustain, then it may properly be taken into consideration by you, notwithstanding the impeachment of the officer. Whether it is sustained or not depends on the testimony of other witnesses. It is sustained by her husband, and, partly, by some of the other witnesses. I cannot, therefore, instruct you to reject her evidence. You may do so, if you please, if you do not think her entitled to belief. With regard to any minor differences in the statements of herself and husband, you are not to take them into account. In cases of this kind, witnesses may differ in minor points, without their testimony becoming suspicious.

The next question is whether a rape has been committed. If the female yields her consent, it is no rape. If she resists with all the means which she possesses, be they great or small, it is a rape. A stout, able-bodied woman could, of course, oppose a stronger resistance than a feeble, sickly one. In this case, there was the age of the deceased—forty years, but for some reason appearing more advanced in age—sickly from a complaint with which she was afflicted, and so weak that she died soon after the occurrence. It is in evidence that she refused to consent; also that she opposed being taken into the room, two men being engaged to take her there. With respect to the complicity of the prisoner, it is in evidence, if we believe the witnesses, that he was seen in the commission of the outrage, and with his hand to her throat. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, you are to judge whether the act was committed with her consent or not.

The remaining question is whether death ensued from that cause or not. It is unfortunate that the medical examination was not so entire as it might have been. The doctor who made the *post mortem* examination, informed you that he found no cause of death and that he formed an opinion that it was the result of choking or strangulation, producing congestion of the brain. The physicians examined for the defence differ from the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination, rather in the use of terms, than in the conclusions to which that doctor arrived. But the main question is whether strangulation, as far as it took place, led to the death. If it produced a state in her which produced death, then whether it were congestion or not, if it produced death, either immediately or remotely, then the prisoner is liable. If you think it did not immediately or remotely produce death, then the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal. These, gentlemen, are all the remarks which I think it necessary to make to you in reference to the facts of this case. There are some questions of law which have been submitted to me, which appear to me to be embraced in this one simple proposition. If you have any doubts about the facts, as they occur to you—any doubt about their being properly applied to the prisoner—any doubt about his being concerned in the murder, if it was a murder—any doubt about his being concerned in the rape, if a rape was committed—if there is any reasonable doubt, then he is entitled to the benefit of it. It is only placing the proposition in a different form. If you are not convinced that the prosecution have made out their case, then you must acquit him. The proposition is a simple one, and yet is very often presented in a way which produces confusion. The prosecution, to convict the prisoner, is bound to satisfy the Jury of all the facts which are necessary to conviction. Each and every one of those facts must be proved to your satisfaction. If they are not so proved, then you are not warranted in finding the prisoner guilty. If you entertain a doubt about any of them, you must give him the benefit of it. But if those facts are made out, beyond reasonable doubt, then it is your duty to convict. I am also asked to say to you that, if the whole theory of this matter, as proved by the witnesses, does not present facts inconsistent with any other theory, then you cannot convict. That is so. It is the same proposition again. But you must be satisfied on the evidence produced to you that the prisoner is the person who has committed the offence, and that all the facts which are necessary to be proved to bring in a verdict of guilty must be proved to your satisfaction.

The Judge, in conclusion, instructed the Jury, whatever their feelings, to lay them aside and arrive only at the truth. They had only one course to follow—the performance of their duty.

The Jury retired to their room at 7 o'clock. At 9 they returned into Court, and asked the Judge what would be the effect of a recommendation to mercy, if a verdict of Guilty should be rendered. The Judge replied that the Court had no power to modify the sentence. Such recommendation could only have weight with the Governor. The Jury then inquired if they could find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter under the indictment. The Judge said that he had neglected to charge them on that point. If they found that the prisoner had caused the death of the deceased while in the commission of a felony, it would then be murder; but if they found that if he caused her death while in the commission of a misdemeanor, such as assault and battery, it would then be manslaughter in the first degree. If the act were one of killing, under circumstances not justifiable by the law, then it would be manslaughter in the fourth degree. They could find for either of these.

A Juror asked what would be the penalty in either of these cases?

The Judge replied that the punishment was not in the province of the Jury. They had to find their verdict irrespective of the penalty. He would say, however, that the punishment for manslaughter in the fourth degree would be much less than for manslaughter in the first degree.

The Jury again retired, and returned in about 15 minutes. The Judge, then, addressing them, said that, on consideration, he could not advise them that a misdemeanor of assault and battery could not be committed on the body of a person who was killed, and, therefore, they could not find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. They must, if they found a rape had been committed, render a verdict of guilty of murder; or they must find for a lesser offence, and convict him of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Jury then left the Court-room a third time. At 10 o'clock they had not agreed, and the Court took a recess till 9½ o'clock this morning, the Jury remaining locked up for the night.

When they came the second time into Court, they were prepared to find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degre. It is probable, now, that they will be discharged without agreeing, a majority of their number believing the offence to exceed that of manslaughter in the fourth degree, while the rest are opposed to finding a verdict of guilty of murder.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—Captain COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward, received information that a prize-fight was to take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in Lowd's Woodsin Sixty-fifth-street, near North River. In anticipation of the event, he stationed squads of men at the different entrances that lead to the Woods to intercept the parties. Finding themselves watched, they turned and went to the dock foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River. Here they were again met hy the Police, who arrested one of the principals, named JOHN MURPHY. Some two hundred of the others then dispersed. The stakes were for $500 a side. The name of the other principal has not transpired.

[Advertisement.]

"MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK."—Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU appears to-night at Purdy's National Theatre, in his local drama of this name. Another crowded house may be expected. The extravaganza of "Novelty," and drama of "Will Watch the Smuggler, make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT'S THAT SHOUTING?—It is the applsuse from four thousand joyous voices, that nightly greets that charming American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum. Have you seen it? If not do so at once to-night. A comedy, &c., at Barnum's this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN TAVERN-KEEPERS.—A writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of the necessity of a secret detective Police in Brooklyn, thus alludes to some of the tavern-keepers. He says:

I had occasion a few days ago to make a circuit of this city in company with two shrewd and experienced "detectives" from New-York, on a business which, when fully consummated, will create an extraordinary sensation among all classes of the community; and I was astonished at the information (unquestionably authentic, as I have since ascertained) which they communicated to me during my perigrinations. Persons occupying apparently respectable positions in society, in various branches of trade,—some of them occasionally being summoned as jurors in our courts of law,—are marked down in the books of the initiated as escaped convicts chiefly from Norfolk Island and other penal settlements of Great Britain; and here under their various guises pursue their former callings almost undisturbed.

Among these *chevaliers d'industrie* there are no less than eight tavern-keepers who honor Kings county with their presence in the eastern and western districts, three of whom were sentenced to Botany Bay for life, and the remainder to long terms of imprisonment and other degrading penalties. There is not, perhaps, one of the number who is not directly or indirectly connected with some of the extensive burglaries which we constantly read of in the newspapers, but their plans are generally so skillfully contrived as to preclude discovery except hy subjugating them to such an espionage as I now suggest. Some of them have amassed considerable property, and keep accounts in banks which doubtless they intend t some future period to rob,—that sort of plunder being a favorite game with most of the gang whenever and wherever an opportunity can be found.

☞ A rumor having obtained currency that Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER was about to request leave of absence from his Church for three months for a trip to California for the benefit of his health, an informal meeting of the congregation was held in the lecture room of the Church last evening to consider the matter, and to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject. H. C. BOWEN, Esq., being elected Chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting. Various propositions were made and discussed, the last of which was to refer the whole matter to a Committee of Three, to report at a future meeting. As there was no one present to speak for Mr. BEECHER, it was not even certain that he desired to leave his charge. By a unanimous vote the further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.

A TRIP BY YOUNG AMERICA.—The boy who has been missing from No. 17 Concord-street, Brooklyn, since Friday last, was found yesterday in Jamaica. The boy is nine years old. Having done something at home for which he feared the displeasure of his father, he started off, got on to the Long Island Railroad cars, and was landed at Jamaica. Here he took board at a public house, and was enjoying himself hugely when discovered by his father yesterday. His appearance in Jamaica attracted considerable attention. An officer of the Railroad Company who saw the boy on Sunday, heard the story of a missing youth upon reaching Brooklyn, and gave the information of his whereabouts.

☞ It is currently reported that recently a cargo of stale oysters has been disposed of in Brooklyn, and that several persons have been made sick by eating them.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made 44 arrests, and during the same time 67 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station-houses, as follows:

	Arrests.	Lodgers.
First Precinct	10	16
Second Precinct	2	12
Third Precinct	19	15
Fourth Precinct	1	7
Fifth Precinct	10	10
Sixth Precinct	1	3
Seventh Precinct	0	2
Eighth Precinct	1	0
Ninth Precinct	0	2
Totals	44	67

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from 23d to the 30th of January, 1858: Males, 50; Females, 40—Total, 90. Men, 19; boys, 31; women, 15; girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 12; Stillborn, 10; Convulsions, Marasmus and Disease of the Brain, 6 each; Casualty and Congestion of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Premature Birth and Scarlet Fever, 3 each; Typhus Fever, Malformation, Abscess, Debility and Croup, 2 each; Cancer, Bilious Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Inflammation of the Liver, Congestion of the Stomach, Intestinal Strangulation, Inflammation of the Throat, Disease of the Heart, Intemperance, Paralysis, Killed, Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Scrufula, Erysipelas, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 29; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 11; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 73; Ireland, 10; Germany, 3; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 1.

WM. CLEVELAND, H. O.

BURGLARIES.—A house in Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of property valued at $70, Sunday night.

House No. 121 Remsen-street was robbed, same night, of a gold watch and several articles of jewelry.

CHILD SUFFOCATED.—A child, six weeks old, named WM. MCCANN, was accidentally suffocated in bed hy its mother, at No. 373 First-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

BROOKLYN COURT.—*Special Term.*—Calendar for this day—Nos. 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The City Court met yesterday morning, and adjourned for one week, without transacting any business.

☞ The Liquor Cases will be commenced in the Circuit Court to-day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1.

$10,000 Ohio S. 6s '60	100¾	100 N. Y. Central R. R.c	83½
3,000 Ia. State 5s	84	25 do	84¼
1,500 N. C. State 6s	94	200 do	84
51,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	150 do	c 83⅞
5,000 do	b30 84¾	675 Erie Railroad	22⅞
5,000 do	b60 84¾	100 do	b10 23⅛
500 N. Y. State 6s '64	106¾	100 do	s30 22¾
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	95	200 do	b10 23
20,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	93½	25 Hudson River R.R.	19¾
1,000 E.R. Ld. R. '82	59½	30 do	c 19¾
3,000 E. R. C. bds. '71	45	295 do	c 19¾
15,000 R.R.R. bs. '86	b3 71	76 Mich. Central R.R.	62
20,000 do	b30 71	147 do	b3 62⅛
15,000 do	b60 71¾	415 Har. R.R.	9¼
14,000 M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st mtg. S. F., conv't. hs.	96	300 Reading R.R.	58¾
5,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	69	400 do	h10 58¾
6,000 do	b60 70	6 Third-av. R. R.	99½
3,000 Ill. C. R. bonds	96¾	53 M. S. & N.Ia. R.R.	19¾
4,000 do	95⅜	176 do	c 19¾
5,000 do	95¾	100 do	b10 19⅝
9 Ill, C. July R'ts	103¾	25 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	34
12 do	103¼	10 Panama R.R.	91½
1,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	39	50 do	htwk 92
2,000 L. C. & Mi. L. G. bds.	h15 ex in. 43	5 do	92
5,000 do	h10 42½	100 do	92¾
2,000 Ch. & R. I. bds	91¾	100 do	b60 92¾
3,000 M. C. 6 per c. bds	85	45 Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
10 M. & M. R. R.	31½	50 do	97½
60 do	s10 32	100 do	b30 97¾
10 Merchants' B. Sp.	106	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	12
5 Bank of America	106¾	33 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	90
10 Bank of N. of N. Y.	99¾	376 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
43 Bank of Commerce	101	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 44⅝
10 Am Exchange Bk	102¾	200 do	s30 44
30 Ocean Bank	88	730 do	b3 44½
90 Shoe and Leather B.	103	400 do	b60 44½
5 Artisans' Bank	76½	200 do	b30 44¾
57 Merropolitn Bank	104⅜	150 do	s3 44⅞
121 Far. L'n & Trust Co.	49	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	h10 70⅜
156 Canton Co.	20¾	100 do	70¾
5 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	112	50 do	b10 71
25 Penn. Coal Co.	73¾	20 do	71⅜
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	15	50 do	s10 71
100 do	s60 15	150 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¾
200 do	s30 15	45 do	11¾
375 do	s3 15½	25 do	11⅝
400 do	b3 16¾	100 do	s30 11
200 do	s30 15⅜	100 do	11

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Mo. St. 6s	84½	25 Erie P. R.	23¼
2,000 Cal. St. 7s '70	78	50 do	23¼
2,000 Michigan St. 6s	94½	50 do	b30 23⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88½	100 do	b60 23⅛
4,600 N. C. State 6s	94	50 do	23
2,000 Illinois F'd Bds.	89	25 Hudson River R.R.	19¾
10,000 Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr c. 1st m.s'k'g F. C.b's.	96¼	50 do	h30 20
10,000 R.R.R. b's '86	71	550 Harlem Railroad	9½
2,000 La C. & M.L.G. b's	42	50 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	s10 80
3,000 do	b15 42½	50 do	s10 80½
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d Mt. Bs.	83	100 do	s10 80⅜
23 Shoe & L. Bank	103¼	50 do	b60 81
10 Bank of Commerce	101	150 Cleve. & To. R. R.	44⅜
25 Penn. Coal Co.	73⅞	100 do	b60 45
10 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	67½	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	h30 71½
100 Canton Co.	20¾	50 do	s3 71
400 Cum. Coal Co.	15½	50 do	b45 71½
250 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 84	100 La Ce. & M. R. R.	11
150 do	s3 84	200 do	11¼
200 do	opg 84½	50 do	11¾
100 do	opg 84	100 do	b60 11¾
25 Mich. Cent. R.R.	s10 64		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000 Lexington City 6 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add.	57
$3,000 Milwaukee and Hori'n R. R. 8s	Int. add.	53¼
$7,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Clev'd 7s	Int. add.	76¾
$10,000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 7s	Int. add.	42
$10,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R, 10s	Int. add.	74¾
$2,000 Lee Co. (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add.	62¾
$6,000 Town of Ceresco, (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	42¾
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	79¾
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	79
$4,000 New-York City 6 ₱ cent.	Int. add.	99⅞
$5,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. add.	25
$100 California 5s	Int. add.	72⅜
$3,000 New York State 6 ₱ ct. stock, '64	Flat	107⅞
$13,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat	91⅝
$15,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat	91¾
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add.	88⅞
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	74
$692⅓ Sacramento City 6s	Int. add.	150
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	43⅛
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	43
$2,000 Watertown City 3s	Int. add.	40
$3,000 Han. and St. Joseph R. R. 7s	Int. add.	49¾
$1,180 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		87
50 shares Illinois Central R'd		99⅞
100 shares American Timber Bending Co		12
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		96¼
60 shares Pacific Bank		109¾
10 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co		166½
10 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co		120
20 sharea Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		93
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co		129¼
20 shares Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co		125
14 shares Arctic Ins. Co		96
50 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co		110¾
75 shares East River Fire Ins. Co		94¾
30 shares North River Fire Ins. Co		152¾
25 shares Fulton Ins. Co		115¾
30 shares Phenix Bank		105¾
12 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		96¼
5 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99½
20 shares Commonwealth Bank		88
16 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		104½
40 shares National Fire Ins. Co		3
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		68
50 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee		11¾
6 shares Lackawanna Railroad Co		10

MONDAY, FEB. 1—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 30, the particulars of which are advertised hy esch bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previons weekly statement of Jan. 23:

Increase in Loans	$1,007,447
Increase in Specie	443,872
Increase in Circulation	33,636
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	953,915

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing-House exchanges of the week, which averaged $13,519,330 per day, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 31, 1857.	Jan. 30, 1858.	Jan. 23, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,300,000	$65,300,000
Loans	111,785,333	102,180,089	101,172,642
Specie	12,191,825	31,273,023	30,829,151
Circulation	8,024,948	6,369,678	6,336,042
Gross Deposits	92,466,236	83,997,081	82,598,598
Exchanged	25,224,566	13,519,330	13,074,762
Undrawn	67,241,670	70,477,751	69,523,836
In Sub-Treasury	12,914,498	3,288,510	3,073,740

The Statement results much as was anticipated. The movement gains strength in every department, and though the Loans are still very considerably below the relative ability of the Banks to discount, there is a moderate increase this week, as last, though barely equal to the additions constantly making to the deposit line. The relative employment of Capital and Deposits now and this time last year, is thus marked:

1857, Jan. 31—Capital and Deposits		$126,504,670
Invested in Loans	$111,785,333	
Held in Specie	12,191,825	
		$123,977,158
1858, Jan. 30—Capital and Deposits		$135,777,751
Invested in Loans	$102,180,089	
Held in Specie	31,273,023	
		$133,453,112

The Bullion Brokers to-day confirm our estimate of the export demsnd for Gold for Wednesday's steamer, ahout $2,000,000, which can be the more readily spared by the Banks, as the unprecedented average of this afternoon, **$31,273,023**, is at present a rising one, and the amount actually held is believed to be about $32,000,000. The inquiry for bills to-day is not active, though the rates for select names are firm, and there is less transient exchange offering than last week. London, 109½@110; France, 5.17½@5.15. The market for Money is easy to-day. In stock values, there is more disposition to hypothecate State and other dividend securities for a still further advance through the Spring, and this in turn adds to the line of demsnd loans at bank.

This has been the strongest market day of the season on the Stock Exchange; not so much in the rate of additional advance since the close of last week—although this was 1@3 ₱ cent. in a number of instances—as in the magnitude, character and general distribution of the business done. The demand was more buoyant at the early Board, though the highest terms were made at the opening of the afternoon session. The closing bids, after the adjournment, were slightly less firm, though indicative of nothing more than a temporary lull after an unusually active business and some realizing. The general course of the market, as compared with Saturday, is thus shown on some of the leading stocks:

New-York Central rose from 83 to 84¼, and closed 83¾.

New-York and Erie from 22¾ to 23¾, and closed 23.

Reading, from 58 to 59¼, and closed 58⅞.

Toledo, from 43⅛ to 45, buyer 60 days.

Galena, from 77 to 80¾, and closed firm.

Rock Island, from 69¼ to 71, and closed firm.

New-York Central Sixes sold up to 88½ ₱ cent.

La Crosse Land Grant left off 42 ex div.

Tennessee Sixes, 89¼@89½ ₱ cent.

Missouris, steady at 84¾ ₱ cent.

The amount of business in State and Railway Bonds was over $300,000 at the Board of Brokers, besides some considerable sales by Auction on the Merchants' Exchange.

The severe illness of Mr. JOHN I. PALMER, of the Merchants' Bank, noticed a few days ago, we regret to hear, terminated in his decease this morning, at 11 o'clock. Mr. PALMER'S relations with the Merchants' Bank were of thirty years' standing. He was warmly estcemed by his acquaintances for his amiable and upright personal qualities, and had the confidence of the community, in a very eminent degree, in all his official trusts. He lived to the age of 79 years.

The half-yearly dividend of the Manhattan Bank is 4 ₱ cent., payable to-morrow.

The following paragraph, in relation to the California State Debt, in the San Francisco *Herald* of Jan. 5, escaped attention on the arrival of the mail last week:

"From Sacramento we have the information that the Supreme Court have decided that the mode adopted at the last election for the assumption of the State debt was legal, and that the opinion will be published on the arrival of Jndge BURNETT from his seat, at San José, in the County of Santa Clara. By this decision the last and only remaining question relating to the assumption of the debt, viz.: The mode adopied, has been definitely settled, and no further doubt or cavil is possible. That the people, by a majority vote, could legalize the debt, was never questioned in any quarter entitled to consideration; but in financial matters, all must be clear and plain, and, as the point was raised, a judicial opinion was rendered necessary. From the commencement, we were confident that the Court would decide just as they have. The new writs will now be immediately issued."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BANKS, JAN. 1858.

Capital	$1,052,065	Discounts	$1,399,028
Circulation	315,929	Specie	310,647
Deposits	739,286	Real Estate	168,663
Due Banks	149,443	Stocks	100,282
Dividends unpaid	26,958	Due by Banks	168,667
Surplus, &c.	73,837	Bank notes, &c	158,439
		Losses, &c	17,670
		Deficiency, &c	44 140
Total	$2,357,556	Total	$2,357,556

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES CLOSE OF JANUARY.

Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Assistant-Treasurer, Boston, Mass	$955
Assistant-Treasurer, New-York	431,950
Assistant-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa	91,463
Assistant-Treasurer, Charleston, S. C	38,248
Assistant-Treasurer, New-Orleans, La	201,403
Assistant-Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo	295,891
Depositary at Buffalo, N. Y	1,204
Depositary at Baltimore, Md	83,824
Depositary at Richmond, Va	14,986
Depositary at Norfolk, Va	6,248
Depositary at Wilmington, N. C	1,550
Depositary at Savannah, Ga	44,844
Depositary at Mobile, Ala	60,652
Depositary at Nashville, Tenn	4,538
Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio	9,733
Depositary at Pittsburg, Pa	14,037
Depositary at Louisville, Ky	3,818
Depositary at Galveston, Texas	1,706
Depositary at Cincinnati (late)	20
Depositary at Dnbuque, Iowa	10,531
Depositary at Little Rock, Ark	84,522
Depositary at Chicago, Ill	22,020
Depositary at Detroit, Mich	4,780
Depositary at Tallahasse, Fla	1,408
Depositary at Oregon City, Oregon	1,774
Assay Office, New-York	432,513
Mint, Philadelphia, Pa	1,766,704
Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C	32,080
Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga	27,950
Branch Mint, New-Orleans, La	489,267
Branch

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1089 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution Before Congress.

The President's Message on the Kansas Question.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas as a Slave State Insisted Upon.

A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

Plan on Foot for the Separation of the North and South.

The Tariff Investigation—The Case of Mr. Matteson—The Mormons—The Case of the Amistad, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The President's Message, sent to Congress to-day, has fallen stillborn here. The opponents of Lecompton achieved a victory in the House, twice defeating motions to adjourn, because determined, first, to let HARRIS, of Illinois, get in his proposition for the reference of the Message to a Select Committee. This motion is very important, because OUR has so constituted the Committee on Territories that no Northern Democrat is on it except HUGHES, of Indiana, who has been unconditionally committed to Lecompton from the beginning. If the Select Committee is appointed there will be an opportunity to get a minority report from the Democrats against Lecompton, while in the Committee on Territories the only remonstrance would be from the Republicans. If a test question can be made on this, the chances are against the Lecomptonites.

HASKIN, of New-York, who is uncompromising in his hostility to Lecompton, and CLAY, of Kentucky, visited the President yesterday as a Committee representing twenty-three Democrats, and remonstrated earnestly against his Kansas policy as sadly mistaken, and certain to destroy the Democratic Party of the North, if successful. The President said that he had settled his course, but had no objection to Congress admitting Kansas with a provision declaring the right of the people to amend the Constitution at once, if they choose. The Southern men, however, say they will resist to the uttermost any such intervention in the affairs of the State.

General WARN, of New-York, is very active in support of Lecompton. It is doubtful whether more than four New-York Democrats will finally oppose it. No one except HASKIN is yet openly against it.

I am informed, on good authority, that one of the most distinguished of the Southern Senators remarked, a few days since, to a Senator from a Free State—in conversation, but not confidentially—that the South had no interest in Kansas, and cared nothing for it, but that they were convinced that *the true interests of both North and South required a separation, and they were determined to bring it about.*

I am perfectly satisfied, from various considarations, that a dissolution of the Union is the real object aimed at under cover of zeal for the Lecompton Constitution. Senator MASON'S remark in debate, yesterday, refers to the project. There is a systematic plan of operations already agreed upon, to be carried into operation upon the rejection of Kansas.

It is believed that Maryland will go with the South, —if not at first, as soon as a separation shall be effected;—and hopes are entertained that, through Mr. BUCHANAN'S influence, *Pennsylvania will also be brought to join the South.* The President is perfectly aware of these movements, but professes that by aiding the Lecompton movement he can acquire an influence with the disunion leaders which will enable him to defeat their schemes.

I am assured that the statement is false that Mr. STRONG testified before the Tariff Investigation Committee that his Company had loaned to Mr. BANKS seven thousand dollars.

There is no truth in the statement that the President proposes to withdraw the troops from Utah on condition that the Mormons shall leave the jurisdiction of the United States.

Many of the leading Democrats of your State are making strenuous efforts to stave off the consideration of KEITT'S resolution looking to the expulsion of MATTESON. It is understood the friends of MATTESON threaten, if the investigation is persisted in, to make developments that will implicate some, or rather many, gentlemen who occupy elevated seats in the Democratic household. I think the month's delay already obtained, is properly chargeable to the interest made by gentlemen who had reason to believe they might be implicated, if these threats were carried out.

The following explanation is made for the refusal or neglect of Collector SCHELL to carry out the administration policy of rotation in office: as soon as he was appointed almost every person with whom he had held intimate social or political relations was besieged by the office-seekers, and generally with promises of remuneration if their exertions proved successful. A few of the gentlemen thus approached had the courage to reject their offers, and to state to Mr. SCHELL the facts, but the mass of those to whom these offers were made accepted the proposed consideration, and made vigorous efforts to realize. The result is that Collector SCHELL is sorely puzzled to distinguish what exertions are paid for, and what are made with a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Democratic Party. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The bill reported to-day by Senator MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriates $50,000 as indemnity to the owners of the Spanish schooner *Amistad*. The report of the majority is the same as that presented to a previous Congress.

The minority, Messrs. SEWARD and FOOT, contend in their report that RUIZ and MONTEZ had no property in the fifty-three alleged slaves for which payment is proposed to be made, and were themselves violators of law and held the Africans in unlawful imprisonment; that our treaty stipulations with Spain contemplate the restoration of lawful merchandise removed out of the hands of pirates or robbers on the high seas, but that these negroes were not lawful merchandise, having been stolen from their homes in violation of all laws; that the vessel and its owners were engaged in acts of piracy and robbery; that the claimants did not prove property, and that the claim generally is not supported by right or law. Special agents MAGUIRE and SHALLCROSS, assisted by detectives ALLEN and BASS, succeeded in discovering large post-office robberies, and traced the act to the Washington office. It is said that a considerable amount of money has been recovered. The person detected is ROBERT W. YOUNG, Jr., aged about 20 years. He is now under bonds for trial.

It is true that Doctor BERNHISEL has had several long interviews with the President relative to affairs in Utah. He proposes that the troops be withdrawn, and that a Commission be dispatched to the Territory to arrange for the settlement of difficulties. The President rejected rather than received the proposition which BERNHISEL made in virtue of his powers as delegate of Utah, and not pursuant of instructions from Governor YOUNG. The Doctor says that the people are disposed to peace, and would come to any reasonable terms of accommodation.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of E. R. LIVINGSTON, of Massachusetts, to be appointed to superintend and aid in the preparation of the catalogue, abstract and index of the original documents and papers of the United States. He said that Mr. LIVINGSTON has indexed the official papers of Massachusetts from 1774 to 1857, on an original plan which met the commendation of the official authorities and literary men. He hoped the Committee on the Library would agree to the proposed plan which would be of immense value to public men and historical students.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish steamer *Amistad* and cargo, involving payment for alleged slaves.

Mr. SEWARD, in behalf of Mr. FOOT and himself, submitted a minority report, stating that the claim, in their opinion, was not supported by facts or law.

The Senate then passed the House bill appropriating $360,000 for the support of the National armories.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. SEWARD would vote for an increased force, if he knew that the troops now in Kansas would be withdrawn, but he was unwilling to do so without an announcement to that effect. He could not consent to have the army employed to enforce a constitution which a large majority of the people of Kansas reject. Such a crisis had now arrived, that he doubted whether the President would dare to use the army for that purpose, but he wished to be assured of this before he voted for the proposed increase. Congress must pass bills paying the army, and he never would vote a dollar for the army to be used for that purpose in Kansas, no matter if the wheels of Government came to a dead stand, as was the case two years ago. He would favor the increase for the purpose of putting down the rebellion in Utah, but only to be employed so long as necessary for the purpose, and then disbanded.

Mr HALE had listened with extreme pain, disappointment and mortification to the speech of the Senator,—equal to that with which, 10 years ago, he had heard DANIEL WEBSTER put himself at the feet of the slave power, to be used and spurned by them. Unless the Republican Party take a firm and decided ground against increase of the military power of Government, they will go down, and ought to go down, and he would be the first to rally the people to repudiate a party with great professions and high principles, but wanting in carrying out their measures. His plan was not to give a man nor a dollar to increase the army. After referring to the large number of draught animals which had died from cold and starvation on the route to Utah, he said if this was a bill to furnish the President with prudence and discretion, he would vote liberally for such appropriations. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD replied by stating his course was influenced by a regard to the interests of the whole country. He knew nothing nor cared nothing for party. He thought the mistake of Mr. HALE and others was in thinking the battle was not yet over, when it was. It was a struggle for numerical ascendency between Free and Slave States. There were now sixteen Free and fifteen Slave—and whatever Administrations or anybody else might do, there would be before another year nineteen to fifteen.

A Message was received from the President, transmitting the Lecompton Constitution. It was read.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I have received from Mr. CALHOUN, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State."

In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. CALHOUN, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided by the question of Slavery, just as we speak of such parties in States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain, and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress. This Government would long since have been subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States.

Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head, of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session.

Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor WALKER with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United Staes from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire new code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor WALKER, but soon he had to send to General HARNEY to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent Government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs the Secretary of State that

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican Party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there is a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican Party of this Territory; instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. HARNEY is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General LANE, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Gov. WALKER says:

"To organize the whole Free-State Party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refused enrolment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the Free-State Conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the developments of this new military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 27, he says: "LANE and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor WALKER, it appears by reference to Secretary STANTON'S communication to General CASS on the 9th of December last, that the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor WALKER had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st Instant, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a Free State according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed.

The truth is that, until the present moment, the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary Constitution Government. The very first paragraph of the Message of Governor ROBINSON, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and Constitution of the United States. The Governor says:

"The Convention which framed the Topeka Constitution originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote; also, indirectly through two elections for State Officers and members of the State Legislature; yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary."

This Topeka Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Government in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress.

It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the Government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention; and also, afterwards, on the question of Slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary Constitution. They would have done this not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the Government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a Constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their Constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not their own way, but the way which Congress might prefer.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary first to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from territorial dependence and establish a State Government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial Government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own for subverting the Territorial Government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the Convention, the Territorial Legislature on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of Delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every *bona fide* citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered.

Governor WALKER did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this Election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that:

"Under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates, chosen by the people themselves. That Convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says:

"Are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function, when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

It may also be observed that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the Delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in forming a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority, and vote at the election for delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character.

Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its Government—it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation.

We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early Spring of 1857, but because they had determined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore suffered to pass by default, but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a Constitution. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas.

But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times men did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot, and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor WALKER in general terms in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of Slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact the general provisions of the recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new Constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the Organic act the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all-important question of Slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the Convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of Slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of those people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote, under the Lecompton Constitution, for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and members of the Legislature. The election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their Constitution, know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable but too common crimes without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the Organic act, framed a Constitution and State Government; have submitted the all-important question of Slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers;" and they now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution, republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention sanctioned by the organic act, which declares, in express language, in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question of Slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the Halls of Congress, where it has always excited a baneful influence throughout the country.

It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessing and comfort which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years.

These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, in some form, by every State Constitution, and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people" —and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform and abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper. The great State of New-York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means forgiving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial tribunal that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except through the means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly if the majority of the people desire it as by admitting her into the Union under the present Constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit Slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded Slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken Slavery from the Constitution, should now reject the State because Slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would have put a final end to the Slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country, and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and, if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness—this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion.

To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the Slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union, where Slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted the excitement becomes localized and would soon die away for want of outside aliment—and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot-box.

Besides, and no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor WALKER to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General HARNEY, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be neglected, I greatly fear those clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BIGLER moved the printing of the Message and its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL was unwilling to let the matter pass from the consideration of the Senate without remark. He looked upon it as a perverted and incorrect history from beginning to end, of the difficulties in Kansas. Even from the imperfect hearing of it as read by the Clerk, it was inconsistent with itself. The President recommended that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground even of its violation of the will of the people, and the Legislature which convenes under that Constitution, which may provide for its change, and yet the author of that declaration tells you that the election to determine whether the people would have the Constitution or not is a nullity. He takes the ground that the people have no authority to prevent it from going into force, and yet have the power, after it goes into force, to change it. Upon what principle can such a doctrine be maintained? There was no usurpation in Kansas further than that committed by the President and the army in that Territory. The army had been employed there without the authority of law, and he quoted from the record to prove the latter assertion. He commented on the Nebraska bill, arguing that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would not be a violation of the principles of that act, according to a fair construction of its provisions.

Mr. DOUGLAS should reserve any reply which he might have to make to what his colleague had said relative to the Nebraska bill until a future occasion. He should at all times hold himself ready to vindicate the principles of that bill from all assaults, no matter from what quarter they might come. He would not now go into an argument relative to the questions raised by the Message. His opinions had been clearly expressed on all the matters on previous occasions. He thought the better course would be to refer the Message at once to the Committee on Territories, where all the disputed questions of fact could be examined before it should come before the Senate for action. Hoping that course would be adopted, he would ask leave to present a remonstrance signed by certain gentlemen, as the Governor and State officers of Kansas, protesting against the reception of that State into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. TOOMBS said that but for the character of the assault which Mr. TRUMBULL thought proper to make on the Message, he would have been content to let it go to the country and vindicate itself, but such had been the nature of that assault that he felt it to be a duty to take the opportunity to express his hearty approbation in that policy which the President had vindicated, and at the same time express his gratification at the signal ability and power with which the principle lying at the bottom of that policy has been presented to the American people by their Chief Magistrate; who recommends the admission of Kansas under the Constitution just transmitted. Upon the point that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a State all the people of the Territory, of both parties and both houses of Congress, were agreed. A large portion of the people of Kansas, said to be a majority by the Republicans, nearly three years ago, formed the instrument known as the Topeka Constitution, and asked for admission into the Union under it. Then there could be no objection on the ground that the inhabitants of Kansas do not desire a State Government. But while the Topeka movement was without the sanction of law and in opposition to law, the Lecomptou Convention met, in pursuance of an act of territorial legislation, embodying the will of the people.

The Lecompton Constitution is clothed with legality, while the Topeka Constitution was made in defiance of the laws of the land. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, gave notice that he will to-morrow move to take up the contested election case of VALLANDIGHAM against CAMPBELL, in order to dispose of the preliminary questions involved therein.

The House resumed the consideration of the Printing Deficiency bill.

The House spent several hours in consideration of the bill which appropriated $790,000, and after amending, rejected it—97 against 135.

The President's Message was received and read.

Mr. STEPHENS moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories, and as the hour was late (now 4 o'clock) he thought it better to adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped that the House would not adjourn.

Mr. GROW and Mr. HUGHES struggled for the floor, which was accorded to the latter.

Mr. HARRIS wished to submit another motion. It was proper it should be made.

A VOICE—It's for a Select Committee to consider the Message.

Mr. HUGHES refused to yield the floor.

Mr. HARRIS—Very well, we'll all have a show at this thing in a very short time.

Mr. GROW said if Mr. HUGHES did not want to speak now let him yield the floor that others might express their views.

Much confusion and excitement prevailed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine—I want to say a few words now, myself.

Mr. HUGHES yielded the floor to

Mr. LETCHER, who made a motion to adjourn—not carried—ayes, 105; noes, 109. the friends of the Lecompton Constitution generally voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HARRIS again made an ineffectual appeal to Mr. HUGHES to yield the floor.

There were impatient cries for the reading of Mr. HARRIS' proposition.

Mr. HUGHES wanted Mr. HARRIS to indicate what it was.

Mr. HARRIS complained of want of courtesy on the part of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MCQUEEN objected to Mr. HUGHES yielding the floor, and was called to order from the opposite side of the Hall.

Mr. HUGHES submitted a resolution, proposing to submit the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen to report on the propriety and expediency of the admission of Kansas into the Union, with the power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BOCOCK moved an adjournment. Negatived by seven votes.

Mr. BARKSDALE wanted Mr. HUGHES to yield the floor for a motion for call of the House.

[Cries for HUGHES to go on with his remarks.]

Mr. HUGHES owed it to himself to place himself right. An adjournment was a matter of indifference to him. He did not wish to detain the House against their will. As to the request of the gentleman from Illinois to yield the floor, he simply asked first to be informed what the nature of the proposition was, and to such request he received no answer; fearing that he misunderstood the gentleman, he took the trouble to go to his seat, and there found his understanding correct.

Mr. HARRIS replied that he did not desire the gentleman's approbation of the proposition he wished to offer.

Mr. HUGHES—Will you inform me what it is?

Mr. HARRIS—That's my business.

Mr. HUGHES—The gentleman asked my courtesy, and——

Mr. HARRIS—I ask no courtesy of you.

Mr. HUGHES—And I ask none of you. [Calls of "Order."]

Amid much excitement, the Speaker asked gentlemen standing to resume their seats, and knocked with his hammer till they did so.

Mr. HUGHES modified his resolution so as to simply refer the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen, without instructions. If such Committee be appointed, he did not wish to be its Chairman. He asked leave to print some remarks in reference to some affairs of his own State without speaking them.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind., objected.

Mr. HUGHES—I hope hereafter to hear nothing more about courtesy after this objection by my colleague. He proceeded to speak of frauds in the ballot-box in '56 by the same Republican Party—which now professes so much love for the Union, the sacred rights of the people, and freedom of election.

Mr. GROW called him to order. Frauds in Indiana had nothing to do with this question, but frauds in Kansas have.

The Speaker said Mr. HUGHES had not proceeded far enough to enable him to decide whether his remarks were irrelevant or not.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was satisfied that no good could grow out of these proceeding, and appealed to the House to adjourn.

Mr. GROESBECK hoped that Mr. HUGHES would not be interrupted, but allowed to have his full time.

Mr. HUGHES spoke of mischievous fanaticism which incites to anarchy, and of General JIM LANE as having been present in the Indiana Legislature, to direct Republicans what course they should pursue in practicing these frauds similar to those enacted in Kansas by the same party which was composed of renegade Democrats, Abolitionists, Maine-law fanatics, political creatures, and strong-minded women. He must decline to march in that army or follow the tribe. After passing a brief eulogy on the President and his Cabinet, he referred to the Kansas-Nebraska act in justification of the course of the Lecompton Convention, and fully indorsed the positions assumed in the Message.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Message of the President, and the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, to report on all facts connected with said Constitution; and the laws, if any, under which the Convention was held; and if so, whether the provisions of the laws were complied with. Also, whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of government; and whether the population be sufficient for a representative in Congress under the present ratio; and whether the Constitution is satisfactory to the majority of the legal voters in Kansas. Also, to ascertain the number of votes cast for the Constitution; the places where cast in each county; the census or registration under which the election of delegates was held, and whether the same was just and fair, and in compliance with law; with all other matters bearing on the subject.

Pending

FINANCE.

Letter on the Crisis and Its Causes.

STRANRAER, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in a late number of your paper a paragraph in which you say that the most humiliating feature of the present crisis is the stupidity and misconception which exist as to its causes.

The London *Times*, which is read by everybody, and governs our opinions more than we suppose, is the great cause of misconception on this side of the water. Nobody dares find fault with our present system without the *Times* coming down upon him as a fool, or thief, or pickpocket.

In America, you are a step in advance of us by your paper currency, and I am in hopes of seeing a perfect system with you long before we get over our privileged prejudices. The present sad crisis is, however, opening the eyes of some of our most intelligent merchants, and I should not be surprised to find them taking some united measures to effect a reform.

Allow me to bring before you a proposition which I have just brought before our Government, and which, I believe, would secure against the recurrence of these sad money convulsions. I hold thet the whole evil is *in the bullion trade*. I inclose a letter I have just written to Mr. WILSON, of the Treasury, which will explain to you my plan of reform, upon the efficiency of which I could stake my life.

If you would adopt my plan of *indirect* convertibility, which would be, in effect, to the holders of notes exactly the same as *direct* convertibility, our system would be perfect, at least with some regulation as to exchanges of notes. My plan would give such safety to the banks that suspensions could not happen, and banks would be so safe that nobody would fear to invest as shareholders in great banks in place of depositors, and the small banks would be swallowed up.

Your obedient servant, GEO. GUTHRIE.

The Commercial Crisis—Its Cause and Cure.

To James Wilson, Esq., M. P.

RIFRAD, Stranraer, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

SIR: In July last, I had the pleasure of seeing you at the Treasury, and then tendered, through you, to the Select Committee on Banking and Currency, notes of evidence on that subject, of which I now beg to remind you by inclosing a copy. Events since that time have elucidated and confirmed the soundness and importance of the reform I proposed, inciting me to impress upon you even more earnestly its serious consideration.

Attention has been distracted from the real sources of monetary disturbance by the controversy about the Bank Charter act of 1844. That act, like all mere expediency measures, cannot be defended on principle, and it has probably done more harm than good; hnt money convulsions came at short intervals before the act of 1844, and they would recur although it were abrogated to-morrow.

The NEW-YORK TIMES refers to "the stupidity and misconception and confusion of ideas which prevail as to the causes ot this crisis, as its most humiliating feature." If intelligent mercantile men would throw aside the despotic influence of the London *Times*, and the sophistries with which the subject of the currency has been surrounded, they would soon discover the real source and proper remedy of snch monetary disturbances as we have been passing through.

The public have hitherto seen thia question only through the columns of the *Times*, the organ, and, it is said, to some extent, the property of the great bullionist, who has become a Cræsus nnder the present currency system; and Sir ROBERT PEEL saw his facts through the eyes of one or two London bankers. The mercantile public are at present disposed to question these authorities, and look with confidence and hope to yon as a member of the Government, interested only in the general good, and possessing within yourself a thorough practical knowledge of the subject of banking and currency. The principles laid down in your work are universally approved of by the most intelligent bnsiness men, and the proposition of reform which I wish to press upon your consideration is not only perfectly consistent with these principles, hut is simply a practical application of them. May I therefore earnestly entreat your patient consideration of a very abort statement of my proposed reform, in which I believe you will find only your own principles embodied.

I will distinctly show that monetary convulsions arise entirely from the derangement of *the bullion trade*, created by our hanking and currency laws.

All understand the beautiful mercantile principle which regulates the supply and price of ordinary commodities under a system of Free-Trade. Supply and price mutnally and steadily regulate each other as upon a balance. Under Free-Trade a very slight vibration of the balance affects the supply and price over the world, infallibly preventing any great depression or elevation of supply or price over so broad a surface. While this simple and most effective regulator ia applicable to every other commodity, it is not so to Gold, but if so applied, I hold it would give steadiness to the value of gold as our standard of value, and prevent those great money convulsions which periodically afflict the world.

To the proper working of the important mercantile principle referred to, some conditions ere essential, and these natnrally attend it if left to work itself without legislative interference. It is essential—

1. That all parties shall have equal freedom to purchase any commodity, and that no exclusive privileges shall be given to any company or individual to deal in it. In short, there ought to be no monopoly.

2. A general system of *barter* would not show a quotable price for any article, and would not give facilities for the operation of the above principle of trade. Every commodity should be appreciable in some one measure of value, by which it can be the subject of purchase and sale, and from which its price can be known.

I shall not here enter fully into the question of monopoly, which is now admitted on all hands to be evil; but the monoply of the Bank of Eogland, it will be found, is quite incompatible with a sound state of the hullion trade.

With regard to the second condition required for the proper working of the mercantile principle above referred to, gold is not at present subject to it, and stands in quite an anomalous position.

While gold or money measures the value of all other commodities, and by price gives steadiness to their supply, its own value is not at present indicated or measured by any one commodity, and is only most imperfectly estimated by a general comparison with *all* other commodities. While everything else can be purchased by means of gold there is no medium by which gold itself can bs purchased in this country, and it can, strictly speaking, only be bartered against all other commodities. It is clear that gold or money cannot be purchased by money any more than wheat could be purchased by whaat. A pound sterling la only a certain weight of gold, and it is, therefore, quite impossible to say exactly, or to quote in the *Prices Current* what is the value of gold; we cannot even make an approximate estimate of its value. Interest is merely its hire *Price*, therefore, does not regulate the snpply of gold as of other articles, and hence the derangement of the bullion trade.

A large and continued importation of gold ought, no doubt, in time, by barter, to raise the price of all other commodities, and so lower the value of gold; and the export of gold ought, in like manner, in time, to lower the price of other commodities, and correspondingly raise the valne of gold, and thereby check exportation. But this may be counteracted, as of late, by special circumstances, and at best does not operate till the cspitalist dealing in gold has accomplished his objects and pocketed his profits. The effect follows, rather than accompanies, the transaction in gold, and in practice this principle of barter has notoriously not had the effect upon the supply and value of gold that price and the open act of purchase has upon other articles. Sir ROBERT PEEL felt this, and the Bank Act was framed to make the principle work more quickly and surely as the very basis of the currency system. Sir ROBERT, in supporting that act before the House of Commons, asserted that in an efflux of bullion the bank should contract the circulation, and with an influx they should again expand it, and thereby regulate the foreign exchanges. But this leading principle of the Currency Doctors of 1844 has in practice proved in a great measure inoperative, and it is curious to find the *Times* and other friends of the system now upholding the Bank act on totally different grounds. They now hold that the only means to prevent gold from leaving the country when it is dearer abroad, is to raise the rate of interest or hire. Just suppose a cows or horses to be similarly situated, and that the only way to counteract a foreign demand for these were to double or treble freights in this country, or to raise the rate of posting from 1s. 6d. to 3s., 4s, or 5s. per mile. The absurdity of such a stete of matters would be evident to us, because we are accustomed to see the supply of ships and horses regulated by price, and not by the rates of hire; but it would not be more absurd then to try, as we do, to regulate the supply of gold by hire.

The inefficacy for good, and the serious efficiency for evil, of attempting to regulete the supply of gold by interest or hire, in place of price, has been recently strongly exhibited. It is curious, but true, that the extraordinary supply of gold from California and Australia has led to the present scarcity of gold for money. The importation of gold stimulating trade and manufactures gradually raised the price of British commodities, and, of course, correspondingly lowered the value of gold in this country. Our cheap gold began to flow from us in a continnous stream to other markets, where it was dearer; for a mountain of any commodity in general use, if cheap in any country, would soon dissolve and flow over the world. The Bank saw this going on, and attempted to check it by raising the rate of interest, but this, although persevered in for months, and even for years, was, in a great measure, ineffectual. Trade continued flourishing in spite of the efforts of the Bank to check it. The price of British commodities continued to get higher and higher, while gold, the measure of price of other commodities, of course became correspondingly lower, and still left us. At last some desperate effort was required to keep gold in the country, and seve the credit of tbe Bank of England; and, by a rapid start of interest from 6 to 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent., ths Bank was at last enabled to create a panic, destroying all confidence, and, with the ruin of some of our oldest and most substantial mercantile houses, British commodities were forced upon the market at enormous sacrifices, *prices came down*, and, of course, the value of gold hae at last been correspondingly raised to stop its export. It was not the rate of interest, bnt the panic and general want of confidence, which brought about this result, and at what a sacrifice of mercantile capital, and whet amount of misery to the anxious households of merchants, as well ae to the starving families of discherged operatives, it is melancholy to think.

I have held for the last ten years thet there is a perfect remedy for these evils, and it is simply to take the commodity gold from its present anomalous position, and to snbject it to the same mercantile principles which so steadily regulate tbe supply and price of all other articles.

I would piece the Currency on such a footing that the importer of gold could not, either through the Bank or through the circulatlon, force his commodity on the country without an actual sale; and, on tbe other hand, that the exporter of gold could not obtain it from the holder except by an actual purchase, at a price for which the holder is willing to give it. Subject to these ordinary principles of trade, gold would be steady in its value, and much more suitable for the standard of valne.

I will now show how this can be worked out by a very simple arrangement. Gold is at present the single measure of value in this country for all other commodities. The first atep is to subject gold in all its transmissions to be bought and sold like other articles, through some one suitable medium. This I would propose to be Government Stock, or Stock of any kind which the holder of gold would choose to take for it. Of course when gold is plentiful it would take less Stock to purchase it. If gold were scarce it would take more, and holders would give gold only for Stock at a very low figure, which would at once check its exportation, and induce capitalists to invest it in this country. If gold became a drug it would be taken by the banks or gold merchants, only at such a high price of British Stocks as might force the gold merchants to seek another market, and send it over the world. But the supply and price of gold thna naturally regulating each other, we shonld have no snch extremes aa we have been accustomed to, and the Money Market and the Stock Market would both be more steady.

It is quite evident that so long as gold forms a part of our circulation, it will pass to us and from us by a law of its own, and cannot be made subject to ordinary mercantile principles. No article of trade in its *ipsa corpora* shonld be current passing from hand to hand, at a conventional price, without going through the restraining and governing operation of purchase and sale. A merchant's bill for £50 indorsed, or a banker's note of £1 to bearer, may equally and natnrally pase current; but the passing of the goods they represent, whsther iron or gold, from hand to hand at a conventional price, is in both cases equally inconsistent with commercial principles and convenience.

But to any intelligent person acquainted with the management of business in Scotland, it will not be a startling proposition, that the business of a country may be carried on hy a purely paper circulation, bssed upon a metallic standard. During many years gold was never seen in Scotland, and not desired; and the most unscrupulous supporter of a gold currency will not venture to assert that under the Scotch system of competing issues there was ever depreciation or over-issue of Scotch Notes. I would propose to introduce into England the £1-note circulation, which has worked so well in Scotland, and exclude gold altogether from circulation, which is absolutely necessary to make it a marketable commodity and a steady standard of value.

It is now generally admitted that if bank-notes can be *directly* converted into gold, depreciation is impossible; and it is equally clear that if they can be *indirectly* and instantly converted into gold, the result would be precisely tbe same. I propose that the paper circulation shall be converted Into gold indirectly by the issuer being bound to give for each £1 note as much Government or other atock as will *produce* to the holder at the instant in the Stock Market 0.25682 ounces of gold.

Under this arrangement the holder of gold would not be obliged to part with it except for a valne in Stock which he is willing to take, while the issuer of notes would in effect be still bound to find the gold for them, with this important difference that the Banks or holdere of gold would soon check any excessive drain by the increasing price in Stock which they would exact for it.

Thus suppose the monopoly of the Bank of England be done away with, and that the great London Banks would issue notes along with the Bank of England upon equal terms, viz., that the notes of all Banking Companies, who hold gold and stock, in such proportions as they find convenient *to the full amount of their circulation*, should be a legal tender over the United Kingdom, these secnrities being primarily liable for the issnes. The practical result would be that all the great London Banks would be holders of gold and stock, adding to their store of gold when it is cheap by taking it in for Government Stock at aay £100, or £102, and again giving it out for Stock at 95 or 90 as the demand for gold may enable them to sell it; thus regulating *supply and price* as in a balance, in the aame way as already ehown now takes place with respect to all other artlcles of trade.

I bope I have made it clear to you that the present crisis arisss simply *from the unsound state of the bullion trade*, and tbat what I propose would give steadiness to the price and supply of bullion, anfi also to the money market; but, offering my proposition as a remedy for the greatest evil of tbe present age. I trust you will allow me the earliest opportunity of answering any objections that may occur to you, and of explaining the scheme in detail to you, and to the Select Committee of Inquiry if reappointed at the opening of Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Youf very obedient servant,
GEO. GUTHRIE.

Right Hon. JAMES WILSON, Esq., M. P., &c., &c.

MISS HOSMER, THE SCULPTOR.—Miss HOSMER seems younger than her years. She is small and rather slight, yet looks vigorous and muscular. She is a bundle of healthy nerves, energy and will. Sbe has a fine, strong head, carried with infinite spirit, and crowned with beautiful hair, ehort and curling. Her face is delicate, fresh and piquant, but full of force and character. Her style of dress is slightly on the masculine order, but nest and peculierly in keeping with her profession. In manner and conversation ehe is the furthest possible removed from a conventional, fine lady, yet neither is she coarse nor unwomanly.

Miss HOSMER'S early edncation waa peculiar, and had much to do not only with the moulding of her character and the formation of her tastes, but with fitting her for her present unique and arduous life. Her father, Dr. HOSMER, a man of unusual talent and force of character, having lost his wife and eldest daughters by consumption, resolved to devote himself to the perfect physical edncation of his last child, his little daughter HARRIET, who seemed to have inherited her mother'a delicacy of constitution. He took her out into the fields, by the river side, and sea side; he let her run wild among the hills, innred her to sun and atorm; taught her to ride, drive, hunt, row, fish, skate and swim. In all out-door sports and exercises she became a proficient, and, as a matter of course, grew up strong and vigorous. She is remarkable for her power of endurance, for steadiness of nerve and courage. She is not only the bravest woman I have ever met, but I know no man more utterly fearless than she.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Departure of the British Minister—Recall of Mr. Spence—Missionary Interests.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The current topics of the day at present here, are the departure of the English Minister, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, which took place on Saturday last, after a residence of meny years in this conntry, and that of Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, our Minister resident for the last four years. Their absence will be deeply felt by their respective communities, although it is supposed by some that the English Ambassador will return after a few months. The general opinion is, however, that he has taken the final leave of his post here in order to leave the field open for a fsir discussion of the question of the Provinces of Moldevia and Wellechia, in which the English heve heretofore taken a very active part, from which they cannot recede while Lord STRATFORD is Ambassador.

All Americans here will be greatly affected by the loss of Hon. C. SPENCE, who, during the course of his ministry here, has protected their interests with so much courage and fidelity as to endear himself to us in no smell degree. The Missionary interest in the Turkish Empire is very extensive and yearly increesing, and it needs some one of great firmness of character to contend properly for those principles which the bigotry of the Tnrks is so slow to allow. Tbe commercial interesta are also increasing largely, and the same steady perseverance and firmness is wanting to compel adherence to treety stipulations. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government may eppoint some one here who is worthy to fill the place of the Honorable Ministsr who to-day vacates it. Mr. SPENCE took his leave of His Imperiel Majesty, the Sultan, a dey or two since, and it is said was received most kindly and graciously by him. The relations between our country and Turkey are likely to be more closely cemented than ever before, as the Sultan is about to send a deputation to America for the purpose of having built a vessel-of-war of 130 guns. He seems to heve revived the recollections of his earlier days, when his father, the Sultan MAHMOUD, had Mr. ECKFORD, en American, at the head of his construction, end specimens of whose handiwork were, until recently, when blown up at Sinope, flosting in Turkish waters. He sends now MEHAMET PASHA, SULEYMAN EFFENDI, HASSAN EFFENDI and SADIK EFFENDI to meke errangements for the construction of this new one. She is to be celled after the Sultan, the *Abdul Medjid*, and I hope that our friende across the waters will send a ship worthy of the name, and which we, as Americans here, can look upon with pride as a specimen of the workmanship of our countrymen. This will tend vastly to raise ua in the estimation of the Turkish Government, and to enhance atill more that steadily increasing influence which our nation is gaining in the East. The Honorable FERDINAND LESSEPS is at present here from France for the purpose of enlisting the different Legations and the Turkish Government in a project for the construction of a Canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Such a Canal would open a vast Commerce and lead to great results to all the world. The English, however, have already, in anticipation of its conclnsion, seized upon and commenced fortifying two islands which guard the entrance to the Red Sea, in order that they may control tbe trade notwithstanding the Canal. There is no doubt of the ultimate success of the plan, though it will require a long time to obtain the unanimous consent necessary.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Medjidie of the third class upon Lieutenent-Colonel C. CARROLL TEVIS, an American educated at West Point, for distinguished servicea during the late war, especially upon the field of Kars. Also, upon the American Harbor-Master, that of fourth class, for his exertions in expediting suppliss carried by Americen vessels for the Allied troops, and has granted him, also, a name for a new village which he bas recently founded. These things being borne in mind by the Sultan, are an evidence that he regards with incressing favor the advance of proper principles in his Empire, and the decrease of that bigotry which, thirty years ago, wonld have scouted the idea of receiving assistance from a foreigner, much less rewarding him for it.

In leaving us Mr. SPENCE leaves in charge of the Legation Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, Consul-General, who has been known to the Americans here for the last 25 years or more, as an excellent and efficient officer, and who we all feel assured will look well after ue. So that, as we watch with regret the receding form of the steamer which bears away from ns our former protector, we turn with confidence to our present one, sure that thet confidence is not misplaced. More anon if this suits.

Youra truly, ORIENT.

News of Foreign Literature and Art.

Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, the distinguished painter, has succeeded in purchasing for the British National Gallery a most valuable collection of paintings by the early Tuscan masters. The purchase consists of 22 picturea, by Cimabue, Giotto, Dnccio, Segna di Duccio, the priest Emanuel, (a great artist,) Taddeo Gaddi, Spinello Aritino, Jacopo di Casentino, Andrea Orgagna, Fra Angelico Gentile da Fabrieno, Pietro della Francesca, Andre del Castagno, Filippo Lippi, Masalino da Pancicale, Filippino Lippi, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Montegna and Margheritone d'Arezzo. If we take into account the seperate compartments into which the pictures are divided, the number would be much greater. This entire collectlon has been bought for the wonderfully small sum of £7,000. It is notorious that for one picture alone in the set—the Orgagna—12,000 acudi, or nearly half that aum, was not long ago offered in vain by a great Mnscovite millionaire. The reluctance of tbe proprietors to part with any of the works separately—a reluctance which it hes cost Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE two years of hard battling and bsrgaining to overcome—was, it is said, the canse of the refusal.

The London *Athenæum* gives some interesting particulars concerning Madame IDA PFEIFFER'S visit to Madagascar and its sudden close. It seems that at first she was received with every mark of favor by Qneen RANAVALONA, but unfortunately, the mind of that cepricious monarch became possessed of the idea that Madame PFEIFFER and her traveling companion were endeavoring to procure her dethronement, and of placing another on the throne. Her kindness at once chenged, and she ordered the expulsion of Madame PFEIFFER, with sevsre threets if she dared to remain on the island. After greet difficulty, Madame PFEIFFER reached the sea-coast, and embsrked again for tbe Manritius. Sbe had caught tbe terrible Madagascer fever, and was aerlously ill after her arrivel at Port Louis. Thanks to the climate of that island, and to the kindness of her friends at Vacoa, she was quite convalescsnt at the departure of the lsst overland mail, on the 14th November. Madame PFEIFFER was then meditating a voyage to Australia.

Psyllography is the name of a new branch of art that has recently acquired great development in Paris. It consists simply in cutting out abeets of black paper in such a way as to make it into a picture—figurea of landscapes—which has all the finish of an engraving by the best masters. It eppears that psyllography is a German discovery, its Colnmbus being one Herr SCHMIDT, who, armed with a pair of scissors and a sheet of paper, is able to reproduce the most complicated landscape; great improvements have been introduced by M. MURATORI, an Italian, who hea just arrived in Paris from Ravenna, whose scissors are far more skilful, according to competent judges, than the brush and pencil of many a limner.

The Royal Academy of Stockholm has recently awarded a prize to Prince OSCAR, the author of a poem on the Swedish Fleet. The sitting was attended by the Queen mother, the Prince Regent, and all the other members of the Royal family.

The *Memoirs of Beranger*, written by himself, have just been translated into English. In this account of his life the poet tells the story of his early years. His life, he says, is the fairest commentary on his songs—therefore, he writes it. The charm of the narrative is altogether fresh. It includes a variety of *chansons* now first printed, touching closely on the personal history of which they form a part, shrewd sayings, and, as the field of action in life widens, many sketches of cotemporaries and free judgments upon men and things. What are our publishers about that they have not taken up a book which will be so universally popular?

A gentleman, named ALLEN, has invented an electro-magnetic engine, which is said to furnish a motive power more economical than steam. France holds out a reward of $10,000 to any one who can produce an electro-motive engine which shall only consume 19 ounces of zinc per horse-power per hour, and Mr. ALLEN'S machine will, it is believed, carry off this prize.

FERDINAND HILLER'S new oratorio, "Saul," has been recently performed at Cologne, for the first time, and achieved a brilliant success. The oratorio contains no less tben fifty pieces. It is pronounced appropriate in text, rich in imaginative power, and filled with decided evidence of a masterly musical knowledge.

The most successful recent event in the musical world of Paris, is the production of a new opera, entitled "Le Carnival of Venis," by AMBROISE THOMAS.

A monument to SILVIO PELLICO is about to be erected at Palazzo, in Piedmont, his native place. The municipality of the town has agreed to defray the expense.

FRANCIS DAVIS, better known as "the Belfast man," and a lyrist of considerable talent, hes been placed on the Government Literary Fund for a pension of £50 a year.

Mr. VILLEMAIN is about to publish memoirs of Chateaubriand, Burke, FOX, Lord Canning, Lord Grey, Saisné, De Ferres, Royard, Collard, and other celebrities.

Miss KAVANAGH is again about to appear before the public with a new three-volume novel entitled *Adèle*.

Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has the following dedication in a new work with a quaint title which he has just published:

"*W. S. Landor to L. Kossuth, President of Hungary:*

At your gate I lay my fagot of *Dry Sticks*, and go away. I offended you by attempting to bring fortune thither, whom I never solicited to favor me personally. My zeal was inconsiderate, but, perhaps, it ought to have offended less that tofty pride to whtch alone I was ever obsequious. Permit me to offer the only amends I can—permit me to show my respect and reverence toward the man who has worthily occupied a higher station than any one in this country can attain. The eloquence of MILTON and DEMOSTHENES failed in the support of their canse—the same cause and the same eloquence as yours. Supply me with your English, and I may be able at last to express my vsnsration of your virtues."

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

GORGEOUS DRESSES AT THE FRENCH COURT.—A Psris letter, in the *Independance* of Brussels, gives some detsils of the ladies' dresses at the late reception at Court: "The Empress wore a crimson velvet mantle, embroidered with gold, and Her Majesty was positively dazzling with diamonds. Contrary to the custom observed last year, Her Majesty hsd no one to bear her train. Among the ladies present, the toilettes were especially remarked of Mra. BARING, aister of the Duke DE BASSANO, who hed a dress and court-mantle of *moire antique* of pale green; the Duchess D'ISTRIE, a dress ahot with silver, edged with red, and a rose-colored mantle; Mme. POUJADE, niece of the Caimacan of Wallachia, a dress of blue satin, and a mantle of the same meterial, ornamented with bouqnets of flowers and cherries, which produced a charming effect; and the Baroness DE BRIGODE, a whits satin dress and mantle of great elegance."

LETTER FROM SMITH O'BRIEN ON ANCIENT IRISH HEROES.—The Mayor and Corporation of Limerick have decided upon erecting a statne to the memory of General SARSFIELD, who, on behalf of King JAMES, defended Limerick against WILLIAM III. At a recent meeting of the Corporation, the Meyor said that he had received a letter from Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN reletive to the contemplsted testimonial to that brave and chivalrous Irishman and defender of Limerick, the immortal SARSFIELD, and with the permission of the council he would read that letter. [Hear, hear.]

The Mayor then read the following letter:

CAHERMOYLE, Newcastle West, Jan. 2, 1858.

MY DEAR GARRETT: I am delighted to perceive that the first act of your mayoralty has been the offer of a tribute in commemoration of Irish valor and of Irish patriotism. You could not have inaugurated the year 1858 with any proceeding more worthy of the ancient city of which you are now chief magistrate, than by laying the foundation of a testimonial in honor of one of its most heroic defenders.

You will much oblige me by enrolling my name for a subscription of £5 to the Sarsfield testimonial.

Believe me, with much respect, very sincerely yours.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL.—There is, at present, in the possession of Mr. GEORGE MERRIFIELD, of Clifton, England, the most extraordinary living animal ever known—a double sheep—measnring more than aix feet in length, three years old and perfectly healthy. It appears that the animal was purchased of a gentleman farmer (who bred it) by Mr. MERRIFIELD some months since, for a considerable sum, intending to exhibit it at the Smithfield Cattle Show, but the rules of that Society do not admit such animals.

A TREMENDOUS IDEA.—A member of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, hae invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposea to form an association for collecting all the treasurea now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about £800,000,000 sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.

DANGERS OF THE RED PETTICOAT.—Three ladies, saya an Englhh paper, were last week walking on the Newmarket-road, two of them exhibiting the favorite under-garment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock waa excited by tbe glaring color, and he made a dash at the party. Tbe offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, tbough in a mors sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.

MORE DEMAND FOR NEGROES.—The Council-General of Guadaloupe has just voted an address to the French Ministry of Marine and Coloniss, praying the Imperial Government to furnish that Island with 10,000 fresh immigrants; and with a view to pay for their introduction, has laid an additional duty on the admission of tobecco.

VALUE OF A YOUNG LADY'S TEETH.—The Paris Courts valne a young lady's teeth at 8,000 francs. An English governess waa recently knocked down by a carriage and lost by the accident all her teeth. She brought an action of damagee and the tribunal awarded her the above amonnt.

PERPETUATION OF THE AUSTRIAN DYNASTY.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "It is stated in the city as a positive fact that there is agaln a prospect of the Empress giving an heir to the throne, but the report cannot possibly be correct, for Her Majesty delly passes some houra in the saddle."

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The following anecdote is related of the Princess Royal, late of England, now of Prussia, during a residence at Balmoral:

"Several years ago, when quite a young girl, a matron, for whom her royal highness had a special likting, had addad one more to her husband's family. The baby, of course, was an object of superlative interest; and, when the christening was about to take place, the Princess asked to be permitted to attend and act as godmother. This was freely agreed to. The day came, and so did his Presbyterian reverence, but the expected godmother, from some cause, did not make her appearance, and after a little tha ceremony went on to her absence. It was harely concluded when the Princess came, breathless with haste and excitement. On being told how matters stood, her undisguised feelings found vent in a sorrowful 'Oh! but couldn't you do it over again?' When the Court left Balmoral last Summer, the dependants were invited up to the lawn to bid farewell to her royal highness. The feelings of the Princess so overcame her, however, that she was unable to make her appearance before them, and the Prince Consort bade adieu on her behalf."

MORE BRITISH ANNEXATION.—The visit of Rajeh, Sir JAMES BROOKE, to England is believed to have some connection with an intention on the part of the British Government to look more closely after the interests of Borneo. A London paper says:

"Sir JAMES BROOKE may reign over a quarter of a million of happy and flourishing people, bnt he cannot be expected to mount guard over the whole coast, or to promote the interests of departments by which he is ignored. Large and varied questions connected with our Eastern policy are arising, and while the subject is open there is no reason why we should neglect Borneo, a territory intrinsically of far more importance than Siam or Japan."

The Last Moments of Rachel.

The *Courrier de Paris* publishes the following letter addressed by M. SARDOUX to M. MARIO UCHARD, author of *La Fiammina*, describing the last moments of RACHEL:

CANNES, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

I do not know the date of my last letter, my dear MARIO; but it is right to prepare you now for the fatal *dénouement* of which I have long had a presentiment. On Friday, while we were exchanging the compliments of the New-Yesr, poor RACHEL embraced me with such extreme fervor that I perceived at once that, in her mind, she was bidding me an eternal adieu. Doctor BERGONNIER, however, assured me that she would live some days longer. No incidsnt worthy of note happened on Saturday. RACHEL remained, as usual, plunged in a sort of stupor from weakness, whence she waa roused from time to time by the return of intolerable sufferings. At last, towards midnight, she woke up as calmly as she would have done from a long sleep. She spoke tranquilly to the persons who were etanding around her bed, and wished to write to her father, but she had not the power. She began then to dictate the letter which contained her last wishes.

We attempoted, every now and then, to make her take nourishment, but she could only swallow with infinite trouble. The digestive organs, which had hitherto continued sound, were now terribly weakened. At 11 o'clock on Sundey expectoration became difficult, and we feared asphyxia, when happily her breathing grew easy, and a calm succeeded this crisis. Then RACHEL, continuing the letter to her father, dictated the words herself to the end, crying out, after she had finished: "Oh! my REBECCA, my dear sister; I am going to see you; I am so happy!" She added a paragraph to the letter, signed it, and then seemed disposed to sleep, remaining thue for several hours.

SARAH, nntil this moment, had hesitsted to call in the aid of religion; but seeing RACHEL'S heavenly rapture, ehe telegraphed to the consistory of Nice to aend at once a dozen persons of both sexes. They arrived towards 8 o'clock, and were directed to wait lest their presence should produce fatal emotions in the mind of RACHEL. At last, about 10 o'clock, a crisis aimilar to that of the morning took place, and alarmed the whole house. It was the last one, the doctora said. Then the religious persons were allowed to approach. Two women and an old man walked up to RACHEL'S bed end sang prayers for the dying in Hebrew. RACHEL turned herself calmly towsrds them and raised her eyes to Heaven. Her face was lustrous with a heavenly light, and grasping the hand of SARAH, she died without a groan.

When I arrived, some hours afterwards, I found every one deeply sensible of this sign of assistance that God had given RACHEL. I was not there to see it, my dear friend, bnt I cannot doubt it, RACHEL died in the hope of another life.

The Savings-Bank Denication in Hartford.

From the Hartford Times, 1st.

The Hartford County Savings Institution held its annual meeting on the 26th January. It was proposed, at a meeting of the Directors that evening, that a Committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Company, and look eapecially into its securities. This was deemed proper, after the revulsion which had affected all claases of securities. The proposition was sustained, and Messrs. THOMAS BELKNAP, ELISHA COLT and JAMES GOODWIN, were appointed to investigate, and report to a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday evening of next week. They commenced their investigations last week, and on Saturday last Mr. SEYMOUR, the Treasnrer, abaconded from the city.

The investigation has not been completed, but it was ascertained that he had not accounted for $26,000 which he had recently received. Very prompt and efficient measures will be taken to secure tbe depositors, and it is boped that they will suffer no loss whetever.

Mr. SEYMOUR was also President of the Mercantile Bank. He resigned his place just before he left town. That institution does not lose by him.

The *Courant* aays of the defaulter: "Mr. SEYMOUR, born and educated in Hartford and having lived here all his life, had the entire confidence of our moneyed men; hence his calaimity. He was too much trusted, and in an evil hour was drawn into one speculation after another, generally tnraing out bad and demanding bolder risks and larger operations to retrieve his past. Being President of the Mercantile Bank and Vice-President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, which last named keep their books in the same room in which the Hartford County Savings Association keeps theirs, it was feared that those institntions might suffer; but we understand that investigations satisfy everybody that the Savings Bank will be the only loser. This concern had been for months, if not years, left almost solely to Mr. SEYMOUR'S charge; we are told that nobody was more surprised at SEYMOUR'S departure than the officers of the very institution, that has been badly plundered for months.

Those who nnderstand SEYMOUR'S conrse most thoroughly, and are best situated to trace effects to causes, feel warm commiseration for the mental agony which tbe defaulting Treasurer told a friend he had suffered for months past.

He left Hartford at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, taking a large trunk with him. He did not leave, as supposed, on Friday evening in time to take the Portland steamer; he may have taken some steamer out of New-York on Saturday afternoon or evening.

There remains unpaid 38 cents on the doller of the Savings Institution stock notes; there were ten dollars on the hundred paid in, and 52 cents on the dollar have been written off by dividends. The stockholders are generally of the solid kind and doubtless respond to calls, so that it is boped depositors will not lose heavily. Investigation and time is needed, before any man can ssy what the position of the institution is. By Mr. SEYMOUR'S own statement, it is probable tbat the stockholders lose all their capital."

Arrest of Baggage-Master Miller for Mail Robbery.

From the Hartford Times, 1st.

On Ssturday evening a young man by the name of JOHN MILLER, employed as baggage-master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, was arrested at the dépôt on Asylum-street, upon the arrival of the train from Providence, on a charge of robbing the mails. The proof against him seems to be conclusive.

It appears that the thieving operations upon the mail bags on the route between Willimantic and this city have been carried on for nearly a month past, and letters known to have been mailed for the Hartford office have not been received.

On Thursday last a decoy letter was prepared containing a marked $2 bill, which was taken by Mr. HOLBROOK, the shrewd dstective of the Post-Office Department, and put into the Hartford bag at Willimantic. The bag was then locked again, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford it was fonnd that the letter, with others, had been abstracted from the bag—Mr. HOLBROOK having previously carefully examined and noted the contents of the mail at Willimantic.

It was observed that the depredations upon the mails at one time totally ceased, for a period of one week, when they recommenced; and this cessation and recommencement corresponded precisely with the absence on a visit and subsequent return, of *the baggage-master* on the train between Providence and Hartford. On the first night of his return to his business as baggage-master on the mail train the robberies recommenced; This fact definitely fastened suspicion upon MILLER, and upon the arrival at the Asylum-st. Dépôt of the Providence train on Saturday evening, Mr. HOLBROOK and Mr. HAMERSLEY were on hand, and invited MILLER to walk up-stairs; there Mr. HOLBROOK asked him where the packages of letters were which he had taken from the mail? MILLER denied having taken them, but finding that he was fairly caught, he yielded, and the letters which he had taken from the bag on that evening, were found on his person. These consisted of five packages of letters from different Eastern offices, chiefly to business men of this city.

MILLER was arrested by Deputy Marshal TRIPP and lodged in jail. He manifested the greatest distress during the day yesterday, (Sunday,) crying like a child. He has, we understand, made a confession of his guilt. He is a young man, 24 years of age, lives in this city, and is unmarried.

The library of the late Rev. Dr. Convbeare was sold by auction in London last month. The papers state that it was particularly rich in Anglo-Saxon books and old English MSS. Among the latter was a copy of Wicklife's version of the New Testament, which sold for $725.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on "Treatment of Social Diseases."

On Monday night, in compliance with the published request of a large number of well-known and respected citizens, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered, in Clinton Hall, for purposes of charity, the first of a course of lectures on pauperism and crime, which have been received with much commendation elsewhere. The audience was large, in spite of the weather.

He began by showing that the gratification of our sensibilities had nothing in it inconsistent with the dictates either of reason or religion. Christianity, he said, has nothing repugnant to humanity in its soul. On the contrary, it is to its cordial influences and the sway which it gives to the affections that its establishment is mainly due. Banish the spontaneous emotions, the natural, illogical affections, the actions promoted by sentiment, taste and gratitude—take these away and society is stripped of its charm, and the world will become a moral desert. If all the emotions and affections were to fall under the ban of religion, we should have a skeleton to represent the plains of Heaven. Rob our existence of these feelings and possessions not denied the humblest lot, and you leave the world what the carpenter and the chemist might have made it. Sentiment is to the world what color is to flowers. Nay, more—it is not some superadded luxury, put in after the world was finished, but the indication and hreath of the vitalizing and moral heart. The world recognizes the poet as the greatest of uninspired men. The philosopher and the warrior lay their crowns at his footstool. It is because he speaks what is most direct in our natnre. The greatest wars in the world have had their origin not in any selfish interest, but in some sentiment of the heart. Sentiment is entrenched by God in our nature, and He gave it an existence independent of our will and our piety. Religion is never engaged in an office less suitable to her character than when she seeks, as she has often done in the person of her over-zealous friends, to set at odds instinct and duty. It is arraying human nature against itself. Religion, in its severer moods, is always ready to ask, "Why this waste? Why so much comfort here and so much elegance to spare, when thousands are in need of the mere necessaries of life?"

The question is a very natural one, but the answer not what piety might expect. No apology is to be made for selfish wealth and unfeeling luxury which meke no provision for the poor. But Christian dnty does not demand or sanction that radicalism which counts everything not necessary to comfortable subsistence as dne to the cravings of our fellow-creatures. A plausible argument might be made to the contrary, but where would it lead to? What sort of a community would a society composed of men holding such opinions, form? How many men would sink into indolence if they knew they could depend on the scruples and support of Christendom? What would become of society, if, at this moment, instead of tastes, prides,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1677, 112, 120, 121, 122, 129, 268, 271, 132 to 136, 139, 143, 143, 144, 98, 147, 148.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 318, 319, 1034, 321 to 329, 290 to 333. *Part II.*—Nos. 253, 304, 302 to 317, 103.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge Betts this morning rendered decisions in the following cases, argued before him in the January Term, with the following results:

Edward O. Messerve et al. vs. *The Pilot-boat A. B. Neilson.*—Libel dismissed with costs.

John H. Richardson et al. vs. *The Schooner G. H. Meniague.*—Libel dismissed with costs.

Joseph W. Pharo et al. vs. *George Smith et al.*—Decree for libelants, with a reference.

Jethro J. McCullough et al. vs. *The Propeller Baltic.*—Decree for libelants with a reference.

Peter Colyer et al. vs. *The Steamtug Princeton.*—Libel dismissed with costs.

Samuel L. Bragdon vs. *The Ship Kitty Simpson.*—Corrected bond ordered to be filed within forty-eight hours, or libelant has leave to proceed on his warrant of attachment.

Judge BETTS announced to the bar that Judge INGERSOLL would also be here to hold the Court this term, and there would be two branches of the Court held during most of the term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

This Court was opened this morning, by Judge INGERSOLL, and the Jnry Calendar was called through, but nothing was found ready, and the Jury were accordingly discharged for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NEW RULES.

1. Hereafter no causes will be reserved generally, after they are placed on the day calendar.

2. No cause on the day-calendar will be passed, except where the counsel is actually engaged in the trial of a cause in another Court in the City, or in the Court of Appeals; and then only until such an engagement is discharged, or upon proof of the absence of a witness duly subpœnsed.

3. The calendar will only be called regnlarly in its order.

4. Causes will only be put off for the term on appellant showing a good excnse for not proceeding to trial, when reached on the day calendar.

5. Set-down causes to be placed at foot of the day-calendar.

6. Parties by consent may apply to the Clerk and have any cause reserved generally before it is placed on the day-calendar, and may, on filing with the Clerk a like consent, have the same placed on the day calendar.

7. Hereafter no note of issue for the Genaral Term will be received or filed by the Clerk unless it shall appear distinctly on the face thereof whether the same belongs to the class of enumerated or non-enumerated motions.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.

Mary Ann Blatchford vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company* was argued on the appeal at tha General Term yesterday. It may be remembered that the plaintiff is a holder of stock of the Company. Upon allegations that the directors had declared a dividend payable out of the assets of the Company; that they were about to pay the same, excluding plaintiff and other stockholders; that the Company had no earnings from which said dividend could be paid, and that its payment would impair the capital of the Company, Judge DAVIES, several months ago, granted a preliminary injunction restraining the paymsnt of the dividend. The defendants set up that the plaintiff was not a stockholder, inasmuch as she was a holder of the fraudulent stock issnad by Robert Schuyler. They claim that by the decision of the Court of Appeals they can determine with accuracy who are the holders of the genuine stock as original snbscribers or otherwise. They deny that they have not snfficient surplus earnings to pay the dividend, and aver they have.

After hearing argumant at Special Term, Judge DAVIES granted an order dissolving the preliminary injunction. An appeal was taken from this order which came np for argument yesterday. F. Laroque and Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE WIDENING OF CROSBY-STREET.

In the matter of Widening Crosby-street.—The qnestion as to the desirability of widening Crosby-street waa referred to Mr. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk. Yesterday he reported adversely to the petition; finding that the interests of the City did not reqnire it, and the majority of the property owners were opposed to it. The Court accepted and confirmed his report.

SUPERIOR COURT—FEB. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Sloson and a Jury.

Lorenzo Ackeman vs. *The Knickerbocker Stage Company.*—This is an action brought to recover $10,000 damages for injuries which the plaintiff claims to have sustained while riding on one of the sleighs of the defendants, during the great snow-storm in Jannary, 1856.

The plaintiff took passage on the sleigh, and rode on the left hand guord from Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, down to Horatio-street, where he met another sleigh of the defendants coming up. The sleigh on which plaintiff was riding atopped to nllow the other sleigh to pass, as the street was blocked up with snow, so that both sleighs conld not pass under motion. As they passed, the up-going sleigh slewed, and plaintiff was knocked off, and, as he alleges, had both his legs broken, each in two places.

The defendants allege that the injuries were the result of the negligence of the plaintiff in taking a position of danger on the guard of the sleigh and remaining there when he saw that an injnry must be the result.

This case was tried at the last term of this Court, the Jnry disagreed, standing four for plaintiff and eight for defendants.

For plaintiff, A. R. Dyett; for defendants, J. W. G. Ward and R. F. Andrews.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 2.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Jesse H. Ludlum vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty.*—The plaintiff sued the Corporation, but as he did not appear, nor any one in his behalf, the Corporation Counsel moved that the complaint should be dismissed with costs.

Before Judge Brady.

Eliza Hibberd vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty.*—Dismissed with costs, on motion of the Corporation Counsel, no plaintiff appearing.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Jury in this case returned into Court, having agreed upon a verdict. They had been ont 21 hours. Their names having been called, they were asked by the Clerk of the Court whether they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman replied in the affirmative.

Clerk—How say you, do you find Maurice O'Connell, tbe prisoner at the bar, Guifty, or Not Guilty?

oreman—*Guilty*, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Clerk—Hearken to your verdict, as it stands recorded. You say you find Maurice O'Connell guilty of the Murder and Felony wherewith he is charged. So say yon all.

Foreman—We do.

Mr. Clinton desired thnt the jury shonld be polled, which was accordingly done, each juror separately replying that such was his verdict.

The Judge, addressing the jury, said that their recommendation of mercy should be duly forwarded to the Executive.

The Assistant District-Attorney requasted the Court to fix a day for the passing of sentence.

Mr. Clinton desired a few days to consider what course it would be proper for him to pursne.

The Judge fixed Monday next, at 10 A. M., as the time when he would pass sentence on the prisoner.

The rumor that on Monday night the jury came into Court with the intention of prononncing a verdict of guilty of manslanghter in the first degree, was incorrect. They came into Court on that occasion in obedience to a summons from the Judge, that he might instruct them that it was not in their power, under the indictment, to find such a verdict.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 2.

Before Justices Osborn and Welch.

The Calendar was not heavy. There were 28 prison cases, 3 auspended cases, 10 bail cases, and 6 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct,—47 altogether. Of these 23 were discharged at the request of the complainants, several were adjourned, and some ordered to the General Sessions, and some disposed of otherwise wlthout being brought to trial.

James Ward and Timothy Kinney were arraigned on the complaint of Catherine Ward, wife of the first-named prisoner, who had charged them with an assault and battery alleged to have been committed Jan. 30. The complainant was placed on the stand; she said she had no charge to make against her husband, but that Kinney and his wife had struck her. *Clerk*—She made a charge against her husband; I took the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge them.

Francis Moreck, it was alleged, had committed an assault and battery npon George Ferguson. The complaint charged the prisoner with handling the complainant roughly. *Counsel*—He pleads guilty. There were no blows struck, yonr Honor. *Judge Osborn*—There's more in this case than you think for.—The case was adjourned.

Leonard Vesey, *alias* "Lnndy," *alias* "Charley," waa charged by Captain Henry L. Hutchings, of the Fifth District Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 6½ West Broadway, in the basement. The case was ordered to the General Sessions.

Mary Ann Weston was found guilty of stealing (Jan. 24) from Mena Roff, No. 71 Eldridge-street, a collar and two handkerchiefs worth $1 50. Officer Chatoff, of the Seventh District Police, arrested the prisoner. She was sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days.

Daniel Duffy stole a fnr victorine worth $3 from Andrew Martin, No. 270 Greenwich-street, Jan. 30. Officer John Hays, of the Third District Police, arrested the prisoner. He waa found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Eliza Getty was sent to the same corrective establishment for two months, for stealing (Jan. 29)—from James Cook, No. 52 Scammel-street, a dress worth $10.

Edward Coleman was sent up for three months for stealing a figured silk dress valned at $1 50, from Edward Bartolo, No. 56½ Bowery.

Ephraim Dingler was accused of assaulting and beating Charles Mittermeyer, of No. 121 Norfolk-street, with a cane, Jan. 25. *Judge Osborn*—Did he hurt you much? *Complainant*—No. *Judge Osborn*—You want to forgive him, eh? Well, discharge him.

John Dermitty, a boy, was accused of a petit larceny by Patrick McHonnety. *Judge Welsh*—What about that boy, Mr. Beale? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I don't know anything about him. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Prisoner*—I'm fourteen years old the first of January. *Judge Osborn*—He hasn't been here before, Mr. Beale, has he? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I think not.—The prisoner was remanded until inquiries could be made abont him.

William Finley, a boy, stole (Jan. 29) Patrick Ahorn's money drawer, containing 25 cents in copper coin, a pencil and some keys, from his place of business, No. 161 East Twenty-fourth-street. The complainant said he stepped out, and when he returned the drawer waa gone. A portion of the property was found in the possession of tha prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you, boy? *Boy*—I'm 14, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—Where do you live? *Boy*—I live with my mother. *Judge Osborn*—Where? *Boy*—In Twenty-second-street. *Judge Osborn*—Is she here? *Boy*—No, Sir; she doesn't know I'm arrested. *Judge Osborn*—I should think she'd make some inquiries about him; make some inquiries, Mr. Beale; let him go back till Saturday.

John Horan was next placed at the bar. Hugh Monahan charged him with an assault and battery committed upon him Jan. 27. *Complainant*—He'a got all his witnesses here, and I haven't got any of mine here. He had the case adjourned before, and now he wants to have it adjourned. *Judge Osborn*—Who wants it adjourned again, you? *Complainant*—Ha does. *Judge Osborn*—No, he can't do that. *Prisoner*—I haven't got any lawyer here, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we can't wait for lawyers. *Complainant*—I'll give him an hour. Put it off for an hour. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! no; we shall adjourn before that.—Judge OSBORN turned to speak to some one. "Well," said the complainant to the prisoner, "I'll give you half an hour," and left the atand. "Here, what's that?" said Judge OSBORN, calling him back; "you can't dothat." It was finally agreed between the parties that the case should be adjourned to Thnrsday.

Ann McMahon was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against her by Mary Beardsley. Mary said Anne called her bad names. She retorted and Anne struck her with a shovel. "I had a child going on three years in my arms," said the complainant. The affair occurred (Jan. 5) at No. 141 East Twenty-ninth-street, where Mary resided. The charge was pronounced proven. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—Find you guilty and fine you $20. There don't appear to be any extenuating circumstances in this case. You hit her over the head with a shovel. *Prisoner*—I didn't hit her with a shovel.—The prisoner's husband pleaded in her behalf. *Husband*—Judge, can't you give her less? Isn't there any punishment for hard names? *Judge Osborn*—That is slander. We have nothing to do with that. If the other woman slandered her she has her remedy. *Judge Welsh*—Are you her husband? *Husband*—Yes, Sir, I am. *Judge Osborn*—The fine is nothing. The punishment is very light. *Judge Welsh*—Yes, we're letting her off very light with a fine. *Judge Osborn*—Being a respectable looking woman, we did not wish to disgrace her by imprisonment. If it had been a common person she would have been imprisoned I can't alter my judgment.—The prisoner was accommodated with a seat outside the bar until her friends procured the money, after which she was released.

Joseph Martin was accused of stealing (Jan. 31) a silver-plated watch worth $15, a bracelet worth $2, a pair of pantaloons worth 50 cents, a "Southwester" worth 50 cents, and some tobacco and cigars from Henry Griman, No. 15 Hamilton-street. He was fonnd guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court was adjourned at 25 minutes before 11 o'clock, an unusually early hour.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. FEB. 1.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

Charles J. Shephard vs. *The Warner Foundry Machine Company and others.*—Injunction order vacated so far as it restrains proceedings on the judgment, and Executors of Wm. P. Abermoth, Jr., and others, plaintiffs, against the Warner Foundry Machine Company, defendants, with $10 costs, to be paid by the plaintiff to the parties making the order.

Jean Jaques Meriam and others vs. *Wm. W. Van Wagenan and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied. The referee is directad to complete the sale so far as relates to the lots first sold, of which the proceeds are necessary to pay the amount due to the plaintiffs for principal, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, and the motion to set aside the sale as to them is also denied; the sale as to the residue to be set aside on filing the consent of the purchasers, and to abide the further order of the Court when such consent is not given. The purchase money paid when the sale is so set aside, to be repaid to the purchaser. No costs to either party as against the other on the motion. To be entered in Richmond County.

Henry W. Weed vs. *James Harcourt, Executor, &c., and others.*—The judgment to be set aside with liberty to the defendant, Mary H. O'Brien, as Executrix in her own right, and to the defendants, Sarah Jane Harcourt and Ellen Harcourt, to answer the complaint within twenty days, on the following conditions:

1. $10 for referee's fees on the reference to compute the amount due, and on account of the costs of the application for judgment, with $10 costs of opposing the motion, to be paid by the said defendants to the plaintiff's Attorney. The sheriff's fees on the advertisement and proceedings to sell, to be also paid by the said defendants to the sheriff, such payment to be made witbin the twenty days.

2. The issues which may be joined, to be referred for trial and decision to Alvan C. Bradley, Esq., who is to hear and determine the same, if the plaintiff shall so elect, and file notice of such election with the Clerk of Richmond County, and give notice thereof to the attorney of the defendants within five days after the answer shall be served.

The sheriff's fees to be adjusted by the Clerk of Richmond County on a notice of two days, if not agreed on by the parties.

If the above conditions are not complied with in that time, the motion is denied with $10 costs.

The proceedings in the meantime, except to adjourn the sale and continue the advertisements, to be stayed.

Nathan T. Higbie and others vs. *George Westlake and others.*—Motion to vacate judgment and docket, and the execution issued on the judgment, so far as the same subjects the individual property of George and Benjamin Weatlake thereto, is denied, but without costs to either party as against the other.

Jasper W. Gilbert vs. *Sylvann B. Stilwell.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs, and the stay of proceedings vacated.

The People ex rel. Sarah Kearney vs. *Joseph Carter and others.*—A reference, is upon the consent in open Court of the attorney and counsel of the defendant, Joseph Carter, on this motion, and Wm. H. Gale, Esq., his attorney, on record, ordered to George G. Reynolds, Esq., to ascertain on the papers used on this motion, including *certiorari* and the return thereto, what would be a proper allowance and compensation to be made by the said defendant for the services of Mr. Gale as his attorney and counsel in the proceedings mentioned in said papers, over and above the sums already psid. The referee is to proceed in this reference without further notice to either party.

Upon the payment by the said defendant to the referee of her fees, and to Mr. Gale of the amonnt which shall be reported to be such proper allowance and compensation as aforesaid, with $10 costs, on opening this motion within ten days after notice, to the said defendant, or to G. Lndovic Bennett, Esq., the attorney making this motion, the said Gale shall sign and deliver to said Carter or said Bennst, a consent for the substitution of Mr. Bennett in his place, or the attorney of the defendant Carter, and all pleadings and other papers connected wilh said proceedings, upon filing that consent, sn order for such substitution may be entered. If the moneys above mentioned are not so psid within the time limited, then upon filing an affidavit to that effect, an order may be entered that the motion of substitution of said Bennett in place of said Gale be denied, with $10 costs, to be psid by Carter to Gale.

The motion for setting aside the writ of restitution and the order authorizing the same is granted, on payment hy the defendant Carter to the attorney of the relstor of $10 costs of opposing this motion, together with the officer's fees on the writ, and the service in time of a certificate copy of the order for the substitution of defendant's attorney, and a copy of the traverse heretofore filed. These terms to be complied with within twenty days from this time.

The issue to be a date on the 7th Jnly, 1857, and the defendant to accept short notice of trial for the next Circuit if necessary.

If the above terms are not complied with in the time prescribed, then, on filing an affidavit of that fact, an order denying the last mentioned motion with $10 costs, to be paid by the defendant, Carter, to the attorney of the relator may be entered.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 2

Before Judge Morris and Justices Simmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, this morning, when the following prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to tha indictments found against them:

Charles Wilson, Alfred Peters, Charlas Snowberg—larceny.

Charles Dose—passing counterfeit money.

Henry G. Havens, (colored)—manslaughter.

Patrick Carrol, Dennis McCarty—robbery.

Joseph Lane—forgery.

Charles Smith, John Schapel, and Henry Schapel—burglary first degree.

Peter Adams, Alexander Dolan—burglary third degree.

John Meyers, Peter Smith—robbery.

Same—assault and battery, with intent to kill.

Owen Moore—burglary third degree.

John Rawlins.

Michael Tiehan, John Sullivan, Philip Fagan—grand larceny.

Joseph Thompson—(2) passing counterfeit money.

John Gilien—assault and battery, with intent to kill.

Elisha French—"unusual crime."

The prisoners were remanded back to jail, and the Court adjourned for the day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 81 bbls. Ashes, 4,685 bbls. Flour, 147 bags Wheat, 9,773 bushels Corn, 200 bags Oats, 2,218 pkgs. Provisions and 246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 70 bbls. at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—We notice more buyers in the market,—inspecting goods, but not purchasing with much freedom. A better inquiry, however, exists and holders appear to have more confidence in the future. They manifest no unusual eagerness to secure enstomers,—and they are gencrally very cautious in making sales on time. The restricted prodnction, and the comparatively modernte receipts, are likely to have a favorable effect on the market. In Boston, the trade revives as the season advances, bnt the *Shipping List* states, that "there is much less than the usual Spring business doing, and dealers generally feel more or less discouraged with the prospect of the trade. Buyers are here from all the principal places South and West, but so far their purchases fall quite short of previous years. Prices are unsettled and rule at very low figures for all kinds of goods. Buyers, whose credit is undonbtsd, find little difficulty in purchasing goods at thair own prices, and even then buy sparingly; but buyers who have not heretofore been prompt find few who are willing to trade with them to any extent. Our manufacturers are working moderacly, and the quantity of goods on hand is light for the season, but it is evident the supply is fully equal to the wants of the market. There is a fair amount of goods in progress of shipment to California, and the quantity going forward is still on a larger scale than tha wants of that market require. There have been no clearances from this port the past week. As we anticipated, the large shipments of Boots and Shoes the last four months to San Francisco has already caused a reaction in that market. Late advices report a downward feeling. Almost every vessel for Australia takes out more or less Boots and Shoes, although the returns from that market have not been altogether satisfactory."

The quantity clcared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	5,242	9,257
Since Jan. 1	10,534	10,333
Total	15,968	19,240

COFFEE—Rio Coffee is active and buoyant, sales having transpired since our last of 3,450 bags at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in request and are stiffly held. We quote Java 16c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¾c. Maracaibo, at 10c.@12½c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Stock in first hands here to-day, 84 443 pkgs., including 66,536 bags Rio, 12,675 hogs Bahia and 5,032 bags Maracaibo. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, says: "The cessation of supplies from Rio, and the consequent reduction in the stock, has attracted the attention of boycrs, and a large business has been done at ¼c.@½c. a lvance on previous quotations. The sales of the week for consumption reach 17 414 bags, including 4,700 bags per *Roanoke*, at 9¾c.; an invoice of 2,600 bags per *M. Ridley*, was also taken on speculntion, at 9c. The market closes with considerable firmness."

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics, Feb. 1, 1858.

	Imports in Jan.		Stock Feb 1.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Rio—bags	——	2,000	3,826	22,102
Other kinds	461	414	1,700	1,200
Total—bags	461	2,411	5,526	23.302

Ten thousand bags Rio Coffee were shipped, during January, from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1857.	1858.
Rio, bags	3,600	4,500
St. Domingo, bags	——	1,354
Jnva, pockets	15,600	——
Singapore, pockets	4,632	1,200

COTTON—Is in good demand, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales, including Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	830,194
Total	838,013
Expoited to date	489,218
Stock on hand not cleared, Jan. 26	348,793

FISH—The general inquiry is limited for the leading kinds, and prices lean in favor of buyers.

DYEWOODS—BARRETO & Co. report a more active market, since the 19th ult., for St. Doomingo Logwood and the lower grades of Fustic: of the former, some 1,600 tons have changed hands, including a few small parcels for export, but mostly for home consumption, which reduces the stock about one-half. The receipts of the fortnight are abont 400 tons. Of Laguna Logwood we notice sales of 250 tons taken for export. In other Logwoods there is very little doing, bnt holders are quite firm in their rates. In Fustic, the sales amount to 450 tons, mostly Maracaibo, taken for English account, varying from $14 50 @$15 75 ₱ ton. Lots which are now upon the market are held for much higher rates. We quote the various kinds thus: *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $26 @$27; do Savanilla, do., $15@$16; do. Maracaibo, do., $15@$16; do. Jamaica, do., $17@$18. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $12@$13; do. Laguna, do., $23@$24; do. Jamaica, $11 50@$12; do. Limawood, $85 90. *Mahogany*—Sonth Side St. Domingo Logs, superficial foot, 8c.@9c.; crotches, 25c.@30c.; Gonaives Logs, 7c @ 8c.; do. crotches, 15c.@20c.; Nuevitas Logs, 10½c. @14c.; Manzanilla do., 8c.@9c.; Black Walnnt do., 5½c.@6c.; Mexican do., 10c.@10½c.; Honduras, 10c.@10½c.; Cuba Cedar, 8½c.@9½c.; Florida ft., 80c.@85c.; Rio Rosewood, 5c.@6c.; Bird's Eya, 4½c. @5c.; Black Walnut, crotchea, 18c.@20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request, hut at somewhat irregular prices. Sales, 7,000 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfina State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 50
Snperfine Michigan and Indiana	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 430 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at languid rates. Sales 1,650 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 45@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3 60@3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flonr, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Small sales only transpired, including some Southern, at $1 40 for choice white, and $1 07 for poor red, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at former rates. Sales, 13,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@68c. for yellow, and 66c.@70c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has been less sought after during the week, and as holders have manifested considerable eagerness to sell, prices have favored buyers. The comparatively fine weather continues to operate in favor of purchasers. We qnote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 40c.@70c.; loose Hay, infarior to choice, 60c.@81½c.; and salt Hay, 37½c.@68c., ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Bale at 35c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Bnndle at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ 100 sheaves. Hay was plenty and dull. $13@$14 ₱ ton, and loose also experienced a decline. at $10@$11, ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Jan. 25, Hay was quiet and languid at $16 50@$18 ₱ ton, for good to prime Western. North River and Eastern Hay was inactive.

In Baltimore, last week, Bale Hay was selling at Hay at $10@$13. Straw Rye $13@$14, and wheat

HIDES—Have been mora freely dealt in, sales having been mada of 2,600 Bnenos Ayres at 20c., six months; 7,643 Orinocos at 17c., seven months; 1,500 Maracaibo at 15½c., six months; 2,000 Porto Cabello, in poor condition, on private terms; and 2,000 Calcutta Cow at $1 05 each, six months' credit.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crap of 1856, at 1½c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 80 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $25@ $27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—Is quiet, at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Tha demand is limited, at our quotations: Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c @23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total hhds	900	2,900	600

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet, at unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 140 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 42c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are in limited request, at unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Salas 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 50 for Mess, $12@ $15 for nninspected Mess; $14 50 for Prime Mess; and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shonlders, ₱ lb. Bacon is heavy and languid, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Lard appears in good demand, bnt is rather less firm. The transactions since our last embrace 530 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; The transactions since our last consist of 276 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 56¼, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia has been quite freely purchased, to-day, at 25c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. Snbsequantly, holders were asking 20c. ₱ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for other kinds at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Continue quiet,—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales, yesterday and to-day, 670 hhds., —including Cuba, at 5½c.@6¼c.; and New Orleans, at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

New-York Sugar-trade Statistics Feb. 1, 1858.

	Stock Jan. 16.	Imports Jan. 16 to 31.	Sales Jan. 16 to 31.	Stock Feb. 1.
Cuba Mns'do, hds	5,340	650	3,100	2,890
New-Orleans, hds	443	2,650	2,900	193
Porto Rico, hds	586	205	530	111
Melsdo, hds	5,578	140	1.100	4,618
Havana, boxes	8,210	600	4,100	4,760

Current Prices for Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

Melado, 2c.@3½c.; Muscovado, 4c @7c.; New-Orleans, 4¾c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico, 4¾c.@6¾c.; Curacoa, 4½c.@5¾c., Nos. 7 to 9 D. S.; Brown Havana, 5½c.@6c., Nos. 10 to 12 D. S.; Yellows, 6¾c. @7¾c., Nos. 13 to 16 D. S.; Fiorette, 7¾c.@8c., Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 8¼c.@9c., Nos. 20 to 22 D. S.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Boxes.
Cuba	4,430	18,171	2,890	4,760
English Island	96	——	——	——
New-Orleans	——	——	193	——
Porto Rico	1,100	——	111	——
St. Croix	——	——	150	——
Texas	11	——	——	——
Melado	998	——	4,618	——
Total	6,835	18,171	7,962	4,760

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1858.

Cuba, hhds	1,274	Melado, hhds	613
New-Orleans, hhds	124		
Total, hhds			2,011
Total, boxes			20

Stock of Sugar in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. bags.	1857. boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. bags.	1858. boxes.
Cuba	——	——	7,747	949	——	2,089
Calcutta	——	——	——	——	8,084	——
Manilla	——	——	——	——	6,443	——
Pernambuco	——	4.000	——	——	——	——
Singapore	——	——	——	——	1,421	——
Totals	——	4,000	7,747	949	15,958	2,088

SEEDS—6,500 bags Calcutta Linseed sold in Boston since Wednesday last, at $1 35@$1 40, cash, ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Salas 10,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@41¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet but steady. Sales since Friday last 34 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@14c.; 68 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@25c.; 27 cases Florida at 15c.@25c.; and 103 bales Havana on private terms. The following is a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco in New-York during January:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sarna.	Yara.	Cleaning's
Stock Jan. 1, '58, bales	2,463	3,081	79	2,569	605
Received since, bales	408	——	——	100	——
Total	2,871	3,081	79	2,669	605
Sales to Jan. 31, 1858	1,240	701	—	367	517
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,631	2,380	79	2,302	89

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Jan. 26.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	hhds. 4,961
Total	hhds. 18,767
Exported to date	hhds. 11,642
Stock on hand not cleared Jan. 26	hhds. 7,125

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. ₱ ton For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Tellkampf and Kitching's Wool Circular.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Our Wool market, during January, continued in almost the same state as in the month previous. The demand for low and medium domestic fleece has been pretty good; and, in consequence of their scarcity, advanced slightly, but we notice no improvement for the finer grades.

The demand for pulled wools has been brisk, causing some advance and firmness, but a further rise could not be established.

Large quantities of woolen goods have been offered at auction during the last month, but the low prices obtained have had a depressing influence, and checked all hopes of an early improvement in the prospects. we may say, of our manufactures; and until there is a sale for woolen fabrics at remunerative prices, we do not expect to see manufacturers enter with much spirit the Wool market as purchasers.

In low foreign Wool there have been a few transactions, but the demand is rather light, and our prices are quoted as high as the market will allow.

The sales of fine foreign Wool have been less than those of the low qualities. The accounts from England mention some improvements, although there exists, as with us, a great dullness in the various markets, and prices are called nominal. From the Continent we have heard of similar accounts—the decline of prices is thought to be 20 to 25 per cent. The governing opinion, however, is, that we have seen the worst, and may therefore look with more confidence for the future.

WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER'S MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE HIDE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

With a returning confidence in the atability of business relations, money has become abundant, and capitalists and banking institutions are again seeking investments in business paper. Prime Hide notes can now reasily be discounted at rates from 8@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Our receipts of Hides for the month have been rather small. As the sales are a little in excess of arrivals, the stock in importers' hands has become slightly diminished. A fair demand for prime dry Hides now prevails among the trade. Slaughters of good quality are also brisk at current rates; but East India and Upper Leather stock is quiet. According to late accounts, prices still rule comoaratively high at Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, while at Venezuela the rates were gradually declining, in conformity with the condition of our market. It is much to be desired that the growing tone of stability in tha prices of Hides may tend to bring up the quality of several descriptions to their former standard of reputation. Shippers of Orinoco will do well to give this subject consideration. The losses during the past season in the East India trade at Boston have been severe, and anxiety is expressed there that a portion of this important branch of commerce would be diverted to our City. In Great Britain the course of Hides and Leather has been akin to that of our own market. The imports into English (not

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lecompton Constitution was sent to Congress yesterday by the President, accompanied by his Message, which takes the most ntter Pro-Slavery view of affairs in Kansas. He characterizes the city of Lawrence as the hotbed of Abolitionism, denounces in unmeasured terms the persistency with which the Topeka movement is insisted upon by the Free-State men, and asserts that the dividing line in Kansas is not between political parties, as in other places, hut between those who are loyal to Government and those who are endeavoring to destroy it by the force of usurpation. He says, in effect, that Kanaas is now, by the will of the people, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and insists that an admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitntion is the only means of restoring tranquillity—the people having the power to amend it hereafter as they think proper. The Message gave rise to animated proceedings in both Houses. In the House, a motion was pending at the time of adjournment to refer it and the Constitution to a Select Committee of thirteen—thus taking it out of the hands of the Committee on Territories. Previous to the reception of the Message, the Army hill was discussed in the Senate and the Printing Deficiency bill was passed in the House.

Nothing of special importance waa done in the State Senate, yesterday. In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees, and the manner in which tl ey are conatructed was the cause of considerable animadversion on the part of the New-York members, several of whom declined to serve, or requested to be excused. A considerable number of bills were entered upon the first stages of legislation in both Houses.

The probabilities are that the Hartford County Savings Institntion at Hartford, Ct., will lose all its capital ($100.000) by the defalcation of ths Treasurer, JOHN W. SEYMOUR. Mr. SEYMOUR has disappeared, and is supposed to have left the country by some steamer out of New-York. He is a native of Hartford, and has hitherto borne an unblemished character. The defalcation occurred in consequence of the failure of heavy stock speculations in which he was concerned, and for which he used the funds of the Bank.

Gen. WALKER appeared before the United States District Court at New-Orleans on Monday morning and demanded a trial, but the Judge informed him that the Grand Jnry refused to find a bill against him, and that there was nothing against him unless new instructions were received from Washington.

Mayor TIEMANN has decided to devote hereafter an hour every day to investigating the charges brought against parties arrested hy his Special Police squad. The investigations will embrace the cases of gamblers, lottery policy-dealers, and those charged with violating City ordinances generally. A nnmber of cells are being constructed in the basement of the City Hall for the temporary accommodation of prisoners. Yesterday R. M. CARTER, of No. 216 Canal street, and ORLONOO ROBINSON, of No. 96 Park-street, were brought before the Mayor, and held to bail on a charge of selling lottery policies.

A letter haa been addressed to Mayor TIEMANN from the Mayor of Richmond, Va., asking that inquiries be made concerning a colored man, named GEORGE ANDERSON. The letter states that a person going by the name of MASON THOMAS, has been arrested in Richmond, charged with selling ANDERSON into Slavery, while the latter asserts that he is a free negro and was born in tbis City. Affidavits of persons who knew ANDERSON will be sent to-day to Richmond to secure his release from the hands of his kidnapper.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, an attempt was made to exclude the *Tribune* from the list of papers proposed to be allowed the Corporation printing. Ultimately nothing was done in the matter, Councilman BRADY stating that he knew well the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* would not accept the work at the stipulated price. A message from the Mayor informed the Board of the expected arrival of his Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and suggesting that the Corporation receive him as the representative of the Turkish Government, with every mark of courtesy. A committee was appointed to receive his Excellency. Conncilman GENET wished to snbstitute $2,000 per annum for $1,000 as the proposed pay of members of the Board in the memorial from the Board of Aldermen to the Legislature. Nothing else of consequence was done, and the Board adjourned to next Tuesday.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, refused to adopt a report in favor of appropriating $16,000 for a mounted police on the ground that no such thing had been asked for by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and also, because a mounted police was not considered necessary. The Committee on Civil Courts reported in favor of renting rooms in the NEW-YORK TIMES Building for the use of the Surrogate. After some remarks upon the appropriateness of the TIMES Building, in consequence of its position, being fire-proof and otherwise unusually desirable for such a purpose, the report was referred back.

The Board of Central Park Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000 from the Bank of Commerce, for the payment of employes of the Board, was authorized. A memorial is to be sent to the Legislature, praying the State to pay to the Commission, for the use of the State Arsenal within the Park, an annual rent, equal to the interest paid by the City to the State for its use.

The bark *Mary C. Dyer*, which went ashore at Barnegat some three weeks since, was finally got afloat and anchored in the Inlet. On Sunday, the steam-tng *Ajax*, Capt. THOMAS MARSHALL, was sent to tow the bark to New-York, hut did not start from the Inlet until Monday morning. The pilot-boat *Mary Taylor* (No. 5) saw the *Ajax* towing the dismasted bark, and apparently in need of assistance, and reported it to Capt. HAZZARD, of the steamer *W. H. Webb*, about 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The *Webb* at once went in search of the vessel, bnt night coming on, Capt. HAZZARO was obliged to return and anchor under the Hook. It now appears that the *Ajax* was compelled by the increasing gale of Monday night to cut the bark adrift, in order to save botb from going ashore—that the bark succeeded, after losing one anchor, in safely riding out the gale; hnt the steamer was not so fortunate, for she was driven ashore at Long Branch, where she was seen yesterday morning, stern on the beach, and nearly broken up. What had become of the crew was not known up to the time of going to press, as the telegraph was down. The bark was found by the *Webb*, and yesterday towed up to the Atlantic Dock.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the Library, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, last evening, and was numerously attended. Reports of Committees were heard, new members were elected, and others nominated. Among the reports was an acknowledgment from the Librarian of several valuable books, one of which was the Diary of a Prisoner in the Provost Jail, during the Revolutionary War, and the Letter-Book of GERARD BEEKMAN. JAMES B. MURRAY received a vote of thanks, for an addition to the picture gallery. A resolntion was adopted, paying a tribute of respect to the memory of CRAWFORD, the American sculptor. Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR read a paper on "The Martyrs of the American Prison-Ships."

GARTER GROSS, a German, and his wife, keepers of a lager-bier cellar under the Shakespeare Hotel, died yesterday at their residence, from the effects of poison, willfully administered by the latter, for the purpose, she said, of "ending ber own troubles, and preventing her husband from leaving her."

The Police of the Mayor's office made another descent last evening upon several notorious gambling cribs. The gamesters, it seems, were forewarned of the visit, for the onslanght resulted in nothing except the capture of a faro table, &c., at the place No. 8 Barclay-street.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his oration on "Charity" last evening in the Academy of Mnsic, before a vast audience. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fnnd of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday afnoon, and transacted a considerable amount of current business.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, only two casea, of small importance, were tried, and they each resulted in a verdict of not guilty. JOSEPH RICHTER was charged with robbing THOMAS L. PLUMB of $25. Ths Jnry did not credit the testimony of the complainant, and acquitted the prisoner. JOSEPH THOMA, an Italian, was tried for an assault on CHRISTOPHER LOUT, with intent to kill. The evidence being insufficient, the Jury acquitted him.

The Jury in the case of MAURICE O'CONNELL, for the Greenwich-street mnrder, came into Court, yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., having been out twenty-one hours, with a verdict of "Gnilty of murder," with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Judge said he would transmit the recommendation to the Executive. Sentence deferred till Monday next.

The Brooklyn Board of Education last evening, on motion of Jndge GREENWOOD, appointed a Special Committee of five to investigate the causes which led to the destruction of Pnblic School Building, No. 14; to examine all of the buildings under the charge of the Board, and make an early report. The Committee are empowered to employ the necessary assistance in making a thorough inveatigation.

The general Markets, yesterday, exhihited somewhat greater animation. Flour was in better demand, but prices did not vary much. Whsat, Rye and Barley ruled quiet and nominal. A modsrate inqnlry prevailed for Corn at former rates. Cotton wss more active and very firm. Rio Coffee was freely dealt in at buovant figures. Casais was active at old rates. Sugars and Rice wsre in request at uniform quotations. Provisions attracted considersble sttention, and Pork advanced a shade. Pot Ashes were brisker and dearer. Hides were in very good demand at full prices. Tobacco was quiet, yet steady. Freights exhibited no new feature.

The Sectional President.

Mr. BUCHANAN has deliberately forced upon the Congress and the people of the United States the most intense and absolute issue of sectional interests and sectional feeling to which we have yet been brought in the history of this country. He has done this with the full knowledge that the great majority of American citizens, as well at the North as at the South, desire nothing so little as the reopening of the political strife which resulted in his own election to the Presidency bnt little more than a year ago, in the face of the most earnestly-reiterated protests from leading members of that political party by which he was commended to the Nation as an impartial and conservative statesman, upon whose disposition, tempered by age and fortified by experience, the people might rely for a dispassionate administration of the government in these trying days of political chaos and of sectional misunderstanding. That he has fully measured the possible results to his country of the step which he has taken, we are unwilling to believe, as we are very sure that he is little aware of its certain consequences to his own name and fame, to his present influence, and to his permanent reputation. In his Message yesterday, sent in to the Senate on the subject of Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN reviews the history only to revive the animosities of the disputes which have so long distracted the Territory of Kansas, and inflamed the public feeling of the Union. He urges upon Congress the admission of Kansas as a State under the Constitution drawn up at Lecompton, in the language of an exasperated partisan, and with the temper of a remorseless theorist, resolved that his particular doctrine of the national law shall be maintained at any hazard and at any cost, though the cost be the peace of the nation, and the hazard the existence of the Union. Neither the unanimous voice of the conservative majorities of every State in the Confederacy reaffirming the sovereignty of the popular will, nor the plain expression of that popular will in Kansas, branding the Lecompton Constitution as the repudiated work of a defeated minority, nor his own past declarations and recorded pledges of a firm determination to enforce the righteous and regular behests of the people at the polls, have been allowed to weigh with Mr. BUCHANAN against the entreaties or the menaces of the factious enthusiasts, or the deliberate conspirators who have demanded of him the barren triumph of crushing for an hour at Washington, the free life which even they themselves admit they cannot hope to stifle on the plains of Kansas. For Mr. BUCHANAN has not contented himself with asserting the legality and advising the indorsement of the Lecompton Constitution. Had he done no more than this, he might have lost caste as a calm and practical statesman without involving himself in the odium of a reckless sect of disorganizing fanatics. But he has departed from the dignity of his office, and from all the proprieties of patriotism, to assail the character of the citizens of Kansas, to vilify their motives, to impeach their loyalty, and to stigmatize them in terms which we have been accustomed to expect only from the excitement of popular debate, or the license of Congressional invective. For this no shadow of a warrant can be found in the circumstances which evoked the Message of the President. The question of the issues upon which the Lecompton Constitution had been advocated and rejected in Kansas, was utterly beyond the purview of the National Executive. Mr. BUCHANAN, if he chose to recommend to Congress the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, had no right whatever to enter upon a declamatory sketch of the politics of that Territory, and in this point of view his interminable discourse of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, and his perquisitions behind the hallot-boxes of Kansas, throw a most melancholy light, not only upon his own qualifications for the great office which he holds, but npon the actual condition of parties and of interests in this country. The tempestuous prophecies of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the muttered menaces of Senator MASON, significant as they are, portend less of imminent and serious peril to our institutions, than the spectacle which Mr. BUCHANAN affords us of a Northern politician, trained, through half a century of public life, to reticence and to compromise, and safely lodged upon the highest pinnacle of his political ambition, but driven at last by the vehemence of the friends of disunion into the attitude of a sectional chieftain, and trampling under foot alike the dictates of patriotism and the control of common sense in the service of sectional jealousy and of treasonable fanaticism.

The North and South.

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, is publishing a series of articles upon the threatened predominance of the Free States in the federal government. Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas, which are ready for admission to the Union, will all prohibit Slavery, and will give the Free States a majority of *eight* in the federal Senate. He thinks the South should never assent to such a state of things, without some effectual guarantee against the snpremacy of Northern sentiments and interests:—and he proposes, as a means of securing such a guarantee, an amendment of the Constitution,

"Authorizing *a separation of the Senate*, at the desire of a specified uumber of Senators, *into two bodies* representing respectively the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections; and declaring that no law, or at least none affecting the domestic institutions of any State or States, shall go into effect without the concurrence of a majority, or other specified uumber of Senators representing the section to which such State or States shall belong; or, without the formality of separate chambers, declaring that no such law should pass, if negatived by a specified uumber of Senators from either section."

Mr. ROBERTSON considers this plan for maintaining a sectional equilibrium preferable to Mr. CALHOUN'S project of a dual executive; and he thinks that hy its adoption the rights of the Southern States and their retention in the Union might be secured.

However desirable speculative political writers may consider such projects, every person of ordinary sagacity must see that they are utterly impracticable. The amendment of the federal Constitution, in any important respect—in any particular involving vital interests or touching the convictions of any considerable portion of the people, is practically impossible. Merely to *propose* any amendment requires the assent of *two-thirds* of the members of each house of Congress, or the application of the Legislatures of *two-thirds* of the States:—and when a Convention thus authorized shall have adopted amendments of any kind, they require the ratification of *three-fourths* of all the States. Such a degree of unanimity as this, either in Congress or in the States, cannot be hoped for on any question of party or of sectional feeling. It is absurd to expect it, and though such speculations may amuse the leisure, or exercise the ingenuity of theorists, they are of no importance in connection with the practical politics of the day.

The growing preponderance of the Free States is the result of natural and legitimate growth. It does not arise, in the least, from political considerations. It has not been aided—on the contrary, it has been retarded and checked by the action of the Federal Government. Free labor promotes the settlement of new countries—while Slave labor retards it. Emigrants, either from Europe or from the old States, who seek to improve their own condition, and lay the foundations of prosperity for their children, will not go where they will be forced to compete with Slave labor—and Slave labor cannot go where it will compete with them. Owners of slaves in the present slaveholding States cannot afford to send their slaves into new Territory, for they are worth more to them where they are. No community ever makes pecuniary sacrifices for the promotion of political objects—not even for its own protection, unless the danger be imminent, and offer no other means of escape. Slavery, like everything else, is subject to the laws of trade. It will go, or stay, where it is most profitable. A Western farmer or cattle-raiser will send his products to the market in which they will return to him the highest price, whether it he New-York or New-Orleans. And so a Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee slaveowner will send his slaves to Mississippi and Alabama—if he parts with them at all—rather than to Kansas, Arizona or Nebraska, because they will command a better price.

It is impossible, therefore, for the Slaveholding States to compete with the Free States in the settlement of the new regions of the country. In the nature of the case, the contest must go against them. If there were not an Abolitionist or a Republican in the land,—if no man had ever raised his voice against Slavery,—the result could not he different. It flows from natural, inevitable, and unchangeable causes. Nor can the South escape their operation. It is preposterous to expect the Free States voluntarily to surrender the political power which the operation of these causes gives them. They will go on to acquire every year more and more supremacy in the affairs of the Federal Government, Nor is this due, in any degree, to the direct efforts of Abolitionists or any section of the Anti-Slavery Party. Those efforts, indeed, have retarded rather than aided this increase of Northern strength. They have exhibited so much of violence, of disorder, and danger to the peace of the country, that they have awakened a sentiment of apprehension, and of sympathy with the menaced section among the people of the Free States, which would not otherwise have had any existence. It is not too much to say that, hut for the movements of the ultra Anti-Slavery Party, there would have been no Pro-Slavery party in the Northern States.

We believe those Southern men are quite right who hold that the only alternative open to the Slaveholding States is *submission* to the substantial supremacy of the Free States, or *secession* from the Union. But we do not believe, as many of them profess to do, that secession would work any improvement of their condition. On the contrary, we think it would plunge them instantly into a gulf of political ruin, and accelerate infinitely the operation of the worst evils which they apprehend from continuance in the Confederacy. In the first place, a peaceful secession is impossible:—the step would be attended with all the horrors of a civil war. In the next place, if separation were once effected, the two nations could not live together on peaceful terms. And Slavery, which now enjoys the protection of the Federal Constitution, would then be exposed to a thousand dangers from which it is now free.

We do not believe the South has anything to apprehend from that preponderence of the Free States which is inevitable. Slavery will never be interfered with in the States where it exists by the Federal Government,—unless its own aggressions should provoke a resentment which will overleap the bounds of justice and the Constitution. Up to the present time, certainly, the South has no reason to complain of the past, or to fear injustice in the future.

Bullion and the Crisis.

The modern doctrine of *laissez-faire* in political economy has been as yet very imperfectly and partially applied to some of the most important interests of Society; and while human affairs continue to be governed, as at present they are, by the influences of several incongruous and hostile theories, it is impossible to expect of them any steady, regular and accurate action. The limits of law-making and of the interference of authority in individual transactions, have never yet been clearly defined; and there can be no douht that the "collective wisdom" of Parliaments and Legislatures has, up to this time, done almost as much of harm as of good in the world, as well hy acting with no clear apprehension of relations and consequences, as by forbearing to act where action was imperatively demanded. There was infinite good sense in the reply of the Paris merchants who, when they were asked by the French Minister of Finance to say what he could do to advance their interests, answered, "Nothing Sir, so efficient, as simply to let us alone." The questions of Banking and Currency in partienlar, have been terribly befogged by inconsiderate and inconsistent legislation, and the recent panic in the commercial world certainly borrowed some of its most authentic terrors, from the conditions which unscientific laws had imposed upon the organization of trade in various countries.

Any practical suggestions looking towards a practical adjustment of the world's media of exchange, and towards such legislative reforms as may tend to relieve or equalize the pressures of the law upon trade and commerce, ought therefore at this time to attract particular attention; and we gladly give place to-day to a communication which has been addressed to us by a distinguished Scottish financier and economist, Mr. GUTHRIE, of Stranraer, accompanying a letter from that gentleman to Mr. JAMES WILSON, M. P., one of the Lords of the Treasnry of Great Britain, and a well-known writer on finance. The propositions of Mr. GUTHRIE invite a more extended consideration than we can at this moment bestow upon them. But they are at least intelligible, which is more than can he said for most of the panaceas of financial disease, so freely offered to the world, and they refer themselves for their origin to fundamental principles in political economy and in social science. Mr. GUTHRIE attributes the present crisis (for it is hardly yet time to speak of the crisis as *past*, even in our own elastic system) solely to the "unsound state of the hullion trade." This is, of course, a limitation not to be readily accepted. The unsound state of all trade, as well as of the "trade in bullion," must be held ultimately responsible for the deepest and gravest perturbations of the world's financial system; and this unsoundness must in turn he traced back far heyond the imperfections of Banking Laws and currency regulations to the moral atmosphere of an age of transition, and to the metaphysical realms of human character and of hnman intelligence. Nevertheless, if Mr. GUTHRIE can demonstrate his theory, that it will be possible to establish the balances of value upon an accurate poise by a reconstruction of the relations between bullion and all other commodities, we shall have gained a great good. His principle is perfectly simple—so simple, indeed, that one naturally fears its practical inapplicability in the actual condition of commercial affairs. It is this: *That gold should serve as a standard of value, but not as a medium of exchange*, since, while it discharges the functions of a medium of exchange, it must necessarily pass current at a conventional price, while it is really subject to inflations and depreciations out of the natural course of trade. And he would achieve his object by establishing a paper circulation, perfectly secured and immediately but *indirectly* convertible into gold—so that gold should become a subject of purchase and sale, like all other commodities, while yet its substantial efficacy as a standard of value, commonly accepted and recognized for those qualities which at first advanced it to such a position, would not only remain unimpaired, but be substantially confirmed and reinforced.

This indirect convertibility Mr. GUTHRIE would obtain by basing all hanking operations upon a capital of national stock, the "issuer of notes being bound to give for each £1 note as much Government or other stock as would *produce* to the holder at the instant in the Stock Market 0.25682 of an ounce of gold." Numerous objections to the application of such a system as this will immediately suggest themselves, but the result at which Mr. GUTHRIE aims is clearly one that may be attained, and must be if the world is to be relieved from the continual and irregular ebb and flow of value. A sound paper circulation at least is not a dream, since it has been a practical reality in Scotland for many years past. The Scottish joint-stock banks have for years excluded gold, by their small notes, from the ordinary business of Scotland, and the confidence of the Scottish community in their solidity has never been seriously shaken. It withstood the shocks of 1825, 1838 and 1847, nor has it given way in the panic of the present financial year. And this firm confidence has been founded not upon the proportions of the bullion basis in the Scottish banks, but upon the mutual proportions of the various departments of their business—upon the proportions preserved between their paid-up capital and their liabilities, in the form of circulation and deposits. The paid-up capital of the Scottish banks amounted before the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland to £11,701,997—their deposits and issue together to about £30,000,000—the paid-np capital, that is, covering over one-third of the liabilities, while the joint-stock principle extended this security over the whole space of the private property of the numerous stockholders. In the best English joint-stock hanks the capital averages only about 10 per cent. of the liabilities, while the proportion between the actually paid-up capital and the deposit liabilities alone of our own banks is made the subject of just complaint by the Bank Superintendent of New-York, in his report just issued. The sound Scotch banks have always gone on the principle of paying moderate dividends till years of success and accumulation justified an enlargement; and the knowledge of this fact has determined their position in the community. In 1855, for instance, the Western Bank of Scotland was known to have departed from these rules. It was doing a most extensive business, and paying 8 per cent. dividends on a capital of £1,500,000. At the same time the Royal Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, was issuing only £208,772 of notes, against £577,039 of the Western Bank, and paying 5 per cent. dividends. But the £50 shares of the Western Bank stood at £77 10s., while the £100 shares of the Royal Bank stood at £128, and the £100 shares of the British Linen Company—one of the oldest banking houses of Scotland—at £205 10s., paying the same dividends with the Western.

With such a banking history, Scotland has some right to be heard as an authority in matters financial, notwithstanding the vituperations which the London papers are pouring out upon the Caledonians of 1857—precisely as ROBERT WALPOLE poured them out upon the Caledonians of the crisis of 1712 for saving themselves at the expense of the English banks.

The Siege of Saragossa.

Probably from the New-York Tribune.

We find in an exchange the following unacknowledged article of a singular and surprising interest to historians and military men, and we think we can hardly be wrong in attributing it to the same astute and martial critic who has favored the world with his views of the Crimean war—of the siege of Delhi, and of the Defence of Lucknow, through the columns of one of our City cotemporaries.

THE SARAGOSSA SHAM.

Poets are the bitterest foes of truth, and British poets in particular have done more to obfuscate the human mind than any other class of men whatever, except dispatch writers and brigadiers. That bloated and aristocratic simpleton, Lord BYRON, by babbling a deal of smatory nonssnse about a Spanish girl whom he calls the "Maid of Saragossa," has gone far to confirm the popular delusion that the second defence of that city hy the Spanisb in the dynastic war of NAPOLEON (foolishly called the "Peninsular War" by the toadies of WELLINGTON and the flunkies of SOULT) was something unexampled in history for courage and spirit. Such bravery, such perseverance, such endursnce of fatigues and hardships, we are told, *usque ad nauseam*, have never been seen at any time, and the defence of Sarsgossa stands without a peer in modern times. Of all this nonsense it is easy to make short work. The character of the whole siege is of a lumbering realstance by a half-disciplined, half-armed Spanish rabble, to a series of futile attacks made by fair French troops, of an average courage certainly, but officered miserably and managed by imbecile commanders. The city never should have been taken, and yet, if the French hsd been handled with any sort of intelligence the siege of two months would have been a storming party of two hours. Saragossa was, as it has been justly called, one vast fortress—every honse in it was fire-proof—and it was filled with overtopping towers of churches and convents, of which no less than *forty* remained standing at the time of the surrender, a fact of itself sufficient to prove the contemptible character alike of the attack and the defence. How many towers were left standing in Ciudad Rodrigo, we should be glsd to know—or in Sebastopol? PALAFOX, the Spanish General, had full notice of the French advance, and all the suburbs between the Ebro and the Huerta (a highly defensible series of esplanaded terraces, hroken here and there with escarped *abattis*) were put into a state of complete defence. There were 30,000 regular troops in the city—with over 20,000 volunteers, animated (so we are asked to believe) with an unexampled fury of patriotic fanaticism—13 engineers, 800 sappers and miners, and 2,000 cannoneers. On the 21st December, 1808, MORTIER snd MONCEY had taken up their positions with 35,000 men, the flower of the French in Spain. They had heen allowed to cross the Gallego unopposed! and ought to have marched instantly into the heart of Saragossa. But so stupidly were they handled that on the 24th the Spanish cavalry *actually got out of the city and surprised a post of infantry between the Ebro and the Parallels!* while the first attack of GAZAN on the snburb was driven back with a loss of 400 men. To speak of the operations on one side or the other, in a siege thus conducted, as "terrific," is a simple abuse of lsnguage. The French assaults were evidently directed against the city at large and not against particular points, or else why were not the Spanish defenders annihilated in detail long before that 29th of Jannary, 1809, on which the French, having made a breach as wide as Broadway in the fortification "Ssnta Engracia," rushed in four picked columns to the assault? This question it will not be easy for the amorous babblers about Saragossa maids to answer. One regiment of Poles of the Vistula alone, with true Sclavonic dash availed themselves fully even at that critical moment ot their opportunity, and swept on over six successive mines, but they were miserably supported, and the French got no further than the lines of the bastions. Of course they were driven back by the mere effect of the garrison's fire, which effectually diaposes of the "extraordinary valor" displayed by the French besiegers, and proportionally upsets the claims of the besieged to any particular credit for their resistasce. Moroever, so stupid had been the French mining, tbat they regularly brought down the housss in such a way as to expose themselves to the fire of the Spanish; and the fact is now well known that at the end of fifty days the French had really given out. Of course the Spanisb ought to have kuown tbis, and to have taken advantage of it. But they did nothing of the kind. Not even GALINDO'S surprise, with only 80 men, of a strong French mortar battery could move these inert masses to action, although they outnumbered so greatly their assailants, and although they were figbting for the liberty of Spain in the midst of eleven millions of Spaniards. As to the French fire, we have to ask how is it possible that after the walls were cast down hy Jan. 29, the French artillery and musketry should have been playing almost within pistol range upon the city houses till Feb. 21, without killing and wounding every soul in Saragossa? The place surrendered at last—why, is still a mystery to us—but in spite of all this "tremendous fighting" the defenders had lost in killed and wounded only about six thousand and the besiegers only about four thousand men! The Spanish loss, that is, was hut about 12 per cent. of their whole force, and the French about 11. What is this, when compared to the Borodino? Why, even at Lucknow the 32d British Regiment, which bore the brunt of the defence of the Residency, lost 200 out of 500 men, or 40 per cent. of the whole. The poets are perfectly right that there was never such fighting seen aa at Saragossa—indeed there was not!

But then, surely, the besieged underwent uncommon hardships. Listen! "General PALAFOX snd his friends passed a whole month in a vaulted huilding where they indulged in every species of amnsement and excess!" As for the population at large, they actually had to pass much of their time under ground, the hardship of which, when one reflects that all Spanish houses have a sort of cavernous character, will be easily appreciated—and it is fearful to think that many of them actually had to cook their own meals—the delicate dainty Spanish *Señoritas*, accustomed to pass their lives in listening to the tinkling guitars of their sentimental adorers! Truly it makea the blood run cold to hear of it! Certainly, the Spanish fought well. We do not deny that; but who would not have done ao with the certainty of being hanged if he did not? As to the attempt to make a marvelous piece of heroism out of this siege, it is simply ridiculous. Of the fate of ROMANA and NAPIER. Compare the defence of Saragossa with HANNIBAL'S crossing of the Alps, or XENOPHON'S Retreat of the Ten Thousand, or the conquest of Leinster by STRONGBOW, and you will see that there was nothing very remarkable in the affair after all.

Ex-Secretary Stanton.

Hon. F. P. STANTON, lately Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, is in the City, where he will spend a few days previous to his return to Washington. He considers the action of the Administration in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, as certain to involve the Territory in serious and protracted difficulty. The fraudulent alteration of returns of the vote at Delaware Crossing on the 4th of Jannary, he says, is a matter perfectly well understood by every intelligent person. The vote *as certified by the Judges of Election*, who themselves belonged to the Pro-Slavery Party, was but 43,—all on the Pro-Slavery side. The returns were given to HENDERSON, who took them to Leavenworth and altered them so as to make the Pro-Slavery vote 343. This return gives the Legislature to the Pro-Slavery Party. Gen. CALHOUN is perfectly aware of the fraudulent character of these returns, bnt pretends he cannot go behind them.

Mr. STANTON thinks that if the President makes the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution a party test, and uses his power and patronage, with a determined purpose to accomplish that object, it may possibly be carried—bnt certainly not without. But neithsr CALHOUN nor the Pro-Slavery Legislature, to whom he will grant certificates, can return to Kansas, or exercise there any official functions.

The legal Pro-Slavery vote of the Territory Mr. S. computes at 2,000,—to which may possibly be added 1,000 more, of persons living part of the time in Kansas and part in Missouri. The Free-State vote he estimates at from 12,000 to 15,000, compriaing the great mass of the population away from the border. Yet np to the present time the control of the Government has been entirely in the hands of the minority.

Mr. STANTON says that when he called the Territorial Legislature together in extra session, he had no reason to suppose tbat the President had changed his opinions or purposes, but supposed that tbe measure would meet his consent, as it was clearly and indispensably necessary to the preservation of the public peace. But he says he should have taken precisely the same course even if Mr. BUCHANAN had instructed him to the contrary, inasmuch as the whole matter was explicitly confided to his discretion by the fundamental law,—and he believed the step to be one which his duty required him to take.

Mr. STANTON speaks highly of the fertility of Kansas, and of the prosperity it is sure to experience whenever its inhabitants shall be left to form and control their own domestic institutions in their own way.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

The Academy of Music was again crowded to overflowing, every square foot of space in aisles and corridors being occupied, by the audience which assembled to hear Mr. EVERETT'S Lecture upon Charity. The arrangements of the house were much better than on the previous occasion; ladies as well as gentlemen, who were invited guests, were seated on the platform, upon which sloping rows of seats had been arranged so as to command a view of the audience.

Mayor TIEMANN presided and was greeted with a round of hearty applause. He introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who stated in few words the general objects of the Woman's Protective Association,—the necessity of some organized means of removing the many females who were thrown out of employment here to sections of the country where they could find work, and the arrangements by which the Society hopes to accomplish the object at which it aims. He stated that over one hundred girls had already been provided with homes in the West, and that 900 places have been selected to which others may be sent, at an expense of twelve dollars each, part of which is to be returned.

Mr. EVERETT'S lecture was a vindication of the duty of relieving the distresses and wants of others, and the propriety of doing it through organized associations, rather than by casual, individual effort. He began by demolishing the theory of MALTHUS, but soon left the line of argument for the mere congenial field of illustration, anecdote, description, and rhetorical appeals to sentiment and taste. As was unavoidable, the leading line of remark was common-place and hackneyed:—but it was abundantly relieved by those highly-wrought passages of rhetoric, in which Mr. EVERETT so much excels,—which are often introduced without any very traceable connection with the general subject, but which amply atone for their irrelevancy by the finished splendor of their language and the picturesqueness of their style. A passage of this kind last evening was a description of scenery in the vicinity of Lyons, *apropos* of the habits and manners of French beggars. A still more effective sketch was a rhetorical paraphrase of the trifling but touching story, invented by the French press, and widely circulated through our own, of the Scotch girl who, at the seige of Lucknow, in the delirium of exhaustion and sickness, was startled from sleep by hearing the pibroch of Highlanders approaching to their relief, long before the sound had reached any other ears. This was made to illustrate the manner in which the poor in large cities are beleaguered by temptation,—and few passages of eloquence have ever been made more effective than was this. Another very striking portion of the discourse was a parable introduced with admirable skill, to illustrate the inhumanity and repulsive selfishness of those who, having enjoyed in the largest measure the gifts of Providence, refuse or neglect to provide for those who are less fortunate, and the peroration, which was a picture of the suffering in mind and heart, as well as in body, of those who are reduced to the depths of poverty from comparative comfort, and forced to part with everything made sacred to them by recollections of the past, to provide food and shelter, was exceedingly touching and effective.

A striking indication of public sentiment towards one who has been made known to the world, less hy his heroic actions than by the fact that his heroism rescued women and children from the most cruel of deaths, was afforded by the outburst of applause which greeted his mention of the name of HAVELOCK.

After the lecture was closed, Dr. WARNER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously and heartily adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this audience gratefully acknowledges the delightful inspiration its best feelings have received from the instructive and tender Address of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who, on this occasion, has bestowed in munificent charity, the rarest fruits of academic study, the richest experience of public life, the gifts of a superior gentus, and the authority of a spotless private character.

2. *Resolved*, That the cause of charity is peculiarly the cause of woman; and that the ladies of New-York return a gentle gratitude to the goodness which has lent its splendid powers to the success of their suffering sisters—while they invoke upon the labors of the orator, the blessing of Heaven, and upon themselves that Holy Spirit whose influences can alone arouse, deepen and consecrate their efforts in behalf of the unfortunate, the exposed and the fallen of their own sex.

3. *Resolved*, That the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society"—whose empty treasury is replenished by the liberality of a hand, matching the only tongue that could draw together an assembly like this—belongs to a class of charities which enlists our full sympathy, and merits our cordial support; and that, while the public will watch with jealous care the use made of the confidence and the money now intrusted to this Society, it will see that it does not in future lack the resources which it may prove itself competent and worthy to use.

The Murillo Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In her charming *Legends of the Madonna*, (p. 361,) Mrs. JAMESON, than whom no better authority in matters of artistic history exists, speaks of the care which must be taken to "distinguish in the pictures of MURILLO, and in all pictures painted after 1615, between the Assumption and the Immaculate Conception." Our newspapers and *salons* just now furnish an odd commentary upon the text. You have already taken the pains to point out the real meaning and briefly to relate the history of Mr. ASPINWALL'S valuable picture now exhibiting at WILLIAMS & STEVENS', but it seems to be almost impossible to make a Protestant community, unfamiliar with Christian and Catholic art, understand the difference between paintings symbolic of a doctrine and paintings representative of an event. As a matter of fact, MURILLO, who was as much or more the painter of Conceptions as RUBENS was the painter of Assumptions, in all his life painted but two or three Assumptions, of which two only are known to exist, one in London, the other in St. Petersburg. His two fine pictures in the Louvre are properly described in the new and admirable catalogue of that imperial collection as pictures of "Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception," and the picture now in this City will be found so described in O'NEIL'S *Dictionary of Spanish Painters*, 1833, in the Royal Prado catalogue of 1802, and in STIRLING'S *Artists of Spain*, (Vol. III, p. 1418.)

So far as regards the mere form and composition of the picture, it is easily to be distinguished from the pictures of the Assumption, in which the earthly history of the Virgin is always alluded to, either by the bending down from Heaven of the Son to receive her, or by the open tomb and weeping friends below her, or (most frequently) by the group of adoring Apostles and by the girdle which she lets fall from her hand into the grasp of St. Thomas. The general treatment of the subject of the Assumption is modeled upon the Byzantine type of the Ascension of our Lord, (LINDSAY, Chr. Art, I, 94;) and, although the later theme of the Immaculate Conception is always handled in a way which shows little invention, it is yet never to be confounded with the Asaumption by any one who has given any serious attention to the snbject of Religioua Art. If the glorious picture by TITIAN at the Academy in Venice had been half as familiar in our print-shops as it ought to be, we should never have had sny bewilderment over MURILLO'S glorification of a dogma dear to the Spanish heart.

Temperature of the past Month.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of your readers may be interested to know how the temperalure of the pasl month compares with that of former years. The best malerials for this comparison with which I am acqnainted are furnished by the register which has been kept at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Long Island, since 1826. The following table sbows the mean temperature of the month of January at Jamaica for each year:

Year.	Temp.	Year.	Temp.	Year.	Temp.
1826	31°61	1837	23°95	1848	35°64
1827	28.70	1838	34.05	1849	25.47
1828	34.65	1839	28 89	1850	28.18
1829	27.24	1840	22.60	1851	30.56
1830	29.21	1841	30.99	1852	22.90
1831	24.97	1842	30.58	1853	25.10
1832	29.58	1843	37.84	1854	26.74
1833	32.83	1844	24.16	1855	34.15
1834	28.66	1845	32 55	1856	20.21
1835	28.52	1846	28.19	1857	16.89
1836	27.01	1847	28.84	1858	36.66

The mean temperatnre of Janusry, at Jamaica, as derived from 33 years' observalions, is 28°75.

The coldest January for the entire period occnrred in 1837, when the temperature was 11°86 below the mean.

The warmest January for the entire period occurred in 1843, when the temperature was 9°09 above the mean.

The temperature of the pasl monlh was 7°91 above the mean. The tempcralnre of the warmest January exceeded that of the coldest by 20°95; and the past month has been the mildest January, *but one* known, for 33 years. E. L.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS NOT TO BE SOLD.—We are happy to state that we have authority for contradicting the report published in the *Journal of Commerce* yesterday, respecting an intended sale of the Collins steamers to the British Government. The Company is somewhal embarrassed by the withholding of the money due them by the Government for carrying the msils, bul they have no idea of abandoning the enlcrprise which has reflected so much honor on the American marine. Consequently the story that Captains COMSTOCK and WEST have gone to England for the purpose of making sale of the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* is untrue. The *Atlantic* will leave New-York on Feb. 13, and the other steamers will follow in regular snccession.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—The Mayor of Richmond, Va., haa sent a letter to Mayor TIEMANN, which we publish this morning, giving him information of au attempt, on the part of a free negro in that city, to sell a young colored man as a slave, who represents himself as a native of New-York. The name of the supposed kidnapped negro is GEORGE ANSON, aud we nnderstand that there will be abundant testimony sent to Richmond to establish the truth of his statements.

CONCERT.—Misa E L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, is to he the recipient of a complimentary concert, which comes off to-night at the Mozart Rooms. Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated harpist; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the popular ballad singer, and other artists, have profferred their services for the occasion. Miss WILLIAMS is one of the best ballad singers we have had, and fully merits the supoort of the public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—REYNOLD'S comedy of "How to Grow Rich" will be produced here to-night. All the great artists of the establishment are in the cast.

Another Descent upon Gambling Houses.

Sergeants CROFT and BIRNEY, of lhe Mayor's Office, with a portion of their squads, made anolher descent last night upon several of the most notorious gambling "hells."

They first visited No. 8 Barclay-street, at 10½ o'clock. Only three or four persons were present and they seemed waiting for customers, for they were amusing themselves with a small game at cards. One of the party suddenly retreated to the roof of the building. The other two were not arrested, bul a large faro table, checks and other paraphernalia, together with about $7, were taken possession of, and removed to the City Hall.

The Police next proceeded to a well-known place in Broadway, nearly opposite Niblo's. They found there a faro-table, but no one was operating upon it.

The next visit was made to the old stand in Prince-street, but found no one there engaged in the aport.

The next and last visit was made to No. 42 Bowery, where they found bank closed.

The gamesters were evidently advised of the movements and hence took the precaution to be prepared.

MISSING.—A man named PETER HUGHES, aged 45 yesrs, started from his residence, No. 27 Monroe street, on Monday morning at abont 6½ o'clock, to peddle lemons, inlending to go to Harlem, and nothing has since been heard of him. He has a wife and one child. He was in the habit of going out in the morning and returning at night. His friends are greatly concerned at his long absence.

Fire.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yeaterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the lime-yard of M. LOVELAND & Co., No. 381 West-street. The fire was caused by slaking of the lime in consequence of rain coming upon it through a leak in the roof. The damage is estimated at $1,000 and is covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Co.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly Committees—Objections to their Character—Ex-Mayor Wood—Report of the Police Law—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1857.

At the opening of the Honse thia morning, Mr. Speaker ALVORD announced the following as the Standing Committees for the session. I have marked the Democrats in italics and the Americans in small capitals, to show the political formation of the variona Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. *Laning*, Van Valkenburg, *Hubbard, Lord*, Dnryea.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. *Hunford*, Sentell, *Crain*, Frazee, *Beach*.

Canals—Messrs. *W. Baldwin*, Richards, *Wheelock*, Hammond, *Parsons*.

Railroads—Messrs. *McNett*, Goddard, *Haggerty*, Halley, *Sutherland*.

Boks—Messrs. *Armstrong, Wager*, Wolcott, *Chauncey*, C. BOUGHTON.

Insurance—Messrs. *T. Jones, Jr.*, W. F. Jones, *Dayton*, Kales, *Emans*.

Two-third and Three-fifth Bills—Messrs. *Salisbury*, Sage, *Mills*, W. B. Jones, *Delaney*.

Colleges, Academies, &c.—Messrs. *Chanler*, Edgerton, *Bleecker*, Hutchinson, *Strong*.

Grievances—Messrs. *Jeremiah*, BACHELLER, E. S. Esty, *Voorhees, Russell*.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. *Crain*, Austin, *W. Baldwin, Watson*, Mather.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. *Lynch*, Lewis, *Wheelock*, Green, *Osgood*.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. LAW, Rawson, *T. H. Jones, Chatfield*, Robertson.

Claims—Messrs. HORTON, Shephard, *Engs*, D. Fish, *Stevenson*.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. *Lawrence*, Babbitt, *Gage*, Staples, *Strong*.

Medical Societies—Messrs. REYNOLDS, Van Aernam, *Hubbard*, C. Estes, *H. Fish*.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. *Engs*, Gile, *Hart*, Briggs, *Woodworth*.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. *Weir, Lanning*, REYNOLDS, F. Palmer, E. C. Church.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. *Lord*, Holbrook, *Hendrickson*, D. B. Baldwin, *D. Miller*.

Trade and Manufacture—Messrs. *Laflin*, ADAMS, *Parsons*, Stewart, Seeley.

State Prisons—Messrs. *Sutherland*, Abbott, *Platt*, Walker, *Moore*.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. *Winne*, J. S. Palmer, *Beach*, Kingman, *Weiant*.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. *M. Miller*, Duryea, *Dyckman*, Raymond, *Lawrence*.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. *Childs*, Bliss, *Tappen*, Lamb, *Holmes*.

Public Lands—Messrs. *Hart*, Hall, *Haggerty*, N. Boughton, BECKER.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. *Parsons*, Buffington, *T. Jones*, Coppernoll, *Mills*.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. *Delaney*, Bell, *Bleecker*, Case, *Fitzgerald*.

Agriculture—Messrs. *Emans, Voorhies*, HODGE, Laber and Knight.

Public Printing—Messrs. *McLean*, McKOWN, *Howell*, Avery and *Moore*.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. *Smith*, Van Horn, *Garrison*, McIntosh and *Dayton*.

Expenditures of the Legislature—Messrs. *Chauncey*, Peck, *Woodworth*, Hard and *Armstrong*.

Judiciary—Messrs. *Wager*, Baker, *Winne*, Barnes, *Tappen*, Fullerton and *Salisbury*.

Joint Library—Messrs. LAW, *Chanler, Platt*, Woolford and E. C. Church.

Of the 17 delegates from New-York, 11 are placed at the head of Committees. This is much more than the City usually gets, but nevertheless there was a round oath or two indulged in at the announcement of the appointments. Some of the disappointed took a practical way of making manifest their disapprobation of the Speaker's selections.

Mr. CHATFIELD, of New-York, said: Mr. Speaker, I decline the position you have given me in yonr list of Committees. I asked you, Sir, to place me on other Committees than those you have chosen to assign me. I made the request I did, because I thought I was entitled to something more than has been assigned me. I may, however, be mistaken.

THE SPEAKER—Does the gentleman from New-York make any motion?

Mr. CHATFIELD—I do—that I may be put off the Committees upon which you have placed me. And in making this motion, I have a few words to say. As a member of this House a few years ago, I thought I was entitled to a few privileges. It may be that I was mistaken in this idea. Whether I was or not, I do not wish to serve upon the Committees upon which you have placed me. I asked what t did ask, as a matter of right, as I had supposed—not of right, perhaps, but of courtesy, depending upon my former position—that I would be placed on one or two Committees which I designated. I was not however, placed there. Why, I have not yet learned. It may be because the Speaker, in the multitude of his business, had forgotten entirely that there was such a place as the City of New-York. It may be that the Southern part of the State is not entitled to anything. I now say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I will not serve on the Committees on which you have placed me. I therefore ask that I may not be continued on the Committees on which you have placed me, and ask that some other gentleman be placed on the Committees where my name occurs.

The CHAIR—The question is, shall the gentleman be excused? [Agreed to.]

Mr. MOORE, of New-York—I move that I may be excused from serving on the Committees on State Prisons and Printing.

Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess—I rise to a point of order. I submit whether this question is in order at this time.

The CHAIR—It is not in order; but the Chair wished to indulge gentlemen as far as possible.

Mr. SEELEY, of New-York—I decline, Mr. Speaker, serving on any Committee. I don't ask leave of the Speaker or of the House to decline. I say to you I don't wish to serve—that I will not serve. The Metropolis has been quite overlooked in the designation of the Committees of the House; and where its Representatives are recognized, they are placed on most insdequate Committees. I say this, not for myself, for I care nothing about it; and here say that I will not serve on the Committees on which I have been placed.

Mr DELANEY, of New-York—I desire to move that my name be taken off the list, where you, Mr. Speaker, have placed it, that some of my colleagues may be placed there. I think they are asking more for New-York than should have been granted. They have three chairmen of committees, and I am willing to be struck off from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, that some one of my colleagues may be given the position.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York—When will it be in order to ask to be excused from serving on Committees?

The CHAIR—When the House shall reach the order of business of motions and resolutions.

The subject was dropped.

The Republicans have not a majority on any Committee.

Speaker ALVORD has had great difficulty in making up the Committees, and those familiar with his tribulations for the past three or four days, claim for him remarkable success, in that two-thirds of those named did not follow the lead of Messrs. HATFIELD and MOOAR.

As usual, our good friends from New-York had the lead in creating the difficulties which environed the Speaker and embarrassed him in selecting his Committees. With hardly an exception, every man wanted to be at the head of "Cities and Villages." To this Committee goes, as a matter of course, all the propositions to repeal the legislation of last Winter relating to the City of New-York. The strife for the Chairmanship went to the extent that the delegation were at last forced to agree—and it was the only proposition upon which they could agree—that the Commitlee should be made up entirely from the rural districts. In accordance with this understanding, the Speaker, it was said, would act, and, I believe, he did select Mr. LAW, American, from Delaware, for Chairman. When the Committees were announced, for the first time it waa known to the delegation that the programme had been changed, and Mr. WEIR, of New-York, substituted for Mr. LAW.

The presence of Ex-Mayor Woon probably explains the change. It is said that he came to Albany last evening, went to Mr. ALVORD and requested that he should place Mr. WEIR in the position which he occupies. It is added that this request was made in the most determined manner, and accompanied by a hint that it must not he refused.

The Chairmanship of the Committee of Commerce waa a bone of contention between two of the Kings County delegation—Messrs. HANFORD and BEACH. The contest was very sharp, and, as will be seen, ended in the triumph of Mr. HANFORD, notwithstanding Mr. BEACH had been at the trouble of procuring letters from Mayor TIEMANN and Mayor POWELL, and other Democrats recommending himself.

The appointment of Mr. LANING to the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, carries with it a recognition of that gentleman as the leader of the Democratic Party on the floor of the Assembly. It is a position of much responsibility at this time, and is a high compliment to a new member. If Mr. LANING can successfully pilot his party through the dangerous navigation before them, he will be entitled to their thanks and may reasonably anticipate the highest reward which the party can bestow. Until the announcement was made, I had supposed Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess, booked for the portfolio of Ways and Means.

FERNANDO ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

Immediately after the announcement of the Committees, a resolution was introduced, extending to FERNANDO WOOD the freedom of the floor during his stay in Albany. How long that period is to extend, and what is the object of his visit, are questions that have universal utterance. The first I have no facilities for answering, but the latter I can attempt to explain. As he gives out, he comes "for the purpose of doing what he can to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious laws which were forced on New-York last Winter. He was out of office, and might direct his services in this direction without subjecting himself to the charge of doing so from interested motives. This explanation rests entirely upon the word of FERNANDO, and must be taken with a liberal grain of allowance for an inherent tendency to mislead.

A more plausible explanation comes from a gentleman of the Democratic faith, and who, last Fall, gave his support to the defeated Mayor. He says that the cry of "Repeal" is a mere sound to catch the ear of the New-York crowd,—that the last thing Mayor WOOD desires is the repeal of the laws of which he complains so loudly. That he wants to hold them as open questions for another campaign, when he expects to demand and receive the Democratic nomination for Governor, as a martyr roasting on Republican faggots, and as the redeemer of municipalities from the slavery of State government. This harmonizes with Woon's proclivities and a purposeto prepare for such a contest is prebably the object of his present visit.

The resolution to admit him to the floor was adopted, by ayes 51, (almost all Democrats,) noes 29.

REPEAL OF THE POLICE LAW.

The bill for the repeal of the Police law of last Winter was presented this morning by Mr. MOOAR. On its reference, the feeling dominant in the New-York delegation was apparent. Mr. MOORE wanted his hill sent to the members from the Metropolitan Distriet. Mr. WEIR opposed this, and wanted it sent to the Standing Committee—of course, to cities and villages. Mr. CRANE moved its reference to the Judiciary. Mr. WEIA was no better satisfied with this proposition, and renewed his motion for the regular reference. On a division, it went to "Cities and Villages." Ayes 44, noes 39.

MR. LAFLIN HAS A DOUBT.

Among the resolutions presented to-day was one sent up by Mr. LAFLIN requesting the Attorney-General to give his opinion upon the constitntionality of the present Legislature. It is claimed (the House and Senate having adjourned for more than two days) that the Legislature cannot proceed with the transaction of business unless the Governor issaes a call for an extra session. If Mr. LAFLIN will get the Attorney-General to declare the present Legislature unconstitutional he will be entitled to a medal of the largest size.

THE SENATE

Did not much of anything to-day—and nothing beyond what appears in the synopsis by telegraph.

A BIT OF GOSSIP.

JOHN J. REILLY haa been appointed by Mr. Speaker ALVORD, Postmaster of the Assembly. He was the Democratic nominee for Clerk, and withdrew to permit his friends to go for ALVORD and WILSON. The consideration of this withdrawal was understood at the time to be a promise that he should he appointed a deputy in the Clerk's desk. REILLY is an Irishman, and a Catholic—two very innocent things in them selves, but when they combine in the same person they form a Know-Nothing objection to his appointmen to office. Hence, Mr. WILSON, American, could not keep faith with Mr. REILLY, Irish and Catholic, and so Mr. REILLY had nothing left but a stool in the Post-Office. It was thought JOHN would rebel, and that his acceptance of the appointment was improbible if not impossible. "But money answereth all things," saith the Preacher—and money makes JOHN'S place acceplable. He is Postmaster, and has made up a salary equal to that of the Clerk. It is said that the Speaker, Clerk and Clerk's assistants have contributed liberally towards this gratuity. All a slander, of course, but yet a thing not impossible.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER was made President *pro tem.*, during the necessary absence of Mr. HALSTED.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH, for the removal of Quarantine and the appointment of new Commissioners.

By Mr. STOW, to incorporale the South Pacific Steamship Company.

Also, to amend the law for the sale of the lands of non-residents for taxes.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented the seventy-first aonual report of the Regents of the University.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to amend the law exempting lands belonging to the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company from taxation.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to Savings Banks.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, to amend the law relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

By Mr. SCHELL, lo amend the law relative to Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. O. B. WHEELER, to erect a new county lo be called Highland.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the general manufacturing law.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to amend the law relative to Notaries Public.

By Mr. ELY, to amend tho law relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the Episcopal Church of New-York.

To authorize the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company to acquire a title to lands.

To incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Standing Committees were announced this morning.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message.

Mr. MOORE took the floor, and made a brief speech against the positions of the Governor.

The regular order of business was then taken up.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the regulation of the sale of poisons.

For a dog act for Brooklyn.

For the amendment of the poor laws of Brooklyn.

For the amendment of the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

By Mr. MCKOWN, for the repeal of the railroad assessment law.

By Mr. HART, for the amendment ot the Excise law.

By Mr. HUBBARD, for the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BLEECKER, for the incorporation of the American School of Mines.

By Mr. LYNCH, to amend the Act relating to the District Courts of New-York.

By Mr. SMITH, to repeal the Port Warden hill. Also to repeal the hill relative to the Slips in the East River.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to make recognizances on criminal cases a lien on real property.

By Mr. DICKMAN, to incorporate the Washington Literary Union of New-York.

For the relief of Mexican volunteers.

To exempt the Firemen of New-York from certain taxes.

By Mr. SEELEY, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. J. H. JONES, to abolish military fines.

By Mr. LYNCH, to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Masons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOORE, to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

Mr. MOORE moved for a special reference of this hill to the representatives of the Metropolitan Disirict. Lost. Ayes, 39; Nays, 44. The hill was then referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Tnesday, Feh. 2.

The State Medical Society met here this morning. About eighty delegates were in attendance: among them Dr. James L. Phelps, R. Fordyce Parker, John H. Griscom, John McNulty, John G. Adams, Edward H. Parker, and Peter Van Buren, of New-York City; William W. Slrew, of Oyster Bay, Queens County; George Cochran, of Brooklyn.

Dr. AUGUSTUS WILLARD, President of the Society, read the inaugural address.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to present the names of the officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. J. G. ADAMS, of the New-York Academy of Medicine, presented a resolution of the Academy, urging the Legislature to pass a law for the full and complete registration of births, marriages and deaths. Adopted and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Dr. JOHN MCCALL, of Oneida, presented a resolution expressing the sentiments of the Society on account of the death of THOMAS M. SPENCER. Adopted.

Dr. SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, of Albany, read a biographical sketch of Dr. SPENCER, which was ordered to be printed.

Several medical papers were read by members, and a recess was then taken till 3½ o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Dr. GRISCOM, of the New-York Academy of Medicine, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The sanitary condition of large cities is attracting attention in many civilized countries, and strenuous and snccessful efforts are being made for their improvement in this respect; and

Whereas, Statistical returns show that the largest City in this country is in its condition of public health greatly inferior to many others less favorably situated, but govenred by better sanatory regulations; therefore,

Resolved, That the memorial and hill now before the Legislature, emanating from the New-York Academy of Medicine, entitled "An act to improve the public health, and for the establishment of a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York," meets with the cordial approbation of this Society, and that the members thereof feel it an individual concern to urge the enactment of the same.

After a discussion, it was adopted unanimously.

Dr. E. H. PARKER, of New-York, moved for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a supper on Wednesday evening. Adopted.

Dr. VAN BUREN, of New-York, read a paper on Chloroform.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Society will (by invitation) visit Governor KING.

KIDNAPPING.

A New-York Free Colored Man Sold Into Slavery—Interesting Letter from Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va.

An interesling case has been brought to the notice of Mayor TIEMANN, in which there is alleged the kidnapping of a colored man, who formerly lived lo this City, and the selling of him in Virginia as a slave. The name of the alleged kiduapper is MASON THOMAS, and that of the colored man GEORGE ANDERSON. THOMAS sold ANDERSON in Richmond, Va., insisting that he was his slave. Owing to the persistent assertions of ANDERSON to the contrary, and circumstances which developed themselves subsequent to the sale, THOMAS was arrested by the Richmond authorities, and taken before the Mayor. On hearing the statements of the parties, Mayor MAYO was inclined to believe the allegations of the colored man. To get at the truth of the matter, he wrote the following letter to Msyor TIEMANN, which explains itself:

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

To the Honorable the Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: On yesterday, a man, calling himself MASON THOMAS, was brought before me, as Mayor of this city, charged with kidnapping from your City a negro named GEORGE ANDERSON, and selling him as a slave. THOMAS says that GEORGE is his slave, and that he escaped from St. Louis. GEORGE ANDERSON, on the contrary, affirms that he is free, and that THOMAS laduced him to leave New-York, upon wages, to be employed in Pennsylvaola. Though I have no legal proof here to sustain GEORGE'S statement, it is so plausible that I have remanded THOMAS till the 30th to get information on the subject from New-York. He can read and write, and says he went to school in New-York, near the Five Points, to a Mr. PETERSON, and says also that he know a Dr. GRAHAM. He is a weak, sickly negro, easily imposed upon, about 20 years old, and not more than five feet high, and has a very downcast look. I will be much obliged to you if you will take immediate steps to ascertain whether there was such a negro in New-York, and if so what was his condition. THOMAS does not give a satisfactory account of how he came to own GEORGE, and there are other circumstances to induce me to believe that GEORGE is telling the truth. I will be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

Respecifully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MAYO.

On receiving this, Mayor TIEMANN placed the matter in the hands of Mr. AULD, his Private Secretary. Mr. AULD at once hunled up Mr. PETERSON, the school teacher referred to, and received from him the following affidavit.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John Peterson* being duly sworn, says that he is a teacher and resides in the City of New-York, at No. 7 York-street, in said City; that deponent has been a teacher in the Public Schools of the City of New-York for twenty-six years, and for the last nineteen years in the colored Graminar School, No. 1, at No. 135 Mulberry-street, in the Fourteenth Ward of said City; and deponent further says that he finds an entry in his register of pupils of said School, by which it appears that a colored lad named George Anderson, aged thirteen, entered school on the 20th of July, 1840, and that the residence of the said George Anderson was in East Broadway, and his parent or guardian named J. Smith; and deponent further says that he has no recollection of said George Anderson, and that all the information he can give is derived from said register, from which he has made an extract hereto aanexed.

JOHN PETERSON.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1858.

RICHARD SCOTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

The following is a copy of the extract from the Register:

Colored Grammar School No. 1, No. 135 Mulberry-street, Fourteenth Ward.

GEORGE ANDERSON, aged 16, entered School Jan. 20, 1840. Residence, East Broadway, parent or guardian's name, J. SMITH. JOHN PETERSON, Principal.

The affidavit and the accompanying extract were forwarded to Mayor MAYO. The day following its reception a telegram was sent in response by Mayor MAYO, asking that the affidavits of some white person he obtained, if possible, setting forth more fully the facts touching the identity of ANDERSON. Mr. AULD has since renewed his inquiries and discovered several persons in the City who recollect ANDERSON, and are prepared to make their affidavits that he is a free man; that he was born in New-York, and, in short, that his story, oommunicated to Mayor MAYO, is correct in every particuiar. Among the persons who remember him is GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., former Trustee of Public Schools in the City. The affidavits of Mr. TRIMBLE and others will be forwarded to Richmond to-day. Meantime, THOMAS, the alleged kidnapper, is retained in custody in Richmond to await the result of the pending inquiries.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Loss of the Steamtug Ajax.

The bark *Mary C. Dyer*, from Celte, recently ashore at Barnegat, was floated off on Friday last, and the steamtug *Ajax*, Capt. THOMAS MARSHALL, was dispatched to tow her to this City. She left the inlet on Monday, with the hark in tow, and after having got as far as 18 miles South of the Highlands, was, owing to the easterly blow and heavy sea, obliged to let her go. She then hesded in for the Hook, and was seen yesterday morning stern on to the heach at Long Brsnch, nearly broken up. The bark, when close in to the beach, came to anchor, and rode the gale out in safety, after losing one anchor. Yesterday morning she was taken in tow by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, Capt. HAZZARD, and brought up to this City, and now ties at the Atlantic dock.

Captain HAZZARD reports, Monday, 4 P. M., off the floating light, spoke the pilot-boat *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, whose Captain informed him of having seen a sleam-tug with a dismasted hark in tow, twenty miles south of the Highlands, and in want of assistance. (The M. C. D.) Captain H. immediately went in search of her, and after going as far as abreasl of Shark River, seeing nothing of her, and night setting in, returned and anchored inside the Hook, until yesterday morning, when he again went out, and found the bark as stated above. Captain H. says it was a fearful nighl, and the gale was very violent, from E. to E. S. E.

The steamship *Atlanta*, Captain GAGER, from Savannah, also reports having experienced the gale from E. N. E.

The steamer *Augusta*, CAOWELL, from Savannah, anchored inside the Hook at 10 P. M., having previously felt the gale.

The *Ajax* was about 3 years old, built in Hoboken, 163 tons, and valued at $16,000. No insurance, except against fire. She was owned by W. A. & P. A. DOUGHERTY, Capt. THOMAS MARSHALL and JOHN THOMPSON.

There were on board of her when she left this City, Capt. MARSHALL, JOHN BOWEN, Engineer, a fireman, name not known: GEORGE HYADD, another deck band, and JACOB ——, the cook. Whether they have been saved or not, we cannot say, as the telegraphic wires between the Hook and Long Branch have been thrown down hy the gale.

COLLISION.—During the heavy fog yesterday morning, a collisen occurred midway of the river hetween the Fulton ferry-boat *Gowanus* and one of the Peck-slip boats. Nobody was hurt, but the *Gowanus* was badly damaged in her guards. The fog was so dense at the time that it was impossible to see a boat's length ahead, and the Peck-slip boat did not sound the steam-whistle.

The Bark N. G. Highborn Ashore.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The bark *N. G. Highborn*, ELLIS, from Matanzas for Portland, went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning on the south side of Nantucket.

A Double Tragedy.

A shocking affair transpired last evening in the Fourth Ward. GADFER GROSS, a German aged about 25 years, lived with his wife in a cellar under the Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets, where he kept a lager-bier saloon. Finding business of late to be very dull, he expressed his intention of removing to Washington alone in hopes of bettering his fortune. His wife craved permission to accompany him, but her entreaty was not heeded. At this she appeared greatly dejected, and was heard to say that her husband should never leave.

Yesterday afternoon both man and wife were taken suddenly ill. Medical aid was called, but it proved of no avail. The wife died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the husband at 11 o'clock at night. The wife declared just before her death that she had poisoned the dinner meal that her sufferings might cease, and her bushand should not go away.

The affair, as may well be supposed, created a terrible sensation in the vicinity, and all last night the place of its occurrence and the neighborhood, were greatly thronged.

The Coroner will investigate the matter this morning.

Police Intelligence.

BIGAMY.—A yonng, good looking Irishman, named Henry Beers, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He is said to have married, Sept. 30, 1855, Phebe Tully, the marriage service being performed by Rev. Alexander Master, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Thirty-first-street; and on the 28th of June, 1857, it is alleged he married Ann Hanbury, at the Church of the Nativity, Rev. Mr. Everet officiating. A brother of the second wife heard a few days since that the accused had another wife living, and on his complaint the arresl was made. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused to answer in default of bail.

FEMALE PICKPOCETS.—Officers Wildey and Pool, of the Delective Police, yesterday arrested four female pickpockets in a Broadway omnibus. The officers saw them attempting to "operate" on the pocket of a lady passeoger. Thuy were taken to the Police head-quarters, in Broome-street, and searched, but nothing was found on them to warrant their detention. They gave their names as Eliza Williams, Elizsbeth Holliday, Susannah Johnson and Mary Ann Shaw, and after having their daguerreotypes taken to be added to the "Thieves' Gallery," they were let go.

ANOTHER SCHOOL-HOUSE ON FIRE—ESCAPE OF THE SCHOLARS.—At about 2¼ P. M. yesterday, the High School building in Watertown was discovered to be on fire, and was badly damaged, the roof and upper portions being destroyed. The High School, which occupied the upper rooms, had been dismissed a short time previously. The lower rooms were occupied by the Grammar Departments, and about one hundred scholars were present when the fire broke out. The fire, it is stated, was first discovered by a little girl, who had been sent into the cellar by Mr. VENT, the Principal, for water. With remarkable presence of mind, she called her teacher to the door and quietly informed her of the fact. Mr. VENT was in the act of proceeding to the department of his assistant, when a pupil in that room discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The scholars rushed out in some confusion, but all escaped without the least injury.—*Boston Traveller, 2d.*

The widow of one of the Ohio drovers killed on the Central Railroad, near Port Byron, has recovered a verdict of $5,000 against the Company at Auburn.

Weather Reports.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.5 inches. Ther 52°. Wind W. Cloudy.

NEW-YORK, 10 P. M.—Weather clondy. Ther. 38° Wind S. W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 2	Wind.	Ther-mo'tr.	Remarks.
Boston Mass	A. M.	E.	41°	Easterly rain.
Springfield, Ms	A. M.	—	3-°	Rain and sleet.
Portland Me	A. M.	—	32°	Heavy snow, hail.
Calais, Me	A. M.	N.	20°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Hailing.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	—	13°	Cloudy.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	N.	4°	Appearan'e of sn'w
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	—	Cloudy and cold.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Appearan'e of sn'w
Eastport, Me	A. M.	—	20°	Snow'g and blow'g.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	3-°	Snow four inches.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	42½°	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	36°	Cloudy—2 in. sn'w.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	N. E.	34°	Snowing.
Prairie du Chien	P. M.	N.	30°	Cloudy.
Burlington, I'a	P. M.	W.	31°	Clear.
Fnlton, Ill	P. M.	N W.	31°	Snowing.
Indianap's, Ind	P. M.	—	34°	Snow 4 inches.
Louisville, Ky	P. M.	S. E.	3-°	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	P. M.	—	32°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	S. E.	31°	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	P. M.	—	34°	Cloudy—sn'w 6 in.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	—	38°	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa.	P. M.	—	39°	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill	P. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Columbus O.	P. M.	—	31°	Snowing.
Philadelphia	P. M.	W.	45°	Cloudy.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Snowing—high w'd
Hornellsville	P. M.	S. W.	34°	Four inches snow.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	41°	Four inches snow.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	44°	Clearing up.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	—	32°	Snow and rain.
Syracuse, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Sn'w and rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	—	33°	Mild, and snowing.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	—	33°	Raining.
Schenectady	P. M.	S.	38°	
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	—	40°	Cloudy.
Toronto, C. W.	P. M.	S. W.	—	Snow, mild, clon'y.
Boston	P. M.	—	45°	Weather

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to its former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all blemishes from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

NEW ARROW, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often obeated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its beautiful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blandaid before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858,
Cyril Turner's successful adaptation of Charles Reade's
WHITE LIES, (in three acts.)
Camille Dujaron.....Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Bard.....Mr. Jefferson
Baroness de Beaurepaire.....Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire.....Miss Laura Keene
Lazare de Beaurepaire.....Miss Thompson
The screaming farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Bigwarry, (his great character,).....Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle.....Mr. Burnett
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
The most popular and attractive organization ever exhibited in New-York will be opened on
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,
for the purpose of allowing ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing really a "MONSTER" entertainment, as well as a liberal display of GRACE AND DARING, both Afternoon and Night.
The RHINOCEROS, the ELEPHANT, INTELLIGENT HORSES, LOVELY PONIES and MARVELOUS MULES will be introduced—Mr. Rice personally bringing forward
APOLLO AND ADONIS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Great Local Drama of the
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the extravaganza of
NOVELTY.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3,
To commence with the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
After which the Drama of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
To conclude with the farce of
BRIAN O'LYNN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858
Benefit of the Great Champion Dancer, DICK SLITER.
Ere. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, SISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now the property of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 19th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MME. MADELINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER
Begs to announce her next
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
On MONDAY, Feb. 8,
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the celebrated English Violinist, and other eminent artists, will assist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM! ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! All signally illustrated in the new and INCOMPARABLY BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN DIORAMA, now creating such an unbounded sensation throughout the Union, as dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from COBB'S GREAT STORY, entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT, OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in that popular journal, THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by EXCITED MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE, with a feeling of unbounded and irrepressible delight. It will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during this, the THIRD WEEK OF ITS TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons. IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS have recently been made, and visitors will find at all hours of the day numberless unique and INTERESTING NOVELTIES, which can be seen nowhere else in America. The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London, it cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED! A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III. on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, she will read HENRY VIII., at the same house.
Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Mr. W. A. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum, and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS CE. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE—By the members and friends of the St. David's Society, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Miss WILLIAMS will be assisted by Mr. J. THOMAS on the harp, who, at the request of the Committee, has kindly volunteered his valuable services for the occasion, with other eminent artists. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully call the attention of their countrymen and the public generally to this entertainment, which they have spared no pains to render attractive. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; KERR, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; St. David's Hall, No. 64 Canal-st.; Caernarvon Castle, No. 14 Oak-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—SITUATION wanted as Superintendent of the manufacturing department of a large cotton mill, by a man fully competent to take entire charge, and one who thoroughly and practically knows his business in all its branches, or who could take charge of a set of books and perform the duties of the counting-room. Would not object to go South, but prefers the Middle States. Salary not so much an object as steady and permanent employment. Expectations and views corresponding with the present times. Reference satisfactory. Address PHILO B. MUNSON, Pawtucket, R. I.

FARMER.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places; the man is a practical farmer; thoroughly understands the care and management of a good sized farm and cattle; from his experience, he feels himself competent to conduct a farm on a large scale; his wife understands dairy work in its various brauches; or would have no objection to work a farm on shares, where proper means would be given; distance or location no object. Apply for three days at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle-aged English woman, (is a Protestant,) or as seamstress; understands cutting and making children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; would not mind taking care of young children; can take a baby from its birth; would like to meet with a family residing in the country; the best of reference can be given as to capability and character. Call at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands cooking, baking; does up her work in style; also, her niece as laundress and waitress; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; city or country; is a regular waitress; wages $9 for the cook, the other $8 to $7; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women, one as good cook, is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either. The best of City reference can be given. Both prefer to live together. Can be seen at No. 55 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a firstrate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter, or will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor back, room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth, and is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; she has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general house worker, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av. Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.
P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style unders unds meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the other as nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 295 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable, healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no object on to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the baking business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City, is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 988 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON, OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, is a good cook, understands her business perfectly, is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 196 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 28th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO MOST EXPEnienced, neat, economical and obliging girls, separate or together; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; will be found perfectly competent and trustworthy servants, who know how to fill and appreciate a good situation; ladies in want of a domestic of ability, whose references are long and undoubted, please apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 5 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, trustworthy Protestant woman, for general housework; is a good, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; will need to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPEnienced servant as good thorough cook and laundress, is neat and economical in her kitchen, and entirely competent to discharge her duties, does not object to make herself useful wherever duty requires it; has the highest references for being an obliging trustworthy and reliable servant. Apply for ANN, 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXperienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to help as laundress; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; the other, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF respectable girls, such as cooks, seamstresses, nursery and general housekeepers. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent
P. S.—Ladies can depend on the girls sent out of this office. A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chamberwork and waiting.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 376 6th-av., corner of 23d st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 35 Ramersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND COMPETENT Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a first-rate cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of breads, game, and soups; is also a good baker and pastry cook; would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing industrious girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and plain cook; is steady and honest; will take very moderate wages, try hard to please, and has good references. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Warner, No. 5 Broadway, at Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman, no house work or shamwork and sewing in a private family; a good home an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chamberwork and sewing, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A MOST EXPErienced girl, a situation as regular laundress; does up shirts in a most magnificent style, finery and fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook, and Cook City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., close by 1st-av. Can be seen there this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take the care of a horse and to tidy up his room in the house. No objections to the country. Can have good reference. Apply at No. 30 West 21st-st., 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 190 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED.—AN OBLIGING AND WILLING GERman Protestant young man desires a situation; is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and all kinds of work; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 33d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

ANY LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL TO California, or elsewhere, or residing permanently in any part of this country, who may desire the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, together with satisfactory references, by addressing "NIL DESPERANDUM," Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 832 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily, or a single man, competent to take charge of a small farm near the City. The proprietor's chief object is the cultivation of fruit. No one need apply unless they are good practical farmers, and have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees, and are temperate, industrious and have good testimonials as to character and ability. Address JOHN RYDER, *New-York Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—LADY PRINTERS.—NONE NEED APply unless thoroughly acquainted with the art. Also a boy for office. He must be a good penman. Apply at No. 365 Broadway, front room, third story.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST, ONE WHO CAN engrose well. Address Box No. 1,354 in handwriting of applicant, stating name, address, reference and terms.

TEACHERS.

A LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN, wishes an engagement as Preceptress. She has had experience in teaching English, French and Music. Address L. L., *Times* office.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York; all services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in school for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. ROBBS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:
The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 32 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 94 6 to feet; location very desirable.
Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, opposite Stuyvesant-square; this location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.
Also, the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the pleasantest sites on Murray Hill.
Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 58th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are neatly finished. Price and terms easy.
Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement; also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 202 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 1 Lafayette av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 174 Canton-st., 4th door north of Hanson place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $8,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., near Broadway, 23 by 46; lot 23 by 106, in prime order; also the furniture, as the owner is going abroad. Price of house, $13,500; terms easy. For particulars and cards, apply to GEO. HUESEY, No. 59 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEARBY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with all modern improvements, in good order; terms easy; possession April 1. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 26x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel F. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. Buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Depot, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

TO LET—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 35 acres of cultivated land, with a good house, bothouse, out buildings, and plenty of good water, at 15 minutes from Jersey City by railroad, in a very healthy situation. Rent $700 a year. The railroad rate by commutation is about 12 cents a day. The house can be rented furnished at an advance of price. Also, live stock and tools can be bought cheap. Address CASH, *Journal of Commerce*.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irving on, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. MCNAMEE. The grounds contain two acres to each cottage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, carriage-house and stable, and one acre with abundance of choicest fruit; one minute from depôt and forty minutes from New-York by cars or boat. Will be sold low, on easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 80 feet square, with a wing 45x30; with stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES P. MAURAN, No. 119 16th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from the depot, containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation. A large part has been plowed from 10 to 12 inches deep. All stones and other obstructions have been entirely removed. There is an apple orchard which bears largely annually. The garden contains plenty of strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, and other vegetables; also, choice fruit trees. The lawn is well filled with ornamental trees. The dwelling is large, built in cottage style, and conveniently arranged and nearly new. The barn, stables, carriage house, granary, tool house, poultry house, root and manure cellars, are all convenient. There is a good well in the yard for the use of the stock. The location is beautiful, with a fine view, and exceedingly healthy. In the neighborhood there are good schools and churches, and good society. The stock which is very choice, farming utensils and everything on the place, will be sold with the farm. For price and terms, apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. 16, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of GEORGE DURYEA, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Greene County, containing 96 acres of tillage land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling-houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other out-buildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-slip, in

AUCTION SALES.

WESCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

Rosewood furniture, made by Roche & Gemide, Rosewood piano-fortes, valuable collection of superior rosewood piano-fortes, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofa suits, bronzes and marble groups, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 123 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the above elegant residence, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China, every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and dresser, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top stageres, with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes, used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etagares with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, Lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing "Paistiog and Music," "Listening," "Musidora," "Ariadne," "Night and Morning," with an elegant fruit piece, and other fine works; also a large collection of parlor ornaments, chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, stair carpets, &c. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water colors and drawings. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Coleman, J. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. M. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmann, Bontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Breckeiser, Van Hogan, Mellemsee, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bott, Olls and others.

Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibden, Fish, Sebron, Waterston and Montague.

Also, about 30 pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogus, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 16 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The Mills farm, of 151 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike; 30 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the inclosed land, water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st. Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIX VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON WATER-STREET—Three three story brick houses and lots, north side, known as Nos. 506, 506½ and 508.

ON CHERRY-STREET—Three four-story brick stores and lots, south side, known as Nos. 243, 245 and 247, adjoining the above in the rear. The above property is well rented, in good order, and in the immediately vicinity of the Canal-st. extension.

Title perfect. One-half can remain.

Maps and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF CHAIRS AND FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Feb 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, 50 dozen curl maple chairs, 30 dozen washstands and toilettes, 100 eight-day clocks, 50 rich engravings, 1 billiard table, 1 piano, mahogany and rosewood furniture, mirrors, couches, parlor and other furniture, &c., &c. More full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., oil-paintings, about 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames; also an invoice of Flemish and French paintings, to be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves in lots to suit dealers, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a large assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of Boots and Shoes in good condition, sold without reserve. By order of the assignee.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PRINTING, EITHER PLAIN OR FANCY, for merchants, storekeepers, tradesmen, societies, and others, done in a beautiful style, at low prices, at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S, No. 142 Fulton-st., where you will find all the new styles of type, and an abundance of specimens to look over.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st., New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Pa., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,563 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,963 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,550 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	260,100 00
Dividends on Stocks interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,982,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,641 55
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of this Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to $6,519,220

Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858 1,038,200

Total profits for 15½ years $7,657,420

The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash 5,464 190

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858 $2,193,230

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Robson,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray,

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. JOHN D. JONES, President.

W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857	$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 29
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40— 474,191 32
Total	$1,665,736 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93— 262,770 66
Total	$1,402,966 25

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$42,057 16
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 63
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next, premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN S BUSSING,	GEORGE GREER,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART,	WM. H. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, JR.,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Medical Examiners.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.

GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., for the year 1857:

Assets 31st December, 1856 $341,324 42

RECEIPTS.

Premium and charge for Policies, (including deferred premiums for the current year)	$162,676 08
Interest and rent	22,223 91—184,899 99
Total	$526,224 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death	$58,794 00
Interest on capital and dividends	7,810 58
Returned premiums, cancelled policies, and commission	19,836 23
Reinsurance, office expenses and exchanges	19,299 74—105,740 55

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and U. S. Trust Co.	$15,076 43
Bonds and mortgages	292,960 69
New-York City Revenue Bonds	10,000 00
Bills receivable	37,918 97
Due by agents	18,476 40
Real estate	5,097 92
Deferred premiums, small loans on policies, &c.	37,739 01
Interest accrued or due	3,215 44
Assets Jan. 1, 1858	$420,483 86
Total	$526,224 41
Assets Jan. 1, 1857	$341,324 42
Assets Jan. 1, 1858	420,483 86

Whole number of policies issued in 1857 was 1,004.

PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	FRANCIS T LUQUEER,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J PHELPS,
THOMAS C DOREMUS,	CHARLES E. BILL,
ISAAC A. STORM,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JOSIAH RICH,	JACOB HARSEN,
CHARLES M CONNOLLY,	WM. B. BOLLES,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	H. E. CORNING,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	EDWARD MINTURN,
W. R. VERMILYE,	LUCIEN D. COMAN,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,

PHYSICIANS.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office of the Company daily from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

J. B. GATES, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Jan. 26, 1858.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 49 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$10,000 WANTED AT TEN PER CENT., TO be secured by bond and mortgage on real estate in Illinois. This is a good opportunity for one having that amount to loan, as the security offered is ample. The expenses of visiting the property will be paid. Address F. W. P., *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York City property, $10,000 in small sums, $5,000 and $12,000, with which to purchase mortgages. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$5,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on first-class City improved property. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-st., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive.

SAM'L. B. ISAACS,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th.

By order of the Board.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox.

C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

jan22-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES H. FERRIER was chosen Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated, has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business for fifteen years, with a good class of customers, would sell their stock, (which is small,) with lease of store and good will of the business. Address Box No. 2,085 New-York Post-Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN, WITH MONEY.—A concern of three years' standing, and of high reputation, are in want of a partner, with a capital of $10,000. The profits are large enough to satisfy any one who has not too extravagant expectations. Particulars given upon an interview. Address, E. G. S., *Times* Office.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by F. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ALL THE APPARATUS for a perfumery establishment, complete, will be sold very low. A capital opportunity to commence the business. Address EXCHANGE, *Times* Office,

FOR SALE.—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABlished undertaker's business, with everything required to carry on the business, will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, as the proprietor must leave the City. Inquire at No. 299 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, wishes to enter into some good business already established. Grocery or provision preferred. Address J. T. H., Box No. 3,557 Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LADY ABOUT MOVING, WANTING money, will sell her piano-forte for $225; 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scollop keys, original price $350; short time in use; newly-improved action full, rich tone, beautifully polished. Call for 3 days at No. 155 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts. N. B.—Well-known City makers.

$210.—SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—7-octave, rosewood, round corners, carved pedals, splendid tone, nearly cost $400; short time in use; made by the best makers in the City. Persons about purchasing a piano-forte will find this not exaggerated. Apply at 358 Broome-st., near Elizabeth.

19 GOOD PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MElodeon to let, at $2, $3, $4 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $55, $75, $90, up to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned, by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 226 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, Cotillon, and all other dances.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 156, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 376, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the Following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
11,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	172 50
2,300 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	16 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $8; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$9 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $2	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $1 50; 16 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	30 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 1 5 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 50 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 53

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 80
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	26 07
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 12
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	16 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $18; 1 Mallard Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $55; 6 Paddlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 5 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 38
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Forge, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 62c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 12
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,533 17
Total	$2,481 72

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday afternoon, the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several comparatively unimportsnt petitions and resolutions were referred to their sppropriate Committees.

The report of the Committee on Finance concurring to provide for the issue of stock for rebuilding Tompkins' Market was laid over.

THE PRINTING.

It was proposed to include the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* in the number of those employed for the Corporation printing.

Councilman GENET proposed to strike out the *Tribune* and insert the *Daily News*. Being told that the *Daily News* was already employed, he then wished to substitute the *Express*. On being informed that the *Express* also was employed, he suggested the *Journal of Commerce*.

Councilman BRADY could see no good reason for this hostility to the *Tribune*. No other reason could be given than because it was a Republican paper. All the public prints of large circulation were equally entitled to the benefit of what is transpiring in the Board. He was not sure whether the *Tribune* or any of the larger papers were anxious to take the thing at the price. In fact, he knew they would not.

Councilman GENET had no objection to publicity, if decency were maintained. But a paper that went on libeling and insulting men in their individual character, should have no sanction from him as a member of that Board. It was not upon party and political grounds that he objected, but because the *Tribune* had libeled the Board, and was continuously hostile.

Councilman BRADY dared the speaker to say that the *Tribune* had libeled individuals.

Councilman GENET replied that the paper had libeled him. Its editor had libeled him, and styled him a "rongh."

Councilman BRADY said if a man was so tender that he could not, himself being a lawyer, defend himself, he must be an awfully bad man. [Laughter.] He cared not for newspsper criticism. He had had his share of it and had not lost his flesh in consequence. If the papers did not fully comment upon the actions of public men, how was publicity to be given to their cooduct. He believed the TIMES and the *Herald* were independent papers, and so also the *Tribune*. It was contemptible to make a party matter out of this paltry matter of the printing.

Councilman GENET was willing to second an amendment that would include all the daily papers excepting the *Tribune*. Ultimately it was agreed by 12 to 4, to advertise in all the daily papers not now employed, provided the charge was not greater than is now made.

Councilman BRADY did not believe that arraogement would be fair. He thongbt that such papers as the TIMES and *Herald* could not advantageously do it at the price. The resolution as amended was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution to publish the proceedings of the Board in all the daily papers not now employed, was lost for same discussinn for want of a constitutional vote.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor submitting a communication from J. Ilosford Smith, Esq., Consul for the Ottoman Government at New-York, announcieg the expected arrival at this port of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Mahommed Pasha and suite from Constantinople. The Mayor suggests, in view of the importance of cultivating amicable relations with the Turkish Government, that the Common Council extend to his Excellency and suite every proper attention and courtesy. A Committee was appointed, namely, Councilmen Genet, Crnes, Arcularius, Vsn Tine and Bunce to receive his Excellency.

PAY FOR COUNCILMEN.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a resolnlon from them praying the Legislature to so amend the Charter as to give a salary of $1,000 per annnm to each member of the Common Council.

Councilman GENET moved to amend by substituting $2,000. Every petty officer received from $800 to $1,000 a year. The snm he proposed was very inadequate. The motion was seconded by Councilman NOLAN. Councilman Cross hoped the motion would not prevail. The laborer was, doubtlessly, worthy of his hire.

A member said that was so, but how much should the hire be?

Councilman GENET said that the proposition of $2,000 would look more respectable before the Legislature than that for only $1,000. He was sure $3,000 would not compensate him.

Councilman BRADY said he could not go the two He would go the one. He was of opinion $1,000 would pay for all the time spent in or about the City Hall. But it was dangerous to give men $2,000—sporting horses and such things were then in the way.

The amendment for the $2,000 was lost. On the question of concurrence the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of donating $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was agreed that the Board should meet again next Tuesday, at 5 o'clock. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. A resolution was offered by Supervisor TWEED and adopted, directing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new county jail; also, as to a proper site for a jail.

The City Chamberlain sent in his annual report, showing the state of the moneys and securities under the control of the Supreme and County Courts in the hands of the Chamberlain on the 1st of January, 1858. The recapitulation is as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$774,022 36
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co..	92,833 49
United States Trust Co	29,372 68
Various Securities	10,500 00
Shoe and Leather Bank	42,098 03
Total	$948,826 56

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of a mounted police. The report was objected to by several members on the ground that no communication, asking for a mounted police, had been received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and by Mr. BLUNT on the ground that a mounted police is not required. The report was referred back.

A very large nnmber of petitions w as received, asking to be "relieved from erroneous taxes," and when several reports had been read, remitting taxes, Mr. PURDY thought there should be the greatest care in the matter of relieving people from taxation. Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the Committee, assured him that every case had been thoroughly examined.

A communication was received from Justice Sweeney, of the Second District Conrt, informing the Board that the lease of the premises now occupied by him as a Conrt will have expired on the 1st of May next, and recommending that other premises be procured.

The Committee on Civil Conrts reported in favor of procuring rooms in the NEW-YORK TIMES Building, for offices for the Surrogate and Register. Mr. BLUNT wished the matter postponed.

Mr. BELL stated that the rooms could be rented for $3,500 or $4,000.

Mr. KENNEDY could not understand on what ground Mr. BLUNT wished the matter postponed, as he was the one who first examined the building, and after having done so, declared it to be the best-constructed building in New-York, that it was perfectly fire-proof, and every way desirable for convenience and safety.

Mr. BLUNT asked to have the report read, and it was read, as follows:

The Committee on Civil Conrts, to whom was referred the annexed communication from the Surrogate and Register relative to additional room for their respective offices, respectfully

REPORT

That they have made diligent search for suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Surrogate, being highly impressed with the belief that the space occupied by him at the present, as an office, is totally inadequate for the necessary arrangement of the books, papers, and records which are filed therein; and that by furnishing the Snrrogate with apartments elsewhere, the Register could also be accommodated with more room, which at the present time is extremely desirable.

Your Committee, in the discharge of their duty, have found rooms in the new building just erected by the proprietors of the NEW-YOAK TIMES, which will afford the conveniences desired, and which can be obtained at a price not unreasonable.

The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the sum of $3,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of hiring suitable apartments for the Surrogate of the County.

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be directed to procure a suitable office for the Surrogate at an annual rent not exceeding the amount appropriated for that purpose.

Signed,

ISAAC BELL, Ja., J. A. KENNEDY, WM. M. TWEED. } Committee on Civil Courts.

Mr. BLUNT said he had examined the TIMES building and had recommended it to the other members of the Committee. He had said it was the best building in the City, and believed it to be so, but since that he had found a better.

Mr. KENNEDY—Then, by your own showing, it must be out of New-York, and that would be an objection.

Mr. BLUNT said he meant that it was better because it was cheaper.

The report was then referred back, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE PAVEMENT ON BROADWAY.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the matter of renoering Broadway less dangerous to horses travelling thereon, met again yesterday, and received several additional propositions. They were mostly for grooving, and similar to those formerly received. Mr. F. WIDDOWS submitted a plan by which he would take up the pavement and relay it, placing wood between the stones. He thought it could be done for $1 50 per square yard, and completed in 100 days. Mr. ROOSAR BARCLAY spoke in favor of angular grooving. A letter was received from Mr. J. C. SIDNEY, of Philadelphia, proposing to set the stones 1½ inches apart, and fill in with concrete to within two inches of the surface, or with locust wood. He thought the concrete could be furnished for 62½ cents per square yard, and the locust wood for 85 cents. He promised to produce his plan for doing the work in a day or two. Mr. WM. E. BLOONCOON propos d to take up the stones, and bevel them on the surface. It was stated that the Croton Aqueduct Department had caused experiments to be made, and that they thought the evil could be remedied for 50 cents per yard. The Board then adjourned.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858.

This Board held an adjourned meeting this day at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Green, Field and Strong.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

It was directed that the Committee on Buildings prepare a memorial to the Legislature praying the State to pay to this Commission for the use of the State Arsenal within the Park an annual rent equal to the annual interest money paid by the City to the State for the same. It was

Resolved, That the advertisement for plans for laying out the Central Park having stated that the Commissioners were limited to the expenditure of $1,500,000, it is necessarily expected that the competitors for prizes will embrace with the report of their plans the following, with other particulars: The fencing, lighting, draining, irrigating, grubbing, trenching and planting the grounds; the filling and the excavations; the width and mode of building the several roads for walking, driving and riding; and the cost of each item of work in detail, with full and sufficient specifications, by which the work can be done.

Competitors will be permitted, besides presenting the plan in India ink and sepia, to present the duplicate in colors.

Resolved, That the preceding be published with the minutes of the Board, and a copy sent to each competitor.

The Executive Committee was directed to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Department with reference to the drainage of that portion of the Park lying between the New Reservoir ground and the Eighth-avenue, the same being now drained by a stream which will be obstructed by the building of the Reservoir.

The Vice-President was directed to request of the Mayor and Common Council the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, for Messrs. Hart and Mills, Clerks at the offices, to empower them to administer oaths to persons having claims against the Commission, who are required to swear to the accounts rendered by them.

It was ordered that no more hammers or handles for the breaking of stone for the Macadamizing, be furnished at the expense of the Board. The Superintendent was ordered to report what other tools and implements the workmen may advantageously be required to furnish.

The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000, from the Bank of Commerce, was authorized for the payment of employes of the Board. The Treasurer presented his report.

A communication from Hon. James E. Cooley, late President of the Board, acknowledging the complimentary resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board, was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A report from the Superintendent, as to buildings remaining on the Park, was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—A young German locksmith named ERNEST LEEAR BACHMAN, committed suicide Monday evening, at his boarding-house, No. 378 Eighth-avenue, by shooting himself with a pistol, in the left breast, the ball entering his heart, and killing him instantly. The cause of the rash act was disappointed love. The body was removed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held by Coroner HILLS. The evidence showed that the deceased had boarded at the house nearly two years, and had always shown a cheerful disposition, and never intimated any intention to take his life. He came home about 10 o'clock Monday evening, and finding two friends in the bar-room below invited them to drink with him. He was unusually cheerful, but after conversing a few minutes suddenly left the room, saying he would be back in a moment. Directly after he left the report of a pistol was heard, and he was found lying dead in the hall, having shot himself through the heart. The deceased had been out of work part of the Winter, but had regular employment at the time of his death. He was 25 years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives living in this country. Verdict, "Suicide by shooting."

THE SUICIDE OF WM. GROTE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of WM. GROTE, who committed suicide last Saturday night, at No. 85 Chatham-street, by cutting his throat with a razor and stabbing himself. The evidence showed that the deceased was sun-struck about 18 months ago, and that his mind had been impaired in consequence. He had never been heard to threaten his life. The deceased was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. A verdict of "Death by suicide" was rendered.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—About 9 o'clock on Monday evening, ROBERT WAMSLEY, employed on a barge lying at the foot of Clarkson-street, N. R., in attempting to get from the pier on to the boat, slipped, fell into the dock and was drowned before assistance reached him. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday. It was shown that the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict was rendered of accidental drowning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Abby Swan vs. *Lowson Swan*.—New decision as to computation of time.

It appears that a summons for relief was served in this action on the 31st December last, and that the defendant, by his counsel, Mr. Scribner, served a notice of appearance and demand of complaint on the 20th January.—Held that under the rule of excluding the first and including the last day, more than twenty days had elapsed, according to the language of the code. Should this decision be sustained on appeal, which we understand will be brought, it will cause quite a revolution in the practice, so far as the computation of time is concerned.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. CHANFRAU repeats his great Local Drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," and the Extravaganza of "Novelty." "Karmel, the Scout," will also be added to the entertainment, in which Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and the Company are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The excitement yesterday was unparalleled at Barnum's Museum. The new American drama of "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War Path," carries all before it. The most stirring and amusing piece ever witnessed. This afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, it is to be repeated, as well as this evening at 7 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS.—Persons subject to relaxation of the throat, or hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in Winter nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

TAME LIZARDS AND QUIET EARTHQUAKES.—At the last meeting of the Natural History Department of the Brooklyn Institute, various varieties of the lizard tribe were exhibited by Ex-Consul PIKE, who observed that Portugal might be said to be a country of earthquakes and lizards. But the earthquakes are rarely violent, and the lizards are harmless: They are frequently domesticated, and their variegated stripes and spots, intermingled with green, are singular as well as ornamental, as they crawl over the walls, or feed from your hand. One, a foot long, was tamed by Mr. PIKE, when in Portugal, and afterwards killed by the cat. It would frequently crawl up his chair and sit upon his shoulder. Their colors and markings are very various, and some of them remarkably beautiful.

Dr. VIENEA gave some account of the country, which he had recently visited, formerly occupied by the Lake of Harlem, drained in 1840 to 1854, and now occupied by 6,000 inhabitants, and extensive farms.

Ex-Consul PIKE visited, when in Portugal, a half-submerged city, near St. Uves. The Portuguese appear to know little about it and to care less. It runs out into the sea, in the waters of which the chimnies and other ruins may be traced for two miles. Mr. PIKE supposes it to have been sunk by an earthquake, which has also turned the course of the river now running at St. Uves. He excavated one room of the fallen city which was filled with sand, and found various ornaments of copper and porcelain; and a jar of coins of Roman, Venetian and Moorish make. The floor was a beautiful Mosaic, and the walls were painted in fresco. The Portuguese have named the city "Troya." This ancient city gave rise to much conversation and Mr. PIKE promised further information at a subsequent meeting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—For the past ten years, the deaths annually have been as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1848	1500	1560	1477	1583	3060
1849	1506	1546	1440	1612	3052
1850	2086	1761	1514	2033	2747
1851	1496	1353	695	1963	2958
1852	1683	1501	1039	2145	3184
1853	1836	1668	1297	2207	3504
1854	2462	2306	1928	2840	4768
1855	1957	1879	1006	2738	3835
1856	1926	1836	1206	2456	3762
1857	2866	2595	1795	3766	5561

☞ The Glencoe people have a meeting Thursday evening next, to devise measures to secure the extension of a Branch Railroad from the Long Island Road to that village. The call is numerously signed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2.

$26,000 N. Y. State 6s '73	111	10 N. Y. Central R. R.	83⅜
5,000 N. Y. State 6s '60	102⅜	550 do.	83⅜
5,000 Ia. State 8s	83⅜	100 do.	83⅜
8,000 do.	83⅜	100 do.	83⅜
1,200 Ill. In. im. '47	96	60 do.	83⅜
3,000 Tenn St. 6s '90	89⅜	60 do.	83⅜
10,000 do.	89⅜	450 do.	84
$3,000 Va. 6s	92	100 do.	83⅜
45,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	100 Erie Railroad	23
6,000 do.	84⅜	100 do.	22⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s '75	80	920 do.	22⅜
3,000 Ky. State 6s	101⅜	100 do.	22⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88⅜	500 Reading Railroad c	58⅜
2,000 do.	88⅜	520 Harlem R. R.	9¾
2,800 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	20 do.	9¾
1,000 H. R. R. R. 1st m	98⅜	200 do.	9¾
1,000 H. R. R. R. 3d m.	55	55 do.	9
10,000 E. R. R. 3d m.	79⅛	6 Sixth-av. R. R.	100¼
5,000 do.	80½	20 Third-av. R. R.	97½
1,000 Read. R R Bs '76	71	10 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s	34
2,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 p ct. 1st m.	96¾	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	114
1 000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	41¾	400 Panama R. R.	92
3,000 do.	41	6 do.	92½
1,000 do.	40⅝	25 Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
5,000 do.	40	80 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	90
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1st m.	56	12 do.	89⅞
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. bs.	95⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
5,000 do.	95⅜	100 do.	80
8 Bank of N. York	163¼	50 do.	79½
10 Merchants' Bank	108½	100 do.	79¾
5 Bk. of N. America	100	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43½
53 Bk. of Commerce	101	200 do.	43¼
10 Imps & Trds. Bk	100	100 do.	43
10 Corn Exchg. Bank	100	100 do.	43
50 Phenix Bank	105⅛	100 do.	43¼
60 National Bank	106	100 do.	43⅜
200 Cumber'd Coal Co.	15⅞	300 do.	43¼
100 do.	15⅞	100 do.	43⅜
300 do.	15⅞	600 do.	44
50 do.	15⅜	200 do.	43⅜
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	67⅜	485 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	70
110 do.	67⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31½
374 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11	5 Union Ferry Co.	93
65 do.	11⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. St. 6s	84⅜	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	84
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	89	56 do.	p&c 84
10,000 Michigan St. 6s	94	50 do.	opg 84½
1,000 R. R Sd mt. bs. '83	79½	100 do.	b60 84⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	100	100 do.	b60 84⅜
8,000 La C. & M. L. G.	40	100 do.	opg 84⅜
20,000 R. R R B's '86.	b30 71	100 Erie R. R.	s30 22⅞
5,000 do.	70¾	100 do.	b60 23
6,000 do.	b60 71¾	250 do.	23
1,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 p c. 1st m.	s'k'g 96¾	150 do.	23½
50 Amer. Ex Bank	102⅜	100 do.	b60 23⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	100 Reading R. R.	58⅜
55 Park Bank	96	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b10 19¾
50 Pa. Mail S. Co.	b30 87⅜	100 do.	b0 19⅜
150 do.	s10 87⅜	20 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s'k.	34
50 do.	s60 68	100 Panama R. R.	b60 93
100 Cum. Coal Co.	15⅜	100 Cleve. & Tn. R. R.	b30 44
100 do.	s30 15⅜	40 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	70⅜
50 do.	15⅜	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
675 do.	85⅜	46 La Ce. & M. R. R.	11
100 do.	s60 16	150 do.	10⅞
300 Harlem Railroad	8¾	50 do.	s60 10¾
		13 Sixth-av. R. R.	100¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 84⅛
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 7s	Int. add. 41⅜
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40¾
$6,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add. 79½
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add. 79⅜
$500 California 7s	Int. add. 79¼
$1,000 City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 32
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add. 30
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add. 29½
$4,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Clev'd 7s	Int. add. 40
$5,000 Milwaukee and Hori'n R. R. 8s	Int. add. 41⅜
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 64½
$2,000 Milwaukee and Superior R. 6s	Int. add. 10
$3,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 80¾
$2,000 Missouri 6 p cent. Bds	Int. add. 84⅜
$500 California State 7s	Flat 78
A mortgage by George W. Brown to Gilbert R. Terrett, for $1,060	$10
25 shares Artisan's Bank	75
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99½
5 shares American Exchange Bank	102¼
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	96
10 shares Bank of Commerce	101⅛
4 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100⅜
6 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100⅜
15 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67¾
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	19
150 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	10⅜
100 shares Harlem R. R.	8¾
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	46⅜
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	46⅜
50 shares Illinois Central R. R.	95⅛
20 shares American Exchange Bank	101⅜
100 shares Arctic Ins. Co	95⅛
50 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	93
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	98⅜
20 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co	103
15 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co	102⅛
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	127⅜

TUESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The packet for Europe to-morrow carries out advices of an easy market on this side for Money; an unusually strong one for Stocks; full rates of Exchange; rising prices for Cotton; continued dullness in Imported Merchandise, and $2,000,000 in Gold in liquidation of American debt abroad. The State of Pennsylvania half-yearly interest adds about $400,000 to the present remittance. This was paid in Specie or Exchange, through the Philadelphia Banks, and the full resumption in Specie of all payments by these institutions announced to take place in a few days. The Baltimore Banks also resume this week. And the domestic exchanges with each other of the five great trading cities of the country, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans are all once more substantially at par; with an aggregate Specie reserve in Bank of *fifty-six millions dollars*. The terms for bills on London today, of the top class, were 109¾@110 ℔ cent., and on France 5.15@5.13¾. Some commercial exchange on England was done at 108¾@109¼ ℔ cent. The market left off steady.

The sales of Stocks at the early session of the Brokers to-day were generally at the slight concession noticed at the close of business yesterday, but in the afternoon dealings, which were active, the descent was more than recovered, and prices left off higher for several leading stocks than were obtained on Monday. New-York Central, 84½; Toledo, 44; Galena, 80; Erie, 23¾; Rock Island, 70½; Misaouri sixes, 84½; and Reading, 58¾ ℔ cent. The business was again large in State and Railway Bonds, and New-York long sixes brought as much as 115 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents., 96¼; New-York Central 6 ℔ cents., 88½; and Reading new loan, at 70¾ ℔ cent.

It is understood that Mr. A. P. HALSEY, late Vice President, and formerly Cashier of the Bank of New-York, is to take the place of Mr. OOTHOUT, deceased, as President. In the Merchants' Bank, the death of Mr. PALMER renders two changes necessary; Mr. A. E. SILLIMAN, late Cashier, and for a long time previous to his promotion to that office, employed in the Bank, is made President, and Mr. JACOB D. VERMILYE (brother of the Messrs. VERMILYE, Brokers,) has been taken from the Newark Banking Company, and made Cashier, in Mr. SILLIMAN'S place. Of the removal of Mr. VERMILYE from Newark where he has been a bank officer for seventeen years, the Newark *Advertiser* remarks:

"Mr. VERMILYE, during his long residence here, has won the entire confidence of the Company he has so well and faithfully served, and the respect of the community as a worthy citizen, and his removal to a wider sphere of usefulness will be at once a subject of regret and congratulation—the one for the loss of a valuable officer, and the other that a faithful discharge of duty has brought so great a reward."

The New-York Life and Trust Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Feb. 10. The City Fire Company $10 the share, payable Feb. 10. The Irving Fire 7 ℔ cent. payable on demand. The Third-avenue quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent. payable Feb. 10.

The resumption of the important firms, who suspended during the recent crisis, of BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., FRANCIS SKINNER & Co., and J. C. HOWE & Co., is announced. It is also stated that Messrs. THOMAS WILSON & Co., of Baltimore, whose suspension took place on a sudden emergency, a week or two ago, have resumed payment.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$250,048
Payments	382,436
Balance	3,114,689

Certain parties in the Street who are anxious to discount the United States Treasury Notes, for the double object of buying them at a discount and bullying the Secretary to pay a higher rate of interest, are circulating the report that the Notes are refused for Customs. This is not so. The form of retransferring the Notes to the Government is equally simple and secure, and the only complaint yet specifically alleged, grew out of the absence of the proper party to make or confirm the indorsement—and this through the over-particularity of a subordinate in the Custom House, who mistook the spirit of his instructions.

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning has the following in regard to the Collins' Line of New-York and Liverpool mail steamers. It points to a result not wholly unexpected, though one which it was hoped, until now, might be averted:

"There have been various rumors current in this City for several days in regard to the Company owning these American steamships, all pointing toward the final breaking-up of the line. It appears that the United States Government has declined to entertain any negotiations for a renewal of the mail contract, which expires in June, and that an officer in the service of the Company went out in the *Baltic* on the 16th ult., to see what could be done toward effecting a sale of the vessels in Europe. Report says that the losses of the Company have used up their available means; and that their bankers, Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., have declined to make farther advances without additional security. The country has felt a just pride in the former achievements of the steamers engaged in this line, and, although there has been less good fortune of late, there is still a strong desire manifested to have the service continued. Of course, no one ought to expect the gentlemen owning these vessels to run them at the expense of their own interests, and, if the experiment has failed, after all the assistance which Government has rendered, we do not see how the succession is to be continued. Perhaps, if the case were fairly placed before the country, some plan of help might be devised upon which a majority could be united."

The card, with their references, of the new firm of FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN, Brokers, who have opened an office at No. 39 Exchange-place, will be found on our advertising page.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports of the Money affairs of that market, under date of Jan. 29:

"Money remains close, with no change in rates. Considering the season, however, and the known condition of financial matters, the number of borrowers is not large. Unexceptionable business paper can be negotiated among the note brokers at 2@3 ℔ cent. ℔ month, with tendency to the higher fig ires. Loans on six months and over on undoubted security might possibly be effected at 2@25 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Banks discount strictly business paper for regular customers sparingly at 10 ℔ cent. There is very little demand for Coin. Rates at 2¾@3 ℔ cent. Exchange is still close and firm at 3 ℔ cent. premium. By paying 2¾@2¾, our leading Banks, and most, if not all, the brokers have been able to supply their regular customers."

The report which we publish this morning of the Bank of Pennsylvania, made to the general meeting of Stockholders at Philadelphia yesterday, appears to have renewed the excitement in that city on the subject of the failure of the concern last September. The *Ledger* remarks of the report:

"The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank held their annual meeting yesterday, and the Directors made their annual report. It shows a lamentable condition of the affairs of that institution. The Bank is totally insolvent, and an assignment is recommended by the Directors, for the benefit of its creditors. Money appears to have been lent to houses now insolvent, in very large sums, on doubtful securities, and some on no security at all. The paper of insolvent railroad companies was taken by the President, enormous sums were paid by him for usury, the best bills receivable were sold, the report says, and excessive interest was allowed on deposits, all without the knowledge of the Board of Directors. The report shows a singular condition of affairs inside the Bank, where the President could assume such extraordinary powers, and exercise them for years, and the Directors be entirely blind to the facts and totally ignorant of his transactions. If there was a want of caution or recklessness in one case, there certainly was a gross dereliction of duty on the other. Unless there was the most studied and consummate art on the part of the President in concealing his acts, the Directors were certainly the blindest victims of misplaced confidence on record. While they were taking things easily, and trusting to the character of the President that all was right, the property of the stockholders was being rapidly dissipated, and neither Directors nor the President is able to explain where it is gone. After reading the report, some of the plundered stockholders may think it necessary to adopt other means to get at the facts."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning reports of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad general meeting as follows:

"The report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the annual meeting of Stockholders, yesterday, is a clear and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Company during the year. The gross earnings of the Road proper are $3,339,828, leaving an excess over expenses of $1,654,926, and a balance of $1,100,150 95, which is more than sufficient for a dividend of 8 ℔ cent. upon the capital of the Company. The whole number of passengers carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is equivalent to 143,613, passing over the whole length of the road, showing a decrease of 5,040 passengers. The gross earnings of the road for freight during the year were $3,376,516 26, being an increase of $132,284 69. The report gives a condensed sketch of the purchase of the main line, and states that bonds of the Company for the amount ($5,000,000) have been delivered to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. Provision has been made for the gradual extinguishment of the debt incurred by the purchase of the main line. The canals purchased were found in a very dilapidated condition, but the purchase is a good one for the Company, inasmuch as the whole line can now be operated with greater efficiency."

Of Money and Exchange affairs at New-Orleans, the *Picayune*, of Jan. 26, remarks:

"The money market opens very quiet for the week. The offerings in Bank were not large, nor was the quantity of paper offering on the street beyond the ability and willingness of buyers to take. We note the sale of some fifteen months factors' acceptances at the rate of 11 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and some ten and twelve months at 12 ℔ cent. Good mortgages are in request at from 10@12 and 13 ℔ cent. Short dated paper ranges from 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. ℔ month. The exchange market was very quiet to-day. The counter rate for checks on New-York was par to ¼ premium. The street rate ruled from par to ¼ discount. Ten days' sight ⅞ to 1 ℔ cent. discount. Thirty days' sight from 1¼@1¾ discount. Sixty days' sight from 2½@3, 3¼, 3½ ℔ cent. discount. Sterling was very quiet, with very limited offerings. The market, however, seemed to turn in favor of drawers, as bills with documentary evidence were held at 104, 105 and 105¾; clear bills from 104¾@106 and 109, the latter for the best of names for remittance. There was very little done in French bills; good to choice ruled from 5f. 35@5f. 30, 5f. 25@5f. 22½. In the absence of large transactions, a stiffening aspect in the Exchange market is one of the results. The directors of the Bank of Louisiana to-day declared the semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on Monday next. The annual election for directors of the Bank was held to-day, when the following-named gentlemen were returned for this year: Messrs. W. W. Montgomery, Ambrose Lanfear, Wilhelmus Bogart, Michael Heine, J. W. Burbridge, John D. Marsh, David Urquhart, Edward Shiff, L. F. Generes, Washington Jackson, Jonathan Montgomery, Levi Peirce, Henry Shepherd, Jr."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the State Treasurer, yesterday paid its half yearly interest upon the Public Debt, at Philadelphia, in Specie or New-York Exchange, at the option of the public creditor. The Treasurer stated that the Banks, all, city and country, behaved in the handsomest manner in their proffer of aid to the Commonwealth, should any be required, in meeting the interest in coin. For the credit of the Commonwealth no aid was necessary. "Indeed," he adds, "the only doubt that has at any time existed on the subject, has been, as to whether those Banks in the country holding the State deposits would be able in time to pay in coin what they owed."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, FEB. 1.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposit.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,119,165	$632,912	$1,326,506
North America	1,000,000	2,570,104	729,224	1,451,701
Farm & Mech	2,000,000	3,339,261	919,410	2,280,298
Commercial	1,317,800	213,700	603,600	603,600
Mechanics'	800,000	1,347,557	224,667	790,844
N. Liberties	500,000	1,228,000	165,000	835,000
Southwark	250,000	674,740	221,309	516,192
Kensington	250,000	623,165	109,767	388,070
P. Township	350,000	548,839	144,868	376,659
Western	416,600	1,185,924	226,457	851,677
Man. & Mech	844,375	908,431	122,060	379,281
Commerce	250,000	537,306	169,469	455,301
Girard	1,250,000	1,406,026	256,185	929,685
Tradesmen's	150,000	445,529	126,303	440,314
Consolidation	298,570	359,084	54,623	153,804
City	441,150	605,908	111,022	219,398
Commonwealth	155,970	187,965	48,677	56,798
Total	$11,300,065	$20,423,704	$4,475,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.... NO 1990 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The Army in Good Health—Volunteers Enrolled—Mormon Complicity with the Indians—Interesting Statement of Facts.

From Our Army Correspondent.
CAMP NEAR FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Since my letter of Dec. 1, nothing of particular interest has occurred in camp. We are getting on very well; are in good health and spirits, but not quite reconciled to our disappointment in not spending the Winter in Salt Lake City. We however console ourselves with the hope of making our entrance into the Holy City next Summer. Five companies of volunteers, formed almost entirely of the teamsters who came with the trains, have been enrolled and placed under the command of Capt. BEE, of the 10th Infantry.

Judge ECKLES, United States District Judge, is holding a term of his Court here, and several cases have been tried. The weather for the past ten days has been very disagreeable, with frequent snows, but not very cold.

The rumors of Mormon complicity with the Indians in the horrible massacre of the California emigrants and others, in passing through Utah, is confirmed by the report of Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent, and others. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S boasted power and influence over the Indians since he has assumed his treasonable position towards the General Government, is used to its full extent against it. Persons passing to and from California through Utah, were often cautioned against the Indians by the Mormons. After being very inquisitive about the route they intended to take, they would say to them "Look out, the Indians are very bad on that road;" or, "If you ain't careful the Indians will clean you ont before you get through."

The significance of these remarks a few incidents will serve to establish.

Early in February last, two gentlemen, JOHN PELTRO and JOHN TOBIN, the latter an apostate Mormon, in company with several others, came to the Indian Farm, on the Spanish Fork, on their way to California. While there, BRIGHAM YOUNG, junior, a son of the High Priast, and a young man, named TAYLOR, overtook them and remained over night, and all left in the morning. PELTRO and his party started first, and jocularly asked YOUNG and TAYLOR if they were going their way. YOUNG was heard to say, in an nnder tone: "We will overtake you soon enough." As soon as they had left, it was the talk among the Mormons that the Indians were very hostile on the route this party had taken. In anticipation of the facts, before Mr. PELTRO and party had time to reach the southern settlements, rumors were rife that they had all been cnt off by the Indians.

The mail-carrier of the Cslifornia mail that came up soon after reported that the party was attacked in the night, while asleep, on the Santa Clara River, by the Pi-ede Indians, who robbed them. TOBIN was severely wounded in the face; two others of the party were also wounded, but not so seriously. It is a significant fact that all the halls found in the blankets of the sleeping party fitted the navy-size revolvers, and the Utah Indians pertinaciously assert that the Pi-edes had nothing to do with it. One of the party wrote an account of the affair to Gen. BURR, at Salt Lake City, and forwarded it hy the mail before referred to. When the mail reached Provo the letter was taken out and torn up by a Mormon, with the remark that the "old General should never see that mess of stuff."

In the early part of September G. W. HANCOCK, a Mormon merchsnt from Paysan, was at the Indian Farm, and said that an express had gone up to President YOUNG with the intelligence that some California emigrants had been attacked by the Indians, and were entrenched behind their wagons, and to get his instructions what to do with the *Americans*. On the next day one of the Utah Indians, who had been gathering pine nuts west of the Seveir Lake, came in and said that he met a band of the Pi-edes, who told him that the Mormons had killed all the emigranta. Three day later another of the Utahs came to the Farm and confirmed the report, saying that his brother AMMON, a chief, went to Iron County and tried to persuade the Indians to leave the road. The Bishop of the settlement ordered him away, telling him he had no husiness there. This Indian said that the Pi-edea had been instigated by the Mormons. These reporta of the massacre were soon confirmed hy others, and the Indians persisted in saying "the Mormons had killed the Americans." Dr HURT, wishing to learn more definitely what had occurred, the nature of the difficulties, and the instigators, sent a young Indisn in whom he could confide, hy a secret route, to the Pi-edes. He met them at Ammon's (Indian) village, in Beaver County. They acknowledged having participated in the massacre of the emigrants, but said the Mormons persuaded them to it; that sbont ten or eleven "sleeps" (nights) ago, J. D. LEE came to ther village and told them thst the Americans were bad people, and always killed Indians whenever they had a chance, and that they killed the Mormons, who were the friends of the Indians, and prevailed on them to attack the emigrants, (over 100 in nnmber,) and promised that the Mormons would help them. The Pi-edes made three different attacks, but were repulsed each time, when a number of Mormons, with LEE and the Bishop of Cedar City, went to the emigrant camp, pretending to be friends, and, under the pretext of settling the difficulties, persuaded them to lay down their arms, and permit the Indians te come inside their defences, when the work of bntchery commenced. To use the language of the young Indian, "they cut all their throats," but a few of them started to run off, and the Pi-edes shot them. He also said there were some 15 or 16 small children, who were not killed, but were taken by the Bishop. LEE and the Bishop took all the stock, (over 1,000 head,) and a large amount of money.

A report also reached the Indian farm that the Snake Indians, under a chief named LITTLE SOLDIER, had attacked an emigrant train in charge of a man named SQUIERS, from Missouri. He was encamped near Ogden. They drove off all his cattle, (nearly 500 head,) and all his mules and horses. The Utah Indians say that the Mormons took the stock themselves. BEN SIMONS, a Delaware Indian, who lives with the Snakes in Weber Valley, says that in the early part of September DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, (BRIGHAM YOUNG'S Indian interpreter,) and Bishop WEST, of Ogden, came to the Snake village, and told the Indians that BRIGHAM YOUNG wished them to steal the emigrants' cattle. He says the Snake chiefs consulted him about it. He advised them not to do it, which advice they concluded to follow—but HUNTINGTON and WEST insisted upon their stealing the cattle; the chiefa replied that they did not want them, and if the Mormons wanted them, they might get them themselves. SIMONS says he knows the Mormons have got the stock.

A. B. C.

Additional Intelligence.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

Mr. JOSEPH C. IRWIN arrived here late yesterday from Camp Scott. He left that point on the 15th of December, arriving here on the 22d, thus making the trip at this season of the year in the unprecedented short time of thirty-eight days. His party consisted of seven persons; DAVIDSON of the firm, and THOS. PITT and J. ENLOW in the employ, of PERRY & Co., Suttlers for the Tenth Infantry; HAMILTON, of Westport, and Mr. IRWIN'S two nephews, residing here. Everything was quiet in camp when the party left, although all were anxiously waiting for the arrival of stock and the Spring season, to march immediately forward to the Lake. Capt. MARCY is expected to be back with animals from New-Mexico hy the 15th of April, and *as soon thereafter as transportation can be effected Col. Johnston will make the effort to enter Salt Lake City, either by the Northern or Southern route*—he has not yet determined which. Col. JOHNSTON'S impression is, from every demonstration made in the valley, *that the troops will have to fight.* Added to his own troops, (regulars,) five *full* companies of volunteers, composed of MAGRAW'S men, teamsters and others, are ready to assist. Mr. IRWIN hrought dispatches and mails from the army through to Fort Leavenworth.

Court was in session on the 15th, Judge ECKLES presiding—the first untrammeled one ever held in the Territory. A good many presentments were made by the Grand Jury, involving bnsiness enough for two or three weeks. The stock at Camp Scott was wintering tolerably well. At least two-thirds will pass through the Winter. Provisions were tolerably plenty, and will last, it is calculated, until June. Salt was remarkably scarce, worth from $2@$2 50 per pound. A considerable amount of it was near at hand on pack-mules from Laramie. The weather was pretty cold until the 5th November, moderating after that—snow abont five inches deep; had snow on the road as far as Sonth Pass; for the remainder of the trip the weather was remarksbly fine. Large nnmbers of the Arrapahoes encamped at the Platte Bridge for trading purposes. The party arrived at RESHAW'S, Christmas Eve, and were kindly entertained. At Laramie, Major LYONS was in command, who provided for each man and beast of the party very bountifully; found the Sioux Village at Rush Creek; traded with them; met one of RUSSELL and WADDELL'S trains this side of Ash Hollow, jnst starting np, which, donbtless, passed on safely; met the outgoing mail at Kearney; passed another below the three crossings at Sweet Water, just above the Devil's Gate; found Lieut. MARSHALL in command, all well. The rosds from Kearney to Big Blue were rongh; some snow. The Sandy and Big Blue were very high.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Six Hours' Later from Europe—Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon—Additional from India—Financial Affairs—Revival in Cotton, &c., &c.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, CUMMINGS, Commander, from Glasgow, on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She hrings Glasgow papers of the afternoon of the 16th January, containing a few hours later intelligence from London and Paris than that received hy the *Canada*.

The *Edinburgh* experienced a succession of strong westerly gales, and met with very heavy weather eastward of the Banks.

On the 21st ult., in lat. 52° 18', long. 25° 04', the *Edinburgh* passed a large steamer hound east, supposed to be the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool.

The *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th January, was off Holyhead at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and was expected to arrive at Liverpool at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

The only fresh news brought by this arrival is derived from telegrams to the evening Glasgow papers. It consists chiefly in particulars of the late attempted assassination of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

In addition to what is already known, it is ascertained that five minutes hefore the attempt, M. PIETRE, Chief of Police, had arrested, close to the Opera, an exile of 1852, who had returned to Paris under a false name. On his person were found a grenade, a revolver, and a poniard. The police of Paris were forewarned on Thursday by the Belgian Police of the attempt of the assassination. The sixty persons who are wounded are in a dangerous condition. Some have been removed to the prison Mazes. The arrests are multiplying hourly.

Jnst as the carriage drew up to the peristyle of the Opera House, a large hand-grenade, thrown, it is supposed, from one of the windows opposite, fell upon the pavement within a faw inches of the vehicle, burst with terrible force, and flung deadly projectiles in all directions. Two or three seconds after, nnother shell of the same kind struck the roof of the Imperial carriage. Before the Emperor and Empress had time to alight, a third quickly followed, launched with deadly aim, and bursting as effectively as the former two. This closed the murderous campaign.

The following statements and reports are from the correspondence and journals received from Paris on the morning of the 16th nlt.:

"Tha gas-pipes running along the façade of the Opera House, were blown off by the explosion of the projectiles, and for a time the street was in darkness.

The street in which the Opera House Is situated would have been filled hy the crowd, hut a squadron of mounted Paris Guards soon galloped up from their barracks. None excepting the residents were allowed to enter the street.

At the barracks on the Quay d'Orsay the cavalry, armed to the teeth, mounted their horses, and remained ready for any emergency.

Four projectiles were flung under the carriage, hut one did not explode. It was intended that twenty should be used.

About thirty persons are said to have been arrcsted, mostly Italians.

Only one Frenchman, It is said, is implicsted."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* telegraphs on the 16th: "As the Imperial carriage drove up to the main entrance of the theatre, and as one of the footmen was in the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating powder, were flung from the top of one of the houses opposite among the *cortège*, and exploded on reaching the ground. The first fell just in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above his head. The other shalls hurst among the crowd and escort. An eye-witness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the Opera-House, but scarcely had he done so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces. The houses opposite were immediately taken possession of hy the police, and in one several Italians were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells must have been large, containing a great quantity of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certain of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the Bourse, the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was universal. Two hundred persons have been taken, and arrests continue; even some of the police have been arrested. The indignation against the assassins is increased, because thsy must have known that the Empress and other ladias would be present. The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn into two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, was rent open."

The London *Times* of the 16th, in its second edition, publishes a letter dated Dec. 2, from Cawnpore, describing the retreat after WINDHAM'S defeat, and the panic in the camp. WINDHAM lost his camp, with 500 tents, and the mess plate of six regiments, no end of tents, saddiery, and harness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at £50,000. So it is said. He left nis flank exposed, and made no provision for the safety of his camp. The conduct of the 64th Regiment was admirable; they made a desperate charge. Major STERLING, Captains MURPHY and MACRAE were shot dead. Capt. PARSONS was wounded. Brigadier WILSON was shot, after exclaiming, "Now, boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment hy mistake, whilst the enemy's cavalry charged them.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria cross upon Captain HAVELOCK, son of the deceased hero, for signal acts of coolness and courage on the field of battle.

There is no particular change to he noted in financial and commercial affairs hy this arrival. Consols for money closed on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 94¾@¾. The Glasgow market was generally good, and a fair business transacted. Prices much the same as the day previous. Guaranteed stocks rather higher

In Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 16, the sales of cotton had amounted to 7,000 hales, including 3,000 on speculation. There was an increased demand. The trade, says the report, buy with reviving confidence, and already cotton is less freely offered,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 151 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chances of the Lecompton Constitution.

Interesting Debate in the Senate on the President's Message.

The Administration Alarmed—The Chances for a Select Committee—Kansas as a Rider to Minnesota—Caucuses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Administration is evidently alarmed at the tactics of the opposition of Lecompton,—consequently three members of the Cabinet—COBB, BROWN and BLACK—were in the House all day electioneering industriously. Mr. KIDDER'S defection brought BLACK to his side for two hours.

It is not prohable that KIDDER, by his vacillation will confess himself wrong in the deliberate conclusions of his own judgment, to oblige BLACK. Besides, the Pacific Railroad is more important to California than another Slave State, and KIDDER is not disposed to sacrifice his influence with those who always sustain that measure hy going with those who always oppose it.

The most desperate efforts are making to defeat the proposition to refer the Kansas Message to a Committee with instructions,—for that motion is the most dangerous to the Administration that could be made, as several Democrats will be disposed to vote for it who would feel compelled to vote for Lecompton on the direct question. Hence, the panic to-day. Besides, if the Anti-Lecomptonites are strong enough to carry the Committee, they can also take the appointment out of the Speaker's hands, and secure a majority on the Committee opposed to the measure—which would give the opposing Northern Democrats the strongest ground to stand upon. This is the game.

The chances are in favor of the Select Committee by a majority of from five to ten, if the Republicans are faithful.

In the Senate, the Lecomptonites intend to move the Kansas hill as a rider to Minnesota. The effort to thus link them together will probably fail.

It is definitely decided that General SCOTT shall not go to California.

There is much feeling manifested among the Republicans relative to HALE'S speech yesterday. The general sentiment is that it was unfortunate. S.

[FROM THE REPOATER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Senate Democratic caucus last night was merely to determine the order of husiness. It was agreed to refer the President's Message in relation to Kansas, and then taka np the Army Bill and dispose of it. The attendance was large. Mr. DOUGLAS was present. Although the Kansas subject was freely discussed, no attempt was made to hind the votes of Senators in advance, as such would be contrary to the principles which usually characterize such secret meetings of Senators.

A Democratic caucus of the members of the House will be held to-morrow night.

The Douglas Democrats are in council to-night, to consider what is their best policy or conduct on the Kansas question.

The Republicans have held several cancuses, and are fully agreed to resist by all parliamentary means the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

All parties are consolidating their strength for the struggle.

Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON, who arrived here this morning in the custody of the officers of the House, says that the reason he declined coming to Washington was solely because he was under heavy bonds not to leave New-York, and that the officers of the House kidnapped him yesterday, not allowing him time or an opportunity to send for his lawyer or take out a writ of *habeas corpus*. He throws himself upon his rights in that respect, and privately avows his present determination to he not to testify before the Select Committee to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursements by Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to influence the passage of the tariff act, on the ground that the Committee have no right to question him concerning his private affairs.

It appears from the Official returns at the Post-Office Department, that the sum for prepaid postage on letters sent from the New-York Post-Office for the quarter ending December last, is $10,000 less than the receipts for the preceding quarter; and that the sum for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, for the same quarter, is $16,000 less than for the preceding quarter.

There are ten or eleven separate Indian delegations now here on business with the Government.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmad J. MADISON CUTTS as second Comptroller of the Treasury, and GEORGE VAIL, Ex-Congressman of New-Jersey, as Consnl to Glasgow.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army who were stationed at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, previous to March 1, 1853.

The following House bills were passed: To alter the time for holding the United States Courts in South Carolina, and for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the motion to refer the message of the President on Kansas to the Committee on Territories, similar to that submitted yesterday by Mr. HARRIS in the House.

Mr. TAUMBULL desired to call up a question of privilege—namely, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the contested seats of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH.

Mr. BAYARD objected. He thought the Kansas question far more important, and ought first to be settled, as it involved considerations which might perhaps affect the stability of the Union.

Mr. TAUMBULL was of opinion that the reason as signed hy Mr. BAYARD was the very best reason in the world for settling the question of the right of these gentlemen to the seats they now occupy. If the Kansas question is so important as that Senator represented it, the first thing to be done is to determine who has the right to settle the question, and it is so much the more necessary that it should he settled hy the Senate properly constituted. This contested election has been pending for nearly a year, and in order to have an understanding when it would he disposed of, he moved to make the subject the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if there were any other gentlemen contesting the seat, it would present a different case; but these members have taken their seats under regularly signed credentials which constitute *prima facie* evidence that they were entitled to them. Inasmuch as they represent the public sentiment of Indiana, they ought to retain their seats until the Kansas question is disposed of, even if there should turn out to be irregularities in the mode o their election.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was anxious to have the question settled as soon as possible. At first he could hardly believe the Senator from Illinois was in earnest in insisting that he and his colleague were not entitled to the seats they occupy, but since that Senator had pressed the matter with such pertinacity, he was ready and anxious to meet the investigation demanded.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said this was one of the most important questions ever presented to Congress, and involved the expenditure of $10,000,000.

Mr. SAVAGE did not want this hill to be prejudiced by such remarks, and pledged himself that, so far as he was concerned, the subject should have a free and full discussion. He had made his motion that the Honse might act upon the bill without waiting in the uncertainty attending its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The question was undetermined, when Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, called up the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to grant Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, whose seat is contested by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, further time to take supplementary testimony.

A debate ensued, and without taking the question the House adjourned.

The President's Lecompton Message—Mr. Seward on the Army Bill—Hon. J. B. Clay, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feh. 2, 1858.

The President's last message is a dead failnre, so far as any effect upon the public mind here is concerned. It proves to be little more than a tame and pointless amplification of that paragraph in Mr. BUCHANAN'S first message which treated of the Kansas difficulty. True it, in effact, makes the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution a party measure, by recommending it at all; but it has disappointed the more earnest of the Lecomptonites, because it does not present with self-sufficient vigor the pains and penalties which Democrats who "bolt" it must expect to encounter. Some insist that the life was cut out of tha document at Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, and that it was originally bold, earnest and effective, assuming responsibility in a manner calculated to inspire respect, and run an additional spinal column down the hack of every professed supporter of the Administration. I do not know how all this may be, but certain it is, that the message, as it stands, convinces no one not already convinced, and frightens nobody. I will not attempt any special criticism of the document, for you have it before you, and will criticize it for yourself. My purpose in referring to it is simply to state the effect it has upon the general judgment nere.

The President evidently has no disposition to change the policy of his whole life, and commit himself a particle further than absolutely necessary upon the record. His message don't indicate how tightly ha proposes to draw the party strings. Of that he will furnish interpretations hy other acts, such as removing the Postmaster of Chicago for conscientiously sustaining the position of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question; and refusing to send to the Senate the name of Mr. GRAY, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, (who was appointed Postmaster last Spring,) because *he* is unable, as an Editor, to become an accomplice in the effort to smother the popular will in Kansas. Petty acts of tyranny like these may alarm some men, at first, with the idea that there is to he a general slaughter of office-holders, unless they can cajole their friends in Congress to obey the mandate of the great chief of this conspiracy against Kansas. But the panic will soon be allayed, and a sentiment of intense indignation will take its place, and excite a reaction, in all probability, most disastrous to the President's plans. Already men begin to see that if they can succaed in defeating tha Lecompton swindle, the President will be comparatively powerless to "punish his anemies," for the reason that in such an event there will be little difficulty in securing a majority of tha Senate against the confirmation of any and every nomination which is intended to displace a competent public officer merely because his friends in Congress opposed the President in the Lecompton scheme. If Mr. BUCHANAN should have the temerity to make any such issue with Congress, under the circumstances named, he would speedily find himself embarrassed and defeated at every turn.

The debate in Senate to-day was interesting. It began on the Army hill. Mr. SEWARD struck out a very independent position for himself upon this measure, and it seems to me a very proper one. In brief, he is ready to vote the required increase of the army, limiting it to one year, and confining its use to Utah alone—holding the Administration responsible before the country for their manner of exerting the force. In his brief speech, which I send by this mail, I think you will find that he presents a concise and cogent argument in vindication of his course. I send you also Mr. HALE'S reply to Mr. SEWARD, which, though eloquent and forcible in its way, must strike even his best friends as unkind, ungenerous and in had taste. How little justification there was for his attack upon a Senator who has always stood foremost in the battle of freedom, will be apparent to anybody who reads the two speeches; and I think the Senator from New-Hampshire will quite fail to satisfy the country that the Senator from New-York is about to desert the principles for which he has battled so long and so well—that he is in the least danger of making the mistake which lost DANIEL WEBSTER his place in the confidence of the masses in the free States. Such gratuitous aspersions, especially when covered by tha panoply of personal friendship and partisan association, are well calculated to seriously damage the great cause in which both the Senators are honestly and faithfully engaged. The present, at all events, is not the time to excite personal jealousies and provoke divisions in the ranks of those who are fighting for the freedom of Kansas; and a little forbearance, and some toleration of differences of opinion on matters of detail will not be found out of place, as I am sure Mr. HALE himself will see upon reflection.

The fact that Hon. J. B. CLAY, of Kentucky, has the moral courage to advise and counsel with the Free-State Democrats who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle, confirms your correspondent's recent expression of belief that the son of HENRY CLAY would stand where his illustrious father would have been found—opposing, with all the powers which God has given him, the attempt to force a yoke upon the necks of an unwilling people. The spirit of the father has descended upon the son—and I do not believe that he can be whipped into a line of policy the consummation of which might almost be expected to make the Sage of Ashland turn in his tomb.

Judge ELMORE, of Kansas, who has just arrived here, and admits all the *facts* in relation to the Lecompton Constitution just as asserted by its opponents, notwithstanding, as a Southern man, supports the proposition to bring Kansas in as a Slave State under that instrument. In the meantime, he has sent his own negroes back to the South, not caring to trust his two-legged "property" to the chances of the future of the Territory. He brings with him from Gen. DENVER an earnest request to the President to recall him, and to reinstate him in his former position, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The whole Lecompton business is repugnant to his feelings, because he sees that it is totally repugnant to the people of Kansas,—and he is anxious to avoid being mixed up in the imbroglio in any way whatever. I don't believe the President will relieve him until after Congress have acted upon the proposition for admission.

We have a remarkable story here from West Point, which certainly requires looking into. The Chaplain there is Rev. Mr. FRENCH, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly of this city, who was appointed to the post during the late Presidantial campaign, just after he had published an affidavit that he believed FREMONT to be a Roman Catholic, although he had baptized two of his children into his own church. The Cadets, of course, are of various persuasions; hut the form of service at the Military Academy, under Mr. FRENCH'S administration, is Episcopalian alone. Not long since the Chaplain read the Cadets a severe lecture for their inattention to the religious services,—at which all are required to be present,—and especially because of their failure to make the customary responses, to kneel at the places appointed in the Episcopal services, &c. Major DELAFIELD, the Military Commandant at the Point, followed up the lecture, it is stated, with a declaration to the Cadets that he should in future demand these observances of religious forms from every one of them, as a matter of discipline. Against this the Cadets rebel,—and I understand that they have agreed—Episcopalians and all—*not* to make the responses unless Major DELAFIELD rises in the chapel and gives the word of command in military style.

The National Hotel Ball came off last evening, according to programme, and is confessed to have been the event of this gayest of gay seasons. Several hundred guests were present, among whom I noticed Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Lord NAPIER and other diplomats; Col. MAY, of Mexican fame, and many another celebrity of both sexes. As "Enoch Essel" promises to furnish you with a more detailed description of the affair, I will only add that the dressing was superb, and the supper unsurpassable, and the wine abundant as a river. The dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock in the morning; and when at last, the company reluctantly separated, everybody felt and acknowledged that our hosts of the *National* had maintained its old reputation of giving the finest entertainments afforded by our Metropolitan Hotels.

S.

Marine Disasters.

THE STORM—CONDITION OF THE AJAX.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The storm of Monday night was very severe on this coast, but there are no vessels reported ashore south of this as yet.

The *Ajax* lies here in the undertow all broken up. Nothing belonging to her will be saved, except, perhaps, part of her machinery.

The telegraph wires here were prostrated by the storm.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PEE DEE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning reports the steamer *Pee Dee*, wrecked on San Augustine Bar. She was employed in forwarding stores and troops to Florida. No lives were lost.

THE BARK N. G. HIGHBORN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The bark *N. G. Highborn*, ashore at Nantucket, is fast going to pieces The crew were saved. No insurance on the vessel; her cargo was insured here.

Summons to Lawrence, Stone & Co.—Mr. Libby.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. COLE, an assistant Sergeant-at-arms, has summoned J. W. WALCOTT, of the house of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., and T. F. HOLDEN, book-keeper of the firm, to appear before the Congressional Committee at Washington. This morning Mr. COLE started for Bath, Maine, to summon Mr. JARVIS SLADE, who has nearly recovered his health, to appear before the same Committee.

Mr. JOSEPH LIBBY, hroker, who was reported to have drowned himself yesterday, was found alive last evening, and conveyed to his home.

Races at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

In the four-mile race to-day, between *Lizzie Macdonald*, (formerly *Sue Washington*,) *Nicholas I*, *Tar River* and *Schockoe*, for the Jockey Club purse of $1,000, *Lizzie Macdonald* won in two straight heats. Time—7:41½ and 7:49½.

Subsequently a colt race took place, in which *Governor Wyckliffe* won.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The County Convention to select Delegates to the State Democratic Convention held a stormy session during the day, on contested seats.

Several free fights occurred, during which the Reporters' table was demolished. The Anti-Lecompton contestants generally were admitted.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

No. 62.—Hyde & Oglesby *vs.* Henry L. Stone. Argued on both sides.

No. 64.—Wm. B. Dean, *vs.* Nathan Mason, *et al.* Argument for appellees commenced.

The Burning of an Ohio Infirmary—Four Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, O., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Later reports state that four persons were burned to death at the fire at Ashtabula Infirmary at Kingsville last night.

Burning of a Post-Office.

MAUCH CHUNK, Wednesday Feb. 3.

The Post-Office at Summit Hall, and the adjoining store, have been destroyed by fire. All letters were burned.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here in fifty-eight hours from New-York, all well.

The Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Our Banks resumed specie payments to-day.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 30.21 inches. Ther 45°. Wind W. N. W. Pleasant breeze and sunny.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather clear and cold wind. Ther. 32°

NEW-YORK, 11½ P. M.—Weather clear. Starlight. Ther. 36°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 3	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Montreal	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy, mild.
Quebec	A. M.	—	18°	Snowing.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	W.	20°	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	W.	28°	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M	W.	33°	Cloudy.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	W.	32°	Cloudy.
Sackville, N.B.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N W.	—	Clear, cold.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M	S. W.	34°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Detroit	A. M.	W.	30°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	30°	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	W.	36°	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	W.	10°	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	10°	Clear.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N. W.	6°b z	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N W.	4°b. z	Clear.
St. Louis	A. M.	N. W.	3°	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	E.	6°	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N.	10°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	19°	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio.	A. M.	—	36°	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	34°	Cloudy.
Columbus O.	A. M.	—	35°	Clear.
Lonisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	40°	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	34°	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	47°	Clear.
Washington	A. M.	S. E.	46°	Clear.
Boston Mass.	A. M.	—	45°	Clear and pleasant
Springfield, Ms	A. M.	—	40°	Raw and chilly.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	33°	Clear and cold.
Rochester, N Y	P. M.	—	31°	Clear and pleasant
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	28°	Clear & grow'g cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	35°	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	P. M.	E. N.E.	54°	Cloudy and show'y
Memphis, Tenn	P. M.	N. E.	37°	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	34°	
Vicksburg	P. M.	—	43°	Drizzling rain.
Natchez, Miss.	P. M.	—	48°	Raining.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	W.	23°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M	N. W.	29°	Cloudy—sp. snow.
Sackville	P. M.	W.	23°	Snowing.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Cold and cloudy.
Eastport Me.	P. M.	W.	28°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	W.	40°	Calm and drizz'g.
New Haven	P. M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.

Personal.

Mr. W. F. Brough, manager for Matilda Heron before her marriage, has undertaken a like office for Miss Davenport, who is playing at New-Orleans.

The Hutchinson Family are making preparations for a concertizing tour through this State next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have closed their engagement at Cork, Ireland, with a bumper benefit. The citizens presented an "address."

The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $5,000 for the purchase of Mr. Barbee's statue of "Young America."

Geo. D. Prentice is about to deliver lectures in Virginia on the "Tendencies of American Politics."

Professor Rogers, author of the *Eclipse of Faith*, has become Principal of Lancashire Independent College, in England.

Mr. W. H. Russell, the famous Crimean correspondent, has engaged with Messrs. Routledge to write for them a novel of modern life.

The health of Senator Sumner has so much improved that he will be in Washington in time to vote on the Army hill.

Rev. Henry Gilea has given his course of Shakespearian Lectures in Montreal.

John Mitchel has been lecturing in New-Orleans on the "English in India."

A son of the late Dr. Buckland, geologist, has published the *Curiosities of Natural History*.

☞ Yesterday afternoon, a company of about thirty children, mostly homeless boys, left the City under tha charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, for homes in the West, with which they are provided through the instrumentality of the Children's Aid Society. They had comfortable outfits. A party of working-girls from the Branch office also accompanied Mr. FRIEDGEN. They were in good spirits, and anticipate a pleasant time and happy homes in the West.

FROM BOSTON.

The Storm—Governor Banks and the $7,000 Story—The Legislative Sparks Quarrel—Cushing on Atheism—Rufus Webster's Legacy—The "New-Hampshire Election—The Executive Council to be Abolished—Free Bridges—Health of Boston—The Ravels—Tuckerman's Case—Red Petticoats, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

If last night had been sufficiently cold, we should have had a snow-storm that would have made up for past deficiencies. As it was, a day somewhat cold, but of brilliant sunshine, was followed by a night of wind and rain of the most superior quality. There was a snow-flurry to start with, and then hail, just by way of formal apology to February, but the rain soon set in with a vigor that would have done no discredit to the days of the equinox. This morning the earth looks much as we may suppose it to have looked on the day when Noah first ventured out of the ark—very soft. As yet, whatever may be said to the contrary, no ice that is safe from rotting in the Spring has been gathered.

The story about Governor BANKS and the $7,000 is believed to be a telegraphic exaggeration of a well-known officer here—an exaggeration to the extent of a cipher; and though a cipher is nothing, its addition to 700 multiplies it tenfold. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE loaned Governor BANKS $700 some years ago, with no reference to the tariff or any other political matter. Governor BANKS gave his note for the amount, and it came up with the rest of the gentleman's papers on the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. On Saturday, Jan. 23, Governor BANKS' Secretary, Mr. HAMILTON, was informed that the note could be taken up if the giver desired to take it up, but the Governor declined to do anything about it, and I suppose the note went in among the other assets of the members of the broken firm. If, besides this, there was a sum of seven *thousand* dollars loaned to Gov. BANKS by Mr. STONE, it will turn out that somebody has been lying—that'a all; but the Governor will not be injured by it, not because the people are indifferent to the conduct of public men, but because there is no necessary connection between borrowing money and political corruption. A man may be a borrower of money, and no knave, though I should not say he was not a fool. Some of the greatest men in this State have been notorious for their readiness to borrow, and their incalculable resources of non-payment. Mr. CHOATE, though as honest a man as ever breathed, is the most careless of mortals in money affairs; and Mr. WEBSTER seemed to have about as much idea of money as a child of three years old. Now, at the worst, Mr. BANKS has done no more than was done by Mr. WEBSTER, and as the men who have been loudest against him are those who are loudest in expressing reverence for Mr. WEBSTER'S memory, the people will see that they are actuated only by personal and political hatred, and pay no attention to their appeals. The Governor will not be harmed by them. But I am confident that he never received $7,000, and that the last story is only an exaggeration of a transaction well known, long since, in Boston, and to the country generally.

Well, we have got rid of the legislative quarrel about the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. STEVENS, the old occupant, having been elected by the Senate, as previously he had been by the House. This result was brought about by the influence of the Whig element in the Republican Party, which is strong enough to effect its purpose when it sets resolutely about to accomplish it. Colonel LINCOLN, who used to figure often in Whig times, is a relative, or intimate personal friend of Mr. STEVENS, and he forced his reelection down the throats of reluctant Senators. Some of them would almost as soon have had their throats cut, but they were compelled to surrender, as they will have to do again should they have the temerity further to rebel against Whig influence. Sepoyism is not tolerated in Boston more than it is in Calcutta and Bombay.

One reason, it has been hinted, why this new martyrdom of STEVENS was so eagerly sought was this: Gov. BANKS had said that he should be governed by the action of the Legislature. If that body should refuse to remove Mr. STEVENS, he should regard it as a hint that other officers ought not to be removed, and so Gov. GARDNER'S friends would remain in the comfortable places they had received from that gentleman, who never rewarded a friend except at the public expense, being too close-fisted to part with his funds, though very rich. Imagine the grief and terror of all the active patriots who had counted upon coming in with the Governor, as the conqueror'a associates "came over" with him! I don't believe the story, simply because I don't believe the Governor is weak or foolish, as its truth would prove him to be.

Gen. CUSHING got back from Washington last week, where he had been attending the Supreme Court, and took his seat in the House. His coming has put some life into the hefogged Democracy. The two-score-and-two Democratic representatives had been as quiet as dead men's bones, but the General's coming has had the miraculous effect of making the dry bones live again. He has also stirred up the whole House. He has made one speech against the bill to allow infidels to testify in courts of law, and two against allowing the Garrisonian Abolitionists to hold a meeting in the Representatives' Hall. But the House passed the bill, and granted the Hall to the Abolitionists to use for the purpose of forwarding their designs against the integrity of the Union and to set fire to the Atlantic Ocean. They met on Friday evening and talked with their usual vehemence Mr. PARKER, I am told, praised Gen. CUSHING highly, on the score of talents. This was in return for the praise bestowed by the General, in one of his Autumnal speeches, on St. Theodore. One of our red-hot, tiger-cat Abolitionists is as fond of flattery as an ancient maid of a young "gent." Ruh him down the back, and he'll purr like a tom-cat. What a pity that there should be nothing perfect in this world!

General CUSHING'S zeal against the atheist-bill is here considered a good joke. His sensitively pious soul is shocked at the thought of getting at the truth through the medium of men who do not agree with *him* on the subject of religion! The Democrats used to fight against the exclusion of infidels from the witness-box, but the Whigs upheld the old custom; and even of late years, when one branch of the Legislature has passed a bill to forbid the questioning of witnesses as to their religious belief, the other branch has invariably thrown it out. It has been a shuttlecock which the Senate and House have knocked about vigorously. Some hopes are entertained that the Senate will concur with the House this time, but General CUSHING is not expected to retire to Newburyport should the bill become a law. Old MORTON, whose only God is Mammon, also opposed the bill. I wonder if he thinks there exists a human being who doesn't believe most devoutly in *his* God! When MORTON was a Democrat he was for admitting atheists to testify, and now that CUSHING is a Democrat, he would not admit them to do so! They have walked around the circle, and, though starting from directly opposite points, have met on the common ground of bigotry.

All the money necessary to redeem DELIA WEBSTER'S land, in Kentucky, will probably be advanced here. CLAFLIN, who offers to advance it, provided notes be given for the whole amount ($8,000,) is a rich Republican of Middlesex County, and father, I believe, of WILLIAM CLAFLIN, who has been prominent as a Republican and a Free-Soiler. Col. THURSTON, of the Virginia Military Academy, holds a mortgage on the land, which he does not wish to see abandoned to servile white labor, but the law favors Miss WEBSTER, provided she shall come down with the redemption-money within a short time—and she is not likely to lack it.

The New-Hampshire State election, though it will not take place until the 9th of March, excites some attention because of the Senatorial election which is connected with it. The Legislature will have to choose a Senator to succeed Mr. HALE, whose term will expire in March, 1859. As I wrote you, some time ago, it was arranged, in 1855, when Mr. HALE was chosen to serve out the four unexpired years of Mr. ATHERTON'S term, that he should not be a candidate for a third term. To that arrangement Mr. HALE and his friends are understood not to be inclined to adhere; and the prominence and effectiveness of his services in the Anti-Slavery cause make his desire for a reelection not so unreasonable as it would be in an ordinary man. The opponents of the Administration in New-Hampshire call for union on the ground of opposition to Slavery-extension, and thus they favor Mr. HALE'S present views; for there is not another man in the State who can be named with Mr. HALE as an opponent of Slavery. His services against "the Slave-power" began in 1845, when many men who are now prominent Republicans were furious advocates of the annexation of Texas, and who approved of, if they did not take part in, the measures resorted to for Mr. HALE'S punishment. He starts in the race for the Senatorship, therefore, with large odds in his favor. His recent speeches, too, have brought him prominently before the younger and better portion of the Republican Party, who are not striving for office, and who believe that the tools should go to the hands that can use them. It is taken for granted that the Republicans are to succeed, and the Democrats have no more chance of succeeding than they have of getting into power in Massachusetts.

A report in favor of abolishing the Executive Council has been made to our Senate. It provides that the Lieutenant-Governor, who now is a sort of senior Councillor, shall hereafter preside over the Senate, and that the Governor's appointments shall be confirmed by that body. By abolishing the Council, eight places that have been found useful in providing for discontented politicians, will be lost to the office-seeking world. The annual saving would be small, some six or seven thousand dollars at the utmost.

The people of Cambridge are rejoicing over the freedom of the bridges between their city and Boston. The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation has accepted the offer of $100,000, made by Cambridge, to maintain and support the two bridges forever.

The health of Boston continues remarkably good. There were only 67 deaths last week, and 34 of these were of children of five years and under. Scarlatina caused but four deaths, a remarkable contrast to what has been known here.

The Ravels have achieved one of their greatest successes at the Boston Theatre. Their first week was capital, and second splendid. They have begun a third, which will exceed either of the others. JEROME has been thrown out of the game, in consequence of his having broken two of his ribs by a fall.

TUCKERMAN'S chances of getting off are thought to be fair, unless there is more to come than the public have any idea of, in the shape of testimony. It will cost the Government a round sum to convict him. Perhaps his counsel will put in the plea of insanity. He has acted like a madman for years, his being a case of "moral insanity."

Red petticoats are rare here. There may be some about, as well as round, but I have not even the auspicion of one. They'll be visible in abundance, perhaps, if you gentlemen of the press continue to call loudly for them, for does woman live for anything but to please man? Candidly, I do not think this preference for red to white is a good one. York is better than Lancaster in this matter. What HAWTHORNE says about stockings is quite applicable to petticoats, the two articles being so closely connected. A white stocking, he says, is infinitely more effective than a black one. So of petticoats; a white one is far better than a red one, especially if the dress be black. True, a red one is better as a defence against mud, but then there is no occasion for making a mud-gatherer of the petticoat, be it of what color it may. Let the thing be shortened, and men will not complain. Then red petticoats belong to old women, and, if you have studied statistics of the kind, you must have noted that young women rarely make use of red flannel for any purpose; and though the flannel petticoat is not so common as it used to be in the days of our grandmammas, the prejudice against color will be found strong in spite of the difference of material. Besides, would it be possible to wear a red petticoat with a white dress? and is not white the common dress of young women during most of the year? Red, indeed, matches badly with most other colors, and particularly in the position of the petticoat, which being a "garment of mystical sublimity," ought to be perfect. I incline to think that the she Reds will be as unsuccessful here as the he Reds have been in Europe. By the way, isn't the red petticoat *Le Speetre Rouge*, about which M. CÆSAR ROMIEU talked so funnily a few years ago, calling upon the Czar to "put it down?" It is certain that all the armies in the world have thus far not been able to put the petticoat down. THYME.

Heating and Ventilating Public Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Brooklyn School disaster, together with the facts that one of the New-York, and one of the Boston School-houses, have been on fire this Winter—the former before, and the latter since, the above calamity—might leave an impression on the community which would be productive of good in future; but the good-natured public soon forgets and forgives, or rather blames nobody for such occurrences. In each of the above-named cities one Church building, at least, has likewise been reported on fire this Winter; in the last named city three Churches, I believe, were reported on fire one Sabbath day last Winter; and still the old methods of heating are continued, which, in addition to their costliness, are detrimental to health, and destructive of life and property.

In 1856 the First Associate Presbyterian Church of Hoboken engaged in a Church-building enterprise—a circumstance which offered an opportunity for suggesting a system of heating and ventilating by steam; but the parties interested were not very ready to run the risk of that which, in case of failure, would have been an expensive experiment. It was tried, however, and proved so far successful that the audience room can be heated for a day with an average consumption of about 125 pounds of coal, and wood enough to kindle it, and the use of twenty or twenty-five gallons of water, most of which remains in the boiler at the close of the day—as the water resulting from the condensation of the steam returns to the boiler as formed. It will be seen by the above rate of consumption that a ton of coal, of 2,000 pounds, will do for sixteen Sabbaths; and yet every pew is furnished with a steam pipe at, or in front of the occupants' feet. The boiler being outside, there is no fire inside, light excepted; and the gas metre, being likewise outside, the explosion of either would neither fire the building nor injure the audience. The building, which is fifty by thirty-four feet eight inches, being unfinished, requires a larger consumption of fuel than it would if finished; until which time advantage cannot be taken of the system adopted for ventilating by which the air is to be introduced between the floor beams and caused to pass up through the floor immediately under the pipes, where it will be heated and naturally forced to ascend, provision being made for carrying off the vitiated air above.

In the remarks relative to School-houses called forth by the above calamity, fire-proof buildings are asked for. Buildings of this character might be adopted henceforth; but even in them, the present vicious systems of heating would be equally detrimental to health; and, besides, the plan in question could be applied to houses of the present construction and materials, with as much safety, internally considered, as if they were fire-proof. Each floor could be furnished with a set of pipes, and the heat applied at the proper place, which greatly facilitates ventilation. R. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Movement—The Minnesota Question—The Senate Debate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Never did an Administration ask of its party adherents anything so embarrassing as the support of the Lecompton Constitution is to numerous Democratic members of Congress: and the nearer the contest approaches, the more uncertain the result. I am sure that there is not a single Democrat from the Free States who wants to vote for the consummation of the swindle; but party subserviency is with some of them stronger than the demands of principle or considerations of sound policy. Some feel that in order to maintain their party relations they must sustain the President's Kansas policy, while they are in fact among those who most earnestly desire that it should fail. The tide of popular sentiment rolling in here from the Free States by every day's mail is sadly staggering a number of those who have been counted certain for Lecompton. Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, is now denouncing the Lecompton dodge in the most decided terms; and if I mistake not, his colleague, Mr. SCOTT, is quite satisfied that he will not represent the will of his constituents by voting to force Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which her people repudiate. It is impossible that the swindle can ever be successfully carried through the House except by the most unblushing use of federal patronage, or by treachery among those who profess to be its inflexible opponents.

There is an unpleasant rumor afloat that treachery is contemplated,—and some of the little band of Northern Democrats who are determined to oppose Lecompton, come what may, are a little fearful lest their own sacrifices may be made unavailable in consequence. I do not believe the rumor, for I can trace it up to no particular individual but it will do no harm,—and may provoke more caution,—to state that the rumor alluded to charges that there are Republicans who, wanting the Lecompton Constitution to be carried, in order that it may afford available capital for the Republican Party, intend to be "accidentally" or "unavoidably" absent when the vote is taken. I have good reason to believe that the Administration is relying somewhat upon this sort of defection among the professed opponents of the Lecompton swindle,—and it behooves every man to take care that his own conduct does not afford proof that the calculation was a true one. The Republican who is absent from his seat in the House when this important vote is taken will need a very clear defence, if he hopes to escape the traitor'a doom. Nor will any true man allow himself to be caught out when any of *the preliminary* votes upon the measure are taken. Let it be remembered that it was the inexcusable course of thirteen professed Anti-Nebraska men, who separated from the body of their friends on an initiatory vote which enabled the friends of that measure to get it before the House for action. Special pleading in excuse of such errors or failures have been urged a thousand times heretofore, but never with effect,—and they will have no better success now. Let every man see that he is in his place, at every point in this crisis; or, if there is any unavoidable necessity for his absence, he will find no difficulty in pairing off with some undoubted Southern opponent.

The debate in the Senate to-day upon Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, is significant of the sort of fight to be anticipated over the Kansas question. The objections to taking up the bill because Mr. FITZPATRICK hadn't read the report, and other Senators saw irregularities in the case requiring more inquiry, study, &c., are the merest pretexts, designed only to embarrass and delay. Mr. MASON betrayed the mainspring of the opposition when he indicated the purpose to hold Minnesota back until Southern Senators should decide whether or no it would be necessary for them to insist upon linking her with Kansas, and compelling the propositions for the admission of both of them to stand or fall together. This I have for some time supposed would be the phase assumed at last by the Kansas question; but I do not believe MASON and his *confrères* can succeed in their game; for Minnesota is strong enough, if I mistake not, to force her way in at once upon her independent merits.

In the course of the debate, Mr. CRITTENDEN delivered a brief, but forcible and eloquent argument against the attempt to make the admission of Minnesota conditional upon the admission of Kansas,—characterizing it as unjust, unreasonable and indefensible. He also indignantly rebuked the constant attempts made by gentlemen to strengthen their arguments by threats—more or less definite—that unless this or that policy should be pursued, the Union is to be overthrown. Such expressions as these he deemed more ominous of danger than all else, because calculated to bring about disunion, if possible. "For myself," he continued, "I hope this Union will last forever. If no one threatens it—if no one raises a hand against it—until I do, it *will* last forever! It is not in the power of this Senate, thank God, to dissolve the Union. It lives in the hearts of the people, who will preserve its integrity, no matter when or where it is assailed." Twice during the Senator's eloquent remarks he was greeted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the galleries,—much to the disgust of Senator MASON.

Among the cases reported by the Court of Claims to both Houses of Congress to-day, was the celebrated claim of the owners, officers and crew of the late private-armed brig *General Armstrong*. This claim was argued two years ago by Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, of New-York, and a majority of the Court, Chief-Justice GILCHRIST and Mr. Justice SCARBURGH, decided in favor of the claimants—Justice BLACKFORD dissenting. After a year's delay, Judge SCARBURGH asked for a rehearing, and the case was again argued, when he reversed his decision. The case now comes before Congress with an adverse report by the Court of Claims—the Chief Justice adhering to his former decision. S.

The President's Committals.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

ROBERT J. WALKER holds the sword of Damocles over the head of the President. He unquestionably has in his possession a private letter written to him by Mr. BUCHANAN, which, if it finds its way to the public eye, will make the nation blush for the downright hypocrisy of the functionary whom it honored with its confidence.

In vindication of the course which he pursued as Governor of Kansas, and since, it is not unlikely that WALKER may find it indispensable to the maintenance of his integrity to consent to the publication of this remarkable production.

The question is frequently asked here, "Will the Government proceed against Gen. WALKER on his arrival in New-Orleans?" If it do, this trial will be one of the most remarkable ones that ever occurred. Indeed, it will lead to astounding developments.

Personal.

-Rev. George E. Fisher, dismissed by council from the Congregational Church at North Amherst, preached a farewell sermon, in which he expressed his opinion with perfect freedom of the opposition which procured his dismission. He said: "It was an opposition conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, increased by ignorance, fed by envy, fostered by jealousy, promoted by pride, fanned by disappointed ambition, continued in malice, encouraged by timidity, strengthened by the unexpected yielding of good men, perpetuated in stubbornness, and triumphant in self-will and wickedness.

Thalberg's Concert Troupe were at Savannah on Friday. They had an enthusiastic reception. The performers were Thalberg, Vieuxlemps and Miss Annie Kemp.

Mrs. McMahon has sent a saucy letter, inclosing a three cent piece as a mark of her appreciation, to the editor of the Richmond *Whig*; which paper made fun of her *Lady Teazle*, in the "School for Scandal."

Charlotte Cushman has recently contributed to the Cushman Monument Association the sum of $100, to be used in the erection of a family monument at Plymouth, Mass.

The Tonawanda Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice, in your last Saturday's issue, an article over the signature of "W. H. P.," relative to the Seneca Indians on the Tonawanda Reservation, taken from the *Friends' Review*, which contains much error and falsehood, ingeniously mingled with a little fact.

It has, however, only acquired consequence enough to require any notice, by reason of its reproduction in the DAILY TIMES.

The first error I shall notice is the statement of the cession, by the State of New-York to Massachusetts, in 1786. "W. H. P." states, in substance, that the cession was of four parcels of land, amounting in all to 114,869 acres. The cession was in fact of all that part of Western New-York lying west of a meridian line which passes through Seneca Lake, (excepting, however, what is known as the mile strip on Niagara River,) and also 230,400 acres to the eastward of that meridian. The ceded territory, lying west of said meridian line, contains nearly 5,000,000 acres, according to my present recollection of the quantity.

"W. H. P." also says, in substance, that the Senecas at Buffalo, after the Treaty of 1842, left for their new homes in the West, in such terms as to convey the idea that *all the Indians there* went to reside upon the Kansas lands. There were more than one thousand Indians on the Buffalo Reservation, much the larger number of whom went to the Cattarsugus Reservation, where they yet remain.

Those who went to their new homes in the West were a small fraction of the whole, numbering, according to my present recollection, about two hundred, I think a little less; and had the Government performed its treaty obligations towards them, it is reasonable to suppose the result of their attempted settlement would have been successful.

These are by no means all the errors contained in the article, but they are a fair sample of what remain unnoticed.

"W. H. P." endeavors, in a very artful manner, to create an impression that the Indians at Tonawanda are very nearly the equals in agriculture, general intelligence, and in the customs of civilized life, of their white neighbors, and that their dwellings, with the conveniences thereof, are quite equal to those used and enjoyed by the farming community in this region, thus carrying the impression that they are a provident, industrious and thrifty people. Nothing can be further from the truth than this. With few exceptions, they are (as compared with the whites around them) indolent, improvident, thriftless and shiftless—have very few if any of the substantial comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the whites, and notwithstanding their continued possession of the Indian improvements, they have been, for two or three Winters past, absolutely indebted to their white neighbors for necessary subsistence, and without whose aid and charity many of them must have perished of actual starvation.

I have not a word to say in disparagement of the intellectual ability of ELY S. PARKER, their head Chief, and cheerfully unite with "W. H. P." in awarding him the credit of making valuable suggestions to his counsel on the argument of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, I am inclined to the belief, that to him is due the credit of originating and suggesting to his counsel the only available point in the case, and the one on which it was there decided, for the case had been ten years in the Courts of this State, and this point was never before made, nor was it made in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the original brief of the counsel for the Indians, filed pursuant to the rules of the Court. It was first made in a supplementary brief printed after the opening argument of the counsel on the other side had been commenced, and not handed in until the second day, just previous to its conclusion.

I do not wish to detract, in the slightest degree, from the credit which "W. H. P." seeks to obtain for the counsel of the Indians, so far as it is founded in truth, but when he seeks to obtain credit for him by the statement of falsehood, I beg leave to expose it. He says, in substance, that their counsel has been uniformly successful in defending them and protecting them against the Ogden title, in the numerous suits brought against them, &c., in all the Courts of this State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There have been no suits brought against them. There have been in all only four suits, involving in various forms the relative rights of the Indians and the Ogden Company and its grantees, which have gone through the Courts of this State.

The first was the case of The People *ex rel.* Blacksmith *vs.* Tracy, first Judge, &c., in which the learned counsel for the Indians was beaten in a preliminary stage of the case.

The next was the case of Blacksmith *vs.* Fellows, which was argued last Winter at Washington, and in which he succeeded as hereinafter stated.

The next was the case of The People *ex rel.* Waldron *vs.* Saper, County Judge, in which he was beaten in the Court of Appeals.

The next was the case of The People *ex rel.* Cutler *vs.* Dibble, County Judge, wherein he succeeded in the Court of Appeals on the second argument, Judges DENIO and JOHNSON dissenting This last case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States, but not yet argued. So he has been beaten in two out of the four cases, succeeded in one, and the fourth is yet undecided in the Court of last resort.

The principal point, however, on which the counsel relied, and which he hoped to establish was, that the Tonawandas were not bound by the Treaties, because the chiefs there protested against and refused to sign them. To this point his *main argument* has always, in all stages of the litigation been addressed, and he has pressed it upon the consideration of the Courts, with the utmost pertinacity. It was, however, *decided against him* in the Blacksmith case, argued last Winter at Washington, and has *never been decided in his favor by any Court.* The only point decided in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States, was to the effect that the Indians must be removed under the Treaties, from their individual possessions, if at all, by the United States Government, and not by the irregular action of the grantees, to whom the Indian nation had granted their title.

The effect of this decision, was to cause the Government to take measures for effecting the ultimate consummation of the Treaty of 1842, by the removal of the Indians. This has been suspended by the negotiations of the new Treaty referred to by "W. H. P.;" and in order to consummate that, if it shall be ratified, the Government is obliged to purchase, from the Ogden Company, for the benefit of the Indians, the very title which their counsel has always contended never passed, because of the non-consent of the chiefs at Tonawanda.

These Indians, however, in the new arrangement, obtain in fact, by reason of the much-abused and "unrighteous" treaties, against which "W. H. P." is so eloquent, in land and money, what is equivalent to the full value of the title in fee to the whole Tonawanda Reservation, independent of any improvements made thereon by the white settlers, since its cession by the treaty of 1842. Had they gone to Kansas ten years since, under the care of the Government, it can scarcely be doubted that they would have been far better off in point of prosperity. The lands assigned them there are nearly if not quite as valuable as those of the Delawares, and the portions of their reserve or trust lands, recently sold, brought from five to ten dollars per acre. The Tonawandas would have been similarly situated, and they might, by an arrangement with the Government, have retained three times as much land as it is proposed to purchase for them here, and the residue would, at $5 per acre, have produced ($942,500) nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars. How much, therefore, has been gained by these Indians, through litigation, is easily susceptible of calculation, so far as dollars and cents are concerned.

If it be their "manifest destiny" to dwindle away, under the new arrangement, before the influences of civilization, it may in the end turn out as predicted in my presence by one of the most ardent admirers and supporters of their counsel in this business—that to let them remain at Tonawanda now, is the very best way to root them out and finally get rid of them entirely; for, said he, get the Legislature of this State to make citizens of them, allow them to hold the repurchased lands in severalty, and remove the restraints upon alienation, and it will not be long before the most of them will sell out and disappear. Who will most likely be the fortunate purchasers, in case such prediction shall be realized, a discerning public can guess as well as I.

As I have no desire to skulk behind my own or any borrowed initials, I respectfully subscribe myself,

Your obt. servant,

JOSHUA L. BROWN.

BATAVIA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The Kansas Election.

EVIDENCE OF THE FRAUDS AT THE ELECTION OF JAN. 4.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Daily Ledger, of Jan 22.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine the poll-books returned by the Judges of the Election from the Kickapoo and other precincts in this county are in session in this city. The board is composed of gentlemen well known for their intelligence and strict moral worth, and, although identified with one or the other of the political parties, yet they are such men as will not violate the oath which they have taken for the temporary or permanent success of the party to which they belong. They will be governed by the testimony given before them under oath, (which we publish from day to day,) and from that testimony they will make their report.

The first witness called was Dr. MORRIS, a gentleman known here, and whose veracity cannot be questioned. He testified to what he saw. His testimony is corroborated by J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq., J. M. DICKSON, Esq., ADAM FISHER, Esq., and a number of others. All of the gentlemen we have named are well known here, and are largely interested here, and are gentlemen at whom the finger of reproach has never been pointed. They give their testimony under the sanctity and solemnity of an oath, *and it must be believed.* There is no dodging it. *There were gross frauds committed at the Kickapoo precinct on both election days; boys voting, the same men voting twice, thrice, and in one instance a dozen of times.* Mr. CALVERT (acting County Recorder) personating MICHAEL STOKES, Esq., and Mr. FRANKLIN, one of the judges, (and a clerk in the Recorder's office,) a boon companion of CALVERT'S, calling out to the clerks, as he received his vote, "MICHAEL STOKES!" replies, "Yes, MICHAEL STOKES." This same gentleman, Mr. JAMES MADISON CALVERT MICHAEL STOKES, was a *Judge* of the election last October at the Kickapoo precinct, and informed us, a few days after the election, when the cry of fraud was raised, "that if any fraud was committed at that precinct he didn't know it."

But the richest thing is the poll-books. There we find recorded the names of WM. H. SEWARD, EDWIN FORREST, HORACE GREELY, JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN C. FREMONT, MILLARD FILLMORE, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen who are recorded as *voting* there on the 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of *one thousand and seventeen*, when in reality there is not over *four hundred legal votes in the precinct.*

We are glad that this Commission has been created to examine into the frauds that have been perpetrated. It will throw the responsibility on the proper parties. There will be no go-betweens; the real guilty ones will be brought to the bar of justice, or to escape this will flee the country. We hear of great anxiety expressed by parties who are near by in a neighboring State. There are more persons fluttering than CALHOUN. This Commission is a resurrector of the buried, and they will go deep and bring it all to the surface.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT—ELECTION FRAUDS.

James M. Dickson, sworn, says: I was at Kickapoo on the 4th of January, 1858, in company with THOS. EWING, Jr.; was told by two of the judges of the election (one of them was Mr. FRANKLIN) that they had no objection to having a clerk, not as an official, but to keep a record with an official clerk; when the polls were opened they refused to permit a clerk, not acting officially, to remain inside the room, or to keep a record of the votes polled; there was an armed body of men, with guns, clubs and side-arms—say about thirty to fifty—outside the room where the election was held, who refused to let any person challenge or keep a tally of votes outside; they would come to the polls in a crowd, swearing that no d—d Abolitionist should challenge any person at the polls, and using other epithets in like manner; that the d—d Abolitionists should not dictate to them in their election. I saw a boy, who was not to exceed eighteen years of age, go to the polls and vote; do not know his name; I left the polls at about 11½ o'clock A. M. I believe there were not more than 150 or 200 men about town from the opening of the polls up to the time I left. I heard Capt. BROWN, who was in command of the United States troops, refuse to obey a written demand from United States Deputy Marshal COWELL to station the troops near the polls, to protect those persons who had been threatened to have their lives taken if they attempted to challenge votes or keep a record of the votes. JAMES M. DICKSON.

J. C. Vaughan, sworn, says: I arrived at Kickapoo in company with THOMAS EWING, Jr., at half-past three o'clock on the 4th of January, 1858. Just before reaching that town I met Dr. MORRIS, C. F. CURRIER, and another citizen, who informed me that the Free-State men being unable to get fair play had left the place. On reaching the town we met Capt. BROWN, to whom Mr. EWING delivered an order from the commanding officer at the fort, who, after reading the order, turned to Deputy-Marshal COWELL, saying: "I am under your orders." I took my stand with Mr. EWING at the polls; at my request Capt. BROWN inquired of the judges of the election the number of votes polled; the answer was 467; this was at quarter past four o'clock. We consulted the Marshal as to the policy of stationing the troops (who, during the day had been kept some two hundred yards from them) directly before them, but he concluded, as there were no Free-State men, save ourselves, on the ground, that it was better to let the troops remain where they were. At this time I do not suppose there were fifty voters within sight of the polls; my impression is there were not thirty; the voting from the time I arrived at the polls until they were closed, at 6½, was very slack. I do not believe, between 4½, and 5 minutes before 6 o'clock, when the second inquiry was made of the judges by Capt. BROWN, as to the number of votes polled, that ten ballots had been cast; indeed, so remiss were voters, that Mr. FRANKLIN (a judge of the election) came to the door of the poll-room, and made proclamation to the citizens to come up and vote; his cry was "More voters wanted," and that cry was repeated loudly several times. At 5 minutes before 6, Capt. BROWN, by request, inquired again of the judges the number of votes polled, *the answer was* 864. It was a moral impossibility that so many votes could have been cast in that time without a steady and continued stream of men pouring in upon the polls; the men themselves were not there; I watched closely every man who cast a ballot, and my belief is from the time we reached the polls, namely, 4¼ o'clock, until they were closed at 6½ o'clock, that *there were not 30 votes, legal and illegal, cast.* The scenes around the polls were sad enough to behold; men and boys violent and drunk, armed with dirks and clubs, and alike threatening and insulting all in their bearing; declared that no voter should be challenged; that the boys of Kickapoo had a right to vote and should vote. *Double voting was barefaced, so barefaced that the judges inside and the bystanders outside could not help seeing it.*

JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

Adam Fisher, sworn, says: I am a citizen of Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory; I have lived here upwards of three years; was at the election held at Kickapoo, in said county, on the 4th of January, 1858, for State officers and members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution; was there for the purpose of using all the legal means in my power to prevent frauds at the election, as that place had become notorious for unaccountable election returns; voting had commenced before I arrived at the polls; a serious difficulty appeared to be brewing, the Free-State men claiming the right to challenge those, and only those, whom they might think were illegal voters; this was positively refused by the other party by words and force, one of the Pro-Slavery men stating that there was a large number of these men around and anxious for a fight, and only wanted the pretext to commence; consequently it would be dangerous to interfere in any shape; a number of them were armed with hickory clubs; were around the polls, apparently for the specific purpose of smuggling in double and other fraudulent votes. When such as I conceived to be a double voter went to vote, he would be surrounded by this club gang, so as to prevent those on the outside from knowing to a certainty whether the vote was cast or not. *I saw a number of men vote twice; saw boys not over fifteen years of age vote; saw the judge receive votes without seeing the voter; saw them take votes by proxy; saw Free-State men prevented from voting by those men that composed the party who were armed with clubs, until assisted by the Sheriff, through my interposition.* I do not think there were to exceed three hundred men to town during the day, including the citizens. The men with clubs were threatening vengeance upon Free-State men throughout the day; there was a company of United States troops took position to town about 11 o'clock A. M.; they were stationed about forty rods in the rear of the polls, where they remained until I left in the evening. Their presence and position did not furnish any protection to those who desired a fair and honest election. ADAM FISHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have noticed in your paper of this morning a letter from Minnesota, in which the writer says that the Democratic Party of that Territory have called a Convention to form a State Government, and that the Republicans have refused to participate in the election of delegates to that Convention. Now, Sir, I am a Democrat, and I am in favor of the admission of Minnesota into the Union, but I am not in favor of the admission of any State into the Union, except in the regular way. Minnesota is not already a sovereign State within the Union, and there does not exist a formal act of Congress to authorize her representatives to take their seats, and speak, act and vote for her in the councils of the Nation. This is not an unfairly unsupported view of the case. The language of the enabling Act under which her Constitution was formed and her State Government adopted, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: [here follow the boundaries] be, and they are hereby authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, by the name of Minnesota, and to *come into the Union* on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

"*Hereby* authorized" to "*come into* the Union!" Does it need that the State shall be a second time authorized to come into the Union before she can come? On the contrary, does not this language confer upon her at once the sovereignty of a State, irrevocable even by Congress, unless it can be affirmatively shown that she has not complied with the enabling Act, and with the requirements of the Federal Constitution?

That eminent statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN, took this view of a case, not by any means as strong as that of Minnesota. The language of the enabling act in the case of Indiana did not "hereby authorize" her to "come into the Union," but said that the State organization, "*when formed, shall be admitted*" into the Union. Under this act the people of Indiana formed their Constitution and State government, elected their Senators and Representatives, and at the same time chose an electoral ticket for President and Vice-President. On the 2d of December, 1816, Mr. HENDRICKS *appeared as a Representative from the new State, presented his credentials, and was sworn in.* On the 5th he was appointed a member of the House Committee on Public Lands, and proceeded at once to act and vote as a member of the House, without objection, and was fully recognized by the House as a member of its body. A so-called act of admission was, indeed, subsequently passed: but Mr. SHERFLY, a member speaking on the act, said that it was merely declaratory of the fact that Indiana had complied with the requirements of the Constitution and the enabling act, and (not that she might therefore come in but) that she was already fairly in the Union.

On the 12th of February following the two Houses of Congress met in Joint Convention to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and the vote of Indiana was presented. Mr. SHARPE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the vote was properly and legally cast, and that it should be counted. Mr. CALHOUN said he preferred to have the resolution in the negative form, so that the proposition denying the propriety of counting the vote might be negatived without conveying the idea that it required an affirmative resolution to authorize the counting. Mr. CALHOUN'S object was however, quite as effectually accomplished in another way. Mr. SHARPE'S resolution was laid on the table, and the Indiana vote was counted by *almost unanimous consent.* Her electors threw their vote for JAMES MONROE for President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS for Vice-President, and the State was thus admitted to the exercise of one of the highest functions of sovereignty *under the simple authority of an enabling act much less strong in its terms than that by virtue of which Minnesota might now claim to be an actual member of the Federal Union.* Her representatives have been urged to pursue the precedent set by Congress in the case of the Indiana representatives, present their credentials, and demand to be sworn in and assigned their seats. They have not yet determined to do so, from the desire to permit Congress to follow its own course in the matter; but it is not impossible that they may adopt this line of action if the formal admission of Minnesota is much longer delayed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 300, 301, 344 to 356 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 304, 310, 312, 334 to 343 inclusive, 96, 261.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 112, 119, 123, 124, 129, 371, 132 to 135, 139, 142, 143, 144, 62, 147, 148, 6, 15, 105, 2882.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 26, 38, 39, 79, 82, 101, 103, 104, 105.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 10, 11, 33, 34, 42, 45, and enumerated calendar same as yesterday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin H. Ransom et al. vs. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*—In this

being at the time much under the influence of liquor. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $1,000.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas Cummings vs. *Aloah H. Turner.*—This was a suit to recover damages for alleged negligence in the sale of a poisonous drug, and the damages were laid at $10,000. It appeared that the plaintiff wished to take some hoarhound tea, and sent a servant to a drug store kept by the defendant, and instead of getting hoarhound, was sold a known poison, called flower apple, *alias* Jamestown weed. The plaintiff had to call in the aid of a physician, and was confined to his bed for several days. The Jury awarded him $250.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

MOTIONS.

Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

In the matter of the application of the city of Brooklyn for the appointment of Commissioners under an act to provide the city of Brooklyn with water.—Motion to set aside the order of 19th August, 1857, appointing Commissioners, denied, and the order staying proceedings vacated. No costs to either party.

Lewis Hanford and another vs. *George C. Smedley and others.*—Referee's report confirmed, and order to be entered for continuance of the injunction, and the motion to dissolve the same denied; $10 costs on original motion; $10 costs on the motion to confirm report of the referee; and the fees of the referee on the reference to the cost allowable in the reference to abide the event of the suit.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Richard Reddy, John Sharkey and others.*—Motion denied, with $17 costs

Noyes Higgins vs. *John Bennett.*—The defendant permitted with three days to file the undertaking with E. N. Coit and Gilbert Rotter, Jr., as sureties, of which a copy is annexed to the motion paper, or a new undertaking with sureties, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, as of the day when notice of appeal was served; and to serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff's attorney, with liberty to the plaintiff to except to the sufficiency of the sureties within ten days after the service of such copy, and if the sureties are excepted to, such proceedings for their justification or for the justification of other sureties, shall be had, as is provided by section 341 of the amended code of procedure All proceedings on the part of the plaintiff on the judgment and execution, to be in the meantime stayed, $10 costs of this motion to abide the event of this suit.

Wallack Guilick, appellant, vs. *Wm. Leacyck, respondent.*—Motion granted without cost, and without prejudice to the right of the appellant to obtain an allowance of an appeal, and to perfect the same

John H. Suydam and others vs. *W. H. Suydam and others.*—Motion denied with $10 costs. It appears, by the receipt of Suckman & Perry, forming part of the motion papers, that the sum of $108 45 claimed, was paid to them by John H. Suydam for specific purposes, and there is no allegation that the same has not been so applied. There appears to me, therefore, no foundation for the present application.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.

The trials of Brooklyn Liquor dealers, for violating the Police law by selling on Sunday, and also for selling without license, were commenced again in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday, the President, R. L. Pell, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, Hon. J. Meigs, read an interesting translation from one of the current horticultural European journals, the *Revue Horticole* of Paris:

GRAPES IN BURGUNDY.

"*The Fair of Dijon.*—Where can grapes be found if not at the Burgundy exhibitions? We hasten to say that the collection of grapes exhibited at Dijon was truly worthy of Burgundy. One must live in this favored land to obtain an idea of the immense collections of grapes found within it. Mr. Malnoury exhibited 700 varieties of grapes, either for wine or table, all classed and ticketed in perfect order. And alongside of Mr. Malnoury's exhibition were the beautiful grapes of Messrs. Ocyndiant, Lebaluet, Matray and others. Enormous pears were there. Gold medals were awarded to the exhibition. They would have shown gloriously at the best exhibitions of Paris."

EXOTICS IN AMERICA.

The Secretary presented a number of budding branches for examination, to exhibit the effect of the remarkably high temperature of the last three months on their development. He said he believed that those plants and trees which are *indigenous with us*, and have of course gone through all the changes of temperature for probably about 4,000 years, have so adapted their habits as not to become developed prematurely by even three warm Winter months, but wait until due Spring time. While other trees and plants which have been brought here, and generally from Southern Europe, since the time of Columbus, are more apt to become developed and be afterwards killed by frost.

The following specimens were exhibited:

From Messrs. Parsons, from their nurseries at Flushing—White Oak, Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, White Birch, White Ox-heart Cherry, Damascus Rose, Canoe Birch, Black Walnut, Black Birch, Wild Cherry, Yellow Birch.

From Dr. Stark, of Bedford, Long Island—Oxheart Cherry and the Natural Peach.

From Mr. Onnis's garden at Bedford—Lawton Blackberry, Weeping Willow, Raspberry.

From H. Meigs, Jr., corner Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street—Wistaria, (a creeping vine,) Trumpet Creeper, Free Cranberry of Lake Winnipissiogee, Prairie Rose and the Isabella grape.

The object was to show that all plants, except the indigenous ones, are apt, like the peach, to *make mistakes*, to come out too soon, and thus the fruit for that year perishes.

POTATOES.

The President submitted specimens of Potatoes recently received from Mexico. He observed that a few weeks since, the celebrated South American naturalist, Mr. Eugene Kohrs, the importer and proprietor of the herd of Llamas recently on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, gave him a number of those potatoes, collected in Peru and Bolivia. Unfortunately, one cold night they were left exposed at the Palace, and became frozen. He hoped that the process had not gone far enough to cause lesion. When a potato freezes, the fluids contained therein expand in the same degree that the vessels contract, which allows a lateral expansion in most cases sufficient to prevent injury. As soon as the temperature is raised the air expands and liquifies the ice, before the gases reach their original bulk. But if the sun be permitted suddenly to shine upon a frozen potato so as to raise the temperature to 40 degrees, the air will at once expand and tear the vessels to places before the sap has an opportunity of thawing. When the sun's rays strike upon the potato, it absorbs and decomposes the carbonic acid gas and causes the fluid, solid, and aeriform substances, intended by natura to be kept separate and apart, to become mixed and intermingled, chemical changes take place in the starch and rot ensues. You may cover potatoes, apples, or turnips slightly with straw and earth enough to exclude the air, and they may freeze and thaw half a dozen times during a Winter without injury. You may pack apples or grapes in tight barrels or boxes and permit them to freeze hard, and they will be found sound and uninjured if permitted to thaw thoroughly before being opened. And therefore he hoped that the growing properties of the specimens submitted would be found undestroyed.

The President followed up these remarks by reading an elaborate and highly interesting paper on the cultivation of the potato. Towards the conclusion occurs the following pessage:

"Many farmers approve of planting whole potatoes, and this mode has gained ground in the United States, much to my surprise; but I do not think any man who gives the matter a momant's consideration will continue the practice. Every large potato contains from one to twelve buds or eyes, from each one of which a stem will arise, consequently you compel land to support ten or twelve plants, that is capable of growing but one. You might as well cause ten or twelve cows to live upon one cow's grass. It would be far more economical to gonge out the eyes, and plant them separately ten inches apart in a drill, by which mode a far greater amount of produce will be obtained. When whole potatoes are planted, many weak and late shoots grow, affecting the quality, productiveness and size of the entire hill."

"The yield of the potato is various, but under my system of culture 432 bushels have been grown upon an acre of land."

Professor Mapes rose, evidently prepared to express his dissent from the process of "gouging." Many years ago, and especially in a subsequent year of scarcity, that had been recommended. He had tried the experiment. Two bushels of seed potatoes were taken. One of these bushels was planted whole. The other was subjected to the gouging with a chairmaker's gouge. The result was that both bushels being similarly and carefully planted, the same number of potatoes was obtained from each bushel, but upon weighing the difference was largely in favor of the crop from the uncut seed. Some person in Germany had stated that 400 potatoes might be produced from one by a peculiar mode of cultivation which he advocated, and which was to be conducted until the blossom made its appearance. In practice he (Prof. Mapes) had found that the adoption of that plan would certainly increase the number of the potatoes, but their size was correspondingly small. The weight of the lot was not so great as that of produce from flat culture growing in the same soil. There were more pounds with one-tenth the number of tubers—in the other case, a great number of very small potatoes and as useless as they were diminutive. The starch of the original potato was doubtless the natural pabulum of the growing plant. In planting whole potatoes, it would be found that after 3 or 4 years the button or potato apple will reappear, but it was also true that planted eyes would produce only half the weight that the whole potato would have yielded. Farmers are apt to expose their cut potatoes to dry before planting. Why do they do it? If useful it can only be because, in drying, the albuminous cut side acquires a sort of artificial skin. The same explanation will account for the supposed advantage of rolling and encasing the cut potatoes in plaster.

General Beatson had made some valuable experiments at St. Helena on this subject. He thought it was well to keep the troops stationed there in some kind of useful and healthful employment. He obtained permission of the British Government to employ them in raising produce, and writing to the Royal Society received directions how he might usefully experiment upon the growth of potatoes. The report with which he has furnished the world states that "the largest potato, planted entire, cultivated flat and at the depth of six inches," yielded the best results. The experiments of the speaker were quite confirmatory of this. He always planted potatoes six inches deep in preference to any other depth. he planted them entire, and believed flat cultura to be the best.

Dr. Waterbury thought that the science of botany, which was now beginning to be better understood, and more usefully applied, would throw some light on the culture of potatoes. A botanist was not a mere collector of hay, or dried specimens. The tuber must be regarded as an integral part of the stalk of the potato. When the potato is planted, the nitrogenized matter acts upon the starch, converting it into sugar, as in the maple; and it is necessary that the plant should have a due supply of this sort of matter. Planting small potatoes might bring a poor crop.

Professor Mapes asked whether, if the starch, instead of becoming sugar, became converted into acetic acid, the integrity and success of the future growth would not thereby become vitiated?

Dr. Waterbury replied that, undoubtedly, in such cases, where such perversion from unknown or unforeseen causes did take place, acetic acid would not serve as a substitute.

Professor Mapes observed that such was frequently the result.

The Chairman, remarking upon the whole subject, observed, among other things, that he "should no more think of planting whole potatoes than he should think of flying."

Professor Mapes would ask whether the difference in size might not result from this—was it not *killing the stem* that produced these numerous additional small potatoes? The Chairman had no doubt been an accurate operator; but the nature of his ground, always in careful condition, might form the exception that led to the result he attributed solely to a particular mode of culture In raising potatoes. That soil might be more self-sustaining in alkaline properties, and so the plants might not be so liable to the development of acetic acid.

The Chairman admitted that possibly there might be something in the suggestion.

Dr. Waterbury could easily understand that high cultivation would give an annatural amount of *pabulum*—a quantity plants could not obtain upon poorer soils.

Dr. Underhill strongly confirmed the views of Professor Mapes, in the remarks he had made. After much patient attention practically to this subject, he found himself convinced it was best to plant a medium-sized potato, and to plant it whole. Such a practice would insure a larger crop, and bigger as well as heavier potatoes. Unfortunately, the practice had been too general to sell the big potatoes at market, and save the less tempting potatoes for seed.

Dr. J. A. Smith said that the disease among potatoes was as common in Britain as in America. Might it not be traced to the equal prevalence in England as here of the very practice Dr. Underhill had just denounced. A potato was as much a living thing as a man or a lion; the law of reproduction and life applied equally to both. If none but the most puny, diminutive and sickly of the human race were allowed to marry, would that be a reasonable or likely way to raise a tall or vigorous race of human beings?

Hon. J. Benson advised that to avoid rot, if that were the sole object, potatoes should be planted without cutting them. His experiments had been in favor of the cut potato. That uncut, doubtless, expended the greatest quantity of seeds. As to selling the finer and planting the smaller, most farmers in his neighborhood would reject the little ones as seed. Some years ago he had tried the uncut plan. He had a greater crop and they came up sooner. They kept ahead of others through the entire season. But it took at least ten times as much seed in the planting.

Professor Mapes contended that the large uncut seed did not send up a greater lot of shoots than in the other case. He had planted in its unmutilated state a large potato that had been sent him from California, the produce was 110 potatoes. The seed had a multitude of eyes. None of its progeny attained its dimensions.

The Chairman said he once cut a potato into 16 eyes, and planted it in a hotbed in thumb-pots. In due time it was planted out and the result was 2½ bushels. The weight of that potato was two pounds, and it also was from California. The crop was all cut and planted, the yield was nearly three wagon-boxes full. The following year it became watery and infarior, and was discarded. Probably it was the "Western red" that had been carried to California, and there attained its large dimensions.

Dr. Underhill would like to know whether that watery character was natural to that variety, or did it result from wrong culture, or some deficiency in the soil not existing in the California soil; potatoes were generally too light,—the heaviest were the best.

Professor Mapes alluded to the experiments of Mr. Robinson. His peculiarity of culture was to leave a portion of the crop in the ground all the Winter. By this process, if advantageous as was asserted, the skin became tougher and the starch better perfected. He had tried it. The first year it answered. The next, the frost interfered. On soils that are not easily frozen it might answer.

Mr. Field thought this highly probable. In wet soils it would be inapplicable. But in dry sandy soils which hold no redundant quantity of water susceptible of being frozen—if the ground were sufficiently porous, the plan might succeed. But in a clay soil a potato would freeze. He mentioned instances where, in the same locality, some soils were deeply frozen while others were not in that predicament.

It was now quarter past one. Mr. Solon Robinson called for the subject of the day, observing that this discussion had been protracted beyond its proper limits.

Mr. Nash then read a paper on the "Red Cattle of New-England," after which the Club adjourned.

Live Stock Markal Reports.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Monday, Feb 1, 1858.—The offerings were about as usual this week, and prices remain about the same as last week. The following sales were made at Wardell's avenue drove-yard: 45 Ohio, 7¾c.@9c.; 25 Ohio, (inferior,) 7c.@8¼c.; 20 Ohio, (good,) 7¾c.@8¼c.; 10 Huntingdon County, 7¾c.@8c.; 26 Chester County, 8¼c.@9¼c.; 28 Ohio, 8¼c.@10c.; 26 Ohio, 9¼c.@10c.; 30 Fayette County, 9¼c.@10c.; 20 Ohio, 7¼c.@8¼c.; 27 Ohio, 8¼c.@9¼c.; 15 Ohio, 8c@9¼c.; 10 Franklin County, 7c@8¼c.; 20 Chester County, 8¼c.@9¼c.; 27 Fayette County, 8c.@9c., 10 Franklin County, 8c.@9c.

A few extras were sold at $10 25. The balance were disposed of in small lots at prices running from $5@$9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep—4,000 head were sold at $3 50@$4, and market brisk.

Cows—330 Cows arrived, and fresh ones were sold at from $45@$65, and dry ones $23@$35. The sales at this yard are made chiefly for cash, which, together with the superior accommodations for stock, combine to attract business to it.

Hogs—4,200 Hogs arrived, and sold at Phillips' Union Drove Yard, at prices ranging from $6@$6 75, as in quality. About 1,000 were shipped to New-York by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Balance sold here freely.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day	BEEVES. Entered for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2079	2079	10	221	1023	2102
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	82	24	31	1362	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	153	64	96	2761	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	64	19	38	528	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	689	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week....	2079	3067	116	382	5694	2102
Last week.....	2072	3739	203	312	6879	1490

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,548

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	819	.....	.....	.....	490
Hudson River Railroad	900	.....	.....	.....	1629
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	234	16	221	1023	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	86	.....	.....	.....	3

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 3:

Cattle, head	1,980	Hogs, head	5,603
Sheep, head	1,150	Horse, head	1
Total			8,874

During the month of January, just passed, there were 166 carloads more of stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad from Dunkirk than in any month during the years 1856 and 1857.

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Feb. 3, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	4,950
By Hudson River Railroad	2,528
By Camden and Amboy	1,290
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad	124
Total	8,890

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	693	Missouri	—
New-York	639	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	363	Texas	76
Kentucky	186	Connecticut	—
Indiana	121	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11c. @11¾c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8¾c @ 9c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾a.@ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c
Average of all sales	8½c.@ —	8¾c.@ 8¾a.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The stale Cattle, that is, those left over from last Wednesday's market, have sufficed for the irregular sales during the week, at Forty fourth street, so that the number offered in the yards this morning just about equaled the receipts of fresh stock since our last report. By referring to last week's report it will be noticed that the receipts at the Washington yards (2,079) have been the same for two successive weeks. The down town, and especially the Bergen sales, were a little larger this week, so that the aggregate at all the markets is a little higher, that is 3,067 against 2,739 the previous week, but the demand to-day has been brisker and in the early part of the day the sales were quite active with a trifling advance in price, mainly in the better estimate of weights demanded by sellers and conceded by buyers. The yards were more rapidly cleared, and by 3 P. M. there were very few animals unsold. This leaves a clear field for next week's operations. The closing sales, however, were not quite so firm as those made before noon. The quality of the stock offered to-day was below the average, the greater part being light Steers, and many of them quite thin. We saw no extra animals; comparatively few that we would rank as first quality. Ohio contributed pretty fairly—one-third of those whose derivation could be ascertained came from that State. New-York furnished another third; Illinois one sixth; Kentucky, Indiana and Texas the remainder .... We hear of 380 going East from Albany .... There was a little ill-feeling between a feeder and broker to-day, which resulted in this wise. The feeder had consigned his drove to a firm of brokers to be sold. On arriving with them at Bergen, and not meeting at once with the consignees, he was induced to put them into the hands of another party, who brought them into the yards, after paying the freight and ferry charges. When over here, the owner, for some reason, preferred to put his stock into the hands of the original consignees, and did so. This, of course, created ill-feeling, especially as the second consignee claimed that having taken charge of the animals and advanced expenses, he was entitled to his regular commission. He afterwards compromised the matter by accepting half the brokerage. There was some ill-feeling and threats over the matter. It will be well for those consigning cattle to select their salesmen carefully, and then leave the business wholly in their hands. It is for the interest as well as credit of the regular brokers to do the best possible for those consigning stock to their care.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
28	Ill	Capt Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
30	N.Y.&c	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman
159	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	Merritt & Bartram.
16	N. Y.	Several owners	Miller, Harg & Gur.
62	Ohio	J. Flanders	C. G. Teed.
89	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	C. G. Teed.
99	N.	Snowden & Charles	White & Barnes.
99	Ohio	J. Perrill	S. Usory.
44	Texas	J. Reed	Mead & Holcomb.
33	Ill	Ruggles & Hand	Mead & Holcomb.
29	O.&NY	Several owners	Geo. Sage.
22	N. Y.	D G Culver	Owner.
20	Ohio	O L. Reed	W. H. Harris.
103	Ill	A. W Norton	W. H. Harris.
44	Ohio	D. Parnes	Owner.
36	Ohio	J. Emerson	Bud. & Eastman.
58	Ohio	H. Blain	Bud. & Eastman.
13	O.&NY	Several owners	E Shepard.
20	N. Y.	C. R Copping	Owner.
24	N. Y.	O. McElwee	Owner.
26	Ill	B. Richardson	Owner.
16	Ind	Baker & Co	S. B. Richardson.
61	Ill	N. B. Sage	Owner.
70	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Tofey.
74	Ill	W. S. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
62	Ohio	Geo. Klous	J. H. Williams.
68	Ohio	— Elton	S. Smith.
58	O.&Ky.	Several owners	Westheimer & Bro.
60	NY &c.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
60	Ill	Thorp and Vandyke	Van Alstyne.
24	N. Y.	P. Dunn	Owner.
31	Ohio	A. Reed	Owner.
32	Ky.	Slaster & Bush	Owner.
68	Ohio	A. Meneth	Bud. & Eastman.
42	Ohio	F. A. Brown	Bud. & Eastman.
16	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. L. Simms	M. Dalton.
15	N. Y.	J. Symonds	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. Delaney	Owner.
14	N. Y.	W. Haigbt	J. A. Merritt.

And some 50 small lots, ranging from 1 to 15 head.

Hoag & Sherman were selling two lots; one of 28 Illinois Cattle for Capt. J. Hutchinson, which footed up $2,145, or a trifle over $61 each. Most of them were very fair steers, although a few rough Oxen and Stags were not of the quality Mr. Hutchinson usually sends to this market. He explained it by saying they were put in by his neighbors. The better animals brought 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb. The other lot by H. & S., were 30 pretty good State Cattle, bringing 9c.@10c. One extra pair, fed by Chamberlain, of Amenia, N. Y., brought 10¾c.

R. R. Seymour forwarded 156 Ohio Steers of his own feeding, weighing 1,425 lbs. gross, at home, which E. Bastram and Josh A. Merritt were selling at 9c.@10c. A few brought over 10c. They were a nice lot, say No. 1 for to-day.

Miller, Hasino & Guenat sold at Bergen 116 State Cattle of various grades at 7¼c.@10c. They were selling here to-day 16 New-York Cattle of fair quality at 9c.@10c.

J. M. Flanders, of Franklin County, Ohio, forwarded 62 common to fair Steers of his own feeding, rated 650 lbs. net. C. G. Teed sold them for 9c. @9¾c.

Tard was also selling 59 Ohio Cattle for Wm Snyder. They were of medium quality and brought 9c. @ 9¾c. Weights as above.

Snowden & Charles contributed 99 good distillery Cattle of their own feeding at Albany. They were of good quality, rated 700 lbs net, and were running out by Wells & Barnes at 9¾c.@10c. A few brought 10¼c.

J Perrill's 99 Ohio Steers of 700 lbs. net, were on sale by S. Usery, at 8c.@10c. They were a fair lot.

D. McElwee was selling for himself and others, 24 State cattle, some of which were very good, at 10c.@ 10¾c. One pair, fatted by G. Holmes, of Washington, N. Y., brought $260 to Wm Lasher. Another pair, fed by I. Harvey, of the same place, sold for $230. Both pair were near 10¾c ₩ lb.

A. W. C. Norton forwarded 103 light Illinois Steers, which W. H. Harris sold yesterday at 8c. Rated 525 lbs. Harris also sold 29 Ohio Steers of good quality for L Reed, at 9¾c., or about $70 each. Estimated weight, 725 lbs. net.

Mead & Holcomb sold two lots, one of 48 Illinois fed Texans, fair for the kind, weighing 1,300 lbs. gross, at 8c.@8½c. They belonged to J. Reed. The others were 33 Illinois cattle, consigned by Ruggles & Hand, of similar weights, rather common stock, and sold for 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS WITH VEALS.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts have been very light for the past week (116) but of these many remain unsold. The market may be stated as extremely dull. This is no time to send fresh cows to this market; they are worth more in the country.

Allerton reports receipts of 10 fresh cows which sold slowly at $90@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. Few cows are offered and the demand is still light.

Browning reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $36@$40 for good, with no extras offered. The trade is dull, with an ample supply on hand.

Chamberlin reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 18 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Of the very small number offered, only three have been sold, up to this morning.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The supply for the week has been moderate, and sales are more lively, at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. A few extra Calves bring 8c.

Allerton reports receipts of 221 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@7½c for good animals. With a fair supply of good Calves the market shows an increased liveliness, to-day at advancing rates.

Browning reports receipts of 31 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ₩ lb. There is a fair demand with limited supply.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 32 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7¾c. An extra animal occasionally brings 8c. Market fair, with enough on hand for the wants of butchers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will draw 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets have been moderately supplied during the past week. Two of them were entirely empty this morning. Large numbers of slaughtered Sheep arrive daily from Albany, and dead mutton can be bought at Washington Market at 7c.@ 8c. ₩ lb.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,023 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₩ lb., net weight. The market is quite lively to-day, in consequence of a scarcity at the other yards. Much of the stock is thin and light. Lambs of this kind are selling for $2@$2 50 each.

Browning reports receipts of 1,362 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb., net weight. A few extra Sheep brought 10c @11c The market is good, with no stock in this morning. Sales have been made at advancing rates for good stock The receipts at this market, for the month of January, were 9,116 or 6,185 less than the preceding month. Receipts for January, 1857, were 12,374, and for the same month in 1855, 14,710.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 2,781 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₩ head.

O'Brien reports sales of 528 Sheep and Lambs by Reed & McGraw, as follows:

19 Sheep at	$102 12	49 Sheep at	$220 50
158 Sheep at	622 75	20 Sheep at	150 00
131 Sheep at	659 00	75 Sheep at	250 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending Feb 2:

Jas. McGarty (agent) reports sales of 384 Sheep at $4 20 per head, or $1,612 80.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. The arrivals have been fair during the past week, with a more lively demand. Prices are advancing slightly.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,102 hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5¾c.@5¾c., gross.

One lot of 540 by J. Hutchinson, of Illinois, sold to-day at $5 45. Weight 233 lbs. Stock is all sold, and the demand is scarcely supplied.

Van Brunt & Watrous, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.	Dressed.
Corn fed .... $5 31@$5 40	Corn fed ..... $6¾@6¾

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Western Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¾@6¾
Light Western Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¾@7
York State Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¾@7¼
Distillery Hogs	4¾@5	5¾@6

Arrivals fair. Prime hogs selling quick. Prices favoring the drover.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

We find very little change to make since our last report. Some of the Vegetables are gradually growing scarce as the season advances, while others are sufficiently abundant.

Potatoes are firmer. Nova Scotias have advanced about 10c. ₩ bushel. The Winter supply from that quarter has all arrived, though more may be expected in the Spring. We noticed the arrival of a lot of 1,600 bushels of fine Mercers, via railroad, from Michigan.

Turnips and other roots continue in good supply. Spinach, Kale, and other greens are plenty, while Lettuce begins to make its appearance in limited quantities.

Good Cranberries are scarce and higher; some of the common ones are still cheap.

Apples are slightly advancing in price as the stock diminishes.

Butter is abundant, with a quiet, dull trade. There is scarcely a variation from last week in any particular.

Eggs are in good supply, and sell at one-half the price they brought at this season last year. Fresh ones are arriving freely from Cincinnati, but in less quantities from Baltimore. Little is doing in Limed Eggs, now that fresh ones are so cheap.

Poultry is in medium supply, with a moderate trade.

Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	$2 25	@$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₩ bbl	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Carters, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₩ bushel	95	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delawara, ₩ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Beets—₩ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Carrots—₩ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Parsnips—₩ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Salsify—₩ dozen bunches	1 00	@ —
Cranberries—Common, ₩ bbl	7 00	@ 8 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₩ bbl	10 00	@11 00
Chestnuts—₩ bushel	2 00	@ 2 50
Hickory Nuts—₩ bushel	2 50	@ —
Black Walnuts—₩ bush	1 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ₩ bushel	70	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₩ bushel	90	@ 1 00
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₩ bbl	3 25	@ 3 50
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₩ bbl	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Greenings, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₩ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₩ lb	5	@ 5½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₩ lb	6½	@ 7½
Peaches—Dried, ₩ lb	18	@ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₩ bbl	37	@ 50
Turnips—Flat, ₩ bbl	25	@ 37
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	25 00	@30 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Cabbages—₩ 100	2 00	@ 4 50
Cabbages—Red, ₩ doz	75	@ 1 00
Sea Kale—₩ dozen	31	@ 37
Spinach—₩ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Fetticus—₩ basket	37	@ 50
Leeks—₩ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—₩ doz	50	@ 75
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ₩ doz	50	@ 62
Garlic—₩ 100	5 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₩ lb	20	@ 25
Butter—State, ₩ lb	12	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	11	@ 14
Lard—In bbls	9	@ 9½
Lard—Kegs	9½	@ 10½
Cheese—₩ lb	6	@ 8
Eggs—Fresh, ₩

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies Six-Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us after publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths, Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Terms—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Edinburg*, from Glasgow on the 17th ult, arrived at this port last evening. She brings Glasgow papers of the afternoon of the 16th, which contain later intelligence from London and Paris. Further particulars of the attempted assassination of the Emperor NAPOLEON show that his escape was still more miraculous than was at first supposed. Thirty Italians had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime. No change in financial reports is noted. In the Liverpool Cotton market there was an increased demand and reviving confidence is marked.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON submitted a proposition, as an amendment to the motion to refer the President's Lecompton Message to the Committee on Territories, to refer it to a Special Committee, as proposed by Mr. HARRIS in the House on Tuesday. Mr. TRUMBULL then attempted, as a question of privilege, to call up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Indiana contested seats, but, after some debate, he withdrew his motion, but gave notice that he should renew it to-day. The Message was then debated until the adjournment by Messrs. WILSON, BROWN, of Mississippi, FESSENDEN, of Maine; STUART, of Michigan; and SEWARD. In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms notified the Speaker that, pursuant to the order of the House, he had caused the arrest of J. D WILLIAMSON, and had him in custody. Mr. WILLIAMSON, in accordance with a motion of Mr. STANTON, was given until to-day at 1 o'clock to prepare his excuses. Majority and minority reports in reference to the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting General WALKER, were made from the Committee on Naval Affairs—the former declaring the act not authorized by the instructions given by the Navy Department, and the latter asserting that the Commodore was fully justified. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to officers and soldiers engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and those in Indian wars during that period. A motion to postpone the consideration until the 24th inst. was not disposed of.

In the State Senate yesterday, very little of general interest was done. In the Assembly, a perfect avalanche of petitions, reports, bills, motions and resolutions occupied attention, among which will be found considerable to claim the attention of citizens of New York and vicinity.

The second day (Wednesday) of the State Medical Society was consumed in reading and discussing various papers. At night, Dr. WILLARD, President of the Society, delivered an address in the Assembly Chamber before a large audience.

The precise amount of SEYMOUR'S defalcation in Hartford is ascertained to be $115,500. His sureties are responsible in $10,000, leaving the loss to the Savings Institution $105.500. The whole capital of the concern is swept away, and the Bank will be immediately wound up, it is hoped with comparatively small loss to depositors. The whereabouts of the defaulter is not yet known.

Captain MARSHALL and crew, of the steamtug *Ajax*, which was run ashore at Long Branch on Monday night to prevent her from sinking, and concerning whose fate much anxiety was felt, succeeded in landing safely on the beach, and found shelter in Life station No. 3 for the remainder of the night. The vessel is a total loss, but the machinery will probably be saved.

The heavy blow of Monday night, and the unsettled state of the weather, caused a general detention of the boats on Long Island Sound yesterday. The storm of Monday night also interrupted the steamers bound eastward, all of which were delayed until late on Wednesday. The storm was also severe in Boston Bay.

The Board of Education met last evening. A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. WARREN, of the Fifteenth Ward, providing for the abolition of the Normal Schools, as at present constituted, thus requiring that no person under 18 years of age shall be appointed teacher in a Grammar School, and introducing numerous changes in the present modes of examination of teachers, elicited much debate, and were finally referred to Committees. Another set of resolutions offered by the same gentleman, calling on the male and female principals of each of the public schools, to report to the Board as to the general condition of the school edifices, and the facilities for escape from each of them in case of accident, were debated with much warmth and at great length. Eventually the subject was disposed of by the passage of a resolution, instructing the School Inspectors to examine the school-houses in their respective Wards, and report immediately.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. A communication was received from DAVID OGDEN, Esq., in relation to a Passenger law now before Congress. It was not read, but was referred to the Vice President with a request that he should confer with Mr. OGDEN about it. Several applications were made by distressed emigrants for assistance to return to Europe. Their cases were referred.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MAGGIE HOLDEN, the confederate of MOLL HODGES, sentenced last term to the State Prison for a panel robbery, pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. WILLIAM WRIGHT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and ten months. JOHN WRIGHT, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the same institution for the same period. MATILDA STEVENS, a girl of 15, indicted with her sister, aged 11, and her father, for receiving stolen goods from a boy aged 11, was tried and acquitted. MARGARET GALLAGHER, arraigned for grand larceny, said she was not then guilty, but would be guilty to-day, when she had seen her counsel.

A girl named JANET HAMILTON, only 16 years of age, whose parents reside in Toronto, C. W., yesterday preferred a charge of seduction and desertion against GEORGE LOMAX, a young Englishman, aged 19. The girl says that LOMAX induced her to elope with him, promising to marry her on arriving in New-York. Having seduced her, he was about to desert her and leave her penniless among strangers. Justice CONNOLLY committed LOMAX to answer. Both the complainant and the accused are, it is said, respectably connected.

CHARLES MASON, proprietor of a loan office at No. 304 Broadway, was yesterday taken before the Recorder on a charge of swindling, and locked up in the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail. A large quantity of jewelry found on his person and at his house was placed in the hands of the Police Property Clerk.

LOLA MONTES delivered her characteristic and attractive lecture on "Beautiful Women" last night before a crowded audience, at Hope Chapel. She was cheerfully and loudly applauded.

An interesting service was held last evening at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-first street, of which Rev. Dr. MCLEOD is pastor, upon occasion of the commemoration of the termination of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate. The previous evening, a valuable silver salver, with $600, had been presented to him at his house by a Committee deputed for that purpose.

The General Markets, yesterday, were pretty brisk for Western Canal Flour at more regular prices. Canadian and Southern brands were dull and heavy. 25,000 bushels Corn were sold at a shade under Tuesday's currency. Other kinds of Grain were inactive at old rates. 1 600 bales Cotton changed hands at full quotations. Groceries were in fair demand, and were steady. Provisions attracted less attention, owing, in part, to the increased claims of factors. A large auction sale of Dry Goods occurred during the day. Freights were pretty active. There were 548 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were just fairly supplied yesterday, the total receipts for the week being 3,067, which is a little below the average weekly receipts for last year. With the diminished present demand there would have been an over supply, but for the comparatively poor condition and light weight of the stock offered. Prices scarcely varied from last week's rates, except in better estimated weights allowed by buyers, which is equivalent to a slight increase in price. The sales were somewhat brisk during the forenoon, and the yards were pretty well cleared before night.

How President Buchanan Proposes to Keep the Peace.

The President's Lecompton Message is a prayer for peace. He dwells with touching tenderness upon the necessity of restoring quiet to Kansas and peace to the country. He even makes a personal appeal upon the subject, saying that his "public life will terminate in a brief period," and that he has "no other object of earthly ambition than to leave his country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of his countrymen." This, though a little too much in the style of "pity the sorrows of a poor old man," is creditable to Mr. BUCHANAN'S heart, and will not be without effect upon the sympathy of the public. Certainly, the whole country concurs with the President in desiring peace for Kansas. But we suspect it differs from him in regard to the best method of attaining that most desirable object. Commodore STOCKTON once invented what he styled a "Pacificator," but its pacific name did not prevent it from exploding, killing a part of Captain TYLER'S Cabinet and several others, and doing a great deal of damage besides. We are fearful that the President's Kansas Pacificator will prove quite as destructive, and that the President himself may be one of its first victims.

Let us, without attempting any argument upon its justice or propriety, trace the probable consequences of the policy upon which Mr. BUCHANAN relies for "restoring peace" to Kansas.

Suppose Kansas is admitted as a State under the Lecompton Constitution. A State government will at once come into operation. The officers of that government were elected on the 4th of January. A majority of the legal votes cast are known to have elected the Free-State officers and a Free-State majority in each branch of the Legislature. But the Lecompton Constitution authorizes General CALHOUN to decide upon the returns and give certificates to the officers elected. He has already declared his purpose to give certificates to the Pro-Slavery Governor and other State officers, and to a majority of Pro-Slavery men in both branches of the Legislature. That he will do so, in utter and flagrant defiance of facts,—by the admission of returns which he knows to be false, no one doubts. The people of Kansas know it perfectly well. *Four-fifths* of them are opposed, resolutely and immovably, against being thus governed by fraud, and will beyond all question prevent the Pro-Slavery Legislature and State officers from assuming official functions and wielding official power. The Pro-Slavery Governor will apply to the President for troops to suppress "domestic insurrection" in the State of Kansas.

Up to this point there can be no reasonable doubt of the course that will be pursued. Unless Mr. BUCHANAN is willfully blind, he cannot believe that the people of Kansas will permit this Legislature to assemble and elect CALHOUN and CATO to be United States Senators for six years, and thus consummate the fraud which is now in progress. *They will resist.* They will drive them out of the Territory, and the Pro-Slavery Governor, who is falsely declared to be elected for this very purpose, will apply to the President for troops to guard the fraudulent State Legislature, while it performs the work for which it has been created.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his Message, professes a determination to *withdraw* the troops upon the admission of Kansas. The profession is disingenuous and intended to deceive. We happen to know that the contingency to which we have referred has been contemplated and discussed at Washington, and that Mr. BUCHANAN has declared that *he will protect the Calhoun, Pro-Slavery State Legislature with troops of the United States.* This is the "peace" to which the President looks forward. This is the manner in which he expects the clouds now impending over the Union to be "dissipated!"

We are not disposed to controvert the historical narrative, one-sided and partisan as it is, which forms the principal part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Special Message. We are willing to accept it, *pro hac vice*, as substantially true. We agree with him in pronouncing the Topeka movement, as we have done from the day it was started, to be wholly without warrant of law, invalid, and in the nature of a revolutionary proceeding which the Federal Government could not do otherwise than resist and crush. We agree with him in condemning the adherence of a portion of the Free-State Party to this invalid, illegal, and absurd demonstration,—as well as their refusal to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Up to this point we are willing to concede that the Free-State men were in the wrong. But it was precisely *at that point* that President BUCHANAN entered upon the administration of Kansas affairs;—and his first act was to secure the confidence of the Free-State men, to disarm their active hostility, and to induce them to await the action of the Convention. He accomplished this object *by the solemn promise that the Constitution which the Convention might frame should be submitted to their vote.* He made this promise, through his officers in the Territory, over and over again. He was thoroughly committed to it by every engagement which can commit a man of honor. *Yet he violated his pledge.* He forfeited that promise by which the acquiescence of the people of Kansas had been secured. And he now pleads a "mental reservation" in excuse of his conspicuous and unparalleled violation of good faith. "When I instructed Gov. WALKER in general terms," says the President in his Special Message, "in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing subject of Slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their *other* concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention." A man inclined to deal fairly and honorably with a great community, upon a great question of this sort, would have been more anxious to meet the expectations of those who had put their confidence in his word, than to reduce his promise to the lowest possible terms which casuistry could construe into a fulfillment. The President of a great nation, speaking on behalf of the Government, should scorn to equivocate. If the people of Kansas understood him to promise that the whole Constitution should be submitted,—as they certainly did,—Mr. BUCHANAN should in honor and good faith have fulfilled their just expectations. He prefers to cheat them of their promised rights upon the ground that, when he *said* the whole, he only *meant* a part. There is nothing in Jesuitism worse than this.

Nothing, in our mind, is more certain than that the *forcing* of Kansas into the Union, against the will of its inhabitants, will involve that State in civil war:—that President BUCHANAN will attempt the subjugation of the people of the State by the Federal Army;—and that the determined, active, conspicuous Disunionists of the South,—in and out of Congress,—will do everything in their power to make the contest so general as to enable them to carry into effect the scheme of separation which they have in view. And *this* is the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN proposes to restore peace to Kansas, and to the whole country!

The Political Press.

If Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is fond of notoriety, as his enemies assert, he must be highly gratified by the notice he is now receiving at the hands of the Press. Almost every newspaper in the country is pouring upon his head the vials of its wrath. He provoked this storm of indignation by proclaiming in a Congressional speech his utter *contempt* for the "political Press" of the country.

In justice to Mr. DAVIS we must say that we think his expressions have been misconstrued. He spoke only of the "*political*" Press,—by which he meant merely the violent *party* newspapers of the day, under whose censure he was undoubtedly smarting at the time, or he would not have been so vociferous in his complaints. But it cannot be denied that there is a very large portion of the political journalism of the day which deserves the denunciation which Mr. DAVIS uttered. There are plenty of papers, attached to every political party, which sink all considerations of justice, truth and fair dealing in their unscrupulous advocacy of the party policy to which they are committed.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* closes some very severe comments upon the speech of Mr. DAVIS, with the following remarks:

"There is a principle involved in this matter—and it is this which has caused us to refer to it—which the Press of the country should heed. The Press is too much addicted, we fear, to the manufacture of great men out of very scant material. It should exercise more caution. The indiscriminate *system of puffing, which is too apt to creep into the political Press when speaking of its friends*, is almost as detrimental to them and the general interests of society, as the indiscriminate abuse of opponents is. Let us be more cautious hereafter, and confine ourselves to facts and to what truth will fairly warrant. To bestow the eulogies due only to genius and merit—always modest and always grateful—upon a mere mass of inflated vanity, inverts all the rules of propriety, and cannot in the long run be otherwise than highly prejudicial to the best interests of the country."

This is perfectly true; but it notes only one *form* of the evil to which it calls attention. The partisan Press does praise friends, and abuse opponents, without discrimination; but it advocates and opposes measures in the same way. It indorses the acts of its party, and denounces those of its opponents, with as little candor or justice as it exhibits in the treatment of men. The root of the difficulty lies in the fact, that Editors *surrender their own judgments to the dictation of party.* Instead of maintaining and exercising their right to speak of men and their acts as each may deserve, they enlist in the service of a political party and make *its* opinion and *its* interest their rule of conduct. They get in the habit of asking themselves, in reference to every political movement—not, is this *right*, and for the public good—but will it promote the welfare of the *party* to which they belong? Everything said or done by public men is judged by this standard, and from this point of view; and, as a matter of course, injustice and one-sided partisanship take the place of candor and fair-dealing in the conduct of the political Press.

It is probably necessary that there should be partisan newspapers—as it is that there should be partisan advocates who will espouse one side or the other in private controversies. Both have their place and their uses in the complex movement of society; but neither class should pass for more than it is worth, or be allowed to assume a character which it does not possess. No one looks to an Advocate for a disinterested and trustworthy report of the controversy in which he may be enlisted. It is not the Advocate's business to give such a report: he leaves that to the Judge, whose duty it is to state *facts*, and apply sound *principles* to them, without regard to the effect they may have upon the interests of either party. The true office of JOURNALISM is the same as that of a Judge, and it should be performed with equal regard for truth, justice and fair dealing. The duty of defending parties, of praising their adherents, denouncing their opponents, urging their measures and endeavoring, by all the arts of rhetoric, casuistry, suppression and one-sided statement, to secure to them the ascendancy, should be left to the partisan advocates who are retained for that purpose. The fact that they use a printing-press as one of their weapons, by no means entitles them to be regarded as specimens and examples of the profession of Journalism.

A VERY REASONABLE AND DISINTERESTED PROPOSITION.—When the South wants to increase our Slavery territory, she has a very ingenious method of carrying out her object. She first gives a shriek for disunion, and then says that if we will accede to her wishes, she will consent to remain in the Union a while longer. This has been tried so often that we have been prepared for a new experiment, and we find an inkling of one in the Richmond *Enquirer*. That faithful organ of the South and of the Democracy, says: "The throes of an impending political earthquake are still shaking the country to its centre, and to prevent the breach between the North and the South, which must result from the agitation of the Slavery question by 'ambitious Abolition demagogues,'" it sees no other practicable means but a foreign war. "Let us once be engaged in a foreign war," says the *Enquirer*, "and the angry elements of discord in the country would be calmed." The remedy in this case would be very nearly as bad as the disease. Besides, we have no cause for quarrel with any respectable foreign power that it would be worth our while to fight with. But the *Enquirer* hints at a very easy way of picking a quarrel with Spain; Cuba, it says, "is most desirable to this country and *particularly to the Slave States.*"

There is the whole matter in a brief sentence. There is but one way of conciliating the South, and making her comfortable. Go to war with Spain, seize Cuba, annex it to the United States, and all will be well. The South will be content to remain in the Confederacy, and there will be no more threats of disunion. A most fair, reasonable and equitable proposition. Very.

Congressional Bribery.

Several Committees are diligently at work exploring the subject of Congressional bribery. One is charged with the special duty of finding out what votes for the Tariff of 1857 were *bought* by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., and at what price. It is reported that one member, who seemed to be acting as broker, offered 25 votes for the moderate sum of $25,000. Whether this Committee is authorized to inquire into any other than cash operations, we are not aware. We presume, however, that if they can detect cases in which payment for votes was made in land, in stock, in salaried offices, or any other valuable consideration, or in promises thereof, the transaction would fall within the definition of bribery and corruption.

We suggest an enlargement of the powers of this Committee. It ought to be authorized not only to detect *past* frauds of this kind,—but also to expose and prevent others which may be in contemplation but which are still unexecuted. We find the following very extraordinary intimation in the Richmond *Enquirer*,—an ardent supporter of the Administration, and a journal likely to be well informed upon the subject:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The Lecompton Constitution has arrived and will be, to-day, submitted to Congress with a special message from the President of the United States. The fate of the Constitution is uncertain. Strict party discipline may carry it through the Senate, but in the House there is a majority of four against its reception, under any and all circumstances; and yet it is said that Mr. BUCHANAN has declared his determination to put it through Congress in thirty days or *burst. These four votes may be had, as there are a number of desirable Executive appointments ready to be given out, but it will require nice party engineering.*"

Here is a distinct intimation, from a friend of the President, that he is determined to *purchase* votes enough to carry the Lecompton Constitution,—paying for them in "desirable Executive *appointments*." We do not believe the statement will be discredited anywhere,—for unfortunately the purpose of the President in regard to this matter has been very generally proclaimed not only by the Press, but by his own acts in the exercise of the appointing power. It seems to be universally expected that the Executive *patronage* will be used, with remorseless energy, to secure the passage through Congress of a measure which, if members were left to the free exercise of their own judgments, in obedience to the will of their constituents, could not receive a single vote from any Northern State.

And yet we should like to know in what respect this transaction differs from those which this Corruption Committee is engaged in investigating? Why is it worse for LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. to pay a thousand dollars for a vote than for Mr. BUCHANAN to buy the same vote by payment of an office? Is there any difference in these transactions which morality, or common sense can recognize? Are not both equally corrupt—equally immoral—equally worthy of the investigation of a Congressional Committee? Why should Congress be so very sensitive to one form of bribery and so very tolerant to another? Why should the House of Representatives resent the imputation of being bribed by *money*, and rather exult in the consciousness of being bribed by *office*?

If the public mind were not already hardened to disregard of the Constitution and the general progress of corruption in the administration of public affairs, this interference of the Executive in matters of Legislation would excite general alarm and indignation. It has come to be considered a natural and inevitable thing, that the President should dictate to Congress what it shall, and what it shall not, do;—that he shall use the whole power of his office to compel acquiescence in his wishes, and dispense its patronage to bribe those whom neither party discipline nor official menaces can secure. What would WASHINGTON have said to such a practice in his day? What would *the people* of that age have said of any President who should thus flagrantly transcend the limitations of the Constitution, and break down the barriers which have been erected between the several departments of the federal government?

MAKING THE COMMON COUNCIL RESPECTABLE.—It is very gratifying to see any movement on the part of our Common Councilmen, on the avowed ground of adding to their respectability, for it is a quality which has long been a chronic want in that body. On Tuesday night Councilman GENET proposed that the compensation of the members of the Board be two thousand dollars a year instead of one thousand, as had been proposed by another member, because it "would look more respectable." He thought that three thousand dollars would be still better, and not any too much as a compensation for his services. Councilman GENET was unquestionably right in assuming that the sum of two thousand dollars has a more respectable look than the half of that amount. There are very few persons, we presume, who would differ in opinion on the subject. But we fear that giving so large a remuneration to our Common Council would not add in the least degree to their respectability. Councilman GENET, and all the other members of the Common Council, allowed themselves to be elected to their office, and entered upon the discharge of their duties, with the understanding that they were not to be paid for their services; and if they were not willing to serve without pay, they should have declined their nominations. They knew perfectly well what the conditions were, and they should abide by them. Although two thousand dollars a year may be regarded as a respectable salary *per se* the majority of honest people will not think it respectable, but quite the reverse, for men to first agree to give their services for nothing, and then vote themselves a respectable salary as soon as they are sworn into office. A house and lot, too, are very respectable things, which few right-minded men would undervalue, but whether the respectability of a public officer would be increased by accepting the gift of such desirable objects from his subordinates is another matter. We have seen it stated that the members of the Police force had made a subscription to purchase a house and lot for Mr. NYE, one of the Police Commissioners, but of course it cannot be true. A gentleman in his position could not afford to accept such a gift. Besides, it would be paying a very scurvy compliment to the other Commissioners to make such an invidious distinction among them. The story must have been set afloat by some of General NYE'S enemies.

But as to Councilman GENET, the facts are as we have stated. But that gentleman, in his laudable desire to increase the respectability of the Common Council has made a very common mistake in supposing that there is any inherent respectability in money. It all depends upon the manner in which it was obtained. A gold watch is a respectable article to wear, but it is only a mark of disgrace when it has been dishonestly obtained. For our own part we should think the money well expended; if paying two thousand dollars a year would secure the services of respectable men in our City councils. But it has been found that when no pay is allowed, a much better class of men may be procured to give their services to the public, and it was for that reason that in the new City Charter members of the Common Council were not allowed a salary.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—Mr. E. C. DUBOIS proposes to devote every Thursday evening, for six months, to the instruction, *gratuitously*, of a class of young men in the French language, at No. 765 Broadway. This is an opportunity of which every young man, who has one leisure evening in the week, should avail himself. Mr. DUBOIS is an experienced teacher.

Amusements.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The second concert of Mr. EISFELD'S interesting and valuable series took place on Tuesday evening at Dodworth's Rooms, and was, we are happy to state, well attended. A good quartette party like Mr. EISFELDS should not be allowed to languish, even in the worst of times. The small amount of support that is necessary to keep it going comes from those classes who can best afford to give it, for the quartette is not and never has been popular with the masses, and does not expect to derive any benefit from them.

The programme opened with one of HAYDN'S best Quartettes, (the third, in C,) which was played faultlessly. The *andante* has furnished a National song to Austria, and has led to some disputation concerning paternity of the melody. Its treatment in the Quartette is thoroughly popular, and the *andante* consequently was encored. The fine *minuetto* barely escaped the same honors. The other instrumental features were Mr. GOLDBECK'S trio in D minor, and RUBINSTEIN'S Quartette, opus 17. Both these works have been previously discussed in these columns. Mr. GOLDBECK'S trio displays the manipulative skill of a master, and the brilliant fancy of a young poet who feels that he can win a niche in the Temple of Fame. It was heard to decided advantage last night, the violin and violoncello parts were much better rendered than on its first performance. Mr. RUBINSTEIN'S Quartette seems to have plenty of friends. It was heard and enjoyed for the third time last night.

The vocal department was intrusted to Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, who acquitted herself with very decided ability. This lady possesses a charming voice, sings with feeling and intelligence, and is altogether one of our best concert singers. An especial and peculiar merit noticeable in this lady's performances is that she rarely gives us the hackneyed *morceaux* of the concert room, but boldly hazards pieces that are comparatively new and untried. Her selection was excellent; 1, a sentimental song by WALLACE, called, "The Winds that Waft my Sighs to Thee;" 2, a musical and semi-dramatic dialogue by JOHANNES BRAHMS, called "Faithfulness," (an interesting piece,) and, 3, "The Nightingale," a melodious song by Mr. ZELLER, with an obligato for the violoncello. These were rendered excellently by Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, and received the warm approbation of the audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—REYNOLDS' comedy of "How to Grow Rich," was revived here last night with success. Works of this old and labored school are not much relished in these days, but an occasional revival like the present seems to satisfy the orthodox cravings of that portion of the community which still believe in the "legitimate." To revive the taste in its primitive strength is impossible, and would be scarcely beneficial if it were possible. The dramatic literature of England is the purest in the world, and spans a wider field of human emotion than any other, but it is purely a literature. For practical every day stage purposes, it has been superseded. The difference between the old and the new school of dramatic writing is simply this; the old dramatist depended on the development of character; the new dramatist depends on the development of plot; instead of an idiosyncracy, he must have a situation. A modern audience demands that the piece shall act itself, and that there shall be no unnecessary talking while it is progressing.

There is no fertility of invention, no ingenuity of construction, in Mr. REYNOLDS' piece. It consists solely of five acts of dialogue, written for the customary leading men and women of a first-class theatre, and in a great measure depending on them for vitality. The dialogue is good, and the piece amusing, especially when played, as it was last night, by the finest artists in the City. Indeed the performance was altogether so well sustained, that it is quite unnecessary to make particular reference to the individual artists. The revival certainly affords a favorable opportunity for seeing a celebrated comedy to the best advantage. It was warmly received by the audience, and will doubtless bear repetition. The scenery and dresses are excellent, but the delays between the acts are execrable.

NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON have just published a Barcarole by W. V. WALLACE, called "Merrily, merrily over the Sea." The freshness of the melody bids fair to make it one of the most popular, as it is certainly one of the most pleasing, of Mr. WALLACE'S excellent vocal pieces. The same publishers have also issued "Reflets du Passé," "Ricordati," and "Valse Poetique," by L. M. GOTTSCHALK. These are works which should be in the possession of every good pianist. GOTTSCHALK is original in all he does; his inspirations bear the true impress of genius, and he understands the resources of the piano so perfectly, that a careful study of his pieces is absolutely essential to the performer of modern piano-forte music.

☞ Mayor TIEMANN, who, by virtue of his office, is one of the Commissioners of Health of this City, has suggested to his associate Commissioners the propriety of holding monthly meetings for the purpose of considering all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the City. The Commissioners have not hitherto been in the habit of holding meetings during the Winter. Perhaps neither their own nor the public health would suffer if they should do so.

MARRIED AT SEA.—A marriage took place at sea, on board the steamship *Edinburgh*, on the 26th January. The parties were Mr. JAS. HASTIE, of Carnwath, Lanarkshire, to Miss MARY WACHER HASTIE, of Whitefarm, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

SEA AND SHORE NEWS.

Wreck of the Steamtug Ajax—Safety of the Crew.

Capt MARSHALL, who returned from the wreck of his steamer on Tuesday night, gives the following account of the disaster. The *Ajax* left Shinnecock Inlet at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning with the bark *Mary C. Dyer* in tow. At 12 o'clock she had made less than ten miles, and the tug, by hard laboring, had sprung a leak;—the gale also increased, and a heavy head sea was running. By 4 o'clock P. M. the water had increased to two feet in the hold, and it was apparent they would have to let go the bark, and devote their whole energies to keep the water down from putting out the fires. The bark was then let go in seven fathoms; the crew were kept constantly bailing, but in spite of all their efforts the water increased, and at 8 o'clock P. M. it was nearly four feet deep in the hold. At this time she shipped a heavy sea, which stove in the doors of her engine room, and the firemen and engineers were compelled to leave their work. Still the bailing went on, and efforts were made to keep her off shore; the gale and sea all the time increasing. Finding that she would sink, all further efforts were abandoned, and in order to save their lives, the tug was headed for the shore, and soon ran head on the beach, about five miles south of the Highlands, which was abreast of Station-house No. 3. The sea stove in the stern of the boat, and swept everything movable from the decks; the smoke-pipe and pilot-house were carried away; in fact the sea made a complete breach across the vessel, for she had now swung round broadside to the surf. Finding the vessel was breaking in two, at 11 o'clock P. M., when the gale was at its height, the crew succeeded in reaching the shore, and made their way to the Station-house for shelter from the driving storm. Here they remained until morning, building fires, and making themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Captain MARSHALL had accumulated some $1,200 by years of industry and saving, all of which was invested in the *Ajax*, and is lost with her.

The bark rode out the gale, and on Tuesday morning was taken in tow by the *W. H. Webb* and brought to the City. The hull of the *Ajax* is a total loss, but the machinery will be saved.

During the efforts to save the tug, by bailing and pumping, one of the crew named WILLIAM ALLEN ran a spike into his foot to the depth of an inch or more, which it is feared may prove a serious injury.

The storm of Monday night was severely felt by the steamers upon the Sound, and raged fiercely at the eastward. It set in at Boston with sleet and rain, and the wind, for a short time, blew violently, but towards morning it varied to E. S. E., and moderated. Owing to the storm the Southern Mail via Long Island Sound did not reach Boston, and neither of the Expresses got through to Providence up to 11 o'clock A. M. The steamer *Worcester*, which left New-York at 4 o'clock, was detained, and did not reach Norwich until 9½ A. M. on Tuesday. At the same hour the boat with the Boston train of the previous evening left for New-York. Captain KNIGHT, of the steamer *Lewiston*, who left Boston at 5 o'clock Monday evening for Portland, anticipating the severity of the gale, proceeded only as far as Cape Ann, where he remained with his vessel till next morning, all safe.

The *Forest City*, Capt. PRINCE, left Portland at 7 P. M. for Boston, and experienced the full force of the gale. At 1 o'clock, however, Capt. PRINCE ran his vessel into Portsmouth, anchoring in the outer harbor, where he lost his heaviest anchor, owing to the violence of the gale.

At daylight, fearing to trust the steamer with one anchor he ran her ashore on the flats, it being low water. She lay there several hours without harm, and reached Boston the same afternoon. Both boats report the gale remarkably severe for about five hours.

The only Eastern boat *yet* the Long Island Sound which had arrived here yesterday up to 2 o'clock, was the *Empire City*, of the Fall River Line, which arrived at 11½ A. M. The heavy westerly blow of Tuesday night caused them to lay by.

Notwithstanding many seamen have left this port within two or three weeks, there are still more than enough to supply the demand. Several ships which have lately left this port for California shipped their crews at $10 per month, giving two months advance, and vessels for the West Indies at $12 per month, with one month's advance. Coastwise vessels pay $14 with, and $16 without, advances. This is a large falling off in the rate of wages since October.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The *Niagara* was taken out of dock on Monday, and they are now very busy coaling and getting her ready for sea. One of the new Velocimeters has been attached to her, by way of testing its capabilities during the voyage. The number of men employed in the yard has not been increased.

A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A new school edifice on Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, to be known as No. 33, has been informally opened and the organization of the school commenced. The structure is unlike any other school building in the City, and is designed for a girls' Grammar School, and a mixed Primary. The Primary Department is arraged to seat about eight hundred pupils. The grounds are 125 feet front by 100 feet deep, making the play-grounds the most spacious of any attached to a public school in the City. The entrances are separate, and the girls' and boys' play-grounds are divided from each other, with separate accommodations for girls of the Grammar School. The building has an imposing front of over one hundred feet, is four stories high, and is built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The play-grounds occupy the basement story, with the exception of the front section, which is divided into a suite of elegant rooms for the use of the Janitor, a library and the Trustees room, which is nicely furnished for holding official or informal meetings. The cellar extends under the building, and contains the furnace rooms and fuel stores. The heating is now done with eight of CURTIS'S Hot Air Furnaces, which have been put in temporarily until the contractor can get his $4,000 heater (HARRISON'S) ready. The Primary Department has six class-rooms, a gallery and a large room, and is furnished in a very tasty manner. The Grammar School Department has ten class-rooms, with a large assembling room, furnished simply but very elegantly in the chapel style, with the beams of the roof paneled and finished in oak, from which depend beautiful gas-fixtures for the use of the evening school and for evening lectures. With the exception of the front tier of class-rooms the building is but two stories above the basement. The class-rooms will each seat about fifty pupils, or five hundred in all. The rear of the music-room is painted in panels of a deep blue, on which, in letters of gold, are painted three appropriate texts from the Bible. In the rear of the teacher's desk a fine loft is arranged for musicians, or for a party of observers on public occasions. The furniture is neat and tasteful, with bells and speaking-tubes to all parts of the premises, from the Principal's desk. There are eight flights of stone fireproof stairways, and the house is designed to be fire-proof in its arrangements. The grounds cost $19,000; the building complete, including extras, will cost about $45,000, making a round sum of $65,000 for the whole affair. It will seat 1,300 children, or, in case of a crowd, 1,500. The building has been erected under the direction of Mr. MCVEY, the Superintendent of School Buildings, and will be publicly opened when all things are fully ready.

The Girls' Grammar School, of the Thirty-fifth street School, has been removed to the new building, and that school is hereafter to be a Boys' Grammar School, and a mixed Primary. The Primary School on Twenty-ninth-street, occupying an old wooden church, has taken possession of the new Primary Department.

There are are about 850 pupils on register, in the Primary School, under the care of Mrs. Sarah S. White, principal, and Misses Margaret Keown, Charlotte Meredith, Sarah Gaddis, Louisa E. Green, Addie Benson, Mary A. Updike, Dorathea Dixon, Maria Thompson, Catharine Pollock, Margaret Stuart, Cornelia Whitney, Caroline Hard, assistants.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register, of 390, under the care of Miss Clara W. Edmonds, principal, and Misses Agnes E. Bayliss, Mary A. Simms, ——, Keeler, Caroline Masters, Jeanie V. Ranney, Almira Danley, Clarissa Hartmann, Mary Lyon, Henrietta Ruden, Mary A. Farnham, assistants. Charles James Trigler, janitor.

NAMES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioners—Wm. Monteith, Oliver H. Lee. *Inspectors*—John G. Butler, Peter A. Duncan. *Trustees*—Jas. Kearney, Edwin Dubbs, Wm. Creamer, ——, Taylor, D. Livingston, Henry Larkin, Casper Myers, Hubbard G. Stone.

The new building is the third built in the Twentieth Ward since 1854, one of which stands on the same street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. There are four large schools in the Ward, with school 4,500 pupils on register, taught by 70 teachers, besides one colored school.

PLACE OF DETENTION FOR WITNESSES.—The building No. 68 White street has been fitted up for the accommodation, under lock and key, of witnesses in criminal cases. Mr. EDWARD H. GOUGE is Superintendent, and will occupy apartments on the first floor. It is intended that there shall be lodgings for about forty persons in the building. At present it will accommodate half that number comfortably.

FROM ALBANY.

Savings Banks—More City Affairs—The Woman's Hospital—Bleeding Kansas—The Assembly—Gamblers, Attention!—The Observance of Sabbath—Taxes—Resolutions on Banking—Harlem Railroad—A Dash at the Fleshpots—Recorder and City Judge—Trinity Church Again—Are we Constitutional?—The Castle Garden Resolutions, Sickness, &c.—Mr. Corning and Lecompton—A Strange Juxtaposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Senate was not particularly industrious today, although the session extended over a longer period than usual.

SAVINGS BANKS,

Had notice that Senator ELY would urge the passage of a bill to restrict their temporary deposits to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent. of the actual deposits, and in no case exceeding $100,000. Also, to allow Trustees to give the President a salary, providing that when he accepts such salary he shall devote his entire time to the service of the institution.

MORE CITY OFFICERS.

Senator DOHERTY proposes to create by statute the officers of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York. This will make two more teats for the faithful.

THE CHARTER OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

Needs to be amended in one or two particulars, and Senator ELY introduces a bill for that purpose. The first and most important amandment proposes to add to the present institution a Lying-in Asylum. So long ago as 1796, DR. BARD obtained a subscription of something less than $5,000 for the purpose of founding a Lying-in Asylum. For some reason, the institution was never established, but the fund was well invested, until it now amounts to about $50,000. Those having this fund in charge are anxious to devote it to the purpose for which it was raised, and if the amendment proposed should pass, it is probable the amount will be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Woman's Hospital.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Was the special order at 1 o'clock, after the Executive session. Senetor DIXON continued his argument, reviewing the Messaga sent in by Mr. BUCHANAN yesterday. While the debate was progressing, the Democratic members made the discovary that they were in the majority, and with a readiness which has been always a peculiarity, endeavored to bring on a vote which should reject the resolves. There was some sharp practice, but it ended in smoke. The Senate adjourned, with the understanding that the resolutions should he the special order to-morrow.

THE ASSEMBLY

Is rushing ahead with business—of course, as yet only accumulating the raw material, out of which to "get the real stuff" at some future period. A close observation of the notices given would induce the belief that, in many proposed enactments, there were striking peculiarities.

GAMBLERS, ATTENTION!

Mr. HANFORD gives notice of a bill to amend the laws in relation to gambling. At present the penalty for the offence of gambling is imprisonment. Under this law very few convictions take place. Juries find it difficult to obtain testimony strong enough to jug a gambler. Mr. HANFORD proposes to do away with the penalty of imprisonment, and substitute therefor a penalty of $1,000 fine—one-half to go to the informer, and one-half to the authorities. The theory is, that the inducement of a participation in the fine will be sufficient to bring out complaints, and testimony to substantiate them. I guess the gentlemen of the "sweat-cloth," "faro," and "roulette" had better be looking after this little joker; it might interfere with trade.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

As usual, the Speaker has before him a host of petitions, asking that the navigation of the canals may be closed during the Sabbath. Ordinarily they are buried in the bosom of the Committee on Canals. This year, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINSON, they are to be the subject of a special consideration—having been referred to a Select Committee. I do not anticipate any radical change in the management of the Canals will be the fruit of this special reference.

THE TAXES.

From all parts of the State there comes up a protest against the summary collection of taxes. With a concord that is unparalleled the people are petitioning for a postponement of tha visitation of the tax-gatherer. As a general thing, there must be granted an extension of at least 60 days, if we gather in the tithes without entailing universal suffering.

MORE RESTRICTIONS ON BANKING.

Mr. CHAUNCEY introduces a bill to prohibit banks, banking associations, or individual bankers in New-York or Brooklyn, from assuming to be savings banks.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. MOORE gives notica of a bill to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad. At present, the Company are required to operate their road subject to such restrictions as the Common Council may think proper to impose. The practical operation is to subject the Company to the designs of every "striker" who may have a seat in the Council to force them either to make liberal allowance to such cormorants, or to suffer serious losses in the transaction of their business. The amendment proposes to release the Harlem from the restriction, and to place them on the same footing as the New-Haven and other roads.

A DASH AT THE FLESHPOTS.

Mr. LANING gives notica of a bill to repeal the law of last Winter, giving to the Governor and Senate the appointment of the Auditor. The law repealed, the appointment would vest in the Canal Board, where Mr. LANING'S political friends have the ascendency. "When the sky falls." The adage is probably familiar to tha gentleman from Erie.

RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.

Mr. TAPPEN, of Westchester, will propose a bill to increase the term of office of the Recorder and City Judge to a period of eight years, the new term to commence with the next election.

TRINITY CHUACH AGAIN.

Mr. BICKER, American, from Ulster County, gives notice of a bill to repeal the charter of Trinity Church, granted in 1814. Senator SPENCER was present to-day, and perhaps this notice may be the forerunner of the struggle made lest year, under his leadership.

ARE WE CONSTITUTIONAL?

The House has requested the Attorney-General to determine whether the present Assembly is a constitutional body. Don't the Attorney-General want to be a Governor, or a Senator, or a Minister Plenipo?—has he any ambition in any direction? If he has, I hope for an answer that will dissolve this deliberative body back to the

"Dust from whence it sprung,
Unwept, unnonored and unsung."

THE CASTLE GARDEN RESOLUTIONS

Were also considered. Mr. SMITH, who seems to be well posted on the grievances of which he complains, very strongly urged the immediate adoption of the resolves. I rather inferred that the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, &c., are "hobbies" with the gentlemen from the First Ward. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with a view of having an inquiry as to the necessity for the examination asked for by Mr. SMITH.

The manner in which these resolves were switched off from the main track, on which Mr. SMITH had set them running, was worthy of my most sincere admiration. Mr. LANING, while avowing his purpose to vote for the passage of the resolutions, took occasion to protest against establishing what he called traveling committees. Mr. SMITH suggested that he himself would foot the bills. Mr. LANING, of course, could not assent to such a proposition, and intimated his determination to vote for the resolves, and also intimated his objection to traveling committees. After such an intimation from the file leader, the resolutions could not but take the reference they did. Mr. SMITH felt the blow, but evidently could not comprehend what induced the gentleman from Buffalo to throw that last brick-bat. Will he overhaul the fact that the Central Railroad has a stake in Castle Garden—will he make a note of the connecting link between DEAN RICHMOND, the Central Railroad, and the gentleman from Buffalo, who has such a dread of traveling committees, and gather his own conclusions. When he has comprehended all these combinations, he will probably be able to discover the milk in that cocoanut.

SICKNESS, ETC.

Senator WILLIAMS is still confined to his rooms, and unable to take any part in legislation, except to act with his associates on Committees. He is rapidly improving within the past week, and if this favorable progress continues unchecked for a week or ten days, it is hoped he will be strong enough to endure the fatigue of a session of the Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN is still detained at home. He left Albany to attend by the bed of a sick child, who has since died.

Governor KING has recovered from his indisposition, and is again "on call" at the Executive chamber.

Mr. CHATFIELD, of New-York, has but partially recovered from the attack which prostrated him on the floor of the Assembly yesterday. I understand that Mr. CHATFIELD has for many years been subject to similar attacks, when he is excited. His nervous system yesterday appeared to be utterly unstrung. The indignation which he expressed on the floor of the House, for the want of good faith with which Speaker ALVORD had treated himself and his associates, was not nearly equal to that which he evidently felt. It is whispered that he was under the excitement of liquor, but such was not the fact. In reference to all else but the injustice of the Speaker he was perfectly calm and collected, and whatever he said or did was prompted only by a sense of what he felt to be a great wrong inflicted on himself and his associates, by a man who had professed to be his friend.

MR. CORNING AND LECOMPTON.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING is at home for a few days, looking after matters pertaining to tha Central Railroad. The probabilities of his voting for the Lecompton Constitution are being discussed quite freely in Democratic circles. The general conclusion is that Mr. CORNING will stand by the Administration—and swallow Lecompton without a twinge. The consideration of this sacrifice is understood to be the appointment of his relative and *protégé*, Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, to a second-class mission.

A STRANGE JUXTAPOSITION,

The names of Ex-Senator SPENCER and JACOB SHARPS, appearing this morning on the hotel register, creates some talk in the lobby. JACOB has a world-wide reputation as the author and promoter of a project for running a railroad through Broadway. Senator SPENCER has, probably, for the past four years, been the immediate stumbling block in the way of such legislation as would have given vitality to the project. It is surmised that probably the lion and the lamb have taken sweet counsel of their personal interests—have had such an understanding as was mutually agreeable, and are here to give it binding force. Though their entrance at the same time within this orbit appears to confirm these surmises, I am confident they are not fully justified. Senator SPENCER has always been a natural opponent of the Broadway project. In addition, he is, or was, largely interested in City Railroads now in operation, the value of which could not but be materially diminished by the construction of another road with so central a location. I am, for these reasons, confident that Senator SPENCER maintains his former hostile position, and that most likely he is here for the purpose of protecting his interests in other roads, by preventing additional grants, and not for the purpose of aiding and abetting JACOB. And yet, I may be mistaken. The Ex-Senator has frequently assured ma that the Broadway Railroad was a "big thing," and it may be that he has disposed of his interest in other roads, and succumbed to argum nts too weighty to be resisted. *Nous verrons.* But, until I do see, I shall hardly believe that JACOB has won poppy SPENCER to his ways.

LEO.

Business Before the Legislature.

SENATE.

The petition presented by Mr. SMITH, for the immediate removal of the Quarantine, and the appointment of a new Commission, respectfully suggests as such Commissioners the names of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Ex-President FILLMORE and Ex-United States District-Attorney B. F. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Mr. ELY'S bill, relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, is, to use the phrase of the day, "an enabling act," to enable the Managers to draw the $20,000 appropriated by the Supervisore of New-York, the payment of which was reinsed by Mr. Comptroller FLAGG, for a building site.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. LOVELAND'S bill relative to Notaries Public gives them the same power to take proof and acknowledgement of conveyances of real estate and the discharge of mortgages, and the same power to administer oaths and take affidavits as is now conferred by statute upon Commissioners of Deeds.

SESSIONS COURTS OF NEW-YORK.

Senator WILLARD'S bill amending the law relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in tha City of New-York, amends the third section so as to read as follows: Every conviction for capital offence, or for one punishable as a misdemeanor, punishment by imprisonment in the State Prison for life shall be brought before the Supreme Court from the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right. And the said Appellate Court may order a new trial if it shall be satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, or against the law, or that justice required a new trial, whether any exception shall have been teken or not in the Court below.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Woman Poisons Her Paramour and Herself—Coroner's Inquest.

The German man and woman residing at No. 237 William-street, whose deaths, caused by taking poison, were reported in yesterday's TIMES, were not a married couple. The name of the man was GOTLIEB GROSS, and that of the woman ROSA ELIZABETH MARKS. She lived with Gross as his mistress. Gaoss had been employed, until last Friday, as barkeeper for his brother, CHARLES GAOSS, who keeps a lager-bier saloon. He had made arrangements to go to New-Orleans in a few days. ROSA made every effort to dissuade him, but to no purpose. Failing in this and Gaoss having refused to take her to New-Orleans with him, she became desperate, and resolved that her lover should not leave her. She accordingly purchased some arsenic, and dissolving a portion of it in water, gave some of it to Gaoss, and immediately swallowed the balance herself. ROSA died a short time after drinking the poison, but Gaoss lived several hours, and then died in terrible agony.

Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest on the bodies. The following evidence was elicited:

Louis Gross, sworn—The deceased was my brother; he lodged at No. 237 William-street; I saw him on Monday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; I heard, yesterday, that he was poisoned, but I did not go to see him, I was so frightened; he was a temperate man.

Charles Gross, sworn—I reside at No. 9 Duane-street; I keep a larger-bier saloon at said place; deceased tended bar for me and lodged at No. 237 William-street; he left me on Friday last with the intention of going to New-Orleans; he was in my place at 11 o'clock on Monday night; he left my place to go to his lodgings; about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, his landlady, Mrs. Bornhagn, came to my house, and told me there was a woman nearly dead in my brother's room; I came there immediately, and found deceased in bed and a young woman lying dead on the floor; I asked my brother what was the matter? he said, "that b— on the floor has poisoned me;" I procured a physician, and he attended him until he died at twelve o'clock last night; deceased said that he did not suspect that he was poisoned until he saw the woman fall down dead; he did not say she took any of the poison herself; I have seen the young woman before; I knew that deceased was acquainted with her, and that she boarded in North William-street.

John Warner, sworn—I resida at No. 5 Duane-street; I have known the deceased, Gotlieb Gross, about six years; I also knew the woman Rosa, now lying dead at No. 237 William-street; I became acquainted with her through deceased; this Rosa boarded at 257 William-street; Gross used to visit her at this place; I saw Rosa on Monday, at five o'clock in the afternoon; she was dressed as if to go out; she said she was waiting for Gotlieb—that he was going to take her out; and she said, "I have got him now, despite his brothers;" I did not know what she meant by this; I saw Gross at 11½ o'clock that night; he wished me "good bye," and said he was going to New-Orleans on Tuesday; I did not see him or Rosa after that, until last night, when I saw him at No. 237 William-street, in bed, and Rosa lying dead on the floor.

Annie Spangler, sworn—I am servant of Mrs. Bornhagn, at No. 237 William-street; the deceased, Mr. Gross, had a room at said place; on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, I heard Mr. Gross come home and go into his room; he was accompanied by another person; I could not say whether a man or a woman; deceased was talking in a loud voice; my bedroom is next to his; I could hear talking, but could not distinguish the words; I went to sleep soon afterwards; about ten o'clock in the morning I heard a noise as if some one was mixing something in a tumbler with a spoon; I did not hear any noise after this, until about two o'clock, when I heard them both vomiting in the room; about half past five o'clock Mr. Gross called to me, saying, "Annie, I wish you would give me a cup of coffee;" I brought the coffee; when I came in the room I saw him and a young woman lying in bed together; he told me to give the coffee to the woman; I gave her the coffee; she drank it; he drank a tumbler of water; I brougat the water fresh from the hydrant; soon after this I heara something fall upon the floor; I went into the room, and saw deceased lying in bed and the young woman upon the floor; I asked her what was the matter, when she said she was very sick and wanted more coffee; I pnt a pillow under her head, and put some clothes on her, and asked Mr. Gross if he would get up and help me to put deceased into bed; he said that he was so sick as to be unable to move; I went out and told Mrs. Bornhagn, and when she came up the woman was dead; I said to Gross, "The woman is dead;" when he replied, "If that is so, she must have taken poison;" he asked me to look in her pockets to see if I could not find some poison there; I felt in her pockets, but could find nothing; he then said, "Look under the bed; I did so, and there found a small box marked, "Arsenic—poison;" I handed him the box, when he said, "Then she has given me some, and I will die too;" he then told me to send for his brother, and also for the doctor.

William Krietzy, sworn—I reside at No. 10 Mott-street; I keep a boarding house at the above place; Rosa, the deceased, boarded with me; her right name was Elizabeth Marks, from Gelhune, Germany; she boarded at my house about five months ago; Gross often came to my house and took her away to the theatre and elsewhere; I saw her last about two weeks ago; she did not say anything about Gross.

Philip O. Hanlon, M. D., sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Gotlieb Gross, now lying dead at No. 237 William-street; I found evident traces of arsenic in the stomach; the other organs were in a healthy condition; the arsenic caused death.

J. Lelano, M. D., sworn—I was called to visit Mr. Gross, deceased, between nine and ten o'clock last night, at No. 237 William-street; he was vomiting, and suffering from great pain in the stomach and bowels; a woman lay dead on the floor; he told me that this woman had given him the poison; I saw the box labelled "poison, arsenic;" I gave him the usual antidotes, but he died in two hours afterwards; he said he slept some time after he got the drink from the woman, and when he woke up he commenced vomiting.

There being no further evidence, the case was here given to the jury. After a brief deliberation they returned the following

VERDICT.

That the said ELIZABETH MARKS came to her death by suicide by taking arsenic, at No. 237 William-street, Feb. 2, 1858. That the said GOTLIEB GROSS came to his death by arsenic administered to him by ELIZABETH MARKS, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 237 William-street.

Gross was 26 years of age. His body was given in charge of his brothers for interment. ROSA was 19 years of age. She formerly boarded at a lager-bier saloon at No. 257 William-street, and has for nearly a year past borne a questionable character. No one has thus far come forward to claim the body, and it is probable she will be buried in Potter's Field.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR AND DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a burglar, who goes by the names of "Killer Tom," *alias* Thomas Weston, *alias* Wall, *alias* Walpole, was discovered in the act of robbing the unoccupied house No. 122 West Thirty-seventh-street, and after a hard chase, was finally captured in Thirty-sixth-street. Mrs. PHELPS, the lessee of the house, had moved her furniture into the premises, and attempted to enter with a night-key on Tuesday, when sha found that the front door was bolted inside. She remarked to a friend who accompanied her that some one was in the house, and sent for assistance. The burglar, bearing voices, became alarmed, came out at the front door, and attempted to pass Mrs. PHELPS, but she seized and tried to detain him, when he drew a pistol and threatened her life. She relaxad her hold, but in the tussle her clothing was badly torn. The burglar ran across Thirty-seventh-street, leaped the fences, and was lost for a while, but was afterwards discovered in Thirty-sixth-street, and arrested by officers STELLE and MILLEA, of the Twentieth Ward. He was locked up in tha Jefferson Market Prison, in default of bail, and on Tuesday evening gave information as to the whereabouts of his wife, a woman known as "English Moll." Officers had previously been started on false scents by the prisoner's stories, but the woman was discovered at last in the crib No. 95 Cherry-street, a place kept by a Mrs. Cox. On searching these premises the officers found a variety of suspicious articles, and among the rest a trunk, concealed under "Moll's" bed, which contained $300 to $400 worth of silks, dresses, jewelry, and other articles, supposed to have been stolen. This property was taken to the Jefferson Market Station, where it remains for identification. Parties who have lost property may discover some of their goods among this lot. WALPOLE is a young fellow, 22 years of age, and formerly belonged to the gang of "Killers" in Philadelphia. The den in which the woman was found is a resort for thieves and prostitutes. Tha keeper, Mrs. COX, and others of the inmates, are under arrest for receiving stolen goods. Mrs. PHELPS, on entering her house, found a large quantity of her goods gathered up in the back parlor, ready to ba taken away. The arrest is considerad important, as leading to the discovery of other offenders.

James Johnson was also discovered the sama night in the dwelling-house of Mr. George N. Flock, No. 42 East Thirty-first-street, which he entered by means of false keys. Justice KELLY locked him up to answer.

Proprietor of a Loan Office Arrested—Recovery of Valuable Property.

A man going by the name of Charles Mason, who, till recently, was proprietor of a loan office at No. 304 Broadway, was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of swindling Mr. Donald out of two diamond pins, a gold watch, and other jewelry, valued at nearly $500. The complainant alleges that the articles of jewelry mentioned were deposited at the office of Mr. Mason, in consideration of $100 in money advanced on them, and with the understanding that before the expiration of a given period he could redeem them. He went after the articles before the time agreed upon had expired, and was told by Mr. Mason that some burglars had broken into his place and stolen nearly everything in it, including what he had deposited. Seeking to recover his property, which he believed Mason was intending to cheat him out of, Mr. Donald had the latter arrested and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Capt. Hicks searched him and found in his possession $210 55 in money, four gold watches, five silver watches, one diamond breast-pin, ten gold chains, three gold pencils, seven gold finger rings, two gold breast pins, one gold bracelet, one pair of gold sleeve buttons, and a pair of gold ear-rings. Sergeant Lush and officer Bedell, of the Sixth Precinct, in compliance with the orders of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, proceeded immediately to the residence of the accused, No. 3 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, and searched the house thoroughly, but they discovered nothing of great value. The following were the articles found: A diamond pin, valued at $75; an opera-glass, three silver table-spoons, marked "J. E. B.;" six silver tea-spoons, markad "C. H. Humphrey;" the same number, marked "J. B.;" five silver tea-spoons, marked "A. and R. W.," and one silver sauce-spoon, marked "W. B." These articles were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and, together with the prisoner, kept there all night. Yesterday morning all the property was given to the Police Property Clerk. Mason was taken before Recorder BARNARD, and, in default of $3,000 bail, locked up in the Tombs for trial.

Elopement, Seduction and Desertion.

A modest and well-dressed young girl, sixteen years of age, named JANET HAMILTON, from Toronto, C. W., appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, and preferred a charge of seduction against Frederick Lomax, an English youth, eighteen years of age. She stated that Lomax became acquainted with her several months ago at her mother's residence in Toronto; that he visited her frequently, and that they often went to places of amusement together; he professing the most ardent attachment for her, and she reciprocated his affection. He finally proposed an elopement to the States, and she consented. They came on directly to New-York, he having promised to marry her immediately on their arrival. They arrived here late at night, and put up at a hotel kept by a Frenchman. Here, under a solemn promise of marrying her on the ensuing day, he effected her seduction, but up to the present time had failed to keep his promise. On Tuesday (last week) he wrote her a note stating that he was going to England to join his parents and advising her to return to her parents in Canada. A Mr. G. R. Nash corroborated the statements of the girl, and testified that he had heard Lomax promise her that he would marry her, and that on one occasion the (Lomax) engaged a priest to perform the ceremony. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of Lomax and had him locked up in the Tombs to await an examination.

STEALING AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—A German, giving his name as Wm. Sebree was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the house of Mrs. Hall, No. 177 West Twenty-fifth-street, and stealing $8 worth of silver spoons. George H. Arberg was arrested, charged with having bought the spoons, knowing that they had been stolen. The accused were both locked up for examination.

☞ Wm. Griswold, of No. 74 Bayard-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. He was taken before the Mayor, and committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

The Hartford Defalcation—Total Loss $105,000.

From the Hartford Times, 2d.

The fact that the twenty-six Directors of the Hartford County Savings Institution, generally able and wealthy individuals, permitted their names to be used, without personally knowing the real condition of the corporation, will meet with no defence. But still it is a custom, practiced in this and other States, to a great extent. The Directors are generally appointed without consulting them, and it is rare that any of them ever attend a meeting of the corporation. Such practices have existed too long in this country, and evils have arisen from them. In the case of the Hartford County Savings Institution, this practice was followed. Twenty-six Directors were appointed, many of whom never attended the meetings, and it was not expected that they should. But at the late annual meeting this state of things was brought up by some of the Directors, and several of them, in conversation with each other, declared that they would no longer allow their names to be used unless there should be frequent meetings and the affairs of the Institution regularly laid before them. This led to the appointment of a Committee to investigate, which developed the gigantic frands that had been practiced by the late Treasurer.

It appears that one year ago the securities and assets of the Corporation were ample. Great confidence was reposed in the fidelity and honesty of Mr. SEYMOUR, the Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty it was to carefully preserve the securities and assets of every character, belonging to the institution.

It now appears that Mr. SEYMOUR collected cash on notes without making any entries upon the books, to the amount of about $40,000
Bonds abstracted 25,000
Bank Stock and other securities 33,500
His own notes, collaterals abstracted 17,000
Total $115,500
His bond, well secured, is 10,000
Deficiency $105,500

The investigation, so far, has developed these facts. All of the securities have not yet been examined, but it may yet appear that some of them have been changed. *The capital stock has been swept away by the direct robberies of Mr. Seymour.* The stock notes, 38 per cent. of which is due, are all, we believe, good, unless some part of Mr. SEYMOUR'S 112 shares shall fail. We presume, however, that the indorsements on these will save them.

SAMUEL COIT, Esq., has been appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and a Committee of the Directors has been appointed to ascertain the precise condition of affairs. It will require a week, probably, to ascertain the true state of things. *That the institution must be wound up without delay, there can be no doubt.* The most prompt and efficient steps will be taken to secure the interests of the depositors. The result, it is now quite apparent, must be that they will lose something. But we trust that the loss will not exceed 25 per cent. of their deposits, and we hope that it may be less than that.

Mr. SEYMOUR'S books make a fair show, of course. He managed that. On the face of them, Jan. 1, 1858, it appears as follows:

Assets	$468,000
Deposits	389,000
Excess of assets	$79,000

But the trouble lies in the plunder, which of course did not appear on the books, and in the depreciation of securities now on hand.

A Lively Time in Buffalo—A Citizen Horse-whipped—Susan Denin in the Case.

From the Buffalo Express, 1st.

Our city was thrown into quite an excitement on Saturday afternoon, by one of those affairs which indicate a sort of chivalry that is more prevalent in metropolitan towns. One of our citizens was rawhided in the street, and in the presence of numerous spectators, by a Mr. HUNTINGTON, the reputed husband of SUSAN DENIN. The name of the aufferer we suppress, on account of his family. The circumstances as they occurred are briefly these: The gentleman became enamored of the charms of SUSAN, and wrote her a note, proposing a meeting and an acquaintance, which might be mutually agreeable. The following is the note in question, and it speaks for itself:

MISS SUSAN DENIN: *My Dear Madam:* Having long been fascinated with you, I am bold enough to ask whether under any circumstances you ever yield to a man's infatuation for a beautiful woman. If ever you have dooe so, and can be prevailed upon to allow *me* the pleasure of an evening with you—not at your public entertainment, for I always possess myself of that pleasure—but where I may be alone with you and feast my soul on "beauty unadornad," I will endeavor to make it yield, not delight it may be to you, but an acceptable equivalent.

If, in short, twenty-five or thirty dollars could, at all, induce you to grant a stranger au interview, it will give me great pleasure to prove myself a gentleman not only capable of loving you, but of making fitting amends for your generous indulgence. Should you decide to favor me, a note, stating the time and place, addressed to CHARLES W. WATSON, and slipped under the door of room No. 12, "Harvey's Building," corner of Main and Swan streets—entrance on Swan—before the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., to-morrow,—for I may not be able to get word by the Post-Office before you leave—will be welcomed with infinite delight. Please do favor me if possible.

Very hastily, your admirer, &c.,
CHARLES W. WATSON.

This note, fortunately or unfortunately for the ardent writer, fell into the hands of Mr. HUNTINGTON, who felt his wife'a honor and virtue insulted, and became exceedingly indignant thereat. He counselled her to eccede to the terms proposed, and grant the interview that had been solicited, and answered the note himself, in her behalf, and in favorable language, over the signature of "Sincere." The following is the response of Miss DENIN'S admirer:

"MY DEAR MISS DENIN: A note responsive to mine of yesterday, signed "Sincere," and penned by your own sweet self, I cannot doubt, has just come to me. Need I tell you how very happy I am to know you have confidence enough in me to allow me an opportunity to prove myself a gentleman, even in your eyes, not only as "sincere" as yourself, but equally as "discreet." Believe me, my dear Madame, you shall have no occasion to "chide" or "scold" me, and, I trust also, no occasion to regret the indulgence you have so kindly extended to me.

When I wrote you it wes with the hope that I might be able to be with you for more than a "passing hour," and I yet trust that it may be my sweet privilege to do so; and if it may not be, I will endeavor to "improve the hour."

You suggest your room in the American as a place of meeting, unless I name a place more private. I should have no objection to the American, were I not so well known there to proprietors and servants—having domiciled there until quite recently.

I have in my eye a quiet, pretty place, to which it will give me pleasure to take you, and I will have things nicely arranged therefor, should it be agreeable to you, and I would suggest that at the hour you mentioned—4 o'clock—you step into the reading-room of the Young Men's Association, under the American Hall, where I will meet you, and give you an escort to the place aforesaid. If it will not be agreeable to you to adopt this arrangement, be kind enough to notify me by 3 P. M., by note slipped as before into No. 12, Harvey's Building, and I will then accede to any arrangements you may suggest.

Regretting to have to trouble you with so long a missive—in my proper hand this time—and sincerely hoping that nothing may come in tha way of our meeting pleasantly, I remain yours, very sincerely,
CHARLES W. WATSON.

Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, Miss DENIN met her new acquaintance at the place appointed, and the two repaired to the corner of Main and Eagle streets, where they took a seat in a buggy and drove off. HUNTINGTON, it appears had a body of friends in waiting to observe the movements of SUSAN and her companion.

Among those who were with HUNTINGTON, was Mr. KENT of the Theatre, the gentleman. if we recollect rightly, who waa rawhided in the streets of Cleveland a few days since. The buggy with Miss SUSAN and her friend passed down street, and Mr. HUNTINGTON and his friends followed in a carriage. They proceeded to a house in Carroll-street, near Michigan, where Miss DENIN'S friend handed her down, and HUNTINGTON joined them. SUSAN introduced him to the gentleman as her husband, saying that they could settle the affair in their own way.

Mr. HUNTINGTON then struck the individual repeated blows over the head and shoulders with a whip, when they closed and fell and rose again, and then went down again, when the assailed broke away from HUNTINGTON and ran off, leaving his horse and buggy and sword-cane, which HUNTINGTON has in his possession, and upon which is inscribed the name of a citizen of unsullied reputation heretofore. Thus ended the affair.

A friend of Mr. HUNTINGTON took his wife into a carriage and drove to his hotel, leaving him apparently well satisfied with his achievements.

Now we are at a loss to account for the course pursued by Mr. HUNTINGTON and Miss DENIN in this matter. If their purpose was to correct the morals of Buffalo, they were engaged in a good work. If they were in pursuit of notoriety, they have succeeded in attaining it. Few husbands and wives would have pursued the course of these people under similar circumstances. If the first note had been unanswered, that would have been the end of it. Miss DENIN'S reputation would not have suffered—her husband might have been saved the disgrace of making a public exhibition of himself, and the silly citizen who was caught in the meshes of the web that had been woven for him by these people, might have been saved the mortification and disgrace that follows the affair. In our opinion it is alike disgraceful to all parties involved. If our memory serves us right, this Mr. HUNTINGTON is the individual who, while sojourning here a few years since, with a band of Negro Minstrels, assaulted a waiter at the Western Hotel with a knife, and came near cutting his throat, and at a previous visit to this city stabbed a negro. That, it would seem, should give him notoriety enough here without this last act.

Miscellaneous Items.

On Sunday night a serious and probably fatal affray occurred in a house of ill fame, in Troy. A gambler, James Gallagher, kept at this place a woman who goes by the *soubriquet* of "showy Stoll," but whose name is Mary Davis. During that day, the woman had been engaged in transactions which he did not think proper, in consideration of his relations he sustained towards her. She proposed to leave the house, and with that view demanded her clothing. This he refused to allow her to have, and when she undertook to help herself to them, drew a knife, with which he attempted to stab her in the breast. She threw up her hand to ward off the blow, and the blade struck her on the arm. At this point, a young man named John Ashley interfered on behalf of the woman, and knocked Gallagher down. Recovering himself, he struck at Ashley with the knife, and the blow took effect upon the left side of the throat, but an inch or so above the collar-bone, severing a branch of the exterior carotid artery.

The steamboats running in connection with the railroad lines from Buffalo to Toledo and Detroit are no longer to be used. They have sunk a large amount of money for the roads owning them. Six fine steamers, costing in the aggregate a million and a half dollars, are thus to be put aside.

Rev. A. L. Long, Methodist Missionary, writes from Shumla under date of Dec. 8, 1857, saying that on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 15, he preached his first sermon in Bulgaria, in the office of Mr. Bennet, the British Acting Consul, to a small congregation.

The West Boston and Canal Bridges, at Boston, are free public avenues forever, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation having accepted the offer of $100,000 made by the city of Cambridge, to maintain and support the bridges.

The weather is mild and Spring-like at Galveston, the grass is growing green, shade trees are budding out, and the Gardens are being put in order for the Spring plantings.

Pay of the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your issue of to-day, that the Common Council are demanding pay for their services. The demand, I fear, gives bad augur for the future. Once upon a time, the seats of the present Board were filled with gentlemen who had a stake in the commnnity, and a resolution from one of its members, for compensation, would have been an insult to the rest. The Board would be filled by gentlemen of a like class were nominations made now as there were then. How is it these gentlemen, recently elected to an office which had no atipend annexed to it, should, so soon, find their services valnable? It was only when the Common Council began to get paid that they began to neglect their dnties; and to allow frauds to be practiced upon the City to such enormous extent, that thousands have been driven from it, and other thousands ara now grosning from the frightful swindlings that they have been aubjected to from the inefficiancy, to use a mild expression, of the late paid Common Council. Would it not be well for the present Board to show the City that they are worthy of pay, before they demand it as a matter of right?

B.

Huntington at Sing Sing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the TIMES of the 30th ult. a paragraph mentioning a report that HUNTINGTON is allowed to visit the village of Sing Sing.

Will you allow me space in your paper to say that the report haa no foundation. The government of this prison is *impartially* administered. No pets are found within its walls. HUNTINGTON came in January, 1857; he was soon put on C. H. WOODRUFF'S cabinet contract; WOODRUFF soon put him in his office, as his clerk, and he has filled that place ever since. HUNTINGTON is locked in his (No. 210) cell at the same time, and remains in the same hours, that all other prisoners are. He goes and comes with his company to and from his cell, and also to and from the mess-room, partakes of the same diet, has his clothes from the same wardrobe, and sleeps on the same bed.

HUNTINGTON has not seen Sing Sing Village since he entered the walls of the prison, nor has he been outside of the guard-posts.

For the last seven months, I have not been absent from the prison a single day or half-day, so I know HUNTINGTON well—so I *speak what I know.*

E. M. K. GLEN, a Keeper in the Prison.
SING SING PRISON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

CHURCH REMOVAL.—The Free-Will Baptist Church, which has worshipped for some months past in Bleecker Buildings, is to remove next Sabbath to the house owned by the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, which it has leased. The two churches worship together under the administration of Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor of the Baptist Church.

☞ The congregations of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and of the Twentieth-street Coogregational Church will worship together at the Church edifice of the latter until the new Congregational Church is erected. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor of the Baptist Church, will minister for both in the meantime.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Mayor TIEMANN sent yesterday to the Mayor of Richmond, Va., an affidavit of GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., with regard to GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man who was recently sold in Richmond by a man named MASON THOMAS, claiming him as his slave. The affidavit confirms the affidavit of Mr. PETERSON, principal of the colored grammar-school at No. 135 Mulberry-street, published in Wednesday's TIMES, stating that in 1840, a colored boy named GEORGE ANDERSON was entered as a pupil at that school. In a few days some affidavits of persons who can testify positively to the birth of ANDERSON in this City, and give a full account of his history up to the present time, will be forwarded to Mayor MAYO, of Richmond.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for simdar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Straw Hats.**

SUMMER STYLES,
185?.

We have now in store the largest stock of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS ever offered,

which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in finishing.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **The Concert and Festival at the South** Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, will be continued THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4.

Refreshments will be furnished in the Social Circle Parlors at a moderate charge.

Addresses will be made by distinguished speakers.

Tickets, 50 cents, can be had at the office of the *The Independent*, No. 22 Beekman-st., New York, at the rooms of the American Congregational Union, No. 348 Broadway, over Appleton's bookstore, and at the principal bookstores in Brooklyn.

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The undersigned are manufactorers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Eliz

ICE.—During the past 24 hours, ice has been forming rapidly in the river, and is now being cut from eight to ten inches in thickness. Those who have been looking for a short crop for the ensuing season, will, we fear, be sadly disappointed. Although the almosphere was keen this morning, the weather was delightful and healthy. The ice gatherers could not have more favorable weather than they have now.—*Albany Evening Journal, 1st.*

Francis Davies, an Irish poet, has received a Government pension of £50 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858,
Cyril Turner's successful three-act play of
WHITE LIES.
Camille.....Mr. Jordan | Dard.....Mr. Jefferson
Raoul.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Perrin.....Mr. Duncan
Riviere.....Mr. Stoddart | La Croix.....Mr. Peters
Sapphire de Beaurepaire.....Miss Laura Keene
Mme.....Miss Thompson | Baroness.....Miss Wells
After which, Durivage's capital Burlesque, in one act.
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Sled Heddlenot, (with songs, dance, &c.)...Mr. Jefferson
Bourne.....Mr. Burnett | Beauxantes.....Mr. Peters
Gomez.....Mr. Duncan | Pohy Ann.....Miss Manners
Widow Heddlenot.Miss Wells | Mad. Diahability.Mrs. Stod'rt
On SATURDAY next, benefit of Mr. JORDAN. Box sheet now open.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
will to night afford an opportunity for the patrons of "Niblo" to see ALL THE ACTING ANIMALS,
A SPECIAL SELECTION OF SPLENDORS,
A liberal display of EDUCATED EQUINES,
and better Riding, Leaping and Vaulting than has ever been seen in New-York.
Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of "EX-CELSIOR." DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY will speedily be offered.
SPECIAL CARD.—The Great Show will only remain open until Saturday, the 12th instant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Novelty.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Dress and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4,
To commence with the national Drama of the
DARK RIDERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
After which the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE FORTY THIEVES.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Sterling Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
To be followed by the Local Drama of
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
THE PERSECUTED GERMAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER.
MPE. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only, the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as the HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 26 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 18th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MME. MADELINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER
Begs to announce her next
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
On MONDAY Feb. 8,
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the celebrated English Violinist, and other eminent artists, will assist.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM! ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in that popular journal, THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during this, the third week of its triumphant production, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, cast with the whole strength of the company. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE BROKEN SWORD; Or, AN ORPHAN'S VENGEANCE A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III. on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, she will read HENRY VIII., at the same house.
Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Mr. W. A. BABCOCK, No. 245 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum, and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

CHARITY SOIREE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 4, 1858.—All hackney and other coaches attending said ball on THURSDAY night, are hereby required to set down their company with their horses facing up Irving place, and take up in the reverse order. By order,
JOSEPH QUIRK,
E. W. COPEUS,
J. M. MILLER, } Acting
A. N. DAVIS, } Hack
BERNARD NEISS, } Inspectors.
J. McARTHUR,

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF the Members of Mr. HENRY GERARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY to be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY. Tickets 25 cents; are ready at the Gymnasium.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University. Dr. D. BETHUNE MCCARTEE will read a paper *On the Chinese People, their Arts, Condition and Policy at the Present Time.*

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 7 Waverley-place.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Rooms, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. EUGENE THOMSON, Rec. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Secretary.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED OR DECOYED AWAY FROM her home, No. 56 Leonard-st., yesterday afternoon, ISABELLA JAFFREY, aged 8 years; brown hair, fresh complexion and rather stout of her age; had on a brown bloomer, dark calico dress, brown cloak, and stout tacked up shoes with ankle straps and eyelets. Information concerning her will be gratefully received by her parents as above, No. 56 Leonard-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway. A practical Agency for supplying schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c.; and teachers with engagements. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers wanted to go South. Schools bought and sold on commission. SMITH & BOYD.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARMING DULL TIMES AWAY.
Who is it charms dull times away,
And changes folks from "blue" to "gay!"
Of course, you've heard what people say!
'TIS RANNEY, O, 'TIS RANNEY.

Where is it you can buy a book,
And get a "gift" of splendid look?
The store it cannot be mistook,
'TIS RANNEY'S, O, 'TIS RANNEY'S!

If you are pierc'd by Cupid's dart,
And wish to win a Maiden's heart,
To cause a wound, or heal the smart,
JUST GIVE A CALL ON RANNEY.

Adorn'd from Fancy's glowing page,
His Valentines are all the rage,
In all things "quite up with the age,"
THE VALENTINES OF RANNEY.

The great American Gift-Book House, No. 293 Broadway offers greater inducements to town and country purchasers than any in the Union. Valuable gifts, with all Books, Maps, Valentines, &c., sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to any address.
A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.
STANFORD & DELISSER have in press:
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert" "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.

II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.
A gracefully-written para phrase of the Gospels adapted for youth, and garnished with the gems and pearls of wisdom, suggested by the "Great Biography." (On the 8th Feb.)

III.
THE PEOPLE'S PSALTER. Enlarged Edition. Edited by Dr. Muhlenberg.

MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S
Translation of GUERRAZZI'S celebrated Historical Novel,
BEATRICE CENCI.
The first part is ready to-day, price 38 cents. To be completed in four parts (800 pages) published weekly, and contains the entire work Unabridged and Unmutilated.
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 308½ East 16th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 72 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are no others boarding: a room and bedroom will be required; the location must be within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st ferries; they will furnish their own rooms. References exchanged. Address H. J. E., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate, and describing rooms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. TEOBALD D. WINCHESTER. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG MAN SPENDing some months in the City under musical instruction from the best of masters, wishes to engage board where his services as a teacher of the Piano, Violin, or Guitar, would be received as part payment; Brooklyn preferred. Address MUSIC, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. The highest references given.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 109 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 124 Chambers-st., New York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.
CONTRA CAUTION.

In answer to the "Caution" published by Oakesmith & Co., publishers of Emerson and Putnam's Magazine, in the City papers this morning, the Association would simply state, that having become fearful of the stability of said Magazine—it having failed and changed hands repeatedly—and the Association being responsible to its patrons for all subscriptions for magazines it was deemed prudent to refuse payment for a year in advance to said Oakesmith & Co., but have offered to pay cash for all magazine already furnished, and pay for these monthly in advance for the balance of the year, and give ample security for the performance of the same.
For our responsibility we refer to Messrs Harper & Brothers, whose authorized card we also send below.
C. L. DERBY, Actuary of C. A. A.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.
I have mailed *Harper's Magazine* to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association for the past three years, at the rate of about ten thousand copies per year, and still continue to mail the magazines to their subscribers as fast as the names are handed in. The magazines will be mailed until the expiration of the time for which payment has been received. H. E. WHEELER.
Sup't Mailing Dep't, at Harper & Bros.

N. B.—All persons who have subscribed for the above Magazine through the Cosmopolitan Art Association, will please call and select some other magazine, which will be mailed promptly for the year.

RELIGIOUS.—WHO HATH BELIEVED OUR report? Surely 'tis that drink of the wells of salvation, glory to God, the warrior Saviour walks the earth. Shiloh, that young man; no man knoweth his name but he himself, a pillar, the temple, the City of God, Jerusalem to the nine-eyed maid of Israel thus saith he: Watch, for I come; prepare, for I am with ye already. The glory of Heaven is nigh to be revealed; no one in tinsel garments or borrowed language, sword, can personate he whom the Lord hath kept for a great season. Lo, now, be ye watchful and faithful in the faith, for the forerunner of the Lord is with you; give him no rest till the righteousness and salvation flow forth through the whole earth. Prepare, cast up, prepare the way; let the wise understand. His name is called the Word of God. So sure as the root is in Heaven, so is the branch on earth. Here is wisdom, whoso will, let him understand. Behold the man. Truth testified in due time.—Shiloh the branch!

FOR THE DESTITUTE WIDOWS OR ORPHANS OF BROOKLYN.—An appeal will be made in behalf of the suffering poor in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the Brooklyn Institute corner of Washington and Concord sts., when Miss EMMA HARDINGE will address the audience. The exercises will be assisted by the Amateur Choir of Dodworth's Hall, who will sing some of their finest anthems. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. The cooperation of every true philanthropist is earnestly solicited on this occasion. A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting for the above object.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate coveting the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP-YACHT ISLAND FAWN, 19 tons, very fast and in complete order; will exchange for good land or securities. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, trustworthy Protestant woman, for general housework; is a good, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; well used to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 375 6th-av., corner of 23d st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Walter, No. 811 Broadway, or Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; well used to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 375 6th-av., corner of 23d st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Walter, No. 811 Broadway, or Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; well used to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 375 6th-av., corner of 23d st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Walter, No. 811 Broadway, or Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 4, and FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings water colors and drawings, including. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Colemain, G. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. H. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmann, Sontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Brackeleer, Van Ilogan, Molenaer, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bart, Ollis and others. Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibden, Fish, Sebron, Watertson and Montague.

Also, about 2K pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogue, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.—Four lots northwest corner of 3d av. and Thirty-first, 97x100 feet deep.

ESSEX-LIE.—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 38 rear.

MARRIAGE.—The Mills farm, of 161 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike, 30 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 40 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a never-failing well with stands for 100 cows. The parcels are separately in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, 24 Wall-st., or CHAS B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 24 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 127 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., handsome household furniture, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, mantlag, lace curtains and cornices, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, &c., covered in crimson and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, ivory pearl inlaid chess-table, superb Parian group, mantel ornaments, centre-table with marble top, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, book cases, bedroom furniture, &c., oil-paintings, bedding, wash-stands, and three-ply carpets, mahogany bed-steads, marble top bureaus, chairs, imitation rosewood chairs, maple and cottage furniture, beds, mattresses, Turkey carpeting, black walnut furniture, marble-top bureaus, &c., china, glass kitchen ware, &c., and other valuable furniture not enumerated. Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the bulkhead and water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS IN WANT OF FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb 4, at 10½ o'clock at No. 59 Beakman-st., second floor, a very large stock of furnitnre, of various kinds, including sofas, couches, bookcases, marble top centre and card do., French and Gothic bedsteads, French plate mirrors, very rich engravings, one very fine billiard table, one second-hand piano-forte, together with other valuable goods, ingrain carpets; also, a lot of fancy goods, work-boxes, furs, jewelry, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

THE TRADE, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND others in want of good furniture, should attend the sale THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at 494 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Brattleboro, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 15, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Osthont, and Mr CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T SMITH, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. Said store is slightly situated; has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO PHYSICIANS, &c.—A VERY ELEGANT Drug Store for sale, in a good location for business, Brooklyn. The late proprietor practiced in the store upward of six years, and there is a good connection. There is an excellent stock of medicine, drugs, and perfumery. Address Mr. HASTLEY, Box No. 2,027 N. Y. Post-Office.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business for fifteen years, with a good class of customers, would sell their stock, (which is small,) with lease of store and good-will of the business. Address Box No. 2,085 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, TOGETHER WITH the entire stock and fixtures of the Old Star Hotel, Nos. 60 and 62 Lispenard-st., better known as H. E. Rielle. For further particulars inquire of JAMES MARINER, No. 169 Broadway, Rooms, Nos 20 and 21, or of THOMAS P. WAY, Washington market.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by P. I. NEVINS & SONS, No. 11 South st.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, wishes to enter into some good business already established. Grocery or provision preferred. Address J. T. H., Box No. 2,551 Post Office.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 181 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,464,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 76	
Received for Interest during year	151,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	8,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$696,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death,		
unpaid Jan. 1, 1857 $53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857 145,114 96		
Pd Policies surrendered 30,097 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c. 21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts 33,601 76		
P'd Physicians Fees 2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,681 69
		$2,803,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year		143,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,809 00.		

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	65,000 00
Annuity Bd, of state of Mass.	800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,206 23
Real Estate	26,278 98
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29
	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858	$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date	1,704,349 56

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered that payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1858) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNEY, JOHN K. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, ANDREW S. SKILLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN, JOEL W. CONOVER,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONOVER, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER Secretary.
Jos. L. & J. P. Lord, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William st.,
New York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pa., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
Issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County Illinois; $40 000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

INTEREST—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$5,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on first-class City improved property. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suseended paper purchased.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th Feoruary next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Diner,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas Drake Smith,
A. C Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. B. Wolfe,	Jos Gallaud, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer booke will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer booke will be closed uotil the 12th. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York Jan. 29, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 186, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$2,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested to any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two of more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The person to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, not the most advantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $3; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Slone Hammer, $3; 3 Cross Cut Saws, $5	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fibers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Hand Saw, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	29 00
3 Scrapers, $16; 153 Shovels, $133 67	149 67
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KINNEY, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
6 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Canine, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Paddocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Brace, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tools, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
8 Pipes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $1; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank proposals and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the alleged abuses in the Street Department; also, the subject of fraudulent assessment on the property owners of the City. No parties will be heard until their petitions are first presented to the Board of Aldermen, with a detailed statement of all the facts, duly verified, together with a reference as to how evidence can be obtained to substantiate the charges contained therein.

THOS. W. ADAMS, THOS. STEPHENS, MICHAEL TOOMEY, JAMES OWENS, WM. TUCKER, } Committee on Frauds.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, Feb 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 6 City Hall. The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee:

James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terrence Keon, E. Wallach, Trustee for the Congregation, Shara Hassamond, George Knub First Free Will Baptist Church, Wm. Brndwin, Jacob Harsen, William S. Mayo.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Feb. 2, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 1st inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON, DAVID B. MOSES,
HENRY I. HART, JOHN ROMER,
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ABM. FRAZEE, HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next Election, JOHN CASTREE, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and ZEMRI WEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board on the same day, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,168 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.

ja27-law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 6 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, MICHAEL TOOMEY, JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 320 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS.—ONE brown mare, 16½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT CANADIAN Pony, about 14 hands high, of first-rate build sound, kind and young; is a good, prompt traveler, either to saddle or harness. Price, $125. Can be seen at RYERSON & HOWARD'S stable, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 68 Canal st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $190; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 6.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shanoon, EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shanoon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD LAFFEY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for			
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.	
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, Mch 20	Wednesday, Mh 24	
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Apl 17	Wednesday, Apl 21	

The steamships touch at the large ocean cities named in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; and others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORROW, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The Commissioners of Education met last evening, the President, Mr. Nimson, in the Chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, a number of communications were received and appropriately referred. Among them were:

One from the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, requesting that a new Primary School be erected in One Hundred and Eighty-second-street.

One from the School Officers of the Second Ward, asking permission to advertise for proposals for altering Ward School No. 12.

One from the School Officers of the Twenty second Ward, asking for the erection of a new School-house.

One from the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, also asking for a new School-house in the upper part of that Ward, on a site belonging to the School-house; and

One from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, asking that a new Grammar School be built.

Mr. Davenport declined to serve on the Committee on Normal Schools. His resignation was accepted.

Dr. Ramsey also declined to serve on the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which he had been appointed by the Chair.

Mr. R. L. Wateraury again submitted his proposal to lecture to the public schools on Natural History, or $5 a lecture.

A communication was received from the proprietor of Cannon's heating apparatus, asking the Board to adopt his hot-water furnaces in the public schools.

These were referred.

The President announced that a number of warrants for appropriations had been submitted to him for signature, which he had not felt authorized in signing. Among these was one for $50 for a marble tablet for a school in the Sixth Ward, one for $100 for preparing plans for a school for the Twenty-first Ward, and one for salary for an evening school teacher of the Twentieth Ward.

The first of these was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the President was instructed to sign the second and third.

The reason assigned by the President for refusing to sign the warrant for the second of these bills was, that the duty of preparing plans properly devolved on Mr. McVey, the School Superintendent.

It was stated, however, by Mr. Davenport, that the plans had been drawn in 1856, before the office of School Superintendent was created.

The President explained that the motive of his refusal to sign the third of these warrants was a complaint against the teacher for having received a gift from his scholars, the penalty of which is a forfeiture of salary.

One of the Twentieth Ward Commissioners moved that the penalty be remitted, alleging ignorance of the by-law on the part of the teacher. This, together with a letter of explanation and apology from the teacher himself, was effectual with the Board in procuring a dismissal of the complaint and a remission of the penalty.

The President was instructed to sign the warrant for the payment of $1,800 for furnishing stone and heating apparatus to School-house on corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C.

A resolution offered by a member of the Evening School Committee, expressing their regret at Mr. Davenport's resignation, their sense of his past services, and their confidence in his ability, was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Elections reported that the appointments of John Cassy as School Inspector for the Fourth Ward, and Nelson J. Waterbury as School Trustee for the Twentieth Ward, have been in every respect properly conducted, and moved that they be confirmed by the Board. Carried.

An effort was made to procure payment of a bill presented on behalf of the agents of the Evening School Committee, appointed by that Committee. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on Finance, complained that no record of the proceedings of the Finance Committee could be discovered since the 10th of June, 1857, which was contrary to a by-law of the Board. The present Committee had been very much embarrassed by not knowing that papers ought properly to belong to them, and their report would, therefore, be brief. He offered a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that the salary of the Clerk be increased from January to $2 800 per annum, on condition that he vacate the rooms now appropriated for his family in the Commissioner's building, and instructing the Committee on Repairs to furnish the Janitor with rooms in the building for its better security, and to procure the necessary alterations to be made.

Mr. Garen vindicated the Finance Committee from any charge of dereliction of duty, and declared that, although he was in favor of sustaining all the by-laws, yet compliance with this in every case would be impossible. He thought the Committee exhibited an extraordinary facility for discovering work where none was referred to them, and a remarkable infelicity in finding papers on which they were required legitimately to act. The matter of the present report, he was satisfied, had never been before the Board, and never, therefore, could have been referred to the Committee. He was desirous to know by what authority the report now presented was offered.

Mr. Warren and others explained that the proposition was not made by way of a report, but as a recommendation.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

A motion to adopt was carried by a large majority.

The Chair explained that all the papers sent to the late Finance Committee had been acted on.

Mr. Warren offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That article 17 of the by-laws of the Board (which establishes the Normal schools) be rescinded.

Resolved, That no more scholars shall be received into the Saturday Norman (Normal?) schools, and, at the end of the present year, said school shall cease to exist.

Resolved, That hereafter, from this time, this Board will not recognize any one to be hereafter appointed as a teacher in the Grammar schools unless he or she shall be eighteen years of age, and who has also the requisition hereinafter named; and that no pay shall be allowed to any one in the said schools who has not complied with the said requisitions.

Resolved, That there shall continue to be a daily Norman (Normal?) school, to which all residents of this City who desire to become teachers in the public schools shall be admitted, free of any charge for instruction, such schools to be under the supervision of the Committee on Normal Schools, of this Board, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may determine.

Resolved, That, in any new appointments to be made, or in any advance in position in the rank of teachers in the Grammar Schools, the local Boards of the Ward shall nominate the person or persons, and such nomination shall be handed to the City Superintendent, when the applicant for the position shall be examined as to his or her qualifications for the position by the City Superintendent—the Principal of the Male Normal School, if the applicant be a male—and one of the Principals of the Male Department of Grammar Schools, to be nominated for that purpose by the President of the Board of Education; and in case the applicant be a female, she is to go through an examination before the City Superintendent, the Principal of the Female Department of the Normal School, and a Principal of the Female Department of a Grammar School, to be appointed by a President of the Board of Education. Such nominations shall be made by the President of the Board at the first stated meeting in each month, and the same principal shall not serve longer than one month at a time. These names shall be sent, by the Clerk of the Board, to the City Superintendent, who shall notify every applicant to appear in his room for such examination. And in case said applicant shall be of the *age of 18 years*, and receives a certificate of capacity from a *majority* of said examiners, he or she may be appointed by the local Board of the different Wards. The certificate of qualification, or a certified copy thereof, shall be left with the Clerk of this Board, to be preserved by him, and placed before the Committee on Teachers, at their meetings, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to report to the Board if they know of any infringement of this rule.

Resolved, That in so far as age, and that only, is concerned, the above resolution shall not apply to any one now engaged as a teacher in the Grammar Schools.

These resolutions elicited a multitude of resolutions, amendments, and counter-amendments. Ultimately a motion of Mr. Williams was adopted, which provided for the reference of each of the subjects of which the resolutions treated, to the Committee having that matter in charge, viz.: the Committee on By-Laws, Normal Schools and Teachers.

Mr. Warren offered another set of resolutions, providing that the male and female Principal and Vice-Principal of each of the schools in the City be called on to report immediately to the Board, as to the condition of their school buildings, and the facilities for safe exit to the pupils, in the event of sudden alarm.

An amendment was offered to the effect that instead of Principals and Vice-Principals, the word "Inspectors" be inserted.

The amendment was seconded.

Mr. Green explained that the Inspectors were required by law to perform the duty which Mr. Warren's resolutions required of the principals.

Several other members objected to the resolutions on various grounds.

It was moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The motion was withdrawn, in order to give Mr. Warren an opportunity of stating his reasons for offering the resolution.

Mr. Warren said that within a recent period he had visited 25 of our public schools, and he found every one of them in need of repair, and that in one case the danger was threatening—the wall being 15 inches off the plumb.

Mr. Green demanded of Mr. Warren that he give the names of the schools which he knew to be in a dangerous condition, in order that the Board might know the school officers who were so grossly derelict in duty and have the danger removed immediately.

Mr. O'Grady, of the First Ward, stated that an accident had occurred to one of the schools in that Ward, which, though not followed by any serious consequences, had clearly shown the unsafe condition of the flues, the woodwork in some places being scorched; and the stairs, he was satisfied, were quite too narrow.

Mr. White moved that the resolution be divided and each branch of it referred to the proper Committee; that is, one to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and the other to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

Several members called on Mr. Warren to specify the schools to which he had alluded, on the ground that the publication of his statement would act like a fire-brand on the whole community.

A number of substitutes were suggested for Mr. Warren's resolutions, and debated at length.

Mr. Warren denied having said that every one of the 24 or 25 schools he had visited were unsafe. He did not mean his remarks as to their condition, to apply further than the staircases, and declared that the teacher of one of the Eighteenth Ward schools had assured him that the wall was fifteen inches off the plumb, and that he never entered the building in the morning without dread of an accident occurring. He had visited schools in the Eleventh, Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and was informed by teachers, or officers, that, in case of fire, the staircases would not give a safe egress to the pupils.

Mr. Monteith said that the safety of all the Public Schools in the City, with one solitary exception on the East side, had been testified to by the highest authority, in a published certificate, viz., the Fire Department of New-York.

Mr. White, of the Eleventh Ward, Mr. Cogan, of the Seventh, and other members, declared that in their respective Wards they had examined all the schools, and found them perfectly safe.

Mr. White's motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and Warming and Ventilation was put to the Board, and lost.

Mr. Green, as a substitute for the other modes proposed for the disposal of the subject, moved that Mr. Delamater, Mr. —— and Mr. McVey, the School Superintendent, be appointed by the Board as a commission to examine thoroughly all the schools in the City, and report to the Board.

This was opposed on the ground of expense, and as requiring too long a period.

Subsequently Mr. Green withdrew Mr. Delamater's name, on the ground that he was a school officer of the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Green's substitute was lost.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution as a substitute, which directed the Commissioners to make the necessary investigations into the schools in their respective Wards.

This proposition was accepted by a large majority.

Mr. Benedict opposed its adoption, on the ground that the Inspectors were bound to perform the duty.

The word "Inspectors" was on motion inserted in Dr. Williams' resolution, instead of the word "Commissioners," and in that form the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned at 9¼ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.

By experience we can recommend the lovers of the Daguerreotype to Anson's, No. 589 Broadway, as it is the only place to procure this imperishable picture in all its beauty and clearness; and it is the *only* establishment where the daguerreotype is made exclusive of any other picture. Those wishing to secure a lasting impression will do well to repair at once to the head-quarters of Anson, the Daguerreotypist, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The Proof of the Pudding—The proverb tells us—is in devouring the bag, but the proof of a good drama, of a really American one, may be found in the throngs and throngs of people who crowd to see it, as they do every night to see "The Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's Museum, and to applaud it entirely beyond all conception of enthusiasm. Such shouts of delight are seldom heard now-a-days. Repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

"The Last Days of Pompeii."—This sterling drama is to be revived at Purdy's National Theatre, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hathaway, Miss Fanny Harding, and all the company in the cast. This will be followed by the local drama of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau as *Muse*—the performance concluding with the farce of "The Persecuted Dutchman."

[Advertisement.]

Frederick's Photographic Temple of Art—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. Moulton, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

For all Diseases of the Throat or Lungs—Wear an Oiled Silk Plaster, moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar—relief will be immediate. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Gideon Law, Simeon Draper, Wm. B. Townsend, Thurlow Weed, Esqs., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For the Blood—Take J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, 12 for $1, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held Monday evening.

Alderman Bannan presented the following:

Whereas, It is in opposition to the spirit of our institutions to continue men in office by Legislative enactments beyond the time for which they were elected by the people, for if the principle is correct it would hold good to extend the time sixteen years; therefore,

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor and City Clerk be and they are hereby requested to petition the Legislature in behalf of this Common Council for a repeal of said law.

The introduction of this resolution caused considerable discussion. Finally, Alderman Kalbfleisch stated that it was in the handwriting of Senator Spinola, who he thought could be better employed in attending to his own duties. Alderman Bannan said the resolution was handed to him by Alderman Del Vecchio, and as there was no one to father it, a motion to lay on the table was carried. Ayes 16; Nays 14.

A resolution was adopted directing the Counselor to draft an act authorizing the Board to change the titles of such streets or avenues as may have synonymous names, and submit the same to the Board.

By resolution of Alderman Kalbfleisch, the Comptroller was authorized to pay outstanding claims of 1857 out of any unexpended moneys, applicable to said purposes for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.

By Alderman Pierson:

Whereas, At the last meeting of this Board a unanimous remonstrance was made against the law now being pressed by Senator Spinola in regard to local assessments in the city; and,

Whereas, Said remonstrance does not set forth fully the reasons why said law was deemed injurious to the interests of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of three to prepare a protest against said act and to report the same to this Board at its next meeting, to the end that the same may be forwarded to the Representatives of Kings County now in the State Legislature. Adopted—22 to 8.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that he had, on the 1st inst., 340 prisoners under his charge: Males, 224; Females, 116.

On motion the Board proceeded to ballot for a Deputy Keeper of the County Penitentiary, and on the seventh ballot, Robert Thomas received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected.

A motion to lease the building, lately occupied by the Mechanics' Bank, for the use of the County Treasurer, was referred to a Committee to report particulars.

The Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.

THE LATE PUBLIC SCHOOL CATASTROPHE—AN INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. Cyrus P. Smith in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, Judge Greenwood said that, before the regular business was proceeded with, he hoped some action would be taken with reference to the recent Public School calamity. There being no objection made, he offered the following:

Whereas, One of the School-houses built under the direction of the Board was recently consumed by fire, and several of the children in attendance lost their lives in endeavoring to escape, and there is reason to believe that such fire was occasioned by a defect in the hot-air pipes or other apparatus connected with the furnace; while we deeply regret the calamity and sympathize with the afflicted parents in their loss, it is the duty of this Board to use every means in their power to secure, in future, the personal safety of both scholars and teachers, and also to allay public apprehension by ascertaining the condition of the School-houses as to the mode of their being heated, and of egress therefrom in case of danger or alarm. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of five to inquire into the cause of the fire above-mentioned, and to examine or cause to be examined the heating apparatus of every School-house under the charge of this Board; and if in any case such apparatus shall be found in a dangerous state requiring immediate action, then that the Committee take all such measures as may in their opinion be necessary to render it safe: and also, that it be referred to the same Committee to examine the different School-houses with reference to the means of egress in case of sudden anger or alarm; and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to render egress more easy, with power also to call a special meeting of this Board to hear such report, if in their opinion it shall be necessary to do so.

A long discussion ensued, concerning the proper way to deal with this matter. The necessity of a more thorough examination into the causes of the late lamentable disaster, was generally conceded, and the great difficulty seemed to be, to ascertain how it could be done satisfactorily. Over two hours were spent in this inquiry, and finally the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

A communication was read, from Mr. N. T. Beers, asking the Board to appropriate $300, to pay the funeral expenses of the six children who lost their lives by the destruction of Public School House No. 14. This too, after some debate, was referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. Herries, Chairman of the Building Committee, during the debate, said he was anxious that every circumstance in connection with the late disaster should be brought to light.

On motion of Mr. Booth, Chairman of the Local Committee, $325 was appropriated, to pay for alterations of the stairways of Public School No. 5.

After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

Exceedingly Polite.—The Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday evening, adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to *request* the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to run their cars from Fulton Ferry as late as 2 o'clock P. M.

New Railroad Project.—A movement is on foot by property-holders in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and in Newtown, to apply to the present Legislature for authority to lay rail-tracks and run horse-cars between the two places named.

Brooklyn Normal School, Western District.—This school for the future will be held in Public School Building No. 1.

Serious Accident.—A boy 15 years old named James Hart, Tuesday evening, was crushed between an express wagon and a railroad car on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he will ever fully recover. He was taken to the drug store of R. H. Davies, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, where immediate aid was rendered, and he was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents on Hoyt, near Atlantic-street, by the driver of the express wagon.

Suffocated.—John Robinson, a private watchman in the employ of Allen & McDougall, No. 19 Water-street, Brooklyn, was suffocated in their jenny house, on Monday night. He got upon a boiler to warm himself, fell asleep and was suffocated by smoke from the furnace. Coroner Cosine held an inquest.

Thieves' Work.—Two thieves rode up to a store corner of Fulton and Pierpont streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, and stole a keg of butter, with which they made a successful escape, notwithstanding several persons who witnessed the transaction started in immediate pursuit of them.

Accident.—A boy named Frederick Bowers was run over by a man on horseback on Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and had his skull fractured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Marine Bank Affair.—Mr. Louis M. Van Elton, the President of the Marine Bank of Hoboken, who was arrested last week upon complaint of Messrs. Clark and Lyon, charged with embezzling the funds of the Bank, had an examination on Monday afternoon and evening, before Justice Crane, which resulted in his discharge. Mr. J. Dunn Littell, District-Attorney, appeared for the State, and Gen. E. R. V. Wright, for defendant. It appeared in evidence that the $380 36, alleged to have been embezzled by the defendant had been paid by the Cashier, at the order of the President (Van E.) for fitting up the Bank building and for refreshments had by the officers and directors of the institution. Justice Crane decided that there was no evidence that he had converted the funds in question to his own use.

A Large Dry Dock to be Built at Hoboken.—Messrs. W. W. Shippen & Co. have in contemplation and will soon commence the construction of a large Dry Dock at Hoboken. Its location will be between Second and Third streets, the spot now occupied by Mr. Allison's ship-yard. It will be built upon the principal of Stuart's Naval Dry Dock, and will be 400 feet long, 85 feet wide, and deep enough to accommodate vessels of 15 feet draft. The dock is to be built more especially with a view to the accommodation of steamboats which may be taken in there and repaired, without suffering the strain consequent upon going on the Sectional Dock or railways. There is to be a saw-mill and machine-shop in connection with it, and an engine with 300 horse power. It is expected that the dock will be completed by the first of July next.

Died in a Carriage.—A young man named Thomas McDonald, who had been for several years an employe in the National Hotel, New-York, where he had been for some time sick of consumption, was being taken on Monday afternoon to see a sister who resides on the Bergen Plank Road, below Jersey City, and when within a short distance of his sister's house he died in the carriage. Coroner McAnally of Jersey City held an inquest and gave a burial certificate.

Report of the Chief of Police.—Chief of Police Haines, of Jersey City, has made his report of arrests for the quarter ending February 1, by which it appears that the total number was 299. Of these, 7 were for burglary, 4 for grand larceny, 3 for passing counterfeit money, and the remainder for minor offences, including 195 for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Males, 205; females, 94. Their nativity was: United States, 55; Ireland, 222; England, 6; Scotland, 7; Germany, 7; Unknown, 2.

City Prison.—There were 106 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during the month of January for offenses, as follows: Drunkenness, 65; disorderly conduct, 6; robbery, 3; stealing, 5; assault, 5; malicious mischief, 5; vagrancy, 9; fighting, 4; attempted robbery, 3; forgery, 1. Of this number, 73 were born in Ireland, 11 in England, 3 in Germany, 16 in the United States, and 3 were colored persons.

Attempted Robbery of the Hoboken Post-Office.—The Hoboken Post-Office was entered by burglars about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but, fortunately, Postmaster White, who was sleeping in the back part of the building, awoke in time to frighten them away before they had secured any booty. Entrance was effected by taking out a panel in the front door.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.

$3,600 Ia. State 5s	83¾	100	N.Y.C.R.R. ex div.		86½
1,000 Tenn State 6s,'90	89¾	50	do	s60	80
15,000 Va. 6s	92	200	do	opg	81
3,000 N. C. State 6s	94	150	do	p & e	61
57,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do	opg	81¾
5,000 do	b30	84¾	50	do	p & c	81¾
1,000 N. Y. State 6s'57,110		100	do	s30	81
8,000 N. Y. State 6s'73,115		200	do	opg	81½
6,000 N. Y. State 6s'60,103		335	do	p & c	81½
5,000 N. Y. S 5s,'74..102¾		95	do	s30	81½
2,000 City 8s '59	98½	400	do	b60	82
1,400 do	98¾	60	do	b30	81¾
500 N. Y. C. R. R 6s	88½	629	Harlem Railroad		9
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s,100		25	do		8¾
1,000 E. R. R. 1st m. b.	94	210	La Crosse & Mil. R.		11
3,000 E. R. 3d m. b.	79½	200	do		10¾
6,000 E. R. R. bonds'75	55	200	Erie R. R.	h7	23½
1,000 Hnd. R. R. R 3dm.	58	500	do	s3	23¾
5,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 ⅌ ct.1st m.S.F. C.S.	97¼	1000	do		23¾
9,500 Ill. C. R. R. 8s	95¾	391	Hnd. R. R. R.	s3	58¾
18,000 La O. & M. L. G. B 4s		125	Read. R. R.	s3	58¾
5,000 do	b30	41	400	do	s3	58⅞
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. B	83	200	do	b10	59
75 Bank of St. of N. Y.	100	700	do	b3	59
20 Bank of America	109	900	do		59
27 do	109¾	500	do	s60	58¾
38 American Ex. Bk.	102¾	100	do	s30	59
10 Imp. & Tra. Bank	100	22	Mich. Cen. R. R.		64
5 Artisans' Bank	77	63	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.		19¾
20 Shoe & Leather Bk.	104	50	do	s30	18¾
125 Penn. Coal Co	73	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		97
160 Cum. Coal Co	16	157	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		80
100 do	s30	16	50	do	s10	80
300 do		16¼	63	do		80¼
100 do	s60	16	150	do	b30	80¾
250 do	s30	16¼	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		41½
200 do		16½	1640	do		41¾
100 do	b60	18¾	200	dn	s30	41¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b10	67¾	400	do	b30	41¾
150 do		67½	18	Birth-av. R. R.		191
50 do	s30	67	28	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		70¾
50 do	s30	66½	22	do		70¾
100 do	s30	66	50	do	b3	71
20 Mic. S. & N. I. prf. S'k.	34½	250	do		71
50 Panama R. R.	b60	94	200	do	b30	71¼
33 Mil. & Miss. R. R.		31¾				

Second Board.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	92	16	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.		91
60,000 Mo. St. 6s	84½	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s60	81¾
50,000 do	s60	84¾	6	do		81¾
28,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	50	do	opg	81¾
10,000 Ill. Cent. RR 8s	95¾	50	do	s3	81¾
5,000 Ill. P'd Ba...	b60	90	100	do		81¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. h's	40¼	300	do	opg	82
10,000 do	s10	40¾	600	do	b30	82
10 Artisans Bank	77	250	Erie R. R.		23
28 Imp. and Tra. Bank	100	250	do		24
80 Pa. Mall S. Co.	67	250	Hndson River R. R.		26
50 do	b30	67	360	Harlem Railroad		9
45 do		68½	100	Harlem R. R. Pref'd		18¾
50 do	s30	68½	200	Reading R. R.	s3	58¾
5 Del. & Rud. Ca. Co.		112¾	190	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		20
100 Cum. Coal Co.		17	35	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s'k.		34¾
25 do		17¼	500	Panama R. R.		83¾
300 do		17⅜	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s30	44¾
400 do		17½	15	do		44¾
218 La Ce. & M. R. R.		17¾	300	do		44⅞
300 do	s30	10¾	400	do	s10	44⅞
100 do	s3	10⅞	200	do	b30	44¾
50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.		86¾	100	do	b30	44⅝
7 do		89				

Reported Sales by Auction.

$1,452 Little Miami R. R. Scrip	Int. add.	7
$4,000 Clev., Painesville & Ashl'a R. R.	Int. add.	80
$8,000 Terre Haute & Alton 2d mt. 8s	Int. add.	35
$7,000 Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. 2d mt.	Int. add.	60
$2,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 2d mt. bds.	Int. add.	12¾
$2,000 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 10s.	Int. add.	27
$1,500 Illinois Central R. R. Construc'n.	Int. add.	92⅛
$2,000 New-York and Harlem 1st mort.	Int. add.	73⅛
$2,000 Watertown City, Wis. 6s	Int. add.	38½
$2,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add.	56¾
$500 California State 7 ⅌ cent. bonds	Int. add.	72¾
$2,000 Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add.	60
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84¾
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add.	79⅝
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	86⅝
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41
$1,000 City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	90
$2,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	31
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add.	40¾
$4,000 Missouri 6s	Flat	84¾
$75,000 Missouri 6s	Flat	84¾
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Flat	84¾
15 shares Wells, Farco & Co.'s Express		58¾
5 shares American Express Co		99¾
5 shares American Express Co		94
30 shares Erie R. R.		23¾
13 shares Metropolitan Bank		108
15 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		108¾
10 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co		138¾
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co		144¾
10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co		95
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co		121
35 shares Bank of Commerce		161
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		100
20 shares Phenix Bank		106
10 shares American Exchange Bank		102¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100¾
5 shares American Express Co		94¾
5 shares American Express Co		93
25 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67
150 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		10¾
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co		98¾
4 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		90¾
100 shares People's Bank		96¾
100 shares Milwaukee & Miss. R. R.		31¾

Wednesday, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of January, having been completed officially at the Custom-house this afternoon, we are enabled to present our customary tabular statements, as well for the seven months of the Treasury year ending with and including January, as for January.

The entries of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of January, 1858, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$4,170,017
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused	1,909,448
Free Goods	1,716,682
Total entries	$7,796,147
Against January, 1857	17,120,223
Decrease January, 1858	$9,324,076

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month was $4,504,591. There was also entered in January Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $309,572.

The exports from the port of New-York, in the month of January, were:

In domestic produce	$4,208,306
Foreign reexported	481,433
Specie	4,745,611
Total of all exports	$9,435,350
Against January, 1857	6,192,116
Increase January, 1858	$3,243,234

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export, and California gold tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1857, and comparing with the corresponding seven months of the previous Treasury year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,396,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	17,120,000
Total 7 months	$109,949,000	$121,284,000
Decreased Import this year		$11,335,000
Foreign Specie entered	$7,852,000	$1,976,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,208,000	4,514,000
Total 7 months	$31,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign reexported	6,509,000	2,459,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,635,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
Total 7 months	$26,707,000	$23,259,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$31,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign reexported	6,509,000	2,459,000
Specie	26,707,000	23,259,000
Total all exports	$64,776,000	$71,740,000

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another part of this paper, that a new Insurance Company,—to be called the Firemen's Fund Insurance,—is about to be organized in this City. The leading men of the Fire Department, and several prominent citizens, will coöperate in its establishment. The shares are fixed at ten dollars each. The capital is to be $150,000, divided into 15,000 shares. It is proposed to devote one half of the profits,—after paying seven ⅌ cent. interest to the stockholders,—to the Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Decreased Export this year $6,964,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
January	1,641,474	4,537,378
Total 7 months	$17,987,023	$27,473,283

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857-8. From July 1.		1856-7. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,521,676	July 14	$1,705,301
July 27	1,458,043	July 15	25,450
Aug. 12	1,241,055	July 27	1,649,896
Sept. 3	1,593,557	Aug. 14	1,478,876
Oct. 4	1,268,734	Aug. 29	1,466,167
Oct. 16	1,664,200	Sept. 14	1,607,858
Nov. 4	1,464,457	Sept. 27	1,867,148
Nov. 16	1,176,066	Oct. 12	1,499,038
Nov. 29	1,744,572	Oct. 18	186,543
Dec. 14	2,276,333	Oct. 29	1,081,967
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Nov. 13	1,628,567
Jan. 13	1,607,440	Nov. 16	127,051
Jan. 27	1,555,779	Nav. 29	1,630,280
		Dec. 13	1,599,600
		Dec. 15	266,888
		Dec. 28	1,671,569
		Jan. 13	1,260,177
		Jan. 28	1,168,510
Total 7 mos.	$20,594,469	Total 7 mos.	$23,338,281

Decrease in receipts from California $2,743,812
Increase in receipts from Europe 5,676,000

Nat increase of Specie at New-York $3,132,188

The rates of Exchange for the Cunard steamer *Europa*, which sailed at noon to-day, closed firm at 109¾@110 on London, and 5 16¼@5 13¾ on Paris. The exact amount of Specie taken out by the steamer, is $2,223,981. The ease and quiet in the market for Money continues, both at Bank and among private lenders. The latter are taking some choice mercantile bills at 7@8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and fair names at 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. There is not, however, sufficient new business making to authorize the old regularity of quotations from the discount offices. Demand loans, when applied for by the Stock Brokers, rule at 6@7 ⅌ cent. At the same time Money is left on deposit with some of them, on Stock collateral, as low as 4@5 ⅌ cent. The Domestic Exchanges are so close upon par with Philadelphia and Baltimore, that about ¼ ⅌ cent. covers the fluctuations of the market.

The temper of the Stock Exchange is more decidedly speculative to-day than at any time within the fortnight, notwithstanding the steady rise within that line

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1991 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices---No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Debate on Lecompton in the Senate.

The Witness Williamson Before the Bar of the House.

Cabinet Members Drumming for Lecompton --Prospects in the House--The Indiana Contested Seats, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

WILLIAMSON, the witness who refuses to testify before the Tariff Investigation Committee, says he knows nothing about LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s matters, and cannot imagine why he has been summoned. He persists in the refusal to disclose his private business under all circumstances.

The Administration continues its efforts to make proselytes for Lecompton. SICKLES, McKISSEN, and other Democrats whose fealty to the Lecompton swindle is doubted, are constantly and publicly besieged by members of the Cabinet.

In the course of the fight on the question of the reference of the Constitution in the House, various propositions will be made which will render it easier for Democrats to defeat Lecompton without getting in a false position with the party. The great struggle will be on these, and the President finds it harder work to buy votes than he anticipated.

General HOUSTON abandons his proposed Kansas bill, of which he gave notice recently.

The vote to-day on taking the Indiana Senatorial case, was not designed as a test.

Senator SUMNER arrived to-night, also Chancellor WALWORTH. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

WILLIAMSON, whose case caused so much excitement in the House to-day, this evening appeared before the Select Committee, and it is said will answer all legal questions, not, however, implicating individuals in the alleged frauds connected with the passage of the Tariff act. The report that he has purged himself of contempt seems to be sustained by the fact that he is at liberty, although detained as a witness.

The House Committee on Patents have reported a bill extending for seven years the patent of DAVID BRUCE for his type-casting machine, and a bill extending for a like term WILLIAM CRMPTON'S patent for an improvement in figure or fancy power looms.

A petition, signed by a thousand residents of Arizona, has been received at the War Department, asking that mounted troops be stationed in the Territory, to protect the inhabitants against the ravages of the Apache Indians.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander BOUTWELL, for disobedience of orders in his return home from the Pacific, has been postponed, at his request, until the arrival of the ship *John Adams*.

The FRENCH Spoliation Bill reported by Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee of the Senate, is accompanied by an able and elaborate report. The former is similar to that heretofore introduced, and appropriates five millions of 5 per cent. stock in satisfaction of the claims.

The Douglas Democrats were again in Council this morning.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. JONES presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Iowa, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that that instrument has not been submitted to a fair and honest vote of the people of the Territory, and requesting Senators to resign if they cannot obey the foregoing instructions.

Mr. JONES said he presented the resolution as a matter of respect to his State, and not because he had the most remote idea of obeying its instructions. He believed that the people of Kansas had had ample opportunities of expressing their views at the ballot-box, and if they refused to do so it was their own fault. His own mind was made up to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless some stronger arguments could be made against it than any which he had yet heerd. The resolutions which he presented were adopted by a strict parly vote, every member of the Democratic Party in the Legislature voting against them. Although he was inclined to think that a majority of the people of Iowa might now indorse the resolution, he believed that after a thorough examination of the subject they would come to a different conclusion. For his own part, he intended to do everything in his power to sustain the Administration upon this question, believing that Kansas and Minnesota ought to be admitted into the Union as twin sisters, in the same way as was done with Florida and Iowa.

On motion of Mr. MASON, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether it is in contemplation of the Government of Turkey to send to this country an officer of their Navy, with a view to obtain information concerning American improvements in naval architecture, and to procure the construction of one or more vessels-of-war in some of the ship-yerds of the country; and, if so, to inquire what testimonials of respect should be made to the Government of Turkey, by giving such officer an appropriate reception.

On motion of Mr. STUART a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report to the Senate what amount has been paid annually during the last five years to each of the establishments of Washington for printing and advertising of any kind, for the United States, other than that ordered by either House of Congress; whether it has been done by direction of the head of any Department, or civil or military officer thereof, and whether the same has been paid under provisions of existing laws; and also to inquire whether any amendments in existing laws are necessary in order to secure a proper economy in the expenses of the Government for those objects, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee, reported the French Spoliation bill, which was made the special order for two weeks hence.

The Senate took up the resolution providing for taking the testimony in the Indiana contested election case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as a substitute that the Senate now proceed to a final determination of the right to seats of Messrs. BIGHT and FITCH, and spoke against those gentlemen retaining them.

Mr. BAYARD said the Kansas question was more important. The Senate should not now consume time in discussing contested seats.

On his motion the subject was tabled---28 against 18.

The consideration of the Kansas message was resumed.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted a long resolution, calling on the President for information touching the number of votes cast in Kansas at the various elections, with the reasons for rejecting votes at the election of the 4th of January. It embraced all the particulars, together with the correspondence on the subject, and if all the information hereby desired is not in possession of the President or Executive Department, then the necessary orders and steps be taken to procure the same. He deemed this information material to the consideration of the question, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. MASON objected.

Mr. BROWN resumed his remarks in favor of the admission of Kansas. While referring to the speeches of Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. STUART against the Lecompton Constitution, he asked whether they would have opposed that instrument if it had been a Free-State Constitution?

Mr. DOUGLAS said he took his position upon this subject at a time when the probabilities were that the Slavery clause would be voted out. His vote would be given without any reference, direct or indirect, to the Slavery question, but predicated on the fact that a majority of the people of the Territory are opposed to that instrument as their fundamental law. If they want Slavery they might have it.

Mr. STUART reminded the Senate that he had stated distinctly, in his speech, that it made no difference to him whether the Constitution with or without Slavery was presented here. Let a Constitution be produced embodying the will of the people and he would vote for it, whether he liked its provisions o

not. Believing that the Lecompton Constitution was against the wishes of a large majority of the people, and convinced that it was no longer a debateable question, as has been demonstrated by the people at the polls, he could not vote to force a Constitution upon them against their will.

Mr BROWN said the Senators had one way to ascertain what was the will of the people, but he had a different way, and that was to ascertain their will in the mode and at the time prescribed by law. If an election was held, and only two-fifths of the people voted for a proposition or a candidate, and nobody voted against them, the remainder were supposed to acquiesce in it. He had colleagues in the other House who were elected by a minority of the people in their districts, and yet nobody pretended to deny the legality of their election. He said the doctrine of popular sovereignty had never met his approbation. He regarded the course of BRIGHAM YOUNG as a legitimate deduction from that principle. JIM LANE and his followers think they are popular sovereigns and have a right to do as they please, even if they take a notion to overturn the lawful government. They were only carrying out this doctrine when they called a mass meeting at Topeka, and resolved that they were the majority, and then proceeded to act upon their resolves. Their conduct reminded him of the resolutions of the Puritans, namely: "*Resolved*, That the earth is the Lord's, and that he hath given it to the Saints." "*Resolved*, That we are the Saints." [Laughter.] If the doctrine of popular sovereignty was correct, the movement of DEAN was justifiable. He had no desire to read Mr. DOUGLAS out of the Democratic Party. It would give him great pleasure to have that Senator remain in the party. But where did he stand? Did he stand with that party? No. On this question he stood side by side with Republican members and against the Democrats, and yet this was a question vital to the safety of the Union itself. If he was out of the party, it was not because he was a turn-coat, but because he had voluntarily walked out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH asked whether Mr. BROWN believed that the people of Kansas could alter their Constitution prior to 1864. He merely desired to ascertain the Senator's opinion.

Mr. BROWN admitted that right, even if it had been declared on every page of that instrument that it should not be altered. All he demanded was that this right should be exercised under the forms of law, and not by mob violence.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked whether the Senator would admit that the Legislature could pass a law to change the Constitution.

Mr. BROWN replied that he had not expected to be asked to point out to the Republicans how the Constitution could be changed, but he would tell them. If they have not already secured a majority in the Legislature, when the next election comes on let them go to the polls like quiet, respectable, orderly citizens, and elect their Legislature and their Governor. Then, let the Legislature appoint a day when the people themselves can elect delegates to a Convention, which shall change it.

The Legislature has no power to change a word or syllable of the Constitution, but it can appoint a day when the people can assemble under the forms of law and elect a Convention which can change the Constitution, even against the words of the Constitution itself.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. BROWN told them in his speech yesterday that he loved old wine better than he loved old speeches. But he and that Senator differed in their tastes. He (Mr. WILSON) loved old truths better than old wine. He was led to suppose from the declaration of that Senator that they were to have nothing old, stale and threadbare in his speech. They were to have something original, racy and brilliant, which would thrill the Senate, and bring down the galleries, and carry that name all over the country. He had listened to his speech, and he found it an assertion of old errors, oft refuted in this chamber. There was only one declaration which had any originality about it. The Senator said that he did not want to make any converts on the other side of the chamber, and Mr. WILSON thought the result was precisely in accordance with that wish. He called attention to what he called palpable historical mistakes made by Mr. BROWN, and in reply to the latter's assertion, that the Republicans are sectional, asked what principle had they avowed which was not in the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the grand old Ordinance of 1787, which had received the sanction of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and all the Fathers of the Republic and all the great men of the country, North and South? He liked to read his old speeches, because he thought them sound in principle, correct in sentiment and accurate in facts, so that he could refer to them with safety. He referred to the statement of HENRY C. FOX, regarding Kansas affairs, saying that in eleven lines there were twelve absolute lies, and the law books of the Territory would show it. As to JOHN CALHOUN, God never suffered to walk his green earth a man more richly deserving to die a traitor's death and to leave a traitor's name.

Mr. TOOMBS---Tell him so to his face.

Mr. WILSON---I would on any proper occasion, and would rather say it to his face than behind his back. I am not afraid of border-ruffianism. I can take care of myself; I'll try it at any rate. Mr. WILSON alluded to the various Governors who went to Kansas. Like the prophets of old who went out of Israel, they went out cursing the people, but came back blessing them. He would like to have the President go there, and he, no doubt, would come back like an honest man, declaring that the people of Kansas had been much abused and oppressed. In an examination of the election frauds, Mr. WILSON read a list of fictitious voters at Kickapoo, embracing the names of Seward, Benton, Denver, Greeley, Fremont and Buchanan, among other distinguished names. This caused much laughter.

Mr. GREEN---How did Mr. BUCHANAN vote? [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON---He voted for the Constitution with Slavery. The Senator need not have taken the trouble to ask that question.

A VOICE---How did SEWARD vote?

Mr. WILSON---The count does not say, but we all know how WILLIAM H. SEWARD would have voted on that question. [Laughter.] Mr. WILSON said as to the votes cast at Kickepoo, Marysville, Delaware Crossing and Oxford, out of thirteen hundred at least twelve hundred were fraudulent. These were the votes which carried the Lecompton Constitution. Were Senators prepared to sustain an instrument based on such monstrous frauds?

Mr. GREEN, in reply, said he would never make use of his position to employ slanderous words against any citizens of the United States. To make charges of fraud without proof was slander and calumny. He deprecated further debate and desired the Message to be referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN wanted to know whether it was the design of the Committee on Territories to take testimony in respect to these charges of frauds.

Mr. GREEN replied, as one of the members of that Committee, he could not state what they would definitely do, but he would undertake to say that they would do justice to the whole subject and would be guided by any directions the Senate might think proper to give. He had set still from day to day hearing these charges against the people of Missouri, when those who make them dare not attempt to sustain them. Let the facts be investigated. We are begging for an investigation. If the Committee shall not believe that right, law and constitutional government would not justify the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, so far as he was concerned he would report against it. It had been repeated again and again that the people of Kansas did not desire admission into the Union. He had forborne much, but there was a point beyond which forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and that point had well nigh been reached. In allusion to the list of fictitious Kickapoo voters, he said that a reasonable supposition was that the Black Republicans committed the fraud. That party is not content to abide by the forms of law, but desire the admission of Kansas, a Free State, right or wrong.

Mr. WILSON replied that threats, whether made by voice, tone or mennor, by the Senator from Missouri, or by eny other gentleman, had no terrors for him. The Senator talked about charges mede against his State, and said that when charges are made, unless they are supported by authority, they are calumnies or slanders. He agreed with that Senator. He had said nothing about that Senator's constituents. The evidence to which he had referred was taken under the solemnity of oath by a Committee of the House of Representatives. When in 1856 he, knowing the facts, brought them to the attention of the Senate, the Senator's predecessor seemed to deny them, but he (Mr. WILSON) proved them, and there was not a man here who dared deny them. The truth of the testimony elicited by the House Select Committee was there denied by the very man (OLIVER) who himself went into the Territory and led a band of voters from Missouri. He was not to be intimidated by threats. He believed that the people of Kansas want to come into the Union, but how should they come in, was the question. The Senator's talk about the people of Kansas was nothing but legal fiction. It does not follow because he has the color of law that his cause is just. If the Senator would demonstrate the contrary of what WILSON had asserted, he would acknowledge his error.

Mr. GREEN said that it would be a little more in conformity with the rules of right for Mr. WILSON to sustain his position. He should not ask another to prove it.

Mr. WILSON replied that he had evidence to show that what he had stated was fact; and expressed a hope that the Message would go to the Committee on Territories, with instructions.

Mr. BIGLER called the attention of Mr. WILSON to two striking facts in the official papers. First, while in the city of Leavenworth alone there were over thirteen hundred votes against the Constitution, PARROTT received but six hundred votes. In the District of Shawnee, where PARROTT received seven hundred and twenty-nine votes, seventeen hundred and twenty-three were cast against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER asked whether Mr. BIGLER was not perfectly aware that all the Free-State men voted against it, but not more than one-half of them voted for State officers.

Mr. BIGLER replied that election was for Delegate to Congress. He was speaking of the October vote, the end of a bitter contest in the Shawnee District, where PARROTT received 729 votes, yet the other day there were 1,720 votes cast against the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS inquired where the Senator procured the information that 1,700 votes were cast there in January. That was the very thing he wanted. He wished to test its accuracy.

Mr. BIGLER replied, on one hand he read from the certified returns made out at the Executive Department, and on the other from the returns of the Presidents of the respective Houses of the Legislature of KANSAS.

Mr. COLLAMER inquired whether Mr. BIGLER was aware that at the October election a residence of six months was required, but at that in January, when the Constitution was voted on, no particular time was necessary.

Mr. BIGLER said that it was his deliberate judgment that the population of Shawnee was less in January than in October.

Mr. HUNTER said he was willing that the question on reference should be taken on Monday, to which time the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed MESSRS. BOYCE, QUITMAN, TRIPPE, GARNETT, MOTT, WORTENDYKE and SPINNER a Select Committee to consider the navigation laws of the United States; the reduction of the expenditures of the Government; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties, and a resort, exclusively, to internal taxation, as proposed by Mr. BOYCE'S resolution.

The House then took up the bill granting pensions to the officers of the war of 1812, but postponed the consideration of it until Feb. 24.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in J. D. WILLIAMSON, to answer for his failure to appear and testify before the Tariff Investigating Committee, in obedience to a summons on the 27th of January.

The Speaker propounded to him the questions, "what excuse he had for thus acting," and "whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as shall be put to him by the Committee."

Mr. WILLIAMSON submitted an answer in writing and under oath, saying, that the reason why he did not obey the summons, was that he was under custody of the Sheriff of New-York, and could not leave without his consent, and was so advised by his counsel. It has always been his opinion, and still is, that neither House of Cougress has any legal right or authority to compel him to come before a Committee, and divulge private transactions. Were he to divulge confidential matters intrusted to him, it would destroy his business, which he conducted in a lawful manner, and impoverish his family. The Constitution does not prohibit private affairs from being confidentially intrusted to an agent who does not violate the laws of the land. He had intended to test before a Court, the power of this House to compel his attendance to testify concerning his private business transactions, but he was taken from his bed by force and brought here. He always hoped to show due respect to the legal and constituted authorities. In reply to the question, "Wether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as might be put to him?" he says "he will answer all *proper* questions, but not to affect his integrity or violate his oath or sacred promise not to reveal confidential communications."

Mr. STANTON said he did not wish to precipitate action, as the Select Committee had not yet had an opportunity of deciding what course they would pursue. He desired that time be given to have the witness brought before the Committee, that they might distinctly propound the interrogatory, in order to see if there was any matter of confidence sought for by the Committee. If the witness refuse to answer a proper question, the fact will be reported to the House, and it will afford a basis of action. For these reasons he moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. MILLSON said that the witness has not even sought to purge himself of contempt, in refusing to obey the summons of the House.

Mr. STANTON suggested that the answers of the witness be printed, and that he be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. MILLSON replied that the witness distinctly takes issue with the House, and defies its authority. It was not now a question between the witness and the Committee, but between the witness and the power of the House to compel the attendance of persons for the prosecution of any investigation. The House owed this to its own dignity, first to settle the question before the witness should appear before the Committee to give testimony. The witness, according to the language of his reply, stood in an attitude of contumacy.

Mr. STANTON said that if the witness shall refuse to answer the questions here, the House could send him to the Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, or to the Attorney of the District of Columbia, for a criminal prosecution, and the House would not tamper with him here.

Mr. COX offered a preamble and resolution to this effect: "As WILLIAMSON has not yet purged himself of contempt, he shall be continued in the close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until discharged by the further orders of the House, or until he shall have purged himself of the contempt."

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, offered a preamble, concluding with the resolution that WILLIAMSON be committed to the common jail, and there detained until he shall have answered all legal questions propounded to him.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, proposed that the Speaker do reprimand Mr. WILLIAMSON for contumacy, and and that WILLIAMSON pay the cost of the attachment, and then appear before the Committee and answer such questions as may be propounded to him.

Mr. BURROUGHS said that the House had before them a question of frauds and villanies connected with the last Congress. This was not the first time men had claimed superiority to the law. He recollected that men had appeared before Courts of law and set up a plea that they had taken obligations higher than the laws of the land and the Constitution. Such persons should be put in jail and kept there. It was charged that nearly $100,000 were paid to members to procure their votes for a measure calculated to strike down the interests of the North. And yet, according to the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. STANTON,) the House were asked to send this witness home to New-York to be tried for refusing to answer a question. But he (Mr. BURROUGHS) was for putting this man in jail and keeping him there until he tells the whole truth. He would keep him there until his flesh withered on his bones, unless he answered honestly. They should compel the witness to answer in order to elicit facts. He believed that during the last ten years villanies had been committed in and about Congress, and they should be held responsible by the world, for neglect of duty, did not they investigate the charges which had been made. He believed that the future existence of this Government depends upon the integrity of Congress. He put it to the consciences and hearts of gentlemen to say whether they should let men come here to defy the power of Congress. Any thieving scoundrel might plead "confidential communications" to shield himself from examination. He repeated, "Send this man to jail and keep him there till he tells the truth."

Mr. HUGHES read a section from the laws of Congress to the effect that any person summoned as a witness, by the authority of either House, who shall refuse to answer any question or produce any papers before a Committee, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties prescribed, be indicted for misdemeanor in any United States Court, and, on conviction, fined not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $100, and suffer imprisonment in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months; when a witness shall fail to give testimony, the fact shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to certify the same to the Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action. He contended that the witness in this case has brought himself within the letter and spirit of this law, which was passed by the last Congress. As the power of the House was imperfect, and as an attempt to exercise it would give rise to a great deal of embarrassment, and obstruct public business, and as the law covered the case, the House ought now to content itself with allowing further time to the witness, who, if he continues contumacious, can be dealt with by the House as the law directs.

Mr. STEPHENS concurred in the remarks just submitted. The better way would be to send the witness before the Committee, and there let the question be propounded. There ought to be asked no questions but legal or proper ones, which mean the same thing.

Mr. STANTON said the House were sitting as Judges, and should set no rash precedent, nor establish any rule prejudicial to the rights of witnesses hereafter to be brought before them.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, said that he had offered his resolution from the conviction that it was absolutely necessary for the House to protect its honor. This gentleman (WILLIAMSON) presented himself in the attitude of contumacy. He came here to quibble to the House in its face and in defiance of its authority to command the respect of all the citizens of the Republic. The witness came here to deny the right of the House to take him at all, and told it he intends to have the question investigated by the tribunals of the country. Let him take the responsibility if he refuses obedience to its mandate. When the House has punished him for contumacy, then let him try the law, and see whether the action of the House is legal or not. It involves the honor of the House and the integrity of the nation. It had been alleged in this temple dedicated to law and justice that infamous frauds had been practiced in controlling Congressional legislation,---that the votes of members had been bought and sold in the market, and a Committee had been appointed to ascertain the truth, which will never be known unless the House commands respect to the precepts which it issues. He was satisfied before the subpœna was served they should have trouble with this witness [illegible], by authority of the witness, that he was now willing to answer all questions, and had something to say direct and pertinent from him. It had been said that this was a great and important question, but they should be careful lest they commit an outrage on any citizen of the United States. The simple question was whether this witness was a contumacious one, refusing to answer an interrogatory. But what question had been propounded to him by the Committee? If any, let it be read from the Clerk's desk. Action is taken not to punish fraud, but to punish a witness before they have given him an opportunity to answer. What a spectacle was this for the people to look upon? While pursuing the alleged frauds they would plant their foot on the neck of an innocent and unoffending witness. In conclusion, he said he was authorized by Mr. WILLIAMSON to inform the House that he was now ready to answer, in writing, as the Committee might direct, and be asked to withdraw the paper presented in the early part of the proceedings.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, said no man was less disposed to punish the innocent than he was. He had offered his resolution to punish for contumacy.

It was finally agreed that Mr. WILLIAMSON should have leave to withdraw his answer to the summons, and submit an amended answer to-morrow, and that, meantime, he be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. GROSER TAYLOR presented a petition on the freedom of the public lands, signed by the Mayor of Brooklyn and a thousand others. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The remainder of the day wes spent in considering the report of the Committee on Elections, against allowing Mr. CAMPBELL further time to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case.

Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

The Kansas Question in the House---Panic of the Administration---Cabinet Members Lobbying, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Administration have been drawn into an unexpected ambush at the very beginning of the battle in the House on the Kansas question. They were all ready for a straightforward charge upon a foe whose movements they supposed were directly in front of them, and whose counter-movements were understood to contemplate a simple trial of strength on the direct collision, but they were not prepared for the flank movement under lead of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, for a select committee, which has already thrown them into ludicrous confusion, and indescribable panic. Their cut-and-dried Committee on Territories was to receive the Lecompton bantling, as a matter of course, without resistance---and, once in their hands, there was nothing to do but report it back, put on the thumb-screws of party, and divide the House on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

They reckoned without their host, and are beginning to learn that in this struggle the Opposition will follow leaders as thoroughly skilled as themselves in all the parliamentary tactics under power of which Democratic majorities have been accustomed to accomplish their purposes, no matter how offensive to the minority. Mr. HUGHES, on learning that a motion to refer to a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into and report upon all the facts in relation to the origin and history of the Lecompton Constitution, was to be made, saw at once the danger of that movement---for so reasonable a motion as this was likely to command the support of nearly every Northern man of every party, and a few of the more liberal and independent representatives from the Slave States---and so be carried by a decided majority. In the hope of defeating it before it should get fair headway, Mr. HUGHES modified his own motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, by substituting a Committee of Thirteen, without instructions; and then the struggle ensued for an adjournment, so that time might be gained to apply hack-bone liniment to the spinal columns of doubtful Lecomptonites.

In this effort, as you already know, the Administration was *twice beaten by five votes*,---notwithstanding some of the Anti-Lecompton men---in view of the lateness of the hour, voted *for* the adjournment. Mr. HARRIS then got in *his* motion to refer, with instructions. What Northern man is there who, in view of the state of affairs in Kansas,---the repeated and patent frauds by which the will of the people of that Territory has been nullified, and that of a miserable minority made paramount,---what man is there who has the intelligence to see that persistence in forcing Kansas into the Union under this instrument must inevitably excite a civil war, who can refuse this proposition for a calm, deliberate, dispassionate discovery of *the facts* upon which the pretended application of Kansas for admission is based? Does any man doubt that civil war must follow the consummation by Congress of this outrage? There is no one who has a spark of manly feeling in his breast, who will not agree that the men of Kansas would be undeserving the rights of free men, if they could yield submission. This city is full of citizens of Kansas to-day. Many of them I have known in former years; and they all, with one accord---Pro-Slavery men as well as Free-State men---declare that submission to the Lecompton swindle can never be thought of for a moment, and that resistance to it will end only with their extirpation. The spirit of the American Revolution would be extinct in the men of the North if they could look coldly on and see their brethren in Kansas sacrificed by Federal troops sent there to fasten the yoke upon their necks. Considerations like these will probably lead a decided majority of the House to vote for the reference of the application of Kansas to a select Committee with the instructions proposed; for it is far better to delay the measure a little, than to rush blindly forward and give our own brethren just cause for raising the banner of rebellion and revolution.

That was a sorry spectacle presented to-day, when three members of the Cabinet entered the house of Representatives, to lobby for Lecompton. It is to be feared the House should have gone a step further in its exclusion of parties from the floor, and added members of the Cabinet to the list of outsiders. For, can it be denied that *their* lobbying in behalf of a measure is just as reprehensible as lobbying by anybody else? Indeed, there is room here for another Corruption Committee, for everybody knows that the federal patronage is being unblushingly used to buy members to vote against their own convictions. Is not this corruption? I should like to have Attorney-General BLACK asked whether he indicated to Mr. MCKIBBEN, to-day, that certain appointments to be made in California would depend upon his vote on the Kansas question. And if he answers in the affirmative, where, in heaven's name, is the difference between presenting office, with its salary and influence, as the consideration, or presenting the cash, $1,000 or $1,500, which seems to have been the usual price of Members of Congress, when in the market?

I may be mistaken in Mr. MCKIBBEN, but I will wager a trifle that he is neither to be coaxed, bought or cajoled into sacrificing the interests of California to the desire of the President to add another Slave State to the Union. One of his predecessors tried that game on the Nebraska bill, lost his Pacific Railroad as a consequence, and sunk at once beneath the wave of popular indignation, which rolled over him at home. If Mr. MCK. needed any apology for firmness other than his own convictions of sound policy, he would find it in the fact that he is a representative of California, whose great measure is not to be made subservient to the demands of the Slave power, that it shall be allowed to augment itself by a stupendous fraud. It is greatly to be regretted that his colleague, Mr. SCOTT, is not equally decided against Lecompton. He will, of course, follow his own conviction and judgment; but if they lead him to aid in the consummation of that measure, he will assuredly find his influence and ability to serve his own State sadly circumscribed. A glance at the record will show him that California has obtained all she ever had, by the votes of those who now oppose the Lecompton swindle. If experience teaches anything, it shows that those who are prepared to force Lecompton through never did, and never *will*, do anything for his State, and when he has thus gone out of his way,---and that not in obedience to the wishes of his own constituents,---to strike down his own friends and the friends of his State, how can he expect them to give *him* the aid and support without which his best efforts will prove abortive?

What is understood to be the desire of a Representative in Congress---to represent himself, sustain his own purposes and serve his own wishes, or to represent and fulfill the wishes of his constituents? You think the question a strange one, perhaps, and answer that the man who finds himself in Cougress and unable to obey the clearly-ascertained wishes of his constituents, is bound to resign and give place to some one who can. Hon. WILLIAM F. COLEMAN seems to have a different idea of his responsibility, and to suppose that a man is sent to Congress to serve himself or the Administration, and not his constituents. He says that he represents 27,000 voters---that of these not 5,000 are in favor of Lecompton---*but that he shall, nevertheless, vote for it all the way through? Comment is unnecessary.*

I omitted yesterday to notice the able speech made by Senator TRUMBULL, upon the use of Federal troops in the Territories as a *posse comitatus*. Reading the law of 1807, the only statute upon the subject, he showed most conclusively that there was not a shadow of authority for the employment of Federal troops to sustain the laws of a Territory as they have been employed in Kansas. This speech should be obtained and read by politicians everywhere. So also should the able speech made to-day by Senator WILSON, upon the Kansas question, into which he wove some startling and telling facts. S.

The Lecomptonites Flurried---Probable Compromise, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

The Lecomptonites were appalled by the strength of the opposition in the House, as exhibited by the votes on motions to adjourn immediately the President's message was received, and the motion made for its reference to the Committee on Territories. It became at once evident, beyond dispute, that no adjournment could be had without the first step was taken toward the annihilation of the Lecompton fraud, by its reference to a Select Committee, where its wicked character might be glaringly exposed, and no adjournment was had until Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, offered his resolution for that Select Committee.

Last evening the Lecomptonites held a caucus, and the conclusion at which they arrived was, that if further proof were given of a majority in the House opposed to them on the Kansas question, that then their whole strength should be thrown to support a compromise. The measure of compromise has not taken shape, but I have no doubt that there will be no concession on the part of those who sustain the views of Judge DOUGLAS and Governor WALKER, of any part or parts of the great principle advocated by the *Press*. Yet, they want a speedy and fair adjustment of the controversy.

The *States'* editorials, looking at the question from a Southern stand-point, have had influence upon Southern members. In the future it is beginning to be seen that the South has the most to fear from the adoption of such a precedent as is attempted to be forced upon Congress in the Lecompton Constitution.

I learn that STEPHENS, of Georgie, and others, favor a compromise.

Members of the Cabinet have been seen in daily attendance upon the sessions of the House during this week, for the first time.

Mr. BERNHISEL gives a flat contradiction to the rumor that he has made any proposition to the President, or anybody else, that the Mormons should be allowed peaceably to remove to some island in the Pacific. Even if the rumor were true, there is not an island in the Pacific Ocean capable of occupancy, which is not occupied by some sovereignty, which must be taken into consideration in this matter before any action is taken by this Government, and it is hardly probable that other nations will care to have removed into their midst an evil which has given us a great deal of trouble.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Case No. 64.---William B. Dean *vs.* Nathan Mason *et al.* Argued on both sides.

No. 65.---John McGavock *vs.* Peter W. Woodlief. Argued on both sides.

No. 66.---H. H. Dey *vs.* Union India Rubber Company. Argument for appellant commenced.

Kansas in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The House passed resolutions to-day directing the Special Committee on Kansas not to make a report until the 10th of March next, by a vote of 28 to 64.

Kansas affairs occupied most of the session.

A Republican member moved to refer Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message to a Committee, to remove the delusions in relation to Kansas, and to convince members that it was treasonable to assert that the people of Kansas had a right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way.

Motion lost.

Kansas in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Kansas resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, passed the House this morning by a vote of 31 to 17. The negative votes were all Democrats.

In the afternoon, a resolution highly appreciating the character and statesmanship of JAMES BUCHANAN, and expressing confidence in his Administration, passed by a vote of 31 to 21, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The discussions were very moderate. Politicians are trying to widen the breach.

Kansas in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The General Assembly have passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was nearly unanimous.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech was lengthy and generally unimportant. He promised the introduction of a measure providing for an Elective Council.

Later from Bermuda---Damage to Shipping.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 26th, and Bermude on the 31st ultimo, arrived here to-day.

The ship *Cabinet*, forty-two days from Marseilles, for New-York, put into St. George's on the 12th ult., leaky and disabled in spars, and with sprung foremast, foretopmast and maintopsail-yard.

The ship *Horatio*, 62 days from Shields for New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th ult., in want of sails, spars, water, etc.

The ship *Splendid*, 15 days from Mobile for Havre, arrived at St. George's on the 18th ult., very leaky.

Admiral STEWART had left Bermuda for Barbadoes in the flag-ship *Indus*.

Meeting of Creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., held yesterday in the Insolvency Court, claims were presented and allowed against the firm for nearly $1,100,000. Another meeting of the creditors will be held on the 3d of March next.

The State Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will meet at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, to hear parties interested in the Brooklyn Ferry act, now under the consideration of the Committee.

General Wm. Walker Indicted, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Grand Jury of this city yesterday found bills of indictment against Gen. WM. WALKER, Col. FRANK KIRKMAN and others, for violation of the Neutrality laws. They were held to appear on the fourth Monday in April for trial.

Pennsylvania Politics, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Democratic County Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening after passing strong Lecompton resolutions. The Convention was a scene of confusion from its commencement to its close. The President declared the resolutions carried amid confusion created by their introduction.

The Academy of Music was thronged this evening, to hear Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S Oration on WASHINGTON. His eloquent remarks on the Union created immense applause. The Oration is to be repeated, as many were unable to obtain admittance to hear him this evening.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The local agent of the Government in this city arrested HENRY VAN GELDER, a clerk in the Post-Office, last night, on the charge of stealing registered letters. He confessed his guilt.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society, to-day, elected the following officers for the year:

President---THOMAS C. BENEDICT, of Troy.

Vice-President---G. W. BRADFORD, of Cortland County.

Secretary---S. D. WILLARD, of Albany.

Treasurer---J. V. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

MARSHALL S. BERRY, of Boston, and TAYLOR E. DYSON, of Charleston, S. C., were elected honorary members.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, 2 P. M.---Barometer, 29.3 inches. Ther. 45°. Wind W N. W. Cloudy.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.---Cloudy Ther. 38°.

NEW-YORK, Midnight.---Cloudy, with appearance of rain. Ther. 39°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 3	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Louisville, Ky	A. M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	3°	Clear.
Alton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	2°b.s	Clear.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N. W.	2°b.s	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	8°	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	N.	—	Very cold.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	6°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	5°b.s	Clear.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	N. W.	10°b.s	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	12°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	28°	Clear.
Cleveland, O

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Report of the American Military Commissioner Sent to the Crimea.

Our readers will remember that, during the late war between the Allied Powers and Russia, three American officers, Major DELAFIELD, of the Engineers, Major MORDECAI, of the Ordnance, and Captain McCLELLAN, of the Cavalry, were sent by the Government to the Crimea to derive all the information they could concerning the strength, efficiency and general organization of the combatants. The American officers, in the process of their investigation, enjoyed facilities and advantages that may never again be enjoyed by a similar commission. They witnessed a siege which, for the ingenuity displayed both in attack and defence, stands unparalleled in the annals of war. They were allowed to investigate the defensive plans of the Russians and the offensive operations of the Allies, and, being intelligent and energetic men, they made good use of their opportunities. Major McCLELLAN'S report alone is a formidable quarto volume of nearly 400 pages. It is devoted, almost exclusively, to a thorough examination of the military organizations of the leading European Powers.

Captain McCLELLAN devotes a large portion of his report to the Russian army. And one striking fact is presented, viz.: That it is organized solely with a view to great military considerations, entirely untrammelled by the necessities of interior police service in time of peace. Its organization in army corps, divisions, &c., is uniformly kept up during peace; it is located solely with reference to operations in foreign countries or on the frontiers, and is maintained in constant readiness for the field.

Of the organization of the Russian army, but little was known until the breaking out of the Crimean war, and the facts now collected by Captain McCLELLAN will be found both new and interesting to the American reader.

The Emperor, of course, is Commander-in-Chief of all the forces by sea and land. His grand staff is composed of the heads of departments, and his general aides-de-camp—a title which is merely honorary—are some eighty distinguished officers, who have no especial duty to perform. His real aides-de-camp are not limited in number, and are composed of Major-Generals, field officers and Captains. There is, under the Russian Government, a "War Ministry," which is divided into "the Office of the Minister of War" and "The Departments." The latter have each a director, vice-director and council of administration.

The Russian army is divided into the main army of operations, reserves, garrison troops, irregular troops, gendarmery, model regiments, and military schools.

The main army of operations is composed of troops who have not completed their first term of service.

The general staff is divided into the general staff proper, and the topographical corps. Of these, the first consists of 17 general officers, 32 colonels, 48 lieutenant-colonels, 62 captains, and 78 lieutenants. The topographical corps is composed of 1 general as chief, 2 generals, 15 field officers, 91 captains and lieutenants, and 8 companies of different strength, but amounting to 456 sergeants and privates in all.

The Russian infantry is divided into infantry of the line, light infantry and rifles, comprised in regiments, as follows: 12 of the guard, 10 grenadier, 4 caribineer, 42 of the line, and 42 light. There are also the following independent battalions: 1 Finland rifles of the guard, 1 of grenadier rifles, and 7 rifles of the line. A Russian regiment, in addition to its number, has a name—generally that of some province or city, and sometimes that of some distinguished Prince, native or even foreign. Each regiment has four active battalions, and each battalion is composed of four companies. The complete strength of a company is 4 officers, 20 sergeants, 8 musicians, and from 230 to 236 corporals and privates. The strength of a battalion of the line, or light infantry, is 1,055 combatants, and of a battalion of guards, grenadiers, or of carbineers, 1,079 combatants. The strength of a regiment of the line (four battalions) is 4,267, and of a regiment of guards, 3,294 combatants.

The Russian cavalry consists of cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, hussars, and Cossacks. The cavalry are divided into cavalry of the guard, cavalry of the army, of which the former consists of 4 regiments of cuirassiers, 2 of dragoons, 2 of lancers, 2 of hussars, 2 of Cossacks, and 5½ independent squadrons. The latter—cavalry of the army—numbers 8 regiments of cuirassiers, 9 of dragoons, 20 of lancers and 16 of hussars. All the cuirassier regiments and all the cavalry of the guard have six active squadrons per regiment; the dragoons of the line have ten active squadrons per regiment; all the rest of the regiments, except two of lancers and two of hussars, (forming the reserve light cavalry division,) have eight active squadrons. On the war establishment the full strength of each squadron is 6 officers, 16 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, and 146 corporals and privates. The strength of a regiment of six squadrons is 1034; of a regiment of eight 1377, and of a regiment of ten squadrons, 1729 combetents.

The Russian cavalry ie composed of batteries of position, or heavy foot-hatteries, light foot-hetteries, heavy and light horse-batteries, and mountain batteries. A heavy foot-battery consists of six 12-pounder guns, six 28-pounder licornes, 7 officers, 312 men, and 241 horses; or of four 12-pounder guns, four 28-ponnder licornes, with a proportionate nnmber of officers and men. A light foot-battery is six 6-pounder guns, six 14-pounder licornes, or of four 6-pounder and four licornes, with the requisite number of officers and men. A heavy horse-battery is eight 28-pounder licornes, 8 officers, 282 men, and 374 horses; a light horse-battery is four 6-pounder guns and four 15-pounder licornes, with the requisite number of officers, men, and horses. A Cossack-battery is four 6-pounder guns, four 14-pounder licornes, 5 officers, 202 men, and 273 horses. And, lastly, a mountain battery is eight 3-ponnder guns, four 4 mortars, 7 officers, 222 men, and 229 horses. The foot and horse artillery have separate organizations. From two to four batteries form a brigade, and from two to four brigades a division.

The Russian engineers consist of battalions of sappers and squadrons of mounted pioneers. There is one battalion of the guard, one of the grenadiers, six of the line, and one of theCaucasns. Each battalion consists of four companies, and each company of five officers, twenty sergeants, six musicians, and two hundred and thirty corporals and privates. There are two squadrons of mounted pioneers of the guard, and two belonging to the corps of dragoons. This is a peace establishment, and is increased to sixteen squsdrons in time of war.

The troops thus enumerated are organized in military phraseology as follows: the corps of infantry of the guard and the corps of grenadiers, both *élite* corps, and destined to form the reserves of the active army of operations; six infentry corps; the corps of the Caucasns; the reserve cavalry corps, and the reserve light cavelry division

The total combatants of the active Army of Ruasia are 394,836 infantry, 83,653 cavalry, 27,101 artillery, 9,172 engineer troops, 1,044 guns; or 514,762 men and 108,425 horses. This is the number of troops disposable on the breaking out of war, excluding reserves, and without calling npon any of the local troops doing garrison duty in the interior. It is also to be observed that this immense body of men will contain neither recruits nor invalids.

The Russian soldier is taken hy conscription, and for this purpose the Empire in Europe is divided into the Eastern and Western Provinces. Those from the Eastern Provinces and the military colonies are granted an unlimited furlough, as it is called, after fifteen years' service; those from the Western Provinces, after ten years' service; both ostegories then pass into the reserves. The soldiers from the Western Provinces and the colonies are called the "reserve proper." They are summoned for exercise during about four weeks in every year, and in time of war are called upon for active service. The soldiers from the Eastern Provinces are only called out in time of war, and are known as the "second reserve," or "dépôt troops." In the Russian Army there are "reserves proper" for every regiment of infantry, cavelry and artillery, including the guards, and "dépôt reserves" for every regiment, omitting the guards.

The irregular troops in the Russian service are a formidable body. They include Cossacks, Calmucks, Caucasians, Tartars, Boschkirs, &c. These people are not subjected to the ordinary conscription, but, being exempt from certain taxes, are required to furnish, at their own expense, a certain quota per district. The great mase is of cavalry, with some batteries and a few battalions of infantry. Captain McCLELLAN says that it is impossible to obtain accurate information as to the nnmbere of these irregular troops. He estimates the Cossacks alone at 93,000 cavalry, and 33,000 infantry. The service of the irregular troops is mostly performed on the frontiers, and in the more wild and disturbed portions of the Empire, in Siberia, on the frontiers of China and Tartary, in the Caucasus, and on the Danube.

The predominant uniform in the Russian Army is a dark green. The pay of the soldier is very low; hut the principls is recognized of increasing it in proportion to the importance, difficulty, and danger of the service performed.

Captain McCLELLAN has also entered into an elsborate review of the other principal armies of Europe. He first describes the infantry, and in a subsequent chapter the cavalry, minutely examining their tactics, equipments, and other qualifications. For unprofessional readers, a knowledge of general resulta attained will suffice.

The French infantry is divided into: 1. The infantry of the Imperial Guard, organized in two divisions, each of two brigades, making altogether 14 hattalions of 6 companies each, with the exception of the rifle battalion, which has 10 companies. 2. The infantry of the line; consisting of 102 regiments, each of 3 battalions, with 8 companies to each hattalion. 3. Twenty companies of foot rifles, with 10 companies in a battalion. 4. Three regiments of Zouaves, each of 3 battalions, with 9 companies to each battalion. 5. The tight infantry of Africa, consisting of 3 battalions, each of 7 companies. 6. The foreign legions, two in number; eech legion is composed of two regiments, and each regiment of 3 battalions of 8 companies, with a rifle battalion attached of 10 companies. 7. The native (African) light infantry, consisting of 1 regiment of 2 battalions, having 8 companies each, and of 6 independent battalions, varying from 3 to 8 companies. A French company of infantry consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 orderly sergeant, 4 sergeants, 1 querter-master sergeant, 8 corporals, 96 privates, 2 musicians, 2 pupils in music, 1 enfant de troupe. In the foot rifles there are from 100 to 130 privates.

The French cavalry consists of 1 squadron of "Cent-gardes;" 6 regiments of the guard, including 2 of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, lancers, chasseurs, and guides; 12 regiments of reserve cavalry, viz: 2 of carabiniers, and 10 of cuirassiers; 20 regiments of the line, being 12 of dragoons, and 8 of lancers; and 25 regiments of light cavalry, being 12 of chasseure, 9 of huzzars, and 4 of African Chasseurs. Each regiment consists of 6 squadrons. On the war establishment every squadron of cavalry of the line haa 98 privates of the second class, and each squadron of light cavalry has 108.

Captain McCLELLAN has not given, in his report, any statistics about the English infantry. It is probably too well known to foim the subject of investigation. The cavalry is composed of 3 regiments of cuirassiers; 7 regiments of heavy dragoon guards; 3 regiments of heavy dragoons-of-the-line; 4 regiments of light dragoons-of-the-line; 5 regiments of hussars; 4 regiments of lancers; 1 regiment of cepe-mounted riflemen. The last regiment has 12 troops, and the other 6 and 8 troops each. The usual strength of a troop of the guards is 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 1 cornet; 5 sergeants; 1 trnmpeter; 1 farrier; and 42 corporals and privates. In other regiments the number of corporals and privates is 58; and regimente serving in India have one additional lieutenant, and 70 corporals and privates.

The Austrian Infantry consists of first 62 regiments of the-line, each of four field battalions of six companies, and one dépôt battalion of four companies; second, 14 frontier regiments, composed of two field and one dépôt battalion each; third, 32 rifle battalions—26 of which have six companies, and the remsinder six companies each. A grenadier company has a captain, lieutenant, two sub-lieutenants, two sergeants, 12 corporals, 150 privates, 2 drummers and 2 pioneers. The other infantry companies have, in addition, 12 lance corporals, 2 buglers, and from 180 to 200 privates. A rifle company has four officers, two sergeants, 12 corporals, 20 lance corporals, 160 privates, 2 buglers and 2 pioneers. This is the Austrian peace establishment; in war-time it is greatly increased.

The Anstrian cavalry consiste of 16 regiments of heavy cavalry, (eight of cuirassiers and eight of dragoons,) and 24 of light cavalry, (12 of hussers and 12 of lancers)—each regiment of the former has six active squadrons, and each regiment of the latter eight active squadrons. A squadron of heavy cevalry consists of 162 men, and of light cavalry 200 men. Each regiment has a dépôt, which, in peace, numbers 30 men,

The Prussian army consists of the standing army, the landwehr of the first levy, that of the second levy, the dépôt squadrons and the landsturm. The landwehr is equivalent to our militia, and is only called out in time of wer; the landsturm is only called out to repel invasions, and the dépôt squadrons are also only organized in time of war. The standing army of Prussia is composed of 4 regiments of guards and 1 reserve regiment; 2 battelions of rifles of the guards; 32 regiments of infantry of the line; 8 regimcnts of reserve infantry: 8 combined reserve hattalions; 8 battalions of rifles—in all 144 hattalions, which, on a war-footing, number 1,002 men each, exclusive of officers. The landwehrs of the first and second levy, each number 116 hattalions, and the dépôt etrength is 38½ hattalions.

The Prussian Cavalry, of the standing army, consists of 38 regiments, of which 6 belong to the guards and 32 to the line. Each regiment consists of four active squadrons, and each squadron of 127 privates, besidea officers and sergeants. The war-strength of the different kinds of Prussian cavalry, with the exception only of the landsturm, is put down at about 65,000 men and horses,

The Sardinian infantry consists of 20 regiments of infantry, and 10 of rifles—each regiment having 4 hattalions of 4 companies each. In time of peace, e company numbers 52 privates, and in wer 126 privates, besides officers, sergeants, corporals and lance corporals.

The Sardinian cavalry consists of 4 regiments of cavalry of the line (heavy) and 5 regiments of light cavalry. Each regiment consists of 4 active and 1 dépôt squadron, and has a strength of about 35 officers and 600 men.

In Burnet County, Texas, a few days since, a young man named Ray was shot and badly wounded by a runaway negro. Ray and others were hunting runaways with dogs, and came upon two of them near the mouth of Hamilton's Creek. After wounding Ray and killing one of the dogs, the negroes escaped,

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Debate Between Senator Seward and John P. Hale.

The Army in Utah—Dangers of Military Despotism—Partisanship and the Public Good.

From the Congressional Globe.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. TOOMBS to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, when this bill was under debate on a previous occasion, I intimated that I had some words to speak on the subject, and I will proceed to make my remerks now. I shall not detain the Senete long; and, in what I aey, I shall hardly labor to convince Senators to bring them over to my opinions, for I am, in regard to this bill, but half convinced myself. My object ie to place myself right upon the record, in order that the reasons for the votes I shall give may be understood hereafter.

It would be impoasible, Mr. President, to engage with eny edvantage in this debate; for, so far as I have observed its progress, thcre is no dispute on principle involved in the subject. On the one aide, the bill is opposed by those who dsprecate a standing army, and we have pictures drswn of the dangers of a standing army in the country; and, on the other aide, the argument is only to ehow thet this bill doee not contemplate a dangerous increase of the etanding army. Now, upon principle, I euppose we are all agreed; there is no one here that is in fevor of e large, dangerous, standing army—one that would menace the libertiee of the conntry, or bring them into jeopardy. So, on the other side, I think there is no one here who supposes that the police of this great Empire can be conducted without eome military force, eome regular troops. There is no one who is for a large etanding army; there is no one who is for no regular force; there is no one in favor of a universal or general police; there is also no one who is for no Federal police; there is no one who will argue that the fortifications of the country ought to be abandonded, and auffered to go to desolation and ruin; snd ao there is no one who who will argue that any greater force than is necessary for the present emergencies, whatever they may be, shall be raised; there is no one who is in favor of a standing army of one hundred thousand men; there is no one, so far as I know, who is egainst a stending of five thousand men.

The trouble, then, arises out of collateral questions, out of a view of the exigencies to which the srmed power of the country may be applied if it shall bc increased; and our difficulty on this aubject is to discuss and consider it fairly in the absence of a knowledge of what will be the action of the Government on some other questions. I am perfectly clear in my own mind about whst I would do. I would grant this increese of force if I knew that when it was granted the ermy which is now in Kansas would be withdrawn from that Territory. I am reluctant to increase the armed forces of the United States, while an army is remaining in Kansas; but I cannot know, nor can any one else know, whet will be the disposition of the army in Kansas. I cen only make up my judgment in regard to it from the facts which are before me; and taking the condition of the Kansas qnestion aa it stands, I have made up my mind that it approaches its solution, and thet whether the Administration favors a Free State, or whether it continues its intervention there in favor of a Slave State in Kensas, things are reaching such e crisis that the President of the United Stetes will not dare to maintain an army in Kansas to enforce a Constitution which the people of that State reject, and against which they array themselves with ermed forcc; and that is the issue which I expect to see if such a Constitution shall be forced on Kansas.

I do not expect to see the Lecompton Constitution carried through Congress—a Constitution to estabiish Slavery in the Territory of Kansas without the consent of the people; a Constitution framed by a Convention which they never called, which they have absolutely repudiated three distinct times, and at the moment when the Territorial Legislature representing, nnder the sanction of Congress, the people of that Territory, have abolished Slavery and are sustained, as we all know they are, by five-sixths or sixth-sevenths of the whole people. Sir, I think there has been great skill in manipulating returns from Kansas Territory; I think there has been great skill menifested at the other end of the avenue in bringing this question before Congress: but I have no fear that there is such political skill here or in the Territory, separatoly or combined, as will be able to force that Constitution upon Kansas, nor such boldness and desperation as to attempt to maintain it hy the nse of the army.

My impression, therefore, is, that the army which is in Kansas will have to be withdrawn. Then I have endeavored to frame an amendment to this bill, which would compel the withdrawal of the troops in Kansas. I have been nnable to frame one that would be practicehle, and I have, therefore, to give that np. Suppose I shall be disappointed in this, and the army is to be retained in Kansas: what then? Well, Sir, if the ermy is to be retained in Kansas, it has got to be paid, and it is Congress that is to grant the supplies for the Army. When I look over this Chamber and the other, and see how they are constituted, I have no fear that the Congress of the United States this year will appropriate money to mantain an army in Kansas to enforce a Constitution on the people which they have rejected, and to which they will never submit.

It is only a year ago, when we were much weaker here than we are now, that we brought this Government to a dead stand upon the appropriations for an army to maintain the usurpetion of the Missouri invaders in Kansas, and to enforce Slevery on that people. If all had stood with the same firmness that I stood, and that I recommended to others, the Government would have stood to this day before a soldier would have been in Kansas. There I shall stand now, and it may as well be understood first as lsst, that those who attempt to send an army into Kansas to maintain that Constitution, mnst look into the Senate and House of Representativea elsewhere than to me, or any upon whom my opinions may operate, for sunport.

This dispoaee of the matter in that aspect. Yesterday I was quite disposed to take the substitute offered by my honorable and esteemed friend from Massechusetts, (Mr. WILSON.) That Senator proposes to raise five thousand volunteers, and that they shall be dishanded at the expiration of one year. It is attractive, as showing a preference for a volunteer force to a regular force; but on reflection I see that his proposition is embarrassed with precisely the ssme difficulties with my own. If we raise five thousand volunteers upon the system which he recommends, and they are to be sent to Utah and employed there exclusively, as his proposition suggests, then the Army may all be left in Kansas, or five thousand regular troops may be left in Kansas, while the volunteers ere sent to fight our battles in Utah; and, therefore, I do not find in that proposition any relief.

My very much respected friend from the Stete of Maine, [Mr. FESSENDEN,] suggests that I am impressed with too deep a sense of the importance of an increased army in the present emergency. I will only restate what I have stated before. It does not seem to me unreasonable to suppose that this great empire, extending now from the Atlantic coast, with fortifications there on every hill which overlooks a port, with garrisons stretched across, on two or three lines, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, with the Indian popnlation gathered into compact bodies, and pressed to the point of starvation, is to be maintained so as to preserve peace on the frontiers and in our provincial or territorial settlements, without a force of seventeen thousand, or eighteen thouaand, or twenty thousand men, under any circumstances. I am prepared to expect that the Army of the United States must increase with the removal of the borders of the [United States in every direction; and I em prepared to see those horders continually extending—I mean the borders of settlement. I suppose the Army to be adequate to the present emergencies, except for the urgent difficulties that have arisen in the Territory of Utah; and it is with reference to this, and this alone, that I am willing to increase the armed force of the Unlted States, and to increase it as far as may he necessary for that pnrpose.

When I present this as my single reason for favoring this hill, I am told hy my excellent friend from Maine, that the Government does not put its proposition on this gronnd, and that therefore we have no official evidencee of an exigency existing in the Territory of Utah which wonld require this increase of the Army. I must admit that he speaks with much reason; but the sources of information ere open to us, as well as open to the official organs of the Government—the Executive Departments. If the Secretary of War, if the whole Cabinet, were to tell me that there is no danger of disturbance, no danger of resistance, no danger of civil war in Utah, I would not believe one wor that they should tell me, because I must judge from the facts which I know. The facts which I know are simply these: that a leprous band of foreigners are concentrated in e velley in the center of this continent; that they, having been unwisely favored by the Government of the United States with the appointment of their own officers and the making of their own lsws, and the administration of their own lsws, and the execntion of their judgments, till they have come to regard themselves as independent in their isolation and to defy the Government, are now found in combination with the Indian tribes by whom they are surrounded, and that the lives and the property of emigrants passing npon the highway across which they are located, between the Atlantic and Pacific, are exposed to depredations which are committed by them with the aid of the Indians.

Now, Mr. President, we are told thet, notwithstanding these indications of a hostile nature on the part of that people, atill there may he no collision. I agree to that. I trust there will be no collision. I am prepared to go further, and say that there will be no collision—that there will be no civil war; but it is upon one condition, and that is that an armed demonstration, which has now become necessary, and which, whether necessary or not, has been adopted by the Administration, and is in the course of execntion, shall be made so imposing as to command respect and extort obedience. Therefore it is that, with a view to save the pnblic peace, and with a view to bring the Territory of Utah into submission to the authorities of the land without bloodshed, I favor the Increase of force which is to be sent there, and for no other reason. I would heve it continue only so long ae is necessary for that pnrpose.

I am told that these Mormons will not fight; and I know that it is not until after a long time that any community makes up Ita mind to defy an imperial power like this; but, Sir, these Mormons are exceptional, in the first place. Thcy have done nothing bnt fight from the beginning. They are an armed and military sect, a superstitious sect, and war is an element of their progress. They fought themselves ont of the State of New-York, when they were but a handful of men, into Ohio. They wrangled themselves out of Ohio into Missouri. Civil war grew up around them in Missonri, and they fought their way into Illinois, and established themselves at Nauvoo, and a civil war attended their exit from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake. They are worthless for any other purpose but to fight. Their religion makes them fighting men; for it ia a rcligion which can submit to no civil authority that is administered or exercised over them by a Cbristian people. It is a religion which gives license, in the name of government and God, to the indulgence of the hasest propensity of human nature. I never yet have read, I never yet have heard, I never yet havc aeen, any superstition of this kind that did not take in, as ita weapon for proselytism, the sword.

Sir, the worst that can come of all this is, that I shall havc committed an error; I shall have consented that the Government of the United States shall employ an additional force of five or six thousand men for this occasion. It will be a safe error, whatever may happen. If my proposition shall bc adopted, as I trust it will, it will he guarded by a stipulation that *the additional force shall be disbanded as soon as order is restored in Utah.* To those who may object to .het, I have hut a single argument to urge in favor of the proposition. If there shall be a necessity, Congress will then be able to continue the force. If, on the other hand, my apprehensions are right in regard to the disturbancea in Utah, and their probahle course and development, then I shall feel that, whetever responsibility may rest upon me for errors of judgment here, there will not rest on me the responsibility of having left, by my own act or default or neglect, a single citizen of the United States to auffer violencc at the hands of this belligerent people for want of the necessary supplies of troops and money, to compel them to respect tbe authorities under which we live, and forbear from cruelty upon the citizens of the Government which has fostered and protected them.

MR. HALE—Mr. President, it is with great reluctance that I throw myeelf on the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments; for I had hoped not again to feel the neceseity of trespassing on the patience of the Senate; but I am impelled by a sense of duty to say a word or two after the remarks which have fallen from the Senator from New-York. He will not deem me unkind, if I aay that *I have listened with extreme pain and disappointment and mortification to the speech which he has made*—a pain equsl to that with which I heard the great etatesman of New-England, DANIEL WEBSTER, some eight years ago, with the ripe honors of nearly three score and ten years, bring himself and his fame and his reputation, and *lay them down as an offering at the footstool of the Slave power, to find himself used and spurned afterwards.* This is no question of detail, no matter of unimportant legislation; but it is a deep, vital, fundamental question that must divide the people of this country, and must rally the friends of free, independent and liberal government on the one side, and the supporters of power on the other. Sir, the question of increasing the military power has been a question which has divided the friends and the opponents of free government in all times; and as the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) well said, the experience of forty centuries speak to us, in characters of blood, lessons of warning upon this great question. Let me say that the army which this bill proposes ie no small, no insignificant, no unimportant force. It will, if completed, according to the terms of the bill, be equal to twenty-five thousand men. Give me a President disposed to nse that military force, in order to coerce the people of these States to his purposes, and with the command of the Federal Treasury, and with the means of concentration which our multiplied system of railroads and steamboats furnishes, and he can come like the lightning of heaven at any moment, with this concentrated and tremendous power, upon any State, or upon any portion of the people that he chooses.

I do not desire to go to the Departments; I do not wish to go to the Secretary of War, or to the President, or to anybody else, to tell me what he wants with this Army. Here I will do all credit to the distinguished gentleman who has charge of the bill, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. DAVIS. He telts us it is not for Utah; it is for no pressing emergency; it is for nothing of to-day; it is not to be nsed to meet the dangera which now environ us, and then to be laid aside; but *he wants it for a permanent increase af the standing army of this country.* The use to which this standing army is to bc put is exemplified by the use which is now made of it in the Territory of Kansas. Two thousand five hundred troops are kept there; and the Honorable Senator from New-York says he would not vote for an increase if he thought they would be sent there. Sir, if I may be indulged in quoting a remark of a very illustrious and a very distinguished patriot end orator of the Revolution, I would say that I have no light to guide my path except that of experience; snd the experience of the past year, the experience of the present moment, tells me to what nses the army is to be pnt.

Here let me say, that while that most dangerous, that most fallacious, that most monstrous doctrine which has lately been broached and practiced upon by the Executive of this country, that nnder the general power to see the laws faithfully executed, he has a right to call out at his will the Army and the Navy, under the name of a posse; while that doctrine is proclaimed and acted upon, it is not a time for me, however it may be for others, to strengthen the hands of a man who is disposed to use it for such purposes and on such authority. I deny here, utterly and totally end forever that he has any such right; and I say that it is an usurpation, a dangerous, an alarming, a fatal one—one that if it be tolerated by this Government, will bury our liberties beyond the reach of resurrection. No, Sir; we cannot stand it. There is not a crowned head in Europe that would desire a greater power over the standing ermy of his realm than to make him the guardian to see that the lsws are faithfully executed, and under that grant to have power to call in the army to do it. Sir, is it a time for me, is it a time for my friends, is it a time for the distinguished Senator from New-York—upon whom the eyes and the hearts of the friends of liberty have centred and clustered—when such dangerous, and fatal, and damnable doctrines are proclaimed and practiced upon by the Executive of the United States, to vote seven thousand extra men to him? No, Sir, it is not for me, howevsr it may be for others.

The honorable Senator refers to the experience of two years ago, when the Government was brought to a dead lock, and when, he says, we were not so strong as we are now. We were not then so strong on this floor as we are now; bnt we are not so strong now but that our strength is weakness, for we are hut a third of this body, with a majority of two-thirds against us; and we were stronger then in the House of Representatives than we are to-day, by e very considerable number. What was the result of that dead lock? Why, the President said it was his dnty to see that the lsws were faithfully executed, and he issued his proclamation immediately, called Congress together, and kept them until they became subservient to his purposes. That is the history of that dead lock, and I do not doubt the President would like such another, with the same result.

In the history of my political life, I have seen a time when I stood solitary and alone the representative of the views which I entertain. I have looked with joy, with gladness, with gratitnde to the increasing hosts that have rallied around onr banner in the Free States, until the Democratic Party has been stricken down in the large majority of them. I have seen these accretions made to our ranks with gratitude, but I have seen also the accretions of other men coming to onr ranks, who might have relieved me from e position which I occupied with reluctance, and that was to be the representative of this party, when it was nothing but a sentiment, and political power was not even among its dreams. But, Sir, when a new star is dawning; when light is beaming in upon us; when one party has been shattered so that its history may be written as among the things of the past, and when from its ruins end its wrecks we were building up a new fortress to storm the hattlements of the heretofore impregnable Democracy—at such a time as this, it does fill my heart with pain and my mind with fearful apprehensions, when I eee any one npon whom I have looked with the hope that he might lead great hosts to the consummation of their hopes and their wishes, halting upon a qnestion which, in my hnmble apprehension, is fundamental, vital, and characterizes the whole controversy.

We must come to an issue on this subject. The history of the republics that have lived and gone down is full of warning on this subject. We are apt to boast of what we are, and of what we have done, and to look heck on our history with exultetion and pride. Why, Sir, we are not yet one hundred years old. The Republic of Rome lived more than six hundred years, strong, conqnering the world, and adding new kingdoms to her territory; but she at last fell, and her liberties perished under the insidions policy which converted her into a great military power; until, et last, the imperial crown was set up at auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder from the walls of the Prætorian camp.

I confess that upon this subject I have very deep feelings; for, if the party with whom I act, the party with whom are my hopes and my expectations, do not take ground on this subject, firm and decided ground, against the increase of the milltary power of this Government, they will go down, and they ought to go down, and *my humble voice and my humble services shall be found rallying the people to set the seal of their condemnation on a party with great professions and high principles, but, in my humble judgment, wanting in the carrying out of those measures which their policy and principles should dictate.*

If I had supposed that I should speak on this snbject to-day, I should have referred to an authority, and I should have had the author hy me. I was reading it not long ago, an ancient history, in which, speaking of the final destruction of the Roman Empire, the author said that whenever the people began to get turbulent, whenever there began to be danger to the agrarian law being carried, or any great measure of popular liberty indicated, it was the favorite policy of the aristocracy to get up a foreign war; "for," said the historian, "in war the State is strong and factions week." I believe it is just exactly that policy which dictated a foreign war whenever the public liberty was in danger of being vindicated in Ancient Rome, that dictates this Utah war now.

Let me ask, if I must go to that, where is the evidence that the affairs in Utah are more threatening now than they were when President PIERCE appointed BRIGHAM YOUNG Governor? Are their sentiments any more leprous, or their practices any more ebominable now, than they were then? Not that I know of. I have seen no evidence that their depravity or their principles have made progresa since that time, and I am utterly at a loss, if this is an army to go to Utah, to know of any reason or any fact which would justify sending an army to Utah, when there is not, so far as I am advised, any difference in the state of affairs now from what there was when they were basking in the sunshine of Executive fevor.

MR. DAVIS—Will the Senator allow me to ask him what is the date at which President PIERCE appointed BRIGHAM YOUNG Governor of Utah.

MR. HALE—He was appointed by President FILLMORE.

MR. DAVIS—You said President PIERCE.

MR. HALE—Well, he continued him.

MR. DAVIS—Ah!

MR. HALE—He continued hira in office.

MR. DAVIS—He did not remove him.

MR. HALE—Well, he did not remove him, but he kept him in, just in the same way that he kept in all hie Federal officers, I am obliged to the Senator from Mississippi for correcting me; becanse when he makes such such a very slight correction as that, it shows he is watching me closely. and sees that I am very correct, [laughter,] and need only that slight correction. The state of affairs there, so far as I am advised, ia no different now from what it was then.

The Hon. Senator from New-York—I know he will not misinterpret what I em saying—says that if he errs it will be a safe error. I should like to make a very small addition there. and let it read "unsafe," and I shall then agree with him entirely. It is an unsafe error. It is an error that I fear cannot be retrieved. For several years past we have been marching in the path of increasing our army; and it is avowed here on this floor, that this bill provides for a permanent increase. I see no backward steps. I am like the cantious animal who, when he was reproached for not going into the sick lion's den to pay his respects to the monarch, said he would have gone in, hut, as he looked around to see the tracks, he found that they were all going in and none coming out. So it is with the increase of the army; all the measnres ere for increasing and none for decreasing it; they are all one way; and I feel called upon to take my stand here, and say *I will not vote another man, or another dollar, to increase the expenses of the army.*

The honorable Senator suggests another thing which, it seems to me, has an infirmity abont it which does not often attach to suggestiona er arguments that come from his lips. He says we will give them this army, and then we shall have the power over them, because we will not pay them if we are not satisfied with the uses to which they are put; or we can refnse the pay. So we can; but we can refuse the men much easier. The argument is a great deal stronger for refusing the men, than it will be for refusing the pay after you have granted the men. If we are going to exercise that wholesome control over the Executive, which in theory belongs to this body and the body at the other end of the Cspitol, here is the place, and now is the time to stop.

If things were twice as threatening as the honorable Senator thinks they are in Utah, let me ask you if we have not an army more than four times sufficient for all the emergencies? I have heard it said by those who pretend to know, and who, I think, do know, that five thouaand men will be as many as you can possibly use in Utah, even if there shall be a necessity for them, which is not conceded. We have an army now capable of being filled up to eighteen thousand men, and, I am told, practically, it is fifteen thousand at this moment. I do not know the necessity of increasing the force beyond that, when they will not want one-third of that force to put down the troubles in Utah.

Nor am I disposed to meke very great drafts on my confidence in behalf of the manner in which this affair has been managed thus far, from the accounts which I have read. and which purport to be official accounts of the manner in which the force, that is now on its way to Utah, has been precipitated there. Utterly regardless, if you are to believe the accounts which have come to us, of any single suggestion, not only of military foresight, hut of common prudence, yon have sent your men there to suffer their beasts to die, and expose them to the Inclemencies of the Winter, where they are locked np in the mountains. I think half the animals sent out with them died from mere starvation and the effects of cold. If this was a bill to furnish the Executive with prudence and discretion, I would vote liberal appropriatlona; but it being a bill to Increase the military force at a time when I think the friends of liberty would be jealous of increasing it; and it being a time when, if the accounts that we read he true, there has not been such conduct displeyed as ahould entitle them to our confidence, I shall vote against it.

For these and many other reasons I am utterly opposed to the hill. Opposed as I am to it, I should not have said a word if there was not danger, from the position which the distinguished Senator from New-York occupies, and justly occupies, in the public estimation, that the words which fell from his oracular lips might be supposed to compromit or compromise feebler end hnmbler men who sit at his feet. Bnt for that, I should not have ventured thus openly before the Senate and the country to dissent from what he has said; but looking upon it, as I do, as a very dangerous error, and one which I am ill prepared to have go out under the sanction of his name unchallenged, I have deemed it my duty, in all the kindness that I entertain for him, and all the profound respect that I feel for him, thus publicly to differ from him on a question which I consider vital and fundamental to the dearest and best interests of the country.

MR. SEWARD.—Mr. President, I certainly shall not complain of my honorable friend from New Hampshire, or regard it as any unkindness that he has presented this subject in a manner which makes an issus between him and myself, or between me and others with whom I am accustomed to act in the country. I know his generosity; I know his independence; I know his spirit, and I know his devotion to the great principles which are common to us all. So far from complaining of it, I give him my thanks with all my heart. I never yet have seen the time when I could not bear a difference with friends, as I never yet have seen the time when I cared in the least for nnkind or hostile reproaches from my enemies. But, Sir, I shall not imitate the example of my honorable friend, for I think he himself will come to the conclnsion that, so far as the special objects which he and I have in view are concerned, it would have been qnite as well to indulge me in an explanetion of the reasons why I dissented from the conrse which he had adopted for his government, and to let it pass without being signalized as a great difference calculated to divide great bodies of men who follow his lead, or my own, or thet of some other man.

I have not one word of complaint or reproof for the honorable Senator. I must, however, say for myself that *I am not influenced by the appeal which the honorable Senator makes to me in regard to the success of the party of which he speaks.* Sir, I have been some twenty years, more or less, in the public servlce, here and in my own State. Since I have been here I think every word that I have nttered in this Chamber has been recorded in books, and will go down to history; and so of a large portion of what I nttered in other places. I think I may claim that, when ten years shall have passed over the debates of to-day—when ten years of rest ahall have been allowed to me after my servicc here shall have been completed—there will be no man living who, with the records all open beforc him, *will be able to tell whether I belonged to one party or another. No, Sir; I know nothing, I care nothing—I never did, I never shall—for party.* I ahonld be unfit to be here if I had not learned to postpone my own advantage to that of the respective snd honored friends with whom I coöperate in public life; and if I had not learned to postpone their advantage and their benefit to the greater good of the whole country. If there is a reproach that is more proverbial against me throughout this land than any other, it is that I dare postpone the good of the whole country under a false and demoralizing Administration, to the rights and interests of mankind nnder the laws of eternal truth and justice. Sir, I am not to be deterred from giving an honest vote by any fear of the party with which I act going down. I have a different idea about parties going down. I have a different idea about men going down. They are not thrown down by false analogies.

The honorable Senator has referred to a great statesman, now dead, who, for a large portion of his life, led the vanguard of the army of freedom—of freedom in the Territories, of freedom in the States; and who, on the great day when the contest came to its decisive issue, surrendered that great canse here in his place, and derided the proviso of freedom, the principle of the ordinance of 1787. The Senator considers this analogous to my case, because here I think five thousand soldiers not too many, and he thinks five thousand less just enough. That is all. If the question was, whether one hundred thousand should be the atanding army, we should both be against it. If the question was whether it should be five thousand, we ahould both vote in favor of that number. There is no principle in this dispute. It is a question of the application of great principles.

Now, I may say for myself, in regard to this point, that having had a sense more profound, perhaps, than others have conceived, for twenty years of my life, that it belonged to somebody to restore the equilibrium of freedom, which was depressed in the scales held by this Government so as to give Slavery a preponderating balance, I, with as much power and ability as I have, have devoted myself to coöperate with the honorable Senator, and all others who might engage in that great and beneficent enterprise. I knew, Sir, that there would be times when I should have to stand alone. I saw him stand alone; and I think the first ally who came to his side here was myself, which meeting could not be accomplished until one great State of the Union had been revolntionized, so as to prodnce a combination in favor of his purposes and mine. I knew thet I shonld have to atand alone; I have stood often alone; bnt I have never complained of it, and I do not now. I knew that in standing alone in this cause I exposed myself to a danger which easily besets the re

THE ARMY IN UTAH.

Letter from an Army Officer not at all Despondent.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The following spicily written letter from an officer of the army of Utah, runs in a more cheerful vein than we had anticipated from the dolorous accounts reaching us less directly. It gives a better idea of the real condition of the army than many more elaborate accounts, simply because it is written to a dear friend, with an entire freedom of comment on men and things. We are reluctantly compelled to suppress some remarks concerning Colonel ALEXANDER, which, as the letter was not intended for publication, might involve a betrayal of the author's confidence on our part. It is sufficient to say that the opinion prevails at Fort Bridger, as well as here, that had Colonel JOHNSTON held the command of the advance column, it would have wintered in Salt Lake City.

CAMP SCOTT, (near Fort Bridger,) U. T., Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

I should not wonder if you should see in the papers, before two months, letters calculated to produce the impression that this Army is in a suffering condition. Let me tell you beforahand that such is not the truth, and that the prospect is very flattering that it will not be the case; but that when the Winter campaign is over, we shall find ourselves in one respect, and only one, like Mr. CLAY'S slaves—"fat and sleek." *The supply of clothing, so far as I can learn, was only deficient in two articles*—shoes and stockings. But this defect has been cured by the Quartermaster's purchasing the stock of the suttler, and that of one or two merchant trains, now here, which were freighted with goods for the Salt Lake trade. Col. JOHNSTON has laid an embargo on these trains; so that the enemy is likely to suffer some inconvenience, as well as we, in consequence of his devilitry. You will probably also see it stated that we are on short "grub." This can hardly be considered a true presentment. The flour element of the ration has been reduced five ounces (leaving the daily allowance to each soul, as also to every person without a soul, and entitled to subsistence, thirteen ounces,) but the beef component was at the same time raised eight ounces, tho other items remaining as heretofore. This reminds me of a little matter it is as well to mention. We have had no *salt* for a month or more, so that as regards that item of the ration, "heretofore" must be considered inapplicable. But most of us don't miss it much now. It is well enough, used in moderation, when we can get it; but not being able to get it, at this present, for a reasonable price, we have made up our minds that we can do without until we go in to Salt Lake City, which will be before we can receive supplies from home. And we have also arrived at the conclusion that "to do without salt" is one of the things for which we covenanted when we undertook the expedition. Doubtless the reopening of the campaign will find us *fresh* and vigorous. This little slip-up of the subsistence department is a high-flavored (not with salt) joke. One of the best departments in our army organization—with a gentleman and a soldier at his head—may he live a thousand years, and be embalmed when he dies—with gentlemen filling its grades. This subsistence department of our army, always ready, always prompt, obliging and kind beyond what we could reasonably expect if we did not know it, seems to have thought that sending salt to Salt Lake City was like "sending coals to Newcastle," and sent only what was thought sufficient to carry us to the festering city, but it sent salt kettles to manufacture the article when we should get there, never anticipating the blundering operations which have resulted in anchoring us here, a little more than a hundred miles from the briny waters. It is so seldom the department is caught napping, that we can hardly ever find cause for being querulous with it, but this joke is magnificent; we have "got" the department very "low," and most of us would rather do without the salt than the joke. That salty joke will never "lose its savor"—it will always be fresh. Again, in this salty or saltless connection; some days ago several persons (Mormons) arrived in camp, having some pack animals laden with sacks of salt. They came from BRIGHAM YOUNG, and brought an impudent letter from him to Col. JOHNSTON. It would seem the old traitor had learned that we were out of that generally considered necessary article salt, (no longer a necessity with us,) and seized the opportunity to smuggle spies into camp. I can give *him* credit for being actuated by no other motive. The substance of his letter I have heard, as regards the salt, was that it might be received as a gift, or paid for, at the option of Col. JOHNSTON. Well, what do you suppose the Colonel did with it? You will guess, of course. He rejected it with scorn, to his everlasting honor, if I may, and, I am informed, sent back a *verbal* message to Ex-Gov. YOUNG, in substance, that he would hold no correspondence with, and accept no supplies from rebels and traitors. The men who brought the salt were ordered to take it back, and were told (and again I bnt state what I have heard at the camp) by Col. JOHNSTON, that as they had come into his camp under a misapprehension of the state of affairs, he would give them safe conduct beyond his outposts, but that hereafter if they, or others of them, came into camp they must come under the protection of a flag, or he would hang them on the first tree they came to. I apprehend that when this is related to BRIGHAM YOUNG, he will come to the conclusion that he is no longer dealing with an apple woman.

FROM KANSAS.

Gen. Calhoun—The Election—Jack Henderson—Habeas Corpus—Kickapoo—The Land Office—Gen. Whitfield, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

KICKAPOO, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

Gen. CALHOUN has returned to Weston, accompanied by Judge CATO, Colonel ISAACS, Ex-Sheriff JONES, and other leading citizens of Kansas. He was escorted to Lecompton and back, by Major GRAHAM and party troops. On arriving at Lecompton a subpœna was served upon him, to attend the examination of JACK HENDERSON, at Lawrence. He declined to recognize the authority of the judicial officer who issued it. Shortly after he was arrested by attachment, but he immediately petitioned Judge CATO for a *habeas corpus*, and was promptly discharged.

He then proceeded to count the votes cast at the late election, all of which had been returned except those of the "Delaware Agency Precinct," which have since come in, with a Democratic majority of 379, carrying the Democratic ticket for State officers, and a Democratic majority of *one* on *joint ballot*, in the two Houses of the Legislature.

The Representative return, as I have received it from high authority, stands as follows:

	House.		Senate.	
	D.	R.	D.	R.
Doniphan County	4	—	3	—
Atchison	—	4	—	—
Leavenworth	8	—	3	—
Brown and Nemeha	—	1	—	1
Calhoun and Potawottomie	—	1	—	1
Jefferson	—	2	—	1
Marshall	1	—	—	—
Riley	—	1	—	—
Johnson	4	—	2	—
Lykins	—	1	—	1
Lynn	2	—	1	1
Bourbon	2	—	1	—
McGee, Dorn and Allen	1	—	—	—
Douglas	—	5	—	2
Anderson and Franklin	—	1	—	—
Shawnee	—	2	—	1
Weller and Coffee	—	1	—	1
Woodson, &c.	—	1	—	—
Breckenridge and R.	—	1	—	—
Davis, &c.	—	1	—	—
	22	22	10	9

Not less than 2 000 votes for State officers, given under the Stanton Territorial law, were disregarded in the count, as they were not given under the constitutional provisions, and no restraint was possible to be applied over them. General CALHOUN, confining himself strictly to his ministerial functions, received only those returns which bore the unequivocal impress of legality and constitutionality upon their face.

I cannot give you the exact vote for State officers, but the majority, though not large, was decided. This I give upon the same authority whence I received the above returns.

From the inclosed certificate it would appear that strenuous efforts had been used by the Republican Party to change the result, even by means of personal coercion. Mr. GARNETT, one of the Judges of election, testifies to an arrest of himself, and of his having, whilst in durance, received propositions to that effect, but I refer you to the certificate:

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson: Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, personally appeared THEODORE F. GARNETT, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence by an armed body of men or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the Free-State Party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named ELDRIDGE,) which poll-book should be made out so that General CALHOUN would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right.

THEODORE F. GARNETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 18th day of January, 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

The following certificate of the Judges and Clerks would show the returns to be indisputable:

Territory of Kansas, County of Leavenworth: The undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election for State officers and members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election, are correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined as to its truth or falsity by a reference to said returns made by us as managers and clerks of said election, to said precinct.

ISAAC MURPHY,
THEODORE F. GARNETT,
JAMES C. GRINTER, } Judges.

W. G. WILLSON, } Clerks.
JAMES FINDLEY, }

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson.—Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared ISAAC MURPHY, THEODORE F. GARNET, JAMES C. GRINTER, WILLIAM G. WILLSON and JAMES FINDLEY, who, being sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D., 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

JACK HENDERSON, who was arrested more than a week ago and taken to Lawrence, has, through counsel, petitioned Judge LECOMPTE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which, I learn, will be issued to-day, and he will be brought to Leavenworth for examination.

Several of the parties who have been arrested are pursuing legal remedies for redress.

Suits have already been instituted against the Marshal and his securities, as I learn from one of the counsel prosecuting. I understand that Gen. LANE is reading to the public letters from Mr. PARSON, urging him to keep up the agitation, and maintain the position of the Topeka or Lawrence Legislature, and to persevere in his course of resistance to the Democratic Party; that he would be sustained by any amount of money and munitions, and any number of the people of the East; that he had conversed with the Eastern Representatives in Washington, and was assured by them that everything would be supplied which was necessary to achieve the supremacy of the Republican Party in Kansas. I can scarcely believe this true in full, but it has been told me by a gentleman of high respectability, who says he heard LANE read the letters. Mr. PARSON can set himself right, if he has been misrepresented.

Kickapoo continues quiet. A company of soldiers have been guarding the Land-Office for more than a week past, and no disturbance of any kind has occurred.

Escape of Jack Henderson—The Fraudulent Returns from Delaware Crossing—Assassination of Stover.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858.

I had the equivocal honor of an introduction to this person two or three days since. He is a tall, thin man, with light hair and a fiery red beard. "Why, HENDERSON," said a gentleman who "happened along" just then, "I'm surprised to see you here under such circumstances," (in the custody of an officer.) "Yes," was HENDERSON'S reply; "I am rather surprised to find myself here. *But then I presume they wanted me principally for a witness in the case.*"

But the bird has flown. On Friday night HENDERSON escaped from his guard, mounted a fleet horse that was in waiting, and has not been heard of since. Early the next morning, news arrived here through the Pro-Slavery journal of Leavenworth, and other sources, that the missing returns from Delaware Crossing, as amended by HENDERSON, had turned up, making that precinct give a Pro-Slavery majority of 395. This count gives Leavenworth County to the Pro-Slavery men, elects their State ticket, furnishes them with a majority of one in the Senate, and *ties* the House. Had this news come in before HENDERSON'S escape, he would have been guarded more rigorously, and would not, I think, have left Lawrence alive. A large party of Leavenworth boys are now scouring the Delaware Reservation, in pursuit of him. If they are successful, they will be very likely to make short work with him.

There has been a great deal said about the assassination of STOVER, of Wyandotte, for several days past, but it has been impossible until now to obtain accurate information about it. Reports have been industriously circulated that he was attacked from political motives, because (by counting all the frauds) he was a Pro-Slavery Senator elect from Leavenworth County, under the Calhoun swindle! The truth is, that he himself has stated, repeatedly, that he believed politics had nothing to do with the cowardly assault which was made upon him. The most plausible report in circulation about the matter is, that it was the result of an old quarrel about a woman.

The circumstances of the attack were these: STOVER was returning from Lawrence on horseback, and alone. Late at night, when within three miles of Wyandott, he was passed by another horseman, who suddenly wheeled around when a few yards ahead of him, and asked, "Are you SAM STOVER?" He replied, "Yes; I ought to know that voice." The other answered, "Whether you do or not, you are the man I'm looking for," and instantly shot him with a Sharpe's rifle. The ball passed through his face, mutilating him shockingly. The assassin escaped. STOVER survived for several days, in great suffering, but the latest report received here is that he died yesterday. CRAYON.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Movement of the Clergy for the Observance of the Sabbath.

The following resolutions, which were adopted at the meeting of the Clergy, of which mention has already been made in our columns, set forth the objects of the movement, and commend them forcibly and eloquently to public attention and favor. They were drawn by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS:

1. *Resolved*, That, should influences now at work in effecting the progressive desecration of the sacred day, meet with no adequate counteraction, travel, traffic and labor, news-vending, frivolity, intemperance, profligacy and riot must continuously and rapidly encroach upon the authority and hallowed repose of the Christian Sabbath: and that, by the influx of foreign immigration upon our own shores, should this new element be left unevangelized, and by the reaction of European travel upon the character of our own people, the Sunday of Vienna or of Paris—a very carnival of dissipation—may insensibly supplant amongst us the time-honored, orderly and devout Sabbath known to our forefathers; and that such *desecration* has long increased, is now increasing, and should be withstood by all peaceful and Christian methods.

2. That the day of holy rest, to a land bearing the Christian name, and to a Republic based on equal rights, has the highest CIVIL WORTH. Man needs it, *physically*, as a season when Labor may wipe off its grime, and breathe more freely after the week's exhaustion, and when Care shall slacken its hold upon the frame and the heart. Man needs it, *morally*, to rise by its aid out of engrossing secularities and materialism to the remembrance of his spiritual interest, his final account, and his eternal destiny. *Toil* needs it to rescue its share of rest, and its season of devotion from the absorbing despotism of Capital; and *Capital* needs it, to shield its own accumulations from the recklessness and anarchy of an imbruted and desperate proletariate, and to keep its own humanity and conscientiousness alive. The *State* needs it, as a safeguard of the public order, quiet and virtue; human laws becoming, however wise in form, effete in practice, except as they are based upon conscience and upon the sanctions of eternity, as recognized voluntarily by an intelligent people; and God's day cultivating the one and reminding us of the other. And in a *Republic* more especially, whose liberties, under God, inhere in its virtues, the recognition—freely and devoutly,—by an instructed nation,—of God's paramount rights is the moral underpinning requisite to sustain the superstructure of man's rights; and without such support from religion,—not as nationally established, but as personally and freely accepted,—all human freedom finally moulders and topples into irretrievable ruin.

3. That, as to its RELIGIOUS VALUE, this day of sacred rest has the strongest claims, upon all Christians, however differing as to its true origin, and whether they trace it back to Eden, to Sinai, or to the Saviour's tomb, as finding there its real commencement. They need the observance of the day, as the season of their assemblies and ordinances, and as furnishing one great bond of their fraternal communion. In its relations to this world, the Church requires it to conserve and to extend its religious influence and as the channel of a yet wider evangelization. In its relations to the heavenly world, the Church needs it for its collective prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings; and that thus it may embody the image and enjoy the antepast of the endless rest to which it aspires in right of Christ's victory, on this day consummated, over Sin, Death and Hell. And the God, who is the Giver of all time, never having surrendered to ordinary uses this His own reserved season, the infraction by man of God's claims here is ingratitude, attempting robbery and perpetrating sacrilege, as against a Bounteous and Sovereign Creator.

4. That, as REMEDIAL MEASURES against the evils invading us—apart from all present appeal to the civil statutes which guard the quiet enjoyment of the day by a Christian people—Christians, generally, are called, in the way of conference, cooperation and personal example, to protest with patient and earnest consistency against the varied and widely-diffused encroachments which threaten the demolition of the Christian Sabbath; and to diffuse, in tracts and volumes, their best testimony for the institution; and that pastors are especially summoned, by the times, to present from the pulpit the rights of the Sabbath, and its bearings not only upon the cause of truth and piety, but as well also upon the interests of order, thrift, health, morality and freedom; and that the faith which hails in the Giver and Guardian of this day, the Legislator and Owner of the Universe, may well expect His ultimate and unfailing benediction upon all prudent and kindly endeavors to assert the interests of man and the claims of God in this great question.

5. That the Committee already acting in this matter be requested to give early and careful attention to the question how far and in what relations legal protection should be invoked, and that they be urged to press upon the various evangelical churches their denominational responsibility in this matter and the power of existing church organizations to defend the Christian Sabbath.

6. That PRAYER to Him who rules the nations and sways all events and hearts at His will, should justly inaugurate, shape and sustain all our efforts in behalf of His own day; and that, looking thus unto Him, we may trust to see Sabbathe again becoming to a grateful and adoring people what He proposed to make them—"A SIGN BETWEEN ME AND THEM,"—the pledge and mutual bond between the Father in Heaven and man—His pensioner, and subject, and child, upon the earth;—"A SIGN" of hope, duty and consecration on the one part, and of pardon and fatherhood on the other;—and "A SIGN" of blessed remembrance and of unending communion as between both, training men for and lapsing itself into the rest of the Celestial Sabbath and the glories of the Beatific Vision.—"The Sabbaths thereof remaineth for the people of God."

*Ezekiel xx, 12.

Lola Montez on Beautiful Women.

Hope Chapel was thoroughly crowded on Wednesday night, to the last inch of its capacity and a little over, with an audience, among whom were many fashionably dressed ladies, attracted thither by the fame of LOLA MONTEZ and her renowned lecture on "Beautiful Women." Immediately she appeared on the rostrum, she was greeted with a burst of applause, and her eyes and dress became the objects of much attention. The former were large, black, brilliant, piercing, and the latter was white lace, chastely and tastefully embroidered. In a clear, silvery-ringing voice, the lecturer commenced her discourse. The last and most difficult task imposed upon Psyche, she said, was that of descending to the lower regions to bring back part of Proserpine's beauty. Having obtained it, she placed it in a box, whose lid, when she returned to earth, the inquisitive goddesses opened, and found only vapor therein. In attempting to deal with the subject of woman's beauty, she (LOLA) painfully felt that she had to deal with that vapor of Psyche's. It was so difficult to determine what beauty was, or to find any standard for it. What was beauty at Paris was not so at Constantinople. The standard was different in different countries, so that what was deformity in the United States would be considered beauty in Pekin. The poet COWLEY had said:

"Beauty, thou wild, fantastic ape,
In every country dost thou change thy shape,
Here black, there brown, here tawny, and there white."

In China plucked eyelids and miniature feet were admired, while in Patagonia they had a most Polyphemus style of beauty. VOLTAIRE said—Ask a toad what is beauty, that which is most desirable, the *to kalon*, and he will answer you, probably, his female, with two large round eyes, projecting out of a little head, and with a brown, striped back. Ask a negro, and he will point with delight to the greasy, black skin, thick lips and very flat nose of his adored. In many countries corpulency in woman is the essential point of beauty. It was from the common, admired shape of his country women that RUBENS delighted in an odious plumpness. He always gave me, said LOLA, the notion that no woman could be graceful in his eyes, unless she weighed three hundred pounds. His very Graces he always painted fat.

Red hair, the lecturer continued, had fallen in our days into disfavor, but in the time of good Queen BESS it was all the fashion;—so much so, that the Scotch Queen MARY, though she had beautiful black hair of her own, wore red fronts, in deference to the fashion, and to the red hair of the Queen of England. CLEOPATRA was read-headed, and the Egyptian ladies even now have a passion for imitating her yellow locks. The celebrated order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by the Duke of BURGUNDY in honor of a fair, frail Court beauty, renowned for her yellow locks.

I can remember the time, said the lecturer, when, in studying English, how surprised I was to find, in Mr. HUME'S essays, that there was nothing beautiful or deformed, desirable or hateful, but as it was made so by our own minds, arising out of human attributes and affections. She had since so far agreed with Mr. HUME as to find the greatest difficulty in her mind to settle on any standard of female beauty. Even CANOVA—the great CANOVA—had sixty women to sit to him for his "Venus." How, then, could we point to any one woman as a standard of beauty? Again, LEUXIS, when he painted his "Helen," had six Grecian virgins to design from.

But, though there was a difficulty in settling the standard of beauty, there could be no doubt about its power over the constitutions and institutions of mankind. Beauty had unsettled empires, shaken thrones, troubled dynasties, and even Republics. The poet TASSO said that beauty and grace were the arms of woman, and ARIOSTO said that after the gods had given all to man, there remained for poor woman only beauty—the most, added the lecturer very significantly, the most victorious of all the gifts. Even the dear old blind poet testified to its power in his description of Helen. When she showed herself on the walls of Troy the aged Priam forgot his cares, and the weapon of Menelaus fell to her beauty, and his arm grew nerveless. Heavens! that a face should so bewitch a soul, and all that's great and Godlike in it!

But, after all this, where are we to detect this especial source of power? Sometimes in a dimple, or beneath the shade of an eyelid, or beneath the tresses of a fantastic, simple curl. The lecturer said she once knew a nobleman in Europe who used to try to emancipate himself from the thraldom of beauty by saying "it won't last—it cannot last," and indeed beauty will not last. It has its date, and it is the penalty of our nature that girls must fade and become weazened as their grandmothers before them. The wearer of a hundred hearts, in the very zenith of her beauty cannot obtain a patent for her charms; let her select them from all parts of the world—let her be another Helen, and have a box wherewith to repair them, yet must she travel that same road where all the withered leaves do lie.

From her own observations, she would say that, as a general thing, we must go into the ranks of the nobility to find the most beautiful women of Europe, and of these the nobility of Great Britain would bear away the palm, not only from Europe, but from the rest of the world. In calling to mind the lovely forms she has seen there, she chiefly remembered the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, a large and magnificent woman—a natural Queen—the paragon and type of all that was beautiful in the aristocracy of England. Then there was Lady BLESSINGTON, that marvelous woman, at whose feet kings and nobles worshiped, and who was so beautiful that in Italy they called her La Diva—the Goddess. The present Duchess of WELLINGTON is considered one of the ornaments of the Court of Queen VICTORIA, but she has no intellect or animation; she is as beautiful as a piece of sculpture, and as cold. The lecturer alluded to the three ladies of the Sheridan family—the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, celebrated on this side of the Atlantic for her beauty, her poetry and her misfortunes; Lady BLACKWOOD and Lady SEYMOUR, who was crowned queen of beauty at the celebrated Eglinton tournament.

The women of France, said LOLA, are not generally beautiful, but they are *so* charming! How well a French woman understands the art of pleasing! She seems to forget herself in pleasing those around her; she understands so well what tact is; and if every woman understood that, we should have a petticoat Government all over the world. France, however, was not without its beautiful women; there was Marquise DE LA GRANGE, Madame DE CASTELLAT, who is rather of the Italian type, and the Empress EUGENIE, who is handsomer than them all. All the portraits of EUGENIE greatly exaggerate her size, for she is rather a short woman. Before her marriage to the Emperor she was a great admirer of the celebrated pianist, LEWIS GOTTSCHALK, who, since in America, has carried away the hearts of half a million of girls, without being himself touched by any one of them.

The members of the Royal family of Russia are among the most beautiful women of Europe. In Turkey, there are very few beautiful women. The standard of beauty there is one of unwieldy fat, and no woman is considered a Venus who is not a great load for a camel's back. The Turkish lords of creation feed their ladies on pounded rose-leaves and butter to make them fat. They treat them as Americans treat their geese—stuff them to increase their size. If there are any ladies in New-York weighing from three to four hundred pounds, let them at once proceed to Constantinople, where they will find a ready market for their charms. Through the courtesy of Sir STRATFORD CANNING, she, LOLA, obtained admission to the Sultan's Harem, where she went about as she pleased, and saw the Sultan's wives, denominated the lights of the world. She found that these lights of the world were five or six hundred monsters of fat. If the American Plato, the celebrated RALPH EMERSON, were to see them, he would exclaim, "What quantity!" There was not a single beautiful woman in that vast accumulation of pounded rose-leaves and butter.

The charms of the Asiatic women were not great. The Bengalee women were very good from 11 to 16; at 20 they become old and haggard as an American woman at 60. In Italy the women were dark, fiery and bright as the sky that bends above them. A true Italian woman is a type of grace, beauty and love. The women of Italy have nothing to employ them but love and lots of intrigue; and when they are old they get up Platonic love scrapes. They have one great reason for excuse—their own husbands neglect them, and the wife looks abroad for what should satisfy her affections at home. She, the lecturer, was inclined to believe that that rule holds good in more countries than Italy. FONTENELLE describes woman as a creature that loves. It is as natural for a woman to keep loving one object, as for flowers to give back their aroma to the sun and air. This is a mighty lesson for husbands. Gentlemen, if you please, if you would have your homes hold no other hearts than yours, see that your hearts are always found at home.

From the times of PHOCION and ALCIBIADES, the beauty of Greece has been the ideal dream of the poet, painter and sculptor. The statues of her matrons and virgins, in their loose and gracefully-flowing robes, enchain us to this very day. The invasions of the Goths and Vandals made it necessary for the Grecian women to assume a more repulsive dress—hair tightbraided and robe shortened, as for flight. Thence we come to the farthingale and coiffure of the Middle Ages, when, as in the time of tha HENRYS and the EDWARDS of England, and of CHARLEMAGNE of France, the dress of woman made her appear as in a perfect state of siege. There were such circumvallations of whalebone, iron and steel about her, that a man had only time to discover it was a woman that passed him, when she had gone clean out of sight, or when he was informed by some papa or brother that that huge, moving castle contained a woman in it.

Of woman, when she begins to get old, the lecturer said it was pitiable to see her striving to retain the fashions and frivolities of youth. There was nothing more melancholy to contemplate. Let her rather, as she advanced in years, resemble a Madame DE SEVIGNE, than a NINON DE L'ENCLOS. Still, wrinklas may be warded off. ST. EVREMOND has told us that a woman's last sigh is always for her beauty. There is a sort of sorcery prescribed in the form of cosmetics, to preserve the charms of person, which, if they were contained in the Sabbath of Paradise, would be very useful.

The three great charms to perpetuate beauty were temperance, exercise and cleanliness. By temperance was meant moderation, at the table, and in the enjoyment of what the world calls pleasure. A lady will soon lose her charms by a course of inordinate eating, drinking and keeping late hours. By exercise, she meant not that exercise which the beauties of New-York take between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Broadway, but such as English ladies take in their thick shoes, when they walk for hours together for the benefit of their complexion. Cleanliness was the last receipt for the preservation of beauty, and to every woman's bath should be as indispensable as her looking-glass. When I was in Paris, said LOLA, bathing in milk was all the fashion, and every beauty who could afford it, indulged in that delicious bath every morning, until there became a great scarcity of milk for domestic purposes, but the Argus-eyed Police soon found that the servants sold back the milk which their mistresses had bathed in, which was retailed to the tea and coffee drinkers of the metropolis. It was not the less true that while fashionable women were literally swimming in milk, thousands had to dispense with it altogether. Tepid water and bran were the great beautifiers of the skin, and if the ladies would only take six baths of it, they would thank her (the lecturer) for the information. The French ladies, she said, were now accustomed, on going to bed, to bind their faces with thin slices of raw beef to improve the brilliancy of their complexions. It was noticeable that butchers' complexions were always brilliant, but what a sight for a lover, to behold the face of his beloved done up in a sandwich, and bound up in a white napkin! White satin masks were also used by French ladies on going to bed. Every lady, *un peu passé*, uses them. A good plan for unprotected females to adopt, for no burglar would ever think of coming into the house.

In conclusion, the lecturer said, it had been her good fortune to see all the beautiful and fashionable women in all the gilded halls of the world, but she had never seen one in whom beauty could atone for a coarse mind, and a frigid, uncharitable heart. Woman that she was, she never saw a woman at once beautiful, noble, amiable and charitable, doing good to her fellow-creatures that she met along her daily path, without wishing that she were a man that she might marry her.

LOLA was loudly cheered as she retired, and was again called forward to receive the plaudits of the audience.

Commemorative Service.

On Wednesday evening a very interesting and crowded service took place at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twelfth-street, of which Rev. Dr. JNO. N. MCLEOD is pastor, to commemorate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his connection with that church and people.

After appropriate introductory devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, the letter of a Committee, and their address upon the presentation, the previous evening, of a valuable testimonial, was read; and next, the reply to that communication.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, then addressed the assemblage upon the commemoration which had brought them together.

His remarks were founded on a passage in the first book of Samuel, 7: 12, "God's help remembered." He observed that 25 years, a full quarter of a century, formed a large proportion of the life of man, and he who has passed that number as the pastor of a Christian congregation has given the best of his days to the service, and incurred a sum of responsibility whose consideration is oppressive and almost overwhelming. The past and the future are but links of the same chain. The Doctor sketched the organization of the first Reformed Presbyterian Church, dating from 1797, in which special reference was made to the closing scenes of the life of the father of the speaker, the late Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, senior pastor. The church had never been without a pastor since 1801, when the first senior pastor was installed, and the two pastors have been father and son. The church consisted of only 127 persons in communion when the present pastor took the charge. There are now three congregations, where formerly there was but one, and the number of persons in communion at the present time in the first church alone is 471, and in the three churches, collectively, 854. More than 2,500 lectures and discourses have been given during the years of the present pastorate. This, exclusive of the other and ordinary charges of a numerous church and people. The changes which have occurred were not without interest, especially in the history of other cotemporaneous churches. The Doctor reviewed the progress of missions, of civilization, and of the church generally, during the past 25 years, and concluded with hortatory temarks and thanks suitable to the occasion—referring pointedly to the handsome testimonial then before him, which had been presented the previous evening at his house.

This testimonial consists of a valuable silver salver, with a check for $600. The salver is thus inscribed: "Presented to Rev. JOHN N. MCLEOD, D. D., with $600, by the first Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, as a testimonial of affection to their pastor, and commemorative of the completion of the 25th year of his pastorate. New-York, Jan. 14, 1858."

After singing the 115th psalm, the benediction closed the services.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2132, 2620, 976, 2769, 1825, 528, 424, 2638 113, 2418, 2467, 1663, 1228, 1084, 1363, 2427, 2426, 2425, 2001, 2745, 1805, 1850, 2039, 2892, 2232, 2177, 2815, 2762½, 2776, 2346, 2871, 2264, 2261, 2770, 2668, 2769, 2734, 1514. 1714.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118. 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128 to 131, 133, 134, 136, 137. 138, 101, enumerated cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 43, 62, 111, 112, 113, 119, 120, 121, 131.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 307, 365, 369, 370, 1052, 371, 372. *Part II*—Nos. 310, 336, 340, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380, 381 to 386.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 528, 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415. 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478. 1225, 428, 429, 430, 434, 435, 451, 490, 567, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 432, 505, 447.

☞ A meeting of the Bar has been called by several distinguished members of the profession, for Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Superior Court, to take into consideration the propriety of some action to obtain better accommodations, or to improve the present accommodations of the Superior Court.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

DEFAULT—ENGAGEMENT OF COUNSEL—ABSENCE OF PARTY.

Christopher R. Robert et al. vs. *José A. De Mora.*—This cause was called in its order on tha day calendar, having been duly noticed for trial by the libelants. The respondent's proctor sent word that he was then actually engaged in the trial of another cause in the Superior Court, and requested the Court to postpone this cause till a later day. The Court declined to do this, and the libelant took a decree in his favor by default. Thereafter the respondent's proctor applied to have the default opened, stating the further fact that his client was absent from the United States at the time, and he could not, in justice to his client, try the cause in his absence.

Held by the Court—That this last fact applies a scintilla of right in support of the application. The personal absence of a party arising from casualty or mistake, without laches on his part, will be adequate reason for affording him relief from the consequences of his default when no other loss is thereby occasioned to his antagonist than a temporary delay in the suit.

But the standing rules of Court in relation to the trial of causes are an important part of the law of remedy, and cannot be arbitrarily varied or withheld. And the Court cannot allow the voluntary election of any counsel between two classes of duties on his part to stay the proceedings which he was expected to oppose in one Court until he can dispose of similar obligations calling him into another.

It must accordingly be understood that the mere absence and engagement elsewhere of counsel on one side in a cause which is moved to hearing on due notice by the opposite party, affords no just reason for the Court to suspend the standing rules and to refuse to allow the moving party to take his judgment.

Motion granted on payment of costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondent, Mr. Lord.

SALVAGE—PILOTAGE—QUANTUM MERUIT.

William A. Johnson et al. vs. *The Bark Cerere.*—This was a libel for salvage. The libelants were the owners of the pilot-boat *Mary and Catherine*, and on April 1, 1856, were cruising about 15 miles from Montauk Point and 250 miles from New-York in search of employment; they fell in with the *Cerere*, a Sicilian bark, bound to Boston, and spoke her. She had been at sea a long time and had received injuries by storms, and it was desirable for her cargo—which was partly perishable—that she should reach port as soon as possible. The evidence as to what transpired when the bark was spoken was conflicting. Two of the libelants went on board and took charge of her to bring her to New-York—the pilot-boat towing her—and when near the port a steam-tug was employed and the vessel brought in in safety.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the libelants did not assume the character and authority of salvors when they went on board the vessel, but left her master and crew to underetand that they had taken her in charge as pilots only. If they undertook to rescue the vessel and cargo as salvors, and regarded the vessel as crippled and inadequate to be navigated into port by herself, it was their duty to have made their assumption of that character clearly known and to have made the nearest practicable harbor with the vessel not found not to have exposed her to a voyage of two hundred and fifty miles.

That it must be presumed that the master of the bark acquiesced in the employment of the pilot-boat, and also of the tug.

That the services rendered were neither definitely pilotage nor towage. They were a combination of both applied to a vessel where not improbably both would be requisite in unpropitious weather.

These services may properly be compensated by a *quantum meruit* having relation to the value of the vessel and cargo and the hazard to which they stood exposed, and such reasonable compensation as the sum of $600 besides the expense of the tug and pilotage.

Decree therefore for libelants for $964 and costs.

For libelants, Mr. Morton; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE POLICE DISMISSALS.

Richard Gambling vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This case came up yesterday on tha *certiorari*. The facts are already well known. Mr. Field, on behalf of the defendants, moved to dismiss the writ. He contended that it was not a writ of right, but a discretionary measure, and should only be allowed by the Court in matters of great importance. This was not such a one. The decision in this case could decide none of the important questions involved in this litigation.

The *certiorari* could only bring up the record, and only jurisdictional questions could be considered. There were two proper methods of trying these important questions. A *mandamus* to the Board to restore the men, or a suit by the men for their wages. Again, even if the decision on this *certiorari* be against the Board, they have only to give notice again to the men and discharge them after another trial. There are some 600 cases similar to this on tha calendar, and as this decision would decide nothing, they should not be allowed to remain and encumber the calendar to tha exclusion of other business.

Mr. Sherwood replied that he had chosen this method of bringing the case before the Court on mature deliberation, as being the best and cheapest method.

A Jury will be called at an early day to decide the facts in some of these cases by a special verdict, that the legal principles involved may be applied without embarrassment.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

The People vs. *James Shepherd.*—In yesterday's TIMES we gave a notice of an application made by the counsel of Shepherd (sentenced to be hung on Monday next for the crime of arson) for a writ of error to take the case before the General Term, Supreme Court. Yesterday his Honor rendered a decision granting the writ, which necessarily acts as a stay of proceedings, so that Shepherd cannot be executed on the day designated.

James Barnes vs. *A. B. Johnson*—Settled all tha amendments allowed, except 1 and 16.

Annie Jordon vs. *Geo. C. Jordan*—Judgment of divorce granted. Allimony $8 a week.

TRIAL TERM.

A SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY LOST IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Wm. Hendrickson vs. *George Beers.*—This is a rather singular case. The defendant keeps a gambling-house at No. 96 Prince-street, into which tha plaintiff went to play at faro. Before he left ha lost the sum of $1,700. He now brings a civil action for the recovery of the amount.

The answer sets up that the defendant has settled the claim with the partner of the plaintiff, and had received a full release therefor.

There is also a criminal suit against the defendent, brought by the plaintiff, and he is now under bail of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge HILTON.

The People, ex rel., Augustus Wheatley vs. *Nathaniel Kelly and Catharine Kelly, his wife.*—This was a proceeding, by writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain a reposaession of the wife and child of tha relator. On the part of the latter it was alleged that his wife was detained by the defendants, who stand

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price one cent; served at 13½ cents a week; mailed at 3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters pertaining to stale facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution of the Legislatnre of Iowa was presented by Mr. JONES, Senator from that State, instructing its Senators and requesting its Representatives to oppose the admission of Kansas nnder the Lecompton Consitution. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to ascertain whether the Government of Turkey contemplated sending an officer of their Navy to this country, and what testimonials of respect would be proper. The Committee on Printing were instructed to make inquiries relative to printing done in the last five years by the Washington establishments, other than that ordered by Congress. The French Spoliation bill was reported, and made the special order for two weeks hence. The Indiana contested election case came up, but gave way to the Kansas question, which was debated with considerable warmth until the adjournment, which did not take place until a late hour. Mr. DOUGLAS asked immediate consideration for a resolution calling on the President for information touching the number of votes cast at the various elections in Kansas, with the reasons for rejecting votes cast on the 4th of January, etc, but objection was made, and it was laid over. The House was engaged nearly all day in the consideration of the case of J. D. WILLIAMSON, arraigned for contumacy in refusing to testify before the Tariff Investigation Committee. Mr. WILLIAMSON, on being interrogated in the usual manner, submitted an answer in writing, in which he expressed his determination not to answer the Committee's questions unless he should think proper; but towards the close of the proceedings, apparently becoming alarmed at the prospect of the penalties pending, he asked leave, through Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to amend his answer, and expressed his willingness to respond in writing as the Committee might direct. It was finally agreed that he should have leave to submit an amended answer to-day.

Notice was given in the State Assembly yesterday of intention to introduce npwards of twenty new bills for various purposes, in addition to those already entered upon the first steps of legislation. At this rate the present Legislature will rival the last one in the bulk of business skimmed over—for it can hardly be anything else. A great many matters of interest in this locality are to be acted upon.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Cahawba* we receive later news from Havana. The Havana papers publish a manifesto from SANTA ANNA, dated at Tuarbco, New-Granada, in reply to the charges made against him by General PILLOW. The manifesto is decidedly amnsing—for, not content with simply denying that he ever received a bribe from General SCOTT to accept peace, SANTA ANNA enters into a lengthy laudation of himself, which is very characteristic of the Mexican hero. One piece of information we certainly gain from this manifesto—at its date, Jan. 8, SANTA ANNA was in New-Granada, and not in Havana, as many supposed.

General WILLIAM WALKER, Colonel FRANK ANDERSON and others were on Wednesday indicted by the Grand Jury of New-Orleans for a violation of the Neutrality laws, and beld to appear on the fourth Monday in April for trial.

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Comptroller last evening, in relation to the unlicensed ferry from the Battery to Staten Island. The Comptroller states that the bridge and other arrangements for the ferry landing were placed there by GEORGE LAW, who is the contractor for the Battery Enlargement, for the avowed purpose of having a place to dress the stones for the Battery wall; but, instead of having been thus nsed, it had been nsed for a ferry-landing. The lease, he has been informed, could be sold for $3,000, but if he sbonld proceed against the Ferry Company, he believes he would not receive the co-operation of the Common Council. An intcresting report was received from the Committee on Assessments, and laid over, in relation to prices paid for fencing vacant lots during the reign of Commissioner FUREY. A Committee was appointed to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER'S reports of frauds discovered in the Street Department. Additional confirmatory evidence was received, which closed the Fifty-fourth-street case. The Fifty-second-street case was to have been continued, but it was reported by Mr. TAYLOR, of the Assessments Bnreau, that the assessment roll had been stolen from the office since the former meeting, so the Committee adjourned to Monday next.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Mr. PERIT'S resignation as a member of the Board was accepted in secret session, where, also, several appointments were made. Mayor POWELL and Mr. STRANAHAN had a warm discussion in the open Board in reference to the appointment of a person named WOGLOM as Inspector for the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn. His appointment was urged by Mr. STRANAHAN, and opposed by Mayor POWELL, who said that he was not only incompetent for the post, but had been appointed patrolman and sergeant, and permitted to hold both offices without being required to perform the duties which legitimately belonged to either. Mr. STRANAHAN retorted by saying that he knew several captains of Brooklyn whose qualifications were infinitely below those of Mr. WOGLOM, who had been Alderman of his Ward. The whole subject, on motion of Mayor TIEMANN, was laid over. General NYE disclaimed, in very emphatic terms, any knowledge of a proposed gift from the subordinates of the Department of a house and lot, and he said he hoped he would be man enough to refuse it.

The Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting last evening at the chapel of the University, and were addressed by Dr D. R. MCCARTY, upon China. Dr. MCCARTY has resided at Ning Po since 1843, and evinced great familiarity with his subject as he treated of the social customs, language, and agriculture of the Chinese. He exhibited several models of agricultural implements, specimens of writing, writing materials, &c.

A preliminary address by Mr. WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., on behalf of the Trustees of Colnmbia College, and an address on Chemistry by Prof. JAY, a new member of the faculty, were delivered to a large and appreciative audience last night at Mozart Hall. The inanguration of others of the newly-elected Professors is to be celebrated by similar addresses during the coming fortnight.

Dr. BELLOWS delivered before a very fair audience, last night, at Clinton Hall, the second of his course of lectures on "The Cause and Treatment of Pauperism."

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held a long session at their rooms yesterday, which continued without adjournment from 4½ to nearly 9 o'clock P. M. When the majority resolutions of the Committee of nine were adopted at the meeting held last week, a member of the Revision Committee, Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON, intimated that a protest would be entered. Yesterday the members of the Revision Committee sent in their resignations. This produced a profound sensation in the Board, and almost the entire time was taken up in remarks complimentary to those gentlemen and their labors, and strongly deprecating their resignation. Judging from the tenor of the speeches, the event was regarded as of the gravest import to the interests of the society and its operations. A resolution to appoint a Committee of five to confer with the Revision Committee and see if some compromise could not be effected was introduced. Some of the laymen, however, did not seem so profoundly impressed with the event, and thought the Board had overestimated the solemnity of the occasion. The resolntions were finally laid upon the table, and the Board adjourned for two weeks.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the business transacted was only of the ordinary character. MICHAEL MYERS pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months. HENRY HERMANN was tried for shooting at FREDERICK BAKER and JOHN LATIMER with a gun loaded with small shot. The complainants, according to their testimony, knocked at the door of the defendant's lager-bier saloon, in the Eighth-avenue, after it was closed, whereupon he opened it, and fired at them. HERMANN'S defence was, that they broke into his place, and pnt him in bodily fear. The Jury found him guilty of a simple assault. Sentence was deferred. JOSEPH H. REMSEN, a colored man, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months.

JAMES SHEPHERD will not be executed on the day appointed, as Judge CLERKE yesterday granted a writ of error to take his case before the General Term, Supreme Court.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more freely supplied, and were more active for Flonr and Corn, each of which was obtainable at lower prices. Other kinds of Breadstuffs were quiet and languid. Cotton was in moderate demand at former rates. Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses were in very good request, and were held with increasing firmness. Sugars were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were somewhat less songht after, and hog products tended downwards. Rice was active and buoyant. An auction sale of Portsmouth Lawns occurred during the day. All the lots offered were purchased, but at low prices. Nothing really new transpired in other branches of business.

Political Movements—Speeches of Senators Seward and Hale.

We give considerable space this morning to a debate, of peculiar interest, between Senators SEWARD and HALE, upon the proposition to increase the standing Army of the United States. The speeches are in themselves able, and upon a topic of marked interest and importance. But they derive additional interest from the fact that the two Senators are both leading and conspicuous members of the Anti-Slavery Party, and that their difference on this occasion was signalized by one of them as a disruption to some extent of party relations, and by the other as an occasion for repudiating all party obligations which would interfere in the least degree with the free exercise of his individual judgment.

Mr. SEWARD avowed his willingness to vote for an increase of the regular Army, provided the troops to be added shall be employed only against the Mormons in Utah, and not against the people of Kansas. Mr HALE replies that the proviso is without meaning or practical effect, because if *new* troops are sent to Utah, just so many more of the *old* force will be disposable for Kansas. Upon this point Mr. HALE is unquestionably right. Any increase of the aggregate force will place in the President's hands additional power, to be used when and where he may consider necessary. If there is no increase, and troops are needed in Utah, they must be drawn from the force already enrolled; and this will necessarily diminish the number available for Kansas. The only practicable method, therefore, of withholding from the President the means of coercing the people of Kansas into submission to his will, is by refusing to increase the military power at his disposal.

Mr. SEWARD had urged that if the addsd force should be found dangerous, Congress had power to remedy the evil by refusing appropriations for their payment. Mr. HALE rejoined that it would be far easier to refuse the men at the ontset. He might have added that it would be far more just. If men are employed, they must be paid;—and the necessity of their employment may just as well be determined in advance as at any other time.

We think Mr. HALE was clearly right in his position upon this subject. But he was just as clearly wrong in making it a party question, and in resting his opposition to the measure upon party grounds. He denounced Mr. SEWARD, not merely or mainly because his views were unsound and because his action would unwiscly and injuriously strengthen the Executive branch of the Government, but because it was calculated to embarrass the action and damage the prospects of the Republican Party. He talked about Mr. SEWARD'S imitating Mr. WEBSTER in "laying down his fame and reputation as an offering at the footstool of the Slave power, to find himself nsed and spurned afterward." He even threatened to abandon the Republican Party, and to make war upon it, as a party "with great professions and high principles, but wanting in the carrying out of those measures which their policy and principles should dictate."

This was all very unwise and uncalled for. Its tendency was to reduce to party dimensions a question which ought to be discussed and decided upon far higher and broader grounds. Mr. SEWARD met it by an open and bold repudiation of any regard for the party relations of the subject. He would not govern his conduct by any considerations of success or failure to any party. He declared it to be his purpose so to act upon all questions that might come before him, that ten years after the close of his public service, "no man living should be able to tell from the record whether he belonged to one party or the other." "No, Sir," said he, "*I know nothing, I care nothing—I never did, I never shall, for party.*" This is taking very high, and for a politician very novel, ground. It is unquestionably the position of honor and essential to the highest usefulness; but it is one which few men, while in active and aspiring public life, have ventured to take. Mr. CLAY, with all his power and influence, could only take it at the close of his long career, and when all aspirations or hopes of the Presidency had disappeared. Mr. WEBSTER never took it, but was galled and fretted by the bonds of party to the day of his death. The tyranny of political partisanship in this country is far more absolute and relentless than in any other free country in the world. Talent, honor, rectitude,—the highest endowments and the loftiest ambition,—are held by it in complete and permanent subjugation.

Another position taken by Mr. SEWARD in this debate, will strike the public mind with no less surprise. He declared his belief that the battle between Freedom and Slavery, for ascendency in the Federal Government, was already over. "Sir," said he, "I regard the battle as *already fought*: it is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it." In spite of anything the Administration or anybody else might do, the ascendency of the Free States, nominal and actual, he considered already secured. Nothing could possibly prevent a Free-State majority in both houses of Congress,—and that, he believed, would ward off all the dangers to which we had been exposed. The only open question in regard to Kansas was, whether the Administration should yield freedom to the people of Kansas, or be destroyed in resisting it. In either case the practical result would be the same.

It is easy to see in these positions and suggestions, hints and indications of an essential modification, if not an entire reconstruction, of existing political parties. Mr. SEWARD evidently anticipates that the party divisions of the future Will turn upon other questions than those which have hitherto engaged the public mind.

The Attempted Assassination of the French Emperor.

People of all shades and sections of opinion have been pretty nnanimous in their condemnstion of the late atrocious attempt upon the life of the French Emperor, at Paris. MAZZINI'S gospel of assassination has not only made no converts that are likely to advance his cause, but has been indignantly repudiated hy every man in Europe and America, whose voice could render it any real service.

Those who love Italy most wisely have over and over spoken out, trumpet-tongued, against the propagandism of the poniard. Those who hate her rejoice in their heart of hearts over every one of these futile attempts to huild up the temple of Liberty by the aid of foul and base crimes. Discontented great and ittle men, anxious to get rid of their enemies, hut wanting in both the faith and patience without which no triumphs can be wrought for any principle whatever, have ever, since the world began, been trying to get mankind to place stealthy murder in the category of lawful means, and have not as yet succeeded. People are generally glad to hear of the disappearance of tyrants, but they will nut have them disappear by assassination. A thousand years ago the world probably looked a little more to results, snd less to means than it does now; but, now-a-days, a victory, to be complete and lasting, must have been won by fair play. Public opinnn exacts a certain amount of homage to loyalty and morality, even trom fighting-men. It has no objection to two nations murdering one another by wholesale in open battle, but itwon't allnw of poisoned wells. MAZZINI has lived long enongh, onewould think, to have perceived that no nation can, in this age, either regenerate itself, or deliver itself, in total independence, or complete defiance, of what other natinns think of it. If he believes half what he preaches about the "solidarity of the peoples," he cannot suppose for a moment that any decent Frenchman or Englisbman, with the inevitable prejudices created hy the possession of a conscience, and of a tolerable education, will "consolidate" with a people which thinks it right to carry out its political schemes by cutting the throats of its enemies unawares. It is all in vain to tell them that it is only in certain cases that cold-blooded murder will be resorted to. Who is to decide when the remedy is necessary? Will not each individual always be judge and executioner in his own case?

We have already expressed our reprobation of the last "splurge" of the Italian party in Paris, in sufficiently strong terms. We feel quite certain that the periodical recurrence of these wretched butcheries of innocent people will, in the long run, make the very name of Italy a hissing and a reproach amongst the nations. But there is another side to the question, which must not be overlooked. Assassinations for political causes are not isolated facts. They are the symptoms of terrible social disease—the natural and unavoidable results of despair and bad treatment. We shall not be able to put them down by preaching against them. People know well enough already that they ought not to murder. The moral wrong of the thing has been sufficiently expatiated upon. The best way to diminish crime is to remove as far as possible the motives which impel men to commit it. The Italians have exhausted completely all the ordinary and recognized means of escape from intolerable suffering. They have tried waiting, and a century of it has brought them no relief. They have tried remonstrance, and this has ended in their being gagged. They have made appeals to the sympathy of other European nations, and have been met either by barren expressions of good will, or promises of aid which were only intended to deceive. England and France both encouraged them in their course in 1848, and then England abandoned them, and France actually took part against them. Sardinia precipitated herself into the Russian war, by way of laying them both under an obligation, and the only result was that Count CAVOUR enjoyed the barren honor of a seat in the Congress of Paris, and that France and England made a farcical demonstration against the King of Naples in 1856. Every legitimate remedy having been tried in vain, Europe now tells the Italians to be patient and hope, which is as much as telling a horse, dying of starvation, that if he will be good enough to live he will get some grass.

When there is no remedy provided for intolerable wrongs, desperate men will take the law into their own hands, and administer justice in their own way. As long as the English law in Ireland left the wretched tenantry at the mercy of their landlords, the people that were wicked occasionally shot the landlord's agent. When the police don't do their duty in the West, the mob does summary justice upon malefactors. In troublous times, an Austrian subaltern has little scruple in inflicting a hnndred blows of a stick upon the first man he finds in the street after dark, let him be ever so innocent. The justice of revenge and of desperation is of necessity wild and ill-regulated. When men can neither grumble nor fight loyally and manfully, they will, sooner or later, assassinate basely and cowardly. It is all nonsense to call upon the Lombards or Venetians to rise *en masse* and drive out their oppressors at the point of the bayonet; and no one knows it to be nonsense so well as those who advise it. They have neither arms, leaders, organization or military habits, and they are watched by a garrison of two hundred thousand men. It would be nearly as sensible to tell them to build a large war navy and bombard Trieste. The natural consequence of this utter deprivation of all legitimate means of action is of course to tempt them into the employment of illegitimate means. Men who have been long brooding over intolerable wrongs are not apt to be very scrupulous as to how they right themselves. The great French nation itself did not deal very tenderly with the aristocrats in '93. It is deplorable that human natnre should be capable of being exasperated np to the point of being tiger-like in its vengeance; bnt those who denounce it should at least have first done something to provide other means of redress.

Our Street Pavements.

The world is not yet in its dotage, as many persons suppose, and judging from the innumerable things it has yet to learn, it would be safe to assume that it has not yet even arrived at that sagacious age when the process of cutting eye-teeth commences. We may very justly pride ourselves, it is true, npon having invented the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, and discovered that turtle soup is better than Spartan black broth; but there are still so many things to be learned which are still essential to our comfort, that we think the world will last some years longer, until we become better acquainted with the possibilities of human attainments.

One of the most important arts which we have yet to learn, in this City at least, is the art of street-paving. School boys, perhaps, will say that the art of street-paving was known in the days of the Roman Emperors, and even when Persepolis was in its prime; but their mode of pavement might have been adapted to their necessities; it would not answer to ours. They had no omnibuses, nor gas-pipes, nor fire engines in these remote times; and the wear and tear of their streets would have been nothing in comparison with ours. But, let the case have been as it may with the ancients, it is very certain that we moderns have never yet had the ingenuity to invent a tolerably good system of street paving. Here in New-York we suffer more from the want of a suitable pavement than from almost any other municipal disorder. Our streets are not only badly paved, but even the business of paving them is a source of frightful corruption. All sorts of experiments have been tried, and enormous sums have been squandered in the attempt to hit upon some plan which shall secure the end desired. Among the vagaries which the City indulged in was an attempt at a wooden pavement but a few years ago. Finding that granite blocks and cobble stones were not hard enough to resist the wear of omnibus wheels, an experiment was made with wooden blocks. It may sound incredible to some very young persons, but there are plenty of us who remember when Broadway was actually paved with blocks of wood. It is a strange story to tell, but it is perfectly true. After trying a good many other kinds of pavement the "Russ" was at last adopted, the costliest that had been ever tried, and was supposed to be perfect: The Russ, it must be conceded, is a capital pavement, but it has one very serious defect: Horses cannot stand upon it. It is very smooth and firm, looks well to the eye, and is easily kept clean But as horses cannot travel upon it, it is worse even than the primitive cobble stone, which is the most defective of all pavements.

Our Common Council is now seriously engaged discussing the best methods of making the Russ pavement passable. Various plans have been proposed, all of which would be very costly, and none of them at all effective. There is one plan which the Common Council have never adopted, and which, we will venture to suggest, might be found efficacious. Let them appoint a commission of practical engineers, of men who have made the subject of road-making and street-paving a study, and act in conformity with their advice—as they would do if they wanted to build a bridge or a viaduct. Our streets are now paved at haphazard, and without any system or plan—the only object ever kept in view being the profit of some contractor, or Aldermanic jobber. In one street we find a pavement of iron; in another, cobble stones; in another, the small, loosely-laid Belgian blocks, and in another, huge, square blocks of granite.

Now, of all these various pavements, there should be somebody competent to decide which is the best, and that, whatever it may be, should be adopted. If there can be no improvement made upon the old cobble-stone, let us stick to that; but before we come to such a conclusion, it will be safe to consult with competent advisers, for the subject of street-paving is one of immense importance to the interests of our citizens, and the Common Council are bound to avail themselves of all the light that can be had in reference to it. There is no lack of experienced scientific engineers among us, who could, if they were called upon, we have no doubt, suggest vast improvements in our methods of street-paving, and, perhaps, invent a new system which would not only secure the object which is so much needed—a perfect street pavement—but also save the City a large amount of money annually.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN VIRGINIA AND FRANCE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is extremely jubilant over the "success" of Mr. PRESTON in establishing a line of steamers between the port of Norfolk in Virginia, and Orleans in France. The long-desired "direct trade" with Europe has at last been consummated, in the imagination of our Richmond cotemporary, and nothing now remains to be done but to build a few railroads, a few steamships, and drum up a few large capitalists, importers and travelers, and this whole scheme will be completed. Lacking these trifles the splendid dream of direct trade is *un fait accompli*. "The French Company," says the *Enquirer*, "has done its part, and now nothing remains but for Virginia, and those of her sister States of the Sonth who are interested in establishing direct trade," to do their part, and the thing is done. Happily for this brilliant project, the proprietors of the Collins line of steamers, unable to bear the continuous losses of running their magnificent ships in the direct trade between Liverpool and New-York, are very desirous of selling them in reasonable time. The Virginians should bny them at once and put them on the line between Norfolk and Orleans, There might be some difficulty in getting to Orleans in consequence of a lack of water, but a trifling difficulty of that kind might be easily overcome, if there is only confidence in the projectors of the scheme. The *Enquirer* says:

"This may seem to be an over-sanguine speculation. But we would ask of those who shake their heads in distrust, what is to prevent it but a want of confidence and enterprise on the part of our own people? Where are the obstacles to be overcome, but in the timid doubts and apprehensions of the South itself—aye, of Virginia herself?"

So there are doubters, even in Virginia, notwithstanding Mr. PRESTON'S arrangement with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company.

Webb, Washington and Napoleon.

Every Grecian remembers how the "dreadful wrath" of Achilles, the direful spring of woes unnumbered to the hosts of Greece, was at last silenced by the death of his friend Patroclus, and how the hero, released by this intolerable injury from his self-imposed restraint, rushed forth to battle and vengeance, and to victory. And many who are not Grecians will recollect how the lion-hearted Richard of England, in his sable disguise, rode carelessly about the lists of Ashby-de-la-Zonch till he beheld the yonthful Ivanhoe near to falling beneath the blows of a triad of enemies, when, with sudden spirit, he charged to the rescue, and, astonishing the mind of Athelstane the Unready, with one tremendous blow, with another smote the gigantic Front-de-Bœuf like a very ox to the earth.

To these conspicnous examples of sluggish heroism biding its time and awaiting a wrong or a foeman worthy of its arm, a third must now be added. The illustrious editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, like another Black Knight or a modern Achilles, has leaped from his privacy to save the threatened fame of WASHINGTON and to vindicate the assaulted character of NAPOLEON III. When a misguided gentleman of this City permitted himself to claim for his own father, as the secretary of WASHINGTON, almost all the compositions, and quite all the glory of the Father of his Country, WEBB at once rebuked that frantic assumption by a final reference to his own personal experience and domestic life. Foreseeing, perhaps, the dreadful hour in which some Brown or Jones, as yet unborn, might assert a hereditary right to the renown of WEBB, he threw off the reserve for which he has long been distinguished, and openly confessed that he, himself, had often condescended to employ the services of a secretary in shaping thoughts by himself alone conceived. That question of course was settled at once and forever.

But another knot has been tied in the popular mind worthy the unraveling skill of the same celestial hand, and again the champion descends into the arena. Certain wretched persons, it appears, who fear neither Heaven nor man, emancipated penny-a-liners, mad for a sensation, have dared to originate and to publish a story reflecting upon the character of NAPOLEON III., and averring even that the actual Emperor of the French is no NAPOLEON at all, but merely a Yankee impostor, BOWEN by name, who was a boon companion of the son of HORTENSE during his life in this country, who was as like to him as is any pea to its brother, and who assumed the Prince's name when that ill-regulated individual fell dead one night in a disreputable place in Broome-street. No reader of MARRYAT'S novels, who remembers the touching history of Chuck the boatswain, afterwards known as Count Shuckson, can doubt the possibility of such an occurrence as this, and it must be plain to every one that a tale so stamped with probability, and in every circumstance so well fitted to command the assent of all ingenuous minds, must, if it be suffered to pass current uncontradicted, eventually result in destroying the hold of NAPOLEON III. upon the sympathies of France and of Europe, if it does not also alienate him from entirely the affections of his wife and the regard of the whole deceived and outraged family of the Bonapartes. The statesmanlike eye of the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* has seized at once the fearful possibilities of the case, and this last invention of the *Mazzinisti* and the *Rouges*—more pregnant with mischief than a hundred infernal machines—was yesterday demolished, destroyed, and torn to ribbons by that personage. "As a friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON during his residence in New-York," General WEBB assures the world that the actual Emperor was at that time a most "dignified, reserved and uncommunicative person, mixing only with the oldest families and the most refined society of the City." This, of itself, is eminently satisfactory,—but the blows of Achilles are always *more* than satisfactory. Not only does General WEBB prove that "his friend" abstained, like himself, from all riotous living in Broome-street or elsewhere—he goes further, and proves that he did *not* really die, as falsely averred, in the year "1837." For, "in 1839, when walking quietly down St. James-street in London, "We [General WEBB, that is] heard a brisk [?] tapping on a club-room window, and looking up, discovered the veritable LOUIS NAPOLEON, now Emperor of France, making signs to us to stop. He immediately joined us, and expressed himself anxious to hear from our many *mutual* friends in New-York." Of course, then, LOUIS NAPOLEON could not have died in 1837, as so many might easily have supposed he did. Of course, then, "BOWEN," whom "we" never "knew, saw or heard of," cannot now possibly be seated on the throne of France, unless "BOWEN" was astute enough in 1839 to impose upon General WEBB, which nobody can for a moment believe to be possible. And of course, the peace of Christendom, threatened for a moment by these slanderous assaults upon the whilom friend of General WEBB, may be regarded as reëstablished.

It is our own conviction that the Republic owes General WEBB a private tomb at Monnt Vernon, as a just reward for his efforts in behalf of the name of WASHINGTON. But Republics are ungrateful, and this debt will probably never be paid. Emperors, however, have no excuse for neglecting their friends, and nothing less than a Grand Cross of the Legion ought to be bestowed upon a man who has saved France from a dynasty of suspected "BOWENS," and the Third NAPOLEON from a Broome-street burial.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN VERMONT.—An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Bradford, Vt., on the 26th. PARKER PILLSBURY, C. L. REMOND and others of like stripe were the speakers. The customary recommendations for an immediate dissolution of the Union were adopted.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.—Extensive Fire.—Manifesto from Santa Anna on the Scott and Pillow Controversy.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

At Havana business is rather dull. The Opera Company would close about the 10th, when they intended going in the *Isabel* to Charleston.

On the night of the 29th the extensive machine works, saw mill, &c., of LAMBDEN & Co. were destroyed by fire—the loss will be about $20,000, perhaps more. This is the most extensive conflagration known in Havana for many years.

The last accounts of the *Wabash* and Commodore PAULDING were that they were at Key West.

Freights a little more active the past few days for small vessels for the United States, at about the same rates as at last advices. For Europe no engagements for larger vessels. Exchanges the same as last quoted. Sugars dull—Stock 70,000 boxes.

On the 29th, P. M., an English bark bound from Havana to Matanzas, went ashore a few miles from the Moro; the Captain and mate were drowned.

On the 31st ult., lat. 27° 45′ long. 79° 47′, passed bark *Peri*, steering north.

In the *Diario de la Marina* of January 29 we find a manifesto from General Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, dated the 8th ult., at Turbaco, N. G., "in vindication of the calumnies against him circulated hy the American General PILLOW, as to the means employed by General SCOTT, during the late war, to induce the President on Mexico to accept peace." After opening with some general remarks, SANTA ANNA proceeds to say:

"The American General PILLOW, one of the invaders of my country in 1847, desiring to make political capital at home, in order to gain a seat in the Senate of the United States, some time since published a card, in which, after painting himself as a hero against the Mexicans, he has had the impudence to say that his General-in-Chief at that time had dared to make infamous proposals to me, and that I had stooped to hear and to accept those propositions, the object of which was to terminate the war and celebrate a peace, by means of a miserable pecuniary consideration to be for my personal benefit.

The position of General PILLOW in his own country must be very unenviable, if, in order to reach the height of his ambition, he believes it necessary to resort to the ignoble recourse of inventing a calumny, which is all the more unworthy of a soldier and a gentleman because the distance which separates us assures him of impunity. But without renouncing the right to call him personally to a strict account, when circumstances will permit me to do so, I will confine myself at present to the most indignant denial of this calumny, notwithstanding that General SCOTT—influenced doubtless, by that sentiment which induces an honorable man to be just—has already crushed it in a card which was also published in the United States. Who is there, that, knowing my position in Mexico, the fortune that I possessed, and the elevation of my character,—could even imagine that I should have suffered the humiliation of listening to the proposition of so infamous a transaction as that indicated by Gen. PILLOW! And who, knowing as everybody knew, the hatred which my heart cherished against these enemies of my country, whom I always combatted with ardor and constancy, would have dared to subject me to such an humiliation? Even though a man has given himself up to evil, even though virtue be dead in his heart, the sentiment of justice suffocated, and he resolves to commit a great crime, yet it is even then necessary that there should be some degree of proportion between the magnitude of their crime and the advantages which he expects to realize from it. And even though General PILLOW, in the excess of his gratuitous malignity, supposes me so wicked that I have arrived at the extremity of being traitor to that dear country for which I have shed my blood, and of trading with her independence, which I have gloriously secured with my sword; even then what proportion is there between this crime—the most horrible that my imagination can conceive—and the miserable reward which, according to him, that crime was to earn; especially considering that this reward was to be offered to the man who occupied the most distinguished place in his country, and who was overloaded with the favors of fortune? Does not this single consideration suffice for the sensible man to discover the falsehood which Gen. PILLOW, in the poverty of his imagination, has invented? Neither the vile sum which this man names, nor all the treasures of the whole world, would have sufficed to buy a peace from me. Certainly it was not I who sold a peace for fifteen millions of dollars.* Rather than accept such an infamy—which was less than that which General PILLOW has dared to impute to me—I preferred to abandon my beloved country and my fortune, to seek the asylum of the exile on foreign soil. Did not General PILLOW reflect upon this circumstance? Did he not know that it was sufficient to make any man of a healthy judgment to recognize the falsity and absurdity of his pretended revelation—especially when he had allowed ten years to pass by without saying a single word about it?

Although General SCOTT has already fulfilled his duty in this matter, it is mine to declare solemnly before the face of the whole world, that General PILLOW, in his card referred to, has completely violated the truth in everything he has said in regard to my person; that neither with General SCOTT nor with any other individual of the invading armies which I fought in the service and defence of my country, did I hold any relations either by writing or by intervention of third parties—excepting those official communications which have all been published at the proper time; that, as I have already said, I preferred exile to the celebration of a treaty of peace which would diminish the honor of the territory of my country, notwithstanding the entreaties of many of my countrymen, who, forgetful of their duty, endeavored to convince me that the peace which the Government of the United States proposed and solicited was preferable to the ends of war. This conduct, which should have gained friends and admirers, I am sorry to say, gained for me only hatred and enmity. Conspiracies were hatched against my person and my Government, and I was obliged at the same time to defend myself against the attacks of enemies from without and enemies within.

The Capitol of the Republic being occupied by the invaders, after the ground had been disputed foot by foot, and after torrents of blood had been shed, a new plan of operations was necessary, which I drew up in the city of Hidalgo, one league from the enemy. The first necessity was the establishment of the National Government, and I ordered that it should reside in the city of Queretaro. I, as usual, preferred the camp, and provisionally confided the Government to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, associating with him two respectable Generals, in order that the affairs of the war might be better administered; but that functionary made no account of these officers, that being the first irregular step which marked his detestable administration.

The invaders defeated me on the field of Penas, after which I received from the Provisional Government, which I had just installed, my removal from the command of the army, with orders to suspend operations, and that the troops should be distributed to the points which were designated. Such a strange and traitorous order astonished me. My desperation and mental conflict made me desire the end of my existence. When I no longer had any doubt of the misfortune of my country, and, profoundly indignant, I was for a moment tempted to march upon Queretaro, and there deal out an exemplary punishment to the town of Huamantla, or near at hand, leaving the theatre of war with disgust, a sentiment which was shared by those brave veterans faithful to their colors and to the Government.

In Huamantla I convoked a meeting of Generals and Chiefs to communicate to them the fatal order which I had received to abandon the field of battle, and to manifest my final resolution to leave the country, in order not to witness the insult and ignomy which I anticipated, conferring the command of the army upon that distinguished General, D. ISIDRO REYES, as the eldest in rank.

I took these measures because I considered that under the circumstances I had no possible alternative. I reflected that if I should march upon Queretaro, there would arise a horrible outcry from those who desired peace at whatever cost; that I would be denounced as ambitious, tyrannical; that the first punishment of the traitors would be called assassination; that in the face of the enemy it was requisite to refrain from creating a scandal of which they would have been too quick to take advantage. Many other things occurred to me, which, for the honor of my country, I did not

mentions; but at that sad moment they overwhelmed and crushed me.

I therefore accepted my removal, sacrificing everything, even my self love, and retired to the city of Tehuacan, to wait for the passport which I had applied for in order to leave the Republic.

This I at last effected, carrying with me the feeling that I had just been persecuted by the very Provisional Government of Queretaro, also, for the greater disgrace, availed themselves one night, of the invaders to surprise and exterminate me.

The American General LANE, with five hundred invading horse, was charged with the execution of his iniquitous commission, and I escaped from falling a victim to him only by special favor of Divine Providence, to which all the neighborhood of Tehuacan will bear me witness.

The feeling farewell which I addressed to my compatriots before my embarkation, is a still further testimonial of my disapprobation of the prejudicial and ignominious peace which the traitors brought to a head.

It will be seen by the above that there did not exist even a suspicion that I could have agreed to the peace; and much less that I could have sold myself for the despicable sum that PILLOW says was my price.

It would not have been necessary for me to note the assent of this enemy of my country—my antecedents and the events to which I refer being as victorious as they are—if vile and bastard Mexicans had not undertaken to back him up, intending, by this means, to throw discredit upon the services which I lent my country in that glorious though disastrous campaign.

They do not even yet appear to be content with the miseries which they made me suffer when they had the audacity to draw up an accusation against me, which the miserable licentiate GAMBOA made them sign after my separation from the army, and perhaps at the very moment when they cowardly surrendered more than half the national territory to the United States, casting, by both transactions, reproach and shame upon their unhappy country.

FROM ALBANY.

The Code of Procedure—More Offices in New-York—Bank Officers not to Protest—City Railroads—Notices, Bills, Resolutions, etc.—Railroads—The Manly Art—Express Companies—Elections in Moneyed Corporations, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The entire character of the Code of Procedure is being rapidly changed, under the persistent and rapid assaults of the limbs of the law who are intrusted with seats in the Legislature. Hardly a day passes that we do not have at least a brace of bills "to amend the Code of Procedure." We had three yesterday, two to-day, and to-morrow a half-dozen more may be reasonably looked for. Year by year one and another of these insidious innovations have been ingrafted upon the main branch, until the original stock is as checkered and incongruous as a politician's history. The legislators that raised the first commission must by this time have realized the imprudence of which they were guilty. Had they waited a few years, until the present race of jurist-legislators had sprung their pin-feathers, they would have been spared a world of thought, study and digest, which was wasted on the code.

IN THE HOUSE

There were some bills presented that will naturally arrest attention.

Mr. WISER has one to authorize the County Clerk, Surrogate and Register to appoint such number of Clerks in their respective offices as they may think necessary, and the Board of Supervisors may sanction. The salaries of any Clerks thus appointed not to exceed $1,200 per annum. The Deputies in those offices and the Deputy Clerks of the Courts to receive salaries of $2,000 per year. This bill might be made palatable with an amendment making County Clerk and Register salaried officers, and restoring to the public treasury the enormous fees which are received now by the gentlemen holding those positions. Without such a compromise, it seems hardly credible that the people of New-York would tolerate the increased expenditure which the original measure contemplates.

BANK OFFICERS NOT TO DO THEIR OWN PROTESTING.

Mr. HANFORD has introduced a bill prohibiting any bank officers from protesting checks or drafts for non-payment. Cannot the gentlemen from Kings rig some purchase which will restrain Bank officers from that ungentlemanly habit of demanding payment. That practice is growing exceedingly inconvenient. If he will adopt this suggestion and give it binding force, I think he can count on my undivided support for the joint propositions.

THE CITY RAILROADS

Will please notice the following provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. SEELEY, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

SECTION 1 requires every city railroad forthwith to pave the space between the tracks and a space two feet wide each side of their track, with the Belgian pavement.

SEC. 2 imposes a forfeiture of charter and franchises for a neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of Section I.

SEC. 3 makes it the duty of every Railroad Company, once in each day, to carry away any offal or garbage that may be placed on the sidewalk of any street through which the line of said road may run. Also, once in each week, to sweep the streets through which they run.

SEC. 4 imposes a fine of $25 a day for each day's neglect to remove offal, and $100 a week for each week's delay to sweep the streets.

SEC. 5 makes it the duty of companies to clear ice and snow from their tracks as soon as possible. Until the track is clear, and ready for use by the cars, the several roads shall run on their routes sleighs equal to one-half the number of cars in use on the respective roads.

SEC. 6 imposes a fine of $25 a day, for every day while the Company shall neglect to provide the number of sleighs required.

SEC. 7 requires the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Companies to reimburse the City for all moneys paid for paving the streets through which they run, with the Belgian pavement. The City may sue and recover the amount, if the Companies don't "come down at once."

The moneys collected as penalties are to go to the City strong-box.

NOTICES, BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.,

Relating to tha City and to subjects of general interest, will find brief notice in the reports by telegraph. I believe I have noticed all, tha details of which would not naturally be inferred from their titles.

RAILROADS

Had pointed attentions paid them in the Senate this morning, first on the following resolution offered by Senator LAFLIN:

Resolved, That the New-York Central Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad Companies, each for itself, be and is hereby required to report to tha Senate, on or before the first day of January, tha gross amount of the assessed valuation of the property of each of said companies, as assessed by the Assessors in the year 1856, and in the year 1857, respectively, and also the gross amount of said assessed valuation as assessed by the Assessors of each county in which the same was assessed in each of said years, said statement to be verified by the oath of the President, Vice-President or General Superintendent of said Companies.

The debate on this resolution was exceedingly indicative of a determination to hold a curb-rein on railroad legislation.

At the very proper suggestion of Mr. SLOAN, the the names of the Central and Hudson River were erased, and "all the Railroad Corporations of the State" inserted, and the time by which the reports should be in fixed for the 1st March.

Dr. BRANDRETH then introduced tha following:

Resolved, That the several railroads in this State report within ten days to the Senate, the number of tons of foreign iron which they have imported or used upon their respective roads—the price per ton paid for the same, and the proportion of said cost which was paid, directly or indirectly, as duty to the Government.

There are no less than four gentlemen Senators who are officers of railroad corporations, and this second call for information brought one of them up to a *quasi* opposition. A spicy discussion, evidently carried on to try the temper of the Senate on the topics in which railroads were interested, was ended for the time by a consent all around that the resolution should lay on the table for a day or two.

The following resolution introduced by Senator BRANDRETH, was adopted. It will probably bring out some interesting facts:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners report to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, what in their judgment has been the loss incurred to the revenues of the State by the repeal of tha law which imposed, upon railroads tolls for the carriage of freight.

"THE MANLY ART"

Is to be the subject of legislative consideration. Senator STOW presents a bill to inflict all the pains of "bell, book and candle" upon the gentlemen of the ring. The gentleman does not even recognize a "square hitter" as entitled to consideration. Such bills are continually finding place upon our statute books, but the convictions under them are so few that we hardly know of their existence. As long as the public taste appreciates and relishes shoulder hitting, eye-gouging, and such amusements as the "fancy" indulge, so long all laws for their suppression and punishment will be dead-letters, though you reenact them annually.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

Are to be brought under the laws, and be subject to the same liabilities as common carriers, or, rather, Judge STOW gives notice of a bill having in view that object.

ELECTIONS OF MONEYED CORPORATIONS.

We have at leogth Judge STOW's long-solicited bill to regulate the manner in which officers of moneyed corporations shall be elected. It provides:

1. At all general or special elections for directors of moneyed corporations, the directors shall be chosen by ballot, and the persons receiving the most votes are to be declared elected.

2. Such ballots may be written or printed, and shall contain the names of all persons voted for. Any ballot containing the names of more than two-thirds of the number of Directors to be chosen is to be declared void.

3. The Treasurer to be selected by the stockholders. The Directors may suspend for cause until a meeting of the stockholders is held. The reasons for such suspensions to be placed in a conspicuous place in the principal business office of each corporation.

4. No officer shall vote on any proxy. No officer shall directly or indirectly solicit any proxy either for himself or for any other person.

5. All banks, banking associations, losurance companies, and railroad corporations, are declared to be moneyed corporations within the meaning of the act.

The effect of the second section of the bill will be to give to minorities a representation of one third in the Board of Direction—the avowed object of Judge STOW being to secure a divided Board, through which all the stockholders will be rapresented. The fourth section puts an extinguisher on the practice prevalent in the Central Railroad management, of securing office through proxies. Probably this bill has its origin in a determination to stop the "Vole yourself-a-farm" doctrine, so systematically pursued by CORNING & Co.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

A petition wes presented by Mr. SLOAN, from the Common Council of Brooklyn, against the passage of a law relative to local assessments.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, on a bill to amend the Charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to suits to which the people are parties.

By Mr. HUBBELL, favorably, on a bill authorizing the rebuilding of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend sections 328 and 331 of the code proceeure.

By Mr. STOW, to enforce liability as common carriers against persons or companies engaged in the express business.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DOHERTY, to provide for the appointment of a clerk and deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York.

By Mr. STOW, to prevent and punish prize fighting.

Mr. BRANDRETH's report of the amount of foreign iron imported for or used upon tha respective railroads, the price per ton paid for it, and the amount of duty paid to Goverment, was laid over.

Also, the resolutions instructing the Canal Commissioners to report the probable loss to the State by the repeal of tolls on railroads, were adopted.

The bill relative to dispensaries was ordered to a third reading.

Also, to prohibit officers of moneyed corporations from using and reclaiming proxies, including officers where a majority cannot elect more than two-thirds of the directors, and where a majority elects one-third of them.

Mr. LAFLIN's concurrent resolutions instructing Congress to vote pensions to the soldiers in the Indian War of 1791 to 1795, were adopted. Also, instructing all railroad companies to report by Feo. 15 the assessed valuation of their property in each county in the State in the years of 1856 and 1857.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Mr. STOW's bill on this subject provides:

1. That any person who shall, by previous arrangement, take part in any fight, without the use of any deadly weapon, and any person who shall encourage or make a bet on the result thereof, or who shall advise or give any countenance to such fight, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both.

2. In case death results from injuries received in such fight, all the aforementioned parties are to be deemed guilty of murder or accessories thereto.

3. In case the parties leave the State for the purpose of fighting, they shall suffer the same punishment as though the offence was committed in this State.

4. Any person so engaged may be a competent witness; but in such cases tha testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioner was received.

An invitation to the Assembly to attend to-day the closing exercises of the Normal School, was received and accepted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message, but rose and reported progress, without debate.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. AVERY, for the extension of the elective franchise to colored persons

By Mr. HALL, for a repeal of the act exempting railroads from taxation. Also, for a repeal of the act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation,

By Mr. KINOMAN and others, to close the Canal locks on Sunday.

By Mr. VOORHIES, for a charter for the New Gas Company in Kings County.

By Mr. PECK, for the amendment of the Excise law and providing for the analyzation of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. HUBBARD, for the removal of Quarantine to Snooy Hook.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, for a law declaring dogs a nuisance.

By Mr. TAPPAN, to regulate the passenger trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. WAGER, favorably, to a bill repealing the Canal Auditor's Act of 1857.

Also, that in the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, the law of last year for extending the time for the collection of taxes, is still valid, when its provisions are complied with.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BEACH, a bill relative to usury.

By Mr. W. B. JONES, to regulate the way passenger fare on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. SEELEY, to repeal section 12 of the Metropolitan Police bill.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to prevent the adulteration of milk in Brooklyn. Also, to amend the lien law of Kings County.

By Mr. MOORE, in relation to goods sold at auction.

By Mr. SALISBURY, to abolish the Surrogate's fees.

By Mr. WINNE, to continue the Common School Commission for New-York.

By Mr. DUCKMAN, to amend the Harlem Bridge act.

By Mr. LEWIS, to allow claimants against the State to bring suits in the Courts of Record.

By Mr. WALKER, to enable attorneys of the Supreme Court to take acknowledgments of deeds.

By Mr. HOLMES, to repeal the law exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation. To amend the act founding the State Woman's Hospital.

By Mr. DAYTON, in relation to the appointments of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to amend Section 284 of the Code Preceoure. Also, to authorize persons owing unpaid taxes in New-York to receive a discharge for the same on payment of arrears and interest. Also, to legalize certain acts of the New-York Supervisors.

By Mr. Moore, to establish the rate of interest to be charged by incorporated Companies.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, to amend the New-York Assessment Act of 1857.

By Mr. C. ESTES, to amend the Excise Law of 1857. Also, to prevent the adulteration of Medicine.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to prevent the disturbance of meetings of religious bodies.

By Mr. MOORE, to authorize the Common Council of New-York to pay off the Old Police.

By Mr. DUCKMAN, to amend the New-York charter so as to allow the Mayor and Common Council to appoint the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act authorizing the construction of the Monroe County Workhouse.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH, amending the Act in relation to perjury.

By Mr. SEELEY, to provide for the better regulation of New-York City Railroads.

Also, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. HANFORD, to prohibit officers of Banks from protesting bills of exchange.

By Mr. SMITH, to repeal the Act regulating the use of Piers Nos. 1 to 13 on the East River.

By Mr. WINNE, to amend the Act in relation to fees of officers in New-York, passed in 1857.

By Mr. MCNETT, to amend the International Bridge act.

By Mr. BECKER, to repeal the Trinity Church act of 1814.

By Mr. W. B. JONES, to erect a County to be called Canisteo.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to legalize the acts of New-York Supervisors in relation to the payment of moneys to D. A. FOWLER.

By Mr. CASE, to amend the acts relating to District Courts of New-York, passed in 1857.

By Mr. HUBBARD, to enable the County of Richmond to loan money for the construction of the Staten Island Railroad.

By Mr. LANING, to enthorize the city of Buffalo to guarantee interest on the stock of the International Bridge.

Mr. WINNE called up the resolutions requiring information from the Bank Superintendent on all matters relating to Judge HARRIS' decision authorizing the withdrawal of securities from the Bank Department, and the same were adopted. Adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK PURE-MILK COMPANY.

Mr. SEELEY's bill to incorporate the Pure-Milk Company incorporates JONATHAN A. WELLER, ROBERT M. SPRATTON, HENRY C. BANKS and associates—giving them all powers of an incorporated company, with a capital of $150,000 and privilege to increase to $500,000. Empowers to erect such buildings as are necessary, and to go into operation when $35,000 are paid in. Requires milk delivered by Company to be in metallic cans, locked, and to be from cattle fed on hay, grain or grass, and allowed free air and exercise in fields; and a violation of provisions to entail forfeiture of charter.

HARLEM RAILROAD CHARTER.

Mr. MOORE's bill to amend the act incorporating the Harlem Railroad Company, provides that said Company may run their steam engines to the northerly line of Thirty-second-street. Nothing in the act to be considered to limit or impair the rights and privileges granted to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company in the act of March 29, 1848.

DISTRICT COURTS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CASE's act in relation to these Courts, terminates the present District Court Justices' terms of office on Jan. 1, 1859, provides for election of their successors at charter election of 1858. Gives them power to summon Jurors from their own districts, and enforce their orders at any time. Jurors so summoned to receive twenty-five cents for each verdict. Clerks' terms of office to expire at same time as Justices', and to be hereafter elected by the people in same manner as Justices, and to justify in sum of $2,500. Allows casts on summons served by others than constables, except plaintiffs.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Mr. MCNETT's bill to amend the International Bridge law, provides that the draws of the bridge shall be of ample width to permit the passage of all steamers and vessels, that proper attendance at expense of Company shall be kept during Lake navigation, to prevent delay to vessels, and that proper lights shall be at all time of night kept as a guide for vessels.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROADS.

Mr. HUBBARD's bill authorizes the the loan of $200,000, bonds of Richmond County, to the Staten Island Railroad. The bonds to be issued in denominations of $100 each, to bear 7 per cent., to run not more than 20 nor less 10 years.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr LABAR's bill for protection of members of Mutual Insurance Companies, provides that insolvent Companies, or receivers of such, shall only cause executions to be issued, from time to time, for costs and assessments on premium notes as they accrue, and every such execution to be accompanied by a list of the losses for which the assessment is made. Any suit on a premium note to be discontinued on payment by defendant of costs, assessment and interest. In suits on premium notes, the plaintiff only to claim the balance actually due over and above all payments made. In case more is claimed, the costs to fall on the plaintiff. Judgment in such suits only to be taken for amount of original note, with interest. All other judgments to be set aside. The act to apply to all Mutual Insurance Companies, and to receivers of all bankrupt companies now or heretofore existing in the State.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—An interesting exercise was held at Mozart Hall, last evening—the first of a series, by way of "inaugurating" the recently-elected Professors of Columbia College. President KING, crowned with the University cap, announced the object of the meeting, at 7½ P. M. On behalf of the Trustees, WILLIAM BETTS, L.L. D., read an address, which announced the changes in the course of college studies and the enlarged operations upon which the Board had fully determined. He concluded with some impressive suggestions to the friends of the Institution.

Professor JOY followed with an introductory to the course on Chemistry, sketching happily the rise and progress of this most practical science, and illustrating, with anecdotes of PRIESTLY, LAVOISIER, BERZELIUS, LIEBIG, that he had heard directly from persons who had been personally intimate with those prophets and high priests of the laboratory.

Mozart Hall was not entirely full, but the audience was large, nevertheless, and appreciative, and all were delighted. The young gentlemen in the gallery were sometimes more zealous than wise in their applause—so much so that the rest of the audience were more than once obliged to "hush" them down or lose a brilliant point. The janitor of the Hall, too, deducted some what from the pleasure of the evening by turning on more gas-burners than he lighted. On the platform were the trustees of Columbia—a band of notables—and many distinguished representatives of Divinity, Medicine and Law.

The President announced that on Tuesday next Professor LIEBER will deliver an address on "Political Science" at the same place, and still others of the feculty are soon to follow.

Staten Island.

The ball announced to take place at BLANCARD'S Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., came off with decided success. The net proceeds will inure to the good cause of charity to the amount of $300 or $400, over and above all expenses. All parts of the little Island participated in the entertainment, and the occasion was one of which the management have cause to be proud. The party was large, of select local material, and went off most charmingly. About five hundred tickets were sold, the representatives of which, ladies and gentlemen, filled the dancing-hall of the Pavillion, comfortably, without crowding it. The elegant parlors of the establishment were used as supper rooms, and credit is due to Mr. BLANCARD for the very orderly and generous style in which he conducted this part of the festival. The dancing was sustained with great spirit until 3½ o'clock in the morning.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting was held last evening at the rooms of the Institute No. 351 Broadway, the President, R. L. PELL, in the chair, and Mr. CHAMBERS officiating as Secretary. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the Trustees, to whom was referred the report and accounts of the managers of the late Fair, reported that two of their number had personally examined the vouchers, and found them all correct. A statement appended to the report, shows that the surplus of the late Fair, after allowing for the rent of the Palace, was $1,156 22. The report, together with that of the managers, was accepted, and ordered on file.

The Trustees also reported the receipts and disbursements at the Crystal Palace, from which it appears that the cost of keeping the Palace open consumes nearly all the receipts, leaving the rent to be paid by the Institute. The Finance Committee reported the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Jan. 30. 1858, showing a balance of $3,019 08 in the Treasury.

The Library Committee made their annual report, showing the whole amount of volumes in the Library to be 8,030. Among the works added during the year are *Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture and Gardening*, *Tomlinson's Encyclopædia of the Useful Arts*, *Tredgold on the Steam Engine*, *Agassiz's Natural History*, *Clark's Railway Machinery*, *Moore's American Engineering*, *Weale's Rudimentary Series*. The Agent, Mr. LEONARD, being absent on account of the death of his son, his report was read by the Secretary.

After submitting a proposition to amend the By-laws, the Institute adjourned.

The annual election for Trustees, Managers and Standing Committee will take place next Thursday, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Messrs. JOHN A. BUNTING, GEORGE TIMPSON and N. B. MOUNTFORT have been appointed Inspectors of said election.

TEXTURE OF COLORS.—A conversational lecture on the "Texture of Colors," which came off last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, elicited, among others, the following items of information, from Professor MAPES: That there are a dozen different shades to every general color of paint, and so many modes of forming them, that it would confuse the most well-disciplined mind to systematize and do them justice. Many colors are permanent, and many are fugitive. Some colors, and particularly white, are changed by the breath of persons. If you throw an egg against a door painted white, in ten minutes there appears a thin black streak, running the whole length of it. Oils are much adulterated by many painters. Most of the soap used to clean floors, if used upon a white door, would take the paint all off, on account of too much resin.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young woman, named Ellen Reynolds, residing at No. 48½ Mulberry-street, attempted Wednesday evening to kill herself by cutting her throat with a razor. A physician was called, who sewed up the wound, after which she was sent to the City Hospital. She was subject to fits of mental derangement, and it was while laboring under one of these that she made the attempt on her life.

BURGLARY.—The storehouse at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, was entered a few nights ago, and goat skins valued at $800 stolen.

Police Intelligence.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG WOMAN.—Joseph Lang and his wife, residing at No. 38 City Hall-place, were brought, yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, charged with being accessory to the abduction and rape of a young German woman named Henrietta Van Derheyden. The complainant alleges that, some days ago, a man accosted her in Houston-street, and asked her if she wanted to do housework in a respectable family. She replied in the affirmative, and thereupon was conducted to the house of Lang. After arriving at the house she was shown into a room, and the door locked, and she was kept inside for six days. During her imprisonment a man whom she had never seen, and has not seen since, was admitted to the room, and violated her person. At the end of the six days she broke open the door, and escaped from the house. Lang was admitted to bail to answer the charge preferred against him. His wife was discharged. The Police are on the look-out for a German who is said to be implicated in the affair.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Mr. Abdon Carpenter, of No. 97 West Twenty-seventh-street, on going to his bed-chamber Wednesday night, met a person coming out with his (Carpenter's) overcoat on. He seized the fellow and held on to him till a policeman arrived, to whom he gave him in charge. The prisoner insisted that he entered the house by a mistake, supposing that it was his own boarding-house; that the room he entered was his own, and that the overcoat was his. He cheerfully relinquished the overcoat, and promised if they would let him off to be more careful in future. On examining him the officer found in his possession two gold watches and other articles valued at $187, which he had taken from the house. Three lock-picks and other burglar's tools were also found in his possession. He was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY and fully committed.

BOLD SHOPLIFTERS.—Two young fellows, giving their names as Cornelius Fitzsimmons and Felix Golder, yesterday went into the tailoring establishment of Henry Vogel, No. 309 Third-aveoue, under pretence of ordering some clothes. While the tailor was taking the measure of one of them, the other picked up a gold watch lying on the counter, and stealthily slipped it into his companion's coat pocket. Mr. Vogel detected the movement and at once had both of them arrested. Fitzsimmons who picked up the watch, protested that the thing was done only in joke. The tailor could not see the fun of it, and had the two taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. They did not give a very satisfactory account of themselves, so the Magistrate locked them up for examination.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Thomas Sweet, *alias* Woods, was arrested yesterday by officer De Grove of the Tenth Ward, charged with stealing two gold watches, two gold chains and other jewelry, valued at $164, the property of Miss Rebecca Waglon, of No. 71 Third-street. The house where the prisoner lived, No. 69 King-street, was searched and a portion of the stolen property recovered. The accused has lately been employed as collecting-agent for a liquor-store in the lower part of the City, and the proprietors allege that he appropriates a large portion of the collections to his own use. Justice STEERS committed him to answer.

DARING ROBBERY.—John O'Brien was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $15 worth of goods from the fancy goods store of Gustavus Seebelin, No. 15 Avenue B. It is alleged that he loosened with his knife a pane of glass to the show-window, seized the articles, and ran off. He was arrested by the proprietor after a chase of several blocks, and the articles recovered. He was taken before Justice STEERS, and locked up for trial.

SELLING BOGUS TICKETS.—George Ward, whose office is in West, near Liberty-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling a bogus ticket for Philadelphia, by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This is the second time the accused has been arrested on the same charge since the present Mayor came into office. He was placed in charge of an officer; he will be examined before the Mayor to-day.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—The proprietor of the junk-shop kept at No. 95 Baxter-street was arrested yesterday, charged with buying a quantity of lead, knowing it to have been stolen from the store of Mr. Sheppard, No. 64 Lispenard-street. The accused confessed buying the lead, but said he did not know it had been stolen.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—George Williams, who has an office in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Israel Woods, of No. 29 Pine-street, were arrested, yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. They were both taken before the Mayor, who compelled them to give bail in $500 each to answer the charge.

Letter from Mr. Mason in Relation to His Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 4th inst., under the caption of "PROPRIETOR OF A LOAN OFFICE ARRESTED—RECOVERY OF VALUABLE PROPERTY," you have been induced, perhaps unwittingly, to publish a statement regarding me, wholly at variance with truth, and which, I trust, you will do me the justice to contradict and recall, as well as to publish the *truth* of the occurrences, in respect to my arrest. I am, and have been for some time, doing business as a broker, at No. 304 Broadway. On Tuesday evening I had left my place of business, and was going down Broadway on my way home to Brooklyn, having in my possession a box of jewelry, and upwards of $200 in money—properly belonging to me, or intrusted to me, by the rightful owners of it. Between Reade and Duane-street I was addressed by a person, who was called BILL DONALDSON by his companion, who soon joined him, who asked me if my name was MASON I responded affirmatively. He then said he had a warrant for me, issued by the Recorder, and I must, at once, go before that officer. I started to go with him, and reached the corner of Chambers-street and Centre, when I demanded to see his warrant. He declined to show it. I then refused to go with him any further, and started to pass along Centre-street, when, in order to get rid of him, I entered a public tavern, or drinking shop; but I found I had by this, instead of escaping from DONALDSON, but fallen into the hands of a *gang* of his confederates. In this place I, refusing to be arrested by DONALDSON, and refusing to pay him the money he demanded to let me depart, was taken *forcibly* into custody by two *companions* of DONALDSON, who assumed to be policemen, but who presented no marks or badges of that fraternity. *They*, while lugging me along, were very anxious that I should pay *something* to DONALDSON, which I declined to do. I was thus carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and without any affidavit, charge under oath, or lawfully-instituted complaint, was at once deprived of my money, box of jewelry, and everything valuable about me, including my watch, and even my spectacles, and was most roughly and inhumanly treated. And, not content with this, my house was at once searched, without any authority or warrant. I was kept *as a prisoner* all night, without any charge, and without having committed any offense, and on the next day I was *discharged* by the Recorder—*not* held to bail. The story about swindling a Mr. DONALD, or any other party, is false. I never had anything to do with him, never received any articles on deposit from him, never loaned him any money, and never saw the fellow within the last three years. A more high-handed and infamous outrage was never committed in a *free* State than this proceeding against me. The persons connected with it I shall *endeavor* to punish. Yours, &c.,

C. MASON.

The Direct Trade Between France and Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We are told that steamships are coming from Orleans to Norfolk for freight and passengers. Is it not, then, incumbent upon the Commonwealth of Virginia to extend additional facilities for trade and travel from the mountains to the seashore, and that, too, at the earliest practicable moment? Railroads terminating in Richmond and Petersburg can contribute but little towards supplying ships at the wharves in Norfolk, until there are other roads extending to Norfolk, and to available points near Norfolk, ready to coöperate with them.

It is true, James River affords facilities for communication between Richmond and Norfolk, and it is consequently a connecting link in the chain of intercourse between the mountains and the sea-shore—a continuance of the channels of commerce from the West to the East, from the granary to the shipping point. But while a calculation of the respective capacities and advantages of railroads and rivers, as a general proposition, may award preference to the latter on the ground of cheapness, it is quite evident, we think, to the most casual observer, that if the South is to have a foreign commerce, and Norfolk is to be the *entrepôt*, James River will not be adequate to the immense trade and travel which will inevitably and continuously flow from the West and far South. It must be remembered, too, that James River is shallow, tortuous, difficult of navigation and liable to be obstructed by ice, when the harbor at Norfolk is open. But this is a point which, we presume, it would be supererogatory to discuss.

If we are to have direct trade, let us not wait until the ships are moored at the Norfolk wharves before we construct the channels to supply them. The contemplated line from Orleans, if favorably received, and remunerated, will be but the beginning of the end. It will be succeeded by another line, from Liverpool perhaps, and another from Havre, or some other of the important ports of Europe, until the foreign commerce of the country may be principally carried on from the South—*from the waters of Virginia.*

This may seem to be an over-sanguine speculation. But we would ask of those who shake their heads in distrust, what is to prevent it, but a want of confidence and enterprise on the part of our own people. Where are the obstacles to be overcome, but in the timid doubts and apprehensions of the South itself—aye, of *Virginia herself?*

The harbor of Norfolk is equal to any in tha world. The resources of the Southern country are almost unrivaled. There is no safer or more direct route to Europe. Let the inland channels of commerce be opened, and in half a century Norfolk may rival New-York in shipping. And now that the initial step for a direct trade between the South and Europe, has been boldly taken, we trust that the Old Dominion at least do her duty towards sustaining and advancing it

LONG ISLAND.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH CHARITIES.—In the Lee avenue Sabbath School, there are some 1,400 scholars—many of them the children of parents who have been thrown out of employment by the pressure of the times. It is a rule of the school, that no scholar must suffer for the lack of clothing or food; of course the demand upon the purses of the friends of the school have been loud this Winter. To raise money to meet these demands, a course of lectures has been started, of which the second was delivered before a full house last evening, by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, on the "Relish for Physical Exercise." The next of the Course will be delivered next Wednesday evening, by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. The receipts thus far justify the belief that they will entirely remove the debt contracted for the purposes named above.

IS LAGER-BIER INTOXICATING?—This great question of the day was raised in the trial of liquor-dealers before the Circuit Court in Brooklyn last week. Yesterday the trials were continued. The case of JACOB STAATS was the first called. Mr. STAATS keeps a lager-bier saloon in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and is indicted for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Several witnesses swore that it was intoxicating. In the defence witnesses were equally positive that it was not. One witness swore that he drank on a wager, in the city of Brooklyn, seven and a half gallons of lager-bier in *two hours!* Another *one hundred and sixty quarts in one day!* Another *thirty pints* within five minutes. Another took fifteen glasses to give him an appetite for breakfast. The case is still on.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—There were three fires in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The only one which resulted in serious loss was on Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, where a building used for storage purposes was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of machinery on storage. Loss $2,000—insured in the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the buildings of Mr. THOMAS SLACK's yard, foot of North Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Also a dwelling-house, at the same time, owned by JAMES M. WATERBURY. Loss $500.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A few days ago, a child of MARGARET COLLINS, No. 13 Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, died without the aid of a physician, and was buried without the usual certificate. The facts coming to the ears of Coroner SNELL, he yesterday caused the body to be disinterred, and will hold an inquest to-day.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. JOHN JASVIS was stopped by two men, on Adams, near Concord-street, about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, and upon his refusing to tell them the time of night, one of them stabbed him, but without inflicting serious injury.

☞ Mrs. MARY LUSCOMBE has been appointed Matron of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Mrs. L. was formerly matron of the "Orphan Home" of the Church Charity Foundation.

☞ A colored boy, named GEORGE SPRUCE, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer THINKHAM, of the Fifth Precinct, for picking pockets in a church on Devoe-street. The accused was committed to answer.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY TREASURY.—From the report of the Treasurer of Jersey City for the month of January, it appears that the receipts during that period have been $9,622 88, and the expenditures $8,409 50, leaving a balance of $1,213 38.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The Jersey City Common Council, in view of the unusually large number of poor people who are this season dependent upon public charity, have empowered the Committee on Alms to borrow the sum of $2,500, to be applied to the relief of the destitute in that city.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 6.

I.—MR. BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON KANSAS—in full.
II.—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—Reception of the Lecompton Constitution.
III.—POETRY—My Flora—A Fashionable Pastoral.
IV.—THE FRENCH POLICE—Our Paris Correspondence.
V.—EGYPTIAN TRAVEL—From our Correspondent.
VI.—AFFAIRS IN TURKEY—From our Correspondent.
VII.—NEWS OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND ART.
VIII.—CLIPPINGS FROM "PUNCH."
IX.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
X.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Hong Kong Correspondence.
XI.—CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO—Our Correspondence.
XII.—THE UTAH EXPEDITION—Our Army Correspondence.
XIII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
XVI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
XVII.—THE STANDARD BIBLE AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
XVIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Gospel of Murder—The Lecompton Constitution—The Sectional President—The North and South—Purchase of Cuba—The Marriage in Haste—Ex-Secretary Stanton.
XIX.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
XX.—RECORD OF MURDERS.
XXI.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XXII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XXIII.—SUICIDES.
XXIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all tha reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or

Mail robberies have been discovered in Texas. The Galveston *News* says: A robbery has been committed within a week or two past, somewhere between Corsicana and Springfield, above Waco. The Postmaster at Wheelock writes that the mail was from Sherman, Grayson County, Corsicana and Mustang Creek. We have seen a large package of the letters broken open, which are being sent on to the Department. We have no information as yet of the number of letters missing, or of the amount of money taken.

There are now one hundred and twenty-eight counties in the State of Texas, twelve new ones having been named the present session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color, or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1856.

Prof. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been peculiarly disgusted by quackery and quack nostrums, both dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can speak cordially and confidently of its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it was concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLTON, Lenawee Co., June 23, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPER.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FOR THE DESTITUTE WIDOWS OR ORPHANS OF BROOKLYN.—An appeal will be made in behalf of the suffering poor in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord sts., when Miss EMMA HARDINGE will address the audience. The exercises will be assisted by the Amateur Choir of Dodworth's Hall, who will sing some of their finest anthems. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. The cooperation of every true philanthropist is earnestly solicited on this occasion. A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the above object.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FAT MUTTON! FAT MUTTON!! FAT MUTTON!!!—Forty-five extra Cotswolds Sheep, 200 pounds each, raised and fed by William Hallock, of Monroe County, State of New-York, and bought by Hobbs & Hildreth, of Phelps, Ontario County, and sold to Rodger McGraw, of Albany, to be slaughtered, and for sale by LIFFOBILD & THOMPSON, commission dealers, No. 405 Washington Market, West-st. side, this day, Feb. 5.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
CHARITY ADDRESS
will be delivered in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Remainder of tickets may be had, (one dollar each,) with seats secured, at ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; DICKINSON'S Drug store, No. 129 Atlantic-st.; BABCOCK'S Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn and of the Librarian, Mr. TAYLOR, at the Athenæum.

A. A. LOW,
R. P. BUCK,
F. A. FARLEY,
C. CHRISTMAS,
A. C. HULL,
} Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., will deliver the Fifth Lecture of the Series at the Lecture-Room in the Library, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Old America's Message to Young America.*

Tickets 50 cents; may be had of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HUMOROUS POEM.—PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., will deliver his popular poem, HARD TIMES, at the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., in relation to the Pension bill now before Congress. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART
Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVED.—JAMES LITTLE & CO., DRAPERS and Tailors, have removed from No. 412 Broadway to No. 671 Broadway, Lafarge House. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their customers and the public. All orders intrusted to them will be executed with ability and dispatch.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (oln No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 355 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 26th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 35 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1, shortly after leaving Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD WATCH, made by Boskell, Liverpool, No. 47,049; also, an old-fashioned gold chain, seal and key attached. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if the above property is restored to the owner, at No. 7 West 28th-st., or at No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 132 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
THE LADY OF LYONS AND CAMILLE ECLIPSED!
Charles Reade's Drama by Acclamation.
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.
The beautiful and successful three-act play of
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan
Daryl	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart
La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire	Miss Laura Keene
Lanre	Miss Thompson
Baroness	Miss Wells

After which, Durivage's capital Burlesque, in one act.
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Mod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)	Mr. Jefferson
Dawme	Mr. Burnett
Beausanter	Mr. Peters
Gasser	Mr. Duncan
Polly Ann	Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot	Miss Wells
Mad. Dishability	Mrs. Stoddart

On SATURDAY next, benefit of Mr. JORDAN. Box sheet now open.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT,
All the RIDERS, all the VAULTERS, all the EQUESTRIENNES, all the WILD BEASTS, all the HORSES, all the PONIES, which individually and collectively constitute the GREAT SHOW, will appear in a
SPECIMEN DISPLAY.
Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.
"EXCELSIOR" will appear on Saturday night.
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY
will specially be offered.
SPECIAL CARD.—The Great Show will only remain open until Saturday, the 13th instant.
Saturday afternoon—DUCROW THE TRICKSTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Scenes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5.
To commence with the national Drama of the
DARK RIDERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
After which, the grand dramatic romance, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
To conclude with the farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER. EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Asoiuwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES TAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 18th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF RUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII., at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, beginning at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1 each—may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum.
Mrs. KEMBLE'S closing readings in New-York will be as follows:
MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ P. M.—HENRY V.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M.—HAMLET.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, THE PIONEER PATRIOT. Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, THE BROKEN SWORD. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.
THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF NUMBER XXXV.

Art. CII.—Academic Gyrations; Medical Dog-Shaving; A Philanthropic Proposition by the Editor.
Art. CIII.—The Natural Treatment of Consumption; Reason and Nature vs. Quackery and Superstition.
Art. CIV.—Fever and Ague: How to Live in Unhealthy Situations; How to Prevent and How to Cure it.
Art. CV.—Influence of Badly-constructed Wells in Producing Fevers.
Art. CVI.—"The Testimony of the Rocks;" Was Moses' Account of the Creation True?
Art. CVII.—Death and Burial of Old Mr. Knickerbocker; Is the Modern American entitled to be classed under a New Temperament?
Art. CVIII.—What are Piles or Hemorrhoids? How to Cure them.
Art. CIX.—The Great Cancer-Curer, Dr. Fell; What he Uses; Will it Cure?
Art. CX.—What is Quinine? An Exercise for Routine Doctors.
Art. CXI.—The Crisis: Banks, Brokers and the People.
Art. CXII.—Why we Publish so few Cases; Our Confession of Faith.
Art. CXIII.—Sad Consequence of Surgical Indecision.
Art. CXIV.—Medical Manners; Advice to Young Physicians.
A Yankee Scalpel for a British Lancet; A Shot into our Hull; Analysis of Lager-Bier by a Votary; The new Cow Disease—What is it? Is Vaccination a Safe Process? The Editor of the SCALPEL proved an Irishman by a Paddy; The Perils of Midnight Practice in New-York; Shot in the Hat; The Godlike Celt in St. Louis; Morals of the Irish; Crime and Justice; Pumpkin-Vine Literature; A Word of Advice to Hospital Surgeons; Unexpected Honors—Thanks; Old Knick; A new Fee-Trap; Good for Pork-Eaters; Irish Intelligence; A Great Southern Lion; That Picture; Dr. Catlin and the Academy.
Twenty-five Cents.
NOTICE.
This is the XXXVth Number from the commencement in January, 1849; the IVth Number of Vol. IX. It is a quarterly of 64 pages, at $1 a year in advance, or 25 cents each number. The first thirty-one numbers may be had—bound, lettered and indexed—in four large books, of 500 pages each, of the Editor only, for $6. The following numbers will not be bound till January, 1859, as we always bind two years in one volume; but they may always be had at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped.
The Editor resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to Office Consultations and Operative Surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings. Consulting fee, either at office or by letter, $5. Dr. Dixon is obliged to refuse the execution of all business or literary communications, as his time is exclusively occupied by professional duties.
The office of the SCALPEL is at SHERMAN & CO.'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, and wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY, and DEXTER & BROTHER; BEDDING, Boston; ZEISER, Philadelphia; and of Agents generally throughout the Union.

BEATRICE CENCI—COMPLETE.—ONLY $1.—Call at PRICE'S Book Store, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.
N. B.—Beatrice Cenci, and Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, only $1 75.

VALENTINES.

FANNY'S CHOICE.

Harry remarked, the other day,
Unto his fair intended,
"Now, Fan, at what I have to say,
You must not feel offended;
What will you choose when Valentine
Suggests some compliment so fine?"

Fanny, she smiled, as only she
Can smile, for she is pretty,
And said, "Broadway, Two Ninety-three,
Is the best place in the City,
Where Valentines of richest kind
Are bought to suit a lady's mind."

"Well thought of," Harry then exclaimed.
"I quite agree with you;
Unto the place that you have named
My way I will pursue,
And I am sure that Mr. RANNEY
Will send a Gift to lovely Fanny!"

No. 293 Broadway is now the great centre of attraction, for there Valentines and Books are accompanied by Gifts free of Cost. Catalogues sent free.
Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EXperienced girls, with the best of City reference; one as a first-class cook: understands her business thoroughly—the other, as chambermaid and waiter; both are good washers and ironers, including French fluting; would do the work of a private family, if together. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN. SITUations; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do house work or chamber work and waiting; in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper: she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate plain cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seams ress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress; as first-class cook; as chambermaid and fine laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 36 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City; is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing Protestant young woman, a situation to go to California, or West with a family, or would take a place as chamber maid and waitress, or plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., close by 1st-av. Can be seen there this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first-class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding-house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing—or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furnitore store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 33 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th-st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF competent, experienced, faithful and trustworthy girls in any capacity, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations. Families in want of servants of undoubted ability, at moderate wages, will apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. This establishment is conducted by an American, who will guarantee satisfaction to employers. No girl admitted unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. Families residing in the country supplied promptly for 3 months, on the receipt of 50 cents.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., 2d floor, room No. 5, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a good young woman as nurse, and assist in chamberwork; she has lived in the present place over two years and discharged her duty well. Can be seen at her present employer's between the hours of 10 and 2, No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.—LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., wishes to procure a situation for a gardener of character and capacity; is a first-class cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 832 Broadway.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st. corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily, or a single man, competent to take charge of a small farm near the City. The proprietor's chief object is the cultivation of fruit. No one need apply unless they are good practical farmers, and have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees, and are temperate, industrious and have good testimonials as to character and ability. Address JOHN RYDER, *New-York Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREASTOF milk to take a child to nurse at her own house. None need apply without the highest testimonials. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Masdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for sale of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, both in the city and country, and is a good disciplinarian, is desirous to obtain a situation in a school or seminary. The country preferred. Apply at, or address T. A. S., No. 194 West 15th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE PRIvate lessons in the French language to the advertiser. One who could devote an hour or so every Sunday would be preferred. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED parlor and attachment room, on the first floor, with gas and hot and cold water, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two or three single gentlemen; price $5 a week, (partial board if desired;) family private; location west from Broadway, near 6th-av. cars, below Bleecker-st. Address Mrs. WILLIS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

**BOARD IN

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb pianofortes, &c., contained in the elegant three-story residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished about four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocatel, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with white statuary tops, solid rosewood. Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant 7¾ octave rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, inlaid with satin wood and mounted in ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with marble tops, French secretaires, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble washing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two splendid hair mattresses English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, full suites in hair cloth, shades, lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, tête-a-têtes, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with case, oak chairs, two secretaries and bookcases, fish silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters. Splendid iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bureau, mahogany hireau bookcase, gilt frame pier glasses, window curtains, window shades, mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in ditto, maple cane-seat nursery rockers, mahogany sofa bedsteads, maple and black walnut bedsteads, cottage chairs, double and single hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, easy chairs covered in leather, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, mahogany marble-top centre tables.

Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a billiard table, in good order, with balls, cues and other implements complete.

By order of the assignee, a fine gold watch.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of H. De Young:

Hypothecated stock, 10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water-colors and drawings. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Coleman, J. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. M. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmank, Sontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Brackelaer, Van Hogan, Molemace, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bott, Ollis and others.

Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibdon, Fish, Sebron, Waskeson and Monsigne.

Also, about 26 pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogus, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H. LUNLEW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-YORK.—Four lots on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 16 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The Mills farm, of 161 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike; 20 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story houses, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars, apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 127 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., handsome household furniture, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, matting, lace curtains and cornices, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, &c., covered in crimson and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, ivory pearl inlaid chess-table, superb Parian group, mantel ornaments, centre-table with marble top, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor suites, in hair cloth, book-stand, embroidered curtains, &c., oil paintings, bronzes, Brussels, and three-ply carpets, mahogany bed-steads, marble-top bureaus, chairs, imitation rosewood chairs, maple and cottage furniture, beds, mattresses, Turkey curtains, black walnut furniture, marble-top bureaus, &c., china, glass, kitchen ware, &c., and other valuable furnitnre not enumerated. Sale without reserve.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 321 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32.10 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, southwest corner of Cedar-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Feb. 5, a stock of ready-made clothing, of superfine quality, cloths, cassimeres, silks, serges, piece goods, &c., &c., all to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of a receiver duly appointed to close an estate.

A large and desirable assortment of staple and fancy dry goods will be included in the same sale, to which the attention of all cash buyers is invited.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

D. S. HOYOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, on Exchange-place, the valuable house and lot, No. 43, known as No. 43, adjoining Bank of the State of New-York, and in the rear of the Phenix Bank, suitable for Banking or office purposes. Rent for $4,000 per annum. Size lot 26x96:6 more or less. Terms liberal. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

To pay advances, a large invoice of gold and silver watches, gold pencils, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, bracelets, pins, together with a large assortment of jewelry of every description; Chinese figured silks, in all about 600 pieces, very rich and beautiful, buckskin gloves, real Havana segars, wines, brandies, &c., together with a miscellaneous lot of merchandise of various descriptions.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ON SATURDAY, 6TH INST., at No. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil cloths, piano-forte, China, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau st., a large lot of superior gold and silver watches, gold vest and fob chains, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, rich Roman and Mosaic cameos, lava, coral, gold-stone, and other sets, jewelry in cases, bracelets, gold and silver pencil cases, sets of cameo bracelets, pins, drops, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SATURDAY, FEB. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Crosby-st., Free Concert Rooms, mortgage sale—The furniture and fixtures of the above rooms, consisting of 60 tables, 200 chairs, window shades, bar counter and fixtures, beer pump, glass ware, wines, liquors, gas pipe and fixtures, scenery transparencies, &c., &c. JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, cor. of Frankfort and Williams-sts.—Household furniture, mahogany table, sofas, rosewood sofa, two easy chairs, mahogany rockers, mahogany bedstead, mattresses, three-ply and ingrain carpets, fancy goods, two watches, &c. &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 44 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pr. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
An ount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amonnt of interest received and accrned during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,657 64	
Amount of endowment accont received same time	59 40	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,463 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,057 16	
Invested in securities created nnder laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	534,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95	$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next, premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHAN BENSON,	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	GEORGE GREER,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART,	WM. H. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	PLINY FREEMAN,
	MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., for the year 1857:

Assets 31st December, 1856		$341,324 42
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and charge for Policies	$162,676 08	
Interest and rent	22,223 91	184,899 99
Total		$526,224 41
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$58,794 00	
Interest on capitnl and dividends	7,810 58	
Returned premiums, cancelled policies, and commission	19,836 23	
Reinsurance, office expenses and exchange	19,299 74	105,740 55
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and U. S. Trust Co.	$15,078 43	
Bonds and mortgages	292,960 69	
New-York City Rovenue Bonds	10,000 00	
Bills receivable	37,918 97	
Due by agents	18,475 40	
Real estate	5,097 92	
Deferred premiums, small loans on policies, &c.	37,739 01	
Interest accrued and due	3,215 44	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$420,483 86
Total		$526,224 41
Assets Jan. 1, 1857	$341,324 42	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858	420,483 86	
Whole number of new policies issned in 1857 was 1,604.		

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	FRANCIS T. LUCKER,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CHARLES E. BILL,
ISAAC A. STORM,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
JOHN A. LUQUKER,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JONAH RICH,	JACOB HARSEN,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,	WM. B. BOLLES,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	H. K. COKNING,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	EDWARD MINTURN,
W. R. VERMILYE,	LUCIEN D. COMAN,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD.

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

PHYSICIANS.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office of the Company daily from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO sums on first-class houses. $10,000 in three or four sums: $5,000, $4,000, $2,000, $1,900, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. Also, mortgages wanted at a discount. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY (A stranger in the City) wishes the loan of $30 for a few weeks. Security and reference given. Address, stating place of interview, Miss A. B. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be re-opened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox.

C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred, as it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said ordar, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-sw A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the worst cases of scrofula, have established its reputation as the very best and safest remedy that can be used. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The Inmates of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Masonic Building, Philadelphia.

Agents—BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 191 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3 in the set. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LAPMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is excinsively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN P. VANBOSSUM, NO. 35 CEDAR-st., offers for sale the following articles of his own importation and selection: Havana cigars, various and choice brands; Holland gin, fine brandies, old Jamaica rum, Scotch and domestic whiskies, port, sherry, and claret wines, Burgundies, hocks, Sauternes, and Champagne, which he will supply at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 198 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said sorety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

High Price for Fencing Vacant Lots—The Unlicensed Staten-Island Ferry.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman McSPEDON in the Chair. Several petitions were received and referred in relation to the opening, &c., of Reade-street. The resolution of Alderman ADAMS, for a Searcher for the Committee on Frauds, at $2 per day, was adopted.

The Committee on Assessments reported respecting the petition of John M. Bixby, as follows:

That in the month of November, 1854, an ordinance passed the Common Council, directing, in general terms, "that the vacant lots, on Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues; and on Fourth and Fifth avenues, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced, where necessary." That in pursuance of this ordinance, James Furey, the then Street Commissioner, made an agreement with John McClave, for fencing all the vacant lots mentioned in the above ordinance; Mr. Furey neglecting to advertise for proposals, or seeking competition for the same. Mr. Flagg appeared before your Committee, on behalf of the petitioner, and stated the amount of the claims made by McClave, for this work, were paid by the Comptroller, June 11, 1855, and confirmed by the Common Council, January, 1856, at $3,251 63. The Comptroller further stated, that the contract was never advertised, but divided up into twelve jobs, each job being less than $250. That the price charged per foot was about *one dollar and twenty-five cents*, when, *if the Street Commissioner had sought competition*, by advertising for proposals, *it would not have cost the property-owners more than thirty cents per foot.* Your Committee believe that, were it not for the oversight of the Comptroller, in paying so large a sum, $3,251 63, that the contractor never could have recovered more than $800 from the City for the entire work. The parties assessed for this work have all refused to pay such an exorbitant assessment, but that they are willing to pay a fair price, viz., thirty cents per foot. Your Committee believe that the Street Commissioner, knowingly, violated the Charter of 1853, in thus giving to McClave a contract for $3,251 63, without advertising the same. Your Committee believe, that unless the Common Council reduce the assessments for this fencing, from the amount charged, $1 25, to that of 30 cents per foot, the City Treasury will be the loser to the full amount of $3,251 63. Your Committee, in view of the foregoing facts, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the assessment of one hundred and two dollars and sixteen cents, for fencing ninety-four feet eight inches, on property of Jno. M. Bixby, northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street, be and the same is hereby reduced to twenty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, the same being at the rate of thirty cents per foot; interest to be charged thereon from the confirmation of the assessment list by the Common Council.

THOS. McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
THOS. STEPHENS,
Committee on Assessments.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, the report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to the unauthorized ferry at the Battery, giving a history of the Battery and ferry matters, and says there was no authority given for said ferry; that Mr. LAW, the contractor, established it for the avowed purpose of bringing stone and other materials for the Battery enlargement, but had used it for a Staten Island ferry. The Comptroller says he might institute legal proceedings against the Ferry Company, on the ground of an encroachment, but that, in taking such steps, he could not expect the cooperation of the Common Council. He is informed that the slip might be leased for $3,000 for the purpose of a ferry, should the Legislature change the tenure by which the Battery is held.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Mayor's message in relation to the expected arrival of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite, was received from the Board of Councilmen, and a special Committee of five appointed to cooperate with a like Committee from the Councilmen in carrying out the wishes of the Mayor.

The resolution appropriating money for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Street Department Frauds—Assessment Rolls Stolen.

The Standing Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen met again yesterday afternoon, (Alderman ADAMS in the chair,) and continued the investigation of the alleged frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. Conover, Esq. The Fifty-fourth-street case was taken up again, and some confirmatory testimony received. Mr. Francis P. Vidal, who surveyed the work, stated that the error through which Mr. Farley received some $900 more than he was entitled to was made by Mr. Strife, (since dead,) who was employed by him while sick to furnish the assessment report. Mr. G. F. Rogers, who was contract clerk at the time the contract was awarded to Mr. Mountjoy, was called, but could not tell why it was given to the highest, instead of the lowest, bidder, unless it was because the other bidders declined to do the work. His duty in the matter was simply to enter the contract in the books under the direction of the Street Commissioner. While the witness was on the stand, Alderman ADAMS volunteered an explanation as to what he said on a former occasion, in relation to Mr. Rogers' having gone South for his health. He did not mean to charge that he had absented himself from the City because these matters were under investigation. The witness said he had not supposed he did. Mr. Charles Turner was called, and after stating that he believed himself to have been the Street Commissioner since the death of Mr. Taylor, said he knew nothing of the particulars in the Fifty-fourth-street case, as though he was Deputy at the time, it had not come under his supervision. As a tax-payer, he was willing to say that he thought seventy-five cents per foot for the work was a very large price. He also thought that delays in the Common Council, in the matter of street improvements, were the cause of great injury to property owners. On account of such delays it was often the case that the work was done before the contracts were perfected. He had sometimes directed work to be done before the Common Council had taken action on it simply because he thought the interest of property-owners required it. Mr. Farley testified that he paid Mr. Mountjoy some $15, $20, or $25 for the contract; he could not tell exactly what the amount was. Mr. Mountjoy had borrowed about that amount from him, and after the contract had been awarded, he called it square with him. He thought the price for the work was no more than fair, as there was an average filling in to be done of about nine feet width by nine feet in depth. In relation to the $800 over receipts, he said he was not aware that he had received it until so informed by Mr. Monaghan, and that then he returned it to Mr. Pinckney to pay back to the property owners, because they would not receive it at the Comptroller's office. Mr. White, a property-owner on the line, said he had been charged $465 for what he would agree to do for $55. He was sure no such amount of filling as had been charged had been placed there. Mr. Lateau thought there had not been an average filling in of more than 18 inches in depth. Mr. Monlton was of the same opinion, and stated further that Mr. Devlin had been paid for regulating and grading the street under a former contract.

The Committee considered they had received sufficient testimony in the above case, closed it, and would have proceeded with the Fifty-second-street case, had not Mr. Taylor, of the Assessor's office, informed them that *the assessment roll in that case had been abstracted from the office, since the former meeting of the Committee.* The Committee then adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Resignation of Mr. Perit—Complaints and Penalties—Mayor Powell and Mr. Stranahan Differ about the Appointment of an Inspector—Charges of Incompetency Against Brooklyn Police Captains—Gen. Nye Repudiates the Prospectic Gift of a House and Lot.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. NYE in the Chair. All the members were in attendance. The lobby was crowded with applicants.

Mr. BOWEN reported the evidence on the following complaints, and recommended the penalties affixed:

Peter Bogart, for being off duty on the score of sickness, without asking leave of his commanding officer, was ordered to be reprimanded.

The charge against Matthias Bruen, for being off his post, was dismissed, the evidence failing to sustain it.

Christopher K. Darling, for going off in a wagon from the Girard House at 1 o'clock in the morning, instead of remaining on duty at the Station-house, was fined in ten days' pay.

Bernard O'Rourke, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was charged with cruelly beating a boy, but the charge was dismissed because of the failure of the evidence to substantiate it.

Christopher K. Darling, already fined in ten days' pay, again fined, for a previous absence from his post, in five days' pay.

A resolution to pay the special policemen on duty in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards was adopted.

The resignation of Daniel B. Tilden, a patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct, was received and accepted

Mr. STRANAHAN reported the testimony in the case of William Utter, charged by a lady with looking in her window. Utter admitted that he may have done so, but, if he did, it was by a mistake, as there was a house of ill-fame in the neighborhood. This complaint, and another against him by a person named Billings, were dismissed.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved the appointment of Cornelius Wogiom as inspector, to do duty in the Fifth Precinct

Mayor POWELL said he knew Mr. Woglom to be a gentleman of respectability, but, within the last few days, he (the Mayor) had received no intimation that he was incompetent, by want of education to fill that place properly. He knew that Mr. Woglom had gone through the regular gradations of patrolman and sergeant without doing patrolman's duty.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I know he is highly spoken of and his appointment has given great satisfaction in his district, as he was, until a week ago, an Alderman from that district.

Mr. CROLWELL—Would not that be breaking the rules of this Department by appointing a man from sergeant to inspector who has not performed the duties of policeman?

Mayor POWELL—I guess the fact is as stated, and that Mr. Woglom, by reason of lack of early education, has not capacity sufficient to make out a report, or even to copy, in a very legible hand, the reports prepared by other people.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I withdraw the application for this time, with the hope, and I trust I may have the assurance of the Mayor, that he will go with me in turning out some two or three Captains we have, who are vastly more deficient—and I know what I am saying—than this man Mr. Woglom.

Mayor POWELL—Whatever I may do in turning out those who are in, I never shall lend myself to the appointment of men whom I know to be incompetent.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Will you help me in regard to those already in?

Mayor POWELL—I should not like to bind myself by any pledge to what I shall do in the future.

Mayor TIEMANN—If anybody be appointed who is incompetent, it is the duty of the Board to remove him as soon as his incompetency is shown.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I would like to know the temper of the Board on this very question. I have some cases of this sort in my mind about which I have had some doubts, and I want to have the benefit of the opinions of the other members of the Board, and especially of my friend, the Mayor.

Mayor POWELL—In regard to this particular case of Woglom, I suggest that he be brought before the Board and examined, and if he is shown to be competent, I, for one, shall not refuse to vote for him.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I withdraw the application for the present.

Mayor POWELL—Will you adopt that suggestion?

Mr. STRANAHAN—Yes, with this amendment, that three other Captains (and I care not if all others in that City) be also brought forward and examined.

Mayor POWELL—No, that is not fair. The officers now acting as Captains in Brooklyn were elected by the people, and have been adopted by the Board, and it is time enough to remove them when they are complained of. But I do say this, that this man has not done duty as a patrolman. He has never been on his beat for an hour, and now he is brought before us to be appointed Inspector for that District, and it is to be supposed that he ought to have proper qualifications for the post. I know plenty of patrolmen in that District, any one of whom ought to be advanced to that position, if any man is entitled to it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I wish to say, in justification of myself, that I do believe he possesses all those abilities and all those peculiar qualifications which fit a man for Inspector. Had I not believed so, I should not have appointed him. It was a matter that cost me a good deal of thought.

Mr. BOWEN—Has not this man been already appointed an Inspector?

Mayor POWELL—No; Sergeant.

Mr. BOWEN—What do I understand the Mayor's objection to be? Is it his want of qualification?

Mayor POWELL—Yes; educational qualification.

Mr. BOWEN—Can he read?

Mayor POWELL—He can read, but he cannot write legibly.

Mr. BOWEN—That is sufficient to disqualify him. It disqualifies him under the law. And if there be other captains or other patrolmen in either the City of New-York or of Brooklyn, who, any member of this Board supposes, can neither read nor write, or cannot write, I hope they will be brought up also.

Mayor TIEMANN—Let a complaint be made against them.

Mr. BOWEN—I trust that Mayor POWELL'S resolution and the amendment will both be adopted.

Mayor TIEMANN—The argument of my friend, the Mayor of Brooklyn, struck me as not exactly square. In the first place, he says these men had been elected by the people, and accepted by this Board, and, therefore, we could not consider their qualifications. If you carry out the same principle, then no matter what a man may do after being accepted by the Board, he will not disqualify himself.

Mayor POWELL—You do not understand my position. I simply say I will not pledge myself as to other cases to be disposed of in future. This case stands *per se*, and I want it considered by itself.

Mayor TIEMANN—Then you mean that if Mr. STRANAHAN wishes to bring the other three cases up, he may do so, and let them stand on their merits?

Mayor POWELL assented.

Mr. BOWEN repealed his desire that both the resolution of Mayor POWELL and the amendment of Mr. STRANAHAN be adopted.

Mayor POWELL—I intended to let Mr. Woglom's case pass without notice. I have suffered in silence his name to go to this Board for appointment as a patrolman, and subsequently as a sergeant, knowing at the same time that it was the object of the Police Commissioner for Brooklyn to make him Inspector. But since his appointment, I have received such assurances in regard to his lack of qualification, that I feel it incumbent on me to oppose his appointment as Inspector. I do not know what that has to do with charges against other Inspectors in Brooklyn. If they be incompetent, the Commissioners can remove them without connecting their cases with this.

Mr. PERIT—If there was a specific charge, I would concur in Mr. BOWEN'S view of the matter.

Mr. BOWEN—There is a specific charge.

Mr. PERIT—No, it is a general one.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I never before heard the slightest intimation that Mr. Woglom was deficient in education, and I wish distinctly to say that his education, in my view of the case, is vastly better than that of three Captains whom we have now in the City of Brooklyn. I have no doubt of it. I don't think they will compare with him at all. The Board will remember that, as the law reads, it is rather a nice point to say how well a man shall read or write to answer the requirements of the law.

Mr. BOWEN—The law is doubtless to be construed liberally.

Mayor TIEMANN—It is supposed that the man must read and write legibly and freely. But I myself should think that the fact that Mr. Woglom did not do patrol duty is sufficient to disqualify him. I should oppose the appointment of any man as Inspector who has not had the experience of a patrolman.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It is no slander, Sir, upon some of the men of the two Cities, as they were formerly constituted, to say—at any rate, of my own city—I will not say of this City—that there was not a man in the force that it would be desirable to make captain.

Mayor POWELL—What do I understand you to say?

Mr. STRANAHAN—I say it is no slander to say that there was not a man in some of the districts of Brooklyn who was a proper man to make captain or Inspector of that district.

Mayor POWELL—I cannot imagine your reason for thinking so, except that, in some of the districts there were no policemen there but Democrats, and these were men who were perfectly competent, not only to act as captains, but to take the post of Assistant-Superintendent.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I made no political allusion whatever, Sir. I do not introduce politics into this Board.

Mayor POWELL—I guarantee to fill up that inspectorship with an able man, taken from among the patrolmen.

General NYE—I understand that the resolution offered by Mr STRANAHAN is withdrawn for the present.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BOWEN—There is a motion of the Mayor of Brooklyn before the Board.

General NYE—The resolution is that Mr. Woglom be examined by the Board as to his qualifications for the post of inspector.

Mayor TIEMANN—It would be well for Mr. STRANAHAN to give the names of the other captains to whom he has referred, as that would amount to a charge of incompetency.

Mr. STRANAHAN—If that is required I have no objection. It is called for by the Board I will name them.

Mayor POWELL—I claim this. These men are not before the Board on any complaint. But Mr. Woglom has been boisted up from a private citizen to the rank next to that of inspector, and if he is incompetent, his application to be made inspector should be rejected. If he is found competent I will withdraw my objection. If the Commissioner for Brooklyn wishes to bring charges for incompetency against any of these men, that is a different matter. But I do not see why their names should be brought up in connection with this case unless charges be made in a regular form.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I stated the case truthfully in regard to those three men. I shall make no captious charges against any man in the Brooklyn force, but from a sense of duty and propriety, and in the exercise of the best judgment I can bring to bear upon the case, I am willing that the Mayor of Brooklyn should look further into this matter. He may even have Mr. Woglom before the Board, or a Committee of the Board.

Mayor TIEMANN—I move that the whole subject be laid on the table until these gentlemen from Brooklyn examine the matter and satisfy themselves.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I have no objection to that.

Mayor TIEMANN'S motion was adopted unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

General NYE reported the evidence in the case of Chauncey Edwards and Hugh Lindsay, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and recommended that as the charges (for absence from post in one case, and improper language in the other) were founded on a misapprehension, the complaints be dismissed. Carried. James G. Finch, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with using abusive language to the complainant. The charge was dismissed. The charge against Thomas M. Cooke, of the Sixth Precinct, that he refused to get up from bed to attend a fire, was dismissed, it appearing that he was ill, at the time, of rheumatism in the legs.

General NYE brought before the Board the application of the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, to have John B. Leverioge appointed special policeman to attend to fires. This was referred to the Committee on Applications.

THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR HOUSE AND LOT—GENERAL NYE'S DISCLAIMER.

General NYE said: There is a single suggestion that I want to make for myself. I see that it is going the rounds of the papers quite lively, and with an air of some knowledge upon the subject, that I am to be the recipient of a house costing a large amount of money, and that policemen are taxed for that purpose. All I have to say is, that it is entirely new to me. Whenever anything is offered to be given to me from that Department I think I shall be man enough to refuse it, and I make this statement not that I—

Mayor TIEMANN—The papers have been raising quite a breeze about it.

General NYE—Certainly they have, just as people are always raising a breeze about what they know nothing about.

Mayor TIEMANN—Yes, and policemen have complained to me that they have been taxed $15 each for it.

General NYE—Who?

Mayor TIEMANN—Several of them. I suppose the proceeds will come into the Widow's Fund.

Mr. BOWEN—I will be very glad to get it for that purpose.

Mayor TIEMANN—If the policemen have so much money to spare I suppose we had better apply to the Legislature to have their salaries cut down to $600.

General NYE—I suppose a policeman can do what he likes with his money, but when I ask it or accept it, it will be time enough to make a fuss about it.

Mr PERIT—It is better, however, that Mr. NYE should correct the report.

Mayor TIEMANN.—Yes, and I am very glad that he does.

General NYE—I very rarely venture to correct a newspaper report, for the fact that they always talk most about that which they know least. And while I have the kindest regards for the newspapers, and have many things to thank them for, for they have done me a great many favors, yet I hope they will not give me a house and lot till I ask for them.

Mayor TIEMANN.—I see that the newspapers have been mixing me up, too, with a Mr. Cicero Stanley, or something.

The Board then went into

SECRET SESSION.

In secret session the following letter of resignation was received from Mr. PERIT, and accepted:

MR. PERIT'S RESIGNATION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: According to the intimation made to you at the last meeting, I hereby resign my place as Commissioner of Police. I accepted the appointment to meet an emergency which had arisen in the affairs of the Board, intending to withdraw when the difficulties which had caused it were removed.

The Board, as now constituted, will, I have no doubt, harmonize in all the important subjects which will come before it, as the principles which are to rule in its proceedings seem to be well understood and accorded in by the different members. In this state of things I feel at liberty to retire, especially as I could remain in the office only at a great sacrifice of personal convenience.

In withdrawing from the Board I cannot but acknowledge the kindness and frankness which have always been manifested towards me during my connection with it, nor can I refrain from expressing my favorable opinion which I entertain of the system which the new Police bill has introduced, which seems to me well calculated to effect the important object at which it aims—a reliable arm of strength for the maintenance of order in this great City.

I have been gratified, too, to observe the intelligence and moral worth of the great majority of the patrolmen now on duty, needing only the filling of their ranks to render the corps efficient beyond any previous force which we have had, and promising to compare favorably with the best establishments of Europe in the course of time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
P. PERIT.

To the Hon. Commissioners of Police, New-York.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were agreed on:

Morris De Camp, acting sergeant of the Fourteenth Precinct, for Inspector—the appointment to go into force on the 1st of February.

James Slivie, Sergeant of the First Ward, was appointed Inspector of that Ward.

Augustus Mackinburgh, John Whitney, Thomas Nesbit and Charles Van Wart were appointed on the River Police.

Alexander Gibson, formerly appointed as private on that department, was raised to the rank of Sergeant.

Coroners' Inquests.

FALL FROM A MASTHEAD.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of WM. MCGINNESS, a young man aged 22 years, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the masthead of a ship on which he was employed as a rigger. Verdict "Accidental death." The deceased was a native of Ireland and unmarried.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. BOWERS, a lady who resided in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, while engaged in her domestic duties, was taken suddenly ill, and falling to the floor expired instantly. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE MADISON-SQUARE POST-OFFICE.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Madison-square Post-Office, in the first story of the St. Germain Hotel building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. A number of letters were burned, and a large portion of the furniture and fixtures destroyed—the loss on the latter being estimated at $150. The building was damaged to the amount of about $50. Both losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[Advertisement.]

CHANFRAU'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—To-night this favorite comedian takes his farewell benefit at PURDY'S National Theatre, and presents a powerful programma—Mr. C. appearing as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and *Mose*, in "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York." The popular drama of "The Wild Knight," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. Fox and the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies.

[Advertisement.]

COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. WATKINS' famous dramatization of "The Pioneer Patriot," the most amusing and affecting American drama ever witnessed, is still attracting crowded audiences to Barnum's Museum. It is repeated to-night. The "Broken Sword" is performed this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS

Wear an Oiled Silk Plaster, moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—relief will be immediate. Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, GEO. LAW, SIMEON DRAPER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, THURLOW WEED, Esqs. Plasters, 25c.: Olive Tar, 50c. a bottle, at 16 State-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE BLOOD—J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, 12 for $1. at 16 State-street, E. side Battery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4.

$2,000	Ia. State 6s	83½	
10,000	do	83½	
20,000	do	83¼	
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70	80	
5,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8pr c.1st m. s'k'g F. C.b'ds	96	
4,000	La C. & M. L. G.b's	39	
2,000	do	38	
10	Hanover Bank	85	
120	Pa. Mail S.Co.	65	
50	do	64½	
400	Cum. Coal Co.	17¼	
350	do	860 17¼	
100	do	s30 17¾	
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	opg 81½	
39	do	p&c 81½	
200	Erie R. R.	b30 23¾	
300	do	23¾	
100	do	b60 24	
140	Reading R. R.	57¾	
100	do	s30 57½	
$4,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Flat	52
$3,000	Mineral Point R. R. 6s	Flat	24½
$3,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add.	64½
$2,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	52½
$600	Tol. Nor. & Cleveland R. R. 7s	Int. add.	73¼
$2,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add.	60
$3,000	Louisiana State 6s	Int. add.	87½
$5,000	Town of Berlin (Mar. Co., W.) 8s	Int. add.	48
$18,000	City of Keokuk 8 ℘ Cent. Boods.	Int. add.	51½
$3,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		90
$1,440	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		80
$2,240	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		69
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	64
$2,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	52½
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40
$1,000	City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	17
$3,000	Witwankee & Miss. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	60
$5,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	35½
$2,000	California State 7 ℘ Cent. Bonds	Flat	80½
100	shares Harlem, R. R.		8¾
15	shares American Express Co		94½
15	shares Bank of Commerce		101
10	shares Artisans' Bank		76¾
7	shares Market Bank		99¾
40	shares Pacific Fire ins. Co		120¾
30	shares East River Ins. Co		92
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		103¾
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co		96¾
100	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co		100
10	shares New World Ins. Co		85
10	shares New World Ins. Co		84
20	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co		88¼
10	shares Empire City Ins. Co		110½
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		86
15	shares Importers' and Tradars' Bank		100
5	shares American Exchange Bank		102
10	shares Bank of Commerce		101
57	shares Phenix Bank		105½
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		52
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
150	shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		8¾
240	shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.		43½
38	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	
10,000	do	83¾	
20,000	do	83¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70	80	
5,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8pr c.1st m. s'k'g F. C.b'ds	96	
4,000	La C. & M. L. G.b's	39	
2,000	do	38	
10	Hanover Bank	85	
120	Pa. Mail S.Co.	65	
50	do	64¾	
400	Cum. Coal Co.	17¼	
350	do	860 17¼	
100	do	s30 17¾	
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	opg 81½	
39	do	p&c 81½	
200	Erie R. R.	b30 23¾	
300	do	23¾	
100	do	b60 24	
140	Reading R. R.	57¾	
100	do	s30 57½	
100	Harlem Railroad	8¾	
100	do	8¾	
150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19¾	
10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	79¾	
60	do	80	
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	64	
50	Panama R. R.	s60 94	
50	do	94½	
50	do	b15 94½	
52	do	94¾	
50	do	b30 94¾	
50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	86¾	
300	Cleve. & To. R. R.	43	
200	do	b7 43	
40	La Ce. & M. R. R.	10¾	
50	do	10¾	
50	do	b10 10¾	
100	do	s10 10¾	
20	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	68	
70	Hudson River R. R.	19¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Flat	52
$3,000	Mineral Point R. R. 6s	Flat	24½
$3,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add.	64½
$2,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	52½
$600	Tol. Nor. & Cleveland R. R. 7s	Int. add.	73¼
$2,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add.	60
$3,000	Louisiana State 6s	Int. add.	87½
$5,000	Town of Berlin (Mar. Co., W.) 8s	Int. add.	48
$18,000	City of Keokuk 8 ℘ Cent. Boods.	Int. add.	51½
$3,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		90
$1,440	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		80
$2,240	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		69
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	64
$2,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	52½
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40
$1,000	City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	17
$3,000	Witwankee & Miss. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	60
$5,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	35½
$2,000	California State 7 ℘ Cent. Bonds	Flat	80½
100	shares Harlem, R. R.		8¾
15	shares American Express Co		94½
15	shares Bank of Commerce		101
10	shares Artisans' Bank		76¾
7	shares Market Bank		99¾
40	shares Pacific Fire ins. Co		120¾
30	shares East River Ins. Co		92
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		103¾
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co		96¾
100	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co		100
10	shares New World Ins. Co		85
10	shares New World Ins. Co		84
20	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co		88¼
10	shares Empire City Ins. Co		110½
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		86
15	shares Importers' and Tradars' Bank		100
5	shares American Exchange Bank		102
10	shares Bank of Commerce		101
57	shares Phenix Bank		105½
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		52
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
150	shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		8¾
240	shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.		43½
38	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11

THURSDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day reacted on the large advance of the earlier part of the week, about 1 ℘ cent. The rise since this day week in New-York Central was about 5 ℘ cent., which disposed some parties to realize at 82@81¾ ex-dividend, and the free offering of this Stock influenced to some extent the general list. The realizations on Missouri State sixes also had their effect, and at the close of business this afternoon the market was weak. Compared with Wednesday, the decline in New-York Central was ¾ ℘ cent.; New-York and Erie, ½ ℘ cent.; Missouri 6s, 1 ℘ cent.; Toledo, 1 ℘ cent; Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents., 1@1½ ℘ cent.; Tennessee and Virginia sixes, ½@¾ ℘ cent.; Galena, ¼@½ ℘ cent.; and Pacific Mail, 1 ℘ cent. The speculation in Cumberland Coal was well sustained, and the shares of Michigan Southern Railroad improved from yesterday's rates. The shares of the Pansma Railroad were firm, owing to the fact that the threatened opposition in the California steamship trade will ensue to the advantage of the line. This opposition we understand to be of a two-fold nature: Mr. VANDERBILT has, for eighteen months past, been receiving $40,000 a month from the Msil Line as "dead rent" for the old Nicaragua opposition, but with the understanding that *no* opposition should be put on the travel to California. It now appears that GARRISON & MORGAN, in their own, or under some other names, are about to start an opposition by the Panama route, and as a recompense for the $40,000 a month which VANDERBILT will have to forego in consequence, he authorizes the announcement that he will "start on the 10th March next, to meet the increased travel to California, and demand of competition," a third line to San Francisco. It is proper to add that the Mail contract to the Pacific Company is insured until 1860.

We have little to report of the Money Market, except continued ease. The Banks are taking most of the good paper offered at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, not exceeding 60@90 days date, and are also lending on approved Stock collaterals at 6@7 ℘ cent. The Domestic Exchanges have further improved to 99¾ ℘ cent. on Philadelphia, and 99¾ on Baltimore, in consequence of the announcement that the Banks in the first-named city resumed Specie payments in full yesterday, and that Baltimore would follow to-day. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $46,434; paid $63,968, and held at the close $3,129,622.

An error occurred in adding up the receipts of Foreign Goods from this port for the seven months of the fiscal year, in our tables of yesterday, and we therefore recapitulate the whole export movement with the correction:

EXPORTS SEVEN MONTHS FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$41,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign re-exported	7,632,000	2,459,000
Specie	26,707,000	23,259,000
Total all exports	$66,099,000	$71,740,000

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The United States Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

In regard to the unfunded debt of the Michigan Southern Company, not yet adjusted, we have received the following official notice from the Treasurer:

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

The unsecured creditors of this Company who have not arranged or funded their claims, are hereby notified that the Company are now prepared to negotiate with them on terms favorable to their interests.

WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—NEAR JAN. 1, 1858.

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts, Exchanges, &c.	Specie.
Maine	$2,194,623	$1,666,755	$11,164,557	$616,910
N. H.	1,302,638	876,789	7,389,813	276,934
Vermont	2,679,269	797,502	7,483,422	208,858
Mass.	9,796,630	22,725,060	92,130,832	6,222,485
R. I.	2,383,562	2,962,102	26,422,274	602,669
Conn.	6,420,454	5,436,725	32,537,030	1,523,090
New-York	31,192,465	88,360,347	200,363,090	31,204,356
N. J.	2,187,540	3,796,284	12,189,976	1,303,851
Penn.	7,636,679	23,052,789	52,093,174	6,027,218
Delaware	799,514	868,414	3,255,519	146,367
Maryland	3,479,558	10,291,025	23,077,376	3,522,561
Virginia	9,487,352	7,485,709	28,569,223	3,092,741
N. C.	5,212,213	1,176,671	12,736,556	1,156,823
S. C.	5,798,753	6,502,277	20,136,962	1,299,239
Georgia	7,857,370	6,306,087	18,328,088	2,388,944
Alabama	2,711,088	428,260	6,688,662	1,139,312
Mississippi	213 537	82,435	657,538	7,912
Louisiana	4,535,949	13,539,274	28,623,992	10,595,213
Texas	103,479	78,416	534,839	7,598
Tennessee	6,264,201	4,365,301	17,326,670	2,654,527
Kentucky	7,867,932	2,324,855	18,139,332	4,725,956
Ohio	4,389,327	3,405,370	11

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1992 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Scene of Excitement in the House.

Attempt to Press a Vote on the Reference of the Lecompton Constitution.

THE LECOMPTONITES IN THE MINORITY.

The House Still in Session at Midnight.

Williamson, the Refractory Witness, Purged of Contempt—What he Proposed to Testify.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The House is still in session—10 o'clock. They have been six hours engaged in calling the Yeas and Nays on motions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., factiously moved by the Lecomptonites for the purpose of preventing a vote on HARRIS' motion to refer the Kansas Constitution, with instructions to investigate the facts.

This is a confession that the Lecomptonitee are in the minority. Their efforts to buy up votes seem to be foiled, so far. They are beaten every time by a solid majority.

The present indicatione are that the reference proposed is inevitable. Such is the opinion of very shrewd Democratic authority.

It was stated to-day, on the authority of BIGLER, that DEWART, of Pennsylvania, had been arranged with, and that he and some others would eventnally vote for Lecompton. DEWART's steady resistence to-day is the best comment.

WILLIAMSON, the refractory witness, purged himself of his contempt to-day—answering all the questions put to him. He stated to the Committee that he knew nothing about the money paid last Winter for the modification of the Tariff, but that, if the Committee would go back to transactions of 1842 and 1846, he would show them where $700,000 of British gold and 80,000 French francs were expended to carry the Tariffs then passed by Democratic Congresses. The Committee said that they did not want any such information. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Douglas Democrats and the Republicans have hed no formal conference as to their coorse on the Kansas question; nor according to preseut indications is any conference probable. The movements of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, in the House, to refer the President's Message to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Speaker, embodies the policy of the Douglas men. Should a resolution for that purpose be adopted, and the Speaker appoint a Committee unacceptable to the anti-Lecompton Constitution men, an effort it is said, will he made to set it aside, and elect one by ballot. The Republicans privately say that they will support such a movement, with a view to secnre the beet attainable end; while their votes will be given in favor of a proposition to re-refer the queetion of the formation of a Conetitntion to the people of Kansas.

The entire number of land warrants iesned under the Bounty Land act of March, 1855, was 219,786, to satisfy which nearly twenty seven millions and a-half acres are required.

The Patent Bills recently introdnced by Messrs. TAYLOR, of New-York, and CHAFFEE, and which were referred to the Committee on Patents, have been harmonized by these gentlemen, and will probably be reported to the House at an early day. The bill agreed upon proposes several important changes. It makes the office independent, increases the fees to meet the increased expenses; creates a Board of Examiners in Chief, in order to secure uniformity in granting letters patent; givee an appeal to the Chief Commissioner and makes his decision final; limits the time in which an interference can be made to two years, after which time it compels the parties to go into Chancery to take proof regularly in Court to test the rights of the partiee; removes the restriction on foreigners, and makes all persons equal without regard to citizenship; allows no withdrawals, no additional improvements, no disclaimers, and no caveats; it compels the attendance of witnesses as in civil suits, and authorizes magistrates in all the States to take testimony. The design of the hill is to restrain the indiscriminate issue of patents, and at the same time protect inventors and the rights of the people.

The Case of J. B. Williamson—Lobbying for Lecompton—Gen. Walker at New-Orleans—U. S. Senator from Louisiana; &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thnrsday, Feb. 4, 1858.

The feature in the Houee of Repreeentatives, to day, was the arraignment of J. B. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, at the bar, to answer for contempt in refusing to obey the Speaker's summons to him to appear before the Tariff Committee of Investigation. It seems that Mr. WILLIAMSON was actually kidnapped in your City, and hurried away from it by physical force. It was his purpose to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and test the authority of the House of Representatives to take him in custody without "dne process of law," but fonr officers seized him, and dragged him to the cars, absolntely refusing him even a moment's time to see counsel or advise with his friends. If there can be found any palliation for an outrage like this, I am greatly mistaken; and it is to be hoped that some one having the ability and means *will* test the question fully and fairly, whether an American citizen can be deprived of every guarantee of the Constitution and the Common Law, at the edict of a single branch of Congress. I know that it has been decided in the British Parliament, that in an investigation affecting the character of the fountain of law any and every right, privilege or immunity may be put in abeyance for the time. That is the British Parliamentary law, unquestionably; hut I should like to hear some one answer snccessfully the proposition that British Parliamentary law is modified in the United Siates by and subordinate to the American Constitution, wherein it is provided that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, *except under due process of law.*"

Mr. WILLIAMSON has repeatedly declared that he would under no circumstances yield to the demands of the House so far as to reveal anything of his private business. He expected, of course, to be subjected to the penalty of the infamous law "to compel testimony," which a panic-stricken and cowardly Congress passed a year ago, in their unsuccessful effort to bend your correspondent to their will. But he was disposed to test the law, and see whether it would be enforced. As he declaree that he is in possession of no facts of any valne to the pending investigation, I had hoped he would try whether the House would venture to enforce their statutory hngbear,—for I have a suspicion that, whenever they find on their hands a resolute, determincd man, who has grit enough in him to defy their exercise of unjust power, *they* will yield, and evade the necessity of having tested their ricketty enactments, as they did in the case of your humble servant.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE boldly accepted the issue tendered to-day by the advocates of Congressional despotism, and denounced the outrage upon his constituent in fitting terms. Various parties on the other side of the question, however, were so fierce in their zeal after the refractory witness' blood, that he yielded somewhat,—and to-night there is a probability that he will back down altogether, especially as he is satisfied that the Courts of this District will obey whatever is understood to be the command of power.

The present is a fitting time to review the law of last session, and see whether it is calculated to do good or evil. It seems to me to be clear that its fruits are all evil. It is based on a violation of the constitutional rights of a citizen, and its effect will be to enable bad men to slander with impunity and without responsibility, and to lead every witness, who is not base enough to perjure himeelf when pressed, to run away. This latter point presents its most serious practical defect, after all—a defect which alone should be sufficient to erase it from the statute books.

The continnal lobbying of members of the Cabinet with Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congrese is exciting both indignation and disgust. A sorry compliment it is to Messrs. A. & B., to have a Cabinet officer publicly declare his belief that those gentlemen are in the market, by taking them by the ear in the Hall of Representatives, and plying the "argumcnts" which are expected to induce them to change their convictione of duty, and vote against the clearly-expressed will of their constituents. A personal friend, in private, might take such a liberty; but a member of the Government to do it, nnhiushingly, in open day, and in tha Capitol itself, displays a moral obtuseness on the part of the advocate equaled only by the insult to the object of his attack.

Again has your correspondent's foreshadowings been vindicated by the refusal of the Government to give General WALKER a trial at New-Orleans, a fitting commentary npon the charges preferred against them by the General in his Mobile speech. You will remember that weeke ago I assured you that if WALKER was put upon trial, he would convict the President of complicity with his fillibneter plans, and for that reason expressed tha belief that he wonld not get the trial. Stipendiary presses may deny it as they will, the day must come when the chief facts upon this point presented in General WALKER's epeech will be so substantiated that few can be found incredulons enough to doubt them.

I understand, by letters from Louisiana, that it is in contemplation in the Legislature of that State to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN during the present session. There are in that body 32 Slidell Democrats, 38 Americans and Anti-Slidell or indedenpent Democrats. The Americans, strange to say, are represented to be unanimously in favor of the election of Mr. SOULE, and it would not be surprising therefore if we hear soon that he has been chosen. In such an event, it would he more difficult then ever for Mr. SLIDELL to reeign his seat for the mission to Paris, because his successor would be assuredly taken from the western part of the State, which would prevent Mr. S. from insuring the filling of the vacancy with any one entirely acceptable to him and his friends.

EX MEYOR COLLINS, of Tuolumne, Cal., a Commercial Agent of the United States in Russia, is now here, and it is hoped that information which he has in his possession to lay before the Secretary of State may lead to the negotiation of a treaty which will open a valuable trade between California and the Amoor River. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Senete is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

On motion of General QUITMAN, a resolntion was adopted calliug on the President to communicate the number of soldiers engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and in the Indian wars at the same period; also, a statement showing a proximate estimate of the expenditure of extending them the benefits of the revolutionary pension laws.

This information is desired preliminary to action on the hill pending for that purpose.

The House was engaged in consideration of the resolution as to whether Mr. CAMPBELL do have further time to take testimony in the Ohio Contested Election case.

After a call of the House, in order to procure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the Election Committee, that Mr. CAMPBELL, the sitting member, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony, and it was rejected by 13 majority.

The resolntion of the majority of the Committee, that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sitting member, was adopted by 19 majority.

The Speaker laid before the House the following amended answer of J. D. WILLIAMSON, that presented yesterday being unsatisfactory. It is addressed to the Speaker of the House:

SIR: In answer to the question propounded to me by the House, I would most respectfully etate, that when the subpœna was served upon me, summoning me before your Select Committee, I consented to appear, and prepared to do so, but being under heavy bonds in New-York, not to leave the Jail limits of that City, I called upon the Sheriff and told him I had been summoued to appear before the Committee, and desired that my bonds should not be forfeited during my absence. He replied, that if I left the city voluntarily my bonds would be forfeited, and my pledges of faith broken—but if my attendance was compelled, it was his opinion, as well as that of my attorney, that my bail would not suffer loss. Upon this advice I acted, supposing it was right, and never knowing, or intending to commit any contempt of your honorable body. I would cheerfully, and without hesitation, have appeared before the Committee, and answered all queetions pnt to me touching the investigation they were pursuing, had it not been for the restraints thrown aiound me in New-York. I now hold myself in readiness to answer all such proper questions as the Committee may put to me."

Mr. STANTON remarked that the witness had appeared before the Committee and answered, very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded. As to whether he answered correctly, it was for the country to judge, and on Mr. STANTON's motion WILLIAMSON was discharged from custody.

The President's Kansas Message was then coneidered.

Mr. GROW called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota Constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning its admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Constitution with no returns—but with a recommendation that Kaneas be admitted under that instrument. The President's Message, instead of communicating any desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas. Mr. GROW gave way to

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and introduced another, with the view of obtaining information. If they were to believe the opinion expressed by gentlemen on all sides of the Chamber, this was one of the most momentous qnestions ever presented to the consideration of Congress. Intimations had been thrown ont here, and at the other end of the Capitol, that the decision of this question might perhaps result in precipitating events disastrous in an eminent degree to the character and welfare of the country. If this expression of opinion rested on any idle-founded existing state of facts, it was necessary that the country should know what they are. When a navigator was about to embark on a voyage, it was important for him to ascertain his departure. If we are about to enter on a new order of things, let the world, the country, and history know the facts in which this order of things is to be initiated. There is a wide diversity of opinion relative to existing affairs in Kansas. Allegations have been made of frand, corruption, outrage, and infamy which, if true, and gentlemen by their action indorse what has been done, they become accessories after the fact, in perpetuating those frands. It was due to themselves, and to those whom they represent, and due to those who are to come after them, and to the world, that the facts should be obtained in an authoritative form. What possible objection could there be to inqnire into the facts. The truth has never harmed anybody on a great public question of this character. There should be a call for information from all the sources where it can be obtained. He trusted no gentleman would attempt to precipitate a vote on a question which lies at the bottom of the subject of the admission of Kansas until they shall obtain all the facts connected with the origin of the Lecompton Constitution, and facts which have transpired since its formation, so far as they can affect the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union. He asked for no facts not directly pertinent to the question. It had been said in some quarters, that the effect of such a call would be to delay action and add to the prevailing excitemeut in the country. His call was not to effect delay, but to hasten the work they were to do. Who were anxious to take this fearful leap in the dark, when they could have the facts before them to light their path? He did not propose a call for information on all that has occurred there, for he hold in his hand a statement which satisfied him that there ought to be an investigation. He sent up to be read a letter from ex-Secretary STANTON.

Mr. LETCHER raised the point of order that Mr. GROW could not farm ont the floor to Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. GROW yielded the floor altogether to the last nemed gentleman.

Mr. STANTON's letter was then read. In it he says, among other things, that, on their arrival in Kansas, both he and Gov. WALKER supposed the question of Slavery was the only cause of contention, and that they treated this as the chief subject of difference. He soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited. It did not reach the true ground of the controversy. Mr. STANTON then proceeds to speak of the complaints of the great mass of the people concerning the local government forced on them by fraud and violence, and their utter want of confidence in the contesting, unscrupulous partisans who had falsified the returns, and who sought to undermine both him and the Governor because they rejected the Oxford returns, &c.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that in addition to this he might read a letter from Ex-Gov. WALKER of similar import. It was quite remarkable the great diversity of opinion which exists between the Executive and those who derived their appointment from him to administer the affairs of Kansas. How then could it be supposed that the people of the country would be unified on this question? He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all facts connected with the formation of the said Constitution, and the laws under which the eama originated, and into all the facts and proceedings which have transpired since the formation of the Constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the Committee to have power to send for persons and pepers.

The Speeker said that Mr. HARRIS could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. HUGHES' motion to refer the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. HARRIS believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the fate of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS in vain appealed to Mr. HARRIS to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved an adjournment.

Cries of "Let'e take the question," mingled with vociferations, "No! no!"

Great disorder prevailed.

A VOICE—"Go it boys, the fight'e commenced. Ha! ha!"

The House, by yeas and naye, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight. Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Tuesdey.

Mr. CLINGMAN—"We are getting into a snarl. I move an adjournment."

Mr. CAMPBELL, amid confusion, proposed that the several propositions for adjournment be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the pending propositions respecting the Message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no;" "You can't steal a march on us in thet way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. KEITT moved an adjournment.

Mr. STANTON raised a point of order.

Mr. COBB asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN, this being Friday, moved that the private calendar be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall.

The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with bis gavel till they did so.

Cries of "Call the roll."

A motion was made from the Democratic side for an adjournment, the Republicans impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. SEWARD, in a loud voice, said, "It's too late."

Cries of "Order," "Order."

The motion to adjourn was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker annonnced the pending qnestion to be the excuse of Mr. COBB from voting.

Mr. HOUSTON—That belog an important question I move for a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, called Mr. HOUSTON to order.

Mr. LETCHER asked to be excused from voting on the qucstion to excuse Mr. COBB from voting. [Laughter.]

After similar proceedings, and the confusion continuing, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether it would be in order to move that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the old hall. [Laughter.] He thought that the majority of this House would willingly go back, being satisfied with this experiment.

The Speaker said that the motion was not now in order.

Mr. JONES gave notice that he should make it when in order.

The House, at 5½ o'clock, again refused to adjonrn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. CAMPBELL again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise that all other questions be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the propositions to refer the Message. [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought it was hardly in order.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. WARREN moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Laughter.]

Many gentlemen on the Democratic side asked to be excused from voting, while some would not vote at all.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether it would be in order to excuse them all in a lump. [Laughter.]

The Speaker replied negatively.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to make a few remarks.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Hear him," "Hear him," hnt objections were interspersed.

Mr. WARREN said that after Mr. LETCHER's suggestion Democrats would be justified in not voting.

The house continued disorderly, not one half of its members being in their seats.

A gentleman in the crowd wished to know whether he could move that a daguerreotypist be sent for to take a view of the scene. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said it would not be in order exactly, at this time. [Merriment.]

A VOICE—"How in the d——s name can they take pictures by gas-light?"

"Ha! ha! ha!" all over the House.

Various questions, principally relating to an adjournment, were then determined negatively by Yeas and Nays.

Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and as often inexperienced subordinates were dismissed in their relief.

Members were continually going out to, and coming in from, lunch, and some were eating at their seats.

"Come," said one, "let's adjourn—what's the use of continuing this farce?"

Another replied—"I'll bring my bed and stay here till Monday before I give way to the Lecomptonites."

A VOICE—Good for you!

Seven o'clock—Both parties still determinedly hold out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know if the morning hour had expired? [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were continually taken, principally on motions to adjourn.

Mr. MILLS asked, and was excused from voting.

The Yeas and Nays were taken to settle the question.

Mr. PHILIPS moved a reconsideration of that vote, and to lay that motion on the table. [Laughter.]

To determine whether the question should be taken by Yeas and Naye, Tellers were appointed to take a vote, and 37 voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KEITT—I demand a count.

Vociferations, "Let'e have it." "Let's have it."

A VOICE from the Republican side—"We give it up."

Mr. KEITT—I don't. I demand a count.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, thought they had better have a call of the House.

The Tellers reported that none of the members had voted in the negative.

Mr. KEITT—Then there is no quorum.

A VOICE—Yes there is, but gentlemen will not vote.

The Speaker said it was not necessary there should be a quorum to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN generally agreed with the Speaker, but must now appeal from his decision and demand the yeas and nays. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said Mr. WARREN could not appeal, as an appeal was already pending.

Criee of "Good!" and laughter.

The Yeas and Nays continued to be taken on trivial motions from the Democratic side.

Mr. WARREN suggested, as they had been so long engaged on Kansas, they had better do a little for his State, Ar-kansas.

Loud laughter followed this, amid which Mr. WARREN was called to order from the Repnblican side.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, thought hey had better first dispose of Kansas by referring the Preeident's Message.

Mr. KEITT and others called him to order.

The Speaker endeavored to calm the confusion, and requested gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. CLAY—Suppose a gentleman occupiee another's seat, what then?

THE SPEAKER—He can be ousted.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether it could be done by legal process. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, appealed to the Republicans for the liberty to speak for an hour. He said if this privilege was denied his personal popularity would be sacrificed. [Laughter.]

Among the questions voted on was a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House excused Mr. MILES from voting; on the motion to excuse Mr. GARNETT from voting on the motion to excuse Mr. LETCHER from voting; and on the motion by Mr. SEWARD to lay on the table the appeal by Mr. STANTON from the decision of the Speaker, that a motion to adjourn till Monday may be entertained for a second time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, rose to a privileged question, saying that the heat from above was blistering his head, which is bald, and he asked unanimous consent to wear his handkerchief over it. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE, whose head is also bald, objected, causing renewed laughter.

Ten o'clock—Several members asleep and the galleries thinning out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know when the morning hour would expire? [Laughter.]

A VOICE—In two houre.

On excusing Mr. WARREN from voting, no quorum voted, although one was present.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether it was in order to take a recess.

Two unsuccessful motione were then made to adjourn. On the last one only fifteen members voted in the affirmative, and ninety-six in the negative. Not a quorum.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR hoped that the members would give up their ractious oppoeition, and allow a vote on the reference of tha message to be taken.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, at 11 o'clock, moved a call of the House, which was ordered by 142 against 19.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Desperate Fist Fight on the Floor of the House.

Encounter Between Messrs. Keitt of South Carolina and Grow of Penn.

Keitt Knocked Down by Grow.

A General Melee—Quiet with Difficulty Restored

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES APPREHENDED.

The House Still in Session at 4 o'clock.

Mr. WARREN at midnight moved an adjournment. Negatived by 76 against 102.

The House resumed the call of the House.

Mr. BOYCE called for the regular order of business.

The Speaker said, technically speaking, the morning hour had not arrived.

Mr. BOYCE pointed to the clock, which indicated 12½. [Laughter.]

The sofas were occupied by sleepers, while other members were sleeping in their chairs.

The names of absentees were called, and the yeas and nays taken on excusing each of them. These proceedings were occasionelly interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, unacceptably proposed by way of variety that the House have a few speeches.

Mr. GROW objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats,—a few were smoking cigars, and others going to and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Mr. QUITMAN had a proposition to make. It was now manifest that all this contest would come to no paectical result. He had no authority to speek for his friends, but he suggested they come to the understanding that all motions subsequent to the previous question shall be withdrawn.

Just at this point, the House was thrown into the most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr. GROW was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, when Mr. KEITT and a friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT. Mr. KEITT struck Mr. GROW, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an evidently excited and menacing manner, when Mr. KEITT again dealt a blow at Mr. GROW, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.

That functionary carrying his mace of office together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a deed calm in comperison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. QUITMAN proposed that they now adjourn, and take the question on the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Emphatic and general reeponsee from the Republican side, "No," "No," "No."

The confusion began to hreek out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman from Mississippi (BARKSDALE) to know that he (CAMPBELL) was his peer.

A member of Congress, who was also witness to the difficulty in the House between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT, gives the following particulars:

Mr. GROW objected to Mr. QUITMAN's making any remarks. Mr. KEITT said, "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House." Mr. GROW responded, "This is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases" Mr. KEITT then came up to Mr. GROW and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. GROW replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. KEITT—(taking Mr. GROW by the throat)—said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. GROW knocked up his hand, eaying, "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. KEITT then again grabbed Mr. GROW by the throat, and Mr. GROW knocked his hand off, and Mr. KEITT coming at him again, Mr. GROW knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Further difficultiee are apprehended.

Three o'clock—The House is still voting by Yeas and Naye, to excuse absenteee.

Mr. QUITMAN wished to make a proposion, with tha view of ending this unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. QUITMAN's proposition read that all motions now pending, since the call for the previous question on the emendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, shall be withdrawn, and that a vote shall then be taken on the demand for the previons question, and if carried, the House will then adjourn till Monday, and at 1 o'clock on that day a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped the propositfon would be adopted, as it embraced everything gentlemen could ask for.

Mr. COBB said no man had a right to compromise his position without consulting him.

Mr. STANTON thought the proposition just and hoped it would be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS said as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night he objected.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

Four o'clock—The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas Message.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Feb. 5.

The stores on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, occupied by CAMPBELL & LUIN, dry goode, SCHLOSS & BROTHERS, and A. AMBERG, clothing dealers, were partially consumed by fire early this morning. Probably the total loss will be from $40,000 to $50,000. Nearly all covered by insurance.

Rumored Negro Insurrection in Arkansas.

TWO SETTLEMENTS ATTACKED—MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

A rumor comee to ne from Fayetteville, Arkansas, that a fearful insurrection had occurred near that place, said to have been incited by two white men. The negroee are represented to have attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning honses and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organization of a force of volunteers, who killed seven, and captured eighteen of the insurrectionists. The truth of the rumor was doubted.

From the St. Louis News, Feb. 2.

Some individual (whose credibility is not increased by the fact that his name is "John Brown") writes to us from Fayetteville, Arkansas, under date of the 23d ult., giving an account of what, if he ie to be believed, was a fearful insurrection near that place. The insurrection, our correspondent states, was incited by two men, DODGE and TEINKEL, from Kansas. The negroes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, among whom were the families of Mr. CUPPS, Mr. STARKMAN, Mr. WILLIFORD, Major BROOKES, and Mr. P. R. SMITH; killing stock and burning dwellings as they passed along. The insurrection was finally crushed by a party of volnnteers under Mr. THOMAS GUNTER, who met the negroes, attacked and routed them, killing seven, and capturing nineteen.

Such is the narrative. It may be true, and it may be not, we are inclined to think it is *not* true.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bay State Mills.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE CORPORATION TO BE DISSOLVED.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, at which the report of the Investigating Committee was read by the Chairman, Mr. R. J. B. CROWNINSHIELD.

The report makes over four newspaper columns, embracing a detailed history of the Company, and its connection with Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Mr. LAWRENCE, as Treasurer, received a salary of $5,000 per annum, and the firm a commission of two and a half per cent. on all their sales. The entire amount of their commissions from 1848 to 1857 from the Bay State Company alone was over $335,000, besides doing a large commission business for the Middlesex, Pemberton and New-England Worsted Companies. Their aggregate commissions for the year 1856 amounted to nearly $95,000. On the failure of the firm they owed the Bay State Company nearly $327,000, of which, with the exception of $67,000 paid on *account* of the Tariff Bill, no trace can be discovered. The report says:

"This large sum of money has been taken from the Company by its confidential agent, of whom the Treasurer was one, without the knowledge, consent or even suspicion of the Directore, and the facts have been carefully and studiously concealed from them, and it has been appropriated to their own use in such a manner as they have seen fit. Whatever that application may have been, or however they may have fondly or foolishly hoped or intended to have made it good at some future day, does not change the nature of their acts, which can be characterized only as fraudulent, criminal misconduct, an appropriation to their own use of the property of a too confiding company by its agents, appointed and munificently compensated to guard and watch over its interests and manage its most important concerns."

The report alluding to the tariff disbursement says:

"What shall be said, however, of the large sum of $67,000 of money, which in effect forms a part of that so taken from us and from others, which was applied to the procuring of the passage of the last tariff; that panacea which was to cure all our evils? Is that application such as to commend it to our approval or to that of the public? It is true that we know not with certainty where it went, or how it was applied, if we except some $8,000 which was spent for publications, newspaper articles and the like. Of the balance, we know that it has gone, and we know one person by whom it was disbursed. We know that there were at one time certain memoranda in the possession of our agents, which would, it is supposed, explain in part this mystery, but they have disappeared. While we have figures for matters which do not appear objectionable—the diffusion of light, of information and arguments—there is a careful omission of anything which would show what became of the balance of the money. This gives rise to disagreeable suspicions that it must have gone for purposes which would not bear exposure, and which needed to be hidden and concealed. Was it employed in costly entertainment at Washington, given to those supposed to be able to influence legislation there? Was it expended in the employment of a corps of lobby members, hangers-on to the skirts of members of Congress to worry them into giving votes in favor of such measuree as might be supposed favorably to affect their interests? or was it employed for still darker and more objectionable purposes? We only know that one of the firm, Mr. STONE, has told us that while he was at Washington, laboring diligently and with all his might to diffuse information, by all lawful means, to persnade Congress into the passage of a tariff which would prove less onerous and more advantageous to the woolen interests, which have long been depressed, he was told that if he hoped for success it would be necessary for him to adopt quite another course of measures, and to be less scrupulous than he was in the use of the means at his disposal; that letters were written home, saying that some other agent—one of a more pliable temper—must be employed; and that, in consequence thereof, he was withdrawn and another member of the firm was sent on to represent them, and who, as he supposed, paid ont and disbursed, or controlled, the application of the rest of the money so much money went without our knowledge or consent. We have no accounts of it, and are not able to tell how much of it was ours, and how much belonged to others. We are not assured that it even did go for the tariff. It is hinted that I did not. There is a darkness about it that we cannot penetrate. Perhaps it may be better that it should not. There might he brought to light matters which it would be disagreeable *to some people* to have exposed. We are told that whatever was done, was done with the best intentione end for our good. If that much vaunted tariff shell prove beneficial to the woolen manufacturing interest, we have the satisfaction of contemplating that had we not been stifled by our friends before the day dawned, we too, might have tasted its good fruits.

The report was accepted and a vote passed to dissolve the corporation and close up its affairs.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The mail from all points, as lete as due, is to hand.

The ship *Snow Squall*, from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th ult., had arrived at New-Orleans. She reports that the financial crisis was beginning seriously to affect business there, and that a panic had broken out similar to that in Europe.

The Bank of Brazil was discounting to the extent of its ability, and there were loud calls daily on the Government for assistance, from which it would appear that a suspension of the Bank charter was contemplated.

Business of all kinde was at a stand-still, especially for Coffee, in which the principal export buyers were demanding a reduction of four or five hundred reis, but holders were firm.

Freights were dull, and there were 156 vessels in port, including 40 American—most of the vessels were idle.

The *Western Continent*, from New-York for California, had arrived at Rio leaky.

Arrived at New-Orleans, *S. R. Mallory*, from Liverpool *via* Key West; *Westmoreland*, from Philadelphia; *Toulon*, from New-York.

A Committe of citizene of Mobile have forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, with resolutions, demanding that Commodore PAULDING he tried by a court-martial; also, containing the charges and specifications on which he should be tried.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio. There is no general news of importance.

In the Louisiana Senate notice had been given of the introduction of a hill to import 5,000 negroes from the Coast of Africe.

Joint resolutions had also been lutroduced denouncing the acts of Commodore PAULDING, and instructing Senators, and requesting the representatives in Congress to cause the views expressed to be carried into effect.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Leavenworth, Kansas, papers of the 30th ult., say that Gen. STICKELY, the Commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens who have sustained losses during the KROSS difficulties, has allowed the claims, amounting to nearly $400,000.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, are now in session at Leavenworth, engaged in taking testimony relative to the election frands.

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Baltimore Banks.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Presidente of the Banks in this city held a meeting and resolved to resoma specie payments. All the Banks are now paying specie.

Navigation Westward.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *Lucinda*, from Toronto, with flour and skins, is now off the harbor, and will be up to port soon.

New-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 5—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signe of the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, fully dnly here.

The wind is N. N. W., and is blowing hard and increasing.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

No. 159.—Charles McNucker *vs.* Franklin Perin. Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 66.—H. H. Day *vs.* The Union India Rubber Company. Argument continued for both parties.

Fire at Evansville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 5.

The starch factory of H. W. Lacow & Co., at Evansville, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 5.

The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Swamp Land, Judicial, and Loan Bills are among the important measures passed. Joint resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the Homestead law and certain harbor improvements, and to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, and the further extension of Slavery, were also passed.

Explosion of the Steamboat Col. Crossman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamboat *Col. Crossman*, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New-Madrid, Mo., last evening, and then caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board two hundred passengers, and twenty five to fifty of them are reported to be lost. Among the saved are the Captain, mate and five ladies. This is all the particulars we have as yet.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.8 inches. Ther. 38°. Wind W. N. W. Cloudy.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 5	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Eastport, Me	A. M.	W.	16°	Clear.
Calais, Me	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear, pleasant.
St. John N.B.	A. M.	N.N.W.	16°	Clear.
Sackville	A. M.	N. W.	14°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M	S W.	26°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me	A. M	N. W.	26°	Splendid day.
Portland Me.	a M.	N.	26°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	N.	16°	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. E	15°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	4°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	14°	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	14°	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N.	20°	—
St. Louis	A. M.	—	22°	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	—
Fond du Lac, W.	A. M.	S. W.	9°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. M.	—	8°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M	N. E.	18°	Clear.

THE PIPES AT LUCKNOW.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

[Those who heard Mr. EVERETT'S lecture on Charity will read with interest the following spirited version of a story which he related with remarkable effect.

From the National Era.

Pipes of the misty moorland,
Voice of the glen and hill,
The drone of highland torrent,
The song of lowland rill!
Not the braes of bloom and heather,
Nor the mountains dark with rain,
Nor maiden bowsr, nor border tower,
Have heard your sweetest strain!

Dear to the lowland reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The Scottish pipes are dear.
Sweet sounds the ancient pibroch
O'er monntain, loch, and glade;
But the sweetest of all mnsic
The Pipes at Lncknow played!

Day by day the Indian tlger
Louder yelled, and nesrer crept;
Round and round the jungla serpent
Near and nearer circles swept.
"Pray for rescue, wives and mothers—
Pray to-day!" the soldisr ssid,
"To-morrow, death's between us,
And the wrong and ehsme we dread."

Oh! they listened, looked and waited,
Till their hope became despair,
And the sobs of low bewailing
Filled the psuses of their prayer,
Then up spake a Scottish malden,
With her ear upon the ground:
"Dinna ye hear it?—dinna ye hear it?
The pipes o' Havelock sonnd!"

Hushed the wounded man his groaning;
Hushed the wife her little ones;
Alone they heard the drum roll,
And the roar of Sepoy guns.
But to sounds of home and childhood
The Highland ear was true:
"Dinna ye hear it?—'tis the slogan!
Will ye no believe it noo!"

Like the march of soundless music
Through the vision of the seer,
More of feeling than of hsaring,
Of the heart thsn of the esr,
She knew the droning pibroch,
She knew tha Campbell'e call:
"Hark! hear ye no MacGregor's—
The grandest o' them all!"

Oh! they listened, dumb and breathless,
And they caught the sound at last;
Faint and far beyond tbe Goomtee
Rose and fell the piper's blast!
Then a burst of wild thanksgiving
Mingled womsn'e voice snd men's;
"God be praised!—the march af HAVELOCK!
The piping of the clans!"

Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance,
Sharp and shrill as swords at atrife,
Came the wild MacGregor's clan-call,
Stinging all the air to life.
But when the far-off dust-cloud
To plaided legions grew,
Full tenderly and hlithesomely
The pipes of rescne blew!

Round the silver domes of Lucknow,
Round red Dowlah'a golden ehrine,
Breathed the air to Britons dearest,
The air of "Anld Lang Syne."
O'er the cruel roll of war-drums
Rose that sweet and homelike strain,
And the tartan clove the turban,
As the Goemtee cleaves the plain.

Dear to the corn-land reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
Tha piper's song is dear.
Sweet sounds tha Gaelic pibroch
O'er mountain, glen and glade,
But the sweetest of all mnsic
The Pipes at Lucknow played!

English Authorities on the Financial Crisis—Mr. Macculloch and Lord Overstone.

MR. J. R. MACCULLOCH, the eminent authority on all politico-economic and commercial subjects, is the author of the article on "Money" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which is now going through the eighth edition. The publishers, improving the occasion afforded by the late monetary crisis, have anticipated the publication of the fifteenth volume by a separata issue of the article in question, which has been carefully revised and in great part re-written, so as to include the causes of the crisis, and the reasons for suspending the Bank Charter act during its continuance. Having traced the late pressure to tha stoppage of the American banks, which prevented the liquidation of debts to English merchants on account of the large exports of 1856, and tha payment of dividends on State, Railway and Canal Stocks held by parties in England, he goes on to point out what he regards as tbe objectionable features of the system of banking prevalent in this country. Limited liability and the nnrestrained issue of paper have, he says, produced greater changes in the amount and value of the paper currency than in any other country, and an unprecedented amount of bankruptcy and ruin. He gives a concise account of the successive monetary crises from 1814 to the present time, and observes tbat the evils of the American system have been aggravated by the lowness of the notes which most banks have issued. This brings them into the hands of retail traders, mechanics and others with small means, who alwaye suffer severely by tbe failure of a bank. In noticing the various measures that have been adopted for restraining the free action of the banks, and preventing a repetition of the calamities referred to, he objects to the Security Fund plan that it does not prevent bankruptcies, and compels well-mansged banks to contribnte towards paying the debts of those tbat are mismanaged. The deposit of securities is the more efficient plan of tbe two, but to this Mr. MACCULLOCH objects that the securities are necessarily at all times of uncertain and fluctuatiog value; while, in periods of paoic, they become all but inconvertible. It might, he thinks, be improved by increasing the proportion of securities to notes; but, owing to the variety of securities that are taken, and the nncertainty of their value, a great deal of risk is always incurred in accepting them, and they can never form a proper foundation on which to issue notes. The improvement of our paper currency would be best effected by suppressing low notes, or those for less than $20, and increasing the proportion of securities to issues. The rules on which so much stress is laid for meking the issues of banks depend on the magnitude of their capitals, or the amount of specie in their vaults, are, in his opinion, of no use whatever, as they may be and are defeated and eluded in a thousand ways, and serve only to make the public look for protection to what is altogether impotent and worthless for any good purpose.

The late panic is attribnted hy Mr. MACCULLOCH, to improvident advances on the pert of the hanks and over-trading; and he qnotes the *Bankers' Magazine* to show that tha improvidence referred to was in part, at least, occasioned by the too high interest allowed in New-York on deposits on current accounts, or at call. This, he says, made the bankers and capitalists of the West keep large balances in New-York; and tempted, and in some degree obliged, the bankers and money-dealers in tbe City to make advances on questionable security, for the sake of the high interest payable on them:

"A system of this sort," he says, "may be truly said to force capital into the hands of the least deserving, and to be a prolific source of wild speculation and over-trading. And whenever any serious check is given in any quarter of the Union to the process of inflation, the consequnces are sure to he in the last degree disastrous; for the greater number of the banks being very ill supplied with specie, they can resist no serious demand npon them, either for payment of notes or deposits; and when one or a few stop, a panic is generated, which involves even the best-managed banks in the common ruin."

A tendency to panics is, it is maintained by Mr MACCULLOCH, one of the peculiarities of the American system. Owing to the liability of the partners in banks being limited, the depositors and the holders of unsecured notes, having nothing to trust to, as soon as their suspicions are awakened rush to save themselves hy withdrawing their deposits, and getting cash for their notes. Hence the rapidity with which panics spread throughout the Union. He notices the discrepancy between issues and specie in the banks of the States of New-York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and observes that a notion appears to be gaining ground among the banks, that when they have given secnrity for their issues, they have done quite enough, and may dispense with the troublesome obligation to psy them on demand:

"It is evident," he adds, "that a banking system of this sort has no better foundation than a house of cards. It is sure to fall to pieces at the first touch. The grand object of by far the greater nnmber of the bankers is to get their notes into circnlstion; and as these are often issued for very small sums, cost nothing, snd at the ssme time yield some 8, 10 or 12 per cent., or more, of interest, we need not wondsr at ths sggerness with which they pursne this object, or at their success, or the abuses to whicb it leads. The discount of bills at distant dates, and their renewal, make part of the system.

The President's late Message to Congress is quoted in corroboration of these views; and, to show the worthlessness of the bank returns, he refers to advices in December, 1857, which represeented the capital of tha New-York banks as quite unimpaired, and as largs ss it was a year ago. A vsry large proportion, not less, perhaps, than from a third to the half of their capital, must, he contends, have been lost by the late bankruptcies, and by the depreciation of the stock held by the banks.

In taking leave of his subject, Mr. MACCULLOCH draws attention to the fact that it is not the psopls of the Union alone who are injured by the American system of banking, bnt also all those with whom thsy have any dealings. The real value of Britisb exports to the United States in 1856 was £21,476,000; but well-informed parties have stated to him that, but for the extreme inflstions of the banking snd credit system of the Union, they would not have exceeded fifteen or sixteen millione; and the American imports from France snd other conntries would have been reduced in something like the sams proportion. Had such been tbe csse. production in Englsnd would not hava been unnsturally stimulated, and a fair profit would have been obtained on transactions which have entailed a large and most serious loss. He concludes by pointing out the inconveniencs and trouble produced at all times by such a system, in sddition to tbe periodicsl panics it occasions. Where there ars so many separate and indspendent banks, the sphere of the influence snd circulation of each is necessarily circnmscribed; and when notes get to any considerabls distance from the place whsre they are issued, especially when thsy get into a different State, they circulate with difficulty, and generally at a discount. But this, he says:

"Is not tha only evil by which this circulation is attended. Banks are every now and then suspending payments, or getting into discredit; and lists are regularly publisned of such defaulting or suspected banks, and of the rates of discount at which their notes are current, without which no traveler can leave his bonse, and no shop-keeper can venture to transact any business. It is truly astonishing, seeing the extreme inconvenience of such a state of things, tbst it should be tolerated even for a week. If the General Government be not sufficiently strong to suppress local issues, and to substitute in their stead a national paper issued on deposits of bullion, the public may, if they choose, rid themselves of the evil by refusing to accept payment otherwise than in coin. The banking interest is, however, so very powerful snd embraces so great a number of individuals, that we doubt whether, even with the coöperation of the General Government, the time has yet arrived for anything effectual being done for the amendment of the system. But the longer tt exists, the more intolerable will it become; and in the end no doubtit will he suppressed. It forms, at present, the most gigantic abuse by which an intelligent people ever permitted themselves to be disgraced and oppressed."

Another publication upon this subject is a collection of tracts on metallic and paper currency, by Lord OVERSTONE, collected and edited by Mr. MACCULLOCH, and at first intended only for private circulation, but to have been issued on the 16th, and reviewed in anticipation in tha new number of the *Edinburg*, also issued on the 16th. On all questions relating to the regulation of the circulation, and the theory of banking, Lord OVERSTONE is a great authority, and no one is a greater admirer of his views than Mr. MACCULLOCH, unless it be the writer of the article in praise of them in the *Edinburgh*, who ranks his Lordship's productions with those of ADAM SMITH, HORNER, and RICARDO, snd, on several grounds, claims for him the euperiority. The reviewer takes precisely the same view of the causes of the late crisis, and of the effects of the Act of 1844 in mitigating its severity, as that takan by Mr. MACCULLOCH. "The Act of 1844," he says, "has secured ns against penics originating in over-issues, exhaustion of treasure, and runs for gold; but it has not, and could not, secure us against the mitigated panics arising from over-banking, over-trading, exhaustion of reserves, and runs upon deposits." Unrestricted issues, he maintains, would aggravate the evil hy superadding runs for gold to runs upon deposits; and to this cause he ascribes the monetary revulsion in the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message is quoted hare also, as to the causes of the collapse. and the results which it haa produced; snd the NEW-YORK TIMES ie referred to, as teeming with accounts of the bankruptcy, ruin, and destitution, which have accompanied it. The concurring panics in America and England are thus contrasted:

"In the United States there was a new country, a boundless extent of unappropriated land, a field for employment so ample as to cause a constant influx of labor and capital from Europe, a public debt scarcely exceeding the revenue of a single year, and resources progressively developed during years of uninterrupted peace. In England there was an old and densely-peopled country, land completely appropriated, a field of employment so overcrowded as to cause an annual exodus, a weight of debt which no other country in the world has ever been called npon to bear, and resources diminished by the Russian, Parsian, and Chinese wars, and the Indian revolt; yet America sunk at the first upheaving of the storm—England did not bend to it until a desolating wave, from the troubled waters of the West, had broken upon her shores. How can this apparent reversal of the natural sequance of events be accounted for? By what latent agency has weakness been conjoined with the elements of strength, and strength with the causes of decline? This unusual conjunction, however anomalous and mysterious it may appear, admits of easy explanation. America has an ill-regulated, England a well-regulated currency. In both countries the law requires that the note circulation shall be convertible into gold upon demand; but, in the United States the maintenance of a sufficient supply of gold, to secure the fulfillment of tha legal requirement, is intrusted to the discretion of the banks, while in England it is secured by the Act of 1846. The difference between tha results of these opposite systems is most instructive. In America the results of intrusting the regulation of the circulation to the banks hava been the suspension of metallic payments, the insolvency of all the central banks, tbe extinction of the circulating medium, and a return to a state of barter: In England, the results of regulating the circulation in accordance with the action of the foreign exchanges have secured the maintenance of metallic payments, the unquestioned stability of the metropolitan banks, and the ratention by the Bank of England of an adequate reserve up to the period at which the failure of the Scotch banks, implicated in the American disasters, caused a sudden drain to the extent of two millions sterling."

The article concludes, like the essay of Mr. MACCULLOCH, by calling upon America to follow tbe example of her senior sister of the Saxon race, and to be guided in future by the warnings of her illustrious economist and statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, who is quoted at some length, and the soundness of whose views is testified to by Lord OVERSTONE, in one of the tracts which have furnished the reviewer with the occasion to make the foregoing comparison between the hanking systems of the two conntries and their results.

THE HARTFORD DEFAULTER.—The Hartford *Times* says of the defaulter SEYMOUR:

"In the list of passengers, published in tha New-York papers of last Monday, that sailed for Charleston, S. C., in the steamship *Memphis* on Saturday last, is the name of JOHN WATSON. The name of the late Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Society is JOHN WATSON SEYMOUR. We have very little doubt that it was Mr. SEYMOUR who sailed under the name of JOHN WATSON."

Notes on the Progress of Science.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS.—Mr. WHITEHOUSE has demonstrated that the effect of a weak electric current, say after it has traversed one hundred miles of wire on an ordinary magnetic needle, is alto. gether inappreciable, and even the effect of strong currents at short intermitted periods, causes the needle eo to vibrate as to render the observing of the arcs quite impossible; bnt hy transmitting a very feeble current in such a way as to excite a powerful coil, snd produce an electro-magnet by eoft pieces of iron in the axes of the coils, it ie sbown that hy a strongly framed and accurately constructed steelyard, the faeblest currents may be actually weighed, snd compared with even the most powerful current transmitted through short distances.

THEORY OF THE ASTEROIDS.—In a paper published in the *Comptes Rendus*, by M. LE VERRIER, on the asteroids, that eminent astronomer ehows hy calcn stion that the sum of the mass of fragmentary planets, called asteroids, cannot exceed one-fourth of the esrth's mass; and also shows is probable that their mean mass or eyetem is at itt perihelion, and consequently nearest the earth, at tha time when the earth itself is on the side of the Summer solstice. This, it is nrged, is confirmatory of the theory that aerolites are the minute outriders of the asteroids. Further evidence, though of another kind, is the supposition that some of the larger asteroids have irregular and angular surfaces which is precisely the case with the majority of the meteoric stones which fall to the esrth. From other circumstances, also, it is regarded as probable that aerolites, and the majority of luminous meteors—especially periodic and conformable ones—are resolvable into separate classes.

NAUTICAL GEAR.—A screw and side-lever stee ing gear, known as Robinson's, presents some peculiarities of a uniqua character. In this arrangement the steering wheel is eet a little out of the keel line of the ehip, on the port eide; and its spindle, which is carried in two-end pedestal bearings, is cnt with a stout, square screw thread. This screw spindle has upon it a long traversing nut, fitted with a pair of diametrically opposed joint stud pins, for connection with the end of the eliding lever, which forms the actual tiller. The joint-end of this lever is made with a fork and straps, for embracing the etud-pins of the nut. The remaining portion of the lever is a plain cylinder, and it is entered freely through a long inclined eye-piece on the rudder-head, which is, of course, on the starboard eide of the screw-spindle, and opposite to tha longitudinal centre of the latter. The eye on the rudder-head works on a stud-pin, so that, in all circumstances, the action is easy snd free from strain. As the screw-spindle nut traverses forward and aft, in obedience to the turn of the steering wheel, it carries with it the outer end of the tiller, which thus acts as a lever to turn the rudder; and as the nut must always move in a straight line, the eliding tiller traverses back and forward in the eye of the rudder-head, to reconcile the right line action of the nut with the rotatory action of the rudder-head.

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. WILLIAM RADWAY, of England, has published in the London *Mining Journal*, the details of some valuable experiments made hy him on the explosion of steam boilers. From these he derives some conclusive data, furnishing certain rules to be rigorously adopted by all who are connected with steam boilers, who would avoid mystarious explosions: First, never feed one or more boilers with surplus water that hae been boiled a long time in another boiler, but feed each separately. Second, when boilers working singly, or fed singly, are accustomed, under high pressure, to be worked for a number of hours consecutively, day and night, they should be completely emptied of water at least once every week, and filled with fresh water. Third, in the Winter eeason the feed-water of the boiler should be supplied from a running stream or well. In this connection may be mantioned a French method of stopping or retarding the progress of locomotive steam engines, in effecting which object, the eteam is converted from a propelling to a resisting medium, and thereby suddenly presenting an elaetic obstruction to the advancing piston in the steam cylinder. Over the eteem ports of the working cylinder a slide valve is applied, composed of iron and steel plates attached together, the steel face being to receive the ordinary brass cut-off and supply valve, and the iron face lying close to the planed face of the steam porta. This intermediate valve is eo arranged, that when the breek is required to be put into action, it shall slide on its seat, and intercept the passage of the eteam to the exhausted side of the piston, and permit the steam to be supplied to the opposite side.

CALENDAR FOR TEXTILE FABRICS.—One of the most complete calendars which has yet been devised is that used hy some of the eminent calico-printers of Apace, as contrived by M. DOLLFUS. Its advantages are that it passes two pieces at once, and thus does double the work of any ordinary machine; it also supersades tha necessity of having a workmen to fold up the goods as they emerge from the calendar, with the aid of a self-acting folder; and it receives, at pleasure, the finished pieces upon a roller, instead of laying them in folds. Six or eight pieces are coiled upon tha feed-roller, and they are neither pasted nor stitched together, hut the enda are merely overlapped half a yard or so. The lapping-roller works by friction.

MANUFACTURE OF BAR IRON.—An ingenious method of manufacturing wire-rod and horse-nail-rod iron consists in submitting the rod, before being cnt into billets, to the action of a die or draw-plate, called a cleanser, which removes the scale from the surface, obviating the necessity of burning it off. The machine consists of two plates movable in a vertical slide; in the under edge of tbe upper plata, and the upper edge of the undor one, one or more grooves are made, which correspond in form with the section of those in the last pair of the rolls to which the bar is to be subjected. which are generally rectangular, or of a V form, for this kind of iron. The grooves in the platee are so made that, when the two are brought together, they form apertures corresponding to the sectionel form of tbe bar iron as it comes from the rolls. The cleanser is placed in front of the last pair of rolls, and its V grooves are caused to stand exactly opposite a corresponding number of grooves at the finishing end of the rolls. The iron is refined, and then hammered in the uaual way into a bar five or six inches square in the section; it next passee throngh rolls until it becomas one and a half inch square in the section; and it then passes through a cleanser which clears it of all scale.

WROUGHT IRON CANNON.—In order to obtain, aa far as possible, the strength of wrought iron, instead of that of cast iron for cannon, a mode of construction is proposed, by which the body of the gun shall contain the calibre and breech as now formed of cast iron, but with walls of only about half the thickness of the diameter of the bore. Upon this body are placed rings or hoops of wrought iron, in one, two or more layers. Every hoop is formed with a screw or thread upon its inside, to fit to a corresponding ecrew or ibread formed npon the body of the gun first, and afterwarde upon each layer that ie embraced by another ayer. Tbese hoops are made a little, say a one-thousandth part of their diameters, less upon their nsides than the parts that they inclose. They are then expanded by heat, and being turned on to their places are suffered to cool, when they shrink and compress first the body of tho gun, and, afterwards, each euccessive layer all thnt it inclosas. This compression is made such that, when the gun is subjected to the greatest force, the body of the gun snd the several layers of rings will be die tended to the fracturing point at the same time, and thus all take a portion of the strain up to its bearing capacity.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF LOOMS.—An improved weft break has been introduced in England, which is said to act more quickly and powerfully, with a much less weight, than those in ordinary use, and is less liable to derangement. The break is a segment of a circle of metal or other material, covered with leather. Connected to or forming a part of this segment ie a projection or tang, fitting a corresponding space in a frame fitted to a side frame of the loom, and placed so that ths segment may act vertically, horizontally, or at any angular position. The end of the tang or projection is not connected to the lever, but presses upon the end near its fulcrum, similar to a steel-yard,—or it is jointed to the end of the lever with a slat, so as to maintain the straight action of the break. In either case, all parts of the break touch the balances or fly wheel at the same time, in consequence of its moving in a slide or groove, and not connected to a lever working upon a point or fulcrum. The lever may he either straight or bent, snd is attached to a fuller catch, supported hy a pin, and also resting on the weft fork lever, when not required to act; hut when a weft thread breaks, and the weft fork lever is pushed forward, the fuller catch falls in the usual manner.

CAUSE OF THE SUN'S HEAT.—According to Professor THOMPSON, the well-known English astronomer, all the theories that have yet been proposed to account for the heat of the eun, as well as every conceivable theory, must be one or the other, or a combination of the following three: First, that the sun is a heating body, losing heat; second, that the heat emitted from the eun is due to the chemical action among materials originally belonging to his mass, or that the sun is a great fire; third, that meteors falling into the sun give rise to the heat which he emits. It is demonstrable, according to Professor T., that, unless the sun be of matter inconceivably more conductive to heat and less volatile than any terrestrial meteoric matter that is known of, he would become dark in two or three minutes, or days, or years, at his present rate of emission, if—as is argued by some—he had no source of energy to draw from but primitive heat.

CUTTING METAL TUBES.—An invention for this purpose consists in having a metal collar provided at one end with a flanch, which fits in a recess in a circular stock fitting loosely on the collar. The opposite end of the collar has a ring secured upon it, hy a screw passing through them both, and pressing against the tube to be cut, which is fitted inside the collar. The stock is fitted and worke between the flanch and ring, and a cutting tool is placed in a socket attached to the stock. The tube is cut by rotating the stock on the collar, the cutter being fed to its work by a screw worked by hand.

Dr. Spencer and the Wyoming Massacre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 30th ultimo, Dr. SPENCER honors we with another reply. As the Doctor has finally reached the conclusion that "there is certainly no historical point at issue between us respecting the Wyoming Massacre," it would seem that our correspondence ought now to terminate. I have no disposition to reply to the personal matters which are contained in the Doctor'a communication, and, as there is little else in it, I shall leave most of it unmolested.

I must confess to a little regret that the dignified historian had not avoided unkind and injurious flings and insinuations. If I am ignorant of "the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse," he need not have undertaken to make it out by attributing language to me that I have not used. By marking the words as quotations he makes me charge him with "etupidity," and call him a "blundering historian." Now I have done neither. It is probable that I do not understand "the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse" after Dr. SPENCER'S fashion; and if his theory upon the subject admits of such injurious misrepresentations, I hope to be elow in adopting it.

Dr. SPENCER seems to give up the point which I raised, and yet he does it with an ill grace. Mr. LOSSING'S communication, in the TIMES of the 22d ultimo, more than establishes the exceptions which I have taken in this discussion, to Dr. SPENCER'S manner of using authorities. That high-minded gentleman treats the subject, so far as he is interested, in a straightforward, dignified manner, and does the historian a piece of justice which has made its mark. The Doctor will need but few more lessons to make him cautious as to the manner in which he treats living authors.

I have something more to say, in relation to Dr. SPENCER'S authorities, at the proper time and in the proper place. I am not indifferent to the claims of historic truth, as Dr. SPENCER seems to insinuate, but I own I am somewhat indifferent as to the success of an author who frets and chafes under a little well-meant and respectfully-expressed criticism. As I have said before, so I say now: I have very little concern as to the disposition which he may see proper to make of those portions of his work which he has copied from the older authors because of their "graphic power," after being shown that they are historically false.

I claim no merit in discovering the errors of certain historians in relation to "the Wyoming Massacre," but that of a diligent inquirer. It was for the purpose of subserving the ends of legitimate history, and for that purpose alone, that I opened this discussion. I had no malice or envy to gratify. Personally, I knew almost as little of the author whom I attempted to criticize, as he knew of me. I could but look with favor upon any really "great national work." A desire to aid "an American" author who was sending out, in numbers, a work—professing to be of this character—in purging it of what more or less must injure its usefulness, was a leading motive which influenced me in my criticisms.

With this brief notice I leave Dr. SPENCER to the quiet of his study, with the sincere hope that I shall find no necessity for further obtruding myself upon his attention.

GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Feb. 1, 1858.

Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I think those who discuss the pronunciation of Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S name should have remembered that it was *Rawley* in his own time, seeing that King JAMES, on one occasion, gave that pronunciation in a pun—the exact etory of which I forget. I am not an Englishman, but a Paddy, saving your presence, and from my childhood I always heard the name pronounced as his Majesty was in the habit of pronouncing it. We used to keep the correct old pronunciations in those Irish country parts, Sir. We always said *kilt* (for killed,) with SPENSER; *tay* (for tea) with POPE. CAZAR and MILTIADES with *ay* instead of *ee*, and CATO as CICERO pronounced it. I think that royal pun should be decisive as to the original and proper way of sounding Sir WALTER'S name.

Yours, PAT.

Governors' Houses—Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the TIMES remarked lately, on the matter of houses for Governors owned by the several States. The State of Virginia should he added to the list as having a epacious, but plain, Governor's mansion, on the Capitol Square, just east of the Capitol, with liberal out-houses, adapted to the comfort and hospitable duties of the Chief Magistrata.

Last Summer, at Harrisburg, Penn., I noticed the demolition of some old public building going on near the State House, and within, I think, the public inclosure, preparatory to the erection of a handsome Governor's mansion.

The drawings and elevations were on exhibition in the State House, and were in good style, but the dimensions seemed too small for the demands of hospitality in that immense State.

Since you are discussing the pronunciation of "*Ra-leigh*," will you enlighten your readers by giving that of "*Parliament?*" When Mr. APPLETON, Secretary of Legation, returned from London, I met him often at a public table, and he invariably pronounced the word "Parl-ee-s-ment, or, perhaps, "Parl-ye-a-ment."

One of our returned *Chargés*, who was much in London, and familiar with diplomatic circles, remarks that he never heard this pronunciation in London.

Perhaps your University correspondent will enlighten

A. CONSTANT READER.

Destitution in New-York.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

We heard of an instance where a clerk, who had lost his situation by the failure of his employers, and who could get nothing to do, having been reduced to great want, went to the market-place and watching an opportunity, as he thought unobserved, put a piece of meat under his cloak. He was seen, and an officer was directed to follow him to his home, but to be cautious and make inquiry and report before he took any steps. Waiting a few moments after the man had entered his house, he knocked. The clerk opened the door, and, on seeing the officer's dress, he said, "So I am found out, am I? Before you take me away come inside a minute." The officer went into the room, and found the wife and four children each with a piece of the meat in their hands, eating ravenously. He burst into tears, and the clerk said, "My wife and children have had nothing to eat for four days. Everything is pawned or sold except what you see; I will go with you, if you say so." The officer went back to the market and reported what he had seen, when the butchers filled up a basket with provisions, sent it to his house, and gave him supplies until he found relief and employment.

If the whole truth were known of the real suffering and misery of this distracted world of wealth and wo, of grasping avarice and of suffering virtue, of unprincipled selfishness and of patient, heroic endurance in which we live, it seems to us the heart and soul of every Christian would be roused and set on fire. This crowded city with its multitudes of suffering and crying thousands—this Babel of marble palaces and wretched dens of shame and of want—is full of incidents, at the present time, more or less like the above. Not in New-York alone, but all over the land there is distress and sorrow.

The great question is before us for a solution: How shall these evils be removed? Shall the religious Press be silent on these matters? Cannot those religious newspapers which were so zealous in the political strife of the late campaign find it in their province of duty to probe deep these questions, which must be answered, or the vitality of our free institutions will be undermined and exhausted? Cannot preachers of tha Gospel, who could leave their pulpit for the rostrum, find that the cause of weeping men, women, and children around them is worthy of their time and their labor

While these great calamities are upon us, we should learn lessons of practical wisdom, and endeavor to apply the remedy. The providences of God have their meanings, and we hope they will be well pondered. At the same time we appeal to the Christian public to give with a liberal hand. Immense demands are pressing upon the sympathy and benevolence of all who are comfortable and at ease in their circumstances. Give liberally, for your gifts, well bestowed, may prevent and keep off temptations of crime and sin. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit tha fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Reminiscences of Mendelssohn.

The *Musical World* has an interesting chapter af personal reminiscences of MENDELSSOHN, from the agreeable pen of the editor, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS. We extract:

"MENDELSSOHN was too much a celebrity to be suffered to rest long in one place, and he became very much a citizen of the world and a traveler. But, from all his wanderings, his steps seemed to return oftenest to Frankfort, the home of his wife. Here, on his arrival, he was frequently serenaded by the Liedskranz of the city. The house he occupied was on the bank of the River Main; and nesth his windows—illumined by colored transparencies, or the light of a summer moon—the minstrels were wont to gather. Then were poured forth, from hundreds of manly throats, those tones of welcome, or those songs of Fatherland (chief among which were MENDELSSOHN'S own compositions) that thrilled to their very depths the souls of the listeners. MENDELSSOHN usually stood at the window above, waving his thanks or addressing his friends. I shall never forget one serenade which was given him from the smooth breast of the river. Starting some distance up the stream, at a point from which the music was but faintly audible, the serenaders floated down in their barges, bearing beautiful colored transparencies, disappearing for a moment beneath the lofty arches of the bridge which spans the river, and then picturesquely reappearing, the music now swelling grandly as they neared tha house, and wafting to the ears of the master those profound, smooth harmonies which only a German chorus, aided by the softening effect of tone passing over water, is capable of producing.

On occasion of such visits to Frankfort, MENDELSSOHN was often persuaded of his friends to gratify them with some of his organ playing. He generally selected for this purpose the organ in St. Catherine's church—a quaint old edifice on the *Zeil*—although the organ in St. Paul's is a far larger and better one: this advantage being counterbalanced, however, by the structure of the edifice, which, handsome to the eye, (the same, by the way, in which the celebrated German Parliament was held during the revolution,) was offensive to the ear, by reason of its bewildering echoes. Who can tell how much this acoustical defect may have had to do with the perfectly negative result to the deliberations of that celebrated body of delegates, who so successfully agreed to disagree, and to darken counsel."

ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION IN ROME.—An interesting piece of architectural restoration is now going on in the Roman Forum, where a temple, as yet unknown to artists and eightseers, is being reerected upon its ancient basement with the fragments found *in situ*, which have lain neglected for years, ever since the accumulated rubbish of ages was cleared away, to discover the ancient level of the arch and temples under the Capitol. Antiquaries are, of course, not unanimous in their verdicts as to tha ancient destination of this building, which some deny to have been a temple at all, affirming that it was a *dirittorium*, or office for the distribution of public money, of which there were several in the city; but the majority concur in giving it the name of the *Dii Consentes*, the twelve principal heathen divinities—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jove, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo—whose temple, and twelve bronze gilt statues, are mentioned by VARRO as existing in the Roman Forum.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.—At the late session of the Mississippi Legislature, Mr. PATTISON, of Claiborne County, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, tha object of which was the chartering of a company for supplying within tha State African slave-laborers. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The bill styles the company proposed to be incorporated the "African Labor Importation Company," and has the usual provisions, and bestows upon them the usual necessary powers for carrying into effect the objects of the creation of the Company. It authorizes the importation of "Native African negroes; provided, such said negroes shall be held bonnd and obligated, by negotiable labor obligations, to work and serve for the benefit of the holders or owners of said labor obligatione for the full term of twenty-nine years." The Company is authorized to procure, buy, sell, pledge, hypothecate and deal in such labor obligations. The capital stock is $200,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A Buffalo inventor having proposed to tha Atlantic Telegraph Company to envelope the Transatlantic Cable in cork previous to another trial, has received from Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Company, a complimentary letter, in the course of which the following occurs: "I fear the enveloping of tha cable in cork, would, on many accounts, be found impracticable at this time, though I freely agree with you as to the advantage of raducing its specific gravity. I fear, however, that our only chance of doing this effectually will be *by accelerating the speed of the ships* so as not to give the cable time to sink too rapidly."

Bishop Waugh, who has been severely ill at Baltimore, is convalescent.

Street Prostitution in the Cities of [illegible] New-York

There is a [illegible] subject which we are compelled [illegible] antly, before the [illegible] has become necessary [illegible] to bear upon it. Many [illegible] are now associating [illegible] purpose of dealing in some [illegible] ous evil of street prostitution. [illegible] desire to give them all the [illegible] so long as they confine them[illegible] measures of discouragement and [illegible] us not nourish any visionary [illegible] would be simply idle to suppose [illegible] against which we are now directing. [illegible] can be put down by the strong hand of [illegible] is with moral as with physical disease [illegible] is no use in looking for an entirely [illegible] tory result from the treatment of sym[illegible] there may be alleviation, there may be diminution of the disorder, but there will be no perfect cure. *Whatever tends to raise the standard of public morality, will also tend to diminish prostitution.* In such a case we are dealing with two parties—the tempter, let us say, and the tempted—with the man and with the woman. It is probably with the first of the two that we should principally concern ourselves if we would bring about any serious result. It is on the sacred action of family life, with the thousand influences it brings to bear upon the minds and conduct of men, that we must chiefly depend if we would see any notable diminution in the numbers of those unfortunate creatures who now parade our streets. Let it be once understood that even among a man's fellows and associates immorality is a thing to be ashamed of, and at least we should get rid of the contagion of vice. Time was and the time is not a very remote one—when a British gentleman—we speak of all three home divisions of the empire—would nightly stagger or be carried up to his bed fuddled, if not absolutely drunk. A man who should thus expose himself in our own days would be set down as a beast, and his society would be avoided by all who set store on their own good name. In this respect there has been a palpable improvement in the manners of the age. Surely public opinion can be brought to bear against one vice as well as another? The time may come when a man may shrink from presenting himself in the sacred circle of his mother, his sisters, and his other female relatives, reeking from secret immorality. Conscience can turn on a bull's-eye as well as a policeman, and the culprit may stand self-convicted, although no one has been there to convict him, save himself. The preposterous measure which is taken of the income necessary to support a family, if a young man would not sink in the social scale, is no doubt a fruitful cause of the deplorable evil of which we are speaking. The loose Mormonism of the clubs is substituted for more sacred ties, and the end is just what we see. Surely it is not a dream to suppose that the influences of religion, morality and self-respect may one day or another triumph over the idle spirit of ostentation and display? Men may be brought to feel that the happiness resulting from a life which shuns no investigation and avoids no criticism is cheaply purchased even at the expense of industry and exertion.

The influences, however, of which we speak are of slow growth, and cannot be much quickened by the hand of power. It has become necessary to deal at once with certain results. Now, we say it with much shame, that in no capital city of Europe is there daily and nightly such a shameless display of prostitution as in London. At Paris, at Vienna, at Berlin, as every one knows, there is plenty of vice; but, at least, it is not allowed to parade the streets—to tempt the weak, to offend and disgust all rightly-thinking persons. If any one would see the evil of which we speak in its full development, let him pass along the Haymarket and its neighborhood at night, when the night-houses and the oyster-shops are open. It is not an easy matter to make your way along without molestation. In Regent-street, in the Strand, in Fleet-street, the same nuisance, but in a less degree, prevails. Now, we are well aware, that if all the unfortunate creatures who parade these localities were swept away to-morrow,—if the night-houses and oyster-shops were closed by the police, we should not have really suppressed immorality. We should, however, have removed the evil from the sight of those who are disgusted and annoyed by its display: and, still more, we should have removed it from the sight of those who, probably, had they not been tempted by the sight of these opportunities, would not have fallen into vicious ways at all. *It is one thing to be compelled to seek for the opportunities of vicious indulgence*—it is another when those opportunities seek you. Vice, feasting, supping, dancing and hectoring about in a recognized manner amid flaring gaslights is one thing; vice cowering and shrinking into dirty corners, with the badge upon it of secrecy and shame, is quite another.

Now, as one practical measure for the discouragement of prostitution, all these night-houses and others might be placed under the surveillance of the police. Licenses for opening them, and keeping them open, might be given only in the cases of persons who offered some guarantees of their respectability. They might be compelled to close at certain hours; in point of fact, the community could tolerate well-nigh any degree of inconvenience inflicted upon their frequenters. In two other analogous cases similar evils have been dealt with in this way, and with the happiest results—we speak of gaming-houses and betting-offices. It is quite certain that persons who are firmly resolved to play and to bet will effect their purpose even now, but at least the sum of the evils resulting from these two vices has been greatly diminished since the community has resolved to withdraw from them its recognition. England should not grant her *exequatur* to prostitution. This is one thing which might be tried; another would be to give increased force to clauses which, as we believe, already exist in Police acts, by which the police are empowered to stop the solicitation and gathering together of prostitutes in the public streets. In such a case we must trample down definitions and exceptional cases with an elephant's foot, and go straight for results. It was but the other day that fifty notable objections to Lord CAMPBELL'S excellent act for the seizure of obscene publications were taken in the House of Lords in the course of debate. The objections were overruled, not by logic, but by common sense, and the result has been that Lord CAMPBELL'S bill has met with a success so complete and unqualified as must have afforded well-earned satisfaction to the author of the measure. The rule in all such cases is to give the power, and to leave it in the discretion of the authorities only to employ it on proper occasions. We have ample guarantees now-a-days that such discretion cannot be abused.

Here, then, are two things which may be done without opening any

A Southern Democratic Journal on the Lecompton Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

We cannot hut regard the proposition to force Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution as the most extraordinary ever made since the formation of the Federal Constitution. Events, as they transpire, expose its monstrosity more and more. Is it not plain to every one that the Constitution is distasteful to the vast majority of the people of Kansas? Can any one now pretend to think it is not? And is it true that any considerable number of Congressmen will really, in the face of the facts, *attempt to impose a Constitution upon a people that they utterly repudiate?* The Territorial Legislature protest against it; the people at the ballot-box protest against it. It is a document sent to Coogress by a small minority that have no power in the Territory; and it is proposed that it shall be accepted by Congress as the Constitution, in epite of all remonstrance. We don't know how to reason with e man that takes such a position. It is hardly worth while to remind him that this a free country, and that it is not to be governed by force. In the midst of the movemeot, it is loudly proclaimed that e people have a right to frame their own institutions their own way; and can change or modify their Constitution to suit themselves. *The doctrine is practically denied, while it is ostentatiously proclaimed.* The people of Kansas now proclaim, in every possible way in which they can speak, that they renounce and denounce this Lecompton Constitution. They now claim the right to alter it, or make a Consiitution to suit themselves; and yet Congress, heedless of these protests, propose to declare that this condemned document shall be the Constitution of the State. Mark it, no good is to come of this extraordinary deed, if it be accomplished. And the parties to it are not less remarkable. The extreme South propose to lead in this act of despotism in regard to e State. Have they all forgotten that right of peeceable secession they heve been wont to magnify so much? They now propose the exercise of it themselves, if this Constitntion is not forced npon an nnwilling people. *Well, can't Kansas exercise it too?* And what, then, will they have to eay? Suppose Kansas, procleimed by Congress a sovcreign Stete, secedes from the Union, and decleres independence? How will they look, about that time, at the applicetion of their own theory?

If Alsbama must go ont of the Union because Kansas is not taken into the Union, mey not the new State, for a better reason, secede from the Union, when thet Union has forced upon tbem a Constitntion they despise? When treetiog of Kansas, *State rights seem to be ignored altogether; and popular rights equally contemned.* To the confounding fact thet this Constitution is repudiated by the people, that no man can deny with a straight face, we have only the reply that the people had an opportunity to vote for delegatce to the Convention, and didn't do it; that they had a chance to vote on ona question, and wouldn't do it. Now, we heve only to sey that the pledge was made to the people of Kansas thst they should be perfectly free to manage their own affairs *their own way.* If the people of Kansas had had their wey, they would have voted for delegates to the Convention, would they not? If they bad been perfectly free in having their own way, they would have voted on the Slavery qnestion. Whether they were right or wrong, the *way* did not please them; it wss not their choice of ways. They were not, then, perfectly free to form their institutions their own way.

Bnt all that out of the question, the vast majority don't apply to be admitted into the Union with that Constitution. *They are uncompromisingly opposed to it.* The whole country kows it; Congress knows it. It ie not worth while to enalyze the proof of thie to satisfy any one who is not determined not to be satisfied. It cannot be seriously denied. *The State, then does not apply for admission into the Union, and therefore can't be admitted in accordance with the Federal Constitution.*

We hope the day has not yet come when an insignificant minority can govern a majority by the sanction of Congress, npon forms, special pleadings, and technicalities. These will do in judicial matters; hnt the statesman cannot hide from himself facts as plain as the shining sun; beceuse they have been ingeniously kept out of the record.

A Sensible View of the Duty of the Free-State Men in Kansas.

From the National Era (Free Soil).

The official tables show that, despite all frauds, and the rejection of the returns sent to Gov. DENVER, instead of Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. PARROTT, the Free-State candidate, was elected to Congress; and that, despite all frauds, had the 637 votes sent to DENVER been sent to CALHOUN, that officer would heve been obliged to declare the whole of the Free-State ticket elected, and to issue certificates of election to the Free-State majorities in the Legislature. Any man of common sense, then, must see, that *had the* 11,000 *who voted against the Constitution, all voted for the Free-State candidates, not even Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo, could have defeated them. The triumph of the Free-State Party would have been overwhelming.* Not, then, upon the seven thousand men who voted, but upon the four thousand who refused to vote, rests the responsibility of defeat, if indeed fraud has succeeded in effecting that object. We insist thet *if the Free-State men will only unite in voting*, their overwhelming numerical superiority will be more than e match for any fraud that the minority will have the boldness to ventnre upon.

As to the reason assigned for not voting—that the act "might be perverted into a recognition" of the Lecompton Constitution—let ue ask, is there anything a man can do which will not be misrepresented and "perverted" by an unscrupulous political adversary? Earnest, practical, independent men will not shape their course merely to avoii the censures or escape the slanders of their enemies. They will judge for themselves what their cause requires and their principles justify. The Free-State men in Kansas had sufficiently demonetrated their detestation of the Lecompion Fraud and Constitntion, but knowing, as we know, the fixed purpose of the Administration to force thet instrument through Congress, and justly apprehending the result, they determined, with a wise forecast, to be prepared for every emergency, by secnring the whole State Government, which would spring into life on the too-probable admission of Kansas under that Constitution. If Kansas should become a State, it would not be by their action, or by the action of the people of Kansas, but by the *act of Congress.* The Constitution itself would then be the offspring of an act of Congress—for without it, it could have not even the form of law. What, then, was the position of the Free Stete voters? Force this Constitution upon us, force Kansas as a State under it into the Union, and you shall take nothing by thet outrage—*we shall vote in time, take possession of every branch of the Government that you threaten us with,* so that when you have done the deed we may be able to baffle your injustice, put a Free-State member in your House, Free-State Senators in your Senate, abolish all the so-called Laws that have cursed us, and provide instantly for a legitimate Constitution, in place of the fraudulent one which your act alone has invested with a legal form.

This was the declared position of the Free-State voters, everywhere proclelmed, nowhere misunderstood. He who can find in it a esnction or recognition of the Lecompton frand or its offspring, if sincere, is beyond the reach of argument; if insincere, deserves none.

The Lecompton Fraud.

Mr. PRATHER, of Kansas, having been placed in the famous Calhoun Pledge, in a speech made by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, M. C., writes as follows to Mr. C. The letter most strikingly shows the depth of feeling in Kansas against the Lecompton outrage entertained by leading Democrats of Southern origin:

FRANKLIN, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

* * * "Now, Sir, this is doing me a great injustice; for it was well known that I wes not a membar of the Lecompton Convention, end hed no more to do with attacbing my neme to those pledges to which you refer than you hed. I was not in nomination without my knowledge or consent, and declined to become a candidate, and published a card to that effect in both the Lawrence papers. It is true that some did vote for me whether I would be a candidate or not. I am a Democrat, and that in the broadest sense of the term. I am also a Southerner, from the bosom of old Virginia, and yet so much am I opposed to the Lecompton Constitution that if Congress undertakes to force it npon us I will fight—yes, Sir, I will suffer death, rather than submit to the damnable thing. I swear, by the great *Eternal!* that I will resist it as long as I live; and if it is not destroyed during my life, I will disinherit my children if they will not promise to struggle against it after I am gone.

* * * I am but an humble farmer, and do not ask for office. Neither am I willing to be held up to public view as a traitor to public trust.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

L. A. PRATHER.

Hon. SAMUEL S. COX.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-York.

The Annual Report of H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of the Depertment of Public Instruction of this Stete, showe the following results for the year ending Jan. 1, 1857:

Whols number of School Districts in the State, as per reports made on Jan. 1, 1857	11,857
Same previous year	11,796
Increase	59

Several Districts having failed to report, the whole number is estimated at 12,000.

The reported number of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years in tha rural districts is..... 858,499
In the cities..... 356,272

Total	1,214,771
Previous year, total	1,214,113
Increase	658

The fact thet the report of children of e school age in 1855, was 10,014 less than in 1854, and in the present report of 1856, the increase is so small in proportion to the increase of the population of the State, involves the supposition of inaccuracy in the recent or former enumerations, or shows thst the system of local eupervision letterly edopted hee a restraining influence on the too prevalent disposition to enhance this item of statistics, for the purpose of drawing an undue proportion of the public money.

The reported number of children ettending the public schoole, for a serice of yesrs, is ee follows:

1853	844,186	1855	830,491
1854	856,512	1856	832,735

Of the whole number in 1856, 227,452 were in cities, and 605,283 in the rural districts.

The average time school was kept in the rural districts was 7½ months.

The Teachers employed within the year in the State, were:

Males	12,452
Females	19,111
Total	31,563

Of these 277 held the diploms of the State Normel School; 628 were licensed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and 30,658 by local officers duly authorized.

An epperent (hut, in the opinion of the Superintendent, not e real) decrease of $221,537 is shown in the expenditures for the year. The figures are:

Receipts—Cities, $1,578,204 45; Rural districts, $1,824,934; balsuce Jan. 1, 1856, $80,069 34—Total, $3,403,149 32.

Payments—Cities, $1,496,584 56; Rural districts, $1,803,314 37. Total, $3,299,898 93.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1857.—City, $81,619 89; villages, $21,620 50—Total, $103,240 39.

Deducting balance on hend at the beginning of the yeer, the amount raised and eppropriated during the year wes $3,323,049 98. In the previous year it wes $3,544,587 62.

Apparent difference in favor of 1856, (decrease from 1855.) $221,537 64. In relstion to this point, Mr. VAN DYCK says:

I am not disposed to think that this 'epparent decrease' is real. The blank forms for reports heretofore prepared by the Depertment were so constructed, that it is quite probable that many items of expenditure were embraced under different headings, so as to be doubled or trebled in summing up the total. I have edopted a radical change in the form of the blenks, which it is believed will conduce to a stricter accountability and enforce a directness in the sietement of items, by compelling the production of a balance, which will preclude the possibility of unintelligible dupliications or carelees omissions.

There are 11,492 school-houses in the State—an increase of 1,249.

New-York County peys 60 cents 9 mills schooltax, and leads the list. The lowest is Warren, which is rated at 10 cents 5 mills.

The total number of volnmee in the school libraries heve been reported, for a series of yeers, on the 1st of January, as follows:

Year.	No. of vols.	Year.	No. of vols.
1847	1,310,986	1853	1,604,210
1848	1,336,848	1854	1,572,270
1849	1,409 154	1855	1,494,542
1850	1,449,950	1856	1,418,100
1851	1,507,077	1857	1,377,933
1852	1,570,131		

It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the lsrge sum eppropriated annually to an increese of the district libraries, the number of volumes reported for 1857 is but little in excess of that reported in 1848, and 226,277 less than was reported in 1853.

The Superintendent remerks, touching the libraries:

To what particular cause this falling off is attributable, whether to the destruction of the books by use, or to their dispersion and loss by went of care and ettention, I have no means of determining. A rational presumption would be, that the amount annually received from the State would, in most of the districts, be sufficient to guard against an actuel diminution in the number of volumes possessed; but so fer from this being the cese, there hss been an average decrease in the number of volnmes during the last four years of 56,569 per annum. Certain it is, thet in many sections of the State, the interest heretofore felt in the preservation and increase of the district library, has greetly diminished, if it has not entirely ceased. That thie is owing in part to a want of sound judgment in regard to the books selected, is very probeble. Works of an ephemeral character, embodying little emusement and less instruction, heve too often been urged upon Trustees, and found their way into the library, more to the gratification of the publishing egent, than the benefit of the district. It is true also in many cases, that when a library has attained to a respectable number of volumes, as measured in the estimation of those having it in charge, they look upon its enlsrgement as unnecessary, and seek to turn the appropriation from its legitimate purpose. Hence arise frequent applications to the Department for leave to appropriete the library money to the payment of teachers' weges; whilst othere, it is eprehended, divert it to this and to other purposes, without the formelities required by law. Whilst I am not prepared to make a specific recommendation as to the legislative action required in the premises, the velne of the property involved, to say nothing of the higher considerations connected with the subject, seems to demand some remedy for a rapidly-accelerating evil.

The revenue for the support of common schools distributed through the Stete Treasury is derived from the income of the Common School and United States Deposit Funds, and a tax of three-fourths of a mill upon the assessed valuation of property in the State. The capital at the close of the fiscel year wss $2.526,392 24, and its lncrease during the year $34,476 10. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is stated by the Comptroller at $4 014,520 71, and its estimeted revenue for the current year at $324,173 52. The Legislature et its last session appropriated from the Common School Fund the sum of $192,500 for each of the fiscal years, commencing October 1, 1856 and 1857. Of this amount the sum of $37,500 in each year was an excess of so much over the regular appropriation of the income, derived from accumulatione from the same fund, remaining in the Treasury. In view of the increased capital of the fund, and the balence of revenue still remaining in hand, it ie believed thet the Legislature mey safely appropriate $175,000 for tha next fiscal year, without embarrassment to the Treasury.

The success which has hitherto marked the State Normal School, in the peculiar department to which it is devoted, hae in no wise diminished during the past year. Demonstratious of the high estimation in which its graduates are held, both in thie and other States, are of almost daily occnrrence. Many of them may be found exercising the vocation for which they have been here fitted, not only in the union schools, academies and higher seminaries of learning, but ecattered through the common schools of the State, and everywhere regarded with a favor which reflects credit on the institution.

The whole number of pnpils in ettendance during the past year, which embraces the twenty-fifth and twanty-sixth terms, has been three hundred and twenty-nine. Seventy-two of these (twenty-two meles end fifty females) having completed the course of study prescribed by the Executive Committee, have received the diploma of the Institution, end are now engaged in teaching.

The whole number of pnpils who have enjoyed the advantages of the school, for a lenger or shorter period, to September, 1857, is 2,887. All the countiee of the State, with the exception of five, viz.: Delaware, Essex, Hamilton, Richmond and Suffolk, have been represented during the past year. Thirty-two counties were represented in the graduating classes.

The following suggestions are made in reference to the Normal Schools:

The constantly increasing demend for teachers of a higher grade of attainments in learning, as well as skill in the communication of knowledge, would seem to require thst facilities for the acquisition of these essential prerequisites, should be provided to sn extent commensnrate with the wsnts of the State. My predecessor in office, in the lset annual report from this Department, suggested for the consideration of the Legislature, "thst other Normel Schools might be estebliehed in fevoreble localities, whose wealthy and liberal inhabitents would bear the greater proportion of the expenditure necessery for sites and commodious buildings." The financiel embarrassments under which the State is at present leboring, as well as the prevailing depression which marks all branches of productive industry, render this an inauspicious time for the commencement of new enterprises, involving an expenditure of money. But it may not be inappropriate to suggest my own conviction, thet the $18,000 now annually eppropriated to Teachers' departments in academies, renders, in the present mode of its applicatioo, a very inedeqnate return in the benefits resulting from the expenditnre. With here and there en hoocorable exceptioo, it cen, in my judgment, be regarded in no more favorable aspect than se a *bonus* to the institutions selected as its recipients; whilst the benefits inuring to the common schools are so remote es to be scarcely appreciable. If the sum thus expended were concentrated upon a few institntions, it would enable them so to increase their means of iostruction snd accommodation ss to become in reality, rather than in theory, nurseries for the supply of able, vigorous end thoroughly qualified teachers for the public schools.

Teschers' Inslitutas heve been held in forty-one Counties, and the peyments thue fer have emounted to $4.321 14. From the reports filed in this Depsrtment, it ie epperent thet the attendance of teachers hss been more general, and the interest in the exercises better sustained than at any former period.

The intended application of the State Teachere' Association, for an Act of Incorporation, is favorably mentioned. The Report says:

The exsmple set by the State in conferring privileges upon the legal, medical and clerical professions, it is respectfully submitted, might with equal propriety be extended to the profession of teaching, with leeve to tha State Association to organize auxilisries in the various Counties, with powers and duties similar to those granted to the organizations elready mentioned. A fruitful source of dissatisfaction on the part of professional teachers, is found in the sxaminetions to which they are now required periodically to submit, by men not of their freternity—individuale who ere taken by the law from other svocations end made censors over men engsged in a calling, in which the examiners have too frequently had little experience, end in the qualificstione for which they are far from being experts. No good reason is known to exist why the membere of the educational professlon may not he allowed to judge of the character and qualifications of those edmitted to their vocation, es well es the membere of the other learned professions.

The total number af pupils in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf end Domb is 315. The number of State beneficiaries now in the iostitution, is 231. Of these 38 have been admitted within the last year, end 26 sre extensions of former appointments, under recommendetion of the Board of Directors.

The New-York Institute for the Blind, reports the number of pupils, and of other blind inmates employed as teachers and assistants, 192. Of these 136 sre dependent upon the State for maintenance. The number edmitted during the past year, on the certificate of the Superiotendent of Public Instruction, was 28; and the extension of terms of eppointment, 7.

In regard to this latter Institution, the Superintendent soggests e repeal of tha provision of law requiring the institution to give employment to e certain nomber of blind persons, not inmetes of the institution, with a view to their instruction in the mechanic arts taught, as e means of procuring a livelihood. The Institntion is thus compelled to invest no incousiderehle amount of means in the purchase of raw material, whilst the menufactnred articles remain on hand for sn indefinite period. This cripples to some extent the resources of the institution, and it is respectfully submitted whether this requirement might not with profit be rspealed, and the energies of those employed, as well as the funds thus required, be devoted to the davalopment and improvement of the pupils committed to their charge, in whom the State has so large a pecuniary as well as moral interest.

The Indian Schools are a perplexing case. The Superintendent hes visited the Cettaraugus, Allegany, Tuscerora, Onondaga and Oneida Reservations, and ee far as practicable rendered himself familiar with these several localities. The whole number of Indian Schools now in operation is 23; of which seven are on the Cattaraugus, six on the Allegany, two on the Tuscerora, two on the St. Regis and one on the Onondaga Reservations respectively.

The new plan of School supervision is referred to, with suggestions:

That the system of supervision established by the Act of 1856, has proved beneficial to the schools, and that where the duties have been intelligently and conscientiously discharged, the Commissioners have been instrumental in increasing the public interest in the cause of populer education, cannot be euccessfully controverted. It is true that in some instances the selections made by the Supervisors were not fortunate, either as to the capecity or fidelity of those to whom the duties of the office were intrusted; hnt these cases were comparatively few, and do not militate against the efficiency of the system when administered by qualified and willing instruments. That some grounds for complaint should exist under even the most judicious administration of duties affecting the interests, and often clashing with the views, of many persons, should not excite surprise. But it is to be hoped that whatever dissatisfaction may have prevailed in some localities, will be removed by the superior vigilance and wisdom of those whom the popular voice has selected to fill the responsible post of School Commissioners for the three yeare next ensuing. Justice to these newly-elected officers would seem to require thet past negligence should not be visited upon their heeds; whilst justice to the cause of popular education would seem equally to demand, that they should give their whole time to the discharge of the public duties devolved upon them in the acceptance of office. To this end it mey not be inexpedient to provide by law, that the personal engegement of a Commissioner in any business other than that pertaining to hie official duties, shell work a forfeiture of his office.

As to alteretione of School Lews, the Superintendent says:

I am not disposed to regard with favor any alterations in the laws, beyond those simple amendments rendered obviously necessary by public convenience, and which will without doubt give greater efficiency to principles already well established. In this spirit, not less than in obedience to the pecuniary exigencies of the State and individuals, I refrain from urging any increase in the rate of taxation over thet now provided, with a view of rendering the schools entirely free to those who attend them—a consummetion deemed by many as highly desirable. To my mind it seems quite as important that means should be devised to render the money now contributed more diffusive in its benefits, and wider in its scope of application. If the State steps in, and by virtue of its sovereignty appropriates the property of the citizen to the education of all who choose to avail themselves of the benefit of the schools, the tax payer has a right to demand that the sum thus contributed by him shell be made to confer the greatest amount of good of which its expenditure is capable. If the schoola were full and the means of instruction, as compared with those seeking to avail themselves thereof, deficient, a necessity would exist for extended accommodetions sod greater expenditure. But so far from this being the case, outside of the cities and villages, the almost universal concession is, that the schools are too small—the number in attendence being so limited as to render their support, beyond the time for which the State contribution would psy, burthensome. The statistics presented with this report, when duly analyzed, will show thet the average number of pupils te each teacher during the time in which the schools were taught, will not exceed twenty-five.

Another amendment, imperatively demanded by many considerations, is a change of the school year. At present it corresponds with the calender year, and the reports of trustees are required to exhibit the condition of the schools for the year ending Dec. 31, previous. This period occnrs in the midst of the Winter term, including part thereof in the one year, and leaving the balance to be reported a year thereafter.

A reduction in the number of Trustees is recommended.

It is also recommended that School Trustees be empowered to exact security from a collector, where in their judgment the interest of the district requires it.

The report embodies a series of tables, of which the following exhibits the apportionment of tax for the year and the apportionment of school moneys among the several Counties of the State:

TABLE

Showing the proportion of State Tax of ¼ mill, levied in 1857, by Counties; also, Apportionment of School Moneys by Counties.

Counties.	Valuation.	Amt. of Tolls.	Ap. Sch'l Mon's.
Albany	$38,149,640	$28,612 23	$35,473 54
Allegaoy	9,379 454	7,034 59	19,998 34
Broome	7,891,395	5,918 55	16,377 39
Cettarsugus	8,759,067	6,569 30	18.451 89
Cayuga	20.795,102	15,596 33	22,704 82
Chautauque	15,026,361	11,269 77	23,782 05
Chemung	7,676,407	5,757 30	11,067 49
Chenango	11,594,702	8,696 07	19,477 38
Clinton	6,848,472	5,136 34	16,998 82
Columbia	14,706,664	11,030 01	17,908 32
Cortlandt	6,180,525	4,635 39	12,237 25
Delsware	8,974,818	6,731 11	20,670 75
Dotchess	29,181,461	21,886 10	23,497 78
Erie	53,046,535	39,784 90	51,546 96
Essex	4,761,599	3,751 20	13.139 08
Franklin	4,407.041	3,305 28	11,516 99
Fulton	4,581.294	3,435 97	9,725 04
Genessee	14 694,220	11,170 66	12,993 30
Greene	7,494,977	5,621 23	13 610 76
Hamilton	549,490	412 11	1,503 06
Herkimer	11,865,222	8,898 91	16,514 76
Jefferson	16,949,202	12,711 90	29,482 88
Klogs	104,724,735	78,543 55	70,902 86
Lewis	5,129,600	3,846 75	12,008 12
Livingston	16.749.726	12,562 29	16,039 14
Madison	12,189.484	9,142 11	19.364 15
Monroe	34,931,514	26,198 63	36.368 69
Montgomery	8,694.812	6.521 11	12,251 49
New-York	520,545,282	390,408 96	214.678 65
Nisgara	14,587,113	11,165 33	19,171 69
Oneida	17,318,630	12.988 97	43,898 01
Onondaga	29,558,557	22.191 41	35.206 88
Ontario	21 121.495	15.841 12	18 319 32
Orange	26,369,366	19,777 02	22,5o5 73
Orleans	11 206,613	8,404 96	12,054 4.
Oswego	16.165,509	12,124 13	24,865 42
Otsego	12.115,295	9,086 47	23,328 02
Putnam	5,349,967	4,012 48	5 553 34
Queens	20.120,325	15,090 24	15,647 79
Rensselser	27,5e3,761	20,687 82	30,182 32
Richmond	7,625,589	5.719 19	6,616 25
Rockland	5 511.647	4,133 88	6,392 98
St. Lawence	16.846.948	12,635 22	34,533 59
Saratoge	11,946,587	8,959 94	20,692 39
Schenectady	5.688.128	4,416 09	7,807 20
Schohsrie	6,763,640	5,072 88	15,266 01
Schuyler	4 955.264	3,716 44	8,370 85
Seneca	11.169,329	8,377 00	10.430 40
Steuben	16.267,309	12.200 48	27,713 22
Suffolk	11,008,765	8,256 57	15 710 81
Sullivan	4,387.690	3.299 77	12.582 11
Tioga	5,919,835	4,439 87	12,162 47
Tompkins	8.831.263	6,623 46	14 076 86
Ulster	15.839,139	11,879 35	24,942 75
Warren	2,561,283	1.920 96	9,197 99
Washington	16,067,398	12,065 54	19,498 65
Wayne	14,787.399	11,090 58	20,151 12
Westchester	39,996,284	29,247 22	27,744 83
Wyoming	9,434,309	7,075 73	14.777 53
Ystes	8,358,968	6,269 23	8,677 01
Totals	$1,431,692,096	$1.073,768 97	$1,374,349 52

PATERNITY OF RACHEL'S CHILDREN.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in e letter of recent date, says: "RACHEL'S eldest son, a boy about 14, whose fether is Count WALEWSKI, is being educsted at Geneva, and knew nothing of his mother's death. A friend of mine wse reqnested to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject, and inquire from him if he did not think it fitting that the boy should be present at the funeral, which takes place to-morrow; but Count WALEWSKI said he did deem it by any means necessary, and that it would cause the child a sed and disegreeable impression. Most people imagine that the real fact is, that the Minister for Foreign Affeirs doee not choose that the crowd et RACHEL'S funeral should say, 'There, thet young led who is chief mourner, and RACHEL'S son, is theson elso of M. WALEWSKI, the first Minister of the Empire.' Besides this, many would heve added: 'Ten or twelve yeara back, that boy's father persecuted RACHEL, the actress, to become his wife; and whet was then termed her good eeose, and her friends who surrounded her end besought her not to think of such a thiog, alone prevented the marriage.' All this might not be particulerly flattering to M. WALEWSKI just now; so the young ALEXANDER NAPOLEON VISCOUNT WALEWSKI (for he is perfectly acknowledged) is left in school at Geneve, and kept from the public eye."

The *Court Journal* says the recognition by Prince NAPOLEON of one of the children of the late Mlle. RACHEL has caused an immense sensation.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The hill of this Compeny, to be leid before Parliament, proposes an increase of capitel by the creation of new sheres, end the horrowing on mortgage or hond, the original capital of £353,600, now all paid np, being found, "in consequence of circumstences beyond the control of the Company," inedequeta for the purposee of the undertaking. The sheres of the Compsny are offered et £500 discount. These ere £1,000 shares, fully paid np. The price quoted must probably be considered exceptional, for the majority of the shareholders are sufficiently wealthy to retain their interest in the undertaking.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—COLLISION—RULE OF DAMAGES.

Jedediah Chapman vs. *The Steamboat Empire State.*—This case cama up on exceptione to a Commissioner's report. The euit was brought to recover the dameges occasioned to the sloop *New-York*, hy a collision with the steamer, by which the sloop was sunk near Hell Gate. A decree wee rendered for libelents in the snit.

The vessel wee raised hy one Joseph Bounty, shortly after the collision. He libeled her for salvage, and she was sold by decree of the Court to satisfy his claim. Bounty prrchased her, and she wes afterwarda repaired. The Commissioner on the reference in this action allowed the whola value of the sloop as for a total loss, the freight lost, expenses in raising the vessel and interest, amounting in all te $2,294 10, to which the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court—That the rnle of cstimating dsmages in such a case is the actual cost of raising and of repairs to make her value equal to her valuc before the collision. (The *Catharine*, 17 How., 170.)

The report in this case must therafore be set aside.

For libelant—Mr. Morton and Mr. Hsskett. For claimants—Mr. Lord.

Philip H. Grace vs. *Charles H. Read, et al.*—The libelant, master and part owner of the schooner *Isabella*, brings this suit to recover a balsnce of freight alleged to be due upon shingles brought from North Carolina to this port. After the arrival of the vessel on May 21,1855, there was a settlement between the parties. The libelant claimed freight amounting to $561 73. The respondants claimed damages for loss of shingles smounting to $283 40. After some consultation tha libelant allowed $210 60 of the claim and the respondents paid him the balance and he gave a receipt for it as "the balance in full of freight of shingles per schooner *Isabella.*"

Held by the Court—That this was a valid accord and satisfaction between the parties. That if the respondents claim for shingles lost was well founded, the libelant has received all he is entitled to, and the settlement wes made upon the basis that it wes well founded. Libel dismissed with coste.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For respondents, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

The Cosmopolitan Art Association and Emerson's.

In correction of the statement that the Cosmopoliten Art Associetion had given the required security in the case between tham and tha proprietors of *Emerson's & Putnam's Monthly*, we are requested to publish the following from the plaintiff's counsel:

TRINITY BUILDINGS, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

Messrs. Oaksmith & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note requesting to know if the Cosmopolitan Art Association have given security for your claim, we have to inform you that no security has been given to our knowledge. On seeing the statement in this morning's TIMES that such was tha case, we applied to the Sheriff's Office, and were there informed, no security had been given, but the property attached by the Sheriff was still held by him. We have not received any notice that the Association intend to give secnrity or to apply to have their property released from the attachment.

Respectfully yours, BUCKHAM & SMALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The Snrrogate is still unwell, and consequently there is nothing of public interest transpiring in his Court.

Political.

At the municipal election on Tuesday, in Lancaster, Pa., the home of Mr. BUCHANAN, THOMAS H. BURROWS, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Mayor, the opposing candidate being of BUCHANAN'S own stripe. Lancaster gave a BUCHANAN majority of 1,200 in 1856.

List of Disasters for January, 1858.

We are indebted to I. H. UPTON, Esq., for the following official list of marine losses for the month of January:

STEAMERS.

Names.	From.	For.	Loss.
Ariel	Bremen	New-York	$40,000
Caledonia, (Pro.)	New-York	Newbarg	200
Earl of Carrick, (Br.)	Ayr	Liverpool	75,000
Fanny Fern	Pittsburg	St. Louis	20 000
Flying Clond	St. Louis	New-Orleans	50,000
Hiberdia	Pittsburg	Ohio River	16,000
Iron Duke, (Br.)	Liverpool	Dublin	18,000
Khersonese	Portsmouth	East Indies	12,000
Messenger	New-Orleans		5,000
Monongahela			4,000
Magnolia	New-York	Berwick Bay	8.000
Post Boy	New Orleans	Mississippi R.	8,000
Sarah Sands	Portsmouth	Calcutta	100,000
Tyndall, (Br.)			75,000
Victoria, (mg.)			800
Washington	Fort Umqua	Scottsburg	10,000
Total			$442,000

SHIPS.

Allied Powers, (Br.)	Ceylon	England	$68,000
America	Liverpool	New York	6,500
Amelia	New Orleans	New-York	50,000
Anna	Callao	Queenstown	65,000
Art Union	Boston	Charleston	1,000
Berlin	Philadelphia	Savannah	850
Constitution	Liverpool	New York	700
Cumberland	Liverpool		40,000
Caroline Reed	Newcastle	New York	4,800
Claremont, (Br.)	Hong Kong	San Francisco	6,700
Cambridge	New York	Mobile	75,000
C. S. Pennell	New-Orleans		2,600
Dictator	New Orleans	Liverpool	1,400
East Indian	London	Bombay	8,700
Elizabeth	Quebec	Exeter	18,500
Elvira	Callao	Hampton R'ds.	1,475
Erie	Palermo	New-York	1,200
Allen Stewart	New Orleans		8,000
Esulnola, (Nor.	Quebec	Londoo	15,600
Georgia	Liverpool	Savannah	500
Gen. Williams (Br.)	St Stephens, N.B.	Liverpool	60,000
Harmonia	New-York	Clyde	12,000
Henry Harbeck	Cardiff	Alexandria, Va	7,600
Johanna Elise, (Ham.)	New York		800
Java	Shields	New York	2,450
Jane E. Walsh	Legborn	Philadelphia	6,700
Kossuth	Havana	Falmouth, E.	5,000
Middlesex	Boston	New Orleans	8,000
Mameinke	Singapore	Calcutta	7,600
Memoria Pecuntium	Havana	Hamburg	4,300
Martha's Vineyard	Clyde	New-York	9,000
Malvina	Amoy	New-York	7,600
Martha Whitmore	Cadiz	Boston	4,600
Morning Light	Philadelphia	Parana	1,200
Nonpareil	Liverpool	Savannah	750
Neptune's Car	New-York	San Francisco	4,600
Pocahontas			4,600
Raleigh, (Br.)			120 000
Serampore	New Orleans	Boston	106,000
Sylvanus Blanchard	New York	New Orleans	4,500
Therese	Baltimore	Liverpool	5,600
Trimountain	Liverpool	Bombay	6,000
Tybee	St. John, N. B.	Falmouth	8 500
Thyatira	Quebec	Sunderland	50,000
Tombola	Rio Janeiro	San Francisco	6,500
Wallace	Quebec	Greenock	40 000
William Libby	Calcutta	London	12,000
William, (Br.)	Harbor Grace	England	10,500
Total			$890,125

BARKS.

American Lass, (Br.)	London	New-Orleans	$26 000
Brilliant	New-Orleans	New York	7 500
Isabella, (whaler)	Lahaina	New Zealand	10,000
Jane Doten	Philadelphia	Boston	10 000
Juniata	Calcutta	San Francisco	16,500
Jenny Jones, (Br.)	Liverpool		1,500
Louisa Kilham	Newcastle	New York	3,600
Lucy	Shields	Boston	2,800
Laure, (Fr.)	Bordeaux	Vera Cruz	6,000
Liliss	Montevideo	Akyab	8,000
Mary C. Dyer	France	New York	24,500
M. W. Babbidge	Newport	St. Thomas	4,700
Mendi	Palermo	Philadelphia	850
Mary Parker		Antwerp	18,000
N. S. Perkins	New-London		6,000
North Sea	New-York	Glasgow	4,300
Philip, (whskr.)	Mercury Bay	Honolulu	1,000
Pamphylia	Cardenas	New-York	1,650
Sam Slick	Boston	London	26,500
Seraphina	New-Orleans	New York	8,500
St. Lawrence	St. Andrews	Limerick	10,000
Undine	Newcastle	Bermuda	5,000
Valetta	Liverpool	Charleston	2,500
Washington Allston	Calcutta	Boston	1,200
Total			$205,600

BRIGS.

Ambrose Light	Bath	Havana	$1,600
Consort	Puget Sound	San Francisco	2,500
Edwin	Boston	St. Thomas	3,410
Glaisster, (Br.)	Windsor, N. S.	New-York	1,200
H. W. Moncure	Baltimore	West Indies	6,000
Hurricane Bird	Bahia	Hamp'n Roads.	750
Itasca	Bonsvista	New-York	800
Jane Emily, (Br.)	Newfoundland	Oporto	7,500
Martha Post	St Domiugo	Liverpool	3,000
Naumkeag	New-York	Pensacola	650
North			1,200
Northern Light	Bucksport		5,400
Priocipe, (Br.)	Port-au Prince	New-York	4,600
Plumas	Frankfort, Me.	Fort Delaware	750

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Five Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; single copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Messrs. Orband & Carhart, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday until Monday. In the House, it was the most exciting day of the session thus far. It was voted inexpedient to allow further time to take supplementary testimony in the Ohio contested election case—VALLANDIGHAM *versus* CAMPBELL. J. D. WILLIAMSON, the witness in the Tariff Investigation, submitted his amended answer, and it then appearing that he had answered all the Committee's questions promptly, he was, on motion of Mr. STANTON, the Chairman of the Committee, discharged from custody. The Lecompton question then came up. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted for sending the Message and Constitution to the Committee on Territories and submitted another in its place, calling for a Select Committee, with the view of obtaining all the information possible relative to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution—the Committee to consist of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, and to have power to send for persons and papers. The Speaker decided that the resolution could only be offered as an amendment to the motion of Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, for a Select Committee of thirteen,—whereupon Mr. HARRIS unexpectedly acquiesced in the ruling of the Speaker, and in order as he said, to ascertain the fate of his resolution at once, moved the previous question. This was the signal for the utmost confusion. Mr. HARRIS was in vain appealed to to withdraw his resolution, and moved a call of the House. Counter-motions, motions to adjourn, and motions for almost every conceivable purpose, were then the order—this being the method taken by the factions Lecomptonites, who found themselves in a decided minority, to stave off a direct vote. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition no conclusion had been arrived at, and the prospect was good for the continuance of the session until daylight.

We publish to-day an interesting account of the views of the Mormons in regard to the movements of the Government, derived from an interview with Hon. HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, one of the leaders of the Saints, who is now on a visit to this City, and is charged with the general supervision of the Mormon Church in the East. Mr. ELDRIDGE seeks to correct certain misapprehensions in the mind of the public concerning the disposition of the Mormons; but admits that any attempt of the troops to enter Salt Lake City in hostile array will inevitably result in bloodshed. As a thoroughly Mormon view of the condition of affairs, his statements are interesting.

A rumor has reached us, by way of Chicago, from Fayetteville, Ark., to the effect that there has been a fearful insurrection of slaves near that place, incited by white men. Two settlements are reported to have been attacked by the negroes, who killed twenty-three persons, besides burning houses and slaughtering cattle. A force of volunteers was organized, who, after killing and capturing twenty-five of the insurrectionists, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The story is probably very much exaggerated.

The Stockholders of the Bay State Mills Corporation held a meeting in Boston yesterday, and received the report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the condition of its affairs. The report is very long, and presents such a gloomy picture of the Company's concerns that at the conclusion of its reading a vote was passed to dissolve the Corporation and wind up.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., with one week's later news from Europe, is now fully due here. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at a late hour last night.

A strange charge is under investigation by Mayor TIEMANN. A policeman, who is still on duty, is charged with having committed several burglaries on his beat. The matter has caused much excitement in the Department, but the suspected man had not been made aware last night of the peril in which his reputation was involved.

We publish this morning the Protest of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society, against the majority resolutions of the "Committee of Nine," which were lately adopted by the Board. This protest having been refused entry upon the minutes, on Thursday evening, the protestants at once re-signed their positions on the Version Committee. This act is of the gravest import to the interests of the Bible Society—and so it is felt to be by the Board.

JAMES BINGHAM was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, for feloniously receiving a quantity of goods, consisting of knives, augers, steel-pens, &c., valued at $110, which had been stolen from one of KINGSLEY'S Express wagons, in Nassau-street. The goods were found on his premises, No 74 Baxter-street. He did not dispute their identity, but stated that they had been brought there during his absence, and unknown to him. The Jury found him guilty. He is an old offender, having been convicted of similar charges on former occasions. He will be sentenced to-day.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, Councilman BRADY in the Chair, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday to hear the resumed argument on the question of the removal of the North River steamboats. There was a numerous attendance, but no new evidence or argument was elicited.

There was also a crowded meeting of the Committee on Streets of the same Board to hear parties interested in street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards. After Messrs. TITUS, PORTER and MANN had addressed the Committee, an adjournment was taken to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The case of STAATS, on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG to recover a penalty under the Metropolitan Police act, for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, was brought to a close yesterday and the defendant acquitted, on the ground that lager bier, the only article alleged to have been sold, is not intoxicating within the meaning of the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Flour and Wheat ruled firm. An increased supply of Corn depressed prices. Cotton was brisker at ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. dearer than on Wednesday. Rio Coffee was in lively request at a shade higher rates. Rice was pretty freely dealt in and it slightly improved. Sugars and Molasses were in demand at about former quotations. Provisions exhibited more steadiness, but were not active. Spirits Turpentine was in good request at higher prices. No remarkable movement occurred in other branches of trade.

PARTY FAIRNESS.—In a recent article upon the Kansas question we stated as clearly and strongly as justice required, the reasons assigned by the President for recommending the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and then appended the considerations upon the other side, which led us to consider those reasons wholly inconclusive. The Washington *Union* copies the first part of our article, but omits the rest,—thus presenting the TIMES as indorsing the President's views. This strikes us as the height of unfairness and injustice.

Kansas in Congress.

The Lecompton question has taken a new shape in Congress. Instead of voting directly, and blindly, upon the admission of Kansas, it is proposed in the House of Representatives to refer the subject to a Committee, for the purpose of inquiring whether *the people* of Kansas have really made application for admission into the Union or not. Perhaps it would be going too far to say that we are surprised at the resistance offered to this proposition by the Administration Party. But certainly we cannot see upon what grounds of reason that opposition rests.

The most bigoted adherents of the Administration cannot deny or doubt that there is very strong reason to *suspect* that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the admission of the State with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote on the 4th of January, when over 10,000 persons protested against that step,—whether legally valid or not,—is certainly sufficient to create a very strong doubt in the minds of men who care not in the least for the political relations of the subject. And so important a point as this ought not to be left in doubt. It would be inexcusable for Congress to act upon a matter likely to affect so vitally the interests and welfare of the Union, without the most full and accurate knowledge upon the subject.

If a majority of the people of Kansas are *not* in favor of bringing the State into the Union, then no application for admission has been made—for a minority of the people have no authority to speak in the name of the State. If a majority are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, its adoption by Congress would not be the *admission* of the State—for admission implies application and desire on the part of the majority; it would be *forcing* Kansas into the Union against the will of its inhabitants. Congress has no right to do this. It "*may* admit" new States, but it cannot coerce or compel them to come into the Union. It would be a high-handed exercise of arbitrary power to do so; and to use the Federal army to *force* a State into the confederacy would be a monstrous and unparalleled outrage.

It is a matter of the highest importance, therefore, that Congress should know, accurately and authentically, whether a majority of the people of Kansas actually desire admission into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution or not:—and the only way by which this fact can be ascertained, so far as any past expression of opinion is concerned, is by the inquiry of an impartial and intelligent Committee. Let them revise the election returns, and see how many of them are legal and how many are fraudulent. Let them inquire into the validity of the election of the 4th of January upon the Constitution, and the weight to which the votes then cast are entitled in an estimate of the popular sentiment. Resistance to the appointment of this Committee indicates a very evident mistrust, on the part of the Administration, of the soundness of its position. It shows that they have not full faith in the ability of their facts and principles to withstand the scrutiny of such a Committee.

We think it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the welfare of the country at large, that this Committee should be appointed.

Directors of Moneyed Institutions.

A very important bill has been introduced into our State Senate, by Mr. STOW, the object of which is to regulate the election of bank and railroad officers, and also to compel directors to give a certain amount of attention to their duties. One of the most important sections of the bill is that which forbids the use of proxies by the officer of a moneyed institution in the choice of directors; and another, which is hardly of secondary importance, gives the power of choosing the cashier, or by whatever name the financial officer of an institution may be called, to the stockholders instead of the directors.

Recent developments have given abundant proof of the necessity of some such legal restrictions as are embodied in Mr. STOW'S bill, in relation to banks and railroad companies. It has been too much the practice for responsible men to permit their names to be used as the directors of institutions, of whose affairs they were entirely ignorant. The disastrous affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania is a remarkable case in point. There were a long list of most respectable and well-known names of directors, but not one of them, it appears, knew anything about the affairs of the institution. There is something ludicrous in the idea of a board of directors, composed of wealthy and respectable merchants, passing a series of complimentary resolutions in reference to the President of the Bank, thanking him for the ability he had displayed in the management of their money, and then discovering a few days afterwards that he had actually squandered the whole capital of the concern and brought it to bankruptcy, without awakening a suspicion in their minds of his lack of integrity or capacity. Just such another case has been exposed in Hartford, where SEYMOUR, the Secretary of the Hartford County Savings Institution, made way with the entire funds intrusted to his keeping, amounting to $116,000, without his Board of Directors knowing, or even suspecting that there was anything wrong in his conduct. There was a "board," consisting of twenty-six responsible men, who permitted their names to be published as directors, the greater part of them never having attended a single meeting, and not one of them, as now appears, ever having taken the trouble to examine into the conduct of the Institution of which they were the guardians.

Men who have character enough to make their names desirable as officers or directors of moneyed institutions, ought to be too careful of their reputations to permit their names to be used as stool-pigeons to mislead the public. If a merchant cannot give his personal supervision to the affairs of a bank, or any other incorporate company, he ought not to allow his name to be used as one of its managers or directors. A verdict for damages was lately obtained against the eminent artist, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, in London, in favor of a simple-minded person who was induced to invest his money in a bogus company on seeing the name of the great caricaturist among the names of the directors. It appeared that he had amiably permitted his name to be used in that manner, but knew nothing whatever about the concern of which he was supposed to be a director. He will not, probably, be caught in such a snare again; and we should think that the developments that have been made during the past three months would not only teach a lesson of caution to respectable business men who permit their names to be published as directors of moneyed institutions, but would also put the public at large on their guard against trusting too much to an imposing list of directors' names.

The Armies of Europe—Spain as a War-making Power.

We yesterday printed a condensed account of Captain MCCLELLANN'S very interesting report upon the Armies of Europe, which embodies those statistical portions of the document most likely to attract the attention of the non-professional public. The style and tone of Captain MCCLELLANN'S report are alike admirable, and the critical examination of the siege of Sebastopol, with which he opens his work, cannot fail to be valuable even to those who are indisposed to accept in all points his views of the conduct of that extraordinary passage in the history of war. The practical conclusions which he draws from the study of the subject, and applies to the condition of our own country, are of the first importance to civilians as well as to soldiers. He has satisfied himself by a minute and careful analysis of the military force of the European nations and of our own means of defence, that the introduction of steam into the transport service of the great Powers has made a complete revolution in the chances of warfare, and that any serious war with a leading military State would expose this country to be overwhelmed by forces *to which we could offer no availing resistance whatever*. He therefore recommends with urgency the extension of our system of coast defences and of military education.

The body of Captain MCCLELLANN'S report is chiefly occupied with a new and detailed account of the organization of the Russian army, of which, as he justly observes, but little was clearly known before the Crimean war. The armies of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia are also described with more or less minuteness, the English infantry receiving the least of his attention, because our own infantry system is so nearly modeled upon that of England as to make description thereof almost superfluous. The military force of Spain is not passed under review by Captain MCCLELLAND, that portion of the duties devolved upon the commission of which he was a member, having probably been assigned to one of his two coadjutors, Major DELAFIELD and Major MORDECAI, whose reports have been delayed by the discharge of other important duties which devolved upon those officers after their return from Europe. But as the imminent probability of an armed interference by Spain in the affairs of the distracted republic of Mexico lends a particular immediate interest to the subject, we extract from the elaborate work of the Baron VON MINUTOLI upon the resources of Spain some statements of the military and naval force of Her Catholic Majesty, which will doubtless surprise those who are unfamiliar with the rapid and extensive development which has taken place during the last ten years in all departments of Spanish industry and in every province of the Spanish power. The Baron VON MINUTOLI, who was for many years the Prussian Consul-General in Spain, and enjoyed the best opportunities of accurate information upon the theme of which he treats, accords to the Spaniards a much higher position in the scale of national strength than they are generally supposed to hold, though his estimate falls short, of course, of their own inordinate pretensions. The vast recuperative energy of the Peninsular populations and the immense resources in every kind of their country have more than once, in the course of Spanish history, enabled her statesmen to take the world by surprise, and to put forth a sudden and spasmodic strength, beyond all previous expectation. The Administration of Cardinal ALBERONI, for instance, figures in the annals of the last century like a magnificent *tour de force*, or a splendid piece of national legerdemain.

But the improvement actually going on in the condition of Spain is of a more healthy and permanent character. It is the result of the gradual enlightenment of her population, and not of the unexpected energy of her rulers—a blossoming of the national character, and not a graft of foreign intellect and foreign statesmanship. While it has favorably affected the whole body of the nation, this revival of Spanish vitality is nowhere more perceptible than in the war-making capacity of the country. The Spanish army has been gradually reconstructed upon a higher footing of efficiency than it attained even during the disciplinary years of the Peninsular struggle. At the present time its war-strength of 180,000 men is scientifically organized, and distributed with considerable skill. The Infantry regiments are 46 in number, each regiment divided into three battalions of six companies each—one of Grenadiers, one of Rifles, and four of Fusiliers. The Regimental Staff consists of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, one drum-major, one shoemaker, and one tailor. Each battalion is officered by a first and second commandant, one adjutant, one ensign, one chaplain, one sergeant, and one corporal of music; each company by one captain, two lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, one sergeant, three 2d sergeants, five corporals, two 2d corporals, a drummer, and a fifer, and each company numbers 73 privates, making the average strength of a regiment about 1,300 men.

The Artillery service is undergoing a complete revision, with the object of assimilating it to the French, and has already attained a very conspicuous degree of efficiency. The Army in Cuba consists of 16 regiments of Infantry, and four companies of Sharpshooters, one Artillery regiment of two brigades, each of four field batteries; of one brigade of siege Artillery; one company of Sappers and Miners; two regiments and six squadrons of Cavalry; and one battalion of Engineers. In addition to these regular troops, the Island is protected by the levies of the insular militia, which have undergone a decided improvement in the course of the last three years.

Equal progress has been made in the navy of the Nation. In 1845 Spain possessed but 42 vessels-of-war, most of which were old, worm-eaten and practically as useless as our own *North Carolina* or *Pennsylvania*. Her dockyards had been silent for half a century. At the famous station of Ferrol, for instance, where fourteen great line-of-battle-ships had been launched in four years of Cardinal ALBERONI'S time, but two vessels were built between 1794 and 1845. In 1852 the Spanish Navy numbered 124 vessels in active service, while 78 were building or repairing in the various dockyards of Cadiz, Carthagena, Mahon and Ferrol. At the latter place 2,000 workmen were constantly employed—foundries of all kinds were in full operation, and a school of Naval Engineers was established, where forty pupils were learning the scientific principles of their profession, under a competent staff of instructors, bred in England and in France. The Navy List of the Kingdom here inscribed the names of 3 first-rates, of 5 first-class frigates, 6 sloops-of-war, 85 brigs and schooners, and 22 war-steamers. These vessels were all in a state of efficiency, carried 927 guns, and were manned by 7,132 sailors, 1,850 marines, and 460 engineers, under the command of 313 officers. The French system of marine registration had been adopted, with certain modifications, and the mercantile marine of Spain, increased to the respectable figure of nearly 400,000 tons, and rapidly increasing, offered upon its rolls a naval reserve liable to the royal conscription of 76,914 seamen. These figures alone are sufficient to indicate the reality and extent of the resources upon which Spain may rely in the the prosecution of any military enterprise, and to satisfy the statistical reader that the ancient monarchy is by no means to be despised in its present condition or in its near future.

General Nye's House and Lot.

We are very glad that General NYE, of the Metropolitan Police Commission, resents the intimation that he is about to accept, from the Policemen under his authority, the gift of a house and lot valued at $15,000. But the General need not have manifested so much indignation, or affected so much contempt for the newspapers which have brought the matter to the attention of the public. The General said he "very rarely corrected a newspaper report, because they *always* talk most about that which they know least." The fact may possibly be so,—but if it is, we do not see that it affords a very good reason for the course which the General says he uniformly adopts. It would seem to us all the more desirable that the General should enlighten their ignorance out of his superabundant knowledge.

But in this particular instance the General himself seems to have been sadly in lack of information, of which the newspapers and the rest of mankind were in full possession. He declared that he was not aware that any attempt was made to tax policemen for the purpose of making him a present of a house. "All he had to say about it was, that *it was entirely new to him.*" The General's ignorance on this subject seems to have been quite peculiar to himself. Everybody else seems to have known all about it. Mayor TIEMANN said that several Policemen had complained to him that they had been taxed $15 apiece for this purpose. It is a little curious that the President of the Police Commission should be so utterly ignorant of the proceedings of his subordinates. If they had been raising money for other purposes—for example, recurring to the past, to promote Mayor Woon's reelection—General NYE would probably have known all about it. Perhaps he would not have been quite so certain, moreover, in that case, as he is in this, that "a policeman can do what he likes with his money."

General NYE'S ignorance, we suspect, is affected. It was assumed in order to allow him an easy extrication from an embarrassing and not very creditable position. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that a scheme has been on foot to collect from members of the Police force—of course under the guise of voluntary contributions—money enough to make the General a handsome gift. We do not suppose that it originated with him—still less that he would ever make compliance with such exactions on the part of a policeman a condition of his remaining in the department. We presume that it was started by some overzealous friends of the General, either in or out of the force—and no man has more of them, and was intended as a marked compliment to his personal and official character. But it is not creditable to him as the vigilant, Argus-eyed head of a public body popularly supposed to be ominiscient, that he should have remained to the last moment in such utter ignorance of a concerted movement of this sort among its members. And it is still less to his credit that he should have reproached and sneered at the Newspaper Press for not being as ignorant as he confesses himself to have been concerning the affairs of his own department.

But it is satisfactory to know that we are not to be subjected to the opprobrium of seeing a high City official accepting a gift of $15,000 from men dependent upon him for the salaries out of which the contribution was to be made. It would be very difficult to convince the public that such a proceeding would be either dignified or honest.

Boston Morals.

Time was when the capital of New-England was regarded as the home of sound principles and of thrifty virtue. The subordinate rank of the Puritan States in the political hierarchy of the Union was in a measure balanced by the impression which prevailed throughout the Union of their more than average honesty and morality, as well in the relations of commerce as in the concerns of private life. But to this favorable reputation of theirs the people of the Eastern States seem to be growing gradually indifferent. The disclosures which have been recently made of the financial management of some of the leading manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, under the control of men whose names were proudly paraded by our Oriental cousins, but a few months since, as the types of commercial honor and of social respectability, have gone far to demolish the prestige of these primitive communities: and indisposed as we are to argue from the particular to the universal in matters of character, we must own that we know not how to explain the extraordinary fact that the Boston journals, and particularly that one of their number which has for years enjoyed the somewhat ambiguous title of the "respectable Daily," should be found foremost in the attempt to justify the miserable duplicity and meanness of the conduct of the American Captain DURHAM, who recently slunk out of the port of Marseilles under cover of the faith reposed by the officers of the French law in the word of an American citizen. The Boston *Advertiser*, of yesterday, alludes, to the contemptible proceeding as the "escape of Captain DURHAM," and congratulates that astute Yankee on his success in "outwitting the authorities" of Marseilles. As an individual expression of opinion, this statement of the *Advertiser's* is not, perhaps, of any particular importance, but until it has been formally disarmed and rebuked by the more conspicuous Presses of Boston, our New-England friends must not be surprised to find themselves classed below the repudiators of Mississippi, for in the case of these some provocation and excuse might be held to exist, which is entirely wanting to the Eastern admirers of successful dishonor.

THE NEXT FIGHTING GROUND.—The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the proclamation of popular sovereignty, of necessity makes every new Territory the scene of a new struggle between Slavery and its enemies. Senator DOUGLAS, in a speech at Chicago, in 1855, predicted that the effect of the Nebraska bill would be, not only to leave Kansas and Nebraska free, but to prohibit Slavery from the territory *South* of the line of 36° 30'. Probably this would not have been attempted, but for the fact that the Pro-Slavery Party has attempted, by fraud and violence, to overrule the will of the people of Kansas, and establish Slavery there.

The following paragraph from a letter in the Boston *Journal* indicates the fulfillment of the prophecy of Senator DOUGLAS:

"LAWRENCE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A great deal of interest is manifested here relative to the proposed Territory of Arizona. A great many Free-State men have stated their determination to go in the Spring, or when the difficulties are settled here. I know of a select party, composed of men who have been active here on the Anti-Slavery side, and who intend starting the 1st of May—*the principal reason for going being the desire to help the cause of Free Institutions there.* Sheriff JONES, NEWSOM of Tecumseh, and a number of others, Ultra-Slavery propagandists, are also preparing to leave in the Spring. It is said JONES expects to be made Marshal of the new Territory. NEWSOM threatens the lives of all Free-State men who may go. Circumstances go strongly to prove that Arizona will be the next battle ground. A crusading element is one strong characteristic of the Kansas people, and wherever there may be a struggle for freedom many of her citizens will be found engaged in it."

The action of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas has converted the great mass of her Inhabitants into zealous, active, fanatical propagandists of Freedom,—and they will contest with the power from which they have suffered so much every inch of ground that remains. This is a struggle which the South should have avoided, rather than sought.

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION.—In consequence of the many serious losses experienced by the shipping interests of New-York, from the ice in the bay and rivers during the severe Winters of the past three or four years, a company was formed last year, who undertook for a certain sum to keep a free passage open for ships and ferry-boats during the present Winter from the middle of December to the 1st of March. A suitable ice-boat was constructed to be employed in this service, and a contract entered into with the Insurance Companies and packet owners. The pay stipulated was $200 a day. The boat has been kept in readiness, and would probably have accomplished the object for which she was built; but thus far there has not been ice enough in the bay or rivers to make a mint julep; and as there are but three weeks more of Winter, it is not likely that there will be any. But the pay for the ice-boat goes on all the same, as though she had been plowing up the expected ice fields, and making channels for the shipping of this port.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION DECIDED.—It has long been a disputed point whether *lager bier* can be properly classed among toxatious drinks, but yesterday, Judge STRONG of Long Island, decided, in the case of JACOB STAATS, who was indicted for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, that *lager bier* is not an intoxicating drink. If the question had been whether lager is a stupefying drink, or not, the decision would probably have been in the affirmative. The decision is a very important one, and it will have a decided effect upon the habits of a very large class of our population, to whom lager bier has become almost a necessary of life. There will be great rejoicing over the decision of Judge STRONG by our German population, and the "saloons" where their favorite beverage is sold will be crowded to-morrow with thirsty devotees.

An Enterprising Newspaper.

Poor old Mr. BENNETT is driven to sad shifts in the decrepitude and loss of energy which have overtaken his newspaper. A few days ago he attempted to stimulate the public mind by announcing very conspicuously that the Mormons had proposed to sell Salt Lake City to the Government. An article which we copy from the *Union* explains that very shallow bubble.

The following communication exposes another of his falsehoods and throws considerable light upon the manner in which his sheet is edited. The fact that such tales are told out of school, moreover, shows the distaste that persons employed to do such things may entertain for their work:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* a few days since stated, in what purported to be a dispatch from Washington, that Mr. STONE, while on examination before the Congressional Committee, testified that Mr. BANKS had borrowed $7,000 of the parties interested in the repeal of the wood duty. The statement has already been pronounced false; but it may be well enough for me to state further that it did not come from Washington at all, *but was fabricated in the Herald office.*

The TIMES of the day before contained a dispatch stating in general terms one fact that had been stated by Mr. STONE to the Committee. This was amplified and altered in the *Herald* office,—the statement concerning Mr. BANKS added, and the whole published as an original dispatch. Yours, INSIDER.

A GOOD JOKE.—Our venerable neighbor, the *Commercial*, is not greatly given to joking,—but when it does make an adventure in that line the effect is something remarkable. Witness the following:

"What English author is it who says that 'newspapers always excite curiosity, but no one ever lays them down without a feeling of disappointment?' The sentiment is CHARLES LAMB'S. But then *he never read the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*"

That is decidedly good,—though if *we* had said it the *Commercial* would have considered us malicious.

☞ The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company is the name of an association about to be organized with a stock of $150,000—$10 a share—with the provision that one-half of the profits over seven per cent. on the capital shall be appropriated to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

THE MORMONS.

A Mormon View of Affairs in Utah.

Statement of Grievances—The Position of Brigham Young.

Hon. HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, a gentleman high in office among the Mormons in Utah, has recently arrived in this City, direct from Great Salt Lake. In an interview with him, we have gathered a number of facts in relation to the condition of affairs in the Territory, which derive additional importance from the authority vested in Mr. ELDRIDGE by virtue of his office. This gentleman has several times presided over the Mormon communities in the Western States, and for a number of years has been the principal business agent for the Church of the Saints. His present mission to the East is undertaken with the same design of general supervision. His statements are peculiarly interesting, as furnishing the Mormon view of the present state of affairs between the Saints and the Government.

Mr. ELDRIDGE speaks in terms of unqualified praise of the citizens of Utah, whom he styles an industrious, honest, honorable community. He declares that they have never had any difficulty with United States officers who were contented to perform their official duties, and refrained from interference with the institutions of the Mormon Church. He referred particularly to Capt. STANSBURY, Capt. GUNNISON, Col. STEPTOE, and several of the Judges and other civil officers who had been stationed in the Territory, and who had spoken well of the people and their leaders. The reputation of other Government officials, however, does not rate so high in Mormon estimation. It is positively denied that violence had been offered, even to the most obnoxious of these persons.

In regard to the position of the President in the present contest, Mr. ELDRIDGE speaks feelingly. He says the people in Utah had really expected that Mr BUCHANAN would have taken a very different course with them. They thought that Utah had never been treated as any other Territory of the Union, and could only interpret the neglect of the General Government as the effect of a prejudice against their religion. He thought that if President BUCHANAN had sent out Commissioners—judicious, high-minded, honorable men—to investigate the charges preferred against the Mormons, he would have found nothing to their discredit, but much to their honor for patience and forbearance. It is denied that BRIGHAM YOUNG ever said that he would not permit another Governor to enter the Territory. Mr. ELDRIDGE, on the contrary, had heard him say, when Colonel STEPTOE was appointed his successor by President PIERCE, that if the Colonel accepted the appointment, he would salute him, hat in hand, as an honorable gentlemen; and that "the best music of the Territory should serenade him at his inauguration." This was spoken before thousands of persons in public assembly. The Colonel, seeing that the people had unlimited confidence in "his Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG," signed a petition to the President for his reappointment, to which the military and civil officers, then in the Territory, as well as the "Gentile" merchants, added their signatures.

BRIGHAM and the people did certainly expect, as a matter of justice, (adds Mr. ELDRIDGE,) that after so long forbearance, wherein their patriotism and patience had been well tried, the Federal offices would have been filled with *men of the Territory*, men fully competent to discharge every duty; but had it been the determination of the President to send on Federal officers from other places, in spite of the request of the citizens of Utah, they could have gone in and discharged the functions of their several offices in peace. Governor CUMMING would have been well received, and the other officers with him; and if they had considered an armed escort necessary to their protection, all could have gone in together; but when the citizens learned that 2,500 soldiers, with all the munitions of war, were on the plains, they could see nothing in new officers, accompanied by troops, but an effort to break them up. Mr. ELDRIDGE considers it a misfortune that troops were sent to accompany the new officials, for the reason that after the charges of the Mormons against some of the United States officers, and their counter-charges against the Mormons, it was considered probable that new Federal officers *would have avoided the course in which their predecessors failed*; and if the Mormons really did trample the laws of the United States under their feet, it would have been a simple matter to take the necessary steps for placing a record of their outrages before the nation in a clear and unmistakable manner, instead of raising the general cry of "Rebellion."

Governor YOUNG spoke plainly of the iniquities of officials, but no man in the United States (Mr. E. declares) has greater reverence for the Constitution or is more earnest in its defence than BRIGHAM; and none would make greater sacrifices to sustain it. BRIGHAM, it is added, asks nothing more for himself and the citizens of Utah than the rights of American citizens; the Mormons require nothing more than what their neighbors enjoy, but when a clear case of injustice is before them, they are determined to submit to it no longer.

Mr. E. was in no way troubled at the purport of an increased Army going out to Utah in the Spring. If the troops forced their way into the valleys he thought that *a bloody account would have to be rendered.* The Mormons as a people, were peaceable, and had no disposition to fight if it could be avoided; but *they preferred an honorable war, if forced upon them, to a dishonorable peace.* The resources in Utah for sustaining the people would not probably be considered great by any other people; but as they had fought through the cricket and grasshopper wars, when they had to dig roots and boil down cowhides and eat them after they had consumed the animal, they thought they could live where others would starve, and were quite willing to try it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE denies the charges against the Mormons for encouraging the Indians to steal property and murder emigrants. The course of Gov. YOUNG, he says, has been to civilize the savages—not to encourage their barbarism. Dr. HURT might tell his story of his flight and hair-breadth escapes; but if the "boys" had wanted to injure him they could easily have done so. His story looks to Mormon eyes as if it was prepared to be read in the States.

As to the "peculiar institution," our visitor was very modest, saying only that it worked well enough, and that peace prevailed in Utah.

The Mormons have settlements all over the Territory, even as far south as Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin. Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the industry of the people should be an offset to the numerous charges against them. They could not do so much labor and perform so much wickedness at once.

A published statement, to the effect that many of the animals belonging to the contractors attached to the Expedition had been stampeded by the Mormons, is not absolutely contradicted; but it is added that, if the animals were driven off, every one of them will *be taken care of and accounted for, if peace is brought round.* Mr. ELDRIDGE had no personal knowledge of the situation of the Expedition. He knew the place well, where they were camped, and felt assured that if the weather had been as severe this Winter as in the last, it would have been a sad time with them.

In regard to the rumored proposal to arrange existing difficulties by a sale of Mormon property in

Utah to the Government, to be followed by a hegira, Mr. E. did not feel at liberty to speak positively. He remarked, however, that the Mormons are strongly attached to their present locality, and would be loath to expatriate themselves. They have no desire to change, asking only to be secured in the possession of the rights and privileges of American citizens.

It may not be amise to add that the personal history of Mr. ELDRIDGE is a matter of some interest, in view of the important part he has assumed among the Saints. He is a native of Auburn, in this State, and has been twenty years a Mormon. He was baptized into the Mormon faith in the year 1836, and become early acquainted with JOSEPH SMITH and the leading men who were associated with him. In the Fall of '38 he went to Missouri, and purchased a farm of 230 acres, near the town of Far West, together with valuable property in that place, but, in a few months after this purchase, was compelled to leave under the exterminating order of Gov. LILBURN N. BOGGS. He lost all his property, but has carefully preserved the warrantee deed, counting we presume on the return to Missouri of which we have heard something lately in the discourses of "Brother KIMBALL." He had a share in the Missouri troubles, and witnessed deeds, the remembrance of which he declares will last him a life-time. He went to Nauvoo, where he purchased a city lot and a farm, which he improved and made very comfortable; but in 1846 was again obliged to draw up stakes—receiving for all he possessed only a wagon and an old horse and harness to start him for the Rocky Mountains. He passed the two following years in "Winter Quarters," now Florence, in Nebraska Territory, where he lost two children from disease contracted from the sudden change and exposure in leaving a comfortable home in Nauvoo for a dwelling in a mud hut. In the Fall of 1848, he arrived in Utah, where his family has since resided. Mr. ELDRIDGE goes hence to Washington, on business connected with the interests of the Mormon body.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

New Banking Arrangement—No Reduction to be made of the Duties on American Flour—Reciprocity Treaty between Spain and Cuba—Theatrical and General Gossip.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Some of our Banking Institutions, finding that it is useless for them all to attempt single-handed the great battle against the Spanish Bank and each other, have at last concluded to join hands and form but one. So far six have manifested a willingness to enter into this arrangement, and it is to be presumed others will follow the example. The names of the fusioniets are "Positiva," capital $1,600,000; "Caja Central," $500,000; "Banco de Pinar del Rio," $500,000; "Compañia Internacionnl," $600,000; "Banco de Hacendados," $200,000; "Credita Agricola de Cardenas," $300,000, making in the aggregate the sum of $3,600,000, with the privilege of increasing to $7,200,000. This new bank will be etyled "La Alianza," and is to have branches in Cardenas and Pinar del Rio, and such other places as may be determined on. The conduct of the Spanish bank has induced the merchants and the shareholders of these different companies to join hands, and we may expect a warm opposition on the part of the directors of the rival companies. The mercantile community will, of course, give the preference to the "Alianza," and work together against the usurers of the Spanish Bank.

Some few months ago I mentioned the fact of General CONCHA's applying to the Home Government for the reduction of the duttee on American flour. Newe has been received from Madrid on the subject that leaves no hopes for the introduction of so good a reform. The Spanish proprietors of the mills in Santander, who pretend to represent the interests of the wheat-growing farmers, have leagued together to defeat the measure, and such are the potent effects of money at the Court of Madrid, that they will ultimately succeed. The proposition of the "*Junta de Fomento*" is that American flour should pay $2 50 per barrel, and if the duties under the reduced rates do not equal the amount collected on Spanish flour in the best years, the asme shall be made up by a special tax on all landed estates. Though this proposition may appear somewhat stranger to you, the "*Junta de Fomento*" are perfectly convinced that the increased consumption of cheap flour would more than double the snm realized on the Spanish article. Spaniards, however, are great protectionists, and they fear that if they allowed the Cubans to eat sweet bread, their merchant marine would suffer very much. The American lice fish business that CONCHA inangurated under such auspicious beginnings met with the same result.

I notice that the Spanish and Cuban journals are discussing the policy of a reciprocity tariff between the Ieland of Cuba and Spain, for which there is a strong party both here and in the mother country. The subject is to be brought to the attention of the Cortes, and if such an arrangement cannot be effected, a desperate effort will be made to modify the present tariff in favor of Spanish produce and foreign goods imported in Spanish bottoms. It seems that they are not satisfied with the present difference in their favor. They had better build finer and faster shipe, and sail them properly, and then merchants could conscientiously give them the preference. "Madame Rumor" says that a purse is being made up here to aid in carrying out the scheme. It is rather singular that the Spanish Court journals and the *Diario* should commence simultaneously the attack. Time will disclose all, that is if Mr. BUCHANAN does not succeed before in purchasing the island.

MAX MARETZEK has had plenty of trouble lately amidst his triumphant victory over our pockets. It was his intention to leave to-day in the *Cahawba* with RONCONI and several others of his troupe, but the broken-down baritone refuses to accompany MAX to New-York, asserting that he was only contracted to sing in the Tacon Theatre. The suit will be tried to-day or to-morrow. The dirty sheets published by the beardless admirers of the two rival *prima donnas* have been so abusive lately that MAX sued the editors of one, called the *Entreacto*, devoted exclusively to the praise of Madame FREZZOLINI, RONCONI and BOTTARDI, for defamation of character. The Alcalde dismissed the matter very summarily, ordering each one of the disputants to withdraw mutually their offensive notes and give a public satisfaction. The other paper, *El Regañon*, lauds to the skies Madame GAZZANIGA BRIGNOLI and TAGLIAFICO, and as a natural consequence abuses the favorites of the other side. The thing has been carried to such a foolish excess that the sooner the troupe leaves us, the better it will be for the reputation of the music-loving public of Havana. Next Saturday GAZZANIGA takes her benefit in her best part, "La Traviata." FREZZOLINI's will come off next week. Great times may be looked for on both nights. Costly wreaths and presents have been prepared for the occasion, besides the supper and grand serenade.

Last Monday a poor unfortunate fellow was garroted near the Jail. He was one of the chain-gang, and murdered his overseer. He attempted to address the public from the scaffold, but was prevented by the priests and the roll of the drums. As usual the crowd was immense, consisting mostly of the lowest orders, with here and there a sprinkling of females.

The last norther has improved the sanitary condition of the city, and no new cases of fever have been reported. The small-pox, however, continues almost as bad as before. Notwithstanding the deaths of the persons mentioned in my last, I am informed by a medical man that the disease is mainly confined to the lower classes, and is more prevalent in the wards where foreigners and decent people never go.

Card.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from A. BELMONT, Esq., for the benefit of that INstitution.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

FROM ALBANY.

Railroad Valuations—Assessed Valuation of the Hudson River Railroad—The Senate—A Prospect of Work—Suspending the Usury Laws—General Duryea's Kansas Resolution—A Bankrupt Law—A Democratic Caucus, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

The discussion in the Senate upon the passage of the resolution to require from the Railroad Companies of the State a statement of the assessed valuation of their property under the laws of 1856 and 1857, respectively, developed the fact that what is called "Railroad Legislation" is attracting the attention of the people of the State. Whether the back track will be taken, I am not so sure. The act that has most awakened the public mind is the law of last Winter changing the mode of making up the valuation of railroad property. It is the popular belief that under its provisions the burden of taxation has been transferred from the railroads to the people of the towns through which the roads pass. The facts called for in Mr. LAFLIN'S resolves will establish the truth or error of this belief. I think the result will prove that in the aggregate there is not a very material change in favor of the roads under the new law. In some localities the valuation has decreased; in many others it has largely increased. The State Comptroller, Mr. BUCKLEW, when asked to explain the provisions of the law, universally gave this answer: "Do not make the valuation any less." As a general rule, this explanation was deemed by the Assessors sufficient authority for disputing the railroad valuation, and adhering to the former value fixed by the people. While the debate was going on in the Senate yesterday, Senator SLOAN received the returns from the Hudson River Railroad, of which he is President. He had directed them to be prepared for the information of the Committee, without anticipating that the Senate would make a call for them. The statement would be handed to the Senate to-day, but that it has has not attached the certificate required by the resolution. I am, therefore, under obligations to Senator SLOAN for permission to copy the figures in advance of their presentation to the Senate. I give the valuation by towns and counties, for 1856 and 1857; together with the increase and decrease under the provisions of the new law.

	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
NEW-YORK.				
Third Ward	$220,000	$225,000	$5,000	
Ninth Ward	97,000	97,000		
Twelfth Ward	46,525	19,020		$28,505
Twentieth Ward	292,000	292,100	100	
Twenty-sec. Ward	23,600	23,600		
Totals	$678,125	$656,720	$5,100	$28,505
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.				
Yonkers	$130,000	$93,424		$36,576
Greenburg	75,000	101,483	$26,483	
Monnt Pleasant	30,000	40,899	10,899	
Ossining	30,000	53,118	23,118	
Cortlandt	120,000	159,642	39,642	
Totals	$385,000	$448,666	$100,342	$36,576
PUTNAM COUNTY.				
Phillipstown	$47,500	$104,205	$56,705	
DUTCHESS COUNTY.				
Fishkill	$187,700	$128,434		$59,266
Poughkepsie (town)	109,500	105,154		4,346
Poughkepsie (city)	31,000	42,190	$11,190	
Hyde Park	130,200	81,220		48,980
Rhinebeck	161,428	60,137		101,291
Red Book	210,000	52,105		157,895
Totals	$829,828	$468,240	$11,190	$331,778
COLUMBIA COUNTY.				
Clermont	$90,000	$30,052		$59,948
Germantown	40,000	23,186		16 814
Livingston	22,000	10,393		11,607
Greenport	35,000	37,740	$2,740	
Hudson City	50,400	31,819		18,581
Stockport	30,600	29,668		331
Stuyvesant	31,995	55,169		36,526
Totals	$358,995	$217,727	$2,740	$143,808
RENSSELAER COUNTY.				
Schedeck	$233,008	$98,590		$134,418
Clinton	34,136	48,501	$14,365	
Greenbush	88,930	81,092		7,838
Totals	$356,074	$228,183	$14,365	$142,256

THE SENATE

Had nothing to instruct, and little to interest in its proceedings to-day.

No new matter was introduced, and, beyond one fact demonstrated in the petitions presented, I do not find anything to notice.

THE USURY LAWS.

Senator TALLMAN presented a petition of 158 citizens of Tioga County, in favor of a repeal of the Usury Laws.

The same Senator presented the remonstrance of 418 citizens of the same county against such repeal.

This is hardly a fair average of the actual relative standing of this proposition among the people. Take the State through, and the majority against the abrogation of the Divine law would be much larger. Outside of the great cities—in the heart of the country—the public sentiment is almost unanimous against any relaxation of the penalties which attach to usury.

A PROSPECT OF WORK.

With the notices already given to the House, there seems little prospect of a lack of business for the remainder of the one hundred days. They must already cover ground enough for two Legislatures, each running full time, with a half dozen "Sub-Committees of the Whole."

Striking AT THE ROOT.

Mr. SEELEY gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York. This looks like a very summary disposition of the case of CONOVER *vs.* DEVLIN, or DEVLIN, appellant, *against* CONOVER, respondent—or whatever it may now be entitled—but I do not believe there is any other way in which that interesting entanglement can ever be untangled.

Mr. SEELEY also gave notice of a bill to repeal the law of last Winter regulating the manner in which stage routes should hereafter be established. This law was originally conceived by some gentlemen who were terribly frightened by a project to disturb the elegant repose of themselves and families by the passage of omnibuses through the streets in which they had their palaces. It required the assent of a large proportion of the property owners on a proposed route, before the City authorities could grant a license for an omnibus to pass over. The idea thus originated was taken up by the stage interests, and put through the Legislature for the avowed purpose of making a monopoly of the routes then in operation. Mr. SEELEY serves the people well in endeavoring to effect the repeal of a law fraught with so much evil.

SUSPENDING THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. BEACH presented a bill which I venture to say is a novelty in legislation. I present his proposition entire:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO USURY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, of Title third of Chapter fourth of Part second of the Revised Statutes, are hereby suspended and rendered of no effect for and during the term of three years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1858, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1861.

SEC. 2. During the suspension provided for in the preceding section, section one of Title third of Chapter fourth of Part second of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by prefixing the words, "In the absence of any written agreement or memorandum thereon."

SEC. 3. This act shall apply only to contracts or transactions made and completed within the period named in section one, and not such as may have been made or entered into previous to the said period, nor to such as will or may be completed after the expiration of the said period.

This is, to say the least, a very ingenious way of whipping the devil around the stump, and as an ingenious device may attract some attention—but I think the gentlemen who desire to shave will have to try again.

A SHORT RESOLVE, BUT VERY MUCH TO THE PURPOSE.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolutions, which lay over under the rule. They are very brief, but I believe cover the whole ground:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the State of New-York is opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, with the Constitution commonly known as the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this State in Congress.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, introduced a series of concurrent resolutions, requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a general Bankrupt law. Mr. JONES in doing this goes astray from the Democratic shoepfold. He feels himself justified in doing this, by the embarrassments growing out of the financial disasters of the past season. I understand he will sustain the propositions he has submitted by arguments showing the necessity for such Congressional action as they contemplate.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS—FERNANDO WOOD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus last evening. The only question under consideration was the action which the party should take on the Metropolitan Police bill. On this subject, FERNANDO was requested to express his views. The conclusion was in accordance with his suggestion, that the party should go only for an unconditional repeal. Some few thought perhaps it might be better to propose amendments, and especially the one offered by the Commissioners, which would permit the restoration of the old force. To this FERNANDO was strenuous in his opposition. It is well understood that Wood does not desire the repeal of any of the laws to, which he has made such strong objections, because it would obliterate capital upon which he hopes to be made Governor. Any proposition even to modify the law so as to take back the force which was dishanded through its blind allegiance to him, would, he fears, deprive him of the active efforts in his behalf of a large body of intelligent and serviceable adherents. I do not think the repeal bill can pass this Legislature. But there is no doubt the amendment proposed may be passed. If it does not, those who have already suffered so much from the selfishness of Wood may blame him, and not the Republican Party. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH, two, for a law prohibiting public officers from receiving free passes on railroads.

By Mr. TEUMAN, for the repeal of the usury laws. Also, against the same.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, in favor of the bill prohibiting public officers from using free passes on railroads.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law in relation to Savings Banks; also to amend the law relative to the taking of private property for public purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the obtaining of goods under false pretences.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to incorporate the American School of Mines.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law relative to the returning of charcoal in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to local improvements in Brooklyn.

To amend the law relating to New-York Dispensaries.

LIABILITIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. STOW'S bill on this subject provides that all persons or companies engaged in the express business shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities of common carriers and that no receipt, notice or other instrument or contract shall limit or restrict the liabilities of express companies unless the agreement is in writing and signed by both the contracting parties.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill amends sec. 53, art. 4, title 3, chap. 1 of the R. S., so that any one shall not be deemed guilty of false pretences, unless the false token or pretence by means of which money or things are obtained are in writing and signed by the party making such false token or pretence. No suit can be brought unless the value of money or things obtained by false token or pretence exceeds in amount the sum of $50.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The use of the Chamber for Wednesday and Thursday evenings in next week was granted.

Messrs. JEREMIAH, MCNEIL, SUTHERLAND, VAN HORN and RAYMOND, were appointed a committee to select a county seat for Alleghany.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MCNEIL, from the colored citizens of Buffalo, for an act exempting Irishmen from punishment for crime, and for leave to vote three times each at elections. Tabled.

By Mr. CHANDLER, for the establishment of a Sanitary Police in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, for the payment of the salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen in New-York.

By Mr. HUBBARD, for the removal of Quarantine.

By Mr. MCINTOSH, to repeal the Railroad Assessment law.

By Mr. H. FISH, for the repeal of the Act confirming the location of the county seat of Schuylcr.

By Mr. MILLS, against extending the time for the payment of the State loan to the Long Island Railroad Company.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Lockport Hydraulic Canal bill.

Lake Navigation Company bill. This bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete.

Mr. DAYTON reported rules for the government of the House. They limit the number of reporters to twenty, and withhold the stationery orders till the 1st of April.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BEACH, in relation to libel.

By Mr. SEELEY, to repeal the stage route act for New-York. Also, to abolish the office of Street Commissioner in New-York.

By Mr. LAFLIN, to compel the Safety Fund Banks to gradually replace their circulation with notes secured by the pledge of public stocks.

By Mr. AUSTIN, to legalize the sale of stocks on time.

By Mr. BABBITT, to prohibit banks from paying interest on deposit.

By Mr. ENOS, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York. Also, to better the observance of the Sabbath in New-York.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to compel the sale of manure by measure in New York and Kings County.

By Mr. LYNCH, to reduce the fare on the Springfield and Western Railroad. Also, to regulate the sale of tickets on Railroads.

By Mr. ENOS, to extend the time of the New-York Fireman's Charter. Also, to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York.

By Mr. MOORE, to provide better regulations for gauging in New-York.

By Mr. CHARLES, to amend the law for the protection of married women.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to repeal the Usury law.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to amend the charter of the Manhattan Trust Company. Also, to amend the charter of the American Commercial and Industrial Company.

By Mr. DAYTON, to create a new ward in Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, in relation to the Marine Court.

By Mr. DICKMAN, to investigate the condition of the New-York Banks.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, to repeal the Port Wardens' bill.

By Mr. WINNE, to continue the Common School Committee of New-York.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the usury laws.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to authorize the debtors of the City of New-York, for unpaid taxes, to obtain discharges.

By Mr. TAPPAN, in relation to the Recorder and City Judge of New-York.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., introduced joint resolutions instructing members of Congress to endeavor to procure a general bankrupt act. Laid over.

Mr. DURYEA introduced joint resolutions opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Laid over.

The general orders were then taken up, and the House proceeded to consider the bills in Committee of the Whole.

UNPAID TAXES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHATFIELD'S bill to authorize persons owing taxes in New-York, to receive a discharge, provides that said taxes shall be paid within one year from the passage of this act, with 7 per cent. interest from the time of the confirmation of the tax, and with all the expenses of advertising, when a full discharge shall be given.

NEW-YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. WINNE'S bill to continue the Common School Commission in New-York, provides that said act shall continue in force until Jan. 1, 1859, and the powers of the Commission to be continued until then, and provides for payment of $3 per day to the Commissioners during the time they are actually engaged in the performance of their duties.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Mr. BLEECKER'S bill to protect religious meetings from disturbances, imposes a fine of ten dollars upon any person who shall on Sunday, or any other day, disturb by riotous or loud or profane language inside or outside a religious meeting. It gives power to any member of a religious body to prosecute the case against an offender, and authorizes such prosecution in any county where the offender may reside.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. EDGERTON'S act in relation to Common Schools provides that the trustees of each district shall report to the School Commissioner, between the 1st and 15th of October, each year. First, the time the school has been kept open during the year by qualified teachers. Second, the amount of money received from the Supervisors, and how expended. Third, the number of children taught. Fourth, the number of children residing in the district. Fifth, the amount paid to teachers, the amount of tax levied in their district, and all other information required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CITY JUDGE AND RECORDER OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. TAPPAN, of Westchester, on this subject, which provides as follows: 1. The Recorder and City Judge to be elected in November, 1860, and to take office in 1861, and hold the same for eight years. 2. Vacancies occurring to be filled at the next annual election, the powers and duties to be the same as now provided by law. 3. They are to be provided with an office, and to be in attendance thereto at all reasonable hours, except when holding court. 4. Their salaries to be fixed before they enter on the duties of their office, and not to be increased or diminished during their term of office.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The general election law applies to the election of these officers. The Judges of other Courts being elected for 6 and 8 years, and the evils arising from the too frequent election of the judiciary requiring mitigation it would seem proper that the incumbents of the bench be placed beyond the immediate influences which have tended to jeopardize the independence of our Judges and the security of the public peace.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO PERJURY.

Mr. BEACH'S bill in relation to perjury is as follows:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in SENATE and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Section first of article first of title fourth of chapter first of part fourth of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear, testify, or affirm falsely, to any matter upon any oath, affirmation or declaration, legally administered, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and, if such perjury have been committed:

1. In any matter, cause or proceeding depending in any Court of law or equity, or before any officer thereof;

2. In any case where an oath or affirmation is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defence of any right, private right, or for the ends of public justice;

3. In any matter or proceeding before any tribunal or officer created by the Constitution or by law, or where any oath may be lawfully required by any judicial, executive or administrative officer:

Shall not thereafter be received as a witness to be sworn, in any matter or cause whatever, until the judgment against him shall be reversed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Theological Differences in New-Haven.

Considerable feeling has been excited in New-Haven lately by the refusal of one of the Associations of Congregational Ministers to give a license to preach to a student in the Theological Seminary in that place, and the reversal of their action by another Association. We understand the facts of the case to be as follows:

It is customary for students after having pursued their theological studies for a year or more to present themselves before one of these Associations of ministers for examination, when, upon evidence there given of their fitness and ability, they are licensed to preach for a limited time. In accordance with this custom, Mr. MONTEITH, a recent graduate of Yale College and a student in the Theological Department for the last year, appeared before the New-Haven Central Association for the purpose of being examined. Among the members of the Association present were Rev. Dr. BACON, Dr. DUTTON and Rev. Mr. EGGLESTON, of New-Haven, together with Rev. Mr. SCOFIELD, of Milford, and Rev. Mr. EORT, of Birmingham, who acted as Moderator.

Mr. MONTEITH having been examined on doctrinal points, the subject of Slavery began to be hinted at. After some colloquy the question was directly asked Mr. MONTEITH, by Dr. DUTTON, whether he would feel it his duty to preach against Slavery. In reply, Mr. MONTEITH denied the propriety of the question, but answered that he should not feel himself called upon to preach against it, since, in his judgment, more had already been said in the pulpit on that subject than propriety demanded, and that he thought such preaching calculated to do more harm than good. Soon after Mr. MONTEITH withdrew. On calling at Rev. Dr. DUTTON'S house to ascertain the result of the examination, he was informed that his application for a license *had been refused*. The ground stated was "on account of practical heresies." These heresies were, first, his views on Slavery; Dr. DUTTON taking special care to inform Mr. M. that this was his chief objection to voting for giving him a license. Secondly, naturalism, and thirdly, his views on total abstinence. Mr. M., feeling confident that his orthodoxy would stand the test of any fair examination, determined to make another attempt to procure a license, and appealed to the New-Haven West Association, where there were in attendance Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, President WOOLSEY, Ex-President DAY, Professor NOAH PORTER, and Professor FISHER. Strong objections were at first raised to taking up Mr. MONTEITH'S case after the action already taken upon it by the Central Association, but Mr. M. having made a statement of the manner in which his former examination was conducted, and the grounds on which he was rejected, it was decided that if his license had been refused on sufficient grounds, the present Association were as capable of judging of them as the former. If it were otherwise, justice to Mr. MONTEITH required that the wrong done should be rectified. The examination was then proceeded with, and resulted in Mr. MONTEITH receiving his license.

The incident excites a good deal of interest in the ecclesiastical circles of New-Haven.

A Policeman Charged with Burglary.

During the first week of January four burglaries were perpetrated in that part of Chambers-street situated in the Sixth Ward. The first was committed on the shirt store of JOHN JANNET, No. 5, which was entirely cleared out. The goods taken away amounted in value to over $700. The next night the shoe store of CONRAD FRITZ, No. 9, in the basement, was entered and robbed of $200 worth of goods. Soon thereafter the tailor's shop of W. W. OSBORNE, No. 9, was entered, but the thieves, alarmed, as is supposed, by the barking of the watch-dog, left without booty. The next "crack" was made on the drinking-saloon of JOHN CARLAND, No. 25, from which was stolen about $50. Each of these burglaries, it was remarked, occurred upon nights when a certain Sixth Ward Officer was upon that (Chambers-street) beat and were all effected by means of false keys. This circumstance gave rise to suspicions and charges which have lately taken a more definite shape. On the morning of the burglary in Mr. CARLAND'S saloon, the servant-girl, who sleeps on the first floor in the rear of the bar, was aroused by a fumbling about the front or bar-room door. She heard the movements of a key, the turning of the bolt and the passage of some person into the house. She inquired who was there, but receiving no answer she arose and saw the outer door pulled to by some one who had just retreated into the street. In a few moments after she heard two persons enter the saloon, and on seeking who they were discovered them to be policemen—the man on the Chambers-street beat and his "side partner." The policeman inquired why she went to bed without locking the door, when she replied that the door had been locked, and that she had heard the parties enter with a key. The officers seemed not at all disconcerted, but inquired the whereabouts of the "pickled tongues," and after taking drinks and cigars left. Next morning Mr. CARLAND found that about $10 had been taken from the till, and that a small keg containing about $20 in silver had been taken away from beneath the bar. Notice of the affair was given to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, and, within a day or two a charge has been made against the officer before Mayor TIEMANN, who is now investigating the matter. The other officer, the "side partner," is thought guiltless. It is supposed that after the burglaries were committed he was called only to "assist" in shutting the doors and trying to discover the loss. Efforts have been made to keep the affair quiet, but it leaked out, and was yesterday the subject of much remark. The officer under suspicion is yet on duty, and professes his ability to clear himself from any injurious surmises.

Miscellaneous Items.

A memorial is to be forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada, asking him to take steps with a view of procuring evidence from California in defence of McILENEY *alias* TOWNSEND, as he is without money or friends, and may possibly be convicted of a crime of which he is innocent. The Hamilton *Spectator* says: "The sole evidence, then, which can be brought forward, further than that previously adduced, is that of Mr. WALTERS, who thinks he remembers seeing McILENEY in California. Hence the application to the Governor-General, which we hope will be attended with the desired result, viz.: the procuring of oral testimony."

Rev. Peter F. Schneider, Methodist missionary, has a district embracing the State of Ohio and part of Michigan, causing him to travel a circuit of 5,000 miles! Rev. G. Bertram, German missionary on Lake Superior Circuit, in traveling from one appointment to another, or from mine to mine, has to carry his provisions along and sleep often in the woods where the snow is five feet deep!

The land-agent of Maine reports that 1,091 acres have been conveyed the past year for cash, and that the timber and grass on 37,614 acres of reserved lots have been sold in the same period for $5,500.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the tstest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $160, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Discharges from the Ear and Partial Deafness.**—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 23 St. Mark's-place, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where information does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous (Genuine) only 12 cents a bottle.** Just received 100 dozen, and for sale by S. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Pacific Hotel,**
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ **Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic**—The best hair-dresser and restorer in use, 25 cents a bottle. For sale only by CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attendance at all hours. Prescriptions compounded with care.

MARRIED

SCRIPPER—TURNBULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, A. SCHEPER, of San Francisco, Cal., to MARY W., daughter of James Turnbull, Esq., of this City.

BENTLY—WAGNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, NORMAN S. BENTLY to EMILIE M., second daughter of Daniel B. Wagner, Esq., all of this City.

GALLOND—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 1, by Rev. A. D. Van Giesen, T. STARR GALLOND to ANN ELIZA, daughter of Peter See, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

LIGHTBODY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a protracted illness, Mr. JAMES LIGHTBODY, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 77 years and 16 days.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his sons, Colin, James C., John G., George and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 255 West 34th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

TODD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, MINNIE CELIA, daughter of MARY C. and THEODORE W. TODD, aged 5 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 144 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5, ALEXANDER MATHEWS, aged 13 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family, the members of Amity Lodge F. A. M., and the members of Knickerbocker I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Westchester House, corner of Broome and Bowery, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

BRUNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, THOS. FERDELL, only child of THOMAS and HELEN BRUNS, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 534-st., on Saturday, Feb. 6 at 10 o'clock A. M.

YOULE.—In this City, on Thursday night, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of George Youle, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the 1st Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 158 Lexington-av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

RAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, F. M. RAY, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7, from the Church of Incarnation Madison-av., corner 28th-st. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

IVES.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, CHARLOTTE ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel B. Ives.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 63 West 19th-st., to proceed to Greenwood.

CANNON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, RICHARD HENRY CANNON, eldest son of Patrick and Catharine T. CANNON, aged 18 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and the Church in general, hoping in the speedy return of Jesus, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 161 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery.

WILKINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, GEORGE MUNN, infant son of George and Flida B. Wilkinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. John A. May, No. 98 West 14th-st., on Monday, Feb. 8 at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In this City, suddenly, from apoplexy, at No. 70 Union-place, the residence of his son, Dr. Fordyce Barker, JOHN BARKER, M. D., formerly of Wilton, Me., aged 74 years.

The remains are removed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

DUNNING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ANNE MARIA, infant daughter of James W. and Sarah Dunning.

MILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 5½ o'clock A. M., CHAS. FREDERICK, infant son of Chas. E. and Maria F. Millard aged 1 year and 4 days.

His remains were interred at Calvary Cemetery.

BEARES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, CORNELIA BEARES.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday) Feb. 6, at the residence of his grandfather, C. C. Stryker, No. 142 Livingston-st., at 2 o'clock.

NEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, PETER L. NEAL, son of the late Rev. Ava Neal, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, also of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOYNTON.—At Clinton, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, of canker in the throat, ALIDA F

Surgical Operation—History of a Dry Goods Millionaire.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

A very skillful operation was performed by Dr. MOTT last week. Two years ago a lady, attempting to dine on fish, lodged a large bone in her throat. She suffered intensely, could get no relief, and during the two years had not spoken a loud word. The inflammation created by the obstruction produced ulcers. It was found that she could not live long unless the bone was removed from her throat. With great reluctance she consented to have an operation performed, and Dr. MOTT was called in. Nearly a pound of chloroform was administered to her without the least apparent effect. She was keenly alive to the agony of the surgery. An incision was made in her windpipe from the outside. The bone was removed, the ulcers dressed. A silver tube was inserted in the windpipe, and the wound dressed. Immediately upon closing the operation the patient spoke audibly, the first time for two years. The first thing she said was: "Oh! had I known the agony of this operation I would have died before I submitted to it." This delicate and critical performance, so well done, indicates that Dr. MOTT's eye is not "dim, nor his natural force abated."

I was much interested the other day listening to an account given by A. T. STEWART, of the marble palace, of his early trials, and the foundation of his business success. He commenced business directly opposite where his present store stands, on Broadway. It was a little affair, twelve feet front only, and separated from his neighbor by a thin partition, through which the conversation on either side could be heard. It was difficult to obtain credit in those days—there were but few banks, and but little accommodation. Men had to rely upon themselves. He was his own bookkeeper, salesman, dustman and errand-boy. He bought cautiously, but well. He attended to his business from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. He adopted two or three simple rules, from which he has never deviated. He resolved that the purchaser should have the exact thing he bought. If he purchased an inferior article, he would find it so on getting home. If he bought a first-rate article, he would find it a first-rate article. That simple principle has underlaid all his success.

When he purchased the estate near the park on which his store stands, he bought against the judgment and earnest opposition of his friends, who did not wish to see him make a fool of himself. They said the price he paid for the land was extravagant. That it was so far up town that he never would do a successful business there, and that if the other considerations didn't ruin him, the fact that his store was on the "shilling side of Broadway," would seal his fate. His own judgment was that the price paid for the land was low—and the investment was a good one. That his store would soon be located in the centre of trade, and that he would create such a business that would compel the Fifth-avenue and other fashionable quarters of the City to pay homage to the "shilling side of the street." I need not state that his success has borne out the correctness of his own judgment. And during the crisis through which this community has just passed, Mr. STEWART has not been obliged to borrow one dollar. He outrode the tempest with the same ease that the *Adriatic* would outride a blow off Sandy Hook.

RECOVERY OF A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—THOMAS WINANS, Esq., of this city, has, we learn, recovered a claim of five millions of dollars against the Russian Government, which makes his share of the proceeds from freight and passenger travel over the railroads of that country, reach the sum of seventeen millions—drafts for which on the banks of Europe have been brought on to him. It appears that, in his contract with Russia, he was to receive a certain per centage on all freight and passenger travel, but it was thought by the Government that they were exempted from this tax, when applied to the transportation of the soldiers to take part in the war of the Crimea. He accordingly engaged the services of JOHN H. B LATROBE, Esq., who went on and recovered the claim by due course of law, and on account of the many thousand soldiers transported, his proportion was swollen from twelve to seventeen millions. Mr. LATROBE, we understand, received a fee of $10,000 a month, independent of his expenses, and upon reaching this city and announcing the result of his labors, was presented with a check for $100,000. The very great wealth, in connection with the liberality of Mr. WINANS, renders him a valued citizen, and in addition to the expenditures made in advancing our city, we learn that he has purchased a tract of land with water front at Canton, where, having received a contract from the Russian Government, he will proceed to the construction of a number of magnificent vessels-of-war.—*Baltimore Pat.*

PHENOMENON AT SEA.—The master of the British schooner *Esthre Madura*, of Glasgow, while on her passage, near the Island of Fayal, experienced something like a suffocating warmth in the form of a mist. It cleared away in a short time. It is supposed to have been from some subterranean movement.

The New-Jersey State Homœpathic Medical Society held its fourth annual session at Trenton, on Wednesday Dr. J. J. YOULIN, of Jersey City, was elected President for the ensuing year.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Church Removal.**—The First Free Will Baptist Church, for a number of months past worshiping in Bleecker Building, will remove TO-MORROW to the 20th-st. Congregational edifice, (between 6th and 7th avs.) which has been leased to the F. W. B Society till 1860. Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. The public are invited.

☞ **St. Matthew's Wesleyan Methodist Church**—Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. There will be a sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon the *Resurrection*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, upon the *Judgment*, by the associate minister, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. Love feast in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Mr. Bray will preach to-morrow morning** and AFTERNOON, at the place of meeting in Clinton Hall, and also in the EVENING at the meeting-house of the Union Baptist Church, 22d-st. near 3d-av., where, after the sermon, the ordinance of Apostolic baptism will be administered. Friends invited. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Farewell Missionary Meeting.**—Rev. W. CULBERTSON and D. B. MCCARTEE, M. D., of the Presbyterian Board, being about to return to their missionary labors in China, the friends of missions are invited to meet with them in Grand-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. TROMSON'S.) corner of Crosby-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find the worship of God conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., as in their own country. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, a blind man and Instructor in the New-York Institution for the Blind.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev J. KENNADAY, D. D., will deliver a discourse to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, Sunday, the 7th inst., at the M. E. Church, Pacific st., corner of Clinton, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Formation and Development of Manliness.* The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M. Subject for next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, (D. V.,) will be *Moses in the character of Mediator.*

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.,** and several friends of Christian missions, will meet (V. D.) in public conference on the *Anti-christian Character of Romanism*, in Spring-street Hall No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT C. DICKSON.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The fourth discourse in the series to Young Men will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, *On the Eternity of Character as the Law of Resurrection!* "*To every seed his own body.*" At 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. L. C. Brace** will preach a sermon on the *Recent Oppressions of the Protestant Church of Hungary by the Jesuits*, at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER.

☞ **Margaret L. Stimson** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., on the subject of *Mortal being made Immortal—The Second Coming of Christ*, &c. Seats free.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery,** JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom* &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Preaching** at the Baptist Mariners' Church, No. 274 Cherry st., SABBATH, the 7th inst., MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, by the pastor, IRA R. STEWARD. Baptising in the EVENING. "Come and see."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS; sermon in the morning to young men, services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock; also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Luther at Coburg**—*The Sinai of the Reformation; or the Confession of the Evangelical Church.* This Lecture, the ninth of the course, unavoidably postponed, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Sunday Evening Services in the Church of the Holy Apostles.**—A series of sermons on the *New Heart and Life, with Reference to Confirmation*, will be delivered in this Church, (corner 9th av. and 28th-st.) Servios 7½ P. M.

☞ **Preaching on Prophecy.**—The Advent Messenger will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on the *Signs which indicate the near approach of God's kingdom.* Seats free.

☞ **The Restitution According to the Prophets**—*The foundation of Christianity and the hope of the Christian.*—The subject of a discourse, by B. MATTHIAS, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. J. H. WALDEN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The communion season of the Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **New-England Church**—South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Rev. W. K. TOMPKINS, pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, a discourse to the young. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is solicited.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORY. In the EVENING the third lecture of the series to young men will be delivered. Subject—*Profane Swearing.*

☞ **Redford-street Baptist Church**, corner of Downing. Baptism in the Morning, on SUNDAY next. Preaching by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the pastor in the evening; also, preaching every evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited.

☞ **Memorial Church**.—Rev. C. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church**, Fifth av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening Discourses to the Young by Rev Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Feb. 7—*Personal Excellence.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the second of his series of discourses. Services at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Beloved Disciple.*

☞ **Rev. Alva Gulon**, Rector of Grace Church, Williamsburg, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church** in Mulberry near Grand st. Preaching on TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Van Zandt** will deliver a sermon on *The Sabbath* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, in 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate, references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL.—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 109 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE, TENTH-ST., third door west of Broadway, the second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished. The location is a very desirable one.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 317 F. and A. M. The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at Lodge Room No. 68 East Broadway, in full regalia, with crape on the left arm, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. at 12½, at Meridian for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother P. L. NEAL. All members of the Fraternity in good standing are invited to meet with us. By order,

E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Sec'ry. G. W. THURBER, W. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th, at 7 o'clock. At the same meeting three delegates will be elected to the Central Committee. By order. JAMES MCKENNA, President.

J. P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
FENJ. C. BYARS, }

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting will take place on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at RIELL'S Star House, No. 62 Lispenard st. By order

THOS. JEREMIAH, President.
WM. W. FILLIKER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., at 2½ o'clock P. M., SUNDAY Feb. 7 to attend in a body the M. E. Church in Norfolk-st., Rev. Mr. BEARLS, Pastor, by invitation. Let every veteran be present if the weather permits. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PEYER, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the month, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years M. LEAVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

BASSO SINGER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, with a good basso voice with some knowledge of music, who would consider instruction and practice in a first-class quartette (Episcopal) choir, a partial equivalent for Sunday services, address QUARTETTE, *Times* office, one week.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE JORDAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS,
OR, THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL.

Joseph Lesurques, } ..... Mr. Jordan
Lubosc, an escaped criminal, }
Jerome..... Mr. Burnett | Daubenton.....Mr. J. Martin
Joliquet..... Mr. Jefferson | Courriol..... Mr. Duncan
Choppard ...Mr. Wheatleigh Didier.....Mr. Stoddart
Fouinard.....Mr. Peters Julie.....Miss C. Thompson

To conclude with
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Clod Meddlenot, with songs and dances.....Mr. Jefferson
Polly Ann, with song.....Miss Manners
WHITE LIE on Monday evening next.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATON OF DAN RICES' "GREAT SHOW,"
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, 1858.
Doors open at 2 o'clock; performances will commence at 2. DUCROW, the Trickster,
Mrs. DAN RICE on WHITE SURREY,
The ELEPHANT with Eastern Saddle, to allow the LADS and LASSES to ride,
All the ANIMALS,
RINGO ERS and CAMEL, TEAM MULES.
TO-NIGHT—Appearance of "EXCELSIOR"
On MONDAY—Will be offered the gorgeous spectacle of DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY
Remember, next week will be the last of the "GREAT SHOW."

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Sterling Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
To be followed by the Local Drama of
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of the
RESULT OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8,
To commence with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.
After which, the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
To conclude with the romantic melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER. EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 363 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

GO TO-NIGHT! GO EVERY NIGHT!!
TO MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY.
To Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII., at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1 each—may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. W. H. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum

Mrs. KEMBLE'S closing readings in New-York will be as follows:
MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ P. M.—HENRY V.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M.—HAMLET.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Tickets for the New-York Readings may be had at Messrs. CROWEN'S and CHESTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Readings. The names of the plays and the time and places of the readings, are announced elsewhere.

MADAME JOHNSON'S GRAEVER'S CONCERT, ANNOUNCED FOR FEB. 8, IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED FOR A FEW DAYS. DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family. Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LOLA MONTES WILL GIVE HER POPULAR and witty lecture on the *Wits and Women of Paris*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works"
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $6, or separate, viz:
VIEWS A-FOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

LINES BY A SENTIMENTAL POET.
Come to soft beauty's bower,
Where the odor-breathing rose,
In the glorious sunset hour,
With a softer beauty glows—
Where many a book and gift so fine
Proclaim the glittering Valentine.

Come where the gift as fair
Will heighten every charm—
Will sparkle 'mid the hair,
Or glance upon the arm—
Come up to RANNEY'S, dear, with me,
So fashionable and gay—
The number is two dozen-three,
In classical Broadway.

Tremendous crowds daily and nightly attest the popularity of this great book enterprise. Purchase a book or Valentine, and receive a present. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway. No. 293 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN.
The MUSICAL WORLD, of Feb. 6, contains a personal reminiscence of MENDELSSOHN, together with an original composition of his—a *canone a 2*, written in the album of the editor, Mr R. STORRS WILLIS, while in Europe: appended to which is a fac-simile of Mendelssohn's signature, which has been specially engraved for this purpose. The article is the second in a series of Mr Willis' personal reminiscences, now in the course of publication.

The MUSICAL WORLD, (now in its 12th volume,) besides its varied reading-matter, furnishes weekly three pages of music. Subscription, $2. Single copy, 5 cents. For sale at CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; DREESING'S, No. 701 Broadway; DREBSLER'S, No. 933 Broadway; by the periodical agents generally, and at the office of publication, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

BEATRICE CENCI—COMPLETE.—ONLY $1.—Call at PRICE'S Book Store, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av and 17th-st.

N. B.—Beatrice Cenci, and Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, only $1 75.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE essay in *Young Men's Magazine* for February. To be had of all dealers, and at the office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Price 15 cents

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 98 John-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE HAVE THIS day advanced the price of Rough Fat to seven cents per pound cash on delivery.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do house work or chamber work and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper: she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seams ress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place, would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIging Protestant young woman, a situation to go to California, or West with a lady or would take a place as chamber maid and waitress, or plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as house keeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG boy, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take cars of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 34th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE family, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 336 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOU

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paint ings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-fortes, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence, No. 159 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th aves., embracing all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.
The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parior suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold damask, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with white statuary tops, solid rosewood, French and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte, with the expired patent chamber, French made cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood and mounted with ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with marble tops, French bedsteads, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on glass and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of articles used and unique for parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two splendid hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood arm chairs, with plate doors, common cottage chairs, hair cloth suites in hair cloth, sofas, lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, marble-topped tables, solid oak sliding-room furniture, mahogany top sideboard, extension dining table, with cane, oak chairs, two secretaries and bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters. Splendid iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHold furniture made to order; rosewood piano-fortes, silver ware, works of art, Dresden vases, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Bigelow, No. 116 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., comprising a general assortment of richly-carved furniture in part as follows: 1 rosewood, pearl inlaid piano-forte, a splendid instrument, 1 octave, pearl keys; rosewood parlor suit, covered in French satin brocade, frames heavily carved in fruit; also, one in green and one gold brocade; Turkish spring easy chairs in French reps; rosewood library bookcase; Italian statuary; marble top centre, side and pier tables; gilt frame pier glasses, reception chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; valuable oil-paintings by some of our most eminent artists; also, French China vases, mantel ornaments, figures, one solid walnut marble-top buffet; lace curtains, shades, cornices, cornices, &c., &c. Chamber furniture—solid rosewood chiffonier-bureau, marble tops; marble top washstands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; spring-seat chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa bed, mirrors, toilet sets, carpets, bedding, carpeting &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Sale-room 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bureau, mahogany bureau bookcase, gilt frame pier glasses, window curtains, window shades, mahogany chairs, covered in hair cloth, mahogany rockers covered in ditto, maple cane-seat rockers, mahogany sofa bedsteads, maple and black walnut bedsteads cottage chairs, double and single hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, easy chairs covered in leather, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, mahogany marble-top centre tables.
Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.
Also, at 12 o'clock, a billiard table, in good order, with cues and other implements complete.
By order of the assignee, a fine gold watch.
At 6 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of H. De Young: 1 hypothecated Stock, 10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company.

JOHN R. PITKIN, Auctioneer.

EAST NEW-YORK AND WOODHAVEN PROPERTY.—JOHN R. PITKIN will sell, at auction, several dwelling houses, lots and acres of land, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1858. The sale will be at East New-York, to commence at 2 P. M., at Smith's Stone Building. Title good, and terms liberal.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at the New-England House, Woodhaven, to commence at 11 A. M.
This is a rare opportunity. See maps &c., to be had at the residence, at East New-York.
Fare per Railroad from Fulton Ferry to East New-York, 5 cents.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 32 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
To pay advances, a large invoice of gold and silver watches, gold pencils, sleeve-buttons, ear rings, bracelets, pins, together with a large assortment of jewelry of every description; Chinese figured silks, in all about 500 pieces, very rich and beautiful, buckskin gloves, real Havana segars, wines, brandies, &c., together with a miscellaneous lot of merchandise of various descriptions.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at saleroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, bookcases, gilt frames, pier glasses, oil-paintings, rosewood piano-forte, mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets; mahogany, Elizabethan, Gothic and Jenny Lind bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Crosby st. Mortgage sale, consisting of 200 chairs, 50 tables, window shades, barroom furniture, bar counter, beer pump glassware, wines, liquors, gas-pipe and fixtures. Also, stage furniture and fixtures, scenery, transparencies, &c. also, the right, title, and interest of Warring Latting of and into the lease of the above premises.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer
IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT AUCtion, THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a handsome assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in plush and hair-cloth, sofas, tête-a-tête arm-chairs, sewing chairs, parlor chairs, centre side and pier-tables, bookcases, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, a number of elegant mirrors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—A 7-octave, double-carved mouldings carved legs, grape pattern, pearl keys, fully warranted piano, $500 style, will be sold, for cash, for $285. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $700. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS.—ONE 6½-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, FOR $145; one do. do., round corners, for $160; fine tone and finish, and warranted. Call for two days at J. M. EDNEY'S, No. 56 John st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SMITH & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.
Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pa., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDR W CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40 000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 60 Wall st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive.
SAM'L B. ISAACS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th. By order of the Board.
P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMSES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
By order,
GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 37 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Osthout, and Mr CHARLES P. LIVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr WILLIAM OSTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE TEACHERS' AGENCY AND EXCHANGE has for sale eleven Seminaries and Academical Institutions, of which three are in New York State, two in Virginia, and one each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee and Iowa, at prices varying from $1,700 to $10,000.
Wishes situations for several Principals of Academies and Seminaries.
Has applications for a French lady to teach piano, drawing, painting, algebra and geometry in Mississippi salary $300; a lady to teach piano, French and English, and also, one to teach French and ornamentals in Kentucky; a lady to teach English, music, French and drawing, in North Carolina, salary $300; a lady assistant in a seminary in East Florida, salary $500; a drawing master in a seminary in South Carolina, salary $1,000; a gentleman teacher of piano and German in New-Jersey, salary $400; and, in a new institute in Tennessee, a lady pianist, salary $700; a lady mathematician, salary $600; a lady teacher of the English branches, salary $600, and a French lady, for French and ornamentals, salary not determined upon. For the foregoing none but those of superior qualifications need apply. Circulars of the Agency and Exchange sent on application. Address
MARCIUS WILLSON, (with Ivison & Phinney,)
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!
The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, offers unusual facilities to gentlemen and boys wishing practical instruction on plans of real business. They will be qualified for any situation desired. Three private desks may be secured this day for Monday, at half price, or $10 for Book-keeping. Regular terms $25.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for sons of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERience in teaching, both in the city and country, and is a good disciplinarian, is desirous to obtain a situation in a school or seminary. The country preferred. Apply at, or address T. A. S., No. 191 West 15th st.

DANCING.

A. LODWORTHE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The next day will remain open until June 1, giving pupils full time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils can enter after that date for part of a quarter.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 306, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal must be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person or parties interested in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3, CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	31 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $23; 2 Plows, $1	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 15c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 15
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $3 60; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Cow Bars, $6; 2 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $1; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 15; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $23 50	299 00
356 Shovels, 247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 15c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Stepe and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 15c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	1 15
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WILLSON, CHARLES E. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX,	Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor. NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.	

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of relieving the following persons from tax. They are requested to appear on this occasion as no further notice will be given them, viz.:

Henry Robinson.	G. F. Thomas,
James Lawrence,	J. W. Hunt,
James Ackerman,	Wm. Sears,
Peter McCormick,	Ira Richards & Co.,
Charles Devlin,	John K. Karner,
N. Langstaff Cross,	Mary Clancy,
John H Lampe,	Wm. Gramer,
H Griffith,	Joseph Levy,
Wm. B. Post,	Carl Muller,
J. W. Freeman,	Hedden & Starr,
John Boyley,	S. D. Burchard,
T. B. Hutchings,	John Morgan,
Jacob Hesler,	Union Mutual Ins. Co.
Harriet Washburn,	N. Y. & N. O. S. S. Co.
M. V. Garrigus,	

JOHN GREGORY, THOMAS STEPHENS, WILLIAM TUCKER, } Committee on Taxes.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, MICHAEL TUOMEY, JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm are to be paid. Signed.
JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, for the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, at the late stand of L. P. CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Signed, L. P. CUMMINGS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. A. V. CANFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONKLIN & SACKETT expired on the 1st inst. W. L. CONKLIN continues his long-established Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business at No. 8 Bowery.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful Raw Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK,
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC. Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 1	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New York Wednesday, Feb. 3
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Exciting Session of the Board of Managers—Protest and Resignation of the Committee on Versions.

We published Friday morning a summary of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, at their meeting, on Thursday evening. We give to-day a copy of the protest which Rev. Dr. Robinson gave notice at the meeting of the Committee of Nine that he would present, and which was presented to the Board Thursday evening, and read by Rev. Dr. Vermilye. It produced a profound sensation, and the request to have it recorded on the minutes was not granted. It was as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Standing Committee on Versions, feel constrained to present their formal protest against the resolutions adopted by this Board, at its recent adjourned meeting, on the subject of the standard English Bible circulated by the Society, and of the proposed alterations in the same.

They protest against these resolutions:

First—As assuming a principle which is distinctly and emphatically contradicted by the earliest history of this Society, as well as by the customs of the English presses, and the uniform and established usage of language—the principle, viz: that the accessories to that version of the sacred Scriptures which this Society was organized to distribute, are an integral and permanent part of the version, and are therefore not susceptible of change and improvement by the action of this Society under its present constitution.

They protest against the resolutions:

Secondly—As giving validity, and the authority of this Board, to changes heretofore introduced by entirely unknown persons—probably by editors or proof-readers—in the text of the Scriptures, as well as its accessories, and making these an incorporate and a coördinate part of the version to be circulated by this Society; while the careful corrections unanimously suggested by the Committee on Versions, under their responsibility to the Board, the Society, and the Christian public, and which have been heretofore adopted by the Board, are rejected and set aside.

They protest against the resolutions:

Thirdly—As attributing a practical infallibility to the editors and printers of previous editions of the Holy Scriptures; or, at least, as giving an altogether unwarranted sacredness and authority to even the palpable errors and oversights committed by these; thus exposing the society to just criticism and censure, and a great and injurious limitation of its usefulness.

They protest against the resolutions:

Fourthly—As restoring, and in effect perpetuating "headings" and "contents of chapters" which were not prepared by the College Translators, by whom our excellent version was made; which have had no consent acceptance and support in the editions of the Scriptures issued in Great Britain or in this country; which were not followed in the earliest Bibles published by this Society, and were not introduced into any of these till the year 1830; which contain many obsolete terms and phrases not found in the version, with not a few statements that are palpably untrue, being expressly contradicted by the text; and many of which "headings," &c., are, in the judgment of the undersigned, in direct and plain contravention of that first article of the Constitution of the Society which inhibits it from publishing "note or comment."

They protest against these resolutions:

Fifthly—As tending to the necessary force and immediate consequence, to limit the functions of the Committee of Versions—so far as the English version is concerned, with all its accessories—to that of a mere mechanical proof-reader, and to limit the function of the society itself to that of a simple printing establishment, divesting it of all the authority and right which it heretofore has claimed, and through this board of managers has, more than once exercised, of perfecting from time to time by a more careful editing and the correcting of errors before unnoticed, the copies of that inestimable version which it constantly has distributed.

They protest against the resolutions:

Sixthly—As having been the fruit of the action of a committee who, through inadvertence or for some other reason, had sought no conference with the Committee on Versions; had presented to them no specifications of the charges made against their work; and had neither obtained nor requested from them any authorized statement or explanation in answer to such charges, of the principles upon which that work had been conducted.

They protested against the resolutions:

Seventhly—As casting, if not directly and in terms, yet by necessary inference, an unmerited reproach on the Committee on Versions, whose members labored for three and a half years, conscientiously and diligently, at the request of the Board, to prepare for it, if possible, the most perfect edition possible of the Bible in common use; and whose work, at first unanimously accepted by the Board with thanks and praises; eulogized in the annual reports of the Society; received by all the purchasers of its Bibles without dissent; distributed as valuable gifts to theological seminaries, and sent with letters of strong commendation, by order of the Board, to eminent citizens in our own country, and even to sovereigns in Europe and elsewhere, is now, after the lapse of nearly seven years, summarily discarded.

They protest against the resolutions:

Eighthly—As further and needlessly increasing this reproach, by giving no specifications of the errors assumed to have been committed by the Committee on Versions in their work of revision—thus practically allowing the most exaggerated and injurious impressions, which have been circulated of late concerning them and their work, to pass uncontradicted, and seeming, in the absence of such contradiction, to give to these impressions the implicit sanction of the Board.

They protest against the resolutions:

Ninthly and Finally—As having been adopted at a meeting of the Board at which the careful arguments and historical statements prepared in behalf of the several reports then under consideration, which had before been prevented from being published, were not allowed to be read, thus preventing a large number of those present and voting, from attaining that knowledge of the facts concerned and the principles involved, which only these papers, as distinguished from individual and oral discussion, were fitted to afford.

On the grounds thus recited, with others not now needful to be specified, the undersigned respectfully but firmly protest against the resolutions thus adopted by the Board, and ask that this paper may be received and entered upon the minutes.

Signed, EDWARD ROBINSON,
THOMAS COCK,
SAMUEL H. TURNER,
THOS H. VERMILYE,
JAMES FLOY,
R. S. STORRS, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.

This protest was signed by all of the Committee but one. Rev. Dr. Storrs having been one of the Committee of nine referred to in the 6th item, from motives of delicacy wished not to be considered as assenting to that portion. Annexed to the protest was a paper from Rev. Dr. McClintock (formerly of the Versions' Committee) expressing his agreement with the reasons of the protestants. When, after a long and earnest discussion, the protest was refused an entry upon the minutes, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Professor of Biblical Learning in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Versions. Rev. Dr. Robinson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Vermilye of the Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. Floy of the Methodist Church, Dr. Cock of the Society of Friends, and Dr. Storrs of the Congregational Church, severally followed and tendered their resignation. Each of these gentlemen prefaced the offer of his resignation with remarks explanatory of his position. Great regret was expressed by members of the Board that the gentlemen should feel it their duty to leave. In the hope that their determination might be reconsidered, the motion to accept the resignations was finally tabled.

For California.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about 400 passengers and the mails for California. Capt. McDougall, Commander of the Navy-Yard at Mare Island; Capt. Taylor, United States Army, and Captain Pease, of the Revenue Service, were among the passengers. There was also a large number of old Californians who have been waiting to take passage in the *Moses Taylor* and the *Golden Age* on the Pacific side, as these are the favorite ships of the line. There was an unusual crowd on the Pier. Col. Fremont did not go by this steamer, as was expected.

But one or two cases of the ticket swindle came to light, and these received back their money by the assistance of Officers Houston and Walsh, who are detailed to look after verdant travelers. Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe and one or two others had a short but fruitless search for some person on a rivil process, but came away without making any arrest, just as the steamer moved away from the dock.

Dishonest Messenger at the Tombs.—Edward Smith, a young man 23 years of age, employed as messenger at the Tombs was arrested yesterday charged with stealing $160 worth of furniture, belonging to Mrs. Mary Gaines, residing in Madison-street. In June last Mrs. Gaines was convicted in the Court of General Sessions for a misdemeanor and sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Previous to her being taken to the Penitentiary Smith offered to take care of her furniture and deliver it to the care of Miss Foster, Matron at the Tombs, until the expiration of her term of imprisonment. Smith got possession of the furniture and took it to his own residence. On being applied to for the furniture he pretended not to know anything about it. Mrs. Gaines, suspecting him, went to his house and discovered it there. Smith refused to give it up unless she paid him $27 for storage. Justice Welsh held the accused to bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

The Profits from the Calico Ball.—The Managers, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Calico Ball were busy yesterday gathering together the proceeds; and it is probable that they will be engaged at it for several days before an accurate statement of results can be made. The large number of persons to whom tickets were given for disposal, and their not being able to report yesterday, prevented a statement of the whole number sold. And the fact that very many of the ladies who appeared in calico wore their dresses home, to return them (doubtless) at an early day, rendered a statement of the net profits from that particular feature of the enterprise equally impossible. The impressions of those most familiar with what has been done is, that the receipts from the sale of tickets will be about $6,000, and the entire expense of the ball about $3,000. The number of dresses left, and sent in yesterday, was between five and six hundred; but as there was a much larger number of dresses worn at the ball, it is expected that many more will be sent in to the Executive Committee rooms. In addition to the above, there is a prospect of a considerable quantity of calico and flannel, in pieces, sent in by merchants. Several pieces were received yesterday. When the distribution to the poor will commence, has not yet been decided upon.

A New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit fives on the Merchants' Bank of Lowell, Mass., made their first appearance in this City yesterday. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, but so poorly executed, and the paper so coarse, that none but the poorest judges of money would take it. The fact of the issue being speedily communicated to the Police authorities, the intended utterers were on their guard, and only two were arrested for attempting to pass it, Thomas Hasson, Jr., offering one of the bills at the clothing store of Mr. Coon, No. 156½ Greenwich-street, and Seymour Lovell, who gave one of the bills in payment for some groceries at the grocery store of A. First, No. 368 Grand-street. Both prisoners were locked up for trial. A sailor went into a clothing store in Chatham-street and gave one of the bills in payment for a pair of pantaloons. He left the bad bill, promising to redeem it, but failed to return.

The Island Hospital.—(As it will be called hereafter)—on Blackwell's Island, for the treatment of *Syphilis* in its various forms, and diseases of a similar nature, and the Penitentiary Hospital on the same island, are now distinct institutions. Dr. Sanger will be the physician in charge of the Island Hospital. In order to obtain admission into the latter institution it is not necessary to be sentenced to the Penitentiary first as has been the case at the Penitentiary Hospital heretofore. Any one afflicted with the disease on application at the Almshouse can obtain admission to the Island Hospital. Convicts will be separately treated at the Penitentiary Hospital.

Committee on Steamboat Landings.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met, by adjournment on Friday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman Brady in the Chair, to hear the resumed argument on the question of the removal of the North River steamboats. There was a numerous attendance, the proceedings occupying nearly three hours. But no new evidence was elicited.

Justice Sievers presented a very numerously signed petition, remarking that what might be truly for the best interests of the City fifteen years ago was not necessarily so to-day. The pier-holders claimed an occupancy of twenty-five years. During that time they had realized a pretty substantial amount of benefit. Twenty-five years ago the steamboats were a stock company, and they had always had the use of the piers at a nominal rent. And now the parties were bold enough to say, "You cannot make us remove." They made threats last year, and they were repeated now. In the meantime, Broadway needed relief and these people knew it. They knew also, but would not own it, that the proposed change would be better ultimately for themselves. As to rounding the Battery, it was not true that these large steamboats were susceptible of being turned round within their own length, or stopped at half their length—the weight and velocity of the larger boats passing along at the rate of nine miles per hour was sufficient to enable them instantly to cut through any ferry-boat that might be crossing their path. Pilots who pay no taxes were present—men who had a share or shares in these boats—they paid nothing; yet, upon New-York citizens depended the expense of the police and the arrangements, in case of fire, to protect their property while they resided, perhaps, in Hoboken or to Jersey City. In fact his opponents belonged to the party called the self-interest party.

Mr. Isaac Newton said that as to danger, no one could adduce a case of loss of life or serious damage on the North River occasioned by collision with the Sound boats for 15 years past. The steamboats contribute weekly to the wealth of New-York by the money spent in their construction, and in various other incidental ways. He had lived 25 years in the prosecution of his business, which regulated itself; it required no particular direction from him. As to interest, what was the interest of the best location of these boats, and he believed it could not be amended, was also the best interest of the City.

Mr. W. D. Murphy replied to the remarks of Justice Sievers. After speaking for a considerable time, and entering into some disquisitions upon the legal rights of the Common Council, the Chairman peremptorily told the speaker to sit down, with the remark, "We have heard enough of you; we want no more of that."

Ex-Judge Beebe, who had been present from the commencement, asked that this meeting of the Committee might not be final. He had something to say.

The Chairman said he had wished this should be the final meeting. However, they would meet again next Friday.

Mr. O'Neil said the only thing the Committee had to decide was the question whether it would be beneficial or otherwise to the City to effect these removals. Should it prove illegal, that was another matter. As to benefiting up town property. If that were not done at the expense of other interests, where was the harm of it? And what would be a benefit to any portion of the City would be a benefit to all.

Ex-Alderman J. Kelly said that more room was taken up on the docks of the East River by pitch-pots than by steamboats. Seven times the amount of pier accommodation was taken up by other than commercial purposes. These boats would go to Brooklyn or to Jersey, dockage free, and we should have troublesome lighters at our slips. Besides, stores can be let at a less price down town than they can be built for or procured up town, of which the gentleman gave some illustrations.

Mr. Newton wished the Committee to accompany him on an exploratory visit to the North River piers. The Committee agreed, but Justice Sievers refused to accompany them at Mr. Newton's invitation. He said he thought it was only a slur to ask him. He knew the place well enough.

Captain Richard French spoke some time in defence of Mr. Newton's views. But not a single idea was elicited during the sitting that has not already been very repeatedly urged and reported.

Adjourned to Friday at 1 o'clock.

Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman Dunn in the Chair. The object was to hear evidence and argument as to street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards.

Mr. P. L. Titus was opposed to the opening of Duane-street, on account of the scarcity of money, and if it were done the City should pay the cost; the property owners being exempted.

Mr. E. J. Porter thought that as the matter was before the Courts, the property owners should make their objections before those Courts; he thought the Common Council had no power to stay such proceedings.

Mr. McCurdy thought that the matter of assessments was not before the Committee. He objected to the consideration of the petitions. The interests of the City required the widening of Reade-street forthwith.

Mr. A. P. Mann stated that the parties who remonstrate, and those that receive the awards and are assessed but little, intend to lay mans before the Committee to show how the assessment was made; that a large amount of assessments is laid on property on other streets, which are claimed to be of no benefit. In his impression, the assessments are very unjust to parties not in the line of the street.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The attendance was very crowded.

☞ A correspondent complains that there is a class of cartmen who make money by imposing upon sailors just arrived in port. They charge seamen arrived from short voyages 37½ to 50 cents for each article of baggage, while they charge sailors who have been on long voyages—who, they suppose, on account of their long absence from shore, know less of the ropes on land than at sea—double the amount. Often, in this way, a single cartload brings $10 to the cartman. The master should be looked after; when Jack is a stranger on shore he should not be "taken in" in this way.

Columbia College.—The new scheme of collegiate and university education recently inaugurated at this venerable institution, established a century ago, provides that the old course being pursued during the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years, the studies of the Senior year shall assume a wider range, the student being permitted to elect what branches of study he will pursue. It is proposed to continue the studies for two years after the close of the regular course. This department is open to any one who desire to engage in its studies. The College library has received additions. An observatory is to be established in the astronomical department, and the prices of tuition at the institution have been reduced one-half.

Police Intelligence.

George Jackson, *alias* Lilly, and George McLean, were arrested on Thursday evening in the act of attempting to sell a spurious California ticket to Adam Lich, a man from Western New-York. The prisoners were searched, and $3,100, in counterfeit bills and spurious coin, were found in their possession, besides $12 good money; also, a gold watch and chain, supposed to have been stolen. When the officers came up with the prisoners to arrest them, one of them threw away a gold watch, but it was recovered. They were locked up.

Robbing a Friend.—A man named William Hallenbeck, residing at No. 97 Cherry-street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a charge of stealing several hundred dollars from his friend, Charles S Jacobsen, who resided in the same house with him. The prisoner is charged with entering Jacobsen's room, breaking open his trunk and abstracting his treasure. A considerable amount of gold coin was found in possession of the accused, and some of it was positively identified by Jacobsen, who had previously marked it. Hallenbeck is a member of the Mariners' Church in James-street, and well known. His arrest, therefore, on such a charge, produced some excitement among his neighbors.

Dismissed.—The case of the collecting agents, Henderson & Co., who were arrested some weeks since on a charge, by A. L. Bleecker, of libeling him by driving a fancy collecting or "cunning" wagon in front of his place of business, was dismissed yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in consequence of the non-attendance of the prosecutor at the time set down for a hearing.

Policy Dealers.—Samuel Kippins and Wm. Meade, of No. 196 Varick-street, were brought before the Mayor yesterday for being engaged in the policy business. They were each held to answer in the sum of $500.

Arrest of Street Peddlers.—About twenty street peddlers were brought before the Mayor yesterday for encumbering the streets with their stands and wares. They all promised to offend no more, and were then dismissed with a reprimand.

Held to Bail.—George Ward, who was arrested on Thursday for a ticket swindle, was held to answer yesterday in the sum of $500.

Drug Stores on the Sabbath.—We have noticed with pleasure, the announcement, by a card at the door of several drug stores on Broadway, on the Sabbath, that they are closed, but that "persons wishing prescriptions may ring at the door." This is a step to Sabbath observance in the right direction. Drug stores can supply all that is needed in cases of necessity, without keeping the establishment open as on week days; and by remaining closed externally, it goes so far to exert a moral influence in behalf of the Lord's day. It would be a great improvement if all the drug stores would follow the example thus set, and a rest and relief to proprietors and clerks. Try it.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.

By experience we can recommend the lovers of the Daguerreotype to Anson's, No. 589 Broadway, as it is the only place to procure this imperishable picture in all its beauty and clearness; and it is the *only* establishment where the daguerreotype is made exclusive of any other picture. Those wishing to secure a lasting impression will do well to repair at once to the head-quarters of Anson, the Daguerreotypist, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A Delightful Opportunity for Enjoyment. That greatest of all American dramas, most popular, most amusing and most interesting, the exciting Pioneer Patriot, is to be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening at Barnum's Museum. Need we say more?

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. Childs & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. Ditto & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Last Days of Pompeii.—This sterling drama is to be repeated at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox and all the company appearing in the cast. The local drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," with Mr. Chanfrau as Mose;" and the drama of the "Results of Crime," make up the bill.

LONG ISLAND.

Lager Bier is Decided to be Not Intoxicating.

The grave question, "Is lager bier intoxicating?" which for some time past has agitated Brooklyn from centre to circumference, is at last settled. The case of States, on trial before Judge Strong, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, for two days past, for selling lager bier, in violation of the section of the Metropolitan Police law, prohibiting the sale of *intoxicating* liquors on Sunday, was brought to a close yesterday.

The prosecution introduced testimony showing that six or eight glasses of lager would intoxicate, while on the other hand the defence, with a large number of witnesses, proved that as many gallons as the other witnesses drank glasses would not produce that objectionable effect. The Court charged the Jury that they were judges of the facts, but at the same time stated that if it took a great quantity of the lager to intoxicate, it was not an intoxicating drink within the meaning of the law. Or, in other words, if it takes a pail-full of bier to make a person drunk, and the same person could get drunk on an eighth of the quantity of rum, then lager is not an intoxicating drink, but may be a wholesome beverage. The Jury, after this charge, were not long arriving at the conclusion that, under the charge and the law, as laid down by the Court, lager bier was not intoxicating, and therefore acquitted the defendant. This was a test case, Mr. States being the first of a large number of lager-bier venders complained of. This verdict will probably exempt them from trial and its trouble and expense.

Of course, in this City, which is the great American centre-pot for this Teutonic beverage, there is a large class jubilant over their triumph. Judge Strong's health was drank last night in very deep draughts. The magistrates in Brooklyn have lately been drawing a large revenue from the cases of intoxication brought before them. Hereafter, when a man is brought up on that charge, he will only have to show that he got drunk on the exempt beverage, and demand a discharge. A complaint will then hold good, undoubtedly, against the officer making the arrest, for false imprisonment, and the unlucky recipients of $800 per annum, "without perquisites," will find themselves in a sad dilemma if they persist in obeying the law, by arresting people for being intoxicated.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Brooklyn Health Officer.

An abstract from the annual report of deaths, as returned to the Health Department, for the year 1857, shows the following summary:

Month.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Children.	Total.
January	189	179	148	220	368
February	244	224	180	288	468
March	211	211	116	279	425
April	209	202	140	271	411
May	204	180	135	249	381
June	180	195	130	245	375
July	234	201	124	311	435
August	341	355	167	529	696
September	271	336	161	546	707
October	266	239	177	328	505
November	198	168	135	231	366
December	216	205	152	269	421
Total	2,866	2,695	1,795	3,766	5,561

The above table shows that the number of deaths returned to this department during the year was 5,561. Add to this 272, those bodies removed from the city in violation of the Ordinance and interred in Flatbush poor grounds, concerning which no statistical information can be obtained, and we have 5,833 which may be relied upon as the entire mortality for the year. The whole number reported for the year 1856 was 3,762. This shows the apparent excess of mortality over that of last year to have been 2,071, notwithstanding our city has enjoyed an unusual degree of healthfulness. This apparent but not actual increase of mortality over that of last year, is attributable to the fact that more complete returns of deaths have been made during the past year than has heretofore been procured.

Diseases.—There were 198 diseases, or causes of death, reported for the past year, amongst which consumption takes the lead. Its proportion to the total mortality is about one in eight. The greatest relative mortality by this disease appears to have been with persons of foreign birth. Of the victims of this disease, 321 were native-born, and 393 were born in foreign countries. It also appears, taking decimal periods, that the greatest number of deaths by consumption occurred between the ages of 20 and 30, and that the excess of deaths of females over males was 33.

The mortality from some of the principal diseases was as follows, viz.: Consumption, 714; congestion and inflammation of lungs, 480; coovulsions, 437; debility, 83; diarrhœa, 78; dysentery, 98; erysipelas, 25; palsy, 50; teething, 32; cholera infantum, 295; scarlet fever, 245; other fevers, 179; infantile marasmus, 291.

It appears that the total mortality by disease of the lungs was 1,194. It also appears from the returns that the infant mortality from cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, debility, marasmus and convulsions was 1,100.

This alarming mortality of children under the age of three years, is, in a great measure, dependent upon causes that should be removed. It is a melancholy fact, that hundreds of children die annually by neglect and ignorance of parents, want of judicious diet, by vitiated milk of diseased cows, damp and ill-ventilated apartments, and the want of proper sanitary means on the part of the community.

Of the whole number of deaths reported, excepting 272 interred at Flatbush, 4,012 were native born, and 1,459 were of foreign birth. Deduct from the total the number stillborn and premature birth, amounting to 389, and we have 5,172 as the entire number of deaths which actually occurred from disease, &c.

Assuming the population of Brooklyn to be 225,000, the ratio of deaths would be 1 in 43⅝, which compares favorably with the mortality of other cities.

Under proper sanitary regulations and a bountiful supply of wholesome water, together with the system of general sewerage about to be introduced, Brooklyn will be unparalleled for its healthiness.

WARNER CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

The Brooklyn Water Works—False Rumor.—It was currently reported on Thursday, and published in the *Tribune* of yesterday, that a portion of the Brooklyn Water Works Aqueduct had been carried away by the recent storm, and that it would cost $60,000 to repair the damage. Upon inquiring at the proper office, we learn that the only foundation for the rumor was that, about fifteen feet of the aqueduct on the middle section had caved in where it was unfinished and not properly protected. The damage can be repaired in half a day.

On Wednesday, the Chief Engineer, accompanied by Mr. Mappitt, Chief Engineer of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clark, late State Engineer of New-York, passed over the whole length of the works, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the work.

Brooklyn City Bonds sold at 96 on Thursday, which is a decided improvement on 65—the price at which they stood a few months ago.

Female Pickpockets in Church.—A brace of female pickpockets had fine pickings Thursday night, in the Church corner of President and Court streets, Brooklyn. They succeeded in relieving a number of ladies of their loose change, when the alarm was given. Captain Sharman, of the Third Precinct, with officer Ferris, were soon in the Church, and closed every means of exit, and gave directions that no person should be permitted to leave without his permission. While the officers were looking about the congregation for the thieves, two well-dressed females went to the door, and the unsophisticated individual in charge of it, not dreaming that they were thieves, allowed them to pass out, and thus eluded the officers. They dropped several empty porte monnaies in front of the Church, which the owners can have by calling at the Third Precinct Station.

A New Counterfeit.—Several persons were engaged, Thursday evening in Brooklyn, "shoving" a new counterfeit "five" on the Merchants' Bank, of Lowell, Mass. Officer Munson, of the First Precinct, succeeded, after a severe struggle, in capturing one of the operators on Atlantic-street. He gave his name as Edward Thomas, and was committed for examination. Thomas' pal, and the one who had the bulk of the money, escaped by running, distancing the parties who started with him, to going five blocks. The bills are signed John N. Pierce, President; Martin Pillsbury, Cashier.

More River Pirates Captured.—Capt. Shauman, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday night took a posse of his men and went prospecting in Red Hook Point. They arrested eight men, all accused of stealing pork and lard from the packing yard of W. B. Barber, in South Brooklyn. At a private house they recovered a large quantity of the stolen property, and on board the schooner *Jersey Bird* they found eight tierces of the stolen pork. At the approach of Captain S. and his party, the hands of the schooner escaped in a boat.

Hoping against Hope.—The Brooklyn *Times* says: "The divers and conductors employed by the City Railroad Company are looking forward hopefully to a speedy increase of their wages to the point at which they stood previous to the late reduction." It shows pretty conclusively that the Company can afford to restore the old prices. The mildness of the Winter, and the low price of feed, have rendered their expenses thus far the present Winter much less than last Winter.

Perjury.—A man, named Dennis Welsh, was committed by Justice Cornwell, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of perjury. A few days ago, before Justice Voorhies, he swore to witnessing an assault upon another person, and it is alleged that he was not only not present, but that no assault was committed.

Coroners.—A bill is about to be laid before the Legislature, to render intelligent medical men, only, eligible to the office of Coroner in Kings County. Such a law is sadly needed there, we have every reason to believe.

Attempted Suicide.—George H. Lambeck attempted to commit suicide Thursday morning, by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine-street ferry boats. He was rescued.

NEW JERSEY.

The Relief Fund.—Rev. Mr. Verbinder, city missionary, upon whom devolves, in a great measure, the duty of looking after the necessities of the poor of Jersey City, stated a day or two since, that the relief fund in his hands was entirely exhausted; and, in answer to an appeal for further aid, he has already received the following donations: Cash, 50 cents; Mr. Roberts, $5; W. Pearsall, Esq., $10; Tract Visitor, $20; S. M. Chambers, Esq., $3; Hon. R. Gilchrist, $25; Four Sisters, $10 each. Total, $103 50.

Election of Officers of Fire Companies.—Phœnix Hose Company No. 2, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, John Bumstead; Assistant-Foreman, Adam Lincks; Secretary, James Narine, Jr.; Treasurer, Samuel A. Brooks; Steward, David Evans; Representatives to the Board of Trustees, James Narine, Jr., and Joseph S. Pew.

Diligent Hose Company No. 3, has elected the following officers: Foreman, Wm. J. Stevens; Assistant-Foreman, Geo. Farrier; Treasurer, Robert B. Kashow; Representative, James Gilkinson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5.

$500 Ill. Interest 1847	85½	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		91
5,500 Ohio S. 6s '70	104	250	do	cpg	81½
5,000 Ia. State 6s	84	150	do	b30	81⅜
1,000 Mich St. 6s	84½	300	do	s60	81
1,000 Mo. State 6s	83⅜	600	do	opg	81⅜
26,500 do	83⅜	100	do	b60	81⅜
6,000 do	83½	50	do	opg	81⅜
5,000 do	83⅜	50	do	s30	81
20,000 do	b30	83⅜	300	do	opg
10,000 do	s3	83⅜	100	Erie R R	b30
7,000 Ia. State 6s	90	150	do		23½
1,000 North C. State 6s	94	325	do		23⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	88	100	do	b1	023⅝
1,000 E. R. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	92	100	do	b60	24
8,000 Erie R. Bs. '75	60	300	do		23⅝
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	69⅞	50	Illinois Cen. R. R.		95⅜
3,000 T. H. & Al. 1st Mt.	62	50	do		96
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	40	12	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		115
9,000 I. C. & M. L. G. Bs	40	500	Reading Railroad		57
13,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	95	100	do		57⅛
1,000 Ch. & R. I. Bs	91¾	400	do		57⅜
3,000 Read. R. R. Bs. '86	70⅜	100	do	b30	57⅜
40 Bank of New-York	105	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.		63¾
10 Union Bank	114	70	do		62
83 Panama Railroad	94½	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		19⅝
100 do	91¾	60	do		19⅝
28 National Bank	106⅜	100	do	b60	19⅞
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	96	40	M. So. & N. Ia. ps.		34½
110 Bank of Commerce	101	20	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.		91
43 Am Ex. Bank	102¾	460	Gsl. & Chicago R. R		80
12 Bank of America	109	100	do	b30	80¾
19 Shoe & Leather Bank	105	50	do	b60	80¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co	17½	100	Cleve. & T. R. R.	b30	43
100 do	s60	17⅜	1500	do	b3
850 do		17½	200	do	b60
100 do	b30	17⅜	100	do	b30
20 Penn. Coal Co		71½	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	
50 Pac. Mail St. Co		61	50	do	
523 do		80	50	do	
100 do	s10	60	175	La C. Mil. R. R.	
50 do		b2 60	200	do	s30
372 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		112	50	do	s10
100 Hudson R. R. R.	s3	19	53	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	
100 Harlem Railroad		83⅛	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.		18			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Mo. St. 6s	b10	83⅜	200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30
10,000 do	r60	83⅜	200	Erie Railroad	
5,000 do	b30	83⅜	400	do	b10
1,000 Cal. State 6s '70		79	600	do	
9,000 Brooklyn City 6s		97	5	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	
2,000 Ill. Cent. RR Bs.		96	100	Reading R. R.	
10,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s		88	150	do	b60
3,000 E. R. 1st mt. bs		94⅜	50	Panama R. R.	b30
1,000 do		95	127	do	
10 Park Bank		96	150	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s10
200 Penn. Coal Co		71	150	do	s30
10 Cum. Coal Co		17⅜	100	do	b30
350 do		18	200	do	b3
100 do	b30	18⅛	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	
120 Pac. M. St. Co		59⅜	50	La Ce. & M. R. R.	
50 do	s10	60⅜	100	do	b3
50 do		59⅜	20	do	
175 do		60	100	do	
100 do	s10	59⅝	400	do	
100 do	s10	59⅝			

REPOSTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$7,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 88⅛
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add. 80⅜
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40½
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 57⅜
$3,000 Watertown and Madison R. R. 8s	Int. add. 22½
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add. 58
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du L. 1st m.	Int. add. 29⅜
$1,500 Washington City and Mining Co., 10s, 50, a b'd.	
$1,500 Great W. Canal & Trans. Co., 7s, $1 25 a bond.	
$1,300 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	89½
$1,400 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	65½
$5,320 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	65
7 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99⅛
5 shares Commonwealth Bank	87½
37 shares Bank of Commerce	101
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	93
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	60
50 shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.	43⅜
270 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. (scrip)	$5 07½
230 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	$5 05
1000 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	$5
10 shares Sixth-avenue R. R.	104
6 shares American Express Co	93⅛
40 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11⅛
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	127⅛
49 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	91⅜
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	103⅜
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	125⅛

Friday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The steamer *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, is the European steamer for Saturday. The mail will not be a large one, as the business done in Exchange, so soon after the direct Cunarder, is moderate. The rates for choice bills continue firm and quite up to the Specie point. On London 109¾@110; on France 5.16¼@5.13¾. The Specie remittance by this opportunity will be about half a million dollars. The market for Money keeps easy. Both Banks and private lenders are disposed to extend their loans at call at a moderate interest where the Stock collateral is are unexceptionable. We quote demand loans 6@7 ℘ cent.; Discounts 7@8 ℘ cent. for short, and 7½@9 ℘ cent. for long date paper of the best class. The investment of Money in bond and mortgage in the City of New-York is attended by the heavy tax of 1½@1¾ ℘ cent., and the assessment of this burden is looked after with more than usual diligence by the City Supervisors and their agents. As the law limits the whole rate of interest to 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, this mode of employing money, where the real estate security is on the Island of New-York, yields but only 5½@5¾ ℘ cent. a year. By comparison, therefore, the purchase of the Southern and Western State Stocks, bearing 6 ℘ cent., at or below par; or New-York Central shares, bearing uniformly 8 ℘ cent.; or Panama shares

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Details of the Attempted Assassination of the French Emperor.

The Plot Revealed by an Accomplice.

His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Chambers.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Plan of Anglo-French Operations in the China War.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Large Failures at Marseilles.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Improvement in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which sailed from Liverpool shortly after noon on Saturday, 23d of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Persia* arrived ont at Liverpool at 3 P. M on Saturday the 16th, and the *Arago* at Southampton on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

The screw steamship *Tweedside*, from New-Orleans with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ultimo.

The steamship *Ariel* had arrived at Liverpool from Queenstown, to undergo the necessary repairs.

Later news has been received from India, but it is unimportant.

From China we learn that Lord ELGIN had given YEH ten days to accept or refuse his ultimatum.

The particulars of the attempted assassination of the French Emperor, which we publish below at great length, are of thrilling interest. One of the accomplices, it is said, has revealed the plot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of VICTOR HUGO, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN and LOUIS BLANC from the British territory.

It is stated that RUDIO, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, has revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about the 10th of February.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* says, that on the 21st, twenty-two persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tuileries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal were the dominant topic in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the Continent, including the King of the Belgians, and numerous Prussian Princes, &c., were the guests of the British Court. State balls, concerts and banquets at Buckingham Palace, and festival performances at her Majesty's Theatre, followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

Lady BOOTHBY (formerly Mrs. NESBITT, a distinguished actress) had also died, after a brief illness.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown.

Mr. FRANCIS LOUSADA has been appointed British Consul at Boston.

The dignity of a baronet had been conferred upon the son of General HAVELOCK, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The statistics of employment at Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, shows a continued improvement in the operations of the various mills, &c.

Mr. TROUSDALL, the American Minister at Rio, has arrived in England.

Heavy gales had prevailed around the English coasts, and sundry marine disasters are reported, but no American vessels figure in the list.

The London *Gazette* of the 22d promotes General INGLIS, Captain PEEL, Colonel GRANT, and other Indian heroes, to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

The *Revue de Paris*, and the newspaper *Le Spectateur* (formerly the *Assemblée Nationale*) have been suppressed, for the publication of articles upholding republican principles. The conductors of the *Estafette* newspaper have been condemned to two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine, "for an outrage on public morals and religion."

The *España*, a semi-official authority, says that Spain has definitely resolved to take part in the projected expedition against Cochin-China, and that she will employ in it 1,400 infantry and a battery of artillery from the garrisons of the Phillipine Islands.

In a bill before the Belgian Chamber, there are clauses which authorize the Government to prosecute *ex officio* the accomplices of attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns. The Belgian Government has agreed to allow a French Commission to sit in Belgium to inquire concerning the refugees there, and will compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona, and of their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed and others made prisoners.

A very acrimonious correspondence is said to be taking place between the French and Austrian Governments on the subject of the free navigation of the Danube. Considerable sensation had been created by the confiscation of a number of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, on account of an article on the Commercial Academy—the said article being generally regarded as wholly inoffensive, and having been written at the instigation of the Minister of Finance. The confiscation is attributed to Count BUOL's efforts to gag the press.

The funeral ceremonies of Marshal RADETZKY were celebrated with great pomp at Vienna on the 18th January, the Emperor heading the large body of troops which took part in the proceedings.

The Chambers of Commerce of Austria have almost unanimously declared in favor of the abolition of the Usury laws and for free trade.

It had been resolved to establish a credit for an issue of £11,000,000, 6 per cent. stock on the 15th of March, to redeem the floating debt of the Sultan and the Government, with the exception of the paper circulation.

The Porte was about to concentrate more troops on the Danube on accounts on account of the agitation which the project for emancipating the serfs causes among the Christians of Turkey.

It is announced that a compromise offered by the Emperor of the French in the affair of the Principalities has been favorably received by the Powers opposed to the union, and it is expected that it will be adopted. The French Government in this last proposition is said to have considerably modified its original opinions, with the hope of an honorable conclusion to the difficulty.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

London Money Market—More Failures.

The Money Market continued to grow easier, and bullion was still flowing into the Bank of England, but that institution, although expected to do so, had not further reduced its rate of discount.

Money was plentiful for loans on Stock at 2½ ₱ cent., and in the discount market the rate for the best paper was 3¼ ₱ cent.

The failures of moment during the week were those of CHARLES WALTON & Sons, ship owners, &c., London, with liabilities for about £55,000, and CLARK, PLUMMER & Co., flax manufacturers, New-Castle-on-Tyne, for £200,000. The closing of this flax mill will throw 800 persons out of employ.

The various Joint Stock Banks had been holding their half-yearly meetings, and the published reports showed that they had generally passed unscathed through the panic.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. HERMANN COX & Co., of London and Liverpool, general merchants, was held on the 21st. The astate shows about 11s in the pound, and practically a dividend of 10s. may be relied upon.

Consols had fluctuated but slightly during the week, and closed firm on the evening of the 22d, at 95¼@⅜ for money, and 95⅜@½ for account.

The returns of the Bank of England, for the week ending Jan. 20, inclusive, show a further gain in the bullion of £1,078,708—the total amount held being £14,435,815.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., call money very abundant. They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, nominal at 5s. ½d. American Eagles, 76s. 2¼d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say there is no change to report, the transactions being limited to some small sales of Massachusetts sterling fives at 100 and of Maryland sterling fives at 90⅜. In Railroad Bonds less doing. Michigan eights 87@89.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. say: "The market continues without animation, and prices without material change."

The last sales of Illinois Central shares were made at 4@4½ discount.

The first batch of African immigrants, under the new contract made by the French Government, arrived at Martinique recently. Symptoms of discontent had been manifested among the Africans on the Island, and an attempt at flight to St. Lucia had been discovered on one of the estates.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—SERIOUS FAILURES AT MARSEILLES.

Serious falinres had occurred at Marseilles. The principal is that of the house of A. DUCLOS, in the South American hide trade, with liabilities estimated at more than £300,000.

Marseilles letters mention further failures, including that of the house of CONTE, FILS AINE FRERES.

The funds were buoyant on Friday, Jan. 22, and the three per cents. closed at 69.85.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Unmistakable symptoms of improvement are observable both in commercial quarters and in the manufacturing districts. They are, it is true, feeble, but they exercise a certain influence on nearly all branches of trade, either by a rise in prices or by a return to regular transansactions.

REDUCTION IN DISCOUNT OF CONTINENTAL BANKS.

The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4@4½ per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers were opened on the 18th of January, by the Emperor in person. The Emperor spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, SENATORS, AND DEPUTIES: At the annual meeting of the Chambers I render you an account of what has taken place during your absence, and I ask your support for the measures to be taken.

Since last year the Government has followed its regular and progressive march, exempt from all vain ostentation. It has often been pretended that to govern France it was necessary continually to keep the public mind alive with some great theatrical display. I think, on the contrary, that it suffices to endeavor exclusively to do good to deserve the confidence of the country. The action of the Government has consequently been confined to doing what was most necessary in the different branches of the administration.

In the interests of agriculture, the exportation of and the distillation from grain have again been authorized, and the support of the Bank has given support to the landed interest. The cultivation of the *landes* has commenced.

In Public Works, the most important results are 1,330 kilometres of railway, thrown open in 1857 to traffic, and 2,600 kilometres of new lines granted for construction; the floating dock of St. Nazaire, and the canal from Caen to the sea thrown open to navigation; careful surveys made to prevent the scourge of inundations; improvements of our ports, and among others of Havre, Marseilles, Poulon, and Bayonne; in the north and in the east of France the working of new coal mines; at Paris the inauguration of the Louvre, and of a wing at Vincennes; finally, in the capital, as at Lyons, quarters thrown open for the first time since centuries to the light of day, and throughout France religious edifices are being constructed or restored.

Public instruction, protected by the State, is being developed by the side of free education honorably protected. The number of colleges has been increased by 1,500. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency toward sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been reorganized; elementary instruction is spreading far.

It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

The Municipal Councils meet without hindrance, and the Bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office. The Lutheran, Protestant, and Jewish confessions pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

The increase in the price of all necessaries has compelled us since last year to augment the salaries of the lesser functionaries; the rations of the soldiers have been improved and the pay of subalterns increased.

The budget of 1859 provides for better payment for teachers and professors, and for magistrates. I may point out an increase of charitable societies—in the country those of the medical corporations, and in the towns the establishment of soup-kitchens. One million has been distributed in relief of the populations which have suffered most from want of work.

The budget of 1859, which will be laid before you will show a balance in favor of receipts, and the action of the sinking fund can be renewed. On the close of accounts a reduction of the floating debt was assured. Commerce recently suffered a check, but the firm position it took up in the midst of what may be termed a universal crisis is, in the eyes of all, an honor for France, and justifies the economical principles advised by the Government in matters of commerce, finances and credit.

The increase of direct and indirect revenue during the past year was 30 millions of francs.

Among the various bills which will be subpitted to you of general interest I may mention a law on patents, a new military and naval code, a proposal to employ the 20,000,000f. remaining from the loans on works to guard the towns against inundations.

Algeria, connected with France by the electric wire, has afforded new glory to our troops by the submission of Kabylia. That expedition, skillfully planned and vigorously executed, has completed our domination. The army, which has no more enemies to overcome, will have to struggle against new difficulties in constructing railways so necessary for the development of the prosperity of our colony.

In France, the army will find in the Camp of Châlons a grand school which will keep up the military spirit and standard at the high level it has attained.

The Emperor NAPOLEON bequeathed to his ancient companions in glory his private and other property. Under the Restoration it was absorbed by the State. It is to carry out in some measure that pious legacy that you, on the one hand, voted an annual sum of 8,000,000f. for old soldiers, but, nevertheless, I wished that a medal should remind all who had served in our armies of their former leaders. More than 300,000 men in France and abroad have applied for this medal in remembrance of the Imperial epoch, and on receiving it they might exclaim with pride, "I also belonged to the Grand Army,"—words which at Austerlitz the Emperor had reason to point out to them as the advent of a title of nobility.

Our navy is occupied in its arsenals with those necessary changes which will enable it to maintain the honor of our flag on every sea. In China it is acting in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common grievances, and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred.

The relations of France with foreign Powers were never on a better footing. Our ancient allies, true to the sentiments which sprung from a common cause, give us the same confidence as usual; and our new allies, by their straightforward and loyal conduct in all great questions, make us almost regret that we ever were their foes.

I was enabled to be convinced at Osborne, as well as at Stuttgart, that my desire to keep up the intimacy of old relations, as well as to form new ones, was equally shared by the chiefs of two great empires.

If the policy of France is appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, it is because we have the common sense only to deal with questions which concern ourselves directly, either as a nation or as a great European power. This is why I avoided interfering in the question of the Duchies, which now agitates Germany, for that question, which is exclusively a German one, will remain so as long as the integrity of Denmark is not threatened.

If, on the other hand, I took up the Neuchâtel question, it is because the King of Prussia asked for my good offices, and I was happy on this occasion to contribute to the final settlement of a difference which might have become dangerous for the peace of Europe.

As regards the Principalities, astonishment has been expressed at our disagreement with many of our allies. The fact is, that France, in her disinterested policy, has always advocated, in so much as treaties allowed her, the wishes of the populations which appealed to her. Nevertheless, the conferences which will shortly open at Paris will show in what conciliating spirit we work to attenuate the difficulties which are inseparable from a difference of opinion.

Such, Gentlemen, is the résumé of our position; I congratulate my address here, but I think it useful, at the commencement of a new Legislature, to examine with you what we are and what we desire. It is only well-defined causes distinctly formulated that create profound convictions. It is only standards boldly unfurled which inspire sincere devotion.

What is the Empire? Is it a retrograde Government, an enemy of progress, desirous of suppressing generous impulses and of impeding the pacific extension of great and civilizing principles of 1789?

No; the Empire inscribes these principles as the motto of its constitution. It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ennoble the heart or exalt the mind for what is good; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory, it seeks a strong power, capable of overcoming the obstacles which might stop its advance; for—let us not forget it—the advance of every new Power is a long struggle.

Moreover, there is truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions but a weapon of destruction.

Therefore, as I did not accept the power of the nation with a view to acquire that ephemeral popularity the paltry prize of concessions exacted from weakness, but with a view one day to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something lasting in France, I do not fear to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus, the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered in many localities a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country, and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the enemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and, having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt.

You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel (*obliger*) every elector to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate.

As the quiet of the public mind ought to be the constant object of our efforts, you will assist me in finding the means to silence extreme and annoying oppositions.

In fact, is it not too sad to behold in a quiet, prosperous country, which is respected in Europe, on the one hand, men crying down a Government to which they are indebted for the security which they enjoy, while others only take advantage of the free exercise of their political rights to undermine the existing institutions?

I welcome heartily, without inquiring into their antecedents, all those who recognize the national will.

As regards the originators of disturbances and conspiracies, let them understand that their day is gone by.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the criminal attempt which has just taken place, I thank Heaven for the visible protection with which it shielded the Empress and myself, and I deplore that so many victims should be made when only one life was aimed at.

Yet these plots bring their lessons with them. Firstly, they prove the weakness and impotence of the parties who have recourse to assassination and such desperate means; secondly, that no assassination, even if successful, ever served the cause of those who hired the assassin. Neither those who slew CESAR nor those who assassinated HENRY IV. derived any advantage from their crime.

God sometimes allows the just to fall, but He never allows the cause of crime to triumph. These attempts, therefore, neither shake my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live the Empire will live with me, and if I should fall my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son.

Let us, then, look confidently towards the future; let us attend calmly to our daily work for the welfare and greatness of our country. God protects France!

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

Paris (Jan. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

You will have received before this intelligence of the atrocious attempt made by some miscreants on the Emperor's life last night, at the door of the Opera-house, in the Rue Lepelletie.

It was known some days previous that his Majesty purposed visiting the Opera last night. As is customary on such occasions, the entrance of Rue Lepelletier was illuminated with gas stands, the house of the court functionaries that stands at the right hand as you enter from the Boulevards, and also the front of the theater. As is usual, a crowd of people thronged the Boulevards and the street to see the *cortége*. About 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers. The Emperor, Empress, and General ROGUET, the Aid de-Camp on duty, occupied the same carriage. On arriving at the theatre, near which some groups of spectators were standing, a loud explosion was heard, followed at the interval of a few seconds by another, and again a third—the last two almost together. An rush of the people on the Boulevards took place down the Rue Lepelletier, anxious to know what was the matter. For some minutes all was confusion, but he mounted guards on duty did their utmost to prevent the crowd from filling the streets. It was soon that the Emperor had been fired at, and rumors flew about of something more disastrous. So far as the Emperor was personally concerned, however, all apprehension was soon removed, and an immense and enthusiastic shout told those who were at a distance that His Majesty was safe. In order to tranquillize the people the Emperor, on quitting his carriage, presented himself at the door, and again on the balcony. On entering his box he and the Empress were, as you may suppose most enthusiastically cheered.

The assassins had provided themselves with hollow projectiles of the most deadly description, and contrived to fling them on the ground under the carriage, where they instantly exploded, and spread destruction among the bystanders. One of the carriage horses was killed on the spot, the other wounded; the carriage itself was broken to pieces; Gen. ROGUET, who sat in front, was wounded slightly, it is said, and the two footmen who stood behind, dangerously hurt. A bullet, or fragment of the shell, passed through the Emperor's hat, but did not touch him. The Empress was also untouched. At the moment of the explosion, which was tremendous, the row of gaslights running down the front of the theatre, and those at the wings, were extinguished; for some time the place was in utter darkness, while the windows of three or four houses opposite were dashed into fragments I need not dwell on the consternation which prevailed. As quick as lightning the news flew to every part of the city. All Paris appeared to be in movement. The night was dark and cold, though not wet, and thronged as the Boulevards were before, crowds now poured carelessly down the great thoroughfare from every street in sight, and all in the direction of the Rue Lepelletier. A squadron of mounted Paris guards from the Minimes Barracks, Place Royale, came at a gallop up the Boulevards to reinforce the ordinary pickets on duty at the theatre, and the cavalry of the barracks on the Qual d'Orsay, armed to the teeth, mounted their horses, and remained in the court-yard ready for any emergency. Many houses on the Boulevards were lighted up, the balconies and windows thronged with spectators, all betraying the most intense anxiety. Detachments of horse cleared the Rue Repelletier and the neighboring passages, and some occupied the side paths to prevent any one from slipping along. From the Palais Royal came Prince JEROME and his son, Prince NAPOLEON, and the Princess MATHILDE, to assure themselves of the safety of the Emperor. The people were also reassured on finding that the Emperor remained at the theatre. His first act was to send for medical assistance for the wounded; and these are, I fear, very many. Several Lancers of the escort who were nearest to the carriage were seriously wounded, one or two are said to be killed. The number of persons more or less hurt is probably not less than 60. Several of these, however, are very slightly so; and four or five have either succumbed already or are not expected to live. Among the wounded are some of the *sergents-de-ville* and other persons on duty for the occasion, but by far the greater number are those who were in the street as simple spectators.

I have already alluded to the reception of their Majesties in the house. During the performances, which were longer than usual, in consequence of their being for the benefit of MASSOL, they were cheered again and again in the warmest manner: and when they rose to depart, which they did not till the last moment, the audience rose, and the house rang to the very roof with acclamations.

At 12 o'clock the party left the theatre. By that time the line of Boulevards to the Madeleine, and from the Madeleine to the Tuileries, were crowded; many houses were illuminated. The moment the carriages appeared the cheering began; it never dropped till they were out of sight. The carriage window was down on the side at which the Emperor sat, at least a part of the way, and I could see her Majesty's hand stretched out and waving her handkerchief in recognition of the enthusiastic acclamations with which she was greeted. Before they arrived at the Tuileries, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with many other personages, high functionaries and dignitaries, were assembled at the Palace to offer their congratulations to the Emperor. I forgot to mention in its place that the Emperor's hat was actually torn into two parts; the collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, were rent open. It is said that his forehead and the Empress' cheek were slightly scratched with a small piece of the broken glass. The gas-pipes running along the façade of the Opera were blown off by the explosion, to which, probably, and not to design, it was owing that the lights were extinguished. General ROGUET's wound, which is slight, is not in the back of the neck, but the cheek. For some time after the Emperor entered the Tuileries the crowd continued to fill the streets. The Rue Lepelletier was, however, still kept clear, and none except those residing in it were allowed to pass. The canopy over the entrance of the Opera was torn, and the ground in some parts was covered with blood. Before 1 o'clock the multitude dispersed, and few there were who, while they rejoiced at the miraculous escape of their Majesties, were not profoundly affected by the feeling that so horrible a crime should be attempted.

THE ARRESTS.

Several arrests have been made since yesterday. The number is not, however, exactly known. Several are taken up on suspicion, and on examination, when nothing whatever is found against them, are set at liberty. The number must vary each day. It is, however, certain that four of the chiefs are in custody. These are PIERRI, the Roman colonel, already spoken of; ORSINI, who was taken in the Rue Monthabor yesterday morning; GOMEZ, and another, who calls himself DA SILVA, but whose real name is RUDIO. They have been all examined by the Judge d'Instruction. The proceedings are necessarily kept secret, but from what has transpired it would appear that PIERRIS apparently the most important, at first denied all complicity with the assassins.

THE WOUNDED.

According to the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded at present ascertained is 102, thus divided: 47 civilians, 12 Lancers of the Imperial Guard, 11 of the Municipal Guard of Paris, 28 police agents of different ranks, and 4 belonging to the household of their Majesties. Of the 12 men of the Lancers seven received serious wounds; the five others are only slightly injured. Of the 11 of the Municipal Guard one is wounded mortally, four seriously, and six slightly. Three of the footmen who were behind the carriage of their Majesties were struck by several projectiles; their injuries, though serious, do not inspire any uneasiness. The Emperor's coachman, slightly wounded, displayed much presence of mind. Of the civilians several are wounded seriously. One of them died on reaching the Hôpital de la Riboisière. A little girl, 14 years of age, had her knee cut open. The persons belonging to the Prefecture of Police are exceedingly numerous, and among them a commissary, a divisional inspector, and 15 police agents have received serious wounds. Twenty horses belonging to the Lancers were struck. Two were killed on the spot, and five are mortally wounded. It has been ascertained that upwards of 30 projectiles struck the Imperial carriage. General ROGUET suffered from his wound yesterday, but was better last night. LANET, the Commissary of Police, also severely wounded, is said to be worse. Up to last evening five deaths had taken place. One of them, a sergent-de-ville, died during the night, a few hours after he was wounded. Both yesterday and to-day numbers have crowded to the Tuileries desirous to testify their abhorrence of the crime of which Providence has prevented the perpetration, and to congratulate His Majesty on his truly miraculous escape. Some idea of the feeling which thus manifests itself may be formed from the fact that many of those who attended had to wait an hour before they could inscribe their names.

THE PLOT.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following article: "The crime at which all Paris still shudders, and which will excite the indignation of the whole world, appears to be the result of a vast plot concocted in other countries. In fact, the Government received from Jersey, so long ago as June last, the following information: 'The plot consists in the manufacture of fulminating grenades, invented by ——. They are of a power hitherto unknown, and are intended to be thrown underneath the carriage, where their striking against the pavement will cause their explosion and the destruction of the carriage.' On the other hand, a fresh manifesto of MAZZINI appeared on the 9th inst. in the *Italia del Popolo* of Genoa. Lastly, the reports recently received from London by the French Government stated as follows: 'A man named PIERRI, who is a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Italian Legion, has just quitted England for the purpose of carrying into execution a plot concocted against the life of the Emperor. This Italian is a man of from 40 to 45 years of age, small in statue, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue. He speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and among others that of a priest. Before leaving England PIERRI had several interviews with the French refugees in London.' A later account says: 'PIERRI has passed through Brussels, where he saw several refugees. He has proceeded to Paris by way of Lille, accompanied by an elderly man whom he took up at Brussels, and carrying with him a machine of hollow cast iron, made on the Jacquin system. It is remarked that this man travels in first-class carriages, alights at the first hotels, and appears to be well supplied with money.' This same PIERRI, whose description was in the hands of the police agents of Paris, was arrested on the evening of the attempt near the Opera a few minutes before it took place. Unfortunately, his accomplices were already at work, and it was not possible to prevent their guilty design."

The Paris *Droit* says: "The bombs were of cast-iron, oblong, and in the form of a pear, and in the widest part from four to five inches in diameter. The shock of one of the caps, of which each had several, on a hard substance, necessarily caused an explosion. The bombs were loaded with detonating gunpowder. The first thrown at the carriage of the Emperor was just after the carriage entered the Rue Lepelletier; it did not touch the Emperor, nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses being struck by three projectiles fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some hours after. The coachman, named LEDOUX, was wounded in the head. The only persons in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was General ROGUET, and he, as already stated, received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace.

THE PRISONERS AND THEIR EXAMINATION.

Paris (Jan. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Emperor drove along the Boulevards this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. He had an orderly officer out of uniform by his side, and two servants behind; otherwise he was unaccompanied; not even an outrider preceded the carriage. This proof of confidence in the Parisian population is received as it deserves. He was saluted everywhere, and by all classes, with the greatest respect.

The examination of the prisoners is still going on. The four principally implicated are said to have made disclosures, but whether they exclusively refer to their own acts, or implicate others, I am not aware. PIERRI, the Ex-Colonel in the Roman Republican army, was established in Paris, before the revolution of February, as a manufacturer of caps. He assisted in the formation of a Franco-Italian battalion, and proceeded as its Commandant to the Roman States when the revolution had already got the upper hand. His military career terminated with the Roman Republic; since then he has led the usual life of a conspirator. He was arrested, as you may remember, only a few minutes before the attempt was made, as he stood by a door half-way down the Rue Lepelletier. He was recognized by HEBERT, the chief of police on duty, as a man who had been expelled four years ago from France. The arrest was fortunate, as, had he been at liberty to act, the danger, great as it was, would have been more so. A projectile, a poniard, and a revolver were found on him. I may as well observe that the Opera-house of the Rue Lepelletier is not the Italian, but the French Opera; its official designation is "Academie Imperiale de Musique." The house where Italian performances are given is on the other side of the Boulevard Rue Monpensier, and is sometimes called the Salle Ventadour. The Rue Lepetletier house is the national establishment for music, as the Théatre Français is for the regular drama; both receive a large sum in aid from the State.

When PIERRI was taken to the guard-house, near the spot where he was arrested, the explosion had not yet taken place. In two minutes, however, it reached his ear; he cried out to the guard, "Do what you like with me; I am content—the blow is struck!" He appeared certain that it had taken effect, but was dismayed when he heard of the Emperor's escape.

The person named ORSINI is, it seems, the same whose extraordinary escape from the prison of Mantua, as recounted in the papers about a year ago, excited so much curiosity. He had been condemned to death by the Austrian tribunals. He had taken a very active part in the Italian revolution in 1848. During the MAZZINI domination at Rome ORSINI was sent as Commissioner to Ancona to inquire into the assassinations which were of frequent, and even daily, occurrence there. He has been mixed up in various attempts at insurrection since the fall of the Roman Republic. After the explosion of the projectiles he made his way to his lodgings in the Rue Monthabor, and it was owing to the inquiries of his servant at the guard house of the Rue Lepelletier, who, with agony depicted on his countenance, demanded of the bystanders where his master was, that he was apprehended. He was asked, Who was his master? He remained silent, and fainted. This gave rise to suspicion; he was arrested, and disclosed his master's address. I have heard little of what may be relied upon respecting the two others, named GOMEZ and DA SILVA, otherwise RUDIO. They are said to be of an inferior class of men. It is still affirmed that the persons directly and most deeply implicated in this nefarious transaction are Italians. I should add that ORSINI had long broken off, at least in appearance, with MAZZINI. He was very badly wounded on Thursday night by the explosion.

The adoption of stringent measures with respect to the Italians resident in Paris is in contemplation. Those who are not refugees must be known to their respective Ministers, and refugees will be obliged to provide as bail for their peaceable conduct two Frenchmen of respectable standing. If they cannot do so they must quit Paris. Other foreigners, it is said, will be comprised in the regulation. Congratulations have been received by telegraph from the English and various other European Governments on the Emperor's escape.

THE INDICTMENT.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The indictment will, it is said, comprise only four of the prisoners now in custody on the charge of attempting the assassination of the Emperor; the evidence against the others is not complete. These four have been already specified—PIERRI, ORSINI, DA SILVA or RUDIO, and GOMEZ. ORSINI and PIERRI are not very communicative in their answers to the questions put to them; RUDIO is said to have fully avowed his crime, but it is not known whether he has implicated any third parties. RUDIO threw two of the grenades; ORSINI had two also to throw, but being severely wounded by the first, and seeing that all the chances were against him, he slunk away and deposited his other grenade and a revolver in the Rue Rossini, and retired home. The revolver, with marks of blood on it, was afterwards picked up, and on examination found to be of DEVISME'S manufacture. This led to inquiry, and the discovery of the person who bought it. The gunmakers who were selected to examine the projectiles presented their report this morning, from which it appears that each grenade was so prepared as to be capable of killing or wounding nearly 100 persons. A set of queries has been prepared by the magistrate who is collecting evidence against the prisoners, to forward to Florence, Naples, Rome, and other places in Italy, with a view to obtain information respecting them.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "RUDIO, the youngest of the assassins' gang, has turned Emperor's evidence and revealed all. The trial comes on on the 8th or 10th February.

SUPPRESSION OF PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

You see we have not had to wait long for the application of the severe measures pointed out in the Emperor's speech. This morning's *Moniteur* brings us the news of the suppression of two organs of public opinion, the *Revue de Paris* and the *Spectateur*. The former one can less wonder at, because, in the way of republicanism, it certainly did sometimes go very great lengths, and the most revolutionary theories were frequently advocated by it. This was the journal which General CAVAIGNAC helped to found two years ago. But the suppression of the *Spectateur* is, many persons think, an unwise act, inasmuch as it shows great preoccupation, if not some fear of the so-called "bygone parties."

It is generally thought that the *Revue de Paris* and *Spectateur* are only the first victims; and that they will be followed, in a greater or less degree, by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Débats*, the *Académie*, and the professorial corps, wherever opposition should become visible.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

More Fighting—No Communication with Oude—Particulars of the Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers.

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are received to the 25th of December.

The Furrukabad rebels were defeated in two engagements; in the latter of which, on the 18th, the dispersion of the enemy was complete. Their guns were captured. Our loss trifling.

No further intelligence from Oude.

The 11th Cavalry mutinied on 1st December. They were overtaken near Purneah; eleven were killed, but the remainder escaped.

A telegram to the Foreign Office says: A small force from Delhi, under Colonel SEATON, encountered a body of rebels at Guingree, on 15th December, took their guns, and killed 150 men. We lost a few men and three officers.

Again, on the 11th December, the same column attacked a strong force of the enemy entrenched at Futalem, near Futieghar, killed about 600 of them, including many Chiefs, took eleven guns, with their camp, and pursued the routed enemy seven miles. Our loss was trifling, and included only one officer.

Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta re-established—letters and papers having been received.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAILS.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEFEAT OF THE GWALIOR MUTINEERS.

The Bombay mails with dates to Dec. 24th had arrived in London.

The Bombay *Gazette* of Dec. 24th, says:

We have received further details of recent events at and near Cawnpore. They deepen and confirm the impression that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's arrival from Lucknow was singularly opportune. But for that, to all appearance, we might have had another terrible disaster to deplore. Even as it is, we fear that, besides heavy loss in men and material, something was lost in *prestige* and reputation. We still, however, know too little of the occurrences referred to to speak with anything like confidence on the subject. The appearance of the Commander-in-Chief and his force completely changed the aspect of affairs. The tables were turned on the exultant enemy, and, according to our latest intelligence, the destruction or dispersion of the mutinous Gwalior Contingent and its allies has been very effectually completed. Brigadier HOPE GRANT having finished the work which Sir COLIN CAMPBELL so well commenced. On the 10th inst. this officer came up with the flying remnants of the enemy as they were attempting to get their artillery across the Ganges, add, after half an hour's fighting, in which about a hundred of the rebels were killed, while not a man on our side fell, he took from them fifteen guns, with all their stores, carts and wagons, as well as large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, &c.

From the Bombay Gazette.

AGRA, Dec. 12.—A dispatch has been received, dated the 3d inst., but without any mention of our engagements with the Gwalior Contingent. The letters on that subject have evidently miscarried.

The Commander-in Chief appears to have reached Cawnpore, from Lucknow, on the 30th ult., with the families, sick, &c., for whose immediate passage to Allahabad arrangements were speedily made. As soon as they were well in the rear, on their journey down the country, operations were to commence for the attack and dispersion of the rebels, who occupied the environs of Cawnpore, and a portion of the town itself.

Intelligence has been received, through the Gwalior newswriter at Calpee, that a most decisive action took place on the 6th or 7th instant, which ended in the entire discomfiture of the Contingent and other insurgents, in the capture of all their artillery, baggage, &c., and in driving them back towards Calpee, in the fort of which place the BALLA SAHIB (brother of NANA,) who was himself wounded, has taken refug. The villagers are said to have refused shelter to any of the fugitives.

In the absence of our dispatches this grateful intelligence may be received as authentic; for the Gwalior news has always been, in the main, trustworthy.

We have been favored with the following translation of the statement of the Gwalior news-writer:

LETTER FROM MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH'S NEWS-WRITER AT CALPEE TO AN OFFICER OF THE MAHARAJAH, DATED TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

"Three hurkarus came straight from Cawnpore to-day, and reported that the Gwalior Contingent rebels, having collected all their force and stores at Bhoti, advanced thence to a place two coss nearer to Cawnpore, and left there, with fifty or sixty men, their camp and bazaar. The whole force, including Sepoys and chiefs, with their followers of all sorts, amounted to 15,000 men. Their plan was to fight with their guns up to 12 P. M., and then to assault and carry the intrenchments. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, the English had a battery, and there the fight began. The rebels fought very bravely up to 12 P. M., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two coss from the rebel camp. Then 500 English, with two guns, advancing on the Allahabad road, attacked the rebel camp, and captured it with all that was in it. Leaving a guard there, they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retiring English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack, and fled; and the English chased them to Sheheridee, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine—everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Calpee having reached Renniah the English marched thither also, and captured them. The three hurkarus who report this were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. Of the flying Sepoys no village would admit a man within its walls—not even if it were his own home. The hurkarus put up in the village of Mutteah, and said that, at 12 o'clock at night, came Koer Dewan Singh, but the people would not let him halt there. [illegible] many were slain, but shall bear to-morrow's [illegible] fought in this battle as Rooseum [illegible] fought before. The Sahibs dismounted, [illegible] the fire of the guns and slew the gunners with their swords, and, rushing upon the gunners, [illegible] as they applied the match; while the [illegible] worked their guns that winking is a slow operation compared to the rapidity of their fire. They [illegible] after the fugitives as their noise directed; and if they saw but a head, that head was crushed. The blood of the dead and wounded flowed in streams. Whoever shall hear this news will rejoice. For these men, who injured and trampled on high and low, have received punishment from God proportioned to their cruelty. And great as was their bravery, as signal have been their flight and destruction. The dead are doomed to *Jehannah*.

We have been favored with

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Letter from a Member of the American Surveying Party for the Vera Cruz, Mexico and Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ESCANDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Here we are at last, sixty men all told,—"*Ingeneros Americanos*"—exciting the wonder and the awe of the natives. Our camp, named from the proprietor of the Railroad Charter and of this enterprise, is located within a quarter of a mile of the Rancho of Tejeria, the first station, ten miles out on the Railroad which is now running from Vera Cruz to San Juan, a distance of twenty-two miles. It is pitched on a gentle slope fronting the west, and sheltered by a clump of trees from the prevalent and violent north winds. The tents are arranged on three sides of an open square, one side being devoted to the tents of the Chief Engineer, the Commissary Department and the Astronomical party, flanked on the right by the first and on the left by the second Brigade of Engineers. In the centre some six or eight horses are picketed, and the fires, about which the cooks are anxiously laboring, constitute a feature of the encampment.

On a clear morning the view from this ground is magnificent; the distances surpass any that I have known at home. The country around us is almost identical with our rolling prairies of the West, but uncultivated and not used except for pasturage. But near by, to all appearance, Orizaba and Perote tower up into the clouds, and the eternal snow-wreath on the peak of Orizaba, standing out in distinct whiteness, as the rising sun strikes upon it, tells of a loftier height than most of us have seen before. The hundred miles of space between it and us seems as nothing, and our ashls cook confidentially informed me, the other day, that he "had a good mind to go dere some afternoon or odder and get some snow to maks him think of home."

The novelty of Camp-life to New-Yorkers born and bred, has not yet degenerated into the tedium of disgust, and I may safely say that we all enjoy it vastly. With the ground for our table, a canvass cloth for its cover, and table service of tin, neglectful of a better chair than the ground affords, we devour imported pork and beans with a relish, and morning, noon and night we respond to the sound of the gong (a tin plate beaten with a spoon) with regularity as astonishing as it is becoming. Our labors in camp are as yet preliminary and preparatory. We are getting our equipments and stores in traveling shape; we are studying our wants and supplying them as far as practicable. "Young gentlemen" are learning to sew, and laborers are learning to cook. At night another novelty appears, to startle our peaceful ideas. At 8 o'clock the guard is set, and the squeak of the new boots of the sentinel, as he passes our tent at intervals of a few minutes, induces a feeling of security, disturbed only by the thought that at some unreasonable small hour of the night you will be routed from your snug blanket to perform a like duty for the rest.

All dread of robbers, biped or quadruped, being thus dispelled by the knowledge that a "Colt's Navy Size," well charged, and a "howie" are at the belt of each patrol; you unroll your tent-cloth, spread out your blanket, (of gray, with U. S. worked in the centre,) arrange a pillow of coat boots, or saddle-bags, wrap the drapery of your couch about you, and depart to the land of temporary forgetfulness. The "seven-sleepers," ranged side by side in each tent, would present an interesting picture, but that your correspondent would not be supposed to have observed them. He has done so, however, when, his own patrol accomplished by the dim starlight, he has selected a fitting *corpus*, and with a twitch at his toes reminded him forcibly of guard duty.

One night we had a "Norther;" in our sheltered position even, it blew some guns. For an hour or more in the early evening we were busy at stakes and tent-cords, making all secure, removing the fastenings as the breeze developed their inadequacy; and we slept through the night amid some flapping of canvass. Our guard was vigilant that night, and about 2 A. M. some sanguine expectations were entertained of an adventure. Lights had for half an hour been observed on an opposite knoll, not a quarter of a mile from us. The guard had approached near enough to discern a coach and men moving mysteriously about it. The thought of banditti rushed spontaneously to his brain, a few sleepers were aroused, and six of the chivalrous, armed to the teeth, set out forthwith to the rescue. This was the report they returned. The diligence leaves Tejeria at 12 M. each midnight, drawn by eight well-conditioned mules, with a driver invariably in a state of high inebriation. They had been observed dashing furiously by our camp at 12½ o'clock. They had scoured five miles or more of the open country, and at last the mules stopped, refusing to leap into a precipitous baranca, about quarter of a mile from their starting point.

There our chivalry found the diligence, but a close and searching investigation could reveal no dark-eyed Señorita nestling in the corner of the coach. Neither SANTA ANNA nor COMONFORT were passengers; there were no huge brigands to call for powder and lead from "Colt's navy size;" there were passengers, but they were common, every-day sort of men, in their looks. The driver was drunk, undeniably so; north he called south, and west he called east, and he added extreme obstinacy to the inaccuracy of his judgment. But he had no instruments; how could he tell the points of the compass? The coach was at length set right on its way to the capital and the chivalry returned to bed—or to blankets. The next night, mysterious lights appeared again, further on the route; an investigating party went out; at a mile distance they discovered a broken-down wagon and *attachés* to the number of six, sleeping around it. Awakened, they muttered something about *Ingeneros Americanos*, cordially furnished lights for the cigars of our party and went to sleep again. The reputation of patrolling the country for miles around may not come amiss for our future protection in a dangerous country. And speaking of cigars reminds me that cigars are an institution, I might say *the* institution here. I have seen women at their wash tubs, little girls carrying water, mourners at funerals, waiters at the hotel, and heroines at the theatre, all with their cigars.

In two or three days, at the furthest, we shall be on the march for Orizaba, to commence our exploration of the mountain passes. Two parties of three each, with their interpreters and muleteers, set out on horseback a week since for a preliminary reconnoissance of the ground. Col. TALCOTT, Chief Engineer, has been already at Orizaba, having met Señor ESCANDON there, and having taken a cursory view of the ups and downs of a horribly rough road. Upon the road, however, I can report more intelligibly in my next. W. K. E.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Who is HUNTER WOODIS? What the society that bears the honor of this name? and, Who are its managers?" are questions that are being put in various circles,—timidly—as though they implied an ignorance of which the askers ought not to be guilty, and which they are scarcely willing to confess.

If you can answer, or procure answers, it will afford a gratifying solution to MANY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858.

HUNTER WOODIS was Mayor of Norfolk, Va., during the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, a year or two since, and was one of the few citizens who distinguished themselves by remaining at their posts of duty during the pestilence.

The charitable Society in this City which bears his name adopted it at the suggestion of Miss ANDREWS.

Management of Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the TIMES of to-day, under the above heading, are characterized by an appearance of candor and fairness so entirely unlike the ordinary course of our newspapers in treating on this subject, that I am encouraged to undertake to correct some errors which you have doubtless unintentionally fallen into.

I. Are gas companies "monopolies?" You say "it is absurd" to contend to the contrary. Now, I understand a monopoly to be the exclusive right or privilege to do a given thing whereby large profits and gains are obtained. In the year 1831 the Manhattan Gas-light Company was chartered by the Legislature. The Company went into operation, and for many years the stock was greatly depreciated, and the Company labored under many embarrassments. The rate first charged was $7 per 1,000 cubic feet. Subsequently the price was reduced—first to $6, then to $5, and finally to $3, which was the rate charged in 1854, when the amended charter was obtained, fixing the maximum rate ever thereafter at $2 50. Now, Sir, I assure you that up to 1854 the average rate of dividends paid by this Company *did not exceed seven per cent. per annum.* When we consider the hazardous nature of the business—that no insurance is obtainable on the main property of the Company; that discoveries are making in science every year which threaten to destroy entirely the value of our property,—and especially when you take into account the necessity of answering the complaints of more than 22,000 customers, added to the abuse of newspapers,—you must agree with me that the monopolists of this Company heretofore have not been very severe in their exactions.

This Company, by contract, is bound to furnish gas for the Corporation at a rate not exceeding its prime cost, in consideration for the privilege of opening the streets and laying its mains. It has gone on, hand in hand with the improvement in the upper part of the City, and has laid its mains in many streets and avenues, at the call of the Common Council, where no net revenue will be realized for many years. More than 200 miles of pipe are now laid by this Company, above Grand-street. It has no *exclusive privileges.* There is a general law providing for the formation of gas companies, and, it is perfectly competent for any man, or body of men, to manufacture his or their own gas, and to furnish the public. I have no doubt, if proper security were given, and a new Company should propose to furnish gas of a better quality, or at a cheaper rate, the Common Council would allow them to try their hand at it, for the benefit of the community. Thus, you will observe there is a general law for large companies, or for individuals, to manufacture gas for the public, and a natural right, which every man has, to manufacture for himself. Where, then, is the monopoly?

Now, as to the complaints of injustice, abuse of privilege, and all that, I hardly know what to say. These charges were all made, and others much worse, and a Committee of our Common Council was appointed last year to examine into the whole matter. The adversaries of the Gas Companies employed legal counsel—the Committee met day after day for many weeks—everybody having complaint to make was invited to come forward,—and the result arrived at was that the Manhattan Gas Company was furnishing gas of excellent quality at prices much less than the average in other cities, and, in short, that the charges of injustice, &c., were all false. This Committee commenced their labors under strong prejudice. Every facility was extended to them by the Company to obtain information; the testimony was all taken under oath, and the result is before us in the able report of MR. FRANKLIN, the Chairman of that Committee.

The nature of the business invites complaints. It can hardly be otherwise. The meter of most consumers is unintelligible and unsatisfactory, only because they will not take time to understand it; and when a fit of economy comes over the man of the house, and he complains of an increase of the gas bill over the previous bill, the family insist that the gas has not been used, and it is all the fault of the meter or the Gas Company. The additional lights in the basement or the attic are not recollected, and very honest, well-meaning people, thus do great injustice to the Company. The Manhattan Company supplies over 22,000 customers. Now, how many unreasonable, unamiable people may be found in this number? How many who would avoid paying their bills, if possible? Suppose there are 1,000, and this number take upon themselves the welcome employment of railing at and abusing the Gas Company as a justification for their dishonesty, delinquency or extravagance, what an uproar would be created! And, now, suppose a few corrupt and designing men should take advantage of this state of things, and first get up an outcry in the newspapers, and then run to the Legislature, as has been the case for several years past, and apply for a new charter with *exclusive privileges.* I have noticed that these complaints against the Gas Companies always come out simultaneously with the commencement of the session of the Legislature, and they are kept up with great industry and zeal until near its close.

I would not be misunderstood. In a company serving so many customers, and necessarily employing so many agents, it would be very strange if reasonable cause were not sometimes found for fault-finding. But I do say, when such complaints are made at the proper offices, they are always treated with consideration. The meters are carefully examined at the expense of the company, and it is made the special duty of the President of the company to satisfy the party complaining if he is a reasonable man.

There is an implied charge in your article of to-day, which has been refuted probably a thousand times, and yet you bring it forward again as good as new, and it will, doubtless, prejudice many minds who will never hear the contradiction. I refer to your remark that when a new tenant enters a house the gas companies decline to furnish his supply until he pays the bill of the previous tenant. I know not what may be the custom in other cities, but it is not true of the companies here, and never was.

Again. It has been complained that the gas companies require a deposit of money from their customers. This is true in the case of parties not known to the officers of the respective companies, and no fair-minded man should object to the practice, when he understands that one company in this City has lost more than $100,000 in twelve years past in bad debts alone! Interest is allowed on such deposits, and the amount is never more than the supply for a single month.

Again. You say the Company "has no right to charge rent for a meter by which the Gas is measured." I might rest this matter upon universal custom, both in this country and in Europe. But I prefer to give reasons for the practice, satisfactory to my mind, and I hope they will be satisfactory to your readers, that there are at least two sides to the question. In the case of the Manhattan Company, as I have before remarked, they are restricted by their amended charter from charging more than two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet for their Gas. They have, I am informed, over $300,000 invested in meters alone. I am informed by an officer of this Company, that if the Legislature, in addition to this reduction in price, had stipulated that no rent should be charged for meters, the Company would at once have rejected the amended charter. If it were possible for the Gas companies to measure out their Gas at their own counter by a single instrument it would be just and proper that they should, like the grocer, provide such measure at their own cost. But they are obliged to place such a measure in the house of every person supplied with Gas, and bear the expense of keeping it in order for the sole use of such person, and there is no reason why the capital invested for the benefit of such consumer should not afford a revenue to the Company supplying it. If the grocer were compelled to furnish a pair of scales in the house of each of his customers he would undoubtedly expect to be paid for the use of them. The cost of an ordinary meter is from seven to forty dollars. Many customers do not consume more than five dollars worth of Gas during the year. Every such customer would be a dead loss.

I have already trespassed upon your valuable space further than I ought, but my purpose would not be answered did I not suggest a remedy for such grievances as are liable to arise in the management of Gas Companies.

1. Let an Inspector of Gas be appointed by the Mayor, whose duty it shall be, on the complaint of any person feeling himself aggrieved, to inspect the meter of the party complaining, and let no collection be made for gas until the error, if such shall be found to exist, is corrected.

2. Let it be the duty of such Inspector to report quarterly to the Common Council the quality of the gas furnished by each of the City companies.

2. Let a Committee of the Legislature be appointed to examine each of the Gas Companies of this City, taking testimony under oath, from every party feeling himself aggrieved, and report the result of their examinations. If such Committee shall find that either or all of the Companies have abused their privileges, let them receive such punishment as they deserve; but if it shall result, as I am confident it will, in showing that they are managed with strict regard to the rights and privileges of our citizens—and if, further, it shall result, as I have no doubt that it will, that gas is furnished in this City uniformly of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate, than in any other city in the United States—then I shall feel entitled to ask you and other gentlemen of the Press to pause before allowing anonymous writers to slander and abuse, for their own base ends, those who are endeavoring to do their duty to the public as good citizens.

FEB. 2, 1858. ANOTHER STOCKHOLDER.

"Gas Companies."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When payment of a gas bill is demanded from a consumer, and he has the presumption to doubt the fairness of the charge, the "dial" of the index is referred to as indicating "the fact" that he has been fairly and honestly dealt with. I deny the assertion made lately in the NEW-YORK TIMES by a county stockholder, that the means of testing the accuracy of the gas meter is within the reach of "any consumer of gas." I know that the indexes attached to the gas meters are manufactured purposely to indicate from "ten to fifteen per cent. more" gas used than passes through the meter. Some years since I became interested with a manufacturer of gas meters, which were made with indexes "indicating truly" the quantity of gas consumed; the gas companies would not purchase them because they run from ten to fifteen per cent. "too slow;" consequently the manufacturer was compelled either to attach "false indexes" to his gas meters or abandon the business. He now works "to order" for those "monopolists" in the true sense of the term, according to my definition, which no person in this community should deny, as gas companies are the "only companies allowed by law" to sell their own merchandise by their own "unsealed measures." Having a perfect knowledge of the above facts, I have declined investing money in gas companies, gas meters, or gas fixtures, until a remedy is applied by our Legislature for public protection.

The true remedy for the public protection is for our Legislature to pass a law appointing as many competent sworn public Gas Meter Inspectors as may be required—men having no connection whatever with "gas companies" or "gas meter manufacturers," whose duty it shall be to inspect all gas meters brought to them for inspection by consumers of gas, who should be permitted to purchase their meters where they please, throwing the trade in gas meters open to the public, and compel those gas companies to supply their gas through all meters properly tested and sealed by a public inspector. The companies know very well that they cannot now prove by law the correctness of any gas bill they make out; for this reason they never prosecute their claims, but exercise an "arbitrary law" in making the incoming tenant pay the former occupant's bill when left unpaid, before he can have a supply of gas! Is this honest? The wet gas meter is not a true measure, and continually varies, according as the water is above or below the "true water line." DUFREE'S dry gas meter, (now much used in London and Paris,) when properly made and tested as suggested above, is a meter which may be relied upon, and is not effected by the changes in the atmosphere, as the wet meter is. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT PRINCE,
No. 107 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

FEB. 5, 1858.

Dr. Peck and Wyoming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to intrude further upon your columns, but the last communication from Dr. PECK is of such a character as to demand, I think, a few words in reply; and, as heretofore, I shall say what is needful in about one quarter of the space he occupies, I hope I shall be allowed this indulgence.

In tone and temper Dr. PECK'S letter is hardly worthy of his age and standing. It is filled with needless personalities and offensive insinuations, which I should certainly have reason to feel ashamed if I could not treat with entire indifference. He has taken the liberty of indulging very freely in remarks upon the author of the History bearing my name on the cover of it, and he has imputed to him qualities of mind and heart which are the result of his own imaginations. If one were to form his opinion of my character from Dr. PECK'S letters to the TIMES, he would be compelled to think me a petulent, fretful, stupid, blundering, untruthful sort of a person, who had mistaken his vocation and entered upon a task altogether beyond his feeble capacity. Now, it is quite possible that I am not nearly so amiable and agreeable a person as Dr. PECK shows himself to be; but I protest against the representations of my personal characteristics which the Doctor has given, for, in plain English, they are simply false.

If Dr. PECK is satisfied with what he has done; if he can look over his letters and conscientiously decide that he has said what was right and just and true; why, then, Sir, so let it rest. I shall not disturb his composure by any complaints on my part. Mere personal bickerings are despicable; they are unworthy of sensible men, and entirely unbecoming the character and position of Christian teachers and preachers.

Let Dr. PECK, then, rest contented. Let him entertain what opinion, in his candor he judges best, of the individual whom he has taken to task in the TIMES. That individual is quite ready to leave the question of veracity and right principle to any one who will take the trouble to read Dr. P's letters and mine in reply. That individual also hopes to survive a while longer, and to be able to do something for the cause of truth and righteousness. Dr PECK has accomplished one thing certainly, whether he intended it or not; he has pretty effectually advertised his forthcoming volume, and the hope may be expressed, without offence, that he will experience material benefit from it.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1858. J. A. SPENCER.

[We must close this controversy so far as the columns of the TIMES are concerned, with this letter.—ED. TIMES.]

CLAIM DECIDED AGAINST AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.—The claim of the owners of the *Grazio à Dio* against the American ship *Carlyle*, for damage done in consequence of a collision, has been granted, the Admiralty Court being of opinion that the collision was solely attributable to the American vessel.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—We understand that Hon. JOHN ROSS has accepted the office of Receiver-General, in the place of MR. J. C. MORRISON, resigned; and that MR. SIDNEY SMITH, the member for West Northumberland, has been appointed Postmaster-General, in the place of MR. SPENCE, resigned.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Banks and Bank Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have been thinking a good deal of late on the system of business pursued by the Banks, and as the subject is at the present time a particularly interesting one, and as your paper circulates more largely than any other amongst the most intelligent people of the commercial and financial circles, from some of whom we will be likely to receive correction if we are in error, we send you the result of our cogitations.

On the whole we dislike the Banks.

Transacting business, as they do, on a fluctuating capital, made up of the deposits of their customers, large when the times are called good, and diminishing as they become bad, do they not naturally and irresistibly, at the one season, stimulate confidence into unhealthy excitement and speculation, and at the other, deepen mistrust and despondency into panic and disaster?

Our countrymen, proverbially sanguine and hopeful, will, as a general thing, under stimulus furnished by the Banks, continue to enlarge the bounds of their operations until they overpass that point, beyond which the Banks, with all the disposition in the world, are unable to follow them—here failing the degree of assistance upon which they have built their calculations, they draw on their other resources, and at last on their deposits. The Banks feel their loss of capital, and notwithstanding they may foresee the effect of the measure, in still further diminishing their deposits, are obliged to contract their loans. Money rapidly becomes more and more scarce—a panic sets in, and the Banks and their customers stop peyment together.

Another thing—the profits of the Banks and their power and influence becoming greater as their capital in deposits grows larger, and as they are not restrained by law from the use of a certain questional means to increase their capital, do we not find them yielding to the temptation, and making it one of the first great principles of their system, never, on any consideration whatever, to discount for any one, whose deposits are not large and regular, or, in other words, coercing their customers, to contribute to the capital of the Bank without remuneration, or compelling them to submit to an usurious rate of interest on all the money their necessities compel them to borrow. For an individual getting $6,000 and leaving on deposit $2,000 of it, gets no more than $4,000 at the legal interest of $6,000, which is $420, or over 10 per cent.

Here, then, there seems to be on the part of the Banks a disregard for honest dealing, without its usual accompaniment of a loss of reputation, which may help to account for the many instances of default on the part of Bank officers, and perhaps (their example being so prominent and influential) for the increasing disregard of the principles of honesty, in certain classes, in all money transactions, whether affecting the usury laws, Custom-house business or corporation ordinances.

Another effect of the system. Under the power it gives the Banks of selecting their favorites, we find them nurturing, on the part of those who desire discounts, an abject spirit of fawning, and on the part of their own officers, one of overbearing superciliousness, destructive alike to to the noble-mindedness of both parties, and entirely a war with the spirit of our political institutions The Press itself does not seem to be entirely unaffected in this particular. The commercial articles of some of the most independent of our newspapers are evidently tinctured by their influence. Communications from correspondents unfriendly to the Banks are either rejected, or accepted with discourtesy, while others in their behalf are welcomed to their columns. In one of the latter this whipping of deposits out of customers, by the fear of getting no discounts, is ingeniously described as "the fairness of the Banks discounting for customers who keep good balances in preference to those who keep small ones," and "the duty of helping first those of their customers whose balances are the largest and most regular." We allude to this in passing, because it is the only attempted justification we have seen of this part of their system, and because it so forcibly reminds us of the tactics of *Gil Blas'* highwayman, complimenting and "God blessing" his victims, for their praiseworthy benevolence in relieving his necessities, after having, blunderbuss in hand forced them to stand and deliver.

Another effect: The reports of the condition of the money market are not to be relied on, money being always worth more than the prices quoted, by the amount of the bonus paid, in the shape of balances and the like, and the consequence is that persons investing their money through brokers or agents are in danger of receiving a less percentage than they are entitled to, while the borrower is seldom able to obtain money from the Banks or brokers, even on the best securities, at the prices quoted, somebody (the agents perhaps) pockets the difference.

Again: Those who favor, either an amendment, or a repeal of the laws of usury, cannot hope for the passage of either the one or the other of these measures, while these institutions have the power to prevent, so long as by the laws as they are interpreted, they are enabled not only to take usurious interest, but to monopolize the business.

These, then, are some of the objections which have occurred to us. But, allowing them all to be valid, are not the Banks, after all, nothing more than necessary evils? The facilities they furnish for the transaction of affairs to the commerce and money business of the country are indispensable,—so much so that those who fear, and hate, and despise them most, cannot help making use of, and so countenancing and helping to support them. They could not have existed until now,—the least panic would have destroyed them, but for this. Are we to believe that this had and good qualities of the Banks are in their nature inseparable? We cannot think so; but if the one cannot be had without the other, it must be simply because the *Banks as they are* are the great obstacle in the way of the establishment of *the Banks as they should be.*

Capital will diligently seek and must eventually find investment somewhere. Destroy the Banks and the money which has flowed through their channels will necessarily make for itself others, and with the experience of the past to guide and direct it, very likely better ones. Consider the waste of the present system, in immense salaries, magnificent buildings, defaulting officers and bankrupt institutions, and consider that our men of business, the customers of the Banks, pay for all these, no less than $100,000 a week, or over $5,000,000 per annum, for the $70,000,000 they keep on deposit, lent back to them, as a great favor, on good security and short time, amounts to this, as any one may calculate for himself. Surely then, united wisdom can discover a way of obtaining all the facilities the Banks can furnish at a cheaper rate than this.

But the object may perhaps be accomplished without going so far as to entirely break them up. Would there not be for this purpose considerable power in an act of the Legislature to the effect that no Bank in the loaning of money should, under a certain penalty, have in view any other consideration than the goodness, time and amount respectively of the different securities offered, without the slightest reference to balances bonuses, motives of friendship, homage, champagne and oysters, or any other consideration whatsoever, and that no person should be eligible as a Bank officer without making oath to observe the provisions of the act?

In conclusion, it will be perceived that we have in our reflections confined ourselves to one department only of these institutions, that of deposits and loans, entirely leaving out of view the other, that of specie and paper. We have done so because we believe that in their effect upon the community for evil the latter has comparatively but little power. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1858.

JAPAN.

Appearance of the Country—Manners, Customs, Dwellings, &c., of the Inhabitants—The American Consul-General.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH, HAKODADI, Japan, October, 1857.

Japan is a country, about the history of which there hangs so much of strange and half-mysterious interest, and which has had, for a few years past, and still has, so many claims upon the attention of the Western nations, and especially of the United States, that I cannot but congratulate myself that I have had the opportunity of visiting it, although but hurriedly, and of observing, though to a very limited extent, the character of the country and people. * * *

We had hardly dropped our anchor in the harbor of Simoda, when a boat, bearing the black and white Japanese flag, pulled off from the town, bringing to the ship three or four officers, who came to bid us welcome in the name of the Governor, and in very good English. The boatmen were stout, muscular fellows, strongly built and well proportioned, and with a general appearance of intelligence and respectability. I would describe their costume if they had costume to describe, but costume they had none, save only a narrow rag, which served to make their nakedness more apparent. And this seems to be the case with all the common people—day laborers, artisans, mechanics, farmers, almost every body beyond the rank which would entitle him to wear one sword—all go naked—the small children frequently without a rag. In the most torrid part of the tropics that I have ever seen, the common people are much more dressed than they are here in Japan, in the same latitude (it should be remembered) with Richmond, with Philadelphia, with New-York and Boston. In Winter, I suppose they must clothe themselves, or they would perish with cold. Indeed, the bracing autumnal weather of October, and the thermometer at 50°, has already begun to increase the amount of dry goods which we meet with in our daily walks. Loose gowns, of coarse brown fabrice, fastened by a girdle at the weist, are worn by those who would have considered them quite superfluous a month ago. The perfection of absurdity in costume, however, I saw in Simoda. A little, fat, dusky urchin, of four years old, without a rag of clothing, without even a thread to tie his hair with, walking about, in a shower of rain, *with an umbrella open!*

The officers were handsomely dressed in light-colored silks, of native manufacture; their upper garments were loose and flowing; and their trowsers were of an amplitude quite unspeakable. They wore thick stockings of blue cloth, and sandals of wood or straw. Like all the Japanese, their heads were shaven on top, from the forehead back to the crown—the hair on the back and sides of the skull being gathered into a queue, plastered together with grease, so that it is a solid mass and capable of standing alone, tied with a string, and then by a dexterous curve brought up into a horizontal position so that the end of it shall point forward in a direction parallel with that of the nose. Each of them wore two swords in elegantly lacquered scabbards—one of them a long two-handled sword, and the other shorter, like a dirk. What with their flowing robes, their enormous trowsers and their long projecting swords, the figures of these gentlemen presented a very remarkable outline.

I was glad to avail myself of the first opportunity for a stroll on shore. Our landing place was at a substantial stone jetty, in front of a Custom-House or Police-office, from which the black and white flag was flying. The road lead us under the brow of a steep hill, green with vegetation and blooming with autumnal flowers,—beneath the shadow of grand old pine trees,—across the well-built wooden bridge that spanned a mountain brook,—and so into the town.

Only two weeks before I had walked about the streets of Shanghae, which are fearfully narrow, crowded, dirty, and like most of the Chinese streets, full of foulest stenches; it was therefore a very delightful contrast to find here streets broad enough for carriages, smooth, well-swept and clear and free from any odorous abominations. They are regularly laid out, at right angles to one another, and some of them are paved with cobble stones. Not less remarkable is the extreme cleanliness of the dwelling-houses and stores. These are flimsily built of thin boards upon a light frame work, with low roofs and paper windows, and are never more than one-story high. They are constructed with special reference to earthquakes, which would seem to occur as often as at the rate of a dozen or so a month. The houses are rarely painted, either inside or out, and must therefore, after a few years, become browned and begin to decay from exposure to the weather. None of those in Simoda presented such appearances, because they have all been built since the year 1854, when the whole town was destroyed by an earthquake of unusual violence, and the Russian frigate *Diana*, in harbor at the time, was wrecked at her anchorage.

Inside, the houses consist of one or two rooms, divided by their partitions; the floor is raised about eighteen inches from the ground, and a portion of it is covered with thick matting—sometimes in two or three layers—of remarkable cleanliness and elasticity; and upon this the family sit in the day-time and sleep at night; and it is just as much a matter of course to remove the sandals before treading upon this matting, as, in New-Haven, to take off one's hat before entering a parlor. The scrupulous neatness and cleanliness in which the houses are kept, would delight the heart, if it did not move the envy, of an American Shaker. I was reminded again and again of a visit which I once made to the settlement of that remarkable fraternity at Enfield.

We produced considerable sensation in our walk through the streets of Simoda. Workmen rested from their labors to stare at us; women rushed to the doors and gazed after us; small children followed us; cats ran from us and hid themselves; dogs howled at us and fled impetuously, with abject tails. At last we passed out of the more public streets, and found our way to where a handsome temple stood, close under the shadow of green hills. It was a building of much more elegant and substantial architecture than we had seen before, and the carved and ornamental work of the cornices were really beautiful. Passing under a high gateway, in which hung a large and sweet-toned bell, we entered a court crowded with monuments of the dead, and so came into the temple. At first it seemed to be vacant, but, by and by, we discovered the shining bald pate of the priest, who was stretched out at full length behind the altar, with its array of gilded toys and tinsel, enjoying his after-dinner nap. The autumnal breeze that rustled the leaves on the hill sides all around us was so pleasant, and the matting on the floor of the temple so soft and clean, that I felt half disposed to participate in the repose of the somnolent ecclesiastic.

The American flag flying from a large temple a mile distant from the town indicated the residence of our Consul-General, MR. HARRIS. This gentleman, in the lonely year that he has spent among the Japanese, has not been idle; not only has he secured to himself the respect of all with whom he came in contact, but he has secured to his countrymen important privileges in addition to those provided for by the treaty; the currency is equitably established; the right of a permanent residence in Japan, on the part of American citizens, is acknowledged; and all cases of Americans charged with crime are to be tried by the Consul, and not by the Japanese authorities. Indeed, it seems not altogether improbable that before another year our Consul-General will be publicly received at Jeddo.

I have described, at as much length as the brief nature of the subject would permit, the costume of the men of Simoda, and have remarked upon their intelligent and healthy appearance, but have not yet introduced the women to the readers of the *Journal and Courier.* Many of the younger ones, —(I mean the Japanese women, and not the readers of the *Journal and Courier,*)—if not really beautiful, have such an appearance of cheerful good nature and robust health as compensates for the absence of beauty; and if the matrons of Simoda would put a stop to the disgusting custom of staining their teeth a dirty black,—a custom which they adopt immediately upon entering the state of matrimony,—I should be able to compliment them, also, with a clear conscience; until then, however, I forbear. The women are generally dressed neatly and modestly; and their hair, twisted into a knot on the top of the head, is frequently adorned with gay colored flowers or ribbons.

I was so happy as to make one of the party who accompanied the Captain of the *Portsmouth* at his official call on the Governors of Simoda—two dignitaries of high rank and of nearly equal authority, and expected, according to the whole theory of Japanese politics, to act as spies and checks upon each other. The house at which their Excellencies received us, was not very different from the other houses of the town, except that it was larger, more elegantly furnished, and, if possible, more exquisitely clean. On one side of the room, (the walls of which were handsomely papered, and the floor of which was covered with matting so fine and soft that I almost feared to tread on it,) sat the Governors and their suite,—and on the other side sat the Consul-General and the Captain and officers of the *Portsmouth.* In front of each person was a table, on which were tea, pipes and tobacco, and confectionery—all of excellent quality, and in elegantly lacquered trays. Nothing important, beyond the mutual adulation customary on such occasions, occurred at our interview, except that once or twice the Governors gave expression to more liberal and progressive ideas than I had expected to hear. When, at the close of half an hour, or thereabouts we rose to go, the Governors rose also from the singular position in which they had been squatting with their legs bent under them, and bowed us out, informing us that what remained of our refreshments would be sent after us on board the ship, according to Japanese custom—a custom which I was disposed decidedly to applaud, because I had found the confectionery exceedingly toothsome. Sure enough, that same evening, although it was blowing half a gale of wind in the harbor, off came a two-sworded officer, bringing, in a box, the remnants of our refection, which he delived to us with much solemnity and amiability of demeanor.

G. B. B.

Biography of Punch.

From the New-York Scottish American Journal.

Punch is the only publication of a humorous character that has been able to hold its place in England. It commenced as a joint undertaking. HORACE MAYHEW acting as editor and providing the whole of the literary matter, LANDELLS, the wood-engraver, furnishing the illustrations. At the end of about two years of this arrangement, it had not attained the paying point. It then fell into the hands of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, who engaged the best humorous writers and artists in its support. MARK LEMON was appointed editor, and DOUGLAS JERROLD, THACKERAY, and A'BECKET were regular contributors. "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures" were among the earliest contributions that brought it into general popularity, and in the days when THACKERAY wrote the Snob papers, and LEECH and DOYLE divided between them the work of illustration, it attained that high position in point of influence and circulation which it has since maintained. It is not now to be compared to what it was at that time in point of wit and genius; there is no JERROLD or THACKERAY or DOYLE among its contributors, but like many other English institutions it has held its place despite the evident falling off in talent. With a circulation approaching 40,000, it is worth £12,000 a year, and the two Christmas publications connected with it, yield about £3,000 more.

The publication of *Punch* has been the means of bringing out a great deal of humorous and satirical talent, which probably would not otherwise have been heard of. To JOHN LEECH'S connection with it we are indebted for a perfect gallery of genial illustrations of English, and above all, cockney character. With little imagination, and a very plain sense of humor, LEECH'S productions are always welcome, and we are not tired of them to the present day, notwithstanding a thousand repetitions and general sameness of style. RICHARD DOYLE has not continued to *Punch* since the time of the Aggression controversy, when, as a Catholic, he seceded from a publication which satirized Mother Church. It is much to be regretted that the productions of his pencil have thus been lost to the public, since an indisposition to work has kept him from doing almost anything on his own account, the "Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and a few occasional trifles being all of his that has been given to the world for the last six or seven years. We have heard of many things he has had in hand, but none of them have yet come to light. At one time he amused himself with the idea of a daily humorist; the *Morning Roll* was the title, and he actually, for a period of six months, drew a large illustration every morning of the leading topic. The idea went no further, and we do not suppose the *Morning Roll* was intended for anything more than the artist's own exercise and amusement. The public would doubtless have been eager to support an undertaking to which DOYLE was the principal daily contributor. Some time ago he was engaged on a series of large drawings, entitled the "State of Parties," *i. e.*, dinner parties, evening parties, &c.; and more recently another work of his has been talked of, but we now hear nothing of its publication.

It may not be generally known that RICHARD DOYLE is the son of the artist who produced the famous H. B. caricatures, which attracted so much attention during a period of more than twenty years. He commenced these caricatures when he was under eighteen years of age, and continued producing them till some of his children had grown up—the secret of their authorship being so well kept that it was not known even in his own family, though the caricatures were the subject of conversation. His children seem to have been all born artists; three of them have followed the profession, and a fourth, who is engaged in a different pursuit, handles the pencil with an easy grace and prolific fancy that most artists might envy. RICHARD began his public career at the mature age of 12. He had heard his father, on one occasion, say how much he would like to have a fine horse, a wish, however, which he did not seriously entertain. The boy on his part thought how nice it would be to gratify his parent's desire, which he supposed to be quite a serious one, and he cast about to see if he could not procure the means to buy a horse. He was already an adept in drawing humorous subjects, and the idea occurred to him of offering a publisher some humorous illustrations for letter heads, that style of letter paper being then in use, only the drawings were commonly sketches of places, etc. He went to a publisher in Covent Garden, and the offer was at once accepted. For a set of illustrations he was paid a hundred pounds, and with the money he purchased a fine horse, all unknown to his family. One morning when they were at breakfast, a noble steed passed before the window, and the groom who led him, having rung the bell, announced that this was the horse for MR. DOYLE. The surprise of the father may be imagined—it was greater even than his delight; and as to what was to be done with the horse we never heard how that perplexing difficulty was resolved. RICHARD DOYLE became a contributor to *Punch* when he was sixteen or seventeen. The frontispiece, which is now on the title-page, is from his pencil; the "Manners and Customs of the English" were by him, and, indeed, he introduced that style of comic mediæval drawing, with its amusing disregard of perspective; and by far the best of the large political drawings that have ever appeared in *Punch* were also his. We miss him now-a-days very much, and would fain see him at his old post again. But we believe he is a lazy dog, and prefers to paint an occasional picture, and enjoy his leisure, the profits of his early labors having placed him above the necessity of regular labor.

DOYLE'S department in *Punch* is now taken by JOHN TENNIEL, an artist of good fancy, and a graceful pencil, but not of striking genius, like his predecessor. Besides LEECH and TENNIEL, a third artist has for some time been engaged, whose name has escaped us for the present. The numerous birds, owls, ostriches, &c., that figure as initial letters and otherwise, are by him. His style resembles that of LEECH, but is rather coarser, and LEECH'S is by no means refined. MARK LEMON is still the editor, and the places of JERROLD and THACKERAY are occupied by SHIRLEY BROOKS and TOM TAYLOR, on whom the mantle of their predecessors can scarcely be said to have descended, though they write a number of clever things. They are both hard working members of the literary profession, writing, in great profusion, stories, plays, reviews, articles, newspaper articles, and country correspondence, in addition to which TOM TAYLOR holds the laborious post of Secretary to the Board of Health, to which a handsome salary is attached. Literary men are now-a-days dropping into these situations in England more frequently than used to be the case, and we believe the public service has not suffered by the change.

There have been many imitations of *Punch*, and many rivals to it, but they have all been short-lived and poor in every respect, so that one forgets their very names. There being scarcely enough of comic talent in the country to support *Punch*, it is scarcely to be wondered that every opposition is a failure. Without talent of a very effective style, it is mere throwing away of money to attempt anything of this kind.

VALUABLE BEQUESTS

one of said paris to be a "perpetual fund for disseminating the light of the Gospel of Christ and the blessings of civilization among the benighted black and colored races of people inhabiting the Continent of Africa," and the other to be constituted a perpetual fund for promoting the education and elevation of the colored population of the United States of America and the British Provinces of Canada, to be appropriated and applied by his executors.

Murders.

MURDER AND ARSON IN WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* has the following: "The particulars of another horrible tragedy in this State again fill the public mind. As near as we can learn them they are as follows: On Saturday evening last, Jan. 30, JOHN P. WERNER a German, living a short distance South of Geneseo, left his house to attend a Lyceum lecture at the village. About 8 o'clock a cry of fire was raised, and after some time it was found to proceed from Mr. WERNER'S house, but before any one could arrive at the scene it was so nearly consumed that they were unable to save anything. Mr. WERNER left at home when he went to the village, his wife and two children, one an infant. After the fire, search was made for them, but they could not be found in the neighborhood. It was then thought that they might have perished in the flames! The ruins of the building were examined, and from a charred and blackened mass in the centre their remains were soon drawn. A Coroner's inquest was held, and they were found to have come to their death by violent means, having been first murdered, and then thrown in the flames.

Suspicions were entertained that the crime was committed by two Germans who had been seen loitering around the village for a few days past, who were probably induced to commit the deed in the hopes of getting a sum of money which WERNER was said to have received from Germany a few days since, and which he was supposed to have had in the house. They are supposed to be in connection with a gang of scoundrels in the neighborhood of Waterford, and on the evening of the murder, they inquired the way and the distance to that place. The Sheriff, I. H. CASTLE, on Monday morning started in pursuit of the supposed murderers. The money which was supposed to have been in the house, and which was doubtless the cause of the crime, was otherwise deposited. The only amount of money in the house at the time the murder was committed, being $7 50 in coin, which was afterwards found in the ruins.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

A man by the name of SANDERS was killed in New-Garden, Russell County, Ky., on the 17th ult., by the wife of his own son. It appears that there was a general row among the two families, and amid the fight Mrs. MARTIN SANDERS gave the father of her husband several severe cuts with a weapon of some kind, which put an end to his life. After being buried for several days, it was suspected that he had been murdered. The body was disinterred, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that he came to his death by wounds inflicted by Mrs. SANDERS. She has been arrested and is now confined in the jail of Russell.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

A few days since, a young man named HARDESTY, living on Muddy Run, Boone County, Ky., came into possession of the fact that his sister had been seduced by GEORGE GRUBB. HARDESTY, as soon as the secret was made known to him, called upon GRUBB and charged him with the crime, which he denied; but as HARDESTY was convinced that all he said was false, he told him that he would give him fifteen days to marry his sister, and unless he complied within that time he would shoot him. The fifteen days expired on Saturday last, and the matter was not accomplished. The consequence was that HARDESTY deliberately shot him. The sympathies of the people in the neighborhood were in behalf of Mr. HARDESTY and his sister, and they regretted that he should flee after committing the act, being satisfied that any examining court would acquit him on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Murder Trial at Geneseo.

TRIAL OF ISAAC L. WOOD FOR THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER'S WIFE BY POISON.

The trial of ISAAC L. WOON, indicted for the murder of RHODA WOOD, his brother's wife, by administering poison to her, was commenced at Geneseo, N. Y., on the 2d inst.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives a history of the case:

DAVID J. WOON (the brother of the prisoner) was a man of property and good standing in Dansville. While his family were absent in New-Jersey he died suddenly. On the return of Mrs. WOOD, she was also attacked with a fatal sickness, the symptoms of which indicated poison. But no decided suspicions were made public at the time. ISAAC L. WOOD was administrator of his brother's estate, there being considerable property left at his death, for the benefit of the widow and children. A few months after Mrs. W. died, he removed to the West, and lived in the interior of Illinois, where if our recollection is correct, he engaged with a farmer as a common farm hand. The discovery last August, of a package of arsenic in some part of the premises formerly occupied by the family, together with the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. WOOD, and the departure of the brother, led to suspicions. The remains of Mrs. W. were disinterred and a chemical analysis showed the presence of arsenic in the stomach. A requisition was procured for bringing ISAAC—to whom suspicions pointed as the murderer of his sister-in-law, and who was further suspected of having caused the death of his brother—back to Livingston County for trial. Much excitement was caused in that county in consequence of these events; and the developments and result of the trial will be looked for with interest in all this section.

The evidence on the first day of the trial was wholly medical, proving that the death of Mrs. Woon was occasioned by arsenic.

Dr. Samuel L. Endress, who was in attendance upon Mrs. WOOD during her last illness, testified as follows as to the conduct of the prisoner: Isaac L Wood was present when I first prescribed; he came to me to visit Mrs Wood; I think I told the prisoner that the powders on the table were for the children, and those on the bureau were for Mrs Wood, and be careful not to mix them; I can't say that he took the medicines; I have a uniform method of doing up powders, (the witness described it;) the powders I left were about the size shown; I left no medicines which required mixing before being administered; they were to be taken in a spoon with sweetened water; on the occasion of my first visit I had a conversation with the prisoner in reference to the cause of the sickness; I told the prisoner that I did not like the appearance of the sick, that their illness could not have been caused by atmospheric influence but must be from something they had taken; he said Mrs Wood had eaten a good deal of veal in the morning for breakfast, the children some, and he some; that the hired girl and Miss Brookfield had eaten none; he said he had eaten less than the rest and was not much sick, but he had vomited on the road to or from Wayland; he did not complain of being sick at that time; nor did he look sick; the next day, on my visit with Dr. Patchin, asked him to interrogate the hired girl; wanted to find out whether they had eaten anything or not; had no opinion at the time what ailed them, but had a suspicion that they had been poisoned; judging from the symptoms and from medical authorities, have an opinion that Mrs. Wood had been poisoned by white arcenia, commonly called arsenic; found Mrs. Wood in the bedroom—the children in the dining room, on a lounge (diagram of house shown;) think the hired girl was attending them; don't remember of seeing the prisoner give any medicine or liquids to Mrs. Wood during her illness; the prescriptions on my first visit, left for the children in the dining-room, for Mrs. Wood, in the bedroom on the bureau; during Mrs. Wood's illness, noticed the prisoner all about the house, in the bedroom, dining-room and in the kitchen, very uneasy, walking up and down the floor, seldom sitting down; his manner was quiet, cool; most of the time there was sufficient female attendance to answer all her wants; recollect of his going into the bedroom when he didn't bring ice; no recollection of his inquiring of me as to the probabilities of Mrs. Wood's recovery, nor of Dr. Patchin, in my hearing; saw him speaking with Dr Patchin; they were alone, near the door by which we entered the bedroom; can't say how far I was off from them—probably ten or twelve feet; did not notice Wood's manner particularly while talking with Dr. Patchin; his conduct occasioned remarks between Dr. P. and myself; it excited attention from me.

Dr Z. S. Blake, of Dansville, testified—My opinion is that Mrs Wood died from the effects of poison: was formed at or about the time of her death; command cared that opinion, at that time, to Dr. Endress; think also to Dr. Patchin; during her illness I entertained such an opinion, but could not then clearly decide what form of poison was used; did not suspect that poison had been criminally administered to her.

Mary Bunnell, sworn—Resides in Dansville; lived there over seven years; knew Mrs. Rhoda Wood in her life-time; was at her house during her last illness, once; was a near neighbor; lived across the street; was there the first day she was taken sick, between five and six o'clock, I should think; saw Dr. Endress there; he left medicine there, on the table in the dining-room; think I saw somebody touch the medicine while the Doctor was there; he was sitting by the table; Mr. Issac L. Wood took it; the Doctor told him to be careful not to mix the powders, but to keep the powders for the children separate from those for the mother; saw him take the powder for the children towards the room where they were; from the remark made by the Doctor, I thought it was the children's medicine he took; he said he would take care that the medicine was given to the children correctly.

The trial is in progress.

Lynch Law in Indiana—A Counterfeiter Hung by the "Regulators."

A Goshen (Ind.) correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* gives further particulars of the lynch law tragedy reported in our telegrams. Noble County has been for some time infested by a gang of counterfeiters. On Thursday week a party of citizens, organized as "Regulators," arrested one BURNAM, a leader, (who is now at Goshen in jail,) and in his possession they found a washtub full of coin, and moulds and instruments for the manufacture of gold and silver bogus coin. The "Regulators" tried to force a confession from him, and also make him reveal all he knew. To accomplish this end they tied a rope around his neck and threw it over a pole, and threatened to hang him unless he detailed all; but he declared he was innocent and knew nothing about the affair. They then drew him up and let him down again. He still declared he knew nothing. They then repeated it a second and third time, until he finally concluded they would hang him, when he confessed, and also exposed the remainder of the band.

The Regulators made about twenty-five arrests, and have them safely lodged in the jails of Noble, La Grange, De Kalb and Elkhart Counties. They have found a number of stolen horses, buggies, and almost everything else. The Committee had before them one of the principal leaders—a man who goes by the name of MCCLAIN, MCDOUGAL, and in fact has a name for every town he goes to. The evidence against him was so strong that he made a full confession, and the "Regulators" concluded to hang him. He was about 27 years of age, born in Wallaceburg, Canada West, and leaves a wife and child.

After the verdict of the Regulators, five hundred horsemen formed a procession, and with their prisoner in a wagon, proceeded to the place of execution, five miles from Ligonier. After preliminary arrangements the wagon, containing the prisoner his coffin, was driven under an oak tree, from a branch of which the rope dangled. The prisoner seemed cool and collected; indeed, he evinced throughout the whole of the terrible scene the utmost *sang froid*.

The following is an abstract of his last remarks:

"I am happy to see such a crowd around me, and I hope all young men will take a warning from me. My old father and mother advised me to do good. I never committed murder. They say I killed a man and woman in Canada, and that I helped to burn a man to make him tell where his money was. It is false. The first crime I committed was in New-York. I there stole, and hurt a man, which long troubled me, but he got well. I have stolen many times, and taken many horses. Mr. BRADEN has my confession, which I am willing you all should see. I am sorry to be here, but it is right. It had as well be my lot as another's. I say to young men, keep from houses of ill-fame, and instead of playing cards, read your Bible. The first deviation is the worst. The progression is easy then, and rapid, and goes quickly on to robbery, and finally to murder. No man has, I think, say hard feelings towards me, and I have hard feelings to no one. The citizens of Ligonier have treated me kindly; it is my unhappy portion that my doom should be a warning to all young men, and I am glad to see so many here. It is said I fear neither God, man nor the devil. I do fear God. It is but a few years since I commenced this course. I broke jail in Canada; I then left home, and since have fallen into bad ways. I was forced by circumstances into the society of bad men, and have myself pursued a bad course. There are a good many who think the Committee are mistaken in what they do. I say they are not. They are perfectly justifiable, and I hope they will succeed in their good undertaking, and root out all the thieving and counterfeiting men in the country. Many present are as bad as I am, but I hope they will all, especially the young men, take warning by me. My only source is God. I trust in him for mercy. I trust in the Lord!"

He continued for a few minutes to make a few disjointed remarks, partly repetitions of the above, and partly wild appeals to God to have mercy on his soul. After a prayer, the prisoner bade farewell to the spectators.

He was then bound, and walked firmly on the drop, which consisted of a plank running from the tail end of the wagon, and supported at the other end by two posts which, at a signal, were drawn quickly from under, and the wretched man was launched into eternity. His neck was not broken, and consequently his death must have been long and painful, although he struggled but little. After hanging half an hour life was extinct. He was then cut down and placed in the coffin, and carried to Ligonier, subject to the disposal of his friends. His very last words were:

"Little did I think it would ever come to this. Let this be a warning to all young men. Hard is hard, but it may be just. I trust the Lord will have mercy upon my poor soul."

Comptroller Church on Extra Payments to Judges.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The following opinion, given by Comptroller CHURCH, overruling the claim of one of the Judges for extra payment for services in office will, we think, put an end to a class of charges upon the State Treasury which have come to be, in the aggregate, quite large, and which it will be seen are not authorized by the law or the Constitution:

STATE OF NEW-YORK—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1858.

An account has been presented for payment at this office by a Justice of the Supreme Court for copying notes and making a report to the Governor, in case of a capital conviction. It is admitted that the service was performed by the Judge himself, and that he incurred no expense in procuring a copy, or transmitting the same to the Governor.

I have examined the question with some care, and with a sincere desire to pay the account if I could do so lawfully, and having arrived at a conclusion adverse to the claim, I deem it proper to state briefly my reasons:

By sec. 7, art. 6, of the Constitution, it is provided, that the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive at stated times, for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. And by the 20th section of the same article, it is provided that no judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fee or perquisites of office.

By the 3d section of chapter 277 of the laws of 1847, the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, was fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars a year, to be paid quarterly.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, the Revised Statutes required the presiding judge of the Court at which a capital conviction should take place, to immediately transmit to the Governor a statement of such conviction, etc., with the notes of testimony taken by him on the trial, and then provided that "the expense of such statement to be estimated at the rate allowed for drafts and copies of pleadings in the Supreme Court, shall be audited by the Comptroller and paid out of the Treasury." [See section 13, title 1, chapter 1, part 4, R. S.]

At the session of the Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution in October, 1847, the foregoing statute was amended by striking out that part of section 13, providing for paying the expense of such reports above quoted. [See chap. 328 of the laws of 1847.]

From this summary of the Constitution and the existing statutes bearing upon the question, it seems to me very clear that no payment can be made to a Judge for making these reports, when he performs the labor himself, and I fear not when he pays some other person for performing it.

1. The statute does not in terms require a "copy of the notes," but the "notes" themselves to be transmitted. There is certainly great propriety in having a few copy, and as the Legislature, at the time the original statute passed, provided for paying the expense of making a copy, it is perhaps right to presume that they intended to require a copy of the notes of testimony instead of the notes themselves, yet the statute is very explicit.

2. There is no law authorizing the payment of any account for this service. It is true there is an appropriation "for reports to the governor of trials for murder," but for what, how much or upon what principle, or to whom payments are to be made for such reports the statute is silent. We are not to infer that the Legislature intended payments to be made to officers who are prohibited from receiving them.

3. I am satisfied that judges are not entitled to receive any compensation whatever for making these reports. The Constitution intended that the salary to be paid by law, should be in lieu of all other compensation for official services. The duty enjoined by the statute upon the judges is an official service—they are required to do this as a part of their official duty as judges, and to receive payment for it would be a direct violation of the Constitution prohibiting the receipt of fees or perquisites of office. A perquisite of office, I understand to be a pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his salary, or in lieu of his salary. The Constitution declares that no officer shall receive this. It matters not what the service is, if it is performed in an official capacity. It is evident too, that the Legislature took the same view of this provision of the Constitution when they repealed the provision of the statute making compensation.

I learn on inquiry that it has been the practice of this Department to allow these accounts when they were presented, as an expense or disbursement for money actually paid by a Judge to some other person for performing the service, and not when the service was performed by the Judge himself.

The repeal of the clause of the Statute providing for payment has been overlooked, and in the cases where these accounts have been audited, the department has proceeded upon the idea that moneys received for that purpose, that is, for the purpose of reimbursing a Judge for moneys actually paid out or incurred, are not received to his own use. It is not necessary in this case to decide that question, but I think it may well be doubted whether money received by a Judge to pay for a service which he is by law required to perform in his official capacity, is not as much received to his own use in a legal sense, as though he actually performed it himself. I am unable to see any distinction in principle. It is however, sufficient now to say that there is no law authorizing payment for this service in any case.

The appropriation referred to, contains no such authority, and the statute under which it has heretofore been claimed and paid has been repealed. And, secondly, the service was actually performed by the Judge himself, and he has incurred no expense in relation to it.

Whatever my own views may be as to the abstract propriety of compensating Judges for this service, I feel constrained for these reasons to decline auditing the account.

S. F. CHURCH, Comptroller.

Political.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The Northern Democrats opposed to the Lecompton swindle will, in a day or two, issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth at large the reasons which, as fair and honest men, compel them to differ with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Kansas question. It will be firm in taking position for the will of the majority."

THE INDIANA RESOLUTIONS.—Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS, M. C., from Indiana, sends to the Washington *States* a correspondence which has passed between the editor of the *Volksblatt* (a German paper published in Indianapolis) and the candidates nominated at the recent Democratic Convention, in relation to the meaning of one of the Kansas resolutions adopted by the Convention,—the interpretation of which has caused warm disputes. Messrs. MCCLURE, DODD, CUNNINGHAM, and others—the candidates in question—reply as follows:

"The latter part of the resolution, it is obvious to us, is in reference to the application of that principle in each case, as it may arise: that is to say, that there should be "a fair expression of the will of the people first had upon the Constitution" under which they are to live. A literal and proper construction of the resolution would, after the time of its adoption, embrace the application of every Territory seeking admission into the Union as a State, and would be of as binding obligation in one as another application, without regard to whether it were made by Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, Utah, or a Territory by any other name."

TEXAS—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention of Texas, at Austin, nominated the following ticket: Chief Justice, Judge R. T. WHEELER, of Washington County; Associate-Justice of Supreme Court, C W. BUCKLEY, of Fort Bend County; Comptroller, C. R. JOHNS, of Hays County; Treasurer, CYRUS H. RANDOLPH, of Houston County; Attorney-General, M. D. GRAHAM, of Cherokee County. Resolutions were adopted, reiterating the doctrines of the Cincinnati and Waco Conventions; expressing apprehensions "that the great doctrine of non-intervention, as set forth in that platform, is in danger of being repudiated by Congress, through the instrumentality of members of the National Democratic party;" and requesting the Legislature to provide for the appointment of delegates to a convention of the Southern States, for general consultation and advice.

TENNESSEE—THE KANSAS QUESTION.—Conflicting sets of resolutions in reference to Kansas are pending in the Tennessee Legislature. On the 22d ult. Mr POLK introduced in the House a majority report recommending the adoption of resolutions fully indorsing BUCHANAN, and instructing the Senators to vote for the Lecompton Constitution. On the 23d, these resolutions were rejected; yeas 32, nays 37. Minority resolutions, reported by Mr. RICHARDSON, were then adopted, 32 to 26, declaring that the Senators and Representatives "ought to be left perfectly free and untrammeled." A substitute, however, was subsequently adopted, 33 to 28, declaring a full indorsement of Mr. BUCHANAN'S message—the majority report reaffirmed. In the Senate, on the 25th, under the P. Q., resolutions were adopted, 17 to 6, instructing the Senators in Congress *to vote for the Lecompton Constitution*. Two days afterwards, Mr. ROACH, in behalf of himself and four other Senators, protested against this summary action of the Senate. On the 30th, in the House, the resolutions of the Senate were called up, and after a variety of motions and considerable angry debate, the whole subject was referred (35 to 33) to the Committee on Federal Relations, which has not yet reported.

HON. J. W. STEVENSON ON KANSAS.—A letter from Hon. J. W. STEVENSON, communicated to the *South*, expresses that gentleman's views on the Kansas question:

"I have been dreadfully misrepresented by the letter-writers as to my position on the Lecompton Constitution. My deliberate opinion is, that we should bring Kansas in at every hazard. It is the only way in which we can preserve the Democratic Party and thereby the Union. I will never yield to the monstrous heresies of WALKER and DOUGLAS, that a failure to submit a Constitution affords any just ground for the rejection of a State which applies to come in with a Republican Constitution. Congress has no right to intervene between the Convention and its constituency."

Captain Durham, of the Adriatic.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Captain DURHAM has put to sea in a vessel which is under the sentence of a foreign Court, and without papers. He can hardly claim or obtain any protection from his national character under these circumstances; while, even if he were secure from all danger of detention, he is shut up in the Mediterranean, with hardly a chance to escape. He is supposed to have taken refuge in some Spanish port, but it is very doubtful whether he can in any way dispose of his vessel, so as to protect her from seizure if she should ever again come within the reach of the French authorities. But at all events, as the case now stands, we can see no opportunity for any diplomatic complications to arise from the affair. At present, no question can come up between the two Governments, for the United States have as little control over, or responsibility for Captain DURHAM, or his vessel, as France herself, while, if he should succeed in bringing her into an American port, we apprehend that any proceedings for her recovery would be not diplomatic, but judicial; and it would then be a question for the consideration of our Courts, how far they would be bound to execute the decree of the French Court. So far as the conduct of Captain DURHAM himself is concerned, there is no provision in the extradition treaty, under which any claim for his rendition could arise.

ANOTHER LARGE DEFALCATION.—HENRY D. STONE, of Worcester, Mass., a lawyer by profession, but better known as a speculator and note-shaver, has failed and left the city, taking with him from $50,000 to $80,000 in current funds, and leaving debts of more than $120,000, with no assets to pay any portion of them.

GERARD, THE LION-KILLER, PROBABLY KILLED BY A LION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing on the 14th ult., says: "A frightful piece of news has been received to-day by several officers of the garrison. It was brought from Marseilles by the last Algerian steamer. GERARD, the bold *chasseur*, known by his heroic battles with the king of the African desert, has been devoured by a lion. Devoured is not perhaps the exact word, for we have not yet received particulars of the catastrophe. The steamer left Algiers when this horrible event was first made known in the capital, and the letters from the mountains were as vague as the first rumors that announce a calamity usually are. We do not yet know, for certain, whether M. JULES GERARD'S gun missed fire, whether the lion conquered his intrepid foe in despite of wounds received, or whether the Arabs, seeing the struggle between the man and the brute, and terrified at the latter's fury, could not take a correct aim, and would not fire at the risk of destroying our model of French dash and courage. This uncertainty as to the details of the accident leaves us ground to hope that, perhaps, a panic has been caused by the traditional terror in which the Arabs stand of the lion. A combat, and a bloody one, may have taken place. GERARD may have been wounded, and this may have created such a profound sensation among the Arab people. The next mail from Africa will clear up the doubt.

GRADUATES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The following persons graduated last week from the Normal School at Albany:

Sarah A. Burridge, Utica, Oneida Co.; Maria Cary, Albany, Albany Co; Elizabeth G. Davis, Albany, Albany Co; Susan A. Edwards, Wilmot, Jefferson Co.; Martha Festy, Albany, Albany Co; Christina Ferguson, Albany, Albany Co; Rebecca Hand, Palatine Bridge, Fulton Co.; Clara S. Hickok, Rochester, Monroe Co.; Anna Jackson, Broadalbin, Fulton Co.; Louisa Kirkland, Nashville, Chautauque Co; Laura T. Krum, Harlemville, Columbia Co; Mary E McClellen, Albany, Albany Co.; Elizabeth M. Powell, Ghent, Columbia Co.; Martha Roe, Cortlandville, Cortland Co.; Thomas Barns, Van Ettenville, Chemung Co; Charles Battersby, South Dorham, Greene Co.; Joseph M. Beamish, Antwerp, Jefferson Co.; John Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Oswego Co.; John H. Fitch, New-Salem, Albany Co; B. Franklin Johnson, Arcade, Wyoming Co.; Samuel Karslake, Stafford, Genesee Co; John W McNamara, Albany, Albany Co.; Ormell E. Wheeler, North Clarkson, Monroe Co.

LIKELY TO BE RECOGNIZED.—The Washington correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* sends the following:

"As to the great body of our people who are thus hartered to the South, there need be no fears! I asked an old friend among the Softs, 'What do you hope to gain for the party in New-York by going for this Lecompton policy?' 'Ah,' said he, 'it was necessary to our being *recognized* by the Administration.' I assured him that however warm might be the recognition now by the Administration, it would be the *very coolness of indifference when compared with the recognition which the people of New-York would extend to his party in November next.*"

Demand for the Trial of Commodore Paulding.

LETTER FROM THE MOBILE COMMITTEE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States:

SIR: Inclosed you will find the proceedings of the people of the city of Mobile, in public meeting, on Monday 25th of January, 1858, at which resolutions were adopted demanding an investigation of the conduct of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, on the 8th day of December, 1857, in harbor of San Juan del Norte, in Central America.

The Committee, for reasons which they do not deem necessary to state, have to request the honorable Secretary will so constitute the Court which is to try the said HIRAM PAULDING, by the appointment of an equal number of Naval officers natives of southern portions of this Union, that exact justice may be insured without prejudice to this section.

The undersigned now become the prosecutors in this trial, and have subscribed to the charges and specifications herein contained.

F. B. SHEPARD,
C. J. MCRAE,
WM. F. CLEVELAND.

Charges and specifications preferred against Hiram Paulding, Commodore of the United States Navy, by the citizens of Mobile in meeting assembled on the 25th day of January, 1858.

CHARGE 1. Violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING on the 8th day of December, 1857, did invade the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, and then and there did capture and make prisoners of certain persons organized as a military force, and claiming to be the army of said Republic, thereby committing an act of war without the consent of the Congress of the United States.

Specification 2. That the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, on the day and date aforesaid, seize and unlawfully detain the commissary, quarter-master, ordnance, medical and other stores belonging to said military force, and treat them in all respects as prizes of war; and this without sanction or authority of the Congress of the United States.

CHARGE 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. That the said Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, demanded the surrender of said military force in manner and language derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 2. That after said surrender of said military force to his orders, no guard was for several hours placed over the property within the encampment at lately occupied by said military force, and when said guard was placed it was inefficient, owing to its number and intoxicated state—to prevent the robbery and plundering of said property by sailors and other persons.

Specification 3. That the said Captain H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, after the unlawful seizure of said property, assume to dispose of it as if it were his own, and this without having it subjected to the judgment of a prize court of competent jurisdiction.

Specification 4. That after the surrender of said military force and the seizure of its property, the said Com. H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, wrote several dispatches to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in which he used language and epithets derogatory to him as a gentleman, and unworthy of an officer of the United States Navy; and also in a boastful and unofficer-like manner, assumed to himself and command the credit of skill and courage in the execution of the unlawful act of the 8th December.

CHARGE 3. Conduct unworthy of an American citizen.

Specification 1. That the said Com. H. PAULDING, of the United States Navy, did, in the presence of a British naval force, make said capture and seizure of said military force, and by the manner in which the act was done, as well as by the act itself, afforded a pretext for the future interference of Great Britain in Central America, thus contravening the declared policy of the American people.

Specification 2. That, while in the act of forcing said surrender and making said seizure, he received and permitted to remain on board his flag-ship for the time being—the United States steamer *Fulton*—Capt. GERMANN and other officers of H. B. M. naval force.

Specification 3. The conduct of said HIRAM PAULDING in presence of the English, the old enemies of the American Union and opponents of Slavery, as it exists in the Southern portion of said Union, and while under the guns of the British forces in the harbor of San Juan made an exhibition entirely at variance with the conduct of other officers of the American Navy on former occasions.

Specification 4. That the said HIRAM PAULDING, of the United States Navy, committed an unpardonable assault on the character of the service in which he is engaged, when he proclaimed to the world through the Secretary of the Navy and President BUCHANAN, that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER and his command were piratical and immediately thereafter received said WALKER into his cabin and at his table, and personally placed the *pirate* on his parole of honor.

MR. STRICKLAND, THE MOBILE BOOKSELLER.—This gentleman, who has been twice expelled from Mobile on a charge of vending abolitionist publications, has published an elaborate defence of himself, issued under date of Milwaukee. He clears his skirts of the alleged crime, as follows:

"No one, I suppose, for an instant now believes that I ever had in my possession, of an anti-slavery tendency, more than the three books purchased from us by the committee, the ephemeral novels of the day excepted. Even *Uncle Tom's Cabin* I utterly refused to sell or allow to be sold in our store, while all the other booksellers in Mobile did order and sell several different supplies of it. I ordered for, and gave away to, planters and other friends in the interior who were exceedingly desirous to read the book, fifty copies of the three-shilling edition. The publishers sent me three copies of the original edition when it was first issued, which were loaned to my friends in the city, and passed from hand to hand until they were literally worn out. Our clerks at the time can prove the first statement, my friends in the city the latter.

My crime, then, consisted in selling three books to the committee, and in giving to prominent men in the interior fifty *Uncle Tom's Cabins*.

If it extends beyond this, let the community compel the committee to produce their boasted charges which they say they hold in reserve; until they do this, we must assume the above to be my offence.

Beyond this I defy any man to prove that I ever did, said or wrote anything against slavery."

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of January to the 6th day of February, 1858: Men, 77; Women, 62; Boys, 152; Girls, 146: Total, 437. Adults, 139; Children, 298; Males, 229; Females, 208; Colored Persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dysentery	5	Marasmus, Adult	1
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Marasmus, Infant	22
Anæmia	1	Epilepsy	2	Measles	21
Apoplexy	2	Erysipelas	4	Mumps	1
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fatty Liver	1	Ovaries, dis. of	1
Bronchitis	9	Fever, Puerperal	4	Old age	2
Burns & Scalds	2	Fever, Remit't'nt	3	Palsy	1
Cancers	2	Fever, Scarlet	19	Pleurisy	3
Casualties	3	Fever, Typhoid	2	Polypus of Womb	1
Cholera Infant	2	Fever, Typhus	1	Premature Birth	2
Cholera morbus	1	Heart, Dis. of	5	Rheumatism	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1	Ruptore of the Womb	1
Cong. of Brain	14	Hooping Cough	4	Scrofula	2
Cong. of Lungs	7	Inflam. Bowels	9	Small-pox	14
Consumption	51	Inflam. of Brain	12	Softening of the Brain	1
Convulsions, Infantile	42	Inflam. of Chest	1	Sprue	1
Croup	23	Inflam. of Ear	1	Stillborn	27
Cyanosis	2	Inflam. of Knee	1	Suicide	3
Debility, Adult	1	Inflam. of Lungs	31	Teething	4
Debility, Infant	6	Inflam. of Stom'h	2	Ulceration of the Stomach	1
Delirium Tremens	3	Influenza	1	Unknown to the Jury	1
Diabetes	1	Insanity	1	Varioloid	1
Diarrhœa	4	Intemperance	3	Worms	1
Dropsy	4	Jaundice	2		
Dropsy in Chest	1	Killed or murd'd by arsenic	1	Total	437
Dropsy in Head	15	Lues Venerea	1		
Drowned	2				

* Increase this week—17

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Feb. 6, 1858.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Wednesday evening the Yorkville Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, on Eighty-sixth street between Third and Fourth avenues, was dedicated. Rev Dr. PHILLIPS preached in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. KREBS, in the evening. Rev. Messrs. DAVIDSON, E E. RANKIN, HENRY, STEAD, BARNARD and the Pastor took part in the exercises. The Church is built in the Romanesque style, is 75 by 60 feet, with an extension of ten feet tower. There are in the Church 110 pews, which will accommodate 500 persons. Good lecture and Sabbath School rooms are also provided. The entire cost of lots, building and furnishing, is $27,000—all of which by the liberality of this people, and the aid of friends, especially by the active efforts of the pastor, (Rev. E. C. BOTSFORD,) has been provided for.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—PATRICK KENNERLEY, a young Irish laborer, 18 years of age, while at work on Friday afternoon, to excavating a cellar for a new building at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, had both his legs broken by the falling in of the embankment. Officer BRADSALL, of the Eighteenth Ward, conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Friday afternoon a man, named JOHN FARRELL, was run over by a train of the Hudson River Railroad cars at Manhattanville, and his right leg so badly crushed that it is feared amputation will be necessary. The injured man was brought to the City by a return train, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 123, 369, 213, 387, 388, 389, 391 to 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 340, 374, 377, 380, 394 96, 127. 128, 146, 147, 240, 247, 276, 277, 360.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 52, 25, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415 530, 546, 556 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478, 1255, 428, 429, 430, 434, 435 451, 490, 567, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 482, 505, 447, 204.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 113, 119, 123, 121, 129, 371, 132 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 72, 15, 1571, 113

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 119, 120, 131, 138, 101, 110, 114, 139, 140, 142, 145, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 153, 106, 135, enumerated cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 27, 120, 134, 137, 143, 152, 111, 155, 158

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

John H. Foote vs. *North Western Insurance Company*—Motion granted, on payment to plaintiff of costs of Circuit, costs of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion.

George T. Jackson vs. *Henry DeCasse.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

N. L McCready et als., vs. *Albert R. Bosse et als.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Morris L. Samuel vs. *Edward M. Dunn.*—Order confirmed.

Peter Jackson et al. vs *Alfred H. Griswold.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Charles P Kirkland vs. *Henry S. Felles.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

In the matter of the Petition of Thos. McCabe.—Prayer granted. Reference to A L Robertson.

Dorrance Dorrs vs *John B. Murray et al.*—Reference to C A. Peabody.

Elizabeth Ponisi vs. *James Ponisi.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

The President, &c, of State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Samuel Metler.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Bonito et al. vs. *Thomas Mosquera et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, and an injunction granted.

George D. Caudle vs. *James Buchanan et al.*—Order on terms.

Victor P. Considerant vs. *Albert Brisbane.*—Demurrer sustained—plaintiff to have leave to amend on terms.

Charles Burrall vs. *Vanderbilt & De Groot.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Enlen vs. *Rutgers Fire Insurance Company*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Cauldwell vs *Taylor.*—Motion granted, unless within ten days from the service of this order defendant withdraw the demurrer answer issuable, and pay $10 costs of the motion.

Pret et al. vs. *Fitch.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Schaddie vs. *Thorp et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, but with liberty to defendants, within fifteen days after entry of this judgment to withdraw demurrer and answer issuably, on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 5.

LIABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS.

Before Justice Slosson and a Jury.

Lorenzo Ackerman vs *The Knickerbocker Stage Co.*—This action, which has been on trial for three days, was terminated this morning, by a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages, which carries an equal amount of costs.

By reference to a report of the trial, which appeared in our colum

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Weekly correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

AGENTS.—OSBAND & CARHART, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES. Subscription, by the week or month, can be obtained [illegible] to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United steamship *Arabia*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrived at this port about 9 o'clock last evening. The most interesting portion of the intelligence comes from France. We publish, elsewhere, the speech of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers, and very full and thrilling details of his majesty's recent miraculous escape from assassination. It is stated that one of the accomplices has revealed the entire plot.

One week's later news from India has been received, but owing to the continued interruption of all communication between Calcutta and the northwest, nothing has been heard of the movements of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL since his defeat of the Gwalior mutineers. From China we learn that Lord ELGIN had given Commissioner YEH ten days to accept or reject his ultimatum, and at the expiration of that time the bombardment of Canton would be commenced. After Canton is taken, it is stated to be the intention of the Anglo-French forces to march on Pekin.

The commercial and financial news by this arrival is specially interesting. Money continued to grow easier, and though the Bank of England has made no further reduction in its rate of interest, yet that event was looked for within a brief period. During the week there has been an increase in the Bank's bullion of over a million sterling. Two suspensions are reported in England, and large failures in Marseilles, including DUCLOS & Co., for $300,000.

Friday's session of the House of Representatives was continued until nearly 7 o'clock on Saturday morning—the time being consumed in trivial motions, in order to prevent a vote being taken on the proposition of Mr. HARRIS of Illinois. At 6½ o'clock, a resolution was submitted by Mr. QUITMAN of Mississippi, for an adjournment until to-day, when the subject is to be resumed, and the vote on Mr. HARRIS' proposition is to be taken immediately, without being further delayed by debate or dilatory motions. During the excitement prevailing, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a personal encounter took place between Messrs. KEITT of South Carolina, and GROW of Pennsylvania, which resulted in the former being knocked down by the latter, after considerable forbearance. A scene of the most fearful excitement ensued, the respective friends of the belligerents taking sides, and entering upon a rough-and-tumble fight, which was with difficulty stopped. An account of the occurrence will be found in our report of the proceedings. We republish this morning a considerable portion, which appeared in only a part of our Saturday morning's edition.

Nothing of general interest was done in the Legislature on Saturday.

Major TIERMANN has received what he deems conclusive proof of the correctness of the charge preferred against MASON THOMAS, touching his alleged abduction of the colored man, GEORGE ANDERSON, to Richmond, Va., and selling him there as a slave. On Saturday he sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Mayor of Richmond, asking him to detain THOMAS until an officer arrived to bring him to this City. A young woman has made an affidavit before the Mayor, alleging that while recently traveling south with THOMAS, he threatened to sell her as a slave, and that she had to run away to prevent his putting his threat in execution.

JOHN DOOLEY, a man nearly 50 years of age, was stabbed through the heart with a sword-cane yesterday morning by an Irishman named MARTIN DOWD. The homicide was committed at the tenement house No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, and grew out of an attempt made by DOOLEY to quiet a disturbance in the groggery kept by DOWD in the first story of the building. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

The Police of the Third Precinct, on Friday and Saturday last, arrested fifteen men on a charge of stealing about $6,000 worth of pork and lard from the packing establishment of W. B. BARBER & Co., foot of Van Brunt-street, Red Hook Point. A majority of the persons arrested have been in the employment of Messrs. B. & Co.

A meeting of the bar, held in one of the trial-term rooms of the Superior Court on Saturday, to consider the means of procuring better ventilated and more commodious apartments for the Court was very largely attended. DANIEL LORD, Esq., presided, and JOHN SHERWOOD, Esq., acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs SHERWOOD and EVARTS, and Ex-Judge EDMONDS, and it was resolved that the Board of Supervisors should be requested to procure more suitable accommodations, and the Judges were requested in the event of their failing to do so to order the Sheriff to find other apartments.

There were 437 deaths in the City last week—17 less than during the week preceding—most of which were occasioned by diseases of the brain and nerves. The mortality of the corresponding week of 1857 was precisely the same. There were 14 deaths from small-pox.

An aged lady named HONORA O'BRIEN was so badly cut on the head with a pitcher during a fight last night, at No. 3 Mission-place, (Five Points,) that it is thought she cannot recover. Mrs ELLEN SHEPPARD, by whom the blow was given, was committed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The committee on Frauds and Errors in the Finance Department met again on Saturday, and Comptroller FLAGG continued his testimony. He stated that he had made considerable progress in a minute examination of the books in his office; and had already found several grave errors. The newly-discovered cases, were in the contracts for grading Fifty-second, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets. It was expected that Mr. SMITH, against whom charges have been made, would be present and testify, but declined, because he wished to appear first to answer the charges in the criminal prosecution before the Recorder. The investigation will be continued on Saturday next, when the Comptroller will again report what discoveries he may make during the week.

The Special Committee appointed to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral MAHOMED PASHA and suite met on Saturday; decided to provide hotel accommodations; give him a public reception; show him the institutions; and to appropriate $2,000 to defray the expenses.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed briskly and buoyantly for flour, for which a good inquiry prevailed, both for home and for export. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. Corn was pretty freely bought at somewhat firmer prices. Northern Rye declined to 70 cents ₱ bushel. Cotton was in fair request, at strengthening rates. Rio Coffee continued in lively demand at buoyant prices. New-Orleans Molasses attracted considerable attention, and it advanced. 500 tierces Rice changed hands at full quotations. Sugars and Teas were moderately inquired for, and were steady. Provisions were rather quiet. Pork tended downward. Other articles continued firm. The freight engagements were moderate, with 572 vessels of all classes in port.

DECREPITUDE.—The shaky and dilapidated old *Herald* says the Union is to be dissolved, if the President's Message on Kansas goes to a Committee in the House of Representatives. It is not quite easy for people of ordinary nerves to see any connection between the two events,—but after people pass a certain age it takes very little to frighten them. Poor BENNETT ought to remember that a good many of his readers are younger and pluckier than he is. A Committee, we are confident, will not endanger the Union.

Official Sophistries.

There is something of dignity connected with the exhibition of high-handed tyranny,—and though it may excite indignation, it rarely provokes contempt. But a steady endeavor to deceive and mislead the public, for the sake of accomplishing a fraudulent purpose, awakens no sentiment more dignified than contemptuous scorn.

The *Union*, we regret to see, has entered upon a regular crusade of this paltry and despicable character. It devotes column after column to the Kansas question,—its constant effort being to represent the point at issue as one of not the slightest practical consequence, and those who oppose the Lecompton movement as being factious rebels and disturbers of the public peace. It attempts now to convince the country that if the people of Kansas are really opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, they can change it immediately upon the admission of the State. It says:

"Mr. WILSON says, 'I believe the people have the right to change their Constitution when they please, and just how they please.' If this be so—and we fully concur with Mr. WILSON that it is—why not let Kansas come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution? By so doing we inflict no wrong upon her people; for if *a majority of them are opposed to Slavery, they* have a right to *call a Convention the moment she becomes a State*, and amend their Constitution accordingly."

The *Union* knows very well that a majority of the people can only act through a majority of the Legislature, in calling a new Convention. It knows equally well that JOHN CALHOUN has decided to give certificates of election to a Pro-Slavery majority, and to the Pro-Slavery State officers,—although a majority of the votes cast, and a vast majority of the votes of the Territory, were for their opponents. Will the *Union* be good enough to explain *how*, with the Legislature thus fraudulently packed *against* them, a majority of the people can call a Convention, the moment Kansas is admitted as a State?

The *Union* is violently opposed to the reference of the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee of the House of Representatives. Upon this point it says:

"'Through the territorial authorities of Kansas, *the people* decided, about two years ago, that they would like to be received into the Confederacy. On the strength of this decision, the local Legislature authorized *them* to frame a State Constitution. That Constitution is now before the House by virtue of democratic legislation and the *action of the people* thereon. It is most remarkable that it is met, at the moment of its reception, by a movement, headed by a prominent supporter and defender of the act of 1854, which disavowed the authority of Congress to control *the action of the people of the Territories*, by which it is proposed that the House of Representative shall intervene in the local affairs of *the people* of Kansas in the most offensive mode known to our history."

This is a very adroit misrepresentation of the question. The *Union* assumes that "*the people* of Kansas" called the Lecompton Convention, elected delegates to it, voted for the Constitution which it framed, and are in favor of the admission of the State under it. But this is the very point in dispute. It is denied that the people of Kansas are in favor of this Constitution. It is asserted, on the contrary, that they are opposed to it,—that a majority of them have voted against it,—and that the pretext of their favoring it is fraudulent and false. The issue is purely one of fact. It is a matter to be decided by evidence, and the only way in which evidence upon such a point can be collected and weighed, is by a Committee. The object of the House of Representatives in appointing this select Committee is, solely and exclusively, to determine, by authentic evidence, this question of fact—whether the People of Kansas, that is to say, a majority of them, *are, or are not, in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.*

Now why, we should like to know, does the Washington *Union* oppose and resist such an inquiry? It cannot even pretend that the subject is free from doubt. The vote of the 4th of January,—whether legally valid or not,—is certainly sufficient to authorize a presumption, that a majority of the people are opposed to the movement. That presumption is not outweighed by the fact that the same men who voted against the Constitution also voted for State officers under it;—for that vote was accompanied by protests and explanations which render it impossible to put upon it such a construction. The *Union* insists that legally the vote against the Constitution is entitled to no weight—but this is not a question to be settled by legal quibbles or technicalities. If it were argued before a County Justice, the tactics of a county pettifogger might be pertinent; but the National Congress is not a proper forum for such tricks of legal legerdemain. The question must be decided upon its merits. The *facts* of the case must be first ascertained,—and then Congress can take such action as justice and the welfare of the country may require.

The usual, ordinary and evidently proper method of making such an investigation is by means of a Committee. To-day the House of Representative is to decide whether they will appoint such a Committee,—or act blindly and recklessly, upon the most important question that has engaged public attention for years.

THE NEW RAID ON THE GAMBLERS.—A new Mayor when he first enters upon the discharge of his official duties in New-York must feel considerably embarrassed, as he surveys his field of operation, in deciding where to begin the work of reforming abuses. The City is such a hot-bed of corruptions that it is not easy to decide on what class of evil-doers it will be best to make the first attempt at extermination. Mayor WOOD signalized his entrance upon the duties of his office by a foray among the frail sisterhood who make night hideous by their presence on Broadway, and Mayor TIERMANN has set himself vigorously to work to put all the gamblers and lottery dealers of the City to rout. He has set on foot a regular raid among them, and created great consternation among the policy dealers, roulette tables and faro banks. Five or six of the more notorious of these disreputable establishments have been temporarily broken up, the keepers of them arrested, and the names of the backers, or bankers, of the policy offices have been lodged with the Mayor.

There was a large company of gamblers arrested on Saturday night, at their den, in Grand-street, but they were all permitted to go free on their own recognizances by some of their Aldermanic or Judicial friends. Every attempt to put an end to gambling establishments in this City has been, heretofore, apparently unsuccessful; they have been routed in one place only to settle down in another; but that is no reason why the public authorities should cease in their efforts to suppress them. In fact, every new attempt that has been made to put a stop to this nefarious business results in a certain amount of good, for it helps to render the business more odious and dangerous, and to vulgarize it in the eyes of the people. We do not expect to see the extermination of gambling houses, but they may be rendered so dangerous that men who have any regard for their character will be afraid to frequent them, and they will gradually become so unprofitable to their keepers that they will at last be abandoned. The first point to be gained is to make them so insecure that exposure will almost certainly attend their patrons, and this will be accomplished by keeping up the plan of attack which has been commenced by our new Mayor. The London *Times*, not long since, in commenting upon the gambling propensities of Englishmen said:

"The last Prince of WALES and his cotemporaries lost their money on the heath in the morning, as they did at the hazard-table at night. Some among them occasionally indulged in questionable practices, and Royalty itself was not always exempt from suspicion. There were also in those days professional speculators to prey on the imprudence of their aristocratic companions. In modern days leveling doctrines and railways have vulgarized the vices of the upper classes, and half the shopmen in London are familiar with the history of the associates whom Lord DERBY denounces or tolerates."

To vulgarize vice, then, is one of the methods of extinguishing it; and the exposures that have been made since Mayor TIERMANN commenced his raid among our gambling houses proves that gambling, in one of its forms at least, is a vice that has been thoroughly vulgarized among us. If our so-called upper classes are addicted to roulette and faro, their haunts have not yet been discovered by the Police.

The National Bear-Garden.

When one member of Congress insults another on the floor of the House, and offers such personal violence as to provoke violence in return, the inexperienced naturally expect to hear of his arraignment at the bar of the House and of his expulsion from the body which he has disgraced. But if there are persons who imagine that the honorable Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, long well-known to the country as the friend and accomplice of Mr. PRESTON S. BROOKS in his murderous assault upon a Massachusetts Senator, will suffer any punishment at all in his representative quality for the outrageous conduct of which he was guilty on Saturday morning last, we, at least, are not of the number. Mr. KEITT is an important ally of the Administration, a trusty friend and champion of the party of Lecompton Law and Atchison Order—his services, always valuable, are at this particular time quite priceless to Mr. BUCHANAN, and he will therefore be allowed to pass unscathed by so much as the semblance of an official trial and a public rebuke. There can, therefore, be no reason for forbearing to express the serious satisfaction which every respectable man must feel, in the fact that Mr. KEITT, for his pains, was elaborately, scientifically, and thoroughly knocked down. If the political necessities of the Executive are to condemn us to the shame and mortification of seeing the Halls of Congress assimilated to the cock-pit of an old-fashioned man-of-war, we may, at least, take a comfortable pleasure in the personal discomfiture of the bullies who have brought about so odious a state of things. For a number of years past, certain Representatives of one section of the Confederacy have been in the habit of belaboring their colleagues with big words and mouthing menaces, hardly less intolerable, and not at all less indecent, than the actual outrages of physical violence. While the Southern delegations in Congress have always included a number of polished, courteous and intelligent men, they have also, most unfortunately, for the peace of the country, been afflicted with uproarious and overbearing personages of the fire-eating and hectoring persuasion whose habitual demeanor had become a crying offence against the whole land, and a just reproach to the nation, long before Mr. BROOKS for the first time achieved the unhappy distinction of translating insolence into fury and vituperation into violence. Mr. KEITT has for now two sessions made himself conspicuous among this class of Southern members. On Friday night he went so far in his language to a Pennsylvanian representative, Mr. G. A GROW, that that gentleman might have been held excused for bringing him to his senses at once by a decisive demonstration long before his actual assault and battery made it imperative upon the temperate Northerner to knock him down out of hand. We have now only to hope that Mr. GROW will not suffer himself to be seduced into the folly of transferring this affair to the "field of honor." The duel, even in the eyes of those who uphold it, is the resort of gentlemen for the settlement of differences. But Mr. GROW has no difference with Mr. KEITT, excepting a difference of character, and that difference is one which no amount of pistol-shooting can settle. And the man who violates the decencies as well of private as of public life, by insulting a fellow member of the highest legislative body of the land on the floor of the legislative chamber, can find no place among gentlemen under any reasonable definition of that phrase.

The time has come for plain speech, and for action as plain in this matter. If the Southern chevaliers cannot submit to behave themselves decently among their equals in Washington—then the sooner they take themselves out of a relation of which they are indisposed to accept the obligations and to fulfil the conditions—the better it will be for the peace and welfare of all concerned. They know perfectly well that there is nothing in the attitude or the intentions of the masses of the Northern people which threatens their safety or their rights. They know that whatever may be the cry of extremists on the one side or the other, the issue of a direct antagonism between the social order and the political institutions of the North and the South has never yet been made, and they know that it never will be made, until they themselves shall make it, by resisting the natural drift of the national destinies, and by declaring war against that growth of preponderating power which is not a device of Northern policy, but a necessity of the Northern existence. And, therefore, they must know that the Northern people neither ought to nor will submit to see this Government administered in the exclusive interest of a single institution, and still less to watch the gradual degradation of the national character by the excesses of a knot of fanatics, flown, like MILTON'S sons of Belial, with insolence, if not with wine. But, with all their knowledge of all these truths, we have no sort of expectation that any number of Southern members of Congress, whatever may be their individual refinement, manliness and good sense, will have patriotism and justice enough to disown the men who bring the scorn and disgust of the country upon Congress,—the scorn and disgust of the world upon the country. And, therefore, we repeat that the one mitigating circumstance of the fracas of Saturday in the minds of the Northern people will be the fact that Mr. LAWRENCE M. KEITT got a measure of his deserts, and that one "fire-eater," at least, was fee for the nonce upon the vivid but harmless flame of his own "words that burn."

Charity, Ancient and Modern.

It is a little surprising that so accomplished a scholar as Mr. EVERETT should have committed himself in his agreeable lecture on Charity, which he delivered on Tuesday last at the Academy of Music, to a common delusion in respect to the charitable institutions of Pagan Antiquity. Much of course is to be pardoned to the necessities of rhetoric and to the temptations of eloquence, but it is difficult to see in what way the cause of truth or religion can be served by a wholesale denunciation of the buried Past of Paganism, as insensible to the appeals of "melting charity," and as destitute of anything like an organization of public benevolence. The Divine beauty of Christianity needs no such adventitious ornament, and it is even an open question whether the rebuke of Heathen beneficence may not be more useful in stimulating the shame of sluggish Christians than any laudation of Christian charity can be in exciting their emulation. That forms of public charity now exist and have for years existed in Christendom which were unknown to Greece and Rome, is unquestionable. But equally unquestionable is it that the most conspicuous charitable institutions of our own time are of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, and are far from being coextensive even now with the profession of the Christian faith. The charities of Catholic and Mediæval Europe differed essentially from those of modern and Protestant Anglo-Saxondom; and it would be hard to match in the annals of Pagan and Imperial Rome that indifference to the sufferings of the poor, and that ignorance of the first principles of human economy, which disgraced the legislation on panperism of Christian England under the House of Tudor, and still deform the administration of charity in many countries reputed Christian.

On the other hand, nothing is more certain than that some of the leading features of the modern "organization of charity" adorned the social order of ancient times. The *eranistæ*, of Athens, were the prototypes of the mediæval and the modern societies of mutual assistance. The public schools and the dispensaries of Athens flourished for years before PISISTRATUS thought it desirable to court popularity by establishing the first *Hotel des Invalides*, of which Western history preserves the account; and no small portion of the medical experience of HIPPOCRATES was gained in his practice as a public physician. Nay, as BOECKH truly observes, the whole spirit of the legislation of SOLON breathes respect for the rights of the weak, and charitable protection for the poor. The sliding scale of Athenian taxation was itself, to all intents and purposes, a measure of "organized charity." And in the *North American Review* for January of this year the legitimate boast of ISOCRATES is quoted, in praise of Athens, "that no citizen was destitute of the necessaries of life, or was reduced, to the shame of the State, to beg his bread of those whom he accosted."

The Institution of Slavery, as it existed in the ancient Grecian world, was itself a practical organization of charity, the results of which were perhaps less objectionable than are those of modern pauperism.

Under Rome the Republic, the charity of the commonwealth was systematic and constant. It was dispensed in the helpful form of grants of land, and through the connections of client with patron; but it was none the less an organization of charity, and was so understood to be by the best thinkers of antiquity. Under the Empire, this system was immensely developed. That particular form of charity, on behalf of which Mr. EVERETT so eloquently pleaded on Tuesday night, was carried out in Rome under the Cæsars on a scale of unrivaled magnificence. "Protective Emigration" was the chief resource of the domestic policy of the Emperors. When JULIUS rose to supreme power, PLUTARCH tells us that he found 320,000 citizens inscribed on the "list of public assistance;" and cutting off 170,000 of these at once, he sent them away from the city in organized colonies throughout Italy and into Africa. The rest he enrolled under the eye of the Government for assistance at their homes. This plan of colonization dated far back beyond the Cæsarian epoch. By the year 532, U. C., 53 colonies had been founded in Italy alone on this principle. AUGUSTUS followed the example of his uncle. He established a Prefecture of the Annona for the regulation of the public charities, and haunted as he was by a perpetual horror of blood, he consecrated a large sum out of the confiscations decreed by himself, to founding a *Mont-de-Piété* or National Loan Office for gratuitous loans to the embarrassed and the poor. Subsequent Emperors pursued a similar policy. TIBERIUS, albeit one of the meanest of men, established a bank with a capital of $5,500,000, which advanced money for three years without any interest on hypothecations of twice the sum loaned. ALEXANDER SEVERUS made a direct war on mendicity, "that the public might not be pained by the sight of beggars"—extended the scheme of protective emigration, founded free schools for the poor, and established *entrepôts* for the security of the goods of the people. And MARCUS AURELIUS reared on the Capitol hill a temple to Charity as the noblest of virtues. All of these indications of the attention bestowed on the poor of ancient Rome were independent, be it observed, of those systems of *largesse*, which fostered the cry of *panem et circenses*, and fed the popular indolence with luxury and lust.

The extant memorials of private life at Rome are equally eloquent. PLINY the Younger, whose letters reveal to us more of the private life of a Roman gentleman than any other authority, not only gave over $50,000 to the city of Como for public purposes, but founded a permanent fund for the use of parents too poor to nurture their children, and urged his fellow-citizens to endow public schools, offering to bear himself one-third of the expense.

Instances are frequent of endowments for charitable purposes consecrated by affection to the memory of the dead, as in the case of the asylum for young girls, built by ANTONINUS PIUS, in honor of FAUSTINA, precisely as we now find wards in hospitals, and chairs in Universities, baptized by the names of their founders. And the Velleian tablet, which is one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity, records the creation of a fund by the Emperor TRAJAN, for the benefit of the children of the poor in the country of Placentia. This fund, as we learn, from DION CASSIUS, was but one of many established by TRAJAN, who advanced more than $4,000,000 to various proprietors at an interest or rent of 5 per cent., to be forever devoted to similar objects.

It would be easy to expand the discussion of this subject to an indefinite length, but it is enough to show that the sacred work of public Charity was far from being neglected, as is so commonly supposed, among the most civilized peoples of antiquity. Our only advantage (and it is a great one, doubtless) over the Greeks and the Romans, consists in the nobler impulses placed at our disposal by the religion which we enjoy; and it is of some importance, surely, that we should be made to feel the necessity of putting forth our most strenuous efforts, if we would vindicate the superiority of our opportunities over those of by-gone generations, in the vaster scope and more admirable completeness of our works of mercy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Chances for the Defeat of Lecompton in the House.

Detailed Statement of the Encounter Between Messrs. Keitt and Grow.

Illness of Senator Douglas—Proof of Fraud in the Kansas Election—The Patent Laws, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

There have been various reports of duels to grow out of the difficulty in the House on Saturday morning, but they are all false. The feeling between all parties is unexpectedly amicable.

The Anti-Lecompton men feel very confident of being able to carry Harris' motion to-morrow, by five to ten majority. When the House is full there are ninety-one Republicans without Matteson; twenty-five Anti-Lecompton Democrats who are pledged to stand together at all hazards; three Know-Nothings ditto, HARRIS and DAVIS of Maryland, and GILMER of North-Carolina: Total, *one hundred and nineteen*. Give Lecompton all the rest, and they have *one hundred and fourteen*. Among these are MILLSON, who says that he will not vote for Lecompton; CORNING and SEARING, who are absent, without pairing; CLAY, who is very doubtful; NISBLOCK, who is probably against it, and two or three very doubtful South Americans. I do not believe a single one of the opposition will flinch, excepting possibly DEWART.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats have had regular meetings, and have a thorough organization. They are resolved not to be ostracized for their course, but will stand together against any such attempt on any one of their number or friends. GROESBECK, HASKINS, HARRIS and MONTGOMERY have been appointed a Committee to write an address at the proper time, sustaining their course.

Speaker ORR promises that if the Committee is ordered he will follow the usual parliamentary rule, and appoint a majority of Anti-Lecomptonites. If he does not, it is intended to take the appointment out of his hands.

Senator DOUGLAS is quite ill to-day. He has received from Kansas the united testimony of the three Judges of election at the Delaware Crossing precinct, showing that only forty-three votes were polled there and sent by JACK HENDERSON to Lecompton, when CALHOUN'S brother-in-law counted them, and entered them as three hundred and seventy odd, thus giving a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature.

The subject of the Patent Laws has been before Congress in one shape or another for years. That some legislation is necessary to simplify the Patent-Office business, lessen the probabilities of litigation, and protect more securely both the inventors and the public at large, has long been apparent, but it has seemed almost impossible to get any definite action on the subject. This year two bills looking to this object were introduced, one by Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR of New-York, and the other by Dr. CHAPIN of Massachusetts. The two projects have now been harmonized through the efforts of those gentlemen, and it is probable that the Committee on Patents will not report the bill as modified. It involves several important changes, as follows:

1. It makes the Patent-Office independent of any other Department of the Government, and increases the Patent fees to meet the increased expense.
2. It creates a Board of Examiners-in-Chief in order to secure uniformity in granting letters Patent.
3. It provides for an appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, and makes his decision final.
4. It limits the time within which complaint of interference can be made to two years, after which time it compels the parties to go in Chancery and take proof regularly in Court to test the right of the parties.
5. It removes the restriction against foreigners, and makes all persons equal without regard to citizenship.
6. It permits no withdrawals, no additional improvements, no disclaimers, and no *caveat*.
7. It compels the attendance of witnesses as in civil suits, and authorizes magistrates in all the States to take testimony; and, finally, it fully developes the bill in equity.

It is claimed for this bill that it will do much good in checking the indiscriminate issue of Patents, properly encourage inventive genius, and fully protect the rights of the public. It is to be hoped that Congress will give time to its examination, and pass it if found valuable, as it is supposed to be. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The affray in the House on Friday morning still affords an animated subject for conversation, but there is no probability that any further difficulty will occur between the two principal belligerents, growing out of the encounter. The account given of the conversation and engagement between Messrs. KEITT and GROW, on the authority of a member of Congress, in Saturday's dispatch, was not designed as an authentic statement, but was given on application, as embodying his impression at the time. The friends of Mr. KEITT, who were in his vicinity, says he was not knocked down by Mr. GROW, but was wrenched from his hold on the latter by Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, who interfered as a peace-maker; and further that, as Mr. KEITT premeditated no disturbance with Mr. GROW, he the more sincerely regrets its occurrence.

It is uncertain when the anti-Lecompton Constitution Democrats will issue their address, giving their reasons why they cannot vote for the admission of Kansas under that instrument. It has not yet been finished by the Committee having it in charge.

The *Union*, of this morning, reads Mr. HASKIN, of Illinois, out of the party, calling him and the Democrats who act with him, a little corporal's guard, and renegades.

Detailed Account of the Keitt and Grow Fight—Prospects for Mr. Harris' Motion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

The telegraph has already given you a general statement of the fact that we had a grand row in the House of Representatives at about 4 o'clock this morning, but some additional particulars may be found of interest. The Anti-Lecompton men yesterday determined to have a vote at once upon the proposition of Mr. HARRIS to refer the Constitution of Kansas to a Select Committee, with instructions to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in connection with the formation of that instrument and the elections held under it. The Lecomptonites, upon counting noses, found themselves decidedly in the minority, and so determined to stave off the vote until they should have had time to consult, and, if possible, effect changes enough to save defeat. So they began the game of factious opposition, resorting to calls of the Yeas and Nays on motions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., &c. This they kept up from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 6 this morning, the Anti-Lecompton men pressing steadily for a vote on the previous question, and expressing their determination never to yield it. The Douglas Democrats were as firm and unyielding in the contest as the most faithful of the Republican leaders, and deserve all praise for their conduct.

Everything passed off, however, in excellent temper, and with less excitement than is usual to night sessions, until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. GROW, who is the recognized Republican leader in the House, went over to the Democratic side of the Hall to talk with Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. As he turned to leave, Mr. QUITMAN rose and asked to make an explanation. Mr. GROW objected to any speeches which were out of order, and then started down the aisle with a view of returning to his own seat, when Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, called out to him, asking, "Why don't you go over on your own side, God d——n you, if you want to object? What business have you over on this side, any how?" or something to that effect.

Mr. GROW replied, quietly and coolly, saying, "This is a free hall, and I have the right to object from any part of it, when I choose." Then, in response to an appeal from Mr. HARRIS, of Indiana, Mr. GROW withdrew his objection, in order to permit Gen. QUITMAN to go on. By this time, KEITT, who seems to have supposed that he had only to look ferociously at a Northern man to wilt him—and who presumed, perhaps, upon the fact that he is a more athletic man than the gentleman from Pennsylvania—had crossed over to meet Mr. GROW. As the latter was about to pass, KEITT inquired in a ruffianly tone, "What did you mean by that answer which you gave me just now?"

"I meant precisely what I said—that this is a free hall, and I will object from whatever part of it I see fit," was Mr. GROW'S reply, as he looked his assailant calmly in the face. The chivalrous and gentlemanly South Carolinian returned to the charge, saying: "I'll show you, you d——d Black Republican puppy!" Mr. GROW, still unexcited, answered, "You may think me what you please, Mr. KEITT; but let me tell you that no nigger-driver shall come up from his plantation to crack his lash about *my* ears!" "We'll see about that," said KEITT, as he caught Mr. GROW by the throat. Mr. G. threw his assailant's hand off, and Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, also of Mississippi, who had followed Mr. KEITT, evidently with the intention of restraining him, interposed at once for peace.

This ended the difficulty for an instant, but almost immediately KEITT broke from Mr. DAVIS and rushed upon GROW, seizing him again by the throat, when the latter planted a blow under the left ear of "the gentleman from South Carolina," which sprawled him fairly upon his face on the floor. Mr. K. picked himself up and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall and was seen no more until after the *mêlée* ended, except by some friends who sponged his bruises. I understand he is under the impression that he *stubbed his toe*, and so fell! The mistake, certainly, is excusable, for the blow which he finally provoked from Mr. GROW'S long-suffering patience, was so severe that he would hardly be expected to have any very clear recollection of the circumstances.

These transactions, which take so much time to relate, were the work of a very few minutes, and all occurred on the Democratic side of the House. When the blow was struck, a dozen Southern men rushed towards the parties, some doubtless to keep the peace, and others to have a hand in the fight. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, CRAIGE, of North Carolina, and REUBEN DAVIS were prominent in the scrimmage. BARKSDALE specifically states, and I doubt not truly, that his only object was to separate the contestants. He and other opponents seized upon GROW at once, as KEITT was already *hors du combat*. To gentlemen on the other side of the hall, it looked very much as though the gentleman from Pennsylvania was about to be cut into mince-meat, and the Anti-Lecompton men rushed over in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkenny fight on a magnificent scale. BARKSDALE had hold of GROW, when POTTER struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. BARKSDALE turning around and supposing it was ELIHU WASHBURNE who struck him dropped GROW, and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. CADWALLADER WASHBURNE perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. BARKSDALE, and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and pummeling him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. BARKSDALE'S wig came off in CADWALLADER'S left hand—and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently,—and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion BARKSDALE restored his wig wrong side foremost.

There seems to be very little method in the struggle, and it was hard to tell who was in for earnest and who was trying to restore order. The Speaker yelled and rapped for order, without effect. The Sergeant-at-Arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the Speaker's gavel. OWEN, LOVEJOY and LAMAR, of Mississippi, were pawing each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. MORR, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. DAVIS, of Mississippi, got a severe but accidental blow from Mr. GROW, and various gentlemen sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia representative, who thought MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist or be knocked down. Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stone-ware spittoon, with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not succeed in getting far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance; and all over the Hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately, it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions, and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to prevent a fight. Mutual explanations, and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous points of the drama, were followed by quiet and a return to business. Disgraceful though all such scenes are, it must be admitted that Mr. GROW was in no degree responsible for this. He was brutally assailed, and defended himself at last only after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. If the lesson which he impressed upon his assailant shall have the

effect of restraining henceforth Mr. KEITT's exhibitions of insolence, and his offensive affectations of superiority over his equals, I don't know that the result will have been too dearly purchased. He seems to have labored for years under the impression that a man who don't own negroes can be trodden upon with impunity, and it is to be hoped that his present discomfiture will inspire him with the respect for his colleagues which is their due.

The contest upon the yeas and nays throughout the long night certainly seems to make the death of the Lecompton Constitution. Its opponents triumphed at last, and forced from the Administration men an agreement that on Monday next the vote shall be taken upon Mr. HARRIS' motion for a reference, without any delay, on any further factious opposition, —and thereupon an adjournment was carried. I confess to some misgivings as to the propriety of yielding to them even so far as to postpone the final question until Monday. They know now just how many votes they want, and as success is vital to the Administration, the most desperate efforts will be made between this and Monday to change the votes, or induce men to absent themselves. Having the power this morning, it would have been better to finish the work up at once. It is scarcely to be anticipated, however, that any of the Northern Democrats who struggled so faithfully all through the night, to secure to the people of Kansas their just rights, will fall by the way now. They have put their hands to the plow, and are not likely to turn back again. It is reasonable to hope that within a few hours after this reaches the public eye, the Lecompton Constitution will be in the hands of a Committee, whose official report of *the facts* of the Kansas imbroglio cannot fail to satisfy a decided majority of Congress that it never ought to be forced upon a protesting people. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

CONCLUSION OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[The most of the following report appeared in a large portion of our Saturday morning's edition.]

Two o'clock A. M.—The names of absentees were called, and the yeas and nays taken on excusing each of them. These proceedings were occasionally interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, unacceptably proposed by way of variety that the House have a few speeches.

Mr. GROW objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats,—a few were smoking cigars, and others going to and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Mr. QUITMAN had a proposition to make. It was now manifest that all this contest would come to no practical result. He had no authority to speak for his friends, but he suggested they come to the understanding that all motions subsequent to the previous question shall be withdrawn.

Just at this point, the House was thrown into the most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr. GROW was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, when Mr. KEITT and friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT. Mr. KEITT struck Mr. GROW, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an evidently excited and menacing manner, when Mr. KEITT again dealt a blow at Mr. GROW, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.

That functionary carrying his mace of office together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. QUITMAN proposed that they now adjourn, and take the question on the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side, "No," "No," "No."

The confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman from Mississippi (BARKSDALE) to know that he (CAMPBELL) was his peer.

A member of Congress, who was witness to the difficulty in the House between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT, gives the following particulars:

Mr. GROW objected to Mr. QUITMAN's making any remarks. Mr. KEITT said, "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House." Mr. GROW responded, "This is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases" Mr. KEITT then came up to Mr. GROW and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. GROW replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. KEITT—(taking Mr GROW by the throat)—said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. GROW knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. KEITT then again grabbed Mr. GROW by the throat, and Mr. GROW knocked his hand off, and Mr. KEITT coming at him again, Mr. GROW knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Further difficulties are apprehended.

Three o'clock—The House is still voting by Yeas and Nays, to excuse absentees.

Mr. QUITMAN wished to make a proposition, with the view of ending this unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. QUITMAN's proposition read that all motions now pending, since the call for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, shall be withdrawn, and that a vote shall then be taken on the demand for the previous question, and if carried, the House will then adjourn till Monday, and at 1 o'clock on that day a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped the proposition would be adopted, as it embraced everything gentlemen could ask for.

Mr. COBB said no man had a right to compromise his position without consulting him.

Mr. STANTON thought the proposition just and hoped it would be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS said as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night he objected

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

Four o'clock—The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas Message.

Ten o'clock—From 4 to 6¼ o'clock the time of the House was wasted on trivial motions.

At the latter hour, Mr. QUITMAN submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, when the subject now under consideration (the Kansas Message) shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions shall be taken without being further delayed by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given to the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, for aid to the Colored Home of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, that the new town in Hamilton County be called Rocky Lake.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PATTERSON, by bill, to determine the title of JAMES HAY to the estate of the late JOHN G. LEAKE.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, relative to the Walleabout Burial Ground.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. AMES, to amend the law of 1851 relative to warehousemen, wharfingers, and others, and to prevent Frauds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law taking private property for public purposes. Also, to amend the law relative to Savings Institutions.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, relative to the Mechanics' Banking Association, the North River Bank, and the Grocers' Bank of New-York.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. WINNE, from the People's Line Steamboat Company, for the establishment of Steamboat Wharves.

By Mr. FRAZER, for the reduction of lawyers' fees.

By Mr. BRIGGS, against the Senate bill relative to foreclosure of mortgage. Also, the usual number for closing canals on Sunday, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. DELANEY, favorably, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of New York. Also, to prevent the disturbance of religious bodies.

By Mr. MCNATT, defining the mode in which the New-York and Erie, and Buffalo and New-York City Railroads, may, under the charter, purchase real estate.

Also, fixing the time for the reimbursement of the stock of the State, loaned to the Long Island Railroad Company.

The resolution inviting the clergy of Albany, Troy and Greenbush, to officiate at the daily meetings of the House, came up in the shape of a report.

Mr. LAW moved to amend by proceeding to elect a Chaplain to the House. He urged the amendment on the ground that the clergy were not rich and that the pittance awarded by the State might smooth the declining years of some poor deserving minister.

Messrs. SEELY, ENOS and HUTCHINSON opposed the election of a Chaplain, citing the experience of WASHINGTON against it

After a long debate the report of the Committee was adopted.

The bill to amend the act relative to the Company for navigating lakes and rivers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the payment of officers during the disorganization, the House received back from the Senate.

On motion, the vote passing the bill was reconsidered, in order to bring the bill again before the House.

The bill was sent back to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. LANING, to repeal the Canal Contracting Board bill of 1857.

By Mr. W. F. JONES, to appoint three Loan Commissioners.

By Mr. MOORE, to regulate the fare on the Second-avenue railroad in New-York.

By Mr. DELANEY, to prohibit the reception of presents by Commissioners or officers of the Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. DICKMAN, to amend the City Hall act of 1857.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the New-York Fire Commissioners' bill.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A man named WM. W. GURNEY, and his sister-in-law, ELVIRA BATES, were arrested here to-day, charged with counterfeiting United States coin. In their possession were found a quantity of counterfeits, consisting of twenty shilling, dollar, half-dollar and twenty-five cent pieces, in a finished and unfinished state. After their examination before the police magistrate they were held to bail. Subsequently the United States Commissioner issued warrants for them, and they are now in the custody of the United States Marshal, as also a step-daughter of Mrs. BATES. The police have been on the look out for two weeks, but until to-day were unable to obtain a clue as to where the bogus coin came from.

Alleged Attempt to Poison a Family.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK was arrested here, today, on the charge of having attempted to poison his brother ENWIN and his family. The testimony preliminary to the examination elicited the fact that the latter had been annoyed for several years by the reception of anonymous letters, designed to destroy his domestic peace. The daguerreotype of a young woman, whom it was alleged that he had seduced, was sent to his wife, and recently a mince pie, containing arsenic, was received at his house, both of which are alleged to have been sent by ROBERT, who is held for a further examination.

Governor Bissell's Veto Sustained.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the case of the Apportionment bill last Winter, signed, but afterwards vetoed by Governor BISSELL, the Supreme Court have given a decision in favor of the legality of the veto.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUNBEAM.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived here from Havana last night, but brought no news of importance.

The steamer *Sunbeam* sunk in the Red River today, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The Washington and Georgetown Banks.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

All the Banks of this city, and the Bank of Commerce, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, resumed specie payment of all their liabilities this morning.

Weather Reports.

NEW-York, Saturday 2 P. M.—Barometer 30 inches. Thermometer 37. Wind W. Cloudless.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Noon.—Weather clear and pleasant. Barometer, 30.290 inches. Ther. 31°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 7	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Boston.....	A. M.	W.	27°	Blustering wind.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	W.	29°	Snowing hard.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	N. W.	18°	Cloudy- like snow.
Bangor, Me....	A. M.	N.W.	20°	Beautiful weather.
Eastport, Me...	A. M	N.	7°	Clear.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	N. W.	9°	Cloudy—cold.
Sackville.....	A. M.	N.N.W.	7°	Cloudy.
St. John N.B..	A. M.	N. W.	9°	Clear.
Calais, Me.....	A. M	N.N W.	3°	Clear.
Philadelphia..	A. M.	W.	39°	Cool, pleasant.
Cincinnati, O..	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y..	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	—	Cloudy and cold.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	18°	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	8°	Clear, pleasant.
Quebec, C. E..	A. M.	W.	b29.72	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	30°	Appearence snow.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	34°	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio...	A. M.	—	20°	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	30°	Cloudy.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	24°	Snowing.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	28°	Snowing.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	28°	Snowing.
Cairo, Ill.....	A. M.	—	—	Clear and mild.
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	28°	Light snow.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	27°	Snowing fast.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	—	20°	Snowing.
Washington....	A. M.	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	23°	Clear, pleasant.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	W.	33°	Clear.
Boston Mass...	M.	—	27°	Clear.
Springfield, Ms	M.	W.	23°	Clear and pleasant.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	—	21°	Clear.
Pittsfield Mass.	P. M.	W.	22°	Cloudy.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	W.	28°	Clear and pleasant.
Manchester, Vt	P. M	N. W.	27°	Pleasant.
St. John, N. B.	P. M	N. W.	15°	Clear.
Philadelphia..	P. M.	S. W.	33°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa..	P. M.	W	40°	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	S. W.	38°	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Port Jervis....	P. M.	—	—	Mild—sp. rain.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	S.	36°	Appearance snow.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	—	Snowing little.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	N. W.	—	Snowing slightly.

UNJUST RUMORS CONCERNING A SIXTH WARD POLICEMAN.—As to the case of the Policeman charged with burglary, which we published on Saturday, we find, on further examination, that the whole story has the following foundation only: Early in January, Mr. Carland made a statement concerning the robbery of his drinking-saloon, No. 25 Chambers-street, to the Deputy Superintendent. The Depnty Superintendent called in the Policeman on that beat, and announcing the nature of what he had heard, told him that he could see through it all, and ordered him to return to his beat, as usual. During the last week two other robberies were committed in the same neighborhood, and affidavits were filed with the Mayor by the persons robbed. The Policeman implicated in the rumor that we published, on reading it Saturday morning, called at once on the Superintendent and requested that the whole matter be investigated. But the Superintendent assured him that there was nothing to investigate;—the rumor had evidently been started by some person anxious to divert attention from his own culpability. He ordered the patrolman to return to his post and do his duty as usual. The information was received by our reporter from two of the parties whose premises were robbed. We have good reason to believe that the suspicions were entirely unfounded, and that the party implicated is entirely innocent. When Fritz's house was robbed he was at the Station-house in bed; when Carland's was robbed he was on duty, and, from all the testimony thus far gathered, took just the course that his duty as a Policeman required of him. Osborne's building was not robbed at all. The back door was left open, apparently by a boy in the shop, but nothing was found missing.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Killed in a Tenement House—Stabbed with a Sword.

On Sunday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, an affray took place in the tenement house No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, in which a man named John Dooley was run through with a sword-cane in the hands of Martin Dowd, and instantly killed. The circumstances connected with the homicide are as follows: Some three weeks ago Dowd hired two rooms on the first floor of the house mentioned, and contrary to his agreement with the landlord, turned them into a groggery. This incensed the other inmates of the house, for there were frequent rows late at night at the place. On Saturday night a gang of rowdies convened in the groggery, and, after drinking several times, became noisy and quarrelsome. Dooley was awakened by the noise, arose, put on a portion of his clothes, went down stairs, and insisted that the noise should be stopped. Exasperated at his interference, Dowd seized him by the throat and thrust him into an adjoining room. After releasing his hold, Dowd struck Dooley over the head with a champagne bottle. A general fight soon ensued, in which nearly all present joined. A son of Dooley, who slept up stairs in a room adjoining his father's, was awakened by the noise, and came down among the belligerents. He rushed at once to the rescue of his father, and succeeded in getting him safely up stairs. As they were about entering the old man's room Dowd sprang upon them with a sword-cane, and stabbed the elder Dooley to the heart. The old man fell dead in the hallway, and Dowd immediately ran to his sleeping room, in the rear of the bar-room, and locked himself in. Information of the homicide was at once given to the Eighteenth Ward Police, and officers O'Conner and Young went to the house to arrest Dowd. Before they could arrest him, the officers were obliged to burst open the door of his room. On searching his trunk they found the sheath of the sword cane. The dirk portion lay beside the deceased. Wm. Ryan, John Ryan, and Thomas Connor and wife were arrested by the Police as witnesses, and together with Dowd, taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house. The deceased was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and several children. He was a stucco painter by trade, and for the past six years has worked for Mr. A. J. Gewey, No. 52 Third-avenue. Dowd is an Irishman, about 35 years of age, and for the past two years has kept a low groggery in First avenue, near Twentieth-street. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Gamble, to-day, at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house.

FIGHT IN A LAGERBIER SALOON—A MAN TERRIBLY BEATEN.—A fight took place about 1¾ o'clock this morning, in LINDARMULLER'S legerbier saloon, No. 210 William-street, and one person—a Frenchman named HENRY MIZABEAU—was so shockingly beaten that it is thought he cannot recover. He was conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Police-station.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.—Theodore Lewis, Walter Patterson and Montague Benton Fablen, who kept an office at No. 315 Washington-street, ostensibly for the purchase and sale of real estate, and the transaction of general agency business, were arrested on Saturday, charged with an attempt to swindle a merchant by the illegal sale of 1,500 barrels of flour. The parties named represented to Mr. J. F. Roeck, a merchant doing business at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, that they had 1,500 barrels of flour stored in the building they occupied, which they desired to sell. Mr. Roeck purchased the flour for shipment to Europe, agreeing to pay $5,000 in cash, on delivery of the flour, and the balance within a short time. On Saturday morning Mr. Roeck ascertained that the flour belonged to Mr. Jesse Hoyt. With a view to entrap the intended swindlers, Mr. Roeck called at the police head-quarters and stated the facts of the case to the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Carpenter deputed Officers McCord and Wildey, of the detective police, to take charge of the matter. The officers went to Mr. Roeck's store and waited till the bogus flour dealers, who had been sent for, arrived, and the stipulated sum of $5,000 was paid to them. The officers then made their appearance and took the three persons into custody. After compelling them to restore the $5,000, they searched them, and found upon them a number of worthless certificates of stock and articles of agreement, purporting to be connected with various extensive mining operations in California, Virginia and other places. A number of answers to advertisements for partners, which had been inserted in newspapers, were found. The parties protested vehemently against the arrest and search as an outrage upon their character and position. The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for examination.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—Sergeant Birkey, of the Mayor's office, and the squad of men under his charge, on Saturday night made a descent on a gambling house at the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. They found about thirty persons actively engaged in "bucking against faro" As soon as the presence of the officers become known there was a terrible scrambling to get out of the way. Some by jumping out of the windows managed to escape. The officers arrested Frederick Gowans, the alleged proprietor of the place, and James Brown and John Thomes, "dealers." Seventeen of the "bettors" were arrested, who gave their names as J. S Stephens, Geo. Wright, Phillip Armstrong, Henry Clark, John Smith, James Norris, Geo. Gillespie, Edward Gallington, Thos. Fagan, Leonard Mansfield, John W Nelson, James Adame, Edward Dunn, James Rice, John Alexander, Morris Hart and E. C Winters. They were marched off to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. The police also took possession of the faro table, checks, deal-box, game-markers and $131 in money. Alderman Adams of the Eighth Aldermanic District having been sent for came to the Station-house and released the prisoners on their own recognizance to appear this morning before the Mayor. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning when they were let off. Justice Steers had been sent for by some of the party to assist in their rescue, but the action of Alderman Adams rendered his presence useless. Lemuel Marshall and John Mathews, keepers of a gambling house at No. 203 Bowery, were arrested on Saturday on complaint of Andrew Lemmon. They were both held by the Mayor to answer.

The Reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha.

The joint committee from both Boards of the Common Council, appointed specially to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, have held two meetings. It was stated in the resolution by which the committee was appointed that the arrangements should be in accordance with the views of the Mayor, as expressed in his message. At the first meeting, and soon after the committee had organized, the Mayor appeared and said he had been given to understand that the Rear-Admiral only intended remaining in the City two days, and he thought the Consul, in notifying him of the expected arrival, did not anticipate from the Common Council anything more than an official recognition and an invitation to visit the institutions. MOHAMMED PASHA would visit the country on official business, and it was not expected that he would be received as if he were President of the United States. He advised the committee to see the Consul, ascertain the probable stay of the Admiral, and what would be the most acceptable way in which to evince due respect. Alderman BRADLEY understood the Admiral and suite would number seventeen persons, and thought $5,000 should be appropriated to defray the expenses of his reception; but, finally, all action was postponed until the Consul could be consulted. For that purpose a sub-committee was appointed, and an adjournment was had until Saturday last. On that day, at 2 P. M., the Committee met again, and notwithstanding there was not a quorum present, the Chairman (Alderman BOOLE) suggested the propriety of proceeding, because the Admiral was expected in a short time, and delay might frustrate their designs. Councilman VAN TINE, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, reported that they had visited Mr. SMITH the Consul, and that he informed them that the Admiral had passed through France, where national hospitality was extended to him. He then went to England, where he intended to remain till after the marriage of the Princess Royal. From England he was to have come to New-York *en route* to Washington where he is to be received with public honors by the President and the General Government. It was not expected that the Rear-Admiral would remain long in this City, and the Consul stated that he would probably spend eight or nine hundred thousand dollars. Alderman TUCKER agreed with the Mayor, that the reception should not be attended with great expense; and thought it should not be equal to what would be done if the Sultan himself should come. He was in favor of affording the most satisfactory opportunity for the Admiral to visit the various institutions, and to see all that he might desire to see; but he was opposed to furnishing hotel accommodations. He thought $1,500 would be sufficient for that purpose. Others held different views. Some favored a hotel, and others thought $5,000 would be little enough to pay necessary expenses. At length Councilman GERAT moved that $2,500 be appropriated to defray the expenses. Councilman BUNCH moved to amend by limiting the amount to $2,000, which was carried. A Committee of five was then appointed to select accommodations for the Admiral and *suite*. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, after an agreement that the matter be reported to the Board of Aldermen this evening.

The Kidnapping Case—New Developments.

Some new developments were made on Saturday before the Mayor, in the case of GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man alleged to have been inveigled from this City to Richmond, Va., by a man named MASON THOMAS, and there sold as a slave. Several affidavits were presented, which set forth the fact that ANDERSON was born in this City, and detailed his history up to the time of his abduction. The affidavits are said not only to show THOMAS guilty of the crime preferred against him, but to implicate parties living in this City as participators in this scheme. The publication of the affidavits is declared injudicious at the present time, as, if it were made, those implicated would at once hurry out of the way, and avoid arrest. The proof against THOMAS is considered so conclusive that on Saturday evening Mayor TIEMANN caused the following telegraphic dispatch to be sent to Richmond:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1858.

To the Hon. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond:

The Mayor has direct evidence that ANDERSON was inveigled away to be sold as a slave by THOMAS. An officer will be sent on with a requisition for THOMAS. Please detain him.

On Saturday afternoon a young woman of fine personal appearance presented herself before the Mayor and made an affidavit to the effect that she formerly lived in a disreputable house in Mercer-street; that she there made the acquaintance of THOMAS, and with him traveled South. While on this tour she heard and believed that he was intending to sell her as a slave, and fearing that he would effect his object, she escaped from his company and hastily returned.

☞ A Mr. FARMER, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, who has some curious notions concerning the means which should be adopted for relieving the suffering poor, has placed a sign in front of his premises with this strange device: "Plenty to eat and nothing to pay." The philanthropic gentleman has already expended $3,000 in feeding the hungry, and offers food gratis to all who will partake with him.

☞ The steamship *Fulton* left, at noon on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre, with 75 passengers, which is a comparatively large number for the season.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of two unknown men were found on Saturday morning by the Fourth Ward Police, floating in the water at the foot of Oliver-street, E. R. One was dressed in sailor garb, and the other had the appearance of a laborer. The Coroner held an inquest. One of the bodies was proved to be that of JAMES KELLY, a sailor, who fell overboard from a bark a few days ago, and the other that of JOHN RAFFERTY, who has been missing. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday on the body of an unknown man found drowned between two canal boats in the dock foot of Rohinson-street. Verdicts were rendered in each case of supposed "accidental drowning."

FATAL FALL.—An Irish laborer, named MICHAEL COCHRANE, was found at an early hour on Saturday morning, lying dead in the yard of No. 24 City Hall-place. The wife of Officer CASH, of Sixth Ward, who lives in the same building, heard a man fall from the back stoop a few minutes previous.

An inquest was held by the Coroner and it was shown that the deceased, in attempting to ascend the stoop while intoxicated, fell to the bottom, fatally injuring himself. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

Fires.

FIRE IN CEDAR-STREET.—At 6 o'clock Saturday night a fire was discovered in the attic of the fourth-story brick building No. 26 Cedar street. The flames were confined to the attic and roof. Messrs. CLAYTON & FERRIS, steam printers, who occupied the third, fourth and attic floors, had their stock damaged by water to the extent of about $300, which is covered by insurance. Messrs. TILTON & MCFARLAND, who occupied the first floor as an iron-safe wareroom, had their stock slightly damaged. The damage to the building is about $200. Insured.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon in the new building corner of Pine and William streets. It was speedily extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 6.

State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Samuel Mettler and others*—Judgment heretofore entered on report of referee, against plaintiff, and in favor of defendants, affirmed with costs.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Gold Watches,**
of all descriptions,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
for sale low by G. C ALLEN,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **February.**

With sleety shower and whistling blast,
And skies with leaden clouds o'ercast,
The months have run, though less severe
Than common to this time of year.

And ere the present month has done,
Beneath a slowly warming sun,
The gleaming crocus through the snow
Its yellow petal crown may show.

The birch will burst its silver buds,
The streams will swell with whirling floods,
And nature, wakening from her trance,
Once more through cloudless skies will glance.

And as by Spring, each flower and tree
Arrayed in fresh attire will be,
So men should imitate the year,
And in a different suit appear.

This fever-month attacks by stealth,
And blustery March will try the health;
But safe are they beyond all others,
Who wear the ARMOR OF SMITH BROTHERS.

Their beaver coats and woolen vests
Are the best bucklers for our breasts;
And, as New-York's experience teaches,
SMITH, GREAT IN ALL, EXCELS IN BREACHES!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 124, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Pacific Horel.**
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.
VAIL, PAINE & BUTLER.
Nos. 90 and 92 Malden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,**
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Knitters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No 2½ Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Battery-place Hotel for sale at Auction**—By E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, on the 9th February inst., at 12 M., Merchants' Exchange. Sale peremptory, under a decree of foreclosure. Terms accommodating. This property is bounded on Greenwich-st., Washington-st. and Battery-place.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MESSEREAU.—At Port Richmond, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. James Brownlee, DAVID V. P. SMITH, to ANNE MESSEREAU, all of Staten Island.

MCEWEN—FRASER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. R. H. Castle, of New-York, WILLIAM MCEWEN to ANNIE, eldest daughter of James Fraser, all of Saginaw Mich.

HASSBOUCK—CAMPBELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. A. H. Warner, Dr. CHARLES HASSBOUCK to CATHARINE W. CAMPBELL, all of Hackensack.

BREWSTER—ALLYN.—In Ledyard, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Timothy Tuttle, Mr. WILLIAM F. BREWSTER, Esq., to Miss HANNAH ELLEN ALLYN, both of Ledyard.

DIED.

MCKENNA.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, Rev. PATRICK MCKENNA, Pastor of St. James' Church, James-st., New York, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. McElhinney, No. 307 West 29th st., proceeding to St. James' Church, where a High Mass of Requiem will be

[illegible] conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GLASBY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, [illegible] MARY O., wife of Benjamin L. Glasby, aged [illegible] and 4 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 8 at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Geo. R. La Fare, No. 527 Hudson-st.

☞ Providence and New Orleans papers please copy.

REYES.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, MARY J., daughter of William Reyes, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 82 East 30th st., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WETHERILLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, HARRIET, wife of Thomas Netterville.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her son, J. Thomas Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 62 2d-st. Her remains will be taken to Green wood Cemetery.

WESTERVELT, in this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, of consumption, EMMA S. VETTERSEAT, eldest daughter of Enos H. and Ellen M. Weed, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Monroe-st., on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Her Virtues were many, and
Her faults were few.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, SARAH MAY, only child of Wm. M. and Dorcas Beekman, aged 7 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at their residence, No. 144 East 28th-st., on Monday, Feb 8, at 1 o'clock.

BAIRD.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET BAIRD, wife of the late William Baird, aged 33 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her father, John McCall, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 West 33d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

EAGLESON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb 6, of consumption, JULIA C. EAGLESON, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTONE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, JAMES JOHNSTONE, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 101 West 22d st., to morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, MARGARET LITTLE in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Mr. David McMullen, No. 383½ Bowery, this Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WALL.—At Manhattanville, in this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN WALL, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family, and the employees of Messrs. D. F. Tiemann & Co., (with whom he had been for the last 26 years,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Melrose for interment. Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

DEVEAD.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE A. DEVEAD, wife of Samuel Devean, in the 50th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral service will be given in Tuesday's papers.

LASHER.—On Friday night, Feb. 5, WM. M. LASHER, in the 60th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of a painful illness, VINCENT SAMUEL, eldest son of Vincent and Tracy Emma Dill, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, corner Wyth-av and Rush st., Brooklyn, E. D., near South 10th st. ferry, this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2½ P. M.

FANSHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM HENRY, son of David Fansher, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Feb 8, at his late residence, No. 37 Noble-st.

STILWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, SYL

MARKET REPORTS.

Ashes....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 54 bbls. Ashes; 3,436 bbls. Flour; 98,558 bushels Corn; 194 bags Malt; 558 pkgs. Provisions; and 116 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls, at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock at the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,073 bbls., including 828 bbls. Pearls, and 1,245 bbls. Pots.

Montreal Ashes Trade Statistics for the month of January:

	1857. Pots.	1857. Pearls.	1858. Pots	1858. Pearls.
Receipts in Jan'y, bbls.	1,340	770	672	181
Delivered in Jan'y, bbls.	911	383	646	83
Stock Feb. 1, bbls.	429	437	224	98

N. B.—In store on the 1st January, 1858, 347 Pots and 99 Pearls—in all, 446 bbls. There will be no further reference to the quantity left over from last year.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, Quercitron was scarce and in good demand, at $24 50 for first quality No. 1, ₱ ton. In Baltimore, some inquiry prevailed, but no sales of importance were effected. Good to prime parcels of No. 1 Quercitron were held at $23 ₱ ton, but inferior parcels might proably be bought at $20 ₱ ton.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and nominal. Anthracite is in moderate demand at unchanged quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, coal arrived sparingly, and orders were scarce. House business was limited and rates were unaltered. In Baltimore, Cumberland Coal was perfectly neglected. The nominal rates were $3 75@$4 10 for fine, $4 25@$4 35 for run of mine, and $4 75@$4 85 ₱ ton for lump, cash, or interest added if on time, delivered on board at Locust Point. The various descriptions of Anthracite Coals were selling from the yards at from $5 75@$6 25 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is brisk and buoyant, sales having been reported, to-day of 2 800 bags, in lots, at from 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand within our range: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c@11¼c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, at 10¼c.@12¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Sales have transpired of 300,000 lbs. American ingot at 21c. for Lake Superior, and 20c. for Baltimore; with 100,000 lbs. old Copper at 18c., for sheathing, and 15c. for yellow metal, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A fair inquiry continues to prevail, and we now quote Middling at 10¾c.@11c. for Upland, and 11¾c@11¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is quite tame, and prices are almost nominal for Dry Cod and Mass. Mackerel. Smoked Herring have been obtained at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12¾c@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention both from home dealers and shippers, and prices have slightly improved. Sales have been reported since our last of about 18,500 bbls.,—more than half of this amount having been taken for export.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is pretty active and somewhat firmer. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3 63 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand and are quoted at $2 4@$2 45 for Layer, and $2@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box, cash and 4 months' credit. Other kinds are quiet, yet essentially unchanged in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very moderate demand at former rates. Sales 3 500 bushels in lots, including Red Western (called Club) at $1 02; prime to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 40; and Mixed Southern at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been pretty freely dealt in at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 30,000 bushels new crop at 64c.@65c. for Yellow, and 64c.@67c. for White, chiefly Southern, ₱ bushel. 2 000 bushels prime Northern Rye were procured at 70c., delivered, ₱ bushel, showing a decline. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c @ 45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained. Stock in first hands, to-day, 328,579, against 59,748 same period last year, and 52,381 same period in 1856.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c @10c; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in better request at firmer prices, especially for Scotch Pig, which is in reduced supply. We quote: Scotch pig, $23@$25 50, cash, $25@$26 6 months' credit; English Bar, $32 50@$35 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined, usual terms, ₱ ton; English sheet, 3¾c.@4¼c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, the *North American*, of the morning, says Pig iron has been in request, and sales have been made of about 500 tons, mostly Anthracite, in lots, at $20@$21 50, cash, according to brand. Scotch Pig has been selling, as wanted, at $25, cash. In manufactured Iron there has not been much movement as yet, but the makers are firmer in their views, and rails are more inquired for, with sale at $50@$52 50, cash. English rails are quoted at $46@$50, cash, in bond in New-York, which is an advance.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Is arriving and selling slowly at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb. Dld Lead, 4¾c., cash, ₱ bbl.

LIME—Rockland, 66c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, chiefly for New-Orleans, at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico 22c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c@22c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c @19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is much less freely offered at prices above the views of most buyers. Hence the business is restricted. Tar is quiet, yet steady. Resin is in fair request, including Common at $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4.—Turpentine remains the same as last quoted, with sales of 3,000 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales on Monday of 168 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40¾c.; 600 do. at 41c. Tuesday 52 bbls. at 40¾c., and 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Resin—On Monday 500 bbls. common sold at $1, and 2,500 on private terms; yesterday 750 do. at $1 ₱ bbl. and 2,000 at same price ₱ 310 lbs. Tar has advanced 10c. and sales of 217 bbls. were made at $1 40 ₱ bbl.

OILS—All kinds are quiet, at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Mess, Albany inspection, (nominally,) $15 75 for Mess, City inspection; and $12c@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c @8¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, and is worth 8c@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard in moderate demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 obls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 260 obls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess, $13 25@$14 for extra do., $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18 25@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 6c@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues brisk and buoyant at advancing prices. Sales 500 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$3 62½, mainly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clove is in demand, at 9c. ₱ lb. Calcutta Linseed is less sought after, and is now quoted down to $1 35 ₱ bushel, delivered here. Other kinds are quiet, and somewhat nominal. In Philadelphia, 2,000 bushels Clover seed found buyers during the week, at $5 25@$5 62½ per bushel, indicating a further advance. The *North American* says: "The demand, however, has fallen off within a day or two, and the dealers are now only paying $5 from wagon, and $5 25 from store, with moderate receipts and sales to note at these rates. Some 3 000 sacks have been taken from second hands for export this week, chiefly at 9c. ₱ lb. Timothy remains inactive, with small sales at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is wanted, at $1 30@$1 35, but there is little or none offering." In Baltimore, during the week, sales were reported of 1,000 bushels good to prime Clover seed, at $3 37½@$5 50; 700 bushels choice do., at $5 50@$5 62½, and 100 bushels very choice do. in lots, at $5 75. The market for the week closed quite firm, at $5 50@$5 56¼ for prime parcels. There was very little done in Timothy Seed, but small sales were made at $2 75@$3. Flaxseed is at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we can report as es of only about 500 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5c @7c, and Cuba at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb, with 190 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $4 81@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs., 3 and 4 months' credit.

TALLOW—12,500 lbs. prime changed hands, at 10½c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21¾c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Holders continue to claim prices considerable above the views of most purchasers. Hence the current movements are restricted. The receipts are moderate, and receivers generally are disposed to receive their supplies, anticipating a better market. Sales have been reported during the week, of some small lots of domestic fleece within a range of from 28c.@45c.; 35,000 lbs. do. pulled, at from 21c.@22c. for No. 1; 23c.@27c for superfine, and 28c.@32c. for extra; 500 bales fine California, unwashed, at 22c.@21c., 6 months' credit; and 200 bales foreign, chiefly Cordova, on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia, during the week, manufacturers exhibited more willingness to purchase, and 70,000 lbs. domestic wool, chiefly fleece, found buyers within the range of previous quotations. In Baltimore, during the week, no important movements transpired, and rates were nominally be same.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3 16d @¼d ₱ bbl. Flour, 1s. 10d @2s. ₱ bbl. Grain, 5d. @5½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 3d ₱ bbl., Pork 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 3s 6d.@4s 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 20s.@ 25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.3d. @2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d ₱ 280 lbs.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 20s @ 25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@23 3s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship to San Francisco or Benicia, 1,700 tons coal, at equal to $19 75; a bark from Charleston to Rio Janeiro, lumber, @20; an Oldenb. schooner to Bristol, England, flour, 2s. 6d.; a bark to South Side Cuba and back, sugar, 30¾c., and molasses, @2 50 on deck; one from North side, same terms; a schooner, 246 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, hhd. staves, $11; one from South Side Cuba to New-York, molasses, $3 under end $2 25 on deck; a brig from Richmond to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, flour, $1 05.

A newsboys' lodging-house has been started in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858.
The successful four-act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart
Josephine de Beaurepaire	
Laure	Miss Thompson
David	Mr. Jefferson
Perrin	Mr. Duncan
La Croix	Mr. Peters
Baroness	Miss Laura Keene
	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Glod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)...Mr. Jefferson
Damme.....Mr. Burnett
Gasser.....Mr. Duncan
Widow Meddlenot.....Miss Wells
Mad. Dishadify.....Mrs. Stoffert
Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE COURIER OF LYONS
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelpia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will be offered
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY,
in which 100 MEN AND HORSES WILL APPEAR.
EXCELSIOR will achieve his miracles, and all the
ANIMALS WILL PERFORM.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—The extravaganza of the PONY RACES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company,
MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1858,
SIX NIGHTS MORE OF
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½. performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858.
JOCKEYS BEWARE—BY JENKINS,
"QUICK'S YER KIN; QUICK'S YER KIN"
The public is respectfully informed that this is the
FIRST APPEAL OF THE AUTHOR
on behalf of his so surprisingly popular dramatization of COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY, entitled
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
and that it will be repeated in all the attractiveness that has won for it such a career of triumph,
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
MRS CHARLES HOWARD AS ISABEL CARLTON!
H. WATKINS AS JOCKO!
The rest of the characters by the remainder of the talented company.
AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
the great moral drama of
THE DRUNKARD;
OR, THE FALLEN SAVED.
MR. H. WATKINS AS EDWARD MOOLETON;
as played by him originally in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. W.'s portrayal of that dread scourge of the immoderate drinker, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, has been acknowledged by the Press and the public of the Union, to be a TERRIBLE YET TRUTHFUL PICTURE of this appalling affliction. Admittance to all the curiosities of the Museum, as well as the performances in the Lecture-room, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
This entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of
THE SEA;
OR, THE CHILD OF THE OCEAN.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the sterling Drama of
ROB ROY

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb 8,
Will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
RICHARD IIf.
After which, the comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
To conclude with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, 1858
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, Considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—
LOCKWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY—
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY V at the above saloon, on MONDAY, Feb 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
The closing readings of her course will be as follows:
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M., HAMLET.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 11, at 8 P. M. TWELFTH NIGHT.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs Crowe's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store, also from Mr C. W. Folman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—
Tickets for the New-York Readings may be had at Messrs. CROWE'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st, and at the door on the evenings of the readings. The names of the plays and the time and places of the readings, are announced elsewhere.

LOLA MONTES WILL GIVE HER POPULAR and witty lecture on the *Wits and Women of Paris*, at Pope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 e. M to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF RUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A DISCONSOLATE FAIR ONE.
Dear lady, dry those brilliant eyes,
And o'er us gain repose—
Would you receive a costly prize
With Valentine's day?
Come with me, then, to RANNEY'S store,
No. 293 Broadway,
Receive a gift and never more
Shed those sad charms away—
Pleasure will gild the rosy hours,
And strew your path with fairest flowers.
The presents given with the valentines are superb. A gift also presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues offering liberal inducements to agents sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway.

CARD—HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM A second tour as "Locating" agent of the Women's Protective Emigration Society," I would take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the conductors and attaches of the New York and Erie, Buffalo and Erie, and Michigan Southern Railroads, for their kind and gentlemanly deportment to myself and parties while on our journey. To Mr Stevenson, superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, we are under many obligations for interesting our parties of women to their homes in the West.
MARY S. RICH, for W. P. E. Society.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do house work or chamber work and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper: she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 176 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly, is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good references. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 38 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 36d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st, 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 106 West 33d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 26 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. Reference exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,765 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

SERVANTS.—A CHOICE SELECTION OF MALE and female servants may be obtained at the rooms of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
MRS. MEYER, Matron.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG AND ACTIVE SALESmen, one for a carpet department, and the other for staple dry goods, in a house desirous of extending its business in the cash and short-time trade. They must be well acquainted with their business and willing to work for moderate pay. Address, with real name and references, G. L., Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in all its branches, and is capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's country seat near the City. A Protestant single man may hear of a good situation by addressing Box No. 190 Post office, with references.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS NURSE and to do the chamberwork of a small family; must be fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. None need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 259 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands forcing grapes under glass, and the propagation of plants. Address S M M, Williamsburg Post-office, stating qualifications, experience and references.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale fancy store. Must come well recommended and write a fair hand. Address D. B., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands meat and poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $10; City or country; also, her niece, as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, fond of children; makes shirts. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent female servants in every capacity. Ladies in want of a domestic of undoubted ability, with long and unquestionable reference, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and leave their orders. Satisfaction guaranteed to every employer. Advertisements inserted for special servants free of extra charge, in French or German. Call and see.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 83 Hester-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress. Also by a nice girl of 16; and three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, or address No 227 East 18th-st, top floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GERMAN girls, as cook, chambermaid and waiter, laundress or nurse, with best City reference; also for a smart English girl and 2 Protestant girls, and a large number of assistant Catholic girls as can be found in the City, at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, as a wet nurse; has lost her own baby, three months old; has good City reference. Call No. 431 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts., fourth floor, front room, No. 11, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with nemo, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 69 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 263 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Sond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 166 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $7 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $9 to $7 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

NO 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES for the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'cl

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDYARD, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL RESELL at auction on TUESDAY, Feb 9, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their store No. 23 Nassau-st., the private collection of ancient oil paintings, rare illustrated works, collection of ancient oil paintings, rare illustrated works, collection of ancient oil paintings, &c. &c. the collection of Dr. old engravings, autographs, &c. &c. the collection of Dr. old engravings, autographs, &c. &c. the collection of Dr. old engravings, autographs

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

[Continued from First Page.]

the transactions being limited to some small sales of Massachusetts Sterling 5s at 100, and of Maryland Sterling 5s at 90½. In Railroad Bonds less doing; Michigan Central 8s, 87@89; sales of Canada 6s at 103; New-Brunswick 6s, 102½, 111; Nova Scotia 6s, 103; New-Brunswick 6s, 102½, 111; Nova Scotia 6s, 103.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says the indications of an improvement in the state of trade in Manchester, have had the effect of stimulating the demand in the market, in which the daily business has been to a good extent, with a gradual tendency to higher prices, more especially for the useful qualities of American, the quotations for which are raised fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. The sales of the week add up 67,280 bales, including about 10,000 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. On Friday the market was more freely supplied at the advance, and it closed quietly with sales of 9,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The official quotations are: Fair Orleans, 7d; middling, 6 11-16d. Fair Mobile, 6¾d.; middlings, 6¾d. Fair Uplands, 6 13-16d; middling, 6¾d. Stock on hand, 363,000 bales, including 205,000 American.

In Manchester there is an improving demand for goods and yarns, and holders ask higher prices, which they obtain with some difficulty.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected and a shade easier. Wheat quiet, and 1d.@2d. lower on Tuesday, but on Friday Red Wheats were rather firmer at a slight advance on Tuesdays rates. Indian Corn slow, at late quotations. They quote as follows: Flour, Western, 23s.@23s 6d.; Ohio, and Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.; Ohio, and the North, 25s @25s. 6d; and New-Orleans, 27s. Wheat, Red, 6s.@6¾s. for Western; Choice scarce and would bring 7s.; White, 7s.@7s. 7d. and 7s. 9d. for choice in retail. Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 32s 6d @33s.; New White 36s; Old, 37s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKIN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report a better demand for Beef at full prices. Pork firm but quiet. Bacon, firm for new, and holders demanding a slight advance: old, dull. Lard rather more inquired for at 52s.@53s.; some prime new sold at 54s. 6d. Tallow rather better; Butchers' Association would fetch 56s.@56s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady at 32s. 9d.@33s. for Pots and 32s @33s. for Pearls. Sugars active, and 6d.@1s. higher. Coffee in better demand at full rates. Rice heavy, at a decline of 9d.@6d.; Middling Carolina 16s. 6d. Tea—Congous in fair request at 1s. 1¾d., fine qualities neglected. Resin in good demand at 3s. 11d.@4s. for common. Spirits of Turpentine advancing; sales at 33s.@34s. Linseed Oil quiet, 30s. 6d.@31s.; Cod £28. Olive Oils advanced 20s. per ton. Palm Oil also rather higher.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report CORN market dull, and English WHEAT 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 4ds @4ds. Cor. Red, 42s.@45s. American FLOUR, 24s @26s. COFFEE in good demand at an advance of 2s.@3s., and even more on finer sorts. SUGARS opened buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s., but at the close there was less activity, and prices were not maintained. RICE dull. IRON—Welsh firm and in fair demand at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pigs quiet at 55s.@55s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand; New-York barrels, £14 10s.; Boston bags, £10@£10 5s. OILS—Sperm in more demand; buyers at £80; Olive dearer; Linseed flat at 29s. TIN—English advanced 5s.; Foreign also dearer. TALLOW—Steady; M. C. 54s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE heavy at 35s.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending Jan. 20.

COTTON opened dull and lower, but subsequently advanced, closing at 95f. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*. Sales of the week 4,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged ASHES firm, but quiet. COFFEE active and higher SUGAR firm. RICE neglected. OILS firmer, but business limited. PROVISIONS nominal. WHALEBONE quiet.

Latest Cotton Market Report.

Per Arabia.] LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—12 M.

COTTON.—The market opens with a good demand, and prices are very firm. The probable sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY

Naval.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, Captain MCBLAIR, arrived at St. Helena on the 17th of December, in 9 days from Benguela, west coast of Africa, on a cruise for recruiting her men. She was to sail again after New-Years for Fish Bay and Congo River, after which she would call at Monrovia and the Cape Verdes, where she would probably arrive by the 1st March. The crew had been much benefited by the change from the Coast climate to that of St. Helena. Parties from the *Dale* had visited Longwood and the new vacant tomb of NAPOLEON. It was the *Dale* which captured the New-York slave bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, and sent her in charge of a prize crew to Norfolk, Va., where she now awaits a trial. The *Dale* had previously fallen in with the brig *Windward*, which made her escape; the same vessel was, afterwards, captured by a British steamer with a cargo of six hundred slaves on board, two days after the brig had left the Congo River. The slaver was carried to St. Helena, where the slaves were landed, and a last accounts were doing well. Fifty of them died in crossing to St. Helena, from being too closely stowed and several have died since.

The Belmont Pictures.

We understand that the Committee for the exhibition of Mr. BELMONT'S pictures have been able from the net receipts thus far, to pay to the several Charity Institutions the following sums:

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$1,000
New-York School of Design for Women	300
Society for Poor Widows with Small Children	200
Home for the Friendless	200
Colored Home	200
New-York House and School of Industry	200
Five Points House of Industry	200
Home for Penitent Magdalens, under the care of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd	100
Five Points Mission of the New-York Ladies, Home Missionary Society	100
Total	$2,900

This is a very gratifying success, and affords substantial aid to some of the most deserving of the City charities.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The successful dramatic version of the "Vicar of Wakefield" will be repeated to-night; followed by the farce called "Boots at the Swan." The manager announces that he has a new five-act drama and other novelties in active preparation. To-morrow evening Mrs. BLAKE takes her benefit. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be played; also, a new comic drama called the "Crown Prince."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The legitimate drama resumes its sway at this house to-night, and Mr. ENNY makes his first appearance, after a long absence, "Richard the Third," "The Pride of the Market," and "The Locksmith of Stockholm," are announced for performance.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Sea; or, the Child of the Ocean," "A Glance at New-York," and "Roh Roy," are the selections for to-night at this popular house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Californian and Australian rider, Mr. MELVILLE, is the attraction here, supported by the very strong and excellent Equestrian and Zoological company of Mr. VAN AMBURGH. The bill contains several novelties to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The very successful drama of the "Pioneer Patriot" is announced for repetition until further notice. This afternoon and evening are set apart for the benefit of the dramatist, Mr. H. WATKINS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—The best of minstrelsy and the most genial of humor may be enjoyed at this excellent and popular establishment.

☞ The Chamber of Commerce, at the last meeting, passed appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of the late Treasurer, Mr. JOHN J. PALMER. The Warehousing Company that has a charter from the State was indorsed by the Chamber. A committee of five was appointed to examine the alterations in the banking laws and to report a suitable memorial to the Legislature, to the Chamber. Resolutions presented by G. W. BLUNT, were adopted asking the Legislature not to make any changes in the Harbor Encroachment Act, until after advisement with disinterested and scientific parties. A proposition to memoralize Congress in relation to vexatious Custom-House forms was laid over. A long report was received and laid over relative to suitable rooms for meeting.

☞ Messrs. SOLOMON & HART, the well-known upholsterers of Broadway, have removed into their new marble-front building, next door above Taylor's International Hotel. It is one of the largest upholstery establishments in the City, and the new store is perfectly arranged for the purposes intended.

FREE ACADEMY.—The examinations at this institution were continued every day last week. A great many visitors attended them. The examinations will be proceeded with to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY has prevailed upon Mr. CHANFRAU to remain with him six nights longer So great has been his engagement that hundreds have been turned away for want of space nightly. This evening he is to appear in the characters of a *Sailor* and *Mose*, in the dramas of "The Sea; or a Child of the Ocean," and "Glance at New-York," the drama of "Rob Roy" concluding. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., &c., appear.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Extensive and Systematic Robbery.

For several months past large quantities of pork and lard have been stolen at different times from the pork-packing establishment of W. B. BASSE & Co., foot of VanBrunt-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. On Thursday last one of the firm notified the Captain of the Third Precinct, that there was a quantity of pork on board of a certain vessel which he thought had been stolen from their establishment. Captain SHAUMAN, and Officer DANIEL FERRY of that Precinct, with a posse of men, proceeded to Red-Hook, and during the evening made such discoveries, that Captain SHAUMAN was lead to believe that the thieves were the employes of Messrs. BARBER & Co. He accordingly set a watch, and during the night they caught two men named JOHN MARSH and JACOB GENNAN, in the act of carrying away two barrels of lard. They then boarded the schooner *Jersey Blue*, lying at a dock near by. As the Officers got on board, the hands belonging to the craft all left on a boat, and for the time escaped. On the schooner they found seven barrels of the stolen pork. Up to Saturday night fifteen arrests were made, and there is possibly evidence against twelve of their number already. Eight of the parties waived an examination and gave bail to appear for trial; several others have been examined and committed, and the examination of the others is still pending, with the exception of the foreman for the factory, who has confessed to the whole transactions.

The parties arrested, are: Stephen Wilkes, foreman for Messrs. Barber & Co.; John Marsh, teamster; Patrick Eagan, laborer; Jacob Gennan, teamster; Peter Mills, laborer; Frederick Milhausen, and Daniel Lewis, private watchmen in the employ of Messrs. Barber & Co.; John Sates, a deaf and dumb boatman employed on the schooner *Jersey Blue*; James Gillis, pork inspector; James Lewis, laborer; Roger Costello, grocer, corner Delevan and Van Brunt streets; George Lowery, carman for Messrs. B. & Co.; John Welsh, river thief and boatman; James McGee, grocer, corner Columbia and Irwin streets; James Bradshaw, laborer.

All of the parties named above, with the exception of four or five, are in the employ of Messrs. BARBER & Co. For the last three months they have been engaged in robbing their employers, and during this time at least $6,000 worth of pork and lard have been stolen. Messrs. B. & Co. have a large lighter, which is sent to New-York nearly every day for a load of pork. On this lighter a quantity of stolen lard would be placed and sold in New-York. At the time the boatmen were arrested there were 19 barrels of lard on the lighter.

JAMES GILLIS, one of the Pork Inspectors, sold 21 barrels of lard and four hogsheads of pork to WELSH, the boatman, for $130, valued at $700. WELSH, out of this, paid $30 "hush money," to each of the two watchmen employed in the yard. The same Inspector sold ROGER COSTELLO 9 barrels of lard for $112, valued at $300. A large quantity of the stolen pork was found in MCGEE'S store, which was bought from some of the employes at a ruinous price. Some of the parties arrested are old offenders and well known to the Police. COSTELLO, with JOHN MUNCH, (now working out a sentence in the Penitentiary,) was arrested by Officer FERRY, on the 5th of August last, for stealing a large quantity of coffee found in their possession, which was identified as having been stolen from a vessel lying at the Atlantic Basin, and part of a cargo owned by Messrs. HOLLMAN & ROLLIER, No. 98 Pearl-street, New York. They were brought before Justice BLATCHLEY, but managed in some way to get discharged. The coffee was delivered to the owners, and then COSTELLO and MUNCH commenced a suit to recover the value thereof, and did actually obtain a verdict a few weeks ago in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, for $256,—being the value of the coffee and the expenses of the suit. Before the trial came off, MUNCH, who, as well as COSTELLO, was well known as a receiver, was arrested as such, and convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions. Although he was a noted offender, he got off with three months imprisonment and $25 fine.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Friday night last, Mr. LAWRENCE HAUSER left the Shakespeare Hotel, New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, to go to his residence, No. 157 Degraw-street, Brooklyn. At the corner of William and Fulton streets he parted with a friend, and started for the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. This is the last that is known of him.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 6.

DECISIONS.

John G. Latimer vs. *H. Hill Wheeler.*—Defendant's motion for a new trial granted, with costs to abide event, and without prejudice to either party to move to amend his pleadings.

John J. Currie vs. *L. H. Chapman.*—Defendant's motion to set aside verdict. Ordered, that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Wm. Mackay vs. *Ackley Fitch.*—Defendant's motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Roswell Graves vs. *Hiram Berdan.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $595 13 with costs, the Court holding that the destruction by fire without fault of landlord did not release the tenant from his covenant to pay rent. It will be recollected that Mr. Berdan occupied the old Fulton-avenue Market as a Mechanical Bakary, and that it was destroyed by fire. He contended that he was not responsible for the rent after the building had burned down; but by this decision of the Court it appears that the destruction of a building during occupancy does not absolve the tenant from paying rent for the whole time agreed upon.

The First Williamsburg, &c., Building Association vs. *Mary Gress and others.*—Case settled.

Same vs. *John Ruppel and others.*—Case settled.

Francis Monot vs. *Frederick Licht.*—Case settled.

Fanny B. Lawrence, by her next friend, vs. *James W. Kiernan.*—Defendant's motion for a new trial on Judge's minutes. Ordered that a new trial be granted, with costs to abide event, with leave to either to amend the pleadings within ten days. The new trial was granted on the sole ground that the words were not proved as laid down in the complaint. Miss Lawrence sued Kiernan for slander in calling her a thief, and obtained a verdict for $1,000.

Anson Blake vs. *Barnet B. Boerum.*—Case settled.

Wm. H. Bernard vs. *The Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.*—Motion to open default and to vacate certain orders, granted conditionally.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

$12,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100⅝	125	Pac. Mail. St. Co	61
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	107	50	do	b30 81⅛
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	101½	7	do	60⅜
6,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	b30 88	50	do	h15 81
3,000	do	88	50	N. Y. Cen. R R	opg 81
1,000	Virginia 6s	91	125	do	opg 81⅛
1,000	do	91¾	250	do	b60 82
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	83½	50	do	s60 81½
3,000	do	s30 83¾	290	do	s3 p & c 81¾
46,000	do	83	100	do	opg 81¾
5,000	do	b60 83¾	150	Reading R. R	b60 57⅜
5,000	do	b10 83	400	do	c 57⅛
50,000	do	s60 82¾	100	do	h7 67½
10,000	do	b30 83½	37	Mich. Cen. R R	61⅛
8,000	do	c 83	200	Erie Railroad	24½
7,000	N. Y. St. 5s '68	100¼	100	do	s15 24⅜
1,500	City 6s 1859	99	200	do	b60 24⅜
10,000	N. Y. C. R R. 6s	88	50	do	s5 24¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R R 7s	99¾	100	do	s3 24¾
12,000	E. R R 1st Mt. Bs	95	100	do	s15 24⅝
2,000	E. R R Bs. '75	80	100	do	b3 24½
1,000	E. Riv. R R. 1st M.	97¼	200	do	b10 24⅝
1,000	Har. R R. 2d mtg	65	750	do	b30 24⅝
1,000	M. S. S'g Fd. bds.	70	400	do	b10 24⅝
2,000	Ill. Cn. R R. bds.	96	650	do	24⅞
6,000	do	96¼	200	do	h10 24⅞
1,000	Ill. Freeland bds.	89	160	do	b3 24⅞
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bds	40¾	20	Harlem Railroad	8¾
500	Gal & C 2d M. Bs	80	18	Harlem R. R. Pref	18
100	Cl. & Tol. R. R	b30 43¾	250	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	19½
100	do	s3 43	60	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s	34½
64	Bank of New-York	105	100	Panama Railroad	94½
20	Shoe & Leather Bnk	106	23	do	b30 95
5	Canton Company	20¾	100	Ill. Cent. Railroad	96¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	b30 71	5	Cl. Col. & Cin. R R	91
70	do	c 71	6	Gal. & Chi. R. R	80
135	Cumb. Coal Co	c 18⅜	100	do	b30 80½
100	do	b60 18⅜	50	do	b30 80⅜
100	do	s60 18⅜	50	do	80⅜
100	do	s10 18⅜	100	do	80⅜
100	do	b3 19	100	do	80⅜
150	do	b30 19	50	Chi. & R. I. R R	b10 69½
100	do	c 18⅞	200	do	69½
200	do	b60 19⅛	150	do	b60 70
100	do	b60 19⅛	150	Mil. & Miss. R R	32
100	do	b30 18⅞	100	do	32½
25	do	b60 19	260	do	b60 33
250	do	s10 18⅜	575	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¾
100	do	b60 19	195	do	10¾
200	do	19	200	do	b60 10½
50	do	s60 19	10	Lap. & Prairie Bnk	20

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	300	Cum. Coal Co	18¾
3,000	Indiana State 5s	84	100	do	18⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s	22¾	1350	do	19
5,000	do	23¾	1800	do	b60 19¾
15,000	do	23¾	1800	do	24¼
10,000	do	s30 23¾	635	Erie Railroad	24¼
10,000	do	s60 23¾	100	do	b10 24⅛
2 000	Harlem	b60 82¾	1030	Harlem Railroad	9
1,000	E. R. 2d m.	s5	100	Reading R. R	s60 57⅝
6	Pac. 1st mt. bs	95	250	do	57⅝
45	Bank	97	40	Panama Railroad	96
50	Cum. Coal Co	73½	10	Cat. & Ohio. R. R	81
4	Pac. M. St. Co	61	200	Cleve. & To. R. R	b3 43
20	do	61¼	50	La Ge. & M. R. R	10¼
100	do	s30 60¾	175	do	10⅜
50	do	s30 60⅜	200	do	b10 10⅜
50	do	s3 61	14	Sixth-av. R. R	103¾
15	do	60⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R	b30 69¾
150	do	b10 61			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82¼
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add 79⅛
$3,000	Mil. & Horicon R. 1st mort. 8s	Int. add. 1⅜
$1,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add 40⅜
$6,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 36¾
$252¾	Sacramento City 7s	Int. add. 52
$340	Sacramento City 7s	Int. add. 52
$411	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 51¾
$5 000	San Francisco City bonds	Int. add. 50¼
$1,000	Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 35½
$1.000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R.	Int. add. 25
$1,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. adn. 50½
$920	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853	Int. add. 59
$1,000	Sun Mutual Ins scrip of 1853	Int. add. 58
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 47⅛
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 21
$700	Tol. Nor. & Cleveland R. R. 7s	Int. add 72¾
$2,000	Terre Haute and Altou R R. 10s	Int. add 37½
$4,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s	Int. add 29⅛
$6,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s	Int. add. 29¼
$12,000	Clev. Paioesville & Ashta R. 7s	Int. add. 74⅜
$10,000	Sunbury and Erie 1st mtg. 7s	Int. add. 68¼
$1,000	Terre Haute & Al. R. 1st mtg. 7s	Int. add. 63¼
$2,000	Cbic, St. Paul & F. du L. 1st m.	Int. add. 30¼
$1.600	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	88¼
$1 000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	88¼
$1,790	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	87⅛
$1,040	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	40
$4.000	Mason County, Ill., 8 ₱ cent	Int. add. 45¼
$6,000	Illinois State 6 ₱ cent	Int. add. 79¼
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 1st m.	Int. add. 3¼
$2.000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83
	$275 Little Miami R. R. Scrip	73
100	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10¼
20	shares Merchants' Exchange Sank	96
10	shares American Exchange Sank	1 2½
33	shares Commonwealth Bank	87⅛
50	shares Phenix Bank	105⅞
50	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	100
10	shares Corn Exchange Bank	100
6	shares Hanover Bank	85¼
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	98
5	shares Resolute Fire Ins Co	96
50	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10¾
80	shares Michigan Central R. R	61
9	shares Artisans' Bank	76¾
25	shares Chatham Bank	56¾
20	shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10¾
10	shares Sixth-avenue R. R.	102½
15	shares Third avenue R. R	95¼
5	shares American Express Co	93
10	shares Nassau Bank	95
10	shares Park Bank	95¾
9	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co	49

MONDAY, Feb. 8—A. M.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port about 9½ P. M. last evening, from Liverpool about noon of Jan. 23, being a week's later and very interesting news from Europe. We give copious details in another part of this paper both of the political and commercial intelligence. In London money was more available to borrowers, in whose favor interest and discount rates tended. Bullion continued to flow into the Bank of England The returns for the week ending with Jan 20 indicated a further gain in the bullion reserve of £1,078,708, the total amount held being £14,435,815. The Bank, however, had not made any further reduction in its discount rate Consols fluctuated but slightly, closing firm on the 22d at 95¼@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜@95½ for account. Loans on Government Stocks were easily obtained at 2½ ₱ cent.; and on the best paper, the current discount rate wee 3½ ₱ cent. American securities were quiet and quotations were essentially unchanged. In France, business affairs generally ware steadily improving, and on the Paris Bourse the French 3 ₱ cent. funds closed buoyantly on the 22d at 69.85f. Some serious failures had, however, occurred in Marseilles. The principal one was that of A. DUCLOS, engaged in the South American hide trade, with very heavy liabilities, said to exceed £300,000. Two additional failures were announced in England—namely, CLARK, PLUMMER & Co., Flax Manufacturers, New-Castle-on-Tyne, with liabilities estimated at £200,000; and CHAS. WALTON & SONS, shipowners, London, with liabilities amounting to about £85,000. The Bank of Prussia had reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5 ₱ cent., and the Bank of Belgium to 4@4½ ₱ cent. Trade in the English manufacturing districts was gradually improving—a circumstance which favorably affected the Liverpool market for Cotton. The week's sales were nearly 68,000 bales, including 15,500 balee to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The most needed grades of American had advanced ⅛d ₱ lb. On the day preceding the sailing of the *Arabia*, however, the market was more freely supplied, at the improved prices, and it closed quietly, sales having been made of 9,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6¾d.; fair do 6 11-16d.; middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; fair do 7d. ₱ lb. The stock on hand amounted to 383.000 bales, including 205,000 balee American Breadstuffs were in limited demand, and somewhat cheaper. Western Wheat Flour, 22s.@23s. 6d.; Western red Wheat, 6s.@6s 2d.; choice read Wheat, which was scarce. 7s.; White Wheat, 7s @7s 9d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 32s 6d.@33s.; White Corn, 36s. for new, and 37s. for old Pork was quiet, but firm. New Bacon was in fair request and held rather higher. Lard attracted more attention at 52s.@53e. Some prime new changed hands at 54s. 6d. Beef was more inquired for at full prices. Tallow was doing better. Butchers' Association would bring 55s @56s. Coffee was in better demand, and Teas were salable at steady rates. Sugars were active and advanced 6d. to 1s. Rice declined 3d.@6d; Middling Carolina, 18s. 6d Resin was in good demand, including common at 3s. 11d.@4s. Spirite Turpentine was selling at 33s.@34s. There had been an improvement in Olive Oils of 20s. ₱ ton. Palm Oil was also rather higher, but Linseed Oil was quiet. In London Coffee generally advanced 2s @3s—and even more on the finer sorts. Sugars opened buoyantly at an advance of 6d.@1s., but closed quiet and languidly. Linseed Cakes were in request, including New-York barrels at £10 10s. English Tin advanced 5s. Olive Oil was dearer, and Spirits Turpentine steady. Rice dull. In Havre, during the week ending Jan. 20, Cotton opened heavily, but subsequently improved. Sales 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs end Ashee inactive. Coffee brisk and higher. Sugar firm. Oils quict, but held with more confidence. Rice neglected.

An interesting paper on the second page of the TIMES of Saturday on the financial views of Mr. MACCULLOCH, the eminent British economist, contains the following extract from that gentleman's recent article on Money in the British *Encyclopædia*:

"If the General Government of the United States be not sufficiently strong to suppress local issues, and to substitute in their stead *a national paper issued on deposits of bullion*, the public may, if they choose, rid themselves of the evil by refusing to accept payment otherwise than in coin. *The banking interest is, however, so very powerful and embraces so great a number of individuals, that we doubt whether, even with the cooperation of the General Government, the time has yet arrived for anything effectual being done for the amendment of the system.* But the longer it exists, the more intolerable will it betome; and in the end no doubt it will be suppressed. It forms, at present, the most gigantic abuse by which an intelligent people ever permitted themselves to be disgraced and oppressed."

These remarks, though from a foreign authority, derive force from the present opposition of the Banking interest in this City to the Treasury Bills of the Government. This interest *is* making its power felt and to the attempted discredit of the Government, so much so that it begins to be a practical question whether the latter ought not to feel called upon to establish "*a national paper issued on the deposits of bullion.*" The convenience of the public, the credit of the Government and the best policy of the Treasury would be equally consulted by such a movement. There is only one way in which the Secretary has been able to please the banking interest, and that it is in the direction of their own relief in seasons of panic. He has never yet withheld this aid; but now that he is made a temporary borrower himself, he is met by systematic opposition, unworthy intrigue, and the most persever ng efforts to depreciate the Public Credit, in order to force an expensive direct loan upon the Government of a higher rate of interest on the Treasury Bills.

When these Bills were first announced, it was intimated that they would not only be recognized in bank, but would be made the medium of at least a part of the daily settlements throughout the Clearing-House. But all this was withdrawn after an opposition to the Secretary was organized through one or two of the self-constituted leading banks—the same that attempted to discredit and refuse the State currency three months ago—and with one or two honorable exceptions the whole power of the Associated Banks, through an intrigue with certain fund-jobbers at Washington, was brought to bear against the three ₱ cent. bills. This treatment, we repeat, was indecorous to the Government, and was purposely designed to damage the Public Credit. The courtesy of Mr. COBB in consulting, as he originally did, the opinion of these parties, rather than following the dictates of a popular sentiment which would have sanctioned an issue of National paper, at a nominal interest, was thrown away. It is not certain that he did not make a mistake in acting in season, when the very suggestion, now reproduced by the English writer, of securing deposits of bullion from the people and issuing Bills or Certificatee, redeemable in coin or receivable for Customs, at the option of the holder.

The mischief has not been all that was looked for by the hostile parties. The Department has encountered no difficulty in using the Treasury Bills, and the damage to that portion of the holders who are occasionally driven into the Broker's shop, when compelled, as they occasionally are, to use their Bills for payments in bank, is less than one-half of one ₱ cent. And this is more unminel than real, as outside buyers of the Bills, who went them for the interest they bear, or to pay into the Custom-house, or for exchange in the interior, can bear witness. In three cases out of five they are denied the slightest abatement—even an eighth of one ₱ cent The consequence is that more of the duties continue to be paid in Coin, and applications for the Bills continue to be made at the Sub-Treasury itself.

But the first six millions of the Bills will soon be exhausted, and the expectation is indulged in the hostile quarter referred to, that, in the words of Mr. MACCULLOCH, the banking interest will prove "So very powerful and embrace so great a number of individuals," *the wheels of Government will be stopped by it*, unless the Secretary advances his rate of interest. Perhaps this will prove true. If the power of this interest were kept within its own legitimete circle, a different result might be hoped for, but Bank managers are found in every Savings Institution and every Trust and Insurance concern in Wall-street and out of it. The Savings Institutions are fairly dragooned to leave their money on deposit in certain banks, free of interest, though subject to be shut down upon as it was on the 13th October, rather than invest it in Government Bills. The same institutions in Bleecker-street and the Bowery which on two occasions in the last four years, were run upon and found themselves mainly dependant upon their Government Stock, and received therefor at the critical moment from Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. COBB, 121@116 ₱ cent., when by refusing the purchase, publicly, they could have bought privately at panic prices, are now influenced, we have reason to believe, to keep their money at bank without interest, *until the Government can be forced to pay 4@5 ₱ cent. for a loan direct, or on Treasury Bills!*

Of course it will be deemed impertinent for the newspaper press, which certain flippant gentlemen connected with the "power" referred to, say they can live and take care of the money entrusted to them, without, to suggest the correction of such abuses. But as a bill has been moved in the State Senate to amend the management of the Savings Institutions, among other things by making the President a responsible and salaried officer, instead of a mere stool-pigeon for the bank in which he chances to be a director, we must be pardoned for saying that a further amendment, to wholly disconnect the direction of the Savings Institutions from ordinary (or rather extraordinary) bank influence, would not be out of place.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week, affords a singular contrast to the first week in February last year. The whole Import entries, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, are $2,213,846, against $6,411,241 the week ending Feb. 7, 1857. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,347,316, against $1.242,446 same time last year. The Export of Specie is the heaviest Winter movement yet registered. Including $693,981 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, the total shipment of the week is $2,928,270. The sum sent forward the first week in February last season was $1,177,812. This, in the absence of further receipts from the mines of California, will probably reduce the Bank reserve, on the average to be made up this afternoon, from $31,273,023, as the total stood last week, to about $30,000,000. The export demand, however, had no perceptible influence on the Money market, which continued to show great ease, at moderate rates of interest, throughout the week. The terms, on demand are 6@7 ₱ cent., and for discounts 7 ₱ cent. at bank, and 7@9 ₱ cent. for strictly choice bills out-doors. Foreign Exchange steady at 109¼@110 ₱ cent. The Specis halance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon was $3,168,787, against $3,288,510 at the close of the previons week. The Gold exchanges with the interior continue to favor the City, although the sums coming in by express are lsss marked than a month or six weeks ago.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109,949,000
Add one week in Feb. '58	2,213,846
Total since July 1	$112,162,846
To same date last Treasury year	127,695,241
Decreased Importation this year	$15,532,395

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $39,392,000

Add one week in February	1,347,316
Total since July 1 to date	$40,739,316
Against same time last Treasury year	49,523,446
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8.784,1.0

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foregn States amounted to $26,707,000

Add one week in February	2.928.270
Total since July 1 to date	$29.635,270
Against same time last Treasury year	24 436,812
Increased Export Gold to date	$5,198,458

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New York, from July 1 to the present date, are $28,446,469

To same date last year	23.314.291
Increased receipts to date	$3,132,188

The Stock dealings of the week were characterized by great activity throughout; the strength of the market, one or two days, exceeding all precedent since the recovery from the crisis. On Thursday and part of Friday, the prevailing temper of the Street was less *Bullish*, and there was some realizing of profits on Missouri sixes, New-York Centrals, Erie, &c. But all this seemed to yield at the close of the week to the general upward movement, and the market left off on Saturday afternoon with an active demand for Stocks, at firm prices. The latest sales of New-York Central embraced 1,000 shares, cash, for delivery by certificate on Monday. The sales for the opening of transfers were at 81½@81½ ₱ cent. The cash s

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1994 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution and Message Referred in Both Houses.

Success of the Administration in the Senate—Their Defeat in the House.

Triumph of Mr. Harris' Motion for a Select Committee.

THE PLAN FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Keitt's Apology to the House.

Gen. Calhoun on Kansas Affairs—Code of Regulations for the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The triumph in the House to-day was complete notwithstanding some treachery, as usual. BURN and PENDLETON, of Ohio, who have over and ove again been pledged against Lecompton, yielded—the former at the solicitation of STREDMAN, the House Printer, who besieged him in his seat until the perspiration poured from him in streams.

PENDLETON disregarded the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and obeyed Senator PUGH, who at the last minute induced his desertion.

SHARMAN, who promised to vote for HARRIS' motion if he would modify it as he did, voted against it.

HASKIN is the only New-York Democrat who boldly obeyed the dictates of his conscience and sustained the wishes of his constituents. The change of his vote would have carried the reference to the Committee on Territories, but he spurned every proposition for a retreat and saved the question. It was on this motion that the Administration expected success.

CLARKE now says that he will never vote for Lecompton.

MCKIBBEN'S father, who is a Federal office-holder, was present and begged him to sustain the Administration, but to no purpose. He nobly maintained his convictions.

SEIBELL and half-a-dozen other Senators were on the floor continually, endeavoring to save Lecompton.

My own impression is that the Administration can never come so near success again as they did to-day, but will grow weaker on the Kansas question.

In the Senate, on the test vote to-day, ALLEN refused to vote.

BELL and CRITTENDEN will not vote for Lecompton on the question of its passage.

PUGH dodged the vote altogether. He is for a compromise, and is trying to effect it now on some terms.

FRANCE has expressed no opinion on the question.

Nevertheless the Administration will have several majority. The Administration men intend to insist on reporting the bill back from the Committee on Territories to-morrow, and put it immediately upon its passage. This will be resisted, and a long debate will be had before that vote is taken.

It is understood that CALHOUN will back out from the fraud by which it has been intended to give a Pro-Slavery majority in the Kansas Legislature. As this is the only condition on which they can save two needed votes in the Senate, he will probably do it.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Governor SEYMOUR and other Barnburners are here, laboring industriously for Lecompton.

CLAY says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, as disunion is at hand. The plan is, on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegations of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that those States will at once call conventions for a dissolution of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina will follow suit. Strange to say, South Carolina is the most conservative of all these. Their former trial at Nullification makes them cautious.

TOOMBS, in 1850, led his companions to the brink of disunion, but they did not like it as well as expected, and he was forced to turn back, and come to the Senate. He will probably repeat the *rôle*.

No cool-headed man here of either section gives any importance even to these spectre arrangements looking to a dissolution of the Confederacy. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Gen. CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with his friends, and may repeat it in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution but was defeated, and then went for a vote on the Slavery article, and that there was an attempt to practice deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that the returns from Delaware Crossing give the Legislature to the Free-State Party. He is of opinion that this leaves no room for contention, as there is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper—anything in the Lecompton Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Board to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the Navy, which commenced its session on the 10th of August last, will finish its labors about the last of this month. These regulations have been prepared with the greatest care and by some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, and will embrace upwards of two hundred and fifty ordinary pages of printed matter.

The United States storeship *Relief*, now in preparation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to join the Home Squadron, has been assigned the following officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, STRONG; First Lieutenant, MCLAUGHLIN; Second Lieutenant, Low; and Third Lieutenants, MARCH and THORNTON. These officers, excepting STRONG, are the first placed on active duty since the proceedings of the Naval Board of Inquiry and the Senate on the cases of those affected by the late Naval Retiring Board.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr. ALLEN preeented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from Bishop POTTER and other clergymen and a large number of New-York merchants, praying that schoolmasters may be appointed for the instruction of seamen.

Mr. DOUGLAS made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolutions offered on Thursday last, calling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, etc.

The Vice-President announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special oroer, being the unfinished business from Thursday.

Mr. FESSENDEN, who was entitled to the floor, was willing to give way for the purpose of having Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution considered, if no objection was made.

Mr. MASON would be compelled to ask the yeas and nays on a motion to postpone the special order, with a view to take up the resolution, because the effect of that motion must be to continue the discussion in a different form what it would be on the resolution of reference.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded that it was entirely immaterial to him whether the vote be taken first on the reference, or upon the resolution. He thought that any delay in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry would only operate as a delay in the settlement of the Kansas question, for he should deem it his duty to obtain that information, if he possibly could, and to insist upon any reasonable delay in order to procure it. This information was essential to the proper consideration of the subject, but if the Senate preferred to proceed with the discussion of the resolution for reference first, he would withdraw the motion and subsequently call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN was perfectly willing to give way, that the Senate might pass upon the question as to whether any more information was to be afforded to Congress officially. He was under the impression it was not the desire of the majority of the Senate that the resolution should be adopted, and the information it sought should be obtained. He had no idea such a thing would be allowed, but was willing that the attempt should be made. If he supposed any investigation would be made in reference to the frauds which have been perpetrated in the various stages of these Kansas difficulties, the answer which the Senator from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) made to his inquiry the other day, would have satisfied him that no further information would be afforded to the Senate officially, other than that already before the body, and therefore he saw no reason why he or any other Senator who desired to speak on the subject, might not as well proceed now as defer his remarks until the Senate should have a report from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GREEN replied to the question of the Senator from Maine, that he was he was not authorized to speak for the Committee on Territories, but would say, on his own responsibility, that the question of those frauds was not before the Committee, and further, that the Committee would undertake to carry out any direction that the Senate might think proper to give.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he understood the answer of the Senator, as he had repeated it, but that answer conveyed the impression to his mind, that no other information would be afforded them than what they now had. Mr. FESSENDEN, in his comments on the President's Message, said it was drawn with care and design, and was intended as an argument to the country to affect their minds in reference to this great question. He thought it not unimportant, therefore, that the views of those who differ from the President should be expressed to some extent that the country may understand that, while the officer highest in position entertained certain opinions, those who are, in a less degree, the representatives of the people, entertain different opinions, take a different view of the facts, and have something to say in defence of their views. The President has said in his Message that, if Kansas was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the troops could be withdrawn and applied to the service in Utah, and that left the inference that on a refusal to admit Kansas the troops would still be kept there. Was Kansas still to be kept under the control of a military despotism because the territorial Government has not got into the hands of that party who had heretofore been denominated rebels; and was the Senator from New-York willing to vote for the increase of the army for such a purpose as that?

Mr. SEWARD thought the Senator had fallen into some error relative to his position. He had reached the conclusion, from all the facts which had come to his knowledge, that there would be such a state of things in Kansas as would oblige the withdrawal of the troops there. He could not believe that the Administration would be so infatuated as to endeavor to keep the army in Kansas, although such an inference might be drawn from the message.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator from New-York utterly rejected the President's assurances of what he should do, and he (FESSENDEN) could not understand upon what ground that Senator could base his vote for an increase of the army. But he would return to the President's message. In undertaking to perform his Constitutional duty of giving Congress information from time to time of the state of the Union, the President should take care to communicate only absolute verity; at any rate, he should not set at defiance known and admitted facts, and make the argument all on one side, ignoring everything on the other. He was obliged to say that the President had been guilty in his message of not only ignoring all well-known facts, but of stating things which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. What excuse the President might have for that it was not for him (FESSENDEN) to say. The tone of a message of a Chief Magistrate of the Union should be dignified and impartial. It should not be denunciatory, but yet from the beginning to the end of this Message we hear from the President denunciation in strong language of what he admits to be a majority of the people of the Territory, because he alleges that unless he keeps troops there they have the power as well as the will to overturn the Government; at the same time the President has not one word to say in condemnation, but rather speaks in implied approbation of all that has taken place in Kansas in opposition to the efforts of the people of the Territory to obtain a Free-State Constitution. Such language he (FESSENDEN) deemed unworthy of the incumbent of the Presidential chair. It was a little singular, too, that he had no sympathy with the Free-State people of Kansas, when we remember that he was born in a Free State, and had seen it grow up to be one of the first in rank in the Union, and also in wealth and power, simply in consequence of the Free-State institutions under which her inhabitans lived; but in the message we see not one word except in denunciation of those who are undertaking to introduce the blessings of Free-State government in Kansas. On the contrary, he speaks in exultation when he says that Kansas is now as much of a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and he seems to rejoice in thinking that it is bound, henceforward and forever, to the car of Slavery. For some reason or other he has chosen to forget the land of his birth, and treats the question as one of great importance to the Slave States, but as of no consequence to the Free States. If it was of consequence to the nine millions of people of the South, was it not of more consequence to the seventeen millions of people of the North? But the President does not think so—all his sympathies are for the South and none for the North. The President thinks that difficulties must arise if Congress refuses to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and warns us that the people of the Slave States would be excited and not submit to it, and therefore he counsels the people of the Free States to yield. He (FESSENDEN) would have expected of the President, in stating the danger of the excitement, to warn the people of the South, as well as of the North, against disobeying the laws of the country. Congress was the proper tribunal to settle this question, and if Congress thinks proper to settle it adversely to the views of the President, he wanted to know why the President should not counsel the people of the Slave States to submit to the will of the majority. The adoption of the Topeka Constitution was no more rebellion against the Government than the act of a town meeting passing resolutions on the same subject. Rebellion does not consist in words. You must have forcible acts, and nobody can find that there was any forcible resistance to the Government, although it was a usurping Government. Governor WALKER was quoted by the President as good authority on one point, but not on others. When Governor WALKER speaks about frauds in Kansas the President does not believe a word of it, but he refers to WALKER'S letters, and makes many extracts from them in order to establish the fact of rebellion. But they prove nothing after all. The President says that the sense of the people of Kansas was taken on the question to form a Constitution, but he (Mr. FESSENDEN) denied this. They could not express their opinions under the test oath, by which they have to swear to support, not only the Constitution of the United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive Slave law. Who ever heard of a "test oath," as applied to the right of suffrage in any part of the world where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the President know that throughout the Slave States there is a universal abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave law, and in many of the States it is held to be unconstitutional, and considered positively unjust and derogatory to their rights? The President also says that the question of Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas. Mr. FESSENDEN denied that that too. Nothing was submitted but the choice between two Constitutions, both of which establish and recognize Slavery in that Territory. And for his life, he was unable to tell which was the worst of the two. He also argued that the Topeka Constitution was as legal as the Lecompton Constitution. There was no more legality about the inception of the one than the other. He was opposed to this attempt to force Slavery on the people of Kansas, and would agitate so long as a single hope remained that Slavery might be driven from a Territory which was stolen and robbed from freedom. He examined the Dred Scott case, and argued at length against the force of that *dictum* of the Supreme Court, quoting from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, where, they treated such extrajudicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States with contempt, and did not consider them as binding. He thought if the late Presidential election had resulted in the defeat of the party who presented that dogma in the Cincinnati platform, we never should have had a doctrine put forth by the Supreme Court so utterly at variance with truth, and destitute of legal logic and support from reason.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that when the Committee on Territories should make their report, he would answer some of the extraordinary arguments of the Senator from Maine. Although the Senator displayed great ingenuity and power, his positions were utterly unsound.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that, at the proper time, he would show that the State of Alabama had only taken the same ground as the other Southern States. He was prepared to sustain that ground, and would endeavor to fortify himself with unanswerable arguments. When the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the Legislature of his State are forgotten or unheeded by Congress, then, like the Senator from Maine, this Union would have no charms for him. He trusted that Alabama would never dishonor herself by retreating from the positions she has assumed.

Mr. SEWARD said that at the proper time he would express his opinion on this great question, and would give the remarks of Messrs. CLAY and BENJAMIN due consideration. He thought that they would fail to convince him of the justice and policy of extending Slavery into a free Territory. The attempt to carry this Kansas scheme would be destructive to the best interests of society. He regretted to hear Senators express the opinion that, under any circumstances, this Union could cease to have attractions for them. He had no belief that this Union would decease at all, nor that it would cease to confer upon all of us the benefits it was designed to confer. The people of the United States love and cherish this Union.

Mr. HUNTER said that the Message of the President met his full approbation. He deprecated further debate, and hoped the question on reference would be taken at once.

Mr. DAVIS also heartily concurred in the views expressed in the Message. It breathed the sentiments of a patriot. Its principles stood out in bold relief in contrast with the views of the Senator from Maine. That Senator had avowed disunion sentiments. From the tone of debate indulged on the other side, a stranger not knowing the character of this assemblage might, on entering the Senate, suppose he saw representatives of belligerent States, or States proposing to make war on one another. But if he knew more than that, and recognized in the Senators the representatives of the States, he would be astonished at the petty jealousies which are seen to exist between them. Mr. DAVIS held that a Senator was a minister to a friendly court, and the moment he saw that the Government was in hostility to his own Government, his personal honor should compel him to withdraw. While they were making war on one section of the Union and undermining the foundation, it was an evasion to say that they desire the fabric to stand. The South were arraigned day after day as the aggressive party, but in what way had they ever, from the very earliest period till now, deprived the North of any advantages? The whole ground of complaint is, that they would possess and maintain their own institutions. The Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) some years ago, objected to extend the line 36° 30' to the Pacific, as the southern boundary of Utah, for fear that it might carry the implication that Slavery might exist to the south of it. The North have commenced this political war, and the South are acting entirely on the defensive. There were questions sprung to-day which require to be met and answered, and therefore he would reply to the Senator from Maine upon some other occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not recognize the authority or style Mr. DAVIS chose to assume to lecture him on the sentiments he thought proper to announce in the Senate. He expressly disavowed any intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, not, however, because he had any fear of avowing such sentiments if he entertained them, nor because he should hesitate to do so in the presence of the Senator from Mississippi. When the fear of what man could do or say would induce him to hesitate, he would not sit here a single hour. He should disgrace the noble State from which he came, if he hesitated to express his opinions on all such questions. While he would treat all Senators with that respect and courtesy which was due from him to them, having equal rights with them, they must accord to him the right to speak the sentiments he entertained, unawed by any comment on the consequences which may be intimated from any quarter whatever. The Senator from Mississippi thought proper to place him in an attitude of advocating disunion. On this spot they were Peers. He was the equal of any man in his rights on this floor, and he would exercise his rights when he chose, within the rules of order, let the consequences be what they may. He had avowed no disunion sentiments. Could the Senator say as much.

Mr. DAVIS—(excitedly)—Yes, and I have long sought a respectable man who could charge the contrary.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the newspapers represent the Senator as making a speech in Mississippi in which he said that he went into President PIERCE'S Cabinet a disunion man.

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was false, and inquired whether the Senator could produce the papers.

Mr. FESSENDEN responded that he could produce the paper into which the extract was copied.

Mr. DAVIS said it was false, no matter where it came from, and if the extract justified such a conclusion, what he had said had been falsified.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he had made no accusation. He had merely put the question to the Senator, who had accused him (FESSENDEN) of seeking to undermine the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS explained that such attacks as had been made, including that on the Judiciary, would have such an effect.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he attacked the opinion, not the decision of the Supreme Court, for it gave none. He believed that that opinion, if carried into effect, would undermine the institutions of the country. Our institutions have stood firm on the doctrine of freedom not Slavery. If you divide the territories according to numbers how much would slaveholders be entitled to when you put them against twenty millions of free people. Yet the doctrine was taught that, because in some of the States Slavery exists, the Territory, on the ground of States rights, must be divided. Who began the aggression? Was not the country quiet after the passage of the Compromise in 1850? Who introduced the torch of discord among the people? Those who advocated and carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while the opposite side warned them that if they insisted on it they would again kindle the flames. The aggression has been going on from the hope of the passage of the Kansas bill till now, when the question came here in such a shape as compelled the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) from a sense of duty and justice, to oppose the further progress of the outrages there committed. The South say that they make no aggressions. Was there no attack on the fishing interests?—and had not the Senator from Georgia given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the navigation laws of the United States. Was not that an attack on the interests of the North? He regarded this as only the beginning of these aggressions. They had broken down the manufactures, as far as they could, and were now seeking to break down the commerce of the North. The North have been on the defensive from the commencement, in 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and they stood on the defensive to-day. If the consequences are injurious to the South, they themselves are to blame. He thought it to be his duty to repel the imputation upon him by the Senator from Mississippi. These sentiments he honestly entertained, and he did not feel called upon to resign his seat; and although his opinions may be the result of malice or ignorance—he preferred the latter—he believed he knew enough to know how to express his sentiments and unhold his right to express them.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he knew not whence sprung the habit of accusing him of an attempt to intimidate Senators. He tried to intimidate nobody. He threatened nobody. He did not believe, and he would say so once for all, that anybody was afraid of him.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—If so, I should never again speak in a decided and firm tone to the Senator.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I mean in an intellectual point.

Mr. DAVIS repeated that he made no threats or intimidation. The South committed no aggression on the North, because they were unwilling to benefit the ecdfisheries and keep up manufactures; in other words, they wished to keep their own money and profits, and leave the North to get money to the extent they can expect from commerce with the world; that was no aggression. The South do not ask the North to pay their expenses in the way of taxation. They only ask good fellowingship and protection where the Government is bound to afford it. Beyond that they wish to be let alone.

Mr. CLAY desired to say one word about the cod fisheries. He hoped to put up a couple of pots of fish not offensive to the Senator from Illinois nostrils. He had been endeavoring to define the difference between rights and principles, and would show that interests were on the side of the North, but rights on that of the South.

Mr. DOUGLAS expressed a hope that a vote would now be taken. He would make no speech himself, lest some one might reply to it.

The Senate then voted on Mr. WILSON'S proposition to amend the motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories, by instructing the Committee to ascertain the number of votes given from time to time in Kansas; to ascertain whether the same were in compliance with the law, and to ascertain what portion of the votes were illegal; and giving the Committee power to send for persons or papers.

DISAGREED—AYES—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Klog, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22. 24

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—28.

The Message and the Lecompton Constitution were then referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DOUGLAS again asked the Senate to take up his resolution calling on the President for information relative to Kansas, including correspondence, &c.

Mr. MASON moved an adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped not.

Mr. MASON. I make that motion. It is not debatable.

Mr. WILSON demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the motion to adjourn was carried by 27 against 23. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The galleries of the House are crowded, more so than on any previous occasion, including many ladies.

The Speaker announced the pending proposition to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the several motions to refer the President's special Kansas Message.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by 110 against 106.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, demanded the yeas and nays, wishing the question so decided instead of by tellers.

Mr. BARKSDALE—That's a violation of the contract heretofore agreed on.

Mr. FLORENCE—Yes, clearly.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not press his motion.

The main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of yeas 113, nays 107.

The result of this vote was watched by everybody with extreme anxiety.

The next question was announced to be Mr. STEPHENS' motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories.

Disagreed to by 113 against 114.

The next question announced was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, providing for referring the Message to a select Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that a vote in the affirmative would be inconsistent with those he had just given, and that a vote in the negative would imply an unwillingness to have an investigation made, which should be by the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to excuse him by a vote of 89 against 105.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay Mr. HARRIS' amendment on the table.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the motion was not consistent with the understanding previously agreed on.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that it would be recollected that the understanding was by universal consent.

Mr. SAVAGE did not think the motion to lay on the table would be inconsistent with that agreement, as it might finally determine the question in the House.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was then carried by a vote of 114 against 111. It reads as follows:

That the message of the President, concerning the Constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a Convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker.

That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution and laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed.

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of Government, and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid; and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting and in each County in the Territory.

The apportionment of delegates to said Convention among different counties and election districts of said territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law.

The names of the delegates to said Convention, and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast; and whether said Constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said Convention.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last, for and against said Constitution, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last, for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and Legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast.

That said Committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

And that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried. Yeas 115, Nays 111.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution merely to refer the Kansas Message to a Select Committee, by the adoption of Mr. HARRIS' substitute, as given above, was agreed to Yeas 115, Nays 111.

Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, saying the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the agressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed, in saying he was the aggressor—and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say: at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. GROW said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature, and to the Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among law-makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years, and the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet the right of self-defence he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned.

The Struggle on Mr. Harris' Resolution—The Keitt and Grow Fight—The Kansas Frauds—Position of Senator Douglas—Note from Mr. McKibben, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

There is a calm before the storm which to-morrow must witness—and we have little to-day beyond speculations as to the probable result of the great though peaceful contest which is impending—and some further comments upon the fisti-cuffian encounter on Saturday morning. The opponents of the Lecompton swindle are firm and united. It does not look as though any serious impression can be made upon their ranks by the enemy. Only one man of all those who struggled so manfully for the right on Friday is considered in the least doubtful;—and it is due to him to say, that the suspicions of his fealty are based alone on the fact that he has been sedulously operated upon by a member of the Cabinet; that, although now voting against Lecompton he is claimed by the Administration to be privately for it in the event that his vote will save it—and that he is exceedingly anxious to get a contract from the War Department for some of his friends. If the result shows him to have been firm, he will deserve the more credit for having resisted the insidious influences brought to bear upon him. If he falls, there will be no difficulty in understanding the occasion of his faithlessness. *Nous verrons.*

Unless there is treachery in some one, the motion of Mr. HARRIS will assuredly be carried. That motion involves a full and careful investigation of *the facts*, and the Speaker is bound by every consideration of fairness as well as by party custom, to constitute the Committee so that a majority shall be *against* the Constitution and in favor of the investigation. Nobody disputes the fact that the vast majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the "application" for admission to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. When this is clearly presented by an official report, backed up by indisputable testimony, and accompanied by evidence showing that scarcely two thousand *legal* voters of Kansas are in favor of the Lecompton scheme, it is scarcely probable that those who vote now for the reference, can fail to vote the absolute rejection of that instrument. Besides these there are several South Americans and some Southern Democrats who will not consent to be a party to the consummation of so clear a swindle. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, already says he will not vote for Lecompton; and there are others who, as they have further time to reflect upon the inexpediency of the scheme, will be likely to follow suit. Mr. MILLSON argues that to force Kansas into the Union under these circumstances will only be to keep alive the Abolition agitation on the borders of Missouri, thus extending agitation into the latter State also, and tending to bring about emancipation there. Mark well the vote to-morrow—and check the faithless, if there be any such—for upon to-morrow's work in all probability, depends the question of peace or war in the great Northwest.

The Northern Democrats who cannot be dragooned into supporting this monstrous fraud are thoroughly organized, and have pledged their honor to stand by each other. In union there is strength. Twenty of them (and they are twenty-five in number) can hold the balance of power in the House, and carry or defeat measures at will. They know their power, and they will not hesitate to use it in resisting opposition. They have no idea of being ostracised by the Administration for being faithful to their own convictions and their constituencies. Let a fifty-dollar postmaster even be stricken down because he is the friend of any one of them, and *all* of them will insist upon his restoration, or strike blows in return which the Administration cannot successfully evade. They will have perfect peace, or an open war, and by union and resolution will enforce justice. It would be well if some others whose convictions against Lecompton are equally as strong would have the courage to join this little band of Spartans and share with them their fortunes and their laureis. By doing so they would more certainly save the friends whom they desire to serve, and not blast forever their own political future. I fear New-York has some clever men who might, but will not, profit by the suggestion.

Little is said about the "ring sports" of Saturday morning, except in good nature. KEITT, I hear to-night, says he will challenge GROW at once if he latter says he knocked him down. Of the fact there ought to be no doubt, for several saw the blow. Mr. KEITT himself says he didn't know anything that occurred in the fight after he fell himself, which argues either that he was confused by a blow from somewhere, or was too much frightened to know what was going on. As it is not to be supposed his bewilderment arose from the latter cause, it would seem clear that it must be attributed to the former. But surely he can't complain—for if any man should take him by the throat, he would be apt to knock him down if he thought the thing could be done—and he can hardly blame another for doing what he would do himself. I think, on the whole, that Mr. KEITT will think better of the matter, and that the unfortunate affair will end where it now stands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, I forgot to mention yesterday, was among those who took a part in the spree, —rushing in to take care of his Northern friends, and "keep the peace." Mr. WALLBRIDGE, of Michigan, cried "Shame!" "Shame!" and was kicked for his pains by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, I believe. Whether the latter will challenge the gentleman from Michigan for the insult, has not transpired. Fortunately Mr. WALLBRIDGE did not seize anybody by the collar, or he would probably have been "scalped" after the plan of CAD. WASHBURNE *vs.* BARKSDALE. Altogether, I believe this whole affair has afforded far more amusement and fun than anything else.

There can be no mistake about the frauds charged to have been perpetrated in returning the votes taken at the Delaware Crossing Precinct of Kansas, at the election of the 4th ult. The three Judges of Election testify very distinctly to the fact that only forty-three votes were polled,—that the names of all the voters were recorded,—and they signed their certificate directly under the forty-third voter's name. Yet CALHOUN figured out 370 odd votes, and in that way gave the Pro-Slavery men a majority in the Legislature!

There is no shadow of truth in the persistent declarations of the Administration organ in New-York, that Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends manifest a disposition to recede from their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, or have indicated a desire for a compromise of any sort. The Senator from Illinois has taken his position deliberately and understandingly. He insists that the people of Kansas shall have an opportunity of voting fairly and honestly upon the Constitution under which they are to live, before that instrument shall receive the sanction of Congress. This position is radical. It cannot be compromised a hair without being yielded altogether; and let what may come, Mr. DOUGLAS will insist upon its maintainence in every line, syllable and letter. These weak inventions of the enemy, designed to excite the jealous fears of somebody lest Mr. DOUGLAS should make terms of capitulation for himself and leave his friends and allies outside, simply excite the derision of every well-informed man here.

The only indication of disposition to compromise which I have yet seen anywhere, was manifested by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, in the Senate debate on Thursday, when he stated that if the Senate would refer the Kansas Constitution, the Committee on Territories would obey instructions to make any inquiries desired by the Senate. This was significant,—and it will not be surprising if an opportunity is soon afforded to test its sincerity,—for surely the opponents of the Lecompton swindle can lose nothing by having the facts attending the formation of the Kansas Constitution and State Government brought before the Senate in a responsible shape; and if even then the body is still disposed to accept that instrument, its opponents will still have the same power of resistance as they now possess.

I have received a note from Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, in which he makes the following statement:

"My attention has been called to your Washington correspondence of the 3d February. It is due to myself and much more so to Judge BLACK, that I should correct the intimation contained in the article Neither the Attorney-General nor any other party has ever intimated in any way, that my vote on the Kansas question would either determine existing appointments for California, or be followed by favor or patronage for the future."

While I take pleasure in publishing this disclaimer for Mr. MCK., I must be permitted to suggest that I have charged nothing which he denies. That Mr. BLACK was in the House on the day in question, and that he *did* endeavor to induce Mr. MCK. to vote for Lecompton, probably will not be denied: and, notwithstanding the expressions of high personal regard for the Attorney-General which Mr. MCK.'s note contains, anybody else than one who seems to be so ardently his friend, must feel satisfied that his presence in the House, upon such business and at the critical hour, had some other purpose than friendly association. It is a compliment certainly to Mr. MCK.'s integrity, that Mr. BLACK did not propose to put a price upon his votes, but it is not customary for a member of the Cabinet to call upon his friends at the capitol, without having some more than ordinary purpose to serve. I repeat that I do not believe the gentleman from California is in any danger.

The United States Agricultural Society is becoming one of the Institutions of the country. In accordance with suggestions made at its late annual meeting, a permanent office has been opened in this city under the charge of EBN PEIRCE POORE, Esq., its Secretary, to which may be sent donations of books for the library, of minerals for the cabinet, models of agricultural implements, and copies of agricultural periodicals and newspapers. The services of the accomplished Secretary are also placed at the disposal of all agricultural organizations in the United States who may wish information or assistance at the seat of Government. A "Monthly Bulletin" is also to be issued by the Secretary for gratuitous circulation, which is designed to present a general statement of the position of agricultural affairs at the metropolis, (including such information as will be furnished by the Agricultural Bureau and by the Examiner of Implements in the Patent Office,) with reports of the operations of State Boards and Societies, Agricultural Colleges, and of all legislative recognition of this predominant interest of the country. S.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of the French.

Complete History of the Plot and its Denouement.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

It would be difficult to describe to you the consternation and the horror that reigned in Paris on the evening of the attempt on the life of the Emperor. Their Majesties had of late attracted but little of public attention; the politicians were quiet, and nothing foreshadowed the diabolical crime of which the Rue Lepelletier has just been the theatre. The telegraphic dispatches that went out to you by last Saturday's steamer, gave but a meagre account of this terrible affair, of which I will now try to give you a complete and connected history from the commencement up to the present moment, as I have been able to gather it from the journals and from private sources. The scene of the attempt, as you already know, was the *marquise*, or covered way at the side of the Grand Opera, or Academy of Music, on the Rue Lepelletier. If your untraveled readers will imagine the Irving-place front of our own Opera-House, accommodated with a portico projecting over the whole width of the pavement and meant to receive the visitors while descending from their carriages, they will have a sufficiently clear notion of the locality. The Opera-House is only a block distant from the most crowded part of the Italian Boulevard, and, of course, when the Emperor is expected to visit the Opera the Rue Lepelletier is lined all the way down to the front of the theatre with masses of people of all conditions, who are kept back by the police from the carriage-way till the Imperial carriages come up and pass by, when they rush into the wake of the escort, and surge up to the space directly in front of the *marquise*, at which point the street widens from about forty-five to sixty-five feet. Here the police are always more numerous, and the space is kept free by a line of cavalry. The houses of the Rue Lepelletier, like all Paris houses, are compact buildings of six and seven stories in height, and those immediately opposite the Academy are occupied in their lower floors chiefly by restaurants, and the whole street is so brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of a state visit, that every face can be recognized as plainly as at noon.

On the night of the 14th, their Majesties were going to alight at the furthest door under the *marquise*. The Imperial carriage was preceded, as usual, by a monnted piquet of the guard, and by the carriage of the Grand Chamberlain. Just as the Grand Chamberlain's carriage arrived in front of the Theatre, and before it passed under the *marquise*, his horses were slightly arrested by the the crowd—it is supposed intentionally—and it was only by whipping up that he got out of the way of the Imperial carriage. A second later, when the Imperial carriage had reached the point at which the Chamberlain's carriage had been stopped the first detonation was heard. The Imperial carriage was still about twenty feet from the *marquise*, and two other explosions took place in rapid succession before it drew up against the curb-stone. One of the bombs fell at the side of the carriage, the other two under the horses. One of the discharges killed one of the horses instantly, and wounded the other. The wounded horse leaping on the pavement with great force, broke the pole of the carriage against the projecting pavilion of the Opera House, and then fell.

All this took place so rapidly that their Majesties and the Aid-de-Camp, Gen. ROGUET, who was in the carriage with them, had not time to move from their seats. The scene which ensued can be more easily imagined than described. It was a confusion of horror and excitement. The explosions were loud, deafening and shook the very earth; the paving stones on which the bombs exploded were driven into the ground, the gas lights were extinguished, and for a moment all were in the dark; the glass was broken in all the windows of the neighborhood, and fell crashing on the pavements and on the heads of the frightened people, the wounded groaned with agony, and women and children ran about in every direction, screaming with fright. The horses of the

lounged cheer received their Majesties at their entrance, and the applause was several times renewed during the evening. They sat the play out, but frequently retired into their saloon to receive reports from their officers, of the number and condition of the wounded, and the progress of the arrests that were going on. At midnight, when they left the opera, they found an immense and compact crowd lining the Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevards towards the Palace, and the route was illuminated spontaneously by the citizens. Their return to the Palace was a triumphal march.

The official list of the wounded published by the *Moniteur*, with names residences and occupations, reaches 165! Of these six or seven are dead. Among the dead are M. RIQUIER, a *Chef de Bureau* of the Prince JEROME, who was on his way from the residence of his family to the palace of the Prince, and merely stopped in front of the opera house to see the arrival of the Imperial cortège. He was struck in several places and died almost immediately. A little girl, nine years of age, was struck in the breast, and died in the course of the evening. A man and woman conveyed to the hospital Lariboisière, soon after died, and two soldiers were killed. Several of the wounded are in a precarious situation.

As soon as the attempt took place, and before it was known that the plot was of foreign origin, orders were immediately conveyed to all the barriers of Paris to examine the passport and baggage of every person who passed in or out. At one of the barriers, a friend of mine who had been in the country and was returning, was stopped, his passport and his baggage examined with care, and as he unfortunately had a revolver in one of his trunks, he was arrested until he could send for his friends to identify him. On the following day an order was given to all the hotel keepers of the city to redouble their surveillance over the arrivals and departures of foreigners in their hotels.

The most curious chapter in the history of this tragic event, is that which relates to the prisoners and the mode of their arrest. From a private source I learn that the arrests amount to 80, but I do not offer this figure as official. The principal prisoners are four in number: the Count ORSINI, PIERRI, ANTOINE GOMEZ, calling himself the domestic of ORSINI, and DA SILVA. This latter, however, is suspected of being a Venitian, by name Count RUDIO. His mistress or wife was also arrested.

The first of these four arrested was PIERRI. A few minutes before the Imperial *cortège* reached the opera, M. HEBERT, a secret policeman of well known talent in his profession, in moving about in the crowd, stumbled on PIERRI, whose return to Paris from London had been made known to the Police only the evening before. Although he was disguised, and M. HEBERT had not seen him for five years, he immediately recognized and arrested him. When arrested he had in his pocket a bomb similar to those thrown under the Imperial carriage, a revolver and a poignard. This man who was expelled from France after the *coup d'état*, had returned with a false passport granted in England and vised at Brussels. At the moment of his arrest, PIERRI, finding himself lost, and fearing the murderous effects of the infernal machine which M. HEBERT had found upon him, said to the officer several times, "Take care! Don't let that fall, or it may do harm!" When he reached the Police-station, in the rear of the Opera house, he heard the first detonation which indicated that his accomplices were at their diabolical work, and he then exclaimed, "That it was indifferent to him to be arrested, since now he was assured that the blow was struck!" PIERRI is fifty years of age, and a native of Florence. According to a piece of information furnished by the secret French police at London to that of Paris some weeks ago, "PIERRI, a former chief in the Italian legion, has just quitted London, with the intention of putting into execution a plot against the life of the Emperor. He is a small, meagre man, has black hair, a sickly complexion, speaks French badly, and with a very marked Italian accent; speaks English well. He is a violent, dangerous, and determined man, who has fled from his country for several murders, among others that of a priest. Before leaving here [London] he has had several interviews with the French refugees." Another secret police report, sent since the preceding—these reports are published officially in the *Moniteur*—says: "That PIERRI passed by Brussels, where he had interviews with several refugees. He started for Paris with an aged man, who joined him at Brussels; they passed through Lille, and carried with them a singular box, in metal, made after the system Jacquin. [This box excited the curiosity of the custom-house officers at the frontier, but PIERRI evaded their questions with great *sang froid*, attributing to it a usage of the most innocent character—for the carrying of tools to tune pianos.] It is remarked further, that this individual travels in the first-class, stops in the best hotels, and appears to have plenty of money." PIERRI carried on a small business in Paris before 1848.

It will be seen how perfect is the French secret police system. As early as the month of June last, according to the *Moniteur*, the French Government received from its agents in the English Island of Jersey, the following information: "The conspiracy is at work on the fabrication of fulminating grenades, invented by ———. They are of a power unknown up to the present time, and are destined to be thrown under the carriage of his Imperial Majesty, where their simple concussion against the pavement will determine their explosion, and the destruction of the carriage."

Furthermore, a new manifesto of a violent character against NAPOLEON from MAZZINI, appeared in the *Italia del Popolo*, the revolutionary journal of Genoa, only ten days ago. Besides this, the French police are informed that great anxiety reigned among the refugees at London on the day on which this attempt was made at Paris, and that an Italian was heard to say that a great event for the liberal cause would that day take place across the channel.

The Count ORSINI is about 36 years of age, and was born in the Roman States. In 1849, owing to his known energy of character, he was delegated by the Government of the triumvirs of Rome, as magistrate of Ancona, to put an end to the numerous assassinations which were daily committed at and near that city; and the vigor of the measures he adopted was such that the bandits were soon overcome by terror, and an end put to their crimes. A few years ago this same Count ORSINI was incarcerated by the Austrians in the citadel of Mantua, from whence he effected his escape in a manner so miraculous that the journals of the epoch were filled with the story. The cause of his imprisonment is differently explained. According to some he was suspected of a participation in the murder of the Duke of Parma, and according to others, it was owing to his having attempted to seduce some Austrian soldiers from their duty. At London ORSINI gave public lectures, mixed up with commentaries borrowed from the programme of MAZZINI, and at this occupation he gained, it is said, in a year, twenty thousand francs. ORSINI had been at Paris about six weeks. (The four principal prisoners, it appears, arrived one by one, PIERRI last.) He lived at No. 10 Rue Monthabor, in the rear of Meurice's Hotel. He passed himself off as an officer in the English army, and called himself Sir THOMAS ALSOPP. He owned a horse on which he frequently rode to the Bois de Boulogne. Three days before the attempt, a pretended domestic, (one of the prisoners,) GOMEZ, came to attend him. As GOMEZ could not be accommodated in the house for want of room, he lodged near by in the Rue St. Honoré. During the day he came to the Count's room in the Rue Monthabor and while pretending to wait on ORSINI, did very little, and was very lavish in giving brandy and cigars to the servants of the house. On Thursday evening, the night of the attempt, he was sitting in the porter's lodge, when suddenly rising up he said, "It is time for me to attend on my master, who is going to the theatre." He crossed the passage and went into the apartment of ORSINI on the ground floor, and soon after left with him and a third person—a friend of his master, and a fourth, the servant of the last named—GOMEZ and this man walking behind the other two. The *concierge* seeing two men carrying large packets, wrapped up in pocket-handerchiefs, thought it strange they should be thus loaded when going to the theatre, and followed them out to the gateway, when he observed that the two pretended domestics, no doubt thinking they were not seen, had thrown off their assumed character, and were walking side by side with the other two.

After the attempt, and while the doctors were attending to the wounds of a large number of the wounded who had been carried into the grand restaurant of the Rue Lepelletier, a man was observed seated near who held his head in his hands, and seemed to be much oppressed or overcome. They thought him wounded, but on examination no wounds were found. The police agents were put on their guard by the singular movements of this man, and interrogated him. He said that he was English, and that he did not know what had become of his master. They asked him where he lived, and he said in the Rue Richelieu. The policemen conducted him to the house indicated, and there both he and his master were entirely unknown. He then gave his right address in the Rue St. Honoré, and there the officers found that a domestic had lodged for several days under an English name, whose master, named ALSOPP, lived in the Rue Monthabor. The agents then went to the Rue Monthabor, and there they found and arrested the Count ORSINI, who was wounded and in bed with his clothes on, and who was known in the house under the name of ALSOPP. Six or eight thousand francs in English money was found in his belt.

ORSINI is supposed to be the chief of the conspiracy. He is known to have been even more violent than MAZZINI, and has often charged the latter with feebleness. He is a tall man, expresses himself with great facility, and dresses elegantly. His face is full; he has a heavy head of hair and black whiskers; his eyes are small and brilliant. His whole appearance is very *distingué*. He was seriously wounded on the head and on the jaw by the explosion of the bombs. He claims to belong to the distinguished family of ORSINI, one of the noblest in Italy. It appears that the Count had made preparations at his hotel to leave for Italy next morning.

A circumstance which impeded the operations of the police was that, according to the indications which had been given to them by their foreign agents, they were to search for Italians. But although, in fact, Italians, these four men traveled and were known only by their English passports and English names, and they all spoke English. At the commencement of their first examination before the police magistrate they all maintained that they were English subjects; but one of them, in the course of his responses in English, let drop a few words of French, and thus disclosed by his accent his Italian origin.

GOMEZ, the pretended domestic, who is a young man of Neapolitan origin, aged 30, was arrested, as already indicated, with his master, ORSINI. The Count RUDIO, *alias* DA SILVA, was arrested in the crowd by the Corsican ALESSANDRI, already mentioned, who, seeing a suspicious individual making away from a point from which had come one of the bombs, pounced upon him and detained him. In his pocket was found a revolver. Another Italian, who is believed to have been concerned in the conspiracy, was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre. The police, who had by some means been put on the trace of this man, entered the eating-room of the hotel at 10 o'clock in the evening, an hour and a half after the attempt at the opera. The Italian was sitting at a table, quietly talking about the affair to the landlord. The police agents asked for his passport, and this being found right, and the man showing no confusion, they withdrew. The Italian soon went to bed, first paying his bill, and saying that he was going to leave in the morning. At midnight the policemen returned, and going up to the Italian's room, arrested him and carried him to the prison of Mazas, where the others are confined. In his trunk were found a full arsenal of assassin's tools, and papers which implicated him clearly in the conspiracy.

The bombs or hand-grenades made use of by the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier were of the most perfect and destructive character ever invented. They are very many times more powerful than those made use of in the Crimea, which at the time were claimed to be the most powerful in existence. One of the bombs used in the late attempt was found on the ground in front of the Grand Opera, and near it a revolver, and one was found, as already mentioned, on the person of PIERRI. These have been examined by two of the best armorers of Paris, Messrs. DEVISME and CARON, and by several army officers. From the report of these gentlemen I am enabled to give a correct description of these terrible engines of destruction.

They are entirely new in their model. They are hollow, are made of turned steel, and filled with a powder that had not yet been tested at the moment of making the report, but which is supposed to be fulminating mercury, the most powerful of all explosive materials. To form an idea of these projectiles, imagine a cylinder 4¾ inches long by 2¾ diameter, and terminated at each of its extremities by a spherical cap or calotte. One of these calottes is armed with 25 chimneys, disposed divergently, adjusted with a screw, and covered each one with a fluted percussion cap similar to those in ordinary use for guns and pistols. The shock on these caps against the pavement conveys the fire to the interior of the bomb. The cylinder, for some reason not very clear, was covered with a light envelope resembling bronze.

In examining the calotte which covered the other extremity of the bomb, it was found that the envelope was formed of two parts, and that at about an inch from its extremity, a part of the cylinder could be removed, which acts by friction on the first. There is no doubt that the inventors of this terrible machine wished to avoid, in filling it, the direct screwing of the two parts one on the other, and the horrible explosion which might have resulted therefrom. So that, in all probability, the part of the cylinder filled with the fulminating powder is closed by means of a cover placed simply in a grove. The outside cap is then adjusted on this cover, and re-covers it, while a strong steel screw, the head of which is ⅜ of an inch in diameter, appears on the outside, presses on this last cover and closes the bomb hermetically.

An examination of pieces of the bursted bombs shows that in the part where the chimneys were placed, the cylinder had a thickness of ¾ of an inch. It is probable that the upper part on the contrary is very much thinner. This, indeed would be necessary in order that the part which contains the chimneys and percussion caps, by being heaviest, should strike the pavement first, and thus determine the explosion.

The fearful effects produced by these bombs exclude the idea that their interior is filled with ordinary powder. The explosive matter is almost certainly *fulminate de mercure*, a substance of which the projectile force is at least fifty times more powerful than ordinary powder. It is this substance that is used to charge percussion caps, and its terrible power may be judged when we say that a pound of it suffices to charge 20,000 musketry cars.

It is probable that the effects of these bombs would have been more disastrous if there had been a larger proportion of metal to the powder, for a very considerable proportion of each bomb was blown into fine atoms like grains of sand. One girl who had two or three tolerably severe wounds, received in her dress more than a hundred fine particles that had not force enough to penetrate to the skin. The side of the Emperor's carriage has twenty-three holes and abrasions from the bomb that burst at the side. On the under surface of the *marquise*, on the front of the theatre, and on the houses opposite, you may count five hundred holes and abrasions. In a large pane of glass in the *café* Rossini, a considerable distance from the point of explosion, a small fragment has passed through, leaving a round and clean orifice which is just large enough to admit a finger.

The public were evidently wrong in supposing that the bombs were charged with balls and nails. The noise from the explosions was perfectly terrific, in view of the size of the bombs, and there is every reason to believe that the amount of metal was badly proportioned to the enormous explosive force of the interior.

Your readers will recollect the plan that was laid for blowing up the imperial train with the Emperor, four years ago, at Lille, when it was expected that His Majesty, after breaking up the camp of Boulogne, would pass over the Belgian road to Brussels. In that case an iron cylinder was used, much similar to the present, but 12 by 7½ inches in diameter, turned like the present, filled with fulminating mercury, and disposed so as to be inflamed by an electric wire, fifty yards long. In both cases we see the same precautions in construction, the same precision, and it cannot be denied that they are the result of a scientific knowledge as profound as it is misapplied.

Two examples chosen from history will show the terrible power of the fulminate of mercury. BERZELIUS tells us that a man, in opening and shutting a small box of this material, was blown to pieces, and that the bones of the hand which held the box were found on the floor, broken, after having passed through a thick oak table! HALLEN, a German chemist, was killed twenty years ago in his laboratory, by the explosion of less than a pound of this substance, and when his friends entered his chamber after the explosion, nothing was found but sheets of flesh plastered over the walls, and some spots of blood.

Messrs. DEVISME and CARON have since opened one of the shells, and they found a powder which they still suppose to be fulminating mercury, but they were obliged to desist from a further examination, because M. CARON was seized with a violent bleeding from the nose, and M. DEVISME was also seriously indisposed, from the effects of the volatilization of the explosive material.

The plan of the assassins is variously understood and reported. Just as the first bomb was thrown, a man in white gloves, standing conspicuously on the steps of the Opera, raised his hat high in the air, and shouted, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" This man is believed to have been ORSINI, who thus gave the word of command. All the principal prisoners had wrappers around their throats, (*caches-nez*,) all precisely similar. It is believed that each one, as he threw a bomb, at the same time agitated his hat in the air, cheering his Majesty. PIERRI had a ticket for the Opera in his pocket, which has given rise to the supposition that he had accomplices inside the theatre. The fact that each carried revolvers and poignards, seems to prove that if the attempt failed on the outside, it was to be accomplished within. Soon after the detonations, two distinct whistles were heard in the theatre, a sign no doubt which served to restrain the conspirators inside. On account of Mme. RISTORI's appearance, a large proportion of the audience were Italian, and it was impossible to attempt any arrests. Any practicable plan for a disturbance within the theatre must have involved the most desperate possibilities, extending over hundreds of lives. It is believed that PIERRI had the control of the internal programme, ORSINI of the external. Fortunately for the Emperor and Empress, no doubt, and for the audience, PIERRI was arrested before he had time to take command of his part of the programme. As the Emperor's carriage passed along the Boulevards, and subsequently, during the passage of some of the carriages of the public functionaries who were hurrying to the Opera, hisses and menacing threats were heard from the crowds on the pavements, a circumstance that permits the belief that if the attempt had succeeded the work of blood in the streets would have commenced immediately.

Much surprise is expressed at the wonderful escape of the Emperor. The second bomb, which exploded in a position otherwise dangerous to their Majesties, fortunately was covered in a great measure by one of the horses of the carriage, which received a large proportion of the charge and fell dead. The coachman of the imperial carriage was wounded in the hand, and of the three laquays who stood up behind, the two outside ones were severely wounded, while the middle one escaped. HEBERT, the policeman, LANET, Commissary of Police, and ALESSANDRI, the Corsican, were all three seriously wounded, while rushing toward the Emperor's carriage, by the last explosion. HEBERT has sixteen wounds, LANET perhaps as many. It is difficult to understand how their Majesties escaped. The two other bombs that are known to have been on the ground, if thrown after his Majesty's descent from the carriage, (and that was perhaps a part of the programme,) would inevitably have accomplished the design of the conspirators.

A lawyer, M. RASETTI, had his life preserved by a circumstance which he was far from believing would prove so agreeable to himself. He had secured a good place in the front rank of the crowd to see the arrival of the *cortège*, when, just before the explosion, a woman crowded in front of him, and received directly in the abdomen a fragment of a bomb. This woman is the one who died at the Hospital Lariboisière. Another woman was saved by her enormous expanse of crinoline. The force of the projectile was spent before reaching her thigh, and the wound is not serious. The largest proportion of badly wounded persons is naturally among the police and soldiery. The lancers of the Imperial Guard have twelve men struck, two perhaps mortally. The Municipal Guard have eleven men struck, one now dead, and five severely wounded. The police number thirty wounded, of whom fifteen were of the secret police, the rest were *sergents de ville*, one commissary, and one divisional inspector, or chief of the secret police. Five horses were killed on the ground, five more were mortally wounded, and twenty horses of the lancers alone were wounded. The Emperor's second horse had to be shot.

The pistol found on the ground in the front of the opera beside a bomb, has been recognized by a Paris gunsmith as having been sold lately to an Italian. When placed in presence of the prisoners this gunsmith immediately recognized the man by whom it was bought. It is surmised that there were not less than twenty armed men engaged in the execution of the plot at the opera-house, and that but for the arrest of PIERRI, the affair would have terminated much more disastrously than it did.

It is proved beyond dispute that the bombs were thrown from the crowd, and not from the windows opposite, as was at first believed. The persons arrested in those houses on this supposition were subsequently set at liberty.

On the descent of their Majesties from the carriage, a squadron of Lancers formed a double line with presented arms through which their Majesties passed into the theatre, as usual. These men receive their order to stand in this position before the arrival of the *cortège*, and of course dare not move from their position until they receive a counter order. In the confusion the officer forgot to relieve his men till fifteen minutes after their Majesties had passed into the theatre. "Is there any one of you wounded?" said the officer, when he came to relieve them. "I am," said a Lancer, carrying his hand up to his schako, and then fainted. A few hours afterwards he was dead. The poor fellow had literally died like a hero, under arms, true to his orders.

During the performance in the theatre the persons in the imperial box were seen several times in the course of the evening examining fragments of the bombs which were brought to them. One of these the Empress put into her pocket.

It is said that at the moment the Emperor's hat was pierced, he was leaning forward to hear what General ROGUET was saying, the noise in the street almost drowning the Aid-de-Camp's voice.

The morning after the attempt the Emperor was on the ground on horseback at daylight. From there he rode to the civil hospital Lariboisière, to see the wounded; and from there to the military hospital at Gros-Caillou, to which were carried all the wounded soldiers. Both their Majesties have since visited the wounded at the latter hospital, and to all the principal persons wounded in the city the Emperor has sent his own surgeon, the Baron LARREY. Their Majesties defray all the expenses incurred by the wounded out of their private purse, and bestow upon all of them—and especially upon the poorer families—every possible attention. All the wounded officers and soldiers have either been promoted or decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The night after the attempt the whole city was illuminated. The public bodies and private citizens hurried to the Tuileries to present their felicitations to his Majesty, or to inscribe their names on the book, and a real joy seemed to prevail at the miraculous failure of the attempted crime. The journals with one voice deprecated the monstrous deed, and telegraphic dispatches from all parts of Europe, show that everywhere it is viewed with horror and consternation. All the monarchs have sent autographic letters of congratulation. The market women of Paris, those leaders in times of trouble, carried up to the Palace an enthusiastic address of sympathy, signed by fifteen thousand names. All the Press, and all France, as you will see, rejoices that the contrivers of this crime are foreigners. Both the programme and the bombs, it is believed, come from Birmingham, in England.

You will not fail to notice the concluding part of the Emperor's frank and able speech at the opening of the Legislature on Monday. He declared that the danger to the peace of the country was not so much in the excessive prerogatives of the power he held, as in the absence of repressive laws. Under this declaration we were prepared to see new rigors imposed upon us without mercy, and we had not long to wait for the first demonstration. Yesterday, two leading journals were definitively suppressed: the fusionist *Spectateur*, lately suspended under the name of the *Assemble Nationale*, for two months, and the *Revue de Paris*, a monthly republican periodical. At the same time the *Moniteur* announced that a demand had been made upon the Belgian Government for the suppression of one of its journals, *Le Drapeau*, and adds with formidable brevity, "We wait the decision of the Belgian Government."

You will also observe the bitter language of the Count DE MORNY in his speech to the Emperor, against the foreign Governments "who offer a holy hospitality to wild beasts." It is believed by members of the diplomatic corps that a quarrel with England on this question will be unavoidable. It is known that Lord PALMERSTON will not recede from the stand he has always taken on the subject of the refugees, and yet the Emperor and the leading men of his Government have committed themselves since this last attempt to such an extent, that a conflict between the two Governments seems inevitable.

Since the tragedy of the 14th, the Emperor appears every day in the streets on horseback, or in an open carriage driven by himself, and without escort.

MALAKOFF.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL PIERRI IN BIRMINGHAM.

From the Birmingham Post.

It has been discovered, probably by his passport, that one of the men arrested as an accomplice in the recent attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of the French, proceeded from Birmingham to Paris. That individual is PIERRI. The Home Office and the French Embassy in London were at once communicated with. Officers were sent down here yesterday by the Government, and Mr. COLLIS, the French Vice-Consul in Birmingham, was telegraphed by the Ambassador. Chief Superintendent STEPHENS also exerted himself independently, acting upon information received. With the exception of a brief interval, when he proceeded to Germany, PIERRI has resided in Birmingham ever since 1853, having been expelled from France the previous year. He latterly occupied a house at the corner of Pigott-street, Bathrow, on the door of which is a large plate bearing the words "PIERRI, Professor of Languages," which indicates his mode of living. He is represented to us as a gentlemanly man, of considerable attainments. The *Moniteur* describes him as being a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Roman army. It adds: "This Italian is a man of from forty to forty-five years of age, small in stature, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue; he speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and amongst others that of a priest." Of course we are unable to speak as to the accuracy of the serious charges made against him in the last sentence; but the description given of his personal appearance is tolerably correct. With respect to his conduct, it has been, since he took up his residence in Birmingham, of an irreproachable character; and he was consequently on visiting terms with several families of much respectability. There can be no doubt, however, that he held somewhat extreme political views, which he did not care to conceal in conversation.

So far as we have been able to learn, his connection with the plot will unfortunately admit of little doubt. For about two months past he has resided in the house, having only a tall, light-haired foreign gentleman with him. No female domestic was kept; they lived entirely alone; and the circumstance excited some remark among the neighbors. It has been surmised that FELICE ORSINI was his companion. About a fortnight ago, however, PIERRI called upon Mr. COLLIS, the French Vice-Consul, to have his passport *visé*. Mr. COLLIS, knowing him well, as he had taught Italian to a member of his family, entered into conversation with him, when PIERRI said he was going to Paris, Belgium, and Prussia, adding that he was about to travel "for pleasure." Mr. COLLIS unsuspectingly gave him the *visé*; and it appears that he also received a similar favor from Mr. EVERITT, the Belgian Vice-Consul. He then appears to have started on his continental journey, leaving Birmingham about Wednesday, the 6th inst. His house he left to the care of a female, stating that he was going into Scotland for three weeks. The circumstance has excited considerable regret in Birmingham. PIERRI, although he has a family, had none of its members residing with him. A daughter, we believe, is in a convent in Leicestershire, and a son is under tuition in Paris. PIERRI, we are informed, was a naturalized British subject.

The *Indicateur de Tourcoing* gives the following details relative to PIERRI's journey to Paris:

"About a week ago an Italian, who gave his name as PIERRI, arrived at the railway station here from Belgium; he carried in his hand a small iron box, which he said contained tools. He produced a passport perfectly regular, but the commissary expressed a wish to see the use of the box, which appeared of a singular make. PIERRI replied very composedly that he was a tuner of pianos, and that the box as well as its contents was what he used in his business. As there was nothing to prevent his entering France, he was allowed to continue his journey, but the surprise of the persons who spoke to him may be imagined when they learned afterwards that he was one of the conspirators."

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

The manner in which PIERRI was arrested in Paris has been fully detailed in our correspondent's letter. The Birmingham *Post*, of Jan. 20, gives some further particulars of the investigation of the plot against the French Emperor that was concocted in that city:

The inquiries into the antecedents, pursuits and connections of the assassin PIERRI are still being prosecuted, and the result is some curious revelations, which for prudential reasons it is not considered expedient at present to divulge. The first steps taken were exceedingly creditable to the vigilance and boldness of action manifested by Chief Superintendent STEPHENS. Upon seeing in the newspapers that a person of the name of PIERRI was arrested as a conspirator, he, acting under the conviction that the Parisian assassin was identical with the Bath-row teacher of languages, immediately instituted inquiries which left little doubt in his mind that his surmises were correct. He consequently took the wise, though somewhat hazardous step of searching the house. It was poorly furnished; there were no indications of any manufacture either of chemicals or metal work having been carried on, but some trunks which were fastened and locked, excited attention. In one of these, which Mr. STEPHENS forced open, was found a most voluminous correspondence with individuals both in England and abroad, and extending so far back as 1848. These letters and other documents, which were numerous enough to fill a carpet-bag, were at once taken possession of, and placed in the hands of the Home Secretary. Further investigations have given rise to the suspicion that Birmingham will, probably, be freed from the doubtful reputation of having fabricated the shells. It is by no means unlikely that by this time the maker has been discovered. Last night another search of the house in Bath-row was made by one of the metropolitan detectives, assisted by Sergeant MANTON, of the Birmingham force, which resulted in what are considered to be some important discoveries. A table stood in one of the parlors, covered by a cloth, which concealed a drawer. In this receptacle was found another mass of correspondence from individuals in England and various parts of the Continent, some addressed to "Major," and others to "Colonel PIERRI." Nearly all of these letters, which were written in French, Italian and English, are of recent date, and are likely to throw some light upon the atrocity in which their recipient was engaged. A book was also discovered treating of the construction of grenades, and giving numerous receipts for the manufacture of explosive substances. This was taken possession of. A great many numbers of the *Spectateur*, a Paris paper, which the French Government suppressed on Monday, were also found in the house. From other discoveries it would appear that the Spaniard GOMEZ, who is now in custody as implicated in the conspiracy, was likewise one of PIERRI's visitors. Three of the principals have thus been traced to Birmingham—namely, PIERRI, ORSINI and GOMEZ. It is by no means improbable that some very singular facts connected with the secret meetings here will be placed before the public. The letters and documents above alluded to have, like the others, been transmitted to Sir GEORGE GREY.

The Birmingham *Press* says: "We are assured that PIERRI, about three weeks ago, wrote to a gentleman holding an official position in this town, and in the course of the correspondence informed the recipient of the letters that he was about leaving England upon 'highly important business, which, in a short time, will produce important results.' This letter was unfortunately destroyed, and therefore the whole of its interesting contents cannot be given to the public. Another link in the chain of testimony inculpating the two assassins whose names have been mixed up with the Birmingham share in the transaction, has been found in the fact that a 'foreigner' answering PIERRI's description some weeks ago requested a wood-turner in this town to furnish him with some wooden conical models, much similar in shape to a patent Minie rifle ball, from which castings could be made. These moulds would produce a missile destructive in the worst degree, as their peculiar form would avail for a thorough penetration of any part of the human body they might strike. The hand grenades were very likely the design of some of our skilled mechanics, and it is said that a clever glass-worker in this neighborhood modeled one of the shells, although, of course, he was at the time perfectly innocent of the use to which it would be applied.

CARLOS DE RUDIO IN NOTTINGHAM.

The Nottingham *Journal* contains the following details respecting the residence of the assassin RUDIO, at Nottingham: DE LA SILVA (whose real name, according to several influential journals, is Count CARLOS DE RUDIO) formerly filled a situation as translator to a French newspaper, published in London. About two years ago he became acquainted with a sharp, good-looking girl, named BOOTH, a native of Nottingham, and employed as an overlooker at Mr. FISHER'S warehouse, Short Hill. Although only 16 years old, a girl of no education, not being able, it is said, to write her name, she attracted his attention, and he succeeded in exciting a reciprocal attachment on her part. They were married at Godalming Church, in Surrey, within a short distance of London. Soon after the ceremony, the newspaper on which he was engaged, not answering the expectations of its proprietors, died a natural death, and the Count was thrown out of employment. He utterly failed to get a living in the metropolis, and, as a last resort, came to Nottingham, hoping to make some friends, through the influence of his wife, and in the expectation also that the latter would be able to obtain work from her former employer. On coming to the town, the young woman was kindly taken again into the service of Mr. FISHER, and for several weeks the pair lived almost exclusively upon her earnings. The Count meanwhile had been furnished with letters of introduction to one or two gentlemen connected with some foreign lace establishments. Being possessed of no mean attainments, and having a knowledge of five languages, besides possessing a very gentlemanly manner, his misfortunes excited some commiseration, and one or two gentlemen set on foot a subscription, to enable him to furnish a room, and receive private pupils. Upwards of £20 was collected for this purpose, and accordingly, a small house being taken for him in Castle-place, Houndsgate, he commenced business with some half dozen pupils. To one young gentleman and his wife, who were favored with an introduction on his first arrival in Nottingham, he paid the most marked attention, and was a continual guest at their house. He confided to them many curious particulars of his previous history. We learn, for instance, that he was an officer in the Italian Legion at the time of the revolution in that country, and that, being of a fiery and ardent turn of mind, he was also involved in several private quarrels on his own account. The result of the revolution is matter of public history. The count, with singular good fortune, escaped both the pistols of the duelist and the bayonets of the French Emperor. He was one of the victims of the murderous FOSCHINI, who, it will be remembered, some two years ago, stabbed several of his compatriots in a public-house brawl in London. RUDIO was struck in several places, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of. When in Nottingham he expressed very violent opinions to his private confidants on political subjects, and on one occasion he showed a formidable-looking poignard to the friend above named, and the latter became really alarmed lest he should at any time incur the displeasure of his quondam associate. It need not be said that the estimable Count did not scruple to avail himself to the utmost of his friend's generous hospitality. It may be mentioned to his credit that he punctually repaid several loans that were made to him, while part of the subscriptions were still unpaid. On the other hand, some gentlemen refused to take any part in the subscription, because while living exclusively on private charity and on the scanty earnings of his wife, close up to the time of her confinement, he was to be seen lounging about the town smoking cigars. In due time he became the father of a fine little boy, and the mother, having been compelled to give up her situation at Mr. FISHER'S shortly after, took in lacework from Mr. STEEGMANN'S and other warehouses. The pupils, however, dropped off one by one, and in the month of December last, without consulting any of his benefactors or apprising his creditors, to whom he was indebted about £15, he absconded. He was not long, however, before he communicated with one or two special favorites. There is very little doubt that the Count RUDIO, who resided in Nottingham, is one of those who are charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, as he was known to be closely connected with Count ORSINI, the prime mover of the plot. In conversation with his friends in Nottingham, RUDIO frequently referred to ORSINI, and the latter in his celebrated pamphlet 'Austrian Dungeons and Prisons,' alludes in terms of high praise to the family of RUDIO."

The Paris *Pays* says:

"One particular relative to the prisoner RUDIO, *alias* DA SILVA, is worthy of note. It may be remembered that two years ago a murder was committed in a coffee-house in London. An Italian named [illegible], killed one of his [illegible] seriously wounded two others, succeeded in escaping from the [illegible] police of London. One of the men [illegible] that occasion was RUDIO, and the cause of the crime, which was not then known, was the suspicion entertained by the murderer against his countrymen of betraying the secrets of their political association."

FELICE ORSINI.

The Birmingham *Post* says:

"Count FELICE ORSINI is well known in Birmingham. He has lectured and visited here, and was intimate with many families. There are few of our readers who have not read of his wonderful endurance amidst the horrors of an Austrian prison, and his almost fabulous escape. Those who know him best in Birmingham, and there are several who know him well, are astounded to find a man of his stamp having even the remotest complicity with a transaction so nefarious and abominable."

On the other hand, a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing from Newcastle-on-Tyne, says:

"The friends of FELICE ORSINI, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, are a good deal puzzled with the newspaper accounts of his complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of France. The Birmingham *Daily Post* is clearly wrong with regard to the identification of the tall foreigner, with light hair, seen in the company of PIERRI, in that town, as ORSINI. ORSINI is altogether a different person. He is of middle height, of slender make, has jet black hair and beard, and magnificent dark eyes. He is not a count, but belongs to a respectable middle-class family in Florence. ORSINI is a mild, gentlemanly-looking man, and while in the north he was very highly esteemed. Beyond what has been published in the newspapers, none of his friends in the north of England appear to have any information of his movements."

Our London correspondent says that ORSINI has been known in London, ever since his escape, to be a weak and inordinately vain man, carrying about him an atmosphere of melodramatic mystery and pretence, entirely different from the quietude and self-possession of MAZZINI, who has had no intercourse whatever with him for a long time previous to the terrible affair, and had no cognizance of its being intended.

ENGLAND AND THE REFUGEES.

From the London Times, Jan. 22.

It appears to be the opinion of Mr. WHITE, in the city of London, and of Mr. NEWTON SCOTT, a resident at Paris, that the Press has not exhibited the proper amount of indignation at the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The British lion has not roared loud enough; we have not employed epithets enough, or of the requisite strength; and—what is more—we have not urged the extermination of every foreigner who cannot give a good account of himself, his family, his connections, his occupation, his "antecedents," and the objects of his residence among us. Now, we are ready to match our indignation against that of any honest and reasonable man. We are Englishmen. That is enough, and ought to be enough. All Englishmen hate assassination. The Irish took to it as a remedy for their wrongs, and incurred the total loss of our sympathy, insomuch that we all quietly permitted their wrongs to be aggravated a hundred fold, and let them fight their own battles, and be beaten, as they were. Excepting, possibly, in the case of some distracted women avenging some hideous outrage, we have no patience with the crime. We give the assassin no law, except, if he can, to prove that he is not an assassin. But when this is the national and universal feeling among us there is no occasion for everybody to storm and fret, and "tear the passion to rags," as if it were something new to be angry at the man who stabs another in the back, or flings a bomb-shell among an innocent multitude. In our position, too, there is a strong practical limit to excesses of the most virtuous indignation. We have to estimate what can be done and what cannot be done. It may be very well for gentlemen engaged in some quiet trade in this metropolis, or enjoying the amusements of the neighboring capital, to propose a general hunt of political conspirators. They have no occasion to consider the form which such a crusade would probably take, the magnitude of the enterprise, the persons who would be involved in it, the extent to which laws and constitutions would have to be modified for it, and the chances of success. It has probably not even occurred to them to define a refugee or to lay down the limits within which a foreign resident may concert measures against the dynasty or constitution of his country, much less on what evidence we may assume a refugee to be abusing the rights of hospitality.

The question may be put to a practical test in the case of the conspirators before us. Two Italians reside at Birmingham, refugees from their country—one, if not both, having taken a public part against Austria, incurred her wrath, and escaped out of one of her strongest prisons. This is not only known, but paraded. M. ORSINI gives lectures publicly against the Austrian and French occupation of Italy. They are both in frequent and unreserved communication with their countrymen holding the same opinions, and every now and then M. ORSINI is absent for a time. They are known to be scientifically acquainted with the art of destruction, and to be in frequent communication with the manufacturers of deadly engines and explosive materials. Well, are we to lay hold on these men, evidently bent as they are on the destruction of somebody or other? Why, a large class of men, including many of known benevolence, think of nothing else but the means of destruction. While some are devising implements to break up and pulverize the surface of mother earth, others are thinking how to tear, to rend, to scarify, to shatter the bodies of their species; and they deem it humanity to do so. But what were we to do with these men,—with M. ORSINI in particular? So long as he was in England, giving lectures and conversing with men who hold assassins in abhorrence, he seemed out of harm's way. It will hardly be said that we ought to have laid hold of him and given him up to Austria, or to France, with whom, by the by, we have not even an Extradition Treaty, at this moment. If anybody was responsible for M. ORSINI, it was France herself. She professes to have a system of personal surveillance; we do not. It was her concern that this actual revolutionist and possible regicide should not enter her soil; and she possesses a most complicated machinery which pretends to guard her frontier from such invasion. How, then, did M. ORSINI get into France? He merely goes to a French Vice-Consul at Birmingham, gets a passport, goes to Paris, resides there some weeks, all the time known to be an Italian, a revolutionist—the notorious ORSINI. Then he has daily meetings with other men of his sort. In that city the whole gang—under the very eyes and nose of a police which boasts to be the most searching, and certainly is the most unscrupulous in the world—make preparations, not so much for a murder as for a field day, which accordingly comes off at the hour appointed, with as large a return of killed and wounded, horse and foot, as has figured at the conclusion of some important pitched battles. We do not wonder that when the Prefect of Police went into the Emperor's box, and with officious particularity detailed the discoveries, the captures, the weapons, the slaughter, and all the rest of it, the Emperor, after listening long, motionless and silent, replied, "Very well, M. Prefect, you have proved very satisfactorily what I knew before—that the French police is the very worst in all Europe."

The press, too, with all due deference to Mr. WHITE, is bound to be consistent in the doctrine it may propound as to hospitality and its abuses. When the son of the Duc DE BERRY was in this metropolis, holding a species of Court, receiving homage, and distributing expectations, we did not ask for his expulsion. We thought it enough to point out the farcical nature of the exhibition. Some time before this metropolis was honored with the presence of another refugee, who had actually invaded the French territory with bloodshed, and who

come. She does not recognize their quarrels. She expects not even thanks. Neither do they thank her. No refugee holds himself under any bond of gratitude to our open realm and equal laws. Not a few, indeed, regard with bitterness the fleeting and unsubstantial character of our sympathy. They forget that an asylum is all that we can give them. If they attempt more, they do it at their own risk. It is clear from past examples that they may use our hospitality, or abuse it, as the case may be, for their own ends; but they must observe our laws, by not preparing armed expeditions; and respect our feelings, by not plotting assassination.

The Approaching Marriage of the Princess Royal.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Jan. 20.

The whole of the sumptuous preparations and decorations in connection with this all-important event have at last been brought to a close, and even the Chapel Royal is declared to be complete. Yesterday afternoon Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, paid a long visit of inspection to it, passing through the line of route to be taken by the procession on Monday next.

Her Majesty expressed herself perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements and alterations, and which, bearing in view the means and space at the disposal of those intrusted with the decorations, are really deserving of all fair praise. Yesterday, too, the positions to be occupied by all the illustrious guests upon the *haut-pas* were finally determined on and approved by Her Majesty in person, who also pointed out the place where she wished her own Chair of State to be placed on the left-hand side of the altar—the side on which the young bride will stand. On either side of Her Majesty's chair are placed five crimson velvet stools, richly embroidered with gold lace—the three on the left are intended for the Princesses ALICE, HELENA and LOUISA; those on the right for the Princes ARTHUR and LEOPOLD. The Prince of Wales has a place apart, more to the front of the altar, and Prince ALFRED among the illustrious guests on the right. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, will occupy crimson stools (such as are provided for all the Royal personages except the Queen) in the centre of the *hout-pas*, the Prince and Princess of Prussia having places on the right immediately behind where the bridegroom will stand. The places for Prince WILLIAM of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of SAXE COBURG are on the right, near the noble relatives of the bridegroom, and the Duchess of Kent will be seated on the left, near the Queen.

Such were the arrangements decided upon yesterday at 3 o'clock, but the lapse of a few minutes more sufficed to change them, for shortly before 4 o'clock a telegram was received at Buckingham Palace announcing the death of the Grand Duke of Baden. In consequence of this melancholy event the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Prince WILLIAM of Baden are plunged into mourning, and will, we believe, immediately quit London for the Continent, and their places at the bridal ceremony, of course, will be occupied by others. It was anticipated by some that, in consequence of the lamented death of Duke of DEVONSHIRE, his Grace's cousin, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, would be prevented from attending in her official capacity as Mistress of the Robes, but we believe that her Grace will be present on this auspicious occasion. Nothing can more forcibly show the uncertainty of all human plans than these changes, and rumors of changes, being caused by death in the gay ranks of a bridal festivity. What impresses this feeling still more strongly is that the Marchioness of WESTMEATH died yesterday afternoon. Her Ladyship occupied apartments in St. James' Palace, which almost immediately adjoins the Chapel Royal, and yesterday, therefore, all the blinds of the house were down as a sign that death was busy, while around the room artists were busy hanging the evergreens and making ready the decorations for Monday next. The contrast was suggestive.

As a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen as to the time at which the distinguished persons who have tickets will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, we are requested to state that no person whatever will be admitted to the interior of the Chapel before 10 o'clock, or later than 11½ o'clock. Only between these hours will the holders of the white tickets be admitted.

The following Bishops and clergy will officiate at the Royal Marriage on Monday:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Primate.
The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal.
The Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner.
The Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet.
The Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain.
Rev. Dr. WESLEY, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The following Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Chapels Royal will officiate in the choir: Messrs. T Francis, W. Lockey, J. Goss, G. W. Martin, Benson, R. Barnby, N. Smith, Foster, Machin, Lawler, Thomas, Whitehouse and Bennett.

Sir. G. SMART will preside at the organ, assisted by Mr. COOPER. The chorister boys will attend with their master, Rev. T. HELMORE. The ceremony will open with the following chorale:

CHORALE,

This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray:
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!

The *Deus Miserearur* will be chanted during the ceremony, and the *Hallelujah Chorus* at the close.

PREPARATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The day before yesterday Prince FRIEDRICH WILHELM gave audience to Count HOHENTHAL, the Saxon Minister at this Court, (brother of the Countess HOHENTHAL, now in England,) and received at his hands the Saxon order of the *Rautenkrone*, which the King of Saxony has just conferred on him.

The wedding-rings that are to be used at the approaching nuptials are of Silesian gold, and have been made in Breslau. The maker of them—who has also a large gold-refining establishment in that town—has had the two rings mounted on a skin of parchment, on which is engrossed with every attention to calligraphy, a short history of his gold works in Reichenstein, from which we learn that in former days Silesia was a California on a small scale; gold was not only obtained by mining, but by washing the sands of certain rivers, (the same is still in the recollection of old people as having been the case with the Rhine.) In this form of the heading to a historical document the two wedding-rings have lately been forwarded to the royal bridegroom.

There are five carriages being built here for the future use of the princely couple and their household; one of them that I have seen, and which all the others, I presume, will resemble, is dark blue for the body, with the carriage red. On the sides are the combined arms of Prussia and England, bound together by the riband of the cross of the Hohenzollern Order. The English arms, being those of the Princess Royal, bear the Saxon escocheon on a shield of pretension.

Among other peculiarities that will be presented by the procession of the Trades' Societies on the day of the entry will be to be noticed the costume of the journeymen bakers, who will, according to prescriptive custom, appear with three-cornered hats and swords. In the position they will occupy on the ground, at the moment when the bridal couple enters the town, the journeymen will form the second rank, while their masters, as becomes their dignity, will occupy the front. On this occasion the master bakers will all wear black dress coats, white cravats, and the colors of the Bakers' Company on their arms.

It has been decided that all points of historical interest, more particularly the historical works of art, visible from the palace shall be brilliantly illuminated on the night of the entry into Berlin. Thus not only the statutes of the Generals distinguished in the War of Liberation whom I have already mentioned on a former occasion,—BLUCHER, YORK, GNEISENAU, BULOW and SCHARNHORST, but also the noble monument of FREDERICK the Great and that of the equally great, if not greater, Elector of Brandenburg, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, are to be lit up by tall candelabra 10 feet high, burning 50 jets of gas each. Round the monument of FREDERICK the Great there will be no less than 14 of these candelabra, or, to speak less magnificently, tall wooden posts, appropriately shaped and colored so as to favor the illusion of their being bronze candelabra, and not spoil the effect of the illumination.

The *Fackelzug* that the students intended to get up for the evening of the 8th of February is by no means certain to take place. It appears that as far back as last October an application was made by the students to the Senate of the University for permission to pay this mark of respect, according to student fashion; but at that time, as it was very uncertain how it would be with the King's health when the festal day should come round, no answer was given, nor has any been given since.

The courts of law intend to constitute the 8th of February a public holyday, and transact no judicial business; very possibly also the proper authorities will proclaim it as such for the whole town and the public offices, but as yet no notice has been given to that effect that I have heard of.

Among the other grand doings that will ensue on and after the arrival of the bridal couple, there will not only be balls given by the different members of the Royal family in their several palaces here, but there will also be some subscription balls, as was the case last year and the year before. At these balls, which are generally given at the opera-house, and very elegantly got up, it is usual for the Royal family and Court to be present; the King and Queen, or, as it will be on the coming occasion, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, lead a *polonaise* through the crowd of assembled guests, intersecting the mass in every possible and least to be expected direction, after which the younger Princes generally join in the dancing, which commences as soon as the Royal party returns to its box.

Apropos of Royal parties, I must correct an error which I committed about 10 days back on the authority of the semi-official *Zeit* in stating that Chevalier BUNSEN, had the evening before been to a party at the Prince of Prussia's; it turned out on inquiry to have been one of his sons. The remark, too, which I appended to that supposed fact is also, as I have subsequently ascertained, as groundless as the statement of his having been here in Berlin and in Royal circles. I mention that it was expected the Geheimerath BUNSEN would accept the post of Minister, and represent Prussia at one of the more important Courts of Europe. The wish that he should do so has, it is true, been entertained here, and has formed the subject of much correspondence, but it appears that Herr BUNSEN sees at present no reason to depart from his long cherished resolve not to accept any office, either diplomatic or administrative, but will continue still to live in his retirement at Charlottenberg, on the banks of the Neckar.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415, 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 184, 478, 1155, 428, 429, 430, 434, 455, 451, 490, 467, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 422, 505, 477, 204, 570, 471.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 129, 371, 62, 15, 113, 86, 1517, 17, 151, 152, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 126.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 120, 134, 137, 143, 152, 111, 155, 158.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi*—Mr. Sedgwick yesterday moved the General Term, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the writ of error in this case, should be entered on the minutes, and become an order of the Court, authorizing a new trial of Cangemi at the Circuit, and specifying the day of the trial.

Judge DAVIES intimated that the first order authorizing his trial was sufficient, and it was unnecessary to make a new order of that nature.

Some other motion being about made, his Honor remarked that the prisoner should be brought into Court. The prisoner was produced, but owing to other business being on, the matter was postponed until to-day.

CUSTODY OF AN OWNER OVER HIS GOODS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED FOR PUBLIC SALE.

Jomes McAuley vs. *Warren Moran et al.*—In 1851, the plaintiff, in Philadelphia, shipped certain goods to the defendants in New-York. Under circumstances not necessary to relate, the goods were advertised to be sold, "at a peremptory and special sale." The plaintiff, who was still the owner of the goods, finding that they were going for nothing, ordered the sale to be stopped. The defendants refused so to do, on the ground that the order had been given to have the sale "*peremptory.*" The sale was continued, and the goods brought nearly $4,000 less than their value. The plaintiff sued to recover the difference between their real value and the price they actually brought. On the trial, the plaintiff recovered, and the defendans appealed. The real question at issue (among other special questions of no particular interest) is whether, after an owner has authorized a "*peremptory*" sale, he has any power to stop it. On the appeal, which was argued yesterday, Ex-Judge Edmonds, for the appelants, argued that, after the sale had been ordered by a party, and advertised as *peremptory*, he had no power to stop it.

David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the respondent, claimed that the defendants were merely the factors of the principal, and were bound to follow the instructions of their principal. If they violated it, they did it at their own risk. The fact that the sale was ordered to be peremptory made no difference. The principal, before the hammer falls on his goods, is the owner, and has full authority over them.

Mr. Gerard will continue this morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Joan A. Lott, Justice.

DECISIONS.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Samuel Arnold, Jr. vs. *Anson Blake.*—The motion of the defendant, so far as it asks for an order staying proceedings of the plaintiff in this action until the costs of a former action between the same parties are paid, with an allowance of ten days after such payment to put in an answer, is granted. The residue of the application is denied. No costs on this motion allowed to either party as against the other.

Anson Blake, Administrotor of C. D. Blake, deceased, vs. *John Young and others.*—The motion for judgment by the defendant, Sam. Arnold, Jr., for want of a reply or demurrer to portions of his answer is denied, and the application by the plaintiff for relief, conditionally, is discharged. No costs to either party as against the other allowed on either of the motions.

Almet Reed vs. *Norris A. Phelps and others.*—Motion by Garret V. Manly for leave to renew his motion for an order that the Sheriff of Queens County pay him $367 50 paid on bidding in premises on first sale, &c. Denied with $10 costs of opposing motion to Albert Mathewa, Esq., by Attorney for defendants, Pierce, Wall & Salisbury, to be entered in Queens County.

Mathew Merrut vs. *Hiram Voil, Benjamin Wood and others.*—The defendant, Benjamin Wood, having on the motion for a resale offered to pay plaintiff the amount due him with his expenses, an order may be entered setting aside and vacating the sale, and canceling the deed for the premises, on the payment by him to the plaintiff or his attorneys, within three days after notice of the order to the said defendant, or his attorney, of the following sums: Amount due plaintiff for principal and interest on 6th January, 1858, the day of sale, $3,242 28; Auctioneer's fees, $10; Referee's fees, $36; expense of recording deed, $1 25; traveling expenses, $6 97; Counsel fees, &c., $50; with interest on the said several sums from the day of sale, and $10 costs of opposing the motion. The plaintiff, on the payment of the above sums, is, on the application and at the costs and expenses of the defendant, Wood, to quit-claim to him all interest in the premises under the sale and deed. If the above terms are not complied with in the time specified therein, on filing an affidavit of that fact, an order may be entered denying the motion for resale and other relief, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

The People vs. *Stephen B. Odell and Charles Shute.*—The *certiorari* to Jos. E. Ayrea, a Justice of the Peace of Westchester County, removing the conviction of the defendants, quashed, and the allowance thereof on the 12th day of January, 1858, set aside.

Joseph B. Wood vs. *Richard Connor and Johnathan Connor, Executors, &c., of Rich'd Connor, deceased.*—The judgment and all subsequent proceedings are set aside for irregularity, on the ground that by the summons served, unaccompanied by the complaint, it appeared that the defendants were sued in a representative character while the judgment is entered against them in their individual capacity, but the motion is granted without costs. Order to be entered in Richmond County.

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. *Antonio M. Mora and others.*—The amended complaint set aside on the ground that the cause of action stated therein does not conform to the cause of action stated in the summons, $5 costs to be paid by the plaintiffs to defendants Jose M Mora and Jose F. Navarro, and the like sum to the other defendants or their respective attorneys. The plaintiffs are to be at liberty to amend either the summons or the complaint as they may be advised, within ten days after notice of this order, on the payment of the above costs in that time, so as to conform. The order of 18th January is, by consent, vacated.

The complaint is based on an unlawful entry on land of the plaintiffs', and the subsequent occupancy thereof without their permission or authorization founded on contract.

John Beckett vs. *R. Boston.*—This judgment, by confession, in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant and the execution, with all subsequent proceedings, are set aside as against William Chamberley, a subsequent judgment creditor of the defendant, on account of the insufficiency of the statement of facts on which the judgment was founded.

Anson Blake vs. *Albert S. James and others.*—Five suits by the same title. A resale of the mortgaged premises, at the risk and cost of the former purchaser, under the judgment in each action, ordered, unless the purchaser complete his purchases, and pay $10 costs in the aggregate of these motions, to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, within five days after notice of this order. The present Sheriff to be substituted as the officer to sell, in the place of Burdett Stryker, the late Sheriff, under the judgments, wherein he was directed to sell; $10 costs in the aggregate for the costs of the motion to be paid by the purchaser to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, in case the purchases by him are not completed on the above terms.

Russell W. Ostrander vs. *Ferdinand W. Ostrander.*—A reference to Alonzo G. Hammond to hear and decide all the issues, is directed. So much of the plaintiff's motion as asks for an order compelling the defendant to deliver up the stock set forth in the complaint to the plaintiff, is denied. $10 costs on the motion to abide the event. The delivery of the stock in question ought not to be ordered while the defendant's claims for commissions are unsettled, it being alleged in his answer that he has paid over all the money received by him.

Margaret Petorius, administratrix, vs. *David T. Currie.*—Motion to set aside and discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

John W Bortels vs. *John Hulsing.*—Motion to set aside and vacate judgment by confession denied, with $10 costs to be paid to plaintiff by Martin H. Duckwirth, John Nash and Ebenezer Beadlestone, the parties making the application.

Wm. White vs. *H. S. Wells and others.*—Order of Jan. 25, 1858 vacated, and motion to amend the summons and complaint by inserting therein the name of C. F. Wells as a defendant in lieu of that of Henry Wells, granted. The amended complaint to be served in ten days. No costs to be allowed on the motion to either party.

Elizo Doris vs. *Backus Culver and Joshua Culver*—Motion for leave to serve a case and exceptions on the part of the plaintiff, denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion. Order to be entered in Dutchess County.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 15 pkgs, Ashes; 3 357 bbls. Flour; 620 bags Oats; 829 bags Feed; 1,165 pkgs. Provisions; and 365 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 50 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more sought after, and is ⅛c. ₱ lb. dearer, having been very favorably affected by the news per *Arabia*. Sales have been reported of about 1,460 bales, including Middling at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Upland, an 11½c.@11¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	877,904
Total	885,723
Exported since	532,388
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 1, 1858	353,335

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears less active, parties disagreeing slightly about prices. The receipts are limited, but the stock is ample. Sales 7,600 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 80
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 5 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is quiet and languid. Sales 900 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 @ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, chiefly for milling, at full prices. Sales 8,300 bushels, including poor White Western, at $1 16; fair mixed Western at $1 17; do red do. at $1 10; and choice white Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales 26,500 bushels, new crop, at 64½c.@67c. for Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales have also been reported since our last of small lots of Rye at 70c.@71c. chiefly at 70c.; and 3,000 bushels Barley at 70c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 41c.@43c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 33c.@36c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, there were no receipts or sales of North River Hay reported. The nominal asking rates for lots to arrive were 90c.@93c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, a sale of Northern from wharf was reported at 80c. ₱ 100 lbs. No Eastern arrived. The nominal quotation for Eastern from store was $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs

HIDES—The market is inactive to-day, parties disagreeing about prices

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c @10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices are quoted quite firm. Scotch pig, $23@$25 50, cash, $26@ $28, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined, usual terms. ₱ ton; English sheet, 3¾c.@4¾c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c. ₱ lb.

LEAD—Continues quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Bar, 5¼c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb. Old Lead, 4¾c., cash ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 5th inst., reports that "an improved inquiry has existed for sawed Lumber the past week, embracing orders from the North and East, as well as from the West Indies. We quote Re sawed $14@$16; Rough-edge $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes of scantlings, &c., for West Indies trade, $13. Timber has been arriving in large quantities, and a good supply now remains upon the market unsold. The demand for Mill Timber appears more brisk than for shipping Timber, though we renew our quotations of last week for both kinds, as transactions have been made within their range. We quote Mill Timber $5@$7; shipping Timber $3@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week, have been 595,123 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand continues good, chiefly for New-Orleans, at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 29c. @ 30c.; Porto Rico 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask very full prices, but but buyers are moving with some reserve. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 45c. @ 46c., in large and small lots, ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Continue quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and unsettled. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75, chiefly at $15 50@$15 60 for Mess; and $12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, and is worth 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is better demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 750 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c., for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. In New Orleans, Feb. 1, the stock of Provisions in the Inspection warehouses embraced 21,246 bbls. Pork; with only 194 bbls. and 112 tcs. Beef.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 450 tcs at $3 12@3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—4,478 tcs clean, and 94,000 bushels rough. The *sales* embraced all the receipts of clean, at $2 50@$3 50, chiefly at $2 87½@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.—and 40,000 bushels rough at from 72½@82c., chiefly at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. *Exports*—2,367 tcs. clean, (including 930 tcs. to New-York,) and 720 tcs. rough,—leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 3,077 tcs. In Savannah, there were *received*, 256 tcs. clean, and an average quantity of rough; *sold*, 732 tcs. clean at from $2 62½@$3 87½,—15 casks Middlings at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.—and 6,000 bushels rough at 60c. ₱ bushel; *exported*, 1,663 tcs. clean, including 909 tcs. for New-York.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and we have heard of sales, since our last, of about 930 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5⅜c.@6¾c.; New-Orleans at 4c.@ 7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 10¼c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 380 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21¼c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather limited, at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.. Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc. and Heavy Goods 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d ₱ 280 lbs.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 2½s @

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. VALENTINE.

Of all the days throughout the year,
That day I love the best,
When every little bird a mate,
Takes home unto his nest;
The trees begin to bud again,
The flowers, like starlets, shine,
And nature wakes from out her sleep,
To greet St. Valentine.

I dearly love that custom old,
Our grandsires used of yore,
Upon that happy morn to send
Of gifts a bounteous store
To her they loved; and he'er, I hope,
Will it forgotten be,
That rarest gifts are freely given
At RANNEY'S, 283.

A gift of value and ornament accompanies each book sold at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 283 Broadway. Catalogues, offering liberal inducements to agents, sent free to all. Address, A. RANNEY, Agent.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."

"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.

Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz.
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25.

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FOUR BOOK—A complete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent. The music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth with his full Bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 585 Broadway. Lessons every TUESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES M. HARRIS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superb, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the points accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, *Times* Office.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M by order of the Trustees

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their room, Clinton Hall. An essay will be read by Mr. KIRKHAM. Subject—*Laws of Remembrance*. The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

F. BONNEAU Jr., Rec. Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES for the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. L. OUTLAW. Subject—*London.*

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Messrs. WM. PALL & SONS' music store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., and at the door.

Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

Prof. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, will deliver the seventh lecture of the series on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. FINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, *via* Panama. Railroad FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. SLEEPER, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles &c., of his own importation, viz: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine soaps, pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c.

A. W. GABAUDAN,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

BILLIARD TABLES.—THREE SECOND-HAND tables for sale cheap in perfect order; also, a large stock of balls, cues and cloths. WM. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 92 Ann-st., corner of Gold.

THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from A. BELMONT, Esq., for the benefit of this institution.

THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME FOR the Friendless gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from Mr. A. BELMONT for the benefit of their institution.

S. A. STONE, Treasurer.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
VINDICATING OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY!
TWENTY THOUSAND PATRIOTS A-FIELD!
The management of this establishment, unexpectedly proud of the
ELATINGLY TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the new and
THOROUGHLY AMERICAN DRAMA,
entitled
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY.
And now in the FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of its grand performance to house overflowing and applauding audiences numbering
SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION,
and unanimously for elegant and finished repetition
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being thus ably presented:
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON:
H. WATKINS AS NEGRO JOCKO!
the remainder by Mr. Bordenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Weaver, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over 60 persons.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
The affecting Irish drama, written to illustrate the sufferings of the poor peasantry of Erin, and entitled
IRELAND AS IT IS.
The Grand Aquarium at this Museum cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants in crystal tanks 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED. FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. F. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1858,
The successful four-act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh	Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr Stoddart	La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene
Louise	Miss Thompson	Baroness	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter, on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clad Meddlestat, (with songs, dances, &c.) Mr. Jefferson
Dumont Mr. Burnett Beausanter Mr. Peters
Mr. Duncan Polly Ann Miss Manners
Miss Wells Mad. Diabahilly Mrs. Rodyers
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COLLEEN OF LYONS
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 6th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, will be offered
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY,
in which 100 MEN AND HORSES WILL APPEAR.
EXCELSIOR will achieve his miracles, and all the
ANIMALS WILL PERFORM,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—The extravaganza of the PONY RACES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1858
SIX NIGHTS MORE OF
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

SCWERY THEATRE.
Treasurer and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit ..... 12 cents
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
Will be acted the play of
PIZARRO,
After which, the grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Lydon ..... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the sterling Drama of
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Congressioonal proceedings yesterday are remarkable for the contrary steps taken in the upper and lower Houses in the progress of the Lecompton question. In the Senate, several ineffectual efforts were made by Mr DOUGLAS to get up his resolutions offered on Thursday calling for information relative to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, but the Senate refused to postpone the special order, which was the question of the reference of the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution to the Committee on Territories. During the debate Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, accused Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, of utteriog disnnion sontiments. Mr. FESSENDEN retorted that he had seen an extract from a speech made by Mr. DAVIS, in which it was admitted that he entered President PIERCE'S Cabinet a disunion man. Mr. DAVIS replied that he had said no such thing, and that the extract from his speech had been perverted. Finally the question was taken on the proposition of Mr. WILSON, pending from last Thursday, that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers to examine into all the facts relative to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and it was rejected by six votes. The reference was then made as at first proposed In the House, in accordance with the agreement made on Saturday morning, the first business in order was the seconding of the demand for the previous question, as moved by Mr. HARRIS. The demand was seconded by 110 against 105. The previous question was then ordered, by 113 against 107. The next question was the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, which was lost by 113 yeas to 114 nays. Mr. HARRIS' amendment to refer to a Special Committee of fifteen was then carried by 114 against 111, and the House refused to reconsider by the same vote. The main question, on the adoption of Mr HUGH'S resolution as amended by Mr. HARRIS, was lastly put, and resulted—yeas 115, nays 111. So the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution go to a Select Committee of fifteen, with unlimited power to investigate all charges of fraud. After the decision of this matter, Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, and made an apology to the House for his part in the disgraceful occurrence of Saturday morning, assuming all the responsibility for the breach of decorum. He was followed by Mr. GROW in a few well timed remarks, and the House immediately adjourned.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. Among the resolutions introduced in the Assembly was one for creating a Committee to ascertain whether any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. It was laid over. Most of the session was spent on a proposition to create a Committee of Inquiry relative to an article in the N. Y. *Tribune* alluding to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD'S election as Speaker was secured. After the defeat of a proposition to expel the *Tribune* reporter without an investigation, the resolution was passed and the Committee appointed.

Our Paris correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, gives a detailed history of the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. This conspiracy is one of the most remarkable on record. The assassins were determined men, who had been hatching their plots in another land for months and months. They had given themselves up, body and soul, to the work, and were resolved, at all hazards, to see it executed. No possible measure of precaution was neglected. The implements of destruction were tested, and their terrible power was ascertained to a nicety. Fate seemed to favor their schemes until the very last moment, and the escape of the intended victim was truly miraculous. The *dénouement* of the crime is more like a romance than an actual event in current history. If PIERRI and his confederates had formed a conspiracy to strengthen the throne of NAPOLEON instead of to destroy him, they could have imagined nothing better calculated to attain this end than their late dastardly attempt. Not only France, but the whole civilized world will now be prepared to sympathize with him, and congratulate him on his escape. His marvelous self-possession throughout such a startling scene will strengthen his hold on the excitable minds of the French people. Our correspondent gives a number of hitherto unpublished incidents connected with this tragedy;—the narrative will be found very complete and deeply interesting.

It is understood in Washington that General CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He asserts that he voted in the Lecompton Convention for the submission of the entire Conetitution to the people, but being defeated, he acquieced in the proposition to submit only the Slavery clense. His manifesto will be read with a great deal of interest.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Mass Meeting was held in Philadelphia, last night, at which J. W. FORNEY, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Ex-Secretary STANTON and other gentlemen. The resolutions adopted are strongly Anti-Lecompton.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for the use of Engine Co. 4. The Police Commissioners sent in a bill of $11,360 expenses of counsel for defending the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act. The bill, which does not include the attorney's charges, was referred to the Committe on Finance.

The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER'S reports of frands in the Street Department. The Fifty-second-street case was called up, and testimony received showing that FARLEY, who was the lowest bidder, did the work, declined the contract and asked MCGRANE to sign it at his (a higher) bid and then assign it to FARLEY'S father-in-law. This MCGRANE did, and FARLEY drew the money at MCGRANE'S estimate instead of his own, with some important additions.

Dr. HAWKS delivered a lecture, last night, in the new building of the Historical Society, on the Life and Example of WASHINGTON. The specific title of the lecture was: "Old America to Young America." The room was uncomfortably crowded, and in view of the numbers who were unable to obtain admission, on motion of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the Reverend lecturer was requested to redeliver his discourse shortly in a larger building, of which the public will be duly notified.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered the third lecture of his course on "Pauperism and Crime," last evening, at Clinton Hall.

LOLA MONTEZ last evening delivered her lecture on "The Wits and Women of Paris," before a very large audience in Hope Chapel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ANNE MCGOWAN pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved. ELIZA MCDERMOTT was convicted of the same offence. Sentence reserved. GEORGE BROWN was convicted of grand larceny. Sentence reserved. PETER DEVLIN and JAMES H. DORSET pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to four years and eight months each in the State Prison.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, the boy convicted of the murder of the Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was yesterday sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hanged on the 2d of April. The Jury's recommendation to mercy will be forwarded to the Executive.

A man named J. W. WATSON was arrested yesterday by Sergeant DIXON, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of entering over $1,500 worth of property from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway, in which he was employed for several months previous to December last, when he was discharged. The residence of the accused in Brooklyn was searched, but none of the stolen property was found there. Nearly all of it, however, has been since recovered from different pawn offices. The accused, who is an Englishman, aged 45 years, professes innocence.

A few days since, two men were arrested at the New-York Hotel, on suspicion of being thieves. They gave their names as GEORGE WILSON and AMOS WALTER They were detained, and recently their residence, No. 182 East Broadway, was searched by the police, who there found over $2,000 worth of watches, jewelry, and other articles, a portion of which has been identified as stolen from the New-York and Metropolitan Hotels. An officer from Baltimore arrived in this City yesterday with a requisition for WILSON, whose real name is said to be GEORGE KUHN. He is charged with stealing over $7,000 worth of property from Barnum's Hotel in that city. Both prisoners are still detained here.

HENRY MEYER, a clerk in the grocery store of FREDERICK SWARTZ, No. 24 Mulberry-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with shooting a young man named JOHN GREER, residing at No. 66 Cherry-street. The complainant alleges that MEYER attempted to eject him from the store without any just reason, and because he could not put him out finally drew a revolver and shot at him three times, the third shot taking effect in his left arm and wounding him severely. The accused was held to bail by Justice CONNOLLY in the sum of $1,000.

JOHN ARNOUX, a colored man, who, for several years past, has been employed in obtaining from the printers the slips of drawings for the different policy shops in the City, has lodged with the Mayor the names of the printers. They were brought, yesterday, before the Mayor, and gave bail to appear for examination before the Recorder. The accused allege that they have not violated any statute. The examination was set down for Friday afternoon.

The parties arrested on Saturday night at the gambling house corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, were brought before the Mayor yesterday. Those who were caught gaming promised to avoid gambling houses in future, and were discharged: the proprietors gave bonds pledging themselves to pursue a more honest calling, and their sentence was suspended.

Sergeant CROFT, of the Mayor's Office, left for Richmond yesterday to bring back the man THOMAS who stands charged with kidnapping a colored boy named ANDERSON, in this City, and selling him into Slavery at the South.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for flour, which, however, did not vary much in value. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention, and Cotton was also in better request at firmer prices. Provisions were moderately inquired for, and holders claimed higher rates. Groceries were in fair demand at buoyant prices. In other branches of trade no remarkable alterations transpired.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Defeat of the Admistration.

The House of Representatives has referred the President's Special Message on the Lecompton Constitution to a select Committee of *fifteen* members. This Committee is to be appointed by the Speaker, and is charged with the specific duty of inquiring into and reporting all the facts connected with the formation of this Constitution,—and with the voting upon it, both on the 21st of December, and the 4th of January,—the number of votes cast on each day, at each place of voting, the number of such votes that were fraudulent, if any, &c., &c.; and it has the power to send for persons and papers. The Senate referred the same Message to its own standing Committee on Territories, and *refused*, by a majority of six, to authorize that Committee to take testimony in regard to the matters of fact upon which it is expected to report.

There will be little difference of opinion as to which of the two houses has best consulted its own dignity, and paid most deference to public sentiment and to the principles of justice, in this matter. The Senate has distinctly and deliberately refused to authorize an inquiry into facts of the utmost importance, touching the accession of a new State to the Union. It yields a blind, reckless and unprincipled obedience to the dictation of the Executive,—not daring even to inquire into the truth of the facts upon which that dictation claims to rest. The House of Representatives has evinced greater independence and shown itself more worthy of its position as the agent and representative of the people. It was due to justice, to public sentiment and to every principle of Republican freedom, that Kansas should not be brought into the Union without at least understanding, from authentic sources, that her people, actually as well as constructively, desired admission under the Constitution which is presented in their name. It would have been an outrage upon Democracy, and a precedent of the most dangerous character, to take so important a step as this without some more reliable basis of action than the technical sophistries of the President's Message.

The Washington *Union*, as will be seen by an article which we copy elsewhere, denounces, with the most envenomed bitterness, the foreseen action of the House in ordering this Committee. It stigmatizes as traitors and renegades those Democrats who have ventured upon such a step, in spite of the Presidential displeasure. It is not easy to see what plausible reasons the official organ can devise for so virulent an opposition to this measure of inquiry. Its object is solely and exclusively to ascertain, as a matter of *fact*, whether the people of Kansas are or are not, in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. If they are, the Committee will so report, and Congress will unquestionably admit the State. If they are not in favor of that Constitution,—would the *Union* be in favor of its adoption by Congress? Does the President insist upon bringing Kansas into the Union, even if her people are opposed thereto? If not, why object to an inquiry which shall determine the fact? The *Union's* heated resentment of an investigation, betrays the fear that it will disclose facts fatal to the President's assumptions.

The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to those Democrats who have spurned the dictation of party power, when it came in conflict with their convictions of justice and of right. They have merited and will receive universal approbation for the patriotism and independence which have marked their action. And if the Democratic party can be saved from the ruin which President BUCHANAN'S most extraordinay policy threatens to bring upon it, it will be through their timely and efficient interposition in this critical emergency.

The Kansas contest in Congress is not ended, but its crisis has passed. The Committee will present to Congress an array of facts which will deprive all who keep up any pretence of reason and principle, of every pretext in sustaining the Lecompton fraud. The President's position is humiliating. He came into power with a large majority in both Houses of Congress pledged to his support. Before its first session is half over, it has voted against him upon a cardinal point of his policy, against the most strenuous exercise of his influence, the most lavish use of his patronage and the boldest menaces of power. He has displayed an "alacrity in sinking" which is without a parallel in the history of the country. PIERCE'S position, at the same period of his administration, was far stronger and infinitely more respectable.

The Political Future.

We have already commented on the debate between Senators SEWARD and HALE, as affording an indication of divergence among politicians who have recently acted together, in reference to questions which will demand attention in the immediate future. Mr. SEWARD, in that debate, said that he regarded the battle as "already over,"—that an absolute preponderance in the Federal Government was already secured to the Free States, and that neither the Administration nor anybody else could prevent this preponderance from being steadily increased hereafter. This opinion, coming from one holding so prominent a position as Mr. SEWARD, is not likely to pass unchallenged. If it should be generally adopted by the Republican Party, it would naturally lead to other issues than those growing out of Slavery, and would tend to give that party more or less of a national character.

It is evident that the Republican Party will be divided upon the soundness of Senator SEWARD'S position. Mr. HALE has already declared his dissent from it in the Senate. The Albany *Evening Journal*, which owes its power as a leading party organ to the fact that its Editor always disregards personal claims whenever they come in conflict with the advantage and success of the party, pronounces Mr. SEWARD'S speech able and statesmanlike. On the other hand, the *Tribune*,—which represents the ultra Anti Slavery wing of the Republican Party,—thus speaks of the same speech:

"What precise 'hatile' is here referred to we cannot say; but if it be the battle between Slavery and Freedom, we do not share the sanguine anticipations of our Senator. On the contrery, we consider this battle so far from being 'over,' that *it is barely begun*. The fact that such a measure as the Lecompton Constitution is now before Congress, with a strong probability that it will go through, is strikingly at war with the Senator's exultation.

But 'we are fighting for *a majority of Free States*,' says Governor SEWARD. That, certainly, is not the limit of *our* aspiration. We desire not merely a majority of nominally Free States, but *that every State shall be thoroughly Free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom*. A majority of such Free States as California, or even New-Jersey or Indiana, would be a very poor reward for the martyrdom of all the noble spirits, from LOVEJOY, at Alton, to PHILLIPS, at Leavenworth, who have freely rendered up their lives in testimony to the wrong and curse of Slavery. 'Free States' have mobbed, howled-down, rotten-egged and bludgeoned men and women for peacefully exposing and reproving our nation's guilt and shame in the matter of slaveholding. The Free State of New York, less than twenty years ago, *approved Mr. Seward's letter opposing the repeal of the 'nine months' law,' under which slaves were then brought into and held in this State*; and the Free State of New-Hampshire, at a period nearly as recent, applauded Mr. HALE'S participation in the breaking-up of an Abolition meeting by intimidation and violence. These two statesmen are living witnesses of the great progress since made by our people in the appreciation and love of liberty for all; but we cannot realize that the end is so nigh as Gov. SEWARD seems to consider it. When the seats of Messrs. MASON and HUNTER shall be filled by men holding the views and animated by the spirit of ELI THAYER and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD—when three or four Free States, carved out of Texas, shall be represented in Congress by Sewards and Hales (as they now are, not as they were twenty years ago)—when regenerated Mexico and Central America shall be suing for admission into our Union on the free basis of the immortal Ordinance of '87—and when it shall be as fashionable and profitable for unprincipled, ambitious politicians to be outspoken, consistent champions of Equal Human Rights as it now is for this class to be 'Conservative' and 'National'—*then may we share in the jubilant expectations of Gov. Seward. At present, we cannot.*"

This carefully-worded article not only evinces a studied distrust of Mr. SEWARD, but indicates the intention of the *Tribune* to do all in its power to carry the Republican Party to the platform of the out-and-out Abolitionists. It aims not only at the predominance of the Free States, and of Free principles in the Federal Government, but it seeks, also, to "make *every* State thoroughly free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom."

We hazard little in saying that the Republican Party, as such, will not follow this lead or assent to this definition of its principles and purposes. The Republican Party has never been committed to Abolitionism. It has steadily and uniformly disclaimed the intention, and disavowed the right, of interfering with Slavery in any State by whose laws it is authorized and sustained. It stood upon this ground in 1856,—and derived from this position all its strength and popularity as a national and constitutional party. It has always repelled the imputation, cast upon it by its enemies, of waging war upon Slavery, in any other than its federal relations,—and was in turn justly and uniformly repudiated by the Abolitionists as not standing upon their ground, or aiming at objects at all within the sphere of their ultimate intentions. WENDELL PHILLIPS, at a recent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, declared that he "*despised* the Republican Party," because it was not, and never could be, an Abolition party;—and in this he only expressed the general sentiment of Anti-Slavery men.

We do not doubt that a very large portion of those who acted with the Repnblicans in 1856 are Abolitionists in principle, and joined the Republican Party only because they saw no good practical results likely to follow adherence to their own. These men will do all in their power to carry the Republicans to the *Tribune's* ground. If they succeed they will deprive it of its hold upon the public confidence of the North, and will prepare the way for the *national* Democratic Party which is very likely to be organized upon the Douglas platform, and in opposition to the sectional faction into which the Administration party is rapidly sinking. This would divide the North substantially between the Abolitionists and the National Democrats—who would be joined by the more conservative portion of the Republicans and by the great body of the late American Party. Of course the prospect of such a reorganization of parties depends greatly upon contingencies; but if the Administration persists in its present course, it will very certainly destroy the Democratic Party of the North and render a reconstruction of it, under the lead of Senator DOUGLAS and upon more liberal grounds, inevitable

We do not believe that any party, aiming avowedly at the abolition of Slavery "in every State," can obtain the support of any large portion of the people in any section of the country. Slavery is universally felt to be a local institution,—the creature of local law,—and it will be left to the control of the States in which it exists. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is recognized and maintained by the Constitution, has done something doubtless to bring it within political reach of the Abolitionists. But that decision will have little effect upon the public mind and consequently little influence upon the organization of political parties. The mass of the people know very well that they cannot interfere with Slavery in the Southern States without a flagrant breach of the Constitution and a certain dissolution of the Union; and they are not willing to hazard such results for the accomplishment of any political purpose whatever.

France and the Emperor.

The full details which have now reached us of the recent attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON III., come accompanied with many premonitions of the effects which that attempt is likely to produce upon the domestic administration, and the foreign policy of the French Empire. It is impossible for any intelligent American to look with indifference upon the progress of any extreme theories towards absolute supremacy in the councils of Europe, for we have in this country a daily experience of the mischief and the dangers inherent in the unqualified application of political doctrines and social ideas to the practical affairs and the actual relations of mankind. At this very moment the President of the United States, backed by an angry and resolute sectional party, is risking the peace, and, it may be, the very existence of the nation, to achieve the barren triumph of a political theory in the face of admitted facts, the gravest and the most menacing possible.

The speech which the Emperor NAPOLEON delivered at the opening of the French Chambers; the measures already taken in regard to a portion of the Press of Paris; the avowed determination of the French Government to increase the strength of "repressive law," and the reported appeals which the Government has addressed to the Governments of Belgium and England on the subject of political refugees, and their rights in neutral or allied countries, must therefore awaken the most serious apprehensions of new impending difficulties in the politics of Europe, and of fresh catastrophes threatening the balance of power and the relations of commerce throughout the world. The infamous attempt of the misguided ORSINI and his confederates upon the life of NAPOLEON has justly provoked the indignation of all civilized men, of whatever shade of opinion. We shall not say that it was worse than a crime, in being a blunder—for it was both a blunder and a crime of the first magnitude. It was a crime against the human family, for it involved the massacre of many innocent persons, not as a contingency, but as a necessary incident of its perpetration, whatever might be its issue upon the one life for which the conspirators thirsted. It was conceived in the spirit of ROBESPIERRE, and executed with the temper of MARAT. It was a blunder in the service of the republican cause, for its atrocious fame has passed over throughout Europe as a blight and a brand upon the Republican Party, and it has enlisted the sympathies of thousands of the generous and the brave in the support of a dynasty which had rested heretofore almost exclusively upon the interests of the self-seeking and the timid.

No Imperial Government, it will be said, and truly said, can be more dastardly or more cruel than the rule of men who could plot and execute the infernal plan of the Rue Lepelletier. We may well be allowed to doubt whether any cheers so spontaneous and so warm have ever greeted the ruler of the French as those which welcomed himself and his lovely Empress to the *salle* of the Grand Opera, and followed them along the brilliant lines of the Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, to their palace of the Tuileries, on the night of the 14th of January. Never were the opportunities of his great position so splendid as at the hour of this great peril and this marvelous escape. With an army about his throne whose military loyalty we may believe to be typified in the person of that one lancer of the Guard who stood to his arms with death at his heart, a worthy modern rival of the Roman sentinel found standing still, a skeleton in armor, at the gates of disinterred Pompeii, after a watch of 1,800 years; with a people beneath him awakened afresh to the value of order and of peace by the thrilling moment in which peace and order both were threatened once again; and with all Europe convinced anew of the fearful perils that lurk beyond the shadow of his imperial sceptre, the Emperor was never so truly strong as then, so absolutely master of France and of his own policy. He had but to contrast the desperate fanaticism of the democratic propagadna with the calm spectacle of a just and fearless authority, to paralyze the nerves of republican vitality throughout the half of Europe. He has chosen rather to balance the extreme policy of his antagonists with a policy as extreme. He might have made the foreign assassins who assailed his life thrice odious in the eyes of France by isolating them in their frenzy and their sin. He has chosen rather to avail himself of their madness as an excuse for crushing what still remained of free thought and of free speech among his own subjects, and has identified the defeat of an Italian conspiracy with a fresh humiliation of the intellect of France. Seen from the distance of three thousand miles, this action of the Emperor presages more of trouble than of peace; augurs more of passion than of power. When NAPOLEON III. appeals to the history of "France and England to prove that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long *as there exists in the country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government*," he forgets that the most obstinately skeptical faction that ever took root on English soil never succeeded in overthrowing the English Government till the uncompromising STRAFFORD set himself to work to carry out "thoroughly" the scheme of a consolidated power, and that at this hour the "obstinate faction" of Chartism is disarmed of all its force by the enlightened indifference of the public mind. He forgets too, it would seem, that in France itself, the Imperial Government of his uncle and exemplar fell at last, not because it was assailed from without, but because France was weary of a rule without reason and of an authority beyond appeal.

It appears to us that there is a sound warning for France, as well as a sound plea for Italy, in the following language used by the leading journal of Sardinia in alluding to the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier: "The authors of this atrocity appear to be Italians, and this unhappy circumstance must once more draw the eyes of Europe upon the Peninsula, for the country from which the disciples of the dagger so continually emerge must have something rotten at its heart—something so terribly rotten that Europe may well interfere to pluck it forth by the roots. And its roots are set in the demoralizing influence of despotic and immoral authority—of authority sustained, directly or indirectly, in a senseless and fatal policy, by the power of foreign bayonets." We need do no more than allude to the terms in which the Count DE MORNY, speaking for the Legislative Council, suffered himself to allude to the protection afforded by England to the refugees of the Continent. For the folly of his creature the Emperor can hardly be held responsible, and no American can permit himself to believe that anything like a concerted attempt is likely to be made by the Governments of the Continent upon the sacred hospitality of that island, which is the last strong bulwark of the freedom that we prize beyond the seas. A serious call upon England to unite with France, Austria and Russia, for the purpose of "driving Democracy from Europe," would awaken echoes and provoke replies which a Count DE MORNY can hardly be expected to anticipate, but of which a man like NAPOLEON III. must fully understand the bearing and the extent.

It is one thing to rejoice in the downfall of a murderous conclave of plotters and fanatics. It is quite another thing to exalt a company of sycophants and prætorians. And, if anything could dampen our satisfaction in the discomfiture of the LEDRU ROLLINS and the MAZZINIS, with their victims and tools, the OASINIS and the PIERRIS, it would be the sacrifice of so great a victory to the plans of a man MORNY, and the theories of a GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

Our Social Manners.

The episode which occurred on Saturday morning, in the House of Representatives at Washington, has a social, as well as political aspect, which a sensitive people like ourselves would do well to consider. We allude to the probable effect of these "little difficulties" upon the world's opinion of ourselves and of our civilization. Of course, we think it right, before we say a word on the subject, to protest that we need not care a sixpence about the world's opinion. Lords of the Alleghanies and the Cordilleras, of the Mississippi and the Hudson, of the broadest lakes and the most interminable prairies of the earth, we naturally ought to despise and contemn the effete criticism of all the human race besides. Our innumerable banks and our indefinite railways make us independent of foreign nations, as of foreign cash. Unfortunately, however, all things are not as they should be, even in our model country, and we practically do care a great deal more than we are always ready to admit, what Englishmen and Frenchmen say of our manners and customs. We are always on the look-out for any little scrap of comment upon us that a foreigner happens to let drop. If it is favorable, we purr beneath it, like a well-stroked cat—if unfavorable, our fury is a frightful thing to see. The faintest insinuation that our men are not all "high toned" and chivalrous, and our women not all graceful and handsome, throws us into convulsions. If a roving English tourist hints that somebody he met at Washington eats peas with his knife, the peaceful relations of the two countries are immediately endangered. If a London penny-a-liner throws out an insinuation that the stewed prunes on board a Collins steamer are not so good as on the Cunard line, the whole nation rises in frenzy. In short, there is not a fool or knave, from Maine to California, who is not sure of having his absurdities or rascalities defended to the death by the whole of this Republic, if he can only get a foreigner to print unkind remarks about them.

Such being the state of affairs, the manners and customs of our leading men, upon whom the eyes of the world are most apt to fall, really assume a portentous importance. What is to be done, if our Solons won't conduct themselves with propriety? If they will treat themselves in the Legislative halls to "a rough-and-tumble and drag-out fight," *Punch* will make fun of us, the London *Times* will jeer at us, and many of the rotten and worn-out Aristocracies of the Old World, whom we despise in our hearts, will say that there are no gentlemen among us. Here for half a century we have been bragging to all Europe of the exquisite polish and chivalric refinement of our Southern seaboard planters, of our Carolinian Huguenots and our Virginian cavaliers. We gave up the Yankees; from the sons of the Roundheaded Puritans nobody could look for anything better than *gaucherie* and inquisitive impertinence. But our "proud answer to the despot and the tyrant," to the old fogies of London, and Paris, and Vienna, when they boasted of their society and their manners, was a warning to wait till his fortunate stars should bring him into contact with the chivalry of the Old Dominion or the Palmetto State. We had gradually convinced ourselves and almost all the world as well, that our rice-swamps and our tobacco-fields were stocked with a noble army of plantation Bayards and of "mute, inglorious" Sidneys. It was a dreadful shock to all of us that BROOKS, of the line of BUTLER, gave when he behaved like a pot-house bully in the Senate Chamber, and listening lords and ladies of his native State applauded. People began to think our "chivalry" in some way connected with the celebrated "Mrs. Harris," but we tried to stifle all their doubts by asserting that BROOKS had derogated through overmuch drink, and that it was only very vulgar people who clubbed together to buy him canes. And now comes up Mr. KEITT, another "gentleman" of our "well-known style," and plunges us into a worse scrape than the first. He really has behaved so very much like a man who has been bred "behind" the bar, and so very unlike a man who has been accustomed to behave himself in decent company, that unless we can make it appear beyond a doubt that he always was considered a low fellow even at home, and that they sent him to Congress to get him out of Carolina, we may be obliged to go to war to prove that we are a well-bred people; unless, indeed, we adopt a hint from the "World's Exhibition," and, as soon as Kansas shall have been fairly pacified, pick up a few specimens of the "real high-toned chivalric gentleman," and send them over properly ticketed, labelled and indorsed, to be shown at Willis' rooms or the *Conservatoire*, under the supervision of the United States Minister.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.—The decision of Comptroller CHURCH, refusing to audit a charge by a Justice of the Supreme Court for making a report and certifying notes in case of a capital conviction, which decision we published yesterday, is undoubtedly correct. It is on the ground that the Constitution permits no payment to Judges beyond their salary of $2,500 per annum. The practice of obtaining extra allowances is liable to great abuse, if not essentially an abuse in itself; and the Comptroller has done a valuable service in thus checking it, for the Judiciary is especially bound to keep its skirts clean.

Yet it is due to justice in this connection to say that the compensation allowed to Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court is inadequate. No man is fit for a seat in those tribunals who cannot command a law practice worth double the salary, and no lawyer can be taken away from his practice for a term of eight years without losing it. Let the salary be increased—not, indeed, to equal the professional receipts of eminent lawyers, for something is to be credited on account of the distinction of judicial station, but to such an extent that temptation to claim doubtful extra allowances shall be done away. Mr. CHURCH deserves credit for the stand he has taken, and the more especially since the case was one in which his sympathies must have been adverse to the exercise of his legal judgment and official duty.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS—EXPLANATIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. KEITT apologized yesterday, for his gross breach of order in the House of Representatives on Saturday morning. He takes fully and unreservedly upon himself all the blame of that disgraceful occurrence, confessing himself the aggressor, and acknowledging the full weight of responsibility attaching to the fracas. We feel bound to commend his candor, and trust that the lesson he has received may be of use to him hereafter.

Mr. K. says at the close of his explanation that he cannot tell whether he was struck or not. This oblivion on his part is good evidence that Mr. GROW performed his part in the encounter effectually and well.

Financial—Explanatory Note from Mr. George Peabody.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a TIMES, dated late in December, you state as follows:

"We are informed on authority whose accuracy we have every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of PEABODY & Co. was under acceptance for when assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the almost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling."

With few exceptions I have observed, with much pleasure, that the course my house pursued under the pecuniary pressure brought upon them by the panic in the United States, and the inability of American friends to fulfill engagements, has been much commended by the American Press, and more sympathy than blame has been awarded to myself and partners for promptly adopting a course which not only protected our own credit, but saved many of our correspondents in the United States from consequences that would have been considered a calamity throughout the whole country.

The respectability of your journal and the high credit you give to your informer in the article quoted, is calculated to do great injury to my house and to American credit generally, for if the acceptances of my firm had amounted to six millions sterling, as you state, it would have been but just to place it in the same rank with the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and Great Western of Scotland, and myself and partners pronounced as unworthy of confidence for the future. The facts are as follows:

About the 20th November, when the money panic in the United States and Europe was raging, and anticipated commercial difficulties were still more appalling, my house considered it wise and prudent to adopt a course which would effectually protect its own credit and save many correspondents, who were unable to meet engagements by remittance, from inconvenience and loss. The acceptances of my house at thet time were £2,300,000, (not £6,000,000,) and our application to the bank was for a loan, on good securities, for £800,000, should so much be required. The application was acceded to, and within a few weeks after we took £300,000, depositing securities of our own for the same. Up to this time we have taken no more than the £300,000, although the securities deposited amount to a much larger sum, and since that time my house has paid more than £1,500,000 of the £2,300,000 acceptances out, as stated, at the time of its application to the banke. We will further remark that the strength of our principal correspondents is such that our losses on the acceptances above stated, given on their account, will, comparatively, be but trifling.

In justice to my house, and to American credit generally, I think the facts stated should be known to the American public, and they are at your service for that purpose.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,
GEORGE PEABODY.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday, says:

"At 4 o'clock this morning a full-grown and vigorous mosquito made his appearance in the editorial room of this paper."

It is not added whether or not the vigorous addition to their editorial room was immediately set to work, but if there should be any stinging remarks in the columns of our grave cotemporary we shall know how to account for them.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, the newly-appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivers his inaugural address this evening at Mozart Hall. Persons interested in the studies of his department, will embrace the opportunity to hear him; and those not specially versed in them may rest assured that no one is more capable of discussing them in a style adapted to a popular audience, than he.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—The Police are on the track of a rascal who on Saturday forged two notes, one a check for $4,000 on the Mercantile Bank purporting to be drawn by the New-York Belting and Packing Company, and the other a check for $5,000 on the Continental Bank. The check on the Mercantile Bank was executed exceedingly well, and the forger, having had it certified at the Bank, sold it in Wall-street for sovereigns, but before the money was paid inquiries were made at the Bank and of the supposed drawers, and the forgery was discovered. Meantime the forger eluded the brokers, but instead of leaving the City he took the second check to the Continental Bank and drew the money on it in $50 and $100 bills. Yesterday he was in Wall-street again changing the bills for other currency. Morrison & Co. changed $5,000 for him and Thompson $1,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co. Office—No. 48 Wall-st. and 821 Broadway.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speeches of Hon. J. W. Forney, Ex-Secretary Stanton, and others—Strong Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 8.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER called the meeting to order, and nominated J. W. FORNEY, Esq., for Chairman.

The following among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it to be our unshaken determination to resist every attempt to force upon the people of this Territory any Constitution which has not had their express approval; conscious as we are that resistance to oppression is the only means by which our rights can be redressed. The people of thirty-three States and two Territories of this Union (Oregon and Minnesota) have had their paramount law submitted to them, in all its parts, for approval or rejection, so that custom, even in the absence of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati platform, points with unerring finger to the injustice of ratifying the Lecompton Constitution. If custom cannot secure acquiescence, or antiquity a small degree of secure acquiescence, or antiquity a small degree of respect, power will surely fail to secure obedience to error.

Resolved, That we express the earnest hope that Congress and the President will unite in sending back the vitiated Constitution to the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas for their rejection or ratification.

Resolved, That our immediate representatives in Congress, Messrs. FLORENCE, LANDY, PHILLIPS and JONES, be requested to oppose the Lecompton fraud, as such is the desire of three-fourths of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, whose opinion on that exciting subject it is their duty to consult; and by so doing, aid in sustaining the rights of the people as expressed in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and inculcated by the Cincinnati Platform.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the sentiments of Governor WISE, Senator DOUGLAS, Governor WALKER, Secretary STANTON, Hon. Mr. HARRIS, and their worthy coadjutors in Congress, in reference to popular sovereignty, and pledge them our earnest support in their patriotic efforts to maintain our institutions in their republican simplicity, as developed in the doctrine of State rights.

Mr. FORNEY, on taking the Chair, said that when he first came to the city Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends could be counted by hundreds. He (FORNEY) had hauled up the flag of popular sovereignty in the *Press* with the knowledge and consent of Mr. BUCHANAN. He then spoke of the minions of power reading out the men who really composed the Democratic Party. He said: "We raise our voices, not to petition or to implore, but to protest against pressing a Constitution upon a people rejected three times. We are to say to our representatives that if they choose to make this test upon the people, when the election comes off the people may choose to make a test upon them." In his speech Mr. FORNEY severally referred to Messrs. DOUGLAS, WALKER, STANTON and WISE, calling forth immense enthusiasm.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but, as there was not a quorum present, adjourned till 12½ o'clock.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH, relative to a Foundling Hospital.

By Mr. STOW, for a law to prevent minors receiving credit.

By Mr. SPICOLA, six petitions for a law limiting the term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to amend the Constitution, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages.

No bills of general interest were introduced.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on local bills.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

A large number of petitions were presented for an act protecting the Hudson and East River steamers in their present location.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. ANDERSON, to restrain the Banks in New-York and Brooklyn from acting as Savings Banks; amended so as to strike out the clause authorizing the Banks to indorse and pay interest on deposits of $500 and upwards.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WALROND, to extend the time for filing notes of issue.

By Mr. CRANE, to incorporate the Hebrew Young Young Men's Association in New-York.

By Mr. HASTERT, to make the wages of laboring men payable in specie or secured State notes.

By Mr. AVERY, to reduce the fares and regulate the freight on the State Line Railroad.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to suppress gambling in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, to regulate the Brooklyn Ferries. Also, to lay out as a park a portion of Brooklyn Heights; also, relative to King's County prisons.

By Mr. WOODWORTH, to secure more equal assessment of real estate.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to incorporate the Continental Railroad Company.

Mr. LAW moved to make the repeal of the Canal Auditor bill the special order for Feb. 23. Laid over.

The bill amending the act incorporating the companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ADAMS, compelling Receivers of suspended Insurance Corporations to pay over the funds.

By Mr. MOORE, for fixing auction fees at ten per cent. on sales under $2,000.

By Mr. J. H. JONES, to abolish military fines.

By Mr. CHILDS, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MOORE, for creating a Committee of Investigation to inquire if any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. Laid over.

By Mr. WARNE, calling upon the Connecticut Boundary Commission for an immediate report.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD, requiring the Railroad Committee to report a bill regulating and equalizing the rate of railroad freight according to the distance transported.

Mr. LAIMBEE moved that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. Laid over.

The Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge MARAM'S decision respecting the withdrawal of bank securities.

Mr. BLEECKER read an article from an Albany paper, charging Mr. RICHARDSON, the late Clerk, with having "grossly and impudently" abused the privilege of the floor granted him; and Mr. B. moved a Committee of Inquiry. The resolution was laid over.

[illegible] the Senate resolution relative to the deposit of Gen. WORTH'S Swords in the State Library, and it was adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE alluded to an article in the *Tribune*, referring to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD'S election was secured; and moved a Committee of Inquiry,—the Committee to be composed all of Republicans.

Mr. LAW said this Committee was moved at his request, and he hoped there would be a searching inquiry.

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed the proposed constitution of the Committee. It was an insult to the Republican members.

Mr. DELANEY hoped the Committee would be raised. Reporters should not have unnecessary liberties.

Mr. LANING said this matter involved the character of the whole House, and the proposed Committee should be raised. It was high time that this unprincipled mode of libeling members should be brought to a stand. The friends of the *Tribune* and of the party which it supports, should sustain the motion.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the reporter of the *Tribune* be expelled from the floor.

Mr. LANING—This would be too prompt a proceedure.

Mr. WOLFORD remarked that he was assured that the regular reporter of the *Tribune* never wrote this letter. The charges of this letter were but copies of similar charges every session embodied in letters sent out from the Capitol.

Mr. ARMSTRONG refused to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. MOORE said the *Tribune* was the organ of the Black Republican Party, and he would hold the Black Republican Party responsible for what it said.

Mr. CHAUNCEY advocated the expulsion of the *Tribune* reporter.

Mr. CHANLER favored the original resolution. He could not see why the Press should be permitted to assail the public servants with impunity. This assault was unworthy of any man. He could not believe the *Tribune* reporter wrote the letter complained of.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH thought a resolution of expulsion should follow, not precede, a trial. The original resolution was equally objectionable. It was not fair to make up any such Committee from one party. For himself, he would not be willing to act at the head of any such Committee.

Mr. LAW opposed the resolution of expulsion. He did not believe the *Tribune* reporter wrote the offensive matter; but the person who did so should be punished.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the resolution of expulsion. It would be hanging a man first and trying him afterwards.

Mr. RAMPKE: There used to be an old Spanish law, which allowed a man to be hung first and tried afterwards. The authority for citing this law is found in Don Quixotte. He therefore opposed the expulsion resolution; and he opposed the original resolution, because it was improper and invidious. The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. LAW) some time ago, said he was so "thick-skinned" that he wouldn't mind what the papers said about him. And yet he is the first to evince sensitiveness at this article. Very vile assaults had been made upon Republicans by a paper in this city; but no Republican thought it worth while to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. CRAIN moved to amend the amendment—so as to declare that the *Tribune* should have no reporter on this floor hereafter.

Mr. WARNER wanted a Committee to report facts, but he was opposed to a resolution of expulsion before investigation.

Mr. CRAIN opposed a Select Committee. It would be folly to give so much importance to anonymous charges. But he was for action, nevertheless—the permanent expulsion of the *Tribune* reporter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG did not believe the offensive article was written by the regular reporter of the *Tribune*, but by some other person who has the privilege of the floor.

Mr. CHURCH hoped the House would not interfere with the largest liberty of the Press, nor render itself so ridiculous as to expel a reporter, before trial. The resolution for a Committee should be voted down, if it should be drawn. If a Committee is to be raised, let it be selected by the Speaker.

Mr. McNEIL was in favor of the original resolution, and opposed to the amendments. As the Republicans are not implicated, they should make the investigation.

Mr. LANING had the highest respect for the Republican members of the House, and so had moved that this matter be submitted to them. He could not sit still while these charges were before the public. It should be investigated.

Mr. LANING consented to amend the resolution so that the Committee should be appointed as usual. So amended.

Messrs. ARMSTRONG and CRAIN withdrew their amendments, and the original resolution, as amended, was passed.

The following is the Committee named by the Speaker: Messrs. Laning, Adams, Church, Duryea, Lewis. Adjourned.

Kansas Excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 8.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. RANDALL, Republican, to instruct the Kansas Committee not to report on the 15th March.

Mr. MCCLURE raised the point of order, that Committees having special questions referred to them, the House cannot instruct them relative thereto.

This was discussed for three hours, when it was decided that the point was not well taken by a vote of 29 to 50.

A motion was then made to adjourn, when new points of order were raised. Amid the excitement and confusion the motion to adjourn was declared carried by the Speaker, the members loudly demanding the Yeas and Nays.

Conviction of Dennis Sullivan at Oswego for Murder.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 8.

The trial of DENNIS SULLIVAN for the murder of JOSHUA HARMAN near this city in August last, terminated on Saturday night, the Jury having brought in a verdict of guilty.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, Kansas, and that a requisition has been made on the Governor for troops.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 8—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Indian*, now due at this port from Liverpool with four days' later dates.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 8.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of CROMWELL'S line, from Newport, arrived here at three o'clock this morning.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 8.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain M. BARRY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT.
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. B. BUTLER, and others.

Note from Hon. Horace F. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 5th inst., representing me as having said, in substance as follows:

"That of the votes I represented, not over 5,000 are in favor of Lecompton; *but that I should nevertheless vote for it, all the way through.*"

As I have never made any such remark, and as some persons regard a newspaper paragraph as presumptively true, I beg to make a most explicit contradiction, and to request for it the same publicity as was given to the statement in question.

I am yours, very respectfully,
H. F. CLARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The dramatic version of "White Lies" appears to satisfy the public, and is announced for repetition to-night. The new burlesque of "The Lady of the Lions," at this theatre, is one of the happiest hits of the kind that has lately been put upon our stage. There is not so much rollicking wit and solemn waggery as BROUGHAM has given us in his "Pocahontas," and "Columbus," for there is not the same opportunity for such contrasts of fun with serious subjects. The "Lady of Lyons" just verges on the ludicrous, and the "Lady of the Lions" has to go but just one step further to be ludicrous in the superlative degree. The piece was originally written for Mitchell's old Olympic, by OLIVER DOBIVAGE, a very excellent eccentric comedian, now at the West; but it has been readapted to the present time, and is full of telling local hits. BURNETT was most admirably made up for the mock general, and PETERS as *Beauceant*, JEFFERSON as *Clod Meddlenot*, and Miss WELLS as his mother, an Irish wash-woman, have the burden of the piece on their shoulders, and acquitted themselves in a most delightfully absurd manner. Miss MANNERS, too, as *Polly Ann*, burlesqued the extravagant exceedingly well. It was repeated for the third time at JORDAN'S benefit on Saturday night, and convulsed the house with laughter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This is the last week of DAN RICE'S Great Show. An exhibition more curiously interesting has never been seen in New-York. In everything Mr. RICE aims to go beyond the traditions of the circus, and really succeeds in producing something new. To-night "A Dream of Chivalry" is promised, and we may fairly expect something unique and good of its kind. The programme contains a variety of other attractions.

THE POOR.—The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, an excellent Society, makes appeal to-day for further aid in extending the field of its operation. The demands upon the Society exceed its present resources; some fifteen thousand destitute persons having been reported within the past three weeks, in addition to the numbers previously recorded. The number of destitute persons, who are within reach of this Association, exceeds thirty-five thousand; and they are of the class who are loth to intrude their sufferings upon the public notice until forced to do so by actual want. They are mechanics and others who have had no employment during the Winter, and whose scanty means are exhausted. The case of these destitute people appeals to the sympathies of the charitable. Contributions may be sent to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible-house; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-street, or to BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 50 Wall-street.

BURNT WHILE INTOXICATED.—Mary Harrigan, an Irish woman, fell on Saturday night, while intoxicated, into the fire at her residence, and was severely burned. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Sea and Ship News.

LOST ON NANTUCKET.—The bark *N. G. Hicks-born*, Capt. ELLIS, from Matanzas, bound to Portland, Me., with a cargo of molasses, was driven ashore on the south side of Nantucket, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, and was totally lost. The Nantucket *Mirror* says:

"There was a very heavy sea at the time, and the vessel immediately commenced to break up. A large number of people soon gathered upon the beach, and devised means to land the crew. A line was run from the beach to the shore, upon which was suspended a pair of hames, arranged in such a manner as to be drawn to and fro upon the line. To these hames the men attached themselves, and were all landed in safety. A little boy, about five years old, was securely lashed to the back of one of the sailors and brought on shore. The sea was breaking completely over the vessel, and the beach was soon strewn with portions of the wreck, cask-staves, &c. No part of the cargo was saved. The masts are still standing, and the sails and rigging will probably be saved. The N. G. H. was a fine vessel, four years old. At the time she struck the wind was blowing a gale from the northeast, with thick fog. The Captain supposed himself far to the eastward of the island."

The ship *New-England*, of New-York, bound to Glasgow, was burned at sea on the 9th of January. She was fallen in with by the bark *Caroline*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Newfoundland bound to Liverpool, which took of the crew. The *Caroline* was spoken on the 16th of January, lat. 51 N., lon. 14 W., by the ship *Sylvie*, Capt. THOMSON, with the crew of the *New-England* on board, and supplied her with medicines. The *C.* arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, with the news of the disaster. The *New-England* belonged to DUNHAM & DIMON, and was mainly insured in Wall-street.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* was placed in the Victoria Docks, at London, on the 17th ult., drawing 23½ feet of water; she drew 25½ feet on arrival, but she had since been lightened.

On the 31st December, the brig *Tamanda*, of and from Salem, for Africa, was spoken by the *Gov. Langdon*, at Liverpool, in lat. 35° N., long. 57° W., steering for St. Thomas under jurymasts, having been dismasted on the 31st Dec., but needing no assistance.

The New-York ship *De Witt Clinton*, from London for New-York, but back on the 18th ult., with loss of bowsprit, head, cutwater, foretopmast and main and mizzen-topgallant, in a squall, in lon. 23° W.

The schooner *Ella*, Capt. REED, of and from Philadelphia, for Greenwich, put into Scatten Roads, Ireland, the 14th ult, the master having been washed overboard on the 7th. H. D. BUACH, Chief Mate, was in charge.

THE DESCENT UPON THE GAMBLERS.—The Recorder, at the present time, is full of business. He has not only the Court of General Sessions to attend to, but, in his private office he has to look after the gamblers, whom Mayor TIEMANN is determined to put down. From day to day cases of this nature are brought before him. Yesterday the case of BLACKETT, *vs.* EDMOND *et al.*, postponed from Thursday last, came before him, and was adjourned till the 11th inst. The following affidavit of the active detective officer, under whose direction the complaint was made, was put in evidence:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Alfred Berney* being duly sworn, says—I am acting sergeant of Police and detailed at the Mayor's office in this City; I made the arrest of the defendants on a warrant issued by Mayor TIEMANN against them for gambling and dealing the game of faro on Friday, Jan. 29, 1858; I seized a faro bank, checks and cards and the appurtenances generally used for that purpose; the faro box was on the table; they were only then playing cards among themselves; I have resided in this City about four years; I resided in Boston before I came here; I was a saw-maker in Boston; I was attached to the private Police in Boston; I was never regularly attached to the Police; I never received any pay for services as a Policeman in Boston; I acted once with Marshal TUKEY in the arrest of counterfeiters, and only once; I never acted with any one else there; I was never charged by any one with an offence either in Boston or elsewhere; I was once charged with an offence and called to see Marshal TUKEY; I was never charged with an offence but once in Boston; I decline to answer that the offence was on the ground that the answer will degrade me in the eyes of the community; I was not in Marshal TUKEY'S office in any capacity whatever; I never knew that Marshal TUKEY absconded from Boston for offences in which I was implicated with him; I have been to Boston since I left there publicly three or four times, and once stayed there three or four weeks; I have been seven months on the Police here; I had a warrant for the arrest of these defendants; when I arrested them I cannot say whether or not they were playing cards; money was on the table and cards also; I do not know of my own knowledge whether the game of faro has been played for a year past; I do not know that the gambling apparatus belonged to any one of these defendants. ALFRED BERNEY.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

DR. COREY'S CHURCH.—In the Baptist Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. SYDNEY A. COREY, contradicted the statement of one of the morning papers, that arrangements had been made to lease the Church for two years to disaffected members of Dr. TYNG'S Church, for $4,500 per annum, with a reservation that the Baptist congregation and its pastor should have the use of the Church in the evening. Such a movement is contemplated, occasioned by the financial difficulties of the Church, and negotiations have been entered into with parties who have invited from Boston a brother of Dr. VINTON to preach to them, but Mr. VINTON has not yet been heard from on the subject, and no definite arrangement has yet been made for leasing the Church.

DEATH OF CATO.—CATO ALEXANDER, who for many years kept the celebrated out-of-town hotel on "Cato's Road," died last Friday, at his residence in Church-street, aged 77. Both "Cato's Hotel," and "Cato's Road" have long since disappeared, but the remembrance of the "Hot, spiced rums," and other "warming beverages," for the preparation of which CATO was so famous, still lingers in the memory of many old citizens, who went out sowing their wild oats years ago.

☞ Among the "Rules for the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York," recently issued by Recorder BARNARD and Judge RUSSELL (p. 4,) is the following:

"The placing upon the calendar of an indictment for trial, within two days after it has been found; the absence or sickness of a material witness; the absence of counsel from the City, or of his sickness, or of his actual engagement at the time of such application, to postpone in another Court, are recognized as grounds for applications to postpone trials. Provided, that absence or sickness, or actual engagement of counsel, shall only be received once as a ground for postponement."

Personal.

A correspondent of the Roston *Courier* sets forths the facts of Mr. Monti's translation of Guertazzi's novel of *Beatrice Cenci*—a work of which two editions are in market, by rival New-York publishers. The writer of the communication in the *Courier* claims for Mr. Monti, from personal knowledge, the credit of a prior translation of the work. His edition is that of Rudd & Carleton. This translation was begun two years ago, but publication was postponed from last Fall in consequence of the financial troubles. Mr. Monti has the credit of introducing Gnerrazzi's works to the public in advance of others.

General H. Stevens, Commandant of the Fourth Brigade of Illinois militia, comprising the Counties of Hancock and McDonough, and who took an active part in the Mormon war in that State a few years ago, has tendered himself and force to the President to fight the Mormons in Utah.

Brigham Young, individually, it is said, owns not one inch of land in the city of Florence. As trustee of the Mormon church he holds about six acres on the northern outskirts of the city, called the "Mormon Reserve," and four lots in the city.

Private accounts received from Mr. Prescott's most intimate friends say that in the opinion of his physicians he "will have immediate relief from the attack, and be able to do most things in life as he has done before." He says himself, however, that he has had his first warning.

Obituary.

Mrs. RAMSAY, mother of Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, died very suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday evening, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. SPEEL.

Major JOHN P. GAINES, Ex-Governor, of the Territory of Oregon, whose death was announced by the last arrival from the Pacific side, was formerly a resident of Boone County, Ky. When war was declared to exist with Mexico, he was among the first to volunteer his services to his country. He was commissioned a major. In 1847, while absent in Mexico, he was elected to Congress from his (the tenth) district of that State. He served two sessions. In 1850 President FILLMORE tendered him the Governorship of Oregon.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TWO GANGS OF BALTIMORE ROWDIES.—Another of those disgraceful exhibitions which have been too often enacted took place about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon on Loudensinger's Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore-street. It appears that for some time past a feud had existed between the runners with the Lafayette and Columbian fire companies, and they have had several battles without any decisive result. The [illegible] met yesterday, agreeably to arrangement, about a hundred and fifty strong on each side, armed with guns, horse pistols and revolvers. They were composed of boys from twelve years of age up to manhood, and for a time the battle was waged with a determination to take life. There was but one police officer present, and he did all in his power to check the conflict, but was powerless. While the fight was going on, a lad of thirteen years, named JOHN JOSS, who resided with his widowed mother at No. 206 East Lombard-street, and who was acting on the side of the Columbian runners, fell, mortally wounded. This brought the fight to a close, and the combatants fled in every direction. A carriage was procured and the boy was taken to his home, but died before he reached it.—*Sun of Monday.*

Official Ukase Against Inquiring into the Lecompton Business.

From the Washington Union.

We do not complain that the Republicans are factious, tricky, and willful upon the question which is now before Congress. It is their stock in trade; it is their capital. They got up the quarrel four years ago upon it, and have prosecuted it ever since with bitterness, perseverance, and a total disregard of consequences. They ridiculed and abused our platform at Cincinnati. They traduced and vilified our candidates, local and national. They went into the canvass of 1856 upon this Kansas programme. It is the soul of their party. Without it they have no party. They live to-day; they are scattered and disgraced to-morrow. We do not expect them to give up all they possess—to surrender their whole. But we are *equally surprised and mortified at the attitude of those Democrats who have heretofore stood by the cause of the Democracy through all its trials*; who have shared in its triumphs and its honors, and who are now promoted to be the engineers and firemen of the opposition. Foremost among the renegades is Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. * * * *

The Lecompton Constitution was not before the House. The reference proposed, in point of fact, was the President's Message. Without a word of debate—without a moment for examination or deliberation upon the Message or the Constitution itself—Mr. HARRIS, a professed advocate of non-intervention—a professed Democrat—a professed disciple of territorial and State sovereignty, in league with the opposition, receiving and giving counsel—moves a resolution by which it is proposed to ascertain, through a committee of Congress, *whether the Constitution just ratified "is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas."* Mr. HARRIS did not leave his resolution open for discussion, that its monstrous pretentions might be exposed. No; that would not do. The House and the country would be told that his measure was intended only by legerdemain to defeat the admission of the new State. What process, for instance, would the Committee adopt to ascertain the will of the majority of the people of Kansas? Would they subpœna them to answer? Would they sit in judgment upon their right to vote? Would they require an oath with the answer? Did faction ever originate a more unmitigated scheme of nonsense and trash than that which conceived the idea of dispatching a Committee of Congress to *procure an expression of the will of the people of a State upon matters purely local?* Was it necessary to the execution of this work, too, that the voice of the House should be suppressed; that the Committee should spring from an ambush, to do impossible things, in violation of the rights of a distant people, in contempt of every maxim of practical life, and of the principles of the Democratic Party? Above all, *was it necessary that this movement*, which has the allegiance of every Republican in the House, *should be headed by a professional Democrat, and supported by a little corporal's guard of followers of the same character?* We appeal to the Democracy of the country to vindicate its honor and its name from the blot which now rests upon them by this act of folly and treachery on the part of Mr. HARRIS and his associates.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of the Americans presented at the French Court by the American Minister, Jan. 13, 1858:

Hon. John M. Botts, Va.;	Mr. Daniel LeRoy, N. Y.;
Hon. Ballard Preston, Va.;	Dr. J. W. Crane, N. Y.;
Dr. Douglas Bannan, Pa.;	Lieut. Wilcox, U. S. A.;
Mr. Burnett Rhett, S. C.;	Mr. Edmond Robinson,
Mr. Charles and Miss Amory, Boston;	Philadelphia;
Mr. Joseph Dunn, Va.;	Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, Cal.;
Dr. Junius Williams, Tenn.;	Miss Hardenburgh, N. Y.;
Mr. Benj. Fitch, N. Y.;	Mr. J. F. Griswold, Ohio;
Mr. Hoffman, Md.;	Mr. Duncan McDonald,—;
Mr. Z. W. Grigg, Penn.;	Mr. Frank Stone, N. Y.;
Dr. J. H. Duer, La.;	Mr. W. B. Osgood, Mass.;
Mrs. and Miss Rigge, N. Y.;	Dr. W. R. Whitehead, Va.;
Dr. W. L. and Miss Wells, Conn.;	Mrs. W. H. Palne, N. Y.;
Miss Lewis, N. Y.;	Mrs. T. F. Meagher, N. Y.;
Messrs. Geo. and James Dorr, N. Y.;	Mr. Pierre McCarty, N. Y.;
Dr. J. J. Wade, La.;	Mr. Chas. Hatton, N. Y.;
Dr. P. E. Griffin, S. C.;	Mr. H. N. Breevort, N. Y.;
	Miss Green, N. Y.;
	Mr. John A. Peil, N. Y.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 1858:

NEW-YORK.	
J. S. Kendall,	W. Blankhann,
Samuel Whitney,	M. L. S. Brown,
S. C. Kellogg,	J. J. Towosend,
E. Jarrassay,	C. M. Hituman,
R. Halsey and family,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
W. M. Tiloston,	R. Hoe and family,
Dr. E. Prelerre & family,	J. Mnttiews,
Cr. L. Sharpsteen,	T. D. Patcher,
E. E. Balcom,	G. W. Wright.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
M. M. Reese,	Geo. T. Simpson.
OHIO.	
W. E. Johnston,	Dr. J. F. Noyes.
A. W. Whiting,	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Dr. J. T. Talbot and wife,	W. Armory,
W. H. Preston.	
B. Tucker, Va.	J. J. Goodwin, Conn.
A. H. Neale, Md.	W. S. Gurnee, Ill.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HOMICIDE—VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of JOHN DOOLEY, who was stabbed on Sunday morning with a sword-cane, by MARTIN DOWD, at the tenement house, No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street.

John Dooley, a son of the deceased, was the first witness. He testified that about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, he was in bed in his room on the first floor of No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, opposite the rooms occupied by Dowd, the prisoner; he was suddenly awakened by hearing loud talking and other noise in Dowd's bar-room; hearing his father cry out to some one "Let go of me," he jumped from bed, and after going into the hall, saw his father and the prisoner clinch; he separated them, and sending Dowd into his room, took his father up stairs with him; he went into his own room, and everything was quiet for about twenty minutes, when Dowd came up stairs and clinched with his father a second time; they fell into his room, his father being underneath; he noticed that his father was bleeding from the mouth; he took hold of Dowd and pulled him off, when the latter went at once down stairs; it was soon apparent that his father was dying; he did not know then that his father had been stabbed; he went immediately for a doctor, but when he returned his father was dead.

Thomas Conway testified that the deceased and his wife boarded with him; about 11 o'clock Saturday night he went into Dowd's bar-room, and Dowd appeared to be under the influence of liquor; the prisoner was quarrelsome, and wanted to pick a quarrel with him; he went out of the place, fearing for his personal safety if he remained; he did not see the commencement of the difficulty between the prisoner and the deceased; he saw the deceased fall in the hall just after being stabbed; the deceased was not intoxicated.

Honora Conway testified to the prisoner being intoxicated and quarrelsome; she heard the deceased, ask, "Who is making that noise?" To which the prisoner replied, "You G—d d—d son of a b—h, if you come here I will knock the head off from you;" she afterwards saw a sword cane in the hands of the prisoner; Dowd came up stairs and struck the deceased, when the latter fell; the prisoner dropped his weapon and then picked it up and went into his room; the deceased was taken into his room and died there.

Joseph Ryan testified that he was aroused about half-past two o'clock by a noise below; taking a lighted candle in one hand and a poker in the other, he went down stairs; his son told him he had better look out, as Dowd had a dagger in his hand; he did not see the rencontre between the prisoner and deceased.

John Ryan, the son of the previous witness, stated that he saw the prisoner put his hand behind his back and draw a dagger from beneath his coat and stab the deceased in the breast; he saw the dagger distinctly; after stabbing the deceased Dowd put the dagger under his coat again.

Maria J. Ryan and *James W. O'Connor* gave their testimony. No additional evidence of importance was elicited from them.

Drs. Finnell, O'Halon and *Ferguson* testified that they had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and that he died from being stabbed through the pericardium.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That JOHN DOOLEY, the deceased, came to his death by a stab in the heart with a dagger in the hands of MARTIN DOWD, at No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, Feb. 7, 1858." On the condition of the verdict DOWD was examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was born in Ireland, is 56 years of age, and a carman by occupation. In relation to the charge he said: "Mr. DOOLEY, the deceased, his son, and his son's wife struck me and dragged me out of my room; I was badly beaten by them all; I thought they would kill me; I do not remember anything further." At the close of the examination DOWD was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. JOSEPH and JOHN RYAN and THOMAS CONWAY were committed as witnesses.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 39 Hammersley-street, upon the body of JOSEPH KOHL, a German, 50 years of [illegible] from the effects of injuries received by falling from the roof of a building, No. 25 King-street, and accidentally fell on the scuttle. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental death."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 4 Desbrosses-street, upon the body of WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, a boy 10 years of age, who, while flying a kite on Sunday afternoon on the pier foot of Morris-street, North River, accidentally fell into the dock and was drowned. Verdict, "Death by Drowning."

ACCIDENT.—A man engaged in repairing the top of the chimney of the building No. 82 Franklin-street yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. He was apparently much injured, and was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW JERSEY.

☞ The jewelry store of J. S. NETTERVILLE, in Jersey City, was entered yesterday afternoon by means of prying open a rear-hall door and robbed of jewelry to the value of $700 or $800. The store had been always watched, but a death in the family has caused the temporary absence of the watchman.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, is at present engaged in the trial of criminal causes. The following cases have thus far been disposed of:

Henry Lang, Adam Smith and Andrew Smith—indicted for cutting timber upon the lands of Henry A. Booream, in North Bergen. Verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Thomas and Thomas Moriarty, (cousins,) indicted for larceny, in stealing a quantity of copper from Ephraim Morris, at Jersey City. Upon motion of counsel for defence, the Court declared the indictment defective, inasmuch as it stated that the stolen property belonged to Ephraim Morris, when in fact it belonged to a firm of which he was only a member. The Court ruled that the other members of the firm should have been named in the indictment. The prisoners were, however, required to find bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer at the next term of the Court.

Andrew Leicht, Henry Lang, Andrew Smith and Adam Smith, were indicted for assault and battery upon officers who were attempting to arrest them. The Jury found Lang and Adam Smith guilty and acquitted the others.

Patrick and Ann Eagen, of Hoboken, indicted for resisting and stabbing Officer James Smith. The Jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended Ann to the mercy of the Court.

William Higgins *alias* "Bill the Baker," was convicted of an assault and battery on his wife.

The Court is getting along with the criminal business very rapidly, and will probably finish it by Wednesday or Thursday, after which the civil business will be resumed. Judge OGDEN has expressed a determination to clear the calendars at this term, a thing that has not been accomplished for a number of years.

☞ Sniger's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Diamond Rings
FOR SALE,
LOW.
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ No. 813 Broadway.—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists in the United States; also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, 2 and 4 shillings a bottle; Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Boy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—BALL.—At Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by S. W. Fisher, D. D., CHARLES H. GLOVER, Esq., of New-York, to EVA, eldest daughter of Flamen Ball, Esq., of Clifton.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, of convulsions, CHARLES SUMNER, youngest son of Robert E. and Mary DAVIS, aged 2 years and two months.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant lady. Has lived in that capacity for many years; is now at liberty and without incumbrance. Is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family. It would be a very suitable person to go with a family to the country. No objections to go with a family to California or any part of the country. Will be found a valuable help. References of the very highest respectability can be given for this week. HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy, and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a good thorough cook, and first class washer and ironer, and perfectly efficient in all kinds of housework; is a girl of good moral character, and religious principles steady and truthful, and appreciates a home more than high wages. Inquire at 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory references from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st. for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FARMER AND wife; has no encumbrance. The man would be willing to make himself generally useful. The wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Another farmer and wife want situations in the country; distance no object. All are well recommended. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; her own reasonable wages; has lived in the country. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN sister, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as managress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINE ment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 38 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 109 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 36d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging, has the best of City reference. Call, or address No. 277 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, as a wet nurse; has lost her own baby three months old; has good City reference. Call No. 437 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts., fourth floor, front room, No. 11, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 3 at No 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, by the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford corner of 9th-st. and 5th-av., or 4 Horatio-st. for two days

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 269 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is perfect in care and management of horses; is a good vegetable gardener, understands laying down of grass lands, the care of fruit trees and shrubs; would take charge of a small place. Is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest. Is a Protestant. Can refer to his late employer for capabilities and character. Address No. 129 West 29th-st., for a week. Wages not so much an object as a quiet family.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman of high respectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook; understands meats, poultry, plain pastry; most excellent washer and ironer; will be found neat and efficient in her duties. Also, by a smart, tidy, willing and very competent girl as chambermaid and nurse or seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH, Protestant woman, for general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of nice cooking, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of nice cooking, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of nice cooking, makes good bread and biscuit, and plain pastry; is a first-class washer and ironer, neat, obliging, and willing to work, needs no looking after, is kind and respectful; will go any distance in the country; lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 243 7th-av., near 24th-st. Understands the management of a dairy.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced, well-informed and highly respectable Protestant girl, as child's nurse, chambermaid or waitress; will be found efficient in her duties, respectful in her manners. Naturally fond and attentive with children; has excellent testimonials from gentlemen's families where she has served. Inquire for ELIZA at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. He advertiser is a Protestant. Any communication for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY RESpectable women—the one as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking—the other as chambermaid and fine washer. Also, by a number of real respectable general houseworkers. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent. P. S.—Nothing but honest girls sent out of this office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; also, a neat, willing Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; would do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best of reference; would go the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and willing to assist in chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply, for two days, at No. 68 Grand-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at No 44 East 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 10 East 28th-st., second floor back; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESFANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country by two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No 71 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirées, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them, and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLIS, No. 8 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINtendent of the employment office, Nos. 13 and 14 Ellis Island, begs to announce to the ladies of New York and return, on going country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 28 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE HELP of a superior class will not be disappointed by calling early to day at WILEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 343 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., as every effort is used to secure those who are respectable, competent, tidy and with good reference. On hand a number of smart Protestant girls, English, American, Scotch, &c.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address H. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED.—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, NOT over 15 years of age, steady habits, good education and living with his parents in New-York city, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by addressing line to Box No. 4,01 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER WHO can do the propagation of plants. Address S M. M., William burg Post Office, stating qualifications, experience and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH STEAM POWER, TO be used for cutting glass; one in the neighborhood of Chatham-st.; would be most desirable. Inquire at No. 68 Duane-st., of Mr. STAPLES, glass cutter.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF AN ENGLISH Protestant family, a situation in a Southern family. Her attainments are very superior, and with the accomplishments of music, drawing and French, she possesses a sound knowledge of all the English branches necessary to one making a complete education. A liberal salary would be required. For further particulars, address L. O., East 17th st., New York.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of forming a reengagement as governess. Her acquirements are music, the piano and singing French, can verantionally and grammatically, Italian and drawing. The advertiser has resided many years in France and has studied under the first masters both of London and Paris. Address M. G. S., Post-Office, Washington, D. C.

A LADY WISHES A RE-ENGAGEMENT as governess either in a school or family; she is fully competent to teach the usual English branches, with French and music; references given. Address H. O. E., Post-office, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE BLOOP-YACHT ISLAND FAWN, 19 tons, very fast and in complete order; will exchange for good land or securities. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW house with seven acres of land, situated on Llewellyn Park; the house is just being finished; has been built in the best manner from design of C. Vaux; is 46x38; frame filled in with brick; two stories and attic, hard finish throughout; fine marble mantels, &c.

From the east verandah the view is unsurpassed, fifty miles in extent, comprising every variety of scenery, and believed to be one of the finest in the country.

The grounds are covered in part with fine trees, and a large open piece for lawn or cultivation. The place is within one hour's ride from New-York, on Morris and Essex Railroad. For terms, apply to JAMES BURT, No. 53 Dey st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached; well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L.I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash rooms. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church. John-st.: 86 feet 8 inches on 5th-av.; 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 185 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 134 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms.

Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms, on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No 184 Allen above Stanton-st. Lot 19x85, house 18x40, in good order. The present occupant would be glad to continue as tenant. For terms, &c., inquire at the office of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELling in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment on same, country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2 to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 163 West 44th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 16 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the West Riverside. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Albany Post Road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, with 4 to 7 acres, with all the necessary out-buildings. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison av., New-York, before 10 o'clock. Persons wishing to look at the premises can do so by hack from the Yonkers Depôt.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the town of Darien, on the New-Haven Road, half mile from the station, three from Stamford; a good cottage house, containing 8 rooms, garden, orchard and 14 acres of land, one of thrifty wood, pleasantly located, in view of the Sound; healthy, ground elevated; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars, inquire of S. R. FANSHAW, No 363 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DIFFERENCE IN CASH—A country residence in Westchester County, 30 minutes from New York and 5 from depôt or wharf; Italian cottage house, a new room; first class surroundings; handy productive garden, fruit, &c., on high ground, healthy, fine scenery and river view. If not sold, will be leased. Terms easy. Address X., *Times* Office, or Box No. 3,710 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 60 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 18 acres of land. It is on high ground neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¾ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DENNIS, No. 253 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIdence on Grace Church-st., Rye, 5 minutes from depôt, with 2½ acres of land or more, if purchaser desires. Price $8,000, with carriage house and barn. Also, to lease or sell, a house and lot on same street, and small barn eligibly located. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Elegibly situated, five minutes from depôt; 12 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN Fairfield, Coun., between Southport and Fairfield, near the shore of the Sound, which has a fine beach, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island. A snug farm-house and commodious barns on the premises. Land of best quality and finely cultivated, and can be cut up into building lots unrivaled in beauty and health for country residences. Will be sold entire or in parcels. Apply to E. JESUP, Southport, Coun., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—The house situated on elevated ground; prospect fine; one hour from town, two minutes' walk from railroad depôt; land from two to forty acres; house, outbuildings, fruit, air, water, and neighborhood, all unexceptionable. Apply to R. H. McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

TWO FINE FARMS OF 103 AND 135 acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unencumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 456 and 458 East 21st-st.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY FARM—30 acres of wood, 6½ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON STATEN Island, fifty acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the island for residences. Would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT OR NEAR THE PLANK road to Hackensack, N. J., of 34½ acres, dwelling-house, barn, orchard, timber. Soil first rate. On a stage route, only eight miles from Hoboken. Inquire of J. J. TALLMAN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, an unfurnished cottage in a shady location, with a small plot of ground or a garden attached, near the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Hastings; must be in a perfectly healthy neighborhood, and of easy access by railroad. Address describing place and stating terms, A. N., Box No. 996, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—ONE LARGE HOUSE, or two of an ordinary size connected, below 12th st., New-York, or in Brooklyn, for a boarding-house. Address TENANT, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid, giving location, general description, and stating terms.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE. FIVE OR SIX rooms and back basement, with gas, bath and Croton water. First floor preferred. Situation between 10th and 40th sts. 3d and 6th aves. Address R. P., Chatham-square Post-office, giving location and rent.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH STEAM POWER, TO be used for cutting glass; one in the neighborhood of Chatham-st.; would be most desirable. Inquire at No. 68 Duane-st., of Mr. STAPLES, glass cutter.

FARMS WANTED.

WET LAND.—WANTED, A FEW ACRES OF land, part of which to be dry during the Summer, but overflown by fresh water during the rest of the year. Direct Box 2,801, New-York Post-Office, stating lowest cash price.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, on leaving Dr. Hatfield's Church, on 8th-av., at MEDALLION MOSAIC BRACELET, being highly valued as a gift. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at R. BARKLEY'S, No. 226 West 23d-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate. READ & LATHROP.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. SIMPSON & CO., No. 181 Bowery

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL COORY, No. 96 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamandar safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 339 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and a double cellar under the streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 32 Wall-st., from 9 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 136 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—BOUSES AND STORES.—HOUSE NO. 56 Bond-st., three stories.
House No. 238 8th-st., three stories.
Store No. 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.
Store No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st., with the dwelling part and stables.
Inquire at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 9½ A. M. and after 3½ P. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY FIRE PROOF STORE No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. Also, the 2-story and attic house No. 63 Amity st., with Croton water, gas, &c. To good tenants the above property will be leased at a reasonable price. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-house or store, the large house No 101 Franklin-st. Is now used as a private dwelling, but can be altered. It suit the tenant, and if desired the adjoining house may also be had. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas and Croton water, bath room, &c., &c. The neighborhood is very respectable. Rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th av.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FLOORS, WELL LIGHTed, in the store northwest corner of John-st. and William. One of the best locations in the City. Also, a fine office, or salesroom, on the ground floor. Apply at No. 7 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 223 West 19th-st. between 8th and 9th avs. Rent moderate. Possession can be given by the 10th of March. Inquire as above.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL on premises.

TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The premises over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., consisting of suites of rooms newly fitted up with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, water-closets bath, gas fixtures complete, heater, &c., &c. To a desirable tenant the premises will be rented at a low price; apply at the Bank. For sale, one of Herring's extra size safes, to be sold at half price; is in perfect order.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING A CONVENIENT 4-story house, on 16th-st. near Irving place, desires to let the same to a respectable family, retaining the use of a parlor and bed-room. Possession soon, if required; rent, $800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st. from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years, 4 floors—24, 24, 18 and 5th separately or together, now occupied in part by Messrs. Putnam & Publishers. This corner is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 20 OR 25—The property situate on the west side of Broadway, No. 545, just above Spring-st., with house and stable on Mercer-st., being 25x200 feet. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

TO RENT—A NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEment cottage with or without furniture, north side of East 30th-st., second door from 2d-av. Price reasonable. For particulars, inquire of L. S. PLATT, Agent, No. 27 Murray-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—THREE COTTAGES on the north shore of Staten Island, near Castleton, within a few minutes' walk of Castleton Landing. Apply to E. BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM THE 1st of May next, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., about 75 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 13th-st. Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTING of a gentleman, wife infant and servant, would like to make an arrangement with a strictly private and genteel family for permanent board. They would require the entire second floor handsomely furnished, of which their servant would take the charge. For suitable accommodations, $1,600 per annum would be paid, which must include gas and fire. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address HENRY, office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 6th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. at No. 71 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 4, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits. In a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,774 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 96 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTE

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1 456,049 59
Average amount of Specie..... 1,676,628 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,763 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,997,025 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$729,806 00
Average amount of Specie..... 105,397 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 53,443 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 316,783 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$480,516 00
Average amount of Specie..... 69,252 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 316,215 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,395,815 30
Average amount of Specie..... 2,839,335 26
Notes Less Bank of America..... $24,631 } 80,635 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 57,985 }
Average amount of Deposits 5,499,696 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,971,779 16
Average amount of Specie..... 2,739,861 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,971,521 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $915,068 36
Average amount of Specie..... 187,671 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 835,589 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,287,610 26
Average amount of Specie..... 1,109,856 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,23,200 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,766,081 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,567,746 21
Average amount of Specie..... 458,886 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,414 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,462,821 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOOR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,668,879 80
Average amount of Specie..... 873,124 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,616 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,250,134 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,426,931 92
Average amount of Specie..... 1,493,928 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 330,090 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,534,929 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. BOSS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,903,374 09
Average amount of Specie..... 456,631 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 225,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,534,182 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVSAIRT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworo, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$209,128 29
Average amount of Specie..... 31,451 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 75,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 189,942 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,319,947 35
Average amount of Specie..... 321,804 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,047 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 989,376 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$444,547 85
Average amount of Specie..... 106,234 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,003 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 241,631 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,690,406 00
Average amount of Specie..... 317,450 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 225,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,019,038 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $589,392 40
Average amount of Specie..... 143,632 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,149 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 473,920 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of Febrnary, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,677,227 09
Average amount of Specie..... 695,175 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,346 08
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,630,374 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,783,236 26
Average amount of Specie..... 477,621 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,945 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,121,645 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,320,494 70
Average amount of Specie..... 439,361 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,705 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,281,555 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.....$1,479,448 38
Average amount of Specie..... 331,932 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,284 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,289,498 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$545,167 25
Average amount of Specie..... 114,382 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,744 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 452,435 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWAS, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$276,269 97
Average amount of Specie..... 9,090 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 7,478 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 39,017 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
S. JESSURN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,223,707 83
Average amount of Specie..... 243,781 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,787 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 749,845 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,117,567 57
Average amount of Specie..... 293,549 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,710 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,179,491 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BULL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BULL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$693,553 76
Average amount of Specie..... 190,014 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,280 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 649,066 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounte.....$1,706,947 52
Average amount of Specie..... 518,084 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 206,431 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,417,666 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,037,087 58
Average amount of Specie..... 1,373,684 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 359,489 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,387,895 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $751,612 83
Average amount of Specie..... 190,6-7 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,351 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 518,309 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,459,692 67
Average amount of Specie..... 272,178 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,288 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,020,619 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,372,939 91
Average amount of Specie..... 1,086,669 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 278,407 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,279,110 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$162,010 32
Average amount of Specie..... 52,337 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 15,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 78,121 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$665,212 62
Average amount of Specie..... 103,432 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,238 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 437,343 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOUNG, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,973,816 85
Average amount of Specie..... 456,706 09
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank 115,303 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,324,144 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,725,740 31
Average amount of Specie..... 2,857,717 60
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 207,123 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,003,767 33

* Under this head are included Coin, Budion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,971,488 21
Average amount of Specie..... 473,444 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 31,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,685,173 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,201,292 50
Average amount of Specie..... 1,064,592 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 211,562 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,679,558 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,954,439 45
Average amount of Specie..... 237,720 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,396 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 919,496 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,218,111 68
Average amount of Specie..... 351,189 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 113,726 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,818 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $297,999 44
Average amount of Specie..... 36,128 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,255 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 198,416 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$309,625 65
Average amount of Specie..... 48,012 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,992 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 113,026 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$254,355 52
Average amount of Specie..... 24,789 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,600 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 208,081 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,361,797 33
Average amount of Specie..... 344,036 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 72,920 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 969,019 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANOY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,277 43
Average amount of Specie..... 113,208 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,318 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 293,837 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$891,668 04
Average amount of Specie..... 199,094 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,600 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 725,508 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. LAS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,895,883 96
Average amount of Specie..... 665,485 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,498 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,987,716 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$462,045 67
The owner is in want of money or would not sell for so small a sum. A model of the above may be seen at RAISBECK & CO.'S, No. 131 Nassau-st., room No. 7.

Average amount of Specie..... 135,527 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,293 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 368,801 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFERT W. LAAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LAAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,683,464 95
Average amount of Specie..... 1,110,873 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,045 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,500,396 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $369,210 21
Average amount of Specie..... 215,369 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,081 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 585,389 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABRAM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $362,307 66
Average amount of Specie..... 273,984 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,374 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 559,974 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRAN S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$3,515,197 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,130,973 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,972 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,306,176 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,070,916 77
Average amount of Specie..... 246,977 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,038 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 667,731 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
L. PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $2,930,849 91
Average amount of Specie..... 659,131 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 188,586 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,349,651 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pa. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDR'W CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$25.000.—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for five years, on improved City uptown property, worth donble the amount. Address FURNITURE STORE, No. 442 Broadway.

$3.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3,692, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met, last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 6, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution passed by your Honorable Body, directing the Comptroller forthwith to advertise for the purchase of a lot for the use of Engine Co. No. 4.

Having caused an examination to be made of the present accommodations furnished to this Company, I find that, although they are not equal in point of room and convenience to those possessed by a number of other Companies in the Department, yet, that they are far superior in both respects not only to those occupied by many of the others, but are such as should have been considered, a few years since by the Department generally, as amply commodious and convenient for any Company thereof. Under these circumstances I do not believe that any necessity exists which would warrant the expenditure contemplated by this resolution. This expenditure, however, would not be the only one in the case, as in the event of the lot being purchased, a further one would no doubt be called for in the erection of a suitable house thereon, making a total cost for the lot and house of at least $10,000. But even admitting that this Company require further and better accommodation, the amount necessary to be raised by the taxation for the ordinary expenses of the City Government and the other expenditures already authorized by the Common Council, will not in my opinion admit of any addition being made thereto for this or for any other purpose, unless the public necessity imperatively demands the same.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Message was laid over.

Another Message was received from the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the Police Commissioners in relation to the expense of Counsel employed by them to defend the constitutionality of the Police law. The amount of the bills is $11,350, exclusive of the Attorney's bill, which has not been presented. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finances.

A resolution was adopted requesting the District-Attorney to furnish an opinion as to how far, and under what circumstances, the Aldermen of this City can exercise the powers of criminal magistrates in the examination, discharge, bailing or commitment of persons in custody of the Metropolitan Police, arrested and held without the warrant of any other magistrate.

A resolution was presented and laid over, appropriating $2,000 to defray the expense of receiving Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha.

The Tax Levy was received from the Committee, unaltered, and laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of appropriating $1,500 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, as follows:

To the military	$750
For a new transparency	250
To the survivors of 1812	250
To the New-York Volunteer Benevolent Asso'n.	250

The report was adopted.

The report in favor of reducing the assessment on the property of Mr. Bixby (published) was called up and adopted, after an ineffectual effort on the part of Alderman TUCKER to have an unfavorable allusion to the Comptroller stricken out.

Alderman TUCKER rose to a question of privilege. He wished to inquire when the Committee, having the purchase of that portion of Ward's Island not now owned by the City under consideration, would be ready to report. After some debate, the Committee was requested to report on Thursday evening next.

The Board voted 500 loads of street manure to the Five Points House of Industry.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT—SIMPLY OBLIGING A NEIGHBOR.

The Aldermanic Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday afternoon, present Aldermen ADAMS, TUCKER and OWENS, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. Conover, Esq. The Fifty-second-street case was called up, but before hearing any additional testimony, the Committee called ex-Alderman Monaghan in relation to the custom in the matter of confirming contracts. He stated that it was usual for the Committee to report upon them as soon as possible after the awards were made. His statement was considered important, in connection with Mr. Charles Turner's declaration, that they were often delayed so long that he felt called upon to order the work done before the confirmation of the contract.

Mr. Smith then appeared, with papers and witnesses, in the Fifty-second-street case. The papers were the same as previously noted. What he designed was to present the various errors consecutively before the Committee. He called Mr. W. V. Leggett, a clerk in the Street Department, to testify to the copies of papers, and to the difference in the bids, as before stated; Farley's being the lowest, McGrane's next, and Cummings the highest. The fact that while Farley was the lowest bidder and did the work, the contract was assigned to McGrane whose bid was next to his, was again proven. Mr. Charles Turner was called again and repeated what he said at a former meeting, namely, that as Farley declined the contract the Street Commissioner was enforced by law to give the contract to the next lowest bidder. In reply to a question from Alderman ADAMS, as to whether the wall changes were marked into the contract with his knowledge, he answered, no! emphatically, and said he considered himself insulted by such a question. The Alderman said he had no desire to insult him, but that mark not in the specifications appeared in the contract, and as he was the Deputy Commissioner at the time, it was proper that the question should be asked. Mr. Turner charged the several gentlemen with having sworn falsely against him, and was proceeding to denounce others when he was called to order. Mr. Rodgers was called in relation to the Farley's letter declining the contract, but he said he could not produce it, although he knew such a letter had been written. Mr. John McGrane was called in relation to the contract. He said he signed the contract under Mr. Rodgers, and that he knew at the time he was not the lowest bidder; he could not say how it was that he got the contract; he had no particular interest in it; all he did was to sign the contract, and then assign it to Mr. Tracy, the father-in-law of Mr. Farley; he supposed Mr. Farley had done most of the work before the contract was signed, but he was not sure; he did not do any of the work himself.

Q.—At whose suggestion did you sign and then assign the contract? A.—I am not sure, but I think it was at Mr. Farley's.

Q.—(By Alderman TUCKER.)—Is it usual for the lowest bidder to do the work, then decline the contract, and let the next bidder come in and secure a higher price for it? A.—I don't know that it is.

Q.—What was your object in signing the contract after Farley had done the work, if you had no interest in it? A.—I did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Q.—Was it not understood among you that Farley should do the work, decline the contract, and that you would then come in and sign on your higher bid, and by that means get a larger sum for the job? Did not Farley ask you to do that and then assign it to his father-in-law? A.—I told you before that I did it to oblige either Mr. Farley or Mr. Tracy; I disremember which; it was but a small affair, and being so long ago I can't remember.

Q.—By Alderman TUCKER.—Was not the agreement made in order to get more money out of the treasury than could have been secured if Farley had done the work on his own bid? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Smith here stated that he could prove that although McGrane assigned the contract to Tracy, the money was drawn by Farley without a certificate from Tracy, showing that the arrangement was understood by all concerned.

Before leaving the stand Mr. McGrane declared with emphasis, that he did not make a dollar by the transaction, and that he did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Mr. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, was called and stated that the missing assessment roll, alluded to at the previous meeting, had not been found. He believed it was in charge of Mr. Libby.

Mr. McNiel, of the Assessor's office, was called and produced a copy of the paper received by him from the Street Department, from which he made up the assessment. In that paper the price for setting curb and gutter was $1 50 per foot, while in the other papers it was only 50 cents. He could not say who made the alteration.

Mr. Loyd appeared and stated that he had been over assessed $400 on two lots in the Fifty-fourth-street improvement.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

Murderer, O'Connell, to be Hung.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday, pursuant to arrangement, MAURICE O'CONNELL, the boy convicted of the murder of [illegible] SUTHERLIN, in Greenwich-street, was brought by the Sheriff to this Court for sentence. On being asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he made no reply, but displayed the same stolidity which he maintained during his trial. The Court-room was crowded with First Ward rowdies and "Dead Rabbits."

Judge INGRAHAM addressed the prisoner as follows:

You have been convicted of the crime of murder, committed on a female whose age, if nothing else, required from you respect. Instead of this, you, with your associates, abused her, and that abuse led to her death. You were tried by a jury selected chiefly by your own counsel, and after a partial hearing and deliberation they have found you guilty of murder. The Court does not believe that when you entered the premises where the murder was committed, [illegible] the occurrences of that night, you expected to take away the life of Teresa Spitzlein, and [illegible] upon your trial it was difficult to believe so young could be guilty of the crime with which you were charged. No one can stand here, without feeling sorrow for your condition. Before you have reached manhood you have lost a criminal gratification sacrificed your happiness, your character, your liberty and perhaps your life.

The results of that night are such as to hold out to a youth like you a warning against bad associates and vicious indulgences. Beginning with the intention of obtaining from the keeper of this house drinks and cigars without paying therefor, you were led on to the commission of rape and to the killing of her whom you thus abused. If you had not engaged in committing the first offence, you would not now be here to receive the sentence of the law for your greater crimes.

The Jury have recommended you to mercy, and I will see that such recommendation is submitted to the Governor of the State, who alone has the power to act upon it. Under ordinary circumstances such a recommendation would be entitled to serious consideration from him. At the present time, however, when the great portion of crimes of this character in our community is charged to young men—when another youth, not much older than yourself, is under sentence of death for murder in the public street—when your associates, charged with the crimes of which you have been found guilty, are all young men, considerations connected with the public welfare may deter the Executive from yielding to that recommendation.

If crime among the young continues to increase as it has within the last year, and other means of prevention fail, the full punishment of the law must be inflicted.

It is not well, therefore, for you to rely too much on the hope that your youth alone will induce the Governor to commute the sentence now to be pronounced upon you. It is better for you to review the past and seek for pardon and forgiveness, that you may be prepared for the result, whether it be for life or for death.

The judgment of the Court is that you, MAURICE O'CONNELL, for the murder and felony whereof you are convicted, be taken hence to the City Prison, from whence you came, and on Friday, the 2d day of April next, be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

With the exception of a slight tremor during the reading of the death warrant, the prisoner was wholly unmoved during the awful proceeding. None of his relatives were present, and he was conveyed back to prison by the Sheriff, in whose charge he is now placed. The jury's recommendation to mercy will be dispatched in a few days to the Executive.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT.—On Saturday afternoon Officers Poole and Bennett, of the Detective Police, saw four fellows in a cart stop in front of No. 29 Elm-street and commence unloading. The officers thought the whole affair had a suspicious look, and, accordingly, took them and Lewis Wright, the proprietor of No. 29 Elm-street, into custody. It turned out that the four prisoners first-mentioned had, on the night previous, broken into the leather store of John Bullard & Co., No. 14 Ferry-street. The prisoners gave their names as John Eagle, John Loder, John Myres and Leopold Renschler. With the exception of Renschler they were all committed for examination, Renschler being let off because he turned State's evidence. Wright was committed on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods.

BURGLARY.—On Friday last, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., the house of WM. A. HILLYER, Thirtieth-street, 3d door East of Second-avenue, was entered by burglars and the following property stolen: 1 gold watch, ROBINSON maker, marked L. H. on the back; 1 gold Lepine watch, 4 do. mounted with pearls, 1 doz. silver forks, marked Susan; 1 doz. spoons, marked S. E. S. and S. H. S.; an assortment of valuable jewelry, $450 in gold, and $150 in bills. The burglars effected an entrance by bursting open the front basement door. The family were absent at the time. No arrests have been made.

STABBED BY A THIEF.—A man, named John Cummings, was taken, on Saturday, before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stabbing Caspar Appl, a butcher, of No. 226 Avenue A. The accused was detected in the act of robbing Appl's money drawer, and when Appl attempted to arrest him he seized a butcher's knife and stabbed the butcher in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was committed to await examination. Appl is still confined to his house by his injuries.

FORGING A NOTE.—A man named George Canvas was arrested on Saturday, charged with having forged the name of George Robinson, of the city of Hudson, to a note for $330. The note was discounted by Thomas Tempest, broker at No. 54 Wall-street, but on being presented, at maturity, to Mr. Robinson for payment, was pronounced a forgery. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Joseph Cervantes, a clerk, 17 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Gouse & Co., dealers in silver-plated ware, at No. 97 William-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling from his employers $600 worth of goods. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await an examination. Monnais Jacques, keeper of a candy stand opposite the Post-Office, was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. He was also committed to answer.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday night, a thief broke into the basement of No. 28 Front-street and stole a firkin of butter. He carried it on to the sidewalk, when for some reason he became frightened and ran off, leaving his plunder.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Joseph Sinclair, *alias* Black Joe, a noted shoplifter from Philadelphia, was arrested in this City on Saturday night, at the Bowery Theatre. He was sent on Sunday to Philadelphia, on a requisition from the Philadelphia Police authorities.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PIONEER PATRIOT" THIS EVENING.—They have reason to exult! They commence the fourth week of the "Pioneer Patriot," the great American drama, this evening at Barnum's Museum. Crowds on crowds witness it every day. Best piece yet produced. This afternoon, "Ireland As It Is"—a capital thing.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a famous entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU, who remains a few nights longer, will appear in the great dramas of "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Glance at New-York." The drama of the "Wapping Old Stairs" makes up the programme.

LONG ISLAND.

CHILD MISSING.—A girl, 13 years old, was sent from the residence of her parents, No. 242 Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to purchase a newspaper at a store in Atlantic-street, and has not been seen by her friends since.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—On Saturday the stable of E. C. LITCHFIELD, on Ninth-avenue, near Third-street, was robbed of a variety of articles. On Sunday night officers WADAY and LOTT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested two boys having a portion of the stolen property in their possession. On Sunday night the houses of JAMES CRAMMER, corner of De Kalb and Bedford avenues, was robbed of a silver watch and money. The feed store of Mr. SOPER, near the depôt, in Bedford-avenue, was robbed a few nights ago of fifty bags of oats and a horse and wagon. The horse was recovered the next day.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—During the past year 4,110 patients were treated in this institution.

Relieved or cured	3,917
Under treatment	176
Deaths	17
Attendance at residences	252
Prescriptions dispensed gratuitously	21,351

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, on Saturday arrested a man who gives his name as FRANK ANDREWS, upon suspicion of his being a thief. On his person was found a pistol which was stolen a few nights ago from house No. 100 Cranberry-street. He was committed on a charge of burglary.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mrs. WISTERS, No. 474 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday of property valued at $70. The house of H. LANE, No. 38 West Baltic-street, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of a gold watch and some other property.

FOUNDLING.—On Friday night last Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a child about two years old in an open lot on Division-avenue, near Myrtle, where it had been abandoned by its parent. He took it to the Station-house.

ARRESTS.—During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made fifty-six arrests; and during the same period ninety-eight persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Stations.

THE POOR.—During the month of January the Relief Association of Brooklyn, E. D., assisted 500 families, for whom they expended $886.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Before Judge CULVER.

INCREASE.

Cornelius D. Blake vs. *Wm. E. Arnold, James A. Watson, John M. Botsford and Joseph D. Van Wyck.*—This action was originally brought to foreclose a mortgage upon certain premises corner of Sackett and Van Brunt streets. Pending the proceedings plaintiff died, without issue, intestate and unmarried, whereupon Anson Blake, his father and heir-at-law, was duly appointed administrator. William E. Arnold, one of the defendants, on petition thereof, made a motion for an order to revise and continue the suit in the name of the administrator. This morning Judge CULVER rendered a decision, ordering a supplementary complaint of revision to be made and served on defendant Arnold within thirty days after the service of a copy of the order upon the administrator, and in case of neglect to serve said supplemental complaint within the time named, then the action to be dismissed as against defendant Arnold, with costs, &c.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDERS.—FEB. 9.—GENERAL TERM.—Judge STRONG—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT—Nos. 24, 49.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge CULVER—Nos. 9, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

$3,000	Indiana State 6s	94¼	75	N.Y. Cent. RR.	81⅛
2,000	do	94	400	do	b60 82
4,000	do	94⅝	150	do	opg 81⅝
500	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	s30 81⅝
6,000	do	91⅜	261	do	opg 81⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	93⅛	5	do	opg 81⅝
2,000	do	s30 93	250	Erie Railroad	24⅜
13,000	do	b30 93¼	300	do	b30 24⅜
20,000	do	93	300	do	b30 24⅜
10,000	do	b10 93½	10	do	24⅜
6,000	do	93⅜	200	do	b20 24⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s '70, 79		50	do	b10 24⅜
3,000	N. Y. St. 5s '74	104	500	do	24⅜
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s	88	100	Hudson River R'd	19
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	99	50	do	b10 19
5,000	E. R. 3d M. bs '83	82	66	Harlem Railroad	9⅛
2,000	do	82½	900	do	9¼
1,000	E. R. R. bds. '75	61	200	do	s30 9⅜
3,000	H. R. Cv. bs. '71	50	250	Harlem R. R. pref.	18
5,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	88½	1000	Reading R. R.	57⅛
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	77½	700	do	s30 57
4,000	M. C. R.R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S'g F. Cv't B.	96¼	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	s3 20
2,000	do	96¼	250	do	b10 20
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	95⅜	50	do	b6 20
8,000	do	95¼	50	do	19¼
1,000	Ill. Freeland B.	89	102	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	35
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	40	50	Panama R. R.	s10 96
2,000	Han. & St. Jo. R. B	50	50	do	96½
4,000	LaCrs. & Mil. Land Grant bonds	40⅜	50	do	b60 97⅛
5,000	do	b30 40⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 96
27	Merch. Ex. Bank	94	400	do	97⅜
5	Continental Bank	89	20	do	b60 96
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	50	do	b30 97⅜
5	Hanover Bank	86	20	do	97¼
60	Canton Company	20¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	62
20	Penn. Coal Co	74	50	do	s10 63
30	do	74¼	200	do	63
350	do	75⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 43
22	do	75	100	do	s15 43
50	do	s30 74⅛	160	do	43
150	Cum. Coal Co	19⅜	46	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	69⅜
25	do	20	100	do	b30 70
100	do	b60 20	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 32⅜
75	do	19¼	45	do	32⅜
40	Pac. Mail St. Co	61	100	La C. & M. R. R.	b30 10⅜
100	do	s30 60	350	do	c 10⅜
50	do	60	45	do	10⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. State 6s	83⅜	60	Pac. M. St. Co	60
5,000	do	b30 83¼	200	Erie Railroad	24⅛
3,000	do	83⅛	200	do	24⅛
500	La. State 6s	89	100	do	b3 24⅛
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	315	La Ge. & M. R. R.	10⅜
8,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	62½	50	Panama Railroad	97
3,000	E. R. 2d mt. bs. '83	84	300	Harlem Railroad	9⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	84	500	do	9¾
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	78	100	do	b10 10
4,000	La C. & M.L.G.B's	40¾	200	do	10
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	93	100	Reading R. R.	b10 57⅛
15	Bank State of N. Y.	101	10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20
60	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	102	50	M.S.&N.I pref.st'k.	25
12	Bank of New-York	105	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
200	Penn. Coal Co	75½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	82¾
62	do	75¾	50	do	b30 82¾
300	Cum. Coal Co	19⅜	50	do	s10 82¾
100	do	b30 19⅜	50	do	b30 82¾
40	Del. & H. Cl. Co.	b7 112	350	Cleve. & To. R. R.	42¾
172	do	112	100	do	b30 42¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 81	5	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	b30 69¾
100	do	b60 81½	24	do	69¾
100	do	opg 81½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Lexington City 6s	Int. add. 43½
$1,000	Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 30⅜
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82⅜
$1,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. add. 25
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 54
$1,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R., 1878	Int. add. 22
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R.	Int. add. 29
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 87½
$1,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 34
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40¼
$5,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40
$1,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add. 52
$12,000	Chic. St. Paul & Fon du L. R. 8s	Int. add. 15
$2,000	City of New-Orleans Bonds	Int. add. 70
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add. 49¾
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 2¾
$1,000	T. H. & Alton 1st mort 8s	Flat 65½
$1,000	Terre Hante and Alton R.R., 1862	Flat 65
$2,975	New-York State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Flat 108
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	68¾
$740	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	68¾
$770	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1855	47¾
$1,070	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856	47½
5	shares Corn Exchange Bank	99½
36	shares Commonwealth Bank	87½
45	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99¾
5	shares American Exchange Bank	103
10	shares Bank of Commerce	101
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
41	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	95
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co	45
40	shares Union Ferry Co.	95¼
60	shares Milwaukie and Miss. R. R.	32
13	shares Bank of Commonwealth	88⅛
5	shares Continental Bank	90
13	shares Artisans' Bank	79⅛
6	shares Bank State of New-York	102½
20	shares Pacific Bank	107⅛
10	shares Nassau Bank	96
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	96⅜
10	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	129½
10	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	93½
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac	2½

MONDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 6, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 30:

Increase of Loans	$1,422,843
Decrease of Specie	620,175
Increase of Circulation	504,253
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	83,644

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous return, and also with the movement of this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 7, 1857.	Feb. 6, 1858.	Jan. 30, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,300,000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,876,712	103,602,932	102,180,089
Specie	11,148,894	30,652,948	31,273,023
Circulation	8,426,817	6,873,931	6,369,678
Gross Deposits	96,029,439	86,000,488	83,997,061
Exchanges	30,032,578	15,439,082	13,519,330
Undrawn	65,997,161	70,561,405	70,477,751
In Sub-Treasury	13,618,909	3,168,787	3,288,510

The loss on the Specie average of only $620,000 after on export draft during the week of $2,928,000, is less than anticipated, and the fact that after remitting nearly three millions abroad, the Deposit line shows no decrease at all, was also unexpected. The addition to the Loan column is the result in good part, we suppose, of the increased disposition of some of the Banks to put out money at call. The Circulation, as usual on Rent or Quarter Day, runs up a few hundred thousand dollars. The new week opens on an easy market for money, and good financial and Cotton news from abroad. The lettera from England in regard to the ratea of discount quote even cheaper terms than the Circulars. The advicea from a leading Bullion house in London to Messrs. BEREND & Co. say that 60@90-day bills are done at 3 ₱ cent. per annum, and that the writers had taken a line of 30-day acceptances as low as 2½ ₱ cent. Other letters quote 3⅛ ₱ cent. off 60-day bills, 2½ ₱ cent. on Government Stocks, and the tendency to still lower rates. The President of the Erie Company had been well received by the English hondholders, and his own and the letters of other partiea on the subject are encouraging. Orders came out for the old Bonds of the Company, though moatly at limita founded upon our prices of the 5th January. The '71 Convertibles advanced to-day to 50@51 ₱ cent.; Sinking Funda to 62@63 ₱ cent., and Second Mortgages to 82@82½ ₱ cent. There was also an advance of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. in Illinois Centrala, and a firm market at the close for Erie and Central shares, at 24½ for the former and 81½ for Central. The demand for nearly all the prominent Bonds, including States, was good, and prices firm at the closc of the dealinga. A further demand for Galena shares put them up to 82½ ₱ cent. Reading and Rock Island were dull. The former appears to be neglected in Philadelphia, and Rock Island continues to suffer from the want of harmony in and light from the inside management, as touching the late pamphlet of the Treasurer, Mr. FLAGG. The speculation in Cumberland continues sustained and 19½ ₱ cent. was the closing price. The advance in Harlem old shares was to 10½ ₱ cent. at the Board, and 10¼ after the adjournment. The general market this afternoon leaves off firm, without yet feeling the full effect of the advices by the *Arabia*, the best feature of which, for this side, is the rise in Cotton and the gradual improvement of trade in Manchester, although it is not unlikely that our Stock Market will be stimulated more by the extraordinary turn in the Bullion supply and discount rates in London.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$230,685 05
Balance	$3,293,756 99
Payments	195,715 23

The receipts include $63,000 from Customs, and $100,000 deposited in exchange for Treasury Notes.

The fall in the discount on 60-day bills in London, coming alone by the present mail, might have advanced their value here, but the rise in Cotton and the improvement in trade will induce a more confident supply of commercial exchange, and the effect to-day is rather to dullness in rates. The bankers generally hold for 109½@109¾, some few of them taking 110 ₱ cent.; while mercantile bills made on the spot, and transient bills, are to be had at 108½@109½ ₱ cent. Present signs indicate a light mail by the Boston steamer. Francs are 5.17½@5.13¾. In Domestic Exchanges all the near cities are again virtually at par. The Bank Note Currency of Pennsylvania, as far as it is redeemed in Philadelphia, is bankable with the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ ₱ cent. discount, the same as New-England and New-Jersey, and the country banks of this State. In Philadelphia since the resumption of Specie payments, capital is offered freely at low rates, but the credit to drain it, according to the *Ledger*, is generally inadequate, owing we suppose, to the late terrible effect upon the mercantile and manufacturing interest in that vicinity Of the September and October crisis, the same paper remarks:

We understand that the long pending suit of the Bank of the United States against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in which was claimed about $130,000, has been compromised, settled and discharged from the docket. The settlement is considered highly advantageous to the Company, removing, as it does, a claim for a very large sum, by the comparatively small payment of about $30,000, at the same time dispersing a cloud which was regarded as threatening. The effect of this settlement will, no doubt, tend further to improve the credit of this Company, both the stocks and shares of which have been looking up for the last two or three months.

INTERIOR BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA—JANUARY.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.
Harrisburg Bank	$300,000	$611,574	$107,112
Bank of Middletown	200,000	504,718	48,855
Farmers' Bank, Schuylkill Co.	100,000	242,924	47,463
Lancaster County Bank	267,925	444,847	100,781
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	426,950	709,586	87,480
Columbia Bank	322,100	443,772	131,662
Farmers' Bank, Easton	360,000	629,487	87,430
Mauch Chunk Bank	100,000	148,645	71,818
Union Bank, Reading	97,500	68,619	13,852
Kittaning Bank	28,410	22,549	10,175
Bank of Danville	200,000	289,390	32,099
Total—11 Banks	$2,450,585	$4,017,130	$728,794

BANKS.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Harrisburg Bank	$420,020	$107,126	$19,039	$118,416
Bank of Middletown	290,045	76,214	14,096	85,253
Farmers' Bk. Schuyl. Co.	171,080	51,850	973	35,382
Lancaster County Bank	195,795	118,479	22,065	98,818
Farmers' Bk., Lancaster	323,305	109,754	9,238	82,644
Columbia Bank	264,285	238,607	10,946	124,516
Farmers' Bank, Easton	311,800	89,562	7,907	96,289
Mauch Chunk Bank	81,530	38,430	11,880	14,858
Union Bank, Reading	2,395	32,640	1,226	6,366
Kittaning Bank	6,226	2,096	88	881
Bank of Danville	110,720	40,540	37	46,092
Total, 11 Banks	$2,177,190	$885,198	$97,619	$697,901

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,813,738 Decrease	£173,258
Other deposits	18,386,698 Decrease	736,035
Rest	3,668,614 Increase	35,190
Govern't securities	9,191,986 Unchanged.	
Other securities	22,250,659 Decrease	1,599,003
Notes unemployed	8,199,450 Increase	658,775

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,022,025, being an increase of £350,295; and the stock of hullion in both departments is £14,435,815, showing an increase of £1,078,708, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,221,475
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	13,746,475—28,221,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,668,614	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,813,738	
Other Deposits	18,386,698	
Seven-Day and other Bills	889,385—40,331,435	
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,191,986	
Other Securities	22,250,659	
Notes	8,199,450	
Gold and Silver Coin	689,340—40,331,435	

The monthly statement of the Massachusetts Banks, out of Boston, gives the following as the official footings for the two past months:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 30.
Capital	$28,426,950	$29,290,550
Loans and Discounts	41,234,073	41,321,731
Specie	1,204,800	1,208,878
Due from other Banks	3,731,233	4,174,909
Due to other Banks	290,085	267,399
Deposits	5,651,908	6,018,306
Circulation	9,580,773	9,960,523

The Bank of England.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

The balance sheet of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, to be published in the London *Gazette* to-night, will no doubt show that the stock of bullion now exceeds fourteen millions Sterling. This return would be laid before the Bank Court at its meeting yesterday. Nevertheless, it was decided not to make any alteration in the rate of discount, although in the city a reduction to 4 ₱ cent. was generally anticipated. The terms of the discount houses are now proportionably lower than were those of the Bank In the recent cases when the latter felt compelled to assimilate its rates to the open market. First-class bills are taken at 3½ ₱ cent., while the minimum rate of the Bank continues at 5 ₱ cent. This pause in the Bank's downward movement of the rate of interest must therefore be founded on some other circumstance less apparent than the state of the bullion account on the amount of notes in reserve, both of which items are in a highly satisfactory state.

It is surmised, and not without some grounds, that the Bank desires to see another item of its balance sheet in a more favorable position, before fixing the rate of discount at 4 ₱ cent. This item is headed "Other Securities." It comprises mercantile bills discounted by the Bank and held by It until they become due. At the commencement of September, before the monetary pressure was foreseen in England, this item amounted to £18,352,000, and as a proof of the liberality with which the Bank acted during the crisis, it is sufficient to state that on the 1st of December the sum had increased to £31,191,386. This large amount of responsibility the Bank no doubt wishes to see reduced. The 4th of each month is the day when the greatest amount of bills come to maturity. In the week comprising the 4th of December the diminution effected exceeded one million sterling, and in that comprising the 4th of January the decrease was above one million and a half. In the following week it was still larger—£1,811,404; and what further reduction was effected in the week ending Jan. 20 cannot be ascertained in time for post. The sum will probably now be about £23,000,000, which, although £8,000,000 less than in December, is still nearly £8,000,000 above the amount in the early part of September. It might be supposed that the more pecuniary facilities the Bank offorded

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1995 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices...No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Double Dealing on the Kansas Question—The Suppression of Investigation in the Senate, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A double game is being played on the Kansas question. The President is constantly assuring the Northern Democrats privately that he knows the Free-State Legislature to be returned elected. CALHOUN, who ostentatiously declares that he has not seen the President, is constantly assuring the Southern men that in any event the Pro-Slavery men will have the control of the State.

The game of the Lecomptonites in the Senate is to stifle an investigation of the frauds, and so they voted down DOUGLAS' resolution to-day, lest it might be rendered impossible for anybody to countenance them. They are trying to keep matters straight until they have got every Democrat committed that they possibly can; then, if it is found absolutely necessary in order to gain the measure in the Senate, CALHOUN will return a Free-State Legislature, although he has said that he would make no return until after Kansas shall have been admitted. But it is intended still to return the Pro-Slavery State Ticket, so that the Governor can veto any legislative act calling a new Convention.

CALHOUN yesterday, in effect, proposed to return the Free-State Legislature if HARRIS would withdraw his resolution, which he declined.

HARRIS is in consultation with OBA to-night, relative to the selection of the Special Committee.

It was SEARDO, and not SEAMAN, who voted with the Lecomptonites yesterday, after promising to vote against them if HARRIS would modify his resolution, as he did.

The Senate Committee on Territories will meet on Thursday. Kansas will probably not be reported back until Monday. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate to day, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizes the President to use the naval forces, if necessary, in the event of the refusal of Paraguay to give satisfaction for the attack on the steamer *Waterwitch*, etc. There is some talk of sending out a special minister to make the demand.

It is now generally believed that Coogress will refuse to increase the army.

A large number of persons are here seeking foreign and other appointments.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Various petitions and memorials, including one from Iowa, praying for reimbursement of the expenses of the Indian War at Spirit Lake, and that the volunteers in that war receive grants of public land, were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution granting authority to the President to settle all difficulties with Paraguay.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone the Army bill, in order to take up his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc.

Lost, by Yeas 23, Nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

ABSENTEES.—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Clark, Johnson of Arkansas, Reid, Thomson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, and Wright.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, commenced a reply to the speeches of Mr. TOOMBS and others on the Kansas and Slavery questions.

Mr. PUGH advocated Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to postpone the Army bill, but voted against the postponement after making an explanation.

Mr. MASON said that when Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up, if it was not previously tabled, it would lead to a very long debate, and if adopted, its effect would be to transfer to the halls of Congress the excitement now existing in Kansas; he would, therefore, when it comes up, move to lay it on the table as a test question, on the ground that it is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. PUGH stated, in explanation of his vote on Mr. DOUGLAS' motion, that although he was in favor of the Kansas resolution, he should vote against the postponement of the Army bill by any new discoveries.

Mr. DIXON replied to Mr. TOOMBS and others on the subjects of Kansas and Slavery. In the course of his remarks he referred to the President's letter to Professor SILLIMAN, eulogizing the latter gentleman as the peer of the highest mind in the scientific world, and as having attained an eminence which, if the President himself should ever reach, he might well be satisfied.

He referred to the condition of the Northwestern Territories relative to Slavery, and contended that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a just denial of the right of Government to interfere with the Territories in relation to Slavery. He referred to the fraudulent character of the Kansas elections and to the interference of Government troops in those elections, denouncing the latter as an act of usurpation. He rejoiced that the question was no longer in relation to a degraded race, but a general one in which every man might forget his prejudices. He alluded to the President's suggestion of a probable dissolution of the Union if the Kansas question was settled on any basis other than a Southern one. The suggestion was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union-loving State, but when she is met with such a threat she is silent. He concluded by saying that if the people of Kansas were not allowed to choose for themselves on the question of Slavery, the North would show a united front such as she never exhibited before.

Mr. FOOT called the attention of the Senate to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to an increase of the army, and even thought it might be reduced without detriment to the country. As to the Utah troubles he would withdraw the troops already there, and recall the government officers, leaving the Mormons to the fate of their own vices and delusions. If, however, it was the intention, as had been suggested, to send these troops to Kansas, he was of the opinion that the proposed increase would fall far below the number that would be required; if for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, he would say protect these poor Indians against their white aggressors, put a stop to the wrongs and robberies committed upon them, withdraw your Indian Agents, and there will be no need to send troops against them.

Mr. FOOT continued at some length in a similar strain, closing with the remark that in the absence of a foreign war, in the absence of internal discord, and in the presence of pending national bankruptcy, he thought it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against the bill in all its parts.

Mr. PUGH said if gentlemen would bring in a bill reducing both the army and navy, he would vote for it.

Mr. BENJAMIN opposed the bill. He had looked through all the reports and documents on the subject without seeing any good reason for an increase of the army. The expense would amount to one hundred and forty millions. He was willing to support the Administration in any reasonable measure, but could not vote for such a proposition.

Mr. HAMLIN opposed the bill. He would not vote a dollar to send troops to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an Executive war. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, and would recall the troops and officials from Utah, and leave the Mormons to their fate.

Mr. WILSON got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee, appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper, to extend their inquiry to any charges affecting the official conduct of the present doorkeeper.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an appropriation bill to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

A bill was passed appropriating $80,000 for the expenses of running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the State of Texas.

On motion of Mr. HASKIN, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of a tract of land at Willett's, or Wilkinson's Point, New-York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers.

The remainder of the day was devoted to calling upon the States for bills and resolutions upon various subjects. Adjourned.

The Anti-Lecompton Triumph in the House—The New-York Delegation—The Debate in the Senate—The New-York Democratic General Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

This has been an eventful day—and the faithful band of patriots who stood together this morning in resisting the precipitate consummation of the crime against Kansas, have succeeded, in all probability, in averting the horrors of civil war. I have little to add to my dispatch upon this subject, beyond a comment or two in relation to the course of the New-York delegation. Not a man of them all is in favor of the Lecompton scheme. Not one, if following the dictates of his own judgment or the well-ascertained views of his constituents, would countenance it for a moment, and yet Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN is the only Democrat from the Empire State who had the boldness and independence to resist the monstrous conspiracy against the liberties of a people. Let the fact be remembered—and let the faithful servant receive the reward of honesty which he chose to *deserve*, rather than accept the smiles and favors of a deluded Executive. He has incurred all the hazards of his position—let him have also all the merit and profit of it. Partisans and the instruments of power will strike at him—let the people sustain him.

Mr. MCKIBBEN of California, also behaved nobly. Every possible personal influence was brought to bear upon him. Even his father—a worthy gentleman whose sympathies are all with the Administration which appointed him to a valuable position in Philadelphia—though on the spot, was unable to induce him to yield the convictions of his own judgment. He held fast to the end, and in addition to the consciousness of having performed his duty well, he will find substantial reward in the influence which he will exert in the future when asking legislation for his own State. To the band of Republicans who have stood solid and firm in this contest, their constituents will accord due meed of praise. It is a gratifying fact that not one of them deserted their colors. If they continue watchful and faithful, it is not likely that the Lecompton scheme can ever triumph.

I know that the Administration are already bragging that the victory is in their hands. They believe that a little time, and a judicious use of public patronage, will yet retrieve to-day's defeat. I trust they are mistaken, and that they got to-day every vote they ever can get upon this issue, and some that they can never have again. BURNS and PENDLETON, of Ohio, to-day, bewildered by the incessant boriog of STEDMAN and PUGH, were strangely induced to vote for the reference to the Committee on Territories. The step was nearly a fatal one. The tide of public sentiment in condemnation of these votes, which will roll back upon them from their districts, will doubtless satisfy them that their own judgments are more to be relied upon than the judgments of their self-constituted keepers—and they will not be likely to swallow Lecompton itself when it comes directly before them. Who, then, is to sell out to the Administration? Who of those who to-day so emphatically committed themselves against the reference to the Committee on Territories, will now about face and stultify himself by voting *for* Lecompton? Nobody—for if there be any one so disposed, he must see that such an act would inevitably stamp him with disgrace—brand him as one dearly bought with a price. I anticipate no such child's play from the hundred and fifteen.

Mr. FESSENDEN's speech in the Senate, to-day, was universally conceded to be a most powerful argument, although Mr. BENJAMIN thinks he can easily controvert and overthrow it. He will find he has a foeman worthy of his steel, and an intellectual contest on his hands that will require all his acknowledged power and skill to conduct to successful issue. Mr. F. achieved a complete victory in the debate over Mr. TOOMBS, the ablest Southern leader in the body. The latter claimed that the Kansas-Nebraska bill contained no "enabling act," and that the President was wrong in asserting the contrary doctrine. Mr. F. inquired where, then, the people of Kansas got the power to frame a Constitution and State Government? Mr. TOOMBS replied, "from the Territorial Legislature." Mr. FESSENDEN then inquired where the *Legislature* got the power, if not from the organic act? This silenced the gentleman from Georgia, who attempted no answer; and Mr. F. followed up his advantage by asking Mr. T. whether, according to his own concession, the Topeka Constitution had not just as much legality as the Lecompton Constitution,—whether they do not stand before Congress on precisely the same footing? Mr. TOOMBS gave up the battle, turning uneasily in his seat, but making no reply.

It is understood here that the Democratic General Committee of New-York are to have a meeting immediately, with a view of passing resolutions indorsing Lecompton, and sustaining the President's Message. As that body is completely under the thumb of ISAAC V. FOWLER and other Federal officials, there is little doubt of their ability to pass anything they choose. But why cannot the Democratic masses assemble and give expression of *their* views in contrast with those of the office-holders? If the action of their representatives in Congress is to be taken as indication, the Democratic Party is nearly unanimous in favor of the President's policy; and if it is not so, it behooves the people to take immediate measures for giving expression to their disapprobation. Let them remember that silence gives consent.

The Senate has acted upon all the Consular nominations pending before it which are designed to be confirmed, and has quite cleared its calendar of diplomatic appointments. The President, however, still holds back his nominations of many officers, avowedly for the purpose of being in a position to "reward his friends and punish his enemies" in Congress, in accordance with the relations they shall establish by their votes on the proposition to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. This sort of dictation has become so offensive, and obedience thereto would be so degrading and transparent, that I think few members of the House are now prepared thus to compromise themselves. Some have become indignant at the insult implied by such propositions; and others, who perhaps are least sensitive, understand that they might as well bear a placard upon their backs announcing their respective prices as to close negotiations in view of the publicity with which they have been opened. Mr. PIERCE used to do the thing more discreetly. When the Nebraska bill was pending he would take a doubting Democrat down to the Treasury, Interior, or State Department, and, in company with him, inquire what offices could be disposed of, their respective value, &c. In this way he was able quietly to arrange a good round majority for his measure, and he won. Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, or a portion of them, less cautious, have probably defeated themselves by going into the brokerage business openly and above board.

No Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg has yet been appointed. Among the persons recommended for the position is Mr. HENRY BERGH, of New-York City, a gentleman of fortune and education, who is warmly presented by several influential parties, and who, if appointed, would unquestionably do honor to his country in the discharge of the duties of the place. I think his chances are very fair.

Dr. WYNNE of New York, gave a lecture on Friday evening at the Smithsonian Institution, on "The Effect of Occupation on the Duration of Human Life." This lecture was the first of a series which will be given by Dr. W. on the subject stated, and embraced a number of facts of great value, bearing upon different pursuits. The series promises to be both interesting and instructive. In the lecture of last evening he showed by extensive observations, made in this country as well as in Europe, that sickness and mortality increased in rapid progression with the advance of years, in a ratio which was fixed and determined and furnished the basis of large monetary transactions in insurance upon lives and health. He examined the statistics of the Odd-Fellow's Order in this country, which he denominated a great society based upon the principle of health assurance, and predicted its speedy dissolution unless it should reorganize the basis upon which its benefits are conferred. He deprecated the slight attention paid to philanthropic subjects by our legislators and urged that the foundations upon which benevolent societies rested were of an importance which yielded to none other in a legislative point of view. The ablest statesmen of other countries had greatly distinguished themselves by their efforts in this department of legislation, and the time would soon come when our own statesmen would be called upon to devote more attention to these subjects.

Dr. WYNNE also gave a lecture at the Smithsonian this evening, in continuation of the subject treated by him on Friday evening last. He stated that notwithstanding the great difference in the chances of health and life in various pursuits, yet not more than one person in fifty ever selected an occupation on account of its healthy character, and few abandoned their pursuits from that cause. The agriculturist freed from the insalubrities of town life and its harassing cares, of all classes of those who were compelled to labor, enjoyed the greatest length of life, and yet our census returns showed a strong and growing desire on the part of our people to abandon this healthy pursuit for those which are usually prosecuted in town. Could the tiller of the soil realize that, by abandoning his pursuit, he was inevitably shortening his life by one-third of its entire length, he thought he would hesitate before making the change. The various mechanical pursuits, as the butcher or the baker, were treated, their peculiarities noticed and chances of life exhibited. In conclusion, he thought we had reason to rejoice that so much larger a portion of our people were engaged in agriculture than in other countries. The lecture was attended by a large audience, who listened with much interest. S.

Gen. Calhoun and the Kansas Returns.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Gen. CALHOUN has been here several days and has had interviews with the President and with Senator DOUGLAS, and other prominent men on both sides of the Kansas question. Numbers of persons have called upon him, and he is very frank in his communications on the subject of the election on the 4th of January. I learned, just now, that he has informed members of Congress and others that he has, since his arrival here, received information which settles the question of the election for State officers and the State Legislature in favor of the Free-State candidates. He had stated his opinion adversely to this result upon his first arrival here. Perhaps the testimony just received, which was given before the Committee of the Territorial Legislature, in regard to the returns from some of the precincts, have had the effect to change Gen. CALHOUN's judgment in the matter.

If it prove true that Gen. CALHOUN intends to give the certificates of election to the Free-State candidates, it will greatly change the aspect of the Kansas question. There will remain but very little ground for the investigation proposed by Mr. THOMAS, and if the inquiry be ordered it will produce no delay.

If, on the contrary, Gen. CALHOUN should determine to give the certificates of election to the candidates on his own side, there is every reason to believe that Congress will go through a searching examination into the details of the election of the 4th and the returns, and the grounds upon which they are admitted or rejected by Gen. CALHOUN, or the officers to whom the returns were to be made.

It is true that the Legislature may itself judge of the election and returns, and that the laws of Kansas provide for the punishment of frauds upon the suffrage; but, judging from the present temper of the House, they intend to be themselves satisfied upon that point.

Crowds of people are thronging the Capitol, anticipating, no doubt, a scene of Mexican confusion, in which they will be disappointed. ION.

How the Official Organ Regards the Vote of the Democratic House of Representatives.

From the Washington Union.

It must strike every mind that the voting in the House of Representatives on the Kansas Message is *the most important and eventful that has occurred since the historical sessions of* 1850 *and* 1854.

In those sessions the spirit of nationalism triumphed after a struggle over the spirit of sectionalism, and the North pledged its faith with the South that the question of Slavery in the Territories should be left to the quiet and peaceful settlement of the people residing in them, free from all outside interference and intrusion. The Democratic Party especially—the only national organization existing—made itself a party to this agreement, as well at the time as by frequent subsequent iterations of its fidelity to the principle on which it was based. A faithful execution of this principle would effect a complete settlement of the Slavery question between the North and the South—in connection with the general principles of Government held by the Democratic Party. For the sovereignty of each State, and its right and sufficiency to regulate its own domestic affairs, sacred from federal interference, which was held as a cardinal tenet of that party, had already removed the subject of Slavery in the States from the deliberations of Congress; and if the reference of the same subject to the people of the Territories, for their own peaceable settlement in their own way, free from outside interference, could also be engrafted upon the policy of the country, it was clear that there would be a final conclusion of all strife between sections on this subject in Congress.

Such was the leading idea that prevailed in the memorable contests between the sections in 1850 and 1854. It was, by a slight stretch of theory, to treat the Territories as clothed, in respect to Slavery, with the same supreme prerogatives as the States themselves; and to regard any outside efforts to interfere with the question of Slavery within their limits as partaking of precisely the character of similar efforts to interfere with that question in the organized States.

This was the inducement to, and the meaning of, the solemn agreements entered into between North and South in 1850 and 1854. And the National Democratic Party, true to its conservative sentiments and national impulses, at once undertook the execution of this solemn intersectional pledge—vindicating its nationality by *espousing the principle involved in it, and still more by successfully championing that principle in the national contest of* 1856.

Let it be remembered that nearly all the nationalities of the republic have disappeared one by one. The great religious denominations, and religious, eleemosynary, and charitable societies which once flourished under national organizations, and bound our people together in bonds more endearing, if less strong, than a common constitution, common laws and institutions, a common language and history, have almost all been sundered in twain. But one or two religious organizations survive in a national form; and of political institutions, we have only the Federal Government and the Democratic organization, the vitality and integrity of which last, as a national organization, is the problem now in process of solution in the House of Representatives, in the test voting on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

It cannot be denied that the majority party in the North have ruthlessly, recklessly, and continuously, from first to last, scouted the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. No sooner was the act of 1854 engrafted upon the statute-book than they organized a systematic movement to nullify it, break it down and set it at defiance. So far from leaving Kansas to be filled up and peopled by natural emigration, they organized large propagandist companies and large amounts of money capital, for the purpose of sending hireling emigrants into the Territory to vote—not upon their convictions of duty to the country, nor with reference to the interests of the new community, but to vote the sentiments of their New-England employers, in consideration for their transportation to the spot, the livery they wore upon their backs, and the bread of idleness which they ate in their propagandist camps and settlements. Nay, the uniforms which they wore and the camp life they led suggested to their employers a military organization; and propagandism by more than factitious voting—propagandism by force, riot and bloodshed—was the result.

Everything that could be done in the Territory, by money or by arms, by the concentrated energy of incorporated capital, or of a drilled soldiery, with SHARPE's rifles and COLT's revolvers in hand; everything that could be done out of the Territory, by wholesale agitation and the most enormous and unblushing system of counterfeit telegraphing and newspaper mendacity, was done, to defeat a quiet and peaceable settlement of the Slavery question by the people of Kansas in their own way, free from outside interference and intrusion, according to the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854.

So disgusted have been the respectable portion of the people of Kansas with these shameful proceedings, that, contrary to general expectation, a much larger number of votes were cast for the Slavery clause on the 21st December last at the regular balloting on the Lecompton Constitution, than was expected; and that instrument has thus come before Congress with the Slavery clause, although it is well known that the systematic agitations which have been kept up by the majority party of the North have driven almost every slave out of the Territory.

The Constitution with Slavery has come before Congress under these circumstances. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it is not within the power of the most unblushing mendacity to pretend that the admission of Kansas under it can carry with it any triumph for the South.

But there is more involved than a consideration of sectional advantage or disadvantage. The question is involved whether the enormous frauds and outrages upon the solemn intersectional agreements of 1850 and 1854, which have been perpetrated by the Northern majority party, are to be sanctioned or rebuked? The question is involved whether the minority party of the North, which have until now so signally and nobly adhered to and upheld those pledges, will stand to their national principles and party in the final hour which tries men's principles? Nay, there is more involved than even these things.

The honorable Mr. SEWARD boasted in the Senate the other day in the following significant words:

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir, *I regard this battle as already fought.* It is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. *We are fighting for a majority of Free States.* There are already sixteen to fifteen;—and whatever the Administration may do—whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen."

His words are true. The Northern States have a majority in every department of the National Government. The question is, how do they intend to use their majority—whether in subordination to the guarantees thrown around the minority section in the Federal Constitution, as insisted upon heretofore by the National Democratic Party; or in ruthless disregard of those guarantees, and in reckless violation of all pledges of faith between sections, as is insisted upon by the Black Republican Party, and indicated by that party's whole course of conduct on the subject of Kansas? That is the question; and the relative strength of the two parties at the North presents a melancholy and ominous indication of the intentions of that section in this regard.

We had a portentous indication of these intentions in the late national election, when all but one Northern State cast a majority of their votes against the party and candidates which supported the great intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. A still worse indication even than this we have had here within the few days past. The opposition of the northern majority party to the execution of these pledges was to have been expected. *But the refusal of a portion of the national men of the North to coöperate with their own national organization was ominous indeed.* The national party is the only remaining barrier between the majority party of the North, and the Constitution in its integrity and sanctity; and the refusal of a considerable portion of the northern Democratic members to *coöperate with the National Party*—nay, their formal and apparently concerted coalition with the Black Republican Party—*threatens a dismemberment and dissolution of the National Democracy. If persisted in, this movement of Northern Democrats must break down the last remaining national organization of the people of our Union, and must finally sectionalize the politics and political parties of our common country.* The issues, in that event, must be between a majority section and a minority section, a majority of States and a minority of States, a majority sectional party and a minority sectional party—with no guarantee for the independence in the Union of the minority section but the Constitution—with the majority as expressly organized for the abrogation and destruction of that.

We have set down these plain considerations in blunt words, in order that Democratic members might clearly realize the momentous character of the issues now before Congress, and the fearful breakers near which our Federal ship is drifting.

Letter of Governor Wise to the Philadelphia Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter of nearly four columns from Governor WISE, in response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Lecompton meeting held here last evening, will be published in the *Press* to-morrow morning.

Governor WISE says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue. *Is the Constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican?* The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton Schedule, which, though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection.

He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the whole.

He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule as appears from its face.

He contradicts the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress, and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local again. It is all-essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal, and, if not so, it is sure to be mischievous to that party sustaining power without right, and doing wrong that good may come.

The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton Constitution will be worse than referring back the question for Territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the chalice to our own lips. When the Kansas question again and again arises in our homeless domain of unsettled territories, it will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the capitol in the next struggle for power; and then raise the last dread issue of disunion.

He concluded by addressing the Committee as the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Administration, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and when he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives, but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself, he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes.

News from Kansas.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Democrat* says that a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention had passed the Kansas Legislature.

Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. MCLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at CALHOUN's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff WALKER was dispatched to Lecompton to *search* CALHOUN's *office*, and found buried in the ground under a woodpile *the identical returns* which MCLEAN swore to having sent to Platte City.

Governor DENVER, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that CALHOUN counted on the 14th ult.; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this DIFFENDAF had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing return to CALHOUN at Weston subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing CALHOUN from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for MCLEAN and SHERWOOD, who had fled to escape arrest.

Sale of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. N. A. THOMPSON sold yesterday, at auction, the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence—six mill powers, the land and buildings, with wheels, shafting, gearing, &c., together with ten boarding houses and four tenements for overseers, to Mr. DAVID NEVINS, for $325,000. There was a large attendance of capitalists interested in manufacturing, and the sale was considered, under the circumstances, as a very good one.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The schooner *Harkness* has arrived, from Tampico 28th ult. The Government of that State support the Tacubaya plan, while Generals PAREDES and GARZA oppose it. It was reported that a large force was gathering in the vicinity, with the intention of attacking the city should the Government persist in sustaining COMONFORT. A number of tumults have taken place in the State of Tamaulipas, without, however, serious results.

The Hartford County Savings Institution.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The amount of loss to the Hartford County Savings Institution is $172,000. The company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the delivery of the defaulting Treasurer, JOHN W. SEYMOUR, in Hartford. We have reliable information that he was in Columbus, Ga., last Wednesday, traveling South. The Institution which he robbed so heavily will be wound up. It has remaining only $295,000 of assets.

The Loss of the Schooner William Cobb.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

An arrival from Old Providence, to-day, brought Captain ESNOORT, and a portion of the crew of the schooner *William Cobb*, which went ashore on the 3d ult., on the passage from Aspinwall to Attakapas, and was a total loss. All hands saved, and arrived at Dighton, Mass.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Case No. 58.—Isaac M. Fisher *vs.* Jacob H. Halderman, *et al.*—Argument continued.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, has been received. The papers contain no news of interest.

Pennsylvania Politics.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Democracy of Bedford County, in mass meeting to-day, adopted strong resolutions sustaining the National and State Administrations.

General Harney at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

General HARNEY and Captains PLEASANTON and BARRITT, U. S. A., arrived to-night from Kansas.

Sullivan the Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of JOSHUA HEBARD, was to-day sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 2d day of April next.

Death of Bishop Waugh.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Bishop WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

FROM ALBANY.

General Orders in the House—Chartered Privileges for Binghamton—Pickings for the Senators—A Law College—Report of the Canal Appraisers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

General Order day in the House, and the reference of the Governor's Message the particular matter under consideration. Mr. WOOLFORD, Republican; Mr. CAANLER, Democrat; Mr. AUSTIN, Republican; and Mr. DELANEY, Democrat, occupied the time intervening between 11 and 2 o'clock. At the latter hour the Committee of the Whole reported progress, and asked leave to have another talk, which report was accepted and which leave was granted.

IN THE SENATE

There was something more of a show of work.

The citizens of Binghamton had the good sense to remonstrate against being vested with any more charter privileges. It is my experience that village charters were originally designed for the support and profit of police constables, police magistrates, for the increase of taxation and for prodigal expenditures, without corresponding benefits to any.

The Chamber of Commerce remonstrates against restoring to the Common Council the privilege of granting water rights. The resolves have heretofore been published in the TIMES.

Senators are looking after the little nickings with keen optics. One wants to know how many copies of the census are new on hand, and another inquires how many copies of any other State publications may be within reach. I think both of them will pump in vain—that spring has "gin out."

A LAW COLLEGE.

Senator MATHER give notice of a bill to create CHARLES KING, GEORGE WOOD, AMASA J. PARKER, and others, Trustees of an institution to be located in the City of New-York, to be called the New-York Law College. The College is required to admit gratis to all lectures and studies at least five persons, who have distinguished themselves at the Free Academy, and is authorized to confer the degree of Bachelor of Law upon such persons as the curators appointed for that purpose shall designate.

Senator MATHER also gave notice of a bill to provide for paying the Croton Aqueduct Department for the water used at the Sing Sing Prison.

THE RULES

Occupied the Senate for the remainder of the day. I believe they do not vary materially from those of previous years. It is a little remarkable that forty days of the session should have elapsed before the Senate could consider and determine upon the rules which should govern and control its deliberations.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Is not to be considered again until a week from to-morrow. On that day I presume we shall have a vote on Senator DIVEN's resolutions.

THE REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS

Was submitted to the Senate this morning. It contains some new and interesting statistics, which bring out strongly the extent of the demands which are annually brought against the State by persons claiming to have suffered damage from the State on the line of the Canals. During the past year there were presented to the Appraisers 617 new claims—49 more than were presented the previous year. These claims amounted to $1,059,030 43, and were thus distributed:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$732,559 57
Erie Canal	3,078 40
Champlain Canal	14,600 00
Oswego Canal	69,675 00
Black River Canal	12,685 00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	27,247 50
Oneida River Improvement	3,970 00
Crooked Lake	9,575 60
Chemung Canal	15,400 98
Genesee Valley Canal	79,890 29
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	63,959 75
Chenango Canal	26,400 00
Total	$1,059,030 43

Of the claims presented, 201 have been heard and determined. The amount claimed by the parties was $543,617 44. The amount awarded on them was $188,022 03, distributed as follows:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$100,378 33
Erie Canal	1,688 40
Champlain Canal	247 89
Oswego Canal	23,425 98
Black River Canal	5,030 75
Cayuga and Seneca	5,474 59
Oneida River Improvement	4,200 00
Chemung Canal	4,239 74
Genesee Valley Canal	26,566 99
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	16,669 45
Total	$188,022 03

During the years 1856 and 1857 there were heard and determined claims to the amount of $1,066,353 81—the awards upon which amount to $324,022 14—or about an average of 33 per cent, allowed on the total claimed.

The books do not show the number of claims presented previous to the year 1841. Since that date the number reaches 4,872, with a large tendency to increase. The entire number of claims adjusted since the commencement of the Canals, by the Canal Commissioners and by the Appraisers, reaches 5,114. On these there has been paid $2,608,845 32—as follows:

Erie Canal prior to 1852	$257,728 41
Erie Canal since 1852	32,712 63
Erie Canal Enlargement	1,501,089 23
Champlain Canal	69,658 65
Oswego Canal	94,647 67
Black River	85,421 99
Cayuga and Seneca	32,036 62
Oneida River Improvement	5,672 75
Crooked Lake	525 00
Chemung Canal	21,774 75
Genesee Valley Canal and Extension	289,257 24
Erie and Genesee Valley (Rochester claims)	25,300 00
Chenango Canal	119,892 42
Seneca River Improvement	12,196 97
Total	$2,608,845 32

These figures do not include the hundreds of thousands of dollars voted by the Legislature in addition of claims which do not come within the jurisdiction of the appraisers. Probably in the aggregate the two would quite reach that sum of $3,000,000. And this great drain goes on increasing until already it goes far beyond the reach of the State affairs—the number of claimants accumulating at the rate of 400 a year. What controlling man is shaping the plug that shall one day stop this leak? And if he comes not soon, the revenues of State revenue and the fountain of State credit will be run dry.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Committee raised yesterday to investigate the charges contained in a letter written from this City to the New-York *Tribune*, has a session this afternoon. I do not suppose there is much proof to be obtained that would justify the writer for the Tribune, but the rumors he embodied were current at the Capitol and the common subject of conversation among gentlemen of all parties.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Senate Committee to investigate the alleged slanderous letter of the New-York *Tribune*, in relation to the arrangements by which Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMING was secured, met this afternoon, but nothing was elicited as to its author. A subpœna has been issued for Mr. CHARLES A. DANA.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department sold to-day the mortgages of the Pratt Bank of Buffalo, and of the Ontario County Bank of Phelps. Many of the mortgages fetched par, but sold at fair average prices.

Ex-President VAN BUREN was in town to-day, and the courtesies of the House were extended to him.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS.

For a more stringent temperance law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Banking Association, the North River and Grocers' Banks, of New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. ESNOS' bill continues in force all acts and parts of acts relating to the Firemen's Corporation until May 1, 1880, unless sooner altered, modified or repealed.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHILD's bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York, divides it by a line running through the centre of West Fortieth-street, from the Hudson River to the centre of the Sixth-avenue, and by a line running in a southerly direction from West Fortieth-street, through the centre of Sixth-avenue to West Fourteenth-street. Makes the Superior and Twentieth the Eighth Judicial District. A Circuit Justice to be appointed by the Governor, to hold till 1st January, 1859, and thereafter to be elected by the people.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE PRESENTS.

Mr. DELANEY's bill to prohibit the reception of presents by the Police Commissioners and officers of the Metropolitan Police, prohibits the Commissioners and officers, and any member of their families from receiving presents of any kind, or to hold any real or personal property purchased by any money collected from or subscribed by members of the Police Department, under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both. It provides that any Commissioner or officer who shall have received any such gift to himself or to any member of the family, prior to the passage of this act, shall return the same, under a penalty of not less than $500 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment for not less than 1 year or more than 5 years. It provides that any member of the force subscribing for such gifts shall be dismissed, and gives half of all penalties recovered under this act to the informers.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 2 P. M.—Barometer 30 inches. Thermometer 48°. Wind N. W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Speech of Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

Delivered at the Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

From the Philadelphia Press.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: I regret that Governor WALKER has not yet arrived in the city—for two reasons: first, because he will deprive you, at least for a time, of a much abler explanation of the subjects which are before you than I shall be able to give; and again, because it will impose upon me a task very different from that which I had supposed I should be called upon to perform here to-night.

I proceed, however, to give you such plain and unvarnished statements in reference to the affairs of Kansas, for the last year, I have borne an humble part, as will serve to give you at least my view of those affairs and of their consequences.

I shall not come to complain of any act of the Executive of this Confederacy towards myself. I do not come to make any exposition of my own conduct, or any defence of myself, except so far as it may be necessary to elucidate the subject which is at this time before you, and before the whole country.

It is not necessary, on the present occasion, for me to go back and enter upon the history of Kansas during the time anterior to that when Gov. WALKER and myself, as Governor and Secretary of that Territory, went upon the mission which terminated, I fear, gentlemen, not so disastrously for us as for the country which we propose to serve, and which we love, if you will allow me to say it, far beyond our own personal advantage or advancement.

Nor will I go back to the Democratic platform, adopted in 1856 at Cincinnati, for the purpose of showing you (who know them so well) the principles to which not merely Mr. BUCHANAN, not merely Governor WALKER, not merely all who have had anything to do with the administration of affairs under either Mr. BUCHANAN or Gov. WALKER, but the whole Democratic Party were pledged—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as understood by the Democratic Party, as proclaimed by their representatives in Cincinnati in 1856. [Applause.]

But you will pardon me if I undertake to state to you what many of you—and, perhaps, all of you—know, that before Governor WALKER and myself would accept these positions, (not positions which we sought, but positions which we were requested to take,) there was a distinct and unequivocal understanding of the policy that was to be pursued during the administration of Governor WALKER, and of myself, so far as the Secretary of the Territory had anything to do with the administration of its affairs. In the conferences between the President and Governor WALKER and myself, and in the published instructions of Governor WALKER and myself (which I hold in my hand) these principles were distinctly avowed—so distinctly that it seems to me impossible that any misunderstanding should exist in the mind of any one who will give proper attention to them.

I do not intend to weary you by reading long extracts from public documents; but there are in these instructions some expressive words, which, in themselves, contain everything—not only the germ, but the whole substance of popular sovereignty—of the right of the people of the States of this Union to form their own institutions and to establish their own Government.

In the first letter of instructions to Governor WALKER, (a copy of which was sent to me, for my guidance, when I preceded him to the Territory of Kansas, as the acting Governor,) Gen. CASS, writing at the dictation of the President of the United States, instructed us in this language:

"The sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all interference, to decide *their own destiny* for themselves."

Again:

"When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

For my part, gentlemen, when I undertook that mission I held these principles to be sacred; I held them to be fundamental; I held them to be the only possible talisman by which the difficulties in that unfortunate Territory could be made to vanish forever—by which quiet could be restored and the people clothed with all the rights which they possessed under the Constitution of the United States and by the organic act establishing the Territorial Government.

Now, it is very true, as I have stated on other occasions, that when I went to the Territory I supposed that the single question of Slavery was the only one of interest to the people of Kansas, and that the fair settlement of that single question would be perfectly satisfactory to them. But I soon found this to be a great mistake. I soon found that the difficulties lay far deeper in the popular mind than this. I found that they affected the very Government itself—affected the whole machinery of the territorial organization. I found the people of that unhappy Territory in a state of great dissatisfaction—ready, upon the slightest provocation, to break out into civil war. I do not deny the statements which have been made in the recent Message of the President of the United States, in reference to the rebellious disposition of the people of Kansas during the administration of Governor WALKER, and of myself, when I acted in the character of Governor. But in order to do justice to the people of Kansas, (whether Democrats or Republicans, Pro-Slavery men or Anti-Slavery men)—in order to obtain the truth, and the whole truth—in order to do justice to my own conscience—it is necessary, it is right, it is just to go behind this fact, and ascertain how far the people of Kansas were justifiable—and if not justifiable, how far they were excuseble—in the position of hostility which they assumed against the Territorial Government.

I do not, my fellow-countrymen, stand here to-night to justify the conduct of the people who have resisted the Territorial Government. I do not stand here to apologize for any of the acts of violence, and outrage, and wrong which may have been committed on the one side or the other. But I do believe and maintain that in order to give you a fair exposition of the facts, it is necessary that you should know and appreciate the circumstances under which they acted—the complaints they made—the wrongs they snffered, if they did suffer wrongs.

The substance of the complaints made by the people of the Territory, when I arrived in Kansas, was that they had had no fair participation—indeed, no participation whatever—in the Government of the Territory which was established over them. I found there intelligent men from almost every State in the Union—men from your own great conservative State. I found them settled upon their farms—intelligent, industrious, sober, good citizens, desirous of peace and order. Yet I found them denouncing the Territorial organization; many of them declaring that they would never yield obedience to it. And why? The simple reason offered was, as I have already stated, that they had been by violence and fraud excluded from any fair participation in the election of the officers of the Territory—in other words, that the Legislature of the Territory had not been elected by the people of the Territory, but that the House of Representatives and the Council had been elected by the population of a neighboring State, or by fraud and outrages which left to the people of the Territory no possible opportunity of conducting their own affairs in their own way, under the Territorial organization.

Such was their complaint. I did not know certainly how much truth there might be in these complaints. But it was certainly an astonishing thing—a fact calculated to arrest the attention of any man, or any public officer who desired to do his duty to the whole country—to see the great mass of the population of the Territory resisting the laws, refusing obedience to them upon the ground (which doubtless they sincerely believed) that these laws had been unjustly imposed upon them.

Under these circumstances, Governor WALKER and myself—he as Governor, and I, in his absence from the Territory, as acting Governor, with the same power and authority—had the unlimited control of that portion of the army of the United States which was within the Territory. When I say "the unlimited control," I mean unlimited so far as the law allowed the use of the forces for the purposes for which they were required, that is to say, the officers of the army were left no discretion, but were bound to obey the command of the Governor, the whole responsibility resting upon him, and not upon the military officer. We did not doubt—we knew, as any man having the same opportunity would necessarily have known—that a vast majority of the people entertained these sentiments in reference to the Territorial Government. Of this fact there was not the slightest question. Three or four or five to one of the people told us to our face that they would not obey the laws, because, as they said, those laws were imposed upon them by illegitimate authority; they had been defrauded and cheated, and they would not submit.

In this state of things, Governor WALKER and myself, generally in company, went among the people for the purpose of listening to their complaints, of ascertaining their sentiments, their wants; and we endeavored to persuade them as peaceable American citizens to submit to the laws until they could right themselves at the ballot-box. I was astounded when they laughed in my face with scorn and mockery at the very mention of the ballot-box. They said that the local officers were the merest and most unscrupulous partisans, utterly dishonest in these matters of public elections; and that if their neighbors of Missouri did not come into the Territory for the purpose of outvoting them, these officers would cheat and defraud them by forged votes made for that purpose.

I confess that I could not believe these things. I did not know certainly whether such things had transpired before in the history of that Territory. But Governor WALKER and myself, in the strongest language we could command, in the most earnest manner, pledged reputation, honor, everything, that at the ensuing elections they should have a fair chance at the ballot-box. [Great applause.] We pledged our sacred honor, that so far as we had anything to do with it, no fraud, no trick, no legerdemain—nothing which we could reach should succeed to deprive them of the secred right of managing their own affairs by their own votes. [Cheers.]

Especially did we say that the Convention which was about to be elected—as we said afterwards, when it was about to assemble—ought, in our judgment, to submit the Constitution which might be framed, to the vote of the people. We appealed to the instructions of the President of the United States; we appealed to that solemn understanding which had been had between the President and Governor WALKER and myself, not only upon these instructions, but in the interviews had before we went to the Territory—we appealed to these, and told the people of Kansas that we should be supported in that position by the President of the United States and his Cabinet. I think we had a right to give this assurance to the people of Kansas; I think we were justified by the letter of the instructions given us by the President; I think it was no unlawful or improper interference with the affairs of the people of that Territory for Governor WALKER and myself to ensure the people that the Convention certainly ought, and probably would, submit the Constitution to the people.

But Gov. WALKER, in his celebrated Topeka speech, made at a very early day after his arrival in the Territory, went further, and said that if the Constitution should not be submitted to the people he would join them, the people, in all lawful opposition to its adoption by Congress, and would assist them, by every lawful means in his power, to prevent the imposition upon them of a constitutional instrument upon whose character they had had no opportunity to decide. I think that these assurances on our part were in strict conformity with the position of the President and his instructions to us.

But whether they were or not, one thing is certain (for I hold in my hand now the documentery proof), that not a single position of this kind was taken by Gov. WALKER, during his whole administration of the affairs of that Territory, that was not immediately or soon afterwards communicated directly to the President of the United States.

Gov. WALKER informed the President that he had told the people of the Territory that they ought to be permitted to vote upon the Constitution, and that he would oppose it if it were not submitted to the people. I could show you, by reading from this document, that that is repeated over and over and over again in Gov. WALKER'S dispatches to General CASS, and to the President of the United States.

But in all the correspondence of the State Department or the President of the United States with Governor WALKER, not one word is to be found of reproof or dissent from these positions assumed by him, and Mr. BUCHANAN suffered him to go before the people of Kansas, and in his name and by his authority, following his instructions to the letter, to assure the people that they ought to have the right to vote upon their Constitution; and if that right was not allowed them, that the Constitution ought to be rejected, and, in so far as he could bring it about, that it should be rejected. I do not say, gentlemen, that Mr. BUCHANAN pledged his honor to this, but I do say that Governor WALKER pledged his, and pledged mine, with the full knowledge of the President, and without any dissent or reproof on his part. [Cheers.]

I think if it was possible to investigate this subject, if it would be respectful to the President (and certainly I do not mean to be disrespectful to him here in his own State, before this intelligent audience, in the city of Philadelphia) to ascertain the facts, it would appear that he had said to a hundred individuals that he approved the course of Governor WALKER up to a certain time, when, perhaps, in his judgment, it became necessary, for the good of the country, [laughter,] to modify his position. [Continued laughter and applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, there are several things to be taken into consideration as we go along with this narrative, which are extremely important, although they may seem to be small in themselves. When we first commenced this series of addresses to the people of Kansas, for the purpose of communing with them and ascertaining their complaints and their wants, a minority (and a very small minority it was) that had possession of the Territorial Government became extremely restless, and in murmurs and low tones, at first, complained, and afterwards denounced Governor WALKER, for having intercourse with Black Republicans. They did not wish us to go amongst the people, and it was very evident they did not wish the people to vote, because they knew perfectly well that if the people could be prevailed upon peaceably to go to the polls and deposit their votes upon the pending question, whether it was for officers, or anything else, that they would be voted down, and would lose their power. Hence it was they complained, in the first instance, at every step taken with a view of conciliating the people, and bringing them back to a recognition of the law.

Having the army, or that portion of it which was in Kansas at our command—feeling it to be our duty, under the circumstances, to maintain order, and even to enforce existing laws, inasmuch as they evidently were laws, and bound to be enforced until they were legally altered at the ballot-box—we on all occasions informed the people of our determination to maintain the laws, but at the same time to protect them from wrong, whether threatened by intruders from other States, or by a falsification of the records and the poll-books from fraudulent voting, and every other kind of fraud it was in our power to reach.

I do not believe it ever was the intention of Governor WALKER—it certainly never was mine—to occupy a place in the Territorial Government of Kansas and sea frauds, wrongs and outrages perpetrated at the ballot-box or elsewhere and continue to enforce upon the people the laws thus maintained. I say here to-night that I would have resigned my commission—I would have thrown it in the face of the authorities at Washington [applause]—if I had understood, or thought, that I should be required to continue the same state of things in Kansas which had existed there previous to my arrival.

I would never have consented to become the instrument of oppressing the people, Black Republicans or anything else which they might be, [cheers] by maintaining a Government of the minority, by force and by means of the Army of the United States. One fact is beyond all dispute—that since I have been in Kansas, and so far as I have known anything of her history, the Government there has been the Government of the minority. [Applause.] It is true that the vast majority of the people, upon several occasions, have refused to participate in elections. They have stood off and said, "We have no lot or part in the proceeding; we have no confidence in them; we know we cannot get justice, and therefore we turn away from them and will have nothing to do with them." Whatever may be the truth in regard to the complaints of the people of Kansas, it certainly was a lamentable state of affairs, which must have been the consequence of some great wrong, real or imaginary, inducing the people thus to refuse to participate in their own government at the very time when they were clamoring for the opportunity to govern themselves. You are aware that I went to the Territory about the middle of April.

When I went there the census which had been prescribed by law, passed the Winter before, authorizing the assemblage of a Convention, was in process of being taken. The returns were to be made to the Secretary by the 1st of May, and the apportionment was then to be made by the Governor, and the election was to take place on the 15th of June.

I arrived there just about the conclusion of the taking of the census, and I learned that the great mass of the Republicans, or, more properly speaking, the Free-State men of the Territory, had refused to participate in the process of taking the census. By the terms of the law, it is true, they were not required to have any active agency in it; it was made the duty of the Territorial officers of the Territory—of the sheriffs of the different counties—to take the census of all the inhabitants; but I learned that the Free-State men complained loudly and bitterly that great numbers of them had been denied a registration. Their names were not upon the lists, although in many instances they were well known to the community, and of prominence and respectability, who could not have been unknown to the officers whose duty it was to take the census. It is equally true that the Probate Judges were required to correct the census lists, and these individuals, whose names were omitted, if they had the curiosity to examine, had also the opportunity to go to the Probate Judges and inform them of the omission, and ask that their names should be put upon the registry. But they did not choose to do this, and a very imperfect registration of the people of the counties in which the registration was attempted was made. There are thirty-eight counties, including the distant county of Arrapahoe, in the Territory of Kansas.

The main population of these counties lie on the borders of the Territory adjacent to the State of Missouri. It is in these border counties that the Pro-Slavery men had almost their entire strength; in the interior of the State, the great mass of the people, with but few exceptions, were men from the great Northern States of the Union, with occasionally men from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and very much to my astonishment, many of these latter in favor of making Kansas a Free State. [Great applause.] In nineteen of these interior counties there was no attempt whatever made to take the census, or obtain registration of the names of the people, and in the other nineteen there was but an imperfect registration obtained, because I learned that in some of these counties the people had opposed the taking of the census because they were opposed to the execution of the law. In Anderson County I was informed by Judge WILSON that he had been expelled from the County where he was Probate Judge and would have had the census taken in the absence of the Sheriff, but many of the people informed me that his statement was not true, and that they did not resist having the census taken, but actually desired to be registered in order that they might vote; and afterwards the people of this County did make a registration of their own electing delegates to the Convention, who asked to be admitted to seats in that body, but were refused by the sixty members who were elected under the law. In other counties, to my certain knowledge, the failure to take a complete registration, or any registration at all, was the fault of the officers, and not the fault of the people.

When it became my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, I did not know the real state of things in these counties, and it was impossible for me to know it. I was recently in the Territory. I had arrived there in the middle of April, and the returns had been made to me from the first to the middle of May, and after I had received all these returns which actually came in, being the imperfect registration of nineteen counties, I waited with great anxiety to receive the returns from other counties. I waited until the last minute that I thought it safe to wait, before making the apportionment, in order that the election might take place at the time required by law; but no further returns coming in, I felt it to be my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, upon such returns as I had received. That was my duty under the law. I really did not know what was the condition of things in these counties. I did not know whether there were any officers there. I knew the Legislature had appointed such officers, but the counties were distant from my residence, and it was impossible for me, within the time allowed by law, to see or ascertain whether they had discharged, or attempted to discharge, their duties. I was utterly in the dark in reference to the true state of affairs when I made the apportionment. The sixty delegates to the Convention, therefore, were apportioned among the nineteen counties, composing one-half of the Territory, from which the imperfect registration had been obtained. It has been said in the Territory, by the opponents of my party, (if I could be said to have a party in that Territory,) that I ought not to have made the apportionment until I had received the returns from every county. But the law required that the election should take place on the 15th of June, and I did not know what number of people there were in these counties, and could not know anything about the fact. I did not know that there was a sufficient number of people in those counties to justify me in withholding the apportionment which I was directed to make by law. As I have stated, I waited until the last hour, anxious that Governor WALKER should arrive in the Territory, and I should have his advice; but he did not come there until the 27th of May, and the election taking place on the 15th of June, and ten days' notice was to be given in every county, and the information was to be distributed from the centre to the extremities of the Territory within the period between the 27th of May and the 15th of June, so that delay was impossible. I did my duty; but I say to you here to-night, that if I had supposed, or, to be more particular, if I had known at that time the real state of affairs in the nineteen counties, in which no registration had taken place, and if I had supposed it possible that the Convention elected by the other nineteen counties, under those circumstances, could have refused, supported by any respectable authority in or out of the Territory, to submit the Constitution to the people, I never would have made that apportionment. [Cheers.]

I would have suffered the whole law to fail, because, in my judgment, by the proceedings which have subsequently taken place, the law has been made an engine of wrong and oppression; and I never would have been the instrument of imposing such a Constitution upon the people of any State or Territory in this Union. [Immense applause.] It was not in the power of Gov. WALKER, with all his persuasive eloquence, to inspire the people of Kansas with confidence sufficient to go into the election, on the 15th day of June, for delegates to the Convention. I believe that if prior to that time a fair registration had been made of the voters of the Territory, that Gov. WALKER would have induced the people to go into that election. But it was not made—the people said that the great mass of their number had no power or right to vote, because their names had not been registered, and the comparatively few who had been registered refused to separate from the members of their own party who had been excluded. They did not go into the election on the 15th of June, and the consequence was, that out of the 9,250 voters, whose names had been registered, the sixty delegates who framed the Lecompton Constitution received and were elected by less than 2,000 votes. [Laughter.] There were in all about 2,200 votes cast, and of these the successful candidates received 1,800, which, upon an average, was about thirty votes a piece. [Laughter.] I confess to you that it never occurred to me as a thing probable, or even possible, that these 60 men, thus having placed in their hands the interests of a people of that character, could have dreamed of refusing to submit their work to the great masses who had no participation, or opportunity to participate, in their election. I did not dream of that contingency, much less did I ever suppose that any respectable authority outside of Kansas, or even in Kansas, would seriously have contended for such a proposition; least of all could I have supposed that, with the instructions of the President before me, he could have been found at this time proclaiming to the Congress of the United States, and to the world, that this Constitution ought to be adopted by Congress, and fastened upon the people against their express and unequivocal protest. [Applause.]

There is another little piece of history connected with this matter which serves to show the real state of things in that Territory at that time. Towards the middle of August, or the first of September, when the October election was coming on, it became apparent that Governor WALKER'S efforts were about to be successful in influencing the great mass of the people of the Territory to go quietly and peaceably to the ballot-box, under his pledge that they should have a fair chance to vote; and the minority, who had controlled the Government, saw that in this event their power would be utterly gone. It was then that this celebrated tax question was raised. The people of the Territory, in resisting the laws, had refused to participate in the operation of other parts of the Government. In many sections of the Territory no assessment had been made and no taxes could be paid. Some years previous a law had been passed requiring a tax qualification of every voter, but the Legislature of 1857, in the plainest and most distinct manner, repealed this law, and it was no longer, in the judgment of the best lawyers in the Territory, one of the requirements of the law that a man should have paid a tax in order to qualify himself as a voter. The minority insisted that this old repealed law was still in force, and they procured the opinions of one of the United States Judges and the United States District-Attorney to that effect, and they called upon the Governor and the Judge of election to enforce it and issued circulars to them, in which they advised them to exclude from the polls every man who had not paid tax. The effect of this would have been to exclude probably nine-tenths of the people of the Territory from voting, and the Government would have still remained with the minority, and civil war would have been inevitable. There would have been by this policy no possibility of ever bringing the difficulties in Kansas to a close.

Then it was that Governor WALKER appealed to the President of the United States, giving his opinion that this tax law had been repealed. The President of the United States, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet, agreed with Gov. WALKER, maintaining that the tax law had been repealed, and that the tax qualification no longer existed, and ought no longer to be enforced in the elections there.

I mention these facts to show the difficulties under which we labored, the devices resorted to on the part of the minority to maintain the power which they had obtained—I will not say, gentlemen, by the means alleged by the great mass of the people, who, on that account, refused to participate in the Government; but by some means or other, fair or foul, the great majority of the people withheld all support, all countenance from the Territorial Government. The first—the absolutely most important end indispensably essential thing to enable the people to get control of their own affairs—was to remove those difficulties and embarrassments in order that they might at the polls assert their rights. It is true that up to the time of the October election I could not believe—I did not altogether believe—that the complaints of the people of Kansas were just—were true. No man could have credited the outrages which they asserted had been perpetrated upon them. But, immediately after the October election had transpired; when the minority which had had entire control of the Government from its inception, saw that the power was about to depart from them, I was astounded—my eyes were opened—when I received at the Executive office in Lecompton the celebrated returns from Oxford and McGhee. [Laughter and applause.]

I found the return from Oxford to be a roll of paper 40 or 50 feet long, containing names as thick as they could be written. [Laughter.] In utter astonishment I took it and rolled it along the floor; it extended from one end of the building in which the office was to the other; it came from a county in which I had been, and where afterwards I went with Governor WALKER to ascertain something about the facts. I knew that Johnson County was very largely occupied by Indian reservations, upon which there could be no voters; I knew that the rest of the land in that county was comparatively unsettled. But when I went into the county, passing down one of the main roads through it, I was still more astonished to find that I would sometimes ride ten miles without finding a single house upon the road! Looking over these beautiful, undulating prairies at the distant hills, I would once in four or five miles see a little clump of cabins, probably four or five cabins upon as many quarter-sections of land; and upon going up to these cabins, I would find some of them without roofs, without doors, without windows, without chimneys—and this when Winter was approaching. This was the county from one single precinct of which 1,628 votes had been returned! [Great laughter and applause.]

Governor WALKER and I went to the village of Oxford. We found there a half-dozen houses. This was seperated by a single street from a little village called Santa Fé, in the State of Missouri. We went over there and talked with the people. We said to them, (without telling them who we were or what we were after,) "Why you must have had a great crowd here last Monday." They would say, "Well, I don't know; I didn't see any very great crowd." "How many people did you see here about that time?" "Well, there might have been fifty or sixty—there might have been as many as a hundred on the first day of the election," (for it was held open for two days.) Some of them told us they had heard the officers at the window, on the second day, crying out almost the whole day, calling upon voters to come forward, and yet nobody came. But in the meantime the clerks were busy, or somebody else was busy, in writing up 1,628 names upon that long roll of paper.

It was perfectly plain, therefore, that this was a great, a momentous fraud; and from that day to this no one in that country has seriously attempted to maintain that it was not. As you all know, those returns were rejected for informality in the returns themselves. Shortly after there came from another county, in a distant part of the Territory, McGhee County, similar returns of about 1,200 votes. These were still more informal, and we rejected them, because we knew perfectly well that they were of the same character. I have not a doubt that if Governor WALKER and myself (for it was my duty as Secretary to act upon them as well as his duty as Governor) had winked at this fraud—if we had overlooked the informality of the affair—if we had stood upon technicalities, and said that we could not go behind the returns, I have not a doubt that as many more would have been brought in from other parts of the Territory, in order to elect a member of Congress, as well as the whole Legislature. Johnson County was at that time attached to Douglas County, which had a very large *bona fide* population, and by this tremendous fraud at Oxford eight Representatives and two or three Councilmen were given to the minority, throwing the majority of the Legislature into their hands. Their purpose was still to maintain the power of the minority by these immense frauds.

I now discovered, for the first time to my entire satisfaction, why it was that the great mass of the people of the Territory had been dissatisfied with their Government and were ready to rebel and to throw it off. There never was a moment during my residence in the Territory of Kansas that the people would not have rejected their Government—utterly overthrown it, destroyed it, but for the power of the United States army within the Territory.

The Convention met in October to prosecute its work. The members of this Convention were elected by, and represented, a small minority of Pro-Slavery men—they represented scarcely anybody else.

Governor STANTON had confidently expected, he said, that the Convention would have framed that Constitution fairly and properly—that they would have submitted it to the people entire, and that they would have permitted them, by a separate and distinct vote, to determine whether or not they would have Slavery within the State. But, to his great regret and mortification, when they concluded their work, he saw upon the face of the instrument prepared by them, the plainest indications of predetermination and precontrivance for continuing the control of the minority by the same means by which it had been maintained from the beginning.

They based the apportionment to the County of Johnson upon the fraudulent returns given at Oxford in the October election. To that almost uninhabited county they gave two Senators out of thirteen, and four Representatives out of thirty-nine. The great preponderance of Representatives was given to the border counties of Missouri. And in providing for the vote upon the Constitution they required no qualification for voters except the fact of *inhabitancy on the day of the election*.

Governor STANTON said he conscientiously believed that the great mass of the people of Missouri had nothing to do with these shameless violations of law and right in the Territory of Kansas. Those who did participate in them were comparatively few, and were the worst part of the border population—politicians of the lowest, most unscrupulous character.

He had opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not only because he maintained the right of the people to vote upon their fundamental law, but because he saw in that instrument itself the most unjust, the most unfair of all possible provisions. In the schedule to the Constitution, they profess, in a certain way, to submit it to the adoption or rejection of the people; yet they afterwards qualify the matter in such a manner as to give them only the power to vote upon a single feature of the instrument—for the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery; but for the Constitution at all events, and under all circumstances.

The President of the United States, in his special message, had declared that the people of the Territory had a fair opportunity to decide whether the State should be a Slave State or a Free State. Without intending to impugn the motives of the President, far less to question his veracity, Governor STANTON felt bound to say that the statement was in his judgment utterly incorrect.

He would make the same declaration to an audience of Southern men. Leaving out of view the mode in which the Constitution was submitted, that single question upon which they might vote was not presented fairly. The people could merely determine whether or not they would permit the introduction of *more* slaves into the Territory; for the right of those already in the Territory could not be interfered with. I should blush, said the speaker, to present in this way such a question as this to any community upon this continent, and say that it fairly presented to them the question whether they should live under a State Government with Slavery or with no Slavery. [Great applause.]

If the people of Kansas had been fairly dealt with, he did not believe they would have thought for a moment of confiscating the property of the slaveholders in the Territory; they would have dealt with them generously.

It had been said that the sole object of the people of Kansas in demanding the right to vote upon their Constitution was to vote it down, right or wrong. Mr. S. did not believe the assertion. Some such there might have been, but such was not the sentiment of the people. The men who have a deep interest in the prosperity of the country were disposed to take the Constitution and vote upon it on its merits.

The Convention understood the will of the people perfectly well; and it was because they understood the will of the people, and because they had designs in express opposition to it, that they refused to submit the Constitution to the people.

When the Convention framed this Constitution, and presented it to the people in the manner they did, you may naturally suppose that there was the most intense and dangerous excitement throughout the Territory. The effect of such proceedings on the part of the Convention, and the gigantic frauds which were perpetrated at the elections on the 21st of December and 4th of January, was to throw power into the hands of the worst egitators in the Territory, and to give them a voice and influence by which they could rouse the people, and drive them to madness. They did arouse them, and it was well understood, leaking out as it did from their secret conclaves, that they entertained the fixed purpose by force, if necessary, to remove not only the president of the Convention, but every other man of that body who was clothed with power, under the Constitution, to carry out its provisions. It happened, before these difficulties became so great, that Gov. WALKER left the Territory by permission of the President of the United States for the purpose of consulting with the President and his Cabinet in reference to these very matters. We thought that his presence was necessary in Washington City, and upon his departure I was for the second time clothed with the whole power of the executive of the Territory, under the organic law. The people in great masses, and the Legislature that had been elected with almost a unanimous voice, called upon me to convene the Legislature in order that they might take such steps as they could to counteract the misfortune which they conceived was about to befall them in the adoption of this Constitution. [Applause.] I did not doubt for a moment that five to one of the people in Kansas were against the Constitution—deliberately, formally, and determinedly, I knew it, for their people themselves had told me so. I saw them in the masses, I heard them in their public meetings, and of them through their representatives—everywhere they proclaimed their determination not to submit to the imposition of this Constitution.

What was I to do under the circumstances? What might I, too, have done? You all know what I did. I took the responsibility of calling the Legislature together. [The speaker was here interrupted by a burst of enthusiasm such as we have never before witnessed.] And if, under the same circumstances, I was to be placed there again, I would repeat my action though a thousand scaffolds stared me in the face. [Cheer after cheer here went up for STANTON, and a man in the crowd observed, "These are regular old JACKSON times."]

I did not ask Mr. BUCHANAN to send me to Kansas. He requested me to go there, and I hold in my hand a letter from General CASS, in which he acknowledges the personal sacrifices I made in accepting the appointment, and the favor, which he does me the honor to say I had done the Administration in accepting it. I do not stand here to-night to complain that I have been deprived of a paltry office which I never sought, and from which I never expected or received any personal advantages; but I do stand here with that sort of pride in my heart which makes it incumbent upon me, in my judgment, to defend that action for which I have been censured by the highest authority in the land, and appeal to a generous people to sustain me. [Applause.] I feel very proud that here, in the President's own State, among his friends, in this sea of upturned faces, I find that justification which I always hoped to find, and believed I would find, among the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

Suppose that any State in this Union—your own State of Pennsylvania, for instance—should call a Convention to make a new Constitution; and suppose, for the sake of the argument, that, in express terms, the people clothed that Convention with power to frame a Constitution for them, and to put it in operation without submitting it to a vote of the people. If that Convention, after being thus authorized, should go to work and frame a Constitution, the provisions of which were utterly obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania, or four-fifths of them, and the people, under these circumstances, should rise up as one man, and demand of your Governor that he should call the Legislature together for the purpose of taking some means to prevent this wrong; that the Legislature was convened, as in the case of Kansas, and a large majority of the people of the State had voted under the law of the Legislature against the adoption of the Constitution; is there any State in the Union who would hold that that Constitution was binding upon the people of Pennsylvania? [Cries of no, no.] Would you, as Pennsylvanians, submit to that Constitution? [Cries of no; never.] The case is exactly that of Kansas, except that the latter is not near as strong a one for the Administration. The people of that Territory had provided for a Convention, but they had not clothed them with power to put the Constitution they agreed upon in operation without submitting it to the people. But the Convention attempted to assume the power, and after the Legislature had been called together for the purpose of preventing it, and had authorized an election on the 4th of January, at which more than ten thousand votes were cast against it, the President tells us that he has no official information of that vote. I doubt not that the President's statement is correct; but I tell you that I was present on the 13th or 14th of January when Governor DENVER, my successor, formally, in the presence of the Speaker of the House and the President of Councils opened the votes and counted ten thousand of them, and it was then well understood that a considerable number of precincts had not yet sent in returns. Since that time I have seen by the newspapers that the vote had reached twelve thousand. The whole vote of the election of the 21st of December held by the authority of the Convention, both for and against the Slavery clause in the Constitution, was 6,700, and at least one-half of that was utterly fraudulent, as is known and will be acknowledged by every fair, intelligent and candid man in the Territory and on the borders of Missouri, whilst it is evident that on the 4th of January there were from ten to twelve thousand votes cast against the Constitution.

I have heard no charge of fraud against the party who polled this large vote against the Constitution. Even if these gentlemen had been as ready to commit fraud as the other party, there was no necessity for it, and certainly they showed a disposition not to do it, because they threw around the law every possible guard which was necessary to secure honesty.

The real vote of the whole Pro-Slavery Party could not be, Mr. S. thought, more than 3,000 or 3,500; that of the Free-State men was from 12,000 to 15,000.

The President had said in his special message that when a Constitution was presented to Congress, it was only necessary to inquire whether its *form* is republican. The speaker thought the word *form* in the Constitution of the United States had a more extensive import than some were disposed to give it. He thought that not only in form, but in substance, it should be republican.

It is against all Democratic principle said Mr. S.; against all correct views of Government; against the true principle of popular sovereignty under our institutions, that Congress should, under present circumstances, accept the Lecompton Constitution, and force Kansas into the Union under it.

A recent proceeding in the House of Representatives has put this thing to a very severe test—nothing less than the *experimentum crucis*; and that is the resolution of Mr. Harris to refer the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee of fifteen, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was proposed on the other hand, by the friends of the Administration, and I am sorry to say the great mass of the Democratic Party, that it should be referred to the Committee on Territories, it being perfectly well-known that the great majority of that Committee, as I understand, were prepared to force the Constitution through by any and every means consistent with parliamentary rule, supposing they had the majority. A Committee, raised under Mr. HARRIS' resolution would, by parliamentary usage, necessarily have on it a majority opposed to the Constitution, or at least in favor of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was a very hard test for these gentlemen who were disposed to vote for the Constitution, under all circumstances, without inquiry; for if they rejected Mr. HARRIS' resolution, it would have been evident that they were afraid of investigation; if they adopted it, all these monstrous frauds would be brought to light. I am happy to inform you, that by a vote of one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and eleven in the House of Representatives—a majority of three—that Constitution has gone to the select Committee of fifteen.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following letter from Gov. WALKER was also read at the same meeting:

HOBOKEN, N. J., 4 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of my absence from New-York, I only heard a few moments since, that day for the meeting, at Philadelphia, of that portion of her indomitable Democracy opposed to of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New-York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole heart will be with you on this occasion. As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood, I look to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "*the consent of the governed.*" Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be evaded by technical quibbles, nor subverted by frands and forgeries.

The real question is this, Is the Lecompton Constitution founded on the consent of the people of Kansas? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this Constitution, is not *admitting* a State on the request of her people into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact, but *forcing* a State into the Union against her will. Such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and popular sovereignty, of the Kansas-and-Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

May the noble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government, and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country.

Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER.

Col JOHN W. FORNEY.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Topeka "State Legislature" and of the Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Codifying Committee of the State Legislature are preparing a code to subserve all general purposes, and will be prepared to report the same on the assembling of that body on the 10th of February. Indications are becoming stronger every day that the Lecompton Constitution will pass Congress, in which case the actions of this body are of the utmost importance, as there will be no other laws for the protection of the people. All their movements will be tempered with moderation and, we hope, *wisdom*. Then, if there is no use for the laws thus passed, no harm is done—they pay their own expenses, and make the *new* Constitution movement their future reliance.

The Territorial Legislature make commendable headway in the *introduction* of bills providing for all manner of private objects, that are of no possible advantage to the public at large. In the House there are about 350 bills on the docket and nearly 200 in the Council. Up to this time not over 20 have passed both Houses, and the session is about two-thirds over. Only two weeks now remain, and it will require the passage of some thirty-five bills per day to clear the table of business already offered. To-day the House has passed merely one, and yesterday only two. This shows what condition they will be in at the close of the forty days. No general code of practice has been offered yet—no bill on county lines and organizations, and many other subjects that *the people* require legislation on are all neglected; but wherever "town shares" are negotiable, their attention seems to be called first. I can hardly think that this charge will hear a general application, but it is true to a sufficient extent to vitiate, to a great degree, the action of the whole body. To-day they lost the whole afternoon by a visit to the village School, in which we have five teachers and over 200 scholars.

Yesterday the following important joint resolutions were introduced by Mr. HOLLIDAY, and referred to a Select Committee of three:

Whereas, The act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, approved May 30, describes the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-second parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel, to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary, to latitude thirty-eight; thence, following said boundary to the Territory of Utah, on the southwest of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit, to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel, to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning—be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and

Whereas, the River Platte, in the Territory of Nebraska, is the true, natural dividing line between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and should, at the time of the organization of the Territory of Kansas, have been adopted as the northern boundary of said Territory; and

Whereas, believing that the true interests of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants thereof, would be best conserved and promoted by the establishment of the said Platte River as the boundary between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; therefore,

Resolved, By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of

made to take both meetings away from Topeka upon the pretence that there is a strong prejudice against the name Topeka—that would injure the success of any Constitution emanating from that place. But all such opposition comes from the men who have never been the warm supporters of our State movement, and who now desire that all the unity of our old Constitution shall be lost in the new.

A grand ball comes off to-night at the Eldridge House, as a benefit to Mr. ELDRIDGE, in remuneration for his loss on the 21st of May, 1855, in the burning of the Free-State Hotel by Border Ruffians. About 150 couple are in attendance, and it is worthy of note to say that Gen. McLAIN, DANIEL WOODSON and other noted Lecomptonists are among the number. Sheriff JONES, it is said, wanted to come, but his *better half* objected to giving *five dollars* to rebuild the Abolition hotel her husband had destroyed, so he was *non est*.

JAMES HENDERSON has been in Leavenworth since his disappearance from the keeping of our Sheriff, and an effort was made to take him by their citizens, but he took refuge in Missouri, and has not since been heard from. It is now admitted on all hands that the Pro-Slavery ticket was sleeted on the 4th inst., possibly excepting Representatives to Congress.

RANDOLPH.

The Election Frauds at Delaware Crossing—Testimony of John D. Henderson, and Others.

From the Leavenworth Ledger, Jan. 28.

The Board of Commissioners, who have been in session in our city for several days past, examining into the frauds committed at the late elections, will bring their labors to a close to-day or to-morrow. Their investigation has been a searching one, and extended to persons of both political parties. It is well known, and generally conceded, that the Free-State Party have a very large majority in the Territory, and have a large majority in this County; and when the returns from Delaware Crossing Precinct was announced to be "*five hundred and forty-three*," it was evident that they had been tampered with. The Judges of the Delaware Crossing Precinct have both testified that there was only *forty-three* votes polled there on that day; that their certificate was to that effect. The following is the evidence of "Jack Henderson":

John D. Henderson sworn—I consider my home in Leavenworth city; I left this place for Shawnee, in Johnson County, on Sunday the 3d of January; reached there on the morning of the 4th, about four o'clock; I went there for the purposes of seeing some friends relative to getting an appointment of postmaster at Monticello; I also carried a letter to some one at Shawnee; do not remember who the letter was addressed to; Col. Isaacs gave it to me; I left there after dinner; probably two or three o'clock; I am a special mail agent for the purpose of remedying the defects in the mails from St. Louis to Leavenworth city; was appointed Dec. 6, 1857; was at Washington at the time of my appointment; I should suppose that there were some 200 or 250 persons in Shawnee while I was there; men were coming and going continually; do not know whether they were Missourians or citizens of Kansas; I do not think the population of the town would go over 200; how the settlements are in the country around there I do not know; it was not thickly settled where I went; I was at the polls during the day; was there twice; I suppose half an hour each time; voting was going on rapidly while I was there; I voted there; I saw Col. Titus there; did not see him vote; I saw men there who were drunk and making threats against men who should offer to challenge him; I crossed from there to Delaware Crossing; got there about sunset; the polls were open when I got there; stayed there until they closed; the judges of election were Mr. Grinter, Mr. Mundee and Mr. Garrett; neither of the judges announced to me the result of the election; Funk Robinson, Indian agent, asked me after the polls had closed if I was going up to Leavenworth; I told him yes, and remarked to him if the vote was closed I would take it to the proper officers; that there would be some anxiety by the citizens to know how the vote stood; some one remarked that it was the intention to take them to Wyandot, and have them sent from there to Leavenworth, but as I was going up it would be advisable to send them by me to the County Commissioners; Diefendorf I suppose was the principal one, and he was the man I was to take them to; I remarked to them to have them in a box properly fixed and I would take pleasure in carrying them; went down to take tea with Mr. Mundee; told him I would stop for the box as I passed by on my way up; after taking supper and waiting until the moon arose; a box was handed me, said to contain the returns; the judges were all gone; I suppose it was one of the clerks who handed it to me; I saw a box which looked exactly like the one handed me in the room where the judges were; it was used then as a ballot-box; the box was about ten inches square and eight inches high; it was marked on the outside $25,000; supposed it had been used as a money-box; I saw the returns rolled up and supposed they were out in the box; I did not learn what the vote was; I saw when I left there a crowd around; suppose that the vote could not have been more than 150 or 200; I did not inquire of the officers, nor did not learn what the real vote was; on my coming to the store after the moon arose, a box was handed me, which I carried to Leavenworth, which I suppose contained the returns, and which I gave to Mr. Oliver Diefendorf, and which I did not open going there, nor which I have not seen since I gave it to him; my reasons for giving it him was, that he was Commissioner, and I believed was the proper person to give it to, and believe so yet; Mr. Diefendorf was appointed Commissioner by John Calhoun; he is a brother-in-law of Calhoun; I left Delaware crossing after the moon arose; I suppose eleven or twelve o'clock; reached here before dinner; did not say to any one, before I saw Mr. Diefendorf, that I had the returns; gave them to him about noon on the 5th; about an hour after I reached here I told him there was a box with the returns in No. 27, at the Planters' House, and he could get them there; I have seen Diefendorf since I gave the box to him; he did not say to me what the returns were; I asked him but he did not tell me; do not remember what reply he made; the morning I started from here, six days after I gave them to him, I asked him if he had sent them to Calhoun; he said he had; I have written to Calhoun in regard to the returns since then, but have received no answer; the letter stated to him to see that a full and fair investigation was had before he opened the returns, and that in case returns did not come from certain precincts that the oaths of Judges should be taken as evidence as to what the returns were; I mentioned Delaware Crossing Precinct only; I wrote another letter to him since, but nothing in regard to the returns from the Delaware Crossing; I do not know now where Mr. Diefendorf or Gen. Calhoun are; I saw Calhoun on Saturday last in Platte City, Mo.; I told him I was coming before this Board; I asked him if the returns from Delaware Crossing were made out, and asked him what they were; he did not reply; other persons were talking to him at the same time; Calhoun is the Surveyor General of Kansas; do not know what his business was in Platte city; do not think his official duties would lead him there; I got no satisfactory reply to my question to Calhoun; in my letter to Calhoun from Lawrence to Fort Leavenworth, I requested him to give a statement of the returns from the other Precincts in Leavenworth County, and to say that he would receive the oaths of the Judges at Delaware Crossing as to what the vote was at that Precinct; I told him that that would satisfy the public mind on that subject; I received no answer from him to my letter; Gov. Denver made the same request of Calhoun that I did, to best of my belief; I saw a letter written by Denver to Calhoun and believe that was his request; if Calhoun has complied with that request I do not not know it; I think that Calhoun stated to me at Platte City on Saturday last that he had not announced the result of the election; I have been told by some that if I came to Leavenworth to testify, that I would not get justice done, but would be mobbed if I came over from Missouri to Leavenworth; my reply was mob or no mob, I am going anyhow, no man has advised me not to come who is fearful of the result of my testimony; but those who did, I believe, did it upon the ground that I could not be safe in my person; Calhoun did not advise me not to come; I saw Diefendorf in Platte City, in company with Calhoun; I did not write to any one except Calhoun in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing, to the best of my knowledge; my object in going to Platte City was to enable me to vindicate myself from any suspicion in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing; I wished to get Mr. Diefendorf to come with me, he said he would be here in a few days; do not remember of writing to any one in this place while in Lawrence, except Calhoun; have not seen the returns, nor anything purporting to be the returns from Delaware Crossing, since I saw the Judges of election have them at that precinct; I stated at Lawrence that if I could get over here and see some one that would see Calhoun I could get him to accede to the proposition of Governor Denver; I do not remember of having written to Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Miller, while at Lawrence.

J. D. HENDERSON.

Isaac Mund, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I reside at Delaware Crossing, Kansas Territory; have lived there thirteen years; *was one of the judges of election there on the 4th of January*, at the election for State officers and members of the Legislature, the polls were opened about ten o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock P. M.; there were forty-three votes polled on that day; Mr. Garrett, one of the judges of election, took possession of the poll-books after they were signed; I did not see what he did with them; told Mr. Garrett that I should leave it with him to take charge of them; the box was about ten inches square; it was marked on the outside with figures, showing it to have been a money box; it was fastened together with screws; the poll lists were kept on three pieces of paper, fastened one upon the other with wafers, and the certificate was made out upon the third sheet just below the list of names; I saw Mr. Henderson there late in the evening; he stated that as he was coming up to Leavenworth he would bring the returns up, as the citizens there would be anxious to learn the result; he did not ask me the number of votes polled; I think that there are at least fifty voters in the precinct.

ISAAC MUNDEE.

James Grinter, sworn—I reside at Delaware Agency, Kansas Territory, on the Delaware Indian Reservation; was there on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857; *there was no poll opened at that Precinct on that day*; if there had been a poll opened I should have known it.

JAMES C. GRINTER.

J. H. Noteware, sworn, deposes as follows—I went from Lawrence to Lecompton on the day that the returns for the election on the 4th of January, 1858, were to be opened and counted there; I saw John D. Henderson at Lawrence before I started; Mr. Henderson was then under arrest, charged with altering the election returns from Delaware Crossing Precinct; Henderson sent a message by me to Calhoun—not to count the votes of that Precinct until he (Henderson) could see Calhoun; Henderson was very urgent that I should see Calhoun; wished me to carry a letter to him; was quite anxious to go himself; he also requested me to see Governor Denver in his behalf, and request him to urge Calhoun not to open the returns of that Precinct until he had seen him; (Calhoun;) I understood from Judge Smith, who was in the room when the returns were opened by Mr. Calhoun, that the returns from all other precincts in Leavenworth County were opened and counted *except those from Delaware Crossing; these, he stated, had not been received, and that he should hold the matter open until he heard from that Precinct before he declared the result of that county.*

J. H. NOTEWARE.

James C. Grinter, sworn—I was at Delaware Agency, in Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory, at the election held there on the 4th day of January, 1858; was one of the Judges of Election; I understood that Henderson was to bring the ballot-box and poll-books to Leavenworth City, and was to give them up to the Commissioners appointed by John Calhoun, President of the Convention; the poll-books were made out upon three sheets of paper, wafered one upon the other, and signed at the bottom of the third sheet; the third sheet had some names upon it; they were all numbered, *and the number forty-three was upon the third sheet, and opposite the last name; there was but one kind of ticket polled; the Democratic ticket was the only one used*; we certified to so many tickets having been polled; we did not open the ballot-box or count the votes.

JAMES C. GRINTER.

The Lecompton Constitution—Letter from a Pro-Slavery Member of the Convention.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal.

OGDEN, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

I learn from unquestionable authority that I am represented by the prominent members of the Constitutional Convention, as having favored "the dodge," and being in no small measure responsible for its adoption, and thus defeated the full submission of the Constitution. In order to set myself aright before the community, and especially before my constituents, by whom I was elected as a Delegate, pledged to submission of the whole Constitution to the people, I beg to make the following statement in which the records of the Convention will sustain me.

When the majority and minority reports (the "dodge and the non-submission project") were presented, and discussed in Committee of the Whole, I introduced a substitute providing for the submission of the whole Constitution, by ballots indorsed "Constitution," "No Constitution," to toe people. That substitute was lost, receiving only six votes in its favor.

Again, when the Committee had risen and the subject came before the Convention, I introduced an amendment to the same effect. In support of that amendment I stated in substance, as reported in the journals of the day, that *I was a Pro-Slavery man and wanted to make Kansas a slaveholding State, but to do it in a fair and legitimate way; and if it could not be done so, to submit it to the will of the majority*; that I regarded the minority report as unfair, and the majority report (the "dodge") as *a trick and a swindle*. While the former was bold and open robbery of the people's rights, the latter was secretly infusing poison into their cup. That there was but two ways to make a State Constitution, either to submit it to the vote of the people, or to send it directly to Congress; that the majority report was a cheat and a fraud; that falsehood was written upon its brow in letters of brass, for it *professed to submit the Constitution while it did not*; that if was concocted not by the Pro-Slavery Party, but by the political Democracy. That amendment received, I think, twenty-one votes, but was lost. I continued to vote against it as often as opportunity presented, until it was adopted and became a part of the Constitution.

I still entertain the same opinion upon the subject, and hope that Congress will either reject it, or adopt it with the proviso that it be sent back and submitted to a fair and impartial vote of the people, at as early a day as practicable.

Yours, &c. C. R. MOBLY.

Letter from the Kansas Delegate to a Friend at Home.

From the Kansas Crusader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 1.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d has just been received. You did well on the election day. Our friends are *delighted* at the exhibition of spirit made by our people on that occasion. It augurs well for the protection of the ballot-box on the 4th. * * *

In my opinion, the President has the *power* to pass this measure. The Senate is yet doubtful, but in the House he has 40 majority on any question of slavery; that is, 24 Democrats, and 16 Southern Know-Nothings, who are Democratic on the slavery issue—making in all 40. Many Northern Democrats have bolted, and more will follow, but I doubt if enough do to break down the measure. In the event of this *infamous* conclusion, I think there will be no use of my *remaining here any longer*. I shall, therefore, unless advised to the contrary, return home to take my lot with the people on the passage of this measure. Much depends on the 4th inst. If you can overwhelm this Constitution on that occasion, it will help us materially. It is important to have a great vote. I inquired yesterday at the Indian office touching the Delaware lands. They say nothing is at present on foot in that direction, but that the return of General DENVER is expected to bring some information, &c. I have sent you copies of DOUGLAS and COX'S speeches, as a specimen of "the stampede" that is taking place from the Democratic camp. Let me hear from you often. Very truly, your friend.

MARCUS J. PARROTT.

Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to ask the privilege of a brief rejoinder to your article of the 2d inst. in relation to gas companies. I do not profess to be a controversialist, much less a skillful one. My intention was simply to vindicate gas companies from what I believed to be unjust aspersions.

You concede that they are not strictly monopolies, but insist that they are practically so. The same may be said of patent or copy rights. So far as the particular article is concerned they are so, but unless the article is one which will admit of no substitute, it cannot be termed a monopoly. If the article is better and cheaper than any other which can be brought in competition with it, then it may be a monopoly, the benefits of which are common to the public and the patentee. Such is the case with the manufacturers of coal gas. In this case, however, there are an abundance of substitutes, in the shape of portable gas machines, which are constantly advertised in the leading newspapers as possessing great advantages over the regular companies. Also an infinite variety of fluids, oils, &c., all claiming a like superiority. These, together with ordinary oil, tallow, sperm and wax, not forgetting Dr. FRANKLIN'S valuable discovery of sun light, renders it quite clear, that if gas companies did not exist, the world would still be lighted.

That they are not legal monopolies, is evident from the fact that an opposition Gas Co. was recently chartered for the City of New-York, and one is in contemplation for Brooklyn. These facts will scarcely justify your statement that my proposition in that regard was "utterly and ridiculously false." If Gas Companies should fail to supply an article superior to other methods of lighting, then chartered rights would be scattered to the winds, without exciting the slightest public sympathy.

It is quite true that these companies should be strictly held to their responsibilities to the public, but at the same time they are entitled to fair treatment on the part of the public. The gas meter is an instrument which will, or should at least, justify itself. Your illustration of the injustice of charging rent for their use is not particularly happy. The milkman or draper can supply his quart cup or yard stick for a dime or two, which is sufficient for all his customers, while a gas meter must be supplied to each consumer, which must remain in the possession of the consumer, and is equally advantageous to both parties.

I thank you for publishing my communication, and shall now dismiss the subject. I have neither the ability nor the desire to discuss it at length, but was desirous of presenting some considerations which ought to have weight in the discussion of this subject. A COUNTRY STOCKHOLDER.

Where to Send It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in your paper a short time since, and in various other City journals, an appeal to the charitable public in behalf of a Society for the relief of the poor. The appeal was eloquent, argumentative, persuasive—every thing but explicit. It did not tell me where I could send the $5 which I resolved, on reading it, to send to the Society. Many others may be in my position, willing to give something, but without the leisure to look up either objects or almoners of charity. Please to tell us, if you know, where the Society, represented by Mr. BROWN, President, and Mr. HASTIE, Secretary, can be addressed. A. B.

The name of the Society alluded to is the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor;" its address is "No. 39 American Bible House, New-York City."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 371, 62, 15, 113, 66, 1517, 17, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 161, 165, 166, 126, 54, 169, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 138, 114, 139, 140, 142, 143, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 105, 106, 135, 134, 153, 154, 143.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 393, 348, 363, 400, 403, 404, 405, 406, 1049, 407, 408, 409, 132, 418. *Part II*—Nos. 146, 147, 240, 247, 276, 360, 287, 1048, 282, 410, 414, 415, 416, 417, 277.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—No calendar posted.

Lola Montez on the Witness-Stand—She Testifies as to the Character of Dr. Jobson, and Gives a Sketch of Her Life.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 9.

Before John N. Whiting, Referee.

William H. Harney, assignee of David W. Jobson, vs. Norman B. Griffin.—The complaint in this case states, on information and belief, that David W. Jobson was employed by the defendant "in and about a certain suit which defendant had with one Werner;" that between the first days of January and September, 1856, Jobson visited the defendant seventeen times for the purpose of consulting, advising and assisting him about the suit; that they met at the Westchester House for the same purpose in November, 1856, and, during the same month, attended at the trial of the cause at the United States Circuit Court, with the understanding that he should receive $25 for each day's attendance, and that for such services and for disbursements of the assignor, the defendant became indebted to him in the sum of $390, and that the claim was assigned to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, states on information and belief that the assignment was illegally made, and sets forth a claim of $10 against Jobson for services rendered by defendant as a dentist. The suit was brought Feb. 5, 1857, and was referred to John N Whiting, Esq., before whom a number of witnesses have been examined. Yesterday at 4 P. M. the examination of witnesses was reamed at Mr. Whiting's office, No. 34 Pine-street. Ex-Judge Dean was examined. He was counsel for the defendant in the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court against Warner to recover damages for infringement of a patent right. A suggestion made by Jobson at the trial was acted on by him. Most of the witnesses examined at the trial were examined as experts. He advised Dr. Griffin that Jobson should be retained as a witness. After Jobson had been partially examined, an objection was raised on the other side that his name was not on the list of witnesses who were to be examined, and, therefore, by the rules of the Court, his testimony was excluded.

Lola Montez was sworn.—Before I answer any questions, said she, I want to be guaranteed that I shall not be insulted by this person, (pointing to Mr. Jobson) I have been in his clutches once, (contemptuously,) Mr. Jobson, Attorney of London.

Referee—I will guarantee that you shall be protected here.

Witness—I want to be protected from insolence, violence, and black-mailing.

Mr. Schermerhorn—You are in a land of law.

Witness—I know who I am talking about.

Referee—Mr. Schermerhorn, you will please stop—and (to witness) you, too.

The Referee advised the witness to give her evidence calmly.

Ex-Judge Dean told the lady to be in no fear.

She was examined by Mr. Seely, counsel for the defendant: I reside in New-York; I know Mr. Jobsun; he first came to my residence in Half-moon-street, London, in 1849; he saw me several times.

Q.—Please state what you know about Dr. Jobson. (Objected to.)

Mr. Schermerhorn said if the evidence of the witness was intended to impeach Dr. Jobson, he objected.

Lola Montez—Doctor Jobson! Who is *Doctor* Jobson? I don't know any *Doctor* Jobson. Are you a Doctor, Jobson? How long since? You introduced yourself to me as Jobson, attorney-at-law, at London.

The Referee insisted that the witness should be quiet, and overruled the question of the defendant.

The lady then proceeded: A man called on me, and my lady's maid came up stairs and said there is a man of the name of Jobson down stairs; I said I do not want to see him.

Mr. Schermerhorn objected to the line of examination. He said too much latitude was given the witness.

Witness—It's false. I understand the English language. The lawyers, it seems, are to do all the talking.

Mr. Schermerhorn continued to object.

Witness—There are women who have more brains than some men, who are fools.

Mr. Schermerhorn pronounced the word memoirés contrary to the French method.

Witness (correcting him)—My esrs can't bear bad English.

Examination resumed—A man named Jobson called on me and said he proposed to write my memoirs; I said, "Sir, I don't know you;" he said, "Madam, I am very well known. Here is my card. I am Mr. Jobson, Attorney-at-law, and write for the papers; he did not say he was a doctor; he attempted to extort money from me on what you call black-mail; his general reputation at that time (objected to) was of the very worst kind; I can't help saying it; I've got to say the truth.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We'll see who she is.

Witness (with animation)—You may examine my character, and I hope you can show as clean a hand as I; but I won't submit to be examined by you (to Judge DEAN;) Sir, I take you to witness what he has said; he'll answer for it by and by.

Examination resumed—I would not believe him (Jobson) on his oath; he was known as a jail-bird in London; I knew him in Paris; he asked my husband for two guineas black-mail; I have heard of him in New-York from two or three persons whom he has very much annoyed.

Mr. Jobson, (to reporter)—Sit you between me and Lola; she'll scratch my face before she's through.

Cross-examined—My name is Lola Montez; my family name was Maria Rosanna Gilbert. Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the beautiful town of Limerick. Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-three. Q.—When were you born? A.—Count; I cannot tell; I wasn't present when I was born; I have had two husbands, and I am on the point of having a third; my first husband was Captain James. Q.—Were you married to Captain James? A.—The ring was put on my finger by a clergyman, but my spirit was never united to him. Q.—What other husband have you had? A.—Now, wait a moment; I'd never have you, be sure; I was married to James near Dublin; I was a child of fifteen; he ran away with me; that was my first marriage; he ran away with another lady about a year after I was married; I was living in Mugeer, India then; I lived there about seven years; from there I came to England, I think, in 1842; I married about the year 1840; I don't know how long I remained in London after I returned; a few months; I was on the stage, and practicing under the instruction of a Spaniard named Espa; I was lodging with an old Scotchman and his wife; my father was Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. Q.—Were you living with a man at that time? A.—I never lived with any man since my husband left me; my husband charged me with an intrigue with a man named Captain Lenox, on shipboard, but it was a false accusation made by him, because he was living then with Mrs. Captain Lomar, of the 21st Regiment; I went from London to Spain, and all over that country; I remained in Spain a few months, learning to dance; I was traveling perfectly alone, as I travel now; there was a charming little girl named Dolores in Spain, whose husband had deserted her. Q.—For you? A.—No; I never did any of that sort of thing. Q.—How many intrigues have you had? A.—How many have you? Well, come listen—None; I resided at the Court of Bavaria two years. Q.—Who did you know there? A.—Everybody but yourself; I knew all about several millions of persons; I knew the King of Bavaria, Mr. Wittelsbacher, he was called—that was his family name. Q.—Were you the mistress of the King? A.—(Rising) What! (emphatically) *No*, Sir. You are a villain, Sir; I'll take my oath on that book, (the Bible,) which I read every night, I had no intrigues with the old man; I knew the King, and moulded the mind of the King to the love of Freedom; he took me before the whole Court with his wife, and presented me as his best friend; I was on the stage in Bavaria; it is easier to be a man's mistress than a dancer; I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848; in 1849, the Revolution occurred, and liberty and I fled; the King and Queen supported me while I was there; I was engaged in political business; you might call me prime-minister if you please, or, as the King said, I was the king; there was a man of straw there as prime-minister; true, but he was only a man of straw; the memoirs that have been written about me are lies; that man is trying to get my memoirs I suppose; [Mr. Jobson was writing;] I was living in Piccadilly, London, in 1849, when I saw Jobson; I had come from Switzerland about two months before; I was in India when very young; I was about three months old when I sailed for India the first time. Q.—Did you call on Mr. Jobson first, before he called on you? A.—(starting up) —No, no; (laughing aloud;) oh, that is too funny! I was called Countess of Landsfeldt and not Mrs. James. Q.—Didn't Mr. Jobson subscribe a guinea to prevent you from being taken to the watch-house? A.—He hasn't a guinea. Q.—Did not he give you a guinea to keep you from taking to the streets for a livelihood?

Witness—(Indignantly rising)—Am I to be insulted! Gentlemen, will you not protect me?

The referee quieted her.

Referee—Mr. Schermerhorn should not have asked the question.

Witness—Schermerhorn? Is that his name? Oh, ho! I shall have some questions to ask *him*. (She wrote down the name of plaintiff's counsel.)

At this point, a little before 6 o'clock, the reference was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Feb. 9.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

In the Matter of the Estate of Persse & Brooks, Insolvents—Motion to Dissolve the Injunction.—In the above case Mr. Eaton appeared yesterday morning to move for a dissolution of the injunction, on behalf of Mr. Forest, the assignee. Messrs. Cromwell, Gilbert and Van Winkle appeared for Mr. David Jones, the plaintiff. The matter came up on an affidavit made on the 22d February, requiring the plaintiff to show cause on the 6th February, why the injunction granted on the 20th January should not be dissolved as to the assignee, Forest. The hearing was adjourned from that day till yesterday. From the opening statement of Mr. Eaton, it appeared that the plaintiff, having recovered judgment against the assignors, and made execution in the County of New-York, now claims to have the assignment set aside on the ground that the assignee never took possession under the assignment. Counsel proceeded to state the facts which led to the assignment. The Judge informed the parties that his engagements would not permit him to devote the necessary time to a full and fair hearing of the case, and suggested that the matter be sent to a referee.

Counsel on both sides, after some discussion, agreed to the course suggested by the Court, and decided to submit the evidence to Judge FOOTE.

Subsequently they resolved to appear again in Court on Wednesday, in order to settle the points to be submitted to the referee.

SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

St. Ament vs. *Bean.*—Motion granted without costs.

MOTION FOR CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL OF MICHAEL BARRITT.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re Michael Barritt.—It will be remembered that Barritt is under indictment for shooting John Kelley, during the month of December last. Kelley, with a number of his companions, were in the habit of going to the lager-bier saloon of Barritt and raising a row. One time when they tried to get in, Barritt fired at the crowd, and killed Kelley. The defence set up, we understand, will be justifiable homicide. Yesterday his counsel moved that the case might be removed from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, as the question involved was a delicate one, and should be adjudged by the highest criminal Court.

His Honor denied the application, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court-room was crowded with spectators, but the prisoners' box was not so full as usual. There were 45 cases altogether on the calendar; of these 28 were prison cases, 9 suspended cases and 8 ball cases.

John Daly was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon Thomas Conner, of No. 52 Oliver-street, (Feb. 6.) The complainant said the prisoner struck him with a club. "He pleads guilty to throwing a stick at him," said the Clerk. *Judge Connolly*—What came between you? *Witness*—Nothing at all, Sir; there was no provocation at all. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say?—The prisoner had no excuse. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—I'm a lighter, Sir; I work around the dock. *Judge Osborn*—Do you work together? *Prisoner*—No, Sir; he's a junkman. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with him? *Judge Connolly*—A couple of months, I guess. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—You did this without the least provocation? *Prisoner*—Sir! *Judge Osborn*—Without the least provocation. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

John Lee had committed an assault and battery on Thomas Patten, (Feb. 5.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Lee?—Lee had a great deal to say, but little to the purpose. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Harrington and Patrick Reardon, charged with an assault and battery upon David Harrington, were discharged, the witness failing to appear.

John McMahon complained of his wife Bridgot for a similar offence, who was set at liberty for the same reason.

Catharine Statson was brought to the bar and Maria Johnson of No. 205 Church-street, took the stand. Maria said she met him in the street, Feb. 7, and snatched her hat, veil and an ear-ring, all worth $7, and ran off with them. *Judge Osborn*—Didn't you get them back again? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—It's almost a highway robbery. *Counsel*—Didn't you have a little muss? *Witness*—(emphatically) *No*, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—No, she says she didn't. She (prisoner) is an old offender. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty and send you up for six months. *Prisoner*—Judge Connolly, I never saw the woman before. *Judge Connolly*—You've been here one, two, three, four, five times. *Prisoner*—Judge, I've never been here before.—She was taken into prison by the officers.

Francis Bennett was found guilty of a petit larceny, with which William H. Thomas charged him. A friend of the prisoner promised to see that he went to sea. *Judge Connolly*—Now we hold you responsible for his being sent to sea. *Judge Osborn*—Now don't send him to Norfolk, a five days' voyage. He must go to sea to stay the same length of time that we would have sent him up for.

Lawrence LARKIN, who was tried Saturday, on a charge of assaulting and beating William H. Thomas, a boy, was brought to the bar. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty and suspend sentence. If you're brought here again we'll convict you,—at least, we'll pass sentence upon you. Go!

Samuel Wooter was next brought to the bar. The charge against him, which was partially tried Saturday, was that he committed an assault and battery on William C. Marsh, of No 381 Worth-street, a stage driver, at the Grand-street Ferry, (Feb. 2.) *Judge Connolly*—You were remanded to give you a chance to get your witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, have you got your witnesses here? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call 'em up.—Officer John C. Ahbott, who arrested the prisoner, testified that the complainant acknowledged on the way to the Station-house that he had applied an epithet more emphatic than polite to the prisoner at the time of the fracas, and expressed his willingness to repeat it. *Prisoner*—I can bring witnesses to prove my good character, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—We fine you $10. *Judge Connolly*—In consideration of your previous good character, and the provocation which you had, we make it light.

Joseph Dallet, a very small boy, was accused by officer John Baker, of the Seventh District Police, of stealing three pair of woolen mittens, Feb. 6. *Clerk*—The boy pleads guilty, and his counsel pleads not guilty for him. Which will you take? *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Counsel*—Ten years old. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—The little fellow acknowledges he did it, but he says big boys led him on. *Judge Osborn*—Well, discharge him in consideration of his age, and of its being his his first offence.

John W. Heap, charged with stealing some unfinished books from William Matlews, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

Michael Maher and Andrew Crowley had a bit of scrimmage" in Mulberry-street, (Feb. 8,) growing out of a dog fight. Crowley preferred a charge of assault and battery against Maher. *Counsel*—Wasn't your dog fighting? *Witness*—My dog came out. *Counsel*—No; answer my question; wasn't your dog fighting? *Witness*—Well, I'm going to tell you. My little dog followed me out. *Counsel*—Answer my question. *Judge Connolly*—You must answer his questions; they are perfectly legal. *Witness*—I will, Judge. His dog set on to mine, and he was hitting me three times with a schtick.—The witness, after some hesitation, acknowledged that he had said he would settle the affair for $20. A witness for the defence was called,

Judge Osborn—Go on. What do you know about it? *Witness*—The other man struck Mike Maher, and they had a regular fight, and I ran for Tom Martin and——*Judge Osborn*—That'll do. The evidence is not sufficient to convict him. Acquit him."

John Coyle was arraigned on two complaints. On the first, charging him with an assault and battery on Michael O'Brien, Sept. 6, he was not brought to trial. The second charged him with assaulting and beating Officer George W. Debabon of the Nineteth Precinct Police, Jan. 18. The officer said he saw a large crowd going up Second-avenue. Some of them were covered with blood. He ascertained that they had been beaten by a gang, and same of them went with the Officer and pointed out Coyle, saying he was one of the assailants, and demanding his arrest. The Officer arrested Coyle at the corner of Forty-Ninth-street and Second-avenue. He was surrounded by his friends, and called on them to rescue him. They did so, assaulting the officer, and knocking him down. Coyle also struck the officer, and tried to bite his finger. Mr. Sears, a citizen, assisted the officer, and with some difficulty he escaped from the crowd. Coyle was rearrested, and taken to the Station-house. After the examination of several witnesses on both sides, counsel for the prisoner made a speech. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, there's no use in your summing up. There's no counsel on the other side to follow you. My opinion is that this officer was perfectly justifiable in making the arrest, and if I had been a Police Commissioner, and this man had made an assault on a man old enough to be his father, and the officer being fresh on the ground had refused to arrest him, I would have broken him. Now, that's my idea of the rights and duties of an officer.—The prisoner's sentence was suspended till Thursday.

Frederick Seaman was accused of stealing an overcoat worth $8, from John Miller. *Counsel*—Have you been in prison twice? *Witness*—I was bound out. *Counsel*—Have you been in State's Prison twice? *Witness*—I was bound out.—Counsel repeated the question several times and received invariably the same reply. *Judge Osborn*—You can step down. I understand this case. Discharge the prisoner. The complainant lost an overcoat and afterwards saw an overcoat on the prisoner's back and said it was his own. He has been in State's Prison twice and can't testify.

Jacob Werner was arrested by officer Haswell charged with stealing a cap from Thomas Skellen, Feb. 7. *Judge Osborn*—There isn't enough in the complaint to hold him; discharge him.

Augustus Meyer and Augusta Meyer, who were charged by officer Alfred Birney of the Second Precinct Police with keeping a "model artist" exhibition at No. 13 Howard-street, were discharged. *Judge Connolly*—You can go this time; don't you give any private exhibitions hereafter.

Michael McGowan was charged with an assault and battery on officer Robert Wintringham. *Judge Connolly*—McGowan, the officer don't want to prosecute you. I understand you work for a living, but you mustn't go out nights and get into rows. We'll let you go this time.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The officers brought in eight or ten prisoners. A portion were arraigned and tried, and others were taken back to jail to await a trial on another day.

Constable Price, of the Fifth Ward, while taking back two prisoners named Peter Adams and Michael Kennedy, indicted for grand larceny, had the misfortune to lose both of them. It is stated that he took them into a groggery on Willoughby-street, and while there they got their handcuffs off and escaped. This is not the first time prisoners have escaped from this officer, if we mistake not. At all events, the Court intends to hold him this time to a strict account.

Charles Smith, indicted for burglary, first degree, in robbing the premises of Mr. Chas. S. Denike, was tried and convicted.

Joseph Thompson, indicted for passing a counterfeit $5 on the Essex County Bank, was next arraigned. The evidence against him was conclusive, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John and Henry Schapp, indicted with Smith, convicted of burglary as above stated, were permitted to withdraw their former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of grand larceny.

John Rankin, indicted for burglary in the third degree, with Smith and Churchill, convicted at the last term of this Court, was next placed upon trial, and was defended by Mr. Parmenter. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Michael Teihan, John Sullivan and Phillip Fagan, indicted for grand larceny, for stealing clothing from No. 129 Sands-street, were called up for trial, when the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Court adjourned till the 10th inst.

☞ General Term (Brooklyn) Calendar for this day: Nos. 35, 55, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.

UNPRECEDENTED WEATHER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We (Cleveland *Herald*) have before us a letter of Jan. 11, from Dr. TOMPKINS, at Portage Lake, in which we are informed that the Winter has been as remarkable there as here. The chickens and turkeys usually purchased from the last boat of the season have been spoiled by *warm weather*. The fresh meat, that is ordinarily frozen solid from November to April, had to be salted, or it would have fared as badly as the chickens. Snow has not exceeded a foot and a half in depth, and generally thaws during the day. The thermometer has reached zero but three times, and that for only a short period in the night.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN MICHIGAN.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* states that the hanging of the wretch in Ligonier, Ind., brought from him among other confessions the fact that a portion of the gang of counterfeiters, with which he was connected, lived in Kent County. There were accordingly arrested at Lowell, the present week, TREMAN ROBERTS, L. BARNES, A. BARNES, P. BARNES, and L. BARNES, Jr., a father and three sons. The two latter, P. and L. BARNES, Jr., were, on examination, discharged; ROBERTS gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the next term of court, and the old man BARNES and his son A. were taken to jail.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 2,838 bbls. Flour; 5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at 3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us, not for publication.

Interesting correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Mr. CHARLES G. GERE, (late GERE & HURLBURT,) No. 288 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown for the early trains, by R. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS again made an effort to induce a consideration of his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc., but the Senate refused, by a vote of 30 to 23, to postpone the consideration of the Army bill, which was debated until the adjournment. In the House, the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the doorkeeper of the last House, were authorized to extend their inquiries to any charges effecting the present doorkeeper. A Special Committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. HASKIN, to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Willet's Point, New York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers. Nothing else of general interest was done.

Some curious developements reach us from Kansas relative to the frauds in the election returns. McLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified before the Commissioners at Lawrence that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton by Gen. CALHOUN, but his testimony being doubted, a sheriff was dispatched to Lecompton to search CALHOUN'S office, when the returns were found buried in the ground under a wood-pile. This is but one of the many developments brought out by the investigation, which was still proceeding at last accounts.

Hon. NEAL DOW was welcomed back to America by a speech from Rev. Dr. TYNG, and a meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience, scarcely numbering over 400, was confessed to be discouraging, but Dr. TYNG'S lecture was admirable. Mr. DOW followed with an address of nearly an hour in length. It was a statement of the arguments for entire prohibition, illustrated frequently and happily. The thinness of the house made it awkward for the speaker, but he was very handsomely applauded at every point, by a select and satisfied audience.

LOLA MONTEZ was called as a witness yesterday, in a case before a referee, to impeach the character of DAVID W. JOBSON, whose assignee was the plaintiff. Madame MONTEZ gave her testimony with a good deal of unction. On her cross-examination she rapidly sketched the points of her own eccentric history. The report will be found in our legal column.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and transacted considerable unimportant business.

We publish in full, this morning, the speech of Governor STANTON, of Kansas, delivered at the Anti-Lecompton meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Governor WALKER sent a letter to the same meeting, which we also give.

Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore yesterday of erysipelas. His age was 70. Bishop THOMAS A. MORRIS now becomes Senior Bishop of the Church.

There was a busy attendance upon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, on occasion of hearing argument and evidence as to the propriety of proceeding with improvements in the Fifth Ward. Broadway-street occupied the whole of the sitting, objectors and promoters of its alteration being heard. Duane-street forms the next subject of investigation.

At the Board of Governors no business was transacted of special importance. There are only 16 patients in the Small-pox Hospital. There is an increase of 1,418 persons upon the weekly list of the institutions as compared with the same date of last year.

In the Board of Councilmen it was agreed to continue the action of a Committee from the old Board as to investigations in the Finance Department, their functions being general, and not limited to such special inquiries as now engage the sitting Committee as to frauds in the Comptroller's office.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, accompanying a communication from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to providing suitable accommodations for witnesses in criminal cases, who cannot find bail for their appearance. The Board of Supervisors being the proper body to raise the amount necessary to secure such accommodations, the Mayor recommended the subject to their immediate attention. Petitions were received and referred, from the Fifth Regiment, and two companies of the Sixth, asking payment for the expenses incurred while on duty, during the disturbances consequent upon the resistance to the Metropolitan Police law. The report in favor of a mounted Police, and appropriating $16,000 therefor, was called up, and after some debate, laid over.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, W. D. THOMAS, a clerk in the dry-goods store of ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co., of Canal-street, pleaded guilty to stealing various articles from their establishment, and was remanded for sentence. WM. THOMPSON, *alias* W. H. Reach, *alias* W. B. Birch, aged 70 years, a notable offender, pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, by means of a check, purporting to be signed by C. H. PHELPS. The Recorder sentenced him to two years and eight months in the State Prison. HENRY CHRISTMAS and HENRY MILLER pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary. MARGARET GALLAGHER, a courtezan, was convicted of robbing JACOB BOTT of a pocketbook containing $13, and notes and checks for $495. Sentenced to three years and eight months in the State Prison. HORACE F. WATERS, music publisher, of No. 333 Broadway, was charged with assaulting Mrs. WILLIAMSON, wife of Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of the *Sunday Dispatch*. The affair grew out of the hiring of a piano-forte. The Jury convicted Mr. WATERS. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

The case of Mr. J. B. SMITH, who, with JOHN FITZPATRICK, is, by affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for certain errors in the books of the Finance Department, was before the Recorder, yesterday, for examination. The principal charge is the same as has heretofore been published, namely: That in the entry of the amount for the Forty-ninth-street contract, a figure "1" was inserted before a figure "2," making the amount $12,000 where it should have been but $2,000. This case, with others, has been before a Committee of the Board of Councilmen for some time. Mr. SMITH'S appearance before the Recorder was in answer to a criminal charge. Mr. CADY, the Deputy Comptroller, testified as to Mr. SMITH'S duties, to the condition of the accounts, to the general arrangements of the office and to his belief that the figure "1" had been inserted subsequent to the first entry. The examination will be continued on Thursday next.

The Committee on the reception of MOHAMMED PASHA met again yesterday, when the Sub-Committee reported that accommodations could be procured at the usual rates; that he was expected about the 15th, and that news of his arrival would be telegraphed to the Committee. Alderman BOOLE was appointed to receive him.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker for Flour, which, however, was freely offered on terms quite satisfactory to buyers. Wheat was scarce and quiet. Corn was plentier and cheaper. A better inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at firmer rates. A good business was transacted in Groceries, at well-supported prices. Provisions attracted more attention, and were advancing. Freights were quieter.

The National Party.

The Washington *Union* is in some trouble about the prospects of its party. In an article which we copy in another column, it asks "is our national party to be preserved?"—and gives a column of reasons for thinking that it is not.

The question may be answered in much less compass. Unless President BUCHANAN shall change his course, and that speedily, the *Union's* national party cannot be preserved. At the North the Democratic Party can have no existence on the basis of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas. After the decisive vote of Monday the *Union* itself can hardly doubt the "dismemberment and dissolution" of which it speaks with such gloomy apprehension. The Administration policy is not national, but in the worst sense sectional, and its necessary tendency is to divide the country upon sectional issues. And if the next presidential contest should, as is too likely, be waged by a Southern party against a Northern, this sectional division, so greatly to be deplored, will be mainly due to the blind and fatal policy of the present Administration.

The fact is, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS and those Democrats who act with them, have adopted the only policy which can possibly maintain the Democratic Party as a National organization. The *Union* may clamor as much as it pleases about their acting with the Black Republicans:—the public know that this is merely for effect, and that they are no more Republicans now, than they were when they advocated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty in 1856. The National Democracy cannot exist upon the basis of supporting open fraud in the creation of new States. And still less can it sustain itself in refusing to investigate such extraordinary occurrences as attend the presentation of the Lecompton Constitution. There is a popular instinct on this subject which is more convincing than official sophistry and more omnipotent than official power.

The Sunday Question.

There is a very general and a very earnest movement on foot to promote the better observance of Sunday. We have already noticed the meeting of clergymen, held a few days since at the Spingler Institute, for the consideration of this subject. They have issued a pamphlet setting forth, in very strong and striking terms, the extent to which the population of this City already disregard the obligations of the day of rest, and urging the necessity of more vigorous and united efforts, on the part of the religious public, to check this downward and increasing tendency. This movement on their part attracts general attention. It will be seconded warmly by the various religious organizations of the City and will be openly resisted, we are surprised to see, by the *Herald* and other representative organs of the class to whom the noticeable change of the last few years in this respect is mainly due.

Several of the most numerous and influential denominations of Protestant Christians regard the duty of abstaining from all labor and amusement on the first day of the week, as absolute and of divine command. The Catholic Church and several of the Protestant denominations believe the ancient Sabbath to have been expressly abrogated by Christ, and they consider the duty of observing Sunday as a day of rest to be based upon other grounds. All, however, who reflect upon the subject at all, concede the physical necessity and the high moral utility of abstaining, one day out of seven, from the ordinary avocations of life. All experience proves its importance to the physical well-being of individuals, and to the promotion of domestic happiness, household comfort, and social improvement. The only nation which ever ostentatiously cast off Christianity, nevertheless preserved the principle, though it changed the form and repudiated the sanctions, of the Christian Sabbath. All persons, who cherish any proper regard for the public good, whatever their religious opinions may be, must be opposed to the abrogation, either formal or practical, of this day of rest.

The extent to which the religious character of the Sabbath is disregarded in this City can scarcely be known by those who have not made it a matter of special inquiry. In the address of the clergymen to which we have alluded, it is stated that, in the month of June of last year, there were open in this City on Sunday, stores, saloons and places of amusement to the number of 9,692, and that at least 200,000 of our inhabitants were engaged in secular occupations. But, even with a knowledge of these facts, we presume that many members of the Committee will be startled to learn that on last Sunday night there were several theatres, circuses, and kindred places of public amusement open in this City, and all of them crowded with spectators. One of our reporters, who visited several of these establishments in company with special officers from the Police Department, has made a formidable list of these Sunday theatres, all of which are on the east side of the City, and frequented chiefly by Germans. The most important of the Sunday theatres is the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, at which regular dramatic and operatic performances are given; there is a similar place of amusement in the same street called the Dramatic Hall, where theatrical entertainments are given, and another similar place, called the Odeon, is in the same neighborhood. Near by is a regular circus, with a German clown, and all the ordinary performances of the ring, which was crowded with spectators. The "Volks Garten," also in the Bowery, is not a place for theatrical entertainment, lager bier and a band of music constituting the chief attractions to its illuminated hall on Sunday; but they are sufficient, it seems, to fill it with a motley crowd of both sexes and all ages and conditions of people who leave their homes and firesides to seek recreation in public. Besides these prominent places there were almost innumerable "saloons" where music and liquor were the attractions to their visitors. These are only some of the forms which Sunday amusement assumes. Another, which we cannot charge to the account of foreigners, as our own people are the leading actors in it, is that of fast trotting,—racing, indeed, upon the public roads. Last Sunday three or four thousand persons were assembled to witness the trotting on Harlem-lane:—but the sport was interrupted by the Police, who had been stationed there by the Mayor for that purpose.

It is very evident that the Puritan age has passed away, and it is not very likely that, either in regard to the Sabbath or any other religious observance, it can ever be restored. We have laws on our statute-book that are sufficiently rigorous for this purpose,—but they are not, and probably never will be rigorously enforced. The eighth article of Chapter Twenty, Part First, of the Revised Statutes prohibits "shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling houses or any unlawful exercises or pastimes on the first day of the week called Sunday." It also prohibits all *traveling*, except for certain specified purposes,—all labor, and all sale of goods, except in certain cases which are set forth; and it imposes fines for every violation of these provisions. But no attempt is ever made to enforce these laws, and they are just as null and void as if they had no existence.

Any endeavor, moreover, to carry them into effect would certainly lead to their speedy repeal. The character of our population has greatly changed since these laws were enacted. A very large majority of our population do not recognize the religious character of the day, and while they abstain from active ordinary labors, they make it the occasion for recreation and amusement. If these objects are sought with due regard to the rights, the opinions and the convenience of others, the law cannot effectually interfere with them. Nor do we understand that the clergymen who are engaged in this movement seek to impose their own sentiments upon this subject upon any who differ from them. They do not ask for any laws to compel attendance upon church service, to prevent walking in the public parks or riding out of town,—or any other form of recreation which does not interfere with the quiet and the comfort of others. But they do complain, and with great show of justice, that the worship of our churches should be disturbed by hands of music, by noisy displays of fire-engines, and by the needless shouting of news-venders. They complain that grog-shops should be kept open to be crowded by noisy disturbers of the public peace,—that dancing and music and theatrical shows should be permitted upon Sunday, to the great annoyance of those who consider the day one of religious rest, and who claim the right so to observe it without molestation from others.

How far their efforts are likely to be successful is a matter of some doubt. But so long as they are confined within just and proper limits, they will certainly have the good will and the cooperation of all who prize the public peace and recognize the propriety and the utility, to say nothing of the duty, of making Sunday a day of quiet and of rest.

The Future Home of the Mormons.

"What is to be done with the Mormons?" is becoming a question of general interest. If in so brief a time they have become so formidable to the Government that an increase of the Army, and an additional cost of our military preparations to the extent of some ten millions of dollars annually, are required to keep them in subjection, what will they require some ten or twenty years hence, when their numbers will be doubled, and their insolence will have undergone a proportionate increase? It must begin to dawn upon the minds of the Mormons themselves that they cannot live any longer, quietly and securely, in the heart of a Christian country. They must either conquer or be conquered, or else remove to some remote island beyond the jurisdiction of any Christian Government, for it is impossible that such a community should exist under any Government that is based on Christian principles. There is no room for these fanatical people either on this Continent or those of the Old World. There is no secure spot for them to pitch their tents in, except among some of those groups of islands in the South Pacific which are yet in the possession of their aboriginal savages. There the Mormons might live undisturbed, and multiply and wax strong, and become a great power on the earth, or gradually exhaust themselves, and become extinct by the natural errors and excesses of their system. They would there cease to be a cause of turbulence and disorder, as they ever must be while they remain among a Christian community. A community of Thugs, or the followers of the Old Man of the Mountain, might as well attempt to settle among us as for the Mormons to erect themselves into a distinct people within the boundaries of our territory.

The only difficulty the Mormons will have to contend with in seeking for a new Canaan in the Pacific, will be to find an island adapted to their purposes, which has not already passed into the hands of some other power. If the French had not seized upon the lovely Islands of Queen POMARE, the Marquesas would be just the place for them; but the Roman Catholics would not permit such formidable rivals as the Mormons to settle in those paradisaical regions, where the fascinating Fayaways won the heart of the susceptible HERMAN MELVILLE. The Navigator, or Samoan group, which are still unappropriated, are too small, and the Dutch and the French having both set up a claim to these islands, there might be some opposition to the landing of the Salt Lake Saints on their shores. There are no new groups to be discovered, for the Ocean has been so thoroughly explored that not a coral-reef exists which remains unknown. The only spot, then, where the Mormons can hope to find a resting-place, is among the Feejees or Fidjis, whose inhabitants are said to be in so primitive a condition that they still indulge in the habits of cannibalism. This group of Islands lies in the South Pacific, between the parallels of 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ south latitude, and are about 150 in number, with a population of 150,000 native inhabitants. The missionaries have made some progress among them, but they are still the most savage and warlike of all the aborigines of the Pacific Islands. They might at first prove troublesome to the new comers, but the superior knowledge of the Mormons would soon enable them to obtain the mastery over them, and perhaps convert them to their own religion, which would not be quite so repugnant to their savage natures as the doctrines of pure Christianity. The Feejee Islands are represented as extremely fertile and healthy, and the Mormons would find themselves in a much more comfortable condition there than they can ever hope to be in Utah. If BRIGHAM YOUNG has not conceived the wild idea of subjugating the Government of the United States, and compelling all the people to become proselytes to his abominable religion, he will probably arrange his affairs with a view to emigrating to the Feejee Islands, and there erecting his standard and establishing a Mormon dynasty, for he must be too shrewd not to see that the days of his rule are numbered in Salt Lake, and that there is no other part of the Continent where he can hope to enjoy any greater freedom and security than he has done in his present position.

DISUNION AND THE SOUTH.—The Southern sky is again dark with threats of disunion. Unless Kansas can be compelled to receive a Constitution which nine-tenths of her people had no hand in framing, which they abhor and would repudiate, then we are told the dire contingency has arisen in which the Slave States must sever the bonds of confederacy and establish an independent empire.

It is not worth while gravely to discuss the probabilities of so momentous a step, to be taken upon a pretext so ridiculous. Nor shall we do the thinking patriotic citizens of the South, constituting a large, though not politically active majority, the injustice to suspect them of sympathy with the vaporing of their fire-eating Representatives. The North has no more to lose by a separation than the South, and can afford to contemplate with at least equal equanimity the consequences likely to follow.

The present is doubtless the great turning point in the controversy between the Free and Slave States. That the latter should strive to maintain the preponderance given first by numbers, and afterwards by superior tactics, is natural. We have no disposition to find fault on account of such struggles to retain power. But there are now sixteen Free to fifteen Slave States, with three more Free States about to come in. The contest is virtually over. When there shall be a decisive and irreversible preponderance on the side of the North, party exigencies will not as heretofore be able to compromise any substantial interest of Freedom.

The South owes it to its character and interest, to its memories and its hopes, that it should yield to inevitable destiny. Threats and blustering are evidences of weakness, not strength; and disunion as a menace has lost its power to frighten, while as an actual event its disasters would fall heaviest and first upon the South itself.

WITHDRAWING BANK SECURITIES.—In the report of Assembly proceedings for Saturday last we find that Mr. LANING moved "that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law," which motion was laid over. Also, that "the Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge HARRIS' decision on the withdrawal of Bank securities."

These proceedings indicate an inquiry respecting a step of questionable legality adopted by some of the banks of this State under pressure of the crisis last Fall.

The statute declares that

"No association of persons shall commence the business of banking under said act [the General Banking Law] until such Association shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law, to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars*; and no individual banker or bankers shall commence the business of banking under said act, or receive circulating notes under the same until such individual banker or bankers shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law to the amount of *fifty thousand dollars*."

About the time of the suspension of specie payments in October last, Judge IRA HARRIS, of Albany, furnished a decision, or rather opinion, to the effect that banks, after having complied with the requirements of law, by depositing the amounts of securities specified, were at liberty to withdraw such portion thereof as they might see fit, on condition of returning to the Bank Department a corresponding amount of their circulating notes. Not a few institutions acted upon this view of their legal rights, so that quite a number of associated banks were doing business with less than $100,000, and individual banks with less than $50,000, of securities.

This course appeared to a large portion of the legal profession a manifest evasion of the statute, and it is well that it should be subjected to legislative inquiry. Banks ought to be held to a strict observance of law, as well in difficult as in easy circumstances. Let the public know whether a Judge can release monied institutions from the obligations imposed by statute.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION FROM E. M.—The last time that the yellow fever made its appearance in this city as an epidemic, was in the year 1822, and ever since that period its return has been annually predicted, and very philosophical reasons given why it should come. But it never has come yet. The last summer its return was regarded as inevitable; it had been gradually spreading northward from Mobile, and it having reached Norfolk the year before, there was every reason to anticipate the presence of the dread disease in all our Atlantic cities as far north as New York at least. But last Summer was an unusually healthy season. The failure of the disease to reach us, however, has not diminished in the least degree the faith of those who have been preparing for it, that it will come, and accordingly we have almost every day, even now predictions that next Summer will be a yellow-fever season. "E. M." is confident of its coming, in consequence of the warm Winter we have been enjoying, and has thrown out a timely hint for its reception. He recommends that instead of establishing hospitals for yellow-fever patients who arrive at our Quarantine, that they should be carried two or three miles into the interior, because, as he sagaciously remarks, yellow fever has never spread in the interior, but has always expended itself upon the sea-coast where it has effected its landing. But E. M. seems to have overlooked the very important fact that the reason why the yellow fever has not extended itself into the interior is owing to the circumstance of its being kept on the seaboard by very strict sanitary regulations. No case has been permitted to escape from Quarantine, and the disease has, therefore, been compelled to expend its virulence where it has made its first lodgment. But every one who is familiar with the history of the disease in this country must know that it has extended itself very far into the "interior" at the South, and particularly up the Mississippi. Two years ago it committed fearful ravages at Bay Ridge, on Long Island, and if rigid measures had not been taken to prevent its spread, there is very good reason for believing it would have made its mark in the interior. Instead of adopting the recommendation of E. M. to build yellow-fever hospitals in the interior of the country, it will be an infinitely better plan to remove at first farther off from the places where they are now located, and build them at Sandy Hook. It will hardly be safe to try any doubtful experiments with so ugly a visitor as "yellow Jack."

THE HERALD ON REAL ESTATE.—Poor BENNETT is in trouble. He is alarmed about Real Estate. The revulsion has reached Washington Heights. Land bought for $90,000 is not likely to sell for half that sum. "Real estate and rents," says the *Herald*, "must come down." Poor BENNETT, under the impulse of the benevolence which misfortune is very apt to stimulate, sympathizes with the persons who bought and built upon the Old Brick Church property. "These buildings," he says, "will not pay their owners three per cent. this year, and if they should be otherwise embarrassed, they may be the means of breaking them down."

We cannot answer for our neighbors, but we can console our sympathizing contemporary so far as the TIMES BUILDING is concerned. He need not be in the least alarmed on our account. We shall have the finest Newspaper Office in the world, and lease a good deal more than enough to pay interest, taxes, insurance, &c., on the whole property *and give us our own rent free*. This is not a bad prospect—is it, Mr. BENNETT? For a young paper it is rather a good beginning. When the TIMES gets to be as old as the *Herald* is, we shall probably require the whole TIMES Building for our own purposes; but for the present we shall content ourselves with a part of it. Perhaps Mr. BENNETT would like to go over the building and see how admirably it is adapted to the purposes of a prosperous and growing daily newspaper. We shall be happy at any time to take him down into the vaults where HOE'S mammoth lightning steam-presses will soon take the place of the old bones that used to trouble our neighbor so much, and to show him over the whole establishment. It will be in tip-top order in a few days.

A SUGGESTION WORTH CONSIDERING.—It used to be the custom in this City in leasing houses to name a certain rent, *and taxes*, let them be what they might, the tenant taking the chance. But this system has, of late years, fallen into disuse, and the landlord now, in almost every case, pays the taxes on his property and adds to the rent, so that the tenant never knows precisely what rent he pays. He becomes indifferent to the amount of taxation for municipal expenses, and flatters himself that it is none of his business, as the burden falls on his landlord's shoulders. It has been proposed, therefore, as one of the surest methods of making the great body of the people take a personal interest in the affairs of our City Government, and arousing them to the importance of electing honest men to office, that landlords shall adopt the old system of leaving the tenants to pay the taxes on their houses, that they may feel the whole weight of the burden imposed upon them. The landlords are few in number, and as they increase their rents according to the amount of taxes they have to pay, they have neither the power, as a body, nor the motive, if they had, to effect a revolution in our municipal elections. But the tenants form the great part of our citizens, and if they felt the burden that is imposed upon them by being compelled to pay the taxes on the houses they occupy to the tax gatherer, instead of the landlord, they would scrutinize more closely than they do now the conduct of public officers, and take more interest in their nomination and election. As now is the season for letting houses it will be a proper time for landlords to take the matter into consideration, and act in union to secure the desired end.

ALARMING SCARCITY OF LIGHT READING.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that there have been so few new books published this season, that fathers of families have been driven to the necessity of reading aloud for the amusement of their home circles such works as PIERCE'S *Celestial Dynamics*, while young ladies, for the lack of new novels, have eagerly availed themselves of the recent distribution of the Patent Office Report. This is really a deplorable state of affairs. The President's Message on the admission of Kansas must have afforded slight relief; and as all the reports of the Departments have been sent out, nothing more can be looked for of an entertaining nature from Washington. There are a good many old books which might be read to advantage, just to keep alive the taste for literature, until some new novels are produced, and to give a keener zest to the enjoyment of the next author who makes his appearance. Perhaps it was owing to the great dearth of new books which caused every one to snatch so eagerly at the new *Life of Burr*, and to grow frantic in the desire to know who wrote the "Diamond Lens." Our publishers should make haste to bring out their new books, which have been kept back by the hard times, while the desire for novelty is not blunted by an avalanche of new publications.

MR. KEITT AND HIS FRIENDS.—The candor exhibited by Mr. KEITT in assuming the entire blame of the encounter with Mr. GROW is considerably greater than his backers were prepared for. Among those placed in an awkward predicament by his explanation is the Richmond *South*. That paper rejoiced greatly on Monday morning over the fight, which it unctuously observed was the "beginning of the end."

"Things," it said, "have been long tending to this development, and it has been postponed by artificial resistance to the operation of permanent agencies of strife and dissolution. We have not reached the ultimate catastrophe. The impulse, begun at the centre, will be propagated to the remotest extremities of the country. The first act of disruption finds an appropriate theatre on the floor of Congress. The constituency of the South will sustain their Representatives in the chastisement of insult and aggression."

How unkind of Mr. KEITT, after such a chivalrous demonstration of applause, to confess himself "the aggressor," and express his "profound regret at the occurrence" which filled the heart of the Richmond paper with triumph! In future, that somewhat impulsive Journal will find it wisdom to discover by whom the insult and aggression have been committed, before assuming the duty of chastisement. Otherwise it may again fire into its own camp.

PRIVATE CHARACTERS.—Our legal record this morning contains the examination of LOLA MONTEZ concerning the personal antecedents and private character of one D. WENTES JOBSON, who professes to have been Dentist to the British Queen and the Royal Family, but in whom the Countess of LANDSFELDT asserts that she recognizes a very different personage. The examination is exceedingly piquant and interesting.

This is a very great country, and it contains a great many very curious characters. In view of the statements of LOLA MONTEZ concerning this JOBSON we suggest the propriety of sending a commission to examine the archives of the London and Paris Police. Documents may possibly be discovered there which will clear his character from the imputations now cast upon it. Perhaps FORRESTER, the great English Detective, may know something in his favor. There can, at all events, be no harm in inquiring.

Obituary.

DEATH OF BISHOP WAUGH.—A telegram from Baltimore this morning, announces the death of Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop's age was about 70. He entered the Methodist ministry in the year 1809, and has been in active service for a period of forty-six years. In 1828 he was elected to fill the office of General Book Agent of the Church in this City, and continued to perform the duties of that place until his elevation to the Bishopric in 1836. He has resided in Baltimore for a number of years, and died there yesterday, from an attack of erysipelas. By his death, Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., becomes senior Bishop. The late Bishop had many attached friends in this City, and was generally beloved by the Church.

Personal.

The *Correo Mercantil*, of Rio de Janeiro, in its issue of Dec. 27, publishes the address of Mr. MEADE, United States Minister, upon the presentation of his credentials to the Emperor of Brazil, and his Majesty's reply thereto. Both the one and the other contain nothing more than the usual interchange of courtesies and of hopes that the relations between the United States and Brazil may always continue as cordial and friendly as they now are.

M. JULES GERARD, the lion killer, has written a letter to the Paris journals in reference to his reported death in an encounter with a lion. He is in perfect health in London, engaged in organizing a club having for its object a series of lion hunts each year on a grand scale in Algeria.

The famous Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, intending to emigrate Westward, has resigned his pastoral charge of the Baptist Society in Boston, which worships in Tremont Temple. He proposes to leave the Church altogether and devote himself to the law.

☞ We understand that a petition is about being presented to the Legislature to have shorthand reporters appointed for all the Courts in this City. The reporters are to take everything on the trial, from the calling of the case to the rendition of the verdict. A number of our prominent lawyers are of the opinion that if this were done business could be greatly expedited; the testimony could be taken as fast as given, and with perfect accuracy. The experiment, we believe, is to be tried to-day in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas. The result, and the estimate of the time saved, will be forwarded with the petition to Albany.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A neat and amusing little comedy, called "The Crown Prince; or, the Buckle of Brilliants," was produced here last night, with complete success. It is a dramatic version of one of HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE'S best tales, and has already been played in this City. The story is of the adventures of a Crown Prince, who, for a midnight spree, changed costumes with a watchman, and performs his duties on the city beat, making love to his sweetheart included. The watchman, on the other hand, repairs to a masked ball at the palace, and, owing to a buckle which he wears in his hat, is mistaken constantly for the Prince, overhearing all sorts of secrets and treasons in that character. The incidents of the piece are very amusing and picturesque; the dialogue pleasant and funny. It is admirably played by Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. COOK, Mr. LESTER and Mr. DAVENPORT. The scenery and dresses are first-rate, and the piece affords a very agreeable addition to the plentiful programme provided by Mr. STUART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The really meritorious and remarkable "Show" exhibited by Mr. DAN RICE at this theatre, will be moved off on Saturday next. It should be seen by the curious in equestrian matters, for, in addition to the usual circus features, it contains many things that have never been seen before in this City. Mr. RICE possesses an unusual amount of taste, and a fine eye for effect. The result is a very novel and brilliant entertainment. There will be an afternoon performance to-day and on Saturday.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—The second Concert, under the direction of Mr. CARL PROX, for the benefit of the poor, will take place at the Polytechnic Hall, Livingston-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, when the "Christmas Symphonies," by HAYDN, and "Easter Morn," by NEUKOMM, will be performed.

At the Navy Yard.

Orders have been received that the store-ship *Relief* be got ready for sea, to carry provisions to the fleet at Aspinwall. She will have to go into dock.

The work on the *Niagara* progresses rapidly. Her topsail yards and fore and main topgallant masts have been made heavier, and have been sent up. Her officers will be the same who went in her on the previous voyages, with two or three exceptions. The list has not yet been reported at the yard.

A detachment of some ten men left the *North Carolina* yesterday to join the La Plata expedition (under Capt. PAIGE,) which is to sail soon.

The force at the yard was reduced a few days ago by about 200 discharges.

The remittances for paying off at the yard were received in the shape of $100 Treasury notes. The purser found he could not negotiate them at par for bills, and was finally obliged to receive some $60,000 all in American half and quarter dollar pieces, with which they are now making payments at the yard. This has made small change quite plenty among the employes.

Commodore KEARNEY is not expected to resume command at the yard before about the 1st of March.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, J. W. LIVINGSTON, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, in 32 days from Porto Praya, Cape de Verds. Left in port United States ship *Cumberland* and store-ship *Supply*. No other American vessels. The *St. Louis* has been absent 27 months on the African Station. She brings home the crew of the whale ship *Pocahontas*, wrecked Oct. 31 on the Isle of Brava, with a number of other distressed American seamen. Also, the invalids of the Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, J. W. LIVINGSTON; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Doty, Egbert Thompson, Edward C. Stout, Robt. C. Duvall; Lieutenant and Acting Master, Bush B. Taylor; Purser, Chas. C. Upham; Surgeon, Saml. Jeckson; Assistant Surgeon, John S. Kitchen; Second Lieutenant Marines, J. E. Mirore; Boatswain, Thos. Smith; Gunner, Moses A. Lane; Carpenter, John T. Rustic; Sailmaker, Saml. H. Boutwell; Purser's Clerk, Fred. F. Borrell.

Passengers, Rev. Chester Newell; Chaplain, Francis Purcell, Acting Boatswain late United States ship *Cumberland*.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Ladies' Fair for the Catholic Library Association commences to-day and will continue till the 16th inst.

LIVELY.—Arrived on the 9th, the sloop *Active*, Capt. SMITH, in ten hours' from Sag Harbor. Quick work.

Professor Davies' Inaugural Address.

Professor DAVIES, the newly appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivered his inaugural address to a large and intelligent audience last evening at Mozart Hall. His subject was "The Nature and Utilities of Mathematical Science," and he discussed, at some length and with great clearness and force, the forms of the language which it employs,—its value as the basis of the practical in mechanics and in art,—its importance as a means of mental training and development, the sources of knowledge which it opens to the mind, and the place which it ought to hold in a justly balanced system of collegiate education. Each specific topic was illustrated by familiar and striking examples. In regard to the last point, he said that it involved the inquiry into the nature of collegiate instruction. It was stated, he said, in the opening address, on the highest authority, "that the end of a liberal education is a general and harmonious evolution of all the faculties and capacities of the mind in their relative subordination." It is not the base, nor the massive shaft, nor the beautiful forms of the capital, which fill the mind, as we gaze on the Corinthian column, but it is the separate elements in connection with the unity of their combination. It is the whole mind, in all its intellectual and emotional faculties, to which the experienced educator addresses himself. So far as our knowledge extends, we have found in that mysterious essence, the mind, a faculty adapted to the apprehension of every law, and an emotion corresponding to the contemplation of every object. May not the reverse of this proposition be true? May it not be, that for every faculty of the mind, whether intellectual or emotional, there exists, somewhere, a proper object of contemplation? And that the perfection of our knowledge and being will be attained when all such objects are found?

It is in accordance with this law that different studies cultivate different powers of the mind, and that it requires the study of many subjects to give a general and harmonious evolution of all its faculties. Mathematics does not equally cultivate every faculty—they are the massive trunk and outward form; but language, literature, and moral culture, are the sap which ascends within, and which is necessary to give beauty to the foliage and health and harmony to the whole development. All the colors of the rainbow, which are painted on the clouds, are necessary to the perfect light of day. So every light of knowledge is required in the perfect illumination of the mind.

Concurring fully in what was said in the opening address, concerning the great value of the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and also in the merited eulogium of the manner in which these languages are taught in this institution, I may yet be permitted to say that there is another language far more comprehensive than either, or both of them—the language which encompasses within its ample folds all the laws of the material universe. This language takes us back to the very birth of matter, and enables us to trace and measure every step which each body has taken since it began its move. Yea, more: it is prophetic. It reveals all future motions and indicates the precise places which all matter must occupy at any given instant of future time.

It is the use of this language which has caused the name of PYTHEAS to be known wherever a formula of science can be read; but his fame is only of this earth, while his researches and knowledge reach every planet which circles the heavens. The comprehensive language of analysis, which his genius has improved and enlarged, is the telegraphic wire which has enabled him to visit every planet of our system, to measure its diameter, its specific gravity, the dimensions of its orbit, its times of revolution and its balancing power in the system of the Universe.

It is this language which has brought the ring of Saturn into his own study, where he sees it face to face, and, as it were, touches the very particles of matter of which it is composed.

It is the use of this language which has enabled AGASSIZ to trace the dominion of law over all matter endowed with life. The contemplation of the minute objects of creation may appear, at first sight, unworthy the labors of the highest genius; but it is quite otherwise. The little egg, the little gnat which flaps its wings five hundred times in a second, and the entire solar system, with its gorgeous sun, its planets with their silver light, and the stars which canopy the heavens, are each but an embodiment of a thought of God. Whether we look through the microscope or the telescope, we are equally instructed by the wonders of creative power and universal law.

It is the use of this language which has enabled BACHE, a lineal descendant of that great philosopher who chained the lightning as it streamed along the heavens, and brought it to earth that MORSE might give to it a tongue, to carry forward that great work, the Coast Survey. His labors, beginning at the eastern boundary of Maine, embrace every island, shoal, bay, point and inlet of our extended coast, including an accurate survey of the Gulf Stream, with a topographical plan of the great ocean valley along which it flows. A record of these labors, when they shall be completed, will be found in the office of the Coast Survey at Washington. There may be seen, by the contemplative eye, at a single glance, our entire coast, on both oceans; the rivers which intersect it, the islands which stretch along its border, the deep and shallow waters, the true and treacherous currents, the hidden reefs and the sunken shoals—are all there to indicate the channels of danger and safety. Thus, science reaches out its arms over the whole earth and gathers in the choicest fruits of practical knowledge.

But science is not all in all. Though it reaches back to the time when God said "Let there be light, and there was light;" and forward to the time when "there shall be a new heaven and a new earth,"—though it measures all space—though it transports us to the central point of the physical universe, where, all films being wiped from the eyes, we behold the heavenly hosts moving in celestial harmony—though it carries us to the very throne of the Omnipotent; yet, when we approach that mysterious line where the finite terminates and the infinite begins, all human knowledge fades away like castled clouds made brilliant by the setting sun—faith then arises in supernal beauty, and with veiled eyes and a trembling voice we declare—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

The address was heard with interest throughout, in spite of the somewhat abstruse nature of the subject, and of the incessant disturbance of fifteen or twenty ill-mannered college boys, who seemed to be entirely out of place in a public assembly beyond the reach of their monitors. Their performances elicited a severe and well-deserved public rebuke from Prof. KING, who protested against their being regarded as fair specimens of the collegians of Columbia, and who did a little injustice to the outside rowdies of the City, who are generally well bred enough to stay away from places where their attendance would be irksome to themselves and annoying to others.

Neal Dow at the Academy of Music.

The friends of Temperance assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to listen to an address from Hon. NEAL DOW, who was announced to give an account of his late mission to England. At 7 o'clock there were only about 200 persons in the house; the number afterwards increased to about 400. At 7½ o'clock the gas was turned on, and Rev. Mr. MARSH, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Hon. NEAL DOW, Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and several other persons, came before the curtain. Rev. Mr. MARSH called the meeting to order, and made a brief address laudatory of the labors of Mr. Dow, both in his own State, and afterwards abroad, in the cause of total abstinence. The Mayor, he said, had been obliged to decline being present, on account of pressing duties which required that he should retire early to rest.

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and spoke eloquently for about 20 minutes. It was a noble saying of HENRY CLAY—"I would rather be right than be President." He did not throw off a principle more firmly fixed in the foundation of their course than that conveyed in this sentiment. The friends of Temperance were few, but would stand to their course, and God would give them the victory. He regretted the absence of the Mayor, and had hoped that gentleman would have dignified his office by presiding at the meeting. The Mayor had made pledges to close up the grog shops on Sunday, and he, Dr. T., had great hopes that he would accomplish what he had undertaken, but he remembered what other Mayors on coming into office had promised, and now they had found themselves unequal to the task, so that proof of what was to be done in the present case would be as with the pudding—in the eating thereof. If he, (the Mayor,) fulfilled his promise, he would leave an immortal name to posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors of his country. He referred to Mr. EVERETT as the Governor of Massachusetts who signed the first law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State, and who also, as the President of Harvard College places his veto upon the use of wines and liquors at the College festivals. These acts he regarded as conferring more real honor upon him than any or all the other acts he had ever done. A prohibitory law in this City which would shut up rum-shops, would do more to put an end to pauperism and crime than all other instrumentalities ever yet employed. He read extracts from the memoirs of JOHN ADAMS, showing that his first efforts as a young lawyer were to put a stop to the sale of rum in his native town of Braintree, and in three years he succeeded in getting a law passed, refusing to license a single place in that town for the sale of intoxicating drinks. He grappled with an evil that was real, and conquered it. This was one hundred years ago. ADAMS possessed the virtues of an old Roman—he still lives, and all creation could not kill him. He referred, in the same strain, to WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, as advocates of the strictest sobriety. CHARLES MACKAY, who had recently written a letter to an English journal, giving a scurrilous account of the temperance movement in this country, and his adventures on a North River steamboat in pursuit of brandy and water, came in for a passing, but not a flattering, notice.

At the conclusion of Dr. TYNG'S speech, Mr. Dow was introduced, and was received with warm demonstrations of applause. He also regretted the absence of the Mayor, and expressed the opinion that the prohibition question was of more importance to the City and the State than any other that could occupy their attention. The rich and great had always stood aloof from a good cause at first, but were ready enough to claim all the credit when success had rendered it popular. It had been so ever since the days of Christ. Mr. Dow gave the statistics of drunkenness in England; £75,000 per annum was expended in strong drinks there, and 60,000 persons yearly perished from its effects. With these sixty thousand, more than a million of women and two millions of children were connected in the misery entailed by the drunkard's vices. A great change, however, was going on in the public sentiment of Great Britain on this subject. Seven thousand people of Newcastle on Tyne had lately petitioned against the granting of licenses, and there were now no licensed public drinking-houses in that town. In other places, too, it was difficult to obtain licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The State of Maine was now engaged in perfecting a Prohibitory law, which, when enacted, would never be repealed; and he called upon the people of New-York to follow the noble example set her by the Pine-tree State.

Mr. MARSH thanked the audience for their attention, and the meeting dispersed.

Sea and Ship News.

ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—An examination of the Captain and part of the crew of the American ship *America* took place at Cork, about the 20th ult., in reference to the alleged murder of one of the seamen, (a Greek, whose name is not known,) by BURNS, third mate. The *America*, from Liverpool for New-York, put back to Cork after an absence of 43 days, in consequence of adverse winds, and of injuries received by the vessel.

Four witnesses were examined, all of the same vessel, named ALFERO DAVID, JOSEPH NARDLES, JOHN LEYARD, G. NICHOLS, and HENRY MORSEY, master. The following is the evidence given by DAVID, which embraces the main facts: Having been sworn, he said—I shipped from Liverpool as an able seaman; was obliged to go up the yard with the deceased, and was next to him during the time he was up; when furling the foretopsail it came blowing very hard, about a fortnight after we left Liverpool; I saw the third mate, whose name is BURNS, give three kicks to the deceased—two across the shoulders and the third in the back of the neck; saw the deceased then throw back his head and fall off the yard. I heard the mate say, "What made that fellow fall off?" And I, being afraid, said, "I don't know, Sir;" the third mate said, "I hardly touched him;" I saw the mate hit deceased very hard with an india-rubber boot; in my opinion, the kicks caused him to fall off; I observed him fall, as I was next to him; the third mate was standing over the mainyard and holding on by the backstay when he kicked deceased; the deceased was taken up and carried aft before I came down; when I saw him, eight or ten minutes after, deceased was moaning and rubbing his side where he fell; he died soon afterwards; the ship's company were afraid to speak of the occurrence, or mention anything of it; I said, "the gasket must have been broken by the deceased," being afraid to say it was broken by the kicks and fall of deceased; saw no gasket at all in deceased's hands; deceased was hauling before the sail at the time; the third mate and boatswain were in the habit of kicking any of the crew that they did not think did their work smartly enough.

The other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was corroborative of this witness. When the vessel arrived in Passage, the mate received his wages, and embarked by the steamer to Liverpool, where he was supposed to be at this time. Another singular circumstance connected with this vessel is, that another of the crew, who joined in Liverpool, has not been heard of lately, and it is supposed he must have been dealt foully with.

The magistrate directed the depositions to be forwarded to Dublin Castle with a view to further proceedings.—*Cork Reporter.*

RIOT AND BLOODSHED ON SHIPBOARD.—A number of sailors from the American ship *Colonel J. Macrae*, were brought before the Liverpool magistrates on the 22d of January, charged with mutiny and violent assault upon the mate of that vessel, and the mate of the *Arno*. On Thursday afternoon, the *Colonel J. Macrae* was lying in the Mersey ready for sea, and the captain was just leaving her to go on shore for a steamtug, when the crew refused to obey the mate's orders, and commenced a violent assault upon him with capstan bars. His head and face were very much bruised, and he was otherwise seriously hurt. The captain, having heard of the affray, returned on board, bringing with him the mate of the *Arno*, (MATTHEWS,) who rendered very efficient service in quelling the tumult, though at great personal sacrifice, his arm being broken with a capstan bar, and having sustained other very serious injuries. It appeared that the assault upon the mate of the *Macrae* arose out of jealousy, and in consequence of his promotion from before the mast.—Three of the prisoners were fined £5, in default two months imprisonment, for each assault; the offenders being treated thus summarily as the captain of the *Macrae* could not wait for a committal to the sessions. Mr. MANSFIELD, the stipendiary magistrate, expressed a hope that the American captains at present in port would reward the mate of the *Arno* for his bravery, and compensate him for his injuries.

SWORN MANIFESTS FOR PORTO RICO.—Vessels bound to Porto Rico are obliged, by a law of the Spanish authorities of that Island, to carry with them from the port of departure a certified manifest of cargo from the Spanish Consul, under a penalty of $200 fine. The regulation is an old one, and had become obsolete, but it has been lately revived, and one American Captain has been fined $200 for the omission. The brig *Hancock*, of Boston, Captain OBER, arrived at Guayama, Porto Rico, in October last, with a cargo of lumber and shingles, from Wilmington, N. C. Having discharged his cargo, he was refused a clearance, on the ground that he did not bring a manifest of cargo, sworn to before the Spanish Consul of Wilmington. After much protesting Captain OBER paid the $200, and the American Consular Agent, F. W. PRESTON, Esq., has sent the papers to the Secretary of State for his attention.

General Walker Before the United States District Court.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 2.

General WALKER appeared yesterday before Hon. T. H. MCCALEB, U. S. District Judge of this District, and stated that having been bound over to appear before his Court, he desired to make his appearance and ascertain whether there was any charge against him. The Judge stated that the Jury had ignored the bill against Gen WALKER, and therefore there was no accusation against him.

Gen. WALKER remarked that the President had brought an accusation publicly, and he desired an investigation and trial before the Court and Jury in order to know who the true criminals were; and for this purpose he was willing to waive the finding of a bill and go before the Court on any indictment the District-Attorney might draw. The Judge said he would communicate the fact to the District Attorney. So much for Gen. WALKER'S appearance in Court to invite his accusers to an investigation.

Very soon after this the District-Attorney was informed of what had occurred in Court, and was asked to comply with Gen. WALKER'S request. This he declined to do, saying, in the spirit of an obedient and exemplary officer who holds the Federal appointing power in eminent reverence, that he would do nothing further in the matter until he had heard from the President in regard to it.

It is evident from this and previous occurrences that the Administration desires anything else but an investigation of Gen. WALKER'S case. It is true a show of zeal was made in arresting him at Mobile, and afterwards laying a bill against him before the Grand Jury, which was ignored. But the intent, we have no doubt, was not to bring Gen. WALKER to a trial, but really to get a pretext for not prosecuting to a final investigation in the refusal of the Grand Jury to find a true bill.

The late Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi—A Dreadful Loss of Life.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—The steamer *Col. Crossman*, Capt. J. CHEEVER, bound from New-Orleans for St. Louis, with a cargo of about four hundred tons of groceries, and two hundred passengers, was entirely consumed by fire, on Thursday night, 4th inst. at 9 o'clock, in the Mississippi River, a short distance below New-Madrid, Missouri. From twenty to fifty lives are reported lost, and one hundred and twenty-five saved. One of the survivors states the fire was caused by the bursting of the "doctor" boiler. The wreck drifted on a bar below New-Madrid, where it grounded, and burned to the water's edge. Capt. CHEEVER, the mate, and five ladies are among those saved.

The loss of the boat and cargo will exceed $60,000

The *Crossman* was built at Cincinnati one year ago, having left there for the Missouri River on the 17th of February, 1857. She cost $10,000, and is owned by Capt. J. CHEEVER, her commander, Capt. WEAVER, the clerk, and Capt. PAT. YORE, all of St. Louis. She was probably insured in Pittsburg and St. Louis for $20,000. She was constructed expressly for the Missouri River, and one of he finest packets in the trade.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk Steamer *Southerner*.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Saturday evening says: The *Col. Crossman* was one of a number of boats built by MORTON & Co., of Cincinnati, in the winter of 1855, and was intended to form one of a line of packets to ply on the Missouri. She was a first-class boat in every respect, of four hundred tons burden, and made her first trip in the month of April, 1857. She cost in the neighborhood of $40,000.

There was some insurance on the boat in this city, but as insurance never covers loss occasioned by or in consequent on explosions, it cannot be recovered. She was owned by a company in St. Louis.

Alleged Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

Affidavit of the Comptroller—J. B. Smith Before the Recorder—Testimony of A. S. Cady.

The People, on the complaint of A. C. Flagg vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.—Mr. J. B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick, who are, on affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for some of the errors in the Finance Department, appeared before the Recorder yesterday afternoon for examination. Mr. John Graham appeared as Counsel for Mr. Smith, whose case was on; and Ex-Judge Whiting, acting for the District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. Although the late discoveries in the Finance Department have caused considerable excitement among the City tax-payers and the community generally, there was not a large number of spectators in Court. Those present were mostly contractors and persons holding situations in the several Departments of the City Government. Mr. Devlin, Ex-Councilman Barnes, and Mr. Taylor, of the Assessmsots Bureau, were among the number. The following is the affidavit of the Comptroller, which forms the ground for the proceedings against Mr. Smith:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on or about the 7th day of August, 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being a Municipal Corporation, entered into a contract in writing with one Conklin Sharp, whereby the said Sharp agreed with the said Corporation, to furnish all the materials and labor to pave Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, according to certain specifications referred to in the said contract.

That the said Corporation agreed to pay for the said work twenty-five cents per square foot for ordinary stones and thirty-six cents per square yard for paving; and as deponent verily believes, no other sum for any works, under the said contract, was mentioned therein.

That after the making of the said contract, as this deponent has been informed and believes, the said contract was assigned to one John Fitzpatrick, which was filed in the Street Commissioner's Office, on or about the 17th day of November, 1856; that said Fitzpatrick afterwards assigned the said contract, or the moneys to become due thereon, to the Bowery Bank, which assignment was filed in said Street Commissioner's Office, a notice thereof given at said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.

That said Bowery Bank, afterwards by its receiver, as deponent is informed and believes, reassigned or released the said contract to the said John Fitzpatrick; that on or about the 9th day of July, Charles McNeil, Jacob N. Oakley and W. A. Dooly, Deputy Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, ascertained the amount to be paid for the work done under said contract, to be the sum of $2,823 10, which sum, with Surveyor's fees, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, amounts to $449 09, were assessed by them upon the owners of property to be benefited, or supposed to be benefited, by the said work.

That said assessment was confirmed by the said Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, on the 13th day of October last, and Joseph R. Taylor was appointed to collect the same.

That by law, in cases where such assessments exceed ten thousand dollars, the said corporation is authorized to pay the contractor or to issue bonds for the payment thereof, in anticipation of the collection thereof from the property owners upon whom such expenses may be assessed.

That one JAMES B. SMITH, a clerk in the Finance Department of the said City, of which deponent is the head, having in charge the making up of the claims of contractors with the Corporation, on or about the 23d of November last, made up the amount due to the said Fitzpatrick, under the said contract, at the sum of $12,823 10, instead of the true sum, $2,823 10, and handed the same to deponent who directed the bond-clerk to make out a bond or bonds for that amount, and so to pay the same to the said John Fitzpatrick; that in making out bonds at the office, they are issued only in even hundreds, the fractional parts being paid in cash by a check upon the Chamberlain. That accordingly three bonds were made out bearing date the 23d day of November, two for $5,000 each and one for $2,800, and the balance, $23 10, was paid by a warrant upon the Chamberlain, payable to the order of the said John Fitzpatrick.

That the said bonds were numbered 71 for $5,800, 72 for $5,000, and 73 for $2,800, and were duly executed by the proper officers, according to law and delivered.

That afterwards the said John Fitzpatrick assigned said bond 71 to Charles Devlin, as appears by an indorsement on the said Bond, and delivered the said warrant to him, as also appears by an indorsement on the said warrant for the difference. That the said bond No. 71 was afterwards assigned to Hawley and Bradford, by the said Charles Devlin, and by them assigned to Jacob A. Robertson, who surrendered the same and took out a new bond therefor. Deponent saith he is ignorant as to the other two bonds, whether held by the said Fitzpatrick, or passed away by him to some other person. That deponent has been informed and believes the said Charles Devlin was interested in the said contract, or the work done under it.

Deponent further saith that he has recently discovered, by an examination of his books and those kept by the said Smith, and comparing the entries of said Smith with the original assessment, it appears that the original entry was properly made and of the right amount, as the deponent believes, and that the figure one (1) was afterwards placed before it in the entry upon the ledger, but how this was, deponent cannot state with any absolute certainty.

Deponent saith that in all such cases the bond or bonds are made out for the whole sum, or in such amounts as the parties to whom the same are to be paid desire; but whether the said Fitzpatrick or his clerk Brannigan, to whom the said bond and warrant were delivered for the said Fitzpatrick, desired the same to be in different bonds, deponent cannot state.

Deponent saith that the said Corporation, by the said acting and doings of the said Smith and the said Fitzpatrick, have been cheated and defrauded out of $10,000, represented by the said bonds, Nos. 71, 72 and 73.

Deponent further saith that he verily believes the said Fitzpatrick conspired with the said Smith, to cheat and defraud the said Corporation out of the said sum of $10,000—that the difference between the real amount to be paid to said Fitzpatrick under the said contract, and the sum so paid in manner aforesaid is so great, that in the judgment of this deponent, he must have known that the Corporation would be defrauded to that amount.

Deponent therefore pays process against the said Smith and Fitzpatrick, and that they may be dealt with according to law. A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to before me this 25th January, 1856.

A. S. CADY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Artimus S. Cady was the first witness called. He was examined for the prosecution by Judge Whiting. He said—I am Deputy-Comptroller; I was clerk for the Comptroller, for two years and more, previous to last December; I had particular charge of the assessments; the accounts of the office were usually made up by vouchers from the different Departments of the City Government; the vouchers came to the office and are made up there.

Q.—Do you know Mr. John Fitzpatrick? A.—I do not.

A ledger was now shown witness, who said, The ledger now shown me was kept with special reference to the contracts under the Street Department. The abstract pointed out to him, he said, appeared to be in the handwriting of Mr. Smith. It concerned the paving of Forty-Ninth-street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues. The total amount, including inspection, surveying, advertising, assessing and collecting, is $13,272 19. Signed J. R. Taylor, Collector, and confirmed October 30, 1857.

Q.—Is there any entry on the credit side? A.—There is not.

Q.—Under whose direction are the assessment bonds made up? A.—The Comptroller's; it also appeared on the ledger that the bonds named had been assigned by C. Sharp to John Fitzpatrick and by him to the Bowery Bank; they were for 5 years, at 7 per cent., dated Nov. 23, 1857, and signed J. B. Smith.

Q.—What is the amount on the assessment roll? A.—$2,823 10; expenses $140 85.

Q.—Are you able to determine whether the figure "1" before the "2" was made at the first entry. A.—I am not, of my own knowledge; from observation I think it was not.

Q.—What are your reasons for that belief. A.—The figure "1" is written in darker ink than the other figures.

Q.—Are they written by the same hand? A.—Perhaps so, I cannot tell.

Q.—Have you got a receipt for the payment? A.—I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—Mr. Cady, how long have you been in the Comptroller's office? A.—Five years.

Q.—What is the nature of your situation there? A.—I am Clerk to the Comptroller. I do the general duties of the office.

Q.—By whom were you appointed? A.—By the Comptroller and the Board of Aldermen; I exercise supervision in the office by the direction of the Comptroller; I keep the records of the office, title-papers, &c.

Q.—Where are those records and title-papers kept? A.—They are in the office of the Comptroller; a portion of them—the more valuable portion, such as copies of deeds, grants, &c.—are kept in the safe. The vouchers upon which payments are made are filed away in different rooms of the office.

Q.—How many rooms are there in the office? A.—There were three bureaus—the Collector of City Revenue, the Clerk of Arrears, and the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—To which Department did that ledger (the one produced) belong. A.—To the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—Was Mr. Smith's salary paid in that Bureau? A.—No; his salary was paid from the Bureau of Arrears.

Q.—Who appointed Mr. Smith? A.—He was appointed by the Comptroller.

Q.—What were his duties? A.—He did a portion of the duty of the Auditing Bureau; his duties were mostly confined to that Department.

Q.—Were there any clerks in the office beside him? A.—Yes, there were eight or nine; Mr. Smith's particular duty related to assessment contracts; that was among his first duties.

Q.—Do you not know that his first duty was to bring up some books that had laid behind some years? A.—I do not, but I have understood that the assessment ledger had run behind several years.

Q.—Can you give any idea of the channels through which the assessment lists came to your office? A.—I cannot. The law requires them to be kept in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—By whom were those books kept in 1852? A.—By Mr. VAN TINE, the assistant auditor.

Q.—Was there not an assistant auditor named Beach, who had some connection with those books? A.—There was.

Q.—When the office was closed where was that ledger usually placed? A.—In the book-case at the side of the room.

Q.—Was it placed there every night? A.—I do not know that it was.

Q.—Was there any lock and key to that book-case? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—Do you ever remember to have seen it locked? A.—I do not.

Q.—At what hour was the office first opened in the morning? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you ever been the first person there? A.—I have not to my recollection.

Q.—Were you the last person there at night? A.—No; I left the office before the messenger locked it up.

Q.—Who was that messenger? A.—Mr. Upton.

Q.—Where did he put the key? A.—I do not know; Mr. Smith had charge of it.

Q.—Do you not know of any other person who had charge of them besides Mr. Smith? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Smith's duties bring him in communication with other books besides that ledger? A.—Yes, a daily journal and several ledgers.

Q. How many ways were there to reach the room in which Smith was? A.—Only one: by going through the middle room.

Q.—What were the means of access to the middle room? A.—The door from the outside led into it.

Q.—Where were the Comptroller's apartments? A.—In the second story of the Hall of Records.

Q.—How early and how late have you found the office open? A.—During Smith's term I have found it open as early as 9 o'clock, and as late as between 4 and 5 in the afternoon; sometimes later.

Q.—Do not a great many persons visit that office during the day? A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—How many, on an average? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Have you ever seen any strangers looking over these ledgers? A.—I do not recollect having seen any.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent them coming in and looking over them? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Smith complain of the facility of access to the ledgers? A.—I never did.

Q.—By whom was the body of the receipt signed? A.—By Mr. Fitzpatrick through John Brannegan.

Q.—Is the receipt in Mr. Smith's handwriting? A.—I think it is.

Q.—You think it is—are you positive whether it is or not? A.—I am quite certain.

The testimony of this witness was closed here, and the further hearing was postponed to Thursday next, at 3½ P. M.

The Democratic General Committee.

At a meeting of the General Committee held last evening, JOSIAH W. BROWN in the Chair, it was resolved, on motion of EMANUEL B. HART, that a standing Committee of one member of the General Committee from each Ward be appointed by the Chair to investigate all alleged frauds at primary elections and nominations, and to inquire into the existence of secret organizations injurious to the harmony of the party, and otherwise to study its best organization. Resolutions concerning the course of the Administration on the Lecompton Constitution were offered by WM. D. KENNEDY, and adopted. They approve the President's Message and course on the Kansas question, and indorse all that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have attempted in Congress—agree that under that Constitution it would be entirely feasible for a majority to alter and amend any of its provisions, in defiance of any prohibitions in the Constitution—enjoin the behavior of New-York Democrats in Congress, stigmatize all election frauds as detestable, and tender new assurances that the New-York Democracy will always demand and sustain the admission into the Union of any State which seeks it with a proper organization and Constitution, without reference to the exclusion or allowance of Slavery. After appointing a Committee to get up a public meeting to indorse Mr. BUCHANAN, the Committee adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

FORGERIES BY AN OLD MAN.—Thomas S. Whitehead, alias Wm. Brown, a man nearly 70 years of age, formerly a prosperous down-town merchant, but who failed some time ago, was arrested yesterday by Captain Weed, of the Second Ward, charged with forging the signatures of various merchants of the City upon checks upon different banks. The checks were each for the sum of $15 4t. He passed several of the checks at different stores, till it was finally discovered that he was dealing in forged paper. The age and gentlemanly appearance of the accused, and his acquaintance with most of those to whom he offered the forged checks, enabled him to impose upon them so successfully. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail.

DECEPTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Moses Wile, a seaman, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of the officers of the Mechanics and Traders Savings Bank, No. 492 Grand-street, charging him with making a false entry in his bank book. The accused deposited $25 in the Bank, but made an entry in his book of $250, which was discovered on his making a second deposit of $200. The accused stated that after depositing $25 he pasted the leaves together containing the entry and made an entry of $250 to make his wife believe that he had deposited this amount. His object in deceiving his wife was to send $200 to his relations in Germany, which his wife was opposed to his doing. The bank officers gave credit to Wile's statement, and expressed regret at his arrest.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—James McKibben was arrested yesterday, charged with driving a hack without a license. He was taken before Marshal Stevens, at the Mayor's office, and fined $5, which he promptly paid. Four Irish laborers were found yesterday in the upper part of the City, driving dirt carts, neither having a license. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and fined $2 each. One of them being unable to pay the fine, his horse and cart were sent to the pound till the money should be forthcoming.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A peddlar, giving his name as John Levy Allen, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $50, belonging to Jonathan Ravell, residing at the "Five Points Mission House." The property was found in the possession of the accused, and he was locked up in the Tombs to answer.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A man named John R. Cort was arrested in this City yesterday, charged with having run away from Rochester, N. Y., where he was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. He was taken back to Rochester to answer the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A BLIND MAN.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 96 Ridge-street, upon the body of PHILIP GROMPORT, a German, twenty-four years of age, who committed suicide, late Monday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was blind, and for several months had been drinking to excess. At 11 o'clock at night he appeared to be in excellent spirits; but half an hour afterwards was found lying at the bottom of a flight of stairs with his throat cut. His friends can assign no cause for the act. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide by cutting his throat with a razor."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 19 Clinton-street, upon the body of JOHN STOREL, a child a year and a half old, who died from being burned, his clothes having taken fire from the stove. The mother went out of the room for a few moments, and on her return found the child's clothes on fire. A verdict of "Accidental death by burns" was rendered.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—HENRY MALLOY, a laborer, 23 years of age, while at work yesterday on a ship lying at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, slipped and fell into the lower hold. He died in a few minutes after being taken up. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Gold Watches,**
of all descriptions,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
for sale low by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **'Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

YOU'VE GOT NO BEARD—THEN YOU MUST use my ONGUENT. It is the only thing that will force the Beard to grow. As for the Hair, its effect is perfectly astounding. It has stood the test of 6 years. Price $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 23½ Spruce-st., below William; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

NICHOLL—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Thos. I. Sawyer, D. D., Mr GEO R. NICHOLL to Miss ADELE REYNOLDS, daughter of Harvey Reynolds, Esq., all of this City.

FALCON—MELVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Mr. DIRCK BALCH to ELLEN MELVINA MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Henry R Melville all of this City.

MELVILLE—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Wm Frost, HENRY B. MELVILLE to SARAH E. SEYMOUR, both of this City.

HENDERSON—HOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price WILLIAM HENDERSON to L. ANNA, eldest daughter of William C. Howell Esq; all of this City.

CHAMBERS—THOM.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. William Berrian, Mr I. P. CHAMBERS to Miss LUCIA D. THOM, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Thom, all of Boston.

ROCKEFORT—MCCOORD.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Mr. Farrel JOHN MOCKEFORT and AGNES M. MCCOORD, both of this City.

MOTT—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb 8, by Rev. A. Elmendorf DAVID MOTT, of Mount Vernon, Canada West, to ADELAIDE C., daughter of William Fowler, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

VEYRASSAT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, Mrs. REZIA S. VEYRASSAT, eldest daughter of Enos H. and Eliza M. Weed, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, DORCAS M., daughter of David Wood, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 156 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TATE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MARGARET THOMAS, widow of the late Robert Tate, aged 62 years and 9 months.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her grandson, John Rauld, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 6th-st.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, at the residence of her nephew Rev. G Thurston Bedell, PHEBE WATSON THURSTON aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, punctually, without further notice.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb 7, DAVID D. LYON, Sexton of Trinity Church, aged 43 years, 10 months and 12 da s.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SANDS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, of consumption, at the residence of her niece, Sheldon Smith, LIZZIE SANDS, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

KOECOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, LETITIA P. ROSCOE, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Treotoo, N. J., for interment.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, IRA C. HUNTINGTON of the late firm of Edwards & Huntington.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Tompkins-

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858,
The successful four act sensational Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.
Camille.....Mr. Jordan | Dard.....Mr. Jefferson
Raynal.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Perrin.....Mr. Duncan
Riviere.....Mr. Stoddart | La Croix.....Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire.....Miss Laura Keene
Laure.....Miss Thompson | Baroness.....Miss Wells
Peals of laughter, on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Ged Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)...Mr. Jefferson
Damme.....Mr. Barrett | Beauseater.....Mr. Peters
Ganser.....Mr. Duncan | Foley Ann.....Miss Mnuners
Widow Meddlenot..Miss Wells | Mad. Diabability..Mrs. Stod'rt
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Mr. JEFFERSON'S FIRST BENEFIT, when a great bill will be provided. Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last but one of the SOCIAL FESTIVITIES for ladies and children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 1858.
To-night,
EXCELSIOR,
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the Gigantic are a must avail themselves of the
LAST NEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for hearing this GREAT COMBINATION.
On FRIDAY—Complimentary benefit to
DAN RICE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
Will be acted the Tragedy of
HAMLET.
After which, the new Drama entitled
MINISTER OF POLICE.
To conclude with the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 10.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
THE GREAT EATON FAMILY.
BALLET DE FLEUR.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 2½, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

N. Y. AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
Second Miscellaneous Concert of the third Season, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. Hope Cooper, (late violinist to H. B. M. Victoria, Queen of England;) Mr. Richard Hoffman, Pianist; Mr. Candide Bartholomew, Mr. W. A. King and Dr. Chas. Guilmette, Basses; Messrs. Simon (violinist) and Bergner (violoncellist), also appear, and the full Chorus of the Association. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at HALLS, FIRTH & PONDS', BREUSING'S, BOARENERG'S & LUIS', and SCHUBERTH'S Music Stores, Nos. 239, 547 and 701 Broadway, and No. 98 Spring-st.
N. B.—Rehearsal at Dodworth's, as appointed.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, SPH. HORN, J. MILLIGAN, SISCO and WAYNE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS, in the
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Flaringly triumphant success of the new and thoroughly American Drama, entitled PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in the FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of its performance to house-overflowing and applauding audiences, numbering SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION, announce for elegant and finished repetition THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters in it being thus ably presented: Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON; H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! The Grand Aquarium, FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURES OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEN'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL, on which occasion she will be assisted by MR HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English violinist, and other artistes.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—LODGWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of TWELFTH NIGHT, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at the above saloon, at 8 o'clock.
This Reading will close the course.
Tickets to each may be had at the Messrs. Francis', Sweet's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store; also of Mr. C. W. Pelman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
Concert will be given at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Miss SMITH, Mrs BOARDMAN, Messrs. COOK, GILLESPIE and others, assisted by the Æolian Quartette, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT ELDER. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be obtained of A. SWAREY, Citizen's Bank, No. 58 Bowery; Mrs. BARRINGER, No. 248 Bowery; J. B. & G. FRANCARD, No. 324 Grand-st.; and SIBELL'S, corner of Nassau and Wall sts., or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on SALLANTRY at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decoration will be novel and magnificent. The music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—PARTIES HOLDING Tickets for the ball are informed that the doors of the Academy will be opened at 7½, and the dancing commence at 8 o'clock.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—GENTLEMEN CONnected with the military who propose attending the ball are respectfully requested by the Committee to appear in their uniform.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SWORD AND TRUMPET.
Firemen and Soldiers, a Trumpet and Sword,
Are both a most splendid grace, and Dame Fortune Award,
In the window of windows, where RANNEY displays
Splendid books and bright gems to the popular gaze,
A central attraction to crowds you may see
At the Broadway Gift-Book House—'tis TWO NINETY-
At 293 Broadway.
These gifts are for warriors (so equal their claims)
The City's defenders from foemen and flames,
And Gotham in such force that none books bear away,
Will snatch the rich prize from all rivals away.
Then to armory and engine house send forth their crowd,
And three cheers for the victors, long, hearty and loud!
A gift, valuable for its utility or beauty, worth from 25 cents to $250, is presented with every book purchased at the American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. The Sword and Trumpet are Extra Gifts.
Descriptive catalogues sent free to all.
Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—L. G. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for Wheeler & Wilson's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
Wrapping Paper.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 173 AND 175 HUDSON-ST., near St. John's Park; gentlemen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders. Terms must be moderate and location pleasant, not more than ten minutes' walk from one of the Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,774 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 163 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 169 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:
The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.
GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT,
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. CADLEY,
GEO. B. BUTLER, and others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway.
EDWARD RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.
G. W. CLARKE. } Principals.
JAMES FANNING. }

ANNIVERSARY AND TEA FESTIVAL of the Samuel Band of Hope and of the New-York Band of Hope Association, will be held at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. His Honor the Mayor will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Brooklyn; Jonathan Revell, Esq. and others. Public exercise in the Church at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.—Visits at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 7 P. M. Subject—*Steam Engine and Cut-off.* This important question was discussed in part at the last meeting. We invite our most talented Engineers to give us their science and experience on it. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL.—A special meeting of this corps will be held on the floor of the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING Feb. 11, at 8½ o'clock.
C. C. GARDINER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

KNOW THYSELF.—FIRST LECTURE FREE.—Subsequent Public Lectures 12½ cents.—Scientific and useful entertainment for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Health and Disease, the causes which Destroy Health and the way to Preserve it, how to Invigorate the System, Prolong Life, &c., &c. at the Brooklyn Institute WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19, by H. A. ARCHER, M. D.
To the Ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity: H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Physician and proprietor of the Meriden Water Cure and Medical Institute, Meriden, Conn., and popular Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of Women and Children, will deliver a course of Medical and Anatomical Lectures to the Ladies of the city of Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOONS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 12, 16 and 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Brooklyn Institute. Admission 25 cents to each lecture.
These lectures will be ample illustrated by Manikins, Models, Charts, &c., all of the best French manufacture, which have been imported at great expense.

PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY, OF THE New-York University, will deliver the Third of the Lee-avenue Course of Five Lectures, in the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Benevolent Society, TO NIGHT, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Literature.*

WILLIAMSBURG.—LAST OF GRACE CHURCH LECTURES.—Subject: *The Chinese*, by Rev E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL DRUG AND MEDICINE house wish to dispose of their stock and good will, or of the partners desiring to go abroad. Their books show a net gain of over $25,000 per year, and to any one who can give security (no cash required) this is a chance to enter upon an established business in which the sum required can be more than made in one year. Address U. B., with references, box No. 3,531 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING AND commission house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the import and export fur trade. He must be a good judge of goods. One well qualified for the business, and can come well recommended, may expect liberal terms. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name and reference, IMPORTERS, *Times* office.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST family groceries in 2d-av.: stock, fixtures, lease, horse, wagon, &c. The store is on a corner, in the very best location for a large and good trade. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—(EITHER SPECIAL OR active) with a capital of from $10,000 to $20,000, in a well-established manufacturing and wholesale business. The customers are the fancy goods jobbers of our principal cities. Address, with real name and residence, H. F., Box No. 162 Post-Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—IN A GOOD CASH business (an industrious enterprising man with a small capital can buy a one-half interest in a lucrative business that has been established for two years. Inquire at No. 304 Broadway, room No. 6, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR sale or a partner wanted to sell wholesale and retail. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room 13.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, on leaving Dr. Hatfield's Church, on 8th-av., a MEDALLION MOSAIC BRACELET, being highly valued as a gift. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at R BARKLEY'S, No. 226 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. It is valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with B. L YATES & CO., No. 639 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate. READ & LATHROP.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. SIMPSON & CO., No. 121 Bowery

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and most competent woman; is a good thorough cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found perfectly willing and obliging; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a steady and most reliable servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, understands meats and pointry, baking; wages $7 a month. Also, a competent waitress, does fine washing and ironing, or family sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 15th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 122 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 116 East 28th-st., second floor back; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country by two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITnation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirées, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUSTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,866, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,168 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 23 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER, SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly-improved grounds, ten miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, New-York *Times* office. No 138 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address R. C. B., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED.—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, NOT over 15 years of age, of steady habits, good education, and living with his parents in New-York City, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by addressing in line to Box No. 4,111 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; none but those who are fully competent, and with the best recommendations, need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, WHO is willing to work and be obliging. He must be able to write pretty well. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No 189 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, UNMARRIED man to act as shipping and entry clerk in a large manufactory in Brooklyn. A Scotchman preferred. Address Box No. 2,911 in handwriting of applicant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced, well-informed and highly respectable Protestant girl, as child's nurse, chambermaid or waitress; will be found efficient in her duties, respectful in her manners. Naturally fond and attentive with children; has excellent testimonials from gentlemen's families where she has served. Inquire for ELIZA at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; also, a neat, willing Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; would do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best of reference; would go the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and willing to assist in chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply, for two days, at No. 16 Grand-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 134 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Made by J. & C. Fisher, in most magnificently finished throughout, elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front; beautiful full tone and full 7-octave, scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect. Cost $400; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front-street, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries, after 7 A. M., for two days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $195, NEARly new, rosewood, 7-octaves, round corners, carved lyre, circular scale; full rich tone, scalloped keys, made by the best city makers, to whom reference will be given. Apply at the advertiser's residence, No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Rosewood piano, elegant case, fine, brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker and warranted; cost $450, been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!
The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 25 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyrie Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 348 Broadway. We are prepared to supply schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers, tutors and professors of every department, literature, fine arts and science; families with tutors and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c; and teachers with desirable engagements. Principals will please forward their circulars for the inspection of patrons, &c. Schools bought and sold on commission. Boarding and day schools for sale. Wanted, several teachers for the South.
SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUBTIN & SMITH'S, No. 4 Park-row, New-York, all services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge.
J. HOBBS.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at his rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. and No. 900 Broadway—entrance on 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 188 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, precisely, the entire splendid furniture, &c. &c., of a first-class private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine. The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, and rosewood. Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warranty. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood and mounted in ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, rabbit-skin furniture in hair cloth, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, tete-a-tetes, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with ease, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including beaters. Fine iron safe, &c.

HENRY H. LAKE, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 South 16th-st., Williamsburg, a large and valuable lot of furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson brocatel, sofas, lounges, &c., velvet carpets, marble-top centre tables, pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, gothic chairs, vases, curtains, fancy chairs, music stand, &c. Bedrooms: rosewood Jenny Lind bedstead, washstand, bureaus, (marble-top and wood tops,) chairs, mattresses, bedding, blankets, counterpanes, &c. A self-rocking cradle, complete suites of mahogany, black walnut, &c. Dining-room: oak carved extension table, chairs, clocks, Brussels carpets, China glass, oilcloth, kitchen ware, &c. Ferry boats leave Peck and James slips every five minutes.

HENRY H. LAKE, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 and THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesrooms

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Supervisors.

ARMED AND MOUNTED POLICE—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR IMPRISONED WITNESSES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at noon. President PURDY in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, inclosing a communication from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, setting forth the action of the Board in reference to the provision of accommodations for the detention of witnesses who are noable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal cases. The communication stated that under the 14th section of the act to create a Metropolitan Police District, it is made the duty of the Board of Police to provide these accommodations. The Board of Supervisors being charged with the duty of raising and collecting, by tax, the money required for the support of the police system, the result of the action of the Commissioners is submitted to this body to take such action as it seems necessary. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Petitions were received and referred, from the 5th, and two companies of the 6th Regiments, asking for the expenses, amounting in the aggregate to $1,455, incurred in consequence of having been called on duty during the trouble consequent upon the resistance to the Metropolitan Police Bill.

A petition was received from Charles Brown, Esq., proprietor of Tammany Hall, offering accommodations in that building for the Superior Court. Other communications were received in relation to other Courts.

Mr. KENNEDY remarked that it was probable that the United States Court rooms, and those of the United States District-Attorney, would be vacated in April, and the communications were presented with a view to the securement of those rooms for the Supreme Court.

A communication was received from Mr. BEACH, asking for a Court for the Poor. He had the privilege of withdrawing his communication, with a view to its presentation to the Legislature.

The large number of cases for remission of tax, on which the Committee had reported favorably, called up Mr. PURDY again. He did not mean to insinuate that the Committee did not do their duty in the premises, but it appeared to him that it was very convenient for certain persons to be either sick or out of town when the books are opened. Mr. BELL stated that when persons said they were either absent or out of town, the Committee were obliged to open their cases again. The matter of relieving the proprietor of Spingler Institute, called out Mr. KENNEDY in opposition, on the ground that it was not incorporated. Mr. PURDY acknowledged that it was not an incorporated institution, and observed that the matter should come up on its merits.

Mr. PURDY was somewhat surprised to hear gentlemen report in favor of remitting taxes on unincorporated institutions. On motion, Spingler Institute was stricken out of the report for relief, and the remainder was adopted.

The report in favor of the establishment of a mounted police for the upper Wards, appropriating $15,500 for its support, was called up, and the proceedings of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, recommending horses, revolvers and cutlasses, was read.

Mr. PURDY believed that there was a good deal of truth in the statement that the document was submitted without reason; and he had yet to learn that Americans required a standing army of men with pistols, bowie knives and cutlasses, to keep them in order. He desired, notwithstanding his objection to the law, to do all that was required to enforce it, believing that the best way to obtain its repeal; but yet he felt called upon to object to the cutlasses, revolvers and bowie knives, for the purpose of bringing down the people of the rural districts

Mr. KENNEDY felt that there was a necessity for something to bring them down. If Mr. PURDY objected to the bowie knife, perhaps he would favor a lasso.

Mr. BLUNT was not yet prepared to vote for even the horses. He could not see how a policeman could do his duty on horseback.

Mr. ROACH stated that a number of persons from the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards had called upon the Committee and urgently favored the project.

Mr. VOORHIS objected to the report, although he is a member of a Committee. He was afraid the policemen would make too jolly an affair of their duties—that they would be riding out to McCombs' Dam and High Bridge, and attempting rivalry of our fast men generally.

Mr. KENNEDY said a mounted police was not a new affair. It had been talked of long ago, and was now considered an absolute necessity.

Mr. STILLMAN was inclined to favor the report. He believed a mounted police would increase the efficiency of the force and prove economical to the county.

After some additional remarks the report was laid over.

Mr. KENNEDY opposed an amendment to the 27th article of the rules, to the effect that no report should be acted upon at the same meeting at which it should be presented, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members. The amendment was laid over.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke in relation to the duties of Supervisors. He thought that the Supervisors should have power to state what amount is necessary to defray county expenses. In connection with that he offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to report sums already named, which was carried, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, the President C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions and communications were presented. One, was a remonstance from certain ship owners and others, against the appointment of dock masters in virtue of an ordinance now before the Board, for consideration. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

W. W. Fox and others, petitioned for permission to build a pier at foot of Twenty-first-street. Referred to Committee on Wharves. Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, petitioned for a new location. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. R. W. Hawes and others forwarded a petition to have Beekman-street extended across the Park to Park-place. Referred to Committee on Streets.

A petition for the removal of the Steamboat landings on the North and East Rivers, from W. H. Rich and others, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

The report of the Committee on the Women's Hospital was read, concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the grant of a site in the Fourth-avenue for the New-York State Women's Hospital. It was accepted and its resolution adopted.

Councilman DUNN moved to take up the report of Committee on Finance on loss of a horse by Abraham Brown, recommending the payment of $100, the Corporation being in their opinion liable. Agreed,—and the resolution adopted.

A motion was made to concur with the Board of Alderman in continuing the action of the old Board upon the investigations of frauds in the Finance Department.

Councilman GENET endeavored to show that it was superfluous, and that all the necessary information could be gained from existing Committees.

Several members showed that the action of these Committees was special; the duties of the proposed Committee were general. Adopted.

A number of routine papers from the Board of Aldermen as to assessments were adopted.

Several reports from that Board were ordered to appropriate Committees.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Friday.

Councilmen's Committee on Streets.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Streets was held Tuesday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman DUNN in the Chair, for the purpose of taking further evidence as to the widening of Reade-street, and as to improvements in other streets in the Third and Fifth Wards.

Mr. CHARLES N. NOE appeared to support the opening of Reade-street. The question was not whether the assessments had been too high—there was a remedy for that—but whether the movement could be judiciously postponed for another year. The interests of a majority should not be made to bow to the wish of a minority. The loss of rental to the parties who have erected splendid stores would be greater than the amount of the assessments upon the petitioners. What would the aggrieved parties gain by delay? Were there not always some who demand more than is reasonable? Would not the widened street be filled with fine stores? Was all that had been done to be cast aside because a few were dissatisfied? He hoped the Committee would decide in favor of the improvement, which could not fail to be a public blessing.

Mr. J. HALL was not opposed to widening streets. He paid for widening Dey-street for a lot 24 feet by 27, the sum of $1,775 25, and believed that the adjoining streets were not assessed. Those who wished Reade-street to be widened ought to pay for their own improvements. They did not object to see Reade-street widened. It would be an improvement to the City. He owned property corner Chambers and Washington, 25 feet by 104, which was assessed for this improvement $2,000. Was it right to make him pay for a competing street? When he bought his present property it would have been an injury to have Reade-street widened. He thought the wrong done to neighboring property owners was a sufficient reason for putting the matter off for the present.

Mr. A. F. MANN exhibited some maps of the property assessed for the improvement. He had also a schedule of awards on the North side of Reade-street.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said the question was not as to these awards and assessments. That was irrelevant. It could only be decided by the Supreme Court.

The Chairman said if anything illegal had been done he was willing to know it.

Mr. STEWART persisted that that was not the question. It was whether the opening was desirable. No doubt Mr. MANN wished to prove that the property was unfairly assessed, others would wish to prove the contrary. For himself, he wished the improvement to proceed.

Mr. MANN expected to show that awards had been made in two instances when prices of property were inflated, and therefore now unfair. Great injustice would thereby be done.

Mr. BLANKMAN appeared on behalf of Mr. JACKSON and others. But he gave way to Mr. MANN, who had not concluded. He had an affidavit, which he desired to read, from the Assessors of the Fifth Ward. The table showed that the parties are to receive awards to nearly the amount of the value of their entire [illegible]. These awards were far too high. Enormous [illegible] were made to Mr. LAFFARGE and others. [illegible] parties had importuned the Commissioners [illegible] excessive awards. Great injustice would [illegible] this proceeding, if no delay was [illegible] which would be remedied.

Mr. BLANKMAN could not see how the question of fraud could properly come up for confirmation before this Committee. The matter would soon come up for confirmation before the Supreme Court. The Committee had nothing to do with over assessments. The Committee could not grant a stay of proceedings. They had a right to interfere, but not in this way

Mr. MANN resumed, citing further instances of unfairness. Those who opposed the delay were mostly interested in opening the street, and, therefore, could well afford to assess heavily parties living outside of it. He represented property in Chambers, Duane and Washington streets.

Mr. STEWART was prepared to erect 4 stores in Reade-street. Within two years he had been able to collect very little rent. Men doing business in a large way are seeking places near the Park. He had already been building in good faith that the improvements should not be delayed or arrested for another year. New stores would instantly be erected as soon as it was known the street would be widened, yielding increased taxation upon those able to pay, an income the City needed much. He did not know how much he was assessed. The majority of the opponents were not poor men but rich men.

Mr. MANN said that it was plain these rich men who were anxious for the improvement, knew where their personal advantage lay. He had a remonstance from parties, none of them on the north side of Reade-street, signed by 200 persons, which he begged to lay before the Committee on the ground of onerous and unequal assessments and other reasons. The names were read. Among the names was the President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. MANN also presented another document to show that in opening some dozen lateral streets in the vicinity the assessments have not been applied to the streets adjoining the improved streets.

Mr. MANSFIELD DAVIS argued in favor of suspending the opening of Reade-street, and Mr. BLISS on the other side. Expensive warehouses had already been erected, and further delay would render them worthless. Mr. SCHEFFLER said he was assessed in Jay-street, and could not conceive why he should be assessed for Reade street when he was not assessed for the improvement in Duane-street. The whole proceeding ought to be thrown out.

The Committee then proceeded to hear argument in reference to widening Duane-street. Mr. LANE objected to it, and wished it all postponed. The Committee then adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday at the Rotunda, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., President, in the chair.

Governor OLIVER moved that the Warden of the City Prison be authorized to appoint one messenger for Essex Market prison and one for Jefferson Market prison at a salary of $350 per annum, such messenger not to receive any gift or gratuity for services to any convict or prisoner on pain of discharge

Referred to the Committee on City Prisons.

The Committee on Stores forwarded their tariff of prices for 1858 to the Board. It was adopted.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

Governor GUNTHER was anxious to call from the table papers as to the erection of a female Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Governor ANDERSON begged for delay as Governor TOWNSEND was not present, but was overruled.

Governor GUNTHER then spoke in favor of the movement, but for Governor TOWNSEND's sake would not press the matter until next week.

Governor BEN. PINCKNEY wished to resign his position as one of the Committee on the Penitentiary. It was moved that the matter be laid over until the next meeting. Governor PINCKNEY denied the right of inquiry into his motives—his mind was made up, and the Board could not compel him to serve; therefore, the Board might as well elect another gentleman at once.

The President put the question as to accepting the resignation. No gentleman could decline but by consent of the Board.

It was carried, Governor W. F. PINCKNEY objecting. The Board appointed the latter gentleman in the place of his namesake.

The rest of the proceedings were of a formal character.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Jan. 30, 1858	8,246
Admitted	1,171
Total	9,417
Died	41
Discharged	1,158
Sent to Penitentiary	89
Sent to State Prison	4—1,292
Total	8,125
Decrease week ending Feb 6	121

AT THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

At Bellevue Hospital	965
Lunatic Asylum	635
Almshouse	1,641
Penitentiary	732
Island Hospital from Penitentiary	2
Island Hospital from Workhouse	451
Island Hospital from Almshouse	55
Workhouse	1,241
Small-pox Hospital	16
Randall's Island	1,113
Randall's Island Hospital	342
City Prison	284
Second and Third District Prisons	23
Colored Home	206
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Cbtldren at nurse	218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	22
Total	8 125
Number remaining Feb. 7, 1857	6,707
Increase	1,418

Board of Central Park Commissioners.

This Board met pursuant to adjournment yesterday at 1 o'clock. Present—Commissioners GRAY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, HUTCHINS, GREEN and STRONG. The minutes having been read and approved, the Finance Committee presented their report.

The Executive Committee were authorized to cause the offices of the Wagstaff House to be properly supplied with gas fixtures

The Executive Committee reported that they had conferred with the Croton Aqueduct Board, as ordered at last meeting, in regard to a stream of water which now drains that portion of the Park lying between the new Reservoir ground and the Eighth-avenue, and that the building of the new Reservoir would exhaust such stream. A communication on the subject from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Board was read and ordered on file. It was

Resolved, That the time allowed competitors for the premiums offered by the Board for plans of the Park in which to complete said plans be extended to the first day of April next.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, submitting a diagram showing the height of the wall of the new Reservoir, as proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, above the natural surface of the Park, and also the elevations of the natural surface above the wall, as required by resolution of the last meeting, was received and read.

The monthly report of the Superintendent was read and ordered on file.

Communications from H. DANIELS, J. B. WARNER and others, in regard to plans, were referred to a Committee having that matter in charge.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

RECEPTION OF REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA.—The Special Committee on the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, met again yesterday, for the purpose of bearing a report from the Sub-Committee, on the proposed arrangements. Alderman BOOLE stated that hotel accommodations could be had at the usual rates; that it was expected the Admiral would arrive about the 15th inst.; and that he had arranged to have the news of his arrival in the bay telegraphed to the Clerk's room, and to his own residence. By vote of the Committee, he was chosen to receive the Admiral on his arrival here. Alderman TUCKER opposed the appropriation for the reception, on the ground that it was entirely unnecessary. He thought a salute from the fort on Governor's Island, an official recognition, the use of the Governor's room, and an invitation to visit the institutions, all that was necessary. There was no change made in the amount, and the Committee adjourned, subject to a call.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—EDWARD COLLINS, an Inspector of Weights and Measures, was, yesterday, arraigned before the Mayor on a charge of unlawful exactions in his office. GEORGE W. HAIGHT, of No. 26 Stanton-street, made an affidavit, in which he alleges that COLLINS went to the grocery store of JOSEPH HAIGHT, Jr., in Stanton-street, where he inspected the weights, but not the measures, and charged for the service the sum of $2 50; also, that he visited the stores of WM. LANGHORN and WM. TUCKER, in Stanton-street, where he did the same thing. It was proved that he had made an overcharge of $1 71 in each case. COLLINS, in defance, said it was a mistake of his clerk in making out the bills. The Mayor admonished him to be more careful, and warned him that any further complaints would cost him his office, after which he was discharged.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON AT YORKVILLE.—An Irish laborer named John Murphy, on Monday evening, broke into Holloway's Express Office, in Yorkville, and fired the place. Officers Bensel and Cray, of the Twelfth Ward, fortunately caught him in the act, and arrested him. The fire was extinguished without any alarm being given. The prisoner was taken yesterday morning before Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court, and committed to answer a charge of burglary and arson. Murphy refuses to give any explanation of what induced him to break into the building, and set fire to it. It is generally believed that he was instigated to the act by other parties. The affair will be thoroughly investigated by the Fire Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.—William Rason, residing at No. 92 Perry-street, while repairing, on Monday, a chimney at No. 82 Franklin-street, fell from the scaffold to the sidewalk, severely injuring his spine. He was taken to the City Hospital. A man named John Lawrence, while crossing Canal-street at the corner of Ludlow, on Monday afternoon, was run over by a horse and wagon and seriously injured. He was taken by the Tenth Ward Police to his residence, No. 139 Eldridge-street. Eliza Turnbull, an elderly woman, fell on Monday morning into an area in East Broadway, and was injured internally. She was attended by Police Surgeon Wells.

[Advertisement.]

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, lcherous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs or congestion may take place, and death be within us before we are aware. BRANDRETH'S Pills—say two, four or six, according to age, sex and constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts; and as a diet, eat plenty of Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. The wise will have BRANDRETH'S Pills where they can be easily laid hold on. Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; and No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

QUI VIVE! WHO GOES THERE?—That is the question. Stop! Stand and deliver—not your purse, but your sentiments. Is not the "Pioneer Patriot" the best American drama you ever beheld? Well, it is repeated this afternoon as well as this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night. Mr. CRANFEAU is to appear at this popular theatre in his favorite characters of *Rip Van Winkle* and *Mose*, Mr. J. H AHLEN as *Roderic Dhu*, Mr. G. L. FOX as *Knickerbocker* and the *Green Horn*, the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

LONG ISLAND.

DON'T WANT IT.—The Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday evening, almost by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of a Special Committee, urgently protesting against the passage of the Assessment bill presented by Senator SPINOLA of Brooklyn. The report was ordered to be published in the Corporation papers, and also in pamphlet form, and the City Clerk was directed to circulate 250 copies among the Members of the Legislature.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE OPENING.—The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to hunt up the remonstrances against this improvement, have reported that they cannot find them, but submit a report of the facts in the case, showing that a majority of the owners had remonstrated against the improvement. The report was substituted for the missing papers.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Capt. SHANNON, of the Third Precinct Police, reports that on Monday night last, Miss HARRIET WOOD, formerly Miss HARRIET ROE, of No. — Mercer-street, New-York, but now residing in Warren, one door from Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by two ruffians on Pacific-street, near Columbia, and robbed of furs and jewelry, valued in all at $500.

SHOOTING BY AN INSANE MAN.—An insane man, named WM. THOMPSON, fired a pistol at an organ-grinder, named JOSE MUSERY, on Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, Monday night. The ball passed through MUSERY's hand without severely injuring him. THOMPSON will be brought before Justice MORSEMOUS to-day for examination.

ANOTHER.—The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested JOHN BAKER, charged with having robbed BARKER's pork packing establishment at Red Hook Point over a year ago. This is the sixteenth arrest made of persons within a week for robbing the same place.

NEW WARD.—The proposed new Ward in Brooklyn (Twentieth) is to be bounded by Broadway, Fulton, Flushing and Bedford avenues, a part of the present Ninth Ward.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, was held last evening. An essay was read by Dr. CONKLIN, and an interesting discussion followed.

THE CHARITY LECTURE.—The Brooklyn Athenæum was crowded to excess last evening, to hear the Charity Address by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

NEW-JERSEY.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. JOHN M. MACKAY, corner of Wayne and Jersey streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of two silver watches and a quantity of wearing apparel. There is no clue to the perpetrators. Burglaries have of late become unusually frequent, and it behooves the citizens to look well to the fastenings of their doors and windows.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9.

$1,000	Ind. State 5s	85	625	Erie Railroad	s3 24⅜
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	94¾	350	do	b3 24⅜
3,000	do	95	200	do	b30 24⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s	93½	5	do	24½
500	do	94	700	do	o 24⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	83¾	25	do	b60 25
5,000	do	83⅞	5	Hud. Riv. Railroad	19
10,000	do	83⅝	50	do	b10 19¼
2,000	do	83½	550	Harlem R. R.	s3 10½
5,000	do	h10 83⅝	1300	do	11
23,000	do	83¾	150	do	bt0 11
15,000	do	h10 83⅞	200	do	10⅞
5,000	do	s30 83⅞	85	do	10⅝
6,000	do	83⅞	50	do	10¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s '75	99¾	100	do	b15 10¾
5,000	do	80	10	Harlem R. R. pref.	20
1,360	N. Y. St. 6s '68	100 ¾	540	do	19⅜
3,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	88	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 21
4,000	E. Riv R.R. 2d Mt.	85	150	do	b10 21
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97	50	do	s60 20⅜
13,000	do	97¼	300	do	20⅜
12,000	do	98	100	do	b30 21
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95¼	500	Reading R. R.	b3 57¼
15,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.	89	100	do	s30 56⅝
1,000	LaCr & M. L. G. B.	40½	50	do	56⅝
7,000	do	40	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	62
4,000	do	b60 40¾	50	do	b7 62⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	101	50	do	62⅛
20	Bank State of N. Y.	103	64	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.	35
25	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	102	200	Panama Railroad	89
24	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113	75	do	b30 94¾
500	Penn. Coal Co.	78	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 84
1200	Cumb. Coal Co.	20	124	do	83½
100	do	b10 20	100	do	83¾
100	do	b30 20¾	50	do	b30 84¼
12	do	19¾	100	do	b3 84
200	do	19¾	235	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43
100	do	s3 20	200	do	42⅞
50	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	60¾	500	do	p10 42⅞
50	do	b30 60¾	400	do	b10 43
165	do	60	25	do	b60 43⅛
50	do	s30 60¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 70
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 82	50	do	b30 69
250	do	cpc. 81¾	200	do	b. 30 69⅛
164	do	p. & c. 81¾	235	do	69⅛
100	do	s30 81¾	100	do	b30 69¾
100	do	b60 81¾	75	do	b30 70
100	LaC. & Mil. R.	10⅜	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 33
100	do	s15 10⅜	5	Sixth-av. R. R.	102½
50	do	10⅜	40	do	106
100	do	b60 10⅝			
20	N. Jersey R. R.	121			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91¼	250	Harlem R. R.	b30 11¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b10 86	300	do	11¾
10,000	do	b3 86	50	do	11¾
2,000	do	86	16	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
10,000	do	83¾	100	Reading R. R.	b30 56¾
4,000	Ind. State 6s	88	500	do	s3 56
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	89¾	100	do	b10 56
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	86⅝	3	Mich. Cen. R. R.	62
5,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	b30 72¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21⅜
5,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	83	100	do	21⅜
12,000	Ill. C. & M. L. G. bs	40	100	do	21⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95¼	50	do	b10 21⅜
88	Cum. Coal Co.	20¾	100	do	21⅜
150	do	b60 21	50	do	b30 21⅜
50	do	20⅝	60	Panama Railroad	90⅛
100	Canton Co.	20¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84
100	do	b30 21	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	43
75	Pac. M. Stm. Co.	61	200	do	b30 43½
100	do	60¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30 70¾
50	do	b30 60¾	25	do	70¾
500	Erie Railroad	b10 25	25	do	70¾
200	do	s3 24¾	50	do	b30 72¾
100	do	b30 25	40	do	72¾
500	do	s30 24¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33
220	La Cr. & M. R. R.	11	100	do	b30 33
200	do	b10 11¼			

Bankers' Board of Assistants.

$1,000	Milwaukee and Miss. R.				
2,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort.				
3,000	Toledo, Nor. and Clev. R.				
2,000	Watertown City				
1,000	Tennessee 6s				Int.
2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R.				Int. add.
1,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R.				Int. add.
3,000	Milwaukee and Harlem R.				Int. add.
1,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R.				Int. add.
1,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R.				Int. add.
5,000	Memphis City 6s				Int. add.
2,000	Watertown City (Wis.)				Int. add.
6,000	Chic. & Miss. R. 2d mort.				Int. add.
5,000	New-Jersey Central R.				Int. add.
$3,000	New York and Harlem R.				Flat
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac				
29	shares Milwaukie and Miss. R. R.				
75	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. Co.				
80	shares Cleve., Painesville & Ashtabula R.				
20	shares Marine Bank				
10	shares Bank of Commerce				
70	shares East River Insurance Co				
10	shares Hanover Bank				
20	shares Marine Bank				
10	shares Commonwealth Bank				
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co				
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co				
25	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co				

TUESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange increases in firmness, and the dealings to-day show a more speculative temper than at any time since the new year set in. The last mail from England has induced a very general conviction that the cheapness of money, which has already been felt in the London Exchange in almost every department of the Stock list, is to react here with powerful effect as the season advances. On purely financial calculations, this opinion is probably a safe one, though it is difficult, in the present condition of general trade and the hopes of its revival, to know how long the active employment is to be confined to the Stock Exchange in this country. That it is thus confined at present, there is little question, and the result is that the low-priced *fancies* as well as the cheap substantials on the list are being taken hold of for speculation. The peculiar feature of the dealings to-day is that nearly all the shares below 25 ₩ cent. of the par value are in favor, and the prices rapidly advancing, without, as far as we are advised—with the single exception of Erie—any fresh development in their favor. Harlem left off at 11¼@11½ ₩ cent.; Cumberland, 20¾; Erie, 24¾; La Crosse, 11@11½; and Michigan Southern 21½@⅞ On the last the advance is $2 a share in as many days. State Stocks are again on the advance. The recovery in Missouri Sixes is 1@1½ ₩ cent.; Tennessees, ½; and Virginias, 1@1½ ₩ cent. Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. are up to 98 ₩ cent. In New-York State Sixes of 1874 as much as 120 ₩ cent. is demanded. Paname 6s touched 99 ₩ cent.; Galena, 84; New-York Central, 81¾; Rock Island recovered to 70⅜ at the close, and Pacific Mail steady at 60 ₩ cent. The general market closed firm.

The Foreign Bill Market for the Boston steamer closed at noon to-day at 109¾@110 on London; 5.16¼@5.13¾ on Paris. The English mail will be a light one. The demand for bills on France was to a fair extent, principally supplied by Mr. BELMONT, at 5.13¾. The Specie remittances by this steamer will be moderate. The impression is the demand for England, since the reduction of interest and the rise in cotton, will soon fall off. The London bullion brokers write that there is a partial revival of demand for the Continent. The business doing in Cotton since the *Arabia's* news is quite active at all points, and at an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. The telegraph to-day reports 9,000 bales sold at Mobile yesterday, at 10¾c.@11c. for middlings, and 10,000 bales at New-Orleans, at 11c. The sales here to-day are said to be 3,000 bales, at 11¾c.@11¾c.

We understand that some of the Banks are taking paper 1 ₩ cent below the usual standard. Some bills were passed to-day as long as 4 months to run at 6 ₩ cent. This, however, is the exception. The general rule at Bank is 7 ₩ cent. The leading Brokers are having money left with them at 5 ₩ cent. When demand loans are applied for on the Street or at bank, the rate is 6@7 ₩ cent. The demand for money for Custom duties to-day was $127,000, of which only $47,000 was supplied in Treasury notes, the remainder being paid into the Government in coin. The facility for paying in the notes to the Auditor of the Custom-House is quite as great, and the delay no longer, than in paying and counting the coin to the Cashier. If the importer could really buy the notes at ¼ ₩ cent. discount, with the freedom represented by one or two of our colemporaries, the whole of the duties would be paid in this medium. But the truth is, that in three cases out of five no discount at all worth looking after can be had, particularly on large sums, when applied for at the Broker's.

We understand that the overdue acceptances and coupons of the New-York and Erie Road, have appreciated this week to 90@95 ₩ cent. A few small parcels of coupons are occasionally offered, but in reference to the acceptances it is remarked that the nearer they approach par the more indifferent holders become to sell. They are not offered at present under 95 ₩ cent. There was a demand yesterday and to-day for Erie Convertibles of 1871, for paying instalments on the new loan; the 71's being, at present, the lowest-priced unsecured issue. One half the new Mortgage is subject to be paid for in either of the unsecured class, 1862, 1871 or 1875; the other half in the acceptances of coupons of the Company, or in cash. Some sales of Illinois Central acceptances have been had at 95 ₩ cent. and interest. All the overdue coupons of this Company have been paid off. The subscription to their new loan has been closed on both sides the Atlantic, the whole amount permitted to be subscribed until the July privileges mature having been taken in about equal sums in London and New-York.

The rapid advance to nearly par on our shares of the Panama Co. has been induced, in part, by private advices received at the office by the last mail, that the Central American States on the Pacific are holding out the strongest inducement to the increase of the steam communication between Penama and their own navigable waters. The Company thus far run only one small steamer, the *Columbus*, and are offered a profitable mail contract, and a guarantied and discriminating trade arrangement, to multiply the communication.

Our attention has been called by the engravers, Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, to a new and superb plate for Certificates of Deposit of Bullion, to be issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks, and for circulation by the latter, among themselves, as money. The work reflects the highest credit on the well-known artists and engravers. The bill is almost an exact resemblance of the large Treasury notes, from the same house, the vignette of the spread eagle being transferred from the latter.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

CURRENCY.

	dis.		dis.
Baltimore	⅜@ ⅝	Virginia	—@¾
Interior Penn.	—@1⅜	Ill. and Wis.	⅜@¾
Interior Md.	—@1⅜	Free Indiana	—@⅜
Ohio, Indiana and New-Orleans	—@1⅜	Michigan	—@2
S. C. and Ga.	—@⅜	Canada	—@1
N. Carolina	¼@¾	Tennessee	—@6

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 96	40	$1 02
80	89	80	92
120	80	120	83
160	86	160	91

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN JANUARY.

	1858.	1857.
Rock Island	$67,206	$114,003
Michigan Southern	96,089	112,244
Chicago and Burlington	70,119	76,504

The most serious falling off, it will be seen, is on the Chicago and Rock Island line. The Michigan Southern comes up rather better than was anticipated. All the returns, it will be borne in mind, compare with a hard month for Railways last season, on account of the Winter storms.

READING COMPANY—JAN., 1858.

Cost of road and equipment	$19,262,720	
Advances to Lebanon Valley Road	1,312,427	
Shares and Bonds on hand	$393,285	
Debts due Co. $678,990, good for	466,990	
Materials on hand	561,475	
Sundry accounts and cash	120,451	— $1,542,161
Total		$22,343,248
Common shares	$9,535,029	
Preference do	1,951,600	
Debt of 1860, 5s and 6s	3,883,400	
Debt of 1870, 6s	3,399,600	
Debt unfunded	3,106,242	
Bond and Mortgage	504,450	
Sinking Fund	168,111	
Income undivided	763,016	— $22,343,248

	Cost.	Tonnage.	Gross Receipts.	Net Increase.
1849..	$16,325,032	1,429,564	$1,933,590	$931,807
1852..	17,141,987	2,112,171	2,486,026	1,121,437
1853..	17,905,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1996 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

Marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Capture of the American Bark Adriatic by a French War Steamer.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 1-4.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Indian*, Capt. JONES, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Her dates are consequently four days later than those by the *Arabia* at New-York.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* also sailed on the 27th ult. from Liverpool, and the *North Star* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, on the 25th of January, according to the programme.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. Immense crowds cheered the Royal Party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonial the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned.

After the marriage the young couple started for Windsor. On arrival at that place they were drawn in a carriage to the Castle by the Eton boys amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Queen, in London, gave a grand State Concert at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the wedding day.

The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Serious disturbances took place at Belfast on the evening of the 25th. Some fireworks having been let off in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal, a great crowd gathered in the principal streets and soon evinced a riotous disposition by throwing stones. Large bodies of constabulary and police attempted to restore order, but were assailed with missiles. Finally the disturbances rose to such a height that the Mayor read the riot act and took prompt measures to disperse the mob, in which he succeeded after some trouble, and by midnight the town had assumed its wonted quiet. Numerous arrests of the rioters were made.

Operations were resumed on the *Leviathan* on the 23d and 25th ultimo, and the ship was moved forward about nine feet each day. During the proceedings an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing all engaged upon it in various directions, severely injuring several of them.

It was rumored that Admiral Lord LYONS would succeed Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE as Ambassador to Constantinople, and that Vice-Admiral FANSHAWE would succeed to the command of the fleet on the Mediterranean station.

FRANCE.

The American vessel, *Adriatic*, which sailed from Marseilles while under an embargo, on account of her collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, was captured in the Gulf of Spezzia by a French war steamer and taken back to Marseilles. The Captain was put in irons.

It was reported that General CHANGARNIER would return to France.

The Queen mother of Oude died in Paris on the 24th of January.

The further details developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON are uninteresting.

The congratulatory address of the Army of Paris to the Emperor, says: "Even had the odious attempt succeeded, it would not have overthrown the Empire. We should have cried, 'The Emperor NAPOLEON is dead! Long live the Emperor NAPOLEON the Fourth!' Strong in the Constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the NAPOLEONS must reign over France It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed that General CHANGARNIER is about to follow the example of General LAMORICIERE and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* believes that it has been decided to divide France into four military departments, with depôts of armies, and in the event of the Emperor being taken away by fatality France will find material for maintaining order. It is anticipated that Generals most devoted to the Empire will take command of these divisions.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Government had not, as was intimated in the *Moniteur*, any intention of altering its laws in respect to foreign refugees, but would content itself with prosecuting the two newspapers, *Le Dragon* and *Le Crocodile*.

Colonel CHARRAS, who was ordered by the Belgium Government to quit Belgium, was about to sail to the United States.

INDIA.

The further details of the Indian news brought out by the *Arabia*, contains some matters of interest. Sir JAMES OUTRAM remained at Alumbagh with 4,000 men. It was said that the rebels were threatening to attack his position. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was going to Futtyghur. The insurgents at Kotah, in great force, are said to have dethroned the Rajah.

The Azimghur frontier was threatened. General GRANT was marching towards it.

The rebels defeated at Cawnpore had fled to Bittoor and Calpee. The Ghoorka column of over 9,000 men, under JUNG BAHADOOR, had left Nepaul for service in the British territories.

CHINA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that besides the screw steamer *Saone*, which is preparing to sail for China with troops to the number of 700, on the 15th February, orders have been given to prepare two more transports for the same destination.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A few English papers, per *Indian* at Portland, reached here this evening by express, but they contain nothing additional to the news already sent over the wires worth telegraphing.

The London *Times*, of the 26th ult., devotes sixteen columns to the wedding of the Princess Royal, and the Liverpool papers of the 27th ult. contain little else.

The latest news from India was mainly conveyed by the *Arabia*.

It was said that the Queen of Oude died of grief. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. ROYER, one of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Buddhist religion were said over her death bed. The body was watched by four women, and the arrival of the Prince, the son of the deceased, who had been sent for by telegraph, from London, was waited, before any arrangements would be made for the funeral.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Bosnia, and the Porte had dispatched a large body of troops there.

Arrests of persons suspected of connection with the attempt to assassinate the French Emperor, continued to be made.

Incendiary proclamations had been posted in Lyons, but they resulted in no disturbance of the public peace.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

Cotton—Since the departure of the *Arabia*, our Cotton market has been moderately active, but operators have exercised more than ordinary caution. The market closed last evening with a very firm and upward tendency, and the quotations generally are put up fully ¼d. ₰ pound above the rates current at the sailing of the last Cunard steamer. The sales for three days foot up 29,000 bales, of which speculators took about 4,000 and exporters 2,000. All qualities have partaken of the upward movement, and all were about equally buoyant at its close. Manchester advices are also quite favorable, and holders of goods demand an advance over last week's prices.

Breadstuffs—Our market for Flour and Wheat has been extremely dull during the past few days, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 22s.@23s., which is a decline of 6d. ₰ bbl. The same firm quote Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour at 24s., and Ohio at 25s. @27s. Wheat in limited request, and the quotations per *Arabia* have been barely maintained. American Red sells at 6s. 2d., and White at 7s. 7d.@7s. 9d. for choice descriptions. Indian Corn has been in better demand, and the market closed very firm at 6d.@1s. above the prices of last Friday. Mixed is quoted at 33s. 6d.; White at 36s.@37s.; and Yellow at 33s. 6d.

Provisions continue very quiet. Beef is steady, at last market's rates. Pork is dull, but holders demand the current rates of last week, without, however, finding purchasers except in a retail way. Bacon is very quiet but not lower. Lard is quiet but steady, at former prices. Tallow is wholly unchanged.

Pot Ashes are quiet, and *Pearl Ashes* are without quotable change.

Naval Stores—Resin is firm at 4s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d.

Sugar has become quiet, but steady at the advance of last week.

Coffee is without change.

Rice—India is quiet at last week's rates; but Carolina is firmer at 19s. 6d.@20s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Money Market—The demand for money is without material change, and the rates continue as at last advices. Consols have maintained the advance of last week, and closed yesterday at 95¼@95¼ for money and account.

Breadstuffs—At Mark Lane on Monday the price of Wheat receded about 1s. ₰ quarter.

Sugar—The advance of last week has not been sustained, and prices have fallen off since the sailing of the *Arabia* from 6d. to 1s. ₰ cwt.

Coffee—Is very quiet but firm at previous prices. *Tea* is in very limited demand and previous prices are barely maintained. *Rice* is dull, and *Tallow* is inactive at 53s. 6d.

Linseed Oil is quoted at 28s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Unsuccessful Effort by Mr. Douglas to Call up his Kansas Resolution—The Senate Committee on Territories and Lecompton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

There was a spirited scene in the Senate, today, between Messrs. DOUGLAS, DAVIS and MASON.

Mr. DOUGLAS was proceeding to give the reasons why his resolution should take precedence of the Army bill, and was frequently interrupted by Messrs. DAVIS and MASON, who objected to his going into the merits of the question.

Mr. DOUGLAS finally turned upon Mr. DAVIS with considerable force. He claimed nothing more, he said, than the same privilege and courtesy that had always been granted to the other Senators on similar occasions.

Mr. DAVIS replied—that it was never the custom to allow Senators on a motion to postpone special business to discuss the merits of a question not before the Senate. He objected in toto to Mr. DOUGLAS' course.

Mr. DOUGLAS rejoined with some acrimony—when Mr. MASON interfered stating if the gentleman persisted he should claim the privilege of replying.

Mr. DOUGLAS then gave way by calling the Yeas and Nays on his own motion.

The Senate's Committee on Territories had under consideration this morning the President's Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

The Democratic caucus of the members of the House called for to-night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the absence from the city of several gentlemen who desire to be present.

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations will shortly report in favor of extending national courtesies to the agent of the Turkish Government and affording him every facility to consummate his visit to this country.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. HARLAN presented the credentials of Hon. J. W. GRIMES, the new Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOUGLAS attempted to bring up his Kansas resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to give reasons why the resolutions should be considered now.

Mr. DAVIS objected to a discussion of the merits of the question, when

Mr. DOUGLAS fired up, claiming the right to discuss the subject, from the practice of the Senate in other cases. He then proceeded with his remarks, referring in strong terms to the fraudulent elections in Kansas, and claiming the right of Senators to demand an immediate investigation as to the facts.

Messrs. MASON and DAVIS called him to order several times.

The Chair permitted Mr. DOUGLAS to proceed. He pledged himself if the Senatore from Mississippi would guarantee that hereafter the Kansas question until he got the required facts——

Mr. MASON, (interrupting)—The resolutions shall never pass by any aid of mine.

Mr. DOUGLAS—"That's frank." He then proceeded, when

Mr. MASON again objected.

Mr. DOUGLAS called for the ayes and nays.

Ayes, 23; Nays, 24.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Brown, Clark Clay, Fitch, Green and Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Pearce, Reid, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Wright.

The Army bill was then debated by Messrs. MASON and DAVIS.

Mr. FOOT submitted an order for the Committee on the Library to report a plan for the accommodation of reporters, other than those for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe*, in the eastern gallery.

Mr. TOOMBS objected. He did not think there ought to be any such persons in the gallary at all.

The subject was laid over.

The debate on the Army bill was then resumed.

Mr. MASON confessed to but little knowledge in the matter, but relied on the estimates of the War Department. He would vote to increase the army without considering that he was merely blindly registering the edicts of the Executive.

Mr. CRITTENDEN advocated the bill, eulogizing the army as having performed greater feats than any in the world of similar numbers.

Mr. HALE would state in behalf of the Administration, though not by request, that the Government does not wish the bill to pass. He fortified his position by reading an article in to-day's *Union*. Although he (HALE) would not indorse the Administration in all things, yet he would vote, in accordance with its desire, to kill the bill.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed the bill, saying he would never again vote to increase the army. He (HOUSTON) had been read out of the Democratic Party, but had never cared enough about it to ask the reason. General JACKSON had principles without a platform, but the present Administration had a platform without principles.

Mr. DAVIS answered the objections to the bill.

Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The House went into consideration of the bill amendatory of the act relative to the safety of passengers on boats propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, showed the necessity of the passage of the bill and explained that it brings under the operation of the law of 1852 ferry and tug boats; imposes additional restrictions on carrying spirits of turpentine and gunpowder, and all other combustible articles; penalties against inscribing false names on boats; more thorough inspection of boilers; requires sailing vessels to carry lights, water-tight compartments, limits the number of passengers, and requires the removal of rotten planks, &c.

Mr. SCOTT argued the necessity of a provision to protect life on ocean steamers, and briefly reviewed the features of his bill for that purpose.

Mr. MILES TAYLOR advocated new provisions to carry out the present law, which is in many respects inoperative.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE explained the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. CLARK of New-York, in stating his objections to the bill, said that that part, allowing only one passenger to every seven measurement tons, would confiscate ten millions of property, and lay up at the wharves of New-York every steamer engaged in commerce on the ocean. He wanted further time for consideration of the subject.

Mr. LETCHER regarded the bill as violative of the Constitution, as it proposed to control the private business of those engaged in freighting, and to interfere with the rights of the States.

Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

The Stifling of Investigation in the Senate—General Calhoun and the Kansas Returns—Mr. Haskin, of New-York—The Trouble with Paraguay, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The vote in the Senate to-day upon Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling for the returns of the Kansas election, was significant, and rendered the more so by the cool insolence with which Mr. MASON intimated that the power of the majority to stifle all investigation was to be exerted as a matter of course, and by agreement. The conspiracy against the freedom of Kansas never presented a more obnoxious phase to the public eye. The President and everybody else, almost, said that they would be in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, *provided it came here fairly and untainted by fraud.* Mr. DOUGLAS and others now boldly charge that it is steeped in fraud from beginning to end. The evidence to sustain this charge is abundant. The Press is full of it. The Commission sitting in Kansas is day by day developing enough of wickedness to render the Lecompton Constitution an offence in the nostrils of all honorable men. Senators know the fact to be so, and, in private conversation, confess it; but when called upon to vote for a resolution which shall bring these things before them in reliable, official form, under the solemnity of an oath, they coolly decline! Their conduct is the clearest confession of the frauds charged, and an emphatic admission that *they dare not* have the instrument now pending before them tested, to see whether it is what it purports to be—an expression of the popular will—or whether it is a forgery which the people repudiate.

It is a mistake to suppose the Southern men in Congress are fighting for a shadow, upon this question. Their game is a deep one, and they are playing it with bold and skillful audacity. Their unscrupulous agent, Gen. CALHOUN, is now here, with the election returns in his own pocket, just as was predicted, weeks ago, in your columns, but he has not declared the result, and don't intend to, if he can help it, until after Kansas is admitted. Meantime, be assures the Southern men that it is all right—that, despite the ugly exposures making by the Legislative Investigating Commission sitting in Kansas, the Pro-Slavery men will have the State, by his returns, *in any and every event.* Even if he should be forced to return a Free-State Legislature, there is no earthly power which can interpose to take from him the opportunity of giving their opponents the *State* organization, including a Governor to veto any bill to authorize a new Constitutional Convention, or any other measure not conducive to the interests of Slavery.

Once in the Union, they are content. No matter though the people rise in their might and resist the establishment of a Government under the Lecompton Constitution. That will be "rebellion," and must either be suppressed by the federal arm, or expand into civil war. Either contingency will be satisfactory to the leaders in this crusade for Slavery. If the rebellion is crushed, Kansas is forever a Slave State, and the progress of emancipation in Missouri is checked,—at least so they fondly hope. If civil war comes,—that is the road to disunion. The *people* of the South do not yet foresee these consequences, but their politicians,—those of them who are the leading spirits in the conspiracy,—both anticipate and desire these results. It is idle, therefore, to preach to them about the *danger* of their course. The war and all its direful consequences are what they *think* they want, but in due time their constituencies will probably teach them better. Meantime, there is nothing to be done but meet them with energetic resistance, fighting every inch of the ground, in the hope that the Northern men whom they have duped for a time, and are using to carry on their treasonable plot and give it some chance of success, will have their eyes opened, ere the contest closes, to the true character of the scheme, and its certain and legitimate results.

Mr. HASKIN to-day again proved his faithfulness as a representative of the people, by obtaining a Select Committee to investigate the facts connected with the purchase, last Summer, of a site for a fortification at Willet's Point. The purchase has been much commented upon in the Press,—and now it is to be hoped that we shall have the whole matter fully and fairly exposed. Mr. HASKIN, himself, is in possession of some facts, I believe, which look rather disagreeably for the War Department, which *sells* property to political pets at ridiculously low figures,—but *buys* at much higher. Mr. H. called some months ago at the War Department to ask about this Willet's Point property, and was told that the Department *had purchased it at* $100,000. This was at least double what it was worth; but it subsequently turned out that the Department paid $200,000 for it, being $50,000 more than Congress had appropriated for the purpose. It was exceedingly unfortunate for the Virginia Secretary of War that his friends in the House from the Old Dominion voted against the proposed inquiry. They, above all others, should not have attempted to evade investigation.

Among the bills introduced to-day were several by Mr. HASKIN, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce. One appropriates $200,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War to remove obstructions at Hell Gate in the East River. The importance of this improvement, great at any time, is enhanced by the fact that the entrance to New-York harbor *via* Sandy Hook is so rapidly filling up. Another appropriates $100,000 towards the deepening, widening and improving of the channel of Harlem River and Spuytenduyvel Creek. It is estimated that this appropriation will make a fine channel all the way across from the Hudson to the East Rivers, so that vessels coming down either river may go around to the opposite side of the City without doubling Battery Point. It would also furnish, at the upper end of the Island, the most convenient sites for depôts of lumber and other building material, and for various factories for which the room in the City is too valuable. A third bill proposes to make Yonkers a Port of Delivery.

A Mr. GILL, who publishes a Democratic paper somewhere in Ohio, and who bolted the Nebraska bill, but swallows Lecompton without difficulty,—has long been promised the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. He is in turn, I believe, still very much disgusted with the long delay in the consummation of his hopes, and employing his leisure meantime in pitching into the Anti-Lecompton Democracy. There is danger, now, that he will be disappointed after all,—for it is stated, since Mr. BURNS, of Ohio, voted with the Administration on Monday last, that *his* candidate is to have the place.

The proposition reported to-day by Mr. DOUGLAS from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is substantially a declaration of war against Paraguay, for it authorizes the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay," of the demands of the United States against her. The story is an old but interesting one, and in brief is this: The little United States Surveying steamer, Capt. PAGE, was fired into by a Paraguayan fort, without a shadow of cause, and instead of reparation and apology being accorded, the President of the so-called Republic boasts of the event most offensively in his message to his Congress. Besides, after making a commercial treaty with the United States, he refused to exchange ratifications, basing the refusal upon the pretext that it had been amended by the United States in a simple change of immaterial form.

It is now proposed to enforce reparation for the outrage upon the *Water Witch*, and to insist upon the negotiation of a treaty which shall give the commerce of the United States equal advantages with that of Great Britain in the waters of the La Plata. It is not supposed that anything more than a *display* of force will be necessary to bring Paraguay to terms.

S.

Kansas Movements—Senator Calhoun—The Navy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

A proposition, in the form of a resolution, will be offered from the Lecompton side, to the effect that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, every provision in that instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, will have the right to change it at any time after its acceptance, if it be accepted, by Congress. This is a concession.

JOHN CALHOUN, of Kansas, and late President of the Lecompton Convention, has imprisoned himself in his room at the Kirkwood's, to write a defence of his conduct. It will be a lengthy document, and will, I learn, make some new developments. CALHOUN is not as well satisfied with his position as many people imagine. At least the indignation his tyranny has excited affects and troubles him much.

The Board appointed to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the Navy commenced its session on the 10th of August last, and adjourned over until the 9th of September, in order to collect important and necessary information. A rough draft of the regulations was completed by the latter part of December. Since that time, the Board, composed of some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, have been occupied in revising and amending its work, and in putting it in the form in which it will be laid before the Secretary of the Navy. It is expected the code will be completed during the last of this month. It will embrace upwards of two hundred and fifty ordinary pages of printed matter.

The report is from South America that the Brazils are on the eve of war with Paraguay. In case of active hostilities between these States, the unsettled question between Paraguay and the United States, growing out of an attack upon the *Water Witch*, will have a satisfactory adjustment. LOPEZ, President and Dictator of Paraguay, hates the American Union, and in his deposition and disgrace, which will be the inevitable termination of a conflict with Brazil, the small reparation demanded by Mr. BUCHANAN will be acquiesced in, and thus save us any necessity to spoil powder in that quarter. However, there is another consideration to be taken in this connection. Brazil's ruler is ambitious, and it may be that he wishes to imitate his "royal cousins" across the water in their growth of empire. If he essays to absorb other States under his rule, it would afford another chance for France, England and Sardinia to join together as "the great protectors of assaulted nationalities!" In truth, a Democratic Administration would look upon the affair with considerable anxiety.

Gen. CALHOUN visited Judge DOUGLAS shortly after his arrival. They had a long conversation, several persons being present. The Judge inquired in reference to the returns from Delaware Crossing. CALHOUN made no answer. Before they separated the question was again made. CALHOUN replied that the return had been properly certified. Judge DOUGLAS then gave him some sworn evidence on the subject. CALHOUN read and turned pale. About 1 o'clock at night CALHOUN sent to DOUGLAS' house that he was convinced there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing—540 votes being put down where only 40 votes were cast—and that he had made the correction in the record with the approval of the President. He authorized Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, and Gen. QUITMAN to publish this fact.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1857.

A very pretty side-quarrel has been commenced between the friends of Governor SEWARD and those who do not recognize his claims to the next Presidential nomination. The New-Yorkers declare that Governor SEWARD was not only correct in declaring that "*the battle is already fought—it is over*," but that it was now under his Generalship; that it was consequently a usurpation to place Col. FREMONT at the head of the Free-State column in 1856, and that it will be an outrage if Gov. BANKS is placed in command in 1860. They intimate that Governor SEWARD has submitted to "hide comers" long enough, and declare that if his claims are not now recognized, they will reconstruct the old Whig Party.

Storming of the White House by Border-Ruffians.

From the St. Louis Republican

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

To-day the Executive mansion was stormed by the Border Ruffians in a body. By an arrangement previously made about seventy-five or a hundred Missourians repaired to the White House and called upon the President. The party met at Brown's Hotel, and from thence the "procession proceeded" in carriages. As the long line of vehicles plunged up Pennsylvania-avenue they excited the attention of every one on the street, and the word soon passed among the throng that lined the sidewalks, that the Border Ruffians were going to make a charge on "Old Buck." Major PHELPS acted as chief upon this occasion, and presented each one to the President. The old man received us most graciously, and upon being told by Major PHELPS, after the reception was over, that we were fair samples of Border Ruffians, the President remarked that he had never seen a finer looking body of men—(it may be proper here to say that your correspondent was on the outside of the crowd, and did not fall under the Executive eye.) At this remark the popular representative from the St. Joe District, Captain CRAIG—whose wit and humor is proverbial here—interposed, and informed the President that the delegation present were "the ugliest men in Missouri, and nothing compared to those at home."

The President relished the joke, and after the exchange of a few civilities, we retired.

Mr. BUCHANAN, to my mind, looks rather feeble, and no wonder, for the cares of this nation, at this particular time, are well calculated to enervate even a robust constitution and greater youth than Mr. BUCHANAN possesses, and the proverb, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," is no less applicable to emperors and kings, than to the President of this great Republic.

From Philadelphia.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK—DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank, it was announced that Mr. ALLISONS had assigned his property for the benefit of the Bank. A resolution for an assignment by the Bank was adopted, as, also, were resolutions censuring President ALLISONS and Daniel DEAL, as colluding together in the common plunder of the Bank, and desiring that whatever punishment the criminal law inflicts on such dishonesty should be enforced.

CHARLES S. BAKER, President of the Girard Bank, in this city, died here this morning.

Fires.

FIRE IN MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from Marysville to the *Commercial*, says that the extensive establishment known as the Union factory, recently erected for the manufacture of coal oil, was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. No insurance.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The drying-house attached to the Penitentiary was accidentally burned down last night. The building contained a great portion of the Winter's work, besides a large lot of tub and pail stores.

FIRE IN BELVIDERE, ILL.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying property of the value of $35,000, which was insured for $15,000.

FIRE IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Evening Telegraph* newspaper office, and the book-store of J. W. FULLER & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The drug store of C. D. FOSTER was, also, greatly damaged. The aggregate loss is from $30,000 to $35,000. Insured for about $20,000.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER, VA.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A portion of the old cotton factory at Manchester, this State, was burnt this afternoon. Loss $10,000; fully insured here.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A bill was reported in the House to-day requiring the Banks to resume specie payment on the 1st of April next.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Another Complete Overturn of Affairs.

Arrival of Comonfort at New-Orleans.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Comonfort at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The steamer *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river, and Generals COMONFORT and GARCIA CONDE are passengers.

The *Tennessee* will be up at 5 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.

On the morning of the 21st ult. COMONFORT, having been abandoned by his troops, left the City of Mexico when the Pronunciados entered the Palace and named a *Consigo de Notables* as the head of the Government, and Notables elected ZULOAGA as Provisional President of Puebla, Toluca and other points within the radius of the city. He acknowledged the Government which had been organized and nominated its Ministers. They, however, up to the 7th instant, had not a single port, and were depending upon the clergy for support.

JUAREZ, as President of the Supreme Court, is President of the Republic under the Constitution, and has called Congress together at Guanajanito, the great point of Union of the Liberals, while PAREDES DE CLADO and ARTENJA DEGALLOO at several points are preparing to unite and march against Mexico.

LAZARE holds Orizaba, and the castle of Perote is in the hands of the Liberals.

Don JUAN ALVAREZ is said to have all his forces under arms in the State of Guarero.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

No. 37.—Ann C. Smith, &c., *vs.* The Corporation of Washington.—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 21.—Robert Hudgins *et al. vs.* Wyndham Kemp.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with costs and interest.

No. 22.—Elliott W. Hudgins *et al. vs.* Wyndham Kemp.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with costs.

No. 159.—Chas. McMicken *vs.* Franklin Perrin. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs to the appellant.

No. 34.—Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott, *et al.*, survivors of J. H. Many.—Argument commenced for appellant.

The Funeral of Bishop Waugh.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The funeral of Bishop WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place this afternoon. The services were performed at the Light-street Church, where an immense throng assembled. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop JAMES.

The United States Coast Survey Steamer Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Walker*, Capt. SANDS, has arrived here from Atichifayala Bay All on board of her are well.

Marine Disasters.

VESSEL BURNT AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The schooner *C. R. Vickery*, from Attakapas, reports that in latitude 34° 34' longitude 81° 14', saw a vessel supposed to be a brig of 300 or 400 tons burden, burned nearly to the water's edge, abandoned.

On the first day out, THOMAS HONGREN, of Bath, Me., mate of the *C. R. Vickery*, fell overboard and was drowned.

SCHOONER ORLANDO ASHORE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The schooner *Orlando*, from Gonaives, for Boston, went ashore this evening on Bleny Beach, Hull. A steamer has gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off.

The Ohio River Falling.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The river is now falling. The water in the canal is six feet in depth.

Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s Paper as Railroad Security.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Treasurer yesterday communicated a statement to the Legislature, from which it appears that Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s paper, to the amount of $50,000, is among the securities of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund.

Sale of the Steamer Fashion.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The steamer *Fashion* was sold here yesterday, under orders from Government. She was bought by Mr. HUMPHREYS, who was unopposed, for $200.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now due at this port from Liverpool, with three days' later dates. Weather calm and extremely foggy.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 11½ o'clock to-day for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 44 for Liverpool, and $210,000 in specie.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 2 P. M.—Barometer 29.5 inches. Thermometer 42°. Wind W. N. W. Clear weather.

The weather was the most disagreeable that we have had during the present season. A high wind started the dust early in the morning, and kept it flying the serious annoyance of eyes, mouths and noses, during the remainder of the day. Later in the season it would have been set down as a March wind, with a full accompaniment of March dust.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 10	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	N. W.	31°	Good sleighing.
Eastport, Me...	A. M.	N. N. E.	30°	Four inches snow.
St. John, N. B..	A. M.	S. S. E.	21°	Heavy fall of snow.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	S. E.	24°	Snowing
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	N. E.	6°	Heavy snow storm.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	S. E.	22°	Snowing
Philadelphia...	A. M.	S. W.	51°	Clear and cold.
Pittsburg, Pa..	A. M.	—	28°	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	12°	Clear.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	14°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear.
Louisville, Ky..	A. M.	N.	28°	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y..	A. M.	W.	24°	Clear.
Cleveland, O...	A. M.	—	14½°	Cloudy.
Columbus, O...	A. M.	—	23°	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	A. M.	W.	16°	Clear.
Detroit, Mich...	A. M.	—	13°	Blustering.
St. Louis.....	A. M.	—	5°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia..	A. M.	N. W.	6°b z	——
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	2°b z	——
Pinton, Ill.....	A. M.	—	14°bz	Heavy snow.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	16°bz	——
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N.	16°bz	——
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	8°b z	——
Portage City..	A. M.	W.	20°bz	——
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	10°bz	——
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	W.	14°bz	——
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	6°b z	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
New-Orleans..	A. M.	—	60°	Appearance of rain.

Lecture by Lola Montez on "Gallantry."

Last night, Madame LOLA MONTEZ delivered the third of her course of lectures in this City—subject "Gallantry." The building (Hope Chapel) was crowded. The history of the beginning of the reign of gallantry would carry us back, she said, to the creation of the world, for she believed that the first thing that man began to do after he was created, was to make love to woman. The Jewish and Christian accounts about these matters seemed to agree perfectly; and as to the Heathen records, the life even of the great god, Jupiter himself, was little else than a history of his gallantries. Gallantry, as she proposed to treat it, arose more particularly with the instincts of chivalry. In the Eighth and Ninth Centuries, the ninth virtue of chivalry was to uphold women's rights and not to see women wronged. In the Eleventh Century it was declared by the celebrated Council of Clermont, which authorised the first crusade, that every person of noble birth, on attaining the age of 12 years, should take a solemn oath before the Bishop of his Diocese, to defend to the utmost the women, both married and single, and to have a special care of widows and orphans. The courage of the knight of chivalry was chiefly inspired by the lady of his affections. Woman then was regarded as the highest incentive to valor and to purity, and women thus showed themselves worthy of such devotion. There was no discussion then about women's rights or woman's wrongs, or woman's individuality. She had whatever her soul desired, and her will was the watchword for battle or for peace. He who understood how to wield a lance, and did not understand the way to win a brave lady, was held only as half a man. In those days to be in love was not an idle passion, but to be profoundly, furiously, almost ridiculously in earnest. Of the extent to which this gallantry was carried, Pope HONORIUS, a famous troubadour of the twelfth century, furnishes an instance bordering on the profane. "Without doubt," he says, "God was astonished when I consented to separate myself from my lady. Yes, he cannot but have given me much credit, for he is well aware that if I lost her I could never again know happiness, and that He himself possesses nothing that could console me for her loss. Oh, sweet friend, when the soft breeze comes wafting from the love sphere you inhabit, it seems to me I inhale the breath of Paradise. Oh, if I could but enjoy the charms of your glance I do not aspire to any greater favor. I believe myself in possession of God!"

Another of these troubadours had said: "It is not love which seeks dishonor to virtue. Love has no will but that of the beloved object, and seeks but what will augment her name and her glory. True lovers are known by these rules, and he who follows them God will reward, but the deceiver shall come to shame." "Never," says he, "did I form a wish in my heart that could wound the name or the heart of my beloved." Madame MONTEZ was afraid that our modern beau would think this gallant troubadour was a great deal of an old fogy in the love business!

But after all, there was an instinct in every true woman's heart, that taught her that the sentiments of this noble troubadour were true, and every man who scouted them showed himself unworthy of woman's confidence. She glanced at the growing degeneracy of gallantry as we approached our own time—made a comparison of the gallant LOUIS QUATORZE with the *roué* CHARLES II—gave a brief notice of the most eminent *dames de galan

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature—Offices—The Witness in the $87,000 Case—The Fishing Bounties—Opinions as to Lecomptonism—Report of the Bay State Mills Committee—True Causes of Corporation Failures—Raleigh's Name, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

This is, less one day, the completion of the fifth week of the session of our Legislature, which expects to rise on the 6th of March, just two months from the date of its meeting. Should it rise then, the session will be one of the shortest, and therefore one of the most popular, in the memory of the present generation. The work has been done with considerable promptness thus far, and afternoon sessions begin this week. The Governor, who is understood to have pledged himself to a sixty days' session, hurries the members about in oversecrish style, and means to make them prove he is a prophet—if he can, and they will. As the members have voted themselves nearly three and a half months' pay, it would be natural or them to adjourn at the end of two months. But then they must not let General CUSHING take up so much time in discussing abolitionism, if they don't wish to stop till the hay is cut, and the cows have come home to eat it. The other day he introduced a series of "whereases" into the House, long as your arm, and big as a table-cloth, all about Judge LORING'S removal, and then tacked a cleverish but ten-foot speech to them. The only answer that was made was by Mr. VOSE, of Springfield, who, with an austere irony that even the General must have enjoyed, made a few remarks deprecating "agitation" of the Slavery question, and then the "whereases" had all their heads torn off at one twist, like a bunch of shrimps. The General's friends say the speech was not answered because it could not be answered,—a sort of consolation that is very common with minorities. Perhaps it would have been as well had the form of answering it been gone through with.

Some impatience is manifested at the *Festina Lenté* system with which the Governor handles the matter of offices. Here he is in the second month of his term, and not only is there not a Gardnerite removed, but even the vacant Justiceship on the bench of the Superior Court is vacant, as it was on the day when Mr. ABBOTT left it. The chief candidates are Mr. TRAIN, who was nominated to the office by Governor GARDNER, a day too late to be useful, which was his ex-Excellency's usual way of helping his friends; and Judge RUSSELL, now of the Police Court. There are a score of good places that are filled by Gardnerites, which, it is held, they ought to be removed from, as perhaps they soon will be.

The United States messenger found, on his second visit here, the witness he was after, in his bed, at midnight. Whether he was absent purposely, I can't say; but he went very cheerfully when fairly summoned. They *do* say that he or the devil knows where all that $87,000 went to, but it may be all scandal, and most probably is. But if the money that has been spent by our capitalists at Washington could all be collected, $87,000 would be a mere bagatelle in the comparison. The talk about that, as money, is a small thing.

The Legislative Bank and Banking Committee have reported a bill which, if adopted, will destroy most of the revenue of the State. It provides for the suppression of all bank bills under five dollars, and that if any person shall circulate them, he shall be fined $25 for each offence. Our State revenue is largely derived from the Bank-tax, and our farmers are not likely to give that up to gratify the economical notions of Mr. HOOPER, no matter how correct those notions may happen to be—and many doubt their correctness.

If the fishing bounties should be abolished by our Government, because it dislikes New-England, the effect of its action will fall upon men who have supported and do support Democratic principles, Slavery and all. The greater part of those who are connected with the fishing interest, in various ways, are Democrats, or fanatical old conservatives, who are rather astonished at finding themselves set upon by Southern statesmen. To New-England at large the abolition of the bounties would be beneficial—largely so in the course of years—though on individuals the immediate effect would be severe indeed; but as these individuals are the allies of those who appear to hate us, we should be able to bear their sufferings with all that philosophical composure with which men regard the miseries of others. The fishing business was a fine thing for Massachusetts in the days of our great-grandfathers, and of their grandfathers, but it has not been worth its salt these forty years and more. As Amsterdam was founded on herring-bones, so Boston may have been founded *on* those of the cod and the mackerel, but it is not built *of* them—the bones being used only in the foundations, and long since resolved to dust. So the Democrats can cut up the relics of the business as soon as they please, without our feeling it.

Quite a number of our Democrats, of more or less prominence, have returned from Washington, where they have been office-seeking, and so forth, and they are of opinion that Lecompton is the winning horse on the national course, and that Jockey Buck will bring his nag out more than a length ahead of the lively piebald ridden by the little jockey in red and black. Perhaps they're right, for one can hardly suppose that the President commenced this Lecompton business without being sure of the stakes. Even Mr. SUMNER, however, has gone to Washington, to help the opposition, which looks as if there were some hope of throwing Lecompton out.

I presume that you have read the report made by the Committee to investigate the condition of the Bay State Mills Company. It is a pungent document, and hits hard, but most of its blows are struck in the dark, and, therefore, are as likely to fall upon innocent as upon guilty heads. The insinuations that State matters might be disclosed which would disagreeably affect some people if the inquiries were further pursued, are not fair, unless the Committee are acquainted with facts that warrant them; and if they know such facts, why did they suppress them? If they do not know them, why make the insinuations? These insinuations are all the more unfair because the Committee positively assert, as something within their own personal knowledge, that at one time there were memoranda in the possession of the agents that would explain the mystery that envelops the $87,000 fund, about which we have heard so much, and know so little, but that these memoranda have disappeared. Now, if the Committee know this to be so, why not give the facts, instead of dealing in dark insinuations concerning "matters of State," which have nothing to do with the failure of the Company, the affairs of which they were appointed to investigate? These insinuations are nothing but poisoned arrows, which the Committee shoot at random, in the hope they may pierce somebody's mind, and who that somebody is, we can guess without any trouble. It is the part of cowards thus to act, because their property and that of their constituents has taken wings and flown away, they, all the while, looking on, with open mouths and wondering eyes, and admiring the flight of the vultures as if it were the soaring of eagles to the sun.

In plain truth, the causes of the failure of these great corporations are not far to seek. They lie on the surface, and cannot escape observation unless men are determined not to see them. They are, extravagance on the part of managers, and something very like criminal carelessness on the part of both managers and stockholders. This very report of the Bay State Mills Committee shows that the directors knew next to nothing about the business they were appointed to direct, and that the stockholders knew literally nothing about it or about the manner in which the directors were neglecting everything. The directors trusted to their Milk-street selling agents and treasurer, and the stockholders trusted to the directors, just as in the Hindoo system the world rests on an elephant, which rests on a tortoise, which rests on—nothing. This state of things would have gone on for half-a-dozen years longer, if the "Panic" had not occurred; and if any man had had the impertinence to propose an inquiry or to suggest doubts, he would have been treated as a nuisance, an agrarian, a disturber of the peace, and so forth. He would not have been admitted into the "best society." He would have been set down as irreligious, perhaps as an atheist; and he would, indeed, have been a disturber of public worship. There is a tendency in all communities to that very unheroic form of hero-worship which sees something heroical in the golden calf; but nowhere is this tendency so strong as it is in Massachusetts. Men here must worship something they can see, must grovel before an idol, even if they first have to make that idol. Generally speaking, their idol turns out to be a Moksnna, who is scarcely at the trouble of wearing a veil, most of his worshipers being high gravel blind. The person who should suggest that the said idol was not as handsome as Apollo, would run a most admirable chance of ascertaining precisely how much virtue there is in stones. Like St. Stephen, he would be canonized through a course of lapidation. I do verily believe, that if the things which have been just exposed had been suggested as among the possibilities of the future, only eighteen months since, the person who should have made the suggestion would have escaped lynching only by being sent to Bedlam, where he would have had plenty of leisure to reflect on the folly of endeavoring to save men against their prejudices. A proposition to investigate the affairs of the same corporations, in 1856, would have been regarded as an insult to the integrity of their managers, and a reflection on the intelligence of the stockholders, and would have been voted down almost unanimously. The maker of it would have been hustled out of the meeting most probably, and nothing but the law would have prevented the confiscation of his stock—which would have been no such great loss, as things have turned out. Even now, if it were proposed to make a rigid examination into the affairs of certain other powerful corporations, which stand exactly where stood the Bay State and the Middlesex only six months ago in popular estimation, the proposition would be condemned as mischievous, and intended to be so.

The extravagance of these Corporations has been as great as the carelessness of their owners. I never heard that they paid too high wages to their work-people, but they have showered gold upon their higher employes at a marvelous rate. They have been regular places of refuge for politicians whom it was necessary to buy, and who have been made agents, or some other officials, at salaries which the State has never been able to pay to its highest servants. It has sometimes been complained of that they were the active competitors of the State, and that the latter snffered much in the competition. At one time they controlled the State Government, and had their own way in everything—using their power after the fashion of all irresponsible bodies. Many of their offices were conferred on relatives of some of their chief owners or managers, genteel paupers, whose "blood" entitled them to the privilege of "bleeding" the stockholders. If all the money that has been wasted on officers, and that which was given to aid a particular party in the State, or to get tariffs properly cooked, had been saved, the corporations would have this day been sound, and making fair profits. Whatever consolation there may chance to be in the reflection that they have nobody but themselves to blame for being ruined, that the stockholders have.

I see that some of your correspondents are disputing about the pronunciation of the name of Sir WALTER RALEIGH. There are two old lines that used to be quoted in Sir WALTER'S lifetime—a rebus, in fact—that may settle the dispute:

"The enemy to the stomach, and the word of disgrace,
Is the name of the gentleman with the bold face."

This gives the sounds of *Rau* and *Lie*, forming *Rawlie* or *Rawly*, and, if we can believe a good authority, the name was pronounced as if the orthography were according to the last-mentioned form. Sir WALTER wrote his name in various fashions—Rawly, Rawley, Raleigh, Raweleigh, and in several other ways. Uniformity of spelling was not among the scholarly virtues of the Elizabethan age. RALEIGH went under a cloud when the throne passed to JAMES I., who hated and ruined him. This caused the following lines to be written, which were probably suggested by those above quoted:

"What's bad for the stomach, and the word of dishonor,
Is the name of the man whom the king will not honor."

There we have *Rau* and *Lie* again. These old lines are good authority for the pronunciation of proper names, as they show what those names were in the mouths of the people. Thus we have the true sound of the great Lord Protector's name in the following homely rhymes—

"There was bluff old Sir Geoffrey loved brandy and mum well,
And to see a beer-glass turned over the thumb well;
But he fled like the wind before Fairfax and Cromwell."

After all, there's no saying how English names are pronounced, so amusing are the modes of pronunciation. There was as much truth as wit in the Frenchman's remark, that the English spell Solomon with the letters that make Solomon, but he wasn't sure that they did not call it Nebuchadnezzar. THYME.

Medical.

WHITLOWS.—Dr. GUINIER, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpelier, has just published a letter in the *Abeille Médicale*, in which he describes a peculiar method of stopping the progress of a whitlow in its first stage. A whitlow generally begins with a dull sensation of heat in the affected finger, near the nail; a rose-colored spot marks the seat of disease. This point, when pressed, is painful; the color disappears, and immediately returns after the pressure has ceased. After the lapse of a few hours the pain becomes more permanent, the color darker, and extends over a larger space, while the skin is swollen. The pain increases rapidly, but as yet there is no pulsation. This, Dr. GUINIER says, is the proper time for applying the remedy. Having slightly wetted the inflamed surface, he passes over the whole of it slowly with a pencil of lunar caustic, for at least a minute, in order to make sure that the influence of the caustic has penetrated through the cuticle. The nitrate of silver is allowed to dry on the finger. When the skin has become quite black, the cure is complete. The patient feels no pain, not even an itching sensation, during the operation, and a short time afterwards the pain of the whitlow disappears, the black skin peels off after a few days, and no trace is left of the disorder. If the operation be performed after the pain has become pulsative, the latter increases after the cauterization, but the throbs cease in the course of a few hours, and the cure is effected with equal certainty. Dr. GUINIER is not sure that his remedy would produce its effect after the commencement of suppuration; at all events, the cure requires more time. He ascribes the successful result obtained from nitrate of silver not to its having destroyed the diseased part, (the inflammation is too deeply seated, and the cauterization too superficial, for that,) but to a revulsion or shock given to the part, disturbing its vicious state.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER IN CHICAGO.—In Chicago, last week, HENRY VAN GEESON, a clerk in the Post-Office, was arrested for mail robbery. He began his thefts in the month of July last, as he stated after his arrest. Since this time registered letters have been frequently missed, and most of them from mules going west from Chicago. Postmaster PRICE thus located the theft in the western mailing-room, where twenty-one clerks were employed. By inquiry, he learned that VAN GEESON (one of the most upright men to all appearances in the office) had some $500 money loaned; that he had recently taken a house in Buffalo street, which he had furnished richly at an expense of over $1,000, and that he was engaged to be married on the fifteenth of February (this month) to an estimable young lady in Louisville. These with other circumstances directed suspicion to him. The bulk of this man's stealing from the Post-Office has been of registered letters—thus in this, as in hundreds of other instances all over the country, showing that the present system of registering letters, answers no better purpose than to point out to dishonest clerks the particular letters containing money.

THE LECOMPTON FRAUD.

Letter from Governor Wise upon the Lecompton Constitution.

From the Philadelphia Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your telegraph, received this morning, I have said that I cannot attend the mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, proposed to be held on Monday evening next. And I have hardly time to respond to your letter, since received, and the request to present my views on the question of the admission of Kansas, as a State of this Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, as presented to Congress by the President of the United States. For the last seventeen years I have been advocating the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; for more than twenty years I have been his warm, personal friend; and I am as responsible, perhaps, as any other man in the United States for his election, and as deeply anxious as any other person that his Administration shall be successful, and, above all, be worthy of confidence and respect. Our personal relations are as nothing compared to the importance of supporting his Administration on questions of mere expediency, and where it is based in its action on moral and legal right. But personal and administrative relations combined are as nothing, on the other hand, compared with great fundamental, moral and political principles involved in the issues now presented to the country in the question of admitting Kansas under the Constitution now presented *as the act and deed of her people, and as an instrument republican in form.*

These are the two issues now pending before Congress:

1. Is the Lecompton Constitution the act and deed of the people of Kansas?

2. Is it republican in form?

These are the only two essential issues to be tried. And with a view to a full, fair, and friendly verdict as to the fact, and judgment as to the law of the case, I have carefully, patiently, and repeatedly read the President's Message of the 2d inst., in which he recommends the speedy approval by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, and the reception of Kansas under it, as a State into the Union. I regret to say that the earnest, honest convictions of my mind constrain me to differ from the President of my choice, and to declare I cannot indorse the Lecompton Constitution as the act and deed of the sovereign people whose act and deed it professes to be, and that I protest against the mode in which it was pretended to be submitted to the people, as anti-republican and oppressive, and offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

These convictions of mine have been deliberately formed, and I mean to calmly maintain them, reasoning with friends, and not backing from foes, though I stand alone against a host. I propose a rapid review of the message of the President; but before doing so, it is proper to refer to antecedent facts which settled certain points of principle which are now the tests of truth and argument in the case.

Prior to the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the course of Government had been to regulate by Congress the mode and manner of application by new States for admission into the Union. And the Missouri Compromise had existed from 1819-'20, recognizing intervention by Congress in a way deemed unconstitutional and highly obnoxious to the Slaveholding States. That act made a revolution in Territorial policy, which is striking in three particulars:

1. It repealed the Missouri Compromise, and established the principle of *non-intervention* by Congress with *Slavery* in the States and Territories.

2. It declared for the people of Territories popular sovereignty and self-government, by "leaving them *perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*"

3. It repealed the Territorial laws of Louisiana, previously existing to 1820, protecting and establishing Slavery.

Thus, if anything new, if anything valuable, was established by this act, it was *non-intervention* by Congress with *Slavery* in the States and Territories; and, above all, the "perfect" freedom of the *people* of those Territories to *form* and *regulate*, not one, but all *their domestic institutions, in their own way*, subordinate only to the supreme law of the Union. They were to be trammeled by no views of expediency of the Federal Government or any of its departments; but the people for themselves were to form and regulate their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Popular Sovereignty and the right of self-government in the people of the Kansas, then, is not an open question now. It was closed by the positive enactment of this act, declaratory of their rights. True, the people were, of course, to exercise this sovereignty of government in a practical and usual mode. They were not left to primary assemblies, to mobs, or aggregate meetings. The American mode of self-government is by conventional, representative, or municipal bodies. But all these bodies are but agents, servants, and representive. When they "form and regulate," they still form and regulate for the people, and not for themselves. Their acts, at last, are but the acts of the people, and their deeds but the deeds of the people. When, therefore, a Convention send a Constitution to Congress to be approved, and it goes up *not* as *their* act and deed, but as the act and deed of the people, done and performed by them as their agents; the question, then, is always—not whether the act and deed is the act and deed of a Convention, but is it the act and deed of the people? and this, no matter whether the instrument goes up from the Convention proclaiming, or from the ballot-box of the people voting it. By the very Kansas act itself, it is obliged to be the act and deed of the people—theirs, theirs, and none others—whether it proceeds from them directly, or through their representatives.

And, for these reasons, I had no difficulty in determining that the act of 1854, the Kansas and Nebraska law, was an "*enabling act.*" It created no right not pre-existing—for popular sovereignty is self-existing—but declared and admitted and recognized in the people the right of self-government, to form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way, consistent with paramount law.

Under this law they were formed into an organized Territory; and under territorial law they formed a Convention to make a Constitution of State Government, with a view to admission into the Union. All this was legitimate;—and, as to how the election of members to the Convention should be held, and how contested elections were to be determined—all matters of this sort were left to themselves, without the right of intervention from any quarter. I avoid inquiring into the frauds which may have been perpetrated, and which, doubtless, were perpetrated, on both sides, in this election to constitute a Convention.

But that body, however legitimate, or however fairly or unfairly constituted, was *not* empowered to make a Constitution and to proclaim it, without submitting it to the people before it was submitted to Congress as the act and deed of the people of Kansas. And herein is the first point of difference with the President. He says that if the Convention was not prohibited from proclaiming it without submission to the people, they had authority to proclaim it. I say that it is a settled Democratic principle of American institutions, "*that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them.*" But this point of difference does not arise in this case, for, as I will show presently, whatever power the Convention had in this respect, they did not pretend to exercise it or to claim it, but, as a representative body and not a primary, submitted the work of their agency, the Constitution, to their principals, the people.

In my letter dated the 19th of November, addressed to the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, I took the ground that there was no authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas to proclaim a Constitution without submitting it to the people for ratification or rejection by them; "yet," said that, "if upon precedent the Convention of Kansas adopted a Republican form of State Government, and reported it to Congress, *without submitting it to the people*," I agreed in accepting it, and in receiving Kansas as a State, "slave or free, into the Union." This letter was written on the 19th of November, 1857, and on the 24th of the same month, five days afterwards, I saw for the first time, published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution.

The publication of this document presented the subject under a new phase, adverted to by the President in his message of December, 1857. The result of the election in Kansas had still to be ascertained, and certainly it could not be clearly said what were the President's *conclusions* on the affairs of that Territory. His *argument* fairly admitted and claimed for the people the right of passing on the work of the Convention, and his conclusion seemed to be reserved. His counsel was not "dark," or "double," or dubious; but he was uncommitted to any practical conclusion by his Message, and I supposed that the friends of the Administration would be left free to take ground according to their conscientious convictions, on a full development of the whole subject.

More than a month had elapsed since the publication of the schedule. I had full time to understand the provisions of this submission to the people, and was prepared to take the grounds occupied in my letter to the Tammany Society, dated the 30th December last.

That letter was deliberately written, was kept in my possession for days, was re-written, and put forth with a firm purpose to serve the Administration and the country. I saw a formidable opposition, thoroughly organized, in the Democratic ranks, of those opposed to Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination, bent on driving from his support every Northern Democrat on the Kansas question, and every Southern Democrat on the fillibustering Panama Arenas question. I saw a faction of extremists who are bent on rushing the South, Slavery, Democracy, and the Union, on the very bosses of the buckler of popular sovereignty, and upon the moral sense of the whole country, and losing the moral prestige of a minority of the Union who are demanding justice and equality, by denying justice and equality to a majority against a minority of people in Kansas. I felt that I might interpose a timely blow to save the Administration from the dilemma of holding its Northern friends to the hard necessity of denying popular sovereignty and of withholding justice and equality from the people at the polls, in a Territory where self-government and perfect freedom of election were guaranteed by the very act organizing it. No Northern man could strike that blow with effect, and I felt the moral obligation to strike it for "justice, even to my own hurt." I saw what would be the effect upon me, personally; that misrepresentation and abuse would follow, and many of my best friends would condemn the apparent rashness of the act. In all this I have not been disappointed. But now that the thunders have rolled over my head, and I see the full effect, even beyond my anticipations—the effect of the special message of the President—his authority wielded against the position which I devotedly assumed for his defence—I calmly survey the subject again, and, instead of retreating, advance on the position I have assumed. In November I said that if the Convention had proclaimed the Lecompton Constitution without submitting it at all to the people, I would accept it as a legitimate and *de facto* instrument. But now that it has been submitted in the manner and form of the eleventh and fourteenth sections of its schedule, I repeat the position of my Tammany letter, and would adopt it only subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, to be prescribed by their Territorial Legislature—not by Congress.

In reviewing the message I pass over all that is said respecting the rebellion and usurpation of the Topekaites. Their course has been violent and unlawful in the extreme. I claim, on the other hand, that their opponents in Kansas have acted under lawful authority; that they have proceeded under the act of Congress and of Territorial organization, and that up to the point of the schedule of submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, their acts were *de jure* and *de facto* rightful in the legitimate sense. But what has that to do, legally or logically, with the issue—Is the Lecompton Constitution the act and deed of the people?—Is its schedule republican?

If insurrection and rebellion were arraying themselves against law and order in a Territory, all I can say is that they ought to have been arrested and punished long ago by the Federal Executive of the United States. When the whisky insurrection broke out in Pennsylvania, would it have authorized a lawful Convention in that State to have submitted a Constitution to the people in such a schedule as allowed men to vote *for* it, but not *against* it; as allowed one man to vote down 1,000 men, all having equal rights; as pretended to submit one question alone, and yet submitted it in such a way, that, in order to vote for or against *that*, the people were obliged to vote *for* and *not against* something else which might be obnoxious or odious to them; as insulted and oppressed them with a *test oath*, the most odious instrument of tyranny, to support a Constitution, if adopted, *before it was adopted*, and then, after being forced to gulp the oath in order to vote at all, to have the vote not counted, because it was against and not for what he was sworn to support, if adopted against his will? No. Gen. WASHINGTON put down the insurrection, and he would have made it no excuse for fraud, injustice, inequality, or oppression on the part of others who were acting under the color of lawful authority. So the Topekaites ought to have been made to submit to lawful authority; but no one can contend that they forfeited their elective franchise or their freedom of choice to disapprove or approve, to ratify or reject, an organic law, when submitted to them. But were Topekaites alone opposed to the Lecompton Constitution? No. Some Pro-Slavery men were opposed to it, and this schedule deprived them of their sovereign rights as well as the Topekaites. Law-abiding citizens as well as rebels, were compelled to vote for and not against this Constitution, or not to vote at all. The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule. What is that schedule?

Its 11th section reads:

"Before *this Constitution* shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, *it* shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for *approval* or *disapproval*, as follows: The president of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The president of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election *the Constitution framed by this Convention* shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, *for ratification or rejection*, in the following manner and form," &c.

Now, it must surely be admitted that is a plain submission of the *whole* Constitution framed by the Convention. The submission of the whole Constitution is repeated twice in this clause, in a way not to be mistaken. And yet is it not strange that Mr. BUCHANAN should have made the mistake of saying in his message that the whole of the Lecompton Constitution was not, and that a part, the Slavery clause alone, was submitted to the people? Will it be said in reply that the whole was submitted only *sub modo*, after the specified manner and form? Well, let us look at the manner and form; the manner and form is:

"The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed '*Constitution with Slavery*' and '*Constitution with no Slavery*,'" &c.

There is no other form touching this point but this; and is it not plain still that the whole Constitution *was* submitted by the form as well as by the preceding clause embodying the principle of entire submission? The whole was submitted in *form* as well as substance, but the *form* of submission was inside to contradict the principle of submission. The principle was submission of the whole for "*approval* or *disapproval*," for *ratification* or *rejection*," but the form was for "approval" and "ratification" alone, and there was *no form* for "*disapproval*" or "*rejection*."

It is answered that this was in substance but a submission of a part, for there was a form approving or disapproving, ratifying or rejecting Slavery? I beg pardon, and won't repeat that it was an odious discrimination to me to allow *Slavery* alone to be disapproved and rejected, and nothing else. But, passing that by, is it not plain, I reply, that no one was allowed to vote for or against Slavery, a part, unless he would also vote *for* the Constitution, the whole of it without exception? Any one might vote to reject or to adopt Slavery, provided he would vote to adopt the Constitution, and no one was allowed to vote for or against Slavery who did not vote for the whole Constitution. Is it not plain, then, that the object was not to submit a part only, but to force the adoption of the whole?

The whole was not fairly submitted. One thousand voters went to the polls; nine hundred and ninety-nine might desire to vote against the Constitution, and one for it: the one would be counted, and the nine hundred and ninety-nine would not be counted.

The part as to Slavery, which was submitted for alternate voting, for and against, was not fairly submitted. One thousand Pro-Slavery men might go to the polls, desiring to vote for Slavery, but against the Constitution; their votes could not be counted, and one Free-Soiler, who voted for the Constitution and against Slavery, would be counted, and overcome the nine hundred and ninety-nine. It is idle to say that this was as fair for the one side as the other; for, though this be equally true as to the nine hundred and ninety-nine Free-Soil voters against the one Pro-Slavery voter, yet this would only prove the case to be one of a double instead of a single injustice. It proves only it was a wrong, injuriously affecting both sides and the whole people, and not a part only.

The truth is, there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in allowing an unfair election as to a part, coupled with no election as to the whole. It was to cause the people to adopt the Constitution framed by the Convention. No man was allowed to vote *for* Slavery who did not also vote for the Constitution; and no man was allowed to vote against Slavery who did not for the Constitution. He might reject Slavery or adopt it, provided he would vote for the Constitution; his vote for or against Slavery was not allowed to be counted.

This was not all. The 14th section is worse than the iniquity of the 11th:

SEC. 14. "Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election, upon the said Constitution, shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws."

The Democratic Party had just come out of a severe and doubtful conflict with the Know-Nothing secret society, the most odious feature of which was a "*test oath*." Now behold an honest, peaceful, law-abiding citizen approaching the polls in Kansas under this schedule; I imagine myself an ultra-Southern slaveholder put to the ordeal of a challenge under this clause of the schedule; I am anxious, very anxious, to record my vote for my right to hold the chief part of the little property I own; I am told that I have the right, by the grant of the high Lecompton Convention, to vote for or against property in slaves; I approach the polls to exercise the right; I am challenged; the Bible is held out to me to swear first to "support the Constitution of the United States;" I ask why impose on me that oath; I urge that the obligation is binding on me without the oath—that I love and obey the Constitution of the United States, and that it is made the supreme law of the land, binding of itself—but being willing to support that instrument, and anxious to vote for my property, I assent to swear to support it. But I am told I must, in the second place, swear also to support the Lecompton "Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territoral laws." I redden into wrath under the insult of such an oath tendered to a freeman at the polls—to support a Constitution, if adopted, *before its adoption!* I denounce the obstacle to my freedom of election. It is in vain; I must take it or leave my property unprotected. I suppose—the supposition is almost intolerable—I take the oath; I am then, and then only, granted the privilege of voting, I vote *for Slavery, but against the Constitution. I am then told that my vote cannot be counted, yet I am sworn to support, if adopted, what I have voted against!* Stung by insult, and then disfranchised, I go away maddened to violence by injustice, inequality, and insult added to injury! Is that my act and deed? Is that republican? If CALIGULA was a tyrant for posting laws too high to be read by the Roman people, what does this deserve to be called, which puts the whole and a part together, so that a majority *for* the whole may prevail over a majority for or against the part? Is it not the very hocus-pocus and legerdemain of keeping the promise to the ear of the people and breaking it to their hopes? I tell you that no proud, free people, will stand insult and outrage like this, and such despotism is enough to drive peaceful and good citizens to violence for a redress of grievances. But the question is not whether the Lecompton Constitution has been opposed unlawfully, but is it the act and deed of the sovereign people, whose it purports to be—and is it republican in its submission by the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution? And mark, too, that this test oath is applied when the Constitution is to be sent to Congress from a Territory for approval. After taking this oath, the casuist may determine whether he could, if the Constitution be adopted, oppose it before Congress, though he voted against it at the polls.

But it is argued in the Message that the people, if opposed to Slavery, might have voted it out of the Constitution on the 21st of December. I deny that they could have voted for or against Slavery under this schedule, unless they voted *also for the Constitution*. As I have said, nine hundred and ninety-nine might have gone to the polls and voted for or against Slavery, and yet have been out-voted by *one man*, if they voted *against* the Constitution and the one voted *for it*. In a word, no one who voted against the Constitution could vote at all. How unfair, then, to urge that those who were opposed to the Constitution, though for or against Slavery, staid away from the polls on the 21st of December, and let the election go by default! *Could* the have *voted at all* if they were *against* the Constitution? Could they be counted for or against Slavery, unless they voted for the Constitution? Why hold the people responsible for not attending the polls, when, if they had attended them, they were not allowed to vote but in one way, not all allowed to vote in their own way, and the minority of one was given the majority of one over a thousand? Do you call this *election?* Election has which of the *two* "at least to choose." But here there was no alternative but in respect to Slavery, and that was not allowed unless you voted the one way on the Constitution. Such monstrous injustice and inequality never offended the moral sense of freemen before in this country. I cannot agree with the President, therefore, when he says: "It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done." The people of Kansas have not been allowed to hold a fair, free, and full election at all, though the whole Constitution was pretended to be submitted to them. No, not upon the part which the President says was alone submitted to them.

You see, gentlemen, that I arrive at these facts from the facts of the record—from the schedule itself. I don't go into Kansas for evidences of fraud or any other fact. I don't go behind the schedule which is annexed to the Lecompton Constitution itself. It shows on its face a fact stronger than any proof, that the people *did* not vote—it shows that it was *impossible* for them to vote their sovereign will in a fair, free, and full election. Such an election cannot possibly be held under such a schedule. This Congress is bound to look at. I am bound in certain cases to cause the seals of this State to be affixed to papers for the purpose of authentication. I have no election. If the paper is proper to be certified, I must affix the seal. But suppose that in the act of authentication, by affixing the seal, it appears to me that there is a doubt even whether the paper is the act and deed of the party whose act and deed it purports to be: Must I not inquire whether it be the act and deed of the party? If I fix authentication to what is not his, I may do him irreparable damage. But suppose that it appears on the face of the paper itself that it *couldn't* be his act and deed—that he was not left a free agent. Am I bound to certify that to be his act and deed, which not only is not, but could not be his act and deed? Now, as I said in November, if the Convention had proclaimed this Constitution, and sent it to Congress, *without submitting it all to the people*, then Congress would have had simply the evidence of the Convention, the representative and agent, that this was the authorized instrument of their principals—the people. Evidence to the contrary wouldn't have appeared in the record and on the return itself. And we wouldn't have been authorized, if you please, to go behind the return of the Convention, or to have taken evidence *aliunde*, or admitted a plea to matter debarring the record. But the Lecompton Convention submitted their Constitution to popular approval or disapproval, ratification or rejection. It purports to be the act of the people—not of the Convention only, but of the people also. The Convention did not fully and finally adopt it, and this schedule shows that the people did not, because they could not as it was proposed. It is, then, neither the act of the Convention nor of the people. It is, in fact, adopted by neither, and couldn't be by the latter.

If Congress received and adopts it as a State Constitution for Kansas under these circumstances, will not Congress be *intervening* to impose a Constitution upon a people which is not theirs? Will they not arbitrarily intervene to decide a question which belongs to the people of Kansas alone—to all and all alike allowed by law to vote? Have all and all alike been allowed to vote? Were those who did vote allowed to vote *against* the Constitution as well as *for it?*

We are told that we are to shut our eyes to the record. What evidence have we, then, that it is a Constitution at all? We are told, then, that this is *not the time* to raise the question *de facto*, whether it is the act and deed of the people of Kansas. When would be the time, when was the time, if it be not the time now, to inquire whether this is a genuine Constitution of the people of Kansas, and whether it is or is not republican when these, and these only, are the questions before Congress?

Why, it is asked, has the issue of fact been delayed so long? I answer, how could the issue be made up before the returns were made, and the evidence appeared on the record submitted to Congress?

Ah! but we are told that it is *inexpedient* to raise this question at all; that expediency requires Congress to decide the question. When was it morally determined that the policy of this nation should be governed by expediency, rather than by justice or right? But what has the Constitution to set up its decrees of expediency over the rights of the sovereign rights of a people to free and fair election? Is expediency to be carried so far as to allow Congress to intervene so as to set its will over the will of the people of Kansas, or to substitute its will for theirs, and to give a minority Constitution to a majority? This would be intervention with a vengeance, in the teeth of non-intervention, so much exclaimed for by those who advocate this Constitution!

But the President offers an inducement to the Anti-Slavery party in Kansas, by saying, "If a majority of them" (the people of Kansas) "desired to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily, as by prompt admission." This hint is somewhat dangerous in point of policy. It cuts both ways. It might be asked whether this commends itself to Pro-Slavery gentlemen who are advocating the "prompt admission." Some of them once repealed laws protecting and establishing Slavery in Kansas. They had better not make it too apparent in the South that "prompt admission" would most speedily unmake the Slavery there which was restored by the Dred Scott decision. But this was not the President's fair meaning. He meant to say only that it was in his opinion the speediest way to obtain a fair vote by the people. In other words, Congress is to *do a thing in order that it may be immediately undone!* Why do it to be undone? Is Congress to give the Territory a Constitution obnoxious to a majority in order that that majority may have State sovereignty to put it to the tortures of its indignation? Why not rather allow the sovereign people directly and at once to select for themselves the form of government they prefer, instead of submitting to their passions an instrument which the argument admits they abhor? Would it be less trouble, or take less time, to refer the matter back to their decision, and to avoid the issues which might and would arise under an adopted and admitted Constitution which undertakes to bind the sovereignty of the people not to change their form of Government before Anno Domini 1864? By authenticating this instrument by the arbitrary intervention of Congress, every sort of question of vested right and of bounden sovereignty would arise. By "leaving the people perfectly free to elect their own form of government in their own way, without fear, force, fraud or intervention, those issues and worse would be avoided. The agitation in Kansas would be intense, to adopt this Lecompton instrument, and the excitement there would be roused in a new and more fearful form than ever, and remain still in Congress, the Cabinet, and the country universally. I proposed, on the contrary, in my Tammany letter, that Congress should not decide the question of fact, but refer it back to the *Territorial Legislature* for submission under territorial law, to the whole of the legal voters, under a fair, free and full election. This was done both in the case of Wisconsin and of Michigan, under cases involving the principle of this case of reference and submission. This imposes no condition of admission, but receives the State into the Union provisionally—provided only that the Constitution is the will of the people fairly and legally polled.

And why impose this Constitution of a minority on a majority? *Cui bono?* Does any Southern man imagine that this is a practicable or sufferable way of making a Slave State? Who believes now that Kansas will be made a Slave State, or kept one for any time by the admission of this Constitution? Who will carry a slave there now to become a bone of contention in a border war? the sport of violence and fraud and force like that which has so long endangered person and property, and political franchise, in that unhappy battle-ground of sectional feuds? To what end is this thing to be done, if speedily it is to be undone with State authority, created to drive slave property from the Territory?

We have prondly, heretofore, contended only for equality and justice; but if this be wantonly done, without winning a stake—the power of a slave State thereby—it will be worse than vain. It will be snatching power *per fas aut nefas*, to be lost "speedily" with the loss of something of far more worth than political votes—*our moral prestige*. If we are not willing to do justice, we can't ask for justice; if we can't agree to equality, we must expect to be denied it. It is our bull goring the Anti-Slavery ox. Suppose we had had a majority of slaveholders in that Territory; suppose a minority of Abolitionists had gotten the census and registry into their hands, and had kept fifteen out of thirty-four counties out of the Convention; suppose they had formed a Constitution with a clause prohibiting Slavery, and had sent it to Congress without submitting it to a majority of the legal voters; or suppose they had submitted all parts of the Constitution to the popular vote, *except the one* clause prohibiting Slavery, knowing it would be voted down if submitted to the majority of the people; suppose such a "boot on the other leg" had been submitted to Congress, and we had then heard the absoluteness of a Convention contended for by Black Republicans, demanding of Congress to sustain the doctrine of "*legitimacy*," I tell you that every Southern man would

RIOT IN NEW-HAVEN.

Collision between Students of Yale College and the Firemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

The harmony of college life has been again broken in upon by an affray between the students and firemen, in which one of the latter was seriously, if not fatally, wounded. The reputation of the college will perhaps suffer less by an immediate statement of facts than by the exaggerated stories which are likely to gain currency at such times. The feud between students and "townies," as they are called, is bitter, and of long standing. Several circumstances have of late exaggerated this feeling of hostility, though no one has apprehended an affray which might result so seriously as that which has just occurred. By an unfortunate coincidence, one of the boarding "clubs," made up of Juniors, has its rooms on the corner of High and Elm streets, but a few steps from the engine-house of Company No. 2. In going to and from their meals, the members of the Club are obliged to pass the engine-house, and on various occasions language far from friendly has passed between them and the firemen. The students consider it one of their prerogatives to indulge in college songs after meals, and have never deemed it necessary to refrain because the melody was not pleasing to casual hearers. Their persistence in this the firemen have been annoyed by, and night before last, as the members of the club were going to their boarding-place, and while on the opposite side of the street from the engine-house, one of the members of the fire company came out and dared them to fight, employing insulting language, with the intention of exasperating them, if possible. Nothing resulted from this, but as the students were returning to College half or three-quarters of an hour afterward, singing as usual, just as they had passed the engine-house a pitcher or pail of water was thrown upon them by some person within the building. High words passed, but neither party felt themselves of sufficient strength to follow them up with blows. Thus forewarned of what they were to expect, the students prepared themselves for the emergency they saw would be forced upon them. Last evening, when returning from their supper, they were just entering the College yard, when one of the firemen came out and hailed them, pretending they wished to settle their difficulty with them, and have it all forgotten. From his having a trumpet in his hand he was supposed to be the foreman. Two or three of the students separated themselves from their fellows, and returned to talk with him. A friendly conversation ensued, and the matter seemed in a fair way of being adjusted, the students affirming that all they claimed was a right to sing unmolested, when suddenly the man who had been acting as spokesman for the firemen, cried out to his companions, a number of whom had come up in the mean time, "Now, we've got enough for 'em, G—d d—n 'em, give it to them;" and, suiting the action to the word, he raised his trumpet to strike one of the students whom they had surrounded; the latter, raising his arm to ward off the blow, knocked the trumpet from the fireman's grasp. The fireman then followed up the attack with a sledge-hammer which he held in his other hand. By skillful dodging, the student managed to save himself. Of course by this time the fight had become general. Four pistol-shots were fired, as the firemen allege, by the students, wrenches, irons, &c., from the engine-house, being used freely on the other side. One shot only took effect, wounding WILLIAM MILES, the steward of the hose company which occupies the same building with the engine company, the ball entering the right hip, passing through the bone and lodging in the abdominal cavity. Knives were also freely used, but no other person was seriously injured. As soon as it was found the students were armed, the firemen retreated to their engine-house, some of them running in various directions through the city, attempting to raise an alarm of "fire." By this means a number of members of the other companies were collected, and the rallying cry of "Yale" being raised on the other side, the students rushed in a body to the spot armed with "hangers," clubs, pistols, pokers, and all other weapons, offensive and defensive, they could lay their hands upon. For a short time further collision seemed inevitable, but the attention of the firemen being taken up with their wounded comrade the students withdrew into the College-yard and gathered in an excited crowd in front of the Lyceum. Those acknowledged as leaders among them were proceeding to organize for attack or defense as the case might be. Reports that the firemen were getting out cannon to attack the College buildings served to increase the feeling. By the energetic efforts of some members of the Faculty, particularly Prof. THACHER, the students were induced to disperse and keep in their rooms, thus removing any chance for increased excitement on their side. Professor FISHER and President WOOLSEY were also active in preventing further disturbance. President WOOLSEY detained the students after prayer this morning, and told them that he hoped all attempts at systematic organization among them would be abandoned; that the Faculty and city authorities were abundantly able to protect the property of the College, though he apprehended no further disturbance, and that if any of the students were found carrying concealed weapons they would be summarily dealt with, as in his judgment that was the cause of the difficulty having assumed so serious a form. The wounded fireman it is feared may not recover. Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT have failed thus far in their attempts to extract the ball. The matter will of course be thoroughly investigated by the authorities, and possibly some new facts may then be brought to light which will remove all doubts as to who were the original aggressors.

The trumpet which the leader of the firemen attempted to make such vigorous use of came into the possession of the students in the early part of the affray, and is retained by them as a trophy, though it will, of course, be given up at the proper time. One of the firemen who attempted to reclaim it last night, it is said, was summarily ejected by one of the professors. A fireman's hat is also retained by the students. In addition to the report that the firemen were bringing out a cannon last night, a number of other stories equally absurd were in circulation, such as that a carriage returning from a party had been stopped by them to ascertain whether it contained any students; that revenge was to be taken to-night by leveling the college buildings, &c., &c. A number of the town boys watched the passengers by the Boston express, which passed through here about 9 o'clock last evening, anticipating that the one by whom the shot was fired would take that opportunity of leaving town. The excitement continued throughout the night, and there is considerable to-day, though it is by no means as intense as it has been.

The friends of the wounded man are, of course, greatly exasperated, but no further trouble is apprehended at present. Should any new facts be developed I will forward them. W——G.

Newspaper Account.

From the New-Haven Journal, 10th.

For a week or two past there has been a difficulty between some of the students of Yale College and the members of Engine Co. No. 2, whose station-house is in High-street, in front of the College Library Building. The cause of the original difficulty we are unable to state, each party claiming that the other is the aggressor. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, while six or eight of the members of No. 2 were in their engine-house, a party of students, marching three abreast, passed by the house. One or more of the firemen went into the street, when a brick was fired at the house, and an altercation at once commenced. The firemen began to rally, and soon became as numerous as the students; and while the dispute ran high, several shots were fired from a revolver in the hands of one of the students, one of the balls taking effect in the person of WILLIAM MILES, a member of No. 2, and steward of the Company. As soon as the firemen saw that MILES was shot, they raised an alarm of fire, which brought a large crowd to the spot. One of the number, named NAHUM HAYWARD, who is a member of No. 2, seized a man whom he supposed had discharged the pistol, and, as he says, gave him a severe blow over the face with a wrench, which must have left a mark upon his person; but HAYWARD was rushed upon by a number of students, and obliged to let go his hold, when the students separated and left the spot. HAYWARN went after Dr. WHITING, and when he reached his house, found that his clothes had been badly cut by a knife, but no wounds had been inflicted. MILES was taken into the engine-house, where he was examined by Drs WHITING and AUSTEN, who probed the wound, but were unable to dislodge the ball. He was afterwards moved to his place of residence, in the upper part of the city, where an examination was had by Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT. It was found that the ball had entered the right hip, passing through the hip-bone, and lodging in the abdominal cavity. His case is considered a hopeless one.

There are various accounts as to the cause of the disturbance. The firemen claim that the students were the aggressors; that the difficulty originated from a party of the students who board in the house on the corner of High and Elm streets, the back windows of which overlook the engine-house; that these students have been in the habit of insulting the members of No. 2 whenever they came in sight of them; that they have called them every degrading name they could think of, and even threatened to break into the engine-house and destroy the machine. It is also stated that on one or two of these occasions stones have been thrown into the windows of the engine-house, and pails of water thrown upon the members as they went in and out of the engine-house door; and that on Monday evening, while the students were at supper, they passed a resolution to enter the engine-house and serve the engine in the same manner as Engine No. 7 was served by the students a number of years since, and appointed one of their members to lead them in the assault. It is also claimed by the firemen that the row last night was commenced on the part of the students, one of whom insulted a fireman as he came out of the house, and that the assault was entirely unprovoked, no cause whatever having at the time been given on the part of those in the engine-house. This statement of the firemen's account of the affair comes from the members of the company, whose word we have no reason to doubt, and it is substantially corroborated by a number of indifferent persons who were near by at the time.

A person unacquainted with the previous troubles, says he passed down High-street at the time. The students were on one side of the street, and the firemen on the other, and they were closely approaching or mingled with each other. Just after he had passed the crowd, behind the students' side, he heard from the firemen's side some one say: "Now, d——n them, let them have it." Immediately he heard some one from the student's side say: "Now fire," when he heard three pistol shots in rapid succession, and quickly after, a fourth shot. He passed on, and did not know that any serious damage had been done until after he returned from down town.

The affair, though it enlisted a warm feeling, did not create that excitement which other similar affrays have done, and except the first alarm of fire, which was not generally taken up, there was no attempt at a breach of the peace.

We understand that the person who fired the pistol is not known, either to the persons present or the officers of the College.

There is a report, to-night, that MILES is dead.

With so many conflicting accounts of the affair, it is, of course, impossible to get at the real cause of the disturbance, or to tell who are the aggressors. No arrests have yet been made, and, until there are and the matter is brought before the proper authorities, the true facts in the case cannot be brought to light.

A Graphic Descriptive Sketch of the Scrimmage in Congress.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Did you ever see LAWRENCE M. KEITT? Did you ever watch him when parading the hall, his head thrown back with the conceited air of a London cockney, his lascivious eye staring brazenly at the ladies' gallery, his thrust-out elbows see-sawing like dancing Jack's under a vigorous pulling of the string, and daintily treading the floor, much as a peacock with tail-feathers widespread would do if suddenly stricken with the spring-halt?

KEITT must have been a "nigger-driver" ere he came to Congress. His vulgar swagger, authoritative shake of the head, and whip-like jerk of the arm, as he marches up and down the aisles on the Democratic side of the Chamber, crying out to his party colleagues, in sharp tones, "Stand up!" "Go through the tellers!" "Sit down!" "Don't vote!" "Vote no!" all indicate that he has officiated as whipper-in of a gang of slaves on a cotton or rice plantation.

Last night, during the tiresome proceedings, KEITT was unusually ostentatious and noisy, strutting around the area in front of the Chair, talking and laughing loudly, blackguarding members, and regulating things generally, till he made himself so offensive that the Speaker, with marked emphasis, repeatedly pronounced his trivial motions out of order, while not a few gentlemen in the galleries longed for the privilege of leaping on the floor and "taking the conceit" out of the gabbling popinjay below.

About 1½, GROW crossed over to the Democratic side of the Chamber, to confer with HICKMAN, Douglas Democrat, of Pennsylvania. Having finished his conference, GROW was passing down the side aisle of the area, on his way back to his seat. Just then Gen. QUITMAN asked unanimous consent to submit a motion out of order. GROW, according to the usual custom, objected, saying, "I object, Mr. Speaker; let us go on in the regular order." KEITT, who was sitting two or three desks from the isle where GROW was passing, said to GROW, in the most insolent manner, "D—n you, go over to your own side if you want to object. You have no business here any way." GROW replied in an off-hand tone, "This is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it"—still continuing to walk slowly down the aisle. KEITT rushed to the area, and turning round faced up the aisle just as GROW reached the bottom of it. With a swagger, KEITT said to GROW, "What do you mean by the answer you gave me?" GROW coolly replied, "I mean just what I said, that 'this is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it.'" KEITT retorted, "I'll teach you," and seized GROW by the throat. GROW knocked away his hand, stepped back a foot or so, and steadily eyed him. KEITT addressed him in intense anger, saying, "I'll let you know, you d—d Black Republican puppy." GROW now retorted with emphasis, "I have a right to be *what* I please, and to be *where* I please in this Hall." Instantly KEITT again seized GROW by the throat, and GROW as quickly knocked off his hand with his left arm, which slewed KEITT partly round, and at the same time dealt him a heavy blow with his right fist, which hit KEITT just behind the left ear. KEITT fell as suddenly as if struck with an axe. As he was going down, GROW gave him an emphatic shove between the shoulders, which caused him to strike head foremost, with his heels upwards, presenting to the galleries the appearance of a man trying to plunge through the floor of the House into the vaults beneath.

A hundred accounts of this affair have gone out. The above I give on the very best authority. The slaveholding version of KEITT'S fall is, that he tripped and fell. HE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY GROW.

And now the *mêlee* became general. As KEITT fell, GROW was seized by half-a-dozen Southerners, among whom was BARKSDALE, of Misaissippi. They assert that their sole object was to stop the fight. Some believe them. But, in the twinkling of an eye, from forty to fifty Republicans came dashing across the hall to the scene of the encounter, headed by JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, who leapt into the midst of the fight, by the side of GROW, with the bound of a tiger, and commenced hitting right and left among the patriarchs with great vigor. Not exactly appreciating the pacific nature of BARKSDALE'S demonstration, POTTER gave him two or three "settlers," which BARKSDALE, in the pell-mell going on around him, supposed were dealt by ELIHU WASHBURNE—who just then happened to be hovering in that vicinity—whereupon Patriarch BARKSDALE set himself in hostile array against Puritan ELIHU. Just at this juncture the mass of belligerente and peace-makers were crowding between BARKSDALE and POTTER, the latter in the meantime having seized the former by the *hair*—which, by the by, proved not to be the *bona fide* hair of the said BARKSDALE, but a *wig*, which the said POTTER had torn off, and for the time being converted to his own use. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, (these WASHBURNS are all "bloods,") seeing the bald BARKSDALE in conflict with his brother ELIHU, felt his paternal spirit stirred within him, and, rushing upon BARKSDALE, brought down one or two blows "on the top of his head where the wool ought to grow."

What became of KEITT after GROW set the law of gravity in motion upon him, nobody seems able to tell, except KEITT himself—and he won't. The first that was seen of him after his headlong plunge, he was sitting on a sofa, in a safe corner of the hall, pale and haggard, looking like a whipt rooster who feels no disposition to "go in" and renew the fight.

All this time the Speaker was calling loudly to "order," rapping incessantly with his gavel, and shouting for the Sergeant-at-Arms. This colossal functionary seized the mace (which looks like an Indian war-club, with a small metalic eagle perched thereon,) and rushed among the struggling, surging, tossing members. POTTER, seeing a big fellow with a bludgeon joining in the *melee*, was about to wrench it out of his hands, when the shrill voice of the Speaker (Col. ORR has a voice like a steam whistle,) urging on the Sergeant, suggested that the individual might be GLOSSBRENNER, whareupon he struck out in another direction. POTTER is an athletic, withy man, at home in a "muss." He got one or two hard hits himself, which he promptly repaid on the spot; and it is believed that the Chivalry will give him a wide berth during the remainder of the session.

In the thickest of the fight was seen Parson LOVEJOY and Quaker MOTT, struggling to keep the peace; though there was a lurking glance in LOVEJOY'S eye, which tended to prove, that on due provocation, he would, like him of old, try his hand at blowing Agag in pieces before the Lord.

As evidence of the spirit which pervaded the free men in the hall, I will relate a scene which is said to have occured between MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, and BOCOCK of Virginia. Their seats adjoin, and are near the spot of the encounter. MONTGOMERY is a Douglas Democrat, an able lawyer, and a quiet, gentlemanly person. BOCOCK is a good-hearted fellow, but he feels the blood of the Virginia F. F.'s coursing his veins. As BARKSDALE seized GROW, MONTGOMERY started towards the aisle. BOCOCK seized him by the arm. Turning fiercly upon him—M. is a very large man—he said to B., (you may fill the blank with a most intense phrase,) "Let go my arm, ——, or I'll knock you down!" BOCOCK abstained.

Some hands were laid on knives and pistols. But, none were drawn. One Republican member, with a Colt in his pocket, anticipating a bloody issue, mounted a chair, so that he could see to do good service without hitting his friends. A Republican reporter in the gallery, who happened to find a long knife in his pocket, tried to climb down upon the floor; but, finding this in vain, he proposed to drop his knife down, when a friend suggested that it might fall into the hands of his enemies; whereupon he laid down his knife and took up his pen.

To detail all this takes some time; and yet, the whole affair occupied only three or four minutes. After it was over, a feeling that a great danger had been shunned, and barely shunned, gave a sombre hue to thoughtful faces. When all had passed, the Speaker, who had borne himself firmly through the wild scene, was pale and nervous. The lips of many Anti-Lecomptonites were compressed, and the responsive *Yea* or *Nay*, during the remaining hours of the night, was hissed through some teeth rather than uttered from the mouth. If the mortal struggle, which at one moment was anticipated, had commenced, and blood had been shed, the Anti-Lecomptonites would have made a clean sweep of the Hall. All concerned may know that these gentlemen are in no frame of mind to submit quietly to insult.

The South is cowed. I know what I say—COWED. The promptness with which GROW knocked KEITT down in the very midst of the Southern side of the Chamber, and the alacrity and fire with which some fifty Republicans bounded across the Hall to join the struggle, appalled the Slaveholders. Father GIDDINGS said to-day, "I have sat in this House twenty years, and I never saw the Slave Power so completely baffled and cowed as during this fifteen hours' contest."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 371, 62, 15, 113, 86, 1517, 17, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 164, 165, 166, 126, 54, 169, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 140, 142, 145, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 105, 106, 135, 134, 153, 154, 143 155, 132, 108, 111.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 112, 407, 123, 132, 426, 427, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 324. *Part II.*—Nos. 147, 247, 287, 1046, 252, 410, 414, 417, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same as for the 10th, to which add Nos. 360, 361, 403, 486.

Decision of Judge Betts in the Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Bark Panchita.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit the bark, as having been fitted out for a slaving voyage. In October, 1856, a libel was filed against the bark on a similar charge, and in December, 1856, the cause was heard and the libel dismissed, and the vessel went to sea. She was afterwards seized on the coast of Africa by a British man-of-war and sent to this port in charge of a prize crew. On her arrival here a libel was filed against her on July 8, 1857, to forfeit her, and process was issued in that case. After the vessel was seized under that process, the return day of the process was altered without the order of the Court, for which irregularity the Court directed the process to be set aside; whereupon, on Aug. 7, 1857, the Government filed a new libel against the bark, but did not discontinue the one of July 8 until the case was on hearing.

Judge BETTS decided the case in December last, but his opinion has been recently written out, and is accordingly given at length.

The United States vs. *The Bark Panchita, J. P. Weeks, claimant.*—Minutes No. 74.

BETTS, J.—The multifarious proceedings on the part of the libelants in this prosecution, seek to establish the point that the first outfit and undertaking of the vessel was on a slaving voyage, and that her second departure and conduct were in continuation of and for fulfilment of the same object.

The two enterprises have accordingly been treated by the prosecution as continuous and common by the parties concocting the same and carrying them on, with the characteristic that if the two cannot be legally connected the actings in each constitute a substantive offence and subject the vessel to forfeiture, independently of each other. The theory of the defence is, that the whole transaction, so far as it is open to a criminal accusation, was embodied in the first fitting out of the vessel, and her seizure and trial therefor—and her acquittal on that action is a bar to the subsequent suit.

The issues upon the libel filed Oct. 8, 1856, on the first arrest of the vessel, and the claims and answers of the parties in defence, were determined on the final hearing in December Term, 1856, by the judgment of the Court in favor of the claimants, dismissing the libel and ordering the vessel and cargo discharged from custody. (Decisions No. ——.)

The proceedings upon the libel filed July 8, 1857, were set aside in August Term thereafter, because of an irregularity of practice in altering the return day of the process of attachment after the same had been served and the vessel was attached thereunder, and the action was finally discontinued in Court by the libelants Nov. 5, 1857, whilst the cause was under hearing.

The action commenced Aug. 7, 1857, to which numerous defence was interposed, was brought to final hearing and decision in December Term, 1857.

The Court ruled that the previous decision of December Term, 1856, was not a *res judicata* in the matter under prosecution in this suit, and also that the pendency of the suit instituted July 8, 1857, was no bar to the action commenced Aug. 7, 1857—it not resting upon the same facts or actings of the same parties, if such identity in the cases could in a civil action interpose any impediment to the prosecution of a second suit whilst a prior one remained undisposed of in Court.

The trial of this cause has been an exceedingly protracted one, involving an extended and searching examination of testimony and discussion of points connected with the formalities of the proceedings and the merits of the case.

It would be uninstructive to set forth the evidence at large upon which the criminality of the voyage was maintained and resisted.

There were no facts of any moment of a criminating character brought to light beyond what was proved against her on the first arrest in 1856. Substantially the same cargo and equipment were on board, and the crews were of a similar composition, and the Government failed in proving that any part of the cargo or equipment of the vessel was unsuited to an honest trading voyage and especially adapted to a slaving one. Witnesses conversant in the trade along the western coast of Africa, and merchants engaged for years in it, agree in stating that the outfit of the vessel corresponded with that of those engaged in lawful commerce. It also was made to appear that this bark might, with slight alterations and additions to her arrangements, have been expeditiously and easily prepared on the coast by aid of means readily obtained there, and placed in a condition to receive on board a cargo of slaves. Those means had not been fully taken out with her, nor were they found with her or at her command when she was seized.

The testimony on that head could not reasonably be considered to prove more than that the vessel was found in a state in which it might carry on a voyage in lawful articles of exportation or trade upon the coast or to the United States, or embark in a slaving voyage. Upon the intrinsic evidence derived from her outfit and the composition of her crew, nothing more can be considered established against her than room for suspicion that those facilities might be intended to be perverted into an illicit voyage but being equally compatible with a legal and honest purpose and employment. The law favors a presumption of innocent and moral criminal design on the part of her owners and master. (1 Gun. Ev., 34, 35, and notes; 2 Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phill. Ev., 297, 298.) If an equivocal state of fitment in the vessel would authorize her arrest and condemnation, the same rule applies to vessels engaged in traffic on the west coast of Africa, and, rigidly enforced, might break up the entire commerce of the country in that region, as declared by the Court in the previous decision in this case. The compatibility of her preparation with an illicit or lawful employment does not subject the vessel to any implication or inference that her engagement or destination was illicit. That line of proof, accordingly, must be pronounced inadequate to produce her condemnation.

The prosecution went into proof of declarations made by the master of the bark, and her supercargo and charterer on board during the voyage out to Africa and after her arrival there, to show the guilty purpose of the voyage. This was competent evidence to that end. Statements of such parties respecting the employment of a vessel intrusted to their charge are sufficient to bind the vessel and the interests of her owners; they have the effect of declarations made by the owners themselves.

None of that testimony was of relevancy or weight on that head except that of Robert Hodge, who went the voyage as mate, and testified to express declarations of the master to him that the bark was engaged in a slaving voyage and to propositions from him and the charterer to the witness to connect himself with it. Those statements were so full and explicit as to demonstrate, beyond question, the guilty character of the voyage, and the deliberation with which it was projected and prosecuted by all concerned in gatting it up and carrying it on. Everything on board the vessel in her fitment and preparations and on her course out and upon the coast, was perfectly compatible with the declared purposes imputed to her master, supercargo and charterer. If the testimony is credible there can be no ground for hesitancy in deciding the offence proved, and pronouncing the confiscation of the vessel.

But the testimony of Hodges, in my judgment, is totally discredited by his own previous statements under oath, very deliberately and cautiously made on different occasions, in which he attested that he believed the voyage an innocent and legal one in every respect, and that he never heard the owners, or master or supercargo, (also charterers,) an imputation that it had any connection with a slaving adventure. These oaths, in writing, were voluntarily made by him in this cause very deliberately, and on full explanation between him and several highly respectable and intelligent persons. In these he willfully and considerately perjured himself, or did so on his contrary asseveration on the trial in Court in relation to the same facts. No reconciliation between his adverse statements of those plain facts is attempted, and there seems no possibility of making one. So far than as his testimony is invoked in this case, it must be utterly repudiated except it be corroborated by other credible evidence. None other is offered to that end except that of the Portuguese steward, Josepb Antonio, who gave a rambling and incoherent account of some conversation between the master, supercargo and another person at the table during the voyage, which was imperfectly heard by him, and appeared, according to his version, so far as it is comprehensible to have been a remark of the charterer or *custodios*, the third person, that he should like to send several hundred slaves in that vessel if he had a chance to do so. He denied, however, ever hearing the master speak on the subject, and was not certain that any remark was made by the supercargo intimating an intention to employ the vessel in carrying slaves. This evidence amounts to no corroboration of Hodge's testimony to a guilty design or knowledge of the master or charterer respecting an illegal purpose in the employment of the vessel on this or any other voyage.

I think therefore that the Government fails in producing sufficient proof to support the libel in this, and it must be dismissed.

A certificate of reasonable cause for seizure, upon the facts given in evidence by the prosecution, is awarded.

Ordered that the libel be dismissed and the vessel be discharged from custody thereon.

For the United States—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen.

For claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS—FEB 10.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Henry O. Chittenden et al. vs. *Lyman Gibson.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Cyrus Butler vs. *Alfred Bulkley.*—Motion granted on defendants stipulating to examine in New-York all or any of plaintiff's witnesses, &c.

Margaret O. H. Clarkson et al. vs. *William Silliman et al.*—Order to stay proceedings modified so that this cause may be placed on the Friday calendar, &c.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Henry Hitchcock vs. *Garritt Kerner et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer in ten days upon payment of costs.

Stevens vs. *Hole.*—Motion denied, without costs, and reference ordered; costs to be settled on notice.

GENERAL TERM—Feb. 10.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerk and Sutherland.

LEWIS BAKER DISCHARGED.

In the Matter of the People vs. *Lewis Baker. Implicated, &c.*—This morning, upon the application of Mr. Brady, counsel for Lewis Baker, the Court ordered the recognizances given by Baker in this Court to be discharged.

CASE OF CANGEMI.

The Court directed an order to be entered declaring the judgment of reversal by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* Cangemi, to be the judgment of this Court. The case was accordingly ordered back to its proper Circuit though no particular day was assigned for the trial to take place.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 10

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Escape of a Prisoner.

This Court reassembled at 10 o'clock, and a batch of prisoners were brought in by the constables attached to the Court and seated in the usual place. About 12 o'clock Joseph Lane, a notorious shover of counterfeit money and well known as an operator with Horace Shepherd, escaped from the Court-room, it was nearly two hours after that the Court was notified of the fact. It was generally presumed that at least two officers and certainly one lawyer were concerned in the escape. The report was current that money had repeatedly been offered to different parties in Brooklyn to procure Lane's escape.

District-Attorney Schumaker requested officer Wigley of the New-York detective force, and who was a witness in the case, to watch the prisoner closely while in the Court Room, and in obedience to this request he took a position very near him.

Ex-Judge Stuart, the counsel of the prisoner, was also present, and declared to the District-Attorney that his client should not be tried on the day set for the trial, and some words passed between them.

It is stated that officer Zeller passed out of the Court-room, and that Lane passed out immediately behind him—and this was his last appearance. Zeller strenuously denied that he took the prisoner out, and says that he did not know that he was behind him. When the fact of the escape was announced by the District-Attorney to the Court, Judge MORRIS dismissed every officer of the Court, telling them that he did not desire their services longer, and further, that he should lay their names before the Grand Jury. The attaches of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police were sent for, and at the request of the Court took charge of the prisoners.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—John Gillen was placed on trial and convicted on an indictment for this offence. The offence took place in the Kings County Penitentiary. Gillen was arrested a few months ago by Officer Frost, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, for stealing a shawl from a store on Fulton-street, and was sentenced by Justice CORNWELL, for this offence, to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. After he had been there a few weeks, not liking his quarters, he attempted to escape, but was prevented by John Brennan, whom he turned upon and stabbed. The wound was considered mortal at first, but Brennan finally recovered, and his assailant was to-day convicted as above stated.

THE NAVY-STREET HOMICIDE.—Henry Havens, a bright-looking colored boy, was next placed on trial, on an indictment for manslaughter, first degree, for killing William Allen. The transaction took place on Navy-street, near Johnson, only a few weeks ago, and full details were then published in the TIMES. On the trial it was shown that the prisoner and deceased (who was also a colored boy) were quarreling, when the prisoner struck the deceased with a brick. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter fourth degree. The accused was defended by A. J. Spooner, Esq.

ROBBERY.—Dennis McCarthy was arraigned to answer for knocking down and robbing a man in South Brooklyn. On the trial it was shown that the complainant and prisoner were intoxicated, and had had a quarrel just before the alleged robbery. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Robert Carroll, indicted with the above for participating in the same affair, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and a plea of guilty of assault and battery was accepted.

The Court then adjourned.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—General Term Calendar for this day.—Causes.—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 8 bbls. Ashes; 3,268 bbls. Flour; 36,500 bushels Corn; 1,003 bags Malt; 1,700 bushels and 453 bags Oats; 96 pkgs. Provisions; and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 130 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,162 bbls., including 769 bbls. Pearls, and 1,113 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ℔ lb.

BARK—The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark; the demand is good, but there is little or none arriving. The last sales of 1st No. 1 made public were at $28 50 ℔ ton."

CANDLES—Are in fair request at our quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c., and Adamantine at 16c.@19c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and quiet. A moderate inquiry prevails for Anthracite within our range. We quote: Liverpool Cannel, at $9 50@10; do, Orrell, at $7@$7 25 ℔ chaldron; New-Castle, at $6; Picton and Sidney, at $5 50, and Anthracite, from yard, $4 75@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, Coal continues very inactive, and prices about the same as last noticed, with light receipts and sales both for shipment and home use.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request and is on the advance. Sales 1,700 bags, in lots, at from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at prices within our range: Java, at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, at 10c.@13c.; Rio, at 8¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c @8¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market displays increased activity and firmness. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@12c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ℔ lb., closing quite unsettled, holders generally claiming even higher prices. Our available supply is under 12,500 bales, against 93,200 bales same time last year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 50 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FISH—All kinds continue quiet and languid. We quote: Dry Cod, $3@$3 50 ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackeral, at $10 25@$10 37½ for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 30c @35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand at about previous quotations. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00
Canadian Flour is more active, but prices are unaltered. Sales 1,400 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern continues inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 @$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.	

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in better request and are held with more firmness.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, but prices are essentially unchanged, for the leading articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Receipts light; stock very moderate. Corn is more sought after, mainly by shippers, at former rates. Sales 36,500 bushels new crop, at 65c. @66c. for yellow, and 65c.@67c. for white, ℔ bushel. Rye is depressed and languid, at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and prices are nominal.

HIDES—Are brisker and somewhat firmer. The principal sales reported since Friday have been 3,889 Buenos Ayres at 20½c.@21c.; 3,000 Rio Grande at 19½c.; 3,000 Orinoco at 17½c.; 6,000 Pernambuco at 12c., all 6 months; 6,000 Vera Cruz at private bargain, and 1,619 Barcelona at 15½c., 7 months' credit. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 322,912, against 67,238 same time in 1857, and 72,222 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet, yet quoted steady.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, and prices exhibit less firmness. New-Orleans, 27c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds attract less attention but previous quotations are sustained. Crude Turpentine, $3 50@$3 56¼ ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 43¾c.@44c. ℔ gallon; Tar, $2@$2-25 ℔ bbl.: Common Resin, $1 40 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; No. 1 Resin at $2 50@$3; White and Pale Resin at $3@$4 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Pitch, $1 87½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Crude Whale continues quiet, and is nominally quoted at 52c.@55c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm attracts less attention, being held at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale at 70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon; and $3@$3 25 ℔ basket. Palm Oil, 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm at 54c.@55c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FEB. 8.—SPERM—The week opened with a good demand, with a sale of 100 bbls. at 10c. ℔ gallon, followed by further sales of parcels during the week, amounting to 1,050 bbls., at prices not transpired, but understood at an advance upon the above. WHALE—Whale Oil has "broke ground," and purchasers are in the market. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,000 bbls., in parcels, to manufacture, upon private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, sales having been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 for Mess; and $12 40@$12 60 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c. for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters intended for publication, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be thoroughly paid for.

☞ CHARLES G. GEER, late GEER & HURLBURT,) No. 236 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown for the early trains, by R. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult, arrived at Portland yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later than those brought by the *Arabia*. The most interesting feature in the news is the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, to the Princess Royal, of England. The ceremony was performed with great éclat on the 25th of January at the Chapel of St. James' Palace, and, immediately afterwards, the royal bride and bridegroom started for Windsor. London was illuminated in honor of the event, and John Bull was particularly excited and enthusiastic. The Protestant and Catholic fanatics of Belfast appear to have seized the opportunity of this general jubilee to enjoy their favorite pastime of stoning and pistoling each other. Operations were resumed on the *Leviathan* on the 23d and again on the 26th ult., and the monster was moved about nine feet each day. It is reported that the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from Marseilles, had been recaptured in the Gulf of Spezzia by a French war steamer, and had been taken back to Marseilles. The Emperor continued to receive, from all quarters, addresses congratulating him upon his late marvelous escape from assassination. The commercial intelligence by this arrival is specially interesting.

A brief dispatch from New-Orleans intimates another complete turn over in Mexican affairs. The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is announced as having arrived below, having on board COMONFORT, late Dictator, and Gen. GARCIA CONDE as passengers. There is little doubt now that SANTA ANNA will soon be, if he is not already, once more at the head of affairs in that most unhappy country.

The Army bill was again debated in the U. S. Senate yesterday, after another ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. DOUGLAS to call up his Kansas resolutions. He was defeated by only one voto. No question was taken on the Army bill. The House was engaged all day in the consideration of the bill to amend the act further to insure the safety of passengers on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to enforce the liability of common carriers or persons engaged in the express business was reported favorably. The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was passed, after fixing the limit on the first Monday in April. In the Assembly, a resolution was introduced by Mr. LAW, inviting ex-Secretary STANTON to deliver an address in the Assembly Chamber on Saturday evening, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 21. The proposition to form a special committee to inquire into the management of the Brooklyn Gas Companies was reported upon favorably.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. W. T. MCCOY, Esq., was chosen President. Syracuse was fixed upon as the place for holding the next fair of the Society.

The Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan has written a letter to Archbishop HUGHES, setting forth the lamentable condition of the Roman Catholics in India. Their losses since the beginning of the rebellion have been immense, and they now appeal to the Church elsewhere for aid in their troubles.

A riot occurred in New-Haven on Tuesday evening, originating in a fight between a number of the students of Yale College and the members of Engine Company No 2. The students assaulted the engine-house of the Company, when the firemen rallied and a general rumpus ensued, in the course of which a revolver was fired by a student, the ball taking effect on the person of Mr. WM. MILES, a member of the fire company. MILES is said to be fatally wounded. The affray caused great excitement. It is supposed to have originated in an old grudge of the students.

The Aldermanic Committee on Land and Places met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding the resolution passed at the final meeting of the Board of 1857, giving the Mayor power to appoint an arbiter, with full powers, for the purchase of that portion of Ward's Island that is now in private hands. When the resolution was passed, some of the friends of the measure stated that Mayor TIEMANN would enter upon his duties so soon after its adoption that he would have control of it, and being familiar with the matter, would doubtless see that the City's interests were protected. The result was something different. Alderman TUCKER, who thought there was something wrong, watched its progress, and reported yesterday, that the resolution was adopted on the night of the 31st of December; that it was signed the same evening by Mayor WOOD, and that, on the same evening, the Mayor appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. SCHERMERHORN, arbiter for the City. The Alderman claimed that if Mr. MCCOTTER desired to sell his property, he should name some price for it, so that the Common Council could have some idea of what they would have to pay for it. Mayor TIEMANN was called in and stated that when the City purchased a portion of the Island in 1862, they paid $1,500 an acre for it, more than twice its value, and that now he would not give more than that price for it, even for the City. He thought the City had no immediate use for it, and only favored purchasing it at all because he considered it important that the City should have entire control of the Island. The proceedings, which were of unusual interest, may be found reported in full in another column.

The Committee on Ferries met yesterday in relation to the unauthorized running of boats from the Battery, by the Staten Island Ferry Company. Mr. SMITH and Mr. GEORGE LAW were examined, but said they were unable to give any information as to the authority for running the boats from that point.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday a letter was read, addressed by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, Member of Congress from Tennessee, to DAVID OGDEN, Esq., as to the possibility of gaining evidence upon the disposition of European powers to favor the emigration of paupers and political offenders. A memorial was also read, addressed by the Commissioners to the Legislature, with the hope of so altering the law as to put a stop to the seduction of young women on board ship, by the officers of emigrant vessels.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FRANCIS MOORE, a *nymph du pave*, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chain from a countryman. Sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. CHARLES L. CLEAVER was convicted of stealing two dressed calfskins worth $50 from a Mr. KOHN, for whom he worked, and who owed him a large sum of money for wages. The jury recommended him to mercy, and the Recorder, in sentencing him to two years in the State Prison, said that he would join with the District-Attorney, in obtaining his immediate pardon. There was evidence that the prisoner, an ignorant man, thought that in taking the skins he was only paying himself the money due to him from his employer. PETER WHITAKER and JOHN CURRAN were convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. WHITAKER was sentenced to two years and six months, and CURRAN to two years and two months, in the State Prison. WILLIAM DEVLIN and MICHAEL ROACH, convicted of stealing poultry from WILLIAM S. DEAN, were sentenced, DEVLIN to three years and four months, and ROACH (it being his first offence) to two years and six months, in the State Prison. GEORGE STAUERT pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and being a very old offender, was sentenced to seven years and four months in the State Prison.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the boy TOOLE and "Sailor DAN," two of the parties implicated in the Greenwich-street outrage and murder case, pleaded guilty, by advice of their counsel, to manslaughter in the first degree. TOOLE had already put in the same plea, but withdrew it by consent of the Court, before the trial of O'CONNELL. The latter having been convicted and sentenced to be hanged, TOOLE fell back on the original plea, which Judge INGRAHAM, with the consent of the District-Attorney, accepted. He was sentenced to twelve years and three months in the State Prison. "Sailor DAN" was sentenced only to ten years and two months, the Judge remarking that, although he had been instrumental in dragging the woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, into the room where the outrage was committed, there was no evidence that he participated in the actual assault which caused her death.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a suit brought by FRANCIS GUERARD and BEEKER against GARDNER FURNISS for clothes, to the amount of $525, furnished to him from their establishment, went by default.

The body of a blind German, named PHILIP GOMEITZ, whose suicide was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was stolen on Tuesday night from No. 96 Ridge-street and a policeman found it yesterday in the dissecting room of the Medical College in Fourteenth-street. It had not been at all mutilated.

Yesterday we published the fact that two prisoners had escaped from an officer of the Kings County Court of Sessions. Yesterday another escaped—JOSEPH LANE—the well-known companion of HONORA SHEPHERD in passing counterfeit money. He was brought into Court to be arraigned, and to have a day fixed for trial; when wanted, some two hours afterward, he was not to be found. It is supposed that several persons were concerned in his escape, and the Court immediately discharged all of the officers on duty, and notified them that the matter of the escapes would be laid before the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were decidedly firmer for Cotton, of which 2,000 bales were reported sold, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Flour was in fair supply and request at uniform rates. No noticeable change occurred in the Grain trade. Groceries were in good demand at very full rates for Coffee, Teas, Rice and Sugars, but at somewhat lower prices for New-Orleans Molasses. Provisions were steadily improving in demand and value. Freights exhibited no important change. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 548.

The Cattle Markets were better supplied with really good stock yesterday than usual, but there was a little falling off in numbers, which, together with the superior quality, tended to an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb., on the average of all sales, over the prices of the preceding week. The prices declined towards evening, but the yards were cleared at nightfall. The Eastern markets took off about 600 head at Albany.

The Independence of the South.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that we must have been actuated by a subtle and secret hostility to the institutions and the independence of the South in giving utterance, a few days since, to the satisfaction which we felt on learning that Mr. WM. BALLARD PRESTON had succeeded in opening communications by steam between the seaport of Norfolk in Virginia and the ancient inland city of Orleans in France, and is quite convinced that our evident "desire to turn the scheme into ridiculo" covers a serious consternation, and a pavid trembling at our hearts for the endangered future of our own metropolis. The Norfolk *Argus* on the other hand has been caught napping, as its classic namesake was on one unlucky occasion, and taking us simply at our word strives to assuage our fears by the welcome assurance that, however prosperous and mighty Virginia may become, she will never abandon her sister Commonwealths to despair, and will never keep either her precious Presidents or her more precious oysters to herself.

We accept the comfort which the *Argus* offers, and we are entirely sure that so long as a President can be found in the Old Dominion or a bivalve upon her *fundum*, it will never be the fault of Virginia if the White House yawns empty for an inmate, or the saloons of Broadway darken on their disappointed guests.

But we cannot suffer this opportunity to slip by us unimproved to a brief discourse in a somewhat more serious vein with our Virginian cotemporaries. It is time that the true state of the case as it stands between the Northern power, so rapidly rising into an indisputable ascendancy in the councils of the Union, and the Southern interests which Southern men have for years so madly sought to foster and to shield by violent and extravagant usurpations of influence, should be fairly set before the intelligence of both sections of the country, and accepted in a spirit of patriotic statesmanship.

Whatever our Southern fellow-citizens may think of the means by which the result has been brough about, they can hardly blind themselves any longer to the fact that the Northern States have outgrown, are outgrowing, and must continue to outgrow, their Southern confederates in all the elements of political power under the existing Constitution of the United States. We leave entirely on one side all questions of the relative social stability and productive prosperity of the two divisions. These are not to the present purpose, and we have no wish to agitate them at this moment. But political power—the power to shape the domestic and the foreign policy of the Union, and to give tone to the national character, under our existing Government—must pass over by an irresistible law into the control of the States which are strongest in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The Free States, whenever they shall be forced into acting as a compact body, must henceforth and forevermore outnumber and out-vote the States of Slavery. In saying this we do not offer a provocation—we describe a phenomenon which any man with open eyes may see, the reality of which it is sheer lunacy any longer to doubt or to deny.

If, then, the Free States are, as a body, governed and impelled by "that embittered antagonism to the institutions of the South," which the Richmond *Enquirer* attributes to ourselves, and which is now daily alleged of the whole Northern people on the floor of Congress by the grave representatives of sovereign States, it is clear that the South must, by every instinct of self-respect and of self-preservation, be driven out of all political relations with an enemy so absolute and, within the forms of the Constitution, so irresistible. If Southern men and Southern leaders *believe* this, then they must mean disunion when they threaten disunion, unless they are the weakest of braggarts and the blindest of men.

Now, we know very well that the people of the Southern States are *not* a generation of hopeless imbeciles. We know that the Southern States, while they are far from being so prosperous or so powerful as under a wiser system of social economy we believe they might rapidly become, are both prosperous and powerful enough to vindicate their independence whenever that independence shall be threatened. And precisely because we know this, do we hold it to be, in the last degree, dangerous for the leaders of the Southern mind to delude themselves into the belief that the Northern States ever have threatened, or now mean to threaten the independence of their Slave-holding confederates. Precisely because we know this, do we hold that any Southern man who, knowing the truth of the case, suffers himself to raise the blustering cry of Disunion in the interest of a political party, or of a trivial personal ambition, is a traitor to the South and to the North alike, more cruel and more reckless than the most cruel and reckless of the men who for this chance or that of party triumph gambled the sovereignty of France away into the hands of NAPOLEON III, during the long agony of the Republic of 1848. For it is not to be counted among things possible that the people of this Republic, or people educated to the responsibilities and invested with the dignity of self-government, should long go on playing at civil hostilities, and thimble-rigging the most stupendous questions that can divide or unite great and intelligent communities. There is something unutterably shameful and degrading to every man worthy of the name, who calls himself an American citizen, in these perpetual clamors of crimination and recrimination which are evoked in the councils of the country, to further some sixpenny object of some paltry politician, and as they rose without a decent cause to-day, subside without a dignified issue to-morrow. There is nothing in the past history of the Union, there is nothing in the present aspect of politics, to authorize the assumption that any respectable proportion of the population of the Northern States are animated with an embittered hostility to the institutions of the South. On the contrary, the deep and real hostility which the Northern people feel to the institution of Slavery has always been modified in their public action by the thought that this institution was an institution of the South—and that the South was with us and of us, part and parcel of the united nation which claims our common allegiance and inspires our common patriotism. If the South does not and will not believe this—if the South, believing this, is unwilling to accept its inevitable position and to see the great cordon of the Free States strengthen about its borders, relying still with confidence for the future of its integrity and its rights upon the justice and the loyalty of the whole American people—then indeed it is useless to discuss the issues now before us, certain as they are to vanish with the rapid march of events into vaster issues yet, the end of which "can no man know."

Afraid of the Facts.

Mr. HARRIS said, in the remarks with which he prefaced his resolutions that "the truth never harmed any party on a great public question of this character." Evidently the Southern members do not agree with him. On the contrary they know that nothing else could be so fatal to their plans, and they consequently resisted to the bitter end all attempts at investigation. Mr. HARRIS' proposition, as our readers know, was, that instead of voting directly upon the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, the subject should be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen, with instructions to examine and report upon the charge of frauds connected with the formation of that instrument, and the vote thereon by which it is alleged the people of Kansas have adopted it. On this just and honest proposition *there were but two affirmative votes from the South!* All fair minds must regard with amazement the spectacle thus presented. Here we see the representatives of the fifteen Slave States, with two exceptions only, voting against inquiry into charges of monstrous iniquity, which no one doubts to have been perpetrated, simply because exposure must defeat the Lecompton Constitution! Never before has a political party committed an act so disgraceful and damaging.

The frauds which eighty-four out of eighty-six Southern representatives refused to investigate, are gross beyond example. Their existence, if sustained by evidence, cannot fail to vitiate the Lecompton Constitution, and compel its rejection by Congress. Is it pretended that no evidence is offered? Not at all. On the contrary, it is the certain conviction that proof is abundant, conclusive, overwhelming, which induces Southern members, with a near approach to unanimity, to oppose the resolution of Mr. HARRIS. Like the unfortunate Hibernian, when brought into Court upon a charge which he felt sure would be proved against him, justice and truth are above all things what they dread. Let any man, we care not what his party affinities or his personal prejudices may be, read the Philadelphia speech of Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, contained in yesterday's TIMES, and we will defy him to regard the conduct of those who voted against Mr. HARRIS's resolution with feelings short of contempt. That gentleman is a man of character. He is from a Slave State, and was appointed Secretary of Kansas in April last, by President BUCHANAN. His honor or veracity cannot be questioned. We commend his convincing exposition to the special attention of all who, on Monday, voted to prevent investigation. If not made ashamed of their conduct, they are beyond the reach of that sensation. It has long been claimed that Southern gentlemen were especially alive to a sentiment of honor, which interest was not permitted to obscure. If such has been their character, it is so no longer. The annals of legislation furnish no instance of a more gross debasement, for the sake of sectional advantage, than the one in question. And when the Committee shall make public an authoritative statement of the wickedness which the South is anxious to cover up, for the sake of carrying the Lecompton Constitution, many cheeks will burn, unless honor and shame, as well as fairness and political honesty, have utterly become extinct among the chivalry.

CAPTURE OF THE ADRIATIC.—We are happy to find that the Boston *Courier* repudiates with just and natural indignation the singular complacency with which the "Yankee trick" of Captain DURHAM was received by another Press of that city. The *Courier* finds it as difficult as we find it disagreeable to believe that an American Captain could have been guilty of so superlatively mean a transaction, and promises the delinquent a taste of Marble-head justice at the proper time and place. Fortunately for the honor of our mercantile marine the run-away Captain has been overhauled and carried back to Marseilles, where we presume his vessel is now safely moored in the fitting company of the ship *Meagher*, which assisted him in his first evasion. He will be put now upon his trial, and we shall have it fully stated upon the authority of a judicial investigation, whether he did or did not disgrace the flag under which he sailed by a deliberate violation of his pledged and plighted word.

The City Police.

There was a curious discussion at the meeting of the Police Board a day two since. It was proposed by Mr. STRANAHAN that Mr. Cornelius Woglom, a Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct, be appointed Inspector. There was to be said in his favor that his election would give great satisfaction to the people of his district, that he was a worthy man and had been once an Alderman; for the other side it was urged that he had never acted as patrolman, an experience essentially necessary to the due performance of his duties as Inspector, and moreover that he could only read a little, and could not write at all, or only so badly as to be unable even to copy. When we say there was a good deal of discussion about this man's fitness, and that on Mayor TIEMANN's motion the matter was laid on the table, we shall, we have no doubt, have said enough to suggest grave doubts to many of our readers, as to whether, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, a proper notion of what a good police force ought to be, has as yet been battered into the Commissioner's heads. We almost despair of enlightening some of them on the subject, but nevertheless feel that we owe it to the public, to hammer away. The lightest artillery will in the long run breach the heaviest fortification, if the fire can be kept up long enough. General NYE thinks the newspapers talk most about what they know least. Now, on the particular subject of the organization of a police force, there is no means of judging of the gallant officer's lore but by his acts, and we will any day match our preaching on this point with his practice and that of his colleagues. They are evidently desirous of doing well, but they don't yet thoroughly know how, and must in the meantime submit to be taught with the best grace they can.

They will probably be greatly astounded to hear that the approbation or disapprobation of the inhabitants of a precinct ought to have nothing whatever to do with the appointment of any officer; and nevertheless such is the case. The Aldermen and Common Councilmen enjoy the approbation of the inhabitants of their Wards, and yet we doubt if the public considers them very efficient officers. The great objection to the old police force was that its members enjoyed the confidence of their friends in the various Wards, and the great excellence of the present force ought to be that its members are neither known nor popular in their Wards. If either appointment or promotion is made to depend upon the amount of local influence candidates can bring to bear on the Commissioners, the sooner General NYE and his colleagues resign in favor of FERNANDO WOOD and Judge RUSSELL the better. It is the duty of the Commissioners in the matter of promotion to rely on what they themselves have seen and known of an officer—upon his acts in the force, not what people think of him out of it. Fancy a private soldier being made sergeant, not because he was smart, sober, efficient and well educated, but because people in the neighborhood of the barracks like him.

An inspector of Metropolitan Police, we beg to inform Mr. STRANAHAN—and we can assure General NYE,—that we happen to know more of what inspectors of metropolitan police are under a thoroughly good system, than he does—should be a gentleman and a man of education, with tact, politeness, fertility of resource, and with some knowledge of the law. As a natural corollary from this proposition we pronounce Mr. Cornelius Woglom, and everybody else similarly situated, to be utterly unfit for the position to which he aspires, for the simple reason that he reads badly and writes worse. Of his antecedents, generally, we know nothing and care nothing; but we think any one who knows anything of the history of the Corporation of this City for the last few years, must feel satisfied that an illiterate Ex-Alderman is not fit for any public employment whatever. We hope Mr. Cornelius Woglom will understand that we have no personal hostility to him whatever, and never heard of him till Thursday last. To us he is an abstraction, or entity, simply, which we would use as an illustration of the bad principles which the Police Commissioners seem disposed to establish in the selection of its officers. A few days ago an attempt was made, in like manner, to lay down a rule that an officer was justified in leaving his post "to get a drink of water in a coffee-house." We say No—General NYE to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. He is no more justified in doing so than a sentry on duty would be: and in no service that we have ever heard of, was such a thing ever mooted. It seems, at first sight, an inhuman thing to prevent a citizen from quenching his thirst, but if the precedent be once established, what is to prevent any officer going into coffee-houses ten times in two hours, and loafing therein ten minutes each time. Is this Police force a military organization, or not? That is the question. If it is, we ask for military discipline. If it is not, it is as worthless as the old one.

There is, we suppose, a new Commissioner to be elected in place of Mr. PERIT. If the Commissioners really wish to render the public a service, they can in no way render it so effectually as electing some one who is not notorious as a partizan. This is the main thing which the City requires, and the very thing which the Board seems to find it hardest to grant. We want some one whose life has been decent, whose ambition has been legitimate, whose social position is respectable, whose character is unexceptionable—in short a gentleman. If, to all these, he adds administrative talent, so much the better, but in the name of order and property, let us not have a well-known politician. Good intentions and a good character to guarantee them, are the main requisites in a Commissioner; the working-out of the details, on which so much of the efficiency of a police force depends, must be left to subordinates.

Lucy Stone on Taxation.

Tuesday's *Tribune* contains a report of Mrs. LUCY STONE'S speech on "Taxation without Representation," delivered on Monday last, "in a little hall in the village of Orange, N. J.," where LUCY resides, and where we are told she has "bought a home for herself and her husband," Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL.

The occurrence which occasioned this public demonstration was the recent sale of Mrs. LUCY'S household effects by the Sheriff for taxes. Not that LUCY is poor: but as the law does not allow her to vote she refuses to pay, on the revolutionary doctrine that "taxation and representation" are inseparable. Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL, in a brief address, introduced his wife, Mrs. LUCY STONE. (The nomenclature of this married pair is peculiar, but we have the *Tribune* before us, and follow copy:)

"She commenced her discourse by extolling the bravery of the men who, in the birth of our liberties, began to think that men were above institutions. Still those men, she said, when they had learned their own rights, disfranchised one-half the race. She read from the Constitution of New-Jersey, which disfranchised women, with paupers, idiots, negroes, and insane men. The women took this coot insult as a compliment, and sneered at those who were unwilling to submit to the degradation."

LUCY continued her discourse in this strain for some time, and closed with the announcement of her intention, on a future occasion, to discuss "the Bible position of woman."

Mrs. LUCY STONE is a theorist. She would abolish Slavery, emancipate woman, regulate families, and modify marriage according to certain rules, without regard to the actual state of society, or to the temper, customs and institutions of mankind.

In her argument she has, however, one great advantage at the outset. Unquestionably a strictly logical application of the motto upon which she founds her address, would excuse women from the payment of taxes. But she is mistaken in assuming that they are alone aggrieved by taxation without representation. Thousands of male minors are taxed, as well as multitudes of adult men who own property situated where they do not reside and where, therefore, they cannot vote.

LUCY claims for women the right of voting also upon another ground,—that "all Government is founded upon the consent of the governed." They are not allowed to vote, but are required to be governed. Here again Mrs. STONE is led astray by her theory. Logically, indeed, she is right. She sticks to her premises—but the premises are wrong. Practically, not more than one-sixth of the entire population can vote, yet all are required to obey the laws. Women are the largest, but not by any means the only class excluded from the ballot-box. All males under the age of majority are in the same category, and many thousands of adult citizens by change of residence, absence from home, or other temporary causes, also lose their suffrage.

Government is practical, not logical, and can never be carried on according to theoretical rules. Mrs. LUCY should take her time, reflect, observe, and pay her taxes. Let her conform to the usages of society, call herself by her husband's name, and speak respectfully of the old Commonwealth of New-Jersey. She may not go to Congress, but if she rears a family in virtue and order, let her never regret that she cannot be a Senator, a foreign Minister or the captain of a cavalry troop.

WOODEN SHOES AND THE POPE OF ROME.—It would hardly strike a careless observer that there is any vital connection between the siege of Londonderry and the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the "holy, blessed and glorious memory of WILLIAM of Orange" came up from the limbo of the past on the evening of the 25th of January, to tronble the wedding festival of the daughter of VICTORIA, in the streets of her mother's loyal city of Belfast, in Ireland, and that the Battle of the Boyne was then and there the cause of a vast number of broken heads to people, of whom we may charitably hope that some little wisdom came to them with the aches and pains of the succeeding morning.

Everybody remembers the vivid picture which Lord MACAULAY draws in the third volume of his *History*, of the contrast between the Belfast which WILLIAM entered two centuries ago and the Belfast of the present day. The town has changed indeed in many things, and changed for the better. It is more pleasing now to the eye—more noisy to the ear—it makes a nobler show along the shore of the Lagan, and fills a grander place in the statistics of the realm. But it is now, as it was then, a strong-hold of the Protestant faith, and, with that faith, of the bitterest hostility between the Englishry and the Irishry of the North. Perhaps if its people had been suffered to take their own course, the progress of the age might have mollified among them, as it has in so many other quarters, the fierce prejudices and sullen passions of a buried day. But a zeal without knowledge has been busy among them, and not six months ago the populace of the town were inflamed into riotous fury by the declamations of a judicious evangelist, who conceived that he had been favored with a direct commission from Heaven to denounce the Pope, with all his works and wooden shoes in the highways and the market-place. The remonstrances of the sane Protestant clergymen and of the true magistrate were thrown away upon this intelligent Apostle, and his sermons speedily produced their natural effect upon the peculiarly patient and logical mind of the Irish Catholic population in Belfast. Terrible riots took place, which were only appeased by the bayonet.

The occasion of the rejoicings in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal relumed the dying flame, and the people of Belfast have once more covered themselves with glory.

ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY.—It was not at all necessary for poor BENNETT to inform his readers that he could not approve of Mr. GROW's ideas on the subject of self-defence, and that he does not approve of striking back when he is hit. Poor BENNETT has too often given illustrations of his theory in practice, to make it necessary for him to state what his opinions are on that subject.

Mr. GROW, it is proper to observe, was not "betrayed into a momentary forgetfulness of his position as a legislator and a gentleman;" he remembered what his position was, and the duty entailed upon him by it, promptly to resent an insult, not only to himself personally, but to his constituents and the body of which he was a member. If he had not done so, we should not have had so ample an apology as was given by his antagonist; and the affair would have been, as the Richmond *South* predicted, the beginning of the end, instead of the end of the beginning.

MORE TOM-FOOLERY.—Our Common Council has appropriated $2,000 towards the reception of a Turkish gentleman who is coming to this City to see about having some ships built for the Turkish Navy. Our ship-builders will be very much obliged to our City Fathers for their services as runners, and "touting" dinner-givers, for their benefit. But we should like to know if it is designed to take similar action in all similar cases. When Mr. TOMPKINS SMITH, of Manchester, comes over to buy Cotton, or to sell buttons, will the Common Council give him a public reception? And if not, why not?

We hope that this Turkish Pacha will be treated like a gentleman—but we are utterly unable to see what title he has to a public reception. If the Mormons were in possession of the City Government, they might very naturally desire to extend the hand of brotherhood to a people whose domestic institutions furnished the models for their own. But our Aldermen have never avowed any special respect for polygamy—and that is the only feature of Turkish society prominent enough to challenge the attention of other nations. We don't owe Turkey anything—so there is no necessity for being over-civil on that score—nor does she owe us, which relieves us from the duty which solicitude for our debts might dictate. It is said that by being especially polite, we may induce the Turks to trade with us, and so increase our commerce—but commerce does not depend upon civility, nor does it always follow such excessive and suspicious politeness. If the Turks want to buy anything we have to sell, and can do it cheaper here than elsewhere, they will be very likely to do it, and not otherwise. But it is scarcely worth while for our City Government to undertake the office of "entertaining partner," either to our shipping-merchants or our ship-builders.

The fact is, our City fathers are constantly making fools of themselves by just such displays as this. There is not the slightest occasion for any such ostentatious performance, or for any expenditure of money, for the reception of this or any other foreigner, who may come to this country upon private or upon public business. No other city in the world—certainly none out of the United States—ever does such things. How would London look giving a public reception to some of the scores and hundreds of Americans who constantly visit that city to buy railroad iron, or to sell railroad bonds? Yet there would be just as much propriety in this as in the parade which the Common Council propose to make over this distinguished and expected Turk.

STRANGE OPINIONS OF BANK OFFICERS.—The *Evening Post* says:

"Many Bank officers, to our certain knowledge, consider that the strength of the houses who passed though the storm without suspension was so far expended that they might as well have suspended at once."

These Bank officers appear to be of that class of philosophical financiers who think it a piece of great folly to fritter away your income in paying your debts. The houses that expended their strength in meeting their liabilities during "the storm," are certainly entitled to great credit and encouragement for their perseverance, and bank officers should be the last to say they might as well have suspended at once. It is the duty of a merchant to struggle on while there is any prospect of sustaining himself, and he can do so without sacrificing his creditors. It was especially the duty of merchants so to do during the late financial storm, for every suspension then helped to increase the panic, and bring down other houses. There are, no doubt, many houses that bravely struggled through the difficulties of the panic and met their liabilities at a great sacrifice, who would be in a better condition now if they had given up at once, and made a compromise with their creditors: but it would be fatal to mercantile credit, and a most dangerous precedent to establish, if a merchant were to be justified in suspending, when he might, by expending his strength, continue to meet his engagements. The strength of a mercantile house could never be better expended than in making such an effort. The whole framework of the business world rests upon the integrity of merchants in meeting their liabilities, and nothing short of absolute necessity should be regarded as a sufficient apology for their not doing so.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.—The Richmond *South*, in announcing "the defeat of the Administration," in the vote upon Mr. HARRIS' motion, takes heart and exclaims:

"But the Black Republican-Douglas majority was so small that we are sanguine of ultimate success. *Surely more than three men on the other side are 'open to conviction.'* Of course our own friends will stand firm. We do not give up the ship."

"Open to conviction" means here susceptible of bribery. But the *South* may as well "give up the ship." That resource was exhausted before the question was taken on Monday. Votes which were not in the market previous to the "defeat of the Administration" are not likely to be for sale now.

MUSICAL.—The New-York American Music Association will give a *soirée* (the second of the season) to-night at Hope Chapel, No. 730 Broadway. Mrs. CLARA, M. BRINKERHOFF, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. H. COOPER, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, and other prominent artists will assist.

RAISING EGGS IN THE CITY.—A gentleman residing in this City, and who has but so much of a single City lot as a good sized house on it leaves uncovered, during the year following Thanksgiving, 1856, kept an average of 15 hens, and received from them 2,608 eggs. He has carefully kept an account of the expenses of his flock, and is sure that his eggs cost him much less than he could have bought them for—besides being a fresh article and always reliable. Cleanliness about the poultry house, raw fresh meat once a week, and the other orthodox treatment was of course furnished. He believes that poultry are profitable, and that whosoever has half a City lot at his command can make them so.

ACCIDENTS AND NARROW ESCAPES.—MICHAEL GRIFFIN, a boy thirteen years of age, residing at No. 29 Old-slip, while flying a kite Tuesday afternoon on the roof of the five-story building No. 21 Old-slip, accidentally stumbled off the roof and fell into the back yard. He was severely injured internally, but no bones fractured. Officer HARRINGTON, of the First Ward, took him to City Hospital. At a late hour Tuesday evening an Irishman named FREDERICK PETERSON fell from Pier No. 5 North River into the water, and narrowly escaped drowning. His cries were heard by the First Ward Police, who rescued him. A German baker named PHILIP GEIL, while driving his cart through Eleventh-st. yesterday morning, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Avenue B, and his left thigh fractured. Officer GILMORE, of the Seventeenth Ward, conveyed him to his residence, No. 116 Willet-street.

FROM ALBANY.

The Farmers in the Assembly Chamber—Trust Funds—Executive Session—A Democratic Gun Spiked—The Legislature Constitutional—The Tribune Investigation—Mr. Corning and Lecompton.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

The State Agricultural Society has possession of the Assembly Chamber from 12 o'clock to day.

Previous to the adjournment, a resolution was passed tendering to Mr. STANTON the use of the hall on Saturday evening, while he should explain to the congregated wisdom of the State the actual condition of Kansas.

The House also passed a resolution directing the Committee on Cities and Villages to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn Gas Companies, and ascertain their method of transacting business. For this purpose the Committee was vested with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. DAYTON, on a question of privilege, explained his connection with the organization of the House. He denied any knowledge of any bargain or arrangement by which Mr. ALVORD was to be made Speaker, etc., etc.

Mr. LYNCH also had a question of privilege, taking that method of denying the imputation in the *Tribune* that he was inviting interviews with the pawnbrokers

CHANCERY TRUST FUNDS

The Clerk of the Court of Appeals replied to the Senate resolution asking what amount of funds be held in his possession, as Clerk of that Court. He makes up the sum of $125,069 85, invested as follows:

In bonds and mortgages	$59,936 01
In Oneida Bank stock	500 00
In Albany City 6 per cents	4,666 00
In Albany Insurance Company	1,500 00
Deposited in bank, at 5 per cent	40,143 44
On personal security, on demand	3,220 80
In bank, uninvested	9,664 60
Interest due and unpaid	3,443 80

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Without transacting any business of importance the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned for the day to give Senators an opportunity to play the *role* of farmers, which most of them can well do.

No nominations were forwarded or considered in Executive session, except a few Notaries. It was rumored that the nomination for Auditor would go up, but the rumor had no foundation in truth. I think it will go in next Wednesday, and that Gen. LEAVENWORTH will be the nominee.

It is more than probable the nominations for Harbor-masters in place of Messrs SAULTS, BRENNAN and BRAINARD will not be transmitted before the first of March. Nominations were made to the last Senate to supersede the gentlemen named, but the Senate rejected the nominees, and the incumbents held over. The Governor, it is understood, will adhere to his purpose of rotating Messrs. S., B. and B. out of office. It remains to be seen if this Senate will follow that of last Winter.

ANOTHER SENATOR ILL.

Senator LAFLIN is sick, at Pittsfield, Mass., and will not be able to take his seat in the Senate for some days. He has an attack of Fever and Ague.

HOW A DEMOCRATIC GUN WAS SPIKED.

We have a story here which strongly teaches the danger of pitching in. A leading member of the House, on the Democratic side, imbibed the idea of making a speech, in which particular attention was to be given to the corruption and profligacy which had marked the Whig and Republican management of the State Canals. He was going way back to the beginning, and was to trace the tide of corruption straight through from its fountain head in the old Whig Party to a present outlet in the Republican ranks. This was the gentleman's theory, and giving out his purpose to a number of his political associates, he invoked their aid in preparing him with facts and figures to justify his theory. He called on the Canal Commissioners, and was by those gentlemen referred to various Democrats and books in which he could find the history of our State works. After some two weeks of labor he was delivered of his speech. Of course, expectant friends in his vicinity were anxious to obtain copies, and, having obtained them, were equally anxious to review the long array of facts which he had promised to marshal against the Republican Party. But they were disappointed; they found everything else in the speech but the very things of which the gentleman from D. had given them a premonition. The Canals and Canal management, and Black Republicans, and Negro Worshippers, etc, etc., to be sure, had frequent repetitions in the speech, but always in "glittering generalities." The rottenness which was to be manifested by an exhibition of the picked boxes was not presented. The first conclusion was irresistible—that the reporter had not given the entire talk, and that the appendix would be, as is frequently the case, the best part of the story. In a few days the gentleman visited his constituents. They were clamorous for the conclusion of his speech. "What conclusion?" says the gentleman. "Why, where you were to give the Black Republicans fits." "Why, I thought I gave them fits all through; I thought I was death on fits." "Oh, yes, so you did, but then the figures showing how the Whigs used to steal on the Canals, and how the Republicans were the old Whigs in disguise, and all that sort of thing." "Oh, ah, yes figures—Whigs—yes, Republicans—Oh, yes, yes, (and the gentleman from D. looked a trifle confused,)—well, boys, I guess I concluded to leave out that part—it would have been personal, and personalities, you know, are never arguments—and, besides, boys, the truth is, I encountered a slight obstacle." "Obstacle! What obstacle prevented Whigs from stealing?" "Why, I found *our folks stole all there was to steal before the Whigs got a chance.*" Under the circumstances his constituents justified the gentleman from D. in declining to "indulge in personalities."

THE LEGISLATURE DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney-General has sent in an answer to Mr. LAFLIN'S resolution of inquiry. He determines that three adjournments from Thursday to Monday were three consecutive violations of the Constitution. So the Constitution may be cosnstoered as bleeding from three additional pores. Admitting, however that the adjournments were unconstitutional, the Attorney-General asks, "Well, what of it?—what are you going to do about it? There is no balm for bleeding Constitutions under such circumstances, and no penalty to be inflicted for such assaults." His conclusion, therefore, is, that the Legislature being now in session, its acts are of as much binding force as if the adjournments named had not taken place—and, necessarily, if the two Houses should so determine, a recess might be taken until next December, or until any day within the year for which the Legislature was elected. The Attorney-General laundoubtedly right, and in view of all the circumstances, it is probably well that the Legislative machinery should not hang on the centre; but in so deciding Mr. TAINE has made a fearful personal sacrifice. A contrary opinion, vigorously expressed, and insisted on, would have given him an irresistible impetus towards the Executive Chamber.

THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE

Had a two-hours' session yesterday. Two witnesses were examined with the view to ascertain who was the correspondent of the *Tribune*. The gentlemen of the Committee fished in vain. The witnesses "didn't know nothing, whatsomever, nohow." Other witnesses are to be examined, to-morrow, when the Committee have another session. The main effort appears to be directed towards ascertaining who wrote the letter. To be sure of doing this, it is said, the Committee will bring the editor-in-chief, Mr. GREELEY, to testify. Whether the philosopher will consent to make public the names of those who may occasionally make his paper the channel of communicating with the public, remains to be seen. Many think that he will avow his own responsibility, and refer the gentlemen who may feel agrieved to the statute in such cases made and provided, and let them take their remedy.

Is not this practice of instituting Legislative Committees to make such inquiries becoming ridiculous, if not intolerable? Do they not belittle the body that orders, and demean the gentlemen who compose them? Such, I think, is the popular estimate, and it is more than probable the result of this inquisition will fully justify such a belief.

How constantly the fable of the "Good ox" is being retold in every day events. It was rehearsed forcibly and vividly in the House while Mr. LANING was reading the letter in the *Tribune*. All through that part which alluded to the Speaker, one of the most promising and clever of the Democrats made musing comments. He had been disappointed in the positions assigned him on committees by Speaker ALVORD and his comments reflected the somewhat bruised condition of his cuticle, "That's true," "He did cheat," "He sold me out," "That fellow knows him like a book," "I'll swear to that," "Every word true,' By and by, as the reading progressed, the gentleman's own name was mentioned in a way not calculated to elevate his organ of self-esteem, and then how the tune was changed! It was difficult to construct connected sentences from the impassioned torrent of words, but I mistrusted the gentleman was indignant.

MR. CORNING AND LECOMPTON.

Notwithstanding it was well understood here that Mr. CORNING would, if in Washington, vote with the Administration on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution, there is still much surprise and mortification among his personal and political friends, that he should have made such extraordinary efforts to reach Washington, for the purpose of giving a vote so directly at variance with the principles he has so long professed. He was at home—had important business demanding his presence at Albany—was beyond the reach of censure should he have staid away—and yet he gave up all, left Albany and traveled on the Sabbath in order to reach Washington on Monday morning, in time to give a vote that, so far as his power went, was to add another Slave State to the Union. Mr. CORNING may have good reasons that will justify him to his constituents—he may be able to show that from patriotic motives he was forced to give a vote that stultifies all his past life—violates pledges that were distinctly understood, and at the same time disgraces himself and his constituents. Doubtless before he ventured upon this extraordinary career he must have somewhat considered the consequences to himself which were to result from his support of the Lecompton swindle, but I hardly think his imagination could have conceived all the infamy which will deservedly attach to a man who, without any apparent necessity, violates so holy a trust.

The untimely deposit of the Pension Funds has been transferred from Mr. OLCOTT'S bank to a bank in which Mr. CORNING has a large interest. The deposit has been with Mr. OLCOTT for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. CORNING has, on several occasions, made strenuous efforts to effect this change, but always failed. It is conjectured that success has finally been achieved by the vote which Mr. CORNING gave on Monday. It is said that the Administration gives and takes in installments, and that the final estimate of Mr. CORNING'S Lecompton Contract is to be offset by the second-class mission for Mr. PAUTS. Mr. CORNING has made some reputation and much money as a contractor, but I claim no credit for extraordinary sagacity, when I predict that Mr. CORNING will add little to his reputation by this last job. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

No Petitions of interest were presented.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably, to enforce the liability of common carriers on persons engaged in Express business.

Also, adversely, to the law relative to more stringent punishment for false pretences. Agreed to.

By Mr. BURHANS, favorably, relative to the City Court of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the law relative to disorderly persons, by providing for their more adequate punishment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Law College. Also, to incorporate the American College of Medical Science.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. BURHANS, to enlarge the powers and duties of notaries public.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was amended to extend to 1st Monday in April, ordered to a third reading, and passed.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. LAW introduced a resolution inviting Ex-Secretary STANTON to speak in the Assembly Chamber on next Saturday evening. Adopted, by a vote of 77 to 21. The following are the names of Democrats who voted for the resolution: Messrs. W. Baldwin, Beach, Chanler, Dayton, Emans, H. Fish Garrison, Hendrickson, Hubbard, J. H. Jones, T. Jones, Jr., McLean, McNett, Platt, Seeley, Stevenson, Voorhies, Watson, and Woodworth.

The privilege of the floor was extended to Ex-President FILLMORE.

Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, and pronounced the statement in the *Tribune* false and slanderous.

Mr. DAYTON declared that the statement of any bargain and sale with Democrats and Americans was unfounded.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, stating his opinion that the adjournments which had taken place over two days, including Sunday, were unconstitutional, but did not invalidate the legality of the session.

The printed report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented.

The bill to pay the late officers was made the special order for to-morrow.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Long Island Hospital, in Brooklyn. Also, in relation to Coroners and to Superintendents of the poor in Kings County.

Mr. WEIR reported against the formation of a Special Committee to investigate the management of Brooklyn Gas Companies.

Mr. BLEECKER moved for power for the Committee on Cities and Villages to make an investigation, and to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

New-York State Agricultural Society

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12½ o'clock. Hon. A. S. UPHAM, the President, called the Society to order. He invited MARSHALL P. WILDER, a former President of the Society, to a seat at the Speaker's desk. Mr. WILDER accepted the invitation and returned thanks for the unexpected honor; and congratulated the Society on its continued prosperity. His Excellency, Governor KING, also occupied a seat beside the President.

The Secretary read the annual reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, which were adopted.

Mr. PRENTISS moved that the usual Committee be chosen by the delegates from the Judical Districts, to submit the names of new officers, and the place for holding the next fair. Agreed to.

The claims of Utica, Oswego, Palmyra and Auburn were presented.

A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

The Society this afternoon elected the following officers:

President—W. T. MCCOY.

Vice-Presidents—First District, E. G. FABLE; Second District, E. S. WAINWRIGHT; Third District, H. WENDALL; Fourth District, HUGH WHITE; Fifth District, JOEL TRAVILL; Sixth District, F. N. ROTCH; Seventh District, WM. JOHNSON; Eighth District, E. C. DIBBLER.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. JOHNSON.

Recording Secretary—E. CORNING, Jr.

Treasurer—LUTHER H. TUCKER.

Executive Committee—GEO. J. J. BARRIS, J. M. ELLIS, A. HUBBELL, WALTER AIKENHEAD, and JAMES F. SHELDON.

Syracuse was selected as the place for holding the next fair of the Society.

Free French Lessons.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your columns, to solicit the attention of the public, and of the young especially, to the free lectures of Professor DUBOIS. At the present day an acquisition of the French language is increasingly valuable as a handsome and creditable accomplishment not only, but, also, as furnishing facility for lucrative employment.

Professor DUBOIS' method is especially valuable from the distinctness and power of his double appeals to the eye and ear, and a careful training of the organs of utterance. His large, clear diagrams make lasting impressions through the organs of vision, and his correspondingly large, clear utterances make a similar effective appeal to the ear. By uniting speech, also, from the very first, with a thorough inculcation of the grammatical laws that differ most widely from those of our own tongue, the great difficulties of the language are at once grappled with and removed, and henceforth the student may, by himself, increase his facility in speaking and understanding French by the mere enlargement of his vocabulary and a greater familiarity with those things which he can easily understand.

The lectures are entertaining as well as useful, and if "there is no royal road to learning," Professor DUBOIS leads his pupils into a knowledge of French by a path upon which there is perpetual sunshine and which is strewed with flowers.

These lessons, twenty-six in number, are given at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on Thursday evenings, through twenty-six successive weeks. The first was introductory. The second, which will be a good one to begin with, will be given on Thursday evening the 11th instant, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Those who have evenings to spare for amusement, may well consider whether such an employment of one evening in a week does not promise more utility, and, in the long run, more enjoyment than can be derived from frivolous reading or questionable public amusement. Yours truly, JOEL PARKER.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Stealing a Corpse—Body Found at a Medical College.

The suicide of a blind man named Philip Gompertz, who cut his throat with a razor, was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. After the Coroner's inquest in the case had been concluded, the body was placed in an upper room at the residence of the brother of the deceased, No. 96 Ridge street, and laid out ready for burial. On looking into the room yesterday morning the body was found to have been removed. The inmates of the house said it was carried away by the physician who examined it after death. Information of the removal of the corpse was at once communicated to Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, and a search warrant issued and placed in the hands of Officer MCCORD, of the Lower Police Court, who proceeded at once to the Medical College in Fourteenth street, and announced himself. "What do you want?" inquired a person at the door.

"I want a 'stiff,'" replied the officer.

"Oh! ah! that Ridge-street one, I suppose."

"Yes."

"Well, it's up above. We were just going to work upon it. Stay here, and I'll lower it down to you."

The officer did stay there, and in a few moments the body of Philip Gompertz was lowered down through the dumb-waiter.

"Now, there it is; tote it off."

"Where?"

"Anywhere you like. Perhaps you'd better do it up in a bag and send it to Mr. Warren, the Police Commissioner's Property Clerk!"

The officer did not act on the suggestion, but arranged that the corpse should stay where it was, (untouched,) until it could, next day, be removed to the Dead-house, whence it will, we suppose, be taken to Potter's Field. What, if anything, further is to be done in the premises we have not learned.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE.—The Quarterly Reports of the Superintendents of Police will be submitted on Tuesday next to the Police Commissioners. From that of Mr. Carpenter, which is already prepared, we have the following:

Natives of United States, (not colored)	2,468
Foreigners	10,055
Colored Persons	255
Whole number of arrests	12,778

The foreigners arrested are classified as follows:

Irish	7,850	Swedes	6
German	1,228	West Indians	5
English	557	Cubans	5
Scotch	210	Swiss	3
French	85	Welsh	3
Canadians	55	Hollanders	2
Italians	17	Danes	1
Poles	16	Portugese	1
Spanish	11		

During the same period (the months of December, January and February) 41,094 lodgers were admitted to the different Station-houses, which is about 100 per cent. larger than the previous quarter. Upon the persons of the prisoners and lodgers $13,258 38 were found. Seven hundred and fifty-two lost children were found and restored to their parents, and 309 stolen doors were found accidentally open. The amount of property reported stolen was $67,196 60, and the amount recovered $36 333 42.

SUSPECTED HOTEL-THIEVES.—Officer Nevins, of the Second Ward, arrested, yesterday morning, two young fellows at the United States Hotel, on suspicion of being hotel-thieves. A boarder at the hotel was suddenly awakened by the opening of his room door, and intrusion of two strangers. The fellows quickly decamped, seeing that they were discovered. Officer Nevins found the prisoners in bed in an adjoining room, and, thinking their conduct suspicious, took them to the Police head quarters in Broome street, where they gave their names as Augustus Lyman and John Morgan. Nothing being found on them of a suspicious character, they were "shown up" and then let off.

STEALING FAUCETS.—JOHN KELLY, a boy 13 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer Whitmore, of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with stealing faucets from new buildings in process of erection. A good many builders discovered that faucets had been stolen from their premises, and through complaints to the police the robberies were traced to young Kelly. The accused sold the faucets to a German named John Shultz, for about one-tenth their value. Shultz was also arrested, and both prisoners taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and held to answer.

OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—Catharine Bagley, a respectable Irish girl fourteen years of age, made a complaint yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH charging a young fellow named John Murphy with rape. She alleged that on Tuesday evening as she was passing through Fifteenth-street, near avenue A, she was seized by Murphy and dragged into a vacant lot. Murphy was arrested and locked up to answer.

☞ The office of Confidential Clerk to the Board of Governors was abolished on Tuesday, at the conclusion of the meeting of that Board, to take effect on May 1, next. There was some excitement among the members of the Board on the subject; those who contended for the abolition of the appointment thought that the annual salary of $2,650 was not saved to the Department, there being clerks enough to discharge the duty, without the existence of this specific office.

MATRIMONY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor TIEMANN married a couple yesterday at his office. The names were CHARLES G. MILLER, aged 30, and LUCY A. CARLE, aged 18, both residing at Glen Cove. The Mayor did his part of the business speedily and harmoniously, and at the conclusion a huge roll of bills was thrust into his hand by the bridegroom. The newly married couple withdrew with their friends to carriages waiting for them in front of the City Hall.

Particulars of the Explosion and Burning of the Steamer Col. Crossman.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday, has the particulars of the loss of the *Col. Crossman*, the prominent points of which we have had by telegraph. We condense the *Republican's* account. At the time of the disaster, the *Col. C.* was making her first trip from New-Orleans to St. Louis, having, during her previous services, been in the Missouri River trade. She left New-Orleans on the 26th January, and on the evening of the 4th February, passed New Madrid. At 7½ o'clock, a mile and a half above that place, she burst her small or "nigger" boiler. The *Republican* says:

The violence of the explosion was such as to carry away the forepart of the cabin, instantly killing ALEXANDER MARTIN, of this city, who was officiating as bar-keeper, severely wounding EPHRAIM L. CHEEVER, of the firm of WARNE, CHEEVER & Co., Captain CONVERSE, of this city, KIRK MENSE, of Louisiana, and injuring some others.

The boat at once caught fire. The Captain ordered out the yawl, but the deck hands and firemen took possession of and filled it, and would not get out. The other boat was ordered out, and into this ten officers crowded as many passengers as possible, and they made their way safely to New-Madrid. The officers of the steamer, and such of the passengers as had not got into the boat, jumped into the river. Some made their way to the shore without aid, and others were saved by a skiff put out by other persons who saw the disaster. The boat floated, burning, three miles and a half, when she lodged on a bar and burnt down to the water.

The *Republican* says:

"Captain CHEEVER was at his post until all had left the boat. Then, and then only, did he cast himself into the river, and seek safety by buffeting with the current. He was picked up by another skiff, so far exhausted that in a few minutes life would have become extinct. Carried to New-Madrid, efforts were successfully made for his resuscitation.

Some of the unfortunate passengers were in the water, the temperature being fifteen degrees below freezing point, for fully half an hour. They lost all they had on board, no saving time to save the smallest remnant of their possessions.

The explosion took place while the boat was under way—the nigger-boiler having been called into requisition to generate steam to aid in propelling the boat, as we understand—there being an attachment between the nigger and the other boilers. It seems that the shock of the explosion was not very great, but caused some inquiry in the ladies' cabin, as to what had happened.

Our informant states that, as nearly as he could tell, there were about forty cabin passengers, and about twenty-five on deck. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The clerk was among the killed, and the exact number of passengers could not be ascertained.

THE LOST,

so far as known, are as follows:

Ephraim L. Cheever, of St. Louis; Capt. Converse, of St. Louis; Mrs. Daniel G. Taylor, of St. Louis; Sallie Taylor, (youngest child of Mrs. Taylor,) of St Louis; Jennie Wall, (daugbter of N. Wall, of Wall & Widen,) of St. Louis; Mr. Durkin, of Chicago; Mr. Lowe, first mate, of St. Louis; Wilson Farris, pilot, of St. Louis; Mr. Scott, steward, of St. Louis; Richard Johnson, first clerk, of St Louis; J. B. Kennedy, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Green, residence unknown; with seven or eight deck passengers; also one or two of the cabin crew, names unknown, and one fireman.

THE SAVED,

so far as known, are:

Capt. Cheever, of St. Louis; H. T. Bixby, pilot, of St. Louis; Robert Duffy, engineer, St. Louis; Thomas Duffy, engineer, St. Louis; two assistant engineers, names not ascertained; Mr. Pollock, second clerk; C. M. Underwood, carpenter; Mrs. B. Cheever, St. Louis; Miss Dora Cheever, St. Louis; Mrs. N. Wall, St. Louis; Mrs. Jackson, St. Louis; Mr. Noel, lady and son, Memphis; Mr. Daniel G. Taylor, daughter and servant, St. Louis; Mr. O. Forrell and lady, Dubuque; Dr. Taylor, St. Louis; Mrs Hiller, St. Louis; Mr. Woods, St. Louis; Mr. John Hart, New-Orleans; Mr. Jones, New-Orleans; Gen. W. Miller, St. Louis; Kirk Mense, Louisiana, injured; J. B. Jones, St. Louis; J. E. Woods, St. Louis; Decatur Taylor, St. Louis; Mr. George, St. Louis; George Wood, St. Louis; Thomas Mitch, St Louis; J. McKee, Peru, Illinois; Captain Hill, St. Louis.

The safe having been lost, in which the books of the boat were deposited, no full list of the passengers could be obtained. The above are taken from the recollection of the survivors, and is thought to be pretty near correct.

The captain, crew and cooks were saved, with one or two exceptions, as was also the case with the deck hands and firemen.

A rumor was afloat, at the time that our informant left, that Mrs. DANIEL G. TAYLOR had been picked up at Point Pleasant, ten miles below New-Madrid. This was a doubtful rumor, as it came, and the hope of her safety was dissipated by a passing steamer, the officers of which denied its truth.

The *Colonel Crossman* was built by Capt. CHEEVER, and came out about eight months ago. She had been very successful and popular in the Missouri, for which river she was expressly intended. She cost $45,000, and was owned by Captains CHEEVER, J. B. WARNER and PAT YORE.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Grand-street Property at Auction, This DAY**, by A. J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. The property numbers 496 and 498 Grand-st., occupied as an oyster saloon and a tailoring establishment; both old and profitable stands. Leases expire May 1. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

☞ **No. 813 Broadway.**—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable Gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Scarf Pins**
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
VERY LOW, BY
C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

How lightly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid,** and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box,** black or brown, best in use. No. 1 Barclay-st., and at all druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Cosmetic and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

MARRIED.

BELLMAN—STRACHAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, by Rev. James Prestly, VINCENT BELLMAN to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Robert Strachan, Esq., all of this City.

LYON—PERKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Adams, CHARLES F. LYON to CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Jacob Perkins, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MORGAN—HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Troy, Mr. J. R. MORGAN, of South Amboy, N. J., to Miss JULIA P. HITCHCOCK, eldest daughter of Alexander Hitchcock, Esq. of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Cheesequake papers please copy.

CLARK—WEBBER.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Teese, THEODORE H. CLARK of New York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Robert Webber, of White Plains, Westchester County.

☞ Michigan and Sacramento papers please copy.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, ERMELINDA, wife of Nathaniel Crawford, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 12th st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

JOURNEAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends and those of the late William Chardavoyne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in law, John Pryer, No. 7 St George place, (East 13th-st.,) on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WICKSTEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY WICKSTEAD, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 53 Domicick st., without further invitation, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET HANNA, wife of William Mackenzie, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Cameron, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 85 King, near Bedford st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, DORCAS M., daughter of David Wood, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 156 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TAYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MARGARET THOMAS, widow of the late Robert Taye, aged 66 years and 3 months.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her grandson, John R. Auld, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 6th-st.

BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Sheldon Smith, LIZZIE BANKS, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

HOBBY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, EMMA BANCKMAN daughter of John B. and Sarah Ann Hobby, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Avenue A and 118th st., Harlem.

RANKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of scarlatina, JOHN STEWART RANKIN, youngest son of John Rankin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 414 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, ISAAC C. HUNTINGTON, of the late firm of Edwards & Huntington.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Tompkins place, Brooklyn. The friends of his family, and those of his father-in-law, William Stebbins, are invited to attend.

FLEMING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, TERESA FLEMING, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs Romeo Wadsworth, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 2½ o'clock, to move precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be deposited in St. Luke's churchyard, New-York.

BAKER.—At Sag Harbor L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 7, CYNTHIA S. DE BEVOISE, wife of Charles M. Baker, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

PLATT.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Rev. ISAAC W. PLATT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 69 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES P. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.

They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk, by this means separating into tender flakes, in which state the stomach may receive them.

These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.

Ask your grocer for WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale depôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

PEOPLE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, rubbers, &c., can be found at BIKER'S, c. 40 Catherine-st., corner of Madison.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION AND OAKSMITH & CO.

A CARD.—The differences heretofore existing between the Cosmopolitan Art Association, and OAKSMITH & CO., publishers of *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, have been satisfactorily arranged, and all heretofore proceedings at law are withdrawn. OAKSMITH & CO. will furnish their Magazine for the year to all subscribers, whose names were handed in to them by the Association previous to the 15th day of January, ult., while the Association acknowledges and assumes the responsibility of delivering the *Magazine* to all other subscribers on their books who have chosen, or may hereafter choose, the monthly named.

The Association acknowledges that their allegations regarding the responsibility of OAKSMITH & CO., and *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, were entirely unfounded, and OAKSMITH & CO. acknowledge the payment in full for 905 subscribers, as per lists handed in previous to the 16th of January ult.

In earnest of a mutual good will and understanding, the respective parties authorize the publication of this card.

OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers of *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*.

C. L. DERBY, Actuary Cosmopolitan Art Association.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—THE FINANCE Committee of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor deeply regret the necessity which again urges them to present the wants of the destitute. Though their recent appeal was liberally responded to by some, $30,000 will still be required to meet the actual wants of the suffering. The destitution is probably more wide-spread and absolute than was ever known to the City. If the facts could be spread before the public, as the circumstances demand, \$30,000 would be seen that this statement, startling as it may appear, is no exaggeration. More than 15,000 persons have been added to the dependent list within the past three weeks, so that the present number exceeds 35,000.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 50 Wall st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; to the authorized Collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, R. B. MINTURN,
STEWART BROWN, F. E. MATHER,
R. M. HARTLEY, Finance Committee.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

THE FORSAKEN.

THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
THE FORSAKEN,
A Tale of North and South,
A Tale of North and South,
A Tale of North and South,
A

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1858,
The successful four-act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh	Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart	La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene
Laure	Miss Thompson	Baroness	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter, on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Ched Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)...Mr. Jefferson
Damme.....Mr. Barnett | Beausanter.....Mr. Peters
Gasser.....Mr. Duncan | Polly Ann.....Miss Manners
Widow Meddlecot.Miss Wells | Mad. Dishahilly.Mrs.Stod'rt
One notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Mr. JEFFERSON'S FIRST BENEFIT, when a great bill will be provided.
Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but two.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11,
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY.
EXCELSIOR.
DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
On FRIDAY—Complimentary benefit to
DAN RICE.
Look out for the Pony Races.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
THE GREAT EATON STONE.
BALLET DE FLEUR.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...35 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11,
Will be acted Knowles' play of
THE WIFE.
After which, the new Drama entitled
MINISTER OF POLICE.
To conclude with the
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
The whole to conclude with the favorite Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mr. CHANFRAU.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Blating success of the new American Drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; or, MAIN OF THE WAS-PATH, now in its FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, and repeated THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock: Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON! H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, IRELAND AS IT IS. The Grand Aquarium, FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURES, DOWNEIN'S Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEMS

GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
MR. HENRY COOPER,
The celebrated English violinist,
Mr. ARTOMMAS,
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Coadactor.

N. Y. AMERICAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION'S

Second Miscellaneous Concert of the third Season, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff and Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. Henry Cooper, (late violinist to H. B. M. Victoria, Queen of England;) Mr. Reinhard Hoffmao, Pianist; Mr. Candido Bertl, pianist; Mr. W. A. King and Dr. Chas. Guilmette, Basso; Messrs. Simon (violinist) and Bergner (violoncellist) will also appear, and the full Chorus of the Association. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at HALLS, FIRTH & PONDS', 333 Broadway; at VENDIG'S & LUIS', and SCHUBERTH'S Music Stores, Nos. 239, 547 and 701 Broadway, and No. 98 Spring-st.
N. B.—Rehearsal at Dodworth's, as appointed.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, its Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—LODWOETH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of TWELFTH NIGHT, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at the above saloon, at 8 o'clock.
This Reading will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowes's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store, also of Mr. C. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door.

CONCERT.—MISS C. A. DINGLEY HAS THE pleasure of announcing to her friends and the public that she will give her First Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. She will be assisted by Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING, Mr. MACCONKEY, and a select chorus under the direction of
Mr. G WASHBOURN MORGAN, Pianist.
Admission, 50 cents, commencing at 8 o'clock.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent, the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—ALL DRIVERS OF Carriages are notified that they must set down their company with their horses' heads up Irving-place and take up in reverse order. This order will be strictly enforced. By ordar of the Hack Inspector

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—PARTIES HOLDING tickets for the ball are informed that the doors of the Academy will be opened at 7½, and the dancing commence at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—GENTLEMEN CONnected with the military who propose attending the ball, are respectfully requested by the Committee to appear in their uniform.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 BROADWAY—Open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers, makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" tanght, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS, SMOKED SHOULDERS, SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL ORIGINAL.
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
FOR MARCH.
Buy it and compare it with any other Magazine for the month. Take it home to your family, and rest assured you will find in its pages no skepticism or lack of human sympathy, while its articles are all calculated to interest, amuse and instruct.
Among its rich contents for March will be found the continuation of the
GREAT LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
Splendidly illustrated, from the pen of a most eminent writer, and giving the best delineation ever yet written of the character of him who was "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."
OPEN THE CHURCH DOORS,
A very remarkable and suggestive Poem.
CUBA IN A SPANISH WAR WITH MEXICO,
A very remarkable article, prophetic, and from the pen of one who speaks by authority.
THE AMERICAN DRAMA,
A just, candid, and severe criticism upon the decline of the Histrionic Art.
MY THIRTY YEARS OUT OF THE U. S. SENATE,
Not by Col. Benton, but by the original, (not Jacobs,) but Major Jack Downing.
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF BEARDS,
A rare article, containing 34 engravings on wood, showing the different styles of Beards since the days of Homer.
THE FINE ARTS IN NEW-YORK,
Showing up the recent exhibitions.
For sale wholesale and retail by the trade and all dealers in the United States and Canadas.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers, No. 371 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO, will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

VALENTINES.

A POETICAL EFFUSION BY CUPID.
On Valentine's day all the handsome and gay
Will hasten to two ninety three in Broadway.
Where RANEY shows forth a most splendid display,
Where presents are constantly given away.
A gift with each Book and each Valentine sold
Is presented to you in the shape of bright gold.
Do you ask, with a look and a tone of surprise,
How a readable book brings a valuable prize?
The reason is this, the patrons are many,
Who daily, and hourly call upon RANEY;
He is kind and obliging, as you will discover,
When you visit his store like a sensible lover.
The presents given with the valentines are magnificent. A gift presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!
The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway. We are prepared to supply schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers, tutors and professors of every department, literature, fine arts and science; families with tutors and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c; and teachers with desirable engagements. Principals will please forward their circulars for the inspection of patrons, &c. Schools bought and sold on commission. Boarding and day schools for sale. Wanted, several teachers for the South.
SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish farther information. Address AGNOSTOS, *Times* Office.

CHORAL SINGING.—MR. GEORGE LEACH, assisted by Miss MARIA LEACH, will, in a few days, commence a class of ladies and gentlemen, having a knowledge of reading, for the practice of choral singing. Terms $5 per quarter, in advance. Classes for rudimental instruction every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington-square. Terms $1 per month, in advance. Private lessons in singing and piano-forte. No. 249 West 24th-st.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10.—ELEGANT WRITING EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 669 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, so that any lady or gentleman can write an elegant style with ease, elegance and comfort. Private lessons only $10. Two seats vacant.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdonough-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. It is valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with B. L. YATES & CO., No. 639 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 20 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate.
READ & LATHROP.

LOST.—$20 REWARD.—ON THE MORNING OF the 9th inst., between 11th and 13th-sts., on the 4th av., a small GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 2,482, marked F. W.; chain, two seals and key attached, the key without a ring. The finder will please leave the above with C. ALLISON, No. 101 Charles-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, a promissory note of $25, drawn by G. & B Beekman to the order of James Swort. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above-named note, as payment has been stopped.
C. R. CROOK.

DOG LOST.—ON TUESDAY LAST A SMALL yellow-colored DOG was lost in the upper part of the city; has long ears and wearing a black leather collar. Any person having found him, and will bring him to No. 16 St. Mark's-place, will receive a reward of $5.

FOUND—ON DIVISION-AV., BROOKLYN, E. D., a bundle of law papers. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 3 Maiden lane, up stairs.

FOUND—IN FOURTEENTH-ST., A BLUE ENAMELED BRACELET, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 790 Washington-st.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. SIMPSON & CO., No. 181 Bowery

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $450; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above or sold a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reopened the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern,
20,000 tons Scranton Coal,
mainly prepared sizes.
For particulars, apply at Auction-room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant lady. Has lived in that capacity for many years: is now at liberty and without incumbrance. Is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family. No objections to go with a family to California, or any part of the country. Will be found valuable help. Reference of the very highest respectability. Address for this week, HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a very good laundress; understands meats, soups, &c.; the other will do either housework or chamberwork; is a neat sewer and fond of children; both understand their business and will be found willing and obliging. Apply to No. 307 Bowery. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS LADIES' MAID OR as nurse to grown children, by a respectable girl. Also, as cook, and to wash and iron, by a middle aged English Protestant woman. Also, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady man, who is competent in his business, and can be highly recommended by some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. E., No. 893 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry, baking; wages $7 a month. Also, a competent waitress, does fine washing and ironing, or family sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 33d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity-place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and most competent woman; is a good thorough cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found perfectly willing and obliging; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a steady and most reliable servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 363½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins neatly; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing; one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City references; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any business as cashier and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 635 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City refereuce which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of honest, faithful and capable domestic servants, suitable for all stations, in City or country, at the office No. 240 Grand st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a strong, healthy, respectable woman. Herself and baby can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 6th and 8th sts. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 16th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 152 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful woman for general housework or cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough, plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, gets up all kinds of fine washing in improved style; is a person who can be relied upon, and studies the interest of her employer. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirees, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMAny, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 47, Newton, N. J.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. RAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post-Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 28 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be assisted with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 26 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS by applying early to-day at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., can obtain servants of a superior class in every department of household work, and with good reference. No efforts spared to secure the best on hand; American, English, Scotch, Protestants, and others.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address R. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; none but those who are fully competent, and with the best recommendations, need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, EXPERIENCED IN a law office. CHRISTIE & FAIRBANKS, No. 29 Wall-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIgent girl, (American preferred,) as nurse. None need apply without good City references, at No. 38 Charlton-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address M. P., Box 68, Sing Sing, New-York.

$5 A DAY.—INTELLIGENT LADIES ARE wanted to procure subscribers for Marie Louise Hankin and Fannie Lucele's new *Journal of Fission*; also, one to get advertisements. Others are now clearing $25 to $30 per week. Office No. 335 Broadway, room 18.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3¾ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien. No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-at., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 173 AND 175 HUDSON-ST., near St. John's Park; gentlemen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in a respectable, strictly private family, where there are no other boarders and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; location must be pleasant, between Fulton and De Kalb ave., and not above Clermont-av. Address, with particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate. O. V., Box No. 918, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,754 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO CHILdren, residing within ten minutes' walk of either of the ferries, wish to obtain two or three Christian young men as boarders; those who desire a home where comfort and quiet are sought, rather than show and gaiety, and who can bring the best references (which will be also given) may inquire at No. 214 Livingston-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a family where there are no other boarders; the best of references given. At the lower end of Madison, Henry, or East Broadway, preferred. Address, stating terms, W. N. D, *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or good boarding-house, from 10th to 14

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Trinidad, 10th Dec., 1857.

REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF the Government of Trinidad, two steam vessels, one of which is to ply in the Gulf of Paria every day in the year (except Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday,) on one day in each week, and on a second day in each alternate week, from Port of Spain to Cedros and back to Port of Spain, a distance of 60 miles each way; touching at Couva, Sandy Bay, San Fernando, La Brea, and the Naps Forest; and on four days in each week from Port of Spain to San Fernando, and back to Port of Spain, a distance of 30 miles each way, touching at Couva, and in each case at such other places as the Colonial Government may from time to time require or direct. The special days in each week on which these services are respectively to be performed, the hours of departure from, and the period of stay at, the several stations, to be fixed by the Colonial Government, and no change to be made in them without its consent.

The vessel to carry, free of charge, the mails, policemen on duty, and prisoners and their baggage, and Government stores, and her Majesty's troops at the lowest rate charged for passengers.

Passengers to be conveyed at rates not exceeding one dollar to Cedros, and three dollars to Cedros, with proportionate rates to the intermediate stations.

Each vessel to be at the disposition of the Colonial Government for special and extraordinary services, at a fixed rate of remuneration.

Tenders to be made for the performance of this service by vessels, one of which must be of not less than 70-horse power, and 250 feet in length, and the other, being intended as a reserve vessel, of not less than 45-horse power, and 120 feet in length, with a draught not exceeding, in either case, two and a half (2½) feet, with coals on board, the engines to be on the low pressure principle. The average speed to be not less than 12 knots per hour for the larger steamer, and 10 for the smaller.

The service to commence on as early a day as possible after the 15th of October, 1858. The tenders to specify the amount to be charged against the Colonial Government for each day on which one of the vessels shall actually ply, and the day on which the service is to commence.

Payments will be made monthly by the Colonial Government; but no payment will be made under any circumstances whatever for those days on which neither vessel shall ply, and, in addition, a penalty amounting to one-fourth of the payment for the day will be charged for each day on which neither vessel shall ply, if neglect on the part of the contractors or their servants is shown to be the cause thereof.

Good security to be given in a sum of not less than £2,000 for the performance of the contract for a term of not less than three years.

The accommodations required are, a saloon capable of holding not less than eighty (80) passengers, with a separate ladies' saloon, and appropriate fittings for steerage passengers, with water-closets for both classes.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th of April next, at his office in Port of Spain, in this Island.

Signed,
THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, Col. Secretary.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve, rain or shine.

GOULDSMITH will sell, as above, the entire richly carved furniture, the part as follows: Two very heavily carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocade, made to order, in use but four months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of pearl and pearl keys, one of the best instruments ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, marble tops; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin-wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French-plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade, and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet, and Brussels carpets; dining-room and chamber furniture, solid and richly polished extension dining tables; elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description; silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, best beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c, with which the sale will commence.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st. Auction sale of looking glasses, frames, engravings, &c., &c., on six months' credit, approved notes, except bills under $100. R. K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, (as they are going out of the business,) at their salesroom, No 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold, pier, oval and mantel glasses; pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany O. G. double-band, single-band and bevel glasses of all sizes and kinds; 5,000 mahogany double-band and bevel, single-band and bevel, and plain bevel frames, all sizes; also, a large lot pine back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings in gilt, rosewood black walnut and oak frames; looking-glass plates, &c., &c., &c.; also, a fine piece of Britannia and plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, pony cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry and diamonds, to close advances, in all containing about $29,000, consisting of elegant sets of diamond, pearl and opal, all set in the finest gold. Also, scarf and shirt pins, bracelets, brooches, ear rings, studs and sleeve-buttons, stone and shell; cameo sets and single pieces; watches of the finest description of English, Swiss and French movements; fob and guard chains, coral work, loose stones, &c.; watch keys, chatelaines, and other fine gold jewelry in great variety. Also, curiosities and articles of vertu, silver and copper coins of the time of Trajan; snuff box in bass relief, Rezzio and mosaic; Stuart heart emblem, enamel of Henry IV. and Countess of Salisbury, and others, equally rare and valuable, all of which will be positively sold without reserve to repay advances.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at No. 30 South 16th-st., Williamsburg, a large and valuable lot of furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson brocatel, sofas, lounges, &c., velvet carpets, marble-top centre tables, pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, gothic chairs, vases, curtains, fancy chairs, music stand, &c. Bedrooms: rosewood Jenny Lind bedstead, washstand, bureaus, marble-top wardrobes, chairs, mattresses, bedding, blankets, counterpanes, &c., self-rocking cradle, complete suites of mahogany, black walnut, &c. Dining-room: oak carved extension table, chairs, clocks, Brussels carpets, China glass, oil-cloth, kitchen ware, &c. Ferry boats leave Peck and James slips every five minutes.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bureaus, dressing bureaus, inclosed washstands, extension table, suite cottage furniture, black walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bed clothing, &c. Also, chandeliers, looking-glasses, plated casters, decanters, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. The sale will be peremptory. Advances made on goods consigned for sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 246 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW (Friday,) Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about 125 fine Flemish and French pictures, in rich gilt frames, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Vosberg, Van Honden, Muller, De Lille, Postelle Fleury, Le Bool, Le Brun, Portiem, Du Bac Van Hnyt, Le Moyre, Van Konder, Van Gell, Roelker, Poitrion, Veith and other artists of equal merit.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, sets of mosaic, cameo and lava brooches and drops, jewelry in cases, cameo and gold-stone bracelets, gold and silver pencil cases, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general variety of household furniture, Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods can be boxed and shipped on the premises.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany piano and rosewood melodeon, mahogany and walnut dress bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, work and glove boxes, paintings, engravings, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of Hardware, cutlery, heavy and German goods, shovels, hoes, &c, will take place on THURSDAY, 11th inst, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms cash. Also, 40 6-barreled revolvers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

VERY LOW.

Gentlemen's Gold Watches of all descriptions,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
Gold Vest Chains for gentlemen,
Gold Chatelaine Chains for Ladies,
Earrings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Rings,
and all kinds of jewelry for sale
at less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78	
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00	
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857	145,114 95	
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64	
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78	
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30
		407,504 69
		$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year		148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1859		$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$66,716 29
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds		22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.		25,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 8 pr.ct. Bds.		65,000 00
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.		800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,701,319 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 50 per cent on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856,) to be paid to those members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKETT,	JOHN F. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHAMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LOAN, Agents, New-York.
JUS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACASON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting at the Astor House, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. JOHN T. YELVERTON, President.

$5.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate worth five times the amount, situated on Broadway, Brooklyn, within 15 minutes (by omnibus) of the ferries. Apply to THOMAS IRWIN & SON, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

$50.000 TO LEND ON BOND AND Mortgage, in one or more sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

$3.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3,692, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOEL B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Mintnrn,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallijard, Jr.
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.
	Fred. A. Delano,
	Joseph Howland,
	Dan. Drake Smith,
	Fred. De Foster,
	Peleg Hall,
	Robert S. Hone,
	Saml. V. Hoffman,
	J. Anthony, Jr.,
	J. P. G. Foster,
	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.

FEB. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned he appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 22th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 52 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE CHENANGO CANAL AND FEEDER, AND THE CHEMUNG CANAL FEEDER, will be received by the Canal Board, at the office of the Engineer and Surveyor, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

18,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
36,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
16,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $16	275 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $51 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	55 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDNAY, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $4; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Drills, $3; 2 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 8 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $32 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. HALLOCK,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27-law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, at No. 6 City Hall. Parties who have been before the Committee on former occasions, whose cases are not yet disposed of, will please be in attendance.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED in the matter of widening Duane-st., was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., at the house of Benjamin & Fuller, No. 94 Chatham-st. ROBERT JONES, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion, a Committee, consisting of W. L. CONCKLIN, CHAS. M. CHURCH, and MICHAEL LEHEN, was appointed to take measures for carrying the same, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON.
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.

TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 26 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 18	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Auslin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AM

MUNICIPAL.

The Purchase of Ward's Island.

Opinion of Mayor Tiemann—Interesting Proceedings.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places, Alderman MURRAY, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, under Alderman TUCKER's resolution, to consider the matter of purchasing that portian of Ward's Island that is yet in the hands of private parties.

Alderman ADAMS requested Alderman TUCKER to state the condition of the matter, as he was the author of the resolution which had called the Committee together.

Alderman TUCKER stated that he had offered the resolution because the subject of the purchase had been before the Common Council several times, on the ground that it was an absolute necessity, and because he believed the last action in the matter was wrong. The following resolution from the Board of Councilmen was called up in the Board of Aldermen, late on the last night of the session of 1857, and pushed through under the gag—or previous question:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New-York be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint one arbiter, to meet with one arbiter to be appointed by the owner, ALEX. MCCOTTER, of all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, or the City of New-York, on Ward's (formerly Great Barn) island, which two arbiters, if they cannot agree, shall have the power to select a third, provided said MCCOTTER can give such satisfactory title as shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel; and said decision shall be binding, for the purchase of said property, by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

That resolution, (continued Alderman TUCKER,) placed the purchase of the property entirely in the hands of two men—one to be appointed by Mayor Wood, and the other by Mr. MCCOTTER—and took all control of the price to be paid out of the hands of the Common Council. He had opposed it on that ground, and Alderman ADAMS had endeavored to secure an amendment to it, by which the arbiters should report to the Board what agreement could be made, and leave the power to complete the transaction with the Common Council. But the amendment was voted down immediately, and the resolution was passed as it stood. It was claimed at the time that there was no object in hurrying the matter through, and that there was no doubt the selection of an arbiter for the City would be left to Mayor TIEMANN, who was to enter upon the duties of his office in a few days. I did not credit that statement, and believing there was something wrong, I voted against the resolution. But, as I have before said, it passed under the gag. I then took some interest in watching its progress. I did watch it, and I found that *the resolution passed on the evening of the 31st of December, was signed by Mayor Wood on the 31st of December, and that Mayor Wood appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. Schermerhorn, Arbiter, on the 31st of December. The whole thing was concluded that evening.* That satisfied me, and that was why I offered the resolution I did offer. What I desire is, that if the property is to be purchased by the City, and if Mr. MCCOTTER is as anxious to sell it as he appears to be, *let him put a price upon it*, so that we may know something of what we are to pay for it. That is surely a fair way of dealing. But Mr. MCCOTTER does not propose to do that in this particular instance. He says, let Mayor Wood appoint an Arbiter for the City, and I will appoint one for myself, *and what they agree upon, both parties shall be bound by.* That is not the way any member of the Common Council would transact his own business. He would like to have at least an approximation to what he was likely to be called upon to pay before he would let the entire control of the purchase go out of his hands. I repeat it, gentlemen, I think the proceeding is wrong, and that the sooner the resolution is repealed the better it will be for the interests of the City. It is not as if we were in any immediate need of the property—we are not; and why not purchase it in a regular way, by which we shall have some idea of what we are doing, if it is to be purchased at the present time.

Mr. ALEXANDER MCCOTTER, who had been present during Alderman TUCKER's remarks, now desired to say a few words. He said he was the owner of a portion of the land in question and agent for the rest. The Commissioners of Emigration owned about 100 acres; the City owned 79, and he owned 31. Some years ago the City purchased a portion of Ward's Island at the rate of $1,500 per acre, and at that time Mayor TIEMANN, who was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, desired him to secure the rest of it for the City. He subsequently secured an additional portion, and offered it to the City for $97,000, but the Common Council would not take it at that price, which was an average of about $2,000 an acre. Since then I have secured considerable more dry land and the whole is now much more valuable. I told Alderman TUCKER and others when they desired me to name the price at which I would sell it to the City, that I would name an arbiter, and let the City name another, and that both parties should be bound by the arbiters' decision. That proposition was presented to the Common Council, with a resolution giving the Mayor power to appoint the arbiter for the City, and it was adopted. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it was a perfectly fair transaction all the way through.

Mr. MCCOTTER showed a map of the property, with lines bounding the portions owned by different parties.

Alderman ADAMS suggested that as Mr. MCCOTTER had quoted from Mayor TIEMANN, perhaps it would be well to have the Mayor present, that they might hear his views of the matter. He was sent for accordingly, and after a statement, in brief, by Alderman ADAMS, of what had transpired,

Mayor TIEMANN said: I was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and of the Aldermanic Committee that arranged for what of Ward's Island was purchased at that time. I think it was in 1852, and we paid $1,500 an acre for it, which, I thought, was a very high price. We bought 60 acres; then we traded with the House of Refuge people for some that they had.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, do you think it important that the City should own the whole island?

Mayor TIEMANN—Only that the City may have entire control over it. There is a portion of it on which there is an hotel or tavern, which is a great nuisance in that locality, and if the City owned the property it would be under the control of the City authorities. But in what Mr. MCCOTTER proposes to sell, he claims the streets that have been laid out and the water right. Now, any one purchasing property, owns to the centre of the street, as a matter of course, and if a street is closed the ground reverts to the owner *at the time it is closed.*

Mr. MCCOTTER—Ought not a purchaser to pay for the water right?

Mayor TIEMANN—Did those who claim the water-right now ever pay for it? Those who buy the fronting land have a preemption right.

Mr. MCCOTTER—The deed don't say so.

Alderman ADAMS—I think that water-right claim is rather sharp practice, Mr. MCCOTTER.

Mr. MCCOTTER—If I have no right to it, let it be settled by Counsel to the Corporation and I have no more to say.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, what of the claimed necessity for this land for burial purposes?

Mayor TIEMANN—As to the necessity of more land for burial purposes, there is no such necessity. We have enough of land there now, for burial purposes, to serve the City for one thousand years. All we want it for is that we may have control of the Island.

Mr. MCCOTTER—Perhaps so, if you continue to throw the bodies in by thousands into a pit together.

Mayor TIEMANN—We have pits enough dug now, in a space 400 feet square, to last for 25 years.

Mr. MCCOTTER—It's not a very nice way of burying people. There was a man on the Island the other day looking for a particular body, and they had to turn up some fifty others before they could get at it.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well; they put them all back again right, didn't they?

Mr. MCCOTTER—Yes, I believe so.

Mayor TIEMANN—That's the way it has to be done.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, how much do you think the land is worth—you are quite familiar with the locality?

Mayor TIEMANN—I would not give more than $1,500 an acre for it, except for a small portion that is improved. When we bought before we paid a very large price.

Mr. MCCOTTER—I don't think so.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well, I do; and I know that Mr. MOTT, who is now a clerk in the Register's office, swore that he received $10,000 for what he did in the matter. From that little circumstance I had arrived at the conclusion that if $10,000 could be paid for such a purpose, the person making the sale thought he had secured a very good price.

Mr. MCCOTTER—I don't think you ought to reflect upon Mr. MOTT in the matter. I don't think anything has been said against the character of Mr. MOTT or myself. That was a fair transaction—there was nothing wrong about it—I had to wait so long for my money that I was obliged to do something.

Mayor TIEMANN—I have always said that the City should buy the property whenever it could be bought for a fair price. I thought $1,500 an acre about double what it was worth when we purchased before, and I would not consent that we should give more than that price for it now.

Mr. MCCOTTER—There is some of it that I paid $4,500 an acre for.

Mayor TIEMANN—That is very strange, for the owner offered it to me, within six months, for about half that sum.

Mr. MCCOTTER—Property has increased some in value within the past five years.

Mayor TIEMANN—Perhaps so in some localities. But I say we paid more than twice what it was worth when we bought before.

Mr. MCCOTTER—How about lots in Manhattanville? I guess you have doubled on some there within the last five years.

Mayor TIEMANN—Manhattanville is all right. It has been settled some time now, but I have no lots that I want to sell.

Alderman READ—Mr. Mayor, I suppose if the City did not propose buying this land, it would not be considered worth more than $250 an acre.

Mayor TIEMANN—No, Sir, it would not.

Alderman TUCKER—Before the Committee adjourns, I want to state that what I find fault with is the proposition to put the whole control of the matter into the hands of two men; so that, no matter what they report, we must stand by it. Let Mr. MCCOTTER, if he wants to sell, name his price, so that we may know something about it. His not doing so is what I complain of.

Mr. MCCOTTER—I have resigned the privilege of doing that.

Alderman TUCKER—It's nothing more nor less than another Lowber concern.

Mr. MCCOTTER—You are very unkind to make such a remark as that, Alderman TUCKER.

Alderman TUCKER—Well, I don't know that you are as bad, but that is my opinion of the matter.

The proceedings closed at this point, and the Committee adjourned.

The Unleased Ferry at the Battery.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries met yesterday for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Comptroller in relation to the unauthorized use of a portion of the Battery enlargement by the Staten Island Ferry Company. The Comptroller recommended to the Common Council the propriety of memorializing the Legislature for authority to establish a ferry from the East River extremity of the Battery, and to change the tenure by which the City holds the Battery. When the Comptroller's communication had been read, Alderman ADAMS asked Mr. JACOB L. SMITH (nominal lessee of the Staten Island Ferry) if he had any objection to being examined in relation to the extent of the Company's authority for running ferry boats from the Battery.

Mr. SMITH said he knew nothing about the new ferry and could not give any information on the subject.

Alderman ADAMS then asked Mr. GEORGE LAW, who was present, whether the new ferry from the Battery was his. He replied that it was not, but if the Committee desired it, he would relate all he knew in relation to the matter.

Mr. LAW was then sworn and examined by Alderman ADAMS. He said he was President of the Corporation known as the Staten Island Ferry Company. In answer to a question in relation to the Battery enlargement, he said he was not the contractor for the enlargement of the Battery, but he had an assignment of three-fourths of the contract, as security for money loaned by him to the contractor, Mr. CONKLIN. The pier or bridge from which the ferry to New-Brighton, Factoryville and Bergen Point, was run, was not built by him, but by the contractor, for the purpose of landing stone for the Battery wall. The bridge had not been used for that purpose only when the Street Commissioner and Engineer interfered and prevented the contractor from proceeding with the wall, for the reason that, in their opinion, the stone wall of the work was not sufficiently settled.

Alderman ADAMS remarked that it was pretty well settled now, for it had washed out into the channel. He thought that unless something was done, the channel would be filled in before the proposed enlargement would have been completed. The Committee on Ferries had visited the Battery, and were surprised at finding a ferry established there without authority, and without producing any revenue to the City. He wished Mr. LAW to give some information as to the authority on which the Staten Island Ferry Company presumed to use the Battery.

Mr LAW said he knew nothing of the matter. He thought the Directors of the Company must have caused the boats to be run. The pier beside the Contractor's bridge was built by Mr. VANDERBILT some years ago for ferry purposes, and subsequently sold to other parties. Boats had been run from that section before the bridge was erected, and they had continued running ever since. That was all he knew of the matter.

Alderman ADAMS thought it was strange that no one interested in the ferry seemed to know by what right boats had been run from that point, a privilege which the Comptroller had estimated to be worth $3,000 a year to the City, if leased for ferry purposes. He then asked Mr. SMITH what he knew in the matter. Mr. S. said he knew nothing about it. The boats, he thought, had been run from that point for six years, or more.

Alderman ADAMS thought that if anything detrimental to the ferry interest had existed for a much shorter time than that, he (Mr. SMITH) should have known it.

Alderman MURRAY asked Mr. LAW who were the securities for the Battery enlargement contractors.

Mr. LAW said he did not know. All he knew about the Battery enlargment was that he loaned money, and had as security an assignment on three-fourths of the contract.

Alderman ADAMS said the Committee, with the information they had, would feel obliged to report that the Ferry Company had committed a grave violation of law.

There were no other parties present who were interested in the matter. And, after directing the Clerk to notify the contractor, engineer, and others, to attend the next meeting, the Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

A PLANK-ROAD ON BROADWAY.—There were some additional plans for improving the Broadway pavement, for horse-travel, before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, yesterday. Later in the day there was a debate between Alderman TUCKER and Alderman BOOLE, in relation to the best plan for securing the desired improvement. Alderman TUCKER favored grooving in accordance with the specimen done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board a few days ago, while Alderman BOOLE favored planking the entire street, with prepared wood—the planking to be five inches thick. It is probable that the Committee will report soon.

☞ The Councilmen Committee on Railroads met in the City Hall on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, but no witnesses appearing, nothing was done. Adjourned to Thursday week.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worthstreet on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The Standing Committees were appointed for the present year.

Ward's Island—Messrs. Morgan, Carrigan, Curtis, Jellinghaus and Cumming.

Marine Hospital—Messrs. Purdy, Morgan, Jellinghaus, Curtis, Hunt and Carrigan.

Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Hunt, Curtis and Morgan.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Carrigan and Jellinghaus.

Committee on Purchases—Messrs. Purdy, Cumming and Curtis.

Committee on Out-door Poor—Messrs. Purdy, Jellinghaus and Hunt.

Committee on Labor—Messrs. Carrigan, Jellinghaus, and the Vice President.

Castle-Garden Committee—Messrs. Cummings, Carrigan and Jellinghaus.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Curtis, Morgan and Hunt.

Committee on County Bills—Messrs. Curtis, Morgan and Cumming.

A communication was forwarded from DAVID OGDEN, Esq., the nature of which will be best understood from its transcription. The writer is Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, a Member of Congress from Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Such testimony as you have furnished in the case of DARBY SHEA, is precisely to the point I wish to establish. Can you obtain such testimony as to any recent cases? I have reason to believe that some of the German Principalities directly promote immigration of criminals and paupers. Could you not get information among some of the inmates of Ward's Island? Can it be shown that criminals charged with political offences have been sent over? The case you give shows that a nobleman and large landed proprietar has connived at pauper immigration. Can it be shown that Emigrant Aid Societies of Europe, or Commissioners of Poorhouses, or any of the political Governments of Europe have done so?

I wish to present the facts in a strong and just light. I fear I may ask too much trouble at your hands. But you have facilities for getting such facts as exist, which I know not of elsewhere. The Committee have the matter under consideration, and the information is promptly needed. Very respectfully,

F. R. ZOLLICOFFER.

DAVID OGDEN, Esq., New-York.

A communication was received from Dr. FAY, of Ward's Island, in reference to the propriety of building a Lunatic Asylum on that Island. He states that there are now 104 lunatics under the care of the physicians, but that they are not taken as efficient care of as they might be if a proper asylum were erected for the use of the Department and for their reception.

SEDUCTION OF YOUNG WOMEN AT SEA.

Mr. HUNT, of the Committee on this subject, presented the following as a memorial to Congress, which was signed by the President and adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioners, the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, respectfully represent.

That by the laws of the said State of New-York the care and protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York are committed to your petitioners;

That during the last two or three years the frequent complaints made to your petitioners by female emigrants arriving at the above port, of ill treatment and abuse from the captains and other officers of some of the vessels engaged in the passenger business, caused your petitioners to investigate the subject, and from such investigation your petitioners regret to be obliged to say that since the diminution in the number of cabin passengers in sailing ships, produced by the rapid steam communication between this and the Eastern islands and Continent, propriety and decent observances on the part of the officers of many ships have very frequently been departed from.

That, after reaching the high seas from European ports the captain frequently selects some unprotected female from among his passengers, induces her to visit his cabin, and, when there, abusing his authority as commander, partly by threats and partly by promises of marriage, accomplishes her ruin, and retains her in his quarters for the rest of his voyage for the indulgence of his vicious passions, and the purposes of prostitution.

That the other officers of the ship, having no apprehension for the commission of a common breach of duty with him, often imitate the example of their superior; and when the poor friendless women thus seduced arrive at this port they are thrust from the ship upon shore and abandoned to their fate without any remedy for the past wrong which has been done upon them.

That such occurrences as above described have become so frequent that your petitioners feel it their duty to ask for legislative interposition to put an end to these flagrant offences on the part of officers of vessels; and for that purpose, the acts being done on the high seas and out of the jurisdiction of the States, appeal to your honorable bodies, and respectfully ask for such an amendment to the passenger laws as may prevent, by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increasing evil and wrong.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
BERNARD CASSERLEY, Secretary.

The annexed is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 10, 1858			3,053
No. emigrants arrived since Feb. 10, 1858			174
Total			3,227
To same date in 1857			7,967
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution			
Ward's Island	1,906	1,745	1,955
No. inmates in Institution			
Marine Hospital	106	123	148
Totals	2,012	1,868	2,103
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate rec'd to Feb. 3, 1858		$5,422 00	
Receipts since to Feb. 10, for commutation of alien pas'g's.		1,601 64	7,023 64
Total			$39,179 53
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 3, 1858		5,665 69	
Current expenses of Jan. 27 and Feb. 3		3,719 02	
Salaries and wages for Jan., '58.		5,048 76	14,633 47
Balance of Com. Fund			$24,545 06

The Board then adjourned.

☞ Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON will deliver a lecture, to-night, at the Historical Society's Lecture Room, on "The Three Empresses and Three Emperors NAPOLEON," to be illustrated by original paintings.

Fires.

FIRE IN BURLING-SLIP.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of WM. HALSEY & Co.'s drug and paint store, No. 9 Burling-slip, corner of Water-street. It was very soon extinguished. The damage done amounted to about $50, which was chiefly caused by water.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very excellent entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, consisting of three attractive pieces, with singing and dancing, viz., "O'Flanigan and the Fairies" and "New-York as It Is," with Mr. CHANFRAU in both, and the "Pioneer Patriot," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN. Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss NICHOLS, Miss HAYDAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, Miss FANNY HERRING, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

"DARN DE TORIES!" over and over again exclaims the patriotic negro Jocko, in that thrilling American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum, which house it crowds with a rejoicing multitude every evening. "Ireland As it Is," is played there this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association met on Tuesday evening, at Rev. Mr. HOGARTH's Church, in Henry-street. Mr. GEO. A. BELL presided. The Essay of the evening was read, by J. T. CONCKLING, M. D., subject—"Right vs. Wrong." An animated discussion followed the reading. On motion of Mr. THEODORE TILTON, the Association adopted a resolution expressive of the willingness of the Society to coöperate with the New-York Association, in such measures for the benefit of young men as might be approved by both Associations. The resolution received an unanimous vote.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last month 932 patients were treated in this institution, and 20,076 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Diseases—Eye and ear, 68; females, 45; surgical, 121; head and abdomen, 162; heart, throat and lungs, 191; children, skin and vaccination, 237; dental surgery, 108.

Nativity—United States, 308; Ireland, 581; England, 34; Scotland, 5; Germany, 2; France, 1; Canada, 1. Of the whole number 590 were females.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Officers RAYNER, VAN WAGNER and FROST, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, on Tuesday night arrested three pickpockets in the Brooklyn Athenæum, plying their vocation on some of the hearers of Mr. EVERETT. One gave his name as JOHN JONES, another as HENRY WILSON, and the other as EDWARD EVERETT!

BURGLARS AT GOWANUS.—One night last week the family of Mr. POLLOCK were awakened by the noise as of an auger boring through the door. The daughter rose and called her father, who, seizing his sabre, rushed out in pursuit of the burglars with nothing on but his slippers and shirt. At his apparition the rogues took to their heels and ran away.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Education have recently bought a lot of land on Wilson-street, near Lee-avenue, upon which they intend to erect a Public School building for the Nineteenth Ward. The ground consists of eight lots, and cost $7,500—a pretty steep price.

QUITE IN CHARACTER.—A new hotel was recently opened at Sheepshead Bay, when the proprietor gave a blow-out. The result was that the guests got drunk and broke everything moveable or breakable about the house. We have all heard of Sheepshead Bay before.

BURGLARY.—House No. 57 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a quantity of clothing Tuesday night, while the occupants were at supper.

☞ The receipts of the recent Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Fair, held at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, amounted to the handsome sum of $5,712 21 net.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Culver.

William H. Beman vs. *The Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.*—Motion by defendant to vacate proceedings; ordered that the order of Oct. 14, 1857 (excepting that Fisk may be continued Receiver so far as to preserve the property that is perishable, and pay the avails into Court, until further order) be vacated, without costs, the plaintiff to have leave to amend his complaint within sixty days; the defendants to be permitted to answer or demur to complaint within ten days. All proceedings on the attachment discharged, on the books being delivered to the Receiver.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10.

$3,000	Ky. St. 6s	102½	943	Hud. River R. R.	20
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	68½	5	do	19¼
16,000	Virginia 6s	92	200	Harlem Railroad	13
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	93¼	265	do	12½
7,000	do	94	300	do	13
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	84	350	do	12⅝
2,000	do	b10 84¼	1500	do	12⅝
25,000	do	84¾	200	Reading R. R.	b20 52½
5,000	do	b30 84¾	100	do	s3 56
1,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60	101¾	100	do	b30 56¼
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	86½	700	do	s3 56¼
2,500	do	88¼	50	do	s30 56½
33,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	98	200	do	b3 56½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94½	250	Mich. Central R. R.	64
2,500	do	95⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	22
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	40½	100	do	22⅜
18,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	49½	50	do	b10 22½
10,000	do	b60 49⅝	50	do	b30 22⅝
1,000	do	s3 49	725	do	22½
3,000	do	s30 49	50	do	s10 22⅝
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bs, '62	85	14	New-Jersey R. R.	121
25	Shoe & L. Bank	108	5	Mich. S. & N. Ia pr. S.	37
10	Hanover Bank	87	20	do	36⅜
50	Del. & H. C. C.	b60 113	400	do	36⅝
90	do	113	160	Panama Railroad	130
225	Penn. Coal Co.	28	50	do	100½
45	Pac. M. St. Co.	59¾	11	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
42	do	59¾	392	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	45
5	Cl., Col. & Cin. R. R.	22	107	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86
28	do	22½	50	do	86½
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 21¾	450	do	b30 86¾
50	do	21¾	266	do	86¾
300	do	21¾	50	do	b30 86¾
100	do	b10 23	50	do	b30 86¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 82	200	do	86½
300	do	s30 82	50	do	s10 86
175	do	pbc 82	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46½
50	do	b30 82½	300	do	43⅞
50	do	pbc 82½	100	do	b10 43⅝
118	do	c 83⅛	400	do	43¾
100	do	s30 83⅛	100	do	s30 43¾
250	do	opg 82½	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78
200	do	b60 83	200	do	73⅝
200	Erie Railroad	b10 28	350	do	h3 73
1785	do	25	50	do	s10 73½
150	do	b30 28¾	100	do	h10 73
50	do	b60 28⅝	100	do	b60 73¼
150	do	28⅝	200	do	b60 73⅝
5	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	70	100	do	s10 73
960	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 32½
100	do	s30 11¾	100	do	b30 32
200	do	s30 11¾	50	do	b60 32¾
100	do	s30 11¾	50	do	b3 31¾
8	do	s3 11¾	23	do	31

Second Board.

$50,000	Mo. State 6s	84¼	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b10 22⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s '70	80	400	do	22⅜
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	103⅜	200	do	b30 22⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95½	150	Panama Railroad	100¾
1,000	do	95¾	150	do	101
14	Continental Bank	99	100	do	b60 102
100	Canton Co.	20¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
26	Cum. Coal Co.	23½	139	Reading R. R.	56½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 62½	400	do	b30 56⅝
50	do	s30 62½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86⅜
150	do	p & c. 62½	150	do	b10 86⅜
120	La C. & M. R. R.	12	150	do	b30 87
100	do	s30 11¾	50	do	86¾
100	Erie Railroad	24¾	100	Cleve. & T. R. R.	b30 43⅜
375	do	25	300	do	43⅝
50	do	b3 25½	200	do	43⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	14	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73½
850	Harlem R. R.	13	100	do	b60 74¾
100	do	13¾	100	do	b30 74
120	do	14	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30 32
100	do	14¾	300	do	32
1850	do	15	50	do	b30 32¾
50	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	23			

Reported Sales by Auction.

$3,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add.	3¾
$3,000	St. Louis County, 6 ₩ cent. bds.	Int. add.	61¾
$4,000	St. Louis City, 6 ₩ cent. m. bds.	Int. add.	77⅜
$3,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. s. fund	Int. add.	71
5	Land Warrants, 120 acres each		83c.
6	Land Warrants, 80 acres each		92c.
$5,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. dn L. R. 7s	Int. add.	29½
$5,000	Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	32½
$6,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	44¾
$6,000	Watertown & Madison R. 2d m.	Int. add.	27½
$8,000	Marietta and Cincinnati R. 7s	Int. add.	⅜
$150	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	60
$850	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.		69¾
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.		69¼
$870	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		55
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		54½
$1,020	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855		50½
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add.	79¾
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add.	50½
$1,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	40
15	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		60
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		50¼
20	shares Market Bank		101¾
5	shares Marine Bank		82¾
5	shares East River Fire Ins. Co		99¾
3000	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co		$100 Lot
10000	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co		2½¢ each
6000	shares Aberdeen Mining Co		3¾¢ each
10	shares Third-avenue R. R.		96¾
18	shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co		87
27	shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co		104¾@105
10	shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co		114
25	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co		85¾
55	shares Morris Canal and Banking Co.	(pref.)	93
25	shares Artisans' Bank		78
50	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		96@96¾
100	shares People's Bank		91¾@91¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
100	shares Phenix Bank		106¾
30	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		107
90	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		107¾
40	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		107
2	bonds Academy of Music		$280
20	shares Second-avenue R. R.		71
50	shares Pacific Mail S. S. Co		61
200	shares Milwaukee and Miss. R. R.		31¾
90	shares Harlem R. R.		12¾
30	shares Michigan Southern R.		20¾
50	shares Cleve., Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.		87
10	shares Artisans' Bank		80
15	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99¾
20	shares American Exchange Bank		103½
10	shares Bank of Commerce		100¾
20	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		99¾
40	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.		11
20	shares Union Ferry Co.		90
100	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.		121
300	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.		120

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The feature of the Street to-day is the large additional rise, attended by much excitement in some of the smaller fancies, at the Stock Exchange. The advance in New-York Central Sharea was 2 ₩ cent., the Stock closing at 83½ ₩ cent. bid, the seller to deliver at his option within 30 days. In Panama the advance was 3 ₩ cent.; in Rock Island 3; and in Galena 2½ ₩ cent. Panama reached three figures for the first time in a year or eighteen months. A demand this morning for a few hundred Shares advanced the price from 98½, as it stood at the close of business yesterday, to par, and in the afternoon 102 ₩ cent. was paid, buyer 60 days. Cleveland & Toledo advanced to 43½@44 at the close. Harlem old Stock rose *five* ₩ *cent.* on yesterday's price, closing 16 ₩ cent. bid; Michigan Southern, 22¾@22⅞, a rise of 3 ₩ cent. in two days. The speculation in Cumberland Coal was carried up to 23½ ₩ cent. this afternoon. The sales since Monday, when the stock first touched 20 ₩ cent., scarcely amount to 3,000 shares, showing the complete power of the *Bull* speculators over the market on the most questionable fancy, in point of intrinsic value, they may elect to take hold of. This stock was recently down to $5 the share. The market for State Stocks is firm, at an advance of ⅜@1½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. The principal business is in Missouri sixes, which left off atrong, at 84½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Erie Company advanced to 25⅝ ₩ cent. The bonds of the Company of all classes were scarce and higher at the Board. The La Crosse shares advanced to 12 ₩ cent., and Milwaukee and Mississippi to 32@32¼ ₩ cent. Reading continues to be neglected, but mainly on account of the indifference or hearish feeling of the Philadelphia market. The general closing this afternoon was buoyant.

The market for Money is readily supplied at from 5 to 7 ₩ cent. on denisnd loan, and 6 to 7 ₩ cent. for bank discounts. Psper outside of bank date is taken by the Discount Brokers at from 7½ to 9 ₩ cent. on first-class names. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed yesterday with an inclination to easier terms. There is to be no steamer for Saturdsy. The *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, has been withdrawn, and the whole arrangements, as well as the finances of the line, appear to be in confusion; much to the regret of its numerous friends. The consequence is, that passage engagements are already making for the best births in the Cunard steamers, as late as May next.

The telegraphic news from England, by the Portland steamer, to Wednesday, 27th January, is to the effect that a further advance of a farthing had been realized on Cotton at Liverpool, with sales of 29,000 bales for the three business days since the sailing of the *Arabia*. The Manchester reports are again encouraging. Breadstuffs are dull. The London Money Market easy. Consols 95⅛@95¼ ₩ cent.

The real property of the Grocers' Sugar Refining Company was sold by auction to-day for $447,000, including the mortgage upon it of $207,000. The concern has been in liquidation for several months, and compromised with its creditors for 60 cents on the dollar. The originalcost of the real property was $860,000. The depreciation and other losses render the stock almost valueless. A new Company was organized to buy in the property at the auction price just named.

On inquiry among the banking houses in the Foreign trade and the Bill Brokers, we find the opinion, expressed yesterday, that the export demand for Gold for English account is likely to fall off at once. The liquidation of the mercantile indebtedness and January interest on the funded debt of the country, abroad, by means of the free employment of Gold, is equal to $20,000,000, exclusive of seven or eight millions in Foreign Coin received in October and November, and immediately returned to England and France. The effect of this is to be seen, now that the Cotton crop, two-thirds of which is yet to go forward, is about to move freely and at good prices, and the scale of importation has dropped off sixty ₩ cent. Against this calculation of a large and steady Specie reserve at New-York and Boston, through the Spring, the opinion is held in some quarters that the South is to become a large creditor, and will draw the Specie in that direction. But this is not borne out by the state of things at New-Orleans, where New-York checks are in constant large demand for the supply of the Valley of the Mississippi and Ohio, and where the Bank reserve is already hard upon eleven millions dollars. The best of the New-Orleans Banks are declining tenders of Money from their correspondents in this City at 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The advance noticed yesterday in the market price of the floating acceptances of the Erie Company to 95 cents in the dollar, we understand to be accounted for in part by the fact that nearly the whole of the overdue paper of the concern has been paid off. And the amount overdue and yet to mature, not secured by indorsement and chatt

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1997 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices---No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfair Construction of Mr. Harris' Kansas Committee.

The Tariff Investigation---The Witness Walcott to be Arraigned for Contempt.

Probable Fate of the Army Bill—Illegal Seizure by a British Cruiser on the Coast of Africa, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Much indignation is expressed at ORR'S arrangement of the Select Committee on Kansas. Not only has he given the Lecomptonites a majority, thus violating the parliamentary custom, but has totally disregarded the wishes of the Anti-Lecomptonites, and composed the minority of the Committee very weakly. In view of the closeness of the vote, however, no attempts will be made to force a reconstruction. It is considered probable, however, that BENNETT and one or two others, will decline serving.

The witness WOLCOTT will be arrested to-night. He still declines to answer. He proposes to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the power of the House to hold him under the Speaker's warrant, under the circumstances.

The Army bill will doubtless be killed when put upon its passage in the Senate.

The Steamboat bill in the House is dead, unless it can be largely amended. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated Porto Praya, Jan. 6, from Com. CONOVER, commanding the African Squadron. He announces the arrival of the *Cumberland*, the flag ship of the Squadron, on the 30th November.

British cruisers had committed another outrage in seizing, without just cause, the *James Watson*, a vessel bearing the American flag. She was carried into Sierra Leone, and afterwards released, there being no evidence that she was a slaver. Commodore CONOVER has been assured by Commodore WISE, senior British officer, that the facts of the case have been laid before the British Government, and that the officer who committed the outrage would probably be deprived of his command.

Commodore CONOVER instructed Commander TOWNS. of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, to inquire into and report the circumstances to the Navy Department. The *Vincennes* sailed down the coast from Porto Praya Dec. 26, to relieve the *Dale*. The storeship *Supply* arrived at Porto Praya Dec. 30. As soon as her provisions were discharged, Commodore CONOVER expected to sail for Madeira to recruit the health of officers and men.

Senator DAVIS in his remarks on the Army bill today said, that the article from the *Union*, read yesterday in the Senate by Mr. HALE, was flippant and presumptuous, and that the writer was a scribbler.

The Postmaster-General having to-day been notified that the Collins' Line Steamship *Atlantic* will not make her regular departure from New-York on Saturday, with the mails for Liverpool, has authorized the Postmaster of New-York to dispatch the mails by a suitable substitute, provided that they can be delivered in Liverpool for the sea-postage.

Judge CATO, and Mr. CARR, the Pro-Slavery claimant for a seat in Congress, had an interview with the President to-day. CARR left for Charleston this evening.

The wife of Judge DOUGLAS is reported to be in a critical condition, from a rather unexpected attack of illness.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. SEWARD presented e memorial from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for the Army of Utah.

Mr. MASON offered a joint resolution conferring authority on the President to make appropriate arrangements for the reception of a distinguished naval officer now on his way to America.

Mr. BRGG objected to its reception.

Mr. EVANS reported resolutions making appropriations for printing the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the effect that in passing this resolution, the Senate does not mean to indorse the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 19; Nays, 32.

Mr. BRODERICK voted nay. Absentees, Messrs. Bates, Bell, Clark, Crittenden, Douglas, Johnson of Arkansas, Reid, Stuart, and Thompson of Kentucky.

A discursive debate took place on the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON, though he felt compelled to vote for the bill, because the work having been done, should be paid for, yet protested against the principle of the Senate paying $1,500 for the copyright of documents belonging to the Government.

Mr. PUGH also objected to the copyright item.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that the word "copyright" be struck out, and the words "all other expenses" substituted, which was acceded to.

Mr. SLIDELL in reply to some remarks from Mr. DOOLITTLE, scouted the idea that in voting for the appropriation, Senators would be considered as indorsing the principles of the Dred Scott decision.

Messrs. CAMERON and PUGH made strong points against the resolution, yet both voted yea.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution with the following result: Yeas 32, including Messrs. CAMERON, DIXON, FOSTER and HALE. Nays 12, including Mr. STUART.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary of War be required to inform the Senate what officers of the army, belonging to regiments now in active service, are absent from service, and the cause of such absence, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. DAVIS continued his speech on the Army bill.

Mr. HOUSTON spoke at some length, expatiating on the wrongs of the Indians, and the inhumanity practised against them. He thought a thousand mounted volunteers sufficient protection for the Texan frontiers.

Mr. TOOMBS preferred volunteers, and styled the regular army a despotism; he cautioned Senators to beware of it.

Mr. DAVIS apprehended no danger to liberty from the small number of the army.

Mr. WILSON thought the President ought to be authorized to receive the services of five thousand volunteers for Utah. He believed the army large enough.

A motion to strike out the first section, which proposed to add two companies to each regiment, was lost—23 against 28.

The same section was subsequently amended by limiting the increase to two years.

Mr. HALE said he had as soon vote for an increase for all time as for two years, for that would be the ultimate result.

Without taking the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee under the resolution of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and Lecompton Constitution, with instructions:

Messrs. Harris of Illinois, Stephens of Georgia, Morrill of Vermont, Letcher of Virginia, Wade of Ohio, Quitman of Mississippi, Winslow of North Carolina, Bennett of New-York, White of Pennsylvania, Walbridge of Michigan, Anderson of Missouri, Stephenson of Kentucky, Adrain of New-Jersey, Buffinton of Massachusetts and Russell of New-York.

The following was announced as the Select Committee to examine into the facts connected with the sale and purchase of a tract of land at Willetson's Point for fortification purposes: Messrs. Haskin of N. Y., Hopkins of Va., Wood of Me., Florence of Penn., and Hall of Mass.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill incendiary of the act for the preservation of the lives of passengers on board steamboats.

Messrs. FLORENCE and WHITELEY opposed the bill, and Mr. WALBRIDGE of Illinois, replied to their objections. The bill was then committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STANTON, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Tariff of 1856, reported that Mr. J. W. WOLCOTT was asked the question "Did you receive from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., sometime in March last, a sum of securities or money of the amount of $30,000, more or less?" Mr. WOLCOTT answered that he did not receive money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or last Congress, upon the tariff, or any other measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it; nor did he ever pay or promise to pay any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress, for his vote or services in the passage of, or to influence his action in relation to, the Tariff or any other laws; —nor did he ever give any money or securities to any person, for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress;—nor had he any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person. He states that he had been advised by his counsel that the above is a full answer to everything which such question may involve, and that to go further would involve interference with his private affairs which the committee have no right to do.

The Committee say they have proof that $58,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was put into WOLCOTT'S hands, and the Committee deem it material to know whether he admits the receipt of such sum, and how it was expended. They recommend the passage of a resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant for the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest WOLCOTT, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

Mr. STANTON remarked that the witness peremptorily refused to answer the question of "whether he had received money or securities for any purpose?" This was an important interrogatory; if proper answers cannot be obtained, the House had better disband the Committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said the House was treading on delicate ground. They had better pass by the matter till to-morrow, when the question and answer having been printed, they would know exactly their character.

Mr. PHILLIPS said they should establish a rule by which all such cases should be governed. The witness had equivocated, when he should have responded in a manly, truthful way.

Mr. SEWARD said that if the witness was guilty of perjury, he was liable to be indicted. But he swore unequivocally that he never used money directly or indirectly to affect the legislation of the House. They could only proceed as far as a Court of Justice could, and had no right to pry into private affairs.

Mr. PURVIANCE said they had the right to know whether the witness received money, and the names of the parties to whom he disbursed it, with the view of ascertaining whether it was used for corrupt purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE remarked that it was unwise for the House to delay. The time had arrived to assert its authority, and bring the witness before the bar to answer for contempt.

Mr. SEWARD denied that the witness was in contempt of the authority of the House at this stage. The witness had a right to say to the Committee he did not recognize its authority to propound questions affecting his private affairs, and could appeal to the House.

Mr. BOWIE argued that the witness had purged himself of the contempt, and that the House had no further right to pursue the matter.

Mr. MOORE said, unless the House sustain the Committee, he, for one, would ask to be excused from longer service.

Mr. GOODE thought the House now unprepared to act on a question of such importance, and that action should be delayed till to-morrow. The mere refusal to answer before the Committee did not constitute contempt. That was a question for the House to determine.

Mr. LOVEJOY said the witness had equivocated. If he received $30,000, it was no trouble for him to tell what he did with it.

The House passed the resolution reported from the committee, and adjourned.

Letter from Mr. H. Clay Pate.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The *Republican* publishes a letter from H. CLAY PATE, addressed to Senator POLK, in reference to the remarks made by Mr. STUART, of Michigan, in reply to statements made by the former gentleman, which was read in the Senate several days since, by Mr. POLK. The letter is accompanied by affidavits proving the truth of Mr. PATE'S previous statements, and showing Mr. STUART'S assertions to be incorrect.

The President Indorsed by the Boston Democracy.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Democratic Ward and City Committee, of Boston, last evening, by a vote of 26 to 17, adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the conduct of the President, and expressing the opinion that his recommendation, that Kansas be admitted, is prompted by a sincere desire to discharge his duty to the country, and is deserving the serious attention of Congress.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Leader* says that Governor DENVER will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature. It is stated by the friends of the bill providing for another Constitutional Convention that they have sufficient friends to carry it over the Governor's veto. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature is giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is that its repeal would place the Territory in its former lawless condition.

Some members acknowledge their being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

The rumor was discredited at Lawrence that intelligence had been received from Washington that DENVER would soon be recalled, and JOHN R. POTTER appointed in his stead.

From several accounts the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

CASE No. 34—Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.*, survivors of J. H. Many. Argument continued for both parties.

United States Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Agricultural Society have been engaged today in examining specimen articles sent in for the Society's Annual Show. To-night, in the Assembly Chamber, Hon. A. S. UPHAM, President, delivered the annual address to the Society and a large audience.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The water in the channel of the river at this point measures seven feet, and is falling.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The river at this city is rapidly falling, and is full of very heavy ice. Navigation has been suspended above. Weather now clear. Thermometer 25°.

Marriage of Ex-President Fillmore.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Married last night, at the Schuyler mansion in this city, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, to MRS. CAROLINE C. MCINTOSH, of this city.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Southern mail has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Eastern line has not been working east of Bangor since 7½ o'clock this evening. At that hour there were no signs at Halifax of the steamship *Niagara*, now due at that port with three days' later news from Europe.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP MACKINAW ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The ship *Mackinaw*, from Liverpool for Charleston, is ashore near Ossibaw. She has a cargo of coal and salt, by the removal of which it is thought she can be saved.

THE SCHOONER M. WRIGHTINGTON IN DISTRESS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *M. Wrightington*, from New-York for Fall River, lost mainmast, tore mainsail and gaff topsail in a heavy blow off Point Judith last night.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOONER ORLANDO.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The reports that the schooner *Orlando* will "have to lighten," and the "sea is breaking over her," are false. She went ashore last evening on Stony Beach. Her hull is perfectly tight, and she will come off without lightening.

A Constable Shot by a Forger.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Feb. 11.

WILLIAM MCKAY, a tavern keeper at Bradford, near this city, shot a constable named TAYLOR, who was attempting to arrest him last night, for forgery. MCKAY escaped.

Burglary at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. ROBINSON'S liquor-store in this city was entered last night by a burglar, and nearly $6,000 in money and railroad bonds stolen from the premises.

The Yale College Trouble—Death of the Fireman.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WM. MILES, the young fireman who was shot by a student on Tuesday night, expired at 10½ o'clock this morning. The legal investigation is going on, but the testimony is suppressed for the present. The whole affair creates much feeling, yet no general outbreak is now apprehended.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Anarchy and Civil War—Restoration of the Church Property—Agitation by the Santanistas—Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Further intelligence by the *Tennessee* is to the effect that eleven days' fighting took place in the City of Mexico before Gen. ZULOAGA triumphed, but only a few persons were killed.

Gen. ZULOAGA received 26 out of 28 votes of the Council of Notables, for Provisional President. Pueblo and a few other points had recognized the new Government, but the whole country was in confusion.

JUAREZ, PACODI, DEGOLARO, and others, oppose the new Government. They were expected to march against the City of Mexico, and preparations were making to meet them, so that more fighting was inevitable.

General ALPARO had pronounced at San Luis Potosi in favor of General SANTA ANNA as dictator.

General ZULOAGO had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction; repealing the law of 1856, which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable; and annulling the sales of property made under those laws.

It was reported that the clergy had loaned to the new party a million of dollars.

Advices from Sonora show a state of civil warfare.

Accounts from Northern Mexico state that Governors GARZA and VIDAURRI have settled their difficulties, and that the States of Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in union in the coming conflict.

THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

From the Brownsville Flag.

We learn from the last Bulletin, published at Monterey, that twelve States and two Territories have declared in favor of the Constitutionalists in Mexico. We believe there are now left six States, one Territory and a Federal district for COMONFORT and his party. The Liberalists have more States and a larger Territory to fall back upon, but they have not the wealth or even the number of men that the opposite party has, and the conflict will doubtless be a hard one, unless they are allowed to secede peaceably. We have not heard what will be the probable result. We can only observe that preparations are being made, and that men are being drilled into service.

The present appearance of affairs indicates a decided strength in favor of the Constitutionalists. Some of the Generals and influential men of the Interior of the country, who were supposed to be in favor of COMONFORT, are now using all their forces and capital for the preservation of the rights granted to them by the Constitution of 1857.

This is cheering news to the Northern States, and will greatly increase their influence in procuring additional forces. They can begin to see some glimmering hopes of success, and the speedy settlement of a question so much desired.

Men of capital are tired of this changing and remodeling of governments. They know that a steady government is the only guarantee of safety to their property and lives, and the only means of advancing their private interests.

THE NEW-HAVEN DISTURBANCE.

Examination of Witnesses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10—7 P. M.

The examination of witnessee with reference to the late riot between the students and firemen was commenced to-day. Those called thus far belong principally to the company of firemen which was concerned in the affray. Their testimony is quite contradictory. Nothing has as yet been elicited to invalidate in any material point the statement I forwarded this morning. The examination is being conducted before Justice BENNETT, Mr. WILSON H. CLARK acting as prosecuting Grand Juror.

EDWARD E. SMITH testified that about forty students marched by the engine-house, all apparently armed with clubs, and knocking with them on the fence. After passing by they stopped, and some one among them suggested that they should go back. About a dozen returned, and began talking with MILES. During the conversation MILES was struck with a club, and the witness also was struck. Soon after, he heard one shot, and MILES immediately exclaimed. "I am shot!" When this happened MILES had hold of no one, and the witness saw no trumpets in any one's possession.

CHARLES DAVIS is an *attaché*, but not a member of the company. He did not see how the fighting commenced, but heard the preliminary conversation, and heard one of the students exclaim, just before the shot was fired, "That is the one I want to shoot." His estimate placed the number of students at 100. MILES and SMITH, who went out to talk with the students, were both armed with wrenches. According to the witness, as well as from the story given by the students, it was evident there was no fighting until the firemen had received the accession to their number to which I referred in my previous statement.

The testimony of ALEXANDER BRECHER, the third witness this morning and a member of the Company for two years, is perhaps as clear as any. He says: "I went away for help (after the students had stopped and suggested a return) and when I came back the students were on the left hand side and MILES on the other. The students were singing songs and MILES went over there—SMITH and I being with him. The students threatened to break the engine because water had been thrown at them. MILES then struck one with a trumpet; one of the students returned the blow with a cane, and Smith the first witness ran off in pursuit of this student. In reply to a suggestion from witness that they ought to have no fighting, one of the students replied that he would stop his men if witness would stop theirs. Soon one of the students exclaimed— "Shoot, shoot." MILES exclaimed he was shot. Four balls were fired; witness judged from the sound from different pistols. They then retreated to the engine-house. This witness placed the number of students at twenty or thirty. He had heard the members of the Company speak of water having been thrown previously.

The testimony taken this afternoon is kept back at the request of the District-Attorney. W.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

The Marriage of the Prince of Prussia to the Princess Royal of England.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool at about 9½ A. M. on the 27th day of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* brings advices of the same date as those received by the *Indian*.

Nothing further of importance had been developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor. A number of Police agents had been dispatched to London to make inquiries relative to the assassins. M. MASSON THIBAULT, a political prisoner of 1852, and a man of extreme Republican principles, had published a letter in which he abandons the party which disgraces itself, and rejects the flag which is so shamefully soiled with blood.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following synopsis of the report of the surgeons who dressed the wounds of the victims:

"The wounds in general are small and not deep,—some are only skin-deep, while others descend into the muscles. In general these wounds have but one orifice, which is jagged. The fragments of the shell by which the wounds were inflicted are angular, with indented edges, and small; some are not larger than a pea, others resemble a broken nail or a grain of shot flattened. One remarkable circumstance is the number of wounds received by the same person. Surgeon LARREY counted twenty-seven on the body of one soldier, and twenty on that of a young man who was an innocent spectator in the crowd. The wounds at first caused but little pain,—so little that several persons seriously wounded were not aware of the fact. A lady arrived from the provinces, who was dangerously wounded in the face, the arm and the breast, thought at first that the explosion was caused by a firework let off in honor of the Emperor. After some days the wounds became extremely irritable, more so than might be expected from their small size. Some persons who were near the projectiles when they exploded had their bones broken and the interior of their stomachs torn open. One person, who died in the hospital Lariboisiere, received a large fragment of a shell in the abdomen. Fortunately such cases are but few. A great number of persons were wounded, not by the projectiles, but by splinters of wood or glass driven with great force against them by the concussion."

In consequence of the numerous Commissioners appointed to take evidence in France and in foreign countries, the trial of the conspirators has been postponed until the end of February. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Unheard-of efforts are being made by this Government to find out a complicity between the assassins of the 14th and VICTOR HUGO and M. CHARRAS; but, as yet, no proof is forthcoming, unless some may be found in the papers seized on your side of the water. Madame HUGO is here now, with one of her sons. They arrived two days since. Young HUGO is resolved to take the oath at once, and present himself to the electors of the 8d arrondissement, in the place of General CAVAIGNAC. This would be a serious event, and, if the Government can prevent it, of course it will."

It is reported, on good authority, that the Emperor is firmly resolved to resist the advice of those who advocate any further restriction of the Press. One rumor concerning the new repressive measures, is, that the journals will be furnished with a list of certain subjects about which they must not write at all, and that a law will be asked for empowering the Government to imprison any person whatever for a year, without bringing him to trial. This, however, is improbable.

In regard to the obnoxious Belgian journals which approved of the attempted assassination, the *Moniteur* has the following announcement:

"On the day before yesterday, the Belgian Government presented a Police Bill concerning foreigners to the Chamber of Representatives. Yesterday it laid another bill on the President's desk for the modification of the penal code; the Government proposes to extract from this bill the articles relating to crimes and offences against international law, so as to form a special law therefrom. This special law is to be voted as 'urgent.' The Belgian Government intends pros ecuting the newspapers *Le Drapeau* and *Le Crocodile*."

The cause of the death of the Queen of Oude is stated to be anxiety—in reality it was nothing but an affection of the lungs.

The London *Observer* gives the following result of the operations of the *Leviathan*:

"She now is within a few feet of the very extremity of the ways, and at the ensuing springs she will have amply sufficient water under her to be fairly floated. Indeed, on Wednesday, when there was a very good neap tide, she showed very lively symptoms of freeing herself from bondage, as if anxious to bound into her future element, and was seen to lift at her stem and stern. As a matter of precaution to check her buoyancy, 1,500 tons of water was put into her compartments to keep her down."

It is stated that the Piedmontese Government had resolved, in conformity with the opinion pronounced by the Committee on Diplomatic Relations, to demand the restoration of the steamer *Cagliari*, and that a note to that effect had been presented to the Neapolitan Minister by the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires. The consequences of such an act would, it was supposed, be a cessation of diplomatic relations between Piedmont and Naples.

Several sharp shocks of earthquake were experienced in the western part of the Carpathians, on the 15th and 16th of January. No harm was sustained beyond considerable damage to buildings.

The following appears in the London *Advertiser*, dated Rome, Jan. 23: "The police have been exceedingly sharp since the news of the attempt of the 14th in Paris. They have, or pretend to have, seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projecting, to take place on the 15th January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli. They confess to having committed fifty political assassinations since the year 1850.

The London *Post* says: We feel as certain as belief can make us, that the Government must and will propose on the opening of Parliament, a measure for the punishment of political assassins.

The *Times* points out that murder is a crime to the moral sense of all mankind; not so the attempt to change a form of Government—so while we need not make it equally a crime to plot a revolution at home or in some foreign country—there is much to be said for making it criminal to compass murder, whoever and wherever the intended victim.

A dispatch received in Paris from Persia, says that Hon. Mr. MURRAY, the English Plenipotentiary, is dangerously ill.

The English funds on the 26th ult. opened at the steady prices of Saturday, but in the afternoon the market became very dull, and the closing operations show a reaction of ½ ₱ cent. The next Consol account is fixed for March 4, and the last official price for that date was 95¼@95⅜. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans is from 2@2½ ₱ cent. In the Discount Market, on the best bills, there is a good supply at 3 ₱ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges the rate for Hamburg was higher; Paris and Amsterdam about the same as at last post. The final prices of the French threes on the Paris Bourse show an advance of 1

About £200,000 in gold was taken to the Bank on the 26th ult.; £50,000 in Russian, and the remainder chiefly Brazilian and American. A Swedish loan for Railway purposes is expected to be introduced in the course of a few days. The amount will be about £1,200,000.

A reduction of the rate of discount at Bank of England, on the 28th, to 4 ₱ cent., was regarded as certain.

The *Times* City Article says letters from Huddersfield mention the failure of an old firm, Messrs. JAS. SHAW & Co., woolen manufacturers; liabilities stated at £30,000; assets it is feared small.

At present Gold is 1-5 dearer per cent. in London than in Paris, 4-5 per cent. dearer than in Hamburg, and the rate of Exchange between England and New-York just suffices to leave a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The Mail Steamer *North of Europe* had arrived at Plymouth. She left Fernando Po on the 11th December, Ysornny 15th, Lagos 25th Agra 29th, Cape Coast 30th, Sierra Leone Jen. 6, and Medeira 21st. The general health of the coast was good, but in Benin and Biafra fogs were prevalent and navigation necessarily dangerous. The Slave-trade on the coast was brisk; but commercial affairs were dull. On the arrival of the *Sunbeam* at Fernando Po an attempt was to be made to relieve the crew of the *Day Spring*, in the Ebo country.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The Marriage of the Princess Royal.

Graphic and Detailed Description of the Ceremonies.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

ST. JAMES' PALACE.

The marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was celebrated yesterday in the Chapel of St. James' Palace, with all the splendor of modern state ceremonial. The day was even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds that collected in the Park and the vicinity of the Palace were immense, though the place did not allow of much out-door pageantry. A transient glimpse of the Royal party and foreign guests was all that could be obtained, yet the event excited interest enough to keep those thousands together for many hours. It was a good and hearty popular feeling, and the unmistakable manner in which it was displayed must have been very gratifying.

The old edifice of St. James', still the palace of diplomacy and ceremonial, had been considerably renovated for the occasion; but, we fear, eyes accustomed to the spacious courts and lofty ceilings of Continental Palaces must have drawn a contrast with them, to-day, not favorable to our official regal abode. We may hope, however, that its deficiencies were altogether unnoticed; St. James' is not so much a residence as a tradition. It has, perhaps, witnessed celebrations fuller of "state and ancientry" than the solemnity on which the January sun of yesterday went down, for modern usages have shorn away much cumbrous magnificence; but never have its halls seen assembled a more brilliant Court than that which attended the marriage of the Princess Royal; and it was something more than brilliant. Among those who attended the ceremony were representatives of an eventful past, and those in whom repose the hopes of the future. By the side of the young Princess was Leopold of Belgium, with his spare and wiry form, a historical figure whom time has lightly touched. Did not his thoughts go back 40 years, to another scene, with what changes and chances since? A few steps in advance of our Queen walked Lord Palmerston, bearing the sword of State, and looking quite able to do much more with the emblematic weapon than carry it, if need were; he also can recur to political and official memories of nearly two generations. These are the veterans who connect the present with the past; but, on the whole, the chief characteristic of the scene was the youth of the principal persons in it. The august parents of the bride are still in the noon of life; the princely bridegroom has but just arrived at manhood, and his beautiful and Royal bride is in the very bloom of youth. There was something even touching in the glance she threw around her as she passed, so confiding in its simple hopefulness; many a heart whispered, God bless her! and long defer the day when that fair young brow will have to bear the weight of a Crown!

But, as we are looking on the pageant of the hour for thousands who cannot see it but by the inadequate aid of our eyes, we must drop such reflections and descent to the details of the day.

Although the morning was raw and cold the crowd began to gather at a very early hour; every moment added to its numbers, and in an incredibly short time the space between Buckingham Palace and St. James', with the exception of the avenue reserved for the passage of the Royal carriages, was completely filled. There was, of course, a good deal of pushing and squeezing, but the utmost good humor prevailed, and, although the excessive pressure in the neighborhood of the two Palaces caused several women to faint, we are not aware that any serious accident occurred. Towards noon, when the Royal party were expected to leave Buckingham Palace, the concourse of spectators was immense. The route to be followed by the Royal party was kept by a detachment of Life Guards, aided by a numerous body of police, and although their temper was occasionally sorely tried they contrived to maintain effective order. Shortly before noon the bridal possession left Buckingham Palace. It consisted of upwards of 20 carriages. First came the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and their respective suites, in coaches drawn each by two horses. His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His reception by the multitude was most enthusiastic. The remaining coaches were occupied by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal rode together in a carriage drawn by cream-colored horses, and the cheers which greeted their appearance were vehement and prolonged. A strong detachment of the Life Guards closed the procession.

Upon arriving at St. James' the Royal party alighted under a covered way erected at the private entrance from the garden. Here the floral and other decorations were marked by exquisite taste. The interior of the pavilion was lined with scarlet and purple cloth, and the drapery was arranged in elegant folds around the opening at either end. The slender pillars which supported the roof were connected by garlands formed of holly, golden furze, and laurustinus in flower, with pendants composed of tendrils of ivy. A knot with streamers of the colors of England and Prussia united the garlands over each column. The principal entrance to the Palace was set in a frame of leaves, flowers and berries, combined in a highly pleasing manner, and was surrounded by an arch, consisting of palm branches and other exotic plants. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State and conducted to the Royal Closet. The bannister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen ascended was tastefully decorated with creeping plants, interwoven with roses and camelias, and much had been done by varnishing and gilding to deprive this most inconvenient flight of stairs of its ordinary mean appearance. A change, almost magical in its effect, had been made in the Royal Closet. The walls were covered with rich embossments in white and gold, the ceiling was chastely painted and gilded in the same colors, while nothing could exceed the richness and elegance of the furniture. From the Royal Closet the Princess Royal, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the King of the Belgians, was conducted to the Retiring-room, a remarkably handsome apartment, exquisitely decorated for the occasion. Her Majesty, however, passed at once into the Robing-room, one of the noblest saloons in the Palace, filled with the rich and quaint but somewhat sombre furniture of the time of Queen ANNE. Her Majesty's procession was formed in the Throne-room, where an elegant table, covered with crimson velvet cloth festooned with blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers and the mantel-piece bore a miniature *parterre*, the edges of the white marble being fringed with delicate twining plants. No attempt seemed to have been made, except by the introduction of flowers, to improve the state apartments. A broad strip of crimson carpet had been laid down the centre of the rooms through which the bridal processions were to pass, but little more had been done in the way of upholstery. Perhaps it was felt that it would be vain to attempt to improve these noble saloons—the finest in England—especially when occupied by so brilliant an assembly as that which filled them yesterday. The passage of the processions through Queen ANNE'S Room, the Tapestry Room, and the Armory was a scene equally grand and impressive. The ladies who occupied the seats prepared for the occasion, and the greater part of whom were in the bloom of youth, were all in full Court dress, and the dazzling effect of their jewels and feathers, their silks and laces, but, above all, their natural charms, may easily be imagined. They rose as each procession passed before them, and did homage by a deep obeisance, which was graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty and the other principal personages. Most of the gentlemen present wore a military or a naval uniform, and the flashing of swords and the glitter of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy to the scene. At the top of the great staircase leading to the Color Room were the initials of the bride and bridegroom formed of white flowers, upon a background of evergreens, plaited so as to compose a rich natural tapestry, the whole supported by palm branches, displaying the colors of England and Prussia. The railings and balustrades were richly gilded and decorated with flowers, and on the landings of the stairs were immense draped mirrors, which reflected and multiplied the processions as they passed, still further increasing the magnificence of the spectacle.

THE COLONNADE.

The greatest portion of the spectators who were admitted by tickets within the Palace were accommodated in the Colonnade, along which the three processions passed from the state-rooms to the chapel. The entrance to these seats was from the lower end of St. James'-street, and before the hour of opening the doors, a crowd, chiefly of ladies, had gathered round them. The arrangements were carried out very punctually. At 10 o'clock precisely the ticket-holders were admitted, and though there was something of a rush, yet, as access to the top tier of seats that rose from the pillar side of the Colonnade upwards was given by three separate stairways, there was no confusion. The first comers chose the best seats, and the lower tiers were speedily occupied. The seats were covered, with scarlet cloth, crossed by blue lines marking the space for each person. But as the majority were ladies it required some polite interference on the part of the attendants, and much compression of voluminous skirts, before the seats could be made to hold the appointed number. In half an hour the whole space was filled. Then began the period of waiting, incident to all such occasions; It was enlivened by the frequent passing of uniforms up and down the Colonnade, the heralds and pursuivants being especially active; now and then a Minister, a Gold Stick, or some well-known military name was noted. There were some errors of course; Clarence, King-at-Arms, was mistaken for a Yeoman of the Guard, and a party of diplomatists were generally supposed to be Prussian footmen. Random speculations of this kind, and criticisms of each other's toilets by the ladies, filled up the time very agreeably. The prevailing style of dress was befitting a bridal; there were so many white bonnets and gauzy veils that it might have been supposed a large number of brides had been dispersed among the spectators. There were singularly few gentlemen; parties had evidently been made up with only the indispensable amount of male escort. The scene, therefore, was all color, tier on tier, like a brilliant slope of flowers. The spaces between the pillars of the colonnade were hung with wreaths of ivy, holly, and other evergreens, fastened with rosettes and streamers of white satin; the opposite wall was similarly decorated, with the addition of bouquets of palm leaves and flowers. Beneath every rosette was the plume and helmet of a tall guardsman, also his cuirass, and, finally, his boots, the red coat being all but merged into the scarlet drapery behind him.

Shortly before 12, an order to these statute-like warriors to "carry swords," produced a clash and glancing of steel for a salute, and the Princess of Prussia and her attendants passed into the chapel.

Soon after 12, the sound of trumpets advancing from the inner apartments, gave notice of the approach of Her Majesty; as the head of the procession entered the colonnade, the spectators rose, and the line passed to the chapel in the following order:

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marshal.
Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Clerk Marshal.
Controller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.
Keeper of the Privy Purse.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen. Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
The Lord Steward.
Lord Privy Seal. Lord President of the Council.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms. Lord High Chancellor. Two Sergeants-at-Arms.
Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.
Gentleman Usher and Daily Waiter to the Sword of State. Garter, Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bearing his Rod.
The Earl Marshal, bearing his Baton.
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, her Train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West, and attended by Major Home Purves.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Charles Tyrwhitt.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her train borne by Lady Geraldine Somerset, and attended by Baron Knesebeck.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. her train borne by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and attended by Sir George Couper, Bart.
The Vice-Chamberlain. The Sword of State, borne by Viscount Palmerston, K. G., First Lord of the Treasury, The Lord Chamberlain.
His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold. leading His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.
Her Majesty's Train borne by Groom of the Robes and Two Pages of Honor.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa. Her Royal Highness Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness Princess Helena.
The Master of the Horse. The Mistress of the Robes.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Two Maids of Honor in Waiting.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.
The Lady Superintendent.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. Gold Stick.

aware, is the passage of ante-chapel, as it is called, but which, in spite of this high-sounding name, is but little more nor less than a hall passage, low-arched nothing more nor less than a hall passage, low-arched in height, and mean in width. A door on the left opens direct upon an apartment, neither long nor high, a narrow gallery running along each side, every spot occupied with crimson seats, and the whole of its small interior dressed with crimson, velvet and gold. This is the Chapel Royal. It has undergone many changes and alterations since Holbein built it for Henry VIII. It has been a Roman Catholic chapel, a Protestant chapel, then a store-room, then a guard-room, then a Protestant chapel again, and lastly a Chapel Royal. But the changes for the present occasion have altered its internal aspect quite as much as any of these vicissitudes could have done. Wren married his second wife here, and thus inaugurated its long list of nuptials of illustrious personages. Anne followed, and espoused George of Denmark, the pacific "*ast-il possible?*" who frequented the chapel rather than used it—sleeping out the sermons which he accompanied with a nasal voluntary such as even the lungs of Burnet could not always overcome. That vigorous prelate, however, brought about a reform in another respect, and, to put an end to the distracting flirtations which used to be carried on here, persuaded Queen Anne to heighten the pews till they resembled bathing boxes, and so compelled their occupants, who had nothing but the service to occupy their attention, to follow the somnolent example of Prince George. George III. was married here in the afternoon with very little pomp or ceremony. George IV. was married here also at 10 o'clock at night. The massive hooks for the chandeliers which were used upon this occasion are still visible over the altar, and one at least person still visible over the altar, and one at least person are still visible over the altar, and one at least who attended at this wedding can well remember how on that night the Royal bridegroom feigned or felt disgust—how he turned from his neglected bride when the solemn rite was over and called for brandy. The Princess Charlotte of Wales was married at Carlton-house, but William IV. was married here, and the chapel lengthened one-third to accommodate those present at that ceremony. This alteration was by no means an improvement, for, bad as the building was before, the addition only made it worse. When Her Majesty's marriage was celebrated here in 1840, most of the old high-backed sleeping pews were allowed to remain. Her Royal pew was built in the new portion of the chapel, over the entrance-door, and here she used regularly to attend Divine service till the ruffian Francis tried to shoot her one Sunday morning in 1842, while passing in her carriage to the chapel. From that day, we believe, she has never attended Divine service here or been present at any ceremony in the chapel, save that of the marriage of the Duke of Sutherland's daughter to the Earl Grosvenor, in 1852.

We have said that among all the alterations which the Chapel Royal has undergone, those which have been made for this ceremonial are by no means among the least. Holbein himself would not have known his work amidst yesterday's improvements, and that they are great improvements may be judged from the fact that the interior of the building looked not only rich but almost spacious, and as if it really was meant to accommodate a number of visitors. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a sufficient broad path left up the centre of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold lace. These accommodate 150 persons—the gentlemen being allowed a space of 20 inches, and the ladies no more than two feet. The latter indulgence, however, as it turned out, was almost feeble and inadequate concession to the fashions of the day, and great was the struggling and grievous the injury to robes of State before the ladies could reduce themselves to the required standard. Above these seats and along the walls at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been erected, which are intended to be temporary, but which have been so massively constructed, so richly adorned, and effect such a great improvement in the interior, that it is to be hoped they will be suffered to remain. The cornice of the galleries is ornamented with a handsome scroll-work of carved oak, in keeping with the rest of the chapel; light blue and gold columns supported them in the front, and from the spandrils of the arches spring gold beadings, marking the outline of the whole in the most tasteful manner. Over each column is a shield with the Royal cipher surmounted with the Crown, and a light handsome railing of blue and gold closes the whole in front. These galleries held yesterday, when full, rather less than 150 peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony, from all parts of the chapel, not quite 300. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the public were really excellent and well placed, affording ample accommodation for all the journalists present. They were on the basement floor, on the left hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of Her Majesty's Ministers on the right of the chapel. According to a popular Court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present.

At the upper end of the Chapel, round the *haut pas* and altar, all the walls had been hung with the richest crimson silk velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred building it seemed so dark in tone as to have almost the appearance of black drapery. But for the extra window which has been added to that end of the chapel this would have been a most serious error. The altar is draped in the same style, and a beautiful semi-circular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion table is heightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate here is most massive, though not so antique as is generally supposed, the Saints of the Commonwealth having manifested a most carnal weakness for the beautiful service which was given to the church by Charles I. One noble flagon of this set, however, still remains, though the history of its hair-breadth scapes from the grasp of the fifth monarchy men would almost fill a volume. The rest of the service, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the large salver of the last supper, is mostly of the time of Anne and the first George. It includes a massive gold service of Anne's reign—the only one of the kind in the possession of the Crown. Round the altar on the right and left 40 or 50 magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of State on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where Her Majesty would sit, surrounded by her Royal children. Her Majesty's pew, over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the Corps Diplomatique, all the chief members of which were, of course, to be present on such an occasion. The old recess of the organ loft and that facing it have been much enlarged, the former for the accommodation of the members of the choir, the latter for Her Majesty's private band. Such were the chief internal arrangements and improvements for this all-important ceremony.

It was announced that the doors of the chapel were not to be opened before 10 o'clock, but there was no occasion to adhere to this rule very rigidly since none of the visitors who had tickets for the interior presented themselves till after the appointed time. Up to that hour, therefore, the building was left to the care of attendants, who put the finishing touch to everything, rendering such little offices in the way of preparation as always are and always will be put off to the last moment. The little building too reechoed with the sounds produced by a persevering *artiste* in the organ-loft, who was putting the organ into tune, and apparently exasperating it into the most deafening efforts that ever pained the ears of man. All these last duties and obligations were, however, satisfactorily got through before 10 o'clock, when the doors of the building were thrown open.

The first visitors of rank were Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden. His Lordship wore his rich collar of office, fastened at each shoulder with white favors. Following in rapid succession came the Countess of Mulgrave, Hon. Mrs. Grey, Countess of Bessborough, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Ernest Bruce, Lady Foley, Lady Alfred Paget, &c. All these ladies wore full Court dress, with plumes and jewels, and their arrival enabled one to form a fair idea of the matchless brilliancy the appearance of the chapel would present when filled. A group of Heralds in their tabards, emblazoned with all the heraldic devices of the British Empire—Clarencleux King of Arms, Norroy King of Arms, and Garter Principal King of Arms, were the next gorgeous additions to the general tableaux.

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mrs. Baines were the first of the Ministerial visitors. Mr. Baines wore the Ministerial uniform, but no wedding favor, neither did Mr. Vernon Smith nor Mr. Labouchere. These, however, were the only exceptions. The last gentleman wore the uniform of one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, a dress in which the late Duke of Wellington was fond of appearing, though as a costume it is one of the most unsightly that was ever devised, not even excepting the livery of the Post-Office, to which it bears a most humiliating resemblance.

It was now near 11 o'clock, and the visitors began to pour in rapidly. The Marchioness of Clanricarde came, then Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley; Lord and Lady Ebury, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Panmure, Sir George and Lady Grey. The Duke of Atholl came in full highland costume. The Duke of Richmond wore the uniform of the Sussex Militia, of which he is the Colonel; the Duke of Buccleuch, the uniform of Militia Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; the Duke of Manchester, the uniform of Major to the Hunts Militia. The Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll both wore the Ministerial uniform, as did also the Earl of Derby. The Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Derby, and Countess Mountedgcombe, all sat together, the first three ladies being particularly conspicuous for the richness of their dresses and the brilliancy of their jewels. Sir George and Lady Cornewall Lewis, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Duchess of Wellington were among the late comers, as was also the Countess of Granville.

We have already said that our place was well adapted for seeing, certainly as well, if not better, than any other in the chapel, but still from none could more than a very limited view of either church or company be gathered. The names, therefore, which we have mentioned are merely those of the visitors who were most conspicuously placed, and, though a fair average selection as to rank, they are in number but a tithe of the distinguished assemblage which crowded the building.

It was now 12 o'clock, and every place was filled save those reserved for the Royal actors in the ceremonial and their suites. The busy hum of subdued laughter and constant conversation arose from every part of the little building, feathers waved, and diamonds glittered, and the whole scene was one of indescribable animation and brilliancy. The dresses of the peeresses who occupied all the front seats of the galleries, though crushed and crumpled so that even the most penetrating of Court milliners could not have recognized them, were in themselves a pageant, and one which for variety and effect in color is seldom seen.

It is now past 12 o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with lords who are nearer to the altar. A noble countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on to the floor with a heavy "flop," and a general titter ensues. It is increased as another peeress, looking over, moults the creased ss another peeress, looking over, moults the creased feathers from her head-dress and they come sailing slowly down, and every one looks up, much as people do at the theatre when a play-bill goes eddying over into the pit. Suddenly there is a little stir, and the audience of the Chapel rises *en masse* and bows, as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law elect passes on to the altar. Hardly are they seated there, on the left-hand side, when faintly in the distance the long-blown, clear, defiant notes of the trumpeters are heard. They come nearer and nearer, and the last arrivals among the visitors hasten to arrange themselves, while the officers of the household fall into brilliant line along the pathway up the chapel at either side. Step by step, the advance of the trumpeters is followed; now they are descending the staircase; the regular roll and beat of the silver-kettle drums become audible, and the prolonged triumphant flourish proclaims the approach of majesty. The trumpeters, pursuivants, clerks and equerries file off outside the chapel, but the Lord Steward, Norroy, Clarencleux, Garter, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Marshal of England, and others of high note and rank, all enter. But they enter almost unobserved, for from behind them comes the Princess Mary of Cambridge, her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West. A murmur of admiration, which neither time nor place could altogether subdue, greets her as she enters the chapel, bowing with stately elegance in return for the homage rendered her. After her Royal Highness comes the Duke of Cambridge attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt; and to the Duke also a tribute of cordial respect is paid. The Duchess of Cambridge is received in the same manner, but a deeper reverence awaits, the Duchess of Kent, who smilingly, and as to friends, returns the greeting. The next great nobility is the veteran Premier, who bears before the Queen the Sword of State in ponderous solemnity. After this even the Royal Princes are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as Her Majesty, leading in either hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the chapel. Of course, on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the Royal mother of the bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self-possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels such as relieves all apprehensions as to the effect which the late Hanoverian "raid" upon the royal caskets might have had upon Her Majesty's toilet. Courtesying in acknowledgment of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, Her Majesty passes at once to her chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five embroidered settees occupied by the youngest Royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia, who stands on the opposite side of the altar.

Lord Palmerston, on the Queen's right hand, bears the Sword of State, while the Duchess of Sutherland, herself attired in almost Royal magnificence, stands on the left by right of office as Mistress of the Robes.

Again there is another pause of intense interest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard, and, ushered in with the same imposing ceremonies, comes the procession of the Bridegroom. On his right walks his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his father, and on his left his brother, Prince Albert. All eyes, however, are fixed upon the Royal bridegroom, as he walks slowly, but with the most perfect ease and elegance of action, up the centre of the Chapel. He wears the uniform of Prussian General, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The uniform shows his tall figure to advantage and sets off his frank, open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar he stops before Her Majesty's chair of State, and slowly bows with the most profound reverence, and, turning to his Royal mother, he bows again with equal respect, but less deeply than to the Queen, and then, kneeling in the centre of the chapel, prays with earnest devotion for a few minutes. His prayers ended, he rises, and stands at the right hand of the altar, waiting his bride, and likewise submitting to such a scrutiny from hundreds of brilliant eyes as never bachelor withstood alone before.

Again a pause ensues—a pause of impressive solemnity, for expectation seems wrought to the highest pitch, and no one speaks, and few even move to disturb the stately solemnity that reigns over the whole interior, while even the most illustrious of the Royal guests seem struck and gazed with open admiration on the scene around. It is, indeed, one which might well rivet the attention of Princes, one of those gorgeous visions seldom seen and never forgotten, for within the precincts of that little Chapel sit the throned Sovereign of the British Empire, with her Court and princely guests, and surrounded by the greatest and most influential members of the greatest and most influential aristocracy in the whole world. The very building, so small, and yet so rich in its contents, almost suggests the idea of a grand jewel casket, in which all that the nation most values and reverences is put away for greater safety.

After a while the Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain again quit the Chapel, to usher in the procession of the bride, and with their absence a heavy silence of suspense steals upon the assembled guests, and deepens as the moments pass. The very little whispering gradually grows less and less, until it stops entirely, the pinmes cease to wave, and even the restless glitter of the diamonds seems almost quenched as the noble assemblage sits mute and attentive, with their eyes turned in eager expectation towards the door. At last there is a slight stir without, and a subdued movement passes through the chapel as the glittering uniform of the officers at arms is seen to pass the door. The trumpets were again heard nearer and nearer, till again they die away in subdued cadence, which has an inexpressibly soft and beautiful effect.

The great officers of state enter the chapel, but no one heeds them, for there is a peculiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is clearly audible. In another second the bride is at the door, and stands "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," that bloom in fair array behind her.

The Court list of the ceremonial tells us that the illustrious personage on whom her right hand gently rests is his Prince Consort, that on her left stands His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and from the same source we derive our knowledge that both are in full uniform, and wear the collars and insignia of the great European Orders of Knighthood to which each belongs. Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all-absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her head-dress is thrown off, and, hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground. Thus all can see distinctly the mild, amiable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to portray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to fix the spark of beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of color has completely deserted her, and even when compared with her snowy dress her cheeks seem pale, and her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.

In these ceremonies we believe the dress of the bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it is difficult to remark anything, save that it is exquisitely becoming, beautiful and white. In fact, its unity only recalls to mind the belle of the French Court, who is said to dress with such a perfection of good taste that one can never observe what she wears. While, however, we mention this as the actual effect of the costume, we may state, for the further information of our readers, that it was manufactured by Mrs. Darvill, designed by Miss Janet Fife, and composed of a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace.

The design of the lace consists of bouquets in open work of the rose, shamrock, and thistle in three medallions. At the top of each flounce in front of the dress are wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms,—the latter being the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with bouquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by flowers. The apex of this floral pyramid is formed by a large bouquet worn on the girdle. The train, which is of the unusual length of more than three yards, is of white moire antique, trimmed with two rows of Honiton lace, surmounted by wreaths similar to those on the flounces of the dress, with bouquets at short intervals.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself, is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who, "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honored with this distinguished mark of Royal favor are all among the personal friends of the young bride, and, what is most singular, are every one lineally descended from the great Royal houses of England and Scotland. They follow the bride two by two—Lady Susan Charlotte Catharine Pelham Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle; Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Katharine Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Emma Charlotte Smith Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby; Lady Susan Catherine Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; and Lady Cecilia Maria Charlotte Molyneux, daughter of the Earl of Sefton.

It is but faint praise to say how well these noble maidens upheld even the high traditionary fame of England's beauty—how bright they showed even in an assemblage of the fairest and noblest in the land. As they move slowly forward, scanning the brilliant audience with timid glances, now and then the lines which Dryden has applied to the Queen's attendants, in the "Flower and the Leaf," irresistibly occur to memory, and the spectators realise the vision of the poet when he sung:

"A train less fair, as ancient fathers tell,
Seduced the sons of Heaven to rebel.
I pass their form and every charming grace,
Less than an angel would their worth debase.
But their attire, like liveries of a kind
Simple but rich, is fresh within my mind;
In satin white as snow the troop was gowned,
The seems with sparkling jewels set around."

The dresses worn by this fair train are from a design furnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consist of a white glacé petticoat, entirely covered by six deep tulle flounces, over which falls a tunic of tulle trimmed with ruches of tulle, looped up on one side with a bouquet of pink roses and white heather. The body is trimmed with draperies of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material trimmed with ruches. A bouquet of the same flowers is worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder.

As the bride passes up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushes like crimson; then, again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so the bridegroom elect advances; and, kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequaled brilliancy, the service commences with the chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience follow them in a whispered cadence as the choir sing—

"This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born hope we pray!
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Deen of the Chapel Royal, the marriage service is commenced at exactly 10 minutes to 1.

The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulary, the Most Rev. Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asks the Royal bridegroom:

"Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince replies loud and clear, "I will."

To the same question the faint answer of the bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered words.

To the next,

"Who giveth this woman away?"

The Prince Consort replies loudly, "I do."

Then the Prince takes his bride's hand in his own in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Primate,

"I, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis:

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow: in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said "Whom God has joined let no man put asunder."

The following psalm was then sung:

"God be merciful unto us, and bless us: and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us.

That thy way may be known upon earth: thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad: for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even our own God, shall give us His blessing.

God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear Him."

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen."

The Royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words, the Hallelujah Chorus—

"Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah."

rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again Her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for it pervaded all, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bride groom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and, hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after a long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted Her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the work of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost her's, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and her sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the bride and bridegroom left in the following order:

Officers of Arms.
Gentlemen of Honor to the Bride and Bridegroom.
The Master of the Ceremonies.
The Prussian Minister, accompanied by the Members of his Legation.
Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.
The Supporters of their Royal Highnesses on either side.
The Train of the Bride borne as before.
The remainder of the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The gentlemen in attendance on His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

There was no mistake about the expression of the bride's face as she quitted the sacred building. Her delicate color returned, her eyes sparkled with emotion, and there was such a light of happiness upon her features as she turned upon her Royal husband a look of the most supreme affection, that even the most reserved felt moved and an audible "God bless her" passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her upon her way. The procession of Her Majesty then passed to the Throne Room in the same order in which it entered the Chapel, and again reassembled in that chamber. Here, in front of the massive throne on which have sat in state so many of our monarchs, a splendid table was set out, on which lay the register. As the dignitaries of the Church returned to the Throne Room this was attested in the usual form.

An immense number of illustrious and noble individuals had the honor of signing this document, and we append the order and arrangement in which the actual members of the Royal families who did so affixed their signatures after those of the bride and bridegroom:

"VICTORIA.
ALBERT, Prince Consort.
PRINCE of PRUSSIA.
AUGUSTA, Princess of Prussia,
Duchess of Saxony.
LEOPOLD.
VICTORIA.
ALBERT EDWARD.
ALFRED.
ALICE.
AUGUSTA.
GEORGE.
MARY ADELAIDE.

Every person present was presented with the Marriage Service, beautifully printed in red and gold, and bound in white and gold.

Considering the extreme pressure of the applications for admission to the Palace, and the great number for whom accommodation was provided without crushing or confusion, the arrangements of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward deserve the highest commendation.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

It had been generally understood, up to almost the very last moment, that the Royal couple would proceed to Windsor by the high road, and arrangements to that end were duly made, but at a late hour on Saturday evening it was intimated by the authorities of the Great Western Railway that it was probable their line would be selected for the conveyance of the illustrious travelers. Preparations were immediately made at the Paddington station, and a considerable portion of the departure platform, was set apart for the convenience of the Royal pair. The special train was to start upon the outer line of rail, and upon the platform from which that line was approached, rows of benches were erected which were occupied yesterday afternoon by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who were admitted to take fare well of the young Princess in whose welfare and happiness all felt a lively interest. The chasm between the two platforms was bridged over and covered with crimson carpet, while upon each side of the door of the Royal waiting-room through which the distinguished couple were to enter the station, other rows of seats had been erected, and were fully occupied. The special train consisted of four carriages—viz., a composite carriage, one first-class and two Royal saloon carriages, in the order mentioned, and was ordered to be in readiness at 4¾ o'clock. Long before that time arrived, the station was crowded with visitors who had the privilege of the *entrée*, but the general ignorance of the fact that the mode of traveling had been changed prevented a very large attendance of the public out of doors, until shortly before the hour of departure, by which time a dense crowd was assembled. About 4 o'clock, a guard of honor of the Scotts Fusileer Guards, headed by their band, and under the command of Hon. Captain Astley, entered the station and took post facing the Royal train, but it was not until several minutes after 5 that the cheering of the crowd outside proclaimed the arrival of the newly-married pair. Immediately afterwards the Royal bride and bridegroom entered the station from the Royal waiting-room, preceded by Captain Labouchere, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, Hon. F. Ponsonby, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, and Mr. Saunders, the Secretary. The Princess, who looked pale, leant upon the arm of the Royal bridegroom, and was followed only by her lady's-maid and several male attendants. The appearance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering. The band struck up the Royal Anthem, the Guard presented arms, and the hearty hurrahs were continued during the progress of the Royal pair to the railway carriage, and were gracefully acknowledged by both. The Princess wore a dress of white *moire antique* with a mantle and bonnet of the same hue. The Prince wore a plain dark frock coat. Little time was permitted to elapse, and in two minutes after entering the station the happy couple were seated in the first royal carriage. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Saunders entered another. Mr. Gooch mounted the engine, the steam was shut off, and the train moved rapidly forth amid prolonged cheers and hearty gratulations, which were kept up until the whole train was lost in the evening mist.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT WINDSOR.

It would have been strange indeed if the town of Windsor, so specially favored as the abode of royalty, had been behind the rest of the country in the manifestations of affectionate loyalty so universally elicited by this auspicious event. Arrangements were accordingly made by the corporation and townspeople to give a fitting reception to the Royal pair on their arrival at Windsor to commence their honeymoon. The day was beautifully fine—the Winter sun shining out brilliantly, and the display of flags and banners, laurel-wreaths and evergreens, from innumerable windows and housetops, together with the constant stream of people in their best attire and wearing white rosettes on their breasts, who, thronged the principal thoroughfares from an early hour, gave to the old town a very gay and animated aspect. Indeed, it seemed as though all Windsor—excepting those who were busy trimming their lamps for the coming illumination—had turned out to make general holiday.

The terminus of the Great Western Railway, where the illustrious couple were to arrive on their first wedding trip, was, however, the great centre of interest, and eager crowds flocked to the station long before the preparations going on there for their reception were half completed. On the arrival platform two large wooden stages, capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons, were erected on either side of Her Majesty's waiting-room, in front of which the Royal travelers were to alight. To prevent the assemblage from encroaching beyond the prescribed bounds silken cords were placed at the extremity of each stand, and the intermediate space kept open for the Prince and Princess was covered with a handsome crimson carpet. A fine collection of red and white camelias in full blossom was arranged on the platform in front of the Royal reception-room, and over the door blazed a luminous gas star. One of the stages intended for spectators was appropriated to the Eton boys, who mustered upwards of 700 strong; and above their heads appeared a tasteful display of banners and laurel wreaths, together with a splendid device in gold lamps, on which, in large and brilliant characters, "*Congratulatur Etona*," shone out conspicuously. The second stage was occupied by hundreds of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood. A place within the more privileged inclosure was assigned to the Mayor and his colleagues in the magistracy, and in their immediate vicinity were Colonel, the Hon. Cecil Forrester, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and several of his brother officers. A dense concourse was also collected outside the station, anxious to catch the most transient glimpse of the Royal *cortège*.

Shortly after 4½ o'clock a detachment of the Scots Fusileer Guards, under the command of Colonel Paget, marched into the station-yard to form a guard of honor for the Royal party. At 4:50 o'clock the tidings were circulated that the Royal pair had just left Paddington, and the general expectancy momentarily increased. The telegraph next announced that the train had passed Slough at 5:36 o'clock, and the excitement of the assemblage had reached its climax, when in six brief minutes later the shrill sound of the engine-driver's whistle broke upon the ear. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic cheers, the shouts being caught up and renewed again and again along a lengthened line of spectators.

Amid this tumultuous din, during the whole of which the tremendous hurrahs of the Eton boys rang out loud and clear, the special train drove slowly up the platform. The youthful bridegroom instantly alighted and gave his hand to his bride. The appearance of the Royal pair on the platform elicited redoubled manifestations of loyalty, and the whole scene was indescribably heart-stirring and affecting. The youthful and illustrious objects of all this enthusiasm appeared deeply moved at the thorough heartiness of the welcome accorded them, and testified their gratitude by repeatedly bowing to the assemblage. Having shaken hands, and exchanged a few words of recognition with one or two of the principal personages on the platform, Prince Frederick William led his youthful bride into the Queen's reception room, through which they had to pass in order to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this vehicle to the station—two handsome greys—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to solicit the honor of drawing the royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was graciously accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths, having yoked themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the *cortège* moved off under the escort of the Fusileer Guards, whose fine band struck up the National Anthem. Its route, which lay through the High-street and up Castle-hill, was brilliantly illuminated, and along the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who rent the air with their vehement vociferations. Arrived at the Castle, the Royal pair took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an elegant suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for their reception.

The townspeople celebrated the auspicious event by a ball held in the Town-hall, which was gorgeously illuminated for the occasion. The poorer inhabitants, to the number of 1,800, were also regaled with substantial fare, and vocal and instrumental music, in a tent specially erected for the purpose; and 2,000 poor children of the town are to be gratified with a similar entertainment to-morrow (Tuesday.) A liberal subscription has been raised to defray the expense of these festivities.

From the Court Circular.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince William Frederick of Prussia. The Officers of State of the Household of Her Majesty the Queen and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting of Her Majesty's illustrious visitors began to arrive at Buckingham Palace at 10¾ o'clock.

The Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Captain Morton Herbert, the Exon in Waiting, arrived and occupied their usual station in the Grand Hall.

A guard of honor of the Grenadiers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace. The band of the regiment played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The ladies and gentlemen, upon their arrival, were conducted up the Grand Staircase into the Picture Gallery.

At 11½ o'clock Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal, and the Equerries to the Queen and Prince, formed a Royal procession, which comprised the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmarinhen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia quitted the Palace at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock in a State carriage drawn by black horses. Four of the Queen's footmen in State liveries were in attendance. The escort was composed of a detachment of Life Guards. The band of the Grenadiers played the National Anthem as the Prince entered his carriage. His Royal Highness was attended by the gentlemen of his suite.

Prince Albert of Prussia followed to St. James's Palace.

Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, with Lady Caroline Barrington and the Maids of Honor left about 8 minutes before 12 o'clock.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa, with Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Princess Alice, with the Duchess of Sutherland, followed in the next carriage.

The King of the Belgians and the Prince Consort were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal descended the grand staircase, the Queen's train borne by the Pages of Honor in Waiting, and the train of the Princess by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Maid of Honor. The Princess entered a State carriage drawn by cream-colored horses, and Her Majesty was handed into the same carriage by the Clerk Marshal.

The Gnard of Honor paid the usual military honors, and Her Majesty and the Princess quitted the Palace at 12 o'clock, a detachment of Life Guards forming the escort to St. James's Palace.

At 11¾ o'clock all the company honored with invitations to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to be present at the marriage, and the official personages, had arrived and taken their seats. The front rows of the galleries were entirely occupied by ladies. The Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers, with their ladies, sat on the upper rows of seats on either side in the body of the Chapel, the lower rows being reserved for the Ladies in Waiting, the suites of the Foreign Princes, and the Officers of the Household forming part of the several processions. The Duchess of Wellington, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Panmure, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Stanley of Alderly, and Right Hon. Vernon Smith, Viscount Combermere, Lord Foley, and Viscount Sydney occupied seats on the left (looking towards the altar); on the right, Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir Benjamin Hall were seated, all the remaining seats in the upper rows being filled with ladies.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Master of the Ceremonies; Colonel Bagot, Assistant-Master; Hon. Spencer Lyttleton, Marshal of the Ceremonies; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; and the Gentlemen Ushers were on duty in the Chapel.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Topham, the Lieutenant; a special Gnard of Honor of the corps attended the Queen's procession to the Chapel. The other officers of the corps on duty were Major Harmsr, the Standard-bearer, the Adjutant, and Colonel Wilson, the Queen's Harbinger. The Yeomen of the Guard on duty were under the command of Captain Sir John Kincaid, the Exon

Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of Her Majesty's Private Chapel, presided at the organ which embellishes the east end of the Ball and Concert Room.

The entire orchestra consisted of upwards of 200 performers.

The following was the programme:

PART FIRST.

Coronation Anthem.....Handel.
Quartetto—"Placide é il mar" (*Idomeneo*).....Mozart.
Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Weiss.
Chorus—"The Heavens are telling" (*Creation*).....Haydn.
Aria—"Dalla sua Face" (*Il Don Giovanni*).....Mozart.
Signor Giuglini.
Choral Fantasia Piano-forte.....Beethoven.
Mrs. Anderson.

PART SECOND.

Selections from "*Lohengrin*" (the words partly altered and adapted for the present occasion by Thos. Oliphant, Esq.,) Bridal Procession, Wedding March, and Epithalamium.....R. Wagner.
Aria—"Robert, toi que j'aime" (*Robert le Diable*).....Meyerbeer.
Madame Clara Novello.
Finale (*Loreley*).....Mendelssohn.
The Solo Part by Miss Louisa Pyne.
Serenata—"The Dream".....M. Costa.
(Composed expressly for the occasion of the Marriage of her Royal Highness Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and Frederick William, Prince of Prussia.)
Conducted by the Composer.

The words by Mr. W. Bartholomew.

The principal singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

Finale—"God Save the Queen."

Conductor—Mr. Anderson.

The following new verses, written for the occasion by Mr. Tennyson, poet laureate, were sung by all the principal performers and chorus:

"God bless our Prince and Bride!
God keep their lands allied,
God save the Queen!
Clothe them with righteousness,
Crown them with happiness,
Them with all blessings bless.
God save the Queen!

Fair fall this hallow'd hour,
Farewell our England's flower,
God save the Queen.
Farewell, fair rose of May!
Let both the peoples say,
God bless thy marriage day,
God bless the Queen!"

The Princess of Prussia wore a dress of cloth of gold, trimmed with gold lace and flowers of bright color, with diamonds; a wreath of flowers and diamonds to match the dress; a necklace of emeralds and diamonds.

The Prince of Prussia appeared in very handsome uniform of the Prussian Hussars.

The invitations amounted to about eight hundred.

BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.

SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The Royal wedding was celebrated with becoming festivities in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom, and in none with more *éclat* than in Liverpool. His worship the Mayor entertained a large party at dinner, after which many eloquent speeches were delivered. We select the following:

The Mayor again rose. He said: GENTLEMEN—Connected as this important town is with all the surrounding nations, I have the pleasure of seeing at my table this evening consuls representing many of those nations. As one of the most important, however, connected with the commerce of Liverpool, I notice especially the representative of America. I hope I may be pardoned on the present occasion in singling the representative of the American nation to return thanks, for if there is one of them more than another that conduces to the welfare and prosperity of this country, it is that of the United States of America. [Cheers.] I will, therefore, not detain you longer, but propose the health of the Consuls who have favored us with their presence, and I cumple with that toast the name of Mr. Tucker, the American Consul. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Tucker rose amidst loud cheers to respond. He said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in returning thanks for the toast which has just been proposed, and for the cordiality with which it has been received by this company, I might well take my seat without trespassing longer on your attention than simply giving expression to my acknowledgments. But, Sir, the august occasion which, through your kindness, has assembled us to-day, an occasion at once interesting and novel to me, comlog as I do from the Republic of America, prevents me from declining the kind call you have made that I should respond to the sentiment you have just given. Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of England, the instances are rare where loyalty is not regarded as the chief amongst the public virtues of the people; and even those few exceptions are confined to those governments where corruption is not a virtue, and ignorance is not civilization, and where there are the characteristics of the rulers and the Governments. But, Sir, however we may differ as to the forms of government under which we live—and you must pardon me at your hospitable table, but I have a ardent preference for the Government of my own country—all must be filled with admiration of the loyalty which this day manifests itself throughout the whole of this great realm. And, Sir, stranger as I am amongst you—stranger, I mean, except for the kindness and cordiality I have met with—stranger as I am amongst you, I may be permitted to discern something more than a political tribute to your august Queen in these demonstrations; for I think I see in them a sentiment founded—a personal sentiment founded in the interest you have in the royal family. The political considerations which may be involved in this union of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, may be of importance and serious moment to England; but it is in respect to the fact that it takes from the royal family of England the eldest daughter of Her Majesty, and removes her from the family circle which she has contributed to grace, that it should find a place in the hearts of all true Englishmen. And, when, gentlemen, you contemplate, as Englishmen, the serious and grave duties to which this youthful and lovely bride is soon to be brought, connected with the first nation—one of the first nations of continental Europe—you have a right to turn with pride and admiration to the vigilant supervision that so markedly distinguished the guidance of her Royal mother. [Cheers.] Sir, the education of the heart is equally important as the education of the mind, and in that work of love may I not add of wisdom—Her Majesty has not been found wanting. [Applause.] Her Majesty has illustrated, in her domestic household, all the duties of the domestic situation, and consistently with her public functions has always been ready gracefully to exchange the splendor of the British Court, surrounded by her statesmen, for the gentle, though not less graceful and happy duties of the mother, amid the quiet and unostentatious attraction of Osborne House. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, may I not commend to you the hope that, under such tutelage, the Royal Princess shall go forth to a far distant land with more than that which most nations can boast to send? The Royal Princess carries with her the disposition, the mind, and the education to emulate the beautiful graces of your own illustrious sovereign. That the career of the Royal pair may be characterized by wisdom, and may be accompanied with liberal justice to their loyal subjects, will be the prayer of us all; and above all—far above all—for in a republican country we regard even more than the weal of sovereigns or the weal of nations, the happiness of the condition of matrimony—we may pray that the domestic lives of the Royal pair may glide on unmarked by a ruffle, and that theirs may, in the future, be all happiness and peace. [Loud cheers.]

Illumination of the Foreign Embassies.

The several residences of the Foreign Ministers at the English Court were last night illuminated in honor of the happy event which had marked the proceedings of the morning. Conspicuous among them was the mansion in Carlton-house-terrace of the Prussian ambassador, in front of which blazed a crown of colossal proportions, flanked by two magnificent gas stars—the one on the left hand having at its centre the Royal arms of Prussia, while that upon the right encircled the well-known motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" The illumination at the residence of the Belgian Minister in Portland-place was also characterized in no small degree by brilliancy of effect as well as by chasteness of design. It consisted of a series of gas jets, very tastefully arranged, representing the initial letters "V. A." and "F. W.," separated by a crown resplendent with divers hues. On the opposite side of the street a simple gas star shone outside the house of the Ambassador of the United States. The Portuguese embassy exhibited a device somewhat similar, save in so far as it was composed of different colors, and was surrounded by wreaths of laurel of the same varied character. Altogether unlike those to which we have adverted, at least in the nature of its design, was the illumination at the residence of the Turkish Minister in Bryanstone-square, of which the crescent and the name of the Sultan done in cipher formed the most prominent features. Upon the right hand was a crown, having beneath it the letters "V.R." The entire device was surrounded by variegated glass globes, and presented an appearance more than ordinarily brilliant. The Russian, Austrian, Brazilian, and French Embassies were also very tastefully illuminated; the design in the case of the last-mentioned consisting of the French and English Crowns, each surrounded by laurels and an imperial star, with a band clasped in hand in the centre. A star in gas, encircling the letters "V. F." shone outside the residence of the Swedish Minister; while outside that of the Hanoverian Ambassador a large star with a transparency displaying the white horse of Hanover and decorated with laurels in gas jets was exhibited. It only remains to add that these various designs were objects of considerable public attraction.

The Toronto *Leader* announces that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next session for a charter to incorporate a Railway Company, under the name of the Niagara Falls and Detroit Railway Company, to construct and work a line of railway from the town of Clifton, or near the present suspension-bridge on the Niagara river, in the township of Stamford, to the Detroit river, Amherstburg, or to the town of Windsor.

THE RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.

Increase of Immigration and General Improvement—The Rosario and its Progress—Death of General Oribe—The Dispute Between Brazil and Paraguay.

A letter received in London, by the Royal Mail steamer *Medway*, which arrived at Southampton on Jan. 19, gives a favorable account of the aspect of affairs in the Argentine Provinces. All was quiet in the political world, and with tranquillity the country was progressing in prosperity. Every month was adding to the population by the arrival of immigrants, chiefly from the Basque Provinces of Spain. The Governor was on a tour in the interior, to see and judge for himself of the wants of the people in the several districts he visits. The only cloud on the horizon was an apprehended invasion of the Indians, the rumor of a contemplated expedition against whom was being repeated.

In the Banda Orientale the position of affairs was not so satisfactory. The elections had passed off quietly, the Colorado party having withdrawn altogether from the contest; but the writer feared that disorder would be renewed at no distant period. In spite, however, of misgovernment and party strife, the country was improving. The land constantly increases in value, and large importations of cattle had taken place from the Argentine Territories, chiefly by foreigners. Grazing continues to be the best business in that part of the world, and offers a safe and most lucrative investment to those whose habits and experience warrant their embarking in it.

The Montevidean Government were so satisfied with the result of the elections, which had taken place on the 29th of November, that they issued a circular to all their Consular agents, by the mail of the 4th, describing the cause of law and order as being firmly established, and the country as ready to receive any amount of colonists, for whom there are the greatest possible facilities, and unlimited scope for enterprise. The circular cautions the recipients against placing any faith in the absurd and exaggerated reports put forth in the Argentine Confederation as to the troubles attendant on the Monlevidean elections.

The Baron DE MANA was again in the River Platte, and, when the steamer left Buenos Ayres, had gone up the Parana, with the view, it was said, of establishing a bank at Rosario, having obtained certain privileges from the Government of the Argentine Confederation. This place is likely to become of great importance in a few years, being not only the centre of a rich grazing district, but most favorably situated for carrying on an extensive trade with the upper provinces, which has already begun to locate itself there. An English Consul was appointed to Rosario three or four years ago, and there is also a branch of an English mercantile establishment. Steam navigation on the inland rivers is making progress, and there is now a daily passenger traffic on the Parana.

The chief item of personal news from Montevideo is the death of General ORIBE, who died in the city which, while serving under ROSAS, he subjected to so long and terrible a siege. The horrors of that memorable period are still remembered by the Montevideans, and, though the desolation which his fierce cannonade produced in the suburbs nearest ORIBE'S camp at Cerrito, in which nearly every house was destroyed, has long since given way to neat country houses and blooming gardens, cannon balls are not unfrequently dug out of the ground. On the defeat and flight of ROSAS, ORIBE made no further show of resistance than was necessary to cover his arrangement with URQUIZA, after which he capitulated. The Government accorded him a public funeral, with every circumstance of honor; but the feeling of abhorrence with which he was regarded by the Montevideans was such that not a single priest could be found to read the burial service, not even among his own creatures, though the Government or his friends offered £600 sterling as an inducement for them to do so.

PARACHOS, the Brazilian Minister, was still at the Parana, awaiting, it was said, further instructions from his Government, with respect to the point at issue between Brezil and Paraguay, as to the navigation of the rivers. In Buenos Ayres the delay that has supervened in the settlement of this difficulty was thought ominous of a rupture between the two countries. Scarcity of food was causing great distress in Paraguay, and many deaths from famine had taken place among the poorer classes. The army had absorbed the active portion of the adult male population, and the crops that had been raised had been devoured by locusts. The Paraguayan Government was exerting itself to the utmost to mitigate the severity of the suffering thus occasioned, and its steamers were kept constantly running between Assumption and Buenos Ayres, conveying provisions. Some considerable shipments had been made by merchants, but the heavy import duty of twenty-five per cent. deterred many from making a venture.

Mr. WHITE, the agent of the great house of BARING, returned to England in the *Medway*, having finally come to terms with the Argentine Government with regard to the British loan.

An Eccentric View of the Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

From the Paris Univers, (ultra-Montane organ.)

Some great enterprise might withdraw Spain from the marasmus into which she is plunged. Difficulties have arisen between her and the Republic of Mexico which are far from settled. The Queen has accepted the mediation of France and England. Perhaps it would have been better to have allowed the parties to fight out their dispute. The patronage exercised by several great powers has its inconveniences, for, under pretence of conciliating all parties, it concentrates in the hands of a few nations the privilege of waging war, and deprives others of that right. War has its utility, and often its necessity. It has been observed that it fortifies nations by giving them the opportunity of developing virtues and qualities which may have been deadened by a long peace. Spain had everything to gain by a war with Mexico. Let us add that Mexico had nothing to lose. This pitiful republic has been struggling in anarchy since the proclamation of its pretended independence. At this moment a man named COMONFORT (sic) has seized on the dictatorship, and his odious, absurd tyranny will last until he shall have been replaced by another tyranny equally absurd and hateful. Well affected men have reflected on this shameful state of things. They must regret the liberty which they enjoyed under the monarchical Government as long as they were united to the mother country (?) The union might now be established on a footing of perfect equality, and Mexico would reconquer peace, dignity and strength. The European powers which watch with anxiety the dissolution of the petty republic of South America, would approve of a war which would result in raising the fortune of Spain, in saving a Catholic race from the grasp of the vulgar republicans of the United States, and in uniting it once more to the European connection from which it was severed scarcely thirty years back by intestine dissensions, and by deplorable misunderstanding.

The Choctaw Nation.

Hon. ALFRED WARE, first governor of the Choctaw Nation, has resigned that office, and, by the Constitution, is succeeded in the same by Hon. TANDY WALKER, President of the Senate.

The cause of Governor WADE'S resignation is continued ill health, which for the past two months has prevented him from satisfactorily performing the duties of his office. His address to the people says:

"The Choctaw people should remember the maxim that 'in union there is strength,' and in all matters affecting their political welfare and their existence as a nation they should not let anything distract or divide them. Their own history as a nation shows that when the old chiefs and the people under them were united, they were unmolested and prosperous, and when they became divided, step by step they had to recede until forced to seek quiet and a home in the land they now hold.

We have enough to struggle for as a people, without fomenting and encouraging civil strife among ourselves. Our existence as a nation depends upon union, harmony, and brotherly feeling in all political affairs. Our social and moral existence depends on that untiring effort to elevate and educate our children, so as to put them upon a fair footing in that continued contact with our white brothers which the Great Director of men and nations has so manifestly ordered in the case of ourselves."

Case of Poisoning in Philadelphia.

TWO BROTHERS AT ENMITY.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Saturday says: This morning a man named ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK, who resides at the corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets, in the Fourteenth Ward, was brought before Alderman ENEU, on very serious charges preferred against him by his brother, Mr. EDWIN KIRKPATRICK. EDWIN KIRKPATRICK had for several years past been annoyed by the reception of anonymous letters which were designed to destroy the domestic peace of his family. On the 8th of January last the daguerreotype of a young female was sent to the house of Mrs EDWIN KIRKPATRICK, on Arch-street. The picture and an accompanying note was directed to Mrs. K., who had given birth to a child a few days before, and the blow was a painful one. The note was signed "Miss Sherburne," and it set forth that the original of the picture was a young lady who Mr. K. had seduced, and whose friends would prosecute him for damages unless Mr. K. would pay for the support of the child. The daguerreotype was the likeness of a virtuous woman, who is now the wife of a respectable man. About three weeks since a mince pie was left at the door of Mr. K.'s house, and a card which accompanied it induced the recipients to believe that it was sent to Mrs. K. by her aunt Kate. All who partook of this pie sickened that night, and gave evidences of being poisoned. The remainder of the pie was set aside, and, upon being analyzed, it was found to be so impregnated with poison that a person eating an ordinarily sized piece would have been destroyed.

The following is part of the testimony of EDWIN KIRKPATRICK:

I am familiar with the hand-writing of Robert Kirkpatrick; three of the letters I have no knowledge of, and cannot recognize the hand-writing; in the superscription upon the one which accompanied the picture I can see considerable similarity to the hand-writing, under a disguise, showing that it was done when he was nervous, which is not unusual at this time. [The witness pointed out the portions of the superscription which he thought resembled the hand of his brother.] There is a striking similarity between the letter "g" in the anonymous letter and the "g" in the ordinary business hand-writing of my brother; the "g" in the anonymous letter is that of my brother beyond a doubt; my wife has an aunt named Kate; she is familiarly known to us all by that name; her name is Catharine Landis; she was married some time after I was; we received about Christmas time, to the best of my recollection, a mince pie from the family of Mrs. Anspach, of which my aunt is a member, knowing that it came from her or my wife's mother; I have never heard Robert make any allusions to her cooking; about Christmas time, which is usual, I received a pie from my brother Alexander, or his wife; I also received a pie about the same time from an acquaintance named Edward V. Machette, who informed me that he intended to send me one; on yesterday three weeks (15th of January) about 6½ o'clock in the evening, there was a package left at my door which proved to be a mince pie wrapped up nicely in a newspaper, accompanied by a card—"For Mrs. Kirkpatrick from Kate; my little boy received it and my wife opened the package; remarks were made about the direction not being Aunt Kate's writing; I replied "she has got one of the boys to write it;" on the following Monday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, it was set on the table for dessert; I cut one slice of it, and passed it to my son; I cut a second piece, and passed it to my wife, and cut the third piece for myself; I commenced eating my piece, and had eaten two mouthfuls, and had another piece on my fork, in the act of putting it up to my mouth, when my son cried out, "Papa, this tastes like medicine" my wife said. "this is not aunt Kate's pastry;" I immediately remarked, "it may be poisoned," when my wife said, "Don't eat any more of it;" I told her to put it away, and not let the servants have it; she followed me out into the entry, and asked me what I had thought of it; I said, "Oh! nothing," and then I passed on to the store; the three servants picked up the pie and the remnants on small plates, and carried it into the kitchen, eating portions that remained on the small plates; my wife went out into the kitchen and took the pie away, telling them at the same time not to eat any of the pie; that evening (Monday) about 9½ o'clock, I complained of feeling a pain in my stomach, with flashes of heat; went to my chamber; did not feel sick until between 12 and 1 o'clock, when I felt sick—great thirst, &c; two of the domestics complained of sickness during the night; my wife and child were not sick.

The next witness called was

Ellen Lynch—I reside at the corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets; I live in the family of R. Kirkpatrick; have been living there five or six months; there are four in family, lady, gentleman, another girl and me; there was no painting done in front of the house, but at the back of the house there was some boarding put up which has been painted; it was done by a colored man; his first name is Silas; he was at work only a piece of a day at first, but came back in about two weeks after to paint it a second time; there has been no mince meat either made or bought since I lived in the house; we had four pies baked in the house before Christmas; three large and one small one; don't know where the mince meat came from which these pies were made from; the mince meat was not kept under my charge, but I think it was kept in the conservatory; I took none out; I merely put the pies in when they were baked; we all eat of them; Mrs. Kirkpatrick made these pies; I have an afternoon out every week and every second Sunday; I was not out during Christmas week; it was my time out on Thursday, but did not go out, being busy; I took no holiday next week—yes, I took Wednesday, which was the other girl's day; I went out after dinner and came back about nine o'clock; I was not away a whole day during January; I could not tell whether there was any meat left after the pies were baked; I could not tell when Silas was there, at the house; if you were speaking to himself he might tell you; I don't recollect seeing him there either before or since he did the painting; I do not wait on the door regular.

The witness here retired, and Judge KELLEY said that the next witness to be called was sick, and he asked a postponement.

Alderman ENEU continued the case until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The defendant until then rested under $5,000 bail.

The California Overland Mail Route.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We had the pleasure yesterday morning of meeting with Mr. J. CHURCHILL WOODS, Superintendent of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line, who came in from San Diego, Cal., on the last San Diego stage. Mr. WOODS left this city on the 9th of August last, taking with him some 80 head of mules with which to stock the line—being the first relays of stock sent out by the Company. Business of the line calling Mr. WOODS to the East, he left last night in the stage for New-York.

Mr. WOODS speaks in the most glowing terms of the character of the country over which the route passes to California, the obstacles to a good stage route being fewer than he imagined to so long a route. The country is finely adapted for staging, it being mostly free from heavy bottom lands, but on the contrary is dry and gently undulating. Even the mountains, over which the route has to pass, can be made, with very little labor, easily passable to the heaviest loaded stages. Mr. WOODS was not molested in either passage by Indians, though there are plenty along the route, from the Devil's River to Tueson. Mr. WOODS says he anticipates no trouble from Indians to the mail, as it travels too fast for them. The stock on the line is about 400 mules, stationed over the entire road; there are also stages on the whole line.

MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, (PACIFIC SLOPE.)—We (*Union*) are requested by the Post-Office Department to direct public attention to the arrangement made in January, 1857, for dispatching a regular monthly mail to San José de Guatemala, La Union, Acajulta, Realejo, San Juan del Sur, and Ponta Arenas, seaports on the Pacific slope of Central America. This mail is made up and dispatched by the New-York and New-Orleans post offices, by the California mail steamers of 5th of each month, and is forwarded from Panama, New Granada, to destination, by the steamship *Columbus*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company. In addition to the seaports above-named, letters may be forwarded by this mail to the following inland towns in Central America, viz: Esquiutla, La Antigua, Guatemala, Quesaltenango, and other places in Guatemala, on the Pacific slope of the Republic: San Miguel, San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Sonsonate, San Salvador, and other places in Salvador on the Pacific slope; Amapala, (Isla de Tigre,) and Comayagua, in Honduras; Chinendega, Leon, Managua, Masaya, Virgin Bay, Rivas, Granada, &c.,' in Nicaragua; San José de Costa Rica, Rica, Cartago, Alajuela, Heredia, Esparsa, San Mateo, Atenas, &c., in Costa Rica. The United States postage must, in all cases, be prepaid in this country, which is 10 cents the single letter when the distance from mailing office to place of destination is under 2,500 miles; and 20 cents when the distance is over 2,500 miles.

Personal.

The President's levee on Tuesday evening was attended by an immense throng. The *Star* says: "The President was looking in fine health, and apparently quite recovered from his late cold and hoarseness. The presentations to him were made as usual by Marshal HOOVER, and those to Miss LANE by Commissioner BLAKE. Miss LANE was aided in receiving by Miss BROWN, who is now stopping at the Executive Mansion, by Miss BLACK, and by Mr. HENRY, the President's Private Secretary.

A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, has the following interesting paragraph: "It is not, perhaps generally known, that the Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now performing the sacred duties of a Sister of Charity. Yet, such is the fact, and she is about to take the position of Lady Superior, in the St. Joseph's Seminary in this city. She will probably arrive nearly at the same time with Mr. Everett, who is coming to deliver his grand oration on the character of Washington."

The health of Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, (Roman Catholic,) is improving during his sojourn in Cuba. He has been preaching at Havana, and has received marked attention from the Captain-General.

Miscellaneous Items.

A forger was arrested at Albany on Monday and imprisoned at Buffalo on Tuesday. The Buffalo *Courier* gives an account: On Saturday, Chief Best received information in relation to a forgery which had been committed by a man by the name of Kasson, upon a Bank in Pennsylvania, and that the man was on his way to New-York, and would most probably pass through Buffalo. The Chief at once set to work, and found out that such a man as the one described left the city on that day for the East. He then dispatched Officer Burton in pursuit, who succeeded in arresting Kasson at Albany, and returned with him yesterday. Burton left with him last night for Pennsylvania. Kasson lives near Pittsburg, and implicates other parties in the matter.

The fisheries of Maine, says the Boston *Traveller*, are gradually declining from year to year, and the withdrawal of the Government bounty will have a great tendency to hasten their decline, if such a measure passes Congress. Among the causes of the decline of the fisheries of Maine are two prominent ones, viz: first, the difficulties of procuring outfits at the ports engaged in that business. It is with much difficulty, trouble and expense, that necessary outfits are procured, and the vessels engaged in the fisheries at the smaller ports have to proceed to Portland, Boston and Gloucester for their supplies—principally to the latter place, in consequence of the superior facilities afforded them.

A narrow escape from serious accident on the Niagara River happened on Monday. The Buffalo *Express* says: "The locomotive at Fort Erie had backed the train, consisting of two passenger coaches, into the steam ferry-boat *International*, and had started forward to reach the main track, when it was brought up standing by the giving way of one of the chains of the bridge by which the train is raised to a level with the boat's deck. The locomotive fell 14 or 15 feet, and, together with the tender, was much damaged; but we are happy to learn no lives were lost, and only one person injured. The passenger cars were undisturbed."

The management of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, having declined to pay taxes, Collector COLE, of Warsaw, on Friday made a levy on whatever property he found around that station. The proceedings were taken under the direction of the Comptroller, and like levies were made in the other towns through which the railroad passes. The whole tax in Wyoming County amounts to about $1,000.

The Association of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, of the District of Columbia, assembled in Washington on Saturday last, and appointed a delegation to unite in the inaugural pageant at Richmond, Va., on the 22d inst.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters at Albany

From the Evening Journal.

On Saturday, officer WHALEN went to the house No. 75 Westerlo-street, and in the upper apartment found a man named WM. N. GURNEY, and his wife, who was confined to her bed by severe illness. The woman who reclaimed the bill was not in the room, but came in soon afterwards and was identified by Mr. FULLER'S clerk. The little girl was identified by Mr. SNYDER. The woman gave her name as ELVIRA BATES, and the little girl is her daughter. Mrs. B. is a sister-in-law of GURNEY. The officer then proceeded to search the premises, and in a straw bed they found three $2 notes on "The Bank of Salina," and some good money. Continuing their search they found in the garret over the kitchen, tools and implements for making counterfeit coin, and all the material necessary for carrying on its manufacture, but no dies. In this garret were found metal, plaster, sticks for holding the moulds, a skillet for smelting metal, and other articles, and in an old stocking the following: twenty-eight finished $2 50 imitation gold pieces, six $1 gold pieces finished, nineteen unfinished $1 gold pieces, twenty-eight half-dollars, and sixty-seven quarters in an unfinished state. In Mrs. BATES' trunk they found $34 in genuine gold coin. The officers arrested GURNEY and took possession of the coin. GURNEY and Mrs. BATES were committed to jail.

After the trio had been committed to jail, officers again visited the house and seized upon more implements, and arrested the girl, SARAH ELIZA BATES.

The coin taken from the prisoners is doubtless from the well-known mill at Shingle Hollow, as the 25 cent. pieces are of the same date (1853) as those taken from VAN GUISLING, MILLS and JORDAN, and also from the woman whom the Police arrested, but who was subsequently permitted to go, and is still at large.

LOSSES OF CATHOLICS IN INDIA.—The rebellion in India appears to have affected the interests of the Roman Catholic Missions in that country not less than others. Bishop PERRIDO, Vicar-Apostolic of Hindostan, has addressed a letter to Archbishop HUGHES, setting forth the sufferings of the clergy and laity at Agra, and beseeching prompt aid from the church abroad. The Bishop says:

"Without a prompt and effectual assistance from our brethren at home, I do not see how it will be possible for us to repair the many losses, as I expect little or nothing from this Government, or even from the Relief Fund, which will be applied by Committees of their own, and the Catholics of India have either been themselves great sufferers, or are generally very poor. Our hopes of help, therefore, are in Europe and America."

EX-GOVERNOR BEBB, OF OHIO.—It will be remembered that ex-Governor BEBB, of Ohio, settled near Rockford, Winnebago County, in Illinois. Some months since a wedding was held at his house. While it was in progress, a crowd of men, on the outside, commenced making noises in the usual charivari style. Every effort was made to get them to leave. Finally, the Governor thought he would fire a gun in the direction which they were and alarm them. Unfortunately, the gun was loaded, and an excellent young man was killed.

This calamity has been seized upon by the enemies of the Governor, and he has been indicted for manslaughter. He has secured the services of his old Ohio friends, Hon. THOS. CORWIN and Judge JOHNSON, to defend him. The trial is now progressing in Winnebago County.—*Missouri Democrat.*

ARREST OF A WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND AND SIX CHILDREN.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, writing from Alabama, Genesee County, gives an account of a horrible poisoning case: "Sometime in July, 1856, HENRY HOAG, a respectable citizen of this town, died suddenly. About six weeks after his death a daughter, five or six years old, died after an illness of twenty-four hours. Suspicions of foul play were entertained at the time, but no action was taken. Last Spring an infant child—born subsequent to Mr. HOAG'S death—died after a short illness. Suspicion was again aroused, but nothing was done. Last Fall another child, some two years old, died under still more suspicious circumstances. A *post-mortem* examination was had, but the chemist to whom the child's stomach was sent, neglected to analyze its contents. But the community had become satisfied that the death of so many members of a family, under such circumstances, required further investigation, and the bodies of them all were exhumed, and the stomachs of the first three, and the duodenum of the last secured, and upon analyzation, arsenic was found in them all.

Suspicion at once pointed to the wife and mother, as the person who administered the poison, and she was arrested, and is now in jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

Since her husband's death she has been married to a man by the name of FRISCH, who lived with her but a short time—some difficulty having arisen between them.

Some years since, three other of her children died, quite suddenly, with symptoms almost precisely similar to the last ones, and it is inferred that she poisoned them also, from the fact that she confessed that she poisoned the first one, but that she did it accidentally.

SENATOR WILSON AND GEN. CALHOUN.—The following is the report of that portion of Senator WILSON'S speech on Thursday, in which he referred to JOHN CALHOUN in terms which are likely to lead to personal difficulty:

"On the demand of the President, on the promise of Governor WALKER, and the declarations of the Washington *Union*, they had promised the people of Kansas, that they would submit the Constitution to the people. They provided for its submission in such a way that Governor WALKER could not correct frauds as he had done in the case of Oxford and McGee County, and so that CALHOUN could have the matter in his hands—*a man who would not only permit the frauds, but, if necessary, make the frauds himself.* He was just the man to do it; for God never allowed to walk the green earth any man who more richly deserves to die a traitor's death, and leave a traitor's name, than JOHN CALHOUN.

Mr. GREEN—Say it to his face.

Mr. WILSON—I have said it here, and it goes on the record. I have no fear of the tools of border-ruffianism in Washington or in Kansas. I am able to take care of myself. I will try to do so, at any rate. Sir, this JOHN CALHOUN has cheated and defrauded the people of Kansas out of their sacred rights. He has committed a crime against the liberties of the people which will associate his name with tyranny and tyrants while the history of Kansas shall be read and remembered by mankind."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—(Non-enumerated)—Nos. 59 to 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 to 79, 86 to 93, 7, 9, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 437, 324, 449, 450, 451 to 459, 354. *Part II.*—Nos. 282, 410, 417, 425, 438, 439, 1043, 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 447, 1060, 448.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

GENERAL TERM.—Causes Nos. 23, 24, 25, 28, 26½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners of applicants for admission to the bar: William E. Curtis, James C. Carter and John T. Doyle, Esqs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

SUPPLIES—LIEN—FOREIGN VESSEL.

John E. Brown vs. *The Propeller Albany.*—This was an action for supplies. The libel alleged that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the vessel, which was a foreign vessel, and were necessary for her. The case coming on for trial, the claimant moved to dismiss the libel, on the ground that there was no allegation in it that it was also necessary that the credit should be given to the vessel at the time.

Judge BETTS said that the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of *Pratt vs.* Reed, had decided that no man could have a tacit lien upon any foreign vessel for supplies furnished to her except under circumstances which would authorize a bottomry hypothecation upon her. That this Court, being bound by the rule in that decision, must require of libelants in all cases to bring themselves within that rule by their pleadings, and to aver that the owner has no funds or credit on which to procure the supplies, except the credit of the vessel—and the motion must accordingly be granted, but the Court would allow the libelant to amend his libel by inserting such an allegation.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Terance Riley and James Brennan pleaded guilty to indictment for stealing from the Navy Yard and fined $10 each.

Otto Schloemer was put on trial charged with aiding in the passage of false and fraudulent invoices through the Custom-House. The evidence of identity was slight, and the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats. Mr. Dunning appeared for the accused.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 11.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The session was a very brief one—lasting only a little more than an hour—but quite a number of cases were disposed of. There were twenty-three Prison cases, five suspended cases and twelve bail cases on the calendar.

Jacob Miller, charged with stealing (Feb. 9) a dozen brooms worth $1 25 from George W. Smith, was remanded that inquiries might be made about him.

David Desmond stole a coat and a hook, worth together $3 50, from John Brown, No. 527 Third-avenue (Feb. 5.) *Judge Osborn*—Well, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—A boy went and took the coat. *Judge Connolly*—Oh, yes! *Judge Osborn*—I think I've seen you before. *Judge Connolly*—How many times have you been on the Island? *Prisoner*—Well, I don't know; I believe I was once on the same kind of a charge. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, I thought I'd seen you before. Four months? *Judge Osborn*—Four months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Murphy, to a charge of assault and battery on his wife Rose, (Feb. 8,) pleaded "Guilty, but I was drunk." She said he was always intoxicated, and that his demonstrations of affection for her while under the influence of liquor were more striking than agreeable. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, I support him. He don't do a thing to help me get a decent living. *Judge Osborn*—Well, do you want to have him sent up? *Witness*—Well, Sir, a few months will learn him a little. Send him up for a little while. Let him stay till the work comes on in the Spring. *Judge Osborn*—How long? *Witness*—Whatever your Honor thinks best. *Judge Osborn*—We'll send him up for three months, then he'll come out in May. *Judge Connolly*—It 'll be just time for him to commence work when he gets all that bad rum out of his system.

James Petrea (colored) stole several skeins of silk from Lewis Krender, (Feb. 10) *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? Six months? *Judge Connolly*—Yes. I think he's an old offender *Counsel*—Well, if your Honor proceeds on that hypothesis, I'd like to know whether your sure of it? *Judge Connolly*—I judge from the skill he showed in the transaction.

The complainant in the case of Thomas Hart, charged with beating his wife, Anna, (Feb. 6,) did not appear. *Judge Connolly*—Absent, as usual. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge him. *Judge Connolly*—I think I'll commit these Irish women, the next time they come to make a charge, as w tnesses.

John Coyle who was partially tried Tuesday for an assault and battery on Officer Geo. W. Delabout, was called to the bar, but was not forthcoming. He was out on bail. *Judge Osborn*—Well, notify his bail, and if he don't have him here next time he 'll forfeit the bail. *Officer*—He 'll run away. *Judge Osborn*—Well, so much the better. It 'll keep him out of the way.

Lydia Ellis was accused by George Herst of stealing (Dec. 21) a piece of woolen plaid, worth $6 50, from the store of Thomas Tait, on Canal-street *Counsel*—She was under the influence of liquor when she did it, for the first time in years. *Judge Connolly*—She wasn't under the influence of liquor when she was brought into the Police Court. *Counsel*—We may want to put you on the witness stand, Judge CONNOLLY. The case was adjourned.

John Boyd was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by William Davis, of No. 372 Tenth-street, (Feb. 8.) Officer Smith arrested Boyd on the complaint of Davis. The latter was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on; state what he did to you. *Witness*—Well, Sir, your Honor, this man said I should buy some dung of him. I said I would not buy it and *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do to you on the 8th of February? *Witness*—I leased a stable and I went into it to take the dung that belonged to me, and he struck me, and we both caught hold of the pitchfork—*Judge Connolly*—A regular rough-and-tumble fight, I suppose. *Counsel*—I submit there is nothing in this case at all. *Complainant*—I was trying to get out with the fork. *Judge Osborn*—Stop talking; you talk too much.—Another witness was placed on the stand. *Witness* I thought it was a shame that they should be quarreling about a fork. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, it was a shame certainly. *Witness*—And when the fork was taken away, they clinched and raffled, and both struck the other, and—*Judge Osborn*—That'll do; step down. Discharge him. *Complainant*—I can bring witnesses to prove that I was struck first. *Judge Osborn*—There are two witnesses to prove the contrary.—The complainant kept on talking. *Judge Connolly*—Go on. The case is disposed of.

Patrick McFallon was charged with an assault and battery on James Fitzpatrick. The prisoner wanted the case adjourned. *Complainant*—There are several of my witnesses that can't be found. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let it go over to Saturday. Both parties want it adjourned. *Complainant*—Can't it be adjourned till Tuesday?

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, with European advices of the same date as those brought by the *Indian*, arrived at this port yesterday morning. As an important event in current history, and a not unfair illustration of the still preponderating influence of the aristocratic element in England, we print this morning a detailed account of the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, to the eldest daughter of Her Majesty. It reads more like romance than reality; but it is not, for this reason, the less interesting. The *Times* historian of the Royal wedding gives a most admirable and elaborate description of the pageant, nor does he fail, when occasion requires, to adorn it with exquisite touches of humor or pathos. From France we receive a few further particulars of the late attempted assassination of NAPOLEON. The trial of the conspirators has been postponed until the end of February for the purpose of obtaining evidence. It is said that great efforts have been made by the Government to fasten upon VICTOR HUGO a complicity in the crime, but without success. The Emperor is generally believed to be opposed to the advice of those who advocate any further restriction upon the liberties of the Press.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been seen of her at a late hour last evening.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we receive further intelligence from Mexico. The whole country is represented to be in complete anarchy. General ZULOAGA is Provisional President: but there is not much probability that he will remain so long, as the agents of SANTA ANNA are hard at work for the restoration of their chief. The new President has restored the military and ecclesiastical jurisdiction abolished by COMONFORT, and, for the moment, the liberal party in Mexico is utterly crushed. The movements of SANTA ANNA will now be watched with great interest.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for Utah. Resolutions were reported, making an appropriation for printing the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. An amendment, to the effect that the Senate, in voking the appropriation, does not intend to indorse the decision, was voted down. A discursive debate then took place on the resolution, in the course of which several Senators declared that they felt compelled to vote for it, because the work had been done, and should be paid for, at the same time that they dissented from the decision. The resolution was finally passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 12 nays. A resolution was adopted, unanimously, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what officers of the army, belonging to regiments now in active service, are absent from their regiments, and the cause of such absence. The Army bill was then debated until the adjournment, and the first section, proposing to add two companies to each regiment, was amended by limiting the increase to two years. In the House, the Speaker announced the Committee of Fifteen under Mr. HARRIS' resolution to refer the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, and, also, the Committee to examine into the facts connected with the sale and purchase of land at Willet's Point for fortification purposes. The bill amendatory of the act for the preservation of life on board steam-vessels was, after debate, referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. STANTON, Chairman of the Tariff Investigation Committee, reported that Mr. J. W. WALCOT had made unsatisfactory replies to the questions of the Committee, and submitted a resolution for his arraignment at the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee say they have proof that $58,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., were put into WALCOT'S hands. After considerable discussion, the resolution was passed. No other business was done.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to amend that portion of the Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons, by imposing additional penalties, and another to prevent fraud by warehousemen and wharfingers. The Attorney-General was called upon for his opinion as to whether the Metropolitan Police act contains anything inconsistent with the reappointment of members of the old police force. The Assembly was engaged all day in considering the bill providing for the pay of persons acting as officers during the disorganization. It was ordered to a third reading.

Mayor TIEMANN received a letter yesterday from Mayor MAYO of Richmond, announcing that he has detained in custody MASON THOMAS, the man charged with kidnapping the free colored man GEORGE ANDERSON from this City, and selling him in Richmond as a slave. He promises to give THOMAS to the two policemen sent by Mayor TIEMANN to bring him to New-York for trial, and extends a cordial invitation to Mayor TIEMANN to visit Richmond on the 22d inst., and unite with the Richmond folks in commemorating WASHINGTON'S birthday. A visit of this kind is suggested as an "agreeable mode of wearing out sectional acerbity."

The Tax Levy for 1858 was called up in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and after several amendments had been made, it was adopted. The item of $10,000 to defray the expenses incurred by FERNANDO WOOD in testing the Metropolitan Police law, was strongly opposed, but it was passed. The item of $13,000 to pay the fees of counsel employed by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was lost by a party vote. The Board refused to make any appropriation for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, but appointed a Committee to tender him the freedom of the City. Reports were adopted declining to purchase the remaining portion of Ward's Island, and forbidding the further use of the Battery for ferry purposes. Resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets for the next five years, were read and laid over.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. No business beyond that of the merest routine was transacted in public session. The quarterly reports of the General Superintendent and his deputies were received, but in consequence of errors in the statistical statements of one of these documents, they were not considered fit to be handed over for publication until corrected. The private session was tedious. The proceedings thereat were not allowed to be made known.

The preliminary examination before the Recorder, respecting the frauds in the Comptroller's office, was continued yesterday. Only one witness was placed on the stand. The concluding investigation was postponed till Wednesday next.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. JOSEPH JOHNSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. GEORGE E. CHOBAT pleaded guilty to forging a check for $200 on the Nassau Bank, in the name of his employers, CONNOR & SONS, the type-founders. At their solicitation, it being his first offence, and his previous character being very good, the Recorder suspended judgment.

Last evening, Professor NARINE delivered at Mozart Hall the third of the inaugural addresses of the new members of the faculty of Columbia College. The discourse occupied fully an hour and a half. It was attended by an attentive audience of several hundreds, was delivered with graceful effect and was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of assent to its elevated and truthful propositions.

The General Markets yesterday were unusually active for Cotton, the reported sales of which amounted to about 5,000 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c@⅛c. ₩ lb. Flour was moderately dealt in at uniform rates. Wheat ruled quiet and somewhat nominal. Corn and Rye were in fair request at improved quotations. Coffee was salable and buoyant. A lively inquiry prevailed for Teas and Rice at full prices. Sugars and Molasses were plenty and rather heavy. Naval Stores attracted more attention at higher rates. No remarkable movements transpired in other branches of business.

The Kansas Question.

Appearances indicate the ultimate adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. The Administration is fully and irretrievably committed to that policy,—and it has an encouraging field for the exercise of the power and patronage at its command. The Senate is clearly in favor of admission, and in a very full House the resolution of inquiry into the facts of the formation of the Constitution was carried by a majority of only *three* votes. That resolution was much stronger than a naked proposition to reject the Lecompton Constitution. We are surprised, indeed, that so large a portion of the House should have voted against an investigation under circumstances which show it to have been so indispensable.

The Speaker has appointed the following Committee of Investigation, in the construction of which he has chosen to follow the dictates of political partisanship rather than the parliamentary usage in similar cases:

Thomas L. Harris, Ill., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
A. H. Stephens, Ga., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Justin S. Morrill, Vt., (Republican.)
John Letcher, Va., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Edward Wade, Ohio, (Republican.)
John A. Quitman, Miss., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Warren Winslow, N. C., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Henry Bennett, N. Y., (Republican.)
Alison White, Penn., (Lecompton Democrat.)
D. S. Walbridge, Mich., (Republican.)
T. L. Anderson, Mo., (Lecompton American.)
J. W. Stevenson, Ky., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Garrett B. Adrain, N. J., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
James Buffinton, Mass., (Republican.)
William F. Russell, N. Y., (Lecompton Democrat.)

Lecompton Democrats	8
Anti Lecompton Democrats	2
Republicans	5

A majority of this Committee consists of persons who voted against the resolution under which they were appointed. This puts it in their power to rule out testimony of the utmost importance, to refuse to call witnesses at all, and indeed to stifle the inquiry which the House has ordered. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that under any circumstances the report of the Committee will establish, beyond all possible controversy, the fact that a large majority of the People of Kansas are unalterably opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that they do not desire admission to the Union under it. But this fact, which is already conceded by all but the most unscrupulous partisans of the President,—is met by the plea that admission to the Union will give them the power to alter, amend or supersede it immediately. President BUCHANAN takes this ground distinctly in his Special Message,—and it is not at all unlikely that an attempt will be made to engraft upon the bill of admission, a distinct proviso that nothing contained in the Constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the people of this power to change it at pleasure. We can well understand how such a proviso should be most distasteful to the Southern champions of State Rights,—for it implies a power in Congress to intervene in the domestic affairs and institutions of the States to an indefinite and rather startling extent. But whether Congress shall recognize it or not, the People of Kansas will possess the power of changing their Constitution at pleasure,—and there is no tribunal which can deprive them of it or prevent its exercise.

This fact will be very likely to induce some Northern Democratic members of Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, whenever the issue shall be directly and distinctly presented. Indeed, the argument for admission now most urgently pressed by its advocates is, that it will give the people of Kansas control over their own affairs *sooner* than they can acquire it in any other way. If this Constitution is rejected, Kansas must remain a Territory for months or a year longer; and, while it is a Territory, according to the Supreme Court and President BUCHANAN, it is, and in spite of the will of the people, it must remain, a *slave* Territory. But the moment it is admitted into the Union the people may summon a Convention, frame a new Constitution, abolish Slavery and make Kansas, at a single stroke, as thoroughly and zealously an Anti-Slavery State as Massachusetts or Vermont. This is substantially the argument by which the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and kindred Northern Administration journals, now advocate the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. Its validity and influence will depend entirely upon Gen. CALHOUN'S action in regard to the returns of the State Election. His intention at the outset was to give certificates to the Pro-Slavery State officers, and to a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature: and it was perfectly well known that this could only be done by fraudulent and fictitious returns. If he should do this, the right of the people to frame a new Constitution would be utterly worthless; for they can only exercise that right through the Legislature—and the Legislature would be *packed* against them. It is utterly idle, therefore, for the Washington *Union* and the other Administration journals to harp upon the right of the people to change the Constitution, if they are to be practically cheated of its exercise.

But it is now announced, with ostentatious emphasis, that General CALHOUN has been deceived in the returns,—that he is now convinced the Free-State officers were elected, and that he *intends to give them their certificates*. If he does this, we have little doubt the Lecompton Constitution will be adopted. The principle involved, it is quite true, is not changed or affected in the least; and the wrong of forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution to which they are opposed, will be quite as great. But the *practical* grievance will be much less,—and party men in Congress, as well as in the country at large, look much more to practical results than to abstract principles. If Democratic members of the House, from Northern States, can see a way of convincing their constituencies, that no practical harm is done to the people of Kansas, they will be very likely to vote as their administration and party allegiance may require. But they will scarcely "go it blind." General CALHOUN'S promises will not pass current in such a transaction. They will insist upon having the thing *done*, before they take *it* for granted. The General is generally understood to be decidedly a slippery customer,—as unprincipled and unscrupulous as he is cunning and adroit. He has broken too many pledges already, to allow his empty word to carry conviction.

The first thing which the Administration should do is, to have those election returns decisively counted, and the certificates made out. If the Free-State men who were elected are recognized and commissioned, the Lecompton Constitution will be very likely to be adopted. But if the State Government is to be fraudulently handed over to the Pro-Slavery minority, which has steadily retained control of the Territorial authority, it will be very difficult to obtain the sanction of Congress to the usurpation.

The Imperial Prophet.

There is a singular affinity between Utopianism and fatalism, which has not escaped the observation of the students of human nature, and which has frequently confounded all the anticipations of political reasoners and practical statesmen. A man who surrenders his intellect to dreams of impracticable achievement is very apt to find his will absorbed in a blind conviction of destiny, which generally leads him on through difficulties apparently impenetrable to successes apparently inexplicable, only to plunge him at last into some sudden gulf of ruin. History is starred all over with the memorials of such men, and to this class belong some of the most conspicuous types of power and victory by which mankind in every age have been dazzled out of their senses. Such a man was the first NAPOLEON. With all his practical sagacity and marvellous capacity of hard work, the first BONAPARTE was a Utopian throughout his whole career, from the time in which he used to amaze his friend BOURRIENNE with tales of the great things he would do when he became commander of the Turkish Army and King of Jerusalem, down to that fatal march against Russia, in which he really appears as the most magnificent and terrible of nonnambulists. He attempted everything which he conceived, because he believed that whatever he conceived was not the fruit of the ordinary faculties of man, but an inspiration of fate, to be obeyed at any risk.

The nephew and heir of the Emperor, unlike his uncle in so many qualities of his nature, and in some attributes of character unquestionably his superior, seems to be not less of an Utopian, and not less of a fatalist than he. He has lived throughout his chequered life, by faith in the great "mission" which he was destined to fulfill. He has attempted impossibilities once and again, to accomplish at last results so improbable that, before they were achieved, nine-tenths of mankind would have pronounced them impossible. He has lived by a law within himself, which he has obeyed to the exclusion of all foreign suggestions, divine as well as human, and has been by turns the strongest or the weakest of men, as events favored or foiled his designs. The reckless sycophants, and the equally reckless slanderers of NAPOLEON III., are hardly to be blamed for misunderstanding a personage whose career has been determined by none of the influences which moulded the lives of ordinary men in this Nineteenth Century; but the future historian of our times will dismiss with an equal contempt the imbecile adulation which saw nothing less than a kind of supernatural statesmanship in the *coup d'état* of December, and the imbecile detestation which seeks for the secret of an imperial and imposing reign among pot-house calumnies and club-room *canards*.

As a matter of fact the superstitious element in the character of the present ruler of the French has already made itself felt so seriously in the political state of the world that it is quite worth while for us to bear it in mind in estimating the policy of the Empire. For it is well-known by those who are familiar with NAPOLEON that he expects to fall, like CÆSAR, by the hand of the conspirator, and it may well be that not only his extraordinary composure in the presence of the dreadful death by which he was recently menaced, but the system of stern repression and of military domination which he is so resolutely carrying out over the whole of France, are in no small measure to be referred to his profound belief that the curtain is to fall abruptly, whenever it shall fall, upon his "strange, eventful history." Shortly after the *coup d'état* of 1851, a letter from Paris appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer* of this City, in which the career and the character of the then Prince-President were appreciated with singular candor, tact and skill. In this letter reference was made to a conversation in which Louis NAPOLEON is reported to have used the following language:

"My life presents four phases. The first comprised the follies of my youth, such as the expeditions of Strasburg and Boulogne; these served to make me known. The second is my Presidency; the third, my Dictatorship; and the fourth will close *with my fall beneath the assassin's blow.*"

This letter was written by an American gentleman of the highest character, familiarly known in the best circles of Paris and the United States, whose correspondence with the London *Times*, over the signature of "A Statesman," contributed not a little to a better intelligence in Europe of the character and the resources of this country, at a time when both were assailed with all the virulence of ignorance in England and upon the Continent, and whose authority in the statement of matters of facts is quite beyond question. NAPOLEON'S confidence in his own instinctive prescience, has received, it must be owned, some curious confirmations from his past experience. Years before his imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, his mother, Queen HORTENSE, used to speak with her friends of his "extraordinary presentiment, that he would one day be called, *not* to the royal or imperial throne, but the *Presidency of a French Republic*," than which no contingency was at that time more improbable.

His predictions in respect to his death are certainly less apparently fantastic, but he himself is evidently prepared for "either fortune," and means that his empire shall be set in such order, if possible, as to assure it to his infant heir. When he escaped the pistol of PIANORI, in 1855, he replied to the congratulations of the Senate: "There are lives which are the instruments of Heaven, and I shall be in no danger till my mission shall have been fulfilled." The astounding character of his recent escape must have gone far to strengthen this feeling in his breast; and if it be his "mission" to silence every voice in France that might be raised against the dynasty he represents, he is certainly devoting himself very energetically to clearing away the obstacles that intervene between his throne and his grave. His rumored scheme for a division of France into four military departments, to be put under the command of generals devoted to the Bonaparte family, amounts, practically, to a permanent organization of Martial Law, and if it could be successfully carried out, would indeed bring back the Augustan Age of ancient Rome to modern France. Modern France, however, is *not* ancient Rome, and the experiment has its dangers, for others as well as for its author.

The Royal Marriage in England.

The deserts of journalism blossom to-day with the rose and the myrtle; and we sadly fear that many, at least of our fairer readers, will turn with a sigh of relief from the sterner and graver questions of the world political—from the realities of finance and the solemnities of social economy—to the romance of a royal marriage, and the brilliant frivolities of courtly pageantry and heraldic pomp which decorate our columns with an unwonted sheen. We can hardly complain, however, that this should be so, nor do we entertain any very lively fears for the safety and permanence of our Republican institutions from the curious delight with which the young ladies of America will peruse the graphic record we elsewhere publish of the splendid show that illumined the chapel of St. James's in London, when the loveliest ladies and the statliest lords of England were gathered together to see an English Queen surrender the first flower of her wedded love into the keeping of a foreign Prince. This brilliant panorama of peers and peeresses, of generals and ambassadors, with its rustling of many-colored silks and its gorgeous glitter of gems, and its waving of white plumes,—with its miracles of lace and embroidery, amazing to the masculine mind, but to the female heart "intelligible bliss"—with its musical clamor of silver trumpets, and the echo round about it all of a nation's cheers of joy—passes before our cis-Atlantic vision like some picture from the Arabian Tales made warm and bright with just enough of natural human life and modern interest to make the actors in it real to our minds.

For in this wedding of the daughter of VICTORIA there were touches of that nature which makes the whole world kin. The royal bride in her mysterious paraphernalia of *moire antique*, Honiton lace, and "robes defined by flowers," glides by us like the pretty spectre of a magic lantern; but the young girl sobbing out her heart's farewell, in spite of chamberlains and etiquette, upon her mother's bosom, and forgetting for an instant the Princess that she was, the Queen she was to be, in her passion of filial tenderness and truth, appeals to sympathies deeper than the curiosity of a single hour, and wider than the loyalties of a single nation. There is indeed something more than commonly touching in a marriage ceremony which, like this, converts the daughter of an English home into the symbol of a foreign state, and severs her forever from her own people and her native land. And the most helpless victim of the fascinations of royalty may be revived again by reflecting for a moment on the misery which must be the portion of many a "royal bride," wedded not by her own free choice, but by the "necessities of the state," and launched, without a protector or a friend, upon the chances of a new and formal life among a new and foreign people. But beyond the amusement of the fantastic show, and the simple human interest which attaches to the chief personages and to their mature relations, Americans must find a more important significance in this royal marriage, and in the feeling with which its celebration was received in England. The phenomenon of loyalty to a constitutional crown among a people essentially free was never presented more conspicuously to the study of mankind. The bridegroom of the British Princess was not personally well-known in England, nor has the royal family to which he belongs earned for itself, of late years, any particular share of British sympathy and respect. It is but the other day, in fact, that the King of Prussia and his passion for the "Veuve Cliequot," were the weekly sport and scorn of *Punch*, and the black cagle of the Hohenzollern is not yet acquitted by John Bull of all complicity with his ravening brother of the Romanoff. Nevertheless the day of the nuptials was was a London holiday for all the world, and throughout the Kingdom all sorts and conditions of men seem to have vied with each other in doing it honor, from the Welsh parson, who married all his parish *scot-free* on that auspicious morning, to the Eton boys, who took the horses out of the bridal carriage at Windsor, and pulled it up, with vociferous joy, to the Castle gates. This national sympathy with the Princess and with her mother must be taken as a tribute to the genuine virtues by which VICTORIA has won the confidence and respect of her people, and which have gone far, doubtless, to counterbalance the disturbing influences of the absurdities and the arrogance of the aristocratic element in the English Government. The poise of power in Great Britain certainly needs some such support—for the "families" seem to be carrying things with a singularly high hand. The London *Times* complains, and very justly, that on this auspicious occasion no opportunity was afforded to the loyal multitudes of London for seeing the magnificent array with which their Princess was led to the altar. The Queen and the royal pair were whirled by the thousands who crowded the streets, and rent the air with their hearty greetings, to waste their splendor on eyes too familiar with opulence and display to care much for the sight of them. And upon this hint the *Times* congratulates England that the loyalty of her people is "independent of official taste and of courtly ceremonials." And also, we may add, of "ministerial sagacity," for this negligence of the popular good feeling is quite of a piece with the wisdom which selected an obscure household officer of the Court for promotion to the same rank in the powerful order of the Bath with the defender of Lucknow, the conqueror of Delhi, and the heroic HAVELOCK! Well may Englishmen say that England and her Institutions are a mystery, impenetrable by foreigners, and not easily intelligible to her sons themselves.

A New Man in Mexico.

The Electric Telegraph and the *Tribune* between them have done what FRANKENSTEIN failed to do, and have manufactured a new man. Apparently, however, the *Tribune*, which played the chief part in this interesting operation, is not very proud of the result, and the "little stranger" has been graciously presented to the Republic of Mexico, where his probable horoscope may be very easily cast, and where this inchoate personality will, doubtless, fare no better than many of the "old-pattern" men who have preceded him upon that exciting, but unstable field of action.

The news of COMONFORT'S flight from the capital, and arrival at New-Orleans, came, accompanied by an intimation that the chief authority had dropped from the hands of the fugitive President into those of a *Consigo de Notables*. The natural inference of the unenlightened was that the telegraph had been at its tricks again, and merely meant to announce, in its usual muddled orthography, the establishment of a *Consejo de Notables*, or Council of Notables, persons by whom, as it furthermore appeared, ZULOAGA had been nominated to the executive functions in Mexico. Our neighbor, however, in a grave leader, insists upon it that the successor of COMONFORT was one SEÑOR CORSICO DE NOTABLES, whom they justly describe as "a new man." As the *Tribune* has frequently shown itself to be possessed of more knowledge in regard to foreign affairs than any of its contemporaries either at home or abroad, and notoriously understood the whole Russian war, the campaign in the Crimea, and the Indian mutiny much better than either the Russians, the French or the English, we do not hesitate to conclude that the new man whom it has called into being really exists in Mexico and we think it our duty, therefore, to warn both Mr. BUCHANAN and the Queen of Spain to beware of the genius and the machinations of CORSICO DE NOTABLES, for there is surely mischief in that man, begotten of lightning, and the Tribunitian wrath.

SAGACIOUS JERSEYMEN.—It is a curious exemplification of the sagacity of our New-York Aldermen, that while they are making preparations to give a public reception to an agent of the Grand Turk, who is coming here to make arrangements for building a ship, they are at the same time taking measures to drive from the City several lines of steamers whose business is worth a good deal more than the profits which would result from building a score or two of men-of-war. It is pretty well understood that if our Common Council should compel the Hudson River and Sound steamers to leave their present landing places, some of them will go over to Jersey City and others to Brooklyn, and the loss to New-York will be very serious in consequence of the change.

The Aldermen of Jersey City appear to be fully awake to the importance of the proposed change, and we perceive that at the last meeting of their Board, they passed resolutions offering every facility to the steamboat proprietors, in the shape of landings, and appointed a committee to wait upon the agents of the different lines, and induce them to locate across the river. If the Common Council should persevere in their foolish scheme to remove the steamboat landings, there will be no alternative but to send the boats to Jersey City. As nearly all the freight received by the Sound boats is shipped to merchants doing business on the west side of the City, it would be much more convenient for the steamers to land on the opposite side of the river, than at the remote part of the City to which it is designed to remove them. While every other City on the Atlantic Coast is striving to attract business to their wharves, our own Common Council are earnestly striving to drive business away.

OUR OBSCURED COTEMPORARY.—What *is* the matter with poor old BENNETT? He complains that the new TIMES Building is "obscure,"—and is absolutely afraid even to mention the name of the TIMES itself in the columns of his newspaper! He even garbles and changes the phraseology of Mr. PEABODY'S letter to the Editor of the TIMES, for fear his readers should get a hint of the existence of such a journal. See how the shaky old sinner alters it:

As Mr. P. wrote it.	*As the Herald prints it.*
"In a TIMES, dated late in December, you state as follows," &c.	"In a New-York paper, dated in December, I read as follows."

This is very amusing, though it is a little melancholy to see a paper which has been so influential as the *Herald*, thus quaking and shivering at the very name of one of its neighbors. What does poor BENNETT suppose would happen if the word "TIMES" should actually creep into his columns? Would the *Herald* instantly lose fifty or sixty thousand of its million subscribers? Or does he suppose the whole world would learn for the first time that there was another paper published on the same continent with his own?

We are afraid the poor old Ishmaelite is unhappy in his latter days. He is an old man, and hath had losses. Real estate is falling. The TIMES BUILDING is rising. He fears the TIMES itself may be going up. Pondering these and other sad incidents of his every-day life, the crusty and friendless egotist grows melancholy in his dilapidated old rat-hole, and thinks the world is coming to an end. Every thing looks "obscure" to him. It may not be long before this obscuration will become a total eclipse.

IRREVERENCE.—A practice prevails among newspapers and their Albany correspondents which we feel called upon to reprehend. The bad habit to which we refer consists in making fun of the Legislature. Now what have the thirty-two Senators and one hundred and twenty-eight Assemblymen done? Simply nothing. Thirty-seven days of their constitutional hundred are past, and there has not been even a fight.

Did not the lower branch refrain as long as it could from organization? And let us ask what it has since performed to merit either ridicule or applause?

To be sure, honorable gentlemen have talked a good deal. But who does not know that talk is talk? A truce, then, to facetiousness at the expense of the conscript fathers. We disapprove of it. We rebuke it. And we hope to see no more of it.

In April (commencing on the 1st) bills will be passed. About the middle there will be night sessions. And just before cars, planting the members will return to their constituents and their families, improved, as we feel sure they must be, not only in all statesmanlike accomplishment, but also in rectitude, personal independence and moral character. Anybody who has been much in Albany knows that city to be a perfect seminary of all these virtues; and this knowledge must be the cause why so many aspiring men from all parts of the State desire to pass their Winters there.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We call the attention of ship-owners and furnishers of supplies to ships, to the decision of Judge BETTS, published in our columns this morning in the case of the *Albany*, as being a clear statement of the revolution effected by the United States Supreme Court last Winter, in the law of liens upon vessels. Judge BETTS says that the rule in this District while the decision in the case of PRATT *vs.* REED remains unmodified, must be that no one can have a lien upon a vessel owned out of the State, for supplies furnished to her here, unless the owner of the vessel has neither funds nor credit here, by which such supplies can be obtained, except on the credit of the vessel herself.

We venture to say that of the numerous cases in which liens have been heretofore enforced against vessels in the large experience of the United States District Court in this District, not one in a hundred could have been maintained had this doctrine been earlier announced.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—The difficulties in the way of the meeting at the Academy of Music to-night, having been removed, we are authorized by Mr. STANTON to announce, that although suffering from hoarseness, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances under which he addressed the meeting in Philadelphia, he will yet speak this evening at the Academy of Music, and to-morrow evening before the Legislature at Albany. Mr. STANTON is an able and accomplished speaker, and will give such a history of the wrongs and outrages committed against the free people of Kansas, as will put in the strongest light the great crime and shame of forcing upon them a Constitution against their declared will. The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has been invited to preside over the meeting, and has accepted the invitation.

DIMINISHED FOOLERY.—The Board of Aldermen, last night, determined not to appropriate any money to defray the cost of receiving MOHAMMED PASHA, on his arrival in New-York; and it would have been greatly to their credit if they had stopped there. But they could not be altogether sensible, and therefore they appointed a Committee to wait on the stranger and tender him the freedom of the City when he arrives. If he should happen to ask them what the Freedom of the City means, and what privileges it confers upon him, they will look uncommonly foolish, and be compelled to say they don't exactly know. When such a compliment is inclosed in a gold box its value can be easily appreciated; but the Freedom of the City by itself is a gift of such very slight value, that it is hardly worth while to appoint an Aldermanic Committee to tender it as a compliment to any body.

LIVINGSTON AND BROOME APPORTIONMENT.—Attorney General TREMAIN has furnished an opinion responsive to a resolution of the Assembly, to the effect that the apportionment by the Act of April 13, 1857, is unconstitutional and void, so far as relates to the counties of Broome and Livingston; and that the present Legislature has the power to make a new one for these counties. If such new apportionment is made, Broome will have *two* members instead of one, and Livingston *one* member instead of two.

By an act passed March 23, 1857, the town of Ossian, Allegany County, in the Eighth Judicial District, was annexed to the county of Livingston, in the Seventh Judicial District. This the Attorney-General holds to have been unconstitutional, for the reason that judicial districts can be reorganized only at a session immediately succeeding a census, which that of 1857 was not; and without the town of Ossian, Livingston would lose one of her two representatives, which loss would be Broome County's gain.

The Legislature will probably take action in the matter, in accordance with Mr. TREMAIN'S suggestions.

POLITICAL.—Cols. JAS. FARROW, W. K. EASLEY, J. D. ASHMORE, and WILKES, are nominated, in South Carolina, as candidates for the Joint Congress, in place of the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, who declines a re election. Col. THOS. N. DAWKINS declines a nomination for the same post.

Note from Hon. D. S. Walbridge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just been shown a copy of your issue of yesterday, in which I notice in a letter of your Washington correspondent, signed "S." under date of the 7th inst., after alluding to the disturbance in this Hall on Friday morning, this language: "Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, cried 'Shame,' 'Shame,' and was kicked for his pains by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia I believe."

All I have to say of this is simply that it is false, all false, no such thing having occurred.

Yours, respectfully,
D. S. WALBRIDGE.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Society was held yesterday, at No. 16 Wall-street, Ex-Governor CLARK, President of the Association, in the chair. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Superintendent were read, by which it appears that the receipts of the past month were $259 25, and the disbursement $283 02. Liabilities $67 60, assets $177 25. Number of persons assisted to go to the West, where situations had been provided, 35 males, 28 females. The Treasurer of the Association reported that he had examined the books and papers of the office and found them correct.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—There is an unusual religious interest manifested in the churches of both New-York and Brooklyn. To Dr. WOOD'S (Broome-street Presbyterian) Church, 52 persons were admitted on profession last Sabbath; to Rev. Mr. HASTINGS'S (Carmine-street) Church 30; to Rev. Dr. ADAMS' (Madison-square) 15; and lately to Rev. Dr. PARKES' (Fourth-avenue) 9. More than 30 were confirmed in Rev. Dr. HAWKS' last Sunday.

The morning prayer meetings are continued daily at several points—at Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Lecture-room, at the Reformed Dutch Church on Ninth-street, at the Fulton-street Dutch Reformed Church at noon, (over 1,000 were in attendance one day last week,) and at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless in East Twenty-eighth-street. To-day a fast is observed in the Mercer-street (Presbyterian) Church, and other churches are soon to have them.

ICE.—Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, was skimmed over with ice, for the first time this Winter, on the 9th inst.

Canandaigua Lake was covered with ice four inches thick on the same day. The present cold term will doubtless furnish this City with an abundance of the pure Rockland article.

FROM ALBANY.

Sharp Debates in the Senate—Relief of the State Creditors—Reinstating the Old Police—Warehousemen and Wharfingers—Another Question of Privilege, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The debates in the Senate this morning were pungent and amusing, but neither dignified nor instructive.

On the bill directing the Canal Appraisers to ascertain what damage HORACE ALLEN sustained, by reason of the improvement of Rackett River, Senator SPINOLA "sailed in on general principles." He said several sharp things, and provoked a score or two of sharp retorts from WHEELER, NOXON, DIVEN, PATTERSON, and others.

The bill passed, notwithstanding the objections of Senator SPINOLA—Ayes 19 Noes 6.

Here Senator NOXON introduced a resolution recommitting the bill to abolish the Brooklyn City Court to the Committee on Retrenchments. This awoke another "tempest in a teapot," in which the Senators took a blow all round. The bill was recommitted, and Judge CULVER will have another chance for official existence.

DR. BRANDRETH'S BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF STATE CREDITORS.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Committee on Finances, to whom was referred the bill introduced on notice by Senator BRANDRETH, entitled "An act for the relief of creditors of the State," reports that the Committee have had the same under consideration; that the bill is, in the judgment of the Committee, one of great importance, and would doubtless have a tendency to relieve the State from its present embarrassment, and furnish a satisfactory arrangement with all parties having claims against the State. Yet the Committee can foresee objections that may be made to its provisions, one of which is that, unless limited in amount, the State might, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, run into debt to an indefinite amount. This might, however, be guarded against by amending the bill. The Committee, however, do not propose amendments, nor do they commit themselves to the provisions of the bill. They, however, regard it of importance, and report it as sent to them for the consideration of the Senate, with the recommendation that it be printed and considered in Committee of the Whole Senate.

Some two weeks since Dr. BRANDRETH presented to the Senate this "Act for the Relief of Creditors of the State," with a title of so little pretensions, it was not to be expected that the bill did anything more than dispense tardy justice to some poor and needy claimant. But at the time of its introduction, I was impressed with the belief that Dr. BRANDRETH's proposition was destined to a more conspicuous position than even he had anticipated. In its four terse sections were compressed principles calculated to arrest the attention of the Legislature and the people. While they professed nothing more than a purpose to award to creditors of the State evidences of the State's indebtedness, they in reality pointed out the method by which the improvements already commenced by the State might be completed without imposing upon the people the burden of direct taxation. The bill, upon its presentation, was referred to the Committee on Finance. That Committee have had it under consideration, but, startled by the boldness and ingenuity of the measure, have not ventured to report either for or against its provisions, but have returned it to the Senate for consideration in Committee of the Whole. There it must be discussed. It is my impression it will grow in favor and strength, by examination, and that it will be the financial policy of the session.

REINSTATING THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

On motion of Mr. MATHER, the Senate, this morning, adopted a resolution asking the Attorney-General to report to the Senate whether, in his opinion, there was any thing in the Metropolitan Police bill which prohibited the Commissioners from reinstating the members of the old police force, who were dismissed because of their refusal to obey the orders of the Commissioners while the question of the constitutionality of the law was pending in the Courts. I believe Senator MATHER does not propose to follow the selfish policy marked out by FERNANDO WOOD. While he desires the unconditional repeal of the law, he is not so stubborn as to say "Repeal, or nothing." If the inquiry made this morning is answered in the affirmative, I have no doubt Senator MATHER will at once submit such an amendment as will at once enable the Commissioners to restore such of the old force as shall be found deserving of such consideration—leaving the question of repeal to be determined hereafter.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND WHARFINGERS.

Will be interested in the bill prescribed by Senator ALLEN this morning. It prohibits any warehouseman or wharfinger from giving a receipt for goods in his possession; also, prohibits them giving more than one receipt for the same goods; prohibits them giving up any goods for which a receipt has been given, upon the presentation of the receipt; it also requires them to keep goods, for which they have given receipts, at all times subject to their own control. The penalty for a violation of these provisions is imprisonment not exceeding five years, or fine not exceeding $1,000. Any person suffering any loss by reason of any violation of them, to be authorized to sue for and recover the amount of such loss from the warehouseman or wharfinger through whose neglect or connivance such loss was sustained.

I do not think of any other measure of general interest that was noticed or introduced this morning in the Senate.

THE HOUSE,

In Committee of the Whole, discussed the merits of the bill to compensate the page boys who were in attendance during the time that body was resolving from chaos into form and substance. The question at issue was whether the odd pence should be 62 or 62½. As a representative principle, and in view of its ultimate effect upon the finances of the State, it was elaborately discussed, and probably from no other body could have received such high and protracted consideration. Over all others, this Assembly appears preeminent in its ability to compass and appreciate a question of this magnitude.

The upshot of it all was, that the Assembly finally determined to go it at 62½.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DELANEY occupied the floor again this morning on a question of privilege. One of the Albany papers had called him a "sucking Cicero," and suggested that it was time his maternal parent cut off the lacteal fluid. Mr. DELANEY gave notice that hereafter he should not notice the editor of the paper which had made this suggestion.

GOSSIP, ETC.

Senator MATHER and ex-Auditor NEWELL occupied adjoining seats at the dinner table, Congress Hall. Those familiar with the antagonisms of the two gentlemen will "phancy their feelinks."

The *Tribune* inquisition meets again this afternoon, and will make another vigorous effort to find out how the milk got in that cocoanut.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation meet, this afternoon, to hear argument for and against the appointment of a Committee to investigate the management of Castle Garden.

We are entering upon a more active circle. I should not wonder if the pot were boiling violently within the next week. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorable to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. DIVEN reported for the consideration of the Senate a bill for the relief of creditors of the State.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the Juvenile Reformatory Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons by imposing additional punishment.

By Mr. AMES, to prevent frauds by warehousemen and wharfingers.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, the annual School Appropriation bill.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the code of procedure relative to the rules and decisions of Courts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. Mather offered a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General for his opinion whether the 12th section of the act to establish the Metropolitan Police District, or any other part of the act, contains any provision inconsistent with the reappointment of persons composing the Police force in the City of New-York prior to its passage. Laid over.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—5. ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly was engaged in considering the special order, the bill to pay the officers employed during the time the House was unorganized, which was ordered to a third reading.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 20°. Barometer 30 inches. Wind W. N. W.

There was a real touch of Winter yesterday. Windows had a sugar-coated appearance, and hardware dealers had the hardihood to expose skates for sale at their shop-doors. In back streets, the police kept their fingers warm in comfortable quarters, while unrestrained urchins seized the opportunity to indulge in prolonged slides on the sidewalk, where they had distributed water for that delectable purpose. Gentlemen appeared with closely buttoned overcoats and noses slightly rubicund. Ladies wore their furs for comfort, without reference to fashion. Everybody walked briskly, and there was a general disinclination to confabulate at the corners of streets. It was as dusty as it ever is in March.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 11	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	N. W.	8°	Eighteen in. snow.
St. Louis.....	A. M.	—	13°az	Clear.
Falcon, Ill.....	A. M.	S. E.	10°bz	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S. W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	6°bz	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	—	2°bz	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.....	A. M.	N.	—	Clear.
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	11°bz	Clear and cold.
Portage City..	A. M.	—	2°bz	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	8°bz	Cloudy.
Watertown....	A. M.	—	10°bz	Clear.
Washington....	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Clear.
Fond du Lac, W.	A. M.	W.	4°bz	Clear.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	13°bz	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	10°bz	Clear.
Cincinnati, O..	A. M.	—	8°bz	Clear.
Columbus, O..	A. M.	—	6°bz	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio....	A. M.	—	0°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa..	A. M.	—	8°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich..	A. M.	—	14°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y...	A. M.	W.	1°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O...	A. M.	S. W.	3°bz	Clear.
Philadelphia...	A. M.	W.	23°az	Clear and cold.
St. John, N. B..	A. M.	W. N. W.	6°	Fresh and clear.
Charlottetown..	A. M.	W.	2°bz	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	W. S. W.	2°bz	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	N. W.	1°bz	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	A. M.	N. W.	12°bz	Sev'e gale all night.
Eslifax, N. S..	P. M.	N. W.	—	Blowing a gale.
Springfield, Ms	P. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	Barometer 30,10
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y..	P. M.	W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Rochester, N Y	P. M.	—	12°az	Coldest day season
Syracuse, N.Y..	P. M.	—	—	Clear—7 in. snow.
Utica, N. Y....	P. M.	W.	10°bz	Clear.
Montrose, Pa..	A. M.	—	0°	Clear.
Montrose, Pa..	P. M.	—	10°az	
Great Dend....	P. M.	N.	14°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear and cold.
Cornellsville..	P. M.	—	10°az	Cold—snowing.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	—	15°az	Clear.
Port Jervis....	P. M.	—	18°az	Clear and cold.
Auburn, N. Y..	P. M.	W.	12°az	Cold day.
New-York.....	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear and cold.
Boston.....	P. M.	—	10°az	Strong east'rly gale
Montreal, C. E.	P. M.	W.	15°bz	
Montpelier, Vt.	P. M.	W.	0°	
Ogdensburg....	P. M.	N.	15°bz	River froze.
Calais, Me....	P. M.	N. E.	8°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	W.	10°bz	Clear.
Sackville, N.B.	P. M.	W.	10°bz	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	W.	0°	Clear.
Washington...	P. M.	N. W.	32°az	Clear.
Albany, N. Y..	P. M.	—	—	Cold night.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	N. W.	28°az	Cold—barom. 30.10.
Pittsburg, Penn	P. M.	—	16°az	Clear.
Philadelphia...	P. M.	N. W.	23°az	Clear.

The Kidnapping Case.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPER TO BE BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK—MAYOR TIEMANN INVITED TO RICHMOND, VA., TO CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mayor TIEMANN, from Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, Va. It explains itself:

RICHMOND, Feb. 9, 1858.

To Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., inclosing the affidavit of GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, and, since then, I have received your message by telegraph, requesting me to detain MASON THOMAS, charged with kidnapping GEORGE ANDERSON, a free negro from your City, and selling him as a slave. I have now to inform you that I have remanded him to await your messenger, as desired.

In that note you say, you "sincerely thank me for my exertions in not allowing the property of GEORGE ANDERSON, in his own labor, to be diverted under suspicious circumstances, and hope that this instance on my part may not be without its effect in removing any feelings of sectional acerbity or prejudice wherever it may exist." I should indeed rejoice at any such result from any act of mine. In this instance, however, I could claim no merit in bringing it about, for I have done nothing more than my duty in vindicating the laws of a sister State, and thereby preventing a wrong to one of her citizens. This *comity is due from the functionaries of each state, to those of every other.* But I greatly fear that our mutual hope upon this subject is destined to disappointment, as long as any State of this Union retains in its statute-book laws made in palpable contravention of the Constitution of the United States, with the avowed object of preventing the execution of a law of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof. Be this as it may, however, I thank you for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my action in relation to George Anderson's case, and assure you that it will afford me pleasure promptly to aid you in bringing to the bar of justice any offender against your laws, who shall seek to make Richmond his sanctuary.

Whilst I am sure, Sir, you have none of it, let me suggest a more agreeable mode of wearing out sectional acerbity than through the medium of felons. It is by more frequent personal intercourse with us at home; and the presence here of no gentleman would effect more than yourself in this good work. I shall be exceedingly happy to see you in Richmond on the 22d inst., to participate with us in the ceremonies of that great national day. May I expect that pleasure?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MAYO,
Mayor of Richmond.

Suppressing Gambling and Prostitution.

A gentleman, who styles himself WM. W. WATERMAN, Attorney-at-Law, and Magistrate at Binghamton, N. Y., sent yesterday to Mayor TIEMANN a judicial decision, recently rendered by himself, touching the shutting-up of gambling-houses and dens of prostitution in Binghamton. He states, in a prefatory letter, that in Binghamton there were lately several houses where gambling was openly carried on, and numerous noted houses of prostitution. Aided by the District-Attorney, he shut up all these houses, and he effected it by holding the owners or lessees of the houses personally responsible. He claims, in his written decision, that the statute declares positively that the landlord, or lessee, shall not rent their premises to be devoted to such uses that the public will thereby be annoyed, or the moral sense of the community shocked. After a landlord has rented or leased his place in good faith, if it is under-let, and then devoted to improper uses, the magistrate says the landlord is equally responsible. Mr. WATERMAN gives permission to the Mayor to print the decision, and expresses a hope that, as magistrate of New-York, he will avail himself of the interpretation of the law laid down in the decision to shut up gambling houses and houses of prostitution here.

Class Orator and Poet.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Two elections, important in the college world, have lately been held. The Senior Class chose their Orator and Poet for Presentation Day a short time since. The successful candidates were:

Orator—G. P. ANDREWS, New-Haven.

Poet—EDWARD C. POSTER, Hadley, Mass.

Last week the Junior Class elected five of their number to act as editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, for the year during which the conduct of it devolves upon that class. The following are the names of those chosen:

S. D. FAULKNER, Dansville, N. Y.
B. N. HARRISON, New-Orleans, La.
GEORGE W. FISHER, North White Creek, N. Y.
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, Ovid, N. Y.
ASHER HENRY WILCOX, Norwich, Conn.

Mr. WILCOX, having received the highest number of votes, acts as Chairman of the Board.

The Freshman and Sophomore members of the "Yale Chess Club" had a match game last Saturday which resulted in the triumph of the representatives of the former class.

☞ THE LIGHT GUARD BALL "came off" at the Academy of Music last night, and was, of course, a delightful affair. The house was tastefully decorated, but the "wall flowers"—for, as is usual on such occasions, the ladies who were attired most elegantly did not dance much—attracted more attention than the hanners. The crowd was great, the music excellent, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour.

☞ We are requested to state that a rumor current respecting the contemplated marriage of Miss SARAH STEVENS, and of her consequent retirement from the stage, is wholly and in every respect untrue.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles Brestnen, several years employed as cutter in the clothing establishment of James Wilde & Co., No. 27 Park-place, was arrested Wednesday charged with stealing from his employers, at different times, cloths, cassimeres, and other goods of considerable value. A portion of the goods was found at the house of the accused, No. 24 City Hall place. His wife was also arrested.

A man named John Dolgrin, cap maker, was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. The prisoners were committed by Justice OSSORN for examination. Hugh MASTERSON, formerly aid of the Chief of Police, was instrumental in the arrest.

STABBING AFFRAY AT TUBBY HOOK.—John H. Watson, who keeps a public house at Tubby Hook, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting John G. Huntington, a boarder at his house, with a knife and attempting to take his life. The complainant and accused had a misunderstanding about money matters, and happening to meet in the bar-room, angry words ensued, when Watson drew a knife and stabbed Huntington in the arm and side. Neither of the wounds are serious. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A man, giving his name as John Burke, was arrested on Wednesday evening charged with stealing about $300 worth of calf skins from the store of Nicholas Cornell, No. 46 Beaver-street. A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Rhinebeck & Thayer, who occupied a portion of the same building, saw the prisoner and two others coming down stairs, each carrying on his shoulder a package of calf skins. The men were stopped, and officer Rowland, of the First Ward, arrested Burke, the others throwing down their plunder and escaping. The accused was taken before Justice OSSORN and locked up for trial.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.—Two young fellows, well known to the Police, named Edward Van Orden and George Bunker, were arrested yesterday by Officer Perdon, of the Ninth Ward, on suspicion of having committed a burglary. The officer saw the prisoners enter the jewelry store of Luther H. Bucl, No. 261½ Bleecker-street, and after they left the ascertained that they had just sold a portion of a silver candlestick for $1 50. He pursued and arrested them just as they were entering an Eighth-avenue car. On their persons he found and they portion of the candlestick, a silver thimble marked "A. S. tt.," a number of skeleton keys, a piece of candle and some matches. The accused were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed on a charge of burglary.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—A carman, living in Seventh Ward, brought on Wednesday evening to the Seventh Ward Station-house a large trunk filled with about $2,000 worth of costly silks, satins and dress patterns. He stated that he had been engaged by two men to carry the trunk from the corner of Catharine and Madison streets to the Hudson River Railroad depot. Not finding the owner at the depot who employed him, he brought the trunk to the Station-house. Captain BENNET took the goods in charge. They are supposed to be the proceeds of some burglary.

Fires.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—At a little before 1 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the five-story brick tenement house No. 218 East Seventeenth-street. Great alarm prevailed among the inmates of the house. Fortunately by the prompt arrival of the firemen the fire was confined to the room where it originated, which was on the second floor. The occupants of the room lost on their furniture about $300. No insurance.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—At 4 P. M. Wednesday, a fire was discovered on board the propeller *Petrel*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 11, North River. The fire originated among some bales of cotton stowed on deck, and was caused by some sparks of fire lighting among the cotton bales. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in dwelling house No. 134 Attorney-street, in a half bed-room. It was speedily extinguished. As no one occupied the room it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the partial burning of the frame building No. 138 Baxter-street, occupied by WM. BROOKS as a soap factory. The fire was caused by a defect in the furnace. Damage trifling. No insurance.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A WRESTLING MATCH.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of a young Irishman named JOHN F. BURNS, who died from compression of the brain, produced by a fall whilst wrestling. The evidence showed that the deceased was wrestling on Monday night, corner of Watts and Greenwich streets, with a friend named PATRICK MCCOIN, when he was thrown heavily to the pavement, his friend falling on top. The deceased was considerably intoxicated at the time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Appointments by the President.

George Vail, of New-Jersey, Consul at Glasgow; Jno. S. Dancy, of North Carolina, Consul at Dundee; Alex. Henderson, of Pennsylvania, Consul at London-derry; H. Rives Pollard, of Kansas, Consul at Bangkok, in Siam; Brooke B. Williams, of District Columbia, Consul at Revel; Ferdinand L. Sarmiento, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Venice; John D. Diomatari, of Georgia, Consul at Athens; Stokes L. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Trinidad de Cuba; John B. Costa, of Texas, Consul at Nice; Jas. Walsh, of Louisiana, at Monterey.

[Advertisement.]

IS HASHEESH EATING A CRIME?—It is the same as eating opium. It may delight, but it is extremely perilous. If you want enjoyment—yes, sober, innocent, wholesome enjoyment—go and witness, with the crowd that now besieges the spot nightly, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum. That great American drama is all the rage now. This afternoon a sterling play is also given at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, *Where are they not?* The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma and general debility; and wherever these exist the pills have proved infallible.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Farewell Benefit of Mr. CHANFRAU tonight, at Purdy's National Theatre—an immense performance—four pieces. "Last Days of Pompeii," "First Night," "New-York as it is," and "Yankee Heiress." Mr. CHANFRAU as *Lydon*, as the *Frenchman*, and as *Mose*. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop WALSH is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

LONG ISLAND.

VERY AGREEABLE.—A man, with the small-pox well developed, took one of the Fulton cars, in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, Wednesday, and rode as far as Raymond-street, on his way to the Hospital. The car was crowded at the time. As the sick man was leaving the car, a curious gentleman asked the conductor what disease the man had; when he was coolly answered "Only the small-pox."

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.—The following communication explains itself:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
CITY-HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1858.

ELISHA H. WILDEY, Esq.—*Sir*: You inform me that you are represented in the newspapers of this morning, as having had charge of JOSEPH LANE, the counterfeiter, in the Court of Sessions yesterday. He was not placed in your charge or custody, but was brought from jail by a constable, and was in charge of the constables attending Sessions. You was attending as a witness in his case.

Your note to me is perfectly satisfactory. Upon investigating the matter, I find you are corroborated by others in the person you describe as making motions, and whom you supposed at the time to be an officer, and who went out with LANE from the Court-room. Such person was one of the officers who had charge of LANE and the other prisoners.

Yours, &c. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,
District-Attorney.

SUICIDE.—LOUIS DUVAL, residing at the corner of Third and South Third streets, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine. The cause alleged was depression of spirits, caused by lack of work.

NEW JERSEY.

A CITY HALL FOR JERSEY CITY.—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City have appointed a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hankins, Sinclair, McComb and Tilden, for the purpose of visiting Trenton and obtaining from the Legislature such supplement to the Charter as will enable the city to borrow money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a City Hall and other public buildings.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The criminal calendar, with the exception of one case, which is set down for trial on Thursday, next week, was cleared yesterday. A large number of the prisoners in jail, against whom indictments were found, have plead guilty, and the work of the Court has been thereby materially lessened. The following cases, in addition to those already published, complete the list of the criminal causes tried:

Thomas Powell, indicted for rescuing a prisoner, was acquitted.

Michael Mullins, indicted for larceny, in stealing a silver watch. Before the evidence was concluded in this case, the Court directed the Jury to render a verdict of not guilty, for the reason that the prisoner was not indicted until about three years after the alleged commission of the act, the law requiring that an indictment must be found within a period of two years.

Francis Webb, of Hoboken, indicted for an assault and battery upon Patrick White, of New-York, was convicted.

George Demarest and James Stout, indicted, for an assault and battery upon a negro named Pompey Jefferson, (all the parties belonging in New-Durham,) were found guilty.

Grace Bartein—a young Italian—indicted for cutting timber upon the lands of Mr. E. A. Stevens, at West Hoboken, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The last case tried was that of Mr. John Beard, who, with John M. Francis, was indicted about three years ago for perjury, in answer to an injunction issued by the Chancellor against the sale of certain lands in which they were interested. The defence was, that the attorney did not draw the "answer" in accordance with the instructions furnished him, and that the defendants hastily made affidavit to it without reading it, in proof of which the instructions furnished to the attorney were produced in evidence, and it was proven by the attorney and his associate that the answer was signed without reading. Judge OGDEN delivered an able and lengthy charge, in the course of which he severely censured the custom of signing legal documents without an accurate knowledge of their contents. The Jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "Not guilty." In the case of Mr. Francis, District-Attorney Littell then entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The Court will be adjourned to-morrow afternoon until Wednesday of next week, Judge OGDEN being compelled to be in attendance at the Courts at Trenton.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS.—Mr. E. W. KINGSLAND, County Collector, has received $1,786 88, the amount of State School money apportioned to Hudson County, and it has been apportioned by the Board of Chosen Freeholders to the different Districts, as follows:

Jersey City.....	$890 63	North Bergen.....	$213 99
Hoboken.....	213 38	Hudson City.....	150 66
Bergen.....	239 63	Harrison.....	64 01

There is a balance of $21 to be passed to the next apportionment.

LICENSES.—Tavern keepers' licenses have been granted by the Jersey City Common Council to the following persons: W. H. FRAZEE, of the Washington House; JOHN J. WARNER, of the Hudson House; JOHN B. RAY, Atlantic Hotel; M. H. BEAN, American Hotel; WM. R. BROWN, Philadelphia Hotel; JOHN ATTEN, No. 203 Greene-street; JOHN SCHOPFLIN, Three Bells, in Hudson-street; and PATRICK MARTIN, No. 118 Newark-avenue.

THE NORTH RIVER STEAMBOATS.—The Jersey City Common Council, prompted by the agitation in New-York of the removal of the steamboat landings up town, have passed a series of resolutions, inviting the steamboat companies to make the wharves of that City their landing-places, and have appointed a Committee to confer with the proprietors of the different lines and urge upon them the advantages of the change.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, dressed in a green coat, blue overalls and calf skin boots, was found in the Hackensack River, near the Paterson Railroad Bridge, a few days since. It appeared to have been in the water a long time. Justice SPEAR viewed the body and caused its burial.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 13.

I.—THE STRUGGLE IN CONGRESS—Classified Vote on the Passage of Harris' Resolution—The Events of the Week in Congress—Full Report of Proceedings.

II.—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—A Detailed Account by our Paris Correspondent.

III.—NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—NEWS FROM HAVANA.

V.—THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Question in Congress: The Political Future—Our Social Manners—France and the Emperor—The Future Home of the Mormons—Disunion and the South—The *Herald* on Real Estate.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—AGRICULTTRAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 133 Nassau-street.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Fine Gold Vest-Chains,**
NEW STYLES,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
For sale at retail, very low, by
C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d-floor.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

MARRIED.

TUNISON—SCHREINER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, PIERRE T. TUNISON, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss ADELIA SCHREINER, of this City.

MATTHIESSEN—GIGNOUX.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace the most Rev. Archbishop of New York, M. EDWARD A. MATTHIESSEN to ADELE, daughter of C. GIGNOUX, Esq., all of Clifton, Staten Island.

WALLIS—PONSIL.—At Keyport, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Lockwood, SAMUEL S. WALLIS to ELIZABETH PONSIL, both of New-York City.

FRENDIT—MCCARTHY.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Steigut, Mr. F. WHEATON FRENDIT and Miss HANNAH CALDWELL MCCARTHY, both of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y.

DIED.

KEESE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, JAS. D KEESE, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 55 West 37th st. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BISCUIT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, ADELAIDA, the beloved wife of David C. Meschutt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 95 7th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOURNEAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends, and those of the late William Chardavoyne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Pryor, No. 7 St. George place, (East 13th-st.,) on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WICKSTEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY WICKSTEAD, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 33 Dominick-st., without further invitation, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET HANNA, wife of William Mackenzie, of Picton, Nova Scotia, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Cameron, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 35 King, near Hudson st.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock A. M., FRANCES VIRGINIA, daughter of Alfred Booth, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, Feb. 13, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Booth, No. 46 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

BARKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, after a short illness, AMELIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Wm. C. and Amelia Maria Barber, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Friday, Feb. 12, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 89 Houston st., corner of Cannon.

PAULDING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, suddenly, of croup, WILLIAM FREDERIC, son of Philip R. and Sarah M. Paulding, aged 2 years.

DUVALL.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, LEWIS W. DUVALL, aged 29 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, corner of South 2d and 3d-st., Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

ALLEN.—At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of a short illness, of erysipelas, GIDEON WRIGHT, son of the late George L. and Anna Allen, aged 23 years.

SANDS.—at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 30, OBADIAH SANDS, in the 84th year of his age, in early life a resident of Sands' Point, L. I.

IVORY COMBS.

DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer, to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl st., (Franklin-square)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
ISAAC TAYLOR'S WORLD OF MIND.—The World of Mind. An Elementary Book. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Author of "Wesley and Methodism," "Loyola and Jesuitism," "Natural History of Enthusiasm," &c., &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

"This work consists of a serious of suggestions on mental philosophy and is marked by the author's characteristic breadth and vigor of thought, with more than his usual clearness of expression. It is admirably calculated for students and teachers, and must, to a great ext

The Great Hartford Defalcation.

REWARD OF $5,000 FOR THE ARREST OF JOHN W. STRONG.

From the Hartford Times, 9.

The Committee of Investigation of the Hartford County Savings Institution report that they have made an examination of the securities and condition of the Company, and that the result of their inquiry may be stated as follows:

Assets	$420,553 20
Stock Notes	30,000 00
Total	$450,553 20
Losses	172,660 67
Assets on hands	$286,854 53

The amount of deposits is $389,000, or very near that sum, not including interest due upon them. The loss, then, supposing the entire sum of "doubtful" assets ($56,642) is lost, will be within a fraction of 33⅓ per cent., or one-third of the deposits. Enough should be collected of the "doubtful" debts to pay the expenses of settling the affairs of the Institution, and it will be borne in mind that the collectable assets of $239,000 are now drawing interest. The depreciation on the investments of the Company ($47,000) is predicated upon the present prices in market, compared with the price paid for the securities purchased. The tendency in prices on some of these securities is upward, and something more than the present value may be realized.

The actual amount stolen by Mr. SEYMOUR, appears to be $123,610 93. In this is included the par value of 95 shares of Mercantile Bank stock, which he transferred as Treasurer of the Association, and appropriated the money to his own use, without making any record of the transaction upon the books of the Company. He kindly permitted 5 shares of the 100 owned by the Company to remain in the name of the Corporation. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the Mercantile Bank, and it is claimed by the Directors of that Institution that they lose nothing by him. *How* did he manage to come out so clean in his transactions with the Bank?

We received the following telegraphic dispatch yesterday:

AUGUSTA, GA., Sunday, Feb. 7.

A. E. BURR: Met J. W. SEYMOUR at Columbus, Ga., 3d inst., *en route* South.

J. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of our citizens, and knew Mr. SEYMOUR well. When he met him, he probably did not know that he was a defaulter, running away from justice. But when Mr. Burr arrived at Augusta, he probably read the newspaper account of the defalcation, and at once telegraphed as above.

The Board, last evening, unanimously resolved to offer a reward of *five thousand dollars* for the delivery of Mr. SEYMOUR in Hartford.

They also resolved to assign all the assets of the institution to W. N. MATSON, Esq. The affairs of the corporation will of course be legally settled, and the institution wound up, under the direction of the Court of Probate.

This is the substance and result of one of the most deliberate, and the most wicked robberies that has yet been exposed among the stupendous frauds and crimes that have recently cursed the country.

EXCITING POISONING CASE IN IOWA.—The Decatur County (Iowa) Court was recently the scene of a most exciting trial. The occasion, as we learn from a correspondent of the Iowa City *Republican*, was this: A family living in the vicinity of Leon, the county seat, of about eight or nine members, were poisoned, four of whom died suddenly from the poison, which was pronounced by the attending physicians to be arsenic, and the rest still suffer from its effects, none of whom, it is supposed, will ever entirely recover from it. Suspicion fastened upon a Dr. PERDUE, who lived neighbor to the suffering family. It is said he was a man who always had a great many objections to urge in conversation against his neighbors. A difficulty had arisen between him and the community, about a road, in some way, and not getting matters to go as he desired, he was heard to make a threat that he would have revenge. After this threat he borrowed of this family some buckwheat flour, a part of which he returned in a few days. The parents being absent at the time, the children baked and ate of it, so that when the father and mother returned there was but little of the flour left—and as they ate but little they are still living, while the first who ate of it are dead. After spending some days in investigating the case, including the Sabbath, PERDUE was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence of his guilt. He was conducted out of town by night away from the mob.

THE PITTSBURG MURDERERS.—We alluded, several days since, to the confession of CHARLOTTE JONES, to which no credence was attached by the Pittsburg papers, and which was supposed to be designed for use in influencing Executive clemency in favor of SCHLAR—whose innocence both she and FIFE most solemnly protest. Strong efforts were made to procure a respite in the case of these persons, but Gov. PACKER has positively declined to interfere in either case. The failure to procure a respite was communicated to the prisoners on Friday. FIFE and CHARLOTTE received the announcement without a betrayal of any emotion, and expressed a perfect readiness to meet the punishment awarded them for their high crime. Their only regret was for SCHLAER, whom they had hoped to save. They will be executed on Friday next.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 49 4th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD J. RUSSELL, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, } Principals.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE JUNIOR class of the Free Academy in public speaking, will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING (Friday), at 7 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

LAFAYETTE RANNEY, JAMES M. TUTHILL, RICHARD C. FELLOWS, WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, HUGH G. CROZIER, ROBERT A. ADAMS, JAMES MACKEAN, } Executive Com.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE!

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858, at the Brooklyn Institute, by H. A. ARCHER, M. D., on the Human Skeleton, Ligaments, Muscles, Spinal Curvatures, Rickets, &c. Causes of disease, fevers, symptoms, treatment, of old school and new, examined, compared, and discussed. Depletion, blood letting, &c., glanced at. Go and hear it. At 7½ o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

TO THE LADIES OF BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.—H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Physician, and proprietor of the Meridea Water Cure and Motorpathic Institute, Meriden, Conn., and popular lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of Women and Children, will deliver a course of Medical and Anatomical Lectures, to the ladies of the city of Brooklyn, on the afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 12, 16, and 17, at 3 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Institute. Admission 25 cents to each lecture. These lectures will be amply illustrated by manikins, models, charts, &c., all of the best French manufacture, which have been imported at great expense.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.—A Complete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO, will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINE IS COMING.

Valentine is fast advancing,
Welcome, save, to all the nation—
Myriads of bright eyes are glancing
In delightful expectation;
Many a maid, so fair and pleasant,
Julia, Mary Jane or Fanny,
Now is waiting for a present
With a *Valentine* from RANNEY.
Do not disappoint the fair—
Treat them not with cold neglect;
Buy a Valentine so rare,
Which, of course, they all expect;
Haste to RANNEY'S in Broadway,
At the store Two Ninety three—
Purchase one then come away
With a GIFT presented *free!*

Valentines are now, of course, all the rage, and the Great American Gift Book Store, No 293 Broadway, is the only place to procure those which are truly chaste, tasteful and elegant. Every cue is accommodated by a handsome and valuable *present*. A gift is also given with every *Book* sold. Catalogues sent free. Address

A. RANNEY, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running, and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain as bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER, SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly improved grounds, ten miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, *New-York Times* office. No 138 Nassau-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK BAR, thoroughly versed in the practice under the code, and intimately acquainted with the interior of this State, is desirous of forming a business connection with some person who can influence a large practice. The best of references given in the city or country. Address LYMAN, *New-York Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but one of the
GREAT SHOW,
AND BENEFIT OF DAN RICE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 12,
upon which occasion he will
PERSONALLY APPEAR,
and introduce EXCELSIOR,
The performance commencing with that poetical splendor.
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY.
On Saturday afternoon—The Pony Races will be offered for the first and only time.
On Saturday evening—The finale of the Great Show, as it opens at Philadelphia, at
WELSH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
on Thursday, the 18th inst.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858,
LAST NIGHT, for the present, of WHITE LIES and the LADY OF THE LIONS.
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Dard	Mr. Jefferson	Rivlere	Mr. Stoddart
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene

THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod	Mr. Jefferson	Polly Ann	Miss Manaers

Mr. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT, TO-MORROW EVENING.

ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
last night (but two) of
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The great Australian rider.
Together with the grand original performance of
MR EATON STONE,
NOTICE—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12,
Will be acted the Drama of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To be followed by the Drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the Comedy of
A DAY AT PARIS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
FIRST NIGHT.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
MR. HENRY COOPER,
The celebrated English violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS,
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Conductor.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GALER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Flattering success of the new American Drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; or, MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in its FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, and repeated THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock; Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON; H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, IRELAND AS IT IS. The Grand Aquarium, FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURES OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858,
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. EGRN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS,
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—Subscribers are respectfully informed, that owing to the absence of some of the performers, (with the Italian Opera Company in Baltimore,) the Second Matinee announced for Saturday, Feb. 13, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 156 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Fenchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1. Terms abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A 6 1-2 OCTAVE ROSE PIANO, IN GOOD order, will be sold for $125; 6 octave, fancy carved mahogany piano, only $500, will be sold for $300. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, only $550, and fine assortment of new and second-hand pianos very low. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufactories, Warerooms No. 36 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrist-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $400; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PEETON, Sr.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—ELEGANT WRITING—EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 649 Broadway, gives more command of hand in ten lessons than can be gained by any other system in ten months. Private lessons $10. One $5 seat vacant. Also, two $10 seats in book-keeping for Monday. Apply this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR 5 QUARTERS BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland College, Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument at a most reasonable rate. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Spring term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 79 43d-st., corner of Madison-av., opened its fall and school-year on Monday, Sept. 7. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

ICE.—1,000 TO 4,000 TONS OF NEW ICE FOR SALE, now ready for delivery to barges. Address HUDSON, this day, at *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a very good laundress; understands meats, soups, &c.; the other will do either housework or chamberwork; is a neat sewer and fond of children; both understand their business and will be found willing and obliging. Apply to No. 307 Bowery. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady man, who is compeleat in his business, and can be highly recommeaded hy some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. E., No. 893 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR FIRST-class Protestant cooks, washers and ironers. Also, for three smart, tidy girls for chamberwork and waiting; 3 to 7 years' City references; and by a number of neat, tidy nurses, housework-girls &c. Employers will not be disappointed by calling early at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; (any distance;) can obtain the best of recommendation from his late employer, who can be seen in this City, for honesty, sobriety and competency; will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations as a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City references. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City references; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 28th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of gentleman as salesmaker and measurer; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of honest, faithful and capable domestic servants, suitable for all stations, in City or country, at the office No. 740 Grand st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a strong, healthy, re-pectable woman. Herself and baby can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 111 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 18th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till noon.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 122 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONSENT, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful woman for general housework or cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, gets up all kinds of fine washing in improved style; is a person who can be relied upon, and studies the interest of her employer. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS LADIES' MAID OR as nurse to grown children, by a respectable girl. Also, as cook, and to wash and iron, by a middle aged English Protestant woman. Also, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirees, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARRIER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

$5 A DAY.—INTELLIGENT LADIES ARE wanted to procure subscribers for Marie Louise Hankins and Fannie Lncele's new *Journal of Fashion*; also, one to get advertisements. Others are now clearing $25 to $30 per week. Office No. 335 Broadway, room 18.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCH WOMAN (Protestant) to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply to No. 65 Madison-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address M. P., Box 68, Sing Sing, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A person of good moral character, competent to teach the various branches necessary to a fair English education, including music; location in the country; the terms must be low. Apply at No. 167 Monroe-st., for three days.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife desire two rooms on first or second floor with board, in an entirely private family, in Brooklyn, within five minutes' distance of Fulton Ferry. Friends' people preferred. A note addressed to L. J. L., Box No. 1,447 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms and accommodations, will receive immediate attention. No boarding-house keepers need apply, as their replies will receive no attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 126 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or good boarding-house, from 10th to 14th sts., West. References exchanged. Address W. J., *Times* office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $150 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.—IN consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Major A. THROCKMORTON has resumed control of this house. Its numerous friends may therefore feel assured of a continuance of that attention to their comfort and enjoyment which has given such prominent character to the house.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—is a great bargain for cash. 30 minutes' ride from Brooklyn by railroad, (commutation fare 6 cents) containing 4 acres of land in ornamental lawn, covered with fruit of all kinds, in full bearing, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and all the smaller fruits, fine garden, a substantial and well built house, containing 10 rooms, besides dry cellar, a well, and cistern water under cover, greenhouse and plasis, stable, woodhouse, hennery, &c. Location healthy and pleasant; good school and churches within 10 minutes' walk. Possession immediately. Price $9,000—only half its original cost. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 167 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A BEAUtiful cottage house at Clifton, S. I., near Vanderbilt Landing, in a retired locality, overlooking the Bay and Narrows. It is handsomely furnished, contains 13 rooms, and possesses every convenience for warming and cooking purposes. The ground, comprising ¾ of an acre is stocked with fruit trees, raspberries, New-Rochelle blackberry, strawberry, &c. Stable and poultry-house attached. Will be let to good tenants from May 1, or sooner if desired. Address A. L. G., Box No. 747 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32 x 40, 14 rooms, 1¼ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNBIN, No. 252 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, OR FOR SALE, or exchange for good real estate in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, a large double house, containing 16 rooms, with 9 ots of ground, about 15 minutes walk from the Vanderbilt landing. For particulars inquire of T. C. MOFFATT, M. D. at the Seamen's Retreat, or of G. M. ROOT, Vanderbilt landing.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Maurau, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address J

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb pianos-forte, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story real stone mansion No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout but four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa, and side tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warrantee. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs. French escritoires, consoles, in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoire, with plate doors communes, French cottage chairs, twenty-two floe hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated China, roby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes and lockers, covered in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut ditto, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany bureau bookcase, mahogany bureau bedstead, black walnut bedsteads, on rollers, easy chairs covered in leather, single and double iron bedsteads, glass show cases, mahogany hat stands, window curtains and cornices, shades, &c., all-cloth, crockery and glass ware, &c. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of rings, bracelets, pins, chains, &c.

At 12 o'clock, choice old brandies, wines, liquors, &c., consisting of March & Company's Madeira, otard brandy, Dupuy & Company's ditto, fine old sherries, Port and Madeira, old Tom and Holland gin, Monttilado, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whisky, fine old Jamaica rum, Gordon & Company's sherries, in all embracing a choice assortment.

At 12 o'clock 2 single cutter sleighs, sold to close an account.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st. Auction sale of looking glasses, frames, engravings, &c., &c., on six months' credit, approved notes, except bills under $100. R. K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, (as they are going out of the business,) at their salesroom, No. 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold, pier, oval and mantel glasses; pier, oval and mantel frames; pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany O. G. double-beaded single-band and bevel glasses of all sizes and kinds; 5,000 mahogany double-band and bevel, single-band and bevel, and plain bevel frames, all sizes; also, a large lot pine back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings in gilt, rosewood black walnut and oak frames; looking-glass plates, &c., &c., &c.; also, an invoice of Britannia and plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, poney cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 309 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 37. Lot 20 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve, rain or shine. H. T. LEEDS will sell as above, the entire richly carved furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily carved rosewood parlor suites covered in rich French satin brocade, made to order, in use but 4 months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the best instruments ever made; solid rosewood centre tables.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and extensive variety, to be found at the elegant residence No. 51 West 16th-st., the whole of which will be sold at public auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture at prices corresponding with the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of the present opportunity to purchase before the supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

D. S. HORON, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

J. W. BUNT, Auctioneer,

OPENING SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of

New and second-hand furniture,
Crockery, Silver-plated ware,
Carpets, Mirrors, Oil-paintings
China ware, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about 125 fine Flemish and French pictures, in rich gilt frames, by celebrated masters of ancient and modern schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Vosberg, Van Honden, Muller, De Lille, Postelle Fieury, Le Bool, Le Brun, Portiom, Dn Bac, Van Huyt, Le Moyre, Van Konder, Van Gell, Roelker, Poitrlon, Veith and other artists of equal merit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, furnitnre, &c., of house No. 25 North Moore-st., being the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of carpets, hall oil-cloth, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, mirrors, paintings, cooking stove, kitchen articles, &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST. consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Amendments to the Tax Levy—No Appropriation for Mohammed Pasha's Reception—Street-Cleaning—Ward's Island not to be Bought—The Ferry to be removed from the Battery.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received and read from sundry property-owners against the extension of Albany-street.

RECEPTION OF MOHAMMED PASHA.

A resolution was offered appropriating $2,000 to defray the expenses of the proposed reception of Mohammed Pasha.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution. He said Admiral Mohammed Pasha ranked about equal to a French captain or an English sergeant; and such an appropriation would be ridiculous. English and French and Russian officers of distinction had been here, and no particular notice had been taken of them; and now when a Turk was about to arrive, we were about to make a great fuss about it and by doing so insult persons of distinction who had visited us before, or who might visit us hereafter. He recommended that when the Admiral should arrive, the Committee should wait upon him, tender him the use of the Governor's room, and take him, in a carriage, to the several institutions.

Alderman BOOLE regretted the change that had taken place in the mind of his friend. According to his ideas of the necessities of the case, $2,000 was not more than should be appropriated.

Alderman DAVIS thought it was, and consequently moved to strike out $2,000 and insert $250.

Alderman MOSPERON moved that the whole subject be laid on the table and the Committee discharged, which was carried.

THE TAX LEVY.

The tax-levy was called up and considered in detail. The following amendments to the levy as passed by the Board of Councilmen, were made:

Common Schools for State and City	$1,226,013
Lamps and Gas	460,634
Lands and Places	20,000

The Committee recommended the striking out the $15,000 for Mount Morris-square, but after some debate it was allowed to remain.

A motion to strike out $10,000 for a new Station-house for the Tenth Ward was carried unanimously.

$10,000 FOR FERNANDO WOOD.

When the item of $595,441 19 for arrearages for 1857 was read, Alderman STARR moved to deduct from that sum $10,000 for Ex Mayor Wood for litigating the Police Law; and $3,000 as an overcharge of Andrew J. McCarthy for corporation plumbing.

Alderman MOSPERON opposed the deduction of the $10,000 for the Mayor, as he had tested the constitutionality of the law under the direction of the Board.

Alderman TUCKER favored striking out the $10,000 for the Mayor, and stated that, when he tested the law, he promised to pay the expense, if beaten.

After some further debate, the Board refused to strike it out.

Alderman WILMOT moved to amend, by inserting $12,000 for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Ward, which was carried.

Alderman OWENS moved to insert $10,000 for a Station-house for the Fweuty-First Ward, and then withdrew it.

DEFENDING THE POLICE LAW.

The amendment, inserting $13,000 to pay the fees of counsel employed by the Police Commissioners to defend the Metropolitan Police Law, caused some debate.

Alderman MCSPEDON opposed it.

Alderman TOCKER favored it, on the ground that the action of Fernando Wood forced the Police Commissioners to defend the law.

Alderman OWENS said he would vote for it for similar reasons

Alderman ADAMS thought it the Commissioners' Counsel fees must be paid, the expense should be divided among the different counties included in the Police District.

Alderman TOOMEY suggested that the Commissioners might pay the fees out of their own appropriations.

The motion to insert was lost by a vote of 10 to 7.

Other amendments were carried, as follows:

Printing	$35,000
Real Estate expenses	150,000
Supplies to Public Offices	15,000
Salaries	582,900

The levy, as amended, was then adopted.

STREET CLEANING.

The following was offered by Alderman HOFFMAN and laid over.

Whereas, Under an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, it was enacted that "all contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done," "shall be made by the appropriate head of departments," founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise as required by law, for sealed bids or proposals from the responsible parties, for the term of five years, for cleaning the streets, avennes, public lands and places of the City of New-York, except the Twelfth Ward, and, further, to remove all ashes and garbage, except in the above-named Ward, in accordance with specifications to be prepared by the City Inspector, and submitted to the Corporation Counsel preliminary to the bids or proposals.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby further authorized and directed to contract with responsible parties for the term of five years for doing the above-named work, the said contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder, with adequate sureties in each sum as the said City Inspector may direct, provided the amount shall not be less than $100,000, which securities for the amount required shall be approved by the City Inspector and Comptroller, previous to making the bids. Said contract shall not exceed $250,000 per annum.

THE BATTERY FERRY.

The Committee on Ferries made a report in relation to the unleased ferry to Staten Island running from the Battery, to the effect that the dock on the East River extremity of the Battery, erected by the Battery enlargement contractor, under the pretext that it was required for the landing and dressing of stone for a sea wall, had been used exclusively for a landing place for the Staten Island Ferry. The Committee say the usurpation can readily be accounted for, when it is known that Mr. George Law is President of the Ferry Company, and assignee of three-fourths of the contract for the enlargement of the Battery; and it will be seen that through the agency of Mr. Law, who, as contractor for the Battery enlargement, claims the use of the land until the contract is completed, the City is deprived of the advantages of the completion of the contract, and one of its most valued chartered rights has been usurped. The Committee find no authority for the use of the Battery by the Ferry Company; and state that Mr. Law admits that there exists no authority. The City by the arrangement is doubly the loser. The enlargement of the Battery, which has already been delayed beyond all reasonable time, is rendered by the new ferry a source of profit to the contractors, or his assignee, who, by the delay, avoids the payment to the City treasury of the amount of rent which would accrue to it from its lease, which is variously estimated as worth from $2,500 to $5,000 a year. The Committee conclude by resolutions, directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to take steps to have the ferry discontinued; and the Comptroller to take immediate possession of the property and prevent further trespass; also, that the Mayor be requested to aid the Comptroller.

The report was adopted.

THE WARD'S ISLAND JOB.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported that it appeared from the testimony taken by them, that no public emergency requires the immediate purchase of that portion of Ward's Island now in private hands, as the City now owns more ground on that Island than will be required for burial purposes for many years to come; and further, that the condition of the Treasury does not warrant so large an expenditure at this time, as would be sufficient to buy the property. The Committee are unanimous in the opinion that it would be unwise for the Common Council to leave so important a matter in the hands of arbiters, and therefore recommend that the resolution to purchase be rescinded and repealed.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the report over.

Alderman TUCKER hoped not. It was necessary that the subject should be acted upon immediately; if not, there would be another Lowher matter before the Court.

Alderman REED recommended immediate action, on the ground that if it should be delayed, the sale would be completed and the City swindled to the extent of many thousand dollars.

Alderman TOOMEY desired that the report should be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the report was adopted:

THE REAR-ADMIRAL AGAIN.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE and adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Board to wait upon Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA on his arrival, and tender him the freedom of the City; and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to unite with the Committee in extending such courtesy to the expected visitor.

The President appointed Aldermen BOOLE, BRADLEY and REED.

Aldermen BRADLEY and REED asked to be excused from serving, but the Board refused to excuse them.

Alderman ADAMS understood that there were in all seventeen coming, and that being the exact number of the Board, he suggested that each Alderman should take a Turk.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

Azariah C. Flagg vs. *James M. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.*—This case came up again yesterday at 3½ P. M., before the Recorder. Considerable time was lost in a dispute between Mr. JOHN CHA-NAM, counsel for defendants, and ex-Judge WHITING, counsel for the Comptroller, regarding the order of examination of witnesses, Mr. GRAHAM arguing that the prosecutor, Mr. FLAGG, should first be examined, and Mr. WHITING insisting that he should not. Mr. GRAHAM supported his case by a quotation from the statute, which the Recorder overruled as not being of a mandatory character. Accordingly Mr. WHITING called his witness, Mr. BRANNIGAN. About seventy persons were present, including Mr. FLAGG, Mr. DEVLIN, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, and most of the officials, attachés and general hangers-on on of the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's offices.

John Brannigan examined by Ex-Judge Whiting:

Q.—Mr. Brannigan, what is your occupation? A.—I am first general clerk in the Street Department, under Mr. Charles Devlin. That is all my business.

Q.—How long have you been so employed? A.—Since his appointment—sometime, I believe, in June last.

Q.—Have you been appointed clerk, or attorney, since or before that time, for Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—I have since that time, some time since, in November, I believe.

Mr. Graham objected to this question, insisting that the written appointment should be produced.

Overruled by the Recorder.

Q.—Were you ever appointed by Mr. Fitzpatrick in collecting assessments for paving Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues? A.—I was.

Q.—Did he give you an order? A.—He did.

Q.—Was it in writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What directions did Mr. Fitzpatrick give you when he delivered you the written order? A.—I have no recollection of any directions.

Q.—Did he say nothing? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Where did you go to with the paper? A.—To the Comptroller's office.

Q.—How came you to go to the Comptroller's office? A.—Because the paper was addressed to him.

Q.—What did you say when you went there?

Question objected to by Mr. Graham, and ruled out by the Recorder

Q.—Did you speak to anybody in the Comptroller's office? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did anybody in the Comptroller's office speak to you? A.—I do not remember. I cannot recollect so as to describe this particular occurrence.

Q.—Did you get any money or papers from the Comptroller's office? A.—I think I did not. I do not believe I did.

Q.—To whom did you give the order? A.—To Mr. Smith.

Q.—What occurred when you gave him the order? A.—I do not recollect. I did so much of this kind of business that I have no particular recollection.

Q.—Is your memory good? A.—Yes, pretty good.

Q.—Cannot you say whether you gave anything to Mr. Smith when you gave the order to him? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Would you know the order again when you saw it? A.—Yes, I think I should. I should know it.

Q.—Have you ever taken similar orders on the Bowery Bank? A.—I have.

Q.—Was this order on the Bowery Bank?

Objected to by Mr. Graham and ruled out.

Q.—Was that the only paper given you by Mr Fitzpatrick with his name to it? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you ever go at the request of Mr. Fitzpatrick to collect moneys for paving Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever go at the request of anybody else to collect money for paving that street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever collect this money?

Mr. Graham objected to the question. Mr. Whiting produced the book of receipts belonging to the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—Did you ever sign a receipt in this book for Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—I did.

Q.—Is the receipt now shown you signed by you? A.—It is.

Q.—You say that Mr. Fitzpatrick did not send you to collect moneys; how then did you come to sign this receipt? A.—Mr. Smith desired me to sign it; I never was sent for any specific purpose.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Smith upon the subject of receiving money? A.—Only to ask him if there was any money due, as there were many contracts of Mr. Fitzpatrick falling due continually.

Q.—To whom did you pay this money, $2,823 10? A.—I paid it to Mr. Fitzpatrick; I received it in bonds, and a warrant; I do not remember what the bonds were.

Q.—The receipt did not show it? A.—No, It never does.

Q.—Did you ever receive money from Fitzpatrick before? A.—Yes, frequently.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Smith make out the memorandum for the Comptroller? A.—I did.

Q.—What office did you then occupy? A.—The same I do now—under Mr. Devlin.

Q.—Was Mr Smith there that day? A.—I cannot say whether he was or not.

Q.—Why did not Mr. Fitzpatrick go himself for the money? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you keep any books for Fitzpatrick? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any entry of this receipt? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Is the warrant which I now show you the warrant you received? A.—It may be; I cannot tell; it is the same amount and the same date; one indorsement is by John Fitzpatrick; the other indorsement. I suppose, is by the paying teller of the bank; it is not in Devlin's handwriting.

Q.—I now show you a bond for $5,000. Is that one of the bonds you received? A.—I presume it is; I don't know; the other bond you show me is in Fitzpatrick's handwriting, assigned by Charles Devlin to Hawley and Bradford.

Q.—Did you see the assignment executed? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—When or where was it executed? A.—I don't know; such things are done so often I cannot tell.

Q.—What was the date of the assignment? A.—There is none; there never is a date on an assignment.

Q.—Where did Devlin keep his accounts at that time? A.—I do not know; the assignment is not in his handwriting.

Q.—Did you see the assessment roll for caving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues before you went to get the money? A.—I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—Q.—How long have you known Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—More than seven years.

Q.—You are very intimate with him, are you not? A.—Yes, very intimate.

Q.—Are you not strong personal friends? A.—Yes, we are.

Q.—How many contracts in this City was he interested in. A.—Some four or five.

Q.—How many in November, 1857? A.—About the same number.

Q.—Have you any idea of the aggregate amount of the contracts he was interested in in November, 1857?

Ex-Judge Whiting objected to the question.

Mr. Graham replied that Mr. Fitzpatrick had $40,000 worth of contracts at that time, and as he did not see the receipt which Brannigan (the witness) had signed, he did not know the specific amount of money drawn. Question disallowed.

Q.—Did you read the amount of money drawn at the time you signed the receipt? A.—I did not.

Q.—When were you first aware of the amount? A.—Some three weeks ago, when I first saw it in the newspapers.

Q.—Did you know anything positively, of your own knowledge, till it was produced in Court the day before yesterday? A.—I did not—that is, not of my personal knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever communicate to Mr. Fitzpatrick what was in that receipt? A.—I never did, that I recollect.

Q.—When you signed it, you thought it was all right? A.—I thought it was all correct when I signed it.

Q.—Have you received moneys before from the Comptroller's office? A.—Yes, in numerous instances.

Q.—Do you read the contents of the receipts you sign? A.—No, sir; not ordinarily.

Q.—Do you remember carrying an order of the Court and leaving it with Smith? A.—Yes; I cannot tell how long that was before this receipt was signed. What I got under this receipt, I got from Mr. Dyckman, the stock clerk.

Q.—You got the bonds from Mr. Dyckman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see what papers Mr. Dyckman had before him when he gave you these bonds? A.—I did not; he had frequently issued bonds before to me; I did not notice his papers; the bonds were made out before I went there; he had nothing to do but to hand them to me; the usage of the office was, that Mr. Smith would take a piece of paper to Mr. Dyckman, describing the bonds before I arrived there; whether he did so or not, on this occasion, I cannot tell.

Q.—At the time you refer to, do you remember whether any papers were lying before Mr. Dyckman, connected with Forty-ninth-street? A.—I do not; I do not know what papers were before him.

Q.—Were there any assessment rolls lying before him? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you receipt any other contracts on the Bowery Bank? A.—I did not; I have collected money on the Bowery Bank, on contracts, which were subsequently released by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Q.—Do you remember how many bonds this receipt consisted of? A.—I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Were you, of your actual knowledge, aware of what was in the receipt till the day before yesterday? A.—I was not.

Q.—Had you any idea how much money you were going to get?

[Objected to by Mr. Whiting, on the ground that Mr. Fitzpatrick had so many contracts with the City, that this particular case could not be referred to. Mr. Graham argued strongly for its admission. The Recorder reserved his decision, but stated that, in his present opinion, it was improper. It was more specifically put by Mr. GRAHAM.]

Q.—Had you any idea at the time you signed this receipt, how much, or about how much money was due Mr. Fitzpatrick on account of all his contracts with the City? No answer given under direction of the Court.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Whiting.—Q.—Did you know whether the paper you got was an assignment of a contract? A.—I did not. I think it was a check.

Q.—Do you remember reading it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Fitzpatrick keeps any accounts? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the existence of the contract until this investigation? A.—Never, Sir.

The examination of this witness being closed, the Recorder adjourned the next hearing till Wednesday at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 11 Chambers-street.

STREET DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.—The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER's reports of frauds in the Street Department. Mr. SMITH made some additional remarks on the Fifty-second-street case, and then it was closed. The Seventy-ninth-street case was called, but the witnesses were not ready, and the Committee adjourned until Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 P. M. The chair was taken by General NYE, the President. All the other members were promptly in attendance.

A communication was received from Mr. GEO. W. Morton, the City Inspector, asking that twenty men employed in his department be authorized by the Board to act as special patrolmen, the same to be without extra charge to the Corporation. Referred.

Mr. BOWEN again reported the evidence in the case of James McKay, charged with leaving his beat to go into a coffee-room for a drink of water. Further investigation had showed that McKay was absent at roll-call. It was thought at the previous meeting that his (Mr. BOWEN's) motion to deprive McKay of three days' pay was too severe.

Mayor TIEMANN was of opinion that the more strict the Board was in regard to the discipline of the force, the more effective would the force become.

Mr. BOWEN said that he regarded an officer on patrol in the same light as a sentinel on duty, and he believed that neither would be justified in abandoning his post for any cause whatever.

General NYE—My notion of good discipline is, that you never should condemn a man for doing what you do yourself. If you were thirsty and in sight of water you would drink. You would not stop an engagement, of course, or pause in the middle of a battle to get a drink; but I think you would find it very difficult to keep a man on a very hot day, or even on a very cool one, six hours on his post thirsty. It don't take him off his post at all to drop in for a single instant to take a glass of water. I do not believe myself that that rigor would tend to the discipline of the Department, because it will be broken. A man cannot go thirsty for six hours when there is plenty of water near him.

Mr. BOWEN—The Chairman will remember that this charge is not made against McKay for drinking cold water.

General NYE—It is for going in and getting it.

Mr. BOWEN—It is for deserting his post.

General NYE—The question is whether that is a desertion of his post. It is not a desertion of it, in my judgment.

Mr. BOWEN—Then offer an amendment.

General NYE—No, Sir.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I move that one day's pay be substituted for three.

General NYE—If McKay was late at roll-call, that is another thing.

Mayor TIEMANN—It appears here (in the affidavit) that he was on one occasion late at roll-call 35 minutes; also, that he was not found on his beat on the 10th inst., and was seen afterwards coming from a coffee saloon. It seems there are two separate charges against him.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Then I withdraw my amendment.

General NYE—For being late at roll call it is proper that he should be punished, but I am not going to vote that it is an offence for a man to go and get a drink of water.

A COMMISSIONER—Could not the water be brought to him?

General NYE—The trouble is that the citizens regard the policemen as their servants, and assert that they will not be servants of policemen. I submit these suggestions with a view to promote good discipline, because I know if you establish such a rule it will be broken.

The original recommendation of Mr. BOWEN, to fine McKay in three days' pay, was then put to the Board and carried unanimously.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported the resignation of Francis J. Kerbaugh, patrolman of the Eighth District, Brooklyn, which was accepted.

He also presented the testimony in the case of Daniel McGrath, patrolman of the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn, on a charge of having occupied time belonging to the public, in paying attentions to a lady of bad repute, and in a manner somewhat too conspicuous.

Mr BOWEN—What is the charge?

Gen. NYE—Neglect of duty.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Worse that that. There is a charge of a serious nature in connection with that.

The testimony taken on the hearing and investigation of the charge against Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn was also submitted by Mr. STRANAHAN.

It appeared from the evidence, he said, that there was a fire in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and danger or difficulty between a couple of fire companies, who were in the habit of having trouble as often as they met. Mr. Folk rather anticipated difficulty than otherwise, and ordered the firemen belonging to one of the engine companies out of the street to their house. They failed to leave; seemed to manifest a determination not to obey his order. He took the responsibility of using his club, himself, and, it seems, upon the person of a man who had been an assistant foreman, but at that time had been dismissed from the force, though he had not received the notice of his dismissal. The most that could be said of it was that Mr. Folk had been over zealous in the performance of his duty. He (Mr. S.) would move, therefore, that the complaint be dismissed.

Mayor TIEMANN said that Mr. Hamilton, the counsel for the complainants in that case, had called on him and said that if a report of the character of that now made should be presented to the Board he would like to have the privilege of presenting this case before a full Board, as there were some features in the conduct of the Deputy Superintendent which were perfectly outrageous. He (the Mayor) knew that the reputation which Mr. Folk generally bears is that he is rather intemperate in the use of his club and rather fierce in the exercise of his duty. The point he (the Mayor) wished to have settled was, whether they were to permit counsel to come here and be heard before a full Board.

This gave rise to considerable discussion, a majority of the Board expressing themselves as opposed to granting such permission in any case, because of the great expenditure and waste of time which it would necessarily involve.

Mayor POWELL—There is a very strong feeling against the Deputy Superintendent in the Fire Department, and as an evidence of that, there are three separate charges against him now.

Mayor TIEMANN—That is rather in his favor.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I wish to say that the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn is a terror to evil-doers, and, as the Mayor has said, that portion of the firemen who love better to get up a row than to put out a fire, are not his best friends. These charges, I believe, have emanated from a similar source, and other charges may. If the Board see fit to hear counsel, you will have cases multiplying rapidly. I think it will be better for the Mayor of Brooklyn to look at the papers, and with that view I will let the matter lie over.

In the case of Sergeant Joel Miller, of the Ninth Precinct of Brooklyn, charged with failure to call the roll, and with having drank spirits in a store which he had ordered to be shut up, Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the complaints be dismissed. Carried.

He then moved that Abraham V. Bush, a patrolman in Brooklyn, be transferred from the Third to the Eighth Precinct.

General NYE and Mr. BOWEN explained that the force is under the command of the General-Superintendent, and all transfers are to be effected by him.

General NYE presented the quarterly reports of the General-Superintendent and the Deputy-Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn, detailing the condition of the force, and giving statistics exhibiting its efficiency.

Serious errors in the tabular statements of one of these reports required that it should be sent back to the Deputy-Superintendant of New-York for correction.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the reports be put on file.

General NYE suggested that, for the purpose of perpetuating the history of the transactions of the Department, all these reports should be printed.

Mr. BOWEN—The printing of them is secured ultimately, because they are transmitted to the Governor, and form part of the State documents.

General NYE—They should be part of the documents of this office.

Mr. BOWEN—Yes, but the expense would be a pretty serious item, I am inclined to think.

Mayor TIEMANN—The Governors of the Almshouse publish their proceedings and documents yearly, and it costs but $300 a year.

Mr. BOWEN then moved that the documents be referred to the Committee on Finance, with power.

General NYE presented the evidence against Officers Heany, Frazier, and Dubois, charged with absence from post at roll-call, and recommended that they be fined each in one day's pay. Carried.

Andrew J. Ayres, for a similar offence, was ordered to lose 3 days' pay.

Officer Maher, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with absence from reserve duty, was ordered to be reprimanded.

In the case of Thomas Manypenny, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with absence from duty and intoxication, General NYE recommended that he be dismissed from the force.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Is he a regular or a special policeman?

General NYE—Regular, but otherwise very irregular.

Captain Hart charged Michael Freshman, of the Seventeenth Ward, with being "slightly disguised" with liquor.

Gen. NYE reported the evidence, and recommended that the culprit be deprived of 15 days' pay.

Mayor TIEMANN—Disguised in liquor? I don't understand that expression.

Mr. BOWEN—Was he drunk?

Gen. NYE—No.

Mayor TIEMANN—Then why not say he was half drunk?

Gen. NYE—That, I believe, is a matter that we leave to you and Mr. BOWEN to discuss.

Freshman was condemned to a suspension of pay for 15 days.

Officers Cook and Thompson, of the Sixth Precinct, for being absent from roll-call, were ordered to be reprimanded,

The complaint against Charles Bunce, of the Fourth Precinct, who was five minutes late at roll-call, because of the car being delayed in which he rode, was dismissed,

Officer Maher was charged by Mrs. Eliza Browne, of No. 56 Oliver-street, with hitting her with his club at a fire, and pushing her off the sidewalk. She swore to the assault, and the officer, and another man who was present at the time, swore he did not. The complaint was dismissed.

The complaint made against Ralph P. Banker, by his Captain, for having absented himself from reserve duty, was dismissed, inasmuch as it was shown that he had been excused by the Sergeant.

David Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged by Officer Brydone, a detective, with being intoxicated. Brydone judged of his condition solely from his walk. A number of other persons who conversed with Carpenter—among them Captain Walling himself—testified that he was sober. The complaint was dismissed.

Mayor TIEMANN said he had been called on frequently in regard to the necessity of having policemen to attend places of worship. He moved that the Captains be instructed to allow their men on patrol as far as practicable to go round wherever there is public worship going on. Carried.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, the Board went into secret session, in which it continued till about 6½ o'clock. The proceedings were not divulged.

A NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.—The Special Committee on the proposal to erect a building in the Park for the use of the Surrogate and for offices and Court-rooms, met yesterday and directed the Clerk to notify a number of architects to attend at the next meeting.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11.

$5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	100	Harlem R. R.	17
3,000	Ky. St. 6s	102¾	100	do	b60 17¾
8,000	Mich. St. 6s	95	150	do	16¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89½	200	do	b30 17
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	50	do	b60 16¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	95	100	do	16¾
113,000	Mo St. 6s	85	200	do	15¾
1,000	do	84¾	200	do	15¾
4,000	do	84⅝	730	do	15¾
2,000	do	s15 85	100	do	b30 15¾
5,000	Cal St. 7s, '70	80	100	do	b60 15¾
6,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88½	50	do	15¾
1,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76	94	675	do	15
5,000	E. R.R. st m. Bs.	100	100	do	b60 15
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83,	89	500	do	b30 15
10,000	do	b3 88	10	do	14¾
2,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	67½	15	Harlem R. R. Pref.	29
1,000	Hud Riv. R. 3d M.	59	40	do	28
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	79	100	do	b30 28½
1,000	do	80	5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	125
15,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	98½	200	Reading R. R.	b30 55⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	95½	530	do	55½
500	do	95¾	100	do	s10 55¾
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	90	400	do	s20 55¾
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. bd	40½	20	do	56¾
2,000	do	b30 40¾	140	Mich. Central R. R.	97
11,000	do	40	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	24⅝
10,000	do	b10 40	50	do	23¾
25	Merchants Bank	110	100	do	b10 23
10	Bank of Commerce	100½	897	do	23
20	Am Exch Bank	102¾	25	M. S. & N. Ia pref. S'k	38
8	Metropolitan Bank	102	120	do	s3 39
10	Nassau Bank	99	100	Panama Railroad	102
12	Continental Bank	99	100	do	s30 102
10	Artisans Bank	78	765	do	102⅝
30	do	80	100	Clev. & Pitts	12
175	Canton Co	21	24	do	11¾
50	do	s3 21½	20	Ill. Central R. R.	97
4:5	Cumb Coal Co	23	110	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	87¾
2175	do	23¾	150	do	b10 88
100	do	b30 23¾	60	do	88
100	do	b3 23¾	50	do	s30 88
200	do	s30 23	20	do	b90 88⅝
250	do	b30 23¼	100	do	b10 88¾
750	do	b30 23½	100	do	s3 88¾
500	do	b60 23⅝	2050	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44¾
10	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	83	300	do	b30 44⅝
182	do	6 83½	100	do	b60 44¾
220	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c 84	240	do	b60 44¾
1300	do	opg 84	100	do	b10 44¾
160	do	s 0 84	150	do	44¾
100	do	s15 84	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	b60 76⅝
160	do	b60 84⅛	69	do	76
300	do	b60 84	250	do	75¾
200	do	opg 83¾	325	do	75¼
200	do	opg 83⅞	50	do	b3 75¾
500	do	b30 84	50	do	b30 75¾
250	Erie Railroad	25¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30 33
350	do	b3 25¾	265	do	32¾
5	do	28¾	10	do	32¼
150	do	b30 25¾	20	do	32
200	do	h10 25¾	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	13
230	do	25¾	100	do	s10 13
100	do	s10 25¾	100	do	12¾
100	do	b60 26	170	do	13
200	Hud. River R. R.	22	600	do	h10 13
400	do	s3 22¾	625	do	12¾
100	do	s3 22¾	10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	90
100	do	23			

BOARD.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	115	160	M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk.	38¾
10	Park Bank	96	15	Panama Railroad	103
455	Canton Co	22	5	do	102
350	Cum. Coal Co	23	100	do	101½
50	do	b30 23¾	12	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 84	50	do	97½
200	do	b30 83¾	50	Gal & Chic. R. R.	b30 88¾
100	do	opg 83¾	80	do	88
30	do	p & a. 83¾	100	do	b90 88
25	do	83¾	100	do	87¾
200	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23	200	Cleve. & T. R. R.	s5 44¾
350	Harlem R. R.	14½	500	do	s10 44½
300	do	14	100	do	44¼
100	Erie Railroad	25¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74¾
400	do	25¾	200	do	74
500	do	28	350	do	73½
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65	250	do	b30 74
125	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
224	do	23¼	130	La Crosse & M. R. R.	11¾
150	do	b30 23¾	150	do	11¾
100	do	s6 23	75	do	12

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$19,500	New-York State 5s, 1858	Int. add. 100⅜
$5,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 113⅜
$5,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 113
$15,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 111
$10,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 92⅛
$5,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 92¼
$3,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. I m. 8s	Int. add. 16
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 42½
$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 8s	Int. add. 40⅜
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 29¾
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 25¾
$5,000	Chic. St. Paul & F. du L. R. 7s	Int. add. 29¾
$1,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 31¾
$10,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat 90¾
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat. 90⅜
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat. 90¾
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Flat 91½
$1,647	Illinois Internal Improvement Scrip	Flat. 99¾
$980	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	69
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	69½
$620	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	48
$800	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	48¼
15 shares	Cleve., Columbus and Cinelnnati R. R.	93¾
50 shares	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	13¼
15 shares	Third-avenue R. R.	96½
5 shares	New-York Balance Co	99¾
10 shares	Harmony Fire Ins. Co	96¾
20 shares	St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	114
20 shares	Hope Fire Ins. Co	92
20 shares	Hope Firs Ins. Co	92½
5 shares	East River Fire Ins. Co	100
25 shares	People's Bank	92½
60 shares	Pacific Bank	109¾
10 shares	Long Island Ins. Co	169
20 shares	Arctic Fire Ins. Co	98½
10 shares	Artisans' Bank	76
10 shares	Academy of Music	170
10 shares	Commonwealth Bank	87½
5 shares	American Exchange Bank	102¾
10 shares	Park Bank	97
10 shares	Bank of Commerce	101
50 shares	Phenix Bank	105¾
10 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
20 shares	St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	112
25 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co	69

THURSDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange is very great to-day, and scarcely less so is the Cotton Market. The buoyancy in the Stock dealings exceeds anything of the kind we have now to report since the ruling temper of the Brokers' Board shifted sides. The *Bulls* now carry the day as decidedly as the *Bears* did a few months since, and the entire list, good, had and indifferent, is under their control. There is nothing in too low repute in point of intrinsic value to be passed by as a bubble for speculation. This is the least favorable sign of the stability of the market. The more substantial evidence of its real strength is in the advance of the dividend-paying securities, which are rapidly, and to all appearances, surely recovering the position which they had several years ago in public confidence. The business of the Street to-day is equal to about *thirty thousand shares*, and $300,000 in bonds, mostly registered at the Board. The extreme advance on yesterday's closing rates, which was from 1@2 ₰ cent., was not quite sustained at the close, though no evidence was afforded of anything like a serious check to the general rise in

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1998. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Compromise by the Lecomptonites.

Refusal of the House to Investigate a Serious Charge.

CaRoun and the Southern Lecomptonites—The Illness of Mrs. Senator Douglas—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

I understand the Lecomptonites are very sanguine that at their caucus, to-morrow night, they can present a compromise which will satisfy the Douglas men, and lead them to cease their resistance. The principal point of the proposition is that Congress shall declare the right of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution immediately if they choose.

The partisan vote by which HOARD's resolution, providing for an investigation as to the newspaper reports relative to attempts on the part of persons in the interest of the Executive to influence votes for Lecompton was tabled to-day, is a significant commentary upon the President's declaration that he will carry Lecompton through within thirty days. BURNS, attempts to exculpate himself to-day were very indiscreet, especially in view of the fact that he himself told a colleague that he (BURNS) could have a couple of offices in his district if he would vote right. This can be substantiated.

CALHOUN's declarations that the Free-State Legislature of Kansas is elected is creating trouble among the Southern Lecomptonites.

The town was shocked to-night by the sudden announcement of the death of Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS, but it was happily untrue. She has been dangerously ill, but is better to-night. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

It appears from the books of the Treasury Department, that the total amount of the receipts into the Treasury from March 3, 1789, (when the Constitution of the United States went into operation,) to the 1st of July, 1857, was $1,955,000,000. The expenditures were, for the naval and military services, $624,000,000, and for the civil list, $119,000,000; for revolutionary and other pensions, $77,300,000; for redemption of public debt, $598,000,000, &c., &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises proposals for the issue of $5,000,000 of additional treasury notes authorized under the late law.

The wife of Judge DOUGLAS is now considered out of danger.

Messrs. SWEENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., quote land warrants 88 to 91 cents per acre.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having reported that he had, in obedience to the orders of the House, arrested JOHN W. WOLCOTT, he was required to bring him before the bar.

The Speaker, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. STANTON, asked Mr. WOLCOTT what excuse he had for not answering the question propounded by the Select Committee, whether he had received any money or securities from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., some time in March last, to the amount of $30,000, more or less, and whether he was now prepared to answer that and all other proper questions.

The witness was sworn by the Speaker as to the truth of his written reply, which was to the effect that he was here in obedience to the order of the House to answer for the alleged contempt committed by him. He assured the House in all sincerity that he did no design to be nor did he suppose that he was guilty of such an offence, and he respectfully asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge of contempt and fully justify his conduct. He wished again to consult his counsel.

Mr. STANTON moved that the indulgence asked be granted, and that he (WOLCOTT) be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and have the benefit of counsel.

Mr. COCHRANE said there must be very remarkable circumstances to justify any gentleman in raising an objection, but he could not do otherwise than interpose his protest against delay.

Mr. CLEMENS concurred in Mr. COCHRANE's views. The witness had admitted, indirectly, that he received money. Why, then, not answer distinctly and honestly about it? Why seek delay?

Mr. CLARK COCHRANE said that the House was entitled to a direct response to its interrogatory, but that there was nothing unreasonable in the witness asking an opportunity to consult counsel, which privilege was accorded to the meanest criminal.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that if anybody had used money corruptly, he would exert himself to discover the wrong doer. Why not grant the delay? Was the dignity of the House so far gone that it could not last a day? Were they in such peril that they would not give the witness time to answer a question?

Mr. STANTON's resolution then passed.

Mr. BOYCE, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Mr. BROOKS, who contests the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. The former charges fraud and violence, and asks a new election. The report says that the authorities of Baltimore are so implicated in the frauds that they cannot be depended upon to extend security to witnesses. The Committee offer a resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of Mr. BROOKS for a Committee to take testimony.

Mr. PHILLIPS submitted a minority report stigmatizing the election proceedings in Baltimore as a gross insult to our institutions and laws, and a most offensive mockery of political independence and popular sovereignty. The report concludes with a resolution that the Committee of Elections have power to send for persons and papers, and examine into all the evidence in the case.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mr. HOARD said that rumors were afloat involving the rights and dignity of the House, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether attempts have been made by persons connected with the Executive Department, or persons acting under their advice, to influence the action of the House directly or indirectly, by promise or intimidation, or the giving or withholding of patronage, etc.

Mr. WARREN objected to the reception of the resolution. If Mr. HOARD would put his finger on the person so offending, he would vote with him, but he could not do so on such sweeping, indefinite charges.

Mr. HOUSTON said if the gentleman would state, on his own responsibility, that improper influences had been used, that would afford a tangible ground for an investigation, but not scurrilous articles from the newspapers.

Mr. HOARD read from the Richmond *South*, an article which said that the President had declared that he would put the Lecompton Constitution through in thirty days or burst, as the four desirable votes could be procured by means of Executive appointments, but it would require nice engineering.

Mr. MILLSON read from *Jefferson's Manual* to show that Mr. HOARD himself had committed a breach of privilege.

Mr. WARREN said the Speaker must see this was not a question of privilege. He thought this attempt to attack gentlemen who stand fair before the nation radically wrong.

The Speaker thought this matter did present a question of privilege.

Mr. HOARD read from the correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of Thursday the following:

"I learn that until Monday morning it was expected that BURNS, of Ohio, would vote against the Lecomptonites. On the morning of that day, however, he came to another perception of his duty, on the understanding with the President that his son-in-law should retain the valuable place of Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and that he himself should be gratified with the office of Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, when his present term in the House is completed."

Mr. HOARD read from the Constitution showing that the President's power with Congress only extends to matters of legislation, and from WASHINGTON's Farewell Address against trespassing on the rights of the National Legislature; adding that these newspaper statements form a basis for the action of the House.

Mr. WARREN said that, if Mr. HOARD insinuated that men of the Democratic side were influenced by cowardice, or hope or fear, he was very much mistaken. Neither Executive nor others could influence them. He was on the track of a distinguished reporter, and, if he could find him, he would expel him. If gentlemen wanted to attack Democrats, they would be met, but they (the Democrats) don't want a stab under the ribs.

Mr. BURNS pronounced the statement in the *Tribune* an unqualified falsehood.

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that the movement of Mr. HOARD is founded on a vague rumor. It was time, and past it, to end such proceedings.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, accused Mr. STEPHENS of an attempt to strangle investigation.

Mr. GIDDINGS was sorry to see unnecessary excitement. It became statesmen representing a free people to purge themselves of such charges of corruption. He referred to the fact that the Democrats once expelled a Reporter of the *Tribune* for stating that their colleague, Mr. SAWYER, ate sausages.

The House, by a vote of 108 against 88, decided that Mr. HOARD's resolution was not a question of privilege.

Adjourned till Monday.

Speaker Orr's Arrangement of the Kansas Committee—A Personal Matter—The Steamboat Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The Speaker, after several days' deliberation, has brought forth and announced his Select Committee to investigate the Kansas frauds, under the resolution adopted on Monday upon motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. The names of the gentlemen selected are already before you—and, delicate and disagreeable though the task may be, duty nevertheless calls for some comment upon the course of Colonel ORR in connection with this subject. In the first place, the Speaker has so far degraded the responsible position of presiding officer of the House as to disregard the well-settled rules of Parliamentary custom, in obedience to partisan interests and in favor of a fraud. He has failed to constitute the Committee so as to give a majority to the friends of investigation who moved and carried the resolution authorizing its appointment. He has thus assumed a modified veto power, and consigned the proposed investigation to the tender mercies of those who resisted it from beginning to end. In the House, those who desired to prevent an official exposition of the frauds by which the people of Kansas are sought to be cheated of their rights were fairly beaten. The investigation was ordered, and then the Speaker steps in to render the investigation as inefficient as possible! His course must strike every Parliamentarian and all honest men, not blinded by party zeal, as unjust, unusual and indecent. What else than party exigencies—the imminent necessity for smothering the rascality charged by the friends of the investigation—could induce a professedly impartial presiding officer to put the investigation in charge of those who are opposed to it altogether?

But not only has Mr. ORR betrayed his excessive partisanship by placing the friends of the investigation in the minority. In the selection of the individual members of the Committee he has displayed marvellous ingenuity, with the view, apparently, of rendering the majority strong, and the minority as weak as possible. The majority members are all gentlemen of experience and ability, each man competent to fight boldly, earnestly and to great advantage in obstructing the investigation; while there is scarce a man in the minority who would have been selected by the friends of Kansas as a member of the Committee. This Colonel ORR knows well, and his own conscience, if it has a spark of life, must assure him that he has purposely arranged the Committee so that it shall be as nearly inefficient as it is in his power to make it. If he had had the least desire to make a fair Committee he would have put upon it Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, whose experience in the former Kansas investigation peculiarly fitted him for its duties, and made it exceedingly desirable that he should go upon it. Mr. ORR was fully informed that his appointment was desirable, but he paid not the least heed to the wishes of the friends of investigation and the opponents of fraud. Did Mr. ORR suppose for a moment that Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, would have been chosen by the delegation, or by the Anti-Lecompton men at large, to represent them upon the Committee? Or did he imagine for a moment that either BUFFINTON of Massachusetts, or WALBRIDGE of Michigan, would have been selected by them for so important a position? He knows better, and should blush at thought of the motive which governed him in their selection. When he decided to rob the majority in the House of their right to numerical control in the Committee they had ordered, the least he could have done in common decency was to select the minority of the Committee from among the most prominent "floor members" of the House, gentlemen in whom the Anti-Lecompton men reposed the greatest confidence in all respects. In this he has signally failed, and given us another humiliating illustration of the depths of meanness to which a partisan politician may descend, when party success depends upon the consummation of fraud and villany of the deepest dye.

The Committee does not give satisfaction. No man will pretend to say that it is a fair Committee. It is packed unscrupulously with a view to obstruct investigation. But it is the best that can be had, without a resolution taking the appointment out of the Speaker's hands could be passed. As it is very doubtful what would be the fate of such a movement, it will probably not be attempted. I think, however, that despite the transparent efforts of Col. ORR to obstruct the discovery of the truth, enough will be forced out to render it impossible that the Lecompton swindle can be made to succeed. In the face of the boasting of Mr. BIGLER and others, who are all "near the throne," and who profess to consider the passage of the Lecompton Constitution as a foregone conclusion, I repeat that I do not believe it will ever be found as strong again as it was on Monday last. The faithful and true men of the Committee will get out such abundant evidence of the fact that the people of Kansas are opposed to coming into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, that it will be very hard ever again to get one hundred and thirteen members of the House to vote in favor of forcing them in.

By the way, I have noticed that Hon. HORACE F. CLARK denies having said that there were not 5,000 out of 27,000 votes in his district in favor of Lecompton, and yet that he would vote for it straight through. I have no idea that Mr. CLARK intends to misrepresent the facts, but he has probably forgotten some things that he has said quite publicly. But, as he has raised a seeming question of veracity with your correspondent, and is willing to venture a moderate sum, to be appropriated by the loser to some public charity, I will venture to produce the sworn evidence that my statement was substantially correct. At the same time, permit me to remind your readers that Mr. CLARK has had the independence to break the chains of party discipline, and refused to vote for the Lecompton swindle, his better judgment showing him the justice of obeying his constituents and his conscience rather than the President of his choice. Far be it from your correspondent either to intentionally misrepresent him, or rob him of the least of the credit which is his due.

The steamboat bill, which has been pending in the House for a day or two past, has some very good, and other equally objectionable features. It can never become a law unless materially modified. It provides, for instance, that sea-going steamers shall carry only one passenger to every seven tons measurement. This would give to one of the fine steamers of 3,000 tons burthen on the Pacific Ocean only about four hundred passengers—when they can readily accommodate six or seven hundred. The effect of such a provision, if adopted, must be either to break up steam lines altogether, or to largely enhance the rates of passage. Again, the bill is ineffective, in that it provides no means for testing the respective qualities of life-boats, and insuring the use of those best adapted to the purpose of saving human life. Four-fifths of the so-called life-boats are utterly useless, and should be banished from service altogether. Cannot some means to remedy this difficulty be provided. The bill has been sent to the Committee of the Whole, whence it can never emerge without material amendment.

Cards are out for another grand ball at the National Hotel, on Monday evening next. It will be a splendid affair, beyond doubt. Last evening there were several parties—but chief among them all was that given by GEORGE PARKER, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most liberal private citizens of Washington, whose entertainments are among the pleasantest reminiscences of a season at Washington to many hundreds who are now scattered in every part of the Union. The *élite* of metropolitan society was present, and festive occasion was never more joyous. S.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

$1,325,000 En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst., *via* Havana 9th inst., is coming up the river.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. for New-York, with the mails and two hundred and fifty passengers from California, and $1,325,000 in treasure.

The *Granada* left Havana on the 9th inst. for Aspinwall, on her return voyage.

Advices from Key West state that the United States steam frigate *Wabash* was to leave on the 10th for New-York.

The clipper ships *Frigate Bird*, from Philadelphia, and *Golden Rule*, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The New-York mail train for the West, on the Central Road last night, was thrown off the track, near Canastota, by a broken rail. Mr. BRANAN, of New-York City, was badly cut on the head, but not dangerously. Mr. ALLEN, of Vincennes, Ind., and Mr. FORBES, of Syracuse, N. Y., received cuts on the head. Three or four other passengers were slightly bruised, and the engineer's brother-in-law slightly hurt.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

No. 74.—Patrick C. Shannon *vs.* Rafael Garcia—Motion to dismiss argued for appelees.

No. 34.—Argument continued for the appelees. Adjourned to Monday.

A Sham Duel in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 12.

A sham duel took place this afternoon, on the west side of the Schuylkill, between two young men named DE CHARMONT and SHERIDEN. The balls were drawn by the seconds from the pistols before they were handed to the combatants—a fact of which SHERIDEN was aware. As the pistols were fired, SHERIDEN fell, and DE CHARMONT, fearing the consequences, fled to parts unknown. In a letter he left at home, he stated that if he killed his antagonist he would leave for Europe immediately.

Partial Burning of the Michigan State Lunatic Asylum.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The main building of the new State Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo was partially consumed by fire last night. The buildings were unoccupied. The damages estimated at about $32,000.

Marine Disasters.

A BARK ASHORE AT ORANGE KEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The southern mail has been received.

The bark *Thomas Allibone*, at New-Orleans, saw a bark, streaked black and white, ashore at Orange Key. The rigging was standing. Wreckers were around her.

The schooner *Cole*, of New-York, from St. Mary's for Havana, had arrived at Nassau in distress. ALEXT COLE, a seamen, had been lost overbard.

THE SCHOONER ORLANDO TOWED OFF-

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The schooner *Orlando* was towed off Stoney Beach this morning, without damage.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 12—10 P. M.

The weather is clear, and there are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The gale continues.

Departure of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The *Canada* experienced very heavy weather in her passage from Boston. She arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at nine.

Death of Commodore Perry's Wife.

NEWPORT, Friday, Feb. 12.

The wife of Commodore PERRY, U. S. N., died last night. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, this city, on Sunday.

Execution of two of the McKeesport Murderers.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 12.

HENRY FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, two of the McKeesport murderers, were hung this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the jail-yard of this city. The execution was witnessed by about thirty persons, but a very large crowd were on the outside of the yard. Both murderers delivered addresses, acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but said that MOSAOC and STEWART are innocent. STEWART is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight.

The Health of Bishop Potter.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 12.

BISHOP POTTER, who was attacked on Wednesday by severe apoplexy at Greensburg, is better, but still in a critical condition.

The New-York Herald—What's the Matter?

From the Norfolk (Va.) Argus.

Monday's New-York *Herald* has its date on the outside thus: "Morning edition—Sunday, Feb. 8, 1858." Something must be the matter with the paper which has the "largest circulation in the world." There are not only continual evidences of absence of mind, but there are evidences of decay in the "Satanic press." Its more enterprising cotemporaries are continually catching it asleep. Not long since BENNETT published an account of an opera; it was sung in grand style, with immense applause, &c. The *News* informed the public next day that on "account of unavoidable circumstances, the opera did not come off." The TIMES, *Tribune* and *Day Book* are constantly catching the *Herald* in falsehoods, and as soon as BENNETT is caught, he comes out with a column of double-leaded matter about his immense circulation.

But the decline of the *Herald* is apparent in the quantity of its reading matter. Compare it with its issues of last year, and its reading columns will be found to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less. The TIMES and *Tribune* have far more matter in them. BENNETT seems to have surrendered his columns to chambermaids, wet nurses, coachmen, and *id omne genus*. In politics, too, this journal has experienced a change. From being the pitiful tool of the Abolitionists, it has become the most abject lickspittle of the Administration. While we despise the traitor, we don't object to make use of his treason. We are sorry, however, that he has lent his columns to the support of Southern interests, for he is sure to damage them. His advocacy hastened the decay of Know-Nothingism, ruined Fremontism, and has, we fear, seriously injured the present Administration with the sensible conservative masses of the North. There is something rotten in the *Herald* office.

ANTI-LECOMPTON RALLY.

The Academy of Music Shut Against Bancroft and Popular Sovereignty.

BRIEF SPEECHES FROM MR. STANTON.

A SERENADE.

Mr. Butler's Explanations—Messrs. Greeley and McMasters Shake Hands—Expressions of Indignation.

The Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting was advertised to have been held at the Academy of Music last night. Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER, on behalf of the Committee—and that Committee comprised many of the most eminent men of the City—had engaged the building, paid the money for its hire and procured the receipt. Consequently, in accordance with the public announcement, more than an hour before the time for the commencement of proceedings, from ten to fifteen hundred persons had assembled, and their numbers were being momentarily increased, while the Academy remained as dark as on a night of no performance, when its large proportions loom out huge, blank and insipid, against a starlit sky.

It is proper to state that some inclination towards lighting the building was shown a little after 6 o'clock, when Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, one of the directors, gave peremptory instruction to turn the gas off, on the ground, as was understood, that the conditions under which the lease was held, forbade its being let for any political purpose. However this may be, it was dark and drear enough at least an hour and a quarter before the meeting, according to arrangement, was to have commenced, and the multitude then assembled, who, bent on securing good seats, had hastened early to the spot, were first apprised that there would be no meeting by the appearance of fifty or sixty policemen, who were sent to "preserve order." Then the reporters in attendance were introduced to certain of these directors, who said the thing was impossible—there could be no meeting—the lease would be taken away—Mr. TUNISON said there couldn't, and Mr. ULLMAN said there wouldn't—and in short, put the question how you would, still there couldn't. And with that answer the two to three thousand then and there assembled had to console themselves. The gas had been partially lighted—it was put out by somebody's order—and there was to be no meeting because there couldn't.

The great front piazza of the building, on Irving-place, presented an impromptu rostrum, and indignant orators naturally repaired thither. Around them as many of the crowd as the street would hold gathered in close compact, but nobody appeared worth listening to, and the audience relieved their disappointment with very fair imitations of the crowings of barn-yard roosters, after the manner of the British House of Commons in the olden time.

At length, when about half of the multitude had left the spot, the cry of "Order" was raised from the steps of Mrs. GLEASON's boarding-house, in Irving-place, immediately fronting the piazza of the Academy, and when the desired silence was obtained, a gentleman whose name was not announced, made some introductory remarks inveighing against the Directors for not opening the Academy, and the Academy for not being opened. His brief speech was altogether foreign to the purpose of the meeting, and was consequently not received with any great approbation. Loud cheers were given for Governor WALKER, DOUGLAS, and Gov. WISE. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was called for, as were Mr. BUTLER and Mr. STANTON.

After a brief delay, Mr. BUTLER appeared and spoke as follows, amid loud cries of "Postpone the meeting:"

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret the delay and the consequent disappointment to all of us, that has been occasioned by the refusal to open the doors of the Academy of Music. [Cries of, "Get an axe and open them now."] Gentlemen, those who invited you here to listen to what Mr. STANTON might have to say in relation to the wrongs that have been suffered by the people of Kansas, did not do so until they had, by the means usually recognized as binding, secured the use of the Academy of Music. [Cries of "Break down the doors—let's in now in spite of them."] No, gentlemen, let us act, even under this wrong, in consonance with the great conservative principles of our Republican Constitution, and by so doing, show to those who have so grossly violated those principles, that we can abide by them even when the temptation to do otherwise is strong. [Cries of "The Administration didn't send the police here to keep the doors closed when Fernando Wood wanted to let his Sixth-warders in. Well, fellow-citizens, the committee of management did all that could be considered necessary to concede the use of the Academy. After the agreement had been consummated, notice was received that it could not be opened. The Committee saw the Directors immediately, and they held a meeting in relation to the matter. When they adjourned, it was understood that the Academy would be opened to us if we demanded it. [Cries of "Three cheers for STANTON;" and three hearty cheers were given, and before the speaker could resume, three cheers were called for Gov. WALKER, and given with much apparent good will.] Fellow-citizens, in accordance with our agreement we demanded the opening of the building this evening; and when that had been done, the management commenced lighting it up. But before any considerable progress had been made, Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, one of the Directors, appeared, and after forbidding the opening of the building, ordered the gas that had been lighted to be turned off. [Three groans for CUTTING and the Lecompton Consutution.] Gentlemen, as soon as that was known we called upon the management, and were assured that if we could get the consent of the President of the Board of Directors he would light up the building immediately. Without delay we proceeded in search of the President, but now, after looking for him in every place that it was supposed he could be found, we are obliged to report that he has not been seen, and it now remains with you to say what shall be done. [Cries of "Take down the doors," and "No, no; let's postpone it, and get the Crystal Palace."] Gentlemen, if you desire it, Mr. STANTON is here, and I think he can be prevailed upon to say a few words. [Three cheers for STANTON, and three cheers for ALEXANDER and DOUGLAS.] If you desire it, gentlemen, I will ask him to speak, notwithstanding it is an unpleasant night for out-of-door speaking. [Loud cries for STANTON, and also to have the speaking postponed.]

Preparatory to the introduction of Mr. STANTON, some person in the crowd proposed Mr. BISSELL, as Chairman, which was carried unanimously, and immediately afterwards, several persons called out: "BANCROFT is our President,—bring him out." Others cried: "Let the old gentleman put on his hat, or he'll take cold." However the, question was finally settled by a man who said: "Well, consider BANCROFT our ideal President, and let Mr. BISSELL take the Chair." The calls for STANTON were now loud and long. At length he appeared upon Mrs. GLEASON's stoop, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR STANTON.

Mr. STANTON was introduced amid great applause. He presented himself bareheaded, and had scarcely uttered the words "Fellow-countrymen," when there arose from the crowd shouts of "Put on your hat," "You will catch cold," and counter cries of "Order." The noise quickly subsided, and he resumed:

Fellow-countrymen and citizens of New-York, I came here to-night on your invitation, prepared to address you upon that most important subject, which is now before the Congress of the United States, and which so deeply affects the integrity of this Union, and the rights of the people of the whole confederacy. I very much regret that the doors of this building have been unexpectedly closed to you. [Cries of "Break them open!" "No! no!" "Break them open!" "Shut up!"] Because Border Ruffian as I am, and accustomed to speak in the open air, yet on account of recent exertions of this kind, I know that it is utterly impossible for me to do justice either to you or to the subject, by speaking to-night, cold as it is, and in the open air. At some other time, fellow-countrymen, when you can procure a suitable hall, it will give me the greatest pleasure and the greatest pride, calmly and deliberately, and in such a manner as I hope will enable you to understand it fully, to give you all the information which I possess in reference to the difficulties in the unhappy Territory of Kansas. But at the present time I have to ask your indulgence that I may be permitted to pass over this occasion without detaining you longer, for I know it would be impossible for me to address you satisfactorily, either to myself or to you, under existing circumstances. I am under deep obligations to you for your great kindness, and for the marked compliment of the appearance of so great a mass of the intelligent citizens of this Metropolis, to hear what I might have to say upon this occasion.

Mr. STANTON withdrew amid hearty cheering.

A VOICE—Three cheers for STANTON. [Loud cheers.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for Governor WALKER. [Renewed cheers.]

The names of Senator DOUGLAS and Governor WISE were greeted with similar manifestations of popular favor.

Mr. BUTLER came forward and said that another hall would be obtained for a meeting to hear Mr. STANTON early in the ensuing week.

This announcement elicited repeated cheers, and cries of "Good, good."

PROCESSION AND SERENADE—REMARKS OF MR. STANTON AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The audience, after the adjournment, formed itself into an immense procession, and, headed by the band, took up the line of march for the New-York Hotel, where Mr. STANTON has been for several days sojourning. Opposite this establishment the procession halted; the band performed several patriotic airs, and Mr. STANTON, in compliance with the wishes of the crowd, and his more immediate friends, who had accompanied him back from the Academy of Music, stepped out on the balcony and said:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In that distant Territory from which I have recently come, and which is even yet a new and uncultivated country, it is not to be expected that we should find any of the refinements of this great City. There are two things which the people of Kansas are not yet enabled to indulge in, though I find them fully exhibited among the accomplished citizens of New-York. One is that they won't interfere with public meetings, or, if they do so, it is done in a bold and manly mode, by direct and violent suppression. If they fight, their fights are free, and, if they speak, speech is free also. I have never known an instance in which they undertook to interfere with a public meeting for the expression of political sentiments of any kind. If they want to fight, they fight right out; and if they want to cheat, they cheat outright. They do not resort to trickery, in order to turn people out of doors, and prevent an expression of public opinion. The other thing which they cannot do in Kansas is the making of such music as you delight in. I have not heard on those distant plains the harmonious sounds which have fallen on my ears here to-night, and for which I am indebted so much to your kindness. But the day will come when on those remote and beautiful prairies, the central spot of the very garden of this Continent, cities like this great and magnificent metropolis will spring up, and all the refinements which you enjoy here will be exhibited there; aye, and when that Liberty, which is the birthright of the American people—[cheers]—which lies at the foundation of our institutions, will be established beyond all question, and when all the puny efforts of mistaken politicians will not avail to destroy it. [Cheers.] I repeat again, to you, my fellow countrymen, that under present circumstances, it is impossible for me to do more than acknowledge my obligations for your kindness in coming out to hear me, and my deep regret that you should have been disappointed, and to say to you that on some evening early next week, if your friends shall succeed in obtaining some suitable place in the City, I shall be ready to say to you what I intended to say to night—[cries of "Go on"]—in reference to those great principles which must be sustained at all hazards if we expect to live in the enjoyment of that freedom which we have inherited from our fathers. (Loud cheering, amid which Mr. STANTON retired.)

Subsequently he was waited on by a number of gentlemen, well-known as political sympathizers and citizens of influence. Among these were HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Judge WHITING, Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, Mr. JAMES E. COOLEY, Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, of this State, and various others. The meeting between Mr. MCMASTERS (editor of the *Freeman's Journal*) and Mr. GREELEY was characteristic. "Well, Mr. GREELEY," said the former, as he extended his hand, "who would have ever thought of seeing you and me meet on the same political platform? I know you were always right at heart, however mistaken you may have been in your ideas!"

Mr. GREELEY murmured a friendly remark in reply, and expressed to Mr. STANTON his regret that New-York could exhibit a species of border-ruffianism not less dangerous, and, if possible, more wicked than that of Kansas.

The wish was repeatedly expressed by the gentlemen in the parlor, as well as by the audience without that the Crystal Palace should be secured for the next meeting.

Card from Mr. Butler.

TO THE PUBLIC:

On Thursday, subsequent to the publication of my card in the papers of that day, I was, after an interview sought with me by three of the Directors of the Academy of Music, instructed to send Mr. TUNISON, the person having charge of the building, to Mr. HENRY A. COIT, the President of the Board of Directors. Early in the evening of that day I went with Mr. TUNISON to the house of Mr. COIT. Mr. TUNISON went in, and I awaited the result of the interview between them. Mr. TUNISON, upon coming from the house, informed me that he would prepare warm and light the house, and that upon presenting myself, with my receipt, (heretofore published,) at the building, with a proper police force, at 7 o'clock, on the night of the meeting, possession of the house would be given to me.

I attended at the time named, the parties being on the ground, and found an immense crowd already collected—an hour before the time of the call of the meeting—and the house closed and dark. I soon found Mr. TUNISON, and asked him what it meant. He informed me that he had, with much trouble and labor, got the house in readiness, by the removal of the fixtures of the last evening's ball, and had it warmed, and had commenced lighting it, when ROBERT L. CUTTING and PETER C. SCHUYLER, and one other director, of whose name I am uncertain, came to the building and ordered him to put out the lights and close the house, which order he had obeyed.

The public announcement of the meeting in the papers of Friday, as sure to take place according to the previous advertisements, was made upon the authority above stated, and I leave to the last named directors to settle their account with an intelligent and independent public upon whom this insult and outrage have been practiced. GEO. B. BUTLER.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 34°. Barometer 30,3 inches. Wind W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 11	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Calais, Me....	A. M.	N. W.	12°bz	Clear and pleasant.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	N. W.	4°az	Clear.
Eastport, Me...	A. M.	W.	5°bz	Clear and pleasant.
Pittsburg, Penn	A. M.	—	24°az	—
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	36°az	Three inches snow.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	22°az	Two inches snow.
Toledo, Ohio...	A. M.	—	24°az	Cloudy.
Columbus, O...	A. M.	—	26°az	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich..	A. M.	—	12°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O...	A. M.	S. E.	—	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y...	A. M.	S. E.	10°az	Good sleighing.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	S.	5°bz	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Portage City..	A. M.	N. E.	4°az	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.....	A. M.	N. E.	2°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. E.	4°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	—	18°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	W.	12°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	8°az	Clear.
Washington....	A. M.	N. E.	34°az	Light snow.
Philadelphia...	A. M.	N.	31°az	Cloudy—cold.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	N.	19°az	Clear and pleasant.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	W.	12°bz	Clear.
Boston.....	A. M.	W.	16°bz	Clear and pleasant.
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	17°az	Clear.
New-Orleans...	A. M.	—	68°az	Cloudy and damp.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	33°az	snowing—4 in. dp.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	E.	35°az	Rain and sleet.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	E.	32°az	Cloudy—snow.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S.	23°az	Snowing.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	S. E.	36°az	Slight fall of snow.
Dunkirk, N. Y..	P. M.	—	—	Warm—pleasant.
Bornelsville...	P. M.	—	—	Clear and cold.
Elmira, N. Y...	P. M.	—	21°az	Clear.
Port Jervis.....	P. M.	—	—	Clear and cold.
Newburg, N. Y..	P. M.	—	32°az	Clear and warmer.
Norfolk, Va....	P. M.	—	—	Heavy snow storm.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	2°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	P. M.	—	0°	Gale continues.
Rochester, N. Y	P. M.	—	23°az	Clear and pleasant.
Syracuse, N. Y.	P. M.	—	21°az	Clear and pleasant.
Albany, N. Y..	P. M.	—	19°az	Clear and pleasant.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	N. W.	22°az	—
Springfield, Ms	P. M.	—	17°az	Clear and fine.
Charlottetown	P. M.	—	16°az	Clear.
Washington....	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	N. E.	15°az	Bright and clear.
Philadelphia...	P. M.	—	28°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill....	P. M.	—	17°az	Clear.

☞ The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five dresses, sixty-three yards calico, eight pieces cambric, and one piece Canton flannel, from the Committee of the Charity Ball and Calico Dress Soiree.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Inquiry into the Fraudulent Election Returns—Curious Disclosures.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The difficulties seem to be renewing at Fort Scott, but from what cause it is difficult to learn. One thing is sure: There are no "designing politicians" in that vicinity, and whatever they do is done from no selfish or partisan motives. The following will give some light upon the subject:

LETTER FROM A BUFFERER AT FORT SCOTT.

LITTLE OSAGE, K. T., Jan. 27, 1858.

GENERAL—*Sir*: I have been a resident of Fort Scott for some time past, and am a Free State man in principle. For that principle—I know of no other cause—last Thursday I was surrounded by a mob, with guns and revolvers leveled at me, and was compelled to give them about $160 in cash, also an order for two horses, and the key to my grocery and bakery, which they took possession of, and all my other property, including clothing to the amount of $50), and it was with great difficulty that I escaped with my life.

They now have the Postmaster a prisoner, without a writ, and have fined him $100 for a remark he made about their proceedings. They have another man prisoner also. Every Free State man has been compelled to leave the Fort to save their lives. No Free State man is safe where he is obliged to be in their company. We learn, also, that they are threatening to invade the Little Osage, to capture more men for rebellion, and no doubt they will take plenty of property to pay them for their trouble.

I am the man that bailed out J. E. SPRAGG, and suppose that is one reason for my mistreatment.

D. B. JOHNSON.

The author of the above is known to be a reliable man, and I can vouch for all it contains. We learn, also, that the Free State men have sold all their interest in the buildings at the Fort, except one, and it was reported that the town would be burned yesterday by the outraged people in that vicinity. We can but hope for some better termination of the difficulty; still it is not easy to censure men for manifesting their indignation under such circumstances.

A rich affair has just occurred with the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to investigate frauds at the two last elections. They have been taking testimony, calling for persons and papers, &c., and on Saturday last Gen. MCLEA

RACHEL.

How Rachel might have been Married and was not.

M. DE TROBELAND is continuing in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* his very agreeable sketches of the life and character of the great French actress, combining very pleasantly his own reminiscences and impressions with the multitudinous memorials with which the press of Paris teems, and for some time to come is likely to teem. The death of so conspicuous an [artist would at any time have set a hundred pens in motion, to record all manner of incidents, notions and experiences, both true and false, in illustration of her genius and her character. But at this particular moment the journalists of Paris, debarred from the great field of political speculations and partisan conflict, have thrown themselves with especial energy upon this piece of melancholy good fortuns, and the shower of *Rachelana* will hardly begin to abate till some Ingoldsby Royalist or snbtle Republican shall contrive to point a political moral, or sharpen a political satire over the shoulders of the departed actress. The sum of all these anecdotes, letters and conversations over which we heve thus fsr glanced is simply to show that the nature of a woman liks RACHEL is not to be disposed of and defined in a single phrase, and that more forces and contradictions go to the making up of such a woman than are dreamt of in the popular philosophy. With eighteen centuries of ignominy and oppression behind her in the history of her race, and eighteen years of penury and privation in her personal experience, it would have been surprising indeed had the daughter of peddler FELIX and his acrid old wife displayed in all the affairs of life the noblest attributes of womanhood and the most genial traits of human nature. For one occasionally stumbles upon a man or woman well born, well bred and well placed in the world, who succeeds in being clever without being altogether amiable, and in being brilliant without being invariably generous. So that we may safely show some charity in our judgment of RACHEL as a phenomenon, without thereby committing ourselves in favor of RACHEL as an example. How extraordinary, for instance, and yet how intelligible is the history of her marriages—that did *not* take place! She evidently never fell in with anybody in whom she could positively confide, and she was always too shrewd not to slip out of a false position before it became finally fatal. Before she went to the Gymnase she was engaged to a yonng man, just not quite so poor as herself, who hed been of use to her, and whom she possibly might have married, had he not gone to Algiers to seek his fortune, and forgotten to come back to France till things had changed with RACHEL and she with them. In 1840, RACHEL's friends, at her instance, offered her hand to a literary man with whom she had been quite intimate for several months. He was young and desperately in love with her; he fancied that what, with his small patrimony and his productive pen, he might contrive to live with RACHEL without depending on her talents, and he made light of the risks sttendant on a green-room marriage. So he accepted the proposal. After a while he went one evening as nsual to the honse of the FELIXES, where he found RACHEL and her sister packing up the trunks. RACHEL was evidently much excited, and a very broken and unsatisfactory conversation took place in the Germen language. At last, however, SARAH FELIX helped the lover ont of his dilemma. There had been a family quarrel at dinner. RACHEL had been exasperated and outraged—had sworn to quit Paris, and had taken three places, one for herself, one for her maid, and one for her sister, in the Marseilles stage for the next morning. "What was she to do when she got to Marseilles?" She did not know. Of course if she had gone, papa FELIX would have gone after her and the *Théâtre-Français* would have taken measures to reclaim the fugitive actress. But nothing of the sort was necessary. The family qnarrel was hushed up—a reconciliation was effected, and the straw fire went out. But the sagacious lover took the hint, and forthwith withdrew. A third time RACHEL planned matrimony—with a journalist—a man of the greatest generosity, whose character was, in all respects, a vivid contrast with her own fantastic nature. RACHEL qnite fascinated him, presented him to her family, and the marriage was arranged over a dinner at the *Rocher de Cancale*, in a company of distinguished Repnhlicans. The lover made his formal offer to her mother at a picnic at Montmorency. When the party came home RACHEL flung herself in a passion' of tears on the bosom of her sister, declaring that *he* did not love her, and that the marriage *must* be hroken off. The lover gave back her troth. He had been playing at "losers win," but very possibly did not think so next day, though his many friends had no doubt on the subject.

RACHEL, who might have been the type of SHAKESPEARE'S "woman fickle as the wave," was very fond of receiving declarations of love, and used to make not a little fnn of her adorers in the circle of her intimate friends. One of her suitors, whom she used to describe as being "just as big as a dog when he sits on his hind legs," conceived the delicate notion of painting a water-color of the inn at Aargau, in Switzerland, to which RACHEL had been carried after her birth. (She was born in a wagon.) This picture he offered her on her birthday. She was greatly touched by the gift, but we fancy did not keep it a great while. Another suiter, a tall, handsome young man of rank, was obliged to quit France rather suddenly in the following circumstances: There was a certain M. DE ***, a wealthy peer of France, who devoted himself to RACHEL. He was a young-old gentleman of fifty-five or sixty, in the finest state of preservation, and he no donht disliked the attentions of his youthful rival. So he wrote RACHEL a letter full of more or less fatherly advice, in which he impugned the moral character of the youth by a single pretty decisive phrase, and told her she must no longer receive him. This letter RACHEL gave to her mother, and her mother foolishly allowed M. —— to see it. Not five hours afterward M. —— met the Peer of France on the *Boulevard des Capucines*, walked up to him, and gave him a cut across the face with a horsewhip which drew blood. The police were np in arms, but M. —— got a passport at once, and hurried off to Brussels. There he met a young Spanish princess, whom he finally married. His riding-whip made him brother-in-law of the King of Spain. (Probably this story refers to the young Count IGNATIUS DE G——, the brother of a well-known resident of New-York.) In 1841, RACHEL, said one day that she had spent the previous evening with the richest of *vaudevillistes*, (M. SCRIBE.) then a widower. "I am rich," he had said to her, "and my heart is still yonng—I shonld be happy to offer you my hand." Did he ever make the offer? We may be allowed to douht it. The poet ALFRED DE MUSSET, however, did send her a written declaration, with an invitation to adorn by her presence a *punch-party*, in honor of herself! She accepted neither proposition.

She had a mania, too, for making promises which she never kept, as well as for contracting engagements which she always broke. Sometimes her hospitalities were defeated by her mother, who was a miracle of economy. Ons of RACHEL'S friends once resolved to catch the ball at the first bound. One day he was admiring an arm-chair at her house. "Do you admire it?" she said; "I embroldered it myself, and I used it in my last convalescence. Pray accept it." "With pleasure! but it weighs at least a hnndred pounds. Never mind. I accept it, and I will carry it home—*on the head of the nearest porter!*" No sooner said than done—the visiter went, the porter came, and RACHEL hardly knew whether to laugh or cry when she saw her chair vanish.

However, she set very lIttls store by the gifts that were given to her. * * * *

The history of her singing of the "Marseillaise," which electrified Paris in 1848, and New-York six years afterwards, was odd enough.

One evening, in the *entr'acte* of "Camille," she said to Mr. LOCKROY, who wss in her box, "I have a notion that will turn the heads of ell Paris." "Pray, what is it?" "*The Marseillaise.*" "*The Marseillaise?* why, what do you mean?" "Mean? why I shall sing it!" "Sing the *Marseillaise?* can you sing?" "No! but that makss no difference! I've hit on a kind of a chant—you shall see!" "And when, pray?" "To-night, at supper!" When she went home she put all her family at one end of the room—put herself in front of the piano with a *tri-color* in her hand, and went on with her song which she had been secretly learning for some time. We know how she sung it.

In Jnne, July, snd August, 1848, she went to the sonth of France, on her leave of absence. It now appears that she was charged, throngh the intervention of LEDRU ROLLIN, then Minister of the Interior, with a commission to *popularize the Republic by singing the Marseillaise in the Provinces*. This curious fact came out in a trial at the Conrt of Appeals at Lyons, March 7, 1849, when the Felix family were cast in 5,000 francs damages and costs, for breaking their engagements with the Lyons Theatre.

The art of *log-rolling*, it will be seen, is practiced in France as well as in America, and with at least as much sncoess. It is instructive, too, to see the necessity of "popularizing the Repuhlic" admitted hy so furious a Repuhlican as LEDRU ROLLIN, who boldly denies the validity of the Emperor's election by the very populations he himself thns tried to convert to Repnblicanism! Fancy a Committee of Conservatives in New-York or Boston, trying to "popularize the Union" by sending Miss LOUISA PYNE to sing "Hail Columbia" through the land!

THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

Principles of a True Monetary System.

NUMBER THREE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last article I showed, first, that money wss not wealth, bnt merely the representative of it,—a conventional sign nsed to facilitate the exchange of products; and, second, that any material or substance can be nsed for money, provided the issues are properly regulated.

I had intended to explain in the present article the mode of creating the new currency, but on reflection I deem it beat to prepare the way still further for a comprehension of the subject, hy explaining how gold and silver came to be used as a circulating medinm, and why a true currency could not, up to the present time, have been established. I will also point out the defects of a specis currency, and compare them with the advantages of one based on scientific principles.

Money grows out of the necessity which exists of exchanging products. Men are engaged in different avocations or branches of work; they produce different articles, which they must exchange with each other. This they cannot do by direct barter; the farmer cannot exchange an ox, for example, for a suit of clothes, as the tailor does not went the ox, and he cannot exchange it with the hutcher, who wants the ox, as he does not need what the hutcher has to give, namely, dressed meat. The exehange of products, called commerce, would be paralyzed, if some sign or medium of exchange, with a fixed value attached to it, which all recognized and which all received, were not resorted to. This sign or token is what is called MONEY. The necessity of it, then, grows out of the necessity of exchanging products; it is simply a contrivance for facilitating exchanges. It may either be a product of which the great majority have need—as arrows among saveges, furs among Northern tribes—or a conventional sign like gold and silver coins, bank notes, &c.

In pastoral or patriarchal times, when cattle-breeding was the main occupation of men, it is probable that cattle were nsed as the medium of exchange. In the early times of Greece, before gold and silver were discovered, the ox no doubt was the money—that is, the standard of value, the medium of exchange then used. The shield of Gleucus, remarks HOMER, cost ene hundred oxen. The first gold coin made was stamped with the image of an ox, and was called an ox, showing that on the introduction of the metals, the original standard of value was preserved; the coin was simply substituted in the place of it.

As Industry began to be more developed, and as exchenges multiptied, it became necessary to find some more convenient medium of exchange—something more easy to transport and preserve. With the progress of Society the metals began to be worked; gold and silver were discovered; the instinct or inventive genius of man soon suggested that they might be used for money. They answer to an admirable extent the purposes of a circulating medinm, and are in fact the only one that could be employed in early times. Being found in limited qnantities, the amount cannot be either very rapidly or very greatly increased, and as a conse quence balance and eqnilibrium are maintained of necessity in the circulation; then, again, they are divisible into small parts, furnishing coins of different denominations, and are not liable to rust and decay.

Gold and silver are the primitive currency furnished to man by Natnre, as horses, camels, and reindeer are the primitive means of travel and transportation; but as man progresses, and creates for himself the instrumentalities which he requires for the accomplishment of his destiny on earth, he discovers scientific means of travel and transportation, like the railroad, far superior to the primitive means furnished him by Nature. In like manner he can and will discover a scientific currency, which will as far exceed, in the functions it has to perform, the present gold and silver one, as the locomotive excels the horse.

I will now explain briefly why gold and silver have had, of necessity, to be employed as a currency up to nearly the present time, and why a true and scientific medium of exchange could not have been before established. The world is only just now ready for it, and that only perhaps in two or three of the most advanced nations of the world.

In times of political instability and vicissitudes, of despotism or arbitrary rule; of wers and revolutions, it is necessary to have a currency over which neither states nor individuals can exercise any control—that is, which they cannot increase at will, or regulate to suit their views or policy. A fixed and inflexible currency, which nature regulates and controls, is indispensable in such times, precisely as kings and despots are necessary in the government of nations when the people have not the intelligence and the sentiment of order necessary to govern themselves. Had a paper currency, like that in use among us, existed in the past, kings and despots would, in their wars and in all great emergencies, have issued it in qnantities to suit their purposes, and have thrown such amounts into circulation as to debase and render it worthless. As a consequence, gold and silver, or some other metal, which were above the power of kings—which they could not create, and the quantity of which they could not increase at will—had to be employed. A scientific currency, devised by human genius, regulated hy the commercial wants of the community or the amount of products to be exchanged, and made to perform, in the most economical manner, its true function, was impossible. The same law applies to other inventions. The electric telegraph, and even the railroad, would have been impossible in the troubled times of the past; they would have been destroyed and rendered useless by wars, invasions and other disorders.

A specie currency is self-regulating; it requires for its management neither financial intelligence, honesty nor justice on the part of men; it maintains regularity end order in the industrial affairs of society, and that in spite of the ignorance, rapacity and selfishness of States or individuals; hences its necessity in the imperfect stages of human society.

Gold and silver are the primitive and preliminary currency of mankind, adapted to periods of wer and despotic rule, to imperfect and incohsrent political and social organizations. These periods still continue, and there are hut very few nations which are ready for e redical change in the monetary system.

The great and practical problem to be solved, is the discovery of a true and scientific currency, adapted to the industrial wants of society, serving its *real* interests,—those of PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY,—instead of serving the interests of traffic, speculation, stock-jobbing and monopolies of all kinds.

Having expleined briefly the origin and necessity of a specie currency, we will now point out some of ite radical defects, and explain ths principlss on which a true currsncy should bs based.

DEFECTS OF A SPECIE CURRENCY.

1. It is a very expensive currency, on account of the cost and labor of mining, working and minting the material of which it is composed, and also on ecconnt of the valne of the metals themselves, which serve meny useful purposes in sociсty.

2 It is an artificial and arbitrary currency, since, instead of representing real wealth or the products of labor, which a true currency should do it represents only its own intrinsic value, and can be employed as a currency simply on account of its natural scarcity.

3. It flows to and is accumulated in large cities, where it is used in traffic, speculation, stock-jobbing, etc., instead of being invested in agriculture and other branches of productive labor.

4. It has a circulation separate from and independent of the prodncts of industry, which a trus currency should not have.

5. Circnlating independently of the prodncts of industry, it can be concentrated in the hands of, and be monopolized by, capitalists, bankers and financial operators, who, having the control of it, *can charge for the* USE *of it*. This gives rise to the principle of INTEREST ON MONEY, which would not exist under a true currency. The classes who control the currency can withdraw it from circnlation, hoard it, produce artificial scarcities, which people call "hard times," charge such rates of interest as they choose for the use of it, and employ it in private speculations and financial schemes of all kinds.

6. It prevents the free, natural and untrammeled exchange of products with each other, for the reason thet they must fain he converted into gold and silver—must find huyers who have gold and silver to purchase thsm—before such exchange can be effected. The result of this is that ths commercial and banking classes, which control the currency—*the instrument of exchange*—are mas ters of the circulation of products; they can speculate to an unlimited extent upon them as they pass from the hands of the producer to those of the consumer; they can even refuse to give credit or to purchase, in which case they can stop the exchange of products, stop production, and paralyze the industry of a nation.

BASIS OF A TRUE CURRENCY.

1. A true currency ahould be based upon and represent *directly* the prodncts of labor, the exchange of which it is its function to facilitate In this respect it would differ from the present metallic currency, which represents only the scarcity and intrinsic value of the so-called precious metals.

2. It should be created and issued by the State, that is, the people collectively, and be controlled by the State instead of by individuals, corporations and companies, which manage it to suit their own ends and make of it an instrument of private gain and specnlation.

3. It should be loaned on the security or pledge of real wealth, that is, the products of indnstry, which require to be exchanged, and not on Indorsed notes or individual aecurity, as under the present system. Credit, hased on individual security, places the monopoly of it in the hands of the commercial and financial classes, and gives rise to irregular isaues of the currency, to favoritism in loans, to financial mismanagement and to panics and revulsions.

4. It should be redeemehle in the products of industry or real wealth—not in specie—and thus be rendered wholly independent of gold and silver, the supremacy and control of which in regulating the exchange of products shonld be destroyed. Purchasing all things which are required, and being taken by the State for taxes and tolls, it would soon acquire universal confidence and a universal circulation.

5. It should be loaned at a rate which would be just sufficient to cover the cost of issuing and managing it; the rate would yet exceed 1 per cent. per annum. Thus the principal and interest on money would be destroyed, and credit be rendered virtually gratuitous.

6. It should be loaned at all times on the security of real wealth or the staple products of industry. Credit would thus be thrown open te the producing classes, and be made always accessible to those engaged in the legitimate exchange of products.

In my next, I will explain without further preemble, the mode of creating and issuing the new Currency.

A. B.

The Yellow Fever of 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct your impressions as to the prevalence of Yellow Fever at Bay Ridge during the Summer of 1856. With the exception of three cases the sickness was confined *entirely* to the shore, and to that part of it where bedding, clothing and other articles, thrown overboard from the infected vessels, had drifted and landed. These three cases were, a boy who had been playing and picking up articles on the beach—a farmer who had been fishing among the yellow-fever vessels anchored near Fort Hamilton, and a young woman who assisted in the care of a family on the shore, several members of which were fatally affected with the disease. The boy was taken sick at home, half a mile from the shore, and died, but the other two persons, living in the same vicinity, recovered. During the illness of the latter they were visited by many persons, who, ignorant of the disease nnder which they were suffering, took no prscautions to escape an attack, but notwitbstanding their exposure the disease was not communicated. Similar cases of exposure and exemption occurred at Fort Hamilton, Gowanus, Flatbush and other places.

From the facts developed during the prevalence of the fever at Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, Gowanus and Governor's Island, it is evident the disease is of *marine* origin, and although it does sometimes spread slightly into the interior, yet it is generally confined to the margin of the water; and when it does spread, its progress is very slow, and, in our Northern climate, before it can make any material advance, is met and conquered by the Autumnal frost.

A RESIDENT OF BAY RIDGE.

The Broadway.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Some time since I noticed in your paper a criticism upon the phrase "The Broadway," as used by Mr. THACKERAY. He seems to have had some authority for the addition of the article *the*, for I find in that famous trial of what was called the negro plot, or conspiracy in 1741, which should have been called a conspiracy of the *whites against* tbs negroes, the following phrases nsed before the Court, as reported by Judge HORMANDEN, viz.: "Coming up *the* broadway," "At the end of *the* broadway next the field," and "As they went along *the* broadway," &c

N. H.

Official Statistics of the Victorian Gold Fields.

The latest official information concerning the gold production of Victoria is contained in the returns received last Jnne at the Colonial Office in London from Governor Sir H. BARKLY, and coming down to the last day of February. The returns for November and December, 1856, received in April, disclose a state of things which bears aetisfactorily a comperison with the corresponding period of the prseceding yeer. The nnmber of diggers' licenses issued was 8,802, whilst in the lsst two months of 1855 only 5,530 were taken ont. Fresh auriferons districts were brought into operstion, and the quantity of gold forwarded to the shipping ports increased from 466,859 ounces to 471,186 ounces during the respective psriods. The export fees paid hy private individuals appear to have heen £500 less, hut the hanks, which, peying dnty on large quantities at a time for exportation, get it carrisd free from the gold fields, extended their shipments from 408,810 ounces to 513,278 ounces; whilst, notwithstanding this excess of more than 100,000 ounces exported, the quantity in deposit in the gold offices only fell from 57,727 ounces to 47,159 ounces, or little over 10,000 ounces reduction in stock. The aggregate addition during the year to the population of the gold fields was ebout 35,000 persons, the number on the 31st Decsmber, 1855, having been 146,042, snd on the corresponding day of last year 181,000; but the effective addition, or increase of adult males, was only 5,693. Governor BARKLY notices, as a gratifying feature of the returns on this hesd, that although the proportional distribution at the different diggings varied greatly from the previous year, indicating ths continued migratory hahits of a large portion of the diggers, the number of women and children had everywhsre increased, even in some of the localities which hsd been comparatively deserted, showing thst those who did remain had become permanent settlers. The Chinesc, to whom so strong an objection has been expressed, seem from the returns to have diminished in numbers from 19,244 to 18,109 instead of, as supposed, increasing; the Colonial newspapers seldom estimate them at less than 30,000 or 35,000; hut, as Sir H. BARKLY conceives, on no very accurate data.

The total produce of the Victorian gold fields dnring 1856 was 3,533,527 ounces, or 147 tons, 4 cwt., 2 qrs., 10 pounds, 7 ounces, the value of which at 80 shillings per ounce would be £14,134,108, showing an average of about £1,200,000 per month. The produce of the preceding year was exceeded hy about 24 tons, which is attributed to the extended use of steam power in connection with quartz-crushing. This auxiliary was introduced in 1855, but the want of a proper knowledge of the process waa against any great increase in the yield of gold resulting from its use. With an additional year's experience, the quantity of gold produced by amalgamation has increased to nearly one-eighth of the produce of the year. That the crushing of quartz will ultimately be the main sonrce whence the bulk of the gold produce of Australia will be derived, is douhted by no one conversant with the progress of that branch of the business. The many crude and imperfect machines at present in operation on the gold fields are being gradually displaced by more perfect machinery, with the general adoption of which, it is expected that the yield of gold will increase year by year. Looking at the comparative produce since 1852, we find a decline to 1854, and from that period to the close of 1856 a proportionate increase, the yield of the last-mentioned year being nearly equal to that of 1852. In New South Wales, on the contrary, the decrease was progressive and rapid during the whole period.

The amount brought down by Government escort during the two months ended Feb. 28, 1857, was 414,764 ounces, valued at £1,659,058, which was somewhat less than in the corresponding period of 1856, a result attributed to the want of water at some of the diggings. The number of licenses issued was 6,466, nearly half of the number to diggers in the Ballarat District. The quantity of gold remaining on deposit at the gold offices on the last day of February was 43,597 ozs. The total population of the gold fields had diminished to 176,585, of which nnmber 19,776 were Chinese, showing an increase of that nation. The number of women was 27,067, of whom only two were Chinese, and of children 38,094, including three juvenile Celestials. The largest proportion of females was at Sandhurst, where they numbered 8,150 to 11,650, and the smallest at Avoca, where there were only 6,340 to 32,784 adult males. The largest population was in the last-named diggings; but those of Ballsrat were the most productive, one-fourth of the total population obtaining one-third of the total production of gold.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Action of the Democratic Ward and County Committee of Boston and Suffolk County on the Lecompton Question—Democratic Future in Bostoo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The Democratic Ward and County Committee held an adjourned meeting last evening, to decide the fate of the Lecompton Constitution. This organization is the official mouth-piece of the Democracy of Suffolk County, which includes tbe cities of Boston and Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. Last week Col. WALCOT reported resolves to it, going the whole length in favor of Lecomptonism, and as much further as possible. They were laid over nntil last evening, when the Colonel read a loug report in their favor, which came from three-fourths of the Committee that had the subject in hand. The minority also made a report. There was a fiery debate on Alderman SILAS PEIRCE'S motion that the resolves of Col. WRIGHT were ill-timed, uncalled-for, and in any case of doubtful utility. The Alderman denounced the Lecompton Constitution as a perfect swindle, and said its adoption by the Democracy would lead to their defeat everywhere. Mr. PIERCE is a wealthy merchant, a good citizen, and a man of talent and energy, and who has been kept down by his fidelity to Democratic principles. I have seen him support JACKSON, VAN BUREN, POLK, CASS, PIERCE and BUCHANAN: and he is tbe very last man to have any sympathy with "Black Republicans." The debate was very animated, and gentlemen hit each other very hard. The minority report was rejected, 19 nays to 16 yeas. A motion to adjourn was lost; and tben Col. WRIGHT'S resolves were adopted. 26 yeas to 17 nays. Office-holding and office-ruling influences prevailed over independence. The minority of the Committee represent the majority of Suffolk Democrats—who are Douglas men. All, however, depends upon the fate of the Lecompton Constitution; should Kansas be admitted into the Union with that Constitution, our Democrats will all "acquiesce," snd all the more readily because of the bigotry, stupidity and intolerance of tbe ruling portion of the national opposition in Massachusetts.

Anti-Lecompton resolves were introduced into our House of Representatives yesterday. They don't amount to much, and their adoption will not have any effect at Washington. A State that passes strong resolves, and is represented by its weakest men in Congress, cannot expect to accomplish much at the national capital.

Yesterday a Democrat was elected to fill a vacancy in our Board of Aldermen, by a plurality of 453, and a majority over all others of 447. This has an ugly look, and being the first election of the year, it naturally encourages tbe Democrats.

Cold weather set in last night, when there was quite a hurricsne. If the "snap" shonld continue, we may not bave to import our ice from Maine.

THYME.

THE RHODE ISLAND MIRACLE.—The story of Mr. BOURN'S miraculous paralysis of sight and speech, and of his restoration by direct divine interposition, is going through the papers again, with this heading. It was, as long since explained in this paper, simply a case of sun-stroke, cured by the skillful applicatlon of the ordinary remedies of medical science. There was no more miracle ahout it than there is in every other case where the means that Divine Providence has placed in the hands of men are employed for the relief of human suffering.—*Providence Journal.*

Sending Culprits to Sea.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I find the following report of the trial and sentence of FRANCIS BENNETT for petit larceny:

"FRANCIS BENNETT was found guilty of a petit larceny, with which CHARLES H. THOMAS charged him. A friend of the prisoner proposed to see that he went to sea. Judge CONNOLLY—Now we hold you responsible for his being sent to sea. Judge CROKER—Now, don't send him to Norfolk, a five days' voyage. He must go to sea to stay the same length of time that we should have sent him up for."

Now, Mr. Editor, by what right or color of law do our Judges make *prisons* of our merchant ships for the thieves and rogues of this City. Almost every day chsrges are made against masters and officers of our merchant ships for hrutality and cruelty at sea. These charges, in many cases trumped up and sworn to by the convicts who are sent by your Judges on our ships to serve out a sentence for crimes such as the above, and often thst of arson and *perjury*. I would, with all due courtsay, ask the Jndges of our Criminal Courts what we, as masters of vessels, have done, that we should suffer this injustice. Is it right that young men who are learning ths trade before the msst, should be obliged to associate with such sompsny? As an act of justice to our captains snd officers, es well as to our seamen, (many of whom are men of character and respectability,) let this manner of disposing of criminals be at once stopped, and *they* will confsr a lasting favor on the American merchant marine.

H. C. B.

The New-Haven Affray.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

WILLIAM MILES, the firemsn wounded in the late riot, died this morning about 2 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon he was reported to be better, and hopes were indulged of his recovery. His death, of course, gives the investigation the form of a Coroner's Inquest. The Jury were impanneled this morning, and after viewing the body adjourned to meet this afternoon at Justice BENNETT'S office. The examination will, for the present, be private. I understand from the best authority that no facts have been elicited thus far calculated to fasten guilt on any particular person. The excitement both in town and in college has subsided somewhat, though it has by no means ceased. Reports are constantly being circulated which, though manifestly absurd, cause momentary flashes of feeling. Last night it was said that the firemen had resolved to attack the college building. The fact that they were having a ball ont at Westville, and that they might, perhaps, by talking the matter over, get up sufficient excitement to carry out the project, gave a shade of probability to the rumor, and for an hour or two the students were in an intense state of excitement. They collected all the firearms they could find, rallied in North Middle College, barricaded and bolted the doors, and amused themselves by running bullets. Some of the members of the Faculty were in one of the rooms, and for a time it seemed as thongh their deilberations would be likely to assume the form of a counell of war. Tbe cold night air, however, soon extinguished tbe enthsiasm of the self-constituted sentries, and all were glad, after a while, to yield to the invasion of sleep, remembering that of the firemen only in dreams.

Common report says that some of the members of the Skull and Bones Fraternity retreated within the impenetraole stone walls of tbeir hall in High-street, whether to make their own safety certain, or fearing an attack on the building, I cannot say. It is certain, however, that the badge of their great rival, Phi Beta Kappa, bears the stain of no sueh ignoble retreat.

The rumor to which I alluded, as absnrd, that carriages returning from a party at tbe honse of one of the citizens, were stopped and searched, by partisans of the firemen, to ascertain whether they contained students, proves after all to have been true. Two carrisges were stopped by them. One contained a Sophomore, in company with two ladies. The driver denied having any students inside, and while he was parleying with the men who had stopped him, the Sophomore managed to conceal himself behind the ample crinoline of his companions, and thus eluded observation.

But this is hardly the time to present tbe indicrous side of an affair which has terminated so disastrously.

The students implicated in the affray have retained H. B. HARRISON, Esq., as their connsel.

W.

Help Wanted for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to acknowledge through your valnable paper the receipt of $11 from an unknown friend, $2 from C. H. MULFORD, and $1 from a distant friend, in addition to former favors. We are now in need of more funds for the poor. We have had calls for shoes and to pay rents, some of which we could not refuse. One of these, a lone widow with two children, and one of them a consumptive, wept tears of gratitude when her rent was paid. A poor and almost dying girl, who is looked after by a colporteur, could not thank us enough for a dollar given just in her time of need. Mainly we want bread for tbe tamilies who can get bnt one meal per day and a slender one at that. How many would increase their own happiness by remembering this appeal. Generous man, come and help us feed the hungry. To one who said he was starving, yesterday, I gave a loaf of bread, and to a poor man the last funds I had to buy his wife and children some bread. Who can realize a richer pleasure tban that of feeding the bungry? No one loses by gifts of this kind. We have conferred the past quarter benefits on 357 families in distress. The calls are yet very umerous and, when out of funds, sorely perplexing. Shall we be compelled to cease from this greatly-needed work and labor of love? I think not. Every appeal hss hitherto been nobly responded to. Come then with the "material aid" to our rescue. Tbe poor will then bless you, God will recompense you, and conscience will approve the act of mercy. Funds may be left with any of the following persons, and we will guarantee their faithful appropriation: H. J. BAKER & BROTHERS, No. 142 Water-street; W. W. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-street; J. L. VANDOSKIRK, No. 106 Pearl-street; J. COOKE, No. 126 Charlton-street; and B. LONGMORE, No. 189 Mott-street, or tbe writer.

Yours respectfully,

W. HENRY SMITH, No. 386 Broome-street,
New-York Conference City Missionary.

Business at the South.

Extract from a Business Letter, dated

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Business men here are findlng a worse time of it than they expected. On account of the low price of cotton it bas been kept back, the planters thinking that they could force consumers to terms, but they are now beginning to hurry it forward, so that there is more cotton coming into Memphis than at any former period. Sales are made at from 7 to 10½c., about the same here as at New-Orlsans, the exchange paying the difference.

There would be many failures here during the coming Spring if people could be obliged to pay their debts, but the laws are all made for the debtor. The Winter has been so light that a large part of heavy Winter goods would have lain over even in good times.

A Poor Folks' Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest that the reporter of the TIMES who reported the fact of my having made a communication to the honorable Board of Supervisors yesterday, has made a silght error as to the disposition of my communication. It was laid on the table—the President, Mr. PURDY, voting in the negative on the motion. Supervisor BLUNT having previously moved to refer it to the Committee on "Courts, &c."—I don't know the parliamentary name of the Committee. I desire to call public attention to the necessity of courts for the speedy collection of small debts, at small costs, in this City; and I shall, I trust, be able to show the people that my first suggestion was properly addressed to the Board of Snpervisors.

It is a little singular that the gentleman who moved that I have leave to withdraw my communication, in a later part of the same evening's session atated openly that, after study, he was not able clearly to define the powers and dutles of the Board of Supervisors.

JOSEPH BRECK.

THE COLLINS LINE.—It has been announced that "the steamer *Atlantic* will not sail on Saturday, nor will any other steamer of the Collins line leave for Europe until a settlement is made of past dues from the Government, which now exceed $100,000, and more encouragement is offered for the continuance of the same." We presume that the amount claimed as now due is the sum of the deductions made by the proper departments from the usual compensation on account of the performance of the mail service by other vessels than those mentioned in the contract; that is, the deductions have been made in consequence of the inferior character of the service performed.—*Washington Union.*

The Men whom the English Government Refuses to Honor.

From the London Times.

What do we [illegible] honor? Worth, says the [illegible] that type of character which [illegible] greatness and security of our native land. The noblest work of God is an indigenous product of these Isles, like our oaks and our strong-limbed youths, and we are, above all things, proud of the race. Very true; honest, benevolent, self-denying men are in great vogue among us, so much so that the gentleman who would speculate commercially on the credulity of the world often finds it good policy to pnt on a sober, half-clerical attire, and to be great in the matter of churches and hospitals, martyr-converts from Popery and reclaimed cannibals from the South Sea. Wealth, would the sneering foreigner say, is the chief object of British adoration. English alliances are only questions of cotton, sugar, and tallow, and her private life is chiefly influenced by worship of the great dealers in these staples, or their children, who have turned them into well-tilled scres or Consols; and there is much of truth in this also. Bnt within the last few months the answer of most persons wonld probably have been that we honor, and duly honor brave men who have lost or risked their lives for their country above all persons or things. For four yesrs now we have been incessantly fighting. The country was roused from an easy sleep of prosperity, which lasted 40 years, by the calamities which befell a noble army. The energy, the liberality, the devotion by which all misfortunes were repaired, and a larger force then ever landed on the Crimean shores, will long be remembered in history. The moral effect we are accustomed to consider most happy, and to cite as a proof that out of evil comes good. The sudden plunge into the cold bath of adversity hraced the nerves of the nation, relaxed by ease and money-making or morbid intellectnal speculation. The community has become sensibly more patriotic, and the Persian War and the Canton episode hardly gave it occupation in the interval between the peace with the Czar and the outbreak in India. Since the beginning of these terrible trials, what heart has not beat high, what eye has not fired with enthusiasm, for the valor of brave men? The cypress has been so much mingled with the laurel, so many have fallen under the hand of the assassins, or, more fortunately, in open fight—cholera, and fever, and overwork, and long days and nights of watching, have slain so many, that something of a sacred awe is added to the feeling with which we contemplate the exploits of those who survive. The aged veteran and the youth sent but yesterday to join his regiment may be at this moment equally beyond any honors or rewards of onrs. When we speak of such a general or such an administrator in India, we speak of one whom we only believe to live, and who may never hear that his name has been on the lips of thousands, and selected for chivalrous distiocticns by the Sovereign herself.

But it would seem that there is something still more honored hy England, if England be represented hy those who have the gift of titles and appointments. How, indeed, shall we address our native country—that "riddle, jest, and glory of the world?" Shall we call upon her as the Holy Mother of heroes and of jobbers, the common parent of the eagle that soars and the caterpillar that creeps to the summit of the pillar of fame? Shall we feel pride in the taunt that liberty has never rescued us from oligarchy, and that wherever the banner of England is unfurled, wherever the feet of Englishmen are planted, there go patrician assumptions and plebeian sycophancy, there are established new official nests for all who belong to the governing class at home by birth or marrisge, or who have attained it hy years of lip-service and adulation? Are we never to get beyond the close atmosphere of Court and Ministerial favor? Are we never to escape from the jungle growth of jobbery into the open path which should lead the most deserving to honor and reward? It would seem not. Reformers in Parliament and Reformers ont of Parliament, the newspaper press and the satirical novelists, and the orators on education and social science, have all worked, it would seem, in vain. The boatman who endeavors to row against a swollen stream, and finds himself, after an hour's toil, abreast of the same clump of trees, or even slowly drifting downwards, has not more reason to be discouraged. Let us illustrate the fact. We have to go back no further than the last *Gazette*. All our readers must have received with satisfaction the list of names selected for the Order of the Bath, which we published on Saturday. A number of officers have been pointed out by their achievements and the admiration of the people as worthy of this much-desired honor. Of all these, none has been considered to deserve the first of the three classes. General WILSON, the conqueror of Delhi, was made a Knight Commander; so was the brave old HAVELOCK; and in the last *Gazette* we have the same rank conferred on General INGLIS, who defended the Lucknow Residency in a three months' siege; on Captain PEEL, who has renewed in our time the exploits of Sir SIDNEY SMITH; on Colonel LUGARD, who has been engaged in nearly every Indian campaign for the last 16 years, who was Chief of the Staff in the Persian Expedition, and who is now Adjutant-General in India; and also on Colonel HOPE GRANT, whose brilliant service the other day is fresh in the recollection of all. Only these four are thonght worthy of the second rank. The following are only allowed the dignity of Companions of the Order: Admiral Sir HENRY LEEKE, late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy; Colonel GREATHED, who marched from Delhi to Lucknow and beat the enemy half-a-dozen times; Colonel SHOWERS, Colonel COTTON—the so-called Gun-Cotton, of Peshawur—Colonel BAIRD SMITH, who, nearly exhausted by sickness, conducted the engineering operations at Delhi with never failing energy and skill till the place was taken, and many others. Now we come to the announcement which shows what influences are still powerful in this society of ours. HAVELOCK and WILSON and INGLIS are sufficiently rewarded with the K. C. B., GREATHED and SHOWERS and BAIRD SMITH do not get so much; but we have gazetted to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order, ——

Colonel the Hon. CHARLES BEAUMONT PHIPPS, C. B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse.

There may be some whom these columns will reach who know not the highly-honored PHIPPS even by name, others to whom he is only a mythical being, who is always attending some Royal personage or another in the "Court Circular." Bnt we must all now learn to think of him with reverence. We know that in the eyes of authority he is of greater desert than men who have been described in official dispatches as evincing singular energy, and skill, and devotion in a war of unexampled difficulty. We must believe in the greatness of "Privy Purse." Like the planet Mercury, he has not been visible to the eye, simply because he has been lost in the effulgence of Royalty. But he possesses a sensible magnitnde which can be measured by the superior intellect of the official world. Indeed, he comes of a most extraordinary and gifted family, a family whose genius is so exquisite and recondite that it entirely escapes the observ

know no worse instance of its exercise than the present. The "Privy Purse" might at least have waited a few days, and saved himself from contrast with the names of men who have reconquered for their country the Empire of the East.

Sensible Southern Views on the Subject of Disunion.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 11.

We have seen it intimated that in the event of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, there will be a movement among the Southern States towards a dissolution of the Union. Such an idea may possibly be entertained by a few *of the overheated madcaps of the malcontent clique of uncompromising disunionists*. But that the conservative sense of the South—that *constitutional* sentiment, which backed Mr. BUCHANAN in '56, and sustains him still, is in favor of it, *we do not for a moment apprehend*. It is true, the Kansas question involves that great principle of fairness, justness and equality, which must be maintained if the Slave States are to be protected and secured in their sovereign rights. *But that the return of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, for the ratification of the people of Kansas, would be an infringement of that principle, we are not prepared to admit.* In earnestness and urgency, the *Enquirer* yields to no journal in the country in its advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution. But if Congress should determine to disregard the recommendations of the President, and turn a deaf ear to the arguments and appeals of those Democrats, North and South, who insist upon the admission of Kansas without further conditions, we shall dissent from the decision without joining in any war-cry of disunion. Let us briefly examine this matter, and ascertain its true merits. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitution maintain that the principle of popular sovereignty should be held sacred in the eyes of every American—that its preservation is indispensable to the existence of our Government. And at the same time they hold that this invaluable principle has been enforced as far as the occasion calls for it, as far as it has ever been disputed, as far as a representative Republic need demand it under the circumstances, by the submission of the Slavery clause to the people. They are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, because they consider it the safest and speediest means of quieting a dangerous agitation—because they regard the Lecompton Constitution as a legitimate exposition of the will of a Convention called by the people for the purpose of framing it. The opponents of this measure, on the other hand, contend that as the people of Kansas have not been allowed to vote upon the whole of it, there is no proof that it is acceptable to them; and, therefore, that it should be—not *rejected by Congress*, but returned for popular ratification. What, then, is the difference between us and them—we mean between those who favor the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, and those who oppose it? *It is simply a difference of construction and interpretation.* Upon the principle we concur. Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Slavery question was the only issue. Judge DOUGLAS thinks the Nebraska bill refers to the whole organic law of the Territories. Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Slavery cause was submitted with sufficient fairness to test the popular sense upon it. Judge DOUGLAS differs.

Mr. BUCHANAN upholds the principle of popular sovereignty in all its purity and power. Judge DOUGLAS professes to do the same thing. Mr. BUCHANAN considers the immediate admission of Kansas the better and quicker mode of allowing the people to exercise their sovereignty and undo whatever may be objectionable to them in the Lecompton Constitution. Judge DOUGLAS prefers the plan of returning the Constitution to them. Thus they agree upon the principle, and disagree as to the means of most effectually enforcing it. As the matter stands now it amounts to a question of time and expediency only. And no man can make more out of it.

The Missouri Compromise was hateful to the South. And why? Because it denied us that equality in the Union, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution. Because it discriminated between our institutions and the institutions of the North. Because it prohibited the slaveholder from carrying his property into the common territories, which belong alike to each and all the States of the Union. Because it conceded to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the territories, in violation of the principle of popular sovereignty which recognizes that right in *the people* of the territories alone. The South demanded the repeal of this iniquitous and unequal enactment. It *was* annulled, and the right of establishing or repudiating Slavery in the territories about to become States, *was thus remanded to the people of those territories*, as the South desired. The people of Kansas have voted, and decided in favor of Slavery. And hence we hold that the principle has been carried out, and the Lecompton Constitution should not be returned. But, say our opponents on this measure, we believe the vote was not a fair one. We do not believe the people of Kansas are in favor of establishing Slavery as one of the institutions of their new State. And, they add, it is because we wish to carry out the very principle which the South demanded in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that we wish to return this Constitution for a fair and full vote of the whole people.

The Black Republicans themselves have abandoned their original ground of Federal intervention, on this question, since they are compelled to acquiesce in the exclusive right of the people of Kansas to accept Slavery or reject it. We thus see that if the Lecompton Constitution is returned by Congress for popular ratification, there will be no violation to the principle to which the South adheres as the safeguard of her institutions and her honor. *On the contrary, it cannot be denied, that it would be another instance of its enforcement.* Where, then, is the cause to talk of a dissolution of the Union? Can the Southern people oppose a principle which is the sheet anchor of their institutions, which they insisted upon in the Nebraska-Kansas act; and for which they are now strenuously contending in advocating the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. Whether the advocates or the opponents of the reception of the Constitution succeed, the same *principle* will be carried out.

A dissolution of the Union would be more than a mere pastime, both for the North and South. It is a calamity to be postponed as long as possible—as long as the Constitution is maintained and the rights of the Slave States are not denied. *The South can gain nothing by threatening a dismemberment of the confederacy without cause sufficient to justify it.*

As our readers are aware, we are warmly, enthusiastically in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. We are in favor of it, because we consider it the surest and speediest mode of adjusting a dangerous and troublesome question; because we believe the principle involved has already been enforced, and because we can see no necessity for referring the Constitution to the people, *when by accepting it Congress will sooner enable them to amend or overthrow it if it is really not acceptable to them.* And we need not say that as regards devotion to the rights and interests of the South, the Richmond *Enquirer* cannot be questioned, even by the most malignant of its enemies. But in contemplating a return of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, for popular ratification, our wrath is not raised to such a pitch as to induce us to associate it with an immediate separation of the South from the North. We are far from looking upon the Union as indivisible. There may be, and we fear that sooner or later, there will be, good cause for so lamentable an event. But, until then, it is the duty, as it should be the pride, of every patriotic citizen in the country, to endeavor to avert it.

The South has not all to fear from her enemies. She has indiscreet and impetuous friends, who, unless they are closely watched and cautiously guarded against, may precipitate her into an abyss of disunion before she is prepared for it.

Let the sword sleep in its scabbard until there is cause to draw, and then let all draw together, in defence of our common rights. The man who makes no hasts and fights not upon punctilio, but upon principle, and only when the occasion calls for a sacrifice of life, is an antagonist truly to be dreaded.

Let the South withhold her disunion threats until there is cause for it; and then the North may apprehend serious consequences.

BAPTISM IN THE NIGHT.—The watchmen heard a singular noise in and about the grounds of ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., a little after midnight on Saturday night last, and, upon drawing near, they heard first a prayer, and then the Song of Zion, the words being an appropriate selection from WATTS' hymns. They also observed four men standing up on the edge of the ornamental pond in the yard aforesaid, and they awaited anxiously the result. Very soon a hole was made in the ice, and two of the young men walked into the element, and each immediately immersed his comrade. After another prayer and another song of praise, they turned to leave, when the watchmen intercepted them, and inquired "what on earth they were about?" They replied that the wet and dripping individual who was shivering before them had just become converted, and *couldn't wait until morning* to be baptized!—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

English and American Insolvency.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Intelligencer.

SIR: The article in the *Intelligencer* of this date, on "American Insolvency" contains some most erroneous and unjust imputations upon the character of that numerous body of merchants of the United States, who have for many years transacted the principal portion of the commerce between the two countries. And it is very much to be regretted that any respectable English newspaper should have fallen into so serious a mistake, as to give the appearance of an ungenerous spirit towards America, when she most needed sympathy and forbearance.

There have been, no doubt, instances of folly and extravagance, and even dishonesty, among that immense trading community on the other side of the water, but it is unjust on your part to condemn a whole nation on such grounds. What would be the feelings of the merchants of this country, if the American Press were to express similar sentiments towards the British merchants because a few houses at Glasgow have been practising the gross commercial immorality which has lately been brought to light? Yet there does not appear to have occurred in the United States anything comparable therewith, so far as I am acquainted with the business there. Moreover, "American Insolvency," according to my experience, yields to the creditors about twice the average dividends which are realized from "British Insolvency;" and with these views and feelings, and also having an interest in the matter, I feel called upon to state what I conceive to be only reasonable objections to your article upon the question.

There must have been very few of the American merchants trading with this country who have "bolted off the course and swopt the stakes"—indeed I do not know of one such case—but I am acquainted with innumerable instances where the most honorable exertions and noble sacrifices have been made to meet their engagements in this country, during a period of unexampled financial and commercial difficulty, and I am confident that the ultimate loss to the country will be by no means so large as is generally indicated by the editors of newspapers.

I hope you will allow me to say thus much in favor of a community with whom I have had a somewhat large experience, and for whose commercial integrity I can speak in the highest terms of praise. I remain, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,
WILLIAM FIRTH.

BURLEY WOOD, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

Mr. Cobden on Reform in Parliament.

Mr. WILLANS, the Chairman of Mr. CONNEN'S Committee at the last election for Huddersfield, has received the following letter from the honorable gentleman:

MIDHURST, Monday, Jan. 11.

MY DEAR SIR: It is not easy to persuade ourselves that if the whole of the ratepayers are admitted to the franchise we shall not be subjected to the tyranny of the million; but if we analyze our fears they will be found, I think, unmanly and groundless. What are we afraid of? Some sort of class legislation? But I defy you to show me the possibility of legislating for the benefit of the masses to the injury of the middle classes. The working class, you will be told, have their unsound theories respecting the regulation of wages, and if they had the power they would enforce them by act of Parliament. I doubt the existence of this monster "Socialism" in the minds of our working class. But if they were to try to give effect to such views by legislation they would be themselves the first to suffer and to call for the repeal of their own law.

No doubt there is a tendency among many of the working class to regard their interests as separate from, and antagonistic to those of their employers; but this is a false view, and it will give way before the light of truth and experience. We have made very great progress in the right direction within my short experience. Thirty or forty years ago we should not have passed through the present commercial crisis without witnessing attacks upon machinery. Twenty years ago we should have seen FEARGUS O'CONNOR leading the working-class against the middle and upper ranks of society. If we have seen a comparative calm during the late commercial panic it is, I believe, mainly to be attributed to the increased intelligence of the working people, who cannot, as a body, be now persuaded that their interests can be separated from those of their employers. They see the cheap newspapers, and know that bankruptcies and embarrassments are overtaking the capitalists, that trade is prostrate, raw materials fluctuating in price, and markets closed for the season; and from all this they learn the lesson that the interest of employer and workingman is identical. If we take a review of the conduct of the masses of the people on occasions of political strife, we shall find that they have generally been right before their 'betters;' and, although they have had no votes, their bands and voices have been raised in favor of every great principle of morality and justice.

I have had great experience in appealing to all classes, and I say most sincerely that I would prefer an audience of which the working-class formed a considerable part in all cases where I was the advocate of the rights of humanity. Great bodies of men are, no doubt, liable to be misled by appeals to their passions; they are not always logical or capable of clear reasoning, but they are instinctively just and truthful; the multitude are incapable of playing the part of hypocrites and traitors. The longer I live the greater is my reverence for, and trust in, the mass of humanity, which, in the aggregate, seems to sum up a total of virtues greater than can be traced in the individual units.

There is much wisdom and truth in the saying of MONTESQUIEU—'Men, although reprobates in detail, are always moralists in the gross.' It is strange how implicitly we trust the working-class with all that is most precious to us in private life—our property, our lives, and the lives of our children—and yet, in the far less important trust to a vote, along with ourselves, how timid and jealous we are. And yet we see in America and Switzerland, where universal suffrage prevails, life is more secure than in despotic States, and property accumulates (a proof of its security) more rapidly than in other parts of the world.'

My own opinion is, that if the working classes had votes they would be quite as conservative in their tendencies, after a little experience, as any other section of the community. They would not separate themselves from other classes, but range themselves under influential leaders, as they do now, for there is a fireside jealousy which prompts men to elect their chiefs from a higher class than their own. It is this tendency which leads the middle class to prefer to follow a member of this aristocracy to one of their own order.

I shall be glad if I have suggested any arguments calculated to meet the objections which timid people have to the adoption in practice of that good old Saxon franchise of which we are all such staunch advocates in theory, which gave to every householder the rights and responsibilities of self-government.

Believe me, very truly yours,
WM. WILLANS, Esq. R. COBDEN.

Mechanics' Club.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute met on Wednesday evening,—the President, R. P. PELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, of New-Jersey, read a paper on Photography, as applicable to the formation of life-size pictures. Many of the known laws of light were illustrated, but the details were intelligible only to practical photographers. He spoke of "inflected" light and of the reasons why such large pictures are often necessarily indefinite, and of the contrivances that may meet that imperfection. *Transmitted* light, in his opinion, would never yield a perfect large transcript from a smaller picture or object. *Reflected* light would answer well.

Mr. W. B SKELLENGER, of this City, exhibited a diagram of iron pavement, as applicable to the improvement of Broadway. It is simply an interlaced network of wrought iron, laid upon the surface of the stones, in squares of about three inches, and in portions connected by books, rods and bolts, leaded into the stones. It would cost, perhaps, $2 per square yard, and laid upon concrete, the rods not to be less than one-half inch nor more than three-quarters of an inch thick. It may be put down and taken up in sections. Half-inch iron would weigh about seven pounds to the square foot. A horses hoof would cover nearly four of these squares. The bars would be imbedded in the concrete, and projecting, perhaps, an inch out of it, but the projection would, of course, depend on the thickness of the iron that might be used.

THE CUT-OFF.

The subject has been up on a previous evening, and the general history of the cut-off had been pretty fully explained, with the exception of the *variable* cut-off. Mr. S. D. TILLMANS said the new idea which had been introduced, was to regulate the amount of steam that passes into the cylinder, varying the proportion with the power to be overcome. This is done by the governor. The governor, in fact, knows more than the engineer, allowing the expansion to do the work. But it will only work when the steam is kept at a certain pressure. That can be done mechanically. To make the engine entirely automatic, it must feed itself as it needs the coal; and take in its own water as well as its own fuel. All that can be accomplished, though it has not been done altogether. He characterized the work of ALEAN, a German, as the best on high pressure engines. The higher the pressure, the shorter the cut-off must be.

In answer to questions from Mr. TILLMAN, Mr. COLEN rose to describe and define the point of "cut off" on locomotives as from one fourth to one half the stroke on a link-motion. The admission valve was on the back of the exhaust valve; it was a plan devised in Baltimore.

Allusion was made to the Wynant contract in Russia as realizing $2,000 per day. One gentleman thought that exaggerated statements were afloat on that subject. Some details were furnished as to the working of the contract which has yet four years to run.

Mr. FISHER spoke of the link-motion applied to "Stephen's toe." The cut-offs, which had made so great a sensation, were greatly inferior to this. The valve of SICKLES often fails to drop, and is a bungling piece of mechanism.

Mr. STETSON explained that the imperfection in the Stephen's cut-off, was that the pressure begins to decline as the valve sinks into its seat, and contended that in the Sickles' cut-off, the action is instantaneous and perfect. The speaker proceeded, for some time, to remark generally and critically upon the various inventions in use, especially on that of Corliss, but it would not be possible, in a few words, to attempt to condense his observations.

A paper on the relations of high pressure steam to low pressure steam was read. The whole class of separate cut-offs for the purpose of working steam expansively, ought to be considered simply as means for correcting as well as may be the original error of using high pressure steam. This they do to some extent, but the best practice would be to dispense with them all.

This communication was anonymous, and did not seem to meet the views of many present.

The President had been highly edified, but why raise steam and cut it off? If he were building a boat he would not cut it off. If he raised steam at all, he would use the whole power.

Mr. COHEN asked whether this would not be throwing away power. Would it not be better to allow it to expand in the cylinder, and thus nothing would be thrown away into the atmosphere?

A member said that when the *Daniel Webster's* valves were made to drop a foot sooner, she gained 24 hours' advantage in her trip.

The Club then adjourned.

WHAT LUCY STONE SAID.—She honored the wife of GEORGE BANCROFT, who, when the Episcopal clergymen pronouncing the service over her, and came to the words *obey*, said, "I won't." The clergyman said he would not marry her; but she said she could wait. Mr. BANCROFT said he had not chosen a woman who was not able to command, herself. Her father commended her spirit, and the clergyman concluded to go on.—*Musical World.*

Said Anna's preceptor, "A kiss is a noun:
But tell me if *proper* or *common*," he cried;
With cheeks of vermillion, and eyelids cast down,
"'Tis both *common* and *proper*," the pupil replied.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The Examiners of gentlemen applying for admission to the Bar have appointed Monday, the 22d of February, at 4½ P. M., in the General Term room, as the time and place for the said examination. Applicants must file their applications with W. S. YARD, General Term Clerk, on or before the 20th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 12.

SMUGGLING—ESTOPPEL—DIAMONDS.

Judge HALL took his seat this morning upon the Bench, in place of Judge INGERSOLL, who has gone home.

The case of *The United States* vs. *One Package of Diamonds, marked R. & B.*, was taken up. This is an action to forfeit a quantity of diamonds, worth about $1,700, as having been smuggled. Messrs. Randall & Barmore are the claimants. The facts of the case appeare to be, that information came to the Collector of this port that a large quantity of diamonds had been smuggled, being brought over in cakes of soap, and in the backs of daguerreotypes. In consequence of this information the Custom-House officers, in September last, went to the store of one Henry Boitias, and there made a large seizure of diamonds. From thence they went to the store of the claimants, and asked if they had purchased of Boitias such and such a lot of diamonds in April last. Mr. Barmore said they had. Being asked if they had any still on hand, he said they had, but had disposed of most of them, and on the request of the Custom-House officers, he produced a little package of diamonds, as what was left of them. The officers informed him that they had been smuggled, and seized them as forfeited.

The defence was that Mr. Barmore made a mistake, and that the package of diamonds which he produced were none of them purchased of Boitias. His clerk testified that these diamonds were of a much lower value than those purchased of Boitias, and were a lot of refuse diamonds which they had on hand. Their low value was proved by several witnesses. It was not alleged that the claimants purchased the diamonds with any knowledge of their having been smuggled.

Judge HALL charged the Jury that if they believed that Barmore was honestly mistaken when he produced the diamonds as those bought of Boitias, then the Jury might find in favor of the claimants; but if he substituted this package for that bought from Boitias, with the intention of deceiving the officers, then he was estopped from proving that this was another package.

Not agreeing, instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

For the United States—Mr. Joachimssen.
For claimants—Judge Whiting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

D. D. Conover vs. *Charles Devlin.*—An application was made, by the defendant, for a writ of *certiorari*, to take the proceedings before the General Term. Yesterday Judge SUTHERLAND rendered an opinion, in which he decided that Judge PEABODY erred in delivering the custody of the book and papers to the plaintiff, who was Street Commissioner *de facto*, before he had decided that he was Street Commissioner *de jure*. He therefore granted the writ.

The *quo warranto* taken out by Devlin was yesterday argued at General Term, by Messrs O'Conor and Brady for Devlin, and D. D. Field for Conover. It may be that the decision on this argument will be in favor of Devlin, in which case the *certiorari* will probably be dropped.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Emma Gould vs. *Geo. Gould.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Maria B. Sharp vs. *James Sharp.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Eliza Van Pelt Stoddard vs. *Henry S. Stoddard.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Dorothea Foster vs. *Joseph Foster*—Application for judgment of divorce denied.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Newell Chamberlain vs. *The Western Railroad Company.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, on defendant's stipulating to examine any of the plaintiff's witnesses in the City of New-York, with like effect as if examined personally on trial.

David Thomas vs. *Thomas W. James.*—Motion for commission granted.

George W. Skinner et al. vs. *Henry G. Ely, et al.*—If the facts stated in this answer are true, the plaintiffs are not *bona fide* holders of the note. Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of demurrer denied.

Francis A. Palmer, Assignee, vs. *Myron Orton.*—Motion to change place of trial granted.

SUPREME COURT.—AT CHICOIT—FEB. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The People, &c., on the relation of James McCune, vs. *The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District.*—This case arises on alternative mandamus granted Dec. 11, requiring the Board of Police to restore the relator, McCune, to his office of patrolman of the police force, and to permit him to exercise the same and receive the pay thereof, and to discharge his pay in arrears since June 26, or show cause to the contrary, &c.

It is the *test-case*, and raises all the points in controversy between the dismissed force and the Police Board. It was taken up on the 11th, at Circuit, before a Jury, in order to settle a case for the action of General Term. Testimony on both sides, previously taken by consent, was put in and read. Additional witnesses also were orally examined in Court. The testimony submitted embraced evidence of McCune, the relator, David Kissner, Captain of the Old Police in the Fourteenth Ward; Sergeant Williamson, Mr. Emhree, Chief Clerk of the Police Board; Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Captain Walling, and one other.

When the testimony was closed, Judge INGRAHAM took the draft of a special verdict, submitted by Mr. Devereux for the relator, and reading it through aloud, made alterations or additions as suggested and sustained by the counsel of either side respectively.

The verdict so settled was found by the Jury.

The argument upon the writ, return, pleadings, and the special verdict so taken, will take place within a few days before the General Term.

For the relator—Mr. Devereux.
For respondents—Messrs. Vanderpoel and Field.

Important Points of Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 12.

James S. Sluyter vs. *Joseph Brice Smith.*—The defendant, Joseph Brice Smith, was brought up on an order supplemental to execution to answer concerning his property. It appeared that a judgment had been entered against him in August last for $613 46, and execution issued thereon and returned wholly unsatisfied. In October he moved to set aside or modify the judgment, and the judgment was reduced by the Court to $572 46, and an order made amending the judgment roll, docket and execution by striking out the original amount of $613 46 and inserting $572 46. The defendant objected to proceeding with the examination, on the ground that no new execution had been issued and returned unsatisfied on the amended judgment. Judge HOFFMAN held that this was unnecessary and directed the examination to proceed.

Subsequently the defendant appeared upon the supplemental order, and from the ruling of Judge HOFFMAN, giving security for damages in $250. When brought up by the Sheriff on an attachment, for contempt for not appearing pursuant to an adjournment of the original order, he objected to proceeding, on the ground that his appeal was a stay of proceedings. *Held*, by Judge BOSWORTH, that an appeal from an order, even accompanied by security, is not *per se* a stay, which can only be obtained by a special order of the Court.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Strong, Emott and Lett, Justices.

FEB. 12.

Admissions to the Bar.—At the opening of the present term of this Court Ex-Judges DIKEMAN and GREENWOOD, of Kings County, and Ex-Judge GEORGE MILLER were appointed a Committee to examine candidates for admission to the Bar. Eighteen young gentlemen presented themselves for examination, and after a thorough examination as to their eligibility and qualifications, thirteen of the applicants were reported upon favorably yesterday morning, and were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors, to practice in all the Courts of this State. Their names are as follows: Abraham J. Van Wyck, Albert S. Pease, Peter H. Duncan, Francis E. Dana, James M. Lewis, Augustus C. Fransiola, Gardner T. Hutchinson, Chauncey M. Depew, Rickart Jennings, Jr., Dennis M. Carpenter, Samuel P. Halsey, John R. Grieff, Andrew J. Spencer.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 12.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.

John Meyers and Peter Smith, indicted for for assault and battery, with intent to kill, were placed on trial. These parties are charged with inveigling a man named John B. Jacques from Newark, N. J., on Jan. 5 last, to Brooklyn, beating him till he was insensible, and then throwing him into a pond of water, where he was found nearly dead by some citizens, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 6th January. Smith is a liquor-dealer in Newark, N J, and was indicted for selling without license and keeping a disorderly house. The trial was to come off on the 6th of January, and Jacques was the principal witness for the prosecution. Smith, it is alleged, tried to bribe Jacques in the first place, and failing in this, he induced him to come to New-York, and while here got him intoxicated and took him to Brooklyn, where he was joined by his (Smith's) brother-in-law, Myers, who keeps an oyster saloon on Fulton-avenue, and the two then taking him to Atlantic-street, near Washington-avenue, made the attempt upon his life.

The District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, when it was ascertained that Jacques, the principal witness was sick, and so the case, by consent of all parties, was postponed until next Tuesday.

GRAND LARCENY.—John Fransen, indicted for grand larceny, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the lowest term for the offence.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.

John B. Kitching vs. *Nathan Southwick.*—This action was brought to recover the value of a horse, and was settled by the defendant paying $75.

Martin Myers vs. *Otto Pferrman.*—This suit is brought to recover rent paid on Military Hall, Bushwick. The defendant repaired the building during the lease of plaintiff, and deprived him of the use of it. Case still on.

☞ General Term Calendar for Saturday, Feb. 13: Causes—Nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesday: 45 bbls. Ashes, 4,104 bhls. Flour, 138 bags Oats, 260 bags Malt, 1,470 bags Feed, 538 pkgs. Provisions, and 143 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $6@$6 12½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices. Sales: 1,250 bags, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Yesterday's sales reached 4,300 bags; other kinds are in demand and are stiffly held. We quote Java at 16½c. @17c.; Maracaibo, at 10c.@13c.; Rio, at 8¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c@8¾c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,774 bags Rio Coffee were sold by auction at from 8¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., averaging $9 70 ℔ 100 lbs; and in Baltimore, the sales embraced 3,750 bags Rio Coffee at from 9¼c.@11c. ℔ lb., reducing the stock in first hands, there, to about 30,000 bags.

COTTON—The market is still much excited; the demand is good, and holders claim still higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 2,500 bales, including Middling at 12½c@12¾c for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ℔ lb., closing with no disposition among factors to sell at prices under our highest figures, for either variety.

FISH—The market is depressed in the absence of an active demand, and prices are generally quite languid for the leading kinds.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET—[For the week ending Feb. 10.]—Mackerel—Market dull, with but little inquiry; the quantity now in first hands is limited to a few lots, the holders of which are not desirous of closing out. We hear of no transactions, and rates are unsettled—$10@$9 offered for Nos. 1 and 2. Codfish—Quite a number of fares have arrived from George's Bank, which are sold fresh at $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Fresh Halibut—No sales here. Oil—Little inquiry. We quote $13 50@$14 for a fair article of Cod. Newfoundland Herring—A number of cargoes are in port, selling principally to George's fishermen for bait, for $15 ℔ M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at about previous quotations. The demand is good for home use and for shipment. The arrivals are light, but the available supply is quite ample. Sales 12,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet at unaltered prices. Sales 500 obls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern continues inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 650 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet ready, at $2 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 @ $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and somewhat nominal. This day sales have been confined to small lots of Southern White, inferior to choice, at $1 15@ $1 40 ℔ bushel. Last evening a sale of 12,800 bushels Red Western, Spring, was reported at 98c. ℔ bushel, for export. Corn is steadily improving—sales having transpired of 38,500 bushels, new crop, to arrive and here, at 66c.@67½c. for Yellow, and 66c.@69c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 1,300 bushels Northern Rye, in small lots, at 73c., delivered, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Penney-ranie, and 27c @35c for Southern. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c., and some very choice lots at 75c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 prime Buenos Ayres at 21c., 6 months; 1,500 Para, not salted, at 9½c, 5 ℔ cent. off for cash; and 1,000 Montevideo on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Appears quiet, but firmly held.

LEAD—Holders ask very full prices, but the demand is tame.

LEATHER—There has been a limited demand for Sole this week, and prices remain about the same. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	43,300	5,100
Sales during the week—Sides	42,700	1,900
Stock this evening—Sides	290,000	17,200

LIME—Rockland, 65c.@66c. for Common, and $1 15 ℔ lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 26c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@23c., Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs., but most holders ask higher rates. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 46½c.@47½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is actively inquired for, and we have to report sales of 2,500 bbls. Common, in lots, at $1 40@ $1 45, mainly within the range, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; and 530 bbls. of fine at $2 75@$3 for No. 1, and $3 50 @ $4 50 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Turpentine remains the same, with sales of 2,600 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales on Friday of 55 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 42c.; Saturday, 100 do. at 43c. ℔ gallon. Stock light. Tar—70 bbls sold at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, and is firm at 54c.@55c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet but quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 15 for Mess, and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. These rates indicate a considerable improvement, but buyers are very reluctant to pay such prices. The current receipts are light, and holders are less desirous to realize. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request at full prices. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 275 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50 @$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

The Pork packing trade at Cincinnati is diminishing, the season being very nearly closed, and the receipts of Hogs having fallen off to about 12,000 head. The *Price Current*, of the 10th inst., says: The business, however, will not be wound up for two weeks to come, and after this date there will probably be from twenty to twenty-five thousand head packed. Prices have further advanced, closing at $5 90@$6 for heavy, with no probability of any material decline. There will be buyers in market so long as the weather continues favorable. The receipts for the week and the season foot up as follows:

Total for the week	12,154
Previously reported	423,483
Total for the season	435,637
Total number packed last season	344,512
Total number packed in 1855-6	405,396

RICE—Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. ordinary to strictly prime at $3@3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is salable and steady, mainly at 9c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed. Calcutta Linseed has been pretty freely dealt in at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel, in Boston, and in our own market. In Philadelphia, yesterday, sales were made of 1,400 bushels Clover Seed at $5@$5 50 for common to prime ℔ bushel of 64 lbs. Flax was scarce and wanted, at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Timothy was dull, at $2 50 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Cassia is in active request, and is worth 27c.@28c. ℔ lb. All other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty fair and prices are sustained. Sales, 350 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5c.@7c.; and Cuba at 5½c.@5¾c.; with 750 boxes Havana at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime at former rates.

TEAS—Continue in active demand at full and buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request, and prices of Kentucky favor buyers. Sales since Tuesday last 73 bhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@14c.; 85 hhls. Havana and 58 bhls. Yara on private terms; 45 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@32c.; and 23 cases Florida at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 320 bhls., in lots, at 21¾c.@22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet; rates continued about the same. Liverpool, Cotton, 3 16@¾d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¾d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 6d ℔ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 11—P. M.—CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle is dull, and prices are this week a shade lower. The offerings at the scales to day reached 550 head; 120 of which were driven to Philadelphia. 100 were left over unsold, and the remaining 330 head were taken up by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $2 50@$4 75 on the hoof, equal to $5@$8 75 net, averaging $3 75 gross. Hogs—We have no change to note since last week in the figures for Hogs, and we continue to quote them as ranging from $6 50@$7 ℔ 100 lbs., net. SHEEP—Sheep are dull of sale at last week's figures, viz: $3 75@$5 @ 100 lbs., gross.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely unfit for use. We must repeat that, for reasons of delicacy and propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces the arrival of the *Empire City*, from Havana. At the latter port she connected with the *Granada*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails to the 20th inst. The *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 23d inst. for New-York, with $1,325,000 in treasure on freight.

The *Niagara* is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool and overdue at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 2 o'clock this morning. A heavy northwest gale was prevailing at Halifax.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned from Thursday to Monday. In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms brought JOHN N WOLCOTT, the witness in the Tariff investigation, before the bar of the House to answer for contempt. Mr. WOLCOTT disavowed any intention of resting the authority of the House with contempt, and asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge—which indulgence, on motion of Mr. STANTON, was granted. Majority and minority reports in the Maryland contested election case were received from the Committee on Elections, but consideration of the subject was posponed until Monday. Mr. HOARD, of New-York, then broached another question of privilege, in reference to the newspaper reports to the effect that members had been approached by persons in the interest of the Executive for the purpose of influencing their votes on the Lecompton question. He asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and read an article from the Richmond *South*, and a paragraph from the correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, to show the necessity for an investigation. A debate ensued, during which considerable feeling was manifested, and the House finally, by a vote of 108 against 88, refused to consider the matter a question of privilege—and so the matter will probably drop. The House adjourned till Monday.

In the State Senate yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to prohibit the Banks of New-York and Brooklyn from acting as Savings Banks. The bill to prevent frands by warehousemen and wharfingers was also reported favorably. An unfavorable report was made on the petition for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the Excise moneys for the use of the Inebriate Asylum. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the taxation of Railroads competing with the Canals. In the Assembly, several petitions were received, asking for a law confirming the present location of the North and East River steamboats. A petition for the repeal of the Excise law was ordered to be referred to a Special Committee. A bill was presented to compel Savings Banks to publish lists annually of all unclaimed deposits, and to report the same to the Bank Department.

Two of the McKeesport, Pa., murderers, HENRY FYFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, were hung yesterday afternoon at Pittsburg. They both made addresses, in which they acknowledged the justice of their sentence, but declared that MONROE and STEWART, the latter of whom is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight, are innocent.

The opponents of the Lecompton Constitution were disappointed last night in their anticipation of hearing Mr. STANTON at the Academy of Music. At an early hour, a very large concourse of persons had gathered around the building, but it was not opened to receive them. After considerable delay and various expressions of disappointment, Mr. GEORGE BUTLER stated that every effort had been made to secure the Academy, but the President and Directors had violated their engagement, and consequently the building would not be opened. Loud calls were then raised for Mr. STANTON, who appeared on the steps of the building opposite the Academy, and after regretting the disappointment, trusted that another opportunity would be soon afforded for him to address them on the great topic now agitating all true citizens. Subsequently a procession was formed which marched to the New-York Hotel, where Mr. STANTON was serenaded by the band in attendance. He appeared upon the balcony, returned thanks, and again hoped for a favorable opportunity for addressing them.

The Board of Councilmen transacted no business of immediate or great public interest last evening. The expected discussion on the report upon the tax levy for 1858 was laid over. A Committee of three, to act in conjunction with the Mayor, was made to supersede the previous arrangements as to the reception of MOHAMMED PASHA.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting at the Merchants' Bank, to hear a report of the Committee appointed on the 4th inst., to examine the Banking laws with reference to the recommendations of the Governor and the Bank Superintendent. A report and momorial were adopted, and ordered to be printed for circulation, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the regular meeting next week at Clinton Hall.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, HAGEN, the remaining defendant in the Greenwich-street outrage and murder case, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. His counsel asked for time to present to the Court affidavits of his good character, and Judge INGRAHAM postponed his sentence to the 22d inst.

The public school building in North Moore-street, Fifth Ward, was so nearly destroyed by fire last night as to render it necessary to entirely rebuild it. The whole of the second and third stories was burnt. The fire is supposed to be the result of some defect in the heating apparatus.

The General Markets yesterday were not quite so brisk for Cotton, but prices were well supported. A heavier business was transacted in Flour, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat, Rye and Barley were quiet, and somewhat nominal. A better demand prevailed for Corn, which advanced a shade. Groceries were in fair request, and quoted firm. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at strengthening prices. Freights continued quiet.

CANADA—THE NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Canadian press is largely occupied just now with discussions upon the selection of Ottawa as the future capital. Acquiescence rather than satisfaction characterizes the remarks of the Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec journals. Each of these places is, however, better pleased to see an out-of-the way town preferred, than that the choice should have fallen upon any of its immediate rivals.

Although the decision of the Queen has for some months been understood, its formal announcement is only now received.

Ottawa, (formerly Bytown,) the fortunate city in which the vice-regal dignity is henceforth to reside, is situated on the Ottawa River, in Castleton County, 120 miles from Montreal, and about the same distance from Kingston. It is connected with the latter by the Rideau Canal, and with Prescott by a railroad. It is a flourishing place, the centre of a large lumber trade, and in 1852 had a population of 8,249. The Ottawa River divides the two provinces, and in point of locality the new capital is about as central as any point which could have been selected.

British Gold and Venal Senators.

Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON is making a prodigious hubbub about seven millions of British money, which that gentleman alleges he was instrumental in spending in corrupting the Congress which passed the Tariff of 1846. A Committee was appointed to investigate the charges of corruption suggested by the accounts of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., and he was cited to appear before them and give evidence. He has made a terrible uproar about being compelled to comply in rather an unceremonious manner, and threatens the members as well as the officers of the house with all the terrors of the law in case he ever catches any of them in New-York. All he knew on the subject about which he was specially summoned, has been extracted from him in spite of his excessive caution. Great as was his reticence, it did not require half so much coaxing to get him to reveal what Congress wanted to know as seems now to be necessary to get him to conceal what Congress does not want to hear. He is asked how it is that LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. came to bribe members of Congress at the passage of the last Tariff, and he replies that he knows how it is that the British bribed them at the passage of the Tariff of 1846. He reminds one of the individual who, on being asked if he was a musician, answered No, but that his brother was acquainted with a drummer. As a matter of history, or as a subject for patriotic lamentation over the national degeneracy, information touching the dreadful doings of the British in 1846 may be very desirable, but the idea of reproaching the Committee now sitting for not listening to it, as this Mr. WILLIAMSON has been doing, and the *Tribune* with him, is much as if one were to vituperate Judge INGRAHAM for not taking evidence touching the Burdell murder in the midst of the trial of CANGEMI.

Regarding the value of the story itself there is not much to be said. All the probabilities are against it. British gold is to a certain class of political economists and philosophers what Juno was to the old epic poets, or PALMERSTON is to the Austrian police. It is at the bottom of everything—the one potent cause of all curious or unaccountable phenomena. Everybody who is stupidly obstinate in his own opinions, and entertains a profound contempt for those of other people, is always loth to acknowledge that any one arrives at opposite conclusions to his by fair reasoning or from honest motives. To escape the humiliation of having people differ from him, he insists that they have either been bribed or frightened into it. Austrian subjects cannot possibly conspire or revolt because the Government is a bad one—they are always led into it by the machinations of PALMERSTON, who takes a satanic pleasure in getting up political disturbances. In like manner, no body of men can either be honest Protectionists in the eyes of a bigoted Free-Trader, or an honest Free-Trader in those of a bigoted Protectionist. Adversaries don't reason; they are greedy, and covet. Republicans are Republicans, not because they love freedom, but because they thirst for spoils. The loftiest and most incorruptible fanatics are always imputing to their opponents the basest and most grovelling motives.

Mr. WILLIAMSON's story is improbable, because it is an old kind of hackneyed story, too well-known to be even startling. Seven millions of dollars cannot be either collected by interested capitalists or voted by a corrupt House of Commons without the world knowing of it. Such a sum as this must pass through numerous hands, and such a scheme be confided to numerous ears, before either of them could do their work. To suppose that anything so monstrous, on a scale so gigantic, could for ten long years remain buried in the capacious breast of the astute WILLIAMSON, is to suppose something vastly more improbable than that he—the confessed tool of base men—should utter what our neighbor, the *Tribune*, elegantly terms a "whopper." Any motive he has for making the revelation now, he had in equal strength seven, eight, or ten years ago. In fact the reasons for making a clean breast of it when the fraud was of recent occurrence, and the Tariff of 1846 was an object of public interest, were far stronger than they are now, when it is a matter of history. Mr. WILLIAMSON ought not to have waited to be interrogated by a Committee of Congress. There were a thousand ways of rousing public indignation against corruption so gross without waiting to be dragged up from his bed by the myrmidons of the sergeant-at-arms, to confess his share in another fraud. In short, it would have been a cock-and-bull story in 1848. In 1858, an ostrich and elephant are the only two animals fit to shoulder it, and in our opinion the less Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON says about it the better.

Kansas and the Opera.

We announced yesterday morning that the difficulties which threatened to prevent the Anti-Lecompton meeting at the Academy of Music, had been adjusted, and that the meeting would be held last evening according to the original announcement. Our statement proved to be entirely erroneous,—for the building was closed last night, and a large body of policemen was stationed about, to protect it from the violence which seems to have been anticipated, and which indeed was counseled by some of the most reckless among the crowd.

Justice to ourselves and to the public makes it proper for us to say that our announcement of yesterday morning was made upon the personal assurance of Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER, who had been the principal agent in getting up the meeting, and who certainly ought to have been well informed as to the final decision of the Directors of the Academy. Whether Mr. BUTLER was himself deceived, or whether he intentionally deceived the public through us, is a point which he should lose no time in explaining.

The original difficulty grew out of the very proper determination of the Directors, that the Academy should no longer be used for political meetings of any kind: and they inserted a clause in their recent lease to Mr. ULLMAN, prohibiting him, in the most explicit and peremptory manner, from hiring it for such a purpose. In Mr. ULLMAN's absence, his agent leased the building to Mr. BUTLER, and received payment therefor, upon his representation, as we have been informed, that it was wanted for a *lecture*. The next morning, upon the announcement of the real object of the meeting, permission to occupy the building was withdrawn, both by Mr. ULLMAN, who telegraphed his refusal from Philadelphia, and by the Directors themselves.

Without any special reference to the intended meeting of last night, we must say that this determination of the Directors is in every respect right and proper. The experience of the past has shown that the decorations and the accommodations of the edifice suffer fully as much from the pedal enthusiasm of the "fierce Democracy" on such occasions, as any party, cause, or principle can suffer from the eloquent denunciations of the fulminating platform. The property of the stockholders has in by-gone days been handled with so little care and concern that the new directors on accepting the office resolved to make an attempt at reorganizing and reconstructing this sadly dilapidated interest. We presume that, after the experience of the present misunderstanding, they will have no difficulty in carrying this determination into practical effect.

The Free Academy.

Everybody knows that in the upper part of the City of New-York there stands a very remarkable building of an extremely composite architecture, many-windowed and oddly-pinnacled, which is designated to the admiration of the inquiring stranger as the "Free Academy;" and the few citizens who take the trouble to examine the tables of the public expenditure are probably aware that the Board of Education hold in the name of the Free Academy property valued at $142,600, and annually disburse on behalf of the same institution about $53,000. But precisely what the Free Academy is, and to what result these sums are spent upon it, are questions to which we presume a still smaller number among us would be able at short notice to return a satisfactory answer.

It is not, therefore, very surprising, perhaps, that one of our City cotemporaries should have confidently declared war against the Free Academy, as a preposterous device for the nurture and encouragement of bad syntax and worse Greek, administered by a knot of incompetent grammarians, and to the great confusion of all the "humanities." The respectable character of the gentlemen invested with the offices of instruction in this Institution, however, and the gravity of the pretensions which it makes to be regarded as an integral part of our system of public instruction, entitle it to a somewhat less summary trial than it has received from the Draconian tribunal before which it has been dragged.

The New-York Free Academy was designed to afford to such of the boys of our public schools as can avail themselves of its advantages, an opportunity of extending their studies beyond the necessarily limited scope of the general school-system. It is, therefore, in a certain sense, a free University, offering to the children of the poorest citizen the most varied resources of mental culture, but differing from the great body of our American Universities in these important particulars, that it receives its students at a much earlier age and exacts of them as conditions precedent to their admission, only the simplest elements of what has strangely enough come to be called an "English education." The complete course of study at the Academy extends over five years, and embraces all the leading branches of collegiate discipline. The efficiency with which the academic system is administered must, therefore, be measured by standards similar to, yet not identical with, those which we apply to collegiate instruction in general.

Every man who has been bred at a university knows perfectly well that no tests of the value of any intellectual training are so exquisitely fallacious as the tests of a public examination. The results of such an examination, in nine cases out of ten, are purely fortuitous. They are determined by the state of the weather; by the moral force of one student, or the moral weakness of another; by various degrees of nervous excitement among the various victims; by anything rather than by the absolute qualifications of the pupils examined. One hapless youth will be summoned to construe the one passage in his Cæsar or his Livy, which in some thoughtless moment he happened to overlook; to another, born under a more fortunate star, will be assigned the one problem in Euclid which he hammered into his brain at some crisis of extreme despair and terror. We have known a single gruff Committee-man frighten half a form of elective mathematicians into a state which would have moved the compassion of COCKER himself. The serious and continuous written examinations of the English Universities, conducted on the principle of solitary confinement and animated with all the far-reaching hopes which hover about the Senate Houses of Oxford and Cambridge, not seldom fail fairly to develope the relative abilities of the hard-reading and the coaching worlds. And no examination, annual or semi-annual, passes over the devoted heads of the students of Harvard and Yale without affording ample reason to any astute and attentive ZOILUS for concluding that those ancient and venerable homes of American learning are simply invalid resorts of dislocated syntax and fractured prosody. Perhaps the safest specific test of the proficiency of any set of students is to be found in their original compositions on themes which exercise their logical ability or call forth the substance of their acquisitions in any particular department of science or literature. For the final object of education is—"as one should say—education" it is the development of the mental powers; and a man is more or less thoroughly educated in exact proportion to his control over the faculties and the resources of his mind.

Naturally one does not expect a college chapel to be an Areopagus of History or Philosophy. But in the handling of his subject, the crudest and youngest thinker betrays the method of his culture and the quality of his teacher, and every Institution deserves well of the country which contributes its modicum of disciplined intellects to the life of the commonwealth. If a man who is to mingle in the common whirl of American life, to assume its political responsibilities and discharge its social duties, learns in his five years' course at the Free Academy enough of the world, of its history, its opportunities and its interests, to teach him modesty, common sense and discretion—to quicken his better instincts, and to fortify his finer tastes—his education is a positive gain to the community, and his teachers have vindicated their office.

The public exhibition of the Junior Class of the Free Academy, which took place last night, bore satisfactory witness to the general excellence of the methods of instruction adopted at that institution, and to the fidelity of the teachers in pursuing their legitimate object. A dozen subjects, such as have from time immemorial been treated upon such occasions, were handled by as many students, of course with just about as much of profound thought as one usually finds bestowed upon them, but with propriety of feeling and accuracy of expression, and in the forms of natural logic; and certainly the usual outbursts of Sophomoric patriotism, which were not wanting, never came with a more pardonable emphasis from the lips of any youthful students, than from these representatives and subjects of the wholesome care with which the Republic watches over all her sons.

We are strongly inclined to question the wisdom of any attempt to elevate the Free Academy to the nominal rank of a university, and we should be disposed to advise the abandonment of the practice of conferring degrees upon its graduates. The country is already infested with colleges which ape the *curricula* of well-organized and well-endowed Institutions, only to foster all sorts of foolishness and imbecility in the bosoms of scores of sciolists. Our higher education is still in an inchoate and chaotic condition, and it is extremely undesirable that the Free Academy should cease to be a thorough school of good discipline in order to become a turbid fountain of insignificant honors.

That it is in the way of fairly fulfilling the just expectations of those by whom it was founded, we think may be sufficiently established by a few such exhibitions as those of last night, as it is plainly indicated by the judicious distribution of studies in the programme of the institution; and the watchfulness which it should invite from the friends of public education is clearly the watchfulness of sympathy and good will, and not the espionage of cynical self-sufficiency.

The French and Standing Armies.

The address just presented by the French army to the Emperor NAPOLEON in reference to his recent escape from assassination, is full of timely suggestions for ourselves. We do not mean to say that there is a complete parallel between the French army and the American army, or that the political condition of the two countries exhibits many points of resemblance. We are as unlike the France of 1858 as was the Rome of CATO the Censor to the Rome of TIBERIUS. It seemed as improbable, in the days of the Punic wars, that Rome would ever be ruled by mercenaries in the pay of a tyrant, as it is now that the United States will ever cower before an army of its own raising, and see its liberties disposed of by a drumhead court-martial. And yet more than one General ruled the countrymen of the first BRUTUS and of the GRACCHI in the right of a coronation by the Prætorian Guards. No more zealous and uncompromising Republicans and levelers ever took the field than the soldier citizens who fought under CROMWELL for the vindication of their freedom and the protection of true religion, and yet these very men purged the Long Parliament under Colonel PRIDE, and brought back CHARLES II. under General MONK. A standing army is something that nobody can count upon, or, rather, that is just as likely do what it was not intended to do as what it was. It is a huge engine of destruction which works well only in the hands of one man.

No army in the world was ever such a popular favorite as that of France, for no army in the world is more racy of the soil or more thoroughly the child of the people. Men, officers, and all, come from the very class which throughout French history has shown itself most hostile to oppression and most tenacious of its rights. It is essentially Democratic in its organization and even in its discipline. It knows nothing of the distinction between the man and the gentleman, which in all other armies opens so wide a gulf between the officer and the private. The captain and lieutenant are the comrades of the rank and file—the only difference between them is the difference of grade. They have come from the same village or the same workshop, are much alike in manners and in tastes, sing the same songs, cherish the same hopes, and wear the same cross. The officer has often been once a private, and any private may one day be an officer. All other European armies are composed of clod-hoppers, led by aristocrats; the French troops are Democrats, officered by Democrats. If ever there was an army from which one would look for no danger to the national liberties, it is the French army, and yet no army in the world has ever been more constantly and enthusiastically hostile to everything which savors of popular rights.

The part which the army has played in France since 1848 is curiously significant and instructive. No Prince ever commanded less of the respect of the French army than LOUIS PHILLIPPE. There was nothing in his personal character to excite enthusiasm among the soldiery. He suffered himself to be called the Napoleon of Peace, but the only discernible analogy between his pacific policy and the warlike policy of the great Emperor was an analogy of contrast, for while the Emperor contrived to keep France constantly at war by the haughtiest assertion of her extremest claims, the citizen-King contrived to keep her constantly at peace by the humblest intriguing in behalf of her plainest rights. The French army saw always in LOUIS PHILLIPPE not the soldier of DEMORIEZ, but the friend of LAFFITTE. Nevertheless the troops of the line once and again at his bidding swept the streets of Paris with grape and sustained his successive infractions of the Charter at the point of the bayonet; and had not all courage and manhood deserted the monarch at the crisis of his fate, the same troops of the line would have saved his throne to him or to his grandson in the days of February. Marshal BUGEAUD stood ready then to conquer Paris "at the price of forty thousand lives."

Under the Republic the regular army was at first subordinated to the National Guard, and was only restored to its normal importance by the terrified Assembly when it had become thoroughly disgusted with its position and thoroughly ripe for the support of a Dictator. It longed for a commander at the head of the State. It had obeyed CAVAIGNAC in the terrible days of June, because CAVAIGNAC was a man of iron in the hour of strife, and it remembered that fierce conflict for the life of order and society only to cherish a deep and bitter desire for vengeance upon the Parisian population which had met it so sternly at the barricades, and had inflicted upon it such severe and humiliating losses. Very readily, therefore, did this army, made up of the people, lend itself to the imperial projects of the nephew of NAPOLEON, not because it was gravely convinced that the Republic was a failure, nor because it was frightened like the financiers by the "Spectre Rouge" of Prefect ROMIEU; but simply because it was an organized body animated with the military *esprit du corps*, and anxious to assert its weight in the Commonwealth. And now it comes forward to congratulate the Emperor upon his marvellous escape from a horrible death, and to assure him that no class of the community but itself should have had a voice in deciding upon the successor to his throne, had he fallen, for the "army had resolved that henceforth the NAPOLEONS must reign in France."

This is a literal reproduction of the spirit and almost of the phraseology of the Prætorians of ancient Rome, and unless NAPOLEON III. has widely departed from those theories of government which he has cherished from his youth, and which he has set forth throughout his life both by his pen and, so far as has seemed to him practicable, in his exercise of power, this address of the army must seriously disturb his mind; for he can neither spare his bayonets, nor submit to this dictatorial loyalty. With every allowance made for the enormous differences which exist in the social order and the political constitution of France and the United States, it is still amazing that, in the face of such a spectacle as this, we should be talking gravely of increasing our own standing army, made up as it is in so large a proportion of foreign recruits, and officered as it is on a system thoroughly aristocratic. We seem actually to have forgotten that, although the first century of our national existence has not yet been filled, we have seen this standing army, small as it is, successfully employed to suppress the manifestation of the popular will, and in the very heart of the most democratic States of the Union.

EXCITING TIMES IN WALL-STREET.—Looking into the reports of the daily transactions at the Stock Exchange in Wall-street, and witnessing the wild excitement which prevails among all sorts of speculators, it is extremely difficult to believe that less than five months ago that same region was overshadowed by a gloom so dark and dismal that it seemed hardly possible for sunshine and hilarity ever again to enliven the countenances of the anxious and careworn denizens of "the Street." But all the past is forgotten, not a shadow remains, every vestige of ruin has been swept away, and the Bulls are once more in the ascendancy, rushing up stocks, inflating fancies, and dealing in bubbles as though there had never been a panic, and money could never again be scarce, nor bank presidents cease to be accommodating. Nearly thirty thousand shares of various speculative stocks were sold yesterday, and a still larger amount the day before. The game appears to have been but just commenced, and as there is every prospect of an increased accumulation of money in our banks during the next sixty days, owing in part to the advance in the price of Cotton, and the cessation of shipments of Gold to Europe, we may look for a very lively time among stock gamblers.

It would be idle to attempt to restrain this excitement by counseling moderation, or showing the disasters that must inevitably result from such wild and reckless speculations. But there is a very large class to whom a word of timely caution might be profitable. We mean those innocent "outsiders" who are always ready to rush in and become the first victims of a reverse in the Stock Market. The maelstrom of speculation is always sure to draw into its whirling vortex a certain number of these outside innocents, without whose aid the fury of the speculative tempest would be spent in vain. Among the most disastrous failures of the last pressure were the men who had been tempted by the mania for stock speculations to divert their capital from their legitimate business, and employ it in gambling operations in Wall-street. The saddest cases of deviation from honorable courses in mercantile pursuits have been caused by gambling in stocks, and we copy from a Connecticut paper, this morning, the confession of a wretched young man who brought ruin and disgrace upon himself by having been tempted into stock speculations by an unfortunate operation which gave him a profit of a few hundred dollars.

Let outsiders, particularly those who occupy situations of trust which give them easy access to money not their own, beware how they are tempted by the spirit of speculation now rampant in Wall-street to venture on trying their chance; one fortunate "flyer" would be sure to prove their ruin.

COLONEL CHARRAS AND THE ITALIAN ASSASSINS.—The enemies of the Republican party in France are naturally, though, as it seems to us, rather unwisely anxious to make it appear that some of the exiled chiefs of that party were in some way connected with the recent infamous attempt upon the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the peace of Europe.

Among the persons whose names have already been mentioned in this relation is Colonel CHARRAS, one of the most conspicuous of the "arrested of December," and long well known for his resolute devotion to the Democratic faith. Colonel CHARRAS has resided during the greater part of the last seven years in Brussels, where he has employed himself in labors congenial to his profession as a scientific soldier, and where he has recently published a most elaborate and careful work on the campaign of 1815, remarkable as well for the just and generous tone of its criticisms upon the conduct and the plans of the different commanders engaged in that gigantic struggle, as for its keen and convincing analysis of the whole chain of events which led to the final act of the great Imperial tragedy. That such a man should have lent himself to schemes so cruel and so cowardly as those of the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier, was of itself sufficiently incredible. Nevertheless the fact that Colonel CHARRAS has been recently expelled from his Belgian Asylum, has been eagerly seized upon as an indication of his complicity with ORSINI and PIERRI, and it is therefore simply an act of justice to say that the order requiring Colonel CHARRAS to leave Brussels was issued nearly a fortnight before the attempt upon the Emperor. We have seen a letter from Col. CHARRAS to a friend in this City, dated at Brussels, Jan. 6, in which he explains the private difficulties with the Belgian Premier, which had induced that functionary to take the step upon which so outrageous an *ex post facto* interpretation has been sought to be put.

A like attack has been made upon the character of VICTOR HUGO, though not in any official form, which we are very sure can only result in the like confusion to its senseless and intemperate authors.

A SENATOR'S OPINION OF REPORTERS.—In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, it was proposed to assign a portion of the gallery to the use of Reporters for the Press, whereupon Senator TOOMBS thus expressed his views:

"I hope the resolution will lie over. I object to its consideration. I do not think there ought to be any such people in the galleries at all. It is a very great nuisance."

Mr. TOOMBS is loftily contemptuous towards reporters. If there were no "such people" in existence the Senator's reputation would be a good deal more limited than it is. But, on the other hand, many of his foolish speeches would have escaped the public knowledge, and he might thereby have been the gainer. People whose speeches make them ridiculous are excusable for considering reporters as "nuisances."

PRONUNCIATION.—Quite a controversy has grown out of the remark of one of our correspondents some days since concerning the pronunciation of the name *Raleigh*. A New-Hampshire correspondent sends us a copy of the title page of a book, published in London in 1618, giving an account of the voyage of "*Sir Walter Rauleigh*," and also a note extracted from the Journal of the House of Commons, in which the word is spelled in the same way. This would seem to settle the point of its pronunciation.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An agreeable four-act comedy, called "Rural Felicity," was produced here last night, with decided success. It is one of Mr. BUCKSTONE'S pleasant contributions to the London Haymarket stage, and has previously found interpreters in this City. But played as it was last night, it had all the charm of novelty, and merited most completely the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. BUCKSTONE has hit upon a good idea in this piece, and elaborates it with light and elegant skill. A couple of town-bred gentlemen, who have quarreled with their wives, determine to seek rural felicity and oblivion in a small country town, where—they fondly argue—everything will be the opposite of what they have left behind; where, in short, a beautiful condition of Arcadian simplicity and innocence shall prevail. The experiment is, of course, a failure, for the scandal and duplicity they encounter in every turn of their rural tour is not only as virulent as that they have left behind, but far more indiscriminate. This leads them back in fancy to their own homes, and obliterates all remembrance of anger towards their better-halves—who, by-the-way, have followed their truant lords in disguise, and burst upon them in splendid array at the right moment.

The comedy is most excellently acted and has been placed on the stage with taste and completeness. An apology, however, had to be made for Mrs. COOK, who, we regret to learn, was suddenly attacked with a serious and fearful malady. Mrs. HOEY undertook her part at a moment's notice, and played it so well that it was difficult to believe it was a substitute. Miss MARY GANNON has a splendid little character which she developes with her usual arch naturalness. Mrs. HOEY and Mrs. ALLEN as the two wives were equally good. The male characters were intrusted to Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE, DAVENPORT, JOHNSTON and NORTON, and were of course well attended to. The piece was a decided success.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Our readers must not forget that this is the last day and night of Mr. RICE'S great show. There will be two performances—one in the afternoon, and one in the evening. An exhibition so curious and meritorious deserves the best patronage.

POSTPONEMENT.—Messrs. MASON & THOMAS' second *Matinée* is postponed, in consequence of Mr. THOMAS' absence with the Opera company. The concert will come off a fortnight later.

Fires.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING BURNT.—The fine public school building, No. 44, situated corner of North Moore and Varick streets, in the Fifth Ward, was, last night, destroyed by fire. The alarm was given about 10 o'clock, P. M., and the engines were early upon the ground, but the flames made such rapid headway that the whole of the second and third stories were destroyed before the fire was got under. The damage is estimated at $15,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have occurred from some defect in the heating apparatus, or neglect in its management, as the late cold weather has required an extra fire to keep the house warm. There have been about a thousand children in attendance at this school, and it is most fortunate that the fire did not occur during school hours, for in that case there might have been a great loss of life. The building was comparatively new, and was considered one of the best in the City. It is so far destroyed as to necessitate its entire reconstruction.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—FIREMAN INJURED.—At 1½ yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 8 West Thirty-second-street, occupied by WM. P. LEE. The fire is supposed to have originated from the range in the back basement. Mr. LEE estimates his loss by fire and water at $1,500, which is covered by insurances in the Union Mutual, Equitable, and Harmony Insurance Companies. A member of Fire-Engine Company No. 37 was run over, while going to the fire, and severely injured. He was taken by the members of the Company to his residence, and a physician called. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—At a few minutes to 4 yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the five-story brick building No. 127 Worth-street, occupied by ANTHONY TONNAHAN, as a turner's shop. The fire was confined to the second and third stories. Mr. TONNAHAN'S loss is $1,000; no insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $700, and is covered by insurance.

ALLEGED MATRICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner FENNER commenced an investigation into the death of Mrs. BRIDGET MCCULLOUGH, aged 40 years, who expired on the previous evening, as is supposed, from the effects of blows inflicted by her son JOHN, aged about 21 years. From the evidence it appears that on Friday evening last Mrs. MCCULLOUGH went to her residence in Market-street, above Fifteenth, intoxicated, and got into a difficulty with her son, in a room occupied by MARY DONAHUE. The son went down stairs into an apartment occupied by his mother, and laid down on a settee. The mother followed him shortly afterwards, and again had words with him. She called him a robber, and ordered him out of the house. He replied that "if he was a robber she made him so." It is then said that she spat in his face and he jumped up and beat her about the head, blackening both of her eyes. She fell, and was seized with spasms. She was then placed on a bed and remained there until the time of her death, as mentioned above. Mrs. MCCULLOUGH was the mother of six children, of whom JOHN was the eldest. He is said to be a man of bad character, and is known both to the police and neighbors as such.—*Eve. Journal, 11th.*

An honest farmer thus writes to the Chairman of an English Agricultural Society: "Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did not wish to leave his ould mother an orphan.

FROM ALBANY.

Doggish Legislation—Another Dash at the Railroads—Reorganization of the City Courts—Castle Garden Investigation—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

The Legislature is becoming attentive to dogs. In the Senate, Mr. DIVEN, on a question of privilege, wished to set himself right on this momentous question of dogs. On the subject of dogs he was misunderstood. He was not against dogs. He was decidedly in favor of the canine race. He had, a few days since, presented a petition asking that a tax be levied upon all the tribes of dogs. That petition had gone to the Committee on Retrenchment. (It is the first petition I ever knew to have so appropriate a reference;)—but he desired it to be changed, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. "A very proper reference," said a friend—"that is a curtailing Committee." It is almost needless to say that no Senator was guilty of that last suggestion. The petition went in the direction indicated by Mr. DIVEN.

In the House, dogs formed the basis of the most elaborate report which the Judiciary Committee of that body has yet submitted. Mr. TAPPEN, for self and associates on the Judiciary, reports in favor of levying a tax of "$10 per head upon every dog, whelfet, cur, hound or other animal of the dog kind." In default of the payment of such tax, the "dog, whelfet, cur, etc.," to be declared a common nuisance, which any loafer may abate on sight. Of course, such a report could only come from a Judiciary Committee, and could only have been dictated by feelings having their origin in hates engendered by personal wrongs. On investigation I find this to be the fact. A gentleman on the Committee, when questioned, did not hesitate to avow his purpose to be the annihilation of the canines in vengeance for a bite inflicted fifteen years ago. Of course, a report founded on such selfish views and prompted by such prejudices cannot receive much favor from such an intelligent, enlightened and patriotic body as is the Assembly, but it is mortifying to think that a legislator should have availed himself of the temporary advantages of his official position to avenge injuries done to himself as an individual.

ANOTHER DASH AT THE RAILROADS.

In the Senate, Mr. PATTERSON introduced a resolution, calling upon the Central Railroad Company to report to the Senate the number of stations on such road from Albany to Buffalo and Niagara Falls—the distance from station to station, the fare charged to and from such station to the next station, previous to the act of 1857—the fare charged to and from each station to the next station since the passage of said act, and the increase of such fare at each station since the passage of such act, in consequence of its passage.

This was passed without opposition.

In the House, Mr. WAGER offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to investigate the affairs of the New-York Central Railroad Company. This was laid over under the rule, Mr. MCNETT, of Buffalo, rising to debate it. It will probably pass, as Mr. WAGER has personal strength enough to drive it through, if he makes a point on it.

Mr. PARSONS introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Railroad Committee of the House to bring in a bill requiring all railroads in this State to regulate their freight tariffs *pro rata* per mile, according to the distance carried.

The unanimity with which these inquiries and instructions are carried through both branches is a healthy indication. As was well said, by a gentleman who has displayed marked ability and honesty as a railroad officer, "the legislation of last Winter was a curse to the railroad interests, because it exacted too much." I shall be glad to know that in this Legislature there are those who, while fostering and protecting those great interests, will watch well that they do not suffer by their own indiscretion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CITY COURTS.

Senator SCOTT, this morning, introduced a bill, without previous notice, which entirely changes the character of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas. It is a regular drug-net.

Section 1 vests in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District exclusive prower to grant, modify and dissolve injunctions, at least to the same extent as that power was heretofore vested in the Court of Chancery. The Justices to have full power to make rules to regulate this branch of their jurisdiction.

Section 2 authorizes the City and County of New-York, at the next general election (and at every eighth election thereafter,) three additional Justices of the Superior Court.

Section 3 reduces the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to three. Who of the present Judges shall go out, to be determined by a ballot of the Judges. (Making the Judges cut their own throats—that's unconstitutional, as I read "crowners' quest law.")

Section 4 authorizes the transfer of all causes pending in Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, where the amount demanded exceeds $5,000, to the Supreme Court, upon a motion of either party to such suit.

Section 5 allows appeals in all cases from final judgments in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as the Justices of that Court may from time to time make.

THE CASTLE GARDEN INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of hearing parties who were interested in having an investigation of the manner in which the emigrant business is conducted at Castle Garden. M. JACOB SMITH, of the House, appeared on behalf of the investigation. In the course of the inquiry it was demonstrated that the contest was carried on, not so much for the benefit of the emigrants as for the advancement of the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was admitted by Mr. SMITH, who said he would withdraw his demand for an investigation, "if the Commissioners would admit the Pennsylvania Central to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central." This proposition was accepted at once by the Commissioners, with the single proviso that the Pennsylvania Central should be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as are imposed upon all the companies doing business at Castle-Garden. The proviso required the Pennsylvania Company to sell tickets to emigrants inside of the Garden as cheap as they offered them outside. It was established that the Pennsylvania Company had been two or three times admitted to the rights and privileges which the Garden affords; but when in the Garden, they invariably violated the terms of agreement upon which they were admitted, and were expelled as a consequence of their own acts. The admission of Mr. SMITH of the motives which governed his action, and the purpose for which he had urged the inquiry, will probably satisfy the Committee of Commerce that there is nothing in the management of the business at the Garden demanding legislative investigation, although the Commissioners expressed their readiness to enter upon such an inquiry if the Committee should desire it. The runners will probably have to try again.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The marriage of ex-President FILLMORE to Mrs. MCINTOSH, on Wednesday last, was not made the occasion for much display; only about forty guests were present.

We are moving in the shadows of many great men at this present writing. Within the past two weeks, I have stood *vis-à-vis*, to two ex-Presidents, three ex-Governors, a half dozen ex-Mayors, as many ex-Senators, and a score of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in expectancy.

"No man is ever a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*." I must confess that a close inspection of all those ex-officials awakened only a doubt of the infallibility of the masses, and a surprise that the people should have spoiled several excellent artisans in the futile effort to make them statesmen.

A deputation from Staten Island was here to-day with a request that the Legislature should add another tier to the Quarantine Commission. They propose the names of MILLARD FILLMORE, WASHINGTON HUNT and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. I do not know upon what grounds these Staten Island gentlemen would justify this violation of the tomb, but I do know that the Quarantine Commissioners have dead weight enough to carry now. By the law as it now stands, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller are a kind of upper house in the Quarantine concern, and they cannot "impress the Jarseys." I hardly think there is any use in bringing up the ghosts of departed spirits. Better try whisky—or whisky and oysters. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

REPORTS, &c.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, reletive to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in New-York City; also to provide for the appointment of a Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York; also to punish prize-fighting; also adverse to the change of office hours in the office of the Sheriff of Kings County; also adverse to allowing surveyors to take acknowledgments of Deeds. Agreed to.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to prohibit Banks from acting as savings banks in Brooklyn and New-York.

By Mr. AMES, favorably, to prevent frauds by warehousemen and wharfingers.

By Mr. PATTERSON, favorably, to exempt a portion of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn from the fire law.

By Mr. DIVEN, adverse to amending the Homestead Exemption law. Tabled.

By Mr. WAGER, favorably, on a general law for the extension of time for the collection of taxes.

By Mr. CHANDLER, favorably, to continue the commission on Common Schools in New-York.

By Mr. TAPPAN, against the dog law for Brooklyn, but in favor of a general law taxing on all dogs ten dollars each, and providing that where no owner is found the dog be killed.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, unfavorably, on a petition to present fifty per cent. of excise moneys to the Inebriate Asylum.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to exempt Brooklyn from certain provisions of the Railroad Law, so as to enable the construction and extension of Railroads.

By Mr. HALLET, to impose a tax upon Railroads competing with Canals.

By Mr. DUCKMAN, to amend the Militia Laws so far as regards the First Division of State Militia.

By Mr. BACHELLOR, to regulate the fees of the New-York health Officers.

By Mr. SEELEY, to vacate the office of Comptroller of New-York.

By Mr. DELANEY, to provide a tax to pay the Municipal Police.

By Mr. WINNE, to enable all religious societies to incorporate on equal terms.

By Mr. VAN AZSDALE, to regulate the way fare and freight on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the general Railroad law; also, to amend the law relative to the collection of taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to increase the number of the Superior Court in the First Judicial District.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the general Railroad law.

Senator SCOTT'S bill relative to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District provides:

First—That the power to grant, modify, and dissolve injunctions in the First Judicial District, shall be vested exclusively in the Justices of the Supreme Court in that District, as fully as the same was formerly vested in the Court of Chancery of the State; and gives the Justices full power to make such rules relative to this branch of their jurisdiction, as they may deem discreet.

Second—Provides for the election of three additional Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District at the next State election, to hold office for eight years.

Third—Reduces the number of Justices of the Superior Court to three.

Fourth—Provides that, by consent of either party, causes involving more than $5,000 may be transferred from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court.

Fifth—Appeals shall be brought in all cases from final judgment of the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas, to the Superior Court of the First District.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. SCHELL proposes to amend the law of last Winter, relative to the Supervisors of New-York, by dividing them into six classes—the first class to hold for a year, the second for two years, and so on, the term of the sixth class to expire in 1863. It causes two of each political party to retire each year, and one party to be elected and one appointed same as now.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. MCNETT, of Erie, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to say that in the vote cast the other day in favor of granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to F. P. STANTON, he did not intend to express any opinion in favor of Mr. STANTON'S Kansas policy, or to condemn any one directly or indirectly. His vote was dictated simply by considerations of courtesy.

A large number of petitions were presented. Among them were several for a law confirming the location of North and East River steamboats; against the local assessment act of Brooklyn, and for the removal of Quarantine.

On the presentation of the petition for the repeal of the Excise Law of 1857, a struggle took place on its reference. Eventually it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and subsequently a special committee on the subject was ordered.

The Reissue of Hartford County Bank Bills —A Clerk's Story—How he Fell From Duty.

From the Hartford Evening Press, Feb. 11.

We published yesterday the fact that WALTER S. CARTER, of Middletown, had acknowledged that the bills of the Bank of Hartford County, supposed to have been burnt, were abstracted from the Treasury office, and put in circulation by him. Since then we have had an interview with Mr. CARTER, and from him learned all the facts connected with the matter. It is the old story of speculating in stocks, which has led so many to ruin. He tells us that when he entered the Treasury office he was barely 20 years of age, and of course without the fixed habits or principles of persons more advanced in life. His associations brought him in contact with men who were constantly dealing in stocks, and a knowledge of their gains induced him to invest his savings, then amounting to something over a thousand dollars, in a similar manner. His first operations were successful—his money soon doubled, and in a short time again doubled, and his successes seduced him into more extensive operations. What he considered to be a favorable opening for an investment of about $800 occurred one day when he had not the money, and he used funds belonging to the State—this was his first offence.

In this way, from time to time, he was led on, until he had used from $8,000 to $10,000 of the funds of the State, balancing the account by his own memorandum check, which, of course, he expected to make good. He excused himself to his own conscience by saying: "The banks pay no interest on this money and if I only put back what I take there will be no harm done; I may as well have the use of the money as the banks." Things went on in this way until the 1st Monday of April, 1853. With it came the State election and the success of men whom he knew would displace him from the position he then held, and an exposure was sure to follow, unless the funds were replaced. Stocks had gone out of sight, and he had lost all he had taken—and then for the first time he began to appreciate the fact that he had committed a crime. Where to do he did not know. Once he went to New-York, to take the steamer for Europe, but the steamer sailed, he was not on board, and he again returned to Hartford. The rest is already known to the public. It was to make his account good, where discovery would soon be made if things were left as they were, that the bills of the bank were abstracted and used.

The amount of bills thus taken is not accurately known. It is somewhere from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. CARTER tells us that some months since he formed a resolution to disclose the whole matter, as a relief to his own conscience, as well as to relieve other parties from suspicion which might attach to them. One thing and another has prevented him from doing so, but when he received the summons to appear before the Grand Jurors, he resolved to "make a clean breast of it," and he has done so voluntarily. No other person is implicated in the least—he takes the whole matter upon himself.

So far as is in his power, Mr. CARTER has made restitution to the Bank, having assigned to them all his assets of any character whatever.

This is the story—it was told us with evident sincerity, and we have no doubt of its truth. It carries with it its own comment, warning all to abstain from the first departure from the path of rectitude.

Official Declaration of War Against Governor Wise.

From the Washington Union.

Governor WISE has again come before the public, in an effort, as he himself uniquely expresses it, to save the Administration and the Democratic national organization. His late Taumany letter was the first blow aimed in that behalf; he now "advances upon his former position," and plants another, though feebler blow, precisely in the same direction.

Gentlemen have discovered of late a singular mode of saving the Administration and Democratic Party. We believe the recent course of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas subject has been steped with especial reference to this laudable object. Gov. WALKER, too, has been actuated by the same commendable motive. Gov. WISE and Col. FORNEY alike participate in the patronizing sentiment. In fact, we believe this exemplary excess of friendship for the Administration and of solicitude for the Democratic organization, is what distinguishes the Democratic from the Black Republican branch of the coalition which has been formed to defeat the policy of the Administration and to disrupt the national party.

Since the publication of the not-yet-forgotten declaration of Governor WISE, in 1851, that "the objections to the Nebraska-Kansas Act were unanswerable, but never insuperable," we believe that gentleman has not been distinguished as an advocate or defender of that notable measure, which has been a cardinal test of Democratic orthodoxy from the time of its passage until now.

Governor WISE, it must be recollected, is an enthusiast in his espousals of public measures, supporting them always "with heart and head, might and main," where he supports them at all; and the fact that he has signalized himself in no special manner or important crisis, in the championship of this measure, has itself sufficiently attested his lukewarmness, if not indifference, to its success. The act was passed in the face of the violent opposition of the entire Black-Republican party, and of the great body of the old Whig party, and of the then rising Know-Nothing party; and, though Gov. WISE *was not in actual cooperation with this motley opposition in their formidable resistance to the measure, neither was he lending his support, or even countenance, to the Democracy in their struggle in its behalf.* As Gov. WISE was indifferent to the enactment of the measure, at a time of great effort and struggle to its friends, it has simply followed, as a matter of course, that now, in the decisive struggle for the consummation of the measure in its application to Kansas, *he is found in conflict with the Democratic organization*, esteeming his individual opinions superior to those of the great body of the party on a test measure. Considering his antecedents on this subject, it has very naturally come to pass that letters are now solicited with eagerness from him by opposition meetings in the Northern cities, and that assaults by him upon the policy of the party and administration in regard to this measure are received with gusto by the coalition through all the length and breadth of the Northern States.

Whatever political relations, therefore, between Governor WISE and the friends of the administration may be impaired by precent differences of sentiment on the Lecompton Constitution, it is not probable that any great affection or solicitude for the Kansas-Nebraska act itself has had to be combated by Governor WISE in throwing himself full length against the consummation of the measure in its application to Kansas, according to the policy resolved upon by its original and true friends—the national Democracy of the Union.

Though Governor WISE may be inclined to assume, in competition with the President of the Philadelphia meeting, the patronizing relation of Warwick the king-maker to the present Administration, it is quite certain that he cannot claim the paternity of the Kansas-Nebraska act itself, or act up any especial right to dictate to its early, constant, and real friends and supporters, his individual views as to the manner in which it shall be interpreted, executed or applied. As the Democratic Party and its Administration established the measure without the aid and sympathy of Governor WISE, it *must not be expected that the same Party and its Administration will give much heed or consequence to his present views upon the policy which they have resolved upon for consummating the great measure in its application to the Territory of Kansas.* Whatever injury to the policy of the Administration and Democratic Party may result at the North from the fact that so conspicuous a Southern man as Governor WISE opposes it, it must at least be remembered there, that this opposition comes from a Southern man and Democrat, who was, at least, never an active supporter of the Nebraska Kansas act.

The Chamber of Commerce on Banking Laws.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to receive a report from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of alterations in the Banking law, as suggested in the Governor's Message, and the report of the Bank Superintendent.

Mr. MATTHEW MAURY, Chairman of the Committee, said that the subject had been attended to by every member of the Committee, and the report was signed by all the members, after a great deal of discussion, some in the Committee and some out of it. Mr. MAURY then presented a report and a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, as follows:

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., to examine the alterations in the Banking laws of this State, recommended by the Governor and Bank Superintendent, beg leave to report as follows:

The Governor recommends that every bank in this State be required, under adequate penalties, to keep on hand in coin not less than 25 per cent. of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes.

The Bank Superintendent differs from the Governor by recommending 20 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and in suggesting that the banks out of this City be allowed to hold specie funds instead of specie itself.

Although the deposits in the country banks may be so small as to make it unimportant whether specie funds or specie are held, we prefer the requirement of actual specie in all banks, as a matter of principle; and certainly, if the deposits in country banks are so small, the condition can be no hardship to them.

We wish the principle to be recognized, by law, that not less than a certain proportion of cash liabilities shall be held in coin, and that this proportion shall not be diminished at the discretion of any managers of banks. It is unreasonable and unfair that the banks shall be allowed to expand imprudently as they have done, and thereby give large large dividends to the stockholders, while hazarding the suspension of specie payments and paralyzing the business of the country.

The desirable proportion of specie is 20 per cent., according to the Bank Superintendent; 25 per cent. according to the Governor; 30 per cent. in the opinion of many of our experienced bankers and merchants, and 33⅓ by the Louisiana law. The Superintendent appears to have fixed upon 20 per cent. because the proportion actually held by the banks in this City in two years, ending with the Summer of 1855, was between 19 and 20 per cent. The advocates of 30 per cent. think it will more completely insure safety, while its opponents allege that so large a holding of idle capital will disqualify our banks for earning fair dividends, and that the New-Orleans banks are only enabled to bear 33⅓ per cent. by the opportunities which that city presents for making profits in exchanges.

The Governor recommends adequate penalities. The Louisiana law provides the best possible; for those are best which undo the damage while punishing the offence. The penalties that we recommend are that no loan or discount shall be made by any bank which has been below its required line of specie for two successive weeks by its weekly statements, until it is restored to line; and in case of violating this provision, the bank shall be wound up as insolvent. It will be necessary, however, that country banks shall give the Superintendent average monthly reports of their condition, for weekly are scarcely necessary, and that the same penalties shall apply to them after a month of offence as to ours after two weeks.

Our aim is to fix upon the largest metallic proportion that the sound interests of our banks will admit of, and with this view we recommend not less than 25, and not more than 30 per cent., believing that either rate will not debar well managed banks from earning fair dividends, such as 8 per cent., when the value of current paper in Wall-street is not below 7 per cent. We must remark, prudent and steady banking will practically require the specie holdings in this City to be 3 per cent., and perhaps occasionally 5 per cent. greater than the legal rate; say, 28 or 30 actual for 25 per cent. legal, and 33 or 35 for 30 per cent.; whereas our country banks will need a less margin, and the banks of New-Orleans admits of working their banks without one of 8 per cent.

Such a law will possess the merit of being self-acting, intelligible and simple in itself, requiring no new machinery for its supervision, and yet of meeting and checking all those defects of organization and administration in which ruinous contractions and general bank suspensions have their origin. If by any accident, the line of specie should be too low for a single week, the proper proportion could be recovered in the second week, and the compulsory stoppage of discounts be avoided. The offending bank will be detected and identified, and the punishment fall upon it alone, without excluding it from the Clearing-House or endangering the money of the depositors; moreover, without causing any unwholesome alarm in the community, because the punishment will begin before the offender can have incurred risk of actual insolvency by means of over-issues of credit. Competition for deposits by offers of high interest will be checked; for deposits will bring with them the duty of holding more specie, the expense of which duty and the penalty for neglecting it, will reduce the question of rate of interest to very narrow limits.

Under the existing laws there is no punishment until the extreme offence of insolvency has been committed; and then the innocent and guilty suffer alike. The confiding stockholder and the innocent depositor may be utterly ruined without the least warning of any danger; but under the proposed law there will be ample warning for them and for the community, if the Bank, as we must always suppose, is managed with common honesty.

Penalties often defeat their objects: and it is now clearly demonstrable that the very severity of the existing law contributed to produce the bank suspension, which it had been framed to prevent; for the intense alarm, almost necessarily existing when the danger of enforcing such a penalty approached, terrified the depositors and drove the banks into otherwise unnecessary suspension.

In fact, the proposed law will in a great degree be to commercial and financial offences the desideratum of criminal jurisprudence, viz: the prevention of those first steps of misconduct which are ultimately productive of extreme crimes.

We approve highly of the Superintendent's recommendations that no more mortgages be received as security for bank notes, and that the old banks be gradually brought under the law requiring security for notes; but we do not approve of his proposition to allow the business of banking to be commenced upon securities for $50,000 instead of $100,000.

Various projects have been suggested for preventing a recurrence of the recent difficulties. Among them are:

Prevention of banks paying interest on deposits.
That deposits should not be payable in gold.
Prohibition of bank notes below $5, $10 or $20.
Limitation of the rate of bank dividends.
An enormously large bank.
A Board of Currency to supervise and regulate the banks, &c., &c.

We think we have already shown that the simple plan of holding gold against deposits will accomplish all the sound and practical objects at which these projects aim.

The legal prevention of interest on deposits is not recommended by the Governor or Superintendent, and probably because it would admit of so many evasions as to be useless in practice: but, even if practicable, we think all its good objects will be attained by the Governor's plan, and we are unwilling to countenance any restrictions of questionable necessity.

The payment in gold of deposits in checks cannot be refused. It would amount to bank suspension.

Without denying that some benefit may arise from a prohibition of small notes under certain circumstances, we must admit that this measure has not answered expectation in Pennsylvania; and undoubtedly it is much more important that notes should be secured by the pledge of good convertible stocks and undue issues of bank credit be checked by an enforced holding of gold against deposits, than that small notes should be prohibited. We think such prohibition can be of little or no use in practice, unless enforced throughout the United States, and, therefore, we cannot recommend it.

A limitation of bank dividends would be practically unjust and is not desirable.

A very large bank would be useless if the other banks are to be continued, and therefore impracticable for any present beneficial effects.

No Board of Currency is required. As the plan of specie against deposits would be self-acting, the present machinery of officers need not be increased.

Much more might be said, but it is probably unnecessary, as we cannot doubt that the Chamber will agree with us in the following conclusions:

The recent commercial and financial derangements require measures calculated to prevent a recurrence of such evils.

The present is a most favorable opportunity; for our banks are full of gold, merchants and traders here not yet embarked in large new operations, and none of the other States have resolved upon any new banking laws.

The plan we recommend requires no combination of laws with the risk of their uncertain effects, for it has stood the test of trial in Louisiana. It will not disturb any sound existing interests. It is self-acting, and therefore steady in its operations; for nothing that can endanger our currency is left in the discretion of any man or any body of men; and under its principles of action the lamentable bank expansion of July last could not have occurred.

We submit a memorial to the Legislature for the approval of the Chamber.

MATTHEW MAURY, JAMES BROWN, A. A. LOW, ROYAL PHELPS, HENRY W. T. MALL, P. PERIT.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1858.

The Memorial embodies the principles set forth in the address, and recommends the adoption of existing laws accordingly.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL moved the striking out of the recommendation in the memorial making Bank Directors personally liable for all the debts and obligations of the Banks, if such Directors participate in or assent to the certain violation of the banking laws.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BARSTOW, it was resolved to print the report and circulate it among the members.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed to next Wednesday evening, at the special meeting of the Chamber at Clinton Hall. Adjourned.

☞ **Burnett's Cocoaine.**—A compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.**

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $8,000 in cash and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor, WALTER H. MEAD, No. 9 Jane-st.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ **No. 813 Broadway.**—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable Gaiters at the low prices of 2s. and 1s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this, his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of feet covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves** cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**

No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK,

The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.

JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2⅔ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Ladies Bracelets,**
EARRINGS
And BREAST PINS,

For sale at retail low by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box,** black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—DOWNS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, of Carmel, to Miss SARAH A. DOWNS, of this City.

SMITH—SQUIER.—At Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Messler, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNA SQUIER, of Somerville.

GIFFORD—ALLING.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, JOHN A. GIFFORD and MARY J., only daughter of the late Charles Alling, all of that city.

FOWLER—COLT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. William H. Hornblower, Mr. DE GRASSE B. FOWLER, of New-York, to Miss JULIA C., daughter of the late Mr. Roswell L. Colt.

DIED.

MESCHUTT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of David C. Meschutt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 66 7th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock A. M., FRANCES VIRGINIA, daughter of Alfred Booth, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, Feb. 13, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Booth, No. 16 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

MILLS—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Mr. JAMES MILLS, aged 75 years, late President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who, for a quarter of a century, devoted his time to its interests, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. Few men have passed through life more honorably, and few leave behind them a more unblemished reputation.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 4th-av., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

PAULDING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, suddenly, of croup, WILLIAM FREDERIC, son of Philip R. and Sarah M. Paulding, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at Calvary Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HAWES—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. LYDIA ANN HAWES, wife of John Hawes, aged 42 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Ark Lodge I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 363 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, MARIAM SMITH, widow of the late Andrew Smith, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, No. 31 Hivingston-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newtochelle on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE B. KISSAM, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., son of the late Dr. Benjamin Kissam, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 152 West 18th-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

STOUTENBURGH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mr. E. STOUTENBURGH, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 61 4th-av., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COOKE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, EPHRAIM COOKE, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, very suddenly, LUCY ANN, wife of James Pike, aged 37 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

LINSMAN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 12, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY H. LINSMAN, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of her husband, John, G. H. Linsman, and her sons, William, Stephen and Winslow Dean, and of her son-in-law, Joseph Barnet, also the members of Crusaders Lodge No. 81 I. O. of O. F., and of Mount Ararat Lodge No. 386, I. O. of O. F., and of Ot Engine Company No. 11 Valley Forge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Franklin and Java sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, JERUSHA, wife of Wm. M. Edgar.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Rahway at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WOOSTER.—At Shelburne, Chenango Co., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. BETSEY WOOSTER, wife of George Wooster, and mother of George W. Wooster, of this City, in the 62d year of her age.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

STODDART.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, of croup, FANNY, only daughter of Alexander and Sarah Stoddart, aged 3 years and 10 months.

MONTI'S TRANSLATION.
Fifth Edition Now Ready.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
Four Editions Exhausted in Two Weeks.

THE GREAT ITALIAN NOVEL,
BEATRICE CENCI.

A Historical Novel of the 16th Century. By F. D. GUERRAZZI Translated from the original Italian, By LUIGI MONTI, of Harvard University. 12mo, bound in cloth, with a Steel Engraving, after the celebrated Portrait by Guido Reni. Price $1 25 cloth, or half calf $2

GUERRAZZI in his Preface to this work says, addressing the unfortunate shade of Beatrice:

"Insomuch as I have been able to comprehend thee, implore for me sufficient power to narrate worthily thy history to these dear Italian maidens, who love thee as a sister just departed, though the shadow of two centuries and a half is spread over thy sepulchre. Verily thine is a history of sad crimes; but the maidens of my country will read it. When the youth whom they love is approaching, they will hasten, blushing, to hide it; but they will read it, and will offer thee the only gift that can be given to the betrayed—tears."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

From the New-York Home Journal.

It is the most powerful of recent Italian fictions, and will have a large sale.

From the New-York L'Eco D'Italia.

The edition by Professor MONTI is faithfully and correctly translated

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

It will win unqualified commendation for its artistic excellence as a tale

From the Boston Transcript.

Signor MONTI has executed a translation which certainly has the merit of fidelity—in its English version it has the spirit and essence of the original.

From the Boston Post.

Ladies will find a powerful fascination in its pages.

From the Boston Courier.

The publication of "Beatrice Cenci" will prove the opening of a new and unexplored field of literature filled with fresh charms and of truly captivating interest.

From the Boston Traveller.

The story of "Beatrice Cenci" is the saddest that ever occurred, and more terrible than anything that was ever invented.

A CASE OF COURTESY (?)

A carelessly prepared and imperfect translation of this famous novel, has, we understand, been offered to several prominent Publishers in this City, who have declined issuing it, as our edition had been announced long ago. The translator, however, at last found a publishing house, which is hastily issuing this feeble translation in *cheap paper parts*—thus notoriously violating trade etiquette. The reader, therefore, who desires a faithful and vigorous translation of this great author, by an accomplished Italian scholar, should be particular to buy only the edition translated by LUIGI MONTI, and with the sanction of Harvard University, as it is the only genuine legitimate edition in the English language.

Sold by all the booksellers in the United States. This book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price in stamps, $1 25.

FUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

VALENTINES.

V. V. V.

Valentines for young and old,
Valentines for girls with gold,
Valentines for tinless beauty,
Valentines all love and duty,
Valentines as sweet as honey,
Valentines grave, gay and funny,
Valentines for maidens rosy,
Valentines for widows cozy,
Valentines for lovers stupid,
Valentines inscribed by Cupid,
Valentines for all professions,
Valentines with sweet confessions,
Valentines to tedious bores,
Valentines

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1858.
First BENEFIT of Mr. JEFFERSON, when will be presented,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Martha Gibbe, the Factory Girl.....Miss Laura Keene
T. by Twinkle.....Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plume.....Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum.....Mr. Burnett
After which,
MY NEIGHBOR' WIFE.
Mr. Brown....Mr. Jefferson | Mr. Smith.....Mr. Peters
To conclude with
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Mr. Jefferson.....Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE
IN BIDDING GOOD BYE
to those who have so liberally patronized the
GREAT SHOW,
respectfully announces his
LAST DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 13.
on which occasion will be performed the
DREAM OF CHIVALRY
and the
PONY RACES.
THIS EVENING, A FESTIVAL OF FUN.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Dan Rice's Great Show will present them this afternoon for settlement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
.....Sole Lessee.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 12.
last night of
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
The great Australian rider.
Together with the grand original performance of
MR. EATON STONE,
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
.....Mr. E. Eddy
Lessee and Proprietor.....
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13,
Will be acted the Play of
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
A DAY AT PARIS.
JACK SHEPPARD.
ALONZO, THE BRAVE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING.
with the Drama of
THE SEA; OR, THE CHILD OF THE OCEAN.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
After which, NOVELTY.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
WILL WATCH.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
MR. HENRY COOPER,
The celebrated English violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS,
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Conductor.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
FATHER KEMP and his Old Folks' Concert troupe, from Reading, Mass., respectfully announce that they will give a concert of ancient and sacred music, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th, and MONDAY EVENING, 16th.
Thirty-seven performers in costume of 100 years ago. Their success wherever they have performed is a proof of the character of their music.
Grandfather Foss will preside at the great grandfather of die.
Tickets can be had during day and evening at the Hall, Admission 25c. Reserved seats, 50c.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Closing success of the new American Drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in its FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, and repeated THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock; Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON! H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! The Grand Aquarium, FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EFFE. HORN, Jr. BULLIGAN, BISHOP and WAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Bnekley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th st.,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—Subscribers are respectfully informed, that owing to the absence of some of the performers, (with the Italian Opera Company in Baltimore,) the Second Matinée announced for Saturday, Feb. 13, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 134 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 BROADWAY—Open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers, makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 156 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. address CONTENT, this office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and must bring a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 227 West 22d-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A READING BOY—ONE WHO CAN read manuscript fluently, and is attentive to his work, may obtain a situation by applying at J. F. TROW'S Printing office, No. 377 Broadway, fifth story.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address M. P., Box 68, Sing Sing, New-York.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. CO. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Cornhill's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles, &c., of his own importation, viz.: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine soaps, pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c.
A. W. GABAUDAU,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

100,000 CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK wanted to know the fact that HOLMES takes large 6½x8½ Photographs for one dollar, and Ambrotypes for 25 and 50 cents with all the charms and smiles necessary for the occasion. Picture shop No. 289 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 319 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman for general housework in city or country; is a thorough plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, excellent baker, thoroughly understands the care of milk and butter, is a person who can be depended upon as a trustworthy, faithful and hard working woman; perfectly understands country work, wants a good home, and studies the interest of her employer. Can be seen at No. 263 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady man, who is competent in his business, and can he highly recommended by some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. E., No. 893 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity-place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; (any distance;) can obtain the best of recommendation from his late employer, who can be seen in this City, for honesty, sobriety and competency; will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic st. Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 5th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 6th and 8th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachee of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION, by one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERmen Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City references; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 28th st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 28th-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 177 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 15th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 134 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestic Home, 6 8th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST DAYS OF SHELLEY AND BYRON. By E. J. TRELAWNEY.
A LONG VACATION WEEK OF A LONDON CLERK. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby."
RAN AWAY TO SEA. An Autobiography for Boys. By Capt MAYNE REID.
LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, Railway Engineer.
LORD DUFFERIN'S LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.
A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS. By Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY.
LECTURES, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY.
PERCIVAL'S POEMS. In blue and gold.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.

STANFORD & DELISSER
Will publish on the 16th Instant:
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.
NOW READY:
II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.
III.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. 60 cents.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 26.
ELDORADO, $1 26.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

A LAUDABLE AMBITION.
[Written impromptu, after reading an account of the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French.]
I would not be an Emperor,
Invested with great power,
And run the risk of being shot,
Or blown up every hour.
I'd rather be a citizen,
One of the countless many,
Who draw the free and brilliant gifts,
And read the books of RANNEY,
Broadway, two hundred ninety-three,
Always in fine condition—
For many weeks has been to me,
The summit of ambition.
Let Emperors their triumphs boast—
To me they are a bore,
For that earth which pleases most,
Is RANNEY'S Broadway store.
At the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, the purchase of a Book or Valentine insures the reception of an elegant gift. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

THIRD EDITION.
TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
The Third Edition of
TOM BROWN'S
SCHOOL DAYS AT RUGBY.
BY AN OLD BOY.
1 vol. 16mo.....Price $1 00

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE.—An essay read by the editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, before the New-York Christian Union, with the discussion by the members and clergy; 56 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 3-cent stamps including postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO, will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$5.—ELEGANT WRITING EASILY learned.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees, by his system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness or trembling, and to make elegant penmen of those who have failed to learn by other systems. Private lessons $10. One $5 seat vacant. Book-keeping, $10. Seats for Monday should be secured this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, *Times* Office.

$3.—NEW SYSTEM, NO CLASSES, AND great reduction; every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 930 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition wishes an engagement as daily or visiting governess to teach English and Music. Good City references. Address K, Box No. 3,276 Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A 6 1-2-OCTAVE ROSE PIANO, IN GOOD order, will be sold for $125; a 7-octave, fancy-cased pearl-keys piano, price $500, will be sold for $300. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos, and a fine assortment of new and second-hand pianos very low. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY.
No. 468 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER, about retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. The stock (which is not large) has been selected with care. The house and store is in complete order, with every convenience for a respectable family, having been occupied by the owner for the last twenty years, and one of the best locations in the City for a merchant tailor, or any other business in connection with furnishing goods, requiring two show windows. A lease of the building will be given. Inquire on the premises, No. 51 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE. The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOK AGENTS.—A set of stereotype Plates of a book designed for sales by agents will be exchanged for town or railway books, or well located Western lands.
A. R. PHIPPEN, No. 116 Nassau-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A BARGAIN.—A new modern two-story basement frame house 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard finished cornices, centre pieces, gas pipes, &c., all built with the best materials in the best manner. Lot 50x100 feet front, court, &c., situated on Madison-st., second house east from Classon-av., only two blocks from Fulton-av., the location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Price $3,200. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate on the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 56 feet 5 inches on 6th-av.; 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 185 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 134 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY back basement and front cellar frame house with extension, situated on the west side of Carlton-av., about 150 feet from Myrtle-av. and railroad. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Gas in the house, and water pipes laid in the street. Apply to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT TEN minutes' walk from the ferry, a row of elegant built houses, containing modern improvements. The same are offered at cost prices and will positively be sold at very small advances of cash. Call at No. 79 Jersey-av, at KERNEY & HALLADY'S office.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY and attic house (brick) corner Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st., Brooklyn. The location is a good one for a store, being a good stand for business. The owner will exchange for a farm of 60 acres or more. Apply on the premises. No commissions allowed.
SAMUEL FOSTER, No. 118 Myrtle av.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—NO. 14 ESSEX-st., for sale. The front house is a 2-story and attic brick front, and the rear house 2-story frame; both in good repair; are now offered $700 rent for the premises for the coming year. Lot 25x100. $3,000 may remain. Apply immediately to VALENTINE WILLIS, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 93 White st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment modern-built brown-stone house and lot No. 153 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second door from Fulton-av. Contains 10 rooms, gas fixtures, bath range, &c. Price, $7,500, of which $4,000 or $5,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—THE first-class four-story brick house and lot No. 64 East 28th-st., in perfect order, and furnished with all modern improvements; house 20x60, including extension; lot 20x98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 166 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 153 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th st. Apply on the premises of each.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on 46th-st., north side; house 16 feet 8 inches by 42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Terms easy. Possession early in March. Apply to GEORGE C. BAKER, No. 164 Pearl-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—A PLAIN, WELL-built brick three-story and basement house, No. 146 East 46th-st.; lot 22x96; house 17x40; situated between the 2d and 3d ave. Apply to W. S. GUINNESS, No. 7 East 13th-st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner 7th-av. and 28th-st., 60x70 feet, with the four-story buildings thereon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to E. L. RIKER, No. 153 Nassau-st., New-York.

$6,200 ONLY, WILL BUY THAT NEW and beautiful brown-stone house, finely situated on Green, west from Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Very desirable unincumbered Western property. Inquire of JAMES DEMOTT, No. 16 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER IS BOARDING where there is a generous table, rooms well cared for, servants efficient, attentive and respectful, in a highly genteel neighborhood. Without promptiog, permission was asked to give this notice, feeling that there should not remain vacant rooms, where may be found an agreeable home. Those interested may address HOME, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 69 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF Rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let; first-class private house, with board, gas, &c. and dinner at 6, at No. 243 Sixth-st., near Lloyd-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Pond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb plate-glass, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story residence No. 125 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

The splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered with [illegible] and maroon satin, one fine suite in [illegible] and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in [illegible], all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, [illegible] tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, [illegible] reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round and [illegible] with the unexpired warrantee. French music cabinet, splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with rosewood silk large and elegant pier and mantel [illegible], with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, [illegible] secretoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, [illegible] large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and [illegible] parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. [illegible]-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoire, with plate doors accommodates, [illegible] cottage chairs, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, [illegible] blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture, [illegible] hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace [illegible] to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet [illegible] bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. [illegible] dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak [illegible], two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of [illegible] description, gold band and decorated China, ruby [illegible] crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a [illegible] quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron [illegible] &c.

[illegible] H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-tête and rockers, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany [illegible]-top washstands, mahogany marble-top dressing [illegible], black walnut ditto., elegant gilt frame pier [illegible], mahogany hureau bookcase, mahogany hur[illegible] bedstead, black walnut bedsteads on rollers, easy [illegible] covered in leather, single and double iron bedsteads, glass show cases, mahogany hat stands, window [illegible] and cornices, shades, &c., oil-cloth, crockery and glass ware. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of rings, bracelets, pins, chains, &c.

At 12 o'clock, choice old ales, wines, liquors, &c., consisting of March & Company's Madeira, otard brandy, [illegible] & Company's ditto, fine old sherries, Port and [illegible], old Tom and Holland gin, Montillado, Scotch, and Bourbon whisky, fine old Jamaica rum, Gordou [illegible]pany's sherries, in all embracing a choice assortment.

[illegible] o'clock 2 single cutter sleighs, sold to close an ac-

---

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & INGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.—Auction sale of [illegible] cases, frames, engravings, &c., &c., on six months' approved credit, cases this under $100, R. K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, (as they are out of the business.) at their salesrooms No. 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold. Pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany O. G. [illegible]-band, single-band and bevel glasses of all sizes and [illegible]; 5,000 mahogany double thick and bevel, silvered and bevel and plain bevel frames, all sizes; also, a lot of pine-back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings, [illegible] rosewood, black walnut and oak frames; looking-[illegible]plates, &c., &c., &c. Also, an invoice of Britannia [illegible]plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, pony [illegible], &c., for account of whom it may concern.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of James C. Willet, Sheriff.) Duane-st. [illegible] valuable lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., and known as No. 177. House 22 by about [illegible]. Lot 25 by 87 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank building.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick [illegible] house No. 320 West 24th-st., together with lease [illegible] which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., [illegible] painted and in the most perfect repair; lot 20 by 92; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. Small family desiring a comfortable residence the [illegible] offers every inducement. For card of admission [illegible] other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, 11 Pine-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve, rain or shine, H. T. LEEDS will sell as above, the entire richly [illegible] furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin [illegible], made to order, in use but 4 months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, one of the best instruments ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois [illegible],000 Missouri State 6s of 1875 and 1876.

Also, $1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8 per cent. Bonds.

50 shares Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and 1857.

$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1852, 1853 and 1855.

100 shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each

100 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each

Also, Continental, Security and Humboldt Fire Insurance Stocks. Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, gilt frame pier glasses, marble-top centre tables, library and [illegible] bookcases, mahogany and hair cloth sofas, &c., [illegible] parlor chairs, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, paintinge crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of

New and second-hand furniture,
Crockery, Silver-plated ware,
Carpets, Mirrors, Oil-paintings
China ware, &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF gold and silver watches, diamond and other jewelry.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction this SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 66 Nassau st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, sets of mosaic, cameos and lava brooches and drops, jewelry in cases, cameo and gold stone [illegible], gold and silver pencil cases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 15 hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, will stand without tying, and can trot in 2½ minutes. A light, no-top wagon in good running order, made by one of our best City makers. Set single harness in perfect order, together with blankets and whip, [illegible], &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, furniture, &c., of house No. 25 North Moore-st., being the entire furniture of a family retiring from housekeeping, consisting of carpets, hall oilcloth, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, mirrors, paintings, cooking stove, kitchen articles, &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and [illegible] caps, cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,123 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Ware tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold in it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in workiog order. There is also situated on the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chilian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Keut's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; the amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Acts, Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Townsbip, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubeoville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Boodaof Steubeoville and Towusbip, Ohio.
All these Boods hear interest at the rate of 7 per ceut.
KETCHAM & WILLIAMS. No. 1 Hauover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 29 Wall-st.
Buy ERIE RAILROAD COUPONS past due.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	255,590 19	$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.		62,289 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13	$317,105 88
Total		$732,595 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$57,863 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,858 95	
Dividends on capital	16,000 00	$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$241,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest	234,191 37
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	77,493 38
Real Estate	3,486 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	25 249 09
City and State Bonds and Stocks	17,500 00
Accrued interest, &c	7,289 43—$606,509 23
Total	$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per ceot in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Compaoy have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patrouage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment. N. D MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholdere of the Gardner Gold Mining Company, held this day for that purpose, the Capital Stock of said Company was diminished to two hundred thousand dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of five dollars each. Stockholders can return their old certificates, and take certificates for the shares of the dimiuished stock at the office of the Company, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE New-Albany and Salem Railroad Companies: Propositions from the above-named Roads have been made for an amicable settlement of their difficulties, by a new organization of said Road. The propositions are printed, and you are requested to call at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and receive a copy for your consideration. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.
No. 28 Exchauge-place.

$10,000 WANTED—BY PARTIES IN THIS City, on valuable mill property, including 45 acres of land in Morris County, N. J. Policies of insurance on buildiugs for $12,000 will be assigned. Title indisputable. Apply to
GEO. C. BAKER, No. 164 Pearl-st.

$3,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate worth five times the amonot, situated on Broadway, Brooklyn, within 15 minutes (by omnibus) of the ferries. Apply to THOMAS IRWIN & SON, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a country-seat in New Jersey, near New-York, worth three to four times the amount. Address box 3,068 Post-office, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall st.—NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payaole at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Co., No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.—The interest on the Farm mortgages of this Company, which, by the terms of the mortgages, fell due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Broadway, in the City of Albany on and after the 20th instant.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—THE DIREGIORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
FEB. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 67 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 36 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000
Together with all and each of the Bide Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the faithful performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of E. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Oxow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $5; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stake Saw, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 80
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $2; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Paddocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $21 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $225 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	232 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositioos and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SEDERILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annuel election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH F. WICKHAM, ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND, BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE, GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM T. MILLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON, TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD, ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALPERT L. DE CAMP, ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartret Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Audre Froment,
Cornel's L. Everitt,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Dewan,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bower,	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D. Henneser,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries; &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
PRIME LEAF LARD, SMOKED BEEF,
MESS PORK,
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, PRIME PORK.
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., hut little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at low cash prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or any other articles of extraordinary value, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, J

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, in the Chair.

Several petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. Among the former was one from Dr. Salter asking permission to place Hiram Powers' statue of WASHINGTON in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

Councilman CORNELL presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Second-avenue Railroad Company have caused to be laid down a double track on Second-avenue, between Houston and First streets, without any authority from the Common Council, thereby encombering the said avenue. Therefore,

Resolved, That they be directed to take up the double track and put the pavement in proper repair.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Councilman VAN TINE moved a resolution to the effect that the Committee of five heretofore appointed by this Board to tender the hospitalities of this Board to Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha be discharged, and that a Committee of three be appointed by this Board in connection with his Honor the Mayor. Adopted.

The same gentleman also moved that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant for such sum as his Honor the Mayor may think proper to expend (not exceeding $1,000) upon the object of the resolution. Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in certain resolutions ordering investigation into the City accounts; that the joint Committee so engaged be empowered to employ competent accountants to perform the work and report monthly to the Board, and that $5,000 be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses.

On motion of Councilman CROSS,

The Report of the Committee on the TAX Levy for 1858 was laid over. It was subsequently moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was lost.

A resolution offered at a previous meeting appointing a Committee to proceed to Albany for the purpose of effecting certain amendments in the Police regulations being called up, a motion was made that $500 be appropriated to defray the expenses of such Committee. Ultimately, after an amendment had been voted on, and also a motion for reconsideration, the resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution appropriating $1,000 to the Committee engaged in the investigation as to defalcations in the Comptroller's office was lost, for want of a constitutional vote.

Some erroneous assessments were rectified in the usual way.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in fixing the salary of the telegraph operator at the City Hall at $800 per annum.

A resolution concurring with the Board of Aldermen in appointing a searcher, whose salary shall not exceed $2 per day, to assist the Committee on Frauds was laid over.

A number of reports on flagging in various streets were adopted.

The President named the following as a special Committee to proceed to Philadelphia to examine the working of a steam fire-engine: Messrs. BRADY, PLATT and MCCARTY. He also named Messrs. VAN TINE, GERST and CROSS as a select Committee to receive Mohammed Pasha.

The Board adhered to their former action as to the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, namely, appropriating $2,000.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Councilmen, met on Friday to hear further evidence as to the propriety of removing the steamboats on the North and East Rivers. Councilman BICKFORD in the Chair.

Ex-Councilman FRANKLIN was heard against the removal, and introduced a written argument in support of his views.

Mr. W. R. BEEBE favored the removal.

Mr. NEWTON was also heard at some length recapitulating the arguments he had already employed against the movement. He was followed by Justice BYRNES, who contended that the general interests of the City required the removal of these boats, and that these ought to be considered rather than the interests of the manufacturing and trading towns in the interior of the State and in the West. The interests of our shipping ought to be consulted as needing enlarged accommodation at our piers. These, said he, bring more wealth into the City than all the steamboats put together. The advocates of the movement had no wish to injure any party, they assumed that they had no other motive than the public good. It was a mere matter of dollars to Mr. NEWTON. After hearing other arguments from Mr. BORDEN, of the Fall River Line, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

DUANE-STREET.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met on Friday to hear evidence and argument as to the widening of Duane-street. Messrs ROBERT JONES, THEO. CLARK, E. P. DAVIS, and JOSEPH CRAIG spoke strongly against the movement, chiefly because they could not see that it would prove of benefit to the public, and that the assessments would be unfair and exorbitant upon the owners of property. Mr. NOAH WARDNER objected upon the same grounds, and also thought that the matter had better be deferred for two or three years. Mr. PORTER argued in favor of the alteration, and urged that the opposing parties could delay it by appearing before the Supreme Court. The Committee then adjourned, to meet Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

Quarterly Report of the Superintendent of Police.

CONDITION AND DISPOSITION OF THE POLICE FORCE—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS, &C.

The report of the General Superintendent of Police for the quarter ending Feb. 1, was submitted to the Police Commissioners Thursday afternoon.

It was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T OF POLICE. } NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. }

To the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

SIR: In conformity with the directions of the law constituting the "Metropolitan Police District," I have the honor to report to the Commissioners that, although crime and suffering have prevailed in this community during the quarter ending on the 1st of February inst., to an extensive degree, yet that our fearful anticipations on the approach of Winter (by the interposition of a kind Providence) have not yet been realized, and great and constant relief has been afforded by public and private benevolence.

In a City comprising so great a population as New-York, with its rapid increase by its natural growth, and forming, also, a concentrating point for foreign emigration, it is not surprising that the demands upon the benevolent of our citizens should annually increase, and that our calendar of crime should correspondingly be augmented.

With this report, I submit the quarterly reports of the Deputy Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn, presenting, in a condensed form, the efficient action of the police of the respective cities, during the quarter ending the 31st of January last, presenting a most favorable contrast with any preceding quarter.

The following synopsis will present, in a brief form, the present condition of the force placed under my command, and the result of their labors during the past quarter: The whole force in the City of New-York consists of 941 men, officers and patrolmen, of which 13 are Captains and 18 are Sergeants, showing a deficiency yet to be supplied of 14 Captains and 70 Sergeants.

The efficiency of a Police must, in a great measure, depend upon the completeness of its efficiency as well as its numerical strength, and may be pardoned for intimating that with so large a margin, a judicious selection of officers as well as patrolmen, uninfluenced and unbiased by the prejudices of the day, would tend greatly to remove any hostility that may exist against the Department, and form, what the Police of New-York should be, a safeguard and protection to our fellow citizens, and not a political weapon to be wielded for the promotion of political aspirants.

The rules governing this Department forbid members from participating actively in the political conflicts of the day, and I do not doubt that your honorable body will impress by your example, in the selection of the force, the importance and correctness of the rule.

The whole number of arrests during the past quarter amounts to 12,693, of which 2,673 were natives, and 10,020 were foreigners; 41,094 destitute persons have been accommodated with lodgings, of whom a very large portion were foreigners; 752 lost children have been restored to their parents, and 309 stores or dwellings found open in the night, and proper protection afforded.

The amount of property stolen from citizens and reported to the Department was $67,196 60, of which $36,333 42 was recovered.

The vast benefits of the telegraph have been realized in the recovery of propery, the restoration of persons to their families, and in the speedy transmission of orders to the several precincts.

I have examined with care the several Station-houses within the Metropolitan District, and, with a few exceptions, have found them in good condition and properly cleansed.

In the First Ward, the security of the inhabitants and the comfort and convenience of the force there stationed, would, I am persuaded, be greatly promoted by abolishing the Station-houses, at Old Slip and Trinity-place, and establishing a simple one in a central position in the Ward. Such a position can be obtained in Beaver-street, near Broadway, if the City Government would appropriate that building (now used for a hose carriage) to this purpose. The Station-house in the Fourth Precinct is disgraceful to the City authorities, and the nuisance, for such it is, should be immediately abated.

Those of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts are unfit for occupancy by the force, and I trust that the most speedy measures will be adopted to adapt them to the purposes for which they are occupied.

I take leave to suggest that the public would be greatly accommodated by the formation in several of our station-houses of convenient but secure rooms or safes, in which may be deposited for safe-keeping many valuables belonging to families who leave this City during the warm season. Thus placed, they would be more secure than even in the vaults of a bank, because they are constantly guarded; more convenient, because they are in the vicinity of the residents, and can at all times, by day or night, be placed there, or removed at the will of the owner.

In the examination of the Station-houses I have discovered that in some of them wardrobes for the protection of the clothes of the patrolmen are provided, while in a great proportion of them no protection is afforded against injury to their clothing from dust and otherwise, and from actual loss by theft. I submit for your consideration the propriety of supplying each Station-house with this indispensable piece of furniture.

I would also ask your attention to the propriety of providing the officers and patrolmen with storm caps as a substitute, when required, for the dress caps now used by the police.

Some of the Station-houses are already supplied with them, but in most instances the old imitation leather caps are useless, and the men refuse to wear them.

In some of the Station-houses the dormitory accommodations are too contracted, thereby endangering the health, and destroying the comfort of the men. In one room I counted twenty-two beds, and in several I found that more than a dozen persons occupied a single apartment. This is justly a source of serious complaint. By the Report of the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn, it appears that the number of arrests made during the past quarter, amounts to 2,755, and that, during the same period, 3,198 persons were accommodated with lodgings. Additional statistics are detailed in the Reports of the Deputy Superintendent of an interesting character, to which I ask leave to refer this honorable Board.

In referring to the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Harbor Police, I perceive that the proposed force is to consist of 25 men, and 2 sergeants who shall have the immediate command of the men. It is also proposed to employ the force in five boats, three of which are to be in service on the East River from sunset to sunrise, and one on the North River during the same period, and one boat on each river during the day. When you take into consideration the great extent of water which they are to traverse, the number of slips and the vast amount of property they are to guard, together with the numerous thieves that infest our waters, whom they are to watch and encounter, I respectfully submit whether the public service will not require an increased River Police, to be at all effectual. Besides, it can hardly be expected that the same men should be upon duty consecutive nights, especially as they are required to be on duty from "sunset to sunrise" without any relief.

Six hours duty is generally regarded as a sufficient tour for land police before relief; the Rules and Regulations governing the River Police contemplate twelve hours consecutive duty without relief.

This I regard as a most important branch of this Department, and I feel confident that the public look with confidence for a sufficiently numerous and most efficient force.

I take pleasure in communicating to the Commissioners, that I have received, from various cities, the Reports of the Executive officers of their Police, and that the general plan which forms the basis of the Metropolitan Police in this District, is being recommended and adopted by them. Respectfully,

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

The following is the Quarterly report of the New-York Deputy Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. }

To F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent:

SIR: It becomes my duty, in accordance with the law establishing the Metropolitan Police District, to make to you a report of the present condition of the Police force of the City of New-York, and the doings of the Department during the past quarter, which embraces the months of November and December of 1857, and January of 1858.

The whole number of the force is 941, divided as follows: 13 captains, 18 sergeants, 676 patrolmen, and 34 doormen.

The whole number of arrests amounts to 12,778, of which, excluding colored persons, 2,274 were natives, and 10,279 foreigners, classified as follows:

Irish	6,000	Swedes	6
Germans	1,223	West Indies	5
English	577	Cubans	5
Scotch	210	Swiss	3
French	65	Hollanders	3
Italians	57	Welsh	2
Canadians	55	Danes	1
Poles	16	Portuguese	1
Spanish	11	Colored persons	225

Forty-one thousand and ninety-four poor and destitute persons have been accommodated with lodgings, of whom seven-eighths were foreigners. $13,283 38 in money has been taken from lodgers and prisoners, and at the proper time restored to them. 752 lost children have been found astray and returned to their parents. 309 stores and dwellings have been found open at all hours of the night, and either the owners notified of the fact or property secured. 61 fires have been extinguished by the aid of the police. The amount of property reported to this office as having been stolen from citizens in various ways, amounts to $67,196 60, of which $36,333 42 has been recovered, leaving a balence of $30,863 48. 19,420 telegraph messages have passed to and from this office to the various precincts during this quarter, by which six lost women have been restored to their friends, 359 lost children restored to their parents or guardians; 112 stray horses, and 13 other animals restored to their owners; 125 fires reported; notices of 33 stolen horses promulgated through the department; 15 attempts at passing counterfeit money, on an apparently large scale, checked in like manner, and 35 arrests made by these notifications, which shows most conclusively the great utility of the telegraph as an auxillary in acts of humanity, prevention of crime, and detection of criminals.

The following table shows the number of day and night posts in each Precinct as at present arranged. And here I will take occasion to say that there has been no additional number of night posts made in any of the Precincts for the last ten years. The aggregate, it is true, has increased within that time, but that has been brought about by an increase of Wards in the upper part of the City.

Section No. 1 comprises the day posts, section No. 2 the night posts as they are, and section No. 3 the number of night posts as, according to my judgment, after a very careful examination of the subject, each Precinct should be divided into, for the more effectual protection of properly and preservation of the peace. The division of posts here suggested, viz., 512, would require an acquisition to the patrol force, as they are covered alternately by the two platoons which the force is necessarily divided into.

The actual number of patrolmen required for this purpose would be 1,024, but a margin should be left for sickness and other contingencies of an additional number of 50, which would make the aggregate 1,074.

With this patrol force, I feel very confident that burglary, highway robbery and many other depredations on the property of our fellow citizens would be reduced at least fifty per cent. The necessity of merchants and others employing private watchmen, would be entirely done away with; in a word, we would be a preventive police.

Precinct.	Day.	Night.	Should have.
1	9	16	25
2	8	17	17
3	6	17	20
4	7	13	25
5	8	18	20
6	9	20	25
7	12	25	25
8	9	19	25
9	8	16	25
10	6	16	20
11	8	18	25
12	9	9	20
13	8	16	20
14	10	16	25
15	4	16	25
16	6	12	25
17	10	20	25
18	10	12	25
19	7	15	25
20	9	16	25
21	7	15	20
22	9	14	25
Total	178	358	512

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.—The Junior class of this highest of our public schools held an exhibition in Mozart Hall, last evening, before a crowded and most respectable audience, mainly made up of the friends and families of the students of the Academy. The platform was occupied by some of the leading members of the Board of Education, and by the Faculty of the Academy, with invited guests, and every accommodation had been provided for the public Press. The exercises opened with some very good music, very well played, which was heard to peculiar advantage in this Hall. After an appropriate prayer, the following young gentlemen spoke, in the order of their names, and upon the following subjects:

1. Poetical Prologue, "Pivs Ovitvs"—LOCKWOOD DE FOREST WOONKUFF.
2. Oration—Science, the Handmaid of Religion—EDWARD AUGUSTUS WOON.
3. Dissertation—Democritus and Heraclitus, the Laughing and the Weeping Philosopher—ABRAHAM WITTON LOZIER.
4. Oration—Prison Ships of the Revolution—JAMES ALFRED SEAMAN.
6. Oration—Heroes and Martyrs of Opinion—GARDINER SHERMAN.
6. Poem—Walhalla—FITZGERALD TISDALL.
7. Dissertation—Versailles under Louis XVI.—JOHN AUGUSTUS CAROLIN.
8. Dissertation—Poets' Corner—JOHN PERRIN APPLETON.
9. Oration—The Luxury of the Times; or Private Vices, Public Benefits—ASA BIRD GARDNER.
10. Dissertation—Caves of Ocean—OSCAR BROWN IRELAND.
11. Oration—Politics and the Pulpit—REID SANDERS.
12. Poetical Epilogue—Mary Stuart's Farewell to France—ELIJAH ALVORD HOWLAND.

The performances were received with applause, and were agreeably interrupted from time to time by the band.

THE FIRST ICE.—Pilots who arrived at Quarantine Thursday night, state that while anchored there they were surrounded for several hours by drifting masses of ice of considerable thickness.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—The small cottage attached to the Pavilion, at Staten Island, which was occupied by an Irish family, and partly filled with hay, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock.

☞ The Semi-Annual Exercises of Columbia College took place at Hope Chapel yesterday morning. The hall was filled to overflowing. The ladies were largely in the majority, as is usual on such occasions. The following programme was frequently interspersed with music from Dodworth's Band, posted in the gallery opposite the stage:

Prayer.....Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, A. M., Chaplain of College.
Friendship.....JOHN A. TUCKER.
"Sergeant Buzfuz".....A. MCNULTY, Jr.
Oration.....ROBERT D. NESMITH.
Our Sympathy with the British in India,.....GEORGE WADDINGTON.
Education the Guardian of Liberty.....W. T. SABINE.
"Onward,".....G. M. TOOKER.
Genius—A Poem.....JOHN WARD, Jr.
Oration.....STEPHEN B. M. CORNELL.
Philolexian Address.....STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS.
Peithologian Address.....HENRY C. KINNEY.

Testimonials awarded at the Semi-Annual Examination announced.

The orations generally were good, and deserved more attention than they received; but every one of the young ladies and gentlemen, who assembled ostensibly to listen to them, seemed to think that they were each called upon to talk at least as much as the appointed orators did, and so the voices of the latter were often inaudible. The students at times were noisy in their demonstrations of applause, and President KING was compelled to call them to order several times.

Coroners' Inquests.

A FATAL DRAUGHT.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of a young house-carpenter named HENRY MCVALLY, who died from drinking a solution of cyanide of silver, supposing it to be water. It was shown in the evidence that on Thursday afternoon the deceased called at the Electrotype establishment of S. H. BLACK & Co., No. 142 Chatham-street, asked Mr. BLACK for a drink of water, and was told to help himself from a hydrant in one corner of the room. MCVALLY went towards the hydrant, and discovering a large jar containing cyanide of silver, with a tumbler near it, supposed the jar contained water. He accordingly lifted up the lid, and dipping up a tumbler full drank the contents. In an instant he discovered his mistake, and asked Mr. BLACK what was in the jar. Mr. BLACK told him he had poisoned himself, and administered a quantity of lamp-oil to make him vomit. A physician was called who administered emetics, but without effect. The patient was then taken to the City Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted. A *post mortem* examination showed that the lining membrane of the stomach of the deceased was entirely destroyed, and the brain and left lung congested. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drinking cyanide of silver by mistake for water." The deceased was a native of Scotland, 20 years of age, and resided at No. 150 West Seventeenth-street with his parents.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AN EATING SALOON.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at the Second Ward Station-house, upon the body of WILLIAM WILLIAMS. The evidence showed that, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the deceased entered an eating saloon at the corner of Front and Fulton streets, and, soon after seating himself, dropped dead upon the floor. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 45 years of age. He worked as a compositor at the corner of Cliff and Frankfort streets, and resided at No. 302 Pearl-street.

AN OLD MAN FOUND DEAD.—A German nearly 80 years of age, named CHARLES SOLDER, was found yesterday morning by one of the Twenty-second Ward Police, lying dead in a shanty in Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The deceased has been sick a long time, and the shanty where he lived had no furniture in it, and was disgustingly filthy. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—JOHN PORTER, a boy 12 years of age, who resided with his parents in Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was kicked yesterday morning by a horse and so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards. The Coroner was notified.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARIES.—Two men, giving their names as James Stanfield and Philip Croly, were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the grocery store of John W. Avery, No. 309 Water-street, and stealing $330 worth of cigars, sardines and other groceries. A woman residing at No. 305 Water-street saw the prisoners coming out of the rear of Avery's place, each carrying a load of plunder on his back. She at once notified the Police when they were arrested. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused for examination. Two negroes named Henry Walker and Samuel Prince, were taken into custody yesterday, charged with breaking into the junk-shop of James Maloney, No. 57 Park-street, and stealing about $10 worth of goods. A portion of the stolen property was found in their possession. They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

A FIENDISH MOTHER.—A woman named Catharine Moore was discovered about 12 o'clock Thursday night, by one of the Eighth Ward Police, throwing her infant child into an ash barrel, at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets. She was promptly arrested, and with the child, taken to the Station-house, and locked in a cell. During the night she was discovered attempting to smother her child by rolling upon it. She was taken yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for examination. The prisoner is only 20 years of age, and says that she has a husband in New-Orleans. The child is four months old.

[Advertisement.]

TO-MORROW'S ATLAS.—Two splendid original stories will appear in the *Atlas* to-morrow; one entitled "The Hundred Dollar Bill, a Reminiscence of an Old Policeman," by CHARLES BURDETT; the other, a very exciting tale from the pen of an authoress of much celebrity.

Sold by all the newsvenders. Price three cents.
HERRICK & SEAMAN,
Editors and Proprietors, No. 44 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

FAREWELL OF MR. CHANFRAU.—This eminent comedian terminates a very brilliant engagement of four weeks at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and appears in three favorite pieces, viz., "The Sea, or Child of the Ocean," "New-York as it is," and "Novelty," the drama of "Will Watch" concluding. On Monday the dramatic story, from the New-York *Sun*, entitled, "Almoni, the Scourge of Missouri;" revival of the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas;" another revised drama called the "Galley Slave," and reappearance of the celebrated Carlo Family.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-day the famous "Pioneer Patriot," the great American play that has created such a wonderful sensation, is to be repeated both in the afternoon and evening. It is the most amusing and thrilling piece of the kind ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop WAUGH is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY, (E. D.)—During the last month 527 were treated in this institution. Males, 193; females, 334.

Diseases—Injuries, 26; nervous, 29; heart, 1; lungs and throat, 95; skin, 61; head, 27; abdomen, 76; eye and ear, 29; urinary, 3; fevers, 30; abscess, 10; rheumatism, 28; minor surgery, 53; vaccinated, 71.

Nativities—United States, 224; Ireland, 279; Germany, 10; France, 1; England, 11; Scotland, 2.

Nine hundred and twenty-two prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

BURGLARY.—The house of WILLIAM E. MORRIS, No. 161 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Thursday evening last of a basket of silver ware.

STABBING.—During a fight at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, a man named JOHN CONNER stabbed another named JOHN ROCHFORD in the abdomen, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound.

☞ Only two foundlinge were picked up alive in Brooklyn yesterday, and the dead body of but one other.

A DISTINGUISHED DEFAULTER IN SAVANNAH.—JOHN W. SEYMOUR, of Hartford, Conn., made his appearance in this city during the last part of last week. He, however, disguised himself under some uncommon nomenclature, "John Smith," for instance. He seemed to like our southern climate, but was so mighty stuck-up he would not recognize a Hartford acquaintance who knew him well. Now, this was an unkind act on the part of JOHN W. SEYMOUR, for, though he did not *steal* over *one hundred thousand dollars* from the Hartford County Savings Bank Association, he need not be so proud as to give the cold shoulder to an old acquaintance that never *swindled* any body.

He seemed to think our Savannah atmosphere refreshing to his feelings—he does not like to be looked hard at, and seems always as if he expected some sheriff-like looking personage wanted him.

We suppose if the Hartford folks had desired SEYMOUR'S presence they would have offered a reward for him. Our city sheriffs could soon spot him if it was worth the trouble.—*Sav. Georgian.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 12.

$5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	120	Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	86	100	do	13¾
2,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90	86½	150	do	13⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	89	300	do	13¾
1,000	do	91¾	100	do	14
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	1260	do	14
1,000	do	84½	300	do	14½
11,000	do	84	50	do	14⅝
5,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	150	do	14⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. S'n B	82	200	do	14
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	90½	650	do	14¼
4,500	do	100	100	Harlem R. pref.	29
2,000	do	100½	20	do	28
11,000	N. Y. Cent. bds. '76	94	20	do	24
17,000	E. R. R. 3d m. bs. '83	88	100	do	24⅛
5,000	E. R. R. C. bds '71	58	150	do	23⅝
6,000	E. R. R. C. bds. '62	60	100	Reading R. R.	56
2,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m.	97	100	do	56⅞
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	89	100	do	56⅝
1,000	Harl'm R. R. 1st m.	91	300	do	56
1,000	do	91½	220	do	56¼
4,000	do	92	350	do	56⅜
500	Mch. C. 8 per cent. 1st mt. S. F'd.	98	100	do	56
1,000	do	98¼	10	Artisans' Bank	79
10,000	do	98½	24	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65
7,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	95	106	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	22⅝
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.	90	100	do	22⅞
5	Ill. C. July Rights	103½	150	do	22⅞
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs	39	50	do	23
8	Continental Bank	99	50	do	23
18	Park Bank	96	336	do	23
140	P. M. Stmp. Co	37	100	do	23¼
75	do	37½	280	do	23⅝
50	Bank of Commerce	101	15	do	23¾
100	Canton Company	21¾	110	Panama Railroad	101
100	do	22	20	do	101
675	Cum. Coal Co	22	50	do	100
35	do	21¾	123	do	100⅜
100	do	21¾	50	do	100
50	do	22	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	98
150	do	22¼	50	do	97½
100	do	22½	50	do	97¾
50	N. Y. C. R. R.	83	27	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	86
100	do	83	370	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	12
100	do	83¼	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	87¾
300	do	83⅜	10	do	87
600	do	83¾	50	do	87
150	do	83¾	147	do	86¾
100	do	83	100	do	86¾
200	do	83¼	100	do	86⅞
200	Erie Railroad	26½	100	do	86⅞
100	do	25⅞	120	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	42⅝
100	do	25⅞	400	do	43⅛
300	do	26	400	do	44
200	do	26½	100	do	43⅝
200	do	26¼	300	do	43⅝
42	do	26¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
360	Hudson Riv. R. R.	22	80	do	32¾
200	do	21½	250	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12
225	C. & Rock I. R. R.	73	230	do	11⅜
145	do	73¼	40	do	11⅜
300	do	73½	225	do	11¾
50	do	73⅝	350	do	11

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¼	140	Pacific M. S. S. Co	57¾
5,000	do	84¼	615	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83⅝
6,000	do	84	25	Erie Railroad	26
20,000	do	84	50	do	26¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90,	88½	250	do	27
1,500	City 6s, '59	89	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	22
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	100½	200	Harlem R. R.	14½
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	95	100	do	14⅜
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	39	50	Har. R. R. Prof.	30
3,000	do	40	240	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22½
50	La Crosse & M. R. R.	11¾	150	do	22⅝
350	do	11¾	225	M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk.	38⅜
50	Cum. Coal Co	20½	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.	12¾
75	do	20½	20	Panama Railroad	100
50	do	20	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
100	do	20	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	87
100	do	20	100	do	86¾
200	do	19	150	do	86¾
900	do	18¾	177	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74
250	do	18½	25	do	74¾
100	do	19¼	100	do	74½
300	do	19	100	do	74¾
200	do	19	30	Sixth-av. R. R.	105

FRIDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The speculation in Stocks continues quite rampant. The market to-day was somewhat irregular, and on the early dealings the additional rise noticed yesterday was lost on most of the list, New-York and Erie shares being the prominent exception. The Cumberland bubble, which was carried up to 23 ₩ cent. yeeterday, gave way after the first session of the Brokers, and at the Second Board sold down to 18½ ₩ ecnt. But the parties immediately concerned in the inflation subsequently came to the rescue, and 20 ₩ cent. was bid at the close. The stiff demand and continued advance in Erie imparted fresh strength to the genuine railroad list at the close, and the whole market, with the exception of Reading, which continues to be neglected both here and in Philadelphia, left off firm. Erie, 28 ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 75; New-York Central, 83½ @¾; Galena, 86¾@87 ₩ cent. The Bond list wae a fraction lower on State etocks and one or two of the Railway loans, but higher by 2@3 ₩ cent. on Erie Bonds, all classes of which were in request. Panama, after receding to par, under some orders to realize at the large advance of the past day or two, left off 100½ @101 ₩ cent. The advance in Erie and Rock Island from the opening hour of the morning was full 2 ₩ cent. on both etocks.

There is a speculative feeling manifesting itself this week in Coffee, Hides, and Naval Stores, and a further advance of ½c.@¾c. was had to-day in Cotton. In the Dry Goods trade, on the other hand, the improvement is very partial, and a majority of the importers and jobbers complain greatly of the absence of anything like former activity.

The market for money is without alteration; supply liberal; rates moderate and demand scarcely fair, even from the Stock speculators. The non-departure of a mail steamer to-morrow creates a dull time in Foreign Exchange. Lower terms are spoken of for the packet of Wednesday next, and a reduced shipment of Specie, as compared with the last Cunarder. We understand the *Arabia* will sail as early as 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

The resignation of Mr. BENJAMIN AYMAR, for thirty years a director in the old Merchants' Bank, was accepted to-day with much regret on the part of his colleagues. It was his purpose to resign a year or two ago, but a promise was exacted by his friend, the late President, Mr. PALMER, that he would remain in the Board until he, Mr. P., was permitted to retire. The lamented decease of that gentleman has induced Mr. AYMAR to carry out his original purpose. The death of Mr. JAMES MILLS, long the manager-in-chief of the Bowery Savings Institution, is announced to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $111,906; paid out, $35,991; balance this afternoon, $3,377,994.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Life Company will be fonnd on our advertising pege. The Stuyvesant Fire Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ₩ cent.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 5 remarks of Money and Exchange affaire, under date of the afternoon before:

"The tone of the money and produce markets continues quite satisfactory, and despite the very unfavorable weather a fair business is doing all round. Cotton moves off freely, and buyers express great confidence in the maintenance of the present currency. Money is readily accessible on prime securities, and we hear to-day of further negotiations of first-class paper at 10 ₩ cent., though this rate can only be obtained for a few highly desirable signatures. The bulk of the transactions are made at 11@12. Of short paper there is but little offering, as the banks are willing takers of all that is good.

There is a good inquiry for Stocks, but holders continue to advance their rates, and thus transactions are checked.

Exchanges are about the same as yesterday. There is a demand for clear Sterling at 107⅛@108, but there are very few drawers, and these ask 108¼@108⅜. Bank drafts are ⅛@1 ₩ cent. higher. Some first-class Francs were sold at 5f. 22½, and a large amount with bills of lading was taken at 5f. 25. Sterling, with documentary evidence, is in demand at 106@106½. The range for leading bills on the North is from 1⅛@2¼ ₩ cent. discount, with some sales to-day at 1¾@2. Sight was rather heavy at ½@¾ ₩ cent. discount. The Banks check at par@¼ ₩ cent. premium, but are willing sellers of round amounts at the inside rate."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$825,490	$3,890,929	$91,439,218
Thrown on market	1,090,947	3,914,070	1,762,751
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$13,772,623	$18,433,423	$5,016,990
Thrown on market	13,927,606	18,686,445	7,475,740

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	540	$215,829	96	$832,908	401	$128,567
Man. of Cotton	1648	327,199	1124	237,576	351	180,046
Man. of Silk	388	309,344	1	181	218	191,305
Man. of Flax	836	126,783	176	46,562	449	94,999
Miscellaneous	192	59,927	127	21,309	233	57,071
Total	3,303	$1,109,782	1,524	$338,536	2,152	$651,989
		338,536				1,108,782
Total

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

The Late Attempt on the Life of the French Emperor.

A Plot Against the Life of the King of Naples.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Defeat of the Mutineers by Sir J. Outram.

Canton to be Attacked Immediately.

Refusal of Yeh to Submit to the Ultimatum.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Bank of England's Rate of Discount Reduced to Four Per Cent.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Lower —Consols 95 1-8@95 1-4.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLER, from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M. of Saturday, the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 7½ o'clock A. M. of Sunday, the 14th inst.

Among her passengers are his Excellency the Hon. the Earl of MULGRAVE, the newly-appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, his family and suite.

The *Niagara* experienced heavy weather during the whole passage.

She reports passing on the 30th the American ships *Henry Clay* and *Ann Hooper*, and the bark *Statesman*, off Yarmouth, N. S., bound for Liverpool. She passed the steamship *Africa*, from New-York, Jan. 20, off Holyhead, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 30th; on the 31st she passed the American ship *Benares*, off Kinsale.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York Jan. 16, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of the 28th.

The propeller *New-York*, also from New-York Jan. 16, arrived at Greenock on the afternoon of the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament would assemble on the 4th of February. Lord PALMERSTON had, as usual, issued a circular soliciting the early attendance of the supporters of the Government, as affairs of considerable importance would come under discussion.

A numerous deputation had waited on Lord PALMERSTON to urge the immediate abolition of the Chinch rates. They met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted an indignant resolution, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia had been invested with the order of the Garter.

The *Leviathan* had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

A resolution pending before the General Court of Directors of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that the Indian Bill will not be nearly so sweeping as is generally believed, and as was at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure, in its passage through Parliament, and that it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn, it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 29th to four per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange.

The London *Times* remarks on the subject that there is a prospect that the tendency for a considerable period may be towards increased ease in the money market. For the last week or two the applications at the Bank for discount have almost entirely ceased. They are still likely to be of a very moderate character since the minimum rate in the open market has for some days not been higher than three per cent., while in the Stock Exchange the supply is abundant at two.

The interest on deposits allowed by the discount houses has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

The *Daily News* says that some persons are disposed to look for a further reduction in the Bank minimum.

INDIA.

The correspondence from Calcutta to Dec. 24 adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic dispatches which anticipated the mail.

The *Times* correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair, but the facts do not differ from those already before the public. The scenes after WINDHAM'S defeat are said to have been fearful. The Hospitals were crowded to suffocation. The enemy directed their fire spirally upon them, and it was not till Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was restored.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Friday Night.

The Government has received a telegram from Malta, announcing the arrival of the Bombay Mail of January at Suez. The news is of little importance. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was at Cawnpore at last advices, but his was expected shortly to move westward with a powerful force.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM, at Alumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22d of December, and captured four guns. He sustained but trifling loss. Gen. ROBERTS is appointed to the command of a full force in Rajahpotana, which is assembling at Deesa, and will march on to Musserabad.

No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccan or Central India.

The Punjab is tranquil.

CHINA.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Canton River under date of Dec. 16, says that YEH has returned an insolent answer to the *ultimatum* of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton. Lord ELGIN'S demand was of the most temperate character. He asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried ont; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty ports—its gates open to commerce; that compensation be given for the damage to British merchants; and that the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a material guarantee, until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong-Kong says that YEH'S answer to Lord ELGIN is couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by a decree of the Emperor; that Sir GEORGE BONHAM was made a baronet for respecting that decree; and recommends Lord ELGIN to follow his example; and, as for compensation YEH, had demanded of the British Government for losses suffered by China.

A few days before this answer was received, Mr. REID, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and YEH replied that he would meet him outside of the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris *Pays* publishes accounts from Cochin China dated Tonquin, 15th November.

The persecution of the Christians continued with unparalleled violence.

The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

FRANCE.

The army of the line is to be divided into five great commands, to be confided to Marshals CASTELLANE, BOSQUET, PELISSIER, CANROBERT and VAILLANT; with their head-quarters at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours.

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor, are worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. The Zouaves almost regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the address of the Eighty-second Regiment contains the following sentence:

"And if your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the Eighty-second Regiment as part of the advanced guard of this army."

Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the *Moniteur* has omitted some of the paragraphs.

It is stated that ORSINI was at Stuttgardt when the Emperor was there last year, but that he and two or three other Italians were expelled.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree announcing the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French Press.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

LATEST.

The correspondence of the *Times* reports that no further measures of repression will be directed against the Press.

Addresses from the Army continue to appear in the *Moniteur*. Many call violently for leave to pursue the conspirators to their haunts.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Naples announces the death of Signor LABLACHE, at that place, on the 23d January.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design.

A conspiracy had also been discovered at Ascoli. Its design was unknown.

It was stated that the ROTHSCHILDS were negotiating a loan for the Papal Government.

An Insurrectionary movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the Police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specie, by 3,000,000 florins, than ever before.

Austria consents that the act of the Riveraine States, relative to the free navigation of the Danube, shall be submitted to the Paris Conference.

DENMARK.

A new project from Denmark, having for its object to place the Duchies in an exceptional position in the Danish Monarchy, has been taken to Frankfort, but the members of the Diet declared against it as insufficient.

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all the marine stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system, which will evade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY.

It was ascertained that the British Government had agreed to pay pecuniary indemnity to the Porte for their occupation of the Island of Perim—the amount to be fixed amicably between the two powers, without the intervention of any other.

Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia, and a force of 3,000 men had been sent to suppress them.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday—A. M.

FINANCIAL.

The *Times* City Article says:

The funds are moderately steady to-day, but the market is without animation, and manifestations encouraged in French official and military quarters would probably have led to further depression, but for the investments on the part of bankers and others, who in the present state of the Discount market are unable to employ their money, except in Government Stocks or Exchange Bills.

In the Stock Exchange, loans are obtainable at from 1⅛@2 ℔ cent., and in the Discount Market, exceptional transactions have taken place below 3 ℔ cent.

The London and country banks have to-day decided to take in no fresh deposits at a lighter rate than 2 ℔ cent. The Union Bank has also reduced its allowance to 2½ ℔ cent.

Nearly £90,000 in gold was taken to the Bank today. In foreign exchanges this afternoon rates remain about the same as at the last post.

The *Daily News* City Article says:

This has been a dull day in the Stock Exchange. The funds experienced very little variation, and closed the same as yesterday, but the share market, especially for British railways, was weaker. In the Stock Exchange it was scarcely possible to lend money on Government securities at any rate, however low.

INDIA HOUSE DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was received last night:

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Sir J. OUTRAM defeated the rebels near Alumbagh, on Dec. 22, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, on Dec. 12, advanced towards Ferukabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

Col. SEATON'S column reoccupied Mynpoore on the 27th of December, after defeating the rebels and taking six guns.

Brigadier-General CRAMBERLAIN proceeds with a column to Rohilcund, and afterwards joins Sir COLIN at Agra.

The Decca mutineers had entered the Assam country, and Her Majesty's Fifty-fourth Foot were in pursuit of them.

The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry had excited suspicion.

The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquility restored.

The Punjaub and Scinde were all quiet, but strong suspicions were entertained of KHOLAPOOR RAJAH'S movements.

New depredations by the Khandouh rebels have been reported, and the Peinth and Ilassic rebels have been severely handled.

A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay to all the European troops in the garrison at that place.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of horror which has been elicited, not only from all parties of France, and every class of the population, but from foreign ports and nations, and claims the congratulations which the Emperor has received as proofs of affection for the imperial family and dynasty, as well as for their majesties generally.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to Dec. 16, and Sydney Dec. 11. Trade at Melbourne had continued very dull. Several failures are reported. There was little gold leaving for England.

The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3d of January.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to NAPOLEON.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, from Southampton on the 27th of January, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The *North Star* brings London papers of the 27th ult., being one day later than those received by any previous arrival.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says "There is disunion in the cabinet on the subject of the proposed 'repressive measures.'" People even speak of a 'ministerial crisis.' But the expressions used in regard to the difficulty, whatever it may be, which has arisen in the *entourage* of the Tuileries, only prove the poverty of language. There is no such thing as a 'cabinet.' In France, and there can be no ministerial crisis in the sense understood in countries where ministers are responsible to the nations."

The London *Star* of the 29th says of the *Leviathan*, "Although the vessel may now be said to be off the rails, it is intended to push her a few feet farther this morning, and then leave the Spring tides to float her which is confidently expected to take place on Saturday afternoon next."

Important Meeting of the New-York and Erie Stockholders in London.

The English Bond and Stockholders in the New-York and Erie Railroad met at the London Tavern on the 26th ult., to be introduced to Mr. C. MORAN, the new President of the Company, who had just arrived in England with the object of raising the additional capital required for completing the line, and for developing its resources.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the Chairman of the Committee, who presided, in introducing Mr. MORAN, said that he had great pleasure in assuring the meeting, and all who were interested in the Company, that they possessed in their present President that great element in the success of all railroad corporations, the undivided energies and personal superintendance of an experienced man of business. Mr. MORAN was a thorough railway reformer, who, since his acceptance of office last July, had, amongst other reforms, abolished the free pass system, and had increased the rate of fares and freights wherever it could be done without prejudice to the interests of the Company, and had, by reducing salaries, effected a considerable saving in the expenses, and had also entered into negotiations with other railways with which they were connected to introduce similar reforms. Mr. MORAN was also prepared to introduce into their railway, and so far as he could into the railway system of America generally, some of those reforms which had worked so well in this country, and had so materially ameliorated our railway system. In the first place he was willing to establish the practice of half-yearly meetings; secondly, that auditors should be appointed, in order that the accounts should be regularly inspected, audited, and examined on behalf of the shareholders. [Hear.] And he was also willing that the whole money expenditure, and any increase of capital or addition to the bonded debt, should emanate from the proprietors and be subject to their approval. The meeting might judge of the importance of these changes when he told them that scarcely in any railway in the United States had the shareholders possessed any voice in the management of their affairs. [Hear, hear.] They had periodical meetings, it was true, but they were merely convened for the election of officers, and the transaction of formal business. It was subsequent to those meetings that the Directors usually issued their reports; and they did so without calling the shareholders together to adopt or to reject them. Hitherto railway shareholders in the States had had no voice in the appropriation of the funds or the management of the Company, and it was in a great measure owing to this circumstance that so many of these corporations in that country had failed as a source of profit to those who invested their money in them. This explanation would enable them to judge of the importance of the reforms Mr. MORAN was about to inaugurate. After some further remarks on the object of Mr. MORAN'S visit and the principles of the New York and Erie Railroad, Mr. CAMPBELL introduced the President.

Mr. MORAN, after remarking that he had the disadvantage of appearing before them a perfect stranger, said that the complaint of mismanagement advanced against American railroads was consequent upon a defect which obtained also very much in the railways of this country, that was the having to act through an agent who did not feel practically and directly the weight of the opinion of the shareholders. The railroads of the United States had so far exceeded the results anticipated by their originators, that they had become over sanguine, and had stopped at nothing in the shape of expense in extending them. That was the great source of the difficulty and embarrassment that had been felt, and he believed in many cases in England it was the same. After describing the circumstances under which the scheme had originated, the difficulties it had to meet, and the various financial arrangements it had entered into for overcoming them—the error fallen into by the old company in not commencing the line at Piermont immediately opposite New-York, but twenty miles higher up the Hudson, where the water was shallow, which had necessitated the making of a pier a mile long at a great expense, he referred to the advantages which would result from the terminus which the new company had commenced immediately opposite Piermont, from whence the old company ought to have started, which, the moment it was completed, would form its central point, and, from the great facilities they would afford, bring a large accession of traffic to the line. There would also be a considerable traffic in coal, iron and timber from the pier—so that what had promised to be a total loss would in the end turn out to be worth what it had cost. The cause of their embarrassment was, that having reorganized the concern with a subscription of $3,000,000, they had entered into an expenditure of $38,000,000, and it was easy to understand that a corporation having to borrow from day to day must be affected in its credit according as money was dear or cheap. This circumstance had for five years made them the butt of the bears of New-York, with whom were associated those cautious individuals who would not invest in anything so new as a railway. The consequence was that when the crisis occurred their stock went down considerably. This was a line that had no reason to fear competition. No doubt too many railways had been constructed in the States, and that the competition consequent thereon in a country where the population was not dense tended to keep down profits; but it was not so with their lines that ran from the Western States direct to the Atlantic. Of these there were four, constituting, perhaps, the most complete railroad monopoly that existed in the States. There was the New-York Central, but that was, at its terminus, 150 miles from New-York City, and could not, therefore, compete with them for the New-York traffic. Then there was the Hudson River line, which passed through a more densely peopled district than their own, but had not the same elements of success, their act of incorporation limiting them to a charge of two cents per mile, while the New-York and Erie, which had no such limit, charged three; besides which they had to contend with the burden of an enormous capital, which prevented their purchasing the equipment for the heavy goods to traffic upon which this Company most relied. The others were the Pennsylvania Central, a good line, reaching to Pittsburg, and the Baltimore and Ohio, south of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Central was the best line, no doubt, for passing to the Alleghany mountains; but it had the disadvantage of 96 grades to one mile, against 65 on the New-York and Erie. Any person conversant with railways would at once see the great disadvantages of 96 and 116, as was the case in the Baltimore line, against 65, in the conveyance of heavy goods traffic. Besides, these great lines were so distant that, except to a traffic that commenced 500 miles from the Atlantic, practically they did not compete at all. Then their line bordered the State of Pennsylvania, giving a ready access for the coal and iron of that district to New-York; and, in addition, every ton of goods brought over the New-York Central must pass over the New-York and Erie ere it could reach the port. After sketching the geographical position of the line in reference to the great streams of water communication—the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Alleghany—which he said would all become feeders to it in bringing down to it the produce of the West on its way to New-York City, and other advantages which it possessed, he repeated that their difficulty had arisen from the inadequate capital with which they commenced—$3,000,000 was all that the shareholders had contributed, though the present share capital amounted to $11,000,000. The capital had been increased to $10,000,000 by issuing shares in payment of contracts for iron, equipment and other things necessary to carry on the traffic. He was happy to say that this had not been done at so great a sacrifice as many would suppose, under the circumstances, must be incurred, the shares having been taken up, upon the rate of ninety cents per dollar. The large funded debt for which they were liable had been raised on terms equally favorable, and would not be felt as any serious burden. All that was requisite to make the line successful and to bring a good return for the money invested was intelligence, activity and economy in the management. [Hear, hear.] In the scheme they had presented to the public for raising the money necessary for extricating the company from its difficulties, they believed the interests of the stockholders and bondholders of all classes had been considered. The bonded debt was large, and it was important to both the bonded creditors and the unbonded that no further sacrifice should be made. There were 12,000,000 of unsecured bonds issued, and 13,000,000 of mortgaged bonds. Of the former 1,400,000 had been purchased by the sinking fund, leaving the debt at 10,500,000. To the holders of these ten and a half millions of bonds, which were claims against the company, subject to all the fluctuations of greater or less prosperity, and all errors of management, they would, he thought, be offering a very valuable privilege in giving them the security of mortgage bonds, and placing them in the position of other mortgagees. It might be objected that the unsecured bondholders had not anticipated that another series of bonds would be placed before their claims. But that was no fault of the managers. The blame rested with the bondholders themselves, for when they purchased the bonds, knowing that they were secured bonds, they should have satisfied themselves of the conditions upon which they advanced the money, and that no new mortgage debt could be contracted. This law did not recognize ignorance as a plea unless there had been misrepresentation. There was, however ample traffic to pay the interest upon every class of bonds, together with those which were about to be created. The scheme laid before the proprietors would raise $3,000,000, and extinguish $3,000,000 in bonds, and what was more important, would entirely extinguish the floating debt, which had always operated to the prejudice of the Company, while it would enable them to complete the works and the terminus opposite New-York. It might not be sufficient for the erection of all the buildings necessary to accommodate the traffic in addition, but it would give them what they much needed, the terminus, and to develop the resources of the line. He had no doubt that the unsecured bonds, which were now standing at 10c.@50c. the dollar, would, if this arrangement were confirmed, take a jump, in a few days, of 15c.@20c.; so that it would benefit the holders of those bonds as well as the Company generally.

Some conversation ensued after Mr. MORAN had finished speaking, and the following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

"That this meeting having heard the statement made by CHARLES MORAN, Esq., President of the New-York and Erie Railroad, desire to impress on their fellow bondholders the importance of cooperating with that gentleman in his efforts to rescue the road from its present temporary difficulties, and that with this view it is of the utmost importance that all bondholders join in completing the subscription to the new loan proposed to be raised by the Company.

It is agreed that all persons subscribing to the 4th mortgage shall be allowed to subscribe at par to a 5th mortgage a sum equal to half their subscriptions to the 4th mortgage, and that such subscriptions be received entirely in unsecured bonds.

It is further understood that the 5th mortgage is not to exceed $5,000,000 in the whole, of which $2,000,000 are to be reserved for the future wants of the company, and paid in cash, or its equivalent.

That with a view of attaining the above result, parties are earnestly recommended to send in their subscriptions to the Committee within the next ten days, so as to enable Mr. MORAN, before his departure, to make the necessary financial arrangements for the estimate of the company.

That subscribers to the new or fourth mortgage loan shall have precedence in the order of their application."

Thanks were then voted to Mr. MORAN for his able exposition of the present state and future prospects of the New-York and Erie Railway Company, and the usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Presents to the Princess Royal.

From the London Times.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the public were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the royal family, by most of the illustrious guests who have lately honored Her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious house with which she is now so happily connected.

The exhibition of wedding gifts on these occasions is generally made with some display of taste and skill in the combination of colors and general effect, so as at least to exhibit the objects fairly, if not to see them off to advantage. Under such circumstances, and with proper management, such displays are often very attractive; and with the intense interest which attaches to all relating to the Princess Royal, it would not be easy to render gifts to her other than deeply interesting. If anything, however, could have detracted from the effect, and even interest, of these magnificent *cadeaux* it was the manner in which the functionaries connected with the Palace displayed them. We do not speak of the style in which they were put together on a table in the small billiard-room. It is quite possible that the arrangement might be a matter of taste; but it surprised us to find that many of the presents were left without anything to indicate the quarter whence they came, and the only information beyond the name of the person who gave it, which it was in any case possible to obtain was the cost price of almost every article exhibited, and whether it was silver gilt, or only gilt on "metal." This ungracious knowledge, which is generally kept so carefully in the background when gifts are in the question, was, as we have said, almost the only kind obtainable beyond the actual sight of the anonymous articles to which it related. One functionary, however, possessed not even this limited information, though he knew the things "was very valuable as he was put there to prevent them being stolen." Most of the articles, however, were ticketed with the name of the illustrious individual from whom they came, so that a catalogue *raisonnée* could be formed which we append, only as a general rule withholding the price list. The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are those given by Her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift from the Royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, instead of having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the very largest size and purity of color. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Royal Chapel on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design, and still more so in the manner in which it is set.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in rich beauty of effect far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of color and irridescence, are superior to any we have yet seen, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they inclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though full-sized, only requires 36 to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size from the centre, tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form the most regal looking group in silver we have ever seen. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between 20 and 30 branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to, one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom, while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As, however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite. The Princess ALICE gives a small, but beautifully formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses HELENA, LOUISA, VICTORIA give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold, ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies, and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess MARY her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the bride's royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace. The bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of KENT, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing-case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the MAHARAJAH DOLEEP SINGH, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000f., or £2,000 sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg gave plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is a characteristic gift, a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed:

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and eternity.

SHAFTESBURY,
President."
January, 1858.

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of BUCCLEUCH. The Marchioness of BREADALBANE gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls, and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there, too, which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came.

Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin work—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown. The bad taste of such an exclusion needs no comment. It was, however, stated that all, even of what was costly, had not been displayed. This may very likely be the case, and may also account for the absence of any gifts from some of the late Royal guests.

Burning of the American Ship New-England at Sea—Loss of Life.

From the Manchester Examiner.

On Sunday morning the bark *Cora Linn* arrived at Liverpool from St. John's, New-Brunswick, having on board the commander, officers and crew of the ship *New-England*, destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The *New-England* was commanded by Captain PENDERSON, and was bound from New-York to Glasgow, with a crew of 18 men, including officers. The chief officer states that the ship left New-York on Christmas Day, and encountered a succession of gales which caused the vessel to leak. On the 6th of January, she encountered a tremendous hurricane, and had seven feet of water in the hold. On the 9th, the officers of the doomed ship commenced throwing the cargo overboard. The chief officer thus reports the calamity: "The cargo stowed in the passengers' galley, in the forward house on deck, consisted of 23 barrels of coal oil or 'naphtha.' Succeeded in getting it nearly all out, when, about 10 A. M., and in an instant, a loud report like that of a cannon was heard, and an explosion took place. In an instant the ship was enveloped in flames from the main hatch forward. The naphtha exploded, ran in liquid fire fore and aft the vessel, floating on the surface of the water on deck, washing over the spars and bulwarks, with the motion of the ship. The most fearful cries were heard all over the ship, five of the crew being on fire and burnt. In a few minutes got the force-pumps working, and tried to put the fire out and save the ship, but the hose was burnt, and the men driven from the pump by flames, (the wind being aft,) and forced to seek refuge in the foretop. The spare spars on deck, the water-casks, the forward house and forecastle, and the bulwarks on both sides burnt with great rapidity. The maintopmast staysail now caught fire, and burnt off the main and maintopmast stays. In about 20 minutes the foremast fell, and went over the starboard side, and in its fall brought down the maintopgallantmast, the sails having been previously burnt away. The bark *Cora Linn* bore down as fast as possible to the ship, and dispatched a boat to our relief in charge of the second officer. Finding it impossible to to save the ship, and half of the crew being burnt, cut away the boats. Launched one, and the second officer and three others got into her; this boat got under the counter, the ship falling on her, and nearly swamped it, but they succeeded in bailing her out. Those remaining on the burning wreck now launched the life-boat with good success. The ship had now come up to the wind and began to pitch to the sea, which was heavy, and the main and maintopmast stays being destroyed the mainmast threatened to fall over the stern every minute. No time was to be lost; all hands remaining on board sprang for the boat, and jumped from the ship. Some missing their mark fell overboard, and were dragged into the boat. One man was severely injured on the head, being caught between the ship's side and the boat. Having now abandoned the ship to her fate, and all hands being in the boats, pulled away for the bark, and deposited the crew on board of her in safety, where they received a hearty welcome from her noble captain, her officers and crew, and every attention was paid to the wants of the sufferers. During the time the ship was burning JOHN TAYLOR, seaman, was on the house were the naphtha was stowed; he rushed on deck, all in flames, the skin of his face all burnt off. He either fell or threw himself in the water on deck, and the liquid fire washed over him. He was dragged aft, and bucket after bucket of water thrown over him; still he continued to burn. His arms were burnt to a crisp, and his body from head to foot one black mass. He was taken on board the bark, (after falling overboard,) where he lingered until the next night, unconscious of pain, when death relieved him." Five other men, who were seriously burnt and injured, had been placed under medical treatment at Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market reports the sales of the week 65,000 bales, of which 11,500 were on speculation and 2,500 for export. The advices from the United States per *Niagara* caused an advance early in the week of ¼d. ℔ lb, in the current qualities of American.

The market closed steady, and rather buoyant on Friday, with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 1,600 were on speculation and for export at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.	Fair Uplands	7d.
Fair Mobile	7¼d.	Middling Uplands	6 13-16d.

The stock was estimated at 360,000 bales, of which 196,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are favorable. There were more buyers than sellers, the latter being very firm in their demands.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote FLOUR unsalable and quotations entirely nominal: Western Canal, 22s.@23s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@24s.; Ohio 27s.@28s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d. since Tuesday—Red Western 5s. 9d.@6s., and fine samples, which are scarce, 7s.; White 7s.@7s. 6d., and 7s. 9d. for best quality. CORN quiet, steady; mixed and yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; white 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF quiet but steady. PORK quiet but steady. BACON firm, with more inquiry for American. LARD steady at 52s.@54s. 6d. for choice. TALLOW firm at 55s. for Bulchers' Association.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote ASHES quiet at 32s.@33s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. MOLASSES firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull and quotations barely maintained. TEA slightly advanced. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common, and 12s.@16s. for fine. QUERCITRON BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. COD OIL, £28. SPERM OIL, £82. SEAL OIL dull, but prices unchanged. LINSEED OIL dull at 29s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 37s. on the spot, and 35s.@37s. to arrive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London market was decidedly easier. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 4 ℔ cent. Consols closed on Friday at 95½@95¼ for money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £962,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 1½d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote WHEAT dull: White, 46s.@48s. FLOUR, 21s.@26s. IRON firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for both rails and bars. SUGAR dull, and 6d.@10d. lower. COFFEE quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. COPPER advanced 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 38s. LINSEED CAKE in good demand; Boston, in bags, £10; New-York, in barrels, £10 10s. FISH OILS quiet. SPERM OIL, £80. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 28s. 6d.@29s. RICE steady. SALTPETRE declined 6d. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged; Congon, 1s. 1½d. ENGLISH TIN advanced 5s.; blocks, 128s.; bar, 119s. TALLOW unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report buyers of Pennsylvania 5s at 77¾; Pennsylvania Bonds, 1877, 81¾, ex dividend; Virginia 5s of 1888 offered at 83, and Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859 at 92.

Messrs. BALL & SON report the market buoyant, with an upward demand, and more buyers than sellers.

United States 6s, 1867-8	102	@104
United States Bonds, 1868	102	@104
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	100	@102
Alabama 5s, Bonds	78	
Kentucky 6s, 1858 and '72	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania 5s, ex dividend	72	@ 73
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877, ex dividend	80½	@ 81¾
New-York Central 6s	81	@ 83
Virginia 5s, 1888	81	@ 82
Illinois Central Shares	5	@3 ℔ ct. dis.
Illinois Central Bonds, 1875	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	84	@ 86
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	87	@ 89
Michigan Shares	45	@ 50
New-York Central Shares	74	@ 76
New-York Central 6s	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7s	91	@ 93
Erie Railroad Stock	20	@ 22
Erie Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds	73	@ 75
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible	40	@ 42
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund	45	@ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	86	@ 88

The London papers report an active business on the 29th in Erie Railroad stock, at 21⅜@22¼; Illinois Central shares quiet, at 4½@4 discount; Illinois Central Sevens, Freeland, 87@86¾; ditto Bonds of 1875, 84; Erie 3d mortgage, 75¾.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, Feb. 14.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, sailed from this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Boston.

The weather is clear, with a light S. W. wind.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1999 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,348,507 in Treasure.

Discovery of an Alleged Fillibustering Expedition Against Peru.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.

The Saints Assuming a More Pacific Tone.

Interesting Political News from California.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Later from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

She brings the California mails of Jan. 20, $1,348,507 in treasure, on freight, and 219 passengers.

The *Star of the West* left at Asp

here for nearly eleven months. The *John Adams* arrived at Valparaiso, on her way to St. Helena and New-York, on the 17th December, after a passage of 43 days. The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, Commodore LONG, is expected here within a fortnight, and the *Saranac* a month later. There is no British war vessel in port. F. W. R.

Movements of War-Ships—General Lamar—Difficulty in Crossing the Isthmus—Railroad Statistics—Killed by an Alligator.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

There is no news from the interior of Nicaragua here, and none of any particular interest from Greytown. The *Jamestown* sloop-of-war arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and the British line-of-battle-ship *Brunswick* next day, both from Greytown. The *Brunswick* left the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* there, ss. also, the British sidewheel frigate *Leopard*. The *Brunswick* ran on to a rock at the Pearl Keys, about fifty miles from Greytown, in getting under way, and was not gotten off until after twenty-three hours. Happily she did not sustain much damage. The *Susquehanna* started to her assistance. The United States steamer *Fulton* left this port this morning at 9 o'clock for Greytown, with dispatches for Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*. She will return immediately. On her way back she will stop at Old Providence, a dependency of New-Granada, to inquire into alleged outrages on American commerce there. Within the last few months, three American schooners, the *Vespasian*, the *William Cobb* and *Sheffield*, have gone ashore on the reefs of Old Providence. On the 3d ult. the *William Cobb*, nearly a new vessel, from this port, struck on the reef, and was lost. Captain ENDICOTT complains that the cargo was robbed, not only by the people, but by the Regidor, himself arrested for complaining, and treated with the greatest indignity. He was even obliged to send off his letter of complaint to Mr. FOX, the United States Consul here, by stealth. The two other schooners were also robbed.

It is alleged by some that these occurrences are the result of the fact that when the steamship *Northern Light* went ashore there, the master came away without paying his bills for assistance. But this is a very lame excuse. The steamer did not pay her bills *at the time* because the master considered the amounts demanded exorbitant. But the claimants, or their representative, came up here, an arbitration was held, and a liberal compensation accorded to every one. At any rate, the agent professed to be satisfied. The United States Consul at Aspinwall goes down on the *Fulton* to institute the necessary inquiries.

General LAMAR, who took passage on the *Fulton* for Greytown, on the 17th ult., from Aspinwall, left the former point in the steamer *Charles Morgan*, manned and officered, as I understand, from the *Susquehanna*. But notwithstanding the ten days' work on the *Morgan* by Captain SANDS' engineers and carpenters, in getting her repaired and ready, she broke down a few miles up the river, and was obliged to return. She, however, started again on the same evening. It is probable the General has reached Managua by this time, although he may be detained at the head of the river for transportation across the lake.

A gentleman from Greytown, now here, says a line cannot be opened to California, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in less than four months, even should the quarrels of the different claimants cease at once. He describes the property in river and lake steamers to be even worse than I wrote you it was in my last. The machinery of the only two river boats now remaining is rusted out and broken, one of the lake boats, the *Virgin*, rendered unserviceable by ANDERSON'S party, and the Costa Ricans have much abused the other, the *San Carlos*.

The American brig *Moselle*, from Carthagena to Aspinwall, with cross ties to the Panama Railroad Company, sprung a leak and was abandoned by her crew a fortnight since, about 100 miles from this port. No lives lost. The American brig *H. P. Russell*, bound to this port, put into Porto Bello, the other day, with loss of spars and sails.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE was a passenger on the *Golden Age*, and went to New-Orleans to-day, on the *Granada*. Capt. ROBERT H. PEARSON, who has commanded Panama and California steamships since 1849, goes to New-York to-day on the *Star of the West*. During his long command he has obtained high popularity among passengers. He has never met with an accident during his whole nine years' service.

I send you a few railroad statistics, although it is probable your Commercial Editor may have used them a fortnight since:

The balance to credit income account during the three years the railroad has been in operation, after paying 12 per cent. per year dividend, is $390,112. The number of passengers carried, both ways, over the road in 1855 was 29,017; in 1856, 31,327; in 1857, 31,277. Amount of gold in 1855, $31,662,510; silver, $4,929,634;—in 1856, gold, $48,240,411; silver, $9,439,648;—in 1857, gold, $45,964,457; silver, $7,422,356; jewelry, $844,490. In tonnage the road shows a rapid increase. In 1855 it carried 10,614 tons; in 1856, 20,100 tons; in 1857, 66,732 tons! These figures evidence a high degree of prosperity in this Company, and excellent management on the part of the officers. The iron bridges of the road have now nearly all been completed, a great part of it hallasted, and the depots built;—so that the expenses of the corporation from this time forward must be much less than in past years, thus leaving much larger dividends. It is possible the passenger receipts may fall off some in 1858, but the freight must increase. The whole income from freight the past year, including gold, silver, mails, etc., is nearly equal to that from passengers. The expenses of the road have only been a little more than 25 per cent. of the receipts.

This morning, while the passenger train was waiting at Patun for the train to Panama to pass, a black baggage-master, by the name of DAVIS, went into the Chagres River to bathe. He was seized by an alligator, drawn under the water and drowned. This is the second accident of the kind within a short time. F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Progress of the Peruvian Revolution—Discovery of an American Filibustering Enterprise Against Peru—Popularity of the New President of Bolivia—Severe Monetary Crisis in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

By the British Mail steamer *Bogota*, which arrived here on the 21st from Valparaiso and Callao, I received the following letter from a gentleman at Lima, whose position enables him to become well acquainted with all political matters that are transpiring in Peru, and whose judgment in regard to what he writes is not apt to be at fault:

LIMA, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

There has been no change in the politics of Peru within the past fortnight. The members of the National Legislature, who were driven out from the Chamber at the point of the bayonet the first part of November, have given up all hope of being able to reassemble, and those who belong in the Provinces have generally returned to their homes. And this, notwithstanding that CASTILLA tardily disapproved of the violent action of the military, and the Council of Ministers, who hold the reins of the Government, also pretend to disapprove of this Cromwellian act. While no one believes the country has lost anything by the dispersion of a body that had been three years in session doing nothing, every thinking person will doubt the capacity of a people to appreciate the benefits of a free government, who can quietly assent to, and even approve of, such a solution as was given by AREDDAS, and his soldiers, to the squabbles of the national representatives at Lima.

CASTILLA is still, with his 4,500 men, before Arequipa, where he has been for the last five months, but his force is gradually dwindling away. The rainy season has now commenced, and he cannot possibly remain in his present position another month. Arequipa, and the approaches to it, are strong natural fortifications of themselves, and they have been much strengthened while CASTILLA has been lying idle, looking on. If any portion of the besieging party should force its way into the city, it would be overwhelmed by the garrison and the citizens, so great are the facilities for defence. The streets are extremely narrow, the houses forming solid walls on both sides, from which a shower of bullets would rain down upon the assailants. So if he attacks the city he is lost. And if he retires to Puncarpata, without an assault, as it is said he is preparing to do, he is surely lost. If he does no take Arequipa, and I have no idea that he can, the whole country is prepared to declare against him. Several of CASTILLA'S officers, foreseeing the downfall of their chief, have quit his service and returned to Lima. In receiving their resignation, CASTILLA gives them a very frank certificate of cowardice, but this will not prevent dozens from following their example.

On the 25th of December a fight or skirmish, which lasted five hours, took place between a portion of CASTILLA'S force and the civilians of Arequipa. The former lost some twenty or thirty in killed and wounded, and were then obliged to retire. Under the protection of VIVANCO'S steam frigate, the *Apurimac*, Gen. RIVAS had organized in the port of Iquique a force of about 300 men, which would be transported to the port of Ilo, and take possession of the departments of Moquegua and Tacna, which are badly defended.

VIVANCO has established a foundry at Arequipa, for the casting of cannon, and has already turned out some fine pieces, which he is mounting on the walls. He has only about 1,250 men under his command to oppose his enemy, but these are very enthusiastic, and are supported by the citizens in a most determined manner. A project is on foot to reinforce him from Chili, but it is not probable it will succeed.

We expect every day to hear that the *Apurimac* has again taken possession of the Chinchas in the name of VIVANCO, in which case there will be some more fine speculations in guano. The Chilians made the most of the money at the time VIVANCO held the Islands before—but if he gets them again the Yankees will be in on a grand scale. In the meantime Chilian vessels are taking guano from the Lobos, under Vivance contracts of $16 per ton—about half the usual price—and for this, they pay one-fourth down in cash, one-fourth in munitions of war, and one-half in paper.

From what I have written, you will perceive that the star of CASTILLA is no longer in the ascendant—but who will succeed him, and at what cost to this poor, distracted country, heaven only knows. Don DOMINGO ELIAS is the name that is in most men's months—but Don DOMINGO is a weak man, possessed of but little administrative ability, and would only be set up to be knocked down again on a quickly convenient occasion.

Lima has been under some excitement the past fortnight, in consequence of the discovery of an attempted Yankee filibuster invasion. It appears that LOUIS LOMER, a Jew slave-trader in Chinese, who has been driving quite a profitable business in that line here during the past three years, made a contract in November, 1856, with Ex-President ECHENIQUE and VIVANCO, to furnish them with 400 Americans, to aid the former in regaining the Presidency. The correspondence between the parties, embracing twelve to fifteen letters, has been discovered, and LOMER taken and imprisonad in the castle at Callao, to await the decision of the Government. It appears by these documents, which are published in full in the *Comercio* that HERMAN LOMER, brother of LOUIS, was the New-York agent in this speculation. After several postponements of the agreement made between ECHENIQUE and the LOMERS, in the month of January, 1857, the contract was confirmed, in which LOMER contracted to deliver to ECHENIQUE 400 men, 5,000 muskets, at $18 dollars each; 1,000 pair horse-pistols at $8 per pair; 500 sabres at $6 each; six tons of powder at $1.000 per ton, and two tons of lead at $400 per ton, moulds, &c., &c. In order to transport these men and munitions, Mr. LOMER made a contract, JAN. 2, 1857, with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, to purchase from him, *at the price of four hundred thousand dollars*, (worth perhaps $50,000,) the California steamer *Cortes*, the said steamer to be delivered to LOMER, at Panama, when she might be needed. These sums were to be part paid by 10,000 tons guano, at $20 per ton, when ECHENIQUE or VIVANCO should have charge of the islands. This contract was subsequently transferred to CYRENIUS FITZGERALD, (of GARRISON & MORGAN'S Nicaraguan Transit Company,) in an instrument made before the United States Consul at Panama. On the 4th of September, 1857, General MORORI incloses a copy of the power which the Supreme Chief (Revolutionary) of Peru had granted him to make contracts for the sale of guano, with LOMER & Co., in exchange for ships and munitions of war, and advising them to hurry in their arrangements.

In this letter Gen. MORORI advises that the steamer touch in to Rio Janeiro for coal, etc., Oct. 6. LOMER writes to MORORI that he is in error in supposing his steamer is to be bought from the Atlantic States—that it would be impossible to place a steamer in Peru from the Atlantic in the time stipulated, that is, the first part of February, 1858. Besides, he says OSMA, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, is very vigilant and watched him too closely for that. The munitions would be sent to Panama by way of Aspinwall, from whence they could be dispatched, without hindrance from the authorities of the Isthmus, as if they were going to California. In this letter LOMER begs very hard that the order may be sent to him, entitling him to 10,000 tons of guano, as his funds had been all expended in the cause, the times were very tight and the expenses to Panama of the men and munitions had to be paid for in cash. He promises to have everything ready at Panama in four months. On the 22d of October, LOMER again writes from New-York that he has enrolled 400 excellent men, that all the munitions of war were ready, and that all he was waiting for was the order for the guano with which to pay the first installment of the expenses. On the 19th of December, 1857, dated on board the steamer *Granada*, at New-York, LOMER informs General MORORI that everything is ready; that the steamer *Cortes* is expected in Panama on the 15th of February; that on the 5th of the same month the 400 men would sail from New-York with the arms and munitions; that his brother would sail with the expedition; that he had bought a large quantity of munitions of war at New-Orleans, which it was necessary he should pay for immediately, and asks for *vales* for 2,500 tons of guano at once, with which to settle the account; says he has engaged a vessel to take forward the munitions, and deliver them at whatever point the frigate *Apurimac* may be lying.

These documents appear to be all in regular order, VANDERBELT'S agreement and all, signed, sealed and attested. But, nevertheless, there are many who believe the whole thing was a game on the part of LOMER and BROTHER to swindle parties in New-York with guano *vales*; and that the object of LOUIS LOMER in returning to Lima was to forge these *vales*, to remit to his brother HERMANN in New-York. The discovery made through LOMER'S babbling to a fellow-passenger spoiled the scheme, and got LOMER into a fix in which powder and ball and a file of marines will be called into requisition, unless VIVANCO shall get at the top of the heap before his trial is terminated. X.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to 28th December. It is said that Mr. DANA, United States Minister Resident, was about to resign. Dr. LINARES, the new President, was very popular. He was busy in effecting postal improvements, and in reforming many old abuses. The Consul of New-Granada at Cochabamba, had demanded $9,000 from the Government, money that was robbed from him during the late revolution. The Republic was completely tranquil.

CHILI.

I wrote you by last steamer that two of the Cabinet of President MONTT, who were appointed as a compromise with a liberal party, had resigned, and that their places had been filled by the appointment of two of the President's friends. These two last had not yet accepted office, or, at least, had not entered upon it. The cause of the Cabinet difficulty was this: The President refused to approve of the nomination of two judges, because they did not belong to his party; whereupon the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of the Treasury replied that, if that was a good reason for the Judges' rejection, it ought to be a good reason why they (the Ministers) should no longer remain in office, as they also were politically opposed to the President. This is causing a considerable excitement, and parties were uniting against the President in order to force him to yield.

On the night of the 17th December, a block of buildings, composed of coffee-houses and a private house in Custom-House-square, took fire, and were, with all their contents, consumed. Loss, part of which was insured, $200,000.

The Sardinian bark *San Jorge*, with a number of sisters of charity and priests, which was supposed to have been lost in the Straits of Magellan, had arrived, after a passage of 227 days from Europe. Besides her own people, the bark brought 117 officers and men of the Chilian war steamer *Isabel*, which had been sent to look for the *San Jorge*, and which was wrecked in Misericordia Bay, in the Straits, in sight of the bark. The steamer struck against a sunken rock, and was a total loss. She also lost six months' supply of provisions, which she was taking down for the Colony of Magellan. The steamer had been recently bought in England, at a cost of $200,000. The French ship *St. Vincent de Paul* had arrived at Valparaiso, with 49 sisters of charity and two priests for Chili and Peru.

Madame ANNA BISHOP is concertizing in Chili, and Madame THIERRY doing the dancing.

The monetary crisis is severely felt in Valparaiso, but none but a few second-class houses have failed, although all "are more or less behindhand in their payments," and are only sustained by mutual forbearance. The last fortnight, ending Dec. 31, has been completely bare of important business transactions, owing to the scarcity of money and the dearness of products. The crops, however, look well, and the harvest, which is just beginning, will be abundant, especially in wheat. In mining, business is growing better. The silver ores of Atacama are increasing. Labor is scarce and high. Flour in Conception was held at $5 50 per quintal. There had been imported in the year 1857, 28,500 quintals Carolina rice, and 2,490,000 lbs. American refined sugar. Imports of all sorts of sugar for 1857, 23,918,300 lbs., against 17,000,000 lbs in 1856. There was about 9,000,000 feet pine lumber on hand, mostly common American, which is a supply for two years. Copper in bars was held at $20; silver, $10 25 per marc. Freights to Europe, £2 15s @ £3.

The British ship *Salvadora* fell in, Nov. 28, in lat. 36° South, with the American ship *Antoinette*, and boarding her, found her abandoned. A few minutes after the *Salvadora's* boats left her, she foundered. F. W. R.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.

Unreliable Rumors—Brigham's Army—Governor Cummings' Proclamation in Salt Lake—Disposition of the Mormons—Speeches by Mormon Elders.

We have received files of the *Deseret News*, from Salt Lake City, to the 6th of December.

The San Francisco papers publish various reports respecting the movements of the United States troops, but they are wholly unreliable. One rumor in particular, that a fight had taken place at Echo Cañon, is manifestly untrue, as much later advices received in this City, direct from the camp, have made no mention of any such event.

The *Deseret News* is silent in regard to the position of the United States troops, their condition, or as to a collision having taken place between them and the Mormons. From this source, nothing is to be expected calculated to throw light on the actual condition of affairs in the Territory. There is less reference made to the army and Government of the United States in the "remarks" of the rulers of the Church than heretofore, and it is only by carefully perusing these harangues that we can discover any hints as to the purposes of the Mormon leaders regarding them.

BRIGHAM'S army has been put into much better condition than it was. Clothing and provisions have been supplied to them, the poor people in many cases denying themselves the necessaries of life, in order to make up the supplies requisite to maintain an army in the field.

Governor CUMMINGS had issued his proclamation from Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory, eleven miles east of the city, formerly in Salt Lake County. It announces that he had been appointed Governor of Utah Territory by the President, and calls upon the people who had collected in armed bodies, in opposition to the laws, to disperse to their respective homes, stating that those parties who had been engaged in the lawless acts of burning the wagons should be brought to punishment.

The proclamation had been received at Great Salt Lake City, and read in the Tabernacle, on the 6th December. Very free comments were passed upon it, Mr. CARRINGTON, of the *News*, insisting that it was unofficial, not having specified that the appointment was "by the President of the United States." The Elders of the Church, decided, consequently, that they had as yet no information of the appointment of a new Governor.

After reading the proclamation, it was reported among the crowd outside the Tabernacle that BRIGHAM had stated he would admit Governor CUMMINGS, but that none of the troops would be permitted to accompany him. This looks like backing down.

The Mormon troops, under Lieutenant-General WELLS, had returned to the city, leaving about fifty men in the mountains to hold the passes and watch the enemy. The "boys" brought with them from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle.

It is said that they were out of salt, which on BRIGHAM hearing, he sent them 800 pounds. It appearing inexpedient to receive presents from those who have evinced such hostility, the ambassadors were sent back, and their saline present with them—with the admonition that if they returned to camp again, they would be made to eat all the salt they had brought.

Before the arrival of the United States troops at Fort Bridger, the Mormons had laid the building in ruins, and burned the grass on the plains. Fort Bridger is in an extensive plain, of considerable altitude, with a very severe climate—the snow this year being unusually deep. Availing themselves of the standing walls, the troops had stretched canvas across them, and so secured comparative shelter. There is a good deal of brush in the immediate vicinity, with plenty of timber within ten miles.

From this point, however, in consequence of the heavy snows, they will not be able to reach the city before the first of May. Before that time, the city may be occupied by an army, if sent by the way of Los Angeles valley.

There is now no communication over the Carson Valley route.

It having been understood that Col. ALEXANDER had made a movement as if he intended to enter the city from the north by Bear River, it seems from a hint BRIGHAM let fall, that he has dispatched a force to meet him there. This is to be inferred from the fact of seizing the cattle from a man in the north, to supply the wants of his troops.

The Mormons are preparing for a long contest. Being free from molestation by the army till May or June, they are all busy putting in crops—a much greater breadth of land will be cultivated than before.

The advanced parties of the emigrants from San Bernardino, were not within 200 miles of Salt Lake City. From that point companies were met till within a short distance of this State, a few having only recently started out. They were all well, had not suffered in the least on the journey, nor found any obstruction from snows.

The mail came through in twenty-six days, in wagons, being less than schedule time.

HARANGUES BY MORMON ELDERS.

BRIGHAM ASSUMING A MORE PACIFIC TONE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the Tabernacle on the 25th of October, says:

"As has been observed by Br. JOHN, my eldest brother, this is the first time that we have ever had the privilege of doing anything only submitting to our enemies. Now, for the first time since this Church was organized, we are in a position for defending those rights common to all American citizens, and our true and lawful course to abide by the Constitution of the United States in the defence of those rights will probably give the wicked a pretext for complaint, so that in measuring out oppression to us our enemies will have a new set of pretexts, instead of feasting on infernal lies so much as they have hitherto done.

Colonel ALEXANDER accuses us of what he terms a very uncivilized method of warfare. If we are to do as they do, we shall have to get drunk, to swear, to quarrel, to lie and believe in lies, and indulge in many other like traits of civilization, in order to be prepared to act as they do. I do not know anything about those men that are now in the mountains, only in the capacity of a man. I have no business to know them as anything else, *neither shall I, until I have been officially notified that the Government of the United States wishes to send troops here and build stations.*

I suppose that the boys have annoyed them a good deal, but at the same time I would much rather clothe them and feed them, if they would agree to go back in the Spring and leave us in peace, as they found us. We are obliged to maintain our rights, for every blackleg, horse-thief, counterfeiter and abominable character are united with the hireling priests and lying editors and wicked leaders of our Government, to falsely accuse the "Mormons," with a view to our destruction. Can they now truly accuse them of anything? Yes, of burning up a little grass, as brother ARTEMUS told them, when they asked him why we burnt the grass, "that we may have a better crop next year," which you are aware is customary in prairie regions. We have done that, therefore our enemies can now concentrate their power to shoot at the target they have compelled us to raise in self-defence, whereas heretofore they have shot without an object to fire at.

We are now as free from them as is the mountain air we breathe, and we could wipe the few enemies now in our borders out of existence in a very short time, if I would give the word to do so, but they will judge themselves out of their own mouths and receive their just reward at the hands of him whom they have listed to obey. I believe the Lord has wisdom enough to make them destroy themselves, though if it were left to me solely under the guidance of the spirit pertaining to the man, probably I should have had them in eternity before now. But the Lord dictates, governs and controls; I do not, neither do I wish to.

In a speech delivered in the Tabernacle on the 22d of November, BRIGHAM YOUNG concluded with the following remarks:

"It would do you good to look out yonder in the mountains and see our brethren warmly clad and well provided for. The boarders and sisters here and in the neighborhoods round about have literally answered to our calls, and every time have supplied more than was called for. Will they part with everything, if it is called for? Yes. I have heard but of one man among the brethren went out to watch the enemy, a man up North, who really wished the brethren to splice his ox, but they butchered him before his eyes. I said amen to it. If his god can be slain as easily as that, it is an excellent thing for him. If any of you have gods in horses, or in oxen, make an offering of them forthwith, and tell the boys who are going out that they are welcome to them. They are welcome to all mine; if you don't believe it, try it.

We are a blessed people, and we shall be preserved from our enemies, if we will continue to do right, and the Lord will sustain us. And I tell you that this people will do right and God will sustain us. Ere long Zion will triumph and the glory and knowledge of God will cover the earth, and we will still be in the old ship Zion and ride all wicked opposition down to destruction. May God help us so to do. Amen.

BRIGHAM in the Tabernacle, on the 15th of November, says:

You hear some of the brethren surmise that we are going to have trouble. *You need not expect any trouble, except you take a course to bring it upon you.* You need never expect to see sorrow unless your own conduct, conversation and acts bring it to your hearts.

"Brother PHINEAS correctly observed in his remarks that if ten men are united in these mountains they are not to be overcome by their enemies. As this whole people perfectly united? I fear not. When I undertake to present before this people the true principles of the priesthood, I almost shudder, because so many do not yet understand them, and cannot receive them.

"I will tell you my faith in regard to the brethren now in the mountains. Gen. WELLS takes the charge, and when I write to him I counsel him to do as the Holy Ghost shall dictate him, and inform him that whatever he may order and perform, he has my faith and influence to sustain him.

I pray God to turn away our enemies, to put hooks in their jaws and turn them wherever he will, with their gold, their horses and all they possess. They do not know the "Mormons" they are strangers to this people, are full of wrath and malice towards us, but they know not why. They know not that they are stirred to anger against us by the enemy of all righteousness. Should those who instigated the sending of this army undertake to come here, there will be another scenery, for they are more or less acquainted with us and know that we are the most upright people on the earth, and they will not be able to shield themselves in the garb of ignorance. I will not talk about them, for you know their history and you know and have seen much of the squalid wretchedness, of the wicked inhabitants of the earth. Is there honor and virtue among them? Where is the man or woman among them that is to be trusted? If there is here and there any semblance of goodness or virtue it is at once overcome by every fiendish art in their power. Women are overcome by sycophants, by those who rule the nation and those who have power and influence in the various States, parties and religious sects. Man is overcome by man; they cuddle and wink and gamble and run to and fro in abominations of every grade, and lift their voices for and against each other as did the Paddy in his petition to the king for an office, wherein he stated that he would vote for or against him, right for him or fight him, just as he wished it.

Colonel ALEXANDER, probably one of the best men in the army now near Bridger Ruins, told one of our messengers, when reptying to a piece of advice I had given him to resign his commission rather than be found operating against an innocent people, that he was compelled to remain in the army, for if he resigned he knew not how to manage to sustain his family. He said, "I have no other means of support; I cannot throw up my commission, for then I should have no means to support my wife and children." As an American, shame and confusion would overwhelm me, were I to even think of trying to sustain my family by siding with tyranny and oppression. That is the only circumstance I wish to name. They are sent ostensibly to civilize the people, but I do not wish to talk much about such nonsense. The whole world is wrapt up in the garment of corruption, confusion and destruction, and they are fast making their way down to hell, while we have the words of eternal life.

The whole world are sadly in want of what they call a master spirit. That is what the Government of the United States are deprived of; there is not one to be found among them, neither in the Cabinet of the President nor in the Senate of the United States, they are all gone, and there is no one in their midst competent to lead and dictate in the affairs of our General Government; but, as they say, it is with them a period of mediocrity. It has been acknowledged by Great Britain that the master spirits are fled; there are none in the British Parliament, and they know not what to do. Let this people come to that condition and say that they have no person capable of dictating and leading them, and you will be in the whirlpool of delusion. It will be every man for himself, and you would not know what to do; you would not know how to dictate your own affairs. It is this which overwhelms the world in confusion and makes it Babylon, while the priesthood elevates mankind and dictates the husband, the wife and the children and all they have.

John Taylor Expounds the History of Mormon Grievances.

JOHN TAYLOR, one of the Twelve Apostles, in his discourse in the Tabernacle, Nov. 1, says:

The first thing we did when we came to this land was to organize a Government for our protection, which was according to the pattern set us by our neighbors, Oregon for instance; then represented our case to the United States.

We came out here because we were disfranchised, exiled, robbed of our rights as American citizens and forced to wander in the wilderness to seek among the savages of the forest that freedom denied us by Christianity. Did we in this transgress any laws of the United States, depart from any usage, or act contrary to any established custom or law of the Government? We did not. We applied for the sanction of Congress to our doings, and it was a matter of astonishment and surprise that we should take such steps, after the usage we had received: our course was applauded by statesmen, senators and members of Congress and the authorities of the United States generally, and all our transactions, Constitution and laws were approved gladly, considered right and according to the usages and laws of the United States.

By and bye we petitioned for a Territorial Government and obtained it. Our enemies have all the time been complaining of us that we have infringed upon the Constitution and laws of the United States. But I ask wherein have we done it? Who appointed our Governor? The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, according to the usage which exists, but indeed contrary to any right they possessed, still he did it. Who appointed our Judges, United States Marshal, Secretary of State, Indian Agency? The President of the United States.

Has there been another Governor appointed? I suppose there has, but he has not yet been qualified. No man has authority to act in the gubernatorial capacity in this Territory at the present time according to the laws of the United States but Governor YOUNG. No Governor has a right to act here, although he may have been appointed by the President of the United States, until he comes here and is qualified. No man has ever come yet to be qualified, and consequently Gov. YOUNG stands legitimately in that place.

What law have we transgressed? I have tried to find out. We have examined the Constitution of the United States, and the laws pertaining to these matters, and if anybody here or elsewhere can point out any law that we have transgressed as American citizens, they know more about it than I have been able to learn, and I should like such a person to put me in possession of that information.

What next? Why, on the back of this, after lying about us, slandering, abusing and imposing upon us; trampling upon our rights, and sending the meanest curses among us that ever disgraced the footstool of God—men they are ashamed of themselves, they have now sent an armed force, contrary to law and right, and to the principles that ought to prevail in the United States. They have no more right to do this than I have to cut any of your throats.

There is no authority guaranteed to the President of the United States to perpetrate so diabolical an act as the one he has engaged in. Why is it that this is done? Is it because we are worse than other people? No. After raking up everything they could, before I left the States, the only thing they could find against us as a people was that we had burned some books belonging to the United States Court, and since that I have seen published affidavits totally denying any such thing, by the Clerk of that Court.

The President of the United States has now taken upon himself the responsibility of sending into this Territory an armed force to trample upon the rights of 100,000 American freemen, on purpose to subserve a political interest, for the benefit of his own party. It becomes a serious question with us what to do under these circumstances. Shall we lay down and let those scoundrels cut our throats?—is the first question. Shall we untie our neckcloths and tell them to come on and cut and carve away as they please, and knock down, drag out, and introduce their abominations among us—their cursed Christian institutions—to prostitute our women and lay low our best men? Shall we suffer it, I say?

There are certain things that are sacred to us and to every man and woman; if we submit to a thing of that sort, we submit to see the very institutions of our own nation trampled under foot, the Constitution of our country desecrated and rent in pieces. We submit to see the bonds severed that have bound this nation together, and blood, anarchy and confusion prevail.

If they have a mind to cut each other's throats we have no objections. We will, success to both parties; but when they come to cut ours without ceremony, we say, Hands off, gentlemen. We are not so religious as to sit down meekly, and tamely submit to these things. We understand something of the difference between what some call treason or treasonable acts and base submission to the will of a tyrant who would seek to bring us into servile chains—into perfect submission to his sway.

We are engaged here in protecting ourselves, our wives and families; in guarding everything that is sacred and honorable among men, from invasion and oppression of some of the most corrupt wretches that ever disgraced the footstool of God.

"This is pretty plain talk," say you. I meant to talk plain; I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have lately been conversant with some of their proceedings, having been in their neighborhood for some time recently. Some of our brethren who went among them with messages have said that such was the filth and obscenity of their language—cursing, swearing, and every meanness that, rather than stay all night with them, they chose to go off some distance and lay on the ground. If these are the feelings of our brethren, some of whom are rough and uncouth in their manners, we know not how our sisters would feel in such delicate society.

We will not submit in such a state of things forever. If you, our enemies, are determined to invade our rights, trample upon our liberties, snatch from us the rich boon we have inherited from our fathers, to make us bow in vile subservience to your will, we will resist you; we will not submit to it. We will say, Stand back and give us our rights. We will act the part of freemen, and we say it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing."

Why is it that we are persecuted? It is because we believe in the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth; because we say and know that God has established his kingdom; because the principles of righteousness are introduced among the children of men, and they expose the evils, corruptions, priestcraft, political craft and the abominations that everywhere exist; they lay naked before all men the abominable acts of the human family. It is nor because there is evil among us, but because there is goodness, truth, holiness. It is because God has spoken and his word has had effect on our hearts, to govern and influence our conduct.

And now, having been forced from the United States, after having been driven time and time again from our homes by our murderous enemies; having fulfilled all the requirements that God or man could require of us, and kept every law necessary for us to observe; after all this, and more, I say, shall we suffer those poor, miserable, damned, infernal scoundrels to come here and infringe upon our sacred rights?

["No" resounded throughout the Tabernacle, making the walls of the building tremble.]

No, it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing" with us. That is my text, I believe, and we will stick to it, we will maintain it, and, in the name of Israel's God, the kingdom of God shall roll on and all the powers of earth and hell cannot stop its progress; it is onward, onward, onward, from this time henceforth, to all eternity.

[Voices of "Amen."]

"Are you not afraid of being killed?" you may ask me. No. Great conscience!—who cares about being killed? They cannot kill you. They may shoot a ball into you and your body may fall, but you will live. Who cares about dying? We are associated with eternal principles; they are within us as a well springing up to eternal life; we have begun to live forever.

Who would be afraid of a poor, miserable soldier, a man that gets eight dollars a month for killing people—and a miserable butcher at that, one of the poorest curses in creation? Mean as the Americans are, they will not, many of them, hire for soldiers, but the Government must hire foreigners for eight dollars a month to come out here to kill us. Who is afraid of them? Let them come on or stay and wiggle, it is all right.

We are the Saints of God; we have the kingdom of God, and the devils in hell and all the wicked men on earth cannot take it from us. We shall rule and have dominion in the earth and they cannot help themselves. They may take their own course, they may fight against us if they like, or they can back out and leave us, but the kingdom will go on. They may take what course they please, the kingdom is ours and we are Christ's and Christ is God's.

HEBER C. KIMBALL INCLINES TO PEACE BUT AGAIN GETS BELLIGERENT.

HEBER C. KIMBALL in the Tabernacle on the 8th of November.

This great Mr. JOHNSTON, the commander of those troops, has come, I suppose. Br. GROESBECK has come in with his company from the States; God gave him wisdom and he is here and he escaped those troops. Mr. JOHNSTON says he is going to obey the President's orders and says he will come in, but by the time he goes up and down Ham's Fork a few times it will take away his strength. If you do not believe it, try some other Ham's Fork; I had as leave sit on a bayonet as a fork. He has had a fever all the way and will have a chill when he has lost his strength. He will have an all-killing chill. He will not come here; we have told you all the time they will not come, but he may attempt to come and then he may not, that is just as God has a mind to.

I feel the Lord *designs the thing should move along and no blood be shed, because I do not consider God is as anxious we should be bloodthirsty men as some may be.* God designs we should be pure men and holding the oracles of God in holy and pure vessels, but when it is necessary that blood should be shed, we should be as ready to do that as to eat an apple; that is my religion, and I feel that our platter is pretty near clean of some things, and we calculate to keep it clean from this time henceforth and forever, and as the Scripture reads: "Lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet." We shall do that thing and we will commence in the mountains. We shall clean the platter of all such scoundrels, and if men and women will not live their religion, but take a course to pervert the hearts of the righteous, we will "Lay judgment to the line and righteousnes to the plummet," and we will let you know that the earth can swallow you up, as it did KORAH with his host, and as Brother TAYLOR says, you may dig your graves and we will slay you, and you may crawl into them.

I do not mean you, if you are not here; I mean those corrupt scoundrels. Well, this is just as Brother BRIGHAM has said here hundreds of times.

If those troops could have come in here, let me tell you, all the finest and smartest devils would have entered into the smartest bodies and come here to overturn us. You will not catch a mean, low, inferior, stupid devil in a smart man. I will tell you the devil has his smart men. Says he, "you get into a smart body;" smart spirits do not get into inferior bodies. Would you? No. Well, then, do you suppose they would do what we would not do, under the same circumstances.

Was not Lucifer a pretty smart lad? Just look at it—Son of the Morning—when all Heaven wept when he fell; he was a smart man. It takes a smart man, that is, one who thinks he is, to act the devil. Well, I merely speak of these things.

Well, they would come from Dan to Beersheba and from California to France, that is, wicked and abominable spirits would have come into this valley when those troops came, do you not see?—the blacklegs and highway robbers, and whoremongers and whores would have gathered into this place. If those troops could have come into this place, to have slain our leaders. Let me die an honorable man living my religion rather than to bow down to the cursed yoke again, as the Lord God liveth. They have made us stiffen our upper lip and now we have got to keep it stiff, I mean the upper lip, and if you grow as you ought, five years will not pass away before your lips will be five times as thick as they are now. JOSEPH had a high lip and he was a beautiful man, one of the most lovely men I ever saw, especially when the Spirit of God was in him, and his countenance was as white as the whitest thing you ever saw.

Why are you not wide awake? Cultivate, make, take and increase and bring forth those things that you need. You do not believe the gate is going to be shut down, do you? Mr. JOHNSTON says there shall not an article or a train come in except the Governor lets him come in. The Governor will not, except he grounds arms; and if he will ground arms, he will ground arms, and if he no ground arms, then he no ground arms, and he cannot come here. Gentlemen, your leaders all say he cannot come here. Why, if he wants to come here himself, with a few of his council—if they really want to come to see the Governor, they have the privilege, but they would have to ground arms; I am not going to take that word back; they have got to ground arms, from this time henceforth, but we have shouldered arms, and it is present arms, and do you not see the next thing is to take aim? JOSEPH, when he was in Nauvoo, on the house-top, drew his sword from the sheath and said it never should be sheathed again. Brother BRIGHAM has said the same, and Brother HEBER will back him in it, and so will every officer in the kingdom of God. What say you, brethren, will we go it? If so, raise your right hands and say Aye. (One loud "Aye" rang through the congregation.)

We are not going to bow down to the wicked any more. I had rather die as I am and fight my way than ever to go into their hands again. They probably, if they had had only sense enough, might have caused us to bow down our heads, and got the bow on Old Bright's neck. They will not pay the debts contracted by their own officers. They send the most damnable and contemptible scoundrels that they could to rule over us, and they abused us all the time, and God wanted they should. If they had not, perhaps we should have bowed down and got the yoke on our neck. Now perhaps they will try to draw back and say, "Let us give them a State Government and a few hundred thousand dollars, and see if we cannot pet them." When you see a thing of that kind, look out for the devil—he will be behind that curtain. When I see anything of that kind, I am suspicious.

We shall prescribe a course for the United States to take, after this. Well, you do not believe that, do you? Do as you are told, and see if it does not come to pass. You cannot tell whether I am a true man, unless you listen to me.

President H. C. KIMBALL, in an address in the Tabernacle on the 22d of November, says:

Brother BRIGHAM says he does not intend to burn up the houses, and cut down our fruit trees, and push over our walls, and this thing and that, until we come to the last pinch, and then you will see a flame, such a one as you never saw in Salt Lake. I will burn up my houses, my barns and granaries, should the Lord require it. You have heard me say many a time, I would have more joy to see my family in the mountains, to see them in rags, in sheepskins and goatskins, than to see them enjoying all the pleasure God ever gave to man, and serving the devil with all,

and the other two, though badly wounded, managed to get into Salt Creek settlement, where they died of their wounds. COWAN attributes their death to the Indians, whom he represents as being very savage and ferocious in that section of the country. But coupled with the fact that of late all the murdered parties in the Mormon country happen somehow to be *Gentiles*, and the deadly hatred of the Mormons to all those who oppose their mad doctrines, we incline to the belief that they have been butchered by the Mormons themselves, or if by the savages, at least by *their* instigation. We will remain in this belief until we learn more of the mystery which now enshrouds their sad fate.

The road they traveled in reaching Salt Lake approaches the city from the northwest; the one which they would have taken in leaving the city to reach the command of our troops, (had they been allowed by BRIGHAM to have done so,) strikes out from the eastern portion of the city—and the point where they were attacked and murdered is south, the road traveled from Salt Lake to San Bernardino. We may be wrong in our judgment. But to us it appears plain that the renowned rebel BRIGHAM refused to allow them to pass through the city, and compelled them to return south, only to be murdered by his emissaries.

To get all the information we possibly could concerning the murdered party, we have conversed with Major ORMSBY, a well-known merchant of Genoa, who is now stopping in Placerville. The Major informs us he recollects perfectly well the gentlemen above alluded to. Their names he cannot now remember, but has them on the books in his store, as they deposited money with him, and transacted other business at his house during their stay in Genoa. He reports them as gentlemen of good address, with a considerable amount of funds in their possession, well armed and equipped, and as having excellent riding and pack animals. They told him they had a curiosity to take a look at the famous City of Salt Lake, and from thence would push on to see if they could make anything from our troops in the way of furnishing them with animals or other supplies, and spoke as if they had the means to engage in speculation of this kind. If they failed in this, they were to proceed direct to the States. On his return to Genoa, Major ORMSBY will forward to us the names of the murdered party, and Time alone, that revealer of crimes, must unravel the mystery which now surrounds their sad fate.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Intelligence.

MESSAGE OF THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

The Legislature of California convened on the 4th of January NINIAN C. WHITESIDES, of Yuba, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly; and J. W. SCOBEY, Clerk. The Lieutenant-Governor being *ex-officio* President of the Senate, THOS. N. CAMRAU was elected Secretary.

The most important matter touched upon in Governor JOHNSON'S message is the State finances. The retiring Governor congratulates the Legislature on the present healthy position of the treasury, and points with no little pride to a comparative exhibit of monetary affairs in past years. In 1855, the expenditures of the State Government exceeded the revenue collected, $436,668 87. In 1856, the excess of expenses was $144,888 71. While in 1857 the excess is the other way, the receipts exceeding the expenditures by the sum of $452,430 15. This result has been brought about by reducing the expenses of the Government more than one-half, and collecting, under the new revenue, stamp and license laws, a much larger amount of taxes than ever before. The Governor calculates that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be a surplus of at least $400,000 in the treasury, and advises that this money be applied to the payment of the State debt. The amount of taxable property in the State, in 1856, was $113,458,000; in 1857, it was increased $18,348,268 92—and was $131,806,268 92. Governor JOHNSON thinks that the amount of taxable property for the present year can safely be calculated at $140,000,000. He therefore recommends that the rate of taxation for the ordinary expenses of the State Government be reduced to 20 cents on the one hundred dollars. This with the 30 cents required by law for the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, would be but a total of 50 cents on the $100 for State taxes—to which, in case it is thought wise to erect a State Capitol, the addition of 5 cents on the $100 will be all that is necessary. The rate of taxation now is 70 cents on the $100.

The total amount of the public debt which now is authorized to be funded, is set down by Gov. JOHNSON at $3,702,365 59. There are, however, other equitable claims which the Governor thinks ought to be funded, which will swell the total of the bonded debt to $3 900,000.

The Message favors the establishment of Territorial Governments in Carson and Arizona: and recommends granting the Surveyor-General authority to establish, in conjunction with a Commission appointed by the Federal Government, the eastern boundary line of California, which it appears, has never yet been satisfactorily done.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

On the 8th of January Governor JOHN B. WELLER was inaugurated, with appropriate ceremonies, and proceeded to deliver a short address, which has been received with great favor in all parts of the State. The Governor had appointed FERRIS FORMAN, formerly postmaster of Sacramento, Secretary of State; and W. F. BROCKELBANK his private secretary

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, giving a synopsis of the Governor's Message, says:

"With the exception of a slight fling at the Vigilance Committee, which, we suppose, was absolutely necessary to appease the pent-up wrath of the 'unterrified,' but which, in our opinion, had better been passed over in silence, as no one can find fault with its tenor, it is, beyond doubt, the best document of the kind that has ever emanated from a Governor of this State.

The following strong language, used by Governor WELLER, is a bold admission of some of the evils which the citizens of California have suffered at the hands of corrupt politicians:

'It is not strange that the people of California have sometimes been excited, even to madness, by the conduct of their public functionaries. The fact is undeniable that men have sought office in the State, not from a laudable ambition to be useful in contributing to its greatness, nor from an anxiety to acquire reputation and confer honor upon their families or kindred, but from a sordid desire to make money.'

This, with the bitter denunciation of ballot-box stuffers and itinerant politicians, coming from the highest officer in our State government, is truly refreshing, and, if strictly adhered to, will inaugurate a new era in California politics.

The Governor has uttered the almost universal public opinion in his comments on the unsettled condition of our land titles, and the injurious effects which have resulted from the Act of Congress of March 3, 1851, 'to facilitate the settlement of land titles,' in retarding the prosperity of the State, and causing endless litigation, ill-feeling, and frequently bloodshed.

He also recommends the most rigid system of economy in our financial affairs. He says: 'The people have heard enough from their public agents upon the subject of economy, they now demand that it shall be practiced.'

He alludes to our present iniquitous and disgraceful State Prison system, and draws a comparison between its expenses and that of Eastern States. While we are taxed the enormous sum of $156,000 for the support and transportation of prisoners, in the State of Indiana the whole amount of the ordinary expenses of the Government for the year ending in October, 1856, was $147 142; and during the succeeding year, was reduced to $50,522, and this with a population of nearly *one million and a half!*

He slightly hints at the justice of taxing mining claims; speaks in the most glowing terms of the necessity of encouraging and protecting our present educational system; says the stability of republican institutions depends upon the education and improvement of the masses; and hopes that the funds set apart for educational purposes 'may never be diverted from its constitutional channel.' He also reviews the military operations for the protection of the overland route; suggests the great need of a speedy inland communication with the East, and alludes to the geographical advantages possessed by California for commanding the trade of both hemispheres. He deprecates the agitation of the Slavery question, and concludes with an appeal to the present Legislature to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, by not consuming more time than is indispensable to the transaction of public business, and declares his fixed determination to sign no bill unless he has had ample time to understand its contents."

A FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

A bill regarding fugitive slaves has been introduced in the California Legislature. The following is the principal clause:

"If any person or persons who may owe service, or be held to labor in any of the States of the United States, shall be brought, or may have been heretofore brought to this State, by the lawful owner or master of such person held to service, for the purpose of traveling through this State, or in good faith sojourning in this State with such person so held to service, and without the intention of residing in this State, or introducing Slavery or involuntary servitude into this State, and if any such person so held to service and labor shall escape from their master or owner while sojourning in or traveling through this State, such person shall not, by reason thereof, become free or be discharged from such service, but shall be delivered up to the owner or master upon demand and proper evidence of the fact that such person does owe service, and has so escaped therefrom."

KANSAS RESOLUTIONS INDORSING SENATOR DOUGLAS.

On the 16th of January Mr GRAY, of San Francisco, introduced a preamble and resolutions into the Assembly, strongly indorsing the Kansas policy of Senator DOUGLAS. The preamble merely recapitulates the main features of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that we, the people's representatives now assembled at the Capitol of the State of California, feel an ardent desire for the just and peaceable settlement of the Kansas question, and deem it incumbent on us to express our views freely and fully on a subject which interests all lovers of the Union, and the right of the people to govern themselves.

Resolved, That in the above synopsis of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, we recognize the true Democratic principles that ought to govern, and indorse them to the fullest extent.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to furnish copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions, it was generally believed, would be tabled.

NEUTRALITY OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The following resolutions had been introduced in the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, It is all-important to the citizens of the State of California, that easy and abundant facilities should be afforded to induce and encourage emigration from the States on the east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as to afford a free and cheap mode of conveyance to our former homes in said States; and,

Whereas, A combination of events during the past year, has closed one of the principal highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there being no prospect of its reopening under any reliable Government expectation; therefore

Resolved, by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use their utmost efforts to procure the adoption by the United States Government, of such measures as will guarantee the neutrality of the Nicaraguan Transit route, free from the insurrections and civil commotions which have hitherto disturbed it; and, if necessary, to use the naval force of the Government for that purpose, so as to afford safe and speedy transit from ocean to ocean.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to our Representatives in Washington.

FUNDING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DEBT.

The *Alta* says: "A bill providing for the funding of the equitable indebtedness of this city, that was rejected by the former Board of Examiners, has been introduced in the Assembly, and will probably pass. It provides for the creation of a Commission to examine and pass upon the floating debt not yet funded, and will probably have the effect of throwing out the scrip known as the Meiggs forgeries, some portion or all of the street warrants, and such others as have been issued for no legitimate equivalent."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE SHERIFF OF LOS ANGELES MURDERED—THE MURDERER SLAIN.—The Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writing on the 8th of January says: "An inexplicable and horrible murder was committed in our midst yesterday by a man, an American and stranger, said to have lately come over the Plains from Texas, and who was either a desperado of the first class or crazy, by many thought to be the latter. The murderer's name was REED. He had only been here a few days. By the strangeness of some of his acts several persons had got the impression that he was a rogue or deranged, and had advised the Sheriff, WM. C GETMAN, to keep a look-out for him. Yesterday, about noon, that officer with one or two assistants proceeded to a "Monte Pio," (a pawnbroker's establishment,) near the corner of Los Angeles and Aliso streets, where he was; and where but a little time before he had presented a pistol to the keeper and told him to take his (REED'S) life or he would make him. The Sheriff put his hand on REED'S shoulder and told him he wanted to speak to him. REED drew back and said, 'No you don't,' and drew out a Derringer from his pocket. GETMAN said, 'I do not want to hurt you; you are not going to shooting?' He (REED) immediately fired and shot GETMAN through the heart, and then retreated into the pawnbroker's shop, and began firing from behind the door to the officers and crowd that collected outside. He had, besides one or two Derringers, two Colt's revolvers and a bowie knife in his belt; and some said he fired off from thirty to forty shots. He seemed to have had access to rifles loaded pistols in the shop. He was finally shot down by a great number of shots fired from without—after having killed the Sheriff and wounded an under-officer, W. W. JENKINS, in the thigh, with a pistol ball, which entered the fore part of the leg, but did not pass out. JENKINS' wound is thought not to be dangerous. REED'S body had at least a dozen bullet holes in it. The town for a time was wild with excitement. Mr GETMAN had proved himself a most efficient and popular officer, the best, indeed, that we had ever had. He is the *second* Sheriff of this county who has been shot down within a year. Before all the circumstances were known, it was rumored that the murderer was a criminal from the upper country for whom the Sheriff had a writ, and that he was the same man who with others had stolen stock from Del-Valle, Yorba and other rancheros. Some regretted that he had not been taken alive, &c. But it appeared that the Sheriff only desired to take him before proper authorities to see if he were insane.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN SACRAMENTO.—The *Alta* says: "A slave case came up to Sacramento about ten days ago. A gentleman from Mississippi, C. A STOVALL, came to the State last Summer bringing a slave named ARCHY with him, and was preparing to return by the steamer which leaves today, but the negro who had staid with him up to that time, then left him. The master had ARCHY arrested, and applied to GEO. PEN JOHNSTON for legal authority to take ARCHY as a slave to Mississippi. The Commissioner dismissed the application, saying he had no jurisdiction, because ARCHY did not come as a fugitive to the State. The friends of the slave have sued out a *habeas corpus*, but Judge ROBINSON, County Judge of Sacramento County, has postponed his decision of the case till the 25th inst."

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUTENANT BEALE.—Major BLAKE, commanding at San Diego, arrived on Jan 1 at Los Angeles with his command of First Dragoons, and afterwards started for the Cajon Pass, to connect with a detachment from Fort Tejon, under the command of Lieutenant MERCER—to await the arrival of Lieutenant BEALE and his party. The united command of eighty dragoons was to escort Lieutenant BEALE to the Colorado, and to hold their position there for one day after his departure therefrom. BEALE is to return to Fort Defiance in New-Mexico, over the route which he has explored for the Pacific Wagon Road, on the 35th parallel of latitude. The headquarters of the First Dragoons, Major BLAKE commanding, will be reestablished at Fort Tejon, on the return of the detachment from their march to the Colorado.

THE CAMELS.—The camels brought to this country by Lieutenant BEALE'S party, says the Los Angeles *Star*, are to remain for the present at Fort Tejon. They will probably be sent to Fort Yuma for use between that and the various posts in New-Mexico. They are peculiarly adapted for packing and express purposes in that section of country.

PURCHASE OF SONORA.—The following curious item is from the Los Angeles *Star*: "We may state that we have seen a letter from an officer in the army, at Fort Buchanan, to a gentleman at present in this City, in which the writer asserts that the State of Sonora has been purchased by the United States for the sum of $18,000,000, and that the treaty will be immediately laid before the Senate for ratification."

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.—We clip the following items from the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "A desperate affray took place on the 6th January, in San Joaquin County, near Stockton, between JOHN VANCE and GABRIEL HONDSCHELL, in which both were wounded fatally. The dispute originated about a contested land title. HONDSCHELL fired six shots from a revolver at VANCE, and the latter discharged three at HONDSCHELL, and then beat him over the head with his pistol.

Another affray occurred at Suisun City, Solano County, on the 16th January, which resulted in the death of one, and the probable fatal wounding of another combatant. The parties are named DEAN, GAINES and BACEY. DEAN stabbed GAINES and [illegible]. The latter followed, firing four shots [illegible]

his revolver, when he fell dead. The expiring man's aim was true to the mark.

Yet another affray took place near Sonora on the 14th January, in which it is reported that *four men were killed*. The name of only one, D. C. EDMESSON, has reached us. The difficulty originated in a dispute about some Chinese laborers."

OREGON.

Important Gold Discoveries on the Boundary Line—The Snake Indians Joining the Mormons—Rumors of Fights Between United States Troops and the Mormons.

We have advices from Portland, O. T., to the 14th of January.

It is reported that very rich mines have been discovered on some of the tributaries of Frazier's River, a stream whose mouth is nearly, if not quite, on the line between Washington Territory and the British possessions. One man is said to have brought down 24 pounds of gold; another 16; another 18; and so great was the stir that Governor DOUGLAS, the British Executive, had posted notices at Victoria, forbidding any person to go up to the mines without previously procuring a license.

A railroad is in contemplation from Astoria to Eugene City.

The steamer *Express*, while coming out of the Basin opposite Oregon City, had struck a rock and was only saved from sinking by the greatest exertion of all on board.

The Portland *Standard*, of the 2d of January, says: "A gentleman from Wasco County informs us that STOCK WHITLEY, the Indian chief, who has recently been out to the Snake country, reports that the Snake Indians are determined to join with the Mormons in a war against the Americans. It is also reported that the Cheekitats, at the mouth of the White Salmon River, are debating much, of late, in private, giving strong indications that some new plot is being concocted by them. STOCK WHITLEY, for himself and people, still professes the greatest friendship for the Americans."

And the same paper of the 16th has the following very improbable rumor: "There had been a conflict in Salt Lake Valley, between a detachment of the United States troops under command of Col. JOHNSON and a superior force of Mormons. At first, the Mormons routed the troops, but they were afterwards rallied by their officers, and turned upon their pursuers. A hard fight ensued, in which the troops eventually proved victorious. After sustaining severe loss in killed and wounded, the Mormons fled the action."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Day of "Fasting and Thanksgiving"—Whalers in Port—New Guano Expedition—A Yankee for Japan.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 24th of December.

The *Polynesian* announces a proclamation, by the King, that Thursday, the 31st December, is to be kept as a day of solemn fasting and humiliation for sin, and of thanksgiving to Almighty God for numberless unmerited mercies and blessings received during the year that expires on that day. King KAMEHAMEHA thinks that the people ought to do their fasting and rejoicing on the same day.

The *Advertiser* says: "The following are all the foreign whalers now in our harbor: *Candor*, repairing damage done to her bows in the ice in Ochotsk Sea; *Isabella*, had stepped a new foremast, and is repairing bow; *Salamandre*, recaulked, and new sheathed bow, *Sheffield*, ready for sea; *Daniel Wood*, putting lead on the stem, and recoppering bow; *South Seaman*, ready for sea; *Charles Phelps*, refitting; *India*, awaiting arrival of the *Merrimac*, when she will exchange captains and sail for home, the *Merrimac* taking her place in this ocean; *Fanny*, sails to-day. In three or four weeks all of these vessels will have taken their departure, and the harbor and town will, if possible, be duller than at present for a month or two, or until the Spring season opens."

Judge J. G. MARVIN, formerly of San Francisco, Sacramento and Sonora, died at Honolulu on Dec 10, of consumption, aged 42 years.

The *Advertiser*, of latest date, says "The schooner *Caroline E. Foote* will be dispatched from Honolulu for a guano island off the coast of Mexico, the precise location of which we have not ascertained. She will endeavor to procure here from forty to sixty Hawaiians to act as laborers in shipping the guano. A company has been formed in San Francisco for the prosecution of this business, under the Presidency of Capt. ISHAM, formerly a commander of one of the Panama steamers."

We take the following from the *Polynesian* of December 19:

Dr. GEORGE M. BATES, of Lahaina, (oldest son of ASHBEL B. BATES of Honolulu,) intends, within a few days, to sail for Hakodadi, in Japan, where he expects to establish himself as a physician and surgeon, taking with him everything necessary to the practice of his profession, and for supplying ships' medicine chests. We notice this fact with an interest enhanced on account of the numerous whaleships cruising within a moderate distance of Dr. BATES' new location, thus affording an opportunity, in case of casualties to life or limb, of consulting, without a great loss of time, a thoroughly bred physician and surgeon. Dr. BATES is a pupil of Dr. Z. PITCHER, of Detroit, and attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan; he afterwards studied under Professor WILLARD PARKER, of New-York City, and graduated at the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the New-York State University," and during his residence in both Detroit and New-York, was a daily attendant at the various hospitals. The Doctor's grandmother was the second white woman settled in the then wilderness of the West, beyond the Cayuga lakes, in the State of New-York; his father was brought up in "the heart of the Pacific," and the Doctor himself takes the newly-opened shores of Japan for his future residence.

THE WEST INDIES.

Adjournment of the Jamaica Legislature—A Baltimore Quakeress Lecturing—Mixing—Slavers—African Immigrants at Martinique.

We have received files of Kingston Jamaica, papers to the 1st inst.

The Legislature of the Island adjourned on the 31st of December. In his speech the Governor expresses the hope that the depression of the markets under which the principal staple of the Colony labors at this particular moment, may prove to be only the inevitable but temporary effect of the financial crisis, whereby the commercial States of Europe and America have all been more or less afflicted.

Governor DARLING is very popular among all classes of the inhabitants of Jamaica.

Much excitement had been created in Kingston by the announcement that a Quakeress, SUSAN FOTHERICKS by name, from Baltimore, would lecture in the Wesleyan Church. Such large crowds attended that SUSAN was unable to gain a hearing. She left Kingston, next day, on a tour through the country, for the purpose of observing the character and condition of the people—so as to be able to report on her return home on the result of emancipation in the West Indies.

Recruiting for native regiments was going on briskly, to the disgust of planters, whose great want is labor.

The Kingston *Journal* had been informed by a gentleman possessing an excellent knowledge of all matters appertaining to mining, that at the Mount Sains Mine, two miles beyond the property of the Ellerslie and Bardowie Mining Company, they struck upon one of the richest lodes of copper that had been seen since operations have commenced in the district.

The Press of the Island are unanimous in the opinion that during the past year there has been great improvement in the general affairs of the country.

The Cornwall *Chronicle* in a late issue, says: It has come to our knowledge that no less than three slavers had, during the month of December, called in at George Town, Grand, Caymanas, the principal harbor in the Island; they had called under the pretence of being whalers, for supplies, as well as for fitting out what they might be deficient of. The inhabitants did not learn the exact character of these vessels till within a few days of sailing, and they were allowed to depart.

Later advices had been received from the French West Indies. Preparatorily to the arrival at Martinique of the first batch of African immigrants recruited by the REGIS firm, notice had been given by the Government of the rates to be paid on their introduction. Before delivery, the parties engaging to employ them are required to pay down a premium equal to £8 per adult, and £6 per non-adult. There will be paid from the immigration fund £4 per adult and £2 per non-adult, as a definite expenditure; and £8 per adult to be reimbursed by the employers in three equal yearly installments; £4 per non-adult, to be reimbursed in two similar installments; and £2 for each infant accompanying its mother, to be reimbursed at the end of one year. The allotment of immigrants to one estate is limited to twenty out of one importation.

The Governor of Martinique, in issuing the following words: "Recent information, however, permits us to hope that the recruiting of Asiatics will henceforth be effected on a greatly extended scale; while, on the other hand, African immigration is being experimented, and by the aid of the transports employed by the REGIS firm, must soon place you in a position to appreciate the worth of this new element of labor. There is reason, therefore, to foresee that before long a much greater stream of immigration will be turned upon the colony, and it is prudent to bear in mind the sacrifice necessary to meet it."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, Feb. 15.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 451 to 457, 459, 354, 460, 461, 462, 464, 333. *Part II.*—Nos. 282, 422, 425, 438, 440, 441, 443, 415, 1060, 31, 281, 308, 315, 423, 324, 444.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 26, 29, 272, 418, 116, 315, 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478, 1255, 428, 429, 430, 424, 435, 451, 490, 567, 474, 46, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 432, 505, 147, 204, 143, 238, 259, 570, 471, 75, 102, 360, 361, 403, 486, 194, 493, 516, 502.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*, (enumerated)—Nos. 62, 311, 15, 17, 54, 126, 88, 51, 175, 176, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186 to 189.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—145, 149¾, 150, 151, 152, 105, 106, 125, 132, 153, 142, 143, 155, 108, 111, 132, 119½, 113, 141, 144, 101. Non-enumerated—Nos 59 to 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 to 79, 96 to 94, 7, 9, 25, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *One package containing diamonds marked R. and H.*—The jury in this case brought in a sealed verdict, which, being opened, was found to be in favor of the Government; but upon being polled, one of the jurors declined to join in the verdict, and they were accordingly discharged.

The United States vs. *Ten cases of put at auctioneering.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on account of being undervalued in the invoice. The Jury found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For claimants, Mr. Griswold.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Slosson, Hoffman, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Matthew P. Read vs. *David C. Fuller et al.*—Order of Dec. 31, 1857, reversed. Costs to abide event.

Edgar M. Brown vs. *Elisha A. Morgan et al.*—Judgment for the dismissal of the complaint, with costs.

John W. Boyd vs. *Joseph Oliver et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in relation to the opening of a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth-streets.—Report of referee confirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 13.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were only 44 cases on the calendar, of which 23 were prison cases, 16 bail cases, and 7 suspended cases.

Mary Spencer was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by Ellen Gorten, of No. 587 First-avenue. The complainant alleged that the prisoner "struck deponent with her fist, and tried to set fire to deponent with a lighted candle," (Feb 8.) It appears Ellen was fighting with Mary's husband, and Mary only tried to separate them. The husband, the complainant said, was intoxicated. *Witness*—A man that is drunk is to be excused. *Counsel*—What? *Witness*—Yes, sir, certainly.—The witness enlarged upon the injuries she had received, at great length. *Witness*—She wanted to roast the eyes out of me. *Judge Osborn*—She did? Discharge her.

Patrick McFallon, Patrick Duffy, and Robert Hunter, were charged with an assault and battery on James Pitzpatrick, of No. 71 Barclay-street, Jan. 23. The affray occurred in a bar-room. Fitzpatrick gave his testimony, and then another witness was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see Fallon strike Fitzpatrick? *Witness*—Yes sir. *Judge Connolly*—Did he knock him down? *Witness*—No, Sir, he didn't knock him down, but— *Judge Connolly*—Did he bleed him? *Witness*—Well, yes, Sir, I saw him all bloody. *Judge Connolly*—Where did he hit him? *Witness*—He hit him in the face. *Counsel*—Well, now, didn't he just put his hand in his face to shove him back, and keep him from fighting? *Witness*—Put his hand in his face! He struck him. He wasn't fighting; he was trying to keep the others from fighting. A number of witnesses were called for the defence. *Judge Connolly*—Oh, there's no doubt that there was a bar-room row. We find him guilty, and fine him $5. The prisoner couldn't pay it, and was taken into prison.

Frederick Feltz, it was alleged, went to the residence of Frederick Stoltz, Feb. 11, and committed a violent assault and battery upon him. Witnesses for the prosecution, all Germans, were examined through an interpreter, and substantiated the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Has he got any witnesses? *Interpreter*—No, Sir. He (prisoner) has got a warrant against him (complainant.) *Judge Osborn*—Has he got a warrant against him? *Interpreter*—No, he's got a warrant against another man. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well. He's got no witnesses, we must find him guilty. This is a double offence. He commited an assault and battery on this man, and set the dog on him. Fine him $10.

John Kelly had committed an assault and battery (Jan. 23.) on Adam McGuire, of No. 48 Roosevelt-street. The latter had him arrested by officer Seaman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and preferred a complaint against him, alleging that he knocked him down and kicked him. Kelly was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Nicholas Fisher was arraigned on the complaint of Margaret Kranz, of No. 204 Third-avenue. Margaret said he tried to get into her room, the door of which she had locked, Feb. 9. She would not let him in, and he broke the glass in the window, a piece of which flew into her eye, injuring her severely. Another witness for the prosecution was examined who said Fisher and Kranz had a quarrel of which she (witness) was the cause; and related minutely the circumstances of the quarrel, finally relating that the prisoner broke the glass, as stated by the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—And that's the amount of it. He broke the glass of the window, and it happened to hit her in the face. (To the prisoner)—Have you got any witnesses? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir, I got three. *Judge Osborn*—Let's have one or two of 'em.—A witness for the defence said there was another woman present at the time of the difficulty. *First Witness*—(Springing up)—Oh, no there wasn't; I don't lie; there wasn't no other. *Judge Connolly*—That'll do, that'll do. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $5.

Mary Farlow was accused of assaulting and beating Eliza Jones, of No. 63 Ridge-street, Feb. 9. *Complainant*—She struck my younger sister. *Judge Connolly*—No matter about your younger sister. *Complainant*—She struck my younger sister, and struck me twice with a broomstick.—A man who saw the occurrence was placed on the stand. *Witness*—I heered de holler, you know, I heered de holler, and then I saw 'em come at her with a broomstick, brooma and broomsticks. They called her "Dutchie! Dutchie!" I don't know what for they called her "Dutchie."—A little girl was called as a witness for the defence. *Witness*—She (prisoner) was sweeping out the room, and they called her "Dutchie," and lifted their hands to strike her, and she didn't know what to do, and she lifted her hand too, and they threw water over her and over me too, and then she took water too, and— *Judge Osborn*—That'll do, that'll do. Discharge her.

Ellen Keating stole a shawl worth $2 from Mark Conway, No. 10 Downing-street, Feb. 9. Officer Miller arrested her for it, and the Court found her guilty and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for two months.

Lydia Ellis pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny preferred against her by George Herst. Her counsel said she was intoxicated when she committed the offence, and that she had reformed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge Connolly? *Judge Connolly*—Well, I'm always disposed to aid persons who are inclined to reform. She pleads guilty. We'll suspend sentence this time, but (to the prisoner) if you're ever brought up here again on any charge, we'll sentence you on this.

Wm. O'Neil, a hackman, was charged with stealing a trunk which belonged to William B. Moneghan. It seems O'Neil charged Moneghan more fare than he was entitled to for carrying him a specified distance in his hack, and when the complainant refused to pay it the prisoner seized his trunk and detained it. The complainant did not appear. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this man ought to be punished. These men make it a practice to steal in this way. They keep old hacks and make them an excuse for stealing people's trunks. Remand him. He'll keep another week, I guess.

Mary Ann Brooks, a [illegible] was charged with beating a child named Catherine Sullivan, who was employed by her as a servant. The child was so badly injured that it was taken to the Hospital. The case was sent to the General Sessions at the request of counsel, *Judge Connolly*—Seeing that child, as I did, in the Hospital I feel as if I couldn't try this case. For, of all the cases of sickness I ever saw that was the worst. *Counsel*—Well, there are two sides to the question.

John Coyle, previously convicted of an assault and battery upon Officer George W. Derbeot, (Jan. 18,) was brought to the bar and sentence suspended.

James Hogan was charged by George Hoffman, of No. 366 Washington-street, with stealing a cooking stove, worth $12, from him, (Feb. 11.) He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ann McCoen was arraigned on the complaint of Mary Ann Jones, of No. 547 Eighth-avenue, who charged her with stealing (Feb. 10) three shirts and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel and under-clothing, all worth $10. Officer Lawrence arrested the prisoner. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 19 bbls. Ashes, 11,321 bbls. Flour, 613 bushels Wheat, 32,700 bushels Corn, 367 bags Feed, 303 bags Malt, 3,497 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 105 bbls., in lots, at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,324 bbls., including 1,942 bbls. Pots, and 787 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron continues scarce, quiet, and nominal. The latest sales of No. 1 were effected at $28 50 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices are firm.

COFFEE is moderately inquired for at full prices. Sales 200 half bales Maracaibo, the first lot of the kind sold here during many months, at 17c.; 350 bags Rio at 9½c.@11½c., and 70 ones Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Java at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo at 10½c.@13c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¼c.; Bania at 9c.@9¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. In New-Orleans, last week, Rio Coffee was actively inquired for, and the sales amounted to 11,831 bags, embracing 154 (Skimming) at 7c.@8c.; 583 at 8¼c.; 4,675 at 9c.@10c.; 1,266 at 9c.; 1,037 at 9¼c.; 678 at 9½c.; 293 at 9¾c.; 2,136 at 10c.; 706 at 10¼c., and 50 at 10½c. *Lonsdale's Weekly Statement* sets down the stock at 43,989 bags, (36,474 in first hands and 7,515 in second hands,) against 77,345 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 9c. for ordinary, 9¾c. for fair, and 10c.@10½c. for good fair to prime, showing an advance since last Friday of ¼c. Imports since July 1. Direct, 145,937 bags; coastwise, 9,175; total, 155,112, against 238,991 to the same date last year.

COPPER—American Ingots is in active request, including Lake Superior, at 22½c., cash, ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet, but stiffly held.

COTTON—Exhibits less activity and less buoyancy. Sales were reported of only about 1,200 bales, in lots, including Middling at 12¾c.@12¾c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Common, 40 packages first quality, have been purchased to a fair extent at $1 50 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered, and being in fair request, prices favor factors. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 20@$4 30
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. superfine to fair extra at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand and is steady. The transaction since our last comprise 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 30@$8 for low mixed to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, at $2 85@$3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 196 lbs.

Exports of Flour to Foreign Ports from Richmond, Va., from July 1 to Feb. 1:

	1856-57.	1857-58.
Total barrels	111,995	178,412

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand, including Layer at $2 37½@$2 40, and Bloom at $2@$2 10 ₱ whole box. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Sales have been confined to small lots, including choice Red Southern at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales 25,000 bushels new Corn at 66c.@68c. for Yellow, and 66¾c.@69c. for White, chiefly Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 46c.@47c. for State; 32½@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago, Feb. 8.

Flour, bbls	33,933	Rye, bushels	2,388
Wheat, bushels	825,907	Barley, bushels	38,772
Corn, bushels	4,746	Oats, bushels	36,830

The Chicago *Press* adds: "As there are ten vessels in the river with cargoes on board, averaging probably 13,000 bushels each, or 130,000 bushels in all, it is safe to say there are a million bushels of wheat in store and afloat here at present."

HAY—Sales 760 bales North River at 60c.@70c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, there has been a good deal of loose, with but very little bale Hay offering; the market, however, was rather dull. Hay was selling at $14@$15 for baled, and $10@$12 ₱ ton for loose; and Straw at $13@$15 for Rye, and $7@$10 ₱ ton for Wheat.

HEMP—Continues quiet and nominal. In St. Louis, during the week ending Feb. 10, sales transpired of only 87 bales, resulting in goods at $75@$80 ₱ ton. Stock in warehouse there, estimated at 2,500 bales.

HOPS—The demand is limited at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet but is firmly held. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been reported of about 1,200 tons Anthracite Pig Iron at $20@$21 for No. 1, and $19@$20

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely unfit for publication. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of course, as the truth of his statements;—see a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 30th of January, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing three days' later news from Europe, a week's later news from India, and intelligence from China to Dec. 16. Parliement was to assemble on the 4th inst. Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India. The Bank of England, the day before the *Niagara* sailed, further reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., but the reduction seems to have had little or no effect on the Money Market. From India the news is interesting, though not specially important. A telegram had been received from Malta, announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail, with intelligence that Sir J. OUTRAM, on the 22d of of December, attacked the mutineers at Alumbagh, and defeated them with but trifling loss, capturing four guns. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was at Ferukabad, and was expected to move westward in a short time with a powerful force. From China the news is important. YEH had returned an insolent and sarcastic answer to the *ultimatum* of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and the combined attack on Canton was expected to take place in a very short time. The demands of Lord ELGIN are represented to have been of the most temperate character. Previous to the receipt of YEH'S answer, the American Commissioner, Mr. REED, solicited an interview with him in the city, and YEH replied in the most insolent manner that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton, but offered to meet him outside the city. The late attempt on the life of the Emperor continued to be the all-absorbing topic in France. Addresses from the Army were received in great numbers, some of them characterized by the strongest language. The Army of the line is to be divided into five great commands, to be stationed at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Tonlouse and Tours. A plot against the life of the King of Naples is also said to have been discovered, in which ten Frenchmen are implicated. A variety of other interesting intelligence will be found in our dispatch from Halifax.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing London papers of the 27th of January—one day later than those received by the *Indian* or *City of Baltimore*. A rather important meeting of New-York and Erie bondholders was held in London on the 26th ult. Mr. MORAN, who had recently arrived in England from this country, was introduced to the meeting as the new President of the line, and he made some interesting remarks, which will be found elsewhere, on its resources and responsibilities. The presents to the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, are described as being most gorgeous and superb.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon with the California mail of Jan. 20, and over $1,300,000 in treasure. The California Legislature met on the 4th ult., and Governor JOHNSON, the retiring Executive, sent in a long Message. On the 8th Gov. WELLER was inaugurated, and delivered a brief address, which has been very well received throughout the whole State. A Fugitive Slave Bill had been introduced in the Legislature, and also resolutions indorsing the policy of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question. Both the political and general intelligence by this steamer is interesting. From Oregon there is a report that the Snake Indians had joined the Mormons, and also another very unreliable rumor that a battle had been fought between the latter and the United States troops. From the Sandwich Islands we have no news of importance.

Our advices from Great Salt Lake City, by way of California, are interesting. BRIGHAM'S army—supposed to number about 3,000 men—is said to be in good condition. It is reported that five American gentlemen, whose names have not been ascertained, were lately murdered by the Indians about 100 miles South of Salt Lake, and it is suspected that the Saints had some hand in the massacre. It seems that about the 28th of August last, these American gentlemen left Carson Valley and traveled to Salt Lake in company with the Mormons, who quitted the Valley by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The excitement in California in regard to a Mormon war is still kept up, and volunteer companies are being organized over the whole State. The extracts which we publish elsewhere from harangues delivered by some of the Apostles and Saints will be found extremely spicy.

Two weeks later intelligence from South America is received by the *Star of the West*. One LOMER had been arrested in Lima on the charge of conspiring to bring 400 Americans to Peru to fight for ECHENIQUE, but the story is generally disbelieved. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in Peru to change the prospects of the combatants. A fight of five hours duration is reported to have taken place between the adherents of CASTILLA and VIVANCO, and only one or two lives were lost. Chili is suffering from the effects of a severe monetary pressure, and Bolivia seems to be at peace, and satisfied, for once, with its present Executive. There is scarcely any news from New-Granada. Our Panama correspondent does not believe that the Cass-Herran treaty will meet with the approbation of President OSPINA.

Congress was not in session on Saturday, and the State Legislature did very little of general interest. Our dispatches give some interesting information relative to the Lecompton movements.

The third meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, deputed to investigate the predicament of the Comptroller's department, was held on Saturday in the City Hall library. Mr. FLAGG was reëxamined by the Chairman, Councilman GENET. He stated that three other cases of irregularity had come to light, in the formation of the contracts for regulating Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and also in one for the Sixth-avenue; in each of these Mr. FARLEY'S name occurred. Mr. FLAGG testified that several suspicious entries had been discovered in the contracts for 1857, but he could not speak very positively, inasmuch as the books had not been sufficiently examined. Investigations, under his direction, were in progress. About $15,000 would cover the newly-discovered frauds. He thought that ultimately the City would lose nothing on the transaction in which J. B. SMITH is involved, as undoubtedly the money would be recovered. Mr. FLAGG handed to the Chairman specifications of a somewhat lengthy character, illustrating the nature of these contracts, and what had been paid upon them, after which the Committee adjourned to Saturday next.

The Island Hospital, on the Southern end of Blackwell's Island, was burned to the ground early on Saturday morning. There were about 550 persons—officers and patients,—in the building when the alarm was given, all of whom succeeded in making good their escape. The fire was discovered at 3½ o'clock A. M., in the kitchen of the central building, occupied by the Resident Physician and assistants, and spread rapidly to the two wings. A high wind from the northwest prevailed, the night was bitter cold, and the efforts of the officers and the convicts,—about thirty of the latter were employed in passing water to the burning building,—were unavailing. By 8 o'clock the Hospital was entirely consumed. The loss to the City is about $100,000, and is not covered by insurance.

A young Frenchman named VINCENT CHOVEY came to his death on Saturday by taking overdoses of morphine, administered by RICHARD ROCKE, a drug clerk. The clerk, who was a room-mate of deceased, gave him the deadly drug (without weighing it) to allay excessive pain caused by inflammatory rheumetism. The Coroner made an examination of the case, and the Jury exonerated the clerk.

On Saturday night, a little after 6 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON was attacked by a party of rowdies, at the door of STEPHEN STORY'S Saloon, on Pierrepont, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and so badly injured that he died yesterday morning. PATRICK LALLY, who, it is supposed, gave the mortal blow, was yesterday arrested and committed to answer. Last evening the citizens of Brooklyn held a meeting, at Gothic Hall, when a Vigilance Committee was appointed, to see that the accused is brought to trial, and to devise some means to protect peaceable citizens from such outreges.

D. WEMYSS JONSON was arrested on Saturday, on a complaint of libel entered by Dr. JOHN ALLEN, dentist in Bond-street, charged with uttering libelous placards, and publishing slanderous attacks upon him in the *Herald*. Mr. JOBSON gave bail for $1,000 to answer the charge before the Court of General Sessions.

The adjourned investigation of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department took place on Saturday. Three new cases came to light, upon which investigations are still in progress.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 443—six more than the week preceding—but five more than for the corresponding week of last year. Small-pox caused 21 deaths. There is no epidemic prevailing in the City. We hear of a good deal of scarlet fever and whooping-cough, but it is generally of a mild type.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed with less vigor for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand, and it slightly advanced. Corn was also pretty freely purchased, at firmer prices. Other kinds of grain were inactive, at about previous quotations. Groceries attracted less attention, yet they were unchanged in value. Provisions were in request, and prices favored factors. Freights were quiet, shipowners having slightly advanced their claims. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 557.

The State Auditor.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Gov. KING has decided not to reappoint Mr. N. S. BENTON to be Auditor of the Canal Department. Mr. BENTON'S "ability and integrity are conceded;" but, says the *Journal*:

"Gov. KING represents the Republican Party. In disposing of the most important and desirable office in his gift, he does not feel at liberty to bestow it upon a gentleman whose life-long political principles, associations and sympathies have been *adverse*, and who, in November last, was the candidate of another party, for Comptroller. Not even the strong considerations of expediency which suggested and pressed this appointment could reconcile the Governor to depart from a course which he deems *essential to the strength and harmony of political action*. The Governor will, we donbt not, nominate a Republican for Auditor who possesses all the qualifications which we concede to Col. BENTON. The State, therefore, will *lose nothing by the change*.

We should have been entirely satisfied, we repeat, with the renomination of Col. BENTON; and the more so, after the "American" members of the House bargained with the Democracy. But the Governor could not bring his mind to that view of the question, and it is due to him to say that his determination evinces the fidelity of a Republican with the firmness of a Statesman."

Statesmanship now-a-days means little more than fidelity to party. The political incidents of every day,—in State and federal governments alike,—prove that all other considerations yield to this. We believe this is the only country in the world in which all the offices of the Government, high and low, political and clerical, are regarded as the spoils of party,—in which all considerations of the public good are inexorably and remorselessly sacrificed to the success of party.

We have nothing to say against Gov. KING'S decision in regard to the Canal Auditor. We concede that as such things go, he could not have acted differently. Retention of a political opponent in any office, however humble, would undoubtedly have been regarded as treachery to party obligations, and would have been resented accordingly. The ablest and most distinguished Democrat in the Union, is unceremoniously ejected from the party by the Executive fiat, because he cannot imitate the Executive agility in reversing his position and waging war upon his own principles. The leading Republican Senator,—the man who has done more than any other in the Union to organize the Republican Party, is denounced by his former friends for venturing to declare that he will never sacrifice the public good to the success of his party. Gov. KING may certainly be excused for avoiding a fate which neither DOUGLAS nor SEWARD could escape.

We cannot agree with the *Journal* in thinking that the State will "lose nothing" by a change in the Auditorship. That office is peculiarly one of detail, and its usefulness depends entirely upon the familiarity of the incumbent with the minute and numberless particulars of each specific case on which he is called to act. One Auditor may save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars more than another, of equal ability and integrity, merely because he is more intimately acquainted with the details of his office. The State will, therefore, lose the experience of Mr. BENTON in making a change; and it is a loss which cannot easily be repaired. The Government has rarely had a more faithful, or more effective public servant than he.

A SPECIMEN OF MODERN CHIVALRY.—The tactics of the model specimens of Southern chivalry are sometimes so curiously ingenious as to repay careful and attentive study. The great Keitt fight in the House offers several points from which very interesting and instructive observations may be taken. Mr. KEITT, for example, is exceedingly anxious to hold somebody responsible for having *said* that he was knocked down by Mr. GROW. The noticeable point here is, that he takes no exception to the *fact* of being knocked down. He makes no issue with the man who did it, but seeks another with somebody who may *mention* the occurrence.

The Richmond *South*, in a letter from Washington, gives the following illustration of a similar dodge on the part of Mr. BARKSDALE, whose loss of his wig was one of the most exciting incidents of the affair:

"After all the uproar and confusion of the *rencontre* had subsided, and order been completely restored, Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, than whom no more dauntless spirit breathes, walked quietly to the seat of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and said in an ordinary tone, 'I understand, Sir, that you *deny* having struck me.' 'Indeed I did not strike you, Sir,' anxiously replied Mr. WASHBURNE. 'Then, Sir,' said Mr. BARKSDALE, speaking all the time in a quiet, cool undertone, '*I pronounce you to be an infamous liar*;' The honorable free-soiler had no reply to make to this, and Mr. BARKSDALE turned quietly away."

Here, it will be noticed, Mr. BARKSDALE admits that he was struck by Mr. WASHBURNE: he denies in the most explicit manner the report that he was *not* struck. But he takes no exception to it. A blow, to this "dauntless spirit," seems to have been no cause of offence. He calls nobody to an account for having struck him. He very quietly pockets that indignity,—indeed, he struts about with it and makes the most ostentatious display of it possible. But when Mr. WASHBURNE denied having struck him, then comes the occasion for the display of Mr. BARKSDALE'S chivalry. Upon *that* he pronounces Mr. WASHBURNE an "infamous liar." And the *South* affects astonishment that Mr. W. did not challenge him upon the spot. If a man takes a confessed blow so quietly as Mr. BARKSDALE did, it can scarcely be expected that much notice should be taken of what he says.

Kansas and the Academy.

Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER, in a card published in the TIMES of Saturday morning, states that on Thursday evening, after an interview with three of the Directors of the Academy of Music, he was informed by Mr. TUNISON, the agent in charge of the building, who had just seen Mr. H. A. COIT, the President of the Board, that the house should be warmed and lighted, and *that he could have possession of it* for the purpose of the Anti-Lecompton meeting on Friday night. It was upon the strength of this statement that he assured the public through the Press, on Friday morning, that the objections of the Directors had been overcome, and that the meeting would be held.

Mr. BUTLER'S statement had not appeared when we wrote the paragraph in the TIMES of Saturday morning. Thus far it stands uncontradicted, and while it exonerates Mr. BUTLER from censure, it leaves the Directors of the Academy in a position where self-respect should compel an explanation of their apparent extraordinary violation of their own engagement. Mr. BUTLER states explicitly that TUNISON promised, after an interview with Mr. COIT, to give him possession of the building, that Mr. TUNISON warmed and partially lighted it for the purpose, and that, at the last moment, by order of Messrs. R. L. CUTTING and P. C. SCHUYLER, he refused to comply with the engagement, and closed the doors. Unless these gentlemen are content to submit in silence to the imputations of Mr. BUTLER'S card, they will probably gratify the public by some explanation of the matter.

We also mentioned, on Saturday, that it had been stated that, when Mr. BUTLER engaged the Academy, on Monday evening, it was for the ostensible purpose of a *lecture*, and that upon reading the announcement of the real object of the meeting in the papers of Friday morning, permission was withdrawn. In reference to this matter, the receipt itself, dated on Friday afternoon, and reading as follows, is conclusive:

"Received, New-York, Feb. 9, 1858, from Mr. GEO. B. BUTLER, $300 for the rent of the Academy of Music for the night of Feb. 12, *to be used for an Anti-Lecompton meeting*. JAMES T. TUNISON, for B. ULLMAN."

It is but just to Mr. BUTLER to say that his explanations of the affair, so long as they are unimpeached, fully justified him in supposing that the use of the building would be granted as originally stipulated, and that he was warranted in so assuring the public.

Abolishing Women.

Dr. HARRIOTT K. HUNT is, much to her own regret, a woman. She is by profession a physician, and resides in Boston.

Dr. HUNT is one of the dozen women in the United States who pine because Nature did not make them men. This unfortunate circumstance is the standing grievance of their lives. What avail the privileges, immunities, attentions, and advantages accorded to them by the gallantry of the rougher sex, so long as they may not go to Congress, enlist in the militia, be watchmen and constables, wear pantaloons, or even vote?

Impressed with an indignant sense of these disabilities, Mrs. Dr. HUNT is seeking legislative relief. Unlike her compatriot, LUCY STONE, she does not despise the power of the State, or altogether refuse to pay her taxes. She brings her case before the Legislature of Massachusetts. That body has appointed a joint Select Committee to consider and report whether or no Dr. HARRIOTT and the rest of womankind shall be admitted to the ballot-box. This Committee, as we learn from the Boston papers, has held a public hearing in the State House, where Dr. HUNT "expressed her disgust at the freedom allowed to men to vote, while women are debarred the privilege." In this "disgust" she was ably sustained by Hon. SAMUEL E. SEWALL and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Committee listened patiently, and appointed another day when it will listen still more.

Mrs. Dr. HUNT mistakes the best way to approach the object she has in view. Instead of demanding the privilege of suffrage, which she would not care for after she had it, she should go at once to the root of the matter. Let her demand the passage of a bill in the following words:

"*Be it enacted*, That all women shall become men; this act to take effect immediately."

Nothing short of such a comprehensive and thorough proceeding will answer the expectations of Dr. HUNT and her small hand of female reformers.

Nevertheless we will not promise to support the measure. To confess the truth, we do not wish to see women abolished. We would rather not do without them. If they were all like Dr. HUNT and LUCY STONE we might think differently. But the softer sex, we are free to say it, seems to us worth preserving as it is. We therefore call upon the Massachusetts Legislature to exercise a judicious conservatism. What would become of us if there were no women?

SPIRITUALISTS' BALL AND LEVEE.—Dancing succeeds Rapping. The Spiritualists of Charlestown, Mass., treated themselves to a Ball, at Washington Hall, in that city, on Wednesday evening last. One hundred couples assembled on the occasion. There was singing by the MYERS sisters, and other, the like, exercises, after which came a supper. At 10 o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till 2.

Now this is an improvement upon the former practices of the sect. How much better to have a song, a supper, and a dance, than to listen in the dark to women thumping with their toes.

The Rapping mystery is one of the extraordinary things of the day. Not the rapping itself, which is simple enough, but the fact that anybody should believe that spirits had an agency in it. That is the miracle. When we consider that tens of thousands, in this day of boasted light, place confidence in that shallowest of impostures, it behooves us to think charitably of those who burnt witches, and even of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S deluded followers. The history of Rapping is curious enough to be written in full. Not that we propose to become its historian; but one fact may be mentioned as suggestive. The heel and the toe exercise of the Spiritualists is always performed under the cover of petticoats. No pantalooned creature ever attempted it. The spirits select their mediums with discretion. Their preference is for women exclusively; and for this partiality to the sex they have their reasons. Whether it will survive the era of long dresses we do not certainly know, though we have our opinion.

A Warning to Critics.

Rev. SIDNEY SMITH, in his capacity of Edinburgh Reviewer, once refused to read a certain book, unless the author could procure an act of Parliament compelling him to do so. This was a noble example of respect for the laws and institutions of society, and we are pleased to see that it has not been altogether thrown away upon the world. For Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON, of this City, by profession an attorney, and the husband of a lady who aspires to the useful but difficult office of regenerating the public stage, has taken a hint from the Canon of St. Paul's, and in a letter, which we elsewhere publish, informs the "dramatical critics" of this City that if they do not justly appreciate the talents and the acting of his wife, he will enforce upon them a due enlightenment by strenuous applications of the criminal law.

The idea, when exhibited in this precise form, assumes a delightful novelty, and we do not doubt that the public will accord to Mr. MCMAHON all the credit which he so justly deserves. It occurs to us, however, who naturally contemplate this projected reform with eyes less blinded by enthusiasm than those of its philanthropic authors, that the language of the Revised Statutes of New-York is less explicit in regard to the offence of inadequate or inaccurate criticism than it should be, and we beg Mr. MCMAHON to lose no time in suggesting such a proper modification of the sections which treat of this subject as shall leave no loophole of escape to the indolent and the ill-disposed. The Legislature is still in session, and as there seems to be no probability that they will take any action whatever on any other question, there will doubtless be no difficulty in inducing the Conscript Fathers to provide some fitting punishment for the offenders upon whom Mr. MCMAHON has fixed his fatal eye. We are very sure that the public would willingly see any penalty inflicted upon them short of some such cruel, unusual and unconstitutional torment as would be involved, for instance, in a law requiring them to read one another's criticisms, or to criticize fairly one another's plays.

SINGULAR RESULT OF A TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of ISAAC L. WOOD, at Geneseo, New-York, on an indictment for murdering RHODA WOOD, his brother's wife, by poison, came to a conclusion on Wednesday, after occupying the Oyer and Terminer for six days. The Jury were unable to find a verdict. Eleven were for conviction, but the twelfth, a Mr. MOSES LONG, would not concur, because he had conscientious scruples respecting the death penalty! A strong feeling of indignation prevailed in Geneseo at the conduct of LONG, as the public in that vicinity were convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The excitement in the village and county is represented as greater than had been witnessed for many years before.

WOOD is under another indictment for the murder of his brother. Mr. MOSES LONG must be a philanthropist of the most practical school thus to remain upon a jury six days in order that his "conscientious scruples" might come in at the last moment to rescue a murderer from the gallows.

THE MORMONS GROWING PACIFIC.—A variety of unreliable rumors concerning the Mormons and their doings reach us by every California mail. These reports are generally to the effect that the United States troops have been cut up by a large body of Mormons. We see that some such statements have been again circulated by the San Francisco papers, but they are not worthy of the slightest credit. The fact is that the case is quite the reverse. According to present appearances there is little danger of an actual collision between BRIGHAM'S troops and the United States soldiers. If we take as an index of their views the more recent harangues of the Saints we will find them almost pacific in tone and spirit. Whether the change has been caused by fear or by policy we know not; but certain it is that BRIGHAM, when he now speaks in the Tabernacle, is neither so loud in his boasts nor so virulent in his abuse. He is even to be found advocating pacific measures. The extracts which we publish elsewhere from some of his speeches and those of other Mormon celebrities will be found especially interesting.

Personal.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has just been elected a Foreign Corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France. The actual Foreign Associates of this Academy, which is the fifth, in point of date, of the divisions of the Institute, having been refounded by LOUIS PHILLIPPE in 1832, are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians PRESCOTT and BANCROFT, and three Englishmen, Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. HENRY HALLAM, and Mr. MCCULLOCH. How many of our countrymen are to be found in the ranks of the 225 foreign correspondents of the Institute, we cannot at this moment recall; but the election of Mr. EVERETT into a body made up with great discrimination and practical judgment is a solid distinction as well as an agreeable compliment.

Letters from Silesia state that the Ducal Castle of Ratibor has just been destroyed by fire. It belonged to Prince Victor de Hohenlohe, Duke of Ratibor and Prince of Corney. This nobleman, who is the only subject of the ducal rank in Prussia, distinguished himself in 1850 by coming to Berlin to plead for the Silesian Salt tax imposed by the nobles upon the people as a "right conferred by Nature and guaranteed by God."

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was a blustering day. The air was cold and biting, and the wind blew in gusts. Ladies of expansive crinoline found difficulty in making headway against the breezes, or were borne along more rapidly than pleased them, when they and the wind came from the same quarter. Volumes of dust were rolled up like smoke from the dirty streets, and every one's eyes and nostrils and mouths contained miniature deserts. When night came the sky was cloudy, and the weather-wise prognosticated a storm. Saturday night it commenced snowing, and all day Sunday it kept it up; but when it ceased at night-fall the ground was barely covered by a thin winding-sheet, and then the stars came out and the Heavens looked blue, and the weather to-day is—what we all perceive it to be.

A CURIOSITY—We saw, on Saturday, a green cucumber, eighteen inches long, picked from the vines on Friday, in Colonel COIT'S green-house, at Hartford, Conn., and sent by his gardener, Mr. STEBBINS, to a gentleman in this City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Caucusing for Lecompton.

Probable Attempt to Force a Vote in the Senate.

Attempted Compromise—Chances Against its Success—Calhoun Stiaks to Delaware Crossing, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

At the Democratic caucus last night, only thirty attended. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to consider what can be done for the salvation of Lecompton and the party, to report on Wednesday night, to which time the caucus adjourned.

It is rumored that an effort will be made in the Senate to establish the previous question, and so force an early vote on the Kansas question, and cut short the exposition of the frauds.

The Senate Committee on Territories will not report to-morrow. COLLAMER and WADE will sign one minority report probably, and DOUGLAS another.

CALHOUN openly repudiates the idea now that he will return the Free-State Legislature. He will play the Delsware Crossing game through to the end.

The Anti-Lecompton men are not at all dismeyed by the attempts of the Administration to patch up a compromise based upon the proposition that Kansas shall be admitted with a proviso declaring the people's right to change the Constitution immediately, if they choose. While this would be a concession of the charge of fraud or insufficiency in the former election, it has a still stronger element of repugnance to Southern men, in the fact that it would inevitably result in the absolute rejection of Slavery. It is believed that all the South Americans and several Southern Democrats would vote against the admission coupled with such a condition.

I am assured by gentleman who ought to know that there is no disposition on the part of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to accept this or any other plan of compromise. It is not believed that more than one of their number can by any possibility be seduced into retiring from their uncompromising hostility to the Lecompton Constitution in any and every event, until it shall have been shown to embody the free will of a majority of the people in all its parts.

In answer to the fear expressed in some quarters, that upon the direct question of the admission or rejection of Kansas, the admission will triumph, it is argued with force that the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories was by far the strongest which the Lecomptonites could ever present. It was urged upon Democratic opponents of the measure that the Territorial Committee would give the charges of fraud a fair investigation, and every possible influence was brought to bear upon them to induce them not to deny the wishes of the Administration upon so simple a proposition.

But all arguments failed, and it is difficult to see how any man who refused to sustain the Administration on *that* occasion can possibly change his front now. Such instability would afford further *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the declarations made by correspondents of certain Southern presses, to the effect that the Executive was prepared to carry the scheme by Executive bribery and corruption.

Besides, the Democrats who kicked out of the party traces, on the motion to refer, know perfectly well that they have no future position, except by success in the movement which they have initiated. If they should turn back now, they would assuredly be used and then spurned,—forgiveness and restoration of confidence are out of the question. But if they stand firm in their present position, they are sure of success; and then the Douglas Democracy will be the Power in the Democratic Party, and they its chief exponents.

On the other hand, if they should yield, they know that henceforth the Democracy of the North will be powerless to bestow substantial honors or rewards. Thus conscience, judgment and interest combine to keep them true to the canse of "Popular Sovereignty" as preached by every man of them in the late campaign.

Instead of Lecompton being stronger upon the direct vote, the opinion of shrewd observers here is that it will be weaker—that several who voted to refer will vote finally to reject—especially if the universally-admitted Kansas frauds are put in unequivocal shape by the packed Committee of Investigation.

The Lecomptonites fear this result,—hence they are determined to crowd the measure to the vote at the earliest day possible. The effort will begin in the Senate, perhaps, to-morrow,—although, in view of the fact that the dangerous illness of his wife has rendered Mr. DOUGLAS unable to have his due share in the proceedings of the Territorial Committee, may cause a brief delay of the report.

Any attempt, however, to crowd the bill through the Senate at once will assuredly be defeated, for no vote can be taken until after a long and earnest debate.

In the House the effort is making to procure a sudden report from the Committee without waiting for the investigation ordered by the House. Such a scheme might succeed if the Administration had an unscrupulous majority of twenty men,—but as the case stands it must fail,—or react against the measure itself.

I repeat, that unless gentlemen who have the reputation of being men of integrity, can be bought like sheep,—or unless Republicans are careless or faithless, the Lecompton scheme will never come as near passing the House as did a reference to the Committee on Territories. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Board appointed by the War Department to examine SHARP'S breech-loading pistols—of a similar construction to the breech-loading carbine—have made a report,—the object being to ascertain how long they could be used without cleaning. After twenty-six shots with the eight-inch, and thirteen with the ten-inch pistol, the movable or sliding breech became so foul as to work with difficulty, and to render further experiment impracticable. Ten shots were fired in one minute.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday: Receipts nearly $664,000. Amount deposited in New-York upwards of $1,500,000. Subject to draft, $4,439,000. Drafts paid, $1,101,000. For the quarter ending with December: Receipts received into the Treasury from all sources, $7,092,665. Expenditures, $17,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Territories are preparing a report and a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. They are acting without reference to the question of whether the Free-State or Pro-Slavery party has the Legislature and State officers. In deference to Mr. DOUGLAS, the Chairman of the Committee, who has illness in his family, the report will probably not be made before Thursday, in order to give him time to prepare his dissenting views. Messrs. WADE and COLLAMER will unite in a third report. It is clearly understood that in the event of persistent attempts first to pass the Minnesota State bill, a proposition will be made to unite it with the Kansas measure, that the success of the one *may* depend upon the passage of the other. Such is the present programme.

A Democratic caucus was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE acted as Chairman and Mr. READAN as Secretary.

Owing to the snow-storm, the meeting was comparatively small, but all sections of the country were represented. Good feeling generally prevailed. It was a gathering preliminary to more perfect organization, with a view to shaping the business of legislation and of acting understandingly in the future. A Committee of five was directed to be appointed by the Chairman, to consult and advise as to the propriety of calling meetings whenever occasion may require definite plan of action on important public measures.

The debates incidentally involved the Kansas question, but the general sentiment expressed was that the peace and harmony of the Union and States depend on the preservation of the nationality of the Democratic Party.

The Senate caucus also agreed on a plan of action relative to business.

The House Select Committee on Kansas affairs will hold their first meeting on Monday night.

The President has officially recognized JUAN FREDERICO DARLEY as Consul-General of Uruguay, resident in New-York.

The *Union* of this morning argues to show that there is no alternative for either the Conservative National men of the North or the representatives of the South but in cordial coöperation with each other, under thoroughly organized national Democracy, based on the broad principles of the Cincinnati resolves, which renders it impossible that the peace of the country can be longer jeopardized by the sectionalists who have been so long in conspiracy against it.

At the suggestion of several Southern gentlemen, the Secretary of the Interior has requested Gen. LUTHER BLAKE, of Georgia, to join Col. REEVES and Major GARRETT, Indian Agents at Tampa Bay, to aid in effecting the peaceable removal of the Seminoles from Florida.

The General's influence with BILLY BOWLEGS and his tribe, now occupying the everglades of Florida, warrants the belief that ere long they will consent to join their brethren West of the Mississippi.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Several petitions were presented, including one by Mr. WADSWORTH, in favor of appropriating the proceeds of the EXCISE law to the Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. DIVEN reported adversely to the bill to restrict taxation within certain limits. Laid on the table.

Mr. BRANDRETH reported, favorably, to incorporate the Commercial College of Medicine.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to prevent disturbance of burial-grounds.

Three private bills were then passed.

Mr. SMITH moved a resolution of inquiry as to whether any Judges of the Supreme Court have made any charges against the State, aside from their salary, and for what services.

No other business of interest was done.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. PARSONS and WRIGHT rose to questions of privilege on the assertions in the public papers that their votes on the motion to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber to EX-Secretary STANTON were a test of their position on the Lecompton question. Mr. PARSONS, who voted negatively, stated that he did so because he regarded it as made a party question by the action of the Republicans in calling for the Yeas and Nays. If "Anti-Lecompton" meant freedom-shrinking and rebellion, then he was for "Lecompton;" and if "Lecompton" meant the immediate admission of Kansas, and the settlement of that question, and the support of BUCHANAN, he was for "Lecompton."

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. SHELBY, to abolish the offices of Corporation Counsel and City Judge in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the Brooklyn Charter so as to alter the time for the Mayor's Message, to make it correspond with the amended charter. Also, to amend the revised statutes relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of lands, by giving power to reëntry to landlords when tenants hold over their term, or violate any covenant of their lease.

A number of petitions regarding the North and East River steamers were presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To extend the Charter of the Firemen of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to exempt Brooklyn from certain provisions of the law so as to allow the extension of lines of Railroad.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the Board of Engineers of New-York to appoint all bell-ringers.

By Mr. BACHELLER, to make the Health Office of New-York a salaried office to the extent of $3,000 a year and the pay of assistants.

By Mr. LYNCH, reletive to the New-York District Courts. This bill vacates the office of clerk and gives the appointment to the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Common Council.

Mr. PLATT moved that the Comptroller report the amount of unpaid appropriations in 1857.

No other business of interest was transacted by the Assembly.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BACHELLER'S bill relative to the Health Officer of New-York, makes the office a salaried one at $4,000 per annum, including all who are employed under him. Prohibits him and his employes from receiving any other fee, emolument or consideration whatsoever, under penalty of punishment for misdemeanor. Provides that he shall collect fees as heretofore, and pay the same into the State Treasury each month. Requires him to file a statement of such fees and Treasury receipt each month with the City Comptroller, and to report annually to the Legislature. Provides for the immediate removal of any officer who shall appropriate any of the money collected as fees. Makes the office an elective one, and provides for the election on the first Tuesday in November next, to commence office on the 1st of January, 1859, and hold for two years.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROADS.

Mr. CHAUNCEY'S bill authorizes the grant to E. C. LITCHFIELD, R. S. TUCKER, and others, of permission to lay a double track on Furman-street from the Fulton Ferry to Atlantic-street, and a double or single track in Atlantic-street to Flatbush-avenue, and through any street south thereof, to the city line, and to run cars thereon without being subject to the provisions of chapter 140, laws of 1854.

News from New-Mexico.

GOLD MINES DISCOVERED—THE MORMONS TAMPERING WITH THE INDIANS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Santa Fé mail is to hand with dates to the 16th ult. The place was healthy and business was brisk.

The Legislature had adjourned to the 8th of January.

Gold mines had been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

There had been no palpable demonstration of hostility on part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently temporizing with them. The agents of the Government had been instructed to act with caution and liberality towards the Indians, and to use their utmost endeavors to prevent their alliance with the Mormons.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen in that Territory for the Utah war, stating that a march could be made from that point to Salt Lake within fifteen days. The *Gazette* also recommends that reinforcements be sent through New-Mexico, describing the route as being much easier than the northern, and that, with an abundance of provisions and forage, and destitute of cannon, it can be traversed quicker than via Fort Laramie.

Attempted Infanticide at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A man named ALBERT BRAYTON, from Herkimer County, was arrested here on Saturday night, for attempting to commit murder. He threw his child, a few minutes old, into a privy, where it was soon after discovered and rescued. The child lived several hours after it was taken out. BRAYTON admitted that he threw it in the privy, but said he supposed it was dead. He has been married about three months. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer to the charge.

News from Havana and Key-West.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key-West the 10th inst. There was no political news stirring at Havana. Sugars were in good demand, while molasses, freights and exchanges were dull, with a declining tendency. The steam-frigate *Wabash* left Havana on the 9th for New-York.

The Spanish Fleet in the Gulf.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Captain NICKERSON, of the brig *Helen Jane*, from Truxillo on the 18th ult., reports passing, on the 30th, latitude 24° 9', longitude 80°, a Spanish fleet of five sail, standing south, probably bound to Vera Cruz.

Arrest of McKay at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 13.

WILLIAM MCKAY, who shot Constable TAYLOR at Bradford on the 11th inst., for attempting to arrest him a few days before, was brought here.

night secreted in a house of ill fame here, and was placed in custody.

Chicago Mayoralty Nomination.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

JOHN C. HINES was nominated for Mayor of this City by the Republicans, this afternoon.

Resumption of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. WILCOX, ROGERS & FRALEY, a heavy straw goods house of this city, resumed business today.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 13	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	E.	10°az	Clear and pleasant.
Watertown	A. M.	N.	4°bs	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N.N.W	8°bz	Clesr.
Fredericton, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	8°bz	Clesr.
Quebec, Canada	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	7°bz	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	9P.M.	N. W.	—	Clear, light.
Bangor	A. M.	N. W.	7°bz	Clear and cold.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	6°bz	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. E.	18°az	Clear.
New-Haven	M.	—	26°az	Cloudy.
New-York	8½ PM	N. E.	20°az	Snowing hard.
Philadelphia	9 P.M.	N.N.E.	21½°	Been snowing.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S. W.	35°az	Snowing.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	28°az	Snowing.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	23°az	Snowing.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	28°az	Cloudy.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	—	24°az	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	23°az	Cloudy.
Milwaukie, Wis	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Fond du Lac	A. M.	E.	23°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	2°az	Slowing, snowing.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	28°az	Cloudy, like snow.
Pittsburg	9P.M.	—	—	Been snowing.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	E.	18½°	Cloudy, like snow.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	25°az	Cloudy, snowing.
St. Louis	A. M.	—	22°az	Snowing.
Indianapolis	A. M.	—	28°az	Snowing hard.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	32°az	Snowing hard.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. E.	33°az	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	b.	26°az	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	E.	10°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. E.	11°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	9P.M.	—	—	Snowlog hard.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	3½°az	Four inches snow.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	3°az	Rain in snow, cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	23°az	Snowing.
Richmond	A. M.	N.	28°az	Snowing.
Wilmington	A. M.	—	—	Raining and cold.
Charleston	A. M.	—	—	Raining.
Savannah	A. M.	N. E.	42°az	Raining.
Montgomery	A. M.	—	—	Raining.
Mobile	A. M.	—	66°az	Raining.
New-Orleans	A. M.	E.	64°az	Cloudy and wet.
Harrisburg	P. M.	—	23°az	Clear and cold.
Washington	P. M.	N. E.	27°az	Sowing.
Pittsfield, Mass	7P.M.	—	14°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	6P.M.	—	18°az	Portends snow
Schenectady	P. M.	—	6°az	Cloudy.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	—	12°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W	16°az	Cold.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear and cold.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Cold, like snow.
Cape Island	P. M.	N. E.	—	Snowing.
	Feb 14			
Boston, Mass.	11 AM	—	22°az	Snowing a little.
Springfield, M.	M.	—	20°az	Snowing.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	—	—	Very cold, snowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	—	Cold—snowing.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Cold—snowing.
Port Jervis NY	P. M.	—	—	Very cold, snowing
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	—	—	Quite cold, snowing
New-York	P. M.	—	24°az	Slight fall of snow.
Albany, N. Y.	7P.M.	—	14°az	Snowing all day.
Washington	8P.M.	—	38°az	Calm and clear.

Hon. George Bancroft's Protest Against the Lecompton Constitution.

To the People of New-York:

On Monday, the 8th inst., having been assured that the Academy of Music had certainly been engaged for the occasion, I signed a call for an Anti-Lecompton meeting to be held there on Friday, the 12th.

On Tuesday evening one of the Directors of the Academy of Music came to my house, and expressed himself very strongly against the terms in which the meeting was called, and against the meeting; and expressed his unwillingness that a meeting should be held in the Academy under such a call and for such a purpose. But he added that he spoke only for himself; there were eight other Directors, and they might all differ from him. He also expressed his own unwillingness to grant the use of the Academy of Music for any political meeting whatever. I did not debate with him either the language of the call or its purpose, and he withdrew, excusing himself on the ground that he was in search of another person, and not of me. The next day I saw the receipt for the use of the Academy, which unequivocally leased the Hall for an "Anti-Lecompton meeting." I was also informed on Thursday, on what seemed, and still seems to me, the highest authority, that the building would be opened on Friday according to contract. On Friday morning I went to the Academy, was courteously received by the agent, found fires lighted, and every necessary preparation proceeding rapidly, nor did I receive the slightest intimation that there was any obstacle in the way of holding the meeting as proposed.

If the thousands who showed their wish to be present last evening had been allowed to assemble [illegible] might have been called upon to preside, and in that case should have addressed them. The opportunity was denied me; but the free expression of opinion cannot be stifled; the Press relieves from all such wrong, and having written out some remarks, very nearly such as I would have spoken, I submit them to my fellow-citizens of New-York, being sure that nothing is wanting to a just judgment on the subject in question but the attention of the people.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1858.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The proper solution of the question before the country, which, in some of its aspects, is the most momentous that has been presented since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, is self-evident; but that solution has been so thwarted that it is made necessary to revert to first principles, and to take counsel of the people, who are the source of wisdom and of power. We are assembled to-night, not in hostility to the Administration. We venerate the President for his age and past services, and desire to remove out of his path the great obstacle to his present usefulness. Still less are we at variance with the South. We have never feared to sustain the South on any question in which the South was in the right, and we are justified in asking its coöperation to prevent a great national wrong which, if consummated, will injure its friends. Far from opposing Democracy, we come here to-night to uphold it, by freshening in our minds the love of Justice and Freedom, without which Democracy is a delusion.

We are assembled to protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bear with me, fellow-citizens, if, before taking the Chair, in the fewest possible words I speak to the facts in the case, to the right, and to the means of redress.

As to the facts of the case, the Lecompton Constitution was authorized in advance by no one branch of the General Government. The Senate of the United States passed a bill for a Convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of procedure. The House, by a decided vote, declared itself willing to accept the real and true opinion of the majority of Kansas, however it might be expressed. The President, through his agent, the Governor of the Territory, vetoed the bill for the Convention. The Senate, the House, the President of the United States, are all innocent of the Lecompton Convention. The people of the Territory never elected that Convention, and never had an opportunity to do so. The lists of voters were made out by partisan officers, who acted under no penalties for neglect of duty. Fifteen counties, by no fault of their own, had no possible opportunity to vote at all. The Convention, therefore, never had even a pretext for binding the people. Before the Convention did its work a new election of a Kansas Legislature took place, and, thanks to WALKER and STARRS, false, fraudulent and forged returns were rejected, and a Legislature was formed of unquestioned legality. The Convention, knowing the true will of the people, in defiance of that will, refused to refer the Constitution to the people, sequestered their inalienable rights, and made themselves masters. They acknowledged that such a reference should have been made at least on the Slavery clause, and then they framed a schedule which made no true reference even of that clause, but disfranchised all except those who would acknowledge their usurpation, and were willing to take test oaths to support it. The Convention further assumed most extraordinary powers, and sought in advance to nullify and render void the acts of the newly-elected Legislature. They did what they could to show approbation of the fraudulent vote which WALKER and STANTON, with the approval, it is to be hoped, of the President, had rejected. Moreover, it ordered an election of State officers, under their unratified Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election officers, or affixing a penalty on fraudulent voting or forged returns; and they, moreover, directed returns to be made, not to the Governor or the legal Legislature, but to one man alone, the President of their Convention; a man holding a most lucrative office and a large patronage under the General Government; clothed with power to judge at his discretion of all returns of a Legislature before which he might become a candidate for office; bound by no oath to fidelity, and exposed to no legal penalty for the abuse of his trust. We hold, then, that the Convention has no claim to the sovereignty in Kansas but by usurpation; that it had in no wise the sanction of Congress, nor of the President, nor of the people of Kansas, and was but a cunning device to defraud the people of its sovereignty.

The cardinal point on which the great question turns is this: Is the Lecompton Constitution the choice and will of the people of Kansas? I say it is not, and I shall prove it. The first witness is the Convention itself; they were urged to refer the matter to the people; the President, in his high office, pledged himself over and over, and over again, to the approbation of that course; and by the authority, and with the knowledge of the President, the Governor and officers of the President's appointment, quieted the discontents of the people of Kansas by advocating the necessity of such submission before the Constitution could claim any validity. And yet the Convention refused to submit its doings to the people: thus confessing its consciousness that its work would be rejected.

The second witness is the newspaper Press of Kansas; that press is against the Constitution by a majority of seven or eight to one.

Next; Kansas, by act of Congress, has a right to a delegate in Congress, charged with the duty to speak for its people. They have now a delegate who is undoubtedly the choice of the people, and is the first indubitable choice of the people. He is my third witness.

Next; ask the line of Governors appointed by Presidents themselves; CRARY; WALKER, formerly Senator from Mississippi, and recently proposed for a place in the present President's Cabinet, and highly commended by the President himself; STANTON, so lately Member of Congress from Tennessee, all agree. And I would not fear to ask DENVER, the present incumbent; he will certify that even a fraction of the party against the Lecompton Constitution is more numerous than the whole of its friends.

Fifth—The people of Kansas now happily, thanks to WALKER and STANTON, have a Legislature indisputably representing that people; and so soon as they could lift up their voice, they protested against the Lecompton Constitution.

Sixth—Those State Officers who received the largest number of votes at the election on the 4th of January last, have likewise sent their protest to Congress.

Seventh—The voice of the people of Kansas itself should be heard. On the 4th of January they repaired to the polls under no ordinary circumstances of solemnity. The President had sanctioned the proceedings by his special protection; the Legislature and DENVER took care that the vote should be an honest one, and by that vote it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas reject the Constitution of Lecompton.

So then we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton: the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton Convention; the Kansas Press; the Kansas Delegate in Congress; the series of Kansas Governors—four in one year; the Kanses Legislature; the Kansas People. All, all declare that the People of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution.

If I could hope that the words of one so humble as myself could reach the presence of one so high as the President of the United States, I would entreat him to lend his ear reverently, and hear and respect the voice of the people of Kansas, however lowly they may seem in the log cabins and homes that they have made for themselves in the wilderness. What they have accomplished there, under unexampled trials and difficulties, is the miracle of the age. A commonwealth, in all its fair proportions, has grown up, as it were, in the night-time. If the President of the United States will have a peaceful Administration; if he will, by and by, have dignity in retirement; if he will stand well with the world of mankind; if, like WASHINGTON and all our great Presidents, he wishes to stand well with posterity, let him respect the will of the people of Kansas.

It is said that the whole affair is of little consequence; that the wrong, if it be a wrong, is a small one. But there is in political justice no such thing as a small wrong. A small wrong contains within itself the seeds of all evil.

It is further said that the people were factious, and as they meant at any rate to reject the Lecompton Constitution, it was right not to give them a chance to do so. But if the Constitution for any reason did not please them, they had a right to reject it; nothing is so factious as a minority attempting to rule a majority.

It is said they should be punished for not going to the polls at the bidding of men who were believed to be disposed to defraud them. They went to the polls the first moment that they were satisfied of any chance of a fair return, even though suffering under great disadvantage in the apportionment of representatives.

It is said that the people of Kansas, once admitted into the Union, may change their Constitution. If this is dishonestly said, I will not use the language which would properly describe the proposition. If, as it is to be presumed, it is honestly said, and I am sure it is honestly said by the President, then why give to the men of Kansas a reversionary right where they have a right of possession? Why do wrong, simply that wrong may be undone? If this is all that is intended, if there lies nothing behind this, if there are no indications of a wish to perplex the national councils, and so to pave the way for a change of the national policy or for disunion, then mischief has been done wantonly and gratuitously; the country is convulsed by its public authorities, for an issue as ludicrous as it is wrong. It was hardly worth the while to shatter the Democratic Party for anything so paltry. But while it is admitted that the submission of a Constitution to the people is the correct principle, it is said that fourteen States would be displeased if this correct principle were to be followed out. Now the South, in the organic act for Kansas, obtained all that it asked for, and the main result has been exactly what Southern men foresaw. The South has nothing whatever to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it cannot be pretended that the admission of Kansas under it will carry with it any advantage for the South. As a question on the score of expediency it does nothing but injury to the South; the issue presented as a Southern one, is untimely and mistaken, unwise, and anything but national.

And would it wound any at the South less to have the people of Kansas, as soon as the General Government is out of the way, undo all that has been done? Is it not more respectful to the South to state the case manfully and temperately, and rely on Southern magnanimity and sense of justice?

Again, it is said the Union is in danger; the Union is to be dissolved. There is no present danger to the Union. The sufferers of wrong in Kansas have been almost all Northern men; and the North has no wish to desert, or dissolve, or weaken the Union.

But it is urged the men of Kansas are in rebellion. The imposition of a loathsome and rejected Constitution is an odd remedy for pretended rebellion, which, as far as I know, has no precedent, except in King George and the British Parliament in 1774. If Gov. WALKER found discontents there, the promises of equity which he made in the name of the President quelled rebellion by means of the ballot-box. The waves never rise unless the wind blows. The menace of the Lecompton Constitution seemed likely to excite disturbances, Gov. STANTON, to his honor be it said, lulled the rising commotion, not by calling in the Army of the United States, but by peaceably convoking the legal Legislature of the country.

There is now no insurrection in Kansas; there is no rebellion there. Cease to dispute the unquestionable right of the majority, end the star of peace will rise serenely, the storm will be hushed, and the waves subside. The Government will not find a rebellion there; let it not provoke one.

And what a contrast between a Governor of a Territory restoring peace through the representatives of the people and an officer of the General Government, calling himself a President of a Convention, taking an escort from the army of the United States to make his entry into the capital of Kansas amid the murmurs of its people.

If to the question between the Lecompton Constitution and the people of Kansas we apply the test of principle, we find that the enforcement of that Constitution will be an act of power against right; of the army against the people; of force against reason; of usurpation against the rightful will of a majority. It will be a violation of the fundamental principle of free government, which is government by consent. It is directly at war with Democracy, whose cardinal point is the power of the people. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitution have not one square inch of Democratic ground to stand upon. A constitution for its validity needs the concurrence of the majority of the people, either silently by a general acquiescence or by an appeal to the polls. Shall full and undoubted evidence be required for a deed of a foot of land or a gift by will of a shilling? Shall a merchant or banker have power to stop payment of a check fraudulently held, and shall the people have no power to stop their servants from sequestering their rights? Shall the most insignificant treaty of a Minister Plenipotentiary want validity till it is ratified? And shall the highest treaty of the people with themselves be made in a corner by their servants without their assent? Is form everything and substance nothing? Is appearance everything and truth and right and reality nothing?

There is not a precedent for enforcing a Constitution against the consent of the people. The principle of popular ratification is sanctioned in the Minnesota act.

The President in his annual Message emphatically declares that the example of submitting a Constitution to the people is founded on a correct principle; so that his instructions to Gov. WALKER on that subject were properly expressed in unqualified terms.

Again: Congress has power to admit States, but no power whatever to make a Constitution for a State; still less to impose on a State a Constitution which the majority of its people loathe and reject. The tendency to centralization of power in the General Government is rapid and dangerous. We protest against its further increase and against its present excess. The true basis of political organization between all parts of the Union was, from its beginning, the rights of the States, and that basis offers for the future, as it has for the past, the most perfect guarantee for security and Union.

Redress must come from the people of the United States. They in their strength must remedy the existing evil, by a distinct expression of their will. The moment is fraught with dangers, which the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution would only aggravate.

A departure from the principles on which a Government rests, is an evidence of its decay. The violation of the principle of popular sovereignty wastes the life-blood of the Republic.

Again: In a popular Government, where the rulers are but servants, anarchy steps in when principle is forgotten and expediency is made the guide.

Again: the concentration of power in the hands of a Convention like that of Lecompton, is not an American idea. It is borrowed from those republics of Europe which were not capable of existing long, for the very reason that power was so concentrated. It is derived from the worst examples of the worst periods of revolutionary France, when minorities usurped power over a nation by terror and reckless daring. If the rule of the minority Convention is now formally sanctioned by Congress, it will be a most dangerous precedent; an instrument of wrath, treasured up for a day of wrath. We appeal against this system to the whole Democracy of the country; we appeal to all people who love order, and justice, and freedom. This City, for its numbers, is the wealthiest in the world. I call on the men of wealth in this great City to take to heart the danger of establishing as a principle that a majority of a single body, elected to a convention perhaps in times of high excitement, filled, as will sometimes happen, with men deeperately daring and corrupt, animated, as men under such circumstances are apt to be, by personal and party passions, should assume the absolute right to change the fundamental law of the country without a reference to the people. If they are not alarmed on account of their own [illegible], I then should [illegible] alarmed, and transmitted the same, together with a communication, to the Association of Dentists, of which the complainant was a member. At 3 o'clock P. M. an examination was begun, which occupied several hours. It was a cross examination of the complainant, but nothing new or important additional to the facts of the affidavit was elicited. At the close of the examination, Mr. Johson was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Lewis W. Blaines, of No. 450 Fourth-street, became his surety. During Johson's incarceration, and also at the examination, there was an unusual crowd about the place in anticipation of seeing Lola Montez, who, it was supposed, would be called as a witness. The parties to this suit have been at loggerheads for some time.

FORTUNATE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Slowey, of the Tenth Ward, saw two fellows, on Saturday afternoon, going through West Broadway, having a bundle in their possession, and acting, as he thought, suspiciously. He seized one of them, while the other took to his heels and made his escape. It proved that the prisoner and his associate had come from Williamsburg, where they had just broken into the dwelling of Mr. Alvon V. Morrell, No. 236 Fourth-street. The bundle, consisting of silk dresses and other clothing, to the value of $60, which they had stolen, was recovered. The burglars entered the house by means of false keys, during the temporary absence of the occupants. The prisoner was taken before Justice BERNAN and gave his name as Wm. De Witt. He was locked up to answer. He has only been a week off "the Island."

Coroners' Inquests.

CULPABILITY OF A DRUG CLERK—DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 36 Vestry-st., upon the body of VINCENT CAOVET, a young Frenchman, who died from the effects of overdoses of morphine administered by a drug clerk. The evidence showed that the deceased had for some time past been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism. Last Wednesday he had one of the attacks, and took morphine to relieve the pain and enable him to sleep. On Saturday night he asked Richard ROCKE, a drug clerk residing with him to give him some morphine. At 8 o'clock in the morning, ROCKE gave the deceased what he supposed to be three-fourths of a grain, and two hours afterwards a similar amount, but in neither case weighed the medicine. After taking the last dose the deceased fell into a deep drowse, and breathing heavily. Dr. A. P. DALSEMPLE was sent for, but death ensued a few minutes after his arrival. The Doctor gives it as his opinion, that more than a grain and a half of morphine had been administered to the deceased during the evening. The jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine, administered to him by RICHARD ROCKE, he (ROCKE) not supposing that it would produce other than beneficial effects." The deceased was 23 years of age and unmarried.

The Death of James Mills.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held this day, pursuant to notice, on the occasion of the death of their President, JAMES MILLS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, our highly esteemed and most valued friend, and for eighteen years our President, JAMES MILLS, has been removed from the sphere of his usefulness by death at the good old age of three score and fifteen years, after having devoted his time, talents and best feelings to objects of benevolence, and particularly to the interests of this institution; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem for him as a man, and for his honest, disinterested, efficient and untiring labors to promote the objects of this Association, and the aid he was ever ready to render to his associates in the discharge of their duties, we will, as a Board of Trustees, pay the last tribute of respect to his memory by attending his funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the relatives of the deceased, and also to Rev. JAMES K. CAMPBELL and family, the valued friends with whom he resided at the time of his death.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Bank be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 15th inst., and continue closed for the day."

From the minutes,

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

The New-Haven Affray.

POST MORTEM ON WILLIAM MILES—FUNERAL SERVICES—THE INVESTIGATION AND THE JURY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT, yesterday, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of WILLIAM MILES, Jr., the deceased fireman. The pistol ball entered the edge of hip, some two inches from the spine. It passed through a portion of the large intestine into the stomach, and thence into the small intestines, where it was found. Inflammation of the bowels, produced by the pistol ball, was the immediate cause of death.

The funeral services were held at the Howe-street Church, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, Pastor of the Church, officiating. The firemen turned out in large numbers, all dressed in uniform, and made quite an imposing display.

The star-chamber character the investigation of the affair has assumed prevents my furnishing a summery of the testimony taken. Justice BANNETT hopes to reach something definite by to-morrow night. If his anticipations should be realized the curiosity of the public as to the cause of this extreme caution will be speedily gratified. The general character of the testimony is so far known, however, as to make it certain no facts of any great importance have been elicited. Yesterday morning was occupied with the examination of others of the firemen, and of the servant girl who waited upon the table where the club of students engaged in the affray boarded. The latter is said to have detailed some of the conversation and proceedings at supper the night of the riot. Though both savored of "blood and thunder," those who know the mock courage so freely displayed on such occasions would not be likely to attach much importance to what might there be said or done. The examination of the students commenced in the afternoon. Some five or six were called to testify. All the circumstances which occurred previous to Tuesday evening were easily got at, but when allusion was made to the night on which the riot took place the uniform result seems to have been a refusal to give evidence, lest it might subject the witness to a criminal prosecution. Some of the proceedings at this stage of the investigation were highly spiced with the ludicrous, if I am rightly informed. This morning one of the witnesses, a student, acknowledged that he was engaged in the affray; that he was standing talking peaceably with one of the firemen, when the first onset was made on the part of the latter; that seeing a wrench raised by one of the attacking party to assail one of his (the witness') fellows, he made good use of a cane he had in his hand, breaking it over the shoulder of the said fireman; that then he left precipitately, having no other weapon with which to defend himself. This witness was immediately apprehended on a charge of assault and battery, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $500. H. B. HARRISON, Esq., the counsel for the students gave the requisite security for the time being. That the witness is not a very desperate character, or that no special danger is to be apprehended from allowing him to go at large, may be inferred from the fact that one of the professors immediately assumed Mr. HARRISON'S place as bondsman. I believe the question is to be decided to-morrow as to the power the Court of Investigation has to compel students to testify, who decline, on the ground that it may "involve them in a criminal accusation." Matters seem to be in about as dead a lock on this point as they are in the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Much fault is found, and it must be acknowledged with more than a mere shadow of reason, at the number of prominent members of the Fire Department who are on the Coroner's Jury. It is somewhat difficult to divest one's self of prejudice at such times; and justice to all parties required, particularly at this early stage of the proceedings, that those performing the important duties of Jurors should be as free as possible from all bias, that facts might be viewed impartially. It may have been mere accident, but it certainly is a curious coincidence that the Foreman of the Jury should be the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, one of the Jurors an ex-Chief-Engineer, and two of the remaining ten ex-Assistant-Engineers. I subjoin the names:

Foreman—Hiram Camps, clock mannfacturer
A. C. Hall, mannfacturer; Howard B. Ensign, Leather dealer; H. N. Whitlesey, crockery merchant; Smith Merwin, merchant tailor; Ralph P. Cowles, manufacturer; George Olmstead, jeweler; Charles W. Allen, dry goods merchant; W. B. Johnson, tradesman; J. L. Disbrow, hatter; Nathaniel Smith, livery stable keeper; J. A. Beecher, shipmaster.

Justice to the club of students to which such frequent allusion has been made requires that I should say that its members, so far from being numbered among the quarrelsome portion of the students, are of the most orderly and peaceable portion not only of the junior class to which they belong, but of college. It is believed that the result of the investigation will prove that they have not forfeited the character they have hitherto borne.

Police Intelligence.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL.—A few days since Dr. John ALLEN, Dentist, at No. 30 Bond-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of libel against D. Wemyss Jobson. The Justice issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of Officer Leighton, detailed at his Court. About 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the officer arrested the accused and brought him before the magistrate. Jobson insisted that the arrest was simply a conspiracy to prevent his presence at an important examination to have been resumed that afternoon, before the referee. The Justice expressed a willingness to proceed immediately with his examination, or to receive bail, but as he, Johson, was not ready to do either, he begged to be let off upon his own recognizance. This proposition was rejected, and there being no alternative, he was locked up in the cell until such an hour as the Justice could take up his case.

The affidavit of Mr. Allen sets forth that Mr. Jobson caused to be published a number of placards of a libelous nature, injurious to his character and business, and that he had the same posted conspicuously about the City. He also charges that Mr. Johson [illegible] libelous matter in the *Herald*, and transmitted the same, together with a communication, to the Association of Dentists, of which the complainant was a member. At 3 o'clock P. M. an examination was begun, which occupied several hours. It was a cross examination of the complainant, but nothing new or important additional to the facts of the affidavit was elicited. At the close of the examination, Mr. Johson was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Lewis W. Blaines, of No. 450 Fourth-street, became his surety. During Johson's incarceration, and also at the examination, there was an unusual crowd about the place in anticipation of seeing Lola Montez, who, it was supposed, would be called as a witness. The parties to this suit have been at loggerheads for some time.

FORTUNATE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Slowey, of the Tenth Ward, saw two fellows, on Saturday afternoon, going through West Broadway, having a bundle in their possession, and acting, as he thought, suspiciously. He seized one of them, while the other took to his heels and made his escape. It proved that the prisoner and his associate had come from Williamsburg, where they had just broken into the dwelling of Mr. Alvon V. Morrell, No. 236 Fourth-street. The bundle, consisting of silk dresses and other clothing, to the value of $60, which they had stolen, was recovered. The burglars entered the house by means of false keys, during the temporary absence of the occupants. The prisoner was taken before Justice BERNAN and gave his name as Wm. De Witt. He was locked up to answer. He has only been a week off "the Island."

Coroners' Inquests.

CULPABILITY OF A DRUG CLERK—DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 36 Vestry-st., upon the body of VINCENT CAOVET, a young Frenchman, who died from the effects of overdoses of morphine administered by a drug clerk. The evidence showed that the deceased had for some time past been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism. Last Wednesday he had one of the attacks, and took morphine to relieve the pain and enable him to sleep. On Saturday night he asked Richard ROCKE, a drug clerk residing with him to give him some morphine. At 8 o'clock in the morning, ROCKE gave the deceased what he supposed to be three-fourths of a grain, and two hours afterwards a similar amount, but in neither case weighed the medicine. After taking the last dose the deceased fell into a deep drowse, and breathing heavily. Dr. A. P. DALSEMPLE was sent for, but death ensued a few minutes after his arrival. The Doctor gives it as his opinion, that more than a grain and a half of morphine had been administered to the deceased during the evening. The jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine, administered to him by RICHARD ROCKE, he (ROCKE) not supposing that it would produce other than beneficial effects." The deceased was 23 years of age and unmarried.

The Death of James Mills.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held this day, pursuant to notice, on the occasion of the death of their President, JAMES MILLS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, our highly esteemed and most valued friend, and for eighteen years our President, JAMES MILLS, has been removed from the sphere of his usefulness by death at the good old age of three score and fifteen years, after having devoted his time, talents and best feelings to objects of benevolence, and particularly to the interests of this institution; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem for him as a man, and for his honest, disinterested, efficient and untiring labors to promote the objects of this Association, and the aid he was ever ready to render to his associates in the discharge of their duties, we will, as a Board of Trustees, pay the last tribute of respect to his memory by attending his funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the relatives of the deceased, and also to Rev. JAMES K. CAMPBELL and family, the valued friends with whom he resided at the time of his death.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Bank be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 15th inst., and continue closed for the day."

From the minutes,

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞ "I Loved Him in His Brightest Days."
NEW SONG BY JULIA CAREY SHRINHARDT.

I care not what the world may say;
My passion I'll avow;
I loved him in his brightest day,
I love—I love him now!
Though friends took cold and foes rejoice,
And old associates part.
The tribute of one faithful voice
Shall yet console his heart.

Alas, that men are instincere!
Alas, that fortune fails!
What value is a woman's tear?
Who heeds her if she wails?
Yet, careless what the world may say,
My passion I'll avow—
I loved him in his brightest day;
I love—I love him now!

And once again his star will rise,
Such natures only bend
A moment 'neath the stormy skies—
For upward still they tend.
To help him rise—the surest way—
(We Yankee girls are cute.)
The SMITHS OF FULTON-STREET I'LL PAY
TO MAKE HIM A NEW SUIT.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st New-York.

☞ Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1858.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The robbers, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was the object. I had about $8,000 in cash, and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor. WALTER H. MEAD,
No. 9 Jane-st.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by
S. C HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Pacific Hotel.
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Ladies Bracelets,
EAR RINGS
And BREAST PINS.
For sale at retail low by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

MARRIED.

MAURAN—COOPER.—At Coopersrstown, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, JAS. E. MAURAN, of New-York, to ALICE, daughter of Richard Cooper, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Mr. JAMES MILLS, aged 75 years, late President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who, for a quarter of a century, devoted his time to its interests, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. Few men have passed through life more honorably, and few leave behind them a more unblemished reputation.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 4th-av., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

FANCETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, PETER FANCETT, in the 74th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 258 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore and Chicago papers please copy.

HOLLAN—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, FRANK, infant son of Samuel and Ann B. Fireman, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the father, No. 12 West 28th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARGARET H., only daughter of the late Wm. Roberton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 40 West 10th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or trembled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or trembled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, (until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not mainly because of its beautiful ingredients upon the hair, but because of its beautiful influence upon the head and mind. Others of beautiful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects: therefore, my skepticism and doubt in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age; restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age; to original color and beauty, and by all young persons to original color and beauty, and by all young persons to whom would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and greatly obliged yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Hillsfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you can claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—At a meeting held on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, 1858, at No. 183 Fulton-st., the statistics of the Union for 1857, as reported by the financial Secretary, were directed to be published, viz:

New members initiated	174	
Admitted by Cards from other Unions	10	
Suspended members reinstated	10	194
Traveling Cards issued	5	
Withdrawal Cards issued	3	
Suspended for non payment of dues	55	
Died	1	104
Increase of members		120

Cash received during 1857 $993 15
CHARLES B. SMITH, President.
ROBERT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest rates.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for Wells & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Wrapping-Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

PEW IN CHURCH TO RENT.—ONE HALF of one of the most eligible six-seated pews in Rev Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, to rent for the year, if application is made soon to the Sexton.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by WALCORY, No. 96 John-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (lecture room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the conductors corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 42 6th-av., and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE,
JAMES FANNING, } Principals.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will occur on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms No. 435 6th-av., at which time there will be an election held for President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George H. White, Esq. P. C. BUCKLEY, President pro tem.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Secretary pro tem.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Association will be held at Springer's Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend. By order.

JOHN J. SHAW, Secretary.
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SEVENTH AND LAST OF THE Course of Lectures for the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., by Prof. O. H. TITTMANN, of Baltimore, Md. Subject, *Wrecks and Wrecking*.

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; William Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; Hall's Union Aid Institution, 420 6th-st., and of Library, and at the door.

Proceeds for aims and influence under the care of the Society.

DR. HAWKS'S LECTURE, IN CHURCH-ST. will be repeated at the request of numbers who were unable to obtain admission on the occasion of its delivery. Dr. Hawks will repeat his lecture, on the early history of *Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st., at F. J. Crowen's No. 609 Broadway, at the box office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Humorous Poem, HARD TIMES, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway Bookstores; at the Mercantile Library, the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., or at the door.

E. P. CORWIN,
THEO. SCHULTZ, } Lec. Committee
P. M. THOMSON,

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on the "*Heroines of History*" and "*Strong-minded Women*," at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

VALENTINES.

KING CUPID'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Be it known that CUPID, Chief of Love,
In our coming annual season,
Has our hand, for all our services,
Valentines, such fancy devices
As he's yet, all the world to please,
Get their utmost extremities;
Valentines with love-expression
Full of piquant sentimentality,
Bright as fancy could embellish,
Rare as high art ever the heart-spur
Graved with beautiful device
Of all colors, styles and prices.
Will at STRONG'S be found in store,
That his uncle the Cupid could
Not to call there would be sinful,
And, in fact, a gross offense.

T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer,
No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, gives full command of hand, and removes all stiffness or trembling. New pupils will be received this day, for cheap lessons. One $5 ticket for writing variety. Also, two $10 seats for book-keeping. Day or evening terms $25 for a full commercial course.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., or private.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, *Times* Office.

$3—NEW SYSTEM, NO CLASSES, AND $3—great reduction; every pupil individually attended to; free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 382 and 969 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 6. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 43d-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

EDUCATION.—ANY TEACHER OF THIS CITY having a small private school of boys to advantage of disposing of for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the office of this paper, FAIR PLAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A TOTALLY NOVEL ARRANGEMENT!
TWO DISTINCT STAR COMPANIES!
for the more perfect production of the
AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCES!
ONE WEEK MORE
of that illimitably successful American drama,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO!
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL!
In addition to which,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
in the touching petite drama, in one act, condensed from UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and entitled
THE DEATH OF EVA,
besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents,
MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of
EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE
at this establishment.
EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock, THIS WEEK.
Monday, Feb. 15, to Saturday, Feb. 20, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be repeated, for the last time, the brilliantly triumphant dramatization by Mr. H. Watkins for this Museum, of COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
the characters in it being thus ably represented:
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL HARLTON!
MR. H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO;
the remainder by Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgeman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY,
as well as
THURSDAY and FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled
THE DEATH OF EVA.
EVA.....LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD
ST. CLAIR.....MR. G. C. HOWARD
TOPSY.....MRS. G. C. HOWARD
After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the farce of THE TRUTH'S A LIE, presented by the company.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter, Families, Citizens, and Strangers may feel assured that, on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on any and EVERY AFTERNOON as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and also on EVERY EVENING.

The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost $10,000, and embraces 1,600 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
At Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858,
ASSISTED BY
Mr. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English Violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Mr GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
PROGAMME:
PART I.
1—Fantasia Brilliante, pour Violin and Piano, from "Guillaume Tell," Mr. H. COOPER and Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.....Bent and Osborne
2—Rondo, "Cenerentola," Miss H. ANDEM.....Rossini
3—Romanza, "Spirto Gentil," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....Donizetti
4—Solo, Harp, "Iberon Fantasia," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
5—Mono Cant, "Eliza," Mr. CHAS A. GUILMETTE.....Goldbeck
6—"Fantasia Ecossais," Mr. H. COOPER.....Cooper
7—Grand Duet, "I Masnadieri," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr G SIMPSON.....Verdi
PART II.
1—"The Enigma Solved," Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....
2—"Erinnerung," (Recollection,) with Violin Obligato, Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. H. COOPER.....Baerwoef
3—Polo, Harp, "Spring," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
4—Bouin Duet, "Fiisere d'Amore," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. C. A. GUILMETTE.....Donizetti
5—Scotch Song, "Kelvin Grove," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....
6—Swiss Song. (By desire.) Miss H. ANDEM.....Eckert
Conductor.....GEORGE F. BRISTOW
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1858,
The beautiful Comedietta of a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefoi.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Stump.....Mr. Martin.
After which the favorite two-act Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Toby Twinkle.....Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum.....Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum.....Mr. Burnett
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY EVENING Feb 15, and each evening, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the great novelty
OLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS.
M. BIBIN,
THE LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1½.
Evening performances commence at 7½ P. M.; open at 6½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMON, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOSEAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE GALLEY SLAVES
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Prices—3 Parquette Circle, Pit.....12½ cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 15 and 16.
Will be acted the Play of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the comedy entitled
ACMERALDA.
To conclude with the farce
OUR SALLIE.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
FATHER KEMP and his Old Folks' Concert troupe, from Reading, Mass., respectfully announce that they will give a concert of ancient and sacred music, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th and MONDAY EVENING, 15th

Thirty seven performers in costume of 100 years ago. Their success wherever they have performed is a proof of the character of their music.

Grandfather Foss will preside at the great grandfather chair.

Tickets can be had during day and evening at the Hall. Admission 25c. Reserved seats, 50c.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S
FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1858
At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
Assisted by
Miss HAWLEY, Mr PERRING, Mr MACOONEKY,
And a select chorus under the direction of
MR. G. WINHLOM MORGAN.....Pianist.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL & SONS', and BREUSING'S music stores. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF
THE HOLY FAMILY,
Is now on exhibition, for a short time only, at Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER, Proprietor.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES
with a thrilling description of the sufferings, perils and joys and hair-breadth escapes, by
CHARLES GAYLER, esq.
The popular amateur and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

PICK'S EVE'S SERENADE BAND,
No. 444 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING Feb 15, 1858.
The two great Ethiopian Comedians and Character Orators, EPH. EDES and SILSBUP BUCKLEY, A.M., the Learned Esquire, TIPTOP SLARG will appear.
PICK'S SERENADE BAND'S TESTIMONIAL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 663 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTY'S BOY OF HOSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred superb works of art on exhibition at the Dodsworth Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Education, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $3, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 15 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, J. J. Weeks.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving about that time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils entered after that date for part of a quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady, of obliging disposition and pleasing address, with the very best of City references, is desirous of accompanying a lady or family going to California or South; being accustomed to southern climates would prefer to act as nursery governess, and is also a first class needle mistress; is willing to make herself useful when necessary. Call from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., in the store, or address C. B., Union square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST HIGHLY-RECOMmended girls, who have lived in gentlemen's families in the country, situations in the City, or Brooklyn—one is a most excellent cook and laundress; does up linens; she understands meat and poultry baking; wages $7; the other, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 83½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 39 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman will be a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 28th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter—also, by two English women; one as cook, one as infants' nurse. Also by three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 77 West 23th-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young Scottish lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory reference. Apply at Dress-making Rooms, No. 5, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family, thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man, has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 710 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, tidy, respectable and capable, for the City or country, well recommended, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every care taken to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 19th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a respectable Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously served one. Address G. Box No. 715 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 15 8th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A situation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONSTANT, this office.

TO BOILER MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk where a portion of his time would be employed in copying drawings, &c., for which and integrity referred to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

TO PHILADELPHIANS.—A NEW-YORK baker is about removing with his family to Philadelphia, desires situation; has had several years experience and can refer to his present employers. Address box No. 5 New York Post-Office.

A LADY SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. E. D., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Irish girls and other domestics of the most reputable stability can, for which WANNING'S Agency, No. 51 Fillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation of providing, may now be found waiting at the extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most efficient, well informed and reliable class of Irish female children's nurses; also, thorough cooks, first-rate housemaids, waiters and laundresses. Though many of these servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—We refer by special permission to some of the most distinguished families in New York and Brooklyn.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants wanting a choice of servants cannot fail to get suited to day, from a number of respectable American, English, Scotch, Protestants and others, competent and with good references, at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 599 6th-av., near 22d-st., established nine years and patronized by a large number of respectable families up town and in the country.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL BUYERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Orleans Institute and Home in the City, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive House has an abundance of girls, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of Industrial Domestics, No. 8 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOEN YOUNG, Manager.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. S. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 49 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:

The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 23 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 84 6-99 feet; location very desirable.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, opposite Stuyvesant-square; the location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.

Also, the first-class four-story and basement brownstone house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the most elegant residences on Murray Hill.

Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 36th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are nearly finished. Price and terms easy.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement, also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., opposite the Mail House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 161 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with force pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L.I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A one house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath room, water-closets range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 66 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, yard, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 547 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to R. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 202 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins, built by days' work, and finished in the best manner, with modern improvements. Also the two story and attic frame house No. 76, filled in with brick and corner lot, adjoining, situate corner Powers and Dean sts.; entire plot 50x100. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, corner of Powers and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 25 feet 5 inches on 5th-av., 100 feet 9 inches on Broadway, and the rear 25 feet 9 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 94 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x56, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY brick basement and front cellar frame house with extension, situated on the west side of Carlton-av., about 200 feet from Myrtle-av. and railroad. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Gas in the house, and water pipes laid in the street. Apply to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., one convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply at R. H. TRYON'S, No. 73 White-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 82 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING site, consisting of about seven acres of excellent land, situated about one mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, in Stamford, Conn., only 1½ hours from New-York, overlooking a large portion of Long Island Sound. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—THE first-class brown-stone brick house and lot, No. 61 East 28th-st., in perfect order, and furnished with all modern improvements; house 20x80, including extension; lot 20x98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. House is two-story and attic frame, filled in, 22x26 with 13 feet extension in rear, 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot 25x100—cistern water forced to 2d story. Price $3,200, half cash. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Smeltzer situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. H. SMITH, No. 158 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 128th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 56 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th-st. Apply on the premises of each.

$4,000—FOR SALE—A PLAIN, WELL-built brick three-story and basement house, No. 146 East 45th-st.; lot 22x96; house 22x40; situated between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to W. S. GUYNESS, No. 7 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—A new brown stone house and lot on West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A

AUCTION SALES.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Witton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. THIS DAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the finer description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon de Laine; one do., in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary book-cases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and side tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood cornice et ageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass sets, pearl and silver pitchers, cake-baskets, castors, urns, &c. Washstands, with marble tops; costly dressing and China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood ball-stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS & KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.—Auction sale of looking-glasses, frames engravings, &c. &c., on six months' credit, approved notes, except bills under $100. R. & K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, for they are going out of the business at their salesrooms No. 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold. Pier, oval and mantel glasses, pier, oval and mantel frames; pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany O. G. double-band, single-band and bevel glasses of all sizes and kinds; 5,000 mahogany double band and bevel, single-band and bevel and plain bevel framed, all sizes; also, a large lot of fine back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings, in gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames; looking-glass plates, &c., &c., &c. Also, an invoice of Britannia and plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, pony cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE STREET AT AUCTION.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of James C. Willet, Sheriff,) Duane-st.—the valuable lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., and known as No. 177. House 22 by about 50 feet. Lot 25 by 87 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank building.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Charlton-st., genteel house-hold furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses, oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suits covered in hair-cloth, rosewood tip-top centre tables, mahogany cushion chairs, work-tables, oil-cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedstead, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, enclosed and marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpanes, quilts, clocks and candelabras, China, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve,

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The whole will comprise over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds best white granite and common ware, cut and pressed glassware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive and goods well packed for shipping.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, clothing, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,129 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Exton tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of the sale. This property lies about 10 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on the veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chilian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power mill-house containing six stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; an amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Ja.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITEFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COGGS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE.
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. RESTEAD,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR.
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COGGS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Ja.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Fromont,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry Bowen,	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D. Hennessey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:

Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 69 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS. No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 161 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857	$4,484,612 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78
Received for interest during year.	152,873 21
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99
Paid Claims, by death,	
repaid Jan. 1, 1857.	$53,000 00
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50 $287,413 30 — 407,504 69
	$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year	143,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858	$2,748,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 23
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	224,000 00
All any City (N. Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 pr. ct. Bds.	65,000 00
Annuity Bd, of State of Mas.	800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,351 43
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	964,205 23
Real Estate	26,278 88
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29 $2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858	$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date	1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1851, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856,) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL B. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN,	JOSE W. CONNIT.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
NOEL W. CONDIA, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
Jos. L. & J. P. Lord, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. Bradley, Mathematician.
Lewis C. Grover, Attorney and Counsel.
James Stewart, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
Joseph B. Jackson, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 18 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as recinded at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

James M. Motley, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Newburgh and Salem Railroad Companies: Propositions from the above-named Roads have been made for an amicable settlement of their difficulties. By a reorganization of said Road. The propositions are printed, and you are requested to call at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and receive a copy for your consideration. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.
No. 28 Exchange-place.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office Albany, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a country-seat in New Jersey, near New-York, worth three to four times the amount. Address box 3,068 Post-office, New-York City.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, now Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 15th inst., inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New-York, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
Feb. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

Winchester, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
Ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS," GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 6c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods here.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas Fine Groceries Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the trade. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder..... Penalty in Bond. $8,000
Section No. 7 Chenango Canal..... 6,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person, directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk of the County, Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of the said officers, as to the sufficiency of said sureties.

The persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278 of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal, or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract executed or any interest in the same, shall be assignable by any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will require all certificates of the amount of work done, materials furnished, repairs done and material delivered, as a security for the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made, or any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,600 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet D. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $5	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 3 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $10; 2 Cross Cut Saw $4	14 00
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stage Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 5	20 00
3 Scrapers, 4 16 152 Shovels, $150 4	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $23	123 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. Kibbee, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 56
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	6 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $5; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
6 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 50c.	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Stapers, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Manland Chisel, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $84; 6 Paddles, $1 50	93 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $31 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
956 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 Spokeshave Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Strap and 5 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $20; 3 Cap Collars, $3	23 00
2 Eyes, $4 66; 12 Wrists, $1 66; 2 Cant Hooks	9 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Files and Rasps, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into a contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the person proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank proposals and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 10 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLAPP, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1858

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUPHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD CHASE.

St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has sold out to his sons, EDWARD J. and JOHN A. DERAISMES, who will hereafter continue the business at No. 92 William-st., corner of Platt, on their own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of J. DERAISMES & CO., and those indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1858. J. F. C. DERAISMES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of J. DERAISMES & CO. having been dissolved, the undersigned (sons of J. Deraismes) will continue the business on their own account, under the firm of E. & J. DERAISMES. EDWARD J. DERAISMES.

New-York, Feb. 10 1858. JOHN A. DERAISMES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. O. ALCOTT,
JOHN J. FEASTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.

REUBEN HOYT,
JAMES QUINN.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 65 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE H. CLARK, } Printing Committee
A. S. PEMMERTEL, } of the
ROBERTA ADAMS, } Board of Education.
JOHN S. DALEECKER, }

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ARCTIC Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 21 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
A. D. Capt. E. D. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a cl

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRES.

The Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island Burned to the Ground.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

We mentioned in our second edition Saturday, that the Hospital on Blackwell's Island had been entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the private kitchen of the resident physician, and was discovered by one of the watchmen at 3½ o'clock Saturday morning. The alarm was immediately given. The two fire engines stationed on the Island were called into requisition, and the convicts being stationed in line, passed buckets of water from the river to the building. About fifty prisoners from the Work-house and Penitentiary were brought out and did good service but without avail. The inmates of the hospital, about 400 in number, were taken out with the utmost dispatch. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to remove any of the furniture and bedding.

From Dr. SANGER'S kitchen, which was situated in the basement of the middle building, the fire spread rapidly to the rooms above. The physicians of the institution, and their families and servants—in all about fifteen persons—occupied this part of the building. Most of them were, of course, asleep when the alarm was given. They had no time to dress themselves or to remove their valuables, but with the utmost expedition made their way out of the building. Their footsteps were hurried, probably, by their knowledge of the fact that in the second story of the middle building was situated the apothecary's shop, in which there were articles of a combustible character. The matron of the Hospital escaped from the building with difficulty. She was awakened when the alarm was first sounded, but, from some inexplicable cause, had retired again, and was in a sound doze, when the smoke became so dense, and the crackling of the flames so audible, that she was a second time aroused. She did not stop to don any garments other than the night-clothes which she had on, but rushed out on to the balcony of the second story and screamed for assistance. She was rescued from her perilous position by Mr. SIMPSON, the Engineer of the Almshouse, who ascended to the balcony on a ladder and brought her down.

There were about 530 patients sound asleep locked in the wings of the building, when the fire broke out. They were all saved. The doors were opened as soon as possible, and all who were able to walk made their hasty exit. Those who were too ill to help themselves were carried out by the officers of the Institution on the Island who were quickly on the ground. All the inmates of the hospital were soon placed in comfortable quarters. The men were taken to the workbonse, and the women were conveyed to the building formerly occupied as a manufactory of portemonnaies and razor-strops.

Meanwhile the flames had spread to the two wings of the hospital, and the whole building was in a blaze. A strong wind from the north-west prevailed, the engines were out of order, and all the efforts of the officers and convicts to save the building seemed to retard the progress of the flames but very little. By 8 o'clock the asylum was in ashes. Nearly all the personal property in the building was destroyed.

The Island Hospital, which, as we had occasion to mention about a week ago, had just been separated from the Penitentiary Hospital, of which it was formerly a part, to be appropriated to the treatment of patients afflicted with *syphilis* and other kindred diseases, was built in 1856–7. Public attention was first called to the building in 1851, when the Legislature had a dinner there and drank so freely that many of our readers have not yet forgotten what ridiculous speeches were made on the occasion. The building was situated on the southern end of the Island, between the new Small-pox Hospital and the Penitentiary. It was probably in a measure owing to its exposed position that it was consumed so quickly. The middle building was 75 feet long and 60 feet wide. The two wings, one on each side of the building, occupied by the officers of the Hospital, were each 125 feet long and 50 feet wide. One of them was occupied exclusively by female patients, and the other was appropriated to the use of diseased persons of the other sex. The Hospital would accommodate about 600 patients. The edifice was three stories high, and was built of stone. The cost of building it was about $250,000. It was clumsily constructed, and it is doubtful whether its destruction by fire has not prevented a more serious calamity. A small building, known as "Mayor Tiemann's Cookhouse," adjoining the Hospital, was, with difficulty, saved. The entire loss to the City is about $100,000, and is not covered by insurance.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

When the news of the disaster at Blackwell's Island was known at the Rotunda, the Board of Governors was immediately summoned, and those gentlemen, after short conference, left for the scene, in order to provide temporary and suitable accommodations for the dislodged inmates of the Hospital. His Honor the Mayor, who has been a prominent and active member of the Board during three years past, accompanied the party. It was found that the warden had been active in making the best arrangements in his power. Some of the sufferers had been drafted off to the Workhouse, and others to the Almsbouse.

It was decided that sheds should be built immediately, and in two or three weeks the patients will be accommodated in that way. A new bospital is to be erected, which possibly may be completed early in the Summer. It is certain that no time will be lost. There is stone on the spot, and all the available labor of the prisoners will be put in requisition. The building just destroyed was erected in 1846 by order of the Common Council, at an expense of $90,000. It was in many respects an inefficient structure, badly built, too small, and often requiring expensive repairs.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—On Saturday morning, a little before 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a green-house attached to the residence of MRS. SAML. SMITH, corner of Ninth-street and Eighth-avenne. The fire extended to the dwelling-house, the furniture of which was damaged to the extent of about $1,200—fully insured. A valuable collection of very rare plants was destroyed.

FIRE IN LEWIS-STREET.—On Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a fire occurred in the basement of the dwelling house No. 118 Lewis-street, occupied by FREDERICK MINT. It was soon extinguished. Loss, $25—no insurance.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—A fire was discovered at 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, by officer HYDROCK, of the Seventeenth Ward, in the cellar of the tenement house No. 200 Avenue A. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—MARY ANN WILLIAMS an Irish girl, living in Brooklyn, in attempting Friday evening to jump on to one of the Hamilton-avenne Ferry-boats, missed her foothold and fell between the bridge and the guards, fracturing her thigh. She was taken to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

"ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI."—This new dramatization (by Mr. J. F. POOL) of the popular story of this name, lately published in the New-York Sun, is to be presented at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and the full strength of the company appearing in the cast. The grand and gorgeously-beautiful comic pantomime of "Boreas; or, Aquilon, the Spirit of Air," is to be revived in all its brilliancy; in which all the favorite pantomime of the company will appear, together with the renowned Carlo Family, seven in number. The drama, entitled the "Galley Slaves" will also be performed for the first time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitnal constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and gives vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

MORE NOVELTY AT BARNUM'S!—MORE ENTERTAINMENT!—In addition to "The Pioner Patriot," repeated to-night, which commences the fifth week of its extraordinary popular production, they play "The Death of Eve," this afternoon, at Barnum's, with the celebrated little CARDELIA HOWARD and her parents in the leading parts. In future all the afternoon performances are to be made as attractive as those of the evening.

[Advertisement.]

$3.—New system, no classes, and great reduction; every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge.

GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

☞ AN Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop WAUGH is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Arrest of the Perpetrators—A Public Meeting Held and a Vigilance Committee Appointed.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturdsy evening, Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON, of Brooklyn, was attacksd by three ruffians at the door of STEPHEN SUOAR'S saloon, on Pierrepont near Fulton-street, and so badly injured thst he died between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

No person bnt those engaged in the attack, so far as is now known, saw the mortal blow given. Mr. SIMONSON was picked np a few minutes after insensible, and remained in that condition until he died. From different sonrces we gathsr the following particulars, which, so far as thsy go, are believsd to be reliable.

Just before the attack Mr. SIMONSON was sitting in the above-named saloon, in company with sevsral of his acquaintances. While he was sitting there five firemen, three of them named PATRICK LALLY, JOSEPH J. MALLON and GEORGE MCGARRY, came in, and called for drinks. As they entered the place LALLY remarked "Here is a nice set of —pots. I would like o take some of them." No reply was made o this, and he in a few minutes said "he could whip any son of a b—— in the house." At this Mr. SIMONSON stepped towards him, and in a conciliatory manner said, "Young man, you ought not to use such language here; there is no one here to whom it applies, nor is there any one here who wishes to fight." These remarks seemed to quiet LALLY, and the persons present drank together, at the invitation of Mr. SIMONSON. In a few minutes LALLY, MALLON and MCGARRY went out—and, shortly after, Mr. SIMONSON, hearing some noise at the door, went ont to see what the trouble was. He was next seen, insensible, upon the sidewalk, by Mr. NODINE, who keeps a livery stable next door to the saloon; he had apparently fallen from the door of the saloon down a flight of six or eight steps to the street. Just at this time the three parties above named were seen to run away, and LALLY'S cap was found near the body of Mr. SIMONSON. The alarm was at once given, when Mr. S. was taken into the saloon, and was subsequently taken on a litter to his residence, on Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The police of the First Precinct, hearing of the affair, immediately started in pursuit of the offenders. LALLY, who is An sistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, was shortly after arrested in the bonse of that company. He did not deny the charge made against him, but acknowledged that the cap found was his. He was committed to the cells of the First Precinct. MCGARRY and MALLON were traced to New-York and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning both were found in the house of Hose Company No. 27, on Reade-street. MALLON, who is member of that Company, was at once identified and brought to Brooklyn. MCGARRY was not identified at the time, and he crossed to Brooklyn soon after, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was arrested at a house on Myrtle-avenue, near Division-street.

To get at MCGARRY the officers had to break the door of the house down, and then found him concealed in bed under a woman. MALLON and MCGARRY both say that the fatal blow was given by LALLY. It appears that the three had been traveling together during the afternoon, and just before the murder, went in to examine Engine No. 14, on Pierrepont-street, and then invited two of the members of that Company into the saloon to take a drink. These two men, the moment they got their drinks, left, fearing, as they say, that there might be a disturbance. It is stated that LALLY, on his way to a fire before bis arrest, boasted that he had that night "taken" the biggest man in Brooklyn.

The news of this outrage spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a strong disposition manifested to lynch LALLY. Everything possible was done to save the life of Mr. SIMONSON. He only spoke once, and then cried out, "Help," "Help."

Yesterday morning Coroner COZINE took charge of the body and summoned the following Jury:

F. C. KIRBY, Foreman.

John C. Smith,	Samuel Foster,
Wm. W. Walsh,	John McDonald,
P. Burgess,	T. H. Walsh,
G. Baker,	Charles H. Smith,
J. E. Annan,	Stephen Cahoon.
W. O. Lewis,	

At the request of the Coroner, Drs. G. & A. COOKRAN and BALL, of the Police Department, held a *post mortem* examination. The result of this examination was, that they found that the temporal and other bones were fractured from the frontal bone to the base of the brain. There was a large extravasation of blood arising from the rupture of the meningeal artery. The wound on the inner corner of the left eye extended through to the roof of the mouth—a distance of one and a half inches—breaking in its passage the nasal bones; this wound also exposed the brain. He died from the effects of the extravasated blood and the fracture.

It is supposed that LALLY must have struck deceased with some sharp instrument, as the bone over the left eye, and the nose, clear through to the month, are broken, and the inside base of the skull. The wound bled freely; blood flowed from the ears, and a large quantity was thrown from the stomach.

The Coroner's Jury will proceed to take testimony in the case to-day.

So far as is now known, there was no motive whatever for this attack, further than a desire on the part of LALLY to injure somebody.

LALLY is a notorious rowdy, belongs to Engine Co. No. 5, and is one of a gang of rowdies who call themselves the "Forty Acre Crowd." He is about 22 years of age. Only a few weeks ago he beat a man, named PETER BERTINE, on Myrtle-avenue, so severely that he was confined to his house for several weeks. This attack was made without provocation, and yet Mr. BERTINE dares not make a complaint against LALLY, for fear of further violence from him or some of his gang.

GEORGE MCGARRY is another noted rowdy, and belongs to the same fire company and crowd as LALLY. He is only 20 years of age.

JOSEPH J. MALLON is Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 27, New-York. His antecedents are not so well known on this side of the river, but his appearance is decidedly against him.

MCGARRY tends bar at GASCOYNE'S, corner of Myrtle-avenne and Raymond-street.

LALLY is a plumber by trade, and works in that department in the Navy-Yard.

MALLON is also a plumber, and works with LALLY in the Navy-Yard.

The deceased was about 44 years old, a butcher by trade, and in 1856 was the American candidate for Sheriff. No man in Brooklyn, probably, had more sincere friends than GEORGE H. SIMONSON, and, as may well be expected, his murder has excited them very much. He was physically a powerful man, but peaceable and affable in his disposition, and was never known to pick a quarrel with any one; on the contrary, by his conciliatory manner he has prevented many disturbances: as a peace-maker he was every where well known, and none believed that he could ever have given any provocation for the attack.

It is stated, but with how much truth we cannot determine, that LALLY owed him a spite for interfering some weeks ago, while he (LALLY) was beating Mr. BERTINE. He leaves behind him a wife and married daughter, upon whom, as well as a numerous circle of acquaintances, this blow falls heavily.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday next.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The announcement of the death of Mr. SIMONSON, yesterday morning, caused the greatest excitement. It found vent, not in threats of violence, but in expressions of grief and sympathy, and a firm determination that the guilty parties should be found and properly punished. During the afternoon a public meeting was suggested, and it was agreed to meet in Gothic Hall at 7 o'clock. At that hour several hundred of the most respectable citizens of Brooklyn assembled.

On motion of Mr. WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex-Mayor HALL was called to the Chair, and ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. HALL then explained the object of the meeting to be to take some measures to ferrit out the assassins of Mr. SIMONSON, bring them to justice, and adopt some means for the protection of citizens from violence on the most public thoroughfares.

A motion was then made to appoint the following gentlemen as a Vigilance Committee to carry out the object of the meeting:

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Wm. Van Brunt, James K. Leggett, Daniel P. Barnard, Geo. L. Simpson, Rich. C. Underhill, John R. Oakley, James T. Leete, John P. Rolfe, Richard Martin, Andrew Desendorf, Winchest'r Brittan, Thomas Jerome.

On motion, Ex-Mayor HALL was added to the Committee.

A motion to attend the funeral of deceased in a body on Tuesday next, and to wear a badge of mourning on the left arm, was carried.

On motion of Mr. SEAMEN, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Committee.

It was understood that the Committee were to present suitable resolutions at the next meeting.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a shed and moulding-room attached to the Phenix Iron Railing Factory, on Court near Congress-street, were destroyed by fire. The building belongs to GEORGE W. STILWELL, and his loss is estimated at $2,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Farmer's Union Company of Athens, Penn.

There were two alarms of fire on Saturday evening, and one last evening, neither of which resulted in loss of property.

BURGLARY.—A honse on Oxford-street, near Myrtle-avenne, Brooklyn, was robbed by burglars Saturday night of a gold watch, a gold breastpin and ther articles of valne.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13.

$10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '50	101	
550	do	100⅝	
1,500	Indiana St. 5s	85	
2,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	88¼	
1,000	do	88	
2,000	Virginia 6s	93	
2,000	do	91⅛	
5,000	do	b60 92¾	
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	94	
50,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	
10,000	do	b60 84	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	79½	
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	79½	
12,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	94	
3,000	Erie RR. 3d mtbs '83	88	
4,000	do	87	
2,000	Erie RR. Bds. '75	75	
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	68½	
10,000	Hud. Riv. RR. 3d M	88	
1,000	Hud. Riv Con. Bds	84	
7,000	Har. RR. 1st Mtg.	83	
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S F. C. Bs	98¼	
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	95	
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	41	
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bs.	39	
7,000	do	39½	
4,000	do	39	
1,000	G. & C. 1st mtge.	95	
2	Bank of New-York	106	
105	P. M. Stmp. Co	57½	
100	do	b60 58	
75	Merchants' Bank	110¼	
20	Bank of Commerce	100¾	
20	Chatham Bank	87½	
5	Commonwealth B'k	90	
5	Imp. & T. Bank	99	
17	Continental Bank	88	
100	Gal. Fire Ins. Co	85	
5	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	113¾	
25	do	113	
6	do	112¾	
50	Penn. C. Co. ex. div	73	
400	Cumberland C. Co.	20	
200	do	b10 20¼	
400	N. Y. C. R. R.	b60 84	
50	do	opg 83¾	
40	do	c 83¾	
350	do	b30 83¾	
300	do	opg 83½	
160	do	s30 83¾	
110	Hudson River R. R.	22	
50	do	22¾	
20	Harlem Railroad	14	
10	do	13¾	
50	do	h10 13¾	
150	do	13¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	
10,000	do	b45 83¾	
5,000	do	b5 83½	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	95	
18	Shoe & Leather Bk.	110	
200	Canton Co	b30 22	
100	do	b60 22¾	
150	Cum. Coal Co	21	
50	do	20¾	
100	do	b30 21	
350	Har. R.R. Pref	21	
150	do	22	
350	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 83¾	
100	do	b60 84¼	
100	do. 1 day af.	opg 83¾	
6	do	84	
200	Erie Railroad	27½	
100	do	b3 28	
475	do	27½	
550	do	b3 28	
25	do	b10 28½	
18	Pacific M. S.S. Co	58	
50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23	
106	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	75¾	
250	do	b30 75¾	
150	do	b30 75¾	
200	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	b10 75¾	
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44¾	
300	Harlem R. R.	13¾	
100	do	13¾	
250	do	13¾	
200	Reading R. R.	s30 56¾	
200	do	b60 56¾	
200	do	56¾	
50	do	56¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 65	
20	do	64½	
20	do	65	
100	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	22¾	
10	M. So. & N. I. prf. St'k	38¾	
50	do	38¾	
75	do	39	
75	Panama R.	b30 100½	
50	do	s60 100	
50	do	s60 100¼	
150	do	100¾	
5	do	100½	
17	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	96	
25	do	95¼	
50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b30 86½	
650	do	86¾	
100	do	86⅝	
55	do	86¾	
50	do	b30 87	
100	C. & Tol. RR	43¾	
100	do	44	
100	do	s10 44	
100	do	44¼	
7	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75	
100	do	75⅝	
100	do	b10 75¾	
100	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	bs 75¾	
115	do	75¾	
100	do	s30 75¾	
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44¾	
300	Harlem R. R.	13¾	
100	do	13¾	
250	do	13¾	
200	Reading R. R.	s30 56¾	
200	do	b60 56¾	
200	do	56¾	
50	do	56¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 65	
20	do	64½	
20	do	65	
100	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	22¾	
10	M. So. & N. I. prf. St'k	38¾	
50	do	38¾	
75	do	39	
75	Panama R.	b30 100½	
50	do	s60 100	
50	do	s60 100¼	
150	do	100¾	
5	do	100½	
17	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	96	
25	do	95¼	
50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b30 86½	
650	do	86¾	
100	do	86⅝	
55	do	86¾	
50	do	b30 87	
100	C. & Tol. RR	43¾	
100	do	44	
100	do	s10 44	
100	do	44¼	
7	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75	
100	do	75⅝	
100	do	b10 75¾	
100	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	bs 75¾	
115	do	75¾	
100	do	s30 75¾	
100	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	75¾	
100	do	s30 75¾	
50	New-Jersey R. R.	122	
200	Har. R. R. Pref.	b30 22	
40	do	21	
100	Reading R. R.	56¾	
100	do	56⅞	
100	do	56	
100	do	56¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 65	
20	do	64½	
20	do	65	
100	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	22¾	
10	M. So. & N. I. prf. St'k	38¾	
50	do	38¾	
75	do	39	
75	Panama R.	b30 100½	
50	do	s60 100	
50	do	s60 100¼	
150	do	100¾	
5	do	100½	
17	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	96	
25	do	95¼	
50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b30 86½	
650	do	86¾	
100	do	86⅝	
55	do	86¾	
50	do	b30 87	
100	C. & Tol. RR	43¾	
100	do	44	
100	do	s10 44	
100	do	44¼	
7	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75	
100	do	75⅝	
100	do	b10 75¾	
100	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	bs 75¾	
115	do	75¾	
100	do	s30 75¾	
100	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	75¾	
100	do	s30 75¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$39,000	Missouri 6s	Flat 82¼@83½
$51,000	Missouri 6s	Flat 83¼@83½
$605	Atlantic Mntual Insurance Scrip of 1856.	91
$60	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.	78
$620	Sun Mntnal Insurance Scrip of 1852	70
$810	Sun Mutual Insursnce Scrip of 1853	60
$30	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854	48⅜
$5,000	Mason Co., Ill., 8 ₩ cent. Int. add.	52⅜@55
$4 000	St. Louis County, 6 ₩ cent. bds. Int. add.	85
$5,000	St. Louis City 6 ₩ cent. m. bds. Int. add.	75
$7,000	T. H. Alton & St. Louis R.R. 8s. Int. add.	39½
$5,000	Illinois Central R.R. Construc'n. Int. add.	95
$1,000	Peoria and Oquawka R. R. 8s. Int. add.	60
$2,000	Missouri 6s. Int. add.	82¾
$1,000	California 7s. Int. add.	80
$3,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. add.	38
$630	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857.	52
135	shares Third-avenue R. R.	95½
100	shares Oriental Bank	95½
30	shares Home Firs Ins. Co	143@146
51	shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	100
40	shares Security Fire Ins. Co	106
20	shsres Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	86½
10	shares American Exchange Bank	102⅝
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	102½
50	shares Phenix Bank	105½
30	shares Irving Bank	95⅝
10	shsres Ocean Bank	89
30	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	100¼@100½
21	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	96
40	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	58
100	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co	11

MONDAY, Feb. 15—A. M.

The California mail and treasure packet of Jsn. 20 arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, delivering, by manifest, $1,348,507 in bullion. In addition to this sum the steamer on the Pacific side brought down to the Isthmus of Panama $569,931 for England direct. The same packet, ast year, brought $1,097,807 for New-York, $102,000 for New-Orleans, and $323,101 for Eogland direct. The production at the mines goes on satisfactorily, and the present mail assures a little more activity, particularly in Breadstaffs, in the Ssn Francisco market. The papers also advise the final sanction of the Courts to the mode of adjusting the public debt, and a highly encouraging condition of the finances of the State. The new Treasurer entered upon his office in January with a balance paid over by his predecessor of $450,000, being the surplns revenue of the single year 1857, over and above the expenditures of the State. The adjustment of the Public Debt, as now legalized, will amount to about $3,900,000. All the old Bonds of the State must be surrendered to the authorities at Sacra mento before 1st of January, 1859, or, under the terms of the law, they become *null*, as an issue made without proper constitutional authority. The taxables of the State during the past year were from $113,000,000 to $131,000,000. The principal of the Public Debt is made less than 3 ₩ cent. of the taxables, and cannot be increased without an amendment to the Constitution.

The very irregular receipt and long delay of news from England the past week, created some little pause in the activity and bnoyancy of State and other dividend-paying stocks, usually influenced by foreign news. But prices for all these were steadily maintained, while the general list continued to the close on Saturday both improved in prices, and speculative in temper. The overdue dispatches from the *Niagara* at Halifax will probably be received in time for this morning's edition of our paper. The latest advices from London to the hour of writing this report are by the *North Star* from Southampton, to Wednesday, January 27. Increased firmness is noted in the market for American and Canadian securities. Sales of Illinois Central at 96, closing 97. Sales of New-York Central 8 ₩ cents. at 89½; New-York Central 6s hsld for 86 and the 7s for 94 ₩ cent. The shares held fo 78 ₩ cent. which is a further rise of 2 ₩ cent. in the pretensions of holders. The Erie shares continue to be quoted at 18@22; the Bonds of 1883 74@76 ₩ cent. The English Funds the same as quoted by the *Indian*. Money abundant and the Bank still accumulating Gold.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week is the lightest in the General Merchandise import recorded for a long time; the entriee being only $589,737. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total importation of the week is only $2,628,900 against $7,942,070 the corresponding week last year. The falling off since the current Treasury year set in on July 1, now reaches $21,445,510, nearly the whole deficit or $20,434,586, having occurred since the 1st January. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week past amounted to $865,156 against $1,074,202 same week last year. The direct export of Specie during the week was $48,850, against $48,216 same week last year; and *vid* Boston $200,000. against same sum in that direction the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,384,773 against $3,168,787 at the close of the previous week. The Bank reserve at the beginning of the week was on a falling average, and as the California remittance will count but one day in the average to be made up this afternoon, the probability is the official showing will be something under thirty millions of dollars, bnt with thirty-one millions really in bank this morning. The average on the last statement was $30,652,848. The export demand for Bullion this week is not expected to equal more than half the sum sent forward by the last direct Cunarder, and, from the present look of Foreign Bills, which have fallen a fraction below the full Specie point, the engagements for the *Arabia* on Wednesday may not exceed a million of dollars. The market for Money keeps easy, and comparatively cheap, particularly on demand loan and for prime short paper. There is some improvement in two or three branches of general trade, which is creating a little more fresh paper than was offering in January, but the amount scarcely equals the old engagements in other branches now running off. The Dry Goods people complain of a greatly diminished and very partially distributed demand for the Spring trade, though the received scale of importation shows that no other calculation was made by dealers in Foreign fabrics.

From the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st Jnly last, to the 31st January ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclnsive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109,949,000
Add two weeks in Fsb. '58	4,242,801
Total since July 1	$114,191,801
To same date last Treasury year	135,637,311
Deereased Importation this year	$21,445,510

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneons Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but exclnding Specie, amounted to

	$39,392,000
Add two weeks in February	2,212,472
Total since July 1 to date	$41,604,472
Against same time last Treasury year	50,597,648
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8,993,166

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to

	$26,707,000
Add two weeks in February	2,977,120
Total since July 1 to date	$29,684,120
Against same time last Treasury year	24,785,028
Increased Export Gold to date	$4,899,092

The receipts of Bullion from California, and of Foreign Gold from abroad, at this port, since 1st July.

Amount to	$29,794,976
Against same time 1857	26,388,483
Increased receipts of Gold	$3,406,493

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.		Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.
N. Y. Central	81¼@	83¾	Cumberland	19¼@	21
Erie	24½@	28	La Crosse	10⅜@	11½
Missouris	82¾@	83¾	Eries of '83	81	@88
Galena	61 @	87	Eries of '71	50	@58½
Reading	57⅜@	55¾	Eries of '75	61	@75
Rock Island	69½@	75¼	Californias	79	@79½
Panama	95	@100½	Mich. C. 8 ₩ cts.	96	@98¾
Pacific Mail	61 @	58	La Crosse L. Gt.	40	@38
Ill. Central	97¾@	97¾	Harlem	9¾@	13¾
Ill. Cen. Bonds	95 @	95	M. Southern	20	@22½

A large speculative business was done throughout the week, the circle of dealers having been considerably enlarged by outside orders to the regular commission brokers. The foregoing table is a fair index to the general upward course of the market. At one time Galena shares touched 88 ₩ cent.; Panama, 102½; Cumberland, 23; La Crosse, 12¾, and Harlem 17. They severally left off on Satnrday as quoted by the right-hand figure. The recent decline in Reading is mainly attributed to the inactivity of the stock in Philadelphia, and this in turn is ascribed to the dull prospect of the coal trade in the Schuylkill region. The general market closed firm, with a strong movement in Erie and New-York Central shares at the extreme advances.

We intimated, some days since, that the old Domestic Exchange and Stock house of CLARK, DODGE & Co. would resume business in a few days. The announcement of the firm, to this effect, appears on our advertising page this morning. The resumption of the St. Louie house is also announced. Both concerns were compelled to the suspension of prompt payments on the 3d October last, since when they have adjusted in full an eggregate liability, for their own and the account of their correspondents, of nearly five million dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises as follows for the exchange in gold of $5,000,000 for Treasury Bills, at the lowest rate of interest proposed for. No combination or conditional bid will be considered, and no fractional rate per cent. other than halves and quarters will be recognized. The ewards to be made on the 15th March, by which time the present issue of $6,000,000 in 3 ₩ cents. will probably be nearly exhausted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this department until the 15th day of March proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorise the issue of Treasury notes," approved 23d Decemher, 1857.

The Treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rates of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest, without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

We understand that a portion of the Savings Deposits in Bank have been carrying as much as 4 ₩ cent. interest, although most of the Banks profess to allow no interest on deposits to their dealers generally. We do not know that the 4 ₩ cent. exception was purposely made or continued to some of the Savings Institutions to defeat the employment of 3 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, but this purpose having been at last partially attained, we hear that the Savings offices are notified that no more than 3 ₩ cent. will be allowed at Bank after a certain date!

ILLINOIS CENTRAL, JANUARY, 1858.

| | | | |
|---

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2000 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE!

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 821 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Select Committee on Kansas.

Determination of the Majority to Stifle Investigation.

The Witness Wolcott Committed to Jail for Contempt.

Reorganization of the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts—New-York Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The House Select Committee on Kansas had a meeting this afternoon, and had a stormy time of it. The majority voted down every proposition looking to a fair investigation of the facts. It is evident that the intention is to override every consideration of common decency in order to stifle investigation, and to crowd a vote on the Kansas question before the facts can be brought out.

It is understood that the Douglas Postmaster at Chicago will be supplanted to-morrow by the appointment of his predecessor, or a man named CARPENTER.

The witness WOLCOTT is in jail. His friends say that he will stay there until the House is tired of it.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Senator SEWARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate to reorganize the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, so that the several States shall be represented by Judges in those Courts more nearly on the basis of their federal population, while the administration of justice shall be made more speedy and efficient. It is understood that Mr. SEWARD thinks the Supreme Court is the slavery citadel to be stormed.

Mr. WALCOTT, the recusant witness, was this evening transferred to the Marshal for the District of Columbia, for confinement in jail in obedience to the order of the House.

The Senate have confirmed Mr. JEWETT as Marshal for the Northern District, and Mr. BIRDSALL as Naval Officer of New-York.

An ineffectual motion was made to remove the injunction of secresy on the speeches and proceedings attending the confirmation of Mr. SEDGWICK, as District-Attorney of New-York. They involve the merits of New-York politics, and the reasons that led to the removal of Mr. MCKEON.

The indications are that the new code of laws of the District of Columbia, voted on to-day, will be rejected by a large majority.

The commander of the ship *John Adams*, writing from Valparaiso under date Dec. 30, informs the Navy Department that the ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, foundered at sea Nov. 25. The general appearance of the vessel was such as to lead to the conclusion that the officers and crew were taken off by a friendly sail.

Official advices from New-Granada state that the people there were quietly organizing a new federal system of government. The treaty between Granada and the United States was submitted to Congress on the 1st of February.

SANTA ANNA was daily expecting to be formally recalled to Mexico.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, complaining of the abuses to females by officers of ships, and gave notice that he would introduce a bill relating to the subject.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling for the President's instructions to Mr. MEADE, Minister to Brazil, previous to his departure.

Mr. HOUSTON presented resolutions from the Legislature of Texas praying for an investigation of the charges against Judge WATROUS during the present session.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Indiana contested election was taken up. Mr. HAMLIN urged the importance of immediate action.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, a resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for increasing the facilities of refining gold for coinage at the San Francisco mint.

The resolutions in the Indiana Contested Election cases were considered.

Mr. HAMLIN thought that it was remarkable, that after the Committee on Elections had reported resolutions directing the taking of testimony, the Senate should repeatedly refuse to consider the resolutions. He read Mr. MASON'S remarks on the admission of Minnesota, and Mr. BAYARD'S arguments on the admission of Kansas, to show the importance of deciding the question, before considering the admission of new States.

Mr. BENJAMIN argued in favor of the Committee's resolution.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the testimony sought was immaterial and ought not to be admitted.

Mr. TOOMBS advocated the resolution directing the taking of testimony.

Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it.

Mr. STUART suggested the passage of a resolution limiting the time for taking testimony.

Mr. HUNTER moved the postponement of the subject until to-morrow. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In the report of Thursday's Senate proceedings it is stated that Mr. PUGH made strong points against the resolution providing for payment for printing the "Dred Scott" decision. The statement was incorrect. He objected to the copyright clause only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. WARREN asked, but the House refused, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution confining the debates in the Committee of the Whole strictly to the subject pending, and setting apart three evenings in each week for general discussion.

A resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating $35,000 to meet the expenses of the several investigating Committees, was passed.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to introduce a bill requesting the President to negotiate for the purchase of the British North American Provinces and Cuba, the people of said Provinces to regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. CLINGMAN suggested adding "and the rest of mankind."

The House refused to suspend the rules by Ayes 10.

Mr. WOLCOTT appeared with a written statement disclaiming any intention to contemn the authority of the House, but denying the right of the Committee to require answers to questions not within the scope of their duties, viz., the investigation of charges against members of the last House, in connection with the Tariff bill. He had been legally advised not to answer questions criminating himself, unless opportunity was granted him to be heard in his defence. He defended his position at great length.

Mr. BURROUGHS interrupted the reading of the document, saying he had heard enough.

Mr. CLEMENS asked whether the opinion was signed REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. STANTON offered a resolution declaring that Mr. WOLCOTT has failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and be kept in close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions.

Mr. STANTON said that the power to inquire necessarily implied the power to compel witnesses to produce all essential evidence. The House had, by the common law, the right to punish witnesses for contempt. It was proved that $58,000 came into the hands of Mr. WOLCOTT, perhaps innocently, but subsequently it might have been applied to corrupt purposes. The Committee have the right of knowing what became of the money.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, ineffectually moved to table the whole subject.

The resolution was passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 133 against 55.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

The Nomination of Auditor—Candidates for Regent of the University.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

The report that the Governor has decided to nominate Mr. LEAVENWORTH as Auditor has no official foundation. Gov. KING has decided to nominate a Republican for that office, but has not made known the gentleman's name.

The Americans have nominated, as their candidate for Regent of the University, Hon. LORENZO BURROWS, late Comptroller.

The Republicans met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening. Senator PATTERSON was Chairman and GEORGE WALFORD, Secretary.

An informal ballot for Regent of the University resulted as follows:

Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New-York	28
Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans	19
D. H. Cochrane, of Albany	7
A. W. Bradford, of New-York	2

L. H. Morgan, Otis Allen and L. Linklaen, 1 each.

On the second ballot Mr. Burrows received 31 and Mr. Bryant 29.

Mr. DIVEN, who nominated Mr. BARROWS, paid a high compliment to Mr. BRYANT, declaring that the nomination could confer no honor on him, but that while he would confer honor on the Board if elected, expediency dictated the nomination of Mr. BARROWS, whose devotion to freedom he (DIVEN) answered for.

On the formal ballot Mr. BURROWS received a majority of the votes, and was declared nominated.

The Democrats have nominated JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings County.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the transaction of some important business, went into Committee of the Whole on local bills, and on rising adjourned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

Attorney-General TREMAIN'S opinion on the 12th section of the metropolitan law is as follows:

The 12th section, to which the resolution refers, provides that "no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the police force."

By Sec. 32 of said act the Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, were required to continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of the act, and accoroing to the regulations of the departments of New-York and Brooklyn until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under that act, or when it was declared that the said Police should hold office and do duty under the provisions of said act and as members of the Police force of the "Metropolitan Police District" thereby constituted.

Section 33 provides that the Board of Police should remove from office any of the present members of the Police Departments of New-York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section 7 of that act, but should proceed in the manner prescribed in said 7th section.

Section 7 declares that no person should be appointed to office or hold office on the police force who could not read and write the English language, or who was not a citizen of the United States, or who should not have resided within the Metropolitan Police District during a term of five years next preceding his appointment, or who should have been convicted of crime.

The same section also provided that no person should be removed from office, except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police Commissioners, and after an opportunity should have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

It is my opinion that there is nothing either in the 12th section of said act, or any other part thereof, inconsistent with the appointment of persons composing the police force of the City of New-York at the time of the passage of said act, unless such persons have been removed for cause, according to the provisions of the 7th section. Prior to such removal, the service of written charges preferred against the officer to the Board of Police, and an opportunity to be heard in his defence, were jurisdictional facts. Any order of removal, made without a compliance with these prerequisites, would be illegal and void.

A legal removal, however, "for cause," would constitute a disqualification to any reappointment by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force.

LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

Seventy members were present.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a list of the Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. The amount of the securities withdrawn from Sept. 30, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858, is $3,274,708 42, and the amount deposited for the same time, $342,148.

Among the petitions presented were several relative to the location of the piers of the North and East River steamboats, and for an act regulating the rate of railroad freights.

Mr. ENOS reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to rescind the opening of Albany-street, in New-York.

Mr. MCNETT had leave to withdraw the petition asking extraordinary privileges for Irishmen on the ground of the signatures being forgeries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DECKMAN, to amend the Act of 1857 relative to Harlem Bridge at the terminus of Third-avenue, by requiring the counties of New-York and Westchester to bear the expense of maintaining and repairing, and rebuilding, when necessary, such bridge.

Mr. HAGGERTY moved a preamble and resolution repudiating the idea that the vote of the members of the Assembly should be taken as a test of any man's political sentiments upon any political question, and declaring it a mere vote of courtesy. Laid over.

The House then took up the Governor's Message but, without action, reported progress.

The House transacted no other business of importance and then adjourned.

A Row—Two Men Shot.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 15.

At Indianapolis, on Saturday night, two Irishmen entered a liquor saloon, and being refused liquor attempted to raise a disturbance with the persons present. The barkeeper, named HOHL, and a man named CASTILLO interfered to prevent a fight, when the Irishmen fired into the crowd. CASTILLO was shot twice, and died last night. HOHL was also shot twice, and is not expected to live. There is much excitement in consequence of the affair, and lynch-law is talked of. One of the Irishmen was arrested.

Defalcation, etc., etc.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

Recent developments show GEORGE SMISER, late Collector of St. Louis County, to be a defalter to the amount of $160,000.

Messrs. MCLEAN, SHERRARD and MARSHALL, Governor elect of Kansas, arrived here last evening from Kansas, but they bring no news.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate have defeated the bill consolidating the Northwestern with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH AT MIDDLETOWN POINT BY FIRE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Monday, Feb. 15.

The new Baptist Church at Middletown Point, two miles from this place, took fire yesterday morning just before the services had commenced, and was totally destroyed. Loss quite heavy, and no insurance. The fire originated in the ceiling near the stove-pipe. The dwelling-house adjoining the church, belonging to ABRAHAM COTTRELL, also took fire and was destroyed; mostly covered by insurance. The printing office of the New-Jersey *Weekly Times* also took fire, but was subdued without much damage to the building.

FIRE AT THE ALFRED ACADEMY.

ALFRED, N.Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

The ladies' building of the Alfred Academy was burned down yesterday morning. Its contents were nearly all saved. The loss is about $4,000, and the insurance $1,000. The other departments of the school go on as usual.

FIRE IN FREDERICKTON, N. B.

ST JOHN, N. B., Monday, Feb. 15.

A fire which broke out in the house of Mr. WILSON, near the Barker House, in Fredericton, yesterday morning, destroyed seven houses and a blacksmith's shop. A man named A. TAYLOR and his wife were burned to death.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

In consequence of the appointment of a new Justice, it was ordered that the following allotment be made:

For the First Circuit, Nathan Clifford; for the Second, Samuel Nelson; for the Third, Robert G. Grier; for the Fourth, Roger B. Taney; for the Fifth, Jno. A. Campbell; for the Sixth, James A. Wayne for the Seventh, Jno. McLean; for the Eighth, John Catron; and for the Ninth, Peter V. Daniel.

No. 62—Hyde and Ogden *vs.* Henry L. Stone. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs and interest.

No. 34.—Cyrus McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.* Argument continued for the appellees.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs* Henry S. Buckner. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.

No. 48.—Wm. B. Grant *et al, vs.* Cornelius Perlion, *et al.*—Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit for the Southern District of New-York with costs.

No. 40—Wm. Hungerford *vs.* John Ligerson. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court of Wisconsin, with costs.

No. 64—Wm. B. Dean *vs.* Nathan Mason *et al.* Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island for further proceeding.

Southern Steamers.

THE STAR OF THE SOUTH AND THE THOMAS SWANN AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 15.

The *Star of the South* arrived here in 72 hours from New-York. All well.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here early this morning.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, arrived here from New-York at 4½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Bay State Mills Corporation.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Judge THOMAS, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a perpetual injunction on the Bay State Mills Corporation, and dissolving the Company. Receivers are to be appointed by the creditors.

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Peninsular Bank of this city resumed business to-day.

Burning of a Church.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 15.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at Annapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. It was one of the oldest churches in the State. The fire caught from one of the flues.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Items of News from Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The British steamer *Valdivia* was wrecked near Maule on the 11th ult.; passengers and crew saved.

The Chilian war steamer *Maria Isabel* was lost a few days since in the Straits. She had gone to relieve the Sardinian bark *George*; struck sunken rock, and all hands had just time to save their lives, getting on board the vessel they went to rescue, in which they arrived here safely 36 hours ago.

The American sloop-of-war *John Adams* is here at anchor. So is the British line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, waiting her relief by the *Ganges* from England.

An American, named DOWARD, died here a few days ago at the hospital. He came from Lima, where he had been a railroad contractor. He was from Western New-York, and had been in California.

In the railroad from this to Santiago a change has been made. A new company has been formed for the part not completed, and the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. BARNARD, an American engineer, very recently arrived from the United States.

It is greatly to be hoped the new line of American steamers for this coast may be established. As Congress will meet so soon we trust the appropriation will be made, so as to encourage an enterprise so desirable.

At present this country is undergoing the worst commercial crisis it has ever experienced. What will be the result remains to be seen; though there is reason to hope the hardest of it may have passed, and that the new year will bring new prosperity.

The promise of crops is excellent north and south, and it is hoped flour will come down. It has long been from $5 to $6 the cwt. T.

Hon. Erastus Corning's Vote in Congress.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When a paper of the pretensions of the NEW-YORK TIMES allows its regular Albany Legislative correspondent to charge that Mr. CORNING sold his vote on the Lecompton question, for the purpose of transferring to a Bank in which he was interested the deposits of the Pension Agency of this city, and of obtaining a second-class foreign mission for his relative, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Esq., it may be well to direct public attention to the baseness to which partizan hate can stoop.

In the first place, the Government has nothing to do with the designation of the Bank in which the Pension Agency shall keep its funds. It furnishes the necessary funds to the Pension Agent, takes ample security from him and he keeps them in such place of safety—either his private vault, or the vault of a Bank—as he pleases. We suppose the allusion of the TIMES is to the transfer of the Pension funds to the Bank of the interior by the action of the Pension Agent—a Bank in which Mr. CORNING has not a cent of interest and with which he has no connection, and of the change of the funds in question to which he had no knowledge, until the arrangement was consummated.

In reference to the allusion to Mr. PRUYN, it may be as well, since the subject has been thus referred to, to state all the foundation there is for any gossip on the subject. Upon the incoming of the present Administration, no Cabinet officer being taken from this State, the impression prevailed quite extensively that a first-class mission would be awarded to the State, and we have it from reliable authority that all of the Democratic Senators and members of the last Legislature signed a request to the President for the appointment of Mr. PRUYN to the mission to Berlin. But the President, in distributing his diplomatic appointments, found it necessary to assign this mission to the Northwest, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was appointed. During all this time Mr. PRUYN was in Europe, and did not return until this appointment had been made. This is all that has taken place in relation to a foreign appointment for Mr. PRUYN. There has been no application in his behalf for a second-class mission, and none for a diplomatic position, except that at Berlin. When Gov. WRIGHT was appointed the subject was dropped. Thus much it is due both to Mr. CORNING and Mr. PRUYN that we should say, in answer to charges on this subject put forth by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Books of the Auditor's Office.

From the Atlas and Argus.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

I noticed an editorial article in this day's New-York *Tribune*, charging, upon information, that the books in the Auditor's Office of the Canal Department are one year in arrear. Not wishing, at this *particular juncture*, to rest under an imputation of this sort, I desire to say that the *Tribune* has been misinformed, and that the statement is not true, as must be apparent to any one who knows that two Reports from the Department, for the last fiscal year, have already been sent to the Legislature.

There are some facts connected with this subject that transpired under my predecessors, which need not now be stated. Will you allow me, through your paper, to put myself entirely right, on this subject, before the public? Yours, N. S. BENTON.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Location of the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

To-day, the Territorial Legislature has made commendable progress in the dispatch of bills, giving exclusive privileges to whoever was so fortunate as to get their measures before the respective Houses for action. The business has been accumulating upon the Committees to an unprecedented extent, and until this week, but few bills have been put upon their final passage. They now find the session is drawing to a close, and that they must either go home to their constituents with but a scanty, patched-up code, or they must take the opposite extreme and hurry off bills by the bushel, without either consideration or debate. In about six hours, to-day, the House had passed *between eighty and ninety bills*, and since noon, the Council has passed *over seventy bills*. They just set the mill to grinding, and then kept the hopper full, not seeming to care for the result. Sometimes the bills would receive only two votes on their final passage—others received four and six in a House of forty members.

This evening both Houses are in session. The Council are considering private bills, and will doubtless pass as many as their voting capacities will allow of in the short hours they are in session. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill entitled "An act to remove and permanently locate the seat of Government."

The motion was made that all the towns that were competing for the Capital, should be nominated by their friends severally, when some twenty towns were nominated, including all the towns in Kansas of any prominence. The ayes and nays were called upon an informal ballot, when the tally stood for Lawrence, 5; Leavenworth, 4: Topeka, 6; and other towns without number one and two each. On the second ballot the vote was for Topeka, 8; Lawrence, 6; Leavenworth, 6; Grasshopper Falls, 4, Ossawatomie, 3; Emporia, 4; Manhattan, 2; and few other towns one each.

A lengthy debate then followed, in which the merits and demerits of all the competitors were fully canvassed. The annexing of the Cherokee country was alluded to as a thing probable, and as an argument in favor of locating the capital south of the Kansas River. On the other hand, friends of the Nebraska annexation project came forward with the logical arguments for locating the capital either in or north of the Kansas Valley. Emporia on the south and Grasshopper Falls on the north received a large share of attention in the debate. Three or four more ballotings took place, when a new vein was opened in the debate. Several members took the position that the Legislature was bribed by a direct interest in some paper town, for the purpose of securing the capital thereby. Those who spoke said *they knew* what they affirmed. They too had been approached in the same way, but would be true to the Free-State Party, rather than sell it out for a few corner lots. The gerrymandering that had been going on the last few days was a disgrace to any Free-State man, and would leave a lasting stain upon the whole Party if it was not thwarted in the bud. Every man who was engaged in it *was marked*, and would never be sent to another Legislature, for this transaction would all be given to the world. They were all in favor of moving the capital from Lecompton, but it was urged that every sound Free-State man should vote for Topeka as the permanent capital, and that the people expected this would be done when they elected this body last October. The most scorching censures were bestowed without fear of contradiction, and intense feeling was exhibited upon both sides.

At length the balloting was resumed, and on the seventh ballot a majority of all the votes were cast for an unknown and unheard-of town, named Minneola. The ballotings, after the second, were as follows:

	BALLOTS				
	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
Topeka	8	8	9	12	11
Lawrence	6	6	4	5	6
Leavenworth	4	3	4	4	—
Ossawottomie	3	2	1	—	—
Grasshopper Falls	4	3	4	—	—
Manhattan	3	2	—	—	—
Emporia	3	3	2	—	—
Palmyra	1	—	—	—	—
Minneola	3	9	11	15	19

That the roll may be preserved to posterity, I will give the names of the nineteen voting for the Legislative Oxford, hereafter known as Minneola: Messrs Barry, Bassett, Curtis, Columbia, Danford, Hanna, Hattersheidt, Jenkins, Keller, Moore, McClure, Mitchell, Owens, Orr, Reynard, Still, Seymour, Stuart and Shannon.

On the first ballot, this mushroom prodigy received one vote; on the second it received two; and then its destiny was onward and upward, as the above figures prove, to "a glorious victory."

Mr. LOCKHART, of Johnson County; and Mr. WHEELER, of Doniphan, washed their hands of the vile corruption, in such a manner as to bring down deafening applause from the lobby, as well as from the *better* side of the House. In their remarks it was stated that this wholesale bribery commenced at the extra session in Lecompton last December; that a paper was there drawn up setting forth that "we, the undersigned," will pay the sums set to our several names for the purpose of purchasing two or more quarter-sections of land in the vicinity of Centropolis, for the purpose of locating the seat of Government on the same, and that PERRY FULLER, R. GILPATRICK and —— be a Board of Commissioners to locate and purchase the above land, and lay it off into lots, streets, &c., and that each subscriber shall become a joint proprietor in said town.

To this paper some *thirty members* fixed their names, together with *ten* outsiders, signing $50 each, and at length when some member had the honesty to expose the swindle, they *professed* to abandon it. It remained thus inactive, apparently, until it came forth under a new name to-night, as the young giant in the race for the first honor in the Territory. It now appears that during the present session a charter was quietly granted an association called the "Minneola Town Company," with power to locate 320 acres of land in Franklin County, with all the usual privileges of a private corporation, but it was not generally known at the time that this charter had any reference to the Lecompton speculation. The whole scheme is now exposed and a more palpable scheme of political corruption was never known in any State or country. It seems that over half of the members of the House are stockholders in a town that has no other existence than a *floating charter*, that can be located anywhere in a county; still they vote to oblige all the officers connected with the State Department to remove on the first of July next to this.

The fate of the bill in the Council is not known. The Governor will, of course, veto it, as he should do, and then the tug will come on a two-thirds vote.

RANDOLPH.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 15	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	N. W.	32°as	Cloudy.
Washington	P. M.	W.	39°as	Sunny
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	W.	39°as	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	36°as	Snowing.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	18°az	Cold.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M	W.	0	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	W.	7°az	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	A M	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
St. John, N. F	A. M	N. W.	22°bz	Harbor frozen.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	A. M	—	28°az	Clear and cold.
Bonnelsville	A. M	W.	23°az	Clear.
Elmira, N.Y.	A M	N.	20°az	Good sleighing.
Port Jervis N.Y.	A. M	—	24°az	Clear.
Newburg, N.Y.	A. M	W.	20°az	Blustering.
Montrose, Pa.	A. M	—	14°az	Windy.
Great Bend	A. M	N.	18°az	Clear and cold.
Rochester, N.Y.	A. M.	—	23°az	Foot of snow.
Buffalo, N.Y.	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear and cold.
Auburn, N. Y	P. M.	W.	19°az	Cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Albany, N.Y.	P. M	N.	14°az	Hazy.
New-York	P. M.	—	20°az	Cold and clear.
Cleveland, O	A. M.	N. W.	23°az	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	32°az	Clear and pleasant.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	58°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten	A. M.	E.	37°az	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M	E.	36°az	Cleer.
Boston Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M	N. W.	11°az	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	14°az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	16°az	Clear.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET (BROOKLYN) HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—Important Discrepancy in Medical Testimony—The Post Mortem Examination—Testimony of Drs. Ayres, Cochran and Tucker, and Messrs. Perry and Story.

The excitement caused by the death of Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON at STORY'S saloon, No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, did not abate yesterday. The friends of the deceased have retained the legal services of Ex-District-Attorney UNDERHILL, and by consent of the District-Attorney he is associated with that officer in ferreting out the perpetrators of the outrage. The friends of the accused, PATRICK LALLY, GEORGE MCGARRY and JOSEPH J. MALLON, have secured the services of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.

Coroner COZINE, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, held an inquest in the Health Office, City Hall. Hundreds of citizens visited the Hall, anxious to listen to the proceedings, but all were excluded except those who had some business there. A platoon of the Third Precinct Police preserved order, and, notwithstanding the great rush and excitement, there was no disturbance whatever.

The following is the Coroner's Jury:

F. C. KIRBY, Foreman.

John C. Smith,	Wm. W. Walsh,	P. Burgess,
G. Baker,	J. E. Annan,	W. O. Lewis,
Sam'l Foster,	John McDonald,	T. H. Walsh,

Charles H. Smith, Stephen Cahoon.

District-Attorney SCHUMAKER was present during most of the proceedings, accompanied by R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq. The latter gentleman examined the witnesses, at the request of the Coroner.

Mr. BUSTEED, counsel for the accused, was also present, and, by permission, put several questions to one of the witnesses, but the Jury objecting to his continuing the examination, at his request the answers made to him were stricken from the minutes.

The following is

THE TESTIMONY:

Stephen B. Story, sworn—I reside in Bond-street, near Fulton-avenue; I keep a public house, at No. 126 Pierrepont street; have been intimate with George H. Simonson for many years; on Saturday last he came to my house, about three o'clock P. M.; I met him near Fulton-street, and went back with him; he remained at my house until half past five o'clock P. M., when five men came in together; Mr. Simonson, with his friends, was about midway of the bar-room, a part in the front room, and a part in the back part of the back room; the bar is in the back room; William Van Voorhies, Charles Hamilton, Hicks Post, Thomas Mercline, came into my house with the deceased; afterwards others came in, William Wright, Mr. Williams, Daniel Remsen, Samuel Raymond, William Greene. F. J Nodine, Mr. Perkins, W. M. Morris and John M. Perry—these are all the names I can recollect now; some of these persons left before the affair occurred; about half past five o'clock five men came in; one said his name was Pat Lally, and that he was Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, and could lick any son of a b—h in the house; there was also a young man named Draper, and another named Wood, both of Engine Company No. 14, and they left as soon as Lally made the abusive expression; Mr. Simonson was in the back room, and Lally and his friends were by the bar; Lally was leaning on the bar when he used the expression; the deceased walked towards Lally, and said, "My friend, you ought not to talk so; there is no such person here"—in a pleasant manner, and it all passed off pleasantly; they stood talking sociably together after that; have heard the two others with Lally were McGarry and Mallon; these three remained; I knew the two that went out, but did not know the others who remained; they then drank (Lally, McGarry and Mallon), then Mr. Perkins treated; after the first expression they used, no improper language was used; they manifested no disposition to fight after that; I was called down stairs about a quarter to 7 o'clock; remained there a few minutes and came up again; they were all in the front room then; heard Lally say that he did not say that he could beat any man in the house, but that he could beat any man at a game of "crib;" he was talking to the deceased; he did not appear excited or angry; I asked all there to take a drink with me; all drank but deceased, who took a cigar; deceased then bid the three parties good night at the hall door; saw him shaking hands with them; he shook hands with each of the three, Lally, McGarry and Mallon; he shook hands with Lally last; they appeared to be pleasant and agreeable; deceased then turned towards the stove in the front room, and in about a minute the hall door opened five or six inches, and some one who I could not see, said there was a crowd on the sidewalk or stoop, I think, and the door was shut again; then deceased went to the front window and raised the curtain to look out, and dropped it again, (I suppose he could not see,) and went slowly to the hall door, walked out and closed it behind him; the next that I knew, Mr. Nodine, who keeps the livery stable next door, opened the door and said "there is some one either hurt or murdered at the foot of the stoop;" there are ten steps to the stoop; I went down the stoop and saw deceased; did not think who it was until I went to him—then recognized him; his head was towards Clinton-street, and his feet towards Fulton-street; his face was towards the stoop; he was on the sidewalk near the stoop; he was senseless at the time, lying partly on his side, and bleeding very freely from the mouth and nose; Mr. Nodine, Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Post and others, carried him into my house—first into the bar-room; before Mr. Nodine came in heard no one fall, nor any one go down stairs; we were talking and laughing in the bar-room; my attention was not particularly called to his going out; the carriages going in and out of Nodine's stable, next door, make some noise, so that I should not notice any ordinary noise. *To a Juror*—The three persons named had time to get to Fulton-street before Mr. Simonson went out, if they had gone direct; heard the voice when the door opened, and some one said there was a crowd outside; did not know the voice; it was not familiar to me; the body remained in the bar-room until Drs. Cochran and Ayres came in, and it was then taken up stairs; this affair happened about 7 o'clock; the Drs saw the body in the same condition it was found with the exception of washing the face perhaps; the body was then taken home; saw Mr. Nodine and his two men with deceased when I went out; one of Mr. Nodine's men said, "Here is a cap I found on the stairway which leads to the stable;" his name is "Jim;" I took the cap, hung it up behind the bar, and subsequently gave it to an officer who said he was attached to the Chief's office; it was a plush cap; Mr. Simonson died at his residence twenty-seven minutes of five o'clock A. M., Sunday.

To Juror—I was not there when he died, but saw him dead, and his son-in-law told me when he died. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not see any one put out of my place that afternoon; heard John M. Perry saying something about it. *To Juror*—The two men at work for Mr. Nodine were the only persons near the body when I went out; Mr. Nodine went down the stairs just ahead of me. *To Mr. Underhill*—There was nothing to indicate intoxication about any of the persons in my place. *To Juror*—Lally was not intoxicated. *To Mr. Underhill*—Lally was looking at the parties who were standing in the room when he used the offensive expression. *To Juror*—His manner was that of a daring way; understood it as a challenge or menace. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not hear any remark but that one of an offensive nature from any one; he might have talked in the position he was found; the injury appeared to be in the inner corner of the left eye; there was considerable blood; he was bleeding from the nose and mouth; he was taken home on a bier; there was a general excitement, and I could not tell who carried him home; Mr. Voorhies was one; blood flowed from the wound over the eye.

Daniel Ayres, M. D., sworn—I am a practising physician and surgeon in this city; knew the deceased in his lifetime; was called upon to attend him last Saturday night, a little after dusk, by strangers; found the deceased in the bar-room, at Mr. Story's house, his feet towards Pierrepont-street; he was insensible, bleeding freely from the left ear, and his face and clothing were besmeared with blood; he had a wound over the left eyebrow, or rather extending from the left eyebrow towards the nose, about an inch long; a smaller wound beneath the former and over the lachrymal sack of the same eye; there was likewise an abrasion of the skin over the eyebrow; he was removed to the second story; did not see him again until 10½ o'clock that night, at his house in Dufield-street; he had vomited blood in considerable quantities several times; I saw him vomit; his pulse was very weak; his skin was cold, his pupils dilated, insensible, and we made up our minds that he had fractured his skull, and that in all probability the case would prove fatal before morning; I left there between 11 and 12 o'clock; saw him next day at 12 o'clock—dead; I made the *post mortem* examination with Dr. George Cochran, on Sunday noon. Witness then read from a paper as follows:

Notes made at a *post mortem* examination of the body of George H. Simonson, at No. 177 Duffield-street, on Sunday noon, Feb. 14, 1858: Face bloated, and very much tumified about the upper lip, nose and left eye; ecchymosis upon the right side of the upper lip, over the bridge of the nose, and extending to the left ear; an abrasion of the skin above the left orbit, and a wound extending from the internal edge of the left eyebrow, and over the orbitar ridge, to the root of the nose, and terminating at the junction of the nasal bones with the internal angular process of the frontal bone; also an irregular and lacerated wound, about two lines in diameter over the lachrymal sack of the same eye; a probe passed through these wounds comes in contact with fragments of the broken nasal and lachrymal bones, and easily communicates with the ethmoid cells; both pupils were moderately dilated, and indications of hemorrhage from the left ear, which has been copious since the injury; extravasation of blood underneath and into the substance of the temporal muscle of the left side—covering fracture extending from the prominence of the left parietal bone, downwards through its anterior inferior angle, across the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum medius; the dura mater contains two lacerations, respectively one inch and half an inch in length, extending across and dividing the middle meningeal artery of the left side, and corresponding with the position and course of the fracture; a large clot of blood occupies the left sub-parietal and temporal regions beneath the dura mater, spreading over the entire left hemisphere of the brain, and downwards beneath the base to the opposite side, at which point the substance of the middle lobe of the right hemisphere is found lacerated and disorganized; there is no doubt, in my opinion, that death has been caused by laceration and compression of the brain, with fracture of the skull.

To Mr. Underhill—The wounds upon the face are not, in themselves, serious, nor can I discover that any special instrument has been employed in their production; a sharp or blunt instrument, or even a firm fist, could equ

THE MORMON REBELLION.

Origin of the Discontent at Salt Lake—Unwise Appointments by the Federal Government—Excesses of U. S. Troops During their Residence in Salt Lake City in 1854—Determination of the Mormons to Keep out Troops for the Future—Will there be any Fighting?

From our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

President BUCHANAN is correct, in the statement in his late Message, that there is reason to believe that Gov. YOUNG has long contemplated his present rebellious attitude. To prove this, and give your readers a clearer view of causes that have hastened the rebellion, it will be necessary for me to state, at length, some circumstances preceding the present state of affairs.

To facilitate a speedy organization of the Territory of Utah, most of the first appointments of officers by President FILLMORE comprised Mormons. Some of these were subsequently removed, and Gentiles appointed to the vacancies. Since that time the Mormons have been wroth because the officers have not been selected entirely from their own midst. When we consider the limited number of men of affirmed capacity and experience for such offices in a new Territory, and the long-continued precedent of selecting men who will be free from that undue bias to the Territory, or any of the isms of its political and social chaos, tending to feast heavy expenses and partisan partialities, it will be clear to every unbigoted, thinking mind, that the foundation for their complaints of "injustice" existed only in their own antagonism to the enlightened principles of the rest of the Union. Taking into account their doctrinal gyrations from the regular established order of morality, it must be confessed that the guardian-light of civilization, by which our Constitution must ever be interpreted and its judgments executed, has been but too kind to the Mormon sect. President FILLMORE committed a gross error in making the spiritual head of the Mormon Church the ruler of its temporal connection with the laws of the land the continuance of this error amounted to almost a crime on the part of President PIERCE, more widely separating, as it has, the Mormons' unreasonable demands from their constitutional rights. Yet, there is another point from which we must view the question.

We must equally complain of the careless selection of many men of inferior intellect and of a low tone of character, whose very habits and capacities must bring them in bad odor with the Mormons—men who, mistaking the Mormon mind, sought their respective appointments in hope of being exalted into political demi-gods among the Mormons—men who were ready to assume an easy mantle of any religious belief for political preferment—men, who, when they found their hopes crushed, vented their spleen, in savage and unprudential opposition to everything Mormon. The Mormons shrewdly noted the failings of these individuals, and took care to find some cause of recrimination before committing any overt acts against their authority. It will be recollected that three officials of this character, being fearful of their lives, deserted their posts in 1853.

The Gunnison massacre is too well known to need repetition. The parties to this affair and their motives, will, no doubt, be fully revealed when the rebellion shall have been quelled.

I shall now treat of another link in the chain of events, the memory of which is giving vigor to the Mormon determination to keep the troops out of their valleys. In the Fall of 1854, Lieut.-Colonel STEPTOE'S command of some four hundred men arrived in Great Salt Lake City, with the avowed intention of wintering there, and leaving in the Spring for California. If the *real* intention was to awe the Mormons, in consequence of their late conduct, nothing of the kind was hinted to them, or any other citizens of Utah. The troops were at first warmly received by YOUNG and his followers, the officers being publicly and privately feasted, and introduced to the single belles and the mistresses of the harems, who vied with each other in honoring them with their hands in the dance. Nor were the officers any ways diffident; their ample leisure time for the numerous idolatries of love and gallantry, in connection with all the skill and charms that an officer's uniform and a military education and experience gives the possessor, made the officers under Lieut.-Colonel STEPTOE especial favorites with the Mormon beauties. As a necessary consequence, the Mormon beaux (and that appellative circumscribes the entire male population, and intimates continual rivalry in affairs of love) began to grow jealous; and the officers began to use their arts for the accomplishment of sensual purposes, many a suspicious moonlight walk being gossiped about. The privates, on their part, boldly reviled the Mormon religion and its leaders, insulted unprotected females, and rendered themselves so generally obnoxious to the citizens, that every new theft or mischief, though perhaps, as often due to Mormon rogues, was directly ascribed to them. Finally, the majority of the Mormons forbid their wives and children from associating with any of the troops.

This was the position of affairs, when, on Christmas Day, a Mormon, either drunk or pretending to be so, was knocked down by a soldier while passing the barracks. The assaulted got up, and struck down his assailant and two others who had come to their comrade's assistance. By this time, a number of boys had collected, and, by their taunts, soon caused the soldiers to retaliate with blows. A conflict immediately ensued between the two parties in front of the barracks, on the main street of the city. The Mormon party, comprising mostly youths, led on by BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., a lad of sixteen, was rapidly augmented, and, by the superior advantage of many horsemen, armed with clubs, maintained its ground against a much larger number of soldiers. Neither party seemed to possess deadly weapons, mainly relying upon such chance missiles as came in their way; these were not very numerous or formidable, or else the fight would have been of a more sanguinary character. The fight, in which some eight hundred persons were now engaged, was at its height when some of the officers, of the troops made their appearance and quelled the riot by ordering the soldiers back to their barracks. Each party bore abundant marks of the affray, and each claimed, what they never definitely proved, the killing of two opponents. It was well the riot had been stopped so soon, for a thousand tongues had wafted word through the city that the soldiers were "murdering the brethren," and hundreds of men were to be seen hastening to the spot, armed with all sorts of deadly weapons. That same afternoon, BRIGHAM YOUNG sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel STEPTOE that the citizens were so much enraged that, unless the troops were removed from the city, he would not be responsible for the consequences. In a short time the troops were quartered in Rush Valley, distant forty miles southwest of the city, by a circuitous road. The officers continued to visit the city, and to ride out with the ladies, being frequently annoyed by "Young Brig" and his comrades dashing through the cavalcade at some muddy crossing, throwing mud and confusion over the arrangement.

At the "April Conference," some twenty women who had continued to associate with the officers, in spite of the Bishop's orders to the contrary, were cut off from the Church for "disobeying council." About the same time one of the Captains was arrested on charge of abducting a young miss, but eventually discharged; and one of YOUNG'S mansions was secretly guarded for several nights, by a well-armed band, on the plea that another officer had tried to induce the wife of BRIGHAM'S eldest son to elope with him, and, on refusal, had threatened forcible abduction: This young lady has been discarded by her husband, since his return from England, on account of her flirtations with the officers.

In May the troops departed for California, accompanied by the disfellowshiped women, among whom was the Mormon's favorite tragic actress. After the departure of the troops, some of the Mormon leaders were heard to declare that no more United States troops should enter within the bounds of the settlements.

In the Fall of 1855 there came a rumor from California that a regiment of the Oregon troops had been ordered to winter in Great Salt Lake City. As soon as this rumor was promulgated, LOTT SMITH, the leader of the late wagon-train capture, and another person, were sent on a secret mission to the Salmon River Station of Mormons, with orders to get over the distance within an unusually short space of time. These two facts, taken together, with the manifest feeling against allowing the troops to enter, served to establish a belief that the Mormons intended, in case the rumor proved true, to cause the Indians of the station to surprise the expected troops in some mountain pass.

In the Spring of 1856, Councilor GRANT used the following piece of profanity while speaking, from the Tabernacle stand, of the conduct of certain Gentiles, whose heads he threatened to pickle in Great Salt Lake, if they did not behave better:

"Yes, these are the men who threaten to send United States troops here. D—n the troops to h—ll and d—n! We don't care a d—n for them! If they are like the specimens we've had here, the sooner we meet them the better. Give me a bowie knife and pistol and I will whip a regiment of the d—n miserable scoundrels myself."

This would seem to be the raving of a confirmed lunatic; but converse with the speaker on every-day matters of life, and one would find a man of good common sense, yet in the light of his religion all else loomed small and dark. A taint upon it was as the bite of a mad dog, and, in this instance, he really frothed at the mouth, and, no doubt, would have bitten as harshly as he barked.

It seems to be the general opinion here, as well as in the States, that the threats of the Mormon leaders will turn out to be mere bluster of words; and that, instead of fighting, they will decamp for Sonora or British America. I, for my part, believe that the Mormons *will* fight. Whatever fanaticism may cling to their religious views, in practical thoughts and actions, they are fully aware of the worthlessness of idle words. I can say that, during my residence among them, the leaders seemed to make it a point of their teachings to have as few words and as much practice as possible, holding mere coiners of the latter at a discount. Why, then, should they go against past practice and precept? By unbacked words they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain in the end. No: the Mormons have closely calculated the character of our Government, with all its strength and resources; but, in calculating their own power and relative defences, enthusiastic fanaticism has stepped in with delusive hopes of mighty miracles to be wrought in favor of "God's chosen people." Men truly urged on by such hopes, never abandon them while they hold an atom of life. Why did the Carson Valley and San Bernardino settlers so speedily abandon their settlements at such sacrifices of wealth? In what part of the world can the Mormons hope to find a more secure retreat, or be in better circumstances for fighting? The one grand earthly hope of their faith is an early return to Jackson County, Mo., and the succeeding downfall of all nations at their beck and nod; this must ever make them at war in word, feeling, thought and deed, with the rest of the world. They all live in hope of being witnesses to such a consummation, and will readily risk their lives to bring it about. It is true, the late copies of the Deseret *News* (the only receptacles of news allowed to reach us) do not contain such strong language as formerly, neither do they indicate any intention to let the troops in. The fact is, the Mormon policy is to avoid meeting the troops, if possible, until Spring, when they will have time to reap their grain before other troops can arrive. In my next letter I shall bring forward several facts that sustain my belief. MAHOMET.

The Utah Army in Comfortable Quarters.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 10.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, Commander of the Utah Expedition, to a member of his family in this city. It is the latest authentic news from the Utah army, and advises us that that the troops are in comfortable quarters and are amply provisioned, although due economy is exercised in serving out rations. The letter is written in a very cheerful spirit, and the views and opinions it expresses will be read with great interest. Col. JOHNSTON seems to think he will have to fight the Mormons before there will be peace.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, BLACK'S FORK } OF GREEN RIVER, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857. {

MY DEAR ——: I have an opportunity of sending you a line, but only time to say a few words, as I have been engaged till the last moment in my public correspondence.

We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the Spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing, and is well sheltered from cold in *Sibley* tents. With your knowledge of camp-life, you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. These Sibley tents are tall conical tents, 12 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove, or fire built in the middle, it is a great improvement in the comfort of the soldier, but not as good as a wall-tent with a stove, for an officer.

I said we have abundance, but inasmuch as no one, from the Governor and civil officers to the private soldier, can obtain more than *one* ration, we have nothing *to give* in the way of hospitality, for if I invite my neighbor to dine, he would be no better off than if he staid at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular diner-out would fare badly here. What genius and tact he must be endowed with if he could procure an invitation!

The day before the reduction took place, we gave a dinner to the Governor, Chief Justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess, such is our health and so nicely is the quantity allowed adjusted to the measure of our wants. We, of course, find it irksome here, but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of anything but absence from our families.

Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the Government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our Government ought to desire it as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote to me a few days since sending as a present some 800 pounds of salt, or if preferred, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freeze, neither of which we intend to do, although we have no salt, I sent it back to him with this message: "That BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates are in rebellion against the Government; that until they return to their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor hold any correspondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the Territory, they had better banish it; that the army will *never* take one step back, &c., &c."

* * * * * * *

Yours, &c., A. S. JOHNSTON.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Lord BROUGHAM'S son, who is yet a minor, and consequently dependent upon his father for support, has been noted somewhat of late for his attention to a young actress in the French theatre. His father recently wrote the following laconic epistle: "If you do not quit her, I'll stop your allowance." To which the son replied: "If you do not double it, I'll marry her." The son will enjoy a seat in Parliament when he becomes of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Matters at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

The President is not half so confident of his ability to pass the Lecompton Constitution through Congress as he professes to be. His game is one of "brag," to considerable extent. He understands the weakness of poor human nature, and knows that some of the members of the House who tremblingly obeyed his command to support the proposed reference of the subject to the Committee on Territories, the other day, can only be kept "faithful" in their treachery by the assurance that their treason will be successful. Hence, he and his friends, upon every convenient occasion, declare that the matter is all fixed, and that he will have Lecompton through within thirty days. We might well stop to comment on the indignity which the Executive offers to Congress in such a declaration. The *President* will force a State into the Union! The *President* will carry an act of legislation which belongs to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress! Here is a direct confession that if the legislative branch of the Government is left to itself, it will spurn the base effort to consummate the Lecompton fraud; accompanied by a declaration that Executive influence is determined to step in between the constituencies and their representatives, seduce the latter from their allegiance to the people, and induce them to carry out the behests of a partisan President rather than the popular will.

Where does the Executive get warrant for such proceedings? And how does he expect to accomplish his object? By use of what means does he hope thus to, corrupt the fountain of legislation, stifle the voice of the people, and subvert the principles of Republican government? The history of the contest over the Nebraska bill affords fitting answer. The men by whose treason to freedom that measure was carried have all one by one obtained their price, except in a few instances, where the parties sunk so deeply beneath the wave of popular indignation and contempt that it was cheaper and safer to cheat than to pay them. The same game is now playing openly and above-board before our very eyes. Executive influence and favor is at work, offering arguments to the cupidity of members, when those addressed to their partisan sympathies have failed. It is idle to deny the fact, or to call for specific proofs, when Cabinet officers come upon the very floor of Congress at the critical hour to ply their arguments. Such proceedings are as insulting to individuals as they are repugnant to good taste, and the man who will permit the Cabinet officer, through whom he expects favors for himself or friends, thus to approach him is at once in danger of having his honest judgment overborne by influences which, presented in less insidious form, would arouse his suspicions, and provoke his honest indignation.

The "moral conviction" that Executive patronage is being exerted to influence the votes of members upon this Kansas question has become very strong during the present week. I am informed by a gentleman now in Washington that several days ago an Ohio Democrat stated publicly, in his presence, that he had been sent for to come on here and "take care" of Mr. BURNS, of that State, who, he said, was to be induced to vote for Lecompton by the promise that the Marshalship of the Northern District of Ohio should be given to a friend for whom he is well known to have been very anxious to procure it. Nevertheless, Mr. BURNS, until Monday last, had continually proclaimed his undying hostility to the Lecompton scheme. He had met night after night in consultation with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, sharing their confidence and taking part in all their plans. Meantime he stated to one of his colleagues that he (Mr. B.) *could have certain two offices in his District if he would vote right.* I have no idea that Mr. BURNS will deny this fact, or that he has any disposition to do so. The statement does not reflect upon him one tithe as much as it does upon the party making the suggestion *to* him; but in view of the fact thus stated, he must see that his exhibition of "virtuous indignation" yesterday, when it was proposed to investigate this and similar cases, was rather ill-timed and out of place. I do not even mean to charge that he has sold out, and will finally vote for Lecompton upon the terms stated. I do not believe he *will* vote for that swindle when the direct question is presented; but who has he to blame other than himself if those to whom the above facts were known have believed that it was the persistent presentation of such arguments which overcame his repugnance so far as to secure his vote against the proposed investigation into the Kansas frauds? That vote was very nearly a fatal one,—but it was not so unfortunate as would be one in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution; and when that question is presented, Mr. BURNS will have fitting opportunity to present conclusive evidence that his convictions have not been purchased either by Executive patronage or favor, if he choose so to do.

But what shall we say of an Executive who, according to Mr. BURNS' own statement, has attempted to corrupt him by an offer of patronage, upon condition that he should "vote right?" Will the friends of the President who voted to lay on the table Mr. HOARD'S resolution of inquiry into these and similar facts, say that the charges are not sufficiently specific? What has become of that blood-thirsty "hound" of the House which howls so dismally whenever it gets the least scent of anything like corruption in connection with last Congress? Is it to be understood that the Democratic House has determined upon the policy foreshadowed by its Democratic Speaker in his selection of the Kansas Investigating Committee—that of smothering every effort at investigation, the fruits of which may reflect upon their partisan friends? If not, why was Mr. HOARD'S resolution tabled? If the charges his resolution infers are true, they are far graver than any hitherto the subject of investigation. Heretofore the question involved in Congressional inquisitions has been whether members have accepted pecuniary bribes from outside parties for their votes upon pecuniary measures: but here the charge implied is that the Executive has stepped in with bribes for the purpose of influencing the votes of members upon a great question of principle—an issue of far more vital importance to the country than that involved in the extension of a patent, the granting of a contract, or the purchase of books. No unprejudiced man can reflect upon the subject for five minutes without perceiving that the crime upon which the House based proceedings against certain of its members a year ago was trivial compared with the offence now laid at the door of the Federal Executive. The vast importance of this subject will excuse the length at which I have commented upon it.

A correspondent is not supposed to see with his own eyes every transaction about which he has occasion to write. While, by taking care not to receive information from other than apparently responsible sources, your correspondent has, in almost every instance, avoided necessity for retracting statements contained in his letters, he has always evinced cheerful readiness to make proper atonement if led into error towards any party. Had Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, inquired of me in relation to the paragraph of which he complains, I should have gone with him at once to one of his fellow members, who narrated the event in my presence, in a public place. As he has chosen a different remedy, and undertaken by the cunning phraseology of his published note to create the impression that the statement had no *foundation* except in your correspondent's imagination, I have only to pronounce his note an unqualified equivocation. I may have misunderstood the name of the member with whom he had the difficulty in the Hall of Representatives:—but that he had a difficulty, in which he was subjected to personal indignity, even he will scarcely venture to deny.

Kansas still absorbs everything else with us. It has already swallowed the larger half of the Senate bill for the increase of the Army, and there is little doubt that on Monday next the remainder of that measure will be similarly consigned. If the Administration would give any assurance that the increased force would not be used to oppress the people of Kansas, but only in the suppression of the Mormon rebellion, there would be little difficulty in passing the measure; but without such assurance it is idle to ask it.

I understand that WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, who made the acquaintance of hundreds of your readers during the great Railroad excursion of last June—has been promoted to the responsible position of Master of Transportation in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides his acknowledged skill as a railroad man, he is well-known also as a liberal patron of literature and the arts, to the dissemination and popularization of which his leisure hours have been devoted for years past. S.

The Corruption Inquiry—Report of the Select Committee.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Chairman of the Select Committee in relation to the alleged $87,000 Tariff fraud,) said he was sorry to trouble the House again in this way; but his Committee found it difficult to make progress, owing to the contumacy of another witness, and had instructed him to make the following special report:

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. or other persons, now report that, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, JOHN W. WOLCOTT, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, was called and sworn as a witness, and was examined by said Committee, and amongst other matters not material to the matter which the Committee now desire to bring to the attention of the House, testified as follows:

Question—Had you any funds placed in your hands belonging to any of the manufacturers in Massachusetts for the purpose of influencing members of Congress upon the passage of the tariff act? *Answer*—I had not.

Q.—Were you ever authorized by any of them to make any promises of future benefits in the event of the passage of that act? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you, after the close of the last session of Congress, receive from the manufacturers, either in Boston or elsewhere, any funds, money, negotiable accounts, or anything of that sort, to be used in that way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, at any time during the months of March or April, 1857, receive from Mr. STONE any negotiable securities, or money, or credits of any kind? A.—Never; never for any such purpose as that, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Did you receive, at any time in the early part of March, a considerable sum of securities for any purpose? A.—Never for any purpose connected with the tariff, either to be paid to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action, or to be paid to their agents.

Q.—Nor for their benefit? A.—Nor for their benefit, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises? A.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises.

Q.—Did you receive any securities at any time during the month of March last to the amount of $30,000 at one time? A.—Not for any purpose of that sort.

Q.—Did you ever for any purpose? A.—Well, that would be a matter of strictly private business. I did not for the purpose of influencing members of Congress or their agents.

Whereupon the witness asked for time to consult counsel in regard to his obligation to answer the question last propounded to him, which was granted.

That on the 11th instant the witness again appeared before the said Committee and submitted the following as his answer to the said question, and peremptorily refused to make any other or further answer thereto:

Q.—Did you receive from the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. some time in March last a sum of securities or money of the amount of $30,000, more or less? A.—I did not in March last, nor at any other time, receive from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. any money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, or to be used in influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or the last Congress upon the tariff, or any other act or measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it: nor did I ever pay, or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress for his vote or services in the passage of, or in influencing his action in relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress; nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person.

I am advised by my counsel, Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and JAMES M. KEITH, whose opinion I have obtained since the question was propounded to me, that the above answer is a full answer to everything which such a question may involve, falling under the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, touching the inquiry which the Committee were constituted, and could only be constituted, to investigate. And, therefore, acting under the same legal advice, I most respectfully submit that the question in its present form is not of itself *pertinent* to the only inquiry which the House, in this instance, has a legal right to institute. If, acting under such a power, a Committee or the House can compel a witness to answer such a question as this, except by saying that he did not use at all, directly or indirectly, any money coming from any quarter to influence, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member of Congress, and that he has never paid any money to any one for such a purpose, and has no knowledge that any money was used for that purpose, or any other illegal purpose regarding Congress or its officers, I respectfully submit that it gives to the Committee or the House the right to inquire into my private business and social relations; which, except so far as they may tend to prove the alleged improper influencing of members of Congress in some official duty, is as much beyond the jurisdiction of the House, and of course of the Committee, as it would be beyond their power to investigate the private business and social relations of any other citizen, without such a charge or implication of corruption or attempt to corrupt Congress or any of its members having been made.

J. W. WOLCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1858.

Your Committee, having heretofore had evidence that the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. had, early in March, 1857, paid to the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT the sum of $58,000 in two payments, one of $33,000 and the other of $25,000, which constituted a part of the charges of $67,000 which appeared from the books of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co to have been expended in procuring the passage of the tariff of 1857, believe it very material and important to the elucidation of the matter referred to them to know from Mr. WOLCOTT whether he admits the receipt of any such sum, and, if so, how it was expended, that the House and the country may judge whether it was designed to influence the legislation of Congress or not. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House commanding him to arrest the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT, wheresoever he may be found, and have his body at the bar of the House forthwith, to answer as for a contempt in refusing to answer a proper and competent question propounded to him by a Select Committee of this House, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the House upon said Committee.

Salaries of Judges.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication from Albany in this morning's *Herald* betrays gross ignorance or stupidity, thus: It affirms that the bill referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, proposes to add $1,000 to the salaries of the Judges, in addition to the $3,500 now allowed. This is an entire mistake.

By the act of 1857, all Judges *thereafter* appointed or elected were to receive $3,500, while the old Judges receive but $2,500. So that these officers, sitting side by side, and both of the same grade, are paid, one set $3,500 and the other $2,500. To remove this inequality, the new bill proposed to pay the old Judges, and not the new, their traveling and other expenses.

The only question referred to the Attorney-General was whether the bill was constitutional. The question was answered in the affirmative, and the answer was clearly correct.

The position taken by the TIMES as to the inadequacy of present salaries to command the services of competent Judges is sanctioned by the intelligent and liberal citizens of the State. It is quite desirable that the correspondents, even of the decayed old *Herald*, should have some brains located above the belt. Yours, FAIR PLAY.

NEWS FROM CUBA AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Philadelphia—Santa Anna's Forthcoming Biography—Cuban Views of Comonfort's Flight—The Wabash at Havana—Destructive Fire—Two Murderers Garroted—Later from Porto Rico.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, G. HARRISON, from New-Orleans on the 5th and Havana the 8th inst., with mails and passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Left at Havana United States frigate *Wabash*; all well on board. She was received with the greatest attention by the authorities.

The Opera troupe of MAX MARETZEK will perform another season, at the urgent solicitation of the lovers of operatic drama.

Stock of Sugars, 64,000 boxes—prices as last advised. Exchange on London 13@14¼ premium; New-York, 1@2½; New-Orleans, 4. The health of Havana is again good.

We receive advices from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, to the 30th of January. The *Boletin Mercantil* says that the custom duties of the island amounted to $1,309,323 in 1857, against $1,183,198 in 1856—an increase, which in the face of the recent commercial crisis, is worthy of note.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

You will have published, ere this, SANTA ANNA'S manifesto, denying that he had any hand whatever in making peace with the American Government. You will have noticed that he concludes by openly confessing his being actively engaged at present in attempts to overthrow the existing Government of Mexico. This confession is in direct contradiction to his previous manifesto, in which he denied that he had taken any part whatever in the politics of his unfortunate country. It is reported here that he will shortly publish his autobiography, in which he will embody the secret history of all the late revolutions and counter-revolutions in which he has played an active part.

The Spanish squadron at last accounts was cruising between Havana and Matanzas, and unless something unusual has turned up, has not gone to Vera Cruz. The late events at Mexico will change materially the Spanish tactics in this quarter. The fall and inglorious retreat of COMONFORT have fully prepared the road for SANTA ANNA, without the aid of foreign fleets and troops; at least so the intelligent Spaniards think here. The papers here have kept a profound silence about COMONFORT'S fall—a sufficient reason to believe that it is considered favorable to the settlement of the Spanish claims, and to the future plans of Rome and the European monarchies. The rest of the Spanish fleet is here, preparing for sea. The total number of serviceable vessels is *thirty-three*—quite a formidable number for Mexico.

The United States frigate *Wabash* is now in port; officers and crew all well. The Commodore was visited by Generals MANZANO and ECHEVERRIA, as representatives of the Captain-General, who is prohibited by royal orders from visiting foreign vessels of war. They were received with all the honors due their rank, and retired apparently delighted with the *Wabash* and her officers. The Spanish Admiral also visited the ship thoroughly. This is the first time that such high honors as the Captain-General's deputies' visit have ever been conferred on a Yankee Commodore, and therefore it can only be attributed to Commodore PAULDING'S breaking up the nest of "modern pirates" assembled at Greytown. Last Saturday the Commodore dined with CONCHA, and I presume he was treated with all the courtesy for which General CONCHA is highly distinguished. Crowds of our citizens and the strangers residing amongst us attended Divine service on Sunday last on board the *Wabash*. To those who have been separated from home a long time, the day was one of real pleasure—to hear again the prayers and impressive service of the Episcopal Church.

In my last I neglected to mention the severe fire that broke out shortly after the *Cahawba* arrived here from New-Orleans. Eighteen houses were burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in Mr. LAMBDEN'S model house attached to the foundry and saw-mill. The north wind blew the flames in an opposite direction from the foundry, and owing to this Mr. L.'s loss will not be so great, he only losing the wooden models for which others have paid. The firemen and detachments of troops were on the spot early and worked very well. Some eighteen or twenty were more or less seriously injured and had to be removed on biers. One of the greatest dangers that befall our firemen is the *tetanus* so prevalent in this country, caused by over-exertion and a sudden check of the perspiration.

On Monday morning last two murderers were garroted. Both of them were quite young, but were old offenders. The second one was so affected on approaching the scaffold where sat his lifeless companion that he could hardly ascend the steps of the garrote. Both died repentant. On the night of the fire another dreadful murder was committed outside the walls, in which two citizens were severely wounded in attempting to arrest the assassin. The robbers have become so bold of late that pious folks are beginning to pray for another Saint TACON to regenerate our morals.

The opera season closes to-night with the "Traviata." Both *prima donnas* have had their benefits, which proved to them triumphs; not that they so much deserve the compliment, but purely from the partisan spirit that prevails in the Havana public. Crowns, wreaths of flowers, *bouquets*, doves, canaries, and handsome souvenirs, were showered on both. MAX intended to open another *abono*, but the *artistes* being at loggerheads, he had to desist. The company will leave for Charleston, per *Isabel* of the 10th. The health of the city continues perfectly satisfactory, and strangers need not fear to pay us their annual visit.

FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort's Flight—How Zuloaga was Elected President—Complete Anarchy.

We translate the following from the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 6th inst. The Intelligence was brought by the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1858.

The news from this unfortunate country—victim of anarchy and bad passions—is terrible. As soon as the different States pronounced against the plan of Tacubaya, Señor COMONFORT began to hesitate. Gen. ZULOAGA, with his brigade, then formed a new plan, and, disavowing the old one, proclaimed himself Dictator. COMONFORT, therefore, to defend himself, was obliged to make an alliance with the *Puros*. But, always irresolute, and distrusted by everybody, his enemies obtained the most complete victory in the Capital, and are now established there as the Conservative Party. ZULOAGA immediately created a Council, composed of men of the same political faith as himself, and they in turn elected him President.

Señor COMONFORT fled, and yesterday it was reported here that he had embarked on board the Spanish war-vessel *Francisco de Asis*. (A telegram from New-Orleans, as our readers know, has already announced the arrival of the Ex-Dictator in that city.)

The State of Vera Cruz and this city, its capital, are tranquil since the former allied itself with Oajaca and Puebla. The City of Puebla is, without doubt, in the hands of the Conservadores; and the capital of Oajaca was attacked by MORENO and COBOS, who, it is said, were repulsed by the National Guard.

What will be the result? Is the party in the capital of the Republic sufficiently strong to triumph over the Governments of the different States which, as a general rule, are opposed to the political tenets of the Conservadores? We shall see.

A gentlemen presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and, in a jocular way said:

"Do not let any one else rumple it."

"No, my dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A young stock-broker, having married a fat old widow, with £100,000, says it was not his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—NOS. 27, 29, 715, 5[illegible], 553, 263, 181, 478, 1254, 428, 430, 430, 434, 435, [illegible], 567, 574, 40, 472, 504, 177, 208, 422, 447, 208, 148, [illegible], 470, 471, 75, 360, 361, 194, 493, 548, 573, 574, 575, [illegible], 581, 582, 564, 585, 513.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 2[illegible], 84, 67, 74, 79, 165, 134, 126.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 451, 452, 4[illegible], 456, 459, 254, 460, 461, 464, 468, 469, 2436, 1052, [illegible], —Nos. 422, 425, 436, 440, 445, 1060, 308, 422, 3[illegible], 381, 467, 439, 1043.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Lagerholl.

John Webster vs. *The ship Connecticut*.—This was an action to recover about $670 for the hire of water casks alleged to have been furnished to the ship. The libelant, who is a cooper in Liverpool, supplied the casks to the ship in that port for the use of passengers, at the request of the master of the vessel in April, 1853—the master promising to pay certain hire for the casks and a certain sum for each cask that was not returned. The master never performed his agreement, and the libelant seeks to hold the ship liable as well for the value of the casks that were not returned as for the hire of the others.

Held by the Court—That the libelant must show that he had a right to charge the ship for the supplies when they were furnished, and that he could so charge her.

That in order to charge a ship for supplies it must appear that the supplies were necessary to the ship, and that they could be obtained upon the credit of the vessel.

That the libelant fails to show this latter fact, nor does he show that he did furnish them on the credit of the ship, rather than on the credit of the master or owners.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Mr. Cutting; for claimants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Orrin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—It will be remembered that the plaintiff moved, at the Special Term, before Mr. Justice DAVIES, for a perpetual injunction restraining the City from leasing to the Roman Catholic Asylum certain lands in the upper part of the City. Mr. Justice DAVIES declined granting the injunction, on the ground that, if the lease were illegal, it could result in no injury to the City, as the land at any time could be restored, with all the improvements thereon. The plaintiff appealed, and the case was argued at the General Term yesterday, but no decision was rendered.

The cases of the 500 discharged policemen against the Metropolitan Police Board were put down for Wednesday.

THE CASE OF ROGERS, MURDERER OF SWANSTON.

The People, respondents vs. *James Rogers, appellant*.—It will be remembered that the defendant is under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Swanston. A writ of error was obtained and the case was argued before the General Term yesterday.

The points upon which a new trial is demanded, are 1. For various errors in admitting testimony. 2. Error in the charge; claiming that the prisoner was intoxicated when the deed was done and therefore the crime at most could be but manslaughter. 3. That the evidence was that it was a mutual combat, and the mortal blow was struck in the heat of passion without any premeditated design, and therefore the crime could be but manslaughter. No decision was rendered.

SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John A. Tarrant et al. vs. *Wm. S. Rayard*.—Defendant must be enjoined from the use of the name of Tarrant.

Henry L. Hewlett vs. *G. A. Scivas*.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

William L. Lilliendahl vs. *Baptist E. Wahner*.—Motion for resettlement of the case denied.

Adolphus D. Hoyt vs. *Elizabeth West Hoyt*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Jacob Osborn et al. vs. *Seymour L. Judd*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Wm. H. Lilliston vs. *Geo. W. Stanly*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Joseph W. Corlies et al. vs. *Alpheus Morse et al.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

John D. W. Hook et als. vs. *James Henderson*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Catharine Lent et al. vs. *James Reid et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas L. Rushmore vs. *Anson Fuller*.—Defendants can make the motion to vacate the attachment. There is no need of an order for the case to be heard on the motion.

Robert W. Chubbuck vs. *Reuben F. Perry*.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Selah Squire's vs. *American Oil Manufacturing Company*.—Reference to George W. Parker.

William Bryce et al. vs. *Richard Wheeler et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charles Glose vs. *Silas C. Morse et al.*—Motion to change venue denied, on plaintiff's consenting the within stipulation without costs.

Samuel Brown vs. *John Bichn*.—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Charles Glose vs. *Paul Finster*.—Motion denied on the execution of the within stipulation, without costs to either party.

Benjamin Poland vs. *John H. Fowler et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Broadway Bank vs. *Wm. C. Tallmadge et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Jacob Evans et al. vs. *Reynolds

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Monday, Feb. 25, 1858—5 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 41 bbls. Ashes, 1,398 bbls. Flour, 17,400 bushels Corn, 991 bags Oats, 227 bags Malt, 3,000 bags Feed, 137 bbls. Beef, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—About 80 bbls. have been disposed of, at $8 12½@8 25, mainly at $8 25, for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS & SHOES—The demand is still quite moderate, and as holders appear rather more eager to sell, there is less regularity in prices. No remarkable change, however, has transpired since our last. The Boston market presents no new feature during the past week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "We notice a fair number of buyers here from all the principal places South and West, but they continue to purchase moderately, many of them not more than half as much as last year, while some even fall short of this mark. Prices of goods are unsettled, as holders are still anxious to raalize, and continue to sell goods at comparatively low figures. Our stock is small for the season, but there is a good assortment of all desirable kinds, and unless the demand should increase more than is now anticipated before the season closes, the supplies will be ample. Manufacturers are determined to turn out as few goods as possible, as the prices realized do not now pay cost, and the quantity of goods manufactured must be very light for some months. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,071 cases by the *Stag Hound* to San Francisco, and from New-York the shipments have been 49 cases."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the the week, cases	6,068	4,174
Since Jan. 1	20,074	26,106
Total	26,142	30,280

COFFEE—Rio is actively sought after at strengthening prices, while the supply is diminishing, and many holders are not disposed to sell, at present. 2,300 bags have been purchased since our last at 10c. @11c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in light supply and moderately inquired for at prices within our revised range: Java at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo at 10½c.@13c.; Rio at 8¾c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9c.@9½c., and St. Domingo at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee,—the sales of which amounted to 11,000 bags, from first and second hands, at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.,—reducing the stock of Rio in first hands on Saturday to 28,000 bags, very little of which holders were offering for sale, as they looked for advanced rates.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at about previous quotations, sales having transpired of about 1,500 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12½c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	933,679
Total	940,498
Exported to date	575,432
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 8, 1858	371,066

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, the market opening with considerable firmness for desirable brands, which are less abundant, and are in fair demand. Common grades are less sought after, and are rather heavy. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15@ 4 30
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 530 bbls. superfine to fair extra at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting more attention at steady prices. Sales 9,500 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 18; Red Western, ordinary to fair, at $1@$1 05; good White Western at $1 30; and Prime White Southern at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. A lot of old mixed Western, in store, was purchased at 67c. ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 32c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

California Wheat Crop Statistics.

	1856.	1857.
Total crop, bushels	3,979,032	3,143,424

HAY—Sales here, 650 bales North River at 65c.@70., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,100 North River were received and sold at 90c.@93c. ₱ cwt. In Savannah, some Northern from wharf brought 80c. ₱ cwt. No Eastern arrived. In New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., New-York Bale Hay was sold at $15 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are less freely sought after, but are quoted firm. Stock in first hands, to-day, 274,604, against 1,600 same time in 1857, and 65,146 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is still limited at, however, steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former quotations.

LEAD—Is in request, including Spanish Pig at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ 100 lbs. Bar, 6c., 2 ₱ cent. off for cash; Sheet and Pipe, 6c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet, but, in view of the improvement in hides, holders manifest more confidence. Mr. H. D. Hall, broker, states that "the downward tendency of last week was checked by the unexpected firmness and an advance in the raw material. The market, though not materially higher, is much firmer, and prices are more steady. The trade have become convinced that the price of Leather will have but little influence on the raw material, and a decided improvement both in prices and the demand, may soon be expected. Oak Leather has been languid during the week: with moderate receipts and very light sales the stock has increased. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good fight, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak light, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Oak, heavy, for band-ing, 25½c.@27c.; Oak Spanish, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Oak, Crop, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., light, 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 15½c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayrae, damaged, all weights, 14c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb., 6 months."

LIME—Rockland, 65c.@68c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 27c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@26c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th says: "There has been some improvement in the inquiry for Sawed Lumber, since our last report. We hear of an order from St. John, and another for the West Indies. There are some transactions on European account. Resawed, $14@$16; Rough Edge, $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards, &c., $13. Under an active inquiry prices of Timber are a little better for shipping qualities, and an advance of $1 ₱ M., could be obtained over last week's rates. In Mill Timber there has not been so much improvement, though prices are firm, and a good inquiry exists. It has been arriving quite freely from the Canochee, Oconee and Savannah Rivers, but has met with ready sale. We quote Mill Timber at $5@$7; Shipping Timber at $5@$13. The exports of Timber and Lumber during the week are the heaviest of the season, amounting to 1,364,697 feet."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls. Turpentine at 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 12.—Turpentine—Sales of 2,100 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales 900 bbls. at 41¾c@42c. Resin—Sales of 600 bbls. common at $1 ₱ bbl. and advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. since last sales. Tar—Sales of 220 bbls. at $1 50 ₱ bbl., an advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. since last sales.

OILS—Linseed continues pretty brisk and buoyant at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50 for Mess; and $13@$13 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at full prices, including long Middle, ribbed, to arrive, at 8½c. ₱ lb. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last number are 340 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c., ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 4,172 tcs. clean, and 47,000 bushels rough; the sales included all the clean received, at prices ranging from $2 75@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs., showing an advance of 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., and 15,000 bales rough at 72c.@80c. ₱ bushel; exports, 3,683 tcs. clean, including 1,818 tcs. to New-York,) leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 5,076 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were received, 283 tcs. clean, and 34,137 bushels rough; sold, 1,050 tcs. clean, at $2 62½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; exported, 1,046 tcs. clean, including 643 tcs. to New-York.

SKINS—Are quiet at our quotations: Deer, 28c.@34c. for San Juan, Sisal, and Vera Cruz; 25c.@28c. for Bolivar, Barcelona, and Porto Cabello; 21c.@22c. for Chagres; 18c.@20c. for Maracaibo; 15c.@16c. for Florida; and 12c.@15c. for Texas and Arkansas ₱ lb. Goat, 40c.@45c. for Buenos Ayres; 50c.@55c. for Curacoa, No. 1, and 30c.@35c. for do. No. 2, cash. 21c.@36c. for Tampico, and 32c.@34c. for Vera Cruz, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of 250 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@6¾c., and do. Clarified at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 23c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet for all kinds during the past week. The demand has been less active, and buyers have manifested very little disposition to purchase, unless at reduced prices. The receipts have been limited, but holders have exhibited more eagerness to secure customers, especially such as came prepared to pay cash for what they required. These were offered very favorable terms, but they were not induced to make any large purchases. The sales have been confined to about 25,000 lbs. domestic fleece, half to full blood Merino, at from 30c.@36c.; small lots of domestic pulled, at from 29c.@30c. for No. 1 to Extra, and 75 bales fine California unwashed at 26c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, a rather better inquiry has prevailed from manufacturers, but at prices below the views of holders, who were hardly as firm in their views, and buyers, if anything, have the advantage, the sales being confined to some 40,000@50,000 lbs., at 34c.@46c. for fleece, and 28c.@32c. for pulled, ₱ lb. In Baltimore no important movements transpired.

In Boston, during the week, Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool was in fair demand, at steady prices. The sales of the week have been 11,000 lbs., at full rates for the different grades. There have also been sales of 135 bales Texas, and 50,000 lbs. Shoddy, on private terms. In foreign Wool the transactions comprised 24,000 lbs. Cape, 212 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 350 bales Valparaiso, at prices within the previously quoted range.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, within our range. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5 32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Wheat Crop in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "The extraordinary mildness of the Winter thus far has deprived the wheat fields of their usual covering of snow, and exposed the plant to great dangers from the alternate freezing and thawing of the surface. We noticed yesterday that the frost of the previous night, which was more severe than usual, had given to the wheat fields a color quite different from that of a few days ago. Winter Wheat in Canada is always a surer and a better crop when it has a good covering of snow. We fear, from present appearances, that next year's crop will prove a short one. With low prices and a short crop, the chances for improvement in our financial affairs are not so encouraging as they might be. A change in the weather for the remainder of the Winter, which would supply the needful protection at the most critical season, might still give assurance of a fair return at harvest; but this is a boon we can only hope for. It is a remedy we must leave to a higher power to apply."

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location 15 to 20 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address B., box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a strictly private family, with a single room, gas, conveniences for fire, &c. Location near Broadway, below 20th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. Y., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken. The best of references will be given and required; location above 14th st. and between 4th and 7th avs.; dinners at 6; boarding-house people please not answer. Address, for three days, box No. 4,646 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

892 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class boarding-house, for two persons. References given and required. Address C. D. C., *Times* Office, for three days.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $150 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS,
FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

It being the order of the day to offer great bargains, HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av, determined not to be outdone, and knowing that they can sell lower than any other dealers, now offer their stock of splendid instruments at a

LARGE REDUCTION FOR CASH,

on all sales made within the above specified time. Persons wishing FINE CARVED PIANOS WITH PEARL KEYS, &c., will be able now to get them as low as one with plain case in ordinary times, and will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with the manufacturers direct.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEP-ing will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375, including rich Stool, in brocade satin. Description, viz.: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs; with pears, grapes, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets; last full, rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 675 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

A COSTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly inlaid, diagonal bar and rest brace, French grand action, harp pedal, full round corners, triple carved all round; one of the richest and finest pianos ever offered for sale; celebrated makers; fully warranted for two years; can be fully tested, and is in perfect order, having been used a very short time. Price $250 cash. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferry, for three days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 44 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $450, has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. S. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States. No. 76 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

Several interesting engagements have been made in addition to the artists who have been so favorably received during the Fall and Winter season.

A full programme will be duly published.

The repertoire will consist of the principal operas already produced, to which has been added during the absence of the Company) Rossini's OTELLO, ERNANI and LA FIGLIA DI REGIMENTO, which will be given with a new and complete cast.

Rossini's ITALIANA IN ALGERI, which created such a marked sensation on its first production, will likewise be given.

Over one hundred persons are now employed in getting up MEYERBEER'S HUGUENOTS, which will be introduced in extraordinary style on or about March 15.

The season will close towards the close of March with Mr. W. H. Fay's LEONORA, which will be produced in a style worthy of the occasion, as being the first grand Opera by an American composer given at the Academy of Music.

During the present season

CARL FORMES

will play his farewell engagement, as he will leave America in April to return to the company of the Royal Italian Opera, in London.

Opera Matinées. Cheap Opera Nights, Oratorios and Sacred Sunday performances will be given as formerly; and no pains nor labor will be spared on the part of the Director to bring this great season to a brilliant close.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of
L'ITALIANA,
which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission.....Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinées.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, EIGHT DOLLARS.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, C. BERSINGS, No. 301 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI

will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")

will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
At Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
ASSISTED BY
Mr. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English Violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Mr GEORGE. F. BRISTOW.
PROGAMME:
PART I.

1—Fantasia Brilliante, pour Violin and Piano, from "Guillaume Tell," Mr. H. COOPER and Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.....Beriot and Osborne
2—Rondo, "Centatula," Miss H. ANDEM.....Rossini
3—Romanza, "Spirto Gentil," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....Donisetti
4—Solo, Harp, "Oberon Fantasia," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
5—Mono Cant, "Eliza," Mr. CHAS A. GUILMETTE.....Goldbeck
6—"Fantasia Eccosaise," Mr. H. COOPER.....Cooper
7—Grand Duet, "I Masnadieri," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. G. SIMPSON.....Verdi
PART II.

1—"The Enigma Solved," Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....
2—"Erinnerung," (Recollection,) with Violin Obligato, Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. H. COOPER.....Baerwoef
3—Solo, Harp, "Spring," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
4—Bufo Duet, "L'Elisere d'Amore," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. C. A GUILMETTE.....Donizetti
5—Scotch Song, "Kelvin Grove," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....
6—Swiss Song. (By desire.) Miss H. ANDEM.....Eckert
Conductor.....GEORGE F BRISTOW

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16 1858.
Miss C. A. DINGLEY will be assisted by
Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING,
Mr. MACCONKEY, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Pianist,
And a select chorus.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1—Chorus—O, hail us ye Free.....Verdi.
2—Romanza—Una, furtiva Lagrima.....Donisetti.
Mr. PERRING.
3—Aria—Ah! mon fils!.....Meyerbeer.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Piano-Forte Solo—Andante, Cantabile and Agitato.....Mendelssohn.
G. W. MORGAN.
5—Aria—O, Mio Fernando..."La Favorita."..Donizetti.
Miss DINGLEY.
6—Song—The Last Man.....Calcott.
Mr. MACCONKEY.
7—Duett—Holy Mother.....Wallace.
Miss DINGLEY and Miss HAWLEY.
PART SECOND.
1—Solo and Chorus—My Weary Soul.....Rossini.
Solo by Miss DINGLEY.
2—Duett—Si; La Speranza.....Verdi.
Miss DINGLEY and Mr. PERRING.
3—Aria—Eleonora.....Donizetti.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Song—Star of Love.....Wallace.
Mr. PERRING.
5—Ballad—Within a mile.....Scotch.
Miss DINGLEY.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
The beautiful Comedietta of a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefoi.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Stamp.....Mr. Martin.
After which the favorite two-act Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Toby Twinkle.....Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum.....Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum.....Mr. Burnett
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, and each evening, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the great novelty,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS.
M. BIHIN.
THE LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1½. Evening performances commence at 7½ P. M.; open at 6½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALONZI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOREAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE GALLEY SLAVES.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit.....12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.
Will be acted the Play of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the farce
OUR SALLIE.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; with MR. H. PERKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL; in addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTHS A LIE. SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Ferreafter, Citizens, Citizenas, and Strangers may feel assured that, on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on any and EVERY AFTERNOON, as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and also on EVERY EVENING, A FULL-LENGTH DRAMA, by the CONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
MINSTRELS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1858,
The Two Great Ethiopian Comedians and Character Dancers
Have also been engaged for this occasion.
The Celebrated Elephant Performance of
The Learned Elephant DEPOSLADO will appear.
WEDNESDAY—BISHOP MORRIS'S TESTIMONIAL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF
THE HOLY FAMILY,
Is now on exhibition, for a short time only, at Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER, Proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT!
At Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., where all the fashionable dances, including the "Lanciers," are taught every day and evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.
Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $5, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 138 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL
WITH THE OTHER PERIODICALS.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz.:

The *Home Journal* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal*, and either *Godey's Lady's Book*, or *Graham's Magazine*, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal*, and either *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Edinburg Review*, *North British Review*, *Westminster Review*, or the London *Quarterly Review*, (republished in this City, at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and the *Crayon*, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

Orders inclosing the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired, by an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish sonscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDE OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAV

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented by Mr. SEWARD from the New-York Commissioners of Emigration, complaining of the abuse of women by the officers of emigrant ships. Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should introduce a bill on the subject. Resolutions were presented from the Texas Legislature, praying for the immediate investigation of the charges against Judge WATROUS. The Indiana contested election case was then considered until the adjournment, without any definite action. In the House, Mr. WOLCOTT, the witness in the tariff case, appeared with a very lengthy written statement, in which he disclaimed any intention to contemn the authority of the House, but still refused to answer in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. The Chairman, Mr. STANTON, then offered a resolution declaring that WOLCOTT had failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and to be kept in close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions. After an ineffectual motion to table the whole subject, the resolution was passed by 133 to 55. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

The State Senate yesterday did not meet until 3 o'clock P. M., and did nothing of special importance. Attorney-General TREMAINE has sent in his opinion on the twelfth section of the Metropolitan Police law, in accordance with the request of the Senate, in which he comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in it inconsistent with the appointment of members of the old police force, unless they have been removed for cause according to the provisions of the seventh section, which sets forth the necessary qualifications necessary to membership. The Bank Superintendent sent in to the Assembly a list of the Banks of the State that have withdrawn their securities from the Bank Department below the amount provided by law, under the decision of Judge HARRIS. The amount withdrawn between Sept. 30, 1857, and Jan. 1, 1858, is $3,274,708 42, and the amount deposited in same time $342,148.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship *Philadelphia* we have received later intelligence from Havana. The *Wabash* was at that port when the *Philadelphia* left, and her officers had been hospitably received by the local authorities. Nothing of special interest had taken place on the island since last advices. The Havana papers give some details of the Mexican news which has been already received here by telegraph from New-Orleans. They are silent on the subject and offer no editorial comment, but our correspondent gives it as the prevailing opinion of well informed Cubans that SANTA ANNA will soon leave his retreat in New-Granada and set sail for Vera Cruz. He has, certainly, chances, in the present disorganized condition of the Mexican Republic, that may not occur again in an ordinary life-time.

We print this morning, a letter from Sacramento, giving a historical review of the Mormon discontent from its origin down to the present time. The letter merits special attention, as our correspondent was, for many years, a resident of Selt Lake City, and only left it when the Gentile population were driven out. Our correspondent believes that unwise and ill-judged appointments by the Federal Government first excited BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers to rebel; and that to the excesses committed by Col. STEPTOE'S command, when quartered in Salt Lake City during the Winter of 1854 and 1855, are to be attributed the present hostile attitude of the Mormons, and their determination to allow no more troops to dwell among them. Our correspondent, it will be seen, thinks that the Mormons, if driven to it, will oppose by force of arms the further advance of the United States troops, but that in the Summer they will migrate, either to Sonora, or northward towards the British possessions.

A perpetual injunction was yesterday granted against the Bay State Mills Corporation, and a dissolution of the company ordered, by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, by which each member of the Common Council should receive a salary of $1,000 per annum. He also sent a Message recommending that negotiations be entered into with the Postmaster-General for the erection of a building on the unoccupied ground on Chambers-street, in the rear of the City Hall. A resolution was adopted, authorizing him to open negotiations and report the same to the Common Council. A report was received and a resolution adopted, referring the item of $11,350 asked for by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to pay the fees of counsel for defending the law, to the Board of Supervisors. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was adopted, after slight amendment.

The two officers dispatched by the Mayor to Richmond, Va., to take in custody MASON THOMAS, charged with kidnapping a colored man named GEORGE ANDERSON, returned, yesterday morning, with their prisoner and ANDERSON. THOMAS was locked up in the Tombs, by the Recorder, in default of $10,000 bail to answer the charge preferred against him. ANDERSON was committed to appear as a witness in the case. The examination was set down for Thursday.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., delivered last evening, before a picked and plentiful audience, at the Historical Society's Lecture-room, his classical Essay on "Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, the Gentleman." It was more than an hour and a half in the delivery, but the attention of the audience was more and more enchained to the last. The lecturer never hinted the name, nor very distinctly indicated the man, still it were difficult not to perceive whom he regarded as the American Sir Philip Sydney—the gentleman of our day.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and well. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ delivered her lecture on "Strong Minded Women and Heroines of History," to a very large audience in Hope Chapel, last night.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, OSCAR M. MASON, *alias* MASON THOMAS, *alias* MASON SPAULDING, the kidnapper of the negro GEORGE ANDERSON, who was taken to Virginia and sold as a slave, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Recorder held him to bail in the sum of $10,000, and the negro ANDERSON, as witness, in $1,000. In default they were both incarcerated, and the trial set down for Thursday. DANIEL WENDELBAUM pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. THOMAS HAGAN, indicted for assault on ALBERT BARLOW, was convicted, and also remanded. The case was very slight. DENIS MAHON and EDWARD DOYLE pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded for sentence. GEORGE W. MOTT, tried for petit larceny, was acquitted. JOHN BAKER was next charged with assaulting FRANK LARIS, Jan. 1, at a saloon in Thirty-second-street, with intent to kill. The case was not completed when the Court adjourned.

A man named O'NEIL, barkeeper in "The Rock," corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, was stabbed, yesterday afternoon, by a person known as "Big CULLEN." O'NEIL, it is thought, cannot live, and was taken to the City Hospital. CULLEN, up to a late hour last night, had not been arrested.

Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, yesterday commenced to investigate the causes which led to the death of Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON, at No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Saturday night last. Five witnesses were examined, but without eliciting anything to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. The inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of vigor for Cotton Flour was in fair demand, and prices were firm, save for common brands, which tended downward. Wheat was more active at steady rates. Corn, Rye and Oats were quiet and somewhat nominal. Rio Coffee was brisk and buoyant. Sugars and Molasses were lightly dealt in at former quotations. Provisions were in good request, and prices of hog products fevored sellers. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention and closed firmly. Nothing remarkably new occurred in other branches of business.

St. Paul and Napoleon III.

A certain Louisiana Senator, ST. PAUL by name, has undertaken to make himself the Apostle of Africa in the Southwest, and is pleading with the Legislature of his native State in behalf of a scheme for swindling the wretched free blacks of the Guinea Coast out of their licentious liberty into a condition of Slavery and civilization. He is undoubtedly speaking upon the hint so recklessly thrown out by the London *Times* that a free people like the Americans might well afford to defy the opinion of mankind, and to insist upon opening a free commerce in Slaves with anybody who should be willing to supply them. The Legislature of Mississippi echoes the arguments of Mr. ST. PAUL, and appeals to the example of NAPOLEON III. and the Marseilles merchants, now engaged in importing negroes from Africa into the French West Indies, as decisive in regard to the propriety, feasibility and timeliness of the projected enterprise. And the leading journals of Natchez and New-Orleans comment with approbation upon these proceedings. They admit, indeed, that the laws of the United States cannot easily be reconciled with the intended "free trade," but they anticipate from the "Tnrvey-drop Cerberus" at Washington, (under which somewhat mixed, but altogether disrespectful, metaphor they are supposed to shadow forth the character of President BUCHANAN,) no opposition which a "united South" could not triumphantly overcome.

We agree with our Southern cotemporaries that the triple-headed conservator of the National deportment can hardly be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any design upon which the "united South" shall set its heart. But there are certain other considerations which should be kept in view by these sanguine regenerators of the benighted sons of Africa; and as we are well aware that the wisest counsels would be ill-received by the testy Trojans of the Gulf at the hands of such "subtle Grecians" as ourselves, we beg leave to call the particular attention of the Louisiana ST. PAUL and his disciples to the "Minority Report" in which Mr. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, of South Carolina discussed and disposed of the project for reviving the Slave-Trade before the Legislature of that State at their last session. This report, it will be remembered, was finally adopted by the Legislature, and the resolutions therein advocated passed by a considerable majority. South Carolina can hardly be suspected of a sickly philanthropy in regard to slaves and Slavery, nor will even Mr. ST. PAUL himself, we imagine, be able to discover the "virus of abolitionism" in the calm, clear and coherent argumentation by which Mr. PETTIGREW establishes his fundamental proposition that "the introduction of barbarians, whether slave or free, from any part of the world, would be injurious to the best interests of the State of South Carolina."

The South Carolinian representative expressly sets on one side every consideration which does not, in his judgment, directly bear upon the actual state of Carolinian society—disclaiming alike the philanthropic zeal which the Mississippians display in behalf of the "poor African," and that defiantly-morbid sensitiveness to the opinion of mankind, which makes Mr. ST. PAUL a trifle over-anxious to assert his independence of Great Britain, the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. PETTIGREW shows then, in the first place, that a reopened importation of negroes from Africa would lower the value as well as the price of slaves, for he is too subtle a thinker and too well-grounded a political economist to confound these very different categories of social science, and by a close calculation of the various elements which enter into the prosperity of an agricultural and exporting community, he proves that the eventual result of a new slave-trade to the South would be the prostration of her domestic interests to the exclusive profit of the manufacturing countries with which she deals. But the economical mischiefs which must flow from an African immigration are not the only, nor perhaps the most disastrous, of its consequences which Mr. PETTIGREW points out. He foresees a gradual demoralization of the existing slave population which would undermine whatever of the "patriarchal character" the Southern Institutions still preserve and which would originate the most serious disturbances in the social order of the South. The authority of the American masters over their slaves, argues Mr. PETTIGREW, (and the argument is so striking and so sensible as to be practically new,) is now maintained, not by virtue of the ignorance of the slaves as to their real strength, but because they know their real weakness; because they have been educated to submission and bred in habits of obedience. Hordes of savages, speaking an unknown tongue, and bred to war, would infuse a very different order of ideas into this docile and laboring population. Much of the severity of the early slave codes of the South, since relaxed and modified, Mr. PETTIGREW attributes to the barbarian character of the then existing slaves.

It is creditable to the legislators of South Carolina that they should have acted upon the thoughtful and statesmanlike suggestions of the Report to which we refer. And whatever may be the charms of Mr. ST. PAUL'S hortatory eloquence, we trust that the people of Louisiana and Mississippi will not suffer themselves to be misled by his siren tongue into practical disunion for the sake of carrying out a foolish and fatal project.

Whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages, whether actual or prospective, of the French "Colonization," they offer no sort of analogy with the purposes of Mr. ST. PAUL. The French deportation of negroes from Africa may or may not be practically a *slave-trade*, in spite of the *raehat préalable* upon which the French advocates of the scheme insist as evidence that they are really rescuing African captives from slavery or death in Africa itself; but the immigrants, once introduced into the West Indies, will certainly not be slaves in any just sense of that term. And it would be absurd to carry to the account of Slavery any possible increased productiveness of the French West Indies consequent upon their introduction. For one leading feature in the economy of Slavery will be entirely wanting there, viz.: *the original investment of capital in the purchase of the slave labor.*

So far as the past experience of the French West Indies has been fairly appreciated, it indicates the superiority of free labor, when adequately applied, over the labor of slaves.

In Guadaloupe and Martinique, the same phenomenon manifested itself immediately upon emancipation which was observed in the British West Indies. The production of the exporting estates fell off, because the negroes either went away to more profitable labors or took to living easily in the woods and fields; and it was difficult so to reinforce the pressure of population as to make labor an imperative necessity. But in the Mauritius, lying nearer the vast labor market of India, this difficulty was rapidly overcome, and the consequence has been that while the sugar production of the Mauritius, under Slavery, never rose above 700,000 quintals, and averaged less than 600,000, the same island yielded to a reduced force *of free laborers* in 1853 1,252,208 quintals. The slaves employed in the Mauritius in 1847 numbered 72,850. The hired laborers in 1856 numbered 48,545 natives and 21,600 foreigners, or 70,145 in all. It is by such facts as these and not by a "reaction against Exeter Hall," that the French Government has been brought to favor the importation of indentured laborers from Africa, after trying in vain to secure a West Indian emigration from British India. The actual objects of the French Government are, indeed, identical with the plans by which alone men like the late Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. JOSEPH HUME believed the extinction of the Slave-trade and the overthrow of Slavery could be brought about; and Mr. ST. PAUL may be very sure that whenever the Emperor NAPOLEON can be satisfied that he is reëstablishing Slavery in Guadaloupe and Martinique by favoring the projects of his Marseillais subjects, these projects will suddenly be brought to peremptory confusion.

The Plea of a Pharisee.

That notorious organ of the Sadducees, the New-York *Tribune*, deals very sternly with the New-York TIMES, the Boston *Courier*, and a number of other American journals, because of their cruel and ungenerous criticisms passed upon the captain of the bark *Adriatic*, who ran away one night with his ship from the justice of France only to be recaptured by a French war-steamer and ignominiously brought back to Marseilles. The *Tribune* declares that it will not join in the outcry of these "Pharisees (*sic*) of the Press, who have no sympathy with the oppressed and the tempted." Now we certainly never expected the *Tribune* to join in any outcry against the oppressed and the tempted. We concede to our neighbor all the license of sympathy he can ask with the sufferers and the sinners of the earth. We shall not even cast a single oblique glance towards the possible origin of all this "wondrous kindness." And if the *Tribune* wishes to identify itself with the cause of anybody and everybody who may find it convenient to violate pledges, break faith, and bring disgrace upon the national name, we haven't a word to say in objection thereto.

But since the *Tribune* has undertaken to cover up the issue of Captain DUNHAM'S scurvy attempt at an escape under a general discussion of the decision of the French Court by virtue of which his ship was seized and held, we must take the trouble to disengage these two matters, so radically independent, from their adventitious connection. If Captain DUNHAM failed to receive a fair trial from his French Judges, or if the French Court assumed over him a jurisdiction which it does not lawfully possess, those are points susceptible of proof before the proper authorities. We have a Consul at Marseilles, a Minister at Paris, and a President at Washington, and the rights of every American citizen in France under the Constitution and the Law of Nations are confided to these functionaries. By and through them Captain DUNHAM, being an American, and not being either ashamed of his nationality or distrustful of the power of the United States to see justice done to him, was bound to appear before the government of France. Instead of doing so he skulked out of the port of Marseilles by night. If the *Tribune* considers that an American citizen ought to behave like a *filius nullius* and run away from the French, as if he had no friends who could or would see him fairly through any difficulty, then we are content to leave the *Tribune* to the skeptical liberty of the Sadducee, and to stand ourselves by the straitlaced prejudices of the Pharisee.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S SECOND VETO.—The Mayor sent another veto message to the Common Council yesterday, giving at considerable length, and with peculiar cogency, his reasons for returning, without his signature, a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, so as to give the members of the Common Council a salary of a thousand dollars a year. The Mayor states that before Aldermen were allowed any pay for their services, citizens of respectability and good standing in society were very glad to serve as members of the Common Council for the mere honor of it; but since the year 1851, when pay was first allowed for Aldermanic services, all sorts of corruptions and extravagances had crept into the administration of our Municipal affairs, and, in salaries alone, the increase during that period had been from $200,000 to nearly $600,000. Yet the pay of Aldermen was then only $364 a year. To make it $1,000, the Mayor argues, would increase the extravagance and corruptions of the City government in the same proportion. But the soundest reason he gives for vetoing the measure, is that the members of the present Common Council having agreed to give their services without any remuneration, according to the conditions of the Charter, they have no right to demand or receive pay. When the system of non-payment shall have been thoroughly tried, and proved inefficient, there will be plenty of time to alter the charter. When it is understood that there are neither salaries nor perquisites appertaining to the Aldermanic office, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of capable and honest men who will be willing to serve, if not for the honor of it, at least for the sake of the opportunity of doing good to the public, and increasing the value of their own property.

The Dred Scott Decision in Brazil.

One at least of the few foreign envoys whom Mr. BUCHANAN has found time to select, appoint and accredit, has already made his mark upon the diplomatic history of the nation, and has asserted in the broad field of our external relations the doctrines which Mr. BUCHANAN is endeavoring to enforce upon our domestic policy. Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, on the 6th of December last, was received by the Emperor of Brazil as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and availed himself of that opportunity to enunciate in good set terms the principles not indistinctly hinted at by Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY in his extra-judicial observations upon the case of DRED SCOTT, that the American Constitution was framed with an express view to the fortification and perpetuation of the glorious Institution of Slavery.

After dwelling with proper emphasis upon the ties of commercial interest and the sympathies of political organization which should draw closer the bonds of intercourse and alliance between the Southern Empire and the Northern Republic, Mr. MEADE proceeded to dilate upon the cohesive value of a great domestic institution, common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) which now establishes an affinity between them, and will insure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future. Of this extraordinary suggestion, the Brazilian Emperor, with a good sense which does him credit, took no notice whatever, but contented himself in his reply with the expression of the most cordial sentiments of good will to the United States, as a nation, without committing himself to any alliance, actual or prospective, with one particular section of the Union, for the "invincible defence" of an institution peculiar thereto. The people of the North, however, will hardly permit this language to pass unchallenged from the lips of a Minister, nominated with the concurrence of their representatives, and maintained in part at their expense, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the whole country, and not at all as the agent and apostle of a sectional propaganda. And we are glad to see that Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has already moved in the Senate a requisition upon the President for the instructions furnished by him to Mr. MEADE. The leaders of the Southern party (for the Southern representation in Congress has now openly assumed the form and pressure of a specific partisan organization) have constantly taunted Northern men with their interference in the domestic concerns of the South. The North has been assailed, in season and out of season, with charges of fanatical and intolerable intervention between the slaveholder and his slaves, and we have been sermonized without end upon the duty of attending to our own affairs, and letting our neighbors alone to manage theirs. But we fancy it would be difficult for the South to point out a single instance in which any Northern man, holding an official position under the General Government, has abused that position to an attack upon the excellence and stability of the Institution of Slavery in the presence of a foreign power. In the uniform practice of Northern statesmen and diplomatists, the question of Slavery has been treated, as the South has always pretended to wish that it should be, as a purely domestic affair, to be discussed and dealt with wholly within the circle of our national relations. It was reserved for a Southern officer of the Government to carry our Intestine differences and disputes out into the arena of the world, and to invite the assent of a foreign prince to a purely sectional view of propositions which are actually agitating the nation with all the fury of civil controversy.

Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE is a well-known politician of the extremest Calhoun school, and as such was openly charged by Mr. DUER of this State on the floor of Congress, in Dec., 1849, with entertaining disunion sentiments, and cherishing disunion projects. Whether the advances which he has now made towards a grand Pro-Slavery alliance with the Brazilian Empire are or are not significant of the ulterior purposes of the faction to which he belongs, time alone can show; but it is certainly imperative upon Mr. BUCHANAN to clear the Administration at once of any responsibility for language to which the Emperor of Brazil himself was forced to administer the grave rebuke of an expressive silence.

BANK SECURITIES WITHDRAWN.—It appears from a report made yesterday to the Assembly by the Superintendent of the Bank Department that the amount of securities withdrawn from the 30th of September last to the 1st of January was $3,274,708 42; and the amount deposited during the same period was $342,148.

Thus it appears that certain Banks have reduced their securities nearly three millions below what the law requires. This they were tempted to do in the panic of last Fall, in order to raise money upon the securities standing to their credit in the Bank Department. As we remarked a few days ago, this course was of very questionable legality.

Doubtless, the securities withdrawn were better than those left, for it is fair to presume that the New-York State Stocks rather than the mortgages would be taken out. It is well for the Legislature to look to this matter. Banks are, in their best estate, none too secure or reliable; and any illegality on their part necessarily tends to impair that public confidence which is the very breath of their nostrils.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LAST.—There has been a good deal of talk during the past two years of the necessity of a Vigilance Committee in this City to protect the live and property of the citizens. But the bad odor attending the name, in consequence of the acts of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, would have been sufficient to prevent such an organization here, even if one had been required by the condition of affairs. But at last we have a Vigilance Committee across the river, in the quiet and orderly "City of Churches." The atrocious murder of a prominent citizen on Saturday, led to the spontaneous formation of this Committee; but as the parties suspected of the outrage were promptly arrested by the regular police, the action of the Committee will probably be confined to seeing that the prosecuting officers do their duty in bringing the guilty parties to punishment. This, in fact, is all that a Committee of Vigilance could do here, and an association composed of the right kind of men, for such a purpose, might be made exceedingly beneficial to the public in this City as well as in Brooklyn.

Obituary.

One of the most useful and accomplished divines of this country, Rev. S. GILMAN, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., died on Monday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. BOWEN, in Kingston, Mass. Dr. GILMAN, who was born in Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791, and had therefore nearly completed his 67th year, has been long and favorably known beyond the circle of the denomination to which he belonged, and of the parish in which for more than forty years he had labored with faithful zeal, as a scholar and a writer of no common excellence. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, in the same class with EDWARD EVERETT, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, and others of equal public and scholastic reputation, and was early numbered among the contributors to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. In the days of Nullification, Dr. GILMAN bore himself among the angry passions of the people of Charleston with dignified and Christian patriotism, and an ode on the Union which he wrote at that time has passed into the popular literature of the country. Mrs. CAROLINE HOWARD GILMAN, his wife, who was the partner of his literary pursuits, as of his pastoral labors, has won a permanent place among the female writers of America, and the sympathy of a wide circle of relatives and friends in all parts of the country will be awakened in behalf of herself and her family by the news of their sudden bereavement.

DEATH OF COL. WADE HAMPTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The announcement, yesterday, of the death of Col. WADE HAMPTON occasioned equal sorrow and surprise in our community, in which he had mingled but a short time previously, and apparently in his usual health and spirits. Col. HAMPTON, by his many high and generous qualities, his large hospitality, his dignified and courteous bearing, was one of the representative men of the State, and was esteemed and admired wherever known. He was taken sick on the Mississippi River, and was landed at Natchez, where he died on the night of the 10th inst. His remains are on the way to Columbia, in charge of his son, C. F. HAMPTON, Esq.—*Charleston Mercury, 13th.*

The Death of Lablache.

LEXJI LABLACHE, whose death was prematurely reported a few months since, has really died at last, and the Italian lyric stage has lost a singer whose place will probably never again be filled in the present age. The life of the celebrated basso is identified with his native city of Naples, as his voice in its marvelous sweetness and abundant power, seemed to embody the exuberant nature of that wondrous clime. He was born at Naples, Dec. 6, 1794, the son of a French father and of a Polish mother; at the Conservatory of Naples he was educated; at Naples he made his *début* in the opera buffa theatre San Carlino; from Naples he took himself a wife, and to Naples he came back at last to die, after making the tour of Europe in a triumph of thirty years' duration.

The voice of LABLACHE was one of those miracles of nature which become traditions in the world of art. Criticism long ago exhausted its vocabulary in descriptive epithets upon the richness, the volume, the compass, the flexibility, and the purity of this voice; but after comparing it by turns to an organ and a trumpet, to a clarion of silver and the muffled thunder of drums, people at last contented themselves with comparing it to itself, which was perhaps the easiest thing they could do. But LABLACHE was not a *vox et præterea nihil.* He was an admirable actor, as well as an unsurpassed vocalist. His talents as a comedian were very great, and he identified with his own name some of the first comic parts of the Italian Opera. His success in tragic *rôles* was equally brilliant, but this had become of late years very much a matter of faith and memory, for his physical bulk, always considerable, had so increased as to make it impossible for him to assume heroic or sentimental characters, with any reasonable chance of being fairly listened to and judged. His *Leporello* will forever be the type of the Italian, as the *Leporello* of Herr FORMES will be of the German conception of that ever-popular *rôle*; but his greatest dramatic creation of late years was the *tragic-comic* part of *Caliban*, in HALEVY'S opera of "La Tempête." The monstrous conception of SHAKESPEARE has never been so incarnated as it was by LABLACHE, and his presentation of the cub of *Sycorax* is the only recollection that will live of an otherwise insignificant opera.

For nearly a year LABLACHE has been prevented by disease from appearing in public, but when he last sang in Paris and London he showed but little sign of infirmity in his voice, and no loss of ability as an actor. His wife, whom he married when he was only 18 years old, was the daughter of a celebrated Italian actor, named PINOTTI. One of his children is the wife of Mr. THALBERG, the pianist. In his domestic relations and in society LABLACHE was admirable. He kept clear of the scandals of the stage, and his gentlemanly character, his amiability, and his generosity to artists who were in need, made him friends wherever he was known, in and out of the profession.

Of the great quartet whose names recall the palmiest days of the modern opera, and bring before the mind the brightest pictures of the immediate past, TAMBURINI and GRISI now alone survive. RUBINI went first, LABLACHE has followed, and their compeers, though not yet obscured, have reached the dim horizon of their powers; and on the lesser stage of the opera, as well as on the larger stage of politics, the places of the giants are filling fast by "*Les Infiniments Petits*" of the vision of BERANGER.

THE SOUTH AND EDWARD EVERETT.—That chivalrous journal, the Richmond *South*, waxes more southern than usual, on learning that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has been invited to attend the celebration on the 22d, when he is to be presented with Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane, in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association. "This," the *South* adds, "surely is a most distinguished compliment. *Is it worthily bestowed?*"

This is a grave question. Let us ponder it with due solemnity.

Who is "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT," that he should be invited to a celebration in Richmond? It is said, indeed, that the Yankees are proud of him. But that is nothing. What business can a New-Englander have to attend a celebration in the Old Dominion? And what an outrage to give WASHINGTON'S cane to an obscure individual!

Weadmire the mild spirit of candor in which the *South* asks if the compliment is "worthily bestowed?" How can it be? What has this EVERETT done to merit such extravagant honors? Nothing, we presume, that the *South* ever heard of.

But obscurity is not his only sin. His positive offences are unpardonable. The *South* charges that he spoke with disapprobation concerning "the lamented BROOKS," for pummeling Senator SUMNER. And we are afraid the allegation can be proved. If so, that settles the whole matter. No one can any longer pretend that "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT" is fit to go to Richmond, much less to receive WASHINGTON'S cane. That relic is almost as sacred in the eyes of the *South* as the bludgeon of "the lamented BROOKS." Suppose some profane creature should desire to confer that immortal emblem of Carolina chivalry upon Mr. EVERETT. Would not the *South* ask, with still greater emphasis, "Is it worthily bestowed?" And could there be two answers to such a question?

We feel a serene satisfaction in believing that Southern interests are safe in the hands of the *South*. Mr. EVERETT must not go to Richmond on the 22d. He must not have WASHINGTON'S cane. The honor of Virginia must prevail, and be preserved.

Ship Captains and Emigrants.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the columns of your paper of the 11th inst. we notice an article under the heading of "Seduction of Young Women at Sea," followed by a memorial to Congress for such an amendment to the Passenger laws as may prevent, by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increasing evil and wrong."

If the statements contained in this memorial are true, it exhibits a fearful picture of lewdness and immorality, a betrayal of trust, disregard for personal reputation and national honor, that deserves severe punishment indeed. But in the absence of stronger proof than the general and sweeping assertions in the memorial alluded to, we are, we confess, unable to credit the statement, and we trust, for the honor of the American flag, it would be found highly exaggerated upon a fair investigation.

With some persons it is not unusual to make a fell swoop of a whole class of men—denouncing them all indiscriminately as men without any moral principle whatever—because some of that class have committed some heinous offence; and there is no reason why the ship-master should expect to escape any more than the banker, merchant or editor—yet all dispassionate men will allow that this is very a unfair procedure.

I have been LOW twenty years steady trading to Europe, nearly all of this period in the Liverpool trade—several years as master—consequently have some knowledge of the trade and of a number of those commanding ships in the trade, who if they have read the statements there put forth, will, I think, say with your correspondent—hold up those who are guilty of such gross misconduct to the scorn and indignation of the public, but do not make a fell swoop of the body.

As the Committee have had numerous complaints from female emigrants during the last two or three years, it certainly lies in their power to do this, and it is an act of justice they owe to all those who command emigrant ships, and who have faithfully performed the duties of their station. And there are a large number of those who, we think, need not shrink from any impartial investigation of their conduct.

T. F. F.

The Kidnapping Case.

THOMAS & ANDERSON BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK, AND THE FORMER LOCKED UP FOR TRIAL.

Sergeant CROFT and officer MCARTHUR, of the Mayor's Police squad, arrived by the steamer Roanoke yesterday with MASON THOMAS, the alleged kidnapper, and GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man, in their custody. The officers arrived in Richmond, Va., last Friday afternoon, and, hearing that a movement was on foot to secure the liberation of THOMAS on a writ *habeas corpus*, they obtained the prisoner from the Jailor immediately and left at 11 o'clock that night. THOMAS was yesterday taken before the Recorder and committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. The colored man ANDERSON was also committed in bonds for $1,000 to appear as a witness. As neither party gave the required bail they were locked up in the Tombs. THOMAS is about 30 years of age, of genteel appearance, quick and smart in his demeanor. Suspicion, it was said, was aroused against him at Richmond on account of his having an unmarried lady with him whom he represented to be his wife, and also on account of his singular treatment of the colored man, ANDERSON. According to the story told Sergeant CROFT, he kept ANDERSON locked up several days and then took him to the public slave market and offered him for sale. ANDERSON was stripped and submitted to the examination usual when negroes are offered for sale. ANDERSON says he was employed by THOMAS to go into Pennsylvania and assist in taking care of horses, for which he was to receive $9 a month and his board. The examination in the case before the Recorder is set down for Thursday.

Another Homicide.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, a party of mutual acquaintances entered the lager-bier saloon of JOHN MULLER, No. 108 Canal-street, and drank together. Soon thereafter a dispute occurred among them, which led to a general fight. Deadly weapons were used, and T. DICKINK, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4 was shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of J. FREDERICK BODENBOSS, Constable of the Tenth Ward. DICKINK was taken to his residence near by, where Coroner COMBERT and a physician were soon in attendance. The wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found. The physician pronounced the wound fatal. BODENBOSS is in custody.

MARKETING.—It is a curious fact, and one that needs explanation, that most market stuffs can be bought cheaper of the grocery stores two or three miles up town, and in the suburbs of Brooklyn, than of the retailers in either Fulton or Washington market, while the purchaser is rather surer of an article of good quality in the places first named than in the markets. The openness of the Winter and the unobstructed steam communications have favored the economical method of buying meats and vegetables in the country and of the producers themselves, thus saving the enormous charges of middlemen, butchers and market men. There is no reason why every well-to-do family in the City should not have a pork barrel and a beef barrel, a bin of potatoes and turnips, and in the cool cellar a quarter of beef or a carcass of mutton to furnish "fresh," or in case of a sudden warm spell to go into the brine. The purchaser by sixpence worths generally pays double at least for his table furnishing that he ought to, and eats dubious sausages, uses floury lard and does not know the savor of an honest mince pie.

MARINES FOR THE NIAGARA.—A party of ten marines, drafted for service on board the frigate *Niagara*, arrived by the 2 o'clock train, yesterday, from the Washington Navy Yard. Thirty will also be drafted from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Corporal RILEY, in charge of this detachment, was in the *Niagara* on her first voyage, and is ordered for service on her second expedition; all the rest of the party were new hands.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 19; all well.

☞ The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Wyandank*, while on her way from Brooklyn, at about 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, came in contact with the buoy anchored on Diamond Reef, which penetrated through her guards on the starboard quarter, ripping up the plank, and carrying away some of the guard-braces. Fortunately, no person was injured. The tide yesterday was unusually low, owing to the heavy northwest gale.

OBSEQUIES OF Mr. JAMES MILLS.—The remains of Mr. JAMES MILLS, Ex-President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who died on Thursday, of disease of the heart, aged 75 years, were yesterday interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services took place at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the late residence of the deceased, No. 100 Fourth-avenue. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS officiated. The remains were placed in the hall, in a mahogany coffin, with the lid removed, and the friends of the deceased were permitted to look upon his features for the last time. At the close of the funeral services a procession was formed in the following order and proceeded to Greenwood with the body:

Clergymen—Rev. Dr. Phillips, and Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Physicians—Drs. Cheeseman and Donache.
Ball Bearers—Robt. McCoskry, Jacob Aimes, Alex. McKenzie, Andw. McFarland, David Cotheal, Wm. Hibbard, Thos. Jeremiah, Francis Bos.
S. N. Burrill, Undertaker, of Brooklyn.
Relatives and friends in carriages.
Mr. MILLS was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Amusements.

Those melancholy millionaires who mean despondingly over heaps of unemployed bullion, may comfortably and economically ease their minds, by appealing to any "gentlemanly and obliging" theatrical treasurer for the statistics of the past week. They will see that even where there is a use for every dollar, and a contingent use for many other dollars that don't come in, the return to the capitalist-manager is rather embarrassing than otherwise. By one of those perverse laws which at certain seasons prevail, it happens that every one has plenty of money, and every one wishes to keep it. At the best of times it is an unprofitable task to try to amuse the people in February. The month is so short that a generous public tries to "dodge it." But the saddest expectations are far out-gloomed by the present reality. The best of theatres are deserted, and even the equestrian establishments succumb to the alarming depression. In spite of this fact, it is encouraging to know that there is no relaxation in the efforts of the managers. A number of new pieces are announced for immediate production—and one of the list will at least claim an unusual share of public attention, and, we trust, change the location of some of the aforesaid bullion which, it seems, is so deplorably pisntiful in Wall-street.

The story of this piece is associated with one of the most beautiful little episodes of the Indian revolt—an episode which Mr. EVERETT incorporated with great happiness in his recent lecture. The sternest realities often give rise to the most poetic and tender of fancies. Every one remembers that little incident of the Crimean campaign, so exquisitely handled by BAYARD TAYLOR. It was the night before the Battle of Inkermann; the British soldiers were gathered round their camp fires, sharing for the the last time, perhaps, the jovial cup; they were singing too; and stalwart fellows, who thought nothing of "potting Russians," as a mild morning relaxation, sat meekly listening, forgetful of the morrow's carnage, indifferent to the fearful struggle which to many was to be the last in this world, heedless of the stage requirements of their situation, which at least demanded that they should quaff the hottest of drinks and swear the loudest of oaths; there they sat, listening to one brave fellow who sang—not of war, not of lust, not of blood, nor of drink—but of *Bonnie Annie Laurie*, and with so much tenderness and home love, that the roughest fellow felt his eyes brimming with that crystal fluid, which better than the "Diamond Lens" shows us the girl we love. Flat-footed prose could not do justice to this incident, so Mr. TAYLOR embalmed it in a little poem, which will outlive many of his more elaborate efforts.

With a result equally happy did Mr. EDWARD EVERETT seize on that story of JESSIE BROWN—that foolish little story which may be taken as a hoax or an actual fact, according to the comparative brutality of the reader—but which, as a little girl very properly remarked, ought to make you cry the more you don't believe it. Simply told that story of the Macgregor girl catching amid darkness and danger the wild melody of her native land long before its shrill strain could reach an untutored ear, simply told it had a healthy beauty of its own which we did not think could be improved. But those who listened to EDWARD EVERETT will at once own with us that, beautiful as was the narrative, it caught from his lips new pathos and power. As with voice and gesture he pictured the Highland lassie eagerly catching the first cry of the pipes in the distance, the throb of one common heart was heard through the vast auditory. Never, to quote the glowing words of the orator, did the softest airs that float around the revels of the East thrill the heart with such mingled agony and rapture as did that wild harsh cry "Dinna ye hear the slogan?"

Among the many who for some moments were overcome with Mr. EVERETT's eloquence, we noticed with some curiosity the well-known face of a celebrated dramatist. He was attentive, but stern and uncompromising and full of notes of interrogation, as if he would like to have an argument with Mr. EVERETT concerning the orthographical construction of the word *Dinna*, or would cheerfully annihilate Mr. EVERETT on the subject of the slogan. It was evident that the celebrated orator had done something to the celebrated dramatist—not in touching his feelings, perhaps, but in pricking his brain into a state of unusual activity. And it turns out that that was actually the case. Taking his hint from the emotional interest of this anecdote, as did, Mr. TAYLOR, the dramatist, has constructed a drama of Indian trial, suffering and heroism, culminating, of course, in the slogan, (whatever that may be,) and the advent of the Highlanders. What we have seen of this work is sufficient to convince us that Mr. BOURCICAULT has more than equaled his best efforts, and if "Jessie Brown" (that is the name of the play; it has taken us a long time to get to it, but there it is) does not achieve one of the greatest successes ever achieved in the City, we will retire to the giddy heights of Brooklyn, and for the future confine our prophecies to the weather. The piece will be given at Wallack's Theatre, and every effort is being made to present a perfect picture of social and scenic life in India before and since the outbreak of the revolt. Many of the most striking events of the war will be produced with the greatest attainable similitude.

When we mention that AGNES ROBERTSON, herself a child of bonnie Scotland, will personate *Jessie*, that BOURCICAULT, out of pure gratitude to the Sunday press, will represent *Nena Sahib*, and that Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE, JOHNSTON, DAVENPORT, SLOAN, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN and others are in the cast, we say all that is necessary to be said.

At the other Theatres the announcements are vague, but for the moment Miss KEENE gives us three excellent pieces, in which the entire strength of her company develops itself. Mr. JEFFERSON, a most popular and painstaking member thereof, took a benefit on Saturday night, and we were glad to see a fine house. Stupid artists, who talk about the impossibility of struggling against the critics of New-York, should take courage from the example furnished in the career of this gentleman. Without an unworthy effort of any kind, Mr. JEFFERSON has stepped at once into the foremost rank of low comedians, and the enjoyment of unquestionable popularity. So has it been with every artist of true talent, and so will it be to the end. It is only those who thirst to be told they have no brains that find fault with the critics—because, with professional brevity, they supply the desired information. We might, while on this subject, extend our remarks to a celebrated lady who, it will be remembered, made a memorable *fiasco* at the Academy of Music some time ago, but who subsequently has devoted herself so assiduously to the study of her art that the recollection of a dozen failures would be effaced, but for the indiscretion of the lady's husband, who, in one of the Sunday papers, valiantly announces that in future he will appeal to the law for redress against the critics. It is necessary, therefore, to be circumspect.

How much better and how much more dignified the bearing of Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, who, unmindful of the present, (which treats him scurvily,) works bravely and courageously for the future, and will not permit the severest lashings of the press to turn him from the path of study. This gentleman, by the way, has recently produced a new tragedy, by Mr. HENRY MORFORD, called "The Merchant's Honor, or the Lost Daughter." The names of the *dramatis personæ* do not chime pleasantly with the modern title of the play. *Odin, Hilda, Robeck, Thornwald*, are names not usually pressed into the merchant service.

Another new play of considerable literary interest has recently been produced in London, which some of our managers should secure. The veteran poet, LEIGH HUNT, has hosts of friends in this country, and the play which he has just brought out would, apart from its merits, which are variously estimated, attract a curiously interesting class of auditors. It is called "The Lover's Amazement; or, How will it End?" but judging from the unexpected success and the consequent surprise of the esthetical journalists, it ought to be called, "The Critic's Amazement at How it Did End." There are but four characters, and the merit of the play is said to be in the dialogue; but let us have it and judge for ourselves. Won't Miss KEENE introduce the venerable poet in his new character of dramatist?

The engagement of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at BURTON's Theatre is drawing to a close, and the sooner it closes the better for Mr. MATHEWS' reputation. At present he merely fills up the scene for artists who crush him out by the breadth, force and merit of their impersonations. That he suffers by comparison, and that he is an artist who ought *not* to suffer by comparison, are facts thoroughly admitted by all who go to BURTON's Theatre. A great artist must keep his credentials constantly before the public, or his greatness will disappear with remarkable rapidity, especially in New-York, where the best of traditions are not expected to last more than a month.

Perhaps the least aggravating form of greatness is the Art-World—although, at the same time, the most obtrusive—is that presented by Monsieur BIHIN, a Belgian gentleman of high standing, who has just dropped in upon us. M. BIHIN is an amiable giant of the most tractable and peaceful habits. He stands eight feet four inches high, and is said to be sound on the knee question, which, as every one knows, is the caving-in point of this particular kind of greatness. M. BIHIN made his *début* at the Broadway last night, in a new version of "Gulliver." We notice, also, that the "Lanciers Quadrille" was to be danced by the children in the piece. Anxious to post ourselves up in this new dance, about which every one seems to be going distracted, we procured from Messrs. HALL & SON a copy of the authentic dance and music. We have perused it with more avidity than advantage. The directions for performing the dance are of the most harassing character, and inspire us with a reverential awe for Mr. FARRERO, who invented them, no doubt, with the rapid ease of genius. The music is pretty, quaintly old fashioned, and composed entirely of English melodies. Perhaps, when we see the dance, we shall appreciate the figures more clearly than in Mr. FARRERO's card, which, to speak honestly, looks like a multiplication table laboring under a fearful Terpsichorean hallucination.

The musical world is full of rumors, which mostly breathe of war and destruction on a large scale. It seems that the two rival managers have actually been making money,—MAERTZER, in Havana; ULLMAN, in Philadelphia. Nothing is more natural, therefore, than that they should desire to lose it in an injurious struggle with each other's interests. A sort of friendship was at one time cemented between the rival managers, but the heat of the tropics seems to have dissolved it. War to the knife has been declared; and it will be a fearful and momentous war. MAERTZER, it is understood, will ensnare at Niblo's and fire all his big guns one after another, at the opposition establishment. Mr. ULLMAN, safely ensconced at the Academy, will not only reply to Mr. MAERTZER's big guns with *his* big guns, but will fusilade that gentlemen with every possible variety of musical projectile—such as Matinées, Concerts, cheap performances of opera, of instrumental music, of vocal music, and of Sunday music. He will have all the clergymen, all the doctors, and all the children of all the public schools in solid rank and file before the month is out. How Mr. MAERTZER will combat this virulent kind of warfare we are at a loss to imagine. But of this we are quite certain: the fight will be well fought; and it will end—when the money ends. The sooner that consummation comes the better for art. When there is nothing to fight for but empty benches these two able but misguided managers will, we trust, come to terms, and by energetic coöperation, build up an operatic establishment of such magnitude that future opposition will be useless and impossible. Mr. ULLMAN returns to the City on the 22d, and Mr. MAERTZER will propably arrive during the present week.

At a time when music appears to be really popular and remunerative, it is a little hard that our only native Society languishes and dies in cold neglect. Yet this is actually the case. After struggling for three years, under all sorts of oppressive difficulties, the New-York American Music Association gave its final *soirée* on Thursday of last week; decently yielding up the ghost amid the religious odors of Hope Chapel. Whether any patriotic American will endeavor to resuscitate the defunct Society (for we are assured that it is permanently and emphatically dead) we know not; but of this we are certain, there are few men in the City who will sacrifice so much of their time, or so earnestly contend with the weak foibles of artists, as did Mr. CHARLES J. HOPKINS—the Ex-President. The American musican unfortunately is wholly indifferent to nationality in art. As a general thing he is nothing but a superfluous appendage to the skirts of Germany; he sings German songs, plays German music, and drinks German Lager Bier. He is well versed in the feuds that constantly rage between German musicians, and swears by a certain set of writers, to the utter annihilation of every other set; he criticizes by the piano-forte, and measures sentiment by the tips of his fingers; he worships certain brazen images, fashioned in the manner of the day, and all others are false gods. These characteristics are diversified by a very fair proportion of envy and uncharitableness towards his own countrymen. He distrusts himself, and as a necessary consequence thinks meanly of every one else. To deal with such a class of men was no easy task, and it is really wonderful that the association lived so long. There are, of course, some individuals who break through the monotony of this kind of life, and like Mr. CHARLES READE, in his efforts to break through the monotony of literature, become excessively egotistical in consequence. But egotism in its worst form has uprightness and courage to recommend it, and is immeasureably superior to the blind staggerings of a doltish mnititude. It is very foolish for a man to think that he can do everything better than another, but it is deplorable to find a man who thinks that others can do everything better than he. There is no denying the fact that American artowes nothing to American musicians. It is recognized by the public—if it be good—but not by the public's servants under any circumstances. Mr. ROOT, an excellent and now popular song-writer, perceived this fact in time to translate his name into WURZEL, and thus, by an innocent fraud, to secure some of the patronage of his professional countrymen. But of song-writers we can at least boast honestly. More good songs, with melodies truthful and simple, are written in America than in any other country. Here at least we defy Germany with success. American melodies are heard in all the civilized countries of the world; they captivate the heart by their fresh, healthy beauty, and being, as a general thing, constructed on correct emotional principles, will last as long as sentiment lasts. It is in instrumental music that the grandeur of the German school is recognized—a grandeur which should be acknowledged with reverence, but not with distrustful fear.

The concert was an excellent one, albeit marred by a disappointment in the instrumental department. The compositions with one exception were entirely of American origin, and on this whole much preferable to the pieces usually heard in the concert-room. Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. PECK, Dr. GUILMETTE and a chorus (a bad—very bad—chorus) were the vocalists. In the instrumental department we had several solos from Mr. H. C. COOPER, the great English violinist, whose playing, for depth of manly feeling, and genuine art and purity, has never been surpassed; and two solos from Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, a pianist who is good enough to be the best in any capital of the world if his modesty would permit him to claim his proper position. In every respect the concert was the best of the season, and it is to be deplored that a society which was beginning to do so much good for native music should die because the very musicians whose good it contemplated thought themselves too important to lend a helping hand to the sinking little craft.

A day's later intelligence acquaints us with the fact that the Giant is a genuine Giant, and defiantly open to inquiry on the knee question. Also, that a new piece was produced at Wallack's, called "The Times," which, in spite of its attractive title, and the fact that it was produced for the benefit of Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, failed to attract a good house. We may add concerning these late fragments of news, that the Giant is seen to advantage in "Gulliver," which is prettily produced, and that the play at Wallack's is more remarkable for the number of fine artists incorporated in the caste, than for the opportunities they have of distinguishing themselves. It was, however, well received by the audience.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—There are held daily at noon, for one hour, Prayer Meetings at the Dutch Reformed Churches, on Fulton and Ninth streets, both of which are thronged by Christians of all denominations and from all classes in society. We understand that a number of the up-town pastors have agreed to establish a prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, changing each week from church to church, and that the meetings will be held every afternoon this week, from 4 until 5 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETT's,) on Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. There is a very wide-spread religious interest in this City and throughout the country. There was probably never so universal an awakening as the present, permeating as it seems to all classes and all the different denominations. In this, at the present time, there is a larger attendance upon the Sabbath services of the sanctuary than almost ever before.

☞ The Brooklyn City Bible Society has recently deposited a handsome Bible at the Office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and also a copy to each of the Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

Lola Montez on "Strong-Minded Women."

Last night, before a very large audience, in Hope Chapel, Mme. LOLA MONTEZ delivered a lecture on "Strong-Minded Women and the Heroines of History." In attempting, she said, to give a definition of strong-minded women, I find myself embarrassed between all just ideas of strength and what is now more particularly denominated "strong-minded" in the Womsn's Rights movement. A very estimable woman, and one who ought to be highly respectable, by the name of Mrs. BLOOMER, obtained the reputation of strong-minded by mersily cutting six inches off the bottom of her petticoat—[laughter]—a compliment which certainly excites no envious feelings in my heart, only I am philosophically puzzled to know if cutting off six inches of a woman's petticoat really adds six inches to the height of her head! Now, there have been a great many wonderful discoveries in phrenological science of late years; but I have not heard that Mr. FOWLER has pushed his astute investigations so far as to affirm that the bottom of the petticost is the seat of the mind. [Laughter.] At the present telegraphic rate of scientific discovery, it may not be long before such a proposition is seriously put forth by some distinguished reformer. But until then we are compelled to adhere to the ancient idea of strength, and to weigh a woman in the old-fashioned intellectual steelyards before we venture to affirm that she is strong-minded. One, or two, or three, or four, or five hundred women, getting together into a convention, and resolving that they are an abused community, and that all the men are great tyrants, and rascals, and scoundrels, proves plainly enough that they are somewhere discontented, and that they have a certain amount of courage, but I cannot see that that proves them entirely to be strong-minded women. Strong-minded women are not women of words, but they are women of deeds; not of resolutions, but of action. History herself does not teach us that they have ever consumed much time in conventions and public meetings, and resolutions about their rights; but they have rather been prompt to assert their rights, and to defend them, too, or to take the consequences of defeat and destruction. When BESI ST. OMES was on a journey from the town of which he was Governor to the Duke DE MONTMORENCI, he was seized by the Spanish soldiers, who were on their way to besiege the place he had left, and they rejoiced that, having the Governor in their possession, the gates of the place would readily be opened to them. But CONSTANCE DE CECILE, the Governor's wife, alone summoned the garrison and put herself at their head, pike in hand. She inspired the weakest with courage, and the besiegers were repulsed whereso ever they presented themselves. Shame at their great loss rendered them desperate. They sent a message to this great woman, telling her that if she did not yield the city, they would hang the Governor, her husband. She replied with tears in her eyes, but with a firm voice, "I have riches in abundance, and have offered them, and do still offer them all, for his ransom, but I will not ignominiously purchase a life which he would reproach me with, and at a price which he would be ashamed to acknowledge. No," said she, "I will not dishonor him by treason to my king and my country!" The besiegers then made a second assault without success; they hung the unfortunate Governor for spite, and retired. Henry the Fourth was so touched with this brave lady's spirit and patriotism that he invested her with the title and dignity of Governor of the town which at so great a sacrifice she had defended. That is an example, I think, of a real strong-minded woman! And history is full of such examples, which indicate the courage and intellect of woman, and her right to claim equality with those of the harder sex, whenever Heaven has imparted to her the gift of genius. I can hardly see it possible how any woman of real genius should ever feel it necessary to call together conventions and meetings for the purpose of resolving that she is abused. There is such a difference between real strong-minded women and strong-tongued women! [Laughter.] Men laugh and mock at a convention of petticoat scolds, and pay no more attention to what they say than to a flock of magpies or of blackbirds, but they will gaze with admiration and with respect at a woman who sets herself to a manly task and actually accomplishes a heroic deed. Genius has no sex. Look back upon the page of History and see that fact most clearly proven. When women take and defend fortifications; when they command armies, and obtain victories, what do you call it? Is it not genius, and does it not establish incontestably their equality with men? Let every woman then, do that for which nature has best fitted her. MARGARET of Anjou, JOAN DE BELLEVILLE, and widow DE MONTFORT, are illustrations of woman's greatness in war. But we shall be told these are solitary examples. No, indeed they are not. It will puzzle any man to find in the pages of history as many instances of real sterling heroism in his sex as I could hunt up in mine. Indeed, for the space of 400 years the heroism of woman was a power in Europe.

Of course all well-read people (and in this country all the people are well-read) have some general knowledge of the women of Cappadocia, called the Amazons. Though much of what ancient history says of them may be fabulous, yet enough is known to prove that in that day the men were the weaker vessels. According to DIODORUS, the Amazons were regular woman's rights women, for they made laws by which the women were enjoined to go to the wars, and the men were to stay at home! The world has never known greater warriors than they were. At a later day chivalry inspired the women with the same wild taste. In consequence of the prevailing fashion the fine ladies in those days were seen in the middle of camps and armies. During the Crusades, while animated by the double enthusiasm of religion and of valor, they often performed the most incredible exploits on the field of battle, and died nobly, fighting by the side of their lovers. Who can forget the heroism of this women of Suliote, of the Prefect GREGORY's daughter, of JOAN OF ARC, of the Countesse DE ST. BELMONT, of PORTIA, the beautiful daughter of CATO of Utica, of the Countess of DREST, of SYBILLA, the wife of ROBERT, Duke of Burgundy? All history is full of such startling examples of human heroism. And who suffers sorrow, pain and misery with the most patient heroism of heart? Who, in the midst of poverty, neglect and the most crushing despair, holds on most bravely through the tilted and tainted avenues of suffering, and never yields once even to the terrible promptings of necessity until death wrests the last weapons of temptation from her hnsband? Ay, if this unwritten heroism of women could be brought out to light, even man himself would cast his proud wealth of fame at her feet! [Applause.]

But not only have women distinguished themselves as warriors; they have shone as transcendant stars in the firmament of State. As diplomatists and politicians many women have proved that they were intellectually equal to the wisest men. The discovery of America is due to the far-seeing patronage of a woman; Queen ISABELLA, of Arragon, who was nearly the mind of the Spanish throne and the hero of the battle-field. Again, what monarch could boast of greater intellectual power than SEMIRAMIS, of Persia; ZENOBIA, Queen of Palmyra and the East; ELIZABETH, Queen of England; CATHARINE II., of Russia; CHRISTINA of Sweden, or OLYMPIAS, wife of PHILIP, of Macedon, and mother of ALEXANDER the Great? I do not by any means certanly hold up these gigantic women as models for their sex, but had as they were morally, they were unfortunately better than the general run of the male monarchs of their days. It is only because they were women that history has singled out the had of their lives, and refuses to dwell on the great and the brave deeds which placed them equally beside the greatest monarchs of the harder sex. Let historical justice be done to the intellect of woman, and I am content to leave the history of her heart and moral life without comment, to defend itself—to defend itself by contrast with that of the other sex. It is true that there is hardly a great heroic woman of history whose name has escaped the contagion of scandal. Queen ELIZABETH, MARY, of Scotland, MARGARET of Anjou, CHRISTINA of Sweden, the Empress JOSEPHINE, even poor JOAN OF ARC, have shared a common fate in this particular, whilst the great men have passed measuredly unscathed, because, I suppose, the world had no right to expect any great degree of morality in a great man's life. Woman must be a saint, even when she hurls a tyrant off his throne, and yield to man the monopoly of all the vices of the world. Where can man point to such examples of virtue and heroism as are seen in the history of LUCRETIA and the Princess OCTAVIA? It has been said, however, that woman has never risen anything near to an equality with man in the department of science and literature. That woman's mind, like her physique, is generally less coarse and strong, and heavy, than that of man, must be admitted, but what she lacks in strength she makes up in speed, and she has shown an aptness for learning, and even a capacity for profound study which commanded the admiration of the heaviest philosophers on the other side of the house. CORNELIA the mother of the Gracchi, Madame DACIER, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARIAS, HELENA LUCRETIA GRENARO, the most learned person in Venice in her day, JANE of Arragon, the Marchioness DA CHATELERT, ANNA CLIFFORD and hundreds of others were scarcely less gifted in the science of science and learning than their male colemporaries. The most gifted authors of France have been women: Madame DE STAEL, Madame DE GENLIS, GEORGES SAND and Madame ROLAND. Lady MONTAGUE stood at the head of the wits and poets of her own time in England, and was the first not only to introduce innoculation into England, but had the heroism to test it on her own child. To skip over a very long list of literary women of England, the most considerable English author of the present day, has a rival in the genius of his own wife—a thing which very few men can brook; and Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is by no means an exception to this vanity of his sex. I am sorry to say that he has not even allowed his wife's good fame to be undisturbed. It was not allowed to Madame DE STAEL or Madame DE GENLIS, any more than it was to that ornament of ancient literature, the beautiful ASPASIA, who was called the mistress of PERICLES. But in our day, however, ASPASIA's character is by no means rightly understood.

But the most powerful women of the world—more powerful even than those who have distinguished themselves by the sword or pen—are those who united physical beauty with great intellectual powers. The first revolution in which kingly power was destroyed was a woman's deed. The next revolution, in which plebeians, or the men from the ranks of the people, were elevated to the consulship, was also the work of a woman. It was the beauty and the genius of ASPASIA that caused the famous war of the Peloponnesus, and conducted Athens to its most refined period. It was the power of female intellect and beauty that drove into banishment such great men as ARISTOTLE and EURIPIDES, at the time when their genius was the chief glory of their country. Indeed, there has been no age of history but when the combined power of the intellect and of the beauty of woman has not made her greater than even diplomacy of the sword. One of the most remarkable of this type of women was CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt; another was MARIANNE, the Queen of HEROD. In fact, in almost every ancient Court, by the name of Mrs. BLOOMER, obtained the reputation the beauty and the wit of woman was the power behind the throne and greater than the throne. The lady in *Hudibras* did not exceed the truth when she gave the following humorous description of her powers:

> "We manage things of greatest weight
> In all the world's affairs of State;
> We make and execute the laws,
> Can judge the Judges and the cause;
> We rail to every public meeting,
> And make men do what we judge fitting;
> A magistrate in all great towns,
> Where men do nothing but wear gowns;
> We are your guardians that increase
> Or waste your fortunes as we please,
> And, as you humour us, can feel,
> In all your matters, ill or well."

This is as true of modern as of ancient courts. ROUSSEAU asserts that all great revolutions are owing to women.

But women who meet together in conventions for the purpose of scolding at men, will never accomplish anything in their lives. She can affect the legislature only by quiet and judicious counsel—with such means as control the judgment and heart of the legislators, [applause,] and the experience of the world has pretty well proved that a man's judgment is very easily controlled when his heart is persuaded. [Laughter and applause.] These convention women, it is to be hoped, would make good wives and mothers if they should ever turn their attention that direction, [continued laughter,] for they certainly are at this present moment very poor politicians, and will never get on in that business. They may rest assured, too, that they will never get the right to vote by clamorously demanding it in public meetings. No, the wise and cunning of my sex now learn that in politics they must not even let the right hand know what the left doeth. What do I care who carries the vote to the ballot-box, if I am allowed to say how the voting shall be done? [Laughter.] The whim of every intellectual and beautiful lady—her will—will go to the ballot-box, you may be sure, with a voice ten thousand times more potent than if she rushed into the coarse crowd and carried it there herself. In such contact the mass of women would only lose the delicacy and refinement which constitute now their peculiar charm, without getting any benefit from the sacrifice. The kitchen and the parlor, and all the sacred precincts of home would be immeasurably impaired, while there would be no gain whatever to the councils of the State. If a woman is qualified to be a happy wife and a good mother, she need never look with envy on the more gifted woman of genius whose mental powers, by filling her for the stormy arena of politics, may have unfitted her, perhaps, for the quiet walks of domestic life. In the woman of rare mental endowments there may be a necessity in her own nature, forcing her into a plane of action altogether different in its character from the ordinary sphere of woman's duties. In this she must obey her destiny; but the woman who has the more humble charms—but the charms which are so much more beautiful—that fit her for the happy circle of home, is really to be envied by her more gifted sister, perhaps, whose powers tempt her out on the stormy sea of politics and diplomacy. On this subject, however, there is a saying attributed to the great NAPOLEON, which is as silly as it is certainly false and ridiculous. Madame DE STAEL is supposed to have asked him whom he thought the greatest woman? To which he replied: "She, madam, who has had the greatest number of children!" Any cat or rabbit can beat NAPOLEON's great woman! [Great laughter.] But still she is far the happiest, and, ordinarily, the most useful woman, who has no ambition beyond the sphere that completes the duties of a happy and a virtuous home.

But, alas, woman's lot in this sphere is too often a sad and a thankless one! It is demanded of her that she make a home, whether her husband provides the means or not. How many thousands are there who, like the neglected wife of THEOPHILUS CIBBER, are compelled to earn, by their own unaided labor, the wherewithal to live!

That masculine philosophy which regards and would treat a woman as an inferior being, is not only an insult to that God who created her as the equal companion of man, but it is contradicted by every page of history and experience that we ever read of. It is true, she must reflect the honors and opinions of her husband, but that is only in case he has honors and opinions to reflect.

It is a curious fact that what is known as the woman's rights movement is principally confined to the United States, the country of all others in the world where women are allowed the widest sphere of action, and where she lords it most tremendously over the lords of creation. Here, in this country, it is woman's right to drive the men out of the omnibuses and the saloons, and everywhere else where a seat or a place is wanted for her. Since I have been in this country I have often wondered why the men did not get up a Men's Rights Convention, and descant by speech and by resolution upon the tremendous wrongs of the masculine gender. [Laughter.] I can easily imagine what sympethetic fury an indignant agitator of that question might raise in the breasts of the harder sex. With what pathos, for instance, might be applied to the men this appeal on the button question, dwelling upon the crying inhumanity of a buttonless shirt which he might hold up to his palpitating audience as a hieroglyphical emblem of the might and of the neglect of wives. [Applause and laughter.] Awfully undarned stockings presenting a separate hole for each individual toe, like so many fearful mouths proclaiming the neglect of household duties, and the outrageous wrongs of men! What fearful appeals the man's-rights orator might make upon the stocking question, and then he might proceed to proclaim in tones of thunder: "Think, my fellow-sufferers, of the times you have been compelled to get up off your seats and stand for hours when your tired legs almost refuse to sustain the weight of your bodies, to make way for women! [Laughter.] Think, fellow-sufferers and citizens, how often you have stood outside dripping in the rain, or freezing in the cold, to give your inside seat. And then, think, oh, think, of the still more aggravated inhumanity when you have been made to wait like a servant till the second, aye, till the third table even at dinner, in order to give this domestic tyrant a seat! Think of all these wrongs, my suffering fellow husbands, and rise up in the majesty of your strength and demand your right of these female tyrants who usurp all the first places of human comfort, and who do not stop their encroachments on the most hallowed usages of society. All the time-honored fashions they have invaded—aye, even the fashions of your pantaloons!"

But the strong-minded women will answer this in the Lucy Stone style of indignant oration, with a shout of words—such words I cannot attempt to describe to you; you must hear them. The married men, however, can imagine what it would be, [laughter,] especially if any Mrs. Caudles were present; and single gentlemen have no business to know these things in advance.

Madame LOLA retired amid universal applause.

Gift Book Sales—Gambling, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* and *Observer* have recently contained editorials, condemnatory of the sale of books on the gift principle. In reply to which I wish, through the columns of your paper, to offer a few words in defense of my business. The *Tribune* considers our business as wrong, unsound and pernicious. That paper has been conducted on the gift principle since its commencement, and it is principally through that means that it has acquired its extensive circulation, and its remarks against our business will apply with equal force to its own. For the proof of my assertions we copy the advertisement of the *Tribune* in connection with our own. The *Tribune* advertises the price of their Weekly at $2 per year, but, to any person sending a club of twenty, for $20, with an extra copy. We offer to sell books at $1 each, including those sold at $1 25, and a book extra to any one sending a club of 10 books, and also include a present with each book, so that in fact we offer more for the money than is done by our friends of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune*, after condemning our business as having a tendency to gambling, end after having inserted our advertisements to the tune of "one dollar a line," in a mean, contemptible way, endeavors, ostrich-like, to hide its head under the District-Attorney. Such a miserable subterfuge may do for a tricky "politician," but it will not pass amongst honorable booksellers. The *Observer* considers our business as worse than gambling or keeping a faro table. If such be the case, then the proprietors of that paper are copartners with us in crime, and in point of law and justice equally guilty. The store which we occupy to carry on our vicious business, (according to the *Observer*,) is immediately under the *Observer* office, and is owned and leased by the proprietors of that paper. We have occupied it upwards of two years, during which time we have carried on the sale of books on the gift principle. Not one objection has ever been made by them to our business, and if we would submit to their exorbitant rent, we could have it for a longer term at the expiration of our present lease. We leave the public to form their own opinion of the course of the *Tribune* and *Observer*.

We believe our business to be an honest, upright and lawful one, and shall use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage.

JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri," the new drama at Purdy's National Theatre, dramatized from the popular story of the same name lately published in the New-York *Sun*, was produced last night to an overflowing house, and received the undoubted plaudits of approval. It is to be repeated this evening, and with it the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas," and the drama of the "Galley Slave." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

A FIRMAMENT OF STARS.—They pile up the attractions at Barnum's Museum beyond all precedent—beyond all expectation. The great "Pion er Patriot" this evening again! The "Death of Eva" this afternoon, besides a fancy dance, &c. Only think of little CORDELIA HOWARD, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, Mr. WATKINS, &c., all in one day's performance!

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extra heavy all wool under-garments, warranted not to shrink; also, every description of cotton, merino and lamb's wool. Custom-made shirts, all sizes, ready made, or made to measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 289 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ The "Yankee Card Writer" having retired from the profession will sell his wonderful Metalic Pencils at half price. Ladies and gentlemen inclosing 28 cents (in stamps) to O. SACKETT, New-York Post-Office, will receive the Pencil, postage free, to any address in City or country. All persons can write their own cards.

☞ Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1858.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $8,000 in cash, and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor. WALTER H. MEAD,
No. 9 Jane-st.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Do you want Hair? Have you no Beard?—Use my Onguent; it's the only thing that will force the beard to grow (in 6 weeks.) It has been in use over five years, and I defy any to show one single instance where it has failed or ever injured the skin. They who have used it praise it more than I. $1 a bottle. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 233½ Spruce-st., below William.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ 300 Valuable Lots in Brooklyn will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON, to close an estate.

MARRIED.

KEANE—WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOHN ALEXANDER KEANE to MARY ANN ELIZABETH WOOD.

DIED.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARGARET H., only daughter of the late Wm. Roberton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

LONG.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, MARIA M., LONG wife of Capt. H. C. Long, of Louisville, Ky., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, D. A. Webster, Esq., No. 100 East 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

WOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, THOMAS HASTINGS WOOD, son of Rev. Geo. W. and Mary S. Wood, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 61 Amity-st., without further notice.

CASHORE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of Thomas and Frances Cashore, aged 4 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 543 Water-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE.

His friends, and those of his father, Thos. Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 633d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

AULD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, ISAAC AULD, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his son, J. B. Auld, are invited to attend.

LUCAS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES LUCAS aged 59 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Samuel Lucas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his step daughter, Mrs. I. A. McGregor, No. 32 Morton-st.

GARVY.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, JAMES HENRY, second son of Thomas and Eliza Garvy, aged 4 years, 6 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, silvered glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep safe, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep safe, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep safe, stained

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 216,916 83
Average amount of Specie	1,932,015 57
Average amount of Circulation	178,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,639,792 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$749,544 00
Average amount of Specie	89,759 00
Average amount of Circulation	55,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	351,095 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$486,168 00
Average amount of Specie	63,306 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	225,832 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,286,406 81
Average amount of Specie	2,972,469 41
Notes Late Bank of America	$22,651
Average amount of Circulation	56,531
	79,182 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,344,954 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,935,358 04
Average amount of Specie	3,037,017 58
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,625,895 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$900,160 90
Average amount of Specie	154,785 69
Average amount of Circulation	90,091 66
Average amount of Deposits	853,341 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,831,664 48
Average amount of Specie	1,054,106 66
Average amount of Circulation	314,481 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,680,730 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,553,768 04
Average amount of Specie	274,887 87
Average amount of Circulation	80,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,222,579 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,681,876 00
Average amount of Specie	749,533 00
Average amount of Circulation	160,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,109,637 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,476,119 79
Average amount of Specie	1,498,543 13
Average amount of Circulation	277,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,418,817 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,909,528 92
Average amount of Specie	461,929 85
Average amount of Circulation	221,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,543,907 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$218,963 84
Average amount of Specie	34,414 45
Average amount of Circulation	75,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	179,585 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,329,948 02
Average amount of Specie	318,495 93
Average amount of Circulation	161,393 00
Average amount of Deposits	974 650 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$457,259 76
Average amount of Specie	67,485 06
Average amount of Circulation	94,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	218,700 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,855,007 00
Average amount of Specie	928,965 00
Average amount of Circulation	282,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,077,875 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,330 76
Average amount of Specie	124,675 54
Average amount of Circulation	148,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	476,651 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

A. M. EADLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,595,536 20
Average amount of Specie	691,439 89
Average amount of Circulation	16,838 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,561,812 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,785,007 16
Average amount of Specie	634,081 81
Average amount of Circulation	160,701 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,173,739 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,372,550 73
Average amount of Specie	303,405 83
Average amount of Circulation	115,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,209,337 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,394,590 86
Average amount of Specie	395,120 35
Average amount of Circulation	105,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,321,474 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

GEO. WM. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$552,639 49
Average amount of Specie	125,043 04
Average amount of Circulation	113,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,681 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of February, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,329 00
Average amount of Specie	23,372 00
Average amount of Circulation	8,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	253,093 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858.

S. JASSUAUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,215 94
Average amount of Specie	236,629 27
Average amount of Circulation	79,082 00
Average amount of Deposits	738,931 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,103,764 91
Average amount of Specie	369,043 05
Average amount of Circulation	144,882 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,740 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$718,811 61
Average amount of Specie	144,119 05
Average amount of Circulation	90,701 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,069 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIAL V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,721,458 23
Average amount of Specie	434,843 51
Average amount of Circulation	191,346 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,473,560 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,055,817 98
Average amount of Specie	1,487,733 58
Average amount of Circulation	333,011 59
Average amount of Deposits	3,477,225 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworo, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$759,168 66
Average amount of Specie	208,826 10
Average amount of Circulation	92,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,487 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,593,951 92
Average amount of Specie	228,563 59
Average amount of Circulation	161,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,011,955 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

T. B. WAKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,382,625 41
Average amount of Specie	1,025,070 09
Average amount of Circulation	274,221 19
Average amount of Deposits	3,073,686 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,389 41
Average amount of Specie	63,556 61
Average amount of Circulation	15,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,786 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$648,345 09
Average amount of Specie	103,768 06
Average amount of Circulatioo	96,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,820 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOUTLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUTLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,717,856 12
Average amount of Specie	2,761,025 99
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	187,719 66
Average amount of Deposits	4,829,694 45

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,642 82
Average amount of Specie	371,939 53
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	114,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,240,194 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeot is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,026,962 18
Average amount of Specie	1,278,760 05
Average amount of Circulation	196,851 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,716,674 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$345,488 12
Average amount of Specie	20,875 60
Average amount of Circulation	95,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,351 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,295,341 03
Average amount of Specie	331,540 32
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	101,897 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,238,868 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,073 03
Average amount of Specie	42,531 60
Average amount of Circulation	77,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	231,895 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$307,792 37
Average amount of Specie	44,424 32
Average amount of Circulation	62,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,765 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANKLIN HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,986,967 12
Average amount of Specie	638,868 57
Average amount of Circulation	170,999 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,044,360 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,275,271 66
Average amount of Specie	336,300 73
Average amount of Circulation	78,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	944,882 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,367 24
Average amount of Specie	105,656 52
Average amount of Circulation	91,892 33
Average amount of Deposits	315,803 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$307,792 37
Average amount of Specie	44,424 32
Average amount of Circulation	62,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	70,820 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,986,967 12
Average amount of Specie	638,868 57
Average amount of Circulation	170,999 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,044,360 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$463,769 72
Average amount of Specie	141,142 03
Average amount of Circulation	81,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	370,663 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,785,625 40
Average amount of Specie	1,089,489 76
Average amount of Circulation	79,919 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,582,814 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$932,216 19
Average amount of Specie	191,482 39
Average amount of Circulation	93,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,847 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,018,737 19
Average amount of Specie	230,532 73
Average amount of Circulation	141,910 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,247 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,518,442 00
Average amount of Specie	994,048 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,633,363 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,008 99
Average amount of Specie	216,211 27
Average amount of Circulation	258,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	826,795 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,024,923 80
Average amount of Specie	467,821 20
Average amount of Circulation	30,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,693,884 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,845,871 63
Average amount of Specie	693,512

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No Salary for the Common Council—Negotiations for a Post-Office in Front on Chambers-street—The Police Commissioners' Council Fees.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CHANDY in the chair. The first paper of interest was a message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the charter, such as would give to each member of the Common Council a salary of $1,000 per annum. The message read as follows:

THE MAYOR ON THE PROPOSITION TO PAY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible] was received from

[illegible] the resolutions [illegible] body, that the Counsel to [illegible] to prepare a memorial [illegible] the charter of the City, [illegible] that part of it which provides that "no [illegible] Council shall receive any [illegible] as such member," and [illegible] shall receive one [illegible] services as such member, and [illegible] thereof." Under all the charters [illegible], the members of the Common [illegible] no pay for their services in relative duties performed by [illegible] that there were duties which, [illegible] charters, devolved on the Aldermen, Judges of several of the Courts, [illegible] trusts performed by them by virtue [illegible], for which they were paid, and that [illegible] and Assistants, as Commissioners of [illegible] received a certain rate for each day they acted as such. But as members of the Common Council, in their legislative capacity, they never were paid until the year 1850, when an ordinance was passed that each member should be entitled to receive for his legislative services four dollars for each day he should sit in Common Council. The policy, as well as the right of the Common Council to pass such an ordinance was doubted and strongly opposed by several of its members at that time; but the pay was continued until the succeeding year, when an act was passed by the Legislature amendatory of the Charter of 1849, which, after fixing the sessions monthly, provided that, "at no such session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days." This provision of the act, although recognizing and limiting the pay of the members, did not, in my opinion, confer any explicit authority for the same. Each member, however, received pay for his services at the rate of $384 per annum, until the adoption of the present charter, when, in accordance with the 44th section, such pay ceased on the first day of May last, the day the charter went into effect. From the foundation of the City to the present time, therefore, it appears that the Common Council have received compensation only for the period, and no longer, from 1850 to 1857. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted the Legislature to insert this provision in the charter of 1857, I am of the opinion that it is a wise and proper one, and I believe that the public generally approve the same. In fact, your honorable body, elected under it, impliedly assented thereto, and accepted the responsible and important trusts confided to you with the understanding that they were to be performed without compensation.

The position of a member of the Common Council prior to the ordinance of 1850 had been sought by the citizen mainly for the distinction it conferred and the importance of the trust it imposed. To the Common Councils under those old charters were elected men whose intelligence and disinterested zeal for the welfare of the City eminently qualified them for the discharge of the responsible duties belonging to the office; and we therefore find, on going back to the annals of the Common Council in those days, that the most prominent citizens were those who were connected with that honorable body. Whether it was the change that the salary given by the ordinance of 1850 introduced, by bringing forward candidates for the position who looked more to the compensation than to the great interests to be served as legislators of the City, I cannot say; but that after that period extravagance and recklessness in the expenditures of the City Government greatly prevailed is evident from the fact that while in 1840 the expenditures were but $3,200,000, they had increased the last year to upwards of $8,200,000, and it therefore may have been the startling fact, so prominent, which induced the Legislature and satisfied the public that a return to the old system of no-pay was best for the public interests.

It is true that in the years that the salary was paid many of the members of the Common Council were distinguished for their intelligence and zeal for the true interests of the City, and who battled manfully against the tide of extravagance which swept along. They saw and felt the evil, and were among the first to take measures in favor of a change.

If such effects were produced when their pay was only $364 a year, what might we not expect hereafter in the election of future Common Councils, from the scramble and competition for the place, by the salary, as proposed by your resolutions, of $1,000 a year?

Admitting, however, that no such effect would be produced, and that no evil has resulted or would result to the public interests by giving a compensation or a salary to the members of the Common Council, yet the increased expenditure that would be caused thereby, especially to the account of salaries, and in view of the present large burden which the taxpayers have to bear, would, in my opinion, be a sufficient reason for this Common Council not to urge the measure. The increase in the amount paid for salaries since the year 1850 has been greater than many suppose. In that year, while they were but $250,000, we find them gradually increasing every year. In 1851, to $20,000; 1852, $225,000; 1853, $245,000; 1854, $321,000; 1855, $32,000; 1856, $397,000, and in 1857, $400,000, while the amount required for the present year, based on the rate paid about the 12th of December last, will be $600,000. If there be added to this the amount which would be required for forty-one members of the Common Council and other officers contemplated, with their salaries, this amount would be swelled to the startling to all of over $600,000, or three times what was paid but eight years ago. And thus, instead of reducing, or even restraining the expenditures of the City Government, they would be largely increased by a Common Council, elected with a view to a reduction of the expenses of the Government, mainly to pay them salaries for what the Charter prohibited on their entering into their offices.

There was more reason for paying members of Common Councils under the former charters than now. Various executive and other duties were then performed, which the present charter stripped the members of. The present members are confined exclusively to their legislative duties, and all executive duties are performed by other officers, elected or appointed, as the charter provides. The latter officers should be paid, not extravagant, but just and liberal salaries, in proportion to the intelligence required, labor performed, and responsibility of the duties imposed. They rely principally upon their salaries for support, and a faithful performance of their duties requires their whole time and precludes them from other occupations of business. But it is different with the members of the Common Council. Elected not to enforce the observance and execute the ordinances of the City, not to carry on the ordinary duties and affairs of the government, but to legislate and direct, the time occupied by them need not interfere with the ordinary and regular occupations or business which they may respectively follow or carry on. Their sessions are seldom oftener than twice a week, and then only for a few hours at a time when the general business of the City is suspended. No doubt important and sometimes arduous duties are frequently performed, and considerable time consumed by attendance to the business of Committees; but even in this respect, by punctuality and a proper regulation and system, they could be made to occupy but a limited portion of the time of a member. There are many offices of trust and honor in this City, and many positions of duty, of great labor and responsibility, which every citizen is liable to be called upon to fill and perform without compensation or hope of the same, and which many would gladly accept, not only for the distinctions they confer, but for the interest and desire they feel to contribute their share of their talents and their time to the public or private good.

I am aware that members of Congress and of Legislatures are paid for their services, either by a salary or a per diem allowance. Their cases is, however, different from a member of a city Corporation. They leave their homes and their business for weeks and months; and it would be requiring too much of them to do this without some compensation for the expenses in travel and board while attending the sessions of their respective bodies. Their ordinary business is frequently interrupted during their absence, so as often to make it a great sacrifice pecuniarily to them to perform the duties of their position.

The resolutions, although they propose only an application to the Legislature for the authority to pay the salaries, yet I have treated the subject as if the whole matter were before your honorable body. While I am of opinion that the Legislature, unless in extraordinary cases, should not pass any measure affecting the interests of the City Government or its Charter, without the Common Council ask for or assent thereto, yet I believe that they should, if no substantial reasons prevent to the contrary, grant such relief and pass such laws as may be applied for on its memorial.

I have, therefore, for these reasons, returned the resolutions to your honorable body.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The following was received in relation to the erection of a building by the General Government on the unoccupied ground fronting on Chambers-street:

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR SUGGESTING THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING IN THE PARK FOR A COURT-HOUSE.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received information which induces me to believe that an arrangement can be made with the Government of the United States for the erection of a fire proof building at the expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, between Broadway and the new Court-house, one-half of which, adjacent to Broadway, shall belong to the United States, and be used for a Post-Office and Court-rooms, and the other half in front of the present City Hall, be the property of the City, to furnish the indispensable facilities for [illegible] and public offices for municipal purposes. As this arrangement will secure a new City Hall, and provide those public accommodations [illegible] called for by the wants of all classes of the community, I respectfully ask authority on your part, a negotiation with the Postmaster-General for the immediate erection of a suitable building upon the terms above specified.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 15, 1858.

Alderman ADAMS offered the following, as relating to the above:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building, at the sole expense of the General Government, on the unoccupied ground in the Park, on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of the same to the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Another message was received from the Mayor transmitting the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Bank for Savings, of the City of New-York.

A report was received, proposing to dispose of the $500 donated by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., for the relief of the poor, by placing it in the hands of Brown Brothers, Treasurers for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported, in relation to the petition of the Police Commissioners asking to have the sum of $11,350 allowed them for counsel fees incurred in the defence of the Metropolitan Police bill, that they had agreed to recommend a reference to the Board of Supervisors for their action. In the opinion of the Committee the claim is properly a charge against the City, and consequently it was not a subject for the action of the Common Council. The bill, in the opinion of the Committee, should be apportioned *pro rata* among the counties composing the said District. The counties, although they did not unite in defending the bill, are represented in the Police Commissioners, who act for all the counties. The report was adopted.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution directing the Mayor and Comptroller to make a contract for furnishing the City with oil.

Alderman BRADLEY was surprised that the gentleman (Alderman OWENS) should endeavor to evade a law passed by a Republican Legislature—he being a prominent member of that party. He then read from the new Charter, showing that it was under the head of matters to be contracted for, and that it must be contracted for by the head of the proper Department. He thought Mr. Bellows was receiving too much for what he did, but thought the matter could not be changed legally, except through the Street Committee. But if the Mayor should choose to take the responsibility, he had no objection.

Alderman BOOLE stated that he had been informed, on good authority, that we would have a regularly appointed Street Commissioner in a very few days.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, because, in his opinion, the Mayor had no right to make a contract.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

The Committees on Salaries and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which, after slight amendment, was adopted.

The resolutions in relation to advertising for contracts to clean the streets for five years, were referred to the Commitee on Streets.

Alderman GREGORY rose to a question of privilege, in relation to his vote on the $10,000 appropriated to defray law expenses incurred by Fernando Wood, in contesting the Metropolitan Police law. He had voted for it because he was opposed to the law; because he would have voted to contest it, had he been in the Board at the time; and because the sum appropriated was to defray the legal expenses incurred.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Fraude, of which Aldermen ADAMS is Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, and continued the investigation into the reported frauds in the Street Department. Mr. W. A. DOOLEY was the first witness called. He said he believed the assessment roll for the Fifty-second-street improvement, was drawn up by Mr. MONIEL—at any rate, he was sure he did not make it out himself. He also stated that he did not always examine the lists when made out by the Assessors.

Mr. DONOR, who was the surveyor in the Fifty-second-street contract, was called. He stated that he had not yet certified to the completion of the job. The return he made was correct. He supposed the contractor was FARLEY, but it was no part of his duty to know who the contractor was. FARLEY had called upon him for information, which led him to suppose he was the contractor, although he had been told Mr. MCGRANE had the contract. He said he made up the roll within a week or ten days after the work had been finished.

Mr. EBEN S. YOUNG, the Inspector on that occasion, was called, and swore that he served about 250 cards, and that he was paid for only 120, at the rate of $1 50 per day. He also understood Mr. FARLEY to be the contractor. He had never seen the surveyor on the work.

Mr. WALTER S. PINCKNEY testified that he had had nothing to do with making out the assessment roll, and that the Assessors kept copies of them when made.

Mr. GEORGE FULTON said he was a property owner on the line of an improvement, and swore that there were sixty places where the pavement was broken.

The Seventy-ninth-street case was taken up, and Mr. DONALD O'NEIL was called. He said he was the foreman on the work near the Eighth-avenue. The mistakes that were made in the matter of excavating and filling in were, in his opinion, in consequence of the directions of the surveyor, as he set the marks.

Mr. A. C. BUSHNAM was called, but said he knew nothing about the contract. He thought, however, that the rock had not all been taken out to the depth of two feet from the surface.

Mr. DONOR, who was the Surveyor, stated that the foreman who had just testified did not understand what he was talking about. He said he had not yet made the return that the work had been completed. He thought it was nearly done. It was not expected, when there was rock, that it would all be leveled in exact accordance with the specifications. The reason of the excavation and subsequent filling, was that the grade was 6 feet in a 100—the street was regulated by that. But in setting the pavements he made a difference of only six inches, which he knew was to the interest of property owners on the line.

Alderman ADAMS now stated that the Third-avenue case, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, would be taken up on Thursday next at 3 P. M., to which time the Board adjourned.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—The crusade against the lottery policy dealers is being zealously prosecuted. Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Office, arrested nine yesterday, as follows: Richard Adams, No. 120 Beekman-street; Sterling Leech, No. 61 Worth-street; John Buston, No. 110½ Bowery; Richard Kimball, No. 7 Marion-street; Edward Sheriff, No. 534½ Grand-street; Frederick Warner, No. 80 South-street; John Arnoux, James Miller and Wm. Mead. The parties were all taken before the Mayor and held to bail in five hundred dollars each to answer. Altogether sixty-two of lottery policy dealers' arrests have been made thus far. Twenty-three of the prisoners are locked up in the Tombs, and the rest have given bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. On Friday, a motion to quash the indictments will be argued before the Recorder. The policy dealers have engaged as their leading counsel Ex-Recorder SMITH and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. A petition is being prepared, asking the Legislature to amend the law against policy dealers, so that the cases may hereafter be summarily prosecuted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90,	88	10	Penn. Coal Co.	74
4,500	Virginia 6s	92	340	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23
4,000	N. Car. 6s	94	300	do	h10 23
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	300	Harlem R. R.	14¾
1,000	do	83¾	200	do	b30 14¾
5,000	do	b30 83¾	100	do	h10 14¾
60,000	do	b30 84	265	do	14
61,000	do	s3 83¾	100	do	b30 14
11,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80	475	do	13¾
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	100	do	s30 13¾
1,000	do	97¼	52	Har. R. R. Pref.	23
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	88	12	do	24
1,000	do	88¾	50	do	24¾
2,000	Erie R. R. 2d Mtg. Bds	96	250	do	24¾
2,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	59	20	do	25
6,000	Harlem R. R. 1st Mt	85	28	Eighth-av. R. R.	126
3,000	Mich. C. R. R. 6 pr c. 1st m. s'k'g F. C. b's.	99	100	Reading R. R.	s10 56¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	84¾	200	do	56¾
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	92	100	do	s7 56¾
6,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d Mt.	41	55	Mich. Cen. R. R.	67¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	38	80	do	b60 67¾
5,000	do	37	220	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	33
4,000	do	36¾	100	do	b10 23
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	86	50	do	h10 22¾
22	Bank of New-York	195	100	do	22¾
25	Phenix Bank	105¾	750	do	22¾
7	Merchants' Bank	110¾	50	M S. & N. I. prf. S.	b30 39¾
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	103	10	Panama R. R.	101¾
27	Bank of Commerce	101	100	do	h10 101¾
13	do	101¾	180	do	101¾
17	Del & Hud. Canal	112¾	150	do	b30 102
360	Cumberl'nd Coal Co	21¾	100	Ill. Central R. R.	97¾
100	do	s60 21¾	30	do	97¾
200	do	21¾	50	do	s10 97¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	59¾	200	do	b60 97¾
20	do	60	9	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	96¾
50	do	62	225	Galena & Chi. R. R.	s3 88
5	New-York Cen. RR.	84	110	do	88¾
200	do	opg 84¾	1450	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	44¾
200	do	84¾	70	do	44¾
50	do	b30 84¾	100	do	s10 44¾
242	do	p&c 84¾	100	do	btw 44¾
66	do	p&c 84¾	200	do	b30 44¾
250	do	opg 84¾	315	C. & Rock I. R. R.	77¾
100	do	s15 84¾	200	do	77
620	do	opg 84¾	50	do	b60 77¾
65	do	p&c 84¾	110	La C. & Mill. R. R.	11
350	Erie Railroad	29	510	do	10¾
200	do	b30 29¾	350	do	10¾
1,162	do	29¾	200	do	b30 10¾
20	do	29¾	50	do	b10 10¾
150	do	b30 29¾	360	do	10¾
220	do	b60 29¾	100	do	s30 10
100	do	b60 29¾	500	do	s3 10
50	do	s10 29¾	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33
25	do	h10 29¾	25	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	76
100	do	b60 29¾	100	Gardiner Gold Co.	¾
100	do	s3 28¾	700	do	¾

BOARD.

$5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70, '90	88	200	Reading R. R.	56
4,000	Missouri 6s	83¾	47	Mich. Cen. R. R.	67¾
20,000	do	b30 84	50	M S. & N. I. R. R. pr. s.	39¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85	20	do	39¾
4,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88	50	do	b30 40¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs '76	95	100	Clev & Pitts. R. R.	16
4,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	75	30	Panama Railroad	101¾
25	Bank of New-York	195¼	180	do	101¾
25	Bank of Commerce	101	100	do	b60 102
25	Am. Ex. Bank	103	50	do	s60 101¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co	63	25	Ill Cen. R. R.	97
300	Penn. Coal Co	75	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	88¾
100	Cum. Coal Co	21¾	150	do	89
100	do	21¾	200	do	89¾
350	Erie Railroad	29	100	do	b30 89¾
50	do	b60 29¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44¾
100	do	29¾	275	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	77
350	do	b3 29¾	140	do	77¾
100	Harlem R. R.	12¾	150	do	b30 77¾
110	do	13	100	La C. & M. R. R.	s30 10
200	do	12¾	50	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	75

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Catawissa, W. and Erie R. 7s	Int. added 46½
$3,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. 10s	Int. added 32
$1,752 22	Sacramento City 10s	Int. added 53½
$9,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s	Int. added 75½
$1,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s	Int. added 75
$40 000	Mit. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 6s	Int. added 50¼
$1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 1678	Int. added 14
$14.000	Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s	Int. added 37½
$18,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. added 35¼
$5,000	Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s	Int. added 29½
$400	New-York City 5s	Int. added 96½
$5.000	Clev. and Pittsburg R. 7s	Int. added 37½
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. added 83¾
$6,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. added 87¾
$2,000	California 7s	Int. added 80
$3,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 8s	Int. added 15
$1,000	Watertown City, Wis. 8s	Int. added 40
$2,000	City of Quincy, Ill., 8s	Int. added 61
$6.000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. added 36
$2,140	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858	70
$300	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50¼
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	48
40	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99
15	shares Continental Bank	98¼
2	shares Nassau Bank	99
50	shares Park Bank	95½
130	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	101¾
10	shares Arctic Ins. Co	95
11	shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	90
5	shares New-York Central R. R.	84
100	shares New York and Harlem R. R.	13¾
10	shares Chicago, St Paul and Fon du Lac R.R.	5
29	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	11½
30	shares Harlem R. R.	13¾
5	shares New-York Balance Co.	92
15	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	54
40	shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	99
125	shares Williamsburg City Bank	106½
25	shares Bank State of New-York	103
62	shares Bank of Commonwealth	89¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	101¾
20	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	113¾
20	shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.	112
80	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	114½
40	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	115¼
20	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	113¾
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100¾

MONDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 13, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 6:

Increase of Capital	$300,900
Increase of Loans	180,370
Decrease in Specie	426,673
Decrease of Circulation	266,660
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	136,496

Including the operations of the Clearing House, which averaged for the week $13,803,583 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comprison with the preceding week; and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 14, 1857.	Feb. 13, 1858.	Feb. 6, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65 600.000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,722,799	103,783,306	103,602,932
Specie	10,497,382	30,226,275	30,652,948
Circulation	6,151.799	6,607.271	6,873,931
Gross Deposits	91.917,188	84.229,492	86,000,488
Exchanged	25,973.696	13,803,583	15,439,082
Undrawn	65.943.495	70,425,909	70,561,405
In Sub-Treasury	14,620,870	3,384,773	3,169,787

The increase of capital, $800,000, is noted on account of the resumption of the weekly reports of the Grocers' Bank. The general movement is a very steady one. The falling average of Specie at the beginning of the week was expected to influence the present statement more materially than it has done. The average is still above thirty millions, with the California receipts of Saturday to be added to the present week's reserve, the actual of which, this afternoon, is not far from $31,500,000. The addition to the discount line is quite inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the ability of the Banks to extend it, if the applications for discounts or the demand for money at call were such as to induce a more decided expansion. The new week opens on a quiet market for Money, and a diminished inquiry for Foreign Bills for the mail of Wednesday. The non-receipt of the *Niagara's* letters will have some influence upon the remittances. Sterling of the very best drawing, is called 109¾ ℔ cent.; Francs 5.16¼@5.13¾. The export demand for Gold for this steamer has not yet shown itself. The Bullion Brokers have few applications. The telegraphic advices *vid* Halifax to 30th of January, report accumulation of Bullion in London, and such extremely low rates of interest that remitters from this side are content to take the chances of commercial bills on lower terms than Gold can be shipped to profit or advantage. We regard it, therefore, as quite probable that the Bank average of to-day is the lowest which will be shown for a month or six weeks to come. All the other large cities are equally strong, by comparison, in their present reserve, especially New-Orleans, the only important domestic point to which Gold usually tends in February and March.

The buoyancy and excitement in the Stock Market are on the increase. The printed list speaks for the magnitude of to-day's transactions. The advance on Saturday's price was chiefly marked on four or five of the Railway shares. New-York Central left off 86¼ ℔ cent., being an additional advance of 2½ ℔ cent.; Erie 29⅜, against 28 on Saturday afternoon; Rock Island went from 75½ @77¾; Galena from 87@89¾ ℔ cent.; Toledo closed 44½ ℔ cent. State Stocks were steady. The Bonds of the Erie Company were in demand and a further advance was bid in every instance. The 7 ℔ cents. of the New-York Central and the 8 ℔ cents. of the Michigan Central were higher by 1@1½ ℔ cent. Panama shares closed about 102 ℔ cent. The preferred shares of the Michigan Southern 40¼, buyer 30 days. The Land Grants of the La Crosse fell off 2 ℔ cent., and the shares were dull at 10@10¼ ℔ cent. The general list closed firm.

LA CROSSE ROAD—138 MILES, 230,400 ACRES LAND.

Capital Stock	$7,653,974
Mortgage on original line	2,235,000
Land-Grant Mortgage	2,500,000
Unsecured Bonds	2,138,600
Floating debt, coupons, &c	1,453,134
Grand Total	$15,980,708
Net Increase of 1857 (fiscal year)	202,533
Net Decrease six months 1857-58	124,951

The above Flemish account is condensed from the report of the new administration of the concern. One of the morning papers, favored with an advance copy, pronounces the result "awful." Another, in all friendship, considers "the load one of no *ordinary* magnitude." It certainly has that look.

GALENA AND CHICAGO—JAN., 1858.

	Jan. 1, 1858.	May 1, 1857.
Capital	$6,023,600	$6,013,100
First mortgage	2,000,000	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	906,000
St. Charles Bonds	52,015	52,015
Floating Debt	Nil.	611,516
Income balance	193,737	153,720
Sundry accounts		51,220
Total	$10,269.552	$9,869,571
Construction cost	$9,395.455	$9,031,189
Bonds redeemed	153.000	98,000
Materials on hand	476,683	413,654
Other property	244,414	326,718
Total	$10,269,552	$9,869,573

Since the report in May, the Company have funded their entire floating indebtedness, paid 5 ℔ cent. in cash for the August dividend, redeemed $55,000 of their bonds, added $210,227 to the renewal and improvement of their roadway, equipment, &c., (outside of construction cost,) and leave the undivided income $193,737, against $153,720 in May. The forthcoming report thus states the operations of the eight months:

"Table "A" of the Secretary's report shows the gross earnings of the Road for the past eight months to have been $1,641 806 94
Amount received for Interest 862 39
The surplus on the 1st May, 1857, was 153,720 29
Total $1,795,389 62

The expenses for the same time have been $921,251 82
Interest on Bonds 130,325 44
Dividend of August last, 5 ₱ cent ..... 301,115 00— $1,052,692 26
Leaving a surplus of $442,697 36

This account, however, has been charged with the amount of the improvement account "F" $210,227 04
And the cost of $55,000 of the 2d-mortgage Bonds for the Sinking Fund installment, due Nov. 1 ..... 36,732 50— $246,959 54
Leaving a net surplus of $193,737 82

The whole amount of second mortgage Bonds purchased and cancelled to Sinking Fund purposes, as shown by table "A," also added $153,000 00
Makes an actual surplus $346,737 82

"The balance of $193,737 82 above would be the sum against which to charge cash dividends, had the money all been in hand.

The Report adds:

"The net earnings, however, for the eight months, unincumbered by any extraordinary expenditure, are as follows:

Gross earnings of the roads $1,640,806 94
Interest received 862 39
$1,641,669 33
Less amount charged for operating expenses $921,251 82
Less eight months' interest on funded debt ..... 181,954 05— 1,103,205 87
Balance $538,463 40
To which should be added (for the reasons hereinafter stated), the actual improvement made in the track since 1st May last.. $93,092 50
And in the rolling stock .... 52,067 00— 145,159 50
Showing the net earnings for eight months to have been $683 622 96

If the track and rolling stock had been maintained only in as good condition as they were on the 1st of May, the net earnings for the eight months would have been equal to 11 ₱ cent. on the capital stock of the Company, and for the year would probably be about equal to 13 ₱ cent.

The estimated net earnings for January, added to the net cash and cash assets on hand, are not sufficient, in the opinion of the Directors, to warrant them in declaring a dividend in February, as usual.

The Directors deeply regret the circumstances which have compelled them, for the first time in the history of the undertaking, to postpone one of the semi-annual dividends; and although many of the Stockholders may have been prepared for this result, by the published statements of the great falling off in the business of our road, as well as that of all other roads in this vicinity, yet the Directors feel themselves called upon to explain, with more detail than usual, the actual condition of Company and the circumstances alluded to, so that the Stockholders may be enabled to judge, as fully as themselves, of the true value of their property. * * * *

The following table shows the earnings for each month, from August to December, and the extent of the reduction in the force employed. An estimate (nearly accurate) for January is also added:

Months.	Earnings.	No. of Persons Employed.	Amount of Pay Rolls.
August	$172,465	1,904	$68 318
September	250 354	1,807	66.539
October	253,536	1,581	61,255
November	175,167	1,464	49,681
December	86,635	825	33,921
January, (estimated)	85,600	722	27,864

The quantity of materisl used during the above period has also been much reduced, but engagements which had been entered into previously, in view of a large amount of Fall business, have caused a greater accumulation of some of the articles than was necessary to carry on the operations of the road. The present inventory of the value of the materials now on hand to be $476,683 14, which is an increase of $60.578 50 in value over the inventory which was made on the 1st of May last."

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$154,272 94
Payments	159,310 78
Balance	3,379,705 56

The Receipts include $66,000 from Customs.
The Payments include $45 000 California drafts.

The following are the officers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road for the current year: President, JOHN CATLIN; Vice-President, H. CROCKER; Secretary, WM. TAINTER; Auditor, A. G. MILLER, Jr.; Treasurer, C. H. WILLIAMS; General-Superintendent, WM. JERVIS.

We annex a statement of amount of California treasure transported by WELLS, FARGO & CO., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857:

Amount of treasure received at San Francisco Office from interior of California	$46,817,148
Treasure transported from San Francisco to the interior of California	12.997.229
Total	$53,844,377

The following is a comparison of the weekly statements of the several Philadelphia Banks nemed below:

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$519,639	$715.174
Specie	114,259	116,797
Due from Banks	9.755	10,049
Circulation	88,600	86,140
Deposits and Bank balances	350,641	342,023

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$595,816	$597,865
Specie	145,793	140.392
Circulation	23.900	34,400
Due from other Banks	63 212	91,848
Deposits and Bank balances	462,555	475,415

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$586,434	$623,830
Specie	170,676	207,428
Due from other Banks	123,525	95,313
Circulation	90,760	93,660
Deposits and Bank balances	474,410	507,188

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$461,844	$439,884
Specie	131,230	108,142
Due from other Banks	11,909	25,906
Circulation	46,420	52,050
Deposits and Bank balances	417,227	382,026

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$344,617	$341.408
Specie	61,078	50.786
Due from other Banks	31.860	28,937
Circulation	19,945	23,500
Deposits and Bank balances	176,104	162,407

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of January, 1858, were $54,181 62
For the same month last year 36,691 71
Increase $17,489 91

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 6.	Loans. Jan. 30.	Specie. Feb. 6.	Specie. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	2,967,772	2,876,716	1,855,591	1,726,910
Canal Bank	1,433 009	1,529 198	1,064 091	1,270,355
Louisiana	3,933,196	2 948,027	2,949,169	2,871,891
Louisiana State	3,471,893	3,506 774	2,934,565	2,773,027
Mech. & Trad.	483,302	494,797	382,868	437,045
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,118,378	1,157 421	573 337	498,024
Southern Bank	289,741	276,514	234,799	285,874
Union Bank	332,033	952,949	312,697	304,021
Bk. of J. Robh	390,882	388,839	224,917	229,165
Crescent City	498,912	494,553	290,593	156,409
Bk. of America	75,153	66,738	360,641	321,514
Total	14,489,931	14,674,417	14,187,398	10,884,746
	Decrease...$184,216		Increase...$302,652	

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 6.	Circulation. Jan. 30.	Deposits. Feb. 6.	Deposits. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	1,424,365	1,358,390	3 023,466	2,860,403
Canal Bank	498,645	5 5 780	868,800	999,875
Louisiana	590,209	596,874	3,676,319	3,433,999
Louisiana State	1,209,660	1,120,160	4,388,930	4,112,409
Mech. & Traders'	104,120	96,775	491,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2007. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Douglas Postmasters—Calhoun and Kansas—Colorado Exploring Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The President has removed Mr. PRICE, Postmaster at Chicago, and reappointed Mr. COOK, his immediate predecessor. He has also removed Mr. MILLER, Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, and appointed Ex-Governor MEDARY in his place. Messrs. PRICE and MILLER were appointed during the recess of Congress.

General CALHOUN, to-day, placed in possession of the Senate's Committee on Territories his statement relative to the late election. He is preparing an address to the public.

The official statement shows that the whole number of passengers arriving from foreign countries last year was 371,556, of which 109,000 were females.

Although the various propositions, including that to send for persons and papers, of the Anti-Lecompton members of the House Investigating Committee were, last night, voted down, uniformly by one majority, they will make further efforts at the meeting to-morrow, though they say with little or no prospect for a thorough investigation of all the Kansas matters embraced in the resolution under which the Committee was appointed.

The War Department has received dispatches from Lieut. IVES, in command of the expedition for the exploration of the Colorado River of the West. The party arrived at the mouth of the Colorado after an unusually long passage from San Francisco. A small steamer, brought from Philadelphia, after great labor, was put together and launched on the 13th of December, and answered admirably the purpose for which it was intended. Lieut. IVES found the charts of the river defective, but material for their correction had been gathered from the mouth of the Colorado to Fort Yuma. The river was very crooked and full of shoals, snags, sand-bars, and the channel changes so constantly that the best pilot cannot avoid repeatedly running boats aground. It was supposed that fewer obstacles would be met with above Fort Yuma.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of the Government establishing a Protectorate over Central America and Mexico. The subject was laid over.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads to inquire whether the transmission of the mail between Washington and Boston cannot be expedited so as to prevent twelve hours' detention in New-York, which was adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a bill to establish a Port of Entry at Tom's River, New-Jersey. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced bills making appropriations for deepening the channels of St. Mary's River, and St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. MASON called up the joint resolution for the reception of the Turkish Vice-Admiral.

Mr. CLAY objected to the expenditure of money for such a purpose. There was no limit placed to the amount to be expended, and no benefit accruing from its expenditure.

Mr. MASON replied, instancing the case of the restoration of the ship *Resolute* as doing much towards encouraging friendly relations in England.

Mr. SEWARD corrected the erroneous impression that AMIN BEY was an impostor. Acts of kindness and courtesy, he said, although not compensated by money, never go unrewarded.

Messrs. HUNTER and BIGGS opposed the resolution.

Mr. CLAY referred to a previous expenditure for the reception of a Turkish impostor; also to that for wine and cigars for KOSSUTH. He thought we ought to be warned from past experience.

Mr. PUGH thought the gentlemen who sold the ships to the Turkish Government ought to pay the expenses of entertaining this officer. We do not allow our officials abroad to take bribes, and why should we offer them to others? He should vote against the resolutions.

Mr. TRUMBULL indorsed every word of the Senator from Ohio.

Messrs. STUART and COLLAMER advocated the resolution.

Mr. BIGGS offered an amendment, limiting the amount of appropriation to $5,000, which was rejected.

The resolution then passed.

The resolution for the taking of testimony in the Indiana contested election cases was taken up and Mr. TURNBULL'S amendment for an immediate decision of the question was rejected by yeas, 16; nays, 28.

An amendment was adopted, that all the testimony be returned to the Senate within ninety days, when the resolution passed.

The Army bill next came up, and Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, providing for the employment of volunteers for the Utah expedition.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he should move a substitute.

The question pending on Mr. WILSON'S amendment, the Senate went into Executive session, and on the doors being opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. LETCHER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. BOYCE called up the Maryland contested election case; Mr. BROOKS claiming the seat occupied by Mr. DAVIS, on the ground that the election was carried by fraud and violence.

Mr. BOYCE argued against granting the prayer of Mr. BROOKS, who asks an exemption from the operation of the law of 1851, and that the Committee on Elections proceed to take testimony.

The question was debated by Messrs. PHILLIPS, MAYNARD, WILSON, HATCH, BOWIE, and WASHBURN, of Maine.

No action was taken, and the House adjourned.

The Aspect of the Kansas Question in Congress—Mr. Seward's Bill for the Reorganization of the United States Courts—The Indiana Contested Seats—The Witness Welcott, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

One of the best signs of the present Kansas controversy in Congress, is the fact that ordinary party lines are not strong enough to bind the consciences or action of men. There are just two parties to this controversy, and no more. They are, on the one side, the friends of the Lecompton swindle, who, in the mistaken interest of Slavery, or in blind adherence to the Administration which happens to be in power, are ready to over-ride the will of the people of Kansas, violate the clearest interpretation of the Nebraska bill, and sanction the most unblushing frauds, in order that their political ideas may be established in the Territory. That party embraces in its practical organization, Democrats, Old-line Whigs and Americans. On the other side are arrayed the Anti-Lecomptonites, combining the men of all parties who believe that the will of the majority is supreme in a Territory or State,—and who will not consent that a State shall be *forced* into the Union, through the agency of palpable frauds, such as should consign their perpetrators to a felon's cell, and against the solemn protests of the great body of her people. As men of all parties have laid aside old associations and banded together in the support of the monstrous conspiracy against the popular will in Kansas,—so, too, Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, and Americans, are found patriotic enough to forget their former feuds, and unite their present labors for the defeat of that iniquity.

The efforts of sundry partisan presses to claim for the Republicans the glory of this contest are unjust and ridiculous. Who led off in this battle, if not Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, the champion of the Nebraska bill and Popular Sovereignty? Have not he and his friends laid all their reputation and all their political fortunes upon the issue of this struggle? The fact that they are outnumbered by the Republicans who vote with them does not make the latter the leaders nor make the measure a Republican-Party measure. Nor does the fact that Republicans are voting with DOUGLAS against the Lecompton Constitution make the latter any less a Democrat than ever, nor the former any less Republicans. Common fairness demands the recognition of the fact that old party ties and lines are obliterated for the time—put in a state of catalepsy, as the Supreme Court would say—in order that the friends of justice and good faith may join hands against the common enemy. When that work is finished we shall no longer see TOOMBS, JOHNSON of Kentucky, BELL, JEFFERSON DAVIS and SLIDELL, voting together—nor find DOUGLAS and SEWARD on the same side of the same question. Then party lines will be restored; and on legitimate party issues, involving questions of political principle, we shall have many a good fight between those who are now allies either for or against a stupendous fraud. It is well that considerations like these should be borne in mind, and that, in discussing the Kansas question, we should know two parties only—the Lecomptonites and Anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice to-day of a very important bill—one providing for a reorganization of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision in the celebrated DRED SCOTT case has done more to shake public confidence in its integrity than can be retrieved in a generation. The Senator, of course, cannot anticipate favorable action upon the proposition at present, and his object, undoubtedly, is to bring it to the attention of the country, familiarize it to the public mind, and prepare the people for a measure of such vast importance as the reconstruction, upon a new basis, of one of the three Constitutional branches of our Government. The movement is significant, also, in another respect:—it indicates that its distinguished author considers the Supreme Court to be the next federal stronghold of Slavery which is to be attacked. It certainly is higher game than attempts to embarrass a party President in his appointments, or efforts to strike at him through an Army bill, or any other measure of ordinary legislation. It is bold, too, and democratic, for it looks to a more equal distribution of Judges to the various sectional clusters of States, in proportion to their representative population.

The discussion to-day in the case of the Indiana Senators was interesting, and betrayed a stern determination upon the part of the Lecomptonites to keep Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH in their seats until after the Kansas question should be disposed of. Mr. HAMLIN justly characterized such a proceeding as unprecedented and unjust. The pending question is a resolution giving the sitting Senators from Indiana time to take testimony. Mr. HAMLIN showed clearly that the testimony alleged to be desired was not relevant to the case, and could not effect its decision. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, made an earnest argument in reply, but resorted to special pleading unworthy his reputation as a lawyer. He could not see why gentlemen should object to the taking of testimony, when they say that it is not material. If it was not material or relevant it certainly could do nobody any harm, he said. True, but the *delay* consequent upon the taking of immaterial testimony may do most serious harm, and is likely to do so, because without the aid of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Lecompton Constitution can be carried through the Senate. Again, Mr. BENJAMIN urged that the unwillingness of the opponents of the resolution "to have the facts," indicated that they were afraid of something that they feared would come out, and so looked suspicious. Did the Senator think for a moment how much stronger his argument is against his own reported vote against Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling upon the President for the facts essential to a clear understanding whether the Lecompton Constitution is or is not an emanation from the people of the Territory? That resolution—so pertinent to a case now actually before the Senate, and soon to be decided—was voted down, without debate, and with Mr. BENJAMIN'S aid. Consistency, thou art a jewel; but the Senator from Louisiana does not wear thee.

Mr. COLLAMER scattered Mr. BENJAMIN'S legal argument to the winds in a few brief sentences, citing in illustration just such a case as occurs in court every day. A Judge who is asked to continue a cause upon the ground that additional testimony is wanted, looks into the character of the testimony alleged to be required, and if he finds it immaterial or irrelevant, at once refuses to entertain the motion, and there is an end of the matter. What folly would it be in such a case to tell a Judge that the proposed evidence might influence the decision of some one of his associates. If it is irrelevant, it has no business to be brought in to affect the opinion of a Judge or Juror, and if any one of them is so obfusticated as to be likely to be influenced by irrelevant testimony, so much the more reason why it should be kept out. True, in some very inferior courts counsel will, sometimes, under such circumstances, charge those who oppose the continuance with a desire to shut out light, just as the Senator from Louisiana charged, to-day. Well, said Mr. COLLAMER, it *ought* to be shut out; for we want no light that does not shed itself upon the path of duty. If it is false light, likely to mislead, dazzle, or betray, it was of the highest importance to exclude it. Mr. BENJAMIN may not have been convinced by the logic of the Senator from Vermont, but many others were. The case, after further discussion, was laid over until to-morrow.

The refractory witness, WOLCOTT, has been consigned to the common jail of the District of Columbia by the resolution adopted by the House to-day. This measure was not anticipated by his friends, who supposed that he would be at once subjected to the law to compel testimony, which was by passed last Congress, under which he could speedily have procured bail, and so been at liberty until the time of his trial. The failure of the House to appeal to that law—the offspring of passion and prejudice—is a confession that it is not worth the paper upon which it is written,—for it is idle to suppose that the witness can be kept in custody by the House for contempt, and then subsequently be punished under the law. That would be a cumulative penalty, and utterly inadmissible.

The friends of the resolution committed a grave error, to-day, in forcing it to a vote without giving its opponents a minute of time for debate. Mr. STANTON'S motion for the previous question at the close of his own speech, was a rather ludicrous commentary upon his own declaration that so important a prerogative as the sovereign power of the House to deprive a citizen of his liberty, ought not to be exercised without due deliberation. I would not be understood as condemning the resolution. In view of the facts before the Committee of Investigation, the question which Mr. WOLCOTT refuses to answer is, in my judgment, pertinent to the inquiry, and one to which a response should be insisted upon, if the House has anything of the power which it assumes to exercise. A man is not often caught paying his bribes direct to a member of Congress, and Mr. WOLCOTT'S refusal to answer may or may not conceal from view some of the "go-betweens" through whose medium corrupt members have obtained their prices.

S.

Gen. Calhoun in Washington—The Kansas Committee.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

CALHOUN still remains in this city, when his duties require his presence in Kansas. If I mistake not, he is Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and, if this be so, it is somewhat strange he should absent himself from his post so long. If fairness were the object sought to be accomplished in the Lecompton contrivance, then the recent acts of CALHOUN—by which, regardless of everybody and every Democratic principle, and only regardful of himself and his own selfish ambition, he changes and amends, and amends and changes again, the records of election returns of Kansas, which are in his hands—would raise against him the active indignation of our whole people.

CALHOUN is so intimately connected with the Lecompton swindle that to strike at him is to strike at both, and therefore it must be believed that it is this connection which has saved CALHOUN thus far from his merited condemnation from the Federal authorities.

A rumor prevails in town this morning that the Investigating Committee created by the resolution of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, and to which was referred the Lecompton Constitution, will be forced by the majority of that Committee, who favor that instrument, to report during the present week: but the thing is so monstrous, that it is beyond belief. The Committee will organize this evening, and the line of policy marked out by the majority, if there be any truth in the rumor I have stated, will soon be known. If such thing be attempted, I am confident, from the expressions of opinion I hear round me, that the whole matter will be at once referred back to the Committee, with instructions of a specific character. At all events, to fly in the face of the ordor of the House so recently adopted will not be a strong argument in support of the Kansas policy of the Administration.

The few who thought, at the commencement of the present session, that it would terminate in May, have reluctantly given up this hope. The main appropriation bills, the Kansas question, the Utah question, eight investigating committees, the codification of the revenue laws, the Clayton-Bulwer controversy, the Paraguay difficulty and many other questions equally important, and which will give rise to debate, have yet to be disposed of in either House. The six or seven hundred reports from the Court of Claims which will come up are excluded from the consideration, as there seems to be no disposition, on the part of the House at least, to give them any large amount of attention. It is hardly probable, with these facts in view, that Congress will adjourn *sine die* before August. It was the general impression at the adoption of the members' compensation bill, that the effect would be, in paying members so much the year instead of so much the day during the session, to shorten the sessions; but this will not be the result, so far as it is possible to speak now.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16,

Late advices from Kansas state that a party of LANE'S men had visited Westport, Mo., to search for Mr. DANFORTH, a member of the Lecompton Convention. The Missourians made no resistance.

Mr. STOVER, the Democratic representative from Leavenworth County, was recovering from the wounds received in the late attempt to murder him.

The grocery of PAT. LAUGHLIN, who killed COLLINS at Doniphan a year or two ago, was broken open during his absence a few nights since, and its contents burned in the street.

A skirmish is said to have occurred at Fort Scott, but no particulars are given. Governor DENVER had refused to send the troops there.

Arrest of a Kidnapper.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A private dispatch says that N. B. VAN TUYLE, who kidnapped two free negroes at Geneva, N. Y., and sold one as a slave in this State, has been arrested in New-Orleans, and waits a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky.

Arrest of a Suspected Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Last night officer MCHENRY arrested W. FLEMING, *alias* W. F. NORTON, who is suspected of being the man who murdered H. F. ROBERTSON, at Winchester, Tennessee, about Christmas time. Subsequent information induces the belief that the same person followed CALHOUN and his party from Kansas with nefarious designs. He has been committed for a further examination on the receipt of intelligence from Tennessee. Colonel CARPENTER, of Chicago, has been retained by CALHOUN to assist in the prosecution.

Suffocation in a Coal Mine.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

EDWARD BARNES, Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and DUNCAN WEIR, Mine Agent, were suffocated by the gas in the coal mines here yesterday. Their bodies were recovered at midnight.

Banks Rechartered in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Northern Bank, Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Louisville have been rechartered by the Legislature for twenty years.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* from New-York, arrived at this port in 58 hours. All well.

Fire in a School-house at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A fire broke out in the North Middle School-house in this city, during the session of the school this forenoon. The fire was first discovered coming up through the floor in the first department. No great damage was done to the building. In the various departments about four hundred scholars were dismissed, and no one was hurt, though the panic was great.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

No. 31.—C. W. McCORMICK *vs.* Waite TALCOTT *et al.*—Argument concluded for apellant.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Midnight.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Baltic*, now due off this point, with four days' later news from Europe. Wind northwest, and blowing a gale. Weather clear and cold.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The water in the river here is falling slowly.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,138,060
Specie	7,079,600
Amount due from other Banks	5,523,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,568,500
Deposits	18,438,000
Circulation	5,888,700

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 16	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	22°bz	Eight inches snow.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	6°az	Clear and pleasant.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	4°az	Pleasant.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	9°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	W.	28°az	Cloudy.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	W.	24°az	Clear and pleasant.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S. W.	36°az	Snowing.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	22°az	Three inches snow.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Fredu Chien	A. M.	N.	—	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	W.	8°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	10°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	24°az	Snowing.
Milwaukee, W	A. M.	—	8°az	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac, W	A. M.	—	6°az	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	26°az	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	26°az	Snowing.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N.	32°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	12°az	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio.	A. M.	—	34°az	Snowing.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	S. E.	48°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	37°az	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	A. M.	N. E.	46°az	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	A. M.	—	48°az	Clear.
Natchez, Miss.	A. M.	—	55°az	Clear.
New-Orleans	A. M.	S. W.	57°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	M.	—	25°az	Clear and pleasant.
Washington	M.	—	39°az	Clear and calm.
New-York	M.	W.	32°az	Cloudy.
New-York	P. M.	W.	28°az	Cloudy.
New-York	7P.M.	W. S.W	24°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	19°az	Clear.
Binghamton	P. M.	—	—	Cold and blustery.
Port Jervis, N.Y	P. M.	W.	20°az	Cold.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Snow squalls.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	S. W.	10°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Springfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	10°az	Clear, high winds.
New Haven, Ct.	P. M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Very cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	9°az	Cloudy.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	W.	8°az	Clear.

STATEN ISLAND—ITS AMUSEMENTS.—Another charitable concert similar in its success to the one recently reported on the Clifton side, took place at Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, on Monday evening. It was chiefly under the auspices of two lady amateurs, Mrs K. and Miss V., both of whom appeared in several pieces in the course of the evening to fine advantage at the piano. The gentleman amateurs participated in both the vocal and instrumental departments. An artistic volunteer, Miss HATTIE ANDAM—the same who gave a concert at Mozart Hall last evening—contributed greatly to the vocal attraction of the evening. The attendance was large, embracing numerous family parties from all parts of the Island, and the Concert, under very trifling expenses, yielded a handsome sum for the good cause of the poor in the vicinity.

The Thalberg troupe are to give a series of four Concerts in New-Orleans.

FROM ALBANY.

The Withdrawal of Securities from the Bank Department—Amending the Military Law—The Scott Light Guards—The Third-Avenue Railroad—Election of Regent of the University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

In the paragraphs headed "Bank Securities," published in the TIMES this morning, there is an injustice done to Mr. COOK, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, which is almost inexcusable. It implies that the securities withdrawn from the Department during the panic of last Fall, were of the first class. Certainly the writer could not have been acquainted with the law, and still less familiar with the manner in which Mr. COOK discharges the duties of his office. The law gives to him the right, as it makes it his duty, to protect the interest of the bill-holder. In the exercise of this right, and in the discharge of this duty, during the disasters of last year, Gen. COOK had a difficult task, but he never permitted himself for one moment to forget the trust which he had confided to his care. When applications were made to him to withdraw securities, it was his inflexible rule to give up the good and the bad in equal quantities. No banker was permitted to choose what class of securities should be retired. If a bank had equal portions of mortgages and stock, they must take up equal portions of both. Under this rule more than $100,000 of Arkansas stocks were withdrawn from the Department, and may not again be returned. At the end of the panic, under the effect of which these withdrawals were made instead of the security having been impaired, it had been materially strengthened—for the Department had a margin of $700,000 more than it had when the panic commenced. Gen. COOK has had to encounter the indignation of almost every banker in the State for following this policy, and he encountered this indignation in the defence of the interests of the bill-holders. For this he is entitled to credit rather than censure.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY LAW.

Senator PRATT this morning introduced an "Act to promote the discipline and improve the efficiency of the military force." It provides for an Instructor in each Division for the artillery, and one for the infantry. It requires the Division Engineer to be an expert, and to be the Instructor of the men in that branch of the service. The Instructors of cavalry, infantry and artillery to have the rank of Colonel. They are required to pass an examination, and the law is so framed as to secure competent and educated men. The Instructors are to attend the Division and Brigade parades and drills; they are to instruct the artillery, cavalry and engineers. It is supposed the infantry arm will be well enough drilled and taught by their Colonels.

Power is given to Courts-Martial to fine commissioned officers who absent themselves from parades, without resorting to the expensive forms of arrests and charges. This is substantially the same as the law now in force in the City of New-York. The act also provides for the enforcement of the by-laws of companies, and confirms the rules and regulations prepared by the Board appointed some two or three years since.

This act has no reference to the commutation tax, and is to be considered entirely by itself. If our military system is to have any value, there is certainly a necessity for such a law as is here proposed. The military experience and knowledge which Senator PRATT has qualifies him to prepare details in harmony with the principles of the bill.

I understand the Military Committee will in a few days present a bill making some changes in the present system of levying and collecting commutation moneys. Anything will be better than the present system.

THE SCOTT GUARDS OVERBOARD.

Some time ago, a number of persons who had served in the Mexican War, asked to be organized as a military corps. The petition, with a bill, was referred to the Military Committee of the Senate, and this morning the bill was returned to the Senate, with a report against its passage. The report, on motion of Senator MATHER, was laid on the table. I believe the Committee, in reporting adversely, were following the settled policy of the military branch of the Government, in opposing the organization of companies outside of the regular organizations.

TAXES OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In reply to the resolution of the Senate, of the 4th inst., the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company reports the taxable valuation of the property of that Company, as made up under the law as it was in 1856, and under the Railroad Assessment law of 1857:

Years.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.
1856	$35,250	$650,000	$685,250
1857	50,200	189,856	240,056
Difference—Inc.	$14,950	Dec. $460,144	Dec. $445,194

A falling off of more than two-thirds in the assessed value of the property of a single Company is a trifle steep. One or two more reports showing such a jug-handle operation of the Railroad Assessment law, will probably secure a unanimous vote for its repeal.

PUTTING OFF THE EVIL DAY.

The following is the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. It has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law:

SECTION 1. Any collector of taxes in any of the towns and cities of this State, by complying with the first section of an act entitled "An act authorizing the extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities in this State," passed Jan. 31, 1857, (except such cities as are exempt by the second section of said act,) may have the time extended to a period not later than the first Monday in April, 1858.

SEC. 2. This act will take effect immediately.

THE ELECTION OF A REGENT

In place of JOHN KEYES PAIGE, deceased, was fixed for to-day by a joint resolution. The caucus of the Democratic members was quite harmonious. Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings, was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination heartily made unanimous. Mr. VANDERBILT formerly represented Kings in the Senate—is a Hunker Democrat, with strong Republican associations—and was always a fair and useful legislator.

The Americans held a levee in one of the hotel sitting-rooms, yesterday afternoon, and nominated Ex-Comptroller BURROWS as their candidate.

The caucus of the Republicans was held in the evening. There was little interest manifested previous to the first informal ballot. Mr. CHURCH, of the Assembly, from Jefferson, submitted the name of WILLIAM C. BRYANT, and in a few words told of his eminent fitness for the position. Mr. DIVEN, of the Senate from Chemung, named LORENZO BURROWS. There were other names mentioned, but not strenuously urged. The first ballot (an informal one) showed 19 for BURROWS, 23 for BRYANT, and 9 scattering.

Then another informal ballot was had, of which BURROWS had 31 and BRYANT 29. A motion was then made, to declare the nomination of Mr. BURROWS—to which followed an amendment declaring for Mr. BRYANT. These were discussed with some warmth, and finally withdrawn, to give precedence to a motion for a formal ballot. Of the votes then cast, Mr. BRYANT had 29, Mr. BURROWS 30. A motion to make this unanimous was declared carried. A motion to adjourn followed, but the Chair was unable to determine the result. There was much confusion, and evidently much feeling at the result of the ballot. Some of the friends of Mr. BRYANT did not like the entertainment—it was not that to which they had been invited—and with quite as much zeal as discretion, avowed their determination not to be bound by the caucus decision. Senator AMES, in a few remarks, alluded to the spirit manifested by the minority, and urged that no adjournment should take place without a distinct understanding with the gentlemen who had avowed their determination not to support Mr. BURROWS, and a general understanding as to the force and effect of a caucus. So the caucus voted not to adjourn, and instead canvassed the propriety of the result which had been produced by the ballot. After a protracted interchange of sentiment, earnest indorsements of Mr. BURROWS on the one side from those who had favored his nomination; on the other, earnest protests against affiliations with the Americans, to be foreshadowed by the indorsement of their candidate,

There were many wry faces, but, with the exception of Mr. BLISS, of Chautauque, there was no one who declared his determination not to be governed by the will of his associates. That gentleman claimed that by nominating a person not in open and avowed connection with the Republican Party, the caucus had violated the spirit of the compact under which it had assembled, and, therefore, its decrees could not be binding upon him. One or two other gentlemen "desired to sleep on it," and voted "No," on the motion to declare the nomination unanimous, but it was understood that their feelings would probably subside by morning, and that they would not feel called upon to make a factious opposition on the floor of the Assembly.

With the exception of Senator DIVEN, I believe those who supported Mr. BURROWS were Republicans of Whig antecedents, while the most determined of the adherents of Mr. BRYANT were of Democratic origin, and probably much of the feeling manifested had its source in the favoritism and prejudices of the past. Notwithstanding all the intermixing and in-breeding of the original elements out of which the Republican Party was made up, it is not unfrequently that we have manifest some of the strong traits—a "strain," as the cattle men say—of the primitive stock. Sometimes it comes to the surface and is turbulent, as it was last night. Sometimes it runs deep and still, as it did last Fall. Sometimes it is easily subdued, as it was last evening, and is harmless. Sometimes it is beyond control and is irresistible, as it was in November, when the undercurrent swept the Republican State ticket upon the rocks and shoals, where it was permitted to go to pieces through the indifference of the crew.

At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for a Regent. There were 16 votes for LORENZO BURROWS, and 13 for JOHN VANDERBILT. Mr. STOW was absent, and Messrs. LAFLIN and PRATT had paired off.

In the House, the nomination was not so easily effected. On the first ballot, all the Democrats present, 47, voted for JOHN VANDERBILT; 9 Americans and 41 Republicans voted for LORENZO BURROWS; and Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Bliss, Buffinton, Collins, Edgerton, Kales, Knight, Lamb, Peck, Richards and Walker—12 Republicans—voted for WILLIAM C. BRYANT. There was no choice, and another ballot was had. This stood: BURROWS, 49; VANDERBILT, 47; BRYANT, 13—the gain to Mr. BRYANT being Mr. FULLERTON, of Orange. A third ballot gave Mr. BURROWS 49; Mr. VANDERBILT, 46, and Mr. BRYANT, —. On the fourth ballot, a number of the Republicans who had been voting for Mr. BRYANT yielded their preferences, and came over to Mr. BURROWS, producing this result: BURROWS, 54; VANDERBILT, 47; BRYANT, 5; LAWRENCE LINKLAEN, 2. Still no choice, and a fifth ballot was had, which resulted in a nomination—Mr. BURROWS having 55; Mr. VANDERBILT, 48; Mr. BRYANT, 5, and Mr. LINKLAEN, 1. The votes for Mr. BRYANT and Mr. LINKLAEN were Republicans, who could not conquer their prejudices. They were Messrs. BLISS, CASE, COLLINS, KNIGHT, LAMB and PECK.

Among the political associates of these gentlemen there is some considerable feeling, which may lead to open outbreaks in the future. Even those who do not always bear with the best grace the shackles of party organization, do not entirely approve this manner of proceeding. Individual independence is a very pleasant theory and a convenient practice, but few men can consider themselves truly independent, who attain personal freedom at the expense or sacrifice of personal honor, and these are those who yet entertain the old-fashioned notions about the binding force of a contract, and a few who have imbibed the belief that a compact voluntarily made should be adhered to. These are old-time notions, and, perhaps, those gentlemen who talked honey in caucus, and then take French leave of their associates on the floor of the Assembly, may not have learned them. I judge they have not, or we should not have had the exhibition of to-day.

When the House had agreed upon a nominee, the Senate came down for the purpose of comparing notes. Both Houses being found to agree on Mr. BURROWS, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN announced to the joint meeting that the gentleman from New-Orleans had been duly elected Regent. Then the Senate went back, and the House adjourned. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for the election of local officers in Brooklyn in April next.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOOTE, adverse to the incorporation of the Scott Life Guards. Tabled.

NOTICES.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to authorize the Comptroller to contract for the supply of Sing Sing Prison with Croton water.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the Juvenile Reformatory Asylum.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the militia law.

By Mr. NOXON, to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons.

At noon the Senate proceeded to nominate a Regent of the University in the place of JOHN KEYES PAIGE, deceased. The vote was: For LORENZO BURROWS, 16; for JOHN VANDERBILT, 13.

Mr. STOW was absent, and Mr. PRATT paired off with Mr. LAFLIN.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

Mr. NOXON'S bill, to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons, names as Corporators Messrs. JOHN THOMAS, THOMAS D. ANDREWS, M. D., HENRY WILSON, and Associates. It allows them to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $50,000. The object is instruction in Dental Science. It also confers the degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery," with all the powers usually conferred on College Incorporations.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY ASYLUMS.

Mr. MATHER'S bill to authorize the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums, provides

1. Any five citizens of any county may incorporate themselves under the provisions of the general State law, "for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies."

2. Authorizes the filing of their declarations of intent with the Secretary of State in usual form.

3. When ready to go into operation they are to notify the Governor who shall appoint an Inspector to visit the same and if he finds their condition and regulations suitable, he shall report the fact to the Governor, who shall give the trustees an "enabling" certificate which shall be filed in the Secretary of State's office.

4. When such an institution shall be duly organized, magistrate may commit all between the ages of seven and sixteen, whose term of imprisonment for the crime proven, the penalty of which conviction would exceed 30 days, to this Institution. It also allows parents to immure their refractory children therein, under certain regulations—the Trustees to cause children so placed under their care to be put to some useful occupation, in addition to good ordinary schooling.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Annual Report of Auditor BENTON on the tolls, trade and tonnage of the State canals, for the year 1857, was received.

The House went into Committee, and took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. BAKER replied to Mr. WAGKA'S remarks, and proving from the record that the Democrats were equally responsible with Republicans for the passage of all acts recorded by Mr. WAGAR as against the integrity of the Republican Party. Before concluding, the hour of 12 arrived, and the House proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Regent of the University. The following is the result of the first ballot:

Lorenzo Burrows	50
William C. Bryant	12
John Vanderbilt	47

The names of Mr. BRYANT'S supporters are: Abbott, Austin, Bliss, Buffington, Collins, Edgerton, Kales, Knight, Lamb, Peck, Richards and Walker.

The second ballot gave the same result as the first, except that Mr. FULLERTON voted for Mr. BRYANT.

On the fifth ballot the Assembly elected LORENZO BURROWS, Regent, by the following vote: Burrows, 55; Vanderbilt, 48; Bryant, 5; Linklaen, 1. Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and HART were appointed to inform the Senate that the House had made choice of a Regent. The Senate then entered the Assembly Chamber, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms. After reading the proceedings from both Journals, the President of the Senate declared LORENZO BURROWS duly elected as Regent of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN KEYES PAIGE. The Senators then retired.

The Lecompton Committee and Speaker Orr.

From the Washington Union.

The opposition newspapers, more especially the Philadelphia *Press* and NEW-YORK TIMES, are assailing Mr. ORR with great bitterness of invective for the manner in which he thought fit to constitute the HARRIS Committee on the Lecompton Constitution. It is pretended that some ancient and inviolable parliamentary rule has been disregarded in the selection of this Committee.

We are at a loss to know what rule is relied on for this assertion, in what manual of parliamentary practice it is to be found, and on what ground of reason it rests.

There is a parliamentary rule which requires that when any bill, or measure, or matter, is referred to a Committee, it shall be referred to a majority of friends; it being a parliamentary maxim that, "as a child is put to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, so no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." But this rule cuts at the objections against the Committee in question by

THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

Principles of a True Monetary System.

NUMBER FOUR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having prepared the way, in the previous articles, for an understanding of the intricate subject of a new Currency, we will now proceed to explain the mode of creating and issuing it.

The institution necessary to its creation and issue might be established by a company of individuals, engaged in the production and exchange of commodities—say millers, forwarders, commission merchants, manufacturers and farmers—or it might be established by the State. It would be better by the latter, for the currency, being a collective interest, should be under its administration.

Supposing that the State carries out the plan, it would proceed as follows: It would establish at the capital an Institution, where the new currency would be prepared and registered. The institution would be under the control of a Board of Supervisors and a State Register. All issues would be made by their direction, and a plan similar to that pursued in the Comptroller's Office of the State of New-York, where the notes or currency furnished to the banks are registered, would be adopted.

The new currency would be made of the cheapest material possible. As money is merely the representatative of real wealth—is a mere conventional sign used to facilitate exchanges of products, it is useless to employ costly material, like gold and silver, when, as experience has shown, in the case of our present paper money, a cheap material answers the purpose perfectly.

The cheapest, lightest and most easily transportable material is paper; it would be used consequently for the new currency, which would thus have the advantage of resembling the paper money now in circulation, and of conforming to the habits of the people. But, though resembling the present paper money in *form*, it will differ from it wholly in *principle*, as we shall see hereafter.

The institution of which we have spoken would virtually be the *Mint of the State*, though for the sake of conformity to established usages we will call it THE BANK OF THE STATE.

Branch banks or institutions would be located in all the principal towns and villages of the State—that is, at the principal centres of production. The branch banks would receive the currency from the central institution, as the banks of the State of New-York, for example, receive it from the Comptroller's office, and would employ it in discounting the business paper of the community. Thus, the central institution prepares the currency and furnishes it to the branch banks, while the latter loan and put it in circulation.

Dépôts or warehouses would be established in connection with the branch banks—one adjoining each. These dépôts would be prepared for the reception and storage of the staple products of the country. It is on these products that loans would be made, and they would serve as the basis of the new currency.

The currency would then represent what it truly should represent, namely, *real wealth, or the products of labor*. It would be secured in a far more efficient manner than our present paper money, for it would be secured by staple products, the sale and consumption of which were certain, instead of being secured by the notes of individuals, half of whom are speculators and fail periodically.

The producers or owners of products would store them in the dépôt of the bank with which they transacted their business. They would receive a certificate of deposit, stating quantity and quality of the products stored. A depositor, with such a certificate, can apply to the Bank and obtain a loan. The Bank will lend, say, three-quarters the market value of the products deposited. It will thus hold ample security for its discounts; if not, it can adopt such other measures as may be deemed prudent.

Loans will be made only on THE STAPLE PRODUCTS of the country, the *consumption, and, as a consequence, the sale of which, are certain*. The Bank would not loan on perishable products, or on products the sale of which was *not* certain. Were it to do so, it would have no adequate security for its issues; the currency would soon be suspected and fall into discredit. As a consequence, loans would be made only on those staple products which, some time in the course of the year, will be withdrawn from the dépôt and paid for. This rule must be particularly observed in the beginning. When the system is perfected, loans may be made on nearly all products, *provided they are ordered*, that is, have a purchaser or consumer secured in advance.

Loans would not be made on notes alone, however well indorsed, and for the reason that no *money can be issued unless it represents products*. The notes of depositors are taken, because if there is any deterioration or loss in the products, the depositer, not the institution, must make good the same.

When products are sold and withdrawn from the dépôts, the proceeds of such sales are paid into the Banks. With these proceeds the notes of depositors are canceled, and the balances handed over to them.

The Bank will charge on loans just enough to cover the expense of management. As a teller, book-keeper, and a general supervisor or president, will be all the officers requisite, the expense of management will be slight. One per cent. a year would probably cover it. Thus *the principle of interest on money* would be abolished and replaced by a new law,—*the cost of creating and issuing the currency*. A system of CHEAP CREDIT would be inaugurated, and interest and usury, which give capital its gigantic power, and which devours the wealth created by productive industry, would be abolished.

From what precedes we see that the Bank would make loans only on the security of staple products.

That all issues would represent products, and that as a consequence, there would always be an equilibrium between the amount of money in circulation and the amount of products to be exchanged; that is, equilibrium between the circulating medium and the business operations of the community.

That the amount of Bank issues would increase with production, and decrease with consumption. That all expansions and contractions would be regulated by the wants of trade, and that, as a consequence, violent fluctuations in the currency, and the attendant revulsions in business, would be avoided.

That credit would not be arbitrary, based on favoritism and a reputation for wealth, but would be given to the producers and exchangers of the real wealth of the country.

That bank management would be rendered simple and easy; for loans being made only on the security of products, the whole business of giving credit or making discounts would hardly admit of mismanagement.

That the new currency would represent what money really should represent, REAL WEALTH; for every dollar's worth of currency which issues out of the Banks would represent a dollar's worth of products entering the dépôts.

That interest and usury would be abolished.

That the monopoly and control of the currency by a few rich individuals and banking companies would also be abolished.

That the currency and credit would be under the control of the State, that is, of the people collectively, and used to foster productive industry and the real interests of the community, not the parasitic interests of our present complicated system of commerce, speculation and stock-jobbing.

We could increase the list of beneficent results, but these are sufficient for thinking minds.

Let us now point out a distinctive feature of the new currency. *It will not be redeemable in specie; it will be redeemable only in the products of industry.* With it all the various products stored in the different dépôts can be purchased; by this means the daily transactions of society can be carried on, and all exchanges of products effected. As money, in reality, is wanted for no other purpose than to buy and sell products, pay for labor and services, and tolls and taxes, it follows that a currency which is made a legal tender for the latter, while it will purchase or pay for the former, answers every purpose of a circulating medium, and does not require to be converted into gold and silver, which can only perform the same services. There is no greater hallucination than the stupid idolatry of gold and silver which prevails among man. They are such creatures of habit that the idea of a currency which is not based upon and redeemable in specie will appear impracticable, preposterous, and they will declare it a visionary scheme. Visionary or not, it actually exists in the State of New-York, where the currency is based on State stocks and real estate,—not on specie,—and is redeemable only nominally in gold and silver. This currency is found to answer perfectly all the purposes of money. Still State stocks and real estate are a false basis for a currency; they furnish no true standard—no criterion for the issuss of the currency—that is, for the amount which should be thrown into circulation. With such a basis, the issues of the currency are made to depend on the demands of individuals for discounts,—a very uncertain and unsafe standard, depending on speculation, hopes, fancies, and a thousand accidental circumstances. The only natural and solid basis of a currency are the products of industry, which require to be exchanged. It is only by means of such a regulator that the circulating medium can be kept in balance with the real producing and business wants of the community.

To show the absurdity of redeeming the currency in gold or silver, let us suppose it redeemable in some other substance, around which imagination and prejudice have not thrown a sacred halo. Suppose it be in a kind of very fine white and yellow sand, found in small quantities on the shores of some distant island or continent. This sand, converted into white and yellow crystals, is the substance on which the currency is made redeemable. The banks would keep these crystals on hand for the redemption of these issues. The persons who converted the currency into these crystals, could use them only to pay for products, labor or State dues; that is, use them precisely as they would the currency itself. What necessity is there then of converting one currency into another which only performs the same function?

The whole difficulty consists in the fact that the true basis of a currency has not been discovered; this basis is the annual products of a country which require to be exchanged. Had it been discovered it would have furnished a *true regulator of the issues* of the currency. Not having this basis and this regulator, the world has to resort to gold and silver, the scarcity of which furnishes the basis and regulator. This necessity of resorting to costly metals for a currency shows a want of inventive genius—we would almost say, of common sense, on the part of men. They are punished for their ignorance by a host of evils, by interest and usury, by a chronic scarcity of money, by commercial speculation and spoliation, by the oppression of labor by capital, and the subjection of the producing to the trading interests, by periodical revulsions and bankruptcy, by the rental system, (by which a man pays rent forever without ever owning the house he occupies,) and, lastly, by the control of the exchanges of products by the banker and merchant.

The plan we propose, however impracticable it may appear at first sight, is not a very great innovation upon what already exists. The currency of the State of New-York, as we remarked, is based on State stocks and real estate. We propose that the basis of the new currency should be the products of labor; there is no *radical* difference in this. If stocks and lands can be substituted in the place of gold and silver, why may not the great staples of a nation?

Again, the State issues the currency to the Banks; the notes are furnished from the Comptroller's office and registered. We propose the same system; the only innovation we advocate is that the State shall establish the local branches, and instead of permitting them to charge high rates of interest to furnish a currency and credit at cost price. This innovation would be perfectly practicable on the plan we propose, for loans being made only on the security of products, there would be no danger of excessive issues or undue expansions of the currency—of credit granted unwisely or from favoritism, or bad debts, and financial mismanagement. It would only be necessary to secure common probity on the part of the officers of the Banks, which would not be more difficult than it is to secure honesty in the Comptroller's office, the Sub-Treasury, &c.

Let us endeavor to give a clear and practical idea of the system we advocate, by supposing it established in some one State of the Union. We will select a Southern State, where a few staple products only—such as cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, are grown. This will simplify the operation.

The State of Louisiana, for example, inaugurates the new system. The principal Bank, with its dépôts or warehouses, is located in New-Orleans; there is the centre of the commercial operations of the State. The planters forward their crops to the city, and store them in the dépôts of the Bank, instead of consigning them to merchants. On the deposit of their cotton, &c., they obtain loans from the Bank, to the extent of three-fourths the value of the same, and instead of paying ruinous rates of interest and enormous commissions, which render a majority of the planters vassals of the merchants, they pay, say, 1 per cent., which would cover interest and storage.

The Bank, acting as factor, would sell the products of the planters, if so directed. It would have an agency in New-York, Liverpool and Havre, and sell on samples. Credit would be granted for six months, with the privilege of a renewal. All operations, however, must be closed in the course of the year. A general settlement must take place with each annual crop.

The notes of the Bank would be redeemable, not in specie, but in the products stored in its dépôts. Each note is a draft for so much cotton, rice, tobacco or sugar.

These notes, at least those of a large denomination, would pass current wherever those products were wanted,—in the Northern States, in England, in France;—they would be considered safer than any private bills of exchange. Foreign dealers and manufacturers would buy them up for remittances; thus they would answer for our foreign trade and take the place of specie. The currency of Louisiana, resting on the basis we propose, would obtain a circulation ten times more extensive than its present currency, purporting to be based on specie. In addition, it would be a currency that would cost the people nothing, and would save the planters about every five years, in interest and usury, a sum equal to the entire circulating medium of the State, and even more, for they not only pay interest on their loans, to the banks, but on notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

The South is striving to free itself from its commercial vassalage to the North. It can do so easily and at once by establishing the banking system we propose. Let men who are not afraid of new ideas, give this subject their careful attention.

There is one more point on which we have to touch, namely: *the protection of home industry*. This problem is solved by the new currency. Suppose it becomes general, and gold and silver were gradually superseded, the consequence would be, that foreign nations which sold us their products would have to take our currency in payment. With this currency, they could not draw specie from us, deranging constantly the commercial and industrial affairs of the country: they would have to buy our products with it. The result would be, that we should pay for imported products in home products; that we should import no more than we exported, and that a balance of trade would be established as a necessity. The new currency, by thus forcing foreign nations to take our products in exchange for those we bought of them, would be *a perfect protection of home industry*. There would be no need of tariffs; our Custom-houses, with the army of revenue collectors, could be suppressed. The trade between nations would be established on the only true basis, namely, *the reciprocal exchange of their products*.

We here close our explanations, which may appear long, although we have in reality but imperfectly explained our plan. We will remark, in concluding, that the present banking system, and the metallic currency, will not be interfered with, but left to perform their functions as long as people require them. We will also remark that for small sums under a dollar, the metals would probably be used.

We propose a people's currency, to be loaned to the producing classes and business men without interest, that is, at the cost of creating and managing it. By means of it, every product is, so to say, *converted into money*, and thus becomes exchangeable at will. This will secure to the producing classes a constant demand for their products, regular employment, and the entire profits of their labor. It will also lead capitalists to invest their funds in productive enterprises, for money, not drawing interest, they cannot invest it in banks, bonds, mortgages, etc.

A. BRISBANE.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As my good or evil fortune (for on that subject as on most others, I suppose, one may always have two opinions) has detained me a few days in this city of clean streets and celestial butter, of unimpeachable Madeira and melancholy window-shutters, I have availed myself of the invitations tendered by a friend who has a passion for mechanics and manufactures, to learn something of the things that are made in our *soi-disante* Birmingham, and of the people who make them. Prey, don't be alarmed by this preamble, and imagine that I intend to indite you an epistle as long and as lively as a Patent Office Report; I shall do nothing of the sort—for what I have seen, I have seen, and the most of it I have already carefully forgotten, partly because I labor under a chronic incapacity of interest in wheels, spinning-jennies, cranks, boilers and machinary in general, and partly that I may have a resource in store against another possible sojourn in these sylvan haunts of drab-colored philanthropy. For, although nothing can be more charming than the genial hospitality of the excellent children of PENN, which is as refined as it is generous, the atmosphere of the town is certainly very depressing. The narrow streets, the brick *trottoirs*, and that vague, pervasive dampness which comes of a perpetual washing of the whole city, combine to oppress the stranger by day—but no words can adequately convey to you the fearful solamnity which comes upon him with the descent of night. I had always supposed that the force of Gas Companies could no further go towards obscuring the public streets than it has gone in New-York—but I assure you that a horn-lantern carried suddenly into Chestnut-street after nightfall would frighten the people like a meteor. Moreover, the inhabitants have a way of extinguishing all their houses with white warehouse-shutters, which gives to every dwelling the aspect of a three-story tomb, decorated with marble slabs, in memory of the departed inmates. My first impression was that the city had been ruined by the "crisis," and that all the people were "sporting their oaks," in terror of an army of foreign duns. The croaking of the local journals would seem to confirm this notion, but nothing could be more incorrect. For the social world of Philadelphia is just now excessively vivacious—very much more vivacious, indeed, than we think we can afford to be in New-York, and balls and parties succeed each other with a bewildering rapidity; while the various industries of the City are carried on with little apparent abatement of their successful activity. One of these industries it is of which I specially wish to speak, for I own that I was wholly ignorant of its existence, and I fancy that few of your readers can know how prosperous and promising it is. I mean the manufacture of bronzes, which I find has assumed, in Philadelphia, more imposing proportions, and a higher artistic character, than it possesses anywhere else in the country. Everybody who has been compelled, for his sins, to furnish a house, knows, of course, that the chandeliers, argands, and general gas-fittings of CORNELIUS & SON, and of ARCHER & WARNER are the only American articles of the kind which can sustain a comparison with the goods imported from Paris. But in the latter of these establishments I have just seen the moulds, and the models, and some of the completed portions of a magnificent bronze balustrading designed for one of the grand stairways of the new Capitol Building at Washington, which is not merely a wonderful piece of work in itself, but is, altogether more elaborately elegant than anything of the kind which is to be seen in Europe. This balustrading, which is cast, not in *basso relievo*, but in full relief of arabesques and figures, is about three feet in height, and is to be carried to the length of 160 feet up the noble flight of steps leading from the new Hall of the Representatives to the corridor of the Committee rooms. The designs, furnished by BRUMIDI, of Washington, are singularly bold and graceful. They represent alternate groups of infants, eagles and serpents, pursuing and pursued through wreaths of foliage and flowers, and they consequently comprise almost all those curvilinear forms and intricate traceries which lay the heaviest tax upon the skill of the draughtsman and the founder.

Every separate figure, nay, every sprig and leaf of the delicate network in which the figures are involved, is indeed a separate work of art worthy of a place beside the finest productions of the Parisian foundries, and the success with which the casting has been thus far prosecuted has been so great as to move the accomplished superintendent of the Capitol work, Capt. MEIGS, to regret the relegation of so masterly a production to the comparatively secondary place which it is to occupy in the building. The modeling and casting have been confided by Messrs. ARCHER & WARNER to a French artist, M. BAUMIN, who is an enthusiast in his art, and quite a type for the pen of BALZAC. This gentlemen has been fortunate enough to secure the services of an admirable chiseler, formerly employed at the Lancaster Arsenal, a native of the Canton Ticino in Switzerland, and an exile worth welcoming; as also of a capital founder who supervised at Chicopee, in Massachusetts, the first really artistic castings ever executed in this country, two of which are now to be seen in New-York; one, the noble equestrian statue of WASHINGTON which adorns Union-square, and the other the striking group at Messrs. WILLIAMS and STEVENS, of a shepherd boy attacked by an eagle, cast from a model by RICHARD GREENOUGH, of Boston. Mr. GREENOUGH'S statue of FRANKLIN, in which the Bostonians so much exult, owes its successful execution to the same skilful caster.

The beauty of M. BAUDIN'S work cannot be at all apprehended from any description, and few indeed can appreciate the difficulties which he has overcome in order to combine freedom and grace of outline with a proper consideration for the exigencies of broadcloth and crinoline. For he has been obliged so to manage the numerous projections and exuberances of his design as to preserve a comparatively level surface on the interior of his balustrades; and to achieve this he has compelled both optical and mechanical science into his service with infinite patience and knowledge. As at present understood, these balustrades are to terminate in two small pillars or posts of *breccia marble*, in order to spare the extravagant expenditure of some $2,000 or $3,000 upon the bronze candelabra to which they ought properly to descend. But Capt. MEIGS, I understand, is averse to so puerile a piece of false economy, and, if it were only for the sake of seeing one such thing thoroughly well done in our national palace, I trust the preposterous posts may be abandoned.

I ought not to forget that a number of American founders are educating in this busy school under the eye of M. BAUDIN, and I am quite sure that any one who will take the pains to visit this remarkable foundry will be as much gratified as I myself was with the evidence which it affords that even in those departments of the mechanic arts which have been hitherto regarded as confined to the other side of the Atlantic, we are making a rapid progress; and that we may hope at no distant day to be as independent of Europe for the luxuries, as we now are for the comforts of life. And I do not know that, for the sake of their prosperous industry, we New-Yorkers ought not to forgive the Philadelphians the unpardonable sin of building an Opera House which is as accessible, as handsome, and as comfortable as our own Academy is inconvenient, ugly and absurd. P.

P. S.—I open my letter to give you a piece of information which I find in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening. In commenting upon an article of yours, the ingenious editor of that sheet assures you that FRANKENSTEIN did *not* fail to "make a man." As follows:

"If there is any truth in the American reprint, FRANKENSTEIN, so far from *failing* to manufacture a new man, succeeded in going beyond his utmost expectations, and made an enormous gentlemen, of extraordinary intelligence, who tortured him through life. That's all!"

You see that the manufacture of Editorial brass has reached an equal perfection in this good City with the manufacture of bronzes. If your sage critic will peruse his "American reprint," I imagine he will find that FRANKENSTEIN'S "man" was no more like a man than he is like an Editor.

The Greenwich-street Outrage, and the Murder in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Vigilance Committee shall have seen the last severity of the law inflicted on the murderers of Mr. SIMONSON, and the righteous anger which now swells the public heart shall be pacified with the punishment of the assassins, there will be something more for us to do.

Our City is not the only one in the world that reels with drunken men. Glasgow and London are our rivals in the quantity of liquor annually consumed, but such infuriate murderers as make our streets red with blood are not as plentiful in those cities. Perhaps we can partly account for this.

It is very generally known that the *quality* of the liquors sold in our swarms of low groggeries is of the most noxious and hurtful character. Under the names of brandy, rum, and whisky, the deadliest compounds, such as rot, and burn, and frenzy the consumers, are commonly and openly furnished. The vulgar and expressive name of this stuff is "rot-gut."

It has been frequently said of our climate that hard drinking with us causes *delirium tremens* more quickly and with more fatal effects than in any other hard-drinking and civilized portion of the globe. Men who philosophize speak of the dry, nervous action of our atmosphere in heightening the effects of the wine. Is it climate, or is it adulterated liquors?

The man who drinks deeply at our low groggeries is not *merely* intoxicated; he is insane. His passions are furious and uncontrolleble. His thirst for blood and violence is awful. He is mad with the poison which has been administered to him as *brandy*.

We do need a Vigilance Committe—a Committee of good, trustworthy men, lawfully appointed, with all necessary powers to enter dens and groggeries at any hour of the day and night—and with power to inspect and destroy all vile, adulterated mixtures. If a druggist's clerk, in negligence and sheer mistake, administers a poison instead of a wholesome drug, the public mind overruns with indignation. Is there no punishment for those who habitually, and with the criminal object of gain by the practice, supply the most hurtful of all drugs—the rankest of all poisons? Would heavy fines and long imprisonments be too severe as punishments?

C.

The New-Haven Affray.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

The Prosecuting Grand Juror in the Court of Investigation, Mr. CLARK, put the following question to the student being examined this afternoon:

"Did you see any firearms lying on Mr. ——'s end of the table Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, when at tea?"

The witness declined to answer, on the ground that there were various crimes committed on that evening, to some of which he might be held as accessory, and that if he should reply, he might be subjected to a criminal prosecution in consequence.

Justice BENNETT decided that the grounds of refusal were insufficient, as, in his judgment, the 153d section of the statute relating to crimes and punishments, creating a Court of Inquiry, with peculiar powers, gave that Court authority to compel witnesses called before it to testify, even if their answers should criminate themselves. He therefore ordered the witness to be arrested for contempt of Court.

Mr. HARRISON produced a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to Judge STORER, who happens to be in this city, and the question is to be argued before him this evening. His decision will probably be given early to-morrow.

There is no necessity at present for my giving the names of the students examined; on the contrary, propriety seems to forbid my doing so, as the imperfect reports of the testimony received outside might, perhaps, seem to implicate innocent person.

The student to whom I referred on Friday, as having been put under bonds to keep the peace, was put under bonds to answer to the charge of assault and battery, on the complaint of one of the firemen. His case is to come off Thursday. W.

Increase of Naval Chaplains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last month a meeting was held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of getting up a memorial to Congress to increase the number of chaplains in the Navy, and to introduce certain reforms. There is no doubt that sailors and officers too need a great deal of moral and religious teaching. But before asking Congress to increase the number of chaplains, it would have been wise in that convocation of clergymen to have inquired whether those now belonging to the service are employed. If they had made diligent inquiry, they would probably have learned that it is nearly, three years since there was a chaplain at the Navy Yard in Washington, or the receiving-ship or Hospital at Charlestown, Mass.

A moderate degree of effort would have discovered the fact that the administration of the Navy Department during the last three years has been, morally and religiously speaking, very loose. The feebleness of Mr. DOBBIN'S health made it necessary for him to leave these details to his chief clerk, and we presume Mr. TOUCEY has not had time to attend to such matters, and they have been intrusted to the same faithless hands. If there ever was a time when the Administration needed praying for, it is just now, and we recommend Mr. Secretary TOUCEY to haul aboard his piety tacks, order to duty all the chaplains he has places for, and it may be with their help the ship of State will weather the storm. PURITAN.

When Should Workmen be Paid Off?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure you will agree with me that it should not be on Saturday. It tempts the workman to seek places of dissipation, and to waste his week's earnings without regard to the wants of his family. It often sends him back to his employment a weaker and worse man on Monday morning, and thus robs his employer of energies which ought to be all the more vigorous by the rest and refreshment of a well-spent Sabbath.

The better method for all parties would be to make *Monday* the pay-day. The money will then find its way to the family, and the week's support is insured. The only losers will be the rum-sellers, gambling-houses, policy-dealers, and other land-sharks.

Many of the more considerate manufacturers and other business establishments of the City have made Monday the pay-day for years; and have experienced manifold advantages from the arrangement. Will not the TIMES commend their example to others, and to all the friends of the laboring man. C.

Physical Development in Americans.

From the London Times.

What is to be the future destiny of the great race which inhabits the opposite shores of the Atlantic? Springing from the old English stock, and ingrafting on itself shoots from every European people, it is advancing with unprecedented rapidity to power and wealth. We ourselves are of the optimists; we cannot believe that nature or the course of human events should recede, and that the American people should be other than what its institutions, its natural advantages, and the singular energy of its character seem to promise. But there are not wanting prophets on the other side, and strange to say, they usually make their appearance among the Americans themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that North should depreciate South, and the descendant of Virginian Cavaliers affect to look with scorn upon the descendant of Massachusetts Puritans. But something more than this sectional rivalry has lately become the fashion. Indeed, our Republican friends, who are in many respects only exaggerations of ourselves, are accustomed to mingle self-depreciation with boasting after the most approved custom of the old country. Whether they believe what they say against themselves as much as what they say in their own praise is another question. Now, within the last few years there seems to have arisen a feeling that the American physically is not what he or she ought to be. Whether the doctors have set the idea in motion, or whether Mr. KINGSLEY'S works and the example of the English public schools have had an effect on the Transatlantic mind, certain it is that one cannot take up an American magazine or newspaper without finding a lamentation on the muscular degeneracy of the New-World. Parents and schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are exhorted to take care of the youth of both sexes who are growing up under their charge, and to see that they do not turn out mere intellectual prodigies without any bodily stamina. To believe these writers, the new race of Americans is a kind of artificial growth, in which all the substance and vigor which should go to make arms, legs, loins, cheeks, teeth, and heir have been concentrated in the brain. In the last century BUFFON and the naturalists of that time started a theory, that since the animals found in the New-World were of a smaller and weaker type than those of the Old, therefore the European race of men must necessarily degenerate, and after a century or two, be as far inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards as the puma is to the Barbary lion. This speculation used to cause great anger among Americans of the old school, who, after reciting their exploits against the English, were accustomed to explain that even their savages were the finest of all possible savages, and that no Asiatic or African tribe could possibly compare with the Red Men of the New World. But the reaction against this self-complacent estimate has recently been carried so far that we should not be surprised to see some American naturalist resuscitating the old theory.

An extract which we make from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* gives a fair notion of the way in which Americans are accustomed to speak on this subject. From all sides are heard similar complaints of the neglect of exercise by all classes of the American population, and warnings that the physical structure of the people is deteriorating in consequence. There are, indeed, certain facts which are undeniable, but whether want of exercise be the cause of them, or merely the effect, it is not easy to determine. Among the well-to-do classes it seems undoubted that the standard of health is not as high as in England. It is said that among women especially there is a far greater amount of general weakness than in European countries, and that those families of healthy girls which are to be found in England hardly have an existence in the New World. The men, too, are generally dyspeptic; though often tall, their limbs are not developed, the muscle of the arm and the calf of the leg seem wanting, the cheeks are sunken, and the cheek bones high; both sexes are very subject to baldness, and the early loss of the teeth is so common that we cannot wonder that American dentists take a high place in the profession. In the words of the Philadelphian paper: "The incipient man (we take an extreme case) is a thin frail creature. His face is sharp and sallow, and has a bleared and bilious appearance. His back can be spanned with both hands, and there will be some hand to spare." And so the writer goes on to criticise the chest, arms, and legs of the younger American citizens. The ladies are equally harshly dealt with: "Her waist is waspish, and her foot is minute, but the chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a cold, and does no blooming without the aid of rouge." Allowing for some exaggeration of language, it may be said, however, that this picture of the younger inhabitants of the Atlantic cities has something of truth in it. The cause we do not pretend to discover. Probably the influences of climate are chiefly concerned. In some parts of the Union the race is certainly very fine, though still marked by the same character of leanness and an absence of rounded outlines. The Kentuckian or Tennessean, however, is about the last man who could be charged with want of muscular power, of physical activity and vitality. It would almost seem that the European race undergoes a change directly it is transplanted into the New World, and that in the course of a few generations it approaches the Indian type. It is certain that the cotemporaries of WASHINGTON looked far more like English people than the slim gentlemen whom we meet wandering over the Continent at the present day. The old portraits would show this, if even it were not to be noticed in many old living Americans, who have much less of what is becoming the national cast of countenance than their sons and grandsons. It may be, then, that certain regions, like the Atlantic coast, or certain modes of life, do not suit the white man's constitution during this transition; and hence the general want of health and strength, the disinclination for bodily exercise, and the early loss of vigor, which it seems impossible to deny. The next generation may grow out of this constitutional weakness, or the evil may continue to sap the vitality of the race in certain portions of the Union. Science, or a different mode of life may do much to provide a remedy.

American writers generally utter the same exhortations as we find in the Philadelphia journal. The athletic sports of the English are held up as an example, though with a kind of wonder that youths, and even grown men, should take such pleasure in leaping a fence, striking and catching a leathern ball, or kicking an inflated bladder. Lately, we believe, that cricket has been naturalized in the States, with what success the future must determine. But it is certain that the Americans, both young and old, are with difficulty led to take any muscular exercise. A carpenter or a gardener does his work because he is paid for it; but no one will use his arms and legs without a prospect of remuneration. Gentleman will never walk if they can possibly drive, and when they have no particular object in going anywhere they sit down and smoke. Boys, in the intervals of school hours, are far more likely to read a newspaper than to run and jump. The only sports of an American are shooting and driving, both of which may be indulged in without any great fatigue. We certainly think that if the manifest tendencies of climate are to be corrected the rising generation should be accustomed to more active habits. Boys and girls should not be dressed up within an inch of their lives from the age of 10 or 12, and taught that it is vulgar to soil their "pants" or compress their crinoline. Perhaps in the dry air of America there may not be such absolute need of exercise as with us, but the effect of it in preserving health and imparting a manly character, must be the same in all countries. If the spirit of our public schools could be transferred to the New World, we think the result would be to rear a race which would not neglect those "noble possessions" of which the Philadelphian critic speaks.

JOKES OF THE BAR.—We find the following in the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Journal*:

"Judge EDMOND is both a wit and a poet. The Courts in New-York are interminably tedious. Judge DAVIES, who has more of Young America in him than any Judge on the Bench, does all he can to make the tardy advocates of Justice hurry up their march. To allow the long-winded to know how the time passes, the Judge has placed an hour-glass before the Bar. The other day a gentleman known as Mr. BLISS was on the floor. He talked and talked, and it seemed that he would never stop. Judge EDMOND was anxious to leave, but could not go till Mr. BLISS had ended his "argument." Breaking out in a poetic spirit Judge EDMOND committed the following couplet:

'And while the glass holds out to run,
Endless Bliss has just begun.'"

Synopsis of the Report of the Railroad Committee of the Senate on Way Fare on the Central Railroad.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A majority of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, Messrs. BRADBURTH and HUBBELL, unite in a report against repealing section three of the act passed last winter, which provides that where the rate of fare divides the half-dime, the company may receive the whole of the half. They state that they believe the public policy has been heretofore to promote these great and useful enterprises by such legislation as was proper and expedient in itself, and calculated to facilitate the business in which they were engaged.

In considering the subject the committee called upon the company for certain statistics which they acknowledge have been promptly furnished, and upon which the committee have to some extent based their report.

These statistics throw light upon the subject of way fares upon railroads that have not heretofore, it is believed, been generally understood or duly considered by the public. Every business man conversant with the facts, must be fully aware that the expenses of way passengers, who ride but a few miles at a time, for every mile traveled, must be larger than where a person travels from one to three hundred miles at a time—the expenses of furnishing tickets—men to sell them, and to check, put on board, and take off at each station the baggage of passengers, and to make returns of the same to the general office, to way passengers who ride but a few miles each, is larger in proportion than to through passengers who ride a much greater distance on the Central Road. The Committee state, there are ninety-nine passenger stations, or an average of one to every three miles, and at each of these numerous stations one or more men must be employed to sell tickets, check, put on board, and receive baggage. Wood for fires must be furnished in cold weather, light, and other numerous items; and to meet these increased expenses, the Company should be allowed additional fare over that paid by through passengers, who are accommodated at much less expense to the Company in proportion to the distance traveled and amount paid.

But to the figures. According to a statement furnished the Committee, there has been carried on the New-York Central Railroad, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, 2,609,947 passengers. Of this number, 1,000,000 were carried on an average less than nine miles each; 1,739,964 have been carried on an average only twelve miles each; 1,957,467, or three-fourths of all the passengers carried during the year, have been transported less than twenty miles each, on an average. The Company assert that no other road in the State has carried as many passengers for so short a distance each, and that with the exception of passengers who ride less than five miles each, no way passenger pays but a fraction over 2¼ cents a mile, a sum less than is charged by any other road, with the exception of passengers who commute and pay by the quarter or year, and a sum less than any road can afford to transport way passengers for, and pay interest on the cost of the road, particularly at the present time—when all the expenses attending the operation of the roads are so much increased from what they were at the time the consolidation act was passed, in which the way fare was restricted to two cents per mile.

The Legislature in all cases, with the exception of the act consolidating the New-York Central Railroad, where they have made any distinction in fares, have wisely allowed more to be charged for way than through passengers per mile. The Hudson River Road Charter furnishes a case in point. On that road, in the winter, 2½ cents per mile is authorized for way fare, while but 2 cents can be charged for through travel. The act consolidating the several roads between Albany, Troy and Buffalo, with the New York Central, limited the way fare to two cents per mile, while on the through travel the Company can charge the amount authorized by the General Railroad Law, viz.: three cents per mile.

Admitting that this sum was enough at that time, the increased cost of operating roads since that period, and the increased speed demanded and attained, would seem to render it inadequate at the present time. The policy adopted in what is called the Consolidation Act by this State is the same as that passed in the State of New-Jersey, which has caused so much, and so just complaint against that State by the citizens of others in consequence of the through fare being so much higher per mile than the way. Its emphatic condemnation by the people of the State, who are compelled to travel between New-York and Philadelphia, should have deterred the Legislature of New-York from following so unjust and generally condemned an example.

The Committee state that from Rochester and Spencerport, the distance between which places being eleven miles, the fare, if the third section is repealed, would be 22 cents. The present fare is 25 cents—an increase of 3 cents on each passenger, or 2 27-100 of a cent per mill fare.

The number of passengers between Spencerport and Rochester for the year ending September 30, 1857, going west, was 7,852; going east, 9,025—total for the year, 16,877. The 3 cents additional on each passenger makes the gross increase $506 31, a sum insignificant compared with the accommodations given to the travel between those places—there being five trains each way daily, three of which stop at Spencerport, and at a fare of but a small fraction over 2¼ cents per mile. The people of those places should bear in mind that their fare is but slightly increased, and they have had better accommodations, and lower fare, than he people living on or in the vicinity of any railroad in the State, for the same distance.

The report further states that the average number of through passengers to a coach is 50, while the average number of way passengers is only 25. The average dead weight to each through passenger is 800 pounds, and the average dead weight to each way passenger is 1,600 pounds.

This is another fact going to show the inadequacy of pay from way passengers, compared with the through on the Central Railroad.

The report further states that there are 99 stations to which tickets are sold from the Rochester office on the Central Road; the increase of fares on which, by the 3d section of the act proposed to be repealed, is a fraction *less* than two cents on each ticket.

The same number of stations' tickets sold at Syracuse, the average increase is a fraction over two cents each.

The are ninety-six stations' tickets sold at Utica, the average increase upon which is a fraction less than two cents each.

Every other Railroad Company in the State, except the New-York Central, possesses the power, and uses it, of charging extra fare per mile for short distances, over what is demanded for longer ones, and the Committee can see no sound reason why this road should be made an exception to this very general rule, and placed on a less favorable footing than all the others in the State, none of which charge less than 2½ cents per mile, while many charge up to 4 cents per mile for way fare.

For the reasons above given, and other stated in the report, the majority of the Committee report against repealing the third section of the law of 1857, relative to fare on the New-York Central Railroad.

CLERICAL ITEMS.—Rev. J. J. DANA, of South Adams, Mass., has caused a sensation in that village by a sermon entitled, "The Hole in the Wall, or South Adams as it is." Its rebukes seem to have been aimed at sins at home, instead of the faults of the heathen in Asia, or the stubbornness of the Jews 2,000 years ago, and could not fail therefore, to be rather exciting. Mr. DANA said the sixth commandment of the manufacturer is, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and on the seventh make thy repairs."

An interesting fact concerning the late Dr. PROAL, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, says the Utica *Observer*, was mentioned to us a day or two since. Shortly before his death he was taken into the open air and seated before his door. He then caused all his sermons to be brought out and placed in a heap before him, and to the pile he had a match applied. The good man sat and watched with singular interest, the destruction of years of labor in the service of his Master. The sermons thus consigned to the flames numbered upwards of seventeen hundred! The venerable Dr. PROAL had been solicited to allow the preservation of his large collection of manuscripts after his death, but was indisposed to comply with the request.

A Mormon Elder in the Calaboose.

From the Keokuk Journal.

A man named MAYLET was picked up in the street on Friday evening, while laboring under a heavy pressure of liquor, and confined in the calaboose. He represents himself as being a Mormon preacher and has in his possession an Elder's certificate, from His Highness, BRIGHAM YOUNG, of which the following is a true copy:

ELDER'S CERTIFICATE.

To all Persons to whom this Letter shall come:

This certifies that the bearer, Elder WM. F. MAYLET, is in full faith and fellowship with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and by the general authorities of said Church, has been duly appointed a messenger to the Eastern States, to preach the Gospel and administer in all the ordinances thereof pertaining to his office; and we invite all men to give heed to his teachings and counsel as a man of God, sent to open to them the door of life and salvation, and assist him in his travels in whatsoever things he may need, and we pray God, the Eternal Father, to bless Elder MAYLET, and all who receive him and minister to his comforts, with blessings of Heaven and Earth for time and for all eternity, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Signed at Great Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in behalf of said Church.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, } First Presid

A Southern Pro-Slavery View of Senator Seward's Late Speech.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

As a class, the leaders of the Black Republican Party exhibit very little sagacity in the practical administration of affairs. For the most part, they are either shallow demagogues, intent only upon petty schemes of individual ambition, or crazy fanatics, without a definite purpose or a system of operations. Among the few exceptions to the rule, Senator SEWARD stands conspicuous for facility of resource, wisdom in counsel, and prudence in action. He looks beyond the exigencies of the passing moment, and he has the magnanimity to sacrifice an immediate advantage to secure a prospective success of more pregnant consequence. *Especially does he never hazard the fortunes of his party upon an untenable issue. His aim is rather the possession of ultimate and permanent power, than the enjoyment of a partial and evanescent triumph.* In short, he is a statesman, and if the South would be forewarned of the most dangerous designs of the Abolitionists, she has only to watch the movements of the "lean and hungry" Senator from New-York.

In this sense we interpret the alacrity with which Senator SEWARD avowed himself for an increase of the Federal Army.

The porblind and impetuous HALE was at a loss to understand the meaning of the movement, but the far-seeing Senator from New-York exposed its significance in a brief suggestive speech. Hear him:

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New-Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir, *I regard this battle as already fought*, it is over. All the mistake is, that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. *We are fighting for a majority of Free States.* There are already sixteen to fifteen; and whatever the Administration may do—whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen."

That is the secret. The New-York statesman understands that the sceptre has already departed from the South. The admission of California turned the scale against Slavery, and time will consolidate the triumph of the Abolitionists. "O, ye of little faith!" exclaims the Senator from New York, "that you cannot see our work is done. Have we not a majority in the House of Representatives? Is not our ascendancy in the Senate secure? And what but the accident of a Democratic Administration intercepts the realization of all prophecies? Yet a little while, and we will grasp the Executive powers of the Government. The blow has been struck; Slavery staggers to an irregarable fall; let us then patiently await the development of events. A year is but a span in the life-time of parties, and 'masterly inactivity' for a single year will place us in an impregnable position. Meanwhile, let us not impose limitations on the aggressive powers of the Government; we should rather strengthen the arm which is soon to be wielded by the impulse of our will and for the destruction of our foes." That is the substance of SEWARD'S speech in favor of an increase of the Federal forces. And we demand if, after so frank an exposition of the spirit and purposes of the Abolitionists, any representative of the South is prepared to add another musket to the military resources of the Federal Government? Is the usage of armies to blow up a fortress when they are compelled to abandon it to the enemy; We advise no such expedient in the present emergency, but we submit that the interests of the South forbid any augmentation of Federal power.

The disinvestment of the South from its position of power in the Government leaves it but a single alternative of defence—*either it must retire from a Confederacy in which its rights and its liberties are no longer secure, or it must demand new guarantees of protection in the Union.* The presumption is that the people of the slaveholding States will not have recourse to secession until they have exhausted every other expedient of defence. They will first consider how the South may recover its legitimate influence in the Government. Indeed, our statesmen are already seeking a solution of the problem. An eminent Virginian jurist has elaborated a scheme which he recently explained through the columns of this paper, in a series of articles bearing the laziness of his large experience and profound intellect. Judge ROBERTSON'S proposition is simple and sufficient, but it involves the idea that the Abolitionists will voluntarily resign the power which they have just attained, after years of arduous struggle. We do not give them credit for a patriotism equal to the sacrifice.

Other statesmen of approved sagacity maintain that the South can hope to recover an equality in the Union *only by an expansion of its power.* Upon this principle they build a policy which contemplates tha introduction of negro Slavery and American energy into the waste and desolate provinces of Mexico and the Isthmus. We know the dominant power in the Government may defeat this proposition, as they will defeat every attempt to amend the Constitution. But in the one case the South will occupy an infinitely stronger position than in the other. For *while a refusal to concede additional guarantees of our rights cannot be resisted within the Union, and upon constitutional grounds, on the contrary the South has a legal claim to the extension of its territory, and may make the admission of new Slave States a condition of its assent to the Confederacy.* And in the event the Abolitionists persist in resistance to the expansion of its institutions, the South will find itself supported by the sympathies of adjacent Slave States.

For these reasons, in addition to other considerations which we reserve for future debate, we incline to accept the scheme of *expansion* as a wiser and safer expedient for the South than an *amendment of the constitution.* But, though we thus differ upon particular points of policy, all are admonished by the defiant exultation of the enemy that the South must seek new securities for its rights and its liberties.

Hon. John Y. Mason upon the Direct Virginia Trade.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I wrote you some months since on a point very interesting to the water line, which you know I regard as not only practicable, but as a *sine qua non* to the complete success of Virginia in her noble enterprise to develop her own rich resources, and in the competition for the rich volume of trade produced in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But I received no acknowledgment, which left me uncertain whether you had received it, until Mr. BALLARD PRESTON informed me that you had furnished him a copy of my letter. I thank you for paying it such a compliment. Dear old Virginia! every day's absence increases my affection; and in the midst of the mighty changes which railroads and canals are effecting in the Old World, I constantly think of the harvest which awaits her grand system of improvement. Lying broadside on the Atlantic, with her lines of artificial transportation stretching from the sea back to the greatest producing valley in the world, I have always felt that her system was incomplete unless those lines were virtually extended to Europe, to her great purchaser and consumer of our products, and whose trade in turn supplies almost all our wants. I therefore hailed, with the liveliest pleasure and enthusiasm, the arrival of Mr. PRESTON here, in the execution of the honorable mission with which he is charged. I have, with a will, lent him every aid in my power. But I must say in candor, that with his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the signal ability and address which he has brought to his negotiation, but little aid was required.

He did right, in my judgment, to leave England, where the existing lines and managements of business left him but little hope of a successful result except at a price which we could not pay. He came to France at an auspicious moment, for the Government was about to establish three transatlantic lines of steamers with large and liberal subscriptions.

By one of those accidents, which sometimes exert such potent influence on human affairs as to justify the belief in a special Providence, Mr. PRESTON was placed in communication with the Orleans Railroad Company. Mr. PRESTON and I visited Nantes and San Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire. At the latter point the French Government is constructing the most magnificent artificial harbor in the world. Opening to the ocean, a ship sailing between that point and Chesapeake Bay, avoids the channel, and will find her route shorter by considerable time than between Havre and the same point. On our return to Nantes, Mr. PRESTON was called on by the Chief Engineer and a Director of the Orleans Company, and explanations were so satisfactorily made, that negotiation was commenced, which, I think, is about to end in a complete success. If his constituents approve the basis of agreement, I will leave him to make known the terms of the proposition. I content myself with saying, that he has done me the honor to confer with me at every stage of the negotiation—that he has conducted it with most honorable candor and with consummate ability.

I will add, that the Orleans Company has a large capital, is the best managed Company in France, and owns a net-work of railroads which cover one-third of the Empire, connecting Paris with the ocean, and connecting with other lines to Switzerland, Italy and Germany. I think our friends will be gratified that his arrangement will, if adopted, secure at such a trifling cost, now and for the future, such inestimable advantages for us and our lines of improvement. I congratulate myself that no occasion has arisen for an application to the Imperial Government.

Mr. PRESTON'S success under the appalling disadvantages which have been placed in his way by the condition of moneyed affairs, is most honorable to him—and it may turn out that the commercial disasters, which have done so much to break up the old channels of trade with the United States, are positively advantageous to this new enterprise.

If the arrangement shall be consummated, the completion of the water line to the Ohio, cannot be long postponed. At such a result no one will rejoice more than Your faithful friend,

JOHN Y. MASON.

Col. THOMAS H. ELLIS, &c., Richmond.

The Virginians Beginning to Believe that Some Things can be done as well as Others.

From the Norfolk Argus.

A classic bard says that there are men who "will cavil with you upon the ninth part of a hair." The idea is more truthful than poetic; and we have a verification of it in the course pursued by certain Northern journals, in regard to the announcement of the success of Hon. W. BALLARD PRESTON'S mission, and the purpose of the Orleans Railroad Company of France to start a line of steamships between their most convenient port and our harbor of Norfolk. Before the particulars of the *projet* are printed, or even the nature of the arrangement announced, a portion of the New-York press are ready with quip and circumstance to show that Virginia can't have direct trade with France "no how she can fix it"—and even the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, (a French paper published in Gotham,) which ought to represent the national interests of France to better effect than by playing the cup-bearer to New-York thirst, is prompt to ridicule Virginia effort, and to declare the enterprises of her legislators and ambassadors mere "*soap-bubbles in which their ambitious dreams are reflected.*"

We must really say to our cotemporaries, (Gallic and all,) who are so acute at demolishing what they confess they do not understand, that it is far easier to be smart than to be sensible. They may prove, very much to their own satisfaction, that Virginia and the South cannot have independent trade with Orleans and Paris through a steamship line to the Loire; they may refer disdinfully to geographies and gazetteers; and look upon common sense with disdain; but for all that steamships may be built or bought; the allied railroad companies of the two nations may furnish freight and passengers; and the line may operate as successfully between the Loire and the Chesapeake, as if those outside cavilters had spoken never a word. They may argue forever that the fortress cannot be scaled; but to no avail, if the officer in charge "*has the orders in his pocket.*"

The fact is, that the region of the Loire is circumstanced in regard to direct trade, pretty much as are the Southern Atlantic States of this Confederacy. Havre, to the northward, is the great port for foreign communication with Paris; as New-York, north of us, is the chief port, at present, of our foreign trade. The steamship lines from New-York and New-Orleans converge at Havre, as most of the lines from the Old World converge at New York. Havre and New-York may be characterized as the two monopolizing points of the trade between France and the Atlantic States. Now, it is as much to the interest of central France to rival this direct trade of Northern France, as it is to the interest of the Southern States to rival the trade of New-York. The region of the Loire, from Nantes to Paris is, (like our own producing South,) proverbially fertile. We would not undertake to fix the limit of its productiveness. Thus a beautiful opening is afforded for what central France and the Southern United States so ardently desire; and PRESTON'S mission was conceived and executed at a most opportune season.

Our New-York neighbors in decidingly speaking of this projected enterprise, taunt us with the worn-out steamships of "the Collins line" (which they say is slim in nurse just now) for our direct trade; and in so would be lordly way, intimate that all the parties concerned in our scheme are too poor for an enterprise in which Mr. COLLINS could not make money. They seem to forget that the Orleans Railroad Company is among the wealthiest corporations in France; and they will probably have the cooperation of their Government in this undertaking. We suspect that some corners of the French treasury are nearly as big as Mr. COLLINS' pocket; and if LOUIS NAPOLEON should take a fancy to assist this new line, he will probably not be deterred by that gentleman's example. The poor little State of Virginia, too, with an utter disregard of New-York protests, whether in French or English, might spare a few dimes to help her own citizens in a work upon which their hearts are set. Indeed,

"Fools often rush where angels fear to tread—"

And we may yet find the Daniels of the New-York Press disregarded by the heathens of France and Virginia.

Deride as you may, Messrs. Gothamites! We are content to abide the fiat, "Let him laugh who wins." Your unusual sensitiveness and your grandiose disparagements serve but to confirm us in our determinations. We wish to stop the payment of tribute—to see the South commercially free—and we hail the first certain promise of direct trade made us by our Orleans friends, as the prisoner does the voice of him who comes to loosen his shackles and set him at liberty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same calendar as on Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 530, 27, 29, 253, 181, 478, 1255, 429, 429, 430, 434, 435, 451, 490, 474, 40, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 194, 493, 546, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 513, 473.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 74, 79, 165, 30, 31, 36, 17, 75, 95, 130, 118.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John O'Brien vs. *Minor C. Streng et al.*—Motion to review denied, and to appoint referee granted.

Dennis McMahon vs. *Thomas E Allen.*—Order to show cause of January 18 discharged.

E. Carldwell et al. vs. *Wm. Outhout.*—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 16.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of John Beggar, charged with a felonious assault and battery, occupied over an hour. He was found guilty of assault and battery only, and committed for sentence. The Recorder refused to let him go at large on bail; in a case of felony he never would permit it.

Charles Ross was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Michael Butler, a laboring man, of No. 3 Washington-street. The offence, it was alleged, was committed on the 8th of August. It appears Ross met the complainant in the street and pushed rudely against him. Butler asked him what he did it for, and Ross seized him by the throat and struck him in the left eye. The complainant was also struck a heavy blow at the same time with some weapon. His eyesight, since the beating, has been deranged. Witnesses were examined on both sides. The case was given to the Jury, and the latter, after 20 minutes consultation, brought in a verdict of "guilty." Ross was permitted to go at large on bail, his surety (in $1,000) promising to produce him on Saturday.

In the case of John Brewer, who was arraignad on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Nelson R. Benton, in January, the Jury could not agree.

Jeremiah Flynn was convicted of a burglary, in the third degree, committed Dec. 7.

The Court then adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 16.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Court-room and calendar were moderately full. There were 27 Prison cases, 3 suspended cases and 14 ball cases—44 altogether. The Court-room was as cold as a barn; the Judges were compelled to sit with their overcoats on. "It's outrageous," said Judge OSBORN, "that they keep this room so cold." The Judges complain of the removal of police officers who have been detailed for duty at this Court for some time past, and whose experience acquired there and become valuable. Some of them have been recently placed on patrol duty, and their places are filled by new comers.

Edward Muller, *alias* Frederick Otto, was found guilty on a charge preferred against him by Wm. Lipman, of stealing $59 50 worth of pantaloons and coats and other clothing, Feb. 13. He was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

John Riley, a boy, had committed an assault and battery on Samuel Mudget, No. 262 West Twenty-seventh-street, *Feb. 4. Witness*—If I thought he'd be a good boy, I'd let him off. *Judge Osborn*—Now, boy, we'll let you off this time, but if you repeat this offence we'll send you up to another prison that you won't like quite as well. —He was discharged.

Henry Daesh, a little boy, was accused of stealing 41 cents worth of thread from Bartholomew Klein. *Witness*—I saw a big boy have the thread. *Judge Osborn*—You didn't see the little boy have it? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Clerk*—They've discharged the other boy. *Judge Osborn*—Well, discharge this one. Stole it to fly a kite with, I suppose.

Austin Brady was arraigned on two complaints. George L. Vredenbourgh, of No. 73 West-street, charged him with stealing $3 worth of cotton, (Feb. 13,) and William A. Pettigrew said Brady committed an assault and battery upon him when he tried to apprehend him for stealing the cotton. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say to this Brady?—The prisoner spun a long yarn, but did not talk relevantly. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what about the cotton? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Osborn*—How about the cotton? *Prisoner*—I don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! you don't know anything about that. *Judge Brownell*—This man says you broke open the bale and took out cotton by double handfuls. The idea of your standing there and saying you don't know anything about the cotton. You must know something about it. *Judge Osborn*—We suspend sentence on the assault and battery and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 4 months on the larceny.

Julius Seddler, a German, was next brought to the bar. William Smith, store keeper at the Astor House, charged him with stealing a tub of butter, worth $5 70, (Jan. 30.) *Counsel*—(To witness)—How do you know it was your tub of butter? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you'll know when you hear the officer's testimony.—Officers Parker and Klein, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that the prisoner acknowledged having taken the butter, and that it was found at his residence. *Counsel*—I've got witnesses, I'll show— *Judge Osborn*—What? that it ain't the butter? *Counsel*—No; that he did not take it with the intention of stealing it. He bought it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if that isn't rich. There was a complaint against him of petit larceny, stealing from the Astor House, last week, and Mr. Stetson withdrew the charge and afterwards it was found that he had taken this butter. They don't sell butter at the Astor House. —Counsel for the prisoner called his witnesses. *Officer*—Which one? *Judge Osborn*—Any one'll do.—The witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's good character; one was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—Do you know this man's character? *Witness*—I see him once—*Judge Brownell*—"See him once." That'll do for him—The next witness, a German, said, "I know him as a good-character man; no see him talk bad, no see him drunk, no see him do nothing."—Another witness said he did not know the man at all, but knew another of the same name. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let him go back till Thursday. We find him guilty.

William Johnson and William Smith, both colored, stole two gallons of molasses, worth 32 cents, from No. 110 South-street, (Feb. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, boys?—One said he had just come home from a cruise on shipboard, and the other said he had just come from Staten Island. The officer who arrested them was placed on the stand. *Officer*—I think the big one's innocent. *Judge Osborn*—Didn't you catch them both together? *Officer*—Yes, they both had hold of the jug of molasses. *Judge Osborn*—What makes you think him innocent? *Judge Brownell*—He's been here before. [So had the other one.] *Judge Osborn*—We find 'em both guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for 3 months each.

Patrick Barrett was accused by George H Burnett of stealing some fat, (Feb. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner* (gruffly)—I took fat to grease my boots with. *Judge Brownell* (indignantly)—Well, then, why couldn't you cut it out of the kidney instead of spoiling a whole quarter; there was plenty of loose fat living around to grease your boots with, without spoiling a quarter. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty; Penitentiary two months.

John Harvey and two other boys (not arrested) stole (Feb. 9) three bushel baskets from Patrick Roach, and afterwards tried to sell them. Officer Joseph Jubo, who arrested the prisoner, was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—Now, I want you to answer me without any additional flourishes.—The officer testified that the prisoner went into a store to sell the baskets, leaving the latter outside under a wagon; he did not see the boy have hold of the baskets. *Counsel*—Was it dark? *Witness*—Well it was. *Counsel* (to the Court)—I have two more witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—Well. *Counsel*—Do you think there's anything to defend? *Judge Osborn*—I think it's a very clear case. *Counsel*—Why, there isn't any proof against him and he wasn't arrested till two days after.—A witness was placed on the stand to contradict the officer. He could not "indintify" the prisoner. The mother of the latter said "He never wanted a male of victuals. I never caught a ha'penny or a sixpence or a shillin' or the likes o' that in his pocket!" But in spite of the testimony of his friends he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Joseph Young (colored) stole a piece of calico worth $2 50 from Henry Hammond, No. 259 Greenwich-street, Feb. 2. He acknowledged it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what excuse have you to offer. Young? *Prisoner*—I was hungry. *Judge Osborn*—Hungry, eh? Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

George Dietz and Peter Wolf stole "1 large halibut," worth $6, from Charles H. Seybolt, No 14 Hester-street. *Counsel*—(To witness)—Did you go the Mayor and make complaint against Judge Steers for discharging him. *Witness*—Yes, I went to the Mayor to see why the case didn't come off. I haven't got no time to fool away. *Counsel*—The Mayor summoned Justice Steers before him.—Another witness said the fish weighed 70 lbs. *Judge Brownell*—Now the idea of a man picking up a fish weighing 70 lbs. from the sidewalk, and walking off with it. Why he'd have had to hack up a cart and take it—70 pounds! The prisoner was fined $5.

Thomas Higgins was charged with beating his wife Catherine on St. Valentine's Day in the morning. "I have me witnesses here," said she, "that he's bound to take me life out of me like an oyster." An old woman testified in the prisoner's behalf. "Her own aunt, Sir," said the prisoner. *Witness*—I seen her biting him and his blood in her mouth. *Prisoner*—Here's Misther Rooney, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll see what "Misther Rooney" says about you.—Mr. Rooney was Higgins landlord. He gave him a good character. *Judge Osborn*—Doesn't he drink? *Witness*—I never saw him drink any.—that is, nothing extraordinary. *Judge Osborn*—I think a man who'll beat a little woman like that deserves to be punished. (To the prisoner)—We'll try you for one month in the Penitentiary, Higgins.

Edward Quinlan, a German, had committed an assault and battery on Toomas Minniman. *Judge Brownell*—Let some of his friends tell him that the complainant's willing to let him off if he'll let him alone and not bother him.

In the case of Rudolph Feltz, convicted of an assault and battery on Frederick Stoltz, and fined $10 the following physician's certificate of the injuries which the prisoner had received, was presented to the Court:

On demand testifies the underwritter that Mr. Rudolf Felss' nosebone is broken, and that the fracture of the nosebone is anyhow a dangerous injure.

C. A HAENLEIN M. D.
& surgeon
N. Y. the 30th January 1858. No 186 W. 39th str.

The Court adjourned shortly before 11 o'clock, having dispatched a good deal of business in very little time.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Moore vs. *Warren.*—The plaintiff complains against the defendant for converting twenty-five bags of wheat. On the trial it appeared in evidence that the wheat in question was found by the Police upon one of the piers of the City, without any person in charge, and was removed by them and placed in possession of the defendant. It also appeared that the defendant, at the time of the delivery of the wheat in question, was the Property Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, being a patrolman delegated by the Board of Police Commissioners to take entire charge of property found by the Police. The defendant received the property in question as the agent of the Police Commissioners, and was not authorized to deliver up the property to any person until he had communicated with his principals of a demand being made and proof of ownership; there was no evidence on the part of the plaintiff that the Board of Police had any knowledge of the claim of the plaintiff to the wheat in question, or that any proof was given that the property in question belonged to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff cannot maintain an action in trover against the defendant in this action upon the evidence adduced.

If the property Clerk of the Board of Police is compelled to deliver property placed in his possession by order of the Board of Police upon the demand of every person who may imagine himself entitled to it, from the fact that the property Clerk has not absolute title, the object and intention of the Board of Police will be frustrated, and properly found exposed like the property in question, will be more likely to fall in possession of unscrupulous persons without a shadow of ownership. The office of property Clerk will be an injury to the owners of property that may be found by the Police and delivered to the property Clerk, and a benefit to wrong-doers. The complaint must be dismissed with costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 7,250 bbls Flour, 1,707 bags Oats, 349 bags Barley, 735 bags Malt, 4,608 pkgs. Provisions, and 522 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at our quotations. Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c; Rio, at 9¼c@11½c; Bahia, at 9½c@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c@9¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to day, 58 951 bags, including, according to the circular of Wm. Scott & Son, 43 929 bags Rio, 12 825 bags Bahia, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo. The high claims of factors check operations. A public sale of 3,700 bags Rio Coffee is advertised for Thursday next.

COAL—HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 7,775 tons Scranton Coal, including 2,950 tons Stove, at $3 70@$3 75; 1,150 tons Steamboat, at $3 50; 1,150 tons Chestnut, at $3 80@$3 95; 1,000 tons lump, at $3 30; 975 tons large Egg, at $3 50@$3 55; 650 tons small Egg, at $3 45@$3 65. ₱ ton. The coal is to be delivered to purchasers at Elizabethport, N J. Terms cash. 50c. ₱ ton be up payable to the auctioneers at the time of sale, and the residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

COTTON—The demand is restricted, and prices are unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,000 bales, including Middlings, at 12c. @12¼c for Upland, and 12¾c. for Gulf. ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 9, 1858.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, bales	7,619
Arrived since	950,005
Total	905,824
Exported to date	582,170
Stock on hand not cleared Feb. 9, 1858, bales	384,654

DYEWOODS—The market presents no really new feature. BARRETTO & Co. report a fair export demand for St. Domingo Logwood, with sales since the 2d inst. of about 400 tons which were taken at $12@$12 50 ₱ ton, free on board. The receipts are very light, and holders are mostly asking higher prices. For Sarsaparilla and Maracaibo Fustic there is some little inquiry, and about 100 tons have changed hands, in lots, at from $16@$18 ₱ ton. The stock is now reduced to some 360 tons, which is held at a still further advance in price. In other descriptions we have no change to note. *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $26@$27; Savanilla, $18@$20; Maracaibo, $16@$20. *Dividivi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $12@$12 50; Laguna, $23@$24; Jamaica, $12; Limawood, $8@$9. *Mahogany*—South Side St. Domingo Logs, sup'l foot, 8½c.@9c.; do. crotches, 25c.@30c.; Gonaives do. logs, 7½c.@8½c.; do. crotches, 20c.@25c.; Neuvitas, (Cuba) logs, 11½c.@14c.; Manzanilla, do. 7½c.@8c.; Mexican logs, 10c@11c.; Honduras do., 9½c.@10½c.; Cuba Cedar logs, 5c.@8½c.; Florida do., cubic foot, 83c.@85c.; Rio Rosewood logs, ₱ lb., 4½c.@5½c.; Bird's-eye Maple, sup'l foot, 7c.@8c.; Black Walnut, 5½c.@6c.; do. crotches, 18c@22c."

FISH—Mackerel are moderately inquired for at pretty firm prices. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely dealt in, but it closes quietly, at essentially unchanged rates. Home dealers are the leading purchasers. The export inquiry is tame. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour appears unaltered. Sales 550 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in more demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are now held above the views of buyers, and are quiet. Prime Bunch were last sold at $2 25 ₱ whole box. Other articles are in limited request at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and moderate demand at very full prices for desirable lots. Sales 5,400 bushels, in lots, including good to very choice white Southern at $1 38@$1 42½, the latter rate for lots delivered. ₱ bushel. Upper Lake red (Spring) was in request for shipment at 95c.@99c. ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties still differing about prices. Sales 13,000 bushels, new crop, at 67c @68c. for yellow, and 68c @69c. for white, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 41c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The Winter weather during the past week has had the effect of lessening the general receipts of Hay, and holders have slightly advanced their claims, but the transactions have been light. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 45c@75c., the latter all extreme rate; loose Hay, inferior to choice, 62½c@87½c.; and salt Hoy, 50½c@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs., and $9 ₱ ton. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Bale at 35c@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.; loose at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Burdle at $2 50@$4 ₱ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—The only important sale reported to-day, was one of 3,000 Princou at 18½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand continues tame, at, however, steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is rather quiet at unchanged quotations.

LEAD—The demand is moderate, and holders are asking very full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 68c.@70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 29c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c., Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction to day, 100 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup, at 20c.@21c., cash. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including Common, at $1 45 @ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. About 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 47½c.@48c., cash. ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, very little out-door business has been done since yesterday's report. The sales are as follows: Turpentine—This morning 240 bbls. changed hands, at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard. ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade yesterday, and 300 bbls. sold at 43c. ₱ gallon. Nothing done this morning.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. Sales 640 hhds., chiefly New Orleans, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb; and, by auction, 170 hhds New-Orleans, at $4 50@$5 44 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. Posn & Sass, brokers, state that, since the 1st inst., Sugars have continued in good demand, but, with free receipts from New-Orleans, prices have declined ¼c. on common to good, and ⅛c.@¼c. on good to choice qualities. The receipts from Louisiana, since our last, have been 10,000 hhds, of which 5,000@6,000 hhds. have been landed and sold; as yet but few have been stored. Boxes continue in fair request for refining, at quatalloes."

OILS—White Sperm and Olive are quiet, but held firmly. Linseed is in good demand, and is steady, at 56c.@58c., cash. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving. Sales transpired to-day of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 60@$16 75 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls. in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—11½c.@16½c. for Ohio. 18c.@21c. for common to very good State, at 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., at $3 25@$4 for fair to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

Current prices for Sugars in New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

Muscovado—bbls		Havana—boxes.	
Inferior	4 @4½	Nos. 6 to 10	5 @5¾
Common	4½@4¾	Nos. 11 to 11	5¾@7
Fair	5 @5½	Nos. 13 to 16	7¼@7½
Good	5¾@5¾	Nos. 17 to 18	7¾@8¼
Prime	6 @6½	Nos. 19 to 20	8¾@9
Choice	6¼@6¾	Melado	2 @3¾

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, Feb. 16, 1858.

	Receipts Feb. 1 to 16.	Sales Feb. 1 to 14.	Stock Feb. 16.
Total—hhds	11,330	10,110	8,340
Total—boxes	2,909	3,383	3,070

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, mainly at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in good demand, and prices steadily in our favors.

TOBACCO—Is somewhat brisker at unchanged prices. Sales since Friday last: 114 hhds Kentucky at 11c @14c; 32 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@25c., 53 cases Florida at 18c.@20c.; with 90 bales Havana and 193 bales Cuba, on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Feb. 9.

Stock on hand Sept., 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	bhls. 7,592
Total	hhds. 21,398
Exported to date	hhds. 12,641
Stock on hand not cleared	hhds. 8,757

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at 23c., and 200 hhds. Drudge at 22½c., cash. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5 32d@3 16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @1s. 10½ ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 21c.@ 22s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.3d.@2s.6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores 2s 6d ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@22s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1857.

From.	To Date, 1858.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	Feb. 11	382,592	2,795,073	595,256
New-Orleans	Feb. 3	76,621	74,796	71,711
Philadelphia	Feb. 5	46,507	115,539	131,400
Baltimore	Feb. 4	76,146	160,292	114,663
Boston	Feb. 5	1,667	——	8,920
Other Ports	Feb. 1	7,214	124,137	——
Total from Sept. 1, '57		590,747	3,269,837	921,953
To same time in 1857		619 172	6,604,794	2,705,415
To same time in 1856		602,968	3,292,278	2,236,543
To same time in 1855		103,397	192,894	3,436,588

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New-York to Feb. 2	52,736	101,154	3,418
Other Ports to last dates	102,427	87,629	250

Per Arabia.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

In the fortnight's interval since my circular of the 2d inst., the trade in Breadstuffs generally has been more animated, and prices of most kinds have slightly improved. The continuance of a large stock of flour in store has served, however, to check the upward tendency, and restrict speculative inquiry. There is more doing for shipment to England, on orders, but not to any great extent, and the common kinds of State are exceedingly dull, and their market value quite nominal. At the close yesterday, prices favored the purchaser, the transactions being mostly confined to supplying the retail trade of the City.

The stock of WHEAT is being fast consumed, and holders of choice qualities show but little disposition to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Cunard Mail Steamship *Arabia* will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this City at 9½ o'clock this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday forenoon, and her mails for this City were forwarded over the New-Haven Railroad by the 3 o'clock train, and arrived shortly after midnight. Our dispatch from Halifax comprises all the news of importance.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 3d inst., with four days' later advices from Europe, is now about one at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which was laid over, requiring the Committee on Foreign Relations to make inquiries as to the expediency of establishing a protectorate over Central America and Mexico. A bill was presented by Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, to establish a port of entry at Tom's River. The joint resolution providing for the reception of the Turkish Vice-Admiral was called up, and passed after considerable opposition. The resolution providing for the taking of additional testimony in the Indiana contested election cases, was passed, after the adoption of an amendment providing for a return of the testimony within ninety days. The Army bill was further debated, but without any result. In the House, the Maryland contested election case was debated all day, but no question was taken.

The Legislature yesterday elected LORENZO BURROWS, the nominee of the Republicans, as Regent of the University, in place of JOHN K. PAIGE, deceased. One ballot was had in the Senate, and five in the Assembly. Nothing else of special importance was done in either House. A report was made in the Senate adverse to the incorporation of the Scott Life Guard. Mr. PRATT introduced his bill for the amendment of the Militia Law, the features of which will be found set forth in our Albany correspondence.

We publish this morning the Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, giving an exhibit of the trade and tonnage of the Canals for the past season, by which it will be seen that the decrease in revenue from this source, as compared with the previous season, is $702,571, and the decrease of tonnage is 772,021. This falling off is attributed to various causes, principal among which are the financial revulsion and the competition of the railroads. The Report goes somewhat minutely into statistical comparisons.

JAMES DUYNCKINCK, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, who was shot on Monday evening, in lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street, is still alive, but the hopes for his recovery are very slight. Coroner CONNERY took his *ante-mortem* examination yesterday, in which he stated that FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, a Tenth Ward constable, shot him, but whether intentionally or not he could not say. BUDENKOFF is still detained in custody to await the result of the injuries to DUYNCKINCK.

A man, named ELEAZER LIGHT, an alleged fugitive from Reading, Penn., where he stands charged with seduction, under aggravated circumstances, was arrested at LOVEJOY'S Hotel yesterday. The Chief of Police of Reading, Mr. MORRIS, who came after the fugitive, took him back yesterday to that place to answer the charge preferred against him.

JIM HUGHES and JOE COBURN, two well-known pugilists, were arrested on Monday evening for assaulting an officer at Knickerbocker Hall, where they were present at a ball. They were locked up in the station-house, and yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, and required to find bail in $1,000 each. MICHAEL DUFFEY and Ex-Councilman DUNN were the sureties.

The Board of Governors sat three hours yesterday attending to the requisitions and making preliminary arrangements for the erection of a new Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Farmers' Club held their annual meeting, yesterday and an interesting amount of information was elicited as to the culture of potatoes, the use of salt as a manure, and on the artificial breeding of fish.

A funeral sermon on the late Bishop WAUGH was delivered, yesterday, by Bishop JAMES in the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, at 3 o'clock, before a large audience.

The Twelfth Annual Ball of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, took place at Niblo's, last night. The company was large, comprising a greater number of those in whose name the entertainment was given than has formerly been the case.

The Brooklyn Board of Education, last evening, unanimously reelected all their late officers for another year. This is the fourth year that Mr. BULKLEY has been elected City Superintendent, and each time by a stronger vote than the preceding. Last evening no other name was mentioned for the office, though on balloting, eight blanks were cast. It was made unanimous, however, upon the declaration of the tellers. The Finance Committee reported the same sum for expenses as last year; to do this, however, they have to cut down the salaries of a few teachers. A disposition was manifested to dispute the reduction, and probably the report will be adopted with some modifications in this matter. No place has yet been selected for rebuilding No. 14, which was burned shortly since; most of the teachers have been put into vacant places in the other schools.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton,—prices of which, however, exhibited no noticeable alteration. Flour was freely offered, and purchased at essentially unchanged quotations. A moderate business was transacted in Wheat and Corn at somewhat firmer rates. Groceries were quiet, but were stiffly held. Provisions continued in fair demand, and the market for hog products steadily favored sellers. An auction of 7,775 tons Scranton coal occurred during the day. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE KIND OF WORK WHICH AN "ORGAN" IS EXPECTED TO DO.—We ask the special attention of our readers to an article which we copy this morning from the Washington *Union*, concerning Speaker ORR's appointment of the Kansas Special Committee. If this article is a fair specimen of the kind of work which the Administration expects its organs to do, we do not wonder at their being obliged to import a new Editor every week or two.

The *Union* concedes that by Parliamentary law the Speaker was required to appoint a Committee friendly to the subject referred: and it then insists that in this instance Speaker ORR complied with this requirement by appointing a Committee friendly to the Lecompton Constitution, which is said to have been the *subject* referred! This is ingenious, but a good deal more adventurous. It seems absurd to attempt the exposure of a sophistry so perfectly transparent and insulting to common sense.

The subject referred to the Special Committee was that of *inquiring* into all the circumstances of the Lecompton Constitution:—and the Speaker appointed a Committee of which a majority is *opposed* to making any such inquiry. The *Union* says, with perfect truth, that the Standing Committee on Territories was friendly to the Lecompton Constitution, and that no sufficient reason existed for taking it away from that Committee. Does not this show conclusively that the Lecompton Constitution was not the subject referred,—and that inquiry into it, was?

The House ordered an inquiry, and the Speaker has deliberately and intentionally appointed a Committee to smother it. In countries where constitutional law, and the self-respect of the Representatives of the people, are stronger than party despotism, such an act would deprive a Speaker of his seat and put him on trial for the gravest offence he could commit. In our Republican Government, where under popular forms party discipline and Executive dictation are omnipotent, the act commends him to the favor of the Administration, and is suffered to pass unrebuked by the body and the country which it insults.

Reorganizion of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. SEWARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate, to reorganize the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts, in such manner that the several States be represented by Judges more nearly on the basis of their federal population, and also that the administration of justice shall be made more speedy and efficient.

This movement is significant and important. The Supreme Court has of late made itself in an unprecedented manner the exponent and advocate of sectional politics, and is notoriously relied upon by the quarter of the Union in which a majority of its Justices reside to protect and extend that peculiar institution which is so abhorrent to the North. No guaranty has been secured that the members of this paramount tribunal should be fairly distributed among the States.

The early law-givers of the Republic could not contemplate, as likely to happen, a contingency in which the Supreme Court would abuse its vast power by becoming the propagandist of Slavery, or the advocate of any sectional interest. Accordingly, the selection of the Justices was left entirely to the President, their appointment depending on the consent of the Senate, a limitation of executive discretion which has practically amounted to very little.

Let us see how the Court, as now constituted, stands in relation to the different States and sections of the Union.

There are nine Justices, of whom the following is a list, with the States in which they respectively reside:

ROGER B. TANEY, Maryland.
JOHN MCLEAN, Ohio.
JAMES M. WAYNE, Georgia.
JOHN CATRON, Tennessee.
PETER V. DANIEL, Virginia.
SAMUEL NELSON, New York.
ROBERT C. GRIER, Pennsylvania
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Alabama.
NATHAN C. CLIFFORD, Maine.

Five of the nine, it will be seen, are citizens of the Slave States. Let us here compare the federal population of the Slave with the Free States, according to the census of 1850.

Free States	13,436,931
Slave States	6,380,742

Thus, while the representative population of the North exceeds that of the South more than sixty per cent., the South has a majority of the Court.

There are nine circuits in each of which a Justice resides.

These are composed as follows:

1. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.
2. Vermont, Connecticut and New-York—Mr. Justice NELSON.
3. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania—Mr. Justice GRIER.
4. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY.
5. Alabama, Louisiana and Florida—Mr. Justice CAMPBELL.
6. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Mr. Justice WAYNE.
7. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—Mr. Justice MCLEAN.
8. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—Mr. Justice CATRON.
9. Mississippi and Arkansas——Mr. Justice DANIEL.

Let us compare the representative population of a few of these circuits:

No. 1 (Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts) has 2,053,204.

No. 4 (Delaware, Maryland and Virginia) has 1,670,141.

No. 2 (Vermont, Connecticut and New-York) has 4,782,206.

No. 6 (North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) has 2,021,644.

We need not go through the list. Enough is presented to show the gross inequality existing in favor of the South.

We are glad to see the announcement of Mr. SEWARD'S bill. In this endeavor to restore the lost rights of the North we trust he will lack the support of no Northern man. Even if the Court had not lent itself to the South, the measure would be eminently fair and equitable. As the case stands, it is a necessary assertion of rights, and an imperative resistance to the iniquitous partiality manifested by the Court for Slavery. The proposed measure contemplates nothing to which a valid or even plausible objection can be made. It only demands what is clearly due to the Free States; and, as the North has the power to take what belongs to it, we trust that power will be exercised. We would not curtail the power of the Court, or deprive it of any prerogative conferred by the Constitution. All we ask is that, in the appointment of its members, due and just regard should be had to the relative population of the States. Instead of being radical, the bill prepared by Mr. SEWARD is, in the best sense, conservative: for, by distributing the power of the National Judiciary where it properly belongs, the confidence of the majority of the people will be secured, without which every Court must soon lose its prestige of authority and its influence over the public.

Last evening's *Commercial Advertiser*, in the course of an extended article upon this subject, has the following remarks:

"We presume that it will be conceded that the Supreme Court of the United States is an appellate Court for the several *States* of the Union, the judicial representative of the *sovereignty of each State*, empowered to decide all questions affecting the rights and obligations of each State under the Federal Constitution. It is essentially a Federal, as distinguished from a popular tribunal. As such it was created, and the Constitution provides for its permanent retention of this character. And it would be unwise and unsafe, in our judgment, as well as unconstitutional, to change the principle that lies at the basis of its formation. To constitute it on the basis of popular representation instead of State representation would be to deprive it of that relation to the United States which is essential to give authority and acceptance to its decisions upon Constitutional and Federal questions."

The Supreme Court is not merely or chiefly "an appellate Court for the several States of the Union;" nor is it, in any sense, "the judicial representative of the *sovereignty of each State*." Its Justices no more represent State sovereignties than do foreign ministers. Nothing in the Constitution or the laws prevents the appointment of the whole nine from a single State. What we understand Mr. SEWARD to contemplate is, in part, some legislation which shall so control the President in his selections as to secure to each section of the Confederacy its proper representation and weight on the bench of the Court. In this there would be nothing "unwise," "unsafe" or "unconstitutional." And surely no better basis than federal population, by which is meant that according to which members of the House of Representatives are apportioned, could be adopted. The *Commercial Advertiser's* idea of "State representation" has no foundation in fact.

Mr. SEWARD'S plan, if we correctly understand it, from the brief telegraphic report, is not only just, but eminently practicable.

The Christian Powers in China.

The latest intelligence from the seat of warlike negotiation in China is of a nature to attract the immediate attention of our own Government. While the English Commissioner, Lord ELGIN, was preparing the British forces for an attack upon Canton, in which he was to be actively supported by the French fleet, the Chinese Commissioner, YEH, had taken a step with regard to our own representative, Mr. REED, which ought to open the eyes of the Administration to the true state of affairs in that quarter of the world. To the request of Mr. REED for an interview, YEH had replied by a peremptory refusal to receive any "barbarian envoy" within the city limits, and had given the American Plenipotentiary a very distinct hint that, whatever his tactics might be, he would be treated as no better than a Briton, a Russian or a Frank, and need expect nothing from the comity or the goodwill of the Celestial Government. And there can be no doubt that the alternative open before us in China is either to cooperate with the Western Powers, in enforcing respect for the Christian flags, and a faithful execution of fair commercial treaties with the "outside barbarians"—or to stand by idly and in an ambiguous attitude, which can command no consideration from either party, while France and England settle the questions which have provoked this new commercial crusade of the 19th century, upon a firm and final footing.

From the outset of the difficulties between China and Christendom, the actual relations between the Son of Heaven and the rest of mankind have been very incorrectly apprehended by the Christian Governments; and as it is only within the last few years that these difficulties have assumed a great absolute importance in the world of commerce, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the United States in particular should have been so long in reaching a proper stand-point from which to view them. The nations of Christendom, diverse as are their domestic and political systems, are yet comprehensible, the one by the other, and are governed in their international intercourse by certain great principles accepted of all, which greatly simplify the work of diplomacy, and make great mutual concessions possible. An English merchant at Bordeaux, or an American merchant at Trieste, is perfectly willing to submit himself and his affairs to the local law, because respect for his person and his rights is guaranteed by a general community of faith and character which spans the channel and the Atlantic. But no such community exists between the Asiatic and European States, and it has always been found necessary in dealings between these States to reserve to the subjects of each the specific protection of their own flag and their own laws. The Chinese have never asked that the Englisbman or the American in China should submit himself to their law. They have always treated with the "barbarians" on one simple basis—the *unapproachableness* of the Chinese soil and people. Firmly believing that they monopolize the importance of the world, they have consented to trade with the foreigner partly as a matter of gain to themselves, and partly as a measure of compassion to him. As the late Emperor forcibly put it to the Criminal Judge of Canton in October, 1849, the Chinese have always "been struck with the fact that the outer barbarians depended wholly upon the Canton trade for gaining their livelihood."

We who flatter ourselves that we are the "latest heirs of Time," and by far the superiors of the Chinese, can hardly be made to understand that while the ninety millions of the Interior know us only by name and regard us, to use a favorite Chinese expression, "as at bottom a kind of brutes, more intelligent than dogs"—the Chinese gentleman of the sea-coast, personally familiar with our merchants, really looks upon them and us much as we look upon the Turks or the Egyptians; that he is willing to sell us his silks and teas, taking our silver in exchange, and that he is amused by the ingenuity which we display in our ships, and watches, and pistols, as much as he is shocked by the hideous ill-taste of our costume, and the gross vulgarity of our habits. The Opium War, which England supposed to have produced so profound an impression, simply extracted a few concessions from the Emperor: but hundreds of millions of Chinese believe these concessions to have been mere acts of celestial clemency to an ill-conditioned set of sturdy beggars. This is sufficiently proved by the conduct of the Cantonese. The turbulent people of the Canton province are quite sure that they defeated the British: and the popular feeling has made it imperative upon the Emperor to refuse the fulfillment of his treaty stipulations in regard to Canton alone, out of the five ports opened by the articles of peace.

The whole course of the negotiations between Sir JOHN BOWRING and Commissioner YEH, has been marked by a steady determination, on the part of the Chinese authorities, to deny the possibility of such a thing as a permanent treaty-right in a barbarian power, and the equal obstinacy of the Celestial authorities, in refusing any sort of satisfaction for the savage official murder of the French Missionary CHAPDELAINE, tells the same story. Wherever an opportunity has occurred, our own countrymen have been made to feel the force of the same policy, as in the recent instance of the American captain, who was carried off up the country, and only rescued by the gallantry of a party from the British ship-of-war *Intrepid*. The Christian missionaries in China have contributed to feed the resolute hostility of the Imperial Government to all foreigners, by their perseverance in a work which has been regarded at Pekin, for more than a century, as essentially a scheme of political invasion, subtlely disguised; and one of the most unfortunate consequences of our own abstension from activity in the demonstration against Canton, is the prominence thereby conferred upon the French, whose interest in the matter is more specifically an interest of religion and of politics than of commerce. It would be difficult, perhaps, to keep the religious element wholly out of sight. For throughout the East, in China, in Cochin-China, in India, the actual progress of affairs has brought about, imperceptibly but surely, a virtual crusade of occidental Christendom against the Anti-Christian Orient, in which the interests of commerce and the instincts of religion are combined as truly as they were in the Crusades, which broke up the night of the Middle Ages, though Commerce now returns to the Cross the protecting influence which the Cross then shed upon Commerce. But as the commercial treaties of England and the United States give to those nations a clear ground of concerted action, recognizable by western law, and not to be evaded even by Chinese diplomacy, we cannot but think it in the highest degree desirable that we should not suffer a work, peculiarly appropriate to ourselves, to fall into other hands.

Our Physical Condition.

The London *Times* echoes and intensifies the complaint of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, that the physical powers of the American people are greatly inferior to those of other races. If the remark were limited to a particular class of our City residents, it might be true:—but we take leave to doubt its accuracy when applied to the people of the country at large.

The true test of the physical and intellectual condition of a people, is a comparison of their achievements with those of other nations. The results of such a test are not to be influenced by the caprices of individual opinion, or the errors of defective observers. If, in our physical enterprises, and our intellectual efforts—if in the arts of war, and the conquests of commerce—in mechanical invention, and artistic production, we are inferior to any other nation, then the argument is certainly conclusive, and our inferiority must be admitted. But, it must be conceded, that if we are indeed the narrow-chested, spindle-shanked, and lantern-jawed people, that some of our own writers pretend we are, there must be a marvelous amount of executive ability in narrow chests and spindle shanks.

There is one fact which writers on this subject have usually overlooked. The first generation of the European-American is inferior to the original stock, but a reaction takes place in the succeeding generation, which goes on until the process of acclimation has been accomplished, when the new breed is found to be a positive improvement upon the original stock. As an evidence of this, we have only to compare the descendants of the original settlers of the soil with the offspring of the immigrants of the present century. The portraits of the Puritans are not such perfect types of the true born Englishman, as their descendants now offer in the rural districts of New-England.

But, perhaps, a better way to judge of the physical condition of the people of the United States, as compared with that of the parent British *stock*, will be found in a comparison of the official representatives of the two nations; we mean those holding official positions. The present Premier of England, Lord PALMERSTON, is certainly a very remarkable specimen of high physical and intellectual activity; at seventy-four years of age he is still the leader and the liveliest member of the House of Commons, a conspicuous member of society, and an indefatigable man of all work. His countrymen may well point to "Pam" with exulting pride as an example of what may be done by the British system of physical and intellectual training. The man who fills the corresponding position in our own affairs or Government is General CASS, the present Secretary of State, who is two years older than the British Premier, and despite his Anglophobia is every inch as thorough a John Bull in appearance as PALMERSTON himself, as rotund and rosy, and capable of performing quite as much hard work. The ablest and oldest man in the British House of Lords, and the most English-looking is Lord LYNDHURST, who is in his full vigor at the age of 86; but, as he is a native of Boston, we cannot consider him a proper representative of the English system and climate. Our President is an extremely English-looking old gentleman, in good health, and showing an unimpaired capacity for business at the age of 70. The Commander-in-Chief of our Army is a splendid, tall, and hearty old warrior of 72, who would take the field at a moment's notice, if his services were required, and doubtless give as good an account of himself as he did in his Mexican Campaign. The senior officer of our Navy is Commodore STEWART, as bluff-looking and vigorous at the age of 80, as any Admiral in the British fleet. The Chief Justice of our Supreme Court is still a diligent student at the age of 81.

As to the charge that we are not fond of out-door exercises and manly sports, we think that our volunteer militia companies, target shooters, and fire companies, offer a sufficient refutation of this opinion. It is very well to remind our countrymen of their deficiencies, and to stimulate them to correct their errors, but the attempt to inculcate the idea that physical deterioration, and consequent mental inferiority, are the results of the natural laws of our climate, is calculated to have a deadening and depressing influence which will be infinitely more likely than are those laws to produce the very effects that we seek to avoid.

The Latter Days of the Mexican Republic.

The flight of General COMONFORT is deeply to be deplored. He was the only man of political eminence in Mexico who had at heart the liberty of his country. He was earnest and honest in his desire to promote wholesome reforms. But there was a still more important work to be done than that of inaugurating reforms. Order had to be restored—almost created—in Mexico, and COMONFORT was unfitted for the task. By his timidity and irresolution the Democratic cause has received a blow from which it will take long to recover, if it be not crushed to death. Three months ago the hopes of an actual majority of the Mexican people were centered upon COMONFORT, and those hopes must now be utterly cast down. The self-styled *Conservadores* have triumphed, and, with their triumph, military and ecclesiastical despotism has been reinstated. New life has been given to the power against which COMONFORT and his party so long and so vainly contended, and it would now be folly to expect that any trace of genuine liberty will remain in the country, though it be still nominally recognized as a Republic.

The cause of COMONFORT'S fall is easily understood. In a position where the greatest courage, energy, and decision were indispensably required, he was faint-hearted, weak, and irresolute. He had a strong, wealthy, and relentless enemy in the Church to contend with, and there can be no doubt that to the Church he principally owes his defeat. Proof of this may be detected in the swiftness with which ZULOAGA, directly he was clothed with authority, restored the ecclesiastical property that COMONFORT had confiscated. Furthermore, the provoking irresolution and timidity of the Ex-President lost him many friends, and at the last moment his fortunes depended on the issue of a single battle. That, as our readers are aware, took place in the capital. It was in vain that COMONFORT allied himself with his quondam friends, the Democrats. He was driven by his better-organized opponents from post to post, and was at length, on the 21st ult., after eleven days' fighting, compelled to seek safety in flight.

We hazard no venturous opinion when we say that the man who now occupies the Presidential chair in Mexico, is in no way fitted for the position. It is chiefly to his treachery, that COMONFORT owes his downfall. He is essentially a military man; and he will find a dozen military rivals of equal, if not greater, ability than he himself possesses, ready to fight with him for the spoils. Gen. ZULOAGA'S very first act is characteristic. As soon as the triumph of his brigade by force of arms is fairly determined, he nominates a junta of "representatives" from each State. The members of this Council, or at least three-fourths of them, do not even belong to the states they are supposed to represent. Many of them know nothing about the wants or wishes of their constituents. They had, however, one special duty to perform. That was to nominate a Provisional President; and, accordingly, with great unanimity, they elected General ZULOAGA to the office which he may or may not be holding at this moment.

Amid the confusion that prevails in Mexico, every pretentious individual—and their name is legion—greedily seizes the opportunity to issue a manifesto, promulgating his private views on the state of affairs. The drift of these documents, one and all, is to prove that no one, except the writer, is fitted in such an emergency as the present to take the helm. Every man wants to be master; and hence the fall of ZULOAGA'S Provisional Government is a question which a few weeks, or perhaps days, will finally determine. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to foresee that SANTA ANNA, who is really the only man qualified by nature and experience for such a position, will again be Dictator of Mexico. But a matter that more nearly concerns us is an end still farther ahead, though not so distant as to be divested of immediate importance. The past history of Mexico proves conclusively that even SANTA ANNA cannot long retain his hold on the Mexican mind, and that if he returns to the soil from which he has been thrice expelled, it will only be to prepare the way for an empire. European complications have already assumed a tangible shape, and point to the possibility of such an issue; and it may so happen that the attempt to thrust a monarch upon the people of Mexico will one day call for our direct interference.

Napoleon III.

A Southern gentleman, long resident in Paris, and probably more familiar with the political world of France than any other American, in writing to a friend in this City, makes some very interesting remarks upon the character of the present Emperor of the French, which we are permitted to publish:

"Constitutionally, NAPOLEON is as much of a fatalist as a man can be, and events have confirmed his natural tendency. He will leave a *big* rather than a *great* name in history. Of genius, in the true, however indefinite, sense of that word, he has never yet given any proof. In civil matters, supposing his starting-point and data to be good and sound, he has shown a rare judgment, perfect self-confidence, (completely amazing to Frenchmen in these latter years,) and a strong, steady will. In military concerns the most fortunate feature of his lucky career, perhaps, was that which saved him from going to the Crimea. In matters of detail, strange to say, he is miserably deficient, as I am assured by M—, his leading minister during the Prince-Presidency. His *forte* lies in a few *grandiose* conceptions—great principles, as he would call them: Concentrate all power in Paris; keep the terminating knot or tie of concentration between his thumb and finger—hold the army well in hand—repay the first outbreak at compound interest without a chance of discount—castrate the Press, and extinguish the natural spirit of man in all Frenchmen, high and low, by a due infusion of the artificial spirit of the trades."

How far a ruler of such a nature, and governed himself by such ideas of administration, will be able to conciliate the personal necessities of his position with the plans of national development which NAPOLEON III. has always cherished, and is now trying to carry out, is a political problem, the solution of which can hardly be long delayed.

AN EX-GOVERNOR TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—One of the most extraordinary criminal trials of the day is that of Hon. WILLIAM BEBB for manslaughter which took place at Rockford, Illinois, and terminated on the 9th inst., in the acquittal of the accused.

MR. BEBB was, some twelve or fourteen years ago, Governor of the State of Ohio, and widely known as an eloquent and estimable public man. After the close of his term he removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, where he engaged largely in farming.

On the 19th of May last MICHAEL BEBB, a son of the Ex-Governor, was married, at his father's residence. On that occasion about a dozen [illegible]

men of the neighborhood repaired to Gov. B.'s house for the purposes of a charivari. They fired guns, rung bells, and shouted, much to the annoyance of the family. After this uproar had continued about an hour, two shots were fired from the direction of the house, and a young man named LEMUEL CLEMENS fell mortally wounded by a gun in the hands of Gov. BEBB. It appeared in evidence that Gov. B. ordered the charivari party to leave; that they all obeyed except two or three who rushed in a threatening manner towards him, when he fired. The trial lasted four days, resulting as we have already stated. Great interest was excited and a large crowd were in attendance throughout. Gov. BEBB was defended, among other counsel, by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN.

Sea and Ship News.

Advices from Key West to the 10th inst. mention the sailing of the United States frigate *Wabash* on the 2d for Havana. The new yacht *Wanderer* sailed in company with the frigate for Havana. She made the run from Charleston to Key West in 62 hours, and from New-York in 120 hours, running time. On the night of the 6th inst., a small sail-boat belonging to the keeper of the Sand Key Light-house, with a full supply of provisions for the keeper and assistants, was taken by a company of 15 slaves, who escaped to Nassau, N. P.

The wreckers of the ship *Middlesex* were awarded $6,000 by the Admiralty Court. The ship sailed for New-Orleans on the 6th. The British schooner *Lizzie Sturges*, of St. Johns, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of molasses, for Boston, bilged on French Reef, Jan. 23. The cargo, with the exception of nine barrels, is an entire loss. The sale of sails, rigging, spars, &c., amounted to $860. The brig *Austria*, Erlem, from Havana for New-York, with a valuable cargo of sugar, cigars, &c., arrived on the 3d, having, on the night of the 2d, been run into by an unknown brig, and received much damage, losing bowsprit, head-gear, and springing foremast. She would discharge and repair, and be ready to sail on the 25th. The ship *Fanny Forrester*, SLOMAN, from New-Orleans for New-York, arrived on the 4th in distress, having shifted her cargo. The brig *R. Bingham* would take part of her cargo, and both would probably sail on the 20th. The schooner *John H. Allen*, from Havana for New-York, arrived on the 26th, with loss of some spars, which were replaced at an expense of $100, and she sailed again on the 29th.

The steamship *Jamestown*, Captain PARKER, makes an excursion to Richmond in honor of the inauguration of CRAWFORD'S equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, leaving New-York on Saturday afternoon, the 20th, and arriving in Richmond in time for passengers to witness the ceremonies on the 22d. The steamer returns the following afternoon, and will arrive in New-York (D. V.) on Thursday, the 25th. The tickets for the round trip, including stateroom and meals, are placed at $15. Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey, and suite, have accepted an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, lately arrived from the Coast of Africa, has hauled to the Navy Yard, and will go out of commission in a day or two. Poor Jack will be obliged to wait the slow motions of Uncle Sam before he gets his pay, and then it will probably be in quarter-dollars, and those in metal about equal to block-tin.

The *Niagara* is coaling as rapidly as circumstances will allow. She is all rigged and painted, and ready for her officers.

The store-ship *Relief* has just been hauled alongside the wharf. The caulkers are at work on her, and in a few days she will be ready to receive stores for the Home Squadron.

The work of paying off the hands in the yard proceeds as rapidly as it can, with the small coin furnished by Government. Workmen are glad to get even quarters.

Most of the officers of the frigate *Niagara* reported Monday. They are: WM. L. HUDSON, Commander; James H. North, John Guest, Jonathan B. Todd, Wm. R. Webb, Bancroft Gherida, Lieutenants—one of whom does duty as master.

D. S. Green, Surgeon; Francis M. Grinnell, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Wm. S. Boyd, Lieutenant of Marines; Robert Dixon, Boatswain; John Webber, Gunner; Henry P. Leslie, Carpenter; Wm. B. Fugitt, Sailmaker; Joshua Follenstee, Chief Engineer, John Farron, First-Assistant Engineer; Wm. S. Stam, Mortimer Kellogg, Jackson McElwell, George F. Kutz, Wm. G. Buckler, Assistant Engineers.

Lieutenant BEVERLY KENNON, Acting-Master on the first voyage, has been ordered to the *Colorado*, at Norfolk, as Acting-master. Captain RICE, Lieutenant of Marines on the first voyage, has been detailed to the command of the Marine Barracks, at Norfolk.

The officers and crew will probably be all on board by Tuesday next. She will be ready to sail on the 1st March.

The United States storeship *Relief* is fitting for sea with dispatch, to carry stores to the squadron at Aspinwall. Her officers are: JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant-Commanding; Augustus McLaughlin, J. H. March, James H. Thomson, and W. W. Law, Lieutenants.

The crew of the *St. Louis* will be paid off on Friday; it will require about $55,000. She will go out of commission on Friday. The ship is to be rebuilt

THE U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS AT VALPARAISO.—The Secretary of the Navy has received advices, dated Dec. 30, from Commander H. K. HOFF, in command of the U. S. ship *John Adams*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Valparaiso, on the 17th of December, after a passage of forty-four days from Panama.

Commander HOFF was desirous of showing our flag at Callao, but the winds proving light, and a strong current setting to the northward and eastward, making no southing for several days, he deemed it necessary to take the off-shore passage. He was about taking in provisions, wood and water, for the homeward passage to Norfolk, and expected to sail between the 5th and 8th of January.

From information derived at Valparaiso, it was not deemed prudent that the *Adams* should stop at Rio, on account of the yellow fever being generally at its height there in the month of February, at which time the vessel would be likely to arrive at that port. Should it become necessary to obtain more wood and water, she would probably run over to St. Helena to replenish.

H. B. M. ship *Monarch* was in port waiting for a relief, to return to England, when Commander HOFF wrote. Her commander, Admiral BARON, had informed him that on the 25th of November the British ship *Salvadora*, latitude 52° 46' south, longitude 55° 35' west, fell in with and boarded the American ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, in an abandoned condition, her masts standing, and no boats on board. The conclusion was, that her officers and crew had been taken off by some other vessel. She went down very shortly after the *Salvadora* left her.

Musical.

CONCERTS.—Miss C. A. DINGLEY gave her first Concert last evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Miss HAWLEY, Messrs. CONERY, PERRINO, and MORGAN, and an excellent chorus from the Mendelssohn Union. Miss DINGLEY was complimented by the presence of a large audience, by whom her reception was extremely cordial. The lady is a resident vocalist, the leading singer in one of our church choirs, and the possessor of a voice of great compass. She has appeared in public several times, sustaining solo parts in oratorio music, and has improved her opportunities of culture. Last evening was the occasion of her *debut* in Concert. It was a satisfactory commencement of a new line of musical endeavor.

Miss HATTIE ANDEN, another resident *artiste*, likewise made her first public appearance last evening, at Mozart Hall. She was assisted by Dr. GUILMETTE, and Messrs. COOPER and SIMPSON. This lady has a sweet voice, a gentle manner, and sings nicely, though not with remarkable volume: her style of execution is excellently adapted to the concert-room.

☞ The Anti-Lecompton meeting advertised to take place at the Academy of Music on Friday last, will be held this evening at the Chinese Assembly Room in Broadway, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, at 7½ o'clock precisely. The room will hold about 2,000 persons. Mr. STANTON will address the meeting. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT will preside. The fame of Gov. STANTON as a speaker and the justice of his cause, will doubtless insure a large assemblage.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—It will be seen from an advertisement of Messrs. CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, published elsewhere, that some one has forged their names to an announcement that the *Quaker City* would leave for Aspinwall on the 5th proximo. The first steamer of this line that leaves New-York is the *Northern Light*. Her day of departure is the 10th of March.

☞ We are requested to state that the departure of the steamship *Philadelphia* for Havana and New-Orleans has been deferred until Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

TRADE AND TONNAGE OF THE CANALS.

Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1858.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Auditor of the Canal Department, as required by statute, submits to the Legislature the

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals of this State during the season of navigation for the year 1857, and all the matters and statistics which are required to be presented to the Legislature, will be found fully and particularly set forth in the accompanying tables. The additional tables and comparative statements which will be found at the close of the usual annual statistical information reported to the Legislature, have been carefully compiled from official documents in possession of the Auditor, in order to present in the same report, as far as was found practicable, a comprehensive view of the trade and tonnage of the lines of communication between the great lakes and the Hudson River and New-York.

The whole amount of toll received is		$2,045,641
Which amount is composed as follows:		
Toll on boats and passengers		$149,190
Toll on produce of the forest	$487,852	
Toll on animals	15,031	
Toll on vegetable food	785,642	
Toll on other agricultural products	3,504	
Toll on manufactures	100,971	
Toll on merchandise	342,410	
Toll on other articles	171,041	1,897,451
Total		$2,045,641
The whole amount of tonnage transported on the Canals during the last season of navigation, ascending and descending, was		3,344,061
And is composed as follows:		
Products of the Forest		1,364,002
Products of Animals	16,553	
Vegetable Food	747,227	
Other Agricultural Products	3,590	767,370
Manufactures		232,808
Merchandise		222,954
Other articles		756,932
Total		3,344,061
The value of such tonnage is as follows:		
Products of the Forest		$9,627,410
Products of Animals	$4,219,142	
Vegetable Food	26,040,108	
Other Agricultural Products	696,119	30,955,869
Manufactures		9,330,067
Merchandise		74,633,905
Other Articles		12,250,367
Total		$136,977,019
The total amount of freight, or number of tons carried one mile during the last season of navigation was		494,750,864
The total movement of the several classes comprising such tonnage is as follows:		comprising
Products of the Forest		178,314,800
Products of Animals	3,008,865	
Vegetable food	154,288,875	
Other agricultural products	564,750	157,862,490
Manufactures		25,276,491
Merchandise		50,003,333
Other articles		73,293,750
Total		$484,750,864

The whole amount of tonnage arrived at tide-water by way of the Erie Canal, from Western States and Canada, during the last season of navigation, was 1,019,968 tons. The whole amount of tonnage arrived at tide-water, the produce of this State during the same period, was 197,201 tons. The whole number of barrels of Flour arriving at tide-water through the Canals during the last season of navigation, was 835,546.

The whole number of bushels of Wheat arriving during the same period was 5,764,400, which, turned into Flour, calculating five bushels to the barrel, would make 1,152,880

Total in barrels 1,988,426

The whole number of bushels of corn arriving at tide-water during the same period, was 5,515,928. The total number of new boats registered during the last year, was 329, with a total tonnage of 37,510, making an average tonnage of 114.

The number of locksages at Alexander's lock, for the season, was 22,182; and the greatest number of locksages at any one lock, was 25,699, at the Syracuse lock.

Comparing the season of 1856 with that of 1857, it shows a decrease of revenue of $702,571, and a decrease of tonnage of 772,021, divided among the different articles as follows:

Products of the Forest		114,672
Products of the Animals	17,273	
Vegetable food	406,667	
All other Agricultural products	1,363	425,303
Manufactures		52,098
Merchandise		147,804
Other articles		32,144
Decrease		772,021

The decrease in locksages at Alexander's lock is 3,041.

In flour and wheat comprised in the returns of vegetable food, there has been a decrease in tonnage the past year of 185,017, and a decrease in tolls of $255,290. In corn and oats, there has been a decrease during the same period of 167,084 tons, and a decrease in tolls of $192,478. Under the head of "Products of the Forest," there was a decrease in tonnage upon shingles, boards and scantling, as compared with 1857, of 98,638 tons, and a decreased tonnage upon timber, staves and wood, of 8,282 tons, and a decrease in pot and pearl ashes, of 7,753. Under the head of "other articles," there was increase in tonnage of mineral coal for the same period, of 21,386 tons, and a decrease in sundries of 15,356 tons.

The interesting facts disclosed by the tables and statements hereto annexed, if fully recapitulated, would swell this analysis to an unusual extent.

The Auditor deems it proper, however, to direct attention to the freight operations and business of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroad line, in connection with those of the Canals during the past year; and with that view he has continued Statement No. 47, so as to embrace the year 1857. This table was first introduced into the Statistical Report from the Department made to the Legislature at the last session. The reasons for presenting these comparative results must be obvious.

It is not enough to show a large loss on the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals, without showing whence that loss arises, if in our power to do it. Comparing this freight business of 1856 with 1857 and we have these results:

	1856.	1857.
Tons carried by Railway	1,719,327	1,816,857
Tons carried by Canal	4,118,083	3,344,061
Aggregate of both	6,836,402	5,160,918

This statement shows an increase of 97,530 tons to the Railroads in one year, and a loss to the Canals for the same period of 772,402 tons, and an aggregate loss on both of 674 491 tons, or about one-ninth of the whole tonnage of 1856, whereas the loss to the Canals is a fraction below one-sixth of the tonnage that year.

	1856.	1857.
Total movement by Railway	329,191,124	312,974,626
Total movement by Canal	592,009,603	484,750,864
Aggregate of both	921,201,327	797,625,490

The difference less in mileage on the two railroads, between 1856 and 1857, was only 17,217,098, while on the canals it was 107,288,737. The total of the railroad movement is nearly three-fourths of that on the canals. The fact illustrated by these comparisons will be seen in its full force when we remark that tolls on the canals and freight on railroads are paid on the mileage, so that the total receipts depend more on the distances that freight is carried than the quantities, as will be seen by the following statement, compiled from the same table:

1856.	Tons moved 1 mile.	Freight & Tolls.
New-York Central Railroad	145,733,678	$4,328,041
New York & Erie Railroad	183,458,046	4,545,782
Canals	592,009,603	2,748,212
Totals	921,201,327	$11,622,212
1857.		
New-York Central Railroad	145,873,791	$4,559,276
New-York & Erie Railroad	169,100,850	4,097,610
Canals	484,750,864	2,045,641
Totals	797,725,505	$10,702,527

Decrease in tolls on Canals since 1856, $702,571; in freight receipts on New-York & Erie Railroad, $448,372; increase on New-York Central Railroad, $231,598. This shows the successful results of an active and vigorous competition.

The comparative tabular statement No. 48, herewith submitted, is a condensed view of the total tonnage and receipts of toll on all the canals on the different descriptions of property carried for the period of seven years.

	Tons carried.	Tolls received.	Av. per ton.
1851	3,582,733	$3 075,992	85.86-100
1852	3,863,441	2,866,385	74.19-100
1853	4,240,853	2,955,697	69.51-100
1854	4,165,862	2,547,438	61.15-100
1855	4,022,617	2,610 420	64.89-100
1856	4,116,082	2,554,215	62.06-100
1857	3,334,061	1,897,451	56.91-100

The receipts of toll above given are upon the property carried on the Canals, exclusive of the tolls on boats and passengers, and the averages will depend upon the rates of toll charged and received, and the distance that property or freight is carried on the Canals. The average of 1851 on the tonnage of 1857 would have given $2 862,623 94 of tolls, an addition of nearly $1,000 000, or in other words if the rate of toll and description of freight had been the same in both years the State would have been a million of dollars better off than it now is upon the amount of business done on the Canals.

But it is very apparent that the description of freight carried on the Canals the last year was mostly of that character which pays the lowest rates of toll, and has been such as would not bear the high price of railroad transportation.

The following statement shows the difference in tolls between 1851 and 1857 upon the description of property as classified in statement No. 48:

	1851		1857		
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Loss.
Fur and Peltry	248	$1,302	13	$21	$1,281
Pro. of Wood	1,193,152	491,781	1,363,999	478 881	12,899
Do. Animals	68,797	105,688	16,553	15,031	90,657
Veg. Food	1,048,682	1,298,152	747,227	785,642	512,510
All other Agricul. Inal Products	7,733	6,289	3,590	3,504	2,785
Manufactures	218,300	120,992	232,803	100,971	20,021
Merchandise	365,401	817,438	222,954	342,410	335,028
Other Articles	480,007	174,369	758,932	171,041	3,328
Totals	3,582,733	$3,075,992	3,344,061	$1,897,451	$1,178,511

We are here presented with the remarkable fact that with a loss of only 238 672 tons carried on the canals in 1857, compared with 1851, the difference in tolls is $1,178,541, illustrating with more force than any other fact which can be put forward the mistaken policy of 1851 in reducing certain railroads from the payment of canal tolls, and then in 1852 reducing the tolls on the canals to meet the railroad competition brought into action by that release. The railroad tolls were not released to prevent the diversion of trade to other channels outside of the State; but its effect was not only to enable a line of railroads subject to the payment of these tolls to compete successfully with another line soon to be put in operation, which was not under its charter compelled to pay canal tolls on property it might carry as freight, and to compete with the canals in their legitimate business. The tolls on the canals were not reduced in 1852 to prevent the diversion of trade to any other channel than the railroads within this State, and over which the Legislature at all times has held and can exert plenary authority.

The modification and the adjustment of the tolls in 1850 and 1851, was with a view to retain the carrying trade on the Canals, which was supposed to be endangered by lines outside of the State, and the increased traffic was such as to call loudly for a speedy enlargement and completion of the public works, in order to be able to carry forward the masses of freight seeking transit through the State.

It will be apparent, by an examination of these tables and statements, that very much of the rolling compact freight, paying the highest rates of tolls, has been diverted from the Canals to other lines of transportation, and that but very little of that description of freight, and that which requires large space, remains to the Canals. The great bulk of freight carried on the Canals, the last season, was of that description which pays the lowest rates of toll. There is a small increase of tonnage on the freight classed as "manufactures" and "other articles;" but there is a loss in tolls, compared with 1851, on those articles.

The tolls on property classed as "Products of Animals," consisting of pork and beef in barrels, bacon, cheese, butter, lard, tallow and lard oil, wool and hides have fallen off $90,657 since 1851, and have become nearly nominal. A reduction of tolls on this class of freight would not, it is believed, diminish the aggregate amount of revenue.

The aggregate loss of tolls on vegetable food and merchandise amounting to over one million of dollars during the last season of navigation, compared with 1851, is mainly attributable, though not entirely, to diversion by railroads and the reduction in the rates in 1852.

The difference in toll on flour alone, between 1851 and 1857, is $528,646, and this sum we can fairly set down as loss by railroad competition, except so far as the railroad returns show a less number of tons of vegetable food carried in 1857 than in 1856. These two railroads carried only 35,411 tons less in 1857 than they did in 1856 of this description of property, and if we call the whole of it flour, the loss would not much exceed 300,000 barrels, whereas one of these roads alone carried nearly 2,000,000 barrels in 1856.

The loss on merchandise cannot be entirely charged to competition, as the reduction of tolls in 1852, on this class of property, paying 8 mills rates, was 50 per cent., and on that paying 5 mills, 20 per cent., and the average of this reduction was 39.16 per cent. The per cent. of reduction in tolls on down freight was 4,515.

The Auditor is not forgetful that due allowance must be made for the revulsions in trade, and the disturbances in financial matters, with which we were visited during the last season; and that these have been more seriously felt in the canal, than the railroad traffic, he supposes there can be no doubt, after a full and careful examination of the results of the year's business just closed.

The fact, nevertheless, that the gross amount of tolls collected in 1857 is less than the receipts in 1843, cannot it is believed be overlooked, and, it is hoped, will lead to a careful and thorough examination in regard to the subject of our canal finances, and their adjustment to meet the demands upon them.

Respectfully submitted,
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

Work and its Worth—Lecture by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Baltimore.

Last night, in Clinton Hall, before a very considerable audience, the last of the course of lectures in aid of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, was delivered by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore. His subject was "Work and its Worth." He had no apology, he said, to offer for his theme, though it had been treated again and again, under various titles, until, perhaps, it seemed to have become trite and commonplace. He ventured the more confidently to present it, because of the peculiar and novel turn in our general affairs which has, of late, so prominently presented the working classes to the public attention. While pride might turn disgusted from the coarse garb and soiled garments of the laborer, and pampered luxury might shudder at the pinched lineaments which bear the marks of famine, and show the traces of want and hunger, a common humanity demanded of us, and it became our duty to consider whether there was anything in the fact of work to necessitate degradation and suffering. There were many who regarded work as a curse, and who reconciled themselves to it, or rather doggedly submitted to it because there is no escape. Even with some of high and noble minds labor was not valued save as the price of rest, and toil was welcome only because it is the forerunner of repose. There were very few who are imbued with the sublime truth that labor is virtue, and who find in the midst of toil, even when hopeless and thankless, that the performance of this great law of our being is its own exceeding great reward. It was his purpose to exhibit, not so much the necessity of labor, as its dignity as a duty and its worth as a virtue, and to show, if possible, that it is a necessary prerequisite to progress, and a fundamental element of God's law of humanity. In the language of an eminent philosopher, labor-work is a virtue which consecrates innumerable unrewarded, unknown toils, which are even disdained by the world, though they are a contribution to the general prosperity.

Social distinctions, the lecturer continued, did not rest on intrinsic qualities. They were based on property, which is extrinsic. We might regard society, therefore, in general, as comprehended under three distinct classes—first, the aristocratic, comprising those placed above the necessity of labor or their wealth, inherited or acquired; second, those who are in any degree dependant on their own exertions, comprising mechanics, merchants and the learned professions; and the third, which may be called the class of panpers, is composed of those whom work does not support, and who are, therefore, dependant on the others. If the first of these classes constituted the golden ornament of life, and the last its deformity and sore, the second formed its strength and its hope. The condition of this class was much more favorable than either of the others, to all the energies, and, therefore, to all the excellencies of humanity, for labor is a condition of progress. Aristocracy and pauperism always exist together. The palace and the hovel are generally found in juxtaposition. Wherever there are lords there are paupers to doff their caps to them. Aristocracy and pauperism have even sometimes united against the working classes; rags and velvet against the labor that produced both. In the working classes alone were we to find all the domestic virtues cherished and exhibited, all the better sentiments developed, patriotism, liberality and intelligence fostered and promoted. From this class sprang nearly all the great philosophers, poets, warriors, statesmen and patriots, of both ancient and modern times, and to it we are to look for the strength of social order and national progress. Under a free Government like ours it was properly the only class. The genealogy of our modern aristocracy was a ledger; their escutcheon a bank bill. We had no aristocracy in the common sense of the word, and hence no pauperism but what we imported. It was only because this was so that we were unparalleled in prosperity. God's great instruments of every age were taken not only from workmen, but from workmen while at work. Work was not only the law of history and the decree of God, but the law of Christianity, for Christianity came to us full of wondrous activities. Its institutions and its duties were not dreams, not sentiments—they were facts. Work was the very warp and woof of our race. The man who had the greatest will and the strongest power for work was master of the rest, and was bound to use it for good. Understanding this truth, we might be able to recognize labor as virtue—indolence as vice. The artificial distinctions of society into what are called high and low callings were merged in the great law of work, and that society profoundly failed in its comprehension of duty, and sadly misinterpreted God's law, which tolerated the senseless clamor that turns upon a poor man because he is a laborer, that looks upon the dust of his garments as pollution, and regards a touch of his hand as a plague. When society shall have shaken off its artificial drapings, and freed itself from the fictitious distinctions of wealth and lineage, then the golden age shall have come—then the true worker will have received the proper meed of praise—then the drops of sweat on the toiler's brow shall be nature's noblest coronet, and then the race, recognizing God's law in all its length and breadth, its majesty and glory, shall rise to a true comprehension of the dignity of labor and the force of truth.

MARSHAL OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.—STEPHEN B. JEWETT, Esq., who has been confirmed as Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, is recognized as one of the most astute political managers in the State. In 1848 he took a prominent stand in favor of VAN BUREN, contributing his full share to Cass' defeat, and was a leading Free-Soiler during the life-time of that branch of the Democratic Party. But he now sustains the Buchanan Administration, and very properly receives one of its best offices, for which he is personally well qualified.

Mr. J.'s chief competitor was Hon. N. E. PAINE, formerly Mayor of Rochester, and a prominent National Democrat through all the wars of the roses. Mr. JEWETT resides at Clarkson, Monroe County, and was for many years, if he is not still, a law partner of Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, the present Republican Lieutenant-Governor of this State.

CONNECTICUT BANK ROBBERIES.—The Hartford *Press* states that the *Quinnipiac* Bank of New-Haven suffered a loss of some $300, in the same way that the Hartford County Bank was taken in. Master CARTER was the high-priest who should have burned these bills to ashes; but as priests, from time immemorial, Jewish, Pagan, Hindoo, or any kind *except* Christian, have been noted for doing, the said priest CARTER slipped, it is intimated, some of the fat things into his own pockets and not into the fire. CARTER burned for the Quinnipiac only once; but for the Hartford County he burned 32 times. The Quinnipiac issued only sixty bills of $10? ; and one of these sixty CARTER took, and the bank redeemed it twice, without finding out any symptom of fraud.

Personal.

A correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post* corrects, in that journal, a statement borrowed from the NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to Mr. EVERETT'S recent election to be a foreign correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, by adding the name of Prof. LIEBER, formerly of the South Carolina College, and now of Columbia College in this City, to those of Messrs. BANCROFT and PRESCOTT on the list of "Foreign Associates." But the correspondent of the *Post* is himself in error. There are but five *Foreign Associates* of the Academy in question, and the honor conferred upon Mr. EVERETT, as we previously stated, is of a lower grade. He has been appointed, *not* an Associate, but a Corresponding Member, which is a very different thing.

M. E. BLONDEEL VAN CALLEBROECK, formerly Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, and more recently at Athens, has been appointed by the King of the Belgians to the post of Minister Resident at Washington, in the place of M. DE BOSCH SPENCER, removed to Constantinople.

General William Walker is now in Nashville, on a visit to his father, William Walker, Esq. His visit will be limited to a few days.

Every Spring there is a small flock of artists who emigrate from New-York to Europe, rather for the purpose of study than for recreation. There, will, probably, be about the usual number going next May, but we have heard of only one who has taken his passage. Mr. FAGNANI, who came to this country in the suite of Sir Henry Bulwer, and who has since resided in New-York, where he has earned a high reputation as a portrait painter, has taken his passage for the *Arago* on the 1st of May. He intends to reside with his family in Paris, where he will practice his beautiful art.

The New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes of the pianist, Gottschalk: "Gottschalk is in the West Indies yet. I had a long letter from him at St. Thomas. He is making a great deal of money, and is just as much petted and courted there as he has been everywhere. There is something in the genius of Gottschalk, after all, which I have never found elsewhere. He is really a genius, and his music is peculiarly his own. No other pianist of the present age has the talent of creation and originality to compare with him. His pieces are not arrangements of other people's melodies, but they are creations of his own, or, more properly, inspirations."

The *Picayune's* correspondent has this paragraph about Thalberg: Thalberg is learning, or rather has learned to play on the banjo, and has become quite a proficient. He played for me the other evening for half an hour, and the music he brings out of it is not to be despised. He has a fine instrument, and brings out a clear, ringing and distinct tone—and he has caught the genuine Virginia *touch* and *turn*. He will now be better able to give our cousins a true notion of this peculiar institution of America.

An individual joined the skating party on Jamaica Pond, last week, with sundry bottles of brandy, which he proceeded to retail for refreshment. Information was conveyed to the town officers, but before they arrived the seller made the best use of his skates, leaving his stock in trade for confiscation.

The Salem *Register* notices the execution of statuette of "Virginia Dare," in marble, by Miss Louisa Lander, a young artist of thet town, who is pursuing her studies of the art of sculpture in Rome. The lady was a pupil of Crawford.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. The discourse contained many strictures on the Press, newspapers being the reverend gentleman's especial aversion. He now takes up the law, leaving the sacred desk, as he says, forever.

A young lady in Ware, N. H., improved the occasion of Valentine's Day by sending an insulting epistle to a rival female friend. Next day the mother of the offended damsel waylaid the sender, and beat her unmercifully with a broomstick.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, a well-known Baptist clergyman of London, is preparing a life of the noble and gallant General Havelock. The work will find many readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Granville J. Penn, grandson of Wm. Penn, leaves Philadelphia this week for a tour in Europe. He is the last male representative of the family of the founder of Pennsylvania.

The leading article in the current number of the *Universalist Quarterly Review*, on "Modern Civilization," is said to be from the pen of Hon. Israel Washburn, M. C. from the Fifth District of Maine.

Edwin Forrest writes from Cleveland that he has so far recovered that he is enabled to leave his room, and expects to leave Cleveland for Philadelphia this week.

Dr. Leonard Wray, an English gentleman, who has resided many years in Hindostan, has been invited by a large number of gentlemen in Boston to deliver a series of four lectures on India.

The State Agricultural Society has awarded the first premium, a silver pitcher of $50, to Mr. Robert J. Swan of Seneca County, for the best cultivated farm.

Mr. Edmund A. Grattan, late British Consul at Boston, has been transferred to Antwerp, for the discharge of similar duties.

Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, late United States Minister to Turkey, is at the Tremont House, in Boston, with his family.

Gen. Comonfort, late Dictator of Mexico, is on his way to the North, accompanied by his two daughters.

Calico parties have been the rage this Winter, in Chelsea, Mass. The last was given last Friday, when nearly two hundred couples were present.

The widow of President Harrison has been for a considerable time confined to her bed, at the residence of her son.

Capt. Pearson, a pioneer navigator on the Pacific, arrived by the *Star of the West*, and is visiting his friends in the East.

Charlotte Cushman is playing at the St. Charles in New-Orleans.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.—The members of the House, now in session at Lawrence, 7 were born in Ohio, 7 in Pennsylvania, 5 in New-York, 4 in Virginia, 2 in New-Hampshire, 2 in Kentucky, 2 in Indiana, 1 in Maine, 1 in Illinois, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in Prussia, 1 in Scotland. Of these 13 are farmers, 7 are lawyers, 4 physicians, 2 clergymen, 2 mechanics, 2 merchants, 1 architect, 1 printer, 1 editor, 1 land agent. Their former politics are thus defined: 18 Whigs, 15 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 1 Independent, and their present politics, 25 are Free-State, 7 Republican, 1 Democrat. 1 Free-Soiler, one Whig. Of the Council 3 were born in New-York, 2 in Vermont, 2 in Indiana, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio. There are 4 lawyers, 3 farmers, 1 printer, 1 physician, 1 merchant, 1 land agent. Their former politics were: 5 Whigs, 4 Democrats, 1 Republican, and 1 Know-Nothing—present politics, all Free-State.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—Accidents.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 42 Fulton-street, which quickly communicated to No. 44, adjoining. Both buildings were destroyed, and the adjoining premises, Nos. 40 and 46, were considerably injured. The buildings were constructed of brick, four stories high, and extended through to Doughty-street, a distance of about 80 feet. The buildings belonged to the Gardner estate, and the loss is estimated at $14,000. Insured for $5,000 in the Etna, Hartford, and Excelsior Fire Insurance Companies. The basements of Nos. 42 and 44 were occupied by JOHN HENDERSCHEIT as a billiard and lager-bier saloon. His loss is about $5,000, upon which there is no insurance. The first floor of No. 42 was occupied by Messrs. BADAN & ROE as a shoe-store. Loss, $500; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. No. 44, up stairs, was occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. HENDERSCHEIT. The inmates lost most of their clothing. The first floor of No. 44 was occupied by Mr. JOAN A. VAN OSTWICK as a carriage factory and salesroom, and the rear part of buildings Nos. 40, 42 and 44 as a work shop. His loss is $4,000; fully insured in the Astor Insurance Company. The second, third and fourth floors of No. 44 were occupied by LEIFERT, HENDERSCHEIT & KOCH and THOMAS MAHER, who lost all of their furniture. No insurance. The damage to Nos. 40 and 46 will probably exceed $1,000; insured. No. 46 was occupied by CONRAD SHALLER, barber, and Mr. JAMES IRWIN, prepared chalk manufacturer. Their stock and fixtures were damaged by water and smoke. United loss, $500. No. 43 was occupied by THOMPSON & VAN ZANDT, stove store. Loss, $600; insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The second story was occupied by WILLIAM NORTON, barometer maker. Loss, $800; insured for $800 in the Etna Insurance Company.

Mr. and Mrs. CARL KOCH both leaped from the third story of No. 44, in the rear. Mrs. K. was seriously injured. She was taken, by Officer HARTSHORN, of the First Precinct, and Officer WILLIAM H. BROWN, of the Second Precinct, to SMITH'S cigar store, on the opposite side of Fulton-street, where they were refused admission by the proprietor, notwithstanding the officer explained that the woman was seriously injured, and needed immediate attention. They then conveyed her to the oyster saloon kept by Mr. FRANCIS J. BYRNE, near by, where every attention was paid her. She was subsequently taken to the City Hospital, and is not expected to live.

Mr. KOCH had one of his thighs broken by the fall. He was taken in charge by Officer PEEBLES, of the Second Precinct, and GEORGE COLLINGS, of the Fire Department. Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN and Dr. GEORGE DALY, of the Police Department, were on the ground, and attended both Mr. and Mrs. KOCH, and had them taken to the Hospital in a carriage.

Through the exertions of the Police and firemen a large amount of property was taken from the burning buildings and carried to a place of safety.

RECAPITULATION.

	Loss.	Ins.
Gardner Estate	$14,000	$7,000
Henderscheit	5,000	none
Baden & Rob	500	500
Inmates of H.'s Boarding House	2,000	none
Van Ostwick	4,000	4,000
Leifert & Koch	2,000	none
Thomas Maher	400	400
Shaller & Irwin	400	none
Thompson & Van Zandt	600	600
Wm. Norton	800	800
Total	$27,700	$12,800

The Funeral of George A. Simonson in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Mr. SIMONSON, who was so brutally murdered, Saturday evening last, at No. 126 Pierpont-street, took place, yesterday, from his late residence on Duffield-street, near Willoughby. At 1 o'clock P. M., the body, in a coffin, was placed in the hall on the parlor story. Through this several hundred persons passed and took a last look at the deceased. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. PICK, Episcopalian minister, in the parlors, after which the body was removed to Greenwood and interred in the family grounds.

It is estimated that from five to ten thousand people were about the house, from first to last, during the funeral exercises, and hundreds wore badges of mourning. The remains were escorted to the grave by a procession of five hundred citizens on foot. The following-named gentlemen acted as the

PALL BEARERS:

Henry Crummey,	George Remsen,
W. G. Hayward,	Thomas A. Jerome,
Wm. W. Walsh,	Walter Barre,
Francis C. Kirby,	Theodore Mercein.

Following the hearse were about fifty carriages.

The coffin was of rosewood, neatly mounted with silver. On the lid was a silver-plate bearing the inscription:

GEORGE H. SIMONSON,
Died, February 14th, 1858.
Aged 43 years, 4 months, 9 days.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock and adjourned to attend the funeral. Committees from the Order of United Americans, "Sons of Malta" and other societies signified their desire to attend the funeral in full regalia, but as the Committee of Arrangements understood that the family desired no display, their feelings were respected and the members of the societies attended the funeral in plain citizens' clothes. Everything at the funeral was conducted quietly and in good order, notwithstanding the great crowd.

At a meeting held in the Eastern District on Monday evening last, A. G. BUEL, Esq., in the Chair, and W. M. IRONSIDES, Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most sincere regret that we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our most estimable citizens of the city of Brooklyn—GEORGE H. SIMONSON.

Resolved, That his premature taking off, in the usefulness of his age, and, as is believed, by the hands of an assassin, calls upon all good citizens to give the utmost demonstration in respect to his remains.

Resolved, That we offer our most sincere condolence to his greatly bereaved family in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sincere regard and respect for the deceased and his family, that we attend the funeral in a body, wearing the usual badges of mourning.

As the funeral cortege passed through Court-street, three pick-pockets were arrested by Detectives RAYNOR & FAOST, but as no stolen property was found on them they were discharged.

We understand that several medical gentlemen examined the wound on Mr. SIMONSON'S face, yesterday morning, and satisfied themselves that some sharp instrument must have been used to inflict such a wound. Before the Coroner, on Monday last, Drs. AYRES and COCHRAN, who made the *post mortem* examination, gave it as their opinion, that the wound was made by some blunt instrument—that the "naked fist" could make such a wound. On the other hand, Dr. TUCKER, who was also present at the *post mortem*, was of the opinion that an instrument with an edge to it inflicted the wound, and that it never was made with the naked fist, or with "knuckles."

Brooklyn Board of Education—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The principal business before the Board was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows:

President—CYRUS P. SMITH.
Vice-President—Abraham B. Baylis.
Superintendent of Public Schools—J. W. Bulkley.
Secretary—George W. A. Stewart.
Clerk—Henry Dean.
Messenger—John Akhurst.

The Committees of the Board will not be reorganized until the new members are elected. The Common Council do not propose to elect anybody until the destruction of Public School building No. 14 is inquired into.

Under the special order the report of the Finance Committee was made, appropriating the School money, specifically to each school. The whole amount thus appropriated is $133,677 22. A long discussion was had upon this report, and final action was postponed until the next meeting.

In regard to the teachers of No. 14, (destroyed by fire,) the Committee recommend that their salaries be continued until April 1 next, and then, if no building has been obtained for the use of that School, that they be discharged—or as many of them as are not required to fill places in other Public Schools of the city.

Patrick Lally.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over this morning's edition of your paper relative to the homicide of GEORGE SIMONSON, I find some very erroneous statements, and I hope, in justification to the accused (PATRICK LALLY) and his many friends, you will contradict them.

First, it states that he is a notorious rowdy, which is altogether unfounded. He has always borne the reputation of being a quiet, unoffending and law-abiding citizen.

Second, you stated that he attacked Mr. BENTON, which is untrue. He was present, but took no part whatever in the assault.

Lastly, you stated that GEORGE MCGARAY was a member of No. 5 Engine. He is not a member, nor has no connection with them whatever. I would further state, that No. 5 Company and the Forty-Acre crowd, they have always conducted themselves in a proper and gentlemanly manner; they have always acted in the defence, and never yet were the aggressors.

JAMES MARTIN,
Foreman of Engine Company No. 5.

MISSING PAPERS FOUND.—The petitions with signatures of property-owners, remonstrating against the opening of Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, which were missing for some time from the City Clerk's Office, were carefully laid in the desk of the President of the Common Council, by some unknown person, Monday evening last.

A PUBLIC MARKET.—A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has reported in favor of erecting a public market on the East River, near the Atlantic Basin. The report will be taken up for consideration next Monday evening.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 16.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schumaker and Emmons.

SENTENCES.

Dennis McCarthy and Patrick Carroll, convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

John Gillen, convicted of attempting to kill a man in the Penitentiary, was sentenced to 9 years and 6 months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Charles Smith, convicted of burglary, first degree, 10 years and 2 months at Sing Sing.

John and Henry Schappel, convicted of grand larceny, Sing Sing 4 years and 6 months each.

Henry G. Havens, the colored boy who killed his playmate on Navy-street a few weeks ago, and who was convicted of manslaughter, fourth degree, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Joseph Thompson, for passing counterfeit money, 5 years and 2 months Sing Sing.

The Court adjourned to the 17th.

☞ Gold Watches
Of all descriptions.
For ladies and gentlemen.
For sale low, by G. C. ALLEN.
Importer, wholesale and retail.
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, etc., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Shoes for Youths and Children.—Parents experience considerable difficulty in procuring foot covering for their children, and CANTRELL, to obviate it, gives special attention to the manufacture of boots, gaiters and shoes for the juvenile branches, and has in his store, No. 813 Broadway, a very extensive assortment of these articles. Like his 12s. and 16s. gaiters for the ladies, they are excellent in quality and moderate in price. Take your children to CANTRELL'S and select such fabrics as they may require.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—TURNER.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Theodore Irving, ALEXANDER H. BRITTON to HARRIET L. TURNER, all of Staten Island.

SMITH—HALLS.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Otis, WM. R. SMITH, of New-York, formerly of Woodbury, Conn., to Miss SARAH P., daughter of Abm. Beals, Esq., of the former place.

HUDSON—WARD.—At Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. D. M. Holiday, Mr. JOSEPH HUDSON, of Long Island, to Miss CAROLINE M. WARD, of the former place.

WILLWARD—SPEAR.—At Bay Ridge, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. H. Manning, at the residence of the bride, JAMES MILLWARD, of Millward Place, N. Y., late of Coventry, England, to JANE B. SPEAR, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

☞ English papers please copy.

HERBERT—BUDLONG.—At the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Mr. Shackelford, HENRY W. HERBERT, of England, to ADELA R., daughter of the late Thomas Badlong, of Rhode Island.

BARKALOW—MORTON.—At Maysville, Ky., on Th

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, would head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and became beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair (if only restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age) restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, to see the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and other of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 23, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

"WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES.

Made of pure hops. Every family can have for one cent enough fresh yeast for a batch of bread. The cakes are sold at all the principal grocery stores at 12 cents per dozen. Dealers supplied at the wholesale depot of S. W. Smith, No. 334 Broadway.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. CO. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made En velopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Whiting, Pulu, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, the entire stock of cloak, mantilla and dress trimmings of all descriptions, a large assortment in lots to suit jobbers, together with all kinds of machinery for manufacturing the same. Can be seen at No. 154 Chambers-st., third floor.

H. ROBINSON,
and
M. M. HUEY,
Assignees of
John Clarke & Co.

No. 343 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.

A. W. GAGAUDAN,
Importer of Drugglass' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, Models, engravers' ruling machines and light work done at low prices at J. TORELL'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by WM. CORY, No. 96 John-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at J. NEAL'S, 20 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (late sermon,) No. 713 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 13 6th-ave., and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD J. RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE,
JAMES FANNING,
Principals.

RELIGIOUS GREETING TO ELDER S. CURRY, at the Union Methodist Church, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858, at 7 o'clock. Interesting addresses, interspersed with singing, and refreshments furnished. Tickets 50 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, Dr. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, *Old America's Message to Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, 21 cr. corner of 11th-st., at T. J. Crowen's, No. 690 Broadway, at the box office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver his celebrated Lecture on "*Lodes*" in the Lee-av Church, Brooklyn, TO-NIGHT. The best lecture of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, by MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Heroic Women of the Reformation*. Rev. DANIEL WISE, Editor of the *Sunday-School Advocate*, will address the Boys' Meeting TO-MORROW NIGHT. Admission to Lectures 25 cents. To Boys' Meeting free. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Humorous Poem, HARD TIMES, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17 at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway Bookstores; at the Mercantile Library; the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., or at the door.

E. P. CONKLIN,
THEO. SCHULTZ,
P. M. THOMSON,
} Lec. Committee.

PERSONAL.

$25 REWARD.—JACOB WALLACH, A BOY eleven years of age, about 4 feet 2 inches in height, black hair cut short; dressed in a dark jacket, dark blue overcoat and black pants and brown silk plush cap, left his home, No. 171 Rivington-st., New-York, this (Tuesday) morning. Any information regarding his whereabouts is requested to be left with the proprietor, No. 171 Rivington-st., or No. 116 Maiden-lane. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1858. Country papers will please copy.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1855, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

DANCING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, private tuition in the art of dancing polkas, waltzes, &c., during the evening only. Any evening during the week between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, will be convenient. Address stating terms, &c., PIGMALION, Box No. 1,798, New York Post Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—[illegible] Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 17 and 19 Pearl-st., N. Y., Importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by Stationers. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 208 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied. JOHN R. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady, of obliging disposition and pleasing address, with the very best of City references is desirous of accompanying a lady or family going to California or some map going a lady or family going to California or South; being accustomed to southern climates is competent to act as nursery governess, and is also a first class dress mistress; is willing to make herself useful when necessary. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., in the store, or address C. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED SCOTCH Protestant woman wishes a situation as meat and pastry cook, in all its branches, and in French, English and American styles; has lived with some of the best families in the city and country; no objection to a respectable hotel, boarding-house or private family. A steady situation more an object than high wages. Has first-rate references from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman with long and undoubted City references, as chambermaid and nurse, seamstress or laundress; will be found smart, willing and efficient in her duties, of good character and religious habits; wages moderate. Also, a middle aged English woman of high respectability, as housekeeper, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 133 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business, is a person in whom the strictest confidence can be placed, as being a capable, reliable and faithful servant; is particularly neat in her habits and about her work; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, is a very good cook, excellent laundress, makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is industrious and faithful to her duties. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 307 Bowery; wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children, and all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference, from where she has lived 2 years. Call or address No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; cook and chamber maid and laundress, or waitress; can sew. Both have two years' City residence. Also by a number of respectable girls in various branches of housework. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED — A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 15th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 10th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, bed and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser has lived in the best City reference. Address (by LETTER) H. DENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any communication will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or can take children's clothing; would go out by the day or work; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT TIDY GIRL, a situation to do housework, chamberwork, or waiting; is a willing, competent person; washes and irons well; has no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d aves., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attache of the Press, or in reporting at law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook, or would do general housework. She understands her business, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as waiter, or to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 344 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. F., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 12 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Chester-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, intelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Hall van-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 535 6th-av., near 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 12th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman. Has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERtiser desires to make an engagement with a lumber merchant, either as a salesman or purchaser of lumber. He has had 20 years' experience in the lumber business in the cities both of New-York and Brooklyn; has an extensive acquaintance, and can influence considerable custom. For further particulars call on, or address,

F. C. CANTINE, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as copying draughtsman; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

TO PHILADELPHIANS.—A NEW-YORK Book-keeper about removing with his family to Philadelphia, desires a situation; has had several years' experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address box No. 25 New-York Post-Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR PROTESTant German preferred, fully understanding fruit trees, capable of the entire charge of a place within 40 miles of the City; no glass. Married man; the wife expected to take charge of a small dairy. Must bring good references from last employers. Apply to Mr. MCILVAINE, Seed store, No. 7 John-st.

WANTED—A COLORED THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations can apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

COMPANION WANTED.—A LADY OF REfinement and education to act as companion to a married lady. Address J. C., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF Rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 138 WEST TWENTY THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location 15 to 20 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address B., box No. 912 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address MCKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,642, New-York Post-Office.

$1 50.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having a large front bedroom on the second floor, with fire place and two closets to spare, would let it, furnished, for $1 50 per week, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. Several lines of stages within one or two blocks of the house. Address, COMFORT, *Times* office, for three days.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class boarding-house, for two persons. References given and required. Address C. D. C., *Times* office, for three days.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL
WITH THE OTHER PERIODICALS.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz:

The *Home Journal* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal*, and either *Godey's Lady's Book*, or *Graham's Magazine*, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal*, and either *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Edinburg Review*, *North British Review*, *Westminster Review*, or the London *Quarterly Review*, (republished in this City at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and the *Crayon*, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The *Home Journal* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum, for one year, for.....$4

Orders specifying the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above named Magazines will furnish subscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS AND OF ART.

Here shall bright Genius wing its eagle flight,
Rich jewels shaking from its plumes of light.
Thus sings the poet, and his words are true.
As all will say who RANNEY'S store may view.
His Broadway house by thousands now is sought,
By all who prize the glories of great thought.
While Genius soaring in its bright dominions,
Shakes from its feathers all its regal pinions.
Such treasures formed by Art, of gi tering gold,
As are presented with each volume sold.
Oh, Genius! on thy brow a diadem,
Composed of many a rare and precious gem,
Shall gleam triumphant now and evermore,
At RANNEY'S classical and brilliant store.
Thy wonders thousands still shall daily see—
Thy number is Two Hundred Ninety-three.

Genius and art combined have certainly taken up their permanent abode of the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, where the choicest volumes of poetic and standard literature, valentines, &c. are invariably accompanied by elegant presents. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

DR. BARCLAY'S GREAT WORK ON JERUSALEM.

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway, will publish on the 15th instant.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING; Or, JERUSALEM As IT WAS, As IT IS, AND As IT IS TO BE. By Dr J. C. BARCLAY, Missionary, with over 70 fine illustrations. Royal 8v., muslin, gilt $3 50.

From the Banner of the Cross.

It contains more curious, original and startling matter than any book that has ever been written on the Holy Land. The Trade supplied.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE.—An essay read by the editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, before the New-York Christian Union, with the discussion by the members and clergy; 80 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 cent stamps including postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as taught by E. Ferrero, is published, and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON, Price 50 cents Printed directions may be had without charge

"Fennie Eloise;" or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale"—This beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MUIR & SON'S SPARKLING EDINBURG ALE—Imported direct from the Brewery, now in fine order, and for sale by WM. EAGLE, corner of Varick and Canal sts.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDIS pensable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x44; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side, fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DEsirable two story basement frame house (new) and lot, situate on Ralf-st., near Gates-av. House is 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard-finished, cornices, marble mantles, gas-pipes, &c., well built, and of the best materials, by the present owner. Lot 25x100 feet. The above property is situate in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and near Fulton and Clinton avs. Price $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply to G. & A. WILDEY, No. 577 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Farrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. BAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Farrytown.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x125 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold by the owner who is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment, 2 brick four story houses and lots, on 33d-st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any carman would find this a rare chance. Croton through out connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house with brown stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c. &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to E. H. TRUSTEE, No. 34 White-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—SIXTY-four lots, water-right, between 147th and 148th sts., and 9th and 10th avs., on the Hudson River, part of the late Dr. Bradhurst's property, well situated for investment, beautiful location, well wooded; will be exchanged for property bringing an income. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 249 and 245 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; are 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar and one 3-story, all new, and finished in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain on a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL FOW, No. 51 Liberty st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-av. between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. House is two story and attic frame, filled in, 22x26 with 13 feet extension in rear, 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot 25x100—cistern water forced to 2d story. Price $1,200, half cash. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, NEW, BROWN-stone three-story and basement house; excellent location in upper part of the City well finished and complete, with furnaces, gas fixtures, hot water, &c., throughout. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. M. BAXTER, foot 22d-st., East River, or No. 82 East 31st-st.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x37. The adjoining lot will be sold if desired. Stables in rear. Have been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room two floors, 60x10 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or R. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS 4-STORY basement and front cellar house, No. 134 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th st. Apply on the premises of each.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn. $1,000 can remain on mortgage and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MCBRIDE, No. 73 Fulton-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—A new brown-stone house and lot on West 42d st., between Broadway and 6th av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 34 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY attic and basement house No. 43 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 34th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT Astoria, with gardens; also, building lots with building loans. Apply to R. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house finished with rose wood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 11 East 20th st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT southeast corner of Mercer and 4th sts; lot 22

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., contained in the elegant 3-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., the property of Charles R. Lenox, Esq., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $14,000. The public are assured that this sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the new spring warrantee. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, stabs and brackets; sofa and centre broidered lace curtains, corner stands, sofa mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, two beautiful rosewood wardrobes, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains in thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

Salesroom, No 758 Chambers st

THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., (and every day until disposed of,) RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction their entire stock of ornamented and plain gilt mirrors mahogany glasses, all sizes and frames; engravings in every variety of frames. Terms—Bills over $100, 6 months, approved paper under $100, cash.

Also, an invoice of Brittania and plated ware, for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BENZ & EHNI'S STOCK OF magnificent imported is to be at Gold Jewelry.—Messrs. BENZ & EHNI will sell, through E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., their stock of magnificent imported 18 carat gold jewelry, watches and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18 carat gold bracelets, pins, and ear-rings, superbly enameled ditto, with diamonds, rubies and pearls; magnificent bracelets, frosted and enameled brooches, stone cameo ditto, magnificent sapphire and diamond brooches superb ruby and diamond ditto, elegant diamond and other scarf pins, diamond studs, coral and diamond ditto, sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, one magnificent double eye-glass set, with diamonds, containing a watch, elegant gold snuff boxes, superb gem of Oriental pearl pin and earrings, ladies' watches, enameled and set with diamonds; hunting ditto; superb frosted, enameled and engraved bracelets and brooches, diamond cluster pins, rings, &c.; superb emerald ditto; elegant sets of charms, vest and sleeve buttons, seals and keys; also other superb jewelry, in great variety. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on Wednesday. The public are assured that the goods are of the finest imported, and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of a large assortment of marble figures and vases, silver-plated ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras and candlesticks, bronze groups and statuettes, Parian ditto, alabaster and marble ditto, ormolu jewel caskets, inkstands, &c., mounted toilet bottles, writing desk, dressing cases, &c.

Silver-plated ware, comprising casters, tea sets, goblets, pitchers, salts, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with an invoice of China tea sets, dinner sets, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in groups under glass shades and on branches: prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91½ West 26th-st., the private residence of A. M. Soteldo, Esq., who is now about to retire to South America. The above furniture is almost entirely new, as it has only been in use since October last, and consists in part, of two elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel; gilt frame pier and oval mirrors; rosewood secretary and bookcases, Brussels, tapestry, and Ingrain carpets; marble-top centre tables, oil extension tables, 16 feet long; gilt frame paintings and engravings, China dinner and tea sets, gasware, cutlery, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF mortgage under direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee. elegant brown-stone house and lot on Madison av.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, the elegant house and lot on the northeasterly corner of Madison av. and 33d-st., having 3 stories, basement and under-cellar, high stoop, brown-stone front, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms will be very liberal; as much as $15,000 can remain, if desired. Livingston Livingston, Referee; St. Clair Smith, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Charlton st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mahogany cushion chairs, work-table office-cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedstead, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, inclosed and marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpanes, quilts, clocks and candelabras, China, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve,

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Chas. S. Benson and Miss Michaelina McGrath, Esqrs., Executors: 82d-st.—4 lots on the southerly side of 82d st., commencing 100 feet east of 12th-av.; 2 lots on the southerly side of 83d-st., commencing 400 feet east of 12th-av.; also 2 lots adjoining the last described lots on the easterly side: 1 lot on south side of 45th-st., 90 feet east of 6th-av., 29 by 100 feet. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE Sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway corner of White-st., for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c., &c. Consignments of libraries solicited.

TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23d and 24th commencing at 4 o'clock each day, will be sold at auction a catalogue of valuable standard theological books, including many choice English historical and miscellaneous works, the whole comprising an extensive private library. Catalogues may be had on application.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., $10,000 worth of fancy goods, consisting of rich Parian ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, China vases, Chinese goods, canes and umbrellas, porte-monnaies, travelling-bags, cages, silver-plated and Britannia ware, fine cutlery, jewelry, fancy work-cases, and house-furnishing goods of every description. Also, show-cases and counters.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and second-hand furniture.

Carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings,

Silver-plated ware, China ware, crockery,

Cutlery, oil-cloth, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising

Mercants'—Leather Manufacturers', and Importers' and Traders' Bank Stocks.

St. Mark's, Exchange, New World and Metropolitan Insurance Stocks.

Atlantic, Sun and Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip.

Also, Sacramento County Bonds.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—Will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, three brick houses and lots on Warren-st., and one cottage on 8th-st., near 6th-av.; 70 per cent of purchase money can remain. Titles perfect. For particulars, see Auctioneer.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 6 Liberty-st., a complete assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, &c., &c., suitable for City and country retail trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, Eoglish pattern cards, &c., will take place on THURSDAY 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 161 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH,

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, that valuable house and lot No. 1 Greene st., near Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty In Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 5 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stone Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
8 Scrapers, $16; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$238 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $66; 6 Paddle Gates, $50 55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	66 50 71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the sums to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank proposals and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
Y. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zephar Mills,	John D. Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Keteltas,
Adolp. F. Okershausen,	Franklin H. Delano,
David Milliken,	Merecdith Howland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan.
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Yone,
George W. Halch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George B. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turner,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Ertin,
Edward S. Hall,	C. F. A. Hinrichs,
James R. Whistle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Carle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKeson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: H. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North, for Methodist Church in 30th-st., Jos. B. Stratton, Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gurtis Fercha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmith, H. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Anceed Chesed, Mr. Robinson, Angustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
WM. TUCKER,
} Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of fraudulent assessment for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 34-av., between 61st, 62d and 85th sts. All parties interested in this subject are requested to attend.

THOS. W. ADAMS,
THOS. STEPHENS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
WM. TUCKER,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Frauds.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have petitioned for the construction of Sewers in the following streets are invited to attend, viz.: Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts.; 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; Greene-st., 175 feet east of Bleecker-st., to and through 4th-st. to Barrow-st.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune st.; receiving basin and culvert, southeast corner of Attorney and Houston sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
WM. TUCKER,
} Committee on Sewers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H WOODS.

ja27-law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK
EDWARD CHASE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T GRIFFITH,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. O. ALCOTT,
JOHN J. FEASTER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for bounding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
A. H. BRUMMELL,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
JOHN R LYDECKER.
} Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 323, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner 21st-st., New-York,

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A COSTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly inlaid, diagonal bar and rest brace, French grand action, harp pedal, full round corners, triple carved all round; one of the richest toned pianos ever offered for sale: celebrated makers: fully warranted for two years; can be fully tested, and is in perfect order, having been used a very short time. Price $250 cash. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferry, for three days.

$180.—FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte, and stool to correspond, with collection of music, the whole for the above price; cost $450; made by the best Cincinnati makers; round corner; carved case and pedals; persons will find it advantageous by calling at No. 358 Broome-st.; nearly new. Reference to the makers will be given.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LICHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearland ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIAnos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave New York SATURDAY afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 323 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP GENERAL CLINCH, favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and South-west is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This ship is now ready to receive freight.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on Feb 17, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as NEW; the thorough examination given them proves their modes of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA,

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

It will be seen from the weekly return that there are now 20 patients in the Small-pox Hospital, being an increase of 14 over last week's return.

This was requisition day. The requisition for a full supply of medicines for the reorganization of the apothecary's shop of the Island Hospital, recently destroyed by fire, was referred to a Committee.

Governor GUESTIER objected to its being read at the Board as unintelligible to any but medical men.

Upon one of the requisitions being read, the President remarked that he had no doubt there was more distress among the poor than existed two months ago.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said it was so. As a general thing mechanics who had struggled through the Winter without aid so far, were many of them asking for relief.

Governor OLIVER moved that $100 be appropriated for the boys on Randall's Island to enable them to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birth-day on the 22d. Adopted.

A communication from Dr. Reid on ventilation was referred to the Hospital Committee.

A letter was received from E. J. King and others in reference to reimbursement from the Commissioners of Emigration, begging the Board to urge the justice of their claims on that body. Referred to the Committee having that subject in charge.

Mr. G. Colman Hart applied to be employed in the construction and erection of a new Hospital. Referred.

Mr. C. F. Anderson made a similar application. This and others of the same nature were also referred.

The Report from the Committee on the Island Hospital was read, making arrangements for the physicians with Mr. Stearns the Warden. Adopted.

Governor OLIVER moved that plans be sought for a new Hospital.

Governors PINCKNEY and TOWNSEND had some conversation as to the site.

Dr. Sanger had expressed himself in favor of the present site.

The resolution was referred to the Committee.

Governor B. PINCKNEY addressing himself to the question whether $200 should be appropriated to the purpose of obtaining pipns, and in urging that $500 be employed, alluded to a suggestion that had been thrown out by Mayor Tieman, that the new Hospital be erected on Ward's Island. He was reminded by the President that such a question was not before the Board. Ultimately $200 was so appropriated.

The Committee on the Penitentiary reported that they believed it inexpedient now to build a new wing exclusively for females. Besides, they would have neither the force nor the means. The new building would render it unnecessary.

On the question whether the old site is most desirable, some discussion arose.

Governor OLIVER said immediate action was necessary.

Governor PINCKNEY desired that the Committee report whether a new Almshouse on Ward's Island should be erected, and the present Almsbonse used as a hospital.

Governor OLIVER said there were many varying suggestions, but it was desirable to come to some immediate conclusion.

Governor TOWNSEND said the public would not consent. It would cost $400,000 to do as proposed; and to raze the Penitentiary would be a gross waste of money.

After some argument the present site was determined on. Immedinte steps are to be taken to remove and arrange the rubbish and materials.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Feb. 6, 1858		8,125
Admitted		1,224
Total		9,349
Died	35	
Discharged	1,033	
Sent to Penitentiary	102	
Sent to State Prison	10	1,180
Total		8,169
Increase week ending Feb. 13	44	
AT THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:		
At Bellevue Hospital		966
Lunatic Asylum		635
Almshouse		1,650
Penitentiary		727
Island Hospital from Penitentiary		9
Island Hospital from Workhouse		451
Island Hospital from Almshouse		55
Workhouse		1,198
Small-pox Hospital		30
Randall's Island		1,099
Randall's Island Hospital		252
City Prison		357
Second Distriot Prison		8
Third District Prison		16
Fourth District Prison		2
Colored Home		306
Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Children at nurse		218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island		19
Total		8,169

No returns from Island Hospital. Same number given as last week.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. The following resolution was offered by Mr. BELL, and referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be and are hereby directed to consider the propriety of a reduction of the compensation paid to the policemen, in connection with the question of an increase in the number of men employed in that force.

The following was presented by Mr. VOORHIS, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the amount received in his Department from each of the several Clerks of the District Courts of this City, for the year 1857, specifying the amount from each Court separately.

The Sheriff's bill, amounting to $225, for serving summonses in the Sunday liquor-selling cases, was presented and referred.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the former Board of Supervisors disapproved of certain portions of the estimate of the Board of Education for 1858, and returned the same with their objection. The Board of Education, on the same being returned to them, adhered to their former action by a two-thirds vote, with a modification in regard to an appropriation of $125,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of 1854. The estimate, with this modification, is resubmitted.

The paper was referred, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CANAL-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE INJURED MAN.—JAMES DUYNCKINCK, the young man who was shot on Monday evening, by J. FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, a constable of the Tenth Ward, at the lager hier and billiard saloon of JOHN MULLER, No. 108 Canal-street, is still alive, although his recovery is considered very doubtful. The attending physicians have not yet been able to trace the bullet. Coroner CONNERY went yesterday to the residence of the wounded man, No. 20 Eldridge-street, and after impanneling a jury, took his *ante-mortem* examination. DUYNCKINCK made the following statement: I was playing a game of billiards at No. 108 Canal-street, with Joseph Winfield; a row occurred between persons looking on, when one of the parties struck Budenkoff a blow on the head; I interfered and tried to separate them; Budenkoff drew a revolver and fired at me; the ball entered my stomach; I was as close as possible to him when he fired; the names of some of the men present are Patrick Nally, Thomas Logan, and another man; Mr. Budenkoff, the constable, had no previous grudge against me; I do not know that anything happened in the room that would lead me to think that the prisoner intended to take my life, although he shot me."

The Jury, after hearing the statement, rendered the following verdict: "That JAMES DOYNCKINCK was wounded in the abdomen by J. FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, on the 15th of February, 1858, at the house of JOHN MULLER, but whether with the intent to kill or not the Jury cannot state from the testimony of the wounded man." On the rendition of the verdict BUDENKOFF was locked up in the Tombs, to await the result of DUYNCKINCK'S injuries.

BOY RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS AND KILLED.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 101 West Thirty-sixth-street, upon the body of a boy 11 years of age, named JOHN WASLEY, who was run over by an omnibus at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. The evidence showed that the boy was flying a kite, and paid no attention to the warning of the driver, although the latter made every effort in his power to prevent the occurrence. The Jury exonerated the driver, JOHN H. WATSON, from blame, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

UNKNOWN PERSON FOUND DEAD IN THE BOWERY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of an unknown German found dead on Monday night in the Bowery near Fifth-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was the result of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was about 40 years of age, bald headed, and dressed in a brown coat, striped vest, buff pants and glazed cap. The body was removed to the dead house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A man, giving his name as Charles Snuter, was arrested on Monday for driving his lager-bier wagon over an Irish woman named Ellen Henderson, in the First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, from which she received injuries causing her death soon after. Dr. Mott attended the sufferer, and after her death Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body. A verdict was rendered censuring SAUTER, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased resided at No. 205 East Thirteenth-street, and leaves a husband and two children.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A German musician, named ULRICH ARNEM, on Sunday afternoon, while intoxicated, fell off the Harlem pier into the river. Officers EADIE and HAZDEN, of the Twelfth Ward, jumped after him, and succeeded after great efforts in rescuing him. The musician showed his appreciation of the officers' efforts in his behalf by asking them to take a "horn" with him.

Police Intelligence.

PUGILISTS AT A BALL—A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—A disturbance took place last evening at a ball at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, in which Officer Thomas, of the Sixteenth Ward, was severely beaten. It appears that this officer was present to preserve order, and thought fit to arrest a noisy loafer, when he was assaulted by Jim Hughes, a notorious fighting man who has often figured in the Police reports, and was shot in a drunken brawl up-town some months since, from the effects of which he barely recovered. Joe Coburn, a professed pugilist, "pitched into" Officer Thomas also, and there was a lively knock-down fight for some minutes, when other officers arriving, the pugilists were secured and taken to the Station-house, where they remained locked up all night. In the morning the parties were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Michael Duffy became bail for Hughes, and Ex-Councilman Dunn for Coburn. Some time since Coburn broke into the saloon of a woman named Bovie, and though a warrant was issued for his arrest, he had not turned up until this occurrence. He was obliged to find bail in the sum of $500 for the latter offence. Dunn became his surety in this case also.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE—CULPABLE HOTEL CLERK.—A telegraphic dispatch was received on Monday evening by Mr. Brevoort, Special Aid to the General Superintendent of Police, from the Chief of Police of Reading, Pennsylvania, announcing that a man, named Eleazor Light, had fled to this City, and requesting his arrest. It was stated that Light was charged with seduction under aggravated circumstances. The matter was pinced in the hands of Officer Ostrander, together with a description of the accused. After making inquiries at various hotels the officer finally discovered that Light was stopping at Lovejoy's under the name of John Long. The officer stated his business to one of the clerks, and arranged to call at the hotel at a certain hour, when the latter assured him Mr. Light would be in. Happening to come a little before the time agreed upon, the officer discovered that the clerk had "blown" on him, and was aiding the fugitive in making his escape. The officer speedily interfered, and took Light, *alias* Long, into custody. The prisoner was handed over to the Chief of Police of Reading, who arrived yesterday morning in the City, and was taken back in the afternoon to Reading.

SEWING GIRLS AFTER THEIR PAY.—Three sewing girls named Jane Owens, Martha Neil and Mary Ann Fitzgerald made complaint yesterday before the Mayor against Joseph Stewart, tailor, No. 100 Rose-street. The girls alleged that Stewart owed them $12, and refused to pay them anything, on the ground that their work was "botched." Officer Van Arsdale was sent to Stewart's place to recover the money, when he was assaulted by Stewart. The officer arrested him and brought him before the Mayor, and the latter told him if he would pay the girls he would permit him to go. The knight of the thimble promised to raise the money, and went away with an indignant but woeful countenance.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Gerodett, of the Fourth Ward, noticed two suspicious looking men prowling about South-street. In a short time they broke into the grocery store of Thos. Underhill, No. 181 South-street, and soon came out, each having on his back a load of plunder. The officer forthwith arrested them, and yesterday they were taken before Justice OSBORN who locked them up. The prisoners were Irishmen, and gave their names as John Murphy and Pat. Nugent.

MORE POLICY DEALERS ARRESTED.—Four alleged policy-dealers were arrested, yesterday, by Sergeant Berney. Their names are Albert Smith, No. 72 Marion street; Michael Goodwin, No. 128 Beekman-street; Charles Decker, No. 53 Mercer-street, and Benjamin Cassidy, No. 128 Beekman-street; and Thomas Kerrigan, No. 49 Marion-street. They were taken before the Mayor and held to bail in $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

BROADWAY CYPRIANS.—The Mayor's squad, last evening, arrested a number of characterless girls in Broadway. The prisoners were taken to the nearest Station-houses. Mayor TIEMANN has given orders to clear the streets of these women whenever found noisy or otherwise disturbing the peace.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—Officer Baldwin, of the Mayor's office, on Monday arrested Reuben Perssee, a boy, 16 years of age, charged with stealing a gold watch belonging to Mr. Baldwin, of the Five Points Mission House. The accused was taken before the Mayor, and sent to the House of Refuge for six months.

BREAKING UP A GAMBLING-HOUSE.—Leonard Marshall was arrested, Monday, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 103 Bowery. He was brought before Mayor TIEMANN, and discharged on his signing a bond pledging himself to give up the business.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Mary Rigan, an Irish woman on her way to California to join her husband, complained Monday at the Mayor's office of having been swindled out of $150, at a bogus ticket office in Warren, near West-street. An officer was sent to the office and the money recovered.

A POLICE RETURN.—Wm. J. Redpath, who keeps an intelligence office at No. 347 Broadway, was compelled on Monday to return to its rightful owner, $100, which it was alleged he had obtained unjustly from a Mr. Wm. Chase, of Ohio.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 2 o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 176 William-street, occupied as a rag and paper depot by Messrs. MORIN & Co. The firemen were promptly on hand and prevented the fire from spreading beyond the basement. Messrs. MORIN & Co. lost about $200, and are uninsured. JOHN HARTER who keeps a porter house on the first floor, and HENRY SIMONTON, Exchange broker on the same floor, suffered some loss from water.

UNABLE TO EXPLAIN.—Officer JUMP, of the Twenty-first Ward, on Sunday afternoon found an Irish laborer named MARTIN MULLHALL, lying senseless in a vacant lot corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue. A serious wound was on the back of his head, but whether it was the result of a fall or violence, could not be determined, as MULLHALL was unable to give any explanation. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This ointment penetrates far below the surface, and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin it is equally reliable.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri," and the revived great pantomime of "Bonsas," are to be repeated at the favorite place of amusement to-night. The performances concluding with, for the first time, a drama called "Lesteite; or, The Wrecker's Bride," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and the celebrated Carlo Family, (seven in number,) together with the full strength of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

TRUTH IS THE SECRET OF POWER.—This solemn fact underlies the whole structure of the social system. And what is a nation's truth, but its patriotism? The "Pioneer Patriot" is repeated this afternoon and evening at BARNUM'S Museum.

[Advertisement.]

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—Large size for 50 cents.

The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW JERSEY.

SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.—Mrs. ELIZABATH HEPPE, residing in the house corner of Washington and Third-streets, Hoboken, committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking arsenic. She procured the poison herself, at a drug store near by, on Saturday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, and after retiring to her room took a heavy dose. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning one of her sons was attracted to her room by strange noises and groans of distress. Drs. ELDER and LUDWIG were immediately summoned, and they applied the usual remedies, but without avail, as she died soon after. She confessed to the physicians that she had taken the poison with the design of self-destruction, but gave no reason for the act; and there is no cause known other than some slight money difficulties. She was a widow, a native of Germany, and about 50 years of age. Coroner SAMUEL WHITNEY impanneled a jury and held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of suicide by poisoning.

ARREST OF ELMIRA BURGLARS.—Officers KELLY, of Elmira, N. Y., and CLARK, of Jersey City, on Saturday night arrested HENRY STEVENS at Newark, and on Sunday night a Mr. OUTRAM at Jersey City, both charged with being concerned in the robbery of about $3,000 worth of silks from the store of B. G. CARPENTER & Co., in Elmira, on the 4th inst. They were traced to Newark by a box of goods which they had sent by express to that place. The officers were in waiting, and when STEVENS called at the express office for the goods, he was taken into custody. OUTRAM was arrested at a boarding-house in Jersey City. In his room were found carpet-bags, containing a portion of the stolen silks, some hair-dye, and a lot of skeleton keys. Recorder BADGORN committed them to the Hudson County Jail to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. WILLIAM HOWETH, corner of Erie and South Sixth streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and the sum of $15 stolen from Mr. HOWETH'S pockets. No other property was taken. Two watches, in the same room, were undiscovered.

The residence of Dr. SANDESS, corner of Erie and South Fifth streets, was also entered, and a number of valuable articles taken. From the fact that both houses are in the same neighborhood, it is supposed that both robberies were perpetrated by the same parties. No arrests have been made.

☞ The Hudson County Court, with Judge OGDEN presiding, will resume business this morning. There is yet one small case on the criminal calendar, which will be tried first, after which the civil business will be taken up.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	100	Har. R.R.	13½
5,000	N. Y. 6s, '74	115	26	do	13
500	Virginia 6s	92	50	do	b30 13
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	250	do	s3 12¾
10,000	do	83¾	300	do	b30 12½
10,000	do	b30 84	1350	do	12½
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	79¾	62	Har. R.R. Pref	22
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	79	50	do	22½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	88	600	Reading R.R.	56½
20,000	N. Y. City Bds, '76	95	300	do	b60 57
11,000	Erie R.R. 4th M. B	75	200	do	b60 57
4,000	Erie R.R. Bds, '75	75	100	do	b30 57½
5,000	Hnd. Riv. 1st Mtg	97½	11	New-Jersey R.R.	122
5,000	Hnd Riv. 3d Mtg	60	29	Cleve. P. & A. R.R.	112
1,000	Harlem R.R. 2d Mt	75	12	Micb. Cen. R. R.	69¾
1,000	Mich. C. RR. 8 p c		100	do	70
1st M. S'k'g P. C. Bds.		99	100	do	b30 70½
11,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	86	225	do	b60 70¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	37½	797	Mic. So. & N. I. R.R.	23
500	Cle. & Tol. Div. Bds	60	100	do	23½
5,000	E. & N. E. 1st M. b.	82¾	100	do	b80 23½
97	Phenix Bank	105½	63	Mic S. & N. I. prf. S'k	42
15	Bank of Commerce	101	26	do	43
20	Metropolitan Bank	103	50	Panama Railroad	102½
35	Am. Ex. Bank	103	395	do	103
5	Imp & Trad. Bank	100	59	do	b30 103¾
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112½	250	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 96½
100	do	113	110	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	16
50	Penn. Coal Co	75	200	do	s5 16½
40	do	75¾	96	do	16⅝
150	do	75½	150	Galena & Chi. R.R.	91
400	Cnm. Coal Co	s3 21¾	50	do	90¼
860	do	s3 21	50	do	90⅝
350	do	s30 21	53	do	91
200	do	b3 21	50	do	91¼
130	Pacific M. S. Co	63	50	do	92
60	do	63½	700	Clev. & Toledo R.R.	44⅝
100	do	s30 63	222	do	44⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. RR. opg	87	700	do	b30 45
400	do	opg 86⅞	950	do	s3 45¼
120	do	opg 86⅜	300	do	b30 45¾
30	do	opg 86⅜	100	do	b15 45¾
55	do	c 86⅜	105	C. & Rock I. R. R.	79
50	do	s30 86⅜	50	do	79⅜
150	do	b60 87	100	do	s10 80
50	do	b30 86⅞	71	do	80⅜
50	do	b30 87	50	do	b60 80¾
1250	do	opg 86¾	50	do	b60 81
50	Erie Railroad	c 29⅜	100	do	b30 81
1620	do	s3 29⅜	387	do	80
100	do	b60 29⅞	50	do	b3 80¾
100	do	b30 29¾	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33½
300	do	b30 29¾	1	La C. & Mil. R.R.	s30 80½
30	do	29¾	256	do	10¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s10 23	150	do	10¾
189	do	23¾	200	do	10¾
100	do	23½	100	do	s30 10¾
111	do	23⅝	16	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	76
150	do	b30 24	500	Canton Co	b50 22
300	do	24	100	American Coal Co.	22

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84	100	Harlem R. R.	12¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	88	100	do	12¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	80	350	do	12⅞
1,000	City 5s, '68	96¾	100	do	13
8 000	Mch. C. 8 per cent. 1st mt. S. F ct. bs	99	50	Har. R. R. Pref.	21¾
5,000	do	89¾	100	Reading R. R.	58¾
25	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	63½	200	do	s30 58⅞
100	do	s30 62	600	do	b'w 59
50	do	63	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	70
50	Penn. Coal Co	76	250	do	s30 70½
150	do	76½	300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	24¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 87	150	do	24⅜
100	do	s15 86⅞	5	M. S. & N. I. R.R. prs.	45
50	do	opg 86¾	136	do	45
160	do	b60 87¼	10	Panama Railroad	103¼
100	Erie Railroad	b30 29¾	100	do	103⅜
67	do	29¾	105	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
200	do	29⅞	100	do	97⅛
50	do	s5 29⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	h3 46⅜
200	do	s3 29⅞	700	do	46¾
315	Hud. River R. R.	25	250	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	91
300	do	28	250	La C. & M.R.R.	s30 10½
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18	200	do	b10 10⅝
			300	do	10¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. add. 74¼
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 97½
$3,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add. 60⅜
$1,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 1st. M	Int. add. 15½
$1,500	California 7s	Flat. 81¼
$1,790	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858	70
$500	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	56¼
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	55½
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
$4,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 88
$5,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 90⅜
$1,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 69¾
20	shares Park Bank	95½
10	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99
15	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	98
10	shares Bank of Commerce	100⅛
10	shares Continental Bank Stock	97⅝
25	shares People's Bank	95
40	shares Ocean Bank	83½
50	shares Phenix Bank	106½
20	shares Oriental Bank	97
50	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	118
50	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	116¼
100	shares Harlem Railroad Co	12½
25	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co	10⅝
7	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	49¾
15	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	62½
23	shares East River Bank	58⅜
10	shares Artisans' Bank	80
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	101½
20	shares Hope Fire Ins. Co	91½
40	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	118½
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	117½
12	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	117
8,000	shares Aberdeen Mining Co	2¼c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The mail steamer for Europe to-morrow will carry out advices of the continued rise in Stocks and Cotton; increased ease and cheapness in money; a strong report of the condition of the Banks in the principal commercial cities, and declining rates of Exchange on England. The remittances by this opportunity go forward, for the most part, in bills bought at a reduction of ¼@½ ℔ cent. from last packet day, and the amount of Gold employed, instead of ten and a quarter millions, as by the last direct Cunarder, falls to about half a million of dollars. The rates of Exchange on London, bankers' names, 109½@109¾; on Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The non-receipt of the European mail by the *Niagara* at Boston, has interfered with the outward correspondence by the present packet.

The chief interest of the Street, to-day, is concentrated on the Stock Exchange, where the excitement to buy for the rise can be compared to nothing more closely than the panic feeling of last Fall to sell short or to be rid of Stocks altogether. At the Board, this morning, the Western Railway and Panama Shares jumped up 2@2½ ℔ cent, almost at a single bound, the additional rise being sustained through the day. New-York Central and Erie were, also, well supported at the large advance of yesterday, and this afternoon Reading, which had been quiet at about 56 ℔ cent. for a week or ten days, took an upward start and touched 60½ ℔ cent. The Pacific Mail Shares have recovered 6 ℔ cent. from the depression of last week, and the sometime-neglected Cleveland and Pittsburg Shares have advanced from $12 to $18. The Bond list, to-day, though generally steady, participated less than usual, of late, in the dealings at the Board. The rise in Galena and Chicago Shares was from 89¾ to 92½ ℔ cent.; Rock Island from 77½ to 81; Michigan Southern, preferred, from 40 to 45; Common Shares from 23 to 24; Hudson River from 22½ to 24; Michigan Central to 70 ℔ cent.; Toledo from 44⅜ to 46¾; Pennsylvania Coal to 76½, ex dividend, and Panama from 101½ to 103½, ex dividend. The general market left off firm: New-York Central 87, and Erie 29½ ℔ cent. In Illinois Centrals the dealings are not heavy, but the Shares rose to 97@97½ ℔ cent.

It was made known among the Brokers today that a member of the Stock Exchange, operating for the decline, and who had been, for some time past, considerably *short* of New-York Central shares, was unable to respond to his contracts in full, owing to the recent very rapid advance in the market. The party was quite fortunate last Fall on the same lack, and had the reputation of realizing about $150,000, the whole of which he has paid out since the reaction. The present differences against him, over and above his means, are stated to be comparatively moderate, and he proposes 50 cents on the dollar, which will no doubt be accepted by his creditors. Most of the parties who operated with him last season have since changed with the times, and become leading and thus far successful *Bulls* in the market.

The Bank statement of this morning is generally interesting as showing an increased ability at bank, without a corresponding demand for money either from the Street, for speculative objects, or from the circles of regular trade.

At the annual election of Directors for the Bank of the Republic to-day, the old Board were reelected, with the exception of Mr. JAMES W. PHILLIPS, resigned. In his place, Mr. BOORMAN JOHNSTON was substituted.

The article on the "Prospects of the Cotton Trade," which we publish, as from an old correspondent in a neighboring city, will, no doubt, attract attention, if for nothing else, for its views adverse to the future of the market. We may differ somewhat from the general conclusion of the writer, as we do widely from a portion of his figures, without meaning to detract from the claims which his intelligent course of reasoning makes upon the prudent merchant and speculator.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—FEB. 15.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,074,064	$600,141	$1,413,503
North America	1,000,000	2,478,297	675,987	1,564,137
Farm. & Mech	2,000,000	3,259,285	933,666	2,317,961
Commercial	841,400	1,239,000	233,000	551,000
Mechanics	800,000	1,347,740	353,304	777,436
N. Liberties	500,000	1,196,000	207,000	791,000
Southwark	250,000	593,347	302,698	544,128
Kensington	250,000	613,264	113,555	358,150
P. Townshp	350,000	560,504	149,699	406,660
Western	418,600	1,201 512	253,459	845,281
Man. & Mech	544.375	925,887	126,315	448,700
Commerce	250,000	588,825	181,652	432,221
Girard	1,250,000	1,384,195	266,270	588,473
Tradesmen's	150,000	439,134	114,006	344,281
Consolidation	298,570	341,434	68,667	145,549
City	441,150	586,157	122,636	241,625
Commonwealth	155,970	142,069	133,954	127,250
Totals	$11,300,065	$20,071,474	$4,823,989	$11,897,342
Aggregate circulation		$1,550,218.		

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.		
Loans	$20,359,226	$20,071,474	Dec.	$287,752
Specie	4,668,086	4,823,989	Inc.	155,704
Due from other B'ks	1,948,681	1,986,383	Inc.	37,702
Due other Banks	3,531,721	2 967,933	Dec.	563,788
Deposits	11,904,519	11,889,342	Dec.	15,177
Circulation	1,293,046	1,559,218	Inc.	266,172

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,319,112	$1,469,808	$1,877,894
Previously Reported	6,860,480	5,958,572	5,554,896
Since Jan. 1	$8,179,592	$7,418,680	$7,132,78

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of January, 1858, were $375,779
Earnings Jannary, 1857 345,518
Increase January, 1858 30,261

The January receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, this year and last, were as follows:

	1857.	1858.		
Passengers	$46,585 76	$54,678 73	Gain	$8,092 97
Freight	25,642 22	12,555 03	Loss	13,070 19
	$72,209 98	$67,232 76		$4,977 22

The Boston Money Market is working easier. The *Post*, of that city, in its Weekly Review, says:

"If there be any change in money since our last it is to yet greater abundance. In all first-class circles it is said to be *very* easy, while the bank specie continues to increase slowly, and is now considerably over $7,000,000. The general feature, tone and prices of the market exhibits no alteration. We quote 6@7 ℔ cent. as the street range for the *very best* paper. Comparatively little is done, however, outside; and within the banks, the loans run pretty high, but, of course, are altogether smaller than they might be, considering the ready means at command. There is, as yet, no disposition to force loans upon borrowers, and as nothing new is going on, there is no desire to borrow, except for present actual purposes, which call for a limited supply only. There is exceeding dullness everywhere in State street. Most people do not expect much business until next Autumn, although it is not to be doubted that a healthy, moderate trade will be done in the Spring in most branches. New-York funds have been in better demand recently, but are in tolerably fair supply. Sterling Exchange has been inactive since Wednesday on account of the withdrawal of the Collins steamer of Saturday. On Saturday the best drawn bills were sold at 9¾ to remitters. The best houses are drawing to order at 9¾@10, and are purchasing at 9⅜ and under."

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency Land Warrants this week as follows:

New-York State Currency, ⅜; New-England, ¼; East Jersey, ½; West Jersey, ⅜; Philadelphia, ¼; Interior Pennsylvania, 1½; Baltimore, ⅜; Interior Maryland, 1½; Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and New-Orleans, 1¾; South Carolina and Georgia, 3; North Carolina, 4; Virginia, 3; Illinois and Wisconsin, 3½; Tennessee, 6; Michigan, 2; Canada, 1.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 96	40	$1 02
80	88	80	91
120	80	120	83
160	88	160	91

Bank of England Notes ℔ £ $4 80@$4 85.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

We have again to notice a week of activity in the Stock Exchange, both in State and in the most speculative Railroad Shares. But while there has been but little variation in the former, the latter have been subject to the most violent fluctuations. The speculation has been most active in those shares, which, offering the widest diversity of opinion as to their basis, are more sensitive to prospective improvement, and in those which, although well based, have hitherto participated in a less degree in the advance. There is also some return towards a disposition to deal in Railroad Bonds, both in those that have a speculative value and in those which recommend themselves by a solid basis. At the close the market is considerably up, and the spirit of speculation on the increase. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have been very active, closing at a rise of ½. The following have been so in a less degree: Tennessee 6s with a decline of ½; Virginia 6s with a rise of ½, and California 7s and North Carolina 6s at well-sustained prices. City and County Bonds—There has been a moderate activity in St. Louis City and County 7s; in Brooklyn 6s and in Memphis 6s, guaranteed by Tennessee, without change in price; Milwaukee 7s, since the drawing to supply the sinking fund, have an upward tendency. Railroad Bonds—The transactions have been moderately active, and embrace a large number of those dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The various issues of the Erie Railroad, in view of the probable negotiation of the new loan, have again advanced, the First Mortgage 3, the Third Mortgage 3½, the 7s, of 1862, 7, those of 1871, 8½, and those of 1875, 12½ ℔ cent. There has also been a large rise in the Bonds of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; the advance in the latter being aided by the success in the negotiation of the loan intended to fund the floating debt. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents., and New-York Central Bonds, have varied but little. La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds have been active, and have fallen 5 ℔ cent. on the publication of the annual report. We notice large sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi Second Mortgage 10 ℔ cents. at from 67½ @70. They are held for an advance

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2002 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Lecompton Majority of the Kansas Committee to receive Testimony.

A Lecompton Meeting to be called in New-York.

The Maryland Contested Seat—The Effective Force of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Kansas Committee of Investigation met again to-night. Every proposition for the reception of testimony outside the official record was voted down—thus perpetuating the concealment and consequences of every fraud perpetrated under the forms of law, no matter how base. A call was adopted for documentary testimony from the Executive Departments, and then the Committee adjourned for a week.

Messrs. SEATING, COMING and CLARK, say that they will insist upon a thorough investigation. If they maintain this pledge there is no doubt of the ability of the House to appoint a Committee by ballot which will sift the subject thoroughly. It was a knowledge of this, and a desire for time to get absentees here, that induces the Lecompton majority of the Committee to refrain from insisting upon making a report to-morrow.

The Administration have issued orders to their officials at New-York to immediately get up a Lecompton meeting, and manufacture public sentiment in favor of the scheme, to stiffen the back-bones of the New-York recreants. General WARD wishes it understood, however, that he supports Lecompton *con amore*.

I understand, in view of the action of the House, to-day, that the contestant of WINTER DAVIS' seat is likely to abandon the case, as the time in which he can take testimony has about expired.

The House Committee of Investigation relative to the conduct of the late and present Doorkeepers, are frittering away the time in calling witnesses who know nothing, and by some strange accident overlooking those who could prove important facts beyond question. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The majority of the Senate's Committee on Territories have completed an elaborate report. The bill which accompanies it is similar to those heretofore presented on such occasions, and admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The House Kansas Committee met to-night. Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution summoning Messrs. WALKER, CALHOUN, STANTON, and HENDERSON for examination, and requiring them to bring all the documents in their possession bearing upon the subject matter of investigation. To this it was objected that the official documents being obtained from the Executive Department, oral testimony might not be necessary. This resolution, together with four or five others looking to the examination of all matters covered by the resolution under which the Committee was appointed was tabled by a vote of eight against seven. A resolution of Mr. ADRAIN instructing the Chairman of the Committee to procure from the State Department the census and registry of votes taken in Kansas, with an amendment by Mr. STEPHENS, "in accordance with law," was passed. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next, in order in the meantime to procure the documents called for.

Captain GARDNER has been appointed to the command of the steamship *Colorado*, now fitting out at Norfolk as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron.

Commodore JONES is lying dangerously ill near Washington.

An official statement shows that the effective force of the Navy embraces sixty-two vessels, of all kinds.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-- ---First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a resolution calling on the President for further information in reference to the case of PHILO S. SHELTON and Avis Island. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in opposition to the admission of any more slave States into Union, and against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution presented yesterday relating to the protectorate of Central America and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. WILSON thought it was an extraordinary proposition, and calculated to foster a spirit of fillibusterism, and disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. HOUSTON stated it was not a proposition to extend our dominions, but simply to benefit our neighbors. He was opposed to fillibusterism, but thought the subject worthy of consideration, especially as other powers have designs on Central America.

Mr. MASON objected to the reference because the Central American States would justly regard such a reference as an indignity. Although weak, they were sovereign independent States, with whom we have treaties, and therefore should be regarded as political equals. He doubted the policy of establishing a protectorate anywhere.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that: "*Whereas*, a state of colonial dependence is not calculated to illustrate the theory and practice of popular sovereignty and perfect freedom; therefore, the Committee on Foreign Relations are also instructed to inquire with regard to Canada and other British possessions on the American Continent."

Mr. TOOMBS advocated the resolution. He said that the time for action was not distant, and it had better be considered now.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

The Army bill was then taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, submitted a substitute—which Mr. WILSON accepted, instead of his own amendment—providing for four thousand volunteers, to serve only during the present troubles. Mr. JOHNSON said that he offered the amendment because he believed that it reflected the views of the Administration. The bill which was reported by the Military Committee did not represent the wishes of the Administration, which had not asked for a permanent increase to the Standing Army. He argued the importance of the reduction of Government expenses. Congress holds the purse-strings, and the dominant party are held responsible for the expenditures. He referred to the subject of polygamy in Utah, but said there was more practical polygamy in New-York City than at Salt Lake,—the difference being that it was tolerated in the latter place by religious belief, but exists in the former in violation of law and the moral sense of the community.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the fourth section of the original bill, which proposes to change the method of promotions.

Messrs. SEWARD and WILSON favored, and Messrs. POOR and IVERSON opposed the motion.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The House has passed a resolution in the Maryland contested election case, declaring it inexpedient to grant the prayer of Mr. BROOKS for a Special Committee to take testimony in the case.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ATKINS made a speech favoring the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. LOVEJOY argued that the conflict is not between the North and the South, but between Freedom and Slavery, and between the principles of liberty and despotism. He said the President and the Jesuit Chief Justice are endeavoring to nationalize Slavery, and are calling the Democracy to the temple of this demon-worship, and the foul and impious averment that certain human beings are property. It was rank and foul treason against God and his anointed.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned

The Indiana Contested Seats—The Administration and Mexican and Central American Affairs—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

Congress was not prolific of interest to-day. In the Senate, after further discussion, it was decided to give the Indiana Senators ninety days in which to take the immaterial testimony which they ask to have. In other words, they have been voted into their seats until after the Kansas question shall be disposed of,—for their votes can not be spared with safety when that crisis arrives. The end will probably show that this indulgence is but the prelude to the political ruin of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH. When the final question is taken upon their title to seats in the Senate, they are sure to be ousted, and so sent back to the Legislature of Indiana for reindorsement. Their votes upon the Kansas question once secured, they will assuredly find no further support from the great body of Southern Senators; and no sane man can doubt that their votes in support of the Lecompton fraud, and in provocation of the direful consequences which must flow from that measure, will close their political career, at least so far as its future depends upon the suffrages of the Indiana Democracy.

In the course of debate in the House to-day, upon the Baltimore contested election case, Mr. HATCH, of the Buffalo District, pitched into the "Know Nothings" and handled them without gloves. His remarks created a good deal of excitement among the South Americans, some of whom will assuredly be after him with "sharp sticks" ere long. While the gentleman from Buffalo has afforded his numerous German constituents some welcome matter in this speech, it is sincerely to be regretted that he so illogically represents his District in another question of paramount importance. He has thunderbolts for the violence and fraud by which Know-Nothingism in Baltimore pieces a single Anti-Democrat in the House of Representatives,—but rushes in had taste to aid in the consummation of a long series of outrage, and violence and fraud in Kansas, by which an entire State is sought to be subjected to the tyranny of a small minority, at the bidding of the Slave power of the South. There is an inconsistency in his position which sadly needs explanation.

It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN'S eyes have been directed towards Mexico frequently since his inauguration,—for one of the points in his foreign policy, as originally marked out by him, is a settlement of the long-standing claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, the acquisition of another slice of territory, and the arrangement of a commercial treaty which shall open to the United States a very profitable trade with our sister Republic. It was hoped that COMONFORT would be able to sustain himself at the head of affairs,—and that *through* him, one or all of these objects would be obtained. His overthrow, therefore, is looked upon by the Administration as a misfortune. COMONFORT had the courage to make the State superior to the Church in matters of civil government, and if he had manifested a little more boldness and energy at the crisis to which he lately succumbed, it was probably in his power to have obtained from the United States such aid as would have established his Government firmly. To the pernicious, proscriptive, narrow-minded policy of the Church in Mexico is to be attributed much of her decay. With that policy controlling her destinies, and shutting up the enterprise of her people, as it were, within a shell, it was impossible that she should develop her own resources, or attract the sympathy, aid, and coöperation of sister nations. The Church bound her hand and foot, and then fed itself on the life-blood of national prosperity, while cutting it off from all adequate sources of replenishment. COMONFORT saw this, and applied the remedy, but unfortunately did not persist long enough and decisively enough to reap the full reward of his policy.

The late President of Mexico is now in New-Orleans,—and it is supposed that he will visit Washington soon, to give Mr. BUCHANAN a full statement of the condition of affairs in the country from which he fled, and, perhaps, to ascertain what external aid he can reply upon in an effort for his restoration to power. Mr. BUCHANAN sympathizes fully with COMONFORT, because he knows that he is well disposed towards the United States, and that we could treat with him advantageously, if he was firmly seated in the Presidential Chair. It is difficult to see, however, in what way the United States can now render him any substantial aid. Were he actual President of Mexico, we might possibly be induced to give him a few millions in return for a suitable treaty,—but how we are to help a deposed Dictator is quite another affair. It has been suggested that if SANTA ANNA should return to Mexico, and he placed at the head of the Government under the Protectorate of Spain, the United States would not assent. I do not see, however, that we could object in any effectual way, however distasteful to us such an arrangement might be. Possibly the people of the United States would sustain our Government in an appeal to arms for the purpose of applying the Monroe doctrine to the case,—but that is very doubtful. This entire subject is worthy of consideration,—for whenever the Kansas question is disposed of, it is not at all improbable that Mexican and Central American affairs will next engage public attention.

The near approach of Lent has crowed the balls, parties and receptions thick and fast upon each other during the last few days. Last evening was appropriated to no less than five of these social entertainments, each replete with festivity, fun and frolic. The grand hall, at the *National Hotel*, was the crowning event of the season, surpassing even the similar entertainment given a fortnight ago at the same establishment. The magnificent parlors and grand dining saloon of this favorite house were thronged by a company of nearly seven hundred persons—the *élite* of Washington society at this gay and brilliant season. If I did not stand in awe of sundry bright eyes and pouting lips, I might essay an enumeration of the fair ladies who honored the occasion with their smiles. But my battery of compliments is all too light to do justice to more than a tithe of those whose beauty, or more endearing charms of mind and heart would entitle them to "favorable mention." I would like to record the royal elegance with which the wife of an eloquent Kentucky statesman drew around her, as always, a circle of admirers, held by the magic of intellect, no less than of grace. I should say something of a Maryland mother, whose charming daughters look scarcely more youthful:—of the queenly wife of a New-England Senator and his noble-hearted, dark-eyed daughter; of the majestic wife of a retired Naval office, who is seeking justice with a persistency worthy of success; of the vivacious and bewitching wife of one who presides over the distribution of Uncle Samuel's broad acres, and of a brilliant gem from your Fifth-avenue, whose flashing diamonds—bright and beautiful though they be—are less to be admired than the personal and intellectual charms which, for her country's sake, it is hoped, may soon grace a foreign Court, by the side of her accomplished lord. But if I should devote a column to all these, the list would scarcely be begun,—and so in despair I abandon the delightful task.

In dancing I am not *au fait*; but *I do* know that for several long (no—unaccountably *short*) hours, everybody was deliciously and joyously mixed up with everybody else in the graceful mysteries of *Les Lanciers*, *Polkas*, *Redowas* and *Quadrilles*, stepping, turning, marching and tripping to the strains of merry music, until the band sounded the welcome signal for supper. At this summons the company marched into an adjoining saloon, where the tables were spread with an elegant and bountiful repast, as creditable to the *cuisine* of the venerable National, as it was grateful and refreshing to the pleasure-wearied guests. Supper over, all returned to the dancing saloon, where the giddy whirl was resumed and kept up with spirit until nearly 4 o'clock. In the name of the ladies of the National, permit me to thank its liberal proprietors for an entertainment which will long be the theme of conversation with those who participated in its gayeties, as it well deserves to be.

Your correspondent has patiently submitted to several end sundry pokes in the ribs, during the last day or two, visited upon him by good-natured friends who manifested a good deal of anxiety to know how he came to describe and moralize upon an execution which never came off. Upon inquiring the point of the joke, I learned at last that the Alexandria *Sentinel* had accused the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES of having published a "fancy sketch" story about the execution of a negro woman at Alexandrie, who has been condemned to death for the murder of her mistress, but whose day of execution has not yet arrived. The joke would be a remarkably good one, it must be confessed, if the premises were well taken; but it is scarcely necessary for me to inform your readers that I have never written or published a word on any such subject. If the story ever appeared in the TIMES, at all,—and I do not recollect to have ever seen it before,—it must have been credited to some other journal. Will the *Sentinel* man please to retract, on penalty of an action for the damage to my ribs and reputation consequent upon his scandal? S.

Effects of the Gale.

AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER SUNK—A MAN FOUND DEAD IN THE RIGGING—THE REST OF THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A schooner was discovered this morning sunk about half a mile from the beach off Long Branch. One dead body was discovered in the rigging, and was taken off by Captain JOSEPH H. WEST with a wrecking boat. The rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The name of the schooner is unknown. She has a new mainsail and two large Burten purchases ready rigged, and looks like a wrecking schooner Her masts are about half ont of water.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CHARLES COLGATE—CREW SAVED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of corn, went ashore at Squan Beach last night at 12 o'clock. She has five feet of water in her hold and is filling fast. All hands are saved.

THE BARK MUSKINGUM ASHORE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The bark *Muskingum*, of Warren, R. I., MARTIN, from Matanzas for Providence, with a cargo of molasses, when coming into West Bay on Monday night, went ashore near Beaver Tail Light, where she remains. She lies in a rocky place. Her cargo is fully insured in Cuba.

The Steamer Magnolia Blown Up—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Magnolia*, boond to Fayetteville, exploded at Whitehall to-day, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. A few of the bodies have been recovered.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in No. 44 Union-street, which was nearly destroyed, together with Nos. 40 and 46, and also a small building in the rear, fronting on Friend-street.

A fire earlier in the evening destroyed No. 137 Hanover-street, corner of Union.

Among the occupants of the buildings burned, were WM. A. BARNES, hardware merchant; CHAMBERLAIN & Co., stoves; WILLIAMS & MORANDE, sheet-iron works; JOHN C. AMONT, and C. MCKELLAR.

The amount of the loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

FIRE AT ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

BURROW'S dry goods store, CARDNES' leather store, JACKSON'S jewelry store and two saloons in Odd Fellows' Hall were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy, and only partially insured.

FIRES AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire here last night destroyed the Western Public School Building. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Another fire destroyed a large stable valued at $700; no insurance.

Both fires are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire broke out in Water-street in this place at 2 o'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued twelve stores were destroyed.

Death of Capt. James G. Farrar.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The body of Capt. JAMES G. FARRAR, of the bark *Cheshire*, of Damariscotta, has been found in the dock. He had been in the company of a friend the night preceding and it is supposed fell accidentally from the wharf. The flags of the shipping in the port were placed at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

B. F. Butler and the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, a Director of the Middlesex Mills Corporation, has gone to Washington on business connected with the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

The Bay State Mills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills corporation to-day, representing claims of over $600,000, the following gentlemen were appointed receivers: WM. APPLETON, J. B. CROWNINSHIELD and ISAAEL WHITNEY.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

No. 67.—The People's Ferry Company of Boston *vs.* Jas. Beers and David Warner, etc. Argued for the appellees and submitted on printed argument for the appellants.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S Line, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a young man named MARTIN HOYT, entered the grocery store of CLAUS DAODOR, corner of William and Frankfort streets, and complained of being unwell. He was well known in the neighborhood, and after seating himself by the stove the clerk of the establishment asked him if it would not be better for him to go home and obtain some sleep instead of remaining where he was. He replied, "I have no home, but had a good sleep at the Globe Hotel last night." It soon became manifest that he was failing rapidly, and Mr. DRODER, becoming alarmed, sent for an officer of the Second Ward, when a carriage was procured and the unfortunate young man was immediately conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. He died in a few minutes after his arrival, although everything was done to alleviate his sufferings. Consumption it is supposed was the cause of his decease. Young MARTIN was an American by birth, and about twenty-three years of age. He has relatives in this City who are as yet unacquainted with his death. The Coronor was notified and will hold an inquest to-day at the Hospital.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ELECTION HOMICIDE—THREE POLICEMEN HELD TO BAIL IN $3,000 EACH.—The examination before Justice CONNOLLY in the case of Officers OSCAR VAN TASSELL, WM. L. MILLER, and PETER DUFFY, charged with the homicide of PATRICK VAUGON, at a disturbance on the morning of the last Charter election at the Eight Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, was concluded a few days since. The Justice yesterday rendered the following decision, holding the accused to bail in the sum of $3,000, each to answer at the Court of Sessions.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Legislation to Prevent the Abuse of Injunctions and Appeals for Delay—More City Railroads—Removal of the Capital—The Brooklyn Ferries—Police Court Clerks—The Nomination of Auditor Thrown Over, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the House, to-day, there was an extra amount of work marked out, but not much accomplished. The most important matter presented was the report of the Select Committee appointed by the last House to inquire into the causes of the delay which arises in our Courts, and to devise a remedy for the evil. The Committee, through its chairman, Hon. JAMES S. SLUTTER, has presented an able report, which culminates in the presentation of two bills. The first is

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No Court or Judge has jurisdiction to restrain either by provisional remedy or by judgment:

1. The execution of an act of the Legislature, or the performance of any duty imposed by such act; or
2. The exercise of any public office; or
3. Any act not affecting property.

SEC. 2. The provisional remedy of injunction can be granted only by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof.

SEC. 3. The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, in each judicial district is alone authorized to grant the provisional remedy of injunction, without notice to the party enjoined.

SEC. 4. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, it can only be granted upon an order to show cause, within a specified period, not longer than five days from the service of the injunction, and if the motion upon such order be not made and decided within two days from the time thus fixed for showing cause, the injunction shall thenceforth, after the expiration of such two days, be deemed discharged.

SEC. 5. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, the undertaking executed thereupon must be filed with the Clerk, and a copy thereof served with the injunction, and if the party enjoined shall cause an undertaking to be executed on his part, and filed with the Clerk, in the same sum and with as many sureties as there were upon the undertaking of which a copy is thus served, to the effect that the party enjoined will pay all damages which the party obtaining the injunction shall suffer by the act enjoined, the injunction shall be deemed thenceforth discharged.

SEC. 6. A motion to discharge or modify an injunction and an appeal from an order granting or continuing an injunction shall have precedence over any other motion then ready to be made.

SEC. 7. Any person upon whom an injunction is served, may, without coöperation with any other person, move to vacate or modify it, so far as it affects himself.

The second remedy proposed by the Committee is embodied in the following

ACT TO PREVENT APPEALS FOR DELAY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a case is reached upon the calendar of any Circuit, or of any General or Special Term of the Supreme Court, or the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, and is postponed by consent, or on the motion of either party, the Court shall require, as a condition of the postponement, that one of the parties shall pay to the clerk ten dollars for the use of the county.

SEC. 2. The Court of Appeals shall have power, upon affirming a judgment for a sum of money to impose upon the appelant in addition to the judgment interest and costs, the payment of a certain sum, as damages for the delay, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of such judgment.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court, Superior Court of the City of New-York, and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, may, by order made at a General Term, provide for the employment of a stenographer at the trial of issues of fact, to report the testimony and decisions of the Court, and for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof, may require each party to such trial to pay a sum not exceeding $10. [redacted]

SEC. 4. The Court, in which any action shall be pending, shall have power, at any time after the same shall have been twice regularly reached on the Calendar for trial, and passed without leave of the Court, to make an order dismissing the action from the Court.

These are exceedingly important propositions, and such as should, and, doubtless, will, attract the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

I am sorry the Committee did not deem it within their power to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts in volunteering to give decisions and opinions in advance of the presentation of a case. But I am glad to know that the gentlemen of the Bench who assumed to make laws for an emergency are, nevertheless likely to receive attention from the legitimate law-making power of the State.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

Mr. WINNE this morning gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, parallel and adjacent to Broadway. This is, I presume, the project of which legal notice was given in the advertising columns of the New-York papers last Fall. It contemplates, I believe, a route that will put a stop to any further agitation of the scheme for running a road through Broadway, as it follows Church and Mercer streets.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. HANFORD in the House, gives notice of a bill to remove the capital to New-York City, and Mr. CASE gives notice of a bill to take it west as far as Syracuse. In the Senate Mr. SCHELL gives notice of a purpose to locate the machinery of the State government at New-York. Between these rival propositions it may look as though one stone of the capitol was not to be left standing on another, but there is not, I guess, any immediate likehood that we shall leave Albany.

MERE COMPULSION AND LESS TEMPERANCE.

Notices have been given of two or three bills to amend the license law, and of two or three more looking to the reënactment of prohibition. All of these bills are, I believe, drawn upon the theory that temperance is to be enforced through the power of legal enactments, instead of won by the force of moral suasion.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANIES

Are to be investigated by the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation. They were this morning authorized to send for persons and papers. I understand the Committee has arranged to hold meetings at the Executive Chamber on the afternoons of the 23d to hear the Union Ferry Company; on the 24th to hear the Astoria; on the 25th to hear the Houston-street Company; on the 26th to hear the Peck-slip Company.

These monopolies are likely to have active business before the session closes. Last year there was something like a hundred thousand citizens petitioned to have them looked after, but their prayers were not granted, owing to the efforts of a friend they then had at Court in the representative in the Senate from Kings, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS IN POLICE COURTS.

Mr. DENNARY, in the Senate, gave notice of a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks in the Police Courts. The first section gives to the Police Justices of New-York the right to appoint clerks of their Courts; they hold their offices during the term of that Justice who makes the appointment; they may be removed for cause, by the Board of Supervisors; the salaries of the clerks to be such sum as the Board of Supervisors may deem proper.

The remaining sections relate to the taking of recognizances, and such details, and were probably put in to cover up the cat in the first section, which takes the appointment of the clerks from the Police Commissioners and gives it to the Police Justices.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Watertown and Rome Railroad Company makes the following report of the value of its property as assessed under the laws of 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Jefferson County	$327.275	$295,070
Oswego County	105.646	104,937
Oneida County	196,000	162,551
Totals	$628,921	$562,558

Difference in favor of the Company under the present law, $66,363.

This is a better showing for the people than that made by the Third-avenue Railroad Company. A gentleman connecting with the Watertown and Rome Company originated the assessment law of last Winter, but it does not appear to have conferred that benefit which was anticipated upon his Company. This is not the first time an inventor has originated for the benefit of others—or that one has beat the hush, while another has caught the birds.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL.

The General Railroad law, passed in accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, appears to be as defective as the Code. It wants patching in every direction. The last flaw discovered, is to be mended by a section requiring that all mortgages given by a Railroad Company shall be recorded in those offices wherein deeds of real estate are required to be recorded, in the several counties through which the road runs, and shall have the same effect as a like record of mortgage would have upon real estate.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

Of to-day was protracted through two hours. Governor KING sent up for confirmation as Auditor, in place of Mr. BENTON, the name of General E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse.

There was a protracted discussion on the reference of this nomination, and the amount of maneuvering usual where parties are so evenly balanced as they are in the Senate. After a general skirmish all round, the nomination was finally referred to the Canal Committee, consisting of Messrs. SCOW, LOVELAND and MATHER. To these were added Messrs. NOXON and WHEELER. Messrs. LOVELAND and NOXON are Republicans; Mr. MATHER is a Democrat; Mr. WHEELER is an American, and Mr. SCOW an—Independent. The Committee were instructed to report on the *fifth day* of next July!

Those who voted for this reference and instruction were 13 Democrats, the two Americans, and Mr. STORM, Independent. The 14 Republicans present voted for a more immediate action. Mr. SMITH, Democrat, and Mr. LOVELAND, Republican, had paired off.

If the Senate adheres to this action, the nomination is tied up for the remainder of this session, as the Governor cannot withdraw his nominee after such a reference and instruction to a Committee, without permission from the Senate. "Anybody can lead a horse to the water," &c. This is the fourth nag his Excellency has taken to the Senate fountain. Who is the next customer? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day extended till nearly 3 o'clock. It is understood that a nomination in place of Mr. BENTON for Auditor was sent in by the Governor. The Senate was quite full, Messrs. SCOW and WILLIAMS, although sick, attending during the session. The motion being made, as usual, to refer the nomination to a Committee of the Senators from the Judicial District to which the nominee belongs, an amendment was proposed, fixing the time for the reception of their report on the 5th of July. A hard struggle took place, but eventually *the amendment was carried*, thus throwing out the nomination for this session.

Mr. SCOW is understood to have voted with the Americans and Democrats in favor of the amendment.

A motion was then made to reconsider, and was defeated, thus preventing any subsequent action.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, against abolishing the City Court of Brooklyn.

Also, to release the Central Park Commissioners from the payment of interest on the Arsenal purchase money.

By Mr. SLOAN, to shorten the term of office of certain Brooklyn City officials.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, favorably, relative to the fisheries of New-Utrecht and Gravesend.

By Mr. HALSTED, relative to the better protection of the remains of the dead.

MOTIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to remove the State Capital to New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, relative to the appointment of Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to principals and factors or agents.

The Senate passed the bill relative to the Wallabout Burial Ground law, and then went into executive session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Duryea, McKeown, Dyckman, M. Miller and Adams, a Committee to present the gold medal to Commander HARTSTEIN.

Amongst the petitions presented was one to compel the paymant of laborers' wages in coin or State bills.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To create a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Requiring returns of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks.

To incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Ferry Company.

By Mr. WEIR, to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill—(accompanied by a written report.)

Mr. MCNETT reported favorably a bill to allow the Harlem Railroad Company to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The bill was referred back on motion of Mr. EWEN.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation received power to send for persons and papers relative to the New-York Ferries.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported against legalizing the acts of the New-York Supervisors in payment of the bills for refreshments for the Board of Canvassers.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HANFORD, to remove the State Capital to New-York.

By Mr. WINNE, for the construction of parallel railroads on Broadway and parallel streets.

By Mr. LYNCH, to repeal the Act to Promote Medical Science.

By Mr. ENOS, to amend the New-York Firemen's Charter.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Inventors' Aid Association of New-York; also, to regulate steamboats, piers and slips.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to suppress intemperance and legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to create the office of Registrar of Deeds in Westchester County.

By Mr. MCKROWN, to provide for the payment of the traveling expenses of the Regent of the University.

By Mr. BLISS, to abolish the office of Regent.

By Mr. DELANEY, to abolish the Office of Complaint Clerk in New-York.

By Mr. BACHELLER, to appropriate 5,000 acres of State unimproved land for the purpose of reaming and domesticating the American elk.

By Mr. CASE, to remove the State Capital to Syracuse.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to establish a Railroad Clearing-house in New-York.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a resolution to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber to Hon. F. P. STANTON, on Friday evening next. He took occasion to repudiate the idea that he had any intention to test any man's political sentiments, and that he asked it merely as an act of courtesy.

Mr. DAYTON declared that he had signed the letter as an act of courtesy, and because he was willing that the advocates of Mr. STANTON'S policy should be heard, for he had full confidence in its weakness.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. SEELEY, for the repeal of the acts to regulate stage routes.

Frightful Accident in Dauphin County, Pa.—Four Persons Killed and one Injured.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday Evening.

We regret to announce one of the most painful accidents that has ever occurred in Dauphin County. It appears that the large furnace, called "Union Deposit Furnace," situated in South Hanover township, some two miles from Hummelstown, was in full blast and working satisfactorily until within a few days past, when something interfered with its operations.

In order to ascertain what was wrong, the workmen engaged in the work of cleaning the lower portion of the Furnace out; but whilst they were so engaged, the hot metal came running out in torrents, so unexpectedly, that five persons were literally showered over with the liquid fire, immediately setting their clothing on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water tub; but this proved all unavailing—they were so dreadfully burned that no human help could save them.

JOHN RALER, DAVID LANDIS, W. MUSSAY and a man called DUTCH JOHN, have since died from their wounds, and were buried yesterday, whilst MOSES WOLF, another of the injured, can hardly survive his injuries.

It appears that the furnace must have been choked up at the top, and whilst the men were engaged opening it below, the hot metal fell from the top of the stack into the hearth, raining down upon the workmen so suddenly that it was impossible to save them. The burning fluid also came very near setting the whole works on fire. The deceased leave large families to mourn their sudden and early loss.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE IMPENDING ASSAULT ON CANTON.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

Entente Cordiale Between England and France.

Neutrality of the American Representative.

EXPOSITION OF HIS PLANS AND POLICY.

GOVERNOR YEH DECLINES AN INTERVIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH, HONG KONG, China, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

It seems probable that public curiosity, which has for a long time past been impatiently expecting the recommencement of hostilities against Canton, is soon to be gratified. The next mail will doubtless carry the news of the attack, and probably of the capture of that great city. This point being settled, public rumor is busily engaged in deciding what shall be done by the diplomatists. I do not know whether the same pleasing variety of information, in regard to the movements of these gentlemen, which exists here, will find its way to the United States; if so, a statement of affairs in and about Hong Kong—as they are *in fact* and not in rumor, will be the more acceptable.

Lord ELGIN, on behalf of Great Britain, and Baron GROS, on behalf of France, have been for some months in China. As these two nations are to coöperate actively in hostilities against the Chinese, there must be, of course, a more complete and intimate understanding between their Plenipotentiaries than between any others. Two or three days ago, the French declared a blockade of the Canton River, but, as this was done some months ago by the British, the act can hardly be regarded as important. It is understood that Baron GROS thought it desirable to put himself in this attitude of hostility, and to express in this manner the French sympathy and alliance with England, before communicating with Governor YEH, preparatory to the attack upon Canton.

The arrival of Hon. WM. B. REED, the American Minister, more than a month ago, has been already announced. Count PONTIATINE, the Russian Ambassador, was the last to arrive. He is here in the war-steamer *America*, unsupported by any other naval force.

Between all the Plenipotentiaries there are the most friendly and agreeable private relations. But, except in the case of the English and French, there has been no concerted action. Rumors of a Conference at Macao, "held by request of the American Minister, upon neutral territory," at which measures of greater or less importance were determined upon, are incorrect. Mr. REED, it is true, ran over to Macao in the *Portsmouth*, on business, but *not* by appointment with the other diplomatists, and, although, before he left Macao, the other gentlemen had arrived there, there was no official conference, and there were no concerted measures whatever determined upon. The Minister of each nation doubtless keeps a bright look-out upon the movements of all the others—a natural result of which mutual vigilance is, that they are no further separated than they can help—and it is not impossible that the presence of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS in Macao may have been partly owing to the fact that Mr. REED and Count PONTIATINE were there previously. This, however, is conjecture; but that there was no "conference" *is fact*.

From the fact that Dr. PARKER, our late Commissioner to China, was supposed to be favorable to our coöperation with Great Britain,—and from the fact that the insult to our flag, a year ago, rendered necessary the action of the "Barrier forts,"—the hopes of many Englishmen and of not a few Americans in China were that Mr. REED would act in entire harmony with the English, and that our forces here would unite with theirs before Canton. His steady avoidance of measures of that kind has provoked considerable disappointment among the people of Hong Kong,—a feeling which is expressed in tha repeated and somewhat wrathful articles of one or two snappish little newspapers with which the Colony is blessed. It is understood that, at his first interviews with Mr. REED, Lord ELGIN was strongly disposed to insist on American coöperation, but that he was met by a constant refusal. A correspondence of a perfectly courteous, but of a very decided character, on both sides, is known to have passed between these gentlemen—but it has not yet transpired.

One of Mr. REED'S first acts, after arriving in China, was to write to YEH, the Governor of Canton, announcing his arrival, requesting an interview, and suggesting that the time had come when a renewal and revision of our treaty with China had become necessary. After waiting for some time for a reply, he wrote again in a manner decidedly more peremptory. Before this second letter could have reached Governor YEH, there came a reply to the first. The letter was courteous enough, but not altogther satisfactory. YEH declines to meet our Commissioner, on the ground that he has no place for the meeting, as the British, in their last year's bombardment of Canton, destroyed the public buildings,—which is a sufficiently valid excuse certainly,—for the readers of the TIMES will not

Alluded to as felt by some is regard to Mr. REED's course in China, he is regarded with feelings of the greatest respect and confidence, not only by his own countrymen, but by foreigners of whatever nation. For some time after the arrival of the *Minnesota* the harbor was in a constant roar with salutatory gunpowder, and apart from these and similar public demonstrations, which were unusually abundant, the more private courtesies and kindnesses which he has received must be considered as expressive of more than merely formal respect to a representative of Government.

G. B. B.

From Another Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, Hong Kong, China, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Nothing new or definite from the river up to this date. The Hong Kong press and people are kept in ignorance, as much as possible, of Admiral Seymour's doings and intentions, he having issued an order to the effect that no one connected with the British service shall be allowed to remain on board of Her Majesty's vessels. An exception is, however, made in favor of the London *Times* correspondent and the artist of the *Illustrated News*, both of whom, I believe, are allowed quarters on the Admiral's flag-ship. A surveillance is also kept on the correspondence between the squadron and this place, the object of which is to prevent a knowledge of the intended operations of the British and French forces from reaching the Chinese. This exclusion of the Hong Kong press—their not being allowed to participate in a prior knowledge of the Admiral's doings—has caused a huge growling among the *attachés* thereof. That the London *Times* and *Illustrated News* should be permitted to control the putty market is an outrage "which the hancient 'ouse of Hengland" will not submit to, or if it will submit to it, will have at least the pleasure of growling at such exclusiveness. I am only able at this date to reiterate the opinion of the editor of the *Friend of China*—who is as well informed on war matters as any one in the Colony—"that active operations will commence soon." I am permitted to see an occasional *stray missive* from the British squadron, and am thereby kept informed in part of operations in the vicinity of Canton. The real cause of the delay of the attack on Canton is known only to Lord ELGIN, Admiral SEYMOUR and Governor BOWRING. It is not believed here, that there is any negotiations going on between the belligerents, and on part of the British there certainly is no wish in favor of anything of the kind. The cry here is like unto the Irishman's at Donnybrook: "It's half-past nine o'clock at Donnybrook Fair and a divil a bit of a fight yit; will some man plase tramp on the coat of me tail?" On the other hand, there is no abatement of the war feeling on the part of the Chinese. As an evidence of this we see that placards—apparently official—have been posted up on the walls at Amoy, threatening destruction to foreigners in case Canton is destroyed. The rumor of a rising of the Chinese at the Free Ports in the event of the capture and destruction of their favorite city, has caused the greatest alarm amongst foreigners here, and such a rising, I am sorry to say, is not at all improbable. Should such an affair take place, American life and property would be sacrificed most fearfully, for the whole United States East India squadron is, and has been lying here for the past few weeks, just the place where it is least needed. The smallness of our squadron, consisting of two frigates and one sloop-of-war, and its unfitness for operation in Chinese seas on account of the great draft of water of two of our vessels, there being but one of the five Free Ports that our frigates can enter without difficulty, would, in case of any anch contingency, limit very much our defansive operations. When will our Government learn to supply this station with steamers of light draft? The United States squadron has been decreased by the departure for home of the United States ship *Levant*, which vessel left this port on the 7th of this month.

The British army has met with a loss, in the death on the 1st of this month of Lieutenant-Colonel LUGARD, commanding Royal Engineers in China. I regret to have to record the death, on the 13th, of JAMES A. GATES, gunner in the United States Navy, and attached at the time of his death to the United States ship *Portsmouth*. Mr. GATES' loss will be severely felt on his ship, as he was a most efficient officer and an estimable man. His residence was Washington, D. C. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. His merits as an officer and a man were testified to this day by a large attendance of the officers and men of the United States Squadron at his funeral, who also did not fail during the weary days of his illness and the struggles of his dying hour to show unto him every kindness, and to smooth his pathway to the tomb. Poor GATES! after life's fitful fever, and a short sojourn in this weary, weary land, you sleep well. Peace to your memory, and peace be with those who were near and dear to you.

DEC. 15.—The mail having been delayed one day, to allow Admiral SEYMOUR to finish his dispatches, I have another day's grace, and am enabled to give you additional and important news.

From a high editorial source—a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many favors—I learn that the restriction put upon the press here—in affording facilities for acquiring information as to the Admiral's operations—does not extend to all of the Hong Kong editorial corps, and only will be put in force against a select few, who have thought proper to abuse the Admiral's kindness. I have, indeed, been shown a letter from a *very* high official source in which the assurance is given that every favor possible will be accorded a portion of the Hong Kong press.

The following communication, directed to Lord ELGIN, and dated Macao Roads, Dec. 10, 1857, has come to hand:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a copy of the notification of the blockade of the Canton River by the naval forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, which are placed under my orders; which blockade I declare established from the 12th of the current month. I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Ministre, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant, the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Division of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

(Signed,) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc.

The following is the French Admiral's proclamation:

NAVAL DIVISION OF INDOO CHINA,
CABINET OF THE ADMIRAL,
FRIGATE NEMESIS, Dec. 10, 1857.

I, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in the China and Indian Seas:

After coming to an understanding with the High Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty on the pending difficulties between the Government of France and that of China on the means of terminating them on the resolution of the Govarnments of France and England, to proceed by common action for the reparations which are due to them, and in virtue of the powers appertaining to me as Commander-in-Chief:

DECLARE:

From the twelfth of the current month, the river and port of Canton and their outlets will be held in a state of effective blockade by the Naval Forces placed under my command, acting in concert with the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty. Any vessel attempting to violate the blockade will be proceeded against according to international law and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

(Signed,) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

The French fleet are now at the Bogue, the English mainly near Canton. Rumors are current here that negotiations are going on between Lord ELGIN and the Chinese authorities at Canton. I have the highest authority for saying, "That there will be no negotiating until after the capture of Canton."

For the following piece of important commercial intelligence, I am indebted to the editor of the *Friend of China*, who has given it to me prior to publication: "The news of the extraordinary state of the Money market in America, and the high rate of discount at the Bank of England, had not much effect in China, yet the closing rate for this, for six-month bills on England, being 4s. 11d., against 4s. 10¼d. of last mail. With such bad accounts of tea and silk, and tightness in the currency in England, however, and the continued firmness of the Chinamen for high prices for their produce, the consequence will be small shipments, if, indeed, for a time, exports will not altogether cease—few bills, and then a considarable fall in exchange."

The first vessel of a line of steamers, the *Rajah* between Manila and Hong Kong, arrived here yesterday, bringing dates of Dec. 11 from the former place. The contract for running these steamers has been awarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. By a letter from Manila I learn that the Company are to receive $10,000 per month for carrying the mail between Manila and Gibraltar, the Spanish Government to have the privilege of sending by each steamer, which make monthly trips, three or less passengers from Manila to Gibraltar. Another decree had been published, inviting any parties who wish to make offers for mail service by screw steamers, between Manila and the Provinces, to have five steamers—four running and one extra—to receive from Government $43,000 the first two years; this sum to be decreased should the project pay at the end of that time. The vessels are to carry one twelve-pounder, and musketry, to be abla to act in case of war or on pirates. They are to be exempt from all port dues.

Exchange at Manila 15 to 16 per cent premium for silver. Freights to the United States $12 per 40 cubic feet.

The writer of the above letter complains of the gross incorrectness of a set of illustrated articles, which have appeared in the London *Illustrated News*, illustrating life at Manila. He speaks of the illustrations as being mere caricatures, and the descriptions thereof as being false. If the illustrations put forth in that sheet representing things here in China are a criterion to judge from, I should say that the assertion of the Manila writer is correct. A New-York darkey with a white-wash brush could delineate China and the Chinese better than "Our Artist."

Opinions which have heretofore been expressed, regarding Mr. REED's acting in consonance with the English and Franch, I believe have no foundation in fact, and probably originated in the strong desire the above-named parties have for to entangle Americans in this quarrel. MR. REED has expressed himself openly "*that he sees no cause for further proceedings against the Chinese, on our part.*" This is what might be expected from a man of his sense and abilities.

DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

COMMISSIONER REED AND GOVERNOR YEH.

Hong Kong (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

It will be remembered that the last mail went out leaving Hong Kong denuded of all its diplomatic grandness. There was solemn conference at Macao and it was soon whispered that Count PUTTATINE was admitted to the councils of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS. A rumor soon spread that MR. REED had taken an independent line, and had met with a rebuff. He had, so went the story, sent a proposal to YEH to treat with him inside the city, but YEH replied that he should he happy to see him outside the city, but could not think of admitting any barbarian within the walls of Canton. MR. REED then proceeded to Macao, but even rumor did not venture to affirm what he proposed to himself by this journey, or whether the rather contemptuous refusal he had just received had in any way modified his opinion as to entangling alliances. The Chinese have another version of this affair. They profess to have seen a copy of the answer, and laugh when they speak of it. I have not been able to induce any of them to procure me a transcript, and cannot make much of their description of it. If it should reach you by way of America, I think you will find that the Imperial Commissioner has replied to his Excellency MR. REED by what is vulgarly called "a aell," a sort of Chinese version of "Don't you wish you may get it?" Certain it is that MR. REED is very irate with his celestial friends, and has rather abandoned his idea of being master of the position. YEH seems resolved to show the world that he is determined to carry out the policy openly acknowledged in that notorious Chinese State paper, and to consider the terms of the last treaty binding only so long as he had not force enough to break them. He seems to be confident also that the present is a proper season for perseverance in this policy. He has doubtless heard of the might and wonderful contrivances of the *Minnesota*. Nothing that can be said in praise of her discipline and arrangements, her exquisitely finished machinery for economizing labor and time in the working of her guns, her SHARPE'S rifles, her officers' cabins, and her state reception rooms, can be too great praise, but YEH has heard all about these. We have just seized copies of a correspondence which has been passing between a Chinese writer resident on this island and HOWQUA. It contains a minute chronicle of every event and descriptions of men and things, including a by no means flattering account of the personal appearance of Lord ELGIN. Possibly it also included a statement of the draught of water of the *Minnesota*. I recollect that once on circuit, when a zealous and hot-tempered junior replied with a scarcely decent violence to an interruption of the Judge, and drew down upon himself a rebuke, a sarcastic old stager who sat by said, "Pitch into him again, give it him well, he can't come down to you." YEH knows that the *Minnesota* cannot come up to him. Moreover, he has filled his city with soldiers from the North. We have just kindly rescued and released 300 of these from the wrecked *Waverley*. The Chinese report that the walls are now bristling with cannon, that the streets are all undermined, and that YEH is determined to blow the whole place into the air rather than give it up. We shall see shortly what truth there is in these tales. They by no means lessen the eagerness of our fellows to get into the city, but they may perhaps induce the Admiral and General to explode these mines by a few shells before they set our British bulldogs at the walls.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Meanwhile the valleys and precipices of this mountain island ring and echo with preparations. The quiet citizen cannot take his afternoon walk without his rumination upon the prices of gray shirtings or his sigh over the depreciation of "Malwa" being interrupted by a sharp volley of musketry, or the ringing of a Minnié bullet, or the whistling of a shell. The Chinese are certainly not a nervous race. On the parade-ground to the east of this wall-less and citadel-less city of Victoria some 500 men of the 50th may be daily seen at their exercise. A cloud of Clunese children take advantage of the severity of discipline to hang upon their skirts, stooping down and picking up the cartridge-papers from between the feet of the immovable redcoats, who dare not even raise a foot to tread upon the fingers that tickle their ankles. We are too poor in men to be able to spare any to keep the ground. Up in the ravine behind Government-house a detachment is firing at a target at a range of 1,000 yards. That target has its attendant company of more adult Fuk-hees. They can scarcely be kept at a safe distance, and when the bugle sounds to cease firing they rush in and dig out the wasted lead. Further off on the side of the mountain, with little flag-staffs fixed on rocks at various ranges, a field battery is practising with shot and shell. Straight in the line of fire the Chinese washermen are spreading their clothes to dry upon the brushwood, quite unconcerned at the discharges, satisfied to confide in the skill of the artillerymen, and having a full practical knowledge of the flight of shot. At the short ranges the shells must pass a few feet over their heads. It cannot be that men who behave thus can be of a race of cowards.

We have also had a sham fight on a grand scale. The race-course and the surrounding hills, and the road leading thence to the city, were contested with steadfast valor; but, alas! in this month of December the thermometer still stands at 84° in the shade, and the men look white and worn before the work was done.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILE OPERATIONS.

We are now able to calculate the force upon which we must depend to take and hold this city with its million of inhabitants.

The first act in the way of a move was the issuing of the following General Order to the fleet:

The period being now at hand for commencing active operations against the city of Canton, the Commander-in-Chief has to call the serious attention of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, to the necessity of carefully protecting the lives and property of the peaceable and unarmed inhabitants, not only on the ground of humanity, but likewise on that of policy which renders it so important to retain the good-will of those classes of the Chinese population whose material interest and predilections separate them from the high Mandarins and the military powers of Canton, against whom alone hostile actions will be directed.

The Rear-Admiral has also to impress upon the officers and men who may so soon be actively employed his determination to discountenance and prevent all looting or plundering, both as demoralizing and as subversive of the discipline that is so essentially necessary to success. He trusts that the officers, by precept, and especially by their example, will carry out his views and instructions.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest thanks to the Commodore, Captains, commanding officers, seamen, and Royal Marines of the squadron for the patient endurance they have evinced during the last twelve months in the monotonous and frequently harassing duty of keeping open the navigation of the river, and he further assures them that, whatever may be the nature of expected operations, he shall enter upon them with the strongest confidence in their ready and gallant cooperation for the maintenance of the honor of the British flag, and the success of our arms.

M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The next act was a declaration from the French Admiral, declaring, on the part of France, a blockada of the Canton river.

On the 11th it became known that the Chinese writer, OCHUNG, who had been taken into custody for maintaining a correspondence with HOWQUA, had been sent into the city with letters from the English and French Plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and giving note of their credentials.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

On the 12th Mr. WADE, the chief of Lord ELGIN'S interpreting staff, proceeded to the city under a flag of truce and delivered the damands of the English and French Plenipotentiaries upon the Imperial Commissioner holding the city of Canton.

A proclamation in the Chinese language was at the same time circulated in the suburbs of the city. It stated that certain demands had been made upon the Imperial Commissioner, and that ten days had been given him within which to accede to them; that in the meanwhile (on the following Monday) the allied forces would occupy the Island of Honan, opposite to the city, doing no damage unless resistance should be made; that at the expiration of the ten days allowed to the Commissioner an attack would be made upon the city, unless the terms demanded were yielded, and warning all non-belligerents to take such measures for the removal of their families and property as they might think expedient.

We must hope, in the interest of humanity, that when the allotted interval has expired YEH will yield. He must know that he has at his gates the representatives of the four great nations of the earth, and that, however they may differ upon the *modus operandi*, they are all equally determined to tolerate no longer this foolish Chinese pagaant. MR. REED does not, I apprehend, propose to him self to go home without making a treaty, any more than does Count PUTIATIN, or Baron LE GROS, or the Earl of ELGIN. However much we may deplore the undignified policy which the American statesmen at home have chosen to adopt, and however much we may feel satisfied to find that they are baulked of the advantages they proposed to themselves of monopolizing tha trade while we were fighting the common battle, still our interests are identical, and eventually we must work together. The high Mandarins of China cannot but know the power of the nations arrayed against them. But, if they do not, if they are ignorant of what every Chinaman at Singapore knows full well, and of what each small tradesman at Hong Kong could tell them, what a practical satire this ignorance is upon that system of competitive examinations and the rule of literary men, which, as it is worked in China, has been so little understood and so senselessly extolled! It is useless, however, to speculate upon what YEH will do, for the next mail will bring you tidings of what he has done, and what we have done.

STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The attacking force, exclusive of the ships, a list whereof I gave you by the last mail, will be as follows:

Troops from the garrison of Hong Kong, including the 59th Regiment, the Artillery, the Engineers, and a portion of the Madras troops	800
Marines	2,500
Naval Brigade	1,500
French troops and sailors	900
Total	5,700
Coolies—	
Chinese	671
Attached to Medical Staff	85
Commissariat	48
Malays	183
Total	6,687

CANTON RIVER, Dec. 15, 1858.

As I had reason to suppose that the occupation of Honan would take place on Tuesday, and that the mail would be detained to allow the news of this fact to reach England, I came up the river on Sunday and found the English Admiral's flag still flying at the anchorage between the Bogue Forts and Tiger Island.

The French fleet had just moved up. The two navies had been indulging in mutual civilities on the occasion of the French declaration of blockade. The English Admiral hoisted the French flag at the main, and issued a congratulatory general order. The French returned the compliment, and issued an order very fervent in its terms. Moreover, the French entertained the British fleet with theatricals, and supper after the play, and they have left Jack in high good humor with his lively allies.

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, the Admiral, accompanied by the General, left the *Calcutta* for the *Coromondel*. They go up together to the French Admiral, and will direct the debarcation of a marine force of about 1,000 men on Honan Island.

OCCUPATION OF HONAN.

DEC. 16.—This morning the occupation of Honan took place. The sight from Macao Fort was interesting only for a few minutes. One battalion of our Marines and 150 French sailors disembarked, under the guns of the shipping, upon the back of the island, and out of sight of Canton. As they advanced into the island we watched the lines of red and blue, not quite expecting, but feeling the possibility that some puff of smoke might give signal for a fight. The Chinese, however, had wisely seen that this plain and open island was not defensible. If there had ever been any soldiers there, which is very improbable, they had been withdrawn when we issued our proclamation to the inhabitants that we intended to take peaceable possession. Some tents were now pitched, the outposts formed, the French and English positions demarcated, and our material guarantee was seized.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Another affair has happened, which terminated in a very different manner. Intelligence travels slowly from ship to ship in our widely-separated force, but I believe the circumstances are these: On the afternoon of Monday Lieutenant PYM, of Arctic celebrity, who now commands the *Banterer*, landed for exercise in the neighborhood of a Mandarin village some way down the river. He was accompanied by Mr. WURGMAN, the artist who is here sketching for the *Illustrated News*. Allured by the friendly appearance of the inhabitants, they entered the village, and they appear also to have entered the house of the Mandarin there. Whether Lieutenant PYM was acting prudently or properly in doing this I am not able to state; my information is too indistinct to allow me to offer even a suggestion upon this point. All that is certain is that as the party returned to the boat the population of the village suddenly encompassed them and poured in a volley from gingals and other firearms. Five men were killed. Lieutenant PYM was shot through both legs. The interpreter then jumped overboard, and was followed by several of the men, who retreated across the paddy fields. They were followed by the Chinese multitude, and six wounded. All this took place within sight of the *Nankin*, whence assistance was, of course, dispatched at the first sound of fire-arms. The *Nankin* men arrived just in time to rescue Lieutenant PYM, who was keeping the Chinese at bay with his sword and revolver. Of the whole party every one was either killed or wounded, except MR. WURGMAN and two seamen. This seems to have been a most treacherous and unprovoked assault, and an attack upon the village was subsequently made by the *Nankin*. The first attempt was, I believe, not very successful, but it will doubtless be renewed.

YEH'S REPLY TO LORD ELGIN'S ULTIMATUM.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

It is most provoking that the most important events will happen within half an hour of tha departure of the mail. This afternoon a massenger from YEH arrived at Macao Fort with a dispatch for the Plenipotentiaries. You know how hoping against hope I have kept up some intelligence inside the city. Hitherto it has stood me in little stead, but at a critical moment it has turned up trumps. I am informed now that the Chinese merchants say that Lord ELGIN'S demand was of the most temperate character; that he asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out, that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty ports, its gates opened to commerce, compensation given for damage done to British merchants, and one occupation of Honan acquiesced in as a material guarantee until all matters are settled. At least one of the Chinese merchants thinks that these demands should have been jumped at. YEH, however, thinks otherwise. The answer just gone up to Lord ELGIN is couched, if my information is correct, in a fine sarcastic vein, much like that returned to the American. It tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by the decree of the Emperor; that Sir GEORGE BONHAM was made a baronet for respecting that decree, and he recommends Lord ELGIN to follow his example; that, as to compensation, YEH has a demand upon the English Government for losses auffered by the Chinese.

You must make some allowance for a version of a Chinese document read to me in Canton English; but I think I can pledge myself that this will be found to be the substance of this document.

Lord ELGIN is no true son of ROBERT the Bruce if he stands this style of answer; so we may soon now expect something decisive here.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Extended Ramifications of the Plot—Revelations of Rudio—Five Hundred Conspirators under Oath to Kill the Emperor—Annihilation of Liberty in France—The Americans in Paris on the Attentat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The sensation created by the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor, is far from subsiding. New developments serve to show that the conspiracy was not an isolated one, or at least that the few individuals concerned in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, were not animated simply by personal passion in endeavoring to destroy the life of the Emperor. From England, Balgium, Italy, Switzerland and Spain, we have evidence that many of the revolutionary refugees were awaiting the *coup* of ORSINI and PIERRI, in order to make an irruption into France, and to raise the stan par of revolution in all the revolutionary States of Europe. The plan of the attempt, and its execution, were perhaps the work of these two desperate men; but the party to which they belong, in all its European ramifications, were apprised of the moment at which the attempt was to be made, and were prepared to take advantage of its results.

It is reported that one of the prisonars, RUDIO, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling perspective for the Emperor. According to RUDIO'S confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there will be five winning numbers. The five members drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Whether this confession of RUDIO be true or not, it is evident that at all the frontiers of France the revolutionists were waiting the blow in order to enter the country and institute a new order of things. The execution of their sworn design is, therefore, not abandoned; it is only adjourned. There are plenty of desperate men besides ORSINI and PIERRI in the revolutionary ranks—men who, like them, are willing to sacrifice themselves to what they deem a sort of martyrdom for the general good of Europe.

The trial of the conspirators will not take place, perhaps, for a month. If the affair were personal to the individuals arrested, there would be no delay; but the work of gathering evidence from foreign States will necessarily occupy some weeks. The greater part of this evidence will come from England, the late residence of the conspirators. The efforts of the English police have already led to valuable results in the discovery of papers, which establish important links in the chain of the conspiracy. From England, also, we receive a complete history of the antecedents of the principal prisoners. These histories are published in the English journals, and you will not fail to remark that the name of Miss MERITON WHITE appears on the surface again in connection with this affair. In the Count ORSINI'S history of his life in the Austrian dungeons, which was published some time ago in London, Miss WHITE'S name appears as its translator from Italian into English, and as the author of its preface, which is a warm eulogy of the subject of the biography.

The two principal conspirators, Count ORSINI and Colonel PIERRI, have revealed very little in the various secret examinations to which they have been subjected by the magistrates. They profess not to know each other, and deny all participation in the affair. A considerable number of arrests have been made since the date of my last letter, and it is said that more bombs have been found. The attentions paid by the Police to foreigners are very embarrassing, and many arrests have been made on the most frivolous grounds. The reproach addressed by the Emperor to the Prefect of Police, "That his Police were the worst in the world," since he could not find the conspirators when he knew that they were in Paris, has only served, of course, to make this already unscrupulous body still more unscrupulous and indiscriminating in its proceedings.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S wordy flourishes about a "Constitutional Opposition" and the "Empire with Liberty," could not have fallen more *mal apropos*; for directly upon the heels of this attempted new organization we have a demonstration from the Emperor to the effect that a curtailment of the present liberties (!) of the French people is essential to public order in France and to the general tranquillity of Europe. We have reason to believe that before the late attempt, and at the very moment when M. GIRARDIN was eliminating his new doctrine, the Emperor was deliberating upon new repressive measures, and that he was only waiting for an occasion to render their introduction easy. The occasion has presented itself in the late attempts on his life, and the wheel is already in motion. After the suppression of *Le Spectateur* and *La Presse*, several other journals were informed that the same fate awaited them if they did not moderate their language for the future. The suppression of some foreign journals published in the French language was also demanded. A French provincial journal was "warned" for the following offence: The journal added, after its notice of the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative bodies, that, "*according to the Agence Havas*, (telegraph line,) the cheering which followed his Majesty's discourse was most enthusiastic." The Prefect's warning says that the offence was contained in the ambiguous manner in which the fact is recorded—"according to the telegraph"—when every one knows, says the Prefect, that the cheering must have been of the character indicated. Again: a professor in a literary institution, who had been heard to call in question the enthusiasm which was attributed to the Parisians in favor of his Majesty, was called before a country Prefect, the words were acknowledged, and he was discharged from his functions.

But the most serious blow upon the liberties of the French people is dealt by a decree from the Emperor in the *Moniteur* of this morning. This decree divides France into five military divisions, each of which is to be commanded by a Marshal of France, under the title of *Commandant Superieur*. Marshal MAGNAN, it is supposed, will still retain command of what has heretofore been called the division of Paris, and Marshal Count CASTELLANE of the Lyons division. The others will be commanded by Marshals PELISSIER, CANROBERT and BOSQUET. The decree states that one of the objects of this new organization is to secure a greater facility in the suppression of troubles within the State, as each of these Marshal-Governors will have extended powers in his department. Thus is France not only a despotism; it has receded into a military despotism, tha most execrable of all; for the new organization of tha Empire would of course be unmeaning if tha military governors were not to have more or less absolute control of the prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates of their respective districts. And all this in the name of public order, progress, prosperity and civilization!

The French Government has addressed notes to England, Belgium, Switzerland and tha Governments on its southern frontier, in regard to the refugees and the revolutionary agitators. What will be tha result of these notes I shall not undertake to predict. Tha Count DE PERSIGNY'S speech at London shows tolerably well the state of the question between England and France. The latter will not demand more of England than England can give; and with this she will be satisfied.

Of the thousands of official felicitations sent in to his Majesty on his happy escape, very many call loudly for vengeance on the foreign miscreants, and for justice upon the Governmanta which har bor them. One of these documents, from the 89th Regiment of the Line, demands the privilege of marching into the den of the brigands, (into England,) to wreak summary vengeance.

All the monarchs of Europe have sent special agents—men of high rank—with autograph letters of felicitation to the Emperor. The English in Paris held a large meeting, at MEURICE'S Hotel, a week ago, and passed a series of congratulatory resolutions, which a committee afterwards carried up to the Palace and read to the Emperor. Yesterday morning a notice appeated in *Galignani's Messenger*, and was copied into all tha French journals of to-day, calling on the Americans to meet at the Hotel du Louvre to-morrow for the same object. Following eight days after the English meeting, four days after the arrival of the special messenger all the way from St. Petersburgh, and fifteen days after the attempt on the Emperor's life, this meeting cannot claim at least the character of a spontaneous movement; and as spontaneous sympathy in such a case is the only sympathy valued, I am afraid their regard for his Majesty will be held rather cheap. On the other hand, if no meeting takes place, which is more than probable, it will be taken for granted by those who saw the call and see no subsequent resolutions, that the proposed expression of sympathy was voted down by the meeting. So that in any case the position is an awkward one. I understand that the Count JOANNES is the principal mover in getting up this call, and in procuring signers.

The death and funeral of the Queen of OUDE, in this city, has furnished excitement to a certain portion of the population this week—to all who are fond of oriental grandeurs and oriental ceremonies. The Queen was buried in the Mussulman section of the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and the English Government has appropriated a certain sum to construct her a handsome tomb near by her temporary grave. Her body was embalmed in the oriental manner, and, as she was of the Mussulman faith, will not, of course, be burned.

MALAKOFF.

Conspiracy against the King of Naples.

Naples (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

As a steamer is leaving Naples again today, and no other will be leaving for four days, I hasten to communicate the following particulars: The report, of which I informed you in a recent letter, that the French Government had advised the Neapolitan Government of some danger which menaced the life of the King, seems to be confirmed. My information is that 10 persons, Frenchmen, had landed here for such a purpose. Forewarned was to be forearmed, and the Police were consequently on the alert. Foreign spies of various countries have been employed, and some say that the men have escaped, others that they are known; but on this point I cannot say anything which is definite. It is not improbable, if true, that these designs were part of the conspiracy which was near sacrificing the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is impossible to speak of such base and cowardly attempts in too strong terms, and in proportion as liberal men are enlightened and honest are they indignant against acts which compromise the holy cause of liberty and progress. I believe that the great body of the Liberals of this country utterly repudiate the designs of the assassin as subversive of all their hopes for the future, and as opposed to Christian morality, and I rejoice to think that from day to day the public opinion of this country becomes sounder and more enlightened as to what measures are best to be adopted for their political regeneration.

A conspiracy, too, has just been discovered at Ascoli, the precise object of which I have been unable to ascertain. It appears, however, that the Roman Government has long had its eye upon the deliberations and movements of some secret societies in that place, and that on hearing that Neapolitans also were concerned in it, it invited the cooperation of the Government of the two Sicilies. Neither Government was willing to take any prematnre steps until all the evidence of crime was collected; but last week a seizure was made and many arrests effected. The affair is little known at present in Naples; but the source from which I hear of it leaves little doubt of its truth.

The Indian Mutinies.

GENERAL WINDHAM'S REPULSE NEAR CAWNPORE.

Calcutta (Dec. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The history of General WINDHAM'S affair has not been written in this country. The English Press is most self-denying in the suppression of all news which may injure the great cause, and has remained silent. It seems clear that on that occasion we suffered what amounted almost to a repulse. On the 27th of November the Cawnpore force moved, as you know, under General WINDHAM against the mutineers from Gwalior. The attack was successful, and the enemy decamped, losing three guns. Unfortunately, the camp was pitched among some brick-kilns outside Cawnpore, in a very bad position. On the following day, Nov. 28, the enemy, reinforced by the main body, advanced again, and commenced the regular native game at long bowls. The British replied with small guns and two 24-pounders, but the enemy's metal was as five to one in weight, and the cannonade on our side was ineffective, while that of the mutineers grew heavy. What happened then is differently related in every account. I believe the truth to be that one regiment, full of recruits, seeing no enemy, became confused. It did not, however, retire, or show any symptom of retiring till the order was given, and the whole force returned to the intrenchments. There an incomprehensible scene took place. The tents of the 88th and 34th are officially acknowledged as lost, but with them great quantities of clothing, commissariat stores, and baggage belonging to the relieving force in Oude, seem to have disappeared. Thus passed the first night. Next day (the 29th of November) the enemy came up in two columns, one on the camp and the other towards the city. At 10, fire opened upon the intrenchments, and at noon the 64th, headed by their Colonel, Brigadier WILSON, advanced to the Baptist Chapel. Here they were exposed to a fire which became first galling, and then unendurable, and with one gallant rush the men dashed at the guns. The movement had not been anticipated, and was not supported, and the 64th, only 180 in number, suffered heavily. The Brigadier fell shot; Captain MORPHY, Brigadier-Major, was cut to pieces. McCRAE, the Quartermaster-General, urged his horse right up to the guns, cheering on his men, till he was cut to ribands. Major STERLING got up to the batteries, and while stretching out his hand to spike a gun fell dead; and Captain SAUNDERS, doing duty with the regiment, found himself with only 100 men and 10 officers out of 16 left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men were falling in sheaves, and the arrival of supports was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour, was compelled to order a retreat. The retreat became general on the right, and before evening the force was in intrenchments and the enemy just outside. Colonel WILSON was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th, and his admiration of their deed. Captain SAUNDERS really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extolled by every man in camp. I do not know so well what took place on the left, but the Rifles marched quietly, as the guns. Their rifle-practice, cool and deadly as on parade, soon compelled the enemy to retire, and they took three 18-pounders. They lost poor Col. WOODFORD, who was shot through the head and died on the field, but they brought in his body. The scenes after the affair are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation; the enemy directed their fire specially upon them; and it was not till Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was absolutely restored. Throughout the 64th and the Rifles behaved magnificently, and the 88th are said in the official telegram to have suffered severely. No explanation of the affair has or will be offered, but I fancy the fact stands thus: General WINDHAM is tha most gallant of men, but he despised his enemy, and found out by experience that native soldiers—a mere mob when once cowed—are brave at the slightest gleam of success.

ARRIVAL OF SIR COLIN WITH REINFORCEMENTS.

The following account of the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and reinforcements is supplied by one who marched with the gallant Scotchman:

We arrived here on the 28th in time to prevent a second massacre; the Gwalior troops were attacking the place, and it seems the affair was mismanged. Our positions without the intrenched camp were deserted without fighting on our side. Two of our guns were nearly taken; the Naval Brigade, being without support, were obliged to leave them; the sudden advance of the enemy seems to have frightened our people. WINNHAM, however, drove them off and took some guns; the brutes, hearing of his (to them) unexpected arrival, bolted, but about 2,000 are said to be in tha city, which we are shelling to-day—this is sad disappointment to us. We expected to get a few comforts on reaching Cawnpore, and now we cannot get anything; the rebels have possession of all. One of the merchants, who brought things down to Cawnpore, has lost all his propetty—10,000 rupees' worth. The enemy, it is said, are intrenching themselves close to the city—pinck, is it not? Our position is precarious, with all the sick, wounded (1,500 ours alone,) and ladies and children. Our line of march extended eight miles, and the rear-guard, since leaving Lucknow, always came up next morning.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy opened at about 6½ A. M. of the 29th, with a heavy crossfire from each flank, as well as from the centre, of shell, shot, grape, canister, &c., which was cordially returned from our intrenchments, and the firing continued incessantly the entire day. About 10 A. M., the Commander-in-Chief's force commenced crossing, and during the day her Majesty's 53d and 93d, the 2d Punjaub Infantry, Horse Battery of six guns, Foot Artillery, with five guns, the 9th Lancers, Hodson's Horse, Peel's Battery of two 24-pounders, and an eight-inch howitzer, came across. In the evening a detachment of tha Madras Fusiliers and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, with some of the ladies, children, and sick from Lucknow, came over. During the night a continued file fire was kept up between our and the enemy's outposts. At 7 A. M. of the 30th the enemy's batteries again opened on us from the same positions as the day before, and a new one to their left flank which teased us greatly, playing on the General Hospital and the tents and quarters of the *Commissariat*. The former was hit by several round shot. We replied in right good earnest, silencing the enemy's guns at times, but only for a while, since, shifting position, they invariably opened on us again. During the day the residne of the troops and refugees from Lucknow crossed over, and during the night the major portion of the enormous baggage camp. On the 1st December we received reinforcements from Allahabad. At 10 A. M. the enemy's batteries opened fire and ours returned it. H. M.'s 93d Highlanders captured one and spiked two guna, which latter they were unable to bring in. About 10 P. M. the enamy attacked the outposts of H. M.'s 93d and 53d, and were repulsed with great loss, and file firing on both sides lasted nearly all night. At 6 A. M. of the 2d the enemy's batteries opened again, and we responded; but the former was very soon quieted by five small mortars we got in position at the Gunga battery, under the direction of Captain AUSTIN, whose fire was first-rate. Towards the afternoon an outer camp was formed, and telegraphic communication with Futtehpore and Allahabad resumed. From this day to yesterday the enemy's fire slackened considerably, and almost ceased—occasional shells and round-shot coming in at long and irregular intervals. Towards nightfall the ladies, children, and about 400 sick and wounded, left for Allahabad, with a good escort. On the 4th the enemy sent a fire-boat to destroy our bridge, but the set of the current turned it towards shore, and no mischief happened. At 9:10 A. M. of the 6th the enemy fired one shell, and then ceased. Just one hour after, every battery and gun from our intrenchment and the outer camp, as also the guns that had been sent out to bear on the enemy, opened fire simultaneously, and played briskly the live-long day. The foe replied enough, and seemed paralysed. I have heard that several of their outposts were closely engaged with ours during the day, but I have not been able to obtain particulars. Shortly after 10 P. M. the enemy's extreme left flank advanced on our outposts, and opened a murderous fire of grinjalls, rifles and grape, which our fellows replied to *con amore*

Dr. Bellows' Lectures on Pauperism and Crime.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Think it a public duty to call attention to the deception and incompetency of the reporter who pretends to give abstracts of two of my recent lectures in your columns. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday, Feb. 9, appeared the following paragraph:

"The lecture of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, at Clinton Hall, on Pauperism and Crime, was very well attended. Dr. BELLOWS urged the importance of free schools; free public lectures on interesting and popular subjects, entertainments of an instructive character, &c., as the best means of removing the pauperism, ignorance, degradation and crime which exist in our midst to such an alarming extent at the present time. He contended that establishment of proper places of amusement and instruction would do more to stop the progress of crime and increase of poverty than all the soup-houses and benevolent associations and other expedients yet tried for that purpose. His remarks were listened to with close attention."

The only line of truth in this account, is that which says that I "urged the importance of free schools." I said nothing about free public lectures, and not a word about public amusements. Possibly, the reporter may have been present ten minutes at the lecture of which he presumes to give account, but he could have manufactured his report just as well without having entered the room. His notice is not only utterly empty of what I did say, but as full of what I did not say as its limits allowed.

The injury which such fictitious reports may do—an injury all the greater when the report is well-meant, and in sympathy with the assumed views of the lecturer—is illustrated in the use made of this very paragraph by Dr. TYNG. At the public meeting in the Academy of Music, for the reception of Hon. NEAL DOW, that perfect gentleman and humble Christian referred to the fact that a clergyman was lecturing on Pauperism and Crime in this City at this time who proposed public amusements as a remedy for pauperism, and he condensed his criticism of the preposterous idea into a contemptuous and highly dramatic Pah! Had that cautious and meek divine been acquainted with the character of your reports, he would have first assured himself of the correctness of what he must have felt such pain in republishing, and would have been spared the melancholy duty of venting his holy derision.

Here is your reporter's second attempt:

"LECTURE BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered the fifth of the course of Lowell Lectures on 'Pauperism and Crime,' at Clinton Hall, last evening. He said that by the social statistics of a community during a given period of time, in connection with its sanitary condition, we were enabled to estimate with comparative certainty how much crime against person and property would be committed in that community during a like period. Hence, knowing the conditions which lead to these results, we were able to apply the proper remedies, and it was our imperative duty to do so, since otherwise we assume the responsibility which such knowledge imposed upon us. The lecturer then went on to state his views in regard to the best means of treating social diseases. He believed that clean streets good sewerage, comfortable, well-ventilated dwellings, sound moral training and intellectual recreation were eminently efficacious in the prevention of pauperism and crime. The last lecture of the course will be delivered at the same place on Thursday evening next."

Hardly the faintest conception of the lecture is given in this notice. The first dozen lines are not false, but they supply no hint of the purpose of the lecture, which was, by a careful analysis of human nature and human society, to exhibit the origin of crime in the unoccupied faculties, ungratified affection and undisciplined passions of the non-working class. The last eight lines are positively false, as "the lecturer went on" to do no such thing as they represent, having stopped precisely where the reporter commences his impudent guess work.

If I be any comfort to the *Tribune* to know that it is not alone in practicing this kind of imposition on the public credulity, I will refer it to the report of the same lecture in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. The TIMES says:

"Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible, when otherwise vice is the result."

This paragraph, which nobody could suppose to refer to the same lecture, begins with an amiable falsehood. The lecture-room was not half full, as it has not been from the beginning of the course—the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City—persons supposed to be interested in social science—having more serious engagements than listening to a treatment of the most pressing and difficult of practical subjects, by a person of whose competency to speak thoughtfully, honestly, soberly upon it, only nineteen years of public life in New-York had given pledges. Of the hodge-podge contained in the remaining few lines of this curiosity, if it can be imagined to mean anything, it means just what the lecturer did not. The ascription of such nonsense to him is very nearly libelous. "Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible, when otherwise vice is the result!" This is raving madness!

It is no: in defence of my own opinion, and not from any special sensitiveness to misrepresentation, that I comment upon these reports—in which, evidently, nothing but kindness to me is intended—but in warning to the public of the false pretensions of portions of the public press, which in reporting what it is thought the public desire to be informed upon, affects a fidelity which is delusive, and may be dangerous to private reputation and public sentiment.

The employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons, in this responsible office, is a serious injustice to the community, and a great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the press, but only either entire neglect or correct reports of their public performances.

Allow me, in correction of any seeming asperity in these lines, to give you a recent experience of reporting, which may amuse your readers. In urging the application of religion to the daily duties of various classes of persons, I had said in the course of a sermon: "You may take a woman's life, if you please, to illustrate this necessity." "Mamma," said a boy of eight years old to his mother, on returning home from church, "is it right to kill women?" "No indeed," replied the astonished parent; "why do you ask such a question?" "Because," mamma, "the minister said so. Don't you remember he said, 'You may take a woman's life, if you please?'" Is it in your office or in that of the TIMES, that this boy is now acting as reporter? Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 17, 176, 183, 194, 134, 66, 196, 198, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 74, 79, 162, 30, 31, 36, 47, 75, 95, 130, 148, 42, 46, 65, 67, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109.

COMMON PLEAS—*By Court—Part I.*—Nos. 6, 77, 79, 40, 82, 83, 85 to 100 inclusive. *Part II.*—*By Court*—Nos. 2:5, 9, 13, 14, 17, 10, 11, 25, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 60, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82.

The Johnson and Allen Case—Lola Montez not Present.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 16.

Before John N. Whiting, Referee.

William H. Harvey, assignee of David Wemyss Johnson vs. Norman B. Griffin—This case came again before the referee yesterday. Mr. SEELY, counsel for defendant was proceeding to call witnesses, when Mr. Schermerhorn, counsel for plaintiff, objected to any witness being called until the cross-examination of Lola Montez was concluded. She was on the stand at the last adjournment of the Court, and her examination was not finished.

Mr. SEELY said they might proceed with another witness, and leave the conclusion of her testimony till another time.

Mr. Schermerhorn decisively objected, and the referee, remarking that it would be more regular to finish with Madame Lola before another witness was sworn, adjourned the case, with the understanding that the lady would certainly be present on the next occasion.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Observance of the Sabbath—Unsafe Condition of School-Houses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Recorder being engaged on special business at his own private office, Judge RUSSELL yesterday occupied the bench. There were no trials, and only one plea was entered. Francis Chicherio, indicted for stealing a watch worth $50, from Robert Goodacre, on Jan. 17, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury, having finished their labors, came into Court with a batch of indictments, and the following important presentation:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

The Grand Jury would respectfully present, that a serious and growing evil is the disregard, by certain classes of the public, of the laws designed to preserve the due observance of the Sabbath. Although these laws abundantly provide for the prohibition of all occupations, exhibitions, and entertainments calculated to detract from the quiet and respect due to the day, and if properly enforced) are such in their nature as to insure to citizens of every denomination a full, free, and undisturbed opportunity for rest and worship, yet in some of the most populous sections of the City, and the afternoons and evenings of the day, theatrical exhibitions, secular concerts, bowling and pistol galleries, juggling-shows, dancing-houses, bands of music, tippling-saloons, and every species of lawless pursuit, are maintained in open violation of the law, and in the disregard of the public authorities. To these lawless places are attracted vast numbers of the unmarried youth and immoralized maturity of both sexes, and dissipation, excitement, contaminating associations, quarreling, and frequent violence are among the consequences. Independently of the annoyance and offence which these disturbances create to the law-observing and Christian portion of the community, the fact that the laws may be thus openly violated, and the constituted authorities fail to secure their due observance, cannot but produce the most pernicious effect upon the ill-disposed, who participate in the lawless gatherings, as well as those who are encouraged in their courses by the inefficient administration of the law. We would recommend that the laws of suppression of these exhibitions be rigidly enforced, and that it be made the special duty of the Police to suppress them by the undeviating execution of the law. It would be out of place to enlarge upon the consequences of these unlawful gatherings; but it cannot be denied, that they are among the fruitful causes of engendering in the corrupted youth of our City the fearful tendencies to crime which are daily manifested in our criminal courts.

Another subject to which the Grand Jury deem it their duty to direct the attention of the public authorities is the dangerous construction of many of the buildings occupied for our Public Schools in the event of fire or other casualty exciting alarm occurring during the hours of instruction. While the Grand Jury are desirous of avoiding any general imputation against the safety of the Public School-buildings of our City, by which undue apprehension of the recent catastrophe in School No. 14, Brooklyn, and of the facts which have been presented to them, showing an equal want of safety in at least one instance in this City, and which, they fear, is not an isolated case, they feel constrained to present the subject as one demanding the most serious and rigid investigation. Their attention has been especially called to School No. 3, Ninth Ward, situated in Hudson street, where it appears there are 1,339 pupils of both sexes, undergoing instruction, as follows: 527 in the Primary Department; 402 in the Female Department, and 409 in the Male Department. The rooms for instruction of the majority are in the upper part of the building, and the main or front staircase, furnishing the chief outlet, is but three feet seven inches in width. The entrance gate is only three feet inside, the front door four feet, and the outlet to the ground from the Primary Department but three feet seven inches. And these furnish the only means of escape, except that in the rear of the Female Department there is a stairway two feet two inches in width, and a stairway three feet wide from the Male Department to the yard. These means of egress are obviously insufficient for the large number of pupils, in the event of there occurring any sudden panic.

More attention has been manifested by our Public School officers to secure the erection of costly and imposing edifices rather than buildings of a convenient and safe description. If the large sums of money expended in the construction of Public School edifices had been employed more in the purchase of ground than in the buildings, and the plan had been adopted of arranging the rooms for instruction on the first and second stories, it is clear that the comfort and security of the children would be much more adequately guaranteed.

There are in the neighborhood of 100,000 children confined daily in the buildings for public instruction in this City, and in many of them the rooms for tuition are in the third, fourth and fifth stories. If the means of outlet are of the same character in all as in the case to which we have referred, it is fearful to contemplate the imminent hazard to which so many children are daily exposed. The property of our schools is vested in the City, and we think that the Common Council, as the legislative department of the Corporation, clothed with power to enact ordinances for the protection and government of community, would find it within their province to investigate the condition of this portion of the City property, and either by the adoption of ordinances to guard against the evils indicated, or, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for adequate relief.

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

JOHN I. OLCOTT, Secretary.

His Honor Judge RUSSELL returned thanks to the Grand Inquest for the attention they had given to the subjects brought before them, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

The dueling season has opened in New-Orleans. Two physicians of the Charity Hospital, Drs. Cholon and Foster, took a shot at each other at the Metarie course on Wednesday, with shot guns, forty yards. They quarreled about the treatment of the wound of young Weems, who was mortally shot by Bond a few days ago. The *True Delta*, of Thursday, mentions that Mr. Taylor, editor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, and Mr. A. L. Guzman, were in New-Orleans *en route* across the Lake to be shot.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1858

MARKS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reed'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2285	2930	18	229	919	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	73	13	32	1528	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	131	69	86	3544	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	150	72	51	507	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2285	3030	172	411	6502	.....
Last week	1700	2700	134	370	6860	1505

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four Cattle Markets for the year 1857.....3,142
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....3,227

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONSIGNEES.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1003	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	432	18	209	919	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	300	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 17:

Cattle, head	1,746	Hogs, head	4,495
Sheep, head	3,030	Horse, head	—
Total			9,271

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Feb. 17, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	4,055
By Hudson River Railroad	860
By Camden and Amboy	160
From Bergen and Erie Railroad	145
Total	5,220

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	64	Maryland	14
New-York	941	Missouri	—
Illinois	515	Pennsylvania	62
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	35	Connecticut	2
Virginia	147	Michigan	16
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	29

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11¾c.@12½c.	12c. @14c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As this is the first day of the Lenten season, during which very many persons will abstain from eating meat, the supply of beef cattle may be put down as exceeding the demand. There were 2,285 offered at Forty-fourth-street for this morning's sales, including the few disposed of last evening. The total City receipts for the week sum up 3,030, an advance of 330 over last week, and above 100 less than the average weekly receipts for 1857. But the supply is greater in reality than shown by the numbers, since the animals offered this week have been unusually large in size and good in quality. We have not in a long time seen so many good cattle offered at one week's market; certainly not at this season of the year. The weather, clear and cold, is just right for meat buyers, but the sales dragged somewhat, as the sellers tried hard to maintain last week's rates. A gradual weakening of the market was evident before noon, and this continued through the day with 300 to 400 head unsold. With the decline in prices, the Washington Market wholesale butchers bought pretty freely. Above 400 Cattle went East from Albany this week.

The table below and the special notes following will give the destination of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
30	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
40	N. Y.	D. R. Tripp	H. Hurd.
76	Ill.	H. M. Staley	T. White & Son.
62	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Usery.
90	Ohio	Bedlong & Eastman	Owners.
60	O. & Ind.	J. C. Allen & others	Bud. & Eastman.
27	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
16	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
26	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
14	Ohio	T. R. Tripp	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ohio	A. Warner	Westheimer & Bro.
37	N. Y.	Geo. Ayrault	Owner.
64	Ohio	F. Yocum	Valentine & Martin
18	Mich.	Bolles & Stephenson	Owners.
38	Ill.	L. B. Leader	Allerton & Myers.
14	Md.	J. Groff	Allerton & Myers.
50	Ohio	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
76	N. J. &c.	Several owners	Gurney & Wheaton.
114	Ohio	W. Taylor	Teed & Wheeler.
32	N. Y.	Several owners	Doty, Wall & Phill.
90	N. Y.	Several owners	Beech & Bray.
27	N. Y.	Geo. Sayre	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
122	Va.	Shuster & Seigle	Owners.
33	Ohio	H. Caldwell	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. M. Brush	Owner.
15	N. Y.	T. P. Miller	Owner.
38	Ohio	P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
16	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
20	Ill.	M. Dalton	Owner.
59	Ill.	Wm. McIntyre	Owner.
18	N. Y.	I. Joslyn	Owner.
18	N. Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
26	N. Y.	C. Davis	Beach & Bray.
47	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Toffey.
56	Va.	R. Echasein	Owner.
162	—	E. C. Sumner	D. Barnes.
75	Va.	J. B. Williams	Owner.
92	Ohio	J. Perrill	J. A. Merritt.
68	N. Y.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
67	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
64	Ohio	E. Lockman	Owner.
58	N. Y.	Several owners	Mead & Holcomb.
19	N. Y.	Pettibone & Co	Owners.

J. C. HOAG on account of HOAG & SHERMAN was selling 36 Dutchess County Oxen belonging to neighboring farmers at 9c.@10c. They were fair heavy Cattle. One fine pair rated 2,400 lbs. net, brought $275, or over 11c

D. R. TRIPP, of Columbia County, this State, contributed 40 medium to good Steers and Oxen of 700 lbs., estimated weight, which H. HURD was selling at 8c.@10c., with the exception of four Cattle fed by O. H. WILCOX. One pair of these were three years old Steers, for which J. HALL paid $225, or about 12c. Another pair of four year old Herefords, fed by the same person, HURD reports sold to D. MULBY, of Newark, at 12½c. to be weighed. They were of fine make, and showed good feeding, although not the fattest Cattle we have seen. Home weight 4,500 lbs. gross. We are glad to see this breed of Cattle, of which several were in the yards to-day, tested by feeders.

H. M. STALEY put his 76 Morgan County, Ill., steers in the hands of WHITE & SON, who report them selling at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 750 lbs. net.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 82 good steers and oxen from Illinois, rated 800 lbs. net. S. ULERY was disposing of them at 9¾c.@10¾c.

BOULONG & EASTMAN wholesaled, yesterday, a lot of 90 Ohio cattle, which they had previously purchased at Buffalo. They rated 750 lbs. net, and brought about 9¾c. They were selling to-day, for J. C. ALLEN and others, 60 Ohio and Indiana cattle, of common to medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

VAIL & CASEY were selling 27 of their own and neighbors' cattle from Dutchess County, at 8¾c.@10¾c. I. ANDREWS took five of the best yesterday at 10¾c., to be weighed, which is near ½c. more than they would bring this evening.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 16 heavy Westchester County oxen, of fair quality, at 9c.@10c. estimated at 850 lbs. net.

DOTY, WALLING & PHILIPS were selling for different parties 38 State cattle of different qualities, at 9c.@ 9½c.

W. TAYLOR forwarded 114 common to medium Ohio steers, rated 650 lbs., which TEED and WHEELER were selling with 40 Dutchess and Westchester County cattle of their own at 9c.@10c.

GURNEY and WHEATON were selling 70 New-Jersey, State and Indiana cattle for different owners at 8c.@ 10c., or about ½c. less than last week.

MEAD and HOLCOMB sold 64 very good State cattle for sundry parties, at near 10c., and 38 light steers of medium quality for S. P. MILLER, of Ohio, at 9c.@10c.

ALLERTON and MYERS, for I. B. LEADER, 33 good Illinois cattle, estimated 750 lbs., at 10c., and 14 Marylanders, for J. GROFF, at 10½c. These were fine animals.

ALLERTON & CONGER were selling 50 first-rate Ohio steers of their own purchase, at 10c.@10¾c.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON purchased 18 Michigan cattle at Albany, which they sold to-day at 9c.@10c., and cleared a little on them, which is more than all who bought there for this market can say.

F. YOCUM forwarded 64 fair steers from Madison County, Ohio, which would weigh about 675 lbs. net. They were sold by VALENTINE & MARTIN at 8c.@10c.

D. G. CULVER sold 25 of his own Dutchess County cattle, ranging from fair to very good, and averaging near 1,600 lbs. net. Among them were 8 very fine Herefords, raised by G. CLARK and fed by P. SWART, of Copake, Columbia County, New-York, which brought 11c. to be weighed.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@ $100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@ $25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no change in this market since last week. The demand is light and fully met by the receipts.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 18 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@ $40 for good, and $50@ $60 for extra animals. The trade continues dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 13 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $30 for common; $30@ $40 for good, with no extras. Very few are offering, and the demand is light, or as dealers say, "there is nothing doing."

CHAMBERLIN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@ $50 for good; and $50@ $60 for extra.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $30 for common; $35@ $45 for good, with a few at $55. Markets very dull, with nearly half of last week's supply left over.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Beobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts are increasing as the time approaches for the usual coming in of Cows. Prices are about as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 209 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7¾c. for good animals. Common ones bring 5c.@6c. The market is abundantly supplied, and sales rather slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7¾c. ₱ lb. Market sufficiently supplied, and selling fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 86 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6¼c.@ 7¾c. A few extra animals sell for 7¾c. There are plenty on hand, and they are selling tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts are moderate, but sufficient for the demand of live Sheep. Prices do not vary materially from last week, although the markets are rather slow.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 919 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. Stock mostly very good, although one *scabby* lot reflected no credit to the sender. They sold, we believe, at $1 75 each.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 482 Sheep at $3 50@$7 ₱ head. Prices are as last week, with a slow market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,528 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few extra animals bring 11c., while others range from 7c.@8c. Stock mostly from this State and of very fair quality. The supply is moderate for to-day. Sales of good stock have ranged from $4 50@$5 50, with a few at $6 50 each. Very few Lambs are now offered. The market is quiet.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,649 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 507 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Feb 16:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 409 Sheep and Lambs for $1,942 75, or $4 75 ₱ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals for the week have been rather moderate, and prices may be quoted a trifle higher. The demand is not very active just now, although the favorable weather for packing may influence it.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5¾c.@6c., gross. The demand is not active, still good Hogs would find a ready sale at the above quotations.

VAN BRUNT & WARDELL, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows.

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn fed	$6@6¼	Corn fed	$7¼@$7½
Distillery	—	Distillery	—

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. BOLLES, proprietor of the Abattoir, Nos. 1 and 2, Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

Heavy Corn Hogs	6¾@6¾	7¼@7¾	
Light Corn Hogs	6¾@6¾	7¼@7¾	
New-York State Corn Hogs	6¾@6¾	7¾@7¾	
Distillery Hogs	5 @5½	6¼@6½	
Mast Hogs	4½@4¾	6 @6¼	

Arrivals very fair—about 2,800 at the several yards unsold. Demand limited.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold weather of the past few days has diminished the receipts of most vegetables, but there is a sufficient stock on hand for present wants, and only a few things have advanced in prices. The marketmen complain of very dull times.

Potatoes are unchanged. We notice a fine lot of pink-eyes from Vermont, but the freight by railroad prevents forwarding the surplus in that region. They were selling for $2 25 ₱ bbl.

Apples are advancing in price gradually, but slowly.

Turnips are in sufficient supply, and remain cheap.

Squashes are now out of market, and the freezing weather prevents fresh receipts.

Greens have advanced in price now that they are mostly frozen up.

Butter is more active, with an indication of an improvement in prices. There is a little more shipping demand.

Eggs are improving in price. Lent creates a greater demand and the weather is against fresh receipts just now. There is a good stock on hand, and as fresh ones advance the heretofore dull trade in limed stock will improve.

Poultry is in moderate supply, with only a medium demand. Prices are now pretty well up, and hotels not over full.

Venison is getting scarce and bear meat is not now in market.

Potatoes—June, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@$2	50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3	00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@ 3	75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3	00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2	25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2	00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2	00
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3	50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	95	@ 1	00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	4 50	@ 5	00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1	37
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3	00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1	75
Beets—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1	37
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1	25
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1	25
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 00	@ 1	25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	8 00	@10	00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	10 50	@11	50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@ 2	50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 50	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	90	@ 1	00
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3	00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3	50
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4	50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 3	75
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3	50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6½	@	7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	37	@	50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	25	@	37
Cabbages—₱ 100	4 00	@ 5	00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	1 00	@ 1	25
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	37
Spinach—₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2	50
Fetticus—₱ basket	75	@ 1	00
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4	00
Celery—₱ doz	1 00	@ 1	25
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ₱ doz	50	@	62
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., palls, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Lard—In bbls	9	@	9½
Lard—In kegs	9½	@	10½
Cheese—₱ lb	6	@	8
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	16	@	16½
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	11	@	12
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Chickens—₱ lb	11	@	13
Ducks—₱ lb	15	@	15
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50	@ 3	00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12	@ 1	25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Turkeys—₱ lb	12	@	15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@ 5	00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese—₱ lb	10	@	11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	44	@	50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	2 25	@ 2	50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3	00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00	@ 1	25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	1 25	@ 1	50
Quails—₱ doz	5 00	@ 5	50
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2	50
Rabbits	18	@	25
Hares—Each	37	@	50
Squirrels—Each	6	@	8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858—5 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 64 bbls. Ashes 1,574 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Barley, 621 bags Malt, 522 bags Oats, 387 pkgs. Provisions, and 216 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 54 bbls., in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,660 bbls., including 1,095 bbls. Pots, and 765 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in better request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of nearly 2,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c.; 175 mats Singapore, at 11c.; 120 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@13½c.; and small lots of Bahia, from second hands, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* will leave this port to day at 12 M. for Liverpool.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Baltic* is now in her fourteenth day ont from Liverpool, and overdue at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, after which the telegraph stopped working beyond the Highlands.

Our letters by the *Niagara*, received yesterday morning, contain much matter of interest From China we learn that the preparations for the attack upon Canton were complete on the 16th of December. Hostilities would, in all probability, be commenced shout Christmas. YEH'S answer to Lord ELGIN'S ultimatum leaves no room to believe that negotiations could possibly be renewed until Canton has been taken and occupied. In the operations directed against that city France and England will act in concert. Commissioner REED, however, has preserved a strict neutrality. Our correspondent on board the *Portsmouth*, writing with knowledge of the facts, gives some interesting particulars concerning Mr REED'S actual policy and his plans for the future.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives some further details of the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. The conspiracy is understood to have been a thoroughly organized one. Five hundred men are supposed to have been implicated, and all had bound themselves by oath to effect the fiendish object of their plot. Important revelations, it is expected, will be made on the trial of PIERRI, ORSINI and RUDIO The refugee question and NAPOLEON'S "repressive measures" still form the chief subjects of discussion in the political circles of Paris.

In the United States Senate yesterday, resolutions from the Michigan Legislature were presented, opposing the admission of any more Slave States, and denouncing the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution relating to a protectorate of Central AMERICA and Mexico, was taken up, and after some debate was laid on the table. The Army bill occupied attention for the rest of the day, but without any result. The House adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to adopt the prayer of Mr. BROOKS who contests the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, for a Special Committee to take testimony. Lecompton was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Governor's purpose of superseding the present Canal Auditor by a Republican appointee met an unpleasant check in the Senate yesterday. All nominations made to that body go to a Committee of Senators from the Judicial District in which the nominee resides, who report the next week, unless otherwise ordered. In this case a motion was made, and *carried*, that the Committee report on the 5th day of next July. This is equivalent to a rejection of the nomination and a retention in office of the present incumbent. It is understood to have been brought about by the vote of Mr. STOW, who was elected an independent against the regular Republican candidate in the Genesee County District. It is possible, of course, that this action may be reversed.

Previous to the Executive Session, nothing of importance was done by the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented was one to compel the payment of laborers' wages in coin or State bills. Bills were reported favorably, requiring returns of mechanics' deposits in savings banks; to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and to allow the Harlem Railroad to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation were empowered to send for persons and papers in reference to the New-York Ferries. Two bills are to be introduced for the removal of the State Capital—one by Mr. HANFORD for its removal to this City, and the other by Mr. CASE for its removal to Syracuse. Notice was also given of intention to introduce a bill for the construction of railroads on Broadway and parallel streets, and another to suppress intemperance and legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks. A bill was introduced for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer HIRAM PAULDING, arrived yesterday in 7 days from Havana. The following is the list of her officers: Flag Officer—Hiram Paulding. Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron. Captain—Frederick Engle. Lieutenants—Geo. T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush, Hudson M. Garland. Purser—McKean Buchanan. Surgeon of the Fleet—G. R. B. Horner. Chaplain—Moses B. Chase. Captain of Marines—B. Macomber. Chief-Engineer—James W. King. Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Otis. Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr. Lieut. of Marines—James Lewis. Flag Officer's Secretary—Tattnall Paulding. Midshipmen—M. Sicard, Edward Lea, H. H. Dalthe, E. S. Norton, A. P. Cooke, Geo. M. Blodgett, T. H. Eastman, Nathaniel Green. Captain's Clerk—A. O. Shuff. Purser's Clerk—E. Mellach. First Assistant Engineers—Montgomery Fletcher, D. B. Macomb. Second Assistant Engineers—T. Williamson, E. W. Manning. Third Assistant Engineers—P. G. Peltz, T. I. Jones, J. W. Thompson, Jr., Geo. J. Barry. Boatswain—Chas. Woodland. Gunner—Wm. H. Hamilton. Carpenter—N. Mager. Sailmaker—James Ferguson.

Reports of disasters resulting from the gale which has prevailed for several days begin to reach us. A dispatch from Long Branch states that yesterday morning an unknown schooner was discovered sunk about half a mile off that point—judged, from that portion of her rigging out of water, to be a wrecking vessel. A dead body was found in the rigging, and the rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for this port, went ashore on Tuesday night at Squan Beach, and will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Magnolia*, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., burst her boiler yesterday, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. No particulars are given.

The meeting of the Anti-Lecomptonites, intended for last Friday, came off last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The room was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. JAMES A. MACMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order.. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT presided, and introduced Hon. F. P. STANTON, who spoke for more than two hours, to the evident satisfaction of his audience.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. The Board of Aldermen had adopted a communication from the Mayor, and also a resolution authorizing him to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the erection of a new post-office at the sole expense of the general Government. With this action the Board of Councilmen concurred, adopting also an alteration carried in the other Board which will render it imperative that all future proceedings be reported to the Common Council for confirmation, in the order of their transaction.

The detention of the Collins steamers is owing to the fact that Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. have sued out a writ of execution for $636,890 against the New-York and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, and the steamers are in the hands of the Sheriff upon attachment. The execution is returnable 60 days from Jan. 28.

The Board of Education met last evening. A great deal of routine business was transacted. The reports of the School Inspectors of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the various school edifices, urge the necessity of making immediate alteration in most of them and rebuilding many. No prospect, this affords, of diminished expenditures in the School Department yet.

The examination of the charges preferred by the Comptroller, against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, were continued yesterday before Recorder BARNARD. Messrs. DYKEMAN, BRANAGAN, PURDY and D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, were examined. They gave an elaborate statement of the manner in which the Corporation business has been transacted for a considerable time previous to and since the death of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. Mr. GRAHAM, for the defence, endeavored to show that Mr. SMITH occupied a responsible position in the office; that this was the cause of jealousy on the part of the other clerks; and that, hence, what would otherwise have been considered a mistake, was paraded as a criminal act. All the witnesses who were connected with the office, denied any feeling of jealousy, in most emphatic terms. Mr. VALENTINE testified that Mr. SMITH was the person who received papers in relation to contracts from him, and that he had the impression that his position in the Comptroller's office was that of confidential clerk; or at least that his position was one of more than ordinary responsibility. The Comptroller and his Deputy, Mr. CADY, were present during the entire day. Ex-Judge WHITING intimated that he would put Mr. FLAGG upon the stand before the close of the examination, which, at 3 P. M. was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Dr. LIEBER delivered at Mozart Hall, last night, his inaugural lecture upon assuming the Professorship of Political Economy in Columbia College. It was a most eloquent and altogether unique affair,—and though the hall was intolerably cold and the fringe of young collegians along the rear of the room, outrageously impertinent in their loud conversation, the audience unwillingly heard the distinguished speaker announce that he would try their patience no longer. His subject was Political Economy.

The Philosophical Society held its regular meeting at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, Professor MAPES, President of the Society, in the Chair. The subject for the evening was, "The influence of the atmosphere upon the surfaces on which it impinges." The subject for the next meeting is, "What are the probable substitutes for steam?"

The Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, offered a presentment, in which especial reference was made to the habitual violation of the laws enacted for the proper observance of the Sabbath. The attention of the authorities was also drawn to the generally insecure state of our public-school buildings. The whole presentment was unusually interesting.

The trial of JOHN MEYERS and PETER SMITH, charged with attempting to kill JOHN B. JACQUES, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on Jan 6 last, was commenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday. The testimony of JACQUES himself, and of other witnesses for the prosecution, rehearsed the history of the outrage, which we have already published. Witnesses were examined by the defence, for the purpose of impeaching JACQUES' character. The case is not yet concluded.

JAMES DUYNCKINCK, who was shot on Monday night at the lager-beer saloon, No. 108 Canal-street, died at 8 o'clock last evening. GUNENKOPF, the Tenth Ward constable who shot him, is still kept in close confinement.

An extensive conflagration occurred last night in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, in the early part of the evening, destroying three buildings and property to the amount of $250,000.

The Coroner's Jury, in the Pierpont-street (Brooklyn) homicide case, yesterday rendered a verdict, holding PATRICK LALLY, GEORGE NEGAHEY, and JOSEPH J. MELLEN, to answer for the murder.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department Fund, held on Tuesday evening, Mr WM. H. PECKHAM was elected Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of PETER POWLESS; and Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY was elected Treasurer in the place of Mr. JOSEPH W. STICKLER, who had also resigned. The amount of money now in this Fund is about $2,000, and there are at present no pensioners.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy and languid for Cotton. Flour was in good demand at steady prices, though it closed quietly. A limited business was transacted in Wheat, while Corn was more freely dealt in at previous quotations. Provisions were less active. Hog products were somewhat irregular in price. White Beef advanced a shade. Rio Coffee was brisker and dearer. Sugars were more sought after at unchanged figures. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand at full rates. Freights continued quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market reports of yesterday's transactions indicate a good time for lovers of fine Beef who do not abstain from meat during the Lenten season. There was a large supply of unusually good Cattle on sale with but a moderate demand, and prices gave way early in the day and continued to decline until evening, when there were 300 to 400 animals unsold. The surplus resulted more from the large size and weights of the Cattle and the small demand, than from numbers offered, as the total City receipts for the week were but 3,030, which is 113 less than the average weekly receipts for last year.

Kansas Stops the Way.

It is generally understood that President BUCHANAN chafes exceedingly under the delays and embarrassments of the Kansas *imbroglio*. The Kansas carriage stops his way! He came into office eager and determined to render his Administration illustrious by the acquisition of Cuba, and by other practical applications of the principles of the Ostend manifesto. But the Kansas agitation has rendered it impossible for him to give the least attention to matters of that sort. Instead of acquiring new territory he is harassed and vexed to take care of what we have; and his principal motive for insisting upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is the hope that he may thus be rid of the question altogether.

It is very common and popular to ascribe the course of the Administration upon the Kansas question to a distinct and explicit compact with the Slave Power. Mr. BUCHANAN is supposed to have covenanted before his election with the leading propagandists of Slavery, that he would bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State; this pledge, it is believed, was the condition of his Southern support, and the necessity of redeeming it compels him to his present policy. We give no credit to these current imputations, partly because they are unnatural, and partly because they are unnecessary. Such secret political compacts, like the compacts popularly supposed to be made with the devil, are sometimes useful as furnishing an easy method of explaining what is otherwise unintelligible; and they are just about as imaginary as those infernal arrangements. We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN made any promise to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, or that his present policy is in pursuance of any engagement with the Slavery propagandists of the South. The emergency of the day must always dictate the policy of the day; and neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor the South could any more foresee, a year and a half ago, the state of things in Kansas, than they can now foresee what its condition will be a year and a half hence.

But Mr. BUCHANAN undoubtedly sees that Kansas is infinitely troublesome to him—that it diverts public attention from other subjects, and until settled definitively, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned, will prevent any important movement in any other direction. He jumps to the conclusion, therefore, that if Kansas can only be brought into the Union, the connection of the Federal Government with its affairs will be ended; and under this conviction he determines to *force* it in, without any regard to manner, circumstances, or the opinions and wishes of the people of Kansas themselves. We have very little doubt that this is the main consideration which has governed his action. He is anxious to be rid of an embarrassing and vexatious subject, and takes what he supposes to be the speediest and most direct means of accomplishing that result.

But Mr. BUCHANAN should know that a straight line is not, in politics, as it is in mathematics, the shortest distance between two points. Forcing Kansas into the Union, against the will of her people, under a Constitution which they dislike, may involve much more serious objections than the delay which a more honest course might involve. If the people of Kansas, or any considerable portion of them, should obstinately refuse obedience to the authority thus imposed upon them,—and should forcibly and pertinaciously prevent the new State government from exercising its authority, a state of things might arise which would give the Executive a good deal more trouble than any which he anticipates.

But one thing is certain:—the settlement of the Kansas question will not end the causes of public excitement, or restore quiet and perpetual peace to the public mind. It is much more likely to be the prelude to new agitations and new projects of a much more formidable and engrossing nature. The instant Mr. BUCHANAN gets Kansas off his hands, he will enter zealously and vigorously upon the prosecution of his projects for the acquisition of Cuba. In the letter which he wrote to Senator BROWN of Mississippi, previous to the election, he declared that the acquisition of Cuba should be the great and leading object of his Administration, and that, whenever he could accomplish this, he would gladly resign and hand the office over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It may safely be taken for granted that he has neither forgotten nor abandoned this intention, and that he will enter upon its prosecution the instant he can obtain relief from other engagements.

The Americans in China.

The full details of the English operations before Canton, furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter which we this morning publish, confirm in every particular the views which we yesterday took of the actual position and probable progress of affairs in the East, and throw into the strongest relief the impracticable, not to say the insignificant character of the attitude to which our own Minister seems to be condemned by the policy of the Administration. A letter from our own Correspondent at Hong Kong amply bears out the impression conveyed in the letter of our British cotemporary, that Mr. REED has been subjected to a mortifying rebuff by the Imperial Commissioner, and that the attempt to deal with the Chinese, as one might deal with the Mexicans or the Spanish, has been attended with all the ridiculous consequences which any person, familiar with the Chinese character and policy, might easily have predicted at the ontset. We can very well understand that the actual complication of diplomatic relations in China may have appeared to the American Administration to offer an admirable opportunity for a winning game of "masterly inactivity," and astute neutrality. Had the Chinese been Europeans, nothing could have been easier than for an American Envoy to step in between YEH and Lord ELGIN, and secure for himself and his country a favorable treaty on the most agreeable terms. But as the Chinese are not Europeans but Chinese, Mr. REED has found himself suddenly left in the most unpleasant category of the vocative case; calling aloud, that is, and receiving no answer; making conciliatory advances, and being rather abruptly advised to wait until he is wanted.

The opportunity for making our flag respectably conspicuous in the Chinese waters, has probably slipped away before this time. The attack on Canton was doubtless made before Christmas by the combined forces of France and England, and as the knot of the Chinese difficulty centres at Canton, it has, we presume, been already loosened by the sword. It is useless, therefore, to regret that we have not done what it is too late for us to attempt to do, but in the certainly possible event of prolonged and serious hostilities in the Chinese seas it is highly desirable that our Minister should be prepared to make the American interest in all commercial treaties past and present *felt and recognized by the Chinese themselves*. This is a matter not merely of *amour-propre*, but of sound policy. For the sake of the Chinese as well as for our own interest, it is extremely important that the conclusion of the present serious discussion should not leave in the Chinese mind any such notion of our inferiority to the English and the French as will infallibly be generated by our failure to participate in the exaction of the rights of the Christian powers. We may be very sure that if the Chinese are forced to render justice to the claims of Christendom, they will seize the earliest opportunity of avenging upon the subjects of any Christian State which may seem to them to occupy a secondary rank among the barbarians, the concessions wrung from them by the strong.

If, however, Mr. REED is to be armed with authority to avail himself of the progress of events, he must also be armed with the means of availing himself of that authority. Commissioner YEH may well afford to laugh at our impotent envoy, who for all practical purposes might as well be talking at him from the Territory of Minnesota as from the gigantic steamer of that name. Before Mr. REED sailed for China, we dwelt with specific urgency upon the necessity of providing him with vessels of light draught, in which he might be able to reach the great seats of Chinese authority, and we have reason to know that the particular attention of the Government was drawn to our representations by Mr. REED himself. As yet, however, no step has been taken towards giving the American Mission efficiency, and our Plenipotentiaries now sits, like Rogero, "beside the bottomless pool of despondency, angling for impossibilities."

HARD UP.—Poor old BENNETT says that the Congressional Committee of investigation "have ascertained that $8,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., was *spent on the* TIMES and *Journal of Commerce* of this City." This is a fair specimen of the desperate shifts to which the *Herald* is reduced. The statement is a pure invention,—as nothing of the kind has ever been hinted in any other quarter or dreamed of by the Committee. But this is a matter of not the slightest consequence. Poor BENNETT *must* make an effort of some kind against his "obscure cotemporary," and the only way it can be done is by downright lying.

The Press and Dr. Bellows' Lectures.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, we regret to see, has been thrown into an unhappy state of mind by the failure of his lectures on Pauperism and Crime to attract that degree of public attention which they deserved. He has written a letter to the Editor of the *Tribune*, which we transfer to our own columns, in which he censures with some justice and a good deal more of tartness, the inadequate and occasionally unintelligible reports of them which appeared in that paper; and with the avowed charitable intent of relieving our neighbor from the suspicion that he is alone in thus offending, the reverend gentleman attempts to drag the TIMES into the same condemnation. We would do anything in reason to salve the wounded feelings of the *Tribune*, but we cannot submit to so sweeping an impeachment of our sanity and common sense as the Doctor's letter embodies.

Dr. BELLOWS quotes from the TIMES of Tuesday morning what he says pretends to be a "report" of his lecture of the previous evening. The paragraph in question purports to be no such thing. Our report of the lecture was crowded out by the pressure of news and other matter in which, it was believed, the public would feel a keener interest,—and the sentence over which he makes so much ado was inserted under the "News of the Day"—not as a report of the lecture,—but merely as a notice that it had been delivered. In printing it the type-setters made one or two blunders in punctuation,—as will be seen by the following comparison:

As Written.	*As Printed.*
"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes. When he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell, crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise, vice is the result."	"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes, when he can give a fair eqnivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result."

Dr. BELLOWS expends all the force of his indignation upon this unhappy substitution in the TIMES of a period for a comma! Upon the strength of that mistake, which a very little unexcited attention would have enabled him to correct, he reads the Press a very serious and impressive homily upon "the employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons in the responsible office of reporters,"—which he characterizes as a "great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the Press, but only *either entire neglect* or correct reports of their public performances." We concede the justice of the requirement that "correct reports" should be given where any are attempted; and we claim, in spite of the Doctor's laborious criticism upon a typographical error, that, as a general thing, the reports of the TIMES, though not all we hope to make them, are not obnoxious to serious objection in this respect.

But Dr. BELLOWS does himself, as well as the Press, much less than justice in craving for his public performances "entire neglect"—because he "asks no patronage from the Press." We took great pleasure in complying with the request that we should call public attention to this series of lectures, and supposed that we were entitled thereby at least to the courtesy which is always due to a well-meant service. It was not our fault that "the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City" had more serious engagements, to use his own language, than listening to these lectures by one whom "nineteen years of public life in New-York" had so well qualified to discuss the subject. We did what we could to bring the matter to the public attention by noticing the lectures from day to day:—if the Press had practiced that "entire neglect" which the Doctor now appears to crave, his audiences might have been even smaller than those which he did address.

Dr. BELLOWS evinces in this letter what seems to us to be rather an undignified and uncalled-for sensitiveness to the errors of the Press, as well as to the neglect of the Public. It was quite proper for him to correct the misrepresentation of his sentiments which led to Dr. TYNG'S denunciation, and we can very well excuse the sharp, though needlessly, personal terms in which he rebukes the criticism of that divine. But we do not think he was called upon to denounce the Press or to read it so severe a lecture upon its duties and responsibilities as the incident has provoked. At all events, he should have some better ground than a trifling typographical error in punctuation, for so sweeping a censure as he passes upon the reports of the TIMES.

NEW-JERSEY'S ULTIMATUM.—There is a resolution before the Legislature at Albany for the appointment of a new set of Commissioners, consisting of three prominent citizens of the State, to proceed to New-Jersey, and endeavor to complete a negotiation with the authorities for the permission to locate our Quarantine at Sandy Hook. But we fear that no attempt of the kind will be successful unless the demands of our modest neighbor are acceded to. It has been intimated that if Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, should be willing to share the fees of his office with some Jersey Blue, or if the State pride of our neighbor were modified by a reasonable number of appointments at the Quarantine, the desired object might be obtained.

But we hardly think the ambition of New-Jersey could be so easily satisfied. Judging from the tone of the New-Jersey Press, we should say that nothing short of yielding to our sister State the whole of Staten Island, which she claims as her rightful property, will be regarded as an adequate compensation for the privilege of spending a million or two of dollars in building hospitals and wharves at Sandy Hook.

But, in naming such extravagant terms, probably our neighbor remembers the prudent maxim: "If you try for a bishop's gown, you will stand a chance of obtaining at least a sleeve."

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.—In the perspicuous report of Hon. N. S. BENTON, Canal Auditor, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, he takes decided ground in favor of reimposing canal tolls upon the competing Railroads, which measure he urges as one of justice to the State, whose revenue has been seriously impaired by the removal of tolls from the Railroads in 1851.

The Auditor shows very clearly that the Act of that year releasing the Central and Erie roads from the payment of tolls, together with the resolution of 1852, in the tariff of canal tolls thereby made necessary, has had the effect materially to lessen the receipts of the State Treasury.

It cannot be doubted that a reimposition of tolls upon Railroads would greatly replenish the Treasury, and enable the State much more easily to pay off the Canal debt. Such a measure possesses, too, a large popularity among the tax-payers, who naturally prefer seeing the railroads assessed to submitting themselves to an operation so disagreeable.

Yet these facts by no means prove either the justice or the expediency of tolling the railroads. The State has chosen to enter into the carrying trade. It has built the Erie Canal for the accommodation of all who may wish to use it. But it should submit to competition like all others engaged in like business. If the Railroads are able to divert trade from the Canal, it must be because they offer superior inducements. The State, indeed, has the power to cripple those avenues of transportation, and thus drive them ont of the field of freight competition; but is this a power that ought to be exercised? Decidedly not. Such a measure, too, would prove, in its operation, oppressive to the mass of the people, and injurious to their interests; for the freest use of all the avenues to market is one of the most important advantages which can be enjoyed by the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic. We are not of those who apprehend any permanent injury to the interests of the Canals from the influence of Railroads. Water carriage possesses peculiar advantages, which will assert their claims. Temporary declension of Canal revenues will occur, and has occurred. But time will vindicate the Canals. We believe the true policy of the State is to complete the enlargement as soon as practicable, and leave competition free.

THE BOOKS IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—We copied from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a few days since, a note from Mr. N. S. BENTON, the Auditor of the Canal Department, contradicting a report in the *Tribune* that the books of his office had not been posted for a year. Mr. BENTON'S correction was neither full nor explicit. It was, doubtless, intended merely to deny that the books have *fallen* in arrear during his administration, though he refers to the fact that "two Reports from the Department for the last fiscal year have been sent to the Legislature," as presumptive evidence of the incorrectness of the statement in question.

We believe the facts of the case to be somewhat different, both from the *Tribune's* report and from Col. BENTON'S implied contradiction of it. Unless we have been misinformed, the books of the Auditor's Department *have not been posted for several years*:—and, though Mr. BENTON may not be any more responsible for the neglect than either of his predecessors, the defect is one which should, by all means, be corrected. The records of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, if we are not mistaken, for 1855, contain a resolution adopted by them, directing the Auditor to have the books of the Department posted immediately,—as it was then notorious that they were greatly in arrear. Whether the instructions of this resolution were ever carried into effect we are not aware, as there was immediately afterwards a change in the Board as well as in the Auditorship; but the default, at all events, did not commence with the present Auditor.

The whole matter of book-keeping has passed into the hands of the Chief Clerk, who has, upon memoranda of his own, the materials from which the annual reports of the Department are made up,—which could not be gathered from the books—certainly not, without the Chief Clerk's assistance. One result of this neglect to post the books, whether intentional or otherwise, has been, that the Chief Clerk has become an indispensable *attaché*, and has not suffered the fate of other subordinate officers in the various political changes of the day. The public service has, undoubtedly, profited by his retention, but it ought to be due to some better cause.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A Select Committee of the Assembly, of which Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER is Chairman, made a report yesterday on the delays and other abuses in our Courts of Justice. This report, published in the TIMES of to-day, contains some sensible suggestions, which we commend to the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

In some of the Judicial Districts business is not in arrear, while in others it is largely so—a difference explained by the well-known fact that there is an immense disparity in the number of causes—the Court business in New-York City alone exceeding the aggregate in all the other seven Districts. The Committee believe that the number of Supreme Court Judges in the State (thirty-two) is sufficient for all the business, and that with proper distribution and discipline every cause might be disposed of in the term when it is entered upon the calendar. They think the Judges should not confine their labors and responsibility to their respective Districts, but should meet, confer and apportion their force, by which any great accumulation of causes could be entirely prevented. As matters are now managed, we have, not one Supreme Court, as the constitutional theory is, but eight, acting separately, without concert, and, of course, with comparative inefficiency.

The frequency of injunctions is also pointed out by the report as an evil requiring speedy abatement.

The Committee have framed two bills—one imposing a penalty upon the postponement of causes and useless appeals; the other providing against the abuse of injunctions. But they express the opinion that the remedy for existing evils rests mainly with Judges and lawyers, and with suitors whose interest is so deeply concerned [illegible] of the Courts.

The Affairs of C[illegible] and Note from Mr. Peabody.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to a letter I addressed to the TIMES, on the 22d inst., on the subject of the loan made to my house in November, it has since occurred to me, in consequence of various erroneous remarks contained in American papers on the subject of guarantees given for the same, that it is advisable to state the following particulars:

The Charter of the Bank of England forbids the Governor and Directors from lending money on any but British securities, and a considerable portion deposited by my house being in bonds of the various States and cities of the United States, the rule of the Bank required in addition, a resident name, (as it would have done had the securities been United States Treasury notes,) which was promptly given. The Joint Stock Banks required no such addition. Some personal friends, and parties interested, (about eight in number,) have given their names to guarantee separate sums, amounting to about £90,000 in the aggregate only, out of the £300,000 which my house has received from the Banks. The parties who have become guarantees feel, as myself and partners do, that, securities having been given by my firm for the full sum borrowed, their responsibility is merely nominal.

The circumstance of all the three great American houses who obtained assistance from the Bank of England in the crisis of 1837 having given guarantees, *without other security*, has doubtless led the correspondents of the American press into the errors to which I have alluded.

I am, very respectfully yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

Political Items.

The town elections in Steuben County have resulted in the election of a Republican Board of Supervisors.

In Chemung County the Democrats have carried the Board of Supervisors.

In St. Lawrence County the Republicans have gained a small majority on town elections.

Academy of Music.

Mr. ULLMAN'S Spring season—it will be seen—commences on Monday next. The programme is unusually interesting, the two principal features being Mr. FAY'S opera of "Leonora" and MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots." For the opening night BELLINI'S opera of "I Puritani" has been selected—with FORMES, LA GRANGE, GASSIER, &c., in the cast. The sale of tickets commences to-day at the Academy and the other places.

Destructive Fire in Liberty-street and Maiden-lane—Three Buildings Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

About 7 o'clock last night (Wednesday) a fire was discovered in the six-story building No. 56 Maiden-lane and No. 25 Liberty-street. The building extended through from street to street, and was about 40 feet front. The firemen were soon on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the entire edifice was in flames. It was first seen on the top or sixth floor on the Maiden-lane side, and on the second floor on Liberty-street. It is uncertain as yet, on which floor the fire originated.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors were occupied by CHARLES ABRENFELD, dealer and importer of fancy porcelain china and glassware. The entire stock was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $120,000, and said to be insured for $100,000 in City Insurance Companies. The first floor and basement was occupied by WINDLE & Co., household furnishing goods, hardware, &c. A portion of their stock was saved but the loss will amount to about $100,000, said to be fully insured. The building is owned by GEORGE B. WINDLE. It is totally destroyed—loss about $16,000, fully insured. The flames soon extended into the upper floors of No. 58 Maiden-lane, also occupied by WINDLE & Co., destroying all the stock.

The first floor was occupied by FLEET & Co., dealers in cloths. Their stock was all removed by the insurance patrol and firemen. It will be somewhat damaged by water, probably to the amount of $1,000; insured for $7,000 in the Lenox, Lamar and Nassau Insurance Companies. The building is owned by the estate of JAMES TREZLOCK. It is damaged about $4,000. We were unable to learn if it was insured, as the agent resided out of town. The fire also communicated to No. 23 Liberty street, a three-story brick building occupied by EDWARD HEU, importer of French and German fancy goods. His stock was nearly all destroyed. Mr. H. estimates his loss at about $40,000, on which he has $30,000 insurance. The building is damaged about $3,000, and it is said to be insured. Building No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-street, occupied by KITTLE & KLINGENBERG, importers of China and glass ware, was also damaged. The stock of fancy goods in No. 54 Maiden-lane, owned by AUBOP, BERGMANN & Co., was damaged by water about $1,000. The stock is insured for $102,000.

At one time fears were entertained for the safety of several of the adjoining buildings. The sparks were very thick and large. Several of the buildings were on fire on the roof, but the flames were soon extinguished. A shed in the rear of No. 11 Gold-street, occupied as a packing-box manufactory, was on fire, and the bells again sounded an alarm for the Seventh District, but through the prompt action of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 123 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by a German baker. The damage, principally by water, amounted to about $100. Several poor families occupied the upper part of the building, and one or two moved ont their furniture, expecting the building would be consumed.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were in this port and Brooklyn on Tuesday, 20 steamers, 118 ships, 64 barks, 67 brigs, and 277 schooners; total, 546. Of these there are up for foreign ports 103; for distant ports in the United States, 61; total, 164; leaving 382 vessels of all kinds lying at our docks without any particular employment or destination.

The screw steamship *New-York*, of the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company, left this port on the 16th of January, in company with the *Baltic*, and arrived at Greenock on the 28th, the same day that the *Baltic* reached Liverpool,—an unusually quick passage.

THE READING FUGITIVE.—Mr. HUGGINS, of Lovejoy's Hotel, assures us that the story we published on the authority of the New-York Police, concerning the arrest on Tuesday morning of an alleged fugitive from Reading, was all wrong. The fugitive was at Lovejoy's, though not known, and the Clerk offered to render to the New-York Officer all possible aid in arresting him, when identified. But the officer was not sure of his prisoner and concluded to defer it till morning. Before the officer returned next morning—some hour and a half—the Reading Officer arriving had effected the arrest. The New-York Officer was not "blown on" by the clerk, but the Reading Officer did blow him up handsomely for his dilatoriness, which was very near cheating Justice of a victim.

☞ The steam-propeller 10-gun corvette built for the Emperor of Russia by W. W. WEBB, Esq., of this City, was yesterday raised on the large Balance Dry-Dock foot of Pike-street, to be coppered, before making her trial trip, in a few days. She is about 1,400 tons, full rigged, and a splendid specimen of what can be done by the naval architects of this City.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—Capt. WEED, of the Second Ward, reports that more than half the gas lamps in his Precinct were not burning on Tuesday evening. In Platt-street a single lamp was burning, giving just enough light to make the darkness visible.

☞ The receipts of the "Calico Ball" at the Academy of Music amount in cash to $5,196, and of goods donated in addition $1,650, total, $6,846; from this take $2,284 expenses, and the balance left for charity is $4,562.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Tuesday PETER CONWAY, an Irishman, 42 years old, was murdered in his own distillery, in Hope-street, near Phenix, in Philadelphia, during an entertainment given to his friends on the occasion of opening the place. JOHN WILSON and PATRICK BRADLEY, both Irish, quarreled with him, and CONWAY was stabbed, dying in three hours afterwards. The murderers are under arrest.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

Interesting Legislative Report on the Delays and Other Abuses in our Courts of Justice.

To the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Committee appointed by resolution of the Assembly, on the 17th day of April last, to inquire into the causes of the alleged delays in the Courts of Justice of this State, and, if they find delays to exist, to suggest a remedy, beg leave to report:

That, having entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them, they caused a circular, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked "A," to be sent to the Clerk of every County in the State. Answers have been received from only twenty Counties, viz.: the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Chemung, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Rockland, Tioga, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Wayne and New-York—a summary of which is contained in the table hereto annexed, marked "B." Information, however, has been received from other sources, and from all the Committee is able, as it conceives, to give a reliable account of the condition of the Courts.

In some of the Districts the business is not in arrear; in others there is a large accumulation. The First, Third and Eighth Districts show a great number of cases, appearing and reappearing on successive calendars. In a part of the Second District (the County of Kings) there have been, until lately, great impediments to the dispatch of business. In the rest of the State there does not appear to be any considerable delay.

The causes of the delays which exist in some quarters are easily discovered. The principal of them are the want of concerted and systematic action on the part of the Judges, and the habit of procrastination prevailing on the bench and at the bar. The former results, in a great degree, from the disintegration of the Supreme Court. Instead of one Court for the whole State, whose Judges meet, consult together, and act in concert, there are practically eight distinct Courts, the Judges of which are called Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, but who are Judges of the Supreme Court in nothing but the name. It was unquestionably the intention of the framers of the Constitution that they should interchange with each other; that they should act for the State, though elected by Districts; and the only legislation under the Constitution ran in that direction; but other views soon prevailed, and the Judges now confine themselves to the Districts where they were elected, and for whose wants alone they seem to think it their duty to provide. If it were otherwise—if the Judges of each District could be made to feel that they are Judges not for that District, but for all the Districts; that they are in a great measure responsible for delays which exist in any quarter, we think these delays would be materially lessened. They would meet, and arranging the whole judicial force, which is large in the aggregate, would distribute it according to the demand for it, and wherever there appeared to be extraordinary wants would meet them by extraordinary force. That there are Judges enough in the State to dispose of every cause at the first term when it appears upon a calendar, we do not doubt; and where that result is not obtained, the failure is owing to an unequal distribution of judicial force, and the irregular working of that which is applied.

Take the City of New-York for example. The cases which arise in the district, equal, in the amount of judicial labor required to dispatch them, all that arise in the seven other districts; while the judicial force given to it, is not more than one-fourth that of the whole State.

We are very well aware that with the small salaries allowed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, they find the expenses of New-York a serious burden. If any recommendation of ours would induce the Legislature to increase the salary, or provide for the expenses, it should earnestly be given. But until that is done, it strikes us that one who accepts the place of Judge, knowing the salary, cannot reasonably hesitate, by reason of its insufficiency, to do all that is implied in the nature of his office, or the needs of those for whom it was established.

As a natural consequence of the present unequal distribution of judicial force, some of the judges are overworked, while others have comparatively little to do. It would be invidious in us to discriminate between them in this respect; but if the burdens of the judicial office be not hereafter more equally borne, we recommend that the Legislature inquire after the cases of neglect, and provide, so far as legislation can provide, against their repetition.

The average amount of labor performed by our judges is certainly below that performed by the judges of England and France. From a report presented to the French Government in 1848, it appears that the Court of Cassation disposed of 686 cases in 1846; and returns made to the House of Commons, in 1854, show that the English Common Law Judges were engaged in Court 277 days of the year, not counting the time spent in chamber business. The seven judges in Chancery decided 5,568 appeals, petitions, cases, exceptions, claims, demurrers and special motions, between November, 1853, and February, 1854.

Besides this want of systematic and concerted action on the part of the judges, there is another cause of delay, greater in effect, and more difficult to master, which is the habit of procrastination into which both the Bench and the Bar have fallen.

For the purpose of showing the operation of this habit, the Committee procured short-hand reporters to attend the Circuit Court and General Terms of the Supreme Court, and the General and Special Terms of the Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, on the 10th day of February instant, and report accurately the proceedings of the first hour. A very brief abstract of the report is contained in the Schedule D annexed. Possibly a still better illustration of this mischievous habit of procrastination might be given, in the history of references in the City of New-York. Under our system a referee is a substituted Judge; chosen generally by the parties. He has it in his power to dispose of the case at once. There need be no more delay before him, nor no more time spent than just enough to take the testimony and hear the arguments of counsel. Nevertheless, it is certain that references are dragged on from month to month, and from year to year, till they have come to be the most dilatory and the most expensive of all modes of trial. The great causes of delay which we have spoken of, are so prominent and so visible, that we need scarcely go farther to explain the present delays. But there are one or two minor causes which we ought not to omit mentioning. One of them is the indulgence shown by the Courts to special motions. Instead of leaving the parties to bring them on upon the prescribed notice of eight days, and when they are taken up discouraging those which are trivial or technical, and refusing costs except for urgent reasons, it is rather the practice to favor objections to listen complacently to nice distinctions, and to give costs to the successful party. Another serious cause of delay is the frequency of injunctions. Their effect upon the business of the Courts is twofold; first, to increase litigation, by holding out a temptation to this extraordinary process; and, secondly, by causing a double discussion, one upon the motion for an injunction, and the other upon the trial. Entire days, and even several days, are sometimes spent in the argument upon a single motion. It is not the province of this report to notice the other evil consequences of the present alarming abuse of injunctions. The attention of the Legislature has been already called to them by the Governor. It is only in their effect upon the business of the Courts that we now consider them.

Our observations have been thus far confined to the Courts of original jurisdiction. We must, however, refer for a moment to the Court of Appeals. That within the last two years, the calendars of this Court have not materially increased. Their number of causes was about two hundred until 1857, when they swelled up to three hundred or more, and at the present time they reach four hundred and forty-two. There are, as we think, two causes of this increase: first, the want of unity in the Supreme Court, and the consequent diminution of its authority; and, second, the practice of the Court to delay the decision of the causes argued at one term till the end of the next. This practice leads, of course, to the almost certain effacing of whatever impression is made by the argument, and the necessity of beginning anew the examination of the cause when the Judges are separated from each other, and, of course, without the benefit of consultation.

The delay thus caused encourages appeals. When a year or two of time to pay a debt can be gained by appealing, it will often be done for that reason alone, particularly when the debt is large, and the demand for money is great. An instance has just been brought to our notice, in which an appeal without reasonable cause, has been taken to the Court of Appeals, from a judgment of $16,000, the debtor offering at the same time $10,000, thinking it possible the creditor might accept the offer rather than wait a twelvemonth or two for the payment of his money. This could not have happened if the Court had gone through its calendar every term.

From the consideration of these delays and their causes, we pass naturally to consider the remedies for them. Few of them can be reached by legislation. The law has done nearly all that it can do, when it has provided a system of procedure, by which cases can be early made ready for trial, and when it has provided Judges sufficient in number, to try them without delay. All this the law has done. If the Judges do not interfere by enlarging the time to answer, the plaintiff can have his case at issue in twenty or twenty-one days from the service of the summons. There are Judges enough in the State to try every case, at the first time of its appearance upon the calendar. Discipline is wanting; and that can hardly be enforced by law. It must be imposed by the Judges upon themselves and upon the lawyers. Without the cooperation of the legal profession a law would be almost powerless. No other agency than theirs could carry it into complete effect. How then can this agency be brought into operation? By calling the special attention of the Judges, the lawyers, and the whole community to the magnitude of the evil, and the ease of the remedy, by proving that the interest and convenience alike of Judge, advocate and client, concur in discountenancing procrastination, and securing system, punctuality and diligence. Let the great body of suitors bestir themselves. If they will earnestly watch the progress of their cases, they will incite their counsel, and counsel acting in [illegible] to bring the Courts into activity [illegible].

In conclusion, we have to recommend but two acts of legislation; one imposing a penalty upon the postponement of causes and upon useless appeals; giving the Courts power to employ short-hand reporters, and their own motion to dismiss cases which are kept too long upon the calendar without prosecution; the other providing what seem to us sufficient guards against the abuse of injunctions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Feb. 13, 1858.

JAMES S. SLUYTER, GEORGE T. SPENCER,
GEORGE B. COX, ABM. V. HARPENDING,
THOMAS KIVLEN.

[The acts recommended for passage by the Committee will be found embodied in our Albany letter this morning.]

LONG ISLAND.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET HOMICIDE.

Close of the Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

This investigation was continued yesterday before Coroner COZINE and a Jury. The following testimony was taken.

Frederick J. Nodine sworn—I reside at No. 60 Johnson-street; keep a stable next door to No. 126 Pierrepont-street—the premises of Mr. Story; knew the deceased for five years; I was in No. 126 Pierrepont-street about five and a half o'clock Saturday last; saw there Wm. Night, Mr. Voorhies, John M. Perry, Mr. Morris, Samuel Raymond, Stephen Story, (keeper of the house,) Mr. Williams, Mr. Perkins, (bar-keeper,) and George H. Simonson, (the deceased;) there might have been one or two others there; saw three persons come in there a few minutes before six o'clock; the persons in there were standing about in the rooms; deceased was in the back room, near the fire-place; one of the three persons who came in had on a high Kossuth hat, dark clothes; have heard since that he was called Lally; think he did not wear whiskers; another, taller than Lally, named Mellen, had a light-colored coat on, with light bone buttons—a fine coat; he was about as tall as I am, (5 feet 8½ inches;) don't know what kind of a hat he had on; he wore a moustache and whiskers on the lower part of his face; the third person had on dark clothes, medium height, rather short and stout, in size between the other two; heard his name was Lally; he wore a cap; (witness here corrected himself, and said that he had called Lally McGarry; the cap was a pinch cap; his face was a little pock-marked—no whiskers; when they came in I was standing by the stove, near the folding-door, in the front-room; they walked up to the bar in the back-room, and in about a minute, when Lally made the expression—"I can lick any son of a b—h in the house;" heard nothing said to them before that; then saw the deceased go up and say something to Lelly, which I could not hear—it was low; heard nothing more said by the three persons while I was in there; in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes I went out to my supper, the three parties remaining there; deceased, after he spoke to Lally, went awey, and went to talking with some one else; after Lelly made the expression, they (the three) drank; when I left everything wes quiet and peaceable; returned from my tea about seven o'clock, and went into my stable; as I got in the stable heard a tremendous fall or tumble on the steps next door (No. 126;) the jar was so hard as to cause me to turn round; as I got outside, I saw two men leaving the last step on the stoop and another tumbling down the steps head foremost; there are eleven steps; the felling man was a little more than halfway down the steps when I first saw him—his head coming the fastest; as he got on the last step his feet slewed around even with his head and he fell on the sidewalk; I ran towards him and before I got to the body a man came down the stoop, stepped over the body, turned and looked at it, and ran ewey; when falling down the steps the man appeared to be perfectly lifeless; he did not appear to grasp at anything, hnt fell heevily upon each stair; the two parties who left the last step ran towards Fulton-street, passing neer me; the last man ran also towards Fulton-street and passed near me; without stopping I ran up stairs and gave the alarm, saying that there was a man badly hurt or killed, or something of that kind; I ran right back, and with others caught hold of the man who had fallen, and carried him into the bar-room and laid him on the floor near the folding doors, when the Doctors were sent for; saw Dr. Cochran sponge the wound; it appeared to commence above the left eye, and glanced down to the inner side of the eye; I think it was cut with some instrument; it appeared to be a clean cut; deceased was senseless; noticed blood on the steps the next morning; did not that evening; there are two doors at the head of the steps, swinging instde, to a recess, which extends back to eight or nine feet to lattice doors; the entrance to the bar-room is on the right hand about centre war of this recess; the front doors were open; the sill of the outside door is on the top step; in the recess there were drops of blood, which might have dropped there when they were bringing him up the evening previous; there was other blood in the recess and in the casing of the bar-room door, which looked as though it had spirted there; think four assisted to carry him; mede no stop with him until we got into the berroom; four or five steps down there were a few spots, and then within two or three steps of the bottom there were several dabs of blood, on the side that his head was; there was considerable of a pool of blood on the flegging; think there was blood on every step—hut not so much as on the three or four lower ones.

To a Juror—He made no effort to get up that I saw. There was no light over the door that night; there is a light back of the lattice doors, there is no light in the recess; the bar-room door has four panes of glass over it and there is eight in the bar-room, directly opposite the door; think you could see through the recess into the bar-room; think can see through from the bar-room to the recess; there was a light in the office of my stable; the glass over the door is clear glass; there is a street lamp opposite my stable; it was not burning at the time, I think. *To Juror*—There is a space each side of the bar-room door; in the recess a man coming out of the bar-room in a hurry, would not be likely to notice a man standing near the lattice doors in the recess.

Direct—I have seen Lally, Mellen and McGarry since; saw Mellon and Lally in the Station-house last night and McGrary this morning; they are the same men that I saw that morning from the stoop; the lest one was the tall one with a drab overcoat and bone buttons; his name is Mellen.

To Juror—James Phalen picked up the cep; I did not see him; he has lived with me five years; the two first who ran from the stoop ran very fast; don't know what they had on their heads; the last had a hat on and did not run so fast; deceased wore a hat that day; it was picked up on the sidewalk; my men followed close behind me when I went to the stoop.

[At this stage of the proceedings the jury went and examined the premises No. 126 Pierrepont-street.)

Witness resumed—(Cap shown) that is the cap worn by Lalty in the saloon or one simttar to it.

James Phalen, sworn—I live at 266 Washington-steet; knew deccased; am in the employ of Mr. Cozine; recollect picking up the cap shown in the passage-way going down stairs adjoining the stoop of No. 126 Pierrepont-street; don't know how it came there; first saw deceased at the foot of the stairs; did not help to carry the body in; saw one man running, I think, from Mr. Story's sloop; thought he had nothing on his head; cannot say positively; Mr. Nodine and another person named Hartt came out of the stable togeiher; gave the cap to Mr. Story, who said that it belonged to some of the party.

To Juror—Cannot say wbether the man I saw running had anything on his head or not.

Joseph Smith, sworn.—I am captain of the First Precinct police; Lally is in my custody; he was brought in about nine or ten o'clock last Saturday night; (cap shown;) after he was brought in I took him into my private office and he was there searched; just before the officer got through the search an officer brought this cap to me; think it was officer Danton; he said that it had been picked up near the deceased, and did not belong to any person there; took the cap and went to Lally in the private office, and asked him if twas his cap; he said "Yes, that is my cap, and I am glad to get it, too;" he took the cap and put it on his head; asked him where he got the one on his head, and he said "At the engine-house;" I merked the cap.

To a Juror—I am positive that is the cap; I marked it at the time, and it has been in my possesion ever since.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied without hearing any more testimeny, and retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of one hour they returned and rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said George H. Simonson, deceased, came to his deaih by a blow or blows (and injuries consequent thercupon) inflicted at the hands of Patrick Lally, James J. Mellen and George McGarry, or more of them, on the afternoon of Saturdey, the 13th day of February, inst., and the Jury do further sey, thet the said blow, or blows, was, or were, premeditated, end that a dangerous weapon was used by the party or parties who struck the blow or blows.

(Signed,) FRANCIS C. KIRBY, Foreman.

John C. Smith, Stephen Cahoon, P. Burgess,
O. Baker, Wm. W. Walsh, W. O. Lewis,
Samuel Foster J. E. Arman, T. H. Walsh,
Charles H. Smith, John McDonald.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED.

At 7 o'clock the prisoners were arraigned before the Coroner, and to the usual questions answered as follows:

PATRICK LALLY says he is 22 years of age; native of Ireland; resides in Canton-street, near Tillary: is a plumber by trade, (works in the Navy-Yard.) To the charge against him, he said: "*I am an innocent man.*"

GEORGE MCGARRY was next arraigned, and said: "I am 22 years old; born in Brooklyn; no occupetion; resioe in Canton-street, near Tillary, *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

JOSEPH J. MELLEN said: "I am 22 years old; born in New-York: plumber by trade, (work in the Navy-Yard;) reside at No. 106 Reade-atreet. New-York. *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

The prisoners were then committed to the county jail.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of this Board held Tuesday last, a remonstrance was adopted against the act now before the Legislature creating ocommissiners of jnrors, and against the act to authorize the appointment of a matron to the female department of the County Jail.

The draft of an act providing for the closing of Montgomery and Crown streets, between Nostrand and Rogers avenues, and another requiring the city (instead of the county) to supply stationery, &c., for elections, were presented and adopted.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met last evening, the President, Wm. H. NELSON, in the Chair. The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes, when Mr. SINCLAIR interrupted him. The President of the Board of Aldermen, and acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor, Mr. CLANCY, was present, and Mr. SINCLAIR moved that he be invited to take a seat beside the President. The motion was carried, and Mr. CLANCY was conducted to a seat beside the President. The minutes were approved.

The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, on Normal Schools, and on Evening Schools, were read.

A resolution appropriating $9,125 for alterations and repairs in Ward School No. 38 in the Eighth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution authorizing the School officers of the Fifth Ward to advertise for proposals for repairing Ward School No. 44, was referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

A communication from the School officers of the Sixth Ward, nominating Walter Roche for Trustee for that Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-first Ward, asking to be permitted to rebuild Ward School No. 14, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Eleventh Ward, charging James Mershall, School Inspector, with dereliction of duty, and asking an investigation, was read. Messrs. Green, Allen, Haskett, Crozier and Lydecker were chosen a Committee to try the Inspector.

A communication from the School officers of the Sixth Ward, informing the Board of the passage of a resolution by them, "That application be made to the Board of Education for authority to advertise for proposals to paint Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24, and asking an appropriation for the purpose," was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-second Ward asking authority to purchase a site for a new school-house, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Third Ward, recommending that John Otterson, Nicholas S. Lnelmn and James Legrand be appointed School Trustees, were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication, from the School officers of the First Werd, nominating Joseph Jemison and Dennis Kenan Inspectors, was read. The nomination was concurred in.

Reports of the Inspectors of Common Schools of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the School-houses in their respective Wards were read, a motion to dispense with the reading of them having been lost.

The following School-houses were represented to be unsafe: Nos. 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 57, 58, and Primary Schools Nos. 14, 17, 35 and 36.

Mr. WARREN moved that the reports be sent to the local Boards of the various Wards.

Mr. TWEED hoped the motion would not prevail. He was opposed to referring these matters to the consideration of the local Boards. These things were referred and re-referred, and took up the time of the Board for nothing.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. GAREN, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A communication from Miss Morris, asking for the use of some furniture for an Industrial School, was read.

Mr. MCKEAN moved that it be referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

Mr. GAREN said the Committee already had power.

The motion was carried.

A bill of $140 for school-books from Mr. George Savage was presented.

A motion was made to refer it to the officers of the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. DAVENPORT said Mr. Savage had presented the bill to the Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, and the letter had denied all knowledge of it.

A motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance was carried.

Mr. ROLLINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of designating one or more papers to report the official and other proceedings of this Board. Laid over.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A resolution was presented hy the Committee on Salaries authorizing the payment of $100 to Mr. Albert Smith, late a member of the Evening School Committee, for services rendered in January on the order of the Evening School Committee.

Mr. LECOMPTE said the Board had refused to appoint Mr. Smith Superintendent of Evening Schools. He was not in favor of creeting that office now.

Mr. BEUMMEL inquired what services Smith had rendered.

Mr. SINCLAIR said he superintended the evening schools.

Mr. FARLEY said neither the Board nor the Evening School Committee hed appointed an officer. The Committee had employed Smith, and he ought to he paid.

Mr. BAUMMEL objected to paying Smith. The Committee might create any office in this way.

Mr. WHITE, chairman of the Committee, said it had always been customery to employ some person to do what Mr. Smith was employed to do. The Committee thought they were doing what they had a perfect right to do.

Mr. MCKEAN thought that under the by-laws the Committee had a right to employ Mr. Smith.

Mr. GREEN regretted that the matter hed come up in this shape, as he knew Mr. Smith favorebly. Last year a man who was connected with the newspapers wes employed at a compensation of $75 to $100 to attend to the advertising of the Board, because it was thought he could procure favorable editorial notices.

Mr. WHITE—Puffs!

Mr. GREEN said he fell compelled to vote against the resolution.

The Yees and Nays were called for, and the resolution was lost, 12 members voting in the affirmative, and 17 in the negative.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented a report of the Committee on Repairs in favor of repairing Ward School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. A resolution in favor of repeiring the school-house was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Repairs, with a resolution authorizing the officers of the Seventh Ward to edvertise for proposals for repairing School-house No. 12, was read, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution to pay Mr. H. White, architect, $100 for drawing plans for repairing School-house No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, was passed.

A report from the Committee on Repairs, adverse to the payment of $50 for a marble tablet, with the names of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward engraved on it, was adopted.

The Auditing Committee presented a resolution in favor of paying over $300 to Mr. Craighead for printing Mr. Waterbury's Annual Report of the Board of Education for 1856.

Mr. TWEED opposed the resolution, because, he said, he wes not in favor at any time of giving work to persons who reside out of the City, and do not pay taxes and help to support toe schools. There were plenty of mechanics in the City who deserved to be employed.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution in favor of paying $24 to Mr. IRVING for services in the Depository was offered.

Mr. WHITE—"I think Mr. IRVING ought to have the money. There's no doubt he did the work."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. EAGER read the report of the Normal School Committee. It was moved and carried that it be laid on the table and printed.

A resolution in favor of appointing JOSEPH E. BELL a messenger in the Superintendent's office was adopted; and JOEN E. WHITE was appointed a messenger in the Clerk's Department—each to receive a salary of $200.

A resolution, declaring it was inexpedient to abolish the Daily Normal Schools, was laid on the table.

The President stated that there were certain bills for fuel which had been mislaid that he had intended to bring to the attention of the Board.

It was moved and carried that they be referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The President said an injunction restraining the Board from purchasing certain lots had been served on him, and he had sent the papers to the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. GREEN doubted the propriety of his doing so. Mr. BUSTEEN had enough to attend to. Private counsel should he employed.

The President said the Corporation Counsel had always been considered the legal adviser of the Board.

The Board adjourned at 9:20 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday in the Chamber of the Aldermen. City Hall, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Petitions were presented for remission of personal taxes, and also by parties soliciting to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Also, by Mrs. Maria Cemman for remuneration for a fence destroyed on election day.

These and others were referred to appropriate Committees.

The preamble and resolution directing the Attorney to the Corporation to prosecute the Union Ferry Company for non-removal of incumbrances from Gouverneur-slip was presented by Councilman FRAZER, and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A resolution to flag avenue C. between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, presented by Councilman COSTELLO, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The preamble and resolution presented by Councilman JUDSON, directing the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The report of Committee on Firs Department, in favor of purchasing a new location for Engine Company No. 41, was laid over.

Reports of Committees as to advertising for new hose, and as to granting permission to erect a dumping board on Pier No. 34 North River, were laid over.

The report of the Committee on ordinances, in relation to the [illegible] over.

The follow[illegible] were received [illegible].

The Report of the Committee on Ferries, upon a communication from the Comptroller as to the encroechments on the Battery by the establishment of a ferry therefrom. Referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of rescinding a resolution passed Dec. 21, 1857, to purchase certain lands on Ward's Island and adjoining the City Cemetery. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in relation to flagging Catharine-street from Oak-street to East Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, making disposition of a donetion of $500 for relief to the poor, made by Silas E. Burrows, Esq. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of M. Marion, for permtssion to make use of a portion of the Park for the purpose of a balloon ascension on the 22d of February. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting permission.

The Boerd concurred with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a communication from the Mayor, and an accompanying resolution euihorizing [illegible] to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the site of a new Post-Office; such resolution being been amended in the Board of Aldermen, by the addition of the words, "*transactions in relation to*;" and now standing thus:

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into e negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the erection of a building at the sole expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of transactions in relation to the same to the Common Council for confirmation."

The preamble and resolution oresented by Councilman GENET, requesting the Legisleture to pass an act authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Gas Inspector, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted authorizing His Honor the Mayor to expend such money in the extension of civilities to Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, as he may deem judicious, not exceeding a thousand dollars.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of causing the fire alarm bells to be rung at 9 o'clock each Sabbath morning, for the accommodation of Sunday scholars, was laid over.

The following letter was received from the Commissioners for the Erection of the New City Hall, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully state that, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 17th April, 1857, they were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall. That, being unable by the terms and provisions of the said act to perform any active duties towards the accomplishment of the object thereof, without the cooperation of the Municipal Government of this City, they made a communication to your honorable body on or about the 14th of May, 1857, stating their readiness to commence their duties, and requesting such action on the part of the Common Council as might be proper to give effect to the said act.

That, having received no response to the said communication, the undersigned, on or about the 14th July, 1857, deemed it their duty, by a second communication to your honorable body, to repeat their desire to enter upon the active performance of their duties, and to receive the necessary aid and cooperation of the municipal authorities, but that such *second* application was equally unsuccessful in its object.

The undersigned, actuated hy a destre to ecquit themselves from any charge or imputation of having in any respect neglected their duty as Commissioners, would now again respectfully cell the attention of your honorable body to this subject, and beg leave to renew the request made in their previous communications, that a committee may be appointed by the Common Council with whom they may meet and confer in relation thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

ROBERT EMMETT,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
H. EVESSON,
E. O. MORGAN.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the list of Commissioners of Deeds as passed by that body.

Adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met in Worth-street on Wednesday, hnt no hnsiness was done. The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 10, 1858	3,227
No. emigrants arrived since, to Feb. 17, 1858	713
Total	3,940
To same dete in 1857	9,692

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,912	1,715	1,900
No. inmates in Institution Marine Hospital	102	128	169
Totals	2,014	1,843	2,129
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,156 89
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 10, 1858	$7,023 64		
Receipts since, to Feb. 17, for commutation of passengers	2,259 37	—	9,283 01
Total			$41,438 90
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 10, 1858	14,633 47		
Sundry disbursements of Feb. 10, 1858	2,700 79	—	17,334 26
Balance of Com. Fund			$24,104 64

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A good-looking and intelligent Irishman, about thirty years of age, named JOHN HENRY, *alias* John Jackson, was arrested yesterday, charged with bigamy. It is alleged that in August, 1851, he married under the name of JOHN HENRY a girl named ANN TOOHILL, and on the 5th of August, 1856, he was married under the name of JOHN JACKSON to a Miss ELLEN TOOLE, who is the complainent in the case. The two wives were in Court, and were greatly affected when the accused was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward was held on Tuesday evening at the Pyramid House, Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected by a large majority:

President—Nathan Nesbit. *Vice-Presidents*—Edward D. James and Angus McDonald. *Secretaries*—William Leavitt and George A. Sandham. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sinclair.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 16.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	10°as	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bs	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	9°az	Gale continues.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. N. W.	12°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	S. W.	31°az	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. E.	22°az	Very cold.
New-York	M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear,
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	18°az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn.	M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear.
Brattleboro, Vt.	A. M.	N.	2°az	—
W'te Riv June.	A. M.	N.	—	—
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	S. W.	1°bz	Strong gale.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	W.	0	—
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	S. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	15°az	Clear and cold.
Washington	M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Schenectady	P. M.	W.	12°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	12°az	Cold and bluster'g.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	N. E.	7°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	P. M.	—	22°az	—
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	18°az	Snowing.
Burlington, Ia.	P. M.	N. by E.	18°az	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	P. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	N. E.	16°az	Snowing.
Pr'ed'n Chien.	P. M.	—	10°az	—
Fulton, Ill.	P. M.	N. E.	13°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	P. M.	—	21°az	Snowing.
Fond du Lac, W	P. M.	N. E.	6°az	—
Milwaukee, W.	P. M.	—	27°az	—
Detroit, Mich.	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	P. M.	—	14°az	—
St. Louis, Mo.	P. M.	—	17°az	—
Vincennes, Ind.	P. M.	—	27°az	—
Toledo, Ohio	P. M.	—	18°az	—
Pittsburg, Pa.	P. M.	—	16°az	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	N. E.	4°az	—
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	—
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	N. E.	31°az	Indicating snow.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Vicksburg	P. M.	N. E.	49°az	—
Natches, Miss.	P. M.	—	56°az	—
New-Orleans	P. M.	—	57°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	Clear and cold.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	14°az	Clear.
Bornellsville	P. M.	—	11°az	Clear.
Clark's Sum'it	P. M.	N. W.	9°az	Cloudy.
Great Bend	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N.	10°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Sackville, N. B	P. M.	N.	2°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Cold and clear.
Washington	P. M.	—	28°az	Calm and clear.
Rochester, N. Y	P. M.	—	10°as	Clear and cold.
New-York	Mid't.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves** cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hnds while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for prodncing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—HAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. NIMIAN STEVENSON, to Miss ISABELLA HAY, both of this City.

BROWN—O'DONNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, C. ALONZO BROWN to ANNIE L. O'DONNELL.

LAFORGE—YOURY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, HENRY LAFORGE to LIZZIE YOURY.

CLARK—GARLIST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, HALEN LOUISA, daughter of Richard W. Clark, Esq., of that city, and HENRY A. GARLIST, of New-York.

IRVING—PIERCY.—At New-Brighton, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Christ Church, by Rev. P. P. Irving, LESLIE IRVING to AMELIA GREENWOOD PIERCY.

DIED.

BULL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, RACHEL, daughter of the late John Bull, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,

First night of the farewell engagement of

CARL FORMES,

First appearance this season of the popular tenor,

SIGNOR TIBERINI.

Only night of Bellini's opera of

I PURITANI.

MADAME DE LA GRANGE,

TIBERINI, GASSIER,

CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1¾ o'clock.

Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE.

on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.

Mme. D'ANGRI,

SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

Admission.....Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, $8.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium

A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI

will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE

("L'Italiana in Algeri")

will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858,

will be presented the thrilling four act drama of

THE COUSIER OF LYONS.

Joseph Lesurques, } ..... Mr. Jordan
Robert, an escaped criminal, }
Jerome..... Mr. Burnett | Fouinard..... Mr. Peters
Jacques..... Mr. Jefferson | Didier..... Mr. Stoddart
Choppard ..Mr. Wheatleigh | Jeanne.. Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Mr. Brown.. Mr. Jefferson | Mr. Smith..... Mr. Peters

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BENEFIT of Mr. WHEATLEIGH on SATURDAY next.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

GUILIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS,

GULLIVER, M. BIBIN, the great giant,

THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.

The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie

The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.

NOTICE.

GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 2, performances commence at 3 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Dress and Parquette....50 cents. Pit.....25 cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

Will be revived the historical drama of

MASANIELLO.

To be followed by

JACK SHEPPARD.

To conclude with the

LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

PORDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of

ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.

To be followed by the Pantomime of

HO-KAS.

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

LESTELLE.

Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

The grandest moving Panorama of

CAPT. LEWIS'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858

BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.

The Greatest Living Ethiopian Wit and Delineator, Mr. BURN and the Droll and Comical BISHOP BUCKLEY. The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO, and the Trick Horse MAZEPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE

HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. In addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the startling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTH'S A LIE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—C. WHEATLEIGH respectfully announces that his annual benefit will take place on SATURDAY next, Feb. 20, on which occasion will be produced a new Comedy, in three acts, entitled

DOUBLE FACED PEOPLE,

and the celebrated drama, in two acts, of

RACHEL THE REAPER.

Misses Keene, Maurers, Wells, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Barnett, Lingham, Stoddart, Peters, Wheatleigh and every member of the Company will appear.

Box book now open.

TERESA ESMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday by Mrs. S. Stephens.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS'S GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE,

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.

Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (12,000 lbs., delivered.

Apply at their yards,

Foot of Eighteenth-st., North River.

Corner 44th-st. and 9th-av.

Corner Seventeenth and Front sts., East River.

And No. 29 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 23 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG. and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 93 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch cook, a smart German girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do general housework; has three years' reference; also, as cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid; and waiter by two smart girls; have two years' reference. N. B.—All Protestants. Also, by a smart colored woman as laundress or to do general housework. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; is neat, cult; washes and irons in superior style; is neat, strong and willing to work; will be found a faithful, trustworthy and desirable servant; conscientious to trust worthy and desirable servant; conscientious to whom she will have a good home; well recommended; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. is a very good cook, excellent laundress, makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is industrious and faithful to her duties. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 307 Bowery; wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and pastry, and baking; will do housework in a private family; wages $6 to $7; City or Brooklyn. Also, her niece, a girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; quick at work; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent domestics, Protestants and Catholics of all nations, and in any capacity. Ladies in want of a first-class servant at moderate wages, call at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 753 Broadway between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 65 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 8th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first-class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 14 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address P. UMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 22th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years, would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. S., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address S. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go to the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 505 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 239 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., for two days. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO ROSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of the time would be employed in copying drawings; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, ONE WHO understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. None but those with the best City references need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 8 Madison-square, south—2d-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 to 18 YEARS OF AGE, who can write well and is quick at figures to whom moderate compensation will be given for the present. Apply, in own hand writing, giving reference, to Box No. 576 Post-Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS TO act in the capacity of cash boys; only those living with their parents need apply. Salary $50 a year. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED colored waiter. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations can apply at No. 132 East 30th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer (joining Idlewild, 6¼ miles from Newburg, and 1¾ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Oranga County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

$1 50.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large front bedroom on the second floor, with fire place and two closets to spare, would let it, furnished, for $1 50 per week, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. Several lines of stages within one or two blocks of the house. Address, COMFORT, *Times* office, for three days.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BURNING OF THE NORTH MOORE-STREET SCHOOL.—The School officers of the Fifth Ward will re open school in the new wing of Ward School No. 44, on Monday next, for the three highest classes of the male and female departments, and sections A and B, boys and girls, of the primary department. The building will be repaired, or a new building procured for the other classes in a short time. Notice will be given. The school officers assure parents that nothing has been left undone which will secure the early re-opening of the whole school. WM. B. EAGER, Jr., President.

J. S. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

A FREE COURSE OF 26 LESSONS IN ATTIE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof DUBOIS' French Academy Lyric Hall, No. 585 Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from 8 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union. Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal: CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$10—ELEGANT WRITING—TREMBLING CURED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to train any hand into full command so that the longest words can be written rapidly and elegantly, without lifting the pen. This is the only system that pretends to cure stiffness or trembling. Terms $10.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 328, 340, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner 21st-st., New-York,

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR OWN CELEBRATED PIANOS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, have a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite a call from the Piano-forte connoisseur with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEDEN'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S piano factory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroad, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and is complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good will of the business. Address Box 2,786, Post-Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered, plots and maps can be seen at this office. S. COCKCROFT.

No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store to let and fixtures for sale of an old established store, on Broadway. Address BROADWAY JEWELER, *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x34; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 21 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—(ONLY $500 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment,) 2 brick four-story houses and lots, on 33d st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots. Alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any carman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar and one 3-story, all new, and finished in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 West 33d st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot in a desirable neighborhood of the 11th Ward. House 21x42; is in perfect order, and has all modern improvements. Lot 80 feet deep. Price $7,500, and terms favorable. Possession early in April. Apply to GEO. C. BAKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 35 West 22d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price $16,500. $9,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK. Sixteen valuable lots, between 4th and 5th avs., and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 161 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE House and lot on 5th-av., east side, near 29th-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.

Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 42 West 13th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. E. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal-st., near Broadway; the three story attic and basement houses No. 159 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, 8 Gutenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, several new, modern and other style houses; some with gas, bath, &c. Also, building lots, desirably located for choice private residences, convenient of access by four railroads and by steamboat *Sylvan Shore*. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house can be built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 36 Water-st., up stair

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement $3,787,945 78

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$ [illegible] 42[illegible] 20	
For Interest	277,486 71	
For Annuities	15,000 [illegible]	
For Amounts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,168,732 97
Total		$4,994,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	34,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Interest Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		60,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024, 12	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	2,457,290	596

Quinquennial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, for the five years ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853 ..... $2,056,959 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1847, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
For interest	$967,806 72	$3,658,735 89
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1853	51,941 34	
		1,019,748 06
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,162 72	
[illegible]		4,762,655 14
Total		$6,909,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Additions to Policies		108,42 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		293,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,231 57—$2,123,705 88	
Total		$4,685,908 95

ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1858.

Invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 26
Due from Agents	18,378 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies as above	$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,918 50
Present value of 2d Divideuds of 1853	459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $360,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,198 40, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 33, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,04[illegible] 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON,
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN W. LEDYARD,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WEBSTER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ASBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1857		255,590 19—$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13—$317,105 86	
Total		$732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$57,863 00
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,858 95
Dividends on capital	16,000 00—$126,076 56

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$241,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest	234,191 37
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	77,493 38
Real Estate	3,496 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	25,249 09
City and State Bonds and Stocks	17,500 00
Accrued interest, &c.	7,289 43—$606,569 23
Total	$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 18 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. W. D. MORGAN, President.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady from St. Louis wishes to meet with some respectable person who will loan her $60 immediately, for which she will give her gold hunting-case watch as security. Address Miss S. L., Broadway Post-Office. References given.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubeuville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steobeuville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78	
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death,		
unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00	
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857	145,114 95	
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64	
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78	
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30 407,504 69
		$2,892,116 87
Paid Divideuds during the year		148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73

Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$66,716 29
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds		22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.		25,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent. Bonds		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.		65,000 00
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.		800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned		1,499,851 43
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.		984,205 23
Real Estate		26,276 98
Loans on Scrip		6,653 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission		21,920 29 $2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,599 71
Total amount of claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest; in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY M'FARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary,
Jos. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES wanted by
E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 18 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON.
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY BOWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Audre Fromant,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bowen,	A. Stewart Black,	Deuton Pearsall,
D. Heuuesey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M.D.
Alouzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Coru'a B. Timpsou,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown. David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within nine years from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 18, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—32-st., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 108, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$5,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or any part or parcel of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $2; 2 Plows, $1	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Skiff Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1 50; 1 Lamp, $2 50	4 00
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mall and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Broad axe 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, 85	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,631 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Bonkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 30th-st., Jno. B. Stratton Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmith, H. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Emanuel Chesed. Mr. Robinson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of fraudulent assessment for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 3d-av., between 61st, 82d and 85th sts. All parties interested in this subject are requested to attend.

THOS. W. ADAMS,
THOS. STEPHENS,
MICHAEL TOOMEY, } Committee on
WM. TUCKER, } Frauds.
JAMES OWENS,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have petitioned for the construction of Sewers in the following streets are invited to attend, viz.: Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts.; 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Greene-st., 175 feet east of Bleecker-st., to and through 4th-st. to Barrow-st.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune st.; receiving basin and culvert, southeast corner of Avenue A and Houston sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS.
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee on
WM. TUCKER, } Sewers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, } No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 6c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200

We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS, SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS, &c.—Mapes' Nitrogeuized Super Phos. Lime, 2½ cents per pound.

Mapes' Potash Super Phos. Lime, 1¾ cents per pound.
FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

The ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wedne day, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 28.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Laug, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON

The Anti-Lecompton meeting, postponed from last Friday evening, through a misunderstanding with certain of the shareholders of the Academy of Music, took place last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, by which the time the hall was filled. There was no band of music, display of banners, or other aids to attract a crowd. Even the building was not heated, and the audience was warmed only by their enthusiasm; but they did not seem to feel very severely the thermometrical depression. They warmed up with the progress made by the speakers, and fonnd themselves in a glow long before Mr. STANTON had concluded.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order, and moved that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT should take the Chair. The audience seconded the motion with hearty cheers, and Mr BANCROFT proceeded, after a few introductory remarks to read the following list nf

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

George Douglass, — George B. DeForest,
William F. Havemeyer, — William Hurry,
Gen. John Ewen, — Malcomb Graham,
Edward C. West, — O. Ottendörfer, Editor of
James A. McMasters, Editor of *Freeman's Journal*. — the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*.
Oliver Deforest Grant, — Robert G. Dunn,
Emanuel De Masseras, Editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*. — Aaron R. Thompson,
Hugh M'Cutchen.
Azariah C. Flagg.

In reading these names Mr. BANCROFT remarked that the meeting would recognize among them Democrats of the longest standing, and truest to the oldest and sternest principles of the Democracy. They had gained something by the delay, which the postponement of their meeting had occasioned, for the Germans had associated themselves with them, to see justice done to the oppressed people of Kansas. Mr. BANCROFT read the list of Secretaries, as follows:

A. M. PELL, GEORGE B. BUTLER,
WM. GALE, JR.,

And then briefly addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The principle of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the unwilling people of Kansas is diametrically at war with the fundamental principle of Democracy. It is dangerous, if not fatal to liberty and property, and leads as straight towards disorder and despotism. The proposition has a most dangerous tendency. It assumes that a Convention of the people may assert absolute power,—an assumption utterly at war with the Constitution, and which if under any circumstances it could be entertained for a moment, ought only to be approached with the utmost deliberation and calmness. In the present instance, it is an invitation for the people of Kansas to indulge in the passions and conflicts of a continual revolution. The ideas of men of understanding and influence are opposed to such a state of anarchy. Every true Democrat must be opposed to it, and must agree with us that the attempt to force upon the people of a Territory a Constitution which they abhor, ought to be resisted to the utmost. For our encouragement, we have received to-night letters from distinguished Democrats, and first from the Senator from Illinois, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; [Loud cheers;] from THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois; from GARRETT D. ARDIAN, of New Jersey: ISAAC N. MORAIS, of Illinois, and our own citizen, JOHN B. HASKIN, [Cheers;] and not only from these, continued Mr. BANCROFT, but we have a representative of the Administration itself, selected because of its own confidence in him,—a man whom Tennessee, for ten successive years, sent to the House of Representatives, who was as it were, pressed and called into the Administration, because it was believed he possessed the confidence of the Southern Democracy, and that, by his calmness and sagacity, he could allay the passions raging in Kansas. Mr. BANCROFT introduced *to* the meeting Hon. F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee, whom he described as the near and dear friend of POLK. Mr. STANTON came forward and was received with loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. STANTON began by adverting to the importance with which the event of the admission of a new State into the Union is invariably invested, and described the present excitement about Kansas as one which gave ground for the belief that in Missouri and Kansas there resides some influence powerful for good or for evil upon the destinies of the Republic. In his judgment the result would prove to be one or the other of these things, according as truth and justice and honor shall prevail, or as falsehood, wrong and fraud shall triumph in the great act of her admission. His purpose on this occasion was to present the reasons which, in his estimation, ought to prevent the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, and in order to do this he declared it to be necessary to present a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts which were within his knowledge, and were a part of his experience during the period of his services in that distant Territory.

It was not (he said)' at his own solicitation, but partly in compliance with the wishes of Governor WALKER that he had consented to go with him for the purpose of doing what he could with his poor abilities to serve his country in the arduous position of Secretary of Kansas, and the fundamental principle agreed upon between the President and his Cabinet on one side and Gov. WALKER and him (Mr. STANTON) on the other, that which was obviously the only principle on which anything could be effected—was the sovereignty of the people—the right of the people to control their own affairs and to establish their own institutions. This, in the strongest and most unequivocal language, was the principle made out in the instructions of Governor WALKER and given to him (Mr. S.) as the chart by which he was to be guided as acting Governor; he having preceded Mr. WALKER in his arrival in the Territory. Mr. STANTON read from the President's letter of instructions to Governor WALKER to show that there could be no possible misapprehension on the part of either Mr. WALKER or himself as to the duties they had been sent to Kansas to perform. The directions therein given, without referring to any verbal understanding that may have occurred, were sufficient to show the notions of the President and the Secretary of State at that time, and he (Mr. STANTON) asseverated that there was not a word written or uttered oy Mr. BUCHANAN or General CASS, or any member of the Cabinet that was not distinctly and unequivocally in character with the terms of those instructions.

Mr. STANTON proceeded to describe the political condition of the Territory at the time he arrived there. While he had supposed prior to that time that there was no question calculated to disturb their peace but that of Slavery, he was disagreeably disappointed on finding the whole people almost at war with the Territorial Legislature, which satisfied him that no such phenomenon could take place without some good cause, real or imaginary. In endeavoring to discover this cause, he learned to his utter astonishment, that the people had determined never to obey the laws which had been passed by the Territorial Legislature, because, as they said, they had had no participation in the passage of those laws, the Legislature did not represent their opinions, and its members had been elected in some instances by intruders from a neighboring State, and in other instances by frauds and villanies too monstrous at that time to be credited by him, and which he did not altogether believe until subsequently he saw with his own eyes evidence of similar transactions attempted by the same people which satisfied him that the complaints made in the first case were just and true. The policy pursued by Governor WALKER was, it appeared to him, a wise and benign policy, for his object was to persuade the people temporarily to submit to the existing Government until, by the due operation of the laws then in force, and by the exercise of the elective franchise, they could establish laws for themselves. In reply to these persuasions of the Governor the people declared that they would be overrun by invaders from the neighboring State, and then, when in answer to this, Governor WALKER said he would use the United States Army in the Territory to secure the right of the citizens to the free exercise and legitimate effect of their suffrages, the people expressed their belief that the Executive could not prevent the officers of the elections, who were but mere tools in the hands of their leaders, from defrauding and cheating the *bona fide* citizens out of their votes, which would amount to the same thing as if violence were resorted to.

Having thus given a general notion of the political feeling pervading Kansas at the time of his arrival there, Mr. STANTON proceeded to detail the circumstances which led to the imperfect fulfilment of the census and registry law, which provided that every voter in the Territory should be registered, and that no man should be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention unless his name was on the Registry. The truth was, he said, that the great mass of the people—that is, of the Free State people—in the counties in which the registration was taken, did not care a fig whether their names were registered or not, because they were opposed to the law; and, on the other hand, the officers of the Territory, or at least some of them, were perfectly willing that their names should be left out, and did not even fairly perform their duties in the 19 Counties in which an imperfect registry was obtained, whilst in the other 18 Counties no registry was taken at all. The whole number registered was 9,251). He had no power to compel the officers to perform the duties which the law required of them, nor to appoint others to do so in their place. The apportionment was made by him only at the very last hour, and on the returns which had been furnished him; but if he had then known what he has since ascertained, he should have suffered the whole law to fail, and would have been no instrument in favoring the assembling of such a Convention if he had dreamt for a single moment that they would attempt to carry out the plan which they subsequently adopted, and persist in the fraud which they are now endeavoring to force upon the people.

Mr. STANTON went on to describe the process of [illegible] WALKER and himself, they affirmed, in the most decided manner that they would connive at no fraud, suffer no trick, no legerdemain, no device of any sort, to deprive them of their just rights in controlling the work of that Convention; and they said more: they informed the people that, in making those pledges, they had the authority of the President of the United States, and his whole Cabinet! [Laughter.] for this was to be inferred not only from the tenor of the President's instructions, but because he had been advised of these repeated declarations, and warned that the consequences would be serious if any other course of policy were pursued, and not one word of reproof or dissent had ever been written in response to either Governor WALKER or him, (Mr. S.) The details of the October election, the fruitless endeavor of the Pro-Slavery minority to maintain their power in the Territory by exacting the payment of a tax as a qualification for voting and their subsequent attempt to defraud the people by means of the returns from the Oxford Precinct and McGee County, were dwelt on by Mr. STANTON at length and with appropriate comment. The fact that HAND, one of the judges of election at that celebrated Precinct which returned 1,628 votes, though the recent legislative commission shows its census to be but 33, had been unanimously elected Assistant-Clerk by the Constitutional Convention, every member of which represented but 30 votes, was cited by him to show that the Pro-Slavery party had, from the beginning, determined on a course of systematic fraud, and that every act of theirs was the result of a predetermined policy, having for its object the defrauding the people of their legitimate rights. The mode in which the Constitution was submitted was another evidence of this, and one which he vigorously and severely criticised. The change in the views of the Administration and the manifest belief which grew up among leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party shortly after the discovery of the Oxford swindle, that the President and his Cabinet favored their designs and desired the perpetuation of their rule in the Territory, were the next topics dealt with. He stated that it was in pursuance of this plan, and under the impression that the Administration were favorably disposed towards it, that the frauds at the Delaware Crossing and elsewhere in the recent election for State officers, were perpetrated, and that the whole course of proceeding was artfully designed for the express purpose of maintaining the authority of the minority in the new State. The Constitution which was framed was the necessary result of all this. It was but the consequence of the tortuous proceedings of the minority. It was the culmination of its star of hope as it ascended to the very noon of its night of infamy. It was the consummation, the flower, the fruit, the perfection of all the wicked and dishonest proceedings of that minority from the beginning to the end all combined and concentrated in this Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. STANTON resumed his seat amid vehement applause, after having spoken for more than three hours, during which he was heard with the most earnest attention and greeted with frequent cheers.

Mr. BUTLER submitted a series of resolutions declaring that as the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas by Congress would be a violation of the fundamental principle of all free governments, the true method of settling the difficulty is to refer it back to the people of Kansas; recognizing the wisdom and patriotism of the policy pursued by Governor WALKER and Mr. STANTON in Kansas, approving the courage, ability and consistency of Senator DOUGLAS, congratulating Mr. THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois, and Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, of New-York, on the propriety and patriotism of their recent action on the Kansas question; recognizing with cordial satisfaction the recent letters of HENRY A. WISE to the Democracy of New-York and Philadelphia, asking Mr. STANTON for a copy of his address for publication, and winding up with the request to the representatives in Congress of the City of New-York, that they oppose the Lecompton Constitution, as demanded by the principle of popular sovereignty, by the Cincinnati platform, by the instructions of President BUCHANAN to Gov. WALKER, by the authorized promises of Gov. WALKER to the people of Kansas, by the fundamental principle of Democracy, and by the desires of the people of Kansas.

These were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm, and the meeting dispersed after cheering lustily for Mr. STANTON, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASKINS and Mr. BANCROFT.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two new dramas are to be performed at this prosperous theatre to-night, viz, "Almont the Scourge of the Missouri" and "Leslelle." The gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas and Aquilon the Spirit of Air," intervening. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, the CARLO Family and all the excellent company of the establishment appearing.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—Double company of Stars! Little CORNELIA HOWARD and her parents appear again at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. "The Pioneer Patriot" this evening, with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mr. WATKINS. Here's a chance to be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE.—Mr. DOUGLAS is receiving a sample of "plantation manners" at the hands of the Southern Senators. Whenever he rises to call for his Kansas resolutions, half-a-dozen members on the Democratic side of the Chamber start up from their seats to put him down. MASON scowls dissent. DAVIS blusters "objections" TOOMAS growls something about "enforcing parliamentary law," and the Vice-President blandly rules him "out of order." If he undertakes to claim the usual courtesies of debate, they interrupt him, worry him, and vote him into silence. Whenever he takes the floor, they never leave off badgering him till they have got him down into his chair again. To those who remember how smooth and smiling the "Chivalry" were to their "honored friend, the distinguished Senator from Illinois," a year ago, whenever the "stern little man in black" strode out into the aisle to make a speech, the contrast is striking.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 17.

$15,000	N.Y. Sch. 6s '73	115⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	13¾
2,000	Ohio 1st 6s, '60	101	100	do	13¾
2,000	Ken. State 6s	103	300	do	13⅝
2,100	Mich. State 6s	94¾	302	Har. R. R. Pref	23½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	88	700	Reading R R	59¾
3,000	do.	87⅞	650	do	59⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s	91⅜	200	do	s30 59⅝
10,000	Missouri State 6s	94⅛	100	do	s60 59¾
21,000	do	84	100	do	s60 59⅜
1,000	do	83⅞	300	do	b30 60
5,000	L'isi'a St. 6s	b30 90	100	do	b10 60
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80½	100	do	h15 60
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	80⅜	450	do	s3 59⅞
5,000	N.Y. Cen. R R. 6s	88¾	200	do	b30 60¼
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	89	300	do	b60 60⅛
1,000	Ind. Riv. 1st M.	97⅜	300	do	60
500	do.	97	970	Cleve. & P. R.R.	17
2,000	Harlem R.R. 1st M	83	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71⅛
7,000	Mich. C.RR. 8 p c		150	do	71¾
	1st M. S'k'g F. C. B'ds.	99⅜	100	do	72
500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	85	20	do	72½
2,000	do	84¾	60	do	72⅝
10,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	37	100	do	b30 72¾
1,000	M & Miss 2d m. b.	70	50	do	b30 73
10	City Bank	116	100	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R. b3	25
10	Bank of Commerce	101	300	do	24⅜
5	Am. Exchange Bk	103¾	325	do	24⅜
50	do	103	100	do	b60 25
50	Canton Co	b60 22½	200	do	b30 25
50	do	22	100	do	b15 25
200	do	22⅛	80	Mic. So. & N. I. prf.	51¾ 48
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112⅜	76	do	46⅜
8	do	113	150	do	46⅝
50	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅞	107	Panama Railroad	103½
110	Penn. Coal Co	77	50	do	b30 104
100	do	78	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 87¼
100	Cum. Coal Co	21¾	50	do	b30 97
100	do	21⅛	50	do	98¼
510	do	21	200	Galena & Chi. R. R	93⅜
260	do	s3 20⅞	100	do	b30 93¾
100	do	s10 20⅞	50	do	b30 93⅝
150	Pacific M. S. Co	63½	100	do	93
50	do	63	100	do	o10 93¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 86¼	72	do	91⅜
50	do	s60 86¼	50	do	93⅛
500	do	opg 86⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 46½
350	do	s60 86	1070	do	46¾
100	do	b60 86¼	1000	do	46⅝
100	do	b30 86⅜	1315	do	46¾
1630	Erie Railroad	29	100	do	b30 46⅞
100	do	b10 29	100	do	b60 46⅞
210	do	c 29⅛	100	C. & Rock I. R. R.	82
100	do	b60 29⅜	100	do	b60 92½
150	do	b10 29¼	100	do	s30 81⅜
300	do	s10 29⅛	50	do	b30 82
70	do	29⅜	344	do	81¾
200	do	s60 29¼	100	do	b30 81⅜
325	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s3 27	255	do	81
100	do	27⅛	50	do	80⅞
300	do	b30 27⅜	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R	36½
150	do	27½	225	do	37
200	do	27⅝	50	do	37¼
25	do	b30 28	457	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅜
100	do	b60 28	5	do	10¾
10	Sixth-av. R.R.	105	100	do	b30 10⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	250	Harlem R. R.	13
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	80¾	24	Har. R. R. Pref	23
1,000	do.	81	300	Reading R.R.	s10 59
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	94⅜	67	do	59
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	88¾	224	do	59¾
14,000	do	88⅞	700	do	b30 59⅞
20	Canton Co	22	330	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71
300	Cum. Coal Co	20½	7	Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	24
20	Pacific M. S. S. Co	62¼	50	do	b3 24⅛
50	do	62	150	do	24⅜
50	do	s30 61	100	do	b60 25¼
50	N. Y. C. RR. b3 after	86	50	Panama Railroad	103
15	do	b3¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	92
1	do	b30 86¼	100	do	b30 92⅝
100	do	opg 86	5	do	92¼
150	do	b60 86⅛	50	do	b10 92
100	do	s60 85⅞	100	do	b30 92¾
5	do	85⅞	50	do	s60 91⅝
25	do	85⅞	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	46
50	do	s60 85	190	do	b30 46⅜
100	Erie Railroad	b30 28⅜	200	do	b3 46⅜
52	do	s3 28⅜	100	do	46⅜
250	do	28⅛	55	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	79½
200	do	b10 28⅝	100	La C. & M.R.R.	10⅝
150	do	28⅜	120	do	10⅜
100	do	28⅛	50	do	b30 10¾
100	do	28⅜	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	87
100	Hud. River R.R.	b10 27	50	do	36½
100	do	b10 28⅛	50	do	36¾
150	do	28⅛	5	C.B. & Quin.R.R.	76

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Indianapolis and Bel. R. R.	Int. add.	60
$3,000	St. Louis City 6 p cent. m. bds	Int. add.	78½
$8,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. Rs.	Int. add.	30
$7,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. 8s	Int. add.	40
$3,000	Cincinnati and Chic R R. 10s	Int. add.	20
$5,000	Ohio and Mississippi R. R. 7s	Int. add.	20
$2,000	Illinois Central R. R. 8s	Int. add.	95
$7,000	Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s	Int. add.	22½
$1	Virginia 6s	Int. add.	91
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add.	80¼
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	88
$3,000	New-York and N. Hav. R. R. 6s	Int. add.	82
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	37½
$5,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 7s	Int. add.	13½
$1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 8s	Int. add.	54½
$1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 2d mort. 8s	Int. add.	40
$1,500	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add.	70
$3,000	Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	46
$500	Great Western Ins. Scrip of 1857		53½
$2,400	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857		52½
$1,000	Sacramento 10s, 1865, and interest		77
$383	12 Sacramento 10s, 1865. and interest		76
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858		70¾
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		55
$690	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		48
$230	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		45
$500	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		43
10	shares Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.		3
8	shares American Exchange Bank		102¾
15	shares Bank of State of New-York		101
10	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		114¾
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co		112⅝
5	shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co		97⅜
10	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		97
100	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	.25c. p share	
30	shares Park Bank		95
20	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		98
40	shares Phenix Bank		105½
10	shares Commonwealth Bank		86¾
100	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co		10½
11	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		96
50	shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each		110
10	shares Leather Manufacturer's Bank, $50 each		136
120	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co., $25 each		112¾
10	shares New World Fire Ins. Co., $50 each		91
20	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each		100
300	shares Second-Avenue Railroad		65
75	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅞
30	shares Harlem Railroad Co		13¾
15	shares Chatham Bank		60¼
18	shares Illinois Central Railroad		96

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There are no changes to note in Money affairs to-day. The market for loans on demand is easy at moderate rates of interest, 5@7 p cent., according to the character of the collaterals, and for discounts the terms are, in some instances, for very choice paper, 6@7 p cent., fair names 7@9 p cent. The *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning, with a fair mail, and $598,309 in Specie. The probability is there will be no mail steamer for Europe on Saturday. The *City of Washington*, propeller, sails to-morrow, Thursday, for Liverpool. The *Niagara's* mail from England, January 30, was not delivered from the New-York Post-Office until this morning. The financial letters report great ease in the discount market, and in London loans on Consols had been made at the almost nominal rate of 1 p cent. per annum. Mercantile bills were going at 2½@3½ p cent. per annum, in the open market, while the Bank of England rate was 4 p cent. The Erie negotiation was favorably considered by the English Stock and Bond holders, and over a million and a half dollars had been subscribed in London to the 4th Mortgage. American Stocks, genrally, were in fair request, and an advance had been paid on New-York Central Bonds, New-York and Erie shares and 3d Mortgages, Illinois Freeland Bonds, and New-York Central Shares. The Cotton people here are somewhat disappointed in the present mail, and speculation in this staple is checked. Our special London correspondent writes as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—7 P. M.

Ever since the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 14th inst. to 5 p cent., its terms have been so much higher than those of the discount houses and joint-stock banks, that its business became very moderate, but no step was taken to retrieve its position until yesterday, when the rate was reduced to 4 p cent. The rate in the open market had for some days been as low as 3 p cent., and in a few exceptional cases bills were negotiated at 2¾ p cent. Thus tardily following in the wake of the money market the reduction offered by the Bank is still insufficient to attract applicants to the discount office, and the establishment is in no better a position. The motives for this extreme caution in lowering the value of money are not very perceptible. The directors cannot hope to check a tendency to speculation, as the amount of unemployed capital is enormous, and the leading joint-stock banks have announced a reduction to 2 p cent. on deposits exceeding £500, and one of them allows only 1 p cent. on sums below £500. The total amount of deposits in the London joint-stock banks exceeds £42,000,000, and the present insignificant amount of interest will cause the transfer of large sums to more profitable investments. In the present stagnant state of trade there is no opportunity of diverting capital into the ordinary commercial channels, and the consequence will be that for the present the Stock Exchange will receive the benefit of an impulsive speculative moment, and to this cause may be ascribed the recent advance in the prices of the Funds and all descriptions of shares. The rise has been chiefly in English securities and in the East Indian railways, with a guaranteed rate of interest. The market for American securities is steady, and there is an improving tendency, but the rush of unemployed capital has not yet taken this direction on any large scale, and the advance is not so important as might have been expected. The prices of English securities have, however, now reached a point when speculators feel disposed to pause; and if their operations are continued they must look to some other description of securities on which to operate. The prices of some of the American securities on the 16th of December and on this day are subjoined:

	Dec. 16.	Jan. 29.
Detroit & Milwaukee 7 p cent. Bonds.	56	62
Illinois Central, 7 p cent. Constr'n	76	63½
Illinois Central, $100 shares, $30 paid.	13dis.	4dis.
Michigan Central, 8 p cent.	76	87
Michigan Central, $100 shares	55	45
New-York and Erie, 7 p cent	68	75
New-York and Erie, $100 shares	16	24
New-York Central, 7 p cent	89	94
New-York Central, $100 shares	71	76
Pennsylvania, 7 p cent. 1st mort	81	85
Pennsylvania, $50 shares	35	35

Whenever trade does revive in England the capital required to carry on the same amount of business will for some time be much larger than before the crisis. A blow has been given to the system of undue credit and accommodation bills, from which it will not recover until the country is once more in the full swing of high prosperity, when all the precautions which are now laid down with such apparent earnestness will be forgotten. In the wool trade it has been resolved to shorten the term of credit by reducing it from 6 months to 3 months; and generally there will be induced a habit of shorter reckonings, but the expansion of trade and the eagerness of competition will most probably break down these restrictions in the long run. It begins to be confidently predicted that the year 1858 will not witness any great amount of prosperity. The period is too short to admit of complete recovery from so great a prostration, and the greatest revival and animation will, it is suspected, be on the Stock Exchange.

The official tables of the trade of France for the past year have just been issued. The imports of cotton were as under in the last and two preceding years:

Countries.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	Metrical Quintals.		
United States	747,664	871,627	781,240
Total from all ports	826,010	960,305	919,174

The stock at the different ports amounted in December last to 156,600 metrical quintals, against 76,322 in the same period of 1856, and 29,766 on 31st of December, 1855. At Havre the stock on 31st December last was 122,556 metrical quintals.

An official table of the imports of corn and grain into the United Kingdom in 1857 shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 1,235,281 quarters wheat, and Indian Corn, 689,466 bushels.

The imports of cereals in France for the last three years has been as follows:

	Metrical Quintals.
1855	4,109,000
1856	8,196,000
1857	6,381,000

Both in France and England the corn markets are exceedingly fist, with a downward tendency, in spite of a recent decline. In France prices have not yet reached their lowest point, but in England they are believed to have nearly arrived at it.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes, in regard to American Stocks:

"There has been a steady market for American Securities in London during the past week. We note an increasing disposition to invest in well secured Bonds, and the Market has an improving tendency. Erie Bonds are in improved request, and there is a general disposition to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. MORAN; 75 has been frequently given for 30 Mortgage Bonds, and the Shares have advanced from 20@22. Illinois Freelands have brought 87, which is a considerable advance. Construction Bonds are steady, at 83@84. Shares are quiet, at 4 dis. New-York Central Stock and Bonds have been in demand, and are scarce."

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS write:

p "The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet throughout the week, and the business transacted moderate. Sugar flat, and 6d.@1s. lower. Money very easy. Yesterday the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4 p cent. Consols close at 95⅜@95¾ for money, and 95½@95¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¾d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 9d. American Eagles, 76s. 2¼d. Buyers of Pennsylvania 5s, Certificate, at 73; Coupon Bonds, 81¾, ex div. Virginia Sterling 5s offered at 83. Michigan Sterling 8s, Railroad Bonds, sold at 98, adding the interest. Panama Railroad short Bonds, maturing in 1859, offered at 92. Canada 6s, 111@111½. Nova Scotia 6s, 103½. New-Brunswick 6s, 103@103½. Quebec City 6s, 102½, dividend from 1st November."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,248,893	Increase	£435,155
Other deposits	18 175,558	Decrease	211,140
Rest	3,701,136	Increase	12,522
Govern't securities	9,287,580	Increase	95,524
Other securities	21,047,480	Decrease	1,202,179
Notes unemployed	9,416,630	Increase	1,219,180

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,664,710, being an increase of £642,685; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,398,724, showing an increase of £962,909 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£29,083,340
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	14,608,340	29,083,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,701,136	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,248,893	
Other Deposits	18,175,558	
Seven-Day and other Bills	865,487	40,544,074
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,287,560	
Other Securities	21,047,480	
Notes unemployed	9,418,630	
Gold and Silver Coin	790,384	40,544,074

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 22d inst.:

	FOR MONEY			FOR ACCOUNT		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	94¾	95¾	95½	94¾	95⅞	95⅞
Mon. 25	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Tues. 26	94⅞	95	95	95⅛	95¼	95¼
Wed. 27	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾
Thur. 28	95⅛	95⅜	95¼	95¼	95⅜	95⅜
Fri. 29	95⅛	95⅜	95¼	95¼	95¾	95¼

In our own Stock Market to-day, prices were irregular, upon a large business at both sessions of the Board. There was some realizing yesterday, by private contract and this morning, at the Board, on New-York Central, at the large advance since last week, and the consequence was a weaker market for this particular and leading stock, toward the close of the day. The highest point reached yesterday was 87, ex dividend; the early calls to-day, 86½; lowest in the afternoon, 85½; closing 85½@86 p cent. There was some realizing also in New-York and Erie Bonds; highest yesterday, 29½ p cent.; early sales to-day, 29@29½; lowest, 28⅜@28½; closing, 28½@29. The Western Share list and Hudson River were again buoyant, and higher than on Tuesday, though extreme figures were not sustained in the afternoon. Hudson River advanced from 24, as at the close yesterday, to 28, and fell back to 26½ p cent, Galena advanced to 93½ and fell back to 92@92½; and Rock Island advanced to 81½, fell back to 79½ and closed 80½ p cent. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi was 3½@4 p cent. Pacific Mail lost 1@1½ p cent. of the rise of yesterday; Reading fluctuated, 59@60@59½ p cent. The Bond list was steady. At the close after the printed list, the general market was unsettled, but with rather a strengthening tendency.

The overdue Coupons of the New-York and Erie Company are in demand at 90@95 p cent., and as much as 95 p cent. is offered for the protested accceptances of the Company. The amount of the latter now afloat is reduced below $100,000. Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street, are buyers of the Coupons; and Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, buy the Coupons or acceptances of the Company for a few days on favorable terms.

We are requested to state that bidders for the United States Treasury Bills for the 15th of March, all of whom are required to place in deposit 5 p cent earnest money or security for the contract, will be permitted to leave with the Sub-Treasurer 5 p cent. in Gold, *or in 3 p cent. Treasury Bills*, at their own option; the deposit to be held in trust and returned in kind, if the bids are not accepted.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, remarks as follows on the embarrassed affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania:

"It was given out day before yesterday that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania had made an assignment of all the effects of that institution, and that Messrs. W. C. PATTERSON

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Successful Launch of the Leviathan.

Interesting Report Relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

Further Repressive Measures in France.

Meeting of American Citizens in Paris---Congratulatory Address to the Emperor.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

CONTINUED EASE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Depressed—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool, at about 1 P. M. on the 3d instant, arrived at Quarantine last night, bringing 30 passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11½ P. M. on Saturday, the 30th of January.

Great Britain.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, Jan. 31. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, and, as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operations, rather than enconnter the risks which a further lengthened delay would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. Tha scene was a brilliant one, and the enthnsiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

The *Leviathan* was towed by four powerful tugboats to her moorings opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Atlantic Tetegrapb company had issued a calt for the ordinary meeting of the stockholders on the 18th of February, and in anticipation of this meeting had published a full report of the position of the company. The report states that it is proposed to raise a certain amonnt of new capltal, by an issue of £20 shares, with which to meet the charges for the 700 miles of additional cabte now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next Summer. The report conctudes as follows:

"From the first commencement of the Company's proceedings it had been arranged that a certain nnmber of gentlemen in America should he elacted to hold a position as Honorary Directors. Under the original constitution there were no powers to effect this object; hnt in the act obtained by the Company ouring last session, a clause was inserted, giving the requisite authority, and it is, therefore, intended to propose to the meeting, on the 18th February, the election of the following gentlemen, ordinarily resident in America, as Honorary Directors, under the clause above referred to, viz.:

In the United States—Hon. E. M. Archibald, H. M. Consul, New-York; Angust Belmont, Peter Cooper, Francis P. Corbin, Wilson G. Hunt, A. Low, Matthew Morgan, Watts Sberman.

In Canada—Hon. George E. Cartier, Hon. John Ross, Hon. John Young.

In New-Brunswick—Hon. Jolm Robertson.

The directors cannot close their observations to the shareholders withent bearing their warm and cordial testimony to the untiring zeal, talent and energy that have been displayed on behalf of this enterprise by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD of New-York, to whom mainly belongs the honor of having practically devetoped the possibility, and of having brought togetber the material means for carrying ont the great idea of connecting Europe and America by a Submarine Tetegraph.

He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean no tess than six times since December, 1856, for the sole purpose of rendering most valuable aid to this undertaking. He has also visited the British North American Colonies on several occasions, and obtained concessions and advantages that are highly appreciated by the Directors, and he has successfully supported the efforts of the Directors in obtaining an annnal subsidy for twenty-five years from the Government of the United States of America—the grant of the use of their National ships in assisting to lay the cable in 1857, and also to assist in the same service this year, and his constant and assiduous attention to everything that could contribute to the welfare of the Company from its first formation, have materially contributed to promote many of its most necessary and important arrangements. He is now again in England, his energy and confidence in the undertaking entirely unabated; and, at the earnest request of the Board, he has consented to remain in this country for the purpose of affording to the Directors the benefit of his great experience and judgment as general manager of the bnsiness of the Company connected with the next expedition.

This arrangement will, donbtless, prove as pleasing to the Sharehotders as it is agreeable and satisfactory to the Directors."

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, quitted England on the 2d inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds. In the City of London and along the route, there was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

A meeting of the bond and stockholders of the Erie Railroad bad been held in London, to hear explanations from the President, Mr. MORAN. He stated their difficulties to bave arisen from an inadequate capital and an enormous and mismanaged floating debt, hut considered there was a clear possibility of surmounting them and obtaining a fair remuneration to the shareholders for their outlay. A motion authorizing the creation of a fifth mortgage of five million dollars was carried after a division.

The London *Times* has a rather sarcastic teader npon the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of New-York, but indorses some of his views.

General ANBURNHAM, who was appointed to command the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, had suddenly returned to England without leave, because—as is said—only a command in the Punjab was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

The *Morning Advertiser* reiterates the rumor that Mr. VERNON SMITH is to be raised to the Peerage.

An investigation at Liverpool in certain scandalous charges brought against Rev. Mr. GENT, a curate in Dr. MoMILLS' Church, and which attracted great attention, had ended in the complete vindication of Mr. GENT's character, and so elated were the people at the result that they carried Mr. GANT in triumph from the Court, and dragged him in a carriage through the streets, while those who gave evidence against him barely escaped "lynch law" from the mob.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under Lyme. Ahout one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared that many of them were killed. At latest dates about forty had been taken ont alive—some more or less injured—and two dead.

A large reform meeting was netd at Birmingham on the 2d, and resolutions were adopted declaring that no measures of reform wonld be complete without household suffrage and the ballot. Chartist amendments for universal suffrage were defeated hy large majorities.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* under date Jan. 29, writes as follows: "A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held this afternoon in the Hotel du Louvra, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. Hon. JOHN WETHERED, ex-member of the United States Congress, was called to the Chair, and in a few observations he explained the object of the meeting. Mr. PILLE, of Louisiana, then proposed, and Mr. PRESCOTT, of Boston, seconded the following resolution:

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the conduct of our relations with foreign Governments is confided to the President of the United States, we, as citizens of the United States, now assembled, disclaim all inclination of purpose to interfere with the Executive of our country in the discharge of its duties; and

Whereas, While temporarily sojourning in Paris, an attempt has been made to assassinate their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and that by means which necessarily endangered the lives of many of both sexes and of all ages, against whom the murderers could have had no cause of ill-will; and

Whereas, Amaricans regard with borror the crime of assassination and such diabolical attempts to commit it;

Resolved, That we have beard with detestation of the attempt made on the 14th instant, to destroy the lives of the reigning Emperor and Empress of the French.

Resolved, That we express our congratulations at the escape which, under Providence, has been accorded to their Majesties from the terrible danger to which they were exposed.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to communicate these resolutions, so that they may be made known to their Majesties.

These resolutions having been put from the Chair, were adopted unanimously, and the Chairman signed them. The meeting than broke up.

It is said that five great Directions of Police are to be created. Each Director-General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

The list of the Marshals to have command of the new military divisions, received hy the *Niagara*, was incorrect. According to the most reliable authority, the Commanders will be Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CANROBERT, BOSQUET, MAONAN, and CASTELLAN, —while PELISSIER will bave supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by the rumors in regard to the restrictive measnres proposed hy the Government, and the violent language emptoyed in the military addresses to the Emperor. Wbeat and Flour bad declined in price in almost all the markets in France. Brandies were dull, and quotations falling.

An engineer named DUTENS is said to have invented an apparatns which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of tocomotives, and to save 50 per cent. in the amount of combustibles at present consnmed.

The project for a submarine tunnel between France and Engtand had been submitted to an official commission named hy the Minister of Public Works.

Letters from Paris mention the failure of M. JAMES ODIER one of the oldest and most respectable banking firms of that city. Tbe liahtilities were estimated at £200,000. Hopes were entertained of a resumption.

A steady improvement in the Lyons Silk Market is reported, under the influence of orders for the European Spring trade.

The London *Times* is requested by General CHANGARNIER to state that as the decree which exiled several French Generals has not been repealed, it is not his intention at present to return to France.

In Paris on the 1st the project of a new law was read in the Legislativa Chambers empowering the Executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb pnblic tranquility. A hill was also submitted for tha constitution of a Council of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent, of right; she failing, two French Princes in the order of primogeniture. The members of the Council of Regency to be the two French Princes in their own right, Cardinal MOLLET, Marshal PELISSIER, Count PERSIGNY, M. FOULD, and the Presidents of the Senate, the *Corps Legislatif*, and the Council of State.

A tetegram from Paris of the 2d inst. says:

"There is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repression hill. The papers discovered hy the English Police at PIERRI's bouse at Birmingham, are now in the hands of the anthorities in Paris, hnt it is not known whether they have led to any further disclosures. ORSINI and PIERRI confess all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor; other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, tbe King of Naples and the King of Sardinia."

LATEST.

PARIS, Tuesday.

Tbe *Moniteur* publishes letters potent nominating tbe Empress Regent, in case of any calamity befalling the Emperor before tbe Prince Imperial attains his majority.

The repressive measure which has been proposed to tbe Corps Legistatif is a *projet de Loi*, entitled "Projet to provide for the safety," and it consists of certain additions to several of the articles of the Penal Code.

Article second punishes with imprisonment of from 1 month to 2 years every individual who, with tha object of disturbing the public peace or of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall bave practiced any intrigues or carried on any correspondence either within this country or abroad. 3. Every individual who, without being authorized, shall have manufactured, sold, or distributed—1. Destructive machines, acting by explosion or otherwise—2. Fulminating powder of whatever description, shall be punished with imprisonment for 6 months to five (5) years, and to a fine of 50 to 3,000 francs.

Article 9 declares as follows: Any individual may be interne in France or Algeria or expelled who was condemned, expelled, interne or transported in May or June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in Dacember, 1851, and who may again have been pointed out by important circumstances as dangerons to puhlie safety."

Holland.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Hanover.

Mr. CHAS. HOSTMANN, a Hanoverian banker, hart failed and committed suicide.

Sweden.

The new Swedish Railway loan of about $1,200,000 had been taken by several of the Banks of *Crédit Mobilier* in Germany, in a 4½ per cent. stock, at a price between 90 and 91.

Italy.

A rumor was current that the assassination of the King of Piedmont formed a part of the programme which included the death of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Tbe National Bank of Turin had reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

India.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 9 had arrived in England, but the news adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts brought out hy the *Niagara*. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, asserts that the news from the Punjaub is unfavorable. The Sikhs were not safe, and the Affghans threaten on the frontier.

Australia.

The Australian mail, with dates from Melbourne to Dec. 15, bad reached Engtaud, but the news was anticipated hy telegraph—as per *Niagara's* advices. Trade throughout the country was very dull, being confined to merety actual requirements.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

From the London Times. Feb. 3.

The following is an extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, Sept. 20, 1857, off Loando:

"Since my last letter to you in August circumstances have happened of the most stirring kind. Never on this notorious coast has humanity been more outraged, or the energy and compassion of British seamen more called for or shown. We continued cruising, looking in at the different stations, until the 10th, when, at daylight, we saw a schooner at anchor. We made sail for her; she slipped her cable and ran along the beach. We followed in the *Sappho*, as near as the depth of water would allow. The wind was light, so the commander took to the boats and soon came up with her; she proved to be a schooner of fully 150 tons, quite prepared for the reception of slaves, and had arrived the preceding day on the coast. The captain had landed—probably with the specie for the purchase of his cargo, as only 28 doubloons were found, rolled up in a man's garters, who locked foolish enough when the master-at-arms hauled them off. We took the schooner to Loando to land the slave crew, then finding her not seaworthy, we made a target of her to exercise our men and burned her. This gave us something to talk about until we returned to Loando on the 15th; there we found the *Castor*, with the Admiral on board, from the Cape; he sailed for Shark's Peint where the ships were collected for Courts-martial. We left the following day; at 9 in the morning on the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the tand. Directly our boats returned we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captains said we were gaining, and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and wa after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and hy help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave sbips, and we fesred he wonld escape if be got seaward, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off, when he would he obliged to take off shore; another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale-boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colors flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy timbering for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless, force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We are told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to the cutter was backed under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until 8 P. M. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night. One hundred and eighty were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board. It was an anxious and a sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor Negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery,—men, women, boys and girls, more than 200 on board the *Sappho*, and, as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we covld under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature, with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; a little wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A sheet was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it, and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the pale-face race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the forecastle and bowsprit, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 19th, the wind and surf had increased; the ship had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men, apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The targe boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the Sappho, 200 more being rescued; then the wreck was fire to and our people withdrawn.

We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks; the stench was putrefying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were 40 miles from Sharks' Point; the Captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the *Vesuvius*, Commodore WISE, with whom the Captain returned. Commodore WISE took the negroes on board the *Vesuvius*, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the *Alector* prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel: if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast, will be finishing.

I have given you the history of ona of the many American ships employed in the Slave-trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the *Panhita* 30 miles up the coast and sent her to New-York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was most abundantly supplied, and continued to grow in ease. The rates for short loans were little more than nominal, and some transactions had taken place in the discount market as low as from 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. Messrs. JAMES COUSENS & SONS, tea merchants, bad suspended payment. Tbe failure was also announced of four or five bouses in Dnblin, including that of ARTHUR MCKENNA & SONS, timber merchants, Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, and the Bullion reserve was expected soon to reach a point greater than ever before known. Tbe funds were firm, and Consols closed on tha 3d at 95¼@95½ for money and account, which was rather below the highest point reached during tbe day. Tha report of Specie to tbe East by the mail of the 4th would he £219,000. Tbe *Daily News* thinks that Gold will soon be again exported to the Continent. American Securities are reported quiet, and without alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton markat bas been firm, but quiet since the departure of the *Niagara*. The tendency is upward, altbough quotations are unchanged. The sales of the three days amount to 18.000 bales, including about 3,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters.

At Manchester business was rastricted hy spinners demanding higher rates, which were with difficulty obtained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very depressed market. FLOUR neglected, and prices nominal. Mnch reduced rates asked without bringing forward purchascrs. Pbitadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.@23s. 6d.; Ohio *via* North, 25s.; *via* New-Orleans, 27s.; Western, 21s.@23s. WHEAT nothing doing and quite nominal. Red, 5s. 9d.@6s. for Western. White, 7s.@7s. 6d. INDIAN CORN quiet but unchanged for Mixed and Yellow—small sales at 33s.@34s.; White more plentifut and rather easier—sales at 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and unchanged. PORK slow of sale. BACON rather weaker; Long Middles, rib in, 47s. LARD quiet, at 52s. for good. TALLOW steady. stock ligbt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Pots rather easier; sales at 32s.; Pearls quiet. RESIN firm, at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. SUGAR in good demand, at steady prices. COFFEE in moderate request, at former rates. RICE active; Carolina, 18s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 30s.@30s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 37s. asked.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN market dull and WHEAT beavy at 2s. decline. SUGAR in good demand at full rates. COFFEE quiet and in some casas easier. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE in better demand; fine firm but common rather cheaper. TALLOW easier and dull; sales on the spot at 52s. 9d @53s. and end of the year at 51s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@29s. TIN again advanced £5; English £123. Scotch PIG IRON 53s. 6d.@54s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 38s.

Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, of which Atderman ADAMS is chairman, met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by Mr. D. D. CONOVER. Mr. JAMES W. BERRMAN called the attention of the Committee to the act of Marcb 4, 1846, in relation to the regulating, grading and sewering assessment, which, in his opinion, covered tbe whole ground in the Fifty second-street case. Mr. W. S. PINCKNEY said it was his duty to enter the assessments in the office books. He presumed he made out the assessment list, hut he could not swear that he did. Mr. J. F. OAKLEY thought Mr. MONIEL made out the list. Tha Committee proposed to take up the Third-avenue case, but there were no witnessea present, so they adjourned to Tuesday next.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2003 | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1858. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Territorial Committee on Kansas.

One Majority and two Minority Reports.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY BILL.

A STATEMENT FROM GENERAL CALHOUN.

The Nomination of Postmaster at Chicago to be Resisted—The New-York Democrats—The Tariff Investigation Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COOK'S nomination as Postmaster at Chicago will be resisted, on the ground that he is already a defaulter to the Government.

Kansas will not he considered in the Senate before the middle of next week.

Ex-Senator DICKINSON is here marshaling the Democrats of New-York, and endeavoring to reconcile them to suicide by an overdose of Lecompton.

It is indignantly denied that CLARK will vote for Lecompton.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will report partially in a few days. I am rutherized to state that no evidence is before them even intimating that any body connected in any way with the TIMES, received money of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., for any purpose whatever. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feh. 18.

The report made to-day by Mr. GREEN, from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at length the events that have occurred in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, assemble in mass-meefing, and make a Constitution, or they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted to them for their approval or rejection. The last method has been the most approved during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to. In calling the Convention for this case, it was conceded to have been strictly legal, as was also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the Convention so legally called and so legally elected and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, can no more be interfered with by the Governor, Judge or Legistature, either to increase or to diminish its power or to alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled *en masse*, instead of by their representatives?

In conclusion, the Committee say that the Abolitionists in Kansas had thus far songht power, by methods nnknown to the law and hy acts of violence, and not through the peaceful agency of the haliot-box. Claiming to have a majority of voters in the Territory, and, tharefore, able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they yet ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at tegal times and at tegal places rightfully do for themselves—that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their Constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious to do for themselves, hut which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to ptunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind that they are couscious of being in a powerless minority, and only expect to be abte to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general ways of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek peaceful methods for redress of all their grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The report recites that the people of Kansas bave framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and that tbe Lecompton Convention bas, in their name and behalf asked Congress to admit her. Tberefore it is declared that Kansas be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. Tbe bill prescribes the boundaries; contains the usual regulations retative to grants of public lands, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas, for the present, one Representative in the House of Representatives.

MINORITY REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his report, dissents from the views of tbe majority, for the reason, among others, that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution framed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not ctothed with competent power to establish the Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case. Hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Legislature could rightfully confer, and no more, which was to form a Constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected, according as it embodied the popular will; that all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the Territorial Government, while, in fact, it was declared to be in force, and to take effect in defiance of the Territorial Government, as well as without the consent of Congress, and that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the Constitution, was that on the 4th of Jahuary last, which was in obedience to the law passed by the Territorial Legislatnre established by Congress, with full tegislative power on all rightful subjects within the Territory.

MINORITY REPORT OF MESSRS. COLLAMER AND WADE.

Messrs. COLLAMER and WADE submitted their views. Tbey say that the Territorial Government of Kansas was never organized as provided for in the organic act—that is, by its own people—but was usurped by a foreign force, and conquered and subdued by arms, and that the minority was installad in power—which has ever since been sustained by the general Government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate Slavery.

The Lecompton Constitution is the result of those proceedings, and contrary to the will of the great majority of the people, legally expressed. And for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, and especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of Republican Government, and can produce no permanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election they have reclaimed their rights, and that Territorial Govarnment is for the first time now moving peaceably in its legislative sphere of promised freedom.

Tbe Lecompton Constitution and its adoption were concoeted and executed to supersede and to triumph over justice. To admit it hy Congress is but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and tagally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators as General CALHOUN shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourages expectations in both parties—one of which is certainly doomed to disappointment.

JACK HENDERSON, Clerk of the Surveyor-General, and Mr. MARSHALL, the Pro-Slavery Governor elect of Kansas, have botb arrived bere.

Mr. WINSTON bas been appointed Marshall of Kansas. Ha is the same person who was some time ago appointed Indian Agent of the Territory, and afterwards removed.

JOSEPH S. PERKINS bas been confirmed as Postmaster of Salem, Massachusetts.

Statement of General Calhoun—The Delaware Crossing Returns.

From the Washington Union.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Feh. 17, 1858.

SIR: I have already communicated to the Committee on Territories in the Senate a full statement of facts connected with the application of Kansas for admisston into the Union as a State. I need not repeat those facts in this paper, as they will doubtless reach the public in a few days. It is with reinctance that I refer to matters pertaining solely to the local politics of the Territory in which I live, and with which, to some extent, I have been connected; hu the various and contradictory statements that have been made by unscrupulous and irresponsible letter-writers to the pnblic press, touching the discharge of my official duties as President of the Constitutional Convention, make the duty imperative.

Excitement, conflict and great confusion must necessarily attend the organization of governmen for a community bronght together from all parts of the world, and actuated by different objects, motives and prejudices. No territory ever organized in tha United States has suffered more from causes of this character than Kansas. The conflict about the shaping of our institutions, so constantly directed by persons and parties outside of the Territory, has forced within its limits a class of population from every portion of the Union, most dissimilar in character and with the strongest predisposition to collision. That disorder and confusion, the violation of individual and public rights and duties, should result from such causes, may be deplored, bnt could not be prevented. Good men have sought the peaceful remedy to these controversies in the ballot-box. Bad men have haen governed hy no scruples as to pnblic or private action. In the periodical addresses put forth hy the law-and-order or Democratic Party of Kansas every foreign influence has been repudiated and every effort made to procure for Kansas the quiet peaceful settlement of all questions of public policy by the fair and honest expression of the popular will. To the fullest extent these recommendations have not probably prevailed with their own party friends, who, in opposition to a party knowing and respecting no law, may have been driven to the extremity of wrong and the violation of public right and duty. But it is not my object to go into a full examination of this subject. My object now is to place myself right before the public on the subject of the election for members for the Legislature in Leavenworth County, the statements in reference to which have been so conflicting and contradictory.

On the 13th of January—the day before I opened the returns of the Kansas elections for and under the Constitution—I was called upon hy several gentlemen from Lawrence, headed by Doctor or Governor ROBINSON, and asked if I would be governed, in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County, by the sworn statement of one of the judges of alection at the precinct known as the "Delaware Crossing?" I replied No!—that I could not and would not go behind the election returns. It was then stated that the question was as to the legality of returns; and frand was charged—on what information I did not learn—upon the ground that the returns sent to me were not the true returns, as approved and signed by the judges of election. To give the full opportunity of submitting testimony as to the legality of the returns, I told the gentlemen that, as the Legislature would have no duties to perform until after the decision of the question of admission, there could be no necessity for the immediate issuance of certificates of election, in that or any other case, and that the difficulty which they suggested could in the mean time be fully investigated.

This statement I made the next day in the presence of the gentlemen who were present at the opening of the returns. I also authorized Gov. DENVER to state that if the judges of election would furnish me, under oath, a statement that the return made was false and frandulent, I would treat such statement as a corrected return, and be governed by it in giving certificates of election. I knew nothing of the Delaware Crossing returns, only that the public rumor had given to the Democratic Party a majority at that precinct of some three or four hundred. I supposed the returns from that precinct were in my office, and was undeceived only when all the returns were opened and they were not found. These returns were of great importance, as they determined not only the political complexion of Leavenworth County, but of both branches of the Legislature. As they stood at the opening of the returns, without the Delaware Crossing vote, the Republicans had a majority in Leavenworth County, and, consequently, a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

In order to ascertain the truth, I sent a messenger to that precinct to see the Judges of Election and learn the facts as to the charge of fraud in the return. In the meantime, the sealed returns from that Precinct were put into my hands by Mr. DIEFENDORF, one of the Commissioners for Leavenworth County, and on the same day that the messenger returned from Delaware Crossing Precinct. I received the returns and the messenger's report at Weston, Mo., on the 21st day of January. The messenger brought me the following sworn statements of the Judges and Clerks of the Precinct in question:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Leavenwor.h.

The undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election held for State officers and members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Ageocy, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election were correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined, as to its truth or falsity, hy a reference to said returns made by us as Managers and Clerks of said election at said precinct.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT, } Judges.
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON, } Clerks.
JAMES FINDLAY,

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson.

Before me, SAM'L SALTERS, an Acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared ISAAC MONDAY, THEODORE F. GARRETT, JAMES C. GRINTER, WM. C. WILSON, and JAMES FINDLAY, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is troe, to the best of their knowledge and belief

ISAAC MUNDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT,
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1858, SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson.

Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, personally appeared THEODORE F. GARRETT, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence, by an armed party of ten or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the Free-State Party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named EWING,) which poll-book should be made out, so that General CALHOUN would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right. THEODORE F. GARRETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

These depositions impressed my mind fully that the returns placed that day in my hands were true. I entertained no particle of doubt about the result, when, in the presence of Colonel STARKS and others, I opened the returns, and found a majority of 379 votes for the Democratic Party. I concluded, as a matter of course, that the depositions of the judges and clerks were made with a full knowledge of the contents of the returns, then for the first time in my possession. The returns, together with the depositions of the judges and clerks, I sent to my office, at Lecompton, by Mr. BROOKS, one of the clerks in the Surveyor-General's office. I am informed, in a letter from Mr. BROOKS, that he placed them in the hands of General MACLEAN, the chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, on the 27th day of January. I at once said to my friends and others who approached me on the subject, that the Democratic Party had a majority in the Legislature, and authorized the publication of such a statement. I came to Washington with no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result. On the Saturday night after my arrival in Washington, I called to pay my respects to an old friend, Judge DOUGLAS, and, before leaving, he placed in my hands a paper he had just received from Kansas. This paper contained what purported to ha the depositions of the Judges of alection for the Precinct of Delaware Crossing, and in which the judges deposed that there were but *forty-three* votes polled at that precinct. I could not act, or form my opinion upon a nawspaper publication; but I immediately informed my friends that if the statement so made should prove true, they must inevitably control my action. I have received and opened a return from the Delaware Crossing precinct which gives to the Democratic Party a majority of 370 votes, and would thus secure a majority to the Democratic Legislative ticket of Leavenworth County, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, under the Constitution. If the judges of election at that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. DENVER before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn statement that but 43 votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I declined to be governed hy the oaths of the judges. It is a question going to the legality of the returns. Of that I may judge and determine. I shall do so; and, in my determination, I shall be governed hy justice and truth and the right. If it shall, as it probably will, place the Government of the State of Kansas in the hands of my enemies, no one will regret it more; bnt no one, not even a Black Republican, could perform the duty with more of the consciousness of right than I shall feel in the honest discharge of my official duties. I have written to Governor DENVER to procure the sworn statements of the Judges of this contraverted precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of facts. By the sworn statements so procured I shall be governed in giving the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth County. J. CALHOUN.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, submitting therewith a long report, which was not read.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and COLLAMER severally presented minority reports.

The reports were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. GREEN gave notice that he should call up the matter at an early day.

The Army bill was taken up, and the fourth section of the original hill stricken out by a vote of 24 to 23.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the effect that a reduction at the end of two years shall not operate on any officer at the date of the approval of this act, which was adopted.

Mr. IVERSON contended that the bill reported by the Military Committee was more accordant with the views of the Administration than Mr. JOHNSON's substitute. Volunteers were always more expensive and less reliable than regular troops. He informed a company of Tennessee volunteers at Cerro Gordo that ran away at the first shot. The Tennessee Senator's argument seemed to defend polygamy. If these volunteers entertained similar opinions they would be the last men to send to Utah. Instead of whipping the Mormons they would be more likely to join them, especially if BRIGHAM YOUNG gave them half a dozen wives a-piece.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a motion that in no case shall the force created hy this act continue in service over two years, which was agreed to.

A desultory discussion ensued upon the comparative merits of the different substitutes. The Senate was but thinly attended.

Mr. JOHNSON said he did not justify polygamy, but merely drew a comparison showing the inconsistency of entertaining an agent of the Turkish Government which legalized polygamy, and at the same time condemning polygamy in Utah. He also defended the Tennessee volunteers.

Mr. SEWARD explained the views he took on the bill, which had been criticized.

Mr. BROWN said if volunteers were sent to Utah, war would follow. BRIGHAM YOUNG will not fight unless he was forced to do so. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS made a personal explanation. He read extracts from a speech of his colleague, Mr. BOWIE, containing strong language against the American Party, for its conduct during the Baltimore election, and representing him as saying, looking towards Mr. DAVIS: "You, Sir, have a day of reckoning. I will put you under my foot. You shall not live an hour," etc., etc. Mr. DAVIS wished to know whether his colleague had applied such language to him.

THE LATE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO.

Particulars of the Fight in the Capital.

OVERTHROW OF THE COMONFORT GOVERNMENT.

Restoration of Military and Ecclesiastical Despotism.

We have received correspondence and exchanges from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. The previous mail, our readers will remember, brought down our news from the capital to the 19th ult., on which day, after an armistice of forty-eight hours, the fighting between the *puros*, headed by Gen. COMONFORT, and the *conservadores*, was renewed. We are now enabled to complete this narrative of civil war, and for the facts acknowledge our indebtedness to that enterprising Mexican journal, the *Extraordinary*.

THE FIGHTING AND ITS RESULT.

During the continuance of the armistice both parties appear to have been anxious for a settlement, but the expectations of the coateading factions seem to have been so dissimilar and so at variance with the feelings and wishes of their opponents that nothing was arrived at, It therefore happened that when the term of truce expired, active hostilities ware recommenced. As the hour arrived, those who had remained in the capital manifested the liveliest anxiety for their personal safety. Those who were in the streets between the hours of six and seven, on the evening of the 18th ult. were seen rushing along at a rapid pace. But few tarried to exchange the civilities so frequently to be observed when gentlemen meet. The shop doors were closed and private houses were sealed. No signs of life ware to be noticed as the cathedral clock pealed forth on the silence of the evening the dreaded hour. The sentinels alone trod their rounds and their challenges of "Alerta" made sad harmony as they chimed forth from th different camps.

At a few minutes after 7 the reports of musketry broke forth. The ball oace commeaced was kept up all night and until the hour for a truce (8 o'clock) the following morning. During the night the firing was principally from musketry, but between 5 and 6 in the morning heavy guns were brought into action and their thunders pealed sadly forth upon the morning air.

From 8 to 11 A. M. the populace moved forth, and crowds were to be seen on every corner, exchanging notes of the occurrences and speculating upon the chances of the parties to the strife. Those who had business on hand lost no time in dispatching it, and as the hour of 11 approached the streets were again deserted. The firing commenced very shortly after 11 A. M. on the 19th. The citadel, held by General ZULOAGA, opened a warm fire on the convent of San Francisco, and the shower of shot and shell fell thick and fast on the convent and on the houses near to it. The fire from the citadel was warmly answered by the guns held by the Government Party from their barricades in and ranging upon the Calle Rebeldea.

The fire in the eastern part of the city—from the custom-house, the Santa Domingo and San Agustin, held by the *pronunciados*, and from the cathedral, the Profesa, the national and municipal palaces, in reply—was warm, but was carried on with lighter guns.

When night cast its shades upon this scene the position of the combatants remained abont the same as on the previous morning. The day had passed without a single triumph on either side, and with very trifling loss. During the night the fire was extremely light. Still both parties were active in reconnoitering and in improving their works. This course was pnrsued by the combatants until after 11 the following day, (20th.)

At precisely one minute after 11 on the 20th the firing commenced. The opening with small arms was soon followed up by heavy guns and the firing of the previous day fell into insignificance by comparison. The heat of the battle was in the region of the Acordada, held by the Government troops. A bold attack was here made by the opposition from the citadel. The attacking force succeeded in making their way into the English carriage shop, in the rear and to the east of the Acordada. They then passed to the Hospicio, a building adjoining the Acordada, and from that point they were not long in gaining possession of their object. This achieved, the Government's batteries were silenced and the position fell into the hands of the attacking force.

For some time previous to the loss of the position at the Acordada there was a demaad for reinforcements. A column of abont 600 men was at once dispatched from the palace. This column passed in tolerable order from the Grand Plaza through the Plateros and on to the corner of the San Francisco and Vergara, where the men suffered some annoyance from the fire upon them made by their enemies stationed in the Iturbide theatre. Strange as it may appear, the column passed in safety by this fire. Not a man was killed or wounded, and it passed in safety to the Alameda. A brisk fire soon commenced between this column and the captors of the Acordada, who had then just taken possession of the barricade in front of the Hospicio. Fortunately, the fire was from small arms at first. Insignificant as was this fire it was enough to make the reinforcements halt, and a fusilade commenced which ended in breaking up the Government column. Some few were left on the field killed and wounded, many passed over, and about one hnndred retreated in the greatest disorder.

The captors of the Acordada soon put their guns in position and a scatning fire was opened from their heavy pieces on the San Francisco and the streets in line, leading to the palace. Grape and canister, shot and shell, poured down the streets in rapid succession. The roar of the guns in the distance, and the crash and rattle, hiss and explosion of the missiles as they coursed the streets, gave us a terrible evidence that we were in the midst of a heavy bombardment.

The fire was commenced at about 1 P.M., and as soon as the news was heralded over the city there was a most unmistakable symptom of disaffection to be observed in the forces of the Government. So strong did thia become in the convent of San Francisco that by half-past 2 P. M. Señor COMONFORT in person was forced to go to that point. With three or four companions, and a riding-whip in hand, he passed from the palace to the San Francisco. His arrival was, however, too late to remedy the disaffection, and withdrawals continued until he aad his few companions were left quite alone by nightfall. The forces had abandoaed the San Francisco, one of the strongest points in the whole city.

Firing was kept up from all the strongholds of the city all the day, aud as night settled down the only changes of the day, in a military point of view, had been the takiog of the Acordada. Still it had been most apparent, from the hour of 3 P. M., that the Government forces were morally defeated. Imbecility showed itself in some of the Government leaders and others were seized with fright. The soldiers were not well paid and were discontented, and the reports that constantly met their ears were well calculated to make them desert or at least unwilling to fight. Thia condition of things accomplished as much for the cause of the reaction as the valor of its leaders had already achieved in capturing the position ot the Acordada.

Señor COMONFORT left the convent of San Francisco at about 8 in the evening, and with his few companions returned to the palace. It is supposed that during the night he arranged for an early departure on the following morning. Although firing was kept up during the night it is supposed that no positive resistance or attack was made on either side. Between 6 and 7 the following morniog Sr. COMONFORT retired from the palace with a dozen of his faithful friends. He left the capital by the Garita de San Lazero.

On the morning of the 21st the conquering forces entered the plaza in triumph, and Gen. ZULOAGA and his forces took possesaion of the Palace.

The rabble flocked into the streets and all the principal avenues of the capital were crowded. Before the houses of some of the vanquished partisans large mobs collected, but the bolders of the city made a bid for popularity by prevevting excesses. We have heard of but ooc house being sacked, and cannot vouch for the certainty of that. It is reported that the house of JUAN JOSE BAZ was sacked since the 20th.

The loss of life has been wonderfully small, considering all the firing that took place. During the whole of the fighting, since the 11th, not more than 50 lives were lost on both sides. The aumber of wounded, which have been collected from all the posts by Dr. VANDERLINDEN, amounts to about 120.

The destruction of property has been considerable. Many houses suffered severely from shells bursting on thair tops, and in some cases through the roofs and walls. For a long time the streets will show the marks of what took place on the 19th and 20th. The bombardment was undoubtedly the heaviest that has ever been known inside the walls of Mexico.

Tha result has been a most complete triumph of the reaction in the capital. The leaders of the Puro Party have suddenly disappeared from the scene of strife, and another style of thinkers have taken the field of action.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

FORMATION OF A COUNCIL OF STATE.

The work of forming a new Government, by the election of a Presideal, was takea in hand on Friday, the 22d ult. For this purpose a counoil of 28 electors (ooe for each State) was appointed. This council was composed aa follows:

Aguascalicntes—Pedro Echeverria.
Coahuila—Juan Vértiz.
Chiapas—Mannel Larrainzar.
California—Manuel Fernaadez de Córdoha.
Colima—Lic. Juan Rodrignez de San Miguel.
Chihaahua—Gea. Luis G. Osollo.
Durango—Gusdalupe Arriola.
The Disirict—Lais G. Cuevas.
Guerrero—José Mariano Campos.
Guanajuato—Mariano Moreda.
Yucatan—José Miguel Arroyo.
Jalisco—Gen. José de la Parra.
Michoacan—Lic. An-onio Morán.
Mexico—Lic. Luis G. Chávarri.
Nuevo-Leon—Gen. Igaacio Mora y Villamil.
Oajaca—Manuel Regulcs.
Puebla—Dr. Francisco Javier Miranda.
Querétaro—The very illustrious Bishop of Tenagra.
San Luis Potosi—José Maria Rincoa Gallardo.
Soaora—Pedro Jorrin.
Sinaloa—José Maria Andrade.
Tabasco—José Joaquin Pesado.
Vera Cruz—José Bernardo Couto.
Tlaxcala—Gregorio Mler y Terán.
Tamaulipas—Hilario Elguero.
Zacatecas—José Ignacio Pavon.
The Isle of Cármea—Fellpe Dominguaz.
Sierra Gorda—Juan B. Ormaechea.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The result of the deliberationa of this Council was the election of Gen. ZULOAGA as President *ad interim*. Of the 28 membera 26 voted for Gen. ZULOAGA. One vote was cast for Gen. ECHEAGARAY and one for SANTA ANNA. After the election a commission was appointed to wait npon President ZULOAGA and dictate an oath auitable to the wishes of his electors. The oath pledges the President to support the plan proclaimed in Tacubaya, Dec. 17, aad reformed in Mexico, Jan. 11, The oath was taken by the President. The election and installment of the President were solemnized and celebrated by a *Te Deum* and hy the customary flourish of trumpets and roar of cannon.

FORMATION OF A CABINET.

The formation of a Cabinet, the second important step in Mexican government-making, did not prove an easy task. The ambition of those holding the power seems to have been to select the very best men—men whose social positions and wide-spread reputation would at once give reputation to their Government. The parties first hit upon could not be induced to accept the positions tendered them, for various causes. The principal cause has been the easy circumstances in which most of our first men are fonnd. They do not wish to take upon themselves the responsibillties and hard labors that must devolve npon a Cabinet member at this time.

A cabinct was, however, finally formed as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Lic. D. LUIS G. CUEVAS.
Interior—Lic. D. HILARIO ELGUERO.
Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—D. MANUEL LARRAINZAR.
War—Gen. D. JOSE DE LA PARRA.
Fomento—Lic. D. JUAN HIERRO MALDONADA.
Finance—Sr. ALDONADO, Minister of Fomento, acts, in the meantime.

Sr. D. MIGUEL MIGARIA AZARATE was appointed Governor of the District. This gantleman is popular, and has the reputation of being a most efficient officer. The Lic. D. FRANCISCO TAVERA haa been named Secretary of the Government of the District.

Immediately on his acceptance of office, Gov. AZARATE issued an order for those who had arms or muaitions of any kind in their possession to surrender them within eight days to the Government of the District, on pain of fine and punishment. This order was dated the 21st ult.

Sr. D. LUIS G. OSOLLO was appointed to the position of Commander-General of the forcea.

FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

On the 28th of January, President ZULOAGA issued four decrees:

First—Restoring the ecclesiastical aad military jurisdictions the extent they had on the 1st of (whole) January, 1853.

Second—Repealing the laws of 1856, which declared the property of ecclesiastical corporatioas alienable, annulling all sales of property effected under those laws, and restoring such property to said corporations.

Third—Repealing the law of April, 1856, on parochial contributions.

Fourth—Reëstablishing the High Court of Justice in the form and under the laws of 1855, and reinstalling in their office all functionaries deprived of those offices *without a cause legitimately proved.*

These decrees alone establish the character of the new Government and sufficiently show that President ZALOAGA intends, if he can, to carry matters with a high hand. Commenting upon the act, the Mexican *Extraordinary* says: "In the same hour, and, we may say with one blow, all the principa works of the late Administration, under the plan of Ayutla, were knocked on the head—made as invalid as the merest rubbish that encumbers the offices of the palace. The Law-Lerdo, for the disamortization of church and corporation properties, has been annulled and the properties of the Church restored; the Law-Juarez, for the abolition of the ecclesiastical and military tribunals has been annulled, and the *fueros* reëstablished. These two laws have immortalized their authors, as well abroad as in Mexico, and some writers in other countries went so far as to compare the acts as steps from the days of black letter up to an even toe-line with the highest civilization of the nineteenth century. Such writers could not have known Mexico well, and much less her people, for now we see those laws thrown down and trodden under foot, and this last act sanctioned by the first people of Mexico, men who, for respectability, learning and polished manners, would hold high rank in any country."

The *Courrier Français*, formerly the *Trait d'Union*, also says in the same vein: "The work is complete, and the edifice of Ayutla, assaulted on all sides, tumbled down in an hour. Mr. COMONFORT will probably receive the news before sailing; it will give him matter enough for reflection during the whole voyage."

The new laws were celebrated on the 28th ult., but without any manifestation of popular enthusiasm.

Reports were current that already the new Governmeot had filled the coffers of the Treasury Department, which have so long been in the most desolate condition. It was understood that the clergy had loaned the Government over $1,000,000.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BY FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives of foreign Powers had all recognized the new Government.

The *Sociedad* of Jan. 30 says: "Mr. FORSYTH, representative of the United States at Mexico, has addressed to the Government a communication worded in the same terms of satisfaction as those addressed hy the Ambassadors of France and of Great Britain."

The French Minister had addresaed ZULOAGA in a very complimentary letter, thaaking him for his considerate treatment of the foreign residents, and assuring him of the friendly regards of the French Emperor.

THE FLIGHT OF GEN. COMONFORT.

The Ex-President, as our readers are aware, arrived with his family at New-Orleans, in the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz.

It is stated that on the morning previous to his departure from the City of Mexico, Gen. COMONFORT had under his command 5,333 men of all arms, yet when he was compelled to abandon the palace, he had but a small remnant of his force with him.

The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz publishes General COMONFORT'S parting manifesto. His flight ia attributed by the *Progreso* to the ignorance, or treachery, or cowardice of Gen. TRIAS, who, in the midst of the conflict which followed the cessation of the armistice, on the 20th January, went among the troops stationed at the most important points, told them that the insurgents were triumphant on all sides, and inducced them to abandon their posts, and take flight. In the course of a few hours the panic spread so rapidly that the forces under the President were reduced from over 5,000 to less than 600 men. When this disastrous intelligence was ascertained, the friends of COMONFORT entreated him to leave the city, which he finally did at eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st, in the presence of an immense multitude assembled in front of the palace, and of a strong body of hostile troops, which was advancing towards the Plaza. Thus, says the correspondent of the *Progreso*, terminated the government of Don IGNACIO COMONFORT, through a general and sudden defection against which neither skill, valor nor genius could prevail.

COMONFORT'S parting manifesto is taken up principally with the recital of the events which immediately preceded his abdication. It is mild in its tone, and reflects credit on its author. It concludes as follows:

"The elements which I had united to combat the reaction having been destroyed, and the Presideat of the Supreme Court of Justice having been recognized as a centre of Union for the States, I have resolved to expatriate myself, considering this the most proper course, under existing circumstances. In doing this, I forget neither my duties as a Mexican, nor the gratitude with which I ought to respond to the confidence of my fellow-citizens. They will find me always disposed to sacrifice myself in behalf of liberty and order, and the independence of my country.

I view with profound sorrow the ravages of civil war, since, the Republic having been weakeaed by a strife of so many years, the necessity of peace becomes every day more imperious. The good men of every party, relinquishing their resentments, may contribute to its restoration. In this conviction, I have been strengtheaed by the experience acquired during the difficult days of my administration. It may be said that it is impracticable, and, perhaps, at this time, impossible; but it is the desire of a man of heart, (*un hombre de corazon,*) who aspires only to the good of his country.

As I desire that my departure may not ba interpreted in an unfavorable manner, and that the noble motives which impel me to this step may not be misuaderstood, I declare in the face of the nation that, tranquil in the testimony of my conscience, I shall always be ready to answer for my conduct. I bear neither hatred nor resentment against aay person. I offer to the Supreme Being my ferveat prayers for the happiness of the Republic.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

From Queretaro the *Extraordinary* publishes correspondence, dated Jan. 26, stating that Gea. DOBLADO waa there with 3,000 men, with whom, and 300 more under ARTEAGA, he inteaded to march against the capital. Gen. PARRONI is reported to have left Guadalajara to join DOBLADO, but to have subsequently retraced his steps, although he had a very large and anperior force under him. Rumor, however, alleges disaffection among his followers as the cause of his returning. The Constitutionalists, under JUAREZ, are resolved to stand their ground there, and await an attack from the Zuloaga Government.

Correspondence from Puebla, dated Jan. 25, states that there had been numerous arrests there, among them that of Mr. JOHN VESCHE, formerly Prussian Consul there.

Toluca had been entered by Gen. MIRAMON without resistance, and Gen. BENITO HARO had been appointed Commandante. Gen. BLANCARTE is reported to have gone to Jalisco to operate against the Constitutionalist or Juarez party, in which Señor RUIZ is Secretary of the Interior.

Don JUAN ALVAREZ, it is stated, has his forces, already under arms in the State of Gnerrero.

General ALFARO had pronounced at San Luis in favor of SANTA ANNA as Dictator. PARRONI had started for San Luis at the head of a division, probably to attack Alfero. Previous to this ha had had a conference with JUAREZ.

Particulars are received from Oaxaca of the defeat of the Cobos party. The reactionists loat 400 men. The garrison of Santo Domingo made a sortie, caught the enemy sleeping, and made short work of gaining an easy victory. The dispersion was complete.

From Guaymas we learn the Indians have been committing sad depredations. The marines from a British man-of-war had to be landed to protect the town from pillage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Loring Ordered for Execution—Police Justices—The Marriage Laws—Anti-Slavery Resolves—Cushing on Many Things, and Wrong on all—Reported Appointments—The Maine Democracy—The New Banking Law—Mr. Wolcott—Theatrical Items—Raleigh, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

On the 13th there was reported to our State Senate a bill which, nnder pretenee of consolidating the Probate Courts and the Insolvent Courts, provides for the execution of Judge LORING. LORING is Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk Connty, the most important tribunal of the kind in New-England, and the best paid. He has made himself conspicuous, as a United States Commissioner, in issuing warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves, a business held here in about as high estimation as that of the hangman. The Anti-Slavery men have tried for years to get him cashiered, but though the Legislature has twice asked for his removal, he has thus far escaped the consequences of his dirtiness. Governor GARDNER, who was a kindred spirit, always protected him. Despairing of reaching him directly, because Gov. BANKS is rather shy of radicalism, the Judge's foes have been induced to consent to the plan of consolidating the two Courts named above, and creating a new one, in each county, to do the work of both old ones. The Judge, should the bill pass, —and no one supposes it can be thrown out,—will cease to be an officer hy the abolition of his office. To the new Court Gov. BANKS is expected to appoint a new man, and then Mr. LORING will be able to devote all his time, eare, attention and legal knowledge to the important business of "nigger-catching," and aid in the preservation of the Union, tho integrity of which, I see by the papers, is threatened, for the thousand-and-oneth time, by our august masters of the land of the sun.

The new arraogemeot will save about $3,500 a year, and place a large number of offices at the disposal of the Government; but it is probable that many of the present Judges and Registers will receive the new offices, so that the matter o patronage will not be important, and corruption need not be feared. There will be a hot battle in the House over the bill, as Gen. CUSHING and his friends will fight hard for LORING, whom they look upon as a victim to nationality; but the opposition is so weak in the Senate that the bill will go through that body without much troub e. LORING is expected to be provided for by the General Government after he shall have been *tabooed* by the local Government. The President ought to take care of a gentleman who las sacrificed thousands for the sake of the Union; and even Republics are not ungrateful for the kind of work the Judge has done.

We are to have Police Justices in the several counties. There are 4,000 Justices of the Peace, and more, in the State, and they have become as marked nuisances as mosquitoes in the dog-days. Gov. GARDNER made a thousand in 1857, showering commissions as lavishly as LOUIS PHILIPPE showered ribands and crosses of the Legion of Honor among the French. Had he been reelected, not one of us could have hoped to escape being made a J. P., and he would have had to invent a machine to fill ont and sign commissions, which cost him nothing, bnt the people much.

The subject of amending the marriage laws is before our Legislature, and it is supposed that what relates to the banns will be changed. It was thought that the old law was bad, and that it not only kept people from wedding, but sent many of those who did wed into neighboring States, where they were married by "foreign" clergymen. This was cutting into our "domestic industry," in two ways, which was not to be endured by the people of a State so strongly wedded to "protection" as ours. Accordingly, the law which required the publication of the banns, the "publishment," as it was called, was repealed, and men and women were allowed to marry in just as much haste as they pleased, to repent at their earliest leisure. It is now contended that much evil has followed from the change, that "confiding females" have been imposed upon, in many instances, and married to men who had already as many wives as would have satisfied a Mormon elder, and that we must return to the old practice, or adopt something like it. According to that practice, fourteen days' notice was virtually given, a sort of Hamburgh grace, of a man's intention to abandon his liberty, and in that time it was possible to have all his former wives "turn up," if wives he had. It has been suggested that it would be the best way to publish all "intentions" of marriage in the newspapers, as marriages themselves are now published, and that would be sure to make the acts public enough. As things now are, there is really no notice given, and one's ruin can be accomplished before a friend can interfere to prevent it.

A series of resolves about Slavery and the Dred Scott case has been laid before our House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, though even one Republican member objected, in his extreme zeal for a short session, to taking up time with the discussion of such subjects. There will be a field day when they come up, as General CUSHING declared there was no truth in them, and they attack the Pierce Administration, of which he was one of the items. He has been very busy of late, and the other day he made some flaming remarks in favor of white humanity, going the whole length of the doctrine that "niggers" are "niggers," and can't be made into citizens. This is strong national meat to come from an old abolition shop.

The General has also delivered a lecture on the perfection of Irishmen, showing that they are the noblest of peoples. In the course of his lecture he announced that it was at the battle of Inkermann that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL repelled cavalry by drawing up his infantry in line, which is differently stated in authentic works. According to the lecturer, Sir COLIN stole the idea from JEFF. DAVIS' doings at Buena Vista; but it was not original with either of the brave soldiers named, and was practiced before either Buena Vista or Balaklava was fought. Not to mention other instances, the 44th (British) regiment, 2d battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel HAMERTON, received French lancers, in line, at the battle of Quatre-Bras, (June 16, 1815,) and not only repulsed them, but caused them to be almost totally destroyed. The infantry were only two deep, and were assailed on their rear, when one rank only faced about, and repulsed the cavalry; and it was while the latter, after their repulse, were seeking to return to their own army, that the front rank of infantry opened upon them, and aided in their destruction. The affair was the more remarkable, because the English were taken by surprise, and the mode of receiving their gallant adversaries was not a matter of choice, bnt of necessity. They had not time to form a square; and the 42d, which was close to them, suffered severely in making that formation. Indeed, one of the reasons why the cavalry were so effectually repulsed was, that they had got so near the English that the latter were unable to make every shot tell, and did so, because their own destruction was certain if they did not destroy their enemy. The battalion was 455 strong, and so could not have presented a very long front, particularly as the light company was on one of the flanks. So near came the cavalry, that there was a fight between Ensign CHRISTIE, who carried one of the colors, and a French lancer, the former being severely wounded, and the latter killed by several soldiers, as he sought to bear away a fragment of the color on the point of his lance.

We have reports of the appointments of men to different national offices, but nothing certain. Quite a number of places fall in about these days, and unless there has been a change of policy resolved upon, they will be in possession of new men ere long, though some of the old occupants die hard. PAUL R. GEORGE is at Washington trying to keep HILDRETH in the Lowell Post-Office, and he may succeed, though the fact that he was opposed to the Nebraska bill, and aided those Democrats who prevented the election of HUBBARD and WELLES to the United States Senate, by the New-Hampshire Legislature, will not tend to make him a very effective advocate according to the present mood of Mr. BUCHANAN'S mind, not to mention Mr. BUCHANAN'S Postmaster-General, who has butchered more Democratic Postmasters in New-England than fell under the axes of Whigs in the days of HARRISON, TYLER, TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

In Maine there are indications that Lecomptonism is doing its perfect work on the Democracy. The Augusta *Age*, which hitherto has steadily hattled for Democracy and Slavery, is now becoming restless, and talks very plainly about what is going on, and what is likely to happen from it. As there was only about 25,000 majority in Maine against the Democrats in 1856, any further loss of theirs would reduce the Republicans to adopt the policy of the old Mexicans, who spared the Tlascalans in order that they might have a tribe whence to get their victims for the sacrifices, and to fight with.

The proposed new banking law is expected to find no large amount of favor in the Legislature, as not a few of the members of that body are owners of that sort of property of which its success would materially lessen the value. Our country Banks make good, steady dividends of (say) eight per cent., and this they could not do, nor anything like it, if they were forbidden to "furnish a currency" in the shape of rags. They force their circulation, by which I mean they discount notes on the condition that the persons favored with the loans shall keep their hills out for a certain length of time; and they give the preference to borrowers who are about to go great distances to buy cattle, agricultural produce, or anything else. In this, and other similar ways, the rural Banks manage to keep their small bills out, and find them profitable. The city Banks have no such facilities for getting up, or keeping up, a circulation, and, therefore, they do not much mind the bill that has been reported; but the rural rag-shops will be down upon it and cause its rejection. From present appearances, I should say that its prospects are extremely dubious, merely on private accounts, and without placing any stress on the fact that, with its passage, would disappear our surest source of great revenne, one that has existed for almost half a century, though not always so large as it now is. Our Boston economists, who used to be made so wrathful at the mere thought of any one believing that so base things as gold and silver were inferior to paper with which they had anything to do, must now restrain their reforming zeal, and be content with moderate measures.

Isn't it amusing that the hounds, who were turned out in the belief that they were to hunt Gov. BANKS, should have nosed Gov. GARDNER'S partner, Mr. WOLCOTT? Some of those persons who, ten days ago, were stern as a bloody old Roman about to cut off his son's head or loan his wife, and declared that all private rights should be made to give way to the advancement of the public good, are now shocked at the thought of those rights being disregarded in the person of Mr. WOLCOTT. Long before the corruption humbug was started, it was a matter of surprise where Mr. WOLCOTT got his money, and there were those who accused him of being on intimate terms with a famous old fellow who had very close business relations with Mr. Thomas Walker in by-gone days. I dare say he was quite as honest as his neighbors, and I hope that he'll have pluck enough to stand up for his rights. It is lucky for him that he is where he is in politics. Had he been on the other side, boots and thumbkins wouldn't have been bad enough for him. The boot then would have been indeed on the other leg, and would have been made to fit with wedges, after the good old Scottish fashion so highly approved by Satan.

Mayor LINCOLN yesterday appointed two hundred and fifty policemen, and the Aldermen confirmed the appointments. Few changes were made. The Democrats recommended General ARNEE for the place of Chief of Police. The General is an excellent fellow, a man of ability, and of irreproachable character; but I suppose the Mayor thought it waa no business of his to find offices for Democrats who have been removed from the national service by the President or his agents. Gen. ARNEE was in the first "batch" of removals made by Collector AUSTIN last Spring, though a better officer it would not have been possible to name from among the occupants of the Custom-House.

Mrs. BARROW will take upon herself the cares and troubles of management on the 1st of March, on which day she will open the Howard Athenæum, with her husband for chief, and HENRY WALLACK for Stage Manager. I hope she'll have no cause to regret her ante-managerial days.

The RAVELS are as attractive as ever at the Boston. They are playing a "farewell engagement," as it is called. I should think a farewell to such houses as they have, would be a melancholy piece of business, and cause very sincere tears to be shed.

Mr. KALLOCH retired from the ministry on Sunday last, when he preached his farewell sermon, his subjects being the sufferings of this world and the happiness of the world to come. I'd rather have his opinion of the sort of happiness that this world affords, as he is probably an expert here, while as to hereafter, he knows no more than you or I.

We had 71 deaths last week; several from scarlatina, which is raging in various parts of the State, entire families being ill from it in some places.

The anecdote mentioned by your clever correspondent "Pat," the details of which he does not recollect, but which proves that King JAMES I. pronounced RALEIGH'S name as if it were Rawley, is this: After the monarch's arrival in England, Sir WALTER was introduced to him, whereupon the crowned and sceptered brute said,—Rawly! Rawly! true enough, for I think of thee very *Rawly*, mon?" JAMES believed that RALEIGH was opposed to him, and, indeed, to the succession of the House of STUART to the English throne, and so he hated him. It is not unlikely that the King was right in believing RALEIGH his enemy, and I have read somewhere that RALEIGH would have had a Republic established in England on the death of ELIZABETH. There never was a greater aristocrat than Sir WALTER, and he was a Republican, if at all, after the fashion of SERVILIUS AHALA and FLETCHER of Saltoren. He lived at a time when a sort of aristocratical Republicanism was becoming common with men of the patrician order, and the effect of which was seen in the next generation of Englishmen, who sent Premier, Primate and King to the scaffold. What they had seen Holland do must have had much effect on the minds of Englishmen of the last half of ELIZABETH'S reign. Then the French Huguenots, who were ultra aristocrats, were practical Republicans. Finally, the example of Venice—so stable was her polity—had a magical effect on the minds of men who saw how terribly monarchies had been shaken both in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not to mention the wars of the Roses in the fifteenth. Bnt it would be a mistake to suppose that there was any democracy in the minds of the Republicans of that age. If RALEIGH was a Republican, he was no Democrat. He scorned "the masses," they being in his estimation rascals. When old BURLEIGH drew up his "Advices to his Son," he incorporated these sentences in them—"I advise thee not to affect, or neglect, popularity too much. Seek not to be ESSEX; shun to be RALEIGH," Sir WALTER was as much hated by the people as ESSEX was loved by them. The popular eye is always taken by showy qualities, and not often by solid merit.

THYME.

Russian Views of the Anglo-Prussian Nuptials.

One of the Paris correspondents of *Le Nord*, of the 28th of January, endeavors to appreciate the political import of the family alliance just concluded between the royal families of Prussia and England, with a view of showing that the sombre reflections of some of the continental journals on the subject are without foundation. The correspondent combats the notion of an Anglo-Germanic alliance, with the alleged object of constituting a counterpoise to a supposed Russo-French alliance. To render such a policy possible, the relations between France and England on the one part, and Russia and Prussia on the other, must undergo a great alteration. But these relations have never been better than at the present moment. The relations between England and Russia were, it is true, for some time less satisfactory than could be desired, but this is now paased, and the correspondent of *Le Nord* adds: "I can assure you—and you know I am not in the habit of hazarding assertions—that very shortly the relations between England and Russia will be reëstablished on a footing of cordiality which so well suits the reciprocal interests of the two countries, and the peace and prosperity of Europe." Far from regarding the union of the august houses of Prussia and England as a germ of division amongst the Great Powers, it ought to be considered as the pledge of a common and lasting cordiality, equally advantageous for all. England is united to France by the ties of interest and of sincere friendship. Her relations with Russia are cemented by similar ties, and the recent royal marriage cannot but render them closer. Russia thus finds herself drawn towards England by Prusaia as well as by France, with which latter Power she is more strictly united than ever.

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, at St. Petersburg, also regards the marriage of the Princess Royal of England to a Prussian Prince as consolidating the present pacific tendencies of Europe. It also indicates that the policy of England tends towards that peaceful traditional policy from which Prussia has never swerved. On the other hand the commerce between England and Russia is too important to both countries to permit us to regard with any other feeling than that of satisfaction the frank and loyal *rapprochement* between the English policy and the pacific policy of Prussia.

THE BAKER DIVORCE SUIT IN AUBURN.—The suit of BAKER *vs.* BAKER excited considerable attention in the Court yesterday, and drew a large crowd of idle men to listen to the stories of a woman's dishonor, and have their prurient curiosity gratified with testimony of weakness and frailty. Happily, for want of such testimony, the greedy audience were not entirely gratified. The case was merely an illustration of an ill-assorted marriage. The husband morose, taciturn, having a disrelish for amusement, and preferring the quietude of home; the wife gay, fond of society, beautiful and attractive. Of course, the "green-eyed monster," jealousy, would naturally spring up, and this action was the result. Nothing was proven on the trial compromising in the least the honor of the defendant, and the jury accordingly acquitted her without leaving their seats. The lady, on the rendering of the verdict, was surrounded and congratulated by her friends, many of whom were present.

If these suits *must* be brought, we conceive that the morals of a community would be served to a great extent if they could be conducted with closed doors, that a gaping multitude of persons not directly interested, but who attend for purposes of gratifying idle curiosity and feasting on the disgusting developments connected with such suits, might be debarred from entering. Where the modest woman is not only *modest*, but virtuous and innocent, such a punishment is too enormous for her to be called upon to undergo. The lascivious gaze, the rude jest, the imprudent stare, are enough to mantle the cheek of the modest woman with the deepest blush of shame, and turn the Court of Justice into a piece of cruel torture.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

THE DEFENDER OF LUCKNOW.—Colonel INGLIS, the defender of Lucknow, India, is a grandson of Rev. Dr. CHALES INGLIS, who was rector of Trinity Church, New-York, from 1777 to 1783. He was a violent Tory during the whole revolutionary contest; and upon the conclusion of peace in 1783, being too much compromised to remain here, he left New-York with the British army, and went to Nova Scotia, where he was soon afterwards appointed Lord Bishop of the Colony, and died in 1816, aged 82 years. His son was also made Lord Bishop in 1825; and the son of the latter is now Colonel INGLIS.

The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, of Illinois, has 62 mntes, and 28 blind pupils—total 90. A new building is needed, the present accommodations being insufficient. The work on the new edifice is at a stand-still, and appropriations are called for to finish it. Mr. Fay continues in the office of Principal.

A revival of great interest has been experienced among the Welsh inhabitants of the neighborhood of Steuben, Remsen, and other places in the County of Oneida, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 36, 41, 106, 106, 110, 11, 60, 112, 113, 116, 121, 123, 124.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 530, 272, 27, 29, 263, 183, 487, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 546, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 593, 596, 597, 600, 315.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 594, 441, 528, 533, 615, 688, 1356, 1470, 1504; 1642, 1813, 1816, 1888, 1979, 2019, 2022, 2169, 2177, 2194, 2212, 2232, 2261, 2264, 2300, 2305, 2239, 2003, 2418, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2380, 2620, 2660, 2734, 2770, 2780, 2758, 2797, 2796, 2818, 2821, 2908, 2915.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

IMPORTANT PRACTICE QUESTION—VERIFICATION.

Blaisdell vs. *Raymond.*—This was an action brought against the NEW-YORK TIMES to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in an article published at the time of the Bordell inquest, criticising the testimony of Dr. Blaisdell, an important witness before Coroner Connery. The defendants put in an unverified answer, although the complaint was verified. The plaintiff's attorney returned it on that ground. The defendant's attorney then moved to compel the plaintiff's attorney to receive on the ground that under the act of 1854 it was not necessary for the defendant in a libel suit to verify his answer, inasmuch as he would be privileged from testifying if called as a witness. The motion was granted and the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was argued by Mr. C. F. Wetmore for the plaintiff, and Mr. Abbott for the defendants. The Court intimated that the statute was conclusive upon the question that the verification might be omitted, but took the papers. Decision reserved.

Singular Action for Damages.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Charles F. Halsey vs. *Charles H. Moore.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the careless firing of a rifle by the defendant. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was $10,000. He alleged that on the 25th of March, 1857, the defendant discharged a rifle loaded with powder and ball against the dwelling of the plaintiff whilst he was there sick; that the ball penetrated through the exterior wall of the house, and so severely injured the plaintiff that his life was despaired of; that in consequence of the wounds sustained by the negligence of the defendant the plaintiff was prevented from carrying on his business, and suffered damages to the amount claimed. On the part of the defence a general denial was set up by counsel, who contend that the gun or rifle went off accidentally as the defendant was carrying it up-stairs to his bedroom, and that the general health of the plaintiff was improved rather than injured by the occurrence, as he was at the point of death before, but has since nearly recovered. The plaintiff was called, and testified that he was about thirty-two years of age, and the foreman in a silk factory; he knew the defendant, who resided next door to him at the corner of Wooster and Houston streets; in March last he (plaintiff) was in bed with his wife, when he received a wound in the right thigh: the bed was in the back room; the ball came through the partition outside of the room; the plaintiff was sick for several weeks, during which time consultations of physicians and surgeons were held, and the plaintiff submitted to four operations before the ball could be extracted; during this period he could not attend to his business; himself and his wife and three children were supported by contributions from their friends. Dr. Finnell was examined as to the nature of the injuries received by the plaintiff, and testified that he was for a long time in a very critical situation; he had to be operated upon under the influence of chloroform, and was at any time likely to die from hemorrhage of the wound, or from lockjaw, and needed constant watching and surgical assistance. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $2,500.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 18.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Crier opened the Court at the usual hour. There were 32 prison cases, 2 suspended cases and 13 bail cases—47 altogether—on the calendar. The Court-room was (again) exceed

you hit him with a switch? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—On your oath did you hit him with a switch? *Witness*—Well, I hit him with a box and then with the switch.—He had been in prison several days. *Judge Osborn*—We'll find him guilty and suspend sentence. He's been punished enough.

John Sullivan was charged with beating his wife Bridget. *Judge Osborn*—Want to punish him? *Bridget*—Not this time, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—Not this time. John, take your wife home. John obeyed with commendable alacrity.

Philip Trainor was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for beating his wife Betsey. It was not the first time he had been before the Court.

Thomas Duncy, a little boy, stole (Feb. 16) from Henry Kanach, No. 133 Chatham-street, 13 iron tablespoons, worth 39 cents. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that boy looks as if he was in a very destitute condition. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—This little fellow said he never did so before. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this man says they're always stealing around there. (To complainant)—Willing to let him off? *Complainant*—Well, yes, Sir.—The boy's mother stood beside him at the bar. *Judge Osborn*—Take him home this time, but don't let him do so again.

Lewis Leppen, a Frenchman, committed an assault and battery on Officer James F. Newell, of the Third Ward Police, (Feb. 15.) attempting to stab him with a large dirk-knife. *Judge Osborn*—I think a man like that should be put out of the way. *Counsel*—He says he only came from New-Jersey on Monday. *Judge Osborn*—How is it that he was arrested on the spot, then? He's a dangerous man, counselor. We send him up for four months.

John Stevens, John Williams and John Johnson, as it has already been stated in the TIMES, were caught in some of the rooms of the Orleans House, No. 77 Cortlandt-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Ellen Ryan, a chambermaid, who found one of them in the bar-keeper's room, and locked him in, entered a complaint against Williams and Johnson; Stevens was taken to Boston by an officer from that city to answer a charge preferred against him there. The prisoners were tried and found guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Three months each. That doesn't chafe 'em a bit. See how cool they take it.—The prisoners put on their hats and sauntered leisurely into prison in charge of an officer.

The case of Julius Seddler, charged with stealing a tub of butter from William Smith, storekeeper at the Astor House, was adjourned for the second time at the request of the prisoner's Counsel, who said he would prove his client's innocence. *Judge Osborn*—That's what amuses me; after a man's pleaded guilty, you undertake to prove him innocent. It's a new system of practice that don't prevail in any Court but this, I guess.

Lewis Frinck was accused of stealing an iron screw wrench, worth $1 50, (July 20,) from Benjamin C. West. *Judge Osborn*—He has pleaded guilty once. *Counsel*—He has always denied it to me.—Witnesses were examined. *Counsel*—I want to raise some of the testimony in this case in another case. If your Honor'll have the kindness to take the minutes of it. *Judge Osborn*—We never take minutes. The prisoner was tried and acquitted.

Patrick Fitzgerald was charged with assaulting and beating Gilbert Jane. *Witness*—Last Saturday night I went to get a basket of apples. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! tell us what he did. *Judge Brownell*—What did he do? *Witness*—Well, I met him on the sidewalk and he struck me.—The prisoner said the complainant called him bad names. Another witness was called who swore that he did not. *Prisoner*—He lies, Judge; he's hired; he's a monkey-man.—Fitzgerald was found guilty and fined $10. He could not pay it, and was taken into prison.

The last case tried was that of Charles August and Josephine Schenck, charged with assaulting and beating Catharine Ruling, a German woman, (Feb. 15.) *Counsel*—Do you live with a man? *Witness*—No, Sir; I can swear a hundred oats I do not! *Judge Brownell*—Did you strike this woman? *Witness*—No, Sir; I can swear a hundred oats I didn't. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge the man. We find the woman guilty, and suspend sentence for the present.

At this point—"We must adjourn all the rest of the cases, Mr. Johnson," said Judge OSBORN," addressing the Clerk "It's too cold. Ugh! I can't sit here any longer. (To an officer)—Adjourn the Court, Latter."

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received from the inhabitants of Staten Island asking for a ferry slip at the the Battery. The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

STREETS OPENING THROUGH BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE.

The following was referred to the Committee on Roads:

Whereas, Bloomingdale-square has, by an act of the Legislature, been taken from the map of the City, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation take immediate proceedings to cause the streets running through said Square to be opened according to law, viz: Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets from the Eighth to the Ninth avenues.

AN UP TOWN POST-OFFICE.

Mr. BRADLEY offered a resolution in favor of a Post-office up-town, which was referred to the Special Committee on Post-offices.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Alderman BRADLEY offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the recent Message of his Honor the Mayor, the salaries now paid to the officers of the City Government and persons employed in the various Departments, have been increased within the last seven years from $200,000 to over $600,000, and it otherwise appearing that many sinecures exist that could without detriment to the public interest be abolished; and

Whereas, It is believed by his Honor the Mayor that the public business can be better performed for the honor and *eclat* obtained by an official, than for a salary; and it being the desire of the Common Council to reduce the expenses now incurred where it is practicable, and to exact a fair equivalent in services to the City from the liberal salaries now paid to its numerous officials; therefore be it

Resolved, That with a view to secure an economical administration of the City Government and to equalize the duties and expenses attending the same, it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices to inquire into the duties and salaries now paid to all persons holding office under the City Charter, with a view to equalize and define the same; and if the services now rendered cannot be performed at an expense much less than that now paid

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of entering into the contract with Smith D. Bellows for furnishing oil, until such time as there shall be a Street Commissioner. The report was adopted.

THE CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS.

A communication was received from the City Hall Commissioners, in which they state that, being unable by the terms and provisions of the act to perform any active duty towards the accomplishment of the object thereof without the cooperation of the Municipal Government of this City, they made a communication to the Common Council, May 14, 1857, stating their readiness to commence their duties, and requesting such action on the part of the Common Council as might be deemed proper to give effect to the said act; that having received no response, they sent in a second communication in July for the necessary cooperation, but that the second was equally unsuccessful. They say that, actuated by a desire to acquit themselves from any charge or imputation of having neglected their duty, they would now again respectfully call attention to the subject, and renew their request to meet and confer with a Committee from the Common Council. The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The following was received and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
No. 21 Elizabeth-street, Feb. 17, 1858. }

To the Honorable Common Council, City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By the ordinances of the city it becomes my duty, as Chief Engineer, to present to your body an Annual Report of the condition of the Fire Department of the City of New-York. It is one year from this date that I was selected as Chief Engineer, and I submit for your consideration a detailed statement of the condition of the Department, and statistics that will exhibit a prosperous and efficient management of its affairs under my direction. Upon assuming the duties of my responsible position I gave a strict and rigid investigation into the discipline, efficiency and condition of the Department, and have from time to time found it necessary to make such alterations as in my judgment were demanded to secure prompt and vigilant services from this reliable volunteer department of our City Government.

The condition of the hose and apparatus upon my inauguration into the office of the Chief Engineer, I found in a measure unqualified to meet the exigencies of the Department, or prepared to answer any sudden demand for their services. By adopting a system of personal inspection, I have been enabled, after much labor, in placing nearly all of the apparatus in good order, and capable of doing duty at any moment. The amount of repairs necessary to accomplish what was absolutely needed, has been large, but the amount expended has been more than compensated by increased efficiency, and consequently less loss or damage to the property of our citizens.

The state of the Department in relation to good order and discipline, has never been equaled in its history, and I can say in fact, that rowdyism among fire companies has become entirely unknown; for which we are somewhat indebted to the prompt action of the Fire Commissioners, who in this particular have been of vast benefit to the Department.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department consists of 14 engineers, 1,850 members of engine companies, 1,257 members of hose companies, and 452 members of hook and ladder companies—making a total of 3,559 men—being an increase of 474 over the number stated in the last report of the Chief Engineers.

The above are divided into 48 engine companies, 60 hose companies, and 15 hook and ladder companies.

There are 49 engines in good condition, 9 ordinary, 1 building, and 2 rebuilding; 43 hose carriages in good condition, 16 ordinary; 11 hook and ladder trucks in good condition, and 4 ordinary; 27 hose tenders in good condition, 7 ordinary, and 15 building.

There is in use in the Department, 33,100 feet of hose in good order, 37,450 feet in ordinary condition, and 10,400 feet in very bad condition.

NUMBER OF MEN EACH COMPANY IS ALLOWED.

First-class engine companies are entitled to.....70
Second-class engine companies are entitled to.....60
Third-class engine companies are entitled to.....50
Hook and Ladder companies are entitled to.....50
Hose companies are entitled to.....30

As per resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, October 20, 1856.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1856.

LOSS BY FIRES.

I am gratified to be able to report that a large decrease in the amount of losses by fire has resulted during my administration of the duties of Chief Engineer, and submit the subjoined comparative figures as the schedule of loss by fires during the years 1856 and 1857:

Total amount of loss by fires for 1856, as per last annual report of Chief Engineer.....$632 030
Total amount of loss by fires for 1857, to date. 428,266

Decrease in 1857.....$203,764

LOCATIONS DOWN TOWN.

The leases of several of the houses now occupied by companies in the lower section of the City will shortly expire, and as the services of these companies cannot, under any circumstances, be dispensed with, it is necessary that some measures should be taken at an early day to provide them with suitable locations. The great amount of property and merchandise located below Chambers street should be at least in a position of security in relation to fires; and it is a matter requiring prompt action from your honorable body, to prevent serious and disastrous consequences from any want of force in the lower districts. The scanty population below Chambers-street renders the organization and continuance of fire companies down town a matter of great difficulty, and as the duty required is frequent and laborious, the accommodations are not of a suitable character to keep a fire organization together. I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the unoccupied public property in the lower sections of the City be appropriated for this purpose, and suitable buildings erected thereon. I trust that my suggestions in this respect will receive the attention that the urgency of the case demands.

HOOK AND LADDER DUTY DOWN TOWN.

The department has, in a measure, suffered in its efficiency by the want of proper accommodations for Hook and Ladder companies doing duty down town. There is but one hook and ladder company located within the limits of the Seventh and Eighth Districts, and for some time past the efficiency of this company has been seriously impaired from want of an adequate number of men to perform fire duty. I have consequently ordered a hook and ladder company, that is located within a convenient distance of the Eighth District, to do duty in the lower section of the City, and have found their services to have proved valuable upon every occasion.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, one of the most efficient and energetic in the Department, have been out of service for some in consequence of there not being a location provided for them by the Common Council. The house formerly occupied by this company was pronounced unsafe by the Fire Wardens, and was taken down by order of the Mayor last Summer. Since which time, this company have not performed fire duty. It is necessary that immediate measures should be taken to provide a location for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, to enable the company to resume active service. Several Hook and Ladder companies located in the upper section of the City volunteered to perform duty down town, and I accepted their services in consequence of the emergencies of the case.

LOCATIONS FOR APPARATUS DOWN TOWN.

The locations now occupied by several companies down town, under lease of private owners, have, or shortly will expire, without any provision having been made for renewed lease or purchase of property, to continue their indispensable services to the Department.

The following companies should receive, at as early a day as possible, the attention of your body in relation to providing permanent and suitable locations:

Engine Company No. 38—Lease already expired.
Hose Company No. 20—Lease already expired.
Engine Company No. 20—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 27—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 56—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 58—New location necessary.

BELL TOWERS.

The Bell Tower on the City Hall is not of such service as it should be, from its disadvantageous position. By the erection of large buildings on the surrounding locality, the "look-out" is nearly useless as an observatory, and I would suggest that such alterations be made in the cupola as will remedy this serious difficulty. The erection of the Tompkins' Market, at the junction of the Bowery, and Third and Fourth avenues, will afford a good opportunity for the erection of a cupola and alarm bell. The want of a Bell Tower in that portion of our City is much felt by the Department, and as its cost will not be of an expensive character, I hope that it may be decided upon to erect it.

BELL RINGERS.

I would respectfully recommend that the ordinance in relation to bell ringers be entirely changed. I have at different times made complaints against bell ringers for neglect of duty, and other causes, that have been unheeded, and the parties not even reprimanded, while others, against whom no cause for complaint has ever existed, have been summarily dismissed without cause being assigned for such action by the removing power. It is unjust to many deserving men who have suffered in this respect, that their removal was obtained, not from neglect of duty, but for reasons never explained, and consequently uncalled for and injurious to the welfare of the Department. I would suggest the propriety of the ordinance being so framed as to give the nomination of bell ringers to the Board of Engineers, subject to confirmation by the Common Council.

NEW HOSE.

In a communication to your honorable body, some time since, I called attention to the necessity for advertising for 75,000 feet of new hose. The supply of hose now in use is entirely inadequate, and only by constant care is kept in partial order. New hose is wanted to promote and secure an efficient discharge of duty by the Department, and also to prevent a waste of water, that at present cannot be avoided. The necessity for an immediate contract is apparent at every fire, and it would be judicious to direct the proper authority to advertise and award the same as soon as possible.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE HYDRANTS.

The objection to the fire hydrants now in use consists principally in the waste, which, even when in perfect order, leaves from four to six inches of water above the valve, liable to freeze, and render the hydrant useless. This waste is a small valve worked by the pressure of water, weights, springs, &c., liable at any moment to be out of order, and in which there is no security of action; and when out of order, it can not be repaired without digging up. In Hyde's Patent Fire Hydrant all these objections are obviated. The part of this hydrant, the construction of which is new, consists principally in the waste pipe and its connections. The lower part of the rod is bored out and a branch added, the branch being hollow; the two constituting a syphon, which, when the hydrant is closed, completely empties it, leaving no water to freeze. The valve is opened and shut by means of the screw at the top in the usual manner, and is so constructed that it shuts the waste when open, and opens it when shut. One of the recommendations of this hydrant is the simple manner in which it can be repaired; by taking off the upper part of the case in which it is inclosed, the head plate can be removed, and the entire works taken out, thereby doing away completely with digging up the streets for the purpose of repairs. The whole construction of this hydrant is too simple to get out of order, or to be above the comprehension of any one. I would recommend that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to use this hydrant, when new ones are being put down for service.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

I would call the attention of your honorable body to the propriety of introducing the Fire Telegraph into the houses of different fire companies located some distance from bell towers. In many instances from the peculiar position of their locality—the alarm bells are not available in carrying an alarm, and consequently companies are compelled to rely upon their own resources to enable them to be prompt at fires. The expense of such introduction would not be large, while the great benefits are self-evident and worthy of being considered and adopted.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ETC.

I have been assisted in my efforts to advance the Department to a state of efficiency by the cooperation of the then acting Street Commissioner, recognized by your honorable body, under whose authority and written direction I have caused to be repaired such of the houses as were out of order, and transacted other necessary details peculiar to the wants of the Department.

The position of the Street Commissioner's office has prevented many needful improvements, erection of buildings and providing apparatus for the use of the Department, that are needed and have been recommended by your honorable body; but I have endeavored, while unable to provide for all the wants demanded, to so manage by small expenditures that temporary conveniences and accommodation have been allowed, until the work ordered by your honorable body should be completed. I would recommend that a bureau be established under my Department, to have control over all work and supplies to be furnished, and supervision over all expenditures connected with the Fire Department. As the building and repairs to houses should naturally be a coordinate part of the duty of the Chief Engineer's Department, I would advise that an ordinance be adopted to place that duty in my Department.

BADGES.

I find the law authorizing the issue of badges to members of the Department to be productive of much evil. It has not accomplished what was designed by its introduction, but has added largely to the cause for complaint it was designed to remedy. The number of badges that are either lost or stolen amounts to over one thousand at the present time, and it is growing to be a source of dissatisfaction among members of the Department, at the necessity of wearing them. The ownership of a stolen badge gives free access to thieves, and other dangerous persons, to the close proximity of fires, where under the recognized shield of the Fire Department they can perform their nefarious calling without suspicion or interruption. It is a well-known fact that coats on which badges are worn have been stolen from different apparatus while on their way to fires, and it is not difficult to conjecture that they were taken solely for the purpose of procuring badges to give recognized admittance to a building on fire.

I would advise an amendment to the law, that the badges be abolished altogether, save for the Engineer Board and officers of Companies.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, to whom is delegated the power to try all cases of insubordination occurring in the Department, have discharged the duties of their position in a fair and impartial manner. It is a delicate, and at times almost an impossible task, to decide upon the many complicated cases that are brought before them; and though perhaps there may be difference of opinion among members of the Department, in relation to some of their decisions, yet it is acknowledged by all parties, that the Commissioners have been actuated only by a desire to advance the interests of the Department. The selection of the Commissioner Board lies wholly within the Department itself, and the Board is responsible to that body for a faithful discharge of the duties for which they are elected, and any cause for complaint can be remedied by themselves at the proper time.

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COMPANIES PERFORM DUTY.

First District.—Engine. Nos. 1, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 28, 33, 36, 37, 39, 51, Hose, Nos. 7, 30, 32, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51, 61, 62. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 8, 9.

Second District.—Engine, Nos. 1, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 33, 36, 37, 39, 48. Hose, Nos. 30, 32, 37, 42, 44, 46, 51, 57, 62. Hook and Ladder. Nos. 2, 8.

Third District.—Engine. Nos. 3, 11, 24, 29, 34, 50. Hose, Nos. 11, 23, 24, 33, 35, 38, 40, 55, 57. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 14.

Fourth District.—Engine, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 23, 24, 29, 34, 50. Hose, Nos. 5, 11, 19, 23, 24, 29, 33, 35, 38, 40, 55. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 3, 6, 12, 14.

Fifth District.—Engine, Nos. 4, 7, 9, 17, 19, 25, 28, 32, 41, 44, 51. Hose, Nos. 4, 7, 13, 16, 17, 29, 31, 34, 39, 45, 47, 61. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 5, 9, 12, 13.

Sixth District.—Engine, Nos. 8, 17, 19, 26, 31, 32, 41, 44. Hose, Nos. 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 22, 26, 31, 34, 36, 47. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 5, 11, 13.

Seventh District.—Engine Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 31, 38, 40, 42. Hose Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 41, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60. Hook and Ladder Nos. 1, 11, 15.

Eighth District.—Engine Nos. 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 38, 40, 42. Hose Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 41, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60. Hook and Ladder Nos. 1, 15.

Yorkville and vicinity.—Engine No. 45. Hose No. 48. Hook and Ladder No. 10.

Manhattanville and vicinity.—Engine No. 43. Hose No. 59.

Carmonsville and vicinity.—Engine No. 27.

Harlem and vicinity.—Engine Nos. 35 and 49. Hose Nos. 43 and 52. Hook and Ladder No. 7.

Exempt Engine performs duty under a general alarm, or when sent for by one of the engineers.

FIRE MARSHAL.

The decrease in the number of fires is owing, in a measure, to the active exertions of the Fire Marshal, ALFRED E. BAKER, Esq., who has succeeded, during the past year, in arresting numerous persons charged with the crime of arson, and the conviction of two of their number. The following arrests and convictions have been made through the efforts of the Fire Marshal:

Arrests from 1st February, 1857, to date.

Feb. 5—Patrick Gavin, suspicion of an attempted arson.
Feb. 24—Abraham Rabb, suspicion of arson.
May 18—Francis Guinand, arson.
July 4—Edward Gillan and William McKissock, suspicion of arson.
July 6—Isabella Draper and Hannah M. Gliddon, suspicion of arson.
July 13—Thomas Gallagher, suspicion of arson.
July 17—Patrick Nalley, arson; acquitted on account of insanity.
July 20—James H. Magee, suspicion of arson.
July 21—Gabriel Schwab and Henry Markerwertz, suspicion of arson.
Aug. 13—Philip Quirk, suspicion of arson.
Aug. 27—Wm. McLoughlin and James Chambers, suspicion of arson.
Sept. 6—Jos. Hacket and Francis Solopeatar, arson; sentenced to one year each.
Sept. 20—James Bradley, suspicion of arson.
Sept. 29—John Bridget, suspicion of arson.
Oct. 22—Henry Newell, (colored,) attempted arson; sentenced to five years and ten months.
Oct. 28—Elena Exen, suspicion of arson.
Dec 7—Mrs. Pamaza Cox, Julia Cox, Mary Jackson, George Cox, (colored,) arson.
Dec. 15—Charles N. Thibaudeau, suspicion of arson.
Jan. 2, 1858—Robert Dixon, arson.

Names of Persons Convicted.

Feb. 22—Michael Wogan, Jr., arson; convicted, and judgment suspended.
June 9—James Shepherd, arson; convicted and sentenced to be hung.

I subjoin the following amounts paid into the City Treasury for

OLD MATERIALS SOLD.

The following amounts have been received by me for old materials paid to the City Chamberlain, and a copy of items filed in the office of the Comptroller:

1857, from Feb. 17, to May 25	$300 86
1857, from May 25 to July 7	215 58
1857, from July 7 to Aug. 24	400 99
1857, from Aug. 24 to Dec. 22	274 61
1857, from Dec. 22 to Feb. 17, 1858	62 45
Total	$1,253 93

In addition to the above, there is paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, $50 per annum for rent of stable in Corporation yard.

Three thousand and six dollars have been received by me for 1,503 initiated firemen's certificates, which amount, as the law directs, I have paid to JOHN S. GILES, Esq., Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

I submit the names of persons engaged as clerks at the Chief Engineer's office, and workmen in the Corporation yard.

It is necessary to give proper attention to the details of my Department, that competent clerks, and practical mechanics and workingmen should be employed, and I have selected proper persons, qualified and diligent in the discharge of those duties.

The following persons are employed at this office, and in the Corporation yard:

Clerks—Charles A Gray, John t.. Gregier, George T. Aiker, Jos. R. Taylor, messenger.

Workmen in the Corporation Yard—James R. Mount, Foreman; Ebenezer Chambers, Michael J. Naddy, Henry Lewis, Hugh Bennett, David Conlon, Richard Anspake, John Gunson.

INSPECTOR OF FIRE APPARATUS.

JOHN WILDEY, appointed by Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, SELAH, and Comptroller FLAGG, October, 1855.

In consequence of severe fire duty, I was attacked with paralysis in July last, while proceeding to a fire. Suffering from continued illness for some time, I was unable to attend to the duties of my position; but in my absence the able and faithful manner in which the duty was performed by the Assistant-Engineers, merits the warmest praise. I desire to bear grateful testimony to that body for the labors so well and honorably discharged by them.

The Department is in a condition that our City may well be proud of, and summitting this Report to your Honorable Body, I trust the suggestions I have made to improve its efficiency may be carried out by speedy action. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Free Academy Examinations.

The following summary gives the course of studies pursued in the Free Academy, and the names of the students who stand highest on the merit roll for the last term, which has just been concluded by the examinations. Some, whose names are not mentioned, have stood high in particular studies, but being far down on others, the names do not appear to advantage in the general result. The names are given in the order as on the Merit Roll:

Senior Studies—Greek, French, German, Spanish, Civil Engineering, Physics, Butler's Analogy. *First Students*—Godwin, Banks, Childs, Clark, Ely, Ketchum, Benneville, Plyer, Crowther, Hallock, and Blake.

Junior Studies—Greek, Latin, Spanish, English Language and Literature, Analytical Mechanics, Moral Philosophy. *First Students*—Tisdall, Fachler, Elliott, Wood, Appleton, Sanders, Seaman, Merritt, Knox, and Treuzer.

Sophomore Studies—Modern History, Differential Calculus, Synonyms, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Drawing. *First Students*—White, Wood, E. Young, A. Young, Weightman, Black, Dwight, Chappell, Cahron, Loveridge, Raivotie, and Pinkney.

Freshman Studies—Mathematics, Ancient History, Rhetoric, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Descriptive Geometry. *First Students*—Elliott Childs, Kimball, Sanger, Pullman Anderson, Hyde, Barnum, Kennedy, Christy, Anderiese, Crosby, H. Kimball, Cooper, Boncker, Lyon, Lowery Orr, Vienot, West, White, Wood, Armstrong, Wiley, Evans, J.H. Turner, Zeller, McGeorge and Selvage.

Introductory Studies—Algebra, Natural History, French, German, Spanish and Latin. *First Students*—Lee, C. Ribera, Rockwood, Berryman, Casserly, Rich Granberry, Leonard, Waller, Amory, Eddy, Hepner, Newcomb, Page, Roof, Slocum, Wehine Wilcox, Lead and Vuarnet.

Our Evening Schools and their Management.

There are, at present, in this City, twenty-two evening schools for males, and seventeen for females, one of the latter having been organized in the Twentieth Ward on the commencement of the current year.

The following statement is made from returns sent in by principals of the schools every two weeks, for the use of the evening school committee, and present some rather startling facts for the consideration of tax payers, and the friends of popular education. The evening schools commenced their sessions on the sixth of October last, to continue until the first of March, 1858, their entire management being placed in the hands of the executive committee of the evening schools, composed of Commissioners GEO. WHITE, of the Eleventh Ward, Chairman; Mr. WARE, of the Fourth Ward: WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of the Sixth Ward; D. SLOTE, of the Tenth Ward; E. BOOTMAN, of the Eighth; ALBERT SMITH, of the Ninth; TERENCE FARLEY, of the Nineteenth. These gentlemen divided the schools into seven districts, agreeing that each should appoint the teachers in his own district, except upon mutual agreement, while the Board of Education was permitted to vote the sum of $50,000 dollars to pay the bills of the Committee for teachers' salaries, supplies, printing and incidental expenses.

The number of teachers, appointed at the commencement of the sessions in October last, was 286, of which 100 females were appointed in the girls' schools and 46 in the male schools, and 140 male teachers. The principals receive a salary of $270; the vice-principals $195; the first assistants $150; the second assistants $135; the German and drawing teachers each receive $195, and all others are paid at the rate of $1 per night. The following list shows the grade of scholarship of the teachers appointed in each ward. The method of grading certificates that the City Superintendent adopts is by letters from A to D. In the following list, all below D are of *no grade*; and more than one-half of the whole number of appointments are either of the lowest grade or of no grade—a fact which may account for the very large number of pupils on register, and the comparatively small number of those who remain in actual attendance:

Following is the grade of Teachers in the Evening Schools of the different Wards:

First Ward—Male and Female Schools—Fourteen teachers—3 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C; 5 below grade.

Fourth Ward—Eighteen teachers—6 grade A; 2 grade B; 4 grade C; 4 grade D.

Fifth Ward—Six teachers—5 grade A; 1 below grade.

Sixth Ward—Eighteen teachers—6 grade A; 5 grade B; 1 grade D; 5 below grade, and drawing teacher.

Seventh Ward—Twelve teachers—7 grade A; 1 grade B; 2 grade C; 2 below grade.

Eighth Ward—Thirteen teachers—5 grade A; 2 grade B; 4 grade C; 2 below grade. The Principal in the Female School in this Ward is of grade C.

There are two colored schools, with seven teachers; 4 grade A; 1 grade C; 1 grade D.

Ninth Ward—Seven teachers—4 grade A; 1 grade C; 1 below grade.

Tenth Ward—Sixteen teachers—7 grade A; 1 grade B; 1 grade C; 1 grade D; 6 below grade.

Thirteenth Ward—Nine teachers—3 grade A; 1 grade B; 5 below grade, including the German and Drawing teachers.

Fourteenth Ward—Eleven teachers—5 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleven teachers—7 grade A; 3 grade C; 1 grade D.

Sixteenth Ward—Nineteen teachers—13 grade A; 1 grade B; 2 grade C; 1 below grade.

Eighteenth Ward—Eighteen teachers—7 grade A; 4 grade B; 4 grade C; 3 below grade—one of these is sister to a member of the Committee.

Nineteenth Ward—Ten teachers—3 grade A; 2 grade C; 5 below grade.

Twentieth Ward—Ten teachers—3 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C; 1 grade D.

Twenty-first Ward—Seventeen teachers—7 grade A; 5 grade C; and 5 below grade—one of these (grade C) is son of a member of the Committee, actingas an assistant to an assistant.

Twenty-second Ward—Twenty-two teachers—9 grade A; 5 grade B; 6 grade C; 1 grade D; 1 below grade.

In addition to these appointments, the Committee expended over $9,000 for supplies, during the first three months, ending Dec. 31, 1857, and their total expenditures for the same period, equals the whole sum, $50,000, set apart for Evening Schools for the entire year. In organizing the Schools, no public notice was given in any of the City journals, as had always previously been done; but bills have been rendered, for printing Evening School handbills, amounting to over $600, by a Mr. DANIEL JETSON, who seems, on inquiry, to be identical with one of the Commissioners from the Tenth Ward. Besides, bills have been sent in, for distributing this six hundred dollars' worth of handbills, amounting to over $250, notwithstanding more than one-half of the whole number printed were sent to the schools and distributed by the teachers, without cost; and yet fewer handbills were actually displayed in the different Wards this year than in former years. There is a project now before the Board of Education to make one of the late members of the Committee, Superintendent of Evening Schools, at a large salary. As a reason for this, the Chairman of the Committee, GEO. WHITE, stated at the last meeting of the Board of Education, that $100 a month had been paid to such an officer last year. An agent was employed a part of the time last year to visit the various workshops, and to arouse public attention to these schools by means of advertising, and statistics and facts furnished to the press, the result of his observation while visiting the great industrial establishments of the City in the day time, and the schools every evening. The annual report on Evening Schools, which should have been published some time since, has not yet seen the light, the document being in the hands of the proposed new Superintendent for preparation.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.—This institution was started Jan. 1857. Mr. F. KARCK, for President; E. A. ORLEICHS, Vice-President; E. S. BALLIN, Treasurer, and B. ROELKER, Secretary. It is located No. 132 New Canal-street, and was opened for the public on the 28th of May last. The physicians are appointed as follows:

Internal diseases, treated by Drs. E. SCHILLING and E. SCHWANITZ.

Surgical diseases, by Drs. E. KRACKOWITZER and L. VOSS.

Diseases of children, by Drs. M. HERZOG and A. JACOBI.

Diseases of women, by Drs. J. KAMMERER and F. NORDHEIMER.

Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. J. GOLDMARK.

The Institution is open every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays; and the hour from 12 to 1 is set apart for children and women, and the hour from 1 to 2 P. M., for all other patients.

During seven months past, 2,374 poor patients have availed themselves of this Dispensary, for whom 4,547 prescriptions were written.

The principal object of the Dispensary is to afford to indigent persons, ignorant of the English tongue, medical advice in their own tongue, and medical treatment and medicine without charge.

The number of patients treated from 28th May to Dec. 31, was:

Males	1,355
Females	1,019
Total	2,374
Under 12 years—boys	373
Under 12 years—girls	343
Total	716

According to nativity, the patients ranged:

From the United States of America	618
From other countries	1,758
Total	2,376
Of these were in the U. States less than 5 years	990
Five years and over	579
Unknown	168
Total	1,736

From Germany were 1,150; from other countries, 608.

The report of the physicians gives also a tabular statement of the diseases that were treated. The diseases most numerous were constitutional diseases, 345; diseases of the digestive organs, 339; of the respiratory organs, 225; surgical diseases, 311; and what seems remarkable, diseases of the eye, 235.

The whole amount of expenditures for the year was $1,295 69, of which $313 89 were paid for medicines and prescriptions.

The Kossuth Family in America.

Though now in a certain degree retired from public notice, we are certain that the Kossuths in this country still hold a warm interest in the hearts of thousands among us. We are glad, therefore, to know that after many severe trials incident to their forced exile and sudden change of circumstances, and language, they are now in a great degree sheltered from the cruel storms that have swept over them. The daughters of the admirable Madame MESLENYI, the Nightingale of the Hungarian war hospitals, have been most generously cared for by Mrs CRUSER of our City, and under superior teachers, have grown up to sensible and accomplished womanhood, such as would have rejoiced the spirit of their departed mother, who exclaimed on her death-bed, that she could now casire in peace, since her children would be in a better condition than if she had lived.

Friends of Madame ZULOVSKY have purchased for her a little farm in New-Jersey, where she lives in comfort with her two youngest children. Her second son is quite distinguished as a civil engineer in the West.

The gentle, discreet and accomplished Madame REITTAY has established a boarding school for young ladies at Cornwall, near Newburg, which promises to be highly successful. Her eldest son, a graduate of Union College, is in the Engineer Department of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn; the second is in the Navy Agency at New-York. They are gentlemanly, unexceptionable young men.

Sad as has been their lot in the loss of fortune, home, country and the cherished aspirations of a devoted patriotism, one of these ladies has been heard to declare that she looks with resignation upon what they have endured, since it has brought to her boys the knowledge of a practical and actual republicanism, in the enjoyment of which they will live here, and the spirit and science of which they will carry to Europe with them, should Hungary ever be able to call back her martyrs.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The winning horse at the Metarie course, New-Orleans, this season, is *Alarm*, once celebrated under the title of *O'Blennis*. The *Picayune* says: "Some five or six years ago, when he was young and sound, he trotted with great success, beating such nags as *Lady Suffolk*, *Lady Jane*, and many other first-class animals. In this race the "Old Horse" appeared to be "himself again," and trotted with apparently all the fire and vigor of by-gone days.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo, opposed to closing the canal locks and mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation generally, was held on Saturday evening. E. A. Maynard presided, and resolutions were adopted, directing the attention of the legislators from Erie to the importance of the subject.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 11 bbls. Ashes, 2,243 bbls. Flour, 490 bushels Wheat, 15,500 Corn, 1,700 bushels and 880 bags bushels Oats, 481 bags Malt, 2,983 bags Feed, 3,734 pkgs. Provisions, and 90 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack request at former rates; Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Holders appear less eager to sell, but the demand has not improved remarkably. The stock of foreign in first hands is rather light. Domestic is abundant, and is generally obtainable at previous quotations, though some of the dealers who supply the City demand have advanced their prices 25@50c. ₱ ton, for lots delivered from yard. We quote Liverpool Cannel, at $9 75@$10; do Orrel, at $7 25@7 50 ₱ chaldron; New-Castle, at $7; Picton and Sidney, at $5 75; and Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia the Coal trade is very dull, no orders arriving and no demand prevailing for shipment. The home trade is rather more active since the recent cold weather set in, but prices are irregular and the dealers are not disposed to contract for future delivery at the rates now current.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request, and we have to report sales of 1,000 bags at 10¾c.@11¾c., with, by auction, 3,862 bags at 9¾c.@12¼c., ₱ lb, averaging $10 43 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are sparingly offered and are nominal. We quote: Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more freely offered at reduced prices; hence, it attracts more attention. Sales have been reported since our last of some 2,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; ten copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* will leave this port to-morrow for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., with four days' later news from Europe, arrived at Quarantine last night, and will come up to her dock this morning. Her advices are interesting, though not specially important. There is nothing from India or China additional to what was brought by the *Niagara*. Continued ease is reported in the London Money Market. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, with a tendency to advance, while Breadstuffs were very much depressed. The *Leviathan* was at last successfully hoisted on Sunday, the 31st of January, and the occasion was one of much excitement and rejoicing. The London *Times* gives the particulars of the capture of a large American slaver on the Coast of Africa, the circumstances attending which were horrible in the extreme. The vessel was driven ashore, and numbers of the blacks perished in the surf. Some interesting intelligence relative to the arrangements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be found in an extract from a report on its affairs, which we publish. From France we learn that further repressive measures were on foot, one of which was a reorganization of the police force. A meeting of American citizens had been held in Paris, at which resolutions congratulating the Emperor and Empress on their escape from assassination were adopted. It was thought that the attempt on the life of the King of Naples was part of the programme of which the death of the French Emperor was to be the leading feature. There is nothing of material interest from the other States of Europe.

In the United States Senate yesterday, three reports were received from the Committee on Territories—one majority and two minority—relative to the admission of Kansas. The majority report, presented by Mr. GREEN, was accompanied by a bill providing for her immediate admission, and is made up of the customary Pro-Slavery arguments in favor of the legality of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. One of the minority reports, presented by Mr. DOUGLAS, presents his views of the matter at length, and the other from Messrs. COLLAMER and WADE argue the question from the Republican point of view. Both of the minority reports, of course, oppose the admission under the Lecompton Constitution. The Army bill was then discussed, and variously amended, but without any result. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the time was principally occupied by Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, in a speech on the Kansas question.

The State Legislature did nothing of importance yesterday. A summary of the business done will be found under our telegraphic head.

Gen. CALHOUN, in his defence, which we publish this morning, says that he has written to Gov. DENISON to procure sworn statements of the Judges of the controverted Delaware Crossing Precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statements so procured, he says, he shall be governed in giving certificates of the election of members of the Legislature from Delaware County. If this course, as he intimates it probably will, should place the Government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, no one would regret it more than he, yet he will honestly discharge his official duties. No doubt many people will be glad to hear of his determination.

Letters and papers from Mexico to the 2d inst. give us full particulars of the late struggle in the capital, which ended in the triumph of ZULOAGA, now Provisional President, and the flight of Don IGNACIO COMONFORT. There is not even a probability that the new order of things will exist for any considerable period of time. ZULOAGA is but the tool of the church and the army. He has bound himself to serve them at the expense of the best interests of the people of Mexico. His first act, after election as President *ad interim*, was to restore the church property confiscated by COMONFORT, and, in return, he is reported to have received a loan of over a million. This may enable him to carry on the Government for a short time. The new Government, being such *de facto*, has been recognized by all the foreign representatives. We publish, elsewhere, General COMONFORT'S parting manifesto. From the tone of many of the Mexican journals we should judge that popular sympathy rests still with the ex-President, and that the treachery which compelled his flight is generally deplored and execrated.

The Committee of the Councilmen appointed to inquire as to the obstructions caused on the west side of West-street and on the sidewalks near Washington Market, met yesterday. There was a numerous attendance, and strong representations were made on both sides.

The Committee on Railroads agreed to re-examine the evidence and argument already adduced in favor of substituting small cars for the railway carriages in the Eleventh-avenue.

From the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which was received in the Board of Aldermen last evening, it appears that the loss by fires in the City during the year 1856 was $632,020, and during 1857, $428,266—being a decrease in the past year of $203,764. He recommends that a portion of the unoccupied property in the lower sections of the City be appropriated for sites for suitable buildings for the use of the Department. He says the bell-tower on the City Hall is not of such service as it should be, from its disadvantageous position. By the erection of large buildings on the surrounding locality, the "look-out" has been rendered nearly useless as an observatory. He recommends such alterations of the cupola as would remedy the present difficulty. Attention is called to the propriety of introducing the fire telegraph into the houses of Fire Companies that are located at considerable distance from bell-towers; and to the fact that the law authorizing the issue of badges to members of the Department has aggravated the evil it was designed to remedy. The Board directed the Corporation Counsel to take measures to have Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets opened through Bloomingdale square without delay. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman BRADLEY, in which he quoted from the Mayor's Message vetoing the proposal to apply for salaries for members of the Common Council, that portion stating his conviction that the public business can be better performed for honor than for a salary; and referring the subject to a Committee with a view to equalize and define the duties and salaries of the various City officials. A communication was received from the City Hall Commissioners, asking the Common Council to take such action as might be deemed proper to give effect to the act by which they were made Commissioners.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS last evening delivered the last of the Lowell lectures, on "Pauperism and Crime," to an audience which occupied about two-thirds of the seats in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. He presented a very comprehensive view of his opinions concerning "The Causes of Crime," handling the subject originally and vigorously.

Mr. JOHN BROUWER a real estate broker at No. 72 Wall-street, committed suicide on Wednesday night by hanging himself in his office with his handkerchief to the knob of his safe. A bottle which had contained laudanum was found in his pocket, and it was shown at the post-mortem ex[illegible] that he had partaken of its contents before hanging himself. The deceased has been subject to occasional derangement for several years. The deceased was formerly President of the East River Insurance Company. He left a wife and several children.

The 1,400 special policemen who were on duty at the last December election, it will be remembered, have received no pay from the Police Commissioners for their services. A subscription list for their benefit has been circulated among the merchants, and nearly $2,500 has been raised. P. PERIT, Esq., to whom the matter was intrusted, yesterday placed the amount of the subscriptions in the hands of Mr. EMBREE, Clerk of the Police Board, by whom the money will be distributed on Wednesday next.

Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Police squad, made a descent last evening on a private model artist establishment at No. 463 Broome-street. The proprietor and six girls were taken in custody and locked for the night in the Eighth Ward station-house, and will be taken before the Mayor this morning at 9 o'clock.

The total loss by the fire, on Wednesday night, in Malden-lane was $226,750, and is covered by insurances to the amount of $200,750.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, there were no trials, and but few pleas. JOSEPH SERVATIUS, a lad employed in the boarding-house of ALFRED GOURR, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He stole $500 worth of forks, spoons, knives, and napkin-rings, and sold them to JACQUES MONNAIS, but as he only stole a spoon or a fork at a time, he could, in compliance with the requirements of the law, only be indicted for petit larceny. His sentence was reserved till Saturday. JACQUES MONNAIS pleaded guilty to receiving the goods stolen by JOSEPH SERVATIUS, viz., 300 forks, 372 spoons, 36 knives, &c., and was remanded likewise for sentence. MARY FORBES who stole a watch and ring from an old gentleman named WILLIAM S. MUNDAY, and swallowed the ring, but could not divest herself of the watch, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and will be sentenced also on Saturday.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ was again on the witness stand yesterday, before the Referee appointed to hear the case of JOBSON against ALLEN. The affair terminated both pugilistically and prematurely, Mr. JOBSON and Mr. SEELY, the defendant's counsel, having taken to fisticuffs.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat unsettled. 2,300 bales Cotton were reported as having been sold at ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. lower prices. Flour was actively sought after, mainly by the home trade, at partially advanced rates. Wheat, Corn and Rye in fair demand, and were more valuable. Rio Coffee attracted considerable attention at buoyant rates. Sugars and Rice were moderately dealt in at unchanged figures. Provisions were in demand, and Pork was dearer. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were freely inquired for at very full quotations. In other branches of trade, no remarkable change transpired.

Kansas and the Democracy.

The organs of the Administration, in all sections and of all sizes, are very busy in excommunicating from the Democratic Party Senator DOUGLAS, Governor WISE, Messrs. BANCROFT, HASKIN, FORNEY and the rest of the somewhat numerous squad of Democrats who cannot sanction the Lecompton scheme. These gentlemen are turned over, in the most remorseless manner, by the whippers-in of the party Press, to the uncovenanted mercies of the Black Republicans. Small back-settlement sheets, edited by Democratic postmasters in the West, bewail the political ruin of Senator DOUGLAS; the plantation organs of Alabama deplore the premature fall of Gov. WISE, and small meetings in Westchester County, under the stimulus of Custom-house inspiration, inform Mr. HASKIN that he cannot be a Democrat unless he will swallow Lecompton without inquiry.

As a matter of course, the Republican papers find matter for great rejoicing in the position of those Democrats who resist the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. They welcome them as tardy recruits in the service of freedom, and are not especially grieved at the prospect, which their revolt holds out, of a disruption in the ranks of the Democratic Party. But the Republicans themselves do not venture to claim these protestants as members of their own party, nor is there the slightest prospect of their becoming so. We suspect, indeed, that Mr. BUCHANAN will find the task of *driving* them out of the Democratic ranks one to which, with all his power and patronage, he is quite inadequate. He can, undoubtedly, dragoon Congress into a show of obedience to his behests. He can enforce upon his subordinates in Custom-houses and Post-offices an apparent acquiescence in his policy. But it is utterly impossible for him to bring the great mass of the Democratic Party, in any Northern State, to regard it as otherwise than unjust, unwise and in direct hostility to the recognized principles of Democracy. Mr. BUCHANAN would probably be a good deal surprised to know that, even in this City, where the decrees of the ascendant party are quite as absolute and quite as loyally obeyed as in any section of the country, not *one-third* of the Democratic Party regard the Lecompton movement as anything better than a miserable blunder. No one ever attempts to vindicate or excuse it. Even the office-holders in the Custom-house, when they venture to say anything at all, deplore it as a needless, absurd and ruinous mistake.

The attempt, therefore, to eject DOUGLAS, WISE, and their associates from the Democratic Party will prove an utter failure. Indeed, it is very likely to be followed by a recoil which may essentially damage those by whom it is made. Mr. DOUGLAS was never stronger with the mass of the Northern Democracy than he is to-day; and it is only since his Kansas letters that Governor WISE ever had any hold upon the confidence and respect of the mass of the people in the Northern States.

The time to test the relative strength of party leaders will be when the Presidential nomination for 1860 comes to be made. Active politicians then look forward instead of backward,—their hopes govern their conduct, rather than their fears. They will support the man who has the greatest popular strength,—in spite of the patronage and influence of the incumbent. It is perfectly evident to every unprejudiced person, that neither Mr. BUCHANAN, nor any man who has been an active supporter of his Kansas policy, could now obtain any support whatever from the Northern States. The nomination of any such man is and will remain an absolute impossibility. There is not a solitary Northern State that could possibly be carried on that issue by the partisans of the Administration. And nothing has prevented an overwhelming increase of Republican strength, but the Anti-Lecompton movement within the Democratic Party, under the lead of Governor WALKER and Senator DOUGLAS. That movement transferred the contest from the open field of party strife, to the ranks of the Democratic Party itself,—and it will be referred to hereafter as proving that it is not necessary to go outside of the Democratic organization to find material for making effective resistance to the exorbitant demands of the slaveholding interest.

The result of the pending controversy will make but little difference in this respect. If Kansas is forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, the result will vindicate the superior wisdom of the counsels of those Democrats who have resisted it. If the scheme is defeated, they will have the credit of strength as well as of prudence. In either case they will be held up at the North as the true representatives of the sentiment and principles of the Democratic Party.

Mexico and Washington.

It needs no ghost to rise from the grave to tell the world that Mexican liberty is dead, and that Republican institutions have become an empty sham in a land given over to the unscrupulous ambition of reckless theorists by the weakness of the enlightened few, and the obstinacy of the ignorant many. From Maine to Mississippi we shall win some respite from the clamors of domestic parties, in the universal cry of contemptuous lamentation over the incompetency of the liberal COMONFORT; the subtle malignity of the Popish priesthood; the low cunning of the selfish ZULOAGA, and the benighted bigotry of the hybrid millions who possess the El Dorado of the North. And certainly the scenes described in the account which we this morning copy from the *Extraordinary*, of the battles in the Mexican capital, are melancholy enough. One knows not whether to augur most of ill for our unhappy neighbor, from the fratricidal fury of her troops, or from the Sybaritic indifference of her citizens. The educated classes of Mexico seem to have exhausted the excitements of revolution. They are *blasés* of battle and insurrection; and, as the diligent reader of modern French novels comes at last to regard the most heinous violations of every duty, and the most flagrant perils of domestic life, with utter apathy, so the denizens of the "Halls of the Montezumas" have at last voted civil war a bore, and have wholly lost their interest in the most sanguinary collisions which party passion can provoke, and the most absolute revolutions which military violence can achieve.

This is a sad state of things, and no American can look on it unmoved.

But to our thought, the capitol at Washington now presents a spectacle more dismal still and more disheartening. For the Senators and Representatives of the American people have been born and bred in the midst of free institutions. They sit in the seats of men whose names have become the types of legislative wisdom, of respect for the law, of personal dignity, of patriotic good faith. They have no priesthood to contend with, holding back the people with all the transmitted force of hereditary prejudice and of ancestral belief. All the precedents of American history and of that English history in which our history roots, plead in behalf of, and not against, the just and manly administration of the popular will—oppose to the frenzy of party a thousand memories of national suffering and of national glory; and condemn with unanimous voice the vulgar rivalries of vulgar men for place, and power, and pelf. Yet what do we actually see? A President who openly and obstinately pursues the most unconstitutional ends by the most unmanly means, who quibbles in his public documents, and intrigues in his private policy—a Senate which audaciously disregards the plainest dictates of conciliatory good sense in dealing with a question which has exasperated and is exasperating to madness the only passions, in the people of this country, which can ever bring on the overthrow of our institutions.—and a House of Representatives whose Speaker thimble-rigs a leading Committee on the same exciting and dangerous subject. The actual condition of our national authorities has supervened so gradually that few of us can fully realize how discreditable, not to say how alarming, that condition really is. But to turn from Mr. DOUGLAS' minority Report on the affairs of Kansas, to the Report of the majority of the Senate Committee, and the miserably mean and shuffling letter of Governor CALHOUN on the election returns of the Territory, is to feel, with a force beyond the need of expression, that half a century of adversity has not worked so deep and radical a change for the worse upon the public men of Mexico as eighty years of prosperity have permitted in the successors of the first American Congress.

The Coming Turk.

Nobody, we presume, has any great objection to "the Committee of the Common Council," which has been thrown into such a state of excitement by the expected arrival of MOHAMMED PASHA, the Turkish envoy, making a fool of itself by shivering attendance on the wharf, or performing any other absurdities which folly or ignorance may suggest, but we do hope that the 7th Regiment will not be seduced into taking a part in the projected tomfoolery of the City fathers. Enough has been done in this City already by ridiculous manifestations of delight at the arrival of "distinguished foreigners" to cause people to set us down as the most flunkeyish of flunkeys, without calling out a crack regiment of Infantry to follow a Turkish pasha through the streets on a bleak Winter day. From no one can such extravagant demonstrations come with a worse grace than from us, and to no one can they be offered with more absurdity than to the functionary who is now on his way to our shores. It is a well-established canon of international etiquette that no greater civilities should be offered than the recipient has a right to expect or than usage sanctions; and when, we should like to know, is a regiment of infantry called out to receive a rear-admiral of a third-rate power, with a roving diplomatic commission; or whatever led an Ottoman officer to expect anything of the kind from a Christian power?

It is certainly proper that the United States should seize this occasion to testify its good will to the Porte, and for that reason, any demonstrations of welcome should come from the Federal authorities alone, and the demonstrations should be such as are consistent with custom and self-respect. Any ceremonial on the part of the City officials is something extraordinary, which only extraordinary words, or distinguished talents, should call forth, and even then it should be of an ordinary and becoming description. There is nothing either in MOHAMMED PASHA'S character or mission to call for the antics of the Common Council. He is, we suppose, a very fair pasha as pashas go, and the best of them all is something which the civilized world has tolerated far too long. There is not one of them who does not in his heart of hearts thoroughly contemn and abhor every Christian in Christendom, and there is not a man of that great "Turkish people" whom we are endeavoring to bolster with our good will, who does not heartily wish us all at the bottom of the Red Sea, or of any other sea, of the few, of whose existence he is aware.

The Sultan, their lord, is a worn-out and besotted debauchee, broken in health and intellect, in the very prime of manhood, by the unrestrained indulgence in the worst vices of the lower Empire. His court is a sink of iniquity, such as only Oriental manners can create, in which the voice of honor or decency never makes itself heard. The few spasmodic efforts to be good, which the Padishah himself puts forth, are the last surviving sparks of an ambition, which nothing but the perpetual stimulus of ambassadorial bullying has kept alive. The effete and decrepit race which he governs, is fast making its way from European soil to its native deserts, and the day which sees the last "Osmanli" disembark himself, his slippers, his chibouk, yataghan and pistols and harem upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, will be a great day for civilization. The great Turkish imposture has been kept up quite long enough. The great Turkish war exploded it, and we, for our part, can wish for no better solution to the great Turkish difficulty than some such agreement between the Christian powers as will give the unhappy millions whom the iron heel of MOHAMMED PASHA'S countrymen have ground for four centuries, the commonest security for life and property, and the smallest shreds of political rights.

Popular demonstrations of good will, whether towards a man or a nation, should, it seems to us, be reserved for a noble life and noble aims, for the practice of great virtues, and steadfast adherence to great principles; and neither MOHAMMED PASHA nor his master has one of these titles to our admiration. It is all very well for European governments to line their streets with hired soldiery in honor of crowned rascality, or titled meanness; but if our volunteers claim a higher rank in the scale of military precedence, they should keep their "pomp, and pride, and circumstance" to do homage to those who demand homage on their own merits.

The Romance of Criticism.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S equestrian statue of WASHINGTON has just received a meed of praise, which is praise indeed, from a critic who ought to be the best judge of heroes on horseback that ever existed. Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, actually Consul of Great Britain at Norfolk, was appealed to by the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* for his "candid opinion" of Mr. CRAWFORD'S work, and, with the frank enthusiasm of genius, immediately responded to that appeal with a full presentation of the general impression produced upon his mind, in a column of closely printed matter. Mr. JAMES' criticisms upon the statue are thoroughly characteristic, so characteristic, indeed, that one is a little startled when, instead of assuring us that the "man of fine and dignified deportment, and of form, powerful yet graceful, riding a splendid charger in full action," *might have been seen ascending the Capitol Hill*, he positively assures us, in the plainest prose, that this imposing vision was seen, and by himself. And though vague suggestions of Eaton swill and Little Pedlington *will* flit through the metropolitan mind during the perusal of this very fine correspondence between the artistic Editor and the literary Consul, still the country, which takes a kindly interest in WASHINGTON, and is "open to conviction" on the subject of CRAWFORD, cannot but be grateful for the approbation bestowed upon both by a gentleman like Mr. JAMES, who has passed his whole life in the familar society of a cavalcade of the most stately and magnificent personages, and in riding thoughtfully up the most picturesque acclivities of all the kingdoms of romance.

ARMS FOR THE POLICE.—A few weeks ago the Superintendent of Police sent a letter to the Commissioners recommending that a certain number of patrolmen should be provided with revolvers, and yesterday there was an occurrence that proved the necessity of the measure.

The patrolmen in the vicinity of Washington-square discovered a party of burglars who had broken into the basement of a house in McDougal-street, and, when they attempted to arrest the villains, they fired their pistols at the policemen, who, being unarmed, thought, with Falstaff, that discretion was the better part of a policeman's duty, and let the rascals escape. As burglars usually go well armed with knives and revolvers, it is hardly possible for policemen, while they have no other weapon of defence than their short clubs, to arrest the scoundrels even when they detect them in the act of breaking into a house. It would only be necessary for it to be known that policemen were provided with revolvers to make the desperadoes who commit their nightly depredations in New-York anxious to go to some other city where they might follow their nefarious trade with less danger to their lives. A night-patrolman now, without a pistol or any other means of defence than his club, is not a very formidable person to a burglar.

POLITICAL FRACTURES.—We require a new cement wherewith to mend broken parties and overcome imperfect adhesions. Party organizations are liable to crack as much as crockery. Sometimes a collision causes a new fracture, but oftener an old one believed to be closed up, covered over, and varnished so as to deceive the most critical eye, will spread and yawn in a very dangerous manner.

The two great parties in this country are both troubled with cracks. Among the Republicans the opening appears where the old Whigs and the Free Soil Democrats were welded. Strenuous efforts are made by leaders and experts to prevent the breach from widening, but apparently with very moderate success.

On the other hand a frightful chasm shows itself among the Democracy. This fissure is one of sections rather than antecedents. It extends itself along Mason and Dixon's line, and threatens to divide the party into Northern and Southern fragments. The Administration is busy shovelling putty into the gap, but with no visible effect.

Any cement warranted firmly to close such cracks would command a high price. The demand for it is great. Is the ingenuity of our countrymen equal to the emergency? We wait for a reply, but can't wait long.

HAS ITS HANDS FULL.—The Washington *Union* is kept exceedingly busy now-a-days. It has to defend the Administration at so many points, and under such extreme disadvantages, that its abilities are taxed to the utmost. In its Wednesday's issue its leading editorial is devoted to demonstrating that "to increase the present army is to diminish its cost." Having achieved this task, it next argues in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that "No act of the Federal Government is more important than the admission of a new State,—and none calls for a *more scrupulous* regard to the powers of the Constitution, and the rights of the State to be received."

From this it will be seen that the *Union's* favorite style of argumentation is that known in logic as the *non sequitur*.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—This subject turns up every session, usually upon a motion of some member from the rural districts, in favor of Utica or Syracuse. But now it appears in another shape. Mr. HANFORD has given notice in the Assembly, of a bill for removal to this City. It will probably be long before Albany ceases to be the seat of State Government; but should a change take place, New-York is far more likely to be selected than any central or Western town. Where is it that the Legislature chooses to go when on a bender? Was it ever known to betake itself to Syracuse?

A SPIRIT UP IN WESTCHESTER.—We learn from *The Spiritual Telegraph* that the spirit of J. P. DONNELLY, who was recently hung for the Seaview House murder, was last heard from in Tarrytown, where it took possession of a "medium" in "a circle of eighteen intelligent persons" at "the house of Mr. ALFRED LISTER." In this tribunal the spirit made "at great length" a plea of not guilty, and expressed satisfaction because "that dear girl LIZZY" believed it innocent.

It is not stated where Mr. DONNELLY'S spirit goes next, though we see no reason why it should not settle in Tarrytown.

There seems to be some fatality attending Mr STANTON'S efforts to enlighten the people.—*Washington Union.*

Doubtless: and the *Union* is candid when it acknowledges the fact. Mr. STANTON'S "efforts" are manifestly fatal to the Lecompton iniquity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Appointments by the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 18.

At a joint meeting of the Legislature to-day, R. M. Smith was appointed State Treasurer; R. P. Stoll, State Prison Keeper; William V. Ward, Wm. P. McMichaels, James S. Cassidy, Jonathan Pickle and Silas Katcbell, State Prison Inspectors; C. J. Ihrie, State Librarian, and Henry Hilliard and Isaac Woolston, State Directors of Joint-Stock Companies. All these persons are Democrats.

The Joint Quarantine Committee of the two House will hear the New-York Commission, by counsel, on Tuesday evening, the 23d.

Southern Steamship Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Southern Steamship Convention met here last night. Ten Railroad Companies were represented. Hon. W. B. PRESTON addressed the meeting in relation to the preliminary contract for the New-Orleans railway, for which half the capital is to be furnished by each party. Two steamers are to be built in Norfolk and two in France, and the capital stock of the Company is to be $3,000,000. A resolution was adopted to accept the preliminary contract and to use their best efforts to perfect it.

The Hartford County Bank.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 18.

A statement appears in the New-York *Tribune* that the Metropolitan Bank refuses the bills of the Hartford County Bank. They are redeemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, in the same manner as all the other Hartford Banks redeem their bills—none of them redeeming their currency in New-York. The Bank of Hartford County are prepared and ready to meet their liabilities.

Sale of Coffee in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Four thousand bags of Rio Coffee were sold by auction to-day, at prices showing an advance of ¾c. The sales were within the range of 9¾c.@ 11⅜c.; average selling price, 10¾c.

Convention of New-York State Bankers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

A Convention of the Bankers of the State meets to-day in the City Hall here. Their object is to consider the policy of establishing a Clearing-house in New-York or Albany.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas grant.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures 8 feet, and is stationary.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The United States *vs.* James Collier.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendant.

Political Items.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND publishes in the Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* an elaborate argument against the Lecompton iniquity. Four years ago, he took ground against PIERCE'S Administration for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He now indorses the Douglas platform to the fullest extent.

There is a lively time in local politics in Fall River, Mass. A citizens' mayoralty convention on Monday rejected resolutions which indorsed the course of the present city government in relieving the poor during the recent crisis. No nomination was made. Next day, another convention was held, at which Mr. BORDEN, the present Mayor, was nominated for reelection.

The Democracy of Peoria, Ill., have held a public meeting and adopted resolutions condemnatory of the course of the Administration in reference to Lecompton. A series of resolutions sustaining the Administration was offered at the same meeting, and rejected unanimously.

Dr. Hawks' Lecture.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS repeated in Niblo's Theatre, last evening, by request, his lecture recently delivered in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, entitled "Old America's Message to Young America." It was listened to by a large audience, who manifested their satisfaction by continued applause. The lecture assumed for its theme WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and was, it is needless to say, instructive, brilliant and eloquent. It occupied two hours and a quarter.

GOVERNMENT HONORS FOR OMER PASHA.—An order has been received at the Navy Yard, from the Secretary of the Navy, directing that the Turkish Rear Admiral, MOHAMMED PASHA, be received on his arrival with the honor becoming his rank, and that himself and suite be afforded full opportunity to examine the Navy Yard, docks, workshops, and public ships of the United States.

FROM ALBANY.

Value of Railroad Property—The Census—The Session Laws—Pay of Officers of the House—The Methodist Missionary Society—The Reciprocity Bank.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

The House was on the General Orders, and in Committee of the Whole, on the Governor's Message. Mr. HAZEKIAH BAKER, Republican, from Montgomery County, occupied the first period of the session in reply to Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess. Mr. BAKER is one of the most determined, earnest men that I have ever heard speak. His speech to-day would be marked among a thousand for its originality of thought, force of mind, and vigor of expression. His was a full and complete vindication of the professions and purposes of the Republican Party, and the policy which had governed its action from the first day of its existence until the present time.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The President of the Erie and New-York City Railroad Company reports that the assessed value of the property of that Company is the same this year as it was under the law of 1857, viz: $350,000.

THE CENSUS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, reported that there were no copies of the Census report subject to the control of the Legislature, and further, that the cost of the document, as made up and audited by the Comptroller, was $11,953 52.

PUBLICATION OF SESSION LAWS.

Senator NOXON proposes to amend the Statutes under which the laws are published in two papers in each county. He proposes to give each publisher a sum not exceeding thirty cents for each folio. The present rate is ten cents a folio,—the aggregate not to exceed $50.

PAY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The Assembly bill to pay the persons who acted as officers of the House during the period of disorganization, was up in Committee of the whole Senate. Mr. DOHERTY moved to strike out the name of A. H. STOUTENBURGH, who was in as one of the doorkeepers. He stated that S. was a policeman in the employ of the Police Commissioners, and therefore should not be paid for his services here. The Committee refused to strike out, and ordered the bill to be reported to the Senate for a third reading. Mr. DOHERTY moved to strike out the name of STOUTENBURGH. On this he called the Ayes and Noes. Much to my surprise, every Republican, American and Independent Senator voted against, while every Democratic Senator voted for the motion to strike out. There was neither justice nor propriety in retaining the name after the statement made by Senator DOHERTY—nay, there was manifest injustice and impropriety in so doing. The award to Mr. STOUTENBURGH is a gross outrage, and should have been stigmatized as such by every Republican Senator. It was an outrage on the State—it was an outrage on the Republicans themselves, and I am sorry to see that the Democrats were alone in administering a rebuke so justly merited.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Senator SMITH proposes some amendments to the act of Incorporation of the Methodist Missionary Society. It authorizes them to hold real estate to the amount of $50,000. It is declared to be the objects of the Corporation to diffuse the blessings of education, civilization and Christianity. The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Managers, of not less than thirty-two persons. Such Board to have power to appoint all officers. The Society is vested with power to receive and hold bequests.

RELIEF OF THE RECIPROCITY BANK.

Senator WADSWORTH introduced a bill to allow the Receiver of the Reciprocity Bank such further time than is now allowed by law, as the Supreme Court may deem proper to grant.

The other provisions of the bill direct the manner of proceedings upon which such extension shall be granted.

The people of the State will be somewhat alarmed if this system of special legislation for the benefit of corporations is persisted in, and they will be surprised that Mr. WADSWORTH, a gentleman professing conservative views, should be so prolific in such measures. This bill virtually nullifies the existing statutes under which the Banking Institutions of the State were organized. These statutes were a part of the contract entered into by the corporators, and were the terms upon which the people granted to them the rights and privileges appertaining to the business of banking. If these contracts are to be abrogated whenever one party to the stipulations shall, by its own recklessness, have incurred the penalties involved, we may as well give them a *carte blanche* at once, to do as they please, and not pretend to impose restrictions which are to be violated with impunity, or set aside whenever a clever legislator is overportuned by an improvident or unscrupulous constituency. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS.

Four, against the removal of the present location of the North River Steamers in New-York.

By Mr. STOW, from the citizens of Brooklyn, for a law to prohibit public officers from receiving free passes on railroads.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably, relative to putting sleeping-cars on the New-York Central Railroad.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. FOOTE, for removing the State Capital to Syracuse.

By Mr. STOW, requiring railroad companies to carry freight at the same rates of fare in proportion to the distance of transportation. Also, to limit the rates of freight on railroads when the State Canals are closed.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the Metropolitan Police law. Mr. DIVEN remarked that his bill was a sort of compromise which he believed would be satisfactory to conservative men of all parties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, for the relief of creditors of the Reciprocity Bank of Buffalo.

The Senate passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn from Friday till the evening of Tuesday.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide payment to certain persons for services as officers of the Assembly.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Appropriates $1,073,768 97—the usual appropriation bill—to the support of Common Schools.

The Senate met at 9 A. M. for the consideration of general orders.

In Committee of the Whole the bill in relation to the Mechanics' Banking Association, North River and Grocers' Banks, allowing them to recuse their capital and resume the business of banking, was ordered to a third reading. Also, the New Utrecht and Gravesend Fishery bill, and some private bills.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. BEACH moved for the courtesies of the floor to JOHN VANDERBILT. Agreed to.

A resolution calling for information from the Canal Fund Commissioners with regard to finance was adopted.

The Law Department of the University extended an invitation to the Assembly to attend their anniversary this evening. Accepted.

Mr. HORTON moved for evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays to consider the Governor's Message. Carried.

A resolution requiring the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the College Act of 1853 was adopted.

Leave was granted to the military of Albany to use the Assembly Chamber on the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

The report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Police Act was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House considered the Governor's Message.

Mr. H. BAKER concluded his reply to Mr. WAGER.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., made a speech which principally consisted of a review of the financial questions embodied in the annual message.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M., to resume the debate on the Governor's Message.

Mr. VAN HORN occupied the time of the session in support of the Message.

Mr. SEELY of New-York, made brief comments on the general features of the question.

The Committee then rose and the House adourned.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

New-York—JAMES H. STEVENS, in place of H. L. STEVENS, removed from the State; GEORGE W. CORNING, in place of JAMES W. GREEN, removed from the State; JONAH N. CLARK, HENRY W. JOHNSON, JEFFERSON CUDDINGTON, RICHARD C. FELLOWS, A. F. HIGGINS—reappointments.

Richmond—W. TEMPLETON JOHNSON, of North Shore—new appointment.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Removal of the Capital---Action of the Territorial Legislature---The Oxford Census.

LETTERS FROM HON. MR. PARROTT AND GEN. LANE

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Since my last, I have given further attention to the details of the Minneola scheme, and find new evidences of corruption the longer it is pursued. After forming a secret stock company at Lecompton last December, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to privately buy up a large quantity of land, for purposes known only to themselves, the next move was to get a charter from "your honorable body," the Legislature, under which they could effectually carry on their work of fraud in a popular manner. So a charter was drawn up, making five persons, whose names were given, *and their associates*, a body politic and corporate, &c., to locate TWO THOUSAND ACRES of land in *the Territory of Kansas*, under the name of the "Minneola Town Company."

Of course, the measure *carried* in both houses, with but little opposition, for the very good reason that all but *one* in the Council was a stockholder in said town, and all but *five* in the House were in the same lucky list. They feigned to bluster, and criticize, and amend, for a time, but eventually it all came out right, and the Minneola charter received the legal signature from both Houses.

The next in order was its approval by Governor DENVER.

In due time the bill was carried to him, and he approved it in the following:

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day approved an Act entitled "AN ACT to incorporate the Minneola Town Company." This approval has been given with much reluctance, believing, as much as I do, that special legislation ought to be avoided as far as possible. But out of deference to the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, and the belief that all the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," statutes of 1855, will be strictly enforced in all such cases, I have approved the above statute.

J. W. DENVER, Acting-Governor.

JAN. 28, 1858.

As soon as this bill became a law the House passed a resolution that in future no private Corporation should embrace over 320 acres of land. Here was foresight and sagacity again. All this time nothing had been suspected by the "outer world," and until the balloting commenced for the location of the permanent seat of Government the *moral* to the Minneola transaction had not been discovered.

The members voting on the final passage of the bill I have already given you. It is understood that DENVER will veto the bill to save his character at Washington, and to cover up his own tracks. It is also quite certain that both bodies will pass it over his veto, and it will become a law. Next comes the lest of popular gullibility. It is stated that agents will start immediately for Washington and other Eastern cities, with authority to sell the stock of this 2,000 acres of prairie located anywhere in Kansas Territory. We hope their pilgrimage may be a pleasant one, but that the *times* will be withheld for some better purpose than the improvement of the grounds of this political cemetery in Kansas. *Minneola* has already become a symbol of ridicule, and our friends at the East who know that *there was a* "Council City" *there*, but not *here*, in time past, will do well to remember the legislative phrase, "Go slow."

The subject of the census of Oxford and Shawnee, in Johnson County, I have before alluded to, but with slight errors as to the figures. I therefore inclose the official report, to set the whole matter right. The following is a copy:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF JOHNSON, } Jan. 21, 1858. }

There personally appeared BENJAMIN F. DARE and CHAS. MAYO, and made solemn oath, that they would faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them as Commissioners to take the census for the township of Oxford, under and by virtue of an act to provide for taking the census in certain districts therein specified, to the best of their ability and understanding.

Before me. S. F. HILL, Judge Probate.

The undersigned BENJAMIN F DARE and CHARLES MAYO, Commissioners appointed under the act aforesaid, to take the census for the township of Oxford, hereby certify that they have discharged their duty, and that the following is a correct list of the inhabitants, with the dates of their settlement, as near as they could be ascertained, viz: White male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, DAVID COOS, and forty-one others; Settlers prior to April 5, 1857, who could vote in October last, 14

Then follows a list of the Shawnee Indians in Oxford township, who were entitled to vote under the statute of the Territory of Kansas, passed 1855. Total number, 5.

(Signed) CHARLES MAYO,
BENJAMIN F. DARE,
Commissioners.

The returns for the township of Shawnee are given under a similar certificate, by which is shown that the number of white male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age, are one hundred and fifteen; settled prior to April 5, 1857, forty-eight.

Number of Shawnee Indians residing in Shawnee township, who were entitled to vote under the statute law of the Territory of Kansas, passed 1855, *thirty-two*.

(Signed) CHARLES MAYO,
SAMUEL M. CORNATZER,
Commissioners.

Here is proof undoubted that all our former statements of the enormity of the Oxford frauds were true; that only fourteen legal voters were in the Precinct last August, when some 1,200 were returned and sworn to, and last December, wheo nearly as many were returned, the number of legal voters could not have exceeded forty-seven.

The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention has not passed yet, and we fear it will not, as only two days remain in which they can pass bills and give the Governor his three days to consider them, before the close of the session. This was the first prominent measure with the people, that they looked to the Territorial Legislature to give them, and now the legal Solons make it the last anu least. It should have been, and might have been passed one month ago, and thus given us all the time desired for action. If this had been done, a Consttution thus provided for would have been framed and presented to Congress by the 20th of March. As it now is, I fear it will not get before them during the present session. The evils resulting from such tardiness are untold. The favorite measures of the people are overlooked, while *Minneola* is made the tender nursling of their care.

A bill has passed locating the Penitentiary at Delaware City; another chartering Banks at Leavenworth, Wyandott and Lawrence; another organizing the Judicial Districts accordtng to a bill I have already sent you in advance of its passage; but there will be no code completed this session.

There is a project on foot, privately, in view of the probability of our admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, for the Legislature to adjourn one day before their forty days expires, believing that by so doing they can legally adjourn to June or July next, and then come together for another full session. The idea is a monstrous absurdity in the outset, and the *purpose* of such a session is a still greater one. They have the the vanity to believe that *the people* will sustain them in forcibly contending that we will not be governed by the Lecompton Constitution, and that *they*, the Territorial Legislature, are a legitimate law-making body after Congress has declared us a State. It needs no argument to show that, in such an emergency, the Territorial Government becomes obsolete, and the people's independent government under the Topeka Constitution is the only standard the masses will rally to. This plan above named, of the Legislature, was first proposed to them by Pro-Slavery men, and many of them are inclined to hear to it.

We look for startling news from Washington by the next mail—and the people of the East may look for news equally startling from Kansas soon after, provided the Administration insist upon enslaving us by applying Federal bayonets. RANDOLPH.

LETTER FROM MR. PARROTT RECOMMENDING RATHER A STRINGENT LAW.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Capt. SAM'L WALKER, Lawrence—*My Dear Captain*: Your latter of the 4th has just reached me. We have news that our ticket is defeated. *It makes but little difference in the main chances of our cause.* The President has staked his all in the passing of the Lecompton Constitution. I do not believe it can pass the House; others think it can. The law of the Legislature for preventing frauds at elections dose not seem to be *stringent* enough. *What I advise is this—to make the penalty death.* I do not want tu go on the Bench, but if anything could induce me to, it would be the satisfaction of sending some of these scoundrels to the scaffold they so richly deserve.

Yours, MARK PARROTT.

GENERAL JIM LANE'S VIEWS OF TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

From the Kansas Crusader of Freedom.

At the time the Free-State Party was organized, its object and aim was to save Kansas from the deadly fangs of Slavery. At the threshold we were met by the National Democratic Administration. That Administration has led the van of our opponents. It alone is responsible for every invasion of our Territory; upon its garments is the blood of our martyrs; its hands put the torch to our dwellings, and sowed desolation throughout our borders. ATCHISON, COTMAN, EMORY, HENDERSON, CALHOUN and others have been the mere tools of that Administration. It was that Administration and its adherants who ridiculed our sufferings and laughed to scorn the truthful story of our wrongs.

Kansas is now secured to Freedom. Her voice will soon be heard in the halls of National Legislation. Her voice will soon help to decide our National policy.

But is there a Free-State man who will dare say that our mission is accomplished?

For years we have stood shoulder to shoulder in the cause of freedom. Every effort that human ingenuity could suggest has been made to divide us. Never in the world has there been a party so compact, so stern and unyielding, as the Free-State Party of Kansas. To-day we present an unbroken front, with freedom and victory upon our banner. Do we not owe it to our manhood, do we not owe it to the cause of freedom outside of Kansas, to preserve our organization intact? Our oppressors are yet in power. Until that power is in the hands of the friends of freedom, the mission of the Free-State Party of Kansas is *not* ended. Having gained the most important victory of the century for freedom here, we are entitled to lead the van in the campaign of 1860. The people of Kansas have raised an impassable barrier against the further extension of Slavery westward upon this Continent; have said to the black tide of despotism in America, thus far and no further shall thou go. Against fearful odds has this victory been won. One tithe of the effort we have exerted to secure this triumph in Kansas, will insure to us a similar result in the national campaign of 1860. It is because our opponents realize and fear our power if we remain united, in the coming as in the past campaign, that such indefatigible efforts are now being made to sow discord in our ranks.

With that solicitude with which the mother watches over her child, should the Free State men of Kansas watch every effort made to divide them. *He who would attempt to divide us, is a traitor to the cause of Freedom; is a friend to that party that has for three years oppressed, ridiculed, and trodden under foot the Free-State men of Kansas and the rights of a free people.*

Freemen of Kansas! gird on your armor for another campaign; unsheath the sword against your oppressors; let your battle cry be integrity and freedom in the National Council, and pledge yourselves one to the other not to return it to its scabbard until those oppressors are hurled from power. When the polluted serfs of the Slavocracy are driven from high places, then will be time enough tu permit heartless demagogues to sow discord in your serried ranks.

JAMES H. LANE.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE.

From the Crusader of Freedom.

At the earnest solicitation of my friends, and in order to vindicate the character of gallant soldiers who have fought with me in Mexico and Kansas, and more especially to do justice to the *real* actors in the struggle against Federal and Missouri usurpation in the Territory, I have consented to write a narrative of my life, in which I shall endeavor to embody a history brief, but faithful, of the events with which I have been connected or associated in an official capacity. Incompetent as I am for a task so important, I yet feel in honor and in duty bound to undertake it. To avoid the appearance of egotism, I shall speak in the third person.

JAMES HENAY LANE was born on the bank of the Ohio River on the 22d of June, 1814. His father, AMOS LANE, emigrated to the West from New-York, as early as 1804, first settling in Ohio, and from thence removing to Kentucky and finally to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was a lawyer of eminence and one of the most eloquent speakers of his day; was Speaker of the first and second House of Representatives in the State of Indiana; served several sessions in Congress under the Administration of JACKSON and VAN BUREN, of whom he was the zealous and unfaltering supporter. It is said that he, in connection with two other Democrats held a "State Convention" in Indiana—one acting as President, the second as Secretary and MR. LANE as the audience—and unanimously nominated Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency. This was among the first nominations that Old Hickory received from a State Convention and was published far and near at the time as an important movement and assembly.

His mother, MARY LANE, formerly MARY FOOTE, was a native of New-England, a woman of rare gifts and acquirements, a fine poet and a model wife and mother.

She was for forty years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His father died in 1850 and his mother in 1853.

They had seven children of whom four were boys, JOHN F., GEORGE W., JAMES HENRY and WILLIAM.

JOHN F. graduated at West Point, and fell in the Florida war. He had the command, at the time, of a regiment of Creek and Cherokee Indians whom he organized himself. He brought several tribes of Indians from Georgia, Florida, Ohio and Indiana to the Territory of Kansas. Gen. JOSSUP said thet he was the ablest man of his age; Gen. JACKSON used to call him his son. WEBSTER and CLAY paid him complimentary mention in the Senate. He studied law under WM. WIRT, but never practiced his profession. He made many important discoveries in science.

GEORGE W. LANE is a prominent politician in the National Democratic Party of Indiana. He has held many important positions and is regarded as a man of mind and integrity. He now resides at Aurora, Indiana.

WILLIAM died at an early age.

Of his sisters, all of whom attained womanhood and were married to gentlemen of high standing, only one survives, MARY, the wife of G. P. BUELL, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, Ind. The subject of this memoir was educated in boyhood by his mother.

His parents at that time were comparatively poor, and both were working, with praiseworthy energy, to extricate themselves and family from the difficulties which beset married people in that condition. While his father traveled the circuit, his mother, in addition to her family duties, kept boarders and taught school at her own cabin. She superintended his education, which she had begun, after he had passed to other tutors, with prayerful and never-flagging solicitude.

After finishing his education, he studied law to his father's office, and practiced in partnership with him.

At the age of seventeen Mr. LANE went into business with his brother-in-law, and for thirteen consecutive years, was industriously engaged in commercial pursuits—pecking pork, slaughtering hogs, selling goods, building, speculating and forwarding produce down the river. He made several trips in a flat boat himself to New-Orleans.

While thus engaged he was equally interested in public affairs. He made his first public speech in favor of General JACKSON in his third Presidential campaign. He was then in his 18th year.

Shortly after attaining his majority he was elected a member of the City Council: to which office he was repeatedly reelected, owing, perhaps, to his zealous efforts in behalf of every scheme for increasing the prosperity of the place.

In 1845 he was nominated by the Democratic Party of his county a member of the State Legislature; and, in the Winter of the same year, his name was before the State Democratic Convention as a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He was defeated, by one vote, by P. C DUNNING.

At the age of 21 Mr. LANE joined the Masonic Order, of which ancient and honorable fraternity he has continued a member. For many years he was Master of the Lodge at Lawrenceburg, and for twelve months Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

He was married in the Autumn of 1842 to Miss MARY E. BALDRIDGE, grand daughter of General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, of Westmoreland County, Penn. By this marriage he had four children, of whom three now survive. The eldest, ELLEN, is 11 years of age; JAMES H., Jr., is 9; ANNA died in Kansas, and JANE is four years old. MRS. LANE is a woman of great personal charms, accomplished, of pleasing manners; she was a good mother and a loving wife.

They lived happily together for nearly eleven years, when Mr. LANE resolved to emigrete to Kansas. She accompanied him from Washington City with their children. Her husband squatted on a claim sdjoining Lawrence and butt a log cabin on it. Accustomed to the conveniences and refinements of a city life, Mrs. LANE found it difficult to endure the hardships, annoyances and inconveniences of a pioneer's lot. She desired to return, and went to her home in Indiana. Mr. LANE was interested in Kansas; had determined to remain; as, to return to Indiana would look like giving up the contest. An estrangement was the result of this occurrence, without, however, acrimonious feelings on the part of either.

In the Spring of 1846 the war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Before the President's requisition reached Indiana, Mr. LANE had organized and equipped a company of volunteers, of whom he was unanimously elected Captain.

From the National (Lecompton) Democrat.

A recent letter from Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, states that the Lecompton Constitution is doomed to a defeat. He thinks an enabling act cannot pass Congress, and favors obtaining one from the Territorial Legislature.

JOHN D. HENDERSON, formerly editor of the Leavenworth *Journal*, and more recently a member of the Constitutional Convention, has retired to Weston, Mo., owing, it is said, to his complicity in changing the election returns of Delaware Crossing. Mr. H., however, denies this charge, and lays it on to JOHN CALHOUN.

Great Excitement in the Territory.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Kickapoo correspondent of the *Republican* says, that on the night of the 6th a party, headed by CHARLES LENHARD, burned the office of Mr. BOYD, lawyer, and Mr. DAVIS, physician, and destroyed all their property. Messrs. BOYD, DAVIS, KELLY, LAUGHLIN, LYNCH, and many others, had fled to Missouri. Much excitement existed.

The Committee of Investigation into the election frauds had discharged DIFFENDORF.

Report says that Governor DENVER has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States for the person of HENDERSON.

The Legislature adjourned on the 13th. Governor DENVER had failed to approve of the Constitutional Convention bill.

Parties arrived from there say that men were moving about in the vicinity of Fort Scott, but no fights were reported.

The Canal-street Shooting Case—Coroner's Investigation Commenced.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at the Tenth Ward Station-house, in the case of JAMES P. DUTCHINCK, who was shot on Monday evening by J. FREDERICK BUDNEKERF, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street. The prisoner was present with counsel. There were two wounds on the back of his head, a gash across his nose, and other marks of violence upon his person. A Jury being impanneled, the examination commenced:

Dr. George F. Woodward testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. A wound was in the abdomen four inches above the navel, which had been made by a bullet; this wound was the cause of death; he was unable to tell how the wounds on the head of the prisoner were made as suppuration had taken place; he thought from their appearance and the wound on his nose, they might have been produced by blows with a billiard cue.

Patrick H. Nally, of No. 172 Madison-street, testified that he went with the deceased on Monday evening, at about 6 o'clock, to No. 108 Canal-street, a lager-bier and billiard saloon, kept by John Muller; Joseph Winfield, Maurice Twaddle, Louis Schneider, and Thomas Logan, were with them; they went in to the deceased and Winfield play a game of billiards; after taking some drinks, Muller the proprietor of the place joined in a game of billiards with the deceased and Winfield; while Winfield was playing, Logan went up to him and said "Joe, I wish you would give me a shot;" he told Logan to let them play their game out, at which Logan took hold of him and they had a tussle; deceased came up and tried to separate them; a general fight ensued, during which he was struck over the head and back; the prisoner took him on his back when Schneider struck him (the prisoner) compelling him to let go his hold; Logan was slightly intoxicated at the time; he heard the deceased say, "Gentleman, we did not come here to fight," to which the prisoner replied, "Yes you did—lock the door;" the prisoner went to the door and stood with his back against it; they all went to the door and asked him to let them out; immediately after this he heard a pistol fired and saw a pistol in the hands of the prisoner; the deceased cried out, "I am shot dead;" he saw blood on the head of the prisoner previous to the firing; some of the panes of glass in the windows were broken; the deceased went to his residence in Eldridge-street; he could not say whether the prisoner fired intentionally or not; he did not hear the deceased utter any threats.

Joseph Winfield, of No. 773 Fourth-street, testified that he had been acquainted with the deceased four years; he was a temperate man, and good natured; the witness corroborated most of the evidence of the previous witness; he heard the deceased cry out during the *melée*, "If you want a fight, you shall have it;" he did not strike the prisoner before the pistol was fired; there was no provocation given the prisoner that would justify his shooting; they drank nothing but beer; all the party were runners with Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, except the deceased, who was the Foreman of the Company.

The case was here adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Suicide of a Real Estate Broker in Wall-street.

JOHN BROUWER, Esq., formerly President of the East River Insurance Company, but lately doing business as a Real Estate broker at No. 72 Wall-street, committed suicide by hanging himself Wednesday night in his own office. Mr. BROUWER did not return to his home, No. 159 Henry-street, Brooklyn, as usual, Wednesday evening, and as he was absent all night his family became much alarmed. Yesterday forenoon his friends went to his office, but found the door locked; on getting a key and opening the door Mr. BROUWER was found hanging by a handerchief to the knob of his iron safe. He had evidently been dead several hours. The Coroner was notified, who came and viewed the body, when it was removed to his house in Brooklyn. In one of his pockets was found a bottle containing laudanum. From the statement of Dr. BOUTON, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, it appears that the deceased must have drank a portion of the laudanum previous to hanging himself.

Coroner PELAY held an inquest on the body. It was put in evidence that the deceased had for several years been subject to occasional derangement of mind, and that at one time his friends were apprehensive thet they would have to send him to a lunatic asylum. Of late his health had been poor, and he had been unusually depressed in spirits in consequence. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that JOHN BROUWER came to his death by his own hands, while laboring under insanity, caused by bodily ailments and mental anxiety." The deceased was born in this city, and was 58 years of age. He has left a wife and several children.

THE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE—LIST OF INSURANCE.—The origin of the extensive fire in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, on Monday night, has not yet been discovered. Incendiarism is suspected by some, though no proof has thus far been obtained, giving strength or tangibility to the suspicion. Workmen were engaged yesterday in tearing down some of the walls left standing after the fire was extinguished. The total loss at the fire pruves to have been $226,750, which is covered by insurances to the amount of $200,000. The following are the losses and insurances. Mr. AHRENFELDT, of No. 56 Maiden-lane, and No. 25 Liberty-street, dealer and importer of China, porcelain and glass ware, had a stock of $120,000, all of which was destroyed. He is insured for $100,000, in the following Companies:

United States	$5,100	Commercial	$2,500
Firemen's	4,000	Hartford of Hartford	2,500
City	4,000	Citizen's	4,500
Royal of London	5,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	4,000
National	5,000	Phenix	3,000
Brooklyn	5,000	New-World	2,500
People's	1,500	Peter Cooper	5,000
Washington	2,000	N. Y. Equitable	3,000
Pacific	3,000	Ins. of North America	4,000
Unity	6,000	Manhattan	3,000
Howard	5,000	Girard of Philadelphia	2,500
Lamar	2,500	Empire City	3,000
Beekman	2,500	Greenwich	5,000
Liverpool and London	7,500		
Total			$100,000

WINDLE & Co., dealers in house furnishing goods and hardware, who occupied the first floor and basement of No. 56 Maiden-lane, suffered a loss of $50,000, and are insured for $54,500, as follows;

Long Island	$5,000	Security	$2,500
Jefferson	5,000	Greenwich	5,000
Franklin	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Broadway	5,000	Relief	4,000
Washington	3,000	Manhattan	5,000
Republic	5,000		
Commercial	5,000	Total	$54,500

FLEET & Co., cloth dealers, lost $1,000 by water. Insured for $3,000 in the Lenox, and $3,000 in the Nassau Insurance Companies.

The building No. 56 Malden-lane was owned by WINDLE & Co., and cost $20,000. It was insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company and $5,000 in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

EDWARD HENS, importer of German and French fancy goods, No. 23 Liberty-street, estimate their loss at $35,000. He is insured for $36,300, as follows:

Continental	$5,000	Metropolitan	$4,000
Home	5,000	Nassau	3,000
Empire City	5,000	Security	3,000
Eagle	3,300	Brooklyn	3,000
Irving	5,000	Total	$36,300

Messrs. KITTLE & KLINBERGHER, dealers in China and glassware, No. 60 Malden-lane, lost by water about $500, fully insured.

WM. R. BULL, dealer in willow-ware and baskets, No. 62 Maiden-lane, had his stock in his cellar damaged about $250, by water.

ARREST OF MODEL ARTISTS.—Some of the Mayor's Police, headed by Sergeant BARNEY, made a descent last evening on a private model artist establishment at No. 463 Broome-street. The officers kept their "shields" out of sight until a portion of the evening's performances were over. The sudden announcement of their presence struck the artists and spectators with dismay.

The girls, who were entirely nude, rushed wildly from the stage striving to conceal themselves, while the men made rapid "tracks" for the door and windows. The officers, who confronted the men with revolvers in hand, would not allow a single one to leave till he gave his name and address. One offered his gold watch, and another his well-lined purse, for the privilege of making a quiet exit.

After taking down the names and residences of the visitors they were permitted to depart. The keeper of the place, LOUIS RACIN, and the female *artistes*, were all arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. The names of the girls were given as Ellen Roemer, Louisa Steeoe, Joan Myer, Elizabeth Baker, Emma Lynch, and Helena Fisher. They will be taken this morning before the Mayor.

☞ The schooner reported by the steam-tug *Huntress* as seen off the Tavern Houses, on Wednesday, full of water, and from whose rigging a man, frozen to death, was taken by one of the wrecking-boats, is, it is supposed, the wrecking-schooner *B. Drummond*, from the wreck of the ship *Clara Brookman*, ashore at Squan, with a portion of that ship's cargo of iron on board. She is owned by Messrs. HERBERT & BENNETT, wrecking agents, of this City. The following are the names of her crew: Capt. J Fox, Michael Kerins, (mate,) W. B. Walling, Augustus G. McNeil, Daniel Watson, James Connor, J. W. Hall, Joseph Johnson, Jr.

Personal.

The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt, now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Berlin on the 25th ult., in honor of the royal wedding. The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great acquirements, and world-wide fame, to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous attention to etiquette and costume, and willingly condescends, on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain's costume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and modest aspirant to Court favor. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uneasiness to his friends and admirers, though he rallies from each attack with most surprising rapidity.

There are fewer Americans at Rome than usual. Of New-Yorkers are William B. Astor, Senator Fish, Henry De Rham, Edward Matthews and Theodore Bronson, and others, with their families. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Dr. Henry, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. W. Boerdman, of Connecticut; the family of George P. Robbins, of New-York. Hawthorne has just arrived.

There has been another duel in Paris. This time the hero is no less a man than Gensral Bosquet, the hero of Inkermann! The General, it is said, had a lucky escape of being run through the lobe of the left lung by a brother officer—an inch higher would have aid him low. A lady, of course, was in the case.

Mr. Cherles Mathews, the comedian, was married in this City on Sunday, to Lizzie Weston Devenport, the actress. The lady was divorced last week from her former husband, Mr. A. H. Davenport.

An old sword, a wax candle from Cornwallis' stores, and an undischarged bomb, revolutionary reiics, heve been sent to Governor Wise by a citizen of Virginia.

Rev. Mr. Webb, of Campbell C. H., Va., has received intelligence of the murder of his brother by the rebels in India, on the 18th of last June. The information was contained in a letter from the widow.

Another strong-minded female is in trouble. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, of Middletown, N. Y., refused to pay her tax, and her goods, like those of Lucy, have been levied upon.

The affair of honor at Philadelphia is amicably setiled. The frightened duelist has returned from New-York, finding that his antagonist was not killed, and himself simply "sold."

A girl of eleven, in the Taunton poor-house, has just given birth to a child weighing eight pounds. The father is 14 years old, and the mother was born in the poor-house.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, will leave England in April, for a new series of explorations, beginning at the mouth of the Zambese River.

Rev. Dr. Cox issues a *pronunciamento* against tobacco, which he styles a "hatefully offensive ptyalism, with coocomlist dirl ineffable."

Hon. Dwight Foster has been appointed Probate Judge for Worcester County, Mass., in place of the late Judge Kinnicutt. He is a prominent Repuhlican.

The musician Spohr has sustained a serious injury in the fracture of his arm, which, it is feared, puts an end to his violin playing.

The Virginia Legislature proposes to order from Mr. Barbee, the sculptor, a statue of James Madison, to be placed in the State Capitol.

The sculptor Sanders has completed a colossal marble bust of Pulaski, for the Rotunda of the Federal Capitol.

A civil-list pension of $200 has been conferred upon the eldest daughter of Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

Mr. Everett is in Washington. He has received numerous invitations from the South to repeat his lectures.

Sims Reeves, the English singer, is so unwell that he is compelled to relinquish all his engagements.

Senator Seward has been elected to a life-membership in the celebrated Burgesses corps of Albany.

The British Government has granted an annual pension of $500 to the widow of Douglas Jerrold.

Henry W. Herbert, Esq., ("Frank Forrester,") was married in Newark on Tuesday evening, the bride being a resident of that city.

The Official Account of the Highly Pickwickian Fisticuff Engagement in Congress.

From the Washington Union.

The many false and exaggerated statements that have been published relative to the recent personal collision in the House of Representatives seem to call for a correct version of the leading facts of the affair. The subjoined statement, which we have collected from the representations of those members of the House who were in a position to observe all the circumstances, is believed to embrace a correct account:

Some time about two o'clock on Saturday morning, during the night session on the reference of the Kansas message, Gen. QUITMAN proposed a resolution to withdraw the dilatory motions and to adjourn to Monday, with the understanding that on that day at one o'clock a vote should be taken on the main question. While he was addressing the Chair, Mr. GROW, who was on the Democratic side of the House, and near Mr. KEITT's seat, objected to the reception of the resolution. Mr. KEITT told him, if he wished to object, to go to his own side of the House. His reply being considered by Mr. KEITT offensive, the latter seized him by the collar, but immediately relinquished his hold, and was about resuming his seat; when an offensive remark of Mr. GROW induced Mr. KEITT to seize him by the throat. A struggle ensued, when Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, interfered to separate the parties, and pressing Mr. KEITT back, the foot of the latter became entangled in a chair and he *partially fell*. At this time Mr. GROW struck at him, but is *supposed* not to have reached him. Several persons now rushed to the scene of conflict, some with the view of seperating the combatants and restoring order, and others perhaps to protect their friends—Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (who happened to be sitting near the point where the difficulty occurred,) among the first, undoubtedly, as his conduct in the commencement shows, with the intention of separating the parties. In making these efforts *he received from some person a blow*, and, finding himself attacked, he turned upon his assailants and dealt back some hard blows. In a few moments the Sergeant-at-Arms and a large number of members interfered, separated the combatants, and order was restored.

[This narrative we hope will make the whole affair satisfactory to everybody. But if Mr. BARKSDALE does not know from whom he received the blow why did he pronounce Mr. WASHBURNE an "infamous liar," for saying that he did not strike him?]

ITALIAN OPERA.—The opera season will open on Monday, with "I Puritani." The sale of tickets begins at 12 o'clock, to-day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 20.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Preparations for the Assault on Canton—From our Correspondents in China.

II.—THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON—Extended Ramifications of the Plot—From our Paris Correspondent.

III.—THE MORMON REBELLION—Very Interesting Details of the Latest News from Utah.

IV.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

V.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

VI.—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

VII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Appointment of the Special Committee on the Lecompton Constitution.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—St. Paul and Napoleon III.—The French and Standing Armies—The Dred Scott Decision in Brazil—Kansas Stops the Way—Spiritualism—Modern Chivalry—The Mormons, &c., &c.

IX.—DEATH OF LABLACHE.

X.—THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial—Carefully Reported.

XI.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XII.—THE ROYAL WEDDING—Detailed Account of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal.

XIII.—PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICANS.

XIV.—THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON SENATOR SEWARD.

XV.—TRIFLES—Humorous Paragraphs.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets of the City for the Week—Interesting Information for Farmers.

XVII.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
Eight Copies, one year, for.....13
Twenty Copies, one year, for.....20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 146 Nassau-street.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE CARGO OF OIL AND BONE AT NEW-BEDFORD.—The clipper ship *John Land*, Capt. BEARSE, arrived at New-Bedford on Tuesday, from Honoluln, Sandwich Islands, with the most valuable cargo ever shipped from that port, consisting of 338 barrels of sperm oil, 5,537 barrals of whale oil, and 320,969 pounds of whalebone, together with hides, wool and other merchandise, in all valued at about $375,000 at present prices.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 18.*

A controversy about the State lotteries of Maryland is going on in the columns of the Baltimore papers. From one of the statements, it appears, that some $30,000 have been expended, up to this time, in the attempt to suppress the business. In Baltimore alone 80 persons are regularly licensed to deal in policies. The business started there in 1846.

Brilliant auroras have been observed at Bridgeport for several nights past.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine** NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped** Hands Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ **Balls and Parties.**—Cold weather, snow and rain. Ladies, if you wish white satin, kid and linen Gaiter Boots and Slips, cloth button and gaiter Boots, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **100 dozen Custom-Made Shirts** are offered at retail, in quantities to suit the purchaser, at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**—Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED

LIVERMORE—POST.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison square, Mr. EDWARD LIVERMORE to ANNE, daughter of the late Joel Post.

BOSWORTH—DEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, H. SYLVESTER BOSWORTH to JULIET ADA, daughter of the late Nicholas Dean, Esq., all of this City.

HOSTON—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Lethrop Mr. R G. HOSTON to Miss HANNAH T. SMITH, all of this City.

BATES—COX.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at the M. E. Chepel, 22d-st., corner of 4th-av., by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., N. S. BATES, Jr., and M. LOUISA COX, daughter of Wm. A. Cox, Esq., all of this City.

FLEMING—SWAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. A. Kingsland Nott, Mr. JAMES A. FLEMING, of Providence, R. I. to MARIA T., daughter of A. T. SWAN, Esq., of Purdyville, Pean.

CROSBY—CRAWFORD.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. E. H. Gillett,

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY RESTORED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ARY ANNON, Nov. 6, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same catagery with the thousand and one [illegible] quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become gray, thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects: therefore, my skepticism as I doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bloomfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of our family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. G. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.

A. W. GRAHAUDAN
Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

POPE'S HOMER.—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS' copy of the Iliad and Odyssey, elegantly embellished, printed in London under Pope's own supervision in 1715, and now very rare, for sale by A. D. DOWLING, No. 39 Nassau-st. New and old books bought.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND FREIGHTING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of June 5, 1858, by VISHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 398 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED. Also an alcohol still, to run one hundred gallons per day, cane mills, sugar pans, vacuum pans, strain orewing apparatus, &c., &c. Copper work generally. JOHN H. CORBELL, No. 11 Old-slip.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices. At J. TOBELL'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by HARONEY, No. 28 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S Patent Salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 339 3d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL
WITH THE MAGAZINES.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Two-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz:

The Home Journal and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York.) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal, and either *Godey's Lady's Book*, or *Graham's Magazine*, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal, and either *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Edinburg Review*, *North British Review*, *Westminster Review*, or the London *Quarterly Review*, (republished in this City at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal and the *Croyon*, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal and the *Atlantic Monthly*, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

Orders including the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish subscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., NOS. 377 and 379 Broadway corner of White-st., for the SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS, &c.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 19, At 4 o'clock, at the Salesrooms.

LAW BOOKS—Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, comprising all the modern Standard Treatises, Reports, &c., among which may be found: United States Digest, 10 vols.; Statutes at large, 10 vols.; Pickering's Metcalf's and Mass. Reports, 61 vols.; Howard's Reports, English Law and Equity, 35 vols.; Curtis' U. S. Supreme Court Decisions, 22 vols.; Legal Observer, 21 vols.; Niles' Register, 57 vols., &c., together with some valuable miscellaneous and historical works, the whole forming the most attractive collection of books offered at auction this season. Catalogues ready
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S OPINION.
FOUNDED UPON A SCRIPTURAL QUOTATION.

The lady read the news one day,
And said: "He" did briefly say,
"La me, how funny! Books are sold,
But then they give us slips of gold;
Two hundred ninety-three Broadway,
These precious things are given away.
Well, after all, I do believe
'Tis better to give than to receive.'"

The venerable and sagacious old lady was perfectly right, and all will coincide in her opinion who visit the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, where a beautiful present is given with every Book or Valentine sold. Catalogues sent free. Address
A. RANNEY, Agent

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as taught by E. Ferrero, is published and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON, Price 50 cents. Printed directions may be had without charge.

"Bonnie Eloise; or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale."—This beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE H CLARK,
A. H. BRUMMELL,
ROBERT A ADAMS,
JOHN R LYDECKER,
} Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 126th-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN BELLAMY,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking; will do housework in a private family; wages $6 to $7; City or Brooklyn. Also, her niece, a girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; quick at work; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store, or any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City, if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who is thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 933½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 8th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser has lived has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man who has got the best City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; is the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union court, near 42th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first-class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children and can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting. Reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an English man; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook to a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 355 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Will try two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Fort-av. and Graham-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good city reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has practically been in one. Address O, Box No. 413 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as governess, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 47, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objection to a neighboring City. Address Box No 164, *Times* office.

A TO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SCOTCHMAN, SOber and industrious, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a married man without family preferred. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED BY A successful experience, desires employment as principal or assistant in the *Belles Lettres* of a school, preferring going Southor West. References a exceptionable. Address LAURA, care of SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts in hands, memorandum and time books, pocketbooks, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large first-class house, very pleasantly located, would let a large room or suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, with board, or to a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 196 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family in town in the central part of the City. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the *Times* office will be attended to. Address J. O.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house, with exclusive use of bath and water closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley-place, not higher than 10th-st., and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 86 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

THIRTEENTH-STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH-AVENUE.—A lady having taken the splendid house, recently built by the late Mr. Green, would be happy to let her rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen, of the highest respectability only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 25th-st. Single room with gas, conveniences for fire, &c., required. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, H. H., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let, several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$22 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland College Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mecdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers and professors; also with pupils, books, &c. This opens will please send circulars. Parents supplied gratuitously with information concerning schools. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted—a lady to teach English logic to Pennsylvania—salary $300; also a lady to go to Arkansas to teach music and English; district for Alabama; also a gentleman to teach classics and mathematics. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st. New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BALDWIN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

17 GOOD PIANO-FORTES AND TWO melodeons to rent at $2 $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale cheaper than at any other place, for cash. Old pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons, and parties formed by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 775 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $225.—ROSEwood full 7 octaves, round corners full, rich tone, carved legs, beautifully enameled scallop'd keys; made by the best City makers, is perfectly new, having been used very little. Apply at the residence of the advertiser, No. 386 Broome-st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMING & CANFIELD'S Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000, by a practical man, to engage in the manufacture of a staple article of large consumption; has process yields a superior article at a great reduction of cost. The risk is small as the class of customers is undoubted and the majority of the sales are for cash. Address N. J. D., *Times* Office.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Bean-st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good will of the business. Address Box 2,769, Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered. Plots and maps can be seen at this office. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE OR TWO building lots, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing suitable for any market. Would have no objection to a neat cottage, and would give some cash. Address C. S., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, with modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDWEY, at Bank of the Republic.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A farm of 18 acres half mile north of the depot; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic 41 by 26, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, ice-house &c.; there is a fine garden, apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to P. C. PUTNEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x44; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 28 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brant sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with one counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 160 AND 162 WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; high basements, with all the modern improvements. Also, a new house in Clymer-st., Brooklyn, three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements; situated within 10 minutes' walk of the ferries; will be rented. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $800 EACH HOUSE, FIRST of payment, 2 brick four-story houses and lots, on 33d-st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any cartman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH-BASEment modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain to a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—Sixteen valuable lots between 4th and 6th avs., and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

FREE-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x87. The adjoining lot will be sold, if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—A plat of ground 200 feet square, and being one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the Park; the lots are situated between 4th and 5th avs., and on streets graded and completed. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A very choice, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Speicker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 42 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house finished with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, the five story brown stone front dwelling, 30 by about 70, No. 107 East 21st-st. with privilege of Gramercy-park. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 6th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 80 Gold-st., between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT southeast corner of Mercer and 4th sts.; lot 22½ feet by 80. Inquire on the premises, between 9 and 9 A. M.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE sale, belonging to the estate of Garret Vanderbilt, deceased, lies A farm of 153 acres, situated on Long Island four miles from Williamsburg, on the Williamsburg turnpike. On the farm are two dwelling houses and all the necessary outbuildings. The land is conveniently divided into fields by good stone fences; is under a high state of cultivation and in the best order. The same will be sold in four parcels, or together. 2d. A farm of 45½ acres, situated fronting on the Jamaica plank road, in the village of Jamaica. On the same is a good dwelling house, barn, &c; plenty of fruit, and the

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'ts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	34,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,443 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr.	5,852,087	1,863

Quinquennial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, for the five years ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,056,969 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,922 62	
	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account	16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,162 72	
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.		
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies	198,342 74	
Paid Commissions	184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent	283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,031 57—$2,123,705 88	
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	
THUS APPROPRIATED.		
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95	

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $300,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $26,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,503 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, }
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of such Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL CORNELL,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,	SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
HENRY A SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM A. COE,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STRODMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE E. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be varied from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGGIE, }
WM E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKERHANDY, Cashier.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Notes and Acceptances. Also Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

$25.000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN On Bond and Mortgage. Down-town property preferred. Apply to GEO. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office J. M. BURNETT, (basement.)

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of WM. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant.

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM H SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRY,	S. MOORE,
S. L. BUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PETNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DOER, Jr.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks.
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Froment,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J Bowen.	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D Hennesey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M. D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Hunnes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:

Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown. David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FEDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 25th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 25th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Brattleboro, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. Pasaasn, will leave New-York SATURDAY Afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of Crawford's Equestrian Statue of Washington on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. Brady, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fosten, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The large and favorite steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST MARYS connect with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight and insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than those so shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said property shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, provided the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Spikes, $7	29 00
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$89 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	113 13
Lot of timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
6 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Rasps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mall and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 5 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	26 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	28 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tew Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the sums to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WILLALLON, }
CHAS. B. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following petitions for relief or remission of taxes, are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 30th-st., Jno. B. Stratton Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Rosh, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmidt, R. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Sacred Chessed, Mr. Johnson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.
WM. TUCKER, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz.: A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; E. Green, for relief to salary; and Patrick Dwyer, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, }
JOHN J. GREGORY, } Committee
GEORGE STARR, } on Finance.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 23 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR has removed from No. 9 Warren-st to No. 6 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin

JOBSON vs. ALLEIN.

LOLA MONTEZ AGAIN BEFORE THE REFEREE.

A Tragi-Comedy and Its Premature Denouement.

Jobson and the Plaintiff's Counsel Come to Blows—Extraordinary Melee—The Referee Washes His Hands of the Job.

This extraordinary case was resumed yesterday (Thursday) pursuant to adjournment, before Mr. JOHN H. WARREN, the Referee, in consequence of the understanding that the cross examination of Madame LOLA MONTEZ would be resumed on the part of the plaintiff, the Referee's apartments were inconveniently crowded. Admission was granted only on exhibiting a ticket, which was issued for the purpose.

As if in anticipation of a difficulty, several policemen were in attendance, and there was a general expectation, from the beginning, that the occasion would be marked by something striking.

Mr. JOBSON was among the last who entered the office. He was armed with a dark rattan or riding whip, silver mounted; and carried a small volume in his hand. He took his seat at the table beside Mr. SCHERMERHORN, his counsel, and almost directly in front of the chair reserved for the witness at the opposite side of the table.

Mr. SEELY, the defendant's counsel, inquired of the Referee whether counsel for the other side, in their cross-examination of the witnesses, were to be confined to the rules laid down in the books, or whether they were to be allowed to roam over the whole of God's creation as they had done the other day?

The Referee replied that he didn't think the question ought to be asked of him in advance of what should actually occur.

Mr. Seely said that he asked the question for the reason that, on the previous occasion, the plaintiff's counsel had asked Madame Lola Montez, the witness, many questions that were not only improper but insulting.

Referee—Well, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. Seely said he wished to impress on the mind of the Referee the fact that there were a number of reporters present who would publish everything that occurred, and he wanted to know whether the gentlemen on the other side were to be confined to the known rules of cross-examination, or to be indulged in the unwarrantable latitude of putting insulting questions to the witness. He understood the rule to be that, when an impeaching witness was called, the opposing counsel had only the right of cross-examining her as to her knowledge, or means of knowledge, in regard to the character of tha individual whom she was called on to impeach, and nothing beyond that.

Referee—Well, until the questions are asked, I cannot presume that they will be improper or illegal.

Mr. Seely—We have a right to presume it, from the fact that the whole scope and tenor of the previous cross-examination has been of that character.

Referee—(To counsel)—Proceed with the case.

Madame Montez, who had been seated in an inner room, was brought before the referee, and shown to the seat set apart for her, which, at her request, was moved back as far as possible, in order, apparently, to increase her distance from Mr. Jobson.

Mr. Seely—(To the witness)—Madame, you will decline answering any question that may be put to you, if I object to it

Witness—I shall take your wise counsel, Sir.

Counsel—Then we are ready.

Mr. Schermerhorn, (for plaintiff,) then proceeded with his cross-examination as follows: Q.—Madame, was not your name originally Batsy Watson?

Mr. Seely—That is objected to.

Referee—What is the object of the inquiry?

Mr. Schermerhorn—It is, in the first place, to contradict the witness; in the second place, to impeach her.

Mr. Seely—You cannot contradict this witness.

Witness—I have told yon my name already.

Mr. Seely—They cannot impeach the witness, nor can they contradict her on this point. These collateral questions cannot be raised here now.

Referee—The difficulty I labor under is this, that this witness has already been asked questions on this point and voluntarily answered them.

Mr. Seely—Then let us see what this question is, and whether it is a proper one.

Mr. Schermerhorn repeated the query.

Mr. Seely—That is objected to as being immaterial.

Witness—Will you allow me to state—

Referee—You will be good enough not to say anything till the question is allowed to be put.

Mr. Seely—I would like to know from the referee whether he has any doubt about the rule.

Referee—I suppose not.

Mr. Seely—Well, can there be any doubt about the impropriety of this question. I say it is an improper one.

Referee—I will take the question, at all events.

Mr. Schermerhorn again repeated the question.

The witness laughed scornfully.

Witness—It is not a very pretty name, Sir. Anybody would have chosen a better name for a tinker.

Mr. Seely—Certainly, it is not very classical.

Referee, (to Mr. Schermerhorn)—You state your object to be to impeach the witness?

Mr. Schermerhorn—Yes.

Witness—What is the name, Sir?

Mr. Schermerhorn—Betsy Watson.

The witness gave a contemptuous toss of the head, and laughed again.

Referee—I think I will admit it.

Mr. Seely—You admit it! Well, I shall instruct the witness not to answer it.

Referee—Very well.

Mr. Seely—But let me state why I think you should not admit. Whatever estimate you may place on my views of the law, I have some authorities to cite which are explicit on the point.

Mr. Schermerhorn—You are arguing after judgment.

Mr. Seely—I cannot help that, whether after judgment or before it.

Referee—Never mind. Go on with your argument.

Mr. Seely was proceeding to argue against the admissibility of the question when he was interrupted by

The witness, who said: I don't choose to answer the question. There is no use in asking it, and there is no use in citing any authorities at all about it.

Mr. Seely—I want to know if this question tends in any way whatever to show her knowledge or means of knowledge of the character of this man, Jobson.

Referee—In that view of it, it may not lead to that result.

Witness—(To Refsree)—I beg your pardon, Sir—

Referee—Be good enough to wait until this matter is settled.

Witness—But I have answered fully, already.

Referee—This question may be asked to refresh the witness' recollection.

Mr. Seely—He has not any right to do that. That is my right. He has avowed that that is not his object; that, on the contrary, his object is to impeach her. Suppose she has said that on previous occasions her name was Gilbert? What of it?

Referee—I don't think this goes to her character in any degree.

Witness—It takes up time upon most immaterial, absurd things. There is no use in my answering most absurd questions. He might ask me whether I did not murder Mrs. Cunningham or Dr. Burdell, next. [Laughter.]

Mr. Seely—He might, and just as properly.

Referee—Excuse me. I do not think there is anything to be gained by further discussion.

Mr. Seely—If the Court please, I have been pretty indulgent during this trial. I believe I have allowed questions to be asked and answered which had no possible bearing on the case. But there should be a limit to these irrelevancies. If the Court now says that it is proper that she should answer this question, that I will take to be the ruling of the Court. But I say again, it is an improper question, and I shall object to it and shall instruct her not to answer it.

Mr. Schermerhorn again put the question.

Witness—I don't choose to answer. I will answer no unimportant questions, or untrue questions. I don't choose to answer. I will answer, if you please, whatever is right; but when I don't answer a question, remember, it is one which a is falsehood in the minds of those men, (pointing to Jobson and his counsel.)

Referee.—Never mind; it will be sufficient to say that when such a question was asked.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—Were you not born in the town of Montrose, Scotland, and not in "the beautiful town of Limerick." as you have stated?

Mr. Seely.—I object to that as perfectly immaterial.

Witness.—No, Sir.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—And of one Mary or Molly Watson?

Witness.—Objected to!

Mr. Schermerhorn.—And in the year 1815?

Referee.—No, not that.

Witness, (excitedly.)—My dear Mr. Referee, these are things against me which are lies, and I beg you, Sir, that you will overrule these questions.

Mr. Seely.—I hope you will not answer that.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—Were you not born in the town of Montrose, Scotland, and not in the town of Limerick, Ireland, as you have stated, and of one Mary or Molly Watson, and in the year 1815?

Referee—No, the year can be no part of the question.

Witness—(Indignantly)—May I answer Yankee fashion one question with another back?

The referee endeavored in vain to induce the witness to keep silent.

I have much, she continued angrily, to ask this Mr. Skemmerhorn, or Skrekhorn, or whetever his name is. I have some little questions about a lady that you beat the other day, when you were brought before the Police Court.

Referee—(in agony)—Madam! Madam!!

Mr. Schermerhorn—When I am under examination as to character I will answer all your questions. You are to answer mine now.

Witness—I want to ask you whether you put your sweet little hand on that lady's neck so kindly?

Referee—I only ask you, as a personal favor, Madam, not to speak unless in answer to a question.

Witness—I only answer, Yankee fashion, by asking another question. When I see a lawyer asking such absurd questions of me, and trying to injure my character by lies, it is time I should take up his own weapons—but I cannot do that altogether, for I am not a liar—but it is too absurd.

Referee—What is your answer?

Witness—I object to answer anything, except what relates to this man's, Jobson's, character. All the power on earth would not make me.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Were you not assistant chambermaid in the Star Inn of that town, (Montrose.)

The witness laughed ironically.

Mr. Schermerhorn (in continuation)—When you ran off with Lieutenant James?

Referee (with emphasis)—That is inadmissible.

Witness—How can you expect anything better from such a rascal? (pointing to Jobson with her finger.) You must have dirt where dirt comes from. That man (counsel) is—

Referee—Oh! Madam, will you have the goodness to keep quiet?

Witness—I only called him a man; he called me a woman.

Mr. Schermerhorn stated that he fell called on to put these questions to the witness, because she was the only solitary individual who had been produced to impeach Mr. Jobson's character, and had only testified in what she said she knew of him in Europe. It was the object of the plaintiff to contradict her, and impeach her character in turn.

Witness—Ah, we will get some more witnesses from Europe ere long. There is something being done in Europe at this moment about this.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We propose now, under the privilege which the law gives us, to cross-examine the defendant's impeaching witness, as to her character and antecedents.

Witness—Where did you get my name from, pray?

Referee—Madam, you will please keep quiet.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We want to see whether she is to be believed.

Referee—Suppose she was chambermaid in an inn? That won't help you.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We have a right to ask all questions that tend to degrade the witness.

Referee—Excuse me. That don't tend to degrade her.

Mr. Schermerhorn—As to that point I suppose we can examine her, for the reason that her acquaintance with Mr. Jobson began so long ago.

Witness—How long ago is it, for I don't know?

Mr. Schermerhorn—It appears that her knowledge of Mr. Jobson runs back some twelve or fifteen years since.

Witness—(Very smartly)—No, Sir! I did not say that I said 1848.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Very well, 1849 or 1849.

Witness—Never mind; you see you are compromising yourself.

Referee—Madam, you promised when you came here that you would be quiet.

Witness—But I cannot tolerate a liar.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Well, they will take our correction.

Mr. Seely—No, you will take ours.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We will take her own statement, then, that she was acquainted with him in London in '48 or '49.

Witness—I was not acquainted with him at all; he thrust himself on my acquaintance.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We have a right to examine the impeaching witness in relation to her own character. We can show her antecedents.

Witness—You cannot show my antecedents; you are speaking of Montrose where my step-father was born, Major Craigie.

Referee—(Imploringly)—Madam, won't you keep silent.

Witness—I was not born there; you cannot make me out a chambermaid; it is not a dishonest thing, either, if I was; I should have considered myself a far greater woman if I had been born a chambermaid than I am to-day.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Another reason for our asking these questions is to contradict the witness—to impeach her directly.

Referee—She never has said anything of the fact whether she was or was not a chambermaid, and it has nothing of materiality.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We propose to ask her those questions for the purpose of impeaching her and contradicting her.

Witness—Why, Sir, how do you know anything about me, or that I was a chambermaid?

Mr. Schermerhorn—I would say to this woman—this lady, I will call her—

Witness—Pray call me a woman—I am proud to be a woman. Your mother was a woman? [Laughter.]

Mr. Schermerhorn—(Continuing)—that I ask these questions in the discharge of my duties as counsel, simply.

Referee—I have passed upon this question, and I beg you to ask her the next.

Mr. Seely—I understand the ruling to apply to all questions of that nature.

Referee—Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; I cannot establish a general rule by which either counsel will regulate his conduct, I am afraid; doubtless it is my fault.

Mr. Schermerhorn—The next question is, if you were born, as you say, in Limerick, and——

Mr. Seely—No, no; that won't do.

Referee—Let us see first what the question is.

Mr. Seely—I object to the form of it.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I ask her, "as you say."

Referee—Go on.

Mr. Schermerhorn—If you were born, as you say, in the beautiful town of Limerick, Ireland, how do you account for being in India first, as you have sworn, when only three months old?

Witness—Find that out; it is your business: you know all about me; I know nothing about myself, according to you; you ought to know that as well as that I was born in Montrose.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I put the question to you for the purpose of ascertaining what you do know.

Referee (to witness)—You will understand that you are to answer no question put to you until we see whether there is any objection to be raised against it.

Witness—I have got something else to say, Mr., relative to the case I am brought up for, that I forgot to say the other day.

Referee—Pray, wait.

Mr. Seely—(To opposite counsel)—You will confine her examination to her knowledge or means of knowledge of the character of this *fellow*! him, here, (pointing to Jobson.)

Mr. Jobson—(Excitedly)—Now, Sir, if you call me a fellow again, you vagabond shyster, I'll lat you see.

Mr. Seely—You will! Say another word and I'll drop you down the three stories!

Mr. Jobson—You are a vagabond, Sir, and if you come across here, I'll chastise you.

Witness—Look at him! why they called him a jailbird in London.

Here Mr. Seely jumped to his feet and attempted to strike Jobson, but the large stove intervening, the blow was either weakened or fell short of its aim. Jobson started up off his seat, at the same moment raised his cane and struck Seely a slap over the head with it. Seely wrenched the weapon out of Jobson's hand, rushed past the stove, caught his opponent by the head and pummelled him severely for several seconds. Then the Police and bystanders interfered and separated the combatants. The scene, had it not been somewhat tragical, would have been ludicrous in the extreme. The unfortunate referee kept running backwards and forwards, in a state of helpless terror. Madame Montez, who was separated from that portion of the room in which the conflict occurred, by a large table, exhibited her customary coolness, but by the flashing of her eyes, and an involuntary movement towards Mr. Jobson's *caput*, when it was suffering sore infliction at the hands of Mr. Seely, it was evident that she would have had no objection whatever to furnish herself with a *souvenir* snatched from that unfortunate pericranium. When the parties had been separated, Jobson was dragged backwards towards the door. He returned to the scene of the encounter immediately, made threatening gestures at his late opponent, and incurred a second onslaught, which nearly upset the table, but ended in nothing more serious than the emptying of an ink-bottle into the shirt bosom of one of the reporters.

Madame Montez now began to manifest great excitement. "Good people!—men!" she exclaimed, "take care of Mr. Seely. He is a good and an honest man! Mr. Seely, don't touch that man!—he is not worth a gentleman's touching!"

"I know," cried Mr. Seely, "that he is not worth punishing—the vagabond!"

The panting belligerents had again been separated, and thus the battle ended.

The lady addressed the persons around her, and cried in a tone of bitterness: "Oh! is there no law that can prevent a woman from being injured in her character, and in a false manner?"

Nobody gave her the required information, probably because law was not then the precise matter at issue.

"I want the room cleared!" shouted the referee. "This reference is adjourned."

Witness—I ask you, Sir, and I *will* say it, and I *will* speak, for I have been blackened and defamed here, Sir, and I have a right to speek,—I ask you, Sir—.

Referee—This reference is adjourned.

Witness—(Shaking her fist at Mr. Schermerhorn, who was standing at the opposite side of the table)—Ah! you won't lay your hand on me, as you did on that woman that you were brought up for the other day to the Police Court.

Referee—Madam! Madam! Never mind that; do keep quiet.

Witness—Excuse me; I always take the part of women. And there is that Jobson; if you want to learn his character, you have only to send to the magistrates of London and they will give you the papers.

Mr. Jobson, again lessing forward, said: I will let you know it was I who was insulted here.

Mr. Seely—No, you infamous rascal, it was you who insulted me.

Witness—Do take him off to the Tombs! He was there before.

Mr. Jobson coolly asked of Mr. Seely if he would have the kindness to reach him down his hat, which was on a bookcase immediately behind where Mr. Seely stood.

Witness—Is it his own? Mind, he is Jobson the jail-bird.

Mr. Jobson got the hat, and in turning to depart, said to witness, "Oh, you are too low to be noticed."

Witness—Ah, but I was "My lady," in London.

Mr. Seely—Go, Sir; the atmosphere is tainted with your presence.

Mr. Jobson—Oh, you are infamous, Sir.

Mr. Jobson left, but returned in a moment and said he had got the wrong hat.

Witness—(delighted)—I knew it. Don't let him steal that hat again. Why, I was obliged to have two policemen to look after my house in Half-Moon-street, London, after he began to come about it. That, I assure you, is a fact, gentlemen.

Mr. Jobson having finally withdrawn, Madame Montez informed the reporters that it was a positive fact that the number of policemen in Half-moon-street were doubled in consequence of apprehensions that Jobson would rob her of her jewels and plete. She had been left the ward of Lord Brougham, she said, and when some of the first nobismen in London, who were her friends, heard of Jobson's prowling about her residence, his character was so well known, that they caused the patrol to be doubled, and two men were detailed to watch her house lest Jobson should rob it.

The referee, who appeared greatly annoyed by the events of the evening, also informed the reporters that he would never sit another moment in the case, and that he had abandoned it henceforth and forever, because of the disgrace into which it had brought him. He would take good care, however, he declared, that the scandalous contempt of Court which had been committed would be brought before the Judge by whom he had been appointed to hear the case.

Mr. Seely hoped he would, because he should like very much to show with whom the contempt began. Mr. Seely then took his hat and his departure, and most of the spectators followed his example.

[Advertisement.]

PURNY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. H. ALLEN takes his benefit at this popular theatre, and presents a powerful programme of amusement—three favorite pieces, viz.: "Almoni," "The Gunmeker of Moscow," and "Yankee Jack," with an Olio Divertissement by the CARLO family, and dancing and singing.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT AT BARNUM'S.—The excitement and crowd still continue at Barnum's Museum. The "Death of EVA" and the "Pioneer Patriot" are the great attractions. Little CORDELIA HOWARD this afternoon. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mr. WATKINS this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLARS DISCHARGED.—A week ago Sunday the Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested three men, named WM. GRIFFIN, GEORGE LE STRANGE and JOHN MCLEAR, on a charge of burglary, committed at a shore store on Smith-street, near Livingston. On the examination before Justice BLACHLEY, it was proven that the accused broke in the door of the shoe store and stole one pair of boots worth $7, and a pair of boot-tops—tha only property of value in the piece. There was no defence made. The prisoners when arrested acknowledged the offence and told the officers where to find the stolen property, a portion of which (the boot-tops) they had sold for $1 50. Notwithstanding all these facts, yesterday the prisoners were discharged, the Justice remarking at the time that he doubted whether there was any felonious intent. This is only one of many similar cases in Brooklyn.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—SMITH and MEYERS, indicted for attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., in the Ninth Wark, Brooklyn, on the 6th of January last, were acquitted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night the house of Mr. THOMAS P. TALMADGE, cornar Seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by bnigiers and robbed of a large quantity of silver ware and clothing. The loss was not discovered until morning.

☞ An owner is wanted, at the First Precinct Station, Brooklyn, for the following stolan property, recovered by Sergeant MATHEWS, of that Precinct: 3 silver watches, 3 gold watches, 1 gold chain, 1 diamond ring, and 1 double-harreled gun.

☞ GEORGE THOMPSON, who a few days ago shot an organ-grinder on Gold-street, Brooklyn, has been declared insane, and placed in the Kings County Lunetic Asylum, Flatbush.

NEW-JERSEY.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—The Jersey City Common Council have passed a series of resolutions, favoring the removal of Quarantine from its present location to Sandy Hook, and have appointed a Committee to visit Trenton, and urge upon the Legislature the granting of the site asked for by the New Commissioners. The citizens of Hudson County seem to be very generally in favor of the proposed removal.

RESIGNED.—Alderman R. B. KASHOW, from the First Ward, has resigned his position in the Common Council, in consequence of having removed from the Werd. It is thought that the Board will not order a special election to fill the vacancy, inasmuch as the regular municipal election occurs on the second Tuesday in April.

Governor RANNALL, of Wisconsin, has requested the Land Office to delay action in the grant of landwarrants to tha La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in consequence of doubt he entertains concerning the fulfillment of essential conditions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	..101	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	..107½	
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	..94½	
6,000	Virginia 6s	..91	
4,000	do	..b10 91	
3,000	do	..b30 91	
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s	..93½	
3,000	Misso. St. 6s	..b30 83½	
15,000	do	..83½	
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	..81	
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	..81	
1,000	Sac. City 7 ₰ cent Bds	98	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	101	
10,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	95	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	97½	
2,000	do	..97¼	
2,000	Harlem R. R. 1st M	83	
1,000	Harlem 3d Mt Bds	81¾	
5,000	Read'g R.R. Bds. '86	70¾	
10,000	Mich. C. 8 per cent. 1st mt. S. F'd.	99	
2,000	Ill. C. R. Bds	..94¼	
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	92	
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	37½	
2,000	do	..37	
1,000	do	..37½	
14	Am. Ex. Bank	..103	
10	Canton Company	..22	
6	Del. & H. C'l Co	..112¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co	..75	
150	do	..72	
10	Cnm. Coal Co	..20¾	
150	do	..20	
200	do	..19¾	
250	do	..19¾	
100	do	..b60 19¾	
150	do	..b60 19	
100	do	..c 19	
6	Pacific M. S. Co	..61¾	
60	do	..61	
100	do	..c 60	
750	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	85	
200	do	..opg 85¾	
100	do	..opg 85¾	
50	do	..b30 85¾	
7	do	..opg 85¾	
500	do	..b60 85¾	
350	do	..opg 85¾	
428	Erie Railroad	..28¾	
850	do	..29	
100	do	..b15 29	
50	do	..b60 29	
115	do	..29¾	
25	do	..28¾	
20	do	..29¾	
100	do	..b30 29¾	
100	do	..b10 29	
100	do	..29¾	
100	Del. L. & West. R. R.	90	
50	Hud. River R. R.	..27	
600	do	..26¾	
300	do	..26¾	
100	do	..b60 27	
50	do	..b30 26¾	
685	Har. R. R.	..13	
19	Sixth-av. R. R.	..105	
100	Reading R. R.	..s60 69	
20	do	..58¾	
100	do	..b10 69	
550	do	..69¾	
1000	do	..60	
100	do	..60½	
100	do	..s10 60	
300	do	..60¼	
100	do	..s10 60¾	
200	do	..s30 60¾	
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	..70¾	
433	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	..24¾	
225	do	..25¾	
553	do	..25	
100	do	..b30 25¾	
300	do	..25¼	
100	do	..25¾	
200	do	..b10 26	
300	Mic. So. & N. I. prf. S'k	46	
50	do	..45¼	
66	do	..46½	
50	Panama Railroad	..102¾	
405	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	..16½	
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	96¾	
150	Galena & Chi. R. R.	..92½	
100	do	..b10 92¾	
250	do	..92¾	
200	do	..b30 93	
100	do	..b60 93	
100	do	..b60 93¼	
100	do	..b30 93¾	
150	do	..s60 92½	
800	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	47¼	
55	do	..s3 47½	
525	do	..b3 47½	
200	do	..b60 48¼	
200	do	..47¼	
200	do	..b45 47½	
205	C. & Rock I. R. R.	..b3 80	
500	do	..b10 80	
130	do	..79¾	
100	do	..s60 79¾	
50	do	..79¾	
50	do	..b10 79¾	
200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	..37¾	
80	do	..38¾	
655	do	..37	
675	La C. & Mil. R. R.	..10¾	
150	do	..10¾	
105	do	..10½	
100	do	..b30 11	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	H. & St. J. R. R. Bs.	60	26¼
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	36¾	
4,000	Mil. & Miss. 2d M. B	72	
100	Canton Co	..22¼	
34	Pacific M. S. S. Co	..60	
150	Penn. Coal Co	..73	
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	..opg 86¾	
100	do	..s30 86¼	
560	do	..opg 86¾	
300	do	..s3 af. opg 86¾	
325	Harlem R. R.	..13¾	
50	Erie Railroad	..30¾	
100	do	..30¾	
100	do	..b2 31	
450	do	..31	
500	Hud. River R. R.	..27¼	
500	do	..b30 27¾	
900	Reading R. R.	..61½	
1000	do	..62	
200	do	..b10 62¼	
350	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	26¼	
100	do	..b30 27	
100	La C. & M. R. R.	..10¾	
34	do	..10¾	
11	Panama Railroad	..102½	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60 93¼	
50	do	..93¼	
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	..95½	
460	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	..48	
100	do	..s3 47¾	
50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	..80½	
50	do	..b30 80¾	
100	do	..b10 81	
50	do	..80¾	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	..38	
175	do	..37½	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 7s	..Int. add. 20
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	..Int. add. 42
$6,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	..Int. add. 75¾
$1,000	Galena & Chic. Union R. R. 7s	..Int. add. 94¼
$2,000	Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	..Int. add. 45
$3,000	Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	..Int. add. 45¾
$1,500	Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. 7s	..Int. add. 48¼
$2,000	Louisiana 6s	..Flat. 90¾
$500	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852	..70¼
$1,500	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	..58
$2,000	Missouri 6s	..Int. add. 83¾
$3,000	Tennessee 6s	..Int. add. 87½
$6,000	Virginia 6s	..Int. add. 90¾
$1,500	California 7s	..Int. add. 81
$1,000	City of Quincy, (Ill.) 8s	..Int. add. 62½
$1,000	Madison City, (Wis.) 7s	..Int. add. 50
$3,000	Watertown City 8s	..Int. add. 40
2	shares American Express Co	..94
25	shares American Express Co	..91¾
23	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	..16¾
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	..49½
15	shares Market Bank	..102
30	shares Marine Bank	..84
10	shares Bank of New-York	..168
10	shares Park Bank	..96½
10	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	..97½
10	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	..98¾
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	..100¾
10	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	..150
30	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co	..111½
10	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	..115¼
10	shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	..93
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	..115¼
25	shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co	..115
60	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	..100¾
100	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	..75
20	shares Union Express Co	..70
18	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	..98
10	shares Park Bank	..94¾
20	shares Ocean Bank	..79¾
40	shares Marine Bank	..79
50	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	..112
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	..100
50	sheres New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.	13¾
113	shares Manhattan Oil Co	..5

THURSDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The non-arrivel of the steamer *Baltic* from Liverpool, and the probability that no outward mail steamer will leave for Europe until next week, create a dull feeling in Money and Exchange affairs. The Cotton market is also dull, and with an inclination to lower prices. But not so the Stock Exchange, which exhibits this afternoon greater buoyancy than ever. The list of seles and prices at the beginning of the eerly session of the Brokers showed the continued effect of the reaction against the market yesterday; but this feeling was reversed as the dealings of the day went forward, and by 2 o'clock the Street prices indicated a fresh advance on nearly all the Railways. Accordingly, at the second formal meeting of the Brokers, 2@2½ ₰ cent. advance was paid on New-York and Erie shares; 1 ₰ cent. on New-York Central; 1½@2 ₰ cent. on Michigan Southern; 2½ ₰ cent. on Toledo; 2½ on Reading, and 1 ₰ cent. cash on Galena and Rock Island. Some of the other shares, the offerings of which are not so large or active, were held, in small parcels, for a rise of 3@5 ₰ cent.; Michigan Central among the number. The general market left off with great buoyancy; Erie, 31⅛; Reading, 62; New-York Central, 86½. The Bond list was generally steady, without much speculative activity.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Company for January were as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Freight	$50,611 92	$55,125 09
Passengers	32,924 03	26,921 25
Mails, &c.	3,433 92	3,327 16
Totals	$86,969 87	$85,373 50

A meeting was held at Newark on Saturday, to protest against the bill now before the Legislature of New-Jersey, to authorize the construction of a bridge across Newark Bay for the purpose of extending the Central Railroad to Jarsey City. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Legislature of New-Jersey, a bill for the extension of the Central Railroad across Newark Bay to the county of Hudson, whereby a most formidable obstruction would be created to the navigation of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and be of serious injury to the trade end commercial operations of Newark and the northern counties of the State, especially those enjoying the advantages resulting from the navigation of the said rivers; now we, the citizens of Newark, whose business and property will be most seriously affected by the erection of said structure and so extensive a nuisance, do most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the proposed bill, for the following among other reasons:

First—Because it interferes with the great natural advantages which Newark and its vicinity enjoy by possessing navigable waters as a public highway for free communication with tha great commercial emporinm, New-York, and the various Atlantic ports and nlaces in the United states and elsewhere, which ought not to be destroyed.

Second—The increasing population and enlarging manufactories of Newark, and its rapid progress and prosperity, imperiously demand tha preservation of all the facilities of interconrse by weter and land which she now enjoys, and no pnblic increase or necessity exists for any further grants by the Legislature which shall impair the full and open use of the rights now possessed in our navigeble waters.

Third—That the easy and abundant facilities of intercourse new enjoyed by the South and West in approaching Newark by the great line of travel, and the practicability of increasing them through our city, thereby furnishing not only conveniences of communication, but an advertisement to our manufactures, under the preservation of the direct mail and express routes of the country through our city, are of incalculable importance to its interests and prosperity. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be eppointed to present the above remonstrance to the Legislature, and to urge the above and other strong reasons against the passage of tha proposed bill.

That the Common Council of the city of Newark be respectfully and earnestly requested to take immediate measures for the preservation of the vital interests of the city, and that they adopt such proceedings as they shall deem best to protect our city from the great injury which would necessarily ensue from the erection of a bridge over Newark Bay.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to proceed to Trenton, under the provisions of the resolution: Messrs. Wm. Pennington, A. S Hubbell, John C. Denman, Lucius D. Baldwin, Nehemiah Ferry, D. B. Bruen, Silas Merchant, Wm. K. McDonald, P. S. Duryee, W. A. Baldwin, A. L. Dennis, Wm. Garthwaite, Samuel Meeker, James Hague, Michael Nerney.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of yesterday, says of the Stock Market in that city:

"There has been an excited market to-day, more so, perhaps, than for a year past. The tendency of operators is for much larger lists of fancy stocks than of late—the plethora of money favoring holders. Everything was very buoyant through First Board, but at the Second and afterwards there was a partial falling off. Reading alone opened at a decline, but immediately revived, and sold up to yesterday's closing quotations. Long Island, Schuylkill Navigation Preferred and Common, and North Pennsylvania Railroad, were freely offerad at the selling prices. Pittsburg and Cleveland, which was suddenly put to 10¼, retreated to 8½ late in tha day. Williamsport and Elmira was steady, and advanced to 13—a rise of ½. Catawissa was unchanged, but dull. New-Creek advanced to ⅞; New-Grenada ½, and Lehigh Zinc was firmly held at 1. Except in the fancies, the business was moderate and without particular interest. State Fives are improving moderately. City Sixes unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds in active demand at an advance. Elmira Mortgage Bonds, like the Stock, were very firm at higher quotations. The market, after considerable oscillation, closed steady—the last quotation of Reading being 29⅝@¾; Long Island 13¾@⅞; Williamsport and Elmira 12¾@13; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred 19@19¼."

The Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday says, of money affairs in that city:

"In consequence of agitating the bank question at Annapolis, and the uncertainty existing with reference to new bank-bills now before the Legislature, which, if passed, will require a restrictive—or saif-protective—policy upon the part of our banks, we

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2004 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas' Minority Report on Lecompton.

THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Extraordinary Developments Concerning Prominent Naval Officers.

The Demonstration Against Mr. Haskin, of New-York—Complaints of the Chairman of the House Committee of the Whole.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Some rather extraordinary developments have been made here recently, affecting the character of an officer of high rank in the United States Navy, which are intended to be brought before the Senate in definite shape. It appears that in giving testimony before one of the late Naval Courts of Inquiry, certain two officers disagreed in reference to a matter of fact which is necessarily part of the record of a ship's log, in reference to which officer number one swore that officer number two had committed perjury. On an examination of the ship's log, several leaves were missing, and thus the accuracy of the respective statements could not be tested. Since the adjournment of the Court, when the log-book book was sent to be bound, behold! the missing leaves were found in their place again. And, still more strange, the record which had been missing proves officer number two to have been right, and officer number one the perjurer, if anybody, is entitled to wear that appellation. The matter is likely to create intense excitement in the Navy,—but the affair is too serious, and the officer implicated has hitherto borne too high a reputation to admit of the publication of any names until the facts are more fully developed.

Hon. Mr. HASKINS is rather amused than otherwise, by the demonstration made by a dozen of his constituents the other day against his course in opposition to the Lecompton fraud. The meeting was gotten up by a man named LITTLE, who owes to Mr. HASKINS' efforts the $1,600 berth in the Custom-House, which he is compelled to earn by helping the Administration through with the fraudulent conspiracy against Kansas.

Mr. H. does not hesitate to say that he has no respect for these demonstrations of the paid hirelings of power; and that instead of their furnishing him the least evidence that he is pursuing the path of error, it gives him renewed assurance that the people are with him, and that he is truly representing the sentiment of the honest and independent masses. The energy and boldness with which the Representative from Westchester makes Democratic fight against the pending swindle challenges the respect and admiration even of those who differ from him.

Much complaint is made of the conduct of Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House, who by evident prearrangement is careful not to give the floor to any Anti-Lecompton Democrat, only the ultraists of either side—the Abolitionists and the Fire-eaters. This is an old trick, and Mr. HOPKINS has doubtless received his instructions from Speaker ORR. This is only one of the many dirty things which Lecomptonism requires of its supporters.

There is a rumor that J. BUCHANAN HENRY, the President's private secretary, is to be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, and that GEORGE PLITT Esq., of Philadelphia, will succeed him in his present position. I am still under the impression that if the present popular Marshal is superseded at all it will be by Mr. PLITT, whose appointment would be hailed as a highly judicious one by all parties. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

It appears from the official statement that the amount on deposit in the Treasury on Monday last was $9,833,000, of which $4,228,000 was subject to draft. The receipts for the week were $650,000.

The Senate Committee on Territories, in their report, say they do not approve of the ordinance accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore oppose its acceptance. They do not regard it as any part of the Constitution, nor would its approval or disapproval by Congress affect the validity of the Constitution if Kansas is admitted into the Union as recommended.

The Democrats of the Senate will not, as has been stated, press the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas exactly in the form reported from the Committee on Territories. There is the highest authority for saying that when the subject comes up for consideration, an amendment will be offered from that side, and doubtless adopted, expressly declaring "that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution shall be construed or held to interfere with the right of the people to alter, amend, or modify it at pleasure."

Messrs. BROWN, COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON, of the Cabinet, and a large number of the members of Congress have made arrangements to attend the inauguration of the Statue of Washington in Richmond on Monday next.

Hon. JOHN L. ROBINSON, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as United States Marshal for that State.

The Pennsylvania Democratic members of the House, last night, had a full and free interchange of opinions, continuing for four hours on the Kansas and other questions, but nothing of an affirmative character was consummated. The utmost confidence and respect were expressed for the President, and although some regretted that they were compelled to differ from him on the subject of Kansas, they had no disposition whatever to embarass the Administration and its general policy.

XXXVth CONGRESS-- ---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Senate was engaged on the private Calendar for some time.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. IVERSON said that Mr. DAVIS wished to reply to some remarks of others, before the vote was taken. He moved a postponement, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Mr. HOARD as a question of privilege, sent up to the Speaker's desk a letter from Mr. BURNS, a member of the House, addressed to him and to the following effect: "You took occasion on Friday to read from the New-York *Tribune* a false and foul slander against me, from the tenor of which you know, that if the charges set forth were true, would disqualify me from holding a seat in this House. You repeated the slander without provocation. I pronounced the paragraph a falsehood of the foulest kind. If you suppose me guilty of the crime, I ask you to examine into its truth or falsehood. If I am innocent, you should set me right."

Mr. HOARD desired to respond to the letter, but objections were made. He insisted on his right to be heard. Mr. BURNS' letter was threatening, and calculated to intimidate.

Mr. BURNETT called Mr. HOARD to order, saying, "The gentleman could explain by letter."

Mr. GIDDINGS wanted to know whether the friends of Mr. BURNS would insist on their objections.

Mr. HOARD made another ineffectual attempt to make his explanations.

The subject dropped.

The House resolved that when an adjournment takes place to-day it will be till Tuesday next.

The private calendar was taken up.

Mr. HATCH rose to make a personal explanation. He said that during his absence yesterday Mr. ZOLLICOFFER made a personal allusion to him. He had a right as a Member of the House to discuss any matter of public interest. No power on earth could deter him from a faithful and fearless discharge of that duty. The other day he spoke of a certain party and their oaths, which of conrse could only be known to members of that party.

He didn't propose to discnss the qnestion of veracity with any member of the House, as to the existence of these oaths, or as to their treasonableness or unconstitutionality. He sought to bring before the House a creditable authority for their existence namely, a journal of New-York. He didn't vouch for the genuineness of these oaths. The gentleman branded this allegation as false. If Mr. ZOLLICOFFER were right, then he was at issue without authority. When he made a personal issue with any gentleman in or outside of the House, he was responsible, but he could not be diverted from meeting a question involving the constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens, by a gentleman giving it a personal or local application. Such oaths may not exist in Tennessee. He did not allege that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER or any other gentleman had taken such obligations. He had merely expressed a belief that men taking such oaths act in direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER said that possibly he misapprehended the spirit actuating Mr. HATCH. The obligations which the latter had read as those of the American Party, were not either in letter or spirit those administered in Tennessee. Being a member of the American Party, he felt it his duty to throw off the imputation that the obligations were treasonable.

Mr. GILMER, interposing, said that he would have preferred that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER hadn't replied, as Mr. HATCH acknowledged that he was elected by foreign votes. [Confusion.]

Cries of "Order," "Order."

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, resuming, said that he didn't wish to make a personal issue. If he had misapprehended Mr. HATCH, he had nothing more to say.

Mr. HOARD made a personal explanations. He sent to the Chair a paper reciting that a statement had been made by a member of the House, asserting that Mr BURNS had stated to him (the member) on the subject of his (BURNS') vote on the Kansas Committee resolution, that he was to have certain official patronage at his disposal, and that Mr. BURNS, by thus freely avowing his statements afforded ground for a belief that improper influences had been exerted to bias his vote. He concinded by offering a resntion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether improper attempts had been made by persons of the Executive Department, or by other persons, to influence the action of members of the House by promises of patronage. Mr. HOARD disclaimed personal unkindness against Mr. BURNS, but said that he could not be diverted from his purpose by side issues. Last Friday he said in the House that the Executive Department were endeavoring to influence votes by the bestowal of patronage, and circumstances connected with BURNS' statement justified the charge.

Mr. BURNETT objected to any gentleman bringing a personal difficulty into the House under the guise of a privileged question. Mr. BURNS had pronounced the charge false, and he was responsible for what he said.

Pending the question, the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Report of Senator Douglas from the Committee on Territories.

I am constrained to withhold my assent from the conclusion to which the majority of the Committee have arrived, for the reason that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution formed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or that it embodies their will. In the absence of all affirmative evidence that the Lecompton Constitution does "meet the sense of the people to be affected by it," and in opposition to the overwhelming majority recorded against it at a fair and valid election held in pursuance of law, on the 4th day of January, 1858, it is argued that the Lecompton Convention was duly cbnstitnted with full authority to ordain a Constitution abd establish a government, and consequently the proceedings of that Convention must be presumed to embody the popular will, although such presumption may be rebutted and overthrown by the most conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Inasmuch, then, as the right of Congress to accept the Lecmpton Constitution and impose it upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to their known wishes and recorded votes, rests solely upon the assumption that the proceedings were technically legal and regular, and that the regularity of the proceedings must be made to override the popular will, it becomes important to inquire whether the Convention was duly constituted, and clothed with full power to ordain a Constitution and establish a State Government to the exclusion of the organic act and Territorial Government established by Congress.

It is conceded that on the 19th day of February, 1857, the Territorial Legislature passed a law providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, and that the Convention, when assembled in pursuance of said act, was vested with all the powers which it was competent for the Territorial Legislature to confer, and which, by the terms of the act, was conferred on the Convention, and no more. Did that Territorial act have the legal effect to authorize the Convention to abrngate or suspend the Territorial Government established by Congress, and substitute a State Government in its place?

The Committee, in their reports, have always held that a Territory is not a sovereign power; that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as the trustee, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it without the consent of Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska act the people of the Territory were vested with all the rights and privileges of self-government on all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with and in obedience to ths organic act; but they were not authorized, at their own will and pleasure, to resolve themselves into a sovereign power, and to abrogate and annul the organic act and Territorial Government established by Congress, and to ordain a Constitution and State Government upon their ruins without the consent of Congress.

It would seem, from his Special Message, that the President is under the impression that the Kansas-Nebraska act, from the date of its passage, on the 30th of May, 1854, when there were not five hundred white inhabitants in the whole country, authorized the people of those Territories respectively, or "any portion of the same," at their own sovereign will and pleasure, "to preceed and form a Constitution in their own way, without an express authority from Congress," and to snspend the authority of tbe Territorial Legislature, at least to the extent of depriving it of the power to submit a Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection before it should be deemed the act and deed of the people of Kansas. With the most profound respect for the opinions of the President, I must be pardoned for expressing my firm convictions that neither the provisions of that act, nor the history of the measure, nor the understanding of its authors and supporters at the time of its enactment, or at any period since, justifies or permits the construction which the President has placed upon it. It is certain that President PIERCE, who signed and approved the Kansas-Nebraska act, and whose Administration was a unit in support of the measure at the time of its enactment, did not understand that it authorized the people of each or either of those Territories "to proceed and form a Constitution in their own way, without an express authority from Congress," from the fact that on the — day of —, 1856, he sent in a special Message to Congress in which he recommended an Enabling act for Kansas as the appropriate legislative remedy for the evils complained of in that Territory.

His recommendation is in these words:

"This, it seems to me, can be best accomplished by providing that when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qnalified voters, shall assemble to frame a Constitntion, and thns prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State. *I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.* I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas."

The Message of President PIERCE containing this recommendation waa referred to the Committee on Territories by the Senate, and after full examination and mature deliberation, this Committee, on the 12th day of March, 1856, made an etaborate report in explanation and vindication of the principles, provisions and policy of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and arrived at the conclusion that the recommendation of the President furnished the appropriate and legitimate mode of conducting the principles, provisions and policy of the act to a successful and final consummation, by the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a Constitution and State Government, "when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State."

The Committee, in their report, responded to the President's recommendation in the following lanngage:

"In compliance with the first recommendation, yonr Committee ask leave to report a bill authorising the Legislature of the Territory to provide by law for the election of delegates by the people, and the assembling of a Conveotion to form a Constitutien and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, as soon as it shall appear, by a census to be taken uoder the direction of the Governor, by the authority of the Legislature that the Territory contains 93,420 inhabitants—that being the number required by the present ratio of representation for a member of Congress."

Thus it appears that the Committee who wrote and approved the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the President who approved and imparted vitality to it by his signature, did not mean by that act to authorise or recognize the right of the people of a Territory with a few hundred or even a few thousaud population, whenever they pleased to form a Constitution and State Government, "without an express authority from Congress," but on the contrary, it clearly appears that the anthors of the act understood and iotended it to be construed and executed as meaning, that while the people of those Territories remained iu a territorial condition, they should exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of self-government in conformity with the organic aot, and that when they should have the requisite number, "to constitute a State," and should desire it, Congress would give its assent in a subsequent act to authorize them to form a Constitution and State government, and to come into the Union on an equat footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. President Pierce did not specify the number which he deemed necessary to constitute a State, nor did the Cincinnati Convention, on the "celebrated occasion" referred to by the President, in his annnal Message, designate the precise number which entitle the people of all the Terrliories, incinding Kansas and Nebraska, "to form a Constitution with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States;" out it is evident from the language employed that they did not understand the right of admission to have accrued from the date of the organization of each Territory, nor when there were a few hundred or a few thousand inhabitants, nor at whatever time the people of the Territory should feel disposed to claim the privilege without reference to numbers; but when, in the language of President PIERCE, "*They should be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State*;" or in the language of the Cincinnati Platform, as appears in the extract copied into the annual Message of the President, "*whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it*;" or in the language of the Committee on Territories in the report to which I have referred, so soon as it shall appear by a census "that the Territory contains 93,429 inhabitants, *that being the number required by the present ratio of representation for a member of Congress.*" So it appears that each of these authorities (if I may be permitted to use such a term in this connection) excludes the idea that a Territory may proceed to form a Constitution and State Government whenever it pleases, without the consent of Congress and irrespective of the number of its inhabitants; and sustains the position that a Territory is not entitled to admission according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, until it contains population enough to constitute a State, and that it is the province of Congress, instead of the Territory, to determine what that number shall be; while the Constitution of the United States does not, in terms, prescribe the number of inhabitants requisite, yet in view of the fact that representation in the House of Representatives is to be in the ratio of federal population, and that each State, no matter how small its population, is to be allowed one representative, it is apparent that the rule most consistent with fairness and justice toward the other States, and in harmony with the general principles of the Federal Constitution, is that which, according to the ratio of population for the time being, is sufficient for a Representative in Congress. A reference to the debates which have occurred in all the cases touching the sufficiency of population in the admission of a State, will show that the discussion has always proceeded oo the supposition that the rule I have indicated was the true one, and the effort had been, on the one side to prove that the proposed State had sufficient population, and on the other that it had not the requisite numbers to entitle it to admission in snbstantial compliance with that rule.

In view of these facts I respectfully but firmly insist that neither the principles nor the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, nor of the Cincinnati Platform justify the assertion that it was the intention to abrogate this wise and just rule and establish in lieu of it the principle that "all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska," have a right, whenever they please, and with whatever population they may happen to possess, "to proceed and form a Constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress," and demand admission into the Union on the plea that the Organic act was an enabling act; I do not insist that Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may not depart from the rule to which I have referred, and make an exceptional case of a Territory under peculiar circumstances, as the Senate proposed and the House of Representatives refused to oo with Kansas, in July, 1856; but in such a case, if any can be shown in our history, it must be regarded as a concession by Congress, and not the recognition of a right in the Territory.

That the Senate concurred with President PIERCE and the Committee on Territories, that the Kansas-Nebraska act did not authorize the people of those Territories to proceed and form a State Constitution whenever they chose, without the consent of Congress; and that the passage of an enabling act by Congress was the appropriate and legitimate mode ot carrying into effect the principles, provisions and polley ot the Kansas-Nebraska act, when those Territories respectively should have the requisite population to entitle them to admission into the Union as States, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, as guaranteed by the Treaty acquiring the country from France, is made apparent by the fact that on the 2d day of July, 1856, in pursuance of the said recommendation of the President and report of the Committee, the Senate passed an enabling act for Kansas, entitled "*An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.*" I quote from Senate Journal, page 414:

"Ordered, that the bill be engrossed and read a third time. The said bill was read the third time.

On the question, Shall the bill pass? it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 33; Nays 12.

On motion by Mr. SEWARD, the Yeas and Nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Tombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, and Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

So it was

Resolved That the bill pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid."

From this official record, it appears that no Senator voted against the Enabling act for Kansas in 1856, who had either advocated or voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854; while it is proper to remark that those Senators who did vote against this Enabling act, justify their opposition upon the ground that the provisions of the bill, and the time and circumstances under which it was proposed to press it, were not in accordance with their views of public policy and duty, and not upon the ground that the organic act was a sufficient Enabling act to authorize the people of the Territory to ordain a Constitution whenever they pleased. Greater significance and importance are imputed to these recommendations, reports and votes, in favor of an enabting act for Kansas, in view of the fact that a few months previously the Territorial Legislature had taken the preliminary steps for calling the Lecmpton Convention, by ordering an election to be held a few months thereafter for or against the Convention; while the effect as well as the design of the Enabling act thus recommended by the President and passed by the Senate, would have been, if it had passed the House and become a law, to arrest and put an end to this irregular and unauthorized proceeding on the part of the Territorial Legislature, and to substitute in place of it a regular and legal mode of proceeding under the authority of Congress.

Had the Enabling act become a law, whereby the people of Kansas would have been authorized to assume and exercise the sovereign power of establisbing a Constitution and State Government, the proceeding would have been regular, lawful, and in strict conformity with the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Then the people of Kansas would have become a sovereign power, clothed with full authority to establish a Constitution and State Government in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. But if the proposition be true, that sovereign power alone can institute Governments, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States in trust for the people when they become a State, and the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustee and vested in the people of the Territory without the assent of Congress, it follows as an unavoidable consequence that the Kansas Legislature, by the act of February 19, 1856, did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Convention the sovereign power of ordaining a Constitution for the people of Kansas in the place of the organic law passed by Congress.

The Convention seem to have been conscious of this absence of sovereign power on their nart, and seek to supply the deficiency by referring the Constitution to the people at an election on the 21st of December last, "*for ratification or rejection*," with the further provision that "*this Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.*"

I will quote some of the provisions on this point:

"Before this Constitution be sent to Congress asking admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for approval or disapproval as follows," &c.

And again:

"At which election the Constitution formed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in said Territory, npon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for *ratification or rejection* in the following manner and form," &c.

And further:

"SEC. 16. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after the ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided."

From these provisions it is clear that the Convention did not openly assert and exercise the authority to ordain and establish the Constitution by virtue of any sovereign power vested in that body, but referred it to the people for ratification or rejection under the supposition that the popular will expressed through the ballot-box mtght impart vitality and validity to it. But, before the time arrived for holding the election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as provided by the Convention, the Territorial Legislature interposed its authority by the passage of a law, providing that said Constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at a fair election, to be held in conformity with the laws of the Territory, on the 4th day of January, 1858. The reason for this Legislative interposition, by which the vote on the Constitution was, in effect, to be postponed from the 21st of December to the 4th of January, and then held and conducted, and the returns made in the manner prescribed by law, may be deduced from the following facts:

1. That, while the Convention recognized the right of the people of Kansas to "*ratify*" or "*reject*" said Constitution, and provided that it should not take effect nor be submitted to Congress for acceptance until so ratified, at an election to be held for the purpose of "*ratification*" or "*rejection*," yet the mode of submission prescribed by the Convenition was such as to render it impossible for the people to reject it at said election, even if there should be but one person offering to vote for it, and 20,000 against, since no person was to be permitted to vote unless he would vote for the Constitution, and those who should offer to vote against the Constitution, were to be excluded from the polls, and deprived of the privilege of voting at all at said election.

2. That the mode of submission prescribed by the Convention did not fully present the question to the people to be decided at that etetion whether Kansas should be a slaveholding or a non-slaveholding State, for the reason that while there was known to be many Pro-Slavery men residing in the Territory who were anxious to vote in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State, but were at the same time irreconcilably opposed to that Constitution, and while it was also known that there were many Free-State men resident in the Territory who were equally opposed to the Constitution, whether the Slavery clause should be retained or excluded; yet the Convention had promised in effect that no Pro-Slavery man should vote in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State, unless he at the same time recorded his vote in favor of the Constitution; nor should any Free-State man vote in favor of making Kansas a Free-State, unless he at the same time would record his vote in favor of the Constitution.

3. That inasmuch as the Convention did not possess any legislative power, it could not prescribe, and did not attempt to provide any penalties or punishments for illegal and fraudulent voting, or for false and fraudulent returns, except by a vague and vain reference to the Territorial laws.

4. That the schedule of the Constitution had taken the whole management of the said election out of the hands of the Territorial officers, and placed it in the hands of Commissioners, Judges and Clerks to be appointed by and under the authority of the President of the Convention; and even if the Territorial laws could be construed as applicable to the persons so appointed to conduct this election, yet fraudulent and spurious and forged returns could be made with impunity, as had been the case in other elections, for the reason that, by some singular omission or inadvertence, the election laws of the Territory failed to provide any penalties or punishment for such offences.

Do not these facts furnish sufficient reasons to justify the Territorial Legislature in interposing its authority, as it did on the 17th of December, in the passage of a law which, in effect, postponed the election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution until the 4th day of January, and provided that on that day a fair election should be held, at which any legal voter in the Territory might record his vote for or against the Constitution, and for or against the Slavery article, fully and unconditionally, and also made wise and effective provisions to protect the ballot-box and returns from fraud and violence.

The result of the election of the 4th of January on the ratification or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution was officially announced by the Governor and presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Territory in the following proclamation:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act submitting the Constitution framed at Lecompton, under the act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled "An act to provide for taking a ceosus and election of Delegates to a Convention," passed Feb. 19, A. D., 1857,' the undersigned announce the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory, on the questions as therein submitted on the 4th day of January, 1858:

COUNTIES.	Against the Lecompton Constitution.	For the Lec'n Cons'n with Slavery.	For the Lec'n Con. without Slavery.
Leavenworth	1,997	10	3
Atchison	836	4	—
Doniphan	561	1	2
Brown	187	2	—
Nemaha	238	1	—
Marshall	66	—	—
Riley	287	7	—
Potawatomie	207	2	—
Calhoun	249	—	—
Jefferson	377	1	—
Johnson	392	2	—
Lykens	356	1	1
Linn	510	1	3
Bonrbon	268	55	—
Douglas	1,447	21	2
Franklin	304	—	—
Anderson	177	—	—
Allen	191	1	4
Shawnee	832	58	3
Coffee	463	—	4
Woodson	80	—	—
Richardson	177	—	1
Breckenridge	191	—	—
Madison	49	—	—
Davis	21	—	—
Totals	10,226	138	24

Some Precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received up to this date.

J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK,
President of the Council.
C. W. DEITZLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAN. 26, 1858.

From this official proclamation, it appears that the Lecompton Constitution was repndiated and rejected by the people of Kansas at that election by a clear majority of ten thousand and sixty-four (10,064) votes.

It is proper, however, to remark that, notwithstanding the Legislature had provided by law that the vote on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution should take place on the 4th day of January, the friends of that instrument, in disregard of the law, held an election on the 21st of December, under the pretended authority of the Convention; and that it appeared from a proclamation signed by C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council, and by G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory, who were present by invitation of John Calhoun, President of the Convention, at the counting of the votes, that six thousand one hundred and forty-three (6,143) votes were returned "for the Constitution with Slavery," and that five hundred and eighty-nine (589) votes were returned "for the Constitution with no Slavery." Showing a majority of five thousand five hundred and seventy-four (5,574) votes cast at that election for "the Constitution with Stavery," as presented to Congress for acceptance.

It is also stated in the same proclamation, that "more than one-half of this majority was cast at these very sparely-settled precincts in the Territory, two of them in the Shawnee Reserve, on land not open for settlement, viz.:

Oxford, Johnson County	1,266
Shawnee, Johnson County	729
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County	1,017
Total	3,012

"From our personal knowledge of the sentiments in and around the above places, we have no hesitation in saying, that the great bulk of these votes were fraudulent, and, taking into view the other palpable but less important frauds, we feel safe in saying, that of the whole vote polled, not over 2,000 were legal votes polled by the citizens of the Territory."

But assuming this election to have been rair and valid, although not held and conducted according to law, and assuming the returns to have been genuine, and the voters to have been all citizens of the Territory, notwithstanding the recent developments of the enormous frauds at the polls, and in the returns—assuming all this, let us see how the matter stands when we compare the results of the two elections. At the election on the 4th of January, the majority against the Constitution was 10,064. At the election on the 21st of December, the majority in favor of the Constitution as presented to Congress was 5,574; showing a clear majority against the Constitution, on comparison of the returns of the two elections, and suppesing each to have been fair and legal, of 4,490. If from this calculation we deduct the fraudulent votes according to the statements of the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, who were present at the opening of the polls and the counting of the votes by the invitation of the President of the Convention, and we have a majority of more than 8,000, or four to one of all the legal voters of Kansas in opposition to the Constitution.

The manner in which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution hope to avoid the force of this overwhelming verdict against it by the people of Kansas, is explained in the following passage from the recent Special Message of the President of the United States, which contains all that he says upon the subject:

"It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence, or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution were, at the very same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election."

It is to be regretted that on the 2d day of February the President had received no official information of the result of the election held on the 4th day of January, which was published in the "proclamation" to which I have referred, and was republished in the newspapers of this city and of New-York as early as the 30th of January, from which proclamation the President would have learned, if he had received it, that the people of Kansas had repudiated and rejected the Lecompton Constitution by more than 10,000 majority at that election. It seems, however, that the President attaches no importance to the overwhelming vote of the people against the Constitution, for the reason that he supposes "this election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character." By what authority had the Territory been prepared for admission into the Union? Certainly not by the authority of Congress, for I have already shown that Congress withheld its assent when asksd by President PIERCE in a special message to grant it.

Was it by authority of the Territorial Legislature? It is a peculiar doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may assemble a Convention without the assent of Congress and empower the Convention, when assembled, to abrogate or impair the authority of the Territorial Government established by Congress, of which the Legislature is a constituent part.

The question does not now arise for the first time in the history of our country. It arose under the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, on the right of the Territorial Legislature of Arkansas "to prepare that Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State without any express authority from Congress," and, after mature deliberation, Gen. JACKSON delivered the decision of his Administration upon the proposition, through Mr. BUTLER, his Attorney-General.

I quote from the opinion:

"To suppose that the legislative powers granted to the General Assembly include the authority to abrogate, alter or modify the Territorial Government established by the act of Congress, and of which the Assembly is a constituent part, would be manifestly absurd. The act of Congress so far as it is consistent with the Constitution of the United States and with the treaty by which the Territory, as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States, is a supreme law of the Territory: it is paramonnt to the power of the Territorial Legislature, and can only be revoked or altered by the authority from which it emanated. The General Assembly, and the people of the Territory are as much bound by its provisions, and as incapable of abrogating them, as the Legislature and people of the American States are bound by and incapable of abrogating the Constitution of the United States.

It is also a maxim of universal law that, when a particular thing is prohibited by law, all means, attempts or contrivances to effect anch a thing are strongly prohibited. Consequently, it is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, nor to do any other act directly or indirectly, to create such new Government. Every such law, even though it were approved by the Governor of the Territory would be null and void. If passed by them notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch, it would still be equally void."

Thus it appears that under the Administration of General JACKSON, the doctrine obtained, and I have never heard its correctness questioned until the present session of Congress, that a Convention assembled under the authority of a Territorial Legislature, "without any express authority from Congress," had no right or power to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and thereby abrogate or impair the authority of the Territorial Legislature over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the organic act. If this view of the subject be correct, it follows, necessarily, that the Lecompton Convention, in forming the Constitution, did not, by that act, and could not by any act impair, diminish or restrain the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and hence that the Constitntion formed at Lecompton and presented to Congress for acceptance, should be considered and treated like any other memorial or petition, which Congress may accept, reject or disregard, according to the facts and circumstances of the case. This point was also considered and decided by General JACKSON'S Administration in the Arkansas case, as appears by the following extract from the same opinion of Attorney-General BUTLER:

"But I am not prepared to say that all proceedings on this subject, on the part of the citizens of Arkansas, will be illegal.

They undoubtedly possess the ordinary privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Among these is the right of the people 'peaceably to assemble, and petition the Government for the redress of grievances.' In the exercise of this right, the inhabitants of Arkansas may peaceably meet together in primary assemblies, or in Conventions chosen by such assemblies, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government and to admit them into the Union as an independent State. The particular form which they may give to their petition cannot be material, so long as they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and connect all their proceedings in a peaceable manner; and as the power of Congress over the whole subject is plenary and nnlimited, they may accept any Constitntion, however framed, which, in their judgments, *meets the sense of the people to be affected by it.* If, therefore, the citizens of Arkansas think proper to accompany their petition by a written Constitntion, framed and agreed on by their primary assemblies, or by a Convention of Delegates chosen by such assemblies, I perceive no legal objection to their power to do so, nor to any measures which may be taken to collect the sense of the people in respect to it, provided always that such measnres be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, *in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government, and in entire subserviency to the power of Congress to adopt, reject or disregard them at their pleasure.*"

It is, however, very obvious that all measures commenced and prosecuted with a design to subvert the Territorial Government, and to establish and put in force in its place a new Government, without the consent of Congress, will be unlawful. The laws establishing the Territorial Government must continue in force until abrogated by Congress; and in the meantime it will be the duty of the Governor and of all the Territorial officers, as well as of the President, to take care that they are faithfully executed."

If we apply the principles to Kansas which received the sanction of Gen. JACKSON and his Administration in the Arkansas case, it becomes apparent that the Lecompton Convention had the right to assemble under the protection of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which secures to the people the right "peaceably to assemble, and to petition Government for the redress of grievances;" and in the exercise of this right of petition they might "pray Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government, and to admit them into the Union as an independent State," provided "they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and the Constitution inclosed in their petition *meets the sense of the people to be affected by it*," and also that "such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, in *strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government*, and *in entire subserviency to the power of Congress*, to adopt, reject or disregard them, at their pleasure;" but that said Convention could not establish a Government, or ordain a Constitution, or do any other act, under pretence of "preparing the Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State," calculated or intended to abrogate, impair or restrain the Legislative power of the Territory over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the organic act. If these principles be sound—if the doctrine of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration in the Arkansas case be correct, the President is mistaken in supposing that the Lecompton Convention did or could do any act, depriving the Territorial Legislature of the power and right to pass a law referring the Constitution to a vote of the people on the 4th of January, with the view of ascertaining the essential and all-important fact, whether it "*meets the sense of the people to be affected by it.*" The power of the Territorial Legislature over the whole subject was as full and absolute on the 17th day of December, when the law was enacted providing for the submission of the Constitution to the people at the election on the 4th of January, as it was on the 19th day of February, 1857, when the Legislature passed the act calling the Lecompton Convention into existence. The Convention was the creation of the Territorial Legislature; was called into existence by its mandate, derived whatever power it possessed from its enactment, and was bound to conduct all its proceedings "*in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government*," as well as "in entire subserviency to the power of Congress, to adopt, reject, or disregard them at their pleasure." Such being the case, whenever the Legislature ascertained that the Convention, whose existence depended upon its will, had devised a scheme to force a Constitution upon the people without their consent, and without any authority from Congress, and which was believed to be repugnant to the feelings and hostile to the interests of the people to be affected by it, it became their imperative duty to interpose and exert the authority conferred upon them by Congress in the organic act, and arrest and prevent the consummation of the scheme before it had gone into operation.

The Legislature deserves credit for the promptness, wisdom, and justice which characterized its proceedings in this respect. The members were familiar with the wishes of the people, having been elected after the Lecompton Convention assembled, and before it concluded its labors, and at the end of an exciting canvass, in which the origin and organization of the Convention, the circumstances under which the delegates were elected and their pledges to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, and the various provisions which were to be incorporated into the Constitution, were all fully and freely discussed by both parties before the people. The Legislature not only passed the act of the 17th of December authorizing the people to vote for or against the Constitution before it should be sent to Congress for acceptance, but in order to prevent any action by Congress before the people should have an opportunity of making their wishes known in any authoritative and legal form, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, as published in the public prints by the unanimous vote of the two Houses:

"PREAMBLE AND JOINT RES

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Repressive Measures in France.

Second Escape of the American Bark Adriatic from the French Authorities.

Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia from England.

THE LEVIATHAN AFLOAT.

In addition to the European news published in yesterday's impression, we derive some further intelligence from our files by the *Baltic*. Our advices from Liverpool and London are to the 3d of February, inclusive.

There was an *on dit* in Liverpool that the Russian Government had purchased the *Adriatic*, of the Collins line of mail steamers. The purchase money is variously stated to be from £150,000 to £200,000.

European journals are occupied in discussing the contemplated "repressive measnres" of NAPOLEON III. It is reported that the English residents of Paris have taken alarm at the publication of the bellicose addresses from the army, and are hurriedly preparing to leave France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that two of the conspirators, ORSINI and PIERRI, have confessed all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs were, it appears, not confined to the Emperor of the French. Other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that "it will probably be found that ORSINI and his companions acted on their own guilty inspirations."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, speaking of the American meeting on the *attentat*, says: "An ex-member of the Congress presided, and the United States Consul, SPENCER, attended to congratulate the Emperor, but Chevalier COURT JONES could not get a hearing."

At Queen VICTORIA'S Drawing-room, held at St. James' Palace on the 30th nlt., the Minister from the United States of America, Mrs. DALLAS, Miss DALLAS, Mr. P. N. DALLAS, Secretary, snd Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN, were present.

Repressive Measures in France.

Paris (Jan. 31) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

It began to transpire on the 16th or 17th, that official zeal would be carried to its highest pitch, that measures of extraordinary repression would be laid before the Council of State by his Imperial Majesty's Government. No exact notion existed as to the nature of these projects. Imagination run riot—the very worst was anticipated; and, though the moderation and calm judgment of the Emperor seemed the gusrantee that innocent persons would not be made to suffer for the crimes of a few miscreants, yet it was with intense anxiety that the *Moniteur* was, for many days after the event, consulted by the public: *Omne ignotum pro terribili*. The uneasiness was general; and it was particularly noted that among the most desponding and most alarmed were found persons holding high official posts and corresponding emolument under the Government, and dseply interested in its poenlarity. Senators and deputies, legal functionaries of high position, men of standing and education in society, moderste in politics, and by no means adverse to the present order of things—merchants, traders, high and low—all gave vent to their fears and joined in deprecating the effects of a zeal then heated in the official furnace to a white heat. The alsrm is, I believs, no longer so intense; a little because time has accustomed people to it, and a great deal from the fact positively affirmed of interposition from the highest quarter, and a hint in favor of moderation.

The new project, which bears the popular appellation of the *Loi des Suspects*, though not so sweeping and so ruthless as the imagination indulged in, is nevertheless, very stringent It is much of the character I have already described. It contains nine clanses, and among other provisions it renders all those who were condemned by the special commission after the *coup d'état*, or hy the ordinary tribnnals at the same period, liable to transportation for new offen:es, and words which may be construed into hatred or threats against the Government, render those who utter them liahle to the same punishment. One clause in particular excited great opprobrium in the Council of State. It proposed to give the anthorities power to expel from the country, or to remove from the large towns, the persons who were arrested temporsrily during the *coup d'état*,—on no charge you must remember, but merely by way of precaution; in fact, to prevent them doing harm to others, or getting into harm themselves, hnt who were soon after allowed to return to the country. Snch a clause would affect some of the most distinguished in France as statesmen, writers, or soldiers. It was opposed vigorously and angrily; and we are told that the Emperor ordered the clanse to be expunged.

Among others who most strennously opposed the ministerial measnre was M. DE PARIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State, and M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, the newly-appointed *procureur*. M. DE PARIEU, to his honor, is said to have positively refused to drsw up the report which will have to be presented to the Legislative Corps. There is hardly a Deputy yon speak with who does not condemn the project; when the time for voting comes there is little doubt it will be voted down hy a large msjority.

It is said that, notwithstanding the exertions of the Police, no accessories to the plot to assassinate the Emperor have been discovered; and that the four principals already in custody, and two others who have escaped from justice, will be brought to trial. The report of the *Chambers des Mises en Accusation* will be read to-morrow. It, of course, recommends the prisoners shall be put on their trial.

I have already mentioned the names of the five Marshals who are to command the new military divisions into which the country is to beorganized. Marshal PELISSIER will have supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General. This title has been already borne by TURENNE, VILLARS, SAXE, RICHELIEU (the Marshal,) and SOULT.

Paris, (Jan. 30,) Correspondence of the London News.

With respect to the "repressive measures," I now learn from what I consider to be a good source, that the notion of applying the system of "wsrnings" to individuals has really been abandoned by the Council of State. Tbe bill which has been finally approved of by that body, and which will be presented to the *Corps Legislatif* on Monday, proposes, as I understand, that every individual, who was arrested in June, 1848, or December, 1851, may be compelled to reside in a given place, or transported without trial. There was a great struggle in the Council on the qoestion whether these two clasaes of *suspects* should not be divided into separate categories; but it was ultimately agreed, in accordance with the views of the government, that MM. THIERS, REMUSAT, and others, are to be placed on precisely the same footing, as any insurgent of tbe barricades. With regard to all other citizens, they are to be liable to be dealt with in a similar way; but only after trial and conviction for a new offence to be now created, which offence, however it may be denominated, will be in anbstance that of being disaffected. We are abont to see timcs when servants will denounce their masters, debtors their creditors, and men of all classes their personal eoemies."

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London News.

I nnderstand that the Emperor shrinks from adopting the opinion of the Council of State, which include M. THIERS, and other mcn of December, 1851, of his category, in his new repressive measure; and that the bill, as presented in the *Corps Legislatif*, will be amended in accordance with His Majesty's determination.

THE FRENCH REGENCY.

The *Moniteur* of Feb. 2 gives an account of the meeting of the Senate nnder its President, TROPLONG.

At half-past three o'clock M. FOULD rose and said:

GENTLEMEN SENATORS: The Emperor has ordered me to bring you the following message:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: The *Senotus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, leaves a doubt which I now think it advisable to put an end to. In fact, it confers the Regency on the Empress, or, she falling, on French Princes, provided the Empress has not by some public or secret act willed it otherwise.

I believe I am responding to the public wish at the same time that I follow my own feelings of the highest confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Actuated by the same feeling, I desiguate, she failing, as her successors in the Regency the French Princes in order of hereditary succession to ths Crown.

I have also wished to provide for any doubts which might arise as regards the Council of Regency from the alternatives left open by the 18th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July. Consequently, I have established a Privy Council, which, with the addition of two French Princes nearest in the line of hereditary succession, will become the Councit of Regency from the sole fact of the accession of the Emperor a minor, if at that moment I should not have established another by public act. This Privy Council, formed of mcn who enjoy my confidence, will be consulted on the great affairs of the State, and will prepare itself by the study of the duties and necessities of a Government for the important task which the future may have in reserve for it.

Whereupon, I pray God to have you in Hts holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Feb. 1, 1858.

The messsge was accompanied hy letters patent, couched as follows:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present, greeting:

Being desirous of putting a stop at once to any doubts which may result from the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, and of giving to nur well-beloved sponse, EUGENIE, marks of the high confidence we repose in her, we have resolved to confer upon her, and do confer upon her by these presents, the title of Regent, to bear the said title and to exercise the functions thereof from the day of the access ion of the Emperor as minor, in conformity to the regulations of the *Senatus-Consultum* on the Regency.

We charge our Minister of State to communicate tbe present letters to our Keeper of the Seals, to be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and also to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, and of the Council of State.

Done at our Palace of the Tuileries the 1st of February, 1858. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, ACHILLE FOULD.

His Excellency then read the following decree, eststhishing the Privy Council:

NAPOLEON, by tbe grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and future, greeting.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

ART. 1. A Privy Council is established, which will meet under the Prestdency of the Emperor.

ART. 2. The Privy Council will become, with the addition of the two French Princes nearest in line of succesion, a Council of Regency, in case the Emperor sbould not have designated another hy public act.

ART. 3. The following are appointed members of the Privy Council:

His Eminence Cardinal MORLOT.
His Excellency Marshal Duke of MALAKOFF.
His Excellency M. ACHILLE FOULD.
His Excellency M. TROPLONG.
His Excellency Count DE MOANY.
His Excellency M. BAROCHE.
His Excellency Count DE PERSIGNY.

ART. 4. Our Minister of State is charged with the execntion of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries the 1st of February, 1858. NAPOLEON,

Countersigned, ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

This communication was received, says the *Moniteur*, with repeated shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The President then said:

The Senate takes note of the docnments whtch have just been communicated to it; and, conformable to Art. 7 of the *Senatus Consultum* of the Regency, the Senate ordains that the Message, as well as the documents thereunto annexed—viz., the letters patent and the decree appointing the Privy Council—shall be placed among the archives.

The meeting broke up amid renewed cries of *Vive l'Empereur!*"

Second Escape of the American Clipper Adriatic from French Custody.

From the following paragraph, which we clip from the Paris Correspondence of the London *Globe*, we infer that Captain DURHAM, of the bark *Adriatic*, has again eluded the vigilance of the French authorities, and has made his second escape from captivity:

"You have already heard how that maritime Jack Sheppard, Captain DURHAM of the *Adriatic* clipper, nas broken loose again, and is once more over the waters of the dark blue sea. Count CAVOUR telegraphed to the authorities at Marseilles and Toulon his arrival in the Gnlf of Spczzia, whence the French war steamers dragged him to Genoa, the weather heing too stormy to proceed further. It would appear that they relied on the Genoese Csptain of the Port for safe cnstody, and the port Captain on the French; but between them, amid the squalls and darkness, the clipper crept out at night, and dashed off in a smart and clever style. LEVER tells of a Tipperary peasant, when asked to pay for prayers for his son, who had come to grief, saying, 'My, boy, when alive, broke out of every jail in Munster, and he won't stay long in purgatory.'"

The Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia from England.

From the London Times, Feb. 3.

The point at which the Princess Royal bade her long farewell to English ground was the Terrace-pier, Gravesend. The approach to this is one of the best in the town; the open space or avenue by which it is inclosed is amply spacious; while the extent of the pier itselt not only permitted the idea of a small procession to be entertained and carried out, but even afforded accommodation for a brilliant assemblage of spectators. Perhaps the only drawback was, that even under the most skillful arrangement its accommodation, after all, was limited, while the claims upon the Gravesend Corporation for tickets of admission to its seats exceeded the capacity of all the united pierage along the Thsmes. Beyond this failing, which, however, it possessed in common with every other place tbat could be named, the Terrace-pier was all that could be wished, and the officials of Gravesend, with most loyal zeal and admirable taste, had done their utmost to adorn it. It was carpeted with red cloth along the path actually reserved for the procession, and had sloping rows of seats on each side. The walls were hung with white banners, having alternately the initials of the bride and bridegroom in gold and black and long garlands of evergreens, intermixed with artificial flowers, which varied the effect in the most light and graceful manner. Every point of the roof from which bunting could be hung or draped was charged with such an assemblage of parti-colored banners of all peoples and nations as were probably never gathered together before, and the effect of which, in contrast with the red and white groundwork, was brilliant in the extreme. At the end a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word "adieu" in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier, the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies, which shut out the raw inclement aspect beyond, and shed a genial and much-needed look of warmth upon the interior.

It was arranged, in order to leave the streets clear for the Royal *cortége*, that all the places on the Terrace-pier were to be occupied before 12½ o'clock. After that hour none were admitted. The most terrifying rumors were afloat as to the Draconian rigor with which this rule would be adhered to, and this, much more than anything else, has the effect of bringing visitors early to their places. By 11 o'clock many had arrived, and from that hour they continued to pass beneath the draped entrance of the pier in rapid succession. As they occupied their seats, and all the spaces allotted to them were filled, the pier presented a most gay and brilliant aspect, which increased as the time wore on, and uniforms and corporate robes were mixed with the rich array of ladies' costumes. Soon after 11 o'clock the Guard of Honor of the Royal Marines, with their fine band, took up their position in front of the pier entrance from Harmer-street. The Mayor of Maidstone, with his massive badge and chain of office, was the next arrival of importance. He was followed by the Mayor of Rochester; next came the Recorder of Rochester, with the Mayor of Gravesend, (Mr. TAOUGHTON,) and the members of the Town Council and the Aldermen of the borough. Colonel EDEN, Commandant of the Chatham Garrison; Colonel KELLY, Commandant of Tilbury Fort; Colonel SANDHAM, Commandant of the Royal Engineers; Colonel PANKER, of the Loyal Marines; and Brigade-Major GORDON were also present, with a number of engineer officers from Chatham.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting arrivals were those of the 58 young ladies who were to strew the flowers under the feet of the young bride. They were all uniformly attired in light white dresses, with mantles of blue, trimmed with swan's down, and on their heads a wreath of drooping lilies of the valley. With much good taste the young ladies selected for this graceful act of homage to the Princess were nearly all children, and their faces were radiant with delight, partly in anticipation of their pleasing duties, and perhaps also in recollection of the conspicuous and striking feature which they themselves formed in the tableau. The Mayor's daughter, an exceedingly pretty and interesting child, came laden with a magnificent bouquet, which she was specially charged to present to the bride.

At about 1½ o'clock news arrived that the Royal train was at the station, and all was bustle and excitement. The small procession of the town authorities was arranged in all its minute distinctions as to grade, and with a proper difference as to place between the "Oars" of Rochester and "Sergesnt-at-Mace of Maidstone." The fifty-eight little boutis, too, each now carrying an exquisitely shaped open bsske, filled with cut flowers, were arrsn.ed on both sides of the path down the centre of the pier, and waited with impatisnce for the moment when they were to scatter their scented offerings before the ynung couple. They had not long to wsit. The cheers csme nearer and nearer, .ill at last the heavy curtains which screened the entrance to the pier was tbrown bsck, and tbe *cortége* was seen descending the hill towards the entrsnce. Viewed from this point the little procession hsd s most curious effect as it moved on, apsrently set in a framework of flowers snd evergreens, snd amid such a cheering and wsving of hats and hsndkerchiefs as hss seldom greetsd even English Royalty before.

At the pier tbey were received with the ususl sslute from the Guard of Honor, and the first carrisge instantly after drew np st the entrance. From it slighted Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, who immediately assisted his bride to descend, and after the Royal couple came the Prince Consort snd the Prince of Walea. In compliance with some stentorian injunctions issued just before the advent of the Royal party there was very little cheering on the pier itself, and the good taste of this atrsngement among such a number of people, in such a comparatively confined space, was obvious. Still, however, it could not altogether prevent the cheers which greeted the brids as she stood leaning on her husband's arm, Her face wss slightly flushed as if with the excitement of the scene, and, with her eyes red and swollen, as if from weeping, she courtesied with a stately grace peculiarly her own, in return for the deep reverences which welcomed her, and seemed, though self-possessed, to look around with something of a feeling of timidity and hesitation. Her Royal husbsnd was, of course, received with a most marked welcome, which he seemed to feel, though, as usual, he always left his bride to receive tbe ovations offered, and watched her every moment with the most affectionate solicitude. Prince ALBERT, the Prince of WALES, Prince ALFRED snd the Duke of CAMBRIDGE stood behind the young bride and bridegroom, observing the greeting they received evidently with feelings of the deepest interest and gratification. As soon as the first bustle of the arrival was over, the town clerk advsnced and presented the address of the Mayor snd Corporation with a few wurds so muttered ss to be inaudible to all, perhaps, except the Rnyal bridegroom, who accepted the address, but acknowledged it no further than by bowing

This ceremony over, the Mayor's little daughter, Miss LIZZIE TROUGHTON, advanced, and with a simple childish grace that was inexpressibly winning, presented tbe Princess with her bouquet. Her Royal Highness smiled and courtesied as she took it. She had already a magnificent one in her hand, but this was instantly given to Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, while she herself carried that given her by Miss TROUGHTON. Preceded then by the processiun of the local authorities, to which no one vouchsafed a single glance, the Royal party moved down the pier. The yards of all the vessels of tbe flotilla were manned, and as the Princess with her husband stepped upon the gangway leading to the Royal yacht the cheers were deafening. Once the Princess half turned and looked back npon the pier, at all the windows of which hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and then, slowly entering the saloon on the quarter-deck, was seen no more.

The Royal party waited on hoard nearly three-quarters of an hour, during which all on the pier stood in anxions expectation watching the scud of snow which drifted past and the heavy bsnks of clouds that seemed to rest upon the very water. The interval was occupied by the sailors of the Royal yacht in shipping an almost fabulous quantity of baggage with characteristic glee and rapidity, and by some speculative boatmen, with inimitable coolness, in landing a crowd of persons on the lighter to which the Royal yacht was moored, and allowing the mob to peer into its saloons for the small charge of one penny. These cool intruders, however, were soon removed.

The same interval also afforded an opportunity for a display of seamanship on the part of one of the vessels of the Royal squsdron, which concluded a short series of manœuvres by running its bowsprit through one of the cabin windows of the Royal yacht. At last it was announced that the Royal party were returning after having lunched on board the vessel. None, however, were quite firm in their faith in this assertion, and more or less suspected that the heavy time had passed in the long parting interview between the young bride and her father and brothers. Such was indeed the case, and the emotion exhibited hy the Royal party on their return on deck showed how deeply affecting the farewell had been. On this, however, we need not dwell. Every heart can sympathize with them, not as rulers and Princes, hut as with a father who parts from his eldest child, with young brothers who see their sister leave them for the first time, and cast her lot forever in a lsnd of strsngers. The Prince Consort was grave, but composed, though the effort which it cost him to maintain an appearance of serenity was visible to all. With less self-command the Prince of Wales and Prince ALFRED made little attempt to conceal their grief, and the latter especially wept with all that bitterness which marks the affliction of the young

With the Royal party came the bridegroom, and as the Prince Consort left he sgain warmly shook him hy the hand, the Princes doing the same. All then quitted the vessel, and remained standing at the head of the gangway, while the Royal yacht cast off her hawsers and prepared to start. The Prince had stood till then watching with anxious eyes the movements of the yacht, when suddenly he seemed to remember something, or to wish to return and bid those on board once more good bye. He had half proceeded down the gangway with this intention, when there was another display of seamanship on the part, as it was said, of some other vessel of the squadron, which, apparently with the most cool intent, ran smash into the Terrace-pier, shaking it almost to its foundation, and smashing her own paddle-box to pieces. The shock was violent, and the Prince himself was so startled ss to hasten back up the gangway, which, like a bridge, led from the yacht to the pier. This incident evidently caused him to abandon his intension of going on board again, and the Royal yacht began to cast off, and swing with her head towards the centre of the river. As the paddles went round the quick flashes of broad red flame through the snow-storm, followed by the sullen boom of cannon, showed that old Tilbury was at last saluting tor the departure. The Prince Consort waved his han l to the Royal bridegroom again and again, but kept his composure, but not so did the young Princes, whose grief seemed only redoubled by the tokens of farewell around them. Neither could conceal his sorrow, and neither tried to do so, but stood brushing away the tears from their eyes, and still watching the Royal yacht, till, as her distance from the shore increased, Prince ALFRED fairly hid his face in his handkerchief and sobbed as if his heart was breaking. On such an occasion there were not many who could resist the contagious influence of a snrrow so hinocent and so sincere, and there were few who looked with dry eycs upon this scene at the departure of tbe daughter of England. At last the Prince Consort turned, and, waving his hand to his young son-in-law as he did so, prepared to return. Something like a procession was again formed, and the Royal party returned as before, with the last echoes of the saluting guns still wringing in their oars, and the Royal yacht still close at hand, but fast disappearing into the snowstorm and banks of heavy clouds that hung over the water. The Prince Consort with the Princes entered the carriage almost instantly, and amid the most tumultnous demonstrations of loyalty from the crowd outside. At that time the Prince of Wales had regained his composure, but the tears were still almost visible in Prince Alfred's eyes. The same enthusiastic welcome which marked the arrival of the Royal *cortége* greeted its departure.

The Leviathan Afloat.

From the London Globe.

The heavy rain which fell on Saturday night had a beneficial effect in changing the direction of the wind, and yesterday morning the weather broke fair, and the wind was everything that could be desired. Early in the morning the auxiliary steam-engine on board got up her steam and set to work pumping the water out of the compartments, the monster spurting it out of her sides and through her paddle-wheels, like some huge stranded whale blowing out its columns of water. The hydraulic presscs were set to work, and the great bulk, without much difficnlty, was pushed down some eight or ten feet to the end of her ways, and at a quarter to 2 o'clock, as the tide was running up, Mr. BAUNEL announced the welcome news that she was afloat. Up went the Admiralty flag at the foremast funnel, the Union Jack at the stern, and for the first time the *Leviathan* had the right to be called "a ship." Then rang forth a cheer from gangs of workmen, from assembled housands on each side of the river, which one would have thought must have been heartily welcoms to Mr. BRUNEL. Not so, however. Repeatedly the imperturbable engineer bawled out through his speaking-tubes for the crowd to "hold their noise," but they were as difficult to msnage as the hig ship had been, and it was only when they had grown somewhat hoarse that their voices snbsided into silence. In point of fact, the cheering of the spectators and ol tbe workmen interfered with the transmission of orders, which at this critical moment it was most important should be rapidly and distinctly understood.

For upwards of an hour after the ship was afloat the attention of Captain HARRISON was directed to removing the fetters and chains which had so long been worn by the *Leviathan*, and clearing away the cradles in which she hsd slumbered. The front part of the sft crsdle on tbe river side came away *en masse*, and was towed to a distance by one of the fleet of tug-stesmers in attendance on the ship. On the land aide the timbers of the cradles parted from esch other. The breaking up of these cradles presented one of the most striking features of the proceedings of the day. As soon as the weight of tbe ship was fairly off the timbers, the heads of which were kept down below the water by the pressure, each massive baulk floated by its buoyancy, and rose in some cases 20 or 30 feet, and then toppled over with a tremendous splash. Sometimes the massive timbers shot up in groups of twos and threes, which sported awhile amid the wreck around them, as though they were rejoiced to be rid of the iron monster which hsd so long weighed them down, while others rose up timidly, as it were, peered cnriously around, snd then floated away.

Standing on the deck of the huge ship, towering high above the dwarfed looking craft in the river, and overlooking half of the metropolis, the river dotted with hundreds of wherry boats, and the tug steamers swarming around the ship, throwing up their clouds of dark black smoke, a scene of extraordinary excitement was presented to the observer. Then far and wide, horne on the air, came the sound of chimes and hells of churches and chspels, and then the falling and clank of ponderous chains, which one by one were loosed and fell away from giddy heights aronnd the ship; thsre wss the noise of orders conveyed by the stentorian lungs of Captain HARRISON, magnified a hundredfold through the speaking trumpets; then Mr. PROWSE, the chief officer, echoed in a voice of thunder some unintelligible words of command, and a hundred men rushed instinctively to fulfil it, some gliding down chains and ropes with a contempt for neck and limb which made the blood run cold, some armed with sledges and hammers, such as Vulcan might have wielded. A barge, which had some of the hauling apparatus on board, got entangled in the starboard paddle-wheel of the ship almost immediately after she was afloat, and rather interfered with her progress, nntil a mechsnic nobly daring, armed himself with an axe, and jumping aboard, hewed a hote in the side of the barge, let in the water, and scuttled her. "Go ahead!" now shouts the csptain; the steam tugs strain; the hawsers grow rigid as iron hars; the ship once more moves; the old familiar yard, which was her birthplace, recedes imperceptibly, and with the slowest possible progress, only seen by watching intently the spires and tsll chimneys on shore, or the motionless masts of the shipping afloat, the centre of the river is gained. From this point 100 men work the tremendous capstans at the fore, and haul the ship to her mooring. Steamers, low down to the water's edge with their freight of passengers, cheer lustily; the people on deck give a returning shout; BRUNEL is complimented again and again; Captain HARRISON is congratulated; Mr. YATES, the Secretary, looks smiling; Mr. HOPE, the Chsirman, appears snimated: prospects of dividends brighten the faces of a few of the largest shareholders; TROTMAN'S face beams with a refulgent smile, as they make the good ship fast to his unyielding anchors; HOWLETT has tsken his last magnificent photograph on board the ship, with a portrait of the Chairman of the Company in the foreground; HOBBS is as happy as though he hsd picked the most intricate lock in Christendom; there is a general shaking of hands all round, and, thanks to that able commissariat officer, TROTMAN, a leviathan round of beef and the contents of a well-assorted hamper afford a grateful and welcome opportunity of making the first meal in the hig ship, which, rough though it he, is not beneath the notice of the Marquis of STAFFORD, Lord DUFFERIN, Mr. C. E. STEWART, of the London and Northwestern Railway, and other persons of note, whose interest in the undertaking has attracted them to Millwall.

The ship now lies at her moorings, just her own length from the spot on which she was built, in 19 feet at low water, slthough she draws at present only 14 feet hy the bows, and 16 feet six inches by the stern.

The *Leviathan* will probably remain at her moorings for three months, while completing her interior and other fittings, and during a portion of this time it is expected the public will be admitted under certain regulations to view her.

An English View of the Anarchy in Mexico.

The London *Times*, in its city article, speaking of the claims of the English creditors of Mexico, mskes the following observations: In the recent Speech of the Queen of Spain, says the *Times*, a formal announcement was made that the intervention of Great Britain and France has been accepted in the dispute with Mexico, and it will be for the respective Cabinets to consider whether *they can properly take any steps that may modify the fate of such a country* without recognizing an obligation to see that their interference shall not work injustice to existing private interests. Mexico has now arrived at a point at which any convulsion may improve the prospect of her foreign creditors. In the present state of things they can have no hope, and their great dread, therefore, must be lest it should be perpetuated. If some new military dictator were to arise, *or the country were to be absorbed without more delay by the United States, their treatment could not be worse, and it might, especially in the latter case, be much better.* Hence, if England and France concert measures to sustsin the existing authorities by averting the extrsordinary changes that would infallibly result from a war with Spain, they are bound in equity to provide that the assistance thus given shall not enable the Mexican Government to continue with impunity their disregard of every obligation and to shut out from their European bondholders the last possibility of a favorable turn. As to the bondholders insisting upon having the unappropriated lands of the republic assigned to them as indemnity, and afterwards negotiating with the British Government for the transfer of the territory thus acquired, no plan could be more delusive. In the first place, how are the bondholders to "resist?" and in rbe next, there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. *Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it.* The capacity of tbe Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to sdminister it. All that can be considered advisable is that if President COMONFORT is to be helped by the good offices of England and France a course should be taken, similar to that lately enforced at Montevideo, to secure that the portion of Customs' dues solemnly and voluntarily pledged to the bondholders shall no longer be embezzled.

The Anticipated Departure of the Mormons from Utah.

From the London Times.

Two directions for the anticipated flight of the Mormons have been recently suggested. The Russian dominions on the Western coast would insure their safety from American pursuit, and the Provincial Government might probably welcome a body of industrious and thriving colonists; but there would be an insuperable difficulty in the exchange of the whips ot the President for the scorpions of the Czsr. There is no instance in which any community using the English language has submitted to foreign dominion. Russia includes a large German population within the limits of her Empire; Austria coerces reluctant subjects in Italy; France has long counted Alsace and Lorrsine among her provinces; Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Dutchmen and Frenchmen live under the British sceptre; but Russian despotism and English or American individuality would be found essentially incompatible. A more attractive field for new settlements is offered in the South. The Mexican Republic would be unable, or perhaps unwilling, to refuse a welcome to the fugitive Mormons; and the United States would rejoice in the opportunity of converting enemies or rebels into pioneers. Any Anglo-American settlement in the Spanish portion of the Continent must, from the first, be virtually independent. The "Prophet" who has set President BUCHANAN at defiance, would assuredly pay but little regard to the authority of President COMONFORT Time alone can show whether the sect contains within itself any element of permanent vitality. The monstrous institution of polygamy is so repugnant to European feelin.s that it will probably be abandoned when it has lost the attraction of novelty. Since the disuse of JOSEPH SMITH'S forgery, the creed of the saints has differed little from that which has prevailed in several enthusiastic sects. Immediate inspirstion and daily Providential intervention, are characteristics of new and aggressive religious organizstions. The prophecies of Utah may hereafter stande off, by imperceptible gradations, into the chronic somnolency of inoffensive sermons.

The difficulty of the United States consists not in the excision of this particular ulcer, hut in their constitutional incapacity to assimilate heterogeneous elements. In the theory of the Republic some at least of the ordinary tendencies of mankind have been left out of consideration. Religion and fsnaticism in their relation to politics, habitusl subordination and obedience to superiors, disturb, wherever they are found, the working of the system. The alarm caused by the organization of the Roman Catholic Church gave rise to the Native American Party. The Mormon hierarchy is even more incompatible with the uniformity of a Democratic Constitution. The great Federation will easily triumph over the present difficulty, and it may find means for removing successive anomalies as they becomc visible, hut it will not pass through the ordesls which await it without considerable change in its own character and organization.

More Brutal Treatment on board an American Ship.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: At the Magistrates' Court, Sunderland, on Friday, JOHN WILLIAMS, third mate of an American vessel, the *Silver Star*, now in the docks at Sunderland, was charged by CHRISTOPHER B. ANNERSON, a young Norwegian, with unlswfully ssaaulting and beating him on the 27th January. The ship was in the docks unloading her ballast. The complainant was working at the hoist tub, bnt at supper hour he left for a short time to get his meal, and whilst doing so the prisoner insisted on his attending to the tub immediately, but he declined doing so, on account of its being laying-off time. The prisoner then became very violent, and struck at the complainant several times, and then seizing him by the hair dragged him slong the vessel, at the same time hitting into his face with terrible force until he caused the blood to flow like a "stuck pig." The complainsnt's face was very much swollen and blsck from the effects of this treatment. The prisoner acknowledged that he had committed the asssult, but that complainant's refusal to comply with his wishes was the cause of his condnct towards him. The Mayor observed that this was a most brutal and savage attack, and the bench were not yet fully decided whether they sbould commit the prisoner fortrial at the assizes. It was high time to put a stop to such cases of brutality, which had of latc besn so frequent. He would have thought the cases of Captain ROGERS and others would have been sufficient to deter seamen from the committal of such atrocities, bnt it appeared otherwise. However, they were determined to deal severely with all such cases which might he brought before them, and it mattered not whether they were English or American seamen, they should be alike dealt with. The prisoner wss ordered to stsnd down a short time until the bench had finally decided, which, being done, the Msyor said that they had determined not to send the prisoner for trial, although he deserved it, hnt in the hope that he would not again be guilty of such disgraceful conduct, they should inflict a fine of £5, and in default of payment to be committed for two months to hard labor. The fine was subsequently paid, and the witness left the Court.

The American Horse-Tamer.

From the Illustroted London News.

The American horse-tamer has been busy during the week at the Royal Mews, and on Tuesday he completely mastered a wicked little mare of Lord DERBY'S, to the great delight of her noble owner, who had hardly a quarter of an hour to wsit before ahe was brought out by the magician, as docile as a lamb. He is an active looking man, of somewhat about 11 stone, and seems to ride and turn his pupils rather by an indication with his hand than by touching the rein. It remains to be seen whether the secret can be applied Impromptu in the hunting-field to incorrigible "pullers" and "rushers." Mr. RAREY has determined to open a subscription list at ten guineas each for persons desirous of learning the new method, and, when the subscribers amount to 500, classes will be formed to receive the necessary instructions, (under certain conditions to be agreed to at the time of sobscribing,) at the riding-school of the Duke of Wellington, who has kindly placed the building at the disposal of Mr. RAREY. We have ourselves seen sufficient to be convinced of the humanity and efficaciousness of this mode of subjugating one of our most useful animals, and believe that very soon the plague of a restive and unsble horse will be nnknown.

Rest or No Rest—The Observance or Non-Observance of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The practical question which underlies the recent movements for Sunday observance, is virtually this: Shall we have Rest or no Rest? A holy day or a holiday? An American Sabbath or a European Sunday? The alternative has been thrust upon the friends of good morals by the persistent and shameless violation of the laws of the State, and of the rights of its citizens. There cannot he a doubt as to the issus; for with all the activity of an unscrupulous Press, and the power of selfish and debasing passions, considerations of true interest, and civil and social necessity, to say nothing of moral and religious obligations, will constrain the masses, in the end, to assert their *right* to a day of rest. And they will learn that that right can only be secured by recognizing the corresponding obligation to exercise it for their own and the general good.

The law of periodical rest is written indelibly on the nature of man and beast. The stoutest frame will succumh under the pressure of uninterrupted toil. The strongest intellect will give way at length if urged onward to ceaseless effort. It is no arbitrary enactment of the Decalogue, or of human statutes, that requires one-seventh part of time to be dcvoted to other than ordinary secular work. And when the masses come to understand that the Christian Sabbath is, in truth, "the bulwark of labor against the encroachments of capital;" and it is only in countries where it is observed as a holy day, and not a holiday, that the laboring classes are secure of its benefits—then the *Vox Populi* will echo the *Vox Dei*. "Remember the Sahhath-day, to keep it holy."

The fact should be known and considered, that the dcpendent and laboring classes on the continent of Europe—overworked and poorly paid, at best—are virtually robbed of a day of rest, that they may minister to the pleasures or the selfishness of the wealthier classes. Tradesmen and mechanics, and servants toil and sweat seven days in a week to meet the wants of a class who feast and frolic on Sunday, but without any more wages than they would have for six days labor, if they had and would keep a Sabbath. And so it would be here, if the false friends of the workingmen could once break down the barrier to selfishness which our Sabbath laws and customs have set up.

So important is this consideration, that we cite some notes of foreign travel, confirming the observation of every unprejudiced tourist in Europe.

An English gentleman visiting the baths of Schwalbach, Germany, informed one of the attendants, that for the sake of giving the opportunity of rest, his bathing-room would not be required on Sunday. "I wish all the people would think that way, Sir," exclaimed the surprised attendant; "I have not been to church for eleven Sundays, and have had to work the whole day; they forget what we most want." The writer adds, "These words struck me much, '*They forget what we most want.*' You may take them as a clue wherehy you may understand a Sabbath on the continent. After a careful observation and experience in foreign cities, I am justified in this conclusion "*The Sunday is a day of leisure to the moneyed classes of society, to whom all must be made easy and a day of toil to the poorer.* To the richer, classes it is a gala day; but to those who have to provide the dress, pleasures and excursions of those above them, *it is a time when their labors are more in demand than on any day of the week.* Sunday is the day for the finest performances at the theatre and opera. It is the day for sumptuous dinners; for evening assemblies, concerts and balls. You may easily imagine, therefore, what an amount of labor is required, and especially when indifference to the day excludes all forethought: Young people are plying their needles on Sabbath mornings, to complete the gay robe for the evening. Laundresses are commonly seen carrying through the streets articles of attire. Printers and hill-posters are engaged in announcing the amusements of the evening. Shoemakers are finishing dress boots; boys are carrying them home. Tailors are bending over broidered vests. The chief market of the week is held on the Sunday morning. Cooks, in the public kitchens, are busier thsn usual. Confectioners and decorators are pressed with labor. A carpenter in Nice said he would be grateful for any law that would exempt him from toil on the Sabbath. An eminent physician in Bonn told me, that so numerous were the private and dancing parties on the Sunday evenings in Germany, that in hundreds of houses the servant girls were so hurried that they could only catch a moment to eat their food as they stood. The most painful thing about this is, that there is not the most distant conception of any injustice being done to the snffering toilers by this state of things."

The amount of it all is, that the *no-rest* principle works well enough for the selfish aristocracy; but terribly for the poorer laboring classes. It would be so here—only that here, as in Europe, there csn he no sound state of pnblic or private morals, among rich or poor, without a day of sacred rest. And here, sooner than in the old World, social and political institutions would degenerate snd be overwhelmed by the corruption of manners and profligacy of life consequent on the perversion and abuse of one of our richest blessings.

Workingmen of America! Will you have a Continental Sunday, with its toil, pauperism, dissipation and crime; or an American and a Christian Sabhath, with its rest and order and thrift, and Heaven's blessing on them all? Will you have Rest or no Rest?

"Hail *Sabbath!* thee I hail, *the poor man's day*,
On other dsys the man of toil is doomed
To eat his joyless bread, lonely; * * *
Bnt on this day, embosomed in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves:
Wtth those he loves he shares the heart-felt joy
Of giving thanks to God,—not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but reverently,
Wtth covered face, and upward earnest eye."

CIVIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Earnestness of the Kansas Struggle—Whipping-in the Doubtful—The Debate on the Army Bill—The War Department Land Sales—The Witness Welcott, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

During a th

balance of the money placed in his hands. If, then he did not exhaust the fund in employing agent here who may have bought needed votes—if he put a portion of the fund into his own pocket, where is the evidence that he did less than his duty to his employers? How is it to be proved that the money was not paid him, in lump, to pass the Tariff act, and that he was not expected to get it done cheaply as possible, and pocket whatever portion of the money placed in his hands might remain? The fact that he was never called upon to return any balance, and that the money was given to him without specific directions as to how it was to be expended, carries the presumption that it was paid to him individually for anticipated services in bringing about a desired result, which *somehow* was accomplished. I think Mr. WOLCOTT will take this view of the case after a while, and determine to release himself from his present embarrassing position; and when he does so, if his story don't unmask sundry canting hypocrites, I have an old hat which shall be at command of the first bidder

SIGMA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Causes of Crime.

Last evening Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered, at Clinton Hall, the last of his Lowell Lectures on "Pauperism and Crime." The house was quite two-thirds full. The subject of the evening was the "Causes of Crime." The lecturer commenced by enumerating the six causes that are given by FREDERICK HILL, but he thought them all reducible to the four following: Bad training, bad appetites, want and bad legislation. Everything which tends to deteriorate the family life tends to the production of crime, and to cure crime the first question must be how to improve the family condition of the poor. Little can be done for the Gipsy class, he said, but to remove their children and place them in houses of correction, juvenile asylums, and the like. But to reach the class just above these is a more difficult matter. The effort must be to improve the homes they live in. Their settlements must be penetrated by airy streets. Landlords must be made responsible for the cleanliness of their tenants' houses. Tenement houses must be built of a decent, cleanly sort, and rooms furnished them at a moderate rent. The lecturer invited attention to the house in Mott-street, of just the sort indicated, which had proved a profitable investment to the builders, and a success in all respects. Below the class reached by any public schools is a class that always shrinks from notice. In this country it generally consists of foreigners who have experienced that great calamity of emigration—the breaking up of restraints imposed by living among acquaintances. This class is the mine from which most of our crime is quarried. How utterly the family relation is sometimes abolished is seen among the newsboys, some of whom are even without a surname. Of late, attention has been more directed to this class, but the work is not a quarter done. To the vagrant children society should stand *in loco parentis*, giving them a home, treating them not as under punishment, but as in keeping. It is training, not education in its popular sense, that is most needed,—habits of industry, providence, thrift, moral and social training. Since the want of skill in some useful trade is a most serious cause of crime, some trade should be taught them. He thought it exceedingly doubtful whether the extension of the term of attendance upon the Common Schools to a period that interferes with the acquirement of some useful trade were not very objectionable. Certainly, the direction of so many lads into semi-literary positions was a grave error. Their greater exposure of morals and the increased hazard of failure to obtain an easy living, accounted for the frequent fall of persons reckoned educated men. Our Common School system ought to eke out the deficiencies of family training to develop the qualities of heart, moral principle and social affections. To attain this end we must raise the whole social character of teachers—by increasing the number and efficiency of normal schools, making it their special function to teach the art of teaching—by increasing the salaries of teachers who now are too little knit in with society to be appreciated aright, and to use their influence economically—by putting the teaching of boys into the hands of girls, and perhaps that of girls into the hands of men.

Dr. BELLOWS next considered bad appetites as a source of crime. Ninety per cent. of all criminals, probably, are intemperate. The Temperance movement had done much to diminish drunkenness. The novelty of its plans, the facilities it furnished for social enjoyment, the debates it encouraged, and the proselytism it kindled, substituted a wholesome excitement for that which it strove to abolish, and so far the Temperance movement was a success. For drunkenness, in a certain sense, meets a want, and it can only be supplanted by some other supply for that want. The want is a want of interest in life: the need is of complacency in society and self. Strong drink temporarily makes a more self-satisfied being, heightens the social qualities, warms the heart. To reach the cure of drunkenness, we must stimulate by knowledge coupled with a hope of improvement; by position coupled with a prospect of increased influence and by innocent amusements. Education alone cannot secure against drunkenness. A sense of moral and religious condition is certainly a barrier against it, but the question is how to arouse that sense. Happiness alone is the radical cure for intemperance. We must improve the material condition—open a career—make success probable. It seems strange that men cannot, in view of the evils of intemperance, practice moderation. But moderation is abhorrent to the soul of man. Physically and morally their tendency is to crises. They would rather enjoy a moment of critical ecstasy, than the while-fine on the table-lands of prudent enjoyment. Temperance, not abstinence, is the great virtue. Abstinence is easier than temperance, but asceticism is unsocial and demoralizing. Whatsoever increases happiness promotes temperance. Better wages, cheap food, cheap fuel and light, are enormous lessseners of crime. The supply of gas is a matter of great interest to philanthropists. Taxes on bread, oil and tallow, the late costliness of sugar, the scarcity of any of the necessities of life, are greatly to be deplored. Taxes should be levied, first, upon articles which have an immoral tendency, next, upon the luxuries of life, next, upon those articles which are in general use, yet are not necessaries, such as tobacco, tea, sugar; but there should be a direct tax, rather than heighten the cost of these things which are necessary to life. Cheap amusements, music, dancing, dramatic entertainments furnish another wholesome excitement to take the place of strong drink. The lecturer quoted, with much pleasure he confessed, an extract from Mr. HILL which coincided entirely with his doctrine. He had come upon it but lately, and was pleased to see that he was sharing the sentiments of this adept in the subject of crime. Licensing band-organs, instituting cheap concerts, cheapening literature and newspapers, were all valuable means for conquering drunkenness. During one of these late bleak days he had walked over the whole length of our great Central Park and he found infinite pleasure in contemplating its hopeful promises. It really looked like a gift of Heaven to us.

The lecturer would not sacrifice usefulness to factidiousness and leave unnoticed our great social sin. To abate licentiousness the first point must be the removal of all obstacles to early marriage. The obstacles are, the luxury of the upper classes, the extreme expectations for female dress, the lack of small tenements for small families in moderate circumstances which drives so many to hotels and boarding houses; next, women must be allowed a wider sphere of industry. She must be precisely as free as man in the choice of a method of making a living. Her narrow round of domestic servitude and the needle must be enlarged. We do not ask society to repeal nature's edicts, but simply the capricious edicts of society. There is no reason why women should not reclaim all the light and indoor occupations—set type, gild, finish light cabinet work, as well as labor in factories, keep books, cut hair, keep shop, do in-door painting, decorate walls, and deliver letters. If she practice medicine she will choose to do it in a womanly way, unless the opposition of men compel her to a masculine method of defending her course. We must invite woman back to the shop, that we may command sufficient manly labor for the field.

The third cause of crime is want and poverty. This, the lecturer said, had been already sufficiently treated.

The fourth was bad legislation. The effort of Governments to encourage true religion by enactments had fearfully increased hypocrisy and perjury. The lecturer dwelt a moment on the preëminence of England for this very cause. The usury laws had increased usury, because men had not only to buy money at its increased value when critically situated, but to pay in addition for the risks the usurer runs. He alluded to the increase of crime, that the game laws, the laws of divorce and partnership had produced. Nowhere was there so little crime compelled by statute and unjust legislation as in this country, and yet the protection of Negro Slavery by Government has had a terrible influence by causing the enactment of unjust statutes which have their only necessity in the defence of slave property. Such bad laws propagate the principle of disloyalty, which spreads downward with fearful rapidity. For resistance to unjust laws breeds resistance to just ones. Just and mild laws have a large share in preventing crime. There is nothing more certain than a decrease of crime or a decrease of severity in the penal codes. The lecturer glanced at the impolicy of capital punishment while public sentiment maintains its present attitude of hostility to it. When he commenced the investigation of this point he believed in capital punishment, but as he progressed he was obliged to adopt another view. He alluded to the law's delays, especially in this City, and the tardy pace at which penalties follow crime, reckoning them the fruitful sources of crime. He spoke in admiration of the prompt judgment of Judge RUSSELL, by which garroting suddenly ceased to be heard of for months. The lecturer hastily indicated his views on prison discipline. He believed that order, industry and comfort in prison taught prisoners to abhor the crimes they once perpetrated. Society should regulate the term of imprisonment entirely by the time required to fit the convict again for society. It should educate him, by hard and instructive work, to self-control. Let the criminal class know that society is to be the judge and to measure the terms of their exclusion entirely by their fitness to mingle again with honest men, or even to imprison them for life if they never reform. With a few more remarks to this effect, and with thanks to the audience for their kind attention, Dr. BELLOWS announced that this closed his series of lectures.

Prof. Lieber on Political Economy.

At Mozart Hall, Dr. LIEBER, on Wednesday evening, delivered his address of inauguration to a Professorship in Columbia College. The first quarter hour was devoted to an eloquent historical sketch of the history of the Berlin University, and an argument for the equal necessity of such a university here. This was addressed to the Trustees of Columbia College, who occupied the platform. Turning to the audience, which about half filled the frozen hall, the Professor treated first of the office of the teacher, whose business it is to lead the pupil to the hill-top, and point out to him the plains he is to traverse, and the mountains he has to climb, to develop the manly character, to suggest knowledge. The best kind of education was that which comes upon the learner like a stream of light through a cloud—suggesting a sacred suspicion of something higher and yet to be learned. NAPOLEON the First, the master of the Rhetoric of the Camp, always irresistibly captivated his audiences, though not one in a hundred of them understood all he said. He wisely mixed his evocative suggestions with his patent truths. When before his army, not three-fourths of whom could read or write, he uttered that saying, "Four thousand years look down upon you from these pyramids." They only dimly saw his meaning, yet each one received a powerful distinct suggestion from it. Political science was the study of the social relations of man—of humanity, as it appears in Society. Society, said he, is a continuity, like a river. While one is pronouncing the word "Mississippi," between the utterance of the initial M and the final I, volumes of water have been poured out of the river named into the Gulf—yet it is the same river, and society is the same body to-day as yesterday, though meanwhile thousands have disappeared from the vast body that compose it, and thousands have been born. History teaches what has befallen society in the past. There is a historic instinct in man. Savages and *savans* love history alike, and the muse of history, whether we mean by that phrase the old Greek's or the modern Scholar's idea of the muse, is the most dignified of conceptions,—the history of crimes no less than of virtuous actions is dignified. History is the most nutritious pabulum to rear manly characters on. All men of action of any mark have loved it. CHATHAM in his half-hours—they were few—read Plutarch, and PITT at Cambridge copied out whole pages of the same strong, nutritious book. Did not the hearer in reading Motley feel as one in Rome when he turns from the street where the wine carts are creaking, and enters the Vatican, full of sculptured grandeur. The Professor did not omit mention of the few dangers of reading history; the peril of coming to love ruins and despising snug houses; of coming as VOLTAIRE did to reckon all great events as the offspring of trifles, as some claimed that the Reformation grew out of the loves of LUTHER for a certain nun, and the bloodiest wars out of a King's indigestion; or of embracing the other faith that a new leaf must be turned over, and that whatever has already happened must always remain in the past, and is never worthily repeated. History is of particular value to the people of the Unlied States; for it promotes the institutional spirit. The Muse of History dwelt on Helicon, that beautiful mountain which looked down on Corinth and its gulf, crowded with commerce. So down from Helicon let us come, said he, and study commerce, which lies at its base. Let us consider the doctrine of Exchange. Man is always an exchanging being, as truly as he is always an æsthetic being. From the savage who rudely tattoos his skin to the patron of art who delights in the life-like statue by CRAWFORD, all instinctively love art. Instance, how every man places on the prow of his canoe or his ship some ornament, not certainly for use, but because there is an opportunity he cannot omit to gratify his sense of beauty. These instincts compel him to exchanges; for civilization is a very expensive thing. Man, with apparently great cruelty, is born infinitely more destitute than other animals. Others are *finding* animals—he must *produce* or go unsupplied. Again, while God has given man a greater capacity to enjoy than to other animals, and consequently a greater range of wants, which are nearly uniform in all men, it is apparently cruel that the capacity of the earth to gratify these wants is very various. But, out of these imperative instincts, and the scattered positions of men upon the earth, comes the necessity for exchange. For example, all men's palates are delighted with the taste of sugar; and so universal is this experience that the word *sweet* in all languages has passed out of its material import and into the language of the affections. But how few countries produce sugar! So of cotton, by which we protect us from the weather, adorn us, and distinguish the competent from the poor; yet how few countries produce cotton. Again, our wants grow with cultivation—infinitely increase with the progress of civilization—so that they infinitely drive us on to exchange. On these three laws all our exchange is founded.

The Professor next inquired whether Political Economy was a fit subject for college teaching. Of all sciences, it had had the hardest fight for a place among its sisters. When Archbishop WHATELY, twenty-five years ago, delivered his lecture, introductory to a course on the subject, at Oxford, almost all of it was an apology for Political Economy. But the science, after all, is only a branch of moral science, and the two treat of the conduct of men in their two highest spheres—Religion and the State. A catechism of Political Economy ought to be taught not in the colleges only, but in the crowded Common Schools even. Does one object that it is too high a study for children? Christianity is a higher one, yet no one objects to teaching its catechism to infants. CICERO tells that he learned the Twelve Tables like a necessary formula. The Twelve Tables were the foundation of Roman Law. But these Romans were not people who sacrificed to logic and symmetry. These Romans, who knew how to conquer and to hold fast their conquests, and to sprinkle all their conquests over with flourishing municipalities, these stern and sterling Romans, who made war their business and farming their passion, were practical men—if any ever were; yet they taught their teachers to teach the Twelve Tables to their children. JOHN MILTON, who stood as high on the roll of men as Rome on the roll of nations, advised the study of Politics as part of a school-boy's education, "so that in a dangerous fit of the Commonwealth, they be not such poor, shaken, uncertain reeds, of such tottering conscience, as many of our counselors have lately shown themselves, but steadiest pillars of the State."

The Professor here discovered that it was 9 o'clock—though he was yet only in the peristyle of the temple in which he worshiped. The audience, though half frozen, cried, "Go on," "Go on."

The Professor proceeded to outline the method that he preferred for teaching Political Economy. Man was to be regarded as an individual, and also as a social being; hence, he must be taught the twinship of Right and Obligation. If he insist upon his rights alone, he becomes a tyrant; if upon his obligations alone, he becomes the most abject of slaves. The study of his obligations includes his duties to the State, wherein he discovers the principles of political ethics, and the virtue of patriotism—not that idolatrous, false patriotism which says: "Our country, right or wrong," nor bloated provincialism, but that patriotism which inspires one to die for his country, or, even what is still harder, to live for it. Next he would treat of Government itself, following naturally with a classification of all existing Governments. Next would be required a survey of all political literature—which, besides the speeches of statesmen, includes much sterling theology. Another branch of the same subject would be Utopiology—a history of the ideal systems of Government and the attempts that have been made to put them in practice. It would be competent here to show how Liberty first dwelt in cities, but as civilization grew, how it needed nations to ripen it, and how Christianity, by affecting the whole inner man, though its Author disclaimed all earthly or political power, became the greatest coefficient of Liberty. Incidentally, he would remark how uniformly all the Utopists were Communists as to property, under the mistaken idea that property was a creature of government; were favorable to community of wives—even CAMPANELLA, the Catholic priest, distinctly averred it; to a community of goods—warring so stoutly upon the Individual that they could not admit it even in the Godhead; to a community, especially, in money, forgetting that money only represents values, and that, though they abolished all money, values must still remain, and be as fatal to Communism as ever. Did they suppose because there is no money in Burmah that there are no misers there? It reminded him of Major JACK DOWNING's sage statement; "It is fearful cold down in Maine, and would be colder if the thermometer were longer." After all, he said, there is very little money in the world, and it is not possible that this little could do all the mischief ascribed to it. The next theme, naturally, would be Civil Liberty, the next Self-Government, and last of all International Law. He submitted it to his audience whether such a course of study as he had indicated were not likely to prepare the scholar better to perform his duties as a citizen.

The lecturer had spoken for nearly two hours. The natural dryness of the subject was scarcely apparent to his audience, he so constantly overflowed it with apt illustrations and pertinent apothegms. He spoke without notes, and his speech seemed quainter for its relics of Idioms not English. The audience was not more than half the assembly—it being somewhat difficult at a distance from the platform to catch the speaker's words, while a company of boys on the outer line of seats,—boys of that unfortunate age when they cannot safely be left at home, and yet are not old enough to behave well in company,—kept up a most annoying conversation which they had not the decency to utter in under tone.

President KING thanked the audience for their attention, and was happy to announce that the past lectures were but introductory to a course that the public might hope soon to enjoy.

Who Shall Appoint the Police Commissioners—A Sensible Suggestion.

From the Sunday Atlas.

It is contended, and not perhaps without some reason, that to give the power of appointing the Police Commissioners to the Mayor and Common Council, is calculated to make the whole Department the subservient tools of the Aldermen and Councilmen. At the time the present bill was under consideration the position was assumed that the Police might as well be in the hands of the devil as in the hands of Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, who were accused of using it for selfish and corrupt purposes. We may yet have corrupt Mayors, and still more corrupt Common Councils, and it is not likely that the control of the Police Department will again be placed in the hands of those officials from whom it has been wrested, or be left so that its direction can by any possibility be assumed by political demagogues and small lawyers, accidentally raised to official positions.

We can inform the Legislature how they can overcome this difficulty of finding good men upon whom to confer this power of appointing Police Commissioners, in such a manner as will prove satisfactory to nearly every tax-payer and citizen of this metropolis. Let the only of appointing part of the Police Commissioners, at least, *devolve upon the Judges of our Civil Courts, tribunals that enjoy the confidence of our entire population. The Mayor, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, could, we doubt not, appoint three proper men to superintend our police affairs.* Or, all the Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the Common Pleas, may meet in Convention as they do to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors, and select two Commissioners of Police, and let the Mayor be the third. The power of these appointments may be distributed in different ways. The Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors, or the people, may have the power to select one of the men, but we urge upon the Legislature, that the appointment of the majority of the Police Commissioners be placed in the hands of the Judges of the Civil Courts we have above-mentioned.

It is, perhaps, impossible to place the Police Department entirely beyond the control of political influences. But let its control be placed in the hands of men who will not abuse their power, even if partisans are appointed to office. Can it be denied that this power will not be properly and beneficially exercised by such men as Judges DUER and DALY, and their able and upright associates. Nearly every department of our City government has become rotten and corrupt; but as yet, the breath of suspicion has not breathed one word against the integrity of the Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas; and the public will be entirely satisfied with any appointments they make. We call the attention of the Hon. GEORGE WEIS, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to these suggestions, and trust that they will be carefully considered in the framing of his bill for the amendment of the present bungling and unwieldy Metropolitan Police Law, that for months has oppressed our citizens.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS SHOOTING AT POLICEMEN—ESCAPE OF THE BURGLARS FROM THE POLICEMEN, AND THE POLICEMEN FROM INJURY.—About 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning, as officer Davis, of the Fifteenth Ward, was passing through McDongal-street, he noticed a light in the basement of the house occupied by George G. Gray, No. 32 McDougal-street, a few doors from Washington-square. He "piped" the place and discovered two men inside busily engaged in packing goods into some bags. Satisfied that the men were burglars, he procured the assistance of officer Wells and returning with him to the house found one of the windows open. One of the officers put his head into the window and asked who was there, and immediately the parties inside turned off the gas. In a moment two men darted out of the basement door, each with a revolver in his hand. Seeing the officers, one cried out, "Shoot the fellows," and they quickly discharged three barrels at the officers, and then they took to their heels. The officers escaped uninjured, but having no weapons except their clubs, did not think it prudent to give chase. Officer Corsa soon after saw the burglars running, and started after them. He came close to them, when one of them turned and fired at him. The officer fell instantly to the pavement. He soon recovered, however,—when the burglars ran out of sight,—and discovered that, instead of being mortally wounded, his face was only scorched with powder. It is probable that neither of the revolvers contained bullets, and that the object of the burglars was only to frighten the policemen. On examining the basement of Mr. Gray's residence it was found that the burglar had managed to decamp with about $450 worth of jewelry and silver ware in their possession. They had packed up ready for removal nearly $2 000 worth of goods. Neither of the officers thinks he could identify the burglars.

PRIVATE WATCHMAN CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—A private watchman, named Philip Wightman, was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Messrs. Windle & Co., one of the firms which suffered by the fire in Maiden-lane. The prisoner was found on the corner of West Broadway and Reade-street, with his pockets filled with plated knives, forks and spoons, which he is charged with having stolen from Messrs. Windle & Company's store during the fire. Justice WELSH committed him for examination on a charge of grand larceny.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, of Louisiana, has been in session at New Orleans, some days in this month. Representatives were present from New-York, Vermont, and Alabama. R. F. McGuire is elected Grand High-Priest for the ensuing year.

The Tallahasse *Floridian* states an issue between the Governor of Florida and the Fernandina Railway Company. The former contends that a part of the Road is improperly located, and the Company decline to change the location.

Counterfeit bonds are in circulation at Boston. The *Traveller* has seen one for $1,000 on the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the coupons payable in New-York. The bond is handsomely engraved.

The Freemasons of Virginia have resolved to lend their aid to the contemplated purchase of Mount Vernon. Other Masons are invited to follow suit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Alex. Duncan et al. vs. *J. C. McGregor.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

C. E. Larned vs. *Robert M. Masterton et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. W. Bishop vs. *Louis J. Doyle et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Charles B. Wheeler vs. *William Lake, impleaded.*—Motion granted. Cost of motion $7, to abide event.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

James S. Sluyter vs. *Joseph Brice Smith.*—Order of Feb. 11 discharged, with $7 costs.

Daniel Holsman vs. *Jas. De Gray, assignee,*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to answer in 20 days.

Henry W. Clark vs *The United States Trust Company.*—Judgment for defendant upon the demurrer, with costs.

Kincaid vs *Ramsdall et al.*—Order to be drawn and settled on notice.

Carnohan vs. *The Same.*—A like decision.

Hamilton vs. *White.*—Case settled.

Meserole vs. *Archer.*—Case settled.

A Slander Case—Verdict for Plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

The case of Roswell Green *vs.* J. H. Hobart Brown, which was noticed in the TIMES some months ago, has been on again in the Marine Court. It will be remembered that Mr. Green charged Mr. Brown with having slandered him. Mr. Brown is a clergyman in Brooklyn, and at the time the alleged slanderous remarks were made, was rector of the "Free Church of the Good Angels," (P. E.,) and Mr. Green was a warden. In the former proceedings, according to Mr. Green's counsel, Mr. Brown applied to District-Attorney Hall to procure an indictment against Mr. Green, but that gentleman, on looking into the case, refused to send the matter before the Grand Jury, and said that if there was any charge against Mr. Green he should be taken before a magistrate, where he would have the advantage of an examination; accordingly, in July, 1857, the defendant's brother caused Mr. Green to be arrested and brought to the Tombs, and "the arrest of Roswell Green for perjury" was published in the papers. He was, however, admitted to bail. After several ineffectual efforts on the part of Mr. Green and his counsel to bring the case before the Grand Jury, in order that plaintiff's character might be vindicated, they succeeded, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and there the charge of perjury against him ended. Mr. Green now complains that in June, 1857, in the city of Brooklyn, the defendant, intending to injure and defame him, said to one Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen that when Mr. Green left the city a short time previous, on his visit to Virginia, he went there as his (defendant's) brother's agent, to purchase certain mining lands, and that his (defendant's) brother (James E. Brown) furnished him with the funds to make said purchase, and that Mr. Green had purchased the lands in his own name, and was endeavoring to hold the property for his own benefit, and thus defraud his (defendant's) brother. Rev. Mr. Brown also said he was confident that Mr. Green's actions had been of such a nature that the proceedings his (defendant's) brother had instituted against Green would result in his being sent to the State Prison. The slander is also alleged to have been spoken to other parties, who were vestrymen of the same church.

For the defence it was set up that if the words were uttered they were spoken in consultation with a vestryman, and were used for the good of the church, and not for the purpose of slandering Mr. Green, but for the protection and benefit of the members thereof.

Several witnesses were examined, who testified to having heard Mr. Brown make remarks similar to those charged in the complaint.

The defendant put in evidence the summons, complaint and answer in the Supreme Court in an action between G. P. A. Rickards and others against Roswell Green and others—the complaint in that case alleging in substance that Green was about taking the land in Virginia in his own name, and praying for an injunction restraining him from so doing, and the injunction therein granted. The defendant also put in evidence a complaint against Green, in the suit in Supreme Court.

The arguments of counsel were closed on Thursday, and the case was given to the Jury to-day. Judge THOMPSON in charging the Jury remarked that the case was one of unusual interest, because of the prominent positions of the parties in the Church. It had been stated frankly by the plaintiff's counsel that it was not in the hope of pecuniary gain that the case had been brought into Court, but for the purpose of relieving his character from the consequences of unjust imputations. There was no dispute about the facts of the case; that the language complained of had been used, was not denied. It was, then, for the defendant to show that he was not actuated by malice. The onus was upon him to show that. Now how did he show that? It appeared that he not only uttered the slander, but gave it his indorsement. "He believed Mr. GREEN ought to be sent to the State Prison." His duty was to have gone to Mr. GREEN and told him of the charges against him, and heard his defence, before speaking of him in such terms.

At this point the defendant's Counsel interrupted by remarking that he was astonished to hear the Judge charge with such vehemence in favor of the plaintiff.

The Judge answered that he was astonished at hearing such a remark from such a source. Although he had spoken with some vehemence, he was, nevertheless, calm and deliberate. If what was stated about the defendant were true, he would be a felon; and that was a very serious charge to make against a man. If the defendant had uttered a slander, with a well-founded belief of its truth, from good motives, the Court would be sincerely glad if the evidence would justify the Jury in finding that there was probably cause for the defendant's uttering the words complained of.

The Jury retired, and after having been out for a short time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $50.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

There was no business of special importance in the Surrogate's Court. The Surrogate, Hon. E. D. WEST, having recovered from his recent illness, was present and able to attend to the duties of his office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which I noticed in your paper of this morning, in relation to the Jobson case, before J. N. Whiting, on yesterday. I was not a party in that suit, nor was I there at the time. He has many suits for the purpose of getting his pretended claims legalized, as in the cases of Jobson *vs.* Burr, Jobson *vs.* Allen, Jobson *vs.* Sickles, Jobson *vs.* Griffin, Jobson *vs.* Roberts, Jobson *vs.* L. Lord, Jobson *vs.* Richardson, Jobson *vs.* Raymond. Jobson *vs.* Findley, besides others who have given him something for the sake of peace, rather than defend a suit at law.

J. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK Friday, Feb. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 41 bbls. Ashes. 2,937 bbls. Flour; 20,869 bushels Corn; 100 bags Malt; 569 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at previous prices. Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@12c., chiefly at 10¾c.@11c, and 1,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Maracaibo at 10¾c.@14c.; Rio, at 9¾c @11¾c; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c @9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is pretty freely offered at yesterday's reduced prices; hence, it attracts considerable attention. Sales have been reported since our last of some 2,000 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 11¾c.@12c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand and are quoted firm at from $3 25@$3 56¼ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET, Feb. 17—(For the week.) Mackerel—No transactions during the week, and but little inquiry: $10@$9 for Nos. 1 and 2 is about a fair quotation, though some are held at prices ranging higher, say $10@$10 50 for No. 1's. Codfish—George's Bank dry; no operations; holders are asking $3 62; some fares just arrived sold fresh at $1 26 ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour opened tamely; but subsequently the demand improved and prices advanced a shade. Sales 13,500 barrels.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 20@	4 30
Extra State	4 35@	4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@	4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@	4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 45@	4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@	4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@	7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@	8 00

Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at firmer prices. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in better demand at higher rates The transactions since our last comprise 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. The supply is limited, and stiffly held. Some damaged Southern was sold at 75c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand, at advanced rates. Sales 16,000 bushels new crop, at 66c @ 67c for Yellow Jersey; 70c. for Yellow Southern; and 70c, for White do., ₱ bushel. A limited business has been transacted in Rye, at 86c. for Jersey, and 71c.@72c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been very active this week, and an advance has been obtained of 2c. ₱ lb. on Orinoco. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Dry Orinoco, 19c., 6 months; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 19½c., 6 months; 3,500 Dry California, private terms; 1,000 Dry Southern, 10½c., cash; 1,000 Butchers' Association, 71, 7c., cash; 300 Country Slaughter, 68, 6¾c.@7c., cash.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1858, at 2½c. @3½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is still rather sparingly inquired for at previous quotations; including Scotch Pig, $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LEAD—The demand is somewhat restricted, holders continuing to ask very full prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in pretty good demand, especially Hemlock tanned, at rather firmer prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	28,400	2,100
Sales during the week—sides	72,400	4,788
Stock this evening—sides	243,500	44,600

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderately active, at full prices. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in fair request, especially Common, of which the reported sales comprise 1,450 bbls., at $1 45 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, but very firm. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 48c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of about 1,200 bbls., to arrive and here.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 16.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 820 bbls. at $2 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 70 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs., and to-day 500 do. at same price. Spirits—Sales of 125 bbls. at 43c. ₱ gallon. Resin—Sales of 500 bbls. at prices ranging from $2@$2 75 for No. 2 to low grade No. 1.

OILS—Linseed in good request and is worth 57c. @ 59c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet, but steady, in this market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $13 90@$17 for Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 6¾c@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is sparingly sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls. Fair to prime chiefly at 9¼c.@10c., ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; @@$10 for Country Mess, and @@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 @$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16¾c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

In Cincinnati, during the week ending Feb. 17, an active speculative inquiry prevailed for Hog products, and prices of all kinds advanced 50c.@$1 ₱ cwt., closing tamely. The *Price Current*, of the 17th inst., says the receipts of Hogs during the past week have been light, and the packing season is now drawing rapidly to a conclusion. The Hogs now coming in are light, and it is probable another week will about finish the season. The receipts for the week and the season now stand as follows:

Total for the week	7,887
Previously reported	435,637
Total for the season	443,524
Whole number packed in 1856-7	344,512
Whole number packed in 1855-6	405,396
Whole number packed in 1854-5	355,787
Whole number packed in 1853-4	421,000
Whole number packed in 1852-3	361,000

In Louisville, during the week ending with Feb. 16, it was reported that the increase of this season's Hog crop on the preceding season, was equal to 490,000 head. Notwithstanding this, prices advanced throughout the week, but at the close there seemed to have been a check put to it.

RICE—Is in moderate request, and is steady at $3 @ $3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails and prices are sustained. Sales 650 hhds., in lots, at 5c. @6¼c. for New-Orleans, and 4¾c. @6c. for Cuba, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime at full prices.

TEAS—The auction sale of green Teas to-day was very well attended, despite the snow-storm. The competition was quite animated, and the bulk of the lots offered were sold at improved prices. We annex a report of the sales effected:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Joshua Bates*. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—27 half chests at 43c.; 26 do., 42½c.; 22 do., 38c.; 37 do., 36½c.; 29 do., 36c.

Young Hyson—36 half chests at 46½c.; 45 do., 45c.; 41 do., 44c.; 87 do., 42½c.; 608 do., 42c.; 133 do., 41½c.; 72 do., 41c.; 25 do., 40c.; 20 do., 39c.; 55 do., 38c.; 173 do., 37c.; 807 do., 36½c.; 20 do., 36c.; 276 do., 35½c., 42 do., 34½c.; 24 do., 34c.; 199 do., 33½c.; 469 do., 33c.; 143 do., 33½c.; 108 do., 32c.; 30 cases do., 51c.; 48 do., 50c.; 204 boxes do., 47½c.

Imperial—8 half chests at 61c.; 10 do., 52½c.; 6 do., 50½c.; 10 do., 50c.; 17 do., 47c.; 19 do., 45½c.; 116 do., 45c.; 14 do., 42½c.; 7 do., 42c.; 36 do., 38½c.; 140 do., 37c.; 38 do., 36½c.; 69 do., 36c.; 20 cases do., 57c.; 54 boxes do., 53½c.; 80 do., 47c.

Hyson Skin—38 chests at 27c.; 46 half do., 30½c.; 31 do., 25½c.

Hyson Twankay—88 half chests at 33½c.; 61 do., 33c.

Twankay—19 half chests at 35½c.; 86 do., 35c.; 57 do., 31½c.; 110 do., 26c.; 38 do., 25½c.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady. Sales since Monday last—68 h

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances*, RECEIVE THE ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements:—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* will leave this port to-day for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No public business whatever was done by Congress yesterday. After consideration of the private calendar in the Senate, the Army bill was taken up, but nothing was done with it. The House was engaged all day in the discussion of questions of privilege. Both branches adjourned until Monday.

We publish this morning, in full, the Minority Report on the Lecompton Constitution, presented to the Senate by Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories. It is an elaborate and conclusive argument against the wrong sought to be perpetrated in the admission of Kansas under that instrument, and will be found well worth perusal. It is now understood in Washington, from "high authority," according to the Correspondent of the Associated Press, that the Lecompton majority in the Senate will not press the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas exactly in the shape in which it was reported from the Committee, but that an amendment will be offered from that side, and doubtless adopted, declaring that "nothing in the Constitution shall be construed or held to interfere with the right of the people to alter, amend or modify it at pleasure."

In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was presented to prohibit the use of proxies in moneyed corporations by the directors. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to allow the people a certain number of challenges in impanneling juries in criminal trials. Nothing of importance was done in the Assembly. Both houses adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Hon. F. P. STANTON, Ex-Secretary of Kansas, delivered an address on the affairs of that Territory, in the Assembly Chamber at Albany last night, to a crowded anditory. The officers of the meeting were made up from all parties. The address was much the same as that delivered in this City, and was received with great favor.

We publish this morning some further European intelligence derived from our files by the *Baltic*. The chief topics of newspaper discussion on the other side of the Atlantic are the "repressive measures" of NAPOLEON III. It is stated that these, combined with the late bellicose addresses from the army on the "*attentat*," have so alarmed the English residents of Paris that they are hurriedly making preparations to leave France. We see it also stated that Captain DUNHAM, of the American bark *Adriatic* has again succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the French authorities, and has made his second escape from detention. We copy from the London *Times* an interesting account of the departure of ths Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia from Gravesend; also a description of the monster steamship *Leviathan*, now successfully launched and afloat.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a report and resolutions were adopted adverse to the bill now before Congress requiring merchant vessels of the United States, above a certain tonnage, to carry the American (ROGERS') code of marine signals. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce, but the Chairman, Mr. COCHRANE, now seems disposed to take the back track. The Senate, at the former season, passed a bill legalizing the American signals for the merchant marine of the United States, but on account of the opposition of the New-York ship-owners the bill failed in the House. Mr. ROGERS says he has the prospect of introducing the signals in England and France if they are adopted in this country. The flags have been adopted by the United States Navy, and by the Light-house Board. A report was also considered on the delay and expense which the merchants suffer in the dispatch of goods at the New-York Custom-house. It was made the special order for the next meeting.

It commenced to snow early yesterday morning, and continued throughout the day. Sleighs were running in Broadway last evening, and at midnight there was every likelihood that the storm would continue.

The East River is once more filled with stout, thick ice, which comes floating down the North River, and takes it up towards Hell Gate with every flood-tide. The crashing, rumbling sound with which the ferry-boats pass through it feebly suggests the experiences of last Winter.

The schooner *B. Drummond*, Captain FOX, which has been some time employed in saving railroad iron from the wreck of the bark *Clara Brookman*, at Squam Beach, was capsized off the Tavern Houses, Long Branch, on Tuesday night, and sunk in five fathoms water. All the crew, consisting of eight persons, perished. A young man, named JOSEPH JOHNSON, Jr., was found dead, hanging upon the spring-stay, and was taken off, Wednesday morning, by a life-boat from the shore. The names of the lost persons were published yesterday. With one or two exceptions, they have all left dependent families, and one, Mr. DUNN, had been married only one week.

JAMES O'HARA, employed by Rev. Mr. PEASE, in the Five Points Mission House, was yesterday tried in the Court of General Sessons, for an assault and battery on MARY ANN BRUCE, a widow woman, residing in Twenty-ninth-street. The widow, it appeared, had a son in the Mission House, in whose welfare Mr. PEASE took much interest, and the widow being dissolutely disposed, Mr. PEASE directed O'HARA to refuse her permission to take the boy away. On her last visit for that purpose, she was very abusive, and O'HARA pushed her from the door and shut it against her. This was the assault complained of. The Jury at once acquitted O'HARA. The Germans, committed on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, on the charge of causing the death of the man MULLER, in the Seventeenth Ward, were released from custody, the Grand Jury having found no indictment against them. The petit Jury were discharged from further attendance, and to-day, being the last day of the term, numerous sentences will be passed.

The amount on deposit in the United States Treasury on Monday last was $6,333,000, of which $4,228,000 was subject to draft. The week's receipts amounted to $650,000.

The suit for slander, brought by Mr. ROSWELL GREEN, in the Marine Court, against Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN, resulted, yesterday, in a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff. The defendant was, at the time the slander was alleged to have been uttered, rector of the "Free Church of the Good Angels," (P. E.,) Brooklyn, and the plaintiff was a warden. The slander was, in effect, that Mr. GREEN had done something for which he ought to be sent to the State Prison. The case was one of considerable interest to those connected with the Church.

The model artist troupe, arrested Thursday evening, at No. 463 Broome-street, were arraigned yesterday before the Mayor. CHARLES RAUPP, and LOUISA his wife, proprietors of the establishment, were held to bail in $3,000 each to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The female artistes were let off on giving $500 bail each, and promising to pursue a different calling in future.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society Thursday evening, the resignations of the six members of the Committee on Versions were accepted, and a Committee to nominate their successors was appointed.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of JAMES DYCKINCK, who was shot on Monday night by J. F. BUDENKOFF, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street. No additional facts of importance were elicited. The examination goes on to-day.

The snow-storm yesterday tended to check business, yet Flour was quite freely dealt in at firmer prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn at advanced rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet, and somewhat nominal. 2,000 bales Cotton were reported sold at unchanged figures. Provisions were less active and less buoyant. Groceries were in fair demand, at full rates. An auction sale of Green Teas occurred, at which the attendance was quite large, and the prices realized indicated a considerable improvement. Naval Stores were in good request, at advancing rates. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Refugee Question.

The French Army, in several of its recent addresses to the Emperor, congratulating him on his escape from assassination, has signified an intense desire to be led in pursuit of the conspirators into "their haunts," meaning thereby, Camberwell, Islington and other quarters of London, in which distinguished foreigners of damaged reputation and limited means are wont to seclude themselves and their patriotic plans. The Eighty-Second of the line in particular, asks to be placed in the vanguard of any army which may be employed in this ferreting out of these infamous assassins and their abettors. The President of the Legislative Assembly also, in an outburst of what is in him a new-born zeal, seizes the occasion to administer a stern rebuke to Great Britain for sheltering the miscreants who pass their leisure hours in plotting against the life of his Imperial master. Similar murmurs of indignation proceed from the Imperial Press all over the country. The general feeling of horror at the catastrophe seems indeed amongst the more rabid Bonapartists to shape itself into a wild and unreasoning condemnation of the Government of any country in which such men as the conspirators and their friends can reside with safety.

Every one who has paid any attention to European politics since the Carbonaro disturbances in Italy, must have remarked that every political *émeute* on the Continent, and every attempt on the life of a European monarch, has been followed by a furious diplomatic correspondence with England, in which the condign punishment, without trial, of every political refugee in London is indignantly demanded on one side, and politely refused on the other. One would think that the volumes of explanatory lore on the subjects of the *habeas corpus*, of the presumption of the common law in favor of every man's innocence, of the broad distinction between the Executive and the Judiciary, which British Foreign Secretaries have poured forth, and which may be found by the half-dozen in the archives of every European Kingdom, would by this time, have made every man and woman engaged in the diplomatic service of the despots thoroughly familiar with the workings of that ponderous and somewhat perplexing machine, the British Constitution. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. NAPOLEON himself, of course, knows England and the English quite too well to imagine that any Minister or any Cabinet could venture to interfere with the regular course of English justice in behalf of any King or Kaiser. But his subordinates, selected, not as he would have them, but as he has been able to procure them, among the least intelligent and least cultivated members of the society of France, seem to know no more of Great Britain than of Cochin China. The French Minister at London, Count PERSIGNY, has just been making a speech in reply to the address of the City of London, which has provoked not a little of civilly-contemptuous comment from the English press, and really justifies the impression that the Imperial Envoy fancies it to be the simplest thing in the world for Lord PALMERSTON to kick any number of thread-bare conspirators out of England into France at the beck of any potentate who may suppose his life to be in danger. Count PERSIGNY'S nonsense is not without precedent. In the reign of Queen ANNE, the old writ of mesne process was put into the hands of the Sheriff of London, and under it be arrested the Russian Ambassador, as he drove down Parliament-street in his carriage. His Excellency was discharged within a few hours, but the Empress CATHARINE was so furious on hearing of it that she asked for the immediate decapitation of the Sheriff and his deputies. Ample apologies were tendered for the outrage, a declaratory act was passed exempting Ambassadors and their suite from all liability in any Court of Law or Equity, and elaborate explanations of the reasons why the Government could not proceed against the Sheriff in the summary manner suggested were duly forwarded to St. Petersburg, but in vain. Her Majesty treated with the contempt it apparently deserved the assertion that a powerful Government could not inflict any punishment it pleased on one of its own servants. The lapse of time, the increased facility of communication, the greater diffusion of knowledge, and the labors of the Press, have not sufficed to dissipate the delusions which fed the celestial ire of CATHARINE. The Austrian Government went through precisely the same paroxysms with precisely the same result, in 1849, when BARCLAY & PERKINS' draymen whipped Marshal HAYNAU. The Home Secretary all but implored of the flagellated chieftain to go into Court, prove his wrongs, and bring his assailants to punishment. He would not hear of it, and nothing could persuade the Austrian Minister that it made the slightest difference whether he did or not. The Viennese publicists laughed at the idea of the Queen of 200,000,000 of souls, being unable to castigate a turbulent drayman unless a Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire would sit half a day in a Police Court, and submit to be baited by an Old Bailey lawyer, and put himself through the whole formality of a common-law prosecution. The thing was ridiculous, and the Austrian Press rang the changes for weeks upon the subterfuges and shuffling of English diplomacy.

As a man of sense, familiar with the English character and with the perils of his own position, NAPOLEON III. certainly will not suffer himself to be led by the zeal of his partisans into making absurd demands upon the English Executive. He may think it politic to permit or find it impossible to rebuke the idle vaporings of his valiant men-of-war; but he will be very unlikely to throw upon the shoulders of any foreign potentate the blame which he has already fastened upon his own police and civil authorities for the success with which the conspiracy of the Rue Le Pelletier was carried on so nearly to its consummation.

The Emperor, indeed, really owes his life neither to his Prefects nor to his Prætorians, but to the Police of England. It was from London, and not from Paris, that the blow was struck which paralyzed the plot, by striking down the most dangerous of the plotters—PIERRI. While the Prefect of Paris was eating truffles and drinking champagne with a friend, and the Chef de Police was consoling himself in a *café* with a drop of *absinthe*, and the Superintendente lay muffled up in bed with a cold in his head, Detective HEBERT was on the lookout for PIERRI, whose presence in the French capital had been announced to him by the Bow-street officers, after the Italian had succeeded in passing unscathed through the ordeal of all the *barrières* and *octrois* between Brussels and Paris. Minister BILLAULT himself has acknowledged this fact by recommending the Emperor to decorate his British preserver with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. We are afraid that the army of the third NAPOLEON is beginning to be a source of serious embarrassment to its master. His present position must be forcing upon him illustrations more striking than agreeable of his own neat aphorism, "The army is a sword, the hilt of which is glory;" and, unless the perspicacity which enabled the princely student to estimate so fairly the situation of JAMES II. of England has entirely deserted the imperial actor in his own affairs, NAPOLEON must recall, with ominous concern, his own sagacious criticism upon the last Stuart King of England—that, "like all fallen rulers, he sought to replace the moral force which he was losing by the material force of arms." Between the splendid Napoleonic theory of a centralized Democracy, incarnate in the elect Emperor of millions of freemen, and the positive dreary reality of a Government which sniffs treason in the phrasing of a telegraph dispatch, and fears a Demosthenes in every rural professor of the humanities, and overrides the "civil hierarchy" with a quintuple Committee of Marshals of France, there is a contrast strong enough to startle the firmest fatalist that ever swore by star.

Congressional Manners.

The Hon. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER is a member of Congress from Tennessee,—a man of clear and vigorous intellect, of good character, and of marked influence, both at home and in the body of which he is a member. He attached himself to the American party during the brief existence of that organization, and felt accordingly somewhat aggrieved by the assault made upon it by Mr. HATCH, of Buffalo, on Thursday last. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER made a reply to Mr. HATCH, in the course of which he said that Mr. H. had "denounced the obligations of the Order as treasonable and unconstitutional;" and to this representation he proceeded to reply.

Now, it is certainly very easy to see what sort of a reply was called for in this case. Mr. HATCH had expressed an *opinion* as to the character of certain written obligations. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER differed widely in his construction of them. Any man of only common sense, and of no more than the ordinary amount of chivalry, in Mr. Z.'s position, would have attempted to show, by reading the forms in question, and pointing out their real significance, that they did not warrant the construction which Mr. HATCH had put upon them. But so prosaic a proceeding as this was not to Mr. ZOLLICOFFER'S taste. There was an opportunity offered for the display of Chivalry,—very much such a one as Don Quixote was constantly finding in his dilgent search for strange adventures. So the Hon. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER draws his visor down, poises his lance, and launches his Rosinante full at Mr. HATCH, after the most approved rules of Chivalry, in the following fine phrase:

"Mr. HATCH had denounced the obligations as treasonable and unconstitutional. In doing so he *had uttered a falsehood with which he* (ZOLLICOFFER) *now branded him, and took the responsibility.* Mr. HATCH," (the reporter adds,) "was not present."

How very imposing! What a "settler" for an opponent in debate! Mr. ZOLLICOFFER "brands" Mr. HATCH with falsehood, for having uttered some opinion in which he did not concur:—and by way of giving still more tremendous emphasis to the operation, he proceeds to "take the responsibility." What Mr. ZOLLICOFFER meant the world to understand by this was, that he courageously and deliberately took upon himself all the risks and chances, be the same more or less, of being challenged to mortal combat, and shot *dead*, by Mr. HATCH, in resentment of his chivalric insult. This was the responsibility which the Hon. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER supposed he took upon himself in the eyes of the world. He evidently expected the people of the whole country to say, with admiring emphasis, "What a devil of a fellow that ZOLLICOFFER is!" He will study the columns of the country papers published in his district, to see how his delighted constituents rejoice in his bearing, and plume themselves on having had the sagacity to send so much valor to Washington. He will glance up at the galleries now and then, furtively but eagerly, to see the ladies, who always admire the heroic in action, turn their admiring eyes upon that part of the Hall which is graced by his chivalric presence.

But Mr. ZOLLICOFFER'S real "responsibility" in this matter is of quite another sort. He has made himself responsible for something of that degradation of manners which disgraces our national councils, and makes free institutions the scorn and the dread of cultivated men throughout the world. He has done what he could to substitute the coarse, low Billingsgate of the turf and the street for the language of gentlemen and the courtesies of social life in the Chamber which represents the people of the whole Republic. He will have admirers and eulogists, without doubt,—enough to feed his vanity, but not of a character to satisfy even his own judgment that he has acted a manly or a worthy part.

The fact that the House of Representatives will permit, as it does constantly permit, one member to insult another, is in itself highly disgraceful to the country. We are very much in the habit of regarding the British House of Commons as a turbulent and disorderly assembly:—but if one member were ever, in the heat of debate, to accuse another of falsehood,—he would be stopped instantly by calls to order, not only from the Speaker, but from every member of the House, and not suffered to proceed until he had fully apologized for his breach of decorum. The House of Commons considers a breach of order as an insult to itself, and treats a personal affront to any member as an indignity to the whole body. That our Legislative Assemblies take a much lower view of their own character and dignity can be only due to the fact that their individual members are men of a different stamp.

There is another point in Mr. ZOLLICOFFER'S demonstration worthy of notice, because it confirms the opinion we have frequently expressed of the peculiar tactics of the Southern chivalry. It does not *take* offence,—but only *gives* it. It resents injury only by insult. Mr. KEITT made no fuss about being knocked down,—but he promised to be very ferocious towards any body who would mention it. Mr. BARKSDALE did not call Mr. WASHBURNE to account for striking him, but pronounced him an "infamous liar" for denying it. So, Mr. ZOLLICOFFER does not hold Mr. HATCH responsible for having accused him of treason, but resents the insult by branding him with falsehood—and then takes the responsibility!

This is very cheap valor. It costs nothing but a willingness to be made ridiculous. The Quixotism of the Knight of La Mancha was chivalry itself compared with the exploits of some of our Southern desperadoes.

The Great Jobson Case.

The great case of *Jobson* against *Griffins* came to an abrupt and untimely end on Thursday night. Yesterday's TIMES contained a full report of the closing scenes of this great engagement. By one of those accidents which will sometimes happen, even in the best regulated law-suits, both the character of the proceeding, and the parties to it, underwent a serious change before the affair was over. JOBSON ceased to be plaintiff and became defendant: GRIFFINS stepped out of it altogether, and gave place to his counsel, Mr. SEELY; the case was contested *pugnis et calcibus*, instead of by the ordinary process; and the issue was whether SEELY should pommel JOBSON or JOBSON SEELY. In the end both the parties were walked off to the Tombs, JOBSON having decidedly the worst of the physical, as he was fast getting the worst of the legal, fight.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ, the only witness in the case thus far, bore herself with a good deal more spirit than equanimity. She had come there to relate her personal experience and knowledge of the personal character of JOBSON, and rather unexpectedly found herself put to the necessity of defending her own. With that perversity which lawyers will sometimes exhibit, JOBSON'S counsel found it a good deal more convenient to assail the character of the witness than to defend his client's,—and a very formidable battery of accusatory questions was opened upon the lady. Madame LOLA, perceiving at a glance the peculiarity of her position, did not suffer herself to be put upon the defensive, but dashed instantly upon the enemy,—cutting right and left, and visiting the allied forces arrayed against her with ignominious and complete defeat. The Referee, in great disgust, adjourned the case,—as he informed the reporters,—*forever*.

We regret to learn that the Referee, Mr. J. H. WHITING, considers his action in the case to have been unduly censured and unfairly made ridiculous in the TIMES report of the proceedings, which represented him as "running backwards and forwards during the scrimmage, in a state of helpless terror." We certainly intended no impeachment of Mr. WHITING'S courage or self-possession, and trust that no unwarrantable inference of that sort will be drawn from our report. Men of the strongest nerves, and of the largest experience in such engagements, might well have been momentarily bewildered by such startling exhibitions as those of Madame MONTEZ and the subsequent belligerents.

But, turning from the ludicrous features of the case, which are certainly the most conspicuous, we must say that we cannot acquit the Referee of all responsibility for these shameful proceedings. We presume that he undertook to act as Referee at his own free will, and with a full knowledge of his powers and duties. A Referee occupies the place and possesses the power of a Judge sitting at Special Term, and rests under the same obligation to the public to see that all proceedings before him are conducted in a decent and orderly manner. He is, as we have often said of the Judges, *apropos* of other forensic scandals, the officer of the Commonwealth, and he owes it to the Commonwealth to see that he is treated with respect and decorum. If Mr. WHITING did not intend to keep order in his Court, he should never have undertaken a task which involved an examination of LOLA MONTEZ upon so delicate a point as the character and antecedents of JOBSON.

The whole proceeding from beginning to end was characterized by the most complete turbulence and confusion. A mass of irrelevant testimony was introduced, apparently with no other object than the amusement of the audience. LOLA MONTEZ was allowed to spar with the counsel in the choicest Billingsgate, and the counsel to insult her with equal coarseness and freedom; the Referee was brow-beaten and hullied when he attempted to interfere, and the whole affair was appropriately wound up in a rough-and-tumble fight. There were policemen in the room. After one hearty "round," JOBSON appears to have been removed by one of them, and the two belligerents then adjourned to the Police Court to relate their woes to Justice WELSH, who turned them loose for twenty-four hours, that they might cool their angry passions and reflect upon their griefs. We should like to know why Mr. WHITING did not use these policemen to commit both of them to jail for contempt? He had full power to do so, and it was his duty to have done so.

For the present the case is ended. The momentous question of JOBSON'S antecedents is still unsettled. But it cannot always be left in that condition. If Mr. WHITING abandons the inquiry, another Referee must be discovered or the Court itself must enter upon the investigation. Meantime we are glad to know that the hint we threw out a day or two since is likely to be acted on, and that the records of the London and Paris Police are to be explored for the light they may throw upon the history and character of JOBSON. The world shall, in due time, be enlightened.

WHEN IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—Gen. CALHOUN says that he had no reason to suspect anything wrong in the return of votes from Delaware Crossing, but he promises, if the Judges will make oath that only forty-three votes were polled, to amend the count accordingly.

The most striking part of this document is the remarkable ignorance which it indicates on Gen. CALHOUN'S part of the population of Kansas. He was for a long time Surveyor General of the Territory, and in that capacity ought to have learned enough about it, one would suppose, to enable him to guess with tolerable accuracy, whether one of its newest settlements was likely to cast 43 or 343 votes.

Gen. CALHOUN'S extreme ignorance is a little suspicious. He seems to know a good deal less than the law allows. Some of his knowledge was buried under the wood-pile, but now that it has been dug out, the General ought to avail himself of it.

His promise to give certificates to those who have the most votes, "even if they prove to be *his* enemies," will go for only what it is worth, which, in the present state of the market, is very little indeed. People will remember that Gen. CALHOUN gave a written pledge that if elected to the Lecompton Convention, he would insist upon submitting the Constitution to the popular vote. In this case his promise is too carefully worded to inspire much confidence. Let him actually *give* the certificates to the parties elected, and then the public may have faith in his intentions.

PITY THE SORROWS, &c.—Poor BENNETT is in a pickle. Troubles multiply on his hands. He is sorely exercised about the grades of the City avenues. He fears the Municipal Government is about to "desecrate" that ninety-thousand-dollar real estate speculation of his by compelling him to grade part of it for streets to meet the wants of this rapidly growing metropolis. He calls his old pets in the Common Council very hard names, and blasphemes the respectable, public-spirited citizens who enjoy the supreme felicity of being his neighbors in the rural solitude in which he hoped to pass his declining years, and hide the scars of his long battle with the world.

We hope the Common Council will lend a gracious ear to the pitiful wailings of poor BENNETT. They are too snappish and ill-natured, it is true, to be very touching or affecting, but this is an infirmity of unhappy senility, which should be overlooked.

Poor BENNETT has reason to be cross, as well as wretched. He has bought forty acres of real estate and does not know what to do with it. He has drawn an elephant in a raffle, and grows melancholy over the prospect.

A TEST.—The Washington *Union* declares that support of the Lecompton policy is at the present time the "test" of Democracy. And, acting upon this dogma, which he, doubtless, authorized the *Union* to promulgate, President BUCHANAN has commenced the removal of postmasters who reject the test. The necessary tendency of this course is to place the canvass of 1860 upon a strictly sectional basis. Does the South desire the Presidential contest to take that shape? Has it forgotten the lesson of 1856? Does it ignore the fact that in 1860 there will be three more Free States?

HEAD HIM OR DIE.—This admonition is intended for the Richmond *South*, and refers to EDWARD EVERETT. That obnoxious individual has recently received invitations to deliver his WASHINGTON lecture in several places in the Southern States. It strikes us as possible that he may have the audacity to comply. And what a sacrilege it would be should he set foot on the soil of that chivalrous State where lived and flourished "the lamented BROOKS." Let the *South* look to this in time.

A ROGUE CATCHING A ROGUE.—Poor BENNETT makes some exposures of himself now and then which would be amusing if they were not indecent. He says that the Abbé MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, abuses Mr. BUCHANAN because he did not give him a foreign mission. This explains, he says, how it happens that he "now spits upon that which he so recently licked." Poor BENNETT unconsciously exhibits to the public a leaf from his own experience. He supported PIERCE,—did *not* get a mission, and then abused him. He opposed BUCHANAN, but now "licks his boots;"—the inference, according to his own logic, is, that he has *not yet* been refused a mission.

Seely vs. Jobson—The Assault and Battery Case.

Yesterday, at the Toombs, before Judge WELSH, Mr. DAVID WENTSS JOBSON appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. FREDERICK D. SEELY for assault and battery, perpetrated on Thursday at the office of Mr. JOHN N. WHITING, the referee appointed to take the testimony in the case of HAAVEY, assignee of GRAHAM, *vs.* D. W. JOBSON.

JOBSON, in his written complaint, charged SEELY with striking him with his fist in the face while he (JOBSON) was in the act of rising from a chair, not aware that he was to be assaulted. SEELY, on the other hand, charged JOBSON with striking him (SEELY) with a cane on the head and face.

The room in which the examination was held was crowded with spectators. Mr. H. L. CLINTON appeared for Mr. SEELY; Mr. SCHERMERHORN for Mr. JOBSON. Mr. SEELY, the first complainant, was examined and cross-examined at much length. His statement of the origin and incidents of the difficulty coincided substantially with that given in the TIMES of yesterday, but with this exception, that JOBSON struck the first blow, and was consequently the aggressor. Mr. SEELY'S examination lasted from 3 till about 5½ o'clock. The matter was adjourned till to-day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

For California.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, Captain GREY, leaves for Aspinwall this day at 2 o'clock, from the foot of Warren-street, with the California mails and passengers. The fare by this steamer, and by the regular steamer of the 5th of March, is for first cabin, $300; second cabin, $200; steerage, $130, which have been the established rates. The first steamer in March, of the opposition line, charges for first cabin, $250; second cabin, $185; steerage, $125. This opposition appears to be mostly intended to benefit first-class passengers, who are supposed to be able to pay full fare, and who are only about one in twenty of California travel.

MR. BEECHER NOT GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—The announcement of some of the City papers yesterday, that Rev. H. W. BEECHER would sail for California early in March, is not correct. Mr. BEECHER, alluding to the matter before his Church on Wednesday evening last, (with a special request that it shouldn't get into the papers,) stated positively that he was not going to California.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway.

News from Kansas.

REASSEMBLING OF THE TOPEKA LEGISLATURE, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Topeka Legislature reassembled on the 10th inst. The Codifying Committee reported a complete code of laws, and concurrent resolutions were introduced setting forth that as the President of the United States advocates the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, Governor ROBINSON be requested to correspond with the Governors of the several States friendly to the People's Government of Kansas and solicit aid in case it should be necessary to resist such encroachment upon the principles of republicanism.

The election in Atchison County on the 6th inst. for member of the Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CARR, the Democratic Congressman elect, resulted in the choice of Mr. CHALLISS, Democrat, over Mr. WHEELER, Free-State, by 250 majority. On the 4th of January the same county gave over 100 Free-State majority.

Accident on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., Friday, Feb. 19.

The passenger-car of the local freight train from Burlington for this place was thrown off the track to-day, near Clarendon, seriously injuring Mrs. SHELDON, of Fair Haven; WILLIAM HOSKINSON, of Meadville; EPHRAIM JONES, of Reading, Vt.; J. C. HURD, of Jefferson County, N. Y., and FRANKLIN MAYNARD, of Cambridge, Mass.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 19.

There is a good deal of feeling here, and a strong lobby for and against the Central Railroad extension to New-York. The bill is yet in the Senate, and will probably be acted on on Tuesday next. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday.

Collision at Sea.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston, was spoken off Hatteras on Sunday, in a disabled condition. She was run into on the night of the 12th, and was making for the first port.

Conviction of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Pa., Friday, Feb. 19.

The jury in the case of WILLIAM J. CLARK, indicted for the murder of his wife, rendered a verdict of guilty to-day after being out seven hours.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

No. 68.—The United States *vs.* James Collier.—Argument continued on both sides.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 19.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures six feet, but is falling.

Sea and Ship News.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER R. DRUMMOND—ALL HANDS LOST.—The messenger sent by Messrs. BIRD & NEILSON to ascertain about the unknown schooner lost off Long Branch, returned yesterday, and confirms the previous opinion that she is the *R. Drummond*, one of HERBERT & BENNET'S wrecking vessels, which has been engaged in securing the cargo of the wrecked bark *Clara Brookman*, at Squan. This schooner left the *Clara Brookman* just before sundown on Tuesday night, with a large quantity of iron upon her decks, and was spoken by the wrecking schooner *H. B. Fiddeman* off Shark River; she was then standing for the northeast with the wind blowing heavy from the northward. It is supposed she was struck by a squall from off land and capsized, the heavy weight of iron on her decks, with too little counterbalancing weight in the hold carrying her over. All hands appear to have perished. Their names are: Captain J. FOX, Michael KERINS, mate, Wm. B. WALLING, Augustus G. MCNEILL, Daniel WATSON, James CONNOR, J. W. DANN, and Joseph JOHNSON, Jr. Most of these men are married and have families. DANN had been married only about a week. A. G. MCNEILL was the brother-in-law of Mr. W. H. BIRD. He was about twenty-four years of age, and a native of New-York. They were nearly all married men, with families. Captain FOX was an experienced and careful man. He was very much esteemed by a large circle of friends. One of the crew, JOSEPH JOHNSON, Jr., was taken from the rigging Wednesday morning dead, by some of the inhabitants of Long Branch. His body will be sent to his friends by the Keyport boat to-day.

The ship *Flying Dutchman*, ashore near Barnegat, is in a bad condition, the water being up to her lower deck. By request of Capt. MERRITT, agent of the Underwriters, who had cut his foot badly, Capt. BOWNE, general agent of the Underwriters, left on Thursday evening with the steam-tug *William H. Webb*, carrying two lighters, wood and steam pumps to assist in saving cargo, &c. The heavy storm from the eastward, it is feared, will cause her to bilge.

☞ The steamship *Baltic*, COMSTOCK, from Liverpool, arrived in Quarantine Thursday, at 11 P. M., and was detained there until 10 A. M. yesterday, having a case of small-pox on board. She arrived at her pier foot of Canal-street at 10½ o'clock.

The Weather—A Satisfactory Snow-Storm—Sleighs Seen in Broadway.

The weather, which had been growing cooler and cooler since the cool "snap" set in at the beginning of the present week,—and which actually was cold enough for two or three nights to freeze the Croton-pipes and coat the windows with a fanciful covering of frost,—resolved yesterday to give us the first snow-storm of the season. The sky at early dawn was ominous of coming snow, but it was not till 9 o'clock that the first flakes fell. They fell leisurely, not to say lazily, for a considerable period, and then, as if ashamed of having made Broadway so slippery that the omnibuses could not travel in it, but had to take back streets, to avoid the Russ pavement, they flittered down a little thicker and faster, and by and by assumed such determination to get up a sleighing carnival, however brief, that hardware merchants suspended sleigh-bells at their doors, and encouraged idle urchins to jingle them in the most tantalizing manner. Several times it left off, as if to take breath, but towards night fall it came down in real earnest, and the result was, that it lay three inches deep after twelve hours' effort, and sleighs were actually brought into requisition. We saw as many as three of them, private vehicles, with ladies and gentlemen, muffled in furs, dashing up and down Broadway as if for wagers, and a huge omnibus sleigh, over-crowded with passengers, and moving very slowly, made a painful attempt to get up an excitement in the public line, by the usual adjuncts of singing, screeching and horn-blowing, by the driver and the "invited guests." As far as we observed, the effort, however praiseworthy, was unsuccessful. Not even a rowdy threw a snow-ball, and the horses who dragged the sleigh did not seem to relish the joke at all.

A weather-prophet, whom we occasionally consult, assures us that this abortive effort at sleighing will not be renewed to-day; that the wind will have veered round to the westward before this sheet is in the reader's hands, and that rubbers or over-all boots will be serviceable companions until dusk, or later. But weather-prophets are so incorrect, that we would not advise anybody to invest useful money in boots or rubbers at least for a day or two, as there is a pretty good prospect of a heavier fall before the thaw comes.

Out of the City the storm seems to have been more severe. The Philadelphia cars were behind time, and sundry people, assembled at Clinton Hall to hear Dr. DUDLEY A. TYNG lecture on "Manhood," were disappointed, as he failed to arrive. The Stonington, Fall River, and Norwich line of Steamboats did not leave their piers, fearful of the storm upon the Sound. Take it all together, it was real wintry, and the nearest approach towards a good snow-storm that we have had this season,—but very moderate, compared with the storms we are accustomed to in this latitude. Nothing has yet occured to impeach the character of this Winter as the mildest experienced here for the past twenty years.

APPOINTMENT.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment which the President had conferred upon Mr. ROMAINE DILLON, of this City, as Secretary of Legation to Brazil. Mr. DILLON is favorably known as connected many years ago with our diplomatic service at Madrid, and is well qualified for the post to which he has been promoted.

FROM ALBANY.

Free Tickets on the Railroads—Petition from Judge Mullett—The Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad—That Executive Session—Business of the Savings Banks—Bankers' Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Senate had a session last evening for the purpose of considering the General Orders. Senator Srow's bill to prohibit the giving of free tickets to State Officers, Members of the Legislature, &c., was the nucleus for much legislative buncombe. An amendment, offered by Mr. Noxon, that all railroads be required to carry all the members of the Legislature, &c., free, during the session of the Legislature, was much more sensible. This amendment was pending when the Committee of the Whole reported progress, and asked leave to have another sitting.

This morning the session commenced at 10 o'clock it being understood that adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock, to enable Senators to run home by the early trains, providing the House should assent to adjourn over until Tuesday.

Senator Srow presented an extraordinary paper this morning. It was a petition from Judge Mullett, of the Seventh District, recapitulating the circumstances which had caused his retirement from the Bench, and asking to be paid for a period of time intervening between a bogus and a real resignation. The circumstances grew out of the legislation of last Winter.

It was charged in the Assembly that Judge Mullett and Judge Wasson had become so addicted to the use of stimulants as to unfit them for the proper discharge of the duties of the Bench. These charges were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate their truth. Judge Wasson died before the Committee had any action. While the investigaion as to the habits of Judge Mullett was pending, that gentleman transmitted to a member of the Judiciary Committee a resignation, in blank, of his office. This was to be perfected, and transmitted to the Governor by the gentlemen to whom it was intrusted, whenever in his opinion the circumstances should justify him in so doing. It was understood at the time that the resignation was to be transmitted whenever the investigation should be earnestly pressed. It was pressed, and the resignation forwarded to the Governor, who filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. Noah Davis, of Orleans County. The investigation was dropped, as a matter of course, and nothing more was heard of the matter until after the adjournment of the Legislature, when Judge Mullett set up that he had never resigned, and could not, therefore, be superseded. It was said, at the time, that the Judge was taking advantage of the adjournment of the Legislature, as no investigation could then be made. For some reasons—probably by the interposition of friends—the Judge withdrew this plea, or rather transmitted a full and complete resignation. He now asks to be paid for the time which elapsed between the bogus (as he believes it) and the genuine resignation.

ASSESSED VALUE OF ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company reports the following as the assessed valne of its property, as made by the Assessors under the laws of 1856, and as made by themselves under the laws of 1857:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Washington	$285,000	$279,473 00
Saratoga	165,000	144,508 57
Total	$450,000	$423,981 57

Difference in favor of the road under the law of 1857, $26,118 43. The Troy Union Company reports the valuation this year the same as last year, $30,950.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Manufactures reported against the bill to authorize the formation of companies for the purpose of conducting the business of huckstering.

The Judiciary Committee could not brace themselves up to the point of reporting in favor of the bill introdnced by Senator Srow to regulate the mode of electing officers of moneyed corporations. They could only report it for the consideration of the Senate. It takes considerable nerve to walk square up to report anything to which Cornino, Bichmond, Pruyn & Co. have such substantial objections. It is some progress, however, that the Committee makes "in reporting for the consideration of the Senate," and I do not altogether despair of a step or two more in advance before the session closes.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Senator Joanson perpetrated one of the best Senatorial jokes that has yet been cracked. He proposed to remove the injunction of secresy from the proceedings which the Senate had on Wednesday in Executive Session! This was evidently intended as Pickwickian, for every page-boy around the capitol was quite as well posted as to the result of that conclave as he was in *Webster* or *Daboll*. Nevertheless, the Senate seriously entertained and really adopted the proposition.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Gen. Coox, Superintendent of the Banking Department, transmitted to the House the Annual Report of the business of all the banks for savings in the State. Under the old law these reports were transmittee to the Senate, but the Legislature last Winter directed that hereafter they should be made to the Department. The benefit of this change is seen in the prompt, compact, and precise form in which we have the desired information. I give the aggregates:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages	$20,234,586
Estimated valne of mortgage premises	$48,668,888 17,349,300
Stock Investments	17,818,700
Par valne of Stocks	17,029,242
Estimated valne of the same	1,123,961
Amount loaned on Stocks	1,582,227
Par value	21,046
Amount loaned upon personal securities	947,165
Amount invested in real estate	3,287,441
Cash on deposit in Banks	854,770
Cash on hand not deposited in Banks	50,462
Amount of cash not included under either of the above heads	17,190
Miscellaneous resources	70
Add for cents	$43,585,991
Total	

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$41,422,672
Miscellaneous liabilities	25,651
Excess of assets over liabilities	2,437,623
Add for cents	45
Total	$43,885,991

Number of accounts open on the morning of Jan. 1, 1858, was 203,904. Due thereon $41,422,672—or an average of $203 24 for each depositor.

Amount deposited during the year	$24,830,443
Amount withdrawn during the year	24,541,682
Amount received for interest during the year	2,643,615
Amount placed to credit of depositors during same period	2,070,851

Almost the entire time of the House was occupied in an effort to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber this evening to the gentlemen who desired to hear Mr. Stanton speak on the state of affairs in Kansas. To reach the resolution all the orders of business had to be laid on the table. This was finally done, and the resolution on invitation passed by a vote of Ayes 70, Noes 31.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of country bankers has adjourned. About one-third of the banks were represented. A Committee was appointed to invite the attendance and cooperation of the Albany banks, and in accordance with that invitation most of the Albany banks were represented.

Three propositions were submitted.

One was for a Clearing-House in New-York. This was voted down—it is said, because all wanted to be captains of the schooner.

The second proposition looked to the establishment of a redemption Bank at Albany—the capital to be made up from a *pro rata* assessment upon the capital stock of those banks availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the redemption. It was to be a kind of sucking mother to the country fledglings. This project failed from the same causes that rejected the first—too many wanted to boss the job.

The third project was more successful. This was to make an arrangement with one or move Albany banks to redeem the circulation, at a certain rate, and divide the profit of the discount. This proposition originated with four Albany banks, which had agreed to do the business and divide equally.

A Committee of five was appointed by the Convention to conclude upon the terms of this arrangement. The Committee has, I understand, agreed with the Merchants and Interior to act as redeeming agents, those banks to have *one-tenth* of the discount received, as a compensation for the service performed.

So the peculiar mission of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks may be considered ended. The goose that was laying their golden eggs they have killed by their own folly and unjust exactions. The grist goes to the Albany mill, and I think the Albany millers have both the ability and the strength to retain it. LEO.

Ex-Secretary Stanton's Address on Kansas Affairs—The Nomination for Auditor.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Assembly Chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night to listen to the speech of Ex-Secretary Stanton on the affairs of Kansas. A large number of ladies were present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, of Orleans who nominated Hon. Samuel A. Law for Chairman, and a long list of gentlemen, composed of all parties for Vice-Presidents, including Hon. Wm. A. Young of Albany; A. B. Tappen, of Westchester; Thomas Jones, Jr., and Messrs S. Beach, of New-York, Democrats. The Chairman introduced Mr. Stanton, who was received with lond applause. His remarks were much the same as those made in New-York, and were received with loud and enthusiastic applanse throughout.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secresy on the Executive session of Wednesday last. The Governor's nomination for Auditor of the Canal Department was E. W. Leavenworth. The nomination was, by a vote of the Senate, taken from the Committee from the District in which the nominee resides, and referred to the standing Committee on Canals, with an order to the latter to report on the 5th of July next.

Cruise of the United States Frigate Wabash.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, has been in commission about 18 months. Her last cruise occupied seven months, and was an eventful one. She sailed from New-York on the 29th of July, under orders for Aspinwall, with reference to the unsettled state of Central American affairs; for the protection of the Isthmus Transit, and to look after the fillibusters. The opinion seems prevalent that the latter duty was pretty satisfactorily performed. The passage to Aspinwall was a pleasant one, occupying ten and a half days. The *Wabash* remained there until the latter part of October, during which time she relieved several distressed vessels, and supplied assistance and men to the bark *Antelope*, whose crew had mutinied. The crew enjoyed good health until Aug. 28, when an influenza—a very uncommon trouble in those latitudes—set in, swelling the sick list to over one hundred. The disease resembles that which prevails at the North, but was accompanied by intermittent fever. It began first at Panama, where the crews of the ships *Decatur*, of the *John Adams* and of a Spanish vessel-of-war were affected by it. It then crossed the Isthmus and attacked the people of Aspinwall and the crew of the *Wabash*. The same disease subsequently appeared at the Island of St. Thomas, after which it was seen no more. Wm. H. Lawrence, a seaman, of Philadelphia, died of typhold fever Aug. 14. and Joan Graham, ordinary seaman, died of remittent fever and pneumonia.

On the 5th of October this frigate sailed for the Island of Old Providence, to recruil. This island lies N. N. W. from Aspinwall, in the direct track of the steamers bound to and from Cape Antonio, and is abont 200 miles from the main, opposite the Coast of Nicaragua. It is six miles long by four broad, with a very extensive and dangerous reef about 18 miles in length, extending from it northwardly. It is of volcanic origin, and is peopled by about 1,000 negroes and whites, the former largely preponderating. There is not a great deal of arable land, but the island prodnces in abundance all the tropical fruits, and corn and other vegetables grow luxuriantly when planted. The oranges are of a delicious sort, being of thin skin and very sweet. There is an abundance of fine fish around the Island. The inhabitants are indolent and filthy, but hospitable to strangers. They sell the products of their land, such as pigs, poultry and fruit, at very low prices. Fine pigs can be bought for 50 cents, and other things in proportion. A good horse is worth $30. Little market schooners, manned by Jamaica negroes, ply to Aspinwall with fruit and provisions making the round trip in a week or ten days. The institution of marriage did not exist on the Island until recently, but the relations of the sexes, though formed on the free-love plan, were sacredly regarded. A missionary from Jamaica has taken up his residence there lately, and introduced marriage among them. Persons acquainted with their character, however, say they will backslide into their old habits as soon as the missionary dies or goes away. The Baltimore Pilot, who has lived long on the Island, entertains this opinion. The interior of the Island is never visited, and little is known concerning it, as there are no roads except those leading from one settlement to another around the shores. A Fort, built by the Buccaneers on a high bluff, on the southwest point of the Island, is still in good preservation. The old guns, which tradition says were loaded with silver dollars, and used against their enemies when other ammunition had falled them, still lie dismounted about the fort. A grave of one of their Generals is still pointed out under the cocoanut trees. The climate is beautiful, and there is much less rain than upon the neighboring continent. Some remarkable natural objects attract notice on approaching the Island. One is a high round hill which has been rent asunder from the top, and presents a deep fissure nearly to the base. It is called "split hill" and forms a land-mark for navigators by which to enter the harbor. Another is called "Morgan's Head," in honor to the great captain of the fillibusters. It is a high, bald rock, standing upon the promontory you round to enter the harbor, and has a striking resemblance to the human head and features, with a thick growth of grass upon ils top, which strongly suggests a luxuriant head of hair. Tradition mentions the existence of a fine lake of fresh water upon a high hill, somewhere in the interior, which the officers of a French war vessel once attempted to find, but could not. A place called "Fresh Water Bay" is resorted to by vessels from the vicinity, for filling their water-casks.

The position of this island is nearly in latitude 13° 25′ north, longitude 81° 30′ west. It belongs to Nicaragua, but that government has been too busy with its local affairs to extend any protection over it. The only act of jurisdiction attempted was when, some years since, they sent an agent there lo collect taxes. He made poor headway, however, and the experiment has not been repealed. What little government there is seems to be of a most primitive kind—the governed being with the governors together a sort of happy family. Captain Enole considers it very important, for the safety of commerce, that a light-house should be placed upon it, as it lies directly in the track of steamers and vessels bound lo and from Aspinwall. The steamer *Northern Light* touched upon the projecting reef, and was got off with much difficulty. Several other vessels have lately been wrecked here, among them a French bark, loaded with coal, whose Captain and crew were taken off by the *Wabash*.

After leaving Old Providenee, the frigate paid a visit to St. Andrew's Island, about thirty miles distant; but as there was no safe anchorage she got under way for Aspinwall, without landing. She had not been long at their old station when news was received of the landing of General Walker at Greytnow. The visit of the *Wabash* to that place, and the facts connected with the seizure of Walker, have been fully given. Some late publications of General Hornsby touching his captivity and treatment on board the *Wabash*, and particularly his charges made against some of the officers, may hereafter receive some notice. The men who were employed in slinging General H. by a rope, and hoisling bim in through one of lhe gun ports, say that he (Hoansby) was the only drunken man in the whole party. General Walker deported himself throughout as a gentleman, and everything was done to make his position comfortable. Captain Enole expresses some surprise in view of all the civilities extended to him, that he should have abused them for it in his Mobile and other speeches, since his return to the South.

The frigate remained at Aspinwall until the *Fulton* arrived with Anderson's party, when she sailed for San Juan to communicate with Captain Sands, of the *Susquehanna*, after which she sailed for Havana. Here she remained only one day on accouni of the prevailing sickness, and left for Key West. At that place the *Wabash* was run into the harbor, and up to the Government coal wherf; being the first ship of so large a tonnage and draft that was ever successfully moored there, the event was one of great interest to the people, as it has demonstraled the entire practicability and safety of the harbor for vessels of the largest class. It was feared, that going in light, she would be too deep when her coals were taken in to get out safely, but not the least difficulty was experienced. The coal was wheeled direct from the wharf into the main deck ports. A naval station of the first-class will be established here at no distant day. It is the key of the Gulf, easily accessible, and only 70 miles from Havana.

The crew were here given "liberty," and the inhabitants complimented them highly for their quiet, orderly behavior. No such crew, they said, had ever been ashore there before. A Lieutenant of the Navy, on duty at the light-house, said he should load his gun for the prolection of the place if the men were allowed to land, but their gentlemanly conduct made him ashamed of his fears.

The frigate next went to Havana, where she lay one week, during which her officers visited the military governors and other city dignitaries, who in turn visited the *Wabash*. The crew were called lo quarters, while inspection went on. The visitors expressed the highest gratification at the neat and orderly appearance and the perfect discipline of the crew. The Commodore and several of the officers dined with the Governor-General, of whom they speak in the highest terms.

The yacht *Wanderer*, a very handsome vessel commanded by Commodore Johnson and Captain Hawkins, of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed in company with the *Wabash* from Key West, and they entered the harbor together. Commodore Paulding visited the yacht and was received by a salute. The *Wanderer* attracted much attention at Havana, being visited by a great crowd of people. She was to sail for Key West and New-Orleans on the 10th instant. Havana was full of American ships. Freights were dull and likely to continne so. Captains expressed their gratification at the visit. One captain said he hed been there a long time, and did not expect to get away for a month. He would be obliged to take a cargo at rales wblch would be a loss to him personally of $500—money he bad earned by hard work at $18 a month.

The *Wabash* steamed ont of the harbor of Havana on the 9th, bound for New-York. She had an unusually rough passage even for Winter, encountering heavy northwest gales, almost from the start, and a heavy sea. After passing Hatteras she had a heavy gale of wind, directly ahead, and the heaviest sea ever experienced by the ship. The vessel, forward, was covered with ice. The change from the warm weather of lhe tropics was keenly felt by the officers and crew, the thermometer being at 10° on the night before entering the harbor of New-York. Captain Enole joined the ship almost as soon as her anchor was down. The crew are to he paid off, and the *Wabash* will probebly be recommissioned for the Mediterranean.

Personal.

Mr. Silsbee, the new Mayor of Salem, Mass., bas put forth his views touching the Temperance question, greatly to the astonishment of the people. He opposes prohibitory laws, and adds: "I have nol only studied this subject at home, but in various nations ahroad; and have invariably found those the most temperate where the vine grew best, and where all had the freest enjoyment of its blessings. The further North you go among civilized nations, the further they are removed from the unadulterated use of the grape, and the higher the price of its products, the greater you will find the inlemperance of such region of country."

"Servant-gai-ism" is rampant in Boston. The *Transcript* says: "One Irish girl left her situation as soon as she discovered that the house was not supplied with water-pipes. She said, 'She could not remain in a family that were so old-fashioned as to *pump the water* they used.' In another instance a foreign maid left a good place because she said 'She had always been accustomed to live with people who used their silver tea set *every day*.' She therefore declined a place where the silver tea set was used only on extra occasions."

A lad named O'Donnell, run over on the Hudson River Railroad at Troy last week, suffers curious sensations. Although his leg was amputated, he says he can still feel his toes hitting against the bed-post, feel the leg moving about in bed, and a slight pain in the calf, caused hy over-exertion in riding down hill. He had a corn on one of his toes, and said it pained him very much.

Speaker Holsman, of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, entertained 150 guests at Trenton on Tuesday. Governor Newell was called to preside. The Newark *Mercury* says: "Mr. Speaker Holsman is one of the youngest men ever placed in the Chair of a deliberative body, being only twenty-four years of age; yet he bas secured for himself the esteem and approbation of the members, without distinction of party."

Out in Plover, Wis., lately, a religious revival wes conducted hy a clergyman noted for his piety and muscle. A number of young bloods, who endeavored to cut up, were severely reprimanded. They felt insulted, and proceeded to punish him. The result was, that he put them to flight with a shillelah, administering a few wholesome cracks.

The late Chevalier François Andre Michaux, the distinguished botanist, who, together with his father, traveled throughout the United States, has bequeathed to the American Philosophical Society the sum of $14,000 for special purposes connected with his constant aspirations, "the progress of agriculture with reference to the propagation of useful forest trees."

Rev. Henry Jessup and wife, of the Syrian Mission, expect to sail early next week, from Boston, for Smyrna, from whence they will procced direct to their station. Mr. Jessup is son of Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, Professor Phillips, and other distinguishsd personages, are engaged in a wordy warfare in the newspapers of North Carolina, to establish the fact whether the late Dr. Mitchell was or was not the first man who gained the top of Black Mountain on a scientific exploration.

John Hancock, Esq., nephew of Gov. John Hancock, of revolutionary memory, will complete his 84th year on the 22d inst., when the "Hancock House," in Boston, will see one of those hearty old-fashioned times for which it has been heretofore famous.

We regret to learn that Hon. Clarkson F. Crosby, of West Troy, is dangerously ill in this City, and that no bopes are entertained of his recovery. He has hut just returned from the Soulh, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was too ill to reach his home.

The Duc de Brabant is having a splendid service of plate manufactured in England; nothing to be of silver but the dinner-plates. The remainder is gold. The value of the set is stated at upwards of £40,000.

The French journals report the death of Rose Pasquier, at the age of 101 years. She had been a servant in the same family since 1777, a period of eighty years.

The health of Rev. Henry M. Scudder is so much broken that he must leave India and visit this country. Mr. Scudder's station was Vellore.

Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, has accepted a call from the Lexington-avenue Baptist Church, in this City, and will enter upon the pastorate in May.

John B. Gough has returned from Scotland to London, where he has been lecturing to immense audiences.

The consecration of Bishop Lynch, new Roman Catholic incumbent of Charleston, will take place in March.

Hon. J. T. Headley is engaged in the preparation of a Life of Gen. Havelock.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, is gradually recovering from his severe illness.

Prof. Loomis, of Waterville, has accepted the Presidency of Lewishurg University.

Miss Ada Phillips' benefit at the Opera in Havana netted the handsome sum of $2,000.

Edwin Forrest has returned to Philadelphia, convalescent.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 19.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	27° az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2° bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	3° bz	Clear.
Charlestetown	A. M.	W.	6° bs	Cold.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	E.	24° az	Snewing.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	6° az	Clear.
New-York	M.	N.N.W.	19° az	Snowing.
Washington	A. M.	N. E.	28° az	Snowing.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	17° az	Snowing.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N. W.	23° az	Snowing.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	18° az	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N.	18° az	Clendy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	16° az	Clondy.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. E.	16° az	Snowing.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	26° az	Snowing.
Portage City	A. M.	—	17° az	Scowing.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	28° az	Snewing.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. W.	36° az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	24° az	Snowing.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	26° az	Clondy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. E.	4° az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	E.	22° az	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	E.	16° az	Snowing.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	N. E.	16° az	Snowing.
Fittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	30° az	Snowing.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. E.	18° az	Snewing.
Franconia, N. H	A. M.	—	8° bs	Cold—snewing.
Plymouth, Mass	A. M.	N. W.	4° bz	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	9 A. M.	W.	16° az	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N.	27° bz	
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N.	16° bz	
Rouse's Point	A. M.	N. E.	20° bz	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N.	4° bz	
Wm's Riv. Junc.	A. M.	W.	8° bs	Clear.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	18° bs	
Springfield, M.	A. M.	—	22° az	Appearance snow.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W.	43° as	Clondy.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	65¾°	Windy and cloudy.
Nashville, Tcn.	A. M.	—	18° as	Snowing slightly.
Vicksburg	A. M.	N. W.	49° az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. E.	18° az	Snowing hard.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	N. E.	11° as	Cold and snowing.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	—	Snewing, blewing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	S. E.	—	Snewing.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S. E.	20° az	Snowing fast.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	13° az	Snowing.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	8° az	Snowing fast.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	14° az	Snowing fast.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10° az	Snowing hard.
Schenectady	P. M.	N.	10° az	Cloudy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	10° az	Snowing.
Syracuse, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	13° as	Snowing hard.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	18° az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	7 P. M.	N. E.	29° az	Indicating snow.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	18° az	Overcast.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N.	11° az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	6° az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn.	P. M.	—	15° az	Snowing.

THE ARRESTED MODEL ARTISTS.—The troupe of model artists arrested on Thursday night at No. 463 Broome-street, were yesterday forenoon taken before the Mayor. After a reprimand from the Mayor, and a promise to follow some more reputable business in future, the girls were let off with giving bonds in $500 each to keep the peace. Charles Ranth and Louisa, his wife, were required to give bail in $3,000 each to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly honse. Mr. William Reimer, proprietor of Volks Garden, became bondsman for the entire party. The female artists were all German girls, from 16 to 20 years of age. Some of them stated that they had not been in this country three months.

A NEW RAILROAD MAP.—We have received a copy of "H. V. Poor's New and Complete Map of all the Railroads in Operation and Progress in the United States and Canada." The map is corrected to the latest dates, and gives a reliable representation of the great Railroad interest of the United States, comprising over 26,000 miles. It is of very convenient size—36x44 inches—to hang in an office. It is published by J. H. Schultz & Co., of the *American Railroad Journal* office, No. 9 Spruce-street.

SAVED FROM FIRE.—The recent fire in Maiden-lane was not so disastrous to the principal sufferer, Mr. Charles Ahrenfeldt, as was at first expected. His books and papers, with a large sum of money in bills and checks, were uninjured, having been locked in one of Herring's Safes. If these had been destroyed, his losses, which now amount to $20,000 above his insurance, would have been far greater than they were.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATLAS—The oldest of the Sunday papers—having secured the services of Mr. L. F. Tasistro to superintend its literary department, will become a sheet of great interest in the literary world.

To-morrow's Atlas will contain Bunnett's local story of "The Hundred-Dollar Bill," and a continuation of a charming novelette, called "Margaret Kraft—A Genuine Confession," a very pathetic story of sin and shame.

Read To-morrow's Atlas, and see what improvement has been made in its matter under the new arrangements. Price 3 cents. Sold by all the newsvenders.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of Fairbanks' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weigbt.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is recommended by Dr. Mott, and physicians generally, in cases of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, colic, cholera, fever and ague, stricture, gravel, diseases of the urinary organs, the kidneys and the bowels, nervous debility, &c.

For sale in quarts at 75 cents, and pints at 38 cents, by all druggists, grocers, &c. Beware of imitations. Buy only Charles'. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New styles Tubular, Albert and Beaufort Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves of kid, cloth, silk, &c. Shirts made to order and ready-made. Undershirts, Drawers, Half-hose, &c., at retail.

D. C. Silleck & Ce.,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Almoni," "Gamsaker of Moscow," and "Yankee Jack." All three are to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, together with an intervening olio by the Carlo Family. Mr. J. H. Allen, G. L. Fox, Mrs. Nichols and Miss Hathaway, &c., &c., appearing in the entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The last time of the "Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's Mnsenm. This afternoon and evening the great American drama will be performed for the last time at Barnum's. We advise everybody to embrace this opportunity to see the most popular production of the age.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Gold Watches
Of all descriptions.
For ladies and gentlemen,
For sale low, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Discharges from the Ear and Partial Deafness.—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Dr. HARTLEY having fulfilled all his professional engagements in this City, will decline receiving new patients after the 21st of March, and those requiring his services had better make an early call.

☞ Cantrell's Customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new and only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally knewn to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Snpporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Anson's Daguerreotypes.
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at Anson's, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Men's Under-Shirts at retail, pure wool, ribbed merino, heavy silk, cashmere, &c.; also, lined kid and other Winter gloves, at retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy FRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—HAYS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles F. Thompson to Hannah W. Hays.

SCOTT—FESSES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Leeds, James O. Scott to Miss Anne E., daughter of William Ferbes, Esq., of this City.

GRAFF—REVELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Chas. Kelsey, Mr. George Graff, of Brooklyn, to Sarah B. Reveley, of Cornwall, N. Y.

DIED.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 19, Elizabeth Lydia, youngest child of John and Almyra Hayward, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 268 Grand-st., without further notice.

GAFNEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Bernard Gafney, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Martin and John Mullidy, also of his father-in-law, James McCoy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bayard-st., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

STILLWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 19, J. Oscar Stillwell, in the 33d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 495 7th-av., without further invitation.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 19, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mary Ann, wife of Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, John-st., in the 44th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the John-st M. E. Church, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., will preach the funeral sermon.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, Maria, youngest daughter of Henry C. and Maria Goodwin, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 3d-av., near 12th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORTIMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Caroline L., wife of George T. Mortimer, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and of her father, James Herring, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from No. 733 8th-av.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, William Shoudt Woonward, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family and of his father, the late Anthony Woodward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 20, without further invitation.

RYER.—On Friday, Feb. 19, William E. Ryer, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Tunis Ryer, at Fort Washington.

WHITAKER.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Jennie M. Whitaker, daughter of Rev. W. Whitaker, aged 19 years.

ARNOLD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, after a brief illness, Mrs. Catharine Arnold, formerly of Saratoga, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Schweizer, at Elizabeth, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARTLETT.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 73 years.

Funeral at her late residence, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
FOR FEB. 21, 1858,

will contain, in addition to its usual variety of choice reading matter,

A letter from JASPER ARDEX
To the Honorable City Judge, RUSSEL.
A STARTLING REVELATION
as to the morals of our Public Schools.

Some reflections for the serious consideration of the Sundey Reformers, &c., &c., &c.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND NEEDHAM'S.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS

LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c

TERMS:

SIX MONTHS' CREDIT:
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on .....

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.

First night of the farewell engagement of

CARL FORMES,

First appearance this season of the popular tenor,

SIGNOR TAMBERLINI,

Only night of Bellini's opera of

I PURITANI.

MADAME DE LA GRANGE,

TIBERINI, GASSIER,

CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the last time in his great rôle Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.

Price of Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE.

on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.

Mme. D'ANGRI,

SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

Admission.....Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check lor a RESERVED SEAT, $8.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium

A GRATUITOUS TICKET for two OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will be sold to-day, (Saturday,) from 9 to 4 o'clock, at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI

commences this (Saturday) morning at 9 precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE

("L'Italiana in Algeri") will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

MR WHEATLEIGH'S BENEFIT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1858,

will be performed Courtney's new Comedy of

DOUBLE FACED PEOPLE

Mr. Vacils.....Mr. Burnett Dick Scrummel.Wheatleigh
George Medley..Mr. Jordan Tom Wrangle.....Mr. Peters
Mr. Gloss.....Mr. Jefferson Fanny Vacile..Miss Manners
Augustus.....Mr. Stoddart Emily Vacile..Mrs Johnston
Mr. Money bee....Mr. Martin Mrs. Wrangle....Mrs. Wells
Mr. Wrangle.....Mr. Cline Susan.....Mrs Stoddart

To conclude with the immensely popular Drama of

RACHEL THE REAPER.

Corporal Patrick.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Rachel.....Miss Laura Keene

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 20,

GULLIVER and THE LILLIPUTIANS,

GULLIVER, M. BIBIN, the great giant.

THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.

The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.

The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.

NOTICE.

GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of

ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.

To be followed by the sterling drama of

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

The whole to conclude with the nautical Drama of

YANKEE JACK.

Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. C. Eddy
Dress and Parquette.....25 cents. Pit.....12 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Will be acted the

ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.

To be followed by

GREEN BUSHES.
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
OLIVER TWIST.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY,

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

The gigantic panorama diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

No. 444 Broadway,

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1858,

If you would have pleasant dreams, and awake with a light heart, see the great comedians,

Mr. ZIP HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY,

The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO, and the Trick Horse MAZEPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 364 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7, with MR. R. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABELLA; a FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE of Mr. F. BONTELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF Fund of the American Protestant Association, at the Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets 25 cents—can be obtained at the door or of any member of the Committee.

TERESA ESMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. S. Stephens.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE,

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.

Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., will deliver the Seventh Lecture of the series at the Lecture Room, in the Library Building, 2d av., corner of 11th-st, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21 at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Washington and his Portraits*. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & SONS, No. 143 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 649 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of Tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on *Beauty of Women* at the Brooklyn Athenæum THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 20.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Fearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,

WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Pearl-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, IN 42d or 25th sts., a PITCH MARTIN FUR HALF-CAPE, lined with changeable silk; brown cord and tassel. A suitable reward will be paid to any person leaving it at the stable office of D. S. JARVIS, corner of 39th-st and Broadway, or No. 58 East 21st-st.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x97. The adjoining lot will be sold, if desired. Stables to rent. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. E. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to tend store, of any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City, if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address Mr. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging, would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house grape house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any communications for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or young children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st, first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABle young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED,—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attaché of the Press, or in reporting patent-law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 711 8th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply or No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first-rate boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City references. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 239 West 14th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 122 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. Can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 77, Newton, N. J.

THE MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the upper part of the City as either cutter or salesman, for work, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a country City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS—A COUNSELLOR IN EXTENsive business, but failing health, requiring professional assistance, will pay a fair salary, according to ability, for the services of a thoroughly-educated active young lawyer having good health, good eye sight, good morals and temperate, from the interior, and familiar with conveyancing. Preferred to take principal charge of office and Court business. Address D. D. DENIO, New-York *Times* office stating how educated, where licensed, age and full particulars.

WANTED—BOOKS AGENT. AN ENERGETIC, persevering, driving, faithful agent is wanted, to take charge of renting 20 to 25 tenements in use in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. One who can also superintend necessary repairs, or have them made on economical terms preferred. Address, prepaid, with references HANDLORD, *Times* Office.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED A GOOD workman who understands forwarding and finishing blank books, to go to Troy, N. Y. Apply to JOHN R. HOWLES, Binders Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SCOTCHMAN, SOber and industrious, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a married man without family preferred. Apply at No. 34 Ferry-st.

WANTED—A CASHIER AND BOOK-KEEPER, for a retail establishment. Address L. O., *Times* Office, stating terms, references, &c.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR ONE mutilated copies of the MERCHANTS' EXPRESS AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of the issue of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, BOWEN & CO., 52 Exchange-place. Apply at No. 52 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x34; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side, fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DEsirable two-story basement frame house (new) and lot, situate on Hall st., near Gates av. House is 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard-finished, cornices, marble mantels, gas-pipes, &c.; well built, and of the best materials, by the present owner. Lot 25x100 feet. The above property is situate in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and near Fulton and Clinton avs. Price $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x32 feet, extension two story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jams and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c.; 12 feet court; situate on Putnam-av.; first and second houses east from Hunter-st., Brooklyn. Only one block from Fulton-av., where cars pass every few minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply to STEPHEN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, remented; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 89 WILloughby-st., a 3-story, brown stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, having all the modern improvements cheap, and on accommodating terms. Lots on Hicks, Pacific, Middle, and 13th sts. A farm at Hootingten, containing 53 acres, with new house, and outbuildings, under a good state of cultivation, convenient to steamboat and railroad. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th-st., in perfect order, with water gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $250. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY, March 3, by JAS. COLE & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange; in the meantime, parties wishing to purchase at private sale can apply at Office No. 2, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE three-story brick house and lot No. 149 Duffield-st. House contains 16 rooms, and is well arranged for two families; in good order. Convenient to cars and the ferries. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 35 West 22d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price $15,500; $9,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot of ground 200 feet square, and being one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the Park; the lots are situated between 4th and 5th avs., and on streets graded and completed. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO 226 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. PIKE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE IN Livingston-st., two and a half-story, with extension, in complete order and in one of the best localities in Brooklyn. Apply to DAVENPORT, Montague-st. near Court, or Fulton-av. corner of Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 9th-st., 150 feet west from 6th-av. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 328, 340, 352 and 334 2d av.,

Corner 21st-st., New-York,

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., NO. 033 GRAND TO BACON, RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter

TWELVE LESSONS AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY No. 663 Broadway, render any person proficient in all the fashionable dances and quadrilles. No teaching in large class as everybody receives private instruction. Lessons every afternoon and evening. Practice at 8 o'clock P. M., with full orchestra and fifteen assistants. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS: ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one sorrel horse 16 hands, both splendid road horses warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., just new; all, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WINDLE & CO.,

HAVING BEEN BURNT OUT OF

THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,

NO. 56 MAIDEN-LANE

HAVE REMOVED TO THE FINE STORE

NO. 21 JOHN-STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau-st.,

Where they will be happy to see their old friends and customers

REMOVAL—HEWIT & SOULSON HAVE REmoved from No. 21 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, to No. 102 Fulton-st., in the store so long occupied by Stillwell & Montross, and will continue the manufacturing and sale of clothing under the firm of MAHLON F. HEWIT & CO.

REMOVAL—F. B. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 47 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.

Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 62 West 30th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman s., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal-st. near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, 8 Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house can been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock. For terms apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 147 Pearl-st., up stairs.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON THIRTY-second-st., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also a large room, 40x100 feet, suitable for a Lodge or Meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

TO LET—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. D. E. FRANCES, Piermont, N. Y.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, L. I., containing eight rooms, with six city lots of ground on Grand-st. and Isle-av. Rent $120 a year. Inquire of Mr. EXETER, at the store on the corner of the same street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the stores, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry, each separate. Apply to J. H. BONN, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—THE first-class brown stone house No. 104 Lexington-av., near 28th-st. It has been lately painted throughout and put in complete order. Rent $1,000.

JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 189 Water-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., with all Croton water conveniences, gas, &c. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 42 12th-st., or of SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN A COMFORTABLE office No. 19 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall. For particulars apply at room No. 3 from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 489 and 493 Broome-st. Apply to H. H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 151 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Parkplace. Apply to P. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building, Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. S. TIMBLE, or R. L. Hall, on premises.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 447 5th av.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND 23d sts. and 3d and 8th aves., a modern-built, well-finished house of moderate dimensions, in a good neighborhood, not on the avenues. Any one having such a house can trade for first-class Brooklyn property or liquors in bond, or part cash. The price named must be low, or no attention will be paid. Address Box No. 3,021 Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, the lower part of a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements; must have range and cooking utensils. West side of the City preferred. Address, stating terms and location, PLAIN, *Times* Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, A part of a house, for a gentleman and wife—the owner or lessee occupying the rest of it. Location above Bleecker-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Terms moderate. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 2,751 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE second floor and basement of a house, in the Ninth Ward preferred, by a gentleman, wife and servant; rent not to exceed $250; non-exceptionable references given and required. Address HENRY B. GILBERT, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 3RD sts., for a small family—no children—the second floor and basement of a house. Rent not to exceed $200. Possession immediately; west side of town preferred; best of references given. Address C. S. *Times* office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN, ONE OR TWO building lots, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing, suitable for any market. Would have no objection to a neat cottage, and would give some cash. Address C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A CONVENIENT house in a pleasant neighborh

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement..... $3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees..	$869,428 20	
For Interest.....	277,488 71	
For Annuities.....	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total.....		$4,954,618 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions.....	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies.....	32,039 04	
Annuities.....	7,467 72	
Commissions.....	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858..		4,488,143 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858.....		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858.....		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858.....		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year.....		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857.....	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858.....	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year.....	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr.....	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853..... $2,056,959 60

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees.....	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly.....	145,923 62	
		$3,658,735 89
For Interest.....	$957,866 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858.....	51,941 34	
		1,009 748 06
For Annuities, balance of account		15 008 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured.....		68,152 72
		4,752,655 14
Total.....		$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims.....	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due.....	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Additions to Policies.....		108,142 74
Paid Commissions.....		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent, Sala-		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 4, 1853.....		$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$448,637 48
Bonds and Mortgages.....	4,321,032 36
Due from Agents.....	18,378 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly.....	145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858.....	50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858.....	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above.....	$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities.	29,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums.....	17,344 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848.....	155,916 50
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853.....	459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks.....	113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions.....	71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account.....	2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes.....	25,000 00
Balance.....	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as a applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above.....	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies.....	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $26,178 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies.....	10,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death.....	33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 83, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851.....	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus.....	1,509 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, }
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
EDWARD R. MCURNEY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARRATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock.....	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857.....	255,590 19—$355,590 19	
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.....		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities.....	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during year.....	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year.....	43,588 13—$317,105 88	
Total.....		$732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death.....	$57,863 00
Expenses, taxes and commission..	41,354 60
Reinsurance and purchased policies.....	10,858 95
Dividends on capital.....	16,000 00—$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned.	$241,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest.....	231,191 37
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission.....	77,493 38
Real Estate.....	3,495 00
Cash in Bank and on hand.....	25 249 09
City and State Bonds and Stocks..	17,500 00
Accrued Interest, &c.....	7,353 43—$606,509 23
Total.....	$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal)

St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds. (Short.)
Quincy City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 6 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)

For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, }
WM. E. BIRD, } Committee of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, to be in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb 18, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage. Down town property preferred. Apply to GEO. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office J. M. BURNETT, (basement.)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany's Notes and Acceptances. Also, Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New York, Feb. 4, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Co., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.—The interest on the Farm mortgages of this Company, which, by the terms of the mortgages, fell due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Broadway, in the City of Albany on and after the 20th instant

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on this Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY— OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John B. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Fromont,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Devean,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J Bowen.	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D Hennessey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:

Robert R. Willets,	Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—363d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T SMITH, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK
EDWARD CHASE.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of N. STRUELENS & CO. has this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of STRUELENS & PALMER.

NAZAIRE STRUELENS.
THOMAS PALMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of SEYMOUR & AGNEW, for the purpose of transacting a general brokerage business in the City of New-York.

W. L. SEYMOUR,
S. J. AGNEW.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap, for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANFG CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 166 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price-list free by post.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—EFFAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHEMUNGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond, $10,000

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person interested in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, of excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20.....	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15.....	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15.....	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15.....	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7.....	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1.....	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3.....	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 4 Sets Chisels, $1.....	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c.....	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7.....	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4.....	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures.....	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75.....	225 00
30 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50.....	20 00
3 Scrapers, $13 50; 3 Shovels, $33 87.....	148 37
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230.....	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4.....	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing.....	30 00
Total.....	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank.....	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber.....	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards.....	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed.....	5 00
2 Axes, $3 50; 3 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6..	14 50
6 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c....	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5....	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50.....	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50....	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9..	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50.....	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tools, 75c.....	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50.....	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3.....	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.....	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines.....	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total.....	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz., A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; E. Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hays, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of this Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, }
JOHN J. GREGORY, } Committee on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Company, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,
Dated Feb. 16, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. PARADIS, will leave New-York SATURDAY afternoon, 20th inst. for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The large and favorite steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST MARYS connect with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight and insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including statecroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED; also an alcohol still, to run one hundred gallons per day, cane mills, sugar pans, vacuum pans, strain boxes, separators, &c., &c. Copper work generally. JOHN H. CORNELL, No. 11 Old-slip.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $160; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....	1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....	1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24.....	1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....	1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....	1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....	1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....	1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; and red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

| From New-York: | | From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York: | |
|---

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

all the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution have recognized the Territorial Government as valid and legitimate, acknowledging their allegiance to it, and their determination and duty to sustain and support it. The October election becomes a memorable period in the history of Kansas, for the additional reason that it marks the date where the Lecomptonites changed their whole line of policy, and formed the scheme of forcing the Constitution on the people without their consent, and of subverting the authority of the Territorial Legislature without the consent of Congress. Up to this period it had been generally understood and conceded that the Convention had been called for the purpose of framing a Constitution and submitting it to the people for ratification or rejection, and of sending it to Congress for acceptance only in the event it should be first ratified by a majority of all the legal voters of the Territory. Upon this point there is no room for doubt that the President and the Cabinet concurred with the people of Kansas that it was the duty of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people fairly and unconditionally, for ratification or rejection, before it could be considered the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and that its ratification by the people must be a condition precedent to the admission of Kansas into the Union by Congress. The President, in his instructions to Gov. WALKER, through his Secretary of State, under date of March 30, said:

"When such Constitution should be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the *exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

Governor WALKER, in his official dispatch to the Secretary of State, under date of June 2, said:

"On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous, that the Constitution must be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a vote of the people, whoshall be *bona fide* residents of the Territory next Fall."

And in his Inaugural Address to the people of Kansas, Gov. WALKER said:

"With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet*, and *approved* BY THEM, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution." And they express the opinion of the President, that when such Constitution shall be submitted to the People of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interfered with by fraud or violence. *I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and quietly conducted, the* CONSTITUTION WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE REJECTED BY CONGRESS."

These official papers, containing the most solemn and unequivocal assurance on the part of the President, the Cabinet and the Governor, that the Constitution would be submitted to the people for *ratification or rejection*, and that in the event it should not be so submitted, it "*will and ought to be rejected by Congress*," were published and spread broadcast over the Territory prior to the election of delegates to the Convention, for the purpose of satisfying the people that, although they had been unjustly and foully treated in the apportionment of delegates, by the disfranchisement of 19 counties, and the imperfect and unfair registration of voters in the other 19 counties, yet the great wrong would not produce any injury in the end, for the reason that the Convention was not compelled to submit the Constitution to the people for "ratification" or "rejection," and that, unless it should be thus submitted at a fair election, "*the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress*." The people relying on these solemn pledges of the President, the Cabinet and the Governor, supported by the assurances of all the Government officers in the Territory, and affirmed by the Democratic Party unanimously, in their resolutions indorsing the policy of Gov. WALKER, and nominating Gov. RANSOM for Congress, and confirmed by Senators and Representatives in Congress who visited the Territory, and gave similar pledges in their speeches to the people, were lulled into a false and fatal security, under the belief that the great wrong perpetrated in the apportionment for the election of delegates would be corrected and rendered harmless by the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, at a fair election, for ratification or rejection. Thus the matter stood when the election took place, on the first Monday of October last, and resulted in the total defeat of the Democratic Party, and the triumph and election of Free-State men for the Legislature, for Congress, and for county officers. This election dissipated the last ray of hope on the part of the Pro-Slavery men of making Kansas a slaveholding State by a fair vote of the people on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, for the obvious reason, that while it was conceded that the whole Free-State party (so called) would vote to a man against a Pro-Slavery Constitution, it was well known that at least one-half of the Democratic party would vote the same way on that question, thus proving by the data furnished by that election that four-fifths, if not nine-tenths of the people were in favor of making Kansas a Free State. The Lecompton Convention assembled and organized on the first Monday in September, one month previous to the election, and after appointing the Committees and transacting some preliminary business, adjourned until after the election, for the purpose of avoiding a division in the Democratic party, by disclosing the character of the Constitution, until they should ascertain the relative strength of parties in the Territory. The result of the election demonstrated beyond all controversy that an immense majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to making Kansas a Slave State, and that if the Convention framed and presented a Slave-State Constitution for approval, it would inevitably be rejected at the election. Under these circumstances, the Convention determined that instead of conforming their action to the known wishes of the people of Kansas, they would form a Slave-State Constitution, and submit it to the people in such a form as to render it impossible for them to reject it, by allowing those to vote only who would vote *for* it, and excluding from the polls all who proposed to vote against it. By this disreputable trick they hoped to save themselves, the President and his Cabinet, and all who cooperated with them, from the disgrace of violated pledges, at the same time that they defrauded the people of Kansas of the sacred rights of self-government guaranteed by the organic act, by forcing a Constitution upon them, without their consent and their wishes. It is but just to remark that the moment this scheme of tricker and fraud was promulgated, a large majority of the Democratic Party, including the better portion of the Pro-Slavery Party, who had acted with the Lecomptonites up to that time, instantly withdrew their confidence and support, and denounced the measure, as a base betrayal of the rights of the people.

The Lecomptonites were loyal to the Territorial Government so long as they filled the offices and controlled its power; but the moment they were defeated at the election, and the power passed into the hands of their opponents, they rebelled against it, defied its authority, and devised schemes to destroy its existence. Thus they provided: "This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided;" that is, from and after the election on the 21st of December, when the people were permitted to vote for it, *but not against it*. In this mode they propose to abrogate and suovert the Territoral Government established by Congress, by putting in force a State Constitution without the consent of Congress. What is this but rebellion—open, marked, undisguised rebellion? Where is the differeuce betwcen this and the Topeka movement, which the President denounces as a "revolutionary Government," organized in defiance of the authority of the United States, which it was his duty to suppress with the Federal troope? He says:

"*This Topeka Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Government in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress.*"

Might not the President have said, with as much fairness and justice, that this Lecompton Constitution, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Constitution in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress? If it be said that the Topeka Constitution was framed and declared to be in force without the consent of Congress, and therefore revolutionary, it may be answered with equal truth that the Lecompton Constitution was framed and declared in force without the consent of Congress, and consequently "revolutionary" for the same reason.

But we are told that the Lecompton Convention assembled under the authority of the Territorial Legislature. It is true that it commenced its proceedings under the sanction of the Legislature, and terminated its action in open rebellion against the authority of the Legislature.

When the Legislature, on the 17th of December, interposed its lawful authority to prevent the Lecompton Constitution from going into effect until ratified by the people on the 4th of January, and accepted by Congress, the Lecomptonites defied the authority of the Legislature established by Congress, and treated the law with contempt, refusing to yield obedience to it, or respect its mandates, or abide by the decision under it.

Thus it will be seen that from the time the Lecomptonites lost possession of the offices under the Territorial Government by a fair election on the first Monday in October last, in the language of the President, "they have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutiooary Government under the so-called Topeka (Lecompton) Constitution, in its stead." So it appears that the Lecompton Constitution, as well as the Topeka Constitution, was declared to "take effact and be in force," not only without the consent of Congress, but in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Territorial Legislature established by Congress. Hence, if it be true that the Topeka Constitution was revolutionary, (and I have always held that it was so,) for the reason that was declared to take effect and be in force without the consent of Congress, and in defiance of the authority of the Territorial Legislature, it is undeniable that the Lecompton Constitution was "revolutionary" for the same reason, and that the President of the United States was under the same official obligations to maintain law over the Lecompton Constitution until Congress should otherwise order and direct. Upon what principles of fairness or justice, then, can it be urged that we should admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution? Certainly not upon the ground that it is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and fairly embodies their will, for it has been conclusively shown that it has been repudiated by the people by more than 10,000 majority, at a fair election, held in pursuance of a valid law. Not upon the ground that it was adopted "in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government," and entire subserviency to the power of Congress to reject or disregard it at their pleasure, as was held by General JACKSON in the Arkansas case to be necessary, for it has been shown, beyond all controversy, that it was declared to take effect and be in force" in defiance of the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and without the consent of Congress. But the speedy admission of Kansas is urged by the President as a question of mere expediency, in order to restore peace and quiet in the whole country "and prevent a revival of the Slavery agitation." Upon this point the President addresses a plausible and ingenious argument to that portion of the Anti-Slavery feeling of the country, which, overlooking the great principle of self-government involved, opposes the Lecompton Constitution mainly upon the ground that it recognizes and establishes Slavery in Kansas, and is willing to adopt the shortest and quickest mode of abolishing Slavery, and making Kansas a Free State.

In order to reconcile this Anti-Slavery feeling to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the President presents and enforces by argument the following propositions:

1. That it has been solemnly adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and that Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.

2. That Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be done so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under the present Constitution.

3. That the people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission; but if this "mode" be resorted to under the impression that it will abolish Slavery in Kansas more "speedily" than any other possible, it must be understood to mean revolution if successful, and rebellion in case of failure. But snppose the line of policy indicated by the President should be pursued—that Kansae be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution—that Congress in the act of admission recognize the right of "the Legislature already elected, at its very first session, to submit the questiun to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary measures to give effect to the popular will;" suppose all this to have been done, of what relief will it be to the oppressed people of Kansas, unless Mr. CALHOUN should set aside the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing, or go behind the returns and reject the fraudulent votes at Kickapoo, or Shawnee, or Oxford, or other precincts, in order to insure a majority in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and in favor of an immediate change? Unless the President is prepared to inform us that this is to be done, it is worse than mockery to talk about the right of the Legislature, "at *its very first session*," to submit the question to the people, and to insert a clause in the act of admission declaratory of a right, which can be exercised only in violation of the Constitution and by revolution; and especially if it is understood that, by forged returns and fraudulent votes, a majority of members are to be declared elected in both branches of the Legislature, who are determined to maintain the Lecompton Constitution, and resist any and all efforts to change it. By the express command of the Convention, the returns of that election were to be made up to the President of the Convention "within eight days" after the election. On the ninth day after the election, to wit, on the 13th of January, the returns were opened and counted by Mr. CALHOUN, as appears by the proclamation of the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature, who were present, by invitation of Mr. CALHOUN, to witness the opening and counting of the votes. More than a month has elapsed since the returns were opened and votes counted, and Mr. CALHOUN being in this city, we are not permitted to know the result of his deliberations; whether the rumor of yesterday that the Anti-Lecompton members were elected, or the rumor of to-day that the Lecompton party had triumphed, or whether the policy is to withhold the decision until the State shall have been admitted, and, leaving each party to infer that the decision is to be in their favor, compel Coogress to act in the dark, and wait patiently to find out the result of its action. But suppose there should be a majority in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and in favor of a change, what can they do toward relieving the people of Kansas from a Constitution they abhor, since it is well understood that, in consequence of a large number of votes cast for the Anti-Lecompton ticket having been returned to Gov. DENVER instead of Mr. CALHOUN, the Lecompton ticket for Governor and State officers is to be declared elected; thus rendering it morally certain that any bill which the Legislature might pass, having for its object a change in the Constitution, would be defeated by the Governor's veto, it not being anticipated in any contingency that the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution would have a majority of two-thirds in each branch of the Legislature. Hence it must be apparent to all that, in the event that Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, any argument or proposition founded on the idea that the people of Kansas will have the opportunity of changing the Constitution by peaceful means through the instrumentality of the Legislature must in all probability prove deceptive and delusive. In the event that the deed shall be consummated, their only alternative will be submission or revolution. Revolutions are sometimes peaceful and bloodless. Constitutions and Governments have been changed by revolution without violence or bloodshed, but this is the case only when the public sentiment in favor of the change is unanimous or approaches so closely to unanimity as to silence all opposition. If this should prove to be the case in Kansas, the people will be able to reassert their violated rights of self-government, and form a Constitution which will embody their will, without violence or force; but if, in the progress of the revolution, they should meet with determined resistance, civil war or unconditional submission must be the inevitable consequence. Do the history of this Lecompton Constitution, the character and purpose of the men engaged in the movement, and the means employed to force it upon an unwilling people, furnish us assurance that after they have realized all their hopes by making the Constitution the fundamental law of the State, unalterable until after 1864, and then only by a two-thirds vote, that they will, on the day they come into power under it, permit it to be subverted and abrogated by a revolutiooary movement, when they will have acquired the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to demand of the President the use of the Federal Army to put down the insurrection, and protect the State "against domestic violence?" When this demand shall be made upon the President by the "Legislature already elected at its very first session," or by the Governor, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," will he not consider himself bound by his official oath, and in obedience to the Constitution of the United States, to use the Federal troops to protect the State against domestic violence, by putting down the revolution, and suppressing insurrection and maintaining the authority of the Constitution, until lawfully changed in the manner prescribed in the instrument? Or, if it could be converted into a judicial instead of a political question, and brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication, can any one doubt the decision? Would not the Court be compelled to decide that the Constitution, having once become the fundamental law of the State, must be respected and obeyed as such until changed or annulled in pursuance of its own provisions? Would not the Court be compelled to declare as an inviolable and universal rule of interpretation, that when a Constitution prescribes one mode of amendment, it must be understood and construed as having thereby precluded all other modes, and prohibited all other means of accomplishing the same object? Suppose the people of Kansas should attempt to change the Constitution in a mode and at a time different from that authorized in the instrument, and should proceed so far as to adopt a new Constitution, and set up a State Government under it by an overwhelming majority in antagonism to the Constitution and State Government with which Kansas was admitted into the Union, which of the State Governments would the President feel bound to recognize, and "protect against domestic violence," when applied to in the manner provided in the Federal Constitution? He would be compelled to use the whole military power of the United States, or so much of it as shall be necessary to put down rebellion, and "protect the State against domestic violence," when properly applied to for the purpose. Hence the question will arise, and it is important to know how it is to be decided, in the event there shall be two State Governments in Kansas, in antagonism with each other—the one organized under the Lecompton Constitution and the other established by the people, in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—which will the President recognize as valid and legitimate, and which will he denounce as a "revolutionary Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity" as to make it his duty, under the Constitution of the United States, to put down the insurrection and crush ont the rebellion with the Federal troops? It is important that this question should be determined in order that the people of Kansas may know how they are to exercise that great indefeasible right of which the President speaks when he says "They can make and uomake Constitutions at pleasure." Does he mean that inalienable right of revolution to which every people may resort, when their oppression is intolerable, and submission is a less evil than resistance? If so, I fear that the bright anticipatioos of the President would not be fully realized when he imagines that the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country," and enable him "to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them on branches of the service where they are much needed."

The Bill for the admission of Kansas as a State.

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, Feb. 17, 1858.

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas, by their representatives in convention assembled at Lecompton, in said Territory, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1856, having the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the federal constitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession by France of the province of Louisiana, made and concluded on the 30th day of April, 1803, and in accordance with the Act of Congress approved on the 30th May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska," did form for themselves a constitution and State government, republican in form; and the said convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the *bona fide* purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of the said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1857.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Removal of the Chicago Postmaster—His Successor—Reception of the Turkish Admiral, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The removal of the Anti-Lecompton Postmasters at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio, affords sad evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN's recklessness, and establishes the fact that in his eyee no offence of a public officer is so grave as his refusal to indorse a fraud, and no test of fitness for public place complete unless accompanied by subserviency. It is admitted that both these gentlemen were faithful and hooest public servants. There is no pretence of complaint against either, except that they do not think Kansas should be tyrannically forced into the Union. How their sentiments on that point can affect the distribution of mails will doubtless puzzle simple-minded people exceedingly. Mr. MILLER, the Columbus martyr, is the friend of S. S. Cox, the accomplished young representative in Congress from that District, whose zealous efforts to defeat the contemplated outrage upon popular sovereignty demanded this second-handed revenge.

The Chicago case is peculiarly marked, and disgracefully marked. Mr. COOK, who has just been appointed Postmaster to succeed Mr. PRICE, held the office during the last Administration, and was so notoriously incompetent to discharge its duties that it was with difficulty his friend, Senator DOUGLAS, succeeded in preventing his removal. After the appointment of his successor, it was discovered that COOK was a defaulter to the Government to the amount of some eighteen thousand dollars, which Postmaster-Geucral BROWN peremptorily ordered him to pay up, if he did not wish to be sued upon his bond. When DOUGLAS called upon him in relation to the matter, COOK said that he had sold to the Government a city lot adjoining the Custom-House for $15,000, and had credited himself with the price of it—but that the Department had rejected the item, and thus made out the defalcation.

The Senator accordingly wrote to Governor BROWN, representing the case, and asking him if it could possibly be done, to allow the credit for the lot to relieve the Ex-Postmaster from the imputation of being a defaulter, and his surety from the necessity of responding upon his bond in these times of severe money pressure. The Department replied that it was impossible—that COOK knew the money could not be credited to him, because the purchase was made on condition that he should make perfect title to the Government, and that the jurisdiction over the property should be ceded to the United States, which latter could not be done for eighteen months, as the Legislature would not be sooner in session. Until these conditions were complied with the purchase was not completed, and the purchase money could neither be credited nor paid to COOK. Besides, there were several thousand dollars due on his accounts over and above the price of the lot. In conclusion, the Department again gave peremptory notice that suit would be brought if the defalcation was not made good.

Thus it will be seen, that the best efforts of the Senator, when he was in good standing with the Administration, were not sufficient to convince the Department that Mr. COOK's defalcation was in the least excusable or to be palliated. So matters stood until a few days ago, when COOK came here, began to denounce Mr. DOUGLAS, and was finally reappointed Postmaster at Chicago, notwithstanding his defalcation, notwithstanding his incompetency, and notwithstanding that *he also was a member of the Committee which reported to the Chicago Anti-Lecompton meeting* the resolutions indorsing the Administration, but sustaining DOUGLAS on the Kansas question. He has consented to become traitor to his principles and his friend,—he has denounced DOUGLAS, and that entitles him to Mr. BUCHANAN's sympathy and reward! The extraordinary conduct of the President in this case is made the more hideous by the fact that this very morning COOK's surety applied at the Department to know how his account stood, and was informed that the reappointed Postmaster is still a defaulter on his old account, and that suit is to be commenced at once to recover from his bondsman. When the Senate confirms COOK's nomination, the President will be encouraged in opening penitentiary doors, and taking from within them candidates for offices that honest men can't accept, coupled with degrading conditions.

The *Herald*'s statement that Hon. HORACE F. CLARK will vote for Lecompton, is unauthorized and untrue. He is now confined at home by illness, but before he left the city declared himself against the Lecompton fraud in the most positive terms.

As Mr. CLARK is a gentleman of fortune, who can afford to be independent of Executive patronage, he will maintain the stand he has taken, and obey the sentiment of his district, which is unanimous against the pending swindle, notwithstanding the efforts of the Executive to force it as a party measure.

The Senate has passed the Joint Resolution providing for the reception of the Turkish Admiral who is soon expected to land upon our shores. It is to be hoped that the measure will be strangled in the other House—for it is false in its spirit, unbecoming our Republicanism, and insulting to the Turkish Government, which is not a panper, and will feel insulted instead of complimented by this volunteered and pompous charity toward its representative. We are told that our fussy parade over AMIN BEY, some years ago, was appreciated kindly by the Turkish Government, and resulted in good, but the evidence to sustain the assertion is wholly wanting. AMIN was an impostor—at least in so far as he claimed to be an agent of the Sultan, accredited to the United States, although he was probably less responsible for the imposition, than was JOHN P. BROWN, United States Dragoman at Constantinople, who introduced him in the United States, and laid the well-devised scheme through which himself and AMIN were enabled to lionize it about the country at Uncle Sam's expense. AMIN was simply a teacher in the Naval school near Constantinople, and came to the United States on leave of absence, for his own private amusement and instruction. After his return, the United States Minister at Constantinople found it easy to obtain from the Vizier a letter acknowledging the attentions shown to AMIN, the Turkish *subject*. That letter contains not a word about his being an agent or envoy,—and although the charge of imposture has been long before the country, those who participated in the affair have been successfully defied to show a particle of evidence, under the Sultan's authority, that he was in any way accredited as his agent.

If any special good has resulted to the United States from that affair, will some one be good enough to specify it so that it can be seen and understood. It is not our habit to feed and "tote" representatives of foreign Governments, and as the Sultan considers himself able to pay the expenses of his own agents when he sends them abroad to build ships, his pride will revolt at other attentions than the extension of ordinary facilities for the prosecution of his mission, and his introduction into society. If we spend five or fifty thousand dollars in free drinks to the honor of MEHEMET PASHA, the only result will be that the Sultan will feel himself bound to return a similar amount in presents to the President of the United States, to be accepted by the latter only to be placed on exhibition in the Patent Office. If the United States must signalize the advent of a Turkish Admiral by the expenditure of hard cash, there is a way of doing it to some purpose. Let them, for instance, consider and settle the just claim of HAMET CARAMALLI, the Turk who raised an army under contract with General EATON, to aid the United States in its Tripolitan War, and who has never to this hour received a dollar of the compensation to which the national honor and faith were pledged. The rendition of long-delayed justice in this case will do infinitely more to inspire the Turkish Government with that respect which must be the foundation of their kindly regard. S.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 19.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '73	115⅛	34	Del. & Hud. Canal	112¾
1,000	Mich. State 6s	94⅞	100	do	113
15,000	do b3	95	220	Hud. River R. R.	28⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	28⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	87½	260	do	28⅜
5,000	do	88	100	do b60	29⅛
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¼	200	do b10	28⅜
10,000	do b30	84	200	do s3	29
5,000	Lonisiana St. 6s	90	187	Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	81⅜	200	do b10	13⅜
10,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97⅜	100	do	13⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 5s	88⅛	225	Har. R. R. Pref.	24
5,000	do	88⅜	15	Sixth-av. R. R	105
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	160	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11⅜
14,000	Erie R. 4th mt. bds	75	365	do	11⅜
2,000	Erie R. Co. B. 1871	59	750	Reading R. R. s3	63
5,000	do b15	59	500	do b10	63
1,000	Hnd. Ri. R. 1st mt.	97½	200	do s30	62⅝
1,000	Hnd. Ri. R. 3d mt.	62	10	do	62
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt.	72	100	do c	62⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	95	200	do b3	62⅜
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B	35½	100	do	62⅝
1,000	do	35	200	do b15	62⅝
2,000	do	34	100	do b10	62⅝
8,000	Mil. & Mis. 2m. 10B	72½	175	Mich. Cent. R. R	73¼
26	Merchants Bank	110	160	do	73⅛
10	Union Bank	115	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	27
25	Phenix Bank	100	100	do	26⅝
10	Bank of Commerce	101½	70	do	26⅜
20	Am. Ex. Bank	103½	250	do b30	27½
10	Ocean Bank	82	250	do	26⅞
5	Market Bank	99	50	do s10	26⅞
10	Bank of New-York	110	25	do b10	27½
195	Canton Company	23	343	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	47
90	Penn. Coal Co.	73	25	do b60	47½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	19¼	85	Panama Railroad	103¼
50	do b10	19⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	12
160	do b30	19⅜	550	do	13
225	do	19⅛	30	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	95½
112	Pacific M. S. Co.	60	110	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	87	50	do	94½
130	do p & c	87	100	do s60	94⅝
100	do 1 d. aft. opg	87	50	do	94½
250	do opg	87⅛	50	do b60	95⅜
25	do c	87⅛	200	Cleve. & T. R. R. b10	47½
100	do b30	87⅛	150	do	47¾
12	Erie Railroad	31⅝	300	do	47⅝
475	do	32	130	Chi. & R. I. R. R b30	81½
871	do	31⅞	100	do h10	81⅝
100	do b60	32	200	do	81
200	do b30	32	100	do b10	81
100	do s10	31⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	37½
100	do b60	32½	50	do b60	38
50	C. B. & Q. R. R. b10	80			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	91	10	Har. R. R. Pref.	23½
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	87¼	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. p&c	86¾
2,000	E. R. R. 3d M. Bs '93	87½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74
3,000	E. Con Bs. '62	58	75	do b10	74½
6,000	E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	58½	75	do	73¾
3,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	34	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R. b10	80¾
5,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10 Bs.	72½	75	do	80¾
4,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	99	50	do s3	80
5	Bank of Commerce	101¾	51	M. So. & N. I. R. R. b30	26¾
75	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	60	200	do	26⅝
50	Canton Co.	24	150	do b30	26½
50	do b30	24¼	260	M. So. & N. I. prf. St'k	47
240	Penn. Coal Co.	73	100	Panama Railroad	103
100	do b30	73½	100	do	102¾
600	Erie Railroad	31¾	200	do b30	103
100	do s60	31¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	15½
75	do	32	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	94½
115	Hud. River R. R.	28¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	47¾
50	do	28⅞	520	do	47⅝
160	do	28⅝	100	do b30	47¾
30	Harlem R. R.	13⅝	600	do b3	47¾
200	Reading R. R.	61¾	360	do	47⅜
100	do	61¾	100	do s10	47⅝
250	do b30	62½	360	La C. & M. R. R.	11
100	do s3	62½	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37½
			50	do h60	39

REPOSTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s	lot. add.	87
$4,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$5,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add.	34
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	15
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add.	81
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	36
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	35½
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	35
$2,000	City of Madison, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	50
$5,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10s	Int. add.	25
$8,000	Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	Int. add.	45
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	48
$5,000	Det. Monroe and Toledo R. R. 7s	Int. add.	49¾
$2,000	Town of Berlin (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	54¾
$2,975	New-York State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add.	103½
$360	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		80
$360	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		70
$330	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		68½
$430	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857		52
30	shares East River Bank		51
10	shares Park Bank		94¼
5	shares Artisans Bank		80
50	shares Mechanics' Banking Association		51
10	shares Commonwealth Bank		87½
8	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		98½
30	shares Phenix Bank		106½
15	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
25	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		60⅜
40	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11¼
50	shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.R.		2¼
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.R.		3⅛
20	shares Oriental Bank		100
10	shares Park Bank		95
10	shares Market Bank		102
5	shares Market Bank		101½
10	shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co		98½
15	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co		110½

FRIDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The few days later financial and market intelligence from Europe by the steamer *Baltic*, received this morning, is not very important, differing little, as it does, from the quotations by the previous mail. The negotiations of Mr. MORAN, in London, on behalf of the New-York and Erie Railroad, had so far advanced as to enable that gentlemen to forward by this steamer, some considerable London credits, against the cash investments on the new mortgage. These came very acceptable for the March engagements of the office here, and will go far to enable the management to resume the payment of interest on their funded obligations, as well as to retire the few remaining past-due acceptances of the Company. Mr. MORAN was about leaving London for the Continent. The information received to-day and by the previous steamer, caused the shares of the Company to advance from 28½ as they opened on Thursday, to 33¼ ₱ cent. this afternoon. But as on this rapid advance there was some realizations at the extreme price, the Stock fell down at the close to 32@32½ ₱ cent. Further intelligence from the London correspondents of the Illinois Central Company confirms the subscription to their new loan to the full amount apportioned to the English parties in interest. Other American Stocks were steady in price, but without much activity in investment, the market being governed by the news from this side to the 20th January, when prices were firm, ⅛ to 12 ₱ cent. lower than at present. The Cotton market at Liverpool, although quoted firm in the circulars, with a good show of sales, is scarcely up to the calculations made in anticipation on this side in regard to the news by this present steamer. The Manchester letters are discouraging. The markets here to-day took 2,000 bales at about the prices of yesterday. Of Money affairs, the London reports continue to show great ease in supply, and extreme cheapness in rates, and further large accessions of Bullion. There was said to be $7,500,000 in Gold on the way from Australia, most of it by vessels nearly due. The amount to go in from this side would raise this sum to $12,000,000, and considerable remittances were coming from Russia in Gold. In regard to Mr. PEABODY, a London letter says:

"The anticipation expressed in a former letter, that Mr. PEABODY, after depositing securities for $1,000,000, would not require to draw from the Bank of England more than $1,500,000 has been confirmed, and the merchants of London admit, with warm congratulations, that he and his country may be proud of the result."

The quotations of American Stocks to Feb. 3 are:

Illinois Central, 6 ₱ cent.	1875	62@ 64	

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2005 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Action of the Legislature—Disagreement of the two Houses.

Temper of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The news of President BUCHANAN'S Message reached us last night, and, as might have been expected, the most violent expressions of indignation seemed to fall from every tongue. He has repeated the oft-told scandal and insult against our people, and tells us we are as much under the dominion of Slavery as is Georgia or South Carolina. It is much easier brandishing such a statement than proving it.

The Legislature made good use of their time yesterday, and last evening, after a heated debate of several hours, the following bill passed the House by a vote of 35 to 3.

AN ACT DEFINING CERTAIN CRIMES HEREIN SPECIFIED, AND AFFIXING PENALTIES THERETO.

Whereas, a number of persons, pretending to act by authority of the people of Kansas, assembled in the town of Lecompton in November last, and proceeded to frame what they term a Constitution for the State of Kansas, under which an election was held on the fourth day of January last, for State officers; and

Whereas, one JOHN CALHOUN, the President of said pretended Constitutional Convention, claims to have authority, in a certain contingency, to declare by proclamation the aforesaid pretended Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and the persons purporting to have been elected on the 4th of January last, to be the lawful officers of Government for the people of Kansas; and,

Whereas, the aforesaid pretended Convention possessed no authority whatever from the people of Kansas, but was an irresponsible assembly, engaged in a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That if any individual claiming to have authority from the Convention which assembled at Lecompton in November last, to make a Constitution for the State of Kansas, *shall publish, in the shape of an official proclamation, any declaration to the* effect that the Constitution made by said Convention is the Constitution of the State of Kansas, or shall *call on any person or persons to act as officers* under said Constitution, or shall offer, or pretend to, or, in fact, commission any person claiming to be Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State under said Constitution, or claiming to be elected to either House of the Legislative Assembly, or a member to Congress, under said Constitution, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution, or if any person or persons shall attempt in any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution, within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, *shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall suffer death.* And this act to be in force from and after its passage;

This bill was prepared by Hon. G. W. DEITZLER, and adopted without amendment. For once, there is no buncombe in the action of a Free-State Assembly in Kansas. Its tone is strong, and strong hearts are behind it. The bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention has passed. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

Yesterday the House bill declaring certain acts felony, which I sent you by last mail, was under consideration in the Council. An amendment was offered, providing that Governor ROBINSON should commence correspondence with the Governors of the Free States immediately, relative to securing aid from them in case the Lecompton Constitution should be received by Congress, and appropriating one-half a million of dollars for that object, but the amendment was lost. The hill was then put on its final passage, and *lost by seven to four.* By way of substitution, in part, Mr. LEARNED then offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Whereas, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, in a late message accompanying the so-called Lecompton Constitution to Congress urging upon that body the acceptance by them of that instrument as the Organic law for the State of Kansas; and

Whereas, That instrument was conceived in the brain of maddened folly—born in corruption and matured by the hand of partisan iniquity; and

Whereas, The unwarrantable attempt of the chief official of a great nation to force upon an unoffending people an inquisitorial political engine like this, is without parallel in the history of Executive infemy, and the acceptance by Congress of that instrument is in opposition to and in defiance of the often-expressed will of the people of this Territory, and in opposition to and defiance of the intelligence and moral sense of the country; therefore, he it

Resolved, That the consummation of the villainous scheme of the admission of the Lecompton Constitution, in accordance with the President's Message already promulgated, would be, in our opinion—as we believe it is *intended*—a declaration of a war of extermination, not only against the free people of the Territory, but against the free people and the free sense of the people of the whole country.

Resolved, That in the event of such admission, we, in behalf of the people of the Territory, as reflecting their fixed and unalterable determination upon this subject, will view the same as a declaration of war, and relying upon the justice of our csuse and the united strength of those who are bound to us by their sympathies and interest, both East and West, *we will go into the fight*, despite the disparity of our position for extermination or success.

After an animated debate that lasted till nearly midnight, they were unanimously adopted. Some voted for them because they went further than the bill—others because they didn't go as far. If this had been the first time resolutions had ever been adopted and sent abroad from Kansas, the effect might be well enough, but as it is, they have become common-place, and a solemn enactment would carry far more power and authority with it.

If the people of Kansas could be permitted to legislate, they would not hesitate an hour in passing the hill that went through the House so unanimously the day previous, but the Council takes "the responsibility" of thwarting their desires, and will return to their homes on Friday next, with the unenviable reputation of having faithfully represented the Hunker wing of the Free-State Party.

To-day, the State (Topeka) Legislature will meet at this place as per adjournment, but they are not intending to remain in session but a few days. A code has been prepared during the recess that can be adopted without modification or debate.

The weather is cold, and this morning the thermometer was near zero. RANDOLPH.

Popular Turbulence and Disorder—Alleged Outrage.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

KICKAPOO, K. T., Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

A letter just received from Lecompton states that DEVENDORF has been discharged by the investigating Committee, and is now in that city on private business. The same authority also reports that Governor DENVER has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States, for the person of JACK HENDERSON, on the charge of his complication in election frauds. How much truth there is in the latter report I do not pretend to say. In ordinary times I should be disposed to give it a deaf ear; but such improbable things have lately come to pass, that my incredulity has entirely departed, and I am ready to receive with comparative credence, even Munchausen monstrosities.

The Investigating Committee are still in active occupation, and are sending far and near for those persons upon whom suspicion rests. COWELL was here to-night, in search of citizens of this town who are under the implication, if not positive accusation, of political guilt; but the most obnoxious were in Weston, and he returned without captives.

Captain MARTIN, and other officers and prominent members of the Kickapoo Rangers, have taken up their temporary residence in Missouri. It is known by their friends to be a sensible discretion, and no feeling of fear, that dictated the movement. No degree of bravery can guard off midnight assassination, and such has been threatened them. In daylight they will meet their enemies, five to one, as I have seen them ready to do, but they are not willing, under the present state of affairs, to run the chances of being overpowered by superior numbers, unawares, and butchered in the presence of their wives and children.

The destruction of PAT LAUGHLIN'S property, a week ago, in Doniphan, it was thought would appease—for a brief period, at least—the vindictive feeling which has raged amongst the followers of LANE against the Pro-Slavery citizens of that place; but, on last Saturday night, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, there was a repetition of the scene, only with increased exacerbation.

A party, led by CHARLES LENHART, a notorious Free-State leader in the guerrilla wars of Kansas, went to the office of Mr. BOYD, a lawyer—and the same who was about to fight a duel last Summer with General MITCHELL—and calling Boyn to the door, fired a gun at him and ran him out the back way, shooting at him as he went; and then burned his office, books and papers into ashes.

Dr. DAVIS, a Virginian, from Charlestown, Jefferson County, roomed with Mr. BOYD, who is a South Carolinian, and his library and medicines were also burned. The Doctor fortunately was away. He and BOYD, and BOB KELLY, and PAT LAUGHLIN and LYNCH, (whose first name I have forgotten,) have been obliged to leave the Territory, and take refuge in St. Joseph.

The excitement, consequent upon these outrages, is increasing daily. Kansas is in a most unfortunate condition. There seems to be no law in the Territory; no accountability for offences, no punishment for crime. There are many excellent men in the Free-State Party, who denounce these things as most intolerable, but who possess no power to prevent them.

It is now 9½ o'clock at night, and a messenger has just come in to say that COWELL is returning with a posse of one hundred snd fifty men. Lieuts. FOLLET and HAZZARD have ranged their troops around the Land Office, and are prepared to defend it to the death; the citizens are stirring about with some anxiety; Gen. WHITFIELD is at his post, and we are prepared for any emergency.

Half past 10 o'clock, I suspended for an honr, to he able to give yon the *dénouement* of the tragedy that seemed impending. Gen. WHITFIELD, Gov. WOODSON, and other gentlemen, assembled in my office. BROWN, MERCHANT and others, for whom COWELL, was said to be in search, organized themselves into a defensive hand and swore they would not be taken—that they would sooner die in their tracks than fall into the hands of the Abolitionists. They were thoroughly prepared for battle, and had Mr. COWELL came on, there would have been a most bloody and mortal conflict.

The sky, which had been all the day nuhiferous, begun, half an hour ago, to pour down snow flakes in such density as to shut out the reach of vision beyond a nose length, the wind came from the North in fitful, chilling gusts, and the elements, appearing to conspire against COWELL, met him in a heating, overwhelming storm and drove him back. A scout gave information that he was retiring.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Settlement of Hispano-Mexican Quarrel.

The Slave-Trade—A Bold Murder—Difference between Commodore Paulding and the Consul General at Havana—Carnival Festivities.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana 15th, arrived on Saturday evening, having encountered strong head winds and seas the entire run from Havana.

Two cargoes of negroes have been landed since last advices. The American ships *Kate Hooper* and *Challenge* had arrived with cargoes of coolies. They landed 1,236 at Havana; 313 had died on the voyage.

Business throughout the Island had improved, and sugars have advanced. Stock, 68,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York ⅜ to 1 per cent. premium. London 14 to 14⅛ per cent. premium.

Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., 60 miles East of Cape Henry, spoke ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston. She had been in collision with an unknown ship off Cape Hatteras on the night of the 12th inst., losing bowsprit, foremast, mizzentopmast, and had her bows badly stove. She was running for Norfolk with a fair wind.

The *Warrior* brings among her passengers from Havana, Hon. JAS. P. HENDERSON, U. S. Senator for Texas. General HENDERSON has been spending a month on the island for the benefit of his health which has been very much benefited by his stay in the island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1858.

The Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peaceably settled at last. General CONCHA has received official information to that effect. The documents arrived in the last English packet. The three Generals sent out here last Summer to take command of the Spanish troops will return to Spain next month with a part of the squadron. So far, the only vessel that has received orders to get ready is the steamer *Isabel Segunda*, bnt I understand that two or three more will he sent back. It is needless to paint the exultation of the Spsnish officials at this unexpected turn of affairs, hy which they get all they had asked without any of the risks attending a war with Mexico. Like all cowards, as soon as the danger is past, they commence to boast, and ascribe to superior diplomacy and a defiant attitude what is merely an intrigue with a venal General who has sold his country to foreign influence for the paltry assistance offered him to sustain his military despotism. The knighting of General CONCHA will, I suppose, be the last episode of this ludicrous affair.

A bold murder was committed on the person of Monsieur DUBECY, a French engineer, about a week ago, which surpesses in villalny all previons outlawry. He was the administretor of all the sugar estates purchased hy the "Credito Mobiliario," and at the time of his death was on a professional visit to the San Martin estate. The circnmstances are as follows: An individual called at the house about dusk, and asked for DUBECY. He was eating at the time, hut went out immediately to see who was his visitor. The assassin, who was mounted on a good horse, approached the portico and shot him through the breast. Before expiring he told the bystanders that his enemies had had their revenge. The assassin escaped, and though great efforts have been mede to find him out, so far nothing has been elicited that will lead to his detection. Several arrests have been made of persons that stand high in public opinion, who are suspected of knowing more about this bloody affair than they ought to know. His remains were brought to Havana, and buried hy the French Benevolent Society.

Commodore PAULDINO left us on the 9th, and before this reaches you, will have shown himself on Pennsylvania-avenue. On leaving our port he lowered his fleg to the Spanish Admiral, which was duly reciprocated by the fleet. The last strains of the *Wabash's* hand that reached our ear was "Home, sweet home." I understand that there was some difficulty hetween him and our Consul-General, growing out of a gross neglect on the part of the Captain of the *Wabash*, in saluting the Consul-General when he visited the ship in his official capacity. So far as I have heard, the Consul has advantage over PAULDINO and his officers in point of courtesy and politeness, and I think that the officers of the *Wabash* have been guilty of a gross neglect. It is painful to witness these illtie disagreements among Government officers in a foreign country. Great sympathy is manifested here for the treatment experienced by Commodore PAULDING for his summary disbanding of WALKER'S men. I guess that the American people, however, will see that he is not unfairly treated.

The *Kate Hooper* and her companion have both arrived with about twelve hundred Chinese laborers, all in good health. The business has slackened for some time past, owing to the war in China,

Yesterday heing Carnival, we had the usual turnout of the few remaining fools in our country, who try hard to keep up the custom of parading the streets in masks. It is gratifying, hewever, to see that the number is decreasing annually. The Bolsa has been hired out for a ball-room. This is about the best thing they could do with the huilding, as the public of Havana are not used to stock-jobbing houses. I understand that the Company have tried to rescind their lease with the owner of the house, hut he has refused to let them off.

The opera continues drawing large houses, and the excitement about the Prima Donnas is unabated. Miss RAMOE was also crowned and *feted* on her benefit night hy her admirers. MAX will certainly regret to leave a community that can be as easily humhugged.

Political Items.

The Democrate have a majority of one in the Onondaga Board of Supervisors this year.

Jefferson County has elected 17 Republican to 4 Democratic and 1 American, in the Board of Supervisors.

Cortland County gives a Republican majority for Supervisors.

In Daleware County there is a tie: 8 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Board.

The Tennessee Legislature has requested Senator BELL to resign his seat in Congress, in consequence of his action on the Kansas questilon. The Representatives of the State are also desired to vote for Lecompton.

JOHN C. HAINES, Esq., has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Chicago. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the present Republican Mayor, seems not to have been a candidate.

Obituary.

Mr. Elijah Fletcher, a native of Vermont, but a journalist in Virginia for the past 20 years, died last week near Amherst C. H., Va. He was formerly editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*.

Mrs. Winnie Lannieter died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 28th ult., aged 130 years. She was a native of North Carolina, and was married in the colony many years before the Revolution.

Alpheus Baker, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Darmouth College, died lately in Columbus, Ga., in his 67th year.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble among Naval Officers—Test of Firearms—Reported Duel between Messrs. Cullom and Clay, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

This morning ex-Lieutenant A. C. RHIND posted Commander BOUTWELL as a liar and a coward, near the Navy Department. It is understood that the difficulty between them originated several years ago on the Pacific, but was recently renewed before the Naval Court of Inquiry.

WM. CALDWELL has been reappointed Postmaster of Cambridge, Mass. No other Massachusetts appointments were made yesterday.

A personal difficulty between Hon. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, son of HENRY CLAY, and Mr. CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, resulted in a regular fist fight hetween these gentlemen, at Brown's Hotel, to-day. It appears that Mr. CLAY and Mr. CULLOM were drinking at the har of Brown's Hotel, when CULLOM proposed as a toast, "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," at whieh Mr. CLAY naturally felt and expressed himself indignant, when CULLOM struck him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress have abandoned the design of publishing an address to the country.

In view of the approaching campaign against the Mormons, the Secretary at War recently convened a Board consisting of General HARNEY, Lieut. Col. JOHNSTON, Major BELL, Colonel MAY, and Lieut. Col. HARDEE, to test the efficiency of Colt's pistol carbine and Colt'e pistol with the breech attachment. The Board have pronounced these arms superior for cavalry service to any others with which they are acquainted. They recommend the adoption of the latter, dispensing with the swivels attached to it, and requiring it to he sighted for one, two and three hundred yards, and that each trooper be furnished with two for immediate service.

From six to seven hundred persons sailed in the extra boat for Richmond to-day.

Rumors of a hostile meeting of Messrs. CLAY and CULLOM, resulting in a fatal wound to the latter, have circulated all day, but it is believed that, up to the present time, they have had no meeting. Both parties are absent, and their friends are eagerly endeavoring to adjust the affair.

The affairs of HARNEY, and SUMNER, and RHIND, and BOUTWELL are undeveloped.

Gen. Harney and the Mormons—Increase of the Army—The Patent Laws, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

The published etatement that General HARNEY is going to the Pacific to take command of an expedition against the Mormons is erroneous. The War Department has no plans at present for the conduct of a campaign from the Pacific side; and if it had, it is not likely that HARNEY would be sent out to supersede his superior officer, Gen. CLARKE.

The Administration despairs of getting an additional force for the Utah War, and arrangements are rapidly maturing to send out such reinforcements as can be supplied from the present force.

The 7th Infantry is to be reinforced at once by recruits, and then march from Fort Jefferson to Fort Leavenworth. Whether they will he ordered thence to Utah depends upon the President's decision, whether the Mormon rehels or the people of Kansas shall seem most deserving of military subjection.

The President, however, is not blind to the fact that if the present force in Utah should be overwhelmed by the Mormons, he will be held responsible for the catastrophe. He foresees that the country will not accept for apology, the excuse that Congress would not increase the Army, so long as the fact is patent that the Executive keeps a large regular force in Kansas, in the anticipation that the people there msy exercise the popular right of revolution against tyranny and oppression.

Some months ago, in stating the facts of the difficulty between Colonel SUMNER and Assistant Inspector-General DEAS, I noted the fact that difficulty existed between the Colonel and General HARNEY. This, though smothered for awhile by military etiquette, has broken out at last in a challenge from Colonel SUMNER to General HARNEY, to meet him on the "field of honor." The General, instead of accepting the invitation, made the matter the basis of charges which he preferred against SUMNER. The latter denounced him for thus screening himself behind his official position, and thus the mattar rests. In Army circles, where SUMNER is a great favorite, tha sentiment is decidedly against HARNEY, and it would not be surprising if his refusal to meet the Colonel subjects him, in the future, to slights from brother officers to which he can hardly submit in silence.

All the announcemeats of the ratification of the Irisarri Treaty by the Government of Nicaragua are believed to be unfounded. Certain it is that the State Department has received no intelligence of that result up to the present time. Besides, private letters from the gentleman who carried out the instrument, and who was to return with it at the earliest date if it should he ratified, make no mention of any action upon it having been attempted yet hy the Government of Nicaragua. The next steamer from Panama, however, will hring us particulars.

All the information I can gather satisfies me that the Treaty never will return to the United States at all, except it should come in a shape very different from that in which its negotiators left it; but if it does come hack and is sent to the Senate, it will be amended in several very important particulars. In no event can it go into effect in a shape protecting or even permitting the monopoly which JOSEPH L. WHITE & Co. think they have secured under it. If the United States binds itself to the protection of the Transit, it will he upon the condition that it shall open to free competition in the broadest sense. I still believe, however, that the Convention will absolutely fail.

A good deal of curiosity is manifested to know what business it is, in connection with the $87,000 Tariff Corruption Investigation which brings B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass., to Washington. He was not supenaed as a witness, although I believe he has been before the Committee since his arrival. I think his objects in coming here are two-fold; first to ascertain whether, as attorney for the Bay State Mills Company, he can find ground to hring civil suit against J. W. WOLCOTT to recover any portion of that $58,000; and, second, to lay wires for the reappointment of his brother-in-law, HILDRETH, as Postmaster at Lowell, whose commission is about to expire.

The job printers of Washington are among the actual sufferers by the Kansas excitement. In former years, Northern Democrats, representing as they genarally do large reading constituencies, have been in the habit of ordering immense quantities of speeches and documents to send to their districts for political effect. This Winter, however, those of them who support Lecompton, have been able to find nothing whatever that is safa to send, and as a consequence they *order* nothing. The President's Message, and pretty much every speech made in Congress this year, no matter hy whom, is calculated to make converts to the opposition,—and the Lecomptonites could better afford to pay for their suppression than for their circulation. S.

Illness of Judge Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Judge KANE has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs, but is better this morning.

Bloodless Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A rencounter occurred at Parker's Hotel here this afternoon, the facts stated heing as follows: A Mr. L. D. MERRILL, of this city, made a violent assault upon Mr. F. BIRGE, of New-York, the former spitting in the latter's face, etc. Mr. BIRGE, after retiring to his room, again made his appearance and called Mr. MERRILL to account for the insult. A collision immediately took place, during which Mr. BIRGE discharged a pistol at Mr. MERRILL, hut without effect. They were separated, and both parties are now under arrest

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

Two Weeks Later from the Utah Expedition—The Mormons Preparing for Resistance—Intense Cold, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 16th inst., says that the Salt Lake mail arrived there last night. Conductor DENVER reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott Jan. 1, and the troope there were in good spirits, earnestly wishing to make a descent on Salt Lake City. From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Col. JOHNSTON was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the Spring. Their municipal regulations were very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon every body the least inclined to favor the action of the U. S. Government. Gov. CUMMINE was performing the duties of his office as far as he was able. The outward-bound mails were making good progress, and the many Indians whom they met manifested friendly feeling.

DREADFUL DISASTER IN ST. LOUIS.

The Pacific Hotel Burnt—Twenty-nine Persons Killed, Six Seriously Injured, and Forty or Fifty Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Pacific Hotel, in this place, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. Eight or ten persons were killed, and many othere seriously injured, by jumping from the windows. It is at present impossible to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves a much more terrible calamity than was reported this morning. About one hundred persons were in the house when the fire broke out, forty or fifty of whom are missing.

The following are the names of the persons known to be killed, so far:

Messrs. Bruce, McKnite, Buckheart, Wnrst, Paul, Sterrett, Mrs. Jenny Jones and child—alt of St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson, of Chicago.

Henry Rochester and J. H. Hart Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Crane, and Miss Jones—residence unknown.

Charles Davis.

Wm. Cunningham, of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Also nine persons in one room, whose names are unknown, and a negro hoy.

The following are seriously injured:—

James F. Geary, reporter of the St. Louis *Leader*.

Elhew Hayes, of New-York.

Jonathan Jones, Mr. Towns, Wm. Turner, and Mr. Sharpe, watchman of the house.

The fire caught in the drug-store under the hotel, and spread so rapidly that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be ronsed. All egress was thus cut off except through the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms. Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish and searching for them.

The wounded were promptly taken charge of by their friends, or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Church in Cincinnati Destroyed—Eight or Ten Persons Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the Methodist Protestant Church, on Sixth-street, near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas-pipes. At the hour mentioned some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for meetings, when a strong odor was percelved, and an effort made to discover the leakage. A light was applied to the metre when the blaze burst forth, but was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when the explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. More than half the pews in the church were torn up, windows were blown up, and portions of the floor blown as high as the ceiling. Doors were forced from the hinges and blown into the street. The explosion was heard at a distance of half a mile. The windows of many buildings in the vicinity were destroyed, eight or ten persons were severely wounded, and two or three of them are not expected to survive.

Burning of the Ship Diamond State.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ship *Diamond State*, formerly called the *James Ray*, took fire during the night and is still burning. It is supposed to be a total loss. The ship lies aground near the West Jersey ferry landing, Camden. She was built in Wilmington, Del., is valued at $16,000, owned by STETSON & Co., and is fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 20—4½ P. M.

The *Diamond State* has become a total loss. The fire originated in the hold while the watchman was asleep. The ship was in ballast, laid up in ordinary, and is insured for about $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The ship *Diamond State* continued burning all yesterday and last night, and has become a total loss.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Snow fell in Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va., yesterday, to the depth of one foot.

Sentence of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

The trial of Mrs. TWIOOS for the murder of her husband has been postponed till May next.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The U. S. M. Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday being made a legal holiday by act of the Legislatura, it will be observed to-morrow by the closing of the Banks, city offices, and a general suspension of business. Several Military Companies will parade.

Depredations of Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The *Republican* learne from private sources that the Fenee Indians have been committing depredations on the property, wounding the cattle, and threatening the lives of the citizens of Nebraska City, near Fort Randall. Major DAY had sent Captain DAVIDSON, with three Companies to quell the disturbances.

The Mails, Travel, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding the severity of the snow-storm, there has been no detention of mails, pasengers or freight between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, all trains arriving and departing regularly.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Brig Annie Tyng Condemned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The brig *Annie Tyng*, from Maine, which stranded at St. John's Beach, on the 14th inst., has been condemned.

Capture of a Notorious Burglar.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The notorious burglar, Captain GREEN, alias JAMES GALLAGHER, was arrested last night when robbing the warehouse of P. SAUERWEIN & SON. Over $300 in coin was found in his possession.

Burning of the Court House at Bell Air, Md.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Court House in Bell Air, Harford county, Maryland, was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire last night. Many of the records were destroyed. There was no insurance on the property.

Murder at New-Providence, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Feb. 20.

At New-Providence, Tenn., last night, JOSEPH H HARRIS, tobacconist, was murdered by one of his negroes. Subsequently a mob took the negro and hung him.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ohio River is falling slowly.

Personal.

On the evening before the death of Lablache, he received as usual, and many friends were present; he enjoyed his game of "scopa," a Neapolitan game of cards, and requested a friend to play the piano whilst he hummed the tune. Nothing, indeed, seemed to indicate the immediate approach of death, though he had long been in a feehle state. He leaves behind him 600,000 ducats, and in his house in Paris he possessed presents amounting to 60,000 ducats.

The citizens of Philadelphia have preeented a handsome service of silver plate to the wife of Wm. B. Mann, Esq., District-Attorney, as a mark of approbation for Mr. M.'s efforts to detect and expose the frauds on the ballot-boxes at the City Election of October, 1856. The presentation was made on Friday last; an original song was sung, and there was a good time generally. The value of the plate is $1,100.

A New-York letter to the Boston *Transcript* ssys: "A son of General John A. Dix has opened a studio and commenced the life of an artist in earnest. His taste is legitimate, for his father has been a lover of art and a patron of our native painters. His own collection has many rare works. Charles Dix has an obvious talent for marine views."

General HAVELOCK has left valuable pepers more or less autobiographical; papers descriptive of his feelings as a religious man engaged in war, of his mode of desling with his troops, and of his relations to great officials. These papers are in good hands.

A lad who ran away from his mother in Cleveland, Ohio, nine years ago, has just turned up in California, wealthy, the owner of a valuable *ranche* near Humboldt. The mother had given him up for dead, and was so rejoiced at again hearing from him that she fainted. The son joined her at Cleveland last week.

The Paris correepondent of the London *Advertiser* says it has been discovered that Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, is the dastard who has amused himself by cutting the tresses from the heads of young girls in Munich.

Profeseor James Hall, the New-York geologist, is busily engaged in the preparation of his work on the geology of Iowa, undertaken by order of the Legislature of that State.

A boy of 14 years has been taken in charge by some charitable people in Chicago, after working his way to that place from this State, where he was unable to find employment.

Dr. John E. Taylor, late Superintendent of the New-Hampshire Insane Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent and Physician to the McLean Hospital, made vacant by the death of Dr. Chauncey Booth.

Mr. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, has offered three prizes, ranging from $20 to $50, for the best extemporaneous speaking among the students in the junior class at Amherst.

Mr. Remhrandt Peale, the distinguished artist, arrived in town on Friday. On his 80th birth-night (to-night) he is to read a paper on "Washington and his Portraits" before the Historical Society.

Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, who edits the *Sibyl*, at Middletown, declares that presently she may find editing a paper, housekeeping, baby-tending, cooking and washing, a little more than she can attend to.

Prof. Agassiz is in Florida, on a tour of recreation. Dr. Solger during his absence is giving ethnological and historical lectures at his school in Cambridge.

A Scotchman, Mr. Walter Simpson, has published in England a "History of the Gipsies," one chapter of which is devoted to an attempt to prove John Bunyan a Gipsy.

Mra. Fanny Kemble has leased the Haggerty Mansion at Lenox, Mass., for her Summer residence, relinquishing to a worthy artist the cottage she formerly occupied.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have arranged to present to Mr. Everett, on the occasion of his address in Richmond, the cane used by Gen. Washington.

A clergyman in Southfield, Mass., had a model donation visit last week. His people put on his table an evergreen tree, and hung its brances with gold eagles.

Dr. Wynne has closed a course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, on the duration of life as affected hy occupation.

It is announced that Prince Adalbert, of the House of Bavaria, has made up his mind to leave the Latin for the Greek Church.

The Boston *Transcript* says a music house in that city has paid $1,200 to Mr. Geo. F. Root for the copyright of the little song of "Rosa Lee."

A mechanic, in straitened circumstances, at Chicago, has just fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000 hy the decease of a relative in Australia.

The clergy are warned, in the religious papers, against the deceptions of professional beggars, who get up pitiful stories.

Mr. R. H. Cullum, resident Canal Engineer at Buffalo, has been acquitted of the charges preferred by T. D. Barton, and is reinstated in office.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is lecturing in Virginia.

The Tennessee House has refused to invite General Walker to address the members.

Mrs. Farren, *tragédienne*, has made a star engagement at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. G. Dix is lecturing in Louisville on the "Andes and the Spanish Power in America."

BRUTAL MURDER AT BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.—On the the 16th inst., between the villages of Eagle Bridge and Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., two men named WALLIS, aged 20 years, and MCENTEE, aged 50, (Irishmen,) were passing the evening together carousing in a saloon. The elder of the two was known to have $20 in hank hills, and was prevailed upon by WALLIS to accompany him to his home and pass the night with him. After being escorted about 20 rods by WALLIS and another Irishman named HAYS, it was finally agreed that he could navigate sufficlently well to proceed alona with WALLIS to his proffered quarters. The road along which they were to pass was one quite unfrequented. After passing about three-quarters of a mile, young WALLIS, (it is supposed,) turned upon his companion and knocked him down, and finished him with a round stick of cord-wood, proceeded to rifle his pockets of their contents and then deliberately rolled him out of the road and left for home. In about half an hour a gentleman passing along the same road discovered the body; and went for assistance. Officer RANDALL was dispatched in pursuit of WALLIS, and found him at home in bed. Coroner SHERMAN summoned a Jury and proceeded to hold an inquest.

BRITISH SHIP-LETTER POSTAGE.—We are requested to state that the British rate of postage upon letters dispatched from or brought to any port in the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, has been reduced to a uniform rate of *six* pence (12 cents) the half ounce. All letters therefore, mailed in the United States, and transmitted to Great Britain for conveyance thence hy *private ship* to any British colony or foreign country beyond sea, must be prepaid 33 cents the single rate of half ounce or under.—*Union.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Refugee Question in the British Parliament.

Sharp Discussion Between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck.

THE NEW PENAL LAWS OF NAPOLEON III.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS—NINETY-SIX.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at abont 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th of February, arrived at her dock in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Africa*, on the 12th inst., lat. 47° 40' N., long. 36° W., exchanged signals with the Hamburg ship *Andorinha Secunda*, bound east; 19th, at 3½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east.

The ship *John Bright*, which left New-York on the 19th of January, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of February—thus making the passage in seventeen days. The ship *Plutarch* also arrived out from New-York in nineteen days.

The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and on the 4th of February the Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The announcement caused a slight rise in the funds. The joint stock banks and discount houses generally had made no alteration in their rates in their allowance.

Notwithstanding the low rates of discount, the *Times* considers there is no immediate danger of any undue inflation—the evil being rather on the other side. It says: "The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything."

On the 5th the funds were quite buoyant, and Consols closed at 96 for money, and 96⅛ to 96¼ for account.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with $2,223,800 in specie.

The Bank returns show a further increase in the bullion of $394,972.

The British Parliament reassembled on the 4th of February.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, a general debate took place, in the course of which Lord DERBY, after referring to the still threatening state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and hoped Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to refugees in England. Earl GRANVILLE replied that notice had already been given in the House of Commons of a measure which he had no doubt would meet the question of the residence of political refugees in England with safety to the lives of foreign sovereigns.

In the House of Commone Lord PALMERSTON gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. This is the measure to meet the refugee question.

On the evening of the 5th, in the House of Lords, Lord CLARENDON announced the determination of the French Government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passporte to British subjects, approved of the course, and stated that the British Government intended to invite other Governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. He also, in reply to Earl GREY, exonerated the Neapolitan Government from all blame in regard to the English engineers of the steamer *Cagliari*.

In both Houses congratulatory addresses to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal were unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Commone conferring pensions of £1,000 a year each to the widow of the late Sir H. HAVELOCK and the present baronet.

A sharp

object in view. One report was that the he would not return to his office at the Imperial Court.

La Presse mada its resppearance on the 4th, after its two months' suspension.

The three per cents. closed on the 5th at 69.65.

A Spanish Royal decree declares that tha amnesties to political and other offenders, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, is to be extended to the Spanish Colonies.

Tha address in reply to the Queen's speech had been voted.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives had adopted, without discussion, a bill prolonging for three years the law of 1835, regulating the policy concerning foreigners.

Accounts from the Hague state that, according to intelligence received from Japan, the ratifications of the treaty between the Governmant of that country and Holland had been exchanged at Nagasaki on the 16th October last. The port of Nagasaki was thrown open to Dutch commerca on the above date, and that of Hakodade is to be opened in ten months after. The same intelligence adds that the Japanese Government is ready to conclnde similar treaties with all civilized nations, and that the custom of treadiog under foot the image of Christ has been abolished.

The Paris corrasponclent of the London *Times* says: "It appears certain that in consequence of the observations addressed to the Sardinian Cabinet by the English and French Governments, the note which wns to have been presented to the Neapolitan Government has been withdrawn."

The trial of the parties arrested for the attempted revolution in Naples last Jnne, was commenced at Salerno on the 29th of January. 286 prisonera appeared in Court, some of whom it is said presented a deplorabla appearance. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says some of them "Appeared more like beasts than men—pale, dried up, shivering and shrinking from the cold, and scarcely able to walk upright from the effects of cold and hunger. Their allowance is three half pence per day.'

The owners of the newspaper *Ragione*, of Turin who were arrested and brought to trial for an offensive article in regard to the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, were acquitted.

A slight shock of earthqnake is reported at Parma.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia landed at Antwerp on the 3d inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthnsiasm at all points.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount of 4 ₰ cent.

A suspension of some magnitude is reported at Cologne. Name not mentioned.

Advicea from Copenhagen state that the animated discussions which lasted during two daya terminated by the rejection of the Holstein proposals by a vote of 41 against 6. The President declared that the acceptance of these proposals would be equivalent to the annihilation of the great charter, and that Denmark onght the less readily to consent to snch a measure as her position was not an isolated one.

Prince CHRISTIAN, heir presumptive to the throne, was to go to Paris on a mission of congratulation to the Emperor.

The King of Denmark had been suffering from inflammation of the chest, but was better.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the Emperor ALEXANDER, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time secnring to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He alse gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which the peasants reside.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that in consequence of the important advantages gained over the Circassians, SCHAMYL has resolved upon submitting to the Russians.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Repressive Measures—New Law of Public Safety—The Regency—The Refugee Question—More about the late attempted assassination of the Emperor.

From Our Own Corrasponclent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

For two weeks the most extaordinary rumors have prevailed in Paris as to the extent of the repressive measnres the Government intended to put in force against its opponents—rumora ao extravagant that I did not dare sooner to give them the form of newspaper publicity. One man would assert that the celebrated *lettres de cachet*, that infamy ot the last century, which filled the cells of the Bastile, and the Donjon of Vincennea, were to be revived; another that it was the no less deteatable *loi de suspecte* of the Republic of '92, tbe law tbat overturned its authors, and which would inevitably have overturned any new government that had dared to put it in force. The alarm at a possibility of a revival of these laws was intense, for by their aid, any man might be seized, carried before a secret judge, examined only on the side of the prosecution, ond either thrown into chains or carried beyond the frontier. The alarm spread to snch an extent that every Frenchman who had in his house the least paper or object that might lead to a suspicion, burned them; one young friend burned even a portrait of VICTOR HUGO that had long hung revered on his walla; another consigned to the flames, with tears in his eyes, a collection of six hnndred and fifty poems and *bon mots* in manuscript on the Emperor and Empresa—a fecund witness of the punning propensities of the French nation. And yet neither of these gentlemen are politicians, much less assassins.

The alarm, although not quieted, was somewhat moderated, by the presentation yesterday before the legislative bodies of the "measures of surety" which the Government has deemed necessary for the emergency. The bill was preceded by a report from the Committee, an "Exposition of motives," as it is called, which gives some sort of insight into the feelings of the Government on this subject. The report and bill are as follows:

MESSIEURS. The Emperor has told you: "The time of the instigators of troubles and of the organizers of plots is past."

It cannot, in fact, depend on a few men engaged in a desperate struggle against all those principles that make society live and flourish, to bring into question the most legitimate authority, the most respected rules, the most obvious elements of public order and repose. The liberty of honest people only exists on the condition that the liberty of evil shall be restrained or suppressed.

The criminal attempt which has so audaciously threatened the lives of the Emperor and Empress renders it our duty to come and demand of the Legislative Corps the legal means of maintaining in the country that order and security which the empire has restored to it.

One of the regulations in the project of law which we submit to your examioation declares that every individual who has been the object either of condemnation and sentence, or of a measure of general safety providing for his *internement* (compulsory residence within a certain specified district,) expulsion, or transportation, on account of the events in May and June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, may be *interné* in one of the departments of the Empire or in Algeria, or expelled from the French territory, if grave facts point him out anew as dangerous to the public safety.

We first call your attention, Messieurs, to this regulation, the most important one in the project of law.

The army of disorder was conquered and dispersed in December, 1851 The soldiers of that army, rallied by the name of Napoleon, and yielding to the power of the national movement, returned into the ways of order and industry.

It was not the same with their leaders: these, in many places, have remained hostile; neither the clemency of the sovereign, nor the sight of France, prosperous and glorious, has yet been able to bring them back. Bound by their past career itself, to a detestable cause, they postpone, but do not abandon, their designs. The documents collected by the administration show them to be united among themselves by secret relations and rapid means of communication. They are, at this present time, an incessant cause of anxiety, in a moment of surprise and trouble they might become a peril.

The countries long agitated by revolutions, even after the re-establishment of order, the calming of men's mind is effected slowly; the contest once over, there still remain trials to be undergone, and active causes of trouble to be contanded against. At these periods of silant, but stubborn warfare, the government must be armed for common defence. It is thus that prudent nations have ever acted. Even at the price of certain sacrifices, yet greater than those that are asked of yon, they have known how to insure the present tranquillity and prepara security for the future.

Tha power which the Government now asks of you has much affioity in its nature and hearing to the suppervision already inscribed in our penal co'a. This power can only be exercised against persons already subjected to senteoces or measures of general safety in our last days of civil war: "And whom grave facts should again polot out as dangerous to public safaty," as natural consequences of this first measure, the project of law provides, that in future all such as shall be condemned by tha ordinary tribunals of the country for crimes and offences of the sama nature may be likewise *internés*, or expelled from our territory.

The sixth article enumerates these crimes and offences; they are, criminal attempts and plots against the Emperor and his family; crimes tending to disturb the State by civil war; the unlawful employment of the armed force; public devastation and pillage; the fabrication of false passports; armed or unarmed rebellion in bands or gatherings; the fabrication or retention of arms and munitions of war; participation in insurrectionary movements; attacks upon the prerogatives of the Emperor and offences against his person; incitement to disobedience addressed to the military.

The articles 1, 2, and 3 of the project pronounce penalties against certain offences not sufficiently provided against by our repressive lawa.

The first article has for its object the filling up in the penal law of a void produced by the unconditional abrogation of the laws of 1835.

The proposed article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of two to five years, and with a fine of 500 francs to 10,000 francs, any individual who has publicly incited others in any way whatever to tha crimes specified in articles 86 and 87 of the penal code, when this excitement has not been followed by an act."

Thus will be specially provided against and punished any incitement to crimes or offances so grave that it ought not to remain confounded with those indictments which are repressed in a general way by the regulations in the law of March 17, 1819. Let us add that the sentences decreed in virtue of this 1st article, as likewise those imposed by the 2d and 3d artieles, will give to the Govarnment the right of confining to a certain residence, or of expelling those who fall under its application.

The 2d article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of one month up to two years, and with a fine of one hundred francs up to two thousand francs, avery individual who, with a view to disturb the public peace, or to incite to hatred or contempt of the Emperor's Government, has practiced intrignes or maintained correspondence at home or abroad."

The idea which dictated this article is patent to every mind: the nature of the intrigues and guilty correspondence referred to is defined by the object they have in view.

The 3d article punishes a new offence, hitherto unknown among us, and which odious machinations prepared abroad have just revealed to us.

As you have observed, Messieurs, the trial and sentence of these new offences, which are punished by the project of law, are reserved for the judges in ordinary, for the irremovable magistrates of the country. In such a matter this is a great satisfaction, and a considerable guaranty, which excindes the idaa of any arbitrary repression.

Still young in its duration, already great in the works it has accomplished, the government of tha Emperor NAPOLEON III. has marked its place and proper character amongst powerful and regular Governments; the future will continue as the past; but Providence does not assure even the most prosperous societies constantly happy daya; and tha statesman ought, without violence bnt also without weakness, to know how to proportion the means of action to the nature of the aggressions he encounters.

Such is the idea pervading this project of law, and we have the full belief toat it will be approved of by you.

Signed by
BONVILLIERS, Presidt of the Section of the Interior.
DUVERGIER, Councilor of State.
LANGLAIS, Councilor of State.
CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, Councilor of State.

The following is a translation of the text of the proposed law:

ART. I. Is punished with imprisonment from two to five years, and a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f., every individual who shall have publicly, in any manner whatsoever, excited to the commission of the crimes specified in the 86th and 87th Articles of the Penal Code, when that excitation has been followed by an effect.

ART. 2. Is punished with imprisonment from one month to two years, and a fine of from 100f. to 2,000f., every individual who, for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity or exciting hatred or contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have plotted, or maintained a correspondence with persons at home or abroad.

ART. 3. Every individnal who, without being legally authorized, shall have fabricated, sold, or distributed—1st, murderous machines acting by explosion or otherwise; 2d, fulminating powder, whatever its composition may be, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of 50f. to 3,000f.

The same punishment is applicable to whoever shall be found in possession of, or carrying without permission, such objects as are specified above.

These punishments are inflicted without prejudice to those which the guilty may have locurred as authors or accomplices of other crimea or offences.

ART. 4. The individuals condemned by the application of the preceding articles may be deprived, wholly or in part, of the rights specified in the 42d article of the Penal Code for a period equal to the duration of the imprisonment pronounced.

ART. 5. Every individual condemned for one of the offences provided by the present law may be, as a measure of general security, removed to one of the departments of the Empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the French territory.

ART. 6. The same measures of general security are applicable to those individuals who shall be condemned for crimes or offences specified, 1st, by the artcles from 86 to 100, 153, 154; 1st, 209 to 211, 213 to 221 of the Penal Code; 2d, by the Artic es 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the law of the 24th of May, 1834, on arms and munitions of war; 3d, by the law of the 7th of June, 1848, on mobs, (*attroupements*;) and, 4th, by the 1st and 2d articles of the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

ART. 7. May be removed to the interior of the departments of the empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, every individual who has been either condemned, or removed to the interior, (*interné*,) expelled, or transported, as a measure of general securlty, on accoant of the events of May or June, 1858; of June, 1849; or of December, 1851, and whom grava facts again point out as dangerous to the public security.

ART. 8. Every individual sent to the interior of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, who enters France without permission, may be placed in a penitentiary colony, either in Algeria or some other French possession.

This project of law was discussed and adopted by the council of State at the sitting of the 28th January, 1858.

Signed, J. BAROCHE,
President of the Council of State.

This hill, I have been told, contained other provisions much more stringent than any that here appear; among others an article, relating to a apccial *surveillance* over foreigners in France; but the Emperor had the good sense to suppress them. The bill was first prepared in the Council of State, was then presented to his Majesty, and, with his corrections, came to the Legislative corps.

It will be observed that this new law neither adds much force to the present police restrictions, nor is it very far from the "Law of Suspect of '92." In other words, the Government has uniformly exercised the right, since the *coup d'état*, of arresting and carrying to the frontier, or of warning out of its territory, whoever was thought dangerous to public order. Moreover, the detention of arms, the illicit manufacture of powder, the secret or unauthorized possession of printing materials, are, under the laws of the Empire, punishable as crimes against public order. What then is there new in the new law? Absolutely nothing but the word fulminating powder, or fulminating bombs—words that, with less stretch of an Attorney-General's conscience than we sae every day practiced against political prisoners, might very easily be placed under the head of powder and fire-arms. The Government went just as far as it dare go in the application of "repressive measures," after the *coup d'état*, when the danger to "public order" was palpable to every one; to add new and more rigorous measures to those adopted at that time and still in force, would be certain death to itself, applied at a time when the danger was less palpable. What, then, is the real motive for the passage of the new law? It is simply the *moulinet* of the tambour-major, the shaking of the stick to keep the children in order, the occasional demonstration of the authorities to overawe the forgetful and the evil-disposed.

At the same time the Emperor presented to the Senate a decree upon which to base a *senatus-consulte*, constituting her Majesty the Empress Regent, in case the Imperial infant should be called to the throne before his majority. A former *senatus-consulte* made the Empress Regent "in case his Majesty had not otherwise disposed of the Regency by a public or secret document." The present decree takes away the reserve made in the first document, and gives to EUGENIE the Regency without conditions. [The Emperor's declaration of motives, addressed to the Senate, was published in Saturday's TIMES.]

The popularity which accrued to the Empress by tha late attempt, and the danger to which His Majesty is evidently exposed at the present moment from the friends of the individuals now under arrest, are, undoubtedly, the proximate causes of this decree.

Following this decree is another instituting a Privy Council, composed of seven members, which are to assemble under the presidency of the Emperor. This Privy Council, with the adjunction of the Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON, will become the Council of the Regency, in case the Emperor shall not have designed another by a public decree.

The members of this Privy Council are named in the decree, as follows: The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, the Count DE MORNY, M BAROCHE, and the Count DE PERSIONY. The first name represents the Church, the second the Army, the third, as Minister of State, the Cabinet, the next three, as Presidents of the several deliberative bodies, the Legislature, while the latter, the Count DE PERSIGNY, Ambassador at London, is the most faithful and most servile friend of the new dynasty. The name of the Duke DE MALAKOFF in this Privy Council has taken the public by surprise, for he is not a politician, and was not suspected of anything more than nominal sympathy for the present dynasty.

Thns are all the measures to guard against surprises of the revolutionary party inaugurated—a more complete law for public surety, as it is called, a decree creating the Empress Regent, in case of the death of the Emperor, and a Privy Council for the aid of the Regent, composed of prominent and reliable men. These are the measures that are to guard the life of the Emperor, or in case of his death, to guard the dynasty in the person of his son.

The division of France into five grand military commands in the hands of distinguished Marshals devoted to the dynasty, completes the series of repressive and precautionary measures, so far as they have been announced. Will they be sufficient? It is doubtful whether they will either protect the life of the Emperor, or save his dynasty in case of his death. It is becoming more and more apparent that on the occasion of the late attempt the revolutionary party in France as well as out of it was prepared for a movement, and if this be true, the organization of the republican party is still perfect and only awaits a favorable moment to strike a blow. It is to be regratted that they can find no more honorable means by which to gain their end than assassination; but the fact remaina that thia party atill retains its working organization, and in case of the death of the Emperor, the attempt to establish a Regency would simply be absurd. Gen. MAGNAN would try his hand again in the apilling of human blood, but the princip e of dynastic succession in France is dead and buried. If NAPOLEON were now to die, his would be a magnificent, a thrilling, a romantic biography; if his dynasty were to reign after him, it would be more than a biography—it would be a history worthy any epoch of ancient or modern times.

If the Emperor were to follow the advice of his brother, the Count DE MORNY, a war with England on the refugee question would be inevitable. This gentleman froths and foams around the throne lik a man completely ignorant of the power of th people he wishes to attack, and he seems not to be able to draw a distinction between a sacred principle of hospitality and a complicity in the most heinous of crimes. With all his reputed talent, he appears incapable of rising to a comprehension of the principle of grandeur upon which English hospitality to refugees is based. But in this he does not stand alone. Other of His Majesty's advisers, with the entire army of France, have joined in the clamors against England, and would gladly furce the Emperor into that long-deferred war which is to wipe out the stain of Waterloo. And when one sees the stoical aolidity with which the Chief of State stands up in the midst of these loud demands for an unjust and suicidal war, he is almost forced to overlook the means by which he came into power, in admiration of the courage and jndgment which enables him to reaist this extraordinary pressure of his nearest friends and supporters. It is not the only occasion in which he has shown his superior administrative ability, nor is it the only one on which his wonderful impassibility has served him in the midst of a whirlpool of turbulent and dangerous passions. But the danger must be great to induce NAPOLEON to give up the principle of invulnerability with which he has always affected to believe his life aurrounded. The sacrifice was no doubt painful.

Notwithstanding that the publication of the new law on public surety has modified somewhat the alarm of the public, we are still under the power of a "Reign of Terror." It is as impossible now to make a Frenchman talk politics as if the Bastille still stood and extended its hospitality and its oblivion to the victim of the execrable "aealed letters." The journals, too, have had what little breath of life they had crushed out of them, and it would be amusing, if it were not pitiable, to see with what timidity they shun dangerous topics, and with what vulture-like greediness they fall upon a good piece of interior or exterior newa not dangerous to public order. The *Presse*, which appears this evening, haa had its right of being sold in the streets withdrawn, and as no reason exista for this measure which might not be applied to most of the rest, they are all in danger of being submitted to this measure—a measure which curtails the profits of the journal, but which does absolutely serve no purpose to the Government.

It ia now believed that, in the three or four principal individuals arrested the night of the attempt, the police have found all the persons directly implicated in the affair that remain in France. Two others, a Frenchman named BERNARD and an Englishman, who are now known to have been active participators in the crime, have escaped from France. Of the numerous individuals undar arrest, only three or four, as above stated, will be tried for their lives—the rest will bc found guilty, many of them, of revolutionary intentions in case the attempt had succeeded, and for this will be sent to the penal colony.

The Princess BELGIOJOSO was declared by a German jonrnal implicated in the attempt, and as having been arrested—a charge which has brought this lady out in the *Constitutionnel* of this morn. ing wi h an indignant denial of all complicity in the horrible crime of the Rue Lepelletier.

MALAKOFF.

The Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

About fifty or sixty Americans met at the Hotel de Louvre on Friday last, and voted a series of resolutions in regard to the late attempt on the Emperor's life at the Grand Opera. The meeting, I am informed, was organized in a manner which needs explanation. Two weeks had elapsed after the attempt, and no movement had yet been made by the Americans to get up a meeting. A gentleman, who is an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, known there as an actor, and in Europe as a Count, took occasion of this neglect of the Americans, to insert in the Paris journala a call for a meeting. The Count has for years been a candidate for the office of Reader to his Majesty the Emperor of France, and no doubt deemed this a good occasion as mover of the resolutions and subaequently as their bearer to the Palace, to gain admission to the Emperor's presence, there to show off his really fine reading qualities. The more effectually to secure his object, the Count drew up a paper which nominated beforeband Mr. JARED SPARKS, the biographer, now in this city, as President of the meeting. With this pape rhe sought out as many Americans as possible and asked their signatures. Every one was gratified to honor the name of JARED SPARKS, and in signing the paper forgot perhaps that they were aiding the organization of a meeting over which the name of their distinguished countryman was only used aa a cover by the ingenious Count.

The Americans, however, aoon comprehended the acheme; but feeling perfectly willing to vote a resolution of felicitation to His Majesty on his fortunate escape from assassination, and seeing at the same time the awkwardness of the position in which they would be placed before the public by the Connt's newspaper notices, if no meeting was held, they datermined hurriedly to hold a meeting and to conduct it themselves in their own manner. This waa decidedly the best course they could have pursued. It was late in the day to hold such a meeting, for it, no doubt, seemed to the Emperor like a aecond thought. But, under the circumstances, there was no other acceptable solution of the difficulty which the Count had created for them.

The Count, however, was early on the ground with a formidable roll of manuscript, supposed to have been a speech, a preamble and resolutions Bnt he was not allowed a display of his fine oratorical powers. The meeting was hastily organized hy calling Hon. JOHN WETHERED, of Baltimore, to the Chair. Hon. MR. PILIE, of New-Orleans, then proposed the preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. PRESCOTT, of Boston, son of the historian. [These resolutions have already been published in the TIMES.]

THE REFUGEE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Sharp Debate in the House of Commons—The Emperor's Insult to England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 5.

MR. ROEBUCK rose to move the adjournment of the House, in order that he might be able to ask the question of which he had given notice. He said: That question is to know whether there has been any communication between the two Governmenta of England and of France with respect to the alien laws of this country, or with respect to any portion of our criminal code. The House, I believe, will understand the reason why I put this question. They must have heard that since the event which I am sure inspired every Englishman with feelings of regret and detestation—the recent attack upon the life of the Emperor of the French—there have appeared in the pages of the *Moniteur* certain addresses to the Emperor of France from the French army. These addresses, naturally enough, were expressed in terms of strong condemnation at the attempted violence against the Emperor's person, and also great indignation at the authors of the attempt so made. Now, Sir, if these expressions had rested there, I should be the first to sympathize with and give my cordial concurrence to every sentiment they contained. But from the French army there came also accusations against England—[hear, hear]—as though England were a participant in that attack upon the person of the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] I will, with the permission of the House, state the immediate object of my question. Honorable gentlemen are aware that tha *Moniteur* is not an ordinary paper; it is in fact the *Gazette* of the French Government. [Hear, hear.] Everything it utters is under the immediate inspaction of the French Government, and that Governmeot is the Emperor. [Hear, hear.] Therefore what appears in the pages of the *Moniteur* is the reflex of the opinions of the Emperor of France. [Hear.] Well, Sir, in the pages of the *Monitcur* there appear these attacks upon the English people; and one colonel of a French regiment of the line—full, I suppose, of military ardor, and that loyalty which he has no doubt exhibited to every ruling monarch that has appeared in France—asks the French Emperor to be led against that haunt, that den, the *répoire*, of homicide, meaning England. Well, that language is published in the pages of the official *Moniteur*. It is published in fact by the French Emperor. That is his opinion; and I wish now to state my opinion. [A laugh from the front ministerial benches, answered by loud cheers from other parts of the house—more particularly from the benches immediately behind ministers.] The French Emperor is the person to direct against England accusations of being the den of conspirators; and who could speak with greater knowledge of the fact than himself? [Cheers.] Has he not enjoyed the protection and hospitality of England? [Hear, hear.] Has he not, too, while so enjoying that protection and hospitality, acted the part of a conspirator himaelf? [Loud cheers.] Did he not leave these shores armed with the great name of his predecessor—the name of the great NAPOLEON—did he not, armed with that name, and with a tame eagle, [a laugh,] go to France and there attack the throne of King LOUIS PHILIPPE—and did he not murder the man who, in the performance of his duty, opposed him? [Renewed cheering.] And this is the man who chooses to publish in the pages of the *Moniteur* accusations against England for being the haunt and the den of homicides, where conspiraciea are hatched, and which ought, therefore, to suffer invasion. [Hear.] But it is not confined to that—the brother of the Emperor of France (the Count DE MORNY) has chosen in the Legislative Chamber of the French nation, to accuse England of being participant in thia attempted crime. And not only he, but the Count DE PERSIGNY, the Ambassador of France—in England, in the presence of Englishmen—has dared to make the same accusation; aye, Sir, and in the presence of Englishmen he has not been answered—[hear, hear]—the only reason that I can conceive being, that the persons who heard him did not understand him. [Cheers, and a laugh.] But I cannot believe that any Englishman could hear his country so libeled, no matter by whom, without indignantly repelling the accusation. [Cheers.] Those peraona who heard the Count DE PERSIONY accuse England of being a participant in the criminal proceedings to which I have alluded ought thareon immediately, and on the instant, if they understood him, to have answered him. [Hear.] They did not; but I will. [Hear, hear.] I will say to him that no man more than I estimates highly the alliance between England and France; but there is something I estimate still more highly, and that is the honor and position of England. [Cheers.] And so believing and so feeling, I would have told him that there was nothing in the character of Englishmen that in any way soever conduces to or lends a sanction to assassination; there is nothing in the history of the country from the beginning to the end that can justify such an accusation. [Hear.] No English King has fallen by the hand of the assassin, though Kings of France have. [Hear, hear.] We have condemned a King to the block, it is true, but it was in open day. [Cheers.] Neither have we ever sent or hired anybody to kill any other sovereign for our own national satisfaction—privately I mean, and by assassination. [Hear, hear.] My answer to Count PERSIONY would have been that the people of England are above assassination. When they feel indignant they express it, and go to war, if necessary, to vindicate their honor; but they do not seek to avenge themselves privately, ar by secret expeditions in steamboats, or by assassins, make private attacks upon any foreign government, or any foreign sovereign. [Cheers.] They do not make conspiracies in London to pull down a government in Paris, This course is open and honorable in dealing with their enemies as with their friends. [Cheers.] When I came into the house yesterday, I heard in my ear something like an inspiration about a contemplated change in the Alien Act. It was said that at the solicitation of the Emperor of the French we were about to alter the Alien Act. I will say nothing of the ingratitude of tne man who now asks ns to alter a law by which he has profited so largely. But England owes her position amongst the nations of the world in consequencc in a great measure of the manner in which she has treated the people of all nations who have sought the asylum of our ahores. NAPOLEON, METTERNICH, the Bourbona, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, have all sought and obtained a safe refuge here; but no man said, no man had a right to say, that we should alter our laws because we gave them that refuge; and I say, if we change the law on this occasion we violate the first principles of our Constitution, we degrade ourselves before the world, and are no longer the English people that our forefathers were. [Cheers.] Well, I come to the house with my ear full of this inspiration. What was my aurprise to hear from the noble lord an announcement that he would on Monday move for leave to introduce a bill for altering the Alien Act in regard to conspiracies. What suggested to the noble lord the necessity of such a change? Was it that any person of authority—for the noble lord, with all his accomplishments, is not a lawyer—["hear," and a laugh]—had told the noble lord that the law of England could not reach conspiracies, or that the punishment which the ameliorated law of England awards to such crimes was insufficient? For at least a quarter of a century we have been doing all we could to render the criminal law of England less bloody than it had previously been. A quarter of a centnry ago our criminal code was the most cruel in Europe; but from that time to this we have hy experience learned that a mild punishment certainly administered is the most effectual preventive of crime. [Hear, hear.] Our own domestic experience has taught us that. [Hear.] What is now auggested by the nobla lord? That we should retrace our steps; that whereas conspiracies have hitherto been visited by fine and imprisonment, we shonld alter and bring back the law to the old standard of cruelty which we had abandoned. [Hear, hear.] My question to the noble lord is one of very significant importance. If England wishes to hold her place amoug the nations, if ahe wishes still to maintain her own independent position, no solicitation of an ally, no threatening of anybody, ought to lead us to alter our laws. I have been told that, as a justification for the insolence with which England has been treated in this matter, the noble lord's speech at the Mansion House last November has been brought forward. [Hear, hear.] God forbid that the people of England should be made answerable for all the indiscretions of the noble lord. ["Hear," and a laugh.] I do not aay, I do not believe, that the noble lord was imprudent on that occasion; but admitting that he was, no man knows better than the Emperor of France how very little the noble lord expresses the feeling of the people of England. [Cheers and counter cheers.] If there was, on that occasion, a little menace—a little vaporing on the part of the noble lord, it can scarcely be said that the people of England, as a nation, is to suffer for the bad taste of the Minister. [Hear, hear.] We had publicly expressed our detestation of the attack on the Emperor of France, and I want to know, therefore, what could have induced him to turn round upon the people of England as he haa done, and manifest that hostility which he has, through his own press, his own minister, and his own ambassador, ahown towards this country? [Hear, hear.] The question I have to put to the noble lord is—haa there been any correspondence with the court of France, or the ministcr of France on the subject of an Alien Bill, or upon the subject of any alteration of our criminal code? [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON—I can have no difficulty in answering the question of the honorable and learned gentleman. There haa been a dispatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affaira to M. PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador here, bearing upon the late transactions at Paris, and urging upon him the necessity of applying to Her Majesty's Government to take such measnres as they in their wisdom might think fit in reference to the circumstance; not to dictate any measures, but simply to put the case to Her Majesty's Government to deal with as they might think proper. That is the nature of the dispatch, and I can have no difficulty whatever in laying it before parliament. [Cheers.] But, Sir, in replying to the honorable and learned gentleman, I feel bound, in the first place, to repel the charge which the honorable and learned gentleman has made against the Count DE PERSIGNY. Count de PERSIGNY never accused the British nation of conspiring with assassins, [hear, hear,] or with intending to give protection to assassins. He stated distinctly to Her Majesty's Government—Count PERSIGNY stated to me—in reference to the strong expression of feeling which had been made in his own country, that we must feel with him that allowance must be made for it in the circumstance that had called it forth—that the people of the continent not knowing the nature of our laws, and applying to us the principles by which they are bonnd, naturally form expectations which those who know the principles and working of our system of government are aware cannot be carried out. The honorable and learned gentleman wishes to anticipate a discussion which would more properly arise on Monday next, when I shall move to bring in the bill of which I have given notice. I shall not allow myself to be led by his example into a premature discussion of that measura, but when I propose it, I shall be prepared to state its nature, and the reasons upon which it is founded. But I must protest against the ground the honorable and learned gentleman has taken. The honorable and learned gentleman alludes to my violent and intemperate speeches, and though they might have been read in France, he would urge that on their account the parliament of this country ought to be prevented from taking any steps which otherwise, upon the merits of the case, parliament might think proper to adopt. Why, speaking of intemperate speeches, I might well say to the honorable and learned gentleman,

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentis?" [Cheers.] If any man alive more than another is in the habit of using violent language against foreign countries, it is the honorable and learned gentleman, who indulges occasionally in the most unbridled license against almost every government and almost every man alive. [Cheers, and "Oh," "Oh."] If there is anything upon which we pride ourselves in this country, it is our freedom of speech, and that leads ns so frequently to pass over the violent effusions of the honorable and learned gentlcman—thus respecting the principle, though we may disapprove of the manner in which he exercises it. [Hear, hear.] I say, it would be most undignified in the people of this conntry—nay, it would be most childish conduct in the people of this country—if, becanse of certain violent expreasions—certain intemperate addreases made against the people of England—they were to allow themaelves to be swayed from the course they might otherwise think right to pursue in reference to their internal legislation. [Hear, hear.] We ought to make due allowance for the irritation which has been naturally excited in France. I will suppose that there issned from Paris on morc than one occasion mrrderers attempting similar atrocities here to those which have been attempted in Paris; would not the people of this country feel the greatest indignation, and would they not be likely, in speaking of such attempts, to go beyond that accuracy of expression which nationa ought to be guided by in their transactions with other nations? [Hear, hear.] I trust, therefore, however we may disapprove of these violent expressions of feeling in France, that we shall make allowance for the circumstances under which they were made—that we shall consider what would have been our own feelings in a similar case, and under similar circnmstances—and that we shall not be led away by considerations of what may have been said by individuals in France or elsewhere from that course which, upon the merits of the questlon, we may think fit to follow. [Cheers.]

After some remarks from Mr. HORSEMANN,

MR. ROEBUCK (who was met with a cry of "Question") hoped the noble Lord would consider the request he was now about to make, that the dispatch of the French Government should be laid upon the table, and also the answer of Her Majesty's Government to it, as soon as possible, so that honorable members might have it in their hands before they were called upon to enter on the discussion next Monday. [Hear, hear.] With regard to what the noble lord had said of him, (Mr. ROEBUCK,) it passed by him "like the idle wind which he regarded not." Ha asked the noble lord to point to any expression he had used that could hear out the description the noble lord had given of the language he was in the habit of using. [Hear, hear.] He might have uttered strong opinions, but he defied the noble lord to show that he had used violent language—[cheers]—nor had he used such language on the present occasion. [Hear.] He would ask the noble lord and the House to recollect what he had said. [Hear, hear.] He had said that England had been insulted, and that the insult came from the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] Was there any violent language in that? [Cheers.] That was a strong statement, no doubt—but was not the evidence in support of it strong also? [Hear, hear.] Why, the people of England had been threatened before—even in his time; not that he could recollect it, for he was a child when it occurred. The great man who bore the name now held by the Emperor of the French—the first NAPOLEON—he, from the opposite shore of the Channel, threatened England with invasion; and though he disagreed in the policy adopted by our ancestors on the occasion, he could not but admire their towering thought, and the thoroughly courageous demonstration with which the menaces of the great NAPOLEON, surrounded as he was by his legiona, and fresh from the victories of Jena, Austerlitz and Vienna was met. [Hear, hear.] We hurled defiance at him—we fought him and conquered him; and should we, who then had treated with contempt and defiance the menaces of *Napoleon le Grand*, quail before the threats of *Napoleon le petit?* [Cries of question, and immense cheering.]

Lord PALMERSTON would lay the dispatch from the French Government on the table to-morrow. No answer to it had been sent. [Hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK then withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House, and the subject dropped

The Shells Thrown at Napoleon—Curious Developments.

From the Birmingham Post.

Eight or ten days ago we stated that Chief Superintendent STEPHENS had discovered that the shells used in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French were manufactured by an engineer carrying on business in Broad-street. As this person had furnished the police with all the information they desired, we deemed it advisable not to publish his name. Now, however, that this has been done without its being accompanied by a statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the order, we deem it a simple act of justice to lay these before the public.

The engineer who unwittingly lent his skill in carrying out the designs of the conspirators, was Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Broad-street. It appears that on the 16th of October a respectable Birmingham manufacturer in the town introduced "his friend, Mr. ALLSOP," to Mr. TAYLOR, who is known in the town as an ingenious mechanician, frequently employed by inventors to work ont their ideas and construct models. He is very often engaged by the English and other Governments in the construction of machinery requiring peculiar skill and ingennity, and it was not unnatural that the manufacturer to whom we refer should introduce to Mr. TAYLOR one who was dcairous of having a projectile of a new character constructed. Mr. ALLSOP, without exhibiting any desire for secrecy beyond that which inventors and patentees usually assume on such occasions, stated that he wished to have an order executed according to models and a written description which he then prodnced. The letter was to the following effect:

"A bowl to be made in cast iron of the very best and toughest quality, of the exact size of the large model. The holes to be made the same size and in the same direction. The top to be made of the same material and made to screw on with very great nicety, and to fit very tightly. A large screw for the top to be made to fit very nicely and very tightly, and to project about a quarter of an inch inside, and on the outside a little rib to enable it to be screwed very tightly, as only the rib will project beyond the convexity. The small screws also to be fitted with very great nicety, and to project also about a quarter of an inch inside. The outside to be like the model; all the small screws to be perforated exactly as the one sent, and to be fitted with great nicety and closeness. N. B.—models to be carefully preserved and returned. Three dozen screws, in addition to one to every hole. THOMAS ALLSOP, Ginger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge."

We need not repeat onr description of the shell which was the result of this carefully worded order. That those fired in the Rne Lepelletier were the identical instruments there can be no doubt. We must mention, however, that seeing the "perforated screws" to be inserted at one end were simply gun nipples, Mr. TAYLOR concluded that he was making a projectile which would be fired from a cannon. In executing the order, therefore, he took care that none of the nipples should project beyond the limits of the greatest diameter of ahell, thinking that if they did so they would interfere with the act of propulsion. The order was executed in a month, and at the expiry of that time Mr. ALLSOP came to Birmingham and received the shells—three of four inches diameter, and three of three inches diameter. Mr. TAYLOR'S charge for them was £8, 3s. 4d.—a charge computed in the ordinary way according to the material employed and time spent in their construction.

He heard no more of order or customer until the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, when it struck him that the grenades employed were exactly similar to those he had mada. On Mr. STEPHENS applying to Mr. TAYLOR he at once showed him the order, the correspondence with Mr. ALLSOP, and an imperfect shell which he had in his possession. In proof that Mr. TAYLOR acted quite innocently in the matter, even if his character as a tradesman were not sufficient guarantee of this, we may mention one curious circumstance.

A week or two after delivering the shells he happened to be at Enfield on bnsiness connected with the execution of an order for machinary required for the Government small arms manufactory there. In conversation with Colonel DIXON, the superintendent of the establishment, he asked whether that gentleman had had brought under his notice any invention in which shells of the above description were used. Colonel DIXON replied in the negative, and no more was said on the subject. However, a few days after the attempt in which PIERRI and ORSINI were implicated, one of Colonel DIXON'S subordinates wrote to Mr. TAYLOR, binting to him that it was possible the shells he described in the Enfield conversation had been used for a pnrpose very different from that which he had imagined. We may also state that from first to last no foreigner interfered with the execution of the order in any way.

Another Peep at the Sea Serpent.

The following copy of an extract from the Board of Trade Meteorological Journal kept by Captain HARRINGTON, of the ahip *Castilian*, from Bombay for Li

WHEAT, 45s @46s.; Red 42s.@45s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR, $28 @ 25s. ₱ bbl.

TRADE—The declarations for the sale to commence Feb. 9 now amount to 9,618 chests. Stock 28th ult., 18,697 chests against 18,148 in 1856. RUM—Jamaica, 2s. 2d.@4s. 6d.; Berbice, 2s. 2d.; Demerara, 2s. 3d.; Leeward Island, 2s.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand, at £6 10s. for Rails and Bars; free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 54s.@ 54s. 6d.

LINSEED on the spot quiet, and prices barely maintained. Taganrog offered at 50s. 6d.@50s.; Bombay 54s. 6d.@54s., and fine Calcutta 51s. 6d.@52s. For Taganrog and Odessa on the coast buyers do not offer above 50s.@50s. 6d. Import for the week, 6,835 qrs. from the East Indies. LARD, quiet. New Western in kegs 54s.

HEMP—Russian is lower: 64 tons St. Petersburg Clean partly sold at £28 10s.@£29. Manila: of 950 bales imported *via* Boston) in public sale, about half sold from £34@£37 for ordinary to good middling, and £28 5s @£28 10s. for fair roping.

JUTE—Firm; 1,415 bales sold at steady prices, £13 10s.@£14 10s. for common good and low middling.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand. We quote New York barrels £10 10s.; Boston bags £10.

OILS—Fish are quiet; Sperm, £80; Pale Southern, £39 10s.; Pale Seal, £39@£40. Olive: sales of Gallipoli on the spot at £50; Maloga and Seville £45 @£45 10s.; Mogadore, £43@£43 10s.; Rape dull, at 40s. for Brown; 44s. 6d.@45s. for Foreign Refined. Linseed has receded to 28s. 3d. for present delivery. Cocoanut: Ceylon, 42s. 6d @43s. 6d.; Cochin, 44s. @44s. 6d.

MOLASSES—About 150 puncheons sold at 15s.@15s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado, and 17s. for Antigua.

RUM—In steady demand. The sales comprise about 200 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d.; 100 casks Mauritius at 2s.; 100 casks Bengal at 1s. 11d. The Government contract for 6,500 gallons, 40 ₱ cent overproof, is taken at 2s. 5¾d. ₱ gallon.

RAW SILK—A fair business, at an advance of 3s.@ 4s. on Tsaltee, and 2s. 6d.@3s. on Tsysaam, from the lowest point.

RICE—Much depressed. Of Bengal 1,304 bags have been offered and partly sold at 8s. for broken; 8s. 3d. @9s. 6d. for middling to good middling white; 10s. 6d for fine white, and 11s.@11s. 6d for fine partly white; Ballam at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Of Madras, 2,140 bags sold, 8s. for middling barley grain, 8s. 6d. for fair pinky; 6,636 bags Moulmein, of good quality, were sold at 7s 9d., and 2,000 bags Rangoon at 7s 1½d. cash. Privately about 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras sold at the current rates.

SUGAR steady, without change in prices. The sales of West India are 2,500 bbds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India during the week sold at firm rates. Foreign—600 bbds. 130 barrels Porto Rico sold briskly at 39s 6d.@40s. 6d for brown, 40s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low to fine bright yellow, and 258 bhds. Cuba Muscovado at 39s. for low yellow, and 40s @42s. for middling to good middling gray. 602 bags Guatemala sold at 35s. @40s. for low middling brown to middling yellow, and 100 cases Rio at 42s 6d.@46s. for low to good middling white. Of 2,833 boxes Havana about two-thirds found buyers at 38s 6d.@41s. for low middling to good middling brown, and 41s.@46s. 6d. for good brown to good yellow. Privately, 1,500 boxes Havana sold at 43s @45s. for No. 11@13, and about 1,200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and Porto Rico at full prices. For floating cargoes there is still a very good inquiry, and five have been purchased for ports in the United Kingdom; 1,200 boxes No. 12¼ Havana, insured in Hamburg, at 28s. 9d.; 4,200 bags Rio Grande, fully insured at 23s. 6d., landing weights; 4,000 bags Paraiba, insured in Hamburg, at 23s., landing weights; 2,200 bags brown Pernams, fully insured, at 24s. 6d., landing weights, and 260 caseabrown Maroim, fully insured, at 27s. 6d., and 7,000 bags Maritins at 30s.

SPELTER firm at £27 10s. on the spot.

SALTPETRE dull, and 1s./@1s. 6d. lower. Of 2,060 bags Bengal offered in public sale the greater portion was bought in. The following are at present quotations: 12@14½ ₱ cent. 24s., 10@10¾ ₱ cent. 35s., 7@ 9 ₱ cent. 36s. 6d.@37s.

TEA—At public sale to-day 13,500 pkgs. were offered, of which 4,300 sold—good common Congou 1s. 1¾d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English advanced 5s. ₱ cwt. on 1st inst; we quote 123s. for Blocks, 124s. for Bars. Straits 124s., banca 126s.

TURPENTINE—Rough is quiet at 9s.@9s. 6d. Spirits dull at 30s. 6d.@37s. 6d., for American in casks.

TALLOW flat. Sellers of St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for April to June at 52s.@51s. 6d., 51s. for last 3 months. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

COTTON has been somewhat irregular both in demand and value during the week, although at the close the market, with more inquiry for ordinary to middling qualities, has become steady, and prices for useful qualities, without being quotably dearer, slightly favor the seller. From Saturday to Monday there were free sales, both to the Trade and to speculators, under which prices advanced near 1-16th; but on Tuesday the demand fell off, and with some pressure to sell prices receded; subsequently there was a renewal of the inquiry from the Trade, and the business has not only become more considerable, but prices have daily been strengthened, and are now steady at the quotations of this day week. The reduction on Thursday by the Bank in its rate of interest, from 4 to 3½ ₱ cent., gives evidence of continued increasing ease in financial circles, and has produced a slight improvement on Consols; out upon trade it is not likely to have much direct influence, as its rate is still *at least* ½ ₱ cent. above the value of money in the open market. In Manchester business has been slow, manufacturers finding it difficult to obtain prices corresponding to the enhanced value of COTTON; nevertheless, there has been a steady hardening of prices, particularly in Yarns and in Goods suited to the India trade, and the market throughout the week has been satisfactory. The sales for the week have been 54,150 bales, and those for to-day are estimated at 7,000 to 8 000. We quote: Middling Orleans, 7d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6¾d. Present estimated stock 330,058 bales, including 175,582 American; against 286,229, including 188,221 American, for corresponding date of last year.

TOBACCO—The stock in warehouse on 31st January was 9,061 hhds., (comprising 1,651 Virginia Leaf, 1,347 Virginia Strips, 1,445 Kentucky Leaf, 3,369 Keotucky Strips, and 1,239 Maryland,) against 10,571 hhds. for corresponding week last year. During January the trade was quiet, resulting in the sale of 1,100 hhds. at former prices. Since the 1st instant the business has been very small, still prices have remained steady and without change, notwithstanding the low values ruling in the Western States. We quote Virginia Leaf, 7¾d.@10d.@11d.; Virginia Strips, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 6d.@9¾d.@12d.; Kentucky Strips, 10d @13d.; Maryland, 6¾d.@9½d.

SUGAR—There has been a partial recovery from the depression noted last week, and during the present there have been free sales at full prices. Among those reported are Barbadoes at 41s.@43s 6d.; Demerara at 38s @41s. 6d. for Muscovado, and 49s. for grainy. In London the market has also become steady at prices in favor of the seller—say Porto Rico, 38s.@42s. 6d. for gray, 39s.@44s. for yellow, and 45s.@47s. 6d. for bright yellow.

BREADSTUFFS—Under large supplies of Wheat and Barrel Flour, the continued free offerings of French Flour, and liberal receipts of Indian Corn, there has been considerable pressure to sell, which, falling upon a market already depressed by the unsatisfactory accounts from the Provincial Towns and the Continent, have further unsettled prices, particularly of common descriptions of Wheat and Flour, and restricted business to the limited wants of consumers. For Oaty Red Wheats there has been a slow sale at a decline of 1d.@2d. ₱ 70 lbs, from the prices of Friday, but other descriptions, if fine, brought the values of that day. Western Canal Flour, being in large supply and usually of low grade, has been much pressed, with sales at about 21s., whilst the better descriptions of Ohio have been superseded by French, which is offered at relatively cheaper prices; for such Flour, however, as St. Louis and New-Orleans inspected, against which there is no direct competition, there is a fair trade at full prices. Indian Corn has preserved a steady trade, at irregular prices, for Mixed and Yellow; White is cheaper.

To-day's Market was very quiet, and business limited. Spring Wheat was offered at 5s. 10d.@6s; Red, 6s. 9d.@7s. 2d.; and White, 7s.@7s. 9d. W. Canal Flour brings 20s 6d.@21s 6d.; New-York Ohio, 25s. @26s.; St. Louis, 27s @27s. 6d. Mixed and Yellow Corn are steady at 33s @33s 6d.

PROVISIONS have again been very quiet—in new BACON there is a fair retail trade for American at 45s. for Cumberland, 46s @47s. for Long Rib, 48s. for Long Clear, and 49s.@50s. for Short:—in old there is nothing doing. Prime Mess PORK is steady at 75s.@77s. 6d. For BEEF the market is irregular, Old occasionally selling as high as 85s.; whilst New brings 90s.@ 110s. for Prime Mess, and 120s.@135s. for such India as "H. AMES & Co" LARD is quiet at 51s.@52s. for retail parcels—the last sale of consequence being 110 tons, on London account, at 51s. For New there is some inquiry at 52s. 6d.@53s.

TALLOW—The stock in first hands does not exceed 500 casks; still prices, yielding to the depression in London, have become dull, and declined near 1s. ₱ cwt. In London the market is flat, at 52s. 6d. for Petersburg, Y. C., on the spot—52s 3d. for February to March. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Latest by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6—1 o'clock.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat—Some little inquiry for red under 6s. per 70 lbs., but resulting in little business. Flour unsalable. Indian Corn very slow. Provisions without change.

COTTON—The Market opens strong, and to-day's sales will reach 10,000 bales, at full prices.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS weaker—95⅞@96 for money, and 96@96¼ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The *Marco Polo*, from Melbourne, was off Kinsale with all well, on the evening of the 5th inst.

Interesting from Australia.

REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE—ANTICIPATED DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF GOLD—DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND—FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MELBOURNE—SUSPENSIONS AND RUN UPON THE BANKS.

Advices from Melbourne, received by way of England, are to the 14th of December.

The new session, says the *Age*, commenced on the 3d December, Sir HENRY BARKLY opening the proceedings by announcing that several important measures of Parliamentary Reform would be at once introduced, but that all questions not requiring immediate legislation should be postponed till after a dissolution.

One of the measures is a bill for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly, and for effecting such alterations in the electoral districts as are rendered necessary by changes in the local distribution of the population, "in order to secure each class of the community its due share in the representation." In this bill the Ministry propose to recognize and establish the novel principle of "the representation of minorities."

The second Reform measure is a Bill for reducing the duration of the Assembly from five to three years"—which is certain to give universal satisfaction. The third is a Bill "for placing the independence of Parliament beyond the possibility of question, by rendering all salaried officers of the Government, with the exception of the Responsible Ministers, incapable of being elected Members of either House of Legislature." The fourth is a bill for "amending and incorporating in one Act the laws relating to proceedings at elections, the return of members to Parliament, and the prevention of bribery and intimidation." After disposing of the estimates, Parliament would probably adjourn before January—then meet for the consideration of the Reform Bills—and dissolve.

The estimates for 1858 present rather a cheerless picture. The treasurer, as usual, anticipates that he will reach the end of next (this) year with a balance to his credit, but he has failed to inspire the country with similar confidence. Two of the new sources from which he expects revenue are considered to be delusive, namely the new tax to be levied on the Chinese, and the assessment on stock depasturing on Crown Lands.

The most striking feature of the estimates is the diminished amount of revenue anticipated from the Gold Fields. Last year the miners, storekeepers, &c., on the gold fields were estimated as yielding £106,800; this year they are only set down as able to return £76,000—a melancholy indication of the anticipated decay of the most important interest in the country. Upon the whole, this Budget is regarded as one of the most unsatisfactory ever presented to Parliament.

We find the following in the Sidney *Herald*: "The missionary brig *John Wesley*, which arrived here on Thursday, the 4th, after a protracted voyage in Central Polynesia, reports the discovery of a new island of volcanic origin. The following is an extract from the log as to this discovery: 'Aug. 6, sighted an island lately thrown up by volcanic origin; it is situated in latitude 19° 15' S., longitude 155° E.; on the 27th sounded round the island, but found no bottom at 45 fathoms; the island was on fire all over; shoal water was found on S. S. W. side, but the land was steep on N. and W. sides.'"

The depression which rested on the laboring classes, has been dissipated in great measure by the arrival of the season for field work. The mercantile classes are the complaining ones now. Over-importation has produced a glut, ruinously reducing the prices of imports; and something like a commercial crisis is the consequence.

On the commercial and financial news from Australia, which is of considerable importance, the London *Times*, in its City article, makes the following comments:

"The commercial advices from Australia on the present occasion possess considerable interest. Although at the departure of the mail the commencement of the English panic was not known, a general conviction seems to have been entertained of the nature of the trade carried on by our principal exporters. It was plain to every one that for months and months goods had been recklessly consigned to the Australian markets on English and Scotch account, and that a revulsion of some kind could not fail to occur. There was, consequently, great distrust and a cry of scarcity of money, although, as on this side, it was confidence, not money, that was scarce, land being readily bought at high rates, just as Consols were in London during the worst of the pressure. Numerous suspensions had taken place, fifteen firms having recently broken down at Melbourne alone for sums ranging from £9,000 to £90,000, and which represent an aggregate of £470,000. A run upon the Union Bank had happily soon subsided, but it is a point to be remarked that, while this was the only banking institution subjected to such a movement, it is also the only one in Victoria based upon the principle of unlimited liability. With regard to railway projects, there were increasing signs that the capitalists of London were expected to furnish abundant subscriptions. At Melbourne the Government of Victoria had called for tenders for the construction of more than 200 miles. In New South Wales, the policy adopted is in direct opposition to that of Victoria, it having been resolved to leave such works entirely to private enterprise, and that the American plan should be practised of giving a bonus of land to encourage the formation of independent companies. The illiberal measures at one time contemplated against the Chinese immigrants have been considerably softened, and the act passed by the Legislature of Victoria with regard to them, merely requires that each should pay a residence tax of £6 annually, (£1 every two months.) It appears, moreover, that there is no penalty for non-payment, except that in such case they will not be entitled to sue in any court of law, and that, consequently, the measure is expected, to a great extent, to become a dead letter.

Interesting from Brazil.

SEVERITY OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT—ENORMOUS STOCKS OF COFFEE—JUDICIOUS ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We have received advices from Rio, by way of England, to the 1st of January, and from Pernambuco to the 10th.

The United States frigate *Plymouth* was at Rio.

The Rio correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st of January, says:

"The disastrous news brought by this steamer from Europe has affected materially this market. On the 24th the Bank of Brazil raised its rate of discount to 11 per cent., and bills on England have been passed at 24d. and 23¾d. The stock of coffee on hand cannot be far short of 500,000 bags, or about $35,700 tons. It prices were to fall to 3,500 or 3,800, we think importers would prefer shipping on own account at these rates, rather than run the risk of remitting bills. At the time the Bank Charter was granted, it was questioned by many how the exchange was to be maintained at 27d. in the face of a bad harvest, or at a time when the produce of the country was unsalable. The amount of gold in the Bank coffers is but a trifle, and a large premium is now offered for all that appears at market. Sovereigns have been sold at 9,800, cash, and doubloons may be quoted at 32,000 to 32,500.

Excepting in wines, sales have been very limited. Bank shares are worth 106 to 107 milreis premium. The bills returned protested for non-payment, on P. DE SA, were paid here immediately by the drawer. We look anxiously for later dates from London. At the present moment large interests are at stake.

Every branch of trade has been, with few exceptions, exceedingly dull, and will continue so until sales of coffee be effected. Freights dull. Arrivals numerous.

The Imperial Government have acted most judiciously in the midst of these difficulties; and not the least to be admired of their acts is that of announcing the payment of the dividends on the national debt before they were due. This judicious and considerate course has done much to restore confidence, and prevent unnecessary alarm.

The weather in Brazil was fearfully hot, but Rio was healthy.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, Feb. 22.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 27, 29, 418, 263, 181, 478, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 324, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 547.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 135, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 51, 15, 17, 176, 194, 195, 196, 198, 1689, 376, 119, 123, 180, 163, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

JOBSON'S FURTHER TROUBLES—MOTION FROM THE REFEREE THAT MESSRS. JOBSON AND SEELY SHOULD BE COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

It will be remembered that in the TIMES has been published a report of the referee case of *Jobson vs. Griffin*. On Thursday last the proceedings were broken up in a most undignified manner by a personal encounter between Mr. Jobson and Mr. Seely.

On Saturday, John N. Whiting, Esq., the Referee, submitted his report to the Court. It recited substantially the same facts as we published at the time, and was as follows:

REPORT OF REFEREE.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

Jobson va. *Griffin*.—The undersigned, duly appointed referee, to hear and decide this action by anorder of thisCourt, dated April 19, 1857, begs leave respectfully to report:

1. That the hearing of the proofs in this action commenced in May, 1857, and has been continued at intervals until the 18th day of February instant, on which day it was set down for hearing at the office of the subscriber, in the City of New-York.

2. That on that day the parties met, attended by counsel, and the examination of a witness was commenced, and after one or two questions, F. L. Seely, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, in speaking of one David W. Jobson, then present, (and who had prior to that day been examined as a witness in this action,) applied an epithet to him which said Jobson instantly resented, addressing offensive epithets to said Seely, upon which, notwithstanding the subscriber made all the exertion within his power to prevent it, a violent assault and battery ensued between the said persons.

3. That the subscriber instantly sent for two officers of said City, who were outside, and requested them to take Seely and Jobson into custody, and to cause all persons not connected with the subscriber's office to leave the same; and that as soon as order was restored the subscriber was informed said persons had been arrested, and were taken before a Police Magistrate; whereupon, the subscriber adjourned said reference.

4. That in the opinion of the subscriber, a shameful contempt of this Court characterized said proceeding, and that both said F. L. Seely and David W. Jobson were guilty of the same; that for a number of causes summary punishment of such contempt was impracticable; that the subscriber intends to ask leave to renounce and abandon said reference, and he respectfully prays for such action in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

On this report he asked for an order to show cause why Messrs. Jobson and Seely should not be punished for contempt. His Honor immediately granted the following

ORDER:

Jobson vs. *Griffin*.—Upon the within report let David W. Jobson and F. L. Seeley, Esqrs., attorneys of this Court, show cause before Hon. H. E. Davies, one of the Justices of this Court, at the Special Term thereof, to be held on tha 24th day of Feb. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt of this Court, as referred to in the within report; and also let the said F. L. Seely show cause why his license as an Attorney of this Court should not be revoked.

THOS. CLARKE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

PRACTICE—WHAT MUST BE CONTAINED IN AFFIDAVITS FOR ARREST.

Walter Hicks va. *Edward Payson*.—This case, which is before the Court on a motion to discharge defendant from arrest, came up for argumen again on new proofs. The action is brought for an accounting, and payment of balance found to be due, said to be upwards of $30,000, from defendant, as agent of plaintiff. The plaintiff procured the arrest of defendant on an affidavit showing that some six or seven years ago plaintiff employed defendant to act in New-York as agent of plaintiff's percussion cap factory, at Haverstraw; that the defendant had entire charge of the concerns of the New-York agency down to the Fall of 1857, when plaintiff got possession of the books of the concern, and then found that the defendant had been guilty of frauds, which were specified in the affidavit. Plaintiff claimed that the defendant should render him an account of his dealings, and pay the balance due on the account.

On this affidavit an arrest was ordered, which the defendant moved to discharge, and on the hearing an oral examination of defendant was ordered at Chambers. The defendant there made full explanation as to all the accounts and dealings; the examination occupying six days. The motion now came on to be argued on all the proofs by Mr. W. A. Hardenbrook for the plaintiff, and Messrs. John S. Washburn and B. V. Abbott for defendant. The questions argued were, whether the defendant was not a partner instead of an agent; and whether, if an agent, his employment was not of so broad and comprehensive a character, resulting in a general indebtedness instead of a fiduciary trust, or not to be embraced in the provisions of the law relative to arrest. Mr. Abbott also objected that the original affidavit of the plaintiff was defective, because it showed that plaintiff had the books, and did not show that he had ever demanded an account from defendant, offering him access to the books for that purpose; that no action could be maintained against an agent for an accounting, where the books were in possession of plaintiff, except on an offer to let him have the books to enable him to make out an account; and, therefore, there could be no jurisdiction to order his arrest.

Justice PIERREPONT said there was much in the books kept by the defendant which was difficult to understand, and he was reluctant to discharge defendant, but he thought the objections under the statute fatal. The defendant was therefore discharged.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Pentridge vs. *Lyon*—Motion for commission to examine defendant granted. Seven dollars costs of motion to abide events.

Schmann et al va. *Ernest Pichter et al*. (two cases)—Motions for judgment on demurrers to complaint as frivolous, granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Brady, without a Jury.

Michael Harrison vs. *The Mayor, &c., and Cottins*.—This was an action brought to foreclose a lien filed by the plaintiff under the Mechanics' lien law upon School Building No. 12. The defendant Collins contracted for the erection of the building in question, and the plaintiff furnished tin and other materials at the request of Collins valued at $219.

The contract of Collins was made with the school officers of the Seventh Ward. The plaintiff was sworn and testified as to the nature and character, and value, of the work performed by him.

The counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the School Officers of the Seventh Ward were not the agents of the Corporation, and had no power to bind them.

The Court granted the motion.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—FEB. 20.

Before Judges Strong and Emott.

DECISIONS.

Geo. Gilg vs. *David Jones, Bertha Maas and Others*.—Order of Special Term reversed and referee's report set aside and case sent back to same referee.

Wm. H. Fleerman vs. *Andrew McKenn and Others*.—Nonsuit set aside and new trial ordered.

Thomas Porter and Others, respondents, vs. *Wm. Spence, appellant*.—Judgment confirmed.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company vs. *Bernardus Henderson, Sheriff of Queens County*.—Judgment for plaintiff.

The People vs. *The Long Island Railroad Company*, six indictments.—*People* vs. *Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company*, three indictments—Motions to change place of trial stand over for argument.

George Distler vs. *Samuel Lisbman*.—Order of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed, without costs and without prejudice to renew motion.

Wm. Tomlinson and Henry Cook vs. *Margaret McDermott*.—Judgment of City Court reversed, and new trial ordered—the costs to abide the event, before Judges STRONG, LOTT and INGRAHAM.

Nassau Building and Accumulating Fund Association vs. *John Canell*.—Judgment on report of Referee reversed and new trial ordered before the same, with liberty to use the testimony heretofore taken at the new trial. Either party allowed to introduce additional evidence—costs to abide the event.

The Third American Building Association vs. *John Helfesch*.—Judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs.

Henry Menge vs. *the Long Island Railroad Company*.—Judgment at the Circuit Court reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

The President of the Westchester County Bank vs. *Jesse Purdy and others*.—Judgment on report of Referee confirmed.

Henry Glover vs. *Abel Russell*.—Judgment of City Court of Brooklyn and report of Referee confirmed.

Michael Sandford vs. *E. B. Osborne*.—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

W. O. Nichols vs. *W. E. Arnold*.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Honorable Recorder Barnard.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday, when a large number of prisoners were sentenced. On the opening of Court, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Plin White, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, moved to quash the indictment. The Recorder took the papers, and reserved his decision. The Ex-Recorder also presented a demurrer on behalf of Secor, Tice, Williams, Martin, and others, charged with selling policy tickets. The Recorder said he would hear the argument on Wednesday next at his private office.

Thomas Ferris pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on W. B McCormick. Fined $15.

Nicholas Cowan and Bartley Connor pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and were fined; Cowan $20, and Connor $15.

Mary Waters, for keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $75, to remain in prison until the fine is paid.

John Eckford pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined $25.

Samuel Hoffman pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was indicted for the offence itself. Great effort was made to obtain a suspension of judgment in this case, but the Recorder refused, and sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and three months. The prisoner's friends are of high respectability.

Thomas Riley, a youth, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Horace Waters was next called for sentence. The Recorder said to him: A Jury have found you guilty of an assault on Mary A. Williamson. The circumstances that led to the commission of that assault were of a character not calculated to impress a Court with any very strong ideas of lenity. You went into her house for the purpose of recovering property, claimed to belong to you as owner. You took occasion to go there when you must have had positive knowledge that the husband of the lady whom you assaulted was absent. This was the more inexcusable because he had always used you very kindly. After you got to her house, and were told by the lady that you could not remove any property until the husband's return, you then so far forgot yourself as to place your hands in anger on a woman. Your own feelings as a gentleman should have counseled you that you were doing very wrong in acting thus. To be sure, you did not do any great injury; but there are considerations to be looked to in all cases of this kind, besides the actual damage. The law deems the person of another sacred, and will not allow the least violence to it. It is not so much for the injury that may be inflicted as for the insult and indignity offered. The law cannot tolerate that a great outrage and contempt for its commands shall be passed over in silence. I am led to make these extended remarks because you unlawfully entered the house of the complainant, and after you had committed such violence of propriety in entering, you suffered yourself to lose sight of the commands of manhood, and place your hands in anger on a woman. The affidavits that have been put in on your behalf for the mitigation of punishment show you to be a very peaceable, quiet, moral man, and, up to the time of your committing this violation of law, a good and respectable citizen. In consideration of these facts, I shall, on this occasion, impose on you such a sentence as, in my judgment, will answer the ends of justice, and, at the same time, prevent you and others from committing like offences on similar occasions. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, that you pay a fine of $25, and to stand committed until such fine is paid.

The fine was immediately paid, and Mr. Waters left the Court.

David Mendebaum pleaded guilty to an assault on a woman with whom he had a dispute, inflicting a severe stab on her. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $250.

W. C. Thompson, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and five months.

Dennis Mahon, aged 16, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Edward Doyle, his confederate, aged 11, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Johann Berger pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having stabbed a man with whom he had a quarrel, no less than four times. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The Recorder was induced to be thus lenient as Berger supported his aged father, together with his wife and a large family of children.

Thomas Hogan pleaded guilty to an assault, and was fined $10.

Charles Ross, convicted of an unprovoked assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days and fined $10.

John W. Psromar pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. His father, who is a wealthy planter in Accomac County, Virginia, promised if judgment was suspended to remove him from the City. The Recorder, on condition that he should not return to the City for five years, consigned him to his father's charge.

Jeremiah Flynn, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Jacques Monnais, convicted of receiving $500 worth of goods stolen from the boarding-house of Alfred Goure, was sentenced to two years and two months in the Penitentiary. The boy who stole the property, and who was an important witness against the prisoner, was discharged.

Mary Forbes pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Elizabeth Crawford, convicted of forgary in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Murphy, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Mr. John Graham, on behalf of Jacob Boarges, indicted for an alleged violation of the lottery laws, moved to quash the indictment. The counsel spoke at great length, and the Recorder adjourned the further hearing of the argument till Wednesday, at his private office. The Court was then adjourned for the term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 20.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Judges took their seats a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and proceeded to dispose of a calendar which ennmerated only 19 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 13 bail cases—34 altogether. The cold weather of last week accounts for the brevity of the list; the number of petty crimes committed appears to be guaged, like the weather, by the thermometer, and when the degree of cold is zero the number of prisoners arrested is indicated by a figure which is not very much larger.

Virginia Davis, Georgiana Gordon and Ellen Davis, frail criminals in crinoline, so Catherine Kelly, of No. 40 White-street, alleged—were arraigned on a charge of assaulting and beating Mrs. Kelly. (Feb. 17,) and sticking a penknife into her. The complainant gave her testimony. *Judge Osborn*—Virginia Davis, come inside the bar. We acquit you and the other one. Virginia and Ellen were placed in the stand. One swore that the complainant was the aggressor, and struck Georgiana with a poker. The other one said she was not present when the affray took place. *Judge Osborn*—You wasn't there at all! she swears you were. I believe she lies. We'll discharge these two and find the other guilty, and suspend sentence. (To the complainant.) There's no doubt that you used a poker on this woman. Where is she? The complainant came forward and expostulated vigorously against the judgment of the Court. The latter, however, was insensible to her eloquence. The prisoners were discharged and flounced out of the court-room 'mid the rustling of their own silk dresses, and the murmurs of the complainant.

Richard Grimans was next arraigned, and Hermann Volkens took the stand. *Clerk*—Put your hand on the book. The witness placed his left hand on the book. *Judge Osborn*—Right hand, right hand. *Clerk*—No, he can't. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this is the man that had his arm broke. The prisoner was charged with being engaged with others in an assault and battery on the complainant. The latter could not identify him, and "I've got no witness here except my wife, and she don't know nothin'," said he. The prisoner was acquitted.

Nelson Phillips, colored, acknowledged that he stole a beaver muffler, worth $2, from Francis Hastings, (Feb. 18.) He was sent to the same correction establishment, for four months.

John Donnelly was arraigned, on the complaint of Andrew J. Milpaugh, who charged him with stealing two pieces of silk. Officer James P. Bennett, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrested the prisoner. *Clerk*—Guilty, or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Guilty of an attempt at petit larceny. *Judge Osborn*—You can't plead guilty of an attempt, when the property was found in your possession. Are you guilty, or not, of this charge? *Prisoner*—Guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Two months in the Penitentiary.

John Brannan, it was alleged, stole Peter Brennan's horse, (Feb. 15.) *Counsel*—He has a family to support, and everything else. John said he took the horse in mistake. Peter did not believe him; neither did the Court. He was sent up for two months.

John O'Neill broke open a barrel and stole $10 worth of fish. The fish belonged to James H. Wood. *Judge Osborn*—Why did you do this? *Counsel*—He says he was hard up and had not had anything to eat for several days. *Judge Brownell*—(Indignantly)—Hard up! What did he go and break the head off a nice fish-barrel for? Couldn't he find something lying around loose to take without doing that?—The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Adelia Dunn threw some scalding water over Bridget Burns, injuring her severely, Feb. 2. Adalia was arrested and committed for trial. But on the other side it was proved that Bridget had used provoking language to the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—Well I've no doubt Mrs. Burns deserved something. I don't know whether she deserved hot water. I'm in favor of a light fine—(To prisoner)—We find you guilty and fine you $5. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I want a warrant out for her—(complainant.) *Officer*—Go along.—She paid her fine and went.

James McMann had committed an assault and battery on John Kenly, whom he met in William-street, and attacked without provocation. *Judge Osborn*—(To prisoner)—Any witnesses? *Prisoner*—I've no witnesses, but I'd like to explain. He was permitted to do so, but his explanation was not sufficiently satisfactory to secure his acquittal. He was found guilty and fined $20.

Anna O'Mara had stolen a veil and a mantilla worth $5 from Eliza Dusenberry. Officer Briggs of the Seventeenth Precinct Police arrested her. She was searched at the station-house and the property was found in her possession. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—17. *Witness*—It isn't the first time she's been here. It's the third or fourth time. *Prisoner*—No it isn't, I never was sent up but twice in my life. *Judge Osborn*—Two months in the City Prison.

"That's an old one, I know," said Judge Osborn, as Margaret Clark was brought out of the prisoner's box. Mr. Simeon Leland, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that some towels and linen, all worth $6, ware found in the prisoner's trunk. She was found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Lewis Fritz was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Nicholas Werdener, and acquitted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 73 bbls. Ashes; 1,090 bbls. Flour; 10,800 bushels Corn; 321 bags Oats; 700 bags Malt; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,902 bbls., including 1,108 bbls. Pots and 794 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The market is bare of foreign, which is nominal in value. Domestic is in good demand and is held with much firmness. In Philadelphia the Coal trade continues exceedingly dull. Advices from the Eastern markets, reporting ample supplies, and declining prices, have checked the demand for shipment. A number of the miners in the Schuylkill region have, in consequence, been compelled to cease operations. There is very little coming forward by railroad, and the demand is mostly confined to small lots for home consumption.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported. We quote Maracaibo at 10¾c.@ 13c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 13, Rio Coffee was less freely offered, and was in active request at improved prices. The entire sales of the week comprised 14,309 bags, embracing 403 (Skimmings) at 8c.@10c.; 1,100 at 9c.; 391 at 9¼c.; 300 at 9¾c.; 1,558 at 10c.; 984 at 10¼c.; 2,469 at 10¾c.; 2,162 at 10¾c; 1,535 at 11c.; 200 at 11¾c., and 3,187 at 9¾c.@11c. *Lonsdale's Weekly Statement* sets down the stock at 34,799 bags, (29,342 in first hands, and 5,457 in second hands,) against 58,620 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 10c. for ordinary; 10¾c. for fair, and 11c.@11¾c. for good fair to prime—showing an advance since last Friday of about 1c. Imports since 1st July, direct, 145 937 bags; coastwise, 13,265—total, 159,202, against 278

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Five Copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely unimportant. We must repeat that, for reasons of obvious propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ CHARLES G. GERE, (late GERE & HURLBURT,) No. 128 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Niagara* will leave Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday. The European mails, to go by railroad, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at noon, and those to go by steamboat at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The news, which is three days later, is not of any special importance. The repressive measures of NAPOLEON III., and the refugee question, continued to occupy public attention. Our Paris correspondent gives an interesting account of the alarm which these measures have created; but it is not now believed that the Emperor will carry matters with such a high hand as was at first supposed. We print, elsewhere, the new penal decree, which is called a law for the assurance of public safety. The British Parliament reassembled on the 4th inst., and on the 5th the refugee question formed the subject of a sharp discussion between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons. The latter spoke with much bitterness against NAPOLEON, and against the position taken by Counts DE MORNY and DE PERSIGNY, and the addresses of the French army concerning the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the British Government had received dispatches from the French Government requesting that such measures as they thought fit might be taken with regard to the *refugees*, and the Premier promised to lay the papers before Parliament on the following day. The financial news by this arrival is interesting. The Bank of England, rather unexpectedly, had further reduced its rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. The Money market was easier, and Consols have advanced.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Black Warrior* we receive important news from Havana. The difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been peaceably adjusted. Gen. MIRAMON was advised of the termination of negotiations by the last mail from the Peninsula. The Spanish fleet, now cruising in the Gulf, is under orders to return home. M. DUERCY, a French engineer and administrator of the sugar estates purchased by the *Credito Mobiliario*, had been brutally murdered while on a professional visit to the San Martin estate. The assassins had not been arrested. Our correspondent states that there had been some difficulty between Commodore PAULDING, when at Havana, and the American Consul-General. The latter complains that he was not treated with proper respect when he visited the *Wabash*.

St. Louis is prolific in calamities. One of the most dreadful character occurred there on Saturday, a brief account of which we received by telegraph. The Pacific Hotel took fire about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the flames spread so rapidly that all the means of egress were cut off before the sleeping inmates could be aroused. The windows presenting the only means of escape, many leaped out and were instantly killed or horribly mangled, while some, unable to reach the windows, perished in their rooms. We have the names of twenty-nine killed and six seriously wounded, but as there were about one hundred persons in the hotel at the time, and forty or fifty were missing, the probability is that the loss of life is still more serious.

We have by telegraph from St. Louis two week's later news from Camp Scott, the present headquarters of the Utah expedition. The troops are reported to be in good spirits and eager for a descent on Salt Lake City. The Mormons, according to reliable intelligence received by Col. JOHNSTON, were actively engaged in making preparations for resistance in the Spring. Governor CUMMING was performing the duties of his office to the best of his ability under the circumstances.

An explosion of gas took place in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sixth-street, near Race, Cincinnati, on Friday evening, occasioned by defective pipes. The floor was torn up, the walls were shattered, and the basement was made a complete wreck. A number of persons were holding a meeting in the place at the time, eight or ten of whom were seriously injured—several of them it is supposed fatally.

A party of Sing Sing convicts attempted to escape from prison last Thursday. While marching in to supper, they rushed from the ranks and for the ice-covered river. They were brought to by the keepers firing revolvers after them. Two of the fugitives were badly wounded, and all were recaptured. One of the worst wounded was SPENCE, who was sent up from this City last October for practicing the panel game.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business. Cotton was moderately dealt in at steady rates. A good demand prevailed for Flour and Corn at firmer prices. Groceries were in request. New-Orleans Molasses advanced. Naval Stores were held higher, but were quiet. Provisions were inactive, and hog products favored buyers. Freights were quiet, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

Officer VOOS, of the Tenth Ward Police, was arrested on Saturday, charged with extorting four dollars from a poor washwoman, under pretence that he could effect the release of her husband from the Essex Market Prison. It is supposed that VOOS divided his "spoils" with two brother policemen who were with him when the negotiation was consummated. The officer at first charged the woman fifty cents for getting her admitted inside the prison gate. Justice STEERS held the accused in $500 bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, J. N. WHITING, Esq., obtained an order to show cause why Messrs. JOBSON and SEELY should not be punished for contempt, in consequence of their proceedings in the case of *Harey, assignee of Jobson*, vs. *Griffin*. The order is returnable on Wednesday. In the Superior Court, in the case of *Hicks* vs. *Payson*, Judge PIERREPONT decided that where a principal demands an accounting with his agent, if the principal has possession of the books, his affidavit to obtain agent's arrest, must state that the books were tendered to agent for the purpose of making out such accounting.

Mrs. MCCORMICK, residing at No. 58 Second-street, on Saturday night pounced upon a burglar who had worked his way into her room. Seizing the fellow by the throat, she held him firmly till a policeman came to her aid. The burglar struggled desperately to get away, but had to succumb to the powerful pressure upon his windpipe. A complete kit of burglar's tools was found on the prisoner, and a list of houses which he evidently designed to "crack."

The snow-storm of Saturday abated at sundown, there being an average of about 4 inches of snow on the level. Yesterday the sleighs were out, and the riding was very good, though the weather was warm and the sun out in full thawing force.

The mortality in the City last week numbered 473, an increase of 30 on the number of the preceding week. There were 24 deaths from small-pox.

Very generally yesterday the clergy of the City made Sabbath observance the topic of their discourses.

The Administration and Cuba.

When Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, congratulated the country upon the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN by the Cincinnati Convention, he gave it as a reason for the joy that was in him, that the Sage of Wheatland had uttered to himself, in person, these memorable words: "If I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question, and then add Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let BRECKINRIDGE take the Government." It would be ungenerous to cast any shadow of a doubt upon the sincerity of the President's disposition to oblige BRECKINRIDGE, but really the gallant Kentuckian's chance for the succession, so far as it depended upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S "settlement" of the Slavery question, has so grown finc by degrees and beautifully less, as to afford some room for the report that his friends interpret the conjunction of Mr. BUCHANAN'S double condition to be a conjunction-disjunctive, and are now urging upon the Administration a speedy fulfillment of the Cuban clause before that, too, shall have been intrigued into impracticability. The allies of BRECKINRIDGE cannot make themselves heard too soon.

For the low mutterings of the first Presidential Message are beginning to be reëchoed from the Government organs, both great and small, and the attitude assumed by Spain herself shows that the threat of aggression is beginning to provoke its natural consequences. And unless Mr. BUCHANAN shall speedily interpose his authority to silence the ignorant uproar of his over-zealous supporters, he will really justify the most serious suspicions of his good faith, and make the country at large believe that he wishes indefinitely to postpone the period of his abdication. For nobody knows better than the President how utterly idle is the notion that Cuba can ever be brought into this Confederacy as a valuable and integral part of the Union by the force of arms. Nobody knows better than he that if Cuba is ever to be acquired by the United States and permanently added to us as an element of strength and a source of wealth, the acquisition must be made neither by bluster, by Buncombe, nor by battle. And if he honestly desires to illustrate his Administration by achieving this avowed object of his heart's desire, he must be perfectly conscious that every voice which swells the senseless clamor of his partisans about "Spanish bravado" and the "Storming of the Moro Castle," is a voice of doom to him and to his dreams; and he can be anxious for nothing so much as for the utter silence upon this subject of his "noisy following."

The Spain of 1858 differs from the Spain of 1758, as Mr. BUCHANAN must be well aware, rather in its power relatively to other States, than in its absolute force and its national spirit. The Spanish temper is as high and stern to-day as it ever was; as capable of national desperation and of acts of sudden fury, entailing secular consequences, while the positive vitality of the Spanish nation in the elements of strength, defensive and offensive, is quicker and more vigorous than it has been for half a century past. The remarkable revival of Spanish commerce, upon which so much stress has been laid during the last few years, and over which Mr. DISRAELI croaked while Chancellor of the British Exchequer, as if it augured the annihilation of British trade, has been much more conspicuously perceptible in the domestic than in the foreign commerce of the nation, and is symptomatic therefore of a healthy activity within the country itself, which, while it is practically beyond the reach of reprisals, would very soon make itself felt abroad in the case of a war with a great maritime people unfurnished as we now are with a protective navy adequate to our commercial risks. The national trade of the single city of Barcelona, for instance, during the last year equaled the foreign trade of Philadelphia, and the port records show a movement of 600,000 tons in 2,610 arrivals and 2,395 departures of Spanish bottoms. As a single item of the foreign trade of the same city, we find an importation of $4,250,000 of American cotton during the same year in Spanish vessels for manufacture in the Province of Catalonia, or an amount of the great Southern staple nearly five times as large as was consumed by the mills of the State of Maryland. The trade of Cadiz itself, which had been supposed to be quite "nursed" to death, has shown evidences of life, and there can be no doubt that Spain is at this moment able to establish and equip a fleet of steam privateers which could inflict infinite damage upon the enormous foreign commerce of the United States.

These considerations which may have little weight with the fillibusters of the backwoods, or the insignificantly mercantile States of the Southern Atlantic seaboard, would be vividly present to the minds of the Northern representatives, and of the Western States, which are connected with the commerce of the world through Baltimore, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, in the event of any proposition looking to a war with Spain; and nothing but a certain prospect of the immediate and profitable acquisition of Cuba, could attenuate their force. No such prospect, however, appears in the vista of a Spanish war. In the first place, the fortresses of the Island can be taken, upon paper, with infinitely more ease than by sea and shore. This fact the reports of Colonel TOTTEN will probably impress with renewed emphasis upon the Presidential mind. And in the next place, no one who knows the Spanish character, and understands the composition of the slave population of Cuba, can doubt that Spain, on retiring from the Island, if she were driven thence by force, would leave us a legacy twenty-fold more terrible than she bequeathed to the English in Jamaica. If the Cuban Creoles themselves have any instinct of self-preservation, they would resist any attempt to change the settled order of things by violence, with all the fury of despair; and the true explanation of the pardonable loyalty of the "Ever-faithful Island," is to be found in the conviction of the vast majority of the intelligent Creole inhabitants, that they can afford nothing so ill as a serious conflict between whites in the midst of such a multitude of African savages as Cuba now contains. The lessons of St. Domingo have not been thrown away upon her neighbor. They repelled the Spanish-American revolutions of fifty years ago—they suppressed all sympathy for the Lopez liberators, and they will unite all the wealth of Cuba against any violent transfer of the island at any time.

If, then, Mr. BUCHANAN really means to attempt the acquisition of the garden of the Antilles as a preliminary to a dignified retreat from the cares of public life, he must "impose silence upon the trumpeters" at once. If he does not, the nation will wait in vain to hear his "*nunc dimittis*," and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will believe himself an ill-used man.

Foreign Criminals in New-York.

The Police records of this City are, after all, the strongest argument that any Know-Nothing can advance for the faith that is in him. We are almost tempted to say that they are an unanswerable argument. No candid and intelligent man will deny that they point out a necessity for sweeping reforms;—reforms, which it might have been the destiny of "Americanism" to carry out, if Americanism, so called, had been less exclusive and dictatorial, and more practical in its policy.

We published, several days ago, the report of our Police Superintendent on Metropolitan Crime and Criminals, and from that document it appeared that, during the last three months, some twelve thousand arrests were made in this City. Of these, eight thousand were Irish, and over two thousand were foreigners of other nationalities. In all the large cities of the Union the same story is repeated. The proportion of foreign criminals is as five to one in the prisons which law-abiding citizens are so heavily taxed to support. This is an alarming exhibit, and a suggestive subject for the legislator, and for every man who deposits his vote in the ballot-box. What—we hear asked—would New-York be without its foreign element of ignorance, pauperism and crime? Why, its courts, jails, and workhouses would be comparatively empty; about one-half its present police force would be amply sufficient for all contingencies; and instead of being, as it is, the worst governed and most heavily taxed city in the world, it would become what enthusiastic Americans imagine their metropolis ought to be—a model to the capitals of the "down-trodden" States of Europe. Unfortunately for New-York, however, it has been, for half a century, a house of refuge to all the down-trodden wretches in the world. Escaped convicts and men who had not the remotest claim to our sympathy, have been publicly recognized as patriots, and when we gather in our tri-monthly harvest of ten thousand foreign criminals, we really reap the fruit of what we ourselves have sown.

It is unnecessary to say here that we are altogether opposed to any policy that would place obstacles in the way of legitimate immigration to these shores. It was partly by such immigration that the Northern States, especially, acquired their preponderating influence, and rose so rapidly to their high position among the nations of the earth. We will readily admit that every honest, hard-working man, be he poor or rich, who arrives in this country, is an addition to its wealth and strength; but, on the other hand, every dishonest, idle scoundrel, who seeks refuge here, more than counterbalances the honest immigrant, for he contaminates others with whom he is brought in contact. If we are to credit the report of Superintendent TALLMADGE, it would appear that, as far as the Irish are concerned, the vicious outweigh the peaceably disposed. The crimes to which they are peculiarly addicted are crimes of blood, from murder down to simple assault. The English who emigrate to this country, though vastly inferior in numbers, are little better than their Irish compatriots. New-York is an asylum for all English pickpockets, thieves, and burglars, when they find London, and other large cities in the British isles, too hot to hold them. The Germans are by far the best behaved of the foreign population of New-York:—such inference, at least, is to be drawn from the figures presented in the Superintendent's report.

In addition to the offences that properly belong to a police report, it is not too much to say that to the foreign element of the present day can be traced a vast deal of that bribery and corruption with which the administration, both of State and Federal government, has been disgraced. Statesmen, of otherwise high standing, do not hesitate to pander to the passions and prejudices of an "Irish party," or of any other un-American party, and thus encourage them to renew, on American soil, the feuds that cursed the land of their birth. This it was that gave rise to as great an evil in the shape of Know-Nothingism; but, though that abortion has been repudiated, some of its principles, which were sound and politic, have not been without their influence on the public mind. A great outcry was raised abroad against "Americanism," and it was ignorantly or maliciously asserted, that a general persecution of foreigners was intended. Such, however, was never the case; the rights of foreigners have never been invaded, and never will be invaded. Popular sentiment here has always cried on the opposite side, and, unfortunately for the public good, has sympathized with people of every class and condition, without the slightest discrimination. We should not, perhaps, regret our extravagant generosity, even though it has been often extravagantly abused. But, at the same time, this great increase of criminals among the foreign population of our large cities is a matter which merits inquiry; for it is not upon them, but upon the Republic of the United States, that the stain rests in the eyes of the world.

A LECOMPTON MEETING.—We understand that a paper is in circulation for signatures calling a meeting of the Administration Democrats who are in favor of the Lecompton movement. The meeting will probably be held during the present week.

We venture to suggest that Gen. CALHOUN be invited to make a speech. Hitherto all the speaking upon the Kansas question by men who had held official positions in the Territory, and were therefore especially qualified to discuss the subject, has been on the other side. All the Ex-Governors and Ex-Secretaries who have addressed Eastern audiences on this topic have been zealously opposed to the policy of the Administration.

It would certainly have a good effect to hear somebody on the other side, and we are confident no one would draw a larger audience, or be heard with more interest than Gen CALHOUN. He has for a long time taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Territory, and is well qualified to vindicate the policy which he supports, if it is susceptible of vindication at all. We trust the managers of the coming meeting will take this matter into consideration, and procure his attendance if possible.

The Ideal Yankee.

Believing that there must be some truth in the typical idea which every nation gives of itself in the symbolical figures by which it represents its nationality, we must confess that the emblematic Yankee is not calculated to engender feelings of pride and vain glory in our bosoms. In fact we never see one of those pictorial embodiments of the smartest people in all creation without feeling as strong a desire to give him a kick, as JOHN RANDOLPH used to experience whenever he met a sheep; and when he is placed by the side of that bluff, hearty, and honest faced old gentleman, who is supposed to represent the nationality of Great Britain, the Mr. Bull of *Punch* in his breeches and top boots, we cannot choose but blush for our national ideal.

It would have been a great blessing for us if, when our ancestors were inventing a heraldic emblem of the nation, they had employed some artist to paint a standard figure as the representative man of the race. We have now the mortification of seeing ourselves disfigured and presented by a mean looking caricature of humanity, long, lean, sharp and cadaverous, with a rascally expression of face, wearing a rusty, bell-crowned hat, ill-fitting boots, a preternatural swallow-tailed coat, with trowsers, too short for his legs, tugging hopelessly at a pair of attenuated straps. This is the figure which we have made of ourselves in sport, but which the ill-natured world has adopted in earnest, at our own instigation, till foreign artists, whenever they wish to represent an American, gravely and invariably adopt our national scarecrow for a model. Our good-natured British friends sometimes intensify the idiosyncracy of our national *eidolon*, by putting a broad-brimmed hat upon his head and a cat-o'-nine tails in his hands, typical of his mission to whip all creation in the future, and an indefinite number of lazy Quashees and Sambos *ad interim*. And now *Harper's Weekly*, intending to typify the respect of America for a British hero, whose generous fame has become the common property of mankind, gives us a picture of this disreputable vagabond, standing with his hat off, while the phantom funeral of HAVELOCK passes by, like a cloud in the distance.

This is a ridiculous, but an intolerable grievance. Our Ideal Yankee cannot be put to serious uses in art. He is altogether a contemptible-looking sneak, and we are doing ourselves immense injury by permitting such a scarecrow to go before the world as a fitting emblem of ourselves. Surely it would be a patriotic office to begin a reform in this matter. The scurvy-looking Downeaster, who has been doing model duty for the Republic, must be thrown overboard at once, if we value our reputation for good looks. Since we collectively enjoy the privilege which is denied to us individually of painting our own portrait, we ought to try to conciliate truth with fancy in some more presentable shape. In the present revival of the arts, we offer this as an excellent opportunity for some of our native artists to make a handsome figure, themselves, by contriving a decent figure for the nation, in which the process of Apelles shall not be, as it now is, reversed, and all the worst traits of our national entity combined to the exclusion of all the better.

MR. SEWARD'S SUPREME COURT MOVEMENT.—The New-York *Tribune* professes itself "indifferent" to Mr. SEWARD'S "plan of reconstructing the Judicial Districts of the United States with a view of taking a larger proportion of the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Free States;" for the reason that Judges residing at the North decide in favor of the South on sectional questions, as was the case with NELSON and GRIER; and insists that "you cannot reform the Court without first reforming the Executive, which makes the Court,"—in other words, that the only true way is to elect a Republican President.

This is a narrow and partisan view of a large and momentous subject. Parties change so rapidly, rise and fall so constantly, and are so unstable both in principle and practice, that to base legislation respecting the construction of the Supreme Court upon partisan politics were folly. What is required is to put the Court into correspondence with the great interests and sentiments of the people, so that every portion of the Confederacy may have its due weight through Judges from its own territory, proportioned in number to its representative population. That a Judge may, at times, misrepresent the community from which he is taken, is one of those accidents against which legislation cannot provide. But in the long run, there can be no safer rule than to give to the North and the South, the East and the West, that just share to which their respective population entitles them.

The time is at hand when Northern representatives, whether legislative or judicial, shall no longer find it profitable or safe to betray their trust. With the heavy and irrevocable preponderance which the present year gives the Free States, that class of public men styled "Doughfaces" by the *Tribune*, must become obsolete. The lesson of the late Presidential election is impressive. For the first time the North attempted to act for itself. The next effort, if the North is driven to make it, will be successful.

RIGHTS OF SEPULTURE.—Senator WADSWORTH has introduced a bill in the Legislature of this State designed to protect graves from such violation as is often witnessed when a change of ownership of burial grounds takes place by sale or by operation of law. Not only are the feelings of surviving relatives, but the public sense, frequently shocked to see how carelessly the repose of the dead is disturbed when a new proprietor finds it convenient to obliterate the monuments and boundaries of a burial place.

Such desecration is continually occurring, both in city and country. Buildings are erected or the plow passes over the bones of the dead; for cupidity has no compunctions. Mr. WADSWORTH'S bill proposes to give to relatives the right to maintain an action to protect the repose of the dead, and also to remove and reinter their remains. The expenses of removal and reinterment made necessary by a change of ownership are to be borne by the proprietors of the burial place, and to constitute a lien upon the property. The Supreme Court is to enforce these rights.

Before any burial place shall be sold, a list of the persons buried therein, as far as can be ascertained, is required to be left with the County Clerk, and published for twelve successive weeks in such newspapers in the County as a Judge shall direct.

No removal from a burial place of the remains of any deceased person shall be made, except by the relatives, until a certificate is filed that a suitable place for their reinterment has been provided, either by the proprietors of the burial place or the public authorities, who shall bear all the expenses of such reinterment. The enactment of such a bill is much needed.

HOW THEY PUNISH DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.—We find the following paragraph in one of our French exchanges:—

"The mayor of Douai has just published an order that persons who get shamefully drunk in public-houses, and the *proprietors* of such establishments who allow them to become so, *shall be fined and imprisoned*. It appears that of late years drunkenness has become remarkably prevalent in the north of France."

To one whose mind is not preoccupied by a theory on this subject, this will probably seem to be a direct, practical, sensible way of dealing with an acknowledged and specific evil. To get drunk in public is an offence against social order and decency, to which there are two parties;—the Mayor of Douai wastes no time in discussing the niceties of the question, but fines and imprisons both.

In this country we are so much occupied in devising ways and means to prevent the sale of a glass of wine or a mug of beer, that we have neither time nor disposition to look after drunkenness in public places. A very large party in this State openly takes ground against having any law to punish this odious and disgusting offence, unless they can at the same time punish acts which in themselves are no offence at all. We are greatly devoted to theories in this country, and often sacrifice to our fondness for them practical results of the utmost importance. Experience will probably make us wiser in this respect, as in many others.

KEEN SCENTED.—The Richmond *South* must be gifted with most extraordinary olfactories to enable it to smell the taint of abolitionism in the garments of Mr. BUCHANAN'S friend CALHOUN, from Kansas.

"We observe," says the *South*, of Saturday, "from a 'Card' in the Washington *Union* of yesterday, that JOHN CALHOUN is resolved to throw the State of Kansas into the hands of the Abolitionists. He does not avow the purpose in so many words, but he betrays it with a distinctness which nobody can mistake. All at once he begins to suspect the validity of the returns from the 'Delaware Crossing,' and with a magnificent vaunt of personal honesty and independence, proclaims his resolution to do justice though his party be deposed from its imaginary ascendancy! Self-sacrificing patriot! Is the South to be sold again?"

It would seem from this that "personal honesty and independence," when they are allowed to enter into the consideration of Kansas affairs, are regarded by the *South* as fatal indications of hostility to Southern interests.

"The Democratic Party—it is the Union."—*Washington Union.*

Is it? We are sorry to hear it. For then the Union is in a poor way. It is no longer "one and inseparable," but badly split and likely to fall to pieces.

May not the President's organ be mistaken? All our hopes rest in this possibility.

The Bulwer Matrimonial Scandal.

One of the fruits of the new marriage law in England promises to be an appeal to the Courts on behalf of the authoress of *Cheveley* or *The Man of Honor*, against her husband, the author of the *Last of the Barons*, for conduct rather too baronial, according to her statement, for the usages of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Her ladyship's cause has created a great deal of sympathy in England among large numbers who have examined into the painful particulars, and Mr. ISAAC IRONSIDE, a well-known public spirited citizen of Sheffield, has issued the annexed circular:

"Some personal friends of Lady BULWER LYTTON, having come to the sorrowful conclusion that her Ladyship has really nothing to hope from her husband, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, that might in some measure alleviate her present urgent distress, and forlorn condition, have at this juncture determined to make an appeal to those who are known as having already shown some sympathy with her sufferings. Lady B. LYTTON having been given to understand by her legal adviser that her case is amenable to the laws of the country, her Ladyship's friends have decided on making an attempt to raise sufficient funds to meet the legal expenses likely to occur in trying the case. Even her Ladyship's honest and commendable endeavors to maintain herself by her writings have been completely frustrated by the unmerited enmity of her husband, by whose proceedings the fair proceeds, which she might have enjoyed, as the recompense of her own literary labors, have been prevented coming to her hands. As it is believed that legal proceedings will insure Lady BULWER LYTTON a competent alimony, I have been requested to appeal to your kindness and charity to help her in attaining this end. It may perhaps be advisable for me to add, that it is believed, if every one of her ladyship's friends would subscribe twenty shillings, the aggregate amount would meet all the legal contingencies of the trial. In saying this, however, I am far, from desirous of limiting the contributors to the above, or any stated contribution: and beg, therefore, in conclusion, to say that any sum sent to me for the above purpose shall be immediately acknowledged."

TOADS IN HOLES.—The toad "ugly and enormous" has long enjoyed a much greater consideration in the world than either his personal beauty or his public services would have otherwise commanded for him, in virtue of two popular notions about his physical constitution. The belief that he bears a precious jewel in his head has been long exploded, in the face of SHAKSPEARE and the poets generally, but the public faith in his capacity of living like the creatures in the *aquarium*, on his own atmospheric resources, has been fortified by numerous instances in which toads have been discovered cozily alive in the heart of blocks of stone literally "as old as the hills." Mr. BUCKLAND, son of the late distinguished geologist of that name, in a pleasant book which he has just published on the *Curiosities of Natural History*, tells us that his father instituted a series of experiments, with a view of testing this great "toad question." The Dean of Westminster's inquiries resulted in a very satisfactory manner. He found that whenever the toads were shut up hermetically, they died *in a few months*, but that whenever a *very slight communication* with the external world was allowed them, they not only lived indefinitely, but *actually increased in weight*, nourishing themselves no doubt on the infinitessimal insects and animalcules admitted with the air. If, then, a toad of the last century crept into a rock-crevice, which was afterwards choked up with clay and gravel, yet still admitted some slight *modicum* of air, he might well be unearthed or *expatriated* now, in a condition of serene vitality.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S BIBLE.—Among the gifts brought over by the Prussian Prince for the high and mighty personages who were to assist at his nuptials, we see mention made of a magnificent Bible from the Royal Printing-Press of Berlin, gorgeously bound, and so loaded with golden ornaments as to weigh seventy-seven pounds, which was intended for the Bishop of London. This Bible, which was no Bible at all, but a copy of the New Testament in MARTIN LUTHER'S version, was, indeed, a present fit to pass from princely to Episcopal hands. It was one of the small edition printed in 1851, by DUNCKER, the celebrated Court printer of Prussia, as a specimen of the highest perfection attained in these days by the typographic art, and whether we consider the solid and satin-like smoothness of the paper, the rich, clear strength of the ink, the breadth and majesty of the type, the elegance and mathematical accuracy of the pages and the spacing, or the extreme grace and beauty of the initial letters and ornamentation, it must be pronounced the masterpiece of the modern press. A copy of this splendid work, unique, we believe, in this country, was procured for the Astor Library by the accomplished scholar to whose wise and watchful care the destinies of the admirable institution have been so judiciously confided. Dr. COGSWELL, of course, paying a closer regard to substance than to show, contented himself with a massive binding of the kind known as *paraclete*; but true typographical virtuosi will take small thought of crimson velvet and lumps of gold, when so exquisite a result of their beloved art lies open before them.

Senator Seward and the Army Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed, a few days since, in your paper an editorial article from the Richmond *South*, the subject-matter of which was the recent remarks of Mr. SEWARD on the Army Bill.

The Richmond paper says the views of Mr. SEWARD are far-reaching and statesman-like. I agree with the Richmond paper in this opinion, but for very different reasons from those assigned by the *South*. That paper thinks Mr. SEWARD'S views statesman-like, *because* he looks forward to the period, near at hand, when Mr. SEWARD'S political friends will take possession of the Government; and, *therefore* approves the increase of the army because it will so soon be under Republican control.

Now, I believe Mr. SEWARD too much of a statesman to be influenced by such paltry considerations. The Richmond paper must have very mean or low ideas of statesmanship to confound the motives of the politician or the partisan with those of the statesman.

I believe Governor SEWARD, in his views respecting the increase of the Army, took in a far more extended field of action. Governor SEWARD, no doubt, considered our vastly-increased frontier, on which a chronic Indian war along lines of three or four thousand miles, must be expected to continue, until the roving tribes on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains are exterminated. He, no doubt, likewise foresees the ultimate necessity of interposition in Mexican affairs, to arrest the sway of anarchy, which will require an army of at least 10,000 men. He knows that the Government now has not an adequate force to protect the frontier—much less to guard the line of emigration to the Pacific coast. He knows that our forts are now suffering and going to decay for the want of garrisons.

These, no doubt, are some of the statesman-like views by which Mr. SEWARD is governed. They are entirely different from the miserable, petty, microscopic perceptions of his duty, which the Richmond *South* attributes to him.

The professional politician, like the editor of the *South*, can conceive of no motive which can influence a public man, excepting it relates to the acquisition of power. With such, the art of getting and keeping power, comprehends the "whole duty of man," whether he be called Patriot Statesman or Politician. S. J. R.

The Weather.

THE GULF STREAM MAKES AN EFFORT—THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL—BROADWAY TURNED INTO A RACE-COURSE.

Whether the Gulf Stream has or has not been unjustly charged with vacillation of purpose, inconsistency of disposition, fickleness of temperament, and general perverse tendency to deviate from the right course, may, at the present date, be still matter of dispute. The accusation has been openly made, by sundry learned and unlearned persons, and as yet we are left in doubt whether they are liable to a suit for libel, or deserving of the wreath with which science crowns her fortunate votaries. Certainly, on Saturday, the stream if the charge is a just one, strove hard to redeem its reputation. If it did change its course ninety or one hundred miles nearer our shores, as is alleged, it repented of its waywardness, and for a few hours ran back or nearly back into its old channel. The effort, however, cannot be characterized as a signal success, for yesterday the weather moderated again, and the sun dissolved the greater portion of the five-inch level of snow which had fallen in about thirty-six hours.

Saturday, notwithstanding, as being the only real wintry day we have had this season, was worthy of remembrance,—a day to be chronicled. Pedestrians were in a pitiful plight the entire forenoon, and late into the afternoon, but for about two hours in the middle of the day it was as much as a strait-going man could do to propel himself respectably against the sturdy, arctic blast. For that brief period it assumed all the characteristics of an old-fashioned, pell-mell, drive-and-don't-care-where snow-storm, and people naturally scouted the idea that the Gulf Stream had taken to new courses. Before dusk it ceased to snow, and after night-fall the stars winked pleasantly down upon numerous sleighing parties, bound to places two or three miles out of town. The sleigh-bells merrily jingled, the cold made fur caps a luxury, and people still remarked that the Gulf Stream, far from being chargeable with inconstancy, was as faithful to its old track as was the boy who "stood on the burning deck" to the post where his father had placed him, and which he could not quit, as he thought, without dishonor.

But yesterday, though it was not warm enough to thaw in the shade, wherever the rays of the sun fell, the snow ran off in freshets, and from the eaves and projecting ledges of houses, kept up, or rather poured down, a rapid succession of water drops, detrimental to beavers and bonnets, and irritating to the nerves of their wearers. People were not so certain about the Gulf Stream, and thought the charge might be true, after all. What did Lieutenant MAURY say? From an early hour the livery stable-keepers did a good business with their sleighs, and numerous parties dashed through quagmires of slushy snow, along the avenues and away into the country. The bad sleighing somewhat reduced the cost of the luxury, and we did not hear of any instance where more than five dollars an hour was asked for a good team, with accoutrements fit for a President. From three to four dollars was the average charge. Of private sleighs and cutters the number was very large, and throughout the day Broadway was like a race-course. Being Sunday, the omnibuses were withdrawn, and the entire length of the street, from Grace Church to the Battery, was without an obstacle. Up and down, almost at two-forty speed, dashed the sleighs. Racing matches with cutters were specially in vogue, and so many antagonists entered the lists that it was more dangerous to cross the street than on an ordinary working-day, when it is jammed with vehicles. On the sidewalk hundred of spectators walked slowly to and fro, enjoying the scene. Men shouted, boys hurled snow-balls, women waved their handkerchiefs. It was a carnival, a saturnalia. Fun and frolic ruled the day. Sabbath though it was.

After sundown, walking in the street grew risky and even dangerous in spots where the snow had melted, and which turned to glare ice. Still the temperature was comfortable enough, and muffers or gloves were scarcely a necessity. Last night, a little before nine o'clock, it commenced to snow again, but the flakes seemed to have been soaked in water before they reached ground, and then immediately dissolved.

Travel has been a little—and but a little—impeded by the storm. Most of the railroads kept good time, the cars being detained only fifteen or twenty minutes. The Dunkirk train, on the Erie line, was three hours behind time, but that was an exception. On the Sound, the New-London boat which left at 4 P. M. on Friday, had to put back after remaining all night at Throg's Neck. The steamship *North Star*, for Southampton and Havre, did not sail on Saturday, owing to the storm, and the California steamer held up till Sunday noon.

Attempt to Escape from the Sing Sing Prison.

FIVE MEN ON THE ICE.

Four shot, Two Mortally Wounded.

A stampede occurred at the Sing Sing Prison, on Thursday evening, as the men were passing into the Prison, to be locked up for the night. The break was fortunately confined to one gang, but for a moment it seemed probable that the entire body were to unite in the attempt to escape.

As usual the men of the saw shop halted while those who have precedence were passing into the prison. When the word was given to "halt" JACK HAGGERTY, one of the most reckless and hardened of the convicts, sprung from the ranks and, brandishing a knife, shouted, "Now boys—liberty or death!" Four others followed HAGGERTY's lead, and the five started towards the river. As they jumped from the dock on the ice they were fired at by the guards temporarily stationed on the ice, as a precaution against such attempts. Three of them were out of the first fire, but two continued to run, and were again fired at.

One of them, a man by the name of SPENCE, received a ball in his back, another in his thigh, and a third in his leg before he fell. SPENCE is about 35 years old. He was the "badger" at MOLL HEDGE'S famous "panel" establishment in West Broadway, and was sent up for 4 years and 8 months at the same time MOLL was, for doing LAWRENCE TILLEY out of $250 last October.

Another convict, named QUIN, was mortally wounded before he gave up.

A third was shot, but not mortally; and a fourth was shot at, but not hit. He made fight, but the guard clubbed his discharged gun, and gave him such a knock of the butt-end as subdued him.

The only one not injured was HAGGERTY, who led the van.

The other men in the gang from which the break was made, at first manifested a disposition to follow their comrades. But the prompt and determined action of their keeper, and the speedy justice meted out to those who had led off, restrained them from proceeding further than a few steps.

As is generally the case, all the men exhibited much nervousness and consternation; but the exhibition of revolvers generally cowed them down.

Some think the outbreak was a concerted plan; but that HAGGERTY made a premature movement. The officers of the prison are making an investigation which will probably determine the extent of the rebellion; but they do not now think it was understood beyond the shop in which it took place.

SPENCE and QUIN are occupying cots in the Hospital. They are both considered beyond the reach of human skill, though they may linger for some days. QUIN appears to suffer, and continually groans. SPENCE, though probably suffering quite as much as his companion, has more fortitude, and gives no outward evidence of what he suffers. Occasionally he turns to QUIN, and says, "Do, for God's sake, stop making such a noise. We have got to croak, (die,) and we may as well be decent about it, and go game." And he appears so to control his own feelings, as to assume a perfect indifference as to the result of his rash attempt.

The Great Jobson Case Again—Explanatory Note from Mr. Seely.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date appears an article under the caption, "The Great Jobson Case," in which manifest injustice is done me. You say the case (referring to that in which JOBSON had been sworn as a witness) was "contested *pugnis et calcibus*, instead of in the ordinary manner."

Permit me to say that what you have stated formed no part of the case in which I was then engaged as Counsel. It is true, however, that during the trial of the case to which I allude, and while I was engaged in arguing a question before the Court, JOBSON made a rush at me with the ferocity of a tiger—having in his hand at the time a cane or riding whip raised above his head in a threatening manner—without any just cause or provocation, but evidently (as can be established beyond doubt by those present) with the intention of using it on my person. As a matter of course, it could not be expected that I was to wait until some personal injury had been inflicted before I attempted to defend myself from such an unprovoked and wanton assault. Determined, then, to defend my person, and while my assailan was in the position of attack just described, I threw up my left arm (to ward off the coming blow) so close to his hand, and with such force that it slightly elevated that part of the cane or whip nearest to him; consequently the blow intended for my head and face broke over my arm, the butt end coming gently down upon my head, and the point bending over and around my head and face, without inflicting any very serious injury. At this juncture I slipped my hand on to the stick, close to his, and wrenched it from his grasp, and I understand he states that I struck him with it several times. I now cast the cane away, as a weapon unworthy of a man, and resolved to pay the *gentleman* as he deserved, which I confess I did to my entire satisfaction, when his head and his heels changed places. I have here to remark, that previous to the commencement of the fracas by JOBSON, he, using some of the choicest of the choice epithets with which he is so amply stocked, invited me to retire to a back room to fight; which kind and pressing invitation I declined, remarking at the time, that "it was not worth while to book small accounts, as I could pay as I went along," or words to that effect.

JOBSON having been almost instantly after his overthrow removed by the police, I was requested by some friends present to go to the Tombs and enter a complaint against him. In regard to the cane or whip, I desire to say that I could easily have deprived JOBSON of this weapon, at the commencement of his onset, but I was apprehensive, as were others, from its make and appearance, that it contained a dirk or sword. Again you say, "In the end both the parties were walked off to the Tombs." Now, Sir, I beg to say that I never was "walked off to the Tombs," nor any other place of confinement in the whole course of my life. The mistake, (which I have no doubt was unintentional,) in all probability, arose from the fact that a cross complaint was made against me by JOBSON. The truth is, that after the officers had taken JOBSON from the room, some gentlemen, personally unknown to me, but who saw the affray, said, "Mr. SEELY, it will be necessary for you to go to the Station-house, and make a complaint against this man, or they will release him." I asked where they had taken him? Some said to the First Ward—some the Second, and some again to the Sixth Ward Station-house. I said go and ascertain where they have taken him, and I will follow and enter my complaint. I soon learned that the officers had taken JOBSON to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and accompanied by a friend, got into my carriage, which was waiting for me at the door, and drove to the Station-house, where we arrived some time before the person so often referred to above—Mr. JOBSON—made his appearance in the hands of the officers.

On my arrival at the station house I stated my business to the officer in charge, who suggested the propriety of waiting the appearance of the prisoner previous to taking my complaint, and at the same time recommended that he should be taken to the Tombs, where a Judge was sitting at the time, and before whom the complaint could be made in due form. It is unusual to allow a cross-complaint, in matters of this kind; but after my complaint had been taken, JOBSON expressed a desire to make one against me, *and I requested that he might be permitted to do so.*

The following paragraphs in the article alluded to, viz: "The whole proceeding from beginning to end was characterized by the most complete turbulence and confusion," "the lady, LOLA MONTEZ, was permitted to spar with the counsel in the choicest Billingsgate," and that "the Referee was browbeaten and bullied when he attempted to interfere, and the whole affair was appropriately wound up in a rough and tumble fight," are calculated to create a false impression in the minds of those not present at the time, as to what *actually* occurred.

The first is evidently contrary to what was observed by those present, as no "turbulence or confusion" existed, until the commencement of the assault of JOBSON upon myself.

In regard to Madame LOLA MONTEZ, there are, I am convinced, but few men who would not only not be willing to grant her some little latitude under such extraordinary circumstances; but who would not rise to defend any helpless and unprotected woman in such a position, whose reputation was assailed by a creature so vile that he would sink in infamy a whole nation of women to hide his own shame?

In relation to the last paragraph, it will be only necessary to refer to the charges made by the Referee, and the absence of any allusion to "brow-beating," will be a sufficient refutation to the statement contained in it. I regret the great length of this communication, but as my "good name" might suffer by my silence, I trust you will excuse it.

FREDERIC L. SEELY.

Accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

A young man, named JOHN FREELAND, (a brakeman,) in the employment of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, fell from the train on Friday morning, was run over, and both his legs cut off and one arm broken. The accident occurred about one mile above Sloatsburg station. He was put on board the Way Passenger Train to be taken to the Hospital, but died shortly after the train left Paterson,

Amusements.

With the return of the Opera Company to-night we may fairly anticipate a revival in matters of amusement, if indeed the snow, which lies so persuasively on the ground does not postpone it for a few days. But we take it for granted that Mr. ULLMAN will in a very short period excite, goad, compel, maldden and drive the public into a liberal perception of the merit of the entertainment which he has provided for its patronage. And that it is meritorious the success of the past few weeks in other cities amply demonstrates. Some additions have been made to the *troupe*, the most important being that of Signor TIBERINI—a very valuable and finished tenor artist. To-night the "Puritani" will be given for the last time, with Mme. LAGRANGE, TIBERINI, GASSIER and FOAMES in the leading *rôles*. To-morrow there will be a morning performance of "L'Italiani in Algieri."

In the theatrical world the only noticeable novelty during the past week was the production of a three-act play called "Double-faced People" at Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre on Saturday evening. The occasion was Mr. WHEATLEIGH'S annual benefit, and we were glad to find a fine audience assembled to compliment this pains-taking and very reliable artist. The play is by Mr. COURTNEY, and is called a comedy, but the broadness of the incidents and the sluiriness of the plot entitles it to the name of farce. Whatever may be its "class distinction," it is an amusing and lively piece. The author skillfully avoids heaviness, and never permits the scene to drag. If there is the slightest danger, he brings on all the characters, one after another, and makes them talk—and talk well, too. A caricaturist possesses a little sketch-book, in which he limns the features of those he considers double-faced. This is the origin of the title. The principal characters are the gentleman aforesaid, played by Mr. WHEATLEIGH; an old huckstering father, who tries to dispose of two daughters to the best mercantile advantage, played excellently by Mr. BURNETT; a certain *Mr. Gloss*, who never says a kindly thing without spitefully qualifying it, played with immense individuality by Mr. JEFFERSON; and some subordinate female characters, very well played by the ladies of the company. The play is excellently played, and admirably put upon the stage. It is a cheerful addition to Miss KEENE'S *repertoire*. After the play, Mr. WHEATLEIGH was called before the curtain, and thanked his friends in a manly, straightforward way for the compliment they paid him. We are happy to add there was no presentation. To-night the "Courier of Lyons" will be repeated. It was played several times last week with success. Miss PELLY MARSHALL will make her appearance at this house in a few nights.

The fortunes of the Broadway Theatre have been bravely sustained by the brawny shoulders of the giant, M. BIHIN, who, however, retires for the present, to make way for the popular spectacle of "Cinderella," which will be revived to-night. The Equestrian performances at this house are varied and excellent. A fine bill to-night.

At Wallack's Theatre, last week, a great deal of work was got through, but with no permanent result. The house was closed on Saturday for the purpose of thoroughly rehearsing Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new drama of "Jessie Brown," which will be produced to-night. We have already related the incident upon which this piece is founded; it is only necessary to add that all the principal artists of Mr. STUART'S company, together with Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT, have parts written expressly for them.

At Barnum's Museum the "Pioneer Patriot" continues its triumphant career, and will be repeated to-night. At the Bowery Mr. ENDY is playing to a star engagement, and appears to-night in the patriotic drama called the "Dawn of the Stars and Stripes," and at the National a very strong bill has been prepared, expressly for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, and particularly adapted to the patriotic emotions of the day.

The admirers of graceful elocution will be gratified to hear that Miss THERESA ESMONDE, a very charming and accomplished lady, already known in our City, gives an evening with the Irish and American Poets to-night, at Stuyvesant Institute. Miss ESMONDE'S programme is a poetical casket of the choicest gems.

Scraps Musical and Dramatic.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD will give his third *soirée* to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Rooms, assisted by Mrs. ANNA WARREN in the vocal and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN in the instrumental departments.

....Talk of the liberality of Theatrical managers! Why there is a gentleman, in London, who offers to "demonstrate the measure of the ecliptic circle to an eurythmy, and the diameter of the sun to the sixth part of a mile," and to this cheerful entertainment he proposes to accommodate the Press gratis....Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR FORREST has purchased an estate in Scotland, for $50,000, the savings of her theatrical career. It is said that she is soon to be married to GEORGE LODER, the composer.....An exchange notices the marriage of Miss ANGELINE BRADAM, daughter of the great vocalist, and adds: "We congratulate the bridegroom upon his privilege of reposing, even on earth, upon A. Braham's bosom."....Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just published a very effective and brilliant "Galop de Salon" by Mr. W. V. WALLACE; also an important work by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, "Grande Marche Solennelle." It is by far the most impressive and masterly of this gentleman's compositions.... At the Boston Theatre the RAVELS are playing their farewell engagement. At the Museum they are playing a new local five-act play, called "The Rich and Poor of Boston." It is a version of the "Poor of New-York.... CAMPBELL'S Minstrels are at Milwaukee.... Mr. PROCTOR completed his engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, on Saturday last. At the National Theatre the regular company is playing.... Mr. and Miss SEFTON are at the Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore, and Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commences an engagement there to-night. The Italian Opera (FULLMAN'S) gave their last performance on Saturday afternoon. The Peake Family is at the Museum, and the Lancashire Bell Ringers at Carroll Hall.... Mr. HENRY LESLIE, one of the soundest of English musicians, has just completed a new oratorio called "Judith," which has been accepted by the Committee of the Birmingham Festival for performance at their triennial meeting in the autumn of the present year... Mr. CHARLES HALLE, the celebrated pianist in Manchester, England, is giving classical *soirées* to the cotton-spinners with great success.....It appears from the report of the Drury Lane Committee, that the stockholders' entire receipts for the house during the past year amounted to £4,726, (upwards of $23,000) The annual rent of the house is £4,000.... Mr. BALFE'S popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl," has been put into Italian, and was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 7th of February, under the title of "La Zingara." The cast was as follows: *Arline*, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI; *Queen of the Gipsies*, Mlle. SAUNIER; *Arnheim*, Signor BELLETTI; *Devilshoof*, Sig. VIALETTI; *Captain of the Guard*, Signor CASTELLI; and *Thadeus*, Signor GINGLINI. A ballet is introduced in the second act, the music for which Mr. BALFE composed expressly for the occasion.....STRAKOSCH announces a Concert at New-Orleans with PAZZOLINI, a star, as he writes, of "the *highest* magnitude."....Mrs. MCMAHON is playing at VICKAR'S Theatre, Chicago. The *Journal* says that the lady's *Juliet* was "barely passable."....The Chicago theatre is open under the direction of Mr. FOSTER....KELLER and his tableaux and ballet troupes appear to be doing a fine business at the N. O. Amphitheatre. Nell CHRISTINE, a dansuese who has made a triumphal tour with the Professor, is pronounced by the *Picayune* to be the best dancer since Fanny ELSSLER.... The "Old Folks" gave a successful concert at Rand's Hall, Troy, on Friday....Miss AVONIA JONES was the recipient of a grand complimentary benefit at the Theatre, Louisville, on the 19th....Mozart Hall, in the same city, was closed in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL....The Ronzani Ballet Troupe, the best ever seen in this country, is at St. Louis. Wood's Theatre is open with Mrs. LEIGHTON in the leading business. At the Museum the female hand of Saxe-horn players known as the Thayer Family... Miss MATILDA HERON is at Stuart's Theatre, Washington, doing a fine business.

AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers of this Society took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The following were duly elected:

President—U. C. HILL.
First Vice-President—L. ERNST.
Second Vice-President—J. P. COOKE.
Trustees—C. BREUSING, A. REISSEN, J. BURKE.
Directors—D. L. DOWNING, S. LASAR, E. J. DEANE, GEORGE STENZ, CHARLES WELS.
Treasurer—Charles Pazzaglia.
Register—H. Fissington.
Librarian—Thomas Goodwin.
Secretary—L. Spier.
Honorary Physicians—Dr. J. M. QUINN, Dr. A. GERHEIDT,

Fires.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING IN HARLEM—SAFETY OF THE CHILDREN—PRAISEWORTHY COOLNESS OF THE TEACHERS.—About 10 o'clock Friday morning, Mr. WARNER, Principal of the Twelfth Ward School No. 39, in Harlem, discovered smoke issuing from one of the flues connected with the main register. Without alarming the scholars, he immediately notified the teachers in the various departments, and instructed them to dismiss their respective pupils, giving as the reason that it was WASHINGTON'S birthday. The suggestion was at once followed, and in such a cool and orderly manner on the part of the teachers that the children dispersed, having no other idea of their sudden dismissal than the one alleged, and highly pleased at having an unexpected holiday given to them. Great credit is due to the principal and subordinate teachers for the perfect self-possession and coolness displayed on the occasion. About 450 pupils were in the building at the time, and if a panic had been created among them, it is not improbable several lives would have been lost in the excitement and hurried jam to get out of the building. After the scholars had vacated the building the bell immediately rang an alarm of fire. The firemen were quickly on the spot and the fire speedily extinguished. The principal damage was by water. The night school was in session as usual.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the four-story building No 164 Maiden-lane, in the premises of EDWARD FOGERTY, dealer in cotton. Mr. FOGERTY occupied the two upper stories for storing damaged cotton. He was absent from the place but a few minutes, and on his return found the premises on fire. The fire originated from the stove, which was over heated. Mr. FOGERTY estimates his loss at $2,500, on which there is no insurance. Messrs. F. SWIFT & Co., ship chandlers, who occupied the first floor, had their stock damaged about $500 by water. Insured for $2,500 in the Market Insurance Company. Messrs HOMER TREEBE and J. BEERS, who occupy a portion of the second floor as offices, had their furniture considerably damaged by water. The damage to the building was about $100. Insured.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—At about 11½ o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the fourth story of the tenement building No. 182 Avenue A, in the premises of JOHN COFFER. Mrs. COFFER, it appears, went out of her room for a few moments, leaving her little boy, five years of age, and an infant who was asleep on a bed. During her absence an old apron caught fire, when the boy threw it into a closet and ran out of the room. Mrs. COFFER returned just in time to discover the fire and rescue her infant who was nearly suffocated by the dense smoke. The fire was speedily extinguished, the loss on the furniture being $10, and to the building $50. The building is insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. Furniture uninsured.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—About 5 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the greenhouse owned by WM. PHELAN, in Avenue B, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The damage amounted to about $800. No insurance. The fire originated from one of the flues.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—At a few minutes to 8 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the third story of Mr. E. S. HOFFMAN'S residence, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $50, which is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defect in the grate.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CANAL-STREET HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner CONNERY concluded on Saturday the investigation in the case of JAMES P. DUTCHINCK, who was shot last Monday evening by J. FREDERICK BADENKOFF, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 118 Canal-street. Many witnesses were sworn, but nothing important was elicited additional to the evidence heretofore published. The case was given to the Jury at 8½ P. M., who, after a deliberation of nearly three hours, rendered the following verdict: "That JAMES P. DUTCHINCK came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, said pistol having been fired by J. F. BADENKOFF, at the saloon No. 108 Canal street on the evening of the 15th inst.; and the Jury believe that said BADENKOFF did not receive sufficient provocation from the deceased to justify him in shooting the deceased." BADENKOFF was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was born in this City, and is 27 years of age. He was buried yesterday by the Fire Department from the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal Church

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM SNOW.—About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a shed attached to the Brewery of E. BRUCKWAY, No. 88 East Eleventh-street, suddenly fell, with the weight of snow upon it, burying beneath it JAMES CASSIDY, a man in the employ of Mr. BRUCKWAY. On being taken out he was found to be dead. The body of the deceased was conveyed to his residence, No. 159 Seventh-street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AN EATING SALOON.—On Saturday evening JOHN E. QUARTERMASTER, formerly apothecary at the City Hospital, died suddenly at Mr. REAN'S eating-house, No. 3 Catharine-slip. He had just partaken of a hearty supper, when he was taken suddenly ill and fell dead to the floor. The deceased had been several months out of employment. He was very intemperate. He was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day upon the body.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of BARBARA HARRIGAN, who died from the effects of burns received at her residence in Willett street on the 7th inst. The evidence showed that the deceased, while intoxicated, fell upon a stove. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental death."

FATAL FALL.—PETER MCGLADE, a man employed on board a vessel at the foot of Charles street, North River, accidentally fell into the hold on Friday night, and died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received.

Police Intelligence.

SHYSTERING POLICEMEN.—Officer Henry Voos, of the Tenth Precinct, was arrested on Saturday, charged with extorting four dollars from a poor woman under pretense that he would secure the release of her husband from the Essex Market Prison, where he was locked up on suspicion of burglary. The name of the prisoner was James P. Davis. He was arrested on Friday morning last by one of the Seventeenth Ward Police, on suspicion of having broken into the dwelling of Thomas Gorey, No. 183 East Eleventh-street, and stealing a pocket-book and fifteen cents in money. Shortly after the commitment of Davis to prison his wife called to see him. She alleges that she asked an officer standing near the prison-gate if she could go in the prison and see her husband. The officer told her if she would give him fifty cents he would let her go in, and that if she would give him five dollars he would get her husband out altogether. She told the officer that she had not so much money in the world; that she was poor, and helped her husband along by taking in washing; and that it would be very difficult for her to raise the amount. The officer said he could not help her condition; if she desired the release of her husband, she must pay five dollars. After asking the officer his name, which he gave as "Thompson," she immediately set herself about borrowing the amount, and succeeded in raising it. Returning to the prison, she found her man "Thompson" standing a few feet from the prison gate, and two officers with him. She urged upon "Thompson" that five dollars was more than she could afford to pay, and he finally agreed to take four dollars. She gave the officer the five-dollar bill, and he passed it over to one of the other men, who changed it, and the one dollar was paid back to her "Thompson" told her, "Your husband will be out by this evening," and thereupon passed down the street, the two officers going with him.

This matter coming to the ears of Justice STEERS, he at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Voos. At an early hour in the evening of the same day Officer Voos called on Mr. Davis at his residence and refunded the $4, the issuing of the warrant having doubtless in turn reached his ears. He gave as a reason for returning the money that he supposed the complaint against her husband was for assault and battery. Mrs. Davis made an affidavit before the Justice, setting forth the principal facts stated. She identified Officer Voos as the man to whom she paid the $4. Officer Voos gave bail in $500 to answer the charge before the Grand Jury. Mr. James Corocli, who keeps a stand at Essex Market, became his surety.

An examination was had yesterday afternoon before Justice STEERS upon the charge of burglary preferred against Davis, and the complaint was dismissed.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED RAPE AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—A man named Mendel Jacobs was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon Mrs. Hecht, residing at No. 283 East Ninth-street, and endeavoring to bribe a witness to swear falsely concerning the matter. According to the affidavits of the complainants in the case, Mr. Jacobs went to the house of Mrs. Hecht on the 2d of February to collect the month's rent. Mrs. Hecht paid the rent, taking a receipt. She went into her bed-room for the purpose of putting the receipt away, when the accused followed her, locked the door, and threw her on the bed. She endeavored to make an outcry, but he stifled her voice with a pillow. Fortunately, before he effected his dishonorable purpose, Mr. Hecht arrived, and bursting in the bed-room door, seized a hatchet and made Mr. Jacobs desist. A Mr. Hellenstein, who accompanied Mr. Hecht, interfered and prevented his committing any violence upon Jacobs. Mrs Hecht has been so disabled since the assault that she was not able until Saturday to appear and make a complaint. Meantime, Jacobs had endeavored to compromise the matter with Mr. Hecht, but the latter would not listen to him. Failing in this, he went to Mr. Hellenstein and ordered him $50, and subsequently $100, to swear that he did not see anything out of the way. Jacobs was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. Margaret McCormick, residing at No. 58 Second-street, was awakened Saturday night by the noise of footsteps in her room. She jumped up and pounced upon the fellow, seizing him by the throat, at the same time shouting Police at the top of her voice. Her cries speedily brought an Officer to her assistance, to whose care she immediately transferred the culprit for safe keeping. The prisoner proved to be a young fellow about 20 years of age. He gave his name as Goold Thomas, and on his person was found a full kit of burglar's tools, in splendid condition; also a memorandum book containing a list of dwellings, among which was the number of the house in which he was captured. It is probable the list contained houses he intended to "crack," as opportunities presented. Justice STEERS committed the accused for trial.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—Sergeant Berney arrested last Friday Daniel Elder, of No. 8 Avenue A, and John Ennenbnrt, of No. 560 Fourth-avenue, charged with selling lottery policies. They were each held to bail in $500 to answer. John Dow, of No 145 Houston-street; Jacob Price, of No. 216 Stanton-street, and Samuel Morrison, of No. 313 Bleecker street, who had been previously arrested, were discharged by the Recorder on the ground of informality in the service of the papers. They were immediately rearrested on the original charge preferred against them, and a renewal of bail given to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, arrested, on Saturday, John Moran, for nearly three years past employed as porter in the crockery-store of Perkins & Holmes, No. 52 Cortlandt street, charged with embezzling crockery belonging to his employers. It is charged that he sold the crockery to dealers in the upper part of the City. It is not known how much he has embezzled, but the amount is supposed to be considerable. Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

DISHONEST CLERK AND FORGER.—John F. Newman, clerk in the store of Frank B. Vernam, No. 82 Broad-street, on Friday night absented himself from his employer's premises, and on inquiry it was discovered that he had collected various sums of money, and applied them to his own use; also, that he had forged his employer's name on a draft payable to order, and had collected the money. Newman is a young man, about 24 years of age, dark complexion, and wore, when he went away, dark whiskers and moustache.

☞ Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL commence as course of lectures at her residence to-day, to which she invites the attention of our lady-readers in an advertisement. It is the object of the lecures to indicate the characteristics of the physical nature of women and the manner in which they are affected by different conditions of life and education.

WILL THE COMPTROLLER RESIGN?—The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the predicament of the Comptroller's Department, did not meet on Saturday to proceed with their inquiries, in consequence, as Mr. GENET, the Chairman, stated, of Mr. FLAGG having signified his intention to resign the office of Comptroller.

AID FOR THE POOR.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, of No. 366 Broome-street, New-York Conference Missionary, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the aid of the mission for the relief of the poor, which was commenced in this City a few months since: From a friend, $20; from Box 2,742 General Post Office, $3; from a friend to the poor, Providence, R. I., $5; from a former contributor, $10; and from WINTHROP S. GILMAN, $10. Mr. SMITH and three colporteurs are engaged in the work of distributing tracts, bibles, and religious periodicals, as well as bread-tickets and other substantial benefits among the poor. The bread-tickets cost $5 per 150

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 20.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S. E.	20°az	Mild.
St. John N.B.,	A. M.	S.	Zero.	Calm and cloudy.
St. John, N. B	P. M.	E.	—	Clear and cold.
Charlestown	A. M.	N. W.	21°az	Cloudy.
Charlestown	P. M.	S. E.	—	Cloudy.
Sackville	A. M.	N. N. E	3°bz	Clear and cold.
Sackville	P. M.	N.	6°az	Clear.
Calais, Me	A. M	N. E.	10°az	Cloudy.
Calais, Me	P. M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing.
Bangor, Me	A. M	N. W.	17°az	Pleasant.
Portland, Me	A. M.	N. E.	14°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	N. E.	21°az	Snowing—1 in fell.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	—	Still snowing.
Washington	A. M.	—	—	3in. snow fallen.
Washington	M.	N. W.	32°az	Cloudy
Waterto, N.Y.	A. M.	N.	6°az	Snowing.
Boston, Mass.	7P.M	N E	30°az	Been snowing.
New-York	M.	N. N.E	44°az	Snowing.
New-York	9P.M	N.	31°az	Clear and mild.
St. Johns N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Clear and mild.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M	N.N.W.	8°az	Clear
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	W	83°az	Clearing up now.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. W.	23°az	—
Philadelphia	A. M	S. W.	31°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	A. M	W.	13°az	—
Louisville, Ky.	A. M	N. W.	30°az	Cloudy.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Vincennes Ind.	A. M.	—	23°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M	—	14°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	18°az	Snowing.
Pittsburg	P. M.	S. W.	20°az	Clear
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	E.	16°az	Snowing.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	21°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M	—	9°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis	A. M.	S. E.	2°az	Clear.
Prairie duChien	A. M	S.	3°az	Hazy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	8°az	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	—	8°az	Foggy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	24°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	4°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	—	4°az	Clear.
Fon ou Lac	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W	33°az	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten	A. M	—	29°az	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	A. M.	S. E.	36°az	Hazy.
New-Orleans	1A M.	—	48°az	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	N. E.	22°az	Snowing hard.
Dunnark, N.Y.	P. M	—	—	Snowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	35°az	Cloudy.
Great Bend	P. M.	—	22°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y	P. M.	N.	24°az	Clear
Auburn, N. Y	7P M.	N. W.	28°az	Cloudy and moder
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M	N. E.	20°az	Cloudy.
	Time Feb 21.			
Albany, N. Y.	7P.M.	S.	30°az	Snowing.
Springfield, M	7P.M.	S.	30°az	Clear.
New York	9P.M.	S. W.	36°az	Clear and calm.
Washington	7P.M.	—	44°az	Calm.
Washington	9P.M.	—	—	Calm and hazy.
Boston, Mass.	11AM	W.	30°az	Raining.
Boston, Mass	7P.M.	W.	29°az	Clear.
Lambkin, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Snowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	S. W.	—	Cloudy.
Oswego, N.Y.	P. M.	—	—	Moderate.
Great Bend	P. M.	S.	32°az	Cloudy.
Susquehanoa	P. M.	—	—	Moderate.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Moderate.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Birthday of the Father of our Country is to be celebrated at this popular and flourishing theatre by an entertainment of unusual interest and mirth. Four pieces are announced, viz.: "Carmilhan, or the Drowned Crew;" the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior;" a new drama called "Sarah, the Jewess;" and the comedy of "In and Out of Place." Messrs. ALLEN, FOX, the celebrated CARLO family, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT BARNUM'S.—They celebrate the day superbly at Barnum's Museum. The performances are attractive and appropriate. An exquisite allegorical tableau with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as the Goddess of Liberty, and the National Anthem of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the whole company. Add to this the famous American Drama of "The Pioneer Patriot." All this both this Afternoon and Evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Eruptions, boils, ulcers and sores sometimes proceed from an inflammatory principle in the blood, produced by luxurious living. This fiery element in the circulation is reached and extinguished by the ointment, which aided by the pills as an internal remedy, never fails to accomplish a cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New styles Tubular, Albert and Beaufort Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves of kid, cloth, silk, &c. Shirts made to order and ready-made. Undershirts, Drawers, Half-hose, &c., at retail.

D. C. SILLECK & CO.,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.—The most severe cases of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few doses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, and in no instance has it failed to give immediate relief.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.**

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, abonidher-aces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **A Gem of Poetry.**
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

If Fame dispensed her gifts alike,
And gave to each his due proportion,
Her hand the laurel leaf would strike
From many a puffed and vain abortion;
Then worth should win, and talent wear,
The chaplet of immortal glory;
And monuments of gold should bear
To latest days SMITH'S deathless story.

For next to those who fill the brain
With large and varied stores of knowledge,
(Though in the end and in the main
The world is still the greatest college:)
But next to those who teach some truth
Which strikes far down and upward reaches,
Are those who on the limbs of youth,
Put tasteful styles of coats and breeches.

This latter art the SMITHS possess,
For young and old—the grave and funny;
Just try them, and our song you'll bless—
Besides, you'll save a heap of money!
For gentlemen by SMITH arrayed
"Miss Flora" will confess her passion;
And they are called by man and maid,
The ARISTARCHUSES OF FASHION.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped** Hands Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Elegant, attractive and appropriate celebration of the ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!
including a
GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,
in which
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, as the GODDESS OF LIBERTY, will sing the National Anthem of
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
assisted by the entire Company.
POSITIVELY VERY LAST WEEK
of the dramatization by Mr. H. Watkins, of COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY, of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.
EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock, THIS WEEK.
Monday, the 22d, to Saturday, the 27th Feb., and
MONDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½,
positively the very last representation of the American play, by an American author, written to illustrate the "Times that Tried Men's Souls," the extraordinary successful
PIONEER PATRIOT;
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL;
a Mr. H. WATKINS as the NEGRO JOCKO;
the rest of the characters by the rest of the company.
Notice which, on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, in honor of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
A GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,
arranged expressly for the occasion by Mr H. Watkins, in which MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, as the GODDESS OF LIBERTY, will chaunt the glorious NATIONAL ANTHEM of "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," aided by the whole company.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, final performance of the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the comedietta of CATCHING AN HEIRESS, presented by the company. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED! Mrs. Southworth's astonishingly popular story, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the NEW YORK LEDGER, is in the course of rapid dramatization for this establishment, as it appears in the columns of the journal alluded to. As the New-York *Ledger* favors its 350,000 weekly subscribers with only such LIFE HISTORIES as may be perused by families of irreproachable moral views, and the utmost delicacy of taste, the management of the Museum announces with eminent satisfaction that, in future, all the LEDGER STORIES which may be susceptible of rich scenic illustration, will be brought out in the Lecture Room of this establishment, in the most florid style of consummate art, immediately on the completion of their publication. The grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost 10,000 dollars, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED! Among the contents of these Aquaria may now be found two of the most PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS of the Zoophytes or Sea Anemones, ever witnessed alive. They are the Bunodes Crassicornis—the one of a delicate pink, and the other a pure white in color and hue—and with their evershifting forms and pinquiet tentacular, present an exquisite picture of one of nature's greatest marvels A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman
MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.
This morning, at 9 o'clock, commences the sale of the $3 and $1 seats for TIBERINI.
Tickets and seats to be had at the door at 7½ o'clock.
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's Opera of
I PURITANI.
MME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock,
OPERA MATINEE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LITALIANA IN ALGERI,
new performing in Paris with great success, and received with such enthusiasm at its first representation at the Academy in January
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with numerously expressed wishes seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.
The sale of seats for the Matinée commences this (Monday) morning, at the ticket offices.
TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½,
LITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Mme D'ANGRI,
SIKDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission to all parts.....Fifty cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinées.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
THE PUBLIC VOICE DEMANDS IT.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four-act Drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Joseph Lesurques, } .....Mr. Jordan.
Dubosc, an escaped criminal }
Jerome.....Mr. Burnett. | Fouinard .....Mr. Peters.
Jolliquet.....Mr. Jefferson. | Didier .....Mr Stoddart.
Choppard..Mr. Wheatleigh. | Julie..Mrs. T. B. Johnston.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout.....Mr. Jefferson. | Snarl .....Mr. Burnett.
Sheppard.....Mr Peters. | Kate..Miss Sallie Bishop.
Miss POLLY MARSHALL will appear during the week.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .....Sole Lessee.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince.....Master C. Sherwood
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie
The great Elephant PIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.
CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PORDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
CAREMILHAN; OR, THE DROWNED CREW.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
After which, SARAH, THE JEWESS.
To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .25 cents. | Pit .....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
Will be acted the historical Drama dalled the
DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.
To be followed by the
WITH THE IRON MASK.
To conclude with the Drama of the
FLOATING BEACON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858.
That modern "Garrick" and Ethiopian Wit,
Mr. EPH HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY,
in new features and extraordinary doings.
See the new and laughable burlesque.
TEN MINUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th st.,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF Fund of the American Protestant Association, at the Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets 25 cents—can be obtained at the door or of any member of the Committee.

TERESA EMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, in which occasion she will read several new pieces, including, Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. S. Stephens.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING Feb 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—THE YOUNG people of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) will give a concert of sacred and secular music, under direction of Mr. H. E. MATHEWS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at the Church, in Orange-st., near Henry. A choir of children from the Colored Orphan Asylum will be present. Mr. S. LASAR, of New-York, will preside at the organ. Tickets 25 cents; concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE HAYDN QUARTET WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that their first Classical Soirée, to be given on Feb 23, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn had to be postponed till TUESDAY, March 2, an account of the serious indisposition of one of their members.

TURO, EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The 3d soirée (42d concert, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at Dodworth's Academy. Mrs Anna Warren and Mr. Richard Hoffman will assist Mr Eisfeld's quartet party. Tickets $1 each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving attendant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store, of any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City, if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes all styles of pastry, soup and jelly; baking of all kinds; understands milk and butter. Wages $16; City or country. Also, a regular English girl as parlormaid. Wages $6. Best City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 83½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days. No. 124 18th-st, first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF smart, willing girls, Protestants and Catholics, for the City or country; families supplied with servants of all nations and in any capacity, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, by leaving their order three days previous to requiring them.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given: can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 635 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently and his wife, an Englishwoman, as experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

A LTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selecting comprises the most efficient children's nurses, thorough cooks, waiter girls and general servants; also, experienced coachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.
Mrs. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had The proprietor, E. CARROLI, has known many of these girls, from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WORTHY, ENERGETIC MAN, COMpetent to superintend a lithographic and letter-press printing office. A practical letter-press printer would have the preference, all other qualifications being equal. A particular statement as to qualifications, wages expected and testimonials must accompany each application. Address, post-paid, L. & L., Box No. 393, General Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, A CLERK who thoroughly understands the business. No other need apply. Address, giving references, age, salary expected, &c., Box No 1,104 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A COOK—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 14 East 25th st. City references required.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. WARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house, with exclusive use of bath and water-closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley-place, not higher than 10th st., and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 86 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family up town in the central part of the City. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the *Times* office will be attended to. Address J. O.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young married gentleman and lady, in the vicinity of Fulton ferry, who will furnish their own room, and the gentleman will only want breakfast and tea except on Sunday; terms must be moderate; a note addressed to M., office of this paper, will be attended to; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and two small rooms, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, to let, with board. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 25th st. Single room with gas, conveniences for fire, &c, required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, H. H., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the first of April, with a private family preferred. Must not be more than one hour's ride or sail distant from this City. Address A. A., box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierrepont or Remsen sts., near the Ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a first class house, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, for two days, W. W., *Times* office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, &c., by DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, makes elegant business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand in one week. New pupils may enter this day and evening. Three $10 seats for book keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

$140.—A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6¾-octave piano-forte for $140 cash, made by Grovesteen & Truslow; one do. made by Dubois & Wagriner, same price. Both instruments finished with round corners and carved cases, in perfect order, having been in use one year. They contain all the modern improvements, and both of superior tone. Can be seen and examined at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., a few doors from 40th st and next door to Fremont Hotel, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily, till sold. A. L. BATTERSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly round-cornered 7-octave rose wood piano forte, new two months ago, and cost them $450, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice, for cash: it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new. City made, rich brilliant tone, having flute legs. Double-carved front, fully warranteo. Price $225 for piano and stool A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M, for three days.

$225 FOR A $400 ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.—Round corners; carved desk and lyre; full, rich tone; scolloped keys; best responsible City makers; perfectly new; iron plate and bar; beautifully enameled rich rosewood legs; the whole presenting a specimen of workmanship unsurpassed by any other piano in the City. Apply at No. 355 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unconfutably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$140.—A LADY HAS A NICE PIANO-FORTE and rosewood piano stool, 6¾ octave, round corners, splendid tone; made by Nunns, celebrated maker of this City; as good as new, in perfect order. Apply at the residence No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers' warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 328, 330 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st, New-York, by I. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMING & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, Ind.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 24 day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgages. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The building is of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York or to T. T. TITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean st., South Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 65 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SOWS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL LOCATION, A FIRST-class house and lot with a stable connecting. It must be first-class in every respect, not less than 35 feet front. Parties wishing to dispose of such premises without extra publicity, will oblige the advertiser by sending a description of the same, with price and particulars, which will be confidential. If the same is suitable, the purchaser, who is in earnest, will call as directed. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of a genteel house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of No. 210 Eldridge st. Address, for two days, C. A. S., No. 210 Eldridge st

WANTED TO LEASE—A CONVENIENT house, in a pleasant neighborhood, suitable for two or three families. Rent must be moderate for a good tenant. Address, stating location and terms, M. S., *Times* office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.
5 elegant brown stone houses on 8th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 6th av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground 100 feet square on 42d-av. and 29th-st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University-place.
A house in St. Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lease of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway,
For terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having located themselves at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 45, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 36 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st, this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st, New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and in in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x32 feet, extension two-story, 4x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jams and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c.; 12 feet court; situate on Putnam av.; first and second houses east from Hunter-st. Brooklyn; only one block from Fulton-av., where cars pass every few minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply to STEPHEN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and counter cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three-story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; bath imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x97. The adjoining lot will be sold if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH-BASEment modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain to a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The house No. 108 Willow-st., near Pierrepont-st., having all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 88 West 20th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th-av. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 42 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,423 20	
For Interest	277,498 71	
For Annuities	16,156 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,168,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 74—	468,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,486,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account	16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,162 77	
		4,752,655 14
Total		$4,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.		
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies		108,142 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,631 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.		
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 19	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,589 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY J. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. MURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CHARLES H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. H. WEBB,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ASSATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 18 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. ILLGEN, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. Bonds. (Short.)
Quincy City 6 per cents. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany's Notes and Acceptances. Also, Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 161 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78	
Received for interest during year	152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00	
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95	
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64	
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78	
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30 407,504 69
		$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year		148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,460 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per cent. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd, of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	25,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,005,595 71	
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date	1,704,349 55	

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force, issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1858) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SMELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY McFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary,
Jos. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State; entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 10, 1858

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1869, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200 000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

$30.000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, may be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25.000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

A YOUNG AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow lady, in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40, for a short time; satisfactory security and reference given. Address M. F., Union-square Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery. New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the *Boston Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 18, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent, and very fast going steamship, NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE, and ST MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stable Scow, $150; 1 Crane Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 163 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $220	333 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 60
3,673 feet M. Hemlock Timber	25 70
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	12 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $5	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
1 Scow Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Padlocks, 70c. for keys, $4 90; 6 Padlocks, $1 60	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
856 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $238 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 46
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. MITCHELL, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps showing the Corporation Wharves and Slips, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb 4 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Ass'ts.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property affected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington aves.; sewer in 43d-st., from sewer in 10th avenue to 50 feet west of 11th-av.

That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz., A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; E. Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hays, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
JOHN J. GREGORY, } on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order,

W. L. YOUNG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream or the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, }
GEORGE H. CLARK, } Printing Committee
A. H. BRUMMELL, } of the
ROBERT A. ADAMS, } Board of Education.
JOHN R. LYDECKER, }

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 132d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, }
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Friday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $160; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wedne day, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on s arboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	

LONG ISLAND.

DOING IT AS THEY DO IN NEW YORK.—Some time ago the Common Council of Brooklyn, on the petition of the owners and mortgagee of the Park plot, opened Tompkins-square—in the face of a decided majority of tax-paying remonstrants in the vicinity. Ont of the 469 owners of property in the assessment district, it is asserted that there were not a dozen who favored the opening—and the need of a Park in the neighborhood was about as pressing as of one to be laid out on Coney Island. When the dissatisfied tax-payers essayed to stop proceedings by an injunction, they found themselves enjoined from proceeding to law by the failure to raise from the Common Council, the Committee on Opening Streets, or the City Clerk, the remonstrances that had been sent in—and which would be the proof in Court that the Park had been illegally opened. In this emergency there was nothing to do but to implore the Common Council to confess the facts and compel the restitution of the papers. The Common Council were unable to find the papers, but while the hunt for them was going on, they suddenly and mysteriously reappeared—but not in time to prevent, without long litigation, the consummation of the Park scheme. The residents in the vicinity are a good deal stirred up on the subject, and held on Saturday night, at the hotel on Myrtle-avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, a mass meeting to denounce the Park and devise means for resisting the payments of the heavy assessments that it imposes.

Addresses were made by Messrs. JOHN M. PHELPS E. S. YOUNG, JOHN J. ANDERSON and others. It was stated that the whole assessment is some $70,000 upon a small district of less than 400 property owners. After the appointment of a Committee of eleven persons instructed to contest the case the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place next Saturday night.

THE POOR.—A meeting to raise funds for the relief of the Poor will be held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, this evening. The receipts will be placed with the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This Society, during the present Winter, have relieved more than five hundred American families who have heretofore sustained themselves, besides a large number of the foreign population. It has been ascertained that in the city of Brooklyn alone more than 9,000 persons were thrown out of employment last Fall. Half of that number, at least, are still without employment.

During the last week the Society have assisted over one thousand families, and $6,000 more is required by them to carry on its operations for the balance of the season.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.—The snow-storm of Saturday did not materially interfere with travel in Brooklyn for a great length of time. The City Railroad Company, to be ready for any emergency, kept their snow-plows in motion on the different tracks, and kept them pretty clear. For a portion of the day only one-half the usual number of cars were run. The track was very heavy, and required an additional span of horses to each car. The trains on the Long Island Railroad made about their usual time. The new snow-plow on this road was brought into requisition, and to this fact the prompt arrival of the trains is due. The average depth of snow does not exceed four inches, and this is so much drifted that there were many bare places when the storm closed, and consequently the lovers of good sleighing were disappointed. Nevertheless, there were many sleighs out yesterday, but it was emphatically hard sledding, and every one appeared to be satisfied with the experiment after a very short ride.

A COLD BATH.—A man named DENNIS O'NEIL, on Thursday night, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the Catharine Ferry boat *Ellen*, when in the middle of the stream. The cold bath brought him to his senses, and he yelled lustily for assistance, which was afforded him in time to save his life. He was in the water twenty minutes, and thinks that the next experiment he makes of the kind will be when the water is warmer.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 130 deaths—Males, 52; Females, 78; Men, 16; boys, 36; women, 26; girls, 52.

DISEASES—Scarlet Fever, 23; Convulsions, 10; Consumption, Inflammation of lungs, Stillborn, 9 each; Disease of Brain, 7; Congestion of Lungs, Debility, 6 each; Bronchitis, Croup, Old Age, Smallpox, Dropsy, 4 each; Measles, Puerperal Fever, 3 each; Apoplexy, Erysipelas, Inflammation of Bowels, do. Glands, do, Kidneys, Pleurisy, Teething, 2 each; Bilious Fever, Typhoid do., Casualty, Hooping Cough, Enlargement of Heart, Inflammation of Uterus, Intemperance, Marasmus, Mortification, Murdered, Uterine Hemorrhage. Unknown, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 35; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 18; from 5 to 10 years, 13; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 14; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 99; Ireland, 22; Germany, 8; England, 2; Scotland, 1.

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES.—JOHN CRUMLEY and JOHN BURKE were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers PRESTON and O'ROURKE, of the Third Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on suspicion of having set fire, a few minutes before their arrest, to a frame building at the junction of Hamilton-avenue and Columbia-street, owned by IRWIN SWEENEY. The fire was extinguished by the officers before much damage was done to the premises.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN GREGSON.
Vice-Presidents—JAMES DOWNEY, JOHN K. SHANLEY.
Treasurer—PATRICK MOONEY.
Secretary—MICHAEL BURKE.

REARRESTED.—PETER B. ADAMS, indicted for larceny, and who escaped from Constable PRICE in Brooklyn, a few weeks ago while going from the Court of Sessions to the County Jail, was rearrested on Saturday last by the Fourth Precinct Police. He was found in one of his old haunts in the Wallabout.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. JOHNSTON, colored man, in the employ of W. B. WALTERS, coal dealer, Brooklyn, while driving a team loaded with wood down a hill on the Clove Road, fell under the wheels, and had his head crushed in a shocking manner. The deceased was 42 years old, and leaves two children. Coroner SNELL held the inquest.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 90 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, on Saturday night, of a quantity of silver ware. House No. 152 Washington-street was entered the same night, and several articles of clothing were stolen.

NEW JERSEY.

ELECTION OF COUNTY JUDGES.—At the joint meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature on Thursday, Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES and CHARLES FINK (Democrats) were elected Common Pleas Judges for Hudson County, in the places of Judges GRIFFITH and MORRIS, whose terms expire on the 1st of April.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

$1,000 U. S. 6s 1867	115	1800	Cum. Coal Co	h3 18½
1,000 U. S. 6s 1868	115	100	do	b10 18⅝
5,000 Ill. Inter. Im. '47.	98	100	do	b30 18½
2,000 Ind. State 5s	c 84	200	do	18¾
3,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	88	155	Hud. Riv. R. R	27⅜
8,000 N. Car. St. 6s	94	100	do	27¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	83⅜	275	do	b30 28
23,000 do	83⅞	500	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
5,000 do	b60 84⅜	275	Harlem R.R. Pr.	b30 24
3,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	15	do	23¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, '76	96½	27	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	96
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. '79	101	25	do	96¼
2,000 E. R. 2d M. 8s,'83	87⅝	1350	Reading Railroad	62
4,000 E. R. R. C. 8s,'71	89	100	do	b30 62⅛
11,500 Ill. C. R. R. 8s	94	100	do	b30 62½
2,000 do	94⅛	100	do	s10 62
7,000 La C. & M. L. G. 8s	34	100	do	b60 62⅜
3,000 H. R. R. R. 2d M	s10 89	200	do	b10 62
10,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3M.	s3 64	200	do	c 61⅞
7,000 Harlem R. R. 2d Mt	72	375	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b30 24⅝
5,000 Read. R. Bds. 1886	71	10	do	26⅛
1,000 Sal. & Ch. 2d M. 8s	87	200	do	26⅛
1,000 Han. & St J R. 8s	60	562	do	26⅜
1,000 Ch. & St. Isl Bds.	92½	300	do	s60 26
5,000 La C. 2d mort. 8s	49	50	do	26
5,000 Mil. & Mis. 2d mort.		125	M. So. & N. Ia. p. f.	46½
10 be	h10 75	100	do	47
11 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113½	1050	Panama R. R.	b30 102
75	do	113	50	do	102⅞
10 Nassau Bank	98	50	Ill. Central R.	b30 96
30 Mayket Bank	100	80	Ga. & Chic. R.	b15 94
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank	99	50	do	b15 94⅛
270 Canton Co	23	80	do	s10 94
25	do	23½	150	do	94
100	do	24⅜	25	do	b30 94½
50	do	b30 25	5	do	93¾
100	do	b30 24½	820	Cleve. & To. R. R.	47½
475	do	24½	300	do	47⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co	75	100	do	b30 47⅞
300	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅞	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	79
850	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 86½	50	do	s30 78⅜
550	Erie Railroad	32¾	144	do	78⅝
100	do	b30 32⅛	75	do	b30 79
50	do	b30 32⅜	150	do	78⅝
100	do	s30 32½	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37⅜
200	do	32¾	150	do	38
200	do	32⅝	50	do	38¼
50	do	32¾	100	do	b60 38¾
361	Lac. & Mil. R. R.	11⅛			

SECOND BOARD

$7,000 Missouri St. 6s	b3 84	200	Hud. River R. R.	23⅛
26,000 do	84	50	do	b30 23⅝
25,000 N. Y. St. 5½ '61	102½	625	Harlem R. R.	13⅝
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	88	50	Har. R. R. Pref.	24
1,000 LaC & Mil. L. G. B.	34	1000	Reading R. R.	61⅝
1,000 do	34⅛	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78
2,000 do	34⅜	200	do	78⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co	b30 73	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R	s10 26⅛
200 do	73	100	do	s60 26
100 Canton Co	b30 25	222	do	25⅛
450 do	25	50	do	b30 26⅛
100 do	h10 25	20	M. So. & N. I. pf.	8⅛ 47
200 do	s30 25	100	Panama R. R.	b30 103½
300 Cumb. Coal Co	18¾	100	do	101½
5 Pacific M. S. S. Co	61	100	do	103⅜
350 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 86⅜	200	do	b30 104
100 do	h10 86⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	84
150 do	opg 88½	50	do	b30 94⅛
100 Erie Railroad	33⅜	250	do	94⅜
250 do	34	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	15⅛
50 do	s10 34	100	do	15⅛
150 do	b30 34⅛	16	La O. & M. R. R.	11⅜
550 do	34⅜	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
250 do	s60 34			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Jefferson Railroad 1st Mort. Bds.	Int. add. 62
$3,000 Cleveland, P. and Ashtabula 2d M. Int.	add. 88
$2,000 St. Louis City Municipal Bonds	Int. add. 75
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 1st M.	Int. add. 15
$3 000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bonds of 1875	Int. add. 95
$300 Little Miami R. R. Scrip	Int. add. 74¼
$2,000 Mason County (Ia.) 8 ₱ c. Bonds	Int. add. 61
$12,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. add. 27½
$4,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add. 71¾
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 95½
$6,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 55
$1,500 New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add. 71½
$5,000 City of New Orleans 6s	Int. add. 74¾
$500 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
$3,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 86⅞
$2,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 40
$4,000 Nashville and Chnttanoog R. 6s	Int. add. 70
$2,000 California 7s	Flat. 78
100 Brooklyn Gas-Light Scrip	10
10 shares Ocean Bank	82½
50 shares Phenix Bank	106
142 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	51
150 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	112
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co	97
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	60½
50 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Co	123½
13 shares Hanover Bank	85½
5 shares Market Bank	101⅞
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	115
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co	114½
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co	108¾
250 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad	2
20 shares Illinois Central Railroad	97½
7 shares Artisans' Bank	81½
20 shares Chatham Bank	51
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	98¼@98¾
100 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	112
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99½@100

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

The steamer *Africa*, at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 6, brings advices that the Bank of England has further reduced the rate of disconnt to 3½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The step so soon after the reduction to 4 ₱ cent., was unexpected, though as all the London authorities concur in stating that Money is superabundant in the open market at even lower rates, it ought not to create surprise. The English Funds advanced to 96 ₱ cent. after the announcement. The Railway market showed increased firmness; Foreign Securities generally were higher, and American Stocks in larger demand. Messrs. BARING write:

There is more inquiry for American Stocks, especially for State Bonds, without, however, leading to any great amount of business as yet. Pennsylvania 5s Certificates have been sold at 76½, and are now held at 77; 5 ₱ cent. Bonds at 82. Virginia Sterling 5s rather pressed on the market at 81@82. Maryland 5s, 90. Massachusetts Sterling, 100@101. Tennessee 6s, 82@84. Boston City 4½s, 88@90. Railroad Bonds in fair demand. Illinois Central 7s, 83¼@84½; ditto 6s, 82@84. New-York Central 7s, 92@94; ditto 6s 84@86. Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 87@89. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 86@88. Canada 6s, 113. Nova Scotia 6s, 105@106. New-Brunswick 6s, 104@106. Qnebec City 6s, 102½.

Messrs. D. BELL & SONS report on the same subject:

The market for American securities during the past week has been unusually active, and some considerable investments have been made in the stock and bonds of Pennsylvania, also in the bonds of Virginia and Tennessee. For Railroad bonds there has been a good demand, the chief business having been in those of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and Michigan Central Railroads. Illinois Central and New-York and Erie shares have been in request, especially the latter, which have been dealt in at higher prices.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

There has been a moderate activity in American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds are rather more firmly held. The Shares have been steady at the former rates. The adjudication of the new Illinois Central loan is somewhat complicated, owing to the non-surrender of certain options still in the hands of holders, but it may be virtually considered as closed, except to parties holding July options, who, on surrendering these options, can become subscribers to the balance of the new loan. Erie Stock and Bonds of all classes have been in demand at advanced rates. The conversion of the unsecured Bonds into Fourth Mortgage Bonds is making considerable progress. Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds continue in good request, at the full rates of last week. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have been more inquired after at 64@65½. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. Consols close at 96@⅞ for Money, and 96⅛@¼ for March account.

American Railways.	Closing Prices
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	82@84
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., 1875	83@85
Illinois 7 ₱ cent Free Land, 1860	85@87
Illinois $100 shares, $40 paid	5@3 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., con. '60	87@90
Michigan Central, 1869	87@90
Michigan Central, 1869, (sterling)	90@100
Michigan $100 shares	45@55
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	64@67
Michigan, $100 shares	20@30
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund), 1883	84@86
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	93@95
New-York Central $100 shares	75@77
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	75@80
New-York and Erie (sink. fund,) 3d mtg., 1878	48@52
New-York and Erie Bonds, con. 1862	
New-York and Erie $100 shares	23@25
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent	86@88
Pennsylvania 2d mort. stg. 6 ₱ cent	86@88

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of February gives the following resnlts, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,651,586	Increase	£402,093
Other deposits	17,030,175	Decrease	1,145,383
Rest	3,721,209	Increase	20,073
Govern't securities	9,559,161	Increase	271,581
Other securities	20,073,740	Decrease	973,740
Notes unemployed	9,270,100	Decrease	48,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,075,-065, being an increase of £410,355; and the stock of bnllion in both departments is £15,793,696, showing an increase of £394,972, when compared with the preceding return.

In regard to the movement of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, Feb. 4, the London *Times* says:

"This movement had scarcely been anticipated, and it therefore produced some effect upon the funds. It is presumed the *Gazette* returns to be published tomorrow will exhibit a further large increase in the unemployed notes, and that during the past week there has been an almost total absence of applications for discount. Under these circumstances it would be the duty of the Directors to take the present step, and adapt themselves to the fair market rate. It is not their business to attempt to guide commerce or to keep money from becoming cheap in order to prevent a new access of speculation. Experience and theory alike show all such efforts to be self-defeating. There is no danger at the present moment of any undue inflation. The evil rather is on the other side. The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything. Hence money is abundant, and if that abundance should tempt people to make investments, or undertake new operations while their judgments are calm, the effect will be simply such as is desirable. If, on the contrary, in order to check such operations and investments, artificial means are employed, such as the Bank trying to prevent the rate of discount from finding its natural level, the plethora would be temporarily increased only at last to become uncontrollable a few months hence, when all that has recently passed will have been forgotten."

The London *Daily News* remarks:

"The Directors of the Bank of England to-day lowered the *minimum* rate of disconnt from 4 ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3½ ₱ cent. Considering how recently the rate was reduced from 5 to 4 ₱ cent., a further step in the same direction was not generally looked for until next week. Nevertheless, the tendency of the money market is so strongly pronounced, that there is no disposition whatever to question the propriety of the measure. For some time past the Bank has absolutely had no discount business. The directors are now apparently of opinion that their stock of securities has run off to so great an extent as to warrant their entering again into competition with the other dealers in money. The rates "ont of doors" will still keep below those of the Bank, yet some business will probably be diverted thither. To-day, for instance, there was a moderate revival of the demand at the Bank, although good bills are freely discounted at 3 ₱ cent., and less. We hear of instances in which choice six months' bills have been negotiated at 3 ₱ cent., but the majority of prudent discounters hesitate to take paper at so long a date, unless at some advance in terms.

The last occasion upon which the Bank rate was reduced from 4 to 3½ ₱ cent was on the 16th June, 1855. At that date the stock of Bullion was much larger than at present, being £18,040,716, but as regards the reserve of notes the difference is less important, the total then held being £11 814,200.

It remains to be seen whether the fresh reduction in the value of Money in this Market will affect the Exchanges, and accelerate their decline to a point at which remittances of Gold will be made to the Continent. It is evident, however, that a very large proportion of the sums imported will still be retained here.

The London *Times* of Saturday, Feb. 6, with which we are favored hy our Liverpool correspondent, reports as follows of the Stock Exchange:

"FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened buoyantly this morning at a slight advance upon the improvement of yesterday, and subsequently a further upward movement was maintained with great steadiness. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 95⅝, were first quoted 95⅞ to ¾, and at the close of the day there were buyers at 96. For the 4th of March the last price was 96⅛ to ¼. The reduction of the Bank rate yesterdny, the heavy arrival of specie this morning from the West Indies, and a further recovery on the Paris Bourse were among the causes of the prevailing animation. Bank Stock closed at 225 to 227; Reduced, 96⅝; New Three per Cents, 96¼ to ⅜; India Stock, £218 to 222, and India Bonds, 19s. to 23s. premium.

Exchequer bills experienced a further improvement, but their position, compared with other English Government securities, is still unsatisfactory. While our Three ₱ Cents. are at 96, the United States Five ₱ Cents. are only at 103, but the American notes are made receivable for Custom-duties, and will thus at all times be prevented from falling below par. The same rule, used many years ago, to apply to the English Exchequer bills, but it was abolished without the slightest reason, and that step, coupled with other instances of mismanagement under the predecessors of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has destroyed the repute they once enjoyed, and which properly should always attach to them.

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government Securities are in slightly increased demand, the rate being from 2 to 2½ ₱ cent. At the Bank there is a moderate number of applications, but in the open market the supply is abundant on best bills at 2½@2¾."

The Liverpool Markets are buoted firm for Cotton, without any change of quotations. The Manchester reports of the trade are slightly better. After the action of the Bnnk of Englnnd the demand for the raw material was reported more general from all classes of operators. The sales of Friday, Feb. 5, were 8,000 bales, and for the week 54,180 bales. The stock of American 175,510 bales, against 188,220 bales same period last season. The market for Breadstuffs continues dull, although at the last market day at Liverpool, Friday, there was more done in Wheat.

The financial accounts by this arrival render it quite certain that the most extravagant calculations on the accumulation of Bullion and low rates of Discount in London, on the reaction from the late crisis, are soon to be realized. The action by the Bank of England is significant of the fact that, since the check to commercial adventure, and railway and steam enterprise, the employment for money falls far behind the new production of Gold, and that now, even more than in 1852, the effect of the California and Australia discoveries are to tell upon the rates of usance, and the productive or real value of Stock Securities. The effect, instead of as *then*, stimulating new and hazardous enterprises in the hope of large returns, will *now* be to the appreciation of *safety* in making investments, and the depreciation measurably of the mere *rate* of income, where entire security, as in the Government Funds in England, and the Federal and State Funds in this country, is attained. Next to these will come the miscellaneous shares and bonds which have paid dividends and preserved their capitals unimpaired through the late trying revulsion.

The foreign trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,488,655 against $5,064,657 the corresponding week last year. Since the 1st of January the diminution of the import movement is $20,010,488, and as this falling off continues to manifest itself every week the importers are withdrawing from Public Warehouse a considerable proportion of the previous entries in Bond. The supply of most descriptions of Goods, however, is found to be more than equal to the demand for the Spring trade as far as it has shown itself. The improvement in business is quite gradual, and its greatly diminished scale compared with last season, is the subject of remark as well among the Domestic commission houses as by the Importing interest. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amount to $1,577,894, against $1,460,-308 same week last February. The Export of Specie $641,688, against $279,666 same week last season. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,360,-033, against $3,384,773 at the close of the previous week. As the Banks had the full advantage of the last California remittance through most of the week, and the export movement was a moderate one, the average reserve of Specie on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably reach nearly or quite $31,000,000, against $30,226,-275 on the last average. The Money Market through the week continued cheap in terms and easy in supply, and although a fair employment is afforded by the Stock Exchange for loans at call, the diminished value of prime business paper since the crisis and the tendency of private means to accumulate on deposit in Bank, and with the Trust and Savings offices, point to even lower rates of interest than now obtain. Within the past few days, the few 3 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills offering in the Street at a small discount, have been taken up for investment, and the probability is, that, notwithstanding the hostility manifested by certain bankers, and the Savings Institutions which they control, to the Bills at this rate of interest, the Secretary will have large bids for the second issue of $5,-000,000 at about, if not quite, as low a rate. We quote money at call, when sought for, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the grade of collaterals; and when voluntarily left on deposit with the Brokers, 4@6 ₱ cent. Prime paper, 6@7½ ₱ cent; fair names, 8@9 ₱ cent., with an irregular and inadequate offering of satisfactory names. The terms for Foreign Exchange are ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than the previous week: London, 109¼@109½ ₱ cent.; Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The next mail steamer goes from Boston, the Cunarder of Wednesday, Feb. 24.

From the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasnry year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109 949,000
Add three weeks in Feb. '58	6,731,456
Total since July 1	$116.680,456
To same date last Treasury year	140,701,968
Decreased Importation this year	$24,021,512

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted

to	$29,392,000
Add three weeks in February	3,798,366
Total since July 1 to date	$43,188,366
Against same time last Treasury year	52,067,856
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8,875,500

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $26,707,000
Add three weeks in February $3,618,908
Total since July 1 to date $30,325,908
Against same time last Treasury year 25,-644,624
Increased Export Gold to date $5,261,114

The receipts of Bullion from California, and of Foreign Gold from abroad, at this port, since 1st July,

Amount to	$29,794,976
Against same time 1857	26,3-8,143
Increased receipts of Gold	$3,406,433

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 20.		Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.
N. Y. Central	53¾@ 86¾		Cumberland	21 @18½	
Erie	28 @ 34¼		La Crosse	11¼@11½	
Missouris	83⅛@ 84		Eries of '83	88 @87¾	
Galena	87 @ 94		Eries of '71	58¼@59	
Reading	55½@ 62		Eries of '75	75 @75	
Rock Island	75⅝@ 79		Californias	79¾@80¼	
Panama	100¾@103¾		Mich. C. 8 ₱ cts.	93¼@99	
Pacific Mail	58 @ 61		La Crosse L. Gt	33 @34	
Ill. Central	97¾@ 98		Harlem	13¾ @13½	
Ill. Cen. Bonds	95 @ 94¼		M. Southern	22¾@21¾	

The course of the Stock Market throughout the week was, with scarcely any interruption, active and firm, and a large additional advance was established for all the leading Railway Shares, saving on Eries 6½ ₱ cent., New-York Central 3¾@4 ₱ cent., Galena 7 ₱ cent., Rock Island 4 ₱ cent., (at one time as much as 6 ₱ cent., sales being made at 81.) Michigan Southern 4 ₱ cent., and Panama 8 ₱ cent. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central were partinlly neglected, and the speculative movement in Cumberland Coal was less spirited. The State and Railway Bond list ruled generally steady. In the second mortgage 10 ₱ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the whole issue of which is only $600,000—standing behind a first mortgage of about $10,000 ₱ mile—there was an advance of 6 ₱ cent.; and in the shares, after the revival of the annual meeting at Milwaukee was known, an advance of 7 ₱ cent., closing sales at 39. The few parcels of Michigan Central shares offering through the week were taken up at an advance of from 3 to 6 ₱ cent., and an equal rise was established on the Preference shares of the Michigan Southern. The general market left off on Saturday with a firm feeling, and notwithstanding the cold and stormy nature of the weather, speculation was almost at fever heat in the afternoon. Higher prices than in the printed list were paid for several of the active Stocks, after the formal adjournment of the Brokers. As the financial news by the *Africa* was not known, the probability is that prices will be further stimulated this week, particularly for State and other dividend-paying Stocks dealt in on the other side.

The Convention of some of the Country Bankers of New-York at Albany, last week, over ruled both the project of redeeming through a City Clearing-house, and of establishing a mutual Bank for Redemption in New-York or Albany. Another alternative to the existing Metropolitan system was proposed, in the shape of a general arrangement with two of the Albany Banks, the Merchants' Bank and Banks of the Interior, and as this found favor with some of the Country Banks represented, it will probably be availed of, to some extent, as affording more profit to the banker on his circulation, though less accommodation to the public than the Metropolitan practice affords. However the arrangement may work, the Convention certainly did well to postpone a Clearing-house regency over their affairs.

In consequence of a local opposition, partly of a personnl nature, to the present management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, the Board of Directors anticipated the regulnr annual meeting of the Company in May, by calling the Obio stockholders together on the 11th inst. They did this in justice to the credit of the Stock, a large portion of which is held in New-York and abroad, that they might lay before the public the condition of the Company's affairs, and to request an investigation to confirm or invalidate, if need be, their statements. At the meeting the President submitted an informal statement of his Board in writing, which was accepted, and the desired Committee constituted, with instructions to report on the second Tuesday in March. A Director of the Company, writes since the meeting:

"Yesterday I was informed the stock had advanced 10 ₱ cent., and there is no good reason why it should not advance 25 more in the next three months. There is nothing in the future, connected with this Road, that is not bright; that we have made some mistakes, common to railroads in their *'morus multicaulis'* days, we do not deny; but that we shall yet realize to our stockholders their original just expectations, we feel an abiding confidence—a confidence strong enough for us to risk our fortune and good name."

The Custom-House receipts for Duties the past week amounted to about half-a-million of dollars, of which only one-fifth was paid in Treasury Bills—the remainder in Specie. The uncertainty of buying Treasury Bills at a discount equal to the trouble of looking after them, induces a good many of the importers to send the Gold directly to the Custom-House.

We hear from Wisconsin that the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is now under examination by the Legislature for alleged frauds in connection with the land grants received from the last Congress, as also for other charges of bribery and corruption towards certain members of the Wisconsin Legislature during the sessions of the two past years. Mr. BYRON KILBOURN, the former President of the Company, was arrested on Wednesday last for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions that were put to him by the Legislative Committee.

The Illinois Central Company give notice that the subscription list, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

The following summary of the capital and deposit accounts of the Joint-Stock Banks of London will illustrate the extreme principle upon which these concerns are permitted to bank under the individual liability of shareholders. The accounts current with depositors, it will be noticed, aggregate, in Federal money, about *two hundred and six millions dollars*, against a paid-up capital of only *eighteen and a half millions!*

Banks.	Founded.	Capital.	Deposit.
London & Westm'ter	1834	£1,000,000	£13,869,021
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10,737,580
Union Bk. of London	1839	600,000	9,645,913
London and County	1839	500,000	3,533,425
Commercial of London	1839	300,000	621,626
City Bank	1855	300,000	1,388,933
Bank of London	1855	300,000	1,114,843
Unity Bank	1855	150,000	139,774
Total		£3,750,000	£41,271,115

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$222,819	Tea	$120,682
Sugar	92,867	Other Articles	103,104
Total			$539,472
Corresponding week 1857			1,199,752
Decrease			$660,280

Trade and Tonnage of the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

From the tables furnished by the Auditor of the Canal Department we compile the annexed statement of the Trade and Tonnage of the Canals for the year 1857. The tables, obtained from the same source, of the movements for the years 1855 and 1856, are also published, for the purpose of giving a comparison in both value and quantity with the business of 1857. The statement will be found of much interest.

It will be found that in the Products of the Forest the only articles which show an increase in 1857 over 1856, are shingles and staves.

Under the head of Agriculture there is a deficiency in the receipt of almost every article, and in some the deficiency is large.

The statement shows a decrease in down tonnage in 1857 compared with 1856 of 506,3[illegible] tons, and a decrease in value of $23,096,716.

In respect to the upward movement, the decrease in 1857 is 220,246 tons, and in value, $63,115,486.

STATEMENT *showing the total quantity of each article which come to the Hudson River on all the Canals, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:*

	1855.	1856.	1857.
THE FOREST.			
Fur and Peltry, lbs	47,712	90,000	8,600
PRODUCTS OF WOOD.			
Bds. & Scantling, ft	421,776,759	388,680,400	380,167,800
Shingles M	71,338	67,180	69,474
Timber, cubic feet	3,139,446	3,891,760	2,280,841
Staves, lbs	199,787,285	165,556,000	258,099,400
Wood, cords	10,199	9,804	8,658
Ashes, pot & p'rl, bbls	12,075	61,647	29,244
AGRICULTURE.			
PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS.			
Pork, bbls	60,422	81,018	10,787
Beef, bbls	57,133	47,030	10,381
Bacon, lbs	9,519,657	6,868,000	2,120,000
Cheese, lbs	9,507,123	6,152,000	4,344,000
Butter, lbs	4,241 085	3,462,000	1,718,000
Hides, lbs	451,232	514,000	908,000
Wool, lbs	4,324,945	2,328,400	1,696,000
Lard, tallow and lard oil, lbs	9,458,550	6,726,000	654,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2006 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration in the City.

The O. U. A.'s at the Academy of Music—Military Parade—Oration by Hon. Erastus Brooks—Young Democrats' Ball, &c.

The 126th anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was duly honored in this City and vicinity yesterday. The elements did not by any means favor a military display, for although the sun looked down and smiled tho streets looked up and wept, and one enjoyed the overhead much better than the under-foot aspect of affairs. In a word, the air was balmy, but the walking was decidedly bad. Yet the sound of the drum and trumpet was heard frequently in the streets during the day. Companies of soldiers waded ankle-deep in "slush" up Broadway and down Broadway, and through the other streets as well, and no one felt like according them anything less than the meed of praise for the part which they took in celebrating the day. The City certainly never presented a gayer appearance than it did yesterday. Flags were hoisted on the flagstaffs of the City Hall and of all the public buildings and hotels. The flags of the shipping,—ensigns of every hue and nationality,—were flying; so were sleighs along Broadway, merrily-freighted. The ringing and jingling of bells and laughter added not a little to the general appearance of animation.

At 12 o'clock the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Capt. RAYNOR, fired a national salute from the Battery, and afterward, accompanied by a company of Continentals, marched up Broadway. The Veterans of 1812 paraded during the day, paid the honors of a "Present Arms" to the various newspaper offices in passing, and, a little after 1 o'clock, partook of some sandwiches, provided in the Governor's Room, City Hall, by Councilman VAN TINE, at his own expense. Mayor TIEMANN was present at the feasting, and, in response to Colonel RAYMOND, who proposed his health, said he was happy to see the Veterans of 1812 at the Hall; they should always be welcome while he presided there.

The Mayor, and Councilman VAN TINE, and the Board of Aldermen, and the Veterans, received severally three cheers, and speeches were made by the officers, after which the corps marched down to the front of the City Hall, drew up in line, and were dismissed.

The 8th Regiment, Colonel LYONS, was reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock. The troop of cavalry, Captain VARIAN, attached to this regiment, was dismounted. The regiment did not turn out in large force.

The 71st Regiment, Colonel VOSBURGH, also was reviewed in front of the City Hall, and then marched up Broadway. Their ranks were not full, but they looked well and marched well. Dodworth's Band accompanied them. A large crowd, which assembled in the Park early in the day, witnessed the evolutions of the military; but the largest crowd gathered in the vicinity of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON in Union-square. Most of the military companies passed around the statue, and so did the various Chapters of the Order of United Americans, wending their way to the Academy of Music, where they honored the day by listening to an oration. During the intervals which occurred between the passing off of the several companies, the boys in the crowd amused themselves and demonstrated their reverence for the Father of his Country by snowballing his effigy and each other. The appearance of the statuesque charger was soon very much altered, and the rider was decorated with more white rosettes than became him. One party of snowballers stationed themselves on a pile of Russ paving-stones, which flanks Union Park on the east, and another party stood under the statue. Between them every stage or other vehicle passing up or down was compelled to pass, and the drivers were compelled to run the gauntlet of a hundred snowballs, to their own serious annoyance and the great delectation of the urchins who pelted them. The sport did not last long. Some envious Policemen, arriving on the ground, dislodged the party which was entrenched on the granite blocks, and after that snowballs were not thrown, except when the Policemen's heads were turned in another direction than that whence the missiles came. The day was a holiday at all the Public Schools in this City and Brooklyn, and probably the numbers of the snowballers was not a bit the smaller on this account.

THE O. U. A. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing by the Order of United Americans and their friends at 2 o'clock P. M., at which hour the exercises announced to take place then commenced. A large proportion of the assemblage was of the gentler sex, but the bonnets and shawls were the only decorations of the Academy. There were no wreaths of flowers, no festooned banners, no flags, except those of the military (the "Continentalers," Capt. DARRAH,) and of the Order. On the stage, behind the officers of the Society and invited guests who occupied a large portion of it, arms were stacked and the stars and stripes were visible. At the left hand of the stage a man with a Hibernian expression of countenance, but wearing the "red, white and blue" badge of the Order, upheld with considerable difficulty during the whole performance, an American flag, the staff of which he supported upon his knee. The reason stated why there were no decorations was, that they would not have time to remove them before the hour for the operatic performances in the evening. [Would the evening's performances have been seriously interfered with by the presence of American banners on the evening of WASHINGTON's birthday?] The parquette was filled by the members of the Order and the military. The banner of Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., on which was painted a portrait of WASHINGTON, was placed on the stage. WALLACE's band occupied the orchestra. A little after 2 o'clock the stage was occupied by the clergy, the orator of the day, invited guests, officers, past-officers, and members of the Arch-Chancery of the United States, and the Chancery of this and other States, and members of the Harmonic Society, who had volunteered their services for the occasion.

The band played a National overture, and the Chancellor, CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates, who presided, came forward and delivered a brief address. Thousands were assembled, he said, in all parts of the Union for the purpose which had brought them together—to celebrate the 126th anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country. Why should they not thus assemble? For eight years WASHINGTON administered the Government of the country. His services were worthy of commemoration; his Farewell Address was worth more to this country than the goldmines of California. If this assemblage served to remind Americans of the services which he performed, it would not be in vain. The speaker apologized for the absence of decorations in the Hall, and stated the cause.

Rev. J. W. B. WOOD, A. G. C., then offered prayer. The Harmonic Society sung a chorus and then

Chancellor SAMUEL HALL came forward. He said it was not known when the Academy was engaged for the purpose of this meeting that there would be opera there in the evening. They were somewhat restricted for time, and he would not read the letters from invited guests. He, however, announced the names of the distinguished persons from whom letters had been received: Hon. Messrs. N. Sargent James O. Putnam, C. Broughton, Horace Maynard, R. C. Winthrop, W. H. Gunn, Samuel D. Wingate, J. B. Varnum, H. G. Gardner, H. Winter Davis, A. B. Edy, and others. Each, as it was announced, received its quantum of applause. The following were read:

FROM HON. WASHINGTON IRVING.

MESSRS. SAMUEL HALL, N. B. MONTFORT, BENJ. E. HANCOCK, GEORGE H. RAYMOND, and WM. H. COVINGTON, Committee, &c.:

SUNNY SIDE, Feb. 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging Invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, by the Order of United Americans of this State, but am prevented from accepting it by a previous engagement, for the day, in that country.

FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received your circular invitation to attend the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, by the Order of United Americans of the State of New York. A previous arrangement will put it out of my power to be with you on an occasion of so much interest to the patriotic citizens, in whatever part or of whatever party in the country.

The Band played WASHINGTON's march, and Miss HATTIE ANDEM sang a solo, "Greeting to America,"

"I greet with a full heart the land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er a world is unrolled."

She was encored.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, the orator of the day, was then introduced, amid loud applause. "WASHINGTON, American Citizenship and the Progress of American Civilization" was his theme; it had been so ably descanted upon by a distinguished orator and gifted divine recently, that he felt his task to be a difficult one indeed. The orator spoke of the physical, intellectual and moral advancement of this country. Here was a continent embracing an extent of nine thousand miles in length, forming the largest continued body of land in the world, with a breadth of three thousand two hundred and fifty miles, and a surface extent estimated by some at fifteen or seventeen thousand square miles. What was to be the destiny of this vast territory? We had grown rapidly from thirteen Colonies to our present size. "Make haste slowly," as the Roman Fabius and the American WASHINGTON did was a wise maxim for nations as well as men. The speaker dwelt upon the principles of the American Party. He did not envy the man to whom all lands, all persons, all associations were the same. Let our adopted citizens lay aside, not the old memories of Fatherland, but those distinctive badges which make them a race or people by themselves. They should not be mustered in distinctive battalions on our national holidays, as German regiments, or Irish regiments, but they should appear as American soldiers. They should forget, upon the surface at least, that they were foreigners here. The Sabbath in our country, for example—said Mr. BROOKS—is an institution. Be it our whim, caprice, fancy, education, or even our fanaticism, or he lt a high moral sentiment, we desire to see the day respected—not in a pharisaical or sanctimonious spirit, but as an occasion recognized by law, and from the foundation of the Government held sacred by the people. If an American visits Europe, he obeys the laws and follows the customs of the country, however objectionable they may seem. If his inclinations lead him to the Vatican, the Palace, the Senate Chamber, or the Opera—even to the dress he wears—he is expected to conform to all written or understood regulations of the people around him. If he expatriates himself and takes up his residence in a foreign land, he is all the more required not to do violence to the opinions of those with whom he has cast his lot. "Among the Romans do as the Romans do," is a trite maxim not undeserving consideration; and he who cannot submit himself to the moral restraints of the country of which he is a citizen, or seeks to become a citizen—and even to all its mere formal regulations—should take himself out of that country as speedily as possible.

In the true progress of American civilization, justice and intelligence must ever go hand in hand. Nations cannot escape the responsibilities resting upon those in whose hands are placed responsibility and power. The professions of agriculture and commerce, of the arts of trade with religious principle and Independent feeling at their base, led to the settlement of America. It was settled in tears and sorrow, but the discipline of adversity had been beneficial to us. WASHINGTON grew up in the school of adversity. His bright example we should study to imitate.

BALL OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The City Assembly Rooms, last night, were the scene of festivities in honor of the day. The Young Democracy and their lady friends danced to the memory of the patriot. The building was decorated for the occasion, and the scene within was a brilliant one. The crowd was great. The dancing, which commenced soon after 9, was kept up till a late hour, and many a young Democrat has a very violent headache this morning. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, with a full orchestra, furnished the music.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary was honored in Brooklyn yesterday by a parade of the 14th regiment, N. Y. S. M., Colonel JESSE M. SMITH, and by the display of the National, State and city flags on the City Hall and bunting on several newspaper offices and other buildings. The Union Ferry Company's boats and all of the boats plying on the East River, as well as the shipping at the wharves, had the national flags and streamers run up to every available point. The usual salute was fired at the Navy Yard, and the proceedings of the day wound up with a grand military, fancy dress and civic ball in Musical Hall, where also Ex-Captain E. STEVENS of the American Guard, delivered an address.

The 14th regiment was reviewed by Mayor POWELL and members of the Common Council at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in front of the City Hall. The military subsequently marched through some of the principal streets and were dismissed at 12 M. The celebration in Brooklyn was not any more spirited than it should be.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth was not marked by any general celebration in Hudson County yesterday. The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats noticed the occasion by displaying the flags, and several of the military Companies were out for parade. The Jersey City Continentals marched through the streets in the morning, and gave a ball at the Hudson House in the evening, which was numerously attended and greatly enjoyed. The Washington Greys, of Bergen, Captain SPERA, and the Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, Captain McGEE, were also out for parade. The latter Company visited Jersey City, where they were received by Colonel GREGORY.

LECTURE OF MR. REMBRANDT PEALE ON THE PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

Last night, at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, Mr. REMBRANDT PEALE, one of the very few surviving friends of WASHINGTON, born in 1778, and the only surviving artist who painted his portrait from the life, delivered a lecture on *The Portraits of Washington*. The audience was large, and comprised many distinguished persons. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH introduced Mr. PEALE, a truly venerable man, seventy-nine years of age yesterday, but green with more youth and activity than much younger men can boast of. He said, in commencing his discourse, that CHATEAUBRIAND had well said there was a virtue in the looks of a great man. And so cities might be formed bearing the name of WASHINGTON,—columns might be erected, and his memory be cherished in the bosoms of a grateful people, but there would, nevertheless, be something wanting. The rising generation, and all after generations, would wish to know his peculiarities.

The first portrait of WASHINGTON, said the lecturer, was painted in 1772, by my father, who also painted five other portraits at other periods, terminating with 1795. The lecturer, who knew WASHINGTON well, described him as a man six feet and one inch in height, 220 pounds in weight, of a florid complexion, with deep blue eyes, dark brown hair, a short neck, broad shoulders, sinewy limbs, and, in deportment, a gentleman and a soldier.

The portraits of WASHINGTON by HOPPER, CERACCHI, PINE, TRUMBULL, WESTMACOTT, STUART and CHARLES W. PEALE were successively criticized; and the portrait made by the lecturer himself, in 1795, was the subject of some interesting personal anecdotes, which elicited long applause from the audience. Nine portraits of WASHINGTON, copies from celebrated paintings by the above mentioned artists, were exhibited, and at the close of the lecture Mr. FOLSOM, Ex-Minister from the Hague, proposed, and Judge EDMONDS seconded, a motion that it should be repeated. Wednesday next was chosen for the occasion.

Washington's Birthday Elsewhere.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN RICHMOND—INAUGURATION OF CRAWFORD'S STATUE.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was a grand affair. The procession moved at 10 o'clock, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, made a magnificent display. Governor WISE, in the name of Virginia, welcomed the visitors. J. R. THOMPSON delivered an ode, and Senator HUNTER the oration.

Mr. HUNTER's speech was eloquent, and was well received. The statue was saluted by the artillery and the cheers of the multitude. Hon. PEBERT G. SCOTT made an eloquent address.

The Masonic ceremonies were highly interesting and impressive.

General SCOTT reviewed the troops.

To-night there is a general illumination, and the city looks as if in a blaze of light.

No accident occurred.

There were probably 15,000 persons present. The programme was fully carried out, and everything was perfectly successful.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

A number of military companies paraded the streets briefly, notwithstanding the sleet, in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday, and flags were displayed from the shipping and public buildings.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was observed here to-day by reading his farewell address, by a military display in the streets, and by numerous social gatherings in the evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's birthday was celebrated with much spirit here. The Seventy-sixth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, Cols. HASCOURT and BENTLEY, were out in full force. An address was delivered by Col. WM. A. JACKSON. The celebration closes to-night with the elegant annual levee of the Burgesses Corps.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON was celebrated here to-day by the parade of the military, and an imposing procession. The butchers turned out in large numbers. The stores were generally closed, and everything wore the appearance of a holiday.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Masons here celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday in an appropriate manner. Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, lectured here this evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The weather here to-day is extremely unpleasant, and in consequence the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was only tolerably celebrated. The Banks in the city did not open their doors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulties Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom, Rhind and Boutwell, and Bell and Williams.

The U. S. Ship Germantown at Bombay—Flourishing Condition of American Trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

It is quite impossible to ascertain with any certainty the present position of the difficulty between Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY. All efforts to ascertain their whereabouts have failed. Their mutual friends, including Senator CRITTENDEN, were engaged up to noon to-day in fruitless efforts to effect a reconciliation. The apparently most probable rumor to-night is that they left the city this afternoon with a view to a meeting to-morrow morning. Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, is understood to act as CLAY's friend, and ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, as CULLOM's. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department this morning received advices from Commander PAGE, of the ship *Germantown*, dated Bombay, Jan. 9. He learned from the American Consul, Dr. ELY, that our commercial affairs were in a happy condition in all respects. The latter expressed himself much satisfied at the appearance of one of our national vessels there. After an interval of fifteen years, Commander PAGE says that our trade was large, and that fifteen ships were loading and discharging at Bombay. He had been visited by the senior Captain of the Imaum of Muscat's Navy, who was superintending the building of a frigate for his Government. The revolt in India was nearly at an end, and Commander PAGE believed that the fighting was nearly over; but, nevertheless, that England would be compelled to keep a large force there. She had now about 60,000 troops in different parts of the country. He had visited the authorities of Bombay and met with every national and personal courtesy.

Senator DAVIS is still confined to his house by a serious illness. His symptoms are a little improved this morning.

Senator SEWARD is among those who are expected to speak at an early day on the Kansas question which it is supposed will be taken up on Wednesday or Thursday.

This afternoon Ex-Lieutenant RHIND and his friend Capt. COBBS of South Carolina, were held to bail in the sum of $2,500 each, for their appearance before the Criminal Court for challenging and posting Com. BOUTWELL, at whose instance the arrest was made.

The efforts to reconcile the difficulty between Hon. JAMES B. CLAY and Mr. CULLOM have proved abortive. They left Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends, for, it is said, a place about thirty miles distant. The probability is that they will fight to-morrow morning. Much excitement exists throughout the city regarding the affair.

A fisticuff altercation occurred yesterday morning in a barber's shop—underneath WILLARD's Hotel—between Lieut. BELL, of the cavalry, and Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the dragoons, which may result in a duel—a challenge having passed between them.

The American Party of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having more than six months ago retired from all further connection therewith, at the meeting of the subscribers, to-day, a new Board of opposite politics was elected to serve one year, or until the next triennial election, as provided by the Constitution. The voting was all one way.

Prospects of the Kansas Bill—Sentiment of Members.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

There is an unexpected, and it may be insurmountable, difficulty to the speedy execution of the programme of Senator GREEN and the Lecompton cuttes. It was their intention, and is still, to force a Lecompton, or pass the Lecompton Constitution through the Senate without the least delay, and then, put it half as hurriedly rushed through the House. Unfortunately for them, however, *there exists the widest difference of construction amongst the Lecomptonites as to respect to the power of the people of Kansas to alter and change the form of State Government prior to 1864, the time when the Enabling Act graduates.* Some Northern Democrats, who have gone with them thus far, refuse to go one step further, unless the people there are empowered by law, in a manner admitting no contradiction of opinion, to throw off the incubus of a hateful Constitution, which nobody pretends to support, as emoodying the "consent of the governed." The ultra southern men, the followers of the Richmond *South*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, and the Charleston *Mercury*—who, at the beginning of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, reviled him in every way, imputing the most improper motives to his public acts—now that they see a chance of securing Kansas as a Slave State, advocate his Kansas policy, and refuse to make the slightest concession to the other side, each moment fearful that the prize will slip away from their grasp. CALHOUN, only a few days ago their idol, to whom they offered up all praise, is, by his recent letter, consigned by them to everlasting infamy; they hate him for evincing a willingness to correct the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing when the fraud had been made as clear as day to everybody. One wing of the Lecomptonites then insist upon a declaration in the law against the 1864 provision, while the other wing as strenuously resist it. To heal this division in the ranks at this critical moment was the moving cause for the call of a Democratic caucus which was postponed, and when it assembled at last, gave by its debate no hope of a compromise on this point. It was again called for on Wednesday last, but no ground having been gained toward the object sought, it was postponed to the call of the chairman.

There is an *overwhelming majority*, when the question comes squarely before the House, who will vote in a provision *empowering the people of Kansas to change their Constitution whenever they please to do so*, and when this shall be done, and the question will recur on Lecompton, as amended, there will be arrayed against its passage a large number of Southern members. Under the circumstances, no Southern member can refuse to vote for such a provision, least of all can they when their constituents understand the position assumed by TOOMBS, of Georgia, and others in the House as well as in the Senate. If Lecompton, say they undisguisedly, be the Constitution under which Kansas shall be admitted as a State into the Union, then slave institutions for the next six years are implanted there, to grow and fasten themselves upon all matters of domestic policy, regardless and unaffected by the popular vote. They are there by supreme law, and to touch them is to inaugurate revolution and aggression upon the South, against which Southern States will do more than clamor.

It is rumored that one or two Louisiana members have joined the anti-Lecompton ranks.

Washington is afflicted with the dueling fever. This disease has broken out with great virulence in this city at various periods of the Government. The last attack occurred immediately after the Mexican war was closed. Since then, the social relations of politicians have rarely been interrupted by sentiments of personal hostility, causing the ready staking of life against life upon political differences. Never before, however, has there been more bitterness and ill-feeling than that now entertained on all hands. The town is kept on tip-toe with rumors that Mr. A and Mr. B had some words, and have gone to Virginia, where RANDOLPH and CLAY went and fought, to adjust their differences *a la code d'honneur*, or that Mr. C and Mr. D have taken rail to JOHN C. RIVES' farm to have it out on the Bladensburg dueling ground, where CILLEY and MASON and others fell. In truth, society begins to grow uncomfortably Tipperaryish.

The Clay and Cullom Affair.

From the Tribune.

Various versions are given of the collision between Hon. JAMES B. CLAY and Gen. CULLOM yesterday, but following are the facts with a view to impartiality, I find this to be the more probable story:

CULLOM entered the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, where CLAY, HAWKINS and MASON were standing. He proposed an old fashioned Kentucky drink, in which all the parties participated. Subsequently he commenced conversation with CLAY, stating how he had removed from Kentucky to near the Hermitage, in Tennessee, where he hearded the lion in his den. He spoke of his long devotion to and admiration for his father.

Mr. CLAY answered by saying that Gen. LESLIE COOMBS had once as Chickasaw Ambassador also hearded the lion in his den.

This expression, which some bystanders supposed jocular, was regarded as an offensive report by CULLOM, who asked if he meant to insult him. CLAY disclaimed such intention.

The interrogatory was repeated, with the same reply, but was accompanied with the menacing use of CULLOM's finger, when CLAY said that he was not accustomed to be addressed in such a threatening manner or words to that effect.

CULLOM became more excited under the conviction of an intended insult to him, and denounced CLAY as "the apostate son of a noble sire."

CLAY said that his physical condition was such as would prevent him from answering with a blow, but he could not resist proclaiming CULLOM "a d——d scoundrel," whereupon CULLOM drew back to strike.

The force of the blow was partially arrested by the spectators, but still reached CLAY's nose and caused it to bleed. The two were then separated and withdrew.

It is proper to say that CULLOM's friends represent that he understood some obnoxious reference to have been made by CLAY to the Investigating Committee, in connection with other remarks, before striking.

The Affair of Com. Boutwell and Ex-Lieutenant Rhind.

From the Washington States.

Considerable excitement was yesterday created in the vicinity of the Navy Department, when the following placard was found attached to a tree near the front entrance:

To all whom it may concern, especially to all men of the Navy: Having called upon Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, of the Navy, for redress or satisfaction for certain remarks contained in a pamphlet printed by him, and he having failed or declined to give the satisfaction demanded, I do hereby pronounce and proclaim him to be a coward and a liar. A. C. RHIND.

Executed fully: W. C. CORBIE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

It appears that Mr. RHIND and Commander BOUTWELL had a difficulty when serving together on board the *John Adams* some four or five years since. Mr. RHIND's case came up before the Third Naval Court of Inquiry during the last Summer; and in the report of the proceedings which he published, he reflected rather severely upon the conduct of Commander BOUTWELL. When the latter officer returned from the Pacific, two or three months since, he published a reply to the charges made by Mr. RHIND. This pamphlet was, however, for some reason, suppressed, and it was not until a few days since that Mr. RHIND happened to get access to a copy. He immediately wrote to Commander BOUTWELL, demanding that he should retract everything that he had published.

This Commander B. refused to do, and on Thursday night he received from Mr. RHIND a note, demanding the "satisfaction of a gentleman," and requesting him to name the "time and place." He declined meeting Mr. RHIND. The latter gentleman accordingly dispatched a messenger, stating that at noon, on the following day, (yesterday,) he would post Commander B. in front of the Navy Department, as a "coward and liar," and that he would remain forty minutes to defend it. This Mr. RHIND did yesterday, in the form of a placard, which we have copied; but the only foe he found to meet him was the wintry storm, which pelted him mercilessly as he stalked to and fro in front of the placard.

We also learn that Mr. RHIND was arrested by the United States Marshal at an early hour last evening, and bound over to keep the peace. Bail was promptly given. The affair has created considerable stir among the naval officers now in the city.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

No. 56.—Isaac M. Fisher *vs.* Jacob. M. Haldemans, Executors, *et al.*—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania with costs.

No. 65.—John McGavock, plaintiff, *vs.* Peter W. Woodlief.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a writ of *venire facias de novo*.

No. 66.—H. H. Day *vs.* The Union India Rubber Company.—Judge NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 42.—Samuel A. White *vs.* Albert T. Bunley.—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Texas, with costs.

No. 68.—The United States *vs.* James Callier.—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

No. 69.—Jas. H. Suydam *vs.* Wm. H. Williamson *et al.*—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

The Burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 22.

In the confusion and excitement some errors crept into the account of the burning of the Pacific Hotel, telegraphed on Saturday. The loss of life is not so great as was then stated. The names of those positively known to be among the dead, are as follows: Henry H. Rochester and Thomas H. Strong of Rochester; H. M. Gregg, Charles Davis, William Cunningham, George A. Crane, Evan J. Watkins, Mr. Johnson, of Michigan; Ephraim Doane, of Chicago. Miss Hunter is missing, and it is supposed she is dead. The bodies of Bruce McNett, Burkhard West, Paul Sterrill, William Taylor, J. Wagner and Dr. Lord, of Cincinnati, have been found. Other bodies have been taken out of the ruins, but so burned that they cannot be identified. Mr. and Mrs. HUBBARD, of Boston, were severely injured—the latter fatally. Elihu Hayes, William Torrance, James F. Geary, William Turner, Mrs. Jonathan Jones, and Mr. Sharpe, were severely injured.

Several Committees of citizens have been formed for the purpose of collecting means to supply the wants of the destitute, to furnish attendance to the wounded and provide for the obsequies of the dead. The funeral of those not identified or taken charge of by friends, will take place on Wednesday. A vigorous search is still being made for those bodies supposed to be yet among the ruins.

The Kirkpatrick Poisoning Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK was held to bail to-day. The testimony strongly implicates her in the late attempted poisoning of her brother-in-law and his family. Her servant girl recognizes the plate on which the poisoned pie was sent. She states that the prisoner broke up two similar plates after the first hearing of the charge against ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK.

Death of Hon. Thomas M. Foote.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 22.

Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, died on Saturday evening after an illness of five days. Dr. FOOTE was Minister to Bogota under President HARRISON's Administration, and also Minister to Vienna under President FILLMORE.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from New-York, 12th, *via* Havana 18th inst. She brings no news of interest.

Five Steamboats Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A very destructive conflagration occurred among the steamers opposite the city this morning. The *Virginia*, *Montauk*, *W. V. Sherman*, *S. S. Prentiss*, and the small steamer *Montgomery*, (not the *James Montgomery*,) were destroyed. The loss by this fire reaches $70,000, which is partially covered by insurance, but the precise amount is unknown. The ship *Andover*, from New-York, was considerably damaged, and one or two other vessels were injured. The whole of the shipping in port was, at one time, in a precarious condition.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 22.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here on Saturday afternoon. JACOB LEINHART presided, and speeches were made by Judge JOHNSON of Kansas, and Messrs. PAINE, NORTON, GERGER and others. Resolutions were passed denouncing the President and the Lecompton Constitution, and endorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS and Hon. S. S. COX, the Representative of the Columbus District in Congress.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 22.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York yesterday.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 19 Broadway.

Places.	Time Feb. 22.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	28°as	Foggy.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Fine.
Sackville, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	S. W.	19°az	6 inches snow.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	W.	8°as	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	14°az	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	20°as	5 inches snow.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	N.	14°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	N.	8°as	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio.	A. M.	N.	8°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	N.	15°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	10°az	6 inches snow.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	N.	16°az	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	N.	10°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	18°az	5 inches snow.
Philadelphia	M.	N.	28°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	8°az	5 inches snow.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S.	4°oz	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	6½°a	Clear.
Galena, Ill.	A. M.	W.	6½°a	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	1°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	10°bz	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	N.	5°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	W.	4°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	W.	5°az	Clear.
Malone	M.	W.	6°az	Clear and pleasant.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	W.	8°az	Clear and cold.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	S. W.	2°az	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cool and clear.
Wte Riv Junc.	A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear and cloudy.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Clear and pleasant.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	W.	—	Clear and fine.
New-York	M.	N.	32°az	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	20°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	11 A M	—	25°az	Clear and calm.
Brattleboro, Vt.	A. M.	N.	10°az	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	2 inches snow.
New-Orleans	A. M.	W.	55°az	App'rance of snow.
Washington	A. M.	N. W.	34°az	Cloudy.
New-York	2P. M.	W. N. W.	35°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Bornellsville	P. M.	—	0°az	Clear and cold.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	20°az	Clear and mod'ate.
Great Bend	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	16°az	Mostly clear—ex. sleig'g.
New-York	3P. M.	N.	28°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	3 P. M.	N. W.	30°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. N. W.	18°az	
Sackville, N. B.	P. M.	W.	7°az	Clear.
Charlottetown.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N.	—	Fine moonlight.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	24°az	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	26°az	Clear.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

How the Seminole War in Florida is Prevented from Coming to an End.

We have just received from a correspondent in Florida, the following sketch of the Indian War, which has been going on nearly ever since the Resolutions of '98. Our readers can get an idea of how expenses accumulate, and why it is that the War Department is compelled to pay $50 a cord for wood; $60 a barrel for flour, and "other favors in proportion."

TAMPA, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

Speaking of WILLIAM BOWLEGS, Esquire, let me give you an idea how the Indian excitement is kept up in this region. A company of volunteers is enlisted for six months. Well, they "scout" for nearly that time, and when their term of service is almost out, lo! they take some *prisoners*, generally aged squaws, young children, or very delapidated old men. Thus, on the excitement generated by this "great success," other companies volunteer, (at a stunning expense to our beloved Uncle Samuel,) and so the farce goes on.

A few days since Capt. ——'s Company of mounted volunteers, who had but a week more to serve, while scouting in the Big Cypress Swamp, found an Indian grave which looked so fresh that they were induced to open it. They found the body of an old man with only two teeth, but from his dress presumed he must have been a warrior of distinction. This was on the *sixth* day of the scout, and they had provisions to last *eight* days. Soon after digging up the body, (which many people would call unnecessarily desecrating the grave,) the men were fired upon by an Indian spy, who then attempted to escape. He was, however, wounded in both thighs, and taken prisoner. He told his brave captors that some of the people were in camp a few miles off, and offered to guide them to the spot to be released. On their way they found and *burnt over one hundred bushels of corn* which had been stored by the Indians.

The volunteers soon came upon the camp, when the Indians broke in three different directions. The pursuers followed the largest trail, and soon found a little child wandering about alone. After a little while they also found an old squaw, who said she was the wife of "Sam Jones," (not the fisherman, but one of the chiefs,) and that the child was hers. Finding no more "savage foes," they retraced their steps; and the next day, the eighth of the scout, they discovered and *destroyed a number of hogs*, took eight Indian ponies, and returned to their own camp, *out of provisions!!*

So after having wantonly destroyed provisions enough to have kept them a week, during which they could, in all probability have come up with the main body of Indians, they returned to their camp with one wounded Indian, one old squaw, and one little child (since dead.) And, they will now retire upon their laurels, or be "mustered out" of service with a flourish of trumpets for their brilliant achievement, and other volunteers will be "mustered in"

NEW BOOKS.

A truthful and intelligently-written work on Mormonism, by one who has had opportunities of knowing all the secrets and enormities of that incomprehensible delusion, the motives of its Prophet and priests, and the method by which its followers are held in bondage to a system which must be odious and repulsive to human nature, is a want that is not likely to be soon satisfied. Those who might perform such an acceptable service to mankind are not likely to do it, and those who are willing are not likely to possess the ability. The books that have heretofore been published upon the phenomenon of Mormonism, have either been written by "Gentiles" who had never enjoyed any opportunities for becoming familiar with the interior domestic life of the Saints, or else by apostates who were too evidently anxious to tell too much. The nearest approach to the desired performance we have yet seen, is a book just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, entitled *Fifteen Years Among the Mormons*, being the narrative of Mrs. MARY ETTIE V. SMITH, late of Great Salt Lake City, a sister of one of the Mormon high priests, she having been personally acquainted with most of the Mormon leaders, and long in the confidence of the "Prophet," BRIGHAM YOUNG. By NELSON WINCH GREEN.

The narrative has the appearance of an unsophisticated account of actual experiences, and nothing is told but from the personal knowledge of the narrator. But the book is the work of a second person, and it consequently lacks the freshness and vividness which it would have possessed if it had been written by Mrs. SMITH herself. We do not know what amount of coloring may have been imparted to the narrative while it was passing through the hands of Mr. GREEN, for he states that Mrs. SMITH, at the time she told her story to him, was "as timid as the entelope of the mountains among whom she has suffered so much, and hut partially freed from the thraldrom of her Mormon habits of life. Although she had in theory abandoned her Mormon faith, she had adopted no other in its place. The dread of falling into some new error, rendered her almost inaccessible to truth." But making every allowance for the possibilities of mistakes and misconceptions on the part of the narrator and of false coloring on the part of the writer, we have a sufficiently clear and remarkable narrative of the abominations and villainies of Mormon life. Mrs. SMITH makes affidavit of having been present when the murder of a man named BOWMAN was planned by BRIGHAM YOUNG, General WELLS and two other persons; and, as BOWMAN was afterwards murdered and robbed, her affidavit ought to be sufficient to cause BRIGHAM and his confederates to be arrested and tried for the crime. Mrs. SMITH is now but twenty-eight years old, according to her account of herself; she was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and her father moved to Illinois, where he died while she was yet a child. Her mother was converted to Mormonism by being miraculously cured of deafness at Nauvoo, by undergoing the process of baptism at the temple. She then joined the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, gave up her children and her property to their care, and when the Saints emigrated to Salt Lake she followed with them. NETTIE, the author of the narrative, was sealed to a husband when she was but fourteen years old, and after learning to love him, she tells with great simplicity how she suffered and how she treated him when she discovered that he had been sealed to another wife. She was herself sealed to another spiritual husband, the Bishop of her ward, who was also a butcher. Before her husband had taken another wife her condition appears to have been satisfactory to her. She says:

"I ascertained positively what I had long suspected. I went home knowing that my husband was a thief and a counterfeiter, if nothing worse than either; but I could not believe the great body of the Church had indorsed all these crimes; the very enormity of them seemed to prove it impossible; and yet individuals high in the confidence of the Prophet had, in more than one instance, not only recognized, but had counseled these practices.

My life at this time passed very pleasantly, when not embittered by thinking upon what I knew to be the employment of my husband. Our house was the resort of what was called the best society in the Church, and was enlivened by plays and dancing parties, for which the Mormons, as a community, are greatly distinguished. These are recommended to keep up the spirits of the women, and, perhaps, to drown the recollection of crimes among the men. But it is proper I should say that whatever is approved by the Prophet is not regarded as a crime. I was determined, for myself, to put up with everything but spiritual wifeism, and as long as WALLACE did not bring home another wife I was content."

In her exposure of the inconceivable beastliness of Mormon practices she does not profess to tell all, but only indicates things which are not fit for publication. But, there are parts of her narrative which are wholly improper to be put in print, and we are surprised that so respectable a publisher as Mr. SCRIBNER should have allowed them to appear in the pages of a book with his name attached to it as publisher. We need no further revelations to render Mormonism utterly abhorrent and odious to the feelings of a Christian people, and to make it the duty of a Christian Government to dispose such a community of unclean wretches. It is an appalling spectacle to see such a community of human beings, most of whom have enjoyed the advantages of early Christian instruction, living in open violation of all the sweet graces of civilization, and wallowing in vices which have been repugnant to the common instincts of humanity in all ages of the world. Mr. GREEN acknowledges that he has "sifted" the narrative a good deal, and he has, doubtless, sifted from it a good deal of simplicity and naturalness which would have been infinitely preferable to his own fine writing. Mrs. SMITH would hardly have expressed herself in such a sensation-novel style as this.

"The cool night-air that laved my burning cheek and temples, now on fire with despair, whispered consolation at last. For it told me, after the first flush of excitement was over, that so much nobleness of effort could not be lost. A better Providence certainly must, and would interfere to save the good old man. Then the crushing weight of despair gave way to the healthy excitement of hope; and my brain grew calm, and I coolly entered into the estimate of chances. But there was little ground for hope. Indeed, the more I reasoned upon what I knew, the more the visible prospect for his escape lessened. The very fact that ELLEN had been sent by BRIGHAM YOUNG, under the pretence of seeking protection, but really in order to watch me, proved the Danites had the matter in hand. Oh, the events of that night, and the swift ride through the darkness, were scorched upon my very soul, to last forever."

There is altogether too much of such trumpery writing in the book, and an absence of those simple details of domestic life which will naturally be looked for in such a work.

It must have puzzled a good many simple-minded people to understand how in a community like that of Salt Lake, where Polygamy is a religious duty every man can find even obe wife. But Mrs. SMITH solves the mystery in a very simple manner by saying that "*women accumulate under the system.*" Her ideas on the subject are rather peculiar, being influenced, we imagine, by her Salt Lake education.

"Coercion," she says, "is seldom used to effect marriages among the women. They are indulged in the utmost freedom of choice among the men. They are only required to marry some one, 'and the man of her choice' is not at liberty to refuse to marry a woman when asked to do so. Proposition for marriage comes as often, and with as good a grace from the female, as from the male. An apparent hardship in this system, and it is only in appearance, is, that it would be likely to leave some men without wives, while others have a great number. But a man who lacked the necessary address to win a wife or several of them would not be likely to complain; besides the fact is, that women accumulate under the system. I think it seldom occurs, that a man wishing to marry, who is able to support a wife, cannot find at least one; although many not over good-looking men, who have no high official dignity to recommend them, are obliged to content themselves with one or two. It is considered, however, in 'good society,' to be a want of position and rank to possess but one wife; and few men have the moral courage to appear in public with less than two; while on great occasions, when it is an object to make an impression upon the public mind, it is the custom for men of position to appear surrounded by a numerous train of wives—the more the better."

Not the least entertaining portions of the book are those which contain the histories of certain murders and robberies which were planned by the Prophet, and executed by his obedient Saints. All the circumstances are narrated with great particularity, the names, the dates, and details given in full, and, if the authorities of the United States should ever be able to exercise their functions in Salt Lake City, the evidence furnished by Mrs. SMITH may possibly lead to the punishment of the men who committed the atrocities she reveals. She made her escape from Utah in May, 1856, and has been living in the western part of this State, hoping to be joined by her husband, whom she left in Utah, and dreading the vengeance of the Mormons for the revelations she has made of their iniquities. The narrative has the appearance of being authentic, and the publisher, in a note to us, asserts that it is true.

JOHN RUSKIN'S Essays are very much like the hand grenades that were hurled at the French Emperor in the *Rue Lepelletier*,—so full of detonating points that, strike where they may, they are sure to explode. Mr. RUSKIN has observed that whenever he states anything that has cost him any trouble to ascertain, he is not only generally misunderstood, but taken to mean something directly the reverse of what he said. He does not attribute this to any defect of his own, but to the careless habit which readers have fallen into from the necessity of looking at so many new books. For this reason, and some others which he gives, he deplores the great number of new publications, and is in favor of putting the minimum price of all books at a guinea. There is certainly great novelty in the idea, but not much danger of its being immediately adopted by "the trade." It is not more startling, however, than the sentence with which he commenced his lecture on the Political Economy of Art at the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester last year:

"Among the various characteristics of the age in which we live," said Mr. RUSKIN, "as compared with other ages of this not yet *very* experienced world, one of the most notable appears to me to be the just and wholesome contempt in which we hold poverty." This extraordinary declaration appears to have caused a commotion among the Manchester millionaires before whom it was made; for the lecturer immediately repeated his words, and to give distinctness and force to them, he added that he entertained a profound respect for wealth, and went on to ridicule the empty-purse-proud philosophy of the ancients. This must have been one of the sayings of RUSKIN which his hearers did not instantly appreciate; but he explained it afterwards, and so clearly that he was, probably, not misunderstood. Yet he is so full of seeming paradoxes that it will hardly be safe to quote any of his sayings as aphorisms. Though he deprecates cheap books, he insists on cheap pictures, and must have been in imminent danger of being flayed with maul-sticks for the following opinion, uttered in the presence of the proud patrons of Art: "Every farthing you give for a picture beyond its fair price—that is to say, the price which will pay the painter for his time—you are not only cheating yourself and buying vanity, but you are stimulating the vanity of others—paying literally for the cultivation of pride. You may consider every pound you spend above the just price of a work of Art as an investment in a cargo of mental quick-lime or guano, which, being laid in the fields of human nature, is to grow a harvest of pride." We have made these brief quotations from *The Political Economy of Art*; being the substance (with additions) of two lectures delivered at Manchester, by JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. Published by WILEY & HALSTEAD, New-York.

In these lectures there is less of the brilliant rhetoric and gorgeous illustrations, which the author has employed in his *Seven Lamps*, and some of his other works, but they are just as full of audacious dogmatism, of startling paradoxes, original thought, and profound criticism, as anything he has before published. As there is very little description in them, there is more room for reasoning and for lessons of practical wisdom, which he crowds in with reckless prodigality. The manufacturers who went to hear the great art-critic expatiate upon pictures must have been rather bewildered by finding that they were lectured on the manner of managing their business. He closed his two lectures by telling his hearers that "people of moderate means, and average powers of mind, would do far more real good by merely carrying out stern principles of justice and honesty in common matters of trade, than by the most ingenious schemes of extended philanthropy, or vociferous declarations of theological doctrine."

We do not remember having seen the name of JOSEPH B. COBB on the title-page of a book before now, when we find it on a volume just issued by APPLETON & Co., called *Leisure Labors; or, Miscellanies Historical, Literary and Political*. It is dedicated to Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and the dedication is dated at Longwood. Beyond these indications we know nothing of the author, except that he alludes in one of his essays to the circumstance of his being a Southerner by birth and education. And a very remarkable Southerner he is. Such a volume of essays coming from Massachusetts or Connecticut might not occasion any great surprise, but coming from a State so prolific in disunion fire-eaters as Mississippi, the phenomenon naturally creates some astonishment.

Mr. COBB is an old-fashioned Washingtonian Federalist, who has a hearty detestation of JEFFERSON, called General JACKSON a dictator, and ranks that popular favorite with the first NAPOLEON. He even regrets the purchase of Louisiana, and thinks that all the splendid advantages which we have derived from the acquisition of that State, together with Texas, and California, are not sufficient to compensate for the violation of the Constitution which their annexation compelled. His essays are reviews, and they appear to have been written for some literary journal, but there are no indications of their having been published before; and, in truth, we do not know where they could have been published. The longest essay is a review of the *Life of Jefferson*, and though the style is rather lofty and apparently formed after MACAULAY'S *Edinburgh Review* articles, Mr. COBB writes with force and earnestness, and the singular boldness of his opinions at the present day, gives piquancy and interest to his matter. He reviews the poetical writings of WILLIS and LONGFELLOW in the loftiest strain that any critic has assumed since the days of GIFFORD, and places his terrible heel upon the necks of those unhappy rhymers without the slightest feeling of compassion for their infirmities. But we are not at all displeased with Mr. COBB for saying what he thinks, and saying it, too, in his own way; for, if he had not the boldness of heart to do it, he could not have written so courageously and so well on "Slavery in the District of Columbia," and on "Union or Disunion."

We would like to know what Mr. COBB'S influence is at home, and whether there are many more such independent cultivated minds in Mississippi, or any of the other Slave States? If there can be one there may be more, and if more, there need not be many, we should say, to neutralize the fiery influences of the class of men who stand up as the representatives of Southern feeling, and who are accepted by the North as the true type of the South.

European Acquaintance, being sketches of people in Europe—By J. W. DE FOREST—Published by HARPERS, is altogether, a pleasanter and more instructive book than we anticipated from its title. When you know what the book is, its title is not an improper one: but, until you do, it will be likely to mislead. Mr. DE FOREST is a very jolly, observant sort of person, who never goes out of the way to see people, but, in a rollicking spirit, with considerable frankness of style, just makes rapid sketches of the people he meets by accident. He was an invalid in Florence, and was induced by the advice of GREENOUGH, the sculptor, to put himself under the care of PRIESSNITZ at Grafenberg, whose patients and manner of life he describes in a rapid and dashing style; from Grafenberg he goes to Divonne, from Divonne to Paris, and from Paris back to Florence. It is a very agreeable and readable volume, and the author never bores his reader by giving descriptions of people whom anybody ever heard of before. His European acquaintance are all as new as the personages in *Pickwick* and *Vanity Fair*.

The Pulpit and the Pew—From Leaves of a Pastor's Journal, published by BURDICK BROS., New-York, demands a rather closer examination than we have been able to bestow upon it, before we venture to offer an opinion on its merits.

LINDSAY and BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, have published a very valuable hand-book *On the Chemistry and Metallurgy of Copper*, by A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D., in which a brief but comprehensive description is given of the principal copper mines of the United States and other countries, and of the art of mining and preparing ores for market.

From HARPER & BROTHERS we have a new elementary book on intellectual philosophy by ISAAC TAYLOR, entitled *The World of Mind*, in which the author has continued, but more at large, the same course of study which he commenced in his *Elements of Thought*.

The new publishing firm of STANFORD & DELISSER, the successors of STANFORD & SWORDS, have published in a small pocket volume Miss SEWELL'S *Thoughts for Holy Week*, designed for young persons.

From BLANCHARD & LEA, of Philadelphia, we have a new edition of Dr. DUNGLISON'S *Medical Lexicon*, a standard work which needs no further mention.

Messrs. A. J. BARNES & Co. have issued a very serviceable book for schools, entitled *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*. By WM. A. NORTON.

A new edition of E. J. MORRIS' translation of THEODORE MUGGE'S remarkable romance of *Afraja* has been published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, under the title of *Life and Love in Norway*, which does not strike us as an improvement on the original title.

The Law's Delays—Causes of the Delay in the Trial of Causes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject of "The Law's Delays" is just now occupying the public attention to some extent, and our law-makers at Albany have undertaken to provide some remedy for the evil, and as the subject is one upon which I entertain some views not hitherto publicly expressed in any quarter, I beg leave to ask a short space in your columns, in the hope that some new light may be brought to bear on the subject.

It is true that suitors in our Courts are not able to get a judicial determination upon their rights as speedily as a proper administration of justice demands. There are now about five thousand cases nominally ready for trial and waiting to be reached in their order on the calendars of our Courts in this City. This certainly ought not to be. Now what is the cause and what is the remedy?

The *cause* may be generally stated to be, want of sufficient judicial force. To this the Committee of the Assembly add "habits of procrastination on the part of lawyers." Now, I respectfully suggest to that Committee, that if the cause alleged by them accounts for the evil, the Legislature has nothing to do with the remedy. If the lawyers of this City are so lazy, or so indifferent to the interests of their clients, it is not within the province of the Legislature to pass laws to compel them to be industrious. They are the agents of their clients, and if they do not perform their duties it is within the power of their principals to substitute better servants in their places. But the facts do not justify the conclusion of the Committee. I need no better proof of this than the simple fact that no one of our Judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by the lawyers. Indeed no class of men work harder than the Judges of the First Judicial District. Lawyers are business men, governed by the same motives, impulses and ambition as other business men, and it is with them, (as they know as well as anybody,) as with all other men. "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." If the Committee will spend a day in our Courts they will see clearly that the cause of the law's delays, is the inadequacy of the judicial force for the work to be done, and that there is no other cause.

As to the *remedy*. Our Judges have done much to cure the evil. The institution of what is generally called "the Railroad Calendar," for the trial of short causes, has accomplished much to reduce the number of causes awaiting trial. As far as the Special Terms for motions are concerned, the class of business peculiar to them is dispatched with far greater rapidity in New-York City than in any other part of the State, for which our Judges are entitled to great credit. It is in the terms for jury trials alone that the evil exists. Here one expedient has been tried which entirely failed to produce a really good effect. One of the Judges, at the first term held by him after his promotion to the Bench, announced that he would place two hundred cases on the Day Calender, and would send every case in which the parties were not ready, in their regular order, to the foot of the General Calendar. The consequence was, that the time when a case would be really reached was rendered so uncertain that lawyers were unable to form any idea when their causes would be reached till the evening before they were called, and then it was too late to subpœne witnesses and get ready for trial. The Judge succeeded in calling the calendar of two thousand causes to the end in about two weeks, but, of the whole number, not half a dozen were tried, and, of course, the calendar was about as long at the end of the term as at the commencement of it.

Now one example drawn from my own experience will serve to give some light on the subject. A short time since I attended, with my witnesses some of whom had traveled hundreds of miles to be present, at the Superior Court, to try a case then on the day calendar. I found three Judges holding three separate terms, for the disposal of that day calendar. The six cases (mine was the fourteenth) at the head of that day calendar, occupied the whole time of the three Judges for three weeks. I was ready, my opponent was ready, we were both anxious to try the case as soon as possible, and we could have tried it in two hours, and yet we had to dance attendance in vain for three weeks. There were from forty to fifty cases on that same calendar, situated precisely as mine was. There was no fault on the part of the Judges, and none on the part of the lawyers, the fault was the one that I have stated generally above, and this example illustrates the whole cause of the "law's delays" in this City.

Now, I say, that we need more judicial force for the trial of jury causes. For the other business of the Courts the present force is ample. My suggestion is, that the Legislature provide for us three more judges to be called "Special Justices," or "*Nisi prius* justices," who shall have power to try causes originating in any Court of Record in this City, and who shall have no other power or jurisdiction. That these justices shall sit with juries daily; that it shall be their duty to try any case, at issue, when both parties appear before them voluntarily and say that they are ready for trial, without reference to the place that such case may occupy on the calendar of the Court; that in case, during the sessions of the Courts, any such Special Justice shall not be engaged in business thus brought voluntarily before him, he shall send to either of the Courts, whose day calendar is blocked up by the trial of long causes, for a case from such calendar, and shall proceed with the trial of such case in the same manner as if he were a Judge of that Court.

The practical result of this plan would be that lawyers would always know, that if they got ready for trial they would be sure to find a Court to hear them, on the very day which their own engagements and the convenience of their clients and witnesses induced them to select. Let the Legislature adopt some such plan as this, and a very few months will clear the calendars of all our Courts, and convince the Committee that "the habitual procrastination of judges and lawyers" has no more real existence than the habitual procrastination of merchants, mechanics and farmers.

Permit me to add that the suggestion of the Committee, that the Court of Appeals have power to annul a party for bringing a frivolous appeal, is a good one, and one which would greatly relieve that Court from its unreasonably large business; but the idea of imposing a penalty of ten dollars for not being ready for trial when the cause is called is simply puerile.

B.

Mr. Wolcott and the Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The commitment of this gentleman to prison for contempt in not answering questions propounded to him by the Committee appointed to investigate suspected frauds upon the legislation of the country, is likely to give rise to a number of interesting questions in legislative and habeas law. We very much question whether there is any warrant in the common law for judicial or parliamentary commitments for contempts, except in due and regular course of law, by complaint, accusation and trial by Jury. But conceding that right, we think the National assembly has acted justly and with the spirit demanded by the occasion. The position assumed by his eminent counsel is plainly but the sophistry of the retaining fee and not the clear conviction of the jurist. The theory advanced would set one blow annihilate the well-established doctrines of the Courts and political assemblies, and render the boasted rights of examination and cross-examination the merest farce in the world.

It is said Mr. WOLCOTT will apply to the Supreme Court for a *habeas* for his release, waiving for the present the question of jurisdiction. Can that Court release or bail him? It is well settled that the judicial tribunals cannot try the question of contempt, or no contempt, in commitment either by other Courts or by legislative bodies. They can only inquire whether the committing tribunal had jurisdiction of the person and subject-matter, and whether the process of detention is on its face proper and legal. This question has been before the Supreme Court in the well known case of ANDERSON *vs.* DUNN. (6 WHEATON, 204.) in which it was held that the House had power to commit persons other than members for contempt of its rights and authority, and it is not likely, though not one of the Judges who participated in that decision now are on that bench, that that decision will be reversed.

We, however, hope that the counsel of Mr. WOLCOTT will take into serious consideration the question of whether their client is not entitled to a discharge, on the ground that a commitment for contempt without a trial by Jury is illegal. In this question is involved a great question of public liberty, involving the rights and interests of us all.

LEX.

What our Neighbors in Philadelphia are Doing.

The sober town of Philadelphia is this Winter rejoicing in positive excitement; and as anything like an excitement is a godsend in that respectable city, the people cannot refrain from perpetuating the expression of their delight. The introduction of city passenger railways has been the event of the season. The opening of the Southwark and Frankford line, a few weeks since, produced an era. The road is doing a tremendous business; the citizens ride from Frankford to Southwark, and from Southwark to Frankford, for the pure love of the excitement, when they have no possible business at either extremity of the route. Yet it so happens that the road runs the entire length of two streets, nearly as long as the route traversed here by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads, and peopled nearly as densely as those avenues. The narrowness of the Philadelphia thoroughfares forbids a double track in any one street; so the Frankford line runs up Fifth-street and down Sixth, and finds an excellent custom on both. It is not surprising that Philadelphians should relish the comfort of rail-cars, for the contrast they afford to the lumbering stages that have for years past played a game of see-saw in and out of the uncovered gutterways of that city, is very refreshing. The cars are identical with those of this City: a trifle smaller, perhaps, but capable, like ours, of holding an unlimited number of passengers, anywhere from forty to ninety. Moreover, we grieve to state, the manners of New-York, which have given rise to so much newspaper controversy here, have followed the cars into the sober current of Quaker life—ladies are actually permitted to stand, if they enter a car that is already full. It is a shocking fact, but none the less true. The new style of conveyance is so popular that movements are already made to establish half a dozen additional lines, for all of which there will be sufficient custom.

The late opera was a complete success. FORMES was the rage. His portrait adorns the windows of the music shops. All Philadelphia thronged to the Academy (blessed building, where air is fresh, and pure and plentiful!) to hear him, and the manager contrived to reap a rich harvest. Even in the days of the wild Gazzaniga fever, from which the inhabitants have hardly yet recovered, the Academy saw no audiences to equal those which honored the representations of the *Don* and *Robert*. After the opera the lovers of music had very little to fall back upon, and the patrons of the drama had, and still have, less. There is usually a dearth of agreeable places in Philadelphia to while away an evening. Since PARKINSON'S, there has been no place of general resort, where a body is sure to meet somebody he knows, and be chatty with him. But the gayety of the season in private circles has made partial amends for the lack of out-door amusement. Until the beginning of Lent (last Wednesday) there was a constant succession of fashionable entertainments; and engagements have been made, at least a fortnight in advance, during the whole of the Winter, despite panics and bank troubles. Lent has produced a marked change in all this gayety. As Quakerism gradually dies out, by the disappearance of old and familiar faces, looking like walking sunbeams shining from under drab accoutrements, the young people take the place of the old, and, quite oddly, a large majority of Quaker children turn out strict Churchmen and women. The "pretty Quakeresses" are disappearing, emerging on Chestnut-street in these days with all the gorgeous apparel that once distinguished "world's people" in Philadelphia from the followers of plain Mr. PENN. A few years more like the few that are past, and Quakerism will be extinguished in its old stronghold. The city must then get itself a new cognomen. "Quaker City" is almost a misnomer already.

One class of Philadelphia mechanics has been dreadfully exercised within a month. It is that of the journeymen Bakers, who have taken umbrage at the assurance of Mr. BERDAN, in having ventured, literally, to take the bread out of their mouths by introducing the famous Mechanical Bakery, in the management of which bakers are of no possible account,—bread mixing its own dough, cutting its own loaf, going into the oven by itself, staying in the fire so long as it thinks proper, opening a trap-door and letting itself out when it considers that its duties are performed. When the project was started, the city bakers held indignation meetings, and resolved to adopt very extreme measures. They have since subsided into the resolution to give more bread for less money, and so hope to keep the wind. The new establishment is at the corner of Broad and Vine, and is just now a sealed book to the anxious people, to whom "No Admittance" are very provoking words. The arrangements are not complete, but the capacity of the works is rated at some eight thousand loaves a day. The new improvements introduced are a kneading-trough and an apparatus for cutting and registering loaves; both very simple and ingenious contrivances, never before attempted.

The troubles of the Bank of Pennsylvania are town-talk in Philadelphia. Aside from the question of the culpability of Mr. ALLIBONE, the former President of the Bank, touching whom a variety of opinions prevail, the splendid but unfinished banking edifice of that Institution is a melancholy reminder of a recent catastrophe. The building is on Chestnut-street, and was nearly completed when the last developments occurred. Work is suspended, and the Directors are striving to find a purchaser. It is one of the finest of the new buildings of the City.

The deaf mutes of the State are handsomely cared for at the Institution on Broad-street, in which, if there is a fault, it is the want of ventilation. The air in the sitting-rooms of the boys and girls, when they are all gathered in-doors on a cold day, is mephitic. The health of the pupils demands a change in the construction of the rooms. The institution seems to be well conducted. It has 174 pupils, 125 of whom are Pennsylvania beneficiaries, with 15 of the same class from Maryland, three from Delaware and seven from New-Jersey. A son of Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE is among the instructors. He is a deaf mute, and a graduate of the institution. Mr. JOHN CARLIN, also a deaf mute, and a meritorious portrait painter, is likewise a graduate of this asylum, and has left in its museum some traces of his artistic skill.

The Philadelphia Society of Water Color Artists has opened a public exhibition for charitable purposes. A Literary Congress has been organized by a wedding of all the literary societies of the young men of the city. The Delaware is icy, and the boats are drawing off from the Bordentown and Burlington trips. Schuylkill Dam has a thick coating of ice, and the favorite amusement of young Philadelphia is the skate. And we believe that is all positively new and fresh in the second city of the country at the present moment.

Business Before the Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation propose to confine their investigation in regard to ferries between New-York and Brooklyn to the current business of each separate ferry for each of the last seven years. To effect this, they will desire to know the values of the boats and other property actually in use and necessary in conducting each ferry; the actual expenses of rents, labor, materials and repairs; the several repairs; the several rates of fare for foot passengers, carriages, &c; and the income from each, and the total income from all sources. They have appointed their meetings to be held at 4 P. M., in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol, and will devote their attention as follows: on Tuesday, Feb. 23, to the Union Ferry Company; Wednesday, 24th, to the Astoria and Green Point Ferry Company; Thursday, 25th, to the Houston-street and Brooklyn Ferry Company; Friday, 27th, to the Peck Slip Ferry Company.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The House Committee on Cities and Villages, in reporting in favor of the repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill, submit a lenghty argument in favor of the proposed repeal. The report is well written and quite elaborate. It reviews the history of the New-York Police from the year 1844, in order to prove its entirely local character, and to show that it originated with the People, and although subject from time to time to Legislative action, is an institution in the formation and control of which, the desires of the tax-payers and residents of the City alone should prevail. The difference between former acts of the Legislature on Police matters, and the act of 1857 is shown, in an attempt to prove that the former were simply the mutual cooperation of the people and their representatives in legislation, while the other was an act of usurpation. The Constitutional question involved in the act is fully discussed, in an endeavor to show that the law is at best but a successful evasion of the Constitution. The decision of the Court of Appeals is dissected and criticized with some severity. The report concludes by saying that the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have not only been degraded in the suppression of the right of selecting Police Commissioners, but they have also been oppressed with such additional taxation and burdens in the expenditures of moneys as would suit the extensive views of the centralized Commissioners. By the existence of the law and the management of those by whom its stipulations are being carried out, there have been added to the expenses of the Treasury over $250,000. This is urged as an unanswerable argument in favor of the repeal of the bill, and an appeal is made to the State to stand by the rights of the City of New-York, as they would have their own rights protected and held sacred.

PRINCIPALS AND FACTORS.

Mr. ELY'S Senate bill, amending the law relative to principals, factors, or agents, is in substance somewhat similar to Mr. AMES' bill to prevent frauds by warehousemen, wharfingers and others. The punishment for fraudulent transfers, concealments, &c., is the same, but the principle on which testimony is to be elicited in the case is such that it will hardly meet the sanction of the bar. It provides that the declaration or testimony of any defendant can be used against him.

PROTECTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD.

Mr. WADSWORTH'S bill to regulate the burial and protect the repose of the dead provides:

1. The right to bury the dead and protect their repose, and maintain any action for disturbing their place of burial, and also at discretion to remove and reinter their remains shall belong to the relatives of the person deceased. Such right in the first instance to belong to the surviving wife or husband, next to the child or children, and then to their next of kin.

2. In case of the sale of any burial ground, or in case it is taken for public use, the parties so taking or holding the ground shall compensate the relatives for the cost of such removal.

3. In case no relatives appear then the parties taking or conveying shall remove all tombstones or other mementos of the departed and place them as near as may be in their orginal position.

NEW-YORK FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced by Mr. ENOS, in the Assembly, to amend the act of 1855 relative to the Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, provides that, in addition to the Commissioners appointed by the law of 1855, there shall be a Board of Appeals to be appointed from exempt firemen, to whom an appeal may be had from the Fire Commissioners. The members of the Board are to be appointed by the representatives of the Department. The intention of the bill is to protect the rights of firemen; keep the organization free from party interference, and preserve their dignity of character. Provision is made to Commissioners as by the law of 1855. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Engineers and Foremen. The powers vested in the Commissioners are not to include any control of appropriations, or any power to create expenditure.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill of which Mr. CHARLES H. ADAMS has given notice—"To prevent illegal voting throughout the State"—provides for a Board of Registration consisting of the Recorder or City Judge and two Assessors, and the Supervisors, Town Clerk and one Assessor. They are to meet between the 1st of June and 1st of November in each Election District, having first given notice of the time and place of meeting, and there make a registry of all qualified voters. They shall make proper alphabetical lists, and continue not more than ten days in session in each Election District. None but qualified voters to be registered, and naturalized citizens must produce their papers, which shall be properly stamped. At least one hundred copies of this registry list, properly attested, are to be printed and posted in public places in the district, and to be furnished to the Inspectors of Election; and no person whose name is not registered shall be allowed to vote, unless on his own affidavit and that of two known freeholders of the Ward or District, not being candidates for office. The registry to be evidence of the right to vote unless identity be questioned, which shall be decided by oath of the voter, the lists to be lodged with County Clerks, and each year thereafter persons desiring to be registered shall apply to the County Clerks, whose duty it shall be to make such registry and to publish the new lists as before. Persons removing from one District to another may be registered on production of the County Clerk's certificate that their names have been erased from the books of the District from which they have removed, gives the Board of Registers and their clerks $3 a day while actually employed. It makes all fraudulent or double registrations punishable with not less than one year's imprisonment; makes false swearing, perjury; and provides punishment by one year's imprisonment for any member of the Board violating the law or perpetrating any fraud. Provides for transmission of copies of the law to all recorders, city judges, assessors and supervisors.

THE REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., A HOAX.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, which first published the report of the Negro Insurrection in Arkansas, as a rumor, now contradicts it on reliable authority. It originated in the following way: A gentleman from Independence, Mo., with fifty negroes, reached Washington county, Ark., on his way to a farm which he had bought in the State, and while there, the negroes, having nothing to do, were allowed to go about the neighborhood as they pleased. A weak-headed old lady, seeing a number of them together, became frightened, and made her way to a neighboring settlement with the news that the negroes had "risz," and were on their march towards the settlement. Some little alarm was created by these tidings, but an hour served to dispel the apprehensions excited by the old lady's story, and the affair was no more thought of.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 418, 181, 288, 432, 447, 204, 142, 236, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 492, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 488, 505, 162, 234, 476, 568, 589, 591, 596, 547, 600, 315, 547 449, 495, 495, 27, 29.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 176, 180, 212, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 106, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 136, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 49, 80, 85, 170, 104, 105.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 1, 14, 27, 40, 45, 15, 17, 26, 30, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40½, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Phebe Ann Wilcox vs. *Elijah Wilcox*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Mary Homan vs. *George W. Homan*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

J. W. Rogers vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad et als.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Wm. W. Smith vs. *Margaret Morris et al.*—Injunction dissolved, with $7 costs.

Henry W. Clark vs. *United States Trust Co.* It is adjudged that the demurrer, on the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant on the subject if the action is well taken, and the same is allowed. And it is ordered and adjudged that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

Jobson Again.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Justice Hilton.

PRACTICE IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—APPOINTMENT OF REFEREE.

D. Wemyss Jobson sued Richardson and got judgment, and thereafter obtained an order, in the New-York Common Pleas, for his debtor's examination before a referee on supplementary proceedings. Defendant did not appear. Jobson obtained an order to show cause why Richardson should not be punished for contempt in not appearing before the referee, pursuant to invitation. On the hearing, Mr. Abbott, who appeared for the delinquent, read affidavits showing that the referee nominated by Jobson was, in fact, his own attorney. He contended that the attorney of plaintiff was obviously an improper referee for supplementary examination, and that the Court ought to vacate the supplementary proceedings from the commencement.

Mr. Jennings, on the other side, asked to have a new referee appointed.

Judge HILTON said that he should always hold parties bound to disclose any private relations existing between them and the referees nominated, and to enforce that rule he would vacate the entire proceedings. Order for examination of defendant vacated.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—Feb. 22.

By Justices Strong, Lott and Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

George Near et al. vs. *Robert Lagerdorf.*—Appeal to Court of Appeals allowed.

Henry Windfield vs. *Gilbert S. Vincent, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BRADLEY.

Andrew P. Van Pelt vs. *Matthew Van Cott et ols.*—Surrogate's decree reserved, and trial ordered at the next Circuit to be held in Richmond County.

James M. Rankin vs. *George W. Pine et als.*—Judgment reserved. A trial ordered at a circuit, unless the parties agree on another referee to hear and decide.

John Rapelyea, respondent vs. *Lawrence C. Rapelyea and wife, impleaded, &c., appellants.*—Order entered at last General Term modified, and costs of all parties directed on the appeal, to be paid out of the fund.

Decisions by STRONG, LOTT and EMOTT.

Morgaret Marshall, administratrix of John Marshall, deceased, vs. *the N. A. Kerosene Gaslight Company.*—Motion to set aside case, and that the same be deemed abandoned. Granted, unless the case be filed and served within ten days after notice of this order.

Frederick Stewart vs. *Gerard T. Beekman, administrator, &c*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered at Circuit Court. Costs to abide the event.

Isaac W. Smith vs. *Isaac D. Geeger.*—Order of City Court affirmed, with $10 costs.

Samuel Pitt vs. *Francis Bink and Mary H. Bink.*—Order of City Court of Brooklyn reversed, without costs.

Ebenezer Cauldwell vs. *N. Borber.*—Order of Special Term reversed without costs.

George Distler vs. *Samuel Lisbman.*—Order of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed without costs, and without prejudice to renew motion below.

Benjamin Jackson vs. *Wm. A. Coit.*—Judgment modified so as to order a new trial. Costs to abide the event.

Geo. W. Brown vs. *Loring Pickering.*—Motion to dismi

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... *specially reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 11 bbls. Ashes; 7,348 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 34,920 bushels Corn; 202 bags Malt; 810 bags Oats; 1,362 bags Feed; 1,137 pkgs. Provisions, and 190 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 70 bbls., in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade continues very quiet, the demand being limited alike from country dealers and from shippers. Southern buyers are doing more in the way of settling their accounts with our merchants, than in renewing orders for supplies. The improvement in Cotton increases their means of paying their debts. Indeed the Southern houses are so well satisfied with the comparative promptness of their customers in this respect, that they evince no very strong inclination to curtail credits in filling fresh orders. Remittances come in less regularly and less punctually from the West, which circumstance operates disadvantageously to the interests of Western buyers. The inquiry from shippers to California and Australia is restricted. In Boston, during the past week, an improved general demand prevailed, but the Boston *Shipping List* says: "The trade has been so dead and dull for three months past, that when in ordinary times would be considered a moderate business, is now thought very fair. In prices no change has taken place, and they are still quite irregular, buyers who are able to pay cash or who want short credit, having a decided advantage. Among the manufacturers matters remain about the same. They continue to work carefully, and do not feel inclined to extend their business, especially as the prospect of goods paying a fair profit is not very favorable. Among the exports of the week we notice 695 cases from this port to San Francisco. The late advices from that market report a further decline, wholly owing to the large shipments from this side: 306 cases have also been exported during the week to Australia, and 107 cases to Calibo." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,061	5,029
Since Jan. 1	26,142	30,280
Total	33,203	35,309

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at full prices. The sales include some Porto Rico at rates not ascertained, and 400 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 10¾c.@13c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¼c.; Bahia at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee, the sales of which amounted to 6,500 bags, from first and second hands, at from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock in first hands on Saturday of only 24,000 bags. The supply in jobbers' hands, for re-sale has been quite exhausted.

COTTON—Has attracted considerable attention at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of about 2,800 bales, in lots, including Middling at 11¼c. @11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12½c. for Gulf ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty brisk for State and Western Flour, and desirable lots are held with more confidence, being less abundant. The home trade buy most freely. The export inquiry is not so vigorous. The *Africa's* news has not seriously affected the trade. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 30@ 4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50

Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, at firmer prices. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last comprise 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $4 75 @$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Stock light, and held above the views of purchasers. Corn is heavy and languid. Sales 6,500 bushels new crop at 66c. for poor Yellow Jersey, and 68c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 125 bushels Northern Rye at 72c., and 900 bushels State Barley at 72½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are tainble and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 2%@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

RYE—Sales, 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,200 bales North River were received and sold at 90c. ₱ 100 lbs. No Eastern arrived, and no sales of this kind having been made prices were entirely nominal. In Savannah, last week, the trade in hay was dull. A sale of Northern to close out, was made at 70c.; another sale was made at 75c.; some parties were asking 80c. A cargo of Eastern was sold from wharf at $1@$1 10. From store the quotations were for Northern, $1; Eastern, $1 25.

HIDES—Are in active request, at advancing prices, including prime Rio Grande, at 22c.; Orinoco, at 20c. @20½c.; dry California, at 20c.; and salted do., at 17c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. A lot of dead, green Calcutta Cow, were sold at $1 each, same credit.

HOPS—Continue active and linguid at 4½c.@9c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is in limited demand, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 15 for lump, ₱ obl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of the 19th inst., says "the Lumber market remains quiet, though our mills have plenty to do in filling the orders in hand. A contract was made for a foreign port at $16. We quote: re-sawed $14@$16, rough edge $12 @$14, and for assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards, &c., $13. The arrivals of Timber during the week have been liberal, the largest portion of which has been of a quality suitable for mill purposes. For shipping timber there has been an increased demand, and prices have somewhat improved. Sales have been at prices somewhat better than could be obtained two weeks ago. We continue our quotations of $8@$13 as extremes. In still Timber we have no improvement to report, though the receipts meet with ready sale at fair prices." The exports of the week from Savannah have been 1,237,446 feet, including 172,488 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The demand is restricted by the advanced prices claimed. New-Orleans, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c. @23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 20c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine opens quietly, but firmly at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, at 48c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is in good request, including Common at $1 47½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OIL—Linseed is moderately inquired for, and is quoted at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy, with very light sales at $16 60@$16 70 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and down to 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is sparingly sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 170 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 25@ $18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates —12c.@17c. for Ohio, 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston last week the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts—3,872 trcs. clean, and 65,000 bushels rough; the sales comprised about all the clean received, at from $2 87½@$3 75, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₱ 100 lbs., and 15,000 bushels rough at 77c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Exports—5,343 trcs., (including 201 trcs. to New-York,) leaving on shipboard, not cleared, last Friday, 4,791 trcs. In Savannah last week there were received, 353 trcs. clean, and 10,225 bushels rough; sold, 799 trcs. clean at from $2 75@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; and exported, 1,191 trcs., including 512 trcs. to New-York.

SEED—6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week at $1 50, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change. Sales 470 hhds., in lots, at 5c.@6¾c. for New-Orleans, and 5¾c.@5½c. for Cuba, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,900 lbs. Prime at 11½c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The general inquiry is pretty brisk. Prices of the leading kinds are quite firm and buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, Domestic Wool was in fair request at uniform prices, with sales reported of 130,000 lbs. fleece and pulled. The transactions included 1,000 bales Peruvian, with 83 bales of Mediterranean and South American, at unchanged quotations.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s.3d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@22s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Twenty acres of property in Chicago are in litigation in chancery, beside 500 acres outside of the city limits. The plaintiffs are private parties, who claim that the property was sold, years ago, under a defective mortgage. The defendants are the Rock Island Railroad Company, and 139 private owners. The value of the property is immense.

The unusual Winter spectacle of birds singing in the parks at Albany was observed on Wednesday

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LADIES' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 69 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. Ullman

This morning, at 9 o'clock, commences the sale of reserved seats for to day's matinee, and to-morrow's DON GIOVANNI.

THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
OPERA MATINEE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

now performing in Paris with great success, and received with such enthusiasm at its first representation at the Academy in January.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed, wishes seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The sale of seats for the Matinée commences this morning, at the ticket offices. Tickets to be had at the door.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½.
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

Admission to all parts ..... Fifty cents
Reserved seats ..... 25 cents extra
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinées. Doors open at 1 o'clock.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 8.
IL DON GIOVANNI,

on a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this occasion,
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE,

illuminated by twenty candelabras, with
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE.

in addition to the regular orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY

In the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, OEHRLEIN,
and CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the first time in American as
LEPORELLO.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT

will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS.

The first on the right side of the stage will play,
LA GAZOTTE,

while the second on the left side will play
THE LANDLER,

and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.

Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.

THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS

will be executed by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, ROCCO, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES,

and a choral and instrumental force of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

The sale of seats for DON GIOVANNI commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.

On FRIDAY—Only night this season of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,

in which Mme. D'ANGRI will make her first appearance as the Princess.

On SATURDAY—Cheap Opera night,
ERNANI,

with a grand and new cast.

FRY'S ELEVENTH QUARTETTE

Will be performed at Gnilmette's classical chamber concert, Dodworth's room, No. 806 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH INST.

Artists—Annie Milner, the English prima donna,
Charlotte Bird, the American prima donna.
Charles Guilmette, the eminent baritone,
Robert Goldbeck, the German pianist,
Wm. A. King, the English pianist.

Messrs. Noll, Reyer and Bergner, of the celebrated Eisfeld quartette party, and the great English violinist,
HENRY COOPER.

Tickets to be had only of CHARLES GUILMETTE, No. 6 Union-Square, between 14th and 15th sts., 4th-av. Tickets $1.

MISS SUTHERLAND.—THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Under the patronage of the Highland Guard and Caledonian Club, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, 1858.

Miss SUTHERLAND is happy to state that she has secured, for this occasion, the services of
MR. WALTER RALYEA,

the eminent and only male soprano, formerly of Mme. Anna Bishop's and Miss Catherine Hayes' troupes, his first appearance in New-York this season.
MR. CUMMING,

the celebrated characteristic Scottish vocalist, who will sing some of the gems of Scotch and Jacobite airs, in full Highland costume.
H. C. BECHT ..... Pianist

She has also engaged ROBERTSON'S QUADRILLE BAND, who will accompany the songs, and will, during the evening, play several favorite pieces.
Admission ..... Fifty cents

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at all the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
ONE NIGHT MORE OF THE COURIER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1858,

will be presented the thrilling four-act Drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.

Joseph Lesurques ..... Mr. Jordan.
Dubosc, an escaped criminal ..... Mr. Lewis.
Jerome ..... Mr. Burnett. | Fouinard ..... Mr. Peters.
Jolliquet ..... Mr. Jefferson. | Didier ..... Mr Stoddart.
Choppard ..... Mr. Wheatleigh. | Julie ..... Mrs. T. B. Johnston.
Jeanne, an outcast ..... Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Scout ..... Mr. Jefferson. | Snarl ..... Mr. Burnett.
Sheepface ..... Mr. Peters. | Kate ..... Miss Miller
Miss POLLY MARSHALL will appear in a few days.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince ..... Master C. Sherwood
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.
The great Elephant PIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.

CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
RAFFAELE, OR THE REPROBATE OF PARIS.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
After which, THE BRIGAND.
To conclude with THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1858,
That modern "Garrick" and Ethiopian Wit,
Mr. EPH. HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY.
In new features and extraordinary doings.
See the new and laughable Burlesque,
TEN MINUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ..25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
Will be acted the historical Drama called the
DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.
To be followed by the
MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.
To conclude with the Drama of the
FLOATING BEACON.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on "Beautiful Women" at the Brooklyn Athenæum WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY THE last week of the American play, by an American author, written to illustrate the "Times that Tried Men's Souls," the extraordinarily successful PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, repeated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, with MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL; MR. H. WATKINS as the NEGRO JOCKO; the rest of the characters by the rest of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3, the performance of the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the comedietta of CATCHING AN HEIRESS, presented by the company. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED! Mrs. Southworth's astonishingly popular story THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, is in course of rapid dramatization for this establishment, as it appears in the columns of the journal alluded to. The beautiful AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cts.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

THE HAYDN QUARTET WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that their first *Classical Soiree*, to be given on Feb. 23, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, had to be postponed till TUESDAY, March 2, on account of the serious indisposition of one of their members.

THEO. BISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The 3d soirée, 42d concert, on TUESDAY, Feb 23, at Dodworth's Academy. Mrs. Anna Warren and Mr. Richard Hoffman will assist. Mr. Bisfeld's quartet party. Tickets $1 each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS. A SUPERIOR SELECTION of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selection comprises the most efficient children's nurses thorough cooks, waiter girls and general servants; also, experienced coachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.
WM. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game soups, &c.; competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen; can produce undoubted testimonials; lived ten years in one family; is obliging and willing, kind and respectful to her employer; wants a quiet domestic family; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av. near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERIenced girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and seamstress; is a girl who thoroughly understands her duties in any of the above departments; will be found a person of a kind, good disposition, and an acquisition in any family where neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Inquire for "NURSE," at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young women, situations separate or together, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, or would go as laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging; good places more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, in either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the poultry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, WILLING WOman wishes a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, and understands milk and butter; has a good boy, 12 years old, very smart would do waiting and be generally useful; she would take moderate wages if the lad was taken with her; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD COOKS washers and ironers; three chambermaids and waiters; a young Scotch girl as nurse; a Protestant mulatto cook, or general housework; and by a number of smart, competent girls in various branches of domestic work, with good references, varying from two to seven years. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; is a competent chambermaid and a most magnificent shirt ironer. Wages $7 and $8 a month. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a dairy, or monthly situation if either desired; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED.—A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address E. C., care of Mr. Clark, saddler, No. 443 Canal-st.; best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Pillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough cleaning of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class Protestant and Catholic girls, who have the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but honest servants admitted.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING Protestant young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker; and an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference; call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 91 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 9 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST young man in a private family. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 3d av.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 8 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK, TO ATTEND A DRY GOODS store, who has some experience in the business. Must be of good character, and have good references. Apply at No. 517 Greenwich-st. A. WILDEY.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, A CLERK who thoroughly understands the business. No other need apply. Address, giving references, age, salary expected, &c., Box No. 1,108 New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-making, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the very recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the Jersey store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. B., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 753 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SItuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in this fancy store No. 25 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. Recommender is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or rowing children; and is a good seamstress, can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF smart, willing girls, Protestant and Catholics, for the City or country; families supplied with servants of all nations and in any capacity, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, by leaving their order three days previous to requiring them.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address P. PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery, the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 711 8th-st. near Broad way.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room, to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young married gentleman and lady, in the vicinity of Fulton ferry, who will furnish their own room, and the gentleman will only want breakfast and tea except on Sunday; terms must be moderate; a note addressed to M., office of this paper, will be attended to; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and two small rooms, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, to let, with board. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman desires boarding with a strictly private and genteel family who keep a liberal table and dine about 2 o'clock. He is quiet and retired and will pay liberally for suitable accommodation. Address H. M. N., *Times* office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, in a new house, with a private family, one block from South 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to S. LYON, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the first of April, with a private family preferred. Must not be more than one hour's ride or sail distant from this City. Address A. A., box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierrepont or Remsen sts., near the Ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Matinée, 1½ P. M.—ITALIAN OPERA—L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—VAN AMBURG'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—THE COURIER OF LYONS—THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—RAPPAELLE—THE RED GNOME—THE BRIGAND—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES—THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK—THE FLOATING BEACON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WAR-PATH—Afternoon—THE DEATH OF EVA.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Feb. 24
The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The mails at the New-York Post-Office, for the *Niagara*, which leaves Boston to-morrow, close this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The atmosphere of the city of Washington just at present seems to be very promotive of personal difficulties. One is at present pending between Messrs. CULLOM of Tennessee, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, and CLAY, of Kentucky; another between Ex-Lieutenant RHIND and Commander BOUTWELL, of the Navy; and another between Lieutenants BELL and WILLIAMS, of the Navy. It is expected that a meeting will take place between CLAY and CULLOM this morning, all efforts at a reconciliation having failed. RHIND posted BOUTWELL as a liar and a coward, for which he has been arrested and held to bail for a criminal trial. It is expected that a duel will take place between BELL and WILLIAMS.

From dispatches received in Washington from Commander PAGE, of the United States ship-of-war *Germantown*, which was at Bombay on the 9th of January, we learn that our commercial affairs in that region are in a highly prosperous condition. Fifteen American ships were loading and discharging at Bombay. The *Germantown* is the first American vessel of war which has visited that port for fifteen years, and her officers were received by the authorities with every national and personal courtesy.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated yesterday with considerable spirit, with a military parade; a rally of the O. U. A. at the Academy of Music, where Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered a becoming oration; and by sundry balls and festivals in the evening.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated more generally than usual yesterday. At Richmond, Va., the new equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, the occasion being one of magnificent display.

Five steamers were burnt at New-Orleans on Sunday morning, the loss on which is estimated at $70,000, only partially covered with insurance. The whole of the shipping in port was at one time in a precarious condition.

Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, died on Saturday night.

The ship *John Milton*, from San Francisco or the Chincha Islands, and probably loaded with guano, went ashore on Montauk Point, L. I., last Saturday morning, and soon entirely broke up. The dead bodies of eight persons who were on board have been found, nor is it thought that a single one of the officers or crew has escaped alive.

Judge KANE, well known through his connection with the celebrated Passmore Williamson case, and father of the late Dr KANE, the Arctic traveler, died on Sunday evening at his residence in Philadelphia.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened more vigorously for Cotton and Flour, each of which commodities advanced in price. Grain was dull, and rather heavy. Provisions were lightly dealt in, and hog products leaned in favor of buyers. Groceries were moderately inquired for, and were held with much firmness. Resin was in good demand at full rates. Spirits Turpentine declined to 48c.@49c., cash, ₰ gallon. Hides were pretty brisk and buoyant. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

Officer VOOS, of the Tenth Ward, whose arrest for extorting money from a poor washwoman on a promise to effect the release of her husband from prison, as mentioned in the TIMES, Monday, was yesterday suspended from duty by the Police Commissioners until the charge can be investigated. Two policemen of the same precinct, alleged to have been associated with Voos in his shystering game, will, it is said, be called to account, and perhaps dismissed.

A large assemblage of the "fancy" convened Sunday afternoon at the foot of Fifteenth-street, North River, to witness a prize fight between two noviciates. The Police heard of the affair and put a stop to the intended proceedings. Two arrests were made, but the principals escaped.

A young fellow named GEORGE ARCHARS, *alias* CALEB GUNNION, has been arrested for picking a man's pocket of a gold watch and chain. From evidence adduced yesterday before one of the Police Justices, it is believed that the prisoner was one of the party who attempted to take the life of Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT a few weeks ago, while the latter, at a late hour in the night, was passing through Tenth-street. The matter is undergoing investigation.

Another of the daily prayer-meetings was commenced yesterday, in the John-street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. One has also been opened in Dr. PARKER'S church, Fourth-avenue; and others, in various sections of the City, which have been open for some weeks, continue to attract crowds of worshipers. Taken in connection with the usual observances of Lent, great numbers of daily attendants are visible in the City churches. We publish to-day a general directory of the places open for daily worship.

The venerable REMBRANDT PEALE delivered a lecture last evening in the room of the Historical Society, on the various portraits of WASHINGTON. It was cordially listened to by a full audience, and on the motion of the ex-Minister from the Hague, announced for repetition on Wednesday next.

For several weeks past Brooklyn has been flooded with counterfeit American Quarters and Half-Dollars. We are informed that the coin, some of it, was received by the employes at the Navy-Yard on their last pay-day—one week ago last Saturday. It was rumored that a large quantity, apparently fresh from the Mint, was then paid out, and when it was returned, that a request was made to keep the matter quiet, or it might injure the Bank from which the coin was received.

The Kansas Snarl.

Time, which solves most entanglements, seems to complicate the Kansas question. It, is evident that President BUCHANAN intends to reconcile the country to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, by having the certificates of election given to the Free State Legislature, who are, beyond all doubt, legally entitled to them. Gen. CALHOUN'S letter clearly foresbadows such a purpose, though it is not sufficiently explicit to inspire the public with any great degree of confidence in the sincerity of his intentions. It is generally believed that his leading object, throughout the controversy, has been to secure his own return to the Senate of the United States; and nothing short of the actual delivery of the certificates to the parties entitled to them will convince the public that he will, under any circumstances, relinquish his expectation of success.

But the necessities of the Administration may overbear Gen. CALHOUN'S personal and political interests. The President is anxious to get the Kansas question out of the way. Caring nothing whatever for the merits of the controversy, he is disposed to end it in the shortest manner possible in order that he may give his attention, and direct that of the public, to other and more important undertakings. He will do everything in his power, therefore, to force upon Congress the speedy adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and would be very willing to see the Free-State Party, who are confessedly in the ascendant, take immediate possession of the new State Government if he could only get it off his own hands.

But there is a double difficulty in this case. The South would be very likely to abandon the Lecompton Constitution immediately if they saw that the offices which it creates were to pass at once into the hands of the Free-State men; and the Free-State men themselves,—or a portion of them at all events,—in Kansas, are determined not to assume office, or permit the State Government to be organized at all, under the Lecompton Constitution. The Territorial Legislature which has just adjourned, and which represented the conservative portion of the Free-State Party, was almost as ultra upon this point as the Topeka zealots themselves. The House of Representatives passed a bill, by a very large majority, declaring it a crime punishable with *death* for any person to attempt to put in operation a State Government under the Lecompton Constitution;—and it failed to become a law only from want of a few votes in the Council. Judging from the indications of public sentiment in the Territory, and from the opinions expressed by those most familiar with its affairs, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for any State Government to be organized under that instrument. And most assuredly, if the certificates should be given to the men counted in by the enormous and palpable frauds of Leavenworth County and the Delaware Crossing, they could not meet for business anywhere within the State, except under the protection of United States troops.

It is by no means certain, therefore, that Mr. BUCHANAN will find the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution the shortest road out of the embarrassments which now surround him. If the certificates are given to the Free-State men, he will pretty certainly encounter the hostility of the South:—if to the others, it will be followed by civil war in Kansas. He may find DOUGLAS the best pilot in this emergency after all.

The Anglo-French Alliance.

As all who justly estimated the character of the man, must from the first have foreseen that he would, NAPOLEON III. has already begun to exert himself in the repression of the Anglo-phobic extravaganeies of his satellites, civil and military. Against the blatant menaces of the Colonels DE CASTAGNY, and the insolent insinuations of the Counts DE MORNY, the Emperor has set the most particularly elaborate displays of courteous goodwill in his correspondence with the Queen of England, and in the magnificence of the gifts presented by his Empress to the daughter of VICTORIA. Low mutterings of angry excitement are still heard from the official, which are the only extant political presses of the Empire, and doubtless the soldiers of the line, in all the multitudinous barracks of the vast imperial camp which stretches over France, still cheer the monotony of military life with valiant dreams of the great deeds they would do, if the Column of Boulogne could only be transported across the Channel, and set up in Folkestone. But the master of them all has seen his danger, and has drawn back from it in time to avoid at least the shock which his power would receive from the propagation throughout Europe of a belief that his alliance with Albion was likely to give way. Whether the Imperial hand has been laid upon the army, and the functionaries, in time to avert the practical loosening of the ties which the Crimean campaign had knitted between the Emperor himself and the English people, may well, however, be a question. And this is a question of no slight perspective importance to NAPOLEON. Hostile as the English people almost unanimously were to the Dictation of 1851, it is very certain that the apparent good faith and manly directness of the Emperor's policy in his alliance with England, had gradually won for him a more solid personal popularity in Great Britain than had ever been enjoyed by any ruler of the French. This popularity rested on the general conviction of the English mind, that no foreign sovereign had ever so thoroughly well understood, and that few had ever so loyally dealt by the British nation. Immediately upon the fall of Sebastopol, symptoms of dissolution began to manifest themselves in the *entente cordiale* between the Western Powers, provoked in part, on the British side of the channel, by the somewhat aggravating assurance with which France arrogated to herself the lion's share of the glory of the Russian war, and in part by the vexatious reflection that Europe and the world had been urged and entreated by England's own voice, for many a long month, to believe that all the skill and fortune of the conflict had truly fallen to the French. Nevertheless, while the British grew sore on the subject of the magnanimity of France, they continued to put faith in the Emperor. NAPOLEON knew this, and the knowledge had up to this time been a strong lever in his policy. For, like Minister GUIZOT, in 1847, NAPOLEON understands perfectly well that international relations, which result from material interests alone, are always weak, and between States, like England and France, not only weak but perilous; and be found in his personal hold upon the confidence of England just the moral ties which it must, for years to come, be idle to seek in the "mutual sentiments and instincts" of two nations so radically unlike in character, so widely divorced by history, and so feebly linked together by intellectual intercourse.

That personal hold his lieutenants and his secretaries have done their best to annihilate—and it would be extremely unwise for the statesmen of the rest of the world to regard the Anglo-French alliance from this day forth as a substantial reality strong enough to bear any ordinary stress of political necessities. And we may therefore fairly expect to see the Courts of Northern and Central Europe drift slowly backwards from the Tuileries towards St. James—not because the rulers of Austria, Russia and Prussia love England more, but because to them stability is the first and indispensable condition for which they must look in every political relation which they form—and because the alienation of England from NAPOLEON III. begins to undo, slowly but surely, the work which was done for France under the Western Alliance. Little as the Continental Powers may comprehend the motive of English politics, and bitterly as they undoubtedly hate the English name and nation, their instinctive and invincible distrust of the Napoleonic dynasty is a normal condition of their being; and they know at least that the English throne is a guarantee of order, far more sure than the revolutionary sceptre of the BONAPARTES.

Unless, therefore, some new, and as yet unforeseen contingency should be evoked by the fortunate star, as contrived by the fertile brain of the French Emperor, which may compel England again to poise her weight with the weight of France in the balance, against some formidable power or coalition in the East or in the West, the Anglo-French Alliance may be henceforth considered to be a purely diplomatic entity, which is a kind of creature just about as real and vital as a scholastic "chimera devouring second intentions." And, isolated from England, the Emperor will, in all human probability, find himself fatally forced into a career of the most dangerous despotism. He may resist the pressure of his senseless advisers for a day or a year, and adjourn for a longer or a shorter time, those "repressive measures," the mere anticipation of which has already done almost as much to shake, as his financial policy had done to consolidate, his authority in France—but the evil day must come, bringing with it to France the dread alternative of abject submission, or of the sanguinary vindication of her national value. At such a crisis, the spirit which rose in 1789 above the attiiude of any people, ancient or modern, will be found still alive and vigorous, between the Atlantic and the Rhine, not to be terrified by all the bayonets of the Second Empire, though led by five times five illustrious Marshals, and not to be appalled by all the fiery "phantoms of anarchy," which, as NAPOLEON III. himself has so justly said, "are forever summoned up by tyrants to be the pretext and excuse of tyranny."

The Virginia Steamship Enterprise.

Col. PRESTON has spread before the public, in the shape of a speech at Richmond, the precise results of his mission to Europe on behalf of the project to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and some French port. He states that no definite contract has yet been made, but a paper has been drawn up by the Orleans Railway Company, "*advising*, in the form of a stipulation, the basis upon which the projected service *might* be organized," as follows:

1. The number, tonnage, power and speed of the vessels shall be determined by the company; but the number shall not be less than four, nor the number of round trips per annum less than twenty-four.

2 and 3. The tonnage, power and speed of the vessels to be not less than the tonnage, &c., of the steamers *Fulton* and *Arago*.

4. The capital of the company to be $3,000,000.

5. *One half of the capital to be subscribed in America*, and one half by the Orleans Railway Company, or under its influence.

6. The "domicile" of the company to be in Paris in France.

7. The first year four directors to be French, and three American; the second year, four American and three French; and so on, alternately, unless otherwise determined by the statutes of the Company.

8. *The American interests to guarantee to the enterprise for ten years, a subvention for mail service, $12,500 per round trip.* Any subvention that may be given by the French Government shall likewise inure to the common benefit of the stockholders.

9. Two of the four proposed steamships to be built at Norfolk, or some other point in Virginia, and to carry the American flag; the other two to be built in France, and to carry the French flag.

Judging from this statement, we fear that the active establishment of this line is not so near at hand as some of our Virginia cotemporaries appear to suppose. There are two requirements in this basis of stipulations, which it may be somewhat difficult to fulfill. In the first place $1,500,000 are to be raised in the United States towards the capital of the company;—and we do not believe this can be done. Nothing but a reasonable prospect of remuneration in the shape of dividends will induce this subscription,—and it will be difficult to convince capitalists, North or South, that there is any such prospect. The failure of the Collins line of steamers will be an argument which it will be very difficult to surmount.

It is not easy to see from what quarter any considerable amount of business for this new line can be anticipated. No exports will be shipped at Norfolk which can reach New-York at less expense;—and we presume that the great bulk of the exports are within this category. Cotton steamers, of course, cannot carry—its bulk and exposure to fire would render this impossible. Nor will imports go to Norfolk which can reach their ultimate destination at less cost by way of New-York. Nine-tenths of all our imports, which are consumed away from the seaboard, go to the Western States, and are carried thither at much less cost than they could be carried from Norfolk. Very few passengers, moreover, would go abroad by way of Norfolk, except possibly those who may live south of that point, and the proportion of such to the whole number is very small. It is not easy to see, therefore, from what quarter business is to come in sufficient amount to give the stock of this new Company any very decided attraction in the eyes of capitalists.

But the second condition of success is a guarantee of $300,000 a year from the Federal Treasury, under the pretext of mail service. The current of public sentiment and of Government action just now is decidedly against such donations. The fact that the noblest line of steamers this country ever saw has just been suffered to break down for lack of such Government aid, does not encourage the expectation that the required appropriation will be made for the new line. Even if it should be made, the French Government, it seems, is under no obligation to make a similar grant.

We must say that this project of an arrangement, which Colonel PRESTON has procured—for it amounts to nothing more—is extremely one-sided—that the Orleans Company have taken good care to keep the affair under their own control, and to throw all the burdens of the enterprise upon their Virginia associates.

Mexico—What is to Become of Her?

The experiment of self-government has proved a failure in the adjacent Republic of Mexico. Since her revolt from Spain, she has passed through revolutions without number, and has no end of different rulers. But her progress has been constantly backward. Government, by whomsoever administered, has failed to fulfil its functions. It has not established justice, or protected the people, or made life and property secure. On the contrary, it has uniformly been efficient for evil when strong enough to accomplish anything. Every successive administration has proved little better than organized robbery. In short, Mexican self-rule is a drama played out.

It is with nations as with individuals. When a man, through poverty or bad habits, becomes notoriously unable to take care of himself, the law appoints for him a guardian. This proceeding is founded, not in caprice or oppression, but in natural justice and the necessity of the case. The best interests of the unfortunate imbecile are consulted. So, too, are the rights and comfort of his neighbors.

Mexico requires a guardian. This is a settled fact—not an open question. The only one—and a most important one—to be considered is this: Who shall that guardian be?

When that matter is decided—as soon it must be—the United States will claim to be heard. No European power may quietly establish a monarchy on this Continent. Every sentiment of Anglo-Saxon progress rises up against such a step.

COMONFORT is now here. It is believed that he desires aid from the Government or People of the United States; to be reinstated under American protection, and to introduce American energy, industry, and capital into Mexico.

Should such an appeal be made, would it be unheeded? We think not. Mexico is our nearest neighbor on the South. Her territory, partly within the tropics, abounds in the choicest material for commerce, including the precious metals. Hitherto our citizens have been deterred from entering Mexico by the notorious insecurity of life and property. But let a stable government once be established, and the tide of American progress will set resistlessly toward the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Without war or fillibustering, Mexico, through the entire extent of her vast salubrious and fertile domain, would be Americanized. Industry, the arts, and commerce, would flourish. Her degraded and unhappy population would feel the impulse of our example, and a new era of wealth, social progress, and national greatness would be inaugurated.

Eccentric Charity.

There are various ways of doing good, none of which we have the least desire to find fault with. One man takes pleasure in accumulating a fortune for the sake of bequeathing it to charitable institutions at his death, while another finds pleasure in giving as he goes; one endows a hospital while another founds a library; one man chooses to send Bibles to the Heathen, while another finds satisfaction in giving food to the beggar at his door.

It is well for the world that charitable intentions do not always run in grooves, and that the whims of the benevolent are as diverse as the necessities of the needy. No kind of giving is given in vain. The truest benevolence, though it may not always be the wisest, is that which springs from the desire to see others happy, and which loves to relieve real want on the spot, instead of delegating the power of charity to an almoner.

The present season of suffering has afforded abundant opportunities to the charitably-disposed people of New-York, and though the demands upon their benevolence have been extraordinary, they have generally been met in a spirit becoming a Christian and affluent metropolis. Among the innumerable private charities of the City there is an establishment of a very peculiar character, of which we furnish an account in another part of this morning's TIMES. An eccentric philanthropist, named FARMER, has opened a free restaurant at No. 47 Ludlow-street, where all hungry people, who have no money, are invited to partake of a free dinner of soup, meat, vegetables, and a cup of coffee. Mr. FARMER superintends his *menage* in person, and refuses no one who applies to him. He dines fourteen or fifteen hundred persons daily, and among them are many whose appearance would not indicate a condition of beggary.

It is nearly three months since this novel restaurant was opened, and among the pensioners of the establishment there are fifty or sixty families dependant upon it for their daily food. The character of the people frequenting the "free dining saloon" may serve as an indication of the comparative condition of our population. Mr. FARMER divides his visitors into three classes; the first and most numerous are the natives of Ireland; the second are English and American; and the third Germans and blacks, the Germans forming the smallest number.

The benevolent originator of this excellent establishment, who maintains it at his own cost, is, as a matter of course, an object of a good deal of curiosity, and the charitably disposed are not backward in inventing some adequate motive for his eccentric conduct. While some assert that he must be insane, "other some" sagaciously hint that he wants to be Mayor. But, unhappily for us, men of that peculiar stamp do not want to be Mayor, and, if they did, those who make Mayors do not want them. Until we have some good reason for changing our opinion we shall venture to assume that this eccentric philanthropist is instigated by no other motive than a desire to do good to his fellow creature; or it may be he was in need of a new sensation, and has found it in the excitement of seeing the poor and hungry made comfortable.

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER—INSECURITY OF OUR LARGE HOTELS.—Seldom does there occur so startling a calamity as the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, on Friday morning last. At 3 o'clock A. M., when the inmates were asleep, the fatal elements swept through the lower portion of the edifice, cutting off all means of escape from fifty persons, who perished, either in their rooms or by desperately leaping from upper windows.

It is not enough that we should deplore such a disaster; a lesson also should be learned. Of late much has been said upon the hazards of school-houses and public halls in case of fire; and some valuable improvements in the means of egress have been the result. Is there no need of improving hotels in anticipation of fire? Are not the hundreds of lodgers which they contain, when asleep in upper stories and in unfamiliar buildings, in peril at least as great as the occupants of school or lecture-rooms? Our people have a passion for "mammoth" hotels. When an old one is to be eclipsed a larger must be built. A more extensive front and more numerous chambers bear the palm. So shall it invariably happen that the traveler will go to the hotel which is newest and largest. There may be a dozen excellent houses of smaller dimensions; they fail to attract him. Size is what he cares for. Accordingly, the porter of the "Universal Hotel" receives his carpet bag. What though it be crowded so that his dormitory must be on the sixth floor, scarcely larger than a coffin, and reached through no end of tortuous passages? Does he not dine with five hundred others, in the "immense ordinary?" Are not his letters ornamented with an engraving of the magnificent edifice?" What though he might have been more comfortable at a smaller establishment! Would he have been so distinguished? And who shall say he does not receive the worth of his money?

But, while asleep in his little bedroom near the roof, the fearful cry of Fire is heard. He starts up in alarm. To his despair he recollects that he can no more find his way through all the stairs and halls leading to the outer door than he could thread the intricacies of a tropical forest.

We need not pursue the sad and fatal story. It is written in the history of the Pacific Hotel conflagration at St. Louis.

Probably it were vain to recommend comfort, safety and economy in the matter of hotels to the American traveling community. But in the construction of those vast buildings in which our people delight, would it not be well to provide for the safety of lodgers in case of fire in the night? Let there be means for instantly awakening and for speedy escape. What these means should be, are questions of detail for architects and builders, the solution of which cannot be difficult.

THE DUELS AND ROWS AT WASHINGTON.—Our national capital seems to be given over for the moment to violence and blackguardism. Two or three duels are talked about,—prodigious efforts are made to stop one of them,—charges are filed in the War Department against one army officer for sending a challenge to another, and an ex-officer of the navy is to be put upon trial for posting an officer who had refused to accept his challenge.

The affair between Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY is simply disgraceful. Both are gentlemen of ability and position, and should have had sense and manners enough to avoid the miserable bar-room wrangle in which the difficulty began. We copy from one of our cotemporaries what purports to be an authentic report of the incidents of the dispute. If the coversation is correctly rehearsed, both parties must have been tipsy, or else their reputation for common sense has exceeded their deserts. Mr. CULLOM, narrating the incidents of a journey to the Hermitage, used the expression that he had bearded the lion in his den. Mr. CLAY replied in a way which was probably intended for a joke, but which Mr. CULLOM construed into an insult. Mr. CLAY disclaimed any intention of saying anything offensive, but Mr. CULLOM was not to be thus appeased, and pronounced Mr. CLAY the "apostate son of a noble sire," whereupon Mr. C., alleging his lack of physical strength as a reason for not striking him, he declared that Mr. CULLOM was a "d—d scoundrel." Hereupon, Mr. CULLOM struck Mr. CLAY and made his nose bleed, which ended the first chapter of the tragedy. At the last accounts a large cohort of Senators and other dignitaries were diligently endeavoring to patch up the quarrel, so as to prevent the duel,—in which endeavor, at the latest accounts, they were not likely to prove successful. The parties will probably have a meeting this morning, and so end the affair.

These difficulties at the Capital do not appear to be connected in any way with political differences, and the debates of Congress are less acrimonious than usual, when questions of so much importance as those now pending are under discussion. But they show a low state of manners, and are disgraceful to the country, as well as to the parties directly concerned in them.

SETTLEMENT OF THE HISPANO-MEXICAN DISPUTE.—Our Havana correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, stated that the long-pending difficulty between Spain and Mexico had been peaceably adjusted. Our readers will remember that the immediate cause of the quarrel was the assassination and indiscriminate plunder of Spanish subjects in Mexico by the soldiers of General ALVAREZ. The Mexican Government, when an explanation and indemnity were demanded, pretended that the murdered Spaniards had participated in the revolutionary contest then going on. From this position, however, they subsequently receded, and the punishment they inflicted upon the parties concerned in the outrage appeased the Spanish wrath, and prepared the way for the settlement that has just taken place. The relations between Spain and Mexico, for many years past, have been unfriendly. Long outstanding claims, which the latter refused or neglected to pay, had embittered the animosity which the two nations have felt for each other since their political separation. But it was only the last cause of complaint that threatened actual war, and brought a Spanish fleet to Mexican waters.

Though Spain was itching to whip her feeble antagonist, there were complications in the question that she dared not overlook. American interference, in the event of an outbreak, was the nightmare that haunted the Spanish mind; and fears for the safety of Cuba and its large revenues, more than overbalanced the desire for revenge. How far these fears were well founded we do not pretend to say;—it would be impossible to foretell what changes a war upon our coasts might not create in public sentiment, or how far it might alter our relations with foreign States. No one, however, will question either the wisdom or prudence of Spain in accepting peace instead of war at a distance of three thousand miles from home. The practical Spaniard, if such a prodigy exists, will feel that through the successful mediation of France and England, his country has been able to withdraw with honor from a very unpleasant difficulty.

THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.—We perceive by our Canadian exchanges that general dissatisfaction prevails in respect to the selection of Ottawa City as the future seat of Government. The sum of £225,000 is said to be in the hands of the Executive, applicable to the construction of public buildings at Ottawa. But as much more will be needed for their completion; and it is threatened that the Provincial Parliament will refuse such appropriation.

The new capital is spoken of as follows by the Toronto *Globe*:

"For ourselves, we cannot help contemplating with the utmost aversion, the idea of expending such a sum as two millions of dollars on buildings in a place so entirely unsuited for the seat of Government as Ottawa. The Government can no more be kept there for a series of years, than it could be kept at Kingston in 1843. No one could ever propose to make it the capital of British North America, supposing a union of the Provinces to take place, and no division yet proposed has made Ottawa the centre of any State in the Federation. In a few years, at the most, the two millions of stone and brick would be abandoned to the moles and to the bats."

It will be recollected that the vexed question of location was submitted to the Queen, who designated Ottawa, very little, as would seem, to the satisfaction of her Canadian subjects.

Obituary Notices.

Hon. CLARKSON F. CROSBY died in this City yesterday morning, after an illness of some months' duration. It has already been stated that he had but recently returned from the South, whither he had journeyed for the benefit of his health, and that on reaching this City he found himself too feeble to proceed to his home in West Troy. His early death will be lamented by a very large circle who knew and loved him. He was a man of vigorous intellect, earnest impulses, and cordial and impressive manners. He was a graduate of Union College, but possessing an ample fortune never followed any profession. He served one year in the Assembly and two in the Senate, with marked ability and success. Mr. CROSBY leaves a widow and two children.

We regret to be called to record the death of Dr. THOMAS M. FOOTE, Editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which event occurred on Saturday evening. Dr. F. relinquished, many years ago, the medical for the editorial profession, of which it is not too much to say that he was one of the brightest ornaments. As an elegant, forcible and pleasant writer he had few equals, and in personal intercourse his gentlemanly bearing was always agreeably conspicuous. Dr. FOOTE was appointed *Chargé* to New-Grenada in 1849 by Gen. TAYLOR, and Minister to Austria by President FILLMORE. Since his return from Europe his health had been poor, and some two or three years ago he disposed of his interest in his paper, with a view to retirement, but circumstances occurred which induced him to resume it. His age was not far from fifty.

Death of Judge Kane.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Monday.

Hon. JOHN K. KANE, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died about 9 o'clock last evening at his residence, Fern Rock, on Green-lane, Twenty-second Ward. He had been suffering for some days from a very severe attack of pneumonia, the fatal termination of which had been anticipated by all who attended him. Judge KANE has so long been prominently before the public, not only by force of his own position, but as the father of the late Dr. KANE, that his decease deserves more than the ordinary paragraph notice.

JOHN KINTZING KANE was born in Philadelphia about the year 1795. He was a son of JOHN KANE, whose father emigrated from Ireland in the year 1756. His mother was a Miss VAN RENSSELLAER, of New-York. He was educated at Yale College, and then studied law in Philadelphia, in the office of the late Judge HOPKINSON. On the 8th of April, 1817, he was admitted to the bar, and soon took rank among its members as one of the most promising of their number. He was originally a Federalist in politics, but in the Jackson times gave in his adhesion to the Democratic Party, and was elected by them several times to the State Legislature. He was also at one time their candidate for Mayor, and held, too, for a time, the office of City Solicitor. In 1845, he was appointed, by Gov. SHUNK, Attorney-General of the State. This office he resigned in June, 1846, when, on the decease of Judge RANDALL, of the United States District Court, President POLK appointed him to fill the vacancy. This office he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Mrs. KANE, who survives him, was Miss JANE LEIPER, a descendant of THOMAS LEIPER, of the Revolution. A daughter and three sons also survive. The latter are Col. THOMAS L. KANE, who is now in California, R. PATTERSON KANE, Esq., a member of the bar and of the Common Council of this city, and Dr. JOHN K. KANE, who accompanied the searching expedition sent out in quest of the second Arctic expedition of the late Dr. KANE, and who is now in Paris.

Judge KANE was a gentleman of fine abilities, a good lawyer and a learned Judge. He was also an accomplished belles-lettres scholar, and an adept in the graceful accomplishments of society. Few men of our acquaintance were more courtly in manner, or better calculated to impress upon the observer the idea of a perfect gentleman. Whether at the bar, on the bench, in political life, or in society, he never for an instant lost his self-possession, or was betrayed into a rude word or a display of temper. He was a member of various artistic and scientific societies, such as the Musical Fund Society, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and the American Philosophical Society, and exercised high influence in all of them. However men may have differed from him on political questions, there are none that will deny him the possession of most winning social qualities and of great firmness and tenacity of purpose in everything that he undertook.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—Mr. LEONARD WRAY delivered last evening in Clinton Hall, before a very respectable audience, the first of his course of lectures on "India." He was accompanied to the rostrum by the Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association, under whose auspices the series will be given. He described the physical and political geography of the Indian Peninsula, and narrated the origin and organization of the British East India Company, with which, he declared solemnly, he had no connection whatever, and, in regard to which, he asseverated that nothing can be more true than that it has governed India for the benefit of the natives. He dwelt particularly on the fact that the Company is virtually the agent of the Crown, because of its subjection to the Board of Control, which is composed of six Cabinet ministers, and claimed for it the credit of having effected the most desirable results, so far as the interests of both Great Britain and the natives of her Indian Empire are concerned.

☞ We have received copies Nos. 1 and 2 of the *American Commercial and Chemical Journal*, published every Monday by J. M. DEMELLS & Co., No. 36 Beekman-street. It is intended to be the general business organ for Druggists and those connected with the drug trade. It gives full reports of the sales of drugs, dyes and dyewoods, in this market, as well as in the leading domestic and foreign markets. It is printed on a folio sheet, has six columns of matter on each page, and makes a very attractive appearance. It is furnished to subscribers at $2 50 per annum, or 6 cents per copy.

☞ Private Calico Parties are coming into vogue in the City, following the lead of the Academy demonstration, and having a similar charitable intent. Cards are out for one of these parties up town on the 1st of March; the ladies desired to appear in calico dresses, to be worn the entire evening and sent the following day to the hostess for transmission to Mr. PEASE'S Five Points Mission.

Jessie Brown at Wallack's.

The most expeditious of all dramatists, and the best—Mr. DION BOUCICAULT—produced another new play last night at this popular house. Notwithstanding the sleighing attractions outside, an audience overwhelming in numbers was drawn together by the announcement. We have already told the story of "Jessie Brown," and how Mr. BOUCICAULT came to weave it like a silken thread into the coerse texture of a three-act piece for the stage. The fame of the heroines (and in this case a good pair of ears constitutes heroism) is world-wide by this time, and the name of JESSIE BROWN will be remembered when we fondly hope and pray the bag-pipes which gave her immortality will be forgotten.

To construct a play of this kind requires no ordinary tact, and it is saying a great deal that Mr. BOUCICAULT reserved his best round of applause for his last tableau, especially when it is remembered that this tableau was anticipated, from the first, by every one in the audience. From the first sound of the pipes to the crowning triumph of the Highlanders is but a moment in time, but it is a moment of ecstacy, of intense, wild enthusiasm. And simply as a picture, this *finale* to the piece possesses more merit than anything of the kind we have seen on the stage; the contrast of costumes, of physical conditions and bearing; the irresistible influence of a spirited charge, the strange military frame in which the whole picture is set; the wild wail of the pipes preposterously, but valiantly pretending to play a tune; the bright, confident face of the Scotch girl; these, and other points which we have not time to refer to, are the strong colors which Mr. BOUCICAULT judiciously blends in one of the finest tableaux ever seen on the stage.

The piece is enormously Scotch, there is no doubt about that; and were it not for a priest of doubtful nationality, who is bold enough to say God save the Queen at a critical point, the existence of the English as a nation, or even as an individual, might be overlooked. But then the Scotch, to whom the English owe so much, and who, in the realities of courage and devotion, are quite beyond the pen of fiction, the Scotch are treated well. Reduced to simple elements, the plot relates the story of a Scotch family located in the suburbs of Lucknow; they are surprised by *Nena Sahib*, but defend themselves bravely; some of the little party, however, are taken prisoners by *Nena Sahib*, and placed in prison; from this they escape by means of a British counter-mine, which, running into the Indian mine, leads necessarily into their quarters. The little party are then beleagured; they have braved the dangers of the enemy for 80 days, and are literally starving in their poor garrison. *Nena's* troops commence the final attack; the British soldiers prepare to dispatch their wives and children with one merciful volley to save them from the atrocities of the rebels when the Scotch girl *Jessie* hears the otherwise unpardonable pipes and the triumphant picture to which we have referred brings down the curtain amid tumultuous applause.

This first night of a piece like this is little better than a rehearsal. Where so many supernumeraries are employed, the presence of an audience is absolutely necessary to get them into their proper places—which they did not always occupy last night. The principals, too, who have but little time to con their parts, fail to remember them from the incidental confusion. For these and other reasons equally uninteresting, we shall refer but briefly to the actual acting. At times it went smoothly, and at others it hung fire. To-night, therefore, the play will rest more neatly on its merits. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, the most charming of actresses, was a lovely *Jessie Brown*, and delivered her dialogue with the full flavor of the mountains in it, —so much so, indeed, that it amounted to absolute Gaelic to some of the audience untutored in the fearful perversions of the Scotch dialect? In the last act, the most trying of the piece, Miss ROBERTSON played with great power, pathetic, womanly and heroic. Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE and DAVENPORT have good parts, which, however, require more study, and played well, especially the first-named gentleman. Mesdames HOEY and GANNON were, as usual, perfect. Mr. BOUCICAULT as *Nena Sahib* presented us with a deliberate picture of that Oriental scoundrel; a picture totally free from any touch of emotional humanity. It was a fine performance.

The scenery and costumes were of course admirable, and the tableaux with which the various acts end were well contrived and effectual. The piece was a success, and will doubtless enjoy a long and prosperous career.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULLMAN'S spring season commenced last night, and the attendance was good, although owing to Lent and the snow carnival it did not represent the full musical force of our City. The performance consisted of BELLINI'S "Puritani," which was finely given. Signor TIBERINI made his reappearance in the character of *Arthur* and was warmly welcomed. The other artists received the usual general greetings which a kindly American audience knows so well how to bestow.

There will be a matinée to day, beginning at 1½ P. M., at which ROSSINI'S charming comic opera of "L'Italiana in Algeri" will be performed. On Wednesday night, "Don Giovanni," with its fine cast and auxilliary recommendations will be repeated.

Mr. ULLMAN announces that he has effected engagements with Signor ROSCONI, the great baritone, and M. MUZARD, the celebrated *chef d'orchestre*, who with some of his choice players, will arrive in a few days.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S third classical soirée takes place to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. Mrs. WARREN and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN are the volunteers for the occasion. Mr. EISFELD'S quartett party will play some new pieces.

A FREE DINING-SALOON.—At Lndlow-street, No. 47, there is a Free Dining Saloon, where the hungry poor, without cent for payment, may eat as much as they please of good substantial fare. Opposite the premises, extended across the street, is a huge banner bearing this inscription: JOHN W. FARMER'S Free Dining-Saloon. Plenty to eat and nothing to pay,"

To say that hundreds of persons are attracted daily to this spot, is to say nothing to the purpose. Plenty to eat and nothing to pay, would attract a large proportion of the population of any great city, and we are not surprised to learn that only 1,443 persons dined at Mr. FARMER'S free-and-easy quarters on Saturday last, or that the average number of the recipients of his bounty, for six weeks past, has been 1,300. The fact is, that the place is besieged, and that Mr. FARMER, in undertaking to feed all the hungry people of the City, did not very closely calculate the extent of the hungry population.

In six weeks Mr. FARMER assures us that he has spent $7,000. In that time he has cooked several hundreds of hams, many thousand pounds of corned beef, three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes, a corresponding amount of turnips and carrots, with coffee, and syrup to sweeten it, almost beyond reckoning.

Between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. this Free Dining Saloon is open to all comers, without challenge. To each is given a large bowl of soup and a good slice of meat, with plenty of vegetables. Of our own knowledge we can assert that the soup, meat and vegetables are of excellent quality and well cooked.

For the rest of the day, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 11 P. M., the bearer of a ticket (hundreds of which are left at the different police stations) can always obtain food. The ticket reads as follows: "JOHN W. FARMER'S Free Dining Saloon, No. 47 Ludlow-street. Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price."

The Irish are the most numerous applicants for these free meals; next are English and Germans; then Americans, and lastly negroes. The negroes hover about the doors, and seem afraid to enter without a special invitation. But they are good feeders when they take their place at the table. The saddest thing is to see women there with a troop of decent children. Over sixty families depend every day on Mr. FARMER'S bounty. And there are some instances of men with good coats on their backs, who, to all appearance, should be earning their thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year, who say they are out of employment, and dine with Mr. FARMER every day.

Our reporter was curious enough to ask Mr. FARMER what his free-eating saloon would cost him before the Winter was over. Having already spent $7,000, he calculates to spend $5,000 more.

People will make an Express office of the mails. In three days' time, the Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass., has taken from newspapers mailed at that office the following articles among others: Three contained dress patterns, 3 three skeins of silk each, 3 letters, 2 pieces of black silk, 1 landscape drawing, 1 a letter and a $3 bill, 1 a child's apron, 1 a roll of ribbon, 1 a ladies' collar, and 1 a China baby.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of the Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

The Territorial Legislature practically closed its session at 12 o'clock last night, and Gov. DENVER closed all communication with them at that hour, as he claims that the forty days in which they are limited by the organic act, expired at that time. This is probably correct, as they came together on the 4th of January, and forty days from said day was out on the 12th of February.

An important question in the people of Kansas hangs upon this contingency. The chief act of the session—the great measure of the times, to which the people of the whole country look for relief, viz: the bill providing for the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, was not sent to the Governor until Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., and he is allowed three days in which to examine all bills, by statute. By this limitation the Governor holds the bill in his pocket, and the session runs out, while the people have no relief. One general complaint will go up from the people of Kansas, towards the members of this speculating Legislature. We have lost what no consideration can atone for. We have lost our all by the foolish tardiness of the Territorial Legislature. Although it is claimed by them that the bill will become a law, I see no good ground to sustain the position. I inclose the bill entire.

At a late hour last night Mr. HANNA offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, the council concurring,

That we do hereby for the *last time* solemnly protest against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution—that we hurl back with scorn the libelous charge contained in the Message of the President accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, to the effect that the freemen of Kansas are a lawless people; that, relying upon the justice of our cause, we do hereby, in behalf of the people we represent, solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to our friends in Congress and in the States, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, to resist the Lecompton Constitution and government by the force of arms if necessary—that, in this perilous hour of our history, we appeal to the civilized world for the rectitude of our position, and call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to array themselves against the last act of oppression in the Kansas drama.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit certified copies of these resolutions to the President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, and to our member in Congress, and that the same be presented to both branches of Congress.

About 12 o'clock Mr. DEITZLER, in response to a complimentary resolution, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unmerited, resolution of thanks relative to myself, you have passed to-night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to prepare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Coostitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, and that is to resist its enforcement to the last, and if I know anything of the freemen of Kansas, it will be done. We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world, to resist this foul attempt to subjugate a free people. Gentlemen, you will please accept my thanks again, and allow me to wish you all a pleasant journey to your homes, and the speedy freedom of Kansas.

A Mass Convention meets to-day, to consult for harmony and success. The Topeka Legislature are passing laws.

RANDOLPH.

Sea and Ship News.

With the exceptions of the wrecking-schooner *B. Drummond*, which was sunk off the Tavern-Houses, and the stranding of the *Charles Colgate*, (since got off and arrived at this City,) we do not learn of any disasters on the coast, near this port.

☞ The number of vessels of all classes in this port on Saturday was 526, including 25 steamers, 116 ships, 58 barks, 58 brigs, and 269 schooners. The *Shipping List* states that seamen have become very scarce, and an improvement in advances has been paid. The closing currency is as follows:

	Wages per month.	Advance
Liverpool	$15	$20
London	15	$18@20
Havre	15	18@20
North of Europe	15	18@20
Mediterranean	12	12
South America	12	12
West Indies	14	14
East Indies and California	12	24
Coasting	16	8

Suffering and Deaths at Sea.

The Hamburg ship *Howard*, Capt. WALTER, from Hamburg, arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a passage of 96 days, the voyage being a stormy one from beginning to end. She left Hamburg Nov. 17, with 386 passengers, 37 of whom died on the passage from a sickness resembling cholera, and from exhaustion, occasioned by shortness of provisions and water, the latter being dealt out in very small quantities for the past 42 days, and most of that made from steam, from salt water. The *Howard* is at anchor at Quarantine.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. SPENCE.—Capt. SPENCE commander of the ill-fated *Northumberland*, which foundered at sea Dec. 2, and to whose bravery, coolness and good seamanship, the crew and passengers (63 in number) owe the preservation of their lives, has just been presented by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of this City with a large silver medal in testimony of their admiration of his gallantry. He has also received a massive gold medal from the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society of England, as a record of the Society's admiration of the intrepidity, courage, and presence of mind evinced by him in such a time of peril.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard to prepare the razee *Macedonian* immediately for sea, and as she has been thoroughly overhauled recently, she can be got ready in a few weeks. The destination of the *Macedonian* is the Mediterranean.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—The Joint Quarantine Committee of the two Houses of the N. J. Legislature will hear the New-York Quarantine Commission by counsel on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.—An act of the Legislature was passed, (April 1857,) incorporating this Institution, with power to hold real and personal estate to the extent of $100,000. The New-York Veterinary College is organized under appointment by its trustees of Capt. RALSTON, as Veterinary Principal and Professor of Theory and Practice; THOS. D. ANDREWS, M. D., as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; and JOHN BUSTEEN, M. D., as Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery. The Principal was an officer of Cavalry of the British Army, and was selected to study and graduate at the Royal Veterinary College, in order to proceed to India, as an officer of the East India Company, to organize the Veterinery Department of the Madras Army.

His colleagues are both graduates of the University Medical College, whose practical attention has been turned to veterinary science, through the kindred pursuit of comparative anatomy and physiology. The president and two professors, respectively, of the faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New-York Medical College and the University, constitute the Board of Censors. This is following in the steps of the Royal Veterinary College of London, wherein Sir ASTLEY COOPER, Sir Charles BELL, and others of the eminent teachers of the London Medical Schools formed, for 30 or 40 years, the Examining Board.

Chinese Physicians in Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so humane as to print the following appeal, which was written by Dr. MCCARTEE the day before he sailed, (the 10th inst.,) on his return to China, where he has resided for 14 years? He knew the objects of his appeal while in China, and greatly regretted that he could not furnish the passage money ($75) required to enable them to sail with him. A vessel leaves next March for China with missionaries on board; it is hoped that they may be helped to go then. Meanwhile, they are not on the street, but are under care of the Seamen's Chaplain at this port.

APPEAL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

LING FUNG CHUN and his two companions are Chinese medical men—country practitioners—who were induced by promises of high pay, and of being sent back to their native land, to cross the ocean as medical men in charge of cargoes of Coolies from China to Havana, and were turned away at that place—have found their way to the United States hoping to get a passage home. Their ages are from 40 to 62; they have families in China who are suffering from want and anxiety during the absence of these, their protectors and supporters. Although not occupying the first rank among Chinese medical men, LING FUNG CHUN is a man of better education than most of the Chinese in this country. They cannot speak English, and will soon be entirely out of funds. There are those who are willing to help them out of the profession, but I trust professional men will also assist them. Any donations sent to Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, No. 40 Wall-street, or Mr. T. C. DOREMUS, No. 21 Park-place, will be appropriated to their return.

D. BETHUNE MCCARTEE, M. D.,
Medical Missionary at Ning Po, China.

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The new Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, on Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, was formally inaugurated on Monday evening, JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., in the Chair. The new building, which is ample in dimensions and beautiful in construction, opens its doors when its enlarged accommodations are most needed, having room for 50 more children than heretofore. The attendance was crowded, and the array of children formed a spectacle equally imposing and pleasing. The building alone has cost about $40,000, and forms not only one of the most ornamental but useful institutions of our metropolitan City.

Rev. D. LUDLOW, of Poughkeepsie, talked specially to the children, and very happily.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the adults, congratulating them on the scene they witnessed.

Mr. BLAKE spoke to the children about "houses to let"—their little hearts.

Music and singing diversified the talking, and the children and old folks had a heart-touching time of it generally.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, 1858:

M. H. Burr, W. Winson, N. Eaton, R. Rogers, S. E. Burrall, T. Schwartz, C. A. Bristed, D. R. Edward, Dr. F. C. Stewart and family, W. Knapp, Captain Lines, M. H. Merriman, J. B. Cappinger, J. H. Vanderveer, M. D., E. Varet, E. Hedge, L. C. Austin, J. Sellgnso, T. N. Dale, W. Whitewright, Jr., New-York; J. K. Bartlitt, M. D., Wisconsin; H. McKim, Maryland; W. F. Raelafson and family, Wm. Lilley, Ohio; G. T. Simpson, Penn.; G. G. Granger, Mass.; P. Rector Smith, M. D., Ky.; W. H. Bruner, Cal.

Mlle. Zanfretta, the tight-rope dancer of the Ravel troupe, fell from the rope while performing at the Boston Theatre on Friday night. Her foot caught on the rope, and she fell headlong upon the stage Medical aid was called, and the performance ended Mademoiselle broke no bones, but was badly contused, and cannot perform for some time. Not long ago, Jerome Ravel broke his ribs while performing at the same place.

The Boston *Traveler* hears that the state of health of Mrs. Wolcott (wife of the contumacious witness at Washington,) is such that the news of her husband's imprisonment has not been communicated to her.

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has again become deranged, and is recommitted to the Lunatic Asylum. His leisure, since his release, has been occupied in lecturing.

Fourteen members of the Iowa House of Representatives are natives of New-York, 9 are from Pennsylvania, and 17 from Ohio.

Hon. A. M. C. Pennington, late M. C. from New-Jersey, has been admitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

We are requested to correct the statement that Dr. Maclay, of this City, has in preparation a work on the Mormons. Dr. M. has no such intention.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Decker for the murder of a little child on Staten Island, is fixed for the second Tuesday of April.

Mr. Emerson is announced to read a course of six lectures in Boston:—subject, "Powers of Thought, Memory, Conuotry Life."

Last week, seven yonng ladies of Pittsburg, took the veil in the Chapel of St. Mary's.

Miscellaneous Items.

Robert Trought committed suicide at Alexandria, Va., last week, and left a letter, adoressed to his landlady, containing these directions and explanations: "Make me a common box, and put me in a cart and deposit my remains in the northern burying-ground; but let not any of my friends know anything about me. I have loaned money here; I have divided with those who were in need; but now, when it would be of service, I cannot get it. Sooner than I will involve myself I choose death. I know I have friends in Alexandria that would not let me want for a dollar, but I cannot see when I shall be able to pay it."

A case of forgery to a large amount on the Agency of the Montreal Bank, at London, C. W., has recently come to light, and the delinquent, Alexander W. Anderson, has been arrested and committed for trial. He is a young man, in whom great confidence had been hitherto placed. The culprit is 27 years old, and fell into extravagant habits. To retrieve his losses, he forged his father's name, and obtained $15,006. He fled to Louisville, Ky., and was arrested there and taken back. The Court refused bail.

A man named McLean, a resident of Heron Island, New-Brunswick, during one of the coldest days of this Winter, drove his sick wife out of doors, swearing that he would kill her if she retused to go. Her son, a boy of sixteen, was absent at school et the time, but immediately on arriving home started in search of his mother, and found her within a quarter of a mile of home, a corpse. She had attempted to cross on the ice to the main land, but her strength was unequal to the task. McLean has been arrested and lodged in jail.

An important law case, involving the right of a father to will his children out of the custody of the mother, is on trial at Pittsburg. Judge Williams declined to give an immediate decision on the application, as the question was entirely new, and one of vital importance to the parties, and required careful consideration. The mother of the children adheres to the Catholic persuasion, and the will of the husband was to place them in the guardianship of Protestant families.

Negroes are bringing tremendous prices in Virginia. The Richmond *Enquirer* notes sales as follows: "A house servant, 25 years old, sold for $1,960; a seamstress, $1,450; field hands from $1,200 to $1,400; one family, a young woman and three children, very small, for $2,500; another, same number, for $2,725. There were about forty negroes sold, averaging nearly $900 for old and young. They were sold on a credit of six months, with interest.

A Convention of Lake Underwriters at Buffalo has resolved, in relation to promissory notes for premiums on hulls, that the time shall not extend beyond four months; that when the payment of the loss is transferred or assigned the new payee must guarantee payment before consent will be given for the transfer or assignment, and that all premiums for season or parts of season policies shall mature on the 1st November.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburg (a Society which does good without talking about it) has already distributed 23 000 bushels of coal to the poor of the city, without any reference to sect, class or nation. It supplied, in one day, forty families with fuel to keep them comfortable a month. Nearly 5,000 persons have been kept comfortable during the Winter through the efforts of this Society.

A singular statement is aired by the Pittsburg *Post*, to the effect that a man has been recently arrested in California who confesses that he murdered Norcross; he was convicted for murder, and died protesting the innocence of M'Kim. He says he committed the deed, and M'Kim having discovered it was bribed to keep the matter quiet.

The Governor-General of Canada has commuted the sentence of death on Neil and Janet Beaton, to that of imprisonment for life. These prisoners were condemned, at the last Assizes, for murdering Edmuno Russell, at Loho, by poisoning him with arsenic.

The mail made up at Port Deposit (Erie Road) was stolen from the telegraph office at the Railroad Depôt in that place on the 5th inst., cut open and the letters rifled of their contents. The bag was found next morning about fifty rods from the depôt, the letters, post-bills and envelopes laying scattered around.

The business of the lottery dealers in Boston is carried on to an alarming degree. Tickets can be bought with nearly as much ease as a daily newspaper. All classes of people buy them, the merchant and the mechanic, the gentleman and the loafer.

The Hartford *Times* says of the affairs of the Hartford County Bank, that its circulation is $80,000; deposits $60,000. Its bills receivable are $700,000. It has been estimated that $200,000 of these will be lost. Some of the notes have 5 years to run.

Heman H. Barbour and H. K. W. Welch, have been appointed trustees of the estate of the Hartford County Saving Institution, giving bonds to the amount of $150,000 trusts.

In Maine, there are 4,102 School Districts, 240,764 children between 4 and 21, and an average of $663,000 expended for school purposes.

There are five establishments in Detroit eogaged in manufacturing tobacco, using in a year 700 hhds. averaging 1,400 lbs. to hhd., making a total of a million pounds. The leaf is purchased in Kentucky.

The person arrested at Cleveland for robbing the Gosben (N. Y.) Bank was one of three burglars, neither of whom belong to Goshen. The officers are making efforts for the arrest of his associates.

The tooth of a mastodon was found last week in a marl-pit near Pemberton, N. J. Its size is that of the fist of a large man, and its preservation is excellent.

Two Irishmen in a drunken fight in Indianapolis last week, fired eight or nine times at each other with revolvers: one, named Robert Castillo, was killed.

The *Irish Miscellany* is a new weekly in the Hibernian interest, started at Boston. It is a quarto, neatly got up.

The Boston steamer mails for the *Arabia* from this port last Wednesday, failed to reach the City before the sailing of the steamer.

The relief authorities of Newark, N. J., have expended $6,000 thus far, this Winter, for the relief of the poor.

Mrs. Powers, of Cohoes, was burned to death in her house last week.

The Cembria Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, have resumed work, employing some 200 men.

The music-loving citizens of Baltimore are moving for the erection of a splendid opera house.

In Massachusetts, last year, 332 liquor-sellers were imprisoned for violations of the liquor law.

The ship-yards at Bath, Me., are entirely idle.

A soup-house has been opened in Salem, Mass.

Report from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of the Importers of the City of New-York and its vicinity, to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, praying for relief from the delay and expense they now suffer in the dispatch of goods at the Custom House, have examined the subject, as carefully as the limited time allowed them has permitted.

They have had several interviews with the Collector and the special agent of the Treasury Department, have examined employes in the Custom-house, merchants' clerks, Custom-house brokers and merchants' carmen. They have also at the suggestion of the special agent of the Treasury Department, accompanied a Custom-house messenger through the different forms lately adopted for the delivery of goods from the Custom-house stores, Nos. 12 11, 16 and 18 Broadstreet; and bearing care fully in mind the first grand requisite, i. e., the security of the revenue, they have, nevertheless, come to the conclusion that many economies of time and labor might be introduced into the management of the Custom-house business.

In a matter of so much importance, however, your Committee would not think it advisable in this Chamber to attempt to point out what particular forms of those now in practice should be abolished, and more especially so, as at every step which the Committee has taken in this matter, it has had more and more reason to be convinced of the sincere desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector, and the special agent, to do everything in their power for the advantage of the Importer, which they might consider compatible with the efficient execution of the Revenue Laws of the country.

The petition of the importers refers especially to the onerous forms which have to be gone through with after the liquidation of the duties, and the granting of the permit for the delivery of the goods; and if the present system could be so modified as to allow of the permit, at this stage, being delivered to the importer's clerk, who would send his carman to the corresponding delivery door for his goods, the principal cause of the complaints of the Importers, both as regards the unnecessary number of forms and the employment of their own carmen, would be removed.

But your Committee are of the opinion that the great importance of New-York, in its relation to the revenue of the country, and its business generally, requires something more than a modification of its present cumbersome system of transacting business at the Custom-House; for while, in every other department of human industry, economies of time and labor have been introduced, here the reverse has been the case.

Your Committee are not insensible to the difficulties which a Secretary of the Treasury and a Collector of Customs have to encounter in supplying themselves with efficient and intelligent employes, in a country where a situation in a public office is looked for as the legitimate reward of political services; but the immense importations which now take place at New-York, not only warrant, but actually require a special system for the transaction of its Custom-House business; and while your Committee would recommend to the Chamber its approval of the petition of the Importers, it would also respectfully suggest the propriety of asking the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to submit the whole question of reforms in the manner of transacting the business of the New-York Custom-House to a Committee which might consist of the Collector, the Special Agent of the Department, some of the old employes, (who, thanks to the present and past Administrations, have been retained in their places, to the great advantage of all having business to transact with the Custom-House,) and two or three practical business men. With this brief exposition of their views, your Committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the petition of the Importers of the City of New York and its vicinity to Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, praying for relief in the detention of goods ordered for examination to the public stores in this City, be, and is hereby, approved and recommended.

Resolved, That the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to appoint a Committee, to consist of the Collector of the Port, the Special Agent of the Department, the Deputy Naval Officer, one from the Appraisers' Department, and one Deputy Collector, who, with one Importer, one general Merchant, and one Custom House Broker, the last three to be named by the Chamber, shall report to him a plan for conducting the business of the Custom House of New-York, which will combine efficiency in the execution of the Revenue Laws, with simplicity of form and dispatch to the commercial community.

ROYAL PHELPS,
ANSON G. PHELPS,
Special Com. of the Chamber of Commerce.

Police Intelligence.

A DESPERATE OFFENDER.—An examination was had yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of George Abrahams *alias* Cobb Gunnion, charged with picking the pocket of Samuel Parker of a gold watch and chain while standing at the corner of Broadway and Bond-street. Mr. Parker identified the accused as the person who robbed him of his watch and chain, and the Justice at once committed the prisoner to answer the charge. The present charge, however, is one of trifling character, compared with more serious accusations which have been brought against the prisoner since his arrest. The gravest of these is that he was one of the persons who attempted, a few weeks since, to take the life of Dr. Alexander B. Mott while passing through Tenth-street, near First-avenue, at a late hour at night. This assault, it will be remembered, was believed to have been made to prevent the appearance of the Doctor as a witness against a young fellow named Beglin, who was shot while attempting to break into the store of a Mr. Heard, in Avenue A., but escaped. Dr. Mott was called to attend Beglin, and gave information to the Police which led to his arrest, conviction and sentence to State Prison, where he is at the present time. While Beglin was in the Tombs he stated some facts to the District-Attorney respecting Abrahams, upon which the latter was arrested. Abrahams, however, escaped before being arraigned for examination. Several parties state that Abrahams has confessed having assaulted Dr. Mott on the night referred to. He is only 20 years of age.

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—A gang of some two hundred and fifty shoulder hitters went, Sunday afternoon, to the foot of Fifteenth-street to witness a prize-fight between two aspirants for pugilistic distinction. The Sixteenth Ward Police got wind of the affair in advance and headed the party off. Two arrests only were made. The principals escaped.

LOTTERY POLICY DECISION.—An examination has been in progress several days before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Enoch Griffiths, charged with keeping an office for selling lottery policies. An effort was made to clear the accused on the ground that he did not attend personally at the office, but that the whole business was done through a clerk. The Justice held that Griffiths was the responsible party in the case, as he rented the office and furnished the entire means. He held Griffitbs to bail to answer the charge.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A young Frenchman, named Adolphus Argentine, was caught yesterday forenoon trying to force open the bedroom door of Louis Bonnard, at No. 78 Leonard-street. The accused occupied a room at the same place, and knew that Bonnard had some $6,000 in gold locked up in his trunk. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and committed for examination.

FIRING AT A POLICEMAN.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night a number of "Dead Rabbits" kicked up a muss in a low groggery in Baxter-street, near Leonard-street. Officer Wilson, of the Sixth Ward, stepped in and endeavored to quell the disturbance, when a man named Conrad H. Miller fired a pistol at him. The ball fortunately only grazed the officer. Miller was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer the charge.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL AND BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.—The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital represents that both of the establishments under their charge—the City Hospital in Broadway and the Insane Asylum at Bloomingdale—are in excellent condition, though in order to defray the expenses of the improvements recently made, spite of the liberal donations received within the last four years, it has been necessary to mortgage the property for a considerable sum.

The financial condition of this Corporation on 31st December, 1857, stands thus:

Debt on mortgage		$90,000 00
Deduct balance to credit of New-York Hospitals in Bank of Commerce	$11,354 75	
Deduct balance to credit of New-York Hospitals in Bank of America	234 43	11,589 18
Balance		$78,410 82

The aggregate receipts of the Corporation, from all sources, from the 31st December, 1856, to 31st December, 1857, were $121,497 51, including $5,290 from donations and the sale of real estate bequeathed in 1855, and $10,086 89, being the balance in bank, to the credit of the Hospital, at the close of the preceding year.

The aggregate expenditures of the Corporation for the same period amounted to $109,908 33, leaving balances on hand to the amount of $11,589 18.

The number of patients in the several buildings of the Hospital in the City, on the 31st day of December, 1856, was 268; and there were admitted during the year 1857, 2,632—making a total of 2,918 who have received the benefits of the Insiitution during the past year.

Of this number there have been cured	1,943
Relieved	282
Discharged at their own request	115
Discharged as improper objects	11
Eloped or discharged as disorderly	61
Died	277
Total	2,689
Remaining Dec. 31, 1857	229
Total treated	2,918

The number of insane patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856, was 144, and there have been admitted during the year 128, making a total of 272 patients treated during the year.

Of the number under treatment 129 were males and 132 females.

Of the cases discharged during the year, there were:			
Recovered	49	Died	15
Improved	37	Remaining, Dec. 31, '57	146
Unimproved	25		
Total			272

COLORED RIGHTS.—The ladies of the Legal [illegible] Association (colored) celebrated with a grand supper last night, in Spring-street, the third anniversary of that wholesome decision of the Supreme Court, that people have a right to ride in City cars and omnibuses without respect to color. Spring-street Hall was engaged for the occasion. Supper was not announced till after 11 o'clock, after which the speeches came.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Misses' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for pouncing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye.—Only 4 shillings a box for a beautiful black or brown. The most natural in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'. Also Infallible Onguent and Floralia, for the hair.

☞ McDougal-st. Baptist Church.—Christians of every denomination, and all other citizens, are respectfully invited to attend a Union Prayer Meeting, in the lecture-room of the above Church, EVERY MORNING, from 9½ to 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M.

☞ 100 Doz. Custom-Made Shirts, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 259 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED.

JONES—GAMMIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at Trinity Church, by Rev. J. F. Young, Mr. CHARLES O. JONES, of New-York, to Miss KATE M. GAMMIE, of Brooklyn.

MILLPAUGH—MCDOUGAL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., BOSHARD MILLPAUGH, M.D., to Miss ANNIE M. MCDOUGAL.

MCDOUGALL—RUNYON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D.D., Mr. JOSEPH MCDOUGALL, Jr., to Miss MARGARET E. S. RUNYON, all of New-York.

COXE—DAVIES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, in Christ Church, by Rev. Samuel Buel, ROBERT E. COXE, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., and ELIZA R., daughter of THOMAS L. DAVIES, of the former place.

DIED.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, SAMUEL MARVIN, aged 71 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Robert Clark, No. 42 East 30th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COUENHOVEN, late Lieutenant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Robert Clark, No. 42 East 30th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, CLARKSON FLOYD CROSBY, of West Troy, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church in Market st., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. His friends, and those of his father, William B. Crosby, and of his friend James Brown, are invited to attend the services without more particular invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM H. SMITH, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence on 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., (Yorkville.)

CAMERON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, suddenly, Miss ELIZA CAMERON, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., from No. 401 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, after a short and severe ill

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; side of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 Freeborn-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A 40ft house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt ave., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit trees and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depot. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three-story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two stoves, cellar, cemented; hall's imitation of marble; bath-room, &c., all in every respect built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x90; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x124 feet, with a court-yard in from of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 15 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TIGE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of AMOS F. HATFIELD, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depot from North-st. to Rye place. Contains 26½ acres of land under the highest possible state of cultivation. Lawn is tastefully arranged with trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruits; buildings consist of a gothic dwelling, 16 rooms, carriage house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For terms, apply to J. C. MALLOY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises, half a mile above the High Bridge, or at No. 38 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon-house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be offered to be sold in private family dwelling business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 24-st. and Bowery; of SMITH & RELLOWS, No. 56 East 23d-st., or of PETER T. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwellings, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depot at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washington ville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. E. HATCH, No. 315 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR merchandise, several hundred acres of farm land in lots to suit purchasers. The land is well wooded and watered, and located only six miles from the County seat in the State of Tennessee. Address FARMER, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. D. E. FRAMBES, Piermont, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT, RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., 241 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF OVER six years practice wishes to form a partnership with an older lawyer desiring a competent and faithful assistant. The best of references given as to ability and qualifications. Address Y., Box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A DRUG STORE and practice, in a populous neighborhood, being a business of $3,000 a year. To a physician, this is an excellent opportunity. Address MEDICUS, *Times* Officer.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 328 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 23d-st.; rent $250, including gas-fixtures; possession given immediately. Also, the following, with the modern improvements: 3-story, brown-stone house, high basement, No. 112 West 44th-st., $700; 4-story, brown-stone house No. 209 West 22d-st., $1,000; 3-story house No. 17 Lamartine place, $300; 3-story and attic house No. 147 10th-av., $150, 2-story and attic house No. 169 West 16th-st., $450; possession given immediately. Brown-stone house, high stoop, in 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $750; 3-story house No. 243 West 13th-st., $450; several other houses in good locations. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor, with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and five rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 456 West 48th story

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front brown-stone 6-story English basement dwelling, No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in perfect gem of a house, splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.: three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Gothenburg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 167 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD THOMPSON, No. 185 West 45th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 151 Duane-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. I.—A furnished house, from 1st of May. For particulars, address W., Box No. 677 Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Parkplace. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE TO A SMALL quiet family. Inquire at No. 223 Madison-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A convenient two-story and attic house for a small family. Situation west of Broadway and above Spring-st. preferred. Address C. E., stating terms and location, at the office of the *New-York Times*.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of a genteel house with modern improvements in a good neighborhood, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of No. 210 Eldridge-st. Address, for two days, C. A. S., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES, BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano forte, new two months ago, and cost them $450, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice, for cash: it is truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new. City-made, rich brilliont tone, having fluted legs. Double-carved front, fully warranted. Price $225 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M., for three days.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $155.—Beautiful Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte, round corners, beautiful tone, best City make; cost $350; will be sold for the above price, as the owner wants the money, and has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st. Any person about purchasing a piano will find it to his advantage to call.

$225 FOR A $400 ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.—Round corners; carved desk and lyre; full, rich tone; scolloped keys; best responsible City makers; perfectly new; iron plate and bar; beautifully enamelled rich rosewood legs; the whole presenting a specimen of workmanship unsurpassed by any other piano in the City. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

$140.—A LADY HAS A NICE PIANOforte and rosewood piano stool, 6½ octave, round corners, splendid tone; made by Nunns, celebrated maker of this City; as good as new, in perfect order. Apply at the residence No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 22, ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., IN THE 6th-av., between 14th and 20th sts., a Gold Hunting-case WATCH, Vest Chain and Locket attached, duplex movement, Nos. 20,452 and 12,761. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Dr. JAMES FORRESTER'S, No. 202 Bleecker-st., or J. G. BROWN'S, jeweler, No. 212 6th-av.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY WM. BROOKS ON the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, payable to the order of B. CORTELLO for $74 75, dated Feb. 15, 1858, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that payment of said check has been stopped.
HUGH McKITTRICK.

FOUND—A CAPE OR TIPPET, MADE OF FUR. The owner thereof, by giving a written description of the same and proving the ownership thereof, and paying for this advertisement, can have the article. Apply at No. 17 East 14th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, at 2 P. M., between the South Ferry and Henry-st., Brooklyn, a lady's gold Hunting WATCH, No. 5,081, marked R. P. P. on the case. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the same to J. W. GREENE, No. 67 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN E. HOFFEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 13....1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23 1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:
Leave New-York for
Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton | Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.....March 20 | Saturday, April 17 | Wednesday, Ap 21
North Star. April 17 | Saturday, May 5 | Wednesday, May 19
The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. R. CRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburgh, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent, and very fast going steamship, NASHVILLE, L. M. CURTIS, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE, and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.
NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the Southern cities will find this the great Southern route. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 32 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed, and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will hereafter receive goods for Richmond, as well as Petersburg, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and leave Pier No. 13 North River, every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Panama Railroad Co.'s first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ON LEE TO D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—53d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 16¼ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. BOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
BILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH.
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE.
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE.
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO.
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR.
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858.

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,956,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,913 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
		3,658,736 89
For interest	$867,836 73	
For interest accrued now due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,947 34	
		1,009,749 06
For Annuities balance of account		16,908 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72
		4,752,855 74
Total		$8,609,814 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		109,42 74	
Paid Commissions		185,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 63	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57	$2,123,755 98
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,837 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,456 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04	$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the reinsurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	28,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 27	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 59	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	469,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 19	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unknown contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,348 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,739 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $36,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 05	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.
HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.
The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.
FREDK S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,	
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,	
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,	
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,	
ROBT. H. MCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,	
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED E. EDWARDS,	
WILLIAM L. DAYTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,	
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	
WILLIA

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 174,543 63
Average amount of Specie	1,820,408 01
Average amount of Circulation	191,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,940,073 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,511 00
Average amount of Specie	75,558 00
Average amount of Circulation	56,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,488 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$472,687 00
Average amount of Specie	66,332 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,399 00
Average amount of Deposits	221,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,297,869 74
Average amount of Specie	2,928,599 61
Notes Late Bank of America	$24,536
Average amount of Circulation	58,219
Average amount of Deposits	5,298,620 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,678,396 23
Average amount of Specie	3,152,245 09
Average amount of Circulation	1,975,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,634,289 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$865,135 64
Average amount of Specie	145,318 78
Average amount of Circulation	55,462 66
Average amount of Deposits	801,404 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,434,100 32
Average amount of Specie	1,095,396 69
Average amount of Circulation	312,530 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,797,724 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,555,151 36
Average amount of Specie	344,114 03
Average amount of Circulation	83,994 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,325,512 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,528,570 00
Average amount of Specie	971,599 00
Average amount of Circulation	161,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,377,845 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,460,069 25
Average amount of Specie	1,803,809 47
Average amount of Circulation	276,259 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,666,463 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,919,766 37
Average amount of Specie	411,754 56
Average amount of Circulation	217,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,428,965 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$225,534 30
Average amount of Specie	33,257 78
Average amount of Circulation	80,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	172,111 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,355,302 81
Average amount of Specie	306,423 99
Average amount of Circulation	160,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	966,588 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,774 44
Average amount of Specie	68,993 45
Average amount of Circulation	92,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	227,964 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,668,044 00
Average amount of Specie	931,131 00
Average amount of Circulation	256,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,130,126 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,070 31
Average amount of Specie	120,256 66
Average amount of Circulation	150,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	478,595 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,600,591 18
Average amount of Specie	771,382 92
Average amount of Circulation	16,420 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,648,521 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,688,874 27
Average amount of Specie	822,379 11
Average amount of Circulation	99,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,251,267 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,338,540 80
Average amount of Specie	208,312 25
Average amount of Circulation	119,786 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,081,572 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of Fabruary, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,422,823 25
Average amount of Specie	221,928 34
Average amount of Circulation	106,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,246,570 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$544,870 43
Average amount of Specie	119,963 35
Average amount of Circulation	110,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,162 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of February, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$272,384 00
Average amount of Specie	27,246 00
Average amount of Circulation	9,605 00
Average amount of Deposits	46,981 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,276,537 15
Average amount of Specie	241,318 10
Average amount of Circulation	79,188 00
Average amount of Deposits	714,422 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,124,699 65
Average amount of Specie	333,064 40
Average amount of Circulation	157,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,533 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$719,793 15
Average amount of Specie	164,303 25
Average amount of Circulation	91,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	637,296 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,230 91
Average amount of Specie	421,968 58
Average amount of Circulation	182,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,295,253 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,292,969 12
Average amount of Specie	1,462,963 65
Average amount of Circulation	325,183 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,702,998 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,512 06
Average amount of Specie	212,079 99
Average amount of Circulation	95,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	565,339 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,514,649 94
Average amount of Specie	222,369 59
Average amount of Circulation	153,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,092,515 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,350,825 63
Average amount of Specie	1,112,514 10
Average amount of Circulation	274,162 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,167,060 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,145 24
Average amount of Specie	69,511 63
Average amount of Circulation	14,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	87,071 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

L. L. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,934 03
Average amount of Specie	103,806 29
Average amount of Circulation	91,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	426,890 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,768,451 59
*Average amount of Specie	2,882,387 35
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	178,753 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,194,007 84

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,509 19
Average amount of Specie	363,476 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	111,038 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,215,597 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,039,333 38
Average amount of Specie	1,516,343 35
Average amount of Circulation	179,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,064,529 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,256,804 36
Average amount of Specie	206,407 25
Average amount of Circulation	91,622 00
Average amount of Deposits	856,725 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,306,895 66
Average amount of Specie	280,453 24
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	94,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,199,985 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,142 80
Average amount of Specie	34,342 11
Average amount of Circulation	72,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	224,125 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$312,302 07
Average amount of Specie	49,164 43
Average amount of Circulation	68,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,118 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,264,235 95
Average amount of Specie	22,687 22
Average amount of Circulation	92,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	296,646 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,302,418 02
Average amount of Specie	299,309 59
Average amount of Circulation	77,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,608 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

OSCAR W. STUATEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,863 95
Average amount of Specie	103,767.57
Average amount of Circulation	93,944 33
Average amount of Deposits	330,022 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1853.

JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$399,947 46
Average amount of Specie	157,986 61
Average amount of Circulation	128,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	681,981 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,964,295 11
Average amount of Specie	729,987 93
Average amount of Circulation	151,627 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,136,378 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,797 29
Average amount of Specie	130,235 18
Average amount of Circulation	81,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	357,810 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. GREENE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,890,999 43
Average amount of Specie	1,002,283 31
Average amount of Circulation	639,975 59
Average amount of Deposits	2,591,807 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$842,638 22
Average amount of Specie	205,945 71
Average amount of Circulation	92,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	609,061 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$996,243 93
Average amount of Specie	206,340 07
Average amount of Circulation	140,547 00
Average amount of Deposits	652,429 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,415,472 00
Average amount of Specie	940,229 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,076 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,692,162 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,464 78
Average amount of Specie	240,179 35
Average amount of Circulation	244,663 00
Average amount of Deposits	639,979 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,071,099 65
Average amount of Specie	471,158 54
Average amount of Circulation	32,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,749,569 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,954,755 80
Average amount of Specie	726,501 59
Average amount of Circulation	178,362 00

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of February, to the 20th day of February, 1858: Men, 77; Women, 74; Boys, 171; Girls, 151: Total, 473. Adults, 151; Children, 322; Males, 248; Females, 225; Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	5	Diarrhœa	4
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Dropsy	1
Amp. of Thigh	1	Dropsy in Head	19
Angina	2	Dysentery	2
Apoplexy	6	Enlargement of the Heart	4
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	5
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Fatty Liver	1
Bleeding, Stom.	1	Fever, Intermit.	1
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Brain, Disease of	1	Fever, Puerperal	7
Bronchitis	7	Fever, Remittent	3
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, Scarlet	27
Cancer	3	Fever, Typhoid	2
Casualties	4	Fever, Typhus	4
Cholera Morbus	1	Fracture of Neck	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	6
Colic	1	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Cong. of Brain	2	Hooping Cough	11
Cong. of Lungs	16	Inflam. Bowels	5
Consumption	57	Inflam. of Brain	1
Convulsions, Infantile	32	Inflam. Heart	2
Cramp, Puerperal	1	Inflam. of Liver	2
Croup	17	Inflam. of Lungs	35
Cyanosis	3	Inflam. of Stom'h	2
Debility, Adult.	1	Inflam. Veins	2
Debility, Infant.	5	Insanity	1
Diabetes	1	Insanity Puerp'l	1
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformations of Heart	8
		Marasmus, Adult	2
		Marasmus, Inft.	27
		Measles	16
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison	2
		Premature Birth	2
		Rheumatism	1
		Rheumatism of Head	1
		Rupture of Navel	1
		Rupture of Bowels	2
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	24
		Softening of the Brain	3
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	31
		Stom'h, Dis. of	1
		Suicide by hanging	1
		Teething	4
		Ulc'r'n of Bw'ls	1
		Ulceration of the Stomach	1
		Ulcerati'n of Leg	1
		Worms	1
Total			473

*Increase this week—30.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

[Advertisement]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

F. E AIKEN.—This favorite actor takes his annual benefit at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, and presents an entertainment rarely to be witnessed in one evening. Four pieces are selected, viz.: the dramas "Raffaelle," "The Brigand" and the "Flying Dutchman," with the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. AIKEN, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the company, also the celebrated CARLO FAMILY appearing.

[Advertisement.]

PILING UP THE INTEREST.—Last time of "The Death of Eva," with Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, this afternoon. Forty-third time (and last week) of "The Pioneer Patriot," the exciting and thoroughly American drama, this evening. Barnum's Museum is the place for entertainment. No place like it for novelty and enterprise.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma enjoys a well deserved reputation; its pretensions are quite modest, and its efficacy in many very severe cases, has proved its great value.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—From the Watars catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

THE POOR.—A meeting to raise funds for the relief of the poor of Brooklyn was held in the City Hall last evening. Ex-Mayor HALL presided and there was present a goodly number of clergymen and laymen.

A statement was submitted showing that the Association for improving the condition of the Poor had expended thus far the present season $7,002 16, and the total receipts amount to $5,500 10, leaving a debt of $1,502.

Several addresses were made and a collection taken up which resulted (in subscriptions and money) in the receipt of $3,100 and five barrels of provisions.

The general agent of the Society, Mr. EAMES, stated that about $1,000 of the subscriptions made early in the season had not been received by him, and he believed that one half of the same had been collected by the visitors.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. GREENWOOD, BARNARD and WOODRUFF, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Association, and to ascertain whether the present organization can be changed for the better in any way.

CARD.—The undersigned would wish to inform his friends that he is not the person alluded to under the head of Police Intelligence in yesterday's paper, as there happens to be two persons bearing the same name. J. F. NEWMAN, Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Brooklyn Police made 54 arrests, and during the same period of time 55 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station-houses, viz:

	Arrests.	Lodgers.
First Precinct	10	12
Second Precinct	4	13
Third Precinct	15	11
Fourth Precinct	5	4
Fifth Precinct	10	6
Sixth Precinct	6	1
Seventh Precinct	0	2
Eighth Precinct	2	2
Ninth Precinct	2	4
Totals	54	55

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Many months ago the Brooklyn Common Council declared that the use of steam on Atlantic-street was a nuisance, and *requested* the Long Island Railroad Company to stop running locomotives over the tracks in that street. Here the matter rested with the Common Council until one week ago last Monday, when the Clerk was directed by resolution to inform the Board whether he had notified the Railroad Company of the resolutions, and also to communicate any reply he had received. The Clerk reported last evening that he had duly notified the Company; that the Secretary, in reply, verbally referred him to the fact that the Railroad Company had been indicted for maintaining said nuisance; that the matter was still pending, and that they had no further communication to make. The report of the Clerk was referred to the Railroad Committee. "For what purpose?" inquired the Chairman of the Railroad Committee. "For a report," was the answer.

COMMENDABLE.—A Society has been organized in South Brooklyn for the relief of the families of mechanics and others once comfortably situated, but now suffering from the want of employment. There is much actual want among this class at Brooklyn. They have too much pride to make their wants known, and cases are known where a large family of children have been without fuel for a week at a time. One family thus situated was found yesterday. No fire had been in the bones for seven days. The relief extended by this Society is done without the recipient knowing the source from which it is derived. The organization of similar societies in other parts of the city is under consideration.

RESIGNED.—The Fire Commissioners for the Eastern District of Brooklyn have resigned their positions. The reason for this act is said to be an implied censure passed upon them by the Common Council, in a report relative to Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, which was not confirmed, but referred back to the Commissioners for their reconsideration. Their spirit seems to be approved by the firemen generally.

☞ Two of the locomotives of the Long Island Road ran together at Greenport yesterday morning, and so damaged each other that the train bound to Brooklyn was obliged to wait until the train out from Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., reached Greenport. The locomotive dragged the delinquents over the road at the usual speed. Arrived about 9 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. HORACE WOODRUFF, for a number of years past a resident of this village, died at his residence, 11½ o'clock, Thursday morning. His death was very sudden, although he has been in a very feeble state of health for a number of years past; yet we may say he has been an active man, so far as his health would permit.

In his death we have lost a valuable member of society. He has been long known as one of the most ardent advocates of temperance, and a prohibitory law, and has to the utmost of his ability labored for the promotion of the best interests of society. He has been very generally known for several years past as the very effective Secretary of the Suffolk County Temperance Society.—*Long Islander, Huntingdon.*

SAG HARBOR RAILROAD.—In relation to the [illegible] to Riverhead, [illegible] Railroad, forming a direct line to New-York, a survey has been made by J. S. SHERMAN, Civil Engineer. A favorable line can be obtained, bringing the whole distance within [illegible] and the line can be graded at a very small [illegible] per mile.—*Sag Harbor Corrector.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, there are 613 active members. The maximum number is 1,255. There are also 100 Exempt Firemen who generally do as much duty as the "active" members. During the year 1857, there were in the District 55 fires and 29 false alarms.

☞ We learn that it is in contemplation to build a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown, to be run by horse cars.—*Long Islander.*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit 5s on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass., were put into circulation in Brooklyn yesterday.

NEW JERSEY.

RAPE.—A man named THOMAS MCGUIRE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon the person of ELLEN PARKE. It is hut lately that the accused came out of jail, where he had been for some time confined for misconduct, and Recorder BEDFORD sent him back again to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A portion of the Committee appointed at the recent meeting of citizens of Jersey City, to solicit aid and assist the suffering poor, met at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, at which various plans for the distribution of the funds were discussed, but nothing definite was fixed upon. It was announced that about $300 had already been collected or pledged, beside considerable quantities of provisions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 21.

$13,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	115¼	800	Erie Railroad		35⅜
1,500 N. Y. St. 6s '82	100⅝	100	do	b10	35
4,000 Ohio St. 6s '86	108	1300	do	b3	35⅞
2,000 Ohio st. 6s '60	101	18	do		36
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	88	500	do	b30	36
31,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	25	do	b10	35⅞
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	do	b60	36⅛
10,000 Mich. St. 6s	95	200	do	s30	35⅜
2,500 Cal. State 7s '70	81⅜	800	do	s3	35⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s '75	81⅜	300	do	s30	35⅞
2,000 Ind. State 5s	85	100	do	b15	35⅞
500 N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	89¾	485	Harlem Railroad		14
11,500 do	89⅜	265	do		14⅛
6,000 N.Y Cen Bs. 1876	95½	200	do	b30	14¾
4,000 Erie R. C Bs. 1871	59	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.		21½
8,000 do	60	200	do		24⅜
2,000 Hnd. R 3d mortg.	65	800	Reading R. R.		62¾
2,000 Hnd. R Conv. Bs	60	250	do	b10	62½
5,000 Read. R. R. Bs. 1886	71	42	do		62⅝
1,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	98½	100	do	b10	62⅝
54,000 do	100	400	do	c	62⅜
1,500 Illinois Cen. R. Bs.	94½	200	do	b10	62½
5,000 Ill. Free. Bds.	b10 92⅝	370	do	s30	62
100 Ill. Cen. July Rhts	102	100	Mich. Cent. R. R.		74
100 do	102⅜	100	do	b30	74⅛
8,000 La C & Mil. L. G. B.	34	660	M. So & N. Ia. R. R.		27⅜
1,000 do	34⅜	225	do		28⅛
2,000 do	34⅜	150	do	b10	28⅜
1,000 Mil & M. 2d M. 16 b.	79⅜	300	do		28⅜
60 Bank of America	109⅜	190	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.		49⅜
25 Phenix Bank	106	240	do		50
12 National Bank	108	100	do	b10	50
160 Penn Coal Co	74	50	do	b5	50
250 do	74⅛	100	Panama Railroad		104
20 Metropolitan Bank	103⅞	80	do		103½
7 Market Bank	100	150	do	b30	104
5 Commonw'lth Bank	88	29	Ill. Central R. R.		98¾
80 Mechanics' Bank	111	633	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R		17
100 Canton Co	s10 26	150	do		17⅛
300 do	26	100	do		18
100 do	b10 26	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b3	95
50 do	s30 25⅞	50	do	b30	95
150 do	25⅞	100	do		94⅜
100 Cum. Coal Co	s60 20	34	do		94½
50 do	19⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		48
300 do	20⅜	150	do		48⅜
50 do	b10 20	50	do		48⅜
250 do	20	950	do		49
10 Pacific M. Stp. Co	62⅜	25	do		49⅛
100 do	63	200	do	b10	49¾
50 do	s50 62	200	do	b50	50
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 87	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		ef
550 do	87⅜	50	do		81⅜
100 do	b30 87⅜	100	do		81⅜
300 do	b30 87⅜	450	do		81⅜
50 do	s10 87⅜	150	do	b10	81⅜
400 do	87⅜	100	do	b60	82⅛
100 do	b10 87⅜	50	do	b30	82
100 do	b30 87⅜	50	do	b63	82½
150 do	s30 87⅜	365	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		40
900 Hnd. River R. R.	29½	200	La C & Mil. R. R.		11
50 do	b30 28⅝	100	do	s30	11
200 do	b10 29½	20	do		11⅜
250 do	29⅜	250	do	s30	11⅜
174 do	29⅜	400	do		11⅜
100 do	b30 29⅜	5	Del. & Hnd. Can. Co.		113

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	Erie Railroad		35⅜
20,000 do	b3 84⅜	100	do		35⅜
1,000 Cal St. 7s '70	81	100	do		36
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s	91	75	Hnd. River R. R.		30
2,000 Hnd. R. k. R. 3d Mt.	65	200	do	b10	31
5,000 Hnd. R. R. R. C. Bs.	61	100	do		29¾
5,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. R.	33¾	50	do	b30	30¾
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94¾	200	Harlem R. R.		14⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	115	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		40
4,000 N. Y. C. Bs. '76	b30 95	50	do	b60	40½
4,000 Mil. & M. 2d M. 16 Bs.	btwk 82	160	Reading R. R.		62¾
40 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	63	100	M. So & N. I. R. R.		28¾
5 do	63¼	820	do		29
100 do	s30 62	250	do	b60	29⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	49¾	200	do	b30	29⅜
150 Canton Co	25½	98	M. So. & N. I. pf. st.		51
50 do	25⅜	300	Panama R. R.	b5	104
50 Cumb. Coal Co	h10 20½	100	do	s60	103⅜
50 do	20	50	do	b30	104⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	74⅜	200	do	s3	104
100 do	75	100	do	b30	105
28 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87⅜	160	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		18
50 do	b10 87⅜	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		95
150 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	81⅞	80	do	b5	94⅜
100 do	b30 81⅞	150	La C. & M. R. R.		11¾
		190	do	b3	11⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¾
$5,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 66¼
$3,000 City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 34
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 33⅜
$1,000 Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 50
$1,870 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	56
$52,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s	Int. add. 27⅜
$9,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add. 74⅜
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 55½
$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R. 8s	Int. add. 45⅛
$1,000 St. Louis City 6s	Int. add. 75¼
$740 New-York 6s	Int. add. 102⅜
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	88½
$840 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	79⅞
$2,400 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	69⅜
$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
$480 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50⅛
$360 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	45¼
100 shares New-York and Staten Is. Ferry Co	40
12 shares American Express Co	93⅛
25 shares Merchants' Bank	109¾
30 shares East River Bank	50
12 shares Nassau Bank	97⅝
5 shares Market Bank	101⅜
40 shares Bowery Bank	20
20 shares Park Bank	91⅛
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	94½
50 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	111⅜
50 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	129½
40 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co	113⅝
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co	106
100 shares Gardner Gold Mining Co	90c.
309¾ shares Second-avenue R. R	55
33 shares East River Bank	42
30 shares Phenix Bank	105½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	88¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100½
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	115
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	11⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 20, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 13:

Decrease of Loans	$76,572
Increase of Specie	1,189,801
Decrease of Circulation	64,653
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	1,577,748

Including the operations of the Clearing House for the week, which average $14,769,565 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly exhibit, and also with the movement of this time last season.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 21, 1857.	Feb. 20, 1858.	Feb. 13, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,773,572	103,706,734	103,783,306
Specie	10,432,158	31,416,076	30,226,275
Circulation	8,106,074	6,542,618	6,607,271
Gross Deposits	92,446,944	86,773,222	84,229,492
Exchanged	27,350,048	14,769,565	13,803,583
Undrawn	65,096,896	72,003,657	70,425,909
In Sub-Treasury	14,942,988	3,360,033	3,361,773

The result of the present Bank Averages is the most significant of an easy market for money we have yet reported. The Banks gain $1,577,748 in Deposits, of which $1,189,801 is in Bullion, and upon these figures, owing to the absence of a trade demand for discounts, the Loan column runs *down*, instead of up, $76,572. The Undrawn Deposits on the present statement average, we believe, higher than they have ever before done, either in prosperous or dull times. They stand $72,003,657. The speculation on the Stock Exchange, rapid as it has been, and adding largely as it has done to the market value of the collaterals in pledge for call loans, makes no impression, it seems, on the supply of means offering at bank; and as the export largely the specie has already caused, the probability is that this supply will continue to increase for some weeks, perhaps months, to come. The present week opens on a quiet market for Money, and with additional excitement at the Stock Exchange. The advance in gold is from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. on the buoyant sales of Saturday afternoon. The closing operations this afternoon despite as nearly as may be, the following figures:

Panama	106	Missouris	84⅜
New-York Central	87½	Illinois Central 7s	94¼
Erie	37½	New-York Central 6s	90
Toledo	50	Milwaukee 10s	82
Rock Island	82	Pacific Mail	63¼
Galena	95	Michigan Southern	29⅜
Reading	62½	Mich. Preferences	50
Milwaukee	40	Michigan Central	75
Hudson River	30	Michigan Central 8s	100
Hudson 3d Bonds	65	Canton Co	25¼

The general market leaves off with great buoyancy, which was more decidedly manifested after the Bank Statement was made public. The private mail by the *Africa* also added to the firmness of prices, as most of the letters concur in representing the ease in money on the other side as likely to prove permanent. The quotations for American Stocks in London were upon our prices of Jan. 20, two weeks before the present excitement in the speculation in the leading Railways manifested itself so strongly.

The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday was to a moderate amount to-day. The market shows that the decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the rates of last week is established, although there is no great variety of selection either on London or Paris. We quote Sterling 109¼@109¾; Francs, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The Bullion shipment for New-York account will be about $300,000.

Private advices from Paris by the *Africa* speak positively of the suicide of M. JAMES ODIER, the Banker, whose failure was announced by the last mail. The report, however, is not generally credited among our French merchants, whose letters notice the rumor to contradict it.

We are requested to say that Mr. JAMES B. BREWSTER, of New-York, has resigned the appointment of Director in the La Crosse Railway Company.

Exchanges in Charleston last week were depressed by the abundant supply offering. The *Courier* of the 19th instant quotes: Sterling Bills, Bank rates, 8¼@8¾ ℔ cent. prem.; Francs 5.20@5.25. Sight Exchange on New-York has been selling freely at 1@1½ ℔ cent. premium.

Mr. J. ARNOLD, late of Pittsburg, has been chosen, by the Bank Presidents of Philadelphia, Clerk and Superintendent of the Clearing House in that city.

Another effort is being made to consolidate the Dauphin and Susquehanna with the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, with the intention of forming a continuous line from Harrisburg to New-York. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says: "The Road of the latter Company—forty miles in length—is now in progress of construction, and when completed, forming a connection with the Allentown and Lehigh Road, it will give a continuous track from Auburn—the terminus of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Road—to the City of New-York."

In Chicago, last Thursday, money was easier, with no commercial paper offering. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday says: "The same rates of interest will not be paid by borrowers as a week ago. The increased activity in business, and amount of money put in circulation for the purchase of cattle and hogs, and their profits, cause this state of money matters. Exchange on New-York is easier. Bankers will only pay 2½, and it is dull at that; gold plenty, at ½ less."

The Galena *Courier* publishes a statement, prepared by DANIEL WANN, Esq., Surveyor of the Customs at Galena, of the quantity and value of the merchandise of domestic growth, or manufactures, exported from that city during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857. The total value of exports is $2,126,676 68. The heaviest items in the list of exports were flour, to the value of $250,937; wheat, $120,013; potatoes, 177,151; and lead, $201,234.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

The Liverpool advices of 6th February, bringing news of an abundance of money, and of a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, have again violently stimulated our market, which had already a strong speculative tendency. While State Stocks have been rather less active, without any general advance in price, Railroad Shares have given rise to the most active speculation, resulting in a rise in the greater part of them. The almost certain successful negotiation, in Europe, of the loan of the Erie Railroad has stimulated in a great degree the speculation in the securities of this Company, the shares of which have risen as high as 37. The other speculative shares, urged as if by sympathy, have feverishly followed this movement. State Stocks—Missouri 6s, at an advance of 1¾, and Tennessee 6s without change, have been moderately active. Virginia 6s have risen ⅜, and California 7s from 2@2½ ℔ cent. Some Michigan 6 ℔ cents. have been done at from 94¾@95, and some United States 6 ℔ cents., long, at 115. In City Bonds, there has been a very moderate movement. A few Cincinnati 6s have sold at about 80@83 and interest; Milwaukee 7s, Sinking Fund, at 70 and interest; San Francisco 6s at 68, and some Cleveland 7s as high as 97. Railroad Bonds—There has been a fair amount of business in these securities. The demand for the various issues of the Erie Railroad continues, with an advance in the First Mortgage Bonds of 1⅜; in the Bonds of 1871 of 2; and in the Bonds of 1862, of 1; those of 1875 have declined 1⅜, and the Fourth Mortgages have risen from 70 to 75. Illinois Central Constructions have been rather dull, with a decline of 1½; there has been a downward reaction in Harlem First and Second Mortgages; New-York Central 6 ℔ Cents. have risen 1½, and have been in good demand, as also Michigan Central 8s, First Mortgages, with an advance of 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds have fallen 4 ℔ cent. The low price of Milwaukee and Mississippi First Mortgage, 8 ℔ Cents. and Second Mortgage, 10 ℔ Cent. Bonds, has attracted attention, and large amounts have sold with an advance on the latter of about 10 ℔ cent. In Railroad Shares the speculation has been very violent, and has caused much movement. We notice an advance in Erie of 6⅛; in Reading, of 2½; in Galena and Chicago, of 2⅜; in Hudson River, of 6¼; in Michigan Central, of 4; in Michigan Southern, of 5⅜; in Milwaukee and Mississippi, of 5, and in Panama, of 1 ℔ cent. Harlem Preferred has sold as high as 24⅜. There has also been a rise in Chicago and Rock Island of 1; in Cleveland and Pittsburg of 1⅜, and in New-York Central of ⅜. Illinois Central has been very dull, with a fall of ⅛ ℔ cent. Money remains without any sensible variation, say from 5@7 ℔ cent. for loans on call.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Niagara] NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 16th inst. The speculative feeling continues to grow in intensity, and the upward movement has made further progress. Purchases for investment comprise but a very secondary part of the business doing; State Stocks are, therefore, comparatively overlooked, and a preference is shown for values of a more adventitious character, such as Railroad shares, and the lower-priced ones in particular. As regards this last class, operations are conducted, less with regard to their intrinsic merits than under the hope that the difficulty of employing money must ere long carry them still higher outside of the Stock Exchange. The movement in the city and some descriptions of Railroad Bonds continues steady. Our latest advices from Europe are to the 6th inst., received yesterday by the *Africa*. The Bank of England had again lowered its rate to 3½ ℔ cent. and Console had advanced to 95 ℔ cent. Purchases of our Stock on foreign account are still being made, but always on a moderate scale. State Stocks—Few changes worthy of note, excepting for Californias, which have risen 1½ ℔ cent., business moderate; Virginias ¾ ℔ cent. higher; Indiana 5s, 1; Missouri ⅛; Michigan, no change; Tennessee up ¼; Ohio, 1860, ⅛; North Carolina ⅛; New-York 6 ℔ cent., 1673, ⅛; sales of Ohio 6s, 1860, at 106; Kentucky 6s at 103; United States 6 ℔ cent., 1867-68, at 115. City and County Bonds—The sales have not been quite so large as last week, the market being very poorly supplied with first-class securities. We notice sales of Cincinnati 6 ℔ cent. Municipal Bonds at an advance; St. Louis City 6 ℔ cent. sold at former prices; Chicago 6s are not offered below 90; Chicago 7s sold at 97½; Milwaukee 7 ℔ cent. sinking fund at 80. Railroad Bonds higher, less active. Erie 1st mortgages at 100; Erie 2d mortgages at 96⅜; Erie 3d mortages ⅜ ℔ cent. higher; Erie 4th mortgages, sales at 75; Erie, 1862, and 58, to 1871 at 60; New-York Central 6s, 2 ℔ cent. higher; do. 7s, 1864 and 1876, ⅜ ℔ cent.; Reading 6s, 1886, ⅛, Galena and Chicago Second Mortgage, 1; Hudson River Third Mortgage, 5; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, sales from 37@33¼; Harlem Second Mortgage 2½ ℔ cent. up; Illinois Central 7s, ½ ℔ cent. lower; do, Freeland, ½ ℔ cent. higher; Michigan Central First Mortgages, 1 ℔ cent. higher. Sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2d Mortgages at 60, and of Milwaukee and Mississippi 10 ℔ cent. Second Mortgages, at 70@82. Railroad Shares—A very great rise on most of the list, with excessive activity. Erie has advanced 6⅜, Reading, 5¾; New-York Central, ¾; Panama, 1; Michigan Central, 4; Michigan Southern, 6; do. Preferred, 4; Illinois Central, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, 3¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 6¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 1½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3@4; Hudson River, 5¾; Harlem, 2½; do. Preferred, 2. We notice sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 20. Money—No change; very abundant; first-class paper, 5@6. Stock contracts, 8@12 ℔ cent. Exchanges—Business moderate; Sterling dull, 109⅛@109¾. Francs firm, 5.15@5.12½.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Use of Proxies in the Election of Railroad Directors—Reply to Hon. E. Corning.

To the President of the N. Y. Central Railroad Company:

SIR: I have attentively perused your letter addressed to the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It is smoothly written, but with an affectation of dignity that better becomes what it expresses than what it conceals.

Representing no inconsiderable interest in the corporation of which you are the principal officer, I am of course concerned to comprehend its affairs. They are vast enough to task any man's talents and industry, and I cheerfully admit that in both of these points your merits are great. I am willing to admit, also, that perhaps no man is capable of managing the details of such a massive business with such closeness of observation and direction as to secure perfect accuracy and fidelity among all the subordinates that must necessarily be employed in it. The most competent head might become confused with these particularities; especially if it were also tasked with the cares and anxieties of numerous private and personal concerns, such as you are known to be engaged in.

The only question between you and many of the Stockholders of the Company is one, not concerning your admitted competency as a man of business and experience, but concerning your *side interests*, and some peculiarities of your temperament and character.

If any one in this country was ever born to rule anything, it is possible that your destiny is to rule Railroad corporations. At all events, such seems to be your own impression of your fate. I judge so from the fact that prior to and since the consolidation of the various roads now constituting the New-York Central, no associate Director that ever expressed a determined and resolute opinion adverse to yours was suffered to remain another year in the direction, and that Committees on Accounts have been peculiarly subject to annual changes, and to willing or forced resignations. If the occasion required, it would be easy to cite names, from that day to this, of those displaced by your authority and influence without any general consultation with your peers or your constituents—men competent in every way to be your associates, and who, upon your own views of the virtues of the proxy privilege, having been selected by proxy votes to be such, should have been deemed fair representatives of the stockholders who ostensibly chose them. But, unfortunately, the same proxies which elected them one year were aimed against them the next, you having the power, by proxy, to act according to your own simple will and pleasure, and thereby to promote your own ends, no less than the great purposes of the Corporation.

What you are pleased to say, in a general and brief manner, about voting by proxy, is plausible enough. It is true that a Stockholder should have the needful facility for expressing his opinion, and when he cannot be present to express it himself, that he should be at liberty, in some way, to express it by authorized representation.

But practical results sometimes vary so widely from excellent theories, that it is often wise to sacrifice a theory to a practical result. It might be so in regard to proxies, especially when it is found that the demand of a stock list, of an abundance of postage stamps, and of a press to strike off circulars, may be the most efficient means of perpetuating power in the hands that already hold it. If you would, for a year or two, try the experiment of letting stockholders do their own voting, or providing their own proxies, without any particular aid or suggestions from head-quarters, it is possible that something more than dummies might surround the Board of Direction of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It is even possible that a man of some independence might now and then be selected to aid your counsels, and *be maintained in his position*, although he might not be willing to serve all your purposes.

The theory of all corporate bodies is that every member of them should have a vote and influence equal to his interest. A corporation sole, has but a single vote, and is of course arbitrary. Corporations aggregate usually confer a vote upon each share of stock, or the possessor of it, although it is not unusual, in order to prevent too much concentration of power, to limit the number of votes of large stockholders by some ratio decreasing proportionably to the number of shares held by any one individual—as, for instance, one vote for each share not exceeding ten, one vote for every ten shares more, up to a hundred, and so on. But whether or not the particular rules of corporations aggravate the great purpose, with respect to all these, which are established for gain, is to secure the authority and power of the stockholder over his property and in respect to its management. Whatever subverts this, whether a system of proxies, or whatever else it may be, is the subject of criticism and reform; and this is precisely what has been practically subverted to the direction of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Those stockholders, with the exception of the President and two or three subservients, who take the most interest in the affairs of the corporation, are just those who have been usually excluded, upon

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2007 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Arago at this port and the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

The English and French Forces Inside the City.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill Before Parliament.

The Anglo-French Alliance in Danger.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, Feb. 10, arrived early this morning with four days' later news.

Among her passengers are JOSIAH PIERCE, Esq., Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and ELISHA RIVES, Esq., Bearer of Despatches.

The *Arago* brings a large number of passengers for the season, and her passage is the shortest that any steamer has made during the Winter.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, Captain MCMASTERS, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at Portland at 5 o'clock last evening, with 71 passengers and the same news as that brought by the *Arago*.

The *Anglo-Saxon* was detained off Cape Race 12 hours by ice.

The steamer *City of Washington* also sailed on the 10th inst. from Liverpool for New-York, and the steamer *Arago* was appointed to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived out at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The United States corvette *Constellation* was at Alexandria Jan. 26.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

THE ASSAULT—THE ALLIED FORCES INSIDE THE CITY.

The following dispatch is from Mr. GREEN, British Consul at Alexandria, and dated Feb. 6:

The Allied forces landed at Canton Dec. 28, consisting of 4,600 British, and 900 French. On the 29th the walls were escaladed, and the heights within the town in our possession by 9 A. M. The advance within the city was but feebly contested. The damage to the town was very small. Capt. BATE, of H. M. S. *Acteon*, was killed. This telegram was received in Malta by the *Euxine*, from Alexandria Feb. 9, at 9.55 P. M.

The following dispatch is from the *Times*:

"The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault, in three divisions, two English and one French, was given at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's fort was taken at 2 o'clock and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city."

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting-Consul GREEN was received at the Foreign Office, through Malta, Feb. 10, at 2 A. M.:

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The *Hindostan* arrived at Suez on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 9th of January, from Canton to the 29th of December, and from Bombay to the 13th of January.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has taken possession of Furuckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d of January, and Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOR.

Seven guns were taken from the enemy, and 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss only two Ghorkas killed, and seven wounded.

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character.

The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

Gen. OUTRAM's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at Alumbagh.

The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjaub.

The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir JNO. LAWRENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The India and China mails leave to-day with dates from Calcutta to Jan. 9, from Madras to Jan. 16, from Ceylon to Jan. 19, from Hong Kong to Dec. 30, and from Canton to Dec. 29. The mail has also come from Bombay with news to the 13th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 6th inst., Lord LYNDHURST, in the House of Lords, asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments, respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had lately appeared in the *Moniteur*. He considered that the French Government by authorizing the publication of the insults had taken the responsibility upon themselves.

Earl GRANVILLE said that a note had been received from Count WALEWSKI, in which explanations were given of the publication of the addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to reproduce the following, which was certainly one of the most objectionable addresses, and by the publication of which the English nation has considered itself insulted:

The 82d Regiment to the Emperor: In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 82d Regiment of the Infantry of the Line, profoundly indignant at the horrible attempt against your Majesty, I come to renew the assurances of our absolute devotion to your person, and to that of the Imperial Prince your son.

Those wild beasts who, at periodical epochs, quit a foreign soil to inundate the streets of your capital with blood, inspire us with no other feeling than that of disgust; and if your Majesty wants soldiers to get at these men, even in the recesses of their den, (*repaires,*) we humbly beseech you to choose the 82d Regiment as part of the advanced guard of that army.

We are, with the most profound respect, sire, your Majesty's, &c., &c. DE CASTAGNY, Colonel.

PARIS, Jan. 18, 1858.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to, after some objections being made to including Lord CANNING, the Governor-General, in the vote.

In the House of Commons, a vote of thanks to the army in India was also carried, after the same objection made as was made in the Upper House.

Lord PALMERSTON moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder, by making it felony. He said that the proposition was made in consequence of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. That attempt was the result of a conspiracy formed in England, and the consequence was, that foreign nations had formed the opinion that Parliament ought to take some steps to remove, upon mere suspicion, aliens from Great Britain. The Government, however, had no intention to propose any such measure, although, under the circumstances, were driven to consider the present state of the law with regard to conspiracy. He explained the appearance of the offensive address in the *Moniteur*, and the Emperor's regret for the same, and concluded by pointing out the necessity for the amendment on general grounds.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved a resolution in the shape of an amendment that the House while anxious upon every proper occasion to consider any defect in the criminal Anglo-Saxon law, deem it inexpedient, in compliance with the demand contained in Count WALEWSKI's dispatch, until further information has been afforded by the production of any communications between the two governments subsequent to the date of that dispatch. He declined to concur in altering the municipal law of the country upon the demand of any power whatever.

Several speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic one by Mr. ROEBUCK, when the debate was adjourned.

The following evening the debate was resumed, and, after speeches by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, D'ISRAELI and others, in favor of leave being granted to bring in a bill, Lord PALMERSTON's motion was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 90.

Mr. BARING presented the East India Company's petition against any alteration of the government in India.

The London *Morning Post* says that one of the principals in the late attempt on NAPOLEON is an Englishman, named THOMAS ALLSOP, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

A dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of France in London, respecting the refugees, is couched in moderate language. After referring to various designs which have been concocted in London, and the facilities afforded for further guilty enterprises, the dispatch concludes as follows: "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty can assist us in averting danger by giving us a guarantee of security, which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized in expecting from our ally. Full of confidence, moreover, in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards measures which it may be suitable to take to satisfy this wish. We rely in this matter entirely upon the English Cabinet for the care of appreciating decisions, which they shall judge most proper to lead to this end, and we congratulate ourselves in the firm persuasion that we shall not have appealed in vain to their conscience and loyalty."

Election rioting had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured. The military were called out to restore order.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official notification of the blockade of Canton River by the French fleet.

It is said that some difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation on the subject of the refugees. The Swiss are said not to be disposed to confine the refugees in the interior.

M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, had resigned his office, and his resignation was accepted. He was subsequently offered the Embassy to Madrid, but he declined it.

M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police, had also resigned.

On the 6th inst. the Bank of France reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

General ESPINASSE, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, had been nominated Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. BILLAULT.

It was said that additional Commissaries of Police are to be appointed to watch the frontiers.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular by the new Minister of the Interior, stating that the Emperor had called him to office to exercise attentive surveillance over the revolutionists who plan against the life of the Emperor.

It was considered not improbable that ESPINASSE's appointment would prove but temporary.

It was again repeated that France would act on a large scale against the Chinese.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM and his princess made a public entry into Berlin on the 8th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and the display very fine.

The King of Prussia was expected to leave immediately for Cannes, France, for the benefit of his health.

SPAIN.

The Spanish authorities had discovered a new revolutionary plot at Madrid. Incendiary proclamations, arms and ammunition were seized in a house in close proximity to the palace.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government had forwarded a note moderate in tone, to the King of Naples, relative to the affair of Cagliari. The note discusses the question, but makes no threat against Naples.

SWEDEN.

A prospectus had appeared of another Swedish loan for Government, amounting to over $8,000,000, to be employed in the construction of railroads.

The Latest by Telegraph.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says it is believed that General ESPINASSE will eventually become Minister of Police, and that his appointment is merely provisional. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is likely to succeed him in the Ministry of the Interior. That able statesman would be a valuable accession to the present Cabinet.

From the Times City Article.

The Funds have again been dull to-day, and closed at a decline; adverse reports being circulated as to the probable result of the division of the House of Commons on the Conspiracy Bill. The political accounts from Paris, showing the determination of the Government to perfect its system of repression in reliance upon the military power, likewise exercised here an unfavorable influence. Under these circumstances the large additions taking place to the supply of money, produce for the moment little effect.

INDIA AND CHINA COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Calcutta Export markets, after undergoing some further depression, were again looking up. The Import market was likewise firmer.

The prices of tea had undergone a considerable decline at Hong Kong, which had induced large settlements. Silks haddeclined 10 taels.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days since the departure of the *Africa*, in the Liverpool Cotton market, were 27,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and 2,000 for export. All qualities had advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d., the market closing firm at the advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the tendency of prices was upward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote FLOUR dull and nominal; Western Canal, 20s. 6d: Ohio 25s. @27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@23s. WHEAT firm. Red, 5s. 9d.@6s., and 7s. for choice; White, 7s.@7s. 6d., and 7s. 9d. for best. CORN dull and quotations barely maintained. Mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. PORK quiet, but steady. BACON dull. LARD quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. ASHES were dull, and quotations barely maintained at 3s. 6d. for both pots and pearls. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COPPER quiet. RICE slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed firm at 36s. Philadelphia BARK, 9s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London Markets BREADSTUFFS were dull, but steady. SUGAR was quiet; prices of refined were barely maintained. TEA was slow of sale, but prices unaltered. COFFEE closed buoyant. RICE heavy. TALLOW firm at 52s. 6d. INDIGO—Sales of all qualities at a considerable decline. LINSEED OIL, 28s. PIG IRON steady at 55s. 6d.@56s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was more demand for money in the London Market than at the departure of the *Africa*.

CONSOLS had slightly receded, closing at 95¾ for money, and 95¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for AMERICAN SECURITIES was generally unchenged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom---A Meeting Expected.

Shots Exchanged Between Lieutenants Bell and Williams.

Correspondence Between Lieut. Rhind and Commander Boutwell.

Progress of the Tariff Investigation—The Witness Wolcott in a Tight Place, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

There has been no fight yet between Messrs. CLAY and CULLOM. The most earnest efforts to effect a reconciliation have been making all day, and rumors were current at one time that they had been successful. This is erroneous.

It is understood that CULLOM, being assured by his friends that he was wrong in striking CLAY, expressed his willingness to apologize therefor, but could not do so while the challenge was pending. CLAY is said to decline to withdraw the challenge until after an exchange of shots—that being the requirement of the code in a case where a challenge has been given for a blow.

This proposition for adjustment failing, the friends have proposed to refer the whole subject to Senators CRITTENDEN, TOOMBS, and KENNEDY, to prescribe the terms upon which the matter shall be arranged without a hostile meeting.

It is considered exceedingly doubtful whether the principals will consent to abide by the decision of the referees. If they refuse, it is conceded that a resort to the field cannot be avoided.

It is now understood that the weapons are rifles at forty paces; that HAWKINS, of Kentucky, is the second of CLAY, and ZOLLICOFFER of CULLOM. It is stated, however, that ZOLLICOFFER positively declines going on the field, and that a gentleman named KNAPP will probably act then for CULLOM. None of these parties can be found to-night, and it is believed that they have all left the city for a meeting on the field to-morrow morning, if the pending negotiations for a reference fails. I think the field chosen will be near Baltimore.

CLAY has a child seriously ill with the scarlet fever, and his family are in the greatest distress and anxiety.

Mr. B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass., has been here on business connected with the investigation into the alleged corruption connected with the late tariff law. He represents the woolen establishments who intrusted their money to Mr. WOLCOTT for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill.

I understand that Mr. W. has always given his employers to understand that the money was expended upon members of Congress, and they were, consequently, taken somewhat by surprise by his denials to the Committee. Mr. BUTLER now informs Mr. WOLCOTT that, unless he satisfies the Committee as to the disposition made of the money, a *civil suit* will be commenced against him for its recovery, upon his return to Massachusetts. As the penalties for bribing members are considerably more severe than for breach of trust, it is presumed that he will not change his determination in the matter. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Lieuts. BELL and WILLIAMS, who had a collision in a barber shop, on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that BELL fired at the word "One," the ball from his pistol penetrating WILLIAMS' hat. WILLIAMS, who was the assailing party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow. The belligerents returned to Washington apparently reconciled. BELL belongs to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and WILLIAMS to the 1st Dragoons.

The following is the correspondence between Ex Lieut. RHIND and Commander BOUTWELL:

Lieut. Rhind to Commander Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

SIR: My attention has been directed to a pamphlet which you caused to be printed, and styled "A reply to the attacks of Mr. A. C. RHIND, dropped from the Rolls of the Navy by the Navy Board in 1855." I have perused a copy of that production which I found in the Navy Department. It contains, amongst much matter that is entirely unworthy of notice, some sentences that I deem it proper not to pass by. On page 16 of that pamphlet I find the following language: "After insulting the people of the United States through their Chief Magistrate, this Mr. RHIND has the impudence to apply to be reinstated in the Navy."

"This Lieutenant shot a man in Philadelphia some years since, and had the police succeeded in apprehending him he might have been sent to the State Prison, instead of being placed on board a ship-of-war to give trouble."

On page 23 I find the following remarks: "Mr. RHIND lays much stress upon his gentility. His antecedents, as far as I can learn, prove him to have been hasty, overbearing, irritable, oppressive and insubordinate. The fact of his being born in a house makes him as much a gentleman as being born in a stable would make him an ass."

The object of this communication is to demand a complete withdrawal of this language. A recall of those pamphlets from all places where they may have been distributed, and a full and satisfactory apology for the language above quoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

A. C. RHIND."

This communication will be handed to you by my friend, WM. C. CORBIN, Esq., of South Carolina.

To Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Commander Boutwell to Lieut. Rhind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst. was handed to me on yesterday by your friend WM. C. CORBIN, Esq., of South Carolina. In reply, I have to inform you that when you recall your pamphlet of September, 1855; your publication in the New-York *Herald* in the same month and year; and your offensive letters addressed to the Navy Department in relation to myself, I shall then—as an act of justice, and not because you demand it—recall my pamphlet. I am your obedient servant, E. B. BOUTWELL.

Mr. A. C. RHIND, Washington.

Lieutenant Rhind to Commander Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SIR: Your note of the 13th inst. was handed to me this P. M. by my friend, Mr. CORBIN. I regard it as merely an evasion of the issue. My "pamphlet of 1855," my "publication in the New-York *Herald* in the same month and year," and my "offensive letter addressed to the Navy Department," in relation to you, never can be recalled. On the contrary, I am, as I have always been, ready to maintain them at all times, and in all places; and have held, and still do hold, myself personally responsible for them. You have refrained from demanding satisfaction for those attacks, as you style them. This does not, however, make it the less incumbent on me to demand it of you, for the reasons stated in my previous note.

Regarding your reply to my note of the 12th inst. as tantamount to a refusal of its requirements, I invite you to retire from this District at as early a time as convenient, for the adjustment of our affairs.

I am, etc., A. C. RHIND.

Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, U. S. N.

It has already been stated that Mr. RHIND posted Mr. BOUTWELL as a liar and coward, and that yesterday the former and his friend, Mr. CORBIN were required to give bonds for their appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for sending a challenge, and for posting Mr. BOUTWELL. The following communication appears in the Washington *Star*:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR: I inclose you an article copied from the New-York *Herald*, of September, 1855. No man who has a proper respect for the Chief Executive officer of the nation can, after reading it, doubt the wisdom of the late Court of Inquiry in pronouncing Mr. RHIND unworthy to hold a commission in the Navy.

In relation to myself, I take the liberty of stating that when I am disposed to violate the laws of my country by accepting a challenge to fight a duel, the invitation to do so must not come from a man who has been dismissed from the Navy by two Courts, and by a third convicted of lying.

The article published in one of the newspapers of this city, in relation to myself, makes it necessary that I should ask the insertion of this in your paper of this evening.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. B. BOUTWELL.

STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 17, 1855.

I have been officially informed that I have been dropped from the rolls of the Navy by the Board of Secret Inquisition, lately in session at Washington. Those who know me—my cotemporaries in the service—will understand that I have not been dropped on any other account than that I have gained the reputation, among a certain set of senior officers, of being insubordinate. They will know, too, that that reputation is false and unjust, and that it has been gained by the fact that I have always been prominent in opposing the oppression, the arrogance, the ignorance and the imbecility of some of those with whom it has been my misfortune to have sailed. A recent trial in the Pacific, the entire facts of which I will shortly have printed for circulation among friends and others interested, will be an evidence of it. As an instance of the injustice with which I have had to contend, I will mention that even after the sentence of the Court which tried me had been fulfilled, (procured though it was by a deliberate falsehood on the part of the prosecutor,) I was placed on furlough, on my arrival in the country, without investigation in the matter. I arrived and reported my arrival on the 11th of July, and my furlough is dated 12th July.

On remonstrating personally with the President on the subject, I was rudely told "I gave that order, Sir; I thought it the best way of disposing of that case." I have reason to believe that this rudeness of manner of President PIERCE was prompted by personal feeling in the matter, caused by friendship with certain connections of the prosecutor of the charges against me, who had doubtless prejudiced him. Letters of introduction from two gentlemen of high standing should have secured me at least a polite reception. I shall be fully able to justify myself in the opinion of all honorable and reasonable men.

A. C. RHIND.

The United States Deputy Marshals, throughout yesterday and to-day, vainly endeavored to get on the track of Messrs. CLAY and CULLOM. Various absurd and contradictory rumors are in circulation, but it is understood that the challenge has been withdrawn as preliminary to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, which there is little if any doubt will be effected, according to present indications.

The Committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the passage of the tariff act, have examined five witnesses and summoned fifteen others.

Mr. WOLCOTT remains in jail firm in his determination not to comply with the demands of the Committee. Many distinguished friends continue to visit him.

The House Sergeant-at-Arms has been notified by Mr. WILLIAMSON, who was forcibly brought by him to Washington from New-York as a witness, that he has entered a suit against him in consequence.

The pistol carbine, recently reported in favor of, with modifications for cavalry service, by the Board of Officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, is solely made by the Sharpe Rifle Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. They did not make it or present it for trial, and are in no way responsible for the result as reported by the Board.

The following Postmasters have been appointed: B. F. WATSON at Lawrence, Mass., and Mr. JACKMAN at Newburyport, Mass.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners.

Mr. BELL presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee respecting his opposition to the Nebraska bill, indorsing the Lecompton Constitution, and intimating that he ought to resign. He referred to the date of the resolutions, Feb. 10, 1858, four years after his vote which they censured, saying that it had been usual when the constituents of a member of Congress felt aggrieved at his course to act promptly. He referred to the fact that the resolutions indorse unconditionally the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the mischievous results of that repeal have become patent and unmistakable, which, in the language of the President, "have convulsed the Union to the centre, lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy." Mr. BELL alluded to the various elections in Tennessee since the vote in question, showing that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was but slightly alluded to in the different canvasses. Mr. BELL regarded the doctrine of instructions as contrary to the spirit and literal provisions of the Constitution. Democratic Senators were disobeying their instructions every day. There were many important facts connected with the Lecompton Constitution, of which he (BELL) had no satisfactory knowledge, and he did not believe that the Tennessee Legislature knew more about them than he did. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, regretted to differ with his colleague, but justice to the Democratic Party of Tennessee required him to speak. He then reviewed Mr. BELL's statements regarding Tennessee elections. Mr. FILLMORE, who declared that, had he been a member of Congress, he would have voted against the Nebraska bill, received sixty-six thousand votes in Tennessee for President. Mr. ETHERIDGE, who voted against the Nebraska bill, was returned to Congress by an increased vote. He thought, at no time since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had there been any seated indication of opinion in the South on that question, and believed if a fair impartial vote could be taken on the question, there would be an overwhelming majority for pronouncing it the most unfortunate measure that Congress ever passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, alluded to the Tennessee Elections, showing that in 1854, before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Tennessee Legislature passed resolutions approving that measure, and requesting the members of Congress from Tennessee to support it. The Nebraska bill was also the main issue in the election of '55 and '56. He contended, therefore, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee condemned Mr. BELL's course. He asked Mr. BELL whether he would vote for the Lecompton Constitution, with or without instructions.

Mr. BELL would not vote for it, in consequence of instructions, unless he was fully convinced that such instructions were founded upon the full understanding of the subject in all its bearings and consequences.

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to draw a parallel between his own course and Mr. BELL's, on the Slavery question: placing the latter's position at a disadvantage in the eyes of the South. He hoped there would be no more compromises.

Mr. BELL complained of his colleague's speech as the bitterest, most insulting, and personal, ever concocted by premeditated malice. He was ready to meet the Senator at any time, or any others who should back him. [Sensation.]

Mr. SEWARD asked Mr. BELL to give way for adjournment.

Mr. BELL refused. He was ready now to indicate his course.

Mr. FOOT pressed him to yield and thus stop discussion.

Mr. BELL was willing to yield for Executive session, provided he could have the floor to-morrow.

Mr. GREEN asked that the KANSAS bill be made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. KING objected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BURROUGHS vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism, preferred by Southern gentlemen; by referring to the statistical facts he showed the immense preponderance of expenditures by the Government in behalf of the South over the North; he also contended for the superiority of the North over the South in industry, wealth, population, education, etc. He proceeded to denounce Messrs. PIERCE and BUCHANAN for their course on the Kansas question.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, called him to order. It was disgraceful for gentlemen to denounce on this floor a coördinate branch of the Government. Cries of No, no.

Mr. BURROUGHS would be happy if he could say in his heart that he honored JAMES BUCHANAN, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion.

He was proceeding, when Mr. SMITH again interrupted him. Much confusion ensued, during which his hour closed.

Mr. CURRY contended that the Lecompton Constitution was adopted under all the forms of law by conservative, law-abiding men, and opposed only by factionists and rebels. The action of the Convention was conclusive. It was absurd to say that the Legislature of Kansas can interfere with it. The Constitution is valid without its submission to the people. Some of his friends, like his colleague, speak of a compromise by Congress, to order the submission of the Constitution to the people; but that would be a violation of the organic act, and a direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas, to coerce the people to Congressional dictation. That would be worse than Black Republicanism. He contrasted the political and social institutions of the South with those of the North, eulogizing the former, and drawing a fearful picture of the latter; and of the unnumbered woes that would encompass the North, should the Abolitionists ever succeed in their designs. The South, he continued, needed extension of the slave territory. If the issue should ever be forced upon her that no more Slave States shall be admitted, he would not anticipate what Alabama would do; but recognizing the right of secession, his fealty to Alabama would induce him to go wherever she called him. Wherever she goes, he would go. Her action should be his action, and her destiny his destiny.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, said that the people and delegation of Illinois were unalterable in their opposition to the Lecompton swindle. He vindicated the ability and patriotism of Mr. DOUGLAS, whose course would be emphatically indorsed by the people of Illinois. He scouted the threats of dissolution, saying that the confederacy was worth more to the South than all the negroes she ever owned. The Union is a priceless gem to both North and South. He referred to the fact of Cabinet officers coming into Congress, endeavoring to subdue independent thought, and coercing members to vote contrary to conscience. He would never bow the knee to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. If proscription comes, let it come. The President has no better friend than those Democrats who differ from him on the Kansas question. If the Kansas policy prevails, the Democratic Party in the next Congress would be in a hopeless minority.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, opposed the Lecompton Constitution, saying that under no conceivable circumstances would he vote for the admission of any additional Slave States into the Union. Adjourned.

The Difficulty Between Messrs. Cullom and Clay—Gov. Walker and the Anti-Lecompton Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Everybody regrets the unfortunate difficulty between General CULLOM and Mr. CLAY—the more as all efforts to bring about a reconciliation have entirely failed. Of course, there are half a dozen different stories as to the origin of the difficulty, and it is not easy to get a perfectly certain and reliable account of it. I think the various statements show both parties to have been wrong in the beginning—each employing language towards the other which were better avoided. Mr. CULLOM, in consequence of the charges brought against him in connection with his late administration of the Clerkship of the House, is very sensitive, and keenly alive to anything which may be construed into an intentional slight or affront. Mr. CLAY, without intending to be rude, probably, is a little brusque in his language and manner, sometimes and thus a collision between the parties has grown out of circumstances which, ordinarily, would have scarcely excited attention.

As I understand the case, it is this: The parties met in the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, in company with a mutual friend. CULLOM asked CLAY to drink, which the latter declined in a manner which CULLOM seemed to think was rather equivocal. He accordingly insisted upon his drinking with him, and CLAY yielded. This set matters all right again, and Mr. CULLOM proceeded to remark upon his friendship for Mr. CLAY's illustrious father, when that gentleman made a sarcastic reply, and one which Mr. CULLOM clearly believed to be an intentionally offensive allusion to his connection with the "Know-Nothings." It was then that Mr. CULLOM, half in joke, told Mr. CLAY that he was a degenerate son of a noble sire. CLAY took offence, and replied, calling Mr. CULLOM a d—d liar, whereupon the latter struck him. General CULLOM was under the impression that, from the beginning, Mr. CLAY had intended to treat him with personal indignity. In justice to all parties, it must be said that the General had been drinking, and was, perhaps, the more excitable in consequence.

The difficulty, as will be seen, was rather a complicated one, and not easily to be reconciled by the interposition of friends. The preliminaries for a hostile meeting were at once arranged,—and I have heard it stated that, notwithstanding mutual friends continued their efforts for a reconciliation until noon to-day, the arrangements for a fight were also being discussed this morning. CLAY is said to be one of the best pistol shots in the United States,—but I hear that Mr. CULLOM chose the rifle, at short range; that Mr. CLAY's friends made some objection to the use of that weapon, but that the General, as the challenged party, insisted upon his right of choice of arms. All this I gather from various sources; but I must confess that, while it seems probable, and I do not doubt is strictly true, I do not get it from any reliable authority,—for no one, of course, who is able to state the facts from personal knowledge, is at liberty to do so, or can without violation of confidence.

At this hour, while the rumor is afloat that the difficulty has been amicably arranged, the general impression is that the parties have left the city with a view to a hostile meeting outside the District of Columbia early to-morrow morning. If so, the most serious consequences may be apprehended, for both the gentlemen are believed to be cool and determined, and both are excellent shots. The telegraph, however, will have given you the result of the affair in all probability before this reaches you.

There is a good deal of comment upon the fact that Governor ROBERT J. WALKER is taking such slight part now in the public movement in opposition to the Lecompton swindle. It certainly seemed strange that he was present at neither the Philadelphia nor New-York meeting. There is a very well-defined rumor afloat that a reconciliation has been effected in part between him and Mr. BUCHANAN, and I hear it positively asserted that the late Governor of Kansas *will not* be found prominent any longer in opposition to the President's policy with reference to that Territory. Another rumor is that Mr. WALKER is likely to go into the Government service again after domestic affairs become a little more settled. What do these rumors mean? S.

News from the River Plate.

PROSTRATION OF TRADE—POLITICAL TROUBLES—THE BARK FAME ASHORE, &C.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The bark *Clintonia Wright* has arrived from Montevideo, Dec. 25. She reports having left in port the *Mary C. Jones*, for New-York, loading.

The following is from the files of the *British Packet* and Argentine *News*:

Owing to the disastrous commercial and financial advices from Europe and the United States, trade was prostrated and produce had considerable declined.

A revolution in political affairs was spoken of. The *Packet* of the 19th December says: "The fact of an armed revolt in Minas, headed by Colonel BENTO SOLVEIRA, appears certain, and that is enough, as a certain harbinger of coming evils."

Captain WHITE, of the *Clintonia Wright*, furnishes the following:

The bark *Fame*, Captain KENNEDY, from Richmond, bound to Montevideo, on the 23d December got ashore and was assisted off by a Brazilian war steamer. Whilst aground, a large number of Indian pirates, (some two or three hundred,) from the shore, boarded the bark for the purpose of plundering her. They stole the ship's chronometer, and everything movable they could lay hands on, and were only got rid of when the bark got off, after having been lightened of a portion of her cargo by small vessels. It was the opinion of her commander that had she remained aground they would have murdered all hands on board.

Indiana Politics.

MASS DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

A Mass Convention of the Democrats of Indiana, opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, assembled at Masonic Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

Col. N. M. MCCARTY was chosen President, and made a brief and pertinent address.

He was followed by Judge JOHNSTON, of Kansas; H. B. PAYNE, of Ohio; Judge WICK, Gen. DRAKE and others.

The attendance was large, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Every Congressional District in the State was represented, and the Convention was composed of the best men in the State.

Letters were read from Gov. WISE, whose official duties prevented his presence, and others.

Resolutions were adopted proclaiming the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by the organic law and by the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act practically applied; that Congress is bound to admit new States only upon Constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by the vote of the people; that by the Kansas-Nebraska act, in the people was vested the right to ratify or reject by the ballot-box any Constitution framed for their government; that after January, 1858, neither Kansas nor any other Territory ought to be admitted into the Union unless the qualified voters have been permitted to exercise the right of accepting or rejecting the Constitution framed for them; that the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon the Constitution which she has already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority, is ruinous; that STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS is entitled to the gratitude and applause of the American Democracy for his bold and triumphant vindication of the principles of self-government; that the Convention pledge him their firm and undivided support; that the Indiana State *Sentinel*, by its misrepresentations and betrayal of Democratic faith, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization, and that the Convention recommend that a general Convention of the Northwest assemble at Chicago, or some other suitable place.

Another meeting will be held to-night.

Westchester (Penn.) Democratic County Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Westchester Democratic County Convention, at a meeting held to-day, passed resolutions indorsing the Administration without reserve.

The Columbia at Charleston—Detention of the James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York at 9 A. M. last Sunday, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The U. S. M. steamship *James Adger* is detained here until Wednesday, on account of the weather.

Meeting in Boston of the Veterans of 1812.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The annual meeting of the Association of New-England Veterans of the War of 1812, was held yesterday at the State-house. A series of resolutions expressive of the claim which they have upon the country, and a petition to Congress that they be placed upon the same footing with the soldiers of the Revolution were adopted.

The Ship Riversmith Ashore.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Letters from Key West to the 12th inst. state that the ship *Riversmith* is ashore, and bilged off Cæsar's Creek. She was from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans with a cargo of salt.

The steamer *Columbia* reports on Monday, twenty miles south of Bodby Island Light, one of CHASWELL's propellers ashore.

The Quarantine Question and the New-York Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Quarantine Committee of the two Houses met this evening in the Assembly Chamber and heard arguments by Ex-Governor PENNINGTON and Mr. OLIVER L. HALSTEAD, Jr., in favor of the removal of the Quarantine on Staten Island to Sandy Hook, and by Mr. J. H. BRADLEY against the removal. A large number of persons were present.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

No. 20.—Daniel S. Hickock *et al. vs.* James Stewart *et al.*—Argued for the appellees.

No. 69.—James H. Suydam *vs.* Wm. H. Williamson *et al.*—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 23.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	18°ax	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	8°ax	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	16°ax	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	7°ax	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	11°ax	Cloudy.
Evansville	A. M.	—	15°ax	Clear.
Vincennes,

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Change in the Weather—The Snow Storm a Failure—The New Banking Law—Squabble about the Overseers of Harvard College—State Appointments—The Post on Bancroft—The Summerites on Douglas—Money—The Atlantic Monthly for March—The Webster Business, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Those discontented persons who grumbled because Winter was not in the daily habit of tweaking their noses this year, have had occasion to charge their notes during the last ten days. It has been cold enough, and stormy enough, to satisfy the most perverse *grognard*, even if our very first hard Winter storm did not commence until the 20th of February. The indications of the 19th, after a week of cold weather, but which would not have been thought a great deal of in other years, were—snow: the ice having previously been provided. Nor were we altogether disappointed. Towards midnight the storm began, and was fairly under way by sunrise the next morning—rather slow work, but then you must recollect that we have had no experience this season, as, with the exception of some hours' snow of Jan. 6, there had been no fall of the kind since last Winter. Throughout the whole day, and far into the night of the 20th, the storm was severe—snow falling and flying, winds howling, and the air full of dense clouds. Yet, with shame, I am bound to confess it was a failure, after all the fuss and exertion made in "getting up" the affair. The scenery, decorations, and so forth, were undeniably excellent, but the whole performance was a failure. Occasionally the sun would look out with that insane grin which he always exhibits under such circumstances, and so spoil the poetry of the storm. One don't mind the sun shining while a tropical rain is coming down, but such an incident in death to a Northern snow storm. Then there was a constant tendency to rain, which spoke of "sloppy" walking and limited sleighing. Finally, in course of the evening, the storm ceased, and, after twenty-four hours of exertion on the part of Winter, less had been done than is ordinarily accomplished in half the time. The wind, too, had caused the snow to be so unequally distributed as materially to lessen its value in the eyes of the "red sleighers." Still, the beautiful white carpet of yesterday morning was most encouraging to gentlemen "what have horses to let," and, as became their thoughts on the morning of the Sabbath, they felt a returning reliance on Providence. Some of them resolved, if the pressing demands of the day should allow of their going to Church, to remain awake during the sermon—if they could. There was considerable thawing yesterday, and the ground is now bare in many places, so that sleighs "drag" awfully, with a chance of their contents being "spilt" into the mud instead of the snow, which would greatly detract from the poetry that is popularly supposed to attend an upsetting in Winter. The omnibus men say there is as much wheeling as sleighing, but the remark hardly applies to the city, where the sleighing is very fair.

The annual squabble over the election of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Legislature, has taken place, the election been held, and the world is not yet at an end. These squabbles are the most childish, ridiculous, absurd things that occur even in Massachusetts, where such things are constantly in the fire, boiling and bubbling like the "hell broth" in a witch's kettle. The object is to get the most members of the Board of this or that denomination, and some eight or ten sects are now represented by the 30 Overseers. In a few years more there will not be a member apiece for the different sects in the State, and the Board will have to be elected semi-annually or quarterly, to gratify them all. The new Restitutionists will claim to be represented, and the old Dowellites will be revived to help break down "monopoly" at Cambridge. One gentleman put off the list elected last week is a Swedenborgian, but it is not certain whether he was on that account removed, after having been fairly nominated, or not. In the cancus the Swedenborgians were denounced by a fool as an awfully dangerous class of persons, his speech being very much after the style of that gentleman's poetry who attributed the "large blue flies" that ware found in British butchers' shops to the malicious doings of the Emperor NAPOLEON. I suppose he is as well acquainted with their tenets and conduct as an idiot with the life and labors of NEWTON.

They have got the currency question before the Legislature, and doctrines have there been avowed that ought to make the old Massachusetts Whigs shake in their comfortable graves. And, what makes this all the worse is, that they come from Whig mouths, from gentlemen who held respectable places in a party which used to be very much disgusted with what it called "tampering" with, or "tinkering" of, the currency. Mr. HOOPER'S bill, as it is popularly called, professes to have for its object the increase of the amount of specie in Massachusetts, and its more extensive circulation, a very laudable object, certainly, but which can be accomplished only by making such *property changes* as would so affect existing interests as to lead to *political changes* that could hardly be regarded as less than revolutionary in their nature and operations. I have already mentioned to you that the hill aims a deadly blow at the country banks, which make their profits, to no inconsiderable extent, out of the conversion of their irredeemable debts into *money* for the time. Well, in the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. KNIGHT, who comes from the pleasant rural county of Hampshire, where they do not feel Boston influences very strongly, said that there ought to be added to the bill's title these words: "And to compel the country banks to go into liquidation." Mr. HOOPER, in that "hoity-toity," "slap-bang" style of your political economist, who thinks he has discovered the universal solvent, and that he could have given the Deity a few clever hints at the creation, if he had only been consulted on that interesting occasion and not been so unaccountably overlooked.—Mr. HOOPER, I say, replied to Mr. KNIGHT, that if the country banks couldn't go on under *his* hill, the quicker they should go into liquidation the better. Thus the "perish credit, perish commerce" idea of the Jackson Democrats, and its promulgation is not likely to do any good. As an abstract proposition, the doctrine laid down by Mr. HOOPER and his friends is true. The difficulty is in reducing it to practice. It is very fine to tell A, B and C that a certain proceeding will increase the amount and circulation of specie here, but when it is added that, for the sake of the public good, they must submit to a reduction of their income one-fourth, so far as that income is derived from bank stock, they do not exactly see the beauty of the reform proposed. Now, it is not only A, B and C who are thus threatened by HOOPER & Co., but the whole alphabet, from A to Izzard, and consequently it is all excited, having not the slightest desire to be sacrificed for the welfare of the rest of the world. Unquestionably the alphabet is composed of very selfish materials, but so it is, and bank reform is in a fair way of being postponed to some very remote and indefinite period—to that "convenient season," indeed, when all impracticable measures and impossible repentances are to be taken up and disposed of. This is very trying to the lovers of Truth in her "utter nakedness," who are very select people, while the mass of mankind, particularly if they happen to be interested in country travels, are much like Mr. RICHARD VARNEY, who confessed that he was not averse to a little drapery in the case of that lady, in order that the severe simplicity of her charms should be a little softened.

Gov. BANKS has made two appointments at Worcester, which show his policy in that business. Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER has been made Judge of Probate, and Mr. W. W. RICE, Judge of the Insolvent Court. Mr. FOSTER is one of the pure Republicans, who have always opposed all union with other parties, and particularly with Americans. Mr. RICE belongs to the "fishy" Republicans, who have always been in favor of union with everybody or anything that they could use. He is an American, or was one when Americanism had an existence. Mr. HOOPER, who edits that very clever journal, the Worcester *Transcript*, was appointed, at the same time with Messrs. FOSTER and RICE, to an office—Clerk of a Court, I think; but, as the story goes, the Governor withdrew his appointment from the Council after making it, in deference to the demands of some ultra Worcester Republicans. Another account is, that the Council laid the appointment over, and will either reject it or compel the Governor to withdraw it. Perhaps there is no truth in either story, but the slowness with which the offices are dealt with causes people to be ready to believe anything that is said about the reasons of that slowness.

The Boston *Post* cuts up Mr. BANCROFT'S speech that would have been spoken, and not without a certain degree of justice. Mr. BANCROFT'S fame as a writer and an orator is high, and professedly so; but he is about the poorest specimen of a politician that even Massachusetts ever produced. No man's conversion has given less pleasure to our people than his, because they know him so well. Had he come over in 1856, he would have had credit given to him for sincerity; but for a Massachusetts man to have gone for Mr. BUCHANAN.—I mean a man of Mr. BANCROFT'S intellect,—and now to set up for a political position, is something a little too strong even for the stomachs of our Republicans. They enjoy the *Post's* criticisms, and look kindly upon that paper, like men who wish for more, but don't exactly like to be heard saying so.

I do not think there is much difficulty in seeing that Mr. SUMNER'S friends look with bitter aversion on the approaches of other Republicans to a good understanding with Mr. DOUGLAS. He and they have always disliked the Illinoisan more keenly than any other Democrat. They believe that he was at the bottom of the Brooks outrage; that but for him it never would have been perpetrated, and that he staid in the Senate Chamber on that black day when the assault was made for the purpose of witnessing it, which spectacle (they say) he enjoyed with the same deep, overpowering gusto that a Roman conqueror experienced when giving the signal that caused his victim to be led away to be strangled in the Mamertine Prison. There can be no doubt that Mr. DOUGLAS' interference would have put an end to the outrage at the very moment it was commenced, and he did not interfere; but it does not follow that he knew anything about the plan on which BROOKS and his companions were acting. It will be recollected, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS often exhibited the savagest spirit towards Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, violating in his case all the courtesies of debate and all the decencies of life. Those who speculate so complacently on the incoming of the Republicans under Mr. DOUGLAS' lead, would do well to think of this and other disturbing causes that are likely to make all their dreams come through the ivory gate. Mr. SUMNER and his friends can never forgive bitter wrongs and bitterer insults. Your respectable people never forgive any thing or anybody. They are "good Christians and vindictive." I am not sure but that what is happening is not the best thing for the Democracy, and that the end will be to give them more strength than ever, just as NAPOLEON III. has been made the stronger by the action of his old Italian associates.

Money is a drug here, and specie so abundant that it would be a favor to take it from the hands of its present possessors, if one could do so with strict honesty. It is of no more use than the wheat-reed that was wrapped up in the clothes of the Egyptian mummy in the days of RAMESES LXIII., and which was not destined to germinate until the days of VICTORIA and FRANK PIERCE. There is nothing doing, and plenty of capital with which to do it. What is worse, no one seems to think there is any prospect of times improving. It is taken for granted that these things which are, not the things which have been, are the things which shall be. Some improvement, it is conceded, *may* follow from the change from Winter to Spring, but that always happens even when Winter has been lively. The change in the season covers all that can happen in the way of business change. I profess I think the croakers are right, for though you occasionally hear of this mill resuming work, or that company doing so, the astonishment that such announcements create shows how contrary they are to the rule. It is not that there is any lack of capital that we are not to do much, but because confidence is wanting. The final effect will be speculation of the worst kind, for money can't long remain idle, and, failing one kind of investment, will find others. What has been said of the "blind capital," or savings of a mass of men, in England, is strictly applicable to American capital of the same kind: "It seeks for some one to devour it, and there is 'plethora,'—it finds some one, and there is 'speculation,'—it is devoured, and there is 'panic.'"

This 22d of February is a sort of half holiday with us, the banks profiting principally from its existence, as it enables them to squeeze two days' interest out of their victims. The Legislature has adjourned until to-morrow. None of our papers suspend their publication.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March will be out on the 24th. It has 18 articles, several of which are "poems," and therefore stupid. There is a hot article on *Parton's Burr*, but it is mainly stuff, and does not fully succeed in restoring the old rubbish so cleverly removed by the biographer.

Colonel BUTLER'S visit to Washington bodes no good to Mr. WOLCOTT, as the Colonel is one of the fleeced stockholders, and they have a right to know where their money has been bestowed. Congress is doing its best to make a martyr of Mr. WOLCOTT—a kind of animal to which he bears about as much resemblance as Mr. JONATHAN WILD bore to the Apostle Paul. Let the stockholders act, and then both law and justice will unite to squeeze out of Mr. WOLCOTT—not the money, for that is gone past hope—but a knowledge of how he got it, and what he did with it.

THYME.

Arms for the New Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Noticing your leader to-day on this subject, permit a cosmopolitan to remark: "Revolvers" if you please, but, at the same time, to recommend for our night police that truly-efficient accompaniment of the London police, the "bull's-eye" lantern in their belt or hand, dark or light, *ad libitum*. These burglars or rascals of every grade have the most intuitive terror of this simple implement, nothing being more calculated to distract or discomfit a guilty party at night than the sudden turning on to their faces the full focal glare thereof, at the same time revealing the identity of the parties and their doings, the officer the while receiving additional protection from the shade in which he is naturally placed, combined with the voluntary power he has of varying the position of the lamp.

The area of many basements and unlighted entrys, are at night necessarily thrown into additional gloom from the contrast of the outer lights, affording the utmost facility for unlawful operations, and the effect of a gleam of light suddenly turned or directed to the spot may be as readily imagined as it is frequently beneficially experienced by the London Police, every man of whom feels as much protection, (not to mention comfort and facility,) from his lamp as from his truncheon. The lamps are dark or light at pleasure, and have convenience for carrying in the belt, always at hand on the instant. Many of the gas-lights in this City are so placed as to leave numerous courts or alleys wholly dark as Erebus, and the facility such places afford for the practice of, or the escape from, villainy may be readily imagined. Add to this the assistance in identifying parties either in action or flight, as well as the more perfect inspection of attempted locks, doors, or premises, discovery of stolen property cast away by thieves escaping, or of persons injured by accident, illness, &c.

Depend, Sir, the effect would soon be appreciated by all parties, while the item of expense would be but trifling.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1858. J. R. WAGNER.

The Currency Question—Paper Money the Only Safe and Convenient Medium.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I shall endeavor to write down for you the views upon Currency I have lately expressed to you in conversation.

1. As regards the medium to be used by any nation or State for the convenience of the every-day business of life, I think I can prove that paper currency, properly secured, is the only safe and convenient medium that can be used. I shall not say economical, as that would be short of the truth.

It is necessary to have a common measure of value to which all articles of commerce can be compared. Gold, for many reasons, which it is not necessary for me to state, let us acknowledge to be the best commodity to adopt as the standard of value. A notion placing gold in this all-important position ought naturally to use every precaution against influencing the supply and demand unduly. Unless provision is made to supply by paper the requisite working currency, the supply of gold will inevitably be unduly influenced. A very moderate increase of wages and general activity in business will absorb millions, and thus invidiously thwart all ordinary calculation in business. The process, when operating at the right point, is the natural check to correct overtrading, but if it is allowed too wide a field, the result is fatal to commercial prosperity. Let us look at its operation in England, where it certainly has too wide a field, and has led every few years to disastrous financial embarrassments.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, by his Act of 1844, authorized the Bank of England to issue £14,000 of notes without reserving specie to meet them, assuming that that amount could not under any contingency be withdrawn from circulation. Beyond £14,000 the Bank requires to reserve gold for every note issued. Experience since 1844, embracing the crises of 1847 and 1857, has established that the amount is well within limits, as the circulation has not on any occasion been within £19,000,000. The principle is sound to some extent, but by restricting the issue of notes to the minimum denomination of £5, the real working circulation of the country is not supplied by paper. The increase of wages and the business of the country have absorbed many millions of gold, exceeding the increased accessions from Australia and California, uselessly and mischievously. It has led to bankruptcy and demoralized trade by placing its results upon a foundation the workings of which cannot be foreseen or calculated. The gold absorbed in trade is of no use and cannot be recovered, unless an extension of paper issues of a smaller amount than £5 is resorted to. If £1 notes were allowed, it is estimated that between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 would be at once redeemed. It should never have been so sunk, and has cost the nation much more than the figures denote in the evils it has created. By continuing the restriction the history of commerce in England will continue to run through a few years of feverish speculation, terminating in a season of general prostration, to be followed by a term of distrust and absence of legitimate enterprise and energy in business. Individuals and corporations of very large capital will grow in wealth, but the man of moderate capital in trade will inevitably meet ruin sooner or later, and the seasons of trial will bear their whole weight upon the working-man, until a time comes when the burden will prove too heavy, and the physical power of the nation will become dangerous. Panic regarding paper money is not probable in England, but the want of circulation to carry out the business of the country must be felt periodically, and its danger at a time of bad harvests cannot be over-estimated.

In this country distrust in the paper currency is likely to arise periodically, as the foundations upon which the issues are made are not sufficient to maintain its credit at all times. Even the Banking law of the State of New-York does not afford sufficient security for the notes, such as was designed by its adoption. In a season of embarrassment the stocks deposited as security for the notes could only be sold for gold to a limited extent, and the balance of the notes could only be redeemed in stocks. It is not my object, however, to present an argument against any particular system now in operation, further than the amount of error in all that may be deduced from the broad principles necessary to be adopted for security, which I shall endeavor to lay down.

First—Nations can only buy abroad with what they produce at home.

Second—Gold is the best measure of value when it is allowed to flow freely as an ordinary article of trade from its sources of supply to its points of absorption.

Third—There is extreme danger in nations requiring a large amount of their circulating medium to be gold, as the natural supply and demand is thereby affected, so as to make it, of all articles, the most fluctuating, instead of the most stable—the quality which principally should qualify it to be the measure of value.

Fourth—Issuing paper money and banking should not be united.

Fifth—Paper currency should be based upon National credit alone, directly, and not by the intervention of Stocks. The notes should be a legal tender for all payments, and while they are maintained as such they can never be distrusted in an industrious country. If a nation goes backward, what may be a safe amount of notes at one time, will be found to be an excess at another, but no law beyond the virtue and intelligence of the people can guard against that contingency. It is impossible for laws to protect the individual in the event of a national downfall.

Sixth—The rule of issue should be based upon the population or taxable value of property, and be in such amount as experience will show can maintain itself at par with Gold. Men want no more security than to know that they can pay their way with the notes, hence redemption in specie is an illusion.

These I hold to be the main principles to be observed and I shall now add a few general remarks.

First—As to the security of Stocks. In such a system notes redeemed aggravate the pressure in times of distrust. In the crisis in October between three and four million dollars of the currency of this State were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

Second—Under a sound system of national or State currency, such as I have indicated, Banking would be confined to receiving deposits and discounting and exchange business. The secure paper money of each State would greatly facilitate exchanges and prove a great economy in business.

Third—Excess of circulation over the legal amount would be in Gold, but it should be closely watched, as there is as much danger in too limited a circulation as in an over issue.

As to dealing in gold for foreign payments, the time has come when it would be a great economy and safeguard in business if the leading nations would adopt an international coin of say one ounce weight and upwards, guaranteed of the same quality whether coined in the United States, England, France or any other nation adopting it. The present system by which the coins of each nation must be returned to it or melted down abroad involves serious loss. Uniting with such an arrangement a plan of depositing gold upon certificates, great saving and additional security would be attained in the working of Foreign Exchanges. The late crisis was in no small degree aggravated by the distrust of private exchange, leading to remittances of gold from England to America, and at the same time from America to England.

In my recent visit to the Western States the position of matters I witnessed has confirmed all my previous impressions as to the true principles of currency. A more deplorable spectacle than these Western States present at this moment could not be imagined. There is everything man wants for prosperity but a sound credit system. Food is superabundant, the soil so fertile as to insure the highest reward for labor, plenty of work to be done and hands to do much of it, but all at a stand for want of the proper machinery to set it in operation. As an illustration of how erroneous the views of the principles of currency are, I will mention the process by which the State of Wisconsin has got a very meagre circulation. In the desire for a sound system the banking law of New-York was adopted. Wisconsin has no debt (only $100,000), consequently no stocks of her own; she therefore, through her banks, in effect lends the State of Missouri $2,500,000, as a foundation for her circulation. Can this reality be equaled in any imagined absurdity? I need not follow up the entire folly of her system; suffice it to say that a magnificent country is now prostrated by it, and the progress it is naturally capable of cannot be attained so long as the law is as it is.

I have written this hurriedly, but I dare say you will think I have embraced enough for one occasion, and I shall be happy to consider carefully any remarks you may make upon my views.

Yours very truly.

The Action of the Supreme Court Judges upon the Bank Suspension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your Albany correspondant, in his letter of the 17th inst., published in your paper of this date, uses the following language with reference to the action of the Judges at the time of the Bank suspension in October last:

"I am sorry the Committee did not deem it within their power to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts in volunteering to give decisions and opinions in advance of the presentation of a case. But I am glad to know that the gentlemen of the Bench who assumed to make laws for an emergency are, nevertheless, likely to receive attention from the legitimate law-making power of the State."

This statement involves a very grave error of fact. It is doubtless one of inadvertence or misinformation on his part. But the interests to which it relates are so serious that the mistake should be forthwith corrected.

The results arrived at in that conference of the Judges, which took place on the morning of the 14th of October last, were published in the evening papers of that day. They had been previously stated in substance by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, at Special Term, with reference to application, made *ex parte*, for an injunction and receiver against the Bank of New-York. (See 5 ABBOTT, 343.) In the statement published with the opinion, it was stated expressly that this document had been called forth by the *applications already made*, and the intimations of others to be made, for the appointment of receivers to the Banks which have suspended specie payment. It was added in the *Post*:

"Yesterday orders were given to show cause why receivers should not be appointed to the Marine and Citizens' Banks, but this morning, on the motion of Mr. STOUGHTON, who had applied for the orders, they were dissolved."

It was well known before the meeting of the Judges that numerous applications for injunctions and receivers against the Banks of the City were about to be made, and the presumption was that they would be *ex parte*, and without notice, for the statute permitted them to be so made. But such applications *had been made* in numerous cases, before the Judges met. On the afternoon and evening previous *six* applications of that nature had been made to Mr. Justice DAVIES, with reference to as many different Banks, whose united capitals amounted to many millions of dollars. A similar application had been made several days before, as to the Ceotral Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge BIRDSEYE. Another, against the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, was made to the same Judge, at just about the same time, and both cases were before him for action at the time of the conference. Similar applications had also been made to Judges PEABODY and CLERKE.

So much for the statement that the opinions of the Judges were "*volunteered*," "in advance of the presentation of a case."

But the conclusions of the Judges, instead of being a "*decision*" or "opinion," were merely rules adopted for their own guidance with reference to their own action in a class of cases, quite new, likely to be very numerous, and certainly involving very important interests. The cases, too, were such as the statute had allowed to be brought before any Judge of the Court, at any time or place, and without notice. The Judges themselves said that the meeting was "held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves."

These rules, too, it is obvious from their whole language, were intended to govern the action of the Judges only till they could hear arguments from both parties. Each of the Judges after argument, if new light had been thrown upon the subject, was left entirely at liberty to adopt the new conclusions to which his mind had been led.

The Special Committee, whose report your correspondent deems so important, speak in strong terms of "the want of concerted and systematic action on the part of the Judges" and "the frequency of injunctions." Your correspondent censures the Judges for their endeavor to determine on a "uniform course among themselves," and to narrow the evils of *ex parte* injunctions. According to such logic, all of the banks of the City, fifty and more in number, which suspended, though all now in successful operation and most unquestionably solvent, should have been enjoined and given in charge of receivers. The vast patronage and power which such appointments would have conferred on the Court should have been grasped after, not repelled.

The wisdom of the action of the Judges is evinced by these facts. No other Court or Judge, in any portion of the State, has dissented from it, while several have expressed their assent to it. And not a single respectable lawyer has ever risked his reputation by an attempt even to argue that the Judges were in error. Certainly, if such an error had existed, there are enough who could have perceived it, and who would have felt quite willing to avail themselves of it.

The views of the Judges have since been adopted by the Courts as the true exposition of the law, in several adjudged and reported cases. (See Livingston's, The Bank of New-York, 5 Abbott, 338; Case of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, Id., 374.)

Such meetings on the part of Judges are not at all uncommon. The Judges of England have frequently assembled in the same manner, to compare their views and secure uniformity of action. The same thing has repeatedly happened in this State. One instance, familiar to lawyers, is reported in 5th Sandf., Superior Court Rep., 612 and 614, the case of Quick *vs.* Grant, which also related to injunctions. References to similar consultations are numerous in the books.

The Judges departed from established usage in only a single particular. Their error lies here, if anywhere. In a time of alarm and apprehension, they allowed the results of their deliberations to reach the public at once, through the Press of the day. They should have waited till they were embalmed in law sheep and law calf; till the crisis had gone by, and the nerves of the most sensitive in the community had been strengthened so as to bear the shock of their action.

JUS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The Herald on Patent Law.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* is devoting considerable space to the Patent law, and to the parties seeking extensions of old Patents, and, in order to affect excessive virtue for itself, is busily engaged in throwing dirt and dust upon others. This is an old dodge of that incorruptible sheet, and is not likely to answer the purpose.

"It should," the *Herald* says, "first be shown that the present system works badly," before new ones are introduced. This is an admitted fact. The present system fails to protect the largest number, and is wholly in favor of the few who are enabled to monopolize the improvements of the age, and the product of such improvements. Four-fifths of the applications for Patents are now granted, and granted, too, with little or no reference to the interests and rights of the community. In order to abate this evil, the bill introduced in Congress recently by Hon. Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, creates a Board of Examiners-in-Chief, which is to act as a Court to decide between the inventor and the public; and it secures the independence of this Board, by appointing its members for good behavior. By the second section of the bill it is provided that all questions, whether on applications for a patent, or for an extension, or in cases of interference, shall be decided by this Board.

Thus it protects the community from the errors of the Examiner, who, under the present law, decides upon all applications for patents. It is true that now the applicant for a patent has an appeal from the decision of the Examiner to the Commissioner, and from the Commissioner to either of the Judges of the District of Columbia, *but the community has no appeal*. The public is left to the long and expensive process of proving before a Court that the patent is a fraud. This difficulty is entirely remedied by the appointment of the proposed Board of Examiners-in-Chief.

With respect to the operation of the proposed bill in cases of application for an extension, the editor of the *Herald* betrays a degree of ignorance inexcusable in a public journalist. He states that Mr. TAYLOR'S bill leaves this question wholly to the Commissioner, and therefore that parties seeking extensions will be enabled to secure without difficulty all they want, regardless of right or public interest. The present law, he states, is not subject to this objection. Now what are the facts? Before the passage of the act of 27th May, 1848, applications for extensions were examined and determined by a Board composed of the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Solicitor of the Treasury; but that provision was repealed by the act of 1848, and the question of extension was left *solely to the Commissioner*, from whose decision *there is no appeal*. This is the present law, and daily practice of the office, and the editor of the *Herald* ought to know it; yet the great objection which he urges against the new bill is, that it establishes a dangerous one-man power, which may be controlled by designing men or improper influences.

By Mr. TAYLOR'S bill, all applications for extension of patents are first referred to the examiner of the class to which it belongs—who is required to report the facts as to the novelty and usefulness of the invention to the Board of Examiners; and the Board is required, after the proper notice of sixty days, to decide upon the application. All persons interested against the extension may appear and oppose it; and to enable the Board the more perfectly to protect the rights of the public, evidence may be taken before Justices of the Peace in the various States, as provided in section 19 of the bill, to be used in presenting the case to the Board. If the application is refused by the Board, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner; but the action of the independent Board constitutes an additional protection, and is in many ways a check upon the action of the Commissioner, who would not dare to extend patents without reason for so doing after the refusal of the Board of Examiners.

From this statement it will be seen that the objection urged against Mr. TAYLOR'S bill, may with propriety be urged against the existing law, while the new bill is not exposed to it. If it were not well known that the *Herald* is above bribery,—pure and unpurchasable—we might inquire into the cause of this mistake; but we will not insult its character by such an imputation. Its editor is either ignorant of the provisions of the existing law about which he writes, and of the important changes proposed by Mr. TAYLOR, or he willfully misrepresents the facts. We are informed that every amendment proposed by Mr. TAYLOR has been adopted by the Committee, and will be reported to the House; the only open question is, as to the propriety of collating the old acts into one bill, which is considered necessary by its author, in order to prevent mistakes and litigation. The bill may not be a perfect one; but if so, the objectors have only to present the necessary modifications with evidence of their propriety, and we doubt not they will be promptly accepted by the Patent Committee and by the House.

P.

The Turkish Admiral—Navy Rations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper the fact that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the naval officers on the New-York station to show the ships, shops, and everything else of interest at the Navy Yard, to the Turkish Admiral, who comes to the United States on a mere errand of business. As a matter of taste I have nothing to say touching the propriety of this order; but there is a great defect in this arrangement that deserves public notice, viz.: the omission to send a draft for a few hundred dollars to pay the expense of receiving the Admiral and his suite. The officers of the United States Navy are noted, the world over, for their very generous hospitality, and sometimes it is necessary for them to make entertainments for the honor of the flag, the expense of which they are not able to bear. I say, then, it is not the fair thing for a Secretary of the Navy to send an Admiral with a long tail of followers, to make a demand on that overtaxed hospitality, when otherwise naval courtesy would not have required it. Had the Admiral come to New-York in his own ship, the state of the case would have been very different.

And, while speaking on this subject, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that officers doing duty on board receiving ships are not allowed a ration—not a farthing to supply them with food. An order from the Navy Department requires every officer to live on board, though his family may reside in the city off which the ship lies; and in the case of an officer at Charlestown, the order was construed so strictly that he was not permitted to sleep in his own house, though he was a Purser and could not have been needed in the night. This is supposed to be a free country, and yet what petty tyranny these officers are obliged to submit to! One would suppose it was enough to deprive an officer's family of his presence and protection when he is on a foreign station; but not only is this not enough, but he must be taken away from his family in this country, though they live in sight of his ship, and then he must, in these hard times, have added to the expenses of his family a mess bill of from two to three hundred dollars. The small pittance of a ration, twenty-five cents per diem, is withheld from him, though it is allowed all other persons attached to the ship. The law of March 3, 1851, supposes officers on receiving vessels are entitled to a ration, but the Fourth Auditor overrules that law, and officers have to submit to the injustice.

BOWLINE.

The Solar Parallax—Results of the Expedition to Chili—Report of Lieut. Gilliss.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the results of the observations specially made by the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to determine the solar parallax—the sun's distance from the earth.

It will be remembered by the Department that Dr. GERLING—an eminent geometer of Germany—suggested the practicability of determining this fundamental astronomical datum from observations of Venus near the inferior conjunction, instead of awaiting the rare phenomenon of transits of the planet across the sun's disc; that an expedition to the Southern Hemisphere was proposed to the Department by myself for the purpose of making these observations, which, in connection with similar observations to be made at the Naval Observatory, would test the method, and that the earnest commendation of the measure by physicists, both in Europe and this country, induced Congress to authorize the Expedition by special grants in the appropriation bills approved in 1848 and 1849.

We were absent from the United States nearly three and a half years, and the observations constituting the more immediate object of the expedition extended through parts of each of the years from November, 1849, to September, 1852, inclusive. So many classes of observations were embraced in the plan of operations adopted by the Department, that our small party was almost constantly occupied in observatory duty proper, and it was not possible to prepare any of the data for the final computations until after the return of the expedition to the United States. Then our first efforts were to put in proper form for the computer all the observations of the planet Venus and Mars, and the stars with which they had been compared. Whilst our men of science had been unanimous in advocating the organization of an expedition, because of the additional mass of important information certain to be collected by it, there were some who entertained an opinion that the method of determining the parallax proposed by Dr. GERLING would not afford a result as reliable as had been derived from the transits of Venus in 1761 and 1769. For obvious reasons, therefore, it was proper that the discussion of the results from our observations should be intrusted to an astronomer thoroughly competent to appreciate this problem, yet wholly uncommitted as to the comparative merits of the two methods.

Under the sanction of the Department, Dr. B. A. GOULD, JR., of Cambridge, Mass., was selected for the purpose; and the elaborate refinement with which he has executed this difficult and delicate task, is ample evidence that the confidence of the Department was not misplaced. His report does him great honor. It will fill from 130 to 140 pages of volume 3 of the results of the expedition, the larger portion of it, and all the remainder of the volume, being already printed.

The result obtained by him for the Sun's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax is 8".4950, or 0".0762 less than the value commonly adopted, and he concludes that we may assume with advantage 8".5000, corresponding to a distance from that luminary of 96,160,000 statute miles. As the information is of high interest to astronomers, I have the honor to suggest that it be made known in advance of the publication of the volume. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient serv't, J. M. GILLISS.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Remarkable Kidnapping Case.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Some five years ago, a mulatto man, named GEORGE W. FARRIS escaped from his master, a wealthy planter by the name of RUTLAN, near Tuscumbia, Alabama, who was also the reputed father of FARRIS. He was a fine mechanic, came to Pittsburg, married and settled. Soon after he came here, he was followed by a man named GEORGE SHAW, who used every possible means in his power to entice him into the South, but without success, until a year since, when by showing forged letters to FARRIS, he induced him to go to St. Louis, and from there to a small town in that vicinity called Brunswick, for the ostensible purpose of procuring work as a bricklayer. Here he was arrested by the United States authorities, and carried back to Alabama. His wife remained here during his absence, and is engaged at Miss KIMBERLY'S Theatre in some minor capacity, with her child, a bright little urchin, now three or four years of age. About a week since, Mrs. FARRIS received intimations that SHAW had returned from Missouri, and being aware of the part he had taken in the abduction of her husband, became alarmed lest he should endeavor to obtain possession of her child. On the 11th of February, she received a note from JAMES A. TORRENCE, a constable in Alleghany City, and fearing this was part of a plot for obtaining the child, she made information against SHAW and TORRENCE for conspiracy. Another information was also entered against them for an attempt to abduct and kidnap the child. Officers MOON and PATTERSON were dispatched after these men, and TORRENCE and SHAW were arrested. A man named CASSEL, a property-man at the theatre, was also arrested on suspicion of being a party to the affair. After a hearing before the Mayor, TORRENCE was discharged on his own recognizance to appear as a witness on Tuesday morning; CASSEL was held to bail for his appearance, charged as an accessory in the felony, and SHAW, being unable to obtain bail, was locked up in the watch-house until the examination.

SHAW boasts that he has been in pursuit of FARRIS for five years, for which he says he has received one dollar and a quarter per day during all that time, and five hundred dollars in cash. When arrested he handed to his wife a pocket-book, which he afterwards stated was filled with Georgia and Alabama money, supposed to be the proceeds of this transaction. It is stated that at one time he offered to a woman in this city one hundred dollars if she would decoy FARRIS to her house, where he could administer chloroform to him and carry him off. He also offered to Mr. JOHN DUNAN and another man, bricklayers, fifty dollars, if they would decoy him off into Virginia, under pretence of working there. This same SHAW was arrested in July, 1855, for breaking into the house of Mrs. GARDNER, in the Ninth Ward. When arrested, a bottle of chloroform and some burglars' tools were found in his possession, but by some mismanagement he was acquitted. So it seems that he has been familiar with the use of chloroform.

In addition to the information already made, Mrs. FARRIS will this morning make a third affidavit against him, for attempting to abduct and kidnap her husband. The punishment for this crime, by the act of 1826, is an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of from seven to twenty-one years, and a fine of from five hundred to two thousand dollars, one-half to go to the prosecutor.

Horsewhipping Scene in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers of the 12th contain an account of the horsewhipping of a Mr. MYERS, on the steps of a hotel, by Mrs. E. H. BARRY, M. D., who is described as a lady under 30, of fair complexion, blue eyes and a handsome figure. Mrs. Dr. BARRY detailed the subjoined facts, the tragic portion of which is corroborated by witnesses. Mrs. BARRY, who is a female physician, and has an office in her residence, No. 44 Mound-street, corner of Sixth, dined at the Southgate House with a friend. Returning towards her office after dinner, she was accosted by a stranger, whom she had observed following her some distance, and who solicited the favor of a few moments' private conversation. She gave him a decided rebuff, but nothing abashed, he persisted. Thereupon she threatened to demand the protection of persons passing, when he desisted. About an hour after she reached her residence, she was summoned to the front door by an amiable-looking gentleman, a stranger to her, who announced himself a physician, calling upon professional business. Being ushered into the office, he informed Madam that he designed to organize a water-cure establishment, and that as she had been recommended as a competent matron, he solicited her services in that department. His demeanor had been perfectly respectful, and Mrs. BARRY'S practice being somewhat in that line, she readily gave him audience, but politely declined his proffer. He now assumed persuasive arguments, and gradually became extremely amiable, and finally so affectionate as to attempt to put his *coat sleeve* around her neck, soliciting the sweet privilege of a kiss. She sprung up indignantly, though much alarmed, and peremptorily commanded him to leave the house. He persisted, apologetically remarking, however, that "he thought Doctors were in the habit of kissing their patients, and he conceived no harm in soliciting a favor so blissful from so charming a physician." Being utterly alone in the house, and unarmed, Mrs. BARRY says she became extremely frightened, but nevertheless ordered him in such a manner to evacuate, that no alternative was left him but to retire, and somewhat expeditiously.

Her husband, Mr. L. L. BARRY, commercial editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, being absent at his post a great portion of his time, she saw the necessity of providing for her own protection, and was advised to resort to rawhides and revolvers. She procured a heavy horsewhip, which she concealed by stuffing the lash in her dress pocket, the handle in her sleeve, and put a six shooter in the place where ladies sometimes carry their watches.

Thus accounted, she went forth daily on her professional rounds, keeping a sharp look-out for her insulter, and a few days since had the satisfaction of seeing him standing in the portal of the Southgate House. He saw her approaching, and bowing, smiled upon her very bewitchingly. In an instant she sprang up the steps before him, and not very mildly ejaculated, "You are the man that called at my office the other day?" "Yes, Madam," quoth he, meekly. "*Yes, Sir*," she fiercely rejoined, "and you insulted me, and I intend to thrash you for it."

HOMES OF THE POOR.

Jackson's Hollow and the People who Live in It.

That famous locality known as Jackson's Hollow, situated in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, is a strip of low land extending from Flushing-avenue southward to DeKalb-avenue, and bounded by Classon-avenue on the east, and Ryerson-street on the west. This, however, is not the extent of the peculiar settlement which has sprung up there, for the "city of shanties" extends over the whole length of what was the old Jackson farm, across Fulton-avenue. Those who profess to be informed as to the origin of the settlement, say that ten years ago, when that now populous part of Brooklyn was far out in the farming country, a colored man built a shanty in the hollow; but, on account of the numerous visitors to his place, and the frequent quarrels between himself and wife, he was ordered away. At this time there was an extensive colony of Irish people who had settled on the vacant lots around Fort Green, which, from their style of architecture, and the number of pigs and dogs there, was known as "Young Dublin." By an ordinance, the Common Council of Brooklyn prohibited the rearing of pigs, as endangering the health of the City. Young Dublin, however, stood out for its rights, and for a time defied the City. At length a general and concerted attack was made upon pigdom by the Police; the pens were all demolished and the pigs ran about the streets. Their main stay thus removed a general hegira of the inhabitants soon occurred; their shanties were pulled down and, gathering up their household gods, they moved far out of town, where it was supposed the advancing tide of civilization would never overtake them.

They had settled in Jackson's Hollow, and in a short time all the peculiarities of "Young Dublin" were re-established in the new location. The owner of the farm, to prevent these squatters from acquiring any title to the lands, required each owner of a shanty to pay an annual ground rent of from $10 to $15, according to the size and location of the lot. By this arrangement the owner of the land raised a considerable revenue with which to pay taxes and assessments. But it has always been a difficult task to collect these rents, and the present hard times has made it more so than ever.

Though this remarkable little colony is now hemmed in on all sides by a desirable class of houses, its peculiar situation, the valley being low and wet, and the poverty-stricken condition of the inhabitants residing there, render it almost an "unknown land." Not one in a thousand of the citizens who live within gun shot of it have ever traversed the length of the Hollow. It has a reputation for dogs. But out of this Constantinople multitudes of poor women issue daily, heading for City Hall, in pursuit of coal, and, on election days, whole regiments of Democratic voters find their way thence to the polls.

With few exceptions, these shantiees are of one story, and a very low one at that. Some have an "entry," or porch, around the door, which serves as a protection from the storm, as the original "front-door" alley enters directly into the main room. Extending back, or attached to one side, is generally a low shed, in which is kept a horse or cow, and the sunny corners are usually fitted with small "cubby holes," which are occupied by the dogs, the goats, or the poultry. There is scarcely a shanty that has not a few hens about the door; occasionally a goat, instead of a cow, is made to supply milk for the family. Of dogs there is a decided falling off in number and size since the hard times and the rise in the price of beef shanks. Pigs are not often visible. In every case where they keep a cow a hogshead is sunk in the ground at the corner of the shanty, which is filled every morning with warm swill from the distilleries. These cows are the sole means of support for some, the milk being pedoled among the neighbors, or sold to milkmen.

Nine out of ten of the shanties have only one room, which does not average over twelve feet square, and this serves all the purposes of the family. A bed, a few chairs or benches, a table, a stove and a cradle, constitute the staple articles of furniture; the cradle is seldom empty. In some cases a soap box, with a pair of pine rockers on the bottom, serves for a cradle, in which the baby sleeps as sweetly as it would in mahogany. Around the walls are hung, in every house, pictures of the Virgin, of Christ, of the Apostles, or of Archbishop Hughes. Not a picture of an immoral subject is ever seen, and, making the necessary allowance for the poverty of the occupants, the interior of many of these humble shanties are patterns of neatness. There are from two to six children in every house—we speak from actual inspection. Upon Grand-avenue, north of Myrtle-avenue, there are 44 shanties, having 230 inmates; on Steuben-street, 37, with 268 inmates; between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues 94, with 239 inmates; between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues 20 shanties, having 90 inmates; and south of Lafayette-avenue an estimated number of 125 shanties, which, at the average of the others, contain an aggregate population of 500—making a total of 340 shanties and 1,427 inhabitants in the Hollow.

How this large number contrive to subsist at all is a wonder,—for of the whole number of men whom our Reporter talked with, there were only about half a dozen who had permanent employment, and very many—whose miserable condition, as well as that of their families, attested the truth of their statements—declared that they had not had more than one or two days' work for weeks and months. In some places there was no fire, and the children were kept in bed to protect them from the cold.

A man of sober appearance, who said he was a blacksmith by trade, had a wife and three children, but no fire or provisions in his house. He traveled every day from Greenpoint to Gowanus after work, but could find none, and his children were in a state of starvation.

An old man, of whom all his neighbors spoke in terms of kindness and respect, lives in a hovel that it would be cruel to place a decent brute in. His sole companion is a little daughter of seven or eight years, whom he has raised from infancy, the mother being dead. The old man was frying some meal cakes upon the stove, and the little girl was eating them as if very hungry. The neighbors say he and his little charge subsist on what they can beg; all beyond their immediate necessities he sends across the water to his three children that remain in Ireland. He is often seen snatching bits of bread or other food from the swill-pails of the neighbors.

An Englishwoman, who has seen better days, but who is now far advanced in years, and suffering from disease, endeavors to procure a subsistence for herself and a widowed daughter who has two children, by selling small articles from a little store in the Hollow. After hard struggling, she finds her stock exhausted with no means to replenish it, and the whole family is reduced to want.

One man who, when in health, earned a good support for his family, has been sick for several months and unable to work a day. The house is neat and tidy, and the wife works hard to sustain the little family. They appeared to be deserving of assistance.

Coal to keep the little children warm is what they most need. Many who are most clamorous at the City Hall for assistance, and who obtain it, they say are not the ones who need it most. A personal inspection by some one specially appointed for that purpose is the only way to ascertain who are the really needy persons. As it is, much that is given away goes into the hands of those who could get along well enough without it, while those who are too weak or irresolute to reach the City Hall, or elbow their way in a crowd, remain at home and get nothing. Some few appear to be comfortably provided for; they own their shanties, have an occasional job of work, are well, and say they would scorn to beg, though a bushel of coal would sometimes come handy, particularly during these cold days. One poor old man was brought home on Monday in a cart; he had been buried to his chin by the caving in of the embankment where he was at work. His wife met him at the door of the miserable shanty, and when she saw her husband stretched in the bottom of the cart she burst into tears, while the three little children hung round their mother in mute sorrow, for they all thought he was dead, but he was only badly bruised. They had no bread or other article of food in the house. On relating this disaster to a near neighbor in the Hollow of the injured man, and asking if it was not customary to assist each other in times of misfortune, he said, "We don't know anything much about the neebors, an' don't visit much, an' every one must take care of himself."

From their own confession there are some who have a few dollars in the Savings Bank, but for every one of this class, there are fifty who are barely able to keep soul and body together. Some of the children look famished and pitiable in the extreme, and not a few men and women declared that if they could get one meal a day, they would be satisfied. While there are, no doubt, many improvident persons in this little community, there are also many industrious, temperate and tidy, who have seen better days, and whose misfortunes are not the result of their own misconduct. A personal inspection by one anxious to relieve suffering would develop many cases which appeal strongly for assistance.

THE COLD SNAP AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The frosty weather of the past few days has been severely felt by the poor. Little children who ran about without shoes during the mild weather are now compelled to seek the best shelter they can obtain, and cover themselves with rags and old garments to keep from freezing, for very few of them have fires to sit by. Visiting the Five Points a day or two since, in a dozen different houses occupied by women and little children, we found no sign of fuel whatever, and in others only miserable apologies for fires kindled of a few handsfull of burnt coals gathered from the ash-heaps. In each of several rooms occupied by five or six women and children, a small fire was made in an old furnace which stood in the middle of the room, and filled the apartment with gas. There were fire-places, but they said if the furnace were placed in it, the heat would all escape up the chimney. In another place an old coal scuttle was made to answer the place of a furnace: this also stood in the middle of the room. In a room darkened by smoke and filth, to which attention was attracted by the cries of a young child, a man and woman, apparently not over 30 years of age, lay in one corner upon the floor covered by a pile of rags. The mother was trying to quiet the cries of the child; there was no fire in the room, and apparently there had not been any recently; nor was there a single article of furniture, or of clothing. In another garret-room, not over ten feet square, five women in miserable apparel sat around a fire-place upon a wooden back-less benen. A few pine slivers were burning upon the hearth; there was no article of bedding, or furniture, except the bench, to be seen. One of the number, a woman not over twenty, who concealed her head and face in a dirty shawl, complained that she was ill. All were merely lodgers; they said the woman who rented the place had gone out for work.

None of these miserable beings appeared to be in liquor. At the Five Pointe House of Industry from three to four hundred persons, including adults, are fed daily, and there are multitudes of applications for admission to the Institution which cannot be received. There are 300 children in the school, of which the larger number are boys. Many of them are barefooted, and poorly clad in other respects. There are 150 regular inmates, and the applicants are now of a more respectable class than heretofore. About thirty young men are employed at the farm establishment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 180, 212, 219, 199, 237, 238, 239, 239½, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same as Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 418, 432, 447, 201, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 135, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 49, 80, 85, 170, 104, 105, 90, 102, 114, 115, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Feb. 13.

Before Judge Hall.

A Grand Jury were impannelled in this Court this morning, of which John Besson was appointed foreman.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

James D. Torrey vs. *Louisa M. Torrey.*—Referred back for further testimony.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Binsse et al. vs. *Alcock.*—Case settled.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH CONTROVERSY.

S. F. B. Morse vs. *F. O. J. Smith.*—This case, which has been in public for several years, was again brought up yesterday for a new argument on certain points designated by Judge HOFFMAN. Geo. F. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, and Mr. Tracy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chester for the defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John P. Treadwell et ol. vs. *John H. Tears.*—Motion to vacate order, and return the money to Trust Company, denied, with costs.

James Lynch vs. *John F. Cunningham.*—Plaintiff's proceedings in the case may be stayed until another default, on payment by the defendant of the costs and disbursements of the plaintiff, and the costs of all the defendants, who have appeared in the cause, and $10 costs of this motion to plaintiff's attorney, and an allowance of $50.

Roberts vs. *Hall.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Charles Scribner vs *Joseph Cornell et al.*—Motion denied, and cause referred to Lucien Birdseye.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Feb. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS.

John E. Hunt vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The plaintiff in this case is the proprietor of a drinking saloon near the South Ferry, and complained that on the 18th of October, 1855, at ten o'clock in the evening, when he was crossing from the battery towards his house, one of the stages of the defendants was driven rapidly down Whitehall-street, and that the pole of the stage knocked him down, broke two of his ribs, and otherwise injured him, and therefore he claimed $5,000 damages. The defendants alleged that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's own carelessness. The evidence showed that the plaintiff, in crossing from the battery, came out from behind several standing stages and run directly in front of the defendants' stage. It appearing that the driver could not have seen him in time to avoid the accident, and the Judge charging that it was the duty of every man, before crossing a crowded street, to look up and down the street in order to see that he is in no danger from approaching carriages, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Culler & Townsend for plaintiff; R. J. Fanlows and Geo. R. Thompson for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 23.

Before Justices Osborn and Stoers.

Of the 31 cases on the calendar—the shortest of the season—20 were prison cases and 11 bail cases. Only a small portion of those were brought to trial, most of them being adjourned or dismissed for various causes, the principal of which was the failure of witnesses to appear and testify. The Court sat only a little more than an hour.

Emma J. Adkins and Anna Moore were charged with assaulting and beating Fanny Ames, of No. 378 Broome street, (Feb. 20.) The complainant said she caught the prisoners going into her husband's room, and she followed them and asked what they wanted, when they turned round upon her and gave her a beating. *Judge Osborn*—Annie Moore's been here several times. (To the prisoners)—We find you both guilty and sent you up for three months each.

Joseph Hagan was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Joseph Knight. The latter did not answer when his name was called, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Donovan, John Sheehan, Edward Kinney and Patrick O'Brien were brought to the bar. Officer John H. Smith accused them of stealing various small articles at a fire. Other officers were witnesses in the case. None of them appeared. *Judge Osborn*—The officers ought to be here. *Counsel*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—However, it don't amount to anything even if they were here,—stealing little things around a fire. I'll discharge them.

Several cases were here dismissed in the absence of the prosecuting witnesses. "We might as well discharge every one by proclamation this morning," said Judge Osborn.

Mary McBride had stolen a gold pencil case from William Brown. Officer Story, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested her. It was proved that she did it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you think, Judge? Is there enough to convict her? *Judge Steers*—She's guilty. No doubt about that. *Judge Osborn*—She's only been here five times before. *Judge Steers*—That's all. *Judge Osborn*—Shall we give her two months? *Judge Steers*—Yes, two months.—She was sent to the Penitentiary for that period.

Paul Rider, a very small boy, was brought to the bar on a charge preferred against him by J. Abrahams, of No. 31 Bleecker-street, a very large man. The complainant said he was riding in a sleigh and the boy asked him to let him ride with him. He refused, and the boy threw a snow-ball at him, "which *might* have hit me in the eye," said the witness. "I don't let every little vagabond ride with me." *Judge Osborn*—Well, now, that boy's no vagabond. A trifling matter like this— *Prisoner's Counsel*—Well, let's call some witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—No, I've heard enough of this case; I'm in favor of finding him guilty and suspending sentence. *Judge Steers*—So am I. We find him guilty, that's all. *Judge Osborn*—And suspend sentence.

Philip Wightman, a private watchman, seeing some cutlery and other articles lying around uncared for, at the time of the fire at Messrs. Windle's store, Maiden-lane, (Feb. 17,) appropriated the property and was about to make off with it when he was apprehended by officer Flowell, of the Third Precinct Police. A complaint of petit larceny was preferred against him by George Breese, of No. 81 Crosby-street, and he was brought to the bar for trial. For the defence it was urged that the prisoner was intoxicated when he took the property. *Judge Osborn*—You keen sober, Wightmen, and you won't get into such difficulties as this. The probability is, you wouldn't have done this if you'd been sober. We find you guilty and suspend sentence.

Benjamin Brossner was seen by officer John Cordy, of the Seventh Precinct Police, early in the morning, (Feb. 19,) coming out of a stable adjoining the premises of Henry W. Eells, No. 445 Water-street, with a bag on his back. The officer stopped him, questioned him, received unsatisfactory replies, and examined the bag. It was found to contain wood on top, but 25 pounds of coffee, worth $4, was found secreted underneath. The prisoner was arrested; the coffee, it was found, belonged to Mr. Eells. The prisoner said Mr. Eells permitted him to take his coffee whenever he pleased. The prisoner was arraigned for trial, but the complainant did not appear. The officer gave his testimony. *Judge Osborn*—He doesn't see fit to come here and prosecute, and there's no proof that he didn't permit the prisoner to take the coffee as he says. *Judge Steers*—He acknowledged he stole it. *Counsel*—Are you sure of that? *Judge Steers*—Yes, Sir.—The prisoner was discharged.

Frank Riley was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for stealing half a puncheon of loose codfish, worth $2, from Smith Weeks, No. 44 Front-street, (Feb. 19.) Officer Patrick Flavin, of the First Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner.

Gotlieb Clemens and Henry Ackerman, both residing at No. 62 Greenwich-street, had a fight (Feb. 10,) and each entered a complaint of assault and battery against the other. Clemens was placed at the bar, and Ackerman took the stand and testified that his opponent was the aggressor. "He strucks me twice of my head," said the witness, "and he strucks my wife, too, for de stomach, and knocks her down." On the other side it was claimed that Clemens was the aggrieved party. He was examined. He had been very much injured in the combat. *Judge Osborn*—You want to ask him any questions, Ackerman? *Witness*—I have mine wife here; she is witness. *Judge Osborn*—Your wife can't be examined on your behalf; you're on trial yourself.—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I understand this case. We find Ackerman guilty, and fine him $25. *Prisoner*—I got three witnesses. Sir, that he strucks me, and breaks open my door. *Judge Steers*—You get off very easy so.—The prisoner's wife with an infant in her arms, came within the bar to intercede in his behalf. *Judge Steers*—Who is this woman? Are you going to pay his fine? If she's going to pay the fine, I'll take it.—She could not pay the money, and was conducted outside the bar. Ackerman was taken into prison.

John Doyle had committed an assault and battery upon Jacob Limbecker, of No. 182 Second-street, (Feb. 15.) One witness only was examined on behalf of the prisoner. *Witness*—Doyle hit him and he hit Doyle, and they both hit each other. *Judge Steers*—Was either of them intoxicated? *Witness*—Well, I think Doyle was rather the worse for liquor. *Judge Osborn*—Have you got any more witnesses? *Prisoner*—Well, I believe there is more, but they ain't here.—The affray occurred in a porter-house. Doyle was fined $10. He could not pay it, and was committed in default.

John Frailor and William Conklin were found guilty of stealing (Feb. 18) a brown cloth frock coat, second-hand, worth $2 50, the property of Tobias Brown, No. 69 Christie-street. Officer Alman Brown, of the Sixth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. He was remanded till Thursday.

John Bailey was accused of assaulting and beating officer Joseph Williams, Feb. 20. The prisoner said Judge BRENNAN had put the case off till March. *Officer*—I saw the whole of it; when he assaulted the other man in the commencement. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Judge BRENNAN has put it over till March and we can't alter it. *Prisoner*—I've got some of my witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, decide whether you'll be tried now or not. *Prisoner*—I'd rather have it put over till March. The case was accordingly adjourned.

It was 10½ o'clock when this case was concluded. *Clerk*—The last case. *Judge Osborn*—(to officer)—Adjourn the Court, Latter.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 60 bbls. Ashes; 3,315 bbls. Flour; 2,826 bags Wheat; 2,193 bags Oats; 4,124 bushels Malt; 4,503 pkgs. Provisions, and 258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are less sought after, and are less firm, at $6 26 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—An auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio, ex. *Wilhelmina*, is announced for to-morrow, Wednesday, in anticipation of which buyers are not disposed to move freely. 250 bags Rio changed hands at 10¾@10¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of Porto Rico reported sold yesterday comprised 200 bags, at 14c. ₱ lb. An invoice of Cape, to arrive, was contracted for on private terms. The receipts of Rio Coffee here during the week ending to-day amounted to 7,600 bags, and the sales to 8,000 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day, 37,695 bags, including 43,120 bags Rio, 1,875 bags Bahia, 1,500 bags Porto Rico, and 200 bags Maracaibo. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c.; Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9½c.@9½c.

COTTON—About 2,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, including Middling at 11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is tame, prices are rather feebly sustained for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not quite so brisk to-day for State and Western Flour. The advanced claims of sellers restrict operations. The receipts are light, but the available supply, though recently much reduced, is still pretty ample. The home trade evince some disposition to curtail their orders. The export demand continues quite moderate; sales 8,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Common to good Superfine State	$3 30@ 4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 7 50

Canadian Flour is in demand at former prices. Sales 480 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is less sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3 70@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 @$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 25@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 5 lots, 11 cases at 10½c.@12½c., and 250 cluster barrels at 3¾c. per lb. Prunes, 25 cases at 15c.@15½c. Walnuts, 20 bales at 12½c., cash and 4 months credit.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales by auction: Port Wine, 550 quarter-casks at 74c.@$1 95; 42 octaves at 75c.@$1 05; 10 quarter-casks pure juice at $1 55; 24 half-pipes do. do. at $5 10@$5 20; St. Croix Rum, 17 puncheons at 56c.@74c.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Small lots of Southern have been sold, including some prime Red at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 10,000 bushels new crop at 66c. for Yellow Jersey, 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 68c.@69c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 46c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The receipts of Hay have been less extensive during the past week, and prices have slightly improved, but the demand has been quite moderate. The weather has been very unfavorable for the forwarding of supplies to market, and to the influence of this circumstance more than to any disposition on the part of farmers to reserve their hay, are attributable the lessened arrivals. City holders anticipate light receipts for some time to come, and they consequently claim higher prices for what they have to sell. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 55c.@90c., the latter an extreme rate; loose Hay, inferior to choice, 62½c.@67½c.; and salt Hay, 50c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.—and $9 ₱ ton. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Rain at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.; loose at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—The principal sales reported, to-day, were some 5,000 Orinoco at 21¾ ₱ lb., and 1,300 Calcutta slaughtered cow, at $1 25 each, all 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is moderate for last year's crop, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. Old are still freely inquired for by speculators at about previous rates. The sales reported within a week exceed 1,100 bales. The range of prices is from 2½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Appears quiet, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is still restricted by the advanced prices claimed. New-Orleans, 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@22c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 21c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request and is firm at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; 1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 46½c.@47½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Tar or Pitch; 2,000 bbls. Common Resin brought $1 47½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Turpentine—No change in prices. Further sales yesterday of 625 bbls. at $2 70 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 70 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. This morning 560 do. sold at same figures. Spirits Turpentine—500 bbls. changed hands yesterday, and 400 do. this morning at 45c. ₱ gallon. No sales in Resin. Tar—Sales this morning of only 29 bbls. at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plentier and cheaper today. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 67 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 35 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and languid at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at declining prices. The transactions since our last embrace 325 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 225 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates —12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c., for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 500 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is coming forward rather more freely, chiefly from the South, but the demand is less animated, and prices are barely sustained, the range being from 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. American Rough Flax Seed is quiet and nominal at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Timothy Seed is in limited request, including reaped at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted quite firm at $1 50 ₱ bushel, with a good inquiry for lots, here and to arrive. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover opened pretty briskly, but closed tamely, with a downward tendency. Sales transpired of 1,300 bushels, at $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 64 lbs., closing at $5@$5 25; some Inferior at $4 50, and a lot of 40 tons Prime, from second hands, for shipment, at 8½c. ₱ lb. Timothy was selling very slowly at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed was scarce, quiet and nominal. In Baltimore, during the week, Clover was dull, and declined 25c.@37½c. ₱ bushel. The sales reached 2,000 bushels, at prices ranging from $4 75@$5 37½ for Fair to Prime, closing with Prime obtainable at $5 ₱ bushel. Flax and Timothy Seed continued quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—The demand is limited at unchanged prices, though some factors claim an advance on previous rates. Sales have been reported of small lots of Cuba and New-Orleans at yesterday's quotations; and 400 boxes Havana at 5½c.@6¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—25,000 lbs. Prime have been sold since our last at 11¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is quite animated, especially of old and new crop Oolongs, at advancing prices.

TOBACCO—Is inactive, with sales reported since Friday last of only 63 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@11c.; 25 cases Florida at 20c.@22½c., and 25 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. in lots, at 23c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@3-16d. ₱ lb. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel. Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl. Pork 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s.3d.; Pork, 3s 6c. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

ALBANY MARKET, Feb. 22.—At W. W. Wholson's Bull's Head, Washington-avenue. At market 500 Beef Cattle. Price—Live weight, extra, $4 50; first quality $4; second quality $3 75; third quality $3 25. Average $4@$4 25.

COWS AND CALVES—15 in market. Prices range from for extra $50; first quality $40; second $38; third $25. Average $35@$45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,250 in market. Prices range from for extra $7; first quality $5; second $3 50; third $2 50. Average $5. Very few extra $8.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock, at West Albany, *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day:

Cattle	1,888	Sheep	2,784
Hogs			1,453

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY, Feb. 22.—About 1,400 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the different yards this week; the quality was not so good, and prices, except for prime lots, were rather lower, the market generally ruling dull. The offerings of Cows and Calves were 400 head, mostly at THOMPSON'S Drove Yard, Ridge-avenue. They met with slow sale at from $30 to $40 for fresh Cows; Extras, $45; Springers, $25@$30, and dry Cows at from $12 to $18 each, as to condition.

Of Hogs, the receipts at PHILLIPS' Yard for the week only reach 1,750 head. The market was brisk, the supply being far short of the demand, and all offered sold at $7 50@$8 the 100 lbs. net, which is a further advance.

Of Sheep, the receipts are about 7,000 head, including 4,000 at WARDELL'S, which sold at from $3 to $4 50 each, equal to 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. dressed, as to condition.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the second of his course of four lectures on *India*, in the lecture room Clinton Hall, Astor place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.

Course tickets, $1; Course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman), $1 50. Admission tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the Library, the down town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY J. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, (which was unavoidably postponed on Friday evening last,) at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores of S. S. & W. WOOD, T. J. CROWEN & RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY: at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL DELIVER the concluding lecture of the Lee avenue course in the Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject: *The Heroic Women of the Revolution.* Admittance 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, MECHANICS' ALCUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Pavements.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF the Children's Aid Society will take place at their rooms, No. 11 Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual reports will be read.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY WM. BROOKS ON the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, payable to the order of B. COSTELLO for $74 75, dated Feb. 15, 1857, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that payment of said check has been stopped.

HUGH McKITTRICK.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN THE EIGHTH-AV. between 31th and 43d sts., a RECEIPT BOOK belonging to SAMUEL F. ALLEN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 604 8th-av., or at the office of H. FRANKLIN, No. 36 Pine st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN WALKING from Church in 7th-av. to Clinton place, a mourning BREAST PIN, containing a mother's hair. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 36 Clinton-place.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, at 2 P. M., between the South Ferry and Henry-st., Brooklyn, a lady's gold Hunting WATCH, No. 5,051, marked R. P. G. on the case. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the same to J. W. GREENE, No. 67 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family as going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 235 Church-st., one door from Canal.

26 FREE LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 585 Broadway. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Apply for tickets and books at the above address.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 3 Park row, New-York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—"METHODE ROBERTSON'S" St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 2,345 Post office, New-York.

$25.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and offers great inducements to gentlemen wishing to become elegant business penmen, and practical book-keepers. Terms, for the full commercial course $25. One $10 seat vacant this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 6. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

TRINITY CHURCH.—BISHOP POTTER WILL hold an ordination at this Church THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at the noon service, commencing at 12¼ o'clock.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO AND ALTO, FAMILIar with church music, would be pleased to accept an engagement in a select choir. Address No. 43 East 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

This morning, at 9, commences the sale of the $1 and $1 50 reserved seats for DON GIOVANNI.

THIS (Wednesday,) Feb. 24, at 8,
IL DON GIOVANNI,
in a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this occasion,
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Il Don Giovanni.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Gulliver—Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—All that Glitters is not Gold—The Muleteer of Toledo.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Carlmilhan.—The Red Gnome—The Brigand—Comfortable Service.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Gunmaker of Moscow—The Broken Sword—The Blacksmith of Ghent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Maid of the War-path—Afternoon—The Scarlet Letter.

MOZART HALL—Miss Sutherland's Concert.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail thr ugh Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port and the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, we receive four days' later news from Europe. The advices from India and China are important. The bombardment of Canton commenced on the 28th of December; 4,600 British and 900 French troops being landed on the morning of that day. The bombardment was continued throughout the day and night, and on the morning of the 29th the assault was made, and by 9 o'clock the heights within the town were in possession of the assailants—but little resistance being made to this progress. From India the news is generally of a cheering character. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Ferukabad, which was abandoned by the enemy, and Goruchpore had been taken on the 6th of January, with but trifling loss. The European news is also interesting. The appearance in the *Moniteur* of the bellicose addresses from the French Army continued to excite the British public. The subject had been noticed in the House of Lords by Lord Lyndhurst, in reply to which Earl Granville said that a note had been received from the French Government expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had succeeded in introducing his bill to make conspiracy to commit murder a felony, by a vote of 299 to 99. Nevertheless, a great doubt existed whether Parliament would accept the bill, and this doubt, combined with unfavorable rumors from France, had a depressing influence on the funds. Symptoms of revolutionary movements have been discovered in Spain, and outbreaks are apprehended. The news from other portions of Europe is unimportant.

Congress was in session again yesterday, but effected nothing in the way of legislation, except the passage in the Senate of the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners. Senator Bell, of Tennessee, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, intimating that he ought to resign for his vote on the Nebraska bill. He intimated, that inasmuch as this action was taken four years after the vote was given, he should not comply with the wishes of the Legislature. Following Mr. Bell, Mr. Johnson, also of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he drew a parallel between his own course and that of the former gentleman. Mr. Bell took exceptions to his remarks, characterizing them as the bitterest, most insulting, and most personal ever concocted by premeditated malice, and expressed his readiness to meet Mr. Johnson at any time, or any one who should back him. Some confusion of course ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Bell gave way to a motion for adjournment. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, discussed the Kansas question all day.

Lieuts. Bell and Williams left Washington for Bladensburg yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends, and indulged in the luxury of a shot at each other. It is understood that Bell fired at the word "One," and the ball from his pistol penetrated Williams' hat. Williams then fired his pistol in the snow, and the belligerents returned to Washington apparently satisfied. According to the best information at a late hour last night, the difficulty between Messrs. Cullom and Clay had not yet been adjusted, and the probability was that a meeting could not be avoided.

The State Legislature met last evening. In the Senate, Mr. Schell introduced his bill classifying the New-York Supervisors and making their election on alternate years. Mr. Diven introduced his bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act. His provisions will be found fully set forth in our telegraphic report. A warm debate took place on its reference, and it was finally committed to the delegates from the Metropolitan Police District, with instructions to report at an early day. Nothing of importance was done in the Assembly.

Mrs. Margaret Hook, one of the victims of the recent gas explosion in Cincinnati, died on Friday night, about four hours after the explosion.

By the arrival of the bark *Clintonia* at Baltimore, we have received advices from Montevideo to the 25th of December. The disastrous commercial and financial advices from Europe and the United States had prostrated trade, and produce had declined considerably. Another revolution in political affairs was apprehended, the note of alarm having been sounded in a revolt in Minas, headed by Col. Brigido Solveira. The American bark *Fame* bound to Montevideo from Richmond, got ashore on the 23d of December, and was assisted off by a Brazilian war-steamer. While ashore she was visited by a band of Italian pirates, and had not assistance been rendered, all hands would probably have been murdered.

An extensive confidence operator named J. W. Watson, *alias* J. C. Davis, has been arrested, charged with having swindled various firms in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, by dealing in worthless checks and forged drafts. Ex-Officer Bowyer, of the old Police, effected his arrest and conveyed him to Philadelphia to answer one of the latest charges against him preferred by a merchant of that city.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, the entire Board being present. Resolutions relative to the better observance of the Sabbath were adopted; likewise several rules and regulations for the government of the new House of Detention for witnesses. The other business transacted was of the ordinary routine character.

D. Wenyss Jonson made a complaint yesterday at the Lower Police Court, charging John Allen, dentist of Bond-street, with having sent him a letter containing a fulminating powder intended to seriously maim and disfigure him, and also with having uttered threats of violence against him. An examination was had and the complaint dismissed.

The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution, yesterday, directing ex-Judge Whiting to defend them against Mr. Jolly in the glass ballot-box suit.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Comptroller against Messrs. Smith and Fitzpatrick was continued yesterday before Recorder Barnard. It is thought it will be concluded next week.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, when frauds were discovered in the Third-avenue case, amounting to $3,390.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the report on the tax levy was brought up from the Board of Aldermen and with some amendments adopted.

In the Board of Governors some discussion arose on the majority and minority reports on Bellevue Hospital. Governor Gunther being absent, the matter was laid over for a fortnight.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Breadstuffs, prices of which favored buyers. About 2,000 bales Cotton changed hands at somewhat firmer rates. Groceries were quiet, yet stiffly held. Provisions were more sought after, but hog products were freely offered, and declined slightly. Rice was active and buoyant. A good inquiry prevailed for Resin at full prices, and for Spirits of Turpentine at reduced quotations. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The French Emperor and the English Cabinet.

The conviction which we yesterday expressed that Napoleon III. would exert himself to the utmost to repair the mischief done by his indiscreet ministers, and his more than indiscreet soldiery, in their unbridled appeals against the people and the Government of Great Britain, is fully confirmed by the European news which we this morning publish, and which reached this City last night per the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, at Portland. With his usual decision in carrying out any measure which he deems essential to his policy, the Emperor has overstepped the ordinary conventionalities of intercourse between sovereigns, and has communicated directly to the English Government his personal regret that any official sanction should have been given in France to language which could inflict a wound upon the feelings, or do injustice to the character of the English people. If anything can restore the confidence already alienated from Napoleon by the flagrant demonstrations of his uproarious Counts and Colonels, this frank and straightforward declaration might be expected to do so, and it will doubtless strengthen very materially the case of Lord Palmerston before Parliament with his project for the punishment of conspirators and the prevention of conspiracies against foreign sovereigns on English soil. Some such support the Premier, it is plain, very sorely needs; for although he was permitted by a large majority to introduce his bill into the Commons, the very force of that majority indicated, what the course of things soon proved, that the permission to introduce was in effect a permission to debate, and when the *Anglo-Saxon* sailed, the discussion was going on with spirit in the Lower House—the opposition being led by Mr. Roebuck, and by Mr. Kinglake, the clever and brilliant author of *Eothen*, who has uttered his maiden speech in assertion of the inviolability of the English right of asylum, and in deprecation of any steps leading to an infringement upon it. In the Upper House, the veteran Lord Lyndhurst had made his voice of venerable and vigorous authority heard on the same side of the same question, and there can be no doubt that the French Government, if it secure any fresh guarantees whatever for the suppression of dangerous cabals against the life of the Emperor, will obtain guarantees much less extensive and "satisfactory" than might have been conceded almost without notice by the Palmerston Cabinet, had the request been proffered with more diplomatic skill, and had the Emperor been served by followers a great deal less frantic and but a little more intelligent in their zeal. A sensitive decline in the Funds just before the departure of the steamer can only be taken as significant of an impression upon 'Change, that the Ministerial bill in behalf of England's Imperial ally was likely either to be altogether thrown out, or to be passed in a purely formal form, better calculated to irritate the pride than to appease the anxieties of the Imperial Government.

Registration of Voters.

A registry has, for the past twenty years, been much desired by a large portion of the people of this State, as a safeguard against the illegal voting which so notoriously prevails in all cities, large villages, and even in the rural districts. Some of the New-England States have long enjoyed the benefits of such a measure, and found no difficulty in its practical operation. Indeed, when looking at the subject in the light of common sense and honest intentions, it is hard to perceive any valid or even plausible objections.

Manifestly such a law could occasion little inconvenience to legal voters; and if honestly inclined, they must consider the slight trouble of recording their names overpaid by knowing that their votes could not be nullified by pretenders to the right of suffrage. Yet all efforts to establish a Registration of voters in this State have failed. In 1840 a registry law for the City of New-York was enacted, but was speedily repealed; not indeed on account of objection to its operation, but partly by reason of its local character, and partly because it was thought likely to prevent the foreign vote from deserting the Democracy for the Whig standard. Since that time the evils of spurious voting have been constantly on the increase, until now they are on all hands admitted to be enormous, often controlling the issues of Municipal and even of State elections.

We perceive that Mr. Charles H. Adams, a member of the Assembly from the county of Albany, has given notice, at the present legislative session, of a bill "to prevent illegal voting throughout the State,"—in other words of a State Registry law. A synopsis of its provisions was published in yesterday's Times.

What the prospect may be for the passage of Mr. Adams' bill we cannot undertake to say. That such a law is needed is beyond question. That a majority of the legal voters in the State are in favor of it, we fully believe. But it will nevertheless encounter serious obstacles in its passage through the Legislature.

1. The Democratic Party as such will oppose it. A Register is specially odious to the foreign-born voters, who regard it as pointed mainly at them; and they compose so large a portion of the Democratic force as to be essential to its chance of success. Without the foreign vote it is doubtful whether the Democrats could have carried the State at any election during the last twenty years. The ground of their opposition is therefore sufficiently intelligible.

2. Some opposition may be looked for from the Republicans, although it is generally believed that nine-tenths of that party favor the measure. Mr. Adams, the mover, is an American, and as his party is very small in the Legislature, the support of his bill must come mainly from the Republicans. It may seem strange, yet we think it will be found true, that after twenty years of unsuccessful endeavor to wean the Irish and Germans from the Democracy, any Republicans should still hesitate to indorse so just a measure as is proposed by Mr. Adams. But it will be recollected that in 1840 Governor Seward gave his official sanction with reluctance to the New-York City Registry; and it is understood that he and Mr. Thurlow Weed, both, as is well known, Republican leaders of great influence, have never relinquished their objections to such a measure. How far they will carry their opposition at present, or how potent such opposition may now prove, we are not prepared to say. At all events, it is safe to predict that Mr. Adams' bill will receive a strong support. There are causes, aside from its merits, —reasons of a political character.—which are calculated to give it strength. For it is safe to say the Republican masses are thoroughly convinced that much more is to be gained, even in a merely partisan point of view, by supporting than by defeating a Registry. And so strong is the sentiment in its favor throughout the State that the Republican leaders at Albany will be very likely to hesitate before giving it the cold shoulder. It is not easy to convince the masses that there can be any honest reason for refusing to guard the ballot-box from fraud, and they will look with something more than suspicion upon attempts to defeat the passage of a Registry Law.

The Law's Delays.

We published yesterday a letter from a correspondent, on the tediousness of the proceedings in our courts of justice, *apropos* of the recent report of the Committee, appointed by the last Legislature, recently presented by Mr. Sluyter. "B." is somewhat indignant at the charge of "procrastination," which the Committee brings against the lawyers of this district, and resolves the whole difficulty into a scarcity of judges. He alleges roundly, "that no one of our judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by lawyers." We are sorry to say that this in an error, into which our correspondent must have fallen inadvertently.

It is a very common occurrence, indeed, for the General Term of the Courts to adjourn about noon, or soon after, because there are no cases ready for argument. In the early part of each Term, the Special Term is quite as frequently adjourned because there are no cases ready for trial. Few causes are ever ready for trial the first week, as "B." must know, or if he does not know, may convince himself by attending the calling of the Calendar, and listening to the shouts of clerks to have their cases set down for the second, or third Monday, or Tuesday, or Friday. There is no satisfactory reason whatever why lawyers should not be ready for trial in the first week of term as well as any other, and yet the fact is that they never are, and that Judges do frequently go home in business hours for want of business. More frequently still, a cause comes on for argument at the opening of the Court, and is concluded at 12 or 1 o'clock. In nine cases out of ten there is nothing ready to succeed it, and the remaining two or three hours are lost. These are not rare or isolated cases, but something of weekly recurrence.

Previous to the last session of the Legislature there was a direct, and, with a large number of practitioners, a powerful temptation held out to procrastinate by the allowance of a ten-dollar term fee for every term during which the cause stood on the calendar. The result was that ten dollars a month was always to be earned on each cause, by simply going into Court and getting an adjournment to some future Monday, or Wednesday, or Friday, as the case might be. Money is in general so hard to earn that pickings of this sort were not to be despised, and in a great number of instances were not despised. A change in the right direction was effected last Winter by cutting down this premium on delay to an allowance of *three* term fees only. Any further adjournments thus become profitless, but the principle remains, and the principle is unmistakably bad. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and considering the amount of drudgery, experience, learning and anxiety which are involved in bringing even a simple suit to a successful termination, we may add that the lawyer deserves to be well paid, but we protest against his being paid by the length of time he is able to keep a cause hanging on.

The main difficulty in dealing with this matter, both here and in England, lies after all not so much either in the paucity of the judges or the laziness or neglect of lawyers as in the scarcity of what is called "able counsel." There are in New-York as everywhere swarms of sharp, shrewd, clever attorneys, thoroughly versed in practice, or in other words, thoroughly skilled in the preparation of cases, before their appearance in Court. When a cause has once made its way to the calendar and is ready for trial, it changes hands. To bring it to a successful issue, and exhibit all its best points in the best light, good counsel is necessary, and men rarely become good counsel till they have passed through years of experience and hard study, besides being in possession of certain natural aptitudes. The proportion of men in possession of these requisites, out of any given number of lawyers, will always be small, and in the ratio of their scarcity will be the anxiety to secure their services. The consequence is, that in eight cases out of ten, particularly in this District, where the line of distinction between the Attorney and the Counselor is more broadly marked than elsewhere, the cause is ready, but the counsel is not. He has, probably, two or three cases coming on in the same day in the same Court, or in different Courts, and can, of course, only attend to one of them. The others are postponed, and, when they come up again, probably the counsel on the other side is similarly situated, and another adjournment becomes necessary. A leading barrister at the English Bar was once asked how he got through all his business, and he replied that he did one-third of it only; another third did itself; and the other third was left undone. Counsel here are able to delegate more of their work than their brothers in England, but many of the leaders in this City have pretty much the same story to tell. The public ought to know that it cannot have everything it wants. If it will have experienced and famous advocates, it must endure delay, and make the best of it.

"B.'s" plan of appointing special Judges is a good one, and would, doubtless, prove very serviceable, but it would not strike at the root of the evil. We venture to say the number of instances, such as that which our correspondent has cited, in which both sides are ready, and are obliged to wait for weeks or even days for a chance of going to trial, are few and far between; while the instances in which the Court is ready, but counsel are not, are of every-day recurrence. What can special Judges do when the counsel for the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, "is engaged in another case up or down stairs?" And yet a vast number of adjournments are made on this very plea, and a very good plea it is. We make no allusion to cases of willful delay for purposes of vexation or chicanery. These can only be dealt with by the action of the Courts themselves; but to make this action certain and effectual, the Legislature should make it obligatory. The Judges are men, and lawyers to boot. They were practicing at the bar yesterday, and may return thither to practice to-morrow. They would be more than human if they, of their own motion, persevered in enforcing regulations obnoxious to the mass of the profession, and calculated to render them personally unpopular. Whatever is to be done must be done by the law.

Mazzini and Orsini.

As, in common with many of our cotemporaries, both in Europe and America, we had allowed ourselves to infer, from the avowed policy of Mazzini, his active complicity with the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier, we take especial satisfaction in expressing our belief that great injustice has been done to the illustrious but impracticable Triumvir of Rome in that imputation. Mazzini has, indeed, continually counseled Italy to conspiracy and to revolt, and in so doing has, we think, sadly overlooked the present possibilities of progress for his country to grasp at premature results which could hardly be stable and final if they could be won.

But no positive proof has ever yet been given to the world that Mazzini has made himself at any time the accomplice of assassination, and we have the strongest evidence, over the signature of Felice Orsini himself, to show the extreme improbability of his connection with the particular attempt of the 14th of January upon the life of Napoleon III. In August last, at which time Orsini must have been preparing himself for his scheme, he wrote to an old friend and former fellow-patriot in this City that he had broken with Mazzini on the specific ground that, while he (Orsini) maintained the French Emperor to be the great stumbling-block in the way of Continental Liberty, and held it to be an imperative condition precedent to any successful revolution that Napoleon should be removed, Mazzini, on the contrary, thought that Italians should set entirely on one side all thought or concern for the French and their Emperor, and devote themselves to the task of rousing Italy to immediate action against all her oppressors.

Difficult as it is for us, with the utmost allowance made for youthful enthusiasm, for mistaken ideas of self-sacrifice and for the fanaticism of long-suppressed and patriotic indignation, to speak in terms at all moderate of such a plot as that which came so near its sanguinary fulfillment in Paris, six short weeks ago, it would have been impossible to find adjectives sufficiently strong to describe the connivance in such a scheme of a man like Mazzini, matured by years of suffering and of thought. The "Apostle of Italy" has errors enough to answer for; and all who revere true patriotism, even in its aberration, must rejoice to think that a blunder so cruel and so criminal cannot be truly carried to his account.

The Police of the Theatres.

If our readers have not already forgotten that a frightful catastrophe by fire occurred on Friday morning last, in a hotel at St. Louis, involving the instant and horrible death or the permanent mutilation and maiming of nearly one-half the guests within the house, it may be worth while to call their attention to the similar and equal risks which are nightly incurred by all who frequent our places of public amusement in New-York. So long a time has elapsed since any number of persons were seriously injured by a conflagration in a theatre on this side of the Atlantic, and the horrible scenes which some six months ago turned the theatre of Leghorn into an Acceldama, occurred at such a distance from our homes and haunts, that it would be useless to appeal to experience on this subject. But the common sense of an adult person must be sufficient to show him how fearfully inadequate the existing arrangements are, and perhaps in the nature of things under the most favorable circumstances must continue to be, at the best of our Metropolitan theatres, for the secure and speedy exit of an excited crowd in case of a serious alarm of fire. And it is, therefore, a public duty to protest against the practice which has almost passed into a custom at all our places of entertainment, of choking up the passage-ways and aisles, on "successful" nights, with chairs and benches, the effect of which is to convert the audience into something like a solid mass of human beings, mutually blockading and blockaded. We have seen the Academy of Music, for instance, (and we particularize this building because it is the largest building of the kind which we have,) so absolutely choked with seats and people, that even the tranquil locomotion appropriate to an opera-going crowd became entirely impossible. The perils of such a state of things can hardly be contemplated with patience by the least fervid imagination, and if our actual police regulations do not cover the case, they should be stretched to the necessity, and at once applied, either by the authorities of the City, or (which would be on all accounts more satisfactory) by the managers themselves of the various theatres, halls and concert-rooms, at all of which the "Spring season" of the world of entertainment has already begun or will soon begin to make its reviving power felt.

The Lecompton Pet.—Since Lecompton has been put at nurse in the hands of Speaker Orr's Southern Committee, dissensions are said to have arisen among the gossips; and consequently the child is not yet presentable. High words are heard to proceed from the nursery. The vexed question seems to be, whether the baby may or may not be dressed again before 1864. It is not a handsome brat at best, and to wear the same clothes six years would hardly add to its good looks. Mr. Stephens, however, thinks differently. With a negro waiter, Lecompton would, in his opinion, be charming.

The Republics South of Us.

General Houston's resolution, submitted in the Senate some ten days ago, pointing to a Protectorate for Mexico and Central America, embraces a subject of the utmost importance, and one which presses upon the attention of the American people. The resolution of the Texas Senator, after referring, by way of preamble, to the numerous efforts of those countries since their separation from Spain, which have resulted in failure and consequent anarchy, fully demonstrating the incapacity of their people for self-government, proposes to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the Government of the United States declaring and maintaining an efficient Protectorate over Mexico and the Central American States in such manner as to secure to the people of those countries the blessings of good and stable Republican Government.

Senator Hale, as his manner is, attempted to make a jest of the resolution of General Houston, by proposing to extend the inquiry to the British Provinces. Other and graver gentlemen, however, received the proposition with the respect due to its importance, though not prepared to give it immediate consideration.

Yet the time cannot be distant when Mexico, at least, must receive protection either from us or from some European power. Her case is too urgent for long delay. No people can exist without government. Anarchy in Mexico, with her seven millions of inhabitants, can be tolerated only as a temporary evil. Her own resources are exhausted. Every form of revolution and misrule has been tried upon her. No new evil remains to be tested, and for any good she has ceased to hope. Her President—a man worthy, by his personal qualities and patriotism, to rule over a free people—is here, a fugitive. The sympathies of Americans will be extended to him, but the idea of his return unaided and unsupported is chimerical.

The very existence of that distracted Republic depends upon her receiving a Government from without. The welfare and the wishes of her people require that such government should come from the United States.

We have no doubt the subject embodied in Gen. Houston's resolution, will ere long attract the attention of Congress and of the country. It must be considered in no spirit of conquest or fillibustering, but with a supreme regard to justice, and to the greatest good of our neighboring Republics.

Kansas Troubles—A New Compromise.—A zealous Pro-Slavery correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from "near Atchison" in Kansas, speaks as follows in regard to the public feeling of the Territory:

"I am now well satisfied that in order to have peace and secure a speedy settlement of the Slavery question, a considerable majority of the people would prefer to see Kansas admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, *provided a new election on the Slavery clause, and for State officers and members of the Legislature, could be had before the State is organized.* Some arrangement of the sort would secure peace: *without it, God only knows what is to be the result.* Fighting for an abstraction is nonsense; and that is just what a large majority of our party in Kansas think is now going on in Congress. They are well satisfied that Kansas will not be a Slave State for any practical purpose, if so admitted, and they are sick and tired of warring over the question for the benefit of politicians. Most persons who had slaves in Kansas have taken them away, since the introduction of the nigger law into the present Legislature, although the law has not yet passed. I have several myself, and if I were in any other county, I would at once take them away."

This statement, coming from a Pro-Slavery source, confirms the impression derived from other quarters, that forcing Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, and leaving the State Government in the hands of the Pro-Slavery minority, will inevitably lead to new commotions in that Territory. The compromise proposed by the correspondent of the *Republican* seems sensible and fair:—though it is not easy to see how Congress can so far interfere in the affairs of the Territory as to adopt the measures which it suggests. The pretended submission of the Slavery question on the 21st of December was a mere sham, and satisfied nobody;—while the juggling which has been practiced with the returns of the State election has destroyed all confidence in the result. If certificates are given to the Free-State men, the Southern zealots threaten rebellion:—and if they are given to their opponents, who are confessedly and notoriously in the minority, the grossest injustice will be practiced upon the people. Both parties ought and probably would be satisfied with a new election upon both these points.

It is becoming daily more and more certain that if the Lecompton Constitution is adopted by Congress without condition of any kind, we shall have renewed dissensions in Kansas which will involve the Territory in civil war and render the employment of the United States troops inevitable. No one ought to deprecate such an issue more earnestly than the President, whose political and personal reputation are alike involved in it. The whole country shares his desire for peace upon this subject,—but it knows very well that peace cannot be attained by systematic and outrageous injustice.

Mr. Wolcott and the Corruption Committee.—Mr. Wolcott seems to be in a tight spot—both literally and figuratively. The Washington Jail is tolerably and uncomfortably tight,—but his escape from it would not improve his condition very much, if the statement of our Washington correspondent is correct.

It has been proved by other witnesses that Mr. Wolcott received over $50,000 from the woolen manufacturing establishments on whose behalf he went to Washington. He does not deny this fact, but he refuses to inform the Committee what disposition he made of it. He has stated that he did not bribe any member of Congress with it,—but the Committee insist on knowing to whom he did pay it, in order that they may ascertain, upon some better authority than Mr. Wolcott's assertion, whether it eventually reached any Congressional pocket or not. And it is proposed to keep Mr. W. in jail until he consents to answer the questions of the Committee.

It now appears that Mr. B. F. Butler is in Washington as agent for the Middlesex and Bay State Mills, for the purpose of assuring Mr. Wolcott that *they*, as well as the House Committee, will insist on knowing what became of the money which was intrusted to his care. And if he escapes from the clutches of Congress, he will immediately fall into the hands of his old employers, who will commence a civil suit against him for the recovery of their money. It is admitted on all sides that very large sums were placed in Mr. Wolcott's hands for the purpose of aiding the passage of the Tariff bill. If he did not use it to secure votes in Congress, directly or indirectly, it is not easy to avoid the inference that he put it into his own pocket. Both Congress and the Woolen Companies are interested in knowing the truth of the matter.

We have very little doubt that the $87,000 charged by the Middlesex Company to this account, was only a small portion of the aggregate sum expended in this business. We know that while the subject was pending assessments were levied upon nearly all the Woolen manufactories in New-England, and that in some of them the operatives were required to contribute from their wages to the fund that was raised to secure the passage of the bill. Not less than $200,000 must have been collected in this way; and it would be a matter of some interest to the public, as well as to the parties directly concerned, to know what became of it.

Satisfaction.—A curious thing is this same "satisfaction." For example: Yesterday morning Lieutenants Bell and Williams went to Bladensburg to find it. Bell "fired at the word 'one.'" His bullet penetrated Williams' hat. Williams, having given "satisfaction," fired his pistol "into the snow," and the belligerents were "reconciled."

Where was Williams' head when the ball went through his hat? Did he not feel as much satisfaction as he gave, and a trifle over? And was he not magnanimous to decline another shot? Duelling is a great source of satisfaction, certainly.

We are not disposed to judge him harshly, but we fear Mr. Calhoun has been tampered with by his old friend, Judge Douglas, who, doubtless, is looking for a door of egress from his present embarrassments.—*South Side Democrat.*

We shall despair of the Lecompton chivalry if they lose confidence in Calhoun. There can be no help for them in such a contingency. If Judge Douglas or Conscience should induce Calhoun to act honestly, the South would, indeed, be lost!

High Priced Paintings.

The little picture of the "Chess Players," by Meissenier, which was exhibited in the French Gallery in Broadway, has been purchased by Mr. Belmont for his collection. He paid $1,000 for it. The painting consists of but two figures, and the canvas is not as large as a child's pocket-handkerchief. As Mr. Belmont's picture by this artist was not a good example of his style, the "Chess Players" will add greatly to the value of the Belmont Gallery.

Mr. John D. Wolfe, who has, probably, the finest collection of modern paintings in this country, has purchased Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," from the British collection which was exhibited in the rooms of the National Academy. He paid $1,500 for it. It is a duplicate of the original painting, but about one-third less in size. Its value has been greatly enhanced, doubtless, by the glowing criticisms of Ruskin, without whose aid few persons have the penetration to discover its meaning.

Academy of Music.

The morning performance of "L'Italiana in Algeri" attracted a moderate audience yesterday. To-night Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played for the last time, with all the combined and auxiliary forces which made its production so memorable.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—Mr. Eilfeld's third classical *soirée* took place last night, and was well attended. The programme was excellent, and opened with Onslow's Quartet, (opus 4, No. 1.) The composer is but too little known in this country; he is an admirable writer in the pure classic style, and this quartet is one of his happiest effusions. It was very skillfully performed. An andante by Mendelssohn (opus 43,) for piano and quartet, introduced Mr. Richard Hoffman, a gentleman whose ability is equal to anything his ambition may suggest. The work is more remarkable for treatment than idea. Played with absolute certainty and clearness, as it was last night, it is graceful and effective. Mr. Hoffman was called for, and played, by way of *encore*, a cleanly-written nocturne, in the style of Gottschalk. Beethoven's great Quartet (the 18th) concluded this very interesting and valuable concert.

Mrs. Anna Warren—a lady with a very charming soprano voice and an excellent method—sang two vocal pieces effectively. Mr. Eisfeld is always fortunate in securing the services of accomplished vocalists.

Miss Sutherland's Concert.—Miss Agnes M. Sutherland, the Scottish Nightingale, will give a vocal and instrumental concert to-night at Mozart Hall, assisted by Mr. Walter Raltra, Mr. Cushing and a Band. The concert is under the patronage of the Highland Guard and Caledonian Club.

Sea and Ship News.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN MILTON.

The following was received at 11½ P. M. on Sunday night, by Ellwood Walter, Esq.:

Montauk, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

It is with sorrowing heart that I sit down among the dead to inform you of the loss of the ship *John Milton*, of New-Bedford, and her entire crew. Not a soul survives to tell the cause of the disaster. I have recovered eight of the crew, and placed them in the hands of the Coroner. The ship is a total loss and completely broken up and scattered for miles along the shore. She appears to have been loaded with guano. I see by letter that the captain has left a wife to mourn his loss. The ship struck six miles west of Montauk Light, on Saturday morning, in a thick snow-storm, and was discovered late in the afternoon. There will be very little saved from the vessel. The *John Milton* was built at Fair Haven, in 1854, was 1,444 tons rated A1, and valued at $40,000; freight, $30,000; and cargo, about $60,000. Total loss, $170,000. Captain Harding was a native of Massachusetts. His wife arrived in this City on Saturday morning, expecting to meet him here.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

We are happy to inform you that the ship *Mackinaw* was towed off Ossalean Bar on Thursday evening last, and has since safely arrived at this port. So far as we can now determine, the damage to her is not material; her lines are not altered, nor any of her rigging strained or affected. When her cargo is out we shall have a survey held if necessary, and then determine whether she shall be put on dock for an examination of her copper and bottom.—*By letter to Arthur Leary, Esq.*

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The schooner *J. M. Houston*, from Wilmington for Philadelphia with a cargo of Naval Stores, has gone ashore seven miles south of Cape Henlopen.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

Concert.—There was a very pleasant entertainment at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, last evening,—no less than a concert of sacred and secular music, given by the young folks of the Church's Sabbath Schools. The house was as full as it comfortably could be, and the little people who occupied the choir end of the gallery were in full feather and capital voice. Not the least interesting parts of the programme were the songs by a delegation of children from the Colored Orphan Asylum. The proceeds of the concert are devoted to the use of the Sabbath Schools of Plymouth Church.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. SCHELL gave notice of a bill to amend the law relative to insecure buildings.

Mr. PATTERSON, of a bill relative to better ragistration of marriages and deaths.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill classifying New-York Supervisors, and making them elective alternate years.

The following Railroads presented reports of assessments of property in New-York State in 1856 and 1857:

New York and New-Haven Railroad, 1856, $304,000 against $282,500 in 1857 in New-York, and $434,684 against same in 1857 in Westchester.

The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad, in 1856, $170,000 against same in 1857, $135,500.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, in 1856, $289,500 against same in 1857, $225,730.

The Blossburgh and Corning Railroad in 1856 $100,000, against same in 1857, $96,000.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act. It provides that the Metropolitan district shall consist of New-York and Kings, and makes the Board consist of six Commissioners; the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be members of the Board—one to preside as President, tha ether as Vice-President, but to have no votes except in certain cases; the four Commissioners to be elected at the next general election in the same manner as the Inspectors of Election are elected, and to take the place of the four present Commissioners. It continues the Commissioners now in office, whose term expires in May next, till January following after the next general election, two Commissioners to be elected each year—one only to be voted for on each ticket. It gives the Mayors the power of removal in case of offences, but gives two-thirds of the Board power to reinstate. After 1860 it transfers the power to fill vacancies from the Governor to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. DIVEN moved to lay the bill on the table, and have it printed.

A warm debate followed, Senators SPINOLA, DORERTY, MATHER, MANDEVILLE and WILLARD opposing the motion, and moving to refer the bill to the delegates from the Metropolitan Districts, or to the regular Standing Committee.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER urged the motion to lay it on the table.

After considerable discussion the bill was, by the consent of Mr. DIVEN, referred to the delegates of the Metropolitan District, with instructions to report at an early day, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to provide better means for the relief of indigent persons. Also a bill giving people in criminal trials the right to half as many peremptory challenges as a prisoner has.

The New-Utrecht and Gravesend fishery bill passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The bill to create a new Ward in the city of Rochester, was read a third time and by consent passed.

The Governor's Message being the special order, it was then taken up and progress reported.

Several bills, all of a private character, then went through the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

A Bull of Excommunication—Tortures for the Recusant.

Special Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

Mr. DOUGLAS having abandoned the Democratic Party, and thrown himself entirely into the arms of Republicanism and fanaticism, *it is becoming a duty for the friends of the time-honored organization of Democracy to treat him as its enemy*: and those who have followed his lead will discover before long that they have sold their political faith and honesty for less than a "mess of pottage." The country is already aware that the President has ousted the Postmaster at Chicago, who forgot that he *owed certain duties to the party which was rewarding him*, and gave his influence to the enemies of the National Administration. For similar reasons, the Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, has also been removed, and in both these instances Democrats, *good and true*, have received the places vacated.

It is not improbable that Gov. MEDARY, who has been appointed Postmaster at Columbus, will repurchase the *Ohio Statesman*, and again make it what it was for years, while under his control—*the organ of true Democracy in the Northwest*. There can be no doubt that the great mass of the Democrats—of the people—of Ohio, are anxious to get rid of the sickening agitation about Kansas. They have been deluded for years on the subject, and in consequence have found their State becoming a very hot-bed of treason. They are now realizing the evils which naturally result from unrestrained fanaticism and uncurbed treason, and the sober second thought will bring them back to their first love of Democracy. *President Buchanan is determined to reward those who are faithful*, and the country may rely upon it that political traitors and renegades will receive no countenance or favor.

A VIRGINIA PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW PARTY TEST, ETC.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

If advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution is to be made the touchstone of Democracy now, we would like to be informed what is to be the *next party test*. The Kansas question may be settled soon. We heartily trust that it will. But whether it be done today or to-morrow, this year or the next, we would ask of the disorganizers, who would excommunicate every Democrat differing from the Administration in regard to it, *if they propose a reconstruction of the party as often as a great question is adjusted?* Do they look upon the Democratic Party as an organization based upon *measures* instead of principles—an organization founded for temporary purposes, and held together by a community of sentiment on a single question of the day, and that, too, with reference, not to the principle involved, but altogether to the measure proposed? *If so, they are inculcating a suicidal doctrine.* They are denying the origin, the essence, and the object of Democracy. They are tearing away the corner-stone of the edifice they occupy.

The Democratic Party has arrived at a critical period in its history. The American people have arrived at a critical period in their history, too. A disorganization of the Democracy now must inevitably and speedily lead to a disruption of the Union. The one would follow the other as surely as night succeeds day. And for our part we would not separate the sequence from the cause if we could; for, when the Democratic Party is disorganized, Black Republicanism must triumph; and when that takes place, the only safety for the South will be in *secession*. We have not yet lost our regard for the Union. We would perpetuate it, if possible. But we would not kneel at an altar that is desecrated, and mock the Creator by doing reverence to a symbol of sacrilege, in the name of religion. We would not corroborate the imputation of falsity upon self-government, by acquiescing in such an outrage upon the Constitution of the United States as would be perpetrated in the inauguration of an Abolition Executive. We would sooner show to the world that constitutional liberty *is practicable*, by establishing a separate republic on the same basis of principles promulgated by the founders of the Confederacy. We would preserve the Union by making the South secure. And to both these patriotic ends, the Democratic Party alone is equal. Divide the Democracy, and, as we have said, you destroy the defence of the Slave States, and dissolve the Union. Hence we hold that now is the time, not for impetuosity, rashness and violence, but for calm deliberation, moderate remonstrance, and wise forbearance on the part of those Democrats that differ, not upon principle, but upon a mere measure of expediency—*the means of enforcing the principle* upon which they all concur. Dissension in the Democratic Party, especially at this juncture, may prove fatal to its fortunes in 1860.

Our readers are aware that we cordially approve the President's position on the Kansas question—that we earnestly and zealously advocate the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. *But we will not join in maledictions against those Democrats who dissent from our own and the views of the Administration on this question.* We believe them to be actuated by the promptings of patriotism. And the day may not be distant when their services will be needed both by the President and the country. Let us remember the hard-fought battle of 1856. Let us look back upon our past struggles in a common cause against the enemies of the South. Let us not be unmindful that there is a future before us; that the Black Republicans are united, and that division in our ranks must inevitably invite them to an easy victory over us in the next Presidential contest.

Democrats may differ upon measures—but they should never divide except upon principles. Let them beware then of imptoper party tests in times like these.

Personal.

Mr. GEO. W. KENDALL of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from his sheep *ranche* in Texas: "I have pasturage for 20,000 sheep and any number of horses and cattle, and to see all this space covered, is now what I am working for. I don't bother my mind a moment about Kansas or BRIGHAM YOUNG, or politics of any kind—don't care who is President—fear God and hate the Indians—am indifferent about WALKER and the devil—try to keep my feet warm and head cool—and smoke my pipe in peace with all mankind."

Governor Wise wrote a letter to the citizens of Charlestown, Mass., in response to an invitation to attend the celebration of Washington's birth-day, in which he says: "On Monday Virginia unveils her equestrian statue of Washington, and I trust that the pageant may reinvigorate our patriotism. It is pleasant to reflect that your people will, at the same time, be celebrating the anniversary birth day. Would to God that our countrymen everywhere would adopt the rule.

The sculptor, Bartholomew, has completed in Rome, his statue of "Eve." It will soon be sent to the United States.

The different religious denominations of Boston, have confided to a set of visitors the work of canvassing the city and schools for religious purposes.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. Present, General NYE, Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL. Messrs. CHOLWELL, STRANAHAN and BOWEN.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolution relative to the observance of the Sabbath:

Resolved, That the Counsel of this Board be requested to collate the laws of the State and the ordinance of the Corporation of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respecting the observance of the Sabbath, and that they be published and distributed at the several Station-houses within the Metropolitan Police District.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of Police be directed to issue an order to the Captains of Police, instructing them to enforce the laws and ordinances referred to in the foregoing resolution, so far as may be applicable to their respective Precincts, and to report on Monday of every week all violations thereof to the General Superintendent.

Resolved, That the District-Attorney of the county in which such laws and ordinances shall be violated, the names of persons so violating them, so that they may be prosecuted in pursuance of law. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following rules and regulations for the government of the House of Detention for witnesses:

1. The keeper of the House of Detention shall be prepared to receive all witnesses who may be committed by any of the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police District, any day between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., from the 18th of April to the 1st of November, and from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., between the 1st November and the 1st of April.

2. He shall keep books of record for each of the counties in the Metropolitan District, in which shall be entered the names of all witnesses, by whom committed, the date of committal, and the nature of the crime, or case, for which the witness was detained to testify.

3. He shall supply the witnesses with sound and wholesome food, and in sufficient quantities, and at such rates per day for each, as may, from time to time, be deemed equitable by the Board of Police.

4. He shall render his bills for board of witnesses on the 1st of every month to the Supervisor of the county from whence such witnesses may have been committed.

5. There shall be, under the keeper, and subject to his orders, two watchmen, one of whom shall always be on duty to guard the building, and prevent the escape of witnesses committed.

6. No person shall be allowed to visit the witnesses before 10 o'clock, A. M., or after 3 o'clock, P. M.; nor shall any person be allowed to visit them, except by the express permission of the keeper or of the committing magistrate, or of the District-Attorney of the county from which such witnesses were committed, except counsel.

7. No visits shall be permitted on Sundays, except by clergymen to perform religious service.

8. The Police Surgeon of the Fourth District shall have charge of the patients in the House of Detention, and shall have supervision of the sanitary condition of the building. It shall be his duty to report thereon to the Board of Police, from time to time, and at least once in every three months, setting forth the general condition of the inmates, the quality of their food, and whether provided in sufficient quantities.

Some slight discussion relative to bathing and other accommodations ensued, after which the resolutions were adopted.

Mayor POWELL then submitted a communication from the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, asking that the Police should be instructed to keep the tracks free from snow.

General NYE said there was a difficulty between the police of Brooklyn and the Railroad Company about clearing the track. For his part, he had serious doubts whether policemen could really interfere in the matter. The Company, he thought, ought to take away their own snow.

Mr. STRANAHAN was of opinion that the Company should obey the ordinance before the police were called in.

Mayor TIEMANN thought the Railroad Company should carry the snow away.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the General Superintendent be instructed to report to the Board, at the next meeting, why the ordinance of the City of Brooklyn, relative to the removal of snow from the tracks, was not carried into effect. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN called the attention of the Board to the circumstance that, in a recent descent made by the police upon a model artist establishment, three captains of police were discovered as spectators. Now, one of the captains informed him (Mr. BOWEN) that he was there on duty.

Mayor TIEMANN remarked that Captain Turnbull was outside of the building on a matter strictly connected with his duty, and that there were no policemen inside, who were not there strictly on duty. The report to the contrary effect was altogether erroneous.

Mr. BOWEN said that Captain Turnbull was the party to whom he alluded. He was not in the building, and only in the neighborhood in fulfillment of duty. Mr. BOWEN requested the reporter to draw attention to the fact.

Mr. STRANAHAN in the case of James BYRNES, charged with being off his beat on two occasions, moved that he be suspended from pay for ten days. Adopted.

The charge against Stephen COYLE, for arresting a citizen unjustly, had been examined into. COYLE was over-zealous in the performance of his duty, but no ill-will was shown. Complaint dismissed.

William ATKINSON for finding his way, while on duty, to a bad grog shop, was dismissed from the force.

John CREIGHTON, for absenting himself three or four days from duty, was dismissed, to be paid only to the last time he reported himself at the Station-House.

The case of Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, charged with striking the Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, on the head with his club, while said Company was engaged in a contest with Engine Company No. 7 was brought before the notice of the Board by Mayor POWELL. He did not wish Mr. Folk to be dismissed from office, but thought he should be rebuked by the Board. In calling up the report of the previous meeting he moved an amendment to reprimand him.

Mr. STRANAHAN differed from Mayor POWELL, and thought that Mr. Folk should not be even rebuked.

Mayor POWELL characterized Mr. Folk as being very overhearing in the performance of his duty, and repeated that he was worthy of rebuke, and of severe rebuke.

Gen. NYE said the fact was well established that the affair had grown out of an ill-feeling between the rival fire companies Nos. 4 and 7. The Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn, he thought, understood well the relative position of these two companies, and took premonitory steps to prevent a collision. Foremen must learn that, like other citizens, they must obey the laws.

Mayor POWELL said that one point must not be lost sight of. The Fire Company No. 4 were charged with using insulting language to the Police Force. Now, while no man, more than himself, would properly protect the Police, he did not think that insulting language addressed to any policeman authorized him to knock the offender down with his club. He understood that Deputy Superintendent Folk was exceedingly irritable in disposition, and very handy in handling his club. A little talking to would probably do him good.

Mr. BOWEN thought that Folk had better resign at once.

Mr. STRANAHAN again defended Folk. The rowdy portion of the Brooklyn firemen, he said, were not well disposed towards him, because he would not, when he could help it, allow them to have their noise and jollification whenever they felt disposed, in defiance of all law and order. The truth was, Folk is known as a terror to evil doers, and only the evil doers complain of him. The citizens of Brooklyn, outside of the rowdy portion of the Fire Department, did not find any fault with him. He therefore moved that the charge be dismissed. The vote was taken on Mayor POWELL's amendment, and it was lost. Consequently the charge against Deputy Superintendent Folk was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN offered the resignation of Frank SPICER of the Seventeenth Precinct. Accepted. The resignation of Willet SMITH of the Sixteenth Precinct was also accepted.

Mayor TIEMANN presented a communication concerning the use of steam by the New-Haven Company below Forty-second street which was not acted upon.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the complaint against officers Eoson and Klug for receiving eight dollars contrary to the regulations be dismissed. Adopted.

Also that officers Rockwell, Perkins and Eldridge be reprimanded for going off their beats and fined one day's pay.

Also that the complaint against officers Taylor and Fuller, Fourth Precinct for extorting money, be dismissed, there being no truth in the charge. That the complaint against officer Hunt be dismissed. That officer Green be suspended for fifteen days from pay, for going off his post. That the charges against officers Davies, Chunk and Stevens, of the Twenty-first Precinct, be dismissed. That the charge against John Slowey be dismissed. Also, the charge against Solomon Birdsall, for pushing Francis A. Matthews at the Calico Ball, at the Academy of Music, Birdsall having only done his duty. Mr. BOWEN also moved that Joshua H. Hyatt should lose five days' pay for deserting his post. Also, George H. Locker, the same penalty, for the same offence. Also, John S. Underhill, of the Sixth Precinct.

The charge brought against officers Williams and Barry, of arresting two women at Brooks' Dancing Academy, under a pretext that they were thieves, and afterwards trying to induce them to go to an assignation house, was dismissed, after due inquiry, as frivolous.

The Board then went into secret session, when the following Brooklyn appointments were made:

Sergeants—Rufus W. Craft, Daniel Ferry, Geo. W Rogers.

Patrolmen—Andrew Gregory, Robt. M. Phrainor, John Dawson, Leonard Beasley, Wm. Shaw, Joseph Mitchell, Daniel B. Cumpston.

Doorman—John H. Zindle.

The Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has given his personal denial to the current rumor that the abolition of the high office he holds was contemplated by the Government.

The counsel for Monroe Stewart, the third person under sentence for the McKeesport murder, has arrived at Harrisburg with a petition to the Executive, containing over 5,000 signatures.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—The arrest of a shrewd confidence operator, named J. W. Watson, *alias* J. C. Davis, has just been effected by ex-officer Bowyer, formerly a detective under Chief Matsell. Some time ago, while Mr. Bowyer was in Philadelphia, he learned that a gentleman, calling himself J. W. Watson, had "done" a Philadelphia merchant, named E. B. Shee, out of a note for $600. It appears that Mr. Watson, who was stopping at the Girard House, advertised to purchase first-rate business paper on peculiarly advantageous terms. Seeing the advertisement, Mr. Shee called at the hotel with the note of a leading house, which he wished to have discounted. Watsnn took him to his room, and he was there shown a number of notes which Watson said he had recently purchased from various merchants of that City, and also of New-York and Boston, on account of a New-York firm. Mr. Watson agreed to take the note, and left the room ostensibly to get the money from the office safe where he said he had $4,000 deposited, taking the note with him. Mr. Shee waited about an hour for Mr. Watson's return, and then sent for the landlord, who informed him that Mr. Watson had just paid his bill and left. Mr. Bowyer undertook to get track of the accused, but could learn nothing of him until Friday morning last, when he encountered him on board of a Hoboken ferry-boat. He immediately arrested him and took him by the next train to Philadelphia, and conducted him before the Mayor of that city. In his possession were found about $500 in money, a gold watch, a Colt's revolver and a general assortment of jewelry. Upon the evidence produced against him he was committed by the Mayor for examination, and is now locked up awaiting his trial. Since the arrest, Mr. Bowyer has discovered that Watson has been practising the "confidence game" on an extensive scale in Boston, and that he had swindled several firms out of watches and other property by giving checks on different banks, signed J. C. Davis: the checks of course proving worthless. On searching the room of the prisoner in Hoboken, several bills were found in the name of J. C. Davis for jewelry and other goods, also a number of promissory notes which he had no doubt obtained fraudulently. One of the notes was drawn by Gibbs & Jeurey in favor of Edward Allen for $2,500, payable at the Fairhaven Bank, Connecticut; another for $1,500, dated Boston, Jan. 23, 1858, in favor of J. C. Davis, by James F. Dane, and another for $2,000, dated Boston, Dec. 23, 1857, drawn to the order of Jewel G. Muche by T. C. Whitmore, Treasurer of the Boston and Maine foundry. Watson, it appears, during the past two years has obtained large amounts of money on forged drafts. About 15 years ago he was arrested in this City for forging a check on Col. Tompkins.

D. WEYMSS JOBSON AND FULMINATING POWDERS.—Yesterday morning D. Weymss Jobson made a complaint before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, against John Allen, dentist, at No. 30 Bond-street, charging him with having made threats of violence against him, and sending a letter containing fulminating powder, with the intention of maiming him. He alleged that the threats were made during the examination of Lola Montez before Mr. John A. Whiting, referee, some days ago. The letter containing the powder was sent to him several weeks since. Fortunately he opened the letter with unusual care, and thus prevented any serious injury to himself. Upon the complaint of Jobson, Mr. Allen was sent for by the Justice, and shortly made his appearance. He denied the charge of sending the letter, and had Mr. Whiting examined to rebut the allegation of threatened violence, while Lola Montez was examined before him as a referee. Mr. Whiting denied that any demonstration of violence was made, or any threats uttered by Mr. Allen at the time referred to. Justice WELSH dismissed the complaint.

SERIOUS ALTERCATION BETWEEN BROTHERS.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, two brothers, named John and Daniel Lynch, residing at No. 272 Water-street, engaged in a quarrel, and, coming to blows, John struck the other, and was pushed by him into the street, and the door fastened behind him. He immediately burst the door open, when Daniel struck him upon the head with a stick of wood, prostrating him upon the floor. Officer Brackett, of the Fourth Ward, who was passing at the time, at once arrested Daniel, and conveyed him before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for examination. John was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds, which proved to be of a dangerous character, were carefully attended to.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Frank Fowler and Robert Edmonds, who were arrested on Saturday for selling a countrymen, named Alanson Knox, two California tickets of $200 each, the regular price being only $200, were brought before the Mayor for examination yesterday. It was claimed in their behalf that they were not acting as agents for the company, but simply speculating in the tickets, which they claimed they had a legitimate right to do. The Mayor dissened from this view of the matter, and held the men until the case could be submitted to the District Attorney. The counsel of the accused proposed to have the subject brought before a Justice of the Supreme Court on a writ of *certiorari*.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—A Mrs. Hanley, living at No. 191 Chambers-street, made complaint yesterday, before the Mayor, against a man named James Gardiner, who, she alleged, was trying every means in his power to entice from home her daughter Ellen, 17 years of age, with a view to ruin her. Gardiner was arrested by Officer McArthur, and brought before the Mayor, who let him off on his promising not to see the girl any more.

LOTTERY DEALERS.—William Norman, of No. 170 Washington-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. He was brought before the Mayor and held in $500 to answer the charge.

General Scott in Richmond—Reception by the Legislature—Speeches in each House.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

General SCOTT entered the Senate Chamber at about 1 o'clock. Long before his entrance the seats of Senators were nearly filled by ladies, to whom in courtesy they were surrendered. When the veteran soldier entered the door he was hailed with loud applause both from the densely crowded gallery and the floor of the chamber. He was led forward by Senator THOMPSON, who introduced him to the President, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, a gallant soldier who, I can also add, is an honor to his country, an honor to Virginia, and an honor to his native county—Dinwiddie—which I represent here.

The President of the Senate spoke as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT: As the presiding officer of this body, it is my agreeable duty to welcome you to the hall of the Senate of Virginia. The people of your native State, through their Representatives in the Senate, greet you and bid you welcome. In doing so we honor our whole country as well as yourself. I will not indicate in your presence the deeds and services which have rendered your name immortal. The history of your country will be your most eloquent eulogy. It is, indeed, a source of patriotic pride that we have in our country such a distinguished soldier and eminent patriot to participate with us in the inauguration of the equestrian statue of the Father of his Country. As the organ of the Senate I, therefore, most cordially welcome you in our midst.

General SCOTT seemed to labor under some emotion, and, after a moment's silence, replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I cannot give expression to the deep emotions of pleasure I experience at this reception in my native State. Little did I expect to meet with such honors here, and from you. I find myself in the midst of my countrymen—my dear countrymen—natives of the State which was the cradle of my first hopes—my first ambition. In my long career—more remarkable, perhaps, for its length than its brilliancy—I have ever felt the responsibility I inherited by my birth. I have always said, what will Virginia say of me? And when, in the course of my public life, I have always remembered at its most important points that I bore a portion of her honor on my shoulders, I have said that if I proved recreant, I would be doubly damned in her estimation and that of the country. It was in the school of Virginia that I imbibed those principles which have guided me through life, and it is by the example of her WASHINGTON, and other great Virginians, that I am inspired with the desire to be remembered by my State. That desire has been accomplished far beyond my most sanguine expectations. Honors upon honors she has heaped upon me, and I could not, if I would, even forget her favors. At the end of the war of 1812-'15, she presented me with the sword I now possess. She has given my name to one of her counties; and after the lapse of a third of a century, when my little services might be supposed to have been forgotten, she honored me with a vote of thanks and a gold medal. I allude to these things in a spirit of gratitude, and not of vanity. The time has passed away for that. I have arrived at that age when the passions are mellowed, and the imagination ceases to be fiery and irregular—an age of quiet and enjoyment, and the scenes of this day will fill me with grateful memories, and I will bear its recollections with me to that final resting place to which, in the course of nature, I am rapidly tending. With a Virginia heart, I tender to all Virginians my gratitude and my affection.

After the applause following the speech had subsided, the President of the Senate introduced Gen. SCOTT to the members of the body. Many of the ladies present also sought and obtained introductions. After some time spent in this manner, the Speaker resumed the chair, and on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, Lieut.-General SCOTT was conducted into the Hall at 1 o'clock, by Mr. EDMUNDS and other members of the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said: Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to present to you and the House, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. (Great applause.)

The Speaker, (having previously arisen from his seat,) said: Gen. SCOTT—It affords me great pleasure, Sir, to welcome you to this Hall, and introduce you to gentlemen comprising the popular branch of the Legislature of Virginia, and to extend to you, for them, and through them, for the people of this Commonwealth, a hearty welcome to your native State. (Applause.) I would do violence to my own feelings, and would, I am sure, do violence to your own gallantry, if I did not include the ladies, who are assembled here to-day, in this cordial assurance of welcome. You have returned to Virginia, on this occasion, to unite in demonstrations of respect to a name we all delight to esteem and to honor—to unite in the inauguration of you emblem, commemorative of him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." (Loud applause.) We have before us, Sir, in your person, the hero of Chippewa and of Lundy's Lane. (Applause.) We have the conqueror of Mexico. (Renewed applause.) We have, in short, Sir, the first captain of the age. (Continuous applause.) Sir, I am sure that your own noble heart will appreciate the declaration, when I announce to you, as I feel authorized to do, that you occupy a place in the heart of every Virginian. In conclusion, Sir, permit me to say, that it will ever be a most pleasing recollection that I have had the honor to perform this most agreeable duty, and to extend this most cordial welcome. (Loud applause.)

General SCOTT said, in substance: Mr. Speaker: I am somewhat accidentally in the capital of Virginia. I could not allow the interesting ceremonies which are about to be performed on the public grounds to pass by without being present on the occasion; and I came here, Sir, to witness the demonstrations in honor of the "Father of his Country;" but, instead of being a mere spectator of that scene, as I had expected—a mere looker on—I am met by the assembled Representatives of the Commonwealth, and have been honored by them with a cordiality and kindness which I could not have expected. Virginia has always taken a lively interest in those of her sons who have endeavored well in the cause of the Commonwealth. It has been my fortune to be benefited by that maternal feeling. I have had conferred upon me high honors, the recollection of which I have ever cherished. Soon after the end of the war 1815, I had conferred upon me by the Legislature of this State a sword of honor—a beautiful token of approval, which, I regret to say, I have not with me at this time. The sword I have on is a Louisiana sword, and happened to be the only one within reach when I left Washington. At a subsequent period, Virginia did me the honor to confer upon me a gold medal, which would set forth the distinction by which I had gained the approbation of the Representatives of a State that I am proud to own as my dear old Mother. Later, they conferred another honor upon me, by passing highly-complimentary resolutions; and now, forty-four years after the first honor, which was bestowed upon me by the Legislature of Virginia, I am received here by a warmth and cordiality which make me feel that this honor is the proudest of them all. (Applause.) When I reflect upon all these testimonials of regard, I may say, without arrogance, that my life has not been entirely in vain. From my earliest youth I was fired with an ardent desire to prove myself worthy of this Commonwealth; and now, to receive such generous applause I truly gratifying to my feelings. It will cheer the remaining days of my life; it will lighten my path to the grave.

After a few more remarks of a similar purport, General SCOTT concluded by reiterating his thanks for the honors which had been conferred upon him.

The Speaker then vacated the chair, and introduced the illustrious guest to the members and others.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT THE PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the usual quietness which pervades the Parker House, School-street, was disturbed by the discharge of a pistol. We learn that a gentleman from New-York, Mr. F. BIXBY, had occasion to go to a privy, and while there, Mr. L. D. MERRILL, of this city, went there, forced open the door, spat several times in Mr. B.'s face, and then catch ing him by the coat, pulled him out into the entry. Both gentlemen were strangers, and Mr. B., who did not understand the meaning of such ungentlemanly treatment, repaired to his room, and immediately came back to the bar-room. Observing Mr. MERRILL standing there, he asked the clerk if he, (pointing to Mr. M.) was connected with the house. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he turned and saw a Mr. DUNBAR, who was with Mr. MERRILL, approaching, at the same time rolling up his sleeves as if to fight. Mr. BIXBY thereupon drew a pistol and aimed it, when Mr. M. knocked it downwards, the ball lodging in the wall near the floor.

Capt. JONES of the Second Police Station, detective HEATH, a New-York police officer, and another gentleman, were dining at the hotel at the time. Capt. JONES, observing the pistol, sprang forward and secured it, and arrested BIXBY, who was taken to the Station-House. He was shortly after bailed out by Mr. PARKER.—*Boston Traveller, 22d.*

An excitement exists in Cleveland in regard to the sudden death of a colored girl named Rebecca Stanton, who resided with a Mrs. Tillman. The girl was engaged to a young colored man of Niagara Falls, named Lee, and was to have been married last Wednesday. It is stated that Mrs. Tillman was bitterly opposed to Rebecca's marrying this man, and strongly advised her never to marry at all. About a week previous to the day on which the girl was to have been married she died. She had some $2,000 in property, which falls to Mrs. Tillman.

The masquerade balls in Chicago have been complained of as tending to immorality.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.**

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., will, by special request, repeat his lecture on *Washington and his Portraits*, in the Lecture Room of the Society, at 7½ o'clock, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst. Tickets 50 cents, may be had of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 146 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands.** Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Mellographs**—For sending in letters, without extra postage, can only be had at GRANT & ALCOOKE'S, No 483 Broadway, where every other style of picture is made at the shortest notice. Last chance, as their Gallery will be for sale on the 1st of March.

☞ **Anson's Dagnerreotypes.** Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other pictnre, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

WAHL—CARR.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. BERNHARD A. WAHL to Miss JULIA L. CARR.

DIED.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COUENHOVEN, late Lieutenant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Robert Clark, No. 42 East 30th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, SAMUEL MARTIN, aged 71 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM H. SMITH, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence on 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts., (Yorkville.)

SPARKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at the residence of her brother, Jas. D. Sparkman, Miss ANN SPARKMAN, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 4 Bedford av., between Division av. and Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near the Williamsburg ferries.

GREEN.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Sunday evening, Feb. 21, 1858, at his residence, suddenly, GARRET GREEN, of the firm of G. & E. Green, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 11 A. M. train from New-York.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, ELIZA G., wife of WILLIAM P. LEE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

MACY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, HENRY MACY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 5, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Oliver-st.

MANIERRE.—In this City, HELEN, daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline Manierre, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 West 24th-st., Service at the house at 10 A. M. precisely, this day. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HELDEN.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES HELDEN, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SNOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, GEORGE HENRY SNOW, aged 6 years and 28 days, son of Ephriam L. Snow.

The E. L. Snow Social Union, Sons of Temperance, and other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, ZACHARIAH COOPER, aged 55 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BALLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. DANIEL BALLARD, of Boston, Mass., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, to-day, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JAMES.—At Highland Grove, Fishkill Landing, on Monday, Feb. 22, at the residence of A. H. Schultz, Esq., EDWARD G., eldest son of B. L. and the late Margaret A. James, aged 8 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fishkill Depot of the Hudson River Railroad to meet the train leaving Chambers-st. at 11½ A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF.—At Danbury, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 22, FRANK ALFRED, the youngest son of Rev. Geo. W. and E. W. Woodruff, aged 5 years and 6 months.

TAYLOR.—In Havana, Cuba, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of inflammation of the bowels, SINCLAIR TAYLOR, of this City, aged 21 years, only son of Jane H. and the late Robert W. Taylor, and grandson of the late Thos. T. Woodruff.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SELECTED MACKEREL AND CODFISH.

SELECTED MACKEREL AND CODFISH.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO. No. 196 Greenwich-st., Are now prepared to fill orders for the following articles, at the lowest rates for cash:

MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.

CODFISH, (dry and pickled) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.

HERRING, (smoked and pickled,) SALMON, SHAD, BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST ESTIMable and trustworthy young woman (a Protestant) as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and finishing dressmaker. Is very fond of children; can take charge of a babe from birth; is kind, active, and of a patient disposition; gets up fine washing in superior style; humble and respectful to her employer; most highly recommended for capability, intelligence and good moral character. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st. at MRS MANNING'S.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City in one family. They seldom change their places. Will do the work of a private family. One as cook and laundress; can do it in a neat style; understands meats and poultry, and baking. The other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing and ironing. Wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 316 East 23d st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 161 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can remain for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avennes C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Christopher-st., 4th st., front room, first floor; or address J. Tompkins, 4th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY SIX SMART PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; two are good cooks, washers and ironers; two chambermaids and waiters; and two as nurses and seamstresses. With good City reference; also, by a number or smart, experienced girls in various branches of household work, at moderate wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; is well recommended. Also a Scotch cook; is a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most experienced young woman, with long and unquestionable City reference, as chambermaid and nurse; will be found perfectly efficient in her duties, of a willing and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to go to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. — Bedford, Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going to Court House. Inquire for Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 128 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 936 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 755 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST young man in a private family. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 3d av. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 102 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 288 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 675 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham st., Brooklyn, L. I.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 6 Bleecker, there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; not-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; references given. Address, PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 29th-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOman for general housework; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK, TO ATTEND A DRY GOODS store, who has some experience in the business. Must be of good character, and have good references. Apply at No. 517 Greenwich-st. A. WILDEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment. And although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selection comprises the most efficient children's nurses thorough cooks, waiter girls, and general servants; also, experienced enachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.
WM. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, gums soups, &c.; competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen; can produce undoubted testimonials; lived ten years in one family; is obliging and willing, kind and respectful to her employer; wants a quiet domestic family; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av. near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERIenced girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and seamstress; is a girl who thoroughly understands her duties in any of the above departments; will be found a person of a kind, good disposition, and an acquisition in any family where neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Inquire for "NURSE," at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-houses, hot houses and grape-houses; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young women, situations separate or together, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, or would go as laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging; good places more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, to either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the poultry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A VERY ACTIVE, WILLING WOman wishes a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, and understands milk and butter; has a good boy, 12 years old, very smart would do waiting and be generally useful; she would take moderate wages if the lad was taken with her; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD COOKS washers and ironers; three chambermaids and waiters; a young Scotch girl as nurse; a Protestant mulatto cook, or general housework; and by a number of smart, competent girls in various branches of domestic work, with good references, varying from two to seven years. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 105 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; is a competent chambermaid and a most magnificent shirt ironer. Wages $7 and $8 a month. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 129 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING Protestant young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker; and an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference; call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address B. C., care of Mr. CARR, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st.; best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and it but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class Protestant and Catholic girls, who have the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 2 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but honest servants admitted.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—SITUATED at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from the City, and half-a-mile from the Depot at the Harlem Railroad.

Twenty acres, on which is a two-story double-house, nearly new; barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house and extensive new sheds, two wells of water, as soft as the Croton, one inclosed in the wash house; two stone kitchens adjoin the main house. The ground contain about one acre of apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach and quince trees, in bearing. The garden is supplied with large asparagus beds, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. Also,

Sixty acres adjoining, chiefly in meadow, on which are beautiful building-sites; also, 35 acres adjoining the last, on which also are commanding building sites. Each plot contains a sufficiency of wood. The land is high and remarkably healthy, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools. Terms liberal, and property in the City would be taken in exchange. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 93 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depot, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LEASE.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations, of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-houses; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country-seat at Spuyten Duyvel, near station, churches, schools, &c.; a genteel Gothic house of good size and location, all modern conveniences, good out-buildings; land 11 acres, well laid out for lawn, garden and fruit; fine views of Hudson and Harlem Rivers. If not sold, will be let with house furnished or not. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858.—The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 24 miles from this City *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House finished, 11 rooms, 17½ acres of ground variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M., New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12.45 P. M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 11 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, strawberry, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For parties, apply to J. C. MALLOY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

HUDSON RIVER—SEVERAL VERY FINE building-sites for sale, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 35 miles from the City, near the railroad depot. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st. office of J. M. Burnett, (basement.)

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 30 Wall-st. SAM. P. BUTTERWORTH.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.
8 elegant brown-stone houses on 5th-av.
3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 6th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground, 100 feet square on 4th-av. and 29th st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University-place.
A house in St Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lease of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the Emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.
For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 586 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Five sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply, personally or by mail, to CHARLES WIECK
No. 586 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park avs., for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 123 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 551 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS AT JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—20 lots of ground, being 200 by 250 feet, fronting on Green, Morgan and Bay sts., being the third block east of the railroad and ferry, and one block from the wharf. The streets are regulated, and the lots in good condition for building. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and a large portion of the money may lay on mortgage. Inquire of F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having located themselves at Nos. 172 and 174 Broadway, building formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowne, McNaughton & Co.). The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE FINEST AVENUES in Brooklyn, a genteel dwelling, nearly new, well built and conveniently arranged expressly for the present occupant. House 22x34—extension 11x13 feet; contains 10 rooms, kitchen, with improved range, cellar and wash room, warm air, gas fixtures, force pump &c., &c. The lot 22x100; a neat garden and private entrance. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Some furniture cheap, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 4 Fulton-st., near the Ferry; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, furnaces, and every modern conveniences and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x57, and the lot 102½ feet deep, with a courtyard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUMur ced brown stone and brick houses in all the streets from 12th to 59th-st., at prices from $5,000 to $25,000. Inquire of RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The house No. 128 Willow-st., near Pierrepont-st., having all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Apply to E. ENDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 38 West 27th-st; price $9,000; also, lot on 29th-st., near 9th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 36th-st., 150 feet west from 6th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house finished with rose wood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 11 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HOBBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in the best part of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry; a pleasant and truly comfortable residence, containing ten rooms; has gas, water, range, furnace, &c.; yard, with flower border, grass plot and three grape vines. Lowest price $1,500—$2,000 can remain. Lot is over 25 feet wide. Furniture, which is modern, at valuation if wanted. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story and high basement brick house, which contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower baths, range, gas, speaking tubes, bells, &c., beautifully located in Hamilton-place, near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) and a few minutes' walk from the South 10th-st. Ferry.
Apply to E. METTLER, No. 241 Front-st.

EXCHANGE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND, estimated midway between the Railroad stations at William's Bridge and Mt. Vernon, worth $8,000, and in every respect a fine building site, will be exchanged for a lot in this City of equal value, in a good neighborhood, up town. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES OF cultivated land, with a good house, hot-house, out-building and plenty of good water, at 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City by Railroad, in a very healthy situation, for $7,500, and no cash wanted now. The railroad rate by commutation is about 12½ cents a day. Address Z., *Journal of Commerce*, N. Y.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG.—EIGHteen acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a parsonage; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water, 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,600; three-quarters on mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of 75 acres, half mile north of the depot; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic, 44 by 26, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, &c.; there is a fine garden, apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. P. E. FRAMBES, Piermont, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED, advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining subsoiling, manuring, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. Satisfactory references as to qualifications as scientific and practical agriculturists. Address, (during lecture season, stating wants and where interview may be had,) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 39th-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 22d-st.; rent $850, including gas-fixtures; possession given immediately. Also, the following, with the modern improvements: 3-story, brown-stone house, high basement, No. 712 West 44th-st., $700; 4-story, brown-stone house, No. 509 West 22d-st., $1,000; 3 story house No. 17 Lamartine-place, $800; 3 story and attic house No. 147 10th-av., $450; 2-story and attic house No. 169 West 16th-st., $450; possession given immediately. Brown-stone house, high stoop, in 47th st., between 8th and 9th avs., $763; 3-story house No. 248 West 13th-st., $450; several other houses in good locations. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a tan-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 56-FEET front brown-stone 5-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., in perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the limn-diate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic, all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 990 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal-st. near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior location for any kind of business; also, a two story house in Gutenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 114 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studies for artists, and rooms for storage of furniture. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE UPPER PART of house northwest corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Also, the store and cellar No. 444 Broome-st., one door from Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOS. L. HEPBURN, No. 42 Pike-st., or No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 18 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 33d-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 25 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

$750.—TO LET—NO. 179 EAST NINETEENTH-st., a new English basement-house, 4 stories high, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown-stone house, containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant, if desired, in a genteel family or others, at No. 40 16th-st., West of 5th-av.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years,—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the finest store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURnished 4 story, brown-stone, English-basement house, in good order, in 15th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. (Murray Hill.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement..... $3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$689,426 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	22,639 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	456,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,498,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,695,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	No.	Amount.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	29,428	$28,024,012
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481	30,481 302
Net increase during year	596	$2,457,290
Issued during the year, Dr	1,863	5,852,687

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1853..... $2,056,559 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,212 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
	$3,658,135 89	
For interest	$957,806 72	
Per interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account	16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,162 72	
		4,752,635 14
Total		$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378.643 43	
Addition to Policies	106,142 74	
Paid Commissions	124,199 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent	233,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,031 67—$2,123,735 83	
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,632 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,695,908 95	

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for rednetion of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 61	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25.000 00	
Balance	1,142,563 18—$4,685,908 95	

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,563 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,563 16
40 per cent. on $2,986,589 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,118 19, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $56,645 45, being the amount of participating premiumms on policies lapsed by death	23,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1853	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $98,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	13,269 66
Undivided Surplus	1,509 20—$1,142,563 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct matehmatical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

New-York, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. B. MCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC AMSBY, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MERTENS POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 183 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Froment,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bowen,	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D. Hennesey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:

Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Kniss,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zephar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Keteltas,
Adolp. F. Okershausen,	Franklin H. Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Sutherland,
Albert J. Pelatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Ceppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Yose,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Benren,
George B. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S. Hall,	C. F. Ulrichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Carle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COOKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H SIMONTON,
SAMUEL VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. J. VANAHARN,	CURTIS SHERMAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 8½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent,

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newhurg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:16 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house, 1st 28 ft., 2d 60 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

New-York, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c., refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas. Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND STATIONARY CYLinder engine, complete and in first-rate order, 15 horse power; also, a hoisting apparatus, wheel and drum, in perfect order, and used but very little; may be seen at the factory No. 100 Horatio-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by WZALCORY, No. 96 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 336 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand Dollars of the Public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State; entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loans, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for 5 per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858. }

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said Bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
T. C. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, une on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to on portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post Office. Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE Obligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same are ready for presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL FIRST mortgages; money to loan on first-class security and on bond and mortgage. HARDENBURG & BIKER, Stock and Note Brokers, No. 14 Wall-st.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 23th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 28th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Brattleboro, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. REID, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued by the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

nch2, '58-1y*

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 183 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 6 Warren-st. to No. 67 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL,
CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
PHILIP REILLY, }
o14-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 188 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 19, 1857.

n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Rvric,
AFRICA, Capt. Cleghorn, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARARIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Leed, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday evening in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition asking that the Croton water might be introduced into houses on Murray Hill was referred.

Also that the Managers of the Orphan Home for a grant of land. Also that of the graduates of the Blind Institution of this City in relation to a resolution recently passed by the Board of Directors for the expulsion of all adult workmen from the Institution on the 15th of May next. The petitioners desire that this matter be referred to the State Legislature by the Board. So ordered, without opposition. Also a petition from property owners on Fifth-avenue, against the erection of a wall between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets for a sewer in Second and Third streets, in Avenue A.; together with a petition from the inhabitants of Staten Island for a slip at the Battery to accommodate a steam ferry to and from the Island.

A motion to increase the number of members of certain Standing Committees was carried, and the motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

Councilman BIGELOW moved a preamble and resolution, petitioning the Legislature for the repeal of the law constituting the present Metropolitan Police force.

Councilman CROSS said that the movement was political. He should vote against it, not on political grounds, but because it was unwise to make frequent changes, and time had not been allowed to test the efficiency of the Police force. Adopted by 14 to 5.

A resolution to repair Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department submitted an ordinance for the better regulation of that Department.

Councilman BRADY demanded that it be read.

The report states that the Fire Commissioners refuse to give the information sought, and recommend non-concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action upon the matter.

A member moved as an amendment that the Board concur.

Councilman COWELL said that if any reason could be given why Fire Company No. 14 should not be organized, he should like to hear it.

Councilman BRADY reviewed the legislation and action of the Board of Aldermen, and that of the Fire Commissioners, in relation to the organization of the proposed Company, and the disbandment of Hose Company No. 12. The Fire Commissioners had refused to come before the Committee, even upon subpœna, contending that the Common Council had no right to do anything in the matter, other than to concur in their action or reject it. Was it right that the Commissioners should charge the Common Council with political predilections and arrogate to themselves the absence of all impurity? If the Commissioners notify a man to appear and he refuse, they expel him. He asked for the organization of this Hose Company, and that the Board should not tamely endure the insults of the Fire Commissioners.

On the motion for concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, the vote stood: affirmative, 9; negative, 10.

It was then moved that the report of the Committee be read again. Its resolution was to the effect that the matter be sent back to the Board of Aldermen for reconsideration.

The President ruled that the procesding, being antagonistic to the action of the Board of Aldermen, a majority vote was necessary in order to prevent him from deciding, as he should, that the question had been lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman BRADY appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was not sustained, and the paper was consequently adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature against granting exclusive privileges to the Harlem Railroad Company.

A few resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds were brought up from the Board of Aldermen, and several clerical errors in names were corrected.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was read from His Honor the Mayor, stating that many measures were before the Legislature affecting the local interests of this City, and urged on by parties who possibly might have private interests to serve. He thought that the Common Council ought carefully to watch the action of these parties and of the Legislature, as the Corporation were undoubtedly well qualified to judge what would best conduce to the public benefit.

In view of the action of the Legislature upon the subject, a resolution was adopted to appoint a gas inspector.

The report on the Tax Levy came up on the amendments made in this Board of Aldermen.

By a motion to non-concur, the Board adhered to their former action as to the item for "printing," also as to that headed "real estate." As to "Tenth Ward Station-house," there was some debate, it being moved that $10,000 be appropriated, in adherence to former action. Adopted.

The report was then adopted (17 to 1) as amended.

Councilman CROSS said he voted for it in order to get it on its passage through the Legislature. There were many things in it against which he strongly objected.

The report in favor of building a sewer in Trinity-place was adopted.

An assessment for building a sewer in Forty-third-street was confirmed.

The Board agreed to meet again on Friday evening, and, after the transaction of other routine business, adjourned.

Previously to the close of the proceedings Councilman GENET said it had been asserted that he had stated that the Comptroller was about to resign his office. He was sorry the reporter had been misinformed. He had not made any such statement, and hoped it would be corrected.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES AGAIN.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had received a letter from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that a suit had been commenced by Mr. Jolly against the Supervisors, to recover pay for the glass ballot-boxes furnished prior to the last election, and that the time to put in an answer would expire the 22d inst., (last Monday.) Mr. BLUNT said, as the Corporation Counsel had not thought proper to notify the Board, and as the ordinary time for answering had passed, he thought something should be done immediately to prevent the case going by default. With a view to that end he offered a resolution directing Ex-Judge Whiting to act as Counsel for the Board. Mr. TWEED proposed to amend by striking out Judge Whiting and inserting the Corporation Counsel. After some debate the amendment was lost, and Mr. BLUNT's resolution was carried. The claim is for $60,000, for 4,000 glass ballot-boxes furnished by Mr. Jolly, at $15 each. Mr. BLUNT said they cost from $2 80 to $3 each.

There was a great deal of talk about the matter, and there was a great deal of displeasure expressed, in consequence of what they alleged was want of attention to business on the part of the Corporation Counsel. It is expected that the case can be opened again.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported in favor of appropriating $1,000 for the purpose of renting rooms for the use of the Surrogate, and authorizing the Committee to select proper accommodations.

The report in favor of a River Police was laid over; and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

The investigation of the charges against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, by the Comptroller, was continued before the Recorder yesterday, when Mr. Charles Turner, formerly Deputy Street Commissioner; Mr. Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; Mr. John T. Dodge, Surveyor; and Mr. H. N. Parker, Messenger for the Clerk of the Common Council were examined as witnesses. Most of the testimony received was in relation to the bonds and notes that have been named, and that have Mr. CHARLES DAVLIN's name on them. Mr. TURNER was requested to procure some documents that he was familiar with, from the Hall of Records. He intimated some reluctance to enter that building alone, as he feared personal violence. The Recorder went with him, and the documents were procured. In the course of the examination in relation to them, Mr. GRAHAM, who stated that he was counsel for Mr. DEVLIN, objected to the prosecution weaving a net-work of criminal accusations against him while he was subpœned as a witness, unless they should first declare that they intended to make him a party with SMITH and FITZPATRICK. And, in addition, he stated that it was known to the defence from the beginning, that the proceeding had been urged on by the enemies of Mr. DEVLIN, solely with a view to his injury, through the defendants. Ex-Judge WHITING stated that such was not the case. He denied having used the name of Mr. DEVLIN, except where its occurrence on the papers rendered it necessary. He had not subpœned him as a witness because he intended to make a criminal charge against him, for he had no knowledge that he was to be made a party in the case; but simply because his name appeared upon the papers. In fact, the first intimation he had received of the probability of such a result, was from the declaration of Mr. GRAHAM, that Mr. DENLIN had secured his services as counsel. If there was nothing wrong in the appearance of his name upon the papers, was it possible objection should Mr. DAVLIN have to giving an explanation of the character of the transaction? And that was all the prosecution had expected from him. Mr. BRADFORD was partially examined in relation to Mr. FITZPATRICK's account at the Bowery Bank. He will be further examined at the next hearing, when it is expected he will have notes to enable him to give particulars. The case was adjourned over to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Frauds in the Street Department.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds met again yesterday afternoon, Alderman ADAMS in the chair, for the purpose of opening the Third-avenue case, reported by Mr. CONOVER. But as Mr. CONOVER was not present, the Fifty-second-street case was reopened to hear additional proof of the correctness of the copy of the roll. Mr. DOBER, the Surveyor, could not swear that it was, because he was not sure that the only minute of the "quantities" that he could find, was the latest made before sending in his return. When Mr. CONOVER arrived he swore the copy was correct. So, also, did Messrs. LESCHT and J. BAIRD SMITH.

The Third-avenue case, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, was then opened, and Mr. EDWARD BOYLE, the Surveyor, was sworn. Before giving any testimony he desired to say, in reply to some remarks that had been made by ex-Alderman MONAGHAN, that there were between 25 and 30 City Surveyors, and that all that had been paid to them during the past year, was $16,000. In relation to the Third-avenue case, he said he believed Mr. BERNARD CALLAGHAN was the original contractor, and that on account of his failure to fulfill his contract the work was delayed about one year. After some delay, which was properly noticed by Alderman ADAMS, Mr. BOYLE's return was produced and the figures noted. Mr. CONOVER stated that in the account of work done it read.....4285½

Where it should have read..... 285½

That it read..... 357½

Where it should have read..... 57½

That it read..... 3509

Where it should have read..... 509

That, he said, was apparent from the appearance of the figures. No one could look at them and not see that the fine red lines, on which the correct figures had been written, had been bunglingly extended by some one, and the figures 4, 3, 3, written in separately, before the amounts originally inserted. Take away the figures that had evidently been prefixed to the several amounts, and they would then agree with the statement Mr. BOYLE made to Mr. KINGSLAND, in the office of the Street Department, a few days after the witness had reported the case to the Common Council. The difference to the property owners amounted to $3,390. Mr. BOYLE examined the amounts, and stated that the figures alluded to by Mr. CONOVER were not entered by him, nor in his office; that they were a subsequent entry, and that he was unable to say who had committed the fraud.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday in the Rotunda, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

Action was taken in reference to reimbursing Dr. Sanger, physician at Blackwell's Island, another physician, the apotheeary and matron, for losses sustained by the recent fire at the Hospital.

Governor ANDERSON asked whether the parties had any legal claim.

Governors OLIVER and W. F. PINCKNEY stated that the sums proposed by the Committee were exceedingly moderate. Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for Dr. Sanger, whose loss, Governor OLIVER stated, amounted to not less than $3,000.

A memorial was adopted and signed by the President and Secretary, asking the Common Council to appropriate the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a new Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Reports of Committees on the proposed erection of a new Hospital were submitted and adopted.

Governor BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY called up the special report of the evening, the majority and minority reports on the Bellevue Hospital.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved as an amendment that the subject be laid upon the table.

Governor OLIVER moved that it be laid over for two weeks.

The President moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY asked the reason for the President's amendment. Why ought not the question to be met frankly?

The President said he was prepared to act on the question that night. All he had to say he could say now. The Board were as well prepared now as they would be in a fortnight. He had no disposition to shirk the subject.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY had no fear of the result. No doubt the majority report of the President would be adopted. Nothing would be gained by an indefinite postponement, and nothing lost by discussion.

Governor OLIVER explained that his amendment rose out of the absence of Governor GUNTHER.

The President withdrew his amendment.

Governor MALONEY wished for a six months' postponement. He wanted light on the subject.

Governor OLIVER reminded the last speaker that he had signed the majority report.

Four voting in the affirmative, four in the negative, the motion to postpone was lost.

Governor OLIVER said as not less than $55 had been expended in getting up these two reports, it was monstrous to postpone the discussion. He should vote without quibble, if convinced, for the introduction of the new principle.

Governor ANDERSON thought it folly to discuss the subject.

On motion to defer the matter two weeks, the vote stood five in the affirmative and three in the negative.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining Feb. 12, 1858	8,169
Admitted	1,033
Total	9,202
Died	39
Discharged	1,017
Sent to Penitentiary	86
Sent to State Prison	7—1,149
Total	8,053
Decrease for week, 116.	
Remaining at the following institutions:	
At Bellevue Hospital	1,030
Lunatic Asylum	643
Almshouse	1,686
Penitentiary	240
Island Hospital from Workhouse	329
Island Hospital from Almshouse	44
Workhouse	1,178
Small-pox Hospital	29
Randall's Island	1,094
Randall's Island Hospital	274
City Prison	367
Second District Prison	7
Third District Prison	9
Colored Home	306
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	8,053
Number remaining Feb. 21, 1857	6,729
Increase	1,324

Coroner's Inquest.

CHILD POISONED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 10 Cannon-street, on the body of THOMAS J. NEWMAN, a child one month old, who died from taking laudanum, administered through mistake by its mother. The mother thought the laudanum was syrup of rhubarb. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

A Rumor Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several times during the Winter, reports have been published in the papers that Ward School No. 3, in Hudson-street, has been on fire. These reports are entirely unfounded, and unless contradicted through some respectable source, will injure the usefulness of that institution. You would, therefore, oblige me and the community of the Ninth Ward, by stating in your paper that no fire has occurred in that building at any time during the last two years.

Respectfully, DAVID PATTERSON,
Principal of Ward School No. 3.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

☞ Mrs. CORA HATCH spoke in Brooklyn last evening, for the benefit of the Poor. The usual Committee was appointed to select the subject of her discourse, but the lady stated that she had prepared herself to speak of the Poor, and, while she accepted the Committee's topic, preferred to make her own selection. The Committee were accordingly content to receive a very small instalment of metaphysical disquisition touching the relations of Soul and Body; and Mrs. H. then proceeded to treat of the conditions of Poverty under the three divisions of physical, intellectual, and moral desitution. The attendance was very slim, and the benefit to the Poor of Brooklyn necessarily small.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made Monday evening to put in circulation counterfeit fives on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass. The issue is an imitation of the genuine, and admirably executed. Intimation of the existence of the counterfeit having been received by the Police, the intended utterers were put on their guard. Only three arrests were made, HENRY SPENCER, who passed one of the bills at KIRKSTED's drug store, No. 529 Broadway, and two young fellows named HENRY M. VAN PELT and WM. Q. HELLMAN. The prisoners were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

PAY OF SPECIAL POLICE.—The Special Policemen, who were employed at the last December election, on Monday received pay for their services from the Captains of the respective Wards in which they were detailed. The money, some $2,000, was the contributions of merchants obtained through the solicitations of ex-Commissioner PERIT. The men received about $1 50 each.

[Advertisement.]

MIRTHFUL ENTERTAINMENT.—Those wishing to pass this evening pleasantly, and with good, hearty laughter, can find no better place than Purdy's National Theatre. Four pieces are to be performed, all of which will be found instructive as well as amusing, and performed by as good a company as could be wished. The programme will consist of the pleasing drama of "Carmilhan," the pantomime of the "Red Gnome," the drama of the "Brigand," and the comedietta of "Comfortable Service."

[Advertisement.]

YOU DISSIPATE?—If not, you are up late. You attend parties, balls, &c.; the consequence is, you feel "stale" next day. Take a glass of CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, a little sugar, and a few drops of bitters, an hour after you get up. In one hour you will be able to eat a hearty breakfast and feel like a new man. All druggists, grocers and fruiterers keep CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. Price 75 cents, quarts; 38 cents, pints. Depot No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

HAWTHORNE'S "SCARLET LETTER!"—This afternoon, Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, as well as the whole company at Barnum's Museum, appear in a thrilling dramatization of the "Scarlet Letter." Little CORDELIA enacts the *Elfin Child*. The piece has been richly gotten up. The tableaux are beautiful. It is a "sensation" piece in reality. "The Pioneer Patriot" will be repeated handsomely this evening.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA!—JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY!—Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late JONAS WHITCOMB, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—From the Watsrs catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—BERNARD BUTLER, who killed FRANCIS MEHANY and wounded several other persons at a fight during a "shindy" at the Mount Prospect House on Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, 1857, was yesterday placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill. PATRICK MCCARTY, the complaining witness, was stabbed in the left leg during the above fight, and it became necessary to amputate the injured limb in order to save his life. There is another indictment against BUTLER for manslaughter, fourth degree. The case is still on.

☞ Officer MUNSON, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on Monday night arrested a man who gave his name as JOHN TAYLOR, for passing counterfeit five's on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass. The same evening a man and woman were arrested for passing the same counterfeit, and another person was arrested for passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Milford Bank. All the parties were committed yesterday for examination.

SENTENCED.—Captain LEVI F. DEAN, convicted last week of sodomy in the King's County Court of Sessions, was yesterday sentenced to imprisoment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of five years and six months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL MCCANN died yesterday, at his residence, corner North Fourth and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, from burns received by falling into a swill vat the day previous, in FURMAN & Co.'s Distillery.

DIVORCE GRANTED.—A divorce was granted ADELAIDA T. OSWOLD from her husband, GEORGE OSWOLD, in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, on the ground of adultery. No opposition was made to the application.

INQUEST.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of ANN WOON, on board a canal boat in the Atlantic Basin. A verdict was rendered ascribing death to erysipelas.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A small frame house at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Steuben-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $300. Insured for $260.

BROOKLYN HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, the salary of the Health Officer was increased from $750 to $1,000 and the office of Clerk abolished.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES STOLEN.—In Mobile, Ala., last Friday, some daring thief went on board the steamboat *St. Charles*, just as she was about leaving the wharf, and made free with the baggage of Admiral ZERMAN, one of the prominent Mexicans who accompanied COMONFORT from Mexico, who had taken passage on board the *St. Charles* for Montgomery, having with him dispatches of the greatest importance to the United States Government.

The Admiral was very anxious to put our Government in possession of the important papers which have been stolen, and the loss of them must indeed be a serious one to him.

The Mobile *Tribune* says of this matter:

"He had his baggage carried to the boat, and at the suggestion of a friend, ordered it to be removed from the boiler deck to his stateroom, the door of which he locked and took the key. He then retired to the guards, and after a few minutes' conversation, separated. When he returned to his stateroom, he found that the door fronting on the guards had been broken into, the straps of his trunk cut, and the lock preyed open. Upon examination, he discovered that all his important dispatches, except one, together with the sum of $1,000 in gold, had been abstracted therefrom. When we consider that the door of the stateroom fronted on the wharf, this is one of the most daring robberies we have ever heard of. We learn that the dispatch which remained unmolested was in his carpet-bag, lying near his trunk. Every possible exertion is being made to recover the property."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68.c..	115	925	Hnd. River R. R. ..	29½
1,000	Mich. St. 6s.....	95	125	do.....b10	30
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	89	800	do.....b30	30
13,000	do.....	89⅜	100	do.....b10	29⅝
10,000	do.....	89⅜	150	do.....	29¾
10,000	Virginia 6s.....	92⅛	100	do.....s30	29½
7,500	North C. St. 6s	94	100	do.....s60	29⅝
23,000	Missouri St. 6s...	84½	170	do.....	29¾
5,000	do.....b10	84⅛	900	Harlem Railroad...	14⅜
5,000	do.....b60	84¾	200	do.....	14⅜
1,500	Brooklyn City 6s	98	100	do.....b30	14⅛
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s.	90	295	do.....	14⅛
12,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '78..	96	35	do.....	14¼
2,000	E. RR. 3d M. Bs. '83	88	175	Har. R. R. Pref....	25
1,000	E. R. R., Bs. '75....	74	50	Sixth-av. R. R....	105
2,000	Hnd. R. 1st Mtge.	97¼	5	C. B. & Quin. R. R..	85
3,000	Hnd. R. 3d Mtge.	65	23	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.R.	96½
1,000	do.....	66	200	Reading R. R.....	62½
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtge.	84¼	100	do.....	62¾
1,000	do.....	84	150	do.....	63
5,000	Read'g R, Bs. 1886	71	250	do.....	63⅛
1,000	do.....	70¾	100	do.....b10	63¼
10,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mtge. P. Co. bds.	100	650	do.....	63⅛
1,000	Illinois Cen. R. bs.	93¼	200	do.....s10	63⅝
5,000	Illinois Free bds.	93	500	do.....b15	63¾
7,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mg.	45	6	Mich. Cent. R. R...	74
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bds.	33½	480	do.....	73
12,000	do.....	34	25	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	29
13,000	Mil. & Mis. 2m. 10b.	69½	200	do.....	29⅜
40	Mercb. Bank scrip..	105	200	do.....s10	29⅝
30	Mechanics Bank...	111	150	do.....b10	30
46	Bank Commerce..	101½	100	do.....b60	30¾
10	do.....	101	260	do.....	30
20	Ocean Bank.....	83	20	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	52
25	Continental Bank..	98	100	do.....	52⅜
15	Imp & Trad. Bank..	99	40	do.....	52¾
300	Canton Co.....	25	180	Panama Railroad..	115
100	do.....	24½	100	do.....s60	104½
200	do.....	24½	100	do.....b30	105½
50	do.....b30	25	100	do.....b30	106
50	Del. & H. Cs. Co.	113	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	17⅞
75	do.....	113¼	150	do.....	18
50	do.....	113½	100	do.....stw	18
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	75	100	Gal. & Chic. R....	80
400	do.....b30	76½	100	do.....	94½
184	do.....	76¼	111	do.....	94¾
200	do.....b30	77	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. s10	49½
160	Cumb. Coal Co..b15	21½	535	do.....	49¼
150	do.....	21½	100	do.....s60	40½
50	do.....b15	21¼	300	do.....s60	49⅜
200	do.....	21½	20	do.....	49⅞
125	do.....	21	100	do.....b30	50
100	do.....s60	20⅜	300	do.....b30	50¼
627	N. Y. Cen. R'd.....	97	200	do.....b15	50
50	do.....s7	87⅜	100	do.....b10	50
100	do.....b30	87½	700	do.....	50
50	do.....b10	87⅜	21	Chi. & R. I. R.R....	81⅜
150	do.....	87⅞	100	do.....s60	81⅜
475	do.....	87⅜	100	do.....b10	81½
50	do.....c	87⅛	100	do.....b10	81⅝
100	do.....b6	87⅜	223	do.....	81⅞
150	do.....b3	87¼	300	do.....b10	82
486	Erie R. R.....	37	640	do.....	82
100	do.....s10	37	48	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	41
300	do.....b10	37	5	do.....	41¼
470	do.....	36¾	100	do.....s60	41
400	do.....b10	36¾	100	do.....	41¾
100	do.....b15	37	6	do.....	41⅜
250	do.....b30	37	50	do.....b10	42
50	do.....b15	36⅞	345	La C. & Mil. R. R..	11½
15	do.....	36⅞	134	do.....	11⅜
660	do.....	36⅝	295	do.....	11
100	do.....b10	36⅝	200	do.....	10¾
50	do.....s60	36¾	10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	61
150	do.....s10	36⅜	10	do.....	60¼
450	do.....s60	36⅝	50	do.....s30	60
100	do.....s30	36⅝	75	do.....	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s.	87	200	N. Y. Central R.R...	87¾
8,000	Missouri St. 6s...	84¼	200	do.....	87⅝
2,000	Hnd. R. R. 3d Mtg.	67¾	150	do.....b3	88
3,000	do.....	68	300	do.....b10	88
2,000	Mil. & Miss. 2d Mg.	82¾	100	do.....s3	87¾
2,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d Mg.	45	850	do.....	88
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mg. St. P. Co. Bs.	100	100	do.....h7	88
			200	do.....s10	88
3,000	do.....	100¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	41¾
5,000	do.....	100¾	50	do.....b30	42½
3,500	Reading R. Bds.	71	60	Hnd. River R. R....	29¾
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co..	60	250	do.....	30
50	do.....	60	100	do.....s30	29¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	76¾	300	do.....b60	30½
450	do.....	77	100	do.....s10	30
500	do.....b30	77½	600	Harlem R. R.....	15
350	Canton Co.....	24	50	do.....b30	15¼
20	do.....	24¾	400	Reading R. R.....	63½
50	do.....	24¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18
70	Cumb. Coal Co.....	20¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....b10	74½
100	do.....s60	20¾	115	M. So. & N. I. R. R..	30½
100	do.....	20¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	50
50	Del. & H. Cs. Co.	113	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	82
300	Erie Railroad.....	36¼	200	La C. & M. R. R.....	10¾
100	do.....	36⅜	250	do.....	10¾
100	do.....	36⅜			
50	do.....s30	36⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83½
2 Six per Cent Bonds State of Virginia	Int. add. 91½
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 31⅜
$1,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. add. 34
$2,000 California 7s	Flat. 77
$1,000 City of Keokuk 8s	Int. add. 49
$1,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 79
$12,000 Ind. Pittsburgh & Cleve. R. 7s	Int. add. 12½
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Flat. 84½
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Flat. 33
Four notes for $20,000 (hypothecated)	$100
$740 Great Western M. Ins. Scrip of 1857	49
$4,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	70
Assets amounting to $50,760 38	$325
2 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	86
20 shares Ocean Bank	84⅛
50 shares Phenix Bank	105⅛
20 shares Park Bank	94
20 shares Marine Bank	86
50 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Co	122¾
10 Union Ferry Co	91¾
100 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	11
13 shares Galena & Chicago Union R. R.	95
15 shares Park Bank	94½
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co	115½
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99¼
32 shares Merry Weather Mining Co	$33¼
100 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	85cr
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co..	11
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10⅞

TUESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed this afternoon at 109@109¼ on London, 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris. The decline on London was fully established, and the market left off dull; thus confirming the opinion expressed a week or tan days ago that the rates would soon fall below the figure at which the export of Bullion is profitable, or, in the present easy condition of the Discount market on the other side, in any way desirable. The Money affairs of the Street exhibit no particular change to-day except in the reopening of the transfers of the New-York Central Company, which has made the transactions between the Brokers unusually large, besides leading to some shifting of demand loans. The settlements on the Stock were made with great ease and promptness, no attempt being made either to "corner" the deliveries or to press on sale the cash stock. The price, in the afternoon, after the settlements were completed, rose to 88¼ ₱ cent., ex dividend, a rise of 10 ₱ cent. since the closing of the transfers on 30th January.

The general dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day, including the informal sales after the adjournment of the first and second sessions of the Brokers, amount to *twenty-five thousand shares* on the Share list, and $200,000 in Stock and Railway Bonds. The course of the market is still upward; the occasional reactions being but momentary, and amounting, in most instances, to less than 1 ₱ cent. from the previous extreme figure, and quickly succeeded by a new impulse, which advances the price higher than before. The immense rise in Erie shares from 19 ₱ cent. on the 6th of January, when the President of the Company left for Europe to advance the pending 4th Mortgage negotiations, to 37⅛ ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon, was not quite sustained at the early Board, and offers of 36¾@36¾ ₱ cent. were accepted between the Boards and also at the second session. But at the close in the afternoon, the bids for the Stock had recovered to 37¼@37½ ₱ cent. New-York Central was done at 88¼; Reading rose to 64¼@64½ ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern to 31½; Hudson River to 30½; Harlem to 15¾; Milwaukee to 42@42½; the 10 ₱ cent. Bonds to 82¾; Rock Island to 82; and Pennsylvania Coal to 77@77½ ₱ cent. Several of the State securities took a fresh start; Tennessees rose to 89¾; Virginias 92½; Missouris steady at 84½@84¾ ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail receded to 60 ₱ cent., and the La Crosse shares to 10¾ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm, and it would be difficult to say what particular portion of the official list exhibits the greatest buoyancy. A good many people in the Street have been discussing for some days past the chances of a decided reaction against the market, and even a "break-down" is occasionally hinted at. But while these grave propositions are being indulged in conservative quarters, the outside public, stimulated by the financial news from abroad, and the state of the banking movement at home, appear to be rushing into the brokers' offices to confirm their orders for dividend-paying stocks, and many of them to redouble their speculations for a rise in the fancies.

We understand there is no authority for the rumor of yesterday that the steamship *Adriatic* has been sold to one of the European Governments. No disposition whatever has yet been made of any one of the Collins ships.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,313,913	$1,619,308	$914,757
Previously Reported	8,179,592	7,418,680	7,152,789
Since Jan. 1	$9,493,505	$9,037,988	$8,047,546

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

CURRENCY.

New-York State	—@ ¾	Interior Md	¼@1
New-England	—@ ¾	S. C. and Ga	—@2
New-Jersey	—@ ¾	N. Carolina	3¼@4
Philadelphia	—@ ¾	Virginia	2½@3½
Interior Penn	—@1½	Ill. and Wis	3 @3¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼	Tennessee	—@5
Ohio, Ky. Ind. and New-Orleans	—@1¼	Michigan	—@2
		Canada	—@1

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	85	100
80 acres	87	90
120 acres	80	83
160 acres	87	90

Bank England Notes ₱ £ 84.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—FEB. 22.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,079,629	$630,000	$1,441,692
North America	1,000,000	2,451,664	683,797	1,593,242
Farm. & Mech	2,000,000	3,287,628	946,061	2,380,663
Commercial	841,400	1,211,000	267,000	633,000
Mechanics	800 000	1,337,761	336,105	778 874
N. Liberties	500,000	1,181,000	304 000	787,000
Southwark	250,000	694,246	302,773	547,302
Kensington	250,000	605 617	112,977	384,373
Penn. Township	350,000	571,166	158,783	433,870
Western	418,600	1,236 588	389,536	865,100
Man. & Mech	544 375	939,157	154,821	469,590
Commerce	250,000	634 019	130,785	443,955
Girard	1,250,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2008 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjustment of the Difficulty Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Postmasters' Commissions Expired — The Kansas Committee—Superintendent of Indian Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The CLAY and CULLOM difficulty was settled to-day, as will be seen by the following correspondence. Of course there was considerable negotiation not presented on the face of these papers. It should be stated that Messrs CRITTENDEN and TOOMBS called Senator KENNEDY into the reference from the beginning.

CLAY and CULLOM both returned to town to-day CLAY had been out near BLAIR'S place, practicing with the rifle.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Cullom.

FEB. 20, 1858.

SIR: You have wantonly forced upon me a personal difficulty. You have, without aggression on my part, struck me a blow. I demand the satisfaction one gentleman owes to another under such circumstances and my friend, the Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, is authorized by me to confer with any one you may select.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. CLAY.

Gen. WM. CULLOM, etc., etc.

Mr. Cullom to Mr. Clay.

FEB. 22, 1858.

SIR: Your note, dated 20th inst., was received at 10 o'clock yesterday. Whilst I hold myself bound to give you that satisfaction which you demand, I cannot omit to notice your assumption that I have assailed you wantonly, and without aggression on your part. You had used language which, under the attendant circumstances, and in view of your manner, I regarded as intentionally offensive, and so informed you. I asked an explanation of what I regarded as sarcastic and unkind, and received none. but on the contrary, thought I heard a reference to "circumstances surrounding" me which I regarded as still more offensive. I, therefore, repelled what I esteemed an insult. My friend, Hon. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, is authorized to confer with Hon. Mr. JOHNSON.

Your obedient servant,
Hon. JAMES B. CLAY. WM. CULLOM.

Messrs. Underwood and Brown to Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer.

FEB. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: The understened have learned, with deep concern, that a serious difficulty is pending between Hon. WM. CULLOM and Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, and that you respectively occupy an official relation to the parties in reference thereto. As friends of both the gentlemen abovenamed, and sincerely desirous to preserve peace and to avoid the necessities of conflict, we venture to urge upon you that first and foremost in the subjects of your consultations you consider whether an honorable adjustment of the difficulty may not be had.

In that view we respectfully but earnestly suggest that the difficulty be referred to two gentlemen of eminence and honor, to be agreed upon, with liberty to them, if they deem it necessary, to call in a third party.

If in this we seem to be presumptuous or obtrusive, we trust the kindly motives that impel us will be a sufficient apology.

We are, gentlemen. very truly yours,
W. L. UNDERWOOD.
A. G. BROWN.

Hon. ROBT. JOHNSON,
Hon. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer to Messrs. Underwood and Brown.

FEB. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As the friends of Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY respectively, after a full consideration of your note of this date, we say frankly that we do not feel at liberty at this stage of this affair ourselves to debate the subject of any other or different settlement of it than that which is already agreed upon. But in full view of our responsibility to the parties and ourselves, we do not feel at liberty peremptorily to reject the offering you have made of referees, whilst there is any rational hope that this controversy may be settled amicably and honorably.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

To Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD,
Hon. A. G. BROWN.

Agreement to a Reference.

Feb. 22, 1858.

Memorandum of an agreement between R. M. JOHNSON, the friend of J. B. CLAY, and F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, the friend of WM. CULLOM, in the matter of a personal difficulty.

In considering the note of W. L. UNDERWOOD and A. G. BROWN, received this morning, we agree to the reference proposed by them, impressed, as we are, by the conviction that no hostile meeting should occur so long as it can be avoided upon terms honorable to both parties.

Therefore, we agree that the whole matter may be referred to J. J. CRITTENDEN and ROBT. TOOMBS, and that they may, in case they deem it necessary, call in a third party, it being distinctly understood that when the referees have agreed, they are to submit their agreement to us for our approval or rejection.

It is further agreed that while this subject is before the referees, the notes which have heretofore passed between the parties are mutually withdrawn.

R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Report of the Referees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1858.

We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between General CULLOM and Mr. CLAY, and we are of opinion that General CULLOM acted under mistaken impressions, and was in the wrong; and that the honor of both parties demand that General CULLOM shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr. CLAY.

And we further decide that the acceptance of these terms of settlement by General CULLOM and the seconds of the parties shall be considered as compliance therewith, and restore the former relations of the parties.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. TOOMBS,
A. KENNEDY.

Mr. Cullom's Acceptance of the Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I defer to your decision, communicated yesterday, and on behalf of General CULLOM, am authorized to accept it.

Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMBS, A. KENNEDY.

Mr. Clay's Acceptance.

FEB. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In your judgment I have entire confidence, and I accept the award you have made in the controversy between Mr. CLAY and Gen. CULLOM.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. JOHNSON, friend of Mr. CLAY.

To Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMBS, A. KENNEDY.

The debate to-day between Senators BELL and JOHNSON was spicy—BELL evidently getting the best of it.

In the House FENTON made a good UNION speech in reply to DAVIS of Mississippi. S.

(FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The commissions of 82 postmasters, principally in New-England and the Western States, including Cincinnati, expired yesterday. Many of the incumbents are here pending their reappointment, while a larger number are seeking the places. The Cabinet had the subject under consideration but arrived at no conclusion, as the expectation were informed to-day at the Post-Office Department.

The House Kansas Committee held a meeting to-night, but nothing of importance was transacted, the vote being a tie in consequence of the absence of Mr. LETCHER. By general concurrence it was made improper for any member to furnish reports for the press.

Senator GREEN will make the opening speech on Monday on the Kansas bill, and will be followed by Mr. COLLAMER in reply. Mr. SEWARD will speak on Tuesday.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate, for confirmation, an unusually large number of nominations to various offices,—the appointments having been made, nearly altogether, during the recess of Congress.

The Administration has not yet received any intimation from Mr. DALLAS of his intention voluntarily to vacate his mission.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON, of Missouri, has been appointed to the general Superintendency of Indian Affairs, *vice* Governor CUMMING.

The challenge having been withdrawn and the seconds retired, Messrs. CRITTENDEN, TOOMBS and KENNEDY, of Maryland, have effected a settlement of the difficulties between Messrs CLAY and CULLOM, who have returned to Washington.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a Naval Dry Dock.

Mr. GREEN'S motion making the Kansas bill the special order for to-morrow, was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked whether the enrrent report was true that Senators STUART and BRODERICK had been read out of the party by the Democratic caucus.

Mr. ALLEN knew nothing about it.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. BELL resumed his speech from yesterday, saying that Mr. JOHNSON'S attack was entirely uncalled for.

Mr. JOHNSON, interrupting, disclaimed any intention of impugning Mr. BELL'S motives or private character.

Mr. BELL was surprised at such a statement. He asked if his colleague was ignorant of the tenor of his arguments and language. The attack was most offensive. Mr. BELL proceeded at length, vindicating himself from the charge that he had been looking for support to the North, rather than to the South, and quoting from a letter written by him in 1840 to Governor GILMER, of South Carolina, to sustain his argument. He denied again that the Nebraska bill was a subject of controversy in Tennessee in 1855. He also explained his vote on the right of reception of Abolition petitions, and showed that he took the same ground that Mr. BUCHANAN did, who said in the Senate "the North had as good right to interfere with Slavery in the South as the latter had to resist the right of petition." He reiterated his position of yesterday, animadverting upon Mr. JOHNSON'S course of argument with much severity. With regard to Mr. JOHNSON'S supposed case of an honorable gentleman playing a bold game for the Presidency, by courting both the South and North, voting with the former, put telling the latter he was with it and voted against it only because he was instructed so to do, Mr. BELL replied that if he knew a man who could be guilty of such trickery and fraud, that man was his colleague. He also characterized him as an incendiary, ready to carry the torch of disunion into Tennessee if thwarted in his political purposes; and concluded by adding that he could entertain no further respect for his colleague unless he withdrew the offensive portions of his yesterday's speech.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that his colleague had not controverted a single fact, nor answered ons argument, and his speech of to-day was conetusive evidence that those arguments were unanswerable. With regard to the withdrawal of the personal remarks, he had disclaimed this morning any intention of being offensive, and he had no other apology or retraction to make.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The House postponed the consideration of the bill, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, till the third Monday in March.

Mr. CAMPBELL reported a bill, changing the present system of relief of disabled seamen.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a speech on the Kansas question. He explained the reason why the public peace had been disturbed in the Territory, contending that the whole of the present troubles environing the Kansas question originated, not from anything wrong in the Lecompton Constitution, but a predetermined intention on the part of the Anti-Slavery men of the North to defeat the object of the Compromise of 1850. He attributed this to the hatred of the Republicans to Slavery and the doctrine of self-government as provided for in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. GOODWIN strongly condemned the effort to force upon the people of Kansas an institution which they abhor, and to plant Slavery there. The President and his Cabinet in thus doing were engaged in a work of fraud, violence, and usurpation, and confirming the predictions of the opposers of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that the design of that bill was to plant Slavery in that Territory.

Mr. MILLSON, who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, said he could look back upon the last four years with the feeling that he had no responsibility for the disturbances in the country. The transfer of the Slavery question to the people of the Territory produced these convulsions. The Government of the Territory was the mere creature of Congress; it had no self-existent, independent power. He was opposed to squatter sovereignty. The declaration of the Supreme Court of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, secured the right to hold slaves in the Territory, but the Kansas-Neoraska bill threw embarrassments around the question. That bill, as a compromise, was worse than the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CHAFFEE defended the Topeka Constitution, combatting the President's assertion, that the action of its framers was treasonable, and contending that the Lecompton Constitution was provisional and the best for the people of the Territory.

The debate was continued by Messrs. FENTON, DAVIS, of Mississippi, and others. Adjourned.

The Clay and Cullom Affair—Exchange of Shots by Lieutenants Bell and Williams—The Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. Feb. 23, 1858.

The duels, past or prospective, still occupy by far the largest share of public attention. The affair between CLAY and CULLOM—now pending nearly four days—of course excites the greatest interest, and everybody is on the *qui vive* for any intelligence in regard to its progress. I have little to add to my telegraphic dispatch of to-night upon this subject, except that some of Mr. CULLOM'S friends are positive in the assertion that he understood Mr CLAY to make offensive allusion to the pending investigation in relation to his conduct as Clerk before he struck him. All accounts agree in one indication—to wit, that both the principals in this affair are desirous of adjusting their differences upon the field and that it is the earnest and wiser counsels and efforts of mutual friends which have, thus far, prevented a hostile meeting between them. Mr. CULLOM, I understand, was near Baltimore last evening, and Mr. CLAY was also out of the way of the police. If the present overtures for peaceful adjustment fail a meeting upon the field cannot be avoided,—but if an exchange of shots should be had without effect, the way would then be open for an arrangement. With rifles at forty paces, however, the danger is so imminent that the friends have labored assiduously to prevent any exchange of shots. The matter can hardly fail to be disposed of in some way by the time this reaches you.

Lieutenants WILLIAMS and BELL settled their little affair much more expeditiously. As there are several of the same name in the army, it should be stated that the former of these gentlemen is ROBERT WILLIAMS, of the first regiment of Dragoons. His antagonist was DAVID BELL, of the first regiment of Cavalry. WILLIAMS having caned his brother officer in the barber's shop of Willard's Hotel, promptly accepted the challenge of the latter to a mutual target-shooting match at Bladensburg, where BELL sent his bullet whistling through WILLIAMS' military undress cap, in rather ticklish proximity to the head that was under it. Having thus given BELL the "satisfaction" which he required for the caning, WILLIAMS sent his bullet into the ground, and thereupon the seconds interposed to effect a reconciliation. One can scarcely refrain from the query whether either thought the other less worthy of caning, or more a gentleman, after the pistol shooting than before. Did the ball which perforated WILLIAMS' cap take out of him all the evil for which BELL is supposed to have hated him, and make him a better man? or did WILLIAMS really believe BELL less deserving the blows he had inflicted upon his person, now that he had shown him how near he could come to a man's scalp without quite taking it? Did the shooting settle anything, or prove anything, except that the parties thereto had less moral than physical courage?

The Army bill in the Senate hangs again, because of the absence of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is still confined by somewhat serious illness. It is by no means certain that he will be in the Senate during the present week. The Kansas debate is postponed by the debate which sprung up to-day between Senators BELL and JOHNSON of Tennessee, as to the propriety of the course of the former upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and his refusal to be governed by the instructions of the Tennessee Legislature to vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. BELL has the floor to-morrow, and will hardly get through with less than the entire day. Mr. SEWARD will speak as near the beginning of the debate as he can get the floor.

The fact should not be lost sight of, that the Majority Report of the Senate Committee on Territories distinctly negatives the idea that the people of Kansas can change the Lecompton Constitution prior to 1864, *except by revolution*. This is to be the doctrine; and the Superior Court will find less difficulty in deciding it true, if occasion arises, than in rendering the Dred Scott decision. The South is determined on the whole or none in this fight, as the early development of events will show. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

No. 45.—Eugene Leitensdorfer *et al. vs.* Jas. J. Webb.—Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico, with costs and interest.

No. 5.—Adolphus Durant *vs.* Saml. Lawrence *et al.*—The decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts affirmed, with costs.

No. 43.—The Covington Drawbridge Company *vs.* Alexander D. Shepherd *et al.*—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Indiana, with costs and interest.

No. 49.—Jacob Payne *et al. vs.* Jonathan J. Niles *et al.*—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause with costs.

No. 56.—George W. Watterson *vs.* Anderson M. Payne.—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs and damages at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

No. 167.—The United States *vs.* Charles Fassat.—Argument commenced for the appellants and concluded for the appellee.

Lecompton Indorsed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate to-day the majority of the Committe on Kansas Resolutions reported the resolution in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, accompanied by a lengthy report, urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, with a declaration of the rights of the people to alter the same whenever they desire to do so, through proper and legal means, and sustaining the ground assumed in the President's Message. The report was ordered to be printed. A motion to postpone action, in order to allow the minority of the Committee to report, was defeated by the united vote of the Democrats.

Connecticut American State Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The American State Convention was held in this City to-day. About 150 delegates were present. The ticket nominated was as follows:

For Governor—E. C. SCRANTON, of Madison.
For Lieutenant-Governor—LUCIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.
For Secretary of State—WM. K. PECK, of Norfolk.
For Treasurer—I. J. WENDER, of Heoron.
For Comptroller—I. G. LAMB, of Norwich.

Strong Free-State and American resolutions were adopted.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Republican State Convention met in Providence to-day and nominated ELISHA DYER for Governor, THOMAS G. TURNER for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN R. BARTLETT for Secretary of State, JEROME B. KIMBALL for Attorney-General and SAMUEL A. PARKER for General Treasurer—all the present incumbents.

Funerals of the Victims of the Pacific Hotel Catastrophe—Two more Deaths.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The obsequies of those who lost their lives at the Pacific Hotel catastrophe took place to-day. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. SCUDER, of Christ Church. The bodies, ten in number, were followed to the grave by the City officers and Council, nearly all the benevolent societies of the city, the Fire Department, and a very large concourse of citizens. The procession was solemn and imposing, and occupied an hour in passing a given point.

Mrs. H. HUBBARD, of Boston, died yesterday of her injuries, and JAMES F. GEARY died this morning—making twenty victims. Several others of the wounded are not expected to survive.

Explosion of a Percussion-Cap Factory and Loss of Life.

TROY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Percussion Cap Manufactory of CHAS. H KELLOGG, on Ida Hill, in this city, was blown up by the explosion of fulminating powder, and GEORGE BAKER, one of the emptoyes, was killed, and his son seriously injured. The extent of loss not yet ascertained.

The Ship Bay State at Norfolk in Distress.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, with loss of spars. &c., has put in here for repairs.

Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

At 2½ o'clock this morning, TOMLINSON'S spring and axle manufactory was discovered to be on fire and despite the efforts of the firemen, it was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and the insurance is stated at $16,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Case of Wm. H. Ela.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The case of WM. H. ELA, before the Supreme Court, claiming damages of Ex-Mayor SMITH and a General EDWARDS for personal injuries received at the hands of the military on the rendition of the fugitive slave BURNS, was decided, to-day, by the Jury, giving a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried at Dedham, and occupied several days.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. WILLIAMAN, sailed at 10 o'clock A. M. for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with fourteen passengers for Halifax and seventy-seven for Liverpool, and nearly $254,000 in specie.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 24—10 P. M

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool for this port. The weather is calm, and the night cool and clear.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Amending the Supervisors' Law—Amendments to the Police Law—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Another Dig at New-York Harbor—Dock Companies—Juror-Challenges—Nominations of Harbor-Masters—A "Time" in Executive Session, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

Both Houses came back to work last night, according to adjournment. In the Assembly, the general orders were under considsration in Committee of the Whole.

Almost the entire session of to-day was occupied in receiving petitions, notices of bills, etc. It was "a general jail delivery."

In the Senate last evening, two bills were introduced of considerable importance. I give them quite full:

AMENDMENTS TO THE SUPERVISOR'S LAW.

Senator SCHELL introduced his bill to amend the law relating to the Board of Supervisors, of which he gave notice some time since. It has the following propositions:

The first section of the bill is amended to read so that the Mayor and Recorder shall cease to be members of the Board of Supervisors. On or before the first Monday of May, 1858, the present members of the Board and the six members elected by the votes of the electors shall meet, and in the presence of the Mayor shall classify themselves into six classes. The terms of office of the two members of the first class shall expire Dec. 31, 1858; the second class, Dec. 31, 1859; the third, Dec. 31, 1860; the fourth, Dec. 31, 1861; the fifth Dec. 31, 1862; the sixth, Dec. 31, 1863.

At the next general election, and at every succeeding general election, two Supervisors shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only one name for Supervisor shall be on any one ticket—every ticket having on it more than one name to be rejected; the person having the highest number of votes to be declared elected, by the canvassers. On or before the fourth Wednesday in December next, and in each and every year after that, the Mayor shall appoint as Supervisor the person having the second highest number of votes for Supervisor.

The report of seven of the members of the Board of Supervisors shall be necessary to pass any ordinance or resolution appropriating money, or to fill any vacancy in said Board, or to do any act except to adjourn from day to day. Every act, ordinance, or resolution which shall have passed the said Board, except such as levying any special tax or taxes, or filling a vacancy in said Board, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. If he shall approve, he shall sign it. If not, he shall return it with his objections within ten days.

In case of any vacancy in said Board, it shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICE LAW.

Senator DIVEN introduced his amendments to the Police bill. He accompanied the bill with the remark that it embodied the modifications which the friends of the original law were desirous of having passed.

The Counties of New-York and Kings to form the District.

There shall be six Commissioners, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be *ex-officio* Commissioners.

At the next general election there shall be selected four Commissioners, two to hold office for two years, and two for three years. The Commissioners shall be elected by the electors of the District, each ballot to contain two names, each name to be designated "long" and "short term." At the general election in 1859, and at each election thereafter, there shall be elected two Police Commissioners, to hold office for three years. Each ballot to contain but one name—the two highest to be declared elected.

The Commissioners now in office, whose terms will expire in May, to hold over until December next. Those whose terms will expire in May, 1859, to hold over until Jan. 1, 1860.

The Mayor of New-York to be President, and the Mayor of Brooklyn to be Vice-President of the Board. The Commissioners to elect a Treasurer from among their number. The Board to have power to appoint a Chief and six Deputy-Clerks, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board.

The President and Vice-President shall only be entitled to vote when presiding and in case of a tie.

The General and Deputy-Superintendents, the Surgeons, Captains and Sergeants of Police to be appointed by the Commissioners. All appointments to be made by ballot, the President and Vice-President to be entitled to vote on appointments. In case of a tie, the names of both persons to be written on slips of paper and one drawn from a hat by the presiding officer.

The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to have power to remove any officer for cause. The person making such removal shall transmit to the Board the cause for such removal. The person so removed may be restored by a vote of two-thirds of the Board.

The Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Police Board.

The act to take effect on 1st day of May.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The officers of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company report the following as the assessed value of the property of that Company under the laws of 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
City of New-York	$304,000	$222,500
Westchester County	434,684	434,684
Total	$738,681	$657,184
Decrease under last law		$81,500

The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Company make the following report:

	1856.	1857.
Schenectady	$50,000	$37,000
Saratoga	125,000	98,501
Total	$175,000	$135,501
Decrease under the law		$39,499

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Company report as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Rensselaer	$46,000	$40,000
Albany	88,000	78,940
Saratoga	155,500	100,790
Total	$289,500	$225,730
Decrease under the last law		$64,770

The Buffalo and Pittsburg Company report the assessed value of its property at $906.

The Sodus Point and Southern Company reports the value of its property at $1,080—the same in '57 as in '56.

The Blossburg and Corning Company report the value at $100,000 in 1856, and $96,000 in 1857.

The Troy and Boston and Troy and Bennington Railroad Companies report the following as the assessed value of their property:

	1856.	1857.
Troy and Boston	$201,264	$194,233 57
Troy and Bennington	34,500	31,050 00
Total	$235,764	$225,283 57
Decrease under the new law		$10,080 43

The Northern (Ogdensburg) Company report the following:

	1856.	1857.
St. Lawrence County	$340,380	$288,563
Franklin County	195,500	126,751
Clinton County	259,589	207,533
Total	$795,769	$622,847
Decrease under the new law		$162,922

ANOTHER DRIVE OUT INTO THE HARBOR.

Mr. HENRY REGGLES desires permission to extend the limits of the city of Brooklyn in a westerly direction. He has a bill for this purpose. It grants him the privilege of building a pier or piers on the land under water, granted to him in July 1852, in place of a dock and solid filling required by that grant; or he may comply with the terms of said grant, at his option. He is further authorized to collect wharfage for the use of said piers or docks.

AUTHORIZING THE FORMATION OF DOCK COMPANIES.

Senator SCHELL introduces a bill to amend the act of 1853, authorizing the formation of building corporations. The principal features are embraced in the clause authorizing the formation of companies to "reclaim, fill up, grade, regulate docks and pierage for use any lands bounding on or adjacent to any navigable waters in the State. They may have a capital of $500,000 and a funded debt of $300,000. They may sue for and collect fees for wharfage, dockage and carriage. Each stockholder to be liable for debts only to the amount of any unpaid assessments upon his stock.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.

Senator PATTERSON introduced a bill last evening providing that, "On every trial for any offence punishable by death or by imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years, or for a longer time, the people shall be entitled peremptorily to challenge ten of the jurors sworn as jurors for such trial, and no more; and on the trial of an indictment for any offence punishable by imprisonment for a less term than ten years, the people shall be entitled peremptorily to challenge three of the jurors sworn as jurors for such trial and no more.

THE LITERATURE FUND.

Senator MANDEVILLE introduced an amendment to the law providing for the disiribution of the Literature Fund among the institutions of learning. It amends the law as to exempt institutions incorporated prior to the law of 1856, from the provisions of sections one and two, and declares such institutions to be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Literature Fund, and of the United States Deposit Fund, heretofore enjoyed by them.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

This was Executive Session day, and just now Executive Sessions are a deeided figure in the legislative waltz.

An effort was made to hold the session with open doors. It was valorously pressed a week ago, after the squabble over the Auditor. These Senators had a joke, which they were afraid would spoil by keeping. But having recovered from that bit of pleasantry, they relapsed back to-day into the old taciturn way which has been a peculiar attribute of the confirming body for the last quarter of a century. The effort to open the doors failed. I think all such close corporations are in direct conflict with the spirit of our institutions—they are iniquitous inquisitions that ought not to be tolerated, and probably will not be much longer.

Personally, too, I have some objections. When the proceedings are open, and all is going on, one can keep a very good run of Senate progress by an "occasional call." You can winnow the wheat out by a single puff, and leave the huge mass of chaff. But when they shut up their shop, you have more labor and less satisfaction. Instead of taking in at one glance all that the congregated wisdom is doing, you have to take in installments. Ordinarily, it is somewhat tedious to listen to Senatorial disquisitions, when you are at liberty to take an occasional turn through the lobby; but when you have to listen while thirty-two Senators (be the same more or less,) each in his turn narrates what occurred, while they were in "close communion," the infliction becomes unendurable.

Having knowledge out of so many mouths, I conclude that in Executive session, to-day, Gov. KING transmitted the following nominations:

JACOB L. DODGE, to be a Harbor Master for the port of New-York, in place of OWEN BRENNAN, holding over.

REUBEN COFFIN, to be the same, in place of Capt. A. H. SCHULTZ also holding over.

DAVID STEWART, to be Harbor Master for the port of Brooklyn, in place of Capt. LEONARD BRAINARD, holding over.

A. D. BARBER, to be Harbor Master of the port of New-York, in place of A. D. BARBER, present incumbent.

I conclude further that on the reference of these nominations there was something of a time. That the Democrats wanted them to take the usual course, that is, to the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn. That the Republicans were for a refereuce to a select Committee. That after some time, spent in debate, it was finally determined to refer to "the New-York and Brooklyn Senators," and that, to effect this, Senators DIVEN and WILLIAMS had the good sense and courtesy to vote with their Democratic opponents.

That, further, a resolution was introduced requiring "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" to report on the nominations next week. That upon an appeal being made to the magnanimity of the gentleman who offered this resolution, he withdrew it, and that finally assurances were given by "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn," that "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" would make reports to the next Executive Session, with which assurances the compeers of "the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn" appeared to be satisfied.

Last year Gov. KING "made an effort" to suspend Messrs. BRENNAN, SCHULTZ and BRAINARD, but the Senate rejected his nominees, notwithstanding his political friends had a majority in the Senate. He is after them again, and there is some little curiosity to know what is to be the result.

ILLNESS OF GOV. KING—GOSSIP, ETC.

Gov. KING is confined to his room, and is quite ill. He has an attack of influenza, from which he suffers very much. No serious results are apprehended.

It is said that Gov. SEYMOUR is also a sufferer from the same malady.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN passed through this city to-day, on his way to New-York. He goes down to investigate the affairs of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, against removing the landing-place of the North River steamers.

By Mr. ELY, against any interference of the Legislature in any matter where the Mayor and Common Council of New-York have full power.

By Mr. SLOAN, of HENRY RUGGLES, for leave to build piers on his property near the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SCHELL, on the bill to appropriate $75,000 to the New-York Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCOTT, for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, relative to Sheriffs' fees in the County of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to compel the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Brooklyn.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law relative to Building Corporations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. O. B. WHEELER, relative to Stockholders in Academies and institutions of learning.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The Evening Session was occupied by Mr. DIVEN in a speech on the Kansas resolutions.

No business was transacted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Petitions to impose tolls on railroads were presented, and gave rise to a discussion on an attempt by Mr. MCNEIT to have all such petitions referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

They were sent to the Committee on Canals.

The presentation of petitions on various subjects occupied the time of the House till half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr. WOLFORD presented a memorial from the New York State Kansas Society's Committee asking an investigation into their action and branding the insinuations contained in the resolutions of Mr. LANING as false and slanderous. A reading of the petition was ordered but was interrupted by a motion by Mr. LYNCH to lay the petition on the table. The motion was lost by ayes 32; nays 68. The memorial was read through and then tabled.

The report of the New-York Juvenile Delinquent Society was sent in.

Also, a report in favor of the establishment of County Insane Asylums.

The annual report from the Comptroller on Insurance Companies was received.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. ABBOTT, to repeal the act in relation to agents of State Prisons.

Mr. LAW, to establish a Board of Commissioners to complete the Canals without taxation.

Mr. DURYEA, to regulate buildings to be used for Common Schools.

Mr. BLEECKER, for protection of gas consumers; to provide against unsafe buildings; to amend the vote-canvassing act.

Mr. DURYEA, to improve the condition of tenements for the poor.

Mr. HANFORD, to amend the fire-limit act of Brooklyn; to regulate wharfage.

Mr. GRAIN, to amend the Marine Court act; to prevent banks from taking notes of other banks at discount; to increase powers of notaries.

Mr. CHILDS, for a new Railroad in New-York.

Mr. DELANY, to amend the New-York assessment law.

Mr. EXES, in relation to New-York Institution for the Blind.

Mr. LYNCH, a general attic law.

Mr. HENDRICKSON, in relation to criminal trials, for the benefit of negroes; first offence, 6 months Penitentiary; second to be sold into Slavery.

Mr. WEIANT, to authorize aliens to hold real estate, to which the citizens of the united kingdom are open to people of all nations who may be compelled from

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Speeches by Lords Lyndhurst, Palmerston, Russell, and Messieurs Kinglake, Roebuck, Disraeli, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

We obtain some further intelligence of interest from our European files by the *Arago*. Our advices from London and Liverpool are to the 10th of February inclusive.

The telegrams containing the India and China news were fully reported in our impression of yesterday.

The debates in the British Parliament, which we publish at length, will be found extremely interesting.

The Madrid journals of the 3d state that the authorities of the city had seized, in a house near the palace, 500 revolutionary proclamations, 400 muskets, some swords, and a quantity of cartridges. The Congress was continuing the debate on the address. Some of the journals complain that it had given rise to unseemly squabbles between certain members. In the Senate, it was expected that a violent attack would be made on General DE LA CONCHA'S administration of Cuba. It was believed that a bill would be presented to the Cortes authorising the province of Navarre to execute, at its own expense, a railway uniting the French and Spanish lines.

The London *News* says: "Accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince TZI-KUNG, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the *Samarang*, chartered for the purpose by the Japan Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of America. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers, who are very intelligent men, have already been charged by the Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between those two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the Summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly. The conduct of Japan in encouraging the introduction of European inventions merits remark, particularly at a moment when China is showing such a very different feeling.

The following telegram, published in the *Times*, is dated Lisbon, Feb. 7: "The *Avon* has arrived with 230,000 livres (£?) for England. Civil war had broken out in the River Plate. REVELON had defeated the troops of Montevideo, and surrounded the town. At the latest date (Jan. 5) the English, French, Brazilian, and American marines had landed. Advices from Rio de Janeiro, of the 14th January, state that the *Cumberland*, Admiral WALLIS, had left for Montevideo."

Captain CLARK, of the *Anchncagh*, which arrived at Melbourne on the 12th of December, makes a report which will fill many a heart with painful anxiety. "When in latitude 50° 40' South, and longitude 38° East, he sighted four large icebergs; and on the 15th of November, in latitude 49° 16', and longitude 45° East, passed about one-half of the hull of a large ship, apparently not long on the water. It had the appearance of having been rubbing against rocks or ice, as it was very much chafed. No further particulars could be obtained, as it was blowing hard at the time. Again, on the 30th of November, 20 feet of a ship's main rail was sighted, together with six stanchions and bulwarks attached, painted stone color.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Refugee Question and the New English Conspiracy Bill.

THE FRENCH COLONELS AND THE MONITEUR.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Lord LYNDHURST—I wish to ask my noble friend whether any communication has taken place between this country and the Government of France with reference to certain offensive paragraphs which have lately appeared in the *Moniteur*. Those paragraphs having been inserted in the *Moniteur*, and nothing appearing in that official journal except with their concurrence, the French Government are responsible for those offensive paragraphs. I believe that the French

political or other causes to seek refuge there, and who ought, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably, to enjoy tha protection they seek, thnt any Government would hesitate long before they proposed such a measure, and I am quite sure they proposed such a quite as much disinclined to Parliament would be quite as much disinclined to adopt tt. [Cheers.] Such a measure, therefore, is ont of the question. But Her Majesty's Government, finding that an offence of a peculiar nature had been committed—namely, that thsre was strong reason to think a conspiracy for the commission of murder had been, at all events, partially concocted in this country, we are anxious to consider what is the present state of our law with regard to that particular offence. It will, in the first place, meet an objection which I am aware many people entertain at this consideration having been taken up at all. It has been said by many that because great irritation has been expressed on the part nf foreign nations, and supposed to be on the part of foreign Governments against England, upon the mistaken assumption that we are indifferent to these matters, and that because, in France especially certain addresses have been made by military bodies, and published in an official paper, (the *Moniteur*,) on this account we should be prevented taking a step which, on its own merits, we might think it becoming the character and the interests of the country to take. Sir, for myself I must confess I cannot understand the argument on which such an objection is taken. If it be right to make such an alteration in our law; if nur law is defective, and if it is capable of material improvement, there can be no reason why we should abstain from doing in regard to our own legislation what we think to be right merely because other nations have been giving way to impulses in moments of passion, and perhaps of fear, which we think to be wrong. (Hear, hear.) But I am glad to say in regard to these particular addresses from military bodies to which objection was taken on a recent occasion, that in the first place it appears that if the people of France are ignorant of what is the spirit of our constitution, and the habit, course, and current of our legislation, we, on the nther hand, are very ill-informed as to the constant course and practice in France in regard to matters to which we take objection; because f confess it is only within the last few days that I have been informed that the practice which has prevailed for, at all events, the last 60 years. It appears that in every reign when events of public importance have occurred, whether for good or for evil, whether they were events upon which congratulation could be offered, or events upon which strong opinions could be expressed, it has not been considered inconsistent with the military discipline of the French army, but, on the contrary, it has been an approved practice to allow regiments, and even detachments, to make addresses to the head of the existing Government. There was, therefore, nothing in the fact of these addresses being permitted and published which was a departure from the ordinary and uniform practice which prevails in France. But there were in those addresses, undoubtedly, expressions and passages at which in this country offence was taken, and at which, were it not a pity that we should examine too narrowly what passes in France, persons in this country might justly take offence. Well, Sir, Her Majesty's Government thought tt desirable to inform the French Government of the unfortunate effect which those passages had produced upon the public of this country. [Hear, hear.] I am glad to say, my noble friend, Lord CLARENDON, has had placed in his hands, by the French Ambassador, by the directions of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, a dispatch, in which it is stated that, Lord COWLEY having communicated to the French Government the bad impression which that particular circumstance had produced, Count WALEWSKI had ordered the ambassador here to say that, although the practice was a universal practice, if in two or three addresses out of many hundreds some passages were allowed to be printed to which objections had been taken in England, that circumstance must have arisen from the inadvertence of those who had the charge of publishing those addresses [cries of "Oh," and "Hear,"] and that he was ordered upon the part of the Emperor to state that he regretted such puolication. [Lond cheers.] As far, then, as any objection to the revistnn of our laws is founded upon these recent occurrences, I think such objection ought to cease after the handsome manner in which an explanation has been made. [Hear, hear.] I come now, therefore, to the question disembarrassed of any feeling connected with the subject. Upon examining the state of our law it appeared that the law in this country—in England—treats a conspiracy to commit murder simply as a misdemeanor, subject to a fine end a short period of imprisonment; that the offence of conspiracy to murder is punishable on the same level and in the same manner as n conspiracy for any other purpose, such as hissing at a theatre, or doing anything which tt is an offence for men to conspire to do. In another part of the united kingdom—that is to say, in Ireland—it will be found that the law upon this subject is very severe. There a conspiracy to commit murder is a capital offence. Well, Sir, it appeared to us that while, on the one hand, the law of England is too slight and the punishment not adequate to deter persons from the commission of the crime, on the other hand, the law of Ireland, which was passed in former times, was more severe than was necessary, and that tt would be an improvement to make the law of the united kingdom uniform by reducing the penalty in Ireland and by increasing the penalty in England. That which we now propose is that conspiracy to commit murder should be a felony, punishable with penal servitude, according to the nature of the offence, at the discretion of the Court, varying from any period not less than five years to the extent of life. Penal servitude for life was the *maximum* punishment [Laughter,] or the offence might be punishment by imprisonment and hard labor for a period not exceeding three years. That would apply to conspiracies by persons in this country, be they British subjects or foreigners—conspiracies to commit murder upon any person, whether a British subject or a foreigner, and whether resident within this country or abroad. This law will be universal, and will apply to all persons with respect to conspiracies to murder wherever intended. In this country, if a conspiracy to murder were to succeed, and a person were to fall a victim, then a conspirator would be an accessory before the fact, and could be tried for murder. With respect to a conspiracy to murder the murder of a person out of this Kingdom, but suppose that the conspiracy should be a conspiracy to commit murder if the murder which the conspiracy is intended to produce would be murder according to the laws of England if the crime were committed within the United Kingdom. The Bill, Sir, will be exceedingly short, and will run thus:

"If any person or persons within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, conspire with any other person or persons being either within or without the said United Kingdom or the said Islands, to commit murder either within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, shall be guilty of felony, and upon being convicted shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three years.

2. That any person within the said united kingdom, or said islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, who shall persuade, instigate, or solicit any other person, being either within or without the said United Kingdom or the said islands, to commit murder, either within or without Her Majesty's dominions, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three years.

3. Any person charged with felony under the provisions of this Act, may be apprehended or punished, or otherwise dealt with in all respects, in any county or place within the United Kingdom, in which he may be found, in the same manner as if the felony with which he is charged had been committed in such county or place.

4. In any proceeding under this Act in which the murder shall be alleged to have been intended to be committed in any foreign country or countries, murder shall be construed to mean the killing of any person, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, under such circumstances as would, if the person were so killed in the United Kingdom, make such killing murder by the laws of the said United Kingdom."

Then the 5th clause repeals the Irish Act of GEORGE III., entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Statutes relating to Conspiracies." The effect of the bill which I now ask the House to allow me to introduce is to increase the penalty for conspiracy to murder as far as relates to Great Britain, and to diminish the penalty in Ireland, and to make one uniform law for the whole country. Now, I think that is an improvement of the law of this country, independent of all temporary circumstances. I think at the same time it is due to the character of the country that, a great crime having been attempted, the arrangements for which were partly concerted in this country, as far as we can go without violence to the Constitution, and without any legislation which would not in itself be right and proper, we should so far show our feeling upon this occasion as to enter upon a review of the particular law relating to that crime which has been attempted. It may be said, possibly, that as yet the present law has not been found ineffectual, [hear, hear,] because no proceedings have taken place under it. But will any man say, the object of the law being by punishment to deter persons from the commission of the offence, that by increasing the penalty attaching to the offence you do not add to the deterring effect, and still more prevent men from committing such offence? Can it be said, because it has so happened that the crime is scarcely known in this country, and that no case has occurred in which the law has been applied, that we are not adding a security that in future the crime will not be repeated by increasing the punishment which is to attach to it? The mere punishment of imprisonment for three years is one which many an enthusiast would not care to risk provided he could accomplish the object which he had in view; but I cannot but persuade myself that increasing the penalty to that length of penal servitude which is mentioned in the bill will have a wholesome effect in teaching those who might wish to make this country a place in which to hatch and concoct disgraceful crimes that they cannot do so without incurring a liability of a very serious character. I therefore propose to the House that I should have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to conspiracy to murder.

Mr. A. W. KINGLAKE rose to move as an amendment:

"That this House, while sympathizing with the French nation in its indignant abhorrence of the late atrocious attempt against the life of the Emperor, and anxious upon a proper occasion to consider any amendment of the criminal law which may be likely to defeat a repetition of such attempts, deems it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demand made in Count WALEWSKI's dispatch of the 20th January, until further information is before it of the communications between the two Governments subsequent to the date of that dispatch."

He need hardly say that he warmly concurred in the noble Lord's expression of the abhorrence of that House at the dreadful crime which had been attempted against the life of the Emperor. As a moral and religious people we absolntely abhorred the crime of assassination. As a people accustomed to bracing exercise, and to the strife of many descriptions, we regarded tt as a cowardly and dastardly evasion of the fair strife to which we were accustomed. [a laugh,] and as a thoroughly practical people we despised those who invariably failed in their attempts, [renewed laughter.] If it were possible by any legislation we could prevent the repetition ot an attempt such as that recently made against the life of the Emperor, and if the law officer of the Crown had come to th it House, and, speaking with faithful regard to the science of the law, and not as a politician bending under pressure from abroad, had told them that ths law required amending, then he should have been quite ready to give his best attention to any measure which might have been proposed upon the subject. But how stood the case? The indignation occasioned by the late atrocious attempt was very naturnl, and it was also natural that France should, in the moment of indignation, turn towards this country, because it was from this country that the assassins went thither. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."] At least some of the conspirators went from this country, and it was therefore natural that the French people should feel some indignation against us. The result was the dispatch which had that morning been placed in the hands of members, and to which for some reason or other tha noble lord had made no allusions. In that despatch the Government ni this country was in the most urgent terms called upon to alter its internal law. Now, his objection to legislate upon this occasion was of the simptest description. He confessed that he was so old-fashioncd, so illogical, if they choose, as to decline to concur in altering the municipal laws of England at tha suggestion of any foreign potentate. [Cheers.] Either the measure proposed by his noble lord was merely a piecc of law-reform, or it was a political action suggested from abroad. If it were a piece of law reform, he should have expected it to have been presented by the very able law officers of the Crown, and could not believe that in that case the noble lord would have made himself the organ of the Government. But, if it were, as he perceived, a concession to the pressure put upon the noble lord by the dispatch to which he had referred. he must decline to concur in the proposed legislation. It so happened that at that very moment honorable members had in their hands notices of motion for revising that very branch of the law which the noble lord was now submitting to their consideration, [Hear, hear.] The Solicitor-General, than whom no man was more capable to deal with legislation of this description, only so lately as Thursday last, gave notice of his intention to introduce several bills for the consolidation, improvement, and amendment of our criminal law. [Hear, hear.] Of these notices one was "Mr. Solicitor-General: Offences against the Person; Bill to consolidate and amend the statute law of England relating to offences against the person; An early day." [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] The other was, "Mr. Solicitor-General: Indictable Offences; Bill to consolidate the statute law of England and Ireland relating to accessories to or abettors of indictable offences." [Hear, hear.] Therefore, tf it were not intended that this proposed legislation should be absolutely exceptional, it might be most aptly, conveniently, and properly comprised in the notices which the Solicitor-General had placed in their hands. But, perhaps, that would hardly satisfy the exigency under which the noble lord was acting. The despatch was very strongly worded [Hear]:

"But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skillful demagogues established in England. It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violences of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinn in and to provoke disorder; it is assassination, elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement."

To do justice to the noble lord he must confess that he had in terms which he admitted to be perfsctly decisive and conclusive, declined to act upon this portion of the reqnisition which was addressed to him. The dtspatch went on—

"In submitting these questions to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself, it recchoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do sumething, in a matter where the common interest among all natiops and all Governments is so clear, considers itself entitled to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The repetition and the wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a daoger against which we are bound to provide. Her Britannic Majesty's Government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guarantee of security which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized to expect from an ally. Fully relying, moreover, on the high sense of the English Cabinet, we refrain from indicating in any way the measures which it may see fit to take in order to comply with this wish."

So that, although no alternative was given to the noble Lord as to the general character of the measures which he was to adopt, the details were left to the discretion of the Cabinet. He did not think it would become the House of Commons instantly to legislate upon an appeal such as this. They had been told that this dispatch, although dated Jan. 20, had not been answered. He did not wonder at that, but his proposed to the House that they should answer it here, and answer it now. [Hear, hear.] He had great confidence in the noble Earl who conducted the affairs of the Foreign-office. He knew no one who could write a better dispatch than Lord CLARENDON, but he believed that no human ingenuity could give so good an answer to the communication of Count WALEWSKI as would be involved in a simple vote of that House. Therefore he asked them to agree to the amendment which he had ventured to propose, assuring them that he had undertaken a task of great difficulty, and that the effort of addressing them had occasioned him much inconvenience. The honorable gentleman concluded by moving his amendment.

After speeches from Messrs. BOWYER, FOX, GILPIN, Sir J. B. WALSH and Lord ELCHO—

Mr. ROEBUCK said: Though the hour is late I think it right this discussion should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. and I throw myself on the indulgence of the House to permit me to state my opinion npon this very important question. It appears to me that we have before us two questions; first, does the law require any alteration, and seoondly, is this the right time and right mode of making it? Before I address myself to the first of these questions I will ask the House to consider with me the real position of our country at the present time. The whole of Europe, with the very insignificant exceptions of Belgium and Sardinia, is at the present time subject to despotism. The two islands of Great Britain and Ireland form the only seat of Europe in which freedom of language and freedom of action still exist. We are an oasis in the desert. [Hear, hear.] That desert has grown on from day to day, and hour to hour, within my recollection. It has been gradnally narrowing the sphere of liberty, and we are now in a prond position, though I will say for the human race it is a lamentable one,—we are in the proud position of being the sole depositories of liberty in Europe. If England were stricken down to-morrow do you think that Belgium and Sardinia would exist for a day? [Hear.] Then, Sir, for the sake of mankind I say it becomes our duty to consider what we do, lest we do anything to circumscribe the liberty of England. [Hear, hear.] We are at present the asylum of all distressed people, not, as was said, that people of every description may come to England, because England has made treaties to give up criminals. But we do not give up political criminals, and that is a good distinction. [Hear, hear.] Such is the position of England, and at this time we are called upon to alter the law of England. It has been one boast for ages that we have been an asylum, and a safe asylum, to every political offender, and I emphasize the words, "political offender." What, then, is the present state of the law? It is this—that conspiracy is a crime. Conspiring to do an illegal act, or conspiring to do a legal act in an illegal manner, is a crime according to the law of England. There is one case in the law of England in which that crime of conspiracy is made a capital offence, and it is the crime of high treason. Conspiring to kill the Sovereign is the crime of high treason. The crime does not consist in killing the Sovereign, but in conspiring to kill the Sovereign; and it has been stated in another place, and is well known to every lawyer, that in the great csse of those who are called regicides, and who were indicted in the days of CHARLES II. for bringing CHARLES I. to the block, they were indicted for conspiring to kill the King, and cutting off his head was alleged as an overt act thereof. That is the sote case in which the intention of the mind is erected into a capital offence by the taw of England. [Slight murmurs as of dissent.] I suppose that will not be disputed. But, as far as regards the law of conspiracy, it is this, whatever you conspire to do, whatever crime you conspire to commit, the mere conspiring is in the law of England a misdemeanor punished by fine and imprisonment. Let me be understood. Two msn come together, and they conspire to kill A. B. If they kill A. B., the one who consnired and did not kill him may be indicted as an accessory before the fact, but if they only conspire the conspiracy is an offencc, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Such being the law, what has occurred to indnce us to alter it? By a long course of proceeding we have gone on from time to time, from day to day ameliorating—that is, rendering less crnel—the taw of England. We have, by experience, learnt that to make a law efficient, what is requisite is to make discovery certain, and when you have discovered the crime to make punishment follow it; and we have found that when punishment is severe there is great difficulty first in discovering the criminal, next in bringing him to justice. The punishment of forgery has in my time been changed. When I was young I recollect hearing, time after time, that men were acquitted of the crime of forgery. At length it became impossible not only to find out forgery, but to convict the forgers, and then it was that we went back to the origin of the disease. We ameliorated the law. We made the punishment less severe. We thereby increased the efficiency of the law by making the crime more certain of detection, and the punishment more certain of being inflicted. The noble Lord asks us to take a contrary course. He says, "Here is a crime which with a mild punishment we have been able to find out—for that is the real state of things—[hear]—and, therefore, I ask you to increase the punishment." Is that rational? A great crime has been perpetrated. What was done in England? Certain people, I suppose, conspired together in England to kill the Emperor of the French,—but of that we have no evidence. [Cheers.] None whatever. No man has been tried; nothing is before the world, except vague statements in the newspapers. We know that a crime has been committed—at least, that an attempt had been made; but we know nothing for certain as to the persons by whom it was committed, where the design was concocted, or whence they got the means of carrying it out. But take the statement in the newspapers for granted. I will suppose it was concocted in England. What was the overt act? I suppose it was going down to Birmingham and there getting made certain grenades or projectiles. The man who made them received his orders openly, he went down to Enfield, and there spoke of the peculiar projectiles which he had been employed to make, and he asked the officials whether they knew anything of it, thus showing that he knew nothing of the intentions of those who had employed him. The officials at Enfield told him they knew nothing about it; but as soon as this attempt in Paris took place their attention was called to the circumstance, and it was suggested to the man that he had made the projectiles which were thrown under the Emperor's carriage. Was there anything in all this which the increased severity of punishment could have brought to light? [Hear.] Was there anything which could create the necessity for an alteration of the punishment? Suppose that you had to force the law which is now proposed. Suppose that any man who conspired to kill tha Sovereign of Franca were guilty of felony, and punishable according to the bill before us, would that have rendered the discovery of the crime one whit more easy? [Hear, hear.] If you tell us that a severer punishment would have induced those persons not to commtt this crime, I ask you to go across the water with me to France. There the crime was carried to its consummation, and there it was punishable by death; yet, though the punishmant of death stared them in the face, they committed the crime. [Cheers.] What ought they, then, to do in France, according to the reasoning of the noble lord? Why this? The crime was not prevented by death being the punishment; therefore, they ought to introduce torture as well as death. If an addition to the punishment here be necessary, an addition to the punishment in France is also necessary. The only punishment you can add to death is torture; therefore, according to the principles of the noble lord, torture ought to be introduced into the French law. [Cheers.] I want this statement to be answered. Honorable gentlemen may sneer, but there is a great difference between sneering and answering. [Hear, hear.] The law as it at present stands here in no way prevented the discovery of the conspiracy. The law which is proposed in no way facilitates discovery; and discovery was the only thing which you wanted. The Emperor of the French points to that in the dispatch which has been laid on the table. What he asks for is an alteration in our Police laws. [Hear, hear.] What is tt that the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI points at, bnt that we should alter our Police laws—that is, that we should introduce here the French system of Police? And what, I ask, has the French Police done on this occasion? [Cheers.] In the face of this organized force, banded together to keep down liberty, and to plant the heel of the despot on the neck of the people—thus trained, thus armed, and well accoutred in every possible way for trampling tho nation to the dust—this design is concocted and put into execution. The Emperor's life is endangered in spite of his terrific police. And then when it has failed to protect him he turns to us and says "England is a den of assassins—from English shores come these wretches—you must alter your law of police." Why do I say that the Emperor calls England a "den of nssassins?" Because that expression has found its way into the *Moniteur*. It would not have found its way there but by the permission of LOUIS NAPOLEON—he is answerable for everything there stated, and therefore I fix him with the responsibility of insulting my country. [Cheers.] He, too, of all men upon earth to dare to insult England—he who has partaken of her hospitality, who has been sheltered by her power! [Hear, hear.] A bright exemple he set to England. There was a man who conspired to kill England's great hero, the late Duke of WELLINGTON—there was a man, great too, but fallen in his greatness—and no one act of his life was more inconsistent with his greatness—who left a tegacy to him who had attempted to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON. My only explanation, my only excuse for that deed is that the great NAPOLEON'S mind was shaken to its base. I do not believe that In his right senses NAPOLEON would have perpetrated such an infamous act; but the man who had received the protection of England, who had come here after attempting crime after crime against his native land—that man, when he had climbed to his present height and power, what did he do? He paid to this folled assassin the wages of his dirty deed. ["No, no!" from Mr. BOWYER.] Oh! I have heard the honorable gentleman defend the King of Naples—[Loud cheers and laughter]—therefore, I shall not answer him. This man has received his wages—he is now living in Paris; and tt was stated pnblicly and ostentatiously that the present Emperor of the French had paid the legacy left by the great NAPOLEON to CANTILLON, the disappointed assassin of the Duke of WELLINGTON. [Cheers.] And now, in this House of Commons, panegyrics are poured profusely over the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON by the honorable Baronet opposite. I hope he recollected this transaction. [Sir J. WALSH—"I had not heard of it."] The honorable Baronet says he never heard of it, and yet he presends to speak upon this matter. [Hear, hear.] The alteration of the taw I say is unnecessary; if it were necessary tt ought not to be made in the way proposed, for the efficiency of the law is not impeached; and I come now to ask, is this the right time for proposing it? I will address myself to the noble lord, and I will ask him how is it that he is now in his present position? [Laughter.] He has arrived there because the people of England believe him to be the enemy of despotism in Europe. ["Hear, hear," and an ironical langh.] That is the reasonwhy the noble lord is where he is. I recollect saylog before he came into office that he alone might constitute a Ministry with ciphers by his side; that he was so popular in England that ha ooald frame a Ministry by going ont into the street and selecting whom he liked. To prove the truth of what I said, he has pretty well done what I suggested. [Loud laughter.] Such was the character of the noble lord. The people of England believed him to be a thorough English Minister; they believed that the despots of Enrope trembled before him, and they thought that the dignity, the honor, and the name of England were safe in his keeping. How does the noble lord at this time fulfill the expectations of his country? [Hear, hear.] An offence was committed in France, for which the French police are answerable; the Emperor of the French turns round and insults the people of England, and not only insults them, but by his satellites threatens them. [Cheers.] The noble lord tells us to-night that he has got a dispatch which says that the Emperor of the French entirely disowns the publications in the *Moniteur*. I should like to know the date of that dispatch. [Hear, hear.] I should like to know whether it has not arrived since last Friday? [Hear, hear.] I should like to know whether it has not arrived in consequence of certain statements made to Count PERSIONY,—whether, in fact, the noble lord has not told the Emperor of the French that thera was arising a feeling in the people of Engtand that he had insulted them, and that an indignity had been put npon them by his orders. What is the time at which this proposat for an alteration of the taw is made? The Emperor of the French after the attack made upon his life received certain addresses from different bodies of the army. We are told that tt is the custom of the French army to present addresses to the Emperor upon such occasions. I never said anything about the French army presenting what addresses they pleased. That was no business of mine; but there was nothing said about the publication of the *Moniteur*. How came they there? By order of the French Emperor. Do yon mean to say that in a country where no man dare call his soul his own, the *Moniteur* would venture to publish anything that the Emperor of the French would dislike? Do you think that M. DE MORNY or the Count DE PERSIENY would say anything that the Emperor of the French would dissent from? Not a bit of it. They receive their inspiration from the Tuileries. The great god is LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is he who speaks through the *Moniteur*, and who insults the people of England by getting his satellites to ask him to tead them to this "den of assassins," so that they may punish those who send assassins there. [Cheers.] Do we not know that Mr. Fox told the first NAPOLEON that there was a conspiracy at that time against his life, and do you think that we are different therein from our ancestors? [Hear.] God knows that we are, I believe, degenerating fast; but I don't think that we have come to that. We have not sent anybody to assassinate any Sovereign, be he our enemy or our so-called ally. (Hear, hear.) The people of England are a brave people. They have put down one NAPOLEON and they are not afraid of another. We are told that LOUIS NAPOLEON is our ally. Is it the bnsiness of an ally thus to use his friend; is it showing friendship and kindness to us to accuse us? Is that the language of an ally, when he says "to accuse us" I distinctly reiterate and reassert that LOUIS NAPOLEON is responsible for those insults upon the British people. [Hear, hear.] I say then, Sir, that this is not the time when the House of Commons ought to consent to an alteration of the law, snpposing for the moment that the alteration were a good one, which f deny. There have been times in our history when great resistance has been made to powerful enemies abroad, and if the shsdes of those who have passed away still retain a particle of human feeling how must the shades of those who resisted PHILIP, II., who resisted LOUIS XIV., who resisted the first NAPOLEON, look down now upon the House of Commons employed at the dictation of a French Emperor to alter the law of England! I say that we are not yet so degenerate as to send anybody to assassinate either a friend or a foe: but tf we submit to this indignity which is now sought to be pnt upon us, God knows we shall be degraded. I say that for us, the great people of England, to alter our law upon threat would be a humiliating sight for mankind at large; and it is because I deem it a degradation and n humiliation that I oppose this bill on its very first introduction, and call upon you, as freemen, and as the great protectors of the oppressed in Europe, to throw out the noble lord's bill with all the ignominy which tt deserves.

The debate was here adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Mr. WARREN in opposition to the motion.

Sir G. GREY, after expressing his satisfaction that in neither House of Parliament had a single voice been raised in favor of infringing the sacred right of asylum in this country, replied to the objections offered to the motion. These, he observed, were of two classes, one directed against the enactments of the bill itself, the other against the time at which the proposition was made. As to the bill itself, Irrespective of any communication with the French Government, upon looking into the state of our taw upon this subject, the attention of Her Majesty's Govcrnment was called by the transaction at Paris to what appeared to be a defect in it. Great tawyers entertained serious donbts as to the sufficiency of any law, and he protested against the unconstitutional doctrine that any judge, however eminent, might dictate to Parliament as to the sufficiency of our law. Finding that in England conspiracy to commit murder was only a misdemeanor, while in Ireland it was a felony subject to the highest punishment, the Government thought it would be an improvement to mitigate the severity of tha Irish law, and at the same time increase that of the law of England. With respect to the time, he admitted that paragraphs had appeared in the French paper highly offensive to the people of this country; but if we placed ourselves in the position of the French nation he thought the Government of this country, in similar circumstances, would be justly btamable if they had not called the attention of that of France to what appeared to be a defect in their law, as Count WALEWSKI had done, without specifying any particular alteration. There was nothing in the Count's dispatch which should deter us from doing what we believed ought to be dona, and which was not repugnant to the principles of our law and and Coostiution. It was the part of a great nation, instead of showing itself too sensitive to such insults as were contained in the *Monitnur*, to hold its even conrse in legislation, and enable its Government to reply to all notions thst, although we gave an asylum to refugees, we did not harbor assassins. In conclusion, Sir GEORGE read a dispatch from Count WALEWSKI to Count PESSIONY, dated Feb. 6th, [published in another column,] wherein the former, referring to the parsgraphs in the military addresses which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, the publication of which he said was an inadveriant act, stated that the Emperor had enjoined him to say to Lord CLARENDON how much he regratted them.

Mr. BOVILL opposed the motion, and numerous other speakers addressed the House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after noticing the disadvantages of this discussion, expressed a doubt, assuming that the bill was introduced as an amendment of the law, whether it was really an amendment. He looked, he said, not only to the principle of the proposed change but to the nature of the crime, which was exceedingly difficult to prove, and juries would hesitate to convict if the pensity were rendcred more severe. The spirit of the proposed enactment was contrary to the whole course of our modern enlightened legistation. But the proposed change was not likely to defeat the political conspiracies against which it was directed, because the conspirators were men who were ready to expose their lives, which would be sacrificed whether they succeed or failed in their attempt. The object should not be the punishment, but the detecting the crime, and the bill would serve no purpose of detection. Then csme the question, that this alteration of the law was asked for by the Government of France, and when that question was approached, it was necessary to take a larger view of it than the Ministers appeared to have taksn. What the French Government wanted was, not this bill, but to put an end to certain meetings in London, and that could only be effected by sending the parties out of this country before they could commit the crime. This appeared to be the object from the language of Count WALEWSKI and Count PERSIONY. Short of this the existing law was amply sufficient, and tt had been enforced against M. PELTIER in 1803. The bill did not propose to do what it has failed to protect him he turns to us and says tf Ministers had ventured to alter the law to that extent, so as to remove aliens, they would have roused the anger of the people of England, and they would have offended the French Government had they told them the existing law was sufficient. The bill seemed to be a cunning artifice, by which it was exoected that neither the people of England nor the Emperor of the French would be displeased. But, as the "den of assassins" was to remain as it was, the French Government would say: "We have been deluded." In his opinion it would have been far better to have told at once the plain truth, that the asylum which they called a "den of assassins" must remain, and that we did not mean to change our law. The duty of that House, however, was not to give up, even to gratify the French Government, the right of asylum, or to alter the established law of England.

The Solicitor-General replied to Lord J. RUSSELL, contending that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory, that this was an improvement of the law, and that the alteration was properly made the subject of a special bill. As to the argument that we were yielding to a fear of France, the question was, he observed, whether our legislation was right or wrong.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the principle of the bill was to change the character of the crime in question from a misdemeanor to a felony. Such a change of the law was not without precedent, and he instanced the act introduced after the attack on Mr. HARLEY by GUISCARD. He did not defend or palliate certain incidents,—the military addresses published in the authoritative journal of the French Empire, which was an instance of signal indiscretion. But the expression of regret on the part of the Emperor, was frank and full, and, after this he thonght it did not become us to criticize these incidents with too much severity. With regard to the measure before the House, the relative position of England and France should be considered. The great body of the English nation, he believed, looked upon the French nation with a feeling of sincere friendship; but he did not think that in the great body of the French peop le there was a reciprocity of sentiment towards this country. Under these circumstances, what was the position of a ruler of Francc who had the good sense to see that a good understanding between the two countries was conducive to the welfare of his own? He came to us as a faithful and generous ally, and said, "I do not disguise the difficulties I have to contend with; aid me as far as yon can consistently with your law, and show France that my confidence in you is not misplsced." He (Mr. DISRAELI) thought it was the duty of the Governmeot to respond to that appeal. What the Emperor of the French required, however, was a public demonstration towards the French people that would restore the good feeling towards us, but he did not think that this measure would accomplish the object. Notwithstanding, however, the clumsy and feeble manner in which the Government had dealt with the difficulty, it was his tntention to vote for leave to bring in the bill, reserving to himself the right to consider the principle upon which it was founded.

Mr. S. HERBERT, having adverted to the change which a few days had wrought in the opinion entertained in this country of the Emperor of the French and to the causes of the irritation against his Government, observed, that before he came to an ultimate decision upon this measure he wanted information. He wished to know, among other things, what was the real state of the law; whether it was true or not that the existing law was sufficient to reach aliens conspiring here against aliens abroad; whether it was the practice ot the English Government, when it received information from our police, to give notice to that of France; and what would be the effect of converting a misdemeanor into a felony upon the powers of the police. He did not refuse to entertain the measure, and he should be ready, after due deliberation, to express his opinion of its merits on the second reading.

Lord PALMERSTON reptied to objections, observing that the measure rested upon two grounds,—first, that it was an improvement of our own law; second, that it was calculated to prevent the recnrrence of a crime abroad highly injurious to the interests of this country, as well as derogatory to its honor.

Mr. KINGLAKE having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided upon the original motion, which was carried by 299 against 99, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

THE FRENCH DISPATCHES.

The following is a translation of the dispatches from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs which Lord PALMERSTON laid on the tabte of the House of Commons:

Count Wolewski to Count Persigny.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1858.

Monsieur LE COMTE: The preliminary proceedings instituted on the criminal attempt of which the person of the Emperor has been the object are pursuing their course, and we shall ere long learn the definite result; but there is one point on which, even at present, we can have no doubt; this attempt, like those which have preceded it, has been projected in England.

It was in England that PIANORI formed the design of attacking the Emperor; it was from London that, in an affair the recollection of which is still fresh, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN and CAMPANELLA directed the hired bravos (*sicaires*) whose hands they had armed. It was there, also, that the authors of the late conspiracy have prepared at leisure their means of action, studied and fabricated the instruments of destruction of which they made use, and it was thence that they started to execute their p'an.

In establishing these facts, I hasten to add how much the Government of the Emperor is penetrated with the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they have raised in England. It is equally convinced that, with such proofs of the abuse of hospitality before them, the English Government and people will from the present understand how far we are justified in anxiously considering them (*fondés à nous en préoccuper.*)

No one appreciates and respects more than ourselves the liberality with which England loves to practice the right of asylum towards foreigners, victims of political struggles. France has on her part always regarded it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honorable misfortune, to whatever party it might belong; and the Government of his Majesty has no intention of complaining that its adversaries can find a refuge on English soil and live there peacably, under the protection of British laws, while remaining faithful to their opinions, even to their passions.

But, Monsieur le Comte, how widely different is the attitude of the adepts in demagogy established in England! It is no longer the hostility of erring parties manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and every violence of language; it is no longer even the labor of the factious seeking to agitate opinion and provoke disorder; it is ass ssination reduced to a doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with stupefaction (*vient de frapper l'Europe de stupeur.*)

Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Should English legislation serve to favor their designs and their manœuvres, *and can it continue to protect persons who place themselves by flagrant acts outside the pale of the common law, and expose themselves to the bon of humonity?*

In submitting these questions to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the Government of the Emperor not only discharges a duty towards itself, it responds to the sentiment of the country, which demands such a proceeding under the pressure of most tegitimate anxietics, (*qui l'y invite sous l'empire des plus légitimes préoccupations,*) and which, in a circumstance where joint responsibility (*solidarité*) between all nations and all Governments is so evident, believes that it has the right to count upon the cooperation of England. The recurrence and the perversity of these guilty enterprises subject France to a danger against which we are all bound to provide. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty can nssist us in averting it *by giving us a guarantee of security, which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized in expecting from an ally.* Full of confidence, moreover, in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards the measures which it may be suitable to take to satisfy this wish. We rely in this matter entirely on them (ths English Cabinet) for the care of appreciating the decisions which they shall judge the most proper to lead to this end, and we flatter ourselves that we shall not have appeated in vain to their conscience and their loyalty.

You will be so good as to read this dispatch to Lord CLARENDON, and give him a copy of it. Accept, &c.,

A. WALEWSKI.

The following is the dispatch alluded to by Lord LYNDHURST in the House of Lords and Sir G. GREY in the House of Commons:

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1858.

M. LE COMTE: The account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the *Moniteur* of certain addresses from the army has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware of the sentiments by which we have been influenced in the steps we have adopted with Her Brttannic Majesty's Government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for its concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity (*loyauté,*) and our deference for the initiative being taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been inserted which have seemed in England to be characterized by a different sentiment, *they are too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's Government has not ceased to hold to that of Her Britannic Majesty for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence caused by the number of those addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it.* I authorize you to give a copy of this dispatch to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A. WALEWSKI.

The New French Minister of the Interior.

Paris (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are, before this, in possession of the nomination of General ESPINASSE as Minister of the Interior. The decree appears in this morning's *Monitenr*, and is briefly thus:

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting; We have desired, and do hereby decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—General of Division ESPINASSE, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, is named Minister of the Interior and of Public Safety, in the room of M. BILLAULT, whose resignation is accepted.

ART. 2.—The Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Tuileries this 7th of February.

NAPOLEON.

A. FOULD, Minister of State."

Another decree appoints M. CORNUAU, Prefect of the Landes, to be Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Safety, in the room of M. MANCEAUX, called to other functions.

The appointment is said to have been very suddenly resolved upon; at least, it was kept a profound secret till the last moment, and we may well believe that the Ministers themselves, of whom General ESPINASSE is now the colleague, suspected it as little as the public, and that they have been taken quite as much by surprise. It was at a dinner given by the General to a number of general officers yesterday that the fact was first made known. He was sent for by the Emperor at 4 o'clock. The audience was long, and the guests were kept waiting consideraby beyond the hour of dinner. Public curiosity had been much excited as to the snccessor of M. BILLAULT. It was the chief topic of conversation with the guests,

ation to remove any doubts that might exist in the minds of some with regard to the legality of the convention of 1 ALEXIS.

THE CRAWFORD STATUE.

Inauguration of Crawford's Statue of Washington at Richmond, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD STEAMER JAMESTOWN, JAMES RIVER, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

The trip of the *Jamestown* hither from New-York, has been a very quick and pleasant one, not withstanding the unfavorable weather which prevailed at the hour of starting on Saturday. The Bay was full of ice as far as Sandy Hook, through which we plowed our way with some difficulty; and throughout the night a heavy southeast swell kept the steamer in lively motion. Sunday, however, proved a most beautiful day, and before we had reached the Capes of Virginia the sea was so smooth that the motion of the steamer was scarcely perceptible. One year ago the Chesapeake was filled with ice, in which a whole fleet of wrecked and disabled ships were incased and carried up and down by the tides, in spite of chains and anchors; all the lighboats were forced from their moorings, and a general scene of disaster and distress met the eye. To-day, however, reminds one of Summer; the sun shines out warmly, the Bay is as unruffled as a mill-pond, and the fleet of brigs and schooners which besprinkle the Bay float lazily about without breeze enough to give them steerage way.

There is a number of persons on board who are bound to Richmond to witness the ceremony of inaugurating the Washington Statue, but the stormy weather on Saturday, no doubt, deterred a large number from undertaking the trip. We arrived at Norfolk about 5 o'clock P. M., where, after landing our freight, we received on board a military company (the Independent Grays) and a large number of other passengers. Ten military companies—five from Portsmouth, and three from Norfolk—have gone up to Richmond, besides three steamboat loads of passengers. After transhipping a detachment of eighty seamen, which was sent from the New-York Navy Yard for the *Columbus*, at Portsmouth, there was time for a brief stroll about the town, which was improved by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who had never before enjoyed a view of Norfolk. This place is never a very bustling one, but being Sunday, and about half the inhabitants having gone to Richmond, it has very much the appearance of the "Deserted Village." To strangers there are some objects of interest to be seen here. St. Paul's Church, now one of the oldest buildings in the city, with its extensive cemetery, is an object of much attraction. It is a low, brick edifice, built after the style of architecture which prevailed over a century ago, with a tower, also of brick, which has been added within a few years. The figures 1739 stand out in the brick-work, to indicate the date of its construction. A cannon ball, half buried in the wall on the front side, which was thrown into it by British cannon in the Revolutionary War, is still visible. This Church and two dwellings were the only buildings left standing when the city was destroyed by the English fleet. *The cemetery contains within it a number equal to the whole present population of the city.* They are buried four, and even six deep, and since the year 1826 no interments have been made here. A large new cemetery at the west end of Cumberland-street, though still within the city limits, has been used since for the burial of the dead. Norfolk is considered, *by the residents*, one of the healthiest cities in the world. The deaths are said to be only one-half per cent of the population. Formerly the people used water from wells, which were brackish, or worse than that, being water filtered through the surface, which caused a great deal of sickness. But since the introduction of paved streets, affording more perfect drainage, and the substitution of cisterns for wells the health of the City has very much improved. The houses are built more for comfort than for show. One of the finest houses in the city, which will cost between $30,000 and $40,000 is now being completed by one of the wealthy citizens. A great deal of rivalry has existed heretofore between Norfolk and Portsmouth, and this feeling has been carried to such an extent that the best friends living in the respective places cease to hold social intercourse with each other. This feeling, happily, has however given place of late to more rational and neighborly sentiments. The great work of internal improvement—the Chesapeake and Pimlico Canal, which is intended to prove for Virginia what the Erie Canal has for New York—is now suspended. About one-third of the distance is accomplished, on which $15 000,000 have been expended; and the same amount, it is estimated will be required to finish it. It will unite the waters of Virginia with those of North Carolina, and furnish intercommunication of great value to the commerce of these States. The large amount of business done on the Dismal Swamp Canal has been the means of originating this project. The Canal taps the waters of North Carolina at a different point from the other Canal, and pursues a different route, but the swampy, submerged condition of the country through which it passes has made the work a very expensive one.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 22.

The fine weather of yesterday, unfortunately changed into a half drizzle, half snow storm this morning, with a cold wind from the eastward. There was just enough of moisture to make the streets most uncomfortable; the thick, sticky mud being everywhere, and dry, clean standing room nowhere. The city was early crowded with people from the surrounding country; indeed, so large a number poured into town yesterday that every hotel and lodging-house was full. The following military companies were present from different parts of the country:

Lexington Cadets, Major Gilliam;
Monticello Guard, William B. Mallory, Lieutenant Commanding;
Alexandria Rifleneo, Captain Arthur Herbert;
Third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Colonel D. B. Walton;
Seven companies from Portsmouth;
Baltimore City Guard, Captain J. P. Wainer;
Washington Light Infantry, Captain J. H. Davis;
Washington Ygers, Captain G. A. Schwartzman;
Norfolk Juniors, Captain E. C. Rochereau;
Norfolk Blues, Captain T. J. Corprew;
Norfolk Light Infantry Guard, Captain W. D. Groner;
Mount Vernon Guard;
Cumberland Troop, Captain John C. Page;
Petersburg Artillery, Captain J. N. Nichols;
Petersburg Grays, Captain Joseph V. Scott;
Petersburg City Guard, Captain John P. May;
Petersburg Light Infantry Guard, Captain William H. Jarvis;

which, with a company of Cadets from Portsmouth, make 22 in all. The various benevolent and civic societies which joined the procession are mentioned in the programme. The city is everywhere decorated with flags, as well as the shipping in the harbor, and arches of evergreens are sprung across the street at various points along which the procession passed. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons came from other places to witness the inauguration. Richmond, it is said never saw such a day as the present, and it is among time before it will see another like it.

The procession began to move at 10½ o'clock, and it was about 45 minutes in passing the Exchange. The Masonic ceremonies, which came first, were too long, and gave to the proceeding too much of a sectarian character. The State ceremonies began with the music, each of "Welcome" pronounced by Gov. Wise, in his most effective style; then came an opening ode by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., Editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, which was highly praised by those who listened to it. Gov. WISE then introduced the Orator of the Day, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, who delivered the oration, and JAMES BARRON HOPE, Esq., of Hampton, delivered a concluding poem. At ten minutes past four P. M., the statue was unveiled to the impatient *cold footed* multitude, and a salvo of 31 guns from Capitol Hill announces (while I write) the conclusion of the ceremony of inauguration. As the large American Ensign, which covered the Statue, was withdrawn, exposing the masterly production of the now immortal CRAWFORD to view, the immense throng rent the air with long-protracted huzzas, which were only silenced by the more potent cannon.

The widow of CRAWFORD, with her two eldest daughters, were in attendance, the guests of the State. Mr. BUCHANAN could not attend, and sent the two eagles to the Committee of Arrangements. Gen. SCOTT and EDWARD EVERETT were in the procession but on account of the inclement weather, probably they did not appear on the platform. Secretary FLOYD was present. Mr. EVERETT delivers his address on Washington in the theatre to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, and will be presented with Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane. Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Mississippi, will also be presented with Washington's field spy-glass on the same occasion. There will be three balls given to night, at one of which (that of the Young Guard, Light Battalion) Mr. EVERETT is to be present. Extensive arrangements are also made for illuminating the City. Scarcely a house in the City is without its window full of candles, ready to light up at dark.

Without attempting any criticism or description of the statue, which only an artist should undertake, I will mention the opinion of G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the British Consul here, who pronounces this feet half the great Clarence as not excelled, if it is equalled, by any statue in the world.

The fine large engraving of it in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, taken from photographs on the spot is an excellent, not to say perfect, picture of the statue as it now stands.

Considering the rare occasion which the occasion has called together, and the natural outburst of patriotism which has been evoked by it, few instances of rowdyism or of intemperance have been visible. It is, all in all, the prondest day which has ever been seen in the Old Dominion. E. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 122, 125, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 44, 80, 85, 170, 104, 105, 90, 102, 114, 115, 123 to 129, 56, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 219, 223, 254, 195, 206, 66, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264 to 270.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 269, 288, 271, 478, 447, 143, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 596, 513, 436, 505, 562, 554, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 346, 449, 495, 465, 27, 29, 223, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same as Wednesday.

Important Emigrant Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Rudolph Garrigue vs. Philip A. Loescher.—This action is brought to recover the sum of $7,602. Messrs. Pfeiffer & Bolymann, bankers, in Hamburg, Germany, and correspondents of defendent, drew drafts upon him for this amount, and gave them to German emigrants on their way to this country, in return for moneys deposited with Pfeiffer & Bolymann. Loescher, it is alleged, refused to honor these drafts. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff, Mr. Garrigue, in trust for the benefit of the German emigrants who hold the dishonored drafts. The answer alleges that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest. The cause is still on trial. Mr. John E. Devlin and Mr. E. F. Hall for plaintiff; Mr. F. H. B. Bryon for defendant.

The Jobson and Seely Contempt Case Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In the matter of Jobson and Seely.—Our readers will probably remember the pugilistic encounter which occurred between Messrs. Jobson and Seely on the occasion of the examination of Mme. Lola Montez before J. N. Whiting, Esq., referee. Mr. Whiting obtained an order requiring both parties to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, and why Mr. Seely's name should not be stricken from the rolls of the Court. The matter was returnable yesterday, but the Lowber claim, which was on trial, would, it was expected, occupy some time, and so the contempt case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.—NOTICE.—The General Term will hear no arguments after Friday of this week. The Court will be adjourned on that day to Saturday, March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Mabey et al. vs Adams.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Morrison vs. Hays.—Motion denied. Costs of motion $7, to abide event of suit.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Alexander Duncan et al. vs. Benjamin Waterbury—Motion granted.

Same vs James De Gray.—Motion to strike out part of answer granted.

Same vs. Same.—A like decision.

Same vs. Same.—A like decision.

THE THIRD-AVENUE FLAGGING FRAUD.—In the matter of the assessment for flagging, &c., part of the Third-avenue, in which the proceedings imply a charge of conspiracy on the part of the late Street Commissioner Taylor, and Charles Devlin, one of the street contractors, to defraud the City Treasury to the extent of between $4,000 and $5,000, an opinion has been rendered by Justice ROOSEVELT, in which he intimates that certain technical difficulties lie in the way of the parties bringing the writ of *certiorari*, and that no argument, written or oral, having been submitted, he shall reserve a decision until he can receive the usual aid of counsel, in the shape of argument.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In Market To-day.	BEEVES. Not for the Week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS.	1840	2640	20	228	834	.....
Forty-fourth-st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Browning's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth-street	.....	64	27	26	1285	.....
Chamberlin's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robinson-st	.....	127	45	67	2870	.....
O'Brien's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth-street	.....	90	24	72	280	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1840	2857	114	393	5334	.....
Last week	2265	3030	222	411	6603	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,757

E. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows

NEW-YORK CO.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	930	.....	.....	50	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	128	20	228	634	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 24

Cattle, head	1,332	Hogs, head	5,568
Sheep, head	540	Horse, head	19
Total			7,459

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	715	Maryland	—
New-York	561	Missouri	—
Illinois	454	Pennsylvania	37
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	79	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	31
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100: 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES IN DETAIL AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Fat Ox-en Cattle	10¾c.@11¾c.	11¾c.@12½c.
First quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10½c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.

At ESQUIMAUX, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The fears that the snow would so far delay the stock trains as to leave a short supply of beeves this week, were not realized. So far as we can learn, all the western cattle, intended for to-day's market, arrived in time to be in the yards this morning, or during the day. One lot, over the Hudson River Railroad, did not get in until about 10 A. M. The general quality of the animals this week is very good for the season, most of them being in fair condition and weight, with a sprinkling of extra beeves. The better qualities of beef are mainly in demand just now, as the class consuming the coarser meats are keeping the Lenten fast. The total receipts of cattle for the week number 2,657, which is 486 less than last year's weekly average; but, owing to the Lent season, and the large number who are out of work, and too poor to buy meat at all, the supply is quite equal to the requirements of the market, if not more, as the weight of the animals, above the general average for a year, in part makes up for the deficiency in numbers.

With an apparent prospect of a limited supply, prices went up above ½c. ₱ lb. yesterday, and sales of the better grades opened this morning on the advanced rates, but there was a gradual decline during the day, and the yards were barely cleared this evening, at prices little or no better than last Wednesday.

To provide against any emergency arising from the obstruction of the railroads at this uncertain season, some of the more provident butchers laid in a larger supply than will be needed for current wants. This will help to equalize the market, until the traveling becomes more settled. Western owners will start no more animals forward freely, unless there be a coincidence advance. The reasonable prospect, therefore, is, that for a few weeks we shall not have any excessive supply. Ohio and Illinois are credited with full half of the cattle brought in this week, the latter State alone sending about one-third. Eastern dealers keep up a fair competition with New-York buyers at Albany. Full 600 are reported to have gone over the Western Railroad, towards Boston, Providence, &c.

The table below and the special notes following will give the desivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
84	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
112	Ohio	J. Coffin	Allerton, C., & Myers.
67	Ohio	Trotter & Pfeifer	Mead & Holcomb.
74	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Utley.
37	Ind	McQuade & Corwin	J. A. Merritt.
30	Ohio	Montgomery & Wilson	J. A. Merritt.
82	Ohio	Col. Florence	White & Son.
14	Ohio	Boynton	George Sage.
36	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
29	N. Y.	J. Joyce	M. Dalton.
58	Ohio	Correll & Dorman	R. Murray.
38	Ind.	McGuade & Corwin	Owner.
42	Ohio	J. Linson	Budlong & Eastman.
23	Ohio	F. Wheatley	Budlong & Eastman.
32	Ind	M. Philips	Owner.
16	Iowa	H. Eaton	M. Philips.
90	N.Y.&M	Geo. Ayrault & others	G. Ayrault.
52	Ohio	N. Bidell	C. G. Teed.
42	N. Y.	McPherson and others	C. G. Teed.
70	Ill. & Ind.	F. Auxier and others	Miller, Hariug & Gy.
31	N. Y.	S. G. Woodruff & Co	Owners.
17	Ill.	J. Bonner	Owner.
17	O. & Ill	Geo. A. Jeffey	Owner.
49	Ohio	C. Fullington & J. H. S.	V. H. Harris.
26	Ill. & Ind.	Wheaton & Gurney	W. H. Harris.
37	Ohio	Briggs & Dudley	B. Westheimer.
20	Ohio	Robinson & Douglas	B. Westheimer.
29	Ill.	T. Home	Owner.
53	Ohio	W. P. McIntyre	Owner.
30	Ill.	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Toffey.
28	Ohio	A. G. Woods	W. H. Harris.
18	N. Y.	H. Edwards	Owner.
21	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
18	N. Y.	A. Beebe	Owner.
17	Ohio	W. H. McCuen	Owner.
16	Ill.	J. C. Allen	C. G. Teed.
18	Ill.	Lawton	Owner.
12	Conn	A. Haviland	J. A. Merritt.
110	Ohio	B. Wes hemer	Owner.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON, of Henderson County, Ill., forwarded 84 fine Steers, which J. C. HOAG was selling at 9¾c @10½c. They were averaging about 10c. on 800 lbs. net. The "neighbor," whose rough Cattle were spoken of three weeks ago, came on with this lot, and brought some fine animals of his own, which we give him due credit for.

The 112 No. 1 grade Durhams, belonging to J. COFFIN, were equally divided between ALLERTON & MYERS and ALLERTON & CONOER as salesmen, and brought 10¾c @11c., probably averaging 10½c. Home weight, 1,700 lbs. gross. They were of COFFIN'S own feeding, and a choice lot of Steers.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling 67 Ohio Cattle, 35 of them mixed Oxen and Cows, for N. TROTTER, at 9c.@10c, and 32 good Steers, for J. PFEIFER, at near 10c.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 74 Illinois Cattle, fed by J. GREEN. They were in good flesh, and weighed 1,475 lbs. gross at home. S. UTLEY was making them average about 10c.

MCQUADE & CORWIN had 37 fat Cattle from Lancaster and Chester Counties, Penn., which they purchased in Philadelphia. Home weight 1,800, and would dress near 1,000 lbs. of beef. J. A. MERRITT was selling them at 10c @11c. W. KELLEY took one pair at $250, or just about 11c. ₱ lb.

MERRITT was also selling 12 Westchester County, N. Y., Cattle at similar prices. Two pair were taken by Col. DYCKE at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Also, for MONTGOMERY & WILSON, of Licking County, Ohio, 30 common to medium Cattle, at 9c @10c.

Col. E. FLORENCE forwarded 82 heavy Cattle of his own feeding from Pickaway County, Ohio, which were sold by WHITE & SON, at 10c.@10½c.—a few at 11c. They were a fine drove, rated 823 lbs. net. Six were taken at $95 each, or 10½c. ₱ lb.

M. DALTON sold 38 of his own mill-fed, State Cattle at 9c., and 29 for J. JOYCE at about the same rate, save one pair for which he refused $250 in the morning, but would gladly have taken it in the afternoon.

CORRELL & DORMAN contributed a fine lot of 55 Steers, less than three years old, which weighed, at home, 1,555 lbs. gross. They were grazed and fed by the owners, in Green County, Ohio, and were desirable handling animals. R. MURRAY was getting 9¾c.@10c. for them. S. WHEELER bought five for a customer at $80, or a trifle over 10c.

D. G. OLIVER sold 18 of his own Dutchess County cattle, at 9¾c.@10½c. net. They were heavy 900-lb. bullocks, in good flesh.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling 43 very good Ohio steers for J. LINSON, at an average of 10c. on 825 lbs. net, and 23 fair cattle for F. WHEATLEY, Green County, Ohio, for 9c. Estimated weight, 625 lbs.

M. PHILIPS sold 32 Indiana steers on his own account, at 9c., and 16 Iowas for H. EATON, at $50@$70 each, or 9c.@10c. They all ranged from medium to fair quality.

GEO. AYRAULT sold for himself and others a mixed lot of 90 New-York and Michigan cattle, of uneven weights and qualities, at 8c @10c.

C. G. TEED sold 52 common Ohio Steers for N. BIDELL at 9c., and a few of the best yesterday at 10c. Rated 600 lbs. net. Also, 15 Devons for W. D. MCPHERSON, of Monroe County, N. Y., at 10c. One of them was a fat Cow which brought $72 50, or 12c. on 600 lbs. She was a very fine animal.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold for himself and others 31 State Cattle, of different grades, at 8c.@10c.

MILLER, HARING & GUNEY sold for different parties 70 Indiana and Illinois Cattle ranging from common to very good at 8½c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$160, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give more weekly particulars.

There is a slight improvement in toese markets, although still dull. Comparing the present market with this time last year, we find twice as many cows were then sold at much higher prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 20 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals.

BROWNING reports receipts of 27 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Market well supplied with a light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 43 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. The small numbers offering are quite sufficient for the dull market.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Veals are plenty at moderate prices for eatable meat, and a "long" for "bobs," which are abundant at $1 25@$1 50 each. Seven cents per quart for milk and water is "death" on young calves.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 228 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. The market is well supplied, especially with "bobs," at $1 50@$2 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ₱ lb. Trade moderate, with a light supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 67 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@ 6¾c. A few extra animals sell for 7c. Supply ample, and market dull. A large number of "bobs" are offered at $1 25@$1 50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The oumbers now offering at the City markets are small, 15,314 for the week, and prices are a trifle higher. Good Sheep bring 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., net; Some of the choice ones are worth 11c.@12c. Some 3,500 head more were offered for the corresponding week last year.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 864 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few lots ₱ lb. net

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; German wrought, 5½c.@5¾c.; Cinch, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and in demand at $2 75@$3 87½c. ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quiet but steady, at 47c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar ranges from $2 62@2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is salable and firm at $1 45@$1 47½ for common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $3 50@$5 50 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $35@337 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is inactive, yet steady, at 51c@53c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, but is still quoted at $1 20@$1 22½ ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale, at 67c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30 ₱ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and $3@$3 12½ ₱ basket. Palm Oil, 6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ₱ gallon. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is firm at 56c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Feb. 22.—Sperm—There is a moderate demand, and transactions for the week include sales of 1,140 bbls., in parcels, for manufacturing, principally at $1 25 ₱ gallon, one lot bringing equal to about $1 24. Whale—There have been no transactions in Whale in this market, although we hear that 54c. has been offered and refused.—*Mercury's Ship List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 365 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and drooping, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@ $18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—We have no receipts or sales to report. Prices are nominal: Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 15@$1 35 for fine, ₱ sack; Turks Island, 18½c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¾c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@ 15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¼c. ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@12½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in fair request at advancing prices. No. 1 Nutmegs at 62½c.@65c.; Mace, 45c.; Cassia, in mats, 29c.@30c.; Pepper, 8¾c.@8¾c., in bond, and 9c. free; Pimento, 7c. free; Cloves, 8c.; Race Ginger, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is tame, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 350 hhds. in lots, at 5¾c.@5¾c. for New-Orleans; and 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. for Cuba; with 150 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $5 12½@$5 44 ₱ 100 lbs., 3 and 4 months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in active request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—The advanced prices claimed by holders check transactions. We quote Straits at 28c.@29c; Banca do. at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb. Plates at $9 25@ $9 50 for I. C. Coke, and $11 00@$11 33 for I. X.; Terne at $8 75 for Coke, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Charcoal, ₱ box.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at prices within our range. Polar, 80c.@85c.; Ochotsk, small, at 75c.; N. W. Coast at 70c.@75c., and South Sea at 45c.@ 50c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., cash, ₱ gallon, closing heavily.

ZINC—Sheet, 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc. and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d. @4s. 9d. ₱ tc., Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 2s @2s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: a Norwegian bark to Stettin or Cronstadt, Cotton at 1c.; a Neapolitan brig to Constantinople, Rice, 4¾c. ₱ gallon; a schooner, 198 tons, Aracibo, P. R., and back, 400; and $3; one to Matanzas and back, Molasses, $3 25, under deck; and a bark to Rio and back, on private terms.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week has been large, and generally of a good quality. The market was brisk, but prices did not advance beyond those of the week previous. Among the offerings, which amounted to 1,400 head, there were a number of extra ones from Chester County, and which were sold at from $10@$10 25. The sales were from $7@$8@ $9@$9 50@$10 ₱ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—This market was quite active, the demand being about equal to the supply. 4,000 head were disposed of at from $3@$4 50 ₱ head, according to quality and condition.

HOGS—We have no change to note in this market, either in price or the number offered. 2,800 head were sold at from $6@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS—This market was rather dull, and only 250 head were sold, at from $30@$45 for Milch Cows, and from $18@$28 for Dry Cows.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Lessee and Sole Director ..... S. Ullmar

FRIDAY, Feb. 26 at 7½ o'clock,

Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

with new scenery, new dresses, new properties, increased chorus, orchestra and ballet.

MADAME D'ANGRI

will appear for the first time as the Princess, thus making the cast perfect in every respect.

CARL FORMES

will appear for the last time in his great role of Bertram.

FRIDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, DUPREZ, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, FORMES.

The sale of seats for "Robert" commences this morning.

Saturday—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CARD.

The Director, being determined to offer to the patrons of the Cheap Opera nights attractions equal to those given on the regular nights, announces for Saturday the first performance of [illegible] ERNANI,

on which occasion MADAME D'ANGRI [illegible]

will make her first appearance as Elvira, the [illegible]

The other roles by

LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, BASSIER.

The sale of seats for "Ernani" commences on Friday.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1858.

For the last time this season, TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Wheatleigh, Capt. Hawsley, Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Sternhold ..... Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with the never failing comedy of

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Aldwinkle ..... Mr. Burnett, Paul ..... Mr. Peters

Diggory, his great master ..... Mr. Jefferson

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. BURNETT, Stage Manager, when a Three Capital Pieces will be performed. Box sheet now open. Hours open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

Revival of CINDERELLA.

Prince ..... Master C. Sherwood

THE LANCER

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—GULLIVER—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—GOLDEN FARMER—THE RED GNOME—SWISS COTTAGE—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JEAN RENY—LAFITTE—THE BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WAR-PATH—Afternoon—THE SCARLET LETTER.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and due at Halifax, with three days' later news from Europe, had not been heard from at 10 o'clock last night.

We publish this morning some additional European news from our files by the *Arago*. The debate in the English Parliament on the Refugee Question and Lord PALMERSTON'S new Conspiracy Bill, is very interesting. It is to be noticed that the bill itself contains no objectionable feature; it simply proposes to make a felony of whet hitherto has been only a misdemeanor—namely, conspiracy to commit murder. But John Bull, always slow to change his "institutions," or admit that they can be improved, is still slower to do so at the semblance of foreign dictation. NAPOLEON'S apology for those addresses of his army, which were published in the *Moniteur*, will doubtless go far to appease the wrath of the English nation at the insults they have received, and may facilitate the Premier in passing his conspiracy bill; but it is quite apparent that the measure does not altogether coincide with popular sentiment. The French dispatches upon the Refugee Question will also be found in our columns this morning. The removal of M. BILLAULT from the office of the French Ministry of Interior is regarded as significant of the determined purpose of NAPOLEON to perfect his system of repressive measures. Gen. ESPINASSE, the successor of M. BILLAULT, is a military man, and in addition to being called Minister of Interior, he will also be known as Minister of Public Safety. It is feared that this is only one of the means that will be adopted to bring the French nation under a military despotism.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the motion of Mr. GREEN, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to make the Kansas bill the special order for to-day, was taken up, and after amending it by substituting Monday, it was passed. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, resumed his remarks in reply to Mr. JOHNSON, when he was interrupted by the latter gentleman, who disclaimed any intention of impugning Mr. BELL'S motives or private character. Mr. BELL still contended that the attack was most offensive, and proceeded further to justify his course as Senator. Mr. JOHNSON rejoined, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned. The House postponed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812, till the third Monday in March, and then in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, discussed Lecompton until the adjournment.

Various matters of interest came up before the State Legislature yesterday, which will be found noticed in our telegraphic summary of proceedings. Extended notices of various important measure will be found in our Albany letter.

A case growing out of the rendition of the fugitive slave BURNS in Boston some years since, was yesterday decided at Dedham, Mass., by the Supreme Court. WILLIAM H. ELA sued Mayor SMITH and General EDMANDS, for personal injuries received at the hands of the military on the occasion of the rendition, and the Jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

A discussion took place on Tuesday night, before a joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, on the question as to the propriety of appointing a Commission to investigate the subject of the proposed removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to Sandy Hook, and report thereon to the next Legislature. The matter excited much attention.

Eleven bodies from the wreck of the ship *John Milton* had been found drifted up on the south side of Long Island, a few miles west of Montauk Point. The ship is a total wreck.

Mayor TIEMANN last night vetoed the resolution of the Common Council directing an application to the Legislature for authority to give a site for a building to the Woman's Hospital Association. The Mayor expresses his cordial sympathy with the institution and his hopes for its success; but he feels constrained, by reasons which will generally be deemed conclusive and satisfactory, to withhold his approbation from this measure.

After a long debate, the Board of Aldermen last night concurred with the Councilmen, to ask for a repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law. The tax levy was called up in the Board and a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the Councilmen was carried.

The Fire Marshal sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which there was a statement of the number of fires and alarms that occurred during the six months preceding Dec. 1, 1857, together with the causes, and some general remarks on the subject of fires. The total number of fires during the time named was 143. The alleged loss was $488,264. The amount of insurance was $1,287,012; and the amount paid was $515,626. The number of incendiary fires was 50, and the number of arrests on charges of arson was 19. The number of alarms was 129. In the remarks he states that the heaviest loss that has occurred was that of BUCKLIN & CRANE, which amounted to $66,000. He refers to his former statements in relation to hot-air furnaces, and recommends for public building the use of hot-water pipes. Reference is made to the large number of vagrant boys as a cause of many of the fires in the upper part of the City. In conclusion, the Marshal names the principal causes of fires, and urges great caution of the use of matches and of burning fluids.

The General Markets yesterday were heavy and languid for Flour, which was more freely offered than it was required by purchasors. The home trade bought most. Grain was rather quiet, and prices did not vary remarkably. Cotton was in fair request at buoyant rates. Provisions were sparingly dealt in. Pork and Cut Meats favored buyers. Other articles wore steady. Coffee attracted less attention and was less buoyant. The auction sale of Rio did not result very satisfactorily. Sugars and Molasses were inactive,—parties disagreeing about prices. Teas and Rice were freely inquired for at very full quotations. Other branches of trade presented no noticeable change. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 542.

The Cattle Market opened at about ½c. ₱ lb. advance yesterday morning, under the impression that there was a short supply; but the actual numbers in becoming known, with some new arrivals in the forenoon, weakened prices, and after a gradual decline during the day, the yards were barely cleared at nightfall, the closing rates being about the same as on the preceding Wednesday. The total City receipts of beef cattle for the week number 2,667, against 3,143 the weekly average of last year. The general good quality and weight throughout. The large number of persons too poor to purchase animal food, and the Lenten fast, so far diminishes the current demand for meat, that 2,500 fair beef cattle per week, is all that is now needed.

The New Police Law.

It is always much easier, in public as well as in private affairs, to say what ought to be done, than to find the ways and means of doing it. Everybody acknowledges that the POLICE Department of this City ought to be kept entirely aloof from party politics;—but no mode of accomplishing this desirable result has yet been discovered which satisfies the sentiment of the public at large. Under the reign of Mayor WOOD the Police became so completely and notoriously the mere instrument of political partisanship, that the State authority interfered and assumed the control of that branch of the City Government. No one can doubt that this was a gross violation of the spirit, though it was ingeniously kept within the letter, of the State Constitution;—and it was certainly an invasion of the right of the people of the City to control their own domestic affairs. But the magnitude of the evil half reconciled the public to the objectionable remedy proposed, and in spite of the sharp hostility with which the new law was received, and of the unfortunate mistakes made in the selection of the Commission, it is universally conceded that the present Police is a very great improvement upon that which it superseded.

The foundation for reform has now been laid, and the Legislature may safely, therefore, make such modifications in the Police Law as shall make it more acceptable to our citizens. We are glad to see that Senator DIVEN has introduced a bill in the Legislature to amend the present law,—especially in regard to the manner of appointing the Police Commissioners. The main feature of the bill, so far as we can understand its provisions from the telegraphic report, is that members are hereafter to be *elected*, in such manner as to give the political majority and minority an equal number. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are to be *ex officio* members of the Board, but are to have no vote except in certain specified cases:—and the counties of Richmond and Westchester are excluded from the district. The power of filling vacancies is assigned to the Governor, until 1860. After that time it is vested in the Board of Supervisors.

The main result of this bill, if enacted, will be to transfer to the people of New-York and Brooklyn the power of appointing, under certain restrictions, their own Police Commissioners. This is certainly a very desirable object:—but we are not certain that the best course has been adopted for its attainment. The Police of a large City is so effective a weapon in party contests, that party leaders will always do everything in their power to secure the control of it:—and there would be great danger, if the Commissioners are made elective, that each party would put in nomination its most active and unscrupulous partisan leaders. And although each party might have an equal number in the Board, the necessity of some arrangement for the sake of action might lead to the most unprincipled and shameless bargaining for party objects.

It seems to us that the bill would be much better if it vested the appointment of the Commissioners—where it proposes to vest the power of filling vacancies—*in the Board of Supervisors.* Under the new charter that Board must be equally divided between the two principal parties of the City;—and the nature of its duties will render reasonably certain the selection of respectable and honorable men, rather than ultra partisans, to be members of it. The selection of Police Commissioners might very safely be intrusted to their discretion and sense of responsibility. The Sunday *Atlas*, in an article which we copied a few days ago, suggested the appointment of these Commissioners by the Judges of the local courts. This would be a very excellent and safe provision, though it would probably be less popular than the other.

The Mayor, last evening, approved the application of the Common Council for a repeal of the present Police Law. We take it for granted that a simple repeal, and restoration of the Police system to its old basis, is impossible. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor would assent to it, nor do the people of the City desire it. But if all will unite in seeking such changes as shall be advisable and safe, they can undoubtedly be obtained.

Our Monster Nuisance.

The first object which attracts the attention of foreign travelers in this country is the hotel bar-room of our great cities; the great, glaring, gaudy, spacious, brilliant apartment, with its marble floor, its gilded ceiling, and pictured walls, its large mirrors, bronzes, and candelabras, with its excited crowds either smoking or "taking something," very naturally makes a lasting impression on the minds of visitors, especially from England, and it is not surprising that they make such prominent mention of this peculiar institution of ours when they publish their travels. But foreigners make a very natural mistake in supposing that the hotel bar-room in our large cities is the common place of meeting for our own citizens. The people who frequent such places are either strangers or loose young men about town. It is not in New-York that the bar-room is our monster nuisance; it is in our national metropolis where the institution rises to this degree of magnitude. It is there a nuisance of the first order, and one which can only be abated by peaceably-inclined men resolving not to frequent it. It may be extremely difficult to do this in Washington, which has no other place of public resort where strangers can meet and transact their business, or exchange civilities; but if the well-disposed and all those who have a proper appreciation of the subject were to abstain from entering such places it would lead to the establishment of a public exchange, or a club-room of some kind, which would supersede the bar-room as a place of resort.

The greater part of the disgraceful rows which take place at the national capital have their origin in bar-rooms, where, under the excitement of drink, and the rowdy influences of the place, men are led to commit acts that are abhorrent to them in their sober moments.

The recent affair of Gen. CULLOM and Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is a very striking illustration of the bar-room habits of Washington; and it exhibits in the most forcible manner the evils of the almost universal practice among all classes of our people of going up to the bar to "take something" on every possible occasion. Two or three Members of Congress, a Senator, and an ex-official of Congress, whose conduct happens to be undergoing an examination, go into the bar-room, like a party of drovers meeting at a country tavern, to take "an old-fashioned Kentucky drink." They are on perfectly friendly terms when they enter the bar-room, but the fumes of the old-fashioned-drink, or the atmosphere of "blue ruin" and "smashers" which surrounds them, has such an effect upon their temperaments that they fall into a quarrel, blows are struck, hard words are exchanged, and the next morning a challenge to deadly combat is sent and accepted. This was purely a bar-room fight, caused entirely by the influences of the place, and which would not have occurred if the parties had met elsewhere. And what a picture it represents of the half-civilized state of society at our national capital when a party of honorable gentlemen, the representatives of sovereign States, meet in a public bar-room, and while taking a "Kentucky drink" together fall to fighting like a parcel of savages or drunken coal-heavers!

Lent among the Merchants.

The shock of the golden earthquake is making itself felt, it would appear, in the conscience of the mercantile world, and for the first time in many years the season of Lent is kept with something of the ancient devotion by the business men of the busiest city of the New World. Beside the churches of the Roman and the Anglican communions, which are always open for worship at this time, many others of various denominations, and among them several which had long been left isolated and almost deserted witnesses of the City's growth, in the midst of the haunts of traffic and of the clamor of trade, are daily thronged at certain hours by men, who but a year ago would doubtless have found it impossible to snatch so much as a moment from the whirl of commercial warfare for the simple thought that such things were as churches, priests and prayers. Whatever else this phenomenon of metropolitan life may be held by clerk or layman to import, it proves at least the depth and reality of the check administered to the business activity of New-York by the panic and subsequent crash of the last Autumn. It speaks with unmistakeable emphasis of the numbers upon whom that sudden stoppage, midway in their full career of gain, brought home the stern substantial weight of the stakes that they were playing, and the startling risks of the game to which their life was given. Hundreds of active, vigorous men must have learned in the past six months, for the first time, to face the thought of ruin and disgrace for themselves, and for all whom they held dear; and for the first time must have seen in clear and bold relief the real nature of commercial gambling, the desperate chances which must forever make up the familiar experience of every man who lays his hand upon the terrible engine of commercial credit. It is not surprising that, with the reaction of passions so secret and so stormy as were excited by the events of the great financial crisis, many a man should find himself swept up out of his old and ordinary habits of thinking into unaccustomed regions of inward emotion, and that the temples of religion should be crowded now alike by the victims of so vast a disaster, and by those who escaped it, as in the old times, we are told, they were by the survivors of those tremendous plagues which ravaged Europe from the Levant to the Northern Ocean. But all these manifestations of individual sensibility carry us naturally on to the consideration of the great social disease by which all the commercial communities of the world have for the last few years been smitten, and which we can hardly hope to see cured in a day or an hour by the pious exercises of a single Lent or by the sharp experience of a single year of ruin.

When the London *Times*, some weeks ago, declared that the revelations which followed the downfall of certain great banking institutions in Great Britain proved the commercial system of England "rotten to the core," it touched the consciousness of the modern world. Such language of course must be taken with all due allowance for the necessary show of rhetoric; but it cannot be justly said to be in substance extravagant, when we recall the dismal lists of conspicuous mercantile names, whether of individuals or of firms, of banking companies or of incorporated trustees, which during the last twelve months and on both sides of the Atlantic have fallen from the height of honor and of respectability into the depths not of discredit only but of shame and infamy.

It would be as idle to imagine that anything like a complete exposure of the disorders engendered in high places by the "haste to be rich," has yet been made, as it would be unjust to conclude that commercial honesty and mercantile honor have become altogether things of the past. And the only sound inference which can be drawn from the events of 1857, was admirably expressed the other day by Mr. WARREN, the English lawyer and author, now Recorder of Hull, in a charge to the Grand Jury of that prosperous city, when he said that the whole nation "really seemed to be surrounded by an atmosphere of commercial immorality and folly, which blunts and confuses the perceptions of right and wrong, and authorizes a different standard for judging the right between private personal transactions and affairs of business, and tends to resolve, very gently, culpability into misfortune, to convert the culprit into the victim." Truly as these remarks apply to England, they do not lose their force by crossing the Atlantic. The boundless enterprise and adventurous commerce of the United States have been vitiated in every direction by a reckless disregard of the moral laws which underlie all material facts. They have been cursed by all the immoral follies of the worship of success. Men have almost lost sight of those limits of human activity which are set in the restraints of character; and the downfall of a hundred prosperous enterprises may be not indirectly traced to the moral imbecility of the classes by whom they were conducted. For nothing is more certain at this day than that the misfortunes of the past Fall were brought upon the world by the timid incapacity rather than by the absolute material weakness of the financial classes. Men were hurt because they were frightened, and they were frightened because they had lost all sound confidence in one another. The banker distrusted his depositor, not because he knew his engagements to overlap his resources, but because he knew that the vast majority of business men, and himself among the number, habitually disregarded the strict laws of credit in the prosecution of their enterprises; and the depositor distrusted his banker for the same reason. A general conviction that recklessness had invaded all sorts of occupations and presided in all sorts of institutions, pervaded the public mind; and the fall of a single colossal establishment seemed the signal of chaos to men who knew upon how slight foundations of responsibility and discretion the whole edifice of credit rested.

Here is the fundamental weakness of our moneyed world—a weakness so wide-spread and universal as to make ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, any special attribution to any special mercantile class of particular recklessness in the pursuit of gain. The stock-jobbers of Wall-street, and the operators for the railways, are not "sinners above all the rest." The mania of the age diffuses itself through all ranks. The dealer in law, and the dealer in literature, the importer of silks and teas, and the manufacturer of cotton or steel, must each in his measure plead guilty to one or another form of the multifarious gambling. And the commercial catechumens of the present Lent are so far in the right way, that no return of activity to the marts and markets of mankind can afford us a sure guarantee of renewed and real prosperity; for, so long as the laws of nature bold their force, and the principles of equity and prudence stand firm, so long there can be no stable peace, and no orderly progress possible for a society which "trusts to luck," and recognizes no standard but success.

The spirit which is at work to assimilate the Exchange with the race-course, and the banking-house with the faro-table, has passed over already into the world of politics, and threatens us there with national convulsions vaster and more terrible than any crises of finance. And every honest merchant who can contribute the weight of his personal example to the support of sound commerce and of legitimate enterprise, may be assured that he is doing the work of a patriot, and is approving himself a statesman of far greater worth to his country than three-fourths of the noisy blunderers on whom that noble name is lavished by foolish parasites and ignorant partisans.

The Pride of New-Jersey.

It is a difficult business to complete a negotiation, where one of the parties to it bases his demands on his personal pride. Pride is a most stubborn, unreasoning and unreasonable feeling in individuals, and equally as perverse and hard to deal with in a State. It is a common observation, too, that those who have the least to be proud of, have generally the most pride. We do not, by any means, intend that this remark shall apply to our proud neighbor, New-Jersey, for she has a good deal to be proud of, viz.: a long strip of land, incapable of bearing anything but a few scrubby cedars, which the great and opulent State of New-York is desirous of using as a Quarantine station for the ships coming to her seaport. Very liberal and most respectful overtures have been made to New-Jersey to induce her to consent that her barren and otherwise worthless possession, called Sandy Hook, shall be used for this purpose, but New-Jersey tosses up her indignant head, and replies that she has too much State pride to consent to any arrangement of the kind, unless New-York will surrender up one of her entire counties as a salve to her wounded dignity.

The pride of New-Jersey has, we fear, been considerably inflated by an impression that the object desired of her must be had at any price; and she may adopt the policy of the Sybil, and double her pretensions on every new application we make to her. She now insists on Staten Island as an equivalent for the use of Sandy Hook, but next year she may claim Long Island in addition, and the next year, insist on the Island of New-York. There was a meeting at Trenton on Tuesday night, when our Quarantine Commissioners were heard by their counsel before a joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, in relation to this matter, and the people of New-Jersey were represented in opposition by Mr. BRADLEY, of Newark, who argued that the dignity of the State demanded that the proposals of New-York should be denied. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, one of the counsel of our Commissioners, did not appear to entertain a particularly amiable feeling towards his clients. He said he "had been so mad sometimes in reading Jersey items in the New-York papers, that he could have kicked the fellow who wrote them." But the Ex-Governor concluded his remarks before the Committee with the very just observation that, "If we do right, the d—l can't prevail against Jersey."

Very little good appears to have been effected by this last attempt to overcome the pride of New-Jersey, and the Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says:

"We regard all this courtesy as ridiculous. The Committee have made up their mind, and there is no more prospect of their locating the Quarantine at Sandy Hook than there is of putting it at Jersey City. They ought to inform the Commissioners of their determination, and not put them to the expense of employing counsel."

It is evident, therefore, that the Commissioners must either adopt a more convincing line of argument, or else abandon the idea of removing Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

THE LECOMPTON MEETING.—We understand that the call in circulation for a Lecompton meeting is being rapidly signed by influential and well-known names. The meeting will come off at an early day.

We hope the managers will not overlook our suggestion that Gen. CALHOUN be invited to attend, and set forth the merits of the case. We are a little surprised to observe that some of the organs of the Administration considered our advice on this subject as proceeding from unfriendly motives. Poor BENNETT, of course, took that view of the subject, for he is notoriously jealous of everything suggested by the TIMES. But we do not see why the *News* and the *Journal of Commerce* should have taken the matter in dudgeon. We certainly were sincere in our advice, and still think it well worthy the consideration of the parties interested in getting up this meeting.

Gen. CALHOUN is the real author of the scheme for admitting Kansas which the Administration has adopted, and which this meeting is called to indorse. He is a man of ability, and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the President. He is, therefore, just the man to explain the subject, to refute the misrepresentations that are current concerning it, and to vindicate the Administration from the censure so lavishly heaped upon him. And there is certainly no man in the country who would draw a larger audience or be heard with more interest. We trust that by all means Gen. CALHOUN will be invited.

PARTY ASPECTS OF THE LECOMPTON MOVEMENT.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article which we copied yesterday, protests against the attempt of the Administration to make the Lecompton Constitution the test of fidelity to the Democratic Party. It foresees from such a course the certainty of division and defeat and warns its political associates against the ruin they are bringing upon their own heads.

It is certainly very singular that the leaders of the Democratic Party should be so blind or so reckless as they appear, to the tendencies of public sentiment. They seem to lose all thought of policy as well as of justice, and to neglect the lessons of the past as well as the dictates of prudence and common sense. If the Washington *Union* is to be regarded as conclusive authority, no man will be allowed to remain in the Democratic Party who will not favor the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It is not pretended that any principle or platform of the party demands such adhesion,—the will of the President is the sole rule of faith and action in the matter. If the measure were one of evident justice, or overwhelming popularity with the country at large, such a requirement might possibly be enforced. But it is notoriously tainted with fraud, and it has no cordial supporters beyond the narrow circle of those who are to be directly benefited by its success.

The hope of the President is that the whole subject will disappear from the political field, as soon as Kansas is admitted. He may or may not be correct in this expectation; but in either case it is not easy to see what he or his party is to gain by the remorseless ostracism, which he is inclined to put in force, of every Democrat who does not concur in the wisdom of his course. If he should be mistaken, and Kansas matters, or questions growing out of them, should continue to occupy the public mind, he will certainly encounter the open and effective opposition of the Democrats whom he now ejects from the party. And even if the Kansas contest should come to an end, he will find that the enmities he is now creating will embarass him very seriously upon other questions.

It is impossible to see any good result which can follow this official crusade against Anti-Lecompton Democrats—while the Richmond *Enquirer* points out very clearly and forcibly the disastrous consequences which it will certainly entail upon the Democratic Party.

SOUTHERN OBJECTIONS TO REORGANIZING THE SUPREME COURT.—The *Carolina Daily Times* of Saturday last denounces with all the energy of chivalric wrath Senator SEWARD'S proposition to give the Free States their due weight in the United States Supreme Court, and bestows upon us for favoring that scheme a shower of unsavory epithets.

It is not hard to understand why that paper opposes Mr. SEWARD'S bill; for, when an act of justice is rendered, the party at whose expense it is performed seldom admires the transaction. That the South has an undue share of the Judges is not denied, and that she should willingly consent to yield her advantage was not expected. It does not, therefore, surprise us to find our Southern cotemporary commending the defeat of the measure to the "close perception and unflinching duty of every Southern Senator."

The *Carolina Times* refers to the gross inequality in the construction of the Court, which we have shown to exist in favor of the South, and says:

"Here is the point; not 'speed or efficiency,' but simply power, aggressive and insulting power, based on a population of varied morals, and possessing of these even little, that SEWARD and the party represented by the Black Republican TIMES desire this scheme's success."

That paper is correct in assuming that "speed and efficiency," however desirable in themselves, constitute but subordinate objects in the proposed change. The North demands only the measure of "power" which is justly due to its representative population. The fling at the "morals" of the Free States we can afford to disregard. It is no "aggressive" or "insulting" power we seek. The aggression and insult belong to that section which insists upon keeping what it is not entitled to.

But enough for the present. The period may not have fully arrived when the North will assert its just claims in this regard; nor is it distant. We do not seek to invade any constitutional right, or to perpetuate any injustice. But what our relative weight in the Confederacy gives, it certainly cannot be aggressive to claim.

THE WHITE FEATHER.—There appears to be a general disposition to accuse General HARNEY of showing the white feather in not accepting the challenge of Colonel SUMNER. But, if that is to be the way whenever a man refuses to fight, no one will have the courage to decline a challenge. We do not know enough about the nature of the difficulty between these two officers to enable us to express any opinion in relation to the matter, and, until something more shall be known, it can hardly be considered proper to accuse the challenged gentleman of cowardice. It is a question for military men to settle, and, if General HARNEY has behaved improperly for an officer, he will not find his position a very comfortable one. Colonel SUMNER is a native of Rutland, in Massachusetts; he is a second cousin of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and was in the army during the war of 1812.

RENTS IN THE CITY.—The financial panic of the last Fall has not as yet very sensibly affected real estate. Sales are constantly made, though not to as large an amount, yet at quite as high prices, as usual. Rents of dwelling-houses are no lower,—and the number of desirable dwellings for small families which are offered to rent is less than hitherto. Desirable places for business command the ordinary prices, but the marble palaces built for business purposes do not rent for more than two-thirds of the rates which they commanded a year ago. There is a great lack of desirable dwellings for persons of moderate means, and it is felt quite as sensibly this last year as ever before.

The NEW-YORK TIMES recently gave a graphic description of the hanging of a negro woman at Alexandria, D. C., from a special correspondent, but unfortunately for the paper the hanging did not come off and the woman is still alive. Such misfortunes will occasionally occur.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Will the Albany *Journal* be good enough to state that no such description ever appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES? It was published, we believe, in the columns of one of our neighbors, who afterwards aided in circulating the statement of a Virginia paper which attributed it to the TIMES.

Academy of Music.

The last performance of "Don Giovanni" attracted a good audience, although not so crowded as the merits of the occasion demanded. It was an excellent performance in every respect; all the artists being in good voice, and more than good spirits, particularly Herr FORMES, whose comic acting was immense.

METERBEER'S opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given on Friday, for the last time. These important works are being cleared away for the purpose of making room for the "Huguenots," which will be produced on a scale of unusual magnificence on Friday of next week.

On Saturday there will be a performance of VERDI'S "Ernani," in which the principal artists will appear. Mme. D'ANGRI is the *Don Carlos*.

DR. GUILMETTE'S CONCERT.—Dr. GUILMETTE, one of our most accomplished baritones, gives an attractive concert to-night, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. The novelty of the occasion is a quartette by Mr. W. H. FAY, a native composer of rare merit. Miss ANNE MILNER, Mr. HERRY CZERZA, the great violinist, and other eminent artists are in the programme. DR. GUILMETTE'S concert will be the most interesting of the season.

BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM takes his benefit and makes his last appearance to-night at Burton's Theatre. He has provided a fine and curious bill for the occasion. Mr. BROUGHAM deserves every favor that can be shown to him by the public.

A THEATRICAL JOURNAL.—We have to announce, on the authority of no less a person than the *Nena Sahib*, the advent of a new competitor in the field of journalism. But, as our fresh rival proposes to go back to first principles, and to ignore the art of printing, and as it will, moreover, be strictly an *evening publication*, we are not seriously alarmed at the prospect before us. At Wallack's Theatre, last night, after the curtain fell upon the red fire and the victorious shouts of the "Relief of Lucknow," Mr. DION BOUCICAULT was called for most vehemently by the delighted audience, and particularly by the army of Caledonians who filled the gallery. In responding to this appeal, the author-actor, after apologizing for the necessity which had been laid upon him of filling so odious a rôle as that of the assassin of Cawnpore, went on to say that the "Relief of Lucknow" was but the second of a series of pieces on the news of the day, of which the "Poor of New-York" was the first, and announced the preparation and speedy production of a drama entitled "Brigham Young, or the Revolt of the Harem." The idea is perhaps not strictly "legitimate," but if we are to judge by the reception of the first two numbers, this new "nocturnal" is likely to have a brilliant and successful career.

CITY TAXES.—The daily receipts at the TAX Receiver's Office have been quite variable during the past ten days. The largest amount received in one day was $13,397 58, and the smallest amount $1,869 12. The aggregate of receipts thus far, including yesterday, from the time the books were opened, is $6,649,486 16. As the tax levy requires that $8,056,688 55 shall be raised, there remains yet to be paid nearly one million and a half of dollars. Upon all payments made since the 1st of January a charge at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been exacted. Judging from the present daily receipts it is estimated that it will be necessary to transfer over one million of dollars of unpaid taxes to Bureau of Arrears for collection.

☞ Hon. C. F. CROSBY'S funeral was attended yesterday morning by a large concourse of relatives and friends at the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street, of which, previous to his removal from this City, he was an active member. The religious exercises were conducted by Chancellor FERRIS and Rev. T. L. CUTLER, and the remains were then taken to Greenwood. Mr. CROSBY died at the residence of Mr. JAMES BROWN, and his body was removed to the mansion of his father in Rutgers-place, from which the funeral procession started yesterday. Among those present at the Church were EX-Governor CLARK, Senator KELLEY, and others who had been associated with Mr. CROSBY in public life.

SPANISH COIN.—What antiquarian has seen a Spanish quarter, or shilling, or six-penny piece recently? The Act of Congress declaring that they should be received by Government at their present reduced valuation, and recoined into American currency, was approved Feb. 21, 1857—only a year ago,—and since then they have disappeared almost entirely. By the operation we are saved the old half-penny shave on each eighth of a dollar.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—Thomas N. CARR, who is charged by Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, with libelous statements regarding his official conduct, was arrested yesterday. He gave bail before Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer the charge.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans presented at the French Court by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, 1858: Mr. Murphy, American Minister at the Hague, N. Y.; Mrs. Murphy, Miss Estes, Mr. Murphy, Jr., Mr. Murphy, Jr., Mr. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Lewis, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Halsey, Mr. Redfield, Mr. Carr, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Henrique, all of New-York; Major Johnson, Miss Johnson, Cincinnati; Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Kentucky; Mr. Anderson, Mr. Egelston, Virginia; Mr. Willis, Minnesota; Mrs. Jared Sparks, Mr. Pickman, Mrs. Pickman, Mrs. Silsbee, Massachusetts; Mr. Haigh, South Carolina; Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Gibson.

A pamphlet is about to be published in Paris, in which it will be proved that the Emperor Napoleon is descended from the royal line of France. The idea was first encouraged by Napoleon I., and now, it is said, the pedigree has been very completely made out.

A schoolmaster in Killingly, Ct., was, last week prosecuted for punishing a scholar, but the popular sympathy was with him; the complaint was withdrawn, and the citizens held a public meeting to sustain him.

Percival, the poet, left a valuable library, which Dr. J. L. Jenckes, administrator upon his estate, proposes to put in possession of the State of Wisconsin, if the Legislature adopt the necessary steps to secure it.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, we learn by the last European mail, had arrived in London. His unexpected visit, in the present critical state of Anglo-French relations, had given rise to considerable anxiety.

The Frattingham portrait of Washington, purchased by public subscription by citizens of Charlestown, Mass., was presented by them to the City Government on the 22d inst., with appropriate ceremonies.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has appropriated $400 for a sword to be presented to Gen. Inglis, the defender of Lucknow. The General is a native of Nova Scotia.

Chief Justice Nelson, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, has become insane, and is removed to the McLean Asylum.

The printers of Buffalo have held a public meeting to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Thomas M. Foote.

A lady in Bethel, Vt., last week gave birth to three children, and another, in the town of Huntington, gave birth to four, two boys and two girls.

Some three weeks since, in the town of Johnston, Penn., a couple were married just three hours after one of the parties had buried a parent.

Rev. HENRY H. JESSUP and wife, Missionaries of the American Board, sailed from Boston, on Tuesday, for Smyrna.

Herman Melville, Esq., author of "*Typee*," has been lecturing in Salem, Mass.

The Bar of Philadelphia have passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Kane.

Thomas W. Ward, Esq., of Boston, formerly Treasurer of Harvard College, is dangerously ill.

Rev. Henry Giles is lecturing before the St. Patrick Society in Montreal.

Obituary.

Cooperstown papers announce the death of Mr. CUTLER FIELD, a prominent lawyer and politician of Otsego County, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. FIELD has resided latterly in this City, but died at Cooperstown while on a professional visit.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Shall Quarantine be Located at Sandy Hook? The New-York Quarantine Commissioners Before the New-Jersey Legislature—Argument on the Application for the Appointment of a Board of Commissioners by New-Jersey.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

Yesterday evening the Joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature to which was referred the matter of the application for the appointment of a Legislative Commission to investigate and report on the advisability of the removal of the Quarantine ground from Staten Island to Sandy Hook, sat in the Assembly Chamber of the capitol at Trenton to hear arguments *pro* and *con*. The proposal to locate the Quarantine at Sandy Hook has as is doubtless well known, elicited a vast amount of indignant opposition from the people of Monmouth County, of which that barren point of land forms a part, and has met with more or less disfavor from perhaps a majority of all the people of the State. The predominant feeling at present, though probably adverse to the contemplated change, is by no means unanimous, and seems far from being resolute. Judging hy the sentiments of the Legislature, there are three separate opinions prevalent in regard to the matter. Some do not hesitate to assert the necessity for the removal. Among these are to be found especially the people of Hudson County, and all those who, living say within twenty miles of New-York, do business there daily, or depend on New-York for the sale of their manufactures or produce. Others, and among these the Monmouth people are the most conspicuous, protest against the measure with an energy that savors of virulence. The third party, whilst they abstain from committing themselves either for or against the change, deem the appointment of a Board of Commissioners on behalf of New Jersey, as but a simple act of courtesy to New-York, and consequently favor the application of the New-York Quarantine Commission, though they are by no means backward in attributing to New-York, in her proceedings thus far in the matter, an assumption of superiority utterly unwarrantable, and an insolence of conduct in the highest degree insufferable.

The Committee before whom the subject was discussed last night is composed of the following members: C. V. CLICKENER, Hudson County, Chairman; W. W. HENDRICKSON, Monmouth County, and Mr. BOWEN, Ocean County, Senators; Messrs. SALTERS, Ocean County, WALLING of Monmouth, VAN HORN of Hudson, KIRKPATRICK of Essex, and PRICE of Union, Assemblymen. They met at half-past seven o'clock, when Senator CLICKENER took the chair. The apartment was soon filled up with members and parties interested. Among the latter were Messrs. BOWNE, HALL and BENSON, the New-York Commissioners, by whom the application is made, and Mr. MINTURN, (of the firm of MINTURN, GRINNELL & Co.,) who represented that portion of the New-York shipping interest which prefers that the Quarantine should be retained where it now is.

The Quarantine Commissioners were represented by Mr. O. S. HALSTED and Ex-Governor PENNINGTON; the opposition by Mr. J. S. BRADLEY. Mr. O. S. HALSTED, Jr., rose to open the case for the Commissioners.

Mr. SALTERS suggested the propriety of limiting the speakers as to time, and moved that they be confined to half an hour each.

Mr. HALSTED hoped no such restraint would be imposed, inasmuch as he had to open the case on its merits, and would necessarily be compelled to refer to documents, which would require more time than would otherwise be needed.

Gov. PENNINGTON hoped the opening Counsel would be allowed an hour.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK hoped that the motion to limit the opening Counsel to half an hour would not be pressed.

Mr. BOWEN thought that it would be unreasonable to require the Committee to sit till 11 o'clock at night, and would propose as a compromise that the opening Counsel have 40 minutes.

Mr. HALSTED said he was willing to be interrupted at any time the Committee might see fit.

Mr. SALTERS accepted Senator BOWEN's amendment, and insisted that it be put to the vote.

Mr. PRICE did not think it would be treating the gentlemen courteously to restrict them even to 40 minutes. He was of opinion that if an hour were required to open the argument it ought to be given.

Mr. SALTERS hoped the motion to limit the opening to forty minutes would be put.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK said he was compelled to object to that.

The Chairman put the motion to confine the opening speakers to forty minutes each, and it was carried by 5 to 3.

Mr. HALSTED accordingly proceeded. He appeared, he said, as the counsel for the State of New-York, represented here by her Commissioners, appointed for the removal of her Quarantine station, and duly authorized to negotiate with New-Jersey for a permanent location for a *joint* Quarantine a Sandy Hook. If he said anything which might be deemed unwarranted, he would be glad to be interrupted and corrected, for he was not willing to allow his position as a mere lawyer to place him where he might be subjected to the invidious reflection that his better judgment was warped or contracted by his retainer. Although the subject had been before the people for a long period of time, and discussed from all points of view by the omnipotent scribblers and penny-a-liners, backed by the eloquence of the bar-room orators and pot-house politicians, he was forced to say that no question within his memory was ever before the Legislature, involving so much of interest and importance to the State, that had been so studiously, so thoroughly misrepresented, or so ignorantly misunderstood, from the commencement to the end, as this had been. How did the State of New-York and their Commissioners stand here? The eighth section of the act under which those Commissioners were appointed provided that, "if they deem it expedient to establish the Quarantine station at a place within the territorial limits of the State of New-Jersey, are hereby authorized to make application to the Legislature of the State for the passage of such an act as shall confer the necessary jurisdiction, and to negotiate with the authorities for the same." Under that act the Commissioners came before the New-Jersey Legislature, and presented a memorial dated January 21, 1858, in which, among other things, it was set forth that "Sandy Hook is universally conceded to possess every advantage and requirement for a Quarantine site, and New-York asks New-Jersey that she will consent that this portion of her territory may be applied for the uses of a Quarantine station for the port and harbor of New-York." Now, that term "harbor," included all that belonged to New-York, and New-Jersey bounded the harbor of New-York as well as New-York itself. "She does not ask New-Jersey," the memorial proceeded, "to surrender or transfer her sovereignty over that part of her State, but, on the contrary, she wishes it to remain subject to the sovereign rights of the State of New-Jersey." So far, there was nothing in that memorial that the most hostile New-Jersey man could object to. All that New-York asked was that she might use Sandy Hook for a Quarantine establishment, and all that the Commissioners asked was the passage of a law (a draft of which he read) conferring on the Governor of New-Jersey, with the consent of the Senate, the power to appoint Commissioners to investigate the propriety of locating the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and instructing those Commissioners to report the result of their deliberations to the next Legislature. Mr. HALSTED proceeded to exhibit in detail the reasons why this application should be acceded to. He showed that New-York has been doing Quarantine duty for both herself and New-Jersey, and argued that if New-York were to establish a Quarantine for herself, exclusively beyond the boundaries of New-Jersey, New-Jersey could not occupy Sandy Hook as a Quarantine, because the fee simple of Sandy Hook at this hour was in the United States. It was originally part and parcel of the estate of the proprietors. It went from the proprietors to the HARTSHORNE family, and from them by two different deeds to the United States, and the New-Jersey Legislature, by an act of March 12, 1846, vested in the United States jurisdiction over Sandy Hook, for the public purposes of said United States. The counsel proceeded to argue the question of the advisability of the change to Sandy Hook, at length. He contended that the removal would conduce to the promotion of the interests of both States, and compared those Jerseymen who opposed it to the dog in the manger, who would not let the oxen eat the hay, and could not eat it himself. Such a dog, he declared, must have been a mongrel cur. No thorough-bred hull or terrier would have been caught in such a position. Now, he asked, was there a member of this Committee, or a member of this Legislature, who was willing to be be classified with that breed of dogs? Was there any one claiming to be a Jerseyman who would kennel with such a brute? If he did, his epitaph would be short; it would be "New-Jersey's dog in the manger." [Laughter and some hisses.] After adverting to the subject in a philanthropic point of view, and showing the superiority of Sandy Hook over Staten Island as a Quarantine station, because of the fact that during the sickly season the winds at the former point would waft the pestiferous miasma out to the ocean, instead of, as in the latter case, carrying the vesties from the infected vessels right on the neighboring land. Mr. HALSTED was about to cite the opinions of Mr. TOWERS BARNET, Brigadier-General and Engineer-in-Chief of the United States; Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast-Survey, and CHAS. H. DAVIS, Commander of the United States Navy, as to the superior advantages possessed by Sandy Hook over all other places as a Quarantine location, when,

Mr. BROWER rose and said he hoped the gentleman, (Mr. H.,) as he seemed to have a large number of papers to read, might be allowed to occupy the whole hour.

Mr. HALSTED, however, declared that he never trespassed on any person, and would not break the rule now. Whereupon

Mr. BRADLEY, for the people of Monmouth, rose and proceeded with his reply. He argued, in the first place, that the removal was not needed, and, in the next place, that the Legislature of a sovereign State, having in charge the territory and jurisdiction of that State, ought not to part with any part of that territory or jurisdiction on grounds of mere speculative necessity.

Governor PENNINGTON summed up the case for the Commissioners. He repentedly asserted his brotherly affection towards the people of New-Jersey in general and of Monmouth County in particular, and urged the Committee to report in favor of the adoption of the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the matter, on the grounds of courtesy and international comity.

Mr. BRADLEY replied, and, among other things, declared that the appointment, by the New-Jersey Legislature, of such a Commissioner, was no more called for by comity or courtesy than would he be to select a person to act for him, should Governor PENNINGTON insist on purchasing from him his house and lands, notwithstanding his unwillingness to sell them, and then, in the event of his refusal, require of him, as a matter of courtesy, to name an arbitrator to consult with his (the Governor's) as to the price at which the property should be sold.

Governor PENNINGTON met this hypothesis by another He asked Mr. BRADLEY whether, in the event of their disagreeing as to certain obstructions in a common highway, he would refuse to appoint an arbitrator to consult with one named by him (the Governor) as to the best mode of settling the difficulty? He felt sure that Mr. BRADLEY would accede to that as a matter of courtesy, and should deem him very uncivil if he did not.

Mr. HALSTED said that New-Jersey, if she refused what these Quarantine Commissioners asked of her, would be doing precisely what Mr. BRADLEY would be doing if he refused to appoint an arbitrator in the case put by Governor PENNINGTON. When New-Jersey, in the difficulty which arose between her and New-York as to the boundary line between the States, asked New-York to appoint a Commission, the latter responded by promptly granting the request thus made. And why should not New-Jersey act in the same friendly spirit towards New-York now?

The period assigned for the discussion having expired, the Committee rose. It was now more than 10½ o'clock. Subsequently much speculation was indulged in as to tha probable character of their report. It was understood that they were divided equally—four for a report recommending the appointment of a Commission, and four against it. Some people did not hesitate to assert that a majority of the Committee would report adverse to the application.

The current week will probably see the question settled.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Lateat from the Wreck John Milton—Eleven Bodies Found.

There have been found drifted up on the beach three more bodies, making the whole number thus far found of the wrecked with the ship *John Milton*, eleven. The bodies were all taken to East Hampton, where the Coroner has been holding inquests over them. No one of them has been certainly identified yet. Four persons went down by Railroad from New-York yesterday to see if friends of theirs were among the lost. The harbor is so frozen that boats cannot pass between Greenport and Sag Harbor, and consequently the only way of reaching East Hampton is by a tedious land-ride from Riverhead. The ship is a total wreck, being entirely broken up, and the timbers drifted for several miles along shore. How the wreck happened is a great mystery. The following letter was received at the Board of Underwriters yesterday:

MONTAUK POINT, L.I., Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

ELWOOD WALTER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I wrote you a note, yesterday, informing you of the loss of the *John Milton*, of New-Bedford, and sent a man from here, with orders to go direct to New-York, by the quickest possible way of getting there, supposing from appearances here that the railroad might be stopped by the snow. There is no possibility of the safety of any of her crew, unless perchance some one of her boats might have left her, and been blown off to sea, and been picked up by some vessel. We have found no traces of three of her boats, one her long boat, and the other two light surf boats. I have no doubt that a portion, if not the whole of the crew, left her in these boats soon after she struck, which was evidently about one-third of a mile from the shore. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the bows of the ship, with the bowsprit and all the head-gear attached, still remains there, held, no doubt, by the anchors and chains. The remainder of the ship is on the main shore, one complete mass of ruin, the whole being torn to pieces in the wildest manner that man can imagine, the hull of the ship, the spars, sails and rigging being completely broken up, and in one tangled mass of ruins; and, to render the matter still worse, she lays upon a ledge of rocks, and cannot be approached by a team nearer than 30 or 40 rods on the shore. The shortest way to get anything from the wreck is to get it up a cliff almost perpendicular, to the height of 50 feet or more. About one-third of the starboard side of the ship, from the bow aft, with the fore-rigging attached, has broken off and gone about three-fourths of a mile to the west, and landed on another ledge of rocks in a similar place. What loose stuff there was about her and such rigging, blocks, spars, plank and other material as became detached from the ship has drifted for two or three miles along the shore. This I am at present engaged in securing, but after all our efforts it must prove as near a total loss as could well be on our shore. The loss of this ill-fated ship is clothed in the greatest mystery to me of anything of the kind that has ever come under my observation. I cannot imagine how it was possible for that ship (considering the weather) to have struck at the time she did, and so soon to become a total wreck, between sunrise and 10 o'clock A. M. On the morning she struck the sea was so smooth as not to make it difficult to go off or on with any ordinary boat. After 10 o'clock the sea began to make, but it did not become a dangerous sea through the day. Mr. STRATTON, who lives here, within half a mile of the scene of the disaster, is quite positive that the ship could not have struck until after 8 o'clock that morning. He was on the shore early in the morning, and went almost to the place where she struck, and although it was snowing and a little thick, he is quite positive she could not have been there at that time. He went to the shore again at 12 o'clock, and discovered a boat on shore, bottom up, and going east, soon found the wreck.

I have wished many times this morning that you could be here for an hour to look upon this scene of destruction. I have recovered eleven of the unfortunate crew, and probably the next tide will bring more on the beach. It is truly heart rending to be in the midst of such a scene, and trifling indeed is the destruction of property, great as it is, when we turn from the wreck and look upon our fellow men who have been snatched in a moment from time to eternity, but the Lord receiveth, and may the mercy of the Lord uphold the afflicted.

AT HALF-MAST.—The flags of the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of Captain EPHRAIM HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, lost in the storm of the 20th, on Montauk Point. They were at half-mast, too, on Tuesday for the death of Mr. TAYLOR, of the firm of TAYLOR & RITCH, at Havana. Capt. HARDING was born at Martha's Vineyard, and was 43 years old at the time of his death. He formerly commanded the whale-ship *Saratoga*, of New-Bedford, and during a voyage made in her to the Northern Pacific he penetrated further north in the Arctic seas than any other officer of our commercial marine, having reached the north latitude of 73°. His mother is still living and five brothers, all sea-captains, two of whom command vessels belonging to this port, survive him. He had been twice married. His son, only 16 years old, was on board of the *John Milton* and perished with the rest. Capt. HARDING has also a daughter living. He was greatly respected, and numerous friends mourn his loss.

THE JOHN BOYNTON.

The brig *John Boynton*, Capt. BLYE, which left Gonaives, (St. Domingo,) Jan. 31, with a cargo of coffee, arrived yesterday. She experienced very heavy weather, on the passage. Feb. 17, lat. 37° 51', lon. 73°, in a gale from N.E., JACOB MADISON, a German seaman, while reeling the mainsail, was knocked overboard and lost. The *J. B.* has been ten days N. of Hatteras, and was blown off in the late gale. A portion of her crew are frost-bitten. She came to anchor Tuesday evening at Quarantine, and during the night a large field of ice drifted foul of her, when she dragged her anchor until abreast Robbins Reef, and brought up without receiving any damage.

The following news came by letter to Mr. ELLWOOD WALTER yesterday:

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

On the night of the 22d inst., the bark *Fame*, from Richmond, with a cargo of 4,000 bbls. flour, ran aground about five miles to the eastward of this port, but as the weather proved mild, with the assistance of launches and a Brazilian steamer, she was brought into port this morning, without sustaining any damage of consequence. The ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, Captain MCCORMACK, from Callao, with a cargo of guano, bound to Europe, was totally lost on Falkland Islands in October last; master and the crew arrived here on 21st inst. in a destitute condition.

THE CZAR'S CORVETTE.—A service of plate has just been completed by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., for the corvette *Japanis*, recently built by W. H. WEBB, Esq., for the Czar of Russia. The service consists of a tea-set of six pieces, the shape being from a favorite form of WEDGEWOOD'S; the ornaments are branches and leaves of oak, a pitcher of three quarts, of a tankard shape; bread-basket, with ears of wheat twisted to form the handles; set of castors of seven bottles; liquor frame, six bottles, with silver neck and stopples; egg frame, six cups, lined with gold; two vegetable dishes, the handles to the covers removing, and thus convertible into four; toast rack, six dozen spoons, forks and dessert knives, silver mounted steel knives; salts, trays, ladles, fish-knives waiters, &c. The silver is of a much purer quality than is generally used, containing but 7½ per cent. alloy, which is better than our American coin. Every article of this set is made to match, of solid silver. The cost is nearly $2,000.

The mess-room plate consists of six dozen spoons and forks, dessert knives, castors, toast-rack, &c., all of the same sterling silver. The total cost is upwards of $3,500. It is without mark or device, inclosed in brass-bound mahogany cases.

At HAUGHWOUT'S are two large sets of China, red and gold and green and gold. The former is very rich, and is for the Captain's cabin.

At LUES's surgical instrument shop, in Astor-place, may also be seen the case of surgical instruments made for this vessel, costing $300.

The corvette itself will shortly sail for Kamschatka, where the judges of marine beauties tell us she cannot fail to reflect honor upon her constructor and his country.

Childrens' Aid Society—The Work of the Year.

At the annual meeting of the Childrens' Aid Society, held at their rooms last evening, the Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE, read the Annual Report, and the report of the Treasurer, after which the Society went into an election of five trustees, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected; GEO. BIRD, B. J. HOWLAND, WM. C. GILMAN, HOWARD PORTER, J. L. PHELPS, M. D.

The report has many points of interest, of which we can indicate but few. Among its encouragements it mentions that, "There is not in our City much inherited and settled pauperism. Even in our New-England villages, it is well known to the Courts that there are families, sometimes two or three generations old, of inveterate paupers. In England, pauperism is often a taint reaching down through a family for centuries. We believe, despite the appearances to the contrary, that there is in New-York very little of this state of things, outside of the public institutions. The statistics of our poor are in this connection extremely deceptive."

Concerning the work of carrying children into the West, Mr. TRACY says: "During the past year, or since the 1st of March, 1857, I have taken to the West *nine* companies, as follows:

Date of leaving New-York.	No. of each company.	Where distributed.
March 31, 1857....	55	Battle Creek and Olivet, Mich.
May 21, 1857.....	30	Kal., Batt. Ck. and Albion, Mich.
June 30, 1857.....	34	Albion and Marengo, Mich.
Aug. 6, 1857.....	24	Ypsilanti and Grass Lake, Mich.
Oct. 8, 1857.....	26	Michigan City and La Porte, Ind.
Nov. 17, 1857.....	58	La Porte and New-Carlisle, Ind.
Nov. 30, 1857.....	34	Jonesville, Mich.
Dec. 21, 1857.....	30	Cold Water, Mich., & S. Bend, Ind.
Jan. 26, 1858.....	59	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Total.....	348	

Concerning the work of aiding girls to the West, Mr. BABLOW reports:

No. of proper applications received and recorded 455
No. of girls sent West.....240
Whose transport at the average expense would cost $3,600.

Out of the number who appeared to be of the proper character, and whose names were taken, more than half have changed their mind: overpersuaded by interested persons, they have finally determined to bear the ills that surround them, and trust to the uncertainties of the future, rather than seek new homes, trusting to the honesty of our representations, and the character of the generous people of the West. Another clog upon our operations realized from the outset, and still unremoved, is the characteristic pride or delicacy of the class most required in the West, and whom we most desired to reach. Many girls are not willing to apply for assistance, implying (in their minds) a surrender of their independence. They dread a publicity that might be given to the fact that they have thus applied, or have gone West under such auspices. Very often the assurance is required from us that names will not be published. Hundreds of girls, moreover, might have been sent to homes, whose after conduct would not only have sullied the good name of the Society, but inflicted a positive injury upon the community among whom they were placed. To avoid this misfortune, perhaps, we have erred in the opposite extreme; but while we have afforded every proper facility to the worthy, great care has been exercised to confine our aid to the truly deserving. Our great satisfaction is, that we have inaugurated an effective instrumentality for alleviating the distresses of a deserving class in this community, and at the same time supplying a great want among the people of the West; for our four months' work has laid the foundation for a much more general emigration of honest, intelligent and enterprising girls, to seek their fortunes on a more favorable field. Many wait but for a satisfactory report from the experience of those who have gone—and as we know what must be the report, so we may calculate the effect on the mind and desires of those remaining behind. Of the number sent out by this Society, notwithstanding they reached their destination at the most dreary and uninviting season of the year, we have heard of barely six or eight who are not contented. Indeed, I have received assurances of the liveliest gratitude from many writing to the office. Some have written to their friends, their brothers and sisters, urging them to come to the West. Besides information from them directly, we have heard from our correspondents in various parts of the West, giving satisfactory accounts of those who have gone under our care. We have received numerous applications for servants by letters, from residents in the West, many of which have been supplied, and are declined, from inability to furnish such as were called for. There are now hundreds of good homes waiting for girls, if proper ones could be found."

There are six Industrial Schools connected with the Society, with an aggregate of 968 pupils.

There is an Italian school held at the Five Points House of Industry, which is another branch of the Society's extensive operations. Mr. CERQUA, the teacher, reports:

"About 200 boys and girls have attended this school since its opening: among them there was not one who had actually attended any other school.

The attendance this year has nearly doubled, it having reached about 100, and the average, since December to this date, 80, which is the greatest number ever attained in one evening last year. The attendance comprises almost all the Italian children in the neighborhood of the Five Points."

The whole number of boys lodging at the Newsboys' Lodging-House in the course of the year is probably about 800; average number each night, between 50 and 60. "This Lodging-House," says Mr. WIGGAND, "is not restricted to lodging newsboys; boot-blacks, match-sellers, apple-venders, button peddlers, baggage carriers, and in fact all who are engaged in petty pursuits, or who are out of work, are accommodated, if not too old or too vicious. Most of those who are regular lodgers would otherwise sleep in market houses, hay barges, old cellars, open stairways, ash barrels, coal boxes, or walk the streets at night, and lounge in drinking saloons by day—or else pile in heaps at night, one boy keeping the other warm. The boys have among themselves a "Hard Times Society," whose object is to feed the deserving hungry. They manage the funds themselves, through an Executive Committee.

An evening school is regularly sustained in the Lodging-House, and a meeting on Sunday evening.

The attendance upon the three Boys' Meetings of the Society has been about 600 weekly.

At the Girls' Lodging-House, No. 181 Cherry-street, the number of lodgers was 114, the meals furnished, 3,588.

It is difficult to estimate the number of garments distributed exactly; but it is supposed they will amount to about 13,000, of which all the better part were contributed from the country.

PAYING CITY OFFICIALS.—As the tax levy for 1858 still hangs fire in the Board of Councilmen, the employes of the City have still to wait for their pay. None of the City officials, from the Mayor downward, have been paid a cent for services since the first of January. The members of the Police Department received their last month's dues through Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, he having advanced the required sum to the Police Commissioners. Money has also been paid by the Chamberlain to the Almshouse department. The City has at the present time deposited in the Shoe & Leather Bank $1,731,110 37, besides $537,051 74 deposited to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—The Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are busy effecting such changes in the Institution, and placing such checks especially upon its financial administration as they hope will render easy the task of the Commissioners, appointed by Gov. KING last Winter, to reinstate it snugly among the benevolent favored enterprises of the State.

Police Intelligence.

EXTORTIONATE LANDLORDS.—Mrs. Burns, a widow lady, made a complaint yesterday at the Mayor's office against the landlord of the "Golden Fleece," No. 13 Liberty-street. She stated that she arrived, with her two children, in this City two days ago from Ohio, on her way to England, and was induced to stop at the Golden Fleece, with the understanding that she should be charged $1 50 a day. On offering to pay her bill the landlord demanded $25 extra, and compelled her to pay it by keeping her baggage until she did so. The Mayor sent an officer, who arrested Mr. Hollenbeck, the landlord, and brought him before His Honor, who compelled him to give up the $25. Henry Smithers, who keeps a hotel at No. 144 Liberty-street, was brought before the Mayor on a charge of swindling a countryman in a similar manner out of $52. He also was compelled to pay back the money.

A MODEL SERVANT GIRL.—A sneak thief managed to work his way, Tuesday, unobserved into the dwelling house of Mrs. Levy, No. 431 Grand-street. He collected about $200 worth of clothing, and was going off with it in his possession when the servant girl happened to see him. He endeavored to make the girl believe that he had through mistake got into the wrong house, but this dodge would not work. The girl collared him, and he struck her a powerful blow and darted off. In a moment, however, the girl was after him, and coming up with Officer Boyd, of the Tenth Ward, who joined in the chase, after a severe run overtook the fugitive, and conveyed him before Justice BRENNAN. He gave his name as John Thompson, and was fully committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—A young fellow, giving his name as Hers Wheeler, was arrested on Tuesday by officer Bell, of the Fifteenth Ward, on a charge of swindling, by the confidence game, a Mr. Philbrich, from New-Hampshire, out of $30. On the prisoner were found $20,814 in bogus and counterfeit bills, a check for $800 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, signed by E. G. Spencer and several bogus California tickets. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Police Market Court, and committed for examination.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Jas. O'Brien, a vagrant on Blackwell's Island, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to set fire to Bellevue Hospital. On Tuesday the accused was sent from the island to the Hospital to do some work, and was locked up in a cell for the night. Yesterday morning after he had vacated the cell, his bed was found to be on fire. Fortunately the discovery was made in time to prevent the fire from spreading beyond where it originated. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Joseph H. Olsson, a young man, was arrested, yesterday, charged with forging the name of Wm. Harris, plumber, as an indorsement to a check, for $17 47 on the East River Bank, signed by Mr. Abraham J. Hardenberg. The accused called on Mr. Hardenberg with a bill for work done by Mr. Harris, stating that Harris had sent him to collect it. After forging the name of Harris he drew the money on the check. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Philip Smith was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning in the bakery of D. Sturken, No. 453 Eighth-avenue, which he had entered by breaking through one of the rear windows. Mr. Sturken heard him after he had entered the place, and seized him just as he was packing up some tools to carry away. The accused was in his stocking feet, and said he was seeking a night's lodging. He was committed to answer.

☞ As the business of the day on the Corn Exchange yesterday had been nearly terminated, some hot words, resulting in a very brief scuffle, occurred between a provision dealer and a broker. The merchants present separated the parties before they seriously injured each other, physically.

☞ Last evening the Annual Ball of the Mamre Encampment, I. O. of O. F., took place in the Apollo Rooms, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH SOBIA, Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA; Mr. JAMES HUSTON, Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR and others. The assemblage was unprecedentedly large, and the *fête* passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

LONG ISLAND.

SENT BACK TO SING SING.—CHARLES HAMPSON, convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Essex County Bank, New-Jersey, was yesterday sentenced to 5 years and 3 months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. HAMPSON, a few years ago, was an overseer in the same prison. HONORA SHEPHERD was in the prison at the time, and at the expiration of her term HAMPSON allowed her to marry JOSEPH LANE in his house. From these parties he obtained the spurious money.

☞ Fort Green furnishes a magnificent coasting-ground just now for the sled-riding lads of Brooklyn. Hundreds were enjoying it last night until an hour rather late for boys, who have homes to stay in and beds whereon to sleep.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—The trial of BERNARD BUTLER, for the above offence, was continued in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. The drift of the testimony for the defence is that the accused acted in self-defence, and only used the knife when five men had him on the ground beating and kicking him.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., conducts the defence, and District-Attorney SCHUMACHER appears for the people.

INQUEST.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an infant named ELOISE DORETHE, at No. 1 Summit-street, South Brooklyn. The Jury rendered a verdict declaring that she died from natural causes, but censured Dr. BLACKMORE for giving a certificate without knowing the cause of death, "as such practice might lead to a hushing up of crime."

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—Officers CORWIN and BOYD, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested JAMES LINDLAY, who is indicted in Westchester County, for constructive larceny. He was taken there for trial.

SMALL COIN.—The Paymaster at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, paid out sixteen thousand dollars in five-cent pieces.

The rumor that counterfeit coin had been paid out in large quantities in this yard has no real foundation.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 14, 27, 40, 45, 15, 16, 17, 20, 30, 37, 39, 40½, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52.

The Sumner and Harney Quarrel.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Brevet-General HARNEY, Colonel of the 2d Dragoons, has communicated to the War Department his hostile correspondence with Col. SUMNER, of the 1st Cavalry. By those military men who have seen the letters, I am told that HARNEY shows the white feather in retreating behind the cover of his brevet grade to avoid either explanation or satisfaction. This development has created much surprise, as HARNEY has been generally reputed a man of courage. SUMNER's final reply is said to be severe and pungent, and is warmly approved by his brother officers.

The quarrel between the two officers arose in consequence of HARNEY's conduct as President of a Court-Martial a few months since, where SUMNER, who is reckoned one of the best officers in the service, was arraigned on one some trifling charge. As HARNEY was believed by SUMNER to have instigated the prosecution, an objection was made to his conducting the proceedings. He, however, persisted, and is alleged to have manifested throughout towards Col. SUMNER the rancor of a prosecutor rather than the impartiality becoming his judicial position.

SUMNER took the first opportunity of following HARNEY from Kansas to Washington, and demanding, in a note of the 13th inst., an explanation. To this no reply came, and, on the 15th, he wrote again, demanding an explanation, and proposing, in case it were refused, to meet HARNEY at any point outside of the District of Columbia which he (HARNEY) might designate. In reply, HARNEY returns on the 16th a letter marked "official business," stating that he was surprised to receive such a communication while in the discharge of his duty at Washington on a call of the Government, and that, as a *superior officer*, he could take no notice of it, but would refer it to the War Department, which might take such action as one case should require. It is worthy of remark, that, substantially, the ranks of SUMNER and HARNEY are precisely the same, and that the only point of superiority which is set up by HARNEY as an excuse for not accepting the challenge, is the merely accidental one of a brevet-ship.

SUMNER, on the 17th inst., retorted in a note declaring that a man who could insult a brother officer, and then shield himself from the consequences on the plea of superior rank, was not worthy of the notice of any gentleman, "or," as the language is reported, "of E. V. SUMNER, Colonel of the Second Dragoons." Here the matter rests. What action will be taken by the Department remains to be seen. HARNEY, they say, has gone to Richmond, and SUMNER to his family in Syracuse.

DINNER AT SOUTH DANVERS IN HONOR OF MR PEABODY.—The Boston *Journal* says that on Thursday, 18th inst., the 63d birthday of GEORGE PEABODY the citizens of South Danvers, his native place, celebrated the event by a banquet. Hon. A. A. ABBOTT presided. Toasts were given, speeches made, and there was a grand festival. Hon. ROBERT S. DANIELS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, said that three or four weeks ago he received a message from Mr. P., stating that the interests of the Institution must not be allowed to falter for the want of means; and Mr. DANIELS though himself justified in saying that the endowments to the Institute in the future would be extensive.

In the Michigan State Prison there are 411 prisoners. The disbursements of the prison last year were $48,899. The east wing and a number of workshops have been erected during the year.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 24.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Portland, Me..	A. M.	W.	4°az	Clear.
Isaport, Me..	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	N.	4°az	Clear.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	N. W.	5°az	Clear.
St. John, N.B..	A. M.	N. W.	1°az	Clear.
Springfield, M..	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Beautiful.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M	N. W.	13°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F..	A. M.	N.N.W.	20°az	Blustering.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S. E.	19°az	Clear.
New-York.....	M.	S. E.	30°az	Clear.
Burlington, Vt..	A. M.	S.	0	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	A. M.	W.	23°az	Clr, splendid day.
Woodstock, Vt..	A. M.	N. E.	30°bz	Clear.
Brattleboro', Vt..	A. M.	N.	16°bz	Clesr.
Montreal, C. E..	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear and cold.
St. Johnsbury..	A. M.	N. W.	10°bz	Clear and cold.
Ogdensburg....	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear and cold.
Malone.....	A. M.	S.	0	Clear.
House's Point..	A. M.	S.	2°bz	Clear and cold.
Montpelier, Vt..	A. M.	N. W.	6°bz	Clear and cold.
New-York.....	A. M.	E by S.	35°az	Pleasant.
Baltimore, Md..	M.	—	33°a	Clear.
Washington....	M.	—	32°az	Calm.
Philadelphia...	A. M.	E. N.E.	28°az	Clear.
Carlisle, Pa...	A. M.	E. N.E.	0	Clear.
Harrisburg.....	A. M.	E. N.E.	0	Clear.
Bedford, Pa....	A. M.	E. N.E.	4°bz	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y..	A. M.	N. E.	10°az	Clear.
Columbus, O...	8 A.M.	—	11°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind..	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio....	A. M.	—	26°az	Cloudy.
Pittsburg.....	A. M.	—	4°az	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis..	A. M.	S.	5°az	Clear.
Fr'd'n Chien..	A. M.	S.	18°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia..	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Clear.
Springfield, Ill..	A. M.	S. W.	21°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa..	A. M.	S.	25°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill..	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.....	A. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo..	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Fou'd'n Lac...	A. M.	W.	24°az	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis..	A. M.	—	28°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Evansville.....	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind..	A. M.	—	20°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O...	A. M.	S.	8°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Springfield, M..	P. M.	—	22°az	Hazy.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	26°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	S.	30°az	App'rance of snow.
Newburg, N.Y..	P. M.	S.	22°az	Clear.
Great Bend....	P. M.	N.	2°az	Cloudy.
Bordelleville..	P. M.	—	24°az	Clear and cold.
Dunkirk, N. Y..	P. M.	—	—	Warm and pleas't.
Port Jervis, N Y	P. M.	—	—	Mild and clear.
Buffalo, N. Y..	P. M.	W.	30°az	Clear and cool.
New-York.....	8 P.M.	S. E.	25°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear and pleasant.
St. Johns, N. F.	P. M.	W. S.W.	20°az	Clear.
Portland, Me..	P. M.	N. W.	2°az	Cloudy.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	20°az	Cloudy.
Auburn, N. Y..	P. M.	S.	30°az	Moderate.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

The Cathedrals of Rome.
The Night.
Ben Jackson.
Among the Voyage.
A Week at Musical Festival.
Cornucopia.
My Journal to my Cousin Mary.
Thy Psyche.
Dr. Wistern and his Pupils.
Beauty.
The Grindwell Governing Machine.
Saints, and their Bodies.
By the Dead.
Aaron Burr.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Child-Life by the Ganges.
Music.
Literary Notices.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the ATLANTIC to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number or with any subsequent one.

CLUBS.

For Ten Dollars the publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

☞ Clergymen and Postmasters will receive the periodical for Two Dollars a year.

For sale also by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

Trade supplied by RUSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMPLETE guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country. A merchant, at Wiscasset, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE TURKISH ADMIRAL IS COMING!—Read REYNOLDS' romance OMAR PASHA; OR, THE VIZIER'S DAUGHTER. Price 50 cents. The expected Admiral is the hero of this highly interesting volume. F. BRADY, No. 12 Ann-st.

PUBLIC LECTURES, &c.

FAST MEN! FAST MEN!

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
CAPTAIN JAMES M. TURNER
will deliver at
HOPE CHAPEL,
(Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.)
A LECTURE
on the
FAST MEN OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Doors will open at 7½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Front seats reserved for ladies.
Single admission, 50 cents

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the second of his course of four lectures on *India*, in the lecture room Clinton Hall, Astor place, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Course tickets, $1; Course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman) $1 50; Admission tickets, 50 cents.
For sale at the Library, the down town office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE *On The Commercial Revulsion in its Relation to the Jobbing Trade of this City*, will be delivered by F. A. CONKLING, Esq., at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 661 Broadway, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 25th inst. Tickets may be obtained of
EDWARD CORNING, No. 81 John-st.,
CHAS. BLIVEN, No. 242 Pearl-st.,
ALEX. VAN BUREN, No. 33 Barclay-st.,
HY. A. MORGAN, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.,
J. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Platt-st.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, (which was unavoidably postponed on Friday evening last, at Niblo's Ball, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores of S. S. & W. WOOD, R. J. CROWEN & RAYNER, HOWE & FERRY; at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PERSONAL.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—HEIRS WANTED of WILLIAM MORTON, RICHARD NIX N, WILLIAM MORGAN, ROBERT CREWE, MARY CARDY or ELLICOTT, ROBERT LONDON. Apply to Mr. HAYS, Heraldry Office, No. 337 Broadway, New-York; also of JOHN OWEN and MOSES WIGGINS. Pedigrees traced, arms found, painted and engraved.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF OVER six years practice wishes to form a partnership with an older lawyer desiring a competent and faithful assistant. The best of references given as to ability and qualifications. Address Y., Box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old-established ladies' French Shoe store. The house and store will be leased for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, at No. 372 Bowery, or at A. W. WELTON & PORTER'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jeweler, has a main factory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHOE store, with a light stock, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Such a chance seldom offers. It must be closed this week to the highest bidder. Apply on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society have been distributing the contributions of the charitable of our City, for the relief of the sick poor, for more than forty Tour years.

During this long period, they have only found it necessary to tell their friends that their funds were expended, and they have been readily supplied. This is not now the case. Cold and hunger are alike hard to bear, but when sickness is added, our sympathies are deeply excited.

At the present time the Managers find their treasury nearly exhausted; they therefore ask that means may be given them, to afford aid and comfort to the suffering sick poor of the City.

Donations may be sent to
Mrs. GALATIAN, No. 72 Amity-st.
S. BROWN, No. 22 Washington-st.
J. SKIDMORE, No. 261 Henry-st.
MISS LOST, No. 18 Waverly place.
MRS. COCHRAN, President, No. 34 East Lorimer-st., or No. 53 Chamberers-st.

Also, to F. HALL, Esq., office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Managers acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

By Mrs. GALATIAN—Mrs. James Van Antwerp, $10; Mrs. J. H. Otto, $3; a bundle of clothing from Mrs. George Palmer.
By Mrs. SILAS BROWN—Mr. James N. Cobb $10.
By Mrs. SKIDMORE—Mr. Whiting, $5; Mrs. Lorton, $1; Mrs. J. W. C. Leveridge, $5.
By Mrs. COCHRAN—Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, $25; Mrs. J. N. McLanahan, $5; Mrs. Wm. Tunker, $6; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, Wm. E. Wessells, $5.
By Miss FOSS—Mrs. C. M. B., $5; a Friend, $1 50; M. Y., $25.
By Mrs. OLIVER—Mr. Henry E. Clark, $10; Mrs. E. S. West, $10; Miss E. C. Jay $10; Miss Mary Levy, $10; Mrs. J. B., $10; Mr. Pitcheck, $50; Mrs. W. Rogers, $2. Through Miles Brewer: Miss C. Osthout, $10; 1 piece Cotton flannel from Mrs. Cady.
By Mrs. EVERS—Mrs. Preston Tenedio, $1.
By Mrs. McELRAINE—Mr. Frederick Burtis, new, $5; Mrs. Thomas B. Rich, $4; Mrs. E. C. Delavan, $1; Masters T. and S. Delavan, $1; a Lady, $1.
By Mrs. WILLIAMSON—Mrs. J. C. Saunders, $2.
By Mrs. GARDEN—Mrs. Treen, $1; Miss Williams, $1; Mrs. R. Jones $1 50.
By Mrs. WILCOX—Mrs. Joseph Whitfield, $1.
By Mrs. WILCOX—E. C. W., $5
By Mrs. CARTER—Mrs. B., $1; Mrs. Woodcock, 50c.
By Miss SHAW—Mr. Samuel Mitchell, $20; collection in Baptist Church, Oliver-st., $35 45; Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, $2; Miss M. Mitchell, $2. Miss S. Mitchell, $2; Miss H. W. Cauldwell, $2.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 42 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, and can be the manufacturers.

MANILLA PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching Powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Varnish, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED. Advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining, fencing, manuring, planting orchards, &c. Satisfactory references as to qualifications of scientific and practical agriculturists. Address, (during lecture season, giving name and where interview may be had,) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the CALIFORNIA GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the issue of Jan. 4, 1858, by TUCKER, CURTIS & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS.—Churches, engrossing rolling machines, fine office work, and all clocks warranted for a year. Factory, No. 28 Platt-st., New-York Office, No. 5 Nassau-st. KELLY, Clock Factory, No. 28 Platt-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size Salamander Safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bank Note Bank, No. 300 Broadway.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LADIES' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 68 Walker-st., one door West of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City in one family. They seldom change their places. Will do the work of a private family. One as cook and laundress; the work of a private family. One as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; assists with the washing and ironing. Wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 141 14th-st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years' reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—BY SIX SMART PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; two are good cooks, washers and ironers; two chambermaids and waiters; and two as nurses and seamstresses, with good City reference; also, by a number or smart, experienced girls in various branches of household work at moderate wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND HIGHLY-RECOMmended girl, a situation as waitress, in a respectable boarding-house; will do chamberwork and assist with housework. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Also, a regular dressmaker, seamstress and shirtmaker. Wages $7 to $8. Gives sample of work. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED.—A SMART AND OBLIGING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a nice and tidy American Protestant girl looks for a place as nurse and chambermaid, or plain seamstress, both are highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady, with care, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant dress-maker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the most recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address F. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 708 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the family store No. 86 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; is well recommended. Also a Scotch cook; is a good washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most experienced young woman, with long and good testimonials of City reference, as chambermaid and nurse; will be found perfectly efficient in her duties, of a willing and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in various branches. Is single, sober, does not and sells grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—AS JOBBING MAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address R. B., care of Mr. CARR, Saddler, No. 418 Canal-st.; best of City references; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address P. PLUMBER, *Times* Office; or call at No. 104 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of references given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or as mistress, or family sewing. Has no objection to go into the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 251 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infants' nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16, to do light work. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. — Hamilton, Brooklyn, five doors from Bartlett, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands soups, roasting and game, sculps, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day and her present home, No. 108 Eleventh-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 566 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Gresham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an active, hard working woman. Good references. Apply, for three days, at the office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 44 32-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 102 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, desiring but a neat, comfortable home, seeks some gentleman's employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A church by a lady who has a powerful and well-trained church music of eight. Address S. E. J. Fort-Office, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO AND ALTO, FAMILiar with church music, would be pleased to accept an engagement in a select choir. Address No. 48 East 20th-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 9 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
GORY YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., where excellent domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, in either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the pantry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as innddress, or chambermaid and innddress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st.; between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av., until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, in the office of a manufacturing establishment. Address P., this office, in own hand writing, with reference.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOman for general housework; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE (ON shares) of a place containing about 15 acres, near a good market. Address Box No. 932 Post Office.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—A nurse, housekeeper and cook wanted. Situations all free of charge

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, an 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and commodious, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Corwall; F. W. Bodstein No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31s. st.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom can be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, in a new house, with a private family, one block from South 3rd-st. Ferry. Apply to S. LYON, No. 83 Wareham-st., New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; would give a preference to parties residing near the Wall-st. Ferry. Address T. P. W., at this office

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM, with partial board, in a private house, below 24th-st. Address Y. Z., Box No. 3,510 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE SECOND STORY of a well furnished private house to let, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen, with board, if desired. Fire, gas and bath. Accommodations superior and terms moderate. Location West 22d-st. Address A. Z. this office of this paper.

A CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown stone house, containing every modern improvement, to let a part of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 40 19th-st., West of 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house. Desirable neighborhood, No. 43 Concord-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also, rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, one 60-horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned and one of the best finished engines in the City; has on it a hand fly-wheel, 24 feet diameter by 20-inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water-st.

Also one finished engine, 11-inch bore by 2-feet stroke, with everything complete, including hand fly-wheel. Has been used but one month, and is now in perfect order. C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine, Connections, &c., in good order. Baxter's make. Will be sold low. Apply at the lumber yard No. 361 8th-st., E. R. ISAAC DURYEE.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with despatch by BEAR CORP, No. 36 Iron-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS AT JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—20 lots of ground, being 200 by 250 feet, fronting on Green, Morgan and Bay sts., being the third block east of the railroad and ferry, and one block from the wharf. The streets are regulated, and the lots in good condition for building. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and a large portion of the money may lay on mortgage. Inquire of F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnaces, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 22x44; from 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 39 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 143 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To one so'd as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th-st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEW FOUR STORY brown stone and brick front English basement house, No. 142 West 45th-st., finely finished with every modern improvement, in a healthy location, very accessible to cars and first class neighborhood. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey st., corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house: beautiful location. No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY building with store or saloon, on first story, on the west side of 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts. near Railroad Depot. Possession immediately. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., or No. 81 Nassau-st., third story; back office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. P. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The granite church at the southwestern corner of Prince and Thompson sts is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. The dimensions of the building are 63x75 feet on the ground and it is in very good condition. Inquire of W. SILLIMAN, over the Chatham Bank.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS OF SOUTH Ferry, a mansion house, 45x45 feet; also stable, frontage of 100 feet; adapted for a large family or a boarding school; also, for sale or lease, three lots on Hicks-st., on favorable terms. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVERY variety of location, price, &c. A few desirable low-priced houses. Also eligible lots near Madison-square and on Murray-hill. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, NO. 123 EAST 29th-st., or will exchange for other property. Terms moderate; but little purchase money required down. Apply at the building, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 89 West 27th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING house No. 162 East 18th st.; very pleasantly situated. Apply on the premises, or to A. THORP, No. 410 Canal-st., or No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 6th-av. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EXCHANGE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate midway between the Railroad stations at William's Bridge and Mt. Vernon, worth $8,500 and in every respect a fine building site, will be exchanged for a lot in this City of equal value, in a good neighborhood, up town. Address WM. S. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, and large parlor, with an arch in centre and a room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 196 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut-st. depot, New

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$669,428 20	
For Interest	277,468 71	
For Annuities	78,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,438,043 99
Add Deferred Premium accounnt, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 52
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853 ..... $2,056,969 60

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	$3,658,735 89
For interest	$957,866 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
		1,009 743 06
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72
		4,752,655 14
Total		$5,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	51,000 00	$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies		108,142 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,631 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48
Bonds and Mortgages		4,322,632 36
Due from Agents		18,378 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 52
Interest accrued but not due		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04—$4,685,908 95

PREMIUMS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above		$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities		29,902 72
Amount reserved for redaction of Premiums		17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00
Balance		1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of partisipatiog premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiumns on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (thnt of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FREDK S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
RICHARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN V. PADY,	SAMUEL G. SPROULLS,
JEREMIAH A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
HENRY L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
SAM'L HODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
EDWARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOHN BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
SAMUEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE F. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ASHATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassan-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1857		255,590 19—$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13	$317,105 88
Total		$732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$57,863 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60	
Insurance and purchased policies	10,858 95	
Dividends on capital	16,000 00	$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in the City of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		$241,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest		234,191 37
Agents' accounts for premimns in course of collection and transmission		77,493 38
Real Estate		3,486 00
Cash in Bank and on hand		25,249 09
City and State Bonds and Stocks		17,500 00
Accrued interest, &c		7,289 43—$606,509 23
Total		$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the nomber insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amoonnt of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite n continuance of patronage, aod would urge npon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordioory modes of investment. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78	
Received for interest during year	152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00	
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857	145,114 95	
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64	
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78	
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30 407,504 69
		$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year		148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,715 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	294,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	264,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 88	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premimns, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73

Net accumulatieo, Jan. 1, 1853 ..... $2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,606,598 71
Total amonnt of Claims, by death, p'd. to date 1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared Dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are lodebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the teoth dividend (that declared January 15, 1856,) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amonnt on their notes as they matnre.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKENZY,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary,
Jos. L. & J. P. Lorn, Agents, New-York.
Jos. F. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amonnt of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater ratc of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockbolders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond dn Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day nu presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse ond Milwaukee Railroad.

ST LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keoknk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportonity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASORER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in one or more sums. Downtown property preferred. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office of J. M. BURNETT, basement.

OHIO 5 PER CENT. STOCK—STATE OF Ohio 5 per cent. stock of 1865, for sale by WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and a Half (5½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Charles Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Renben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. BOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS," 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in such proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said party shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Staff Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$980 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	141 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $17 50; 2 Plows, $9	77 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $26 62; 5 Wrenches, $7 50	338 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,531 17

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written ont in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property affected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; sewer in 43d-st. from sewer in 10th-av. to a point 80 feet west of 9th-av. That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEVENS, }
THOMAS MOSPEDON, } Committee on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY.
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annnal election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM MCARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st., }
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadwny, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,

Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annnal election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 102d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, }
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NAW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A.D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufactnrers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ships. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 15	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD B. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bnllion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein exp

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Site for the State Woman's Hospital Vetoed—An Application to be made for the Repeal of the Police Law—A Conference Committee on the Tax Levy—Report of the Fire Marshal.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The report in favor of appropriating $1,000 for the reception of Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha, under the direction of the Mayor, was called up. Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out of the resolution "$1,000" and insert $250, and to strike out "His Honor the Mayor" and insert "Committee." The motion was lost, and a motion to adopt the report as presented was lost for want of a Constitutional vote, and finally reconsidered and laid on the table.

The following communications were received from the Mayor and ordered to be printed:

VETO OF THE PROPOSAL TO GRANT LAND TO THE STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the resolution of your honorable body directing the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the Corporation to give the block of ground lying between Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, to the State Woman's Hospital, and herewith return the same with my objections.

The ordinance of the 22d of February, 1844, for the organization of the Sinking Fund appropriates all the real estate of the Corporation to the redemption of the City debt, and the act of the Legislature of the 13th of July, 1843, declares that the ordinance shall not be amended without the consent of the Legislature, but shall remain in full force until the whole of the City debt shall be fully redeemed. The Charter also requires that all sales of the estate of the Corporation shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. This is the basis of our public credit and there is no higher duty inforced upon the Municipal Government than to uphold and maintain it. It is very clear that, under the existing laws, the Common Council cannot give away any of the real estate of the Corporation. The resolution before me admits that no such power exists, but requires the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature for the passage of the necessary law to allow them to do so. The question then arises, ought we to allow such an application to be made? In my judgment, we should not ask the Legislature to do what ought not to be done. If authority be granted to give any one portion of the public property pledged to the public creditors, other portions may follow, until all the property appropriated for the security of the public debt shall have passed away. The public credit rests now firmly and securely upon the basis of a legal security, upon which we can always confidently rely to meet the constantly recurring demand of Municipal Government. If the Legislature should undertake to impair that security, upon the application of the Common Council, the good faith of the City would be violated, and its public credit receive a shock from which it would be difficult to recover.

I need not say that I return this resolution with pain and regret. I have carefully examined the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Woman's Hospital, and made myself fully acquainted with the objects of its institution. Devoted to the care of diseases which are peculiar to women, it appeals with irresistible force for support and aid. I trust it will receive such assistance from our citizens as will put it upon a permanent basis, and enable it to fulfill its glorious mission. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. MARION SIMS, its founder, who unites the highest professional skill with a martyr-like devotion in alleviating this class of human suffering. The gentlemen who have assumed the care of its concerns, and the ladies who have so nobly volunteered to direct its interior management afford, in their well-timed philanthropy, the highest guarantees for the fidelity of their trust. The Common Council annually apply to the Legislature for leave to expend a certain portion of the City taxes in donations, and such power will undoubtedly be granted during the present session. If it shall please the Common Council to make to the State Woman's Hospital a donation, or devise any other legal mode of contribution, in an amount based upon the relief to be afforded by it to those who would otherwise be a charge upon the public bounty, I shall most cheerfully approve of it. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1858.

CONDITION OF CITY PIERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your Honorable body the accompanying communication from the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners relative to the imperative necessity for action in the matter of repairing several of the piers belonging to the City. It will be seen that the Board of Pilot Commissioners claim the right to act in the premises.

The dangerous state of Pier No. 40 East River is aggravated at the present time by the ice with which the harbor is filled, and the ships moored to the pier were compelled to be removed.

I would respectfully recommend, as I have already done, in the case of the repairs required to be done on the Pier No. 20 North River, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized, under an ordinance of the Common Council to be passed for that purpose, to advertise for proposals under specifications and terms to be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation for the repairs of Pier No. 40 East River, and all other piers standing in need of reparation. D. F. TIEMANN.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, submitting the plan on which it is proposed to erect a pier at the Battery for the use of the United States service.

A petition was received from the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, declaring their insolvency, and asking a remission of taxes. The tax amounts to $18,500.

THE TAX LEVY.

The tax levy came in from the Board of Councilmen, with the amendments there made.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the Board adhere to its former action, and that a Committee on Conference be appointed.

Alderman TUCKER thought the differences were considerable, but as there was great want of the money by those who should have received their pay long ago, he believed it should be adopted.

Alderman ADAMS would adhere to their former action. He thought their action was right, and they should stand by it. He was also opposed to a Committee of Conference.

Alderman STARR thought the wants of those who were depending upon the passage of the tax levy were very great. The greatest difference was in the item of printing; and that, he thought, might be arranged by having it inserted in the Supervisors' budget.

Alderman BRADLEY urged the adoption of his proposition for a conference. He did not think, however, that the suffering in the Street Inspector's Department could be very great, because there had not been a street-sweeper or garbage cart seen in the Eighteenth Ward for a long time. He thought there had not been many persons employed in that Department of late. The motion for a Committee of Conference was carried.

ANOTHER STREET DEPARTMENT CASE.

A communication was received from the Comptroller objecting to the payment of money on a contract made by Mr. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, with John Pettigrew, for regulating and grading Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the ground that it never was confirmed by the Common Council, as the law requires all such contracts should be. Mr. Pettigrew was not the lowest bidder, by some $12,000, but was next to the lowest. The Comptroller, therefore, further objects to the award, contending that the lowest bidder failing to take the job, it should have been readvertised and again offered to competition. The amount of the contract is $51,316 82. If the work had been done under the bid of A. C. Froms, the lowest bidder, it would have amounted to but $38,677 91. The bills ranged from this amount to $111,682. The latter was the bid of Charles Devlin, Esq.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Roads.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

The semi-annual Report of the Fire Marshal was received and took the usual course. It presents a statement of all the fires and fire alarms that have occurred in the six months ending Nov. 30, 1857. A part of an appropriate introduction states that while the neighboring cities have been visited with disastrous conflagrations, involving a large sacrifice of life and property, our losses, in both these respects, have been comparatively trifling. The heaviest was that which occurred in the tea warehouse of Messrs. Bucklin & Crane, No. 80 Front-street, and which amounted to about $66,000. It was occasioned by one of those fruitful sources of accident to which I have so frequently called your attention—the depositing of ashes in a barrel.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

In my last two reports I devoted a large space to the consideration of the reasons why this mode of heating buildings is so dangerous. I showed that, in the majority of cases, fires were caused by imperfections of construction, resulting from a miserable spirit of economy on the part of house-owners, or from gross negligence on the part of the builder. When constructed on proper principles, it appears to be satisfactorily demonstrated that no reasonable objections on the score of safety, under this head, can be urged against furnaces.

In a sanitary point of view, the case is different. Although the consideration of such a question does not come strictly within the sphere of my duties, it seems to me that I am called upon to lay before you certain facts in connection with it, which are said to affect the efficiency of one of the most important of our public departments. It has been stated to me, on reliable authority, that the health of the children in the public schools is found to suffer from this mode of heating. In many instances, I am assured, the teachers are obliged to allow children to leave school before the regulated hours, in consequence of the violent headaches produced by the closeness and impurity of the atmosphere. It is found from experience that the heated air thrown off from furnaces and iron surfaces generally, is divested of most of its vital properties, and is apt to produce congestion. In the case of persons of delicate constitutions, this tendency is immediately developed by furnace heat, and hence the number of children who are sent back ill to their parents. But not merely is this effect complained of in our ward schools; it has long since attracted the attention of physicians, and in some families the use of the furnace is positively prohibited. In a climate where dyspepsia and nervous complaints are so common, and where but comparatively little bodily exercise is taken, it is obvious that any system of heating which produces these symptoms is desirable to be avoided.

If, however, we do away with a plan which recommends itself for its cleanliness and economy of fuel and labor, we must endeavor to substitute some other system for it, which will combine these advantages with safety to life and property. The use of hot water pipes seems to me the only one which will reconcile all these requirements. Steam pipes, which have latterly come into favor, are subject to the objection that, when inclosed from the air and brought into contact with pine wood, they are liable, after a certain length of time, to produce combustion. When introduced into warehouses or dwellings the same care is required in the laying of them as is necessary in the insertion of hot-air pipes. At all the elbows, the wood casing should be kept, at least, five inches clear of them, as the heat is apt to concentrate at those points, and to produce charring. With hot water pipes no danger of this sort is to be apprehended. They are perfectly safe, and although not calculated to produce the same amount of heat as the furnace, they generate a genial warmth in the atmosphere, which is found to have no injurious effect upon the health. Owing to the recent deplorable accidents in a couple of our public schools, the Board of Education will probably feel it necessary to adopt some other plan of heating than that now in use. I respectfully submit to their consideration the foregoing remarks.

In connection with the subject of hot-air furnaces, I have a fact to state, which, if it does not altogether prevent, will tend to diminish, the danger arising from imperfect construction. In the course of my investigations, I have found that, in most instances, several hours previous to the breaking-out of fires arising from this cause, a smell, like the over-heating or scorching of pine wood, has been observed. I would, therefore, recommend that, on the first indication of such a symptom, an examination should be at once instituted around the registers, and in the immediate vicinity of the furnace itself. If this precaution be strictly observed, it will lead to a prompt discovery of the incipient enemy, and insure the safety of the premises and its occupants. To show how negligent persons are of premonitory indications of this kind, I should add that, in several instances, this smell of scorching was observed during the day and evening, and it was only toward morning that the parties were made sensible of their danger, by being aroused from their beds by a suffocating smoke and an alarm of fire.

ORIGIN OF FIRES.

To the numerous causes of fire, to which I have so frequently had occasion to direct your attention, I have to add another, which has hitherto escaped notice. Laborers employed in the construction of new buildings have a careless habit of throwing rubbish from the top of the premises down the chimney flues, in the belief that it will reach the bottom. In most cases the flue becomes blocked up, and so continues until an accident takes place. An instance of this occurred not long since at No. 157 Broadway. The owners of the premises erected a stove in the basement, previous to putting their furnaces in use. The stove had been kept burning for nearly a fortnight, when all at once fire was discovered issuing from the baseboard and floor in the vicinity of the flue. Fortunately, it made its appearance in the day time, and a few buckets of water soon arrested its progress. I was notified of the fact, instituted an examination, and found the chimney flue blocked up. Laborers were at once set to work, and several bushels of rubbish were removed from the flue, where it had lodged about the centre of the building. To guard against the recurrence of such accidents, it should be an invariable rule with builders to drop a plumb line down the chimneys before they pronounce a building fit for occupancy.

INCENDIARISM.—VAGRANT BOYS.

It has been discovered, from recent investigations, that a large proportion of our up-town fires are the work of a class of vagrant youths, whose ages vary from fourteen to twenty years. They usually congregate at the corners of streets, spending their time in idleness, and each trying to excel his associates in wickedness. Without any ostensible means of gaining a livelihood, they are to be found in the streets at all hours of the day and night. Unless actually caught in the perpetration of some offence the police have but little power over them. Under such circumstances it is not, of course, surprising that, in the statistics of our criminal Courts, boys should be set down as contributing the largest share of offences, and that they should, occasionally, even be called upon to pay the penalty of their crime upon the scaffold.

To a class of offenders like these, in whom depravity has not as yet entirely extinguished the timidity of boyhood, it is evident that acts of incendiarism offer too many chances of thieving with impunity for them not to resort to them frequently. The results of my investigations show that the greater proportion of the fires occurring in stables, out-houses, and workshops, are caused by these young scoundrels, in order that they may take advantage of the confusion to rob the adjoining houses.

Through my interference, one of these gangs of boy incendiaries, which prowled about the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Twelfth-street, was entirely broken up. They had succeeded, however, in doing a great deal of mischief, having fired several stables and unoccupied buildings. Captain SZABING, of the Ninth Ward Police, on my suggestion, directed the arrest of several of these youths, two of whom were recognized as having set fire to a lumber office. They were indicted, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The police are still on the look-out for the remainder of the gang, but the conviction and punishment of these two boys seem to have broken up the party, and since that time not a single fire of the same description has occurred in the vicinity.

As some of these acts of incendiarism are the result, less of a taste for thieving, than of a wanton spirit of mischief in very young boys, it becomes desirable to consider whether some plan cannot be devised which would give the Police the power of prevention. Under the present laws they have no such powers; and even when boys are detected in the commission of these offences, it becomes questionable whether it is desirable to class all in the same category, and to exclude them from all chance of reformation by committing them to the Penitentiary.

To meet this difficulty, I would suggest that an early application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing the police to arrest boys composing such gangs of idlers, and empowering magistrates to commit them to a house of Industry, to be created for the purpose, and where they might be put to some useful occupation, without incurring the danger of being associated with older and more hardened offenders. The first term of confinement might be three months, or less, according to the discretion of the magistrate; and if, after their liberation, they were again found persevering in the same course, they should have another and more lengthened ordeal. In this way a complete reformation might be effected in the habits of these boys—they would be made good men and useful citizens; while, at the same time, the institution would be rendered self-supporting by the products of their labor. The result of the experiment would, I am convinced, do more towards the suppression of crime in our City than the multiplication of the penal machinery of the existing laws.

STATISTICS OF INCENDIARISM.

The annexed tables exhibit a total of fifty incendiary fires, during the last six months, being a decrease of seven as compared with the previous half year. The aggregate number of fires amounts to 143, being an increase of one as compared with the corresponding six months of 1856, but a diminution of 62 in comparison with the six months previous.

The total amount of loss by fires, during the past six months, is less than that of the corresponding six months of the previous year by $424,435, showing a decrease of about 58 per cent.; and less than the previous six months by $343,720, showing a decrease of a little over 50 per cent.

During the last half year, nineteen persons have been arrested on charges of arson, or on suspicion of committing that offense. James Shepherd, for burning his house in Fifty-third-street, in the ruins of which the charred remains of his wife were found, is now, under sentence of death in the City Prison. Michael Wogan, Jr., an unfortunate young man, who is said to be laboring under what is termed "moral insanity," and whose overpowering tendency toward incendiary acts could not be restrained while at large, is also in prison, under an indictment for murder. Thomas Denny, was convicted of arson in the second degree, and was sentenced, by Recorder Smith, to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison. Hiram Le Barns pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to imprisonment by Judge Russell; and a man named Patrick Nally, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, by the same Judge, for having fired a house while laboring under insanity.

It appears, from an examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, that only seven convictions of arson have taken place from 1819 to 1853, a period of 35 years. Since my investigations into the origin of fires, embracing three years and a half, 12 persons have been indicted for arson, and 10 convicted for that offense.

Among the numerous causes of fires, carelessness with matches has given rise to 14; camphene or fluid lamps, 15; carelessness with lamps or candles, 17; window-curtains, 8; chimney-flues, 8; stove-pipes, 11; combustion, 4; gas in store windows, 6; leakage of gas, 6. The report shows the death of one person by camphene accident, and two burnt to death: five lost their lives by a steam-boiler explosion; seven persons were severely injured by camphene or fluid accidents; one from gas explosion; one from fire-works, and four from burns.

In concluding this report, permit me again to offer my acknowledgements to his Honor the Mayor, the Police Justices, and the Police Department, generally, for the willing cooperation which they have afforded me in the discharge of my official duties. My thanks are especially due to the engineers and members of the Fire Department, for the energy and promptness of the aid which they have rendered me on all occasions.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

The following are the recapitulations annexed to the tables:

Cause of Fires.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Insurance.	Amount Paid.
Chimney fines	5	$608	$26,000	$408
Gas light in show windows	6	24,298	111,600	23,748
Friction of machinery	1	2,275	6,100	2,125
Fm car'l'ss use of matches	4	54,538	150,400	41,638
Supposed rats or mice with matches	1	225	6,000	225
Ch'n playing with matches	3	560	3,000	200
Fire works	4	2,050	12,500	1,200
From candle	4	5,955	12,200	5,580
Accidental	18	18,522	49,300	10,819
Supposed accidental	7	7,685	28,650	5,155
Carelessness	6	14,450	85,500	12,296
Baker's oven	1	145	3,500	145
Sparks on roof	3	267	5,550	192
Gas explosion	1	394	1,900	394
Explosion of still	1	267	3,500	217
Leakage of gas	2	625	2,800	525
Fire place	1	3,613	3,600	1,113
Ashes in barrel	1	66,183	129,000	66,183
Combustion	2	1,170	53,500	870
Malicious mischief	1	779	2,300	670
Intoxication	1	40	——	——
Careless gas fitters	1	350	6,000	159
Spark from household furnace	1	700	——	——
Unknown	14	4,860	6,662	1,445
Camphene or fluid lamps	3	1,252	6,600	1,229
Stove pipe	5	5,310	15,300	5,036
Arson	1	600	300	——
Seton fire	7	89,654	190,000	31,010
Supposed set oo fire	9	46,651	152,600	29,010
Incendiary	15	51,452	97,100	31,740
Supposed incendiary	17	83,805	94,700	42,000
Total	143	$489,264	$1,287,012	$315,626

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FIRES, LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Month—1857.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Amount Paid.
June	28	$61,901	$236,012	$41,453
July	28	134,270	319,850	59,894
August	11	33,563	46,800	22,073
September	26	38,244	137,600	22,019
October	26	43,923	165,500	26,662
November	25	177,263	381,150	143,615
Total	143	$489,264	$1,287,012	$316,626

1857.

June 9.—James Shepherd—Arson in first degree.—Shepherd was arrested on the 2d of August. He was indicted by the Grand Jury on the 13th of October. The trial is set down for the December term.

July 4.—Edwin Gillian and William McKissock—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Discharged July 7, 1857. Evidence insufficient.

July 6.—Isabella Draper and Hannah M. Gliddon—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Davison, who, after a lengthy investigation, discharged the accused.

July 13.—Thomas Gallagher—Suspicion of arson.—The charge of arson was not proven, but the accused was sent to the Special Sessions on a charge of assault and battery. He was tried and sentenced to six months to the Penitentiary.

July 17.—Patrick Nally—Arson in the first degree.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Nalley was indicted for arson in the first degree. He was tried Sept. 10, 1857. The Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty on account of insanity. Judge Russell sent Nalley to the State Lunatic Asylum.

July 20.—James H. Magee—Suspicion of arson.—Magee was arrested on the 31st July, 1857. The examination was held before Justice Davison, who dismissed the complaint.

July 21.—Gabriel Schwab and Henry Markerwertz—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Osborn. Discharged. Evidence insufficient.

Aug. 13.—Philip Quirk—Snspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Welsh. Discharged Aug. 20. Evidence insufficient.

August 27.—William McLaughlin and James Chambers—Suspicion of arson.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. Discharged after a careful investigation, the evidence insufficient.

September 6.—Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeater—Arson in the fourth degree.—The examination was held before Justice Flandreau. The accused pleaded guilty, on the 16th of November, to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree. Judge Russell sentenced them each to one year in the Penitentiary.

September 20.—James Bradley—Suspicion of arson.—Justice Flandreau dismissed the complaint. Evidence insufficient.

Sept. 29.—John Bridget—Suspicion of arson.—The accused was arrested by the Police of the Eleventh Ward. The examination was held before Justice Wood, who discharged the prisoner, as the evidence was insufficient.

Oct. 22.—Henry Newell, (colored)—Attempted arson, first degree.—The examinstion was held before Justice Connolly. The Grand Jury indicted the accused on the 7th of November. The trial is set down for the December term.

Oct. 28.—Elena Exen—Suspicion of arson.—The accused was arrested and the examination held before Justice Connolly, who, after a careful investigation, discharged the prisoner, as the evidence was insufficient.

ALARMS AND THEIR CAUSE.

Combustion, 2; straw-bed, 6; window curtains, 8; pitch and tar-pots, 2; carelessness, lamp, 13; stove or stove-pipe, 7; fluid or camphene lamps, 12; spark on roof, 3; fire-board, 1; fireworks, 1; malicious mischief, 1; rats, in matches, 1; intoxication, 1; unknown, 7; ashes, 2; furnace, 1; imperfect flue, 3; gas explosion, 2; carelessness, matches, 5; cigar, 1; children, with matches, 2; fire-place, 1; grate, 1; upsetting stove, 1; grate blower, 1; tailor's goose, 1; explosion of steam boiler, 1; false alarms, 34; attempted arson, 8; arson, 1; burglary and attempted arson, 1. Total, 129.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

The proposal to apply for a repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law, came in from the Board of Councilmen.

On the motion to concur, Alderman TUCKER remarked that the Board would not concur. The law had not been in force long—certainly not long enough to judge of its merits. As far as could be judged, he thought it was working well, and he was opposed to any action, particularly as no reasons were given.

Alderman OWENS took similar views of the case.

Alderman ADAMS was opposed to the law, not only an account of the manner in which it was forced upon the City, but because the present Police force was of a stronger party character, and more inefficient than any other they had ever had. It was made up of men from the Shanghae mountains, (proobably the Catskill,) from the rural districts, and of men who had been drummed out of Boston. He had heard of some twenty men who were waiting to take the "Custom House Oath" (He presumed they all knew what that meant) before Gen. NYE, and he was sure they all had Jersey mud on their boots—they had not been in the City long enough to get their boots blacked. And bad and all as the force was, it cost some $300,000 a year more than the old Municipal force.

Aldermen DAVIES opposed a repeal, and defended the present police force.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought there was no need of long speeches. The facts in the case were before the Board and before the people. He hoped the Board would concur.

Alderman TUOHEY expressed similar views, and added that he wished to give the Mayor an opportunity of signing it.

After considerable additional debate Alderman WILSON moved the previous question.

Alderman OWENS moved to lay over, which was lost.

The motion to concur was carried by a vote of to 7. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, on Wednesday last, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The following preamble and resolution was presented by Commissioner PURDY:

Whereas, It has been intimated to members of this Board that the memorial to Congress, lately adopted by this Board, is considered as charging Captains of vessels from this port as a class, and generally, with improper treatment of emigrant females, therefore,

Resolved, That it was not the intention of the Commissioners, nor as they trust is it so expressed in the language of such memorial, to charge the practices referred to upon the Captains and officers from this port generally or usually, but that, nevertheless, instances have come to their knowledge, and frequent complaints made, sufficient, in their judgment, to require their action and the interference of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

It was decided to allow Mr. VERE FOSTER $3 each, partially to defray the expenses contingent upon the removal of females emigrating from this City to the West, under the auspices of the Women's Protective Association. The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 17, 1858	3,940
No. emigrants arrived since, to Feb. 24, 1858	409
Total	4,349
To same date in 1857	9,945

	1858.	1857.
No. of inmates in Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island	1,868	1,676
No. of inmates in Marine Hospital, Staten Island	100	108
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 17, 1858	$9,283 01	
Receipts since, to Feb. 24, 1858	174 00	9,457 01
Total		$41,612 90
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 17, 1858	17,334 26	
Sundry expenses of Feb. 17, 1858	2,759 82	20,094 08
Balance of Com. Fund		$21,518 82

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 92 Avenue B, on the body of FREDERICK EAGER, a child two years of age, who died from the effects of burns. The child, while alone in the kitchen, lighted a piece of paper in the stove, and the flames communicated to his clothes. A verdict was rendered of "Death by burns accidentally received."

SCALDED IN A BREWERY-VAT.—JOHN BECKSTEIN, a German, who resided at No. 213 West Thirty-ninth-street, died yesterday from scalds received by falling into one of the vats of the brewery opposite his residence. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. An inquest will be held to-day upon the body.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the second floor of the frame tenement house No. 40 Laurens-street, occupied by L. LATTERIO, an Italian organ grinder. The fire originated under the stove. M. LATTERIO had two monkeys burned and his "best" organ, which comprised his principal stock in trade, He estimates his loss altogether, including the damage to his furniture, at $50. No insurance. The building was damaged to the amount of $30, and was not insured.

A CHATHAM-STREET DODGE.—An Irishman complained yesterday to the Mayor of having been cheated out of $6, at a clothing store in Chatham-street. He said he purchased a coat, for which he was to pay six dollars. Having paid the amount, the proprietor of the place refused to give him the coat unless he would pay six dollars more, and also refused to give him his money back. The proprietor was forced to give up the money, and then dismissed with a reprimand.

[Advertisement.]

THAT MYSTERIOUS SCARLET LETTER.—It is repeated this afternoon at Barnum's. Little COSSOLIA HOWARD, as the Elfin Child, is bewilderingly attractive. The crowd yesterday applauded her immensely. She is an astonishing little actress. Another crowd this afternoon. The "Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's this evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be presented at this favorite Theatre, four highly attractive and amusing pieces, viz.: "The Golden Farmer," "Red Gnome," "Flying Dutchman," and "Swiss Cottage." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JULIA DALY, the CARLO FAMILY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY are from the most reliable sources, and attest to his wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Ward Committees appointed at a recent meeting of citizens of Jersey City, to solicit donations for the relief of the poor, have succeeded in collecting altogether the sum of $556 67 in cash, and quarters for $80 worth of groceries: $116 25 has been subscribed which has not yet been paid in. A sub-Committee of one from each Ward, consisting of Charles Fink, M. C. Smith, J. B. Haight and John H. Smyth, have been appointed to purchase provisions and to procure a depôt from which to dispense them, and Rev. Mr. VERBINDER, city missionary, has been selected to take charge of it with the Committee. The next meeting of the Committees will be held at the City Clerk's office on Monday next at 9 o'clock in the morning.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Mayor WESCOTT, of Jersey City, in compliance with a resolution recently passed by the Common Council, has issued a call for a public meeting to be held in Park Hall on Friday (to-morrow) evening, for the purpose of getting an expression from the citizens relative to the bill now pending before the New-Jersey Legislature for the extension of the Central Railroad from its present terminus at Elizabethport to Jersey City. The citizens of Jersey City, generally, manifest a good deal of interest in the project.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 24.

$5,000 Ind. St. 5s	86	100	Hud. R. R. R.	b10	31¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	89½	435	do		31
4,000 North C. St. 6s	95	225	do		31¾
43,000 Missouri St. 6s	84	200	do		31
2,000 Cal. St. 7s '70	83	100	do	b30	31¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s '75	82½	200	do		31¾
3,000 do	82	100	do	s60	30¾
1,000 N.Y. C. Bs. '76	96½	225	Harlem Railroad		15¾
1,000 E.RR.3d M.Bs.'83	87½	200	do		15½
6,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75	74	70	do		15¾
4,000 Erie C. Bs. '62	89	650	do		16
1,000 H.&iv.R.R.2d M.	90	350	do		16¼
2,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	69½	650	do		16¾
2,000 do	69¼	200	do	b60	16¾
1,000 do	70	300	do	b60	17
1,000 H. R. R. Con. Bs.	65	14	Sixth-av. R. R.		105
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	84	50	Harlem R. R. p		25¼
2,000 Har. 3d M. Bs.	81½	85	do		25½
5,000 do	81	60	do		25¾
4,000 R. R. Bs	b30	71½	Reading R. R.	b30	65¾
4,000 M.C. R. R 8 p'ct 1st Mge. St. F. Co. bds.	100¾	100	do		65¼
1,000 do	100¾	300	do	b30	65¼
5,000 do	101	100	do	b10	65
4,000 Ill. C. R. B. Bs	93¾	400	do	b30	65
6,000 do	93¾	1700	do		65
10,000 do	94	500	do	s60	64
100 Ill. Cen. Jly Rghts	104	450	do		64¾
1,000 La C. & Mil. Ln G. B.	35	100	do	b10	64¾
4,000 do	37	500	do		64¾
6,000 do	37½	100	Mich. Cent. R. R.		64¾
10,000 do	38	1075	M. So. & N. In. R.		31¾
1,000 do	38½	350	do	b10	31¾
6 Han. & St. Jos. R. bds.	60	350	do	b30	32
12 Bank New-York	110	100	do	b30	31¾
80 Merch. Bank	111	28	do		31¾
110 Phenix Bank	106	280	do	b10	31½
22 Bank Commerce	101½	150	do	s10	31¾
20 Chatham Bank	60	50	do		31¾
11 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	108	452	M. So. & N. I. p. s.		54
15 Continental Bank	99	25	do	s10	54
26 Manhattan Bank	125	100	Panama Railroad		106½
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	99	175	do	b30	107
200 Canton Co	24½	100	Ill. Central R. R.		97
100 do	24¾	25	do		97½
100 do	s10 24¾	150	do	b5	97½
350 Penn. Coal Co	b30 77½	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		89
200 do	76¾	210	do		89½
56 do	76¾	30	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		94
465 Pacific M. S. Co	60	105	do		93¾
70 do	60½	100	do		93¾
130 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		50¾
50 do	s10 88	100	do		50¾
200 do	s30 88	100	do	b30	51½
750 do	88¼	50	do	b2	51
450 do	88½	150	Chl. & R. I. R. R.	b5	82
50 do	88¾	100	do		81¾
400 do	s20 88	262	do		81¾
200 do	s20 88¾	200	do	b10	81¾
200 do	s30 88¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30	42¾
200 Erie Railroad	b30 37½	150	do	b15	43
100 do	37¾	10	do		42½
450 do	37¾	85	do		43
200 do	b10 37¾	50	do	b30	43½
50 do	b15 37¾	870	La C. & Mil. R. R.		10½
150 do	37¾	100	do	b10	10¾
200 do	s10 37¾	100	Cum. Coal Co	b5	21
100 do	s10 37	100	do		20¾
370 do	37	100	do	s30	20½
250 do	s60 36½	205	do		20½
150 do	36¾	200	do	s3	20¼
6t New-Jersey R. R.	125				

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Indiana State 5s	86	200	Harlem R. R.		16¾
10,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	39	200	do		16¾
5,000 do	38	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b15	74¾
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d Mtg.	70	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		51½
1,000 Reading R. Bs. '86	71	100	do		51¾
2,000 do	71¼	78	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		31¾
100 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	60¼	100	do		31¾
6 do	61	100	do	s60	31¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co	21	250	M. S. & N. I. p. rf. St.		54
150 do	21½	50	do	b10	54¾
150 Penn. Coal Co	77	25	Panama R. R.		106½
25 Ill. Cen. R. R.	97¾	20	do		106¾
140 N. Y. Central R. R.	88¾	10	Chic. & R

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2009 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Army Bill in the Senate.

Matteson's Case Referred to a Select Committee.

Another Letter from Governor Walker on Lecompton—The Minnesota Senatorship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MATTESON arrived here to-day. His friends say that the reference to a Select Committee is satisfactory, because it gives him an opportunity for trial.

Governor WALKER has written a letter to the Indiana Convention, which I am assured is in more earnest opposition to the President's course on Lecompton than anything he has heretofore published. His friends deny any reconciliation with the President.

The vote in the Senate to-day, referring General SHIELDS' application to be admitted to a seat, is substantially a rejection of his application.

EFFING, of South Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Elsinore. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The defeat of the Army bill in the Senate is not considered as conclusive against an increase of the army, as it is thought the bill pending in the House will, with slight amendments, be accepted by a majority of the Senate.

The House Committee on Elections have come to no conclusion respecting the Ohio contested case.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow until the 1st of April next.

It is not true that the House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill for the Territorial Government of Sierra Navads. They have merely decided to consider the memorial on the subject.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, was in his seat in the House to-day, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

XXXVth CONGRESS-- ---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. MASON presented resolutions asking information as to the condition of the Navy for many years past; also, relative to captures of vessels and prize money during the last war.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a letter from Mr. SHIELDS, and moved that he take his seat as Senator from Minnesota. The letter argues that Minnesota is a sovereign State, and one of the members of the United States. It refers to several precedents for the guidance of the Senate in the matter.

A division took place as to whether it was a privileged question.

Mr. PUGH thought it was, but contended that Minnesota had not so far complied with the terms of admission as to entitle her Senators to be sworn without some action of Congress.

Mr. CRITTENDEN sent up Mr. SHIELDS' credentials. He argued that the matter was a question of privilege. He contended that Mr. SHIELDS' right to a seat was as good as his own, and urged the importance of immediate action.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, by a vote of 26 to 22.

Mr. TOOMBS said the whole question was, "Is Minnesota a State?" He submitted a resolution referring the question of Mr. SHIELDS to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether Minnesota was a State in the Union under the Constitution.

The Army Bill was then taken up for consideration.

The pending proposition was the substitute of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the employment of 4,000 volunteers.

This was amended by reducing the number to 3,000.

The bill was then discussed at length and the substitute rejected by 23 against 26.

Mr. HUNTER proposed as a substitute for the original bill, to increase the regular army by adding to it one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry.

Mr. PUGH moved to amend Mr. HUNTER's substitute by authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers, not exceeding 3,000, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged.

This was adopted by 27 against 25.

The bill, in this form, was then reported to the Senate and rejected by 16 against 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Briggs, Broderick, Cameron, Crittenden, Douglas, Green, Gwin, Hoosier, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee Evans, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, King, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Sumner, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wilson, Wright, Yulee.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Bright, Coltamer, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Jones, Kennedy, Peirce, Reid, Wade, Henderson.

An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON. Mr. BELL remarked that he did not say that he would disregard the instructions of the Tennessee Legislature, but that he would not obey them; nor did he say that he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He was inclined to go against it, but would await new developments.

Mr. SEWARD begged leave to interpose, saying that he had paid particular attention to Mr. BELL's speech, and when Mr. JOHNSON replied, he saw that Mr. JOHNSON had misapprehended when he spoke as if Mr. BELL had pledged himself to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. QUITMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontiers of Texas; also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. Mr. QUITMAN expressed his opinion that this was more indicative of public sentiment than any yet presented. Action thereupon was postponed till Wednesday.

The Matteson expulsion case was called up.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, expressed his firm belief that the House had power, and it was its duty, to pass the resolution, and to do it at once. All the facts in the case were in the form of depositions, with which members were probably familiar.

Mr. KEITT said that on a former occasion, he had moved as an act of justice the postponement of the case, having been informed that Mrs. MATTESON was sick. He had since then learned that the statement was fabricated. Some accounts say that she was sick and others that she was enjoying better health than ever. He read a statement from the family physician, to the effect that Mrs. MATTESON had not been a well day for six months past, and during the last few weeks had suffered more than ever.

Mr. SEWARD said a more important question could not be presented. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON because he thought it just, but he would defend his constitutional rights in the House. The last Congress had exhausted its constitutional power over the subject. Where is the law or the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the people from electing any man they chose?

Mr. STANTON contended that the House must keep within the spirit of Constitutional rules, and the rules of the common law, namely: That no man shall be punished twice for the same offence. Mr. MATTESON has already been tried, convicted and punished.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, believed that MATTESON was guilty, and that his conduct was disgraceful as an American citizen; but contended that Constitution gave Congress no power to expel a member excepting for disorderly conduct. The House should adopt rules, which should be the ground of expulsion. He anticipated no good results from deciding this case in the absence of such rules. Mr. MATTESON's constituents doubtless would, next November, place the seal of condemnation upon his conduct. Each constituency should have the right to decide for itself the character of its own representative.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the people of Mr. MATTESON's Congressional District had a right to be represented on the floor of this House, but Mr. MATTESON's absence shows conclusively that he ought not to be here. Neither the sickness of a wife, nor the death of a father, nor the illness of friends should detain a member from his post. He rejoiced that the work of purification had commenced by the Republican Party, and invoked the House to establish a precedent by an immediate decision.

Mr. HUGHES was opposed to hasty action, therefore moved the reference of the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, contended that it was the right and duty of the House to expel a member for improper conduct, but thought its action should be controlled by good and sufficient reasons. It was due to Mr. MATTESON's constituents that the House should act, in order to give them an opportunity to pass themselves upon his conduct. He favored the reference to a Select or other Committee.

Mr. NICHOLS would refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary. He doubted whether the House had the power to expel Mr. MATTESON again. He believed Mr. MATTESON's trial was a fair one. Punishment followed it, and yet Mr. SMITH would punish him again for the same offence. He protested in the name of justice against such a proceeding. He wanted the power of the House limited by legislation as to the particular manner of dealing with such questions of privilege.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that he would expel Mr. MATTESON, not only as a punishment, but for the purification of the House. He would favor his expulsion as long as he (JONES) should be a member of the House, if Mr. MATTESON's constituents should reelect him. He considered him morally disqualified for a member of the American Congress.

Mr. CURTIS considered Mr. MATTESON unworthy association with members, and their self-respect required his expulsion.

Mr. HARRIS defended the resolution. He said that a gross outrage had been committed, and the House, by the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON, had removed a loathsome excrescence. They were not punishing him twice for the same offence, but only vindicating the character of the House. He would not be compelled to sit with felons and scoundrels if he could help himself. The country demanded MATTESON's expulsion.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether MATTESON's constituents had demanded it, or whether there were any petitions for it.

Mr. HARRIS said he had received batches of letters and newspapers, but didn't know or care about petitions. The House was acting independently of MATTESON's constituents.

Mr. GROW said the letter on which the charges against MATTESON were based, was known to his constituents at the time he was elected to Congress. The gentleman from Illinois had said he "would not sit here with rogues and villains;" but, continued Mr. GROW, the people of the Congressional districts choose our associates. If members had this right,—if they can say who shall sit here,—they could exercise the power of tyrants. Suppose a convicted murderer was sent here, could the majority drive him out? He protested against such an assumption.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—61 against 122.

It was then referred to a select Committee, by 93 against 87.

Adjourned.

The Present Condition of Affairs in Mexico—A Review of Recent Events—Great Colonization Scheme, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

From a conversation with Admiral ZERMAN, of the Mexican navy, who arrived here last evening, direct from the City of Mexico, I have gleaned some interesting facts relative to the events which resulted in the recent overthrow of President COMONFORT, the present condition of the Church and Liberal Parties in that country, and the means by which the Liberals hope to regain entire possession of the country and its Government. Admiral ZERMAN is a very intelligent gentleman, and tells his story modestly and with an air of naturalness and truth which gives it much force. It appears that he has long been a friend of COMONFORT, having left San Francisco in 1854, upon the application of General ALVAREZ, to assist in the plans for the overthrow of the existing Government, in which, it will be remembered, COMONFORT and ALVAREZ were friends and co-workers. The Admiral also rendered essential service, subsequently, in electioneering in various provinces for the elevation of COMONFORT to the Presidency, and in sustaining his Administration, until he fell into the fatal error of establishing the plan of Tacubaya, declaring himself Dictator, and then lacked the energy and decision to act out a Dictator's part.

ZERMAN speaks in terms of high admiration of COMONFORT, as a good and honest man, but considers him weak, timid and vacillating, without any settled policy, and swayed hither and yon by whoever happens to be in his confidence for an hour. It would seem to be very clear that to this amiable weakness of character is owing his own fall and the present distracted condition of his country. It was in December last that he asked extraordinary powers of Congress. These being granted, he used them to put down Congress itself, and made himself supreme Dictater. When he had done this he lost his position as a Constitutional President—for he had abolished the basis of his own power. At this juncture, Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, said to him: "I cannot treat with you, for it is the opinion of all the diplomatic corps that you are no longer the Chief Magistrate of this Republic." He acknowledged the proposition, and then attempted to unite all the opponents of the Church Party *against* the plan of Tacubaya, which himself had made. The retrograde movement was too late,—for the troops in the City of Mexico, together with their leaders, had already gone over to the other side,—the Church Party having an abundance of money, and using it freely to win over the soldiery.

The precise condition of this question will probably be more clearly understood by reference to COMONFORT's proclamation, a copy of which I inclose,—and which, I believe, has not been published heretofore.

JUAREZ, President of the Supreme Court by the Constitution, now became Provisional President of the Republic, as COMONFORT had in effect abdicated. COMONFORT, to get rid of him, put him in prison. Admiral ZERMAN, with two hundred men, released JUAREZ immediately, sent him off under safe escort to Guanaxuato, where he set up the Constitutional Government again. Having started JUAREZ, ZERMAN told COMONFORT what he had done, and then proposed to him an energetic and decisive plan for the defeat of the Church party. ZULOAGA was set up as President by the latter, and had control of the citadel, besides some twenty-five hundred troops posted in the Convent of San Domingo. ZERMAN's proposition was to attack and defeat the latter—which he considered easy of accomplishment in their pent-up position—and then to arrest ZULOAGA and hang him up for his treason in usurping the Government in defiance of the Constitution. This done, an arrangement between COMONFORT and JUAREZ was contemplated, in which the latter should return to the Supreme Court, and the Presidency be restored to COMONFORT. Had the latter had the moral courage to confront this plan, ZERMAN believes it would have ended the difficulty in a few hours.

COMONFORT objected to so energetic a policy, and temporized awhile, but at last consented and gave ZERMAN an order for ZULOAGA's arrest. ZERMAN and his friends watched their opportunity to seize ZULOAGA as he was leaving COMONFORT's room, where he had been to converse with him. As he started to leave, ZERMAN seized him, telling him he was a prisoner by COMONFORT's order. Turning to the latter, ZULOAGA protested his long, faithful friendship, and succeeded in inducing COMONFORT to countermand the order for his arrest, and to direct that he be permitted to depart, much to the disgust of the Admiral. COMONFORT's error seems to have been in supposing that by mild measures he could win and control the turbulent spirits who were arranged in opposition to him. The error was fatal,—for the instant ZULOAGA left COMONFORT's house, he proceeded to the citadel, and turned its guns against the man who had just spared him.

This was on the 20th January, and the next day ZULOAGA had little difficulty in gaining control of the entire city, as the troops had already sold out to the Church. COMONFORT then fled the city, and ZERMAN put himself under the protection of the American Legation until he could find means of escape. Puebla soon pronounced for the Church party, and a body of people under ROSOSA took Toluca, a small town twelve leagues distant from the City of Mexico. This was the extent of the triumph of the Church party up to the latest accounts. In Sonora, Jalisco, Tepic, Guadalaxara, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz and everywhere else throughout the country, except in the City of Mexico, Puebla and Toluca, the Liberal Party were still in the ascendant, and Admiral ZERMAN thinks will remain so.

The Liberals, however, are poor, so far as cash is concerned, and so are unable to move against the Church party. If they can get the means of paying troops, ZERMAN believes that in fifteen days the Church party can and will be entirely routed, and the Constitutional Government reëstablished in the hands of the Liberals. It is to further a movement of this sort that the Admiral is now here. He thinks the money can be raised from private sources, to be returned out of the proceeds of Church property, to be confiscated under a law of 1856, after the restoration of the Liberals. But, as an auxiliary measure, the Liberals are anxious that the Government of the United States should instruct its Minister to transfer the United States Legation temporarily to Guanaxuato, where the Juarez Government is located. Thus far Mr. FORSYTH has recognized neither Government, and Admiral ZERMAN does not now ask that he should recognize the Guanaxuato Government; but he is of opinion that our Minister's simple departure for that place would have vast moral influence in weakening and breaking down the Church party.

Prior to the fall of COMONFORT treaties had been negotiated between his Government and Mr. FORSYTH, but not concluded. These looked to a loan of money by the United States to Mexico, in security for which the State of Sonora would have been pledged, the guarantee of the Tehuantepec inter-oceanic enterprise and an arrangement by which our commerce with Mexico should be greatly favored and developed. If the Liberal Party is restored, Admiral ZERMAN states that all these arrangements can be carried out as easily as they were with COMONFORT, although the latter, he thinks, can never regain political position in the country.

Whether or no the President will authorize Mr. FORSYTH, who, Mr. ZERMAN states, is very popular in Mexico, remains to be seen. COMONFORT is expected here on Wednesday next, and his arrival and story doubtless will be awaited ere any action is taken. That the United States have nothing to hope for in the way of treaties from the Church Party, long experience has shown, and Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly fail to understand the sound policy of doing whatever can be done with propriety to sustain the Liberal cause in Mexico.

I learn incidentally that a citizen of New-York, now here, has a contract with the Mexican Government, for a great colonization scheme in Mexico,—and upon inquiry of Admiral ZERMAN he informs me that it has the approval both of the Liberals and of the Church Party. I believe the plan will be made public within a few days, accompanied by an invitation for american colonists.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, delivered an excellent Anti-Lecompton and Union speech to-day, in reply to Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, who had proclaimed disunion as a consequence of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. S.

More Developments of Election Frauds in Kansas.

GOVERNOR STEWART OF MISSOURI IMPLICATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that the Judges and Clerks of the Election at Shawnee have been arrested, and that they testified under oath before the Investigating Committee that the poll-book of Shawnee was taken to Westport, and three hundred names added thereto in that place. J. J. CLARKSON, Postmaster at Leavenworth, was burned in effigy on the 15th inst., and threats were made to hang him, if caught.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Investigating Commission for the investigation of election frauds, sat through the whole of Saturday night. Dr. SABIN, of Brownville, Kansas, a reliable gentlemen, was one of the witnesses examined. He testified that about two weeks before the 4th of January he was in the Virginia Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo., and there overheard a conversation between Governor STEWART, of Missouri, and FRANK MARSHALL, of Kansas. STEWART assured MARSHALL that arrangements had been perfected *by which several hundred voters were to be sent over into the border precincts to participate in the election.* He gave him the full details of the localities and numbers.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commission had just returned from Johnson County with four persons who were implicated directly or indirectly, in the enormous frauds of the 4th of January election.

Shawnee Precinct, as you will remember, returned over nine hundred (900) votes. C. C. GOODRAY, one of the Clerks of Election there, was examined under oath. After some hesitation, he finally gave a full history of the affair.

He swore that there were but about one hundred and sixty-three honest votes polled. The polls closed at 9 o'clock P. M. Early the next morning he and the other clerk went over to Westport, Mo., and there, in Colonel BOONE's store, added several hundred names to those of the *bona fide* voters. The names were read to them from some list, by a son of Rev. "TOM JOHNSON," and other Pro-Slavery men. The Judges' certificates (which had been made out on separate sheets of paper) were pasted on at the foot of these bogus returns, and they were then sent to CALHOUN. Colonel DANFORTH, of Westport, (who is known to have acted under instructions from CALHOUN, and who was also connected with the frauds in the other precincts,) was the instigator and director of the swindle.

The Judges corroborated this testimony fully, and swore that several hundred names had been added to the returns, after the polls were closed and they had made out their certificates.

As these witnesses gave their testimony under the direct promise that they should be protected back to their homes, they were sent back quietly, early yesterday morning. They will, of course, flee to Missouri.

The Spring Hill returns showed a Free-State majority. The Pro-Slavery messenger by whom they were to be sent in, never delivered them, and now swears that he *lost them on the way.* CRAYON.

News from Mexico.

OPPOSITION TO ZULOAGA—THE CAMPEACHY TROUBLES SETTLED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. Little political change had yet occurred, although the Government was violently opposed by General MEJIA, who was also committing terrible outrages upon the people of Sierra Blanche. They had applied to the Constitutional Government at Guanaxuato for aid against him.

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Ojaca, and Puebla, had sent 8,500 men and forty pieces of artillery against Gen. ZULOAGA.

The troubles in Campeachy had been settled.

The whole State of Yucatan was united against ZULOAGA.

ZULOAGA had issued a decree making the duties on goods imported *via* Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital; and payment otherwise would not be recognized.

El Progreso comments severely on the action of Minister FORSYTH, and of the military representatives of European Powers, in recognizing the new authorities.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The new Parliament met here to-day. There was a very full attendance of members. Solicitor-General SMITH, the ministerial candidate for Speaker, was elected by a large majority. The Governor-General's speech will be delivered to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe. A light southwest wind is blowing, and it is snowing.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

At Clinton, Mass., this morning, a man aged seventy, a widow woman aged thirty, and a child, all Irish, were burned to death in a wooden tenement in which they lived. We have not learned their names.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and others Indicted for High Treason.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

E. G. BROWNE, the Utah correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, arrived here last night, in company with U. S. Attorney HOCKADAY. They left Camp Scott on January 5. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild for the region. Very little snow had fallen, and in the immediate vicinity of the camp the ground was almost bare.

The United States District Court have indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL and others, for high treason.

The Mormon Legislature was still in session.

The latest dates received from the States were to the 1st of October.

Much anxiety was felt to hear from the East, in consequence of the rumored money panic.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and WELCOME B. SAYLES was elected President. After a sharp debate the Convention adjourned to the 16th of March, without making any nominations.

The Steamer Atlanta, &c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Atlanta*, from New-York, has not yet arrived here.

Last evening, the schooner *Col. Satterlee* arrived from New-York. She reports experiencing heavy weather.

"The Diamond Lens"—A Literary Controversy.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I have to excuse myself for again troubling you about a matter which has already occupied more than its share of the public attention. Your paper was the first to give currency to a report that I am not the author of the story entitled the "The Diamond Lens," published in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly.* Not having any particular desire to withdraw the veil which that magazine spreads between the public and the personality of its contributors, I contented myself at the time with briefly contradicting said report over the signature of "The Author" of the story in question. As this has failed to prevent the retterailon of the slander by persons who studiously endeavor to conceal their individuality, I am forced to take more positive grounds. In the New-York correspondence of the New-Orleans *Delta* of Feb. 7, I find the following paragraph over the signature of J. J.:

"Apropos of the *New Monthly*, a good story is told of the way it feeds on dead men's brains, and I give it as it was told to me.

One of the contributors (FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN) recently published a very much-admired story which he called the 'Diamond Lens.' The whole idea is said to be directly plagiarized from WILLIAM C. NORTH a young man of wonderful genius, who came this country, and after struggling awhile with poverty and his hopes, committed suicide.

Among other things which he wrote, was a delicious little fancy, called the 'Dew Drop' in which he saw a fairy-like and beautiful deity; soon in this city he distinguished a horse, in the front of the house a balcony, upon this balcony the form of a beautiful girl, whom he watched until he became intoxicated with his love for her. By and by, an elegant young man comes along, who is received with favor by the lovely maiden, whereupon the poor imaginary lover became so jealous that he dashed his dew-drop to pieces, thus destroying his whole castle in the airat one blow.

This story was circulated only in manuscript among a few intimate friends, and the idea has been wholly transferred to the 'Diamond Lens,' in which Mr. O'BRIEN sees everything that NORTH saw in the 'Dew Drop.' It is mixed with some German *diabterie*, but all the touching, tender poetic beauty of the original is retained."

In reply to this wholesale accusation, I beg permission to present a few facts.

"J. J.," the correspondent of the *Delta*, is a lady of this City, the wife of a person who has some connection with the daily press. This lady informed a friend of mine, in the earliest stage of the "Diamond Lens" controversy, that at an evening party at which she was present a certain reporter or editor connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES stated positively that he had read or heard read many years since a story by Mr. NORTH, which was, in all respects, similar to the "Diamond Lens." This statement was accompanied by certain details, which left on the minds of all present an impression that the assertion of the said reporter or editor was altogether unimpeachable. The name of this reporter or editor being furnished to me through the same channel that supplied me with the other facts, I addressed a brief note to him, demanding whether he had ever made such an assertion. I received, the same day, *a point-blank denial.* It is evident that a falsehood lies between "J. J.," the lively correspondent of the *Delta*, and the editor or reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I have too much respect for the female sex not to hope that it does not rest on the side of the lady. I refrain from, at present, giving the names of the two parties in question, but shall do so most assuredly if I trace a repetition of this injurious accusation to either of them.

I now, for the second time, state most distinctly that I am the sole author of the "Diamond Lens;" that in its conception and composition I have been indebted to no one; that I am fully prepared to support these assertions with the most positive proofs, and with this broad assertion, which I trust will cover all the grounds, I leave to J. J., and the before-mentioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned daily, the pleasant task of arranging which of them will shoulder the falsehood. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

REPLY TO MR. O'BRIEN.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A communication in your paper of last Saturday, signed FITZ JAS. O'BRIEN, reflects in somewhat discourteous terms on "a certain reporter or editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES," who appears to have been guilty of insinuating that the idea of the "Diamond Lens," the authorship of which is claimed by Mr. O'B., was not his. As Mr. O'B. distinctly places a charge of falsehood on the shoulders of "the before-mentioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned daily," and proposes presently to "publish names" and indulge in a general *expose* if the party in question ventures to repeat his assertion, I beg leave to state, through your columns, that I am the individual to whom reference is made, with whom Mr. O'BRIEN has held the "correspondence" to which he alludes, and upon whom threats are entirely thrown away. I now distinctly assert precisely what I have said, on excellent authority, in private, viz.: that the beautiful idea wrought up in the story of the "Diamond Lens" was conceived and brought forth some years since by Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. It was read in Mr. NORTH's manuscript at the time by a number of literary gentlemen in this City. On the appearance of the number of the *Atlantic Monthly* containing the story of the "Diamond Lens," the precise resemblance of the plot to that of Mr. NORTH's *Microcosmos* was instantly recognized, and the subject became a matter of gossip in literary circles. An intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, who has not yet perused Mr. O'BRIEN's version, read *Microcosmos* years before poor NORTH came to his end. My statements were made on this gentleman's authority, and until I had obtained his consent to the use of his name, if necessary, I refrained from replying to the charges of Mr. O'BRIEN. I am now in possession of his permit to give his authority; and his name, with those of several other gentlemen, is entirely at Mr. O'BRIEN's service, together with a number of other facts which I shall be happy to air for that gentleman's benefit, if he desires it.

I presume that Mr. O'BRIEN bases his charge of "point-blank denial," and consequent falsehood, against me, upon the fact that in a categorical answer which I returned in the "correspondence" to which he alluded, I stated distinctly that I never asserted that I had read the story of the *Diamond Lens* in the manuscript of Mr. NORTH several years ago. A definite query was put; I answered it definitely and concisely. Mr. O'BRIEN did not ask me exactly what I had to say, and, although I should have been happy to furnish him with that information, I did not feel called upon to volunteer it. The letters which passed between us were very short, and, on Mr. O'BRIEN's part, slightly pugnacious. As they will not occupy much space, I ask your permission to produce them here, and save Mr. O'B. the trouble of doing it afterwards:

PICAYUNE OFFICE, Jan. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It has been reported to me that you have lately asserted to various places that you read my story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. You will oblige me by letting me know, at your earliest convenience, if there is any truth in this statement.

Yours, very truly, FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. You request me to state if there is any truth in a report which has reached you, to the effect that I asserted in various places that I had read your story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH?

In reply, I have to state that I have never made such an assertion. Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq.

I do not suppose it is of any earthly consequence to anybody to know who did and who did not write this story, about which the newspapers have had so much to say. Mr. O'BRIEN, however, has seen fit to force an issue, and I am disposed to accommodate him—especially as he says a lady is in the case; and as your humble servant's "respect for the female sex" is at least as great as his own, I have as great pleasure in exonerating the lively lady correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, and assuming to myself whatever of responsibility this foolish affair may involve. I am obliged to you for your courtesy, Messrs. Editors, and have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster at St. Louis.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Arrest for Murder and Setting Fire to the Hotel.

Eighteen Bodies Recovered—Others Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

CHARLES L. TAYLOR, *alias* SANDERS, has been arrested for setting fire to the Pacific Hotel, after murdering EPHRAIM DOANE, one of its inmates. Dr. STRADER, the landlord, and CHARLES WALDRUP, the watchman, have also been arrested. The examination takes place to-morrow, when it is supposed that one of the most atrocious and diabolical acts ever committed will be developed.

Newspaper Accounts of the Disaster.

From the St. Louis Republican, 22d.

One of the most calamitous events that has ever occurred in this city, involving a fearful extent of loss to life and property, transpired Saturday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. The Pacific Hotel, situated on the corner of Poplar and Seventh streets, together with the contents of a number of stores on the first floor beneath, were entirely consumed by fire.

The origin of the conflagration is at present not known with certainty. The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of DUMONT G. JONES, one door from the corner of Seventh-street.

The loss of property, though large, is nothing to the destruction of human lives which this catastrophe has occasioned. From the best information we can gather there were about 100 persons sleeping in the Hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped in the raging element before scarcely any of the lodgers were awakened to a full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by those means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death. The scene that ensued baffles any effort at description.

The stairs gone, the roof and floors inch by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily thicker and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death, through the scarcely less dangerous prospect of jumping to the ground from the windows. Of those who endeavored to save their lives in this way we saw six at the Sisters' Hospital yesterday. Mr. H. HUBBARD, who arrived in St. Louis from Boston about eight weeks since, was occupying with his lady a room on the third floor. Mrs. HUBBARD was first aroused, and awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to be conscious of the cause of the surrounding confusion, before he saw his wife leap headlong out of the window on Poplar-street. Seeing no other visible means of saving himself, he followed her, and both fell, not far apart, on the pavement. Mrs. HUBBARD had one of her legs fractured in two places, and had the knee-cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. Mr. HUBBARD had the ancle-joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the forehead. He is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

JAMES F. GEARY, local reporter of the *Leader* of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, head, and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone from about the middle to the heel. It is feared, too, that his lungs are injured from inhaling hot air. He is thought to be in a critical situation.

Three men were seen to jump from the second story of the back part of the building, at the same time. Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth street, below Poplar, where he died at about 8 o'clock. The latter was understood to be T. HART STRONG, a lawyer of this city.

At King's Hotel we found the family of Dr. WAITE, whose escape was indeed miraculous. The Dr. himself leaped through the window of his room, and jumped to the ground, whence encouraging his wife, three children and nurse, they too followed his example, he breaking their fall, and all reached terra firma in safety, having only the record of danger perceptible in a few skin-deep wounds.

The only means of identification of six bodies will be by the papers and other articles found upon them. On one there was a letter addressed to EPHRAIM DOANE, at Chicago. Also, a patent right issued to EPHRAIM DOANE and WILLIAM S. FARMER. Below the shirt bosom of a second was written the name of J. M. GREGG. On a third was a lot of letters addressed to EVAN J. WATKINS, one of which contained an Odd Fellow's traveling pass. The above, we believe, embraces all of the lost which have yet been taken out and have not yet been recognized.

CHARLES DAVIS, aged about twenty-five, employed as baggage-master on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, arrived in town Friday evening, and put up, as usual, at the Hotel, with a lad aged fourteen years, his wife's brother, named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, who was employed by the same company as a train-boy. They are both reported to be dead. The former leaves a wife and child, residing at Terre Haute.

Mr. THOMAS M. BARKER, of Jefferson City, agent of the Jefferson *Examiner*, relates the following:

I occupied room No. 21, about the centre of the Hotel on the third story, and was awakened about 3 o'clock by a bustling noise in the hall, and a faint cry of "fire!" I raised up in my bed and put my hand against the wall, and found it hot enough to blister. I jumped up, put on my pants, under-coat, over-coat and shoes; then unlocked the door, and found it difficult to get out into the hall, on account of the crowd. I got out rather sideways with the crowd, just in front of Mr. ROCHESTER, who had a trunk on his shoulder, and tried to get to the front of the house on the Seventh-street side, felt a hand and push on my shoulder, which seemed to signify that I should go to the back of the house, as the crowd were moving that way. All the while there were cries of women, "Oh God! oh Heavens!" which I heard, until oppressed by a feeling of suffocation, I lost the sense of sound. When I found myself in danger of suffocation, I let fall my baggage and dropped my head to the floor. This relieved me for the moment. Many of the crowd had their trunks on their shoulders and dropped them, one after another, from suffocation, and many fell with them. I could hear the noise of their falling, the smoke being now so dense I was prevented from seeing them. I also heard their gasps in efforts to breathe. I reached the window, and so nearly in a state of suffocation, that for the first time I deemed myself in danger of death. Here I again got breath, but do not know whether it was by stooping to the floor or by a rush of air in at the window. At my shoulder, just then, Mr. ROCHESTER struck the window to break the glass to get air, but while doing so, fell back, and I saw him no more. As ROCHESTER disappeared, I heard a running noise in the hall, and turning around I recognized Mr. STRONG. He jumped over the heads of persons in front of him (one of whom was six feet two inches tall) and went through the window feet foremost, carrying sash and all with him. Mr. TORRENCE came to my side and *walked* through the window, gasping and apparently so weak he could scarcely stand. I followed after him, and like himself and Mr. STRONG, found myself on the roof of a small building on the plat of the back buildings. TORRENCE and myself jumped about twelve feet down on to the kitchen roof, which we gained in safety. I now looked about this roof for STRONG. Not finding him, I looked down into the back-yard, and by the light of the flames saw him lying on his back, and motionless. I listened but did not hear him groan, and concluded that he was dead. Not a word passed between myself and TORRENCE until I discovered STRONG. I then said "there lies STRONG and our plan is to jump," He agreed with me. Before jumping we tried the windows on that side of the hotel thinking we might get in and gain the piazza in front, but on breaking the glass, we were repelled by the smoke, which was thicker there than in the story above from which we had come. We went back to the edge of the roof from which STRONG had fallen. I again spoke to TORRENCE, saying I would jump first. I looked down to see if I could jump without striking STRONG, who lay between two openings or cellar-ways, part of an incomplete foundation there which had never been built upon. I found I could not possibly clear STRONG with any security to myself. The fire was making rapid progress, and I felt the roof trembling under me. I then said to TORRENCE, "If I am hurt I will halloo," so he could be guided by that how to jump. In another instant I was on the body of Mr. STRONG. All this, from the time of leaving my bed, transpired in about five minutes. I rose to my feet, and TORRENCE then came down, striking where I did. I did not feel at all hurt, but greatly excited. Seeing TORRENCE fall down into one of the cellar-ways, I called out, "Watch!" "Help!" to two watchmen who were coming down Poplar-street. They heard me, and came running up. By this time TORRENCE succeeded in getting out of the cellar. I then pointed out STRONG to the policemen, telling them there lay a man either dead or dying. When they took hold of him he emitted the first groan I had heard from him. He exclaimed, "Oh, kill me! kill me!" "Shoot me!" and appeared to want fresh air.

On one of the bodies so severely burnt as to be wholly unrecognizable by features, height and clothing, or any other common means of identification, a silver watch attached to a gold chain, and a small amount of silver and gold coin, were found, in the back part of the building. He was grasping a small valise—and a rumor gained currency, perhaps from the seeming avariciousness of the circumstance, that the valise contained a fabulous sum of money. On examination it was ascertained to hold nothing.

Four more bodies were taken out of the ruins yesterday from among the bricks, ashes and other rubbish. From a letter found upon one it was ascertained to be that of HENRY H. ROCHESTER, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been

THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS.

Diminished Gayety—The British Ambassador's Ball—Soirees—American Gossip—Hume and the Fox Girls—Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

"After *us* the end of the world!" Each carnival brings with it the same masquerades, the same thread-bare jests, the same sorry attempte at being funny. There is nothing more ludicrous than the manner in which each generation of youths attempt to maintain the reputation of their predecessors. The carnival, with its follies, is a doomed institution, hnt it kicks hard against the inroads of the three per cents, the cashmeres and the crinoline. They may cry "*Vive la joie!* After us the end of the world!" Bnt they do it with the air of men who whistle to keep their courage up. It is a significant feature of esch carnival, the rspid manner in which the "charscters" disappear from the surface. The King of tbe Chicards of last year, he of the tall plume, no longer hurls and gesticulates to his obedient subjects in the heaving masses of the masked ball; he has disappeared, and a less noisy and less popular monarch occupies his throne. The India-rubber man who tnrned summersets to the time of STRAUSS' wand, is no longer a terror to his neighbors of the quadrille. The imitation old-man *danseuse*, the admiration of provincials and the terror of modest strangers, has ceased his Ferrari's leape and hie Ellsler pirouettes. *Rigolette* and the *Souris* are on their last legs. Sophye and John Chinamen are taking the place of the noisy Chicards and Mohicans; *lébés* and *débardeurs* those of the Pompadours and the Marchionesses. The orgies of the lower saloon are developed under the influence of leger-bler and an impossible champagne: the tables serve for a display of more or less symmetrical feminine anatomy. The *foyer* is converted into a *Bourse des femmes*, where corruption runs riot under a polished exterior. The gentlemen and upper *employés* have yielded the carnival over to the third-rate clerks, journeymen barbers and hotel waiters. The "Decadence of the Romans" is complete!

From the cellar to the first floor is but a step. The crisis, the *grippe*, the gloomy aspect of political affairs, have closed many of the aristocratic saloons of the city. If we were to design an allegorical figure for the carnival of 1858, we should clothe him with pocket-handkerchiefs and tie his wings with ribbons of black crape. It is a fact that each Winter the number of open saloons go on diminishing. Each year half a dozen mnst be struck from one's list. Bnt this only applies to French houses, for the number of foreign saloons increases in proportion as the French diminish. It will soon be that foreigners will do the social honors of Paris to the Parisians. People who make their fortnnes elsewhere, come to Paris to spend them, and as they give to their *fêtes* a character of sumptuous extravegance, they have but little trouble in surrounding themselves with the best society of the city. The Parisians are thns saved the necessity of opening their own saloons, since they are permitted to iavite their friends to the opulent stranger's saloon, and there encounter those they would otherwise be obliged to receive at home.

The *soirée* of Lord COWLEY, given in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England, and attended by their Majesties, was an event in the fashionable annals of the Winter. The warm supper, eaten seated, an extravagance imported into France by the Americane, was the astonishment of the evening. At French *soirées* it was the habit to serve the guests with an infinitessimal dilution of current jelly water, or warm wine and water, until the number of American saloons had become so numerous in Paris as to throw shame upon these economical dietetice, or rather hydrostatics. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why so many French saloons remain closed.

Another *soirée* which marks an event in the history of the season, was that of the Mexican billionaire, M. ERRUZA, who occupies the charming cottage hotel of the Rue des Ecuries d'Artois, built by the celebrated artist VISCONTI, for the Wallachian Prince STOURDZA. M. ERRUZA, whose great fortune is derived from the extensive salt mines of the northern part of Mexico, and whose commerce is principally with the United States, has, in fact, become the lion of the day. Paris must have its lion for the season, either a beauty, an Oriental prince, a prince cannibal, or an extravagant millionaire, who throws his *famillionarities* prodigally among the fashionable world around him. M. ERRUZA is neither an Eastern prince nor a cannibal; he is simply a well-bred salt boiler, who has amassed by his intelligence an immense fortune, and who spends it freely and prodigally as a prince and a gentleman should.

The Minister of Venezuela, notwithetanding his diminutive position in the diplomatic rank, has made himself one of the fêted hosts of the season, by a *soirée* unsurpassed in its society and its sumptuousnes. Madame PILIE, the snperb creole of New-Orleans, has already given two grand *soirées* this Winter, composed of the best society of the aristocratic world of Paris. At the last *soirée* this charming American lady, who has so rapidly conquered her position in the first rank of Parisian society, had in her parlors such representatives of the aristocratic world as the Countesa DE PONTALBA, the Countess LEMARROIS and Madame DE BRIGODE. Such names as these snffice to give a *cachet* to any *soirée* in which they may be met. On the 22d of this month, WASHINGTON'S birthday, Mr. MASON will give, at the hotel of the Legation, a large ball, which will include the diplomatic corps and other notabilitiee of the political world. The marriage of Miss RINGWAY, of Philadelphia to the Count DE GANAY, is looked forward to as an event that will be largely fêted in the aristocratic faubourg. The ceremony does not take place till after Lent. The marriage portion of this young lady is said to be an annual income of sixty thousand francs, with incalculable hopes in the future.

The fashionable world continues its support to our medium HUME. His *prestige*, however, has somewhat diminished with time, and we hear no more of his feats at the Tuileries. He is none the less, however, a mystery and a wonder to many aristocratic circles, where one would look for more intelligence and discernment. On account of the truths which he taught a distinguished lady, until then a skeptic on the immortality of the soul, the lady, just dead, has bequeathed the celebrated medium an annual sum of twelve hundred dollars. Until the arrival of HUME in Paris this lady had remained an obstinate skeptic; she saw the performances of the accomplished trickster; he brought before her the ghost of one of her dead relatives; she touched it, believed, and soon after died, leaving the sum just mentioned as an acknowledgment for the saving of her own peace in the other world. A small recompense for so great a service! and that service the most sublime of charlatanry! But the fact is authenticated as regards the legacy.

HUME continues his game of not appearing in public, of not being seen even in public; in other words he refuses to show himself to the "million." No matter how much he is caricatured before the public, (and his portraits are everywhere,) no matter what may be the character of the anecdotes laid to his account, he refuses absolntely to talk or write or be seen, outside of the aristocratic circle to which he has thus far clung. Many people are incredulous, and believe HUME a myth; in fact half the strength of his game lies in the mystery with which he surrounds himself.

But HUME'S empire is threatened by the arrival of the FOX girls from the United States. At least, so say the papers. Bnt how is it that the Paris papers should know that the Rochester Rappers are coming to France? Is it a Barnnm-mermaid "dodge?". The editors have been nnable to see HUME, but the FOXES are repnted accessible to journalists; they even court their investigation, and thns they are destined to dethrone the dreaming Scotch-American. The battle of the spirits will amuse the Parisians enormously.

It is told of HUME, that a few days ago, as he was leaving the parlor of the Conntesa TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, one of the ladies of the Empress' household, a table commenced to rnn aronnd the apartment, and stopping before the piano, the latter opened, and gave forth a most delicious music. It appeared as if the table placed itself there for the invisible mnsician to rest npon. Another of his exploits, which appears to astonish many people unused to those of the celebrated legerdemain profeseors, is that of rendering bodies alternately light and heavy. I could not afford the room to recount to you, even in brief, one-half the extraordinary feats which are attributed to the American medium. I thought we had an indigeation last Winter of these strange absurdities, but the infliction continues with alight modification.

A scandalous farce was played off lately upon the Montgomery family of New-Orleans, in the French journals. The Count MONTGOMERY had just got married to a noble lady in one of the provinces. (The New-Orleans family, I believe, have the right to this title.) Two of the daughters have married in France, one to the Duke DE LAROCHEFOUCAULD, and the other to the Count DE BETHUNE. Some wag, or perhaps some evil-disposed individual, upon the announcement of the marriage of M. DE MONTGOMERY, addressed a letter to the press, reclaiming in the name of his father, "who was an honest shoemaker, against the title which they had affixed to his name." The journals, not suspecting the imposition, seized this occasion for a eulogy on the virtuea and the patriotism of the American character. But a letter from the genuine M. DE MONTGOMERY soon put the question to rest.

A suit of M. MAQUET against ALEXANDER DUMAS, gives the public this week an insight into that mystery of French literary labor, collaboration. On this trial it is shown that M. AUGUSTE MAQUET assisted M. DUMAS in the production of fifteen or more of his most poonlar novels and dramatic pieces, among the rest the *Monsquetaire*, and *Monte-Cristo*. M. MAQUET, although employed as a journeyman by DUMAS, a sort of bnilder to follow out the designe traced by the architect, now sues M. DUMAS for one half of the repntation of those worke; and a larger share in the profite. To prove his claim he bringa forward mountains of lettera from the great novelist, written during the several years that MAQUET assisted him, in which the former made observations sufficient to encourage the latter in his attempt at a jndicial contestation. These lettera form the most curioua exposition of the secrets of novel-writing that ever appeared before the public. To the novel-reader they are like the first visit of a theatre-goer to the stage—a wonderful large scale suddenly drope from his eyes, and he wonders how he could have been so long the dnpe of snch an illnsion. In one place DUMAS tells MAQUET that he "must make *Louise* come in by a door on the right instead of the left;" in another that "*Raymond* must kiss the governess instead of *Rosa's* mother;" and again he laments loudly that they had not bronght *Julia* into the world lame, for that, now that the first volume was puhlished, it was too late for a congenital lameness, and he asks MAQUET'S advice as to how they could force her to limp. One shudders to think of the excruciating pain the fair *Julia* escaped at the unsurgical hands of Messrs. DUMAS and MAQUET, by the difficulties which they encountered in finding for their readers a just cause for the operation. It is evident from the letters that they were fully decided on the operation, if they had not feared, as a worse evil, the dislocation of their story. I have the materials for a curious chapter on this subject of literary collaboration, which I shall give you one day. It is largely practiced at Paris—indeed very many of the best French authors, especially theatrical authors, work only in collaboration.

The snit of MAQUET *vs.* DUMAS was decided in favor of the latter, MAQUET being condemned to the expenses of the suit, which were considerable.

The comedy of M. DE GIRARDIN, entitled "The Millionaire's Daughter," has been published in the *Illustrated World*, of this city, and has not excited many criticisms nor many eulogiums. The *World* paid 7,000 francs for the right to publish.

A posthumous romance of EUGENE SUE is coming to the public through the *feuilleton* columns of the *Siècle*. It is entitled *The Secrets of the Pillow*, and for the author's reputation had better slept in the pillow from which they were withdrawn. The original manuscript is not even corrected of its crudities and unformed sentences, and one may ask what respect it is to the dead to publish in that shape a posthumous work simply because the author left it thus? The author himself would certainly have never sent hie manuscript thus to the printer.

The *Réveil*, the new journal of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Deputy in the Legislature, has created a veritable sensation in the literary world. He started off with the cry—"Silence to the orgie!" and of course he means to the orgie of bastard literature. He has given himself the heavy task of cleaning out the Augean stables of French literature, and you will admit that he must be a conrageous man. The entire army of Bohemians have attacked him with a spontaneity, a virulence and a causticity that only makee his journal read the more. They call it *Réveil, Journal du Sommeil.*' But it will finally fall unuer the common attack. It is only read now by curiosity.

The *Presse* has again appeared, but its life is gone. Like the rest, it is crushed into inanity, and talks of changing into a literary paper. A suspension is hanging over its head by the frailty of a hair, and what can we expect of a man but trembling and feebleness, in such proximity to the axe of the political guillotine?

This morning, Gen. ESPINASSE was made Minister of the Interior, in place of M. BILLAULT, "whose resignation wae accepted," eays the decree. But in the hands of Gen. ESPINASSE, the office is called "Minister of the Interior and of *Public Surety.*" In other words, they wanted a new bureau attached to the functiona of this office, designed to carry out rigorously the provisions of the new law on public eurety, and they wanted a military man to fill the bureau. So you see, as I have already stated, we are fast passing under the yoke of a military despotism.

MALAKOFF.

Trifles.

The Buffalo *Express* tells a story of a Quaker who was charged the exorbitant sum of seventeen dollars for a horse and buggy for a short drive, and, upon being presented with the bill, simply remarked, "Thou mistakeat me; I do not wish to pnrchase thy vehicle, but only to hire it."

A clergyman was recently rebuked by a brother of the cloth for smoking. The culprit replied that he used the weed in moderation. "What do you call moderation?" inquired the other. "Why, Sir," said the offender, "one cigar at a time."

"Look here, ma!" said a young lady, just commencing to take lessons in painting, "see my painting; can you tell me what it is?" Ms, after looking at it eome time, answered, "Well, it is either a cow or a rosebud—I'm sure I can't tell which."

HOW TO AVOIN QUARRELS.—The late Mr. John Jones being asked by a friend how he kept from being involved in quarrels, replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

THE CRAWFORD STATUE.

Incidents of the Celebration at Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

The Clerk of the Weather must have been wholly oblivious as to what has been going on in Richmond, or else entirely indifferent to the wishes of Virginians, for, very much to the vexation of everybody, that capricions official, not satisfied with sending us a cold snow-atorm on WASHINGTON'S birthday, most contemptuously ordained a fine sunny day on each side of it. To-day, like Sunday, is again most beautiful, with a clear, bracing air from the northwest, and just frost enough to harden the mud of yesterday, and make good dry walking.

Multitudes who came to the inauguration remained over, and the streets are still alive with strangers, including many of the military, who, judging from the way they examine objecte as they pass along, have never been here before.

This morning Capitol-square is half filled with people intently gazing upon the statue, as if to drink their fill of inspiration from the scene, wherewith to enlighten their nelghbors, or please their children, by a description when they return home. The hotels were so full, all sorts of expediente were adopted to lodge and feed the multitude, and many were compelled to seek accommodations in private houses. A very genteel person called upon Major-General TALIAFERRO, the Chief Marshal, and stated that he had given up his rooms at the Exchange Hotel to two ladies; in compliment to his gallantry the Marshal immedietely found him genteel qnarters in a friend'a house. The next morning the gallant gentleman was arrested for picking pockets. The *Dispatch* this morning contains a list of thirty-three pickpockets "from the *North*," and adds there are many others equally notorious, whose names they have not learned. All the rogues and pickpockets hereabout are always from *Northern* cities. On this account, yonr reporter has been obliged to observe great circumspection. Yesterday, while in the crowd, he inadvertently *guessed* at semething in the hearing of the bystanders, when he was immedidistely eyed suspiciously by several persons at once, and there was a simultaneous movement of hands for the protection of their pockets. After this incident he always *reckoned* instead of *guessed*.

The reception of Lieutenant-General SCOTT by the General Assembly of Virginia on Saturday, was very enthusiastic, and most grstifying to that gentleman. Long before 1 o'clock the Senators' seats were nearly all filled by ladies, to whom they had been courteously surrendered. At 1 o'clock the General entered the Senate Chamher, and was greeted with loud applanse by the spectatora.

Senator THOMPSON led him forward and introduced him to the President in a neat speech, to which the General replied fellcitously, and after the applause had subsided he was introduced to the members of the Senate, and aleo to many ladies, who pressed forward to share the honor of taking the veteran soldier by the hand.

In the procession, yesterday, his carriage was the chief object of interest, and crowds of persons could be seen running ahead of it, through the muddy street, and while the snow was falling, with nncovered heads, to get a sight of him.

The theatre was besieged at an early hour to-day, in anticipation of hearing the oration of Mr. EVERETT on the life and character of WASHINGTON. Not half of those who came could get in, and there was a great crashing of crinoline, and treading on sore corns among the crowd. The country people appear to take a great pride in their general assembly, and they look upon the statues of the great men who occupy the niches in the capitol with almost religious awe. The marble statue of WASHINGTON which occupies the central area of the Capitol, is said to be a perfect counterpart of the man. It was erected in 1788*. The marble bust of LA FAYETTE stande in a niche directly in front of WASHINGTON, and ao near him the General appears to be saying good morning to him. This bust occupied the same place on the occasion of LA FAYETTE'S visit to the capital of Virginia, but hy some accident the end of the nose had been broken off. To save him the mortification of looking upon his noseless face, a plaster one was substituted for the occaeion, which the General is said to have noticed and good-humoredly commented on. A nose of the same material is now fixed on, which answers the purpose very well, and it is only by a side inspection that the seam where it is joined can be observed. The Senate Chamber has become much too emall to accommodate the members, of which there are now 52, and the same is true of the House of Delegates, which contains 150. The chairs set so near the desk in front there is not room for the messengers to pass between them, and members are accustomed to pass documents from one to the other. Tbe spirit of hoapitality is nowhere more prevalent than among Virginians, and it seems a genuine pleasure to them to have the opportunity to entertain strangers; if he be a distinguished stranger, it is all the better, and if a Virginian, returned from some honorahle mission abroad, it is best of all.

I paid my respects to Governor WISE, at his room in the Capitol, this morning, and was cordially received. He was complacently smoking a stump of a cigar, of which he appeared to be very fond. I remarked to him that I thought the Masonic ceremonies, at the inauguration, too long, to which he assented, and said the Masonic speech would have been better omitted. To my other remark, that I understood *Washington* was not riding that bronze horse as a *Mason*, but as *the Father of his Country*, he replied, "No; but the Masons claimed so much as their share in the ceremonies, but *that part* of the programme was not in the mind of the State as a part of the inauguration."

Those accustomed to the idea that there have been some men born outside of the State of Virginia, this ceremony, from beginning to end, has enlightened in a wonderful degree. For one I have listened in vain for a sentence in the oration, speeches or poems for any recognition of greatness except as it sprung from Virginia. That striking quotation in the welcoming speech of Governor WISE illustrates the *animus* of the occasion perfectly: Virginia!

> "Parent of valor, cast away thy fear!
> *Mother of men*, be proud without a tear!"

The inimitable *manner* in which this was delivered shonld have been seen in order to understand the true idea of the poet.

The old church standing on Church Hill, where PATRICK HENRY is said to have delivered his "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech, is still visited as an object of veneration. It was the place where the first House of Burgesses of Virginia met, and is still in good preservation. It is now occupied by Rev. HENRY KEPLER, as a Protestant Episcopal Church.

Around the armory there are several old French cannon which were lost from on board a frigate in the Chesapeake and were recovered by means of a diving bell from near York River; they, as well as the old mortars, are a curiosity. A squad of 200 men are always under arms, about the armory, who relieve each other in doing sentry duty. This place and Charleston, S. C., are the only cities which maintain a standing army, but the size of it in each case is too small to excite any fear for the safety of our institutions. Bnt for the *peculiar* institution, they would probably not be necessary.

There are sixty tobacco factories in Richmond, nearly all of which are now in full blast, employing about 50 hands each. Business is generally improving, and sanguine persons predict a successful future for the city of statues. The new Custom-House is about completed, and is an ornament to the city.

E. S.

* A bronse statue, moulded from this, has been cast at HUBBARD'S foundry in this city, and stands out in the square for the admiration of the people. The work is very creditable, and is much admired.

Earl Grey on the Constitution of the United States.

On the 27th of January, the same day that Lord PALMERSTON issued the ususl circular to his supporters, reminding them of the reassembling of Parliament being fixed for the 4th of February, there was puhlished, in London, hy Mr. BENTLEY a volume entitled *Parliamentary Government and Reform of Parliament*, from the pen of Earl GREY, ao long Colonial Secretary of State in the Russell Adminisrtsion, and intended by its noble author ss a contribntion to that preliminary inquiry which he believes to be necessary before any plan of Parlisnentsry Reform can be either drawn up or considered with advantage. Such a work from the son of the author of the great measure of 1832 Is of more than European interest.

In the impartial and dispassionate discnssion of such a question, the Constitution of the United States could scarcely fsil to be often referred to, not only becanse, on the whole, it has been a great success, but because it is so frequently held up as a model for imitation, in its entirety, by ultra-reformers in the old country. Such model, however, Earl GREY is far from disposed to consider it, his opinion having been formed, it would seem, on the views of DE TOCQUEVILLE, TREMENHERE and HORACE GREELEY, the first and last of whom he quotes in several places.

Taking for granted the advantages of Reoresentative Government, his Lordship proceeds to compare the system which has gradually grown up in England with other modifications of the principle existing elsewhere, and finds the balance in favor of the former.

Not the least of these advantages is that which it derives from the manner in which It brings the policy of the Executive under the review and control of the Legislature. He dwells particularly on the advantages of such control with reference to the relations of the State with foreign powers. While, on the one hand, the foreign policy of the Government is explained, not only to the British public, but to all the world, the executive power is, on the other hsnd, exercised by Ministers without the previous sanction of Parliament, and thus, so long as they possess its confidence, the vigorous action of the Government is not impeded.

In the United States, on the contrary, Congress hae great power to thwart the measures of the President and his Cabinet, though, if they disagree with him as to the policy to be pursued, they have no power to enforce the adoption of their own view, or to require him to change his Ministers; and the Constitution provides no means by which due concert between the Executive and the Legislature can be restored, if it should be interrupted, during the term for which the President is elected. Another defect of the American system, as viewed by Earl GREY, is the risk of the policy of the President ceasing to be in harmony with the feelings and opinions of the people before the expiration of his term of office, which he alleges to have occurred more than once, while in England such want of harmony is prevented by a change of Ministry. This evil is mitigated by the period of office being short; but against this advantage the noble author sets the inconvenience arising from the frequent occurrence of the agitation and excitement produced by the Presidential election, and the weakness which those who hold power only for a limited term must experience when its expiration approaches.

The comparison which Earl GREY institutes between Despotism and Democracy inclines him no more to the latter than to the former. Under both systems ambitious men elevate themselves to power with a view only to their own interests or aggrandizement,—under the one by flattering the passions and prejudices of the despot—under the other by appealing to those of the people. DE TOCQUEVILLE is here referred to, as ehowing that the effect of the American system has been nearly to exclude from public business the men most eminent among their fellow-citizens for talents and virtue. "Since he wrote," says Earl GREY:

"These evils have grown more and more apparent, and it is becoming a subject of anxions speculation, to those who take an interest in the welfare of mankind, what part the United States will hereafter play in the affairs of the world. They possess gigantic and fast-increasing power, the direction of which seems day by day to be falling into the hands of the least estimable of their citizens—men little under the restraint of any sense of justice, or of right or wrong among nations, and whose party organization enables them to control the measures of those who are ostensibly intrusted with the conduct of affairs."

As regards the important point of providing for the selection of fit men to govern the nation, his lordship contends that experience is in favor of the English system. He denies that the confidence of the House of Commona can be gained merely by talents for debate. To win and keep that confidence, other qualities are required; and these, he maintains, are of a far higher kind, not only than those by which the ministers of a despotic sovereign usually obtain the favor of their master, but also than those by which, in the United States, candidates for the Presidency are often recommended to the electors. A man who hae failed to establish, in the party he belongs to, a character for judgment and ability, can hardly become, as leader of the House of Commons, the most important member of a British Ministry. "But such a man," aays Earl GREY, "may, as we know, not only be elected President of the United States, but may even owe his being raised to that high position to the fact of his not being distinguished by the possession of eminent talents or any other great qualitiee."

A tendency to corruption is regarded by Earl GREY as an evil common to all free Governments, and, though he does not claim for the English system the merit of being exempt from it, he maintains that it pervadea it to a much less extent than in that of the United States. On the authority of DE TOCQUEVILLE and TREMENHERE, he charges against the latter the distribution of public places for party and personal objects, connivance for the same purpose at abuses of trust, and the use of direct bribery, not only to obtain votes at elections, but to secure the influence of the Press and the support of members of Congress. The picture drawn by HORACE GREELEY of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and his "glaring exemplification of the terrible growth and diffusion of office-begging," are quoted; and these representation are backed by an extract from BAXTER'S *America and the Americans*, in which he says that no one in New-York seemed to doubt the alleged jobbery resorted to in obtaining privileges from the civic rulers, and that leading men of every shade of politics informed him that offices and favors were openly bought and sold; that Aldermen and Councilmen accepted their situations for the avowed purpose of becoming rich quickly, and that jobs were perpetrated every week with impunity which, in England, would bring to disgrace every person connected with them. This is not imputed to the national character of the Americans, but is maintained to be the fruits of their political system.

"The House of Representatives," says the noble author, "exercises authority over a nation which stands in the very first rank among the nations of the world; it is chosen by a population which, taken altogether, cannot be regarded as inferior to our own in education and intelligence; indeed I fear that, in these qualifications for the exercise of political power, the inhabitants of the British Empire are decidedly inferior to those of the Eastern States of the American Union, and are scarcely equal to the average of the whole Republic. If, therefore, the systems of election in the two countries were equally well calculated to secure the returns of efficient legislative bodies, the House of Representatives ought to show no inferiority to the House of Commons; whereas the fact of its great inferiority is undoubted."

DE TOCQUEVILLE is again referred to in corroboration of this assertion, and the alleged superiority of the House of Commons is ascribed to the circumstance of its members not allowing their seets to the choice of large bodies of constituents. The American system, it is maintained, excludes men of enlightened views and independent character, but who are unfitted to encounter the storms of a popular election, while it facilitates the return of men ready to adopt, and become the exponents of, the popular feeling of the day, whatever it may be.

That the United States affords the most favorable example of the working of a purely Democratic system of Government, during any considerable period in modern times, is granted; but its results are held to confirm the unfavorable conclusions of ancient writers as to the advantsges of this form. The veteran statesman expresses this opinion with reluctance, and declares that he would not willingly say anything to wound the feelings of the American people; hut he thinks it right, when the British legislature is about to be called upon to consider some plan of Parliamentary Reform, that the results of extreme Democracy, in the country where it has been most successful, should be well regarded.

"The Government of the United States," he proceeds, "has undoubtedly proved highly favorable to the material prosperity of the nation, to its being preserved from the undne pressure of taxation, and to the accumulation of wealth. Even in these respects, it may be questioned whether it is now really superior to the Government of this country, if we take into consideration the advantsges it has enjoyed from its large extent of unoccnpied territory, and from its geographical position having given little temptation or opportunity to engage in expensive wars, such as those of which the charges are still the cause of so large a part of our public burdens. Granting, however, that in this respect the Government of the United States has been favorable to the welfare of the people, there are large drawbacks from the advantages thus derived from it. Men enjoy under it far less real liberty than they do with us, becanse the tyrannical pressure of the majority cramps the freedom of thought and action of individuals. Legislation is less directed than our own by an enlightened regard for the good of the whole community. The management of public affairs is in the hsnds of men selected without regard to their fitness; the greatest corruption prevails, hoth in making appointments to office and in the general conduct of public business. Even the administration of justice is tainted, and fails to command confidence for its impartiality and fairness. The policy of the nation is mainly directed hy demagogues, and those who are least scrupulous in flattering the passions of the people. Lastly, it is matter of general observation, that this system of Government has already done much to lower the moral tone and character of the statesmen and people of the Republic."

These charges are supported by lengthy extracts from DE TOCQUEVILLE and HORACE GREELEY, and the evils in question traced to the unbalanced power of the Democracy. The noble anthor shows great anxiety, both in the body of the work and in his preface, to explain that his animadversions apply to the form of Government only, and not to the American people, for whom he expresses the greatest good-will and the highest admiration.

American Bible Society—The Protests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have hesrd no little said about the protest put forth recently against the action of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society in regard to its standard Bible. The action of the Board in regard to this protest we have heard rather strongly condemned hy some as the denial of a right; by others ss wanting in courtesy. It is necessary to look at a subject from different stand points in order to obtain a full and fair view of it. I am disposed, by your permission, to give my view of this affair.

And first of all, as it is known that Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the Chair that evening this protest was presented, we should not suppose that he wonld allow any proceeding that was discourteous, or, in a parliamentary sense, unjust. Every one knows that Governor BRADISH is distinguished both for courteous demeanor, and, in deliberate assemblies, for strict, even rigid adherence to parliamentary rules. As he presided over the meeting, our first impression would be, ignorant of other facts, that he would allow no violation either of country or parliamentary justice. Let us see how the facts tally with this antecedent expectation.

A protest against the action of the Board was presented, as was claimed, hy the Committee on Versions; but it came out in the debate that this was not correct. The Committee had taken no action on it, had had no meeting, had never been called together even, and the Chairman of the Committee had no sort of participation in this action. Clearly it was not a protest of the Committee of Versions. The most that can be said, asappears from the debates, is, that it was the protest of individual members of the Committee on Versions.

Now it should be remembered that this was not a protest of the minority of the Board, for it seems, as we gather from debates on that evening and afterwards, that some members of the Board did sympathize with them in their general views, bnt did not sign the protest, nor in any way participate in it. It was simply the protest of certain members of the Committee on Versions.

We believe, though we profess no great amount of skill on this subject, that it is not unusual for minorities in deliberate bodies to protest against the action of majorities when they think themselves aggrieved. In some ecclesiastical bodies it is sometimes the practice to receive such protests and allow them to be recorded in the journal. But this was not the act of a minority as such, but only the act of individual members of a Committee.

But none suppose the protest had been the act of the entire Committee. Would that have made any difference? We confess we do not see how it could.

The Committee, as such, is the creature of the body constituting it. It is not created hy the people, or the constituents, bnt is appointed by the body for a specific purpose, which purpose being accomplished, its business is done. It rests with the appointing body to accept their action or not. It may reject the report of the Committee, or may modify it at pleasure. Now, did any one, familiar with deliberative assemblies, ever know a committee enter a protest because its report was rejected? The appointing body has a right to accept or reject it, or, if accepted, has a perfect right to alter or modify it to suit its own views. Such seems very clear to us. And, therefore, though it may not be very agreeable to a committee to have its report rejected, still it has no right to complain. It is done continually, and we never before knew a committee, much less individual members of a committee, enter a protest because its work was not approved. A minority in a body may; because a minority, as members of the body, represent their constituency, whose interests they may be supposed to guard. But a committee, as a committee, have no constituency but the body that appoints them, and this materially alters the case. The appointed is answerable to the appointee—the committee to the body—and the servant might with as much reason offer a protest against the will of his master because his work did not give satisfaction, as a committee offer a protest against the decision of the body that created it.

But there is another view of this subject that strikes us as somewhat peculiar. This protest does not relate to the action of the Board on their own report. Their report was offered, as I understand, a number of years ago. Their report was favorably received; their work highly approved; they were abundantly complimented, and, we suppose, were fully satisfied. But this protest comes from certain members of one Committee against the action of the Board in regard to another Committee. So it was one Committee, or part of a Committee, protesting against another Committee. Now, certainly, this strikes us as something very singular, and we know of no parliamentary rule that could require the entering of such a protest on the journal. To have done it would have been a strange, and, we think, an unheard-of proceeding.

But the query may come, If it could not be allowed as a matter of justice, why not allow it as a matter of courtesy? This, to be sure, is changing the grounds. It waives a right in the case, and therefore leaves it open to choice, governed by what may appear adequate considerations. It is worthy of remark, however, that it does not appear to have been asked as a matter of courtesy. It was *demanded as a right*—and demanded in no gentle terms either, if we may judge by the reported language of one gentleman, who not only demanded it as a right, bnt also used some terms equivaient to threats about appearing there no more, and no longer bidding the Society God speed. But as these were only the words of a reporter, and reporters sometimes fail in catching the very words of a speaker, we will not urge it. But, at any rate, it seems clear that all claim on the score of courtesy was waived, and the demands as of right strennously urged. Now, we cannot see that there was any right in the case. Possibly it might have been granted had it been requested as a matter of courtesy. But of this we may only offer a conjecture.

But if there was no "right" in the case then the question of courtesy is easily disposed of. For besides the fact that it was not asked on that ground, it should also be remembered that though courtesy is a very excellent thing in its place, very useful and very effective too, yet we must regard wisdom, suitableness and safety in exercising it. It is a question what courtesy is due, and how far courtesy shall be carried towards a person who demands what he has no right to, and then because it is not granted leaves you in a huff, and tells you that he no longer asks the Lord's blessing upon you.

But again, the entering this protest in the Board would be an admission of the truth of its allegations, or would involve an obligation to answer it. We presume the Board did not admit the former and might not, for very good reasons, wish to oblige itself to do the other. It might not think it well to enter into an agreement with the members of its own Committee, which would certainly have been very singular, or it might wish the affair to drop; or, which is very probable, it may have thought the whole proceeding so singular that it did not choose to embarass future operations hy setting a questionable and perhaps dangerous precedent. However, we have no need of inventing reasons for the action of the managers. If we have showed that there was no right to demand it, that it never was asked for on the ground of courtesy, then I think we may safely leave it to the judgment of the Board how far, as a matter of courtesy, it should have been done.

The result of this whole protest matter was that the Board consented to accept it, which, in our view, considering the relation of the parties, was a condescension, and then voted, not that they might have liberty to withdraw it, but that it might go on file with important documents of the Society. The reader will judge how far this was treating it with sufficient respect, but for our part we do not see how the board could have done any better.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1858. JUSTUS.

* Report of the meeting in New-York *Observer* of Feb. 11.

Prostitution in Large Cities—Suggestions worth Thinking of.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Certain persons have, as you know, commenced a crusade against London prostitutes, and, if one of that abandoned sisterhood may presume to address you, grant me your attention.

The precept and example set me by parents, now, thank God, in their graves; the education likewise "thrown away" upon me, and my subsequent experience as a governess in a highly respectable family, were not necessary to the conviction that the class among which I may be numbered consists of outcasts whose undisguised pursuit is an offence to the laws of God and man.

I know that we are cut off from the moral, social and religions worlds. I am conscious that there is nothing in common between us and other women but sheer mortality. I am aware that we are beings whom men should shun and women must condemn. We need not be told of our ruin and degradation, because we never "fall" without being alive to the fact. A woman seduced may forgive her wrongs and outlive her sense of shame. Her conscience may harden and her very memory may sleep, but she never need be reminded of her real condition. It is impossible for her to forget what she is; society will not permit her to do so. I am speaking now of lost mortals like myself, and not of those whose sinful life Fortune seems to gild. Do not suppose, then, that I would attempt to defend what transpires nightly in the Haymarket, in Coventry-street, or wherever women of my caste congregate. I do not ask you to countenance anything of the kind. No, Sir, give "Vice its own image," and do your duty.

But, while yon yourself refrain from going a step too far, pray give a warning word to others. It is one thing to put down a nuisance; it is another to persecute individuals. I will anticipate much that may fairly be said, and admit that if I live avowedly in defiance of those regulations which the community has established as indispensable to its well-being—("I waive the quantum o' the sin,' the body's pollution, and the soul's perdition; that is my private business, and, God help me! mine alone, I hope,)—if I parade my iniquitous trade so as to commit a public outrage, I must expect to be checked in such openly vicious courses, for I believe the liberty of the subject should end where injury to others begins. But pray tell those good gentlemen who are bent npon "putting us down," that theirs is not only a delicate, but a difficult undertaking, and they should be careful lest they have more to answer for than they dream of in their philosophy. One HORACE,—an authority whom you gentlemen qnote,—has said, I believe:

> "Let the wise man be considered as a fool, and the just man as unjust, if his rigorous adherence even to virtue herself carries him beyond the proper bounds."

I hope those worthy gentlemen are not attempting to cure an evil by driving it inwards. There is a scandalous eyesore and annoyance existing; remove it! But if those excellent men imagine that by clearing the thoroughfares of professed wretches like me they will advance one step in the cause of virtue they are gravely mistaken. Wives and daughters and sisters should be spared disgusting scenes of all kinds, and fathers and sons and brothers should be tempted as little as possible. I can yet admit that! But London is, for its size, the most moral town in Europe—perhaps the civilized world—and I once had a friend who could prove it. Leaving continental cities, with all their recognized and even legalized enormities, ont of the question;—go, for example, to the quiet, orderly, religions and apparently sleeping village of Dolgelly, in North Wales, "where a seraph might dwell," and where you find all serene, and the number of bastard children on the parish books will astound you. The vice of London, Sir, is seen to float on its surface; let it pass as the weed on its way to the ocean. If it accumulate so as to become offensive, disperse it. If it otherwise annoy and cannot conveniently be avoided, deal with it accordingly. But have we not our uses? I believe and hope that I am a warning to every woman I meet. I fancy, too, that even men sometimes panse in their worst designs when they look upon me, or feel a pang should those designs have been accomplished. Do you think that when I have langhed boldly (as we never do when sober) in the face of a virtuous girl, and as much as to say, "See what one of our sex can come to!" my maniac conduct has not whispered, "Thank God, and take heed!" I have seen the half-starved milliner and humble orange-girl hurry past me with a shudder, and the poor servant, snatching a moment to gaze about her, go to her work rejoicing that "she has not come to that!" And then your sex. Heaven grant me patience that I may content myself with observing that no good man ever noticed me in the street, save with pity, indifference or contempt; and there is no seclusion which the vicious will not penetrate. As for temptation, in which shape is it the more dangerous, that of a notorious street walker, or a modest maiden going on an errand? However numerous be the Maria Millwoods, dependupon it George Barnwells are scarce. Do you think I could not make myself understood without shocking the looker-on, or openly displaying my purpose? Can I not even add to my "snares" and "attractions" by disguising myself as a domestic young Quakeress, a dressmaker, or even lady—aye, and acting the part too? My reason for not resorting to those stratagems is that there is no necessity for so doing. Yet you, of course, but little know how many of us appear in those characters, and without exciting the slightest suspicion among the public in general. I know a designing and disreputable girl who has been passing herself off for a long time upon a city banker as a parson's wife; and another who pretends to have her "Sunday out," that she may walk abroad with a gentleman of Somerset-house; and serve them right! Then there are unfortunates who live in style; some appear in carriages, some on foot. Your sex may know them, but mine mistake them for decent women (I am still alluding to the professional courtezan). These are the pitfalls for the males of good families. But in respect to the more common of my class—not by any means the worst—now under censure, pray say a word in time, and before she be committed to the tender mercies of the police. He is not the man to "take her up tenderly." Consider, Sir, she is "one of Eve's family," as your mother was, and as your wife and daughter are!—aye, and as even your Queen is. She has no other claim to your forbearance.

> "Alas for the rarity
> Of Christian charity
> Under the sun!
> O

Gen. Calhoun Overboard with the Fire-Eaters—A Refreshing Proclamation.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We lay before our readers to-day, the most extraordinary letter of President CALHOUN, published in the Washington *Union*. It is a marvellous proper specimen of political jugglery. Although Mr. CALHOUN has had the returns of the elections regularly made and sworn to by the managers, he does not give the certificates of election to the Legislature whilst in the Territory. No! he hundles them up in his trunk and goes to Washington with them. Senator DOUGLAS—who procured his appointment as Surveyor-General of Kansas, whose adherent he has ever been in the Territory, with whom he is now staying—on his first interview with him, produces another return, made from Kansas to him, in Washington. Upon this President CALHOUN pauses, ponders, and finally determines to send to Gov. DENVAN to ascertain facts. DENVER, who, in spite of the denunciations of the Washington *Union*, proving that STANTON's new Legislature was utterly illegal and unconstitutional, because called together before its appointed period of official service, supported the proceedings of the Legislature and praised the patriotism of STANTON—DENVER, who delivered up arms to the Black Republican troops—who received returns of elections from the Black Republicans when both returns and elections were flagrantly against law—DENVER is referred to, to rectify returns, which are already in full accordance with all the requisitions of law. *What right has President Calhoun to go behind the regular returns of the managers of elections?* His office is merely ministerial; not judicial. It is the prerogative of the Legislature to purge the polls, and to judge of the returns. He assumes to do in Washington exactly what WALKER and STANTON did in Kansas with respect to the Oxford returns, and we presume for the self-same purpose and end. That purpose and end is to make the Legislature of Kansas Black Republican, and thereby satisfy and check Black Republican agitation against Northern Democracy, securing two Black-Republican Senators from Kansas. With such a result, of course, the Black Republicans cannot reasonably object to the admission of Kansas into the Union. With the immediate *practical* fruit of two Senators, and the power to alter the Constitution of Kansas as soon as they please, how can they make any political capital against the Democratic Party for admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution?

When President CALHOUN failed to issue from Lecomoton the writs of election to the Kansas Legislature, as duty required, and went to the reeking atmosphere of Washington to send them forth, any one might have foreiold the result. Of course, all know that wisdom and patriotism are enthroned in Washington. Every one can see from his letter the wholesome and enlightening effect of the air on his moral constitution. Foithwith he has become conscientious and pure, even equalling WALKER and STANTON in his devotion to truth and justice, and in the holy patriotism which fills his soul. Kansas must be made a Free State; but be is by no means actuated in this great public Issue, by the base though amiable, private motive of serving his friend DOUGLAS, or the more contemptible popular incentive of acquiring gratitude and claims in saving the Democratic Party from destruction. He seeks inexorable justice only. Yet it is a magnificent service he may render. He may preserve the unity of the Democratic Party North and South, with the succession in 1860. He may save the beloved Union. If these good things be accomplished in a way to make them utterly worthless—if, at the expense of his Pro-Slavery constituents' rights in Kansas, and to the serious detriment of the South—if, by building up the predominance of Northern power, yet to him the latter are insignificant considerations, unworthy of a thought. (He is a native of Boston.) Therefore, we find his conscience is troubled by new lights; *he yearns over the Delaware Crossings*, and DENVER is made his conscience-keeper in a matter foreign to his authority.

We now, for the first time, under this new phase of treachery, believe that Kansas will be lost to the South—so far as Washington is concerned. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe it will be lost. Although DOUGLAS and his Northern Democratic friends, and WISE and his cognate trimmers of the Southern wing, and CALHOUN and DENVER, and all personal and party appliances from either section in Washington, shall put forth all their strength to wrest her from the South, we say no! *Kansas will not be lost until, the hardy people of Missouri, whose destiny is vitally at stake, fail to redeem ground yielded to the political intruders sent against them by Northern parties and associations—an invading host whose whole career has been turbulent, lawless and violent.*

Such are the enemies dispatched to her Western frontier, which the people of Missouri have to face, and the sooner the better. They have already, by invitation, crossed the line to rescue friends and relations from the fury of LANE. They unfortunately seem way before accomplishing their work against the lawless and bloody-minded rebels. *We trust that they will redeem the error and drive out their foes, and the relentless foes of the South, at the point of the bayonet.* We may be still only at the beginning of the Kansas struggle. Outside interference, internal falsehood, fraud, treachery and violence, however incited and abetted by political partizans or parties throughout the country, may all fail to make her a furious Abolition State. The people of the South may not ever be tricked with impunity, and with the expected result. There is a point beyond which her people will rely on themselves and their good right arms. This is the hope of the South in Kansas.

A Gross Attack upon the Character of Gov. Walker.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 24.

Having never had any confidence in the political integrity of ROBERT J. WALKER, the late Governor of Kansas, we are not surprised to hear that there are fears entertained, by those Democrats who oppose the Lecompton Constitution, that he has betrayed and abandoned them. The information we have obtained rests on no slight authority, but even without that, the recent perfect silence and reserve of Mr. WALKER on the subject of Kansas, are sufficient at least to excite suspicion. Gov. WISE continues firm and bold in his defiance of the Administration policy; DOUGLAS is not less so, and STANTON, the associate of WALKER, is making speeches in Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, and other places, in which the wrongs contemplated by the Administration are exposed in no mistaking terms. Only WALKER, who had as much to do with raising the Kansas storm as any man in the country, has sunk into silence. We think we are able to give the causes of this mysterious disappearance of a distinguished politician from the public view.

A few weeks ago, just after the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting, a correspondent telegraphed to us from Washington that Governor WALKER had written to the President, declaring that the announcement of his intended presence at the meeting was wholly unauthorized. We could not credit the story, and declined to publish the dispatch; but subsequent information gives to it a color of probability. We learn from most reliable authority that the leading actors in the Philadelphia Anti-Lecompton meeting believe that he was purposely absent from it, and that the letter from him, which was read at the meeting and published, *was, if not actually fabricated, modified here, in a way to make his excuse seem more plausible.* And yet, that meeting was got up at WALKER's urgent solicitation, and up to within a few days of the time fixed for it, he was anxious for it. But then he suddenly went to New-York, and although several letters were written to him, no answer could be obtained, and at last, at the meeting, the short note dated at Hoboken, at 4 P. M., on the same day, was produced and read. When the New-York meeting was held, he was absent. On the day appointed for the meeting in the New-York Academy of Music, which did not take place, he suddenly appeared in Philadelphia, and when the meeting at last took place at the Chinese Hall, he turned up in Washington City. He did not even send to the meeting a letter to explain his absence. He has been dodging anti-Lecomptonism in every possible way, and is now regarded as quite out of the reach of his late associates on that question, who have been relying on him as a leader, and quoting him as an authority. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is known to be in the secrets of the Administration, states in a recent letter that Governor WALKER will not for the future write any more letters or make any speeches on the subject of Kansas. *The abandonment of his late position seems to be complete. His late associates regard him as having completely betrayed them.*

These are the facts. Now for the reasons. It is given out, in quarters where Governor WALKER was lately in high favor, that he has "sold out" to the Administration, abandoned Kansas, and will, hereafter, devote himself to legal business and promoting the Southern Pacific Railroad project. From similar authority we learn that, while Governor WALKER was in Kansas he received a long, private letter from President BUCHANAN, repeatedly assuring him that he approved of his conrse in urging the suomission of the Consttiution to the people, and that his Administration would stand or fall on that ground. Governor WALKER, in his letter of resigna ion, declared that his course had been that directed by the President; but General CASS, in his reply, asserted that no snch instructions had been given. Governor WALKER did not answer General Cass' letter, but he said to have informed the President that he intended to answer it by publishing his private letter. This would have been a complete and overwhelming proof of the wrong done by the President. This private letter of Mr. BUCHANAN's to Governor WALKER has been seen by scores of persons; but, notwithstanding the importance of making it public, it is now positively stated that it will never be shown again; and will never be published; nay, that it is in hands that will keep it so as to prevent its rising up in condemnation of the President. *Governor Walker is never again to appear as a witness on this Kansas subject.* Tongue and pen, both lately active, are to remain alike idle, and the Anti-Lecomptonites are to do without him.

From the same well-informed source that has furnished us the facts above stated we learn the reason for the remarkable change that has taken place in Governor WALKER's opinions and conrse. A case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in which the United States are plaintiffs in error, and one FOSSATT is defendant in error. The amount involved is two or three millions of dollars—a valuable quicksilver mine in California being connected with the case. Governor WALKER, who is [illegible] all this time, claims to be interested in [illegible] amount of about two hundred thousand [illegible]. It is now said that *the Government will* [illegible] *appeal in the case*, and thus the decision [illegible] States District Court of California, [illegible] *mer and others, will be affirmed.* Indeed, [illegible] Wednesday, when the case was called up for argument, Attorney-General BLACK did not appear. It was adjourned until Thursday, when we are informed that Attorney-General BLACK came into Court, and saying that he did not intend to argue the case, expressed his willingness that it should be argued instead by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who only represented certain private interests. The Court was astonished at such an unprecedented proceeding, but some of the Judges were disposed to let it pass, until Judge WAYNE openly condemned it, and reminded the Attorney-General that he was bound to represent the Government, and the would not, except for incompetency in the officer, consent to hear any one else. The case then went over, and will probably be called up in the course of this week. *In this case is to be found the explanatin of Governor Walker's late singular conduct.* The decision in the United States *vs.* Fossatt is to reward, and to explain why he has never answered General Cass' letter, why he has not produced the President's letter, why he refused to go to the Philadelphia and New-York meetings, why he has been struck dnmb in his powers of speech on the Kacsas question, and why he will let the bill to admit Kansas as a Slave State become a law, without uttering another whisper in opposition.

Gen. Calhoun's Operations a Little too Much for some of his own Party.

From the St. Louis Republican (Pro-Slavery.)

ATCHISON, Thursday, K. T., Feb. 4.

In relation to the Lecompton Constitution, you may rest assured that a majority of the Free-State men in the Territory are now willing to see Kansas admitted as a State under that instrument, either with or without Slavery; provided, the first and any subsequent Legislature shall have the power of calling a new Convention to alter or amend it. I have conversed with many of their most intelligent men on the subject, and they now think this the most certain plan of getting rid of the public disturbers. The State once organized, very soon the good men of all parties will unite to put an end to the Lancltes, Danites, &c.

The reports which have been circulated in regard to the result of the election on the 4th ult., have created some distrust, and dissatisfaction in the ranks of both parties, and without intending to impute anything improper to Gen. CALHOUN, I *must say the matter has been managed awkwardly, and given our enemies an opportunity of manufacturing some capital.* The returns of the election had to be made to Gen. C., and he invited the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives to be present at the opening of the returns. They attended, and they published the success of the Free-State ticket.

Gen. C. published nothing, hnt very soon those claiming to be his friends publish the election of the Democratic ticket, and ever since we have had it first One way and then the other, without hearing anything from Gen. CALHOUN, and he has left for Washington without making the result public.

All this is seized upon hy designing men of the Free-State Party, and paraded about as evidence of trickery and fraud, and *many of the Democrats are dissatisfied and think the matter ought to have been made public.*

Honest men of all parties want a fair game played, and don't like too much secrecy and mystery about political matters. I very much regret that the General did not publish the result before he left, as the omission will prejudice him and us, when I feel well satisfied that he intended no wrong to any one—Constitution or no Constitution—Election Returns or no Election Returns—State or Territory—Nigger or no Nigger; we of Atchison, are too busy building railroads and hotels, grading streets and making farms—in a word, we are too much engaged in building up our town and improving our county, to let wortbless demagogues make tools of us to accomplish their political tricks.

Anti-Lecompton Movement at Washington.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic delegation to the House from Pennsylvania had a meeting last evening. There was a large attendance. After much consultation on both sides, they adjourned without concluding definitely on any point. A number of the Lecompton men admitted that they demanded something more than a mere Congressional declaration that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, should have the right to change that instrument of State government any time they pleased before the year 1864. It remains to be seen whether, with all their douhts on this point, they will vote for Lecompton without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*, in which way it is intended to force it to its passage.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, chairman of the Investigating Committee, is instructed only to inquire whether any documents are obtainable at the Departments which have a bearing on the matter before that Committee, but he is not to get whatever documents there may be for a prosecution of the Investigation immediately; he is only to make inquiry, to report what he may learn to the Committee at its next session, a week hence.

Gossip About the English Royal Marriage.

From the Dublin Express.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The drawing-room had a wet day last Saturday, but the brilliancy of the assembly indoors compensated for any fogginess outside. The Princess FREDERICK looks remarkably well, I hear. I can vouch for her good looks the previous evening at the opera. That was the gayest night Her Majesty's Theatre had seen for many years. The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers and true-lovers' knots of blue silk, while the Royal box, thrown out over the stalls, was gorgeous with crimson and blue velvet, and royal arms, &c. The Queen entered the house punctually at 7½ o'clock, and was accompanied by Prince ALBERT, and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia. It is needless to say they were enthusiastically received. The house rose at lhem, the men cheered, and the ladies waived their handkerchiefs, and then the curtain rose, and "God save the Queen" was sung with stentorian force.

On this occasion both the Princess FREDERICK and her husband frankly acknowledged the acclamations of the audience. Last week the Prince was unmistakably shy, and was literally pulled forward by the then Princess Royal. He looks a frank, well-made, handsome man—nothing of the German type about him—more, I should say of the Scandinavian type; light hair and blue eyes, and a good nose and mouth. His portraits do him bnt scant justice. The Princess has her mother's forehead and mouth, the lips of the latter a little more pouting, and the nose an exaggeration of the Queen's—not in length, hut in breadth and *retroussseness*. It is at once the most impudently hewitching nose to be beheld in woman. Of her own personal charms the Princess holds bnt a very poor opinion. Just before starting for the wedding last Monday, her portrait was photographed hy order of the Queen. If ever a young girl looks well it is in her wedding dress. The Queen approved highly of the portrait, but the Princess, looking over her mother's shoulder, said, "Ah well, I dare say it is very like, hnt you can never make anything else of me than a white nigger." I am assured by a bystander that these were the very words used.

At the marriage she displayed none of that emotion so feelingly described by the *Times* correspondent; on the contrary, the emotion was altogether upon the part of her mother, her sister, the Princess ALICE, and the bridesmaids, who had been her friends from childhood. She was perfectly collected as she walked up the aisle, and, turning to one of her bridesmaids, who accidentally trod on her veil, said: "C., my dear C., do not tread upon my lace; I do not like my lace trodden upon." On the morning of the marriage the Palace was in as great confusion as any private house npon such occasions. Her departure to-morrow will be signalised by great rejoicings at Gravesend.

A COSTLY BANQUET.—At a certain banquet lately given hy a certain illustrious member of the Imperial family, the extravagance of the dishes is said to have called down reprimand from certain high quarters. One single dish, of novel invention, called Salade Ruase, is reported to have cost the exorhitant sum of 5,000 francs, being composed of *coulis* of every kind of fish and game, wherein were mixed plovers' eggs.

NENA'S TREASURES.—The *Harkaru* mentions, on the authority of a private letter from Cawnpore, dated Dec. 17, that a great discovery had been made by our troops there. It appears that NENA SAHIB, before taking to flight, threw all his treasures and jewels into two or three wells. Some budmaahes having been discovered very busy about the place, the localities were examined, and the concealed riches discovered.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE IN HER COFFIN.—At the funeral of the Queen of Onde, a diadem was placed on her hrow, a necklace of lapis lazuli round her neck, and circlets of amber round her arms and legs. A number of amulets were also attached to the covering in which the body was enveloped. The coffin was of rather singular form, as it was made to receive the body in a sitting posture. It was entirely lined with wadding covered over with silk.

Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Because t is always in fun. Yes, hut why is it the most unfortunate in the alpbabet? Because it is alwaya in trouble and difficulty.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—It must have belonged originally to an omnibus—for it is continually "taking up" and "putting down" people. —*Punch.*

"Mr. D——, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game, it won't he done," said the tailor.

Good wives, like filberts, will remain good for a long time. It all depends upon the care you take of them, and how you husband them.—*Punch.*

The trial of Tuckerman, the mail-robber, was to have taken place at New-Haven on Tuesday, hut was postponed to the first Tuesday of March.

Dartmouth College is nearly deserted in the Winter, because the students are away engaged in school-teaching.

A meteor was observed on the 12th inst. in Beaver County, Penn. It bursted with a loud report,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 31, 61, 96, 112, 123, 216, 247, 429, 474, 475, 476, 346, 263, 445, 433. *Part II.*—Nos. 271, 281, 287, 311, 314, 324, 370, 381 to 384, 421, 423, 428, 429.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 263, 268, 272, 418, 143, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 575, 577, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 595, 597, 600, 215, 547, 449, 495, 565, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 145, 150, 151, 152, 105, 125, 153, 142, 143, 155, 108, 111, 132, 110½, 141, 144, 104, 146, 148, 126, 127.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 441, 528, 688, 1356, 1448, 1470, 1512, 1630, 1695, 1813, 1816, 1827, 1917, 1984, 2019, 2109, 2194, 2204, 2212, 2232, 2233½, 2261, 2264, 2304, 2305, 2418, 2423, 2426, 2476, 2560, 2591, 2620, 2689, 2731, 2733, 2770, 2766, 2792, 2796, 2797, 2811, 2818, 2821, 2836, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2861, 2898, 2904, 2915.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 14, 27, 45, 16, 17, 19, 26, 37, 39, 40¾, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56.

Jobson Again—The Contempt Case.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS—FEB. 25.

This morning at 9½ o'clock, Mr. OTTERSON, as counsel for Mr. F. L. Seely, appeared before Judge DAVIES to show cause why his client should not be deprived of his license as a practicing lawyer of the Supreme Court, nor subjected to any other penalty for the alleged contempt charged on him and Mr. David Wemyss Jobson, conjointly, by Mr. John N. Whiting, the Referee before whom was sent the case of Jobson *vs.* Harvey, the assignee of Griffin. Judge DAVIES, having an unfinished motion before him, declared his inability to take up any new matter, and suggested to Mr. Whiting that he should bring the complaint before Judge SUTHERLAND.

To him, accordingly, the parties repaired.

Mr. Whiting, the referee, informed the Judge of the object of their appearance. He declared that he had discharged all his duties in the matter, and hoped the Court would provide otherwise for the conclusion of the reference. In regard to the charge against Messrs. Seely and Jobson for contempt, he suggested that the taking of testimony thereon be referred to Judge Edmonds.

Mr. Clinton said he would not object to such an appointment, and coincided in the propriety of sending the matter to a referee.

Mr. Whiting further observed, that apprehensions of a difficulty such as had actually occurred before him had been produced in his mind by certain facts which he need not specify, and he had been led to believe that a premeditated disturbance would be attempted. For this reason he had secured the attendance, at his office, on the day on which this contempt was committed, of several policemen in citizens' dress, who aided in suppressing the difficulty. And for this reason, also, he had requested the Court, in his complaint, to deprive Mr. Seely of his license as a lawyer of this Court. Subsequent inquiries, however, had convinced him that those apprehensions were unfounded, and he would, therefore, beg leave to withdraw from the complaint that portion of it which asked the Court to cancel Mr. Seely's license.

Leave being so granted, the complaint was amended accordingly.

Mr. Jobson, who was present, addressed the Judge, and said that Judge Schermerhorn, his lawyer, had been engaged for several days in the Superior Court, and he (Jobson) wished that no action should be taken on this matter until Mr. Schermerhorn could find leisure to attend. He wished it to be understood that he himself, was not a lawyer, hut simply a man of science and literature. To be sure, a foolish old woman had been brought forward to swear that he was a London attorney, but the fact was not so.

The Judge advised Mr. Jobson that the course suggested by the referee was a proper one.

Mr. Jobson expressed his willingness to abide by whatever course the Judge should consider best.

The Judge directed Mr. Clinton to draw the order, and the parties withdrew.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Duncan et al. vs. *McGregor.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Wm. Averisch vs. *Isabella Averisch.*—Reference ordered to B. Leffingwell.

John Gould et al. vs. *Christopher C. Potter et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Albert C. Cotlin vs. *Colvin O. Billings.*—Motion granted, without cost to either party.

Wm. Brophy vs. *Geo. F. Burgess.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Suson Arthur vs. *Jacob F. Arthur.*—Report of referee confirmed and divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE JOBSON LIBEL SUIT.

Jobson vs. *Raymond et al.*—Yesterday the defendant's attorneys obtained an order for an extension of time to answer, in order that they may send to London to make inquiries as to the character and employments of the plaintiff while he was residing there.

SUPERIOR COURT—Feb. 25.

Before Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Henry B. Greenwood vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was an action brought to recover $5,000, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in falling over a block of granite used as a dentist's stepping-stone, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, in December, 1855. It appeared that the plaintiff was returning from church, in company with his family, on the evening in question; that the stone was about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot wide, and stood back about a foot from the curb-stone; that the night was dark and cloudy, and the plaintiff accidentally tripped over the said stone, and received such severe injuries that he has been unable to transact any business since that time, and is incapacitated from transacting business for life.

The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds: 1st. That no notice of the existence of the stone had been brought home to the defendants. 2d. That the placing of such an obstruction on the sidewalk was in violation of the Corporation ordinance, for which the defendants were not liable. 3d. That for injuries resulting from obstructions placed in the streets hy citizens the Corporation are not liable. The Justice said that he had very grave douhts as to the liability of the Corporation, but finally determined to take a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court as to such liability. The Jury rendered a verdict for $3,000. Messrs. Dean and Stoutenburg for plaintiff, and Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 25.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

There were 33 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 10 bail cases on the calendar,—45 altogether. Most of the offenses complained of were committed on Washington's birth-day. There were more convictions than usual. The Court-room was by no means to warm for comfort. It's had ventilationia a matter of history.

Charles Harvey wss arraigned on a charge of stealing three undergarments from Mary Toxler's clothes line, at No. 21 Essex-street, (Feh. 23.) He was arrested by an officer who caught him coming out of the yard with the clothes. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Harvey? *Prisoner*—I was coming out of the yard when the officer came along. *Judge Osborn*—Where did you get the clothes from? *Prisoner*—I didn't have 'em, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! the officer says you had. Find you guilty and send you up for three months.

James Wilson and Charles Berry, both colored, had stolen $13 worth of jewelry from Rulus Wright. *Clerk*—They plead guilty. *Judge Osborn*—You've no excuse to offer, eh? *Clerk*—The lightest one says he was out of work. *Judge Osborn*—Let's have some distinction between them. (To prisoner)—What's your name? *Prisoner*—Wilson, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You've been here before. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months and the other one for three months.

Benjamin Taylor and John Warren (both colored) had committed an assault and battery on Francis Dcmson, (colored.) at No. 150 Worth-street. The complainant gave his testimony. *Judge Osborn*—He says these men broke into his room, and he found his trunk broken open. He went and jumped on to his trunk, and then they assaulted him. *Counsel*—Warren did not touch him. *To witness*—Did Warren strike you? *Witness*—Taylor struck me; the other did'nt. *Judge Osborn*—No, he did'nt, that's a fact. Discharge Mr. No. 1. Give the other one three months.

Kate Burke stole (Fch. 23) a piece of mouselin de laine worth $3 from Frederick H. Fanning, No. 255 Chrystie-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, she's an old offender—been here eight or nine times before. What have you got to say, Kate? She denied the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think you've been here so often it's best to put you out of the way. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, —— *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary six months.

William Johnson and his wife Mary Jane lived unhappily together at No. 222 First-avenue. He gave her a beating, Feb. 13. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. What did he do to you? *Witness*—He hate me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. He's always getting drunk and hating me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—[To prisoner]—Find you guilty of this outrage on your wife, and—you've been here before it seems—Penitentiary six months.

Alexander Thompson was another woman-beater. He celebrated Washington's birth-day by giving Sarah Jackson a black eye at No. 12 Dover-street. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—She was drunk, Sir; she'd been drinking all day. *Judge Osborn*—But she says you habitually beating this. Call the witness. Now, let's see if he lies. *Clerk*—She's got a bad eye. *Judge Osborn*—An awful eye—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—I'm a boatman, Sir, from Staten Island. *Judge Osborn*—There's no doubt you struck her. *Prisoner*—I never did it, Judge. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—Excuse me for interfering, Judge, but this woman is a low-looking woman and he's a decent-looking man. *Judge Osborn*—What was he doing in Dover-street? *Officer*—Judge, that man's given me more trouble than any other in the Fourth Ward. I've had the honor of arresting him several times. *Prisoner*—I never had any difficulty with you or any other officer. *Judge Osborn*—What were you laying about Dover-street for? *Prisoner*—My boat lies at the foot of Dover-street; I was going to Staten Island.—The Judges put their heads together. *Judge Osborn*—Stand there and deny it—lie about it. We find him guilty and fine him $25.

Emory Middleton (colored) was fined $10 for an assault and battery on Ann Hill, (colored.)

John Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two silk dresses from Charlotte Levy, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Powers, for assaulting and beating Officer John M. Bennett, of the First Precinct Police, when the latter attempted to prevent him from beating his (Powers') wife, was sent up for six months.

Catharine Baxter was accused by Nicolo Procello, an Italian, of committing an assault and battery on him at No. 132 Worth-street. She sobbed loudly, and exhibited injuries which she said she had received from him. *Counsel*—I don't volunteer often, your Honor, hut I'd like to ask a question. *Judge Osborn*—Wait till we get done. *Judge Steers*—Don't get excited. *Counsel*—No, I don't get excited very easy.—Witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appeared that the complainant had beaten the prisoner badly with a club. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge her. *Judge Steers*—Go on, Mary.—Catharine made a courtesy and her exit.

Matthew Hare was arraigned on the complaint of Matthew Waters, who charged him with assaulting and beating him, Feh. 22, at No. 63 Park-street, a lodging house. After the witnesses for the prosecution had testified, a colored man of singular appearance was observed making his way to the witness-stand. He was a small man and stood very erect, and wore shabby brown clothes, nearly of the same color as his face. His hair was divided into separate locks, some of which were matted close to his head, while others bristled upon end, presenting the appearance of a field of corn that has been visited by a severe tempest. Considerable merriment was excited among the spectators as he mounted the stand and placed his hand with resonant emphasis upon the Bible. He was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you know about this? *Witness*—Well, Sir, I'll tell you what I know, Sir. This man keeps a lodging house, and I lodges with him, and I was in bed when this 'ere man came to the house. He never struck him, Judge; no, Sir, he never struck him no more 'n you got that pen in your hand, and, Sir, there was a Dutchman, a short Dutchman, that struck him, and, Sir, they had a grudge agin' this man and made a charge against him. *Counsel*—I think he seems to tell the truth, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Fine him $5—The prisoner began to laugh. "I haven't got it," said he, and started to go. The officers, however, took him into prison, where, unless the money is paid, he will be detained five days.

Owen Brannan was brought to the bar. Ann Smith, of No. 270 Third-avenue, had a long story to tell about his abuse to her. Officer Beck had arrested him for committing an assault and battery on her (Feb. 19.) *Witness*—A man pulled him off from me, and only for that he'd 'ave kilt me intirely, and when I came over from Ireland— *Judge Osborn*—Well, no matter about that. *Judge Steers*—That'll do. *Counsel*—(Coaxingly)—Well, you're willing to let him off this time, ain't you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't think we ought to let him off. Fine him $10.

John D. McGregor, chief clerk in the Corporation Attorney's office, was charged with assaulting and beating Joseph Herson, lawyer, No. 116 William-stret, without provocation Feb. 4. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with Mr. McGregor? *Judge Steers*—Fine him $5. *Judge Osborn*—Whatever you say. *Judge Steers*—One witness swears that the complainant kicked McGregor. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say? Mark it down. *Judge Steers*—Well, I go for acquitting him entirely. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I can't agree to that. —The Judges consulted together. *Judge Osborn*—Well. I should be in favor of finding the defendant guilty, but the Judge thinks the evidence isn't sufficient. As we can't agree we'll have to acquit him.

William Jones and Margaret Jones were charged with an assault and battery on Maria McKanna, committed last Snnday, at No. 77 Goerck-street. "I forgive 'em all," said the complainant coming up to the stand. "Forgive 'em all, eh? Good," said Judge OSBORN. "She looks as if she was some in a fight, too," remarked Judge STEERS. The prisoners were discharged.

Timothy Kirby and Stephen Lynch were charged with assaulting and beating Michael Higgins. They were acquitted.

NASSAU WATER WORKS.—The contractors for these works, having had the benefit of an extraordinarily mild Winter, have so far improved the opportunity that the work on the entire contract is in a great state of forwardness, and is in advance of the time allotted. The engines are alone behindhand, bnt these will he in readiness as soon as wanted. The contractors now are fully confident that they will be enabled to have everything complete and in readiness to admit the water into the reservoir about the 1st of June, and into the city by the 1st of July.

A young man named George Hall has been arrested in Boston on complaint of Deputy Chief Ham, for stealing from the premises of the New-England Bank Note Company, in July, 500 unsigned bank notes of the value of $50. Mr. Ham stated to the Court that the defendant was arrested in New-York a few days since by officers of that City, with one of the stolen notes of the denomination of $1,000 in his possession, and that since the larceny that note has been signed by some unauthorized hand. From what the defendant himself had stated, unsigned bills of various denominations, from $1 to $1,000 each, the aggregate being at least $50,000, were stolen.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday: 66 bbls. Ashes; 1,580 bbls. Flour; 3,197 bushels Corn; 37 bags Barley; 720 bags Malt; 1,220 bags Oats; 630 pkgs. Provisions, and 180 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pots, $6@$6 12½; Pearls, $6 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to day of 22 tcs. and 600 bags Jamaica on terms not disclosed, and 650 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c.; Rio at 9¾c.@10c.; Bahia at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9¾c.@9¾c.

COTTON—The demand has improved, and prices have slightly advanced. Sales transpired, to-day, of about 3,500 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12¼c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb., with some lots in *transitu* at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 18.

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,041,148
Total	1,048,967
Exported to date	656,893
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 18, 1858 bales	392,074

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more regular, and more satisfactory, especially from country dealers, during the past week, and prices of most kinds of staple goods have been pretty well maintained, while Cotton fabrics have favored factors. The *Independent* says: "The near-by trade will be relied on chiefly this season—exclusively by many who previously gave large credits West and Southwest. There is a disposition to confine sales more within easy reach of collections, and to districts which have suffered least in the late troubles, proportionally to their population. This is notoriously the case with this State. Parties who have made their old Winter stock serve them during the past season will be better prepared to renew their Summer purchases. The sales of men's Summer goods have been comparatively large. Foreign goods in desirable styles are in better demand. Rich silks are hardly to be found—the entire importation have been sold. New styles of Spring ribbons are also scarce and high. In the ensuing month the purchases made, on a credit of eight months, in July last (made before any trouble was foreseen,) will fall due; and the six months' renewals of paper, which ought to have been paid in September, will also mature; but these together will not make the money market so active as usual, as the subsequent month's business was cut short altogether. Some few failures are occurring, but the greater abundance of money will aid all solvent houses easily through with their payments."

FISH—Dry Cod are saiable and firm, while other kinds are quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand is not active, being mainly for home use. The export inquiry is very tame. Sales 7,000 bbls.

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,041,148
Total	1,048,967
Exported to date	656,893
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 18, 1858 bales	392,074

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more regular, and more satisfactory, especially from country dealers, during the past week, and prices of most kinds of staple goods have been pretty well maintained, while Cotton fabrics have favored factors. The *Independent* says: "The near-by trade will be relied on chiefly this season—exclusively by many who previously gave large credits West and Southwest. There is a disposition to confine sales more within easy reach of collections, and to districts which have suffered least in the late troubles, proportionally to their population. This is notoriously the case with this State. Parties who have made their old Winter stock serve them during the past season will be better prepared to renew their Summer purchases. The sales of men's Summer goods have been comparatively large. Foreign goods in desirable styles are in better demand. Rich silks are hardly to be found—the entire importation have been sold. New styles of Spring ribbons are also scarce and high. In the ensuing month the purchases made, on a credit of eight months, in July last (made before any trouble was foreseen,) will fall due; and the six months' renewals of paper, which ought to have been paid in September, will also mature; but these together will not make the money market so active as usual, as the subsequent month's business was cut short altogether. Some few failures are occurring, but the greater abundance of money will aid all solvent houses easily through with their payments."

FISH—Dry Cod are saiable and firm, while other kinds are quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand is not active, being mainly for home use. The export inquiry is very tame. Sales 7,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Illinois	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Superfine Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to fancy Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Canadian Flour	4 25@ 4 50

Rye Flour is quiet and [illegible] at $3 65@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations [illegible] Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour, $3 25@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat to-day is nominal. Corn is less abundant and in fair demand at steady prices. Sales 20,000 bushels new mixed at 68c. for yellow Southern; and 66c @71c. for inferior to choice white Southern ₱ bushel. Sales here also reported of 1,000 bushels Rye, at 68c.@70c. for Jersey, and 72c. for prime Northern; and 2,000 bushels common to fair State Barley at 65c.@69c ₱ bushel. In Albany, yesterday, Barley was pretty freely purchased. A correspondent says about 10,000 bushels were taken during Tuesday evening and Wednesday forenoon, at from 65c.@72½c. for common to good, chiefly four-rowed, ₱ bushel; Barley Malt 60c.@65c. in large, and 65c.@ 90c. in small

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters by to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—GULLIVER—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JACK'S THE LAD—MAGIC HANDS—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SARAH THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MACBETH—LAFITTE—THE BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WARPATH—Afternoon—THE SCARLET LETTER.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail viâ Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 2
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana. Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America*, now in her thirteenth day, had not been seen at Halifax at a late hour last night.

In the United States Senate yesterday, MR. MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a series of resolutions calling for information relative to the condition of the Navy for many years past, and also relative to captnres of vessels and prize-money during the last war. A letter was presented from Gen. SHIELDS, Senator elect from Minnesota, asking to be allowed to take his seat. A debate arose as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and the matter was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army bill then came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Several substitutes and amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally the bill, amended on motion of Mr. PUGH, so as to authorize the President to accept the services of 3,000 volunteers, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged, was reported to the Senate, and rejected by 16 Ayes to 35 Noes. An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House Mr. QUITMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier, and authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. The Matteson expulsion case came up, and after a long debate, the House voted to refer the matter to a Select Committee, by a vote of 93 against 87.

The most important matter before the State Senate yesterday was the presentation of the reports of the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill for the repeal of the act erecting the Metropolitan Police District. We give the majority report in favor of the repeal elsewhere in full. A petition was presented from the New-York Bar asking for the reduction of Sheriff's fees, accompanied by a bill for regulating the fees in the Courts of Record. Nothing of special importance was done in the Assembly.

The Kansas election frauds, it seems, were not confined to Delaware Crossings. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Territorial Legislature, has ascertained that the poll-book of *Shawnee, also*, was taken over into Westport, and 300 names added to the list in that place. General CALHOUN, if he was sincere in the declaration of his purpose to act fairly and honestly in the matter, will be obliged to revise the returns from nearly every part of the Territory. This Investigating Committee was appointed by the Territorial Legislature, in which the rejection of the Oxford County returns by Messrs WALKER and STANTON gave the Free-State men a majority. It has no legal authority to decide who are and who are not legal members of the State Legislature, but it can and does expose to the public the frauds by which the elections in nearly every part of the Territory seem to have been distinguished.

Horrible developments are expected to be brought to light with reference to the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Lonis. Yesterday a man named CHARLES L. TAYLOR, otherwise known as SANDERS, was arrested for *setting fire to the hotel, after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates*. The landlord, Dr. STRAUSE, and CHARLES WALDROP, a watchman, have also been arrested, though the nature of the charges against them is not stated in the telegraph dispatch. The examination of the arrested persons will take place to-day.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we receive later advices from Mexico. Little political change seems to have occurred, though the opposition to ZULOAGA was very decided in some quarters. The whole State of Yucatan was united against him, and it was reported that Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8,500 men and 40 pieces of artillery to oppose him. The troubles in Campeachy have been settled.

Advices have been received from Camp Scott, the headquarters of the Utah Army, to Jan. 5, by the arrival of Mr. HOOKADAY, U. S. Attorney at St. Louis. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild. The most important item of intelligence is to the effect that the U. S. District Court had indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL, and others of the Mormon leaders, for high treason.

Mayor TIEMANN yesterday signed the resolution passed by a Democratic majority of both Boards of the Common Council, empowering the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and restore the old Municipal Police system of appointments by the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder. The resolution was at once placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel who is to prepare the memorial forthwith.

The Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen met again, yesterday, for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the Third-avenue regulating case. That the figures, in the Surveyor's account of the quantities of work done, had been altered (as shown at the previous meeting) did not admit of a doubt; but the efforts of the Committee to fix the custody of the document upon any particular individual, after it left his hands, were unavailing. We understand that it is the intention of the Committee to report the frauds they have discovered, and their amounts, with the names of the persons connected with the various contracts, and such other facts as they have received, and recommend a reference of the whole to the Corporation Counsel.

PAUL HERNANDEZ, a Spaniard, keeping a low eating-house and groggery in the basement of No. 83 West Broadway, yesterday morning shot his wife in the neck with a pistol, and from the effects of the wounds she afterwards expired. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and from the evidence it appeared that HERNANDEZ had frequently quarreled with his wife, and was jealous of her. They had been married only four months. The Jury found that deceased came to her death from a pistol-shot wound, the pistol having been fired off by her husband. The accused was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

J. FREDERICK BUNENOFF, the Constable of the Tenth Ward, who some two weeks ago shot JAS. P. DUYCKINCK at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of murder preferred against him. He declares that he was rendered unconscious by the beating he received, and has no recollection of having fired a pistol.

F. A. CONKLING, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, "On the Financial Revulsion, and its Relation to the Jobbing Interests of the City."

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull and heavy for Flour, the available supply of which exceeded the requirements of buyers. Corn was salable and firm. Other kinds of grain were lightly dealt in. An active demand prevailed for Cotton, which advanced a shade, and for Rice, which was very firm. Groceries were quiet, at about previous figures. A livelier inquiry existed for Provisions, which exhibited more firmness. Freights continued depressed.

The United States Court of Claims and Its Suitors.

The Court of Claims is a tribunal, theoretically, of high character and dignity. Its office is to adjudicate upon established legal principles, within the limits of a well-defined jurisdiction, the claims of individuals against the Government. Practically, it is made a commission of Clerks, with no authority and no respect whatever. It is treated as a mere sifter for Congress of difficult and dusty cases.

In running our eye over the proceedings of the House of Representatives, a few days since, we were surprised to meet with some fifty cases or upwards, in which that body had given effect to the judgments of the Court of Claims without debate. We were pleased with so favorable an indication. It seemed as if the Court were in the way of realizing the objects for which it was created. But on examination it turned out that the reports were all *against the claimants*. Such judgments the House generally adopts without discussion. It is taken for granted, that the Court decides righteously, according to the law and the facts, if it decides in favor of the United States; but not otherwise. If it decides against the United States, the Court is treated with contumely.

Take an instance from the proceedings of Friday in the Senate. The Committee of Claims reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay JOHN ERICSSON a sum of money in full for his services in planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the United States steamer *Princeton*. The Senate report was originally made by Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, a man of integrity and fairness, but always exceedingly vigilant and scrupulous in examining claims upon the Government. It set forth that the Court was "unanimous" in the opinion that the sum stated was due to Capt. ERICSSON, and that the Committee concurred with the Court. Here mark how the "unanimous" opinion of the Court was formed. First the petition was tested on a general demurrer of the Government solicitor, Mr. BLAIR, on an argument which occupied the Court perhaps a couple of days, during which all the legal questions that could arise on the petition were thoroughly discussed. Taking due time to examine these questions and the authorities bearing on them, the Court decided unanimously that they had jurisdiction, and that the facts stated if true entitled the petitioner to relief. Testimony was taken. Mr. BLAIR was again heard on the questions of fact. The Court again took time to advise together, and came to the *unanimous* opinion that the facts alleged were proved, and adjudged accordingly. And this unanimous opinion was the joint opinion of Judge GILCHRIST, formerly Chief-Justice of New-Hamphsire, a gentleman of the most thorough legal training, and of a mind so eminently judicial that the profession throughout New-England recommended him as the successor of Mr. Justice CURTIS on the bench of the Supreme Court;—of Judge SCARBURGH, a strict constructionist of the Virginia school of lawyers, who had been highly distinguished in his State, both as a judge and a professor of law:—and of Judge BLACKFORD an acute, safe, and pains-taking judge, who apparently considers himself appointed to administer a special statute jurisdiction for the protection of the Treasury, and never decides in favor of a petitioner, if he can by any legal possibility avoid it. Such is the constitution of the Court, which gave a *unanimous* opinion in favor of Capt. ERICSSON, in which *two* Committees of the Senate have now concurred.

One might imagine that a judgment so sustained, few men would venture to assail without good reason. But there are some persons who not only know a little more than anybody else, but are unhappy unless they can impart their superior intelligence. When the Committee reported Capt. ERICSSON's bill, and the opinion of the Court by Judge SCARBURGH was read, at the request of Mr. PUGH, instead of thinking it not unlikely that the Court might have imbibed a little law in the course of the twenty years' judicial service of its members—and that they might be as competent as a petit jury to pass upon the facts in an ordinary action of assumpsit, Mr. STUART arrogantly announced that, "if he understood the case correctly, from the reading of the opinion of the Court," it seemed to him that "*the Senate ought to reject the bill as unanimously as the Court have reported it.*" Now, would not it have been quite as modest in Mr. STUART to suppose it possible that he might not have understood the case correctly, as to assume that a Court, with all the facts before them, and on a full investigation, after hearing counsel, should have committed such gross blunders in law as he attributes to them? The Clerks of the Senate always read with rapidity, and not always with distinctness. There is generally something on the floor, or in the galleries, to distract the attention of Senators, on a private-bill day. Honorable gentlemen are not uniformly acute of hearing. Hence it would have been a wise precaution for Mr. STUART to have been sure he was right, before he went ahead; without needing to shield himself against the consequences of a misstatement by the potent mediation of an "if." When men know nothing about a case it is always safe to say nothing.

On comparing Mr. STUART's remarks with the report of the Committee, in the same paper, we find that he *has* misunderstood every material averment of fact, and every material proposition of law to be found in the opinion of the Court. He talked through some half a column, in which everything that was true was not worth contradicting, and everything that was worth contradicting was not true. And it is to such *extempore* censure as this of the Senator from Michigan, that the deliberate opinions of the Court of Claims are to be subjected, with the sweeping and scornful assertion that their bills ought to be unanimously rejected! Ignorant of the facts, ignorant of the law,—or, what is worse, reckless and indifferent, as to both, Mr. STUART has damaged himself, we apprehend, more than the Court, by his inconsiderate attack upon them. "This man" too, of whom he speaks so sneeringly, and whose rights, judicially vindicated, he would trample on with such impatient contempt of judicial authority—"this individual" is but a type of a whole class of "individuals," who have looked with hope to the establishment of a tribunal where impartial justice might be administered between the Government and the citizen, and where men could assert their rights *like* men, without being reduced to the disgraceful necessity of flattering, and coaxing, and dining, and wining, and beseeching, and explaining to members of Congress, and hanging on to their coat-tails or button-holes for a chance to be heard. But if such a course is to be pursued, as this of Mr. STUART, and Senators or Members of the House will persist in attacking the unanimous opinions of the Court, upon such loose suggestions as may occur to them in the hurried reading of a report—the Court is merely a contrivance for delaying, not for expediting justice. The people have gained nothing by its establishment. The Court is to them, what the den of the sick lion was to its visitors; with liberal invitations to enter, but no steps pointing outwards. They get in, but they leave their bones there.

Excess of Party Malignity.

If our readers would like to see some striking illustrations of the extent to which the partisan ultraism of the day goes in exacting service of its adherents, we refer them to two articles which we copy this morning from the Charleston *Mercury* and the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. The first denounces Gen. CALHOUN for having betrayed the South, and the last vilifies Gov. WALKER for having deserted the North, in Kansas!

Gen. CALHOUN, as the public is pretty well aware, was the chief artificer of the Lecompton Constitution, and has contrived, by skillful counting, to keep the Pro-Slavery minority in possession of the Government of Kansas up to the present time. But he has had the temerity to say that if it can be proved that the Delaware Crossing returns were fictitious, he will throw them out;—whereupon the Charleston *Mercury* declares him a traitor to the South, and calls upon the people of Missouri to rally in their might and drive the enemies of Slavery from Kansas at the point of the bayonet! Poor CALHOUN, for the first faint indication of a purpose to be honest, is whistled down the wind with the most remorseless and reckless ferocity!

The Republican *Bulletin* is not a whit behind the Pro-Slavery *Mercury* in its partisan injustice. Governor WALKER has rendered more actual service to the Free-State cause in Kansas than LANE and all his followers in the Territory. His rejection of the fraudulent returns from Oxford County was the first blow struck at the systematic and gigantic fraud by which the Pro-Slavery ascendancy in the Territory had been so long perpetuated:—and his bold, prompt and manly denunciations of the Lecompton swindle, with his exposure of the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted, laid the foundation for the whole Anti-Lecompton movement which has since become so formidable throughout the country. Yet in spite of all this, he is denounced as a traitor and assailed with the most calumnious aspersions of his private character, because he does not find it convenient to mount the stump and engage in a political crusade upon the subject.

We know nothing of the reasons which have prevented Gov. WALKER from taking a more ostentatious part in the anti-Lecompton demonstrations which are taking place in different sections. But we can certainly imagine reasons abundantly sufficient to explain his course, without resorting to the slanderous assumptions of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. If Gov. WALKER finds it necessary to give some attention to his private affairs, in order to repair the losses which his service in Kansas entailed upon him,—or if he considers his duty in the matter done, and prefers to leave to others the prosecution of the contest, he has a perfect right so to do. Things have reached a fine pass in this country if a man cannot abstain from politics and attend to his own affairs, without subjecting himself thus to assault and malediction.

The *Bulletin* alleges that Gov. WALKER has been bribed to silence, by the abandonment, on the part of the Government, of a suit in which he is interested to the amount of $200,000. The allegation is absurd on its face. To suppose that the Attorney-General could enter into any such arrangement, or that such a case could be allowed to go by default, is simply ridiculous. Besides, Gov. WALKER has done the Administration all the harm in his power in this matter. His letter placed the whole subject so clearly and forcibly before the public, that nothing remains to be said upon it. He convicted Mr. BUCHANAN of the grossest inconsistency and tergiversation quite as conclusively as the publication of a private letter could do it,—even if Gov. WALKER should consider himself authorized to resort to such an extraordinary step. And to cap the climax of absurdity in this matter, Gov. WALKER is neither silent nor inactive upon the Kansas question. He has written letters to every meeting which he has been invited to attend, and our Washington correspondent mentions one still more recent written to Democrats in Indiana, which comes in good time to put an extinguisher upon this gross and outrageous calumny.

The Republican journals will gain nothing by imitating the ferocity and malignant unscrupulousness of their fire-eating opponents. This cold-blooded crusade against Democrats, who have given them all their strength upon this subject, will prove neither to their credit nor advantage. It is too much like Sepoy warfare to command general approval.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.—Senator PATERSON has introduced a bill to give to the prosecution, in all criminal trials where the offence charged is punishable with death, or imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison, the right of peremptorily challenging ten, and where the offence is punishable by less than ten years, three of the jurors.

The existing law gives to every person put upon his trial for any offence punishable with death, or with ten years' imprisonment in State Prison, the right peremptorily to challenge twenty jurors; and, also, to every person tried for any offence the same challenges are allowed in civil cases, either to the array or to individual jurors.

The people are also entitled by the law as at present existing to challenge the array or individual jurors, but not to peremptorily challenge.

Mr. PATERSON's bill proposes an important change in this last respect, and one which we believe will conduce to the better administration of justice. The reservation of peremptory challenges as an exclusive privilege to the accused had its origin in that period of English jurisprudence when he needed every defence against the Government, and was a humane safeguard. But now the case is reversed. Sympathy is on the side of the accused, and nine times out of ten any failure to do justly is in his favor.

Mr. PATERSON proposes to give to the District-Attorney half as many challenges as the defendant has. All who have observed criminal prosecutions know how often justice is defeated by one corrupt juror against whom no personal objections can be substantiated. We trust the bill may become a law.

A Misused Man.

Once upon a time Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, made himself reasonably conspicuous in the field of American politics. He "stumped" the country pretty extensively, and in one way or another saved the Union, as the manner of such is—though how or why, from what danger or in whose behalf and interest, we cannot at this moment precisely recall. We are sure of one thing only in regard to him, and that is that he rested his claims to the consideration of his fellow-citizens, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the fact of his intimate familiarity with Captain TYLER. Even as PATROCLUS with ACHILLES, so had BOTTS with TYLER, eaten, drunken, walked and slept, sharing the chieftain's thoughts by day and his couch by night. Naturally enough an orator of merit so conspicuous, and a statesman so favored by fortune must have made to himself enemies, and Mr. BOTTS could hardly have quarrelled with his lot had he encountered nothing more than the usual malignity of envious men. But he certainly has some reason to deprecate the excessive ferocity with which some foe, as yet anonymous, seems to persist in persecuting him. This remorseless person has pursued Mr. BOTTS into the seclusion of private life, and has even crossed the seas with him to "do him injuries."

In the month of December last Mr. BOTTS was in Rome, beholding the sights of the Eternal City, and behaving himself, doubtless, as became an ex-member of the American Congress, and a representative of the chivalry of Virginia. Little could he have dreamed as he lounged through the galleries of the Borghese and the Doria, the Corsini and the Barberini, that a demon was by his side, penning away his name and fame in "private letters" to some cruel correspondent at New-York! This subtle calumniator begins his attack by expressing "his amusement" with Mr. BOTTS—as if a Virginia orator were sent abroad, a blind Samson, to make mirth for Philistines like himself—and then goes on to describe the feats by which Mr. BOTTS had succeeded in tickling his jaded fancy. He asserts, in the first place, that Mr. BOTTS had made the tour of Europe, like a Manchester bagman, skimming in three months through "Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Austria, Germany, Prussia, France and Italy"—that he traveled from Florence to Naples, "seeing" both cities, within a single week—that he gave "two days" to the capital of Christendom—and that he intended to "do Switzerland" in three days of the Midwinter season! Not content however with thus branding his distinguished countryman as an *ignoramus* of the first water, and a foolish spendthrift of time and money to no decent purpose, the anonymous goes on to say that Mr. BOTTS imagined himself to be entitled to great and peculiar glory for achieving this humble imitation of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and a hundred others as well Britons as Yankees, less known to princes, perhaps, but equally familiar with post-boys and conductors. Nor does even this cruel outrage satiate his malignity. After serving up Mr. BOTTS in the character of a simpleton, he proceeds to make him out a savage. He describes him as assisting at the ceremonies of Christmas Eve in the Sistine Chapel; an occasion, certainly, of some solemnity and interest to every educated Christian gentleman of whatever creed; and as behaving thereat very much as a Camanche might be expected to behave at a Presidential levee, or in a Washington Church, though it would be unjust to say that any red Indian has ever really so behaved in the haunts of civilized men. Mr. BOTTS, he avers, appeared at the chapel door in his ordinary traveling dress as being too ignorant or too careless to pay to the great festival of Christianity, in the private chapel of the head of the Roman Church, the simple tribute of external propriety which the least traveled farmer of New England would instinctively render to the Sunday's service in a New-York "meeting-house." On the remonstrance of the guards he retired "to tuck under the ends of his coat-tails, and put his hands in his pockets, thus concealing the absence of gloves," and then "boldly marched up the aisle, frustrating the objections of the more fastidious guards by repeating his only Italian words, *Non capisco; sono Americano—I don't understand; I'm an American.*" Thereupon, we are told, "he was allowed to pass;" the guards, that is, admitting the plea of "Americanism" as a valid excuse for any amount of boorishness, impudence and vulgarity.

That after such a story the author thereof should betray his *animus* by charging Mr. BOTTS with uttering opinions upon the fine arts, and with the intention of writing a book, is natural enough. Of course, the wish was father to the thought of the latter allegation which is manifestly borrowed from the Book of Job. But however much Mr. BOTTS may despise his traducer, we, in behalf of the public, have a right to hold him to account for his slanderous attack upon the American character. If a disappointed milliner, like Mrs. TROLLOPE, or a sullen devotee of brandy and water, like Captain MARRYAT, had written these things of an American legislator, we should know how to forgive it. But in the name of the multitudes of Americans of every condition in life, who vindicate their right to self-respect by respect for others—who are modest and manly and decent, whether at home or abroad, and to enjoy, not to exhibit themselves as walking caricatures to the derision of mankind, we protest against this pounding of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS over the shoulders of a whole people—against this confusion of "Yankee smartness" with Yahoo impertinence, and against this presentation to foreign nations of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, under a grotesque and disgusting travesty of the Cheapside Cockney in combination with Sam Slick the Clockmaker.

THE CLAY AND CULLOM DUEL.—We can hardly blame foreigners for considering us only a half-civilized people. It would be difficult for any person who reads the history of the recent "difficulty" between CLAY and CULLOM to come to any other conclusion. It smacks from beginning to end of the half-savage and the half-civilized. It began in a bar-room,—a place where gentlemen of much self-respect are seldom found. It grew out of whisky-drinking,—a practice in which people of cultivation are not much in the habit of indulging. One of the parties attempts a joke;—he ventures, with bibulous courage, upon making a humorous remark concerning his friend. His friend, being not quite master of his judgment, construes it into an insult, and after bandying words a little while a blow is struck.

All this savors of low-life. It smacks of the cider-cellar and the grog-shop. It is a thing one might look for between a couple of New-York hackmen, or emigrant runners, meeting in a Canal-street oyster cellar. It sounds like a national insult to be told that it occurred between members of Congress,—men of standing and personal character.

After it had gone thus far, of course it must go further. A challenge passes and is accepted. A duel, in civilized countries, is a genteel way of showing one whom you have injured that you put your life at hazard for the sake of atoning for it. It is only among savages and half-civilized people, that it degenerates into methodized murder. But these two honorable gentlemen go to work forthwith to qualify themselves—each to kill his opponent. They repair to safe quarters and begin to practice rifle-shooting. The duel with them ceases to be the resort of gentlemen and becomes the safeguard of murderers. It is used as a cloak for deliberately and intentionally taking life. Could anything be more characteristic of a nation which has not yet emerged from the darkness and barbarity of semi-civilization?

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF PARTY DISCIPLINE?—Matters at Albany are somewhat loose, in a party sense. We by no means insinuate that there is any other looseness, whether of principle or practice, at that famous capital. But, evidently, party men do not toe the mark as they did in years gone by.

Governor KING nominates an eminent gentleman of his own party for Auditor. There is a majority of Republicans in the Senate, including one member elected as an "Independent." But that body, nevertheless, gives the nomination the go-by.

More recently his Excellency again appealed to the patriotism and party feeling of the Senate by sending in the names of four candidates for Harbor Masters. This was on Wednesday. It was desired by the Governor's friends to refer his nominations to a Select Committee. The Democrats insisted on a reference to the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn—when two Republican Senators, uniting with the opposition, carried the question in that adverse direction.

These occurrences evince a relaxation of party ties. Public men are beginning to act independently. In this they but reflect the sentiment of the masses, who are much less bound by partisan obligations than formerly. Each successive election shows more and more how difficult it is to enforce political commands. The people will think and vote as they please.

It is a most noticeable fact, at the present moment, that two men, for many years eminent as political leaders, have incurred odium, almost amounting to excommunication, by an independent course on great public questions, and by declaring that they shall act as they deem right, without regard to the behests of party.

Such events could hardly have taken place ten years ago. They betoken a change in public opinion, and greater freedom in thought and action. Henceforth the People, the Press, and Politicians will be controlled less than formerly by creeds, platforms and tests. The change is in the line of true reform, and augurs well for the country.

LATE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We feel authorized to announce that Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, familiarly styled "the Little Giant," is no longer a Democrat. It is from the *Pennsylvanian*—President BUCHANAN's Philadelphia organ—that we learn this startling fact. Up to the last month Mr. DOUGLAS was a Democrat, dyed in the wool—that and nothing else. His Democracy was a thing to swear by, brag of, bet on. Born in Vermont, he studied wagon-making at Canandaigua, law at Chicago, politics on the prairies, and statesmanship at Washington. He was the friend of JACKSON, the supporter of VAN BUREN, and the leader of the unterrified in the Northwest.

Who could have imagined that the Little Giant was no Democrat after all—that he was bogus—in short, a sheep in wolf's clothing? But BUCHANAN found him out. The Lecompton "test" exposed him, showing to an astonished public that he is a "Black Republican" after all! Verily, truth is stranger than fiction, and politics stranger than both.

Small Literary Rows.

The belligerent temper which prevails at Washington seems to have reached New-York, where, however, it affects a different class of persons. It is mainly in the literary world that it makes itself manifest.

A very readable story recently appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, called "The Diamond Lens," which excited considerable attention, and led to the report that the leading idea developed in it was pilfered from a tale by the late WILLIAM NORTH. Mr. F. J. O'BRIEN, the author of the story, makes a public denial of this report, and seems anxious to find somebody who will father it. He is gratified by Mr. MAVERICK, who says he can produce plenty of testimony to prove that the statement concerning the origin of the tale is true. Thus stands the quarrel at the present moment.

One CYRIL TURNER, whoever he may be, has dramatized READE's *White Lies*, and his play was played with success at LAURA KEENE's Theatre. The author has now published the play, and written to it a preface, which shows that the moral of READE's story has been entirely lost upon him,—as it contains a great many "lies" concerning the press in general and the TIMES in particular, which are very far from being white. A person who quotes BURTON's bulletin of theatrical puffs, and styles it a "prominent New-York daily," must be very sorely pressed for backers.

Musical.

To Dr. GUILMETTE belongs the credit of having provided the most attractive concert of the season—a concert of real stirring interest in every musical point of view. We are glad to add that there was a good attendance. Dodworth's Saloon never presented a more gay and animated appearance than it did last evening, and on few occasions has contained so critical an audience.

There were several novelties. We begin with the most important—a Quartet by Mr. W. H. FRY. Mr. FRY is a native composer, who, from the discouraging circumstances which encompass the pursuit of art in America, has sought and obtained fame in other paths. He is the composer of an opera ("Leonora") which was played with great success in Philadelphia, and which, under the energetic auspices of Mr. USEMAN, our excellent *empresario*, is shortly to be produced at the Academy of Music. He has written several symphonies, of such marked novelty and skill that M. JULLIEN pronounced them to be the greatest works of the age. In less ambitious departments he has written vocal and instrumental solos, concerted pieces, overtures, and last, but not least, a "Stabat Mater," of surpassing tenderness and beauty. The quartet played last night is the eleventh from his pen, so that Mr. FRY has more than paid his respects to the classic chamber repertoire.

The peculiarities of everything that emanates from Mr. FRY's pen are originality and quaintness. The former he displays in a superabundant vein of melody—the divine afflatus of music: the latter in a strange mingling of unexpected force, and out-of-the-way erudition. In the Quartet played last night, the first movement illustrates the latter phase of Mr. FRY's idiosyncrasy. Every instrument is individualized, and expresses its meaning with volubility, but in a language not easily understood. The movement, however, has two well-defined subjects in effective contrast, and a little more familiarity with the musical harmonies used by Mr. FRY would doubtless enable us to understand as well as enjoy this very weird and remarkable fragment. The slow movement (the second) which follows is the opposite in execution and treatment. It opens and ends tonically, the melody is square and lovely, and the treatment thoroughly plain and appreciable. In place of the minuetto which is usually the third movement in a Quartet, Mr. FRY has substituted an allegretto—a lovely little fairy, in the old style, and intended, we should suppose, to recall an ARCADIAN past. Its delicious melodiousness captivated the audience. The last movement is a spirited finale, brilliantly conceived, and worked out with every regard to the vast capabilities of modern performers. The mechanical difficulties of this work are very great, and it is but justice to Messrs. COOPER, NOLL, REITER and BERGNER to say that such Quartet playing as they gave us last night has never before been heard in this City.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK—who, like Mr. FRY, has the gift to compose—produced two vocal pieces; charming little gems. Mr. GOLDBECK also played two pieces from the "Aquarellas," and a fantasie from the "Prophet." Mr. COOPER, the great violinist, played several solos, and more than maintained his high position as one of the greatest of living performers. Miss ANNIE MILNER sang PACINI's air and variations, and other Italian compositions, with wonderful precision and effect. Miss MILNER is the best English *artiste* we have had in this country for many years. Mr. GUILMETTE sang a romance and a mono-cant by Mr. GOLDBECK, and other vocal compositions, with that finished skill for which he is remarkable. In every point of view this Concert was the best of the season. There was so much to appeal to favorable criticism that we are compelled reluctantly to fall short of actual justice. Mr. W. A. KING presided.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S grand Opera of "Robert le Diable," with its great cast, will be played to-night for the last time.

Broadway in the Afternoon.

The beautiful weather makes Broadway uncommonly brilliant in the afternoon. There is no street in the world where so many handsome ladies can be seen in an hour's walk as Broadway. The fact that the walks are muddy and the walking bad, does not diminish the number in the least. Indeed, it seems to make a promenade still more attractive to the ladies, as it enables, or rather compels them to exhibit an additional accomplishment—that of gracefully lifting the dress. The white petticoats decidedly, and very properly, outnumber the scarlet. Indeed, this attempted innovation is rather a failure.

RETURN OF THE INAUGURATION VISITORS FROM RICHMOND.—The pickpockets made an extensive haul while the procession was moving, as well as at the scene of the celebration. Mr. ZEBLEY, a shoe dealer of Philadelphia, lost his overcoat and memorandum book containing $115, with many orders for goods; another person lost $900; and another $1,500. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, after introducing General SCOTT to the members, was in the act of passing into the House of Assembly to repeat that interesting ceremony there, when his pocket-book was abstracted containing $60. A fellow calling himself HOWARD, well known to the Police of this City as a sponge, professing to represent this and that paper, at dinners particularly, introduced himself or got introduced at BALLARD's Hotel as a reporter of the *Herald*. He occupied a seat beside General SCOTT at the civic dinner, lived high at the hotels, and spread himself generally on the strength of his falsely assumed connection with a New-York journal. On the morning of the 22d he was charged with stealing at the hotel; was hauled up before the Mayor, and only escaped commitment by the absence of witnesses who were too busy with the celebration to appear against him.

The *Jamestown* carried a crowd of passengers on her return to Norfolk, not a few of whom were quite topheavy from the excitement of the celebration, and who made night hideous on the way. They were all treated with marked hospitality by the officers of the steamer, (who seemed to regard the whole thing as a good joke,) and safely landed them at their homes. She then left for New-York, where she arrived at a little past 3 P. M. yesterday. The trips of this steamer are performed with great regularity, seldom varying an hour in her arrival here from Norfolk and Richmond.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, as Mr. ABRAHAM HITCHCOCK, formerly commander of several North River steamboats, was passing up Hudson-street near Laight, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell to the sidewalk. A gentleman who saw him fall conveyed him to an apothecary's shop, and sent for a physician; but before the latter arrived, Mr. HITCHCOCK expired. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart," was rendered. The deceased has left a wife and four children. He was born in Poughkeepsie, and was 47 years of age. For the past two years he has been in the real estate business, having an office at No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

THE BRIG HELEN AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The brig *Helen* has for some time past been fitting out for a cruise, and was all ready last Wednesday evening to start. The authorities, however, had an eye on her, and, to be in perfect readiness to overhaul her, in case she should start out suddenly, the Marshal went down to engage a certain steamer to give chase, but to his surprise learned that the same steamer had been secured to tow the *Helen* to sea. Of course neither the steamer nor the *Helen* went out at the time set. The necessary affidavits being made, the District-Attorney appeared before Mr. Commissioner MORTON yesterday morning, who at once issued his warrant for the arrest of JOSEPH SANTOS, VICTORY LOUIS and ANDREW DOS SANTOS. These parties were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, and committed on the charge of preparing and fitting out the brig *Helen*, to be engaged in procuring negroes from the coast of Africa.

☞ Last evening LEONARD WRAY, Esq., delivered at Clinton Hall the second lecture of his course on India, the subject being, "The Hindoo Castes and the Mohammedan Divisions fully explained, with Illustrative Anecdotes." About a hundred persons were present, and the subject was treated in a very intelligible manner to those who had not the slightest previous acquaintance with the subject.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Reports on the Bill to Repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

Kansas in the Senate—Assessments in Brooklyn—Democratic Manœuvres—Sheriffs' Fees—Registrarion—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Unclaimed Dividends, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The Senate had an eveniog session last night, to consider Senator DIXON's resolutions of instructions on Kansas affairs. Senator DIXON made a brilliant speech in denunciation of the course of the Administration, and challenged a rejoinder from the other side of the House. Bnt the other side of the House were not in a condition to accept the challenge. Senator WADSWORTH was in the West, Senetor SCHELL in the South, and Senator MATHER was up North. So he Democ a cy, having no heavy guns at their disposal, fired a few empty shells from the Spinola and Doherty batteries, and then asked for a cessation of hostilities until Wednesday evening of next week, when they promised to bring up the forty-two ponnders. Of course Senators MATHER and SCHELL, being the more immediate representatives of the Democratic sentiment, as understood at head-quarters, will probably speak by card, and from a groundwork of facts; while Senator WADSWORTH, in expectancy, or rather in desire, being another one of the Administration props, will do up the sentiment and the fancy.

THE HOUSE

Was engaged all day in Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the assessments for improvements in the city of Brooklyn.

The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law was referred to the first Committee of Whole, and was taken up, to-day, in pursuance of snch reference. Very much to the surpise of the Democrats from the country one of the City members, Mr. WINNE, moved "to rise and report progress," with a view of postponing the further consideration of the subject until one week from to-day. The country members of the Democratic faith have heard so much of "City wrongs," "bleeding municipalities," "outraged charters," from their City associates, that they actually "believe in it," as the Anti-Masons at the Eagle Hotel. Bnt, one or two more such movements, coming, as this did, from one of the most respected, intelligent and influential of the City delegation, will undeceive them. It was incomprehensible to many, but I think the few understood it as an adroit way of keeping open a question which has more than any other kept in affinity the leaders of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York. The fact is that but for the hue and cry raised about Republican dictation, and Republican violations of sectional rights, and the prospect of success which that hne and cry promised, there would have been more dissensions in City camp than ever disturbed and distracted the Know-Nothing Councils. To keep in suspension the component parts of the Democratic whole, it is essential that no change be made this Winter which shall deprive them of a "war cry" so potent. As a body, the representatives from New-York find the "martyr's crown" both pleasant and profitable. Hence you may not be surprised if Mr. WINNE, or his next friend, or some discreet Democrat, repeats frequently this motion to "report progress," whenever the repeal of any of the legislation of last Winter "is the question before the House."

POLICE REPEAL IN THE SENATE.

The most important matter np in the Senate this morning was the report of the majority, Mr. NOXON, and the minority, Mr. MATHER, of the Select Committee on the bill to repeal the law creating the Metropolitan Police District. Both reports are full loog enough, and that is a fault. As I heard them read, I thought them ingenious and able. The Dutch Justice was with one side until the other begun, and then when both had concluded he wasn't for either. Something of my case. The majority is quite too whole-hog, the minority too determined to destroy the entire fabric, when he knows that a few repairs would make the present structure perfect. They are both partisan views—the heppy medium, the *juste-milieu*, is in the judicious propositions of an article in the TIMES, a little self-complacent, perhaps, but none the less true. And on that I venture a prophecy—that if anything be done with the present system, it will be amended so as to conform substantially to the conservative views you have expressed.

SHERIFF'S FEES OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LOVELAND introduced a bill authorizing the Sheriff of New-York to demand and receive from the plaintiff in every cause hereafter actually tried by a jury in the said county, in the Supreme Court, a fee of fifty cents for summoolog the jury. This is to be in lieu of the fees now paid by the county for this service.

A petition very numerously signed by many of the most distinguished of the New-York bar, accompanies the bill. The petition states that the Sheriff is now allowed by law, a fee of fifty cents for snmmoning jurors for every cause on the calendar, whether it be tried or not. They also state that causes are frequently on the calendar for fifteen months, and that the average number of causes on the calendar of the Snpreme and Superior Courts and Conrts of Common Pleas, is six thousand; that of these 2,600 are in the Supreme Court; 2 000 in the Superior Court, and 1,400 in the Common Pleas; that there are yearly ten terms of the Supreme Coort, and nine terms in each of the other Courts. Consequently, the Sheriff receives for summonlog jurors for these Courts, about $3,000 per month, or abont $28,000 a year. The petitioners further state that the fees proposed by the bill presented, will amount to $4,000 a year.

It was hardly necessary for the petitioners to express their opinion, that "the compensation of $23,000 now allowed is entirely disproportionate to the service performed." I have always had an instinctive, undefined dread of a Sheriff's office, but really if there are such comfortable pickings as that up in the northeast corner of the City Hall, I shall have to conquer my prejudices.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Senator SCOTT introdnced a bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A FEMALE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The managers of many of the charitable institutions of the State petition the Legislature to estaolish a Female House of Refuge at Rochester, or rather to connect a female branch to the Western Honse of Refuge.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company make the following report as the assessed value of the property of that corporation:

	1856.	1857.
Tompkins Conuty	$178,098	$191,641
Tioga County	85,000	87,810
Totals	$263,098	$279,451
Increase under the late law		$16,353

A railroad company making up the value of its oroperty above the value fixed by the assessors. Where IS BARNUM? If that corporation could only be caged and exhibited, it would recuperate the fallen fortones of that distinguished unfortunate—relieve him from the necessity of "keeping a boarding-house," and rebnild Iranistan upon an enlarged and improved scale.

The Long Island Railroad Company reports as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Kings County	$50,000	$106,600
Queene County	85,000	65,000
Suffolk County	113,000	104,000
Totals	$248,000	$295,800
Decrease under the law		$47,800

RAILROAD IRON.

Senator BRANDRETH called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Railroad Corporations in this State report to the Senate within 30 days, the number of tons of foreign iron which they have imported or used upon their respective roads.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

Senator SLOAN givea notice of a bill to amend the act to provide for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water. I believe the amendments contemplate authorizing the Corporation to add interest, during the time of construction, to the cost of the Water Works.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

Senator BRANDRETH gives notice of his intention to introduce a bill relative to the interest and principal of Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in the Savings and other banks of this State; also, of the same in Trust and Insurance Companies. Doctor BRANDRETH will propose to take these Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits from the Banks and pnt them in the Literature Fund, the interest to be devoted to the promotion of education. I understand the aggregate of these deposits and dividends to be about two millions of dollars. This is a favorite measure with the Doctor. He originated it during his first term in the Senate, and then came very near securing the passage of his bill. He will doubtless push it hard now, as he has no other specialties on hand, and I am not at all certain that he is so much in the wrong as some bank gentlemen have intimated he is. Let us at least shake up the bag, and see how much each corporation has got stowed away under the head of "unclaimed dividends and deposits." Give them a "whereas" or two, Doctor, that will bring out a report.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—GOSSIP, ETC.

Senators don't make good reporters. They bungle terribly. Here I go and say that REUBEN COFFIN is nominated for Harbor-Master in place of Captain SCHULTZ, and JACOB L. DODGE in place of Mr. BARNMAN. This was an error—I don't say a Senatorial error—but an error nevertheless. The names should have been transposed, so that DODGE would have stood *vis-à-vis* to SCHULTZ, and COFFIN *dos-à-dos* to BARNMAN. Not much difference, perhaps, and yet there is a broad distinction, and such as may

"disturb

The *inmost counsels* from their destined aim."

GOV. KING is recovering from the attack of influenze under which he has suffered for a few days past.

LEO.

Minority Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

Mr. MATHER, from the Select Committee, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the act passed April 15, 1857, entilled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the Government thereof," and the memorial of the Police Commissioners, suggesting certain amendments to the said act, together with the bill introduced by the undersigned for its unconditional repeal,

Respectfully reports, that he has given to the subject referred to the Committee such consideration as their importance seemed to demand, and submits to the Senate the result of his examination and reflections for its action. The question is one of vital importance, not only to the people residing within the Metropolitan Police District, but to the whole people of the State. It not only involves grave questions of Constitutional law, bnt considerations of great public importance in respect to the government of municipal corporations, and the rights of the members of municipal bodies to regulate and control their internal affairs.

It presents in the broadest form the question whether *local government*, under our Consiltution and lews, is in any sense indepeodent, or whether it is the policy of the legislation of the State to ignore the right of the people of a city to govern themseives. While it will be admitted that all municipal bodies derive their functions from the sovereign to whom their allegiance is due, it is equally certain that the uniform rule of policy bas been to leave the constituent members of a municipality perfectly free to manage their own affairs in their own way, so long as their action wes restrained within the limits of their charters, and not inconsistent with general laws and public policy. For instance, it has never been suggested, until the action of the Legislature of 1857, that a city had not the absolute right to elect or appoint its own local officers, by whom the government of the municipal body was to be conducted. It is believed to have never been questioned that such right existed from any source until that Legislature saw fit to assail the independence of the City of New-York, and usurp its Government in a branch most essential to the safety of the lives and property of its citizens, and vitally affecting every interest connected with its internal administration.

Prior to the Constitution of 1846, the Police force of the City of New-York were appointed by the Mayor and Common Council and the Assessors of the several Wards of the City. By subsequent legislation a separate department was organized for Police purposes, and the Mayor of the City was its head; the whole body of the Police was exclusively nnder the control of different officers of the City Government, who possessed the power of appointment and removal. With this system the constituent body was entirely satisfied, and under it an efficient Police force was organized, which was in existence at the time of the passage of the act of 1857.

In April, 1857, the Legislature of the State, in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of New-York, passed "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." It united the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond in a District, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York."

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, was required to appoint five Commissioners of Police, three from New-York, one from Kings County, and one from Richmond or Westchester, whose term of office was to be three years, and who were to be the chief officers of said Metropolitan Police District, and, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, were to form a Board of Police for the District.

This Board to possess all the power and authority of the former Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, and all the powers of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as the heads of the respective Police Departments of these cities. The expense of the Police Department, thus organized, is to be paid by the counties composing the Police District, and the funds to be paid into the State Treasury, and disbursed therefrom. The above outline of the act is sufficient to show (without noticing its numerous details) that the control of the police force is taken from the City Government, and transferred to officers created by the State Legislature, over which the City as a municipal body has no control. The precise question thus presented is, whether under our present system of Government it is proper and right to disfranchise the inhabitants of a City, and place over them by State authority, and without their consent, a Board of officers, charged with the exclusive management and execution of a most essential branch of their local Government.

It is not believed that at the time of this invasion of the chartered rights of the City of New-York any exigency had arisen requiring or justifying the intermeddling of State authority in its local affairs. There was no complaint that the local authorities of the City were incapable of administering its government. It had abused no privilege granted by its accident charter, and it usurped no authority which it might rightfully exercise. It was engaged in the government of its local affairs by means of officers of its own selection, and who were amenable to the constituent body for the manner in which they discharge their respective trusts. The expenses of this government were not charged upon the State and no jurisdiction for it was claimed or exercised except within its appropriate limits. It was therefore with a feeling of deep alarm that the inhabitants of this populous City found their dearest interests assailed from a quarter whence they had a right to look for protection against threatened wrong; and it is no matter of surprise that a population which had long enjoyed and highly valued the rights and privileges of self-government should have resisted by all legal means the effort of partisan legislation to transfer the administration of a most important arm of their City government to a political commission over which as a municipal body they could exercise no control.

This act was justly regarded by the citizens of New-York as a gross and wanton invasion of their rights. It was known to be the invention and device of an unscrupulous political party, founded upon no more elevated motive than that which stimulates mercenary politicians for place and power. It has scarcely ever been denied that the usurpation of the Police power of the City of New-York was a movement to achieve a purely partisan object. It was a change made not to improve the government of the City of New-York or the District, but to transfer it from the hands in which it had been intrusted by the people to the control of those whom the people would never trust with this power. This charge was accomplished against the remonstrance of the people and the constituted authorities to be affected by it.

It was the work of arbitrary power, wielded in an offensive manner, with all the insolence which usually characterizes such legislation. That resistance to such an act, by those whose rights had been wantonly trampled upon, should in some form exceed the narrow limits of the law need not in a free country occasion surprize. Yet it is a matter of gratification that a vast and intensely excited population, smarting under a sense of deep wrong, acquiesced in the judgment of the Courts on the issue between them and their oppressors, and when the tribunals of last resort pronounced the enactment valid, they submitted to the decree, and now make their appeal to the people's representatives for a restoration of their rights.

The act establishing a Metropolitan Police District and providing for its government, has been pronounced by a majority of the Court of Appeals not to be in conflict with the letter of the Constitution.

This decision has all the authority and is entitled to all the respect due to the judgments of that tribunal. It cannot, however, be denied but that this decision was not in harmony with the sentiment of the people of the State, a large majority of whom it is believed concur in the view of constitutional power maintained in the luminous and able opinion of the distinguished judge who spoke for the minority of the Court when its judgment was pronounced. But however that may be, the legal question is settled and cannot be reversed.

This decision, however, does not preclude inquiry into the justice and policy of the law, or of the examination of the consequences which must ensue if the system thus inaugurated is to prevail as the settled rule of legislation.

Bad laws may not conflict with the Constitution, and the appropriate remedy for their correction and amendment is found in an appeal to the justice of the Legislature. In this instance, this is the only tribunal to which the people of the Metropolitan Police District can now appeal for relief from the oppressive and arbitrary enactment forced upon them by the untiring and unscrupulous efforts of a partisan majority.

The main principle involved in the legislation now under consideration is that which underlies all self-government. The cities of the State, the counties and the towns, are creations of law, with boundaries defined, and rights defined by statute. In all that pertains to local government, they have hitherto been regarded as independent. They, in some instances, create, and in all cases have been permitted (certainly since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846) to elect or appoint the officers necessary to the administration of local affairs. Until the bold experiment of establishing a Metropolitan Police for the City of New-York and its vicinity, it is believed that no one imagined that any such vagrant power was lurking in the Constitution as would authorize the Legislature to disfranchise a particular locality and force upon it a local government without the consent of the governed.

The theory upon which municipal corporations are organized and exist, necessarily involves the idea that to a certain extent the corporators possess the right of self-government.

In one sense they are subject to legislative control, but in another and more important aspect they are independent sovereignties and bear the same relation to the government of the States that the State itself bears to the Federal Government.

The Legislature of the State may limit and define the powers of a municipal corporation. But when a municipal government has been established by law, with the power of governing itself within the limits of its charter, it is plainly in violation of the first principle upon which the existence of such a corporation is based, that its executive or administrative officials are to be forced upon it by a central authority without the consent of those for whose benefit or protection the local government was organized.

This policy carried out to its fullest extent puts an end to all municipal or local government.

It is not local in any sense if it is governed and controlled by laws enacted and officers created by other authority than the municipal body itself.

If the State Legislature have power to, and assume the control of the municipal affairs of the City of New-York, the City Corporation ceases to exist, except in name, and the powers, granted to it, are usurped and exercised by another and a foreign power having no legitimate concern with the local affairs which it assumes to regulate and control.

If the Legislature may properly usurp the control of one branch of the Government of the City of New-York by creating and quartering upon it, officials vested with full control over the safety of the persons and property of its citizens, it may with equal justice usurp all the powers of municipal government and leave the citizens of a great and populous commonwealth, stripped of all jurisdiction over their own affairs save the observance of due obedience to the orders of foreign masters and that of providing the requisite means for the support of any number of such officials as may be deputed to exercise authority over them.

It is to be conceded that the Legislature may (under the decision of the Court of Appeals) constitutionally commit the Government of the City of New-York so far at least as concerns its Police Department to the control of a body of men in the selection and appointment of whom no voice is to be exercised by the community to be governed.

In this respect the City may, by legislative authority, be redneed to a feeble state of vassalage and dependence, subject at all times to the cupidity of those who from time to time control State legislation, with no power in the courts to shake off the greedy favorites which a dominant faction may fasten upon the subjugated City. It is also one of the features of this legislation that the expenses of this new element in the government of the City is regulated solely by central legislation, in which the City has no voice, bnt which is made a charge upon its treasury, to be raised by annuel taxation upon the property within the limits of the City corporation. The experiment of such legislation has as yet been tried upon the City of New-York and its vicinity, but if it is a rule of policy to be carried out, it may, and, no doubt, will, be applied to all other cities and localities, as soon as an occasion may arise, when an unscrupulous party finds itself in power, with a horde of hungry aspirants for office to provide for beyond their ability to supply; and in due time it may be expected that every city and village in the State will be provided, by the central power at Albany, with officers for the management of its internal concerns. Whatever may be regarded as the legal aspect of such a question it is impossible that the inauguration of such a policy can be received with favor anywhere. Regard for the rights of the people in the selection of their own public agents, from the highest to the lowest, has been a fundamental principle almost universally acted upon in the administration of our government in every department. It was a leading idea in the formation of the present State Constitution, and was supposed to have been placed beyond the reach of legislative invasion by the framers of that instrument. The people had become restive under an attempted control over localities by a ruling political dynasty at the Capital, and hence, a provision was framed by which any interference in the selection of county, town, city and village officers by any branch of the State Government was supposed to be forbidden.

The debate and proceedings of the Convention of 1846, and the Constitution which was the result of its labors, need only be referred to, to show that the prevailing spirit which controlled its deliberations and results was hostility to the centralization of State powers, and a desire to obtain security for the future by a declaration of local independence in the choice of local agents to administer local government. It was supposed that these interests had by the framers of this Constitution been placed beyond the reach of any mercenary or tyrannical power which, by any accident or misfortune, should ever after obtain control of the legislation of the State.

It is now, however, made evident that those wise and salutary provisions are unequal to the purpose for which they were designed. By an adroit scheme, devised by needy and aspiring partisans, the spirit of the Constitution may be violated with impunity. The courts are powerless to give relief, and every city, county, town and village, in the management and control of its internal affairs, is placed at the mercy of a political majority in the Legislature. They are liable to invasion by any number of foreign emissaries which the exigencies of a political majority may force upon them, while taxation is wrung from the people to support the political favorites deputed to exercise authority over them.

The blow which is thus aimed at municipal independence, as yet falls most heavily upon the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is, however, but the preliminary step in the subjugation of local independence throughout the State. In the decision of the Court of Appeals, maintaining the constitutionality of this law, it is contended that the power of reforming unjust laws lies only with the people of the State. It is fortunate that this power exists independent of the courts, and it is to the representatives of the whole people that the appeal is now made by those who have been first singled out as the victims of unjust and intquitous legislation in this new crusade against constitutional and chartered rights.

While the present application for the repeal of an odious law is made in behalf of the locality directly affected by it, the question involved is of equal importance to every other section of the State. The City of New-York has no interest in this question not common to every other city. The blow aimed at her prosperity and independence may fall in due time with equal severity upon every other municipality. Her claim is not that she possesses any rights, franchises, immunities or privileges more sacred than those of her sister cities throughout the State, but she maintains as a rule plainly indicated by the fundamental law that *all* city, town, or village officers should be "elected by the electors of such city, town or village, or some division thereof, or appointed by the authorities thereof."

The City of New-York and its associates in the Metropolitan Police District are the advocates of municipal liberty everywhere, and her success in the appeal now made to the justice of the Legislature secures the independence of every city in the State from the intermeddling of unscrupulous politicians in the management of their internal and domestic affairs.

The device by which the cities of New-York and Brooklyn were placed beyond the pale of Constitutional protection can with equal facility place every other city under the dominion of a political commission with the power to levy taxes on the people for their support.

Not only this, bnt an army of partisan policemen may be quartered upon every city, having almost arbitrary power over persons and property. The number need not depend in any respect upon the wants of the city, but will be graduated only by the rapacity and audacity of the hungry favorites of power who may be commissioned to administer the local government.

In all this the citizen has no voice. He must submit to be governed and pay the expenses of the functionaries sent to govern him. The courts can give him no relief; he may vote for an alderman, but the local legislature is shorn of all powe; save that of levying taxes to support the Police Commissioners. The police thus originated and pronounced free from constitutional objection by the Courts of last resort, if maintained as a wholesome rule of action for the future, must very soon remove from the people all control over local affairs, and place them within the grasp of any dynasty that, for the time being, may rule at the Capital. All the distribution of power and patronage which, by the Constitution of 1846, was supposed to be effectual and permanent, will prove in practice but a juggle and a cheat. It was certainly supposed and believed that, if the local officers of a city or county were placed beyond legislative control, and their election or appointment removed to the locality itself, all their rights were secure from invasion or encroachment. But under the rule sanctioned by the Court of Appeals no such security exists. The Legislature may not, it is true, cerrive a single city of its charter or constitutional rights; it may not seize the Government of the City of New-York alone, and transfer it to political favorites; but it may unite New-York and Brooklyn in one sweeping enactment, and by a single section deprive both of the rights of self-government. It may not seize upon the control of the municipal affairs of Albany alone, and force a surrender of all the franchises secured by its ancient charter, but it may couple it with Schenectady, and by a single effort place the rights of both of these ancient cities at the mercy of such needy politicians as may be gathered from remote localities, who will assume the duty of managing their affairs, for an adequate consideration to be levied by the tax-gatherer. So may the rights and franchises of any other city, county, or town be usurped by any dynasty who may control legislation. And it will be found that written constitutions are powerless to protect the citizens of any locality in the enjoyment of the rights of self-government, except in that peculiar form which is shadowed forth in the provisions of the act by which the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have been placed in respect to their Police force, under the control of the favorites of His Excellency the Governor. Nor can it be doubted, if this system is carried out to the fullest extent, but that it might embrace the whole State. A Police District may be made out of every two or more counties, and new offices created, with any number of policemen to govern it, and the expenses to be provided for by taxation. Nor need this system be confined to a Police force. It may as well embrace any other office which the Legislature may choose to create, unknown to the Constitution, to supplant those selected by the people in their respective localities. And as a Legislature has been found which, in defiance of the remonstrances of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has invaded rights and privileges regarded hitherto as sacred and inviolable, it is not too much to predict that in some other exigency an unscrupulous part may wrest from some other localities rights and privileges, just as sacred, despite their remonstrances and entreaties. It is not believed that the representatives of a free people, upon a full consideration of the subject now presented, will sanction the principle involved in the Metropolitan Police law, or permit such a law to remain upon the statute book against the wishes of the people who are most affected by it. If the people of a city, from any cause, become incapable of self-government, it may furnish a reason for repealing its charter and disbanding the government; bnt even this does not present a case where the municipal authority should be usurped by the Legislature of the State. A course of policy more dangerous and destructive to public liberty can scarcely be imagined. It is at war with the spirit of the Constitution under which we live, and opposed to all our notions of civil government. If it were designed to subvert the liberties of the people of this State, no more effectual means could be devised than are suggested by the policy of the Metropolitan Police laws. Every transfer of the legitimate power of the people, of any locality, to agents commissioned by a central dynasty, is one step in the direction of despotism, and if one step may be taken with impunity, another and larger stride will inevitably follow. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and regard for the teachings of this great maxim is as essential to the preservation of a free government as it is potent in the effort to achieve it. A single effort at despotic legislation may not in itself furnish ground for serious apprehensions beyond the limits where the injury is directly felt, but the most appropriate period for the correction of error and for the redress of a great wrong is when the appeal is first made to the tribunal capable of affording relief. The people of the Metropolitan Police District appeal to the Legisleture to restore to them their ancient rights. They have been deprived of them against their earnest remonstrance and without adequate cause. Rights which have been eojoyed without interruption for a period beyond the memory of living meo, have been taken awey for no higher purpose than to swell partisan triumph and gratify partisan ambition. It was the work of grasping and unscruptulous politicians, New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond desired no copartnership in the management of their municipal affairs, and above all, they desired no political commission selected at Albany to create and control their local Police. They desired then, as they desire now, to administer their own local government within their own territory, without interference of the State antborities, and while they seek no more than is their acknowledged right, it is not their purpose to quietly submit to unprovoked outrage so long as the means of legitimete resistance furnishes the hope of ultimate redress. In reference to that portion of the Annual Message of his Excellency the Governor, commending the operations of the Metropolitan Police act to Legislative favor, the undersigned need only add that the Executive recommendation is not in accordance with the views and sentiments of any considerable portion of the people who are subjected to the operation of the law. No reform is even claimed to have been effected. The extent of the achievement is that the Legislature has dismissed from service the most efficient Police force ever organized in the City of New-York, and substituted in their stead, with few exceptions, a partisan Police, without regard to their qualifications or efficiency, under whose auspices crime and taxation are steadily on the increase.

The people of New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, by the unanimous voice of their Representatives in the Senate and Assembly, demand that this obnoxious law be annulled; that their *foreign masters* be discharged, and that they be permitted again to exercise the rights and immunities of *self-government*. Respectfully snbmitted.

JOHN C. MATHER.

Meeting of the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Board of Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER presiding.

Hon. R. H. WALWORTH, from the Committee on Location, reported that the Asylum would be located and commenced in May next.

Dr. Francis, of New-York; James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; Geo. Folsom and Edward Turner, of New-York; and Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, were elected a Committee on Construction and Repairs.

Hon. R. H. WALWORTH was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature asking the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the license moneys for the Asylum. The memorial was signed by all the members of the Board.

Subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 have already been received.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. LOVELAND, from the bar of New-York, for a reduction of Sheriffs' fees. They state that the Sheriff now receives nearly $30,000 for summoning jurors, when $4,000 would be ample pay.

REPORTS.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, from the Committee on Banks, a bill to amend the law relative to usury.

Mr. NOXON has written the majority report adverse to the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and Mr. MATHER has written the minority report in favor of the repeal of that law.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law for supplying Brooklyn with water.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, in relation to the unpaid dividends of moneyed corporations.

BILLS INTODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

By Mr. LOVELAND, for regulating the Sheriffs' fees in the Courts of Record of New-York City.

USURY LAWS.

The Committee on Banks, through Mr. W. A. WHEELER, reported and recommended the passage of the following bill:

SEC. 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, shall continue to be $7 upon $100 for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time; and it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation, directly or indirectly, to take or receive in any manner any greater sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

SEC. 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange, or other contract or security, shall be void by reason of reserving, or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of interest, named in the first section of this act; but, whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proofs that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received by or on account of the bill, bond, note or other subject-matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and no more; and the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation taking or receiving, directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than that named in the first section of this act, shall be liable to an action for the excess of interest thus taken, by or in behalf of any person or party paying the same; and the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to full costs, without reference to the amount of the recovery.

SEC. 4. To take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. CHATFIELD rose to a question of privilege. He had been told on the floor of the House that he had no business to interlere with any bills not relating to New-York City, and he had found that New-York delegates were unable to have any voice on New-York City bills; and therefore his remaining in the House was of no use. He moved that leave of absence during the balance of the session be granted him, with pay for the whole session. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. GARRISON was placed on the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, in the place of Mr. GAGE, who is absent through sickness.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the chair, on the Governor's Message, and reported progress.

The bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act was taken up, but no action was had upon it.

The Committee took up and discussed the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill.

The Assembly met in the evening to resume discussion on the Governer's Message.

Mr. WALKER occupied the session by a speech in favor of the Message, and attacking the Democratic Party and its principles. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 27.

I.—THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION IN CONGRESS—Abstracts of the Majority and two Minority Reports from the Special Committee of the Senate—Proceedings in Congress thereon.

II.—THE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO—Particulars of the Overthrow and Flight of Gen. COMONFORT.

III.—THE PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES AT WASHINGTON—Rhind *vs.* Boutwell, Clay *vs.* Culom, Bell *vs.* Williams, &c.—A Duel.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Christian Powers in China—Reorganization of the United States Supreme Court—Congressional Manners—The Administration and Cuba—The Ideal Yankee—Foreign Criminals in New-York—The Virginia Steamship Enterprise, &c.

V.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS—By the *Arago*.

VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—The Weekly Bank Statement.

IX.—NARRATIVE OF THE CRUISE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE WABASH.

X.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

XI.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

XIII.—WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN MILTON—Loss of Life.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

XV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XVI.—KANSAS AFFAIRS—Our Correspondence—Gen. CALHOUN's Statement, in full.

XVII.—THE KOSSUTH FAMILY IN AMERICA.

XVIII.—GENERAL SCOTT IN RICHMOND.

XIX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.

XX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets—Cotton Trade, &c., &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 20 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and as papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money, BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

☞ **Opening Week.**

BARTHOLF'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM No. 499 Broadway, (Corner of Broome-st.)

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.**

Youth and beauty meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.—*Byron.*

☞ **Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid** and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties, or India Rubber boots and shoes for this (delightful) walking, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1845. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**

Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Shirts for 1858.**—100 dozen custom-made shirts, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED.

VAN BRUNT—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24 at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, TUNIS VAN BRUNT to MARY, daughter of William R Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

BARIGHT—NEWCOMB.—In Columbia, Tenn., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, EO. P. BARIGHT, of New-York, to Miss SOPHIA WELLS, eldest daughter of Rev. Harvey Newcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, after a long and severe illness, JAMES THOMSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John and Andrew, and of his sons in-law, Joseph Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Monroe-st., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TILFORD.—In this City, after a short illness of scarlet fever, CARRIE, only daughter of James A. and Harriet H. Tilford, aged 3 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 26, from No. 30 7th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MILROSZ.—In this City, on Thursday Feb. 25, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH MILROSZ, aged 57 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The friends of the family, and members of Stanton st., Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock from No. 50 1st st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Tarrytown papers please copy.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, SUSAN A., wife of John Miller, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., at her late residence, No. 179 East 15th-st. The remains will be removed on Saturday morning to East Chester for interment.

CONOVE.—In this City, on Wednes

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear as Jessie Brown, in
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
in three acts founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by Mr.
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who will appear in the play in the character of the Nana Sahib.

In pursuing with fidelity the promise made to the public on the production of "The Pearl of New-York," to maintain a succession of new dramatic works illustrative of concurrent events and affording pictures of the times, the management present "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," as a subject of unusual interest, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and from the opportunity it affords of representing pictorially those scenes where this great struggle is going on, and acquainting the audience with the mode of existence, of manners and of life in Hindostan, which cannot be so readily or so agreeably learned from any source as from the stage.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama, in three acts,

JESSIE BROWN:
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nana Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....D. Bourcicault
Achmet, his Valkeel.....
Randal McGregor, Captain in the 78th Highlanders, Lester
Georgie McGregor, his brother, Ensign
in the 32 Regiment.....A. H Davenport
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment..Blake
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....T. B. Johnson
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Sloan
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Feroahes' and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children..Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.....Miss Mary Gannon.
Who has kindly consented to play this part at the request of the author.
Mary.....Miss Orton.
Ladies amongst the besieged families.

ACT I.—PEACE.

Scene 1—The Bungalow, or country house of Mrs. Campbell, near Lucknow with distant view of the city and the Goomtee River.....Riviere.
Home in India—Tiffin—Achmet, the spy of the Nena Sahib—The scum and the yeast—Jessie Brown and her two lovers—The foster sister—The first gleam of war—Randall McGregor and the intercepted letter—The project of the Rajah of Bithoor to surprise the Bungalo—The escape of the spy and the appearance of Rev. David Blount—Randal leaves the defence of the Bungalo to the chaplain—His conscientious scruples—A struggle between conscience and courage.

Scene 2.—Exterior of the Bungalo by Night—Isherwood Cassidy's discovery—Sweenie reconnoiters—Jessie and Geordie—The foster brother and sister—The heart's reproof—A tale of "Auld Lang Syne."

Scene 3.—Mrs. Campbell's chamber in the Bungalo—Distant view of Lucknow by Night—The Fort and the Goomtee River.—The night of the outbreak—The terror of Amy—Randal's promise to rescue—"The McGregor has given his word, he dele tak' it up"—The sudden appearance at the Nena Sahib—The child in peril—Jessie's rescue—The attack of the Hindoos, under Nena Sahib, upon the Bungalo—The dispatch—Geordie McGregor's first fight—"He bleenches"—Jessie's prayer—The Chaplain and Jessie recall the failing courage of the soldier—Sweenie's plunk and Jessie's sacrifice—The ruse—Sweenie escapes—The attempt to blow up the bridge—Geordie falls—The signal guns from Lucknow—"Geordie McGregor is not a coward!"

ACT II.—A court and hall within a Hindoo Temple in Lucknow—The prisoners—The massacre of Cawnpore—The divan of the Nena—His attempt to make Geordie counsel his brother Randal to surrender—Jessie's view of the case—Her doom—Geordie yields to save her life—The letter—Jessie fears that Geordie will sign his infamy—Fares not speak to him, but recollects how to address his heart—Through the melody of a sald Scotland, she sings:

Oh, why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the sea?
Oh, why left I my hame?
In the auld country, &c.

The welcome visitors from the infernal regions—The mine and countermine—Cassidy's tongue nearly loses him his head.—"Oh, there have been a power of Sweenies!" "Oh, where have you been a'the day, my boy Jammie"—The dark road of escape—The underground railroad sometimes good for white folks—Bandal and Blonnt and a flag of truce come to exchange prisoners—The cruelty of the Nena—His defence of the revolt—The letter in Gaelic—Geordie attempts to insure Jessie's escape at the sacrifice of his life—The vengeance of the Nena—"Swing their bodies to the minaret of the Temple, beside their flag of truce"—Blount's despair, "Hang me too"—His desire "to be counted in."—The seizure of Achmet—A Hindoo Guy Fawkes—He is bound with the cords destined to execute Jessie—He escape by the mine—The signal of the clock of the mosque—Achmet's doom.

ACT. III.—The Residency—The Redan—The fort forming the out-post work of the Residency—Dawn of day—The Highland Light Infantry—The Trenches of the rebel Force—Riviere. Tableau—The besieged—The last ration—No hope of relief—Jessie in distress—The attack and the repulse—The last hope gone—The prayer of the women to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Sepoys—The terrible recollection of Cawnpore—The desperate alternative—Suicide before dishonor—The enemy approach—The terrible defence of the women and children from the haudn of the barbarians—Jessie's dream—"Nae, I'm nae dreamn—It's the slogan o' the Highlands—Help! help! help! at last!"—The energetic duty of the men—The nearer approach of the foe—"Fix the guns, men, to the parapet—Now, my lads, we are all saved!"—The distant pibroch of the Seventy-eighth Highlands is heard—"The Campbells are coming"—Havelock forces his way into the city—"I should anid acquaintance be forgot"—The column of the Highland infantry carries the Redan and rescues its brave defenders. Tableau.

Entirely new music has been composed for this piece, including a Scotch Medley Overture by Mr. J. P. COOKE, who has been engaged to conduct.

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies:

"Auld Lang Syne."
"Charlie is my Darling."
"Oh, Why left I my Hame."
"My Boy Tammie."
"Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot Ye."
"Auld Robin Gray."

The performance will conclude with the farce of
BOUTS AT THE SWAN.

NOTICE.—On and after Feb. 22, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Nu 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1858,
First night of Mark Lemon's three-act drama,
MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

Mr. Otisman.....Mr. Burnett | Weazle.....Mr. Martin
Mr. Varden.....Wheatleigh | Orgrave.....Mr. Stoddart
Mr. Smyth.....Mr. Jefferson | Mowbray.....Mr. Burnan
Fanny Morrison.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Symth.....Miss Manners | Marian.....Mrs Johnston

To conclude with the never tiring comicality of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Aldwinkle.....Mr Burnett | Paul.....Mr. Peters
Diggory, his great character.....Mr. Jefferson

TO-MORROW EVENING Feb. 27, the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. BURNETT Stage Manager, when will be performed MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS, MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE and A STEAMBOAT DISASTER. Box sheet now open.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 26.
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince.....Master C. Sherwood
.....THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE

CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
JACK'S THE LAD.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
MAGIC HANDS.
After which the fairy drama of
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Drama of
SARAH, THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
Will be acted, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
To be followed by the Drama of
LAFITTE,
To conclude with the Drama, entitled the
BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.
In rehearsal, a new Drama of the DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE, also the WOOD DEMON.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STARTLING NOVELTY.—Something Picturesque and Brilliant.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE LITTLE LETTER, Or THE ELFIN CHILD, a romantic Drama, in a prologue and three acts, dramatized by G. L. Aikeu, Esq., from Hawthorne's celebrated novel. Little Pearl, the Elfin Child, Lizzie Cordelia Howard; Rev. Mr Dimmesdale, Mr. G. C Howard; Hester Prynne, Mrs G. C Howard. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 46th performance of the extraordinarily successful PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, &c., the Grand Panoptican Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND Classical Matinée, will be given at Spingler Institute, Union-square, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY, Feb 27. A Quartet by Haydn, a Trio by Beethoven, and an Octetto by Mendelssohn, will be played.

Tickets $1—to be obtained at the door and at the music stores of C. BRUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman
This morning, at 9, commences the sale of tickets and seats for this evening's ROBERT LE DIABLE and tomorrow's ERNANI, which is given as a cheap opera night.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½; doors open at 6½.
Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with new scenery, new dresses, new properties, increased chorus, orchestra and ballet.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will appear for the first time as the Princess, thus making the cast perfect in every respect.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Bertram.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, DUCY BARRE, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, FORMES.

The sale of seats for "Robert" commences this morning.
TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 8,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CARD.

The Director, being determined to offer to the patrons of the Cheap Opera nights attractions equal to those given on the regular nights, announces for Saturday the first performance of
ERNANI,
on which occasion
MADAME D'ANGRI
will make her first appearance as Charles the Fifth.
The other rôles by
LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
The sale of seats for "Ernani" commences this morning at 9 o'clock.
On Monday—A ROSSINIAN REVIVAL,
First and positively only night of
OTELLO.
LA GRANGE, TIBERINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, CARL FORMES.
OTELLO cannot be repeated until after the HUGUENOTS. The sale of seats for "Otello" commences on Saturday.

To SUBSCRIBERS—The Academy being required for the rehearsals of the "Huguenots," no Matinee can be given next week. The subscribers are entitled to an admission to "Ernani" instead of the Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr. Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned Concerts Musard in Paris,
And conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
Which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and faithful woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands everything appertaining to a cooks situation; meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, &c., &c.; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer in superior style; is a person who can produce the most undoubted testimonials for capability and good moral excellence, having filled a place of trust for many years; is obliging and respectful towards her employer. Can be seen at MRS. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and washer. She willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th-st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first rate cook, the other as chamber-maid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 364 8th-st., between Avennes C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton place, 8th-st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND HIGHLY-RECOMmended girl, a situation as waitress, in a respectable boarding-house; will do chamberwork and assist with housework. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Also, a regular dressmaker, seamstress and shirtmaker. Wages $7 to $8. Gives sample of work. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Ker-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an active, hard-working woman. Good references. Apply, for three days, at the office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP for City and country, can always be supplied with faithful, capable, civil and worthy don estic servants, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery; every effort used to give satisfaction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to go into the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No.—Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 103 14th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best of City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOman for general housework; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 260 4th-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRUG CLERK, to learn the business. Apply at No. 255 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTEEL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first class house, with all the modern improvements, and in a desirable location, can reduce their expenses with but slight inconvenience, by renting to a respectable and responsible widow lady, with two children. Terms $3 per week, a suite of well furnished rooms, (front,) with board; location between 14th and 30th sts. and 6th av. References given and required. Address S. T., at this office, with full particulars regarding rooms and price, including gas, fires, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 241 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No 48 Livingston st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor, with full or partial board in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE SECOND STORY of a well furnished private house to let, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen, with board, if desired. Fire, gas and bath. Accommodations superior and terms moderate. Location West 22d-st. Address AVENUE, office of this paper.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown stone house containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 40 10th-st., West of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a genteel, private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, and where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and wife; location between 12th and 20th sts. Address, with location and price, F. A. G., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 86 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, one 60-horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned and one of the best finished engines in the City; has cut-off and band fly-wheel, 14 feet diameter by 20-inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, a duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 449 Water-st.

Also one finished engine, 11-inch bore by 2-feet stroke, with everything complete, including hand fly-wheel. Has been used but one month, and is now in perfect order.
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine. Connections, &c., in good order. Burleo's make. Will be sold low. Apply at the lumber yard No. 361 8th-st., E. R.
ISAAC DURYEE

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LAdies' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.
5 elegant brown-stone houses on 5th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 8th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground 100 feet square on 4th-av. and 29th-st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University-place.
A house in St. Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lots of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWNE, MCNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt aves., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 Bedford-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine cornice, cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water gas, range &c., &c., No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two-story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park ave, for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 129 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. to 3 P. M.; or to C. WILLEY, No. 19 Wall-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. BAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; three parlors deep, 2x12, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house; Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HODGES, No. 63 Murray-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 26x124 feet, with a court-yard in from of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 89 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 315 State-st., between Nevins and Pevers sts., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, near Fulton-av. Railroad. House, 21x45 feet, three rooms deep, gas and water in; lot 21x100, having cow-yard. Apply to J. R. WALTER, No. 171 Water-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if required, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The granite church at the southwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts. is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. The dimensions of the building are 83x75 feet on the ground and it is in very good condition. Inquire of W. SILLIMAN, over the Chatham Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown-stone, English basement house No. 49 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS OF SOUTH Ferry, a mansion house, 48x49 feet; also stable, frontage of 50x150 feet; adapted for a large family or a boarding school; also, for sale or lease, three lots on Hicks-st., on favorable terms. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 80 William-st. basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House hand-somely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 219 Conrt st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MARCH 1, the substantial-built brick 2-story and attic house No. 130 Amity-st., near 6th-av. Inquire of ALFRED COOPER, No. 45 Maiden lane, from 10 to 12, or at drug store corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVERY variety of location, price, &c. A few desirable low priced houses. Also eligible lots near Madison-square and on Murray-hill. apply to JOHN S KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 29th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island.
SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUMpriced brown stone and brick houses in all the streets from 12th to 45th st., at prices from $5,000 to $25 000. Inquire of RAYNER & BUCKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner of 34th st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house finished with rose wood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th st., or to N. T. BIGBIE & SON, 3: Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 152 East 18th st.; very pleasantly situated. Apply on the premises, or to A. THORP, No. 440 Canal-st., or No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 186 Broadway.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, auctioneer of re l estate, stocks, boards, household furniture, &c., will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of every description and beautiful works of art, the property of JARED W. MOORE, Esq., contained in the 3-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all made to order by Roth & Goldsmidt, and in perfect order. The house contains over 800 lots of magnificent rosewood, oak and sattnwood furniture, marble gronps, bronzes, paintings, &c., all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed in two days from the house. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

Three elegant carved suits of solid rosewood furnitnre, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in satin brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, velvet, Wilton and Axminster carpets. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood stagers, lined with satin wood; a six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French secritoires, consoles in bnbl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and greups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French conoterpanes, mahogany furetture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining tabis, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa bedsteads, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN HOUSES and lots to settle the estate of the late J. R. St. Felix, Esq.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Fulton-av. 17 lots, comprising fronts between Raymond and Navy sts.

On Raymond-st. 38 lots, including the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mr. St. Felix.

On Raymond-st. 4 three-story first-class houses and lots with modern improvements.

On Flatbush-av. 2 houses and 4 lots, near Fulton-av.

On Navy-st. 3 lots, 78 feet from Fulton-av.

On St. Felix-st. 19 lots, bet. Fulton and DeKalb avs.

Sale absolute to close the estate. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIVE BROWN-STONE BUILDINGS ON 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at auction.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths and two water-closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3½ inches wide, by 40 feet deep. Tne lots are 92 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without limit. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF ROSEWOOD PAR-lor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 126 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, as above, without any reserve, the entire contents of the house, viz.: two suites of parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble-top etageres, pier glass, several oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, hat-stand, with a large assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, oak ornamental table, &c. Full particulars are on the day of the Herald and of the catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large invoice of jewelry and cigars sold to pay advances, consisting of diamond breast-pins, finger rings, gold pencil cases, gold lockets, vest and guard chains, 18 carat; gold bracelets, sleeve buttons, ladies' gold chatelaines, ladies' gold watches, seal rings, plain and chased ditto. Also, about 50,000 of imported and domestic cigars, consisting of the following brands, viz.: Wig-wag, Tte Rotondo, La Union, La Reina, Corona, Ducal, El Divan, Deux Ames, and other favorite brands.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furnitnre, part of which has been removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale. Also, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, stoves, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, donhle and single ronnd corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 152d-st., 200 feet south of 3d-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers is called to the low rate of freight and the insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.
OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the issne of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centnm of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasnry officers above enmmerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasnry Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amonnt of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the nndersigned for the whole or any part of the said amonnt, (the bonds being issned in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL. } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deeased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (net dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WIS-CONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Copons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }
ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OB-ligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amonnt at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in one or more sums. Downtown property preferred. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office of J. M. BURNETT, basement.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LINNGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY BOWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Beard of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
Feb. 3, 1858. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE.
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	6,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.	

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fliers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Side Scow, $150; 1 Grain Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mallard Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for 7 Locks, $56; 8 Pad. Locks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 78
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 15
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,531 17
	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass.; Ase Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nomination ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is therefore, ordered, that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers,) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me, at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Hall, in terms of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Cem. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fnnd.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCIS-CO, having, by an assignment made by them to the nndersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMLITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject in relation to the discontinuance of steam on 11th-av., below 59th-st., on MONDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested in the same are hereby notified to be present without any further notice.

JOHN GREGORY,
H. R. HOFFMIRE,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
E. H. REED, } on
JAMES OWENS. } Railroads.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject relative to Albany-st., on TUESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without any further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761, Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction NOT UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	N

NEW-YORK CITY.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

His Arrest—Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict.

PAUL HERNANDEZ, a native of Mexico, who kept a low eating and drinking saloon in the basement No. 83 West Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, yesterday morning shot his wife with a pistol while she was sitting near the stove. The report of the pistol was heard by several persons in the building, and the Fifth Ward Police were notified of the occurrence. On entering the room, the woman was found in the arms of her husband, bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of the neck. Her husband was greatly excited, and kept continually repeating "Maggie, Maggie, I did not mean to do it." He was speedily arrested, and his wife was taken to the City Hospital, where she died a few minutes after admission. The deceased was native of Ireland, about 30 years of age, and had only been married to the prisoner four months. Her name before she was married was O'Brien. Since their marriage they have quarreled a good deal, and he has been in the habit of drinking to excess.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body The following is the evidence in the case:

Jane Ennis was the first witness—She testified that she boarded with the prisoner at No. 83 West Broadway, and had been boarding there for the last five weeks; the prisoner was in the constant habit of quarreling with his wife, and the latter had often told her that she was afraid her husband would murder her some day; Hernandez was drunk nearly all day Wednesday; during the day he beat the deceased and dragged her into a room off the basement; about seven o'clock the evening morning, while in bed, she heard the prisoner come into the basement; shortly afterwards the deceased came into her room and said that the prisoner had called her bad names; she then went into the saloon, and soon after she heard a pistol shot, upon which she immediately jumped out of bed and ran into the adjoining room, and there saw deceased in the arms of the prisoner; he was greatly excited, and called out, "Maggie, Maggie, I did not mean to do it;" blood was flowing freely from the neck of the deceased; this prisoner took deceased into the back room, when she dropped unconscious upon the floor; two policemen came in and arrested the prisoner and had the deceased taken to the Hospital; a pistol which was found in the room she recognized as one she had often seen in the hands of the prisoner; the deceased had frequently told her that her husband was jealous of her; deceased was not an intemperate woman.

Henry Hess of No. 209 Elm-street, a carpenter, sworn—Had know the prisoner for some time, and the deceased for only two weeks; he had known of their quarreling together; for several days past he had worked for the owner of the house where the prisoner and his wife lived; about eight o'clock that morning, while he was at work in the back basement of the house, he heard a pistol shot in the front basement; a board partition separated the two basement rooms; very soon after the shooting, two policemen came and arrested the prisoner; he saw the prisoner on Thursday making some lead balls, and thought at the time whether he might not be making the balls for the purpose of shooting him (witness;) on the same day he saw a pistol in his hands; he once spoke to the prisoner about beating his wife, and the prisoner was very indignant at the interference.

Stanley Druse, of No. 102 Worth-street, and *Thomas Graham*, of No. 52 Centre street, testified that they slept at the prisoner's house on Wednesday night; while in bed the next morning, they heard the report of the pistol about 8 o'clock, but did not see the shooting.

Henry Heidlebrad, proprietor of the grocery in the same building, testified to frequent fights between prisoner and deceased; he heard the report of the pistol, and ascertained that deceased had been shot; at once gave information at the Station-house.

Thomas Hannay, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Heidlebrad, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Captain Hutchings, of the Fifth Ward Police, said he arrested the prisoner, and had the deceased conveyed to the Hospital.

The medical evidence showed that the ball entered the back part of the neck of deceased and lodged in the muscles. The ball in its course severed the carotid artery, and the hemorrhage ensuing was the immediate cause of death.

There being no further testimony, the case was then given to the Jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of her husband, PAUL HERNANDEZ, Feb. 25, 1858, at No. 83 West Broadway."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was examined. He stated that he was born at Tampico, Mexico; is 32 years of age, and by occupation a saloon keeper; in relation to the charge of murder, "I plead not guilty, and say that it was accidental," said he. At the close of the examination the prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE GREENWICH-STREET OUTRAGE.—WILLIAM HAGEN, one of the boys concerned in the outrage on TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, and who pleaded guilty, three weeks since, to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced on Wednesday, by Judge INGRAHAM, to one year's imprisonment in the City Prison. All the members of this gang have now been sentenced, O'CONNELL to be hung April 22, TOOLE to twelve years, and "Sailor Dan" to ten years, in the State Prison. HAGEN was in the house with the party, at the time the outrage was committed, but he did not participate in it. Hence the lightness of his sentence.

CAPTAIN TURNER'S LECTURE ON "FAST MEN."—Last evening, in Hope Chapel, Capt. JAS. M. TURNER delivered, before a pretty large and very friendly audience, a lecture on "Fast Men," among whom he included Adam, from his having gone through his patrimony of Eden with extraordinary rapidity, and then attributed his loss—like many an unfortunate sufferer in the recent crisis—to the thoughtlessness of his wife. In subsequent ages, Nimrod, Nebuchadnezzar, ALEXANDER the Great and JULIUS CÆSAR figured as fast men of the first water. At a still later period CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS appeared, and finding Genoa too hot for him, adopted the brilliant idea of starting out to discover a new world for himself. He also was a fast man of the first order. After him Mr. TURNER cited all the Royal celebrities of England as specimens of the fast men of their respective times, and then came down to our own day. He described our prevailing notion as impatience; the prevailing fact, brevity. Thence he entered on a general sketch of the fast character of the age, as the fast speculator, the fast actor, the fast dramatist, the fast reporter, the fast editor, the fast critic, and a long list of other "fasts." His general estimate of fast character exhibited a friendly appreciation of it. He described it as really a glorious one, instinctively recoiling from all meanness—which declaration, of course, was received with all the honors.

Frauds in the Street Department.

The Aldermanic Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

The Third-avenue case was continued.

Mr. EDWARD BOYLE, the Surveyor, apoeared and presented his memoranda of the quantities, as follows:

Lineal feet of curb and gutter set	8,325	11-12
Lineal feet of curb and gutter reset	1,019	3-12
Square feet of flagging	31,545	¼
Lineal feet of gutter reset	240	4-12
Lineal feet curb and gutter set by owners.	270	10-12
Cubic yards of earth excavation	1,285	½
Cubic yards of earth excavation	57	½
Cubic yards of earth filling	509	

Several of the Assessors were called, but they could not tell by whom the assessment list in this case was made up. It was stated that the Surveyors' estimates were sometimes given to the Contractors by the Surveyors, and by them taken to the Street Commissioner. Mr. CHARLES TURNER could give no information in the matter. He had nothing to do with the matter. The lists were usually sent to Mr. TAYLOR, when he was Street Commissioner.

Alderman ADAMS stated that matters in the several Departments had been done in so loose a manner that it seemed almost impossible to trace any document, on which the slightest suspicion rested, to any responsible parties. The Committee adjourned until some new cases shall have been referred to them.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM.

The Treasurer's report acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions during the last month:

Young Men's Tract Society	$1
W. S. Gilman, per W. C. Gilman	50
G. L. Hall	5
James H. Titus	25
Samuel T. Skidmore	5

[illegible] of shirts from pupils of Miss BALLEY's school.
[illegible] of clothing from F. A. SCHELLER, Esq.

The Committee on the condition of the ordinary prisoners, the [illegible] Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his diaries, from which it appeared the following have been their operations during the last month:

A large proportion of the inmates of our prisons had been visited, and those about whom were found some extenuating circumstances were appropriately aided:

Complaints carefully investigated	100
[illegible] number were discontinued on their advice	37
[illegible] charged from custody on their recommendation	41
[illegible] charged convicts and others aided with money	28
[illegible] charged convicts and others aided with clothing	11
[illegible] away into the country	7
[illegible] the last four weeks 113 persons, once in [illegible] State Prison or Penitentiary, have applied [illegible] ary aid—most of them reformed, and have lived lives of undeviating honesty and circumspection since their discharge from prison, periods varying [illegible] eight years. Such applications [illegible] three months	

in many instances were very painfully and reluctantly made. To refuse, for want of means, such persons a helping hand in times of absolute need, is a state of things much to be deplored. Although the most rigid economy, and the keenest discrimination have been observed in all their movements, they are sadly in arrear. To enable this institution to be more useful to those who have erred, to save them from a repetition of wrong, to strengthen such in their moral purposes so that they cease to do evil and learn to do well, the hearty and timely support and cooperation of a sympathizing and benevolent public is earnestly solicited.

The Board of Police and the Railroads.

JAN. 29, 1858.

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of an opinion whether the Board of Police heve jurisdiction and power in prevent the use of steam by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies below Forty-second-street. We beg leave to refer to a letter of our Mr. HALL, (late District-Attorney,) addressed, Oct. 27, 1857, to the General Superintendent of Police, and to say that it covers our present opinion.

So long as an ordinance of the City prohibits the use of steam below Forty-second-street, so long we believe its continued use is a public nuisance, which, under the law of your existence, in sections 5 and 6, you may abate, and which, as a matter of Police affecting the economy of the streets and the safety and comfort of the citizens, comes properly under your cognizance. Our attention was called to an act of the Legislature which gives the New-Haven Company, it is alleged, power to convey by steam, passengers through the streets of New-York. But whatever of permission may be thus given, the act must be construed with reference to the consistency with the City ordinances; for under the act as construed by the Railroad Companies, they may ellow locomotives to run to the entire length of the track in the City. How your power or discretion is to operate in enforcing the ordinance is a question properly for your own discussion. With great respect, your obedient servants, BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,

No. 237 Broadway.

Police Intelligence.

THE CANAL-STREET HOMICIDE.—I. Frederick Badenkopf, who recently shot James P. Duyckinck at the lager bier saloon No. 108 Canal-street, was yesterday examined before Coroner Connery, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. He stated in his examination that he was born in Hanover, was 35 years of age, and a Constable by occupation. In relation to the charge of murder, he said that he was attacked and knocked down by some of the party in the saloon. The blows he received affected him so that he did not know what he was about. If he shot a pistol off he did it while he was unconscious, as he had no ill feeling against any one in the room.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Two Frenchmen complained yesterday at the Mayor's Office of having been defrended in the purchase of tickets for California, at the ticket-office No. 102 West-street. They each purchased a ticket for California on the *Moses Taylor*, paying $60 a ticket. On presenting the tickets they proved to be bogus. The Mayor dispatched an officer to the place, who compelled the accused to give up the money.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two young men, about 16 years of age, named James Ryan and John Kerrigan, were found at an early hour, yesterday morning, in the grocery store of John H. Morell, No. 127 Roosevelt-street. They got into the place by forcing open the shutter of a window in the second story. Officer Peeney, of the Fourth Ward, saw a light in the store, and immediately opened the door and arrested them. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Two Polish glaziers, giving their names as Ralph Davis and Isidor Joseph, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a piece of satin valued at $6, from the store of Mr. William Morris, No. 249 William-street. The accused were engaged to put in some broken windows, and while in the store stole the satin. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial in default of $500 each.

FEMALE GARROTERS.—Eliza Moran, an Irish woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with joining with one Ellen Kerrigan in an assault on Mary Kennedy, robbing her of $28 50 and her bonnet, on the evening previous. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused for trial. Her confederate has not yet been arrested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, this evening, at this favorite Theatre when a most excellent entertainment will be given, consisting of four pieces, viz.: "Jack's the Lad, or the Pride of the Ocean," the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," the drama of the "Frolic of the Fairies," and that of "Sarah the Jewess," interspersed with songs, dances, &c. The celebrated "Carlo Family," with the full force of the National Company, will appear. On Monday is to be produced the "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUCCESS OF THE SCARLET LETTER.—They have made another decided hit at BARNUM'S Museum with the thrilling dramatization of "HAWTHORNE'S Scarlet Letter," with little CORDELIA HOWARD as the *Elfin Child*. It takes like wild fire. It is to be repeated this afternoon. The "Pioneer Patriot" this evening again.

LONG ISLAND.

LEE-AVENUE LECTURES.—The last of a course of lectures at the Lee avenue Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Missionary enterprise, was delivered on Wednesday evening by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq. It was a very pleasant lecture, and the house, which was well filled, received it with warm appleuse. The history of the Revolution, he said, would not be complete until the share of the brave women in the heroic efforts of those troubled times was recognized. The ravages of the war fell not so heavily upon any other class of persons as upon the women. Many of them were from the best families of the Old World, nurtured under all the influences of position and wealth, but they knew what would be expected of them in their new home, and were willing to bear their part. These women threw round the true spirits of the Revolution the charm of home; they wove the banners their husbands or brothers bore. He mentioned the case of Widow ANDERSON, who, in her old age and in her poverty, sent her only son to join the army; MARGARET GARMAN, who, when her husband fell at Fort Scott, took his place at the guns and served during the campaign; Mrs. HAYWARD, who was ordered by British officers to have her house illuminated, but by her firmness prevented it, declaring it could only be done by walking over her dead body; ELIZABETH DANVERS, who rose from her bed, as her quick ear heard the first sound from the guns at Bunker Hill, rushing in her night-dress to the quarters of some militia men who were about sitting down to their refreshments and crying out, "Why on earth don't you march?—don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?" He spoke at considerable length upon the character of the mother of WASHINGTON, and upon that of MARTHA WASHINGTON. ABIGAIL ADAMS claimed a share of attention, and he recited humorously the story of her marriage. Next to the influence of women in the Revolution was that of the clergymen. WASHINGTON had declared in his letters, that if the clergymen had not thrown their influence in its favor the cause would have been ruined. If a wife opposed her husband joining the ranks, the clergyman interfered in favor of his going. If a maiden desired to retain her lover at home, the clergyman declared he would not marry them if he did not go, and nobody else in the country would dare to do it. It was customary when a company of men were raised, and were about to march against the enemy, to draw up before the house of the dominie and get his blessing. One of the Boston clergymen had prayed after this fashion: "O Lord! if our enemies will fight, let them have fighting enough. If more troops come over, Lord sink them." And the congregation responded, "Yea, Lord, let them all be sunk." The lecturer spoke of CATHARINE SCHUYLER, who burned over her wheatfields that the grain might not feed the enemies of her country; and of LUCY KNOX, wife of Gen. KNOX, who left alone her royalist family. LYDIA GAINS, a young Quaker girl, had saved WASHINGTON and his army at White Marsh. RACHEL MARTIN, of South Carolina, had *nine children, and seven sons were in the army.* He would introduce the name of Mrs. ARNOLD. Reared in luxurious splendor, she was not fit to be a poor man's wife; and they had been married but a short time when he fell. She set herself up as a leader in dissipation and fashion; and to her influence and extravagance he owed, in great part, his ruin. With such a wife as MARTHA WASHINGTON, what, he asked, might not have been expected from BENEDICT ARNOLD?

Mrs. ARNOLD the lecturer treated as a fashionably dissipated woman, and to her charge fell ARNOLD'S treachery;—in this differing essentially from the estimate which Mr. IRVING puts upon her. With a reference to the women of our day, and an indication of the sphere in which they may best exhibit their heroism, the lecturer concluded.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mr. HENRY M. VAN PELT was attacked by a gang of Twelfth Ward thieves on Summit street, South Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and was seriously injured. He was knocked down, beaten and kicked in a most horrible manner. He was repeatedly struck upon the head; the chief boys

[illegible] and several [illegible] were [illegible] soon after found in this condition [illegible] by a policeman and taken to the Station-house. The wounds were dressed. Officers O'BRIEN [illegible] of the Third Ward, immediately [illegible] the ruffians, and after a good deal of [illegible] four fellows on suspicion, who gave [illegible] John McCormick, John Conklin, [illegible] and Patrick Leamy. They were locked [illegible] house to await the result of VAN PELT'S [illegible] They are all well known to the Police, and [illegible] been arrested for offences against the [illegible] are all Irishmen and quite young, the oldest [illegible] over twenty one. PATRICK KIERNAN was [illegible] a witness. VAN PELT is in a very critical [illegible]

THE FLATBUSH HILL AFFRAY.—The trial of [illegible] BUTLER for an assault with intent to kill [illegible] McCARTY, at Prospect Hill, on the 4th of [illegible] was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the [illegible] being unable to agree after two hours' deliberation, were locked up until this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

SUICIDE.—A man named JERRY MORRISSY, residing at No. 542 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself with a bed-cord.

STABBING.—Two school boys, one named ISAAC OSMUN and the other named SAMUEL W. DEVAN, got into a fight in Brooklyn, when the former stabbed the latter in the arm, inflicting a dangerous wound.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning house No. 280 Gold-street was damaged by fire to the extent of $300. Insured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

$17,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	89¾	47	Bank of America	110
10,000	do	89¾	24	do	109¾
10,000	do	90	10	Hud. Riv. R.R.	31¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	120	do	31¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	261	do	31¾
23,000	do	83¾	400	do	b10 31½
1,000	do	83½	150	do	b30 31¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	82½	50	do	b20 31¾
4,000	do	82½	25	do	b10 31¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89¾	100	do	tw 31¾
500	do	88½	120	Harlem Railroad	15½
1,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	101	416	do	15¾
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bs. '71.	58	260	do	b30 15¾
3,000	H. R. R. R. 1st Mt.	97¾	300	do	s60 15
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d Mt.	90	300	do	15¾
18,000	H. R. R. R. 3d Mt.	70	670	do	15
9,000	do	b30 70¾	100	do	b5 15
10,000	Har. R. 1st Mg	83¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref	25
1,000	Har. R. 2d Mg.	72	120	do	24½
1,000	do	71	300	Reading Railroad	64
1,000	do	70¾	500	do	b60 64¼
2,000	Har. 3d M. Bs.	51	300	do	b15 64
10,000	R. R. Bs. '66	b30 71½	200	do	b10 64
5,000	do	71	310	do	63¾
5,000	do	70¾	350	do	63¾
21,000	M. C. R. 8 p c. 1st m. S. F. con. Bs.	101	300	do	s10 63¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	s10 94½	100	do	b30 64
5,500	do	94½	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	72
119	Ill. Cen. Jly Rghts.	104	225	do	71
19,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. bd.	38	80	do	b50 72
5,000	do	b60 38	60	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	29
21,000	do	37¾	480	do	29¾
5,000	do	b60 38	100	do	b10 30
5,000	do	36¾	70	do	29¾
6,000	do	38	125	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	51
10,000	do	b60 36	17	do	51¾
1,000	do	35¾	68	do	51¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2dm. B.	87	50	do	b10 52
200	Merch. Bank	101	50	do	b60 52½
85	Bank Commerce	101¾	10	Panama Railroad	105
103	Metropolitan Bank	103½	26	do	104½
16	Market Bank	100	175	do	104
10	do	100½	25	do	104¼
10	Artisans' Bank	89	167	Ill. Central R. R.	97
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113¾	50	do	97¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 76¾	100	do	97¾
50	do	b30 76¾	50	do	b30 97¾
200	do	76¾	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	18
50	Cum. Coal Co	s10 21	270	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	92
10	do	21¾	50	do	92¾
150	do	21	16	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	98
200	do	20¾	200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b30 50
200	do	20¾	100	do	b15 50
144	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	61½	100	do	b10 50
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93½	500	do	49¾
210	do	88	200	do	49¾
545	do	87¾	250	do	s30 49¾
150	do	h10 87½	549	do	50
900	do	b16 88	25	Chi. R. I. R. R.	78¾
53	do	87½	285	do	79
569	Erie Railroad	35	50	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	10¾
600	do	b10 35	69	do	11
3000	do	b30 35	20	do	11¾
200	do	s30 34¾	25	do	h10 11¾
450	do	34¾	20	do	11¾
450	do	34¾	100	do	b60 11¾
100	do	b16 35	25	C. B. & Quincy R.R.	80
50	do	b30 35⅛	300	Erms. C. L. Co.	b30 3¼
1000	do	s60 34¾	100	Canton Co	b30 22¾
1000	do	b10 34¾	100	do	s60 21¾
150	do	c 34¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	Erie Railroad	35¾
1,000	Indiana State 5s	85	100	do	s30 35¾
8,100	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	97	100	do	35¾
7,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d Bs	87	100	do	b10 35¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	b10 95	400	do	35¾
1,000	do	95	80	do	35¾
6,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	37	150	do	h30 35¾
35	Canton Co	24½	50	do	b30 35½
100	do	s30 24½	100	do	s60 35
50	do	24½	50	do	b10 35¼
50	do	b30 24¾	150	do	35
15	Pacific M. S.S. Co.	62	100	do	h10 35
24	do	62¾	150	Hud. River R.R.	32
10	do	62¾	50	do	h10 32
100	Penn. Coal Co	b30 78¾	470	Harlem R. R.	16
50	Cumb. Coal Co	21	200	do	16¼
936	N. Y. Central R. R	88¾	100	do	15¾
100	do	b60 88¾	100	Reading R. R	64
100	do	88¾	400	M. So & N. I. R. R	29¾
100	do	s10 88¾	100	do	b30 30¼
150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	h10 80	100	do	b60 30½
50	do	s10 80	100	do	29¾
150	do	80	100	do	30
400	La C. & M. R. R.	11¾	20	M. S & N. I prf. Stk.	52
500	do	b60 11¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	98
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39	150	do	98¼
25	do	35¾	150	do	98¾
5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	60¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 52½
$2,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 8s.	Int. add. 50½
$5,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s.	Int. add. 64
$5,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s.	Int. add. 64½
$1,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s.	Int. add. 61½
$3,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add. 77¾
$3,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add. 78
$5,200	Cleveland and Toledo R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 58¾
$3,000	Sackett's H. & Saratoga R. 7s.	Int. add. 33½
$10,000	Virginia 6s.	Fiet. 92
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	70
$510	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855.	50
$660	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.	45
$600	Greet Western Insurance Scrip of 1857.	49½
$4,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
$1,000	California 7s.	Int. add. 82¼
$7,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 12
$7,000	Tennessee and Alabama R. 6s.	Int. add. 69¾
$1,000	Wheeling City 6s.	Int. add. 35
$10,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 1st m. 8s.	Int. add. 47¼
$5,000	Chi., St. Paul & Fon du Lac. R. R.	Int. add. 19¾
$6,000	Watertown City 6s.	Int. add. 35
10	shares Park Bank	90
10	sheres Market Bank	101¼
6	shares Commonwealth Bank	87¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99
100	shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.	15
20	shares Union Ferry Co.	72
50	shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R.R.	4¼
75	shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R.	2¾
40	shares Union Express Co.	59¾
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	44
3	shares American Express Co	93¼
15	shares Luckawanna R. R. Co.	5
10	shares Continental Bank	99¼
15	shares Atlantic Bank	74
9	shares Commonwealth Bank	88¼
10	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	109¾
10	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	114½
5	shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	99¼
5	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	169
8	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.	120½
43	shares Trust Fire Ins. Co.	5c.
6	inches W. sidewalk house No. 85 Spring-st.	$1350

THURSDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Stock Market continues quite excited. The transactions to-day were heavy, both in bonds and shares. The disposition to purchase was apparently very little less remarkable, than on each of the two days preceding; but the recent heavy and well-sustained rise came to a decided pause on one or two of the leading speculatives, and the turn that quickly followed had more or less influence on the Shere list. The greatest fluctuations were in New-York and Erie Bonds, which closed firm at 36 yesterday afternoon, fell this morning, on some large realizations, to 34¾ ₩ cent.; rallied at the Second Board to 35½ ₩ cent., and again fell off to 33⅞@33½ after the printed list. The changes through the day in Michigan Southern, Reading, Michigan Central, Panama, Harlem and Galene, were 1@1½ ₩ cent. from yesterday's sales; while New-York Central, Illinois Central, Pacific Mail and Hudson River were firmer, and the Bond list was generally higher, Virginias selling for 92¾, Tennessees for 90, Illinois Central Bonds for 95, New-York Central 7s of '76 for 97, the old issue 101, Hudson Thirds for 70 ₩ cent., and Reading 6s for 71 ₩ cent. The activity and advance in these and other dividend-paying stocks, were less affected by the disposition to realize than the fancies, the market for which closed unsettled. It will be noticed by the printed list that a large business was done.

The Money Market presents no remarkably new feature. Notwithstanding the heavy operations in stocks, most of them on cash basis, the demand for money, either at the banks, or among the discount houses, is not equal to the supply, which is available on first or even second class securities. The rates remain unchanged. Foreign Exchange is without activity. The next packet for Europe will be the *Africa*, from this port, on Wednesday, the 3d of March. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $195,860; paid out, $146,054; and held a balance, of the close of business this afternoon, of $3,462,001. Treasury notes are in demand and some merchents are buying them, with the intention of keeping them to pay duties. The nominal rates in the street are unaltered.

The holders of coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Hauts and Alton Railroad, due on the 1st of February, and on the bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, are requested to send them to St. Louis, where they will be paid with exchange as fast as the earnings of the road will permit. The interest due on the 1st of March on Detroit City Bonds will be paid by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

The General Freight Agent of the Hudson River Railroad, has issued the following notice, dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1858:

"We have opened a new depôt in New-York, for the delivery of flour at the foot of Broad-street, directly opposite the Corn Exchenge—a very desirable place. We have ample room. No additional expense to shippers or consignees. All flour *vid* New-York and Hudson River Railroad will be delivered there."

From the Semi-Annual Statement of the Condition of the Free Banks of Indiana for the six months preceding the first Monday in January, 1858, we learn that the amount of stocks deposited with the State Treasurer is $1,416,737 34; notes and hills discounted, $1,166,945 24; specie, $195,456 08; capital stock, $1,471,231 25; due to depositors, $703,457 68; notes in circulation, $1,079,926.

WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, Esq., of the firm of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, has been elected a Director of the Mechanics' Benking Association, to fill a vacancy which has occured in the Bosrd.

In Chicago, on Monday, there was less stringency in the Money Market, though rates were unchanged. The *Times* says: "Money readily commands 2½ ₩ cent. a month on the best paper. Eastern Exchange selle at 2¼@3 ₩ cent.; gold at 2½, and silver at 2."

In Cincinnati, on Monday, money was in fair demand, and the *Gazette* states that: "So far as the offerings are satisfactory, it is freely met. Rates of interest at the regular Disconnt Houses are 10@12 ₩ cent., and good names are not plenty ontside at 15@18 ₩ cent. The market for Eastern Exchange is steady, with a slightly-improved demand. There is a continued good inquiry for bills on the East end South, and acceptable names sell readily at our quotations. There is more demand for gold, in the small way, but beyond this there is not a great deal doing."

The Money Market of St. Louis was in an easy condition at the close of last week. The *Republican* says: "The supply of money on hand at the Banks was considerably in excess of the kind of paper which will stand the scrutiny of the Directors. Ontside there is very little mercantile paper offering; what there is goes at about 2 ₩ cent. a month. Notes well secured by real estate are taken at from 1½@1½ e month. The demand for Exchange was represented to be rather in excese of the supply; and Exchange was firm. Bankers' sight checks on the East were selling at a premium of ½ ₩ cent. specie, and 1½ for Missouri paper. The buying rates for time bills were, both on the East and South, ¾ discount for 30 days; 2 ₩ cent. discount for 60 days, and 3 ₩ cent. discount for 90-day bills, payable in Missouri paper."

PITTSBURG BANK STATEMENT, FEB. 22.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$136,461	$487,662	$1,471,188	$548,293
Exchange Bank	34,870	404,150	1,336 618	228,017
M. & M's Bank	101,720	160,603	753,335	166,946
Citizens' Bank	124,300	103,764	549,976	70,338
Mechanics' Bank	162,625	112,526	607.322	133,655
Iron City Bank	34,655	44,232	189,309	67,704
Alleghany Bank	89,250	40,055	337,251	47,934
Totals	1,223,881	1,322,932	5,344,899	1,260,835
Last week	1,321,236	1,342,054	5,223,631	1,245,944

ST. LOUIS BANK STATEMENTS—FEB. 20.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Nov. 30.
Merchants' Bank.			
Exchange maturing	$223,412 67	$248,472 61	$164,704 20
Circulation outstand'g	327,176 00	303,085 00	303,045 00
Coin on hand	338,568 99	354,464 66	310,039 71
Bank of St. Louis.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Dec. 26.
Exchange maturing	$49,096 58	$45,396 88	$22,500 00
Circulation outstand'g	36,965 00	33,875 00	16,2 5 00
Coin on hand	73,701 38	73,085 52	97,255 20
Southern Bank.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$188,145 10	$190,898 96	$42,397 62
Exchange maturing	199,198 80	195,126 00	63,112 02
Circulation outstand'g	313,670 00	317,875 00	117,905 00
Mechanics' Bank.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$108 854 55	$111,112 82	$36,216 25
Exchange maturing	98,762 09	102,881 35	26,645 00
Circulation outstand'g	25,165 00	22,265 00	45,525 00
State Bank.	Feb 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 31.
Circulation	$626,860 00	$671,620 00	$321,310 00
Exchange maturing	661,666 78	689,380 99	788,857 00
Coin on hand	420,549 31	418,558 44	31,604 99

The *Republican* adds to this statement the following remarks, in reference to the resumption of specie payments:

"Our suspended banks will be directed by an eye looking, not to any profit which a state of sospension may be supposed to bring them, but to their own safety and the interests of the business community. The reduction in the rates of exchange already realized, and the tendency to a still further reduction encourage the hope that they may be able to resume soon, without

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2010. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[From the Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Investigation—New-York Politics—Documents Relative to the Utah Expedition—Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Mr. GREELEY is here to testify before the Tariff Committee of Investigation. He will deny that he has had any conversation with MATTESON, or authorized any one to deposit money in his hands, to effect the passage of the Tariff modification.

Judge RUSSELL and Postmaster FOWLER are here, operating against Collector SCHELL. Some fun now is loose. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House; calling for information to what extent Utah is in rebellion, communicated voluminous documents in reference thereto, the publication of the most important of which have already been published.

Gen. HARNEY says, "so warm is the feeling of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, that the Government will hesitate at no expense to complete the efficiency of the little army, and insure health and comfort to it, so far as attainable." He is told, "The prudence expected of you requires you to anticipate a resistance, general and organized, and to shape your movements as if it were certain, keeping the troops massed and in hand, when approaching expected resistance."

In a letter to Col. JOHNSTON, dated Jan. 23, Gen. SCOTT heartily approves of the former's conduct, and unites his sympathy for the difficulties he (JOHNSTON) so manfully conquered; also tendering an expression of his (SCOTT's) high appreciation of the noble energy, patience and spirit displayed by the officers and men, adding that in this the War Department concurs.

In another letter addressed to Col. JOHNSON during the present month, General SCOTT says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific Coast, or that any expedition against or toward Utah will be dispatched from that side.

Several trials of firearms having been recently made here, some confusion has arisen in the accounts which have found their way into the Press. The Board of officers who witnessed the trial of a new breech-loading pistol manufactured by Mr. SHARP, of Philadelphia, reported that it was similar in construction to the Sharp's breech-loading carbine manufactured by a competing Company at Hartford, Conn. There being several essential differences in the principle and construction of the arms, the Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company of Hartford felt that the report did them an injury, and, after considerable perseverance, they succeeded in having the official report modified to meet the case. They ask for this explanation as a matter of justice.

HORACE GREELEY and GEORGE ASHMUN are here as witnesses before the Tariff Investigating Committee

Surgeons GREENE, RUSCHENBERGER and FOLTZ have been appointed as a Board to examine candidates for promotion, and applicants for admission, in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The Board will convene at Philadelphia, March 15.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and others, during the past week, have presented in the House an unusually large number of petitions for a Homestead bill, and those for the passage of a Bankrupt law are multiplying.

The following are the names of Postmasters re. appointed: SAMUEL C. ALLEN, East Boston; ISAAC S. BURRILL, Roxbury; CHARLES B. SWAIN, Nantucket.

The Rejection of the Army Bill in the Senate—Lecompton in the House—The Case of Mr. Matteson, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The notable event of the day is the rejection, by the Senate, of the bill for the increase of the army. The amendment, which in fact decided the fate of the entire measure, was one substituting a volunteer for a regular force. This was carried by two majority, and then the Ultra-Lecompton men voted for it; absolute rejection, and it was lost by a large majority. This course, by the gentlemen who are so earnest in the effort to force Kansas into the Union, in violation of "Popular Sovereignty," establishes the fact that they, at least, desired the army increased for service in Kansas, rather than in Utah, and indicates that they dared not trust to volunteers to carry out their tyrannical bidding. Volunteers would he too fresh from the people, and too little under the subjection of discipline, to become the ready instruments for the consummation of so stupendous a fraud upon the liberties of Kansas, and so the "border ruffians" voted that, after all, no increase of the army is necessary.

The President now knows that he must rely upon the army as it is for the Utah emergency. If he shall choose to withdraw the troops from Kansas he will have abundant reinforcements for Utah; and if, in the insulting anticipation that the people of Kansas will need troops to keep them down, he shall neglect to succor our countrymen who are now encamped on the plains of Utah, the country will hold the Executive responsible for whatever consequences ensue. The voting of to-day strips from him the refuge to which he has been clinging hitherto, and takes from him all shadow of opportunity to charge the want of means to carry on the Utah campaign to the "Black Republican faction." Mr. BUCHANAN will probably reflect now that the people in Kansas will resist no form of authority, and so require no subjection by troops, unless goaded by acts of tyranny justifying and arousing the spirit of revolution; and that when *that* spirit is aroused, all the regiments of regulars he may be able to pour within her borders would be swept like chaff away from the resistless path of a people striking for their altars and their homes.

Unless I am greatly deceived, all the blandishments of executive patronage have failed to add anything to the strength of Lecompton in the House, since the reference of the subject to the Select Committee. The inference is, that all the purchasable material among Northern Representatives was bargained for in advance of that action, and sealed and delivered upon the unsuccessful motion to refer to the Committee on Territories. What were the prices agreed upon, we shall proonbly be able to present to the public by-and-by, and they will prove an interesting study, showing exactly the relative value which sundry gentlemen set upon each other. Possibly there may be some who represented the sentiment of Northern constituencies and sustained the obligations of honor and good faith, in the vote ordering an investigation, who have since been successfully tampered with by the Executive. If so, a comparison of future votes will be sure to expose them, no matter how special the pleading or how cunning the web of sophistry by which the recreants shall seek to excuse their faithlessness and hide the bait which caught them.

The House spent the day in arguing the case of Mr. MATTESON, and finally referred the subject to a select Committee. This is well. If the member from the Oneida District can show that the motion for his expulsion is harsh or unjust, he has time and opportunity to do so now, before cool and unimpassioned men in the Committee Room, where all the facts and circumstances can be carefully weighed. If he fails to do this, the House has not committed itself against Mr. HARRIS' resolution, which still impends. Again, if the Committee and the House should not be satisfied that the member is guiltless, no arguments against the power of the House to act in regard to a transaction of a previous Congress will stand in the way of his eventual expulsion. Certainly, it ought not; and the arguments to the contrary seem to me to be unsound.

What is the proposition of those who object to the power? Simply this, that the offence presumed to have been committed by a member of a previous Congress was an offence against the *House* of which he was a member, and that, therefore, a subsequent Congress has no power over it? The error is in the proposition itself. The offence is not one against the House, but against the country at large and the member's constituency in particular; and it is preposterous to say that if a man was wicked enough to commit a crime disqualifying him from sitting as a member, and cunning enough to conceal it until he has been reelected, that the expiration of the Congress constitutes a statute of limitations which screens him from punishment, and far worse, imposes him upon his constituents.

The true doctrine in such a case, it seems to me, is, that it is the duty of the House, upon discovering that a member is base and corrupt, to take the steps necessary to enable his constituents to decide whether or no, notwithstanding his baseness, he is fit to be intrusted with their interests. The only just limitation should be a reelection, with all the evidences of his venality before the constituency. I do not mean to apply these remarks to Mr. MATTESON's case. That is not for me to do. I suggest only the doctrine which it seems to me should be applied to any case where a member is believed by the House to have been elected to a seat because his venality had not been previously discovered. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The further consideration of Mr. HOARD'S resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry as to whether Executive influence has been exerted for the control of the votes of members of the House, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. GROW gave notice that he should introduce a bill permitting the Government to be sued by its creditors, in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. POTTER rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from the Norfolk *Argus* describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. POTTER denounced the writer as guilty of deliberate falsehood. There was not a particle of truth in the statement.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said there was a spirit of revolution abroad, which, unless checked, would eventuate in dismion. For this spirit of revolution the Representatives of a portion of the people are responsible, having started it on this floor. He was opposed to disunion. He hoped it would never happen, but he believed that if the idea should go abroad that the disruption of this confederacy was impossible, it would only lead to increased efforts to effect it on the part of those determined to destroy it. He had no authority for saying that the rejection of Kansas, because of her Slavery Constitution, would occasion dissolution. He would tell gentlemen that if dismion should ever come, the States, and not Congress, would bring it about. If that time ever came, which Heaven forbid, he would be the last man to leave his post. Mr. SMITH then proceeded to argue that Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. He said that the respectable Free-State men of Kansas took no part in the scenes of violence there. In reply to a question, Mr. SMITH said, "Admit Kansas, and then you can withdraw the troops and let the outlaws there cut each other's throats in their own way."

Mr. CIDDINGS—Will you vote for a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the troops in case Kansas is admitted?

Mr. SMITH answered Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he would have so voted a year ago.

Other Democrats responded to the same effect.

Mr. GIDDINGS immediately gave notice of a bill directing the withdrawal of the army from Kansas.

Mr. SMITH—If I vote for the withdrawal of the army will you vote for the admission of Kansas?

Mr. GIDDINGS (emphatically)—Under the Lecompton Constitution—never, never.

Mr. SMITH proceeding, said there was no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, replying to a remark applicable to him, said that the convictions of his mind were the same now as in the last Congress. He objected to Mr. SMITH's drawing inferences from his speech not justified by his language. He maintained then, as now, that the people of Kansas are not allowed to manage their own affairs. He would defend their rights. He denied that he was following any man's lead. He came here without conference with his colleagues, but subsequently ascertained they all agreed. He could not change the position he now occupied.

Mr. SMITH continued: The people of Kansas are begging admission, but are opposed by members of the House led by the New-York *Tribune*. Admit her, and the Slavery agitation there is quieted forever. He remembered that FREDERICK P. STANTON threw the first firebrand in a Democratic caucus during President PIERCE'S Administration,—he had now turned Abolition lecturer and gone North. He hoped he would stay there. Mr. SMITH concluded by saying that he did not want the admission hampered by any conditions, as he believed that the people of Kansas could amend their Constitution when they pleased.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES asked the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. It had been before the House ten days, but as yet no allusion had been made to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS made a few remarks, depicting the wrongs of Slavery, and maintaining that man has a right everywhere to assert and strike for liberty.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Also, a bill appropriating $408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound dues.

Adjourned till Monday.

Speech of Governor-General Head, on the Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Can., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Governor-General's opening speech was delivered to-day. In it he alludes to the Indian rebellion, and anticipates the success of the British arms and the reëstablishment of British rule in India. He congratulates the country on the prudence of our commercial men, and on the good position of the Banks, recommends improvement in commercial legislation, and the assimilation of the commercial laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and the consideration of the law of insolvency and imprisonment for debt and fraudulent assignments. He notices a measure for the amendment of the whole system of management of public lands. He recommends attention to the fisheries, and congratulates them on the success of the Canadian line of ocean steamers, and the proposed establishment of a weekly line next Summer. He recommends notice of the increasing value of Lake commerce and the trade with Chicago and the western States. He says that a correspondence has taken place between the Imperial Government and the authorities of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, in reference to an inter-colonial railway, and military road to Halifax. He confidently anticipates an early completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, without further aid from the Province. He gives notice that the correspondence relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory and the selection of a permanent seat of Government, will be laid before the Legislature.

Report of the Quarantine Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Legislative Committee on Quarantine have reported adversely to the application of the New York Commissioners. Their duty to the State, justice to their own citizens and the dictates of humanity, forbid their allowal of the proposed location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook. The Committee argue the subject at length. They say that the application is pressed against the protestations of the Health Officer of Quarantine itself, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Underwriters, the Commissioners of Emigration, and thousands of New-York Merchants.

The Legislature have adopted the report and ordered it to be printed.

The Schooner A. C. Hicksher.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The schooner *A. C. Hicksher*, from Boston for Philadelphia, was blown to sea, and has arrived at this port,

Curious Development.

REOPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 26.

An editorial article in the *Delta* of to-day asserts that the South has already reopened the African Slave-trade, and that a regular dépôt has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes have been received, the negroes sold and put to work. The *Delta* says the vessels engaged in the trade generally use the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

The Grand Ball of the Boston Light Infantry.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The grand ball of the Boston Light Infantry, Captain CHARLES O. ROGERS, at the Music Hall last night, was the most superb affair of the season, it being attended by 3,000 of the *élite* of the State, both military and civic, together with delegations from New-York, Providence, Portland, &c. Governor BANKS, Gen. CUSHING, and other distinguished individuals were present, and the ball was the most *recherché* of the season. The hall was magnificently decorated.

The Mayoralty of Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 26.

ROSCOE CONKLING has been nominated for Mayor of this City by the unanimous voice of the Republicans, and has accepted the nomination. CHARLES S. WILSON is the Democratic candidate.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Southern mail arrived regularly to-day.

The ship *H. M. Hayes*, from Liverpool, arrived below New-Orleans on Friday, in a leaking condition.

The joint Committee of the Texan Legislature on the President's Kansas Message, had reported favorably on a bill appointing delegates to a Southern Convention, provided one is called.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Case No. 250.—The United States *vs.* Sebastian Nunez.—Appeal from the decision of the District Court of the Northern District of California. Appeal dismissed.

No. 187.—The United States *vs.* Charles Fassat.—Argument for appellants concluded.

The Court then adjourned, to meet again on the 4th of April.

Strike for Higher Wages.

CONOES, Friday, Feb. 26.

About eight hundred hands employed in the Harmony Mills in this place have struck for higher wages. The proprietors have refused any increase, and the mills have stopped.

Acquittal of Mrs. Rosa.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Jury in the case of Mrs. ROSA, charged with poisoning her husband, came into Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with a verdict of not guilty. They were unanimous on the first count, although the public feeling was against her.

The Savannah Banks.

SAVANNAH, GA., Friday, Feb. 26.

The condition of the money market, and exchanges, indicates an early resumption of specie payment by the banks of Savannah.

Meeting of the Democracy of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Democrats met, to-night, to appoint Delegates to their State Convention. The meeting was large and very much excited. It was Douglas and Anti-Douglas; and the Douglas' Delegates were chosen by a vote of nearly two to one.

Rochester Municipal Election.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Feb. 26.

CHARLES A. CLARK has been nominated for Mayor by the Democrats, and JOEL B. BENNETT by the Republicans and Americans. The election takes place on Tuesday next.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Friday, Feb. 26.

The United States Marshal for this State made a descent upon a gang of counterfeiters in this place at noon to-day, and arrested ten or twelve of them. A large amount of bogus coin was discovered. The gang has long infested this vicinity.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 27—2 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *America*, now fully due at this port with three days later news from Europe. Weather calm and clear.

Dispatches for Europe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Indian* will leave this port for Liverpool at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Dispatches to be forwarded by her should be left at No. 21 Wall-street, New York, before noon of Saturday.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and left at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. There was a thick snow-storm last night.

The Florida War.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Information has reached here that the Governor of Florida is calling out more volunteers for the Billy Bowlegs war.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 26.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	25°az	Pleasant morning.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	30°az	Overcast.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Cold.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cold and clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	19°az	Cold and clear.
New-York	A. M.	N. W.	35°az	Clear—bar. 30.085.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. N. E.	38°az	Clear—bar. 29.83.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	40°az	Calm—beautiful.
Hartford, Conn.	A. M.	W.	36°az	Cloudy.
Montpelier, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	—	Cloudy.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	W.	23°az	Cloudy.
Wells Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	24°az	Cloudy.
Malone	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Hazy.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	W.	28°az	Hazy.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	N. W.	21°az	Mild.
Brattleboro', Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	15°az	Clear—bar. 28 01.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	S.	27°az	Clear.
Springfield Ill.	A. M.	S.	37°az	Clear.
Fre'ds du Chien	A. M.	S.	28°az	Hazy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S.	28°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	38°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. E.	35°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S.	38°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	29°az	Clear.
Milwaukie, W.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	S.	26°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	15°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	S.	28°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	34°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	33°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	29°az	Hazy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	26°az	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	32°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	28°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	30°az	Stild.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	30°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	25°az	Beautiful.
Great Bend	P. M.	S. W.	12°az	Pleasant.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	32°az	Delightful.
Pendleton, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	15°az	Pleasant.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	W.	30°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear.
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	W.	19°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N.	26°az	Clear.
Springfield, Mass.	P. M.	S.	26°az	Beautiful.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	37°az	Clear and pleasant.
New-York	SP. M.	N. W.	34°az	Clear and pleasant.

☞ A lecture on the "Formation of Rocks" was delivered by Mr. A. OSBORN, at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The lecture was illustrated by numerous geological specimens. The attendance was not large.

FROM ALBANY.

Legislation for the City of New-York—Mayor Tiemann's Message—Remonstrance against Tolling Railroads—Unclaimed Dividends—Abolishing State Offices—Registry Law—Another City Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

Mayor TIEMANN'S Message, calling upon the Common Council to supervise Albany legislation, affecting the City, occasions some remark here, and is producing an effect not anticipated from it.

New York complains of injustice done her by the country. Admitting this complaint to be well-founded who is properly chargeable with it? New-York has in the Assembly seventeen representatives—in the Senate four. This is nearly one-seventh of the House, and a full eighth of the Senate. The Assemblymen are so chosen as to represent all the localities of the City, and the Senators are or should be the immediate representatives of the united whole. All these gentlemen came to Albany to be the associates and peers of gentlemen representing the remaining portion of the State. They should possess the respect and confidence of those occupying similar positions, and should be known and recognized as the reflection of the necessities and desires of their respective constituencies. Without this recognition of their position, they are powerless beyond the control of their own votes. They can neither stay legislation affecting injuriously their home interests, nor advance such measures as will enure to their benefit. How are they to obtain this respect and consideration, when your Mayor formally invokes the surveillance of the Common Council over their proceedings, proclaiming with all the force which attaches to his position, that the immediate representatives of the City have neither the diligence nor the honesty, to detect and defeat the passage of measures injurious to their own interests? Thus branded at home, would it be a matter for surprise if the City delegation failed to be regarded as worthy of the confidence of their associates? Should the country be blamed if it endeavors to do for the City what the City itself, through its constituted authorities, proclaims its own representatives to have neither the capacity nor the honesty to do for it?

Until we have more common sense at home—until we have less injudicious meddling with the State Legislation by the local Legislature and Executive of the City, we shall look in vain for consideration at Albany, and consequent exemption from country interference in our municipal affairs. Innate corruption at home—internal dissensions among those claiming to be the reflection of the City sentiment—official knavery and official ignorance have, in times past, had their legitimate influence upon legislation. They have provoked and justified State interference in municipal affairs, of which we might justly complain, and from the burdens of which we might reasonably demand to be relieved, did we not daily and hourly make public proclamation of the danger which threatens the State whenever we are left to ourselves.

I had hoped that with the intelligence, integrity and character which this year distinguishes the City delegation—that with the circumstances surrounding the choice of the Mayor—we might hope for the City the consideration which her commerce and her wealth entitle us to expect. And so in all probability we should, but for this unjust aspersion cast upon the City delegation by the home Government, and the disposition manifested by that City Government to assume a supervision and control to which it has no shadow of right.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST TOLLING RAILROADS.

A number of prominent citizens and firms, doing business at Seneca Falls, remonstrate against the imposition of tolls upon freights carried on railroads.

This remonstrance is evidently prompted by the Central Railroad clique. It comes on the heel of Mr. CORNING'S return from Washington. It is from a locality and from a pen that has in times past on the floor of the Assembly aided and abetted the iniquitous legislation to which the Central Railroad has stood god-father, and for the passage of which the Central Railroad has furnished the means to corrupt and control. It appears in the Senate simultaneously with the appearance in the Senate lobby of Mr. RANDALL, who has for years stood as the acknowledged lobby representative of the Central Railroad, and who has been the principal sewer through which has run the incessant tide of corruption which has so often disgraced the Legislature of the State, and which has at last made its name a reproach and a by-word in the mouths of all honest and just men.

And, notwithstanding the polluted and polluting channels through which this remonstrance has passed, and by whose prompting it reaches the Senate, and though it is full of erroneous statements and false reasonings, it embodies great truths which it were well to consider before we venture to reëstablish a principle so entirely at war with the true interests of the people, and so hostile to the established laws governing the transit of commercial products, as would be the imposition of tolls upon the traffic of railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Flushing Railroad Company reported the following as the assessed value of its property:

Towns.	1856.	1857.
Flushing	$144 44	$153 62
Newtown	96 05	111 55
Total	$240 49	$265 17
Increase under the last law		$24 68

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

Senator BRANDRETH introduced his bill to transfer the unclaimed Dividends and Deposits from the Bank vaults to the Common School Fund. It takes all such funds that have remained twenty years unclaimed. The Corporations may either pay in the principal or five per cent. for annual interest on the principal. Any Corporation neglecting to report or pay over, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subjected to a fine of $1,000. The fine to be added to the School Fund.

ABOLISHING STATE OFFICERS.

Senator PRATT gives notice of a bill "to abolish certain officers of the State Government." Won't Mr. PRATT make his bill a trifle more general than his notice indicates? Let us have a clean sweep—a new deal. Let us wipe out of exis ence this sham fabric of a State Government and commence *de novo*, "Who's afraid?" I don't know of the first man who has the most infinitesimal spark of respect or regard for the nondescript which we call a Constitution—while I do know a few thousands who would be exceedingly rejoiced to have the vitals taken out of it. "Pitch in," Senator PRATT, and let us go the entire swine.

REGISTRY BILLS.

Were introduced in both Senate and Assembly. In the Senate, by Mr. JOHNSON, American, from the Albany District,—in the Assembly, by Mr. ADAMS, also an American, and also from Albany County. Both in the Senate and in the Assembly, strenuous motions were made by the Democrats to refer the bills to the standing Committees—in the Senate, to the Committee on Cities and Villages—in the House, to the Judiciary. In both places the bills were finally ordered to Select Committees.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

Among the bills introduced in the House this morning was one by Mr. WINNE, authorizing the construction of a railroad to be operated by horse power, through certain streets parallel and adjacent to Broadway, in the City. It commences at the southern extremity of the Central Park, and runs through Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Greene and Church streets, to Barclay-street. It is claimed by those projecting this enterprise, that if granted and constructed, the road would relieve Broadway and preserve that magnificent thoroughfare from the possibility of desecration by the construction of a road directly through it, and that to secure exemption from the greater it is well to be reconciled to the lesser evil. If this end can be attained by the one as proposed, it will doubtless call to its support all those who admit the necessity for some action, but who oppose as imprudent and injurious the construction of a road directly through the City. The entity in this light the project has some merits, and as such should undoubtedly have a fair and impartial examination. The construction of any railroad necessarily entails individual injustice, which can only be justified by an offset of the public benefit which as necessarily follows.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The Governor has appointed Hon. MARK SPENCER to disburse moneys for charitable purposes. There are few men upon whom such an appointment could be more fittingly bestowed. No man can be more fitted to such a trust than Mr. SPENCER, and none will more kindly and judiciously bestow the charity of which the State may make him the almoner. J. C.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to allow the peremptory challenge of jurymen by the people.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law of 1845 relative to certain lands under water released to DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, relative to the fisheries in Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law to supply Brooklyn with water.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, that principal and interest of unclaimed dividends of moneyed corporations be paid into the Common School Fund.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to provide for the purity of the elective franchise.

WATER IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SLOAN'S bill, amendatory of the Brooklyn Water law, provides for an annual tax of $50,000, to be applied as a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds issued to insure the introduction of water into that city.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26.

A large number of petitions were presented. One was for the repeal of the Railroad Assessment law, and another relative to steamboat piers, etc.

REPORTS.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the New-York Firemen's Association.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, a bill for the removal of obstructions in Cayuga Lake and Seneca River.

Mr. WEIR reported in favor of the repeal of the New-York Stage Route act.

By Mr. WAGER, favorably, to fix a time for the reimbursement of the Long Island Railroad stock. Also, for a repeal of the Contracting Board acts.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BAKER, to declare and extend the powers of trustees, assignees, etc., and to protect creditors against frauds.

By Mr. WEIR, to define the use of piers and bulkheads in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Income Insurance Company.

By Mr. MOORE, to compel the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies to pay interest on deposits.

By Mr. TAPPAN, to license Stock Brokers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. DURYEA, creating a Board of Home Relief for the City of New-York, consisting of seven members, with authority to supervise and to regulate tenant houses; to provide for the relief of vagrant children; the Board to open a public office in New-York; all expenses to be paid out of the City Treasury on certificates from the Board; the Supervisors to fix the salaries of the officers, and raise a tax for the expenses.

By Mr. WINNE, to enable religious societies of every denomination to incorporate on equal terms; repeals the act of 1855 relating to church property.

By Mr. WAGER, to prohibit Stationary orders being granted to any but members of the Assembly.

By Mr. ENOS, to allow the Institution for the Blind to sell real estate, and invest the proceeds for the purposes of the Institution as the Managers may deem proper.

By Mr. DELANEY, to authorize the raising of a tax sufficient to pay the Municipal Police of New-York up to the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON, to provide that the attorney for the people shall commence the argument in criminal trials, and the defendants close.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to extend the charter of the St. David's Society for twenty years.

By Mr. MCNEIL, to reduce the expenses of foreclosure of mortgages.

By Mr. HOLMES, to repeal the act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad from taxation.

By Mr. LEWIS, to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser, and allow parties having claims against the State to sue in the Courts.

By Mr. HANFORD, to amend the Brooklyn Fire act.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to amend the act providing against unsafe buildings, by requiring the roofs to be made of zinc, &c.

To inclose portions of Crown and Canal streets, Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, to lay out a portion of Brooklyn Heights for a public ground.

By Mr. CHANLER, to incorporate the Nevisink Steamboat Company.

By Mr. CRANE, to incorporate the Hebrew Young Men's Association, New-York.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to incorporate the Continental Railroad Company.

By Mr. AUSTIN, to legalize the sale of Stocks on time, and prevent the plea of no consideration.

An immense flood of local bills were also introduced.

THE MARINE AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. LYNCH'S bill relative to these Courts takes jurisdiction in actions against the Mayor and Council from the District Courts, and from Marine Courts, in all actions where the amount claimed is over $200; makes provisions for notices of appeals; provides for personal service of process on Mayor, Aldermen, &c., before action shall be deemed to be commenced.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr's., bill to authorize the Mayor, &c., to lease Reservoir-square, authorizes them to lease the Square on such terms as they deem fair, or to purchase the Crystal Palace for $150,000.

SHAVING BANK NOTES.

Mr. CRANE'S bill to prevent banks from taking the notes of other banks at a discount, makes it unlawful for any banks to buy or take on deposit the circulating notes of any other bank, or of foreign banks, at any amount less than what purports to be due thereon, under certain penalties.

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr.'s bill to incorporate the Inventors' Aid Association, incorporates JAMES T. DEANE, GEORGE COLT and others, an Association for the purpose of extending aid to inventors, miners, &c., and for exploring for copper, lead, coal, iron and other ores, and minerals, with a capital of $1,000,000 in $10 shares.

A RAILROAD CLEARING HOUSE.

The bill of Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to establish a Railroad Clearing-House in New-York, provides for the appointment of a Superintendent and Chief Clerk for two years by the Governor and Senate, both to give bonds and be liable to removal for misconduct. The salary of the Superintendent to be $5,000, and the Chief Clerk $3,000. The expenses to be paid by assessment on railroad companies. Quarterly and annual reports to be made to Governor of State. Whole history of financial condition of every railroad in State to be filed at the Clearing-House, and sworn to by the President and Cashier of each road. Also, copies of transfer books, and the Superintendent, who shall register and cancel it, and issue a new certificate: provices that no proxy shall be used, except for the one election for which it is given; no railroad officer or employe to be directly or indirectly interested in any railroad contract, under penalty of misdemeanor; imposes a tax of $5,000 quarterly on all companies known to violate or allow the violation of the law; provides that all roads of other States keeping transfer books here, evading the law, shall be subject to similar tax; imposes a one-quarter mill tax on every $100 stocks and bonds of railroads out of the State that keep no transfer agent here, sold at the Brokers' Board.

RAILROAD FREIGHT.

Mr. PARSONS' bill regulating railroad freight requires all roads to publish full tariff of charges on freight carried by them, fixing a uniform rate that shall not be altered, from April 1 to Nov. 30, and from Dec. 1 to March 30—the latter not to exceed 20 per cent. of the Summer rate; the tariffs to be published in the State paper, and way tariff not to exceed the rate for whole distance, except when carried 50 miles or less, when 15 per cent. extra may be charged; forbids the chartering of any freight-car to any person at a price above the regular rates, or any rebate or discount therefrom—the penalty for violation to be forfeiture of charter.

NEW-YORK WHARVES AND SLIPS.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr.'s, bill to regulate the use of wharves and slips leased to steamboats, provides that when so leased they shall be kept for the exclusive accommodation of such steamboats. Makes it the duty of Harbor-Masters to regulate and station ships and vessels in New-York Harbor, so as to prevent any other ships, &c., approaching or lying at wharves so leased. Compels due diligence to Harbor-Master's orders, under penalty of $50. Masters of ships and wharves between slips Nos. 2 and 12 East River not to have power to place vessels in those slips for purposes designated in the act, under the same penalty.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

Mr. HANFORD'S bill, regulating wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn, fixes the rates for vessels of 300 tons and under [illegible] per ton per day, and for every additional ton [illegible] per ton. Double wharfage to be collected in case of leaving without paying, and to be a lien on the vessel. Authorizes a charge of 50 cents a day for every horse employed in loading or unloading by means of steel tackle. Legal rates chargeable in disputed cases to be settled.

EXPENSE OF LICENSES.

Mr. TAPPAN'S bill to license Stock Brokers gives the Mayor power to license, upon a penal bond of [illegible] being given with two sureties, conditioned for a [illegible] ful account of all sales of stocks, bonds, &c., and [illegible] transfer for sale, and for payment to the Treasurer [illegible] tax of one mill on the dollar on each dollar of the par or nominal value of such stocks, &c. The [illegible] be under oath, on the 1st of January, April, July and October, each year. In case of default for ten days the license to be revoked. Sales made by licensed Brokers only to be legal and valid, and [illegible] without a license to be a misdemeanor. [illegible] auction sales of stock to be made by licensed [illegible] licensee, and subject to same tax. The license to be renewed annually, and lists of licensed persons to be furnished by the Mayor to the State Treasurer. [illegible] cense only to be available in the boundaries of the city where granted. All sales and contracts made by the Board of Brokers to be subject to the provisions of the act. Provisions are made for restraining stock gambling within legitimate bounds, and to prevent stock gambling.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF KAF

NEW BOOKS.

Among the new writers of fiction who have recently appeared in Great Britain, we should place GEORGE ELIOT the author of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, at the head. The three stories filling the volume of this title, which has been republished by HARPER & BROTHERS, originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. They are the *Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton*, *Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story*, and *Janet's Repentance*. The last is the longest and ablest of the three, and we should be at a loss to name eny English novelist of the present day who hss excelled the author in his pictures of domestic life, or who has shown a higher order of talent in the delineation of individnal character, then the euthor of these admirable tales. They make us scquainted with an entirely new phase of English life—that of the middle-class religious family—and they are wholly free from the flippencies, affectations and maud'in sentiments which are peculiar to the majority of the so-called religious novels.

From T. B. PETETSON & BROTHER, of Philadelphia, we have a new volume of tales by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, *The Three Beauties*.

TICKENOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have added to their Household Edition of the *Waverley Novels* two more volumes, including *The Pirate*.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

"Among modern books," says JOHN RUSKIN in his *Elements of Drawing*, "avoid, generally magazine and review literature." But the man who follows this advice in these days will discover when it is too late to make smends for hie error, that he has avoided the very best means of forming an acquaintance with the best minds of his time, and that he is ignorant, also, of the beat literary efforts of his day. There is a good deal of light flippant, and worthleaa matter published in the magazines and reviews, but there is also a vast amount of solid information, of just criticism, of elevated writing, and pure poetry to be found in them, and what makes them eepecially worthy of being read is, that they contain the very spirit and essence of the age in a purer form than it csn be found in the daily journal, and in a more attrective and agreeable shape than it can be found in formal books. To have avoided the msgazines and reviews of the past fifty years would have been to avoid a knowledge of some of the best productions of the scholars of the Ninteenth Century. But Mr. RUSKIN does not condemn these literary journals wholly; he qualifies hie advice by the word "generally," and every reader will take that to mean the avoidance of snch periodicals aa he has "no mind to."

Magazines with us form a very considerable amount of the popular reading of onr countrymen, and the enormous circulation to which some of them have reached provee how little the advice of Mr. RUSKIN has been regarded on this side of the Atlantic. These monthly publications, which, like HARPER'S, have so wide a circuletion in all parts of the Union, ought to be edited with the greatest care, and the utmost cantion shonld be taken to exclude from them everything of an injurious tendency. The error of a book may be corrected in a second edition; but the mistake in a magazine can never be corrected. It is circulated to a half million of readers and does its mischief without any opportunity of correcting it. No writer of ancient times, and but few of the present day, has ever enjoyed the opportunity of submitting his prodnctions to the test of such an ordeal as the writers in the popular Magazines of our own day enjoy. When a work is submitted to two hundred thousand readers simultaneously, of all classes, and over such a wide region as is embraced by the American Union, it is equal to an appeal to posterity. The jndgment of such an audience may be regarded as final. There can be no higher appeal. Posterity can do nothing for an anthor who fails with en immediate public like this.

Mr. THACKERAY may consider himself exceedingly fortunate that he has the opportnnity of submitting his trans-Atlantic novel to those who are best entitled to pass judgment upon its merits, and whose criticism must be regarded as infallible. We may decide that TUPPER is not justly entitled to his popularity, and prove that his philosophy is bogus; but we cannot pronounce contrary to the popular taste in the case of a work which appeals to the popular taste. If it is not to the popular liking, it is wholly a failnre, and there can be no hope for it. The "Virginians" of Mr. THACKERAY has been presented monthly to more than two hundred thousand American resders, in *Harper's Magazine*, since the story was commenced, and it has failed to make a favorable impression upon the public mind. His introduction of WASHINGTON in his youthful years is not agreeable to the American mind. Mr. THACKERAY'S treatment of our national idol is altogether distasteful, and, judging from the various comments of the Press, it has created a strong feeling of disgust. American readers are startled at having the grand and stately "Father of his Country," whose familiar image is that of the leader of the Revolutionary army or the President of the nation, called Mister WASHINGTON. The probability is that WASHINGTON was never called Mister, and he certainly would not have been called so by the people among whom Mr. THACKERAY introduces him, for he was then a major or a colonel, and he would have been addressed by his military title in those days of strict etiqnette, when a military title, too, carried infinitely more weight than it does now. The "Easy Chair," in *Harper's* makes a very ingenious defence of THACKERAY'S *Washington*, and justifiea his introduction of him in the "Virginians." But it is not a subject for criticism, but of instinct. If the people like it, then it is proper and a success; if they do not, it is improper and a failure; and there is nothing more to be said about it. We have seen a good many good criticisms on *Harper's Monthly*, for example, proving in the most satisfectory manner that it was a failnre, and that it onght not to be popular. Bnt it is popular and, therefore, a success, and criticism is at fanlt. In literature intended for popular reading, there ie but one critic to be trusted, and that is popular taste. Its decisions cannot be reversed.

Yet popular taste must have a proper channel to express itself before its judgment can be relied upon. A work may be pnblished and yet not be read, and nnless it be read it will be exceedingly improper to say that it is not up to the popular taste becanse it has not suddenly become popular. We can give a most remarkable instance in illustration of this. There has never been a greater hit in magazine literature than the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Doctor HOLMES, in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It etruck the popular taste "between wind and water," on the appearance of the first number, like the "Noctes" of *Blackwood*, and haa continued to grow in popularity ever since Everybody talks of the Autocrat, and his sayings are quoted in all circles in all parts of the country Yet this popular series of papers was actually begun under the same name, by the same author, in precisely the same style, and with the same ability more than twenty-five years ago, in the *New-England Magazine*, and fell still-born. It was continued through two numbers of that periodical and was never heard of. The wit was just as brilliant, the humor as fine, and the poetry as good then as now, and the popular appreciation was just as keen: but the magazine in which the "Antocrat" appeared had no circulation the public had no opportunity of seeing the antocrat, and therefore they could not manifest their appreciation of it. In the March number of the *Atlantic*, this popular series of papers is continned with remarkable vigor and characteristic humor, and remembering that it is more than a quarter of a century since the author conceived the idea which he is now so brilliantly executing, his own remarks about poetical emotion heve a singularly truthful applicstion to his own csse: "Don't ever think the poetry is dead in an old man," he says, "becanse his forehesd is wrinkled, or that his manhood hss left him because his hand trembles. If they were ever there, they are there still!" As the "Autocret" rattles along with his pleasent talk, bitting right and left as he goes, and apparently quite careless as to what he aays, he rings into his conversation, in the most natnral manner conceivable, rare bits of information, scraps of science, and little chips of history. For example, with what rare and natural grace these stories are told:

"There wes e legend, that, when the Danish piretes made descents upon the English coast, they eaught e few Tertars occastonally, in the shepe of Saxons, that weuld not let them go,—on the contrary, insisted on their staying, and, to make sure of tt, treated them as Apollo treeted Marsyas, or as Bartholinus has treeted a fellow-creature tn his title-page, and, having divested them of the one essential and perfectly fitting garment, indispensable in the mildest climates, nailed the same on the church door, as we do the banns of marrisge, *in terrorem*.

[There was a laugh at this among some of tne young folks: but as I looked at our landledy I sew that 'the water stood in her eyes,' as it did in Christiana's when the interpreter asked her about the spl, der, and that the schoolmistress blnshsd, as Mercy did in the same conversation, as you remember.]

That sounds like a cock-and-bull-story,—said the young fellow whom they call John. I abstained from making Hamlet's remark to Horatio, and continued.

Not long since, the church-wardens were repairing and beautifying an old Saxon church in a certain English village, and among other things thought the doors should be ettended to. One of them, particnlarly the front door, looked very badly, crusted, as tt were, and as tf tt would look alt the better for scraping. There happened to be a microscopist in the village who had heard the old pirate story, and he took it into his heed to examine the crust on this door. There was no mistake about it; it was a genuine historical document, of the Ziska drum-head pattern,—e real *cutus humana*, stripped from some old Scandinevlan fillbuster,—and the legend was true.

My friend, the Professor, settled an tmportant historical and financial question once by the aid of an exceedingly minnte fragment of a similar document. Behind the pane of plate-glass which bore his name and title burned a modest lemp, signifying to the passers-by that at all hours ef the night the slightest favors (or fevers) were welcome. A yonth who had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates, following a moth-like tmpulse very natural under the circumstancee, dashed his fist at the light and quenched the meek luminery, breaking tbrough the plate-glass, of course, to reach tt. Now I don't want to go into the *minutiæ* at table, you know, but a naked hand can no more go through a pane of thick glass without leaving some of its cuti cle, to say the least, behind it, than a butterfly can go tbrough a sausage-machine wtthont looking the worse for tt. The Professor gathered up the fragments of glass, and wtth them certain very minute bnt entirely satisfactory documents whieh would have tdentified and hangad any rogue in Christendom who had parted with them. The historical qnestion, *who did it?* and the financial question, *who paid for it?* were both settled before the new lamp was lighted the next evening."

There is a capital anecdote in the March number of the *Atlantic*, on "Saints and their Bodies," in which the ridiculous notion that we Americans, who ere the most ective people on earth, do not take sufficient exercise, is properly refuted. The author says: "We distrust the echievements of every Saint without a body; end really have some hopes of the Cambridge Divinity School, since hearing that it has organized a boat club." "Our Americsn saintship," he says, "also, is beginning to have a body to it, a 'Body of Divinity,' indeed. Look at our three great popular preachers. The vigor of the paternal blacksmith still ewings the sinewy arm of BEECHER; PARKER performed the labors, mental and physical, of four able-bodied men, until even his greet strength temporarily yielded; —and if ever dyspepsia attack the bnrly frame of CHAPIN, we fancy that dyspepsia will get the worst of it." The people who imegine that Americans have less physical vigor than their European ancestors, ought, by all means, to read "Saints and their Bodies." The leeding article in the *Atlantic*, the "Catecombs of Rome," is too dead in its subject, and too remote for the plece of honor it occupies. There ie a very good megazinish story, entitled "Eben Jeckson," and the average excellence of all the articles, poetry and prose, is fully up to the standard established by the previous numbers. The best poem in the number, perheps, is the "Mare Rubrum" of the autocrat. But, before we leave the *Atlantic* and its Autocrat, we must quote a line or so of what he saye about the bribery of critics with oysters:

"One man has oysters, and another epithets. It is an exchange of hospitalities; one gives a 'spread' on tmen, and the other on paper—thet is all. Don't you think you and I should be apt to do just so, if we were in the critical line? I am sure I couldn't resist the softening influences of hospitality. I don't like to dine out, you know—I dine so well at our own table, [our landlady looked radiant,] and the company is so pleasant, [a rustling movement of satisfaction among the boarders;] but if I dld partake of a man's salt, with such addttions as that article of food requires to make tt palatable, I could never abuse him, and if I had to speak of him, I suppose I should hang my set of jingling epithets around him like a string of sleighbells. Good feeling helps society to make liars of most of us—not absolute liars, but such careless handlers of truth that its sharp corners get terribly rounded. I love truth as chiefest among the virtues; I trust it runs in my blood; but I would never be a critic, because I know I could not always tell it. I might write a critelsm of a book that happened to please me; that is another matter."

What more need be said, or can be said, of the *Knickerbocker*, than that it is as good as any of its predecessors? Gentlemen of the military profession seem to have a fondness for the *Knickerbocker*, and they make it the organ of their literary leisure. It often contains very characteristic naval and military sketches, and the March number has a very clever contribntion of this kind, descriptive of naval life, from FOXALL A. PARKER.

Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for March, has a great variety of pleasant reading, and some very good Yankee illustrations. The Yankeeisms of this Magezine are among its leading characteri-tics, and they serve to distinguish it from other works of its class.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

PHOTOGRAPHING DRAWINGS ON WOOD.—M. LALLEMAND is the author of a process for photographing drawings upon the wood on which it is to be engraved in relief. The wood is first placed with its surface on a solntion of alum, and dried; it then receives with e soft brush a coating composed of animal soap, gelatine and alum upon all its facts. When the coating is dry, the surface which is to receive the picture is pleced for some minutes in a solution of sal-ammoniac, then dried; afterwards on a bath of nitrate of silver of twenty per cent., and then dried. A cliché upon glass or paper is then applied on the wood by means of a peculiar frame, permitting the process of the reproduction to be matched; when satisfactory, the picture is fixed by means of a saturated bath of hyposulphite of soda—a few minntes being enough —and it is then washed for only five minutes. The first coating preserves the wood from moisture; and eight months of experience have proved that the employment of alum and a hyposulphite, in place of destroying the wood, gives it a great strength, which is peculiarly favorable to the engraving.

CAST-IRON PILLARS.—Professor HODGKINSON, of London, has shown that a long circular pillar, with its ends flat, is about three times as strong as a pillar of the same length and diameter with its ende rounded in such a manner that the pressnre will pass through its axis, the ends being made to turn easily, but not so small as to be crushed by the weight; also, that if a pillar of the same length and diameter as the preceding, have one end rounded and one flat, the strength will be twice as great as that of one with both ends rounded. Consequently, if three pillars be tsken, differing only in the form of their ends, the first having both ends rounded, the second with one end rounded and one end flat, and the third with both ends flat the strength of these different pillars will be found to be nearly as one, two, three.

IMPROVED RAILROAD FROG.—This device is of the ordinary form, of cast-iron with steel point and steeled iron tread-plates—the pecnliarities consisting in the general shape of the parts of the frog, and in the arrangement of the point, by which it can be easily removed and replaced, and fastened very firmly to the plste. The shape is well proportioned, combining all the most approved forms, and carefnlly adapted to the safe and easy passage of the wheels. The steel point, instead of being riveted to the plste in the ordinary way, is fitted into a dovetailed groove in the plate, its wedged form allowing it to be inserted at the wide part of the groove and pnshed up into the angle, a square cast-iron block being dropped in behind it to keep it in its plsce. The wide tread-plate behind the point being riveted on, keeps the whole firmly in place. This arrangement is new, and is found a most effective method of attaching the point to the casting, making it exceedingly firm and easy to remove for repsirs.

BAR IRON.—Mr. W. CLAY, of Liverpool, hss patented some improvements which contemplate the employment of rolling pressnre for the conversion of bar iron of verious sectional figures, such as plain, etraight, square bars, or chennel-grooved, &c., into tapering bers—the object being to impart to bars of iron so made different strengths or powers of resistance et different points, and thereby to adspt rolled metels to various uses when greater strength or rigidity is required st one point than another. The method also relates to the adaptation of rolling pressure to the formation of bars, with sudden inequalities of depth or thickness forming projections, protuberances, or indentations, on or in the bars, at different points, according to the particular purpose for which the iron is required. Instead of allowing the top roll to rise gradually in its bearings, ss heretofore, the inventor adjusts the rolls to the work they have to per form, end keeps them to thst position nntil the operstion is completed—the object being to produce a class of work, the irregularity in the section of which is too great to permit of its being mannfectured with facility by the rising-roll process. Thus, for forming a taper on the extremity of bers, auitable for railwsy "points," the rolls are set to a distance apart that will correspond with the greatest depth which the formed ber is required to measure, say three inches; and, assuming, also, thet the extremity of the bar is to be tapered down to one inch in depth, a plete of iron or steel of a teper form is provided, of a thickness corresponding exactly with the diminution of thickness required in the end of the bar under operation. This plate is taken, in its cold state, and placed over the end of the bar of red-hot metal, the two being then pressed between the rolls. The taper plate, acting as a filling-piece, or as an eccentric projection on one of the rolls would act, enables the rolls to put a severer pressure on the bar at the part overlaid by the plate, and thus by simple rolling, in an ordinary rolling-mill, a taper bar is produced.

NEW STEREOSCOPE.—A new stereoscope has been manufactured by Messrs BURFIELD & ROMB, of London, to which they have given the name of the Cosmorama Lens Stereoscope, the advantages characterizing it being thus described: First, the greeter facility with which the two images apparently coalesce; second, less fatigue to the observer, the transparent and opaque pictures being viewed in the same place, and the best part, viz., the central portion of the lens, is only used; the pictures are therefore seen much more perfectly than in the ordinary form of instrument with two small semi-lenses inclosed in brass or ivory eye-pieces. Another marked advantage is a perfect adjustment of focus to different sights. The lens—which is an ordinary plsno-convex cut in halves, and the two edges turned round so as to form the centre—is mounted in a superior manner to the common form of stereoscope. Reflected light, either from a lamp or window, is directed on the opaque pictures; transmitted light through the transparent.

TESTING THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.—An epparatus has been invented by Mr. LOWTHORP, of New-Jersey, for testing the strength of materials, and has been patented in England, France, Belgium, and this country. The machine is designed for ascertaining the amount of tensile and transverse etrain, or torsion or crushing effect which materials are capable of withstending; and consiete in so combining suitable geering and other mechanism for applying the strains or forces with a piston or plnnger, operating against a body of weter, or other fluid, within a cylinder or barrel, that, on epplying the force or atrain to the object to be tested by means of the gearing, such a pressure shall be transmitted to the fluid in the cylinder or barrel, and to any suitable indicating apparatns in connection with the same, as to enable the attendant to readily calculete the amount of strain or force to which the object has been submitted.

STRENGTHENING ELECTRO-MAGNETS.—M. SCHEJZIK, engineer of the imperial telegraphs of Austria has endeavored to remedy the inconveniences arising from the considerable diameter of the copper wire, with which the core of iron has hitherto been wrapped, when powerful electro-msgnetic effects were to be obtained. He has perfectly succeeded by wrapping the core with ribbons of copper, presenting their edges to the core. This new apparatus is said to occupy much less space than an apparatus with thick cores, and produces powerful effects, by means of a galvanic enrrent, developed by a battery of few but large elements. Professor HENRY, of Washington, was the first to use ribbons in place of wires, for wrapping electromagnets, but his coils were laid flat. Whether the new plan possesses essential superiority to that of Prof. HENRY is a point as yet undetermined.

IMPROVEMENT IN MINING LAMPS.—Mr. SHERWOOD, of Birmingham, England, has brought out a lemp for use in mines, heving a glass chimney in the insidc of a wire geuze, and a flat wick, with a peculiar burning apparatus, differing materially from that adopted in any of the lamps now employed in mines. The wick takes up, by capillary attraction, a light oil, and passes through a flattened tube, where it is capped with a brass nozzle, having a long slit in the top, and plenty of air-holes in the sides. When the wick is lighted a great current of air impinges on tbc fisme, as it passes through the slit in the nozzle, and thus insures a perfect combustion, such es hes not hitherto been effected in any other mining lamp. The light makes little or no smoke, and requires no snuffiing for twenty-four hours, and it can be raised up and down by an adjusting screw, in a simple and effective manner.

VENEERING BY TRANSFER.—A process of veneering by transfer is mentioned with approval in the French journals. The sheet of veneer or inlaying to be copied is to be exposed for a few minutes to the vapor of hydrochloric acid. This novel plate is then laid upon calico or paper, and impressions struck off with a printing press. Heat is to be applied immediately after the sheet is printed, when a perfect impression of all the marks, figures, and convolnted lines of the veneer is said to be instantaneously produced. The process, it is affirmed, may be repeated for an almost indefinite number of times. The designs thus produced are also said to exhibit a general wood like tint most natural when oak, walnut, maple, end the light-colored woods have been used.

ORELDE, A NEW BRASS.—M M. MOURIER & VALLENT, of Paris, are reported to have succeeded in making an alloy which imitates gold sufficiently near to merit the name given to it—Orelde. The properties are pure copper, one hundred parts, by weight; zinc, seventeen parts; magnesia, six parts; eal-ammoniac, 3.6; quick-lime, 1.80; tartar of commerce, nine parts. The copper is first melted, then the magnesia, sal-ammoniac, lime and tartar, in powder, little by little—the crucible being briskly stirred for about half sn hour, so as to mix thoroughly, and then the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface, and stirring until it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered and fusion maintained for about thirty-five minhtes, when it is uncovered, skimmed carefully, and the alloy cast in a mould of damp sand or metal. The oreide melts at s temperature low enough to allow of its spplication to all kinds of ornsmentation—has a fine grain, is malleable, and capable of taking the most brilliant polish; and when, after a time, it becomes tarnished from oxidation, its brilliancy may be restored by a little acidulated water. If the zinc is replaced by tin, the metel will be still more brilliant. This article is now produced, in superior qnality, in the State of Connecticut, and manufactured into e great variety of useful snd ornamental articles.

Real Estate—Tendencies of Population and Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That a large portion of the capital now comperatively idle will sooner or later be invested in real estate, is almost certain. So many have suffered from investments in railroeds, they now seek the most substantial securities—something which s panic csnnot sweep away. For several years past real estate in this City end its vicinity, except in s few favored localities, hes been neglected. For this reason, among others, men having money would not invest in bonds and mortgages at 6 or 7 per cent., nor buy real estate that would produce us higher rstes, when they conld invest in railroads in which equal confidence was felt, at 18 or 24 per cent. A few localities such as Fifth-avenue, where lots have risen from $10,000 to $15,000 in some instances, such as the lower psrt of Broadway, and lots on the streets between Liberty and Dusne, where land like that sold by Columbia College, has been bought at the rate of a million dollars an ecre, are exceptions to the statement that real estate has remained almost stationary for a good many years. It is very likely now to take its turn. The question is, where is the real estate which will most probably "hold its own," or advance in prices? One morning paper ssys that lots in Fifth-avenue have reached their highest point; so also has property in Broadway, and on the streets leading from it, below Duane, and calls attention to Brooklyn lots, and another paper says that the lots about the Central Park have depreciated one-quarter from the fancy prices they commanded last Summer, and calle attention to property situated in other parts of the City heretofore less fevored. It is probeble thet opinions es to the best localities for investments may be somewhat influenced by the interests which the writers may have in them. The question is nevertheless of importsnce to many people. Let them look at the present and prospective state of things having a bearing on its decision. For instsnce: the populetion is rapidly increasing. In ten or twelve years at least two millions may be fonnd living in New-York and its vicinity. With some knowledge of the increase end the causes operating, it is amazing to look ahead for twenty years. In whet pert of tbe City or in what locality will that increase be found? It cannot go south or east into the ocean. The swelling tide must flow in natural channels—mnst be obedient to certain laws which are as omnipotent as the laws of trade. We, therefore, suppose the next million will be found in the upper part of the City, and npon that narrow neck of Westchester County which runs down to the confluence of the Harlem with the East River, a little distance only above the centre of this island. If the reader will look at the map, he will see a westerly corner of Connecticut reaching out to a point above White Plains, which on a direct line is not fer from Tarrytown on the Hudson Rlver. All below thet line is already to some extent occupied by citizens doing business daily in New-York. It is in pert under the same government as New-York, and is for all practicable purposes a portion of the City. Magnificent palaces and villas are sprinkled all over it, and long rows of houses and cottages are visible on every railroad and avenue running through it, as well as upon the shorees of the two great rivers between which it is situated. The filling up must inevitably be a rapid process. The lower part of the City is already full. There is no more room for steamboat-landings, for wharves, or docks or ferries. From Whitehall up both rivers ship-owners are subjected to great inconvenience for want of room. The steamboets will perhaps hold their present possessions down town, bnt at no distant day they must go up town. The next million must have accommodation as well as the present million. Ten thousand lots have been taken from the middle portion of the islsnd for the Central Park and will of course never be otherwise occupied. The lots hordering on the Park are alreedy purchassd for residences in advance of its opening, and are held at prices so high that they will not be bought for speculation or investment by others. Such in fact, is the case with almost all of the lots on the streets extending from each side of the Park to the river. New comers can find but little inducement to take them if they could be had at present prices. The New-Jersey shore, opposite the island is already fully occupied. Jersey City and Hudson City are very populous. Brooklyn, from the south part, some distance below New-York, along the shore of the East River for many miles, and extending far back, the population is already dense. A vast number of lots lying beyond the limits of that city have been purchased for actual occupation, and the prices ere too high for cautious speculators; but as the business of the luture million marches up the East River, all the lots in Brooklyn will be occupied. It will be well for capitalists to look in that direction, for there may be lots that may be bought at less than their actual value. On the Hudson River, from the middle portion of the Island to the upper end, the shore is generally too bold and rocky for commercial purposes. It is chiefly occupied, and must, from its nature, always be held by the owners of costly residences. Its romantic beauty adds much to its almost fabulous valuation. The good sense of those who have control, we presume, will resist the efforts made in some quarters to destroy its value by blowing up its solid foundations and tearing down its natural elevations for streets at right angles, and otherwise marring its beauty. The lots and villas may change hands, but the prices have already gone beyond the probability of many speculations in that locality for a rise. All these considerations, as well as others that will occur to the reader, induce the belief that the coming million will look for good investments in the upper part of the City, and on the narrow neck of Westchester, which is but an extension of the Island.

Numerous improvements are promoting the increase of the population in that direction. The establishment of the greet Central Park, of nearly eight hundred acres, to be made attractive by an expenditure of many millions of money, as far up the island as it is, invites the citizens to go up town to dwell. To be within a short drive of it will continue to be the desire of all who can afford the luxury. A park so attractive as that is designed to be, with all the witchery of its daily turn-outs and exhibitions, will lend a charm to every spot within reaching distance, and will enhance the valuation of the surrounding country.

The several City railroads which have heretofore been confined in their operations down town, are now being extended to and across this neck of Westchester County. In almost every avenne there will be a railroad to annihilate the distance at which the citizens have hitherto looked as if almost insurmountable. The New-Haven, the Harlem, and the Hudson River railroads, in connection with the City railroads, running their frequent day and night trains within the sound of each other through this locality, bring and carry the busy population from the heart to the extremity as if by magic.

The Harbor Commissioners istely appointed by the State, surveyed the Harlem as well as the other waters which constitute the harbor of New-York, and designated its boundaries and made a chart for its docks and wharves, with a view to its being opened for a free passage from one river to another for steamers and sailing vessels, without the necessity of going around the island to carry on the great trade between the East and West, and the Legislatnre by law has established its bounds. At this session of Congress bills have been introduced making appropriations for clearing out the obstructions, so that soon steamers will be seen passing from the Hudson to the East River, laden with the rich prodncts of both sections of the Union. A wharf or dock on the Harlem, then, will be valuable like a wharf at Whitehall.

The great *Leviathan* has at length been launched, and may be expected across the ocean to this City. She draws so much water she mnst come to us at a point above Hell-Gate on thet narrow neck of land. If she proves successful, there will be a great many levisthans to follow in her wake, all of which must make their landings above Harlem. The great trade of the City, as well as of the East and West, will concentrate where the great ships unload and take in their cargoes. This wheeling the trade of the City "to the right about," will enhance the value of investments made in that vicinity.

The Legislature, at its lest eession, incorporated a company to construct a suspension bridge across tbe Harlem River at the High Bridge, which company has been duly organized and the bridge is to be built. This not only is to connect the most romantic psrts of Westchester with the most romantic part of this island, by virtually extending one of the avenues along the neck as far as the New-York population may extend, bnt to provide for the extension of one of the City railroeds some twenty miles further, to accommodate the population between the Hudson River and the Harlem railroads. This is to be known as the High Bridge Railroad, and to be made available as a City railroad. These fecilities indicate the course which the coming million will teke, if they regard the laws of trade, in making their investments for a rise as well es for sefety. The history of the wealth of some of the richest of the men in New-York, who owned the lends in the direction in which business and popnlation heve extended, is instructive on this queetion. Our object is not to speek of any perticular speculation, but to teke a view of the whole field before us.

L.

Edward Everett in Virginia—His Speeches at the Crawford Inauguration.

Upon receiving the cane of WASHINGTON, which was presented to him at Richmond, Mr. EVERETT thus returned his acknowledgments:

"SIR: I want words adequetely to express the emotions of satisfaction and gratitude with which I recetve this most interesting personal rellc of the 'Father of his Country'—invaluable in itself, and rendered, if possible, still more precious by the circumstances under which it comes into my possession. I shell keep it while I live as a sacred trust, and so dispose of it as best to promote the patriotic intentions with which it has been bestowed upon me. I acknowledge myself under the highest obligations to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Assocletion, who have honored me with this most expressive token of their approval of my humble coöperation in the great cause lo which, with such fervid energy and noble enthusiasm, they are devoting themselves; end I pray yon, Sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the very obliging manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself, in performing the office kindly undertaken by yon, on this desply intereating occasion.

I feel, Sir, that, in reference to an honor so distinguished, so peculiar, there would be a degree of arrogance, even in disclaiming any title to it as a reward of merit. Such a thought is almost too absurd to be disavowed. Nothing but the most distinguished service to the country, in some crisis of imminent peril, can furnish an adequate foundation for such a pretension.

Bnt I mey claim, without presumption, to have been trained, from my cradle, to the reverence of the great and honored name, of which you now enrich me with this most desirable personel memorial. I was born within sight of Dorchester Heights, where he achieved one of the most brilliant and important successes of the war. I was reared in a commnnity filled with recent personal recollections of him, cherlshed by those who all but idolized his character. I am old enough to remember the shock, which struck to the very heart of the land, at the lidings thet he was gone. My first little declamation at school was the familiar elegy, beginning

"From Vernon's mount behold the hero rise,
Resplendent forms attend him to the skies."

I remember, tut as yesterday, the emotion of my father, as he placed round my neck, with its black ribbon, the medal which was worn by the school children throughout the country, bearing the likeness of WASHINGTON, with the tnscription "He is in glory—the world is in tears," and the eulogy pronounced by thet honored parent, on the ensuing 22d February, at the request of his fellow-citizens of Dorchester, was the first public discourse, of a secular character, to which I ever listened.

Had it then been foretold to me that after a lapse of 58 years, filled with no inconsiderable share of the lebors and the cares of life, I should live to see a day like this—that I should heve the privilege, in so many of the States and cities of the Union, to pronounce a eulory on that tllnstrious name, before crowded and favoring audiences, and to devote the pecuniary proceeds of its delivery to the noble object of placing the home and tomb of WASHINGTON under the ægis of the public protection; that as the rich reward of this service I should here in the capital of his native Virginia; here in the presence of illustrious chieftains, who have borne the flag of the country with honor from the frozen North to the tropics; of the Chief Megistrates of Virginia and other sister States; and of statesmen who heve filled and are filling the highest places in the public councils; of the ladies who have clothed themselves with the honor of originating the noble enterprise which appeals so powerfully to the patriotic sentiment of the country; and of this vast and sympathizing audience, truly I should have deemed it a vision too bright, too wild, to be realized; or, if realized, an ample recompense for whatever of toil or of grief might intervene. But it is no romantic vision. I have lived to see this proud and happy day; I have been permitted, by Providence, to realize what the most extravagant anticipation could not have foreseen; I have pronounced the eulogy, of which you expect the repetition to-day, 70 times, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, and am willing to do it seven hundred and seventy times, if it is the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to hear it, for the same noble object.

For these efforts, and the labor and time required by them, I claim no merit; t have asked, expected no reward—least of all such a reward as I receive this day, Sir, at your hands. It has truly been, as you have been pleased to say, a labor of love. I have felt that I was engaged in a pure and honorable work, tending directly to a noble end, and not unproductive perhaps of incidental good. Compelled by illness, a few years ago, to resign a very honorable post in the public service, and feeling no temptation, since the partial restoration of my health, to return to the thorny and thankless path of public life; weary of its labors and cares, and more than satisfied with the trusts and honors which the partiality of my fellow-citizens has bestowed on me, at home and abroad, I find in these innoffensive pursuits into which I have been drawn, consecrated to patriotism and benevolence, a more congenial occupation for my waning years, happy if I can, in this way, do anything to promote this most meritorious object of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, or soften the asperity of sectional feeling, by holding up to the admiration of all parts of the country, that great exemplar which all alike respect and love; or relieve, by appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent, the wants of our suffering fellow men—too happy if, among the last utterances of a voice, which in the course of nature will soon cease to be heard, the praises of him who stands first in the affections of the country shall be the most prominent theme, as a prayer for the welfare of every portion of that country will be breathed with the last pulsations of my heart.

But I feel, Sir, that I ought not to prolong my remarks. You are impatient to listen to the distinguished and eloquent gentleman, who is associated with me in the honors of this day; and I am sensible that I shall need all the time assigned to me in the day's proceedings, for the delivery of the discourse which you expect from me before we part.

At the banquet, in the evening, the following toast was announced:

"*Massachusetts and Virginia*—The revolutionary ties that unite them still live in the hearts of our people."

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT rose in response to a call from all parts of the hall, and upon rising was received with long and continued applause. Order being restored, he spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I esteem it a great privilege and honor to speak on behalf of Massachusetts on this most interesting occasion—of Massachusetts, the eldest of the sister States of Virginie in this great family of republics. She knew and loved your peerless son at an early day. While the lilies of France floated over the bastions of Quebec; while the red cross of St. George waved from Maine to Georgia; while the bloom of youth was on his own cheek, he visited Boston, then the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal forces.

When the first appeal was made to the stern arbitrament of war, and the all-important question arose in the Continental Congress, who should lead the patriotic arms of America, in the doubtful contest, Massachusetts, represented by one whom your own JEFFERSON pronounced the Colossus of debate in the great argument of Independence—one from whom many of you afterwards differed in political opinion, but whom all honored as a true, warm-hearted patriot—Massachusetts, I say, represented in the Continental Congress by JOHN ADAMS, gave her voice and her influence for the appointment of WASHINGTON. She had her own armies, her own Generals in the field, in common with those of the other New England States—the veterans of the seven years' war—ROGERS' Provincial Rangers, STARK'S comrades—men who had climbed the heights of Abraham and stormed the citadel of Louisburg—the men of the 19th of April and the 17th of June—led by WARD and WARREN, and PUTNAM and PRESCOTT—but, at the risk of touching the most sensitive nerve that thrills the human bosom—the point of honor on the part of the soldier and the gentleman—Massachusetts gave her vote and all her influence for the "beloved" Col. WASHINGTON. If to Virginia belongs the incommunicable glory of having given him to his country, may not Massachusetts, under the circumstances to which I have allnded, reflect with satisfaction that she contributed all her influence to place that noble son at the head of the American armies? She remembers, too, with interest, that the newly elected commander assumed the high trust under the shadow of her ancient University at Cambridge; that, with his headquarters established there, he held the royal army for near a twelve month's beleaguered in Boston—and that he achieved his first great military success from the heights that now command her capital.

Some foreign writers have denied the military talent of WASHINGTON. Massachusetts knows better. She witnesses the remains of the magnificent lines of circumvallation, twelve miles in circuit, in which, with raw recruits, inadequately supplied for the field, without ordnance, without munitions, he held the royal force closely invested for near a twelve months. She beholds eternal monuments of his military skill in the heights of Dorchester, where, by a magnificent strategic combinetion, he earned a place (I appeal to the gallant chieftain, General SCOTT) among the greatest masters of war. A late French writer has said, that WASHINGTON could not have led the French grand army of 1812—that prodigious array moving in thirteen parallel colnmns, each a host—led by tributary Kings, and heroes of a hundred wars—and got them in safety to Russia. I do not know that one has a right to assert this, or take for granted that he, who did great things with small means, would not have done proportionately greater with ample means. At any rate, whatever superiority may be claimed for NAPOLEON, on the bare assumption, that WASHINGTON could not have condncted his mighty force into Russia, some deduction must be made from that superiority for the historical fact, that NAPOLEON himself could not condnct the army out of Russia.

At all events, Sir, WASHINGTON himself, in whose heroic self-possession there entered not the slightest particle of arrogance or presumption, calmly contemplated the possibility that he might be brought into personal conflict with that dreaded NAPOLEON; and in that belief accepted the command of the American army in 1796. When in the expectation of a war with our honored revolutionary ally, then distracted in her domestic counsels, WASHINGTON was appointed Lieutenant-General—a title and a trust which America, but in a single instance, has given to any one of her gallant sons—he more than once declared that, if the enemy invaded us, he must not be permitted so much as to land on our shores. And in a letter to President ADAMS, written shortly after accepting his commission, he makes the significant remark that "the French (with whom we have now to contend) have adopted the practice, with great and astonishing success, of appointing Generals of juvenile years to command their armies." He had every reason to suppose, at that time, and doubtless did suppose, that in the event of a French invasion, the armies of France would have been commanded by the hero of Arcole and Lodi, the youngest and most successful of these youthful Generals.

Sir, the occasion which has brought us together is, in my judgment, of far greater importance and significance than any mere popular pageant. Virginia has been called, and justly, the mother of States and of statesmen; but this is an honor which she shares with her sister Republics. From Maine to Georgia, every one of the old thirteen, has sent her children to lay foundation of new Republics in the rising West; every one of the confederated States has its list of wise, the honored, and the brave among its children. But to Virginia alone belongs the honor of giving birth to the one man, whose preëminence all acknowledge without envy, in whose fame all other States are proud as fellow countrymen to claim a share.

I rejoice that in consecrating a monument to this pure and bright name you have found an American artist equal to its conception and execution. Oh that he could have witnessed this triumphant day! May its success carry consolation to the heart of his bereaved partner! He has left behind him a monument to his own taste and genius, not less than to his illustrious subject. And, Sir, when I contemplate the career of this gifted artist, from its commencement to its close; when I trace him through the earlier prodnctions of his chisel; the busts of living cotemporaries; the lovely idolatries of ancient mythology, Orpheus, Ganymede, Hebe; his maturer creations, the statue of BEETHOVEN, the group for the pediment of the southern wing of the extension of the Capitol;—the figures of HENRY and JEFFERSON, which adorn the ascending platforms of your great monument—when I see him thus rising by steady progress to the summit of his art and his fame, in the more than imperial form and face of WASHINGTON—his true eye guiding his cunning hand from labor to labor, and from triumph to triumph, like Phidias of old, who "carved the gods and came to Jove," I can almost fancy that the delicate sense was overpowered, at last, by the transcendent glories of that

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Revulsion in Relation to the Jobbing Interests.

A lecture was delivered last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by F. A. Conkling, Esq., at the request of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, on the "Commercial Revulsion, and its Relation to the Jobbing Interests of the City." As was to be expected, the audience were all male, and principally composed of leading merchants, hardware dealers, &c. After entering at some length into the unparalleled state of prosperity in which the country found itself at the commencement of 1857, Mr. Conkling gave a minute and laboriously statistical account of the revulsion, which, without any premonitory symptoms, commenced in the month of August of that year, and had continued up to the present time. He believed that the crash was the legitimate and inevitable result of influences which had long been at work; and which, without a reversal of the laws of economical science, could have led to no other conclusion. That it was not produced either by a panic, the suspension of specie payment by the banks, or by any kindred cause, is conclusively proved by the fact that, although the banks have long since resumed, and although capital is now more abundant, and the rate of interest lower than it has been for years, the prostration of business is nearly as great as ever. The volume of business, as shown by the Exchange at the Clearing-House, is one-half less than it was in the month of August, having fallen to one-third the amount for the week ending the 28th of December last. It is true, added the lecturer, that one reason for this falling off in the business of the banks, is that the race of speculators, especially those insatiable cormorants the railroad corporations, have disappeared from the market, and it is devoutly to be hoped that "the places which knew them, will know them no more forever." Of the railroad mania of the last few years, when its history came to be written, Mr. Conkling said that it would be regarded as among the marvels of finance, akin to Law's Mississippi scheme and the South Sea bubble.

The statistics of commercial life, said the lecturer, show that mercantile business is the most precarious of all the useful employments. General Dearborn, who, for 20 years, was Collector of the port of Boston, and who had ample opportunities for observing the vicissitudes of trade, declared that among every hundred of the merchants and traders of that city, not more than three ever acquired an independence. This conclusion was not arrived at without great distrust, but an experienced merchant, who was consulted, fully admitted its truth. Is the security of mercantile business likely to be increased by the system which has been described—rather is it not certain that universal bankruptcy will be its result?

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Conklin for his interesting lecture, and the audience retired.

Prayer for Colleges.—Yesterday was the day set apart for prayer for Colleges. Union meetings were held at Dr. Hutton's Church, Wooster-street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, in the evening, at which addresses were made and prayers offered up.

From extracts from letters, respecting the religious state of the various Colleges, read at these meetings, we learn that at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., nothing of special religious interest had occurred during the past year; at Borden College, Brunswick, Me., the attendance at the religious lectures had been larger than heretofore; at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., six conversions are reported, and about one-third of the students profess religion; at Davidson College, Mecklenburg, N. C., nothing noteworthy is reported; at Hampden, Sidney College, Prince Edward's County, Va., four have been admitted to the church; at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., the larger portion of the professing Christians are in the lower classes; at Heidelburg College, Tiffin Ohio, nothing of special interest; at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., nothing of special importance; at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn., one hundred students attend prayer meeting; at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, nothing of special interest; at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., twenty-five have been converted; at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., the "general religious interest seems to be deepening;" at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, the aspect of things is encouraging; at the University of Vermont, Burlington, nothing special; at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., the past year has been one of inactivity among Christians; at Washington College, Washington, Penn., the religious influence is very decided; at Washington College, Lexington, Va., "intemperance, profanity and gambling are almost unknown;" at Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., five have been propounded for admission to the church.

The Wreck of the John Milton.—A gentleman who left East Hampton, L. I., yesterday morning, states that only eleven bodies have been found—as the Times yesterday stated—two of which were those of colored persons. A man who has sailed with Captain Harding in a whaler from New-Bedford, went from Sag Harbor to see if he could identify either of the bodies as that of his former Commander. He returned on Wednesday evening, and stated that the Captain's body was not among them. The wife of the Captain, who went down on Wednesday if possible to identify her husband, has not yet returned. The fact that the ship's chronometer came ashore in the boat, with a chest containing the log, charts, &c., leads to the belief that all hands left the ship in the boat, and were swamped in the breakers. Not a vestige of the ship remains except the pieces of the wreck, which are scattered for miles along the beach.

Broadway.—Though Broadway is as yet a little more than one long canal of sloshy snow and mud there is reasonable prospect that in a few days it will emerge with a dry Russ face as slippery and clean as it was before the only snow-storm of the season. The party who operates for the Association of Broadway merchants, has had the gutters cut and the packed ice thrown into the middle of the street and salted. Every night this week a gang of from 60 to 75 men has been ont with pick-axes, spades and crowbars redncing the obstructions to wheeling.

Religious Condition of the Colleges.—To-morrow is the day usually observed by the Churches as a day of prayer for the Colleges. The "Annual Statement" shows that in 47 American Colleges there are now 8,549 students, of whom 3,082 are professors of religion. During the last year there were 429 hopeful conversions. There are 987 who intend to become ministers, and 68 who intend to become missionaries. The number reported for 1857, as intending to become ministers, was 1,043.

Nursery and Child's Hospital.—From the annual reports of the officers of the Hospital, recently presented, we learn that during the past year 109 women and 189 children have been received there; there were 68 children and 19 women in the Hospital at the time of the last report, so that the number of inmates during the year has been 355, of whom 257 were children and 128 women. 78 of the children were admitted in a diseased condition—some by the constant use of spirituous anodynes, some by brutal personal treatment and starvation; others were the offspring of parents dead or dying with consumption. There have been three contagious diseases—chicken pox, measles and scarlet fever. The whole number of deaths was 53. There is a balance in the Treasury of $2,941 36. $3,909 93 was received from the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music. The new edifice on Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenne, will be ready for occupation on the 1st of May. The cost of it is $28,000.

☞ A letter from a lady, inclosing $120, was received by Mr. Elias Fountain, of No. 11 White-street, a few days ago. The letter stated that, in settling an account with Mr. Fountain, over twenty years ago, the writer had refused to pay him $50 which he demanded, as she then thought, unjustly; but she had recently thonght the matter over, and desired to pay him the money, with interest. This is thought to be one of the fruits of the recent revival.

☞ The argument to quash the indictment of the Grand Jnry against Jacob Boarers for selling lottery policies was continued Wednesday before the Recorder, Mr. John Graham appearing for Boarers, and the Assistant District-Attorney opposing the motion on behalf of the people. The Recorder will deliver his decision on Thursday next in the Court of Sessions.

☞ A nnion prayer meeting will be held daily hereafter, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Forsyth-street, near Division.

☞ One of the witnesses in the Cangemi case, Policeman Underhill, died last week. Ernestine Anderson, with whose murder Canoemi is charged, died in Mr. Underhill's arms.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the Times of this morning exposes the misdeeds of an individual named Howard, who appears to have palmed himself off as a newspaper correspondent at the Richmond Inauguration ceremonies. Will you permit me to say that the similarity of the name with mine renders it proper to state that I am *not* the individual in question; and as I am the regular correspondent of a Boston paper, I desire to set right any misapprehension that may possibly be conceived. J. HOWARD, Jr.

Foundling.—A male child about a month old was discovered, at a late hour on Thursday evening, in the hall of Dr. Horsfield's drug store, No. 409 Ninth-avenue. It was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and thence, yesterday morning, sent to the Alms House Department.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Yesterday the examiners (Messrs. John F. Doyle, Jas. C. Carter, and A. J. Vanderpool,) appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen:

Horatio G. Abbey, Edward Cammann, James Donohne, John V. Dexey, Madison Earle, James O. C. Fabb, Lewis Johnston, J. M. Kendrick, Henry McQuoid, Angustus P. Mange, Nathaniel Niles, Burr Porter, Oscar Sniedberg, J. W. Sylvester, Morris S. Thompson, Lewis L. Weld, Jamee B. Williams.

There were some thirty-six gentlemen applied, but the examination was very severe, lasting nearly twelve hours, and but the above seventeen passed. There will be another examination to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., for those who have obtained orders for examination subsequent to the 22d inst.

MARINE COURT—Friday, Feb. 26.

Judge McCarty, who has been somewhat seriously indisposed for some weeks past, has recovered so far as to allow of his resuming his duties on the bench. He sat to-day at General Term, Judge Thompson presiding. Several minor cases were argued, the decisions on which will be rendered on Saturday. Judge McCarty appeared quite feeble; and, had he taken the counsel of his friends, would not have risked a relapse until he had regained more of his wonted physical strength.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 26. Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Daniel Kilbourn, indicted for false pretences in obtaining $4 50 from W. B. Walters, under pretence that a Mr. Muchmore wanted it to make change, was tried and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Robert Barr was placed on trial for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lee Bank, Mass., and found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Elisha French, indicted with Levi F. Dean, (who was convicted last week,) for sodomy, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

The Jury in the case of Beman Butler, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, after 23 hours' absence, came into Court and stated that there was no possibility of their agreeing. They were discharged by the Court.

Ten of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of guilty, while the remaining two did not believe that the accused "intended to kill."

How Washington Behaved when he was in the Wrong.

An incident in *The Virginians*, representing Washington as ready to accept a challenge, has led *Leslie's Illustrated Paper* to reprint the following pertinent anecdote from *Weems' Gossipping Life of Washington:*

"In 1784, Washington was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one of the colony, of which he was Colonel. There happened to be at this time an election in the town for members of the Assembly, and the contest ran high between Colonel George Fairfax and Mr. Elzey. Washington was a warm friend of Colonel Fairfax, and Mr. Payne headed the friends of Mr. Elzey. A dispute taking place in the Court-house yard, Washington, at this time not twenty-two years of age, contrary to his usual manner, became excited, and, what was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gentleman, who, though but a cub in size, raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought Washington to the ground.

Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed that there would be murder off-hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their beloved Colonel. Happily for Mr. Payne and his party, Washington recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to Washington himself, he went to his room, and finding, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself and went to a ball, behaving as if nothing had happened.

The next day he went to a tavern and wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him. Mr. Payne presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting, expecting to see a pair of pistols introduced. But conceive his surprise upon entering the chamber where Washington was, he discovered a decanter of wine and glasses upon the table, and upon his entering Washington arose and in a very friendly manner met him, and presented his hand, saying:

'Mr. Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory. I find I was wrong in the affair yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you think that is sufficient, here's my hand, let us be friends.' It is only necessary to say, that from this time Mr. Payne became one of Washington's most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in Washington to arise from *magnanimity* and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

The Burden of State Works.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We have, from time to time, called attention to the failure of the system of public works as carried on by several States of the Union; and to the various unsuccessful attempts to get rid of them without loss.

The Governors of Maryland, Penasylvania and Ohio have recommended in recent messages the sale of these works, at enormous sacrifices; and the first of these States has been, year after year, in the market seeking a purchaser of her best lines of improvement at prices that leave her still burdened with the greater part of their cost.

Indiana, another State largely involved in enterprises of this sort, after a long suspension of payment of her public debts, in 1846 assigned the Wabash and Erie Canal to her bondholders in payment of one-half their claim, and issued certificates of new debt for the other half, bearing 5 per cent. interest till 1853, and 5 per cent. thereafter. Certificates were issued at the same time for the arrears of interest on the State debt, not to bear interest till 1853, and then to bear only 2½ per cent.

The amount of 5 per cent. bonds issued upon this settlement with creditors was $5,301,500, and of 2½ per cents. $2,037,973—making a debt of $7,338,473. The creditors took the Canal for the other half of their claim.

But the bondholders who thus got the Canal at half the price it cost the State complain of their bargain; and last year memorialized the Legislature of that State, complaining that the competition of railroads authorized by the State, was robbing them of her revennes, and demanding redress. Standing in the place of the State, and owning the canals, they complained of the superior rival route, and demanded that taxes and tolls should be put upon it, and paid to them! The demand of the Canal Company against the Railroad Company was preposterous; though it had this in its favor, that the former Company was compelled to take its property and assume its management, as the only way of securing a doubtful debt.

The competition had indeed been a powerful one, reducing the revenues of the canal, in three years, two-thirds. But the demand for compensation, either by direct contribution, or by a discrimination that should favor the canals, was refused by the Legislature, and is indeed wholly inequitable. The question may yet arise whether the public creditors of Indiana will consent to hold canals that in time may not pay the cost of maintenance and repairs.

Examples like these, and those under which Pennsylvania has labored, show how difficult it may be to get rid of these works, in any way, so as to effectually wipe out the public debt, or the largest part of it.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that on Wednesday, Deputy United States Marshal Palmer arrested D. H. Rosenkrans, charged with having placed the obstructions upon the track of the Central Railroad near Canandaigua, about a year since, which threw a train off and killed the engineer. A reward of $5,000 was offered by the Company for the apprehension of the perpetrator.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

New-York, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,364 bbls. Flour; 14 294 bushels Corn; 900 bags Oats; 428 bags Malt; 2 259 bags Feed; 6,271 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. $6 for Pots; and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Two auction sales of Rio are announced for the next two weeks,—one of 4,000 bags, for Thursday, March 4, and one of 12,000 bags, for Thursday, March 11. In anticipation of these, buyers are not disposed to move freely, and the sales reported to-day have been confined to 300 bags Jamaica, at 12¾c.; and 1,000 bags Rio, at 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9½c.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, and prices are very firm. Sales transpired, to-day, of about 4,000 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12½c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Gulf, ₱ lb., with some lots *in transitu* at proportionate rates.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 50, and 60 tons Tampico Fustic on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are held higher, but are not active. Herring are essentially unchanged. In Gloucester, during the week ending Feb. 24, Mackerel were more freely dealt in at $10 for No. 1, and $9 for No. 2. Codfish were selling at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for split. Halibut sold at 4½c.@ $4c., closing with no buyers above 3½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use, and is pretty freely met, within our previous range. Sales—7,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at languid prices. Sales 630 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather brisker and firmer. Sales 11,500 bushels, in lots, including good red Western, Spring, at $1; good to very choice White Southern, at $1 40@$1 45; and very choice Red do., at $1 25, ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no new feature, sales having been made of 19,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@ 69c. for Yellow, and 66c @71c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,200 bushels Northern Rye, at 70c.@71c., in store, and 72c. delivered. Small sales of Barley within the range of from 70c.@78c.; and 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at 80c. @90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c. @47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The upward tendency of the market continues, though buyers do not evince much willingness to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; 1,000 Rio Grande at 24c.; a lot of Orinoco at 22c., all 6 months; and 600 Buenos Ayres salted horse skins, averaging 35 lbs., at 8c., 4 ₱ cent. off for cash.

We may here add, in noticing the week's movements in Hides, that prices have advanced fully 3c. ₱ lb., with very heavy sales. The trade have bought very freely every parcel that has been offered. The light receipts and urgent demands from the trade have, in part, caused the rapid advance. The principal sales during the week have been: 12,000 dry Orinoco, 20c.@22c., 6 months; 25,000 dry California, 20c.@22c., 6 months, part taken by speculators; 2,600 dry Matamoras, 20c., 6 months; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 22c.@ 24c., 6 months.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; old, 2c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Appears inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Continues quiet; parties disagreeing about prices. One last sale of Spanish Pig was made at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs., time and interest.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock Sole has been quite excited during the week, owing mainly to the large advance in the price of Hides, and the sales have been quite heavy. The receipts have been considerably lighter than the sales for the last two weeks, leaving the stock very much reduced, and are now held higher. This sudden advance has been caused, in a great degree, by the paralyzation of foreign credits, thus preventing any important imports for several months to come, until prices have been rearranged,—higher prices are therefore looked for in leather. We annex a comparison of the prices of Hemlock Leather before and during the panic, as well as the present:

	Before.	During.	After
Buenos Ayres, Middle Wts	34	17	23
Orinoco, Middle Wts	32	15	22
Good, damaged	26	13½	17
Poor, damaged	20	8	12

It is quite apparent that the stock of Hides is inadequate to the coming wants of the trade, and that the stock of Leather is insufficient to meet the ordinary demand of consumers, particularly at the recent low prices which have led to an increased consumption. Buenos Ayres Hides, which cost $40 to lay down in this port, were sold during the panic at $20; within a few days they have been sold at 25c. ₱ lb. The week's movements in Sole Leather have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts—sides	65,500	2,500
Sales—sides	77,000	6,500
Stock this evening—sides	232,000	41,600

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and prices favor buyers. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba new crop, 21c.@ 22c. ₱ gallon. The sales included 250 bbls. New-Orleans, within our range, and a small lot of Porto Rico on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—The market exhibits less animation, but prices are sustained for the leading articles.

OILS—Crude Whale is attracting more attention, and Crude Sperm is in demand at about previous quotations. Palm and Olive Oils remain as last noticed. Linseed is salable and steady at 56c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 55@$16 60 for Mess; and $13@ $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is plenty and heavy at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@ $19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates —12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The demand is animated, especially for Cassia, of which free sales have been reported within a day or two, at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.; now held higher.

SUGARS—Are more active at unchanged rates. Sales 1,170 hhds., in lots, including New Orleans privately at 5c.@6¾c., and by auction at 3¾c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico at 5¾c.@5¾c.; and Cuba on private terms. 650 boxes Havana have been sold within the last two days, at from 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at unchanged prices.

TEAS—The demand is not quite so brisk, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of tenors. Prices, however, are well supported, and continue to favor sellers, especially for Hyson and Ooiong, which kinds are the most inquired for.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved, mainly for Seed Leaf and Spanish, and we have heard of sales since Tuesday last of 66 hhds. Kentucky at 10c. @13c.; 159 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@25c.; 13 cases Florida at 18c.; 564 bales Yara, and 114 bales Cuba on terms not disclosed; and 42 bales Havana at 30c.@ 40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 460 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c., chiefly at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather heavier, and rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅝d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d. @4s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Cincinnati Provision Trade for the Week ending Feb. 24.

From the Price Current.

The market has been active, and quite a large business was done the first two days, the sales reaching six or seven million pounds Bulk Meats, chiefly delivered at points in the interior and west of this place; but Friday and Saturday the market became quite tame, and prices declined ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. on Bulk Mears and Bacon, and remained so up to Monday afternoon, when there were evidences of a firmer feeling, and yesterday the improvement was quite manifest, bulk Pork being in demand at an advance of ¼c. Though prices rule higher in proportion in this market than any other market in the country, buyers seem to disregard this, and are operating more upon a faith in the future than with regard to the facts of the present. The transactions in each article during the week were as follows, as far as made public. In Bulk Meats, Wednesday, 200 hhds. Shoulders at 6c., packed and delivered at Madison, Indiana; 60,000 lbs. Hams at 8c., loose; 50,000 do. Sides at 7¾c.; 500,000 do. Shoulders at 5¾c.@5¾c.; 2,800 pieces Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; 15,000 lbs. do. at the same; 15,000 do. Sides at 7¾c., and 10,000 do. Hams at the same; 200,000 lbs. Sides, in two lots, at the same; 70,000 do. Shoulders, at 5¾c.@6c., and 50,000 do. Sides, at 7¾c., and 20,000 do. Shoulders, at 5¾c., closing buoyant. Thursday, 60,000 pieces Shoulders, in three lots, at 6c.; 100,000 lbs. Shoulders and Sides, at 6c.@6c., and 21,000 pieces Shoulders at 6c., and 40,000 lbs. Sides, at 7¾c. Friday the market was dull, and holders were willing to sell at 1¾c. decline, and a decline of 1¾c. was established. The sales were to arrive. Monday the only sales were 100 hhds. Shoulders, at 5¾c., including pkgs., closing with a firmer feeling. Yesterday holders were decidedly firmer, with more disposition to buy, and Shoulders and Sides sold to some extent, at 5¾c.@7¾c., loose, indicating an advance of ¼c., and the market closed with a very firm feeling at these rates. Bulk Hams quote at 7¾c.@ 8c., according to cut and quality. In barrel Pork, Wednesday, 200 bbls. clear, at Chillicothe, at $15 50; 600 do. mess do., at the same; 48 bbls. Rump at $11 50; 150 do. at the same, and 43 do. mess at $15 50. Tuesday, 50 bbls. mess at $15 50. Friday, 1,247 do. at $15. Saturday, 1,000 do. at $15. Nothing done Monday or yesterday; holders asked $15 50, and buyers offered $15—and so the market closed. In Bacon, Wednesday, 80 hhds. sides at 8¾c. Thursday, 40 do. shoulders at 7c., and 20 do. sides at 9c., including pkgs. Friday, 60 do sides at 8¾c.—a decline. Saturday, 40 do. sides at 8¾c.—a further decline. Monday, 150 hhds. sides at 8¾c., and 40 do. shoulders at 6¾c., closing yesterday at 6¾c.@8¾c. for shoulders and sides, and holders asking ¾c. higher; 9c.@9¾c. for common Hams, and 10¾c.@11c. for sugar-cured do. In Lard, Wednesday, 860 hhls. and tcs. at 9¾c., and 108 do. at 9¾c. Friday, 140 hhls. at 9¾c.; 100 do. at 9¾c.; 260 do. at 9¾c; 350 kegs at 10¾c.; and 150 hhls. at 9¾c., closing at 9¾c.@10¾c. for bol. and keg, holders asking 9¾c. for the former. Yesterday, 170 hhls. sold at 9¾c.@9¾c. In Green Meats, yesterday, 500 pieces sides sold at 7c., and 520 do. shoulders at 5c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Mr. Rader's Tobacco Circular.

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

	Havana.	Cuba. Segus.	Yara. Olentug's.	
Stock Feb. 1, '58, bales	1,631	2,380	79	2,302	88
Received since, bales	283	359	—	—	—
Total	1,914	2,739	79	2,302	88
Sales to Feb. 27, 1858	560	522	—	712	—
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,354	2,217	79	1,590	88

A reference to above statistics will at once show that but a very limited amount of business has been done this month, and that also the receipts have been next to nothing, the only additions to our stocks having arrived ₱ *Fornar*, discharged and partly sold yesterday, and ₱ *Escoriaza* from Havana, and schooner *M. Lane*, from Matanzas, not yet landed. The stocks on hand contain nothing desirable, and although the few holders are doing their best to obtain better prices, the low quality of the assortments prevent their succeeding.

The want of better grades of Spanish Tobacco is now very strongly felt, and such no doubt would command better prices, but the knowledge of the same stale existing on the Island reduces it almost to a certainty that we cannot look for better supplies until the new crop is ready for market, which it is to be hoped will be accessible at moderate prices, as only reasonable prices can reanimate this much prostrated branch of trade. The sales of Havana Leaf ranged between 30c.@35c.; Cuba, 17c.@21c., and a small parcel of good Jiguani at 25c. In the absence of desirable Havana fillers, we had more demand for Yara, of which several lots changed hands, still prices could not be enhanced on account of the almost total absence of wrappers in the assortments. The trade in Domestic Leaf, old crop, has also been rather quiet since the beginning of the month, and prices generally had to be reduced to induce purchases. Of new crop Seed Leaf considerable purchases are reported, and prices for the article have advanced in the growing districts; nothing of note has been as yet offered here, and we therefore refrain from giving quotations until the market is tranished. Continued sales at auction of Kentucky and Maysville, old crop, have tended to depress the article and curtail the business. Of new crop Kentucky but little has been sampled; but more is offering of new crop Maysville, which, although of good quality, finds no buyers at the prices asked, viz.: 10c.@12½c. for crops round, and 14c.@15c. for selections. In Florida little doing; the offerings are very ordinary.

Liverpool (Scotch) Pig Iron Market, Feb. 9.—Our market for warrants closes at 56s. 9d. Buyers at 56s. for cash, 57s. for 21 days, 57s. 3d. for 21 days, and 57s. 6d. for three months open.

Shipments Pig Iron from Liverpool, Jan. 1858	1,632
Shipments Pig from from Liverpool, Jan. 1857	453
Shipments Pig Iron from Liverpool, Jan. 1856	1,568
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1858	4.554
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1857	19,772
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1856	19,647
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1858	681
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1857	nil.
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1856	574
Shipments from Glasgow last week	8,689
Shipments from Glasgow, corresponding week 1857	5,411
Shipments from Glasgow, corresponding week 1856	4,655
Shipments from Glasgow from Jan. 1, 1858, to date	52,376
Same period, 1857	36,013
Increase	15,433

Prices this time last year, 73s.

Chicago Pork Trade.

From the Chicago Press, Feb. 24.

The Pork trade for the season is fast drawing to a close. The receipts, however, have not fallen off during the past week in the same ratio as during the week previous, and it is not unlikely that we may have quite large arrivals of Hogs. The advices from the interior would seem to indicate this.

The receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs for the week are 9,856, against 10,226 received the previous week. The Live Hogs which have come forward have been very light, and packers have been rather chary about purchasing.

The following table shows the receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the 1st of November (the commencement of the packing season) to the 20th inst.:

Receipts of Live and dressed Hogs from Nov. 1 to Feb. 20.

	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
November	44,699	897	45,596
December	42,935	3,136	46,071
January	48,162	12,909	61,071
February to 20th	18,526	11 481	36,007
Totals	154,322	34,423	188,745

The following tables show the shipment of Hogs for the season

Hogs Shipped from Nov. 1 to Feb. 20.

	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
Shipped East	51,786	15,386	67,172
Shipped to Milwaukee	5,278	1,952	7,230
Totals	57,064	17,338	74,402

The condition of the Chicago Pork business, therefore, stands thus:

Total receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs	188,745
Total shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs	74,402
On hand, packed and used in the city	114,343

The Packing at Louisville.—The Pork packing was finally closed with the slaughter of 255,803 Hogs this season, against 245,680 last season. The packing in the city proper, including 2,000 head packed by dealers, shows an increase this season of 23,248 Hogs, while at Jeffersonville there is a falling off of about 22,500 head this year.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Brigbton Market, Feb. 25.—At market, 1,000 Beeves, 750 Stores, 1,900 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $7; second quality, $6@$6 50; third quality, $4 75@$5.

Working Oxen—$90@$100@$127@$130.

Milch Cows—$27@$34; common, $19@$20.

Stores—Yearlings, $17@$19; two years old, $22@ $25; three years old, $26@$31.

Hides—6½c. Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

Pelts—$1@$1 25 each.

Tallow—Sales at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 75@$2 75; extra, $3 50@$4 75.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 5c. ₱ lb., retail, 5c.@ 6¼c.; fat Hogs, 6¾c.

Beeves are sold by the head at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 ₱ cent.

Number of stock cars over the different roads—Western and Fitchburg, 100, (36 from Albany,) Lowell, 56. Total, 96.

Baltimore Market, Feb. 25.—The offerings were larger to-day than for some weeks past, and prices of the better qualities have declined about 25c. ₱ 100 lbs. There were 600 head offered, of which number 75 head were driven to Washington, 50 head left over, and the balance sold at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $7 50@$10, and averaging $4 62½.

Hogs—In consequence of the small supply offered, prices have again advanced. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7 50 to $8 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep—Are also in small supply at market, with higher prices for superior qualities. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Association.—Leonard Wray, Esq., will deliver the third of his course of four lectures, on *India and the Sepoys*, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Single course tickets 75 cents; course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman) $1. Admission tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the down-town office, (No. 18 Nassau-st.) and at the door.

HENRY S. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

Lola Montez—Will give her Lecture on *The Wits and Women of Paris* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academies, No. 506 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

Church Music.—Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, for several years Soprano of St. Mark's Church Choir, desires a similar engagement from May 1, 1858.

The services of an Alto, Tenor and Bass, are also at command, if desired.

Apply to, or address as above, No. 206 Prince-st.

Church and Regulator Clocks, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Messrs. Dull & Hendrickson, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Ernani.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Swiss Swains

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Mind Your Own Business—A Steamboat Disaster—My Neighbors Wife.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jack the Lad—Magic Hands—Frolic of the Fairies—Sarah the Jewess.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Gun-maker of Moscow Has Lost Legs—The Broken Sword—Black-eyed Susan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Catching an Heiress—The Cross of Gold—Afternoon—The Pioneer Parson.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana. Feb. 27
The Bavaria leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Hares Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At 12 o'clock last night there were no signs of the *America* at Halifax. She is now in her fourteenth day, and overdue.

The U. S. Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, the further consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Hoard, providing for a Select Committee to inquire relative to Executive influence in controlling votes in the House, was postponed until Thursday of next week. Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing that the Government may be sued by its creditors in the courts of the United States. The House then resumed the debates on the Kansas question, in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of a speech by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, Mr. Giddings asked him whether he would vote for a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the troops from Kansas, in case Kansas is admitted, to which Mr. Smith responded in the affirmative, and was followed by several other Democrats to the same effect—whereupon Mr. Giddings immediately gave notice of a bill directing the withdrawal. On the rising of the Committee, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported to the House and passed, it having been before the Committee ten days, and no debate having been had upon it. The House then adjourned until Monday.

The President yesterday, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information to show to what extent Utah may be considered in rebellion, sent in a great mass of documents, the most important of which have already been noticed. Several letters from General Scott to Colonel Johnston are among them, in one of which, written during the present month, he says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against the Mormons will be dispatched from that side.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to allow the peremptory challenge of jurymen on the part of the people, was reported favorably. Mr. Sloan introduced his bill to amend the law to supply Brooklyn with water. Mr. Brandreth introduced his bill providing that the principal and interest of unclaimed dividends of moneyed corporations shall be paid into the Common School Fund. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill compelling the Gas Companies in this City to pay interest on deposits. A great number of bills were introduced, among which was one creating a Board of Home Relief for this City, to consist of seven members, having authority to supervise and regulate tenant houses, and to provide for the relief of vagrant children; the Board to open a public office in the City: all expenses to be paid out of the City Treasury: the Supervisors to fix the salaries of the officers and raise a tax for the expenses. Another bill authorizes the raising of a tax for the payment of the old police up to the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals. Several other bills will be found of interest to City tax-payers.

There are several millions of dollars lying in Savings Banks, in other Banks, and in Trust Companies, for which no owners can be found, having lain so long and been so often advertised that a strong presumption arises against any call being ever made for them. Meantime their interest goes on accumulating, and the institutions having them in charge are profited, at least indirectly, by the control of so large an amount of funds, since not only is money itself power, but even its custody. Senator Brandreth has given notice of a bill to take these unclaimed moneys from the institutions where they are deposited in order to place them under the direct control of the State, their interest to be devoted to public education.

A curious development (and important, if true) reaches us from New-Orleans. The *Delta*, of that city, in an editorial article in its issue of yesterday, as we learn by telegraph, asserts that the African Slave-trade has already been reopened by the South, and that a regular dépôt has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes have been received, and sold into Slavery. The vessels engaged in the business carry the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, transacted considerable routine business. The Committee on Lands and Places was directed to report at next meeting as to the eligibility of purchasing Ward's Island, and a Committee was appointed to go to Albany and oppose the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Councilmen's Committee on Railroads met in the City Hall and listened to complaints of property owners on Fourth-avenue against the Harlem Railroad Company, and the Committee on Streets heard the opinions of Mr. Downing and others as to the preference they advised for the adoption of the contract system in cleaning the streets of the City.

Judge Edmonds sat yesterday evening as referee in the case of Jobson and Seely, for contempt, in having got into a personal encounter, before Mr. Whiting, a referee. He heard all the testimony, including that of the parties accused, and Madame Lola Montez, and, after receiving apologies from the former, announced that he would report to the Court to-day.

The Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, appointed to investigate the matter of the proposed location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook, yesterday reported adversely to the application of the New-York Commissioners, and the Legislature adopted the report and ordered it printed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite brisk and buoyant for Cotton. The reported sales amounted to 4,000 bales, part *in transitu*. Breadstuffs were rather quiet. Wheat was in demand at former rates. Other kinds presented no important change. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, which were quoted firm. Provisions were less active, and hog products tended downward. Hides and Leather were freely sought after at rising prices. No very remarkable alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

The Ocean Mail Service.

We have more than once expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the policy acted upon by our Government in paying large subventions to ocean steamers for the transportation of the mail. But no one can look with satisfaction upon what is certain to be the result of the abandonment of that policy. Within five years from the present time, under such circumstances, we shall not have a first-class ocean steamer afloat upon the Atlantic. We may have freighting propellers—available for second and third-class passengers—but the entire mail service, and the whole first-class passenger traffic, will be performed by vessels owned by British capitalists and carrying the British flag.

It is an established and conceded fact that, without Government aid, nominally in compensation for mail service, no line of ocean steamers can possibly be maintained. The Vanderbilt experiment confirms, rather than refutes, this position; for with an enormous business, and all the receipts of letters, it has done nothing but damage the competing lines. The freight and passenger traffic is not sufficient to maintain a line of ocean steamers; and those now afloat must be withdrawn if the Government persists in the policy upon which it now seems inclined to enter.

The simple question to be considered, therefore, is whether it is desirable that the whole steamer traffic between Europe and the United States should be monopolized by English vessels—or whether it is worth, in a national point of view, the money it would cost to establish and maintain American competing lines.

Ultra Free-trade men—those who avowedly sacrifice all considerations of practical advantage to a theory—will insist that the Government has nothing whatever to do with the matter; and that if the English can transact our shipping business, can carry our mails, and transport our goods and our passengers, cheaper than we can do it ourselves, they should by all means be permitted to do so. The whole transaction, they will say, is simply one of dollars and cents; if the English Government choose to pay five or six hundred thousand dollars every year for the sake of securing our carrying trade, we save just so much by allowing them to do it, and can spend the money in some other way, and our Government, they insist, has no right to expend upon the mail service more money than it receives.

But this argument would compel the abandonment of the mail service in half the United States. The receipts for postage in the Southern half of the Union always fall enormously short of the receipts:—and in the whole country the Postal expenditures are nearly two millions of dollars more than the receipts. There is no more reason for abandoning the *ocean* department, than any other department, of the mail service. Why should the *foreign* mail be abandoned any more than the Southern mail? Both are unprofitable:—both involve the Government in pecuniary loss. But they are equally parts of one system; and if the Postal system is to be maintained they should both be maintained also. The parts which do pay must make up the deficiencies of those which do not:—and if the system as a whole is unprofitable, it should either be abandoned altogether or borne by the public as essential to the public good.

We are a little surprised to find the advocates of a protective tariff denouncing the policy of protecting American ocean steamers. The *Tribune*, which is one of the few journals that adhere to the Protective policy on general principles, is especially emphatic in resisting the grant of money to any American line of ocean steamers. It perceives the apparent inconsistency of its position upon this subject with its general advocacy of Protection;—it attempts to draw a distinction between grants to a particular company, and a law for the benefit of everybody engaged in a particular trade, and alleges that while the one is grossly unfair and un-American, the latter is eminently liberal and judicious. Attention moreover is called with great force to the fact that no people in the world are less indebted than the Americans for success, in any walk of life they may enter upon, to extraneous aid, and that "the American man is the man of all men who has achieved his own elevation"—all of which is perfectly true, if not exactly in the nature of news. But an argument of this sort may be directed with far greater force against general protection than against this particular protection. A protective tariff is in reality a Government grant in aid of particular interests. The Bay State Woolen Mills Company finds it cannot compete in the market with British Woolen Mills Companies. It applies to the Government for aid, and the Government agrees to make good the difference between the price at which it can afford to sell its goods and the price at which the British can sell theirs. There are two ways of doing this—either by direct grant from the public treasury, or by a tax levied on the whole community in the shape of custom-house duties. The principle is the same in both cases, and the source from which the money comes is the same in both. The only difference is in the mode in which the dollars find their way to the pockets of the mill-owners.

The distinction attempted to be drawn between letter-carrying, ocean steamers and cotton mills, so far as the principle of protection is concerned, is vain and frivolous. The principle on which protection is based is, that it is the duty of the Government to place all native enterprises, which are unable of themselves to compete with foreigners, in a position to do so successfully, in the hope that, in the long run, they may be able to dispense with any aid whatever. If one interest or enterprise be entitled to this aid, all are. If the Collins Company find they cannot run ocean steamers of a certain power and speed, and with a certain sort of accommodation, at as cheap a rate as the British, they are entitled, upon the protective theory, to government subvention in enabling them to do so. This aid may be afforded in two ways, either by a poll-tax levied upon all passengers traveling by foreign steamers, or by a direct grant from the Federal treasury. Nay, more; all companies who feel disposed to go into this business of fast ocean mail steamers, with four meals a day, gorgeous upholstery, polite, gentlemanly barkeepers, and skillful and courageous captains, are, on the principle which our cotemporary applies to the protection of native interests, entitled in case they find they cannot compete with the British without loss, to ask Congress to make up the deficiency. There is no escaping from this conclusion. "Like case, like rule," as the Chief Justice says. If all men who choose to enter the spinning and weaving business are entitled to State aid, so are all men who choose to enter the ocean steamboat business. The two tests by which the validity of the applicants' claim is to be ascertained, are these, "Are you able to compete with foreigners?" "Will your business, if you should ever be able to carry it on unaided, be useful to the country?" The Collins Company are in a rather better position, in this instance, than most other Government *protégés*, for the simple reason that they render some service to the State in carrying the mails. If anything can justify the monopoly they have enjoyed, this does.

But the question of enabling our American ocean steamers to maintain their ground, by liberal payments for mail service, involves other considerations than those which enter into the subject of Protection. It is a matter of national pride and of national safety, as well as of dollars and cents. And we trust it will be considered in a liberal and enlightened spirit by the Government which has it in charge.

The South and Disunion.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, in its issue of the 18th inst., takes for the text of some extended remarks, a statement of ours to the effect, that

"Unless Kansas can be compelled to receive a Constitution which nine-tenths of her people had no hand in framing, which they abhor and would repudiate, then we are told the dire contingency has arisen in which the Slave States must sever the bonds of confederacy, and establish an independent empire."

In this the *Bee* says there are "flagrant misstatements, and abundant errors." It denies that nine-tenths of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and also that the South is prepared to dissolve the Union in case of the rejection of that instrument by Congress.

We shall not contest the issue offered us in respect to the exact proportion of the people of Kansas who repudiate the Lecompton fraud. While we believe that we have understated rather than exaggerated, we are still willing the *Bee* should hold its own opinion: and we have not asserted that the South was generally prepared to sever the bonds of Confederacy in the contingency referred to. What we said was that such threats have been made,—a statement which the *Bee* will not deny. That the majority of Southern men are attached to the Union we have neither questioned nor doubted. Yet there is an actual party, who, if they mean what they say, are looking to the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution as a pretext for disunion.

The New-Orleans paper quotes our language in reference to the preponderance of Free States, and remarks upon it as follows:

"Now, here is the question stripped of all disguises. The Constitution of the United States authorizes the admission of new States with the single indispensable qualification of a Republican Constitution. Does the North, whenever it shall obtain the requisite numerical preponderance, intend to obey this mandate, and allow new States to come into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their respective inhabitants may determine, or will it, as our cotemporary vaguely threatens, admit no more Slave States? If the former, the Union is one of equality, as of yore; if the latter, the South is at the mercy of a despotic and fanatical majority, which, in its zeal for the interests of freedom, will by degrees encroach on her rights, rob her of them one by one, hem her round with hostile communities, and reduce her to degradation and vassalage. Lovers of the Union as we have ever been, when such a contingency arrives, we humbly think it will be time for the South to ask herself whether the perils of disunion are not preferable to so vile and hopeless a servitude."

We have no difficulty in answering the question here put. The North will not use the power which a large majority in each House of Congress gives it, to violate any rights secured by the Constitution.

If a new State shall present itself, in which a majority of the people shall frame a Constitution tolerating Slavery, the opposition to its admission would be confined to an insignificant and powerless faction. For, although the people of the Free States prefer to see all new members of the Confederacy come in without Slavery, they yet sacredly respect the will of the people of such States, and concede their right to establish such institutions as they may please. The "decided preponderance" to which we referred will be gained upon the accession of Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, and will be forever maintained by the natural course of emigration; not, as the *Bee* understood us to mean, by the future exclusion of slave States. The North, safe in its present and prospective power, is too just and magnanimous to invite the contingency which, in the opinion of the *Bee*, would justify the serious consideration of "the perils of disunion." We believe that there will always be conservative, cool, patriotic men enough in each section to preserve the Union, and that measures leading to separation will be left to intemperate fanatics, and heated sectional partisans.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.—The *Evening Bulletin* of Wednesday has an editorial alleging that Governor Walker has ceased his opposition to the Lecompton fraud, and suggesting certain motives. We have no authority to speak for Mr. Walker, but, our life for it, in proper time and fitting place, Mr. Walker will speak for himself. His character, and his high position as a champion of right, already speak for him, and say that it is a moral impossibility that he will—we do not say desert his colors, but lower them for a moment. We are ashamed to say thus much, but fear our entire silence may be misconstrued.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Those who assail Governor Walker act upon slight grounds. To sustain the charge that he has surrendered his opposition to the Lecompton fraud there is no evidence, except that two or three meetings have occurred without his coöperation. The *Philadelphia Press* is more likely to understand Governor Walker's position than his accusers, and its intimation that he will soon "speak for himself" is probably not without significance.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.—These events, though personal, are not therefore strictly private. The community has an interest in them. In some countries accurate registers are kept, by which any person can inform himself respecting the births, marriages and deaths within a certain district. All attempts to keep such records in this State have hitherto failed. But we are glad to see that Senator Scott is determined to try again. On Wednesday he introduced for that purpose a bill, which was referred to a select committee. Probably it will pass, but whether it can be practically enforced is quite another matter. Our people have a repugnance to recording marriages and deaths, which arises from carelessness, and a horror of publishing births, occasioned by false delicacy. Yet the registration proposed by Senator Scott is so important in many public respects, that we trust he may realize his design, not only in the enactment of his bill, but in the general observance of the law.

Time and the "Times."

A text now lies before us from which, were we disposed to do so, we might easily extract a very lengthy, true and tedious sermon. It is neither more nor less than a copy of the London *Times*, No. 5,081, being that for April 17, 1801. At the first glance any reader of newspapers might readily take this infant Thunderer for a copy of the Bengal *Hurkaru*, or the New-York *Sun*. Its single small folio, its lone leader, its scanty advertisements, do not so much as foreshadow the mighty journal of 1858, with its triple and sometimes quadruple sheets, its serried array of essays, philippics, criticisms, jeremiads or eulogies upon subjects taken from the wide surface of the world; its literal volumes of notices, advertisements, intimations, communications, lists of every sort and kind, covering every conceivable variety of human interests, wants and passions. In fifty years the *Times* has grown in size from 18 inches by 25, to 24 by 36, and although the adult preserves the formal outlines and leading features of its early days, it has multiplied full a thousand-fold its capacity and its contents, and the contrasts and analogies which crowd upon the mind in the contemplation of this time-worn and tarnished mirror of a by-gone generation, involve a lecture upon the progress of the age more eloquent than was ever preached by mortal lips. In the *Times* of 1801, we find fifteen worthy people advising all London of their fitness to cook, wash, bottle wine, and otherwise minister at the domestic altars. In the *Times* of 1858 the "servants' advertisements" alone, are too numerous to be counted by a busy man, but fill by actual measurement a space of *five feet and a half* in length in the columns of the newspaper. In 1801, the commercial world of London could claim only a small corner in the *Times*, of three fingers' breadth, for intelligence of the rise and fall of stocks. In 1858, the Money Markets alone are reported and discussed through five solid columns of conspicuous type. In 1801, there were still perukes to be seen in London streets, in spite of Charles James Fox, the French Revolution, the Prince Regents, and the Maccaronis; and one solitary artist invites the nobility and gentry to test his "gold and silver springs," and to select for themselves among the "crops of hair" which store his shop. In 1858, in one day's issue, we find fifteen tonsorial adepts warning all the world against "Alopecia" or baldness, and promising to dye the grayest hair black or brown without risk of such intermediate tinges of blue, green, or purple as drove Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse wild. But if the times have changed, we, and the world have changed with them. In April, 1801, Wm. Pitt was managing England in the name of Mr. Addington, having brought his own ministry into what a witty cotemporary called the "aorist tense" by his course on the Catholic Question—for many a liberal in England echoed the wonder of the *Annual Register*, that anybody should think the Catholics oppressed, since they really "Enjoyed every possible right excepting seats in Parliament and eligibility to about thirty public posts!" In February, 1858, Lord Palmerston is managing England in his own name, and playing as clever a game of coquetry as Mr. Pitt, with a liberalism which would have seemed rank Jacobin radicalism to the English statesmen of fifty years ago. In 1801, Pitt thought the finances of England flourishing and prosperous because she had an income of £16,000,000, and a war deficit of only £25,000,000. In 1858, the English grumble over a war deficiency of £3,000,000, on an income of £72,000,000! The wealth of 1801 was indeed poverty when compared with the wealth of 1858, and England's progress in power and resources during the past half century makes the progress of the *Times* newspaper seem but an odometer of the people. The wealth of Great Britain has grown during this period at a rate which can only be compared to the cotemporaneous rate of increase of the population of the United States. Indeed from 1801 to 1841 these ratios curiously coincide. In those forty years the inhabitants of this country tripled their numbers, and during the same time the property of Great Britain, as indicated by the simple item of insurances, was tripled in value. In 1801 the custom duties of England yielded £1,250,000; in 1857 £23,500,000. The gradual but steady liberalizing of the policy, as well commercial as social, of Great Britain has borne abundant fruits in every department of the national existence. In 1801, for instance, Mr. Pitt thought it a capital bit of financiering to raise the postage revenue of Great Britain by an increase of rates, and added in this way some £150,000 to the income of the Exchequer. In 1857 under the operation of precisely the opposite theory, the *net* revenue of the Post-Office rises to nearly £3,000,000.

In the *Times* of 1801 we find a notice of the meeting of the "Philanthropic Society of St. George's Fields," for the protection and education of the children of convicts, side by side with the conviction and *capital* sentence of three men by Lord Kenyon, at the Old Bailey, one for stealing three velvet cushions, and the others for stealing a sheep. In 1858 England is netted over with a system of reformatory societies and industrial schools for the neglected of the poor, and grave philosophers discuss the propriety of an entire abolition of the death penalty for the most heinous offences. So closely has the moral advance of mankind kept pace with the development of their material welfare. The modifications which time has brought about in the foreign relations of England are not less profound than the internal changes indicated by this monitor of the past. They offer, too, some curious points of analogy, as well as of contrast. There is a thunder of war in the columns of the *Times* for April, 1801—but the cannon echoes not from Lucknow or Canton, and the hero of the hour is not a Havelock or a Neill. Preëminent then, as now, by virtue of its enterprise, the organ in Printing House-square lays before all England, through its "private correspondence," a full account of the terrible naval action at Copenhagen, and Earl St. Vincent moves, in the House of Lords, a vote of thanks to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and to Horatio, Lord Nelson, for their skill and gallantry in the destruction of the Danish fleet. There were rumors, too, of an assassination then, and of an Imperial victim, but the London journal makes no moan over the matter, and ill-conceals the national delight that a fit of "apoplexy!" should have removed the Czar Paul and broken up the Northern League, by putting upon the throne of all the Russias Alexander the First, the friend of England and of Europe. And then, too, as now, there was question of a Bonaparte, not yet, indeed, Emperor, but, under the title of First Consul, planning despotism for France and invasion for the inviolate Island. And the *Times* haughtily asks whether this ruler, whom it sarcastically describes as the "man formed to appreciate the Emperor Paul," will take a lesson from his troubles, and learn to moderate his extravagant ambition—or whether France will longer submit to his various "modes of tyranny." Possibly, if the London *Times* and the English Government of 1858 were as free from "entangling alliances," the same queries might be even now hurled with an emphasis more courteous, but not less decisive, at the nephew of his uncle; and the elevation of General Espinesse to the virtual viziership of a military autocracy has, doubtless, awakened as many and as far-reaching anticipations in the hearts of the English statesmen of to-day, as the "requisitions," the Egyptian expeditions and the Boulogne army provoked just fifty years ago.

Our own republic, then just eighteen years of age, filled but a small space in the eye of the world. This great metropolis of New-York was then too small a town to find a place in the Court-Almanac of Gotha among the 220 chief cities of the earth, and America was represented by Boston, the birthplace of the Revolution, and Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation—the first of which towns was about one-fourth, and the second just one-half as large as French Bordeaux or English Bristol, while both of them combined fell short by more than fifty per cent. of the size of Spanish Barcelona. Nevertheless, we find ourselves mentioned once, and that in no dishonorable connection. After the action at Copenhagen the *Times'* correspondent writes that "Mr. Pitcairn, the American Consul at Hamburg, has protested against the pulling up of the buoys in the Elbe, and declares that he will hold the Danish Government responsible for any damage to American vessels in consequence." This characteristic piece of thrift and valor we are happy to learn "had the desired effect;" and we won back the buoys for the Elbe just as, half a century later, we were to break down the exaction of the Sound dues at Elsinore. If we had no other national traditions than those of our demonstrations all the world over in favor of the rights of peace and the laws of commerce, we might safely deliver our national fame into the keeping of any journalism, whether at home or abroad. But in March, 1801, Mr. Jefferson took the oaths as President of the United States, and with him the "French" party went into power, and it would be a curious inquiry whether Mr. Pitcairn, who must have been appointed by Washington or Adams, did or did not lose his Hamburg consulship for his spirited demonstration, on the strength of party ties, and as a tribute to the injured First Consul of France.

A Party Growl.

From the Evening Post.

Governor Kino has made something of a sensation in political circles by nominating new Harbor-Masters in the place of three whom we have been accustomed to regard as good Republicans, and two of whom, at least, we know to be good officers. *What is the matter?* We hope the Governor is not permitting himself to be made unwittingly an instrument of the Sandy Hook Quarantine speculators.

To make this outrage on the Governor's part still more conspicuous, it should be added that the "good Republicans" whom he proposes to supersede have only held the office six or eight years. Rotation, it should be borne in mind, is a Democratic doctrine. Governor Kino must be going over to the enemy. Let him be watched!

Burying the Bones of Treasonable Democrats.—We copy in another part of this paper an article from yesterday's *Union*, bitterly denunciatory of Douglas and Wise, whom, without naming, it characterizes, the one as "a bold, adventurous legislator and partisan giant," the other as "an orator of dashing, slashing, headlong eloquence," and both of whom it consigns to the "catacombs" where rest the remains of "departed politicians."

In its war upon these distinguished Democratic leaders the Administration now affects no disguise of doubtful words. They, and those who act with them, are denounced and excommunicated. But the issue of the conflict is not yet certain to be favorable to the President. Neither the "Giant" nor the "Orator" is likely to take without giving blows. Perhaps there are no two men in the Democratic Party less fitted by nature for meek submission than Senator Douglas and Governor Wise. If the Administration expects to bury them quietly, we predict it will find itself mistaken. Their funeral will be largely attended by friends more in anger than sorrow, and their speedy resurrection may be confidently expected. The Democratic Party is not strong enough to kill off such men for such a cause. Their "bones" will be found exceedingly troublesome to the official grave-digger.

Multiplicity of Charitable Societies.—There is a movement on foot to consolidate several of the leading Religious Societies for the purpose of increased economy in expenditure. It might very profitably be extended to our charitable associations of all kinds. There are too many of them. A very large proportion of the money collected for charitable purposes is expended in keeping up the machinery of the Societies. There are half-a-dozen officers to be paid, and rooms to be rented, where one would suffice for all practical purposes.

Many of these Societies are kept up mainly for the purpose of supporting the men who act as their officers. There are several of our City Associations *two-thirds* of whose aggregate receipts are expended in paying the salaries of agents and secretaries, and other incidental expenses. This is all wrong, and ought to be reformed. One Society of each kind is quite enough for all purposes of practical benevolence.

Decline of Party.

The Albany correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, (a Republican paper,) in advertising Governor King's unsuccessful effort to appoint Mr. Benton from the Auditorship, says:

"The conviction is general that the Governor, a too strict adherence to a rule that obtained, in days, has made too great a sacrifice to party. The spirit of the age tends more to individualism, to the formation of new organizations by mutual consent, than to a blind adherence to party rules and party discipline."

Such a declaration is significant of the decadence of party spirit. The Governor nominated Mr. Leavenworth, a member of his own party, and a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, to supersede Mr. Benton, a political opponent. But Mr. B. is admitted, on all hands, to fill the office with integrity and ability. Consequently the Senate, although containing a majority of Republicans, refuses to confirm Mr. Leavenworth's nomination, thus leaving Mr. Benton in office.

Doubtless the Syracuse *Journal's* correspondent is correct that "the spirit of the age" is adverse to "a blind adherence to party rules and party discipline." Nor is the fact to be deplored.

Street Beggars.—The number of street beggars seems to be constantly increasing. At every corner passers-by are besieged by mendicancy in some form or other. Why do not the Police suppress this nuisance? If these persons need charity it is the duty of the public authorities to afford it. If they are impostors and professional beggars, as most of them undoubtedly are, they should be suppressed and punished.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There will be a cheap performance at this house to-night, the opera being "Ernani," with D'Angri, La Grange, Bichards, Gassier, &c., in the cast.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mr. Burnett, the efficient stage manager of this house, takes his benefit to-night. He has provided an excellent bill, and should be remembered.

Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo" attracted a fine house last night—the best of the season, so far. It was a fine performance, and gave general satisfaction. To-night, "Ernani," at cheap prices.

Classical Matinee.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas give their second Classical Matinée to-day, at Spingler Institute, Union-square. The programme is an attractive one.

Sea and Ship News.

We see it stated in the North Wales *Chronicle*, on authority, that Holyhead has been fixed upon as the port from which the *Leviathan* will start this Spring.

Vessels Overdue.—There are a large number of vessels from ports in Europe for this port now due and overdue. The following have been out sixty days and over:

Ship *Caravan*, Sands, from Liverpool Dec. 9.
Ship *A. Z.*, Green, from Liverpool Dec. 26.
Ship *Constantine*, Macomber, from Liverpool Dec. 26.
Ship *J. J. Boyd*, Thomas, from Liverpool Dec. 28.
Ship *Manhattan*, Dixon, from Liverpool Dec. 29.
Ship *C. A. Stanley*, Rogers, from Flushing Dec. 30.

The Hamburg ships *Howard* and *Sir Robert Peel* arrived yesterday morning, the former having been 96 days, and the latter 85 days.

Spring Arrangements for Sound Travel.—The steamers *Commonwealth* and *Worcester*, of the Norwich and Worcester line to Boston, will leave foot of Cortlandt-street at 5 P. M., instead of 4, on and after Monday next.

The Fall River line to Boston, on and after Monday next, March 1, will leave Pier 3, North River, at 5 P. M., instead of 4, as heretofore.

The Last of the John Milton.—By the Long Island express from East Hampton, yesterday, we learn that only eleven bodies have, as yet, been found, on all of which inquests have been held. Mr. T. H. Taylor, from Hartford, returned yesterday from East Hampton, having one of the bodies in charge, which he had identified as that of his brother-in-law. A gentleman from New-Bedford returned, too, having a body identified as belonging to that place. The Captain's wig has been found on the beach, near the scene of the wreck, but his body had not been recovered. A life-boat which was on board has not been seen.

Naval.—The United States Revenue steamer *Shubrick*, from Philadelphia for California, was at Pernambuco, Jan. 31. All well.

The Diamond Lens Controversy.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Observing a controversy in your paper with respect to an alleged manuscript production of the late William North, which bears most a remarkable, if not identical, similarity with a recent performance of a Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien, I beg to add my personal testimony as to the correctness of the correspondent in your issue of this morning. I had the pleasure of a most intimate acquaintance with Mr. North, who was engaged by me to contribute to the *Sachem* newspaper, of which I was editor and proprietor, and during a period of a long and severe illness, Mr. North was a daily visitor to my house and there remained many hours in my companionship. At that time Mr. North submitted for my perusal several manuscripts, upon two of which he had expended much time, and which he regarded with a deal of pride and satisfaction. One of these was subsequently printed in *Putnam's Magazine*, under the title of the "Living Corpse;" and the other, which remained inedited up to the time of his decease, I can conscientiously identify as the waif on which Mr. O'Brien has lain violent hands. I remember both tales with great distinctness, as much from their fantastic conception as from the apparently Germanic source of their origin. Mr. North had been educated at a German University, and was an enthusiastic admirer of Hoffmann, and other writers of the grotesque school.

Mr. North, in his life-time, had been on intimate terms with Mr. O'Brien; but shortly prior to his composition of the *Slave of the Lamp*, their good-fellowship had been dissolved from a quarrel, and the romancer satirized his former companion under the title of Fitzgammon in that novel, which was only finished the morning of his suicide. Any person acquainted with the two parties cannot fail to draw a disparaging distinction between the scholastic attainments of the late Mr. North and the Hibernian pretensions of the ever-present and somewhat pertinacious Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien, whose sole merit in Saxon literature must be derived from his apochryphal descent from the Kings of old Erin.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS PICTON.

Political.

The Republican State Committee of Rhode Island has called a State Convention, to meet the 17th of March, at Providence.

Schoharie County has elected 12 Democrats and 4 Republican Supervisors.

The Supervisors elected in Schuyler County are a majority in favor of Watkins as the County-seat.

The Know-Nothing Party in Connecticut has attempted a reorganization. Governor Minor made a speech at a Convention in Hartford on Wednesday.

E. C. Scranton, Esq., declines the nomination for Governor tendered him by the American Party in Connecticut, on the ground that the party is not "national" enough.

The Tax-Rolls.—The twelve deputies appointed by the Commissioners of Taxes, under the new tax law, to make assessments, represent that the value of real estate in this City, for the year 1858, is greater than last year by $17,134,100. In every Ward except the Second there has been an increase since last year. The decrease in the Second Ward was $1,301,653, and the increase in the other Wards altogether, $18,434,753. There is $56,483,559 worth of property exempt from taxation this year. The tax-rolls will remain open until the 1st of May, and those tax-payers who neglect to inspect them run the risk of being compelled to pay higher taxes than they justly owe. Unless the assessment rolls are corrected before that time they will be confirmed, and there will be no alteration of errors in them after May 1.

JOBSON AGAIN.

The Contempt Case—Evidence on Both Sides Testimony of Madame Lola Montez—Judge Edmonds Intimates his Opinion—The Parties Apologize.

At 3 P. M., yesterday, Judge EDMONDS sat in the Special Term room of the Supreme Court, to investigate the facts of the contempt alleged to have been committed by Mr. Frederick D. Seely, and Mr. David Wemyss Jobson, in the presence of Mr. John N. Whiting, who was Referee in a case in which Mr. Jobson was the plaintiff's assignee and principal witness, and Mr. Seely the defendant's counsel. The matter was referred to Judge EDMONDS on the order of Judge Sutherland, at the instance of Mr. Whiting, the Referee, and with the consent of Mr. Clinton, who acted as Mr. Seely's counsel.

The apartment was crowded with witnesses and spectators. Among the former was Madame LOLA MONTEZ, who entered the Court, accompanied by some of her friends, and seated herself by the stove, where she amused herself with reading a newspaper, and making occasional *sotto voce* comments, more pointed than flattering, on the testimony of Mr. Jobson and his counsel. The Judge, with a commendable appreciation of pertinence and brevity, excluded all the irrelevant matter possible, and limited the testimony on each side to that of the principal and two witnesses. At the outset the Judge elicited from both parties an admission of assault and battery, and informed them that if either Mr. Seely or Mr. Jobson could show that he used no more force than was necessary at the instant to guard himself against threatened violence, that might excuse him from contempt.

Mr. Clinton said that was precisely what he wanted to introduce proof to show.

The Judge stated that the testimony, then, so far as Mr. Seely was concerned, would be confined to the point of his having resorted to no more violence on his part than was necessary to protect him from an assault upon him.

Mr. Clinton added—From an assault actually made.

Mr. Schermerhorn stated that the case which would be proved for Mr. Jobson would be this: that there was an affray pending the suit before the Referee, Mr. Whiting, and that it commenced in this way: that provocative language had been made use of by Mr. Seely to Mr. Jobson, that he (Seely) departed from the question then pending, and then pointing his finger derisively at Mr. Jobson, called him names.

Referee—What names did he call?

Mr. Schermerhorn—He called him "fellow," in a derisive manner, to which Mr. Jobson replied by calling him some epithets.

Referee—What were the epithets he used?

Mr. Schermerhorn—He called Mr. Seely a vagabond. He remarked to Mr. Seely that such language was worthy a shyster, or pettifogger, or something of that kind, but first demanded the Referee's protection. Mr. Seely, upon that, rose from his seat, and said he would drop Mr. Jobson down three stories and out of the window; and immediately upon that allegation or assertion, Mr. Jobson told him that it was unnecessary to have trouble there; that he would go ont of the room with him; "then," said Mr. Seely, "I will finish you off here," and struck Mr. Jobson violently. Mr. Jobson then raised his stick to defend himself, which Mr. Seely seized, drew from him, and with it struck Mr. Jobson repeatedly over the head: then threw it down and followed up his blows with his fist.

Referee—I have got enough. Call yonr first witness.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We would like Mr. Whiting to be here.

Referee—Mr. Whiting is ont of town.

Mr. Clinton stated forther that he would offer evidence that Mr. Jobson had made threats both before Mr. Seely and to others against him, (Mr Seely,) which would show that Mr. Seely had a right to be on his guard, and that on the occasion previous to this assault, Jobson had come to the reference armed with a whip, with which he had committed the assault on the occasion now in question.

The Referee, without permitting the preliminaries to go much further, decided that the principals might be examined as witnesses, and ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Jobson took the stand, and was examined by his counsel, whose questions, as being unnecessary, irrelevant, or cumulative, were frequently cut short by the Referee, and ruled out *instanter*.

Jobson deposed in substance that on the occasion on which difficulty occurrod before Mr. Whiting, he had sat for about half an hour exposed to a pretty extensive torrent of abuse from a pretty lively lady; that withal he kept quite silent; that her counsel interposed when Judge Schermerhorn appeared to be pressing her somewhat hard, and called him (witness) a fellow, and pointed to him in a most insulting manner: that he rose up and asked the protection of the Court against language which could only emanate from a shyster or pettifogger; the person alluded to—the other party—Seely, he believed, was his name—got up and applied some offensive epithet to him which he forgot, and added that it would take little to make him throw him (witness) out of the three-story window; witness thought it was a very improper place to have a brawl, and stated, "You had better come across the room and try that;" Seely replied, "Oh, no, I will finish yon off here—I make it my practice to settle these accounts as I go;" therenpon he advanced half round the stove and struck witness a very violent blow on the mouth, from which he was still suffering; witness fell back, staggered, but immediately recovering his position, started up, rushed forward to Seely, raised his whip and atruck him with it or attempted to strike, but at that moment he was seized behind with great violence by a man named Polley, who calls himself a police-officer, bnt he was dressed in private clothes, and he said: "Now, I have canght you;" witness was dragged away, and while this man held him, he thought he was struck once or twice by the same individual, (Seely,) but he was not so certain of that; in fact, Seely was hitting round in all directions; witness only got one blow on the mouth, but Seely struck Judgo Schermerhorn and Mr. Brady, who was there assisting Judge Schermerhorn to take the evidence; at the same time a party whom he (witness) now recognized in Court, (who proved to be Dr. Spiers,) and who seemed to have something in his hand, made a blow at witness with his fist, but it fell short of him, and he then seized witness, whose clothes were very much torn; then another of the parties in disguise came up and said, "No, you come with us," and dragged him away; finding a policeman in uniform at the door, the witness wanted to come back for his papers; he came back in custody and Seely struck him several times; one of the men who had him in custody at that time was Thomas H. Polley, the other Edward R. Wright. Witness asked one of them if he had issued a warrant against him, whereupon he produced his shield for the first time, and said that was his warrant; witness then went away and got his hat, but he found that some person had passed a wrong hat to him; this very lively old lady told the people to take particular precautions lest he should be stealing the hat what passed after that witness did not know; he was taken away in custody, and one of the policemen wanted to take him to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, but he insisted on being taken before the first Police Magistrate.

In reply to questions by the Court, and counsel for Mr. Seely, the witness stated that when Seely used the word "fellow" he (witness) was sitting beside Mr. Schermerhorn: that he was always in the habit of carrying a light cane; that he had been in possession of the old riding whip he had on that occasion for many years; that he had been carrying it for a week or ten days previously, and that he had taken it as a substitute for his cane, which was a small whalebone cane, not weighing more than two ounces, and which had been broken; that he had carried this whip with him to the previous meeting, and had carried a different one since the meeting at which the difficulty had occurred, because a gentleman had presented one to him since then; when witness was asking the protection of the referee against the words employed by the counsel, he had the whip raised in his hand, (in front of him, not down,) but not with the view of assaulting the counsel; witness never called Mr. Seety a liar, but, at a previous reference, he gave him the lie.

Mr. C. B. Schermerhorn, Mr. Jobson's counsel, next took the stand. He was proceeding to give his account of the affray at length, when he was interrupted by the Refcree, who asked him whether his statement would differ in any way from Mr. Jobson's.

He replied that substantially they were the same statement, and so the direct examination was not proceeded with.

On his cross-examination Mr. Schermerhorn said he did not see any act of violence on the part of Mr. Jobson until he was struck by Mr. Ssely. He rose from his seat previous to that, and, when addressing the referee, had his whip geaticulating, but did not offer to strike.

Mr. John Brady, who was the next and last witness for Mr. Jobson, narrated the affair in terms substantially similar to those of Jobson himself and his counsel. Jobson, he said, when addressing the referee, and asking to be protected from the insults of "a shyster or a pettifoggsr like that," (pointing to Mr. Scely,) was shaking his whip in his hand, seemingly as thongh he were drawing the attention of the Court to the fact.

Mr. Seely was then called to the stand, and gave his version of the occurrence in thia way: I was addressing the Refcree as to the admissability of some evidence alluded to by Mr. Schermerhorn, and said that this witness, alluding to the lady, was called to impeach this fellow, Jobson—this man; Mr. Jobson then rose from nis seat, and took up this whip, (the whip being in Court,) or oue similar to it; it was not then broken, however; he waived it in this way, (threatcningly,) addressing the Rsferee, and using this ofiensive languago about shyster, vagabond, and all that sort of trash, in reference to me; I then rose and ssid, "I am addressing myself to the Court, Sir, not to you;" Mr. Jobson then came towards me with this stick up in this way, (raised to atrike;) I was writing at the corner of the Referee's table, snd he invited me out to this back room; he said, "you come out here;" that struck me as being rather ridiculous, especially as I had a lady there as a witness, whom I had to take care of first; I laughed at him; then he came towards me in that threatening manner I have described, and raised himself to come at me; I threw up my left arm, advanced towards him, and struck it against the whip, thereby elevating the whip slightly, which bent over and struck me on the head; it was not a serious injury, and I never pretended that it was, but there was a slight mark there; I immediately took hold of this stick, as near his hand as possible, as I supposed at the time that there was a knife in it, took it from him, and threw it down; it is impossible for me to say whether I did or did not strike him; as I ssid before, if they say I struck him, I will admit it; I threw the whip down almost instantly, and then made the observation which many of you have heard, that is, that instead of going into the back room to fight, I would fix him there, and then struck at him as he was advaneing towards me; I did not go to the other side of the stove at all; I had not any idea, when I went there, of any difficulty, not the slightest, and I never had, on any occasion, used an insulting epithet; the moment they say I struck Jobson, he fell back and the officers took him into the other room; then he came back again and asked me to give him bis hat; I said to him, "You had better ask some other gentleman to give you your hat;" he got his hat and walked out in charge of an officer; that was all that passed when he returned for his hat: I neither struck him then nor attempted to strike him; no blows or other violence whatever passed between us after we were separated; previous to that day Mr. Jobson had, during this reference, called me a liar, and I paid no attention to it; he had threatened me with personsl violence, and other persons had told me of it; I was told by a gentleman who was informed of it by a person in Mr. Schermerhorn's office, that Jobson had said he would punish Griffin's lawyer, meaning me.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Seely denied that he had ever threatened Jobson or called him a scoundrel; on the contrary the remark the referee made to him was that he had let him alone so hard that it was just as effectual. He disclaimed having been instrumental in procuring a large police force to be in attendance at the reference, beyond delivering an open note, written by Mr. Whiting, the referee, asking that some policemen be in attendance.

In the course of Mr. Seely's cross-examination, which was somewhat tedious, the referee repeatedly interfered to protect the witnsss.

The next witness was Dr. John W. Spier, whose evidence was confirmatory of Mr. Seely's, with the exception that, according to him, Mr. Seely threatened to drop Jobson out of the third-story window, before any blow was struck.

The last witness waa Madame Lola Montez. She was examined as fellows, by Mr. Clinton:

Q.—Were you present at the reference at the time of the affray in question? A.—I was, as a witness.

Q.—Did you see the commencement of the affray? A.—I did.

Q.—Be kind enough to state whether Mr. Jobson or Mr. Seely used the first violence? A.—I saw the stick of Mr. Jobson descend upon Mr. Sesly; I advanced a little, thinking that he would strike him; I then saw Mr. Seely ward the blow off, and it fell on his shoulder from his head.

Q.—The blow from the stick, you mean? A.—Yes; I was apprehensive myself that there would be a dagger in it, and cried out "Take care of Mr. Seely."

Q.—Was the violence you have described the first violence between these parties that you saw? A.—I was quite close by them: I was perfectly calm, not at all frightened, and I saw it perfectly.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Speak louder.

Witness—I will speak loud enough for you, I warrant you.

Mr. Clinton—My question was whether the violence you have described, of the stick descending on Mr. Seely's head, was the first violence that you saw between the parties? A.—The first violence of Jobson against Seely.

Q.—(By the Court)—What occurred next? A.—Mr. Seely was at one side of the stove, and Mr. Jobson standing at the other; Mr. Seely was very quietly writing, and this respectable gentleman here, this lawyer, (Mr. Schermerhorn,) was questioning me upon my testimony, as to my being a chambermaid, and I was very quietly waiting till this persecution was done; I saw then that Mr. Seely was quietly writing; I looked at him and saw he was very calm. He rose, turned his head to Mr. Whiting, and asked if this fellow was to be allowed to go on in these unnecessary questions; Jobson rose up with an eye full of wickedness, and looked at Mr. Seely; "fellow! how dare you call me a fellow?" I said to him, "You are nothing but a fellow!" you remember my saying that; Mr. Jobson then had risen; he then called unutterable names—names not for my utterance; in fact, there was one name that I did not understand till afterwards.

Referee—What was it?

The witness gave her notion of the word employed, and was corrected by the Referee, who informed her of the proper orthoepy.

"Oh, shyster, is it?" she said. "Excuse me. I did not understand the word. That was all."

Referee—After Mr. Seely warded the blow off, what happened? A.—It seemed to me they both got together again; it seemed in my opinion justly that; I remember perfectly the blow being given, and that I was happy that the blow had not fallen on Mr. Seely's head, where it was intended; it fell here on his shoulder; then I think Jobson went a little further forward and made a grab, and they both grabbed together.

Referee—Now, Mr. Schermerhorn, go on.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I don't want to examine this witness very much; I only want to see how much exactly she knows of it.

Q.—Is your recollection very distinct about this occurrence? A.—Yes; I recollect you calling me Betsy Watson.

Mr. S.—Never mind that. Just speak of the affray. Never mind our conversation. Do you recollect distinctly what occurred about the affair? A.—Yes; I recollect speaking to you about it; you were very frightened—ah, you were *very* frightened; I came up to you and I said, "There, Sir, is the consequence of your doing."

Mr. S. (uneasily)—Never mind that; never mind that.

Witness—You asked me what you said; I spoke to you, but you were awfully frightened; you were very much annoyed.

Mr. S.—No, I don't think I was very much annoyed. Now, did not Mr. Seely strike Jobson first on that occasion? A.—I told you he did not.

Q.—Will you swear, Madam, that Jobson struck Seely with a whip before any assault was made by Mr Seely on Mr. Jobson? A.—I have sworn once, and that is quite sufficient.

Mr. S.—I speak now of an assault, not of his being struck. I ask you whether Mr. Jobson was not assaulted first? A.—I don't know what you call an assault, but I think you made an assault on me all the time.

Mr. S.—No, an assault is raising the fist to strike at a person. If a man strikes at you he assaults you.

Witness—And what is the meaning of assault and battery?

Mr. S.—Assault and battery is both striking at and hitting.

Witness—Ah, that's it.

Mr. S.—Answer me that question, whether Seely did not strike at Jobson before Jobson raised his whip to strike him? A.—Mr. Seely was entirely cool; so cool that I was astonished at him.

Counsel—Well, now, that don't answer my question.

Referee—She has answered you already.

Counsel—I think she has not.

Referee—She has said she did not see Mr. Seely strike Mr. Jobson, but that the first thing she saw was Jobson in the act of striking Seely.

Witness—Oh, I know how to manage Mr. Schermerhorn: I have seen him before.

Counsel—I asked you whether Mr. Seely had not assaulted Mr. Jobson before you saw Mr. Jobson strike him with his whip?

Witness—And I asked you the meaning of assault and battery. I have never, in all my life, been brought up for assault and battery.

Counsel—You are very fortunate that you have not been.

Witness—Ladies do not use their hands to strike.

Referee—(To Counsel)—Have you any more questions to ask?

Counsel—Yes.

Referee—Then go on.

Q.—Did you state where you saw Seety striking Jobson? A.—I did not say that I saw Seely striking Jobson; I saw Jobson striking Seely.

Q.—Well, I ask you, then. A.—Well, I say no.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Seely strike Jobson? A.—I did not.

Referee—She has already answered that question.

Counsel—I wanted to understand if she did at any time.

Referee—And she answered you.

Q.—Did you make use of this expression: "Pummel him well; I would like to see him pummeled?" A.—I never in my life made use of such an unladylike expression, and no witness will say that I did; I will tell you what I did say: "Never mind him, Mr. Seely; he is not worth striking by a gentleman."

Referee—Oh, never mind that.

Witness—But he asked me, and I must tell what I did say.

Counsel intimated that he had no further questions to put, and the witness retired.

A discursive conversation ensued between the referee and the counsel, in which the latter intimated his opinion on the facts presented. He considered that both Mr. Jobson and Mr. Seety were proven guilty of contempt, even on their own showing. There was this justification for Mr. Seely, however, that he had information direct from the mouth of Mr. Jobson himself, and from the statements of others made by Jobson to them, that Jobson was coming there with an intention of doing violence to him.

Mr. Schermerhorn—That is based on the unsupported assertion of Mr. Seely, and Mr. Jobson expressly denies it.

The Referee proceeded to remark that among the other circumstances operating against Mr. Jobson in this case, was the fact of his having brought this whip on the occasion on which this contempt occurred and on the previous occasion. Now, if a man who was accustomed to carry a cane had lost it, he would not substitute a whip. It was an instrument which no gentleman would ordinarily carry about with him. It was extraordinary that he should furnish himself with such a weapon on such an occasion, and still more extraordinary that in his gesticulations, he should raise the butt end of it. That could not be reconciled with a peaceable disposition when the surrouncing circumstances were considered. The very tone and manner in which, according to his own statement of it, he addressed the Referee, was a contempt. Under the pretence of asking the protection of the Court against the improper epithet that had been used against him, be retorted by indulging in most unwarrantable and abusive terms.

Mr. Schermernorn urged the Referee to receive evidence of Mr. Jobson's having the riding-whip referred to in his possession for a number of years.

The Referee refused, saying he did not think that fact would mend his case in any way, for it had not been shown that Mr. Jobson had been in the habit of riding on horschack.

The Counsel then summed up on each side in very hrtef addresses on the facts.

The Judge said he was in hopes that he should have been authorized to convey in his report to the Court some apology that would mollify their feelings on the subject.

Mr. Clinton—An apology to the Court is a very different thing from an apology to one's adversary.

Referee—Now, I am acting only as an officer of the Court, and shall be very happy to be made the medium of an apology to the Court, if the parties wish to do so.

Mr. Clinton said he would only state, in behalf of Mr. Seely, that he regretted the occurrence extremely; that he regretted that anything should have occurred to render it necessary for him, in presence of the Court, to use any violence whatever, and that he did not intend going beyond what he thought he had a right to do, and which he thought even the Refcree would consider him as having a right to do. If, however, under the excitement, he went beyond that, although probably, under other circumstances, and out of Court, he would have gone much further in resenting the insult, yet he regretted that anything should have occurred to drive him beyond the strict boundsry of self-defence. If he had done so, he must express his regret, of course, but he could not disavow the resentment of the insult, and the violence that he thought it necessary to exhibit in defending himself.

The Refcree thought that such a view of the matter was very commendable on Mr. Seely's part, and was due both to his brethcren and the Court, and he (Judge EDMONDS) should take much pleasure in stating as much in his report.

Mr. Jobson, having obtained teave to say a few words, which was accorded him, described, at some length, the severity with which contempt of Court in England is punished, expreased the utmost confidence in Mr. Whiting's integrity, good intentions and efficiency, and begged to express his regret, first, that this difficulty had occurred in the Court, and second, that it had occurred before Mr. Whiting. Further expression of regret than that, he had none whatever to add. He had committed no assault, merely repelled an insult. His conduct during the whole of this affair to this man has been perfectly pacific. During the whole of the investigation he had been assailed by him in the coarsest terms. He had introduced a woman whose character he would not pollute his lips by naming, to indulge in the grossest vituperation of ——.

The Referee—No more of that, if you please.

Mr. Jobson—I will pass by that. I shall conclude by stating that, as far as the other party is concerned, I have no apology or expression of regret to offer.

The Referee—If I allowed yon to speak here, I did not expect that.

Mr. Jobson—Well, confine it to that. I am sorry for it so far as the Court is concerned, and so far as the Referee is concerned—for we are brought up in the other world to consider an insult as a blow—and we are in the habit of retorting both, even were they offered on the steps of a throne, or the summit of an altar!

It being now about 6½ o'clock, the Referee adjourned the hearing *sine die*, and announced that he would transmit his report to the Court to-day.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster—Five More Bodies Found.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.

During yesterday the workmen at the mournful scene at Seventh and Pollar streets, continued their excavation. By nightfall, tho charred and mutilated remnants of five more of the victims were exhnmed. They were borne to the stable-loft on Franklin-avenue, where the others were deposited. A considerable portion of the ruins remains yet to be explored, and more bodies will probably bo found. There are now *eighteen*.

Of those yesterday discovered, only one could be tdentified, and that solely by means of two false front teeth, which were readily remembered by his afflicted friends as those of Mr. BAUCA MCNITT. His remains, with those of one other, were found in the cellar of the late dry goods store of Mr. H. HIRSCH. The rest were taken from the cellar of JONES' drug store.

Throngs of vistors were yesterday constantly gathered around the black and desolate charnel. A multitude of objects of varied interest lay mournfully broken and mingled in the ruins. Many of them were of a character deeply to stir emotion in the breast of sympathy. Tho articles of value are carefully preserved. Among them are daguerreotypes, rings, pencil eases, &c., many of which are hut slightly injured.

The Coroner's Jury again met at 4 P. M., and were sworn over the additional bodies then found. They will resume the inquest at 10 A. M. of to-day, at the office of Constable WALL, on Collins, near Chorry-street.

A large pocketbook found on the night of the fire, and which evidently belonged to Mr. T. H. STRONG, was yesterday left at the Police-office. It contained papers bearing his name, a pencil and $2 55.

The injured at the hospital all survive. Everything possible for their comfort and restoration, as well as for those of the sufferers elsewhere, is assiduously being done.

The Committee of Relief appointed by the citizens met last evening at the Mechanics' Exchange. It then appeared th t $2,270 30 had been collected during the day, making, with the amount on hand, nearly $2,400. It is estimated that about $3,000 will be needed.

Personal.

Marriages are scarce in these times. A Newark clergyman states that he has married but one couple since Thanksgiving Day; his usual average was formerly one a week. The papers show a general falling off under the head of "Marriage" notices. The inference ts that happy couples are waiting for business to come up.

The brother of Mr. Spurgeon, a young minister of great promise, and hy many better liked than the celebrity of Park-street himself, has lost his voice, and is supposed to be sinking in consumption.

Dr. Livingstone has been tendered a public dinner in London previous to his departure for Africa. Government has assigned him the sum of £5,000 for the prosecution of discoveries.

General William Walker has accepted an invitation from citizens of Nashville to address them on Nicaraguan affairs. Saturday next is named as the day.

Mrs. Patton, *nee* Abby Hutchinson, has joined the "Band of Brothers," and the old-fashioned quartette party will presently perform again in public.

Bishop Ives has accepted an invitation to lecture in Washington.

Dr. Mackay was lecturing in New-Orleans last week.

Mlle. Zaufretta, the tight-rope dancer, who tumbled, is recovering from her injuries.

Parker Pillsbury, the Abolitionist lecturer, is dangerously ill in Boston.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas L. Young, a member of the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican war, recently died at Winnesboro', South Carolina. He was scarcely sixteen when the war broke out, yet he was so full of the war spirit that he ran away from his home to join the regiuent. He passed through all the dangers of the campaign without receiving a wound, and was always at his post.

New-Orleana papers state that HENRY PIKE, Esq., formerly of the Astor House and Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, died tn that city on the 19th inst.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL ON FIRE.—On Wednesday last the Kings County Jail caught fire, and the fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered. The building was saved hy the prompt action of the Keepers present. The fire was caused hy a defect in the flues.

MURDERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th has particulars of a wife-murder and suicide, committed in a house on Craps-street. At the time of the occurrence it was supposed that the wounds would immediately prove fatal but such does not appear to have been the case, as they were still alive this morning. The man is HERMAN J. HAAS, a native of Holland, and about 41 years of age. He and his wife came to this city from New-York in October last, but, of late, the green-eyed monster has interfered with their domestic felicity, and about a fortnight ago she made an affidavit against him, before Recorder SOLOMON, alleging that he abuses her, and that she was in dread of violence on his part.

From the time that the affidavit was made they did not live together, and last evening—HAAS being at the time somewhat intoxicated—went to her residence on Craps-street, opened the door and called her. She went to him and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted her to settle that affidavit and grant him a divorce. She told him that if he could not use her property she was willing to agree to a divorce. He then said that no other man should ever have her, and at the same time drew a double-barreled pistol and discharged both barrels at her breast.

The bullets took effect, and will without doubt result fatally, as it is supposed that they passed through the left lung. Such are the facts of the tragic occurrence as we gather them from the lips of both parties. As soon as HAAS had shot his wife he drew a dagger and stabbed himself in the left side of the chest, and in a short time the two were conveyed together to the Charity Hospital, where they are now lying in separate wards. It is thought that HAAS will in all probability recover. Mrs. HAAS is a native of New-York; her maiden name is SARAH BIRMINGHAM; she will probably die during the course of the day.

The *Bulletin* has the following account of another murder: "Besides the killing of DENNIS HICKEY, on Foucher-street, night before last, which we reported yesterday morning, another unfortunate man was stabbed and murdered on St. Thomas-street. His name was MICHAEL FLOOD, and he was a native of Manchester, England. He was found stabbed twice in the chest, and was removed to the Charity Hospital, but died shortly afterwards. Nothing has been found out relative to this bloody deed.

The inquest on the body of HICKEY has not been concluded, but there is little doubt but that the murder was perpetrated by a young man named Richard SAILTON, who was masquerading when the difficulty occurred."

☞ **Great Speed.**
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,
Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St. Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.
Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to
JOHN HOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine**
NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.
S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

☞ **Opening Week.**
BARTHOLF'S PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 499 Broadway,
(Corner of Broome-st.)
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ **Artificial Eyes.**—
THOMAS DAVIS, (from London,) No. 493 Broadway, New-York, practical maker and inserter of the artificial human eye, supplies the New-York Eye Infirmary, 2d-av. the surgeons of which institution are
Dr. AERAM DUBOIS, No. 13 West 11th-st.
Dr. GURDON BUCK, No. 121 10th-st.
Dr. TALBOTUS M. HALSTEAD, No. 34 West 23d-st.
Dr. CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, No. 288 4th-av.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Feet Covering for the Young.**—Parents will find every description of Boots and Shoes for Children at CANTRELL'S only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, which he is selling at very moderate prices, beside a complete stock of Ladies' Gaiters, Overshoes, Party Slippers, Gentlemen's Boots, &c. If you want a good article, very cheap, you should go to CANTRELL'S for it.

☞ **A Social Tea Gathering** will be held in the Lecture-Room of the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will de delivered by Drs. KREBS, THOMSON, WIGGINS, JONES and others. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the door.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $35. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORNING—ROBERT.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. ASA D. Smith, D. D., EPHRAIM L. CORNING to JEANNIE ROBINSON ROBERT, daughter of C. R. Robert.

PLATT—POMPELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, WILLIAM H. PLATT to MARY E. POMPELLY.

THORN—RAGUET.—In Nacogdoches, Texas, on Monday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Owen, Mr. LEO. MORTIMER THORN, of New-York City, to Miss AUGUSTA A., daughter of Col. Henry Raguet.

DIED.

BAUSH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 26, ANN, relict of the late Capt. John Baush, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are also those of her sons, John, Jacob and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 West 43d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

HAROAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, GEORGE HAROAN, late of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 39 Henry st. to St. James' Catholic Church, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

DIXON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE H., youngest son of George S. and Jane Dixon, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 326 Henry-st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, after a long and severe illness, JAMES THOMSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John und Andrew, and of his sons in-law, Joseph Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Monroe-st., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 23, SARAH A. B. STEVENS, wife of Capt. Chas C. Turner, of Wiscasset, Me., and adopted daughter of Capt. Smith Fancher, of Brooklyn.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Norfolk, Va., and Warren, R. I., papers please copy.

MULLRED.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 26, of consumption, ELLEN MULLRED.

Her funeral will take place from the Brooklyn City Hospital, this (Saturday) afternoon, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock.

DIKEMAN.—At Mott Haven, Westchester Co., on Friday, Feb. 26, JEMIMA DIKEMAN, relict of Matthew Dikeman, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Church in Middlebush, Somerset Co., N. J., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

HOPPS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, ALEXANDER P. HOPPS, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday morning, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock.

[illegible] HUNTINGTON, U. L., on Thursday, Feb. 25, [illegible] LOPHAR B. OAKLEY, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, March 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 26, ESRAM CAMPBELL, [illegible] wife of Charles Osborn, and daughter of the late William Harrington, of Middletown Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Middletown papers please copy.

FIRST-CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., are now prepared to fill orders for the following articles, at the lowest rates for cash:
MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and bbls.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH, HERRING, (smoked and pickled,) SALMON, SHAD, BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

THE INDEPENDENT:
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Edited by eminent Clergymen, assisted by the following distinguished Regular Contributors:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
and many others.
THE INDEPENDENT is a large double-sheet paper, handsomely printed, and with large type, issued weekly, and circulated in all parts of the land—particularly in New-England, the Middle States and the West.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
THE CONFLICT AND THE CRISIS—A Standing Army, a Failing Freedom and a Silent Ministry: By Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. A characteristic, vigorous, and eloquent article.
LETTER FROM ILLINOIS—Giving an account of the return of John Calhoun from Kansas to his native State.
OUR WASHINGTON LETTER—By "PUTNAM."
OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE—Our Daughter's Marriage; How will it Strike a Stranger? By "AGRICOLA."
Dr. STORRS' MINORITY REPORT, presented at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society.
THE TRACT CONTROVERSY. Dr. Palmer's Letter to a Massachusetts Layman, on the affairs of the Tract Society.
OUR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.
CHICAGO vs. BURR.
THE BIBLE QUESTION, Contrasted Results of the London and the American Tract Societies.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
"JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO."
KEEPING CHILDREN STILL.
CARMEN NUPTIALE.
LETTER FROM INDIA.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
This department, which is made a special feature of THE INDEPENDENT, contains, for this week, articles on the following topics:
FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW-YORK.
MONEY MARKET.
DISCOUNTS.
FOREIGN MARKETS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
FAILURES.
DRY GOODS.
MODE OF BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.
A full and complete Review of the Flour and Produce Market and Merchandise generally, together with that of the Cattle Market, is written weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this paper. Our Prices Current are also corrected up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness.
TERMS—$2 a year by mail; $2·50 by carrier—payable always in advance.
Orders for the paper,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, FEB. 27,
THE THREE BEAUTIES.
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Anthor of "Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "Wife's Victory," &c. &c.
Complete in one large volume of cloth, $1 25.
Complete in two large volumes, paper, $1.
This new work, from the pen of MRS. SOUTHWORTH, is a vivid picture of life, manners and scenery of the Sunny South.
THE THREE BEAUTIES is a story of touching pathos and absorbing interest, carrying with it a moral worthy to be inculcated. The character of Imogene Summerfield is one of the most beautiful specimens of portraiture we have ever met, in which all the elements that ennoble and render lovely the female character, are most happily combined. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. Orders are respectfully solicited. Published by
PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia.
For sale by
E. D. LONG, Agent for Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

NAUTICAL ROUTINE.
SHORT RULES IN NAVIGATION;
BY
ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MINDS.
UNDER PRACTICE.
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
HENRY SPEAR,
No. 133 Pearl-st. and No. 66 Beaver-st.

TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH TO DAY,
Volumes 25 and 26 of the
HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.
THE PIRATE,
With two steel plates, after F. Stone, A. R. A., and De Guimard. Price $1 50.

FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS.—Being the Narrative of Mrs. M. ETTIE F. SMITH, late of Great Salt Lake City, a sister of one of the Mormon High Priests. By N. W. GREEN. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
From the Boston Post.
She writes plainly, but modestly, and with no apparent desire to exaggerate, or to pander to a prurient taste. Her book is intensely interesting. Her sufferings, trials, and adventures were extraordinary. She gives a full and plausible account of the leading men; the social condition; the religious doctrines and political government of the Mormons.
From the New-York Express.
It is a more vivid and interesting picture of the horrors endured by women among the Mormons than we have seen, and the stamp of truth is on its pages. Mrs. Smith confirms what is recorded by her affidavit, and is ready to offer further in support of her assertions.
Just published by
C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

WILL BE READY, MONDAY, MARCH 1—DINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK, 256 pages, with a large Railroad Map. Price 25 cents. Also, Dinsmore's Railroad Guide, cheap edition, 192 pages, with time-tables only. Price 12 cents. Sent free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE Essay in YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE for March, (Vol. I., No. 2.) For sale by all dealers and at the office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Price 15 cents. Annual subscription $1 50.

WAS JOHN BUNYAN A GIPSY?—SEE YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE for March. For sale by all dealers, and at the office No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Price 15 cents. Annual subscription $1 50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF PIATT Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of said Lodge, at their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late Brother, MARTIN HILL.
Brethren of sister Lodges are most respectfully invited to join with us.
By order,
M. C. MORLAND, W. M.
JAS. MCKEEVER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the Colonel's quarters, No. 455 Greenwich-st., corner Beshrosses, on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 2½ o'clock, to attend divine service at St. Johns' Church, in Varick-st., in a body. Sermon by Rev. Doctor VINCENT. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits.
By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYZE, Adjutant.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A COURSE OF 26 free lessons in the French language is offered to the ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and any other places, by Professor DUBOIS, at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway.
Prof. DUBOIS, taking into consideration the accusation the ladies are charged with, viz.: In have by their extravagance caused the panic, and ruined many husbands, come forward to teach them French, free, gratis, for nothing. But if any gentleman comes, he will have to pay one dollar. (besides his book.)
Lessons, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, from 13 to 1 o'clock. The first lesson will be given on TUESDAY, March 2.
N. B. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course. To avoid inconvenience only 500 tickets will be delivered.
Apply daily for tickets and books at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, where Prof DUBOIS himself will attend to the ladies, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$15 FOR A FULL COMMERCIAL COURSE OF LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence a cheap term on MONDAY, March 1. Applicants, this day, may secure private desks without extra charge. Two desks vacant.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Convention Classes at No. 765 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,856 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTEEL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, and in a desirable location, can reduce their expenses with but slight inconvenience, by renting to a respectable and responsible widow lady, with two children, 7 and 9 years of age, a suite of well-furnished rooms, (front,) with board; location between 34th and 36th sts. and 6th and 7th av. References given and required. Address S. T., at this office, with full particulars regarding rooms and price, including gas, fires, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, not furnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No 48 Livingston st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an Episcopal lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown-stone house, containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant, if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 46 10th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a genteel, private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, and where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and wife; location between 12th and 30th sts. Address, with location and price, F. A. G., *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Aply at No. 60 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANted very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINBY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do housework; has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland as plain cook; washes and irons well; understands milk and butter; wages $5; also, her niece, a neat girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; willing to do light waiting and chamber-work; wages $4 a month; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; one is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as chamber-maid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years' reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 Johnston-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches: and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the kitchen charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO BESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITnations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No.— Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 49 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women: one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress: one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITnation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss woman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP for City and country, can always be supplied with faithful, capable, civil and worthy domestic servants, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery; every effort used to give satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A DIRECTRESS IN A SCHOOL, IN-STRUCTRESS IN A FAMILY, OR SECRETARY IN FOREIGN TRAVELS.—A lady speaking five languages correctly, and highly recommended as an eminent teacher, a woman of persevering energy and of great domestic qualities, wishes to engage in one of the above qualifications, or in any situation of trust requiring a lady of liberal and sound education. Address, for one week, Miss PARIS, Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
Two two-story and attic basement and sub-cellar Frame Houses, on west side Hampden-st., 345 feet north of Lafayette-av.
Also, the two three-story Phil. brick Nos. 166 and 174 Canton-st., about 400 feet south of Fulton-av.
Also, the splendid three-story, Phil. brick, with 18 feet court-yard, No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush-av.
All first-class. Only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars.
Will be sold low.
Apply in
WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,)
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment House and lot No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the lot is 20x100 feet, house 20x32 feet, with front and back stairs. The basement, first and second floors, are three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, marble mantels, water and gas on each floor, chandeliers, bathing-tub, water closets, range and boiler; also, first-rate cellar. Said premises are in first-rate order, having been newly painted inside and out. Terms will be made to suit. To avoid unnecessary annoyance to occupants and for permission to examine, you will call on GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 11 A. M.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE FINEST AVENUES in Brooklyn, a genteel dwelling, nearly new, well built and conveniently arranged, expressly for the present occupant. House 22x34—extension 11x13 feet; contains 10 rooms, kitchen, with improved range, cellar and wash room, warm air, gas fixtures, force pump &c., &c. The lot 27x100; a neat garden and private entrance. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Some furniture cheap, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 4: Fulton-st., near the Ferry; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since: size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 Prescott-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 89 WILloughby-st., a three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, having all the modern improvements chrap, and on accommodating terms. Lots on Hicks, Pacific, Middle and 13th sts. A FARM at Huntington, L. I., containing 53 acres, with new house, and out-buildings, under a good state of cultivation, convenient to steamboat and railroad. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 2'x82, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house, Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 18 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th-st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½ and 508 Water-st., between Rutgers and Pike slips. Also, the four four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Cherry-st., in the rear of the Water-st. lots. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 93½, 95 and 97 West 26th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick 22x28, three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor, well calculated to accommodate small families.
C. FORRESTER,
No. 30 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stooo house, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TIOE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The granite church at the southwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts. is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. The dimensions of the building are 53x75 feet on the ground and it is in very good condition. Inquire of W. SILLIMAN, over the Chatham Bank.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS OF SOUTH Ferry, a mansion house, 45x40 feet; also stable, frontage of 108x160 feet; adapted for a large family or a boarding school; also, for sale or lease, three lots on Hicks-st., on favorable terms. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN LIVINGSTONst., two and a half stories, with extension, in one of the best localities in Brooklyn, and in complete order. Apply to DAVENPORT, Montague-st., near Court, or Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THAT WELL SITUATED PIECE OF ground, with the buildings thereon, 60 feet on 34th-st. by 50 feet on 7th-av. Price $10,000; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN MONEYPENNY, No. 450 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 152 East 18th st.; very pleasantly situated. Apply on the premises, or to A. THORP, No. 440 Canal-st., or No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 36th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best of City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A CHORISTER FOR THE ASSOCIATE Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts. Apply to THOMAS ANGUS, No. 533 Hudson-st., corner Charles, after 7 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store. Address A. B., Box 797, in handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st. One who understands plain cooking preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRUG CLERK, to learn the business. Apply at No. 255 6th-av.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
The advertiser, having a well located office and spare time, wishes to obtain an AGENCY for some MILL or MANUFACTORY, BANK or INSURANCE COMPANY. Has large business acquaintance and experience. Will give satisfactory references, and bonds if necessary. Address
L. W. H.,
Box No. 3,437 Post-Office, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

CAUTION.—I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS using Drunken Saws (Circular Saws obliquely,) for grooving, &c., without a license from me, under the penalty of the law.
By Power of Attorney—New-York, Dec. 14, 1857. Licenses for sale. WM. WEBSTER, No. 124 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE stone-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman s., now occupied by the *New-York Tones*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front brown-stone 6-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., "a perfect gem of a house," splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st. near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Gutenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing eight rooms, sub-cellar, &c. Also, one in 26th-st., near 9th-av., water, &c; rent from $300 to $375. Also, some good houses, stores and apartments in Hoboken to let. Apply to or address WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken, or he may be seen at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.—ALL DESIROUS OF BROOKLYN RESIdences can consult the Registry now open at LESLIE'S Agency, No. 8 Tillary-st. The register, daily revised and corrected, forms a complete guide to all in search of houses or apartments. Charges moderate for obtaining such residences for our patrons as they desire; and waiting upon them till suited. S. M. WHELPLEY,
Registrar.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 89 West 22d-st. The house is well located, is very conveniently arranged, and was thoroughly papered and painted last Summer. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the party taking the house, if desired. Rent $1,200. Inquire on the premises, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or by addressing box No. 4,695 Post-Office

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business.
Also the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Also the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED PROperty, possession to be given 1st May next:
The five-story fire proof store No. 29 Dey-st., furnished for the dry goods business.
The large five-story store Nos. 253 and 255 Front-st.
The four story store No. 22 Bowery, well adapted for the clothing business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE AND CONVENIENT three-story houses Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., in good order, and having all the modern improvements throughout; rent $1,000. Also, the eligible store and house No. 109 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market; rent $1,000. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—FROM MAY 1—THE three-story and basement brick house No. 108 Clinton-st., near Atlantic-st., with gas, bath-room, heater, &c., complete, a corner house and very desirable location, near South and Wall-st. ferries; rent $650. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, next door to the premises, or No. 23 Pearl-st., New-York.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Additions having been made to the building occupied by the subscribers, they are enabled to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms for offices, suited for all kinds of business. The rooms all front on a side street, and are heated by steam. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 345 and 348 Broadway.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE first-class Restaurant, "Shakespeare House," corner of Montague and Court sts. Is furnished in splendid style; location unsurpassed; now doing a lucrative and highly respectable business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE MODERN-built 3 story house No. 13 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts. It is in a first-rate neighborhood, and one of a row of first-class 3-story houses. Apply to G. G. COFFIN, at the New-York Post-Office, or No. 162 West 11th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 194 East 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.; entirely new, with gas, croton, bath and two water closets, basement, and inclosed court yard. The house is 16 feet 3¾ in. by 40 feet deep. The lot is 92 feet deep. Immediate possession given. Rent $550. Apply at No. 202 East 20th-st.

TO LET—ON RAILROAD ROUTE, EAST BROOKlyn, two small, neat cottages—rent $160 and two 2-story basement and attic houses, with gas, rent $225, one do., large size, rent $275, convenient for genteel families. Apply at W. PAPE'S coal yard, corner Myrtle and Franklyn avs.
E. K. VAN BUREN.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT STORE, fitted up with glass cases. Also, the second floor, being a large and beautiful show room, fitted up with glass cases, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., of the building No. 381 Canal-st.; one of the best business locations in the City.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$569,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net Increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,491,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853 ..... $2,056,959 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3 512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62		
		$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$967,866 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34		
		1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	
			4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,837 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 38	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04	$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED, to wit:

Amount reserved for re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent, and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
60 per cent. on $2,686,589 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $23,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
99 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of partioipating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 38	
99 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application the aforesaid Dividend to the aforesaid Policies will furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FREDK S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOYT,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAM BRINCKERHOFF,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 26 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, }
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established supporting-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box Na. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jeweler, has a manufactory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1 on the Kenosha (Wis) City Bonds, issued to the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid upon presentation at the People's Bank, on and after March 1.

$20.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on improved City property, by JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in the Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.
Ja21-6w

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 103d-st, 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, }
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.

GOLD WATCHES—all styles for GENTLEMEN.
Beautiful GOLD WATCHES for LADIES.
LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS.
DIAMOND RINGS,
PLAIN and CHASED GOLD RINGS.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, Keys and Seals, Studs, Sleeve-buttons, Gold Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles and Lockets.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 **"TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,"** 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., both little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

BOGUS DENTAL DISCOVERIES.—DR. A. P. C. CASTLE, for thirty-two years past, has inserted artificial teeth and filled teeth on all the known scientific principles most satisfactory to his patients. Several dentists advertise his old-exploded methods as novelties! Office No. 246 4th-st., Washington-square.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED, advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining, subsoiling, manuring, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. Satisfactory references as to qualifications as scientific and practical agriculturists. Address, (during lecture season, stating wants and where interview may be had,) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 273, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, unless the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
1 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stone Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 163 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 90 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KINNEY, Resident Engineer.

15,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9.; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
2 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows, $4	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wranches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, etc	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass.; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties to interest, for the purpose of having such nomioation ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered, that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers;) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me, at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergeoaas, this 20th day of February, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

NOTICE.—THE COMLITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject in relation to the discontinuance of steam on 11th-av., below 59th-st., on MONDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested in the same are hereby notified to be present without any further notice.

THOMAS COMERFORD, }
H. R. HOFFMIRE, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
E. H. REED, } Railroads.
JAMES OWENS, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject relative to Albany-st., on TUESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without any further notice.

F. L. A. BOOLE, }
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee
JOHN LYNES, } on Streets.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM MCARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st., }
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., }

Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers is called to the low rate of freight and the insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CAMPBELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. E. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER EDMONDS.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

This ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,600 tons, EDWARD CANFIELD, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Apl 17	Wednesday, Ap 21
North Star...April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Spec

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng's Lecture on Manhood

Last evening, Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on "Manhood, True and False," at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The room was well filled, though not crowded, and among the audience we noticed many members of the Society of Friends. The lecturer divided Manhood, after the manner that OVID divided the races of men, into different ages. Age of iron, age of silver, age of gold—omitting the Roman poet's age or race of brass. These ages had succeeded, without altogether displacing each other, but the world knew first the iron age alone. These ages might otherwise be designated as the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear. The first was that rude animal age in which the soul lived for the body only, when everything desirable to man comprised in the fruition of the senses,—of food and taste, and the privilege of using other men for self-indulgence. The great man was then exalted by the anatomy, by his bones, sinews, and muscles. The man of that age was best represented by Ajax or Goliah, of Gath, and the representative woman was an Amazon. The first organ developed in the history of the human race was combativeness. Nimrod, Man-wasd stinguished for his roving habits. Nimrod, the type of the barbarian man, was the hero of this iron age. Yet mere fears of prowess and endurance must excite our admiration. The perseverance of BILLY BOWLES was, as it were, a cry of shame to the white man who would not let him rest in possession of his native swamps, and negroes braving bloodhounds in Dismal Swamps were greater heroes than white men brandishing a whip over a shrinking slave.

The fault of the iron age was that in its interpenetration with a better age, it left the mere physical man a bully. Wherever the animal muscles outstripped the intellectual development, there arose the bully, whether as a Bowery boy or as an honorable gentleman, who was accustomed to offset arguments without a rebuke or a bowie-knife.

The Silver Age found manhood in a much higher state of development. The orator, the poet, the artist, the sculptor, were its offspring. APELLES, HOMER, PHIDIAS, PLATO, were representatives of this era. The manhood of this age was ruled by its intellectual force—not by its physical. The *Odyssey* succeeded the *Iliad*. The Silver Age established the supremacy of intellect. It could never again succumb to brawn. Yet, the popular mind was still, with all the intellect of this Silver Age, far astray as to what constituted real manhood. The height of genius has now become with the majority the out-writing of other people; but when was mere thought ever yoked to the dumb cart of mere strife? True manhood walks with head erect, and eyes seeking truth, even if among the stars. And thus the nobler manhood of the next or Golden Age, was that of the soul. Intellectual force and martial prowess united could not secure this age. The holy deeds which distinguish it have been achieved by feeble women—by children even. Its highest feature is to suffer for the sake of right—to endure for the love of our fellow-beings. Intellect has sometimes and fallen short of it, as when Bacon allowed his sordid palm to receive the bribe. What sight could be more pitiable than the intellect that bartered itself for wealth and subscribed it hand to a lie? Contrast the candour of that English patriot, who, when solicited to receive a bribe, replied: "I am poor, but poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to buy me."

The Church should stand preeminent in this golden age of manhood. But it did not. The public had lost confidence in it. It used, according to popular notion, a tool to spir itual chloroform, lulling men to unconsciousness of suffering right and tyrannical power. The common notion of a minister was that of a dyspeptic body, but an dated by a feeble soul—an individual who cannot be a woman, and who will not be a man, and who makes himself notable for the utterance of sepulchic platitudes. There was too much truth in this idea, but it was far from being the whole truth. The Church, how as it had fallen, had only partia ly encumbered to the weakness of the age. What it wanted was what the age wanted—more backbone. Manhood had not left the Church, and it would never leave the world.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

The Board of Trustees of this institution convened at Albany Feb. 25, 1858. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The following letter was received by the Board from Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, and read by the Secretary:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret my inability to comply with your benevolent request to attend the officers and other gentlemen associated in the great design of establishing the Hospital for Inebriates. You have conferred an honor on me by your invitation. I am sensible of it. The plan you contemplate, if duly carried out, will prove a mighty blessing to the community at large, and result in individual happiness of the widest extent. The novelty of the conception, and the feasibility of the undertaking, are sufficient of themselves to stamp upon its inception the *exprimatur* of all philanthropic hearts.

With every consideration of respect,
I remain, most devotedly,
JOHN W. FRANCIS.

The Committee on Location, through their Chairman, Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of Saratoga, reported progress. It is the intention of the Committee to locate the Asylum by the first of next May, and all towns desirous of making offers of sites for the Institution are desired to address the Chairman of the Committee. A Committee of Construction and Repairs was elected, comprising the following gentlemen: John W. Francis, of New-York; James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; George Folsom, New-York; Hamilton Murray, Oswego; and J. Edward Turner, New-York. It is the intention of this Committee (as soon as the Asylum is located) to commence the construction of the buildings. The Board appointed Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH to draft the following Memorial, which was signed by the Trustees present:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, respectfully show that numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislature, which show that the leading men of our State are willing to be taxed to found an Asylum to cure those who are suffering from the disease of an appetite for intoxicating drinks, which is ruining themselves and their families; that the public wishes for an appropriation of a fund for this institution, as well as the undersigned Trustees consider the establishment of such an institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the State, and that by it thousands may be saved and restored to the situation of honored and respectable citizens, who would otherwise soon be called to fill dishonored graves; that the Secretary of your petitioners has prepared a letter, which will be distributed among the members of the Legislature, embodying the reasons of your petitioners for asking the State to aid this Institution, which we request the members of your honorable bodies carefully to examine, in connection with the petitions presented by citizens of different parts of the State, and then to act upon the subject as they in their judgment shall deem the best interest and welfare of the inhabitants of the State require.

Adopted and signed at a meeting of the Trustees, at the City of Albany, this 25th day of February, 1858.

Signed—Benjamin F. Butler, Reuben H. Walworth, Thomas W. Olcott, Ransom Balcom, Edward A. Lambert, Hamilton Murray, Jacob S. Miller, John F. Rathbun, Thomas C. Brinsmade, Henry A. Brewster, Peter S. Danforth, Franklin Johnson, J. Edward Turner.

The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Location.

T. JEFFERSON GARDINER,
Recording Secretary.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Among others, the following petitions were referred. From property-owners in the Twelfth Ward to prevent cattle from running at large. From Hose Company, No. 11, for a new carriage. For a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues.

Resolutions to print the proceedings of the Board in the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Irish American*, were laid over. Also, a resolution directing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to run cars to Eighty-sixth-street as often as they now run to Sixty-fifth-street.

A resolution was offered by Councilman GALPIN providing that no member shall be appointed on any Committee who offers a motion to increase the same. Laid on the table.

The report of the Committee of Finance from the Board of Aldermen, on the petition of Harsen & Co. for a reference in the Eighty sixth-street matter, was brought up by Councilman ACCLARIUS and laid over.

The semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal to the Mayor and Common Council, was accepted, and ordered on file.

The papers on the Tax levy from the Board of Aldermen, presented to them as amended, were referred to the Committee on Conference.

Upon the question of tendering the hospitalities of the City to Rear-Admiral MATHEWS PASHA, the Board adhered to their former action.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Roads to render their report concerning repairs in Forty-third street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, as soon as possible.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a new house for Engine Company No. 41, was reported.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Aldermen in relation to advertising for new hose, was adopted.

Councilmen VAN TINE, BECKFORD and BRADY were appointed by the President as the delegation to the Committee on Conference on the Tax levy.

The report of the Aldermen's Committee on the Fire Department, submitting an ordinance for the better regulation of the Department, was adopted.

On the motion that the Committee on Lands and Places report at the next meeting as to the eligibility of the purchase of Ward's Island, Councilman BRADY stated that he was not opposed to the purchase at a fair valuation.

The motion was carried.

The Board agreed to hold its next meeting next Tuesday evening.

Councilmen GENET and BRADY were appointed as the additional members of the Committee on Assessments.

Councilman DUNN called up a resolution, which was adopted after some opposition, from Councilman GENET, moving that a Committee of five be appointed to go to Albany to advocate the repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill, a sum being appropriated in *blank*.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met in the Library of the City Hall on Friday, Councilman DUNN in the Chair.

Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, was examined. He was not prepared to say positively whether it would be best to have the streets cleaned by contract, or to leave the matter with the City Inspector. He thought that if a contract were judged advisable, one for a term of five years would be better than a contract from year to year. One contract would be better than several, inasmuch as it would prevent the clashing of conflicting interests among the contractors. The offal produces a revenue of $3,000 a year. If the offal contractor could properly perform his duty, he would be considerably a gainer by his contract. But from the ordinances being neglected, the contractors suffered loss. Witness thought the Inspector possessed the right under the charter, instead of the Common Council, to draw specifications. But such specifications must undoubtedly be presented to the Common Council for approval. One contract for the whole City would, in his opinion, be best. The City ought to grant the use of two or three piers for the deposit of manure, the refuse having often to be carted great distances.

Mr. ARTHUR MOODY was acquainted with the contract system, and disapproved of it. He was interested in the purchase of dirt. All contracts had been a decided failure. He believed the City Inspector had done his duty.

Mr. SMITH thought it would be economical to allow a contract for five years, and that the whole City ought to be embraced in it.

Mr. MOONY desired to contrast the predicament of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the latter being under contract, the other under the City Inspector. He explained how the City had been cheated by the fraudulent use of tickets at the dumping-boards.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday afternoon to hear evidence as to the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

Mr. CONNELLEY, a property owner, thought Twenty-seventh street was too low down for people residing as high as Forty-second-street; they ought to have some accommodation. He presented a memorial on the subject.

Mr. JAMES FAGAN, residing on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, said the Railroad had spoiled the grade many times, destroying the trade on the avenue. The houses could not be let. He complained of General SANDFORD, who, he asserted, set at defiance the wishes of the property owners. Mr. FAGAN proposed that the steam should be removed to Forty-second-street and the grades restored.

Mr. CONNELLEY reviewed previous legislation on the subject.

Mr. PIKE, a property owner, complained of excessive and unjust taxation. He had suffered much from the mismanagement of the Harlem Railroad Company. After having assessed for the opening of the avenue, the Common Council had granted the privilege to cut down one side of the avenue in such a way as to destroy all travel on the avenue, the place being converted into a dangerous nuisance. As a tax-payer he asked the use of an avenue for which assessments had been raised from property owners.

Ex-Councilman WARREN spoke against the action of the Harlem Company.

No one appeared on the other side, and the Committee adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall, Friday, Councilman CRAWFORD in the Chair, to hear evidence and argument as to the purchase of land on Ward's Island.

His Honor the Mayor was present.

Mr. MCCOTTER exhibited a map showing the lands, namely, 20 acres lo upland lots, 11 in roads, and 48 in water right exten-lon.

Mr. LAWRENCE said the roads were never conceded by title to either of the parties who have purchased lands.

The Mayor demurred to have the streets contained in the agreement; these streets belonged to the adjoining property, and in purchasing the same they would involve the City in litigation with the Emigration Commissioners.

The Committee postponed the further consideration of this subject, and heard evidence with regard to granting the Commissioners of the Central Park the privilege of grading Hamilton-Square; they needing the earth for improving the said Park. Mr. R. J. DILLON appeared in support of this application, and after hearing his argument the Committee adjourned.

THE JOINT FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.—The Common Council Committee, appointed to continue the investigation that was commenced by a committee of the Board of Councilmen, of which Councilman FRANKLIN was Chairman, is now in session every day. On Thursday the Committee held a secret session with the Mayor, when it was decided that the financial affairs of the City should receive a thorough investigation. It was also decided to avail themselves of the experience and services of Mr. FRANKLIN, who is not now a member of either Board, and to employ Mr. PECKAM as accountant. There is a Herculean task before the Committee; and, if the investigation be thorough, it is not likely that their labor will be soon ended. The amount of unpaid assessments is estimated at $1,000,000; and of unpaid taxes $2,000,000. It will be the duty of the Committee to ascertain, if possible, what portion of the above amounts, if any, has been paid and not accounted for. The total amount now due the City, and believed to have been taken by defalcation, is estimated at $7,750,000.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The report for the year ended 31st December, 1857, has been sent to the Legislature. The Commissioners say that at no period since the organization of the system in 1847, have their financial situation and prospects been better, or the system itself and its practical administration by their officers, been in a better state of order and efficiency.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port in 1857, and for whom commutation was paid or special bonds required, was 183,773, being 41,431 more than in 1856, and 47,540 more than in 1855. But it is worthy of observation that, like the emigration of 1855 and 1856, that of 1857 is still much below that of the preceding years, falling about one-third short of the average of those years.

Of these emigrants, 30,976 were from Germany, 57,119 from Ireland, and 28,622 from England; the increase for the last year being mainly from Germany and Ireland.

During the last, as well as the year immediately preceding, the emigrants at this port from Europe were of a class and character superior to the mass of those who arrived during the earlier years of this commission, and were generally such as appear able to support themselves, and to add to the productive means of this country.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the Port of New-York, during the year 1857, *who were liable to bonds, under the Acts of April* 11, 1849, *and April* 13, 1853:

From Germany	30,974	From Spain	263
From Ireland	57,119	From Poland	245
From England	28,622	From Portugal	93
From Scotland	5,170	From South America	66
From France	3,069	From Norway	62
From Switzerland	2,454	From Russia	42
From Holland	1,724	From Nova Scotia	40
From Wales	587	From Canada	30
From Sweden	619	From Sicily	26
From Italy	596	From China	11
From Denmark	453	From Mexico	11
From Belgium	444	From Greece	8
From Sardinia	405		
From West Indies	330	Total	183,773

The efficient means now provided for purifying and ventilating ships and cargoes, and for the care and inspection of passengers and seaman, have, it is believed, rendered their detention as brief and as little burdensome either to commerce or the individuals detained as is practically consistent with the important object in view. The average period of detention of passengers has not exceeded three days. The whole number of persons, other than those received as patients, thus temporarily landed and detained at Quarantine, in consequence of their arrival in vessels in which cases of cholera, small-pox or yellow fever had occurred, was 3,772.

The Commissioners adhere to their recommendation of Sandy Hook as the best site for quarantine. They ask the Legislature to appropriate $30,000 for an asylum for the insane poor.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED ARSON—A CURIOUS CASE.—On the 29th of last December, the country house of Mr. Jackson, near Kingsbridge, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire. As Mr. Jackson and family had temporarily removed to the City with his family, and the house was, therefore, closed, there was no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary; but all efforts to discover the guilty party failed. A few days since a Mr. Luckey, who lives near King's-Bridge, noticed that a young man servant in his employ—a German named Paul Quatlander—had on a peculiar pair of trousers, and observed, in jest, to Paul, those trousers look exactly like a pair which Mr. Jackson used to wear. It be were mysteriously murdered, those trousers would cause you to be hanged." The boy Paul—he is but 19 years of age—seemed so much confused at this remark that Mr. Luckey's suspicions were aroused, and he determined to investigate the affair further, though at that time he said nothing more about the matter. That night, when the boy had gone to sleep, Mr. Luckey obtained possession of the suspicious pantaloons, and on examining them discovered the name of Mr. Jackson written upon their lob. The boy, when questioned next morning in relation to this, said that he purchased the pantaloons of a boy in the City, but on a cross-examination equivocated so much that Mr. Luckey detailed the whole affair to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, who, yesterday, caused the [illegible] of the boy's parents in Forty-third-street to be searched, and there were found several articles of wearing apparel which were identified as other articles of Mr. Jackson that had been left by that gentleman in his house at King's Bridge on his temporary removal to the City. Paul was then arrested by Detective Eustice who conveyed him from the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, [illegible] sent for trial before a Westchester County Magistrate.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—About 11 o'clock Wednesday night, officer BEAVER, of the Twenty-second Ward, noticed that the front door of Mr. BRETSET'S residence, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Broadway, was open. Suspecting something wrong, he gave an alarm which brought two other officers promptly to the place. The officers had hardly arrived when three men came rushing out of the front door. They were at once seized by the officers, and after a desperate struggle taken to the Station-house. They proved to be three Irishmen, named Patrick Towey, Michael Wade and Hugh Donahue. Justice QUACKENBOSS committed them for examination.

RAPE.—A young man giving his name as Henry Brown, was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having, with four others, committed a rape upon the person of Fanny Williams, at her residence in Houston-street. Brown is positively identified by both parties. He was held for trial in the sum of $2,000. His alleged accomplices are said to have fled the City.

BURGLARY.—A young man named Thomas Murray, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of burglary on the premises No. 412 Pearl-street. It appears that he effected an entrance by prying open a shutter of one of the rear windows. He was detected coming from the store with a bag of sugar on his back, by a citizen, who gave him in custody to an officer.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—A Church-street policy dealer and the keeper of an intelligence office, were punished at the Mayor's Office yesterday. The latter obtained a dollar from a person and then refused to find him employment as per agreement, and besides this it was shown that he resided in, and is a citizen of, Wisconsin. He was made to refund the dollar and his license was revoked.

☞ The case of Mr. HORACE WATERS, which has just been disposed of by the Recorder of this City, has some important bearing upon the business community. It would seem, if we understand the principle adopted by the Recorder, that any attempt, how ever carefully made, to recover property fraudulently concealed or disposed of, is to subject the owner to criminal prosecution. Mr. WATERS is a mild and most amiable man. Finding a piano he had rented spirited away from its appropriate place, under such circumstances as justified the suspicion of fraud, he, after pursuing it from house to house, at length discovers it in the possession of a stranger, and quietly proceeds to remove it in accordance with the express terms of the lease. He merely held the door open to enable the carman to take out the piano, and the lady tried to close it. For this he is indicted. Hurried through the Court of Sessions, being prevented by the technical rules of evidence from showing, as he could have done, the aggravating circumstances attending the case, he has been subjected to fine. If the peacefully retaking of an instrument under such circumstances is to subject the dealer to criminal prosecution, cost and trouble, we should suppose that, in a City like this, the business of loaning goods on any kind would be too hazardous to be pursued. In the case before us it is peculiarly hard. No man can be found less disposed to violence, wrong, or injury, than Mr. WATERS, and none have conducted their business more obligingly to his customers. The attempt to injure him by such a prosecution bears too many marks of personal feeling to be successful.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 160 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use, is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above-named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]

"THE LAST OF THE PIONEERS.—This afternoon the renowned and truly American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," will be presented for positively the last time at Barnum's Museum. Its wonderful success is the best proof of its attractions. It has been played five consecutive weeks This evening two charming pieces besides.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most capital entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre, consisting of four well-selected pieces, viz.: "Jack's the Lad; or, the Pride of the Ocean," the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," the fairy drama of "The Frolic of the Fairies," and the favorite drama of "Sarah the Jewess," all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S new story, entitled, "Brick Bison; or, the Child of the Prairie," commences in this week's *Mercury*. Ready early to-morrow morning at all the news depôts.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Navy-Yard.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* went out of commission on Wednesday last, her crew having been paid off and discharged. She is to be recommissioned, probably for the Mediterranean. The Marine guard were transferred to the Marine Barracks. The *Niagara* went in commission the same day, her officers and crew being now all on board, and the ship ready to sail on the 1st of April. A detachment of eighty general-service men has just been sent to the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, in charge of Lieutenant LAMBERT, to join the frigate *Colorado*, which is about to take the place of the *Wabash* as the flag ship of the Home squadron. She will go to Aspinwall. Among these eighty men is Mr. ADAM YOUNG, Master's mate, whose case is one of great hardship, and illustrates how completely the Navy-Yard establishment has degenerated into a political machine. Mr. YOUNG joined the United States Navy in 1824, and has been thirty-four years in the service. Fifteen years of this time he has been employed in the Navy-Yard, having charge of the loading and breaking out of ships, transporting them, and hanling them in and out of the Dock. His long familiarity with the details of his department, and his constant attention to his duties, have made him one of the most reliable and useful men in the Yard. Mr. YOUNG, with his infirm wife, live on Block Island, (Coh Dock,) where, having a small house rent free, they contrive to subsist upon his small pay, acting as a custodian of the public property. This island, in the bend of the Navy-Yard, is technically in the Seventh Ward of New-York, and Mr. YOUNG consequently has always voted there. This circumstance has been made the *ostensible* ground of a crusade against Mr. YOUNG, by MCLAUGHLIN, the boss laborer, who insists that nobody from New-York shall be employed in the Yard. Accordingly, Mr. YOUNG, now 60 years of age, is ordered, without a day's notice, to join the sloop-of-war *Marion*, at Norfolk, for a three years' cruise on the coast of Africa, which is equivalent to ordering him to execution. Mr. YOUNG has been twice on that station, and in each case had the coast fever. The case excites a good deal of sympathy, and no little indignation, in the Yard.

THE TWELFTH WARD OUTRAGE—THE LATE SUICIDE.—Mr. VAN PELT, who was so severely beaten by a party of rowdies and thieves in the Twelfth Ward, lies in a very critical position, and it is feared that his injuries will result in a congestion of the brain. One eye is certainly destroyed. Yesterday the Police of the Third Precinct arrested two more of the gang, named WILLIAM DOWD and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

JERRY MORLISSEY, who committed suicide on Thursday last, as noticed in the TIMES yesterday, was beaten about seven months ago by this same party, and never recovered. His injuries were of such a nature that they made him occasionally insane, and it was during one of these terms of mental aberration that he hung himself.

INQUESTS.—Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of State-street. Deceased was about 35 years old—5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, and had on gray mixed coat, red flannel shirt, brown hair, blue cotton under-shirt, gray mixed pants, blue overalls, and buckskin gloves, with small plain earrings in his ears.

Coroner SNELL held an inquest at No. 86 Hudson-avenue, on the body of a child named MARTIN VAN BUREN. A verdict of death from congestion of the lungs was rendered.

FOUNDLING FROZEN.—On Thursday evening the body of a child was found on Fintbush-avenue, near the city line, frozen, and nearly covered with snow. Coroner COZINE took charge of the case, and from an examination is fully satisfied that the child was alive when placed in the spot where it was found. It was about two weeks old, and well dressed.

BROOKLYN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Fire Commissioners in the E. D. of Brooklyn, in their action on the difficulties between Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, for which the Common Council censured them, have been sustained in the Board of Representatives by a vote of 17 to 7.

Details of the Kansas Election Frauds—The New Disclosures.

From the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

The Investigating Committee having procured information that required the presence of the Judges of Election at Shawnee and Oxford Precincts, in Johnson County, their Marshal, the fighting preacher, Mr. STEWART, was sent with warrants for their arrest. The Prairie City Rifles acted as a *posse*, and on Monday morning last started for the scene of action. They came back on Saturday night with three prisoners—a Judge and Clerk of the Shawnee Precinct, and a candidate named COX. The Judge's name is MACFARLANE and the Clerk's, GODFREY.

The Committee held a session the same night, and the result of their proceedings was of an interesting character. A Free-State man, Mr. BROWN, of Shawnee, stated that he was at the polls all day on the 4th of January, and that a man named BAILEY was the last who voted, at nine in the evening. His name on the poll list is numbered one hundred and sixty. The Judge of Election swore that BAILEY was the last man who voted, and that *he closed the polls at that time.* The whole number of votes on the Shawnee returns, as found by the Committee in the candle-box, was *over nine hundred!* GODFREY, the Clerk, who is a young man, somewhat oblivious of the consequences of tampering with election returns in Kansas, and of a frank and open countenance, was called in and swore that he took the returns to Westport, and that in a room belonging to Colonel BOONE, in which were that gentleman, Mr. DANFORTH, a member of the felon Convention, a son of Rev. TOM JOHNSON, and one or two others, and *that he sat down and wrote, while young Johnson, Danforth, and Boone read from some papers—probably an old poll-book—a number of names, until the list reached the number above.* The judges and clerk's certificate was written on a blank sheet of paper, and then appended to the forged returns.

The examination of GODFREY was rather interesting. He answered all questions propounded to him with the utmost frankness and willingness. On being asked what was his business, he replied, "A gambler." He stated that he came to Kansas to make it a Slave State, and that the reason why he told these things, was that *he was convinced that it must be free, and he was going to leave.* The men implicated by his evidence are among the principal members of the Pro-Slavery Party. DANFORTH is a personal friend of Secretary COBB; was sent here to work for his and the extreme propagandists' interest, and is the Kansas correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury.* He is a man of ability and influence. BOONE is well known in Kansas history. Previous evidence possessed by the Committee, will be published in a few days, and will be of an extremely interesting character. R. J. H.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Judge CURTIS, a member of the Territorial Legislature from the "nineteen disfranchised counties," died very suddenly yesterday morning. He was a native of one of the southern counties of Ohio—Preble, I think—and was on the bench for several years. He was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and for a time was President of the Convention which formed the Topeka Constitution.

Gov. ROBINSON gave a banquet to his friends at the Mission House last night. Between one and two hundred of the prominent men of the Free-State Party were present, and an excellent state of feeling prevailed. Generals Lane, Deitzler, Leonhart and Phillips, and Judges Conway and Schuyler, Messrs. F. D. Thatcher, C. B. Lines, J. M. Lines, J. M. Walden, Henry Harvey, A. D. Richardson, Thos. Ewing, Jr., and several other gentlemen, were called out and made some remarks. There was not a drop of spirituous liquor on the tables.

THE ANTI-LECOMPTONISTS ENROLLED.

We have at least *eight hundred armed men enrolled in this city alone*, and would have treble that number if we had *guns* to supply them. *The people* held a meeting, admitted to be the largest ever convened in Kansas, in this city, on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the Special Message of the President on Lecompton, and to take the necessary steps to protect themselves from being represented by man elected by frauds perpetrated at the 4th of January election.

The resolutions of the meeting were in very strong language, and declare that its members will "stand shoulder to shoulder" in their resistance to the Lecompton Constitution.

Three of the Calhoun candidates for the Legislature, and MATHIAS, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, reside in this city. As soon as the action of this meeting reached them, they lost no time in calling upon the Committee appointed by the meeting to wait upon them, although it was the Sabbath day, and *disavowed any intention of accepting certificates from Calhoun, based upon fraudulent returns!*

We have in Leavenworth City a population of near eight thousand inhabitants, and yet I verily believe, there is not exceeding twelve individuals in the city at the present time in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Everything is quiet in the Territory.

Emigrants for Kansas Territory should bear in mind one very important fact, and that is—that "Kansas City" is located in the State of Missouri, and not in Kansas Territory.

The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church for January were: Domestic Missions, $9,754; Education, $6,262; Foreign Missions, $19,254; Publication, $5,362; Church Extension Committee, $2,372. Total, $42,950.

Gov King has appointed the following Commissioners to expend money raised for certain charitable institutions, New-York—Mark Spencer, in place of Jonathan I. Coddington, deceased; George T. Trimble, in place of James Bowen, appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 26.

$5,000	Ten. States 6s, '90	b7	89¼	779	Hud. River R. R.
8,000	do.		89¾	250	do
500	Virginia 6s		92½	200	do
6,500	do.		89¾	50	do
16,000	N. Carr. State 6s		94	525	do
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	b60	84	100	do
3,000	do.		83½	250	do
17,000	do.		83½	50	do
10,000	do.	b30	83¾	100	do
2,000	Cal S. 7's '75		83	100	do
1,440	City 6's '59		99	100	do
8,000	N. Y. C. 6s	1876	96½	50	do
8,000	do.		97	100	Harlem Railroad
4,000	Harlem R. 1st mt.		81	920	do
1,000	H. R. R. 2d mtge.		70	100	do
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Eds.		85	70	Harlem R. R. Pre
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.		45	100	do
1,000	La C & M. L. G b		37	10	N. H. & Hart. R.
2,000	Cal. & Chi. 2d m b		87	100	Reading R. R.
2,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10 b		78	1100	do
60	Bank of Commerce		101¾	650	do
10	Hanover Bank		88	100	do
10	Metropolitan Bank		103½	70	Clev. Col & Cin. R. R.
13	Continental Bank		98½	110	Mich. Centrl. R. b
61	Park Bank		100	100	do
20	Ocean Bank		84	339	M. So. & N. Ind's. R
150	Cumb. Coal Co		19¾	50	do
100	do.		19¾	170	do
100	do.		19¾	10	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s
68	Penn. Coal Co		76	50	do
100	do.	b90	76½	5	do
26	Canton Company		34	171	do
110	Pacific M. Steam Co.		63	5	Panama Railroad
1000	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30	87	50	do
100	do.	c	87¾	10	do
175	do.		87¾	25	do
640	do.		87¾	100	do
200	do.	b30	88	125	Ill. Central R. R.
800	do.	b60	88¼	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.
1300	Erie Railroad		32½	55	do
375	do.		32½	116	Galena & Chic. R. R.
150	do.		32¾	10	do
200	do.		32¾	275	Cle. & To. R. R.
400	do.	b10	33	50	do
50	do.	b60	33⅜	200	do
50	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.		79	150	do
100	do.	s60	78	120	Milw. & Miss. R. R.
250	do.		79⅜	100	do
200	do.	b10	78½	25	do
100	do.	s60	78½	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.
100	do.	b10	79¾	100	do
100	do.	b30	80	250	do
55	do.		79⅞	50	do

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mil & Mis 2d M	b10	78	10	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.
4,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	B.	36	90	Hud. River R. R.
10,000	Read. Bds. '86	b60	71	100	do
100	Cumb. Coal Co		20⅜	57	do
100	Canton Co.	b30	24½	60	La C. & M. R. R.
200	do.	s60	24½	20	do
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	s30	87¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.
100	do.	b10	87¾	300	Harlem R. R.
60	do.		87¾	100	do.
100	do.		87¾	250	do.
200	do.	b30	87½	25	M. So. & N. I. R. R.
25	Erie Railroad	b30	33¾	100	do.
250	do.		32¾	220	do.
260	do.	s60	32	50	M. S. & N. I. pri. St'k
100	do.	b10	33	100	do.
200	do.	b60	33¾	110	Gal. & Chi. R. R.
250	do.	s3	32¾	50	do.
100	do.	b20	33	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.
100	do.			100	do.
100	do.	s60	32⅞	200	do.
100	do.		32½	50	do.

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 53
$2,000	New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 71¾
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add. 52½
$1,000	East Tennessee & Virginia R. 6s	Int. add. 69½
$1,000	City of Marysville 6s	Int. add. 40
$3,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 7s	Int. add. 37
$3,000	Mil. and Hericon R. 1st m. 8s	Int. add. 11
$1,210	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 67½
$750	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	69½
$600	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	47
5	shares Atlantic Bank	73
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	88½
15	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99
22	shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co	15½
40	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	49
25	shares Erie Railroad	32½
40	shares Union Express Co	50
10	shares Park Bank	94½
8	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	120
20	shares Hope Fire Ins. Co	95½
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	96¼
60	shares East River Ins. Co	96¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The offering of Money on the Street to-day was more abundant than at any time during the week, and most of the lenders—including a number of the large banks—were willing to accept 5 ₰ cent. interest, on loans at call. The amount of the speculative stocks on the Street has been somewhat increased by the temptations held out to parties who bought at low prices during and soon after the panic, to realize; but this makes no apparent impression upon the sup

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2011 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

GREAT STATE MASS CONVENTION.

Buchanan Read Out of the Democratic Party—The State Sentinel Read Out of the Ranks—The Resolutions of January 8 Explained.

Important Movement Towards a New Democratic Organization.

A Convention of the Northern Democracy Called.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on Tuesday, the 23d of February, was one of the most important and significant incidents of the political history of the day. Delegates were present from *sixty* counties. Speeches were made by the most prominent and influential Democrats of the State, and a platform of principles was adopted, upon which the entire Democratic Party of the North and West will probably unite. The great importance of this movement led us to have a special reporter in attendance, and we have received from him the following report of the proceedings:

The meeting was called to order by AUSTIN H. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He proposed a temporary organization by the appointment of S. R DRAKE, of Marion County, as Chairman, and Mr. SEIDENSLIEKER Secretary. The nominations being approved,

Mr. DRAKE said: Gentlemen: Allow me to return my thanks for the compliment you have just paid me by calling me to the Chair on such an important occasion. I regard this as a great crisis in the political affairs of the United States, and particularly in the history of the Democratic Party. We have met here to take steps against a portion of our Democratic friends. I desire that we will endeavor to steer our new ship clear of the shoals and land her in a safe haven. [Cheers.] As this is but a temporary organization, I shall leave it to the permanent President to make such remarks as shall be proper.

Mr. GILBERT HATHAWAY proposed, and it was resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed to report a permanent organization—whereupon the Chair appointed

Gilbert Hathaway, of La Porte,
Austin M. Puett, of Parke,
D. G. Vawter, of Johnson,
R. S. Hicks, of Spencer,
EB. Dumont, of Marion.

Mr. PUETT not being present, the Chair substituted for him

G. F. COCKERLY, of Vigo.

The Committee, after a short absence, reported the following list of officers for a permanent organization:

President.

WM. M. MCCARTY, of Marion.

Vice-Presidents.

—— Smith, of Randolph County.
W. D. Allen, of Putnam County.
W. C. Rise, of Boone County.
Chauncey Carter, of Cass County.
B. F. Wallace, of Grant County.
W. W. Wick, of Marion County.
F. L. Goble, of Henry County.
A. M. Puet, of Park County.
S. G. Clark, of Madison County.
C. Jones, of Spencer County.
A. C. Pepper, of Ohio County.
J. E. Wilson, of Jennings County.

Secretaries.

Solon Turman, of Putnam County.
C. J. Barker, of Madison County.
S. A Hale, of Cass County.
A. Siedensiieker, of Marion County.
N. Tompkins, of Bartholomew County.

These nominations being approved without dissent, the President took the chair. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am proud of the honor that you have done me by electing me to preside over a Convention of the choice spirits of Indiana. In the present emergency it requires intellect to determine the duty of the Democracy, and nerve to execute it. It is strange that in this age and in this country, any attempt should be made to strike down the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—the principle upon which our whole political edifice rests—consecrated by the blood of our ancestors—and to rob and plunder the people of those prerogatives and rights with which God Almighty has endowed them [cheers,] and this, too, by those professing the Democratic faith. At your 8th of January Convention the people reiterated and reindorsed the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as applicable to the Territory of Kansas. This principle was then established by the Democratic Party in this State, and those who do not subscribe to this article of faith are not within the pale of the Democratic Party. There are but two theories of government: in one, the people are the sources from whom, alone, political power can flow. the other is a despotic government, sustained by the bayonets of a servile soldiery. Our Government is based upon the first, and it is to-day, for the first time, assailed. No Government can be Republican that is not founded upon the will of the people, and to elect an act over the people is to strike down and subvert all the liberties of which the people are guardians, and a people are not fit to be guardians of their own rights if they do not rebuke their servants whom they have placed in power, or if they dare not stand by their rights and prerogatives as given them by God Almighty, and as fixed by our organic laws.

Fellow citizens, I shall not in the speech that I now make to you elaborate upon this Kansas question. It is a fact conclusively proved that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution, and the Congress of the United States, who are the trustees of your power, who are bound to echo your will, have attempted to subjugate that people to the bastard and illegitimate government not the creation of their will. The question then is, whether you shall yield to this encroachment upon the rights of other men, which may threaten your own rights and which may prove operative in States as well as in Territories.

It is an idle and farcical thing to fix an odious and obnoxious law upon a people in order that they may ria themselves of the curse. I say that it is an insult to liberty, and you may as well argue that the doctor, whose duty it is to allay disease, should give a poisonous drug to a patient, that he may cure himself by taking an emetic. I say that it is an insult to say that we will localize this question, and banish it from the Halls of Congress. This mode, gentlemen, can not effect the object—it cannot effect it. To do the wrong is to strike the death-blow at the very soul, spirit and life of republicanism itself—it is at once subversive of all order, and, instead of localizing it, it nationalizes it.

Fellow-citizens, it is argued that we should adhere to our party views—that we should defer to the will of the Executive—that we should blindly obey his dictates. This is subverting the theory of our Government, and making the people the slaves to their own creatures. We are President-makers, and all the power with which he is invested is in trust for us, to use in consonance with our will and wishes, and not to the subversion of them. [Cheers.] To say that we should defer to the will of the President, in inaugurating an absolutism. Our forefathers have wisely placed checks upon them, they have given us three departments in our Government; by this they have wisely devised means for the preservation of our liberties. If the President is to control Congress, we might as well at once inaugurate a despotism and make him the dictator over the land. It is to say that we should invest him with absolute power, subject our liberties to his arbitrary and capricious will. To such a doctrine no freeman—no man fit to enjoy the liberty of an American can subscribe.

I ask now what is our duty in the emergency in which we are placed? Shall we be true to republicanism or shall we be false to it. Shall we rebuke the President when he attempts to trammel and fetter, under such a contemptible pretext as he does attempt to do it in the Kansas bill?

In the first place, by the Kansas-Nebraska bill we obligated ourselves to remit to the people of the Territories for their own solution all those questions of domestic policy—that was, to absolve the people from the dictation of Congress. The rights of the people were to be preserved to them by the laws to which they were to be made subject only by their own will. The question was raised as to whether they were entitled to the same privileges as the States were entitled to exercise these rights; we said they were. We gave them the power, and here in the face of an overwhelming vote of that people repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, the President and Congress are attempting to subject them to slavery, for the subjection of an unwilling people to such domination is slavery. The extent of that slavery, be it limited or absolute, does not alter or vary its character. [Cheers.] The question now is not a question of the slavery of the black race, but whether the white race shall be insulted, degraded—enslaved by a contemptible minority. Force is less odious than fraud, because fraudulent means are more infamous. We should denounce the wrong. It is a most contemptible quibble to say that the people were represented, when they were afraid to test their instrument at the ballot-box. It is said in Congress that this is the act of the people of Kansas, and the people of Kansas give the most emphatic lie to this assertion. The President, too, makes a quibble that is unworthy of a contemptible pettifogger. [Cheers.] As to the question whether the term "domestic institution," as in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was restricted alone to slavery, you must look to the spirit and object of the enactment—to look to the intent of the legislators—and when you get that, you get then at the law. It is a contemptible verbal criticism; the object was to absolve the people of the Territory from Congressional dictation or intervention. It was the principle of self government as contradistinguished to vassalage to which they were subjected, for Congressional action was participated in by men not to be interfered with by the laws. It was to give them the power to act as States in their own spheres.

Fellow-citizens, that is not all that we have; that is not the only disease requiring medicine; that is not the only wound needing surgery. The question now is, whether the party shall be repudiated—whether the people who are the repositories of power from whom these mens' political lives spring, shall be their masters; or whether they shall become, in fact, our masters—we being their slaves or servants. There are other evils. We have in Congress a Committee appointed to investigate corruption, bribery, and fraud. We see corruption rampant in the land, and our functionaries violating the trust invested in them for their own unrighteous purposes Gentlemen, there is no difference between the betrayal of duty by a civil trust and that of a military trust. When ARNOLD betrayed West Point you branded him with infamy. I ask you if your civilian servants, who prostitute their offices, do not equally deserve the same brand of infamy, because they are alike treacherous to the people and false to their duty. [Cheers.] The party must be purged of these betrayers of the people's liberty, and it is then when our rulers arrogate to themselves the power to dictate to the people, the people must come up and assert boldly their inherent and inalienable rights of prescribing to these men their duties and exacting obedience. [Cheers.] If there was any pretext I would be willing to spare their feelings, but they now desire and insist upon a fraud which I believe will receive the unqualified condemnation of the people of Indiana. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, there is but one line of policy for us to pursue—to be true to ourselves—and the poet SHAKESPEARE said that

> "He who is true to himself,
> It must follow, as night to day,
> Will not be false to any one."

Do what patriotism enjoins, and the country is safe; throw off the yokes of servitude that your own menials may attempt to place upon you. You are the custodians of power, and you it is to whom belongs the sacred duty to hand down unimpaired the bright heritage which your ancestors achieved through years of toil and through lakes of blood. Shall we have less of that courage which asserts and defends the rights of men at all hazards than did the Romans when they expelled the lustful TARQUIN—less than the French people when they hurled the Bourbons from France—less than the Anglo-Saxons when they forced Magna Charta from the hands of JOHN—or less than our own illustrious ancestors, when they staked their all, unsheathing the sword, defying the British power, to assert rights not so great as those to day imperilled by the action of your President and Congress You cannot strike out one right of the people of Kansas without striking out the whole. I insist that no man who does not subject himself to the platform of the 8th January, can be a member of the political democratic church in good standing, we asserted that then which we assert now: and let me say, if we were traitors and deserters, in the name of God let us take the name, and glory in it, and when a paltry and contemptible set of third-rate statesmen attempt to read out of the ranks such men as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [cheers,] you might as well attempt to strike the name of NAPOLEON from the list of heroes, [cheers,] or BACON from that of philosophers, or that of GEORGE WASHINGTON from the bright array of patriots. [Cheers.] He who has been the exponent—the most eloquent vindicator of the true and genuine unadulterated principle—to be read out by these servile creatures of the President.

> "Who bend the servile hinges of the knee,
> Where thrift may follow them!"

Sir, your Senators are dead cocks in the pit—there is no galvanic power that can bring them again to vitality. The question for us is shall they drag us to ruin, or shall we come to the rescue and save that party pure and unadulterated.

Gentlemen, you have abler speakers to address you—I thank you again. I would scorn to belong to a party whose conscience could be fettered or whose will could be trammelled by dictation. You are not free men if you dare not claim your rights; you are slaves, already passed under the servile yoke, if you will not dare assert your own rights. This I know you will act upon. What do we care for the name of Democrats? It is but an idea. What is the casket worth when it is rifled of its jewels? We may sacrifice the name, lose the victories, but we will have the proud honor to say that our honor is safe, although the battle is lost; but I do not despair of yet winning the battle, for the more this question is discussed the more dear it will become, because, like the diamond, the more it is polished and rubbed, the brighter it will become.

Mr. J. C. WALKER, of Laporte, moved, and it was approved, to appoint a Committee of one from each Congressional District to draft and report resolutions to this Convention for consideration.

The Chair appointed JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte, G. W. RANDALL, of Scott, GEORGE A. BESKIRK, of Monroe, J. V. BERNNSDOFFER, of Decatur, H. WYKE, of Delaware, GORDON TANNER, of Marion, G. F. COCKERLY of Vigo, R. P. DAVISON, of Clinton, G. HATHAWAY, of Laporte, A. STEELE, of Grant, and R. S. HICKS, of Spencer.

Mr. SEACRIST, of Putnam, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Mr. RYAN, of Marion, objected to this, which was rejected.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon gentlemen from other States to invite them to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

A letter was then read from Gov. WISE, of Virginia. As also the following from CHARLES J. FOSTER, of the Ohio *Statesman*:

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1857.

Austin H. Brown, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention to be held on the 22d, and thank you for the honor done me. I regret that I cannot be present on that important occasion. We are all contending for nothing more than the preservation, pure and intact, of the fundamental principle of Republican Government. There are many incontrovertible arguments against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as it stands, but there are two so thorough and transcendent in their nature that it is supererogatory to advance another. The Lecompton man who cannot see their force has been dipped in Styx, and is invulnerable to reason. The Lecompton Constitution is expressly repudiated by the immense majority of the people. Consequently, it is no more the Constitution of Kansas than the word "Kansas," written on it, is all the land and water, fruits and timber of that beautiful Territory. It is a mere paper fiction, and it is idle to pretend that to force these people into the Union under such a Constitution is compatible with popular sovereignty. I did not suppose that the latter was a principle to be talked about always, but never used. If the Democratic Party were to interpret its pledges just when it is called upon to fulfill them, it would soon be like the Ohio militia, which has a fast organization of Generals and staff officers, but no subalterns or rank and file. I will never admit that in the formation of the organic law a bare majority of a delegate Convention can assume absolute power in the premises, and issue its ukase subject to no challenge or appeal.

The other objection is that the thing called a Republican Constitution contains an anti-Republican clause, and is, therefore, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is said that this clause is void and inoperative What of that? The Constitution of the United States does not say that Congress shall declare anti-Republican clauses in a State Constitution void, but that it shall see that they are not there. I am, Sir, yours truly,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Mr. DUMONT presented a series of resolutions, which had been handed to him, and which, though he desired to see kicked out of the hall, he could not fairly withhold.

Resolved, That to say the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted, when the only question is, whether people shall breed their own niggers, is to lie like the devil.

Resolved, That to say that the people of Kansas recognize the Lecompton Constitution by any act wherein they voted it down, is like recognizing a man as a gentleman by spitting in his face, pulling his nose, and kicking him out of doors.

A MEMBER—I move that the resolutions be thrown out of doors.

Mr. RYAN—I move that the colored man about the House put them in the stove.

By consent the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. N. P. HOUSER, of Bartholomew, presented resolutions, which were referred to the Committee, as also was done with a resolution offered by Mr. SEACRIST.

Mr. D. V. GOODRW, of Hancock, presented a resolution that the Charter of the Bank of the State was obtained by fraud, and ought, therefore, to be repealed.

D. S. JOHNSON, of Kansas, being introduced to the meeting, said: I have left for some two months past there was a time coming that would try the metal of the true Democracy of this land. I saw, or at least thought I saw, that there might be an occasion, that there possibly would be an occasion, on which the Democracy, especially of the North, who had battled upon the great fundamental principle of our party against fearful odds—the party which had come out of every contest, if not victorious, at least with an untrailing banner—that the party which had stood firm and unflinching against misrepresentation and misconstruction at the North and South, East and West—that that devoted band of men, who, planting themselves firmly, and steadfastly and immovably upon the grand doctrine that the people in a free country were the rightful sources of all power—that that party would again have its integrity tried, and sorely tried. Why did I feel this? Allow me to go back; allow me to say to you that I have been in Kansas from the year 1854, with short intervals, to the present time; allow me to say that I have seen there that which American freemen should not see anywhere under our Government. Allow me to say that I have seen Democrats in positions there, commencing with the first Governor of the Territory, SHANNON, GEARY, WALKER and STANTON, even to the advent of Governor DENVER, from first to last, with whatever intention they may have come there, under whatever instructions, each one of these honored standard bearers of the Democratic flag have fallen before the dictates of Democratic Administrations. It occurred to me, and it may occur to you, gentlemen, that there is some great cause for this thing. I had been in Kansas during a part of Governor's REEDER'S administration; I was there during the administration of Governor SHANNON only a short time; Governor GEARY'S administration Passing over what occurred during these administrations, all how me to say that in the Spring of 1856 I found myself at my old residence in Ohio. In the Winter of 1856 I was there. In the Spring the Democracy was casting about for the man who should be their standard bearer in 1856. Feeling, as I did, that the prosperity, that the security for property and person in my new home in the West depended upon the man who should receive the nomination of the Democratic Party, I felt a keen and lively interest as to who that man should be. In looking over the names presented, I decided at once for myself, and having decided, acted upon that decision. I believed that the man I looked upon as the true hearted Democrat from Pennsylvania was the man we should select. Feeling the interest that I did far beyond that I should feel as a Democrat, I entered the lists and labored faithfully from January to June. I went to Cincinnati and spent my money and time, laboring day in and day out to secure his nomination. From the day that his nomination was proclaimed I gave up everything, and labored, for his success in the election. Why did I do this? Was I asking at his hands some office of emolument and profit? Not at all. I felt there was a condition in the affairs of this country that required a cool head, honest heart and steady hand to bring us out of our trouble. I felt, with my knowledge of affairs in Kansas, that a man of that character, who would adhere to the doctrine of the Democratic Party, who would administer the Government without looking to the right or left, could, by a just, fair, and liberal administration of affairs, restore peace, bring security to person and property, settle this whole Kansas trouble, and restore peace throughout the entire country. Feeling this, I repeat, I entered into the campaign with my whole soul, and it will not do for any of these gentlemen who are scrambling for crumbs of comfort to come from Washington, to say we are disappointed. So far as I am concerned—I do not say it boastingly—but I do say, and proclaim as a fact, that, having spent my money as freely in proportion to my means as any man in America—having devoted every faculty of my mind, and every nerve of my body to secure the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. I told him face to face that I would accept no office in his gift. I had been a Free-State man in Kansas—not of the organization, for that had gone to false gods, to Topeka, which I denounced there, and denounce now—but I felt there are questions which require that a man should forget all else—the love of his country, that spirit which should inspire every true being, first, last, and all the time. Believing that Mr. BUCHANAN was that man, that with him we would have peace, that in order to obtain peace it was only necessary that justice and right should prevail in Kansas, I labored for that, and I carried it so far that I declined to present any man's name to Mr. BUCHANAN for office, saying to him and to them all that from my relations in Kansas I might be liable to misconstruction. I said to him and to them, that under the circumstances I felt that it was a matter that concerned my personal honor, that my devotion to him and the Democratic Party should not be soiled by a single favor at the hands of the Administration. All we me, before I go any further—for when a people feel that they have been outraged—when a party devoted to principle feels that its principles have been violated, we sometimes in the heat of the occasion are tempted to go a little further than we would in our clear moments—allow me to say that I hope Mr. BUCHANAN will reflect and right himself. I do not desire to make war upon him or upon the Democratic Administration as long as his Administration is Democratic, but this is a question much higher than any mere personal consideration. High as the office of President of the United States is—great as are the considerations which cluster around the just and proper administration of government for four years, there are questions by the side of which a Democratic Administration is as nothing. What is this Kansas trouble? How has it been brought about? Who is responsible for it? What is the true position of that issue today? If you bear with me, I will attempt to tell you how I look at it. In 1855, a legislature elected in that Territory at the time when the whole country was overrun with armed persons, at a time when the ballot-box was a mere mockery, when there were not 40,000 persons in the Territory—in 1856 a legislature was elected which met in the winter of 1856-57. Now mark, for I wish you to remember it, living in Kansas, having traveled over it, and knowing it as well as any man in or out of it—I affirm here that at the time of the election of that legislature there was in the Territory a population of not more than 40,000. That legislature was elected without there being the population required in your district, or in my old district, and in every Congressional district, and that Legislature called this Convention. What was that call? What was the law under which it was called? It was a law which was framed for the express purpose of calling out a particular set of voters. It was a law which was so framed that its execution from the beginning to the end, in its inception, in all its forms, in all its details, with all the officers under it in the hands of a small oligarchy in the Territory, by the exercise of whose power no man could have any part in it who should be opposed to its objects. If I am not right, correct me. Under that law there was not a judge of the election, not a returning officer, not one officer authorized to register voters, not one officer but such as were appointed by the great central power which controlled everything from the capitol of the Territory to the smallest township in it. But it is said there was a register of the people, and that they could have been registered. Don't talk to me about that! Go there and see if you could be registered or not. Look you, the central power had its officers in Leavenworth County; they registered about one-half or one-third of the Free-State men living there, and they put in some five or six thousand names of persons that did not live in the county—Territory—did not live anywhere. [Cheers.] They did that in Leavenworth County, and they did it all over the Territory. But, says this friend of Lecompton, you had 9,000 voters registered. I say to this, speak of that of which you knew something. I say we had something between four and five thousand, and you had nearly five thousand names stuck on the list, and what were they there for? In order that, if the Free-State men went into the election, and I was disposed to go in—in order that, if we did go into the election, although we might beat them at Leavenworth, at Wyandotte, out on Stranger, at Todds', at every precinct, in fact, in the county, they knew exactly how many votes we could get, and they would hold back a township, and this reserve corps of theirs would be clapped on to the poll-books, and they would give the certificates on the other side. That scheme of fraud and scoundrelism has pervaded the whole Territory, and these facts are coming home to the Democracy of the country—they have come to Washington, and that is what makes my blood boil when I see a Democratic Administration willing to write its name on the back of that forged and fraudulent paper. That is the reason that the Free-State men refused to go into that election. They were in a position that the convention could not have sat one hour, composed as it was of men who held their seats by fraud and scoundrelism; but that great and good man—Southern man as he is—intensely pro-slavery as he is—went among the people and asked them what they wanted. They told him—I told him. The old man was absolutely appalled with the statement as I related the account of these frauds; he would shake his head from time to time and say "I know you—I know you would not mislead me, but really you must be deceived yourself." Before he left that Territory and before he knew that Mr. BUCHANAN disapproved his course, he said to me that I had not told him half the truth of this scoundrelism. What did he do? He went out among these men—he mingled with them freely, and he said, Gentlemen, you know I have no object in coming here but to pacify—I have no object except to see peace and quiet, and law and order. You know that at my time of life I cannot afford to disgrace myself for the elevation of this or that faction, and I say to you as a man of honor, that this Convention shall be submitted to the popular vote. I heard him say at Topeka that, after having declined this position time and again, the President and Cabinet and distinguished Democrats from all parts of the country begged me to solicit the post—told me that the interests of the country required it. I said that there was one condition upon which I would accept: that it must be clearly understood and defined, and that was, that I should go before the people and say to them that, however this Convention was formed, however these men were placed in power, that that Convention must and should submit the Constitution to the masses for ratification. Said he, upon that condition, as expressed in my letter of acceptance, I accepted this position. It was distinctly understood with every member of the Cabinet, and I should consider myself degraded as a man and an officer if I shrunk from the performance of my duty. He quieted them—he stopped the organization, treasonable as it may have been or not,—an organization to which I have always been opposed—he by his honest manner satisfied the masses that he was disposed to do right, and Topeka faded in the dim distance,—they adjourned. He went from place to place in the Territory, and he made just such speeches; and, as an illustration of the baneful influence which an Administration may exercise, allow me to say, when he made an address at Pavea to thousands of squatters, that one WILLIAM BIGLER, of whom you may have heard—a Pennsylvania Senator—the man who ran against DOUGLAS, and has not been heard of since—[cheers]—he was out in Kansas then; he listened to Governor WALKER'S pledges to the people of Kansas; he listened to his solemn assurances that he, the President and the Democratic Party were pledged to submit the Constitution; and WILLIAM, not knowing what JAMES thought upon the subject—WILLIAM, believing that Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party would stand fairly and squarely on that issue, got up and indorsed every proposition laid down by WALKER; and six weeks afterwards he gets into the dirt and filth, and vomits up every one of his pledges. We know Senators fail in that way; so don't be too hard on the little country Postmasters. [Applause.] As we used to say when I was a boy, when we got a fellow crowded—in those days they were not days of high-heeled boots and broadcloth—when I was a boy, a white-alley was considered a great thing—and he who had nothing left but his white-alley, you know how disgraceful it was to attempt to cheat him out of that, and it was a common saying: "Now, give him a fair chance for his white-alley." So don't be too hard on those gentlemen of the country post-offices—they will come right after a while.

Governor WALKER went on; he was ably and honestly seconded by Mr. STANTON. These men have, in speeches and in letters, and in personal interviews, from the time they entered the Territory, committed their honor to the whole people of Kansas that this question should be fairly and honestly decided—and why? Because there was the express understanding when they accepted their positions, so stated by them, so shown by their letters of acceptance, and by the instructions of Gen. CASS to WALKER. Why did WALKER do it? Because he supposed that a Democratic Administration would sustain him fairly and squarely upon the Cincinnati platform. In that platform you said:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justify, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery.

Fairly expressed! Did we, as the Democratic Party in 1856, mean when we said that there could be a fair expression of opinion if a set of scoundrels should get up a piece of machinery by which the old game of heads I win tails you lose should be played. Did the Democracy mean that CALHOUN and his associates should get up a scheme by which the people could not be represented in Convention? Did the Democracy mean that a Constitution should be framed, guarded round by all sorts of provisos, for the express purpose of giving no chance for carrying out the popular will? Why were men required to swear to support that Constitution? Look at the reports of that Convention. You will find that it was avowed that there were men in the Free-State Party that would not be degraded by taking that oath. They did not intend to apply it to their own party; but you come up to vote upon the Constitution and what are you met with? You are an old settler; you have held JIM LANE at arm's length on the one side, and this fellow, CALHOUN at arm's length on the other; you have liberty and you felt an interest in the success of your brethren in the South; you have kept yourself pure and unspotted in that Territory, and yet you come up under Democratic auspices, they say. "Here is the Constitution, I desire to vote upon it," and one of the "Border Ruffians" springs up and says: "Hold up your right hand and I will swear you." That is the first step in degradation. But suppose you feel such an interest in peace and quiet that you raise your hand and swear that you will support this thing,—you take the oath and go on another step, and this gentleman—the polite and agreeable gentleman—says to you, "How do you vote, Mr. Drake, how do you vote?" "I vote against the Constitution." "I can't take that vote, Sir," and yet the Democratic Party said at Cincinnati that that instrument should be the expression of the popular will, fairly obtained. "I can't take your vote, Sir." "Why, is not this Constitution submitted for ratification or rejection—that is the language of the schedule." "I know it is, but that schedule not only contains a stump speech in its belly, but it contains a lie in its paunch, as they used to charge of the Kansas bill." You can't vote against it; what can you vote for? Well, you can vote for this article of Slavery or against it. He hands it up against it, and we can't take that. "What can you take, then?" say you. Well it is here you vote so, but you cannot do it unless you vote for the whole Constitution. Am I to be read out of a party because I will not submit and countenance degradation of this kind? I will never do it, so help me God. I will never ask a freeman in this country to degrade himself in that way, and the Democrat who has done it has forgotten already one half of his Democracy.

The speaker went on to say that he had always been looked upon as a good Democrat, and as such he had felt proud of the honorable position assumed by WALKER and STANTON, who had done what they did with the full cognizance of the President, and, at least, by the absence of rebuke, it is to be presumed with his assent; but the latter when Congress was about to meet dreamed a dream, and then he veered round to Lecompton. He adverted to the fact that even at this late day the people cannot say who are elected to fill the offices of trust provided for by the constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN has embarked in an enterprise to break the pledges which he gave when he accepted the nomination of his party, and claims that they shall follow him, and infringing upon the law and in a work of oishonor. Such an issue as is presented in that course is not open to argument; a simpleton can take position with the President, but none other will join him, for the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meant exactly what they said in their resolutions already quoted. What does BUCHANAN mean by asking Democrats to break faith—to walk off their platform? Is the Democracy of Indiana prepared to reconsider the platform of the national party, or are they prepared to recognize the meaning and intent of their resolutions?

Ohio is heart and soul with Indiana in this movement. New-York is ripe to join in. Pennsylvania, though slow to act, will come in, and Illinois will follow. In Ohio Lecompton is damned, and no man could be elected for the most petty office who voted it, and this is so perfectly accomplished that not one such man is to be found to take the Post-office at Cleveland, which is to be taken from Mr. GRAY, of the *Plaindealer*, for they have created a new test on this measure, condition that the Postmaster shall establish a new Press to support the Administration and its novel notions.

He recommended a Convention of the Democracy of the Northwest, to be held at the home of DOUGLAS in March or April. The opposition gloss the matter over, and cry "Don't distract the party," but he felt confident that there were not enough on the other side to do such a thing.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in a similar manner until the hour of adjournment, when the meeting separated to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., by the President.

Mr. HENRY B. PAINE, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was introduced. He examined the President's special message in detail, pointing out the inaccuracies of reference, and the statements which, as he avowed, were not based upon a correct understanding of affairs. He reviewed the Kansas frauds in a vein similar to that of the last speaker, taking the same points of the trouble in view, and presenting no new views. He spoke sharply in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN'S statement of his interpretation of the meaning of the words Domestic Institutions.

He then took up the Constitution itself, declaring that it was replete with K. N. and Jesuitical clauses. He denounced it with asperity, but remarked that if he could believe it to be the will of the people of the Territory, he would sacrifice all but honor and principle to see it pass, that no disagreement might come in to disturb the party. Taking cognizance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Ohio bank taxation bill, he declared his belief that Slavery never could by legislative enactment be wiped from the Territory. The great question for him was the question of the fair and free will of the people. He could not believe that this had been expressed, and he could not consent to violate his own and his party's pledges to follow a President or to keep a little temporary quietness in a party. Beside all this, if this Constitution is adopted, nothing will be gained, and Southern men do not claim that they will gain anything permanent, but are only afraid to face public sentiment at their homes. As to localizing the agitation, he thought the effect would be to cause war in the party, civil war in Kansas and agitation everywhere, for men will feel for the wrongs done to their brethren.

Mr. WALKER from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following

PLATFORM.

The Democratic Party of the State of Indiana, in Mass Convention assembled, make and publish these resolutions:

1. That all just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions, and by the Democratic Party.

2. That all Constitutions, State and Federal, should be strictly construed, and the reserved rights of the States and the people sedulously guarded.

3. That the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by their organic law, inheres alike in the people of all other Territories of the United States.

4. That an application for the admission of a new State into the Union can be known to Congress as the *bona fide* act of the people interested *only by the fact that the Constitution accompanying such application has been ratified by the people.*

5. That by the principle of the Kansas Nebraska act, practically applied, Congress is bound to a uniform method of admitting new States into the Union *only upon Constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by a vote of the people for whose government they are framed.*

6. That the last resolution adopted by the Convention of the 8th of January, known as "the popular sovereignty resolution," has been misinterpreted in this State and elsewhere; that in the opinion of the Democracy of Indiana, the plain language of that resolution admits of but one interpretation, namely: That the Democracy of this State reaffirm the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act; that by that doctrine, practically applied, the people of a State *or a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution (the wrote of it) that may be framed for their government*; that after the 4th of January, 1858, neither Kansas nor any other Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as a State, unless the qualified voters thereof have been permitted to exercise such vested right, and a majority have declared in favor of the Constitution accompanying their application for admission.

7. That the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon a Constitution already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority of the people for whose government it was framed is *ruinous and Anti-Democratic*; that it involves an act of Congressional intervention and criminal usurpation—accomplished, if at all, at a sacrifice of the plighted faith of the nation, and in defiance of the principles of self-government to which the Delegate Convention of the 8th of January last pledged the Democracy of Indiana; that the same party now, in mass Convention, most solemnly protest against the threatened treason to its principles, and repudiate the action of those members of Congress from this State who shall approve of or vote for dragging Kansas into the Union upon the Lecompton Constitution.

8. That the Democracy of Indiana are opposed to the retrocession of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as well as to any new arrangement with the bondholders thereof.

9. That in imitation of the system successfully adopted by the United States Government, the State of Indiana should establish an independent treasury for the safe keeping of the public revenue.

10. That *gold and silver only should circulate as money*; that charters for banks of issue or moneyed monopolies should not be granted, and that the circulating mediums of the States should be reduced to the constitutional standard as rapidly as practicable.

11. That the Monroe Doctrine of non-intervention by European powers in the affairs of this Continent, should be insisted upon and enforced by the United States Government.

12. That we recommend to our friends throughout the State a thorough organization upon the foregoing platform of principles.

13. That we are in favor of a Homestead Law, granting to every actual settler a homestead on the public lands, free of all charge.

In addition to the above platform of principles, we declare as follows:

Resolved, That the organization in favor of the Lecompton movement, as its principles and policy are developed, reveals a tendency to the distinctive features of ancient Federalism; that their theory, in our opinion, involves a complete centralization of the political power of the Government; that we fear that there is great danger of a repudiation of the principle of the Nebraska act as a rule for the organization of Territories.

Resolved, That primary assemblies of the Democratic Party alone can with propriety erect tests of party faith; that the functionaries of their creation have no such authority: that we have witnessed with indignation the presumptuous attempts to read out of the Democratic Party many of its oldest, ablest and truest members.

Resolved, That the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is entitled to the gratitude and applause of the American Democracy, for his bold and triumphant vindication of the American principle of self government; and the Democracy of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, hereby pledge to him their firm and undivided support; and furthermore, that we approve and indorse the course, up to this time, of Messrs. ENGLISH, FOLEY, DAVIS and NIBLACK upon the Kansas question in Congress.

Resolved, That the Indiana State *Sentinel*, by its prevarications, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, as well as by its betrayal of Democratic faith and injustice to members of the party, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization of the State, and forfeited the patronage and respect of the party.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint an Executive Committee of two from each Congressional District, and one from the city of Indianapolis, whose duty it shall be to watch over the interests and organization, to call such Democratic meetings and conventions as may from time to time be thought necessary, and to take such other steps as may be necessary and proper, looking to a thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

Resolved, That we recommend to the *National Democracy of the Northwest the holding at an early day of a Mass Convention at Chicago or some other suitable place*, and that a Committee of Correspondence of five be appointed, to communicate with the Democracy of other States relative to the calling of such a Convention.

A motion to adopt them *seriatim* was laid upon the table, and, with only two votes in the negative, they were adopted as a whole.

The Chair appointed the following Executive Committee, called for by the above resolutions:

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Congressional District—R. S. Hicks, C. Tracy.
2d District—Jon Hatfield, G. W. Randolph.
3d District—John P. Carr, James C. Vawter.
4th District—A. C. Pepper, A. S. Underwood.
5th District—J. S. Buckley, J. Smith.
6th District—A. H. Brown, Chairman; A. Seldenslieker, R. J. Ryan.
7th District—Wm. D. Allen, James B. Edwards.
8th District—Isaac E. Elston, R. P. Davidson.
9th District—G. Hathaway, C. Carter.
10th District—R. Lowry, G. W. McConnell.
11th District—J. M. Dixon, B. F. Wallace.

Judge WISWICK, of Indianapolis, then addressed the meeting. The major part of his remarks were personal to himself. Mr. RYAN, of Marion County, also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 P. M., and on motion of Mr. WALKER, adjourned as a Convention *sine die*. The President delivered a valedictory expressive of his sense of honor and appreciation of the unanimity of the proceedings.

Gov. Walker's Letter to the Indianapolis Convention.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Gov. WALKER addressed a long letter to the anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting held at Indianapolis on Tuesday. It arrived too late to be read to the meeting, but made its appearance in print, in the Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday. It is long, strong and bitter, and disposes of the rumors that he had become reconciled to the President, and was faltering from the defiant position that he was understood to occupy some weeks since. He says of the pledges to see fair play, and have the Lecompton Coostitution submitted as a whole, to the whole people of Kansas, that the President and all his Cabinet well knew of them at the time they were made, and that any abandonment of them on his part, after the people had accepted them and acted upon them, would cover him with infamy and dishonor, and that they shall be redeemed by him if necessary to the latest hour of his existence, even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood. He says: "Whatever may be the action of the wavering, the timid or corrupt, menaces and proscription have no terror for me." Toward the close of the letter he says:

"Is this the 82d year of our Independence, or is it the first year of *American Monarchy*, that is now dawning upon us? Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy, arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and opinion, and assert their blood bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible sovereign right of self government. We have fallen upon evil times. *The liberties of the country are in danger.* Let the people in every town, county and State rise in their majesty to the rescue."

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Three Men Burned to Death—Coroner's Inquest upon the Bodies.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the brick buildings Nos. 638 and 640 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but before the flames could be extinguished, the upper part of three buildings was destroy

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$164,429 in Treasure.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ratification of the Yrissari Treaty.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cass-Herran Treaty Before the New-Granadian Congress.

Two Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commanding, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and $1,600,000 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The *Moses Taylor* left the wharf at Aspinwall at 2 P. M. on the 19th inst.; arrived at the wharf at Kingston, (Jamaica,) at 1½ P. M. 21st; coaled, and left same evening at 9 P. M.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant Commanding ALMY, arrived at Aspinwall Feb. 11, from the Island of Old Providence, and left again Feb. 15, on a cruise to Chiriqui, mouth of the River Colorado and San Juan del Norte.

Left at Aspinwall, United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*; also British screw ship of the line *Brunswick*. Off Kingston, distant 20 miles, passed hermaphrodite brig *Jenny Lind*, bound in.

The main topics of California news for the past fortnight have been the proceedings of the Legislature, a multitude of suicides and bloody affrays, and a severe storm.

The Legislature had done very little work as yet. No important bill had been passed, though more than a month has elapsed since the commencement of the session.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

American Ex. Bank	$87,000	Wm Hoge & Co....	$31,500
American Ex. Bank	10,000	Howl'd & Aspinwall.	201,809
Frank Baker.....	8,400	J. Hunter & Co.....	1,000
August Belmont....	96,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co.	50,000
August Belmont....	18,500	Kenben Meador....	7,500
Buck & Wildes.....	9,400	R. Meader & Adams.	5,000
Cary & Co.....	1,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. H. Coghill.....	3,000	J. B. Newton & Co..	5,197
W. T. Coleman & Co.	28,100	F. Nickerson & Co..	6,107
Cosrey & O'Connor	13,250	J. G. Parker & Son..	63,547
Wm. Cumm's & Son	2,000	Jas Patrick.....	17,000
G. H. Cummings....	2,500	Kenard & Co.....	19,600
J. T. & W. H. Daly..	1,772	A. S. Rosenbaum...	1,000
Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	40,000	Jose Falcone & Co.	20,343
Ernstein Bros.....	6,171	G. W. Schenkberg...	8,210
Flint, Peabody & Co.	18,621	W. Schnuschner....	2,000
Freeman & Co.....	66,252	Taylor & Ritch.....	4,000
H. F. Grinn.....	2,400	Treadwell & Co.....	8,000
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs.....	26,841	Turner Brothers....	2,030
		F. Victor & Achilis..	1,134
		J. B. Weir.....	3,000
Goldstone, Frudiander & Co.....	18,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	477,000
T. J. Hand & Co.....	4,000	Total.....	187,686
H. Harris & Co.....	1,000		
Jacob Hecht & Co...	2,600	Total.....	$1,597,380
W. Holle & Co.....	11,500		
FROM ASPINWALL.			
J. Avegaard.....	$126	G. G. Hobson	$15,980
C. T. Baker.....	216	A. Honigman.....	1,000
C. L. Damon.....	300	J. F. Jay	18,971
G. Domingues.....	1,125	M. Lamborgh & Bro	3 330
Mrs. J. Duke.....	150	F. Taeriot	200
J. J. Fisher & Son..	750		
D. Headley.....	500	Total.....	$1,640,429

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor* for favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Legislative Proceedings in Guatemala and Salvador—Trade and Business—Interesting from Nicaragua—The Yrissari Treaty Ratified—Discovery of Important Walker Papers—The Transit Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's Mail Steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived at her anchorage in this bay on the 7th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 26th ult., from Salvador to the 28th; Realejo, Nicaragua, to Feb. 1; San Juan del Sur to the 2d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 5th of February. The most valuable part of her cargo consists in some 1,700 ceroons of indigo and cochineal.

I have received full files of papers from all the five States, but the most important reading contained in them are advertisements of HOLLOWAY'S pills. I am indebted to Capt. Dow, and a correspondent in San José de Costa Rica, for the following interesting summary of the news from Central America.

I send you also an interesting letter from Salvador, written by H. G. FOOTE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to that Republic. Mr. FOOTE is an old resident in Salvador, and, it will be perceived from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in cultivating coffee and cotton.

GUATEMALA.

There is no particular news of importance from this State, unless I except the circumstance that, a few days previous to our arrival, an order had been sent by the Executive to the Congress, then in session, to adjourn over until April. This was caused by a decided opposition, shown in that body, to some measures put forward by the Government. President CARRERA and suite, with one of his Ministers, were in port, having a good time.

Like the estimated yield of 15,000 ceroons of Indigo in Salvador, which, before the plant of last year was gathered, was said would be the crop; so, for the 16,000 ceroons of cochineal which I had been assured would be the yield this year of this State, apologists have been found, and it is now said the yield will be only an average one. The causes they assign for this is, that the small bugs which generally prove more or less destructive to the young cochineal insect, and about the only thing which requires the attention of the planter during its growth, are more than ordinarily plentiful. Again, they say there exists a necessity, from some unexplained cause, for withholding a larger number than usual as seed for the ensuing year.

I understood from a gentleman, a resident of Salvador, and who came passenger with me from Guatemala, and is also largely interested in this produce, that the best disposition exists among the planters and dealers to send their cochineal by this route, and in his opinion the major part of the coming crop would go this way. I have my doubts, however, whether such will prove to be the case. The majority of the cochineal-growers have had their estates bequeathed to them by their fathers, and they by their fathers before them. The route by Belize has been to them, as a channel of communication, their *ultima thule;* and to desert it at once, and adopt one that is new and to them untried, because improperly and imperfectly understood, would be, wedded as they are to custom and superstition, considered as almost irreverent. The result is, that they are never prepared to give a thought to new enterprises: neither do they seem to care about calculating advantages which are certain to interfere with or disturb old plans. But the time is not far distant when they will fully realize the fact that all the produce shipped by this route will reach its destination twenty or thirty days sooner than by the other; and that the influence on the market has been felt long before theirs can arrive. They are slow thinkers, having no quickness of perception, and but very little knowledge of what the world is beyond the threshold of their own homes.

The cholera has again broken out in the city of Guatemala. Ten deaths are noted as occurring daily from that epidemic.

The *Gaceta del Salvador* announces that "the wife of Don WILLIAM FITZGIBBON, of Philadelphia, having opened her eyes to the light, has been baptized in the Roman Catholic religion."

SALVADOR.

The only news of importance from this State is the meeting of Congress and the closing Message of President CAMPOS, whose term has now expired. It seems that he considers himself entitled to some credit for the benefit his Republic derives from steam communication. He remarks:

"Although many adversities have weighed upon this country the past year, and we have been compelled to employ for other objects the means that should have been set aside for the proper development of the elements of our prosperity, the State of Salvador has not remained inactive in its march of progress. Agriculture is becoming rapidly developed, and the impulse given to our commerce by the Pacific trade has augmented the exportation of our produce. This fortunately happened while the articles had a great value, owing to the course of events in other countries. I thought I ought to avail myself of the circumstance to call to our coast, by the aid of subsidies, the lines of vessels now running on our coast, and connecting with the Isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec; and I have the satisfaction of having contributed by this means to give impulse to a movement which ought to be of great advantage to the State."

The President hopes the State debt will be paid off in three years.

The President elect, Don MIGUEL SANTIN DE CASTILLO, is confined to his bed by sickness, and is thereby prevented from taking his seat. Don JOAQUIN GUZMAN, Vice-President elect, was to leave La Union for the capital shortly after our departure, to assume the reins of government *ad interim*. This latter gentleman is one of the most influential and sensible men in the State, and, I may add, a strong advocate for the proper encouragement, by the Government, of steam communication.

I consider this State, on the whole, as the most enterprising, industrious and progressive of the five States. The Government is the most liberal, the people are better governed, the laws are more respected, and a man who raises his voice against evils which may exist in high places, is not rewarded with punishment, which is true of some of the other States.

The President remarks in his message: "If I mistake not, Salvador is the only portion of the Spanish-American continent that can boast to-day that none of its sons eat the bitter bread of banishment."

The following letter was addressed by H. G. FOOTE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Salvador, to Capt. J. M. Dow, commanding the steamship *Columbus*. Mr. FOOTE has been a long time resident in Salvador, and, it will be seen from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in tilling the soil. As the Central American States are attracting so much attention at this time, Mr. FOOTE'S letter will be found very interesting—treating as it does of one of the most enlightened and progressive of the group.

TRIP FROM LA UNION TO SAN MIGUEL—ROADS, AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY—CITY OF SAN MIGUEL—BIG AND LITTLE MERCHANTS—THE FAIR—THE WAY TRADE IS CARRIED ON—INDIGO AND BALSAM—CLIMATE AND SOIL—THE PRICE OF LABOR AND LANDS—COFFEE AND COTTON—EXPENSE OF THEIR CULTIVATION—PROSPECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, &C.

SALVADOR, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

In compliance with the wish you expressed that I should, when opportunity offered, post you up a little on matters and things in the interior of Salvador, I proceed to give you my experience of a short trip I made from La Union to San Miguel, and perhaps I may carry you a little further before I get through.

From La Union to San Miguel, as near as can be calculated, the distance is twelve leagues. The road I found of the worst description, worn into numberless little ravines and hollows by the rains, and, like all the roads here, completely neglected. Occasionally you come to portions so rocky that mules can scarcely keep their feet. It is the first indication to the traveler of the want of energy and progress in the people, and of the indifference of the authorities. It is useless to represent to the Government the fact that rapid and easy communication is of the most vital importance to the prosperity of the country. They tell you that they are perfectly aware of it, but that the Government is poor; that they cannot advance funds for the construction of roads; while, at the same time, the tax collected for the purpose of repairing them, and which amounts to something considerable, is dribbled away, and disposed of in the most questionable manner.

But we must proceed on our journey. With a burning sun overhead, and our road bordered with verdure beautifully fresh and enchanting, but provokingly short and scrubby, we wended our way until we reached the Almendras. This halting-place for travelers is situated midway between La Union and San Miguel, and is kept by a Nicaraguan. Here we breakfasted, and, after a short rest, proceeded on through a wood, tolerably shady and agreeable for a short distance, but soon we entered upon a llano, or prairie, and were exposed not only to the full force of the blazing sun, but were also nearly stifled by the dust. Travelers, in order to avoid as much as possible this intense heat, glare and dust, should not travel in larger parties than two or three.

After two hours' riding, we arrived at the Rio Grande, which we crossed on our horses. I observed several specimens of beautiful quartz in the stream, and scattered along the shore. In half an hour more we entered San Miguel at a gallop, but came suddenly to a dead halt. Before us we saw a bayonet pointed at the leading horse's breast, and attached to the musket and bayonet was a soldier, looking exceedingly hot and fierce—one of those diminutive monkey-faced defenders of their *patria*, who claim the honor of having defeated the Anglo-Saxon race over and over again in the war of Nicaragua. This fierce little atomy of a soldier ordered us in a very abrupt manner to pass down another street, which order, considering that we were Anglo-Saxons, we immediately complied with.

It was 3 o'clock P. M. when we ended our nine hours' ride. The streets of San Miguel were crowded to excess by about the dirtiest population you ever saw. There are no side-walks, so that the sides as well as the centre of the streets became a moving mass of horses, ox-carts, mules, dogs, men, women and children. One of our party got his stirrups entangled in the horns of a bullock, and was very nearly unhorsed; for in the midst of the moving masses of men, women and children, carts were rumbling along, drawn by oxen, many unbroken, and all exceedingly unmanageable.

We arrived at our posada, that is, we took possession of an unoccupied room, and endeavored to make ourselves comfortable. Throughout Central America, and at all times, the traveler must be patient and enduring, and must not grumble if he finds that neither persuasion nor money can procure him any greater delicacy than *frijoles* and *tortillas* (beans and corn cakes). During the fair at San Miguel, particularly, it is a thing understood that all must trust to chance for their daily meals.

On emerging from our posada next morning, I plunged at once into the crowd, and what a crowd! All shades and colors, and every one intent upon business. Entering the tiendas or the principal merchants (for they are all shop-keepers) you see the head of the concern generally seated at a little table in the corner. He is pallid, thin, and apparently not long for this world; but do not suppose he is so prostrated by sickness as to be indifferent to what is going on. Although he rises in the solemn and formal manner peculiar to the aristocracy of Central America, and salutes you with the utmost politeness, his sharp, twinkling eyes do not cease to cast a series of glances over the mass of clerks (*dependientes*) who serve behind the counter. In the midst of the clatter of money and tongues he can distinguish any incident, whether respecting the purchase of indigo, or the sale of his wares; and slowly rising, with "excuse me, Señor," he totters or scrapes his legs along to the counter and arranges the matter. He then asks you to take some execrable brandy, offers you a cigar, and the visit is ended. The emaciated countenances and feeble frames are accounted for by the climate, which in San Miguel is pernicious to a degree.

Taking leave of the big traders, we next sought the noise and bustle of the retailers, in the booths and in the streets. Goods are sold by the principal merchants to the occupants of the booths, on twenty-four hours' credit. These again employ a multitude of men, women and children, who sell in the streets, receiving a small commission. Each afternoon they may be seen wending their way with empty baskets, and the cash realized during the day, to their employers.

The Fair of San Miguel generally commences on the 18th of November, and ends about the 25th. Indigo is the staple commodity of the Fair, and absorbs all the attention of the merchants. It is classed from No. 4 to 9, the low number being the inferior. This article requires great experience and care in its purchase; and it is the custom of buyers unacquainted with the science to employ experienced natives to choose their lots, paying so much per bale for their services. This is by far the best way. The mode of purchasing in small quantities is most tedious, and requires the greatest experience as well as patience, and should never be attempted by strangers to the business.

Business is carried on by large importers, also, during the Fair, and in the following manner: They sell to resident merchants at about 80 per cent. upon invoice prices, payable in twelve months, either in part cash, part indigo, or all in indigo, at the current price of that article at the time the payment becomes due, or its market value at the time of purchase. These again dole out small invoices to the smaller shopkeepers, also upon long credits; and so every business is done upon credit.

Besides direct imports from Europe, goods are sent up to San Miguel from Valparaiso merchants to resident marchants in that place, they receiving said goods at Valparaiso prices, and binding themselves to make the returns in indigo, Nos. 6 and 9, at nine reals per pound, whatever may be the state of the market. Another Fair takes place at San Miguel, that of Cenizo, about the beginning of February. But little business is then done; a few bales of indigo may, however, be purchased from such holders as did not sell at the Fair in November. Various other products changed hands during the Fair, but they being of secondary importance, I will not treat upon them. It may, however, be of interest to you to know the cost of producing our great staple, so I shall devote a moment to the subject. The total cost averages from $30 to $40 per quintal. This includes all the expense—clearing the land, labor and preparing; and the ground necessary for producing a quintal is two acres.

Balsam is produced on the coast of Salvador, in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and is the next most important article exported from this Republic. If properly extracted, each tree of the Balsam Negro should yield from two to three pounds; but from want of care in the collectors, the quantity extracted from five trees scarcely amounts to one pound. What a vast difference, therefore, would a little care cause in this article, a product of such value and importance! Instead of some 23 000 pounds, of a value of about $20,000, the export of this article alone would amount to about 100,000 pounds, of a value of some $95.000.

The indigo produced last year must have amounted to about 12 000 bales, or 18,000 quintals, and the balsam to about 20,000 pounds. The remaining exports cannot have exceeded $60,000 in value. The Government returns give an amount much less than the foregoing. This is owing to the lax manner in which Custom-House business is managed, and the positive refusal of exporters in many instances to present a correct account of the quantity and value of their exports. There is no export duty, which is another reason why the account is so incorrect.

But we must not judge of the future of Salvador by the present. Of all the Central American Republics, the people of this Republic are the best fitted by habit and inclination for improvement, and having every element necessary for success, excepting capital, I can safely predict a prosperous future. The climate may be considered temperate, the soil incomparably rich, water in abundance, and labor cheap and plenty, while at the same time lands are very reasonable. The thermometer ranges throughout the year in the valleys from 76 to 87, seldom or ever higher, while in the high lands I have observed it at 68 to 70. The soil in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and in most of the districts, is a rich vegetable mould of a depth varying from three to five feet, with generally a clay substrata. On the tops of the highest mountains, I have occasionally observed a depth of seven and eight feet of rich mould. Here, then, is the spot for Northern and European settlers. The Indians who inhabit the mountains may be observed with red, rosy cheeks, and other unmistakable signs of health. In the valleys there are few prevailing diseases, and these of so little importance, that they require no medical advice. But there is an absence of bloom on the countenances of the people. I am convinced, however, from experience, that Europeans and North Americans, once accustomed to the heat of the tropics, would enjoy good health even in the valleys.

The agriculturist has another advantage, that of numberless rivers and springs, that, meandering through the valleys, serve to refresh the pretty little farms and haciendas along their course, enabling the farmer to plant and reap as often as he pleases, without respect to seasons. Irrigation is carried on very successfully throughout Salvador, and contributes greatly to encourage the spirit of industry so general in some of the departments.

The laborers are supplied from the large Indian towns which are scattered here and there throughout the country. On all sides, as the traveler wends his way along the roads, he may distinguish towns and villages nestling in some quiet valley, a little distance off. These are the old Indian towns, in all their primitive simplicity, and surrounded by the evergreen shrubs and trees that the aborigines of tropical America so much delight in. In these villages, at all times, laborers can be procured, and at the moderate cost of twelve and a half cents (or one real) per day for each man, and about three and a half cents per day for his food. These Indians are docile, and when well treated work uncommonly well. They do task-work: an ordinary task for clearing land of shrubs and brushwood, ready for a crop of maize, being about 72 feet square. A plowman gains twenty-five cents per day, and a head man or driver, as he would be called in the slave districts of the United States, earns $5 per month. This is the universal cost of labor now.

Land can be purchased from the Indians at a very moderate price. Near the cities it is of course more costly; but at a distance of five or six miles it may be had for a trifle, the purchaser being obliged by law to pay a yearly tax to the Indians,—for such as he may have under cultivation,—say about twelve and a half cents for every acre, while he may have hundreds of acres of waste land, without paying any tax. Therefore the cost of land sufficient to plant one hundred thousand coffee trees, if purchased from the Indians direct, would amount to nearly the cost of making boundary ditches, say about $500; and the yearly tax to, say from $50 to $500. Many prefer purchasing small estates or freeholds. These are generally sold for about $300 for every 100 acres, and with good title deeds. The Indian titles secure the property forever to the purchaser and his heirs, but have this proviso, that if the yearly tax is not paid for three years running, the lands can be seized and recovered by the Indians; they being obliged, however, to pay a fair remuneration for all improvements made during the time they were in the last occupant's possession.

Now, according to a calculation I have made, based upon my own experience and that of others, I have calculated the cost of land, of labor, of planting, and of bringing to maturity 100,000 coffee trees in Salvador, at about $15,000, with which sum I will guarantee to find land, plant and bring to maturity the aforesaid number of trees.

Now for the returns expected from an estate of that size. One hundred thousand trees should produce in five years from the time of planting an average of three pounds per tree, or 300,000 pounds, being 300 quintals, which at $8 per quintal at the port of export is $24,000. From this deduct one-third for the expenses of the year, being the cost of picking, cleaning, packing, carriage, &c., and we have the sum of $16,000 per year clear profit. The court-yard for drying the coffee, and the tanks for washing, and houses for the laborers, will cost eventually some $5,000 or $6,000; but these can be put up gradually and economically, and probably for half the price, if timber can be found on the estate, and with the aid of the carts and laborers.

If some of those heavy speculators, both in the United States and Europe, who are in constant dread of losing their money, could be induced to invest it in coffee-planting in this country, what a life of feverish anxiety and doubt would be saved them! The earth will always yield a return to him who tills it, and when planted in coffee a richer harvest than in any other product.

I am planting, according to my capital, slowly and surely, both coffee and cotton. The cotton of this country is of a beautiful fibre, short staple, but as fine as silk. In no part of the world have I seen such a fine staple as that in a parcel grown near Izalco. My own small crop is not a bad specimen, although grown between my coffee trees. On some of the shrubs I counted ninety to one hundredbolls.

The climate is peculiarly adapted to cotton-planting. We plant in August. From the time of planting until the boll is formed and ready to burst, we have warm, gentle showers, and only occasionally heavy ones; but having intervals of sun, the rains never drown or injure the plant. This continues till about the end of the month of November, when the rains cease altogether, the boll bursts and the cotton shows itself, fine, white and unsullied. Nature has done all for Central America—man, nothing as yet—but it is impossible that a country so blessed in climate and productiveness, can remain much longer unknown to the world.

It is most singular that Central America should have been so long neglected. Situated so near both to the United States and Europe, and, comparatively speaking, easy of access, it has remained an unknown land, while commerce and civilization have attended enterprise to the extremities of the globe. It is one of those extraordinary freaks of destiny which recall to our imaginations the fates of nations, reminds us of the ruined remnants of the ancient glory of the once populous countries of ancient time—of the now prosperous and rich dwellers in the British Islands—and gives us even in Salvador some hopes that, once known, the hitherto concealed riches of Central America generally will be the means of attracting enterprising and energetic colonists, who may yet found a great nation on the Isthmus.

NICARAGUA.

There is no news of importance from this State.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, U. S. Secret Agent, was on board the *Columbus* at Realejo, and it is now understood will remain in Nicaragua until he shall have the opportunity of an interview with Gen LAMAR, the Minister Resident. His letters by this steamer are understood to contain particulars of several occurrences which he considers to manifest an unfriendly disposition towards the United States on the part of the Government of Nicaragua, and to treat of grievances and injuries to American residents for which summary reparation ought to be demanded.

It seems that President MARTINEZ, of this Republic, entertains doubts of the validity of the seizure of WALKER at Punta Arenas. A story is current of a conversation between him and Mr. JONES, on board the steamer *San Carlos*, between San George and Granada. A boat came off while the steamer was wooding at the Island of Ometepe with a letter to the President, confirming the report that a party of WALKER'S men had entered the river San Juan and captured Castillo Viejo; and informing him of the subsequent seizure of WALKER and the body of his forces by United States vessels of war. The latter part of the information the President professed to disbelieve, and questioned Mr. JONES pretty closely as to his opinion of its accuracy; and finally suggested a doubt, and requested Mr. JONES to say whether the United States had "a right" to take prisoners on the coast of a foreign State. Mr. JONES put a stop to the conversation by replying that he believed the news to be true, but that the question of law which his Excellency suggested was hardly necessary to be discussed in the present case, because he was quite sure that should Nicaragua complain of this violation of her territory, the United States would promptly release the captives, and even restore them to the place from whence they were taken, with any other reparation that should be proper; and he would willingly be the medium of any remonstrance to his Government that his Excellency might desire to make.

The treaty concluded at Washington between the Minister of Nicaragua and Secretary CASS, in November last, has been ratified by this Government. The ratification will be accompanied, however, with instructions to the Minister to endeavor to procure modifications and explications in many particulars in supplemental articles. The treaty was some weeks under consideration in the Assembly, and the final determination to make an unconditional ratification was probably hastened by the late news from the United States of new attempts on the part of WALKER. Señor YRISARRI'S letters, touching the probability of a new invasion of fillibusters, have much alarmed the people and Government of the State. It is decided to appoint Commissioners to the principal foreign powers, with a view to arrest what is apprehended to be the pending subversion of the State.

The steamer took on board at San Juan del Sur four passengers, one of whom, a deck passenger, is the bearer to Washington of the Yrisearri treaty. The only news from this portion of the State is the discovery, a few days since, by the Commandant of the fort, of a box containing important papers and books, the property of WALKER. The box was found buried three feet beneath the surface of the ground in the yard of a house occupied Mr. CYRENTUS FITZGERALD, an American. He was under surveillance until they could hear from the Government. They say there is some chance of his being shot, as he is known to have been a secret agent of WALKER. [This is the Mr. FITZGERALD who was sent out as agent of the new Stebbins-Garrison Company.]

COSTA RICA.

There is no news of importance in this State. There were lying in the port of Punta Arenas five or six vessels awaiting the arrival of the coffee from the interior, very little of which had arrived up to the time of our leaving. The French house of which I made mention in my previous letter as having secured the greater part of this year's crop, has destroyed completely the hopes of every one who has sent vessels here with the expectation of obtaining coffee freight. Capt. LECACHEUR, the owner of the British traders to this port, informed me that his losses would be heavy—that if he got two-thirds of a cargo for the *America*, then in port, enough to ballast the *Times* and *Costa Rica*, now due, he would consider himself fortunate, and would send them back direct to England. Coffee was held at $14 to $15 the quintal in the port, second and third quality! It was supposed it would not go down much until after the shipments. The French house aforesaid continues to pay as high as $17 and $18 the quintal for hides. Their course in these particulars puzzles the heads of the wisest to know the principle on which they base their course in such wild trading. It is said they are sustained by the *Crédit Mobilier*.

I send you the following:

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA,
Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Affairs here are unusually quiet since Commodore PAULDING'S summary adjustment of WALKER'S pretensions. How ridiculous some persons are determined to make themselves at home!—[TOMBS, for instance.] I should be ashamed of my country were it not for the reflection that one crazy man will make more noise than a dozen sane ones. I hope the Administration will follow up the policy they have adopted, and prove that there still exists among us those great principles of national honor and justice which have ever been our boast.

MR. ALLEN (VANDERBILT'S son-in-law) and WEBSTER have been, during the past two or three months, dodging about here and in Nicaragua in a most wonderful manner. I do not think they are accomplishing anything. They have been treating for the purchase of the Transit steamers from this Government, but thus far have failed. They have not the funds, and their credit is not good.

Gen. CAÑAS has returned from his last fruitless mission to Nicaragua, (fruitless, except in having prevented a war,) as all the questions pending between the two countries are still open. CAÑAS enters to day upon his duties as Secretary of War and the Treasury.

Capt. LECACHEUR, of the British bark *America*, died on the passage, after rounding Cape Horn for Punta Arenas.

Col. Don FRANCISCO ALVARADO has been court-martialed, and sentenced to four years' confinement in the port of Moin, for abandoning Castillo Viejo to ANDERSON, on the San Juan River, and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Confiscation of Church Property in Ecuador—The Peruvian Revolution—Arequipa Still Besieged by Castilla—Negotiations for Peace—Business in Chili—The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada* arrived at this port, on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 15th, and from Callao and Lima to the 26th ult. From Ecuador the dates are to 1st inst. This steamer brings $238,852 in silver bars, of which $207,660 is for England and the balance for Panama. Lieutenant W. NELSON, U. S. N., who has been, for a considerable time, in command of United States store ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, is a passenger, he having been relieved by Lieutenant BELL.

ECUADOR.

The question between Ecuador and Peru, arising out of the claim of the latter to lands which have been considered as belonging to Ecuador, at the confluence of the Amazonas, is yet unsettled. Venezuela has also made a claim in favor of Gen. FLORES, against Ecuador, arising out of the confiscation of certain properties of the Ex-President. FLORES is a Venezuelian, and, despairing of regaining his power in Ecuador in any other manner, is inciting the President of Venezuela to aid him in getting up a quarrel with President ROBLES, hoping to accomplish his end in that way. But as President MONANGAS, in Venezuela, has as much as he can do to keep in the saddle, and Peru is in constant revolution, Ecuador has but little to fear from either. The priests in Ecuador grumble a little at the late action of the Government in divesting them of certain Church properties, but as the Government is firm they are obliged to submit.

PERU.

The assault upon Arequipa has not yet taken place, and CASTILLA is in the seventh month of the siege! But it is certain now that he must either get into the city within a fortnight, with his 4,500 men, or get away from it. The wet weather will not permit him longer to remain idle. His camp has been thinning out from sickness for the past thirty days, and every succeeding month will lessen it, from the same cause, at least five hundred men. Knowing this fact, on the 13th ult., CASTILLA made a movement to cross the river from Sachaca, where he has been lying so long, and to place himself in Porongocke, in which he succeeded, but not without smart opposition from the small force which VIVANCO ordered out of the city to harass him. In this fight, some thirty or forty on either side were killed and wounded. CASTILLA had much extended his lines around the city and had planted his cannon in some places within a quarter of a mile of the defences. On the 19th he opened a brisk cannonade upon it, which was still going on at the last date, (the 22d,) but without any effect. The general opinion is, that although VIVANCO is defending the city with only about twelve hundred men, CASTILLA cannot take it, so strong are the fortifications. The city of Arequipa contains a population of nearly 30,000, all much embittered against their besiegers. After getting possession of the exterior parapets, CASTILLA will find each square in the city defended by entrenchments, each one of which must be taken at an immense sacrifice of life, for every roof is fortified, and will rain down "shot and shell" upon the attacking force. And, as I wrote you in my last, if CASTILLA fails in his attack on Arequipa, he is lost. Lima and Callao will be convulsed with the strife of the many aspirants for the Presidency, and the theatre of the revolution will simply be changed from the southern to the northern and central portions of the Republic.

In the meantime another effort to arrange matters between the combatants is going on. On the 18th the Chilian Minister to Lima embarked on board the French war steamer *Lavoissier*, to go to Arequipa, hoping to mediate between the parties. The chances of accommodation, however, were deemed to be small.

On the 20th, CASTILLA promoted several colonels in his force to be generals. He had previously issued a decree, restoring to their old rank all officers of the Administration of ECHENIQUE, who have remained neutral in the present contest. In fact, he is making every effort at conciliation which shews how desperate he considers the game against him—for he is not a man to adopt mild methods when stronger ones are likely to avail.

Another attempt has been made to deliver over the two or three little war steamers yet remaining in the hands of the Government, to VIVANCO and his party—he having already, as you know, the only really serviceable vessel in the Navy in his hands—the *Apurimac*, 44-gun steamer. Some of the officers of the *Ucayali* attempted to run away with her from the harbor of Callao, but the Captain, escaping through a stern port, swam to another little war-steamer, the *Loa*, and gave the alarm.

LOMER, charged with attempting to bring 400 Yankee fillibusters into Peru, is still in the castle awaiting to be judged.

In Callao they have been enjoying themselves with a regatta. The officers of tha British frigate *Alarm* challenged any boat in port to a sweepstakes of five miles out and back for £100 sterling. Nine boats started, viz.: *Rosa*, *True Blue*, *Felucha*, *Wild Yankee*, *I. O. U.*, *Alarm's* 1st and 2d cutters, *Naiad* and *Greek*. They got back to the starting point in the order the names are given, *Rosa* beating the *Alarm's* cutter by 33 minutes.

BOLIVIA.

Since the accession of Dr. LINARES to the Presidency things have gone on smoothly. Reports that BELZU was on his return from Europe to initiate a revolution has prevented LINARES from reducing the army as he intended. It is said the Government will no longer monopolize the business in Cascarilla. The harvest is favorable. Alpaca wool has seriously declined in price, on account of the crisis in monetary affairs in Europe, but it is hoped it will rise again soon. LINARES has formed a liberal and progressive Cabinet.

CHILI.

The two new Cabinet Ministers, SOTOMAYER, of Justice and Public Instruction, and ORVALLE of the Treasury, have been sworn in. The elections for Congress would take place in March, and the contest bids fair to be a bitter one, especially if the Government interferes to influence them, as it is feared it will. President MONTT only works with the liberals of Chili, when he is forced to by overwhelming odds, so that every act of his is watched with the greatest jealousy, and gives rise to columns of newspaper comment. As with us in the United States, the Chilians have started several campaign papers for the elections. Congress has not yet adjourned, but is taking a recess.

The merchant steamer *Catapilco* was wrecked off one of the Southern ports on the 8th of January, making four Chilian and one British steamers that have been wrecked on the coast within a few months.

The monetary situation of Chili has not sensibly improved, although the placing of $350,000 in circulation by the Government had effected a little good. Chili suffers, of course, in the monetary stress that has afflicted the whole world, but the merchants having been engaged but little in illegitimate trade, do not feel the force of the tempest that swept over Europe and the United States. The crops, especially in wheat, will be abundant: in fact, the wheat crop, which is the great staple will be the greatest ever known.

Mad. ANNA BISHOP is operatizing at Santiago.

The market of Valparaiso, as regards articles of importation, is well supplied. The sales have been small in articles of export the past fortnight, not only on account of the fall in prices in Europe and the United States, but also from the great scarcity of money which prevails. Flour is held at $6 to $6 50 per quintal, six months' credit. The stock is sufficient until the new crop is milled. American Lumber is plenty and hard of sale. Bar Silver is worth $10 31 per marc. Copper has fallen $1 the past fortnight, so that sales are now effected at $19 cash. Freights—Ores from Caldera to Swansea, £2 15s.; to Liverpool, £2 10s.; to Hamburg, £2 15s. American ship *William* and bark *Mazatlan* are taking coals from Coronel to San Francisco at $8. Freights to Atlantic States nominal. The American ship *Harriet Erving* was loading copper at Copiapo for Baltimore, and the American ships *James Littlefield* and *Independence* were loading for Boston with copper, on the 4th ultimo. Regular engagements for imports of Barley and Potatoes have been made with San Francisco houses.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are up to the 24th December. The Indians were still a little troublesome. The harvest promised great abundance. Hides were lower. The monetary pressure was severely felt.

It was generally believed that the Confederation would join Brazil in the war against Paraguay. Paraguay has occupied certain points in the Brazilian territory with 10,000 men. The Confederation is expected to furnish Brazil with 5,000 horses, as its first contingent in the war. The ostensible object of Brazil, in this war, is to exact the performance of the treaties with Paraguay; but it is hoped the result will be to draw out that country from the isolation established and preserved there by the Jesuits, and to bring it in contact with commerce and civilization. It is to be hoped, also, that now Brazil will adopt a more liberal policy than that she holds in respect to the navigation of the Amazon. Our Minister in Peru, Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, has for many years been bending all his energies to this end, with the Republics and Governments that control this great river, and it is to be hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN, while compelling Paraguay, as he threatened in his message, to do justice to American citizens for late outrages, will at the same time essay to give our enterprising commerce the benefits of this immense valley. The civil war in Montevideo had ended.

F. W. R.

VENEZUELA.

Our Panama correspondent sends us the following interesting letter from an American gentleman of much travel, particularly in Central and South America, and now a resident in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

I have plenty of time to get over the effect of nervous excitement, incident to rushing around among our go-ahead people at home, here, where *poco à poco* ways are not the result of temperament alone, but of system. We have a race and a government here about one generation ahead of those of Central America: but inter-breeding, and the natural physical superiority of the black and indigenous races cause the latter to increase upon and *overshadow*, with each year, the weaker white race, now about one in twelve, and and soon to disappear completely, unless reinforced by immigration. There are now more creoles here than in Central America, more cunning rascality, more means, and consequently more thieving and plundering of the public property. They have brought this country, with a revenue of about $4,000,000, gresstly in debt each year, and now to hopeless bankruptcy. I am looking on, a curious spectator, to see whether the present incumbents will disappear, in revolution, to luxurious retirement in Paris, or to some other equally pleasant resort, which will leave places for others of the same tribe, only with empty pockets, or whether they will appeal to some foreign government (other than ours, of course) to save them from their creditors.

There is not a rap in the treasury, and no money to come in. They have sold ahead the Custom House receipts, this year, to their friends and themselves, at fifty and seventy-five per cent. discount. They have vainly tried to raise lately small sums on short time, at two per cent. a month—have managed to get as a favor and "debt of honor," without interest, some $1,500 from half a dozen houses here, wherewith to feed the swarm of ragged, bare-footed soldiers who are engaged in guarding the President and his officials. When that is expended, I do not know what expedient they will be driven to to raise more, or pay the loan. The *employés* of Government are unpaid, and those who have no opportunity to steal are starving. But they seem to take cheating as a matter of course, and never to imagine it to be a cause of serious complaint, or effort to change. There are heavy sums coming due to various Governments, on contentional stipulations, and they will have to seize upon Custom House receipts at the ports to get their money.

Now, this country is, undoubtedly, the finest in South America, but, by a system of spoliation, has been reduced to beggary and degradation. I think a Northern stock would thrive here among the mountains; but so long as Central America, with its superior commercial advantages, remains unsettled, immigration will hardly flow in here.

Here at Caracas, 3,000 feet above the sea level, and six miles in a straight line from the hottest spot in all South America,

Sam's family can be imagined than frequent and regular intercourse with them through the channels of commerce. The Railroad Company do not consider steamboating a legitimate portion of their business; and, now that they have opened the trade, are about selling out their line, and, I understand, are treating with an English Company for that purpose

Mr. MACE, in his report, has been led into several errors in regard to the British steamship line to Southern ports. He says "the United States and its citizens have been and still are dependant upon the precarious arrival and departure of an English line of small steamers, three in number, for their intercourse with the Southern Republics." He further says that "so careful is this Company to avoid all connection with our mail steamers to New-York, New-Orleans and Oregon, that their schedules are made so that they always arrive at Panama and depart from thence, after our steamers have left."

Nothing is made by misstatements, and I know that Mr. MACE has no wish to father any. So I will correct him in these particulars. The British Company's arrivals and departures are *not* precarious, but regular and certain, half monthly. Their line is composed of seven very fine vessels, six of which are side-wheel steamers. The Company's schedule is *not* arranged so as to avoid all connection with American steamers; but on the contrary, a year or more since, was changed so as to accommodate American passengers and mails. They formerly left here on the 13th and 27th, giving New-York steamers only seven days to reach here before their departure, but were changed to the 15th and 30th, so that they always connected until lately, when the New-York steamers commenced making slower time, thus breaking off the connection, except when the Admiralty agent here took the responsibility of detaining the steamers for the New-York mails, which he has sometimes done to the extent of two days. In going to New-York from the South, there is always a detention of 12 or 14 days, as Mr. MACE says; but this is unavoidable, on account of the various ramifications of the British line on the Atlantic and Caribbean.

Mr. MACE says the British steamers touch only at Guaysquil, Truxillo, Callao, Arequipa and Cohija. This is a great error. They touch in Ecuador, at Guayaquil; in Peru, at Paita, Lambeyeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica and Iquique; in Bolivia, at Cobija; and in Chili, at Caldera, Huasco, Coquimbo; and a branch line which leaves Valparaiso, goes to Constitution, Tomé, Tulcahuano, Valdivia and Aneud. Mr. MACE, in his report, places Huanchaco and Paita in Ecuador, and locates Iquique in Bolivia, but this is not important. Arequipa is largely inland, in Peru, and so is Truxillo.

Mr. MACE says: "The English mails go directly on by way of St. Thomas, and reach England in about twelve days. Thus the English merchant is enabled to fill his order, and have his letter of advice on the way to Valparaiso, whilst the letter of the American merchant is still on the Isthmus." The truth is this: the British steamers arrive here for instance, on the 6th of March. The passengers leave Aspinwall for St. Thomas and Southampton on the 10th, and the time-table from Aspinwall to Southampton gives 22 days, making the arrival in England fall on April 1. The passengers for New-York, from the Valparaiso steamer, leave Aspinwall invariably on the 19th, and arrive always as soon as the 28th, or four days before the passengers of the same steamer arrive in England. The return steamer from Southampton leaves on the 2d April, and arrives at Aspinwall on the 24th, while the American return steamer leaves New-York on the 5th April, and reaches here on the 14th, or ten days before the English letter of advice can get here! So, of course, an order from Valparaiso, even by the present way of running the British steamers, can be filled and reach there fifteen days before an order to London or Southampton can. But with an American line to Valparaiso, connecting with New-York, in accordance with Mr. MACE's report, we could beat the present time of the British steamers, as between Southampton and New-York, a whole month, and even more; for the British steamers take twenty-one days to make the run from Panama to Valparaiso, when it would be made by an American line, including all stoppages, in fifteen or sixteen days.

The British frigate *Havana* arrived here on the 8th instant from Mazatlan, with $800,000 in silver for England. The railroad company sent it over on a special train on the night of the 9th, and on the 10th it was steaming away to England.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, the British frigate *Havana*, and the French, frigate *Perseverante* are in port. The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* was to have sailed from Valparaiso Jan. 17 for the United States, *vid* St. Helena. As the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* left Rio Janeiro on Dec. 11, she ought to be here within a fortnight. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is at Aspinwall, and the United States steamer *Fulton* is engaged between Aspinwall and Greytown carrying dispatches. The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is at Greytown.

I hear it said that the engineers who were sent out to survey a route for a railroad across the Republic of Honduras, will estimate the cost of such a work to be so heavy that it will be abandoned by its projectors. This accords with the facts I have forwarded you from time to time of the prospects of the enterprise. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Murders and Desperate Affrays.

FIVE PERSONS WOUNDED IN AN AFFRAY AT OROVILLE.—A terrible shooting affair came off in Oroville, on the 27th of January, in which five persons were wounded. It occurred in Justice BERRY'S office, on Bond-street, and was occasioned by a man named JACK HUNTER entering, and on being ordered out, refusing to go, was being forced by Constable MCLAUGHLIN, when both commenced firing their revolvers. Several other persons were in the office at the time, two of whom were wounded besides MCLAUGHLIN and HUNTER. The latter receiving a ball in his side, and MCLAUGHLIN one in the calf of the right leg, passing entirely through, downward, and lodging in the left foot. Justice BERRY was shot twice in the leg, which is thought to be broken. Mr. BROOKS, the pawnbroker, received a shot in his hip. Mr. ALBERT CLARK, of J. M. CLARK & Co., brothers, passed the office at the time, when a ball entered his right side, glancing off a rib and lodging in the fleshy part of his back. None of the wounded were considered dangerous, but the office floor was clotted with blood. Both Mr. MCLAUGHLIN and HUNTER were promptly arrested.

THREE MEN KILLED NEAR STOCKTON.—A desperate fight occurred at Snelling's ranch, Marced County, on Saturday, the 23d of January, which has resulted in the death of three persons. The difficulty originated in the murder of WM. SNELLING at that place about two months previous. As E. P. BARCLAY, WM. STEVENS, and JAMES WILCOX, friends of EDWARDS, (the murderer of SNELLING,) were transacting some business at the Sheriff's office, in Snelling's, they were attacked and fired upon by CHAS. F. BLOODWORTH, DR. J. W. GOODWIN, and BENJAMIN WHITE, who were friends of the late Mr. SNELLING. The fire was returned; and some thirty shots were discharged—taking effect upon BARCLAY and STEVENS, both of whom died almost instantly. While apparently in the agonies of death, BARCLAY raised himself and shot GOODWIN through the head, killing him instantly. GOODWIN had previously given BARCLAY his death wound. BLOODWORTH and WHITE were not injured—WILCOX has escaped. The affair has caused great excitement at Snelling's, where it is feared the quarrel will be renewed by others, with fatal results. GOODWIN was formerly a physician in Stockton.

FATAL AFFRAY AT GEORGETOWN.—A dispatch to the Sacramento *Union* from Georgetown, El Dorado County, says that a difficulty occurred on Dry Creek, yesterday between WILLIAM KEEPER, his son, and two brothers—Italians—by the name of GIESTONI, which resulted in JESSE KEEPER shooting and killing one of the Italians.

TWO MURDERS AT STOCKTON.—On the 25th of January, a man by the name of ROBERT BRUBACHER, was killed in his own house, about 11 miles from Stockton, on the road to French Camp, by a man named J. C. GLENN. FRANK BRUBACHER, a brother of the murdered man, was dangerously wounded, being shot in the neck, and his lower limbs being paralyzed. The difficulty was about the ranch of which the brothers BRUBACHER were in possession. It was claimed by J. C. GLENN.

On the 26th, a man by the name of ILER, who formerly kept the Thirteen Mile House, Mariposa Road, was shot dead while going from the Thirteen-Mile House to his home on the Stanislaus River. As he had about $200 on his person which he had collected at the Thirteen-Mile House, the assassin's object was probably robbery. No clue to the murderer.

A Duel Between French Editors with Small Swords.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The quarrel, which has been going on for the last six months, between the conductors of the French papers, *Le Phare* and *Le Spectateur*, came to a sort of crisis this morning in the shape of a duel, fought by Mons. A. H. RAPP and Mons. THEODORE THIELE, in San Mateo county. It is well known that the most bitter hostility existed between the two journals, and that each were regularly filled with abuse of the conductors of the other. Charges of the vilest character were indulged in, and the abuse was of the most aggravating description. The whole trouble seems to have arisen out of a personal difficulty between Mons. LEON CHEMIN, editor of *Le Phare*, and Mons. THIELE, editor of *Le Spectateur*.

The last issue of *Le Spectateur* contained reflections upon the conductors of *Le Phare*, for which Mons. RAPP, the associate editor of *Le Phare*, felt called upon to hold Mons. THIELE to personal account. He appears to have done this partly on his own individual account and also because he considered himself the fighting man—Mons. CHEMIN having been a priest and being opposed to dueling. Accordingly, Mons. RAPP on Monday challenged Mons. THIELE to mortal combat, and authorized his seconds to settle the preliminaries. Mons. THIELE accepted the invitation to fight, and named several seconds to settle the terms of the hostile meeting on his behalf.

The seconds, two on each side, met, and several propositions were made, one to fight with small swords; another to fight with dueling pistols, at from ten to fifteen paces distant; one to fight with revolvers; and so on. The seconds of Mons. THIELE were unwilling to accept the offers made, on the ground that their principal had an affection of the eyes, and could not see to fight in the ways proposed. Arrangements could not be made, therefore, at that time, and the matter dropped for the time being. Under this state of facts Mons. RAPP accused Mons. THIELE of cowardice, and this immediately brought matters to a head. Mons. THIELE at once decided that he would fight at all hazards, and the preliminaries were settled that a fight should come off with rapiers or small swords this morning.

Early this morning, accordingly, several carriages, containing the principals, their seconds, and a surgeon, proceeded towards San Mateo County, and the duel took place in that county, a few miles beyond the Mission, just at daybreak. It is a little difficult to recount the exact particulars of the fight; but it appears that, after making several lunges at each other, the sword of Mons. THIELE struck Mons RAPP in the mouth, the point passing out at the angle of the jaw under the left ear. The weapon was withdrawn, and the parties went at each other again, and after several more passes, the sword of Mons. THIELE struck Mons. RAPP in the lower part of the abdomen. Mons. RAPP, with his left hand, is said to have seized the blade of the deadly instrument, and saved himself from being run through, and at the same time thrust his sword into Mons. THIELE'S right leg a short distance above the knee.

The ruddy tide was now spouting from the wounds of both parties. Honor was fully satisfied, and the parties, considering the whole quarrel for once and all adjusted, shook hands and swore friendship. They were then respectively borne to their carriages, brought back to the city and put to bed, where they still remain, under bandages and water-gruel treatment, doubtless looking back with satisfaction to the sublime spectacle which they have presented to the world. Their wounds are "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door, but 'tis enough; 'twill serve."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LIEUT. BEALE AND THE CAMELS.—Lieut. BEALE, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angeles on the 8th January. The appearance of these uncouth animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. BEALE have all grown serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. All belong to the one-hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two-hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly-looking hybrid, a camel mule of colossal proportions and weighs 2,200 pounds. Their drivers say that they will get fat where a jackass would starve to death. The camels are now on their return to the Colorado River, for the purpose of carrying provisions for Lieut. BEALE, and the military escort, who, it is conjectured, will penetrate from thence as far as possible into the Mormon country. Afterwards, Lieut. BEALE will return by the new wagon-route that he has lately surveyed, to verify it; and so on to Washington. He is expected to reach the capital before the 1st of March, in order to lay his report before Congress.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE SACRAMENTO FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The case of ARCHY, the alleged slave of C. A. STOVALL, of which we formerly gave an account, had been heard before Judge ROBINSON at Sacramento. The evidence showed that ARCHY had been a slave on STOVALL'S plantation, in Carroll County, Miss., for many years. The Stovall family crossed the plains with him in 1857. ARCHY is worth about $1,500 "at home." STOVALL was understood to have come to California for his health, and did not intend, it was believed by some of the witnesses, to remain long in this country. However, he had opened a hall for private school teaching in Sacramento, which he conducted for a little over a month. ARCHY was hired out and his wages paid to his master STOVALL. It was admitted that no more force was used towards ARCHY than was sufficient only to hold him in custody.

The following day the Judge rendered his decision, in which he quoted a number of authorities to sustain the positions which he assumes, and in which he comes to the following conclusions: 1st. That Slavery is a municipal institution, and that there is no positive law in California regulating the rights of master and slave. 2d That ARCHY, being brought voluntarily into California, and having escaped in this State, is not a fugitive within the meaning of the fugitive Slave Law of 1850. 3d. That a sojourner, which is different from a traveler through a State, has no right to remove his slave from this State to that from whence he came. ARCHY was then ordered to be discharged. He was, however, rearrested, and the case will be finally determined by the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—There are eleven companies of infantry and one of dragoons in Washington Territory; six companies of infantry, three of dragoons and one of artillery in Oregon; five companies of infantry, two companies of dragoons, and four companies of artillery in California. In all, there are thirty-three companies on the coast. There are 90 men in a full company of artillery, 88 in a company of dragoons, and 87 in a company of infantry. Some of these companies are not quite full, and about 80 recruits are to be sent in a few days to Fort Yuma, to fill up the companies which have lost a number of their men by the expiration of their terms of enlistment, death and desertion.—*Alta.*

THE GUANO ISLAND OF ELIDE.—The guano island of Elido, off the coast of Lower California, in relation to which a number of items have from time to time appeared in this paper lately, is becoming a place of considerable importance. Within the last few months, four clipper ships have cleared for that point to take in cargoes of guano. We refer to the *Comet, Sierra Nevada, Adelaide* and *Empress of the Seas*. It is said that there are from sixty to a hundred thousand tons of guano on Elide, and that the vessels enumerated will carry away about 8,000 tons.—*Bulletin.*

IVES' EXPLORATION PARTY.—Mr. PEACOCK, an *attaché* of the Colorado Exploring Party, under Lieut. IVES, arrived here on Monday, on his way to San Francisco. He came from Fort Yuma in three days, and intended to travel to Fort Tejon in one day. This is rather fast traveling. He left the party all well, at the Big Cañon of the Colorado. We understand the object of this mission to be, to obtain an additional force as an escort, from Gen. CLARK. The party has not met with any obstruction in their progress, but it was thought prudent to strengthen their numbers as they approached the territory of the Mormons.—*Los Angeles Star.*

CHEERING FOR MINERS.—Our latest exchanges from Placerville, Shasta and Mariposa mention that heavy rains and snows have fallen in their different districts. Thus the whole mining region has been blessed. This is cheering intelligence. The miners are now amply supplied, for a time, with their prime necessity, water; and we may expect before long to hear tidings of their accumulating plenty of the golden dust. Some little damage may be done here and there by the storm, but that is scarcely to be considered in the general good that results from the heavy rains. The river at Sacramento has been much above its usual level, and as the mountain streams discharge their waters, it may be expected to keep high for some time. The Hog's Back will be "scratched" and cleaned pretty thoroughly by the freshet.—*Bulletin.*

FINANCES OF CALIFORNIA.—The attention of our Atlantic cotemporaries is pointed to the significant fact that there is, at this moment, hard cash in the State Treasury of California to the amount of $461,000, and in the Treasury of the city of San Francisco almost $300,000. An equally gratifying fact exists in every city, town and county in this State—and all accruing indebtedness is paid in the golden store so freely yielded by our hills, streams and gulches.—*San Francisco Herald.*

News from Oregon.

We have dates from Portland to the 21st ult., but there was no news.

From Olympia we have dates to the 23d ult. LESHI, the Indian chief, sentenced to be hanged on the 22d ult., was not executed, because the Sheriff could obtain no guard to assist on the occasion.

Gov. DOUGLASS has issued a proclamation notifying all the world that persons mining for gold on Frazer's river must pay the regular miners' tax. The mines are said to be rich.

MEXICO.

Civil War in Sonora—Attack on Guaymas.

Advices from Guaymas, to the 29th ult., inform us that Sonora is harassed with a civil war, which threatens great disaster to the people of the State.

Some friends of GANDARA have managed to collect a large force of Saqui, Pimo and Opata Indians, and have commenced war against the authorities of the State. They make the war support itself, and pillage the peaceable inhabitants. On the 16th December a party of the rebels, numbering 1,200, defeated 300 government troops in battle, and immediately made an attack on Guaymas. There were only 180 efficient soldiers in the town, but they fought bravely, and, after two days' fighting, the assailants were repulsed.

On the approach of the rebels, the women and children and many of the private citizens of Guaymas, to the number of more than 1,000 in all, went off to the islands in the bay, and remained there until the fighting was over.

The rebels, when defeated in their attempt on Guaymas, at once started in the direction of Hermosillo, and it was supposed they would attack that place.

Gov. PESQUEIRA is in the interior raising men and money for the war, and as he is very popular, it is probable that he will soon be strong enough to drive his enemies from the field.

It is feared that the Indians will attack Captain STONE'S surveying party

FROM UTAH.

Reported Destitution in Salt Lake Valley—The Troops, &c.

By way of California, we have some interesting items of news from the Mormons:

From the Los Angeles Star.

By a gentleman who arrived here last night [15th January] from San Bernardino, we have intelligence regarding the condition of the people in Salt Lake Valley.

A party from Salt Lake City, under Col. AMASA LYMAN, had reached the crossing of the Mohave, and encamped, for the purpose of procuring supplies of provisions, clothing and dry goods. There were twenty wagons in the train. It is reported that great destitution exists in the city, and that orders have been given to prevent further emigration from San Bernardino. There is a large encampment at the Mohave—about 100 wagons. A great number have lately moved out on the road. Col. LYMAN does not intend to come into San Bernardino, but to send for his supplies by some of the late residents. Those of the encampment who had supplies immediately forwarded them to the assistance of the suffering brethren in Salt Lake, intending to procure others from the Gentiles here. The reports are not doubted that great suffering exists in the valley, but the brethren and sisters are still desirous of pressing on to Zion, so that they may obtain the "endowments," and be considered worthy to suffer with the church.

The camp on the Mohave cannot be so devoid of the comforts of life, after all, as it might be supposed to be. We have heard it stated by several that, since the camp was established, there has been no less than fifty marriages, the young men of the party agreeing to take charge of all the young ladies, to which the latter freely consented, thus securing protectors through the long journey. Not only have marriages been celebrated wholesale, in orthodox Mormon style, but the married ladies have contributed largely to the hilarity and pleasures of camp life, by adding to the population—there having been no less than 25 births.

SPECULATIONS ON MORMON MOVEMENTS.

Los Angeles (Jan. 21) correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

I take it the last *reliable* news that we have received is that which left the U. S. troops at Ham's Fork, in imminent expectation of a fight with the enemy. By the mail carrier from Salt Lake to this point, we receive the rather unexpected tidings that there had been no fighting; that the troops had gone into winter quarters, &c. The faithful at San Bernarcino were ordered to realize what effects they could from their hard-earned property, and leave at once for Utah; and soon after there are orders for no more emigration. Meauwhile, the various trains that started at different times are scattered along the route. Now, as what we have heard since some time in October is through Mormon sources, it may be true, or it may be *intentionally false* for sinister purposes. Suppose Col. JOHNSTON'S force was cut up! The Mormons then are surrounded on all sides by snow, and have but one outlet—towards Southern California and the frontiers of Mexico. Suppose they organize an offensive force, they can only act in one direction, and that is this way. They have the whole route in their own hands; the San Bernardino emigration would form a line of supply. A large force, with a reserve to come after, could reach the Mohave, if not San Bernardino, *before we could hear of it*—except by the merest accident. Mormons are like "snakes in the grass," you know not where to find them. All these conjectures may be true or not; but I believe there is no intrinsic reason or reliable information against them.

We are but poorly prepared here to meet such an irruption. It takes a week, when the steamer is here, to get assistance from the North; and two or three weeks when the boat is not here. Heaven grant, however, that no such emergency as I have spoken of may arise!

THE MURDER OF THE AIKENS BY THE MORMONS.

A rumor, says the Los Angeles *Star*, has been current in town for some time, to which we did not at first give credence, that two young men, THOMAS and JOHN AIKEN, formerly of this neighborhood, and who had been in confinement at Salt Lake City, were murdered on their way thence to California. A party of four started from the city; they procured guides and interpreters; but when about two days' journey west of Ogden City, they were set upon by Indians, and the whole four killed. The interpreters were not molested. We hope this may prove untrue. The AIKEN boys were well known in this city, and very much respected. Since they left for Salt Lake, we had previously repeatedly heard of their death—this time it comes to us on the authority of a man who had the narrative from the interpreter.

TROOPS FOR SAN BERNARDINO.—Two companies of infantry are to be stationed at San Bernardino, numbering nearly two hundred men. Major WISE, who is on his way down south by land, with a company of dragoons, will take command at the San Diego Mission. An unusual number of steamers are now advertised in the San Francisco papers to leave for ports on the southern coast and the Colorado river, by which doubtless United States troops and munitions of war will be immediately conveyed to the south western borders of Utah.

A MORMON BISHOP BUYING ARMS.

From the Alta California.

A few days since, a gentleman from the neighborhood of Los Angeles—whom we shall call "F."—arrived here with instructions from his neighbors to purchase a cannon, and some small arms and ammunition, to be ready for use in self-defence in case of a Mormon inroad. "F." went round making his purchases, inquiting for a cannon among other articles. A little wonder arose among persons not knowing him, as to what he wanted with a cannon; and an acquaintance told them that "F." was a Mormon Bishop buying arms to be sent to Salt Lake. "F." happens to have a face and form differing a little from the cannon mould, and the report was received at once as true, and the "Mormon Bishop" was pointed out to a number of persons in the street, and the question was asked whether he should not be arrested, &c. "F." and his friends had a hearty laugh over the hoax. "F." has now gone to Sacramento to take advice of the Governor as to what should be done by the people of San Bernardino and Los Angeles in certain possible contingencies.

LATEST FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 6, 1857:

"The soldiers are at Fort Bridger, and I expect they will stay there all Winter. Their animals have given out, and can't come any further. They have shot 30 or 40 rounds at our boys several times, but have never drawn blood. Two or three times they have shot through their clothes. Our boys are all called home now. The people are in high spirits, and hope there will be no fighting to do, but that they will go off and let us alone.

Business is rather dull at present, but provisions are plenty, and the people can get along very well. Groceries are very scarce, but we live in hopes of better days."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 86, 270, 17, 119, 123, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 253, 265, 266, 267.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

COMMON-PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 2, 31, 61, 96, 112, 123, 216, 247 429, 474, 475, 476, 346, 365, 444, 423. *Part II.*—Nos. 271, 281, 287, 311, 314, 324, 376, 381, 382, 383, 384, 421, 425, 438, 439.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 263, 272, 418, 143, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 575, 577, 513, 505, 102, 476, 589, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 18, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340, 134, 461, 238, 239.

MARINE COURT—SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Maynard.

Janson vs. *Muller*.—This was an action for the value of a quantity of timber claimed by the plaintiff by virtue of a bill of sale. The defence is that it was taken on execution. Judgment for plaintiff, $500.

Andrews vs. *Jones*.—This was a suit for property claimed on a personal mortgage. The defence is that it was taken by virtue of executions. Judgment for plaintiff, $120.

Conklin vs. *Hollond*.—This was an action on a covenant to pay the value of certain buildings to be built on premises when plaintiff's lease should expire, deducting 15 per cent., value to be ascertained by award, as per terms of the covenant. Defence that no award was made. Judgment for plaintiff, $500.

Before a Civil Bench.

Agate vs. *The Mayor*; *Bruen* vs. *the same*; *Hammill* vs. *the same*; *Acker* vs. *the same*; *Laurent* vs. *Higgins*.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered; costs to abide event.

Hoyt vs. *Drake*; *Roberts* vs. *De Luce*; *Morris* vs. *La Farge*; *Jones* vs. *Jones*; *Watts* vs. *Willett*.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Punctually at 9 o'clock 35 prisoners filed into the court-room and took their places in the prisoner's box, the Judges took their seats and the crier opened the Court. Besides the prison cases there were 13 bail cases and 4 suspended cases, making 52 altogether.

Ira Cook, John Moffat and John Watson, all sailors, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch from Alexander Nelson, on board the ship *Grace*, now lying at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, while that vessel was at sea. Officers Samuel Burden and Sprague arrested the prisoners. Counsel said the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court thought it had. The prisoners were found guilty and remanded till Tuesday. *Counsel*—Meantime, I'll try to convince your Honor that the Court has got no jurisdiction in the case. *Judge Osborn*—You'll find it a hard job to convince me.

John Dolan stole (Feb 25) from John Sherlan, of No. 321 Wster-street, a pair of pantaloons worth $4. He pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—How did you come to do this, Dolan? *Prisoner*—I hadn't a pair to wear. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! (To Judge STEERS)—Two months? *Judge Steers*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Peter Sheehan, it was alleged, met Mrs. Jane Blauvelt, of No. 317 West Twenty-ninth-street, in Catherine-street, (Feb. 24,) and assaulted her. Her husband was with her. There were a number of others with Sheehan. The prisoner wanted the case adjourned; his witnesses were not present. *Judge Osborn*—I say this is an outrage. He put his arm around the old lady in the street, and took indecent liberties. The witness said the prisoner did not take indecent liberties with her. *Counsel*—He says he was drunk at the time. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, another excuse, eh? They're a rough set up there.—The prisoner was finally remanded till Saturday.

James Clark was accused by Michael O'Brien of No. 63 West Forty-second-street, of stealing (Feb. 24) a parcel of goods worth $10. The complainant said he did not want to prosecute him. *Judge Osborn*—Very well. *Judge Steers*—You can go.

John Fagan, who resided with his wife Mary, on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, gave her a beating, Feb. 24. *Judge Osborn*—Did he ever beat you before this time? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, he has that. *Judge Osborn*—And he don't snpport you? *Witness*—No, Sir. Wednesday night he got crazy drunk and came home and hate me. *Judge Osborn*—He didn't lick her very hard, I guess; Penitentiary two months.

Dennis Gorman had been arrested on a charge of indecently exposing his person at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Stuyvesant-place. He had been in the habit of doing so. Ladies in the vicinity complained; he was watched and caught at it last Tuesday. Counsel for the defence offered to prove an *alibi*. *Judge Osborn*—You can't prove an *alibi*. The officer said he arrested him right off. *Prisoner*—No he didn't. He met me. *Counsel*—If you'll wait five minutes the witness will be here. *Judge Osborn*—I won't wait five seconds. The case was delayed for a while, but the witness did not come. *Judge Osborn*—Let it go till Tuesday. *Judge Steers*—It will only go harder with him if it's proved against him.

Catharine Foley committed an assault and battery on Mary Waite, of No. 46 Washington-street, Feb. 25. *Judge Osborn*—Go on. What did she do to you? *Witness*—She give me two fists and then knocked me down. *Prisoner*—I have me witnesses, Sir, that she had ms by the hair of me head, and the two strikin' me. (To Counsel)—Here, Sir, ef you'll plaze to show that—(holding up a handful of hair)—she tore it out of me head. *Counsel*—Judge, do you know any one that wants a wig?—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced the City Prison for thirty days.

Catharine Low had committed an assault and battery on Margaret Brown. *Judge Steers*—Want to let her go? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Steers*—Why, she'll kill you next time. *Judge Osborn*—Let her go.

Peter Hauser, who was found guilty on Thursday of stealing (Feb. 22) a buffalo-robe, worth $12, from Henry Moon, was brought to the bar. He had been remanded, that inquiries might be made about him before he was sentenced. *Judge Osborn*—What did you ascertain about this boy, Mr. Beale? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Well, I haven't heard a very good account of him. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Judge Steers*—Eighteen. *Prisoner*—Seventeen. *Officer*—Judge, that boy give me more trouble than any boy in our Ward. *Counsel*—Were you called in this case? If you were, I should like to cross-examine you. *Judge Osborn*—City Prison thirty days.

John Moran pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $10 50 worth of crockery from Wilfred Holden, No. 52 Cortlandt-street. He was employed by the complainant, who permitted him to take some crockery at different times. He took more than his employer had agreed to give him, and hence the charge. Officer Elder arrested him. *Judge Osborn*—We'll take his plea of guilty, and sentence him to the City Prison for 10 days

Sentence was suspended in the case of Samuel McIntyre, found guilty of stealing a loaf of bread from John Hannier.

Charles Kaultz was brought to the bar. Officer Alfred Birney, of the Mayor's Squad, had preferred a charge against him for keeping a disorderly house at No. 463 Broome-street. The officer's name was called several times, but he did not answer. *Judge Osborn*—The officer not here? Discharge him by proclamation. *Clerk*—There are some witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call them.—But none of them answered. The Court said it was the duty of officers, when they were subpœnaed, to attend without fail. Their time belonged to the people, and there was no excuse for them. The case was called two hours after the opening of the Court, and the officers said the subpœnas had been duly served. *Judge Welsh*—This is the model artist case that there has been so much said about in the papers, and now, when the case comes up, the witnesses don't appear. This looks very much like black-mail. The prisoner was discharged.

Ellen McCarty was charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Samuel Perry (Feb. 25.) For the defence, a witness who had but one eye was called. *Witness*—He came there with his pantaloons down around his knees, crying after this Ellen. *Counsel*—Crying after her? That's very natural, your Honors. *Witness*—And he went to her, and she said, "Go away;" and he was getting on a barrel of potatoes, and the top was not very strong, and another man gave him a little push, and he fell down. Counsel called another witness. *Counsel*—This man's got two eyes, and saw twice as much as the other one.—This witness, said the complainant, struck first. The prisoner was discharged.

Sarah Plate and her two sons, Joseph and Jefferson, (all colored,) were arraigned on the complaint of Isaiah B. Hayard, (colored,) who charged them with an assault and battery, committed on him at No. 151 Church-street, Feb. 25. The witness said Joseph tormented him. "He called me a ——. Philadelphia thief and dog-catcher." *Counsel*—Where did the woman hit you? *Witness*—She scratched the side of my nose. *Counsel*—Where did tha boy hit you? *Witness*—In my side. *Counsel*—Where about s in your side? *Witness*—Well, you know where my side lays; in my side.—Another (colored) witness was called. *Counsel*—What's your name! *Witness*—Miss Jackson. *Counsel*—Miss Jackson, take the stand. —Her testimony was favorable to the prisoners. *Counsel*—I wish your Honors wouldn't try the whole family. I'd like to call one of them as a witness. *Judge Osborn*—You can't do that. *Judge Steers*—We find them guilty. Fine the two big ones, Sarah and Joseph, $5 apiece, and discharge the little one.—Counsel said the prisoners could get the money to pay the fines with by Tuesday if they were permitted to go at large on bail till then. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm willing. I've no doubt she'll raise it; she spends all the money she gets in law.

Frederick Rohe was fined $5 for an assault and battery on Marcus Jacobs. *Counsel*—Didn't he put his arm around your neck? *Witness*—He got hold of me, I don't know how. He didn't kiss me.—The prisoner paid his fine, and was set at liberty.

The last case on the Calendar was that in which William Stewart was charged with a brutal assault and battery upon Elizabeth Craig, a little orphan girl about 14 years old. She said Stewart was her second cousin, and she had resided with him at at No 301 East Twelfth-street for five years, serving in a menial capacity, with no compensation except her board and clothing; that he went to her bedroom in the night (Feb. 8) and committed an indecent assault upon her, which she was unable to repel. She fled from the house and took refuge with other relatives. The details of her testimony (unfit for publication) charged the defendant with practices of a most revolting character. She was cross-examined at considerable length. A piece of rope was exhibited, with which, it was alleged, the prisoner had beaten her. The prisoner's counsel said the rope, which was a small one, had been used by the prisoner, whose adopted daughter the complainant was, to chastise her with when she did not behave herself. It was not a more terrible instrument of correction than a common piece of ratan. *Complainant's Counsel*—It would do you good to chastise you with it. *Prisoner's Counsel*—You'll be hung some time with something like that. (To the Court)—I'll appeal this case to the General Sessions, because it's a case that it'll take me three hours to try. *Judge Steers*—Yes, it'll take you three weeks, I should think. *Judge Osborn*—We order it to the General Sessions. *Counsel*—There's one question I should like to ask. *Judge Steers*—(quickly)—Here, look here. It's gone to the General Sessions—hasn't it? *Counsel*—Yes. *Judge Steers*—Well, then, let it go. You can't ask any more questions here.—The case excited a great deal of attention. The girl, while giving her evidence, shed tears copiously. Judge WELSH (not on the Bench) said he would on Monday morning take the complainant's preliminary examination, or charge against Stewart, of a more serious nature than that first preferred. The Court then adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

Two men, JAMES M. SPEER and JOHN KIRK, are under examination at Chicago, for an alleged conspiracy to seduce the daughter of a respectable resident of that city, MARY MCCARTHY, a girl 16 years of age, to prostitution. The girl is the principal witness.

The Boston *Courier* has been sued for libel by a shipbuilding firm, Messrs. Brown, in Cork, Ireland, for publishing a statement from a Mr. Pearson, charging the firm with fraud and the imposition of exorbitant prices for repairs to a ship of his.

The Bath (Me) *Tribune* says that not less than one hundred tons of smelts are annually sent to Boston and New-York from that immediate vicinity. They average fifteen to the pound, which gives three millions of smelts.

It is estimated that during the present cold snap no less than ten thousand tons of ice have been gathered on Jamaica Pond, of good quality and from six to ten inches thick.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING religious interest in the City, the Church of the Puritans have resolved to open their house of worship on Union-square for preaching, every evening of the week, Saturday excepted, beginning THIS (Monday) EVENING. There will be preaching each evening at a quarter before eight in the Church, and a prayer-meeting half an hour previous in the Lecture Room.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENIG, March 1, at 7½. By order

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

WM. W. BILLIKER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the third of his course of four lectures, on *India and the Sepoys*, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Single course tickets 75 cents; course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman) $1. Admission tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the down-town office, (No. 16 Nassau-st.,) and at the door.

HENRY S. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN LECTURE.—THE LECTURE BY DEMBRANT PEALE, on *Washington and his Portraits*, illustrated by eight paintings, displayed singly and in succession, under a novel and pleasing arrangement of light, will be delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum on the evening of TUESDAY, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MORRIS & KEELER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. B. Keeler will settle the affairs of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of KEELER & BAKER, for the purpose of dealing in Authracite and Bituminous Coal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Otello.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Rachel the Reaper—Unprotected Female—Captain Charlotte.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Magic Hands—Black-Eyed Susan.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Werner—Destruction of the Bastile.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Scarlet Letter—Afternoon—Somnambulist

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Bavaria leaves New York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th ult., arrived at Halifax on Saturday. We print elsewhere an extended telegraphic summary of her news, which is three days later. A collision had occurred near Liverpool, between the Canadian screw steamship *North American* and the bark *Leander*, of Maine, from the effect of which the latter instantly sunk. The captain's wife, the second mate, and eight seamen were drowned, and the rest were picked up by the steamer. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, had introduced his new India Bill for the transfer of the government of that dependency to the Crown of England, but the question will be fully debated before any result is arrived at. There is a report from France that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, had resigned, and that Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would shortly do the same. Financially, the news by this arrival is interesting. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. There had been more activity in Cotton, and the market closed active on the 13th, with an advance in prices.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Feb. 5, and nearly a million and a half in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday. Advices from California are unimportant. The most prominent feature in the news is a series of murders and suicides—a mania for which seems to have taken possession of the people in every quarter of the State. Plentiful rains had fallen, and had given great encouragement to miners; the Californians, generally, are highly pleased with their financial condition. The transactions of the Legislature have been confined to matters of purely local interest. Nothing new is reported from Oregon or Washington Territories, and no later dates from Salt Lake are received by this California mail.

Our correspondence from Central and South America by this arrival will be found very complete. From Nicaragua we learn that the Yrissari treaty has been ratified, and that a special Envoy has been dispatched to Washington with the document, and with instructions to demand qualifications and explanations concerning some of its clauses. It is reported that important papers belonging to Walker had been discovered near San Juan del Sur. All the Central American States are in the enjoyment of peace and apparent prosperity. From New-Granada we learn that the Cass-Herran treaty had been laid before Congress. It is believed that objection will be made to that clause in the treaty in which reference is made to the sale of land on Taboga Island to the United States for a coaling station. The revolutionary troubles in the interior of New-Granada are at an end. Nothing of special importance is received from South America. In Peru, Castilla was still prosecuting the siege of Arequipa, but he is not considered strong enough to effect its reduction and the subjugation of Vivanco. Negotiations for peace were going on.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the *Empire City*, we have received advices from Havana to the 23d ult. The papers are extremely dull, and contain no news whatever. The opera troupe, under Maretzek, had closed their engagement, and were to leave for Charleston in the *Isabel* on the 25th.

Fifty-five days of the session of the Legislature—more than one half—have already passed, and the amount of work perfected is remarkably small. Two hundred and five bills have been introduced in the Senate, one hundred and twenty-six have been reported to the Committee of the Whole, and fifty-six have been read a third time and passed; while in the Assembly two hundred and seventy-eight have been introduced, one hundred and fifty-nine reported to the Committee of the Whole, and twenty-five read a third time and passed. Scarcely more than half-a-dozen bills have passed both houses. In the Senate on Saturday, the bill for the protection of the gas consumers of New-York and Brooklyn, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors of gas-metres, was reported favorably. Mr. Mather introdoced a bill relative to the proposed new City Hall in this City, repealing the law passed last year, and providing for a new Commission of three, to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, and to serve without any remuneration. It appropriates $250,000 for the construction of the building. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced by Mr. Seeley declaring the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and giving the Mayor authority to fill it.

The news from Utah, which we publish this morning, reports an alarming state of destitution at Salt Lake City. A party of Mormons had left, under command of Amasa Lyman, for the purpose of procuring supplies of provisions and clothing, and was encamped, at last accounts, on the Mohave. Further immigration from San Beroardino had been forbidden. The last report from the Army is that some of the shots fired at the Mormons had shaved closely enough to riddle their clothing. The troops had not moved from Fort Bridger. The Mormons had been called in from their scouting expeditions.

The report of the Quarantine Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, adopted by the House considers in detail the arguments submitted in favor of a cession of jurisdiction of Sandy Hook, and fails to recognize any other motive for the application than the desire of property owners in the vicinity of New-York for gain. The Committee express doubts whether the Legislature of New-Jersey has a right to grant the request of the New-York Commissioners, for the benefit of another State, and conclude by declaring the inexpediency of entering into any negotiations with this State.

Officers Black and Blackwell, of the Mayor's Office, made a descent on Saturday upon the head-quarters of the lottery business in this City, and arrested several parties engaged in the illegal business of selling tickets in various Southern lotteries. They got on the track of a boy, James Fowler, who was employed in carrying the telegraph slips, and traced him to the printing-office of James Baldwin, No. 162 Pearl street, whom they found driving a large business in printing schemes, announcements of the drawings, &c. They were both arrested. Samuel Robinson, an old man who carried bundles of tickets to the different offices, was also spotted, and followed to the main office, No 39 Ann-street, where the principal proprietor or agent was found, and also arrested. His name is Dickinson. In the place the officers found and seized tickets, representing about $250,000 in value. This place is the head-quarters of the Sparta Academy Lottery of Georgia, as well as most of the principal Southern lotteries. The tickets are sold at $10 each, and in that proportion for halves or quarters. All the parties were arraigned before the Mayor, and Ex-Recorder Smith became the surety for Dickinson, and Baldwin also gave bail. The others were locked up. The officers remained in custody of the place over Sunday. The case excited a good deal of interest. It will be heard to-day before the Mayor.

On Saturday Ex-Judge Edmonds, referee, reported to the Supreme Court (Judge Sutherland on the Bench) the facts in the alleged contempt case of Seely and Jobson, which do not vary from the report we have already made of them. The referee gave his opinion that a contempt had been committed before Mr. Referee Whiting, that Seely, though not the aggressor, participated in the contempt by striking Jobson a blow, that Jobson was rude and offensive, and that he struck Seely. He reported, also, the modified apologies to the Court of both parties. The Judge took the report and affidavits of the counsel of Seely, which state that Mr Edmonds' (the referee's) report was partial and unwarranted. He said the Court would consider Mr. Seely's case, but inasmuch as Jobson was not an attorney of the Court it was a question whether it or the referee (Mr. Whiting) should punish him.

Mr. J. Franklin Lanoley, of Norfolk, Va., but lately from California, has been made to suffer severely from a strange infatuation for a girl of the town, who took him to a thieves' den in Elm-street, and swindled him out of the measure of $1,200—all the money he had—and his gold watch; after which he was kicked out of doors. Before his money was exhausted the girl promised to marry him; he bought her a wedding ring, silk dresses, a traveling trunk, and all that, and got as far as Jersey City on his way toward home. But there, as he insisted on marriage she left him, only however to be pursued still further. When the miserable dupe awoke to his senses and saw how he had been fleeced, he importuned the aid of the Police. On Saturday several parties were arrested, charged with robbing him, and locked up to answer.

Smoke and fire was discovered at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, issuing from the roof of the brick building at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, occupied on the first floor as a "City Market" by Messrs. John & J. Farrington. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon the whole upper story was in flames. Three men in the employ of the Messrs. Farrington, named Hugh O'Brien, John Riley and Michael Madden, who were sleeping in one of the front attic rooms, were burned to death, and several others had very narrow escapes. The upper stories of the three buildings, Nos. 636, 638 and 640 Broadway, were very nearly destroyed. The total loss to the owners and occupants of the building, is about $2,500. It is mostly covered by insurance.

The German Socialists held a meeting last night at the brewery of Mr. Kuntz, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street, the object of which was to celebrate the anniversary of the 24th of February, 1848, the day on which the Revolution broke out in Paris. Mr. Philip Cook presided and Mr. Simon Phister acted as Secretary. Speeches were made in the German tongue by Messrs Sebastian, Senler, E. J. Kaph, Grabe and others, and by M. Monfalcon in French, denouncing the tyrannies of European rulers and upholding the rights of the people. There were a number of Frenchmen present. The large ball was full and the meeting was enthusiastic.

The complaint of Sergeant Alfred Birney, an officer of the Mayor's squad, against Charles Kaultz, in which the latter was charged with keeping a model-artiste exhibition at No. 463 Broome-street, was brought to trial in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday. The officer did not appear to prosecute him, and the prisoner was discharged.

The general Markets, on Saturday, closed quietly but firmly for Cotton. Breadstuffs were also lightly dealt in, and Flour tended downward. Provisions were abundant and in limited demand, especially Hog products, which declined in value. Coffee and Molasses were inactive, while Sugars, Teas and Rice were in fair request at former rates. Resin was salable and firm. Spirits Turpentine attracted less attention, and it closed a shade cheaper. The advanced prices claimed for Hides and Leather restricted the demand. Freights were depressed. There were 583 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democratic Revolution—Important Movement.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to a report of the proceedings of the recent State Conventinn of the Democrats of Indiana. This is one of the most important political movements of the day. It indicates unmistakably the tendency of opinion in the ranks of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States, and foreshadows the policy which will unquestionably be adopted in its future action.

The Convention consisted of delegates from *sixty* of the counties of the State. The leading actors in it were among the most active Democrats in the commonwealth, and the entire spirit of their proceedings was in open and undisguised hostility to the insane and unaccountable policy which Mr. Buchanan has adopted as the platform of his Administration. The Conventinn declared its fixed and resolute opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, and proclaimed that the attempt to impose upon the people of any State a Constitution which had not been fully and expressly sanctioned by a direct popular vote, was a gross violation of popular rights as well as of the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party. The resolutions set forth a platform for the party, marked by a strict adherence to the Cincinnati programme, and made all the more explicit and unmistakable in their tone, because the proceedings of a previous State Convention in Indiana were widely misunderstood and intentionally misrepresented by the organs of the Administration. The course of Senator Douglas is approved in the most explicit and emphatic manner.

The most significant of the resolutions is the one calling upon the Democrats of the North-Western States to summon *a general Democratic Convention*, to be held at an early day at the City of Chicago. This is, undoubtedly, the first step towards a complete and radical reorganization of the Democratic Party of the Northern and Western States. The conviction is general throughout the ranks of that party that it would be utterly suicidal to push forward further in the path upon which it has been launched by Mr. Buchanan. It is felt, deeply and profoundly, that the sacrifices of principle and of feeling which the Northern Democracy has made for the past ten or fifteen years, for the sake of peace and harmony with their Southern brethren, are quite as great as are at all consistent with self-respect and self-preservation,—and that the party in the North cannot recede a step further without the absolute certainty of utter rout and overthrow. Nothing could prevent the Republicans from sweeping the country in 1860, but just such a movement as the one inaugurated by Walker and Douglas, and so promptly and energetically followed up by the Indiana Convention.

We shall look with interest to the approaching State Conventions of the Democratic Party, in all the Northern States, for indications of the spirit with which this new and important movement is received. Unless we are greatly mistaken the Indiana Convention is the starting point of the most radical and complete revolution in the party politics of the country which has taken place for many years.

☞ The Lecompton meeting comes off on Tuesday night. We cannot ascertain positively whether Gen. Calhoun will address it or not. We learn there is a division of sentiment on the matter among the committee. On one point they are unanimous, and that is, that an assessment should be laid upon the inmates of the Custom-House to pay the expenses. It is said, as a general thing, without much audible grumbling.

Senator Seward and the Republicans—Political Prospects.

It is a little amusing to see the alarm of the ultra Republican journals lest Senator Seward should go over to the South. The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* scarcely conceal their apprehensions, and are becoming very open and above-board in their denunciations of him. They both reproduce, with a good deal of zest, an extract of a private letter from Washington to Mr. Fillmore's home organ, the Buffalo *Commercial*, which says Mr. Seward has been courting the South, and that he can no longer be relied on by the ultra Anti-Slavery Party of the North. They detect, now, all sorts of errors in his political theories as well as of iniquity in his personal conduct. The *Post* more than insinuates that Mr. Seward has always aided and abetted the corruptions of the Washington lobby; and the *Tribune* is especially savage upon his recent vote in favor of the Army bill.

These things are straws on the surface, but they indicate the direction of the political current. There is very little unity or harmony, either of principle or sentiment, in the Republican ranks, and the grounds of difference will become more and more manifest every day. Upon all leading political questions, with the single exception of Slavery extension, the Democratic and the Whig sections of that Party are at this day just as hostile to each other as they ever were. They can never cordially agree upon the Tariff, the Currency, the Canals, or any other leading topic of State or national legislation. And when Mr. Seward declared that, upon the only question which had brought them together, the *battle was over*, he substantially dissolved the alliance and disbanded the army. The Whig wing were angry at this sudden explosion, because, if cut adrift from the allied force, they have no other place to go to. But the Democratic wing took it in a very different spirit, for it opened to them a prospect of getting back into the sheltering bosom of the Democratic church. They have never been quite happy in their minds since they left it,—and if ever the door is left ajar, the chances are ten to one that they will walk in.

The fact is the Douglas demonstration has had a very powerful effect upon the Democratic element of the Republican Party; and that section of the party in this State will be only too happy to enlist under the Douglas flag whenever it may be unfurled. The next Democratic State Convention will, probably, open the ball. Movements are already on foot—even at this early day—to give control of that body to the Douglas men, and so put the Democratic Party of the State upon a platform which will bring to its support the great body of the Democratic Republicans. In spite of the lavish use of Custom-house patronage against them, the thing can be done very easily,—for there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the Democratic sentiment in the State at large.

Meantime it is not easy to see what is to become of the other wing of the Republican Party. They are forced every day to take more and more ultra ground in opposition to Slavery, and will probably finally come to the *Tribune's* platform of making "*every State a Free State*," and of breaking down utterly the Supreme Court by riding over it, instead of preserving and regulating its representative character in the legal and constitutional mode proposed by Mr. Sewarn. But a very large portion of the old Whig Republicans would object to being thus carried over bodily to the Abolition and disunion platform, and they will be very likely to stand by Mr. Seward in spite of his increasing conservatism, and of the fact, which is still more alarming to a certain class of his supporters, that he has disarmed the bitter hostility formerly cherished towards him by the South, and is now treated with the utmost courtesy and deference by Southern Senators. Even Senator Jounson, of Arkansas, a few days since, when Mr. S. appealed to him to withdraw a motion that he might say a word in explanation of his vote, said, "The Senator from New-York knows so well that *I would do almost anything to oblige him*, that I am sure he will not take it unkind if I decline to withdraw the motion." And in the same debate Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, said he should vote *nay* on the motion to lay upon the table "out of *courtesy* to the Senator from New-York, whose remarks he wished to hear." This is a very marked change in the tone of Southern Senators towards Mr. Seward since the day when Mr. Calhoun, with insolent and discreditable arrogance, said he wished to have no relations, political, social or personal with a Senator who held such opinions as Mr. Seward.

But this increasing courtesy on the part of Southerners towards him, constitutes a new and unpardonable offence in the eyes of his old Abolition friends. They hold all Slaveholders to be robbers and murderers, and regard anybody whom they may treat with civility as fit only to share the fate by which it is expected and hoped they will be overtaken. But it probably makes very little difference to Mr. Sewarn himself what these persons may think or say concerning him. Having abandoned all party allegiance, and aiming merely to do what he believes best for the whole country, he will probably look elsewhere than to them for guidance and approbation.

More Sorrows of Werter.—Poor Bennett is in trouble again. He is unhappy because the Administration presses do not appreciate his devotion. The Washington *Union* snubs him,—and when it comes to that, we must confess, the case seems hard. It is bad enough to be kicked, but to be kicked by the *Union*, is an additional injury. Even the Swiss Swain whom Mary Gannon aggravates nightly at Wallack's, has a dim perception that to be kicked by a donkey is worse than to be struck by his rival. Poor Bennett not only suffers from this extremity of insult, but he has similar visitations from all quarters. The entire Democratic press is equally indifferent to his charms and indignant at his advances. He bemoans the "inefficiency, stupidity and impudence of the Northern Democratic press." "Of its own free will,"—says poor Bennett, "the *Herald* has come forward to the rescue of the Administration." But it does not even get thanked for its pains. And he rehearses the services of the past, to show that he has always been treated with the same contempt.

We repeat that it is certainly a hard case. Where a man shows his good-will, his good intentions ought at least to be civilly acknowledged. We once saw a chimney-sweep offer to escort a fine lady across Broadway,—and it seemed particularly cruel in the lady to threaten him with a policeman for his pains. We hope poor Bennett's lamentations may have some effect upon his ungrateful and exceedingly discourteous colleagues.

How New States Come In.

The Judiciary Committee in the United States Senate has been instructed to inquire whether Minnesota is not now a State, and a member of the Union. Gen. Shields, one of its Senators elect, thinks it is, and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, agrees with him. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thinks not. So the matter is to be investigated.

It seems that Ohio became a member of the Union without the formality of an admission. Congress, in 1802, passed an act authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government, and adding that "the State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States." After the State Government was organized, the Senators and Representatives elect presented themselves and were sworn in, and Ohio, from that time forward, was a member of the Union in regular standing. It is urged that Minnesota should be treated in the same way. Congress, in 1857, passed an act authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government, and "to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." This, it is urged, was a conditional admission, and as the condition has been complied with, the admission is perfect.

Everybody knows that the question is not likely to turn upon its legal merits. The point is, how will the new members, if the State is admitted, *vote on the Kansas question?* While it was supposed that they would vote with Douglas, nobody but "Black Republicans" believed that Minnesota was already a State. But since it is rumored that they are loyal to the Administration and swallow Lecompton, it has dawned upon the minds of Southern men that there may be something in this view of the case. When their votes on the Kansas question can be definitely ascertained, politicians will know which side of the legal argument they are to espouse.

Soon after the adjournment of the Lecompton Convention one or two of the most ardent of the Pro-Slavery fire-eating journals took the position that Kansas was already a State and a member of the Union. When the election returns of Jan. 4 made it probable that the Free-State men had carried the Legislature, these ardent constitutionalists suspended action. And since Gen. Calhoun has declared his intention to give certificates according to the legal votes cast, they seem to have abandoned this position altogether. But they may be constrained to revert to it by and by. If the Nebraska bill was an enabling act, and if an enabling act is all that is necessary, why is not Kansas already in the Union?

The admission of new States is getting to be merely a matter of form. Perhaps it would be better to dispense with form altogether, and open the gate so that States can come and go at pleasure. It would save a great deal of trouble.

Virtue in High Places.

Members of Congress are becoming excessively fastidious as to the character of their associates. It is exceedingly edifying to read the debates in the House upon the Matteson case, and to note the alarm and consternation of gentlemen lest they should be contaminated by the presence at Washington of a man who is popularly supposed to be no better than he should be. It reminds one of the bustle and rustle that is sure to take place in a female conclave if a *divorcée* ventures into the neighborhood. The only way some persons have of vindicating their own character, is by waxing excessively indignant at the bad conduct of other people. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, insists upon Mr. Matteson's expulsion,—because he cannot consent to "sit there with felons and scoundrels day by day." Mr. Curtis will vote for expulsion "solely upon the ground that Mr. M. is considered as unworthy of associating *with us*." And sundry other members were equally eloquent and emphatic in insisting that their purity and honor must not be stained or subjected to damage by being compelled to sit with Mr. Matteson under the same roof.

All this is very edifying, but it is not particularly creditable to the common sense of Congress, nor is it quite conclusive of the moral purity of these gentlemen who are so excessively indignant. In truth, the facts of the case warrant a very shrewd suspicion that all this vehemence and anxiety to oust Mr. Matteson from Congress may be due to other motives than a high-toned desire to promote the cause of morality in high places.

Mr. Matteson's offence, it will be remembered, did not consist so much in being corrupt himself as in imputing corruption to others. In the proceedings of that famous Committee which grew out of the exposures of the Times, Mr. Reverdy Johnson testified that Mr. Matteson told him there were twenty-five or thirty members, who would never vote for a bill unless they were paid for it. It was for this offence that Mr. Matteson was condemned. He was accused of having slandered Congress. Every member forthwith felt himself implicated,—and without making the least effort to ascertain the *truth* of Mr. Matteson's statement,—without even summoning him as a witness and endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the case, the Committee brought in a resolution to expel him,—and before it was acted on he resigned his seat. But he had already been reelected to the next Congress, and now it is proposed to expel him from that also, for the same offence. And the principal motive alleged for this action is a desire, on the part of members, to rid themselves of an immoral associate!

This is certainly a very laudable ambition. But we fear there would be left rather a beggarly account of empty seats in Congress, if this principle were to be made general, and if *everybody* were to be expelled whom somebody else did not consider a fit and reputable associate. It takes very little now-a-days to make men regarded by those of opposite politics as unfit companions; and men may be expelled by and by for opposing the Lecompton frauds. Indeed, in the Executive Department of the Government this is already considered high treason:—the legislative branch may certainly be excused for regarding it as at least immoral.

But Congress has no more business to expel a member on such grounds as those on which Matteson is arraigned, than it has to depose the President for asking poor Bennett to dinner. Mr. Matteson does not enjoy the best possible reputation, it is true, and he is popularly supposed to have mixed up his legislative duties and his business affairs to rather an unusual extent. But Congress cannot expel a man upon public rumor, or without a trial; and nothing could strike a more fatal blow at popular rights than for Congress thus to expel its members, and deprive their constituencies of a voice in the Government, upon mere suspicion or on the vague ground that they were considered unfit associates for other members of that body. Mr. Grow hit the exact point (as he has done before) when he said that members of Congress did not select their own associates;—that was done for them by their constituents.

Mr. Matteson's case has gone to a select committee, where, we trust, the whole case will have a full investigation. We hope Mr. M. will give the committee the benefit of all his knowledge concerning corruption in Congress. If he has been guilty of what is generally imputed to him, he undoubtedly had associates, and Congress, as well as the country at large, would be edified by knowing who they were. Let him make a clean breast of it, and the country will forgive him some of his own offences. It may possibly turn out that the House of Representatives would not be satisfactorily and thoroughly purified by his expulsion alone.

The Last of the Negotiation for Sandy Hook.—The report of the New-Jersey Legislative Committee in relation to the application of New-York for permission to use Sandy Hook is exactly what we predicted it would be—a flat refusal to listen to any terms whatever. The Committe "believe that nothing is more certain than that New-Jersey will never so far forget her self-respect as to consent to accept the nuisance of another State," &c. The self-respect of New-Jersey is something fearful to contemplate. The Monmouth *Democrat* gives an inkling of the very high figure at which this self-respect is held:

"It is surely worth more than the wheedling of a few 'big bugs.' It is, in view of the growing commerce of America, worth millions; if it is given up, which it never should be, it should be for the whole of Staten Island and, perhaps, Orange County, besides the losses to the county of Monmouth in money. It will be the death-knell of any party which dares cede Sandy Hook without a compensation in Staten Island, Orange County, perhaps Sullivan, and money to recompense Monmouth County. The New-York papers say we ask for much, hoping to get a little. This is erroneous. We ask for little enough, and, unless it is given, New-Jersey will keep Sandy Hook in spite of the visits of the 'big dogs of the tan-yard.'"

We thought that the State pride of our neighbor might crave Long Island, in addition to Staten Island, but we hardly imagined that it would make a grab at the whole of Orange County, and express a desire for Sullivan in addition to Richmond. The idea of Sandy Hook must be abandoned by the Quarantine Commissioners until New-Jersey herself shall offer to sell it to us, which she probably will do if let alone.

How Not to Tell It.—The ingenuity with which witnesses summoned by Congress conceal the truth is an interesting study. They begin by not knowing anything. Next, they refuse to tell anything. Thirdly, they fall back upon their constitutional rights. And, lastly, they go to jail. Anything is better than telling tales. The disbursement of cash to members of Congress is confidential business. To expose it to the light would be highly injurious. Publicity is a proceeding not set down in the programme. If an honorable representative requires a cool thousand or two to quicken his patriotism, that is his own affair. What has a Committee to do with it? And why should the newspapers make a pother over a thing which don't concern them?

Mr. Wolcott is a financial and Mr. Matteson an official martyr. As such they are booked for immortality, with a through ticket and passage paid.

True Enough.—A Custom-House officer remarked, not long ago, that this governing by *minorities* in Kansas was harder work than they had expected to find it. He doubted whether, in the long run, it would be found to pay. We shall not mention his name, for so sensible a person ought not to lose his place.

Health at Quarantine.—We understand that, in consequence probably of the extreme mildness of the season, an unusual amount of disease has been brought to this port by vessels from abroad as well as from Southern ports. There have been a number of cases of yellow fever at Quarantine, and fifteen deaths from cholera, within the past few weeks. The sufferers from cholera were mainly from Bremen.

An Untoward Event.—A morning paper thinks that possibly the Kansas bill may pass, by some "untoward event—*that is*, the bribing of Northern Congressmen." This is a new definition. The publishers of the next edition of *Webster's Dictionary* ought to make a note of it.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New-Orleans Feb. 20, arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 23d, left for this port at 1½ o'clock P. M the same day, and arrived here yesterday morning. She brings a large freight from New-Orleans, and 49 passengers.

The *Empire City* exchanged salutes, in the Mississippi River, with the New-York Y. C. yacht *Wanderer*, Com. Johnson, last from Havana.

There is nothing new at Havana. Exchange dull. New-York, ½@1½ ₱ cent. premium; London, 13@13½ ₱ cent. premium. Freights the same as last advices.

The Opera Troupe under Maretzek had closed their engagement, and were to leave per *Isabel* (then in port) for Charleston on the 25th.

The weather to Hatteras had been wintry, with very heavy sea; thence mild and calm.

The *Empire City* left no American vessels of war at Havana. On the 26th, lat. 33°, lon. 76° 47' saw barkantine *Charles Kean*, of New-York, standing to the northward.

Note from Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien.

New-York, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I observe in your issue of last Saturday a letter signed "Thomas Picton," in which allusions are made to me and the story entitled "The Diamond Lens," of which I am the author. I must here decline entering into any controversy with Mr. "Picton" on this or any other subject. Mr. "Picton" will find the assertions contained in his note sufficiently answered elsewhere. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

Fitz-James O'Brien.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Loss of the Bark Leander, of Bath, and Ten Lives.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest.

Large Sales and Rise in Cotton—Breadstuffs Depressed.

CONSOLS 96 1-8@96 1-4.

(By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

Halifax, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

The *America* experienced heavy weather during the whole passage, and was detained for nine hours to the southeast of Sable Island by ice.

The *America* reports Feb. 14, off the Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship *Europa*, from New-York for Liverpool; Feb. 27, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamer bound East, supposed to be the *Niagara* from Halifax.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived out at 8 P. M. of the 11th. At about two o'clock on the morning of that day, she came in collision between Tuskar and Holyhead, with the bark *Leander*, of Bath, Maine, bound from Liverpool to New-Orleans, with a small cargo of salt. The bark sunk in five minutes. Mrs. Curtis, (the captain's wife,) the second mate, and eight seamen were drowned. The captain and eleven others were saved by the steamer, which was only slightly damaged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Lord John Russell's bill, modifying Parliamentary oaths so as to admit of Jews taking them, was debated and read a second time.

On the 11th inst., in the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon asked when the Government intended to introdnce into the House of Commons their new Reform bill.

Earl Granville said the bill would be introduced in the course of the session, but he was not prepared to fix the date. Due notice, however, would be given in the House of Commons.

Earl Grey presented a petition from the East India Company against any change, at present, in the Government of India, and gave his concurrence to the views entertained by the petitioners.

Earl Granville said the Government's only wish was to place India under the direct control of the Crown—an independent Council will still be retained.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bright presented a petition from 5,000 citizens of Birmingham in favor of Parliamentary Reform.

Lord Palmerston intimated that it was not contemplated to appoint a Minister of Justice, and that no steps had been taken for the establishment of a system of public prosecution.

A bill to remove the distinction between joint stock banks and joint-stock companies, with reference to the liability of partners, was read a first time.

Sir John Pakington, in a long speech, moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report changes, if any are required, for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes. The motion was agreed to after some debate.

On the 12th instant, the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, in response to inquiries, said that the evidence offered by the French Government of the complicity of Maxime, Ledru Rollin and others, in Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against those parties, and that the British Government had declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon I. to Cantillon for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected on the ground that the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. A part of the bequest was paid under the Bourbon *régime*.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new India Bill, to transfer the Government of India from the India Company to the crown. He explained that the bill proposed was confined to changes in the administration and organization of the Company, which it was intended should in future be centered in the Imperial Government. The alterations proposed were to be as little as was consistent with the object the Government had in view, namely, to make the advisers of the Crown responsible for the Government of India. It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors, and in lieu thereof to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India, or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years; the President of the council would be appointed by the Government; the power of the President would not extend to matters of finance. In such matters the President would have the assistance of four councilors; the President would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly. Palmerston further explained the provisions of the measure, and urged the House to consent to its introduction.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the Government of India.

The matter was then debated at some length, but without arriving at any result.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3-11 per cent. The movement was anticipated, and its effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction.

Messrs. Clapperton, Findlay & Co., of Glasgow, have suspended.

The London *Daily News* says that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the Company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisher as Auditor, who is now on a visit of inspection to the United States, was confirmed.

Resolutions were passed recommending the Directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the Shareholders in public meeting.

Various explanations were given by Mr. Osborne relative to the position of the Company, and were received with satisfaction.

The London Police Department offers a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Thomas Allsop, who is charged as an accessory to the conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon's life.

FRANCE.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent believes that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Niel. Count Walewski will probably resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and go to London as Ambassador. Count Persigny has returned to Paris to take his seat in the new Privy Council. The new Foreign Minister will probably be Drouin de l'Huys. De Rayneval's death leaves a vacancy for the Embassy to Prussia.

The new Minister of the Interior had received numerous military deputations which attracted attention from the novelty of the proceeding.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of nearly thirteen millions of francs in the bullion held in Paris, and a gain of nearly nineteen millions in the country branches.

A late telegram from Paris to the London *Post* says there is no intention of making further modifications in the French Ministry.

General Pelissier, it was expected, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Paris, in place of Marshal Magnan, who is spoken of as Ambassador to Russia.

The *Times'* correspondent says that Espinasse, the new Minister of the Interior, who is known to pos-

see the Emperor's confidence, will not only attend Cabinet Councils, but will wait on the Emperor every morning to receive his orders direct, in his double capacity of Minister of the Interior and Aid-de-Camp.

The three per cents closed dull on Friday at 69 F 55c.

SPAIN.

The revolutionary movement announced by the last steamer as having been discovered, is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal person arrested had been liberated.

The Senate voted an address in reply to the Queen's speech by 91 to 16.

ITALY.

The trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in the *Cagliari* affair was progressing slowly. One of the English prisoners is said to have become insane.

It is said that the King of Naples has consented to submit the question of the ownership of the *Cagliari* to the arbitration of a third government.

Report is again current of an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia.

PRUSSIA.

The *Times'* correspondent says, in regard to the reception of the Prince and Princess Frederick William at Berlin, that no similar event in Prussian history has been celebrated with so much real enthusiasm of the heart as that which has just passed.

DENMARK.

A motion has passed, by 44 to 7, in the Legislative Council of Denmark, for the instant fortification of Copenhagen.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers have rejected the project of the Government for the fortification of Stockholm, and also the project of a law for increased religious toleration.

RUSSIA.

A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yoroutsk, a town situated to the west of Lake Barkal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Kiakahta, on the frontiers of China.

The journals of Moscow contain a list of 501 landed proprietors, belonging to the order of the Noblesse, who have given in their adhesion to the liberal measures of the Emperor respecting the emancipation of serfs, which it was expected at one time they would oppose.

The alleged submission of Schamyl is not confirmed by the latest intelligence.

TURKEY.

The revolt in Hessergovina is said to have terminated by the Christians laying down their arms and dispersing.

Fuad Pacha is to be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

INDIA.

Further but unimportant details of the news taken out by Wednesday's steamer had been published, but nothing later had been received.

The Very Latest.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday morning.

The *Times'* City Article says: The 'Funds have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday. The transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tending to an increase of animation. In foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rate of Hamburg was lower, while Paris and Amsterdam were about the same as at the last post. Nearly £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day, part of which was the remainder of the specie by the *Australia*. No further orders have been given for the Continent. The dollars by the Mexican packet have been disposed of at sixty pence, being a decline of a ¼ of a penny."

The *Daily News'* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds to-day were stationary in price with little business. In the Discount Market this afternoon there was a sensibly increased demand, but first-class bills were still readily negotiated at 2½ per cent. In exceptional cases transactions take place at lower rates. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of Frankfort has also lowered its rate to 3 per cent., and the Bank of Bremen from 5 to 4 per cent.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the crisis in St. Petersburg has caused several failures, with liabilities from fifty to two hundred thousand silver roubles.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes the sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 10,500 on speculation, and 7,500 for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d. @ ¼d., and in some instances rather higher rates were paid. The sales of Friday were 15,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were on speculation, but none for export—the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛d., fair Mobiles, 7⅛d.; middling Mobiles, 7⅛d.; fair Uplands, 7 5-16d.; middling Uplands, 7 1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 285,000 bales, of which 148,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Aitha & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry, and others, quote Beef heavy, with very little inquiry, and prices weak. Pork heavy. Bacon dull. Lard heavy, and is lower. Tallow unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote Ashes steady at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Coffee steady but quiet. Rice quiet, and quotations barely maintained; middling Carolina 18s. 6d. Tar nothing. Resin steady; common, 4s 1d.@4s. 3d.; fine, 12s. Bark quiet; Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7e. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oil slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 6d.@36s.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market sympethizing with Liverpool, was active and buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull and quotations nominal: Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@ 23s.; Ohio, 25s @27s. Wheat active, and inferior descriptions of red 1s. and 2d. better; quoted 8s. 11d.@9s. 2d. for Western, and 7s. for choice Southern; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull, with a declining tendency; mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 34s @35s. The *Brokers' Circular* says that White Corn has declined 2s. on the week.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending the 9th inst inclusive.)—Cotton closed firm. Sales of the week 8,000 balee; stock in port, 128,000 balee. New-Orleans Très Ordinaire, 98. Breadstuffs generally closed quiet. Pot Ashes.—All qualitiee sligotly dec ined; Pearl closed duti. Coffee closed buoyant. Provisions dull; quotations nominal, Rice generally heavy. Carolina declined 2f.@3f. Sugar closed dull; all qualities slightly declined. Lard heavy. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Whalebone.—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Monday Market was slightly easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₱ cent. Consols closed for Money at 96 @96¼, and for Account at 96⅛@96¼. The Bullion in the Bank had increased £78,000. Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars 5s.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Iaon firm at £6 10s. @£6 15s. for bars, and £6 10s. for rails. Breadstuffs dull; white wheat 43s.@48s.; red 42s.@45s. Flour 21e.@25s. Sugar quiet at 6⅞.@1s. decline; the market, however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lard dull, and slightly lower; Western 54s. Indigo—The quarterly sales were progressing, and pricee were generally 6d @1e. lower than at the October sale. Fresh Oils steady; Sperm. £80; Cod, £30 10s., Linsced Oil quiet. Rice generally quiet. Saltpetre dull. Tallow flat; Y. C. 52s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 36s @37s. Tea decllneo, chiefly on common qualities Congou, Is.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Baos report American Stocks generally slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

Messrs. Bell & Co report the steamer's news had no effect on the market.

United States 6s	1867	101	@103
United States Bonds	1868	101	@103
Maryland 5s, Bnnds		88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds		101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s		75	@ 77
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds	1877	80¾	@ 81½
Alabama 5s Bonds		82	@ 84
Virginia 5s	1888	81	@ 83
Illinois Central R. shares	dis.	4	@ 6
Illinois Central 7s		85	@ 88
Illinois Central 6s		84	@ 86
Michigan Central 8s	1869	87	@ 89
Michigan Central shares		50	@ 55
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible		76	@ 78
N. Y. Central 6s		84	@ 86
N. Y. Central 7s		92	@ 94
Erie Railroad Stock		23	@ 25
Erie Railroad 7s, convertible		45	@ 50
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage		77	@ 79
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund		45	@ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage		86	@ 88

London papers report sales on the 11th inst. of Illinois Central 7s, 1860, at 86.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

Halifax, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from this port at ten o'clock, this evening, for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Monday morning. Weather calm and clear.

Who Started It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed some discussion in your paper in regard to the origin of the word "telegram," I take the liberty of saying that I have in my possession a note from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, dated Thursday, April 7, 1853, in which he says, "Yesterday I received a *telegram* from R., &c., &c." The word may have been used earlier, but it was the first time I ever saw it. L. P. H.

FROM ALBANY.

More than One-half the Session Gone—Very Little Business Perfected—Legalizing Stock Gambling—New City Hall Commission—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

More than one-half of the session is scored off, without perfecting more than half a dozen bills, and with little prospect of much being done in the 45 days yet remaining.

In the Senate 205 bills have been introduced, 126 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 56 read a third time and passed.

In the House, there have been 278 introduced, 159 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 25 read a third time and passed

At this rate of progress, the statute books do not promise to be very large. If both branches shall continue to do as little the last, as they have during the first half of the session, the people will have a lucky escape. They will congratulate themselves, and this Legislature—embalmed in fragrant spices—will be labeled and put away on the shelves of Time as a model of concentrated indolence, a perpetual testimony to the conservative results of procrastination.

ROUTINE WORK

Occupied the House the entire day, until the hour of adjournment, when there was scarcely a quorum present.

LEGALIZING SALES OF STOCKS ON TIME.

Mr. Austin has introduced his bill to legalize the sales of stocks on time, or, in other words, to give to stock-gambling operations the same binding force that is imposed upon other commercial transactions.

Mr. Taepen has another bill arriving at a similar result, but in a different manner. He proposes to grant licenses to Brokers to carry on the business of buying and selling stocks. He exacts a quarterly return of all purchases and sales, the class of stocks purchased, the fines paid and the credit given or expected. He then requires a license fee of about one-tenth of one per cent. upon all purchases and sales. The party applying for and receiving a license to give security for the faithful transaction of his business, and to make a deposit as guarantee for the payment of the percentage.

These and the bill introduced by Senator Mandeville, punishing all persons selling stocks which they do not have in hand at the time of such sales, are a drive in one direction. While they indicate public feeling to be awakened on this subject, and the prevalence of a sentiment decidedly adverse to the business of the Stock Exchange, as conducted by modern operators, they do not indicate any well-defined, settled plan of operations, which promises much reform in the *morale* of Wall street. They "scatter terribly," and fritter away the opportunity by random and ill-digested propositions. A concentrated effort might be made effective; but divided and distracted as are those who would work a change, it will be no difficult task for the Board of Brokers to defeat them. That body combines more talent, skill and shrewdness than any other political or business cumbination that was ever formed. It has unlimited resources, the nerve to expend, and a thorough knowledge of the ways and means by which resources can be made available to thwart even the best and noblest of purposes. If this talent, this nerve, these resources are to be overcome, it must be by a united and concerted action upon a single perfected proposition. Shall we have such concert, leading to success, or shall we have only disjointed and spasmodic throes, producing no good results, and discouraging those who would heartily labor for any change that promised reformation?

A NEW CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Senator Mather introduced a bill this morning, repealing the City Hall Commission bill of last Winter, and to organize instead a Commission of three persons, to be chosen by the Common Council of New-York. It is made their duty to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the rear of the present one, of such dimensions as will accommodate the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Surrogate's and Marine Court, the Sheriff, Commissioner of Jurors, the District-Attorney and the Law Institute. The Supervisors to raise $250,000 to defray the expenses of erecting and furnishing such building.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company make the following report of the assessed value of its property:

Albany	$6,200	$6,350
Schenectady	2,000	2,000
Schoharie	2,000	2,000
Broome	15,000	25,000
Totals	$25,200	$35,350

The Buffalo and State Line Company report:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Erie	$518,310	$476,076 90
Chautauque	459,510	379,584 00
Total	$977,820	$855,660 90

Decrease under the law, $122.159 10.

The New-York and Harlem report as follows:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Personal estate in N. Y.	$70,000	$50,000 00
New-York	653.550	666.750 00
Westchester	303.692	291,168 24
Dutchess	193,872	212.764 08
Columbia	114.537	163,544 20
Putnam	68,000	53,404 30
Total	$1,433 651	$1,437,628 82

Increase under the law, $3,977 62.

GOSSIP, ETC

The Underground Railroad makes a very favorable report of its business for the month of February. The Superintendent, Stephen Myers, informs me that for the first twenty-three days of the month there have been thirty-six through passengers, besides the usual amount of way travel. And, by-the-by, the way traffic of the line is getting to be considerable. Instead of passing through to Canada, quite a proportion of the Southern emigration is stopping in this State. One may almost agree with Mr. Seward that "the battle is over," when a fugitive from slavery may remain with security within the jurisdiction of the bill "to reclaim fugitives."

A palpable hit Mr. Assemblyman Dayton made on Speaker Alvoad, when the reference of the Registry bill was under consideration. Mr. Dayton has a latent suspicion that the Speaker is not much inclined to follow Parliamentary usage, when it suits his views to do otherwise. On an average, he rules Mr. Dayton out of order about three times a day. Mr Dayton was talking about the Democracy—talking about the Speaker—talking about Kansas, when he was called to order by a brother Democrat, upon the ground that his remarks were not relevant to the question before the House. The Speaker ruled "the point of order not well taken." "Then," said Mr. Dayton, "I cannot be out of order, for I was as far from the subject as I thought it possible to get." That shot paid up all scores between Dayton and the Speaker.

Who gets all the money that is paid for bills? Mr. Dayton, in a crowd, to-day, charged that $10,000 had been or was to be paid for the passage of Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment bill. Money makes the mare go. With so much money, I do not wonder that the Assessment started at such high speed. But who gets the mopusses, is a question I should like to have answered. Who will own up to the corn?

LEO.

City Items.

The churches were unusually well attended yesterday, and more solemnity than usual was observed in many of them. The profound religious excitement that we have often already remarked, seems deepening and widening. Rev. Mr. Hoyey, of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of avenue C. and Fourth-street, preached a sermon to Firemen last evening, by request. The house was well filled, Fire Company No. 44 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 attending in a body. The text was in Luke, xii., 49. "I am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I if it be already kindled?" The sermon was listened to with marked attention. A protracted meeting has been in progress in this Church for eight weeks. Thirty-one were admitted as members on the profession of their faith, and five by letter on Sabbath week. Many firemen are among the converted.

There is a little fever in political circles just now. The Washington letter-writers are announcing a list of appointees that soon are to replace some of the "ins" of the Custom-house. The knowing ones score off half a score of others who are fated to lose their heads at an early day. Whether the effort, which has now come to be an annual one, for the removal of Harbor-Masters Captains Schultz and Barnnan from the berths they have so long kept warm, will succeed, is a great wonder. Bets are pending on both sides. The Senate has put the issue of the thing into the keeping of the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn.

A thief was caught picking the pockets of two ladies on Saturday. His guilt was evident, but not so legally evident as to warrant his imprisonment. It was determined to let him off after getting his daguerreotype to hang in the thieves' gallery. But he refused to sit, so the Police put a placard on his back and marched him up and down Broadway till he consented. He must needs cultivate whiskers now or go abroad a marked man.

As Mr. R. J. Kelly stood in Allen-street last Saturday night, waiting for a car, an Irishman embraced him from behind tightly while he rifled his pockets. Kelly failed to draw his cane-dirk, but getting clear at last dealt him a settler. Kelly took the car and left the prostrate robber to a policeman. Failing to appear against him before the magistrate, justice lost a victim.

Two "Grand Democratic Demonstrations" are advertised for the week—both of the Lecompton order. The one for Tuesday night, at Mozart Hall, is under the auspices of the "General Committee," got up by some friends left over to Ex-Mayor Wood after election. The "Sweeney" demonstration takes place at Tammany Thursday night.

The barber and his journeymen, who cut hair and shave in the basement under Savery's Hotel were arrested Saturday, a peck of bogus half and quarter dollars, with the moulds for casting them, having been found on their premises. A miscarried letter from the Tombs led to the discovery.

A Doctor succeeded in pumping out a lot of laudanum from the stomach of an abandoned female at No. 9 Worth-street last Saturday. She had taken it with a suicidal intent. This is the ninth effort she has made lately to kill herself.

Lewis Barry and Henry Gold, both emigrant runners, one 21 the other 24 years old, were arrested on Sunday for committing a rape at No. 54 Madison-street. They were both locked up.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Constable Joseph R. Read, who is charged with selling out for $8 some $100 worth of furniture belonging to Mrs. Charlotte E. C. Read, in indecent haste.

Two gray headed men, who say they are Philadelphians, were arrested yesterday in Liberty-street on the charge of shop-lifting. Locked up for examination.

Samuel Rich, a carman, was held to bail in $1,000 for firing a pistol at a grocer who keeps at No. 48 Lewis street.

At No. 253 West Forty-Third-street, Miss Haaaiet Mastin was burned to death. Her clothes caught fire from the stove.

Carl Saior tried to drown himself yesterday in the East River but couldn't, because two Policeman pulled him out.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night, Rossini's opera of "Otello" will be performed with a strong distribution of characters.

Mr. Ullmann, the indefatigable manager, has issued the following circular in relation to the forthcoming production of Meyerbeer's opera of the "Huguenots," It is worthy of attention:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS—A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

I have given you the longest and most brilliant season of grand Opera that has ever taken place in America. I have had to struggle against greater obstacles than any other manager. I allude to the late financial revulsion. The direction of the Opera has always involved great risks under the most prosperous circumstances; you can, therefore, easily imagine how much I had to work to achieve the gratifying result I have obtained, in spite of a monthly outlay of over $25,000, occasioned through the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

In bringing out the "Huguenots" in the style which will distinguish the work, I have taxed my resources to the utmost. The new scenery and dresses alone cost over $6,000, and the general expenses of extra chorus, extra orchestra, and extra rehearsals will swell this amount to fully $10,000. This exceeds, by many thousands of dollars, the largest sum ever expended on any opera given in this country.

From present appearances, and the actual inquiries for seats and boxes, even before the day of the first performance is definitely fixed, there is no doubt that this opera will attract immense audiences for many nights; but however full the houses may be, I can not make my expenses at present prices, and I can not but lose by my attempt to bring out a celebrated opera in a style fully equaling that of the first opera house in Europe.

Will you permit this? Assuredly not, or I am greatly mistaken in the proverbial liberality of the New-Yorkers.

Every manager has been in the habit of taking one or more benefits during the season. For reasons, which it would be too long to detail, I consider this custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. I intend appealing to the public in another, and what I believe to be a more rational shape.

I request the public to pay, on such nights when the "Huguenots" is given, $1 50 for the admission ticket, instead of $1, as on other nights. This is a mere trifle to every individual person, but it will be a substantial assistance to me, which must oring me, in the aggregate, a clear gain of $5,000.

Do you think I have some claim upon you? Will you pay the price, and will you do so cheerfully? You have done so for Sontag, Alboni, Mario, and Geist, and the old and worn-out operas they have appeared in.

The price for a decent place to see the "Huguenots" in Paris is $3, in London, $5. Those who will go to see the "Huguenots" at the Academy, will perhaps find a superior performance.

I shall risk the experiment, at all events, on the first night. Should this moderate increase of prices, *for this occasion only*, prove objectionable, I shall abandon it, and bow to your decision.

Those who know me, I need not assure that every cent thus obtained will be faithfully employed by me towards making next Winter's season still more brilliant than that which will expire in a few weeks. I have been honored by a unanimous vote of the Directors and Stockholders of the Academy of Music, with an extension of my present lease of nine year, to one of four years, and thus encouraged, I can safely promise you for next Winter a succession of brilliant operas, got up in a style fully equaling that which can only be found in a European opera-house enjoying a large subvention by Government.

B. ULLMAN.

There can be no doubt that the price of admission is ruinously cheap. It leaves no margin for the heavy expenditures incidental to a fine production, particularly when we remember the short run that the best of operas enjoys. He states his case, however, so forcibly and ingenuously that the matter may fairly be left with the public.

The Theatres.—At Wallack's, "Jessie Brown" draws the largest houses ever known, and will of course be repeated indefinitely. At Laura Keene's, an excellent actress, Miss Polly Marshall, makes her *debut* to-night. "Rachel, the Reaper," "An Unprotected Female," and "Captain Charlotte," are the pieces selected. Mr. George Jordan and Miss Thompson have seceded from this company. At the Broadway Theatre, the great Californian and Australian rider, Mr. James Melville, and the celebrated French artiste, Mme. Tourniaire, appear in some splendid equestrian acts. At Barnum's Museum a dramatic version of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" will be played in the evening, and the musical drama of the "Somnambulist" in the afternoon. At the Bowery, Lord Byron's play of "Werner" is announced, with Mr. Eddy as the hero. A new drama will also be produced for the first time, called "The Destruction of the Bastile." At the National Theatre, three very attractive pieces are announced, viz.: a local drama called "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys," a new pantomime called "Magic Hands," and the play of "Black-eyed Susan."

Police Intelligence.

A Virginian's Experience in New-York—Singular Infatuation.—Mr. J. Franklin Langley, a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, forty years of age, arrived in the City a few days ago from California, and stopped at the Astor House. Last Monday night he fell in with two abandoned young females, Emma Howard and Mary Morris. He treated them to supper and drinks, and afterwards accompanied them to a noted thieving den in the rear of No. 21 Elm-street, kept by Wm. Howard. Mr. Langley devoted his special attentions to the girl Emma. He was lavish of his funds, giving away ten-dollar bills as freely as so many dimes. Seeing that they had struck upon such a liberal customer, the two girls, the proprietor of the place and his wife, were not backward in bleeding their victim. In two or three days he became so infatuated with Emma that he proposed to marry her, and take her South with him. Upon her assenting to his proposition, he immediately purchased a wedding ring, a pair of ear-rings, bracelets and other jewelry, and presented them to her. To supply the deficiency in her wardrobe he purchased for her four new silk dresses, a bonnet, shawl, and all the other needed but less expensive wearing apparel, with an elegant traveling trunk to pack them in. Mr. Langley obtained a hack and jumped in it with his female companion, it being, as he supposed, the commencement of their journey for the South. They made a halt at Jersey City, where they stopped at the American Hotel Here, according to the girl's statement, the "silly old fool insisted on having a clergyman called," and the marriage ceremony performed at once. She tried to put him off till they got to Philadelphia, but he would not listen to any postponement. Indignant at his pertinacity and obstinacy, she forthwith parted with him and came back to New-York, taking her baggage with her. The marvelous infatuation of the Virginian was not cured by the sudden withdrawal of the object of his affections. In pursuit of her he went back to No. 21 Elm-street, and there remained till his money was all gone, and then he gave the proprietor of the den his gold watch and chain to pawn to raise more money. The proprietor pawned the watch and chain, pocketed the money he obtained on them, and kicked their owner out of doors. Langley applied at the Police Head-quarters for redress, saying that he had been swindled first and last out of $1,000. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter deputed officers Elder, King, Brydan, Easall and Eustace to ferret out the parties and arrest them. The officers on Saturday, took into custody William Howard, the girl Emma, Mary Morris, and her man Jack Russell. About $70 in Virginia money was recovered from an Exchange office kept by a man named St. John, in Chatham-street, which Emma had deposited there for safe-keeping. Out of the proceeds of the same, Howard had purchased a new carpet, a bureau, a set of chairs, and other furniture. The recovered property was handed over to the Police Property Clerk, and the $70 in money restored to Mr. Langley. The prisoners were all taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for examination.

Murderous Assault Upon an Officer.—A disturbance occurred at a late hour on Friday night in the porter-house kept by Michael Sullivan, in Worth-street, near Mission-place. Officer Brown, of the Sixth Ward, went in to quell the row, and arrested Timothy Flynn, the ringleader. After he had got his prisoner into the street, a party of Flynn's friends pitched into the officer with a view to rescue Flynn. During the fight, Flynn drew a knife and endeavored to cut the officer's throat. Brown received a deep cut under the right ear, extending to the mouth, and his nose was slit in a shocking manner. At this juncture, fortunately, Officers Knight and McClond rushed to his rescue, and prevented his being murdered outright. The officers arrested Flynn, Hugh Lawrence, Michael Sullivan, and Mary, his wife, and took them to the Station-house. Justice Welsh committed Flynn in default of $2,000 bail, and the other three in default of $500 bail, to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.—Friday night last a four-story brick building at the corner of Warren and Nevins streets took fire, and was soon consumed. The frame buildings adjoining, on Warren-street, were partially consumed. The brick house was owned by Mrs. Farrell—loss $3,000. It was occupied by a number of families, and a corner as a barroom. Nearly everything was destroyed. Loss $1,000. No insurance. The frame buildings were owned by Wm. A. Coit. Loss $1,000. Insured.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday last, Mr. George Peoples, of No. 226 Sixth-avenue, New-York, fell from a train of cars in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and received some severe, but not mortal injuries. He fell between two cars, and supported himself a distance of 200 feet, by seizing hold of the brace under the platform, his body against the brake, and legs under it. When taken out, he was much bruised, and almost divested of clothing.

Fire Commissioner.—A Convention of Firemen was held in Fireman's Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, when John F. Phillips was elected a Fire Commissioner for the Western District, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Van Brunt.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 118 deaths—Males, 55; Females, 63; Men, 21; Boys, 34; Women, 21; Girls, 42.

Mrs. Olive Baxter, of West Dennis, Mass., in a fit of insanity, last week, strangled her infant child.

It is proposed to establish a Girls' Department in the House of Refuge at Rochester.

A Lodge of the "Sone of Malta" was instituted at Providence on Monday.

Detroit has a population of 70,000. In 1850 it had only 21,000.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 27.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	45°az	Mild and pleasant.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	S. W.	47°az	Warm.
New-York	12M.	S. W.	42°az	
New-York	8P.M.	S.	26°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	S.	8°az	Clear.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W	9°az	Fine.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	N. N.E.	12°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	S.	15°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M	N. W.	20°az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	—	24°az	Mild.
Cleveland	A. M.	S.	39°az	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	N.	38°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	—	40°az	Clear.
Dutton, Ill.	A. M.	—	38°az	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	40°az	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	39°az	Cloudy.
Springfield Ill.	A. M.	—	50°az	Clear.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	—	41°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	48°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	—	38°az	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	41°az	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	40°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	43°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	S. W.	32°az	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	S. W.	46°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	S.	5°az	Cloudy.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	50°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	S.	42°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	47°az	Cloudy.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	—	39°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S.S.W.	39°az	Warm and clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	S.	49°az	Clear and mild.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Pleasant.
Hornellsville	P. M.	W.	40°az	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	E.	43°az	Clear.
Great Bend	P. M.	S. W.	40°az	Hazy.
Port Jervis, N Y	P. M.	—	—	Clear and pleasant.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	35°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y	P. M.	S.	46°az	Mild.
Washington	M.	—	45°az	Balmy & beautiful.
	Time Feb. 28			
Dunkirk, N.Y.	8P M.	N. W.	—	Warm—stormy
Hornellsville	6P.M.	W.	—	Warm—raining.
Elmira, N. Y.	6P.M.	N.	46°az	Cloudy.
Owego, N.Y.	2P.M.	—	—	Mild and raining.
Port Jervis	6P.M.	—	—	Mild and pleasant.
Newburg, N.Y.	—	S.	—	Moderate—cloudy.
New-York	9P.M.	S. E.	43°az	Clear and calm.
Washington	M.	—	56°az	Clear and balmy.

☞ Great Speed.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN BOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

☞ Practical Charity;

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES.

We gentlemen of Gotham well-housed and clothed at ease,
Too little think we of the poor, who roofless, coatless, freeze.
Oh! many a ragged side would thrill with warm and grateful joy,
If to the poor we give the clothes which we no more employ.
We are brothers, we are equals, and the urchin lean and blue,
Who shivers on the corner there, without hat, or coat or shoe,
May some day yet—some 4th of March—at Washington appear,
Declaiming his inaugural in accents strong and clear.
Oh! keep this truth before your minds, and to the poor dispose,—
Remember we are brothers all,—your worn or faded clothes;
And dealing with Smith Brothers, you may save, and save with pride,
Far more than any Jew would give for the suits you've thrown aside.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Late Fire in Maiden-lane.—Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandize, was entirely destroyed by fire. My iron, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water st., and No 261 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, defying detection, and is the best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Also, Infallible Orgueut and Floralia for the Hair, Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ A Social Tea Gathering will be held in the Lecture Room of the Stanton-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. Krebs, Thomson, Wiggins, Jones and others. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the door.

MARRIED.

Hudson—Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. John Parker, Wm. M Hudson to Louisa Beach.

Wall—Bebay.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Charles Wall to Eliza A., daughter of Evander Berry.

DIED.

Bumstead.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob C. Bumstead.

The friends of the family, the members of Washington Chapter, No. 7, O. of U. A., and of Bunker Hill Engine, No. 32, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from No. 98 Hester-st., on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Weep not for me my friends most dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
As I am now, so you must be.
Prepare for death, and follow me.

Sperbeck.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, Jane T., wife of Henry A. Sperbeck, aged 43 years.

Her remains were taken to the Evergreen Cemetery yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

☞ Schenectady, Utica, and California papers please copy.

Walkington.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Ann Walkington, in the 48th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her brother-in-law, Wm. L. Colly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 323 Madison st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, Gustavus W. Taylor, son of Najah Taylor, Esq., in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of this family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 182 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Greenleaf.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf, wife of Rev. J. Greenleaf, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be attended at the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, Frank, only son of Timothy B. and Mary E. Ross, aged 9 months.

The friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Graham-av., near Richardson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Nelson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Charles Kelsey, infant son of James F. and Elizabeth M. Nelson, aged 9 months

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 3 Charles st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

Bartling.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at the residence of her son, at Cyress av., L. I., Jane, relict of the late Capt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your restorative in the same category with the thousand and one long-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to the original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLISLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York; in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO—DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS WADDING, &c
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a new assortment of the choicest groups and views ever imported into this country. If you wish to get first choice, come early to their sole depot, at
W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS, which has been used but little. Any one having the above for sale can mention maker's name and price, addressing a note to Box 1,223 New-York City Post-Office.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STODDELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANFG CO., No. 85 John-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 828, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $760 for $375 including rich Stool. In brocade satin. Description, viz: All round corners. Back exactly like cut. Rich, beautiful Wolf leg, double carved legs, with pears, grape, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full, rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi-grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 618 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

ORGAN WANTED.—AN ORGAN SUITABLE FOR a country Church, for which cash will be paid. Any person having the above-named instrument and will furnish the following description, may hear of a purchaser, via: the makers name, how long it has been in use, the size of case, number of stops, and lowest possible price. Address by mail to S. B. MERSEREAU, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$170.—A FAMILY WANTING MONEY will sell their piano-forte for that amount cash; is a $360 instrument, by the best City makers; beautiful tone, rosewood, 7-octaves, round corners, nearly new, in perfect order, free from any defect whatever. Apply at No. 9 Bayard-st.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and inlaid back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.'s (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED Pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, gold hunting-case English patent levers, 18k., and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 14 Wall-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION to do housework; has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland as plain cook; washes and irons well; understands milk and butter; wages $5; also, her niece, a neat girl of 15; minds a baby; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; willing to do light washing and chamber-work; wages $4 a month; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; one as first rate cook, the other as chamber-maid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches, bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. For two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Gresham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and sauces. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to go to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waiter. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 43 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 112 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women: one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress: one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general house work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swisswoman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 16th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 223 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing to her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of the most respectable and intelligent class for sale which MANNING'S Agency, No. 6 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most experienced, reliable and well-informed class of Protestant nurses. Also thorough cooks, laundresses, waiters and general housemaids; and though many of those servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—Special attention given to country orders.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE SERVANTS, experienced in various branches of domestic housework, with good City references and at moderate wages, cannot fail to get well suited by calling early today at WERLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts. A number of smart Protestant girls on hand for City and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot-house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also finting and finery; will do chamber work if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German,) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 15th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in washing and ironing. Both have the best of City reference. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 50,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not yet supplied, to sell Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed bottoms. Must give the best of reference and give good security in the sum of $100 to $300 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—PERSONS TO CANVASS IN THE City and country for a well established and popular periodical. To persons of intelligence and gentlemanly address the present will afford a good opportunity for respectable and profitable employment. Address Box No. 3,396 Post Office, New-York, or apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of trackmen are to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No. 68 Wall-st.

WANTED—COOK—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. Inquire at No. 212 West 23d st., this day, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 95 East 31st st. One who understands plain cooking preferred.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store; low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicant will address Box 3,288.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A COURSE OF 26 free lessons in the French language is offered to the ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and any other places, by Professor DUBOIS, at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

Prof. DUBOIS, taking into consideration the accusation the ladies are charged with, viz.: To have by their extravagance caused the panic, and ruined many husbands, comes forward to teach them French, free, gratis, for nothing. But if any gentleman comes, he will have to pay one dollar. (besides his book.)

Lessons every TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The first lesson will be given on TUESDAY, March 2.

N. B. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course. To avoid inconvenience only 600 tickets will be diverted.

Apply daily for tickets and books at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, where Prof DUBOIS himself will attend to the ladies, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

$1.—WRITING CLASSES.—MR PAINE, NO. 293 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, forms several new writing-classes this week, at prices from $1 to $3. Book keeping, $10, time unlimited, or three months (72 lessons) in penmanship and commercial arithmetic for $10. Gov. King says Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—To prepare gentlemen practically for business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will commence a cheap term this day and evening, at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms, $25. Four $15 seats vacant. Also, one $10 seat for book keeping.

FIRST OF MARCH.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received this day and evening for instruction and penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic, at greatly reduced charges. Apply at the rooms Nos. 352 and 350 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,565 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. 6350. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers for every department of literature and science; schools with pupils, books, pianos, &c., patents with circulars, and teachers with positions. For sale, a Girls' Day School, near New-York; income $850 per ann; price $175. Address SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with large rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an European lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD, at New-York *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

Two two-story and attic basement and sub-cellar Frame Houses, on west side Hampden-st., 345 feet north of Lafayette-av.

Also, the two three story Phil. brick Nos. 166 and 174 Canten-st., about 400 feet south of Fulton-av.

Also, the splendid three-story, Phil. brick, with 18 feet court-yard, No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush av.

All first-class. Only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars.

Will be sold low.

Apply to
WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,)
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, building formerly occupied by Messrs BOWEN, McNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER S. MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, hot and cold water gas, range &c. No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park avs, for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 129 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A One house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate on the third avenue south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since, size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 66 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to G. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 10 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars in 3 in three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $1,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; hoss saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water-power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New Castle, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x55, and the lot 25x126 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 37th st., near 6th-av.; the lot is about 24 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the house has 7 feet 9 in. in front, and is well furnished with side lights to middle rooms, private stairs, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x56 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 93½, 95 and 97 West 26th st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick, 22x28, three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor, well calculated to accommodate small families.
C. FORSTER,
No. 30 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th-st., near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first class, having been connected to accommodate the present occupants. Would be suitable for a large boarding house, or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISSO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high stoop house, No. 7 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TIOE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adapted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
[BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE]

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of
MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 324 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre,)
[By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee,]
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of

HOSIERY,	DRESS GOODS,
BROADCLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,	SILKS,
SATINS,	VESTINGS,
WHITE GOODS,	LINENS,
SHEETINGS,	PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS,	LAWNS,
CASHMERES,	

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House.

All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.

EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER, SHORT TIME IN USE.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 16th st. near 5th av. containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy, Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7 octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mah gany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter-dishes, lemonades pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles; spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery plates, &c; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing mahogany cushioned chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, with washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work-tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description, will do well to attend, as every article will be sold without reserve.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERB RICH CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano-forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining-room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat stand, oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c., at auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday) March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 118 West 15th-st. near 7th-av., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale

H. T. LEEDS will sell as above the entire contents of the house consisting of one splendid carved rosewood parlor suite, in rich crimson brocatel; one do. covered with maroon and crimson brocade, lace curtains, shades and cornices; about 500 yards Brussels and tapestry carpets, gold-frame pier-glass, with console; Bohemian China vases and ornaments, Italian statuary, marble-top centre, side and sofa-tables, reception chairs, library bookcase, &c., &c.

PIANO-FORTE—One of Messrs. Miller & Cummings' 7-octave premium piano-fortes, fully warranted by the maker for two years, heavily inlaid, well worthy of the attention of those in want.

CHAMBERS

Contain solid rosewood and walnut Elizabethan bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, pure hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks and mirrors, vases, &c., spring-seat chairs, sofas, and one sofa bed, rockers, and a general variety of chamber furniture. Also, several very fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 22½ Broadway.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO his sale, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., west of 8th-av., of all the contents of the magnificently-furnished house, a full description of which may be found in to-morrow's *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*. This sale affords a rare opportunity to persons in want of first-class furniture at auction prices, as the goods are nearly new and all made to order, and to be sold rain or shine, and without reserve. A few articles from the catalogue are hereunder subjoined, viz.: China dinner set together with a large variety of table ware of every conceivable description; walnut huffets, extension table, velvet carpets, rosewood suites, centre tables, etageres, easy chairs, bronzes, China vases, clocks, satin and brocatel curtains, fancy secretaries, 7-octave piano, rosewood bookcase chamber furniture of rosewood and mahogany, blankets and bedding, &c., the whole forming a unique assortment well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the house only.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN HOUSES and lots to settle the estate of the late J. R. St. Felix, Esq.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Fulton-av. 17 lots, comprising fronts between Raymond and Navy sts.

On Raymond-st. 38 lots, including the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mr. St. Felix.

On Raymond-st. 4 three-story first-class houses and lots with modern improvements.

On Flatbush-av. 2 houses and 4 lots, near Fulton-av.

On Navy-st. 3 lots, 78 feet from Fulton av.

On St. Felix-st. 19 lots, bet. Fulton and DeKalb avs.

Sale absolute to close the estate. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No 7 Broad st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

5 BROWN STONE BUILDINGS ON 20TH-St., between 1st and 2d avs, at auction, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths two water closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3¾ inches wide, by 40 deep; the lots are 92 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without limit. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad st. An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements, without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10¾ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COOKS,	EDWARD SRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. B WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
E. P. PERBIN,	S. W MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. E. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID E. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK,	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, HORATIO DORR, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Boods of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS Market.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the building Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year the eafter until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: all those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,000 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Kuten tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the line of leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chillian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chillian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons and harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; an amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FRADK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of cancies holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who have not converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200 000.—The undersigned agent appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next, when the will be received for the stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New York.

S CRAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE,
WM. E. BIRD,
N. T. CARRYL,
} Committee of Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my Office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for paymont on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier,

WANTED—$6 500 FOR TWO YEARS ON BOND and mortgage, on improved property, in the town of Yonkers, worth four times that amount. Parties having the money can be satisfied that the security is A No. 1. Particulars may be learned by addressing Box No. 920 New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jewaler, has a manufactory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1 on the Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, issued to the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid upon presentation at the People's Bank, on and after March 1.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DIVIDEND Scrip, end Norwich and Worcester Railroad Dividend Scrip purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE UPON first-class City property. Apply to the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of an act (Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3, Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same, that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and material delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and as the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are unreasonable or unfavorable, or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M	Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
36 000 feet B M.	Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B M.	Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M.	Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M.	Hemlock at $7	14 00
		$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Smell Boat, $12; 3 Grow Oars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fikers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $5	6 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $160; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	90 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDNER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
2 Tool Chests $4; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mand and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $3 50; 2 Plows, $9	77 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shavo, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 38
1 Grind Stone $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Toogs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace end 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Paste and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gats Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Palls and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the sums to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. CHALLIS,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
} Canal Commissioners.

V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the formation of Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Son hworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass.; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nominations ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (each of which papers) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858.

J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PEPLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Cb'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE.—THE COMLITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject in relation to the discontinuance of steam on 11th-av., below 59th-st. on MONDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No 8 City Hall. All parties interested in the same are hereby notified to be present without any further notice

JOHN GREGORY,
H. R. HOFFMIRE,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
E. H. REED,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Railroads.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject relative to Albany st., on TUESDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without any further notice.

F. D. MOALE,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee on Streets.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY,—NEW-YORK Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 22d day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 22th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-ew

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON BATURDAY MORNING IN 8TH-AV., between 18th and 30th sts., a BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 272 6th-av., or with COGGILL, No. 78 Broad-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

The ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction SEE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 3.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metallic unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of February, to the 27th day of Feoruary, 1858: Men, 78; Women, 81; Boys, 191; Girls, 156; Total, 503*. Adults, 156; Children, 347; Males, 266; Females, 237; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess..	1	Enlargement of the Heart	3
Apoplexy	4	Erysipelas	8
Bleeding	1	Fever, Hectic	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Bleeding, Nose	1	Fever, Puerperal	8
Bronchitis	17	Fever, Remit'nt	1
Burned or scald.	4	Fever, Scarlet	28
Cancer	4	Fever, Typhoid	2
Cankers	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Cholera Infant	1	Fracture of the Skull	1
Cong. of Brain	6	Heart, Dis. of	7
Cong. of Lungs	3	Hernia	1
Consumption	69	Hernia, Strangulated	1
Convulsions, Infants	37	Housing Cough	4
Croup	18	Inflam. Bowels	5
Cynosis	2	Inflam. of Brain	1
Debility, Adult	3	Inflam. Heart	2
Debility, Infant	6	Inflam. of Lungs	32
Diabetes	1	Inflam of Stom'h	6
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. Throat	1
Dropsy	1	Intussusception of Intestines	1
Dropsy in the Chest	1	Killed or Mur'd by Shooting	1
Dropsy in Head	27	Lock Jaw	1
Dropsy in Heart	2	Lues Venerea	3
Delirium	1	Lungs, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, Adult	1
		Marasmus, Infant	21
		Measles	26
		Old Age	7
		Poison by Lead	1
		Premature Birth	8
		Rheumatism	2
		Scrofula	3
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	21
		Stillborn	46
		Strangulation by a piece of meat	1
		Teethrox	3
		Ulceration of the Bones	1
		Ulceration of the Lungs	1
		Ulceration of the Stomach	1
		Ulceration of the Throat	1
		Vomiting	1
		Total	503

*Increase this week—20.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Feb. 2, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.—This is the title of a new, novel and eccentric local drama, from the pen of WM. B. ENGLISH, Esq., which is to be produced at PORTER'S National Theatre, to-night, with new scenery, from Brooklyn and New-York views, &c., &c., and the entire strength of the Company, appearing in it: Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY Miss H. F NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JULIA DALY: the Carlo Family, with the addition of Mr. J. L. BARRITT from BURTON'S, Mr. G. BROOKS from the Broadway, and Mr. MELVILLE, from Boston. The Pantomime of "The Magic Hands" and the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Housekeepers may interest themselves by a visit to Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, who, notwithstanding the great advance in domestic goods, are selling fine Allendale sheeting, 11-4 wide, at 1s 6d per yard; Utica Steam Mills sheetings at 1s. 3d. per yard; fine English long cloths at 6¼ cents per yard; also, pure Irish linens as low as 2s. per yard; fine damask diaper cloths, (pure flax,) 2 yards wide, at 4s. per yard; and, in fact, through the whole catalogue of housekeepers' goods their prices are far less than those quoted in the jobbing trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

BEYOND ALL EXAMPLE ATTRACTIVE.—Three pieces in one day at BARNUM'S. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD in an admirable one this afternoon. Little CORDELIA HOWARD in two this evening. Little CORDELIA in a hornpipe, and takes three separate parts in one piece. Never was the Museum so full of entertainments. Afternoon and evening are now equally excellent.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for Asthma has been found in JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Is efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, cholera, gout, gravel, &c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Will afford relief in cases of diseases of bowels, kidneys, &c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c., in the Union. Quarts 75c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Invigorates and exhilarates, but never intoxicates.

NEW-JERSEY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION—MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—In pursuance of a call issued by Mayor WESCOTT, at the request of the Common Council, a meeting of citizens of Jersey City was held at Park Hall Friday evening, for the purpose of an expression upon the proposed extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad to Jersey City. The meeting was organized by the election of E. B. WAKEMAN, Esq. Chairman, and Mr. T. C. RUGGLES, Secretary. Speeches were made by the Chairman, and Messrs. A. A. HARDENBERGH, S. B. RANSOM and WYAT, in which statements were made relative to the business of the road; many reasons given why it should be extended to Jersey City, and the advantages set forth that would thereby accrue to the business of Hudson County. At the conclusion of the speeches the following resolutions were reported by a Committee appointed to draft them, and were passed by the meeting:

Whereas, Efforts are now being made to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the extension of the Central Railroad from Elizabethtown to some point at or near Jersey City, therefore be it

Resolved, As the unanimous expression of this meeting, that the citizens of Jersey City are greatly in favor of the proposed extension, whereby the resources of our city and county would be more fully developed, and employment given to our people.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the House of Assembly be urgently and earnestly requested to aid by their voice and votes the bill now pending for the Central Railroad extension.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27.

$6,800 Tenn. State 6s,'90	89¾	10	Erie Railroad		32½
10,000 do	89¾	200	do	a3	32½
500 Virginia 6s	92½	200	do	a3	33
1,000 do	92½	150	do		33¼
1,000 N. C. State 6s	94¾	50	do	a10	33⅛
1,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	50	do	b10	33½
5,000 do	s60 83	620	do		33
40,000 do	83¾	10	Hud. Riv. R. R.		30¾
20,000 do	b30 83¾	690	do	a3	30⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	83	100	do	b10	30¾
1,000 C C 7 per ct bs	97½	100	do		30½
6,000 N. Y. C. R. 6's	s93¾	100	do	a10	30½
3,000 N. Y. C. Bs. 1876	97	100	do	b10	30¾
6,000 Hud. R. R. 1st Mtg.	97½	160	do		30¾
10,000 do	98	200	do		30½
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	83	100	do	b30	31
1,000 do	82	300	do	b10	31
1,000 Harlem 3d m. bs	50¾	1040	Harlem R. R		15
35,000 s. R. Bs. '86	b30 71	25	do		15½
16,000 do	s3 70¾	50	do	b30	15½
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R b	95	191	Har. R. R. Pref.		24
88 Ill. Cent. J. R.	105	200	Reading R. R	s60	62
1,000 T H & A 2d m.	44	900	do	b60	63
27,000 La C. & M. L. G. b	37	200	do	b60	62½
6,000 E. R. R. C. B. '71	56¾	100	do	s60	62½
3,000 M. & M. 2d m 10 h.	78	100	do	s60	62¾
50 Am. Ex. Bank	103¾	550	do		62½
10 Hanover Bank	88	650	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		28½
7 Corn Exchange Bk.	98	100	do	b30	28¾
76 Markes Bank	101	169	do		28½
300 Canton Company	24½	100	do	b60	29
100 do	b60 24¾	100	do	b30	28½
200 do	24¾	100	M. So. & N. Ia p.s.	s30	48¾
120 Del & Hud. Can Co.	113½	50	do		48½
50 Cumb. Coal Co	b3 21	350	Ill. Cen. R. R		98½
200 do	b3 20¾	182	Cle. & Pitts R. R		16
65 Pacific Mail St. Co	63	200	do		17
30 do	63¼	175	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		91⅜
15 do	62¾	20	do		91¾
100 Cary Improv. Co.	b30 8½	400	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.		49¼
220 New-York Cen. R.	87½	200	do		49¾
200 do	b30 88	400	do	b30	49½
160 do	b10 88	100	Panama R. R	b3	105½
120 do	88	550	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.		79¾
100 do	s30 88	400	do	s60	79¾
100 do	b10 88	100	do	s60	79¾
100 do	b30 88½	220	do		80
200 do	b30 88½	110	La Crosse & Mill. R.		11
515 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	38	50	do	s30	10¾
15 do	39¾	330	do		10⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95½	500	Harlem Railroad		15½
3,000 do	b5 95½	100	Reading R. R.		63
2,000 Harlem R. 1st mt	82	100	do	s30	63
14,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs.	97⅜	550	do	s20	63
25,000 Read. R. Bds. '88	70¾	25	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R		29½
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. b	39	50	do		30
20 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	63	10	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.		50¼
750 Comb. Coal Co	20¾	100	do		51
60 Canton Company	24½	8	Galena & Chic. R. R.		92½
200 Cary Imp. Co	b60 8¾	100	do		93
200 do	b30 8¾	300	Cle. & To. R. R.		50½
1050 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs.	90¾	88	do		50¾
400 do	90	340	do		50¾
250 do	s10 90	100	do	b30	50¾
200 do	90¾	100	do	b30	50⅞
250 Erie Railroad	33⅜	100	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.		81
260 do	33¾	100	do		81¼
300 do	33¾	100	do	b7	81½
200 do	h10 34	70	do		81¾
75 do	34	100	do	b10	81¾
150 Hud. River R. R.	b30 32½	300	do		82
200 do	32¾	20	do		82½
100 do	b10 33⅛	50	do	s10	82
100 do	32⅜	17	La C. & Mil. R. R.		11
300 do	b10 32½	200	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		40
10 Sixth-av. Railroad	105				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Marshall County, Illinois, 6s	Int. add.	51⅜
$5,000 Mercer County, Illinois, 6s	Int. add.	51¼
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s	Int. add.	77½
$3,000 Little Miami R. R. 6s	Int. add.	76⅝
$5,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	75
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton 1st M. 7s.	Int. add.	71
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d M. 8s.	Int. add.	40
$7,000 Breckenridge Ky. Coal Co	Int. add.	100
$2,000 Bonds State Missouri 6s	Int. add.	82¾
$1,000 Bond of Penn. and Ala R.R.Co. 6s.	Int. add.	66
$2,000 Bonds State Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	88⅛
$3,000 1st M. bds. G W. (ill.) R Co. 10s.	Int. add.	10
$3,000 1st M. bds. of Milwaukee 6s	Int. add.	50
$1,000 Bond City of Milwaukee 6s	Int. add.	10½
$3,000 1st M bds. Mil. & Horicon R. 8s.	Int. add.	10½
$5,000 Bds. C. St. P. & F. du L. R. Co. 8s.	Int. add.	18
$10,000 1st M. bds. Mil. and Hor. R. Co.	Int. add.	44
$4,000 Northern Indiana R. R 7s	Int. add.	72⅛
$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	37¾
$3,000 Clev., Paynes. & Ash. R.R 7s.	Int. add.	75¼
$2,000 Galena and Chi. R. R. 2d M. 7s.	Int. add.	83¼
$310 Union Mutual Ins. scrip		48¾
$200 Great Western Insurance scrip of 1857		50
$980 Sun Mutual Insuraoce scrip of 1852		71⅞
$1,510 Sun Mutual Insuraoce scrip of 1852		56
$490 Sun Mutual Insuraoce scrip of 1855		49⅜
$1,240 Sun Mutual Insuraoce scrip of 1856		47⅜
$70 Sun Mutual Iosuraoce scrip of 1857		44⅜
$6,000 Ohio State 5s, due 1865	Flat.	94⅜
$3,000 Chi. St. Paul & Fon du Lac. R. 8s.	Flat.	20
20 shares Cleve. Columbus and Cin. R. R		97
15 shares Atlantic Bank		73
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11
20 shares Harlem R. R.		15
50 shares Stonington R. R		47
50 shares Stoogtgn R. R		46⅜
20 shares Irving Bank		93
10 shares Atlantic Bank		69⅝
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank		98
10 shares Park Bank		105⅜
5 shares Hanover Bank		87
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		99½
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R		10¾
200 shares Hudson River R. R. (hypothecated)		31
25 shares Hudson River R. R		31¾
39 shares Galena and Chicago R. R		91⅞
10 shares Metropolitan Bank		103⅝
10 shares Astor Fire Ins Co		120

MONDAY, March 1—A. M.

The Money and Cotton news from England to Saturday, Feb. 13, telegraphed from the steamer *America* at Halifax, is such as to impart additional buoyancy to our own market for Cotton and Stock securities, and to further cheapen the value of Money and the rates of Foreign Exchange. The sudden reduction of the Bank of England to 3 ℔ cent., after a single week's trial of 3½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, was unexpected on this side, though it seems to have created little surprise in London, where the impossibility of employing money over 2½ or 3 ℔ cent. had prepared money-dealers and the public for the new concession at the Bank. The effect of the proceedings of Parliament in regard to the French refugee question appears to have passed altogether from financial circles, and the Funds were again over 96 ℔ cent. The trade and speculative demand for Cotton during the week reached 75,000 bales, at enhanced and yet enhancing prices, the market leaving off with a strong tone. A good demand continued for prime parcels of Wheat, while Flour and Indian Corn were lower—the first quite depressed in the demand. The details of the financial and market advices by this arrival, which reached this port at a late hour last evening, will be found in another place.

To the budget of good news from Europe, published this morning, we have to add the arrival on Saturday afternoon of the California mail steamer packet of Feb. 5 with $1,640,429 in gold for New-York, against $1,259,136 by the corresponding mail steamer last year. This is the fourth arrival within the new year, which has brought *an increase of about thirty per cent.* on the united receipts of 1857 at New-York, the figures standing as follows:

Packets.	1858.	1857.
Of Dec. 20	$1,607,440	$1,269,177
Of Jan. 5	1,565,779	1,168,510
Of Jan. 20	1,348,507	1,097,807
Of Feb. 5	1,640,429	1,269,136
Total four steamers.	$6,162,155	$4,804,638
Increase in 1858		$1,357,525

The direct shipmeota from San Francisco to England have also kept steadily up, and although the present mail advises that the receipts of Dust from the Mines were at the moment light, the practical fact appears to be that *the production of Gold in California, as in Australia*, is gradually on the increase, although not wanted for the general ease of the money centres of Europe or the United States, to which the previous prodnction, so unaccountably scattered by excessive enterprise and commercial speculation, is now tending, in excess of the trade demand. We remark, too, on a San Francisco authority, that much of the new Gold now coming forward is the result of quartz mining, the improvements in the machinery for which have rendered the business not only steady and remunerative, but a matter of calculation rather than chance. The general markets at San Francisco, with the exception of Flour and other Breadstuffs, were dull, and in Eastern merchandise still overstocked. Financially, the *Bulletin* reports

"During the past fortnight money has been scarce in trade, and the obligations contracted for this steamer being limited, the demand in the market is not urgent, stagnation in both business and finance being the feature of the day. The condition of our State finances must prove of continued interest to those holding her securities, and it is gratifying to notice the prosperous state of the treasury where all demands are paid in cash, and the odious system of Scrip no longer in vogue. The best assurance that holders of California's indebtedness can have that she is in earnest about meeting her liabilities must coosist in the fact that the State is now on the cash basis There is an entire conviction that the Executive and Legislature now in session will suffer no act to pass that will have a tendency to impair the present judicious condition of finance, while very many old evils are being eradicated. The popular prejudice against money lenders has induced some members of the Legislature to offer and advocate a law to prevent usury, and appropriate bills have been referred to committees We should regard the passage of any act on the subject as unfortunate. The opposition to what are considered unjustifiable high rates of interest, prevailing in this State, must naturally induce a desire for their abatement, leading some legislators to advocate the fallacy of restricting the operations of borrowers and lenders. There should be no great anxiety on the subject, however, as it is scarcely possible that California will make such a retrograde movement in political economy. There is some prospect that the present unjust law of Attachment will be modified during the present session. Public opinion is evidently strongly in favor of providing for an equitable distribution of the assets of involuntary insolvents, and bills with that object in view are now in the hands of committees. Bulkhead projectors are overwhelming the Capitol with their favorite schemes, to the effect, thus far, rather to excite a repugnance to any legislation on the subject. It is one of such importance as to preclude any other than proper action, public attention to the matter having been fully aroused by the grand struggle among the different competitors for the work. It is doubtful whether anything will be consummated during the present session. The funding of the outstanding city scrip, issued by the old City Corporation, and once rejected by the Randolph Commissioners, is receiving attention. It is believed that the necessary act will be passed shortly. An effort to close up the sale of what is known as city slip property, made in December, 1853, is being made with promise of success. The disappointment of the holders of San Francisco Fire and Civil Bonds at not being paid their January coupons, as stipulated in New-York, is much to be regretted. Their non-payment was in consequence of judicial proceedings instituted by the Fund Commissioners against the Board of Supervisors. The Court thus far have sustained the action of the latter body, and over half the interest has been paid, with difference of exchange, by the County Treasurer. A legal adjudication of this controversy is necessary to settle official responsibility, and it is unfortunate that creditors have been put to inconvenience, although it is difficult to see how such could have been avoiced. There will be no delay in the settlement."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week denotes a continued and large decrease in the importation of both Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The total entries the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,111,474, against $5,505,238 the last week of February, 1857. As the calendar month is now closed, we hope to be able in a few days to present the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade, together with our usual tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York since the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year; and, therefore, omit this morning the informal summary by weeks. We remark, however, that *the falling off* on the import list since the 1st January only *reaches about twenty-six and a half millions of dollars.* The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week amounted to $914,757, against $1,619,308 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie direct was $128,114, against $26,031 same week last year, and *viâ* Boston $254,000. The Specie balsnces in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,420,961, against $3,360,033 at the close of the previous week. Some further parcels of Gold have come in from the interior by express, which more than balance the outgo, and the probability is that the Bank average for the week, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, will stand quite as good, if not a little better than last Monday, without the aid of the Californis arrival on Saturday afternoon. The previous weekly reserve averaged $31,416,976. The Banks, with the aid of the $1,640,429 just in from California, must hold to-day about THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS. And under such a state of things, and with only a moderate improvement in those branches of general trade which usually create mercantile bills for discount at this season of the year, it is scarcely necessary to repeat that the market for money continues easy and the rates extremely moderate, particularly when placed at call on first-class collateral like State Stocks and well-established dividend-paying Bonds and Shares. The terms, in this way, are made from 5 to 6 ℔ cent., in other cases 7 ℔ cent. at call, and from 6 to 7½ on prime short bills. Bond and Mortgage on improved City real estate 7 ℔ cent., subject to a corporation tax upon the lender of 1½ ℔ cent. We learn that occasionally deposits are left with first-rate Brokers as low as 4 ℔ cent., and further exchanges of Gold for Treasury Bills have been made with the Sub-Treasurer at 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The preseot news from Europe and the continued accumulstion of Specie in all the Atlantic Cities, and of idle deposits in the banks of the interior cities, strengthen the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury will get all the money he wants of the $5,090,000 proposed for the 15th inst., on his Bills, hearing, like the first issue of $6,000,000, only 3 ℔ cent interest. If ever a great Government deserved to get money cheap, not only from the vast and unincumbered resources of the country, but from the good conduct of the Federal Treasury on the Public debt, at all times and under all circumstances, and by all parties, it is that of the United States. Thirty years ago the President had great difficulty to induce our Foreign creditors to surrender for redemption an old three ℔ cent stock, and since then the National wealth and revenues have been more than quintupled.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central Shares	86¼@85¾@91½
New-York and Erie	34⅜@37½@31⅜@34¾
Missouri Sixes	84@83@83¾
Tennessees	86¾@90@89¾
Reading	62@65@61¾@63¾
Rock Island	79@82@79@82¾
Panama	103¾@106¼@104@105¾
Pacific Mail	61@62@60@63
Illinois Central	96@97¾@99
Illinois Central Bonds	94¼@93¾@95¼
Michigan Southern	26@31¾@28¾@30¾
Hudson River	26¾@32@30@33¼
Cumberland	18¾@20@19@21
California 7s	80¾@81@82@83
La Crosse Land Grant	34@33¼@39@38

The dealings of the week were varied from the almost uniform upward movement of the previous fortnight by a reaction against the market on Thursday and Friday, (signs of which were manifest on Wednesday afternoon,) to the extent of from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. on the general list, and as much as 5@6 ℔ cent. on New-York and Erie Shares. The decline, however, with the exception named, was fully recovered on Saturday; and in Erie the recovery was about 3 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales. In the afternoon, the temper of the dealings toward a general rise became more excited than ever, and the outside figures quoted above only partially reflect the buoyancy of the market. Some sales of New-York Central shares were made on short option to the buyer at 92 ℔ cent., a rise of 5 ℔ cent. from Friday, and 6¼ ℔ cent. from the lowest sales of the week. The advance in this and some other stocks on the morning sales was from 3 to 4 ℔ cent., although no intimation of the Foreign news had yet reached the Street. Indeed the steamer had not reached Halifax at 5 o'clock. The aggregate business of the week is the largest reported since the crisis of last Fall. The demand for a number of the non-dividend shares and a few of the Railway Bonds, which have so rapidly advanced of late, was pretty well supplied early in the week by real holders who had seen them through the panic or had bought at panic prices—and this fact, together with some over-speculations by Street parties or weak margins, led to the reaction just noticed. But on Saturday, this supply of stocks seemed all at once to have been absorbed or redistributed to strong hands, and on the upward turn prices recovered and even passed all previous quotations, more rapidly than they went down. The steadiness in State Stocks, and the orders from good parties for other established dividend securities, are the better test of the strength of the market, and the probability would seem to be that some ten or fifteen of these, rating at present from 82 to 95 ℔ cent., will soon make their way to par. It will be remembered that, compared with 1852-'53, the list of reliable bonds and shares now selling at and above 100, is yet quite limited, embracing only part of the Bank stocks, New-York, Ohio and Kentucky States Delaware and Hudson, New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Convertible Bonds—while the 8 ℔ cent. shares have only reached 92—Hartford and New-Haven, New-Jersey Transportation and Panama: the last only recently obtaining this position.

The city of Utica is now authorized by a law of the New-York Legislature, obtained to remedy a previous defect, to pay the interest upon its railway issne of Bonds, $100,000, upon which default was made by the railway itself last Fall. Information on the subject can be had of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

Cost of 192 miles main line, 43 miles branch line and 28 miles side track	$7,703,320
Materials for operating	184,257
Means held against floating debt	317,925
Together	$8,235,512
Funded debt	$4,268,500
Floating debt	526,339
Shares issued	3,440,673—$8,235,512

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails	Totals.
1857	$399,069 65	$469,919 76	$13,808 48	$882 817 89
1856	227,609 74	441,634 04	11,228 70	680,474 48
Increase	$171,479 91	$28,285 72	$2,579 78	$202 343 41

The above is a synopsis of the forthcoming pamphlet report of the Board of Directors. The floating debt, it is stated, has been redneed $100,000, by the cash means on hand, since the report was made up. The Funded Debt of the concern consists of

First Mortgage 8 ℔ cents on Main Line	$2,500,000
Reduced by Sinking Fund	184,000—$2 316 000
Second Mortgage, 10 ℔ cents	600.000
First Mortgage Southwest Branch	350,000
City Bonds of Milwaukee	$34,000
Income Bonds of 1859	468,000
Together	$4,268,500

The first mortgages on the whole 263 miles amount to $2,866,000, or about $11,000 a mile. The second mortgage on the main line is equal to about $3,000 a mile additional.

In regard to the Cary Improvement shares, now dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the *Tribune* reports from a well-advised Boston authority, we presume:

"The property consists of a large and valuable tract of land in the City of Chelsea, immediately adjoining Charlestown and Boston. Its assets, distinct and separate from the land—comprising cash, about $29,000; houses, about $12,000; and notes receivable and mortgages for $210,000—foot up an aggregate of $266,000 over and above all liabilities. The entire debt of the concern is $45,755, balance of a mortgage running for several years to the heirs from whom the property was originally purchased. The land unsold and now owned by the Company embraces 350 acres, which, with the lands heretofore sold, have been extensively improved. All the streets which will be wanted for several years have been graded, and there are now 45 houses upon the property, with a population of 200. Chelsea, of which the Cary Village is a part, has a population of from 13,000 to 14,000, and is a thriving little city, receiving its nourishment from the overflow of Boston, the limits of which are too small to accommodate the increased number of people. The Cary lands have thus far been sold at an average of 15 cents ℔ foot."

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier, for the following report of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, for the month of Februsry, in receipts and disbursements:

Feb. 1, 1858, by balance			$1,339,924 42
Receipts during the Month:			
On account of Customs	$1,483,370 16		
On account of Patent Fees	3,576 50		
On account of Post-Office Department	108,527 62		
On account of Miscellaneous	123,611 20—	1,719,065 48	
			$3,059,009 90
Payments:			
Treasury Drafts	$1,612,865 46		
Post-Office Drafts	144,027 73—	1,756,893 19	
Balance Feb. 27, 1858			$1,302,116 71
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$1,425,347 27		
By receipts during the Month	1,274,268 50—	$2,699,615 77	
To payments		1,030,391 22	
Balance		$1,669,224 55	
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$80,006 40	
To payments		65 413 50	
Balance		$14,562 90	
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1858		$1,483 370 16	
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1857		5.142,822 13	
Decrease in February, 1858		$3,659,451 97	
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$444,776 68	
By Coin received during the Month	$24,813 05		
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,017,766 66—	1,042,579 71	
		$1,487.356 39	
To Payments in Coin	$78,480 08		
To Payments in Fine Bars	879,712 96—	958,193 04	
Balance		$529,163 35	
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,985,904 16		
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	140,932 92—	3,126,837 08	
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	388,230 43		
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office and fine Silver	216,574 60		
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	56,768 00—	691,572 43	
		$3,818.409 51	
Due Depositors		397,447 84	
Balsnce		$3,420,961 67	

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 27, 1858.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	6,800	
United States Bullion (including Cal. Br. Mint Bars)	601,200—	$615,000 00
DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	47,000	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	6,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	3,000—	$65,000 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	626,000	
Total deposits: Coins	54,000—	$680,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		989,999 48
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		80,650 00

Messrs. MORSE & BROTHER, (late of THOMPSON, MORSE & Co.,) No. 15 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants and Uncurrent Money as follows:

CURRENCY.

New-Jersey	⅛@ ¼	Ill. and Wis	2½@3
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼	Mich. and Mo	—@ ⅛
Baltimore	—@ ¼	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	—@ ⅛
Interior Md	⅜@1	N. O. and Mobile	⅛@ ⅜
Virginia	2½@3	Canada	⅜@1
N Carolina	3½@4	S. C. and Ga	1⅜@2
Tennessee	3½@4		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	95	100
80 acres	87	90
120 acres	80	88
160 acres	87	90

LAKE SHORE LINE—CLEVELAND TO ERIE.

Capital	$3,000.000
Funded Debt	1,367,000
Bills payable	119,812
Surplus earnings	362.384
Miscellaneous items	9 734
Total	$4 858.932
Road and equipment	$3,491.885
New bridges, built from earnings	402,337
Sunbury subscription	500.000
Materials, cash, &c	404.710
Total	$4,858,932
Earnings of 1857	$1,251,537

Expenses operating the Road, which includes 1,245 tons new rails, and 700 tons re-rolled, to replace those worn out; about 100,000 new ties; raising nearly all the road-bed with several inches new ballast; lengthening side-tracks; substituting permanent stone for wooden cattle-guards; rebuilding two locomotives and a number of passenger and freight cars; a work-shop at Geneva; new lumber-shed in place of former one lost by fire; moving freight-houses for second track, fencing, &c., most of which may be regarded as "extraordinary expenses," not to recur for many years, but necessary to be made to secure the future safety and economy of working the road $670,083

Balance applicable to intcrest and dividend		$591,454
Interest	$63,575	
Interest Jan. 1, 1858, on Sunbury and Erie Bonds	17,500	
Five ℔ cent. Dividend, July 1, 1857	135,465	
Ten ℔ cent. Dlvioend, Jan. 1, 1858	270,932—487.473	
Surplus earnings for 1857		$93,980
Add surplus Jan. 1, 1857		268,403
Surplus Jan. 1, 1858		$362,384

The real net earnings of the line in 1857 are not stated in the above, a large portion of the item of $670,083 consisting of new bridges, new equipment, &c. As it stands, the income is made equal to about *twenty per cent.* upon the capital.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N ew-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday, 1,341 bbls. of Flour; 8,921 bushels Corn; 419 bags Oats; 268 bags Malt; 3,875 pkgs. Provisions, and 230 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6@$6 12½; Pearls are quiet and unsettled, the nominal prices ranging $6 25@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,030 bbls., including 1,232 bbls. Pots, and 798 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The demand is less active, but prices are sustained. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO. 2012 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Loss of the War-steamer "Maria-Isabel"—Other Wrecks—Chilian Progress—The Financial Crisis—Navigation of the Straits of Magellan—The Case of the Boston Ship "Sportsman"—The Filibustering Attempt against Peru—Negotiations for a Loan—Politics—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

1857 is numbered with its fellows of the past. It died out slowly, sadly and tearfully. Every one seemed glad that it was over. A morning paper, in writing the old year's obituary, says that it leaves Chili a prey to a thousand terrors, the plaything of caprice, wretchedly poor, divided against herself, and unable to find a secure harbor in which to rest from her wretchedness. The *coup de grace* for the little Republic was the loss of her new steamer-of-war the *Maria-Isabel*, on her first voyage after reaching Chili. News reached us here some time since that a Sardinian bark was in distress in the Straits of Magellan, and the *Maria-Isabel*, having just arrived from England, where she was built at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, was dispatched by the Government to her assistance. She came in sight of the *St. George*, the distressed vessel, on the morning of the 16th ult., near the bay of Mercy in the Straits, and just as she was on the point of anchoring to send a boat off, struck upon a concealed point of rocks and sunk in twenty minutes. None of the crew were lost, having had time to escape to the bark, where they found the crew so perfectly impotent from the effects of scurvy that they took command and arrived here on 31st ult. The loss of this new vessel of war has thrown no slight gloom over all classes of Chilians, since it really seems as though a fatality attended our little navy. In 1856 occurred the terrible loss of the *Cazador*, whose perished over three hundred, and now within the last two months we have lost the steamers *Constitution*, *Valdina* and *Maria-Isabel*.

We can add to these many shipwrecks of Chilian vessels during the past year. Among them was the *Sarah Ann*, whose crew was devoured by the natives of Oceanica. But even more terrible has been the severe monetary crisis, which has not even yet spent its fury, and the political ruin which for a year has threatened our little State. But amid all this Chili has much for which to congratulate herself. While every republic on the Continent, not even excepting our own, has been either engulfed in that curse of Spanish America, civil war, or on the verge of intestine commotion, she has quietly and honorably been working her way to that high place among nations which really seems her destiny. In internal improvements she is fast progressing. During 1857 she inaugurated the Santiago and Talca Railroad, which will open a world of undreamed-of wealth to her commerce, and will extend it to the banks of the Bio Bio River, where Yankee enterprise has found successful navigation for small steamers. This river brings from the slope of the Cordilleras the rich crops which have made Chili celebrated as a wheat-growing country. A line of telegraph has been established between these same cities, bringing Talca and the capital into closer relationship. Immense public buildings are in course of construction—dry docks, railroads, &c., are being planned or are already begun; and, above all, the public spirit of the country has become politically aroused;—men who never dreamed that they were capable of fashioning an idea into language are beginning to loom up, and have become leaders in the great effort to disenthrall their country from the oligarchic leading-stringe in which for years it has been languishing. And they will do it.

But, to return to the shipwrecks. I have long since and repeatedly called your readers' attention to the vast field for American enterprise offered by a successful navigation of the Straits of Magellan. It would be, in my opinion, and I have considered it with no little care, one of the best maritime speculations of the age. A line of tug steamers, with large supplies of provisions, at either end of the Straits, would enable vessels to shorten very materially their voyages around the Horn, furnish themselves with water and provisions for the still long voyage before them, and afford a means of correspondence with their owners. It must be years before the Isthmus can be made a cheap and available route of transportation, and any shortening of the voyage around Cape Horn, which can be accomplished with safety, and will be accompanied by manifest advantages of other kinds, must be of great interest and welcome to the ship-owner. Chili, I have no doubt, particularly now while the terrible lessons she has lately had read to her are fresh in her memory, would gladly aid any enterprise that had for its object the safe and successful navigation of the Straits of Magellan. It has, besides this, long since been contemplated placing a line of steamers between Havre and this port, which would afford speedy means of communicating with Europe from the Straits. I hope you will call attention to this not uninteresting subject.

In the letter of the correspondent of the *Mercurio* of this city, the writer, dating from New-York, says that, "The pretended outrage upon the American ship *Sportsman* has not produced any of those terrible denunciations from the Press of the United States, so common in cases between us and South American States." He further adds that the TIMES, though some anonymous correspondent, has been the only one who has taken much notice of it, and attributes the eagerness of said correspondent to an interest in the cargo or ship. The said correspondent being my own good self, I beg leave to say that I have not the remotest interest in said ship or in anything connected with her; and at the same time, beg leave further to convey to the TIMES the thanks of the reading community of Valparaiso for its notice of one of the most high-handed outrages that has ever been committed against our merchant marine and our flag.

The news which reached us by the last steamer of WALKER'S being made prisoner by the *Wabash*, has been received with no little favor here—I mean it has been considerably talked of; but prone as the Press of Chili is to vituperation on anything American, scarcely a word (unless from the *Mercurio*) has been said of the handsome conduct of our Government in quashing the filibustering movement.

By-the-way, when on the subject of filibusterism, the Peruvian Minister, who has been here for some weeks on a visit of espionage, received letters from his Government, per last mail, announcing the discovery of all the movements of a new expedition against Peru, under the auspices of General ECHENIQUE and VIVANCO. One LUIS LOMER, a naturalized American German, has entered into contracts with the Chiefs of the Revolution, by which they hind themselves in untold quantities of guano to him and his brother in return for 500 men to be brought from the United States, well equipped for disembarking at a given point on the Coast of Peru, and then joining themselves with VIVANCO'S forces. ECHENIQUE, who is here, admits the truth of all this, and says that it has been long in preparation. An attempt is being made to procure men for the Vivanco war-steamer *Apurimac*, but the Captain of the Port has until now prevented its success.

Señor Don FEDERICO BOURMAN, the new Spanish Minister, was received in Santiago on the 31st ult. by the President. The British Minister will he here next week, to embark on her British Majesty's ship *Monarch*, Admiral BRUCE, who is only awaiting the arrival of the new Admiral on the *Ganges*, 84, to return to England.

Madame ANNA BISHOP has been delighting Valparaiso audiences in Opera during two weeks past, and has been most warmly received. She has lost none of that charming manner and excellence of voice which has made her such a favorite in the United States.

In the steamer of to-day there goes to England M. COURCELLE SENEUIL, brother of the celebrated economist of that name. Mr. C. has been living a year in Santiago, and has so won upon the affections of the Government that they are sending him over to prepare the way for the Minister Plenipotentiary, who is to negotiate in that moneyed country the seven million loan, lately decreed by this Government. It seems that nothing can be done in Chili without a vast deal of exhibition and corresponding outlay. This loan might all have been taken in this city. HUTH, GRUNING & Co., who are the agents of ROTHSCHILDS, offered to take four millions of it, and at infinitely better figures than can now be obtained in England or Hamburg. But the necessary display was requisite; and while a French economist is traveling over Europe, inquiring who will lend Chili seven millions—Chili, whose credit is equal to our own, and deservedly so—her internal improvements are languishing for want of funds which were at her command. Besides, why show her poverty in men capable of undertaking such a mission, by sending a "Johnny Crapeau," whom she has hardly known a twelvemonth.

One of the morning papers has a blashing article, which I send you, going to prove how inevitable is the degeneracy of the Anglo-American race, and how nobly superior is that of time-honored Spanish America: "Nobility of soul," "generosity and truthfulness of character," (God save the mark!) and the like are compared to the innumerable degrading leveling-with-the-brute-creation epithets that are applied to us. It is earnestly complained of us that we do not take as much care of our breed of children as we do of horses, cattle, &c. The article is borrowed from that paragon of journals, the *Echo of the Pacific*, but it is mentioned here only to show the ravenous Ghoul-like appetite these papers have for any dirty tit-bit served up by their compeers. And in proof of the progressive spirit of the Spanish race—and I am writing from a point where I see the most eo—let me give you an instance now occurring. Nearly two years since there died in Santiago a wealthy Englishman named BROWN, who left to this city two hundred thousand dollars with which to build a mammoth and much needed Hospital, upon the sole condition that the city would subscribe another two hundred thousand. The time he gave them in which to do it was two years, now nearly expired, and not a step has been taken. Who will compare Anglo-Americanism to Hispano-Americanism after that? As regards the care they take in rearing children, let me give you a single item. The mortality, or I should rather say the number of persons buried, (for many die in Spanish America who know no knell, nor coffin, nor shroud,) in one single city, the capital, *in the month of December, 1856, was* 1,011. *The report for the same month of the year just ended is* 831. *Of the latter* 509 *were children.* You will remember this mortality is in a single city of hardly one hundred thousand inhabitants. In this city the mortality is frightful. Nor is this uncommon in Spanish America. Chili is probably the most healthy of all the Republics. What, then, must be the condition of the rest? Some moment of attention to the beam we read of, and then hours, if you choose, to the analysis of the mote in the eye of the Anglo-American.

A word now on politics and I'll let go your button-hole. The Cabinet has been reinforced by two new Ministers, both of whom are good men. RAFAEL SOTOMAYOR takes the Portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction, and MATIAS OVALLE that of Hacienda. The qualification for voters, (reading and writing, &c.,) are being gone through in the various departments preparatory to the Congressional elections in March. The *Liberal*, organ of the party of that name, made its appearance but once. Its editors, in their political creed, as given in the first and only number, offended half the party by preaching too broad a doctrine; the party disbanded, and is now quietly mixing in with the several incongruous elements that surround it. Gen. BULNES, the old war-horse of the South, who made the present incumbent President at the cost of oceans of blood in 1851, has returned from the quiet of his Hacienda, after coalescing with his old enemy, Gen. CRUZ, and taking a Hannibalian kind of oath, went to the Capitol, was embraced by the Pelucon Party, who number in their ranks the aristocracy and the wealth and the infinitely more powerful element, the clergy, buckled on his harness and places himself at their head. I now predict to you that either Gen. BULNES, or his favorite, whoever he may be, will be the next President of Chili. I do not doubt, however, that the next Congress will be composed of many of the most talented of the young men of Chili, and there are many such in the Republic; men who would do credit to any Congress, and whose entrance into the legislative halls will mark the beginning of a new era in this country. From this city we will send VICTORINO LASTARRIA, who, though a young man, has few equals in South America.

Business has been exceedingly dull here for weeks past. The news from England per last mail, and that for weeks from the United States, has rendered our money market terribly tight. The Government has aided us in some degree, by depositing $300,000 in gold and silver in the city bank, and in making heavy advances towards railroads, &c. The prudence of their measures has been severely called in question. Notwithstanding all this we have in the harbor this morning 77 vessels. Among the Americans are *Mary E. Balch*, *Morning Glory*, *Haynaya*, *Lizzie*, *Emeline*, *Atlas*, *Bertha*.

The crops of this year are now being cut, and are the largest ever known in Chili. There will be less loss in them also, owing to the introduction, during the last year, of numerous reaping and threshing machines.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Expected Arrival of Santa Anna—Treaty Between Spain and Mexico—Return of the Spanish Fleet—Close of the Opera—The Slave-Trade—Washington's Birthday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

The friends and partisans of Gen. SANTA ANNA are expecting the arrival of the English steamer from St. Thomas, on which vessel they suppose he has taken passage for this place, whence he will proceed in a Spanish war steamer to assume the presidency for the "last time." It was first contemplated to send him in the *Benenzuela*, but she having sailed yesterday, he will have to go in another of more moderate dimensions. Quarters have been prepared for him at the house of a distinguished Mexican, and it is now a settled fact that he will return. What part Spain may play in the game is hard to tell at present, but it is generally believed that men and vessels-of-war have been promised in case of hostility on the part of the opposing faction. Spain will receive her full claims by virtue of a new treaty, the rough draft of which has been made here. No one mentions the armed expedition against Vera Cruz, as SANTA ANNA'S return removes all necessity for the employment of Her Majesty's troops. The *Mexico* took out a large number of exiles that were "hiding their time" in Havana.

The Spanish squadron has returned from its cruise in the Gulf. The papers pronounce the discipline and efficiency of the men perfectly satisfactory, for which remarkable accomplishment they deserve universal approbation. I would suggest one thing to General CONCHA and the Admiral, now that he is perfecting the sailors in the exercise of the "big guns,"—the importance of schooling the officers and commanders of the vessels in the art of navigating. The *Benenzuela*, in leaving the harbor yesterday morning, was run aground in the widest and deepest part of the entrance, owing to the bungling of some one of the officers. It looked too bad to see the noble ship treated so roughly, particularly when the departure of the *Wabash*, a vessel twice as large, could make such a fine appearance. However, the great Spanish screw frigate was rescued from her perilous situation, and proceeded on her voyage. The pilot, as usual, will bear all the blame and receive a sound thrashing for having grounded her.

The sad death of the Marquis DE MALESPINA has brought the opera to a sudden close, inasmuch as the public would not be satisfied with Madame FREZZOLINI alone. Madame GAZZANIGA has received during her husband's illness every mark of sympathy and assistance from her admirers. He died of small-pox, but the real nature of his disease was not known until a few hours before his death, the physician taking it to be yellow fever. The Government, at the earnest petition of the artistes, has allowed them to rescind the contract for the remainder of the season, and the whole troupe will probably leave here on the *Cahawba*, on her next trip to New-York. I have been told by well-informed parties that MARETZEK has realized $68,000 over and above all his expenses, besides paying MARTY a considerable sum for last year's lease of the theatre. Next season the Tacon stock company intends to send for a company to Europe, to be composed of the best singers that can be procured. A celebrated Cuban pianist has undertaken the commission. MARETZEK also leaves us with the intention of paying another visit to his "*Chere* Havana." Miss RAMOS remains with us to sing zarzuelas, for which her voice is better adapted than for opera. The Spaniards are strong in their determination to support her.

Last Sunday the schooner *Angeline* and brig *Gov. Parris* sailed from this port, bound to the Coast of Africa. Several other vessels are reported as fitting out for the same destination. Since the arrival of the brig *Telegraph* with 600, I have heard of no other cargoes being landed, though it is reported that a large French propeller is expected with a lot of the so-called apprentices, but which will be gladly received as slaves.

Yesterday being WASHINGTON'S birthday, all the Yankee vessels in port hoisted their colors. Some of the most patriotic of the Americans celebrated the day with a champagne dinner at Guanabacoa. Most of the strangers have been frightened away by the deaths of several from the fever, so that the season may be considered as fairly over. The hotel-keepers will be ruined.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West Feb. 25, has arrived at this port. Gen. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, and the Maretzek Opera Troupe, are passengers. There is no news of interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 187 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—The Postmaster at Chicago—Select Committee on Mr. Matteson's Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

Many nominations were sent to the Senate today, including that of Dr. JONES, as Postmaster at Washington, and B. F. WASHINGTON as Collector at San Francisco. There is no nomination for Marshal yet, but it is now said that ROBERT OLDS, of Georgetown, will be appointed.

The nomination of COOK, as Postmaster at Chicago, was considered, and opposed on the ground that the nominee is incompetent, and a defaulter. The matter was discussed with considerable acrimony, but there was no vote.

The Select Committee on MATTESON'S case, announced to-day, is considered very friendly to him. A majority of them are already committed against his expulsion. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed a large number of appointments made during the recess.

Dr. WM. JONES has been nominated Post-master of Washington, in place of BERRETT, whose commission has expired.

The nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago was warmly debated for two hours. The discussion involved questions concerning his moral integrity. Pending the question, the Executive Session adjourned.

Hon. GEO. ASHMUN was before the Tariff Investigating Committee this morning. According to all accounts, he said he knew nothing whatever concerning the matters about which he had been interrogated.

The Matteson Investigating Committee will hold their first meeting on Wednesday.

Gen. WHITFIELD, in a letter received to-day, says that Gen. LANE'S party have served upon him a notice to quit Kansas, threatening that unless he shall do so that he (LANE) will assassinate him. Gen. W. adds that he has sent his family out of the Territory, but that he himself will remain. Gen. W. also says that house burnings and murders are frequent. In the County opposite St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. FORMAN and his family have been driven out, and several other persons living there killed; also one in the County above.

It is calculated by prominent Democrats that the Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will pass the Senate by six or eight, and the House by about fifteen majority.

Mr. SAMUEL MADARY was to day confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Columbus.

XXXVth CONGRESS.----First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

A communication was presented from the Legislature of Kentucky, offering a regiment of Volunteers for the Utah Army.

Mr. HENDERSON, of TEXAS, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Several memorials from the Legislature of Iowa, asking for lands for railroad purposes, were received.

Mr. KING reported a bill granting the Rome Arsenal to the State of New-York.

Mr. GREEN called up the bill for the admission of KANSAS.

Messrs. GWIN and BRODERICK objected, as the Pacific Railroad bill had priority in the order of business.

It was decided that the bill should be taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, gave notice that he should offer a substitute providing for the admission of the States of Minnesota and Kansas together, hoping thereby to expedite business. He then proceeded to advocate the report of the majority of the Committee, remarking that the leading and controlling facts stated in that document, could not be successfully controverted. An attempt had been made in the minority reports to evade some of them, but they stood unassailed. He then passed to a personal explanation touching the statements in regard to the action of the Committee published in the New-York *Tribune*, which asserted that the majority of the Committee made a positive promise to Messrs. DOUGLAS and COLLAMER not to report till the succeeding Monday, and subsequently violated that agreement. He proceeded to show the falsity of this statement by a detail of the facts in the case.

A discussion of some length ensued between Messrs. GREEN and DOUGLAS, when the former proceeded. He said he had a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the Committee, which he would offer at the proper time.

This substitute provided for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, the object being to expedite the business before the Senate, so that other important questions might come up for consideration. He then argued the legality of the KANSAS Constitution, contending that it was Republican in form, and was the legal choice of the people. The population of Kansas is sufficient to entitle her to one Representative, and the Constitution of the United States prescribes no specific number of inhabitants for the admission of a State. He referred to the unsettled state of the Territory as a powerful and overwhelming reason for the admission, for it would give peace and quietness to the Territory. He had received information to-day of a murder committed by parties opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that General WHITFIELD had been driven from the Territory under threats of assassination. This, he said, was the reason of the absence of the Federal officers from Kansas. It is useless to cry "peace," when there will be none until Kansas comes into the Union.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, followed. He referred to the Missouri Compromise as having settled the Slavery agitation, and it being a fair bargain, he thought it unjust in the South, after receiving her portion of the advantage, to repudiate the compact. Who believed, he asked, in 1854, that Slavery would exist in Kansas? It was a well-settled principle that the power to regulate implied the power to prohibit. Mr. C. quoted instances to show where this power had been exercised, and referred to a case in Mississippi in 1796, as in point. He defended the Emigrant Aid Societies, denying that the emigrants from the North went to Kansas merely to vote, without designing to stay there. He referred to the fraudulent elections carried by interlopers from Missouri, and to other gross outrages into which the Government had never examined. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

Messrs. Seward, Harris, of Illinois, Grow, Curtis and Bishop were appointed the Special Committee to consider the resolutions for the expulsion of M. MATTESON.

Mr. HARRIS was excused from serving, at his own request.

Resolutions were received from the Legislature of Washington Territory, declaring that Governor STEVENS' proclamation of martial law was patriotic and required for the peace of the Territory.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for information as to whether any money has been paid from the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1857, for the expenses of the Legislature, or alleged Legislature of Kansas. And if so, under what act, and from what fund.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Marine Underwriters, at Philadelphia, against any alteration of the law establishing the light-house system. Referred.

The House then discussed at some length the bill for the reorganization of the clerks and other employes of the House, pending a decision upon which an adjournment took place.

The Harney and Sumner Difficulty—The Tariff Investigation—Expected Trouble from the Keitt and Grow Affair—Lecompton—Mexican Affairs, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The charges preferred recently by Gen. HARNEY against Col. E. V. SUMNER, will probably be withdrawn. The sentiment among the army officers is quite unanimous against the General for having preferred them; the more so because it is not considered that his *Brevet* rank of General constitutes a sufficient reason for his refusal to meet Col. SUMNER in the field.

The failure of the witness WALCOT to answer the questions of the Tariff Investigating Committee, it is understood, has not succeeded in preventing exposures connected with that subject. On the contrary, it is said that the Committee are developing many important facts.

The Country will regret to learn that the events which disgraced the House of Representatives in connection with the recent difficulty between Messrs. KEITT and GROW, are still rankling in the breasts of some of the participants, and that there is yet danger of trouble to arise out of them. The two principals in that affair, as soon as opportunity presented itself frankly squared accounts before the House. Mr KEITT, especially, by manly confession that he was the aggressor, and an unequivocal expression of his apologetic regrets therefor, won the respect of many not usually accounted among his friends, and his dignified silence about the whole affair from that time to the present, indicates a sensible appreciation of the propriety of letting it pass, as one that had better be forgotten by all parties.

Unfortunately there are others who do not manifest the same philosophy. At least, one Southern gentleman, whose courage nobody doubts, is very restive in relation to the matter, and seems to think that something more is necessary to be done in order to efface a blow which he received in the melee from one who supposed him engaged in a free fight against GROW and his friends; and there are floating rumors that Mr. PORTER of Wisconsin will be, or has been, called upon to apologize publicly, or fight. Assuredly it will be better to let the veil fall over that entire transaction. Nobody supposes that any one is dishonored by a blow struck under misapprehension. If this be not so, then Hon. REUBEN DAVIE, of Mississippi, also, would be bound to take "pistols and coffee" with GROW, because the latter accidentally struck him in the face with a jerk of his head. The whole affair was a sudden ebullition—a Kilkenny shindy—all in mistake; and the honor and good name of all parties will be subserved by letting it rest just where it stands. Any other course will only give it a personal consequence which it does not merit, and aggravate matters rather than improve them.

We have no new facts in relation to the progress of the Lecompton swindle. Although those who are nearest the President persist in the boastful declaration that they have the matter all fixed, and that they have a certain and reliable majority in the House for the Lecompton fraud, they neither attempt to hurry the question before the body, nor to name the men whose already declared scruples against the scheme have been quieted by ample applications of Executive patronage. The thirty days within which Mr. BUCHANAN declared he would carry the measure through the House have already nearly expired,—but thus far I am well satisfied that its progress has been backward. The unanimity with which public sentiment at the North condemns the Lecompton scheme has alarmed many of those who voted against the Select Investigating Committee,—and some of these are now exceedingly doubtful of the propriety of committing the unpardonable sin of voting at last for the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. The cause of Lecompton is one not calculated to gain converts by delay; on the contrary it can only lose by time, examination and discussion.

The effort will unquestionably be made in both houses to amend the Kansas bill, by the insertion of a clause providing that the Legislature *shall* again submit the question of Slavery to ths popular vote, under such checks and safeguards as will insure a fair and full expression of the popular will. This will be resisted by the Lecompton leaders, and if it shall be engrafted upon the bill at last, will insure the vote of a large body of Lecomptonites against the entire measure. Movements of this character will afford abundant opportunity to Northern men, who have been a little pliant heretofore, to take a firm and consistent stand with the advocates of justice and popular rights, against a measure which has no attractions for the nullifiers except it carries Slavery into Kansas, and fastens it there beyond present remedy.

Mr. HASKIN'S Committee to investigate the circumstances under which the Government purchase of the Wilkins or Willett's Point property was made, had its first organized meeting yesterday, and examined Governor FLOYD and Captain WAIGHT of the Engineer corps. The evidence, of course, is kept confidential by the Committee, but from what I learn outside it is safe to anticipate some extraordinary and ugly developments. The end will probably show that the sale of the Fort Snelling property at a ridiculously low figure, and the purchase of the Willett's Point, and of certain New-Bedford property at four times its value, all constituted grist for the same mill. Friend SCHELL has already been convicted of his connection with the Fort Snelling property, and Sub-Treasurer JOHN J. CISCO will not hesitate to swear that he paid $115,000 on the Willett's Point property to the order of the same individual. But I do not doubt that Mr. HASKIN will make thorough work of his investigation, and bring out all the facts in good time.

What's in the wind again with reference to Collector SCHELL, the Softs and the Wood organ in New-York? GEO. H. PURSER, Judge RUSSELL and ISAAC V. FOWLER are all understood to be operating here against the Collector. Mr. SCHELL is evidently destined to have a long battle of it, do what he may to conciliate the men who are pursuing him. Ex-Senator DICKINSON, too, has come under the ban of the aforesaid organ, quite recently. What *can* be the matter? Has the Hard-Shell ex-Senator withdrawn his recommendation of FLEUROT for that Bordeaux Consulate, or honestly confessed that he don't know anything good of the appointee? Surely, he has been guilty of *some* piece of honesty or other, else he could not have achieved the enmity of the "Jack Ketch of Editors," whom he had attempted to serve.

GEORGE N. SANDERS is here again, looking after his own interests in general, eating good oysters with an Ostend appetite, and smiling satisfactorily upon those who predict his ostracism by the President. If I were a sporting-man I would wager a dozen of MUMM'S best that his nomination goes to the Senate and is confirmed.

Miss FANNY MORANT, the talented tragedienne, whose versatile genius always commands the suffrages of Metropolitan patrons of the drama, closed a brief but successful engagement here last evening. Miss M., I believe, has not appeared before a New-York audience during several years past, and is little known therefore among you: but she possesses true merit, which will assure her success whenever she is brought out upon your boards under favorable auspices. She has a fine physique and is a studious and painstaking *artiste*, doing everything she undertakes well, stirring up the fountains of passion and feeling among her auditors, and avoiding altogether the exaggeration and rant which too often prove the most effective antidote to the deepest tragedy. In *Lucretia Borgia* and characters of that cast, she has few if any superiors. Last evening she played *Meg Merriles* and *Mrs. Haller* with great success,—but not more than she achieved the previous evening as *Constance* in the "Love Chase," and *Kate O'Brien* in "Perfection." She commences an engagement on Monday evening in Boston, where she will doubtless prove a decided attraction. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1858.

The Lecomptonites are evidently alarmed, else they would not have resolved in caucus to tack the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, upon the proposition to *force* Kansas in with the Lecompton Constitution. Of course this movement is nothing more nor less than a threat to the friends of Minnesota, that, clear and unobjectionable as her application, it shall not be entertained except as a condition of the consummation of the repulsive Kansas fraud. The effect of this trick should be to unite all true representatives of Northern constituencies against a cause which relies for success upon such miserable artifices. No one can doubt that the independent proposition for the admission of Minnesota would be carried by an overwhelming majority whenever presented for the vote; and all the friends of Minnesota, who are opposed to Lecompton, have to do, is to reject the unnatural duet, if Kansas and Minnesota are tied together. This done, the separate and distinct proposition for the admission of Minnesota, in accordance with the terms of her enabling act, would be carried at once. Let no man suppose for a moment, therefore, that he can be excused from voting for the full fruition of the Kansas swindle, in the idea that it is necessary for the securement of justice to Minnesota.

Admiral ZERMAN, of Mexico, with whom I had the conversation upon which I based my letter of Thursday last in relation to Mexican affairs, speaks very broken English, and is difficult to understand. To this fact he attributes some slight inaccuracies in my summary of his statements; and he requests me to say that he did not intend to be understood to speak disparagingly of COMONFORT, who is his friend, and for whom he has the highest respect. His wishes also to be relieved of the statement that it was he who released JUAREZ from Prison. That he was released by a force of 200 men, as stated, is true; but Admiral ZERMAN does not claim to have had an agency in that matter. One point more: It was not ZERMAN, but an Adjutant, who arrested ZOLOAGA, at COMONFORT'S quarters, and by his orders, although the Admiral was present upon that occasion.

A movement is on foot for a reform in the system of appointing Chaplains in the United States service, and numerous memorials have been sent to Congress upon the subject. The memorialists represent that in the present system of Government Chaplaincies are divers anomalies and defects, such as the following, viz.: That Chaplains are appointed to their office, without any formal and sufficient inquiry into their professional standing and qualifications. That Chaplains are appointed for life, and no provision is made for retiring any who may become superannuated or otherwise disabled for the duties of their office; and thus it becomes possible that the whole number authorized by law may consist of such, to the entire prevention of religious and moral teaching to the Army and the Navy. That no report is required of the amount of service rendered by any Chaplain. That the designation of Chaplains to particular posts or vessels, is made without due regard to their specific adaptation to such post or vessel.

In view of all this, the memorialists pray for an increase of a number of Chaplains authorized for the Army and for the Navy, upon the principle that a Christian Government should furnish adequate religious instruction to those who, in Government service, are deprived of it. To insure that no person shall be eligible to the office of Chaplain, who shall not produce formal and official testimonials of his good religious and ecclesiastical standing, and of his qualifications for the special duties of the office. To make no more life appointments to the Chaplaincy of either Army or Navy. To retire upon a reasonable salary such Chaplains now in commission as may be by reason of age or infirmity disabled from effective service. To require of all Chaplains to either Army or Navy, stated reports of the service rendered, together with statistical and other information connected therewith, and that an abstract of the whole may accompany the President's Message. To designate Chaplains to particular posts or vessels, with due regard to the matter of their adaptedness to such posts or vessels, and to secure to each Chaplain so designated, all proper facilities for the stated religious instruction of the men, and for the conduct of divine worship among them. The subject certainly is deserving attention. S.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

The Maryland Legislature, to-day, rejected a series of resolutions sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN on the Kansas question, by 44 nays to 1 yea. The Democrats voted against it on account of the amendment made by the American members.

News from Mexico and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand, and contain the details of the Mexican news brought by the steamer *Tennessee*, at that port, also the latest news from Texas.

The correspondent of the *Eco Nacional* writes from Cuernavaca, on the 29th of January, that 300 bandits attacked Iguala, and were repulsed. GAONA, one of their leaders, was killed. They then made a descent at Tepecoacuilco, which they captured, committing a number of murders and assassinations. VICARIO had marched against them, with a strong force.

The Galveston *News* notices a report that SEYMOUR, the Hartford defaulter, passed through that city on his way to Mexico. The Austin correspondent of the *News* says, that the Texas Legislature have passed an act providing that the entire public domain of the State is for sale at fixed prices, in lots varying at from 160 to 1,280 acres. The prices are to range from $1 25 to $2 per acre.

The Waco (Texas) *Southerner* says that the Indians were quiet on the frontier. The panic had subsided, and the pioneers were returning to their homes.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. ELY presented a memorial from the Common Council of the City of New-York, asking the passage of a bill for the protection of gas consumers.

The annual report of the Marine Hospital was presented.

The bill in relation to the local assessments in Brooklyn came up from the Assembly amended.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to non-concur in amendments. Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NOXON, a bill giving to married women the right to dispose of property by will, and making the widow the ultimate heir of the husband.

RESOLUTION OFFERED.

By Mr. LAWLIN, ordering the Clerk of the Senate to report what railroads have not reported assessments of the years 1856 and 1857.

The Senate, in a Committee of the Whole, considered the following bills:

A bill to amend the general act relative to State prisons, increasing the powers of those in charge, and then reported progress.

A bill to amend the Charter of the village of Tonawanda. Ordered to a third reading. Read a third time, and passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock. The attendance was very slim.

The Secretary of State submitted the annual criminal statistics of the State.

The bill appropriating a State tax to the amount of $1,073,756, for the support of Schools, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

For the relief of Hicksville and Cold Spring, and Westchester County Railroads.

Against increased aid to insane paupers.

To repeal the act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad from taxation.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. C. BOUGHTON, to require Savings Banks to report annually, on the 1st of January, the amounts of deposits and the names of depositors.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to prohibit the deposit of bonds and mortgages as bank securities.

Mr. HUBBARD introduced a joint resolution appointing MILLARD FILLMORE, HORATIO SEYMOUR and BENJ. F. BUTLER, Commissioners to negotiate with the State of New-Jersey relative to the removal of Quarantine—laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to exempt firemen from taxation to the amount of $500.

By Mr. TAPPEN, to amend the act providing for the appraisal of lands taken for the Lake Ontario and Auburn Railroad, by providing that the lands may be appraised when $1,400 per mile for the Railroad has been subscribed.

By Mr. CHURCH, to organize the Assembly District Courts and to regulate the same.

By Mr. MCNEIL, to prevent the payment of the wages of laborers except in coin or secured State money.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HART, requiring a report from the Commissioners on the claims of soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted. Also, that no leave of absence be granted, except in cases of necessity. Laid over.

By Mr. GODARD, requiring the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report on contested seats. Laid over.

By Mr. HALL, requiring reports of unclaimed dividends, and of the outstanding circulation of banks closing their business. Adopted.

After much debate, the bill to extend the time allowed to receivers, to settle the affairs of insolvent banks, was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly then adjourned.

A Route for the Escape of the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 1.

The *Leader* learns from Father DESMET, a Catholic Missionary, who has spent many years among the Indian tribes, that on either slope of the Rocky Mountains there is a perfectly practicable and easy route north from Salt Lake to the British Possessions. Father D. has traveled the route several times with light wagons. He gives it as his conviction that if the Mormons leave their present location they will proceed northward to New-Caledonia, British America, and settle at the base of the Portage Mountains, near the 49th parallel. The route is described in detail. The country and climate is stated to be decidedly superior in every respect to that of Utah. The *Leader* calls the special attention of the War Department and the public to its articles.

Connecticut Politics—Another Contradiction.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, March 1.

The dispatch sent from here on Saturday relative to the Democratic Caucus on Friday is false. The original dispatch is simply true, and will be sustained by reliable testimony.

Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 1.

The steamer *Henry A. Jones* caught fire and burned to the water's edge on Saturday night, forty miles above here. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $15,000; insured $10,000.

Death of an Old Steamboat Captain.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 1.

J. B. SIMMONS, an old steamboat Captain, engaged for 32 years in the Cincinnati and Louisville trade, died of congestion of the lungs yesterday.

The Boston Daily Ledger.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

The Boston *Daily Ledger* having refused to indorse the Lecompton Constitution, twenty-one Custom-House officials have ordered it stopped. The paper will, of course, be continued.

The Star of the South at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived here from New-York in seventy hours. All well.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, March 1.

The Danphin County Democratic Convention, to-day, passed resolutions, indorsing the admittance of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 1.

J. B. SHEARS, *alias* WILFORD, supposed to be the leader of the Indiana gang of counterfeiters, was arrested here on Saturday night. A large amount of bogus coin was found in his possession.

The Schooner Margaret Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

The schooner *Margaret*, Capt. REINHART, from Baltimore, for Boston, with a cargo of corn, went ashore yesterday on the Hedge Fence, Martha's Vineyard, where she remains this morning.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places	Time Mar. 1.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Philadelphia	M.	N. N.E.	41°as	Cloudy.
Washington	M.	N.	43°as	Overcast.
Boston, Mass	M.	E.	43°as	Rain'g since 9 A.M.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	39°as	Mild and pleasant.
New-York	M.	N.	42°as	Cloudy, like rain.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	—	46°as	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	M.	N.N.W.	41°as	Barometer 29.87.
Calais, Me.	M.	S. E.	28°as

THE MORMONS.

Character of the Mormon Leaders—Will the Mormons Emigrate?—Probabilities of their Return to Missouri—The Secret Temple in Jackson County—Determination of Brigham Young to Resist—Fanaticism of his Followers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858.

In the time of JOE SMITH, the Mormon Prophet, that personage found considerable difficulty in managing his most influential disciples. But, when they refused to believe new theories, or to go on certain missions, or to give adequate pecuniary aid to the cause, he would manege to attain his object, and retain their support, by being delivered of a new revelation. These revelations were, generally, little webs of argument interwoven with arbitrary assertions, wherein the individual, or individuals, offending, flattered to gladness by the Lord's special attention, were ensnared like so many flies. Some of these, along with those of a more spiritual cast, and others that SMITH allowed his heed disciples to be delivered of, have been gathered into a printed volume, called the "Book of Doctrines end Covenents," which is more perused than the Mormon Bible. In it one gets a glimpse of the foundation doctrines of the present Church, but a perusal of the outside revelations is necessary before one fully sees Mormonism, glaring with the Yankee signet of "dollars and cents," and the stains of low desires. Since SMITH'S death, the occasions upon which BRIGHAM YOUNG has attempted to enunciate direct revelations have been few, and, unlike the Prophet's half-persuasive inspirations, his are mere commands, ungarnished with rhetoric or argument. About the last of the kind, directing the present location of the Mormons, was given forth the morning after the encampment of the first company of pioneers upon the present site of Great Salt Lake City. By abstaining from the direct assertion of revelations, YOUNG has rather increased than diminished his power over the Mormons. He possesses considerable caution and judgment, and not even such unfortunate events as the ravages of the crickets and grasshoppers caused him to make any unqualified assertions to quiet the voices of hunger, while, at the same time, he triumphantly pointed to his former exhortations to have the surplus grain hoarded instead of trafficked to the Gentiles.

KIMBALL is of a more visionary character, and, once in a while, gives the outlines of a prophetic revelation, keeping clear, however, of offence to YOUNG by avoiding new theories. As for WELLS, he never was supposed to be guilty of revealing anything by words but what urgent business called for. The Twelve are very fond of their little revelations suited to their particular exigencies, when away from BRIGHAM'S eye; but are content to merely rearrange the doctrinel patchwork when in his presence, and none of their new points are considered aught else then theories until approved of by him. It will, therefore, be seen that YOUNG, although he maintains a cautious reserve, and mekes no vain boasts of his power of receiving reveletions, has so wrought the enchantment of his authority as to occupy a higher appreciation in the index of divinity than JOE SMITH in his palmiest day. The greater body of the Mormons receive the assertions of YOUNG as coming from a mind continuelly illumed by revelation, and according to the prominence he gives those assertions so ere they exalted in the eyes of his disciples. Nothing is clearer, then than the fact that YOUNG, when he puts forth any unmodified prophecy concerning the future movements of the Mormons, has fully considered its meaning, and intends to sustain it if possible.

In the Winter of 1855 I heard BRIGHAM YOUNG deliver a discourse in the Tabernacle, wherein he discouraged outside settlement, perticularly that of San Bernardino, and tried to throw a light of sanctity over the individual misfortunes of his disciples. The pith of the sermon was contained in the following remarks: "Now, brethren, mark my words; whenever any portion of this people find a place where the soil is excellent and the climate mild, a place, in fact, where they can live with but little work, there they will find persecution and will be driven ont. It hae been so in all the pleces where this people have sojourned, and will be so in any place of settlement with more favorable circumstances than are to be found here. And I tel yon, brethren, when this people again move, it will not be West into California, nor North into Oregon, nor South into Mexico." This was spoken with an emphasis and tone of voice that seemed to give it the intentional cast of a rigid prophecy, and, as such, it is recorded in the memory of half of Utah'a population. From the last sentence, the only conclusion deducible was that the next immigration would be eastward. And that such a migration is the general intention of the Mormons, when they finally quit Utah, I will now endeavor to show.

Before the Mormone abandened Jackson County, Mo., a chosen number secretly laid the foundation of the future Temple, and then, carefully covering all traces of their work with dirt, planted it ever. The location of this spot is held as a church secret. The idea of shortly returning to build this Temple is continually fostered by new anecdotes, passing current from time to time, to the effect that the Lord is softening the hearts of the people of Jackson County, who desire their return; that some of the present possessors refnse to sell the land wrested from the Mormons, professing to only hold it in trust until their return, &c.

Those different off-shoots from Mormonism, known as Rigdonites, Strangites, Wm. Smithites, Gladdenites, &c., though differing as to the true successor of JOE SMITH, look back to him as their foundation pillar, and forward to the Jackson County Millenium. And, it ie said, that the number of Mormons passively residing in the States is large; while returning missionaries report finding in those localitiea where the Mormons formerly had their head-quarters, hundreds secretly professing Mormonism, and awaiting the gathering. This faithfulness to religious views is nothing new in the world, but the unity of Mormon designs is worthy of notice in this connection. The individual object of a pilgrimage to Utah is to undergo the secret ceremony known as "receiving endowments," after which each Mormon considers himself duly ticketed for Zion. Some of the men turn again to the States to bide the good time. Two years ago an old gentleman quietly proposed to lead back five hundred wagons to Jackson County, direct, and appointed a secret rendezvous in the mountains. Two weeks after his departure, YOUNG publicly and significantly remarked, "He is still *waiting* there." Among YOUNG'S arguments for the Saints to remain together, and build towns in spite of expectant mobs, is one that thus they are perfecting themselves, not only in religious knowledge and duties, hnt also, in the matter of architecture, which will be an essential thing in Zion.

A leading Mormon once informed me that the causes that should bring the Saints back to Jackson County would not be of a hostile nature, hut the result of a softening of Gentile feelings towards them, causing many of the latter to embrace Mormonism, polygamy, wives and all. Thie does not, however, accord with the sentiments of the majority of Mormons, who, with deeires, no doubt, equal to their belief, point to a bloody end of Gentile domination; besides, in view of Mormon conduct and bigotry, it places the Christian forbearance of the Gentiles too high, even for a miracle. Again, the leaders inform the people that the insect peste of Utah will reappear in the East, and ravage its fields until the rich men of the world shall come to Utah, and give their gold for ite weight of grain; non-contribntors to Zion's golden pavement will, it is likely, be excluded.

It may be claimed that the Mormons will be content to quietly await some special miracle that shall bring them back to Jackson County; such, however, is not in accordance with YOUNG'S teachinge, or his disciples' pest practice. His maxim is "The Lord helpe none who will not help themselves;" and this maxim explains the prosperity of Mormonism, its follies and its virtues.

In all of the numerous Mormon sermons I have heard at their meetinga, and in all of their acts, I can find no preparation for any future migration to any other point of the compass than East. The Salmon River station has never been, really, considered a Mormon settlement. It is a sort of Botany Bay, established for the double purpose of punishing men who are too sensually eager to carry out the doctrine of polygamy, and securing an influence among the Oregon Indians. Men overstepping the bounds of propriety in their desire to obtain wives, are sent on long missions to this place, and refused the company of white females, in hopes they will marry squawe. As KIMBALL remarked to some of them, "Brethren, we are *determined* to bring you to it." Beyond the boundary line of Utah, no Northern settlement has been made, although, hy only traveling 120 miles from Great Salt Lake city, the Mormone could have availed themselves of the free grants of land in Oregon. The location of one hundred families in Carson end, Wash-ho Valleye was to serve some other object then permenent settlement; and the title of missionaries was applied to the appointees. The estehlishment of a station in New-Mexico, called Los Veges, was for the purpose of working the lead mines discovered there. No attempt has been made to explore the Southern country. In 1856, when THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, then a Mormon merchent, endeavored to organize an expedition to traverse the same region of country now being explored by Lieut. IVES, he met with such opposition from the Mormon leaders as to force him to abandon the idea.

Of all things the Mormons least understand, one is political principles. Although they all praie about constitutional rights, very few of them know anything about the Constitution of the United States. They have shut themselves up in a contrscted circle of illiberal theological views, and outside of thet they recognize no point of reason. The very few hooks they possess are their own doctrinal works. Aside from private affairs, the doctrines and interests of the Church are the sole topics of fireside and street conversation. No political element exists, because YOUNG allowe it nothing to feed upon. He selects, prior to each election, the civil officers whom he wishes elected, and these ere the only candidates. Once, some of the candidates being objectionable, an opposition ticket was brought out, with unexceptional Mormon names replacing those of the obnoxious individuals; but YOUNG soon forced this ticket to be withdrawn; since then he has had no opposition in this line. At the election each ballot is numbered, and each voter's name is placed opposite the number of his ballot in a book as he votes. Thus all republican expression of opinion is circumvented. Nor is YOUNG content with delegating persons to carry out his will; he generally likes to have a close supervision of their labors. It is so at each legislative session, and was so at the Constitutional Convention two years ago. When the latter body was about to finish with the edoption of a Constitution, YOUNG was present by invitation, and forced amendments with all the arrogance of a hitter partisan leader. People who, in sight of the present progress and necessities of political compact, cast aside the all-sustaining principles of individual independence, are fit to become blind slaves of some cunning leeder. The cringing subjects of a despotic Prince, or the most bigoted worshiper of the Pope of Rome, are not held by a more slavish tenure, for they possess certain acknowledged and unalterable rights, while the Mormons hold themselves subject always to the immediate will of BRIGHAM YOUNG, believing, es they do, that what he does is a divine necessity. It is not uncommon to hear such language as this piece of blasphemy from Mormon lips: "BRIGHAM YOUNG is my God. He is as good a God as I want. He is the only God to whom I must look, and whom I must obey." I em not sure but that the secre revelations of Mormonism appoint YOUNG to an earthly godhead.

Enough has been intimated for YOUNG to know that the arrest and punishment of himself and confederates is contemplated by the Government. No one acquainted with his character will believe that he can he quietly captured. He will exhaust all the power and resources at his command, even to the last fanatic life, ere he yields up his ambitious dignitiee and hopee. He knows that with one hackward step his power goes into the abyss of oblivion; his only resource is onward for life or ruin. To retreat from his mountain settlements would be as demoralizing as a series of defeats. How he will be supported by his followers can be judged from those facts I have heretofore presented.

I consider it but hardly necessary for me to say that hut little reliance can be placed in the reports lately received from Los Angelos, to the effect that the San Bernerdino Mormons were returning. I fear we will soon hear, however, of much suffering among our troops in their Winter quarters.

MAHOMET.

THE ARMY.

The St. Louis *Leader* publishes a voluminous correspondence from the head-quarters of the Utah Expedition at Camp Scott. We copy some interesting portions:

HARDSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Dec. 16.—Cold weather has fairly set in with a vengeance, and the north wind comes nowllog down from the Utah Mountains with incredible bitterness. Col. BEE and Lieut. and Adjutant HILL, and Lieut. DESHLER are busily occnpied in drilling the officers and noncommissioned officers in the manual and platoon exercise of the rifle, and seem to be well pleased with the attention and progress of their recruits. ELI OUFONT, a mountaineer, who was sent back to Laramie a month or six weeks ago with dispatches by Col. JOHNSTON, arrived in the Head-quarters camp to-day. He reports the snow as nowhere altogether impassable for pack animals, but still difficult to overcome in many places, and especially in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and the Rocky Ridge, and that the mail had been obliged to abandon their wagons and take to packing. He mentions nothing else of importance. Our new honse, for we have worked like any quantity of sticks breaking, is finished, chimneys and all, and to-night we took possession of it. It is a first-rate little cabin, sixteen feet by fourteen, six feet high in the walls, constructed of heavy solid col onwood logs, (my shoulders will sche at the mere mention of them ever again, as we had to carry them instead of hauling them with a team,) and the chimney is a complete gem. It does not smoke, and would stand a round or two from a siege gnn, I almost think, it is so compactly put up. Our canvas arrangement was the best in the lower camp, hut this hangs the iron despised wagon sheet fixing. No one in all the command has one anything like so good. In consequence of an unconstitutional (to some, at least, hut, thank goodness! not to me,) interference with the sale of whisky and other intoxicating beverages by the powers that be, we could not have a "house-warming" in the usual acceptation of the term, but in my idea some good tea, a-helt minus sugar or milk, answered very well. If it will now only have the complaisance to snow like a rat with its foot in a trap, and blow likewise a fitting accompaniment to the snow, we will he the jolliest set of beggars out, at finding ourselves able to hid defiance to all changes of weather. For my part, I have been sleeping in a wagon since we came here, and as a bed-chamber of that description is neither air nor wind nor water nor snnw-light when the cover is as old as mine, I have found it rather airy with the thermometer every night and morning *from 10° below zero* to some unknown quantity that way. Joking apart, this campaign is a hard and trying one on men, where the axe is employed instead of the rifle, and all man's exertions continually fail in keeping himself from freezing. I have soldiered in a climate where I have seen the thermometer many times at 140°, and marched for days and weeks together across barren sunny plains almost destitute of water, but the extreme of heat never had the same enervating, prostrating influence upon me, that this fierce cold has; *mind and body seem onke chilled, ahke* incapable of active exertion.

LIFE IN THE CAMP.

December 21.—Suppose I give you an idea of our life in camp. At early dawn, 6½ A. M., the bugles sound the *reveille*, and every one turns out on parade, hail or snow, calm or stormy, no matter what the morning may be. Then at 7 A. M. comes breakfast-call, and at 8½ A. M. first call for guard-mounting, which most important ceremony takes place ten minutes after. At 9 A. M. the guard, which marched off the previous day, is summoned by the fatigue call, and goes to work chopping and hauling wood for the officers, and performing whatever labor may be required in camp, and at the same hour, 9 A. M., "A" company falls in for drill for an hour. "A" cumpany being dismissed at 10 A. M., "B" compsny takes its turn at 10 A. M., at the manual of arms, and different facings, till 12 M., when the dinner call, and recall from fatigue being sounded, the enmpany is dismissed, and the fatigue enme in and go to dinner. At 1 P. M., the fatigue party goes to work at something or other, and "C" cnmpany falls in for drill till 2 P. M. Then comes "D" company, which is dismissed at 3 P. M., and at 3½ P. M. the fatigue party ere recalled for the day. Our guard consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-seven men, and as we have eight lieutenants, twelve duty sergeants, sixteen corporals, and 270 privates, in our battalion, the tour of guard does not come round distressingly often, though walking post in these awful nights is a severe trial at any time. In addition to other duties, a pretty large number of the men are employed in building hake houses and meat houses, for smoking the best parts of the cattle slaughtered, and in various ways. But to return to our day's history. "Retreat" sounds at sunset, and the rolls are called by the first sergeants, the reports are collected by the adjntant, arms are inspected by the company officers, and the companies are dismissed. Tattoo at 8 P. M., and the signal to extinguish lights and preserve quiet in tents sounds in fifteen minutes after, and the volunteer's day is over. Scarcely anything occurs to disturb the monotony of onr lives in these Winter quarters.

Those off duty have enough to occupy themselves about their tents and huts in cooking, carrying wood and water, and performing all the various et ceteras of a life in camp. The cold is too great to permit out-door exercise in hunting being pleasant; and if it was not, all game has run off, I expect, since the arrival of our command. Hard frozen snow covers all nature, and if anything stoops here that can fly or run away, why it is a greater fool than I have generally been in the habit of meeting. *Our rations have been cut down nearly a half*; and in this rigorous climate, not having enough to eat tells upon a man's temper and capabilities considerably. *The meat is the worst possible kind of tough bull*, consisting of those misguided oxen who crossed the plains with teams this Summer, worn to the bone almost, and who were foolish enough not to die before they got here. You are aware, of course, that the Cheyennes took all the cattle intended to feed us, near Fort Kearney, and so we are reduced to the unfortunate draught animals. Bacon, three-quarters of a pound, is issued once in ten days, and serves us to fry our meat and shorten our bread. But with al we strive to keep up a good heart and flicker round generally, reserving to ourselves the privilege of paying it all out on the Mormons if we can get at them. They do say that we will have some fine shooting in the mountains next Spring, and I only hope they may be half as good as their words.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MESSAGE—INDICTMENT OF THE MORMON LEADERS FOR TREASON, &c.

The annual Message of BRIGHAM YOUNG to the Legislature of Utah was delivered on the 15th of December. It opens with a general review of the years and bestows high praise upon the persevering efforts of the "Saints," unaided by appropriations from the Territorial Legisleture, to extend the area of tilleble land and widen the field of industrial pursuit. A laudable emulation among the agricultural population has been fostered by the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," an association which holds annual Fairs for the distribution of prizes, establishes series of lectures on industrial pursuits, and strives in various ways to secure the full development of the resources of the Territory. In view of the assistance thus rendered, BRIGHAM considers further special legislation for the agricultural interest unnecessary. The manufacturing industry of the Mormons is assiduously applied to the home supply; yet a serious drawback is felt in consequence of the want of raw materials, such as sugar-cane, cotton, wool and dye-stuffs. A part of this deficiency, however, appears in a fair way to be remedied. The Chinese sugar cane (Sorghum) has been cultivated in several localities with success. A small crop of cotton has recently been raised in the Southern settlements. Indigo has also been raised with fair success. Madder can be cultivated in all the settlements. The wool crop, it is thought, may be made productive by the bestowal of more care upon the stock of sheep. An iron furnace has been established, but the manufacture has not been prosecuted with the degree of success that was anticipated. The Governor, however, is hopeful, and urges the faithful to give attention to the facilities already existing for the supply of the home market. The schools are prospering. Each Ward has one or more comfortable schoolhouses.

Indian affairs next claim attention. BRIGHAM distinctly denies that the Mormons are in complicity with the savages in any of their attacks on emigrants, and seizes the occasion to berate "the lying and corrupt presses throughout the Union," which have sent forth "a united and prolonged howl of base slander and false accusation" against the Mormons for having incited the Indians to bloody deeds. He recommends a continuance of humane policy towards the savages, the expense of whose care and support has fallen almost exclusively upon the inhabitants of the Territory. The Federal Government is roundly censured for its neglect of the Indian tribes.

The stoppage of the Utah mail provokes a strong expression of opinion from the Governor. The mail contract was awarded in the Fall of 1856 to HIRAM KIMBALL, a Mormon, at the rate of $23,000 per annum. The Governor declares that the payments were not punctual, and adds that the Post-Office Department took "an unjust and unwarrantable advantage of a clause wisely designed for the protection of public rights, tyrannically disannulled the contract, alleging, as cause for such outrageous usurpation, naught but a failure in commencing the service at the time required, when they well knew that service was put upon the route weeks before the arrival of the acceptance of the bid, unduly detained through the fault of their pet contractor, and bolstering that allegation with the false and slanderous assertion, 'the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake rendering the mails unsafe under present circumstances.'"

In connection with this subject occurs the first threat against the Government contained in the Message. BRIGHAM says:

"It is a matter of deep regret that officers of a Government, founded at so great a sacrifice by our forefathers, upon a land choice above all other lands, have become so sunken in degradation as to have utterly lost sight of those pure and just principles embodied in the Constitution, and prefer, in the mad pursuit of low, groveling and selfish aims, to adopt and carry out that suicidal policy, *a persistence in which can but end in rending to pieces a nation that otherwise might become the happiest and most powerful on the globe.* Reckless office-holders and office-seekers have their poisoned fangs so deeply buried in the vitals of the body politic, and are so thoroughly organized and drilled in the defence and attack of the spoils, while the tradesmen, the mechanics, the husbandmen and the humble laborers—the real virtue and sound intelligence of the Republic—are so busily occupied in their daily toil, and, except here and there a few, are so little aware of the dire portent of the future, and of the measures necessary for insuring public tranquility, that it is a discouraging task to attempt arresting the rushid current of official corruption that would sweep every vestige of truth; virtue and human rights from our unhappy country; but *the crimsoned satellites of plunder, oppression and usurpation may rest assured that every friend of liberty will resist their destructive progress*, and stand fast by the Constitution and all laws conformable therewith."

And again:

"Even since the more odious features in the Ordinance of '57 have been omitted in the Organic acts more recently passed by Congress for Territories, which acts are but illegal patterns after that unconstitutional ordinance, officers are appointed to rule over American citizens in Territories, and to have a voice in the enactment, adjudication and execution of Territorial laws; and, worse still, those officers are frequently appointed from a class well known, through the rightfully-expressed wishes of large majorities, to be justly objected to by those whom they are appointed to govern. Call you that republican? *It is British colonial vassalage*, unconstitutionally perpetuated by tyranny and usurpation in the powers that be."

After an attack upon the character of the former Government officials in Utah, BRIGHAM proceeds to treat of the Army. On this point he is very savage and threatening. A determination to resist to the death is expressed with emphatic clearness. We copy:

"Time glided by, and travelers and newspapers began to confirm the rumor that the present Executive and a part of his Cabinet had yielded to the rabid clamor raised against Utah by lying editors, corrupt demagogues, heartless office-hunters and the ignorant rabble, incited by numbers of the hireling clergy, and were about to send an army to Utah, with the sole and avowed purpose, as published in almost every newspaper, of compelling American citizens, peaceably, loyally and lawfully occupying American soil, to forego the dearest constitutional rights, to abandon their religion, to wallow in the mire and worship at the shrine of modern civilization and Christianity, or be expelled from the country or exterminated. Where now are constitutional rights? Who is laying the axe at the root of the tree of liberty? Who are the usurpers? Who the tyrants? Who the traitors? Most assuredly, those who are madly urging measures to subvert the genius of free institutions and those principles of liberty upon which our Government is based.

It must needs be that President BUCHANAN, if he has ordered an army to Utah as reported—for he has not officially notified me of such a movement by his order—has at length succumbed, either of choice or through being overcome, to the cruel and nefarious counsels of those enemies, and is endeavoring to carry out *a usurpation of power which of right only belongs to the people*, by appointing civil officers known to be justly objectionable to freemen, and sending a so-called army under mere color of law to force those officers upon us at the point of the bayonet, and to form a nucleus for the collection and protection of every gambler, cut-throat, whoremaster and scoundrel who may choose to follow in their train. *Such a treasonable system of operations will never be endured nor even countenanced*, by any person possessed of the least spark of patriotism and love of constitutional liberty."

Legislative measures of resistance are recommended:

"Fully aware, as has been justly written, that 'patriotism does not consist in aiding Government in every base or stupid act it may perform, but rather in parelyzing its power when it violates vested rights, affronts insulted justice and assumes undetegsted authority,' and knowing that the so-called army, reported to be on its way to Utah, was an undisguised mob if not sent by the President of the United States, and if sent by him, in the manner and for the purpose alleged in all the information permitted to reach us, was no less a mob, though in the latter event acting under color of law, upon learning its near approach I issued, as in constitutional duty bound, a proclamation expressly forbidding all bodies of armed men, under whatsoever name or by whomsoever sent, to come within the bounds of this Territory. That so-called army, or, more strictly speaking, mob, refused to obey that proclamation, copies of which were officially furnished them, and prosecuted their march to the neighborhood of Forts Bridger and Supply, (which were vacated and burnt upon their approach,) where it is said they intend to winter. *Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest that you take such measures as your enlightened judgment may dictate to insure public tranquility*, and protect, preserve and perpetuate inviolate those inalienable constitutional rights which have descended to us a rich legacy from our forefathers."

Resistance is declared to be a duty:

"No one has denied, or wishes to deny, the right of the Government to send its troops when, where and as it pleases, so it is hut done clearly within the authorities and limitations of the Constitution, and for the safety and welfare of the people; but when it sends them clearly without the pale of those authorities and limitations, unconstitutionally to oppress the people, as is the case in the so-called army sent to Utah, *it commits a treason against itself which commands the resistance of all good men, or freedom will depart our nation.*"

In conclusion, the Governor says:

"In compliance with a long-established custom in appointing officers not of the people's electing, which the Supreme Court of the United States would at once, in justice, decide to be unconstitutional, we have petitioned and petitioned that good men be appointed, until that hope is exhausted; and we have long enough borne the insults and outrages of lawless officials, until we are compelled, in self-defence, to assert and maintain that great Constitutional right of the governed to officers of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment. That the Presidents and coadjutors, aiders and abettors of the present treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of a Territory of the United States, may reconsider their course and retrace their steps, is earnestly to be desired; but in either event our trust and confidence are in that Being who, at His pleasure, rules among the armies of Heaven and controls the wrath of the children of men, *and most cheerfully should we be able to abide the issue.*

"Permit me to tender you my entire confidence that your deliberations will be distinguished by that wisdom, unanimity and love of justice that has ever marked the counsels of our Legislative Assemblies, and the assurance of my hearty coöperation in every measure you adopt for promoting the true interests of *a Territory beloved by us for its very isolation and forbidding aspect;* for here, if anywhere upon this footstool of our God, have we the privilege and prospect of being able to secure and enjoy those inestimable rights of civil and religious liberty, which the beneficent Creator of all mankind has, in His mercy, made indefeasible, and perpetuate them upon a broader and firmer basis for the benefit of ourselves, of our children, and our children's children, until peace shall be restored to our distracted country.

BRIGHAM YOUNG."

On the 21st December, the Territorial Legislature adopted a series of resolutions indorsing BRIGHAM'S views, and declaring:

"That we hold ourselves, our means and influence in readiness to sustain his Excellency Governor YOUNG in every act he may perform or dictate, in accordance with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, and the laws of Utah for the protection of the lives, peace and prosperity of the people of this Territury.

That, while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested toward a most loyal and innocent people by the present Administration of the General Government, we will continue to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage by appointing, contrary to the Constitution officers whom the people have neither vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to office for Utah by the present Administration, either qualify for or assume and discharge, within the limits of this Territory, the functions of the offices to which they have been appointed, so long as our Territory is menaced by an invading army, (for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizens or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty,) nor so long as such appointees are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their beck to enable them to carry out their traitorous designs, concocted for the sake of depriving American citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights.

On the 30th December, at Camp Scott, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court returned an indictment for treason against the Mormon leaders, based upon the issue of BRIGHAM'S declaration of war and DANIEL H. WELLS' orders to the Mormons to burn the grass, to surprise the troops, to blockade the roads, &c. The parties named in the indictment, are as follows: Brighsm Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, John Taylor, George D. Grant, Lot Smith, Porter Rockwell, William A. Hickman, Albert Carrington, Joseph Taylor, William Stowell, Lewis Robinson, Joshua Terrey, John Harvey, Daniel Jones, Phineas Young, William Young, Robert Burton, James Ferguson, Ephraim Hanks, late of the county aforesaid, yeomen, with a great multitude of persons (whose names to the Grand Jurors aforesaid are at present unknown,) to the number of one thousand persons or more, being inhabitants of the said Territory and residents therein.

The specific charges against these parties cover the whole ground of Mormon outrage,—the proclamation of war, the orders of WELLS, conspiracies and combinations,—the indicted parties being described as persons "owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, not weighing the duty of their said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States to disturb, and to prevent the execution of the laws thereof within the said Territory."

The Mormon Legislature met at Salt Lake City on Dec. 14. The Council organized by the choice of HEBER C. KIMBALL as President, and the House of Representatives elected JOAN TAYLOR, (formerly editor of the New-York *Mormon*,) as Speaker. On the 22d an act was passed attaching Green River County, in which the United States troops are encamped, to Great Salt Lake City.

The Law's Delays.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not regret your criticism of my former communication, notwithstanding your difference with me in opinion, for I think the subject requires careful investigation, and I am satisfied that its discussion in the columns of your paper will be more likely to lead to a good result than any other means that can be resorted to.

I stated as a fact "that no one of our Judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by lawyers." You say "this is an error, into which our correspondent must have fallen inadvertently." Far from it. I still say that the statement is correct. I do not say that every Judge spends a certain number of hours of the day on the Bench the year round. The labors of a Judge are not confined to the Bench, but a very large part of them he performs in the retirement of his library at home. The duties of the Judges are so apportioned that each shall, during a portion of the time, be released from constant presence in Court, that he may labor in his library. A mere *nisi prius* Judge needs very little time for this purpose, but a Judge sitting at Special Term to hear equity cases, or at General Term to hear appeals, needs a great deal of time for retired study. He really needs much more time for study than he does for listening to arguments of counsel. Therefore the fact that the General and Special Terms often adjourn before 3 o'clock in the afternoon does not argue that the Judges holding them have not their hands full of business. It might do so in the country, where the Judges sit for two or three weeks, and then go home for a vacation.

But I insist that no one has any cause for complaint on the score of delay at the General or Special Terms, at least no cause of complaint against the law or the organization of our Courts. Those Terms in all our Courts almost always go through the whole calendar. It rarely happens that a case cannot be tried and disposed of at the very first Term it gets on either the General or Special Term calendar. If this be so, the law provides, thus far, all that the people can require of it. If any particular case is not disposed of when it might have been, the litigant has no fault to find with the law or with the Courts. If he is dissatisfied, he can and should hold his lawyer responsible. He is his servant, and if he does not perform his duty, it is easy to discharge him, and get another more faithful in his place. The law cannot and ought not to do anything for him, unless it can and ought to fix the hour that your cook shall have your breakfast ready, or punish the publishers of the TIMES for occasionally omitting to have my paper at the door when I arise in the morning.

But when we come to the Terms for Jury trials there is a very different state of things. Here your cause has to be on the calendar for from four to twelve months before it is reached in its order. Such delay justifies complaint, and this is the evil that ought to be remedied. In many former communications I cited an instance for the purpose of showing the cause of this evil. You "venture to say that such instances are few and far between." Please to look at the day calendar of the Superior Court as published in your issue of this morning; compare it with last Monday's day calendar, and you will find it substantially the same. There are 32 cases on it that have been waiting to be called for four days. I have not a copy of the TIMES of an earlier date, but, if my memory serves me right, nearly every one of thnse 32 cases has been on the day calendar for at least two weeks. In the mean time the Judges have not been idle, but on the contrary, they have been diligently engaged in trying the causes which have been called. There is no procrastination of lawyers to charge the evil to in this case. Here, clearly, is where the hands of the Legislature should be put forth for our relief. Let them give us the Special *nisi prius* Justices as I have proposed, and we lawyers who have our cases caught, as these 32 cases are, will be very glad to step with our clients and witnesses before one of those Justices, dispose of our cases and go about some business more profitable than "watching" causes. Then other causes will take our places on the day calendar, and some more rapid progress towards the end will be made.

The great mass of cases before a Jury do not occupy over two hours each. But some cases occupy weeks each. When one of that class of cases gets on for trial, the day calendar gets "blocked up" by it. That is the sole cause of the delay in reaching cases, and that accounts for our sometimes having to wait for months before we can get a trial. The plan I proposed in your paper of Tuesday is certainly calculated to meet and remove the evil, and I have heard of no other that will have any tendency to do so. I beg the Committee for a trial of it for a year. It will not cost much, and I verily believe that, after six months' trial, it will be found that a cause may be more speedily forced on to trial in this District than in any other part of the State.

I have no desire to trespass on your colnms at sufficient length to reply to all the remarks in your editorial of Wednesday.

I am not on a Quixotic expedition for righting the wrongs done my profession, and I therefore have confined myself entirely to so much of subject as bears upon my proposition for the appointment of special *nisi prius* justices, *to sit daily for the trial of causes when both parties come voluntarily before them for that purpose, without regard to the place of such causes on the general calendar, and without regard to the Court in which they have been instituted; and, if unemployed in such business, to try any case that may be sent to them from the day calendar of any Court in the District; such justices to have no further or other jurisdiction or power.*

If I am right as to the cause of the evil, and I have no doubt any Judge or practicing lawyer will say that I am, this plan will certainly "strike at the root of the evil."

B.

Commodore Paulding and the Wabash.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Havana correspondent speaks of a difference having occurred between Commodore PAULDING and the Consul-General at Havana.

I can assure you that the Consul was saluted by the *Wabash* upon a former visit to Havana, and that it is not customary to salute those officers more than once from the same ship. Had it been officially known on board that he had lately received an accession of rank he would have been saluted again.

Your correspondent further says that "as far as he has heard, the Consul has the advantage over PAULDING and his officers in point of courtesy and politeness, and he thinks the officers of the *Wabash* have been guilty of a gross neglect." He has unfortunately been misinformed, as we do not go too far in saying that *no one* ever obtained the advantage over Commodore PAULDING in point of gentlemanly bearing and courtesy, and his officers have always endeavored to imitate him in this particular.

The usual attentions were paid to the Consul, and if he did not see proper to accept of them, it was his own fault. It was, in fact, a subject of some remark among the officers of the ship that he did not show them that courtesy which is due from one gentlemen to another, counting official rights out of the question, and in consequence of his uncompromising manner, his society was not sought by them. The assertion that the *Wabash* dipped her colors to the Spanish Admiral conveys what is not true, and the writer must have willfully misstated it. It is customary to return the salute when another vessel dips her colors to you, and it is only in this way that the flag of the *Wabash* has ever been lowered.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 2.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 474, 356, 444, 423, 2, 485, 486, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 418, 143, 471, 360, 361, 493, 102, 476, 569, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340, 134, 461, 474.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 270, 119, 123, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 376, 163, 288, 289, 291.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice HILTON.

Drane vs. *Koehler.*—Motion for leave to consolidate denied, with costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

Allen vs. *Walters.*—More than one year having elapsed since the death of defendant, motion for leave to continue on supplemental complaint granted.

Reynolds vs. *Reynolds.*—Order appointing receiver granted.

Wilson McCabe.—A similar order granted.

Cheesebrough vs. *Cahill.*—Attachment ordered. Bailable in $250.

Friedman vs. *Godfrey.*—Motion granted, on payment of trial fee and costs of motion. Judgment to stand as security.

Earle vs. *Springsteen.*—On plaintiff forthwith serving a copy of his complaint, summons may be amended, and costs of this motion to abide event of action.

Machado vs. *Rowne et al.*—Judgment on default vacated on payment of argument fees.

Willace vs. *Holt.*—Motion to vacate order supplemental to execution denied, with costs. Defendent ordered to attend and be examined March 4, at 10 A. M.

Edgerton vs. *Ross et al.*—The affidavit and all subseqnent proceedings to obtain possession of the property from the custody of the Sheriff, are irregular. Motion to vacate granted, with costs.

In re. Alex. Josephs.—Assessment ordered to Edward Josephs.

In re Underhill.—Proof of publication and of service of notice to creditors, &c., insufficient.

Hunt vs. *Luock.*—Objections to the questions put to defendant are sustained, and he is discharged from further examination in this proceeding.

Nash vs. *McCauley.*—Motion for leave to amend complaint denied, with costs.

Pier No. 1 vs. *Mason.*—Motion granted.

Burrill vs. *Mullan.*—Ordered that payments be made in conformity with referee's report.

Boston Gas Company vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

In re Mary C. Weimar.—Guardian *ad litem* appointed.

Before Daly, J.

Young vs. *Knapp et al.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff on payment of coste to amend his complaint.

Leopold vs. *Myers.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Munsal vs. *Guillaume.*—Motion to resettle finding denied.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 27.

DECISIONS.

Agate vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reversed; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Hoyt vs. *Drake.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Laurent vs. *Higgins.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Roberts vs. *DeLuce.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Meyers vs. *LaFarge.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jones vs. *Jones.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bruen vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Hammill vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Acker vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Watts vs. *Willett.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MONDAY, March 1.

Judge THOMPSON commenced the March Term of the Marine Court to-day. A suit against the Sheriff for alleged illegal seizure of goods was on, but was not finished.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Before Hon. Judge RUSSELL.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, with very little excitement. Judge RUSSELL, fresh from an interview with the President, ascended the Bench a little behind time. Mr. John Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, accompanied by Mr. Sweeny, the District-Attorney, looking none the worse for his recent trip to Havana, though a trifle deeper in complexion, entered the Court a few minutes later. The Grand Jury roll was called, and only fourteen gentlemen answered to their names. Of these two made successful excuses, and there was no quorum. The gentlemen who did not answer to their names were fined $25 each.

The Petit Jury were called as usual. The usual excuses were made. A few were success

last week, included 4,545 bags Chinese at 8½c., cash' ₱ lb., delivered at San Francisco.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1.

	1857. Hhds.	bags.	boxes.	1858. Hhds.	bags.	boxes.
Cuba	9,256	—	25,620	3,573	—	5,928
English Island	120	—	—	—	—	—
New-Orleans	—	—	—	8,152	—	—
Porto Rico	556	—	—	396	—	—
St. Croix	—	—	—	122	—	—
Texas	22	—	—	—	—	—
Melado	2,138	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12,092	—	26,620	12,193	1,512	5,928

TOBACCO—In New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 20, the reported transactions reach 1,200 hhds. Prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. during the last three days of the week, the closing quotations on the 20th having been as follows: Planters' Lugs, 5½c. @6½c.; Inferior to Common Leaf, 7c.@8c.; Fair, 8¼c.@9c.; Fine, 9¼c.@9½c.; Choice selections, 10¼c.@10¾c. These figures are for New Crop. Old Crop was nominal, say at from 6c.@13c. Week's receipts 1,752 hhds. Exports 1,048.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1858—hhds	3,692	275	3,967
Received since	575	180	755
Total	4,267	455	4,722
Delivered since	502	210	742
Stock March 1, 1858. hhds	3,765	215	3,980
Stock March 1, 1857, hhds	4,785	120	4,905

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The unusual dullness in the Woolen Goods market continues to influence the production, which is very much restricted, and, in consequence, there is very little demand for Wool from manufacturers. The dealers are buying reservedly, and there is not much disposition to speculate. The tendency of prices is in favor of purchasers but this circumstance appears to have no stimulating effect on the demand. The stock is gradually accumulating, and most holders are anxious to realize. The sales effected since our last have been confined to small lots of Domestic, chiefly fleece, of the better qualities, at prices within our previous range, and a lot of 50 bales Cordova at private bargains in Philadelphia, during the week, the Wool market exhibited less firmness, though manufacturers were buying to a moderate extent. About 90,000 lbs Domestic changed hands at 29c.@37c. for Fleece, 24c @25c. for Pulled, No. 1, and 27c.@28c. for Merino, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, the business in Wool, during the week, was light, and prices were generally nominal. In Boston, last week, the demand for domestic fleece and pulled Wool was good, and the market was steady, with sales of 175,000 lbs. In foreign the sales have been 100 bales Mediterranean, Chilian and other kinds, within the previous range of quotations.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅝d.@3-16d. ₱ lb., Flour, 1s 9d. ₱ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½c ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d. @2s. ₱ bbl., Pork 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For London Flour, 2s.; Pork 3s. @3s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 9d ₱ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d ₱ 280 lbs. Oil-Cake, 2½s.@2½s.; and Heavy Goods. 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, AT THE request of many of his friends, will deliver an ADDRESS entitled "AN EVENING AT HOME!—OLD SCENES AND FACES OF THE OLD LAND" at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALLS, No. 239 Broadway; at METCALF'S, No. 13 Bond-st.; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway, and at the Rooms, which open at 7. The Lecture will commence at 8.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at Hope Chapel, opposite the New York Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, by R. B. BRANNON, Esq.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the principal music, bookstores, &c.

Subject: *Kansas—Its Position, Prospects, Soil, Productions, and Advantages for Business, Investment and Settlement.*

BROOKLYN LECTURE.—THE LECTURE BY REMBRANT PEALE, on *Washington and his Portraits*, illustrated by eight paintings, displayed singly and in succession, under a novel and pleasing arrangement of light, will be delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum on the evening of TUESDAY, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MR. OSBORN WILL REPEAT HIS LECTURE on the *Formation of the Rocks, and on the Forms of Animals Adapted to Certain Motions*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, and a copy of the Field Notes given.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. FAUSTINO DE PEYSTER, Esq., will read a letter to him from Prof JAMES RENWICK, on *The First Steam Navigation in Salt Water in America*. Hon. FRANCIS BRINLEY, of Boston, will read a paper on *Lord Chatham*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AUNION PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held daily (Sundays excepted) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant square. Services will commence at 4½ o'clock P. M., and to be continued one hour. All persons are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend. These meetings will be conducted in like manner with those established in other churches.

GREENWICH CHURCH.—A UNION PRAYER-meeting is now being held EVERY EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Greenwich Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock, and continuing one hour. Strangers and all living in that vicinity, of the different Christian denominations, are cordially invited to attend and unite with us.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING IN THE Church on Union square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., Corner 21st-st., New-York.

Offer a large assortment of THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375. Including rich Stool, in brocade satin. Description, viz: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs, with pears, grape, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl bead inside, elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for the day, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND well varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $38, $50, $75 and $100. Second-hand Pianos, in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW PIANOS AND Melodeons to rent at very low rates. Rent allowed on purchase. Agency of JACOB CHICKERING'S Boston Pianos; S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$2 FOR TEN, OR $5 FOR TWENTY WRITING LESSONS, AND NO EXTRA CHARGE.—Double entry book-keeping day and evening. 3 separate parlors for private instruction. Apply this week at the rooms, No. 562 and 960 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and finished back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $478; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 127 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRISERE, 10 to 12 M. No. 704 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B. UHMAN

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) CHEAP OPERA NIGHT. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of seats for Tuesday's "L'Italiana in Algeri" and Wednesday's "Robert le Diable" commences this morning at 9, at the three ticket offices.

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) March 2, at 8, doors open at 7½, by general request, and for the last time,

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Mme. D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

WEDNESDAY, March 3—Regular Opera Night. ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The sale of tickets commences this morning.

THE HUGUENOTS.

To be produced in the month of March.

The "Huguenots" have been in preparation for upwards of three months. Over two hundred persons are employed in getting this Opera up. The Director believes that, through unremitting labor on his part, and on that of the artists and the employes, he will be able strictly to fulfill the tempting promises held out in this announcement.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.

1. Five new scenes, painted by Allegri, Calyo and Helster, being principally copies of those used in Paris at the Imperial Opera House.

2. About three hundred dresses; part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572.)

3. A regular chorus of seventy, instead of the usual number of thirty five.

4. In the conjuration scene (in which the destruction of the Protestants is plotted by the Catholics) an extra chorus of one hundred and thirty will be added; thus making the united choral force two hundred strong, being the largest number ever employed in any Opera House of Europe or America.

5. The regular Orchestra of sixty, instead of the usual number of forty; to which will be added in the third act, when the Queen and her ladies of honor arrive on horseback, an extra band of twenty.

6. A cast complete in every particular, comprising the talents of La Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaneser, Dubreuil, Bentler, Oehrlein, Ramini and Carl Formes, who will sustain the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS—A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

I have given you the longest and most brilliant season of grand Opera that has ever taken place in America. I have had to struggle against greater obstacles than any other manager. I allude to the late financial revulsion. The direction of the opera has always involved great risks under the most prosperous circumstances; you can, therefore, easily imagine how much I had to work to achieve the gratifying result I have obtained. In spite of a short loss of over $25,000 on account of the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

In bringing out the "Huguenots" in the style which will distinguish the work, I have taxed my resources to the utmost. The new scenery and dresses alone cost over $6,000, and the general expenses of extra chorus, extra orchestra, and extra rehearsals will exceed those of the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

From present appearances, and the actual inquiries for seats and boxes, even before the day of the first performance is definitely fixed, there is no doubt that this opera will attract immense audiences for many nights; but, however full the houses may be, I cannot make my expenses at present prices, and I cannot but lose by my attempt to bring out a celebrated opera in a style fully equaling that of the first opera-house in Europe.

Will you permit this? Assuredly not, or I am greatly mistaken in the proverbial liberality of the New-Yorkers.

Every manager has been in the habit of taking one or more benefits during the season. For reasons, which it would be too long to detail, I consider this custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. I intend appealing to the public in another, and what I believe to be a more rational shape.

I request the public to pay, on such nights when the "Huguenots" is given, $1 50 for the admission ticket, instead of $1, as on other nights. This is a mere trifle to every individual person, but it will be a substantial assistance to me which must bring me, in the aggregate, a clear gain of $6,000.

Do you think I have some claim upon you? Will you pay the price, and will you do so cheerfully? You have done so for SONTAG, ALBONI, MARIO and GASSIER, and the old and new operas they have appeared in.

The price for a decent place to see the "Huguenots" in Paris is $3, in London $5. Those who will go to see the "Huguenots" at the Academy, will perhaps find a superior performance.

Those who know me I need not assure that every cent thus obtained will be faithfully employed by me towards making the next Winter's season still more brilliant than that which will expire in a few weeks. I have been honored by a unanimous vote of the Directors and Stockholders of the Academy of Music with an extension of my present lease of one year to one of four years, and, thus encouraged, I can safely promise you for next Winter a succession of brilliant operas, got up in a style fully equaling that which can only be found in European opera-house enjoying a large subvention by Government.

B. ULLMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No 824 Broadway.

BEST STOCK COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1858,

Colman's splendid five-act comedy of the

HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly.....Mr. Burnett | Zekiel.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Dr. Cargiss.....Mr. Jefferson | Dick Dowlas.....Mr. Stoddart
Cicely Home.....Miss Laura Keene
Caroline Dormer.....Virginia C. Howard

To conclude with the charming two-act comedy of

CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Bamhinelli.....Mr. Jefferson
Capt. Charlotte.....Miss Polly Marshall

TO-MORROW EVENING—GREEN BUSHES, with a great cast.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned Concerts Musard in Paris, And conductor of the famed BALS MASQUES

Which are annually given at the IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA, EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.

Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.

TUESDAY MARCH 2, 1858.

NEW ENGAGEMENTS

The greatest equestrienne in the world, MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE.

The great Californian equestrian, Mr JAMES McLVILLE.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FIVE GREAT BARE-BACK RIDERS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2,

Will be acted the new play, in four acts, entitled

JEAN REMY.

To be followed by, for the second time, a grand historical Drama, in three parts, entitled the

DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE; Or, THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To conclude with the drama of

THE BLACK PHANTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled

NEW YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.

Volatile Rachet, Mr. G. Allen; Mrs. Mellows, Mrs. Nichols

To be followed by the comic Pantomime of

MAGIC HANDS.

To conclude with the Drama of

JACK'S THE LAD.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF

OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 479 BROADWAY,

From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 6.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GREAT GALA WEEK. With a wholly unapproachable combination of VERSATILE AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT. LAST WEEK OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS AND NEW PIECES in the afternoon, in which Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and the entire company will appear. TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. A Dance by Mlle. Salome. After which the musical drama of THE SOMNAMBULIST; or, THE VILLAGE PHANTOM, with Mrs CHAS. HOWARD in the character of Ernestine, with songs. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the renowned dramatization of HAWTHORNE'S "SCARLET LETTER," with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as the Elfin Child. Arthur Dimmesdale, Mr. G. C. Howard; Hester Prynne, Mrs G. C. Howard; after which a dance by Mlle. Salome, and the capital piece, entitled, OLD AND YOUNG, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD in three different parts viz., Mathilde, Hector and Gribbleon. In the course of the piece LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD will DANCE A HORNPIPE.

ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!—Mrs. Southworth's beautiful and popular story of THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the New York Ledger, is in the course of dramatization for this establishment as fast as each chapter is published, and will be produced in gorgeous style as soon as possible after the story is completed in the Ledger.

The Grand Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

HAYDN QUARTET.—FIRST CLASSICAL Soirée at the Hall of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Haydn Quartet will be assisted by Mrs CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Mrs. LOUISE SCHLARBAUM and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM. Tickets $1 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YEAST CAKES! YEAST CAKES!

The "What Cheer" Yeast Cakes are made of pure dry hops. A cake costs one cent, and will make a cupful of fresh, lively yeast, sufficient for a batch of bread, cakes, rolls or biscuit. Be sure and ask for the "What Cheer" as these are the only cakes I will guarantee, all others are imitations and not genuine. They are for sale by the following grocers at retail:

Campbell & Leaman, No. 404 4th-av.
E. L. Hall, No. 355 4th-av.
Sheppard Johnston, No. 342 4th-av.
W. C. Winston, No. 116 4th av.
Haight & Hinds, No. 66 4th-av.
Cass & Herbert, No. 363 3d-av.
James A. Tilford, No. 1 3d av.
Elbert Bally, No. 5 8th-av.
L. Hait & Son, No. 191 8th-av.
Thompson & McDowell, No. 289 8th-av.
W. M. Jackson, No. 341 8th-av.
J. S. Rockwell, No. 391 8th av.
J. B. Smith, 8th-av., corner 21st st.
Benjamin Walker, No. 66 Irving-place.
Thomas Allison, No. 622 Grand-st.
C. Dircher, No. 64 Spring st.
Shaw & Crosby, No. 126 Spring-st.
—— Wessel, No. 143 Spring-st.
—— Kornahrens, No. 177 Spring-st.
S. Birdsall, No. 293 S. 4th-st.
A. B. Rapelje, No. 519 Hudson-st.
Crist & Wood, Bleecker-st., corner Hammond.
Henry M. Roberts, No. 45 West-st.
Michael Buhseo, No. 42 West st.
G. Wardenburgh, No 38 Washington-st.
L. Peterson, No. 32 Rector-st.

And at wholesale at the housekeepers' furnishing store of STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

AN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION,

One which richly merits all the commendations bestowed upon it by men of every profession or calling, and indorsed by upwards of 2,000 persons who appreciate the value of this the only perfect Fountain Pen ever offered to the public. Any one who needs a pen is invited to examine these. We are pleased to show them, whether you wish to purchase or not.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, No. 262 Broadway, 2d door above Warren-st.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The advertiser, having a well located office and spare time wishes to obtain an AGENCY for some MILL or MANUFACTORY, BANK or INSURANCE COMPANY. Has large business acquaintance and experience. Will give satisfactory references, and bonds if necessary. Address L. W. H.,

Box No. 3,437 Post-Office, New-York.

THE AMERICAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—A statement of the affairs of this Association for the last six months, shows the following:

CR.	
Received from Canvassers	$752 83
Received from Inmates	110 82
Donations in money	37 00
Donations in sundry articles	42 14
Amount of work paid for	61 32
Total	$993 91
DR.	
Expenses for house, food, fuel, &c	$600 19
Paid rent	351 00
Total	$951 19
Leaving a balance on hand	$41 72

During the panic 120 girls have been provided with homes and employment.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

The grand Charity Festival of the American Ladies' Association will come off on the evening of the 10th inst., at Mozart Hall, and in it the benefits of unemployed American girls, the tickets being placed at the low sum of $1. We are prepared to believe that this will call together a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who will aid a most worthy object, the effort being to obtain a home for the friendless unemployed girls of this City. Let all attention be paid to the Festival by the liberal and good.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 45, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ATTENTION, ALL!—R. F. SPANGENBERG & CO have on exhibition, and are now manufacturing forks and spoons of their new gold and silver metals, (not plated,) which are conceded to be superior to anything yet offered for durability, beauty of finish and entire freedom from corrosion, requiring only the care of ordinary articles. A liberal discount to jobbing houses. A call is solicited at our office, No. 17 Ann st.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a new assortment of the choicest groups and views ever imported into this country. If you wish to get first choice, come early to their sole depôt, at

W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines that work themselves, and light work on low prices at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 36 Platt-st., New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family, house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 311 West 31st st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 34th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dinner at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an European lady, in a private family; location on a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address G. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD at New-York *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, within walking distance of the Fulton Ferry, a room and bedroom, on the second floor for a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant, with board. References exchanged. Address, for three days, D. O., box No. 1,647 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months, in a private family, in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C., box No. 2,478 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, location between 28th and 31st sts., and east of 4th-av. Call or address, D. L. W., No. 478 1st-av., after 1½ o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife, location between 8th and 23d sts. Address H. H. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor, with water, gas and partial board, in a private family; location west of 6th-av., or not above 8th-st., or below Carmine-st. Address S. E., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM for a single gentleman, with or without partial board. Address, stating terms, X. L., *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MEN. Gates' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground alaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at

ABENDROTH BROTHERS',

Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class Grocery; it is located in one of the best places for business in the City, one door from Beecker in Carmine-st. The stock is small and well assorted. Will be sold at a fair valuation or as it stands. The subscriber, having two stores, will sell one low, as he is unable to pay proper attention to both.

SAMUEL CURRAN.

PARTNER WANTED—GRAIN DISTILLING and rectifying, with $6,000 to $10,000 cash, or an assistant would be taken, salary paid, who could loan that sum, secured on the premises, or privilege of taking an interest in the business. Address D., No. 5 Spruce st.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or other wise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

$1,300.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic partner in a respectable cash business: must be willing to travel part of the time; can clear at least $2,000 per year. Address Oliver, *Times* office.

$400.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FURNITURE and good-will of an English porter-house in Brooklyn, near the Ferries, now doing a good business. Apply at No. 61 Chambers st., New York rear office, on first floor.

D. H. SOUTHWICK.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES &c., with lease of same for 5 years. Inquire No. 754 Washington st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES LAND IN Brooklyn, on favorable terms, and title perfect; for a permanent investment, or for mapping and plotting out this is one of the most desirable locations in the suburbs of the City. A handsome fortune can be realized on a person who has the time to devote to this business; accessible by three lines of omnibuses, and shortly by one or two horse railroads. Business arrangements out of the City is the motive for selling. Address H. A. B., Box No. 1,471, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway; second house east of Myrtle-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 21x82, lot 100; 8th-av. cars start within 100 feet of the house. Broad-way stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and lathes; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist mill is 30 by 50 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of C. G. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is about 24 feet front and 98 feet 3 inches deep; the house 20 feet by 54, in three rooms deep, and furnished with side lights to middle rooms, private stairs, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th-st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d Aves., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. DOCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 95½, 95 and 97 West 26th st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick, 22x28 three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor; well calculated to accommodate small families.

C. FORRESTER, No. 30 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LOW—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th st., near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first class, having been constructed to accommodate the present occupants. Would be suitable for a large boarding house, or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BIGGS, No. 154 East 22d st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 606, 606½ and 608 Water st., between Rutgers and Pike slips. Also, the two three-story brick stores and lots Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Cherry-st., on the rear of the Water-st. lots. For terms, &c., apply to J. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD. THE house and lot 28 East Broadway; the house in excellent order, has a two story extension, making the house 57 feet 8 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 60 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, at modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison-square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H. LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 75 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location. No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue B. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KIESAM, No. 69 William st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. HICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for rent or lease, four four-story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on 61st-st., having gas, water, bath &c. Will be sold cheap as the owner intends to leave for Liverpool. Apply to H. FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 13th st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 55 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 34th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story and basement brick house with bath-room, in one of the finest loc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—ITALIANS IN ALGIERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE THOMASSIN—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—HEIR-AT-LAW—CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—NEW-YORK GIRLS—MAGIC HANDS—JACK'S THE LAD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JEAN REMY—DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE—THE BLACK PHANTOM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—SCARLET LETTER—Afternoon—SOMNAMBULIST

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio...7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*—the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning—arrived at Boston yesterday, and her mails were forwarded in the afternoon over the New-Haven Railroad, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. Our files contain nothing additional of importance.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. GWIN, who presented the majority report of the Committee on Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Coostitution, called up the bill which accompanied the report, providing for such admission. After some objection on the part of the friends of the Pacific Railroad, who contended for the priority, it was decided to take the bill up. Mr. GREEN then gave notice that he should offer a substitute, providing for the admission of Minnesota at the same time with Kansas. The reason assigned by Mr. G. for this connection was that it would expedite business, and bring about more speedily the admission of Kansas. But as it will obviously produce the contrary effect it is necessary to look for a different motive, which doubtless consists in a desire to borrow strength for the passage of Lecompton, by the Minnesota connection. Whether such will be the effect remains to be seen. Mr. GREEN proceeded to discuss the Kansas question at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, in opposition, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Special Committee to consider the resolution providing for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON was appointed, as follows: Messrs. SEWARD, Harris, of Illinois, Grow, Curtis and Bishop. Mr. HARRIS was subsequently excused from serving, at his own request. A memorial was presented from the Marine Underwriter of Philadelphia against any alteration of the Light-house law. Nothing else of general interest was done.

In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Common Council of this City, asking for the passage of a law for the protection of gas consumers. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill giving to married women the right to dispose of property by will, and making the widow the ultimate heir of the husband. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to require Savings Banks to report annually on the 1st of January the amounts of deposits and the names of depositors. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over under the rule, appointing MILLARD FILLMORE, HORATIO SEYMOUR and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, a Board of Commissioners to negotiate with New-Jersey relative to the removal of Quarantine. A bill was introduced to prevent the payment of the wages of laborers in anything but coin or secured State money. The resolution requiring reports of unclaimed dividends, and of the outstanding circulation of banks closing their business, was adopted.

Our Havana correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, transmits some important intelligence. SANTA ANNA was expected shortly at Havana, whence he would sail for Mexico in a Spanish war-steamer, to assume, for the last time, the Presidency of the Republic. Spain will receive from Mexico the full amount of her claims under a new treaty, the draft of which has been drawn up at Havana. The Spanish fleet had returned from its cruise in the Gulf. Some of the vessels were under orders for home.

The Canadian Parliament met at Toronto on Thursday. Among the measures enumerated by the *Colonist* as likely to be pressed by the commercial classes upon the attention of the Provincial Legislature at the present session, are a change in the rate of interest (six per cent.) so as to conform to the rate established by law in the State of New-York, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and "a well-considered bankrupt law."

D. D. CONOVER, Esq., sent in another report of the frauds he has discovered in the Street Department to the Board of Aldermen, last evening. The Committee on Frauds reported the particulars of the Fifty-second-street case, as before published, and found FARLEY, TRACY and MCGRANE guilty of fraud; and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, former Deputy Street Commissioner, guilty of colluding with them. There was a spicy debate on the $9,000 wrongly obtained by Mr. ERBEN. It was stated that proceedings had been instituted against him for the recovery of the money. An ineffectual effort was made to pass the salary resolution over the Mayor's veto. Several amendments to the tax levy were reported, but as yet the Committee on Conference have failed to agree on the item for printing.

The examination in the case of the parties arrested on Saturday at No. 39 Ann-street, the head-quarters of the leading Southern lotteries in this City, was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice KELLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The accused, with their counsel, were in attendance, but owing to the absence of important witnesses the examination was postponed till Wednesday. Saturday's arrests and the wholesale seizure of lottery schemes and tickets, it is said, frightened from the City the agents of all the minor Southern lotteries, as well as shut up a large number of "Exchanges" where lottery tickets have heretofore been vended.

Yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, the Wood prizes of $50 and $25 for the best two specimens of anatomical preparation by students in surgery and anatomy, were presented respectively to Mr. GEORGE F SHEARY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Mr. POST, of the Fourteenth-street College, (the University.) Addresses were made by Drs VALENTINE MOTT and J. W. FRANCIS.

The remains of Captain HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, recently wrecked on the Eastern coast of Long Island, have been recovered, identified and brought to this City. Three more bodies from the wreck have come ashore, making fifteen in all that have been recovered. The sailors' funeral took place at East Hampton on Sunday.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening took the first step towards the abolition of the Volunteer, and the formation of a Paid Fire Department, in the adoption unanimously of a preamble and resolutions setting forth the evils of the present system, and providing for the appointment of a Special Committee of five to inquire into the practical working of the system as adopted in Cincinnati, Boston, London, and other large cities—the comparative expense, relative number of fires, &c.

The matter of the proposed abolition of the Brooklyn City Court, over which Judge CULVER presides, was brought to the attention of both the Kings County Board of Supervisors and the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday. The former body adopted a resolution to present a petition to the Legislature, signed by the President and Clerk, for the immediate abolition of the Court. A resolution was presented in the Common Council in favor of the abolition, but it was lost by a vote of Ayes 14, Nays 16.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened briskly for Cotton, which slightly improved. Breadstuffs were quiet, without any very remarkable change in prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork declined a shade. Other articles were steady. Sugars and Rice were in fair demand, at full rates. Hides were in good request, and quite stiffly held. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Prophet Unveiled.

The Mahomet of the Great Salt Lake has at last thrown off all disguise, and has boldly taken his stand upon a tenable ground of resistance to the Executive of the Union. He has published a long and elaborate message to the Legislature of Utah, in which he maintains the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in its broadest acceptation, and hurls most logical defiance at the President who refuses to acknowledge his own principles of Government when transferred from Nebraska to Deseret, and expanded into a beauty more full-blown and absolute. The argumentation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, High Priest and Governor, is certainly not less accurate and precise than the argumentation of Mr. BUCHANAN, candidate and President, and it leads the Mormon ruler on by sequences of unimpeachable facility from the Articles of Confederation of the United American Colonies to the assertion that neither the President nor Congress can appoint officers to govern the inhabitants of an American Territory without the free consent and election of those inhabitants. Here then the Mormon makes his stand. He declares that he himself and only he is the lawfully preferred and chosen ruler of Utah; that all other persons whatsoever who shall pretend to exercise authority in Utah by virtue of a Presidential commission are interlopers and usurpers; and he summons the people of his faith to support him against the invaders of their inherent and inalienable rights. The people, speaking by their Legislature, accept the position made for them by their prophets, and Utah offers to the Union the alternative of peace or war, according as the forces of Colonel JOHNSTON shall or shall not attempt to introduce themselves and to bring the officials of Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination with them into the Territory from which they have been formally excluded by the supreme command of Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG. With characteristic astuteness, the Prophet reverts to the apparent acceptance by his people and himself, of the Presidential authority from the hands of Mr. FILLMORE, and he explains away this seeming precedent by averring that when he consented to act as Governor under Mr. FILLMORE'S commission, he did so only because Mr. FILLMORE "was a wise and good man," who proved his wisdom and goodness by confirming the nominee of Heaven in the person of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and because the people of Utah were willing to "waive their rights" awhile, for the sake of peace.

Logically, Mr. BUCHANAN and all the friends of the Nebraska-Kansas bill are bound to admit the conclusions of the Mormon Governor, but practically, they will hardly fail to receive his argument as a proclamation of treason, and to indorse in full the indictment already found at Camp Scott by the Grand Jury of Green River County, in the Territory of Utah, against the Prophet himself, the Twelve Apostles, and a number more of the Mormon leaders, as conspirators against the United States. And with the opening of the Spring we shall unquestionably see the beginning of a serious Mormon war; for there is no reason to believe that in the most inflammatory accounts which we have received of the condition of Utah, the influence and authority of YOUNG over his people have ever been exaggerated, and YOUNG has now staked his every pretension to teach and rule his people upon the maintenance of the claims which he has advanced in the face of an American army, and under cover of an appeal to the principles of American liberty. Whatever disinclination the President and his friends may feel towards attacking the pretensions of a man who is simply carrying out their own doctrines to their legitimate consequences, the country at large, we think, will hardly acquiesce in the flagrant overthrow of all constitutional precedents, by a theocratical despot, pretending to speak in the name of an ignorant and fanatical multitude, bound by all the bonds of spiritual slavery about the footstool of his power; and, without wasting thought or speech upon that vacillating policy of the past by which the intrinsic difficulties of the Mormon question have been aggravated a hundred fold, it has become the duty of the people to see that the proper steps are taken at once for supporting the National authority in Utah, with as little of the painful parade and as much of the merciful decision of power as possible. And to that end it is primarily essential that the disgraceful occupation by Federal troops of the Territory of Kansas should immediately cease—and that the army which is to move into the mountains in the Spring should not leave behind it the smouldering embers of civil dissensions, which no army that can be sustained by this nation will be adequate to suppress.

Two Lecompton Meetings.

The harmonious Democracy of the City are obliged to hold two separate meetings to indorse the Lecompton movement. One is to be held to-night at Mozart Hall, in Broadway, and the other at Tammany on Thursday next. Which is regular it is difficult to say:—but the fact that General DIX, JOHN VAN BUREN and other Free-Soilers of 1848, lend the light of their countenance to the Thursday night movement, goes far to stamp that as the genuine, Simon-Pure, unadulterated Lecompton demonstration.

Another fact which casts a shadow of doubt over the Mozart Hall meeting is, that General CALHOUN'S name does not appear on the list of invited orators. This looks like a cowardly truckling to the prejudices of certain Democrats, which is unworthy of the out-and-out, through-thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration policy. It is to be hoped the other meeting will be less squeamish and more honest. There is not a man in the United States who has so thoroughly earned the gratitude of the Lecompton Democracy as General CALHOUN,—not one who was more prominent in devising that splendid illustration of popular sovereignty, or who is now more active in forcing it upon the people of the Territory. On the score of merit, not one of the invited orators has deserved half as much at the hands of the Administration.

General CALHOUN is said to be a capital speaker, and being thoroughly familiar with the whole history of what is popularly known as the Lecompton swindle, the Democracy of New-York could not fail to be highly edified by a discourse from him upon that subject.

We call upon General DIX and JOHN VAN BUREN, who have signed the call for the second meeting, to see that no such injustice is done to this distinguished Lecompton Democrat on that occasion as has been practiced by the timid and spurious Committee who have control of the meeting to-night. Let General CALHOUN be heard!

The Committees of Claims in Congress, and the Chances of Claimants.

In commenting, the other day, on the attack of Mr. STUART, in the Senate, upon the Court of Claims, we did not overlook the fact that his remarks were no less insulting to his colleagues of the Senate Committee of Claims than they were to the Court. When Mr. STUART said that the Senate ought to reject the claim before them as "unanimously as the Court had reported it," it was assuming that the Committee had stultified themselves, in unanimously adopting the judgment of the Court. But the Committee were able to take care of themselves. When Mr. Mallory, Mr. Iverson, Mr. Clark, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Simmons consent to be bullied and ridden roughshod by the Senator from Michigan, then we shall expect to see them turn in and help make the Senate unanimous in the rejection of their own unanimous reports. We think we see the process of caving-in. We can fancy Mr. SIMMONS apologizing to Mr. STUART for having come to a deliberate conclusion in favor of the unanimous judgment of a Court, without ascertaining Mr. STUART'S intuitive or inspired opinion of it beforehand. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, is a very courteous gentleman, and will, no doubt, back down with the most consummate grace on Mr. STUART'S position. Mr. CLARK and Mr. POLK, we hope, will make satisfactory explanations to Mr. STUART, and receive his bland forgiveness. Mr. MALLORY may be a little more intractable, and, if so, Mr. STUART will be compelled to give him another crack of the whip, and then it will be all right.

It is derogatory to these gentlemen even to suggest such a result—but they are on the floor of the Senate to speak for themselves, and require no outside auxiliaries. The Court of Claims, however, is not there to defend itself. The Court of Claims has a host of enemies. Every jobbing and peddling member of Congress, who has heard of the rich pickings that were to be had of private claimants in better days, and who laments, Othello-like, over the loss of his "occupation"—is a bitter foe to the Court. Every sneaking officer and ex-officer of either House, who finds that his knowledge of the "ropes" is a commodity not worth greasing his palms for—and who no longer exacts fees of petitioners for watching their bills and helping them through, is a bitter foe to the Court. Every hackstering claim-agent, skilled in the underhand management of hard cases, that will not bear the light—and who fears to submit them to the probe of the solicitors of the United States—is a bitter foe to the Court. Every venal newspaper correspondent, who has been levying black-mail on unfortunates, as the only condition of his not "killing their bills," is a bitter foe to the Court. All the great men's little men, who keep their masters' consciences, and pretend to control their votes, and who sell them out a dozen times a day because they prepare their letters and get up their reports, and have access to them when they are at their shaving-cup or their wine-cups—all these men are bitter foes to the Court. Every clerk of a committee who misses his old retainer for not opposing and delaying an honest claim, or for covering up and glossing over a dishonest one, is a bitter foe to the Court. Here, indeed, is an array militant, battering away at all times at the Court of Claims, and therefore it is, if the Court is worth defending, that it is entitled to the active and vigorous support of the Press.

We have often expressed the opinion that the Court is an important institution, and that the judges who compose it are of a character and weight to command the public confidence. It is a most efficient breakwater to the tides of legislative corruption that have threatened of late to sweep away the honor and good name of Congress. The United States are represented in the Court by three solicitors of experience and ability, who manage the business in such a way that every case is thoroughly investigated, and ably argued for the Government. A dishonest claim must be very cunningly and very skillfully presented, if it is not broken down on a question of fact or of law by the united intelligence and research of these Government lawyers. They spare no pains. Some of them abuse every claimant who exhibits himself as roundly as if they were members of Congress talking for bunkum. If a claimant runs this gauntlet with any skin left on him, he is fortunate—but then he has to submit to a still more trying process, the private consultation of the Court. Here he encounters the subtlety of SCARBURO, the distrust of BLACKFORN, and the judicial insight of GILCHRIST. Now who will say that the United States have not been fairly represented here—before a tribunal of their own creation, and judges appointed and paid by themselves? Who would complain if judgments both for and against the United States were uniformly adopted by Congress? Admit that they are sometimes wrong. All human tribunals may err. Are they not more likely to be right than any Committee of Congress can be, with its *ex parte* examinations of private rights, and its *ex parte* decisions upon them?

But practically, what has been the operation of this process of adjudicating contested rights? There have been three classes of cases. In one class—a very large and very important one—by far the largest and by far the most important—the court decides *against* the claimant. Cases involving millions of dollars have been disposed of upon questions of legal right, depending on constructions of statutes—in which the Court have said that the law was against the claimants. In many other cases the Court have decided against the claimants upon the facts. *Congress finds no difficulty in adopting all these adverse judgments.* Forty-seven of them commended themselves to the impartial, justice-loving sense of the House of Representatives only a week ago last Friday. Mr. PALMER, we observed, made a struggle to save a few bills from the general doom, and he was successful. A debate occurred, too, on a motion to refer one of the cases (which the Court had decided against on the ground that it was barred by a statute) to a committee—but no one intimated in the course of the debate that the Court had made a wrong decision. The Court had decided, no doubt, according to the law—and the House were right accordingly in affirming forty-seven of their judgments without debate.

This is one class of cases, and it is seen how respectfully they are treated by Congress. There is another class of cases, in which the judgments of the Court are in favor of the claimants, but there is a dissenting opinion of one of the Judges. These are referred to the Committees of Claims, and the Committees pretty uniformly adopt the dissenting opinion and report accordingly. This disposes of a second class of claims most effectually. It would be in vain to attempt to inspire a member with the courage to undertake such an uphill enterprise as to carry a claim against the report of a committee.

There is still a third class of cases, limited in number, in which *the Court is unanimous* in favor of the claimant. These are permitted to slumber in the Committee rooms, or if reported to Congress the very unanimity of the Court invites the suggestion that their judgment ought to be unanimously rejected! These three classes of cases embrace all that can come before the Court. What chance there may be for a claimant to recover against the Government may be inferred from this statement, which is not over-colored. Indeed it must be under-colored if we can trust the judgment of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, a member of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives. In the debate of the 19th ult. Mr. DAVIDSON remonstrated with a brother member on his proposition to send a case to the Committee. He said:

"I have a suggestion to make to my friend from Pennsylvania. If he desires to have anything done with that claim, he had better not send it to the Committee of Claims, because he would want to have the evidence, the law, the equity, and the inspiration of Almighty God if he gets anything from the Committee."

If such is the Constitution of the Committee, Heaven help the poor claimant!

Gov. Walker's Position.

We commend those presses which have been so much concerned about Governor WALKER'S position on the Kansas question to his Indiana letter, which will be found in another column. If his most virulent enemies can find in that document anything to countenance the report that he had been bought over by the President to the support of the Lecompton fraud, they would do well to bring it to the notice of the public.

This letter is one of the strongest protests ever made against Executive tyranny. It sets forth in the most emphatic language, and in the most impressive style, the abjectness and disgrace of the position which a great party assumes in surrendering its principles and its convictions of right at the dictation of the President whom they have elevated to office. "Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or the Danube?" asks Gov. WALKER, "or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it *Executive edicts* or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country?" These are pertinent and weighty questions,—and point to the real character of the policy which the President is endeavoring to force upon the Democratic Party.

We commend this letter of Governor WALKER to the special attention of the orators who may address the Lecompton meeting this evening. They may find in it sundry suggestions worthy of their consideration in framing their speeches for this occasion.

One point is becoming every day clearer and clearer:—the masses of the Democratic Party are against the policy of the Administration upon this subject, and even those who favor it do so,—not because they approve the principle which it involves, but because they believe it to be the shortest method of ridding themselves of an unpleasant and troublesome question. We are satisfied that of the respectable gentlemen who have signed the call for the Lecompton meeting at Tammany Hall, nine out of ten are actuated solely and exclusively by this motive. They will find their mistake when it is too late to remedy it.

WHAT SHALL VIRGINIA DO FOR LABORERS?—The Richmond *Whig* commences an elaborate leader by saying that it hears "great complaints from various parts of the State of the scarcity of labor." Now this would constitute a serious appeal to our benevolent sympathies, if the *Whig* meant what it said. But it did not. It meant, in fact, the contrary. "Labor" is abundant in the Old Dominion; what is lacking is the disposition to perform it, as the *Whig* goes on to explain:

"At the beginning of the year, when people are preparing for another year's operations, they begin for the first time to feel sensibly the effect of the immense draft made upon the labor of the State, during the last twelve months, by the Southern demand. *We are not in possession of statistics which enable us to say how many slaves have been carried from the State during that time. They probably equal the natural increase; certainly they exceed the number carried off during any former year.* And this result was effected in the face of an immense domestic competition, which was enabled to sustain itself by the high price of tobacco and wheat. What will be the case at the end of another year, if wheat and tobacco should be depressed, and cotton high, requires no great genius for calculation to divine. The continuance of that state of things for a few years, *i. e.*, low-priced tobacco and high-priced cotton, will strip the State of half its adult slave population. From what we hear, there is not at present enough slave labor here, to make, even with favorable seasons, an average crop of tobacco."

We are to understand from this that nobody in Virginia works except slaves; and the "Southern demand" has drained the State of its black laborers to such an extent as seriously to threaten the production of wheat and tobacco.

The *Whig* is forced, by this state of things, to take a gloomy view of the future. We quote:

"The consequences, social and political, of this process, continued without interruption for a few decades, are palpable and inevitable. The character of the population will undergo an entire change. The few negroes remaining will be found in the hands of a few rich men; *and some hungry demagogue, like Wise, will not be wanting to raise the cry of aristocrats, and the whole institution will be swept from the statute book.* In the meantime, the abstraction of labor will be followed by diminished products; *and in the transition from negroes to Yankees, the whole real property of the Commonwealth will experience a disastrous depreciation.*"

Is not this prospect disheartening? Think of Governor WISE turning Abolitionist, and of Yankees displacing the negroes! No wonder the F. F. V.'s are shaking in their shoes.

But solemn things should be solemnly regarded; accordingly the *Whig* calls for legislative remedies, and recommends as follows:

"The preventive remedy is some new source of labor to supply this increasing deficiency. The alternative lies between *Yankees* and *Negroes*. We must resign ourselves to see our lands undergo a ruinous depreciation for the want of sufficient labor to till them, and then be appropriated by the Yankees; *or we must augment the number of Negroes by direct importation from Africa, so as to supply every white man in the State with enough for his own use.* Large slaveholders may and do object to this expedient, on the ground, that it will depreciate the value of the slaves they now own; but they will be more than compensated for this depreciation by the enhanced value of their lands. *The question, however, is not one of choice, but necessity.* If they would maintain the institution of Slavery, they must popularize it, by rendering it cheap and accessible to every white man; and if they would not render their lands worthless, they must have laborers to cultivate it. It is to the vast importation of Irish and German laborers into the Northern States that that section of the Union is indebted for its pecuniary and political preponderance. Cursed with a sterile soil and an execrable climate, but for this importation and a dexterity (which poverty engenders) in shaving their neighbors, they had continued poor and despicable. If the importation of slaves never been interrupted, the Southern States would have maintained the ascendency they had at the Revolution; and would have constituted at this time the foremost community in the world. It was *by the introduction of Negroes*, as has been clearly demonstrated by an eloquent pen, *that this continent was saved to Protestantism and religious freedom*; and it is by the renewal of that importation alone, that it can be saved from Yankee bigotry and fanaticism—a despotism ten times more detestable than that of the Roman Inquisition."

In the remainder of its article the *Whig* derives encouragement from the alleged fact that "France, one of the first Powers of the world, has just opened the Slave-trade;" and refers to the contemplated direct commercial intercourse of the South with France, a scheme which it rejoices to believe "will prepare us (the South) for that event—not only possible, but highly probable—we might perhaps say inevitable—a dissolution of the Union."

The idea of reviving the Slave-trade is gaining ground daily at the South. Many entertain who do not openly avow it. Slavery is growing weaker, and its friends desire to strengthen it. Slave labor is most profitable in the cotton and sugar States. Consequently, "laborers" grow scarce in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The theory of renewing the Slave-trade is assuming shape and force in the Southern mind, and it may be very soon brought forward prominently and actively into the field of political action.

GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—The editors and proprietors of the Paris journals recently entertained the managers of the railroads of France at a dinner at the *Trois Frères*, as an acknowledgment of the favor conferred upon them by the permission to travel *free* upon all the lines leading from Paris. Any kind of freedom is gratefully acknowledged by the French press; but a freedom of this kind is, in fact, only imposing a new restraint upon the press. The establishment of the editorial dead-head system on the French roads will prevent the press from telling the truth about them, and if the Emperor is as sagacious as he has shown himself in other matters, he will not permit the railroad managers to muzzle the press with free tickets. He will claim it as his own imperial privilege to bribe the press to silence.

HOPEFUL.—It is supposed that the City treasury will reap some benefit from the prevailing religious revival. Quite a number of the ex-Aldermen and ex-Councilmen who have been connected with the fraudulent transactions of the past few years, are among those who have experienced a change of heart. They will undoubtedly practice restitution as well as repentance. Nothing is more common than to find in the English papers acknowledgments, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of money received from repentant defaulters. Comptroller FLAGG will be happy to attend to all similar cases here.

PERSONAL.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is now in this City, at the Brevoort House. Mr. SUMNER is still avoiding, by the advice of his physicians, the sharper excitements of public life, but he is rapidly regaining his natural vigor of constitution, and whenever he shall be permitted to resume without reserve his Senatorial career, will doubtless approve himself as firm and formidable a champion as ever he was, of Truth and the Right.

A CORRECTION.—The *Evening Post* protests against being unfriendly to Senator SEWARD. It only thinks he is "famous for voting for all sorts of appropriations," and that his vote on the Army bill was calculated to inflict great injury upon the struggling people of Kansas. The *Post's* hostility goes no further than this.

THE ARMY.—Does the Administration intend to abandon the Utah Expedition to its fate? If not, why does it oppose the proposition to raise volunteers for the Utah service?

The Wrecked of the John Milton—Captain Harding's Body Identified.

The funeral of those of the crew of the *John Milton* whose bodies have been recovered, took place at East Hampton on Sunday. Rev. STEPHEN L. MASHAN preached an affecting sermon on the occasion. Three more bodies have been found, making 15 altogether that have been recovered thus far. The remains of the lamented Captain HARDING were identified on the beach, by the agent of the Underwriters, on Saturday, and were yesterday brought to this City by the Long Island Railroad. The widow of Captain HARDING has not visited the scene of the disaster, as one of our cotemporaries has stated. She is still in this City.

POCKETING FACILITIES.—Officer PHILLIPS, of Second Ward, yesterday forenoon spotted two young men, who looked like suspicious characters, going from store to store, as if for the purpose of purchasing goods. They finally entered the stationery store of W. W. ROSS, in Cedar-street, and while the officer stood watching their movements, Mr. ROSS missed his goods, and came out for a policeman. Officer PHILLIPS immediately arrested and took them to the Tombs, where they were searched. Each of them had capacious pockets on the inside of a kind of burglar's coat, which were filled with stolen goods. They were committed.

☞ MARGARET SCHNEIDER, a German woman, was charged in the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, yesterday, with killing her own infant by throwing it into a sink at No. 304 East Thirteenth-street.

☞ VICTOR BERTRAND, a Frenchman, was arrested, yesterday, charged with embezzling $66 worth of groceries from PHILIP N. GAULON, No. 467 Canal-street.

☞ Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, has complained of Truck Company No. 8, for running with their cart on the sidewalk.

MUNICIPAL.

More Frauds in the Street Department—Reports on the Subject.

No Salaries for Members of the Common Council.

Amendments to the Tax Levy—No Agreement Yet.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A communication was received by the Counsel to the Corporation, after consultation with him, on a case, instances similar to which may frequently occur, and to meet and remedy which the Executive Department of the City Government should be clothed with ample and clearly expressed powers. The instance named was that of the building No. 349 Pearl-street, which was reported in insecure and dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any moment. The ordinance directs the Street Inspector to cause the building to be taken down forthwith; and the Mayor recommends the passage of an ordinance of general application. The communications took the usual course.

A FERRY.

A petition was received from James B. Rub and associates, and referred, for a lease of Pier No. 35 North River, for ferry purposes.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The following was offered by Alderman TWOMEY, and adopted:

Wherras, The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act, appointing Commissioners for the erection of a new City Hall in this City; and

Whereas, Said act was passed by the said Legislature, against the earnest remonstrance of the inhabitants and tax-payers of this City, through their legally constituted and regularly elected representatives in the Common Council; and

Whereas, The said act, by its provisions, appointing such Commissioners, for the expenditure of the money raised for the purpose imposes upon the inhabitants and tax-payers of the City "Taxation without Representation," in violation of the fundamental principles of self-government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to memorialize the Legislature, at its present session, for the passage of an act repealing the said act of the last Legislature, appointing Commissioners for the erection of a new City Hall in this City.

THE FIFTY-SECOND-STREET FRAUD.

The Committee on Frauds made a report in the Fifty-second-street regulating and grading case, reported by Mr. CONOVER. After stating the main facts, as heretofore published, namely: that FARLEY was the lowest bidder for the contract; that he did the work; that he declined the contract, and by so doing forced the City to pay the higher price bid by Mr. MCGRANE; that Mr. MCGRANE said he did none of the work, and only signed the contract to oblige a friend; that he immediately transferred the contract to the father-in-law of Mr. FARLEY, and that Mr. FARLEY drew the money on Mr. MCGRANE'S bid, instead of his own; also, that there exists good ground for suspecting that the official return of the quantity of work done had been altered before reaching the office of the Assessors; and that the assessment roll was stolen from the office as soon as inquiry was made for it,—they also think Mr. Dodge, the Surveyor, culpable, in not retaining notes of the quantity of work done. The Committee consider that Mr. FARLEY is not entitled to any money for the work done, as there was no confirmation by the Common Council; and that the contract made with Mr. MCGRANE was obtained by fraud, and that the Street Commissioner and Mr. FARLEY were parties to it. They further state that Charles Turner, late Deputy Street Commissioner, was guilty of colluding with FARLEY, and of gross neglect of his duty.

The Committee recommended the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the ordinance approved on the 6th day of October, 1857, confirming the assessment in the case of regulating and grading and guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take proceedings against Terrence Farley, John McGrane and Patrick Tracy, to recover back from them the sum of $9,589 78, drawn by Farley from the Comptroller on the 7th of November, 1857, under the fraudulent contract with McGrane.

Resolved, That the fraudulent transactions stated in this report be referred to the District-Attorney, for his action with the request to investigate the matter of the abstraction of the assessment roll from the office of Joseph S. Taylor.

The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY ERBEN'S $9,000.

President CLANCY, who had left the Chair, now arose and said that he had listened to the report of the Committee on Frauds with great interest; and the more so because there was a case of which he would soon speak, which he had imagined would have been the very first upon which a report would have been made. It was a case of great interest, from the fact that it related to the fraud of one who had long set himself up as a bright and shining example of virtue, and who had been unceasing in his denunciations of the Common Council. The case that he desired to call the attention of the Board to, was one that had caused more remark than any other—it was the case of Henry Erben. He had supposed the Committee would have reported upon it without delay, but he presumed they had not had time to give all the necessary attention to it. He rose for the purpose of offering a resolution, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to commence a suit for the recovery of $9,000 of the funds of the City Treasury which Mr Erben was now in possession of unlawfully—to recover the $9,000 of the City money now in the possession of a man who was in the foremost rank of the reformers; and shrieking loud and long against the Common Council, as a den of corruption; while he was committing a fraud to the extent of $9,000 against the treasury of the City they represented: for the purpose of recovering $9,000 from the man who had placed himself foremost among the virtuous—the immaculate in the halls of the University and in the Tabernacle: to recover the $9,000 fraudulently obtained by a man who had lounged about the City Hall for years, greasing the pillars by contact with his person: from one who had done nothing but heap contumely upon the Common Council for the past few years. It was known that he had scandalized and libelled the Common Council without ceasing, and at the same time, held himself up before the community as one of wonderful honesty and integrity; and, therefore, he had expected that his case, which was clear and undeniable, would have been the first on which a report would have been made. He thought the Board owed it to its own dignity to force him to disgorge his ill gotten gold, and to punish him for his crime, without unnecessary delay; and it was with that view that he offered the following resolution, which, he sincerely hoped, would be adopted. While speaking he had received an intimation that the Corporation Council had commenced proceedings, but he would still advocate the adoption of the resolution, as it would give the counsel the direct authority of the Board for his proceeding.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to commence proceedings forthwith against Henry Erben, to recover the amount wrongfully paid said Erben by Comptroller Flagg, as an award in the opening of Canal-street.

Ald. ADAMS said he would not attempt to follow the remarks of his learned friend who had just taken his seat. He would simply say that there was no case that came before the Committee that did not require examination, and that the Committee was not obliged to hear testimony from all the parties concerned. It was true that Mr. Erben's case had been among the first that came before the Committee; and, he would add, that Mr. Erben's defence of his conduct was very lame—in fact, no defence at all. So plain was it that the Committee would have reported upon it before had not the Clerk been taken sick, and left the papers locked up in his drawer, where the Committee could not have access to them. He could assure the gentleman that there was no disposition on the part of the Committee to let Erben's case pass; and the gentleman himself was careful, in another capacity, to keep it before the people that Erben had $9,000 of the people's money. He had been informed that since the Committee on Frauds had been appointed, considerable sums of money had been returned to the rightful owners, by those who had overdrawn for work performed. That had been one good resulting from the appointment of the Committee, and he had no doubt that many more would follow. At all events, gentlemen need not harbor any fears in relation to the case of Mr. Erben, as he could assure them, it would be attended to as soon as Mr. Woodruff, the clerk, should have so far recovered as to be able to attend to his duties.

Alderman CLANCY said he certainly intended no reflection upon the Committee. He knew that they had had an arduous duty to perform, and, in offering the resolution, he meant only to urge the matter to its conclusion at an earlier date than the Committee could expect to complete it; and that he had done so because it was a case of outrageous fraud, concerning which there was not a doubt.

Alderman TUOHEY stated that he was a member of the Committee now, but was not so at the time Mr. Erben's case was up. He hoped the resolution would not pass, as he was sure a report would be made as soon as possible; and as its passage would appear to be a reflection upon the Committee. In regard to the assertion that Mr. Erben had been the head and front of the Reform Party, he would say that that party had tried very hard, several times, to shake him off, but could not succeed. Nevertheless, all the pressure in that party was never desirable. He thought the gentleman (Alderman CLANCY) was in great haste, and he supposed it was because it was believed that Erben had had something to do with the Reform Party. But as the Reform Party had died out, he could see no good reason for unnecessary haste on that account. The Committee had promised to take the matter up as soon as the papers could be had; and they would make a report as soon as Mr. Woodruff recovered. He thought the resolution was a reflection upon the Committee, and hoped it would not pass.

Alderman OWENS was opposed to its adoption.

Alderman GREGORY hoped it would not pass. The Committee had done all they could; and they desired, if possible, to find who drew the warrant for the money, before reporting.

Alderman CLANCY would withdraw the resolution.

as he had no disposition to interfere with the progress of the work the Committee had in hand. The resolution was withdrawn.

SALARIES FOR MEMBERS.

The Mayor's Message, vetoing the proposal to apply for such an alteration of the Charter as would authorize the payment of $1,000 a year to each member of the Common Council, was referred to by Alderman Boole, who moved that the resolution be passed notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor.

Alderman Tocsa hoped the resolution would not be passed, for he did not believe that attaching a salary to the office would cause the selection of better men.

Aldermen Owens and Davies expressed similar views.

Alderman Bradley hoped there would be a constitutional majority in favor of the resolution. The increase in the expenses of the City, referred to by the Mayor, were in a very material degree in consequence of an increase in the demands of the Board of Governors, of which the Mayor was a member. He referred to the various other sources from which the increase had been caused, and over which the Common Council had no control. In conclusion, he declared his strenuous opposition to a representation based upon money influence—it had always resulted in evil to the citizen. Therefore he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Alderman Adams thought that if the fact that granting salaries had not licensed the selection of better members of the Common Council, and that therefore no salaries should be allowed, it would be well to adopt that rule in other departments. He did not think the office of Mayor had been better filled since a salary had been paid, and if they were to go back to first principles, he thought they had better go back to the time of Mynheer Van Schonvenhoven, who received $17 for acting as Mayor, under the Dongan and Montgomerie charter.

After some further remarks the resolution was lost.

MORE FRAUDS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The following communication was then received from D. D. Conover, Esq., being a continuation of his report of discoveries of frauds in the Street Department.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Such of the assessment lists as were made up by the Assessors and confirmed by the Common Council and Mayor in the year 1856, and now on file in the Street Department, have been examined and compared in detail with the contracts or record, by order of the undersigned, and the following cases of over-payment to contractors, and consequent over-assessments of property owners, (where the amount exceeds $100,) are submitted, with such explanations of the cause of the excess as the undersigned is enabled to give, for the information of your Honorable body:

CASE FIRST.

Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues. John M'Cullens was Contractor, and Robert J. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed August, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list..... $3,009 58
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 2,278 32

A difference against property owners of... $731 26

which is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavation*, *earth excavation* and *earth filling*, which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 87½ cents, 30 cents and 35 cents per cubic yard, but which items of work, on the contrary, were included in and covered by the prices paid for curb, gutter and flagging as incident and appertaining thereto.

CASE SECOND.

Flagging sidewalks in Third avenue from Forty-fourth-street to Sixty-first-street. S. C. Foster was Contractor and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Sept. 1, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $2,947 50
But the amount rightfully and legally due as per said list, was..... 2,468 50

A difference against property owners of... $479 00

Which, to the extent of $62 24, is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *reflagging* and *earth filling*, which items he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 6 cents per square foot and 60 cents per cubic yard, but which on the contrary were included in and covered by the price paid for flagging. The balance of the over-assessment ($417 76) stands entirely unaccounted for on any data apparent on the face of the returns made to the Assessors, and the explanation of which rests entirely upon them to give. In this case the property owners were assessed also $81 for inspection fees when the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE THIRD.

Paving Forty-sixth-street from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. Terrence Farley was Contractor and Jno. T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list $3,669 53
But the amount rightly and legally due him was, as per contract..... 2,248 35

A difference against property owners of... $1,421 18

Which, to the extent of $1,003 04 is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner, for *furnishing gravel, repaving*, resetting curb and gutter, and *refitting man-holes*, which items of work he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 30 cents per cubic yard, 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per lineal foot, and $10 each; but all of which, on the contrary, were included in and covered by the price paid for paving. The balance of the over-assessment ($418 14) is made up of sundries, not returned by the Surveyor nor provided for in the contract, nor even allowed by the *liberal* certificate of the Street Commissioner, but embraced in a bill rendered at prices sworn to by the Contractor, as just and reasonable, and the amount of which bill the Assessors assumed to allow and assess against the property owners. In this case the property owners were also assessed $99 for inspection fees, notwithstanding the appointment of an Inspector was disallowed by the ordinance.

CASE FOURTH.

Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues. E. McGuras was Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the contractor as for said list..... $2,469 30
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 1,669 30

A difference against property owners of..... $800 00

Which is made up by an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for 800 feet of retaining wall, which work he wrongfully certified was provided for in the contract at the price of $1 per running foot. An assessment of $36 for inspection fees was also made in this case, though the ordinance did not allow the appointment of an Inspector.

CASE FIFTH.

Paving Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue. John Fitzpatrick was Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list $2,256 50
But the amount rightly due him as per contract, was..... $649 50

A difference against property owners of... $1607 00

Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner beyond the terms of contract, for rock excavation, bridge stones laid, flagging relaid, and culvert built, all of which items of work he wrongfully certified were provided for in the contract, at prices of $1 50 per cubic yard, 60 cents and 6 cents per square foot, and $1 per running foot. But the allowances only amounted to $686 50, which, it is presumable, was not satisfactory to the Contractor, and therefore the following addit onal allowance was interlined in pencil upon the certificate of the Street Commissioner: "Rock blasting and earth filling $920 50," which thus makes up the over-assessment of $1,607. Who made that interlineation in pencil, the undersigned cannot say, neither can he suggest a reason why the Assessors should have assessed upon the property owners an amount so equivocally vouched for. To illustrate the impropriety of these extra allowances for rock excavation, earth filling, refagging, &c., under a contract for paving only, it is only necessary to state that this part of Fifty-first-street had been so recently regulated, graded, curb and gutter set, and sidewalks flagged, before the making of the contract with Fitzpatrick for paving it, that the return of said regulating, grading, &c., has not yet been made to the Street Department, and consequently no assessment has yet been laid for such original work; and yet $1,607 of work belonging to the original contract and fully done by that Contractor, is alleged to have been due over by Fitzpatrick under his contract for paving. It is not easy to understand how the street which had only just been graded should need to be graded ever, or the sidewalks which had just been flagged should require to be reflagged; but it is easy to comprehend how, under such circumstances, the property owners are over-assessed

CASE SIXTH.

Regulating Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eight streets from Fourth to Lexington avenues, Jno Hodgins was Contractor, and Edward Ewen Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list $892 20, but the amount rightly due him as per contract was $557 60, a difference against property-owners of $334 60, which to the extent of $38, is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock cutting*, which he wrongfully certified was included in the contract at the price of $1 per cubic yard; while the balance of the assessment, $296 60, is founded upon no data that the undersigned can discover upon the returns accompanying said assessment list, and appears, therefore, to have been gratuitously allowed to the contractor by the Assessors, and as gratuitously assessed upon the property owners.

CASE SEVENTH.

Paving Fortieth-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River. C. C. Ellis was Contractor and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list $1,419 67
But the amount rightly due him as per contract... 1,137 13,

A difference against property owners of... $282 54,

Which, to the extent of $42 54 is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *setting curb* and *gutter*, *repaving* and *relaying bridge stones*, all of which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices of 50 cents per lineal foot, 16 cents per square yard and 10 cents per square foot. The balance of the over-assessment ($240) having no data upon which it can be founded, appears as in cases second and sixth, to have been gratuitously allowed by the Assessors to the Contractor.

CASE EIGHTH.

Paving, flagging, setting curb and gutter in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. John Mehan was Contractor and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list $1,151 00,
But the amount rightly due him, as per contract, was..... 932 27,

A difference against property owners of... $218 73,

Which is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated*, *bridge stone relaid* and *bridge stone furnished*, which he wrongly certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of $1 50 per cubic yard, 12 cents and 25 cents per square foot; when, on the contrary, those items of work were covered by the prices paid for paving, flagging, &c., as appertaining thereto. In this case, also, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance, one was appointed, and his fees, amounting to $76 50, were assessed against the property owners.

CASE NINTH.

Regulating Forty-third-street from Third to Fifth avenues. Timothy Casey was Contracto, and Isaac T. Ludlum Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list..... $3,626 66
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 3,696 76

A differer ce against property owners of..... $129 90

Which excess has no foundation upon the returns made to the Assessors, and appears to be a gratuity to the contractor. The sum of $351, inspection fees, is also allowed and assessed upon the property in Interest, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE TENTH.

Paving Thirty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues. John McGrain was Contractor, and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $1,212 15
But the amount rightly and legally due him es per contract, was..... 942 21

A difference against the property owners of, $269 94

Which excess has no foundation upon the returns made to the Assessors, and, therefore, appears to have been gratuitously allowed by them to the Contractor, and necessarily became an over-assessment on the property in Interest. Inspection fees of $36 were also allowed and included in assessment, although an Inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE ELEVENTH.

Setting curb end gutter, end flagging Forty-ninth-street from Ninth to Eleventh avenues—C. C. Ellis was Contractor and Robert J. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856, and the Assessors made the amount due to Contractor as per said list..... $2,476 96
But the emount rightly and legally dne him as per contract, was..... 2,126 96

A difference against property owners of.. $350 00

Which eacess, like the preceding case, is founded upon no data discoverable in the returns furnished to the Assessors, and has the like appearance of a gratuity to the Contractor.

CASE TWELFTH.

Paving Sixth-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-eighth streets—William Humes, Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Snrveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the emonnt due to the Contractor as per said list $8,102 94
But the amount righ ly and legally due him as per contract, was..... 8,661 64

A difference against property owners of.. $1,441 30

Which excess is founded upon no data on the face of the returns furnished to the Assessors, and how they figured it up is entirely inexplicable to the undersigned. The Contractor, however, received the benefit of it, and the assessment was made upon the property owners for it, and also for the additional sum of $192, inspection fees, notwithstanding the ordinance did not allow the appointment of an inspector.

CASE THIRTEENTH.

Paving and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-first to Fifty-third streets, J. Cunningham was Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Snrveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor, as per said list..... $1,541 54
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 1,199 94

A difference against property owners, of.... $341 60

Which, to the extent of $91 60, is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner, for *rock excavation*, *earth filling*, *gutter laid*, and *curb* and *gutter relaid*, which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of $2 50, and 50 cents per cubic yard, and 55 cents and 40 cents per lineal foot; but all of which items of work were intended to be and were included in the prices paid for paving and flagging as appertaining thereto. The balance of the amount over-assessed ($250) is not accounted for by any data on the face of the returns, and seems to have been gratuitously allowed to the Contractor.

CASE FOURTEENTH.

Flagging Tenth avenue from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fourth streets. J. Cunningham was contractor: R. Graves, surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $1,432 68
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was..... 1,094 38

A difference against property owners of... $338 30

Which excess is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated*, *paving*, *curb* and *gutter reset*, and *bridge stones relaid* which he wrongfully certified were embraced in the contract, at prices respectively of $2 50 per cubic yard, 35 cents per square yard, 10 cents per lineal foot, and 10 cents per square foot; but all of which work was intended to be and was covered by the price paid for flagging.

CASE FIFTEENTH.

Paving and flagging Thirty-fifth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avennes. John M. Cuikins was Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $2,145 67
But the amount rightly and legally due him es per contract was..... 1,533 47

A difference against property owners of... $612 20

Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock, sand* and *gravel*, to the amount of $612 20, and which, notwitnstanding its dubious legality, was included in the assessment against the property owners.

CASE SIXTEENTH.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue. Cunningham & Humes were the Contractors, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due the Contractors, as per said list..... $1,282 26
But the amount rightfully and legally due him as per contract was..... 749 76

A difference against property owners of... $532 50

Which excess, to the extent of $287, is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavated* and *curb* and *gutter reset*, which items, he wrongfully certified, were included in the contract at prices respectively of $2 50 per cubic yard and 10 cents per lineal foot; and the remaining $245 50 gratuitously allowed by the Assessors, and assessed upon the property in Interest.

CASE SEVENTEENTH.

Setting curb and gutter, paving and flagging Third-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets.—John Fitzpatrick was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Nov., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $12,590 40
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per the contract, was..... 8,959 17

A difference against property owners of. $3,631 33

Which excess, to the extent of $2,250 85, is based by the Assessors upon a bill rendered by the Contractor for work done outside of contract, and the charge for which he swears to be just and reasonable; none of which work was returned by the Surveyor, except perhaps one item of *filling*, amounting in the bill to $745.80, which countless was included in the Surveyor's return of work under contract, and its insertion in that bill, therefore, would be tantamount to a double charge. But after allowing that bill in full, there remains of the over-assessment a balance of $1,380 38 to account for which there is nothing upon or accompanying the returns, and the amount seems to have been added by the Assessors for the benefit of the Contractor.

CASE EIGHTEENTH.

Paving, resetting curb and gutter, and laying crosswalks in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. C. Smith was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in November, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list..... $1,389 44
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 764 74

A difference against property holders of... $624 70

Which excess, to the extent of $160, is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for 50 feet of wooden culvert built, which he wrongfully certified was embraced in contract, at price of $2 per foot. There are no data upon the returns furnished to the Assessors upon which to found the balance of the above over-assessment, ($464 70,) and it stands, therefore, like other cases preceding an apparent gratuity to the Contractor. This case also exhibits an assessment of $90 for inspection fees, where no inspector was allowed by the ordinance.

CASE NINETEENTH.

Paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue. Charles Devlin was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to Contractor, as per said list..... $1,342 76
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 797 76

A difference against property owners of... $545 00

Of this excess, $20 is an extra allowance by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated*, but the remainder $525 is uneccounted for by any data upon or accompanying the returns furnished to the Assessors and like similar cases preceding seems a gratuity.

CASE TWENTIETH.

Paving and flagging Fortieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, W. A. Cnmming was Contractor and E. Boyle, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list..... $1,709 48
But the amonnt rightly and legally due him as per contract was..... 1,502 09

A difference against property owners of... $207 39

Which excess is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavation* and *curb* and *gutter reset*, which items of work he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of $1,00 per cubic yard and 11 cents per lineal foot.

CASE TWENTY-FIRST.

Flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-fifth-street from First to Third avenues, D. Gallagher was the Contractor and R. Graves, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amonnt due to Contractor as per said list..... $2,937 40
But the amonnt rightly and legally due him as per contract was..... 2,357 40

A difference against property owners of... $580 00

Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for rock excavated, which he wrongfully certified was included in the contract et the price of $2 per cubic yard.

CASE TWENTY-SECOND.

Regulating, paving, (Belgian,) setting curb and gutter in Duane-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, C. J. Booth was the Contractor, who subsequently assigned contract to John Pettigrew, May 5, 1856, and Edward Boyle was Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmen in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amonnt due Contractor as per said list..... $10,502 19
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was..... 9,387 27

A difference against property owners of...$1,114 92

Which eacess is entirely unaccounted for by any data furnished from the returns which the Assessors had in hand, and the only inference therefore that can be drawn in regard to the over-assessment is that the Assessors made it a gratuity to the Contractor at the expense of the property owners.

The following statement of work done as per surveyor's return, and other vouchers calculated at contract prices, will show the full amount due the Contractor.

2,022 8 cubic yards earth excavated, at 31c...	$626 84
4,641.73 square yards paving, at $1 60.....	7,746 76
815.40 sqnare feet bridge stone, at 22c.....	179 38
700.73 square feet bridge stone, relaid, at 4c.	28 03
926.80 square feet crosswalks, at 30c.....	278 64
1,115 lineal feet of curb set, at 42c.....	468 32
1,006.8-12 lineal feet of curb reset, at 4½c....	45 30
Emptying vault	14 00
Total.....	$9,387 27

The sum of $135 is also assessed against the property owners for inspector's fees in this case, notwithstanding the ordinance denied the appointment of an Inspector.

CASE TWENTY-THIRD.

Flagging Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Lexington-avenue, and laying bridge stones between Fonrth and Lexington-avenues. Cunningham & Hnmes, Contractors, and Robert J. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractors, as per said list..... $1,033 37
But the amount legally and rightfully due them, as per contract, was..... 803 37

A difference against property owners of.. $250 00

Which is made up from an extra allowance hy the Street Commissioner for grading, which he certifies to as amounting to that sum, ($250.)

CASE TWENTY-FOURTH.

Flegging Thirty-sixth-street, from Broadwey to Eleventh-avenue. Stewart Elder was Contractor, and R. Graves, Snrveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to to the contractors as per said list..... $592 41
But the amount rightly due them, as per contract, was..... 489 49

A difference against property-owners of..... $102 92

Which excess is fonnded npon no data upon the returns to the Assessors, and appears to have been gratuitously allowed to the contractors hy them.

CASE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Paving and flegging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-fourth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues. Charles Devlin was contractor and John T. Dodge surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Dec., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to Contractor as per said list..... $7,377 26
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 3,905 70

A difference against property-owners of.... $3,471 56

Which is made up as follows: First, from an extra allowance by Street Commissioner for *rock excavation*, *wooden culvert* built, and *retaining wall*, which he wrongfully certified were included in contract at prices respectively of $1 50 per cubic yard, $2 per lineal foot and $1 per foot, together with a further allowence of $2,500, without specification of particulars; and, secondly, from a bill of sundry items of work alleged to have been done, though none such was returned by Surveyor, which bill is sworn to by the Contractor, as just and reasonable, and amounted to $1,294.

CASE TWENTY-NINTH.

Building sewer in Hudson-street, from Spring to Dominick streets. Lawrence Kock was contractor, and John T. Dodge surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in November, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list..... $1,019 20
But the amount rightfully and legally due him, as per contract was..... 699 20

A difference against property-owners of..... $320 00

For which no data can be found on the returns and vouchers in the hands of the Assessors, and, in like the preceding similar cases, an apparent gratuity to the contractor.

CASE THIRTIETH.

Building sewer in Fifty-first street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River. Terrance Farley was the contractor, and Robert J. Dodge surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to contractor, as per said list..... $27,032 70
But the amount rightfully and legally due him, as per contract, was..... 22,990 25

A difference to property-owners of..... $4,042 45

Which large excess is founded on no data furnished by the returns and vouchers in the case, and it rests entirely upon the Assessors to show for what so large an over-assessment was laid upon the property owners.

Besides the foregoing cases there are many others in which the allowances and gratuities range in amounts less than $100, to which, however, the same doubtful legality applies, but the undersigned does not deem it necessary to report upon them particularly.

Section 10 of the late charter, which was in force during the period in which these extra allowances were made to the contractors by the Street Commissioner, reads as follows: "No additional allowance beyond the legal claims, under any contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed." It is therefore perfectly clear that every dollar of the foregoing allowances was an illegal tax upon the property owners, and could not, if contested by them, have been collected by the Corporation.

But if these allowances, made as they were upon some show of claim on the part of the contractor, are to be pronounced illegal, in what light must the additional gratuities to the contractors be viewed, allowed as they were without the shadow of a claim to justify them? Most surely something more than illegality attaches to them. But how all these illegal and even fraudulent allowances could be passed over and confirmed by the Committees on Assessments, and more particularly admitted and liquidated in the Comptroller's Department passes comprehension and may justly cause a doubt of the utility and integrity of the present system of making up and auditing accounts, in which the City is concerned, in that department.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LEVY.

Alderman Bradley, from the Committee on Conference, reported that they had agreed to the following emendments to the Tax Levy:

To add the sum of $5,000 additional to lands and places, making that appropriation $25,000.

For interest on Tompkins Market building stock, $6,000.

$238,000 for awards on the New Reservoir (already in hend.)

$417,000 for awards on Central Park (already in hand.)

To insert $10,000 for Tenth Ward Station-house.

To increase the appropriation for real estate expenses from $21,634 18, as reduced by the Board of Councilmen, to $100,000, as passed by the Board of Aldermen.

To strike ont the sum of $100,000 for Schools tax deficiency of 1854, making the whole appropriation for school purposes for the year 1858, $1,126,013.

In reference to the appropriation for printing, the Committee could come to no agreement on the subject, and the former action of the Board, with these emendments adbered to, making the appropriation $85,000 instead of $40,000, as passed by the Board of Councilmen. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

From the St. Louis Evening News, 25th.

Almost every citizen of St Louis has, no doubt, had strong suspicion that the Pacific Hotel disaster was the result of the most diabolical incendiarism, and circumstances are now being developed, which tend to confirm that suspicion beyond the possibility of a doubt. Ever since the event, our very efficient and sagacious Superintendent of Fires, Capt. J. K. D. Cozzins, has been conducting an examination into the cause, which bids fair to be crowned with the most complete success.

It appears that Mr. Doane, one of the unfortunates who was supposed to have lost his life by the fire, and whose remains were uncovered from the ruins, retired to bed about 10 o'clock, in a room adjoining that usually occupied by a man named Chas. L. Taylor, *alias* Sanders, and separated from it by a board petition, reaching only part of the way to the ceiling. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the fire, the watchman of the Pacific Hotel met Taylor in the street, and, in conversation with him, Taylor stated that Doane had $4,000 in his room with him.

At 2 o'clock the same morning Taylor went to said hotel and went to bed. At 3¼ o'clock he went to the Townsley House and took a bed for the night, and slept there. *He had no boots on at the time.* In the morning the bed in which he slept was found considerably stained with blood, and no wound was on the person of Taylor. The room at the Pacific Hotel occupied by Doane was in a part of the building affording the best chance for his escape, *had he been alive.* When his remains were recovered, they were upon the bed on which he had slept, and it was *saturated with blood.* There were other unmistakable indications that he had been *murdered.*

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, suspicion rested so strongly upon Taylor that he was arrested on the charge of murder and arson.

Dr. D. W. Strader, the landlord of the hotel, was his reputed proprietor; but it now appears that he had not a dollar of interest in it, but that it belonged to persons with whom the Doctor was at feud. He also has, therefore, been arrested, on the charge of conspiring with Taylor in the perpetration of this demoniacal act.

An investigation of the affair was to have taken place before Justice Hencrenrath this morning, but, to give the accused an opportunity to consult with their counsel, has been continued until to-morrow morning. In the mean time Taylor is committed to jail, and Dr. Strader is detained under surveillance. The suspicion against him is very slight, and the investigation to-morrow may dissipate it entirely. His arrest was more on the ground of possibility than probability.

Taylor has been about St. Louis occasionally for a long time, and a few years ago was clerk for Cauman & Barlow. He was also, at one time, Assistant City Engineer, as we are informed. It is also reported, on pretty good authority, that he had been convicted of a felony in California, and had served a term in the chain-gang at San Francisco. A few months ago he was arrested for an extensive roobery at the City Hotel in this city, but was discharged on account of the man who was robbed not remaining to prosecute. He was so alarmed that he fled the city a few minutes after the robbery.

Taylor is a good-sized, good-looking man, and somewhat noted for his reckless dissipation. Since his return to the city, he has been known by the name of Sanders only, but we learn has several aliases, one of which is Sandeen Taylor.

Charles Walnaup, the watchman of the Pacific Hotel, has also been arrested, and we learn is detained as a witness.

COMPLETE LIST OF VICTIMS.

The *Republican* of the 28th says:

"The clearing away of the ruins of the Pacific Hotel was finished yesterday. No more bodies were exhumed, and the extent of the disaster can now be arrived at with some degree of certainty. Mrs. Husband, the lady who had her under jaw broken in two places, one of her legs fractured, and the knee-cap of the other dislocated, expired yesterday morning at the Sisters' Hospital, having lost her consciousness on the preceding evening only. Her remains will be conveyed to her friends in Boston. The deceased now number nineteen, of whom only ten have been identified, as follows: Henry H. Rochester and T. Hert Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.; infant child of Jos. Jones Bruce McNitt, Paul Steinestel, Miss H. Hunter, St. Louis; Evans J. Waktnal, Columbus, Ohio; Ephraim Doane, Chicago; Mrs. H. Hubbard, Boston, and J. Vagoner."

On the 24th, James F. Geaey and Elisha Hayes died from the effects of their injories, making a total of *twenty-one lives lost.* The funeral ceremonies of the victims were performed on the 24th, under the supervision of the Committee of Citizens. The firemen joined the procession in large numbers.

The remains of T. Hart Stanso and Henay H. Rochester, of Rochester, arrived in that city on the 25th, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends.

☞ **Great Speed.**
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,
Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.
Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to
JOHN BOBY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed exoressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines.**
OFFICE AND SALESROOM No. 4-9 Broadway, (Corner of Broome st.)
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ **The Meraille Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2¾ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-brace, elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Genin has Issued his $4 Spring Style of Silk Hat,** which for beauty of pattern, excellence of work, and decided superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading Hat of the season. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Greatest Curiosity in New-York** is the GHOST, to be seen daily, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No 238 Broadway. Price, 25 cents.

MARRIED.

Wehb—Clarke.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, of the Baptist Mariners' Church, Thomas White, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng., to Miss Sarah Lavinia Clarke, of this City.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

Ryder—Hoag.—At New Castle, Westchester Co., on Monday, Feb 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. T. W. Buckland, of Sing Sing, Mr David Ryder, of Claremont, N. J., to Miss Deborah Jane, only daughter of John Hoag, Esq.

DIED.

Webb.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 1, George Arthur Webb, in the 54th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in law, Daniel A. Mathews, No. 118 East 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

Hughes.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Alfred, the only surviving son of the late M. Hughes, of this City, aged 17 years 5 months and 28 days.
His remains will be taken from the residence of his mother, No. 114 Waverley place, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St Joseph's Church, where a High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Staten Island for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Walkington.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Ann Walkington, in the 48th year of her age.
Her friends and relatives, also those of her brother-in-law, Wm. L. Colby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 323 Madison-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Greenleaf.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf, wife of Rev. J. Greenleaf, aged 64 years.
The funeral services will be attended at the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

Johns.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 1, at the residence of her son-in law, H. R. Latimer, Mrs. Mabel B. Johns, aged 56 years.
The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, March 1, Florence, only child of Henry and Charlotte Watson, aged 7 months.
Funeral to take place from the residence of her grandfather Dr. A. J. Berry, No. 44 South 9th st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Harrington.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 28, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, wife of M. G. Harrington, Esq., in the 41st year of her age.
The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral without further invitation, at No. 7 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Thorn.—At New-Rochelle on Sunday morning Feb. 28, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her brother-in law, Edgar W. Voris, M. D., Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Thorn, of this City.
The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains on the New Haven Road leave 27th-st. station at 12¾ o'clock P. M. for New-Rochelle, returning at 6:25 P. M.

Larue.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 1, 1858, William David, eldest son of Theodore and Mary LaRue.
Funeral service on Tuesday, March 2 at 3½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Newlands.—At West Point, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 29, Margaret Ann, wife of Francis Newlands, and daughter of the late Asa Kellogg, of Troy N. Y.

FIRST CLASS
FISH AND PEOVISIONS
(At Wholesale)
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they feel confident will give entire satisfaction:
MACKEREL in kits, quarters, halves and bbls.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked end pickled,) SALMON, SHAD.
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,
the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."
There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD as DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor
THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Only purify the Blood and disease must vanish.
Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WESTENHOLM'S, JACKSONS', AND HERRMAN'S.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENty years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a City Hotel conducted on the European plan. Cloth House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above establishments, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City, for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, F. F., No. 199 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamber work if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, and without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and a good driver and competent groom; and has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both are excellent laundresses, and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 4th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & S CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first-rate cook and baker; understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first class family. Is very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 124 8th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No 465 4th av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who has been two years in her present place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 124 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Veruam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 14th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 212 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss woman wishes a situation in Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of first respectable and intelligent class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most experienced, reliable and well-informed class of Protestant nurses. Also thorough cooks, laundresses, waiters and general housemaids; and though many of those servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—Special attention given to country orders

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent female domestics. Protestants and Catholics; ladies in want of a first-class servant, call at the advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. Families supplied with Scotch, English or American servants by leaving their orders three or four days previous to requiring them. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases to employers.

J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE SERvants, experienced in various branches of domestic housework, with good City references and at moderate wages, cannot fail to get well suited by calling early today at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute No. 361 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. A number of smart Protestant girls on hand for City and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to character, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds, and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendations for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German,) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 15th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands levelling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two others employed in same place with him. Address F., *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply out those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as sewing and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; references given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 50,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not to consist of, to sell Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed bottoms. Must give the best of reference and give good security in the sum of $200 to $500 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND laundress immediately, for a gentleman's family uptown. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Also, a number of smart nurses and general housework girls wanted at high wages; call early.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant woman as cook washer and ironer. None but a Protestant, and good cook and laundress, with City references, need apply at No. 37 East 19th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of tracklayers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No 84 Wall-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WAIT ON AN INFIRM lady; duties light; one that will consider a good home equivalent for her services may address Box No. 3,538 Post-Office

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER CITY RECOMmendations as to character, experience and habits, will be required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No 5 Washington place

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store; low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicant will address Box 3,328

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHfield, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. S. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1 with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information address the Principals C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No 781 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No 3,805 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14, 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th st.

TEACHERS

TEACHER WANTED.—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASTER TO GIVE lessons on the flute. Some one with experience is preferred. For further particulars address T., box No. 83, Jersey City Post-Office. Good reference requested.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAUTICAL ROUTINE.
SHORT RULES IN NAVIGATION;
BY
ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MINDS.
UNDER PRACTICE
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
HENRY SPEAR
No. 133 Pearl-st., and No 86 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—HAVING just purchased about $6,000 worth of American and Foreign Music at retail prices, will sell the same at a great reduction from the usual prices during this week. An extensive assortment of Piano and Melodeons, new and second hand, for sale at very low prices for cash. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO JEWELERS AND PAWNBROKERS.—Stolen from the premises No. 3 Amity-place, on Saturday night, Feb. 26, 1858:
One silver plated cake basket.
Two double silver salt-holders, marked L. H. S.
Six table cloths.
Any person returning the same to the above named place will be liberally rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of
MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 324 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre.)
(By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee.)
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of

HOSIERY,	DRESS GOODS,
BROADCLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,	SILKS,
SATINS,	VESTINGS,
WHITE GOODS,	LINENS,
SHEETINGS,	PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS,	LAWNS,
	CASHMERES.

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House.
All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.
EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
FORECLOSURE SALE OF ABOUT $1,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.
The undersigned will sell at public auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 182 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues, giving accurate descriptions of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF
Four splendid carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; a quantity of carved rosewood pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven octave rosewood piano forte tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, French mosaic cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with sadlewood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in hall work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.
SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bureaus, silver plate ware of every description, gold-head and decorated China, cut and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods
N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER, SHORT TIME IN USE.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 16th st., near 6th av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble top and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin-wood; rosewood bookcase, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases; Parian and Chinese figures; ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs; sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter-dishes, epergnes, pitchers &c., also costly silver ware such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles; spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery plates, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, comprising mahogany cushioned chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, with washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work-tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description, will do well to attend, as every article will be sold without reserve.

DANIEL S. HOYT, Auctioneer, office No. 229 Broadway.
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO this sale. THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., west of 8th av., of all the contents of the magnificently-furnished house a full description of which may be found in the *Herald*. This sale affords a rare opportunity to persons in want of first-class furniture at auction prices, as the goods are nearly new and all made to order and to be sold rain or shine, and without reserve. A few articles from the catalogue are here with subjoined, viz.: Fine 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with handsomely inlaid case of rosewood and walnut, large variety of table ware of every conceivable description; walnut hoffers, extension table, velvet carpets, rosewood settees, centre tables, etageres easy chairs, bronzes, China vases, clocks, satin and brocatel curtains, fancy secretaries, 7-octave piano, rosewood bookcase, chamber furniture of rosewood and mahogany, blankets and bedding, &c. The whole forming a unique assortment well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the house only.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF THE RED-HOUSE PROPERTY, EMBRACING 7 LOTS WITH BUILDINGS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Red House property, bounded by 9th and 10th avs., 104th and 105th streets, and 10th sts., and embracing 7 lots. The plot of 14 lots, including the Red House and out-buildings, will be sold in one parcel. This property is in the finest condition for pleasure or other purposes, and ready for immediate occupancy. The grace location, &c., are unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the City, and too well known to render detail necessary. A more desirable opportunity for the profitable investment of capital, cannot be offered buyers this Spring, the sale being to close an estate; and purchasers can rely on its being absolute. Every lot of ground will be sold without reserve. Terms will be liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
5 BROWN STONE BUILDINGS ON 20TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three story brown stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths two water closets each. The houses are 16 feet 3¾ inches wide, by 40 deep; the lots are 98 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without reserve. For maps and elevation of the houses, as per at No. 7 Broad-st. An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements, without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 165 Chambers-st., the balance of their stock of looking-glasses, frames, &c., consisting in part of a large and assortment of ornamented pier, oval and mantel glasses, all sizes; do. do. do. frames do.; mahogany glasses and frames, all descriptions and sizes; engravings in every variety of frames, and every article connected with the trade.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, tête à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, etageres bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses &c., &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 55 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, ingrain, Brussels, velvet tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloth mirrors, fancy goods, China ware, silver plated ware, crockery cutlery clocks, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Parties desirous of obtaining furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention

WM DUMONT, Auctioneer.
38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash.
N. P.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ST. FELIX ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THIS very beautiful property, embracing valuable houses and 88 desirable lots of ground on Fulton and Flatbush avs., Raymond, Felix and Navy sts., will be sold TUESDAY, to close the estate, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., affording a rare opportunity for investing in some of the most valuable property in Brooklyn. Maps and terms can be obtained at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, of *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & SPRATING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and seasonable goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Also four superior counters, to be sold by order of the Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 4th-av., 32 splendid rosewood piano, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.
JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:
Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement $3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'ts overpaid, due Agents	1,089 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery Taxes, &c.	66,810 72—	466,834 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
		No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,791
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	599
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:
Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853 ..... $2,056,969 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,612,812 27	
From Account, being Balance on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
		$3,658,736 89
For interest	$957,866 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb 1, 1858	51,941 34	
		1,009,748 06
For Annuities balance of account		16 008 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies		108,162 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 83
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,631 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		....$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,837 49	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities	28,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22
Prepaid premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent. and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb 1, 1853, as the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent on $2,686,589 75, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	1,074,627 66
40 per cent on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiumne on policies lapsed by death	33,939 38
40 per cent on $4 947 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
40 per cent on $86,048 32, being the amount of participating premiums on short term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 29—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.
HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, That a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,172,355 24
Average amount of Specie..... 1,912,487 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,746 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,123,638 74
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,128,499 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$749,923 00
Average amount of Specie..... 69,025 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 53,065 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 321,3-4 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$477,882 00
Average amount of Specie..... 65,582 00
Average amount of Specie..... 92,044 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 239,582 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 239,582 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,211,831 34
Average amount of Specie..... 3,067,997 02
Notes Late Bank of America.....$24,536 } 89,988 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 58,452 }
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,123,638 74
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,128,499 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,366,747 45
Average amount of Specie..... 3,330,019 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,445,386 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$852,373 32
Average amount of Specie..... 226,177 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,310 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 931,539 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,534,517 70
Average amount of Specie..... 1,008,279 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 305,944 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,832,869 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,552,700 90
Average amount of Specie..... 321,994 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,313,259 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,483,759 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,057,065 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,548 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,472,139 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,396,815 70
Average amount of Specie..... 1,563,164 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 289,454 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,643,496 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,967,219 14
Average amount of Specie..... 366,871 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,092 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,495,819 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
MATHIAS SANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$227,088 41
Average amount of Specie..... 25,279 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,052 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 171,989 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,367,206 22
Average amount of Specie..... 273,240 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,969 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 945,570 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$467,351 41
Average amount of Specie..... 61,137 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,462 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 229,239 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,671,747 00
Average amount of Specie..... 979,467 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,034 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,176,617 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$639,470 98
Average amount of Specie..... 102,050 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 146,149 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 465,990 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,571,964 55
Average amount of Specie..... 913,204 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,906 08
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,861,617 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,713,391 49
Average amount of Specie..... 906,923 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,232 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,333,326 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,300,137 66
Average amount of Specie..... 250,671 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,579 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,149,263 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of March, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.....$1,337,080 57
Average amount of Specie..... 321,946 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,256 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,218,930 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$607,964 80
Average amount of Specie..... 74,656 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,629 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 469,482 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$276,288 24
Average amount of Specie..... 34,177 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 11,892 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 57,052 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of March, 1858.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,240,909 44
Average amount of Specie..... 255,105 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,830 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 745,358 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,203,786 00
Average amount of Specie..... 341,466 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,642 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,307,987 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose nad say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$727,602 52
Average amount of Specie..... 169,439 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,542 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 634,377 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,729,447 23
Average amount of Specie..... 379,766 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,004 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,438,833 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,232,991 06
Average amount of Specie..... 1,295,929 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 315,476 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,506 649 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$797,655 09
Average amount of Specie..... 153,877 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 500,531 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,523,073 58
Average amount of Specie..... 209,777 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,555 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,011,831 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYNECK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier,
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,367,214 12
Average amount of Specie..... 1,149,061 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 267,979 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,328,718 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$470,950 36
Average amount of Specie..... 76,294 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 14,639 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 109,657 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$676,254 65
Average amount of Specie..... 97,792 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,388 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 431,933 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,36 ,266 86
Average amount of Specie..... 2,932,364 09
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 179,676 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,290,691 33

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,983,156 02
Average amount of Specie..... 342,581 11
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 107,912 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,255,154 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,126,630 97
Average amount of Specie..... 1,499,909 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,588 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,128,439 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,238,492 51
Average amount of Specie..... 238,465 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,325 00
Average amount of Deposits..... $18,951 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,277,187 14
Average amount of Specie..... 313,343 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 89,544 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,254,108 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$311,483 41
Average amount of Specie..... 31,207 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 71,210 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 219,739 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$313,722 52
Average amount of Specie..... 49,833 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 66,279 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 115,932 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$261,631 82
Average amount of Specie..... 21,887 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,896 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 226,028 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,367,493 21
Average amount of Specie..... 272,646 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,903 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 997,829 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANOY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$483,901 61
Average amount of Specie..... 100,658 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,511 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 324 798 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$902,190 43
Average amount of Specie..... 154,118 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 129,203 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 680,936 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,922,172 55
Average amount of Specie..... 818,821 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 166,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,187,357 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$169,979 91
Average amount of Specie..... 129,061 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,300 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 359,488 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,946,277 53
Average amount of Specie..... 848,183 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 74,606 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,560,626 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$940,537 84
Average amount of Specie..... 194,401 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,511 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 585,479 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$993,399 53
Average amount of Specie..... 223,961 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,434 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 620,719 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,368,159 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,061,741 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,323 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,735,095 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,052,999 14
Average amount of Specie..... 290,628 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 240,982 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 669,773 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,078,476 09
Average amount of Specie..... 475,403 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 29,940 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,744,791 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,041,909 89
Average amount of Specie..... 566,040 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 187,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,459,156 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$3,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278 of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board

GOV. WALKER'S POSITION.

Letter from Gov. Robert J. Walker on the Lecompton Question.

The subjoined letter of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER to the Anti-Lecompton Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, will put at rest all speculation as to his present position on the Kansas question:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Sir*: Your letter in behalf of the Committee, inviting me to address the mass meeting of the Democracy of Indiana on the 23d o this month, at Indianapolis, has been received. It would have given me sincere pleasure to have complied with your request, but on the 24th of this month one of my most important cases, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, is set down for argument, and I cannot be absent on that occasion.

The power of Congress to *admit* new States into the Union has heretofore, at various periods, been fully discussed by me. This power of *admission* most clearly implies the previous consent of the people of the inchoate State, not only by the very terms, but as required by the fundamental principles of our Government. Indeed, I presume, it will hardly be contended that Congress possesses any power to force the people of a State into the Union against their will. The Union is composed of a confederacy of coequal sovereignties, and each must have freely entered into the Federal compact. By the people of a State, under our Federal Constitution, is always to be decided the majority of that people. The people of a State, in entering into the Union, always indicate their previous assent by the adoption of a State Constitution.

My own opinion, as heretofore often expressed, distinctly repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, was that the assent of the people to their Constitution *can only properly be ascertained by a direct popular vote for or against its adoption.* Indeed, in what other way can it ever be known that the people would have assented to the Constitution unless they are permitted to vote for or against its adoption? The President, in his Message of December last, admits this must be done as regards the question of Slavery as regulated by a State Constitution, although he concedes that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified." It is most unfortunate that such an opinion had remained so long dormant in the breast of the President, for if the slightest suggestion to that effect had been made to me, it is quite evident from my life-long opinions on this very point, so often and distinctly expressed, repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

It is true that the President, in his Message, most frankly concedes, not only that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified," but also that he then supposed that the Constitution itself would have been submitted to the vote of the people, and that in his judgment this ought to have been done. But, nevertheless, his Message of December last, to my surprise and astonishment, first developed the astounding fact that the President considered that nothing but the Slavery question was required to be submitted to the vote of the people. I do not mean to charge the Chief Magistrate of our country with wilful deception on this question, but this I do say, as indicated by my life-long opinions published again and again, repeated in my letter of acceptance, reiterated in my inaugural address and various dispatches, that *the President and all his Cabinet well knew my opinions on this subject, and that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by a vote of the people.* This, with me, was a vital question, embodying the only fair, just, peaceful and constitutional method of settling the difficulties in Kansas.

It was with extreme reluctance, and accompanied by great sacrifices, and after repeated refusals, that I at length did consent to go to Kansas; but upon no other terms would I have gone than upon those above indicated; and if the President had stated to me that the Slavery question only was required to be submitted to the vote of the people, he very well knows, and all his Cabinet well know, and all my friends who conferred with me at that date know, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

In my administration of the affairs of Kansas, always communicated from first to last to the President, I faithfully carried out these views as regards the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and by these means, as the President frankly admits in his late Kansas message, prevented a sanguinary revolution there in June last. This revolution would have covered Kansas with blood and desolation; it would have been marked by all those horrors which ever accompany civil war, which must have extended to bordering States and Territories, and involved, but too probably, the ruin of our beloved country. How was this dreadful catastrophe averted? By my addresses and dispatches, quoted by the President, advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people. Unless my only alternative was to suppress this revolution by the bayonet, or by advocating the submission of the Constitution as above stated, and pledging my best exertions to obtain a fair election for the people of the Territorial Legislature in the then ensuing October. These pledges and these alone, it is conceded, prevented revolution and civil war.

And why should they not now be redeemed? For myself, these pledges have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, if necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his Cabinet. They were pledges given by me in good faith, and any abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with infamy and dishonor. Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt, menace and proscription have no terrors for me. I will continue to tread the path where conscience and duty call me, regardless of all consequences or sacrifices, personal or political.

But were the case now exempt from these pledges and their consequences, is it true that the people, in framing a State Constitution, are only to decide the Slavery question? Has it come to this, that the people in their sovereignty are to decide only the destiny of such Africans as may be in their limits, and not upon all those far greater rights which concern the life, liberty, property, and happiness of free people? Has the African become so elevated above the free men of this Union that they, in their sovereign capacity, may not decide upon all that concerns their own Government, but only upon the fate of that sable race that may be within their boundaries? And is it true that the people in inchoate Free States can neither ratify nor reject any part of their State Constitution, but that this can be done in inchoate Slave States only, and then only as regards this one particular institution? The Kansas and Nebraska bill declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of the act to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Now, the President in his December message admits that the term "people," as here used, means what it says, the people themselves in their sovereign capacity (as contradistinguished from conventions) in voting for or against the ratification of a State Constitution. But he says the terms "domestic institutions," in the plural, means only one institution, namely, that of Slavery. But the terms "THEIR domestic institutions" most clearly include them all, because extending in words and letter to all the Territories of the Union, whether bond or free. The President regards this Kansas and Nebraska bill as an *enabling act*, but enabling whom, or what, or how? Why, enabling the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions through a State Constitution. The word "*form*" is here significant. Whoever spoke of forming the institution of Slavery? This word most clearly implies the forming of a State Constitution; and if it does not mean this it is not an enabling act, for that is the great object and purpose of such an act. These words, then, do enable the people to frame a State Constitution, and by which alone they shall form and regulate their institutions; and the President concedes that the word "people," as here used, means, as it says, the people themselves, as contradistinguished from Conventions, by a direct vote for ratification or rejection. This, then, being an enabling act, an act, as construed by the President, enabling the people to frame their own constitution, this term, the *people*, cannot have two interpretations, one meaning the people themselves, and another, also, as the President insists, conventions only. No; these words, *the people*, in that act have but one signification, as applicable to all their domestic institutions, and it can never be interpreted to mean, as the President would construe it, in what he calls an enabling act, the people, so far as regards the question of Slavery, and conventions only, as regards all other subjects. No; this great act, declaratory upon its very face, was intended to recognise the right of self-government in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, as vested in the people themselves, extending to all their domestic institutions, in ratifying or rejecting their State Constitutions, whose provisions could only be known and acted on by them when submitted for their decision by the Convention. And this it was that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a recognition of that great fundamental principle of public liberty, embodied in the Federal Constitution, reserving all sovereignty to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, and not as vested in conventions who possess no sovereignty, (which cannot be delegated or divided,) but are servants of the people only and not their masters.

Such is the true meaning of the term *people* in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as now and always advocated by its distinguished author. Such was the interpretation given to this act by both Houses of Congress in the Minnesota act, (which is but supplemental and in execution of the Kansas and Nebraska bill,) in requiring the Constitution itself to be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to the vote of the people. And why should this odious distinction be made between Kansas and Minnesota? Why should the people of the latter be permitted to vote for or against the ratification of their State Constitution, and this great sovereign and Constitutional right be withheld from the people of Kansas? Is the one a sovereign and the other a subject State? Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? *Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country?* Are we freemen "who know our rights, and knowing dare maintain," or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves, palace servants, to change at the stamp of the foot of the master. Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are to record their votes as indicated by their unbiased judgment; *or are they merely to register Executive edicts*, under penalties for refusal of denunciation and proscription? Is the President the master or the servant of the people, that he should thus dictate to them or their representatives, under threats of exclusion from the party of their choice? Is Democracy a name and a shadow, or a substance? It means the *power of the people*. This is its vital essence. Or has it lost its true signification, or are we moving from it with viewless but rapid strides towards despotic power, to make and unmake the rules of political faith under pains and penalties abhorrent to the souls of freemen? Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of *American Monarchy*, that is now dawning upon us?

Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy—arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible sovereign right of self-government.

We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people in every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the timid or corrupt falter as they may; let the Democracy of Indiana, now in mass meeting assembled, proclaim, in tones that shall echo throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their bosoms, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand as one undaunted column by the great principle of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1856, as embodied in the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the unfettered vote of the people of Kansas and of every other Territory.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which the Committee, through you, have been pleased to speak of my humble services in behalf of the great Democratic doctrine of State and popular sovereignty, I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER.

Academy of Music.

It is many years since ROSSINI'S opera of "Otello" was played—and very well played—in this City. It is a fact that operas bearing Shakespearenn titles do not succeed with Anglo-Saxon audiences. A variety of legitimate and illegitimate reasons may be given for this, but the best reason is that our audiences do not like them. Yet "Otello" is a capital opera—serious and grand in a small way—like the semi-grand pianos of the Boston makers. The music is light and graceful, and sometimes elaborated to the emotional requirements of the situation, although this is by no means a peculiar part in the opera. For giving variety to the managerial repertoire, "Otello" and other sky-rockety works by the same composer are ever useful and pleasant.

The cast last night was excellent in every respect, but the opera was not well given. The chorus was bad, and the orchestra by no means what we have a right to expect from Mr. ANSCHUTZ. We have seldom heard anything more tamely rendered than the first act, and do not again desire to see so many fine artists embarassed. Signor TIBERINI sang with admirable skill, and imparted some declamatory interest to the florid extravagances of his *rôle*. LA GRANGA was an admirable *Desdemona*, and FORMES, LABOCHTTA and GASSIER were quite at home in the music. But, for reasons which we have already referred to, their best efforts were marred. The opera has been extensively cut, (and improved,) and goes off like a piece of fire-work.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss POLLY MARSHALL, one of the neatest, sauciest, and best of eccentric actresses, made her first appearance here last night in two pieces, "An Unprotected Female" and "Captain Charlotte." Miss MARSHALL was warmly received, and will soon be a great favorite with Miss KEENE'S patrons.

Scraps—Musical and Dramatic.

The little Napoleon of managers, as Mr. ULLMAN has been called, not inaptly, has his hands full of bold and dangerous projects at present. He proposes to raise the prices of admission to the Academy, on the ground that his outlays for the show operas of MEYERBEER demand an extraordinary expenditure. He will succeed in this, for people do not mind an extra fifty cents when a really meritorious entertainment is in question. But on another topic he seems to be less at ease. This is the Bal Masque affair which he proposes to get up under the direction of the lengthy and imperturbable MUSARD. The little Napoleon discovers that an act of the Legislature, passed in 1829, prohibits this species of entertainment. With Napoleonic decision he proposes to get round this act, and announces at once that he has discovered several extensive cavities in it. Failing in this, he hints playfully at the *village* of Brooklyn, but we counsel him to abandon this idea at once, for nothing more hideous can be conceived than the spectacle of the masquers, fagged-out and faded, returning to their homes by means of the Union Ferry and Fulton Market. We are disposed to think, with Mr. ULLMAN, that the wrath of the authorities will not be provoked by an innocent entertainment, in which Folly takes the place of polite gaiety, and shakes its bells instead of disporting its "calico." Certain it is, that M. JULLIEN, who was also considered a little Napoleon, braved the dangers of the Act of 1829 only three years ago at Castle Garden, and was not visibly demolished by the authorities. The entertainment, however, was a sorry failure, in spite too of a cataract of real champagne, which dashed from fearful pasteboard heights into a cool reservoir on the dancing floor, whence the thirsty could convey it to their lips in ladies and other base mediums. We learn by a musical journal in this City, that Mr. MUSARD is also a "Napoleon." It is in every way probable, therefore, that the double Napoleonic power brought to bear by Mr. ULLMAN will end in success, and in the complete defeat of a law which never shows the least resistance.

MASAVIELLO and his troupe have arrived at Charleston and will give some performances there. MARETZEK is expected in the City during the present week. The friends of operatic peace and managerial enterprise hope, and not without reason, to witness a combination of the two troupes. TAMBERLIK, engaged by Mr. MARETZEK, will arrive during the present Spring.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their second Matinée on Saturday, to a good audience.

The RAVELS appear to be doing a good business at the Boston Theatre. The Athenæum opened last night under the direction of Mrs. BARROW. Mr. JORDAN, late of Laura Keene's, is the leading actor, and makes his *début* in the "Young Squire." A new four-act comedy, by a distinguished *littérateur*, is in preparation. The house was crowded.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Pipes of Pipesville) has reached England, and is astonishing the Britishers, not only with the excellence of his entertainment, but with the daring of his announcements thereof.

Mr. C. W. JAMISON and Mrs. ANNIE SENTER are at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

Blind TOM, who is pronounced to be "the only original pianist in existence," and eight years of age, is giving concerts at the Masonic Hall, Augusta, Ga.

The musical critic of the *Dispatch*, who never seems to go anywhere, but pntinstly chews the cud of other people's remarks, calls our notice of Dr. GUILMETTE'S concert an "exaggeration" and a "puff," because we declared the quartet playing to be the best we have had in this City. Said critic says he heard something in the dining-room of the Astor House some years ago which must have been better. His opinion would be entitled to a small amount of consideration if he had heard the playing to which we referred. Concerning Miss MILNER, we consider that lady, in what we have heard, far better than LOUISA PYNE, who deteriorated sadly during her sojourn here. We volunteer these remarks out of personal regard to the highly superior critic in question.

Miss DEAN, the sister of Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, made a successful *début* in concert at Buffalo last week. She is said to possess a good voice, but to be somewhat deficient in expression.

Mrs. AVONIA JONES has taken her farewell benefit a Louisville, where she played a highly successful engagement. One of the papers says, "Bouquets were showered profusely at her feet, and she retired reeling beneath her laurels." One would suppose this bouquets at her feet would have propped her up.

JAMES BENNETT is on his way to America to join Mrs. BARROW'S forces at the Boston Athenæum. The Misses GOUGENHEIM have retired from the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, Australia, after playing seventy-six consecutive nights to large and brilliant audiences. Miss MARY PROVOST, a talented American actress, a favorite, by-the-by, in California, succeeds these ladies in the management of the house.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is playing an engagement at the Richmond, Va., theatre.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society comes off on Saturday at the Academy of Music.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY broke his arm on Wednesday last, and is at present unable to appear in public.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE has reached New-Orleans from California.

On the 3d of February Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD made their seventeenth appearance at Maguire's Opera House in San Francisco.

Miss EMMA STANLEY and Mr. C. K. MASON were preparing to leave California for a tour round the world.

Obituary.

A private letter from Bishop Payne, received in Philadelphia, and written from Cape Coast Castle, Jan. 1, mentions the death of Mrs. Payne on the 4th of December.

Intelligence has been received at Boston of the death of Mrs. Harriet Harding Williams, a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul, on the 25th of December. She was the daughter of Rev. Sewall Harding, of the Congregational Board of Publication.

Mrs. Mary Bronson, wife of the late Harmon Bronson, died in Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio, on the 19th ult, aged 80 years and two months. Mrs. Bronson was one of the earliest emigrants to Lorain County, and a native of Connecticut.

☞ The dead body of an unknown laboring man was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, N. R., yesterday.

STEAM ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon, when the proposition was taken of discontinuing the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad, below Fifty-ninth-street, on the Eleventh-avenue. Alderman MCSPEDON presented a remonstrance against the use of steam. Mr. G. H. STEBBINS, Jr., remarked that a large amount of testimony had been taken, and he recommended that the Committee should examine it. The Committee then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 160 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 6.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Little CORDELIA HOWARD.—Both these popular favorites reappear at Barnum's Museum to-day. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD this afternoon, and Little CORDELIA and her parents this evening. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD sings a beautiful song and CORDELIA dances a hornpipe, besides appearing in three parts in one piece. Fail not to witness these rare attractions.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new drama from the pen of WM. B. ENGLISH, of Boston, entitled "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys," was produced at this favorite theatre last night, with success. It will be repeated this evening, together with the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and drama of "Jack's the Lad."

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—This distressing and most unrelenting disorder may be alleviated by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy. It will not always *cure*, but no instance has ever been known of its having failed to give immediate relief.

LONG ISLAND.

A Whale! A Whale!

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At noon to-day the horn sounded through the streets, which is the signal to look out for a whale. In a few minutes tough old whalemen enough had mustered on the beach to man several boats, and push out into the surf in chase of three whales which were spouting in the leisurely offing. After an exciting but brief chase, the lance touched the life of one of the three, who spouted claret, and then turned up dead. He was towed to shore, and will make—the judges say—40 barrels of oil. A SPECTATOR.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—A number of persons having been employed recently cutting ice from some of the stagnant ponds in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a rumor was put in circulation and gained credence with many in Brooklyn, that the Ice Companies were procuring ice from these impure sources to supplying their customers. The rumor has this foundation—no other. The ice thus procured is used by provision packers in New-York, in curing meat. They place it around the barrels which contain the brine and pickle, for the purpose of keeping it cool, but the ice does not come in contact with the meat.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101¾	300	Harlem R.R.	16½
6,000	Indiana State 5s	85	585	do	18¼
9,500	Indiana State 5's	86	200	do	16
2,500	Ten. State 6s, '90..	89¾	1745	do	16
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	200	do	s30 15¾
5,000	do	b30 84¾	5	Third-Avenue R.R.	68
30,000	do	s3 84¾	400	Reading R'd	65
500	Virginia 6s	92¾	400	do	b10 65
500	Cal. S. 7's '75	83	400	do	64¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R.6s	90	100	do	b10 64¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	101	800	do	64¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs, '78	97	200	do	b10 64¾
6,000	do	97¾	875	Mich. Cen. R'd	74
10,000	Hnd. R. R. 3d mtg	76	50	do	b10 74¼
1,000	Harlem R.R. 1stm	83	25	do	s60 73½
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mtg	69½	100	do	74¾
1,000	H. 3d mtg. age bds	61¼	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd	96
4,000	do	61	50	Clev. & Pitts. R'd	19
5,000	Read'g. R. Bds '86	71¾	100	M., S. & N. I. R. R.	33½
3,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	38	1265	do	33
2,000	do	39	500	do	34¼
9,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10 B	80	100	do	s30 33¾
37	Phenix Bank	106	100	do	33¾
50	Amer. Ex. Bank	104	50	do	b10 33½
18	Metropolitan Bank	103½	100	do	s10 33½
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	99¾	100	do	b10 33¾
650	Canton Company	25	175	do	33¾
200	do	b30 25¼	100	do	b10 33¾
350	Cary Improv't Co.	9	13	do	c 33¾
100	do	b30 9¼	50	M. S. & N. I. pref.	55½
20	do	9¼	265	do	56
107	Del. & Hnd. Can Co.	114	74	do	57
135	Penn. Coal Co.	78½	100	do	b60 57¼
200	do	b30 77	6	Panama R.R.	106½
566	Cumb. Coal Co.	21	65	do	106¾
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83	100	do	107
100	do	b60 63	100	Ill. Cen. R.R.	99¼
380	N. Y. Central R.	s3 93	100	do	b15 100
40	do	btw 93½	350	do	100
440	do	93½	90	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	94¾
50	do	b30 93½	160	do	s30 94¾
100	do	b7 93¼	10	do	94¾
300	do	c 93¼	150	do	b30 95
50	do	b30 93¼	50	do	b10 94¾
1300	do	b3 93	100	do	b30 94½
1480	do	93	50	do	s10 94¾
50	do	b15 93½	50	do	s10 94¾
100	do	s10 93	1900	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 52
450	do	s30 93	100	do	c 52¾
150	do	s30 92¾	100	do	b30 52¾
4322	Erie Railroad	36	100	do	s10 51½
250	do	36¼	900	do	b30 52
50	do	b30 36¾	200	do	51¾
500	do	b10 36	200	do	b10 51¾
40	do	35¾	400	do	51¾
160	do	b4 35¾	150	do	51¼
340	do	35¾	100	Chic and R. I. R.R.	83½
280	do	s30 35¾	162	do	84
50	do	35¾	100	do	84¾
100	do	s10 36	275	do	84¾
250	do	s60 36¾	50	do	84¾
300	do	s60 35¾	350	do	b10 85
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	35	50	do	s10 84¾
700	do	35½	10	Mill & Miss. R. R.	41
250	do	36	50	do	41½
100	do	s10 36	175	do	42
325	do	36¾	60	do	42¼
60	do	36¾	100	do	42½
400	do	37	36	do	42¾
50	do	b60 37¼	200	do	b30 42¾
200	do	b10 37	110	La C. & Mill. R. R.	11¾
100	do	s10 36¾	420	do	11
195	Harlem R.R. Pfd	25			

SECOND BOARD

$7,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	150	Erie Railroad	35¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	300	do	b30 35½
4,000	do	84	50	do	s10 35
8,000	Ter. H. & al. 2d Mt	46	100	do	s30 35
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B	39	200	do	35¼
14,000	Hud. Riv. Con Bs	84	200	do	s3 35¾
1,000	do	84¾	300	do	b10 35¼
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96	100	Hud. River R. R.	36¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	21	375	do	38
100	Cary Imp. Co	9	200	do	s30 35¼
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¾	150	Cle. & To. R. R.	51¾
50	do	10¾	34	do	51½
50	Panama Railroad	107	200	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25½
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 93¾	30	do	25¼
100	do	93¾	100	do	b30 26¼
700	do	b60 94	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 74
100	do	s60 93	45	do	73¾
100	do	b30 93¾	220	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56½
205	do	93¾	100	do	b30 56¾
100	do	93¾	18	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R	37½
200	do	b10 93¾	300	do	38
200	Harlem Railroad	16	50	do	33¾
300	do	b30 16	300	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	84½
			11	do	84¾
			100	do	b30 85

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add.	49½
$3,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add.	66¾
$1,000	Cleveland and Toledo R. 7s	Int. add.	58¾
$3,000	Cleveland and Toledo R. 7s	Int. add.	58¾
$3,000	Watertown Corpora'n, N. Y., 6s	Int. add.	75
$2,000	Sacramento City 7s	Int. add.	49
$4,000	Jefferson Railroad 7s	Int. add.	64¼
$3,000	Toledo, Norwalk & Clev. R. 7s	Int. add.	62¾
$2,000	Toledo, Norwalk & Clev. R. 7s	Int. add.	62¾
$1,647	Illinois State 6s	Int. add.	99
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	82¾
$4,000	Ohio and Mississippi R. 7s	Int. add.	21
$3,000	Watertown City 6s	Int. add.	35
$5,000	Mineral Point 1st mort. bonds	Int. add.	59
$9,000	Cumberland Coal & Iron Co. 6s	Flat.	66
6	shares Second-Avenue R. R.		60
20	shares American Exchange Bank		103¼
10	shares Metropolitan Bank		103¾
125	shares Hanover Bank		86¼
30	shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.		90
216	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		12½
100	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		12½
80	shares Sixth-avenue R. R.		104½
22	shares Second-avenue R. R.		100
10	shares Hanover Bank		87½
10	shares Nassau Bank		97¼
10	shares Bank of Yonkers		70½
28	shares Merchants' Bank		110½
10	shares Rutger's Fire Ins. Co.		114
100	shares East River Ins. Co.		93¼
50	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.		113
55	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		102¼
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.		119½

MONDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 27, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 20:

Increase in Loans	$62,393
Increase in Specie	242,618
Decrease in Circulation	11,859
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	274,352

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week—which, from the extraordinary business made by the reopening of the New-York Central transfers, and the increasing activity in the checks and dealings of the Stock Brokers, average $15,657,056 per day, against $14,769,565 on the previous statement—and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last Monday, and also with the corresponding date of last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 28, 1857.	Feb. 27, 1858.	Feb. 20, 1858.
Capital	$59,303,000	$65,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,157,717	103,769,127	103,706,734
Specie	10,645,254	31,658,694	31,416,076
Circulation	8,159 275	6,530,759	6,542,618
Gross Deposits	92,173,280	67,386,361	66,773,222
Exchanged	26,546,212	15,657,056	14,769,565
Undrawn	65,627,068	71,729,305	72,003,657
In Sub-Treasury	15,218,766	3,420,961	3,360,033

The general movement of the last week shows little increased disposition to borrow money at bank, notwithstanding the steady increase in the ability of the banks to lend on moderate terms. The Specie line is again up, and the average figure, without much, if any aid from the California remittance of $1,640,459, is the highest ever before reported, say $31,658,694. With the remittance referred to, which went into bank on Saturday afternoon and this morning, the actual reserve to-day is at least **$33,000,000.** The export demand for Wednesday's steamer promises to be very light, and most of the California Bullion has been ordered into coin at the Assay Office. The steamer sails direct from this port, but at so early an hour in the morning, 8 o'clock, as to render the posting of lettera to-morrow evening, imperative. In the absence of the inward mail by the *America*, at Boston, which will not be delivered here until to-morrow morning, the business in Exchange drags to-day, and the rates for Sterling are down to 108¾@109¼ for first-class bills, the extreme figure being almost nominal. Some prime Bank signatures are offered at 109¼ ℔ cent., and a parcel of accepted bills, (London bankers,) due 18th March, equal to about 3 days' sight, was done at 109¾ ℔ cent. Francs without change. Money easy.

On the Stock Exchange, the English and California advices, added to the previous buoyant feeling, have established a further rise of about *two per cent.* on most of the list, and from 3 to 8 ℔ cent. on the exceptional cases, such as Rock Island, Michigan Southern Preferred, and Hudson River. The first-named rose from 82 to 85; the second, from 50 to 58, and the last from 33¼ to 37, closing about 36¼ ℔ cent. The dealings in nearly all the other Railroad Shares were large, the greatest strength being shown by New-York Central, the par of which seems likely soon to be attained, judging from the general confidence of the Street and of outside buyers in the established dividend-paying character of the Stock, and the able conduct of the details of the office at Albany. The business in New-York and Erie shares was large at the advance of 1¼@2 ℔ cent., the Stock closing 36¼, against 34¼ on Saturday. The management are to-day paying, in part, and in the order of presentation, the March coupons due on the mortgages of 1859 and 1883, and no doubt is entertained that in the course of the month all will have been settled. As a considerable portion of the cash installment on the new mortgage is yet to come in, this is approaching as near to the full resumption of payment as could have been expected. The past-due obligations of the Company have been nearly all retired, and few creditors appear to desire to abate even 2½ or 5 ℔ cent. to cash their claims through third parties. After some fluctuations at the Second Board, the general market left off firm, and, with few exceptions, at the fullest prices of the day; New-York Central 94, and the other Road Shares in proportion.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $92,810; disbursed $424,759, and held at the close $3,089,492. The large disbursement was principally on some drafts of the Department, which had been held back for some time after certification, and are believed to have been counted heretofore as cash in the Bank averages.

We understand the traffic on the Chicago and Rock Island Road for February will show an increase of about $20,000 on last season.

We notice with pleasure that Mr. JASPER CORNING, late of CORNING & Co., has resumed business in connection with his son, under the style of JASPER CORNING & SON.

The following circular, in regard to the California Debt, will be found interesting to bondholders:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The undersigned are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same, and return here with greatest possible dispatch. We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange, and return said bonds, agreeing, in case of loss, to be at trouble of procuring new issue, or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento, at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office. Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special messenger by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York. The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates. The act authorizing the exchanges (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons, when presented in sums of $500. We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

No. 62 Broadway.

The Treasury Department held subject to draft at the close of February $4,015,444 in coin, besides a revenue of about $1,500,000 of the first issue of Treasury Notes.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE—MARCH 1.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 houses and lots No. 152 Norfolk-st., 25x100.....$5,950
2 houses and lots No. 123 Norfolk-st., 25x½ bi'k. 6,950

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR rather heavy, but rates unchanged. WHEAT receipts to-day, 15,000 bushels, all of which sold at $1 85@$1 90 for White, and 95c.@$1 05 for Red. CORN receipts large and demand active; Mixed, 50c.@52c.; White, 53c.@56c.; Yellow, 55c.@57c. WHISKY very dull at 21c.@22c. PROVISIONS flat, but prices nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

COTTON has advanced ¼c. BREADSTUFFS unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red $1@$1 07; White $1 20@$1 32. CORN tends downward. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY is dull, at 22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 1.

COTTON active. Sales, to day, 10,000 bales, at fully ¼c.@¾c. advance. MOLASSES slightly dearer. White WHEAT, $1 25. Yellow CORN, 64c. Rio COFFEE firm, at 11c. FREIGHTS active—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; to Antwerp, 1¢.; and to Boston, ¾c.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 27.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circul'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,172,355	$1,912,487	$ 89,748	$6,128,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO 2013 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LECOMPTON MEETING.

THE WITTER DEMOCRACY IN MOZART HALL

Speeches of Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, Hon. Messrs. Jones and Bilboe, of Tennessee, and Others.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.

In answer to a call from the Witter branch of the Democracy of the City of New-York, there was a very respectable gathering in Mozart Hall last evening, to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Soon after 8 o'clock, and after the band in attendance had performed several popular airs, Ex-Alderman COZZENS ascended to the platform and nominated for,

President—JOHN H. BROWER, Esq.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

JOHN MCCUNN, Esq., then proposed the following for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Royal Phelps,	John H. Babcock,	J. S. Brownell,
E. F. Carman,	Geo. Collins,	Wm. J. Brisley,
W. N. Mcintyre,	J. E. Berard,	Charles Francis,
M. D. Bacon,	A. S. Sullivan,	Wm. Raynor,
Jas. B. Murray,	S. Vanbrocunch,	James E. Scores,
Isaac Townsend,	Wm. S. Maclay,	F. I. A. Boole,
Oliver Stats, Jr.,	J. Henderson,	James C. Willett,
Joseph Kernochan,	W. B. L. Barnes,	John Quinn,
Thomas Small,	A. Maxsay,	Charles K. Smith
B. O. Brewer,	H. Ketcham, Jr.,	Wm. Burke,
Peter A. Hargous,	James S. Libby,	James Mulligan,
R. B. Winslow,	James Doran,	John McDonald,
J. A. Kernochan,	John Roach,	M Dudley Bean.
E. W. Alburtis,	Wm. H Bulvel,	John McNulty,
James T. Brady,	Bernard Meyer,	Wm. N. Mclntire,
Charles O'Conor,	Morgan L. Harris,	Thos. Jones, Jr.,
B. M. Whitlock,	John A. Davis,	Robt. B. Boyd,
J. T. Souther,	Joseph Rose,	Geo. W. Dean,
A. H. Bean,	William Purdy,	J. M'Leod Murphy,
And. L. Ireland,	Wm. H. Baker,	George S. Drew,
Reuben Withers,	John H. Whitmore,	Terrence Farley,
John S. Boyd,	Thomas Stephens,	F. A. Toomey,
Mathew Morgan,	Maur. Fitzgerald,	James Fury,
B. C. Watson,	James Murphy,	Edwd. Conwell,
Geo. G. Sumpson,	Wm. Merryfield,	S. P. Russell,
Joshua J. Henry,	E P. Sebermerh'rn,	John Anderson,
Edmond J Mann,	C. H. King,	Benj. P. Fairchild.
T. W. Bayard,	Edward Driggs,	John Jasper,

SECRETARIES.

1—M. McGibbons,	12—Hosea B. Perkins,
2—William Cameron,	13—John Tiley.
3—Patrick Kerrin,	14—James Lynch,
4—John Kildan,	15—Nicholas Murphy,
5—Joseph Candee,	16—Thomas A. Hearn,
6—Charles Sweeney,	17—Jacob W. Moore,
7—Orlando Gray,	18—Theodore J. Fonda,
8—John A. Cochrane,	19—Michael McCann,
9—Alex. L. Shaw,	20—John Donneley,
10—Wm B. McCorkle,	21—E. A. Moore,
11—James Tracy,	22—P. Delaney.

When the organization had been completed the President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In pursuance of a call, duly published, this meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York is convened for the purpose of responding to, sustaining and indorsing the Government policy of the President of the United States, as promulgated in his Kansas Lecompton Message. I take great pleasure in presiding at such a meeting, and would be the more gratified if our fellow-Democrats all over the land would respond to the policy of the Executive in a similar way.

In assembling ourselves together thus, we manifest our fidelity to the Executive. This is due to him for the faithfulness with which he has prosecuied his arduous duties in relation to Kansas affairs, and we should be a cold and unfeeling constituency at least, and unworthy such a President, without such demonstrations.

The speaker calmly and in detail reviewed the history of the Kansas question from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the Constitutional election.

It has long been claimed, then, said he, that a very large majority of the voters in Kansas are Free-State men. If this be so, and the Free-State men had availed themselves of the benefits of the law, they could have elected a majority of delegates to the Convention, and secured a Constitution of their own choice. However this may be, it is stated that the largest vote cast, up to December last, was about 12,000. As I have already said, 9,251 names were registered in the census. On the 21st of December, 6,226 votes were cast for the Constitution with Slavery, and 569 votes for the Constitution without Slavery. Total, 6,795 votes. Thus the people of Kansas have *formed and regulated their domestic institutions in their own way.* The way of some was to vote, of others to refrain from voting. The right to refrain from voting at a popular election is as undeniable as the right to vote; but those who neglect their franchise, have not the right to invalidate the election, however adverse it may prove to their wishes.

But the refusal to vote arose from a spirit of rebellion. The President, in his Kansas Message to Congress gives us the most undoubted evidence of this in the fact that of the opposing political parties in Kansas, one is loyal to the Government, and the other has endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation; and that this party would, long since, have subverted the government, had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Ever since the period of Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and constantly in a state of resistance against its authority, and in which they have endeavored to establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution.

In quoting from Governor WALKER'S dispatch to the Secretary of State, of 15th July last, he says, "Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition movements in the Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition Societies of the East, and while there is a respectable number of people there, it is filled with a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the Abolition Societies, to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of the question." And, "the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican Party in this Territory; indignated, I have no doubt they are, by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and the continued presence of General HARNEY is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries." In a dispatch of 27th July, Governor WALKER says, "LANE and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Here we see the working of the principles of the Republican Platform, and of *such "popular sovereignty"* as might be expected only from such principles and such a platform. If Kansas had been left to make its own laws, without any outside influences, it would long since have been admitted peaceably as a State, and I believe a Free State, of the Union. These outside influences have not been for the love of Kansas, but to advance the pretensions of a political party whose policy would be fatal to the institutions of the country.

Our "popular sovereignty" is for the people of Kansas to enact their own laws in their own way, according to the Nebraska-Kansas act, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Beyond this, Congress has no power over the laws of Kansas, and here Kansas is left to herself.

It has been complained of that the question of Slavery was not submitted to the people of Kansas without qualification—in quarters, too, where it should be known that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property in the Territories, and, as such, that the owners are entitled to protection in them, and consequently that they cannot be voted out of their possession. All, therefore, of the Slavery question which the Convention had any control of was submitted to the popular vote.

It is worse than useless for the people of the Free States further to agitate this question of Slavery. It has been settled by the Constitution, and confirmed by the highest legal tribunal of the nation. Whatever it may once have been considered, it is no longer no open question, either in political discussion or the halls of legislation. The Free States have wasted their bands of it; it should cease to be an element of discord, both morally and politically. We have no more right to interfere with it, or violate the Constitution of the country or the local laws of other communities in reference to it, than to violate laws in any other relation; or than those of other States and Territories have to pass beyond their sphere to violate our laws and infringe upon our sovereignty. And I repeat, that this is no more a subject of moral or conscientious conflict, than the toleration of religion is directly the reverse of our own. The institutions of the country most wisely provide against such conflicts, by leaving all men free to the rights of conscience, restraining them only from interference with the same rights in others. By this principle,—placing a man's rights within the sphere of his obligations,—we enjoy a government whose majesty is law. Break down this barrier, and we shall descend to anarchy and disunion with all their attendant calamities.

Upon the Kansas question the Democratic Party cannot but lament that a few, and amongst them some whom we have been proud to hail as Generals in our legions, take ground to depend to us. To such we can only say that the Nebraska-Kansas act does not dictate that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to the popular vote for ratification or rejection. The Legislative act of Kansas does not require it; and, therefore, neither Congress nor the Democratic Party have any control of the question. Congress has adopted the principle, common to us, of legislating through her representatives, which, doubtless, she will continue to do; and when she becomes a State as she will become under the Lecompton Constitution, her laws and Constitution can be changed at the pleasure of her people, in their own lawful way.

From all the gloom and discord which have so long enveloped Kansas, we find a relief in the fact that her people have held an election, and by a large vote elected a Legislature, State officers, &c., under and in virtue of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution. They have evidently come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that with that Constitution Kansas will be received into the Union. The satisfaction we feel at this now almost certain result, is impaired only by our fears that such men as LANE may be elevated to the Senate of the United States. But this is a matter over which we can have no control; it is beyond our sphere. We can, however, rally around the President of the United States, and approve him in all his policy and every act he has done in regard to Kansas affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN responded nobly in his nomination. His inaugural address, his first annual Message, his Kansas-Lecompton Message, and all the elements of his Administration, carry with them the proofs of the principles upon which he was elected, and that he bears the impress of the Constitution of his country upon his heart. And we will proudly sustain such a leader. [Applause.]

The remarks of the President were very favorably received. When he had concluded, Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY read the following resolutions, after remarking that he would be perfectly willing to read them in Tammany Hall, or anywhere else, where the object was to sustain the Administration.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas was duly organized into a Territorial Government by an act which conferred full governmental power upon such Territory, subordinate only to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, which, after a most exciting and prolonged discussion, received every constitutional sanction as a law; and, whereas, the principles upon which that law was based were incorporated in, and made an essential part of the platform of the Democracy, by the National Convention which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; and, whereas, the so-called Republican Party had not only organized an open opposition to the policy and principles of that act, but, in defiance of good faith, aided individuals and corporations chartered by State Legislatures, in violation of the comity, union and good faith which consolidated the States into a federal compact, which set at defiance the Territorial Government so formed, as well as the Government of the United States; and, whereas, the issue so raised between the Government, the law and the Democracy on the one side, and the Republican Party, and societies and mob force on the other, was decided in favor of the Government, the law and the Democracy, by the American people in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency; and whereas the Government of the United States recognized the Territorial act of the regularly constituted Territorial Government of Kansas, which provided for assembling a Convention to form a Constitution with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union; and whereas a Convention so constituted, under and by virtue of such authority in a legal form, and in the usual manner framed and agreed upon a Constitution, republican in its character and intelligent and liberal in its provisions; and whereas that Constitution was duly submitted by the proper authorities of Kansas to the President, and was presented by him to the Congress of the United States, accompanied by a message which, for its compact historical recital of facts, its plain statesmanlike directions and its manly devotion to constitutional rights, has on the one hand received the eulogiums of the wise and patriotic, while on the other, it has been denounced by "organized insurrectionary" bands of fanatical agitators, and by "hired mercenaries" who, under the sanction of aid societies and under the mastership of Abolition leaders, with the cry of apostleship for liberty, would trample on the Constitution, overthrow the Union, and organize civil war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Message of the President to Congress, accompanying the Lecompton Constitution and recommending the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, in its recommendations harmonises with the Constitution of the United States, is strictly in conformity with the usages of the Government since its foundation; is true to the policy of non intervention; is in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act; is faithful to and in compliance with the principles and platform of the Cincinnati Convention; is supported by the legally organized Convention of the legally constituted Government of Kansas, and so demonstrates the necessity for, and the propriety of, early Congressional action, to secure the conservation of order by the prevention of civil war and the rights of the people, by the Congressional acknowledgment of their Constitutional Government, as to merit the warmest approval of the Democracy of the country, and of every patriot.

Resolved, That the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution—organized by members elected for the sole and express purpose of framing a Constitution by the entire electors of Kansas, who refused to participate in the election, under a fair apportionment made by Hon FREDERICK P. STANTON, and at a fair election, which, in the language of Hon ROBERT J. WALKER, was opposed by "insurgents," "agitators" and "mercenaries, who were paid by abolition societies" to "perpetrate and diffuse agitation" and prevent a peaceful settlement of the question "by establishing a reign of terror"—by submitting the Slavery question to the vote of the people, submitted the only question which had excited debate or awakened agitation in the Territory and carried out not only the authority delegated to them by the people under the act of the Territorial Legislature, and in strict conformity with the Kansas-Nebraska act, but sanctioned by the usages of constitutional conventions and by the approval of the people since the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That as every qualified voter, whether registered or not registered, had the unrestrained privilege of voting for or against Slavery, that it ceases to be a question important either to the people of the States or to the Congress of the United States, whether the whole or a part of the electors of Kansas voted or refused to vote; for if there was a majority against Slavery, then the Constitution (if the prerogative of sovereignty was exercised) could have been so settled as to have excluded Slavery; and if Slavery remains sanctioned in the Constitution so submitted to the people, while a majority of the people are opposed to it, by reason of their not having voted, they alone are responsible for it; for as Governor WALKER has forcibly said: "Throughout our whole Union, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the rights of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence by the majority, of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election; otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain, as the only alternative."

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by wilfully and maliciously urging the Free State Party of Kansas to desist from voting upon the Slavery question, not only falsified their own professions, stimulated discord fomented civil war, and were ready to plunge the Confederacy into anarchy and dissension, but that the same party, by its representatives in Congress, and by its public press, in still sustaining (to again adopt the language of Governor WALKER) "General LANE and his staff of leading agitators" in command of "military expeditions for the overthrow of the Government," in order to agitate the Government for years to come, by preventing the admission of Kansas as a State, is deserving of the stern rebuke of the meritorious people, and of the solemn contempt of every lover of liberty and of every conservator of that Union, consecrated by the blood of patriots, and immortalized by the achievement of American progress.

Resolved, That President BUCHANAN by his efforts to promote harmony, and by securing the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, and thereby quelling the agitation and discord which threaten the Union, and by adhering to that straightforward line of policy which recognizes as Democrats only those who sustain Democratic principles, as understood by the Democratic Administration, and of regarding those as against the Democracy who are not with the Democracy, has entitled himself to the warmest commendations of every Democrat, and to the firm support of every member of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York congratulate the country upon the decisive action of those members of the New-York delegation in Congress who cooperated with, and stood promptly and manfully by the principles and the policy of the President in their action upon the reference of his Message upon the Lecompton Constitution, that they returned to them the assurance of united support, and take this occasion to declare that their vote was the true reflection of that Democratic sentiment in this city which has so often shown its devotion to the Democracy and to the Union, and which is to-day stronger than ever before.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York urgently recommend the immediate admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, as the most direct means of quieting civil strife, of putting an end to sectional agitation, of consolidating the bonds which unite the States in a fraternal brotherhood, and of saving justice to the people of Kansas, so long outraged by the mercenaries and the infamous military movements of the various LANES and his Aid Society abettors, and further this end, that this meeting appoint committees in the wards of the Democracy be held in every county, town and ward of the State, expressive of the approbation on the part of the people of the Empire State upon the Lecompton Constitution, and favorable to the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under it.

Resolved, finally, That in thus expressing our concurrence in the views of the President and his Cabinet upon this all-absorbing question, it is due to him and them to know that it is the unexpressed and independent sentiment of men whose devotion to the Administration is beyond the temptation of office or the threats of traitors in the Democratic camp, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to stand steady to the rank as long as a strong arm or a true heart is necessary to defend the honor or vindicate the policy of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

While the resolutions were being read, the Twentieth Ward Democratic Club entered, with music, and banners, on which were inscribed sentiments favorable to President BUCHANAN and to Lecompton. When order had been restored the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

REMARKS OF MR. HUGHES.

Hon. Mr. HUGHES, M. C. from Indiana, was the first speaker introduced. He regretted the circumstances which had rendered such a meeting eminently proper and actually necessary. He regretted the organization of the insidious movement which began about three months ago, and which threatened to denationalize the great Democratic Party, by creating divisions among the Democrats of the North. It was another effort of defeated aspirants for the highest office in the gift of the people, showing the bitterness of their disappointment. It was to rebuke that movement and its authors that such meetings had become necessary. The President must be sustained in his position by all good Democrats. He believed his own State, Indiana, had spoken and spoken right, in the matter; and he believed Pennsylvania had come up to the support of her own great statesman. Where, he would ask, would the Empire State stand? Would it be with Indiana and Pennsylvania, or with BANCROFT and GREELEY; DOUGLAS and PRESTON KING; JIM LANE and FARD. DOUGLASS [Applause.] After remarking generally upon the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, the public feeling at that time that there was to be a time of Constitutional peace; and the regret now that that peace had been disturbed by the renewal of the discussion of Slavery, he gave way to others, although he said he had not spoken all he had proposed to speak.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, was introduced by the Chairman, amid much applause, which was enthusiastically renewed on a call for "Cheers for Tennessee and old ANDREW JACKSON." He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: I thank you much more for the heartiness with which you have received the last sentiment than the first. So far as any compliment may be tendered to me personally, I think that I am able to appreciate it. But when you compliment that State that gave me birth, and from which I came, then I feel that you have struck a chord that vibrates in the tenderest affections of my heart. [Cheers.] I am no stranger in New-York. [A Voice—Not at all.] And, gentlemen, whilst I claim to be a Tennessean, I am equally a New-Yorker. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I was born, and raised, and educated, and lived, and continue to live, and mean to die, in that school the chief doctrine of which was our Union and our whole Union. [Applause.] And, Sir, whilst we are divided by geographical lines, mere ideal lines of separation for judicial and other municipal purposes, what are we but one great and ought to be united and happy family of brothers and sisters? [Applause.] What superiority have you of New-York over me and mine of Tennessee? [Cries of "None, none."] What presumption would it not be in Tennessee to claim a superiority over New-York, or any other portion of this broad Confederacy? It is a broad land, a land of freedom, the land of WASHINGTON and the land of patriots. [Cheers.] And the great question ought to be, and the great question is, in the bosom of every patriot—of every man who loves his country—the great question is, I say, "How shall I best preserve its institutions, promote its honor, and advance its prosperity?" And the man who has a motive beyond that is not a patriot, and deserves the scorn and the contempt of every one of us. [Applause.] I did not come here to-night, gentlemen, to make a speech. I am fond of speaking, I don't disguise it. I am in no condition to speak, but I make no apologies, for I never knew a public speaker to excite sympathy by apologies. I come here as a matter of duty, and as a matter of pleasure. I did not come here for the purpose of enlightening the Democracy. What right have I to talk to Democrats? I, who have fought you from the earliest dawn of my political existence up to within the last two years. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] I will not be so vain as to presume to teach you, but I may be permitted to come to confer with you, not as Democrats, but as American freemen, and to confer about our public interests and our mutual benefits. [Applause.] I come here to moorse the sentiments which you have proclaimed in the letter which I had the honor to receive at your hands, and that is to indorse the policy of the Administration in regard to this Kansas affair. [Cries of "Brevo," "Hear, hear," and cheers.] And, in doing that, gentlemen, I do not feel myself called upon, nor is it necessary, nor would it be becoming in me, to arraign anybody, to assail anybody, or denounce anybody. It is enough for me to feel and to know that the President is right, and I will stand by him in the right. [Cheers.] Some of you may differ with the President. I have nothing to do with that. I am responsible alone for my own convictions and my own actions upon those convictions; and, Sir, I belong to that class of men, affiliated as I am with the Democratic Party as you call it—affiliated as I am, I say, I yet belong to that school, and I intend to belong to that school, that recognizes that Heaven-descended right of every man to think for himself, to act for himself, and to vote for himself. [Loud cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I give my support to Mr. BUCHANAN, not because I claim to be a Democrat, for I am an old-fashioned Old-Line Henry Clay Whig—[hear and cheers]—I followed that great and illustrious man through all the vicissitudes of all his fortunes, through gloom and glory to the grave; and when he died, and that party to which he belonged, and who he was the author of, passed away, the question arose and presented itself to my mind, What shall I do? and, in the language of the illustrious WEBSTER, I asked myself, Where shall I go? I cast abroad, and what was the prospect? On the left hand stood a dark phalanx of traitors against the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] I could not go there. On the right was another party; I will not call them treasonable, yet, in the result of their doctrines, as dangerous as treason itself. [Cheers.] What could I do? I had nothing else to do, as an honest man, with my convictions, except to give my support, feeble and humble as it was, to the advancement of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I shall continue to operate with that party just as long as I think that party is right—[hear and cheers]—and not one inch further. [Continued cheers.] A VOICE—"Yes, Sir; that is the sound doctrine." That is the reason I cooperate with them now; for I believe the Administration is right upon this question. [Cheers.] I happen to have had a part in this Kansas thing from the beginning—from its inception down to the present time. Now, I am no politician. I want you to remember that. [Laughter.] I have ceased to be a politician, or rather, politics have ceased to be with me. [Laughter.] I am no politician now; I hold no office; I want no office; I would accept no office under the Government. None. But, as I say, I was in this Kansas affair from the beginning, and I have as much right to interpret that Kansas bill as any other man. I interpret it according to my conscience and my convictions and my judgment at the time. And if I knew then—I may have been mistaken; I don't know—but if I knew then or know now what the Kansas bill did mean, it means just two simple things; no more and no less. It means non intervention by Congress with the institution of Slavery, or with domestic institutions of any kind, [cheers,] and, gentlemen, that is the whole substance of the bill; non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery. We repealed the Missouri Compromise because it was intervention. Now, the question is this: is the position of the Administration one of non-intervention or not? That is the question, and that is all. I submit to every candid man here, is not that the whole thing? Does the Administration carry out that great principle of the Kansas bill, non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the Territories or of the States? If it does, then the Kansas bill is met in all its length and breadth. Now, let us see about that, just for a moment, for I don't mean to detain you. Here is a Constitution sent to Congress. It comes there in all the forms of law. Oh but, they say, there were frauds. Well, admit it—admit there were frauds. And did ever you know an election in New-York or Tennessee, or any where else, that there were not frauds? [Laughter.] There were frauds in every election ever held under this Government, and always will be until God Almighty shall reform the world and make every man honest. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, now, if you are to vitiate the whole action of the community because there is fraud in one precinct, or two precincts, or forty counties, what would become of all the balance of the State? But, if there were frauds, admit it. It would not vitiate the thing until they are proved. You don't hang criminals here until you try them, and it is very seldom you hang them even then. [Laughter.] But there were frauds. Now, how are you to correct the frauds? Who is to correct them?—Who? Congress? Would not that be intervention? Is Congress to correct the returns of the polls in Kansas, when the very face of the bill declares that non-intervention is the leading feature of it? And yet Congress and the President, it is said, is to sit there to judgment to determine whether A, B and C were entitled to vote in Kansas or not! What miserable Toryism is that! Is it not respectable in this country? [Laughter.] Now, the Constitution fixes that thing itself. The Federal Constitution declares that each house of Congress—Senate and Representatives—shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members. Every State Legislature in the Union prescribes the same thing, and the law in Kansas provides the same thing. Now, if there were frauds in Kansas, why, in the devil's name, did not Kansas correct her frauds instead of sending them to Congress? Now upon the ground of fraud They say the people did not have a fair chance; that they were to be left free That is the wording of the bill. "The people of the Territory shall be left free to regulate their own institutions in their own way." Now, if they did not do it, whose fault was it? They were there. They say the Free-State Party is largely in the ascendent. Why, then, did they not correct these frauds? Why did they not go to the polls and make this correction, when the law required them to go? But they stood out in contumacious rebellion and resistance to the laws of the land, and when they were whipped they then came to Congress and begged Congress to redress their wrongs. (A VOICE—"That is so.") Therefore, gentlemen, I say, that if the President or Congress attempt to intervene to correct these wrongs, it would be violative of the fundamental principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, upon which we have stood and fought. And therefore I say there is no other course in the world for us to pursue. But, after all, what is there in it? I tell you what it reminds me of. It reminds me of two of my neighbors in Tennessee who undertook farming together. You here don't know anything about farming; you don't live by it; but I will tell you something about it. They undertook farming together, that is, putting in their mutual stock They went to work and they farmed successfully for two or three years. They raised up horses, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and all that sort of thing. They had good crops, and got along finely. But at last they concluded to break up the partnership. So they went to work and divided up the farm. Then they divided up the horses, and the cattle, and the assets, and everything else with perfect harmony—even the corn itself. But when they came to the shucks, they got into a devil of a row, and made an immense fuss about that! [Laughter.] Now, as to all this shrieking about freedom and liberty—the fact is, don't want to talk about them fellows. I have abused them often enough, the Lord knows! We have had enough of that. We have passed through all these trials, and difficulties and annoyances. The heart of the patriot has been made to bleed and his nerves to tremble for the safety of the country, by the difficulties growing out of these Kansas troubles. And after they have got to the very last point, when nothing remains to be done except to admit them, and let them go home and go to work, they come among us to breed all this trouble. I tell you it is a shame and a disgrace to the nation! [Cheers.] What I want to do is to admit them and let them come in. I would not have cared a single straw—nay, I would have been perfectly willing that they should have submitted the whole of that Constitution to the people. I did not care whether they submitted the whole of it, or part of it, or none of it at all. I wanted them to do it their own way. They have elected to submit the only part in controversy, they say, between them, and they come now and ask Congress to admit them under the organic law. I believe Congress morally, religiously, and politically bound to do it. I tell you more than that: they will admit it just as it is. [Cheers.] Let us do so and get rid of this question. Isn't every man in this country, isn't every woman and every child in this country, heartily sick and tired of Kansas? [A VOICE—"That is so."] Of all the humbugs that have ever been originated in this world, that has been the worst. It has been the source of more humbuggery than everything else put together. Why, if a man was sick, he traced it back to Kansas. If the grasshoppers came, it was connected with Kansas; and if the storms came, they came from Kansas. There is not an evil that flesh is heir to that some demagogue and knave and hypocrite could not trace directly back to Kansas. [Laughter.] Now, I want to get up some new humbug; I am tired of this. We are a nation of humbugs all round. Let us get something else up; but, for God's sake, let us get something up that has not got niggers in it. [Laughter. A VOICE—"Cuba."] Why, we of the South don't care half as much about this thing as you think. I have not seen a man in Tennessee, of any party whatever, who was not willing that Kansas should come into the Union without niggers, if the people desired it. Why, do you suppose we care whether niggers go to Kansas or not? Do you suppose it will add one single nigger to the number, or one single dollar to the value of those we have? Not one. All we ask is just to let every people do as they please under the Constitution and according to the law. If they want niggers there, let them have them. If they do not want them, I am the last man in the world who would force them there. [Cheers.] And, Sir, upon that question, let me disabuse your minds, if there be any one of you here who labors under that delusion. We of the South do not—I do not—and I do not think that any Northern man does—believe that the institutions of the South are in any degree dependent upon the admission of another slave State into this Union. Not one. We hold them under a higher authority than that, and there is not one honest man in this assemblage that I would not call upon and challenge to-night before God and the Constitution, to stand by us and vindicate us in the enjoyment of that right. [Loud cheers.] And when they tell me that there is fanaticism at the North, and I know it is a dark cloud; but when they talk to me about it, I say that when their battle is to be fought, if it ever shall come to that—and Heaven forbid that it should—if I am sent out as a recruiting officer, I will go to the Free States to get men to help me to conquer it. [Great cheering.] I would come to you with the Constitution of the country, and I would say there is the compact. That is the contract your father and my father made. Will you make it good? [Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes."] Then, while you are ready, as I know you are, to stand by that contract. What do we care whether there is another Slave State in the Union or not? If there was but one—if little Delaware, that is not as big as some of our Southern cotton patches, stood alone, the only, the solitary, single Slave State in this Union, I would have no fear for the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] Not a bit. Sirs, it does not depend upon our numbers. It depends upon the integrity, and the honor, and the good faith of the people of the United States. [Applause.] Then let Kansas come in just as she is, and if she does not want slaves, let her call her convention to-morrow and change and abolish that Constitution. You had slaves here once, gentlemen. How did you get rid of them? Your fathers called a convention and abolished Slavery in this State. They had a right to do it. We do not seek to bring it back and impose it upon you. Then why will any one seek to rid us of any right which we enjoy under that constitution which you claim as your guardian shield? [Cheers.] I trust, then, fellow-citizens, that this thing will pass by, and that we shall have henceforth an era of good feeling among us. I think the time has come—Lord grant that it has come—when we will cease this eternal struggle about nothing—about a thing which is unattainable and impracticable in every respect—when we will cease to revile and complain one against the other, and to alienate ourselves one from another—when we shall be calm and stand together, and feel that we are a band of brothers, and when the great question will be, not how you shall pull down this Southern State, or how that Southern State shall pull you down, but how shall we advance the glory and the honor, and the prosperity and the happiness of this great American people? [Loud cheers.] When we hail the advent of that day, then will be the dawn of a prosperity that the world never saw and history has never recorded. For there is not upon the face of the habitable earth such a people as this Anglo-Saxon American people. We are capable and competent to do every thing that is just and fair and honorable. All we want is union—not a mere ideal union, but a union of feeling, a union of sympathy, a union of heart and a union of interest, as we are bound to a common destiny. [Here the cheering became so vociferous that the speaker's closing words were completely drowned, and he resumed his seat amid vehement applause.]

Hon. EDWARD TOMPKINS, of Binghamton, N. Y., was next introduced, amid three cheers for the residence of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Mr. TOMPKINS thanked them for the compliment paid to the statesman who resided in that township, and then remarked briefly upon the merits of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and upon the necessity of sustaining it in the present emergency.

He was followed by Mr. W. L. BILBOE, of Tennessee, whose appearance was the signal for three cheers more for Tennessee. Mr. BILBOE thanked them for the compliment to his native State. It was a State that produced no traitors; that produced no men other than those who were true to the country—to the whole country. And that was not surprising, for he would ask, was it possible that any man could be a traitor who inhaled the air that was breathed by ANDREW JACKSON. [Cheers.] There was not, he was sure, a single man in the whole length and breadth of Tennessee, that was not true to the whole Union. [Cheers for old Tennessee.] He had a few facts which he wished to relate for the benefit of any old Hard-Shell Democrat [cheers] who might be present, and for the benefit of any American friend of MILLARD FILLMORE, who had taken the oath to support the Constitution. There was not a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in him. He was all French on one side, and all Irish on the other. He had nine uncles in the Revolutionary War, two of whom were killed. His father was the only one of that band of brothers who was not in the Revolutionary War; and he, himself, had fought for his country, in the campaign of '36 and '37. Therefore he thought he had some right to speak in relation to matters of interest to the progress of his whole country. He then proceeded to declare that our great and glorious Constitution was the production of a Democrat. That in the perils of the War of 1812, the country was saved by a Democrat. [Cheers for ANDREW JACKSON.] That the war with Mexico was carried on successfully, and that California, richer than the Indies, and that had saved us in all our commercial disasters from destruction, was brought into the Union by JAMES K. POLK, and a Democratic Congress. [Cheers.] And now, when traitors had again brought the Union into peril, we had a Democratic statesman at the head of the Administration, who would stand by the Constitution, and protect the rights of all. [Cheers for BUCHANAN.] And again, who was it that was found standing by the Union to-day? Why, the Democratic Party. Who was it that was found opposing that foul monster, Mormonism? Why, the Democratic Party. And in doing so, and crushing the monster, there would be the story of many empires that fought bravely for the Christian religion of our fathers. He was the father of children, and had a wife, and he would strike down the man who would attempt to teach his children to forget the virtues taught by the Christian religion. And he could assure them further, that the Black Republican traitors were the very men who were encouraging the Mormons in their rebellion against the Government of the United States. In conclusion, he stated that the people of the South, notwithstanding the wild and sometimes disgraceful conduct of some of their Representatives in Congress, did not care a fig whether there should be niggers in Kansas or not. They were a law-abiding and Christian people, and they were willing to leave it to the citizens of Kansas to settle for themselves, which they had the power to do at any time. He challenged any man to name a Southern paper that advocated the admission of slaves into Kansas against the wishes of the people, or that held that the people of Kansas had not the power to change their Constitution at any time. After an appeal to laboring men not to encourage those who would sink their wives and daughters to the level of an equality with niggers, he concluded amid cheers; and after a song from Mr. KERRIGAN, and several votes of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE announced that letters had been received from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. JOHN KELLEY, Hon. ELIJAH WARD, Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, and 70 others, which it was impossible to read, and a few of which would be found in the public prints of to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The following is the

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, March 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me pleasure to participate in the Democratic Mass-Meeting to be held at Mozart Hall to-morrow evening, pursuant to your kind invitation, but it is impossible for me to attend without a disregard of matters which concern others too deeply to be overlooked. I have been already five weeks in Court, most of the time from home, and to-morrow I leave again to fulfill a professional engagement.

I approve entirely of the able and judicious message of the President upon the subject of admitting Kansas, and I sympathize with the movement by which you propose to sustain him. It is a crisis in the affairs of the country, and the Democratic Party must do again what it has so often done before: prove itself equal to the emergency, remembering that those who are not for us are against us, and give the country repose by upholding the true spirit of the Constitution, by rebuking partisan scheming, sectional hatred, and moral fanaticism. Begging leave to refer you to a letter which I had the honor to address to the President of the Democratic Association in Washington, a few days since, and quite recently published, for my views more at length.

I am sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

WM. WILSON, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.

The Administration Organ on the Defeat of the Army Bill.

From the Union of Sunday.

The Senate of the United States have by a very large and decisive vote defeated the proposition for an increase of the United States Army. The Commanding General of the Army asks for additional troops; the Secretary of War concurs fully in the demand; and the President urges it upon Congress as a matter of public necessity. The Senate says no; and the Senate have a right to speak. The Executive have done its whole duty; the responsibility rests with the Senate for refusing troops to defend our frontiers against bordes of savages known to be under Mormon influence, and to be exhibiting symptoms of decided and general hostility to our people. The Senate take also the responsibility of jeopardizing the campaign against the rebellious Mormons. This, too, the Senate have a right to do; and the people have a right to know that it assumes the responsibility of the act.

It is not at all surprising that the Black Republicans should pursue this course, *and that their neophytes who have been recently initiated into their mysteries, and who worship so devoutly now at the dusky shrine where Greeley, Abby Kelly, and the Senator from New-Hampshire kneel and cry aloud,—it is natural enough that this conglomerate brotherhood should pig together in the same sty.* But it is worthy of "especial wonder" that Democrats should be found to vote persistently with them to defeat the measures of the Administration, and in the attempt to force upon it a measure and a policy which would only embarrass it, and which was intended by the majority of its supporters to embarrass it.

The true friends of the Administration measure did wisely and nobly in killing the monster which sprung from the loving embraces of DOUGLAS, HALE & Co., and in throwing the responsibility of the disasters which may follow upon the right shoulders.

Personal.

A Virginia paper, in the course of a complimentary article on Gov. Seward, describes one of that gentleman's peculiarities: The most elegant charts, and strong passages of Gov. Seward's speeches are spoken with his arms resting on the railing and his fingers playing with his spectacles as if he was in easy conversation with somebody. We never saw or heard of such a man in this respect. It is no trouble to him to talk intelligence, terseness, beauty, elegance, strength—as it all appears to be in print.

A Boker and Dean affair has occurred in Wisconsin. A young lady, daughter of a Director of the Suffolk Bank, in Boston, visiting at Emerald Grove,

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the America.

We obtain some further European intelligence from our files by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston was announced in yesterday's impression.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *News* says that in political circles there is much talk about a projected expedition against Morocco. The conquest of this Empire by France is said to have been resolved upon, in consequence of the seizure of the Island of Perim, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, by the English.

According to the *Epoca*, of Madrid, the accounts given of the discovery of a "gunpowder plot" at Barcelona are unfounded. The same journal alleges that the seditious proclamations seized at Madrid were of no importance, and that the principal person arrested for having had them in his possession, who some time ago was a public functionary, had been set at liberty.

Le Nord states that the last intelligence from Circassia received at St. Petersburg, does not confirm the submission of SCHAMYL. The result of the last operations of the Russian troops was the occupation of the vast plateau of the Thetchnia, whence they had driven out the Circassians; but SCHAMYL, with a small number of his band who had remained faithful to him, had found a refuge in the remote gorges of the central chain of the Caucasus.

The Russian Government has just recognized the Republic of Uruguay. The negotiations on this affair have been carried on between Count DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador, and the Chevalier GAVRELLE, the Consul-General for Uruguay, in France. A treaty of commerce between the two States will soon be concluded and ratify their relations.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* states that according to letters from Odessa the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels of war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has given an order that all the sailors who were in the service of government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and he subjected to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget their duties the mercantile vessels are to carry guns. When Russia has completed her fleet in the Black Sea its neutrality will exist but in name.

The Collision Between the Leander and the North American.

The following narrative of a dreadful collision which took place on Thursday morning, the 11th off Holyhead, is furnished by a passenger:

"The *Leander* was a fine ship of 900 tons, and sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a fine southeast breeze, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, having on board the captain, his wife and son, one passenger, two mates, steward, cook, and fourteen seamen. She was in tight order, having about 300 tons of salt and 150 tons ballast on board. We made Point Lynas at 3 o'clock, Skerries at 5, Holyhead at 6, having run all this time eight and nine knots an hour, with a fresh breeze, and all plain sails set. All went on well until 1 or 2 A. M., on Thursday, when I was awoke by a terrible crash of timber, and my first impression was that the ship had been struck by lightning. I arose and tied on my life-belt, and tried to open the state-room door, but it was jammed fast. I heard the mate's voice cry "Run to the passengers' rooms," and immediately him and the captain's son burst open the door, and the mate broke the window and got out, I following him that way. Going forward to the cabin, which is on deck, with a slightly raised walk round three sides of it, I found the captain's wife, son, and second mate. I then knew we were run into, and cut two-thirds through the deck just abaft the main rigging, starboard on the lee side. The captain's wife exclaimed, "The ship is sinking; oh! save me, somebody." It was too true; and while she spoke the ship settled fast in the water. I went aft again to the binnacle. A man rushed past me, put the wheel down, and jumped overboard. I took one look forward, and saw the waves rise on every side and then pour in like a cataract. Then I was carried far down with the ship, and came up to struggle with the waves with the others in like circumstances. The time of these occurrences must be counted by seconds, as not more than five minutes elapsed from the first shock until the ship went down. The steamer that run us down was about way off, and in about 20 minutes I was picked up. She turned out to be the *North American*, from Portland to Liverpool. When all saved were mustered, we numbered twelve, viz.: the captain and his son, mate, steward, cook, six men, and myself. The captain's wife, second mate, and eight men being lost. The case of the second mate is peculiarly distressing. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. We had every kindness shown us on board the steamer, and the passengers raised money enough to give the mate £5 and the crew £1 each. How the accident occurred, I know not, nor who was to blame—this will no doubt be investigated. All I know is that soma are saved, and that it is of God's mercy that any of us are alive to tell it." JAMES KERR, Liverpool, passengar.

The following is tha official report of the Captain of the *North American* in reference to the melancholy affair:

FEB. 11.—At 1½ A. M. came in collision with American bark *Leander*, of Bath, striking her on starboard side. The vessel went down in about five minutes after. Part of the crew saved by our boats. *Names of Survivors*: Peleg Curtis, captain; Elijah Batchelor, first mate; James Noyes, steward; James Davis, steward; George Wood, Carles Cnilds, Edwd. Phillips, Oliver Nelson, Wm. H. Decus, Pet. M'Airey, seamen; Oliver Quimby, boy; James Kerr, passenger, Mrs. Curtis and nine seamen drowned.

Lord Palmerston's new India Bill.

In the House of Commone on the 12th ult., Lord PALMERSTON brought forward his proposal for tha future Government of India. That proposal was to transfer the future Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. It was not in consequence of any faults of the Company, or any delinquency of which they had been guilty, but because the present system of double government was fraught with grave inconveniencies. after referring to the peculiar circumstances which had placed the seat of the earliest civilization in the hands of a company of merchants, and to the various modifications which their power and privileges had undergone, he observed the irresponsibility of the Company was not in accordance with the circumstances in which they were placed, the Directors of the Company being elected by holders of stock, who, in many instances, had no knowledge whatever of Indian affairs. The system of check and counter check which was the characteristic of the double Government had been carried too far; it operated not to regulate the machine, but to destroy its action and regularity. There could be no proper responsibility at present on the Government at home, so long as it was not intrusted with the entire control of affairs. It was time that there should be more simplicity introduced into the common machine. It was the pressure of the existing circumstances which forced this change upon them, just as the events in the Crimea had forced us to change our military system; that change had enabled us to carry on our operations with greater success, and we had a right to expect the same thing from a change in India; during the actual exigency complete authority should only be vested where there was, at the same time, complete responsibility, as in the constitutional ministers of the Crown. Those vast countries could only be properly administered when removed from the administration of an irresponsible body to the Crown as represented by its constitutional advisers. The proposed bill would effect no change in the Government in India; the only change was in the administration at home. By this bill the present powers of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors would cease, and a President, nominated by the Crown, and assisted by a Council, likewise nominated by the Crown, would be appointed in their places. The Council would consist of eight members, appointed for eight years, two of whom would go out by rotation every year. The decision of the President would be final, but the members of the Council who differed from him in opinion would be allowed to place that opinion on record in the minutes. But for all propositions for increasing the charges upon India or its revenue, the consent of four members of the Council would be necessary. The President would be upon the footing of a Secretary of State, and the members of the Council would each have a salary of £1,000 per annum. The President, as a Cabinet Minister, would be assisted by a Secretary in the House of Commons; but the members of Council would not be permitted to have seats in that House. They must have served a certain time in India. There would be no alteration made in the patronage in India. As to the patronage at home, the writerships were now open to competition, and they would remain so. The cadet-ships would be equally divided between the President and the Councillors, which was very much as it was at present divided between the Directors and the Board of Control, and a certain number of scholarships would be reserved for the sons of officers who have served in India. The native troops would remain distinct from those of the Queen, but they would be put directly under the Queen's control. Visitors would be appointed to inquire yearly the statement of the Indian revenue, which would be laid before Parliament. Such were the outlines of the bill. He did not anticipate much opposition to its principle; the mine of the country was made up, and the country would be greatly disappointed if that principle was rejected. He might be met by the inevitable cries of all those who would like to get rid indirectly of what they could not oppose directly—a demand for delay. A simple form of Government would have far more chance of giving tranquillity to India than could be done by the cumbrous machine of the double government. He denied that there was any peculiarity in the Government of India which took it out of the category of the very principles of statesmanship. He could not believe that the Parliament of England was less capable of a wise administration then the Court of Directors in Leadenhall-street. Whatever had been done for India had been brought about by the discussions in that and in the other House of Parliament. It was for the civilization of the human race, and not for giving the means of life to a few members of the middle classes in England, that we were intrusted by Providence with the destinies of India. He felt sure that the proposed change would conduce to make our power more firm in India, and to the interests of its inhabitants.

Charles Dickens and Little Children.

In London there has been established an "Hospital for Sick Children." Since the institution was opened in 1852, 47,100 out patients and 1860 in-patients have been admitted, all under twelve years of age, and of the whole number, 28,500 under five. The first festival in aid of the funds was held on the 9th ult. at the Freemasons' Tavern, London.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS occupied the chair, and in giving the toast of the evening he said that from the earliest day of his life it had been one of his maxims to disbelieve the man who told him that he took no interest in children. He felt still bound to that principle by all considerations, because he knew that any heart that could toughen itself against these little people must be wanting in so many humanizing experiences as to be a perfect monstrosity in nature. [Hear.] He, therefore, when he met with the assertion—sometimes, not often—set it down as an idle word originating in a momentary languor, and meaning about as much as the assertion that the world had outgrown all the cardinal virtues. [Cheers.] He supposed it may be taken for granted that those around him, and who were assembled in the name and for the sake of children, were animated by far different feelings, and he had observed since he sat down that they were quite in a child-like state altogether, representing an infant institution, and being not yet quite a grown-up company. [Laughter, the Chairman's allusion being understood to apply to some empty seats at the lower end of the room, the occupants of which had moved up, the better to hear his observations.] A few years more would be necessary for the increase of their strength and the expansion of their figures, and then their tables, which now had a few tucks in them, would be let out, and that hall, which now fitted them so easily, would be found too tight and small for their wonderfully increased proportions. [Cheers.] But even in the present company they were not without persons who had some experience of spoiled children. He did not mean of their own of course—[a laugh]—for no one ever spoiled their own children; and he meant the disagreeable children of their particular friends. [Laughter.] They knew by experience what it was to have them down after dinner, plunging recklessly into the dessert, and with the family doctor looming darkly in the distance. [Continued laughter.] No doubt they all knew what it was to set and see maternal disquietude painfully evoked by what he might call, after the manner of his friend Mr. ALBERT SMITH, the toilsome ascent of Miss Mary, and the irruption (cutaneous) of Master HARRY. [Great laughter.] They were all painfully aware that such tiresome children would never go to bed, until at last they were carried off bawling and kicking by main force. [Great laughter.] An eye-witness had once told him that, being once in company with a learned pundit who had assembled all the distinguished philosophers of the day at his house to hear him expound his views respecting infant education and early mental development, while the pundit was laying down his principles, his little boy amused the company by plunging boldly into an apple pie, anointing his hair with the syrup, combing it with a fork, and then carefully smoothing it down with a spoon. [Much laughter.] But the spoilt children which he had to present after dinner on that day had been spoilt in a far different manner; and they were a far more numerous, and, if possible, a far more interesting class. The children to whom he alluded were the spoilt children of the poor of this great city, the children who were effectually spoilt out of this life by tens of thousands, but who in vast numbers might be preserved if they, not contravening the ways of Providence, would only help and save them. [Hear, hear.] Those two grim nurses, poverty and sickness, which brought these poor children before them that day, breathed the breath of fever over their wretched cradles nailed up their little coffins, and piled up the earth upon their graves. Of the annual deaths in this great town the unnatural ones formed more than one-third of the whole number. [Hear, hear.] He should not ask his audience, as in the case of other spoiled children, to observe how good or how pretty they were. No, he was about to ask the charitable to observe how weak they were, how like to death they were, and he should implore them by the remembrance of everything that was happy in their own infancy, to extend to these spoilt children of the poor their patronage, their succor, and their compassion. [Hear, hear.] Some time since, being in Scotland, he went with a humane member of that most humane medical profession to visit some of the poor inhabitants of the old town of Edinburg. In a close wynd, a most picturesque place—he was sorry to say that the picturesque and typus were often very nearly allied—he saw more poverty and sickness than he had ever seen within a similar space. In one wretched dwelling he saw a poor sick child cradled in an egg-box which its mother had begged from the shop, and that little wan child, with his fevered countenance, his wasted hand, and his bright wakeful eye, was ever before his sight. He could see him at that moment, and fancied he heard him say, "Why am I lying here, shut in from the light of day, and from the play with other children?" That case was only a type of thousands occurring in London every day; and if the company he saw around him, which formed a drop of the life blood of the great public heart of the country, would only come forward, three-fourths of these melancholy cases might be annually saved. [Hear, hear.] Having described the hospital and its accommodations, the Chairman proceeded to say that the most charming essay of the immortal CHARLES LAMB represented him at his own fireside telling stories to his dear children, until suddenly the illusion was dispelled and he found they were only dream-children; the children which he ought to have had, had he not devoted his life to solitude. Now, the dream-children which he (Mr. DICKENS) would raise before every one who heard him should be the dear child that they loved, the dear child they had lost, the child they might have had, the child they certainly had then, and he would make those dream children say, "Assist those little sufferers in the hospital—assist them for our sakes." [Cheers.] And when he had impressed that vision firmly on their imagination, he should wish them suddenly to awake, and, finding themselves in the Freemasons' Tavern, at once to commence vigorously adding their names to the list of subscriptions. [Cheers and laughter.] He had now arrived at the close of his too long speech, and had only to propose "Prosperity to the Children's Hospital." [Loud cheers.]

The list of subscriptions was then read, and a collection made, the combined result being an addition of nearly £3,000 to the funds of the charity, including a donation of £500 from a lady who declined giving her name.

The chairman's health was then given, to which he briefly responded, and gave "The Ladies," without whom, he said, little could be done in this world. He had had once been reminded of all Robinson Crusoe had done in a state of single blessedness; but on a careful investigation of the authorities, that worthy had in reality had two wives.

The Reported Changes in the French Ministry.

Paris (Feb. 10) correspondence of the London Times.

The seperation of M. BILLAULT seems to have produced a slight shock on nearly the whole ministerial line. Since that event, and the most unexpected nomination of a soldier to the post hitherto filled by a civilian, several of the other ministers are in a state of tremor. We have rumors of further changes, and still, we are told, the fate of M. WALEWSKI and Marshal VAILLANT, "like a clipt guinea, trembles in the scale." Whatever his opinion as to the principle of the great military division recently created, it seems Marshal VAILLANT is but half satisfied with certain details about the working of them. Each command will, as you are aware, have a Marshal of France at its head, and a certain number of Generals of Division under its immediate orders. These Generals, who commandeo districts, hitherto corresponded directly on all matters relating to the service with the Minister of War. The Marshals now require that they shall correspond with themselves instead of the War Office, and to this the minister at the head of the department demurs; indeed, if such an innovation were permitted, he would be little more than cipher. It is said, then, he has insisted that the Generals of Division shall continue, as before, to keep him informed of the state of the departments. Yesterday and the day before there were rumors that he had actually resigned, not by way of pleasantry, but very seriously indeed; and that the chances were in favor of General NEIL as his successor. It was affirmed still more positively this morning; but since the Cabinet Council, which met to-day, the report is that matters are looking better, and that the Marshal may, after all, remain at his post.

Paris (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London News.

I believe it to be certain that Marshal VAILLANT, the minister at war, has resigned. I am informed that his successor is General NIEL, the engineer who greatly distinguished himself before Sebastopol. It is, I think, finally settled that Count WALEWSKI is to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and go to London as Ambassador, Count DE PERSIGNY returning to Paris, in order to take his seat in the new Privy Council. In this case the new Minister for Foreign Affairs will be M. DAVIDS DE LEVYS, who has lately cried three times with the Emperor. He, as is well known, is one of the most honorable and independent men that the Emperor ever had in his service.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

AN ENGLISHMAN IMPLICATED AS PRINCIPAL—NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

We have already announced that one of the principal [illegible] attempted assassination of the Emperor of the Frenchmen is an Englishman. His name is THOMAS ALLSOP, a member of the Stock Exchange. The following Bulletin has been publicly posted by the London Police [illegible]

[illegible] HENRY—Saturday. [illegible] great has been [illegible] Allsop, [illegible] Stock Exchange, [illegible] Paris, [illegible] Emperor. [illegible] Allsop [illegible] Paris [illegible] Allsop [illegible] Allsop [illegible] Allsop

The Court disagreed with him. Counsel continued to urge the justice of his position. *Judge Osborn* (to his associate)—Are you disposed to sit here, and cavil any more about this, wasting the time of the Court! *Counsel*—Oh, well, you're paid for it. *Judge Osborn*—He isn't a bad-looking fellow. *Counsel*—He was never arrested before, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the City Prison for 30 days.

Philip Donahoe was driving in a wagon down Broadway, and Henry Volk was riding in a carriage in the same direction. (Feb 27.) Their wheels became interlocked near White-street, they had an altercation and Donahoe struck Volk across the face with the lash of the whip. Donahoe was arrested and a charge preferred against him. For the defence it was stated that Volk struck Donahoe first. The complainant acknowledged that he raised his whip as if about to strike Donahoe, but said he did not strike him. *Judge Brennan*—I think by the complainant's own statement he committed the first assault. *Judge Osborn*—(after consultation)—Well, I think the matter clearly guilty, but Judge BRENNAN don't agree, and of course we'll have to discharge the complaint.

Thomas Costello, charged with an assault and battery on Patrick Rourke, was discharged, the latter failing to appear.

James Dowling, it was alleged, committed an assault and battery on Catherine Floyd, of No 237 Elizabeth street, last Saturday. She said she went to a grocery store to get some milk, and had an altercation with Dowling. "He up and give me a box on the left hand side of my head," said she, "and then he give me a box on the right hand side, and then after that I give him the contints of the pitcher I had in me hand." *Justice Osborn*—What was in it? *Witness*—Milk. *Judge Osborn*—You threw that in his face, eh! *Witness*—Yis, Sir; and, Judge, me head was smashed. *Judge Brennan*—Oh, you ain't hurt any; don't talk. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the testimony's about equally balanced. One says she threw a pitcher of milk in his face, and the other says it was a pitcher of beer. She looks as if she liked beer better than milk. Find him guilty and suspend sentence.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Same room of yesterday, 44 bols. Ashes; 4 420 bbls. Flour; 1,084 bushels Corn, 2,070 bags Oats, 1,292 bags Rye, 1,555 bags Malt; 3,116 pkgs. Provisions, and 208 pkgs. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations: Pots, $6 12½. Pearls, $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Exhibit no important change. The demand is mainly from Southern buyers, and for small quantities. The demand from Western and local jobbers is very tame, and for shipment to California and Australia a much-restricted inquiry prevails. Stocks are moderate, but, as the prospects of the business are not very encouraging, only holders appear to be desirous to realize. Prices are somewhat irregular, but they show no remarkable alteration in Boston the trade has not varied during the week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The business has been moderate for the season, buyers and purchasing quite sparingly, and we look for no improvement at present. The supply of desirable goods continues small, but so far quite equal to the wants of the market, and there is still a very fair assortment to select from. Manufacturers, however, continue to work cautiously, and the present advance in Leather, which increases the cost of goods without a corresponding advance, will lead them to curtail operations still more. Among the exports of the week we notice 440 cases from this port to San Francisco. 115 cases have also been exported to the Sandwich Islands. The exports by water fall considerably short of last year." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the the week, cases	3 5.6	9,336
Since Jan. 1	33,2 3	35,3 9
Total	36.709	44,704

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and fair demand, including Liverpool Cannel, at $10 75@$11, and Orrel at $7 75@$8 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is selling from yards at $5 ₱ 6 ₱ ton, of 2,000 lbs In Philadelphia, during the week, the Coal trade has been quite dull, few orders having been received. No demand prevailed for shipment. Prices have not varied. The receipts were light, and the *Inquirer* says what the railways were bringing forward was mostly taken for consumption along the route of transportation. No improvement can be anticipated until there is a revival in the manufacturing and iron interests. The representatives of the various transportation companies at their recent meeting, deemed it inexpedient to make any immediate change in the rates of freight and toll.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. We quote Maracaibo at 11@11¾c.; Rio at 9c.@11¼c.; Bahia at 9¾@10¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¾c. The receipts of Rio Coffee here during the week ending to-day were 6,100 bags, and the sales amounted to 9,000 bags. Stock of all kinds, in first hands to-day 55 250 bags, including 30 550 bags Rio, 12 925 bags Bahia, 1,610 bags Maracaibo, and 1,250 bags Porto Rico. An invoice of 3 300 bags, ex *Hadas*, has been shipped to New-Orleans. An additional sale of 4 000 bags Rio and 1,000 bags Bahia is announced for Thursday, March 4.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27:

	1857. Two months' Imports.	1857. Stock Feb. 27.	1858. Two months' Imports.	1858. Stock Feb 27.
Rio—bags	20,563	10.749	2 0 0	8,083
Other kinds	2,754	1.5.0	4.250	1,000
Total—bags	23 717	12 249	6 250	9,083

The receipts during February (included in the above) were only 3,836 bags, including 2 039 bags Laguayra and 1 0.0 bags Cape Haytien. The sales during February reached 27,718 bags, privately and by auction, including 20,718 bags Rio, 2,800 bags Cape Haytien and 200 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations for Rio Coffee ranged from 9¼c. for ordinary to 10½c. for prime ₱ lb.

COPPER—American has been very actively sought after, and sales have been reported, within a few days, of nearly 1,000 000 lbs, including Baltimore at 24¾c.@25c., cash and 4 months; and Lake Superior at 25½@26c., cash, ₱ lb, exhausting the stock of the latter in first hands. Holders now ask 26.@3c. ₱ lb higher prices for both kinds. Sheathing is also in better request, including new at 30c., old at 23½@24c. Tallow is yellow offers at 22c., and Englehdo, nominally, 24c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, chiefly for Cotton afloat. Prices have again advanced, closing to-day firmly. Sales have been reported of 5 000 bales, with nearly two-thirds of the amount *in transitu*. The quotations for lots, here, for the Middling at 12¾c. for Uplands, and 12¾c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement for 21

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	bales 7,810
Arrived since	1.081,9 0
Total	1,089 7 0
Exported to daty	693 817
Stock on hand not cleared	395,913

DRY GOODS—The leading auction houses opened the week to-day with pretty large and well-assorted sales of goods, more or less adapted to the Spring trade, which resulted in the disposal of the bulk of the offerings. The prices realized were promptly equal to the remunerativeness of the lots offered, and for the most part were quite as good as had been anticipated.

EARTHENWARE—The demand has improved, chiefly for Southern markets, but there is still some irregularity in prices. Stocks are considered ample, especially as it is not anticipated that the Spring trade will not prove very heavy. Dealers, however, exhibit much confidence, and do not seem disposed to force their supplies on the market.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue to have been in active demand for some days past, at $4 47½@$4 50 for No 1, and $1@$1 15 for No 2, ₱ box. As much as 15,000 boxes have been reported sold at these quotations. Holders now ask higher rates.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are in pretty good demand, at steady prices. Herring are moderately inquired for, at unchanged rates. In Shore sorts, last week, Mackerel were in fair request. Buyers offered $10 25 for No 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, but holders claimed higher rates. Several lots were shipped. A large number of vessels arrived with Codfish, from George's Bank, but on account of the severe weather the average quantity of Codfish landed was small. Sales were reported of $3 50; buyers generally, however, were not ready for shipping for some weeks. Round Fish selling at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; 350 lbs do. at $1 75. Sales of Halibut first of the week, 4½c.; last sales, 3c.@4c. No arrivals. Oil—but little doing; sales 30 bbls. at $13 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, chiefly for home use, but in part for shipment, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 8,700 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at former prices. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 3,400 bushels, including very good White Southern at $1 40; and prime Red do. at $1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 28,000 bushels new crop at 66c.@68c. for Yellow and 65c.@69c. for inferior to prime White Southern ₱ bushel. Yesterday's sales were 50,000 bushels. Rye and Barley are inactive and unaltered. Oats are in moderate request and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales have been reported in Boston of 270 bales, at 10¾c., 6 months, and 650 bales at 8¾c.@9¾c. cash, in bond.

HAY—The market for Hay has been devoid of animation during the week. The receipts have generally been light, but the stock already in market was ample, as the wants of buyers were not urgent, so that the sales were restricted, and prices were rather languid, especially for bale Hay, the available supply of which was considered a heavy one, in view of the heavy present limited requirements of the trade. We quote: Common to prime Bale Hay at 50c.@75c.; poor to prime loose Hay at 62½c.@$1; Salt Hay at 45c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw was quiet throughout the week, closing with Bale at 45c @55c.; loose at 65c @ 9c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. The sales of Hay in New-Orleans, during the week enoing Feb. 22, included 1,050 bales Western at $17 75 ₱ ton. The range of prices for Northern, Eastern and Western was from $14@$18 ₱ ton.

HIDES—The advanced claims of factors check operations.

HOPS—Are in request at our quotations; last year's crop at 4½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; old, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, 600 tons Pig Iron, mostly Anthracite, were sold at $19, for No. 3, and $20 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 1 ₱ ton cash. It was reported in Philadelphia that 8,000@10,000 tons were sold, deliverable on the Susquehanna, on terms not made public. Sales have been reported here of 2,600 tons Railroad Iron, delivereable at Elmira, N. Y., at $45@$45 25, cash, ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is rather brisker, but prices favor buyers. New-Orleans 26c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c., Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@21c., ₱ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits of Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at 46c., cash, ₱ gallon. Resin is in moderate demand, including common at $1 37½@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—No important movements have been reported to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held with more firmness, but is inactive Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 35@$16 45 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates, 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last comprise 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¼c@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last comprise 200 bbls. in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl, the latter price for lots weighed out. Butts in good demand at firm rates—12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1857:

	Total.	Old Pork. L.	Old Pork. O.	Old Pork. L.	Old Pork. T.	Old Beef. W.	Old Beef. P.	New-York Mess.	New-York Prime.	New Beef. L.	New Beef. O.	New Beef. L.	New Beef. T.	New-York Beef. W.	New-York Beef. P.	Total.
Total, 1857	36															
Total, 1856	1,0															
Total, 1855	1,0															
Total, 1854	1,0															
Total, 1853	1,0															
Total, 1852	1,0															
Total, 1851	1,0															
Total, 1850	1,0															
Total, 1849	1,0															
Total, 1848	1,0															
Total, 1847	1,0															
Total, 1846	1,0															
Total, 1845	1,0															
Total, 1844	1,0															
Total, 1843	1,0															
Total, 1842	1,0															
Total, 1841	1,0															
Total, 1840	1,0															
Total, 1839	1,0															
Total, 1838	1,0															
Total, 1837	1,0															
Total, 1836	1,0															
Total, 1835	1,0															
Total, 1834	1,0															
Total, 1833	1,0															
Total, 1832	1,0															
Total, 1831	1,0															
Total, 1830	1,0															
Total, 1829	1,0															
Total, 1828	1,0															
Total, 1827	1,0															
Total, 1826	1,0															
Total, 1825	1,0															
Total, 1824	1,0															
Total, 1823	1,0															
Total, 1822	1,0															
Total, 1821	1,0															
Total, 1820	1,0															
Total, 1819	1,0															
Total, 1818	1,0															
Total, 1817	1,0															
Total, 1816	1,0															
Total, 1815	1,0															
Total, 1814	1,0															
Total, 1813	1,0															
Total, 1812	1,0															
Total, 1811	1,0															
Total, 1810	1,0															
Total, 1809	1,0															
Total, 1808	1,0															
Total, 1807	1,0															
Total, 1806	1,0															
Total, 1805	1,0															
Total, 1804	1,0															
Total, 1803	1,0															
Total, 1802	1,0															
Total, 1801	1,0															
Total, 1800	1,0															
Total, 1799	1,0															
Total, 1798	1,0															
Total, 1797	1,0															
Total, 1796	1,0															
Total, 1795	1,0															
Total, 1794	1,0															
Total, 1793	1,0															
Total, 1792	1,0															
Total, 1791	1,0															
Total, 1790	1,0															
Total, 1789	1,0															
Total, 1788	1,0															
Total, 1787	1,0															
Total, 1786	1,0															
Total, 1785	1,0															
Total, 1784	1,0															
Total, 1783	1,0															
Total, 1782	1,0															
Total, 1781	1,0															
Total, 1780	1,0															
Total, 1779	1,0															
Total, 1778	1,0															
Total, 1777	1,0															
Total, 1776	1,0															
Total, 1775	1,0															
Total, 1774	1,0															
Total, 1773	1,0															
Total, 1772	1,0															
Total, 1771	1,0															
Total, 1770	1,0															
Total, 1769	1,0															
Total, 1768	1,0															
Total, 1767	1,0															
Total, 1766	1,0															
Total, 1765	1,0															
Total, 1764	1,0															
Total, 1763	1,0															
Total, 1762	1,0															
Total, 1761	1,0															
Total, 1760	1,0															
Total, 1759	1,0															
Total, 1758	1,0															
Total, 1757	1,0															
Total, 1756	1,0															
Total, 1755	1,0															
Total, 1754	1,0															
Total, 1753	1,0															
Total, 1752	1,0															
Total, 1751	1,0															
Total, 1750	1,0															
Total, 1749	1,0															
Total, 1748	1,0															
Total, 1747	1,0															
Total, 1746	1,0															
Total, 1745	1,0															
Total, 1744	1,0															
Total, 1743	1,0															
Total, 1742	1,0															
Total, 1741	1,0															
Total, 1740	1,0															
Total, 1739	1,0															
Total, 1738	1,0															
Total, 1737	1,0															
Total, 1736	1,0															
Total, 1735	1,0															
Total, 1734	1,0															
Total, 1733	1,0															
Total, 1732	1,0															
Total, 1731	1,0															
Total, 1730	1,0															
Total, 1729	1,0															
Total, 1728	1,0															
Total, 1727	1,0															
Total, 1726	1,0															
Total, 1725	1,0															
Total, 1724	1,0															
Total, 1723	1,0															
Total, 1722	1,0															
Total, 1721	1,0															
Total, 1720	1,0															
Total, 1719	1,0															
Total, 1718	1,0															
Total, 1717	1,0															
Total, 1716	1,0															
Total, 1715	1,0															
Total, 1714	1,0															
Total, 1713	1,0															
Total, 1712	1,0															
Total, 1711	1,0															
Total, 1710	1,0															
Total, 1709	1,0															
Total, 1708	1,0															
Total, 1707	1,0															
Total, 1706	1,0															
Total, 1705	1,0															
Total, 1704	1,0															
Total, 1703	1,0															
Total, 1702	1,0															
Total, 1701	1,0															
Total, 1700	1,0															
Total, 1699	1,0															
Total, 1698	1,0															
Total, 1697	1,0															
Total, 1696	1,0															
Total, 1695	1,0															
Total, 1694	1,0															
Total, 1693	1,0															
Total, 1692	1,0															
Total, 1691	1,0															
Total, 1690	1,0															
Total, 1689	1,0															
Total, 1688	1,0															
Total, 1687	1,0															
Total, 1686	1,0															
Total, 1685	1,0															
Total, 1684	1,0															
Total, 1683	1,0															
Total, 1682	1,0															
Total, 1681	1,0															
Total, 1680	1,0															
Total, 1679	1,0															
Total, 1678	1,0															
Total, 1677	1,0															
Total, 1676	1,0															
Total, 1675	1,0															
Total, 1674	1,0															
Total, 1673	1,0															
Total, 1672	1,0															
Total, 1671	1,0															
Total, 1670	1,0															
Total, 1669	1,0															
Total, 1668	1,0															
Total, 1667	1,0															
Total, 1666	1,0															
Total, 1665	1,0															
Total, 1664	1,0															
Total, 1663	1,0															
Total, 1662	1,0															
Total, 1661	1,0															
Total, 1660	1,0															
Total, 1659	1,0															
Total, 1658	1,0															
Total, 1657	1,0															
Total, 1656	1,0															
Total, 1655	1,0															
Total, 1654	1,0															
Total, 1653	1,0															
Total, 1652	1,0															
Total, 1651	1,0															
Total, 1650	1,0															
Total, 1649	1,0															
Total, 1648	1,0															
Total, 1647	1,0															
Total, 1646	1,0															
Total, 1645	1,0															
Total, 1644	1,0															
Total, 1643	1,0															
Total, 1642	1,0															
Total, 1641	1,0															
Total, 1640	1,0															
Total, 1639	1,0															
Total, 1638	1,0															
Total, 1637	1,0															
Total, 1636	1,0															
Total, 1635	1,0															
Total, 1634	1,0															
Total, 1633	1,0															
Total, 1632	1,0															
Total, 1631	1,0															
Total, 1630	1,0															
Total, 1629	1,0															
Total, 1628	1,0															
Total, 1627	1,0															
Total, 1626	1,0															
Total, 1625	1,0															
Total, 1624	1,0															
Total, 1623	1,0															
Total, 1622	1,0															
Total, 1621	1,0															
Total, 1620	1,0															
Total, 1619	1,0															
Total, 1618	1,0															
Total, 1617	1,0															
Total, 1616	1,0															
Total, 1615	1,0															
Total, 1614	1,0															
Total, 1613	1,0															
Total, 1612	1,0															
Total, 1611	1,0															
Total, 1610	1,0															
Total, 1609	1,0															
Total, 1608	1,0															
Total, 1607	1,0															
Total, 1606	1,0															
Total, 1605	1,0															
Total, 1604	1,0															
Total, 1603	1,0															
Total, 1602	1,0															
Total, 1601	1,0															
Total, 1600	1,0															

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., O., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis, Oliver & Co.'s. L.—E. O. Lamson's. T.—Thompson's. W.—Ward's. P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots of ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 7,000 tcs. Carolina, against 6 692 tcs. do. same time last year. In Charleston last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 3,139 tcs. clean, and 56,000 bushels rough; sales, 4,600 tcs. clean at from $2 87½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. and 36,600 bushels rough for milling, at 75c. @87c., mainly at 78c@82c. ₱ bushal; exports, 4 171 tcs. clean, including 1 226 tcs to New York, and 653 tcs. to Boston—leaving no shipboard not cleared, 3,352 tcs. In Savannah last week, there were received 11 679 bushels rough and 620 tcs. clean at $2 87½@$3 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs., and 1,100 bushels rough at 81c ₱ bushel; exported, 495 tcs. clean, including 344 tcs. to New York

SUGARS—The market is moderattvaly active and prices are unchanged. Sales since our last 800 hhds., in lots including Cuba, at 4¾c@5¼c.; Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c.; and New Orleans at 5c@6¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Haller, Dow & Yonge, Brokers, state that: "No marked change has occurred in the Sugar market since our report bearing date 16th ult., except in boxes, which we advance ¼c The receipts have largely increased within the last week, but as yet only a small part have been landed. This, coupled with the fact that much larger supplies are near at hand, increases a dull feeling, and the market closes weak. A small invoice of new crop P. R. Molasses, prime quality, first received, sold at the extreme price of 33c. The market closes dull, and no some grades lower than at our last date."

Current Prices for Sugar in New-York, March 1, 1858.

Melado, 2 @3¾c.; Muscovado, 4¾c @5¾c., New-Orleans, 4¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico, 5c.@7c.; Curacoa 5c @5¾c., Nos. 7 to 9 D S.; Brown Havana 6c @6¾c., Nos 10 to 12 D. S; Yellows, 6¼c. @7¾c., Nos 13 to 16 D S; Finottas, 8c @8¾c., Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 8¾c.@9c., Nos. 20 to 22 D S.

New York Sugar-trade Statistics March 1, 1858.

	Stock Feb 18.	Imports Feb 14 to 24.	Sales Feb 18 to 27.	Stock Mch 1.
Cuba Muscovado, hds.	2,523	4 000	3,000	
New-Orleans, hds.	4,652	7,000	3,100	
Porto Rico, hds.	150	200	200	12,193
Melado, hds.	5 178	2,150	1 400	5 928
Havana, boxes	3 850	4 400	4,500	3,715

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, March 1, 1858.

Cuba, hhds	272
Porto Rico, hhds	232
New-Orleans, hhds	704
Total	1,208
Boxes	701

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 25,000 lbs. Prime at former quotations.

TOBACCO—More has been done in Kentucky, but Spanish is most in demand and stocks are quite reduced. Sales since Friday, 105 hhds. Kentucky, 11c. @14c.; 279 bales Havana and 125 bales Yara on private terms; 107 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@22c., and 15 cases Florida at 18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s 10½d. @2s. ₱ bbl. Pork 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s 6d @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., Naval Stores 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

☞ Letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Robert le Diable

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Hearn the Humbug—Yankee Heiress.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—Captain Kyd—The Adopted Child—Destruction of the Bastille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—The Somnambulist—Jenny Lind—Afternoon—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio...7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill which has already passed the House, making an appropriation to enable the President to carry out the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues, was passed. Mr. Houston introduced his bill, already noticed, providing for the raising of volunteers. Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up, and he proceeded to show the necessity for its passage. He denounced Gen. Calhoun, saying that he was in the city endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts and making contradictory statements. Mr. Douglas was cut short in his remarks by the arrival of the hour for the taking of the special order, the bill for the admission of Kansas, which was discussed by Mr. Collamer, in continuation. Mr. Seward has the floor for to-day. In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to reinstate any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, was debated all day without any vote being taken.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. The Metropolitan Police Repeal bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, a development of startling interest to the citizens of Brooklyn was made. Mr. Dureya moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment. Mr. Beach moved an adherence to the bill as passed in the Assembly. Mr. Dayton sustained Mr. Beach's motion, declaring the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders, and openly charging that $10,000 was to be the price of its passage. On Mr. Dureya's expressing his doubt of the truths of this otatement, Mr. Dayton asserted that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that the sum of $10,000 was to be paid, one of which gentlemen was a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat, and who would not flinch from stating the facts. One certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of the amount. The property-holders of Brooklyn will doubtless feel a lively interest in any further developments which may be made in this direction. The Committee of Conference was finally ordered, but it is probable that under the circumstances the Assembly will not recede.

We publish this morning some additional European news from our file by the *America*. Particulars are received of the collision between the American bark *Leander* and the steamship *North American* off Holyhead. The former was struck on her starboard side, and sank five minutes afterwards. The names of those who were saved will be found elsewhere. Lord Palmerston had introduced his new India Bill in the House of Commons. We print an abstract of his speech, which explains the points of the contemplated reform. The report of changes in the French Ministry seems to have been made on good authority. The Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *News* both credit the statement, and the latter, especially, announces it as a fact. A reward has been offered in London for the arrest of Thomas Alsopp, accused of being implicated in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. He is supposed to have fled to America.

We have received advices from Montevideo to the 6th of January. A revolution broke out on the 2d, headed by Colonel Brigido Riveira. Barricades had been thrown up in the streets of Montevideo, and at the latest date the revolutionary troops were approaching the city. An engagement was hourly expected. No political news of importance is received from Buenos Ayres.

There was quite a large meeting in Mozart Hall last evening, in response to a call to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. John H Browes; Mr. Tompkins, and Hon. Messrs. Jones and Bilbge, of Tennessee. The proceedings closed with a patriotic song from Mr Kerrigan, and cheers for Buchanan and Lecompton.

The Anti-Lecompton fever appears to be rapidly diffusing itself in the Democratic ranks at the West. There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Franklin Co., Ohio, at Columbus, on the 20th ult., called for the purpose of approving the course of the representative of the district in Congress, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, and to express the feeling of the people against the Kansas policy of the President. The Chairman of the meeting was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the last election, and among the speakers were Judge Johnson, of Kansas, Hon. D. O. Martin, of Toledo, U. S. District Attorney under President Pierce, and Hon. H. B Payne, Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. From which it will be seen that the leaders of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are the most prominent men of their party. A call has been issued for a mass meeting of the Democracy of the State at Columbus on the 10th inst., to condemn the Kansas policy of the Administration.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Sutherland pronounced the judgment of the Court on the report of the referee, Judge Edmonds, appointed to hear the testimony in the alleged contempt of Court committed by Messrs. Jobson and Seely, in the Chambers of John W. Whiting, Esq., who was acting as referee in a case in which Jobson was principal witness for the plaintiff, and Seely counsel for defendant. His Honor Judge Sutherland decided that a contempt had been committed by both parties, in striking and using violence towards each other during the sitting of the referee, and sentenced both Joason and Seely to two days' imprisonment in the County Jail in Eldridge-street. Both were at once removed to their new quarters. In the afternoon, Mr. Seely was brought, on *habeas corpus*, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a reversal of the judgment in his case; but after listening to the argument of counsel, the Judge refused assent to the application, and remanded Mr. Seely to prison.

The remains of Captain Harding, of the lost ship *John Milton*, have been retained by his wife in Brooklyn, and will be forwarded to New-Bedford to-day, for interment. Captain Haskell, of the ship *Independence*, from Macao, boarded the *John Milton* at sea, on the 25th of January, and remained in consultation with Capt. Harding for two hours. There were three passengers on board—a Mr. Brown and wife, of Western New-York, and a gentleman also from Callao. These, with the officers and crew, and the Captain's son, made 24 persons on board, all of whom are lost.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very brisk, and considerably firmer for Cotton. The sales of Flour were heavier, and prices slightly improved. Wheat was quiet, and Corn was depressed. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were light. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the tax-levy was taken up, and the report of the Committee of Conference in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen was adopted. A resolution proposed by Councilman Genet was adopted, revoking the ordinance allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down their tracks, because the Company had disobeyed the orders of the Common Council.

The eighth annual commencement of the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth street, took place last night. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-three candidates. Dr. B. Fordyce Barker delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class.

The case of James F. Langley, the Virginia gentleman who was lately victimized by a noted courtezan, whom he urged in vain to marry him, came up yesterday for examination before Justice Brennan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Langley, in a lengthy affidavit, related his singular adventures and their disastrous pecuniary result. There was a large throng of spectators. The case is still under examination.

The Committee of members of the bar recently appointed to consider the means of procuring suitable accommodations for the Superior Court, has reported a series of resolutions, recommending them for the adoption of the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the erection of a suitable Court-house at the north end of the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, at an expense of $300,000, to be raised by tax.

A communication was received by the Almshouse Governors yesterday from the Warden of the Penitentiary, in reference to parties who had served out their term of imprisonment, but who could not be discharged because as yet the fines imposed upon them had not been paid. Governor Townsend knew of ten persons so situated, who in all probability would never be able to pay. A resolution was carried discharging all such prisoners.

Between sixty and seventy young women were yesterday sent West by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, under the care of Mr. L Farnham, the Corresponding Secretary, and accompanied by Mr. Vere Foster.

The new Unitarian Church, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was dedicated last evening.

The Brooklyn Board of Education met yesterday. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the dissolution at Public School No. 14, reported that they had made a thorough investigation and found that the defective flues caused the fire; that the Committee having the building in charge erred in judgment in allowing the air pipes to be put in as they were. They did not wish to censure the Committee, however, but recommend that hereafter no plan for a schoolhouse be adopted unless the manner of the heating is specified. The School-House Committee reported in favor of erecting No. 14 on the same site as before at an expense of about $12,000. three stories high, the first floor (formerly the playground) to be divided into seven class-rooms and occupied by the primary scholars, and for the storing fuel and library uses; the second story for the grammar department, and the third story for the Normal School; and there to be four stairways instead of three. The reports were adopted.

The Africanization of America.

In his admirable book on Africa, Dr. Livingstone tells us that the Dutch boers who inhabit the frontiers of the Bechuana country live in a perpetual terror of disturbances and of disorder, and that they devote themselves to keeping the peace among their native neighbors by a perpetual series of onslaughts and irruptions upon the savage territory about them. They have no sooner ravaged one Bechuana settlement into a state of tranquillity, than they begin to conceive fears of a projected outbreak somewhere else, which they forthwith proceed to extinguish by anticipation, and so harass themselves and the whole country from one year's end to another by the violently aggressive character of their police. The Southern States of this Confederacy seem to be pursuing a similar line of tactics. They are forever discovering some intended outrage upon their rights, and so are forever defending themselves from attacks which are never made, and carrying into the Northern Africa a war which the Northern Africa has never yet offered. Possibly those Northern men who still persist in believing that if the Kansas question can only be removed from the political arena, everything will go as merry as a marriage-bell with the Administration and with the nation, may one day awake to the actual policy of their Southern friends, and begin to perceive that nothing can very well be expected to "pacify" a people whose imagination quite overbears their observation, and who cannot be persuaded that they and their beloved "institution" are not the sole and single object of the attention and the hostility, either overt or secret, of every Northern man. But the present aspect of our national politics forbids us to hope that the frantic and foolish attempt to "appease the Anti-Slavery agitations of the country," by crushing the forms and the spirit of freedom together upon the soil of a Free Territory, will be rebuked with so much decision as to bring the Southern leaders to their senses, and we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to look forward to another furious conflict arising beyond the horizon of the Kansas troubles, out of the grave questions connected with the African Slave-trade. It is useless to conceal from the people of this country the fact that nothing but a just settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, in a form which shall convince the South that the Northern people value their rights and mean to assert them, respect their obligations and mean to maintain them, can save us from a fresh tempest of Southern clamors demanding the complete revisal of the traditional policy of the nation, and insisting upon an unlimited license to flood the magnificent territories of the Mississippi and the Gulf with a new population of enslaved savages. It matters not that the ancestral statesmen of the South, the men whose tombs Virginia is building and whose names the Carolinas unite to honor, denounced alike the infamy and the perils of the African Slave trade throughout their public lives. It matters not that when Northern Slave merchants, like Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, pleaded in the Congress of the Union for the indefinite extension of the accursed traffic, Southern patriots like Mr. Nicholas, of Virginia, branded the system with words of honest scorn, and shadowed forth in language which has since been proved prophetic, the mischief that it must forever breed. It matters not that even now, thoughtful Southern men like Mr. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, to whose Legislative report upon the subject we some days since referred, shrink back from the terrible future with which a reopened Slave-trade with Africa threatens themselves, the society to which they belong, and the institution of Slavery itself. If the Administration shall succeed in driving the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and over the ruins of the Democratic Party, we must prepare to face a new Southern outbreak in behalf of the African Slave-trade. The lust of immediate gain, reckless alike of morality and of the morrow—the necessity to desperate politicians of a passionate war-cry, and the general feverish disposition of the South to forestall the imagined designs of the North, are combining to awaken a Southern feeling in this direction, which is already seeking expression through organs as diverse in their antecedents and general character as the destructive "New-Orleans *Delta*," in Louisiana, and the conservative "Richmond *Whig*," in Virginia. Louisiana demands barbarian hordes to feed her fatal sugar-mills; Virginia, to crowd back the invading "Yankee" from her wasted tobacco fields and her neglected forests.

To the Northern sentiment upon this subject we do not now address ourselves. We make no premature threats, and we invite no premature excitements upon a theme too serious and too pregnant for hasty speech or hasty action. But we do appeal to whatever of wisdom and of patriotism may be found in the South, to take note in time of the tendencies of things in that portion of the Union, and to oppose the fatal proclivity of fanaticism and cupidity. There are, surely, some statesmen still left to the South who are not prepared to acquiesce in projects which contemplate the eventual surrender of the fairest portions of the North American Continent to a population of Africans, and the utter exclusion of white labor, leading at last to the utter exclusion of white life, from those splendid regions which lie between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, the Ohio and the Mexican Gulf. There are surely some statesmen left to the South who can understand that just in proportion to the respect which every loyal Northern citizen feels for the obligations of the Constitution, and for the sovereign rights of every confederated State of this Union, must be his firm determination to oppose the violation of constitutional provisions, and the annihilation of chartered agreements in favor of a scheme which involves the demoralization of the present population of the South, and the extinction, in the future, of all prosperous and progressive civilization throughout her borders. If there be such men in the land of the living, we call upon them to exert their influence now at the onset of this dangerous movement in behalf, not of the union of these States alone, but of the very existence of the Southern communities themselves, and of the future of the American race. Were every State and Territory north of Mason and Dixon's line at this moment a "howling wilderness," the intrinsic difficulties of the Southern social economy would be intricate enough to appal the most confident of statesmen. To aggravate these difficulties in the face of a populous array of Northern communities, and by a process which must arouse the hostility of every American who wishes to see the destinies of America firmly lodged in the hands of men of his own blood and race, is certainly the very luxury of practical madness.

A Northern Empire.

The British North American Provinces are rapidly approaching the condition of an independent power. Their increase in population, in wealth, in all the requisites for national greatness, is nearly equal to our own. The same blood flows in the veins of their people; a like Anglo-Saxon spirit animates them; their laws and liberties are similar to ours. They embrace a vast area of fertile land, and enjoy a salubrious climate. The chain of lakes belongs to them equally with us, and the St. Lawrence yields a majestic avenue to the ocean. Within the last ten years railroads have been constructed, and improvements made, which compare favorably with public works in the United States; and during the same period trade has received a remarkable impulse.

This condition of things, which has not been sufficiently noticed by our people, points infallibly to an early independence. Already their connection with England is little more than nominal. Should it ever altogether cease, the separation would be a separation of form rather than of fact; and would certainly not be resisted by England, whose real interest in her colonies must always be benefitted by anything which contributes to their positive prosperity and power.

The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when the annexation of the British Provinces to our Republic was probable. Nor do we deem it desirable. A union might, indeed, by swelling our numbers and extending our territory, contribute to our national pride. But all its substantial benefits may be reaped without political connection. These benefits are, indeed, foreshadowed in the close relations of intercourse and commerce already existing, which it is the interest of both countries to preserve and extend.

We observe that an effort is making to unite all the British-American Colonies in one grand confederacy, which step has a manifest direction toward eventual independence. Two Commissioners of Nova Scotia—Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney-General of the Province, and A. G. Archibald, Esq., appointed last Summer—were instructed to confer with the Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government on the subject of such union. They were informed by Mr. Labouchere that Her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the Colonies themselves on this subject, and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces, the result of which has not yet transpired. Should the Union be formed, the basis will have been laid for a gigantic superstructure of national independence. The new Confederacy would consist of six Provinces and three Territories, as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Canada East	201,969	890,261
Canada West	148,932	952 004
New-Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland	35,913	101,600
Nova Scotia	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward's Island	2 134	62 678
Total of Provinces	435,314	2,476,460
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,480,000	180.000
Labrador	8,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	6,000	2,000
Totals	2,928.314	2,758,460

With a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, it has a population almost as great as the State of New-York; and although the soil and climate of British America may be less inviting than those of other portions of the Continent, it is destined to support an immense population of hardy and happy freemen. The germ has taken root, beyond the lakes, of an empire that shall rank among the great powers of the world, and divide with us the sway of North America. Its past progress and present position give unmistakable augury of a splendid future.

Prohibition of Bonds and Mortgages as Bank Securities.—The Bank Committee of the Assembly has reported a bill which, if it passes, will work an important change in the General Banking Law. It prohibits the deposit of bonds and mortgages as security for bank-note circulation, thus making stocks alone a legal basis.

The law, as at present existing, requires that at least one-half the security deposited by any banking association or individual banker should consist of stocks of this State, or of the United States, which shall be, or shall be made, equal to six per cent. stocks; while the other half may consist of bonds and mortgages upon real estate, bearing at least six per cent. interest, payable annually or semi-annually, such mortgages being upon improved, productive, unencumbered lands within this State, worth independently of any buildings thereon at least double the amount for which they shall be so mortgaged.

It is found that practically the mortgages deposited in the Department, when sold by the Superintendent, do not realize fifty per cent of their nominal value. What is proposed, therefore, by the Committee, is to make the securities sounder, by the entire exclusion of bonds and mortgages. That the measure would have that effect is unquestionable. But it will meet an interested opposition from capitalists contemplating the establishment of banks. The public good, however, demands its passage. For while its direct effect would be to make paper money more reliable, an incidental benefit must arise from the enhanced value of State stocks, caused by an increased demand for banking purposes.

Dissolution of the Union.—We are no longer to enjoy a monopoly of this exciting topic. It has been taken up in a very earnest way by the Canadian press, as adapted to their own condition,—the precise question being whether the union of the Upper and Lower provinces shall be dissolved.

The Toronto *Globe* ("clear grit" organ) is a disunionist. It holds the following language, which has the true Carolina twang:

"Much as we value the union and all its advantages, we would rather see it dissolved to-morrow than endure the evils which flow from a defective representation."

The *Colonist*, on the other hand, regards the Union as "an established fact, pregnant with solid advantages to both sections;" and asks

"What would be the 'injury which might be done to Upper Canadian interests by the dissolution of the Union?' The question is worth considering. And what, in few words, must be the answer? Simply this—that Upper Canada, separated from Lower Canada, must either go back to the era of bankruptcy, or seek relief in annexation to the States."

Our provincial neighbors, who have been accustomed to regard the differences between the North and the South with no little amusement, now find their own troubles rather pressing. A separation of Canada West from Canada East, would shake the world to its centre.

Preferring Kansas to Cuba.—The Charleston *Mercury*, more than any other paper the organ of Southern feeling, speaks of the proposed purchase of Cuba as merely "an attractive bait,"—"a red rag" to deceive and cajole the South, while Kansas slips away from its grasp; and it exhorts Southern statesmen not to be beguiled by Cuba into giving ground on the Kansas issue.

But, let us ask, if Cuba is a "red rag," what sort of a rag will Kansas prove? Even should the *Mercury* be gratified by its admission under the Lecompton Constitution, how long will it remain a Slave State? Kansas is a "battle field," in which even victory is, for the South, no better than defeat.

It is useless for the Slave States to struggle with destiny. "The balance of power is lost." But they lose none of their rights or legitimate prosperity. Their constitutional immunities will never be invaded. The North will not use its power for any purposes of aggression or injustice.

Notwithstanding the Slavery differences, the interests of the two sections are inseparable, and it is both an error and an injury to regard them as adverse or hostile to each other.

☞ Poor Bennett, it seems, is to be provided for. A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says he is to be appointed Chargé at Vienna as soon as Congress adjourns. This is tardy justice:—why not give him the appointment now? The Senate could at once confirm him and so avoid all further trouble. We hope Mr. Buchanan will not postpone what will be one of the most judicious acts of his administration. There is a peculiar fitness in selecting Vienna for this mission:—as it has been twice filled by Editors already. Brigadier Gen. Webb was the first, and the late Dr. Foote, of Buffalo, the second. Poor Bennett can pack his trunk.

☞ It is understood that a splendid court-dress for use at Vienna, has been ordered at Arnoux's by an expectant appointee. The costume selected is that of a Highland piper. The outfit will be ready by the time the appointment is made.

Academy of Music.

Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri" was played here last evening. The performance was excellent in every respect.

To-night Mayerbeer's opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given for the very last time. It is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

A Hopeless Case.—A person formerly of respectable connection in this community, but who has for some years given himself up to the deplorable practice of reading the *Herald*, and has become in consequence a melancholy spectacle of idiocy and depravity, yesterday attacked an inoffensive citizen named Smith, in the following unparalleled manner: "Why," said the abandoned wretch, "is the new piece at Wallack's most appropriately named?" Smith, of course, tried to escape, but was overtaken by his assailant, who went on to say: "Because it certainly is a Relief of Luck—now to a despairing manager!" Strange to say, a policeman was at hand—and still more strange, he did his duty, and conveyed the offender at once to Blackwell's Island.

☞ R. H. Shannon, Esq., of this City, delivers a lecture this evening at Hope Chapel, upon *Kansas*. Mr. S. has resided in the Territory, and is familiar with its character and condition. He will undoubtedly deliver a lecture which will be both instructive and interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders from General Scott Relative to the Utah Expedition.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

The Great Pacific Mail Route—Organization of the Territory of Arizona—Postmaster at Chicago, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The contractors for the great overland Pacific Mail are here, after additional legislation for their benefit. It is very questionable whether it can be obtained.

They are bound by contract to have their line in active operation by September next, and if they fail the contract will be assuredly forfeited. The prospect, I regret to say, is not very flattering.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report on Thursday next a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It has been delayed by a difficulty in reference to the boundaries—Mr. Mowar, the Arizona delegate, proposing to connect Arizona with Texas on the east—thus including in Arizona the lower Rio Grande, which properly belongs to it, being separated from New-Mexico proper by the *Eriñada del Muerto*, (Dead Man's Journey,) a desert of ninety miles. This desert Mr. Mowar claims, (and he is supported by the views of his constituents,) is a natural boundary between the two Territories.

Mr. Otero, the New-Mexican delegate, desires a boundary along the 108th meridian, from Utah to the Mexican line. It seems that Mr. Otero agreed in the most positive manner with Mr. Mowar on the Texas boundary, but he repudiated the agreement before he came before the Committee. The natural boundary is evidently the one proposed by Mr. Mowar, and should undoubtedly be adopted. The other is believed to be only an ingenious device to kill the bill, and the friends of Arizona should look to it.

There will be a large emigration to the new Territory this Spring from all parts of the country. Mr. J. C. Woods, Superintendent of the Overland Mail route *vid* El Paso, who has just arrived here, speaks in glowing terms of the advantages Arizona holds out to emigrants. The territorial bill may be delayed somewhat by Kansas, but it will undoubtedly become a law this session. The necessity for it seems to be admitted by all parties. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day again discussed, without coming to a vote, on Mr. Cook's nomination as Postmaster of Chicago. The difficulty seems to be the result of a complication of his accounts, as the former Postmaster, with those of his successor, and Mr. Cook offsetting the deficiency in his account with an equal sum due him by the Treasury Department for property purchased from him, and of which the Government has taken possession.

The War Department has received dispatches from Col. Johnston, dated Jan. 4. By some mistake, the dispatches from Col. Johnston for the commanding officers at Forts Laramie, Kearny and Leavenworth were sent to the head-quarters at New-York. Col. Johnston's letter to Major Lynde had not reached him, but Gen. Scott says that enough is known from Major Lynde's letter of Dec. 2 to leave no doubt as to the insufficiency of the present means at Fort Laramie for transmitting three months' supplies to Col. Johnston's command. As it is a matter of absolute necessity that supplies should reach him by the 1st of June, measures for that purpose have been taken by Gen. Scott. His order dated Feb. 28, directs that a train to consist of at least two hundred and six mule wagons shall be organized with the utmost dispatch, at Fort Leavenworth, to go immediately with Col. Hoffman to Fort Laramie, and to transport from thence to Col. Johnston's command in Utah, commissary stores, men's shoes, and such other supplies as may be known to be much needed. Two extra mules to provide for casualties are to be taken for each wagon. The wagons and mules, and everything for this train, will be the best that can be got together at Fort Leavenworth or within convenient reach of it. Seven companies of Cavalry and Infantry will act as an escort beyond Fort Lawrence. The train will start as early as the 10th of March.

In an order dated March 1, to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Scott directs that the following be sent to Gen. Garland, in New-Mexico, by Express:

"Col. Johnston reports that the Mormons intend intercepting Capt. Marcy on his return with the mules and horses he was ordered to obtain in your department. Notify the Captain of this, and see he is strongly escorted on his return march, and well provided with whatever he may require and you can spare."

The above orders by Gen. Scott were sent by telegraph to Booneville, and from thence they are to go to their places of destination by express.

Capt. Marcy is expected to leave New-Mexico about the 20th of March.

Col. Johnson, in his letters to Gen. Scott, says that no incident of any military importance has transpired since his last communication, and that the troops are in excellent health and spirits. The expresses fear that he has not sufficient drought animals. The greater number of the soldiers who have been on the sick list were rendered unfit for duty by being frost-bitten. For this reason Colonel Johnston recommends that each man be supplied with a pair of Buffalo overshoes. Colonel Johnston calls attention to the great length of the line of communication of the army, and the necessity of providing the means for defending the supplies which must be sent forward early in the Spring, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons. Col. J. commends highly the fieldworks thrown up around Fort Bridger, and has sent the drawing of them to the War Department.

Colonel Cook writing from Henry's Fork on the 31st of December, says that he found little grass and shelter at that place. The weather was moderating and he had no doubt he would be able to remain there six weeks.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, March 2.

The House bill making an appropriation of $408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues was passed.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1857, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. Referred.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, submitted a bill for the amendment of the patent laws.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, presented a bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the protection of the Texas frontiers. Also, authorizing the President to raise four additional regiments of volunteers.

The resolution presented by Mr. Douglas on Feb. 4, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up.

Mr. Douglas said he wanted information. He said that Mr. Calhoun was in the city, endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts in the case. He was making contradictory statements in the newspapers, but had not been near the Committee nor made any communication to them. It was trifling with the dignity of the Senate when a Government official can thus baffle their deliberations. The returns should have been opened eight days after the election, and the result transmitted to Congress, yet Mr. Calhoun still keeps them shut up in his pocket. Unless we are to be cheated, the facts should be known. How can Senators vote understandingly when the whole matter is in doubt? Every day the frauds accumulate—forgery mounts on forgery. Mr. D. then alluded to the frauds in Kickapoo, Shawnoe, Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Mr. Calhoun, when the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, cutting short his speech.

The special order, being the bill for the admission of Kansas, was then taken up.

Mr. Collamer continued his remarks from yesterday. He said the only choice allowed the people of Kansas was, whether they would have slaves or be slaves. He alluded to the Territorial laws, and to the several successive Governors who were sent out to administer them, and who were summarily removed because they could not perform impossibilities—because they could not enforce the laws, and yet do justice to all parties. He referred to the Lecompton Constitution, and said it was idle to resort to special pleading to hide the fact that that instrument was never submitted to the people. If it had been they would have repudiated it, once and for ever. The President admits that. The whole thing was a cheat and delusion. He referred also to the new political dogma that slave property in its legal character, and tenure is precisely like other property, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He would not deny that the Supreme Court might give an opinion concerning slavery when the question was properly before it, but he regretted that they should have taken advantage of their position, to issue, *ex cathedra*, their indorsement of a political dogma. The indorsers of accommodation paper seldom find it a profitable business. He then discussed the nature of property in man, contending that the only safety for slavery was to make it local, and asking what will be gained by making Kansas a Slave State. The Free-State people will soon gain the ascendancy there, even if Calhoun cheats them out of the Legislature now. And then, when they refuse to pass laws for the protection of such property, what will it be worth?

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, gave notice that he should offer an amendment to Mr. Green's substitute for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, to the effect that the people may alter or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, so that it be Republican and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Sumner, of New-York, got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay and number of employees of the House. An interesting discussion ensued.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Seward's motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval retiring Board to their former positions.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, applauded the retiring Board for their fearless honesty in purging the Navy of rotten material. He objected to any replacement of this material, and thought that the Administration would have much to answer for who should place a man-of-war under the command of an officer whom that Board, indorsed by the last President and his Cabinet, have declared unfit for active duty.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, contended that the decisions of that Board, in some instances, were utterly repugnant to every sense of justice and fair dealing. The meanest criminal may look to Executive clemency, but not these dismissed Naval officers who were suddenly stricken down with their brilliant services wiped out by a single blow, and now had no redress. He did not believe it necessary to resort to such extreme measures.

Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, said that, while he would not charge the Board with conspiracy and corruption, he would say that they were surrounded by influences of a most dangerous character. They were themselves benefited by every vacancy they made. By an inquisitorial process, they struck down gallant gentlemen, and of the two hundred who fell under their proscription, not one could tell the cause of his "taking off."

Mr Sherman of Ohio, opposed the bill, because the aggrieved parties had opportunities for a fair trial before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and ought to be willing to abide the judgment of their peers. The passage of the bill would make the Senate a Court of Errors to revise the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, saw no propriety in entering into the merits of the Naval Board. The action of that Board was condemned by the American Press, by the sentiment of the American people, by resolutions of the State Legislatures, by the solemn judgment of Congress, and by the deliberate, though unconscious testimony of the Courts of Inquiry themselves. He alluded to the harshness and haste with which the proceedings of the Court were conducted, adding that the officers never had a fair trial.

Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 2—9 P. M.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting is being held this evening at Smith & Nixon's Hall, in the room where Mr. Buchanan was nominated for President. Every seat in the room was filled.

Hon. Adam N. Riddle, who presided at the first meeting in this county at which was presented the name of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency, was chosen Chairman.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, United States District Attorney, is now speaking. He said he was here when the Cincinnati Platform was adopted, and he should renew his devotion to popular sovereignty, in the place when it was originally affirmed and declared. He defined popular sovereignty to be the principle, that when Congress organize a territorial Government they should leave the people who are to live under it full and free to exercise self-government so far as was consistent with the Federal Constitution. Let whosoever may leave Popular Sovereignty, we propose to remain on that platform. He contended that Slavery was governed by natural laws, those of climate, soil and products.

He opposed the Lecompton Constitution as outrageous, and looked upon the present Congressional intervention as the vilest tyranny, and as destructive to popular sovereignty. That Kansas had never fairly applied for admission into the Union, was a matter that had been decided by the highest Democratic authority—that of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

The meeting is still in session.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, March 2.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the President's Kansas policy, and applauding the sentiments contained in Gov. Packer's inaugural address.

The meeting was addressed by John W. Forney and others.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. John C. Palmer, the leading delegate elected at the Democratic caucus on Friday night last, comes out in a card in this evening's *Times*, in which he charges the editor with misrepresenting his views, and says distinctly that he sustains Douglas, and is opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. The united delegation from this city occupy the same position of hostility to that measure of the Administration.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

SACO, Me., Tuesday, March 2.

The building called Central Block, in Biddeford, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The second story was occupied as offices by the *Union* and *Journal* newspapers. Their insurance amounts to $2,500. Among the other sufferers are Goodwin & Fales, attorneys; Nawcomb, shoe dealer; Dyer, druggist; Milton & Clark, clothiers; and Hanson, grocer. The building was valued at $15,000, and the insurance amounts to $10,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT SUFFERNS.

SUFFERNS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 2.

Adam Dater's house, about three miles east of Sufferns station, was totally destroyed by fire this evening at 6 o'clock. Insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 2.

The stables in the rear of Dexter Block were destroyed by fire early this evening. Seven horses were burned. The others in the stables were got out. The loss is about $5,000, partly insured.

FIRE AT CLAYVILLE, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 2.

The old cotton factory at Clayville, owned by Josiah Whittaker, of this city, and operated by Lindsey Jordan, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for $11,200.

Later from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 2.

The Santa Fé Mail has arrived, but the general news brought by it is of an unimportant description. Captain Marcy reached the vicinity of Santa Fé on Feb. 2. His trip had been long, and attended with the loss of a large number of mules, and great hardship.

He would immediately proceed to make purchases, and the presumption was that his expedition would be entirely successful in putting Col. Johnston in possession of the means of transportation to Salt

Lake, much earlier in the Spring than horses and supplies could reach him from the States.

Col. HARNEY, Indian Agent, and Judge WATTS are passengers by the mail train.

The new Mexican Legislature would adjourn on the 4th of February.

A difficulty had occurred between Surveyor KELLY'S party and some Mexicans, near Albuquerque. Two of the latter were killed.

Mr. HOOKADAY, the United States District Attorney of Utah, arrived here yesterday *en route* for Washington, with Government dispatches. He denies that the troops have been put on half rations.

Condition of the Stranded Atlanta.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 2.

The steamship *Thomas Swan* has arrived here. She took the passengers from the *Atlanta*, ashore twenty miles south of Bodoy Island Light. The *Atlanta* was discharging her cargo dry, and was not leaking. She was high on the beach. The outer bar protects her. The wrecking schooner had not arrived.

The Ship Joseph Rowee.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 1.

The ship *Joseph Rowen*, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, touched off this port yesterday, but in consequence of her heavy draught, was unable to cross the bar, and proceeded to Savannah.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 2.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, arrived here from New-York at daylight this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Charge of Corruption in Connection with Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment Bill.

The Sanitary Police Bill—Unclaimed Dividends—Petition for a Constitutional Convention—Legislation for Married Women—Anti-Free Pass Bill—Gossip.

From our Special Correspondant.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

In the House this morning, we had some proceedings that should attract the attention of the public. Senator SPINOLA'S Brooklyn Assessment bill came down from the Senate with a non-concurrence in the amendments which the House had made to it. A motion was made to adhere to the amendments, and to ask for a Conference Committee. In the discussion which followed, Mr. DAYTON, himself a representative from Brooklyn made the charge "that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of this bill—that one-half of the money was to go to a Senator from Brooklyn." He made this charge on his full responsibility as a member, and was apparently ready to meet any consequences which such a charge might involve. His informant, he said, was himself a member from the County of Kings, and would substantiate the charge, if requested or required to do so.

The "Senator from Brooklyn" to whom Mr. DAYTON alluded was Mr. SPINOLA. He was then on the floor of the Assembly, endeavoring to effect the passage of this measure. He has certainly manifested an extraordinary interest in the success of this bill, and has given it his entire personal attention, not only in the Senate but also in the House. Of course a Senator may have other motives beside pecuniary gain to govern his action, and which would justify the activity and interest which Senator SPINOLA has manifested. That is a question of taste, and for taste there is no accounting.

But one thing is certain. The House, in which this charge takes such a positive, tangible shape, should, in justice to itself, demand an investigation. It cannot hope or deserve to maintain the respect of the people, unless it promptly and thoroughly probes to the bottom this serious and tangible accusation.

I am told that such an investigation will be ordered, or asked for, by members of the Brooklyn delegation—and I trust that I am not misinformed. In the meantime, all further legislative action upon the bill should be suspended. It is not safe nor prudent to move it one step towards a final reading, until it is purged of the taint which now attaches to it.

THE SANITARY POLICE BILL

The House, in Committee of the Whole, had this bill under consideration. Progress was reported, and the Committee authorized to have another sitting. The bill cannot pass, I think, and would be void if it did, unless amended—as would die under that clause of the Constitution which requires all bills to be so entitled as to express the object which are contemplated by the enactment. This bill is entitled "An act to improve the public health and establish a sanitary Police in the City of New-York." To be up to the requirements of the Constitution, it should be amended so as to read, "An act to provide a nursery for incipient doctors, and to authorize them to go the 'grand rounds' on a free pass."

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

The Superintendent of the Banking Dapartment was requested to report

First. A statement of the amount of all unclaimed dividends and deposits, made by or in each of the Banks of this State, previous to Sept. 30, 1856.

Second. A statement of the amount of the outstanding circulation at the date of their last reports of each bank of this State whose charters have expired, and each closing bank, and the amount of the circulation of each when their several charters expired, and when they commenced closing, and when the times for redemption will expire.

Third. The amount of outstanding circulation of each bank in this State, severally, whose time for redemption has expired at such time.

PUTTING THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

Senator ELY this morning presented a petition, to call here a Constitutional Convention for certain purposes. It is so brief and so explicit that I give it entire:

"The undersigned, citizens of the State, would respectfully represent: That owing to the great falling off of the Canal revenue, as well as the increasing drafts upon the State Treasury, and the large expenses of carrying on the several departments of the State Government, thereby swelling up the taxes; therefore, with the view of relieving the people from the large amount now unnecessarily expendee to sustain the Executive and Legislative Departments, and to secure the *honest* and better administration thereof; your petitioners respectfully ask that your Honorable body pass an act for calling a Convention to so alter the Constitution as to abolish both the Executive and Legislative Departments, as they now exist, and to vest the powers and duties thereof on the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company."

This petition is very numerously signed, and apparently by very respectable parties. Of course it is intended as a joke, but it conveys a bitter satire—a satire which is deserved and just. Substantially, the Central Railroad Company have made and violated laws as suited their interests or their caprices. When the Democrats are in power, it is COMSTOCK, RICHMOND & Co. that direct and control. When the Republicans have the ascendancy, it is—well, it is hardly worth while to mention. The immediate agents are different men—(men who might better be in better business)—but they are prompted and gulled by the same firm of COMSTOCK, RICHMOND & Co.—so that be it Democrat or Republican, the State is never rid of the incubus. Some day it will lay so heavy as to make the burden unendurable—it is only after long suffering that the people are trained to retaliate.

POWER OF MARRIED WOMEN TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY AT WILL.

Senator NOXON introduced the following bill. It has but this single section:

SECTION 1. The power of a married woman to dispose of her property by will, extends to such property as she owned before, as well as to that which she has acquired since the passage of the acts of 1848 and 1849, "for the more effectual protection of the property of married women;" but such will shall not be valid, so far as it may prejudice the marital rights of the husband acquired prior to the passing of said acts.

THE HUSBAND THE ULTIMATE HEIR.

Senator NOXON also introduced a bill to make a husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife, and *vice versa*. It provides:

SECTION 1. In case of the death of any married man intestate, and leaving no heirs capable under the laws of this State of inheriting his property, his widow, if entitled to inherit property, shall be deemed his ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit his real and personal estate.

SEC. 2. In case of the death of any married woman intestate, leaving separate property without heirs capable of inheriting the same, her husband, if capable of taking property by inheritance, shall be deemed her ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit her real and personal property.

ANOTHER LIEN LAW.

Senator NOXON introduced a bill "for the better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery."

I had hoped the demagogueism which gave rise to the Mechanics' Lien laws had died out, and that we had the last of such special and iniquitous enactments. But if appears the game is not yet played out.

THE ANTI-FREE PASS BILL

Was under consideration in Committee of the whole Senate this morning. For the first time this year we had a full and animated discussion on a subject of legislation. Senator NOXON advocated at length, and with much earnestness and force, the adoption of his amendment, requiring all railroads to carry members of the Legislature free during the sessions.

Mr. A. H. LAFLIN, from the Herkimer district, spoke at length in favor of the principles involved in the bill, and in opposition to the further encroachments of the Railroad interests.

Senator STOW answered the criticisms of Senator NOXON, on the original bill, and condemned as frivolous and unconstitutional the amendment which that gentleman had proposed.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The speech of Mr. LAFLIN, in the Senate, to-day, on the principles involved in Senator STOW'S bill, is the theme of conversation. It was the first speech of any length which that gentleman has made. It was marked by a freshness of intellect, a freedom of thought, and a vigor of expression, which is exceedingly rare in legislative bodies. The sentiments expressed were prompted by just and honest convictions; and while it was a severe denunciation of the pernicious influences which have pervaded the legislation of the past two years, it was not wanting in that full appreciation of the great interests whose encroachments he was forced to condemn. The speech is to be published at length, and will, I am confident, receive the attention and indorsement of the people of the State.

Governor KING has entirely recovered from the influenza, which has confined him to his home during the past week.

All the Harbor Masters that are, and all the Harbor Masters that want to be, are gathered for the fight that comes off to-morrow. It is well that the Governor's nominations have to go through the Senate, otherwise we should have some difficulty in knowing who some of the best appointees are. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. ELY, from the City Inspectors of New-York, remonstrating against the bill establishing a Sanitary Police.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, relative to the term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. ELY, to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FOOTE, relative to Banks and Banking Associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to increase the powers and compensation of the Executive. Also, to designate the salaries of State officers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, to make the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and the wife the heir of the deceased husband. Also, to better the security of persons altering or repairing machinery. Also, to give married women the right to dispose of their property by will.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. CRANE had leave to introduce a resolution calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it is necessary that a member of the Assembly be a resident of the District for which he is elected at the time of his election. The point has a bearing on the case of DOLLAN *vs.* SHELBY, the New-York contested election seat. The resolution was carried.

Mr. DURYEA moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar Committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment Bill.

Mr. BEACH moved to adhere to the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. DAYTON sustained the latter motion. He declared the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders. He referred to the enormous taxation in Brooklyn for local improvements; and openly charged that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill.

Mr. DURYEA repelled the charge, and stated that, as far as he could learn, it originated with Mr. DAYTON. He called upon him to say what he meant.

Mr. DAYTON replied, by stating that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill. One of these gentleman is a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat. This member would not flinch from stating here that these were facts, and that one certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of that amount. He had no doubt of the truth of these charges, but at the same time fully exculpated Mr. DURYEA from any knowledge of the fact. Mr. DURYEA was a gentleman of honor and integrity in every walk of life.

The Committee of Conference was eventually ordered.

The bill creating a Sanitary Police for the City of New-York, was considered and debated in the Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

The Brooklyn City Hospital amendment bill was ordered to a third reading. Some other bills were considered in their order, but none of them were of general interest.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. PALMER the privilege of the floor was granted to Hon. D. S. DICKINSON during his stay in the city.

The Governor's Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the Chair.

Mr. SEELY made a few remarks, when the Committee rose, and the general orders were taken up.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to restrain banking institutions or individual bankers from acting as Savings Banks or receiving deposits as such, and the bill relating to the several New-York Dispensaries, were ordered to a third reading.

Other bills on the private calendar were then considered.

MEETING OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—There was a special meeting of the Ethnological Society at the house of Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, in Second-avenue, on Friday night last, when a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. WILLIS DE HASS, on the small stone tablet found some years since in the Grave Creek Mound on the Ohio River. It was this object of Dr. DE HASS to prove the authenticity of the unique relic of the ancient people of our continent, and to refute the charges of spuriousness made by Mr. SQUIER in his Smithsonian publication on the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. The fact of the genuineness of the tablet was satisfactorily proved by Dr. DE HASS; but opinions will probably be divided as to its ethnological value. The tablet is a thin piece of dark brown stone, not much larger than a silver dollar, with marks upon one side, which have the appearance of regularly-formed letters. This being the only instance of an aboriginal remnant which has the appearance of containing an alphabetical inscription, the relic has naturally excited great attention among ethnologists and archæologists.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The frigate *Niagara* is all ready for sea, and only waiting for some eighty or ninety men to complete her crew. The Secretary of the Navy has been written to, and he will probably detach that number from the general-service men on board the *North Carolina*. By shipping a new crew for the *Niagara* the three months' bounty to each man was saved, which, by the new regulation, is paid to all who are honorably discharged at the end of a three years' cruise, but nine out of ten who applied to ship were rejected, and she is still without her complement. The officers are all on board, and she will probably sail on Saturday. All the officers of the *Wabash* have been detached, and she will have a thorough overhauling, will be docked, and then dispatched to the Mediterranean station. She will have an entire new set of officers. FRANK GAVIN, chief engineer, has already reported for duty; his assistants have been ordered, but have not reported.

THE HARBOR POLICE.—The five boats built by Mr. WEBB for the use of the Harbor Police, were delivered to them yesterday at noon, and last night the new system went into operation. Three boats will be on duty at night, and two in the day time; they will be kept in the Whitehall basin, when not in use. The head-quarters of the Harbor Police will be at the corner of Whitehall and State-streets. They wear sailors' costume, and are armed with revolvers and cutlasses.

MR. GEORGE CHRISTY.—MR. GEORGE CHRISTY desires us to state that the accident which occurred to him was not of the serious nature reported; that his arm was not broken, and that he appears every night as usual. We are glad to hear it.

Presentation of the Wood Prizes at Bellevue Hospital—Addresses by Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. J. W. Francis.

On Monday, at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, on behalf of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, the donor, presented two prizes, one of fifty dollars, and the other of twenty-five, to the makers of the best two of the anatomical preparations presented for deposit in the museum founded by Dr. WOOD in the Hospital to which he is attached as Surgeon. The competition was open to all the students of surgery and anatomy in the three medical colleges of the City, and to the professors of those branches in each of the colleges was denoted the duty of making the awards.

There was a very large attendance of students, professors, members of the Faculty, and friends of the profession and the institution. The entrance of Dr. WOOD, Dr. MOTT and Dr. FRANCIS was greeted with loud applause. The successful specimens were exhibited on a table in the centre of the lecture-room, and were much admired. The larger one was an excellent preparation of the nervous system of the face; the other, a preparation of the nerves of the head in connection with the sympathetic system of that part of the body.

Dr. FRANCIS introduced Dr. MOTT, who was received with renewed applause. He said that on Saturday last there was a Commission appointed to convene from the three medical schools of the City, for the purpose of examining the several specimens presented, and, from the circumstance of his (Dr. MOTT'S) age, he was selected Chairman, and performed the duties of the office as well as he could. When those duties were closed, the members of the Commission were kind enough on the same ground of finding no man so old as himself to perform the agreeable duty—for agreeable it was in a professional sense—to depute him to present the prizes to the successful candidates. That Commission consisted of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the schools of the City, and so delicate were they in reference to this important decision—important because it was the first decision in this City in relation to prizes proposed by a surgeon of this house—that they balloted, and the ballot resulted in the choice of the specimens now upon the table. He held in his hand the certificates, which were signed by all the members of the Commission present on that very important occasion, because it formed a new era in the history of surgery in our City. The speaker dwelt at some length on the importance of a thorough knowledge of surgical anatomy, and declared that unless a man cultivated and studied that branch, which was introduced by Sir ASTLEY COOPER, and subsequently carried on by Dr. ALLEN BURNS, of Glasgow, he was not a fit person to perform a surgical operation. After referring to his own labors—subsequent to his return to this country in 1809—in drawing attention to this subject, and in disseminating the views thereon of COOPER, whose student he had been, and declaring his belief that the institutions of this City would be more important in the way of distributing useful and practical knowledge than all the other institutions of this country put together, Dr. MOTT, in terms of appropriate commendation, presented the prizes: the first to Mr. GEORGE F. SHRADY, student of the Twenty-third-street School, (the College of Physicians and Surgeons,) and now connected with the surgical staff of the New-York Hospital School, and the second to GEORGE EDWARD POST, the son of Professor ALFRED C. POST, of the Fourteenth-street school.

The presentation took place amid universal plaudits.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS then rose, at the request of Dr. MOTT, and addressed the audience at some length. He traced the history of preservative anatomy, as he called it, from the time of the celebrated RUYSCH, of Amsterdam, who began to practice it in 1630, down to our own days. RUYSCH, he said, died at the age of 93, a marvel to all who passed through Holland, after having labored in his art for more than 60 years, and for many hours a day. The Czar, PETER the Great, repeatedly left Russia to come to Holland to admire his specimens, and take his breakfast with him, and, as the story goes, they generally had a blow-out together before they parted. (Laughter.) The Czar offered RUYSCH £25,000 for his museum. The offer was accepted, and Holland had to part with that magnificent possession. But RUYSCH, though in his 60th year, set to work again. Having an active son and a wonderfully clever anatomical daughter, who dissected everything, no matter what, he recommenced his labors, and soon accumulated a new museum. It was a singular fact that in all their physical investigations, these old Professors always had their children at their elbows. The very illustrations for BLUMENBACH'S anatomical dissertations were made by his daughter, a tall, rawboned girl. This mode of instruction was adopted about 1677—1700—1710. Paris closely followed Holland, and Edinburgh adopted it soon after Paris. About thirty years after MONROE began in Edinburg, HUNTER made anatomical preparations in Rhode Island, Philadelphia, though she had now a good collection, was the last of all the American cities to exhibit any enterprise in this regard. In coming to New-York, we found that Dr. POST had brought out to this country a large collection particularly illustrating the absorbent system, because he had studied under CRUIKSHANKS, who wrote on absorbents. He also brought out many specimens of vascular preparations, because he had also been a student of JOHN HUNTER'S. But why did he not bring out some of the remarkable specimens of JOHN SHELDON, another of his teachers? The reason was that SHELDON kept the peculiar secret of his art to himself, just as RUYSCH did. There was a plan adopted by those men of giving a color and efflorescence to the skin of the subject, which the moderns do not seem to understand. JOHN SHELDON had fallen in love with and married a very beautiful lady, who died. He was determined not to part with her, even though death had occurred, and he had her made into a preparation, and for more than thirty years this beautiful anatomical specimen, fresh as in life, was preserved by him. SHELDON died in the year 1800, Professor of the Anatomy of Painting to the Royal Academy of Arts, having succeeded the HUNTERS. In a book of travels, written by Dr. MOTT thirty years ago, he (Dr. F.) remembered to have seen an account of a famous Italian anatomist, SAGARRO, who possessed the secret of making human flesh as hard as stone, so that he was able to make a mosaic table out of different pieces! Dr. FRANCIS, after pursuing this subject somewhat further, concluded by expressing the hope that fortune might smile on all the young men who surrounded him, and he trusted that they would be as familiar with the subject of their studies as was Dr. POST, who, when a preparation was forced on his attention in a Parisian Hospital, as being one extremely well done, remarked, "Yas, it is extremely well done but I am sorry to see the artery on the wrong side!" (Loud applause.)

Dr. MOTT again rose and called attention to the excellence of the other specimens presented for the prizes.

He was followed by Professor SMITH, of Twenty-third-street College, who made a few remarks indicative of his high approval of the object for which the prizes were offered and of the merit of the specimens exhibited.

This terminated the proceedings of the day.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 11 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 2.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	30°as	Raining.
St. John N.B.	A. M.	N. E.	33°as	Raining.
Portland Me.	A. M.	N. E.	24°as	Snowing.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	24°as	Snowing hard.
Boston, Mass.	A. M	N. E.	32°as	6 in. snow fallen.
Springfield, M.	11 A M	—	28°as	2 in. snow fallen.
New-York.	M.	N. W.	31°as	Clear—bar. 29.760.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	N. W.	27°as	Great change.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	10°as	Snowing fast.
White Riv Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	24°as	Snowing fast.
St. Johnsbury.	A. M.	N. W.	20°as	Snowing fast.
Malone.	A M.	N. E.	18°as	Snowing.
Rouse's Point.	A M.	N. W.	21°as	Snowing.
Philadelphia.	M.	W. NW.	2°as	Clear
Washington.	M.	N. W.	28°as	Variable.
Cleveland.	A. M.	N.	11°as	Cloudy—bar. 30.091
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. W.	20°as	Clear.
Springfield Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	20°as	Clear.
Burlington, Ia	A. M.	N. W.	8°as	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	15°as	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	4°as	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	N. W.	20°as	Clear.
Rock Island Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	14°as	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M	N. W.	8°as	Clear.
Portage City.	A. M.	N. W.	4°as	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A M.	—	10°as	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M	—	13°as	Clear.
Pittsburg.	A. M	—	17°as	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind	A. M	—	17°as	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio.	A. M	—	14°as	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M	—	2°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M	—	20°as	Cloudy.
Fond du Lac.	A. M	—	10°as	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	P. M.	—	16°as	Cloudy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	26°az	Raw and boisterous.
Auburn, N. Y	P. M.	W.	26°as	Cold and clear.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P M	N.	9°as	Cold and clear.
Hornellsville.	P. M.	N. W.	10°as	Cold
Elmira, N.Y.	P M.	N. W.	10°as	Cloudy.
Fort Jervis NY	P. M.	N. W.	13°as	Clear.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	20°as	Cloudy.
Springf'd, N.Y	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	Cloudy.
New York.	8 P M.	N. W.	24°as	Cloudy.
Washington.	P. M.	—	28°as	Clear.

☞ **Great Speed.**

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Bank goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN BOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having WATSON'S old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled or pronouncing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Bill's Hair Dye**, only 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists. Floraha, a beautiful hair tonic, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Boots.**—At the old establishment of LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st., a superior assortment of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to measure, at reduced prices.

MARRIED

BIDDLE—DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse D. D., Mr. EDW. J. BIDDLE to Miss FANNY R., daughter of Edw Davison Esq.

CHAMBERS—PARRISH.—At Lowville, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, DARIUS B. CHAMBERS, of New-York, and MARY W., only daughter of the late Russell Parrish, Esq. of the former place.

BARRELL—CANDLER.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 1, by Rev. Mr. Crowell GEORGE BARRELL, Jr., and CORNELIA W., daughter of Samuel Candler, Esq., all of Orange.

DIED.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, ALFRED A., the only surviving son of the late M. Hughes, of this City, aged 17 years, 6 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his mother, No. 114 Waverley-place, at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Wednesday) to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul and from thence to Staten Island for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

SPARKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, ELISABETH CAROLINE PLATT, wife of Samuel J. Sparks, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 5th av., corner of 52d st., on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

PEASE.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, Dr. DAVID PEASE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 282 3d st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTALING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, EDWIN WYLIE, only child of Peter R. and Susannah P. Houghtaling, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 1, GEORGE ATMAR WEBB in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel A. Mathews, No. 116 East 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, March 1, FLORENCE, only child of Henry and Charlotte Watson, aged 7 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. A. J. Berry, No. 44 South 9th-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOURDETTE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, DANIEL STANSBURY, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Wm. H. Peck, and his brother in law, Oscar Tenrequio, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS.—At Somers, Westchester Co., on Monday, March 1, ALPASATA, only daughter of Wm. E. and Harriet Reynolds, aged 3 months and 24 days.

FARRIS.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Second-day, March 1, AMELIA FARRIS widow of the late Elijah Ferris, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charlton Ferris. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 9¾ o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad.

MERRILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, of consumption, MARGARET R., wife of John L. Merrill, aged 29 years.

Friends of this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, Washington av., corner of Lafayette, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BALL.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 1, HORACE W. BALL, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRALL.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday evening, March 1, LAURA, infant daughter of Edwin T. and Rachel M. Prall, aged 9 months.

The funeral service on Wednesday, March 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—At Easton, Penn., on Monday, March 1, Rev. JOSHUA M. ROGERS, aged 75 years, for many years Rector of Trinity Church, in that place.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church in the Bowery on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

IVORY COMBS.

CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

RICH SPRING SILKS
IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
NEW STYES OF SPRING SILKS,
Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS.
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,
11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
9-4 wide Allendale Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
6-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings, At 1s. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth, At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons, At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints, Entirely new patterns.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NECK TIES ONLY.

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (A NEW article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—A COURSE OF Eight Lectures will be delivered at the NEW CHAPEL, corner of Clinton and Congress sts, commencing THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

March 4.....Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.
The Last Voyage of the Resolute in the Northern Seas.
March 11.....Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
The Freaks of Fortune.
March 18.....GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Thackeray.
March 25.....Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.
April 1.....Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
April 8.....Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.
April 15.....
April 22.....BROWNLEE BROWN, Esq.

Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....$3 00
Additional Lady's Ticket for the Course.....1 00
Single Tickets for the Course.....2 00
Single Admission.....25

Tickets to be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York; JOHN C. BEALE, No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. BABCOCK, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. H. DICKINSON, corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, and at the door.

SCALD HEAD OF SEVEN YEARS

Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. Witness of cure, L. H. LINAS, M. D., No. 357 Bowery. For sale at No. 13 Canal-st., near Church, and at Druggists'. Also, at GOULD'S Stationery, *Tribune* Buildings, and at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 2, at noon. Subjects: *The Propagation of Fish, Winter Preparation and Care of Manure, Improvement of Stock*, and *The Red Cattle of New-England*. The members of the Club will bring some of their choicest seeds, and exchange with each other. The Club will henceforth meet EVERY TUESDAY for distribution of seeds. Those unsupplied by members are reliable and valued.

H. MAIGS, Secretary.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANOTHER GREAT TRAVEL BOOK.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.—A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON. With a Map and Numerous Spirited Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. 8vo, (uniform with Dr. Livingstone's South Africa.) Muslin, $3.

"Mr. T. W. Atkinson, an artist of extraordinary merit, in pursuit of the picturesque, has ventured into regions where, probably, no European foot, save his, has ever trodden. Mr. Atkinson's travels embrace Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, Dsoungaria, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and portions of Central Asia, and occupied him for the space of seven years—time which he has turned to admirable account. It argues no slight devotion to Art to have undertaken the task of giving to civilized Europe a transcript of what is at once most beautiful and most wonderful in nature, in countries so remote, so difficult of access, and, in many instances, so dangerous to the traveler. The public may really feel grateful to Mr. Atkinson for thus widely extending our knowledge of this hitherto unknown, but most interesting part of the globe."

From the London Athenæum.

Mr. Atkinson's sketches were made by express permission of the late Emperor of Russia during seven years' hunting, sketching, and traveling in the plains and mountains of Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and Central Asia. Perhaps no English artist was ever before admitted into this enchanted land of history, or provided with the talisman and amulet of a general passport; and well has Mr. Atkinson availed himself of the privilege. Mr. Atkinson's encampments lead us away into forests, gorges of mountains, where the thunder shakes the ground, and the lightning strikes, like God's sword-blade, among the trees—where the Tartars cower in their fat hut, and the tea-drinkers grow silent round the red logs. Rivers to swim, torrents to pass, became trifles to this adventurous traveler, who has brought us records of places never, perhaps, before visited; for no Englishman has been there—no Russian traveler has written of them.

From the London Literary Gazette.

To the geographer, the geologist, the ethnographer, the sportsman, and to those who read only for amusement, this will be an acceptable volume. Mr. Atkinson is not only an adventurous traveler, but a correct and an amusing writer.

From the London Examiner.

It is a valuable addition to the literature of travel, and a famous contribution also to the list of show books. Mr. Atkinson's book is most readable. The geographer finds in it notice of ground heretofore left undescribed

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one justly exposed quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with equally as good effects, therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair beautifully ornamented (by reason of sickness or age) restored from white or gray to its former beauty, and by all young persons to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.
CARLTON, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPICER & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and Paper Makers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, also end weight at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash &c. &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

J. A. H. RASBROUCH, STATIONER'S HALL, No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., Importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts in sheets, memorandum and time books gems pencils slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Sample, checkers, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 6, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

ATTENTION, ALL!—R. F. SPANGENBERG & CO. have on exhibition, and are now manufacturing forks and spoons of their new gold and silver coats, (not plated,) which are conceded to be superior to anything yet offered for durability, beauty of finish and entire freedom from corrosion, requiring only the care of ordinary articles. A liberal discount to jobbing houses. A call is solicited at our office, No. 17 Ann-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 84 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take three or four young girls of the ages of 7 to 12 years, for board and instruction in English and French. It is in part to defray private instruction to their own children, of the same ages. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Only a few need apply. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first rooms and board in a private family, in one of the first-class, very pleasantly situated, and airy houses. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor with full or partial board in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A SINGLE Gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an European lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., Times office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD, at New York Times office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS within walking distance of the Fulton Ferry, a room and bedroom, on the second floor, for a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant, with board. References exchanged. Address, for three days, D. O., box No. 1,647 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months ensuing, in a private family in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C., box No. 2,478 Post-Office

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, location between 20th and 3 st sts., and one of 4th-av. Call or address, D. L. W., No. 478 1st-av., after ½ o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife, location between 8th and 23d sts. Address H. B., Times office, stating terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Partial board for gentlemen. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, MERCHANT'S CLERK, Times office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor, with water, gas and partial board in a private family; location west of 6th-av., not above 8th-st., or below Carmine-st. Address S. E., Times Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No. 90 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood. No. 80 Concord-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the nine State Bonds exchanged by the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price to transport exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new bonds—or parties can mail to us or house in San Francisco at their own risk have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco and one at Sacramento, and sending special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The bonds will not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The post-office coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the forfeiting of the post-due coupons when presented to some of same.

We will sell same under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay save all but commission.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMALER & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS.—Will forward freights and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY, on the 4th of March next. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before the Mail leaves, accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Orders solicited, to come to hand at Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. Loan, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to travelling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN the City or country; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry soups and jellies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, assist with the washing and ironing; wages $5 to the cook and $6 to the waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced woman; would take a child from its birth. No objection to go traveling. Has had several children of her own. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Address to A. D., No. 128 Atlantic-st., room No. 11, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly, has lived in the best of families. The best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor, back rooms. None but the best of families need app'y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of colored servants, honest, sober industrious capable, for the City or country; well recommended at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women, one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best cooking in first class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply to No. 10 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' City and country practice, a situation as such in a small private family. She would assist in washing and ironing, and has reference of undoubted character. May be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry cooking, and general housework. Is a small family. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom, can drive a pair of horses; or would take a city or monthly situation if either offered; best of City reference given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good reference given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Evans & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as cook washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 East 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer and by a very nice Protestant German girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and hopes to come to work by the day in respectable families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and obliging man, with excellent recommendations and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the Lexington House, No. 422 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended, and for two days at No. 172 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 190 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either respects. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do plain work, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 8th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant German wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a situation in a law office best of references given. Address L. M., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she has good City reference. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she makes and can make up in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best City references given. Apply at No. 538 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENty years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a Club House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above establishments, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City, for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, E. F., No. 189 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamberwork if required. Is cautioned to travelling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper, she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and good driver and competent groom; has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 77 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both are excellent laundresses and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good character. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 4th st., front room, first floor; or address M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches, and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to go in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 165 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active, capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for P. B., by calling at No. 148 3d-av., 16th and 17th sts., or No. 240 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women, one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best cooking in first class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply to No. 10 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' City and country practice, a situation as such in a small private family. She would assist in washing and ironing, and has reference of undoubted character. May be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry cooking, and general housework. Is a small family. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom, can drive a pair of horses; or would take a city or monthly situation if either offered; best of City reference given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good reference given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Evans & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as cook washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 East 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer and by a very nice Protestant German girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and hopes to come to work by the day in respectable families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and obliging man, with excellent recommendations and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the Lexington House, No. 422 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended, and for two days at No. 172 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 190 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either respects. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do plain work, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 8th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant German wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a situation in a law office best of references given. Address L. M., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she has good City reference. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she makes and can make up in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best City references given. Apply at No. 538 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals until 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, for the erection of a new primary school house on 52d-st., 200 feet west of 4th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 31 March proximo, 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of a new school house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WARE Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 21, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 366 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply, personally or by mail, to

CHARLES WIECK
No. 366 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, the building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MONAGHAN & CO. The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—The elegant four story brown stone front house No. 97 Sands-st., between Gold, Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, at City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, March 8, at noon, under the direction of George Remsen, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County. A large portion of the purchase money can remain. The furniture now in the house will be sold at private sale at a great sacrifice. For particulars, apply to R. N. TUCKER, attorney (No. 355 Fulton-st., (Hadley Buildings,) Brooklyn, or to C. A. DE WITT, No. 115 Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace gas, bath-room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 75 feet; house 24 by 45; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 116 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 547 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown, two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick; nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. BAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with brick barn, both in good stand to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the late proprietor. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantles, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 Hendrick-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, finished with every convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a situation of town and country. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Can be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x40, lot 100.53 feet deep, and rear 3-story and basement brick house, 25x38, lot 100.53 feet deep, with basement brick house, No. 153 West 39th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. all have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick house with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds 1 of 1 acre square, well improved and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. DORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES LAND IN Brooklyn, on favorable terms, and title perfect; for a permanent investment or for mapping and plotting out this is one of the most desirable locations in the suburbs of the City. A handsome fortune can be realized for a person who has the time to devote to this business; accessible by three lines of omnibuses and shortly by one or two horse railroads. Business arrangements out of the City is the motive for selling. Address B. A. B., Box No. 1,47 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 48th-st., a very desirable location a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements three parlors, 22x2, lot 100; 8 bay ears start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within half the square. Price $14,000. Splendid cash premium on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 83 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; boat saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, owned by the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Castle, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill river; the grist mill is 3 by 70 feet, driven by two overshot water-wheels. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.

C. I. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., the lot is about 24 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the house 20 feet by 44 is three rooms deep, and fur nished with side lights to middle rooms, extra sewers, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., floor No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 14th-st., No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs., opposite Union-square. The house is 14.5 feet in width with all the modern improvements. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. HOOKS, next door.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages or a stock in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 399 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone, English basement house No. 49 Bond-st., lot 25 feet 5½ inches deep, and 8 feet 8 inches in front; let off for clubs. Has all the modern conveniences and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—No. 73 and 75 7th-st., near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement first class, having been recently repaired and fitted up in the most complete manner. Would be suitable for a large boarding house; will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISHOP, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 28 East Broadway; the house in excellent order, has a new story extension, making the house 57 feet 3 inches deep. It has been fitted up recently in an elegant style handsomely carved fronts, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 191 Hester-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful location, near Madison square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H. LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 71 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 2 6, 65 and 2d-st. Also two three-story brick houses, Nos. 61 and 63 Arcene l. Also the brick house No. 102 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM No. 58 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO. 208 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. FOE, New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on 31st-st., having gas, water both &c. Will be sold cheap as the owner intends to leave for Liverpool. Apply to H. FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 315 State-st., between Nevins and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, near Fulton-av. Railroad. House, 21x45 feet, three rooms deep, gas and water; lot 21 x 100, including court yard. Apply at 158 Degraw-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 20th-st., price $8,000; also, lot on 2d-st., near 6th-av., price $

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
[BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.]

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of
MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 336 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre.)
(By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee.)
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of

HOSIERY,	DRESS GOODS,
BROADCLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,	SILKS,
SATINS,	VESTINGS,
WHITE GOODS,	LINENS,
SHEETINGS,	PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS,	LAWNS,
	CASHMERES.

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House

All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.

EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF ABOUT $1,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb paintings, costly chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets three rosewood suites, sice and hall etageres pier glasses centre tables, easy chairs, and fanteuils broozes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, conches bookcases and library secretaries rosewood piano 7-octave, fine engravings, In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads bureaus, commodes sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fins baukets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

AIRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 25 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange:

By order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:
$70,000 Missouri State 6s., 1874-'75 '76 and '8?. Abs.
$10,000 Junction R. R. (now Cleveland and Toledo) Bds.
$7,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co. Bonds.
$4,000 Painesville and Hudson R. R. (Ohio) Bonds.
By order of Executors:
200 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
50 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.....$100 each
Next Regular Sale, SATURDAY, March 6
Regular Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 301 West 19th-st., near 9th av., all the contents of the house, embracing tapestry, Brussels carpets, ingrain do., chamber furniture, basement and dining-room furniture in wal nt; oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods; rosewood parlor suite centre and side tables; couches, oval glasses, paintings, engravings gold sbades one of Woodward & Brown's celebrated grand action, 7-octave pianos, stool and cover; one of Plympton's mahogany secretary bedsteads; also, chamber carpets, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, &c., &c. Sale positive, without regard to the state of the weather, and goods must be removed immediately

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble tops, chandeliers, bedsteads, bureaus, look og glasses, rockers, bookcases, cedar trunks, dining tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, ingrain, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloth mirrors, fancy goods, China, ware, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery clocks, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale Parties desirous of obtaining furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.

JOHN LAVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice and valuable collection of fine oil paintings, books, engravings, &c., at the spacious salesroom known as the American Art Gallery, No. 676 Broadway. Sale positive to pay advances. Lovers of the fine arts are invited to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and seasonable goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Also four superior counters, to be sold by order of the Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 500 VALUABLE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—The sale will be continued THIS DAY by JAMES COLE & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted satisfactory for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—No. 81 St. Joseph's Treatment of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH CRISP, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1858, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year the eafter until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Sealed proposals for said stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. C. S. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 15, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

$12.000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, on first-class productive property, down town. Brokers need not apply. Apply to R. H. WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DIVIDEND Scrip, and Norwich and Worcester Railroad Dividend Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FLORIDA INternal Improvement Bonds, issued for the Florida Railroad, due to-day, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic.

The interest on the Freeland Bonds of ayne Company, (8 per cents,) are being paid at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY BOWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to as ociate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies" passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making Insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zuphar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDongall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Kelstlas.
Adolph E. Obersbansen,	Franklin H Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Haviland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L Yoss.
George W Hatch,	Benjamin M Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George B Waldron,	Silas C Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S Hell,	C E. A. Hierichs,
James B. Whidle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Caile Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Horace Morgan,	Lewis Francis
James S. Arrowsmith,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DINING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM H SIMONTON,
SAMESVAN NOSTRAND,	LEWIS BURNHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NEBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT B BERDELL,	WM. W WHITNEY
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. RUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK,	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., 92 Cedar, and at No. 264 East 12th-st., and will be promptly attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 166, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof, and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 279, of the laws of 1854.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisements are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to remove the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Scat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
90 Picks, $22; 1 Plow, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 118 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$860 66

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 85
3,673 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $3; 2 Sledges, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Forges, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	6 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 13 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,531 17

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their residence.

The specifications in blank for propositions and forms of contract and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN T. MCCLURE,
} Canal Commissioners.

V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1851, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1853, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Solomon Sias, of Boston, Mass; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fleicher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nomination ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is therefore, ordered that a hearing be had in the premises, at the County House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers,) in the Boston *Post* (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes this 20th day of Feoruary, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, March 4, at No. 8 City Hall, in room No. 8, to hear parties who have petitioned for sewers; also, remonstrances to the same; also, parties opposed to confirming assessment list for sewer in 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

THOMAS A. STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,198 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27 law6w* No. 34 Pine-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW YORK Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order
JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—THE SPLENDID UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. SEARY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6. The favorite and fast steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston for Florida, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the low rates of freight and the insurance on the same.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $15; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steam-ship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Fernida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODBULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOFFEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHANANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 166, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials or any part thereof, and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 279, of the laws of 1854.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisements are, in consequence of any combinations or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to remove the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Scat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
90 Picks, $22; 1 Plow, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 118 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$860 66

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 85
3,673 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $3; 2 Sledges, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Forges, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	6 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 13 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,531 17

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE FRAUDS.

Street Commissioner Conover Exposes the Excessive Assessments in the Fifty-first-street Job.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to a case of excessive assessment for the "Regrading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks of Fifty-first street from Third to Sixth avenues, the assessment list respecting which was transmitted by the Assessors to the late Common Council for confirmation, and was favorably passed upon by the Committee on Assessments of the late Board of Councilmen, and was pending in Committee of the Whole when the official term of the Board expired. This work was done under contract by John Pettigrew, and F. P. Videll was the Surveyor in charge of the work. The original estimate of work advertised and upon which the bids were founded, was as follows, viz:

16,188 cubic yards rock cutting.
8,626 cubic yards earth excavation.
4,252 linear feet curb to be set.
4,252 linear feet gutter to be laid.
11,640 square feet flagging to be laid.

Under the following *stipulation* "The contractor to excavate all that portion or part of the street shown by the profile above the Commissioner's grade, and all the earth only in that part shown below the said grade, which is only to be allowed as excavation."

The prices which Pettigrew bid for the work were as follows, viz.:

Rock cutting, 40 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, 5 cents per cubic yard.
Flagging, 12½ cents per square foot.
Curb set, 30 cents per linear foot.
Gutter laid, 18 cents per linear foot.

The aggregate cost of the work being lowest under bid bid, a contract was made with him on the above rates, July 14, 1853. Time allowed for performing the work one year. Subsequently it appears an alteration was made in the recorded contract by the addition of the following, in a handwriting entirely differing from the original filling out, viz.: "For filling, forty-two and a half cents per cubic yard."

On the completion of the work at the close of 1857, (some four years instead of one,) a survey was made and the amount of work done was as follows, viz.:

Rock cutting, 21,620 cubic yards.
Earth excavated, 8,300 cubic yards.
Earth filled, 4,102 cubic yards.
Flagging laid, 19,365 square feet.
Curb and gutter, 5,249 linear feet.

And by the terms of the original (unaltered) contract, no charge was to be made or allowed for *earth filling*, the above amount of 4,102 cubic yards should be stricken out of the original calculation of cost; which being done, the amount of assessment for the work would then figure up as follows, viz:

21,620 cubic yards rock cutting, at 40 cents	$8,648 00
8,200 cubic yards earth excavation, at 5 cents	410 00
19,365 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420 63
5,249 linear feet curb, at 30 cents	1,574 70
5,249 linear feet gutter, at 18 cents	944 82
Making the amount due Contractor	$13,998 15
Add expenses of surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, say	1,911 98
Making amount chargeable to property owners	$15,910 13

The assessment list, however, as made up by the Assessors, and transmitted for confirmation, as aforesaid, shows an apportionment against the property owners of $28,326 95, which is made up as follows, viz:

8,200 cubic yards earth excavated at 5 cents	$ 410 00
14,370 cubic yards earth filled, at 42½ cents	5,107 25
36,247 cubic yards rock cutting, at 40 cents	14,498 80
19,365 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420 63
5,249 linear feet curb and gutter, at 48 cents	2,519 53
Total	$25,956 21
Less error in the figuring of the Assessors of	100 00
Showing amount they make due Contractor	$25,856 21
Add expenses for surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting	2,470 74
Making amount they assessed property owners	$28,326 95
While the assessment, as shown by previous calculations, should be	15,910 13
Making an over-assessment of	$12,416 82

By comparison of the above two statements it will be perceived that this over-assessment arises from the following excess of work returned, viz.:

14,370 cubic yards earth filled at 42½c	$6,107 25
14,627 cubic yards rock cutting at 40c	5,850 80
And proportion of expenses on the same	558 77
Total	$12,516 82
Less the error before alluded to of	100 00
Total	$12,416 82

The Surveyor's return, accompanying the assessment list, does not in any way clearly indicate how the excess in rock cutting and earth filling, over the true amount of those items of work done, is made out; there appears to have been no alteration of the figures nor figures added or prefixed; but it is tolerably apparent that the figures "36,247" (rock excavated) and "14,370" earth filled were written upon the Surveyor's return by a hand other than his, which leads somewhat to the supposition that the spaces occupied by those figures were left vacant by the Surveyor and were subsequently filled in with the figures above by some other party. The Surveyor, however, is unable to account for the excess, and it may fairly be presumed that the Assessors know not how it occurs, and whether the Contractor can throw any light on the matter the undersigned cannot say. He should, however, know whether he did any such amount of work. The Comptroller having made no payments on account, the work and the assessment list being still unconfirmed, a loss to the City and injury to the property owners of course can be avoided.

The following is a list of the property-owners interested in the work, showing also about the amount each is over-assessed:

Names of owners.	Amount assessed.	About amount over-assessed.
St. Patrick and St. Peter's Ch's.	$5,280 52	$2,314 61
City of New-York	5,277 96	2,313 48
Columbia College	4,481 50	1,964 29
Heirs of B. Stevens	2 985 25	1,308 53
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,659 50	1,165 78
F. & M. Schaffer	824 57	361 44
Jonathan Hunt	738 75	323 82
John White	738 75	323 82
E. Keyser	540 00	236 53
J. D. Beers	437 40	191 73
C. Haiser	412 78	180 94
E. Jessup	398 85	174 83
J. Cummings	364 65	159 84
Wm. Jarvis	347 60	152 36
C. Reinhardt	325 44	142 65
S. H. Cooper	324 60	142 28
J. R. Weeber	315 06	137 22
J. Coaklin	296 50	129 53
T. Martine	241 15	105 70
James Reed	209 56	91 86
J. L. Stevens	147 75	64 76
H. Atkinson	147 75	64 76
G. Gamming	135 25	59 28
J. Donnelly	118 20	51 81
Peter Asten	115 28	50 53
A. W. Spies	108 20	47 43
G. W. Towle	106 30	46 59
E. G. Augen	103 66	45 44
Brevoort & Odell	47 77	20 94
Total	$28,327 45	$12,416 82

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that he had attended to the suit commenced against the City by the Jelly interest in the contract for glass ballot-boxes, and that he had no doubt of his ability to secure to the County all its rights in the matter. It will be recollected that at the previous meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed directing Ex-Judge Whiting to take charge of the case. In relation to that, Mr. Burteed says, that the law that incorporated the Board of Supervisors, made him their counsel, and he intended to perform his duty as such. He considers the resolution appointing Mr. Whiting illegal. The communication was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, designating the items under head of County appropriations in the tax levy.

The Report appropriating $2,125 for the River Police was adopted.

A report was received in favor of the erection of a Jail. The Committee consider the present Jail a disgrace to the county, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be authorized and directed to have constructed a suitable building to answer the purposes of a County Jail on the lots owned by the City of New-York and assigned for that purpose, fronting on Fifty first-street, south side, between the Third and Lexington avenues, about the centre of the block—said building to be constructed in accordance with the plans furnished in pursuance of the order of the Common Council of 1855, and now in possession of the Committee on Civil Courts.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported that they had secured two large rooms in the fire-proof building erected by the proprietors of the New-York TIMES, at an annual rent of $4,000. A resolution directing the Comptroller to have the papers drawn was laid over under the rule.

After the reference of some routine papers, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Information was received a few days ago by the Police, that a woman of respectable appearance had been for some time in the habit of passing at Washington Market, counterfeit half dollars and twenty-shilling pieces. Officer Anderson was deputed to watch for her. Yesterday forenoon she made her reappearance at the Market and again passed off some more of the spurious coin. The officer followed her forthwith to her residence, a private boarding house, kept by a Mrs. Armstrong, at No. 260 Grand-street. Calling in the aid of another officer, he went into the house and arrested the inmates, comprising the woman in question, who gave her name as Eliza Johnson; her husband, John Johnson, *alias* Williams; and Mrs. Armstrong. In Johnson's apartments a quantity of the bogus coin was found, together with moulds, dies and chemicals, used for manufacturing them. In the bureau of Mrs. Armstrong some of the counterfeit coin was found. The prisoners were taken before the United States MARSHAL, and detained for examination. Johnson is said to be a fugitive from Philadelphia, and to have served one or two terms in State Prison.

A FATHER CHARGING HIS SON WITH GRAND LARCENY.—John S. Walsher, a German tailor, residing at No. 121 Ridge-street, preferred yesterday a charge of grand larceny against his son, Philip Walsher, living in the same house with him. The old gentleman had laid aside against a rainy day nearly $900 in gold and silver coin, and charges his son with having stolen the entire amount. The accused was taken before Justice STRAHS and held for examination. None of the missing money was found.

STEALING FROM A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Battell and Wm Nugent, two young men, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two gold rings, valued at $35, from the house of Officer Brush, one of the special aids of Superintendent Tallmadge. The accused sold the rings to Joshua Burns. Justice KELLY committed them for trial.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRLS.—Officer Fontain, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Mary Cuby, accused of stealing from her employer, MRS. Margaret Murphy, of No. 304 East Thirteenth street, three silk dresses and other wearing apparel, altogether worth $51. Justice STRAHS locked her up for trial.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—John Sweeny, an Irishman, residing in Twenty-first-street, attempted on Monday afternoon to commit suicide by jumping off the pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. Speedily repenting of his suicidal attempt, he yelled lustily for help. Some hands belonging to a vessel near by fortunately rushed to his assistance and brought him safely to the shore. He went to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house and there dried his clothes after which he went home.

☞ Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward Police, explains the much-talked-of "house for Commissioner NYE" in this way: "Since the reorganization of the Police Department, last Spring and Summer, much litigation has taken place, and many cruel and unjust complaints have from time to time been made against members of the present force, growing out of the embittered state of feeling resulting from that change. In cases of this kind, where General NYE was satisfied that the complaint against the officer was false or vindictive, he has voluntarily assumed the defence of such officer, always refusing to receive any compensation for his services as a lawyer. By way of showing that this kindness was appreciated, a meeting of the Captains was called, and the whole matter talked over, though no definite testimonial was decided on. Money was collected in some of the Wards to promote the object, but when the papers bruited the thing, and it was found to be very unpopular, the money was all paid back, and so the matter stands."

Commissioner GEORGE WHITE, in reply to publications which have been made in some of the papers that insinuated improper relations between him and one of the female teachers in an Eleventh Ward school, has written a letter pronouncing the insinuation a calumny, and its author, whoever he may be, as "a poltroon of the most despicable character."

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.—Coroner HILLS was called yesterday to investigate the case of the death of a young married woman named ANN DUGAN, who died on Monday at No 257 East Eighteenth street. The woman, it is alleged, was on the eve of confinement, when Dr. GILLIGAN, of Nineteenth street, was summoned to attend her. The Doctor made one or two visits, when he demanded his pay. Payment being refused by the husband, he commenced abusing both the husband and his wife in unmeasured terms. The woman's fears became so excited that she leaped from her bed and rushed into an adjoining room, where she died in a few moments in convulsions. Doctors BOUTON and BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as their opinion that death was hastened from excitement caused by the conduct of Dr GILLIGAN. Subsequent to the examination Dr. GILLIGAN was arrested and detained to await the Coroner's Inquest.

DROWNED IN THE STREET.—THOMAS FARMIN, an Irishman, 60 years of age, was found on Monday night, by the Fourth Ward Police, lying dead in the middle of South-street, near Roosevelt-street, his face submerged in a pool of water From the fact of the deceased being of intemperate habits it was believed that in attempting to cross the street, while intoxicated, he fell face downwards into the pool of water and being unable to help himself was drowned. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "drowning by falling into a pool of water while intoxicated, on the night of March 1, 1858."

RUN OVER BY A CHARCOAL WAGON.—Mrs ELLEN BURKE, a widow lady, residing in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was run over on Monday afternoon by a charcoal wagon, and so severely injured that she died shortly afterwards. JOHN VARRATH, the driver, residing at No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest The inquest was held yesterday, when the evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. On the rendition of the verdict VARRATH was discharged from custody.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Those wishing to pass this evening pleasantly we would recommend to PURDY'S National Theatre A more amusing entertainment could not possibly be centred in one evening's performance. The new and successful local drama entitled "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys." This will be followed by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S justly-celebrated burlesque from "Herne the Hunter," entitled "Herne the Hunnhng," which will be revived with all its original brilliancy, with a magnificent procession of ponies, trained goats, mules, Amazonian marches, &c., &c. The farce of the "Yankee Heiress" concluding the bill.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

[By Telegraph.]

WHEELING, March 2, 1858.

River six feet six inches, and rising. Steamer *Courier* is up, and departed for Cincinnati this morning. Loading *Ford* and *Liberty* for Cincinnati and Lonsville to-day. We are getting our freight off rapidly. Send as fast as you please, there will be no delay. River continues gorged at Brown's Island, depriving Pittsburg of the advantage of the rise.

J. B. FORD.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, antibilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HUNT UP THE QUARTERS!—Encourage the little folks! Come out in crowds this afternoon, to Barnum's Museum. Little CORDELIA HOWARD'S beauty! and she appears in three distinct and beautiful pieces! Now is the time to cheer the tiny wonder. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, the famous, the handsome, the talented, in two pieces this evening, at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by JONAS WHITCOMB'S remedy for Asthma. In no case has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

TOMPKINS PARK.—The adjourned meeting of the opponents of Tompkins Park, on Saturday night, was large and warm. MR. A. G. BADGER was chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN FITZSIMMONS Secretary. Remarks were made by JOHN M. PHELPS, WILLIAM H. TYBBALS and others, owners of property in the district of assessment, who recounted the injustice and illegality of the attempt to fasten upon them an enormous assessment for the benefit of one or two speculators. It was said that the property proposed to be taken for the park was purchased from the original farm owner subsequently to its dedication as a park, and only for purposes of speculation. Many new subscriptions were handed in towards defraying the expenses of litigating it, and a large amount of both old and new subscriptions settled for.

Real Estate sales.....MARCH 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn Property.

Brick buildings and lot's, Nos. 8 and 10 South 7th-st; lot 44x65	$12,975
Frame house and lot, cor. 10th-st. and South 2d-st; lot 23.9x160	2,900
1 lot corner Ainslie and 9th-sts., 120x80	530
1 lot on 9th-st., near North 2d-st., 120x80	350
1 lot adjoining above	350
1 lot east side Raymond-st., near Navy-st	775
1 lot adjoining above	800
1 lot on Navy-st	
1 lot adjoining above, corner Navy-st. each	675
1 lot adjoining above	
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Navy-st	1,250
1 lot adjoining above	1,575
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Raymond-st	1,050
1 lot on Fulton-av., adjoining	1,300

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2.

$10,000	Indiana 5 State 5s	85	100	Erie R. R.	b30 35⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	100	do	b10 35⅛
1,000	do	92⅝	550	do	35¼
13,000	Missouri State 6s	84	400	do	b3 35
3,000	do	84⅛	50	do	b15 35⅛
5,000	do	b80 84⅜	100	do	b30 35⅜
23,500	Cal. State 7s '70, '86		460	do	35
5,000	N. Y. Cen RR 6s	93⅝	600	do	35⅛
3,000	do	90	450	do	s60 35⅛
1,500	N Y Cen. RR 7s	101	200	do	b10 35
500	do	101½	50	do	s3 34⅞
6,300	City 6s, '59	99½	100	do	s10 35⅛
5,000	Erie R 3d mtg. bs. '83 ex int.	84	50	do	b60 35⅛
2 0	do	b30 35⅛			
3,000	Erie 4th mtg bds	72	150	Hudson River R. R.	36
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st mg.	98	200	do	s30 36⅛
3,000	H. R. R. 3d mtg	69	864	do	35⅜
2,500	do	103½	50	do	35⅝
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st mtg	83	400	do	b15 35
2,000	Har R. R. 2d mtg.	70	50	do	b3 36
7,000	Read. R. bds. '88	71¾	25	do	b30 36¼
4,000	do	71¾	100	do	b30 36⅜
6,000	do	b10 71½	150	Harlem Railroad	15½
10,500	M. C. R. R. 8 p c. int. M. F. C. &	102	360	do	15⅝
1,000	do	s3 101¾	12	do	15⅞
8,000	Ill. C. R. B. Bds.	95	1500	do	b30 16
1 000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	38	100	do	15⅜
2,000	do	31½	89	Harlem R'd Pref'd.	25½
1,000	L. E. & W. 1 M. B.	44	200	do	25¾
2,000	L. S. N. E. 1 M. B.	85	300	do	b30 26
79	Mechanics' Bank	111	50	do	b3 26
10	Union Bank	115	5	Third-avenue R.R.	97
16	Bk. St. New-York	103	100	Reading R.R.	b15 63⅛
11	am. Ex Bank	104¾	350	do	63¼
30	Metropolitan Bank	104	100	do	s60 63
15	Manhattan Gas Sp.	120	10	do	63⅛
850	Canton Company	24½	200	do	63⅜
250	do	24⅝	100	do	b60 63⅛
600	do	b60 24¾	1400	do	63
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 41¾	400	do	b15 63¼
280	do	39	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 73⅛
100	Cary Improv. Co.	b60 9¾	100	do	o 73
200	do	9¾	70	do	s3 73
50	do	b30 9¾	50	do	73¼
100	do	s30 9	269	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	33
33	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	114	2 9	do	9 3⅛
150	Penn Coal Co.	b30 76½	275	do	32⅞
700	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	21	300	do	b10 33
500	do	b30 21¾	200	do	s30 33⅛
400	do	b60 21¾	50	do	b30 33⅜
100	do	s60 21	21	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56½
200	do	b10 21½	145	do	55¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 62	10	do	55¼
30	do	62¼	50	do	b30 56
10	do	62	100	do	b60 56⅛
300	N. Y. C. R. R.	94	25	Panama R. R.	106¼
250	do	b7 94	365	do	106⅜
100	do	b60 94⅛	100	do	b30 106⅝
100	do	b60 94⅜	400	do	b30 107
200	do	94	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	99⅜
100	do	b60 94	60	do	99¾
100	do	b10 94	33	Cleve. Col. & C. R. R.	97⅛
320	do	93⅛	5	do	97
55	do	93¼	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	16
150	do	93⅜	50	do	17⅜
100	do	s60 93	7	Gale. & Chi. R. R.	93¾
500	Chic & R. Isl. R. R.	85	50	do	b30 94
124	do	85½	1300	Clev. & To. R. R.	51
150	do	85¾	300	do	50¾
450	do	85	100	do	50⅞
50	do	s10 86	10	do	51¼
200	do	b10 86½	100	do	b60 51⅜
200	do	s30 85⅞	110	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾
100	do	b20 85½	100	do	11
50	do	b30 86	85	do	10⅞
12	Macon & West. R'd.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. State 6s,	b3 84	100	Erie Railroad	33¾
20,000	do	b3 84½	100	do	b30 34
1,000	do	b3 84	100	do	33⅞
10,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	100	do	34
4,000	N.Y. Cen. RR 7s.	102	75	Hud. River R. R.	35¼
2,000	Mil & Mis. 2d mtg	80⅜	50	do	35
10	Mer. Bank Scrip	103	100	do	34⅞
11	Corn Exchange Bk.	99	1200	do	35¼
90	Cumb. Coal Co.	21	100	do	b10 35⅜
100	do	21¼	275	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R	32⅜
30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	62	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	b30. 56
190	Cary Imp. Co	9	50	Gal. & Chicago RR.	93
500	Canton Co.	b60 25	50	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	19
300	do	24⅝	120	Cle. & To. R. R.	51⅝
100	do	b30 25	100	do	51⅞
243	N. Y. C. R. R.	93	500	do	51¾
100	do	2d 93	100	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	85⅝
100	do	b30 93	150	do	86
50	do	92¾	100	do	b30 86⅜
6	do	92⅞	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
50	Illinois Central RR.	99	30	do	b10 39¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$2 000	New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	71
$2,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add.	58¾
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	12
$5,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8s.	Int. add.	48¾
$8,000	Cleveland and Toledo 7s	Int. add.	58
$5,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R.R. 7s	Flat.	60
30	shares Hanover Bank		88
10	shares Park Bank		96¼
10	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99⅜
40	shares Oriental Bank		99⅜
17	shares Second Avenue R. R.		60
30	shares Staten Island and N. Y. Ferry Co		10
50	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		11
15	shares Cleve., Columbus and Cin. R. R.		100
75	shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		2
15	shares Third Avenue R. R.		95
17	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11¼
10	shares American Exchange Bank		103⅞
5	shares Nassau Bank		99¼
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		97⅜
12	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		103⅜

TUESDAY, March 2—P. M.

A further decline this morning of ¼@¾ ₩ cent. in London bills has put a stop to the export demand for Bullion for English account, and the few parcels going forward to the Continent are unimportant in amount. The steamer to-morrow, from the report from the ship's office at the close of 'Change hour, will not take over $250,000. The business in Sterling to-day was principally done at 108¾@109 for Southern and other out-of-town Bank Signatures, partly with City Bank Indorsement, and 109@109¼ for prime Bankers' bills drawn on the spot. Francs in good supply at 5. 16¼@5.15. The Money Market keeps easy, and lenders at call are accepting in some instances as low as 4 ₩ cent., though the general ruling, in this way, is 5@6 ₩ cent. Short bills, first class, are done at 6@7 ₩ cent., and bills outside of bank rule at from 7 to 9 ₩ cent., prime to fair names.

After the enormous business and large advance in prices at the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was a pause in the buoyancy of the bidding to-day, and as there was some disposition manifested to realize at Monday's rates, the fluctuations were about 1 ₩ cent. against the market on most of the Share list. The speculative temper, however, lost but little of its strength, as will be seen by the freedom with which business was done at the forenoon meeting of the Board. At the close, the printed list is lower by ½@1 ₩ cent. than the actual bids, which recovered strength after the regular adjournment of the Brokers, and sales of New-York Central were made at 92⅞@93; Erie, 34½@⅞; Hudson, 36; Toledo, 52; Rock Island, 86¼, and some of the other Railroads in like proportion. On the Bond list, prices were steady for State Stocks, and firm for the loans of the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Reading and Erie Companies. The Third Mortgages of Erie brought 84, ex coupon. As far as presented yesterday, and to all, the coupons of the Company were promptly paid. A default is reported on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, with the prospect of an arrangement of the difficulty within the 90-days' grace allowed by the terms of the mortgage. The mail of the Boston steamer received this morning contained some orders for Railway Securities of the old-established Companies, but, with few exceptions, they come limited by the reports from this side at the close of January, and these were from 5 to 12 ₩ cent. below the present ruling. The steamer from this side of the 3d February, the *Europa*, (now in her twelfth day on the return voyage,) carried out the first very considerable and general rise on our Stock list. In regard to the London Market for American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a buoyant market in American Securities during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds have advanced to 86¾. Erie Bonds, of all classes, have been in demand at higher rates. New York Central Shares have advanced considerably. Illinois Central Shares have slightly receded in price."

Some of our neighbors, on the first announcement by telegraph of the Bank of England reduction to 3 ₩ cent, suggested that this rate is as low as ever before known. The mistake is a singular one, since it is not by one ₩ cent. as low as the minimum of 1852, nor as low by half ₩ cent as the rate has frequently ruled within the last ten years. The following from the London *Times*, received in the mail this morning, will show that 2@2½ ₩ cent. has not been unfrequent during this period:

"The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ₩ cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3 ₩ cent.

It was fully expected yesterday that this movement would take place, but it produced upon its announcement a further slight improvement in the funds.

Nearly five years have passed since the rate was at 3 ₩ cent., a gradual advance, with one or two short exceptional intervals, having taken place from the 1st of June, 1853, when it last stood at that point. Previously, however, for nearly five years—that is to say, from the date of the complete subsidence of the effects of the panic of 1847.—it had steadily kept between 2 and 3 ₩ cent That period comprised 239 weeks, during which the *minimum* was 3 ₩ cent. for 129 weeks, 2½ ₩ cent. for 74 weeks, *and 2 ₩ cent. for 36 weeks*; while the average stock of bullion was £16,836,000, the lowest amount having been £13,253,557, and the highest £22,232,138. At present the total held is, probably, about £16,300,000, and is, consequently, fully equal to the amount heretofore found consistent with a prolonged period of ease. The increase still promises to continue, since, although shipments to the Continent have again been resumed, there is no immediate sign that the sums required will be equal to those which will arrive. As a large proportion of the American and Australian payments to the Continent and elsewhere are made through this country, there must always, under ordinary circumstances be a certain out-flow. Conjectures, however, whether the present abundence will be maintained for a protracted time or be merely transitory have nothing to do with the proper course of the Bank of England. The dealers in money, like the dealers in any other commodity, have only to look to the current terms of the market, and the bank in following that rule conforms alike to the interest of the proprietors and the public.

The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction of the rate, but the effects of the step will not be perceived till to-morrow, from the comparatively late hour at which it was generally known.

The Joint Stock Banks and discount houses (including the two companies) allow a uniform rate of 2 ₩ cent. on deposits. At the London and Westminster, however, 1 ₩ cent. only continues to be given on sums below £500."

The necessity for the reduction by the Bank, if the message wanted business at all in the discount way, will be seen in the rapid continued reduction of their Loans—technically known on the official statement as "Other Securities"—from *One hundred and fifty-nine* millions dollars to *ninety-two millions* in a few weeks; money ruling in the meanwhile in the open market steadily below the Bank rate. The annexed is the last return of the Bank of England, showing a continued influx of bullion:

Public deposits	£4 253,493	Increase	£601,907
Other deposits	16,205,945	Decrease	824,230
Rest	3 810 873	Increase	89,664
Government securities	9 702,217	Increase	143,456
Other securities	16,522,866	Decrease	1,550,945
Notes unemployed	10.617,445	Increase	1,247,345

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,603,-315, being a decrease of £471,850, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,574,647, showing an increase of £780,951, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the movement in Consols for the week ending Feb. 13, closing firmly:

Jan.	FOR MONEY—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	95⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Mon. 8	96⅞	96	96	96	96⅜	96⅜
Tues. 9	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
Wed. 10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 11	96	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
Fri. 12	96	9 ⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛

BANK OF FRANCE—FEBRUARY, 1858.

		Feb.	Jan.
Capital of the Bank	Frs.	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital, New		91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857).		1,435,505	1,435,505
Reserve of the Bank		12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve		9.125.000	9.125.000
Ditto in landed property		4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation		528 048 800	534,687,500
Ditto of the branch banks		44 653,050	46,780,750
Bank notes to order		5,871,408	5,674,431
Receipts payable at sight		3,039,342	2,992 311
Treasury acc. current creditor		78,585,287	62,779,723
Sundry accounts current		117,626,948	146,078,672
Do. with the branch banks		28.389,515	29 955,815
Dividends payable		2 157.895	5,601,445
Discounts and sundry interests		1,424,466	3,405,202
Commission on deposits		4.438 846	2,188,723
Re-disc. the last six months		2 209 982	2,209,982
Sundries		3 222.270	2,270,455
Total		1,029,759,068	1,053,656,267

CASHITOR.

	February.	January.
Cash in hand, francs	83,778,797	70,900,076
Cash in the branch banks	199,075,277	180,453,690
Commercial bills overdue	3,476,445	713,011
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	244.372,439	292,119.080
Do. in the branch banks	228.551.219	251,815,490
Advanced on dep. of bull	2,040.000	2,614,200
Do. by the branch banks	2,138,900	2,133,300
Advanced on French public securities	23,472,300	24,092,700
Do. by the branch banks	7,893.880	7,613,700
Advced on rail. securities	48,808,555	37,045,358
Do by the branch banks	13,975,286	12,130,550
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	225,600	253,800
Do. on Branch Banks' Scrip	100,000	71,900
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	50 000,000	50,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,189 482	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	42.114,573	45,621,848
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4.000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of br. b'ks	5,663,617	5,641,334
Expenses of management of the Bank	456,394	110,228
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	4,438.549	1,153,858
Totals	1,029.759,068	1,053,656,267

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool write in regard to Cotton and Breadstuffs as follows:

There has been an active business in Cotton during the past week at an advance

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2014. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—No. 41 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward on the Kansas Question.

Majority Report of the House Special Committee.

Naval Officers to be Restored—Nominations Confirmed—Subsistence for the Utah Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Under the Senate joint resolution, which passed the House to-day, it is understood that the President is prepared promptly to nominate for restoration to the active list of the Navy many of the officers stricken down by the action of the Naval Board.

The Senate confirmed numerous pending appointments to-day, including W. ROWLAND, formerly of Brooklyn, as Consul to Riga, in Russia, and Mr. WASHINGTON as Collector at San Francisco. It is supposed that COOK, as Postmaster at Chicago, will be confirmed to-morrow.

All the nominations for promotion in the Marine Corps are confirmed.

The War Department to-day countermanded Gen. SCOTT's order for the transportation by Government of supplies to the Utah Army, RUSSELL and MAJORS presenting ample evidences of their ability to perform their contract for that service. Their trains will start about the 28th of March.

IRAM NYE is nominated as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, *vice* DAVIDSON, removed on suspicion of Anti-Lecomptonism.

SANTA ANNA's friends here deny that he will return to Mexico before the country pronounces for him.

The Government steamer *Dispatch* has been suddenly ordered to leave your port to-morrow, on a short and mysterious cruise. What's in the wind?

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

In a former dispatch it was stated on the authority of leading Democrats, that the calculation was that the Kansas bill would pass the House by 15 majority. On the contrary the leading Anti Lecomptonites, are sanguine of its defeat, and are working industriously to that end.

The House Kansas Investigating Committee met to-night; all the members were present. General CALHOUN sent in a statement, but it was decided that it should not be considered as evidence.

Mr. STEPHENS read a report expressive of the views of the majority, setting forth, among other things, that as the authority was legally conferred on the Delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, those who had an opportunity, but who declined to vote, are debarred from finding fault with the action of the Convention. The report also reviews the past positions of Messrs. DOUGLAS, STANTON, and WALKER, maintaining that they are inconsistent with their present course. Resolutions were passed with tae view of obtaining information relative to the census and other documentary evidence which it was agreed should accompany the report.

A motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow night, but it was voted down, when the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

To-day, about thirty citizens of Kansas, temporarily sojourning at Washington, visited the President and expressed their approbation of his course in reference to Kansas affairs.

Gen. IRAM NYE has been appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, in place of DAVIDSON removed.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay the officers and seamen of the expedition in search of Dr. KANE, under Capt. HARTSTEIN, at the same rate as has been allowed to the officers and seamen of Lieut. DE HAVEN's expedition.

The special assignment, being the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was taken up, Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, having the floor.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Eight years ago we slew the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber, and buried it with triumphal demonstrations under the floors of the Capitol. Four years later, we exploded altogether the time-honored system of governing the Territories by Federal rules and regulations, and published and proclaimed in its stead a new gospel of popular sovereignty, whose ways, like those of wisdom, were to be ways of pleasantness, and all of whose paths were supposed to be flowery paths of peace. Nevertheless, the question whether there shall be Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories, is again the stirring passage of the day. The restless Proviso has burst the cerements of the grave, and, striking hands here in the very presence of the genius of popular sovereignty run mad, is seen raging freely in our halls, scattering dismay among the Administration benches in both Houses of Congress. Thus an old unwelcome lesson is read to us anew. The question of Slavery in the Federal Territories, which are the nurseries of future States, independently of all its moral and humane elements, involves a dynastical struggle of two antagonistical systems, the labor of slaves and the labor of freemen, for mastery in the Federal Union. One of these systems partakes of an aristocratic character; the other is purely Democratic. Each one of the existing States has staked, or it will ultimately stake, not only its internal welfare, but also its influence in the Federal councils, on the decision of that contest. Such a struggle is not to be arrested, quelled, or reconciled, by temporary expedients or compromises.

Mr. President, I always engage reluctantly in these discussions, which awaken passion just in the degree that their importance demands the impartial language of reason. This reluctance deepens now, when I look around me, and count the able contestants who have newly entered the lists on either side, and shadowy forms of many great and honored statesmen who once were eloquent in these disputes, but whose tongues have since become stringless instruments, rise up before me. It is however, a maxim in military science, that in preparation for war every one should think as if the last event depended on his counsel, and in every great battle each one should fight as if he were the only champion. The principle, perhaps is equally sound in political affairs. If it be possible, I shall perform my present duty in such a way as to wound no just sensibilities. I must, however, review the action of Presidents, Parties and Congresses. I do, indeed, with all my heart reject the instruction given by the Italian master of political science, which teaches that all men are bad by nature, and that they will not fail to show this depravity whenever they have a fair opportunity. But jealousy of executive power is a high, practical virtue in Republics; and we shall find it hard to deny the justice of the character of free legislative bodies, which CHARLES JAMES FOX drew, when he said that the British House of Commons, of which he was at the moment equally an ornament and an idol, like every other popular assembly, must be viewed as a mass of men capable of too much attachment and too much animosity, capable of being biased by weak and even wicked motives, and liable to be governed by ministerial influence, by caprice, and by corruption.

CAUSES OF THE EXCITEMENT AND DANGER CONNECTED WITH THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. President, I propose to inquire, in the first place, why the question before us is attended by real or apparent dangers.

I think our apprehensions are in part due to the intrinsic importance of the transaction concerned. Whenever we add a new column to the Federal colonnade, we need to lay it foundations so firmly, to shape its shaft with such just proportions, to poise it with such exactness and to adjust its connections with the existing structure so carefully, that instead of failing prematurely, and dragging down and venerable columns with it to the ground, it may stand erect forever, increasing the grandeur and stability of the whole massive and imperial fabric. Still the admission of a new State is not necessarily or even customarily attended by either embarrassments or alarms. We have already admitted eighteen new States without serious commotions, except in the cases of Missouri, Texas and California. We are even now admitting two others, Oregon and Oregon; and these transactions go on so smoothly, that only close observers are aware that we are thus consolidating our dominion on the shores of Lake Superior, and almost at the gates of the Arctic Ocean.

It is manifest that the apprehensions of the present case have some relation to the debates concerning Slavery, which is raging within the Territory of Kansas. Yet, it must be remembered that nine of the new States which have been admitted, expressly established Slavery, or tolerated it, and nine of them forbade it. The excitement, therefore, is due to peculiar circumstances. I think there are three of them, namely:

First—That whereas, in the beginning, the ascendency of the Slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed.

Second—That whereas, heretofore, the National Government favored this change of balance from the Slave States to the Free States, it has now reversed this policy, and opposes the change.

Third—That while nonintervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and Slave States, is opposed to the natural, social, and moral developments of the Republic.

It seems almost unnecessary to demonstrate the first of these propositions. In the beginning there were twelve Slava States, and only one that was free. Now, six of thosa twelve have become free; and there are sixteen Free States to fifteen Slave States. If the three candidates now here, Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, shall be admitted as Free States, then there will be nineteen Free States to fifteen Slave States. Originally there were twenty-four Senators of Slave States, and only two of a Free State; now there are thirty-two Senators of Free States, and thirty of Slave States. In the first Constitutional Congress the Slave States had fifty seven Representatives, and the one Free State had only eight; now the Free States have one hundred and forty-four Representatives, while the Slave States have only ninety. These changes have happened in a period during which the Slave States have almost uninterruptedly exercised paramount influence in the Government, and notwithstanding the Constitution itself has opposed well-known checks to the relative increase of representation of Free States. I assume, therefore, the truth of my first proposition.

I suggested, Sir, a second circumstance, namely: That whereas, in the earlier age of the Republic, the National Government favored this change, yet it has since altogether reversed that policy, and it now opposes the change. I do not claim that heretofore the National Government always, or even habitually, intervened in the Territories in favor of Free States, but only that such intervention prepouderated. While Slavery existed in all of the States but one, at the beginning, yet it was far less intense in the Northern than in some of the Southern States. All of the former contemplated an early emancipation. The fathers seem not to have anticipated an enlargement of the National territory; consequently, they expected that all the new States to be thereafter admitted would be organized upon subdivisions of the then existing States, or upon divisions of the then existing National domain. That domain lay behind the thirteen States, and stretched from the lakes to the Gulf, and was bounded westward by the Mississippi. It was naturally divided by the Ohio River, and the Northwest territory and the Southwest territory were organized on that division. It was foreseen, even then, that the new States to be admitted would ultimately overbalance the thirteen original ones. They were, however, mainly to be yet planted and matured in the desert, with the agency of human labor.

EARLY SENTIMENT OF PUBLIC MEN ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The fathers knew only of two kinds of labor, the same which now exist among ourselves—namely, the labor of African slaves and the labor of free men. The former then predominated in this country, as it did throughout the continent. A confessed deficiency of slave labor could be supplied only by domestic increase, and by continuance of the then existing importation from Africa. The supply of free labor depended on domestic increase, and a voluntary immigration from Europe. Settlements which had thus early taken on a free-labor character, or a slave-labor character, were already maturing in those parts of the old States which were to be ultimately detached and formed into new States. When new States of this class were organized, they were admitted promptly, either as Free States or as Slave States, without objection. Thus Vermont, a Free State, was admitten in 1791; Kentucky, a Slave State, 1792; and Tennessee, also a Slave State, in 1796. Five new States were contemplated or elected in the Northwest Territory. Practically it was unoccupied, and therefore open to labor of either kind. The one kind or the other, in the absence of any anticipated emulation, would predominate, just as Congress should intervene to favor it. Congress intervened in favor of free labor. This, indeed, was an act of the Continental Congress, but it was confirmed by the first Constitutional Congress. The fathers simultaneously adopted three other measures of less direct intervention. First, they initiated in 1789, and completed in 1808, the absolute suppression of the African Slave-trade. Secondly, they organized systems of foreign commerce and navigation, which stimulated voluntary immigration from Europe. Thirdly, they established an easy, simple, and uniform process of naturalization. The charge of the balance of power from the Slave States to the Free States, which we are now witnessing, is due chiefly to those four early measures of national intervention in favor of free labor. It would have taken place much sooner if the borders of the Republic had remained unchanged. The purchase of Louisiana and the acquisition of Florida, however, were transactions resulting from high political necessities, in disregard of the question between free labor and slave labor. In admitting the new State of Louisiana, which was organized on the slave labor settlement of New-Orleans, Congress practiced the same neutrality which it had before exercised in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. No serious dispute arose until 1819, when Missouri, organized within the former province of Louisiana, upon a slave labor settlement in St. Louis, applied for admission as a Slave State, and Arkansas was manifestly preparing to appear soon in the same character. The balance of power between the Slave States and the Free States was already reduced to an equilibrium, and the eleven Free States had an equal representation with the eleven Slave States in the Senate of the United States. The Slave States unanimously insisted on an unqualified admission of Missouri. The Free States, with less unanimity, demanded that the new State should renounce Slavery. The controversy seemed to shake the Union to its foundations, and it was terminated by a compromise. Missouri was admitted as a Slave State. Arkansas, rather by implication than by express agreement, was to be admitted, and it was afterwards admitted, as a Slave State. On the other hand, Slavery was forever prohibited in all that part of the old province of Louisiana yet remaining unoccupied, which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude. The reservation for free labor included the immense region now known as the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and seemed ample for eight, ten or more Free States. The severity of the struggle and the conditions of the compromise indicated very plainly, however, that the vigor of national intervention in favor of free labor and Free States was exhausted. Still the existing statutes were adequate to secure an ultimate ascendency of the Free States.

INTERVENTION IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY—RISE OF THE FREE-SOIL PARTY.

The policy of intervention in favor of slave labor and slave States began with the further removal of the borders of the Republic. I cheerfully admit that this policy has not been persistent or exclusive, and claim only that it has been and yet is predominant. I am not now to explore the annexation of Texas. I remark simply that it was a bold measure, of doubtful constitutionality, distinctly adopted as an act of intervention in favor of slave labor, and made or intended to be made most effective by the stipulation that the new State of Texas may hereafter be divided and so reorganized as to constitute five Slave States. This great act cast a long shadow before it—a shadow which perplexed the people of the free States. It was then that a feeble social movement, which aimed by moral persuasion at the manumission of slaves, gave place to political organizations, which have ever since gone on increasing in energy and extent, directed against a further extension of Slavery in the United States. The war between the United States and Mexico, and the acquisition of the Mexican provinces of New-Mexico and Upper California, the fruits of that war, were so immediately and directly consequences of the annexation of Texas, that all of those events, in fact, may be regarded as constituting one act of intervention in favor of Slave labor and Slave States. The field of the strife between the two systems had become widely enlarged. Indeed, it was now continental. The amazing mineral wealth of California stimulated settlements there into a rapidity like that of vegetation. The Mexican laws, which prevailed in the newly acquired Territories, dedicated them to free labor, and thus the astounding question arose for the first time, whether the United States of America, whose Constitution was based upon the principle of the political equality of all men, would oblight and unite with Slavery a conquered land which enjoyed universal Freedom. The Slave States denied the obligation of these laws, and insisted on their abrogation. The Free States maintained them, and demanded their confirmation through the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. The Slave States and the Free States were yet in equilibrium. The controversy continued here two years. The settlers of the new Territories became impatient, and precipitated a solution of the question. They organized new Free States in California and New Mexico. The Mormons also framed a Government in Utah. California and Free State, dismemnered New-Mexico, transferring a large district free from Slavery to Texas, whose laws darkest Slavery over it, and subjected the residue to the territorial Government, as it also subjected Utah, and stipulated that the same States to be organized in those Territories should be admitted either as Free States or as Slave States, as they should elect. I pass over the portions of this arrangement which did not test directly on the point in conflict. The Federal Government presented this compromise to the people, as a comprehensive, final, and perpetual adjustment of all then existing and all future questions having any relation to the subject of Slavery within the Territories or elsewhere. The country accepted it with that proverbial facility which free States practice, when time brings on a stern conflict which popular passions provoke, and at a distance defy. This halcyon peace, however, has not ceased to be celebrated, and labor required an opening of the region in the old province of Louisiana north of 36° 30′ which had been reserved in 1820, and dedicated to free labor and free States. The old question was revived in regard to that Territory, and took the narrow name of the Kansas question, just as the stream which Lake Superior discharges, now contracting itself into rivers and precipitating itself down rapids and cataracts, and now spreading out its waters into broad seas, assumes a new name with every change of form, but continues, nevertheless, the same majestic and irresistible flood under every change, increasing in depth and in volume until it loses itself in the all-absorbing ocean.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—THE NEBRASKA BILL.

No one had ever said or even thought that the law of Freedom in this region could be repealed, impaired or evaded. Its constitutionality had indeed been questioned at the time of its enactment; but this, with all other objections, had been surrendered as part of the compromise. It was regarded as bearing the sanction of the public faith, as it certainly had those of time and acquiescence. But the slaveholding people of Missouri looked across the border, into Kansas, and coveted the land. The Slave States could not fail to sympathize with them. It seemed as if no organization of Government could be effected in the Territory. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) projected a scheme. Under his vigorous leading, Congress created two Territories—Nebraska and Kansas. The former (the more Northern one) might, it was supposed, be settled without Slavery, and become a Free State, or several Free States. The latter (the Southern one) was accessible to the Slave States, bordered on one of them, and was regarded as containing a region inviting to Slaveholders. So it might be settled by them, and become one or more slava States. Thus indirectly a further compromise might be effected, if the Missouri prohibition of 1820 should be abrogated. Congress abrogated it, with the special and effective cooperation of the President, and thus the National Government directly intervened in favor of Slave labor. Loud remonstrances against the measure on the ground of its violation of the national faith were silenced by clamorous avowals of a discovery that Congress had never had any right to intervene in the Territories for or against Slavery, but that the citizens of the United States residing within a Territory had, like the people of every State, exclusive authority and jurisdiction over Slavery, as one of the domestic relations. The Kansas-Nebraska act only recognized and affirmed this right, as it was said. The theory was not indeed new, but a vagrant one, which had for some time gone about seeking among political parties the charity of adoption, under the name of Squatter Sovereignty. It was now brought to the font, and baptized with the more attractive appellation of Popular Sovereignty. It was late for a time to say that, under the Missouri prohibition, freemen in the Territory had all the rights which freemen could desire—perfect freedom to do everything but establish Slavery. Popular Sovereignty offered the inoulgence of a taste of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of evil as well as of good—a more perfect freedom. Insomuch as the proposition seemed to come from a Free State, the Slave States could not resist its seductions, although sagacious men saw that they were delusive. Consequently, a small and ineffectual stream of Slave labor was at once forced into Kansas, engineered by a large number of politicians, advocates at once of Slavery and of the Federal Administration, who proceeded with great haste to prepare the means so to carry the first elections as to obtain the laws necessary for the protection of Slavery. It is one thing, however, to expunge statutes from a national code, and quite another to subvert a national institution, even though it be only a monument of Freedom located in the desert. Nebraska was resigned to free labor without a struggle, and Kansas became a theatre of the first actual national conflict between slaveholding and free-labor immigrants, met face to face, to organize, through the machinery of republican action, a civil community.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS—CONTEST BETWEEN FREE-STATE AND PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

The parties differed as widely in their appointments, conduct, and bearing, as their principles. The free laborers came into the Territory with money, horses, cattle, implements, and engines, with energies concentrated by associations and strengthened by the recognition of some of the States. They marked out farms, and sites for mills, towns, and cities, and proceeded at once to build, to plow, and to sow. They proposed to debate, to discuss, to organize peacefully, and to vote, and to abide the canvass. The Slave-labor Party entered the Territory irregularly, staked out possessions, marked them, and then, in most instances, withdrew to the States from which they had come, to sell their new acquisitions, or to return and resume them, as circumstances should render one course or the other expedient. They left armed men in the Territory to watch and guard, and to summon external aid, either to vote or to fight, as should be found necessary. They were fortified by the favor of the Administration, and assumed to act with its authority. Intolerant of debate, and defiant, they hurried on the elections which were to be so perverted, that an usurpation should be established. They rang out their summons when the appointed time came, and armed bands of partizans, from States near and remote, invaded and entered the Territory, with banners, ammunition, provisions and forage, and encamped around the polls. They seized the ballot-boxes, replaced the judges of elections with partizans of their own, drove away their opponents, filled the boxes with as many votes as the exigencies demanded, and, leaving the results to be returned by reliable hands, they marched back again to their distant homes, to celebrate the conquest, and exult in the prospect of the establishment of Slavery upon the soil so long concentrated to Freedom. Thus, in a single day, they become parents of a State without affection for it, and chiloless again without bereavement. In this first hour of trial, the new system of popular sovereignty signally failed—failed because it is impossible to organize, by one single act, in one day, a community perfectly free, perfectly sovereign, and perfectly constituted, out of elements unassimilated, unarranged and unproposed. Free labor rightfully won the day. Slave-labor wrested the victory to itself by fraud and violence. Instead of a free Republican Government in the Territory, such as popular sovereignty had promised, there was then and thenceforth a hateful usurpation. This usurpation proceeded without delay and without compunction to disfranchise the people. It transferred the slave code of Missouri to Kansas, without stopping in all cases to substitute the name of the new Territory for that of the old State. It practically suspended popular elections for three years, the usurping Legislature assigning that term for its own members, while it committed all subordinate trusts to agents appointed by itself. It barred the Courts and the Juries to its adversaries by test oaths, and made it a crime to think what one pleased, and to write and print what one thought. It borrowed all the enginery of tyranny, but the torture, from the practice of the Stuarts. The party of free labor appealed to the Governor (REEDER) to correct the false election returns. He intervened, but ineffectually, and yet even for that intervention was denounced by the Administration organs, and, after long and unacceptable explanations, he was removed from office by the President. The new Governor (SHANNON) sustained for a while the usurpation, but failed to effect the subjugation of the people, although he organized as a militia an armed partizan band of adventurers who had intruded themselves into the Territory to force Slavery upon the people. With the active cooperation of this band, the party of slave-labor disarmed the Free-State emigrants who had now learned the necessity of being prepared for self-defence, on the borders of the Territory, and on the distant roads and rivers which led into it. They destroyed a bridge that free-labor men used in their way to the seat of Government, sacked a hotel where they lodged, and broke up and cast into the river a press which was the organ of their cause.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE TERRITORY.

The people of Kansas, thus deprived, not merely of self-government, but even of peace, tranquillity, and security, fell back on the unalienable revolutionary right of voluntary reorganization. They determined, however, with admirable temper, judgment and loyalty, to conduct their proceedings for this purpose in deference and subordination to the authority of the Federal Union, and according to the line of safe precedents.

After due elections, open to all the inhabitants of the Territory, they organized provisionally a State Government at Topeka; and by the hands of provisional Senators, and a provisional representative, they submitted their Constitution to Congress, and prayed to be admitted as a Free State into the Federal Union. The Federal authorities lent no aid to this movement, but, on the contrary, the President and Senate contemptuously rejected it, and denounced it as treason, and all its actors and abettors as disloyal to the Union. An army was dispatched into the Territory, intended indeed to preserve peace, but at the same time to obey and sustain the usurpation. The provisional Legislature, which had met to confer, and to adopt further means to urge the prayers of the people upon Congress, were dispersed by the army, and the State officers provisionally elected, who had committed no criminal act, were arrested, indicted, and held in the Federal Courts as State prisoners. Nevertheless, the people of Kansas did not acquiesce. The usurpation remained a barren authority, defied, derided and despised.

A national election was now approaching. Excitement within and sympathies without the Territory must be allayed. Governor SHANNON was removed, and Mr. GEARY was appointed his successor. He exacted submission to the statutes of the usurpation, but promised equality in their administration. He induced a repeal of some of those statutes which were most obviously unconstitutional, and declared an amnesty for political offences. He persuaded the Legislature of the usurpation to ordain a call for a Convention at Lecompton, to form a Constitution, if the measure should be approved by a popular vote at an election to be held for that purpose. To vote at such an election was to recognize and tolerate the usurpation, as well as to submit to disfranchising laws, and to hazard a renewal of the frauds and violence by which the usurpation had been established. On no account would the Legislature agree that the projected Constitution should be submitted to the people, after it should have been perfected by the Convention. The refusal of this just measure, so necessary to the public security in case of surprise and fraud. The Governor insisted on this provision, and demanded of the President of the United States the removal of a partial and tyrannical judge. He failed to gain either measure, and incurred the displeasure of the usurpation by seeking them. He fled the Territory. The Free-State Party stood aloof from the polls, and a canvass showed that some 2,300 less than a third of the people of the Territory had sanctioned the call of a Convention, while the presence of the army alone held the Territory under a forced truce.

ELECTION OF MR. BUCHANAN—THE DRED SCOTT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

At this juncture the new Federal Administration came in, under a President who had obtained success by the intervention at the polls of a third party—an ephemeral organization, built upon a foreign and frivolous issue, which had just strength enough and life enough to give to a Pro-Slavery Party the aid required to produce that untoward result. The new President, under a show of moderation, masked a more effectual intervention than that of his predecessor, in favor of slave labor and a Slave State. Before coming into office he approached, or was approached by, the Supreme Court of the United States. On their docket was, through some chance or design, an action which an obscure negro man in Missouri had brought for his freedom against his reputed master. The Court had arrived at the conclusion, on solemn argument, that, insomuch as this unfortunate negro had, through some ignorance or chicane in special pleading, admitted, what could not have been proved, that he had descended from some African who had once been held in bondage, that therefore he was not, in view of the Constitution, a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not implead the reputed master in the Federal Courts; and on this ground the Supreme Court were prepared to dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction over the suitor's person. This decision—certainly as repugnant to the Declaration of Independence and to the spirit of the Constitution as to the instincts of humanity—nevertheless would be one which would exhaust all the power of the tribunal, and exclude consideration of all other questions that had been raised upon the record. The counsel who had appeared for the negro had volunteered from motives of charity, and ignorant, of course, of the disposition which was to be made of the cause, had argued that his client had been freed from Slavery by operation of the Missouri prohibition of 1820. The opposing counsel, paid by the defending slaveholder, had insisted, in reply, that the famous statute was unconstitutional. The mock debate had been heard in the Chamber of the Court in the basement of the Capitol, in the presence of the curious visitors at the seat of Government, whom the dullness of a judicial investigation could not disgust. The Court did not hesitate to please the incoming President, by seizing this extraneous and idle forensic discussion, and converting it into an occasion for pronouncing an opinion that the Missouri prohibition was void, and that, by force of the Constitution, Slavery existed, with all the elements of property in man over man, in all the Territories of the United States, paramount to any popular sovereignty within the Territories, and even to the authority of Congress itself.

In this ill-omened act, the Supreme Court forgot its own dignity, which had always been maintained with just judicial jealousy. They forgot that the province of a court is simply "*jus dicere*," and not at all "*jus dare*." They forgot also that one "fatal sentence does more harm than many foul examples; for the last do but corrupt the stream, while the former corrupteth the fountain." And they and the President alike forgot that judicial usurpation is more odious and intolerable than any other among the manifold practices of tyranny.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISES.

The day of Inauguration came—the first one among all the celebrations of that great national pageant that was to be desecrated by a coalition between the Executive and Judicial departments, to undermine the National Legislature and the liberties of the people. The President, attended by the usual lengthened procession, arrived and took his seat on the portico. The Supreme Court attended him there, in robes which yet exacted public reverence. The people, unaware of the import of the whisperings carried on between the President and the Chief Justice, and imbued with veneration for both, filled the avenues and gardens far away as the eye could reach. The President addressed them in words as bland as those which the worst of all the Roman Emperors pronounced when he assumed the purple. He announced (vaguely, indeed, but with self-satisfaction) the forthcoming extra-judicial exposition of the Constitution, and pledged his submission to it as authoritative and final. The Chief Justice and his Associates remained silent. The Senate, too, were there—Constitutional witnesses of the transfer of the Administration. They too were silent, although the promised usurpation was to subvert the authority over more than half of the empire which Congress had assumed contemporaneously with the birth of the nation, and had exercised without interruption for near seventy years. It cost the President, under the circumstances, little exercise of magnanimity now to promise to the people of Kansas, on whose neck he had, with the aid of the Supreme Court, hung the millstone of Slavery, a fair trial in their attempt to cast it off, and hurl it to the earth, when they should come to organize a State Government. Alas! that even this cheap promise, uttered under such great solemnities, was only made to be broken!

The pageant ended. On the 5th of March the Judges, without even exchanging their silken robes for courtiers' gowns, paid their salutations to the President in the Executive Palace. Doubtless the President received them as graciously as CHARLES I. did the Judges who, at his instance, subverted the statues of English Liberty. On the 6th of March the Supreme Court dismissed the negro suitor, DRED SCOTT, to return to his bondage; and having thus disposed of that private action for an alleged private wrong, on the ground of want of jurisdiction in the case, they proceeded, with amusing solemnity, to pronounce the opinion that, if they had had such jurisdiction, still the unfortunate negro would have had to remain in bondage, unrelieved, because the Missouri prohibition violates rights of general property involved in Slavery, paramount to the authority of Congress. A few days later, copies of this opinion were multiplied by the Senate's press, and scattered in the name of the Senate broadcast over the land, and their publication has not yet been disowned by the Senate. Simultaneously, DRED SCOTT, who had played the hand of *dummy* in this interesting political game, unwittingly, yet to the complete satisfaction of his adversary, was voluntarily emancipated; and thus received from his master, as a reward, the freedom which the Court had denied him as a right.

ROBERT J. WALKER APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF KANSAS—THE CONTEST.

The new President of the United States, having organized this formidable judicial battery at the Capitol, was now ready to begin his active demonstrations of intervention in the Territory. Here occurred not a new want, but an old one revived—a Governor for Kansas. ROBERT J. WALKER, born and reared in Pennsylvania, a Free State, but long a citizen and resident of Mississippi, a Slava State, eminent for talent and industry, devoted to the President and his party, plausible and persevering, untiring and efficient, seemed just the man to conduct the fraudulent inchoate proceedings of the projected Lecompton Convention to a conclusion, by dividing the friends of free labor in the Territory, or by casting upon them the responsibility of defeating their own favorite policy by impracticability and obstinacy. He wanted for the purpose only an army and full command of the Executive exchequer of promises of favor and of threats of punishment. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Tennessee, honorable and capable, of persuasive address, but honest ambition, was appointed his Secretary. The new agents soon found that they had assumed a task that would tax all their energies and require all their adroitness. On the one side, the Slave Labor Party were determined to circumvent the people, and secure, through the Lecompton Convention, a Slave State. On the other hand, the people were watchful and determined not to be circumvented, and in no case to submit. Elections of delegates to that body were at hand. The Legislature had required a census and registry of voters to be made by authorities designated by itself, and this duty had been only partially performed in fifteen of the thirty-four Counties, and altogether omitted in the other nineteen. The party of Slave Labor insisted on payment of taxes as a condition of suffrage. The Free-Labor Party deemed this whole proceeding void, by reason of the usurpation practiced in and of the defective arrangements for the election. They discovered a design to surprise in the refusal of any guaranty that the Constitution, when framed, should be submitted to the people, for their acceptance or rejection, preparatory to an application under it for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The Government, drawing from the ample treasury of the Executive at his command, made due exhibitions of the army, and threatened the people with an acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, however obnoxious to them, if they should refuse to vote. With these menaces, he recklessly mingled promises of fabulous quantities of land for the endowment of roads and education. He dispensed with the test oaths and taxes, lamented the defects of census and registry, and promised the rejection of the Constitution, by himself, by the President, and by Congress, if a full, fair and complete submission of the Constitution should not be made by the Convention; and he obtained and published pledges of such submission by the party Conventions which nominated the candidates for delegates, and even by an imposing number of those candidates themselves. The people stood aloof, and refused to vote. The army protected the polls. The Slave Labor Party alone voted, and voted without legal restraint, and so achieved an easy formal success by casting some two thousand ballots.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION—THE POPULAR VOTE—THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION.

Just in this conjuncture, however, the term of three year's service which the usurping Legislature had fixed for its own members expired, and elections authorized by itself were to be held, for the choice, not only of new members, but of a delegate to Congress. While the Lecompton Convention was assembling, the Free-Labor party determined to attend these Territorial elections, and contest through them, for self-government within the Territory. They put candidates in nomination, on the express ground of repudiation of the whole Lecompton proceeding. The Lecompton Convention prudently adjourned to a day beyond the elections. The parties contended at the ballot-boxes, and the result was a complete and conclusive triumph of the Free-Labor party. For a moment this victory, so important, was jeoparded by the fraudulent presentation of spurious and fabricated returns of elections in almost uninhabited districts, sufficient to transfer the triumph to the Slave Labor party, and the Free State party was proceeding to vindicate it by force. The Governor and Secretary detected, proved and exposed this atrocious fraud. The Lecompton Convention denounced them, and complaints against them poured in upon the President from the slaveholding States. They were doomed from that time. The President was silent. The Lecompton Convention proceeded and framed a Constitution which declares Slavery perpetual and irreversible, and postpones any alteration of its own provisions until after 1864, by which time they hoped that Slavery might have gained too deep a hold in the soil of Kansas to be in danger of being uprooted. All this was easy; but how came the question whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people. It was confessed that it was obnoxious to them, and, it submitted, would be rejected with indignation and contempt. An official emissary from Washington is supposed to have suggested the solution which was adopted. This was not submission in form, but not in fact. The President of the Convention, without any laws to preserve the purity of the franchise by penalties for its violation, was authorized to designate his own agents, altogether irrespectively of the Territorial authorities, and with their aid to hold an election, in which there should be no vote allowed or received, if against the Constitution itself. Each voter was permitted to cast a ballot "for the Constitution with Slavery," or "for the Constitution with no Slavery," and it was further provided, that the Constitution should stand entire, if the majority of votes should be cast for the Constitution with Slavery, while, on the other hand, if the majority of votes cast should be "for the Constitution with no Slavery," then the existing Slavery should not be disturbed, but should remain with [illegible], by the successors of its unhappy victims [illegible]. But even this miserable shadow of a choice was not to be left to the Slave State Constitution was made to depend on the taking of a test oath to support and maintain it in the form which should be preferred by the majority of those who should vote on complying with that humiliation. The Governor saw that by combining at this pitiful and wicked juggle he should both shipwreck his fame and become responsible for civil war. He remonstrated, and appealed to his chief, the President of the United States, to condemn the Denunciations followed him from the Lecompton party within the Territory, and the denunciations no less violent from the Slave States were the greeting of the National Capital. The President disappointed his most effective friend and wisest counselor. This present Congress had now assembled. The President, as if fearful of delay, forestalled our attention with recommendations to overlook the manifest objections to the transaction, and to regard the anticipated result of this rotten election then not yet held, as equivalent to an acceptance of the Constitution by the people of Kansas, alleging that the refusal of the people to vote either the ballot for the "Constitution with Slavery," or the full and deceitful ballot for the "Constitution with no Slavery," would justly be regarded as drawing after it the consequences of actual acceptance and adoption of the Constitution itself. His argument was apologetic, as it lamented that the Constitution had not been fairly submitted; and sophistical, as it urged that the people might, when once admitted as a State, change the Constitution at their pleasure, in defiance of the provision which postpones any change seven years.

STANTON'S REMOVAL AND WALKER'S RESIGNATION.

Copies of the message containing these arguments were transmitted to the Territory, to confound and dishearten the Free-State party, and obtain a surrender, at the election to be held on the 21st of December, on the questions submitted by the Convention. The people, however, were neither misled nor intimidated. Alarmed by this act of connivance by the President of the United States with their oppressors, they began to prepare for the last arbitrament of nations. The Secretary, Mr. STANTON, now Governor *ad interim*, issued his proclamation, calling the new Territorial Legislature to assemble, to provide for preserving the public peace. An Executive spy dispatched information of this proceeding to the President, by telegraph, and instantly Mr. STANTON ceased to be Secretary and Governor *ad interim*, being removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. Thus the service of FREDERICK P. STANTON came to an abrupt end, but in a manner most honorable to himself. His chief, Mr. WALKER, was less unlucky and less fortunate. He resigned. PAETUS THRASEA (we are informed by TACITUS) had been often present in the Senate, when the fathers descended to unworthy acts, and did not rise in opposition; but on the occasion when NERO procured from them a decree to celebrate, as a festival, the day on which he had murdered his mother, AGRIPPINA, PAETUS left his seat, and walked out of the chamber—thus by his virtue provoking future vengeance, and yet doing no service to the cause of Liberty. Possibly ROBERT J. WALKER may find a less stern historian.

The new Secretary, Mr. DENVER, became Governor of Kansas, the fifth incumbent of that office appointed within less than four years, the legal term of one. Happily, however, for the honor of the country, three of the recalls were made on the ground of the virtues of the parties disgraced. The Pro-Consuls of the Roman provinces were brought back to the Capital to answer for their crimes.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The proceeding which the late Secretary STANTON had so wisely instituted, nevertheless, went on; and it has become, as I trust, the principal means of rescuing from tyranny the people whom he governed so briefly and yet so well. The Lecompton Constitution had directed that on the 4th of January elections should be held to fill the State offices and the offices of members of the Legislature and members of Congress, to assume their trusts when the new State should be admitted into the Union. The Legislature of the Territory now enacted salutary laws for preserving the purity of elections in all cases. It directed the Lecompton Constitution to be submitted to a fair vote on that day, the ballots being made to express a conscot to the Constitution, or a rejection of it, with or without Slavery. The Free Labor Party, debated anxiously on the question, whether, besides voting against that Constitution, they should, under protest, vote also for officers to assume the trusts created by it, if Congress should admit the State under it. After a majority had decided that no such votes should be cast, a minority hastily rejected the decision and boycotted candidates for those places, to be supported under protest. The success of the movement, made under the most serious disadvantages, is conclusive evidence of their strength. While the election held on the 21st of December, allowing all fraudulent votes, showed some six thousand majority for the Constitution with Slavery, over seven hundred votes for the Constitution without Slavery, the election on the 4th of January showed an aggregate majority of eleven thousand against the Constitution itself in any form, with the choice, under protest, of a Representative in Congress, and of a large majority of all the candidates nominated by the Free-Labor Party for the various Executive and Legislative trusts under the Lecompton Constitution.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Territorial Legislature has abolished Slavery by a law to take effect in March, 1858, though the Lecompton Constitution contains provisions anticipating, and designed to defeat this great act of justice and humanity. It has organized a militia, which stands ready for the defence of the rights of the people against any power. The President of the Lecompton Convention has fled the Territory, charged with an attempt to procure fraudulent returns to reverse the already declared results of the last election, and he holds the public in suspense as to his success until after his arrival at the Capital, and the decision of Cong

THE UTAH EXPEDITION,

Progress of the Army—Condition and Hardships of the Service—Miscellaneous Incidents.

Extracts of a Letter to a Friend from an Officer in the Utah Expedition.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T. } Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857. }

MY DEAR: I remember to have received your very kind letter a short time before leaving Fort Leavenworth, but pressing business mattars, preparing for this expedition, prevented me then, fatigue and care, anxiety and responsibility since, from replying.

We have had a long and tedious msrch through sands, rivers, rain and dnst, over almost boundless plains, hills and mountains, and are now passing a dreary, desolate and uncomfortable Winter in the midst of the snow-clad Rocky Mountains.

The Mormons seem determined to resist us to the last, and commenced their treasonable and rebellious course in the early pari of October. Before the Commanding Officer arrived, and when we did not think it possible that ths Mormons could undertake overt acts of treason, they passed into the road in rear of all the approaching columns, and burned three contractor's trains, drawn by oxen and freighted with supplies for the Army. They sent us also a proclamation of martial law, and an ordsr to leava the Territory, or, if we desired to remain on account of the lateness of the season, a permission to do so, providad we would put our arms in possession of one of their so-called generals. Of course no particular notice was taken of so absurd a proposition, and as all tha troops at that time expected had joined us, we concluded that if they desired to fight, we were more than equal to any force they could send ont to drive ns from the country.

We were constantly annoyed hy them in various ways, and not until their conduct became so unbearable did we attempt any decided measuras. They drove off cattle within two miles of camp, captured straggling teamsters, wagon-masters and soldiers; yet, having no instructions, the commanding officer (Senior present at that time) would not permit us to pursue hem or fire on them. At length, when these rascalities were becoming too frequent, the earnest appeals of the young officers were received with an attentive ear, and we obtained the permission so long desired. We fired upon them whenever we saw large parties, captured prisoners, letters and dispatches of the most treasonable character, put the creatures in irons, and, as soon as the civil authorities came up, placed them in their hands. They are now being indicted for treason by the Grand Jury.

The commanding officer will remain here until Spring and then commence his oaward march. He arrived on the 6th of November, too late for any active operations. A few days after his arrival a snow-storm overtook us, six inches deep and the thermometer fell to 16° below zero. We crossed streams with the artillery carriages and wagons upon the ice. I froze my feet, and many a poor soldier frosted his hands, feet and ears. We are now 113 miles from the great Salt Lake City.

Old BRIGHAM, in his impertinant audacity, occasionally sends papers into camp—late numbers of the Deseret *News*.

These papers are interesting to us because they are a medium through which we hear all his threats and ranting slang about the army, the "pets educated at West Point," "tha armed mob," &c., but I could not send one to a friend, on account of the obscenity and vulgarity which they contain. The sermons which he and "*the twelve*" preach on Sunday in the "Bowery," could not he published entira in a paper in civilized society, for that reason. No editor would dare to publish some of these sermons, abounding aa they do with blasphemy, profanity and vulgarity—low-bred vulgarity, which would disgrace the forecastle of a ship, or the squad-room of a barrack. The extracts which you see in the New-York and other papers are genteel compared with some that I have seen. These sermons are preached in the presence of their wives and daughters, and I have not characterized tham as they merit. In fact, I could not find words to express the disgust which comes over one cognizant of all the attendant circumstances when he reads them. You may conjecture the *morality* of such a community, when the leaders make use of such language in the presence of "ladies," in a church and on a Sunday. You may imagine what religion they profess whose only aim seems to ns "Gentiles" (meaning all outside of the pale of their Church) to give the holiest sanction to secret murdar, adultery, and every immorality and crime which the Christian religion teaches the denizens of a civilized district to abhor. I am of opinion that the roaring flames of burning trains on Green River were the death-knell of their power.

If the community in the States do not share our sentiments in regard to their treasonable conduct, then I have miscalculated the patriotism of our men and the virtuous indignation of our women. I believe it to be the destiny of this little army to "wipe them out" next Spring, and I can assure you that no set of men were ever more eager to commence than those composing this command. Were it not for the guards and escorts by which they are protected, when they come here, by our Colonel's orders, they would none of them live to reach Salt Lake.

The trains which they burned contained many of the most valnable stores, one flour and augar, another clothing, and the third all the stationery and tools sent out for the expedition.

The loss of the sugar, flour and aalt, causes us some inconvenience, as the ration has been reduced in consequence, and the only additional supplies are in the trains belonging to citizens transporting them to Salt Lake, which we have stopped here, permitting them to go no farther. Mr. LIVINGSTONE, our sutler, who had a store in Salt Lake City, and was acquainted with them all, sent some Indians in and procured several packs of salt, for which he paid $125 per bushel. Yesterday I purchased *two pounds* from him at $2 50 per pound, and then was compelled to grind it in a coffee mill to make it fit for cooking purposes. Ten pounds of sugar cost me $5; one dozen nutmegs, 75 cents; a pair of ordinary overshoes $2 75; a common tin coffee-pot $2; a pair of common huckskin gauntlets $8; a pair of boots $16; a coat, which costs $4 in the States, $16, and everything else in like proportion. In addition to all this there are many little luxuries which you would call necessaries at home, that money cannot procure. The Doctor's Solidified Milk has been received every where with screams of delight, and I heartily regret that mine has disappeared so soon. There are several ladies with us, the wivaa of officers to whom I have given a can: it has been considered a great luxury by all who have tasted it, and should most certainly have been better known in St. Louis, the great furnishing dépôt for all Western expeditions. I have distributed it in small quantities along the road among all the officers, by whom it has been pronounced an article indispensably necessary to a traveler on the "Plains."

When I left Leavenworth, I supposed that the period of my banishment was only two years, but since the necessity of troops in Kansas, and the nacessity of more out hare, I greatly fear that the rest of my regiment will join us next Summer. In such an evant, you may not expect to see me again in less than five years. However, some lucky turn of fortune's wheel may relieve me from ao long an exile. I hope so for many reasons, though the gentlemen here, with cheerful dispositions like my own, agree with me that we saem quite as contented here as anywhere else. There are so many of us here that the time passes quite rapidly, though we have yet four months of captivity before us. My great fear now is, that we may, some of us, lose our sweethearts before we return. There was a gentael young fellow flitting around mine when I last saw her, and I greatly dread lest she will not wait five or six years for me!

You would be much amused to see our ingenious arrangements for comfort in thia camp. Some officers have burrowed under ground; some are in log-huts, snd others in tents. I have a tent, conical-shapa, which admits of building a fire in the centre, after the manner of our Indian lodge. I have a stove, bedstead, table, and clothes-rack, for furniture. My bedstead is made of two rough horsos, with two boards transversely placad, aarmounted by a huge pile of old worn-out cotton comforters, hlankets, and huffalo-hides. which I call my bed. My carpet is the nndressed hide of slaughtered beeves. Stove is conical, like my tent, snd the smoke leaves at the vertex. Washstand, three sticks set in the ground so as to catch a tin-pan, which I call basin, in the interval. Clothes-rack ia made of two notched sticks in the ground, with another laid across them. My saddles, bridles, &c., hang upon one of similar construction, hut of smaller dimensions. Trunks, boxes, &c., make the whole look comfortable and cozy. Then my chairs are the cushioned seats of the ambnlance in my train. Now, imagine a hslf-dozen sitting in a circle aronnd tha little stove, and yon have the interior of my house, provided you notice every one with a pipe in his mouth, and a dense volume of smoke making its way to ths aperture at the top. * * * * *

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ela Case—Real Estate—Shipping—Church of the Famous Late Conception—Education—Temperance Revival—Emerson's Lectures—The Jury Law—Catching General Cushing—Homicide—Close of Winter, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

The verdict in the case of ELA *vs.* SMITH and others settles the dispute about the right of slave-hunters to hack and hew innocent men in the streets when the Union is to be preserved. If Mr. ELA had been a disturber of the peace or hsd been engaged in unlawful conduct, there would have a color of justification for the process of mauling him to the verge of death; but he was innocent of any thought of acting illegally or rowdily, and could not have been more free from meaning to aid in the dissolution of the Union, if he had been in the streets of Delhi instead of those of Boston. But he would have fared better io Delhi than he did in Boston, even in the Sepoy months; and now, though injured for life, he csn find no remedy! Yet we call ourselves civilized, enlightened and all that! True, the case is to go up to the full Bench of the Supreme Court; but if Mr. ELA can find any satisfaction in the thought of that, his head must indeed be in a terrible way.

There was a sale of real estate here, this week, that shows the effect of "hsrd timca," in its details, more than a score of sermons. In 1854 Col. TRAIN bought it for $40,000, but in 1858 it sells for $8,000 less than that sum. Nothing of the kind, I think, has happened within the memory of the oldest inhahitant and all his connections. Most of the property lies on Commercial-street, and the rest hard by it, and, therefore, ought to have held its own, even in these days; but monayed men are thoroughly cowed, and have lost faith even in property. The "fortunate purchaser," Mr. J. W. MAYNARD, deserves especial mention as a man of sense, though I never heard of him before this "transaction," which in itself is enough to establish his character for sagacity and courage. He onght to be rewarded, and he will be, in a faw years, by an influx of the "red gold." He has sown to pnrpose, and will reap accordingly.

There ara new ahips for sale at South Boston in course of building, their burden amounting to 3,600 tons. There is a bark at South Boston of 700 tons, building, which you can have cheap Shipping is now at dead low-water mark.

The Senate has refused to pass that portion of Mr. HOOPER'S hard money hill which provided for the abolition of small notes. The bill has been so eviscerated that, if it should pass, it will be in violation of its own spirit, which breathes hostility to small bills.

Work on the new church of the Immaculate Conception has been commenced. This church is to stand at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Concord-street, and is to be 201 feet by 88. A college and a library are to be connected with it, tha former to be 90 by 60 feet, and the latter 40 by 23 The college will he four stories, and the library huilding three. A dwelling-house, 90 by 60, will complete the establishment. Our Catholics are rich and liberal.

The report of the Board of Education, made through and by its Secretary, Mr. BOUTWELL, (formerly Governor of the State,) extenda to an octavo volume of 336 pages. It ia full of useful but rather dullish reading, the Secretary being one of your thorough workers, who do not slur anything. During the year 1856–7, the amount raised by tax for the support of our Common Schools was $1,283,427 75, being an increase of almost $70,000 on the preceding year. Sixty new schoo s were made, the whole nnmber being 4,360. During the Summer season, 195,881 scholars were registered; while in the Winter, 203,031. These figures show a falling off in registration as compared with the preceding year—2,856 in Summer, and 6,005 in Winter. The attendance is about three-fourths of the registration, and the falling off in attendance is considerable. There are in tha State 221,478 children between the ages of five years and fifteen—an interesting fact, and diaproving the oft-made assertion that the last boys and girls were born *temp.* President POLK, and that nothing hut men and women have since come into the world. The Normal Schools are doing as well as could he expected. The Secretary, who understands his business well, takes a very hopeful view of our schools, and of the manner in which they are conducted, and the consequences of their teachings.

There is a revival in the Temperance world. Several legal gentlemen have been converted from the error of their ways, and have foresworn the service of King Alcohol, who used to divide their allegiance with the patron saint of the profession. How far their determination has been caused by a wish to get from the bar to the bench, (Governor BANKS is a model temperance man, and would never make a Judge of a man with a strong breath,) it would be uncharitable to inquire.

Chief Justice NELSON, of the Superior Court, has not been removed to an insane hospital. His mind is disordered, but he remains at his home, in Woburn. He is a very capable man, and hopes of his complete recovery are confidently entertained. Until that shall occur, unless his illness should take a fatal turn, thera must be a vacancy on the bench of which he is the head, as he cannot resign, and it would not be possible to remove him. Tha only way to remove a Judge, impeachment being out of the question in such a case, is by legislative address to the Governor; and that is not likely to be proposed. particularly as the Legislature is getting towards the close of its labors.

Mr. EMERSON (RALPH WALDO) will commence a course of lectures next Wednesday evening, at the Freeman-place Chapel, on "Thought," "Memory," "Country Life," and ao forth. Some people are beginning to think of the Concord Plato as the cockney thought of SHAKESPEARE—that "he is a very much overrated man." But ha'a amazingly snccessful as a lecturer, and pockets the dimes as readily as PLATO would have pocketed *obols*, if he could have got them. The lectures will be six in nnmber, and the course will extend into April.

A petition has been presented to the Committee on Pardons, composed of msmbers of the Executive Council, praying that C. E. JONES, convicted of murder in Western Massachusetts, may hava his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life. JONES killed a peddler, and the petitioners, who are headed by Mr. BEACH, who has been the Democratic candidate for Governor since 1855, believe him to be mad. Others think he has been systematically shamming insanity ever since he was arrested. He has acted very strangely, but whether he is mad, in a legal sense, is not so clear. Gov. BANKS is humane, and as a disciple and friend of tha late Mr. RANTOUL, who labored so zaalously to have the gallows abolished, will not act hurriedly agsinst human life. The Lieutenant-Governor (TRASK) is Chairman of the Committee on Pardons, and as he is a western man, and well informed on the details of the alleged crime, ths Executive will be able to proceed understandingly. I hope we shall have no more hanging in Massachusetts, and one of the benefits that followed from Gov. GARDNER'S defeat was that we got rid of a man who might have imitated DICK TURPIN and CHARLES V., who used to take off thair hats and bow whenever they fell in with that vegetable known as Tyburn Tree.

They are trying to catch Gen. CUSHING, for the purpose of getting him to go to New-York, to make a Lecompton speech. As yet, they havn't succeeded in gatting the pinch of salt on to tha old bird's tail.

The Legislature has entered upon a crusade against the "Jury Law," as it is called, which will test the strength of Radical Rspublicanism in that body. This law was passed in 1854, and asserts the right of Juries to judge of law as well as of facts, an old right of Juries, and which indepsndent jurymen would be apt to exercise without much regard to the formal deliberations of judges or statutes. Tha object in passing the law was to nullify actions that might be brought under the Fugitive Slave law, the Fedaral Courts being governed by the law of the vicinage. It was enacted by the Legislature of 1855, acknowledged, with all its fanlts, to have been most under dominion of Anti-Slavery ideas of any body of the kind that ever met in the State. It was soon discovared, however, that the law, like most laws, had a fashion of cutting both ways; and while it was an admirable weapon for upsetting slave-hunters and their frienda, it was a capital one in the hands of rum-dealers and their frienda to pierce through that formidable apparatus known as the Maine law. When Gov. GARDNER signed the bill, he did so, it was said at tha time, to enahle jurors to judge of the constitutionality of the anti-rum law, and so make all legislation of the Neal Dow order virtually ineffective whenever it ahould not be sustained by public opinion. You must have noticed that no rum-sellers, as anch, have been convicted in Boston, no matter how strong the testimony has been against them. This is attributed to the existence of tha Jury Law of 1855, which was demanded by some of the stoutest temperance men in the world, hut who are now as loudly demanding its repeal, because it standa in their way when trying to get at those who retail rum. The vary man who reported in favor of repeal is a Republican leadar, who would uphold the law were it not for his temperance fanaticism, which outweighs his anti-slaveryism. From this, which ia one of fifty diaturbing canses, you can see how difficult it must he to form a Republican Party here. Efforta were made in 1856 and in 1857 to have the law repealed, but even Know-Nothing Legislatures would not repeal it, remembering, perhaps, that it was enacted by their Party. Now that the Republicans have complete control of every branch of the Government, its repeal is confidently expected.

General ANDREWS waa on Thursday elacted to the command of our militia division. Ha was "put through" by both branches at once, though he is an office-holder in the Custom-House, and, as such, the Republicans in the last House of Representatives prevented his election. He encounterad no opposition to speak of in the Senate, which consists of Republicans in the proportion of some nine to one. To complete the joke, the "organ" of the Repnblican State Govarnment congratulatea the pnblic on the result! If we do not succeed in saving the Union, it will not he from want of aervility on our part.

A man, or rather boy, named GOULD stabbed a man named CHAPMAN, yesterday, in tha abdomen. CHAPMAN is since dead, or dying. GOULD is said to be a very good fellow by those who know him, and they wonder that ha should hava been led to commit murder, or aomething very like it; but as there was a woman in the affair, there ought to be no aurprise felt—or expressed.

February goes out mild aa May—almost, but with some sloppiness, though not much. There is a good chance, however, for Winter hitting us a back-handed buffet between now and the coming of the Vernal Equinox. THYME.

Printing Press for the London Times.

No. 17 BREVOORT-PLACE, NEW-YORK, } Wednesday, March 3, 1858. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Illustrated London News* of 13th of February it is stated that "Mr. WHITWORTH is engaged in constructing a monster printing machine for the London *Times*."

The truth is, this press is being constructed by Messrs. R. HOE & Co. of this City, at Mr. WHITWORTH'S machine shop, and is their patent. It is proper our worthy and enterprising fellow-citizens should have the credit of it. You, as well as myaelf, are on terms of intimacy with these gentlemen and know all about it. Messrs. RICHARD M., ROBERT and PETER S. HOE are too modest, unasauming gentlemen to wish to put themselves forward in print, but you and I know very well, and it is right others should know, they deserve all the honor of providing a *Lightning* press for "the Thunderer."

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH STEELE.

Banking—Judge Harris' Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The decision of Judge HARRIS, allowing Banks to withdraw their securitias from the Bank Dapartment for tbe amount of their bills surrendered, is founded in *justice*, and has proved a vast henefit to tha whole community from the time of the decision until now, and will contmue to do so as long as it shall be permitted to operate in the mannar it has. The securities to the bill-holder have not in a single instance baen lessened or impaired by this decision, but on the other hand it has in many instances actually strengthened them; for the majority of the Banks withdrew *stocks* from the Bank Department rather than *mortgages*, there being but little or no market for selling the latter. Consequently for every dollar of stocks withdrawn two dollars of bills ware surrendared to the Bank Department, which, by laaving their mortgagas in the Department, only increased the general security of the hill-holder. The law is very plain, which raquiras that at iesat one half of the circulation of every hank shall be secured hy State or United States stocks, (the remaining half to he secured by tha same or by the vary best mortgagas that were ever made;) therafore, though a Bank is entitled to witbdraw its mortgages for the exact amount of its hills surrendared, it can only withdraw of stocks from the Department one half the amonnt of its hills surrendered—the other half it may take in bonds and mortgages, or allow them to ramain in the Department, at its own option. With this excellant feature in the banking law, Judge HARRIS' decision does not come in the least conflict.

The decision referred to removed a somewhat necessary construction of what in the present time is an arhitrary feature in the banking law, which had previously prevented any banking association from redncing its circulation below $100,000 by surrendering any portion of its bills to the Bank Department, and taking up an equal amount of its securities in return, and also prevented in the same manner an individual banker from redncing its circulation below $50,000.

The strict letter of the law certainly has *not* been violated by this decision, and if the motive of the law has been violated, it is because that motive was not tha object of justica, hnt merely of public expediency and convenisnce, and though not nacessarily unjnst in the time of its origin, yet not having in view the principle of justice alons, bnt of public expsdiency; for its express object was to check individual banking; as without this check any individual with a capital of $10,000 might deposit secnrities in the Bank Department and receive circulation of his own in return, and it was supposed that this would lead to mnch fictitious banking, not to the danger of tha billholder so much as to other classes in community. An *expediency*, however, which it may be presumed experiance bss proved to be far from adequate to meet the wishes of its author.

It would be extremely unjust *not* to allow the plain decision of Judga HARRIS, which is according to the letter of the law, to remain in full force so long as it is affording just and proper relief to banks throughout the State, and at the same tima saving bill-holders from great loss. A reversion of tha decision at this tima would undoubtedly make a fine market for the stocks of this State, (the *credit* of which has for years neen indebted to our present Banking system,) but it would at the same time be planting tha seed for another crop of bank failures; in less than a year's time more than fifty hanks in this State would be obliged to close their doors, for the reason that they do not need, nor are they able to use, the circnlation of notes for which securities would be required to be deposited in the Bsnk Department, and this is because of the vast amount of suspended commercial paper which the banks generally have on hand which which cannot be collected immediately without a ruinous sacrifice of property. It is consequently essential that a considerable portion of the bank capital which has heretofore been invested in circulation, should henceforth for a year or two at least be appropriated in taking csre of LAME DUCKS.

The Lecompton Constitution—The Meeting at Tammany To-night.

To Stewart Brown, Henry Grinnell, and others who have signed the call for the meeting at Tammany Hall:

GENTLEMEN: The call to your fellow-citizens of New-York, "without distinction of Party," may be understood as an invitation to all loyal citizens; and as sueh its quotations of the language of President BUCHANAN, and its general tenor, as a public indorsement of his course towards our fellow-citizens, render it a proper subject for comment.

It is only within a comparatively few years that public indorsements of this nature have been thought necessary; and like other "indorsements," they have been made more for tha sake of giving a credit in the community, than for tbe sake of encouraging the individuals indorsed. Probably no men are more familiar with this subject than yourselves. You are fully alive to the fact that the note of any house, known to be good, will pass freely without any indorsement. And when any such house. from irregular or disreputable acts, loses the confidence of the community, the necessity of "an indorsement" is felt, in order to mska its obligations pass current. The house is unable to stand alone, and it requires the support of some parties who have not yet lost their reputation. These facts are so familiar with every-day-life, in New-York, that they need no illustration. It is sufficient to say that a public indorsement is *prima facie* evidence of its necessity. You, as admirers of JAMES BUCHANAN, have doubtless felt the necessity of such indorsement; and publicly proclaimed your views. Without now stopping to inquire the precise extent of your viaws, I take the liberty of reminding you that there are occasions in which "indorsements" are useless.

It is not long since a man named HUNTINGDON figured extensively in this City. You are familiar with the fact that he forgad the names of certain highly respectable parties here, and that he was, for that offence, sent to the State Prison, where he is now serving his term. Now, I ask you, of what avail would it have been if you, who have indorsed JAMES BUCHANAN, had indorsed the forged paper of HUNTINGDON? Would your indorsement have cured the forgery? Were not the obligations bad from the beginning, and beyond the reach of help, even if they could have been indorsed by all the craftsmen of the world,—from Demetrius, who made silver shrines for the worshipers of "Diana of the Ephesians," to those of the present day who seek to ingratiate themselves with the worshipers of Slavery! It would be well for all such craftsmen to remember that there are thousands of honest citizens in our Southern States who can see through tbe flimsy drapery which ususlly covers unworthy motives, who can appreciate and respect an honorable opponent; and who are equally able to detect the cringing sycophant whose meanness excites their scorn.

You tell us in effect, if not in so many words, that you desire to strengthen the hands of the President in his attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against the will of nine-tenths of its inhabitants. You quote the words of the President in which he says "*the people* of Kansas have *in their own way* framed a Constitution and State government, and have applied for admission into the Union under the Constitution." When the President says "the people of Kansas," his words convey the assertion that *a majority of the people* have acted as he describes, and he so intends to be understood! Gentlemen, is there any truth in this? Have we not been publicly informed by the late Governor of Kansas, appointed by the President himself, that this same Constitution, of which he speaks, *is a forgery upon the people* of of Kansas? That it is founded in fraud, and that it has been rejected by a vote of ten to one of the people interested? It is this precious document, indorsed, if not got up by JAMES BUCHANAN, which you have also publicly indorsed, and now invite your fallow-citizens to join you therein. What more will your indorsement avail JAMES BUCHANAN than a similar indorsement would have availed the forgeries of HUNTINGDON? They are not worth the ink which you have wasted upon them! The whole affair is too transparent to have any lasting effect, and its history will stink in the nostrils of posterity!

There is but one way hy which you can "strengthen the hands of the National Executive:" Induce him to act an honest and straightforward, a truthful and manly course; then he will command the approval of honest men. and will require no "indorsement." Who ever thought of indorsing the acts and policy of GEORGE WASHINGTON? The framers of the Constitution supposed they had given power enough to the President, and they never could have imagined that any man would reach that position whose character would he so dubious as to need the support which you propose for the present incumbent.

There is another reason which induces me to step forward from comparative obscurity and protest against an act which from your course might be supposod to meet the approval of the citizens of New-York. Of all my acquaintance, and of all with whom I have conversed upon this subject, I have not met one man or woman that approves of tha Lecompton fraud. And when you, who have heretofore been regarded as supporters of honesty and truth, fail in your mission, then it is time "*for the stones of the street to cry out*."

You have heen publicly and seriously warned by the iate Governor of Kansas, that any attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas would inevitably result in civil war and bloodshed. With this assurance, reiterated in your hearing, you invite your fellow-citizens to join with yon in "strengthening the bands of the President." You have been publicly informed of his attempt to increase the military force in Kansas,—with the ill-concealed design to force upon the people, at the point of the bayonet, an odious political existence! Thus, almost before the blood of our murdered fellow-citizens has dried upon the soil of Kansas, you appear ready to aid the Executive in shedding more!

It is fair to presume that you have no friends nor relatives there! Then let me implore you to think of those who have. Think you that the friends of that people will stand quiet under tha infliction which you are preparing for them? All history assures you that they will not! If you get up a civil war in Kansas, it will not be long before it will be felt in Washington.

You indorse the assertion that the affairs of Kansas have occupied too much public attention! Such an assertion might be expected from those whose criminal acts may be under investigation, but not from you. They may well cry out, "This subject has already had too much public attention." There are tens of thousands who think that the frauds and outrages of all kinds connived at by the "National Executive" have had far too little attention. Your action will probably give them more.

Some of you are familiar with the history of Ireland, and can, doubtless, remember tha state of affairs referred to in the beart-stirring lines which concluded as follows:

> "As long as *thousands do bow down,*
> *To ask of hundreds* for their own,
> So long in Ireland will there be
> A Captain ROCK and his family!"

Leaving you to make the application, and commending the subject to your serious consideration,

I am your fellow-citizen, BENJ. TATTHAM.

A Chance for Speculation—Letter from an Expert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do advise your readers, if they wish to make a good investment, to do as I have done of late, by laying a wager that "Lecompton" will be defeated, because the New-York *Herald* supports it. I took that course at the last Presidential Election hy betting "two to one" on the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, because the New-York *Herald* opposed him, and "two to one" on the election of Gov. KING, because the New-York *Herold* opposed him, and "two to one" on the election of Mayor TIEMANN, because the New-York *Herald* opposed him, and now the same result is sure to follow its support of Lecompton. SHARP.

The Orchestra at the Opera—A Loud Complaint.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1853.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It may appear presumptuous my taking the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the opera, but patience has ceased to be a virtue, and I have waited, and in vain, for your musical critic to notice what seems to me is now one of the most grievous defects at the Academy.

I allude to the orchestra, which, in one particular—that is, in *forte* passages, will rival our fastest trotting horses in its "two-forty" pace of loudness. We cannot complain of the power of the artists—LA GRANGE, FORMES, TIBERINI, GASSIER—by no means lack this, yet sometimes their *combined* efforts, are fruitless against the indefatigability of ANSCAUTZ'S horns and drums. "Puritani," "Ernani," "Otello,"—i taka three operas by different composers, that have been played during the last week; the first composer, BELLINI, by no means indulges in crashing accompaniments, yet in many parts the artists' voices were lost in the fearful efforts of the orchestra. The second composer, VERDI, is certainly famous for the loudness of many of his accompaniments, yet it is surely the duty of the conductor to modify them to the voices' capacity of those singing. In "Otello" last night, even with ROSSINI'S music, which though elaborate sometimes, his accompaniments are proverbially delicate, yet many parts were lost through the efforts of the *immortal corner* of the orchestra.

Now, Sir, an opera requires two principal ingredients—voices and instruments; *together* these convey to our mind the composer's ideas—they are inseparably connected—and while we cannot dispense with either, we cannot allow either to be sacrificed to the other. Does the world-renowned leader, COSTA, ever permit it? and how charmingly is an opera rendered by his masterly lesding!

I trust, Sir, you will notice this, and hope hereafter we may have no more apparent exhibitions of rivalry between musicians and singers, as if both were paid, not to harmonize and be dependent on each other, but to do their best to drown each other's efforts.

AN OPERA-GOER.

The Pro-Slavery View of the Cuban Question—A "Red Rag."

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE RED RAG OF CUBA FOR THE SOUTH.—From time to time it has been stated in the newspapers, North and South, the Administration intends to purchase Cuba from Spain. And of late the attention, particularly of the Southern public, has been studiously invited to this most agreeable subject. The probability of such an event it therefore becomes us to consider, and to point out to the people of this section the quarter from which the story emanates, and the motive with which it is used.

That Mr. BUCHANAN would willingly purchase Cuba, were he the treaty-making power of our Government, we do not doubt. But, supposing he had all power on the part of the United States, it takes two to make a bargain, and *what does Spain say? Will she sell?*

Not over three years since, the Spanish Cortes unanimously repelled the idea with the utmost scorn and indignation. Not two months since, we saw that a shipment of eight millions of dollars was sent from the authorities of Cuba to the Government in Spain. Spain lives on Cuba. It is the only productive portion of the kindom—the chief support of the Government and the throne. *Interest, if not existence, requires her to keep Cuba.*

Nor is interest alone involved; there is feeling also. It was some twenty years after the South American Republics bad won their independence from Spain, before Spanish pride would acknowledge their independence. Will this pride now consant to alienation of the richest portion of the kingdom?

Besides pride, Spanish resentments, too, come in play. For these are as intense against the United States especially, as Spanish pride is generally impracticable. Spain has been kept in continual alarm by demonstrations in the United States against Cuba. So that even old she feel that her dominion in Cuba was held by an uncertain tenure, *the United States are the last people to whom she would sell, if she had to sell.* But now, since the late decided acts of the Government of the United States against WALKER in Nicaragua, she has reason to feel secure of her possession. The last papers speak of a resbipment of the greater part of the forces in Cuba to Spain.

So much on the part of Spain. But if Spain would agree to sell Cuba, will the United States buy? Could a treaty, negotiated by the Administration to purchase Cuba, receive the assent of the Senate of the United States, as is necessary? If the Northern wing of the Democratic Party can be got with no small reluctance to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, although assured it shall shortly be made a Free State, what possible chance is there that they would vote for the purchase of Cuba to be admitted into the Union as a Slave State? Such is the case now. What will it be hereafter? If President CALHOUN sends from Washington certificates of election to the Legislature of Kansas, to the Free-State Party, two more Abolition Senators will be addad to the Senate. Two more come from Minnesota, and two more from Oregon. How haautifully less then will he the chance of getting a treaty making Cuba a Slave State in the Union? *Let not the people of the South be deceived. There is no hope for Cuba.*

Now, in view of all these improbabilities of the purchase of Cuba for admission into the Union, why is it that, without evidence of a single effort on the part of the Government of tbe United States, we see it continually suggested by Northern papers, and echoed and caugbt up in this section, that the South is to get Cuba? The object is obvious. It is anticipated that the South will be cheated ont of Kansas. *To allay Southern feeling and opposition, the red flag of Cuba is trolled on the waters of discontent before the Southern vision as an attractive bait.* The Government will procure an equivalent for Kansas and California in the acquisition of Cuba. Henca, conversations are manufactured for the President of the United States, which, as a prudent man, at the head of the Government, if intent on such an object, it would be most absurd to utter. Rumors are concocted and circulated, predictions put forth, confident expectations expressed, that Cuba is to be the grand instrumentality of adjusting the balance between the South and North. We look upon all these suggestions as pleasing deceits—baits manufactured for party purposes—to quiet the South in the progress of the North to mastery in the Union. Cuba might be conquered, but we believe that *there is no more probability of the United States purchasing Cuba than buying the hoif of Africa.*

Senator SEWARD'S boast is true. The battle of Southern rights and Southern equality in the Union was fought in 1850. The balance of power was lost. The South was overcome by exclusion from California in her uprighteous admission into the Union. The North then gained the inevitable majority in the Senate. With the power of limitless expansion, the control of the Government was won. The North will keep the power we then surrendered. Now the fight is for a tardy and one-sided justice in Kansas. Yet this is a struggle in which we need all our eyes and all our efforts to secure success. *Let us not be begwiled about Cuba, to give ground.* What the exigencies of the times have given us to do, let us do it with all our might. No distractions now—no squintinga towards the ever green isle. The South must be earnest and united, and Kansas is the battle-field.

A Remarkable Attempt to Commit Arson.

From the Cleveland Herold.

We are sorry to record facts relating to a citizen of Hudson whicb hurls him from a position of infinence and respectability to that of disgrace, overwhelming an interesting family in an affliction compared with which the burial of a husband and father would be light.

For two years past an honest Dutchman has suspected his employer, Mr. NELSON HINKERTON, of a design to fire his buildings. Mr. HINKERTON has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, was a citizen in good standing, and carried on an extansive shoe business—was affluent in circumstances, respected by his fellow townsmen, and happy in his domestic relations. The Dutchman—we are sorry not to know his name—has been keeping watch of Mr. HINKERTON'S movements, and thinking from certain circumstances that the torch was about to be applied to his block, communicated his knowledge to others, and the Prosecutor of Summit County, Mr. MCKINNEY, took the matter in hand.

The buildings owned by Mr. H. are in the centre of a large block of woodeu structures, and had he carried out his design the conflagration would have laid an important part of the village in asbes. On an examination of the premises under the direction of the informer, it was found that Mr. H. had made his building into a net-work of combustible material, from cellar to garret. He had bored holes in tbe walls, inserting small balls of waxed ends enveloped in tissue paper, and he had connected these from story to story, so as to thoroughly fire the joists in the partitions and introduce the flames under the plastering, and by all imaginable contrivances had he laid his dlabolical plans so as to flash his whole building into an instant blaze. Near this building, too, was his own family and that of a brother, and many others.

When the plot was discovered, and the Dutchman told Mr. H. how long and how faithfully he had watched him, Mr. H. made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that it was his design to fire his building and thns secure the insurance money. He said that two or three times he had been upon the point of touching off the train, but his heart failed him. What instigated him to the act he did not know, as his circumstances are easy, he being worth $15,000 over and above his debts, and doing a good business. His properly has been assigned for the benefit of all his creditors, as Mr. H. was arrested and beld to bail.

These facts have came to light within a few days, and have caused most painful excitement at Hudson; and have caused most painful excitement at Hudson; the terrible nature of the contemplated crime, in connection with the supposed purity of the criminal's character, perfectly confounding all listeners to the remarkable tale.

As there is no offence by Ohio statute in setting fire to one's own property, of course Mr. H. could not be held, and yesterday he was discharged by the Probate Judge of Summit County.

It was shown, by the testimony of Mr. ATWATER, that HINKERTON was insured upon his buildings and stock $4,700; most of it in Eastern companies, probably something over its value.

Overland Mail-Route to California.

The Postmaster-General has recently addressed a very important and interesting letter to the Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, in regard to the best overland mail-route to California. The two points which are most particularly dwelt upon in this letter are in reference to the effect now being made to reject the rout having Memphis as its starting point, and in reference to the expediency of having the Pacific Railroad follow the line marked out for the overland mail-route.

In the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the whole effort to overturn the present established route is intended to abrogate the route from Memphis altogether, and to have but one starting point, and that at St. Louis, and hnt one line running through that State, and passing out of it into tha Indian Territory, or into Kansas. This is the true struggle now being made to abolish the Memphis route altogether, and to monopolize the starting point at St. Lonis, and thence to run off through the entire length of Missouri, east and west.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad, the letter suggests, in conclusion, that, if the establishment of the overland mail-route is to pioneer the way of the future Railroad, it is every way desirable to pass from Fort Smith still further south on the Preston and El Paso route. He remarks that it is vain and idle to pretend not to see that it is the effort of rival Railroad interests that are now assailing the line of mail-stage coaches which the Department has established.

The Postmaster-General is, therefore, not only authorized, but constrained to consider the subject, in some slight degree, in the further aspect of a future railroad. In this light he refers to the fact that the very shortest distance anywhere to be found between existing States is on the El Paso route. From the western boundary of Texas, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma—the western boundary of California—is only about 460 or 470 miles. On no other route is the distance through United States lands or territory by several hundred miles, so short. Four hundred and sixty or seventy miles is, therefore, the whole distance that the United States would be called on to make the Railroad outside of existing States.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Courier* has a cowhiding item. It says: "Such an affair occurred yesterday in a popular Third-street bookstore, creating considerable excitement. The parties to the transaction are a very youthful grass widow, whose domestic troubles occasioned a separation last year from her liege lord, and the young gentleman whom she invested with writing cuts, illustrative of her feelings, was formerly clerk in a Third-street hardware store, but is now, we learn, connected with some steamboat. Run to the 'affair.' She went into the bookstore, where he was engaged in conversation at the back part, and inquired for him. Hearing his name pronounced in soft and womanly tones, he promptly advanced to the lady with inexpressible indications of politeness. The widow remarked that she knew he had used his tongue disrespectfully of her, which he pinmptly denied. But it was a word and a blow, for the cowhide quickly emerged from its place of temporary rest, and right vigorously did her fair hands—grasping this famous weapon—execute a dozen or more blows. The yonng man retreated during this, which she protested against, saying, 'No gentleman would hank from a lady,' until, from sheer exhaustion, she, for a bit of the precious time of this world, desisted. A brief parley ensued, and the victim of woman's wrath, denying the truth of the 'disrespectful' imputation, went towards the front door. The widow, having by this time recovered breath, followed, and with a mark of determinative spirit, and as a last memento, she struck him a few licks more. Thus having realized satisfaction in this peculiar way, accompanied hy a friend who was with her during the passioned conflict, she left the store and the young man, more highly pleased than he, no doubt."

LAW

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1830	1830	10	211	639	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	47	62	59	2680	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	113	71	108	3542	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	66	70	815	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1830	2582	209	448	7376	.....
Last week	1840	2657	114	393	5314	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 2,030

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	723	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	1771	10	211	639	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending March 3, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	3,946
By Hudson River Railroad	2,299
By Camden and Amboy	978
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad	99
Total	7,342

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, March 3:

Cattle, head	1,491	Hogs, head	4,146
Sheep, head	2,521	Horse, head	10
Total			8,168

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	431	Maryland	—
New-York	455	Missouri	—
Illinois	712	Pennsylvania	46
Kentucky	311	Texas	—
Indiana	108	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	18
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	15

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11c. @11½c.
First quality	11c. @11¼c.	10½c. @11c.
Medium quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c. @10c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8¼c.	7½c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10½c.	8½c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	9¼c. @—	9¼c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c. @10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c. @10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c. @10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was an apparent short supply this morning at Forty-fourth-street, as only 1,830 were offered there for to-day's sales, including those disposed of last evening. However, the total summary for the City, including the large sales at Bergen, (500,) shows receipt of 2,582, which is just about enough for the demand during Lent week. Some deduction must be made for the inferior quality and weight of animals brought in the present week. Thus, for example, last week we reported 2,657. Estimating these at 800 lbs. cask, gives 2,125 600 lbs. of beef. This week the 2,582 may average 700 lbs., giving 1,807,400 lbs. of beef, or a difference of 318,201 lbs. of meat, equivalent to 454 head of 700 lbs. each. These figures are, of course, only approximate, but they serve to show the difference there may be in the actual supply of meat when there is but a trifling variation in the numbers. And there is still another item to be taken into account, viz: the greater proportion of *bone* in a lot of *lean* animals, say like those offered to-day, and a fatter lot like those sold last week. These figures afford one reason why there should be an advance in price to-day, though the receipts of this week fall but 75 below those of the week. The chief advance in price to-day was upon bullocks ranking as "good," of which there was a short supply. Common and poor grades dragged from morning to night, and the yards were barely cleared. The estimated weights were generally in favor of the sellers.... We witnessed some sales of cattle to arrive, at 11c. These are to be of better quality than those here to-day; and the offers were made by those butchers who could not get their usual quota of good beef. Some sales were effected to-day, at rates which we estimate 11c. @11½c. for the dressed carcasses—three animals only as high as 12c., so far as we could observe. ... Over one-third of the cattle offered are accredited to Illinois. This increase from that State is, in fact, attributed to an important reduction in freight on the railroads connecting Buffalo and Lafayette, Ind., viz the Wabash Valley, the Toledo and Cleveland, and the Lake Shore. The reduction is from $105 to $90 ₱ car, which amounts to about $100 on a drove of 100 cattle, estimating 15 cattle to the car-load. It is generally expected by drovers that, owing to the continued and prospective low price of beef, a reduction in freight will soon be made on other roads leading to this market.... Eastern buyers took off about 500 of the better grades of cattle at Albany, which in part accounts for the poor quality of those arriving here. ... Referring to our reports for the corresponding week last year, we find there were receipts of 2,030, with prices ranging about 2c. ₱ lb. higher than to-day. This is equivalent to full *twenty per cent.*, or a difference of $1,500 on a single drove of 100 head, against the seller, or rather the feeder. We give, in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
36	Ohio	L. D. Stevens	Hoag & Sherman.
36	N. Y.	Different owners	Hoag & Sherman.
46	Ill. & Tex.	Gale & Johnson	T. Wheeler.
60	Ill.	Rice & Adams	C. G. Teed.
69	O. & Pa.	S. Ulery	Owner.
42	N. Y.	Several owners	Wheaton & Carney.
66	Ill.	Smith, Blanchard & Co.	S. Smith.
34	Ill.	J. N. Holton	S. Smith.
17	N. Y.	S. M. Mushroe	S. Smith.
53	Ill.	Gillespie & Rankin	Mead & Holcomb.
71	Ohio	Griffith & Co	Doty, Wing & Phillips.
49	N. Y. & In.	A. Bryant	Miller, Hyg & Gurney.
30	O. & N. J.	Allerton & Myers	Owners.
20	N. Y.	Neighbors	J. A. Merritt.
66	Ohio	Gleed & Chambers	Geo. Sage.
92	Ill.	Hale, Ellis & Clark	Geo. Ayrault.
38	Ill.	Rickwood & Benjamin	Owners.
116	Ill.	A. C. W. Norton	Wm. H. Harris.
36	Ill.	W. P. Dole	Wm. H. Harris.
92	Ill.	W. P. McIntyre	Owner.
67	Ohio	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
320	Ohio	Several owners	Beach & Fray.
85	Ohio	Col. Florence	T. White & Son.
20	Ohio	S. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
83	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
33	N. Y.	Paine & Van Dyke	Owners.
31	Ky.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
18	Mich.	P. Dolan	Owner.
33	Ind.	C. H. Fowler	Badlong & Eastman.
53	Ill.	Parcel	S. Ulery.
24	Ind.	S. Healey	Owner.
30	Ill.	D. Burrel	T. Wheeler.
20	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
11	N. Y.	Neighbors	P. Whalon.
10	N. Y.	R. Murray	Owner.
30	Ill.	A. Hammond	Owner.
16	N. Y.	Rutherford	Valentine & Martin.
10	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.

D. L. STEPHENS forwarded to HOAG & SHERMAN 36 pair Ohio Steers which brought about $52 50. Rated 550 lbs. net. HOAG & SHERMAN were also selling 36 Dutchess County, New-York, Cattle, of good quality; at 10c. @11c. D. BAILL took four at $490, and one pair brought near $300. These were all about 11c. ₱ lb.

P. WHALON sold 11 Dutchess County Cattle of heavy weights. One pair of extra animals, fed by D. SANDS, sold for $270, or a trifle over 11c. J. HARRIS took another pair, estimated 2,300 lbs. net, for $260, or 11c. A fine pair, owned and fed by HAIGHT & MERRITT, brought $250. Live weight in the yards 3,890 lbs.

J. A. MERRITT was selling for himself and neighboring Westchester County farmers 20 good Cattle, at 10c. @11c., with the exception of three of the finest Steers in the market, fed by JAS. PINE, and rated 3,400 lbs. net. D. B. REED took them at $405, or near 12c. ₱ lb.

ALLERTON & MYERS sold 30 of their own Ohio and New-Jersey cattle, of uneven weights, but mainly of good quality, at 10c. @11c.

GALE & JOHNSON came in with 49 Illinois fed Cattle, a portion of which were of Texas origin, and of fair quality for that kind of stock. T. WHEELER was getting 9c. @9¾c. for them. Home weight, 1,230 lbs. These came through from Sangamon County, at an expense of about $15 ₱ head. The owners complain of poor accommodations on the Hudson River Railroad, where half the drovers have to stand by turns, while the others occupy the so-called seats of the caboose.

RICE & ADAMS, of McLane County, Illinois, contributed 60 four-year old steers, weighing at home 1,460 lbs. gross. They were no more than medium in quality, bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9¾c. @10¾c.

TEED sold in addition, 10 Westchester County Cattle, at 10c. @11c. One pair, fed by A. NEWMAN, brought $265, or fully 11c. Gross weight, 4,000 lbs.

S. ULERY sold on his own account 68 Ohio and Pennsylvania Cattle, averaging about 725 lbs. net, at 9¾c. @10¾c. Quality fair.

WHEATON & GURNEY sold 42 State Cattle here and 25 do at Bergen at 9c. @10½c. on 850 lbs. net. They were fair to good Beeves.

SMITH, BLANCHARD & Co. forwarded 66 Illinoians of just middling quality which brought $46 each, on an estimate of 550 lbs. net. S. SMITH sold these and 16 Steers for J. N. HOLTON, from the same State, at 9¾c.

GILLESPIE & RANKIN had 53 Illinois Steers and Oxen on sale by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at 9c. @10c. Medium in flesh and rated 700 lbs. net.

DOTY, WELLING & PHILLIPS sold 100 Ohio cattle at Bergen, and 71 do. here, for GRIFFITH & Co., and others. They were mostly light, common stock, bringing 8c. @ 9c.

MILLER, HASKINS & GURNEY sold, at Bergen, 93 light Ohio and Indiana cattle, for MONNETT & BRYAN, at $41 @ $45 50 ₱ head, on weights ranging from 500 lbs. to 525 lbs net. They were selling here, to-day, 49 Indiana and New-York cattle, for A. BRYANT, at 10c., on 725 lbs. Quality fair.

C. H. FOWLER contributed 32 snug Indiana Steers of 675 lbs net, which BOODONG & EASTMAN sold, averaging $60, or 9c. The reduced heights on the Western roads brought this lot in $60 cheaper than under the old arrangement.

W. H. HARRIS sold 114 of A. C. W. NORTON'S Illinois cattle, of rather coarse quality. Estimated weight 700 lbs. net, and averaged near 9c. Also for W. P. DALE, 36 very light Steers, at $36 each. Rated 450 lbs. net which brings them at 8c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90 @ $160, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @ $25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The City receipts show an increase over last week of near 100 head. The demand, however, is not very active. Pretty good cows can now be bought for $35 @ $40. A portion of those now in market are "Scriogers."

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25 @ $30 for common, $30 @ $40 for good, with nothing very extra. The few rumbers brought here find a tolerably ready market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 82 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @ $30 for common; $30 @ $40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Most sales range from $35 @ $45. The market is slow with an ample supply on hand. A goodly proportion of the above are "springers" or cows about to calve.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @ $35 for common; $40 @ $50 for good; and $50 @ $60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 66 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @ $30 for common; $35 @ $45 for good, with a few at $50. They are generally bringing $35 @ $40 each, and slow at that. Only milkmen are now buying. The supply is large.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts are on the increase, and prices about as last week, or a trifle higher for good animals, owing to an advance in Beef.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 211 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @7c., with a few at 7½c. Supply medium and trade fair.

BROWNING reports receipts of 54 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c. @7c. A few bring 7½c. ₱ lb. Trade moderate. Market abundantly supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 108 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 70 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7c. There are no very fine Calves offered. Such would bring 7½c. Supply ample and trade dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the air weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings show a gain of 2,000 head over last week. Prices are about the same. Good animals are worth 10c. @11c. net weight, sinking the offal.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 639 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c. @10c., and 2 few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. They range mostly from $4 @ $6 ₱ head. A light supply and a corresponding demand quite cleared the pens at night. We noticed four very fine Sheep from Massachusetts, which brought 8c. ₱ lb., live weight, or near $17 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,680 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c. @10c. ₱ lb., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c. @11c. Market well supplied, and sales slow. Stock rather light. Receipts from New-York, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The footings for February give 6,578, against 1,295 for the same month last year.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON are now selling Sheep at this market as well as at ALLERTON'S.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,542 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 @ $5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 515 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW:

274 Sheep	$1,132 00	58 Sheep	$248 50
47 Sheep	227 00	27 Sheep	101 00
42 Sheep	253 52	67 Sheep	391 60

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending March 2:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent:)		reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:	
49 Sheep	$318 50	60 Sheep	$300 00
45 Sheep	281 25	37 Sheep	138 75
62 Sheep	403 00	60 Sheep	300 00
50 Sheep	250 00	27 Sheep	128 25
81 Sheep	384 75	949 Sheep	2,796 00

BOLLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 500 Sheep, at $3 50 @ $6 50 ₱ head.

SWINE.

There are sold alive at each mark ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been tolerably free until within a day or two past, but the stock has mainly been light and not suited to the wants of packers. Prices are fully ½c. less than last Wednesday, ranging from 5½c. @ 5¾c., gross, for corn Hogs.

VAN BRUNT & WARBOUR, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed	5¼c. @5½c.	Corn-fed	7c. @7¼c.
Distillery	4½c. @5c.	Distillery	6¼c. @6½c.

G. W. DEMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Prime.	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5¼c. @5½c.	7c. @7¼c.
Light Corn Hogs	4¾c. @5¼c.	6¾c. @7c.
New-York State Corn Hogs	5c. @5½c.	7c. @7¼c.
Still Hogs	4¾c. @5c.	6½c. @6¾c.
Mast fed Hogs	3¼c. @4c.	5c. @5½c.

The market is over-stocked with light Hogs and short of heavy prime corn Hogs. Mast Hogs are selling slow at the above quotation, and not wanted at any price.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes are gradually advancing upon their previous high prices. They are not likely to be lower before navigation opens in the Spring.

Cabbages, Spinach, Parsnips and Salsify are difficult of access, now that the ground is frozen, and they are consequently scarce in market.

Apples are decreasing in amount, with no fresh arrivals. They are now worth from $3 50 to $4 ₱ bbl., in large lots of miscellaneous kinds and quality.

Butter is more active at improving rates, both for home use and for shipping. Receipts are lighter, and the small amount of really *good* Butter finds a very ready market.

Eggs are again dull, at a season when they are expected to be in brisk demand, at high prices. Philadelphia and Cincinnati contribute the chief supply. Very little is doing with limed Eggs, while fresh are worth only 15c. ₱ dozen.

Poultry is in moderate demand, with more free receipts from the West and Canada. Prices are less firm and declining on most kinds.

Venison is just now more abundant, though not in large supplies.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$2 50	@	$3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	—
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 10
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Carrots—₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 12	@	1 25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl.	10 00	@	10 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	11 00	@	12 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	60	@	75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 12	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@	5 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6½	@	7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	50	@	62
Cabbages—₱ 100	5 00	@	6 00
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	37
Spinach—₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Fetticus—₱ basket	1 00	@	1 12
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@	—
Celery—₱ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	28	@	30
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	22	@	25
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	13	@	16
Lard—In bbls	9	@	10
Lard—Kegs	9½	@	10½
Cheese—₱ lb	6	@	9½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	—	@	15
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz.	8	@	10
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Chickens—₱ lb	12	@	14
Ducks—₱ lb	18	@	21
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Turkeys—₱ lb	13	@	15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@	5 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Geese—₱ lb	9	@	11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	44	@	50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	75	@	88
Quails—₱ doz.	3 50	@	4 00
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50
Rabbits—Each	18	@	25
Hares—Each	37	@	50
Squirrels—Each	6	@	8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	9	@	11

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 145 bbls. Ashes; 6,918 bbls. Flour; 1,965 bushels Wheat; 17,935 bushels Corn; 8,600 bushels Oats; 326 pkgs. Provisions, and 437 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 30 bbls., in lots, at $6 @ $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,936 bbls., including 1,167 bbls. Pots, and 769 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c. @28½c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in pretty active request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c. @27c.; and Adamantine at 18c. @20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, but holders manifest more confidence. Sales 35 bags Maracaibo at 12c @12¼c.; and 170 bags Rio at 10¾c. @11¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Java, 16¾c. @17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c @15c.; Rio at 9c. @11¾c.; Bahia at 9¾c. @10c.; and St. Domingo at 10c @10½c.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, March 1.

	1857.	1858.
Java, packets	19,700	400
Manila, packets	—	713
Mauila, bags	204	633
Singapore, packets	5,632	—
Singapore, bags	1,956	—
St. Domingo, bags	521	6,969
Total, packages	27,809	7,481

COTTON—Is less sought after and is rather heavy, including Middling at 12c. for Upland, and 12¼c. @12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. Our available supply amounts to 23,803 bales against 66,352 bales same time last year.

COPPER—Ingot continues in lively request, including Baltic, at 25c. @26c., and Lake Superior at 26c. @26½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are salable and steady.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are active and advancing. Canton $1 50 @ $1 52½ for No. 1, and $1 05 @ $1 10 for No. 2, per box.

FISH—The demand is fair for Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel, but is limited for Herring at our revised quotations. Dry Cod, $3 25 @ $3 62½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $3 50 @ $3 75 ₱ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 75 @ $11 for small No. 1; $9 75 @ $10 for large No. 2; $9 for medium small No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50 @ $18 for No 1; $9 25 @ $9 62½ for No. 2, and $6 75 @ $9 for No. 3. ₱ bbl.; Pickled Salmon, at $22 @ $32 ₱ bbl., and $22 @ $23 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75 @ $3 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 3½c. @ 35c. for scaled and 12½c. @ 15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50 @ $1 62½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in pretty active request, mainly for home use, at steady prices. Sales 8,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25	@	$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@	4 60
Superfine Western	4 25	@	4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 40	@	4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 50	@	4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 80	@	5 30
Fancy Genesee	4 30	@	4 40
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10	@	7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand, at former prices. Sales 630 bbls. common to good extra at $4 50 @ $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75 @ $6 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 @ $3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 41 @ $3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is $2 25 @ 10c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are held above the views of buyers and are inactive.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, March 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	370	510
Camwood, tons	—	47
Fustic, tons	204	633
Lima Wood, tons	—	200
Logwood, tons	523	1,389
Sapan Wood, tons	—	37
Total, tons	1,097	2,816

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair request, and are quoted firm.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for, including Layer at $3 @ $3 12½, and Bunch at $2 50 @ $2 62, ₱ whole box. Other articles are quiet, yet essentially unaltered in value.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is scarce and wanted, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of a few small lots, including common to very choice White Southern, in store, at $1 33 @ $1 50; and damaged Red do., at 90c., ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales—41,000 bushels new crop at 65c @ 67c. for poor to good Yellow, and 65c. @68c. for poor to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Toward the close, holders appeared to be less eager to realize. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 68c @70c. Barley at 65c @ 75c., and Barley Malt at 80c @ 90c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and are worth 45c. @46c. for Western; 43c. @45c. for State; 34c. @38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c. @37c. for Jersey, and 28c. @35c. for Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—900 bales North River brought 65c. @75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

Stock in New-York, March 1.

	1857. Tons.	1857. Bales.	1858. Tons.	1858. Bales.
Undressed American	—	339	—	438
Dressed American	—	262	—	233
Russian	50	—	450	—
Manila	—	11,523	—	25,355
Other Foreign	—	1 330	—	3,365
Total	50	13,454	450	29,391

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 3,000 prime Buenos Ayres Hides, and 1 200 Buenos Ayres Kips, each 25c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit, and a lot of California on terms not made public. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 260,584 against 41,619 same time in 1857, and 46,638 same time in 1856.

Imports into New-York from Jan. 1 to March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Total, number	333 226	178,682

HONEY—Is arriving and selling slowly, including prime Cuba, tree, at 72½ @75c., cash, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are in limited request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4c. @6c. ₱ lb.; old, 2½c. @3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50 @ $26, cash, and $26 @ $27 usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in brisk request, and prices continue to favor factors. French Calf Skins are salable and steady at $1 @ $1 10 for 20-lb.; $1 @ $1 05 for 25-lb.; 95c. @ $1 for 30-lb.; and 85c. @ 90c. for 35-lb. English Salted Sheep Skins continue quiet at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is good at former prices. New-Orleans 27c. @31c.; Porto Rico, 26c. @33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c. @26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c. @22c., ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, March 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total, hhds	2,500	4,200	2,048

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5¾c. @5¾c.; Clinch 6¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in demand at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in request at 46½c. @47c., cash, ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more. Tar ranges from $1 87½ @ $2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½ @ $2 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is salable and firm at $1 50 @ $1 52½, for Common ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 50 @ $3 50 for No. 1, and $3 50 @ $5 50 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls, $35 @ $36; Western thick at $28 @ $30 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is heavy and languid at 50c. @53c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, but is quoted at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale, at 67c. @70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30 ₱ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10 @ $1 15 ₱ gallon, and $3 @ $3 12½ ₱ basket. Palm Oil, 8½c.; Tallow Oil 10c., ₱ lb. Lard Oil, 85c. @ $1 ₱ gallon. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is firm at 57c. @58c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 1—Sperm—There has been a steady demand through the week, and sales have reached 1,800 bbls for manufacturing, at $1 25 ₱ gallon, and a parcel of about 50 bbls., very handsome, brought $1 25½ ₱ gallon, the market closing with further inquiries and firm at quotations. Whale is in moderate demand, and we notice sales of 1,650 bbls. for manufacturing, at 53c. ₱ gallon—a price which holders generally will not sell at. Whalebone—We hear of no transactions in the market.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25 @ $1 50 ₱ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand at higher prices for Mess and lower rates for Prime. Sales have been reported of about 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 40 @ $16 70 for Mess; $16 @ $16 25 for Prime Mess; and $12 75 @ $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. It was also reported that a Government contract for 850 bbls. Mess Pork was secured at $17 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates, 8½c. @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THUBSDAY MARCH 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California, Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths, Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Prices—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Robert le Diable

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 621 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Herne the Hunter—In and Out of Place.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Robbers—Captain Kyd—Specter Bridegroom.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Somnambulist—Evening—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio...7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Washington leaves N. Y. for Liverpool..Mar. 4
The Empire City leaves N. Y. for Havana, &c ...March 4
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre.....March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago*, (the next mail steamer for Europe,) will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Seward made his expected speech on the Kansas question, which will be found reported in full elsewhere. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. In the House, the Senate resolution authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board to their former positions, was passed by seventy-one majority. No other business was done.

The House Select Committee on Kansas held their last meeting last night, and a report expressive of the views of the majority was read by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. It of course upholds the well-understood Pro-Slavery arguments in favor of the legality of the Lecompton Constitution. The positions of Messrs. Douglas, Walker and Stanton are also reviewed in the report, and these gentlemen are charged with inconsistency. It was resolved by the Committee to obtain information relative to the census, and some other documentary evidence, before reporting to the House.

In the State Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to empower married women to dispose of their property by will, and making the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*. After the transaction of some other business the Senate went into Executive Session, and had quite a stormy time over Governor King's nominations of Harbor-Masters. The Democratic friends of Messrs. Brennan and Schultz made a strong fight, but all the nominees were finally confirmed—the Republicans and Americans voting together. In the Assembly, the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was received. The Committee express the opinion that further investigation should be made into the manner of conducting affairs at the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt, and submit a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee for that purpose. The report and resolution were adopted.

Another dreadful steamboat disaster occurred on Monday morning last. The steamboat *Eliza Battle*, running on the Alabama River, was burned at a place known as Ke up's Landing, near Demopolis, and thirty-nine persons lost their lives—many of the sufferers being frozen in the water. The banks of the Alabama River are very high and precipitous, and Kemp's Landing is probably merely the location of one of the slides by means of which cotton is loaded on to the boats from the summit. The difficulty of gaining the shore from the water will most likely account for the frightful loss of life. Twelve hundred bales of cotton were also destroyed.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, met at New-Haven yesterday, and nominated Gen. James T. Pratt for Governor, John Cotton Smith for Lieutenant Governor, F. Williams for Secretary of State, Daniel B. Warner for Treasurer, and Peleg C. Child for Comptroller. After considerable warm debate, a series of resolutions were adopted, which indorse the policy of President Buchanan as expressed in his Inaugural Address and several Messages.

The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a bill authorizing a company, which is already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the African coast, to be indentured for a term of not less than fifteen years.

The Academy of Medicine had a stormy meeting last night. The evening was mostly surrendered to the discussion of a paper which the Committee on Ethics had considered, but not venturing themselves to handle, had referred at a preceding meeting to the Academy, suggesting that it be read. The paper proved to be a letter from a Committee of the Academy, in strong terms denouncing the Philadelphia County Medical Society to Dr. P. Meredith Reese for his letter of recommendation of Dr. McClintock as a capable person to take charge of the Blockley Hospital. After reading the letter it was moved to re-refer it to the Committee on Ethics, but Dr. Reese proved that the Committee had disqualified itself to pass upon it. Several motions were made and withdrawn, or voted down, but at last, under the previous question, a resolution was adopted by 34 Ayes to 16 Nays, expressing the regret of the Academy on hearing that one of its Fellows had recommended to a place of high professional responsibility an individual who had forfeited his rank in the profession. This was presumed by Dr. Reese himself to be a censure upon him, though nothing in the resolution indicated that it might be a censure upon one of the members of the Code of Ethics. The debates were very spirited, personal and bitter.

For three evenings past the School Committee of the Eleventh Ward have met at Ward School No. 15, to investigate certain charges made against a School Commissioner and the Principal of the Female Department in that school. The charges referred to were recently brought before the public in an anonymous letter, which appeared in a weekly journal of this City, and the investigation followed as a matter of course. On Monday night Mr. McGuire, Inspector of Schools, promised the Committee that on Tuesday he would communicate the name of the author of the letter, or produce him *in propriâ personâ*. A gentleman, named Smiler, presented himself at the meeting of the Committee on Tuesday evening, and stated that he was an intimate friend of the author, who could not himself appear, owing to sickness in his family. The author of the letter, he said, had no charge to make against any individual in the Eleventh Ward, and the letter alluded to had no local reference, but was altogether of a general character. However, if the Committee were bent on investigating the charges implied in that letter, he would object, on the author's part, to such a tribunal, unless the teachers and officers of the school could be examined under oath. Mr. Samuel S. Acker, the chairman, replied that the Committee was composed of some of the most respectable members of the Board, and that any teacher of the school he might desire to examine should be produced forthwith. Mr. Smiler accordingly promised to attend last night, but failed to keep his word. All the members of the Board, except one, were present, but nobody appeared to make any charge against any teacher or Commissioner, and, after waiting an hour, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The case of Flagg *vs.* Smith, for alleged fraud in the Comptroller's office, came up for a fourth hearing before Recorder Barnard yesterday, Ex-Judge Whiting, as on the previous occasion, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. John Graham conducting the defence. The first witness examined was Mr. Charles Devlin, Jr., son of the ex-Street Commissioner, who deposed that a note shown him, dated November 11, 1857, for $5,790, was in his father's handwriting, and not in that of Mr. John Fitzpatrick. Mr. John A. Stewart, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, was the next witness. He could not say whether the Bank, at the time of its failure, held an assignment on a contract for paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth-avenue. The design of the prosecution was to show that Smith and Fitzpatrick, at the time of the alleged alteration of the amount, respecting which this charge has arisen, were in pecuniary difficulties in respect to their relation with the Bank. The cross-examination of Mr. Graham elicited the fact that Ex-Judge Whiting, and Mr. Cady went to the Bowery Bank for the purpose of examining the books, to ascertain whether any of Fernando Wood's notes had been discounted at the Bank for Charles Devlin, but the ulterior design of those gentlemen in this investigation was not allowed to be shown, the Recorder ruling out Mr. Graham's question. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning, at 12 M.

A very entertaining and, generally speaking, a very fair and accurate account of Kansas, its physical characteristics, agricultural resources, mineral wealth, and commercial advantages was read, last evening, in Hope Chapel, by R. H. Shannon, Esq., who has traveled extensively through that Territory. He barely alluded to the political discords which have originated in it, and that only for the purpose of permitting him to state that, whether Congress accept or reject the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas must eventually, and from the necessity of things, determine the character of the institutions under which they are to live.

"An Evening at Home—Old Scenes and Faces of the Old Land," was the title of an address delivered in the Assembly Rooms, last evening, by Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, to as large an audience as could be crowded into the building.

The business transacted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, was very trifling. James Thompson was tried for an alleged burglary on the store of John Maynadh, on Jan. 8, and acquitted. Sarah Kuker was charged with petit larceny and acquitted. John Winant was convicted of stealing a horse and harness, worth $140, the property of Samuel Goodwin, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Miss Sarah L. Lewis, one of the teachers in the primary department of the Public School in West Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was yesterday so severely burned that there is very little hope of her recovery. Her clothes caught fire from the stove during school hours, and the children rushed frantically from the building crying "Fire!" Great excitement prevailed for a time among the people in the vicinity, who thought the building was on fire. Fortunately none of the children were injured in getting out of the building; the escape of all of them under the circumstances was remarkable. Some were injured, but none seriously.

A serious, perhaps fatal, stabbing affray occurred in a lager-bier saloon, in Jersey City, Tuesday night. Charles Peipe, a German was so severely wounded that he is not expected to recover. In his *ante-mortem* examination he charges Christian Warner and Carl Bachman with the assault. The latter has been arrested.

The cattle markets were rather poorly supplied with really good bullocks yesterday. The total City receipts for the week (2,582) were but 75 below the preceding week, but the poorer quality and inferior weights made the actual decrease in supply much greater than is indicated by the numbers. Butchers found it difficult to obtain their usual quota of first quality of beef, and the better grades of bullocks went up ½c.@1c. ₱ lb, while medium and poorer animals advanced but little. A beginning towards reduction in Railroad freights has been made, which brought forward larger numbers from Illinois,—that State contributing about one-third of our supply of beef this week. A comparison of yesterday's market with the corresponding week last year, shows a decline in prices of *twenty* to *twenty-five per cent.* in the wholesale cost of beef. Consumers who keep their "pass books" can readily ascertain whether they are enjoying their share of this cheapening of meat. The producer who gets perhaps $1,500 less for his 160 head of cattle, no doubt appreciates the change.

The General Markets, yesterday, were pretty active for Flour at steady prices, and for Corn at lower rates. Wheat was scarce and higher. Cotton attracted less attention, and closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Molasses: in the former at somewhat firmer prices. Teas were less sought after, and were less buoyant. Pork was brisker and dearer. Spirits Turpentine was more active, and it advanced a shade. Freights were quiet,—with 598 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. No business of importance was transacted.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, resolutions, reported by the Finance Committee, setting apart $1,126,013 06, school money, for the expense of the Department for 1858—including $30,437 42 to meet the amount overdrawn in 1857—were adopted. Considerable business of little importance was transacted.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The speech of Hon. William H. Seward, delivered yesterday in the United States Senate, on the Kansas Question, which we give in this morning's Times, will be read with all the interest due to the importance of the subject, and the ability with which he has discussed it. This effort of Mr. S. does not fall below the greatness of the occasion, or the standard of his best productions. As a clear and cogent argument, it can hardly fail to carry conviction even in the face of prejudice, while as a historical analysis of the struggle between Freedom and Slavery, there are few who may not find it instructive.

Senator S. reviews the policy of the Government in respect to Slavery with marked force and perspicuity. He regards the controversy between Free and Slave Labor as a struggle of antagonistic systems for mastery, which must go on until the complete triumph of freedom shall be achieved—an event which, however retarded by the intervention of Executive authority or temporary expedients, is certain eventually to take place.

He adverts to the fact, that the ascendancy of the slave States originally existing has been reversed; to the reversed policy of the National Government, which in the early period of the republic favored freedom, whereas now its influence is given to strengthen Slavery; and shows the course now pursued to be detrimental to the best interests of the republic.

Referring to the remarkable action taken by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case at the incoming of the Buchanan Administration, to sanction the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, by declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, he calls upon the Court to recede from its uncalled-for and iniquitous dictum, in which the people never will acquiesce, and announces that the North will restore that tribunal to its former dignity and independence by such reorganization as shall place it in sympathy with the predominant spirit of Freedom.

To the South Mr. Seward declares, in temperate language, but with unalterable firmness, that its only safety consists in relinquishing all endeavors to bring more Slave States into the Union.

Addressing himself to those distinguished Democrats who have recently taken position on the side of Freedom, he hails their accession with cordiality and magnanimity, professing his willingness to labor by their side, or follow their lead, as may best subserve the common cause.

But we need not further follow the speech through its various points. It is one which will be read by men of all parties, and in all sections. Here, at the North, there can be but few who, in their hearts, dissent from its positions; and at the South, its unexceptionable tone will, we are confident, secure to it a degree of attention not usually accorded in that quarter to arguments against the extension of Slavery.

A Year's Experiment.

Just twelve months ago to-day, Mr. Buchanan took the oaths of office as President of the United States. He was the elect, not indeed of the nation, but of a great national party, strong in the North and in the South. He had been supported throughout the most exciting canvass which this country has ever seen, by a combination of Northern statesmen, calling themselves conservative, with Southern statesmen professing to be revolutionary, and threatening to be destructive; and it was the avowed belief of his Northern advocates, that if he could be elected to the Presidential Chair, he would immediately exercise an influence upon the whole country, so manifestly just and patriotic, that all this loyalty of the North would soon be rallied to his side, and all the sensitive pride of the South conciliated to his views. Men of antecedents the most dissimilar, and presumably of aims the most antagonistic, the Walkers of Mississippi, and the Douglases of Illinois, the Forsyths of Pennsylvania, and the Wises of Virginia, combined their forces to secure the elevation to the Chief Magistracy of a man secured, as it was said, by his past respectability, from all suspicion of base and sectional intrigue, and by his venerable age from every imputation of a desire to manœuvre for his election to a second term to office. He was to appease at once the fury of the factions by which the Union was distracted; he was to regenerate the administration of public affairs, corrupted by the flagrant venality and open partisanship of the outgoing Executive; he was to secure the admission of Kansas under the forms of law, and with an ample guarantee to all her inhabitants of their rights, individual and collective, under the Constitution. All these claims were made for Mr. Buchanan, and all these expectations of his course were put forward by his friends with so much gravity and confidence, that many of those who had most energetically opposed the election of the Democratic nominee, reconciled themselves to the event of the contest, by a determination to await the developments of a policy of which so much substantial good was augured by men sincerely patriotic and reasonably clear of sight. But one-fourth part of Mr. Buchanan's term of office has already elapsed, and what has he done? This day, the anniversary of his entrance upon a position rich with innumerable opportunities, is to be celebrated in the chief city of the Union, which is also the capital of the Democratic Party, by a Convention of the "friends of the Administration," called to "strengthen the hands of the National Executive," not against the party ever whose votes and efforts Mr. Buchanan triumphed twelve months and more ago, but against the most conspicuous and powerful members of the organization by which he was nominated and chosen! So utterly has this grave and respectable statesman failed to impress upon the nation a fresh and poignant sense of his patriotism and his capacity, that his nearest friends have openly abjured his policy, and openly denounce the measures to which he has committed his name and fame, as violent, radical, revolutionary and turbulent in the extreme.

By the heroics of Governor Wise in Virginia, by the machinations of Mr. Forney in Pennsylvania, by the eloquence of Mr. Douglas in the West, and by the diplomacy of Mr. Robert J. Walker in the country at large, Mr. James Buchanan was elected, in 1856, to the Presidency of the United States. By the combined voices of these same men, between whom it is simply ridiculous to imagine that any concert of action exists or can exist, President Buchanan is in 1858 proclaimed a rash and disorganizing demagogue, whose career must be arrested by the will of the people, if the Nation is to be saved from an indefinite future of irreparable troubles and incalculable difficulties. And so sternly has the warning of these men and of hundreds of others been echoed by Democrats of ancient and unquestionable standing in the metropolis of New-York, that all the machinery of official patronage must needs be set at work, and all the placid traditional supporters of the abstract Democratic policy must needs be called up from their offices and their homes to enact the parts of Aaron and of Hur to the Pennsylvanian Moses, and to "hold up his hand" through a battle which he and he alone has provoked by his conspicuous infidelity to the expectations of his friends.

We have no ill words to hurl at the gentlemen who have committed themselves to this slightly ridiculous and altogether melancholy demonstration. Doubtless the wisest and most respectable of them are governed only by a general disposition to "put off the evil day," and by a vague notion, such as comfortable business men are apt to entertain, that if an "extension" can be had, all will go well. They simply wish to rid themselves of the "Kansas question," and they fancy that if they will only "strengthen the hands" of Mr. Buchanan, their object can be accomplished. But as business men, they are probably in the habit of estimating projects and projectors somewhat by the standard of success; and we beg them therefore to consider the "account of profit and loss," as presented in a single year of Mr. Buchanan's experiment.

For Mr. Buchanan himself the sad history of his first year of power is full of warning and instruction. It should teach him, if anything can, that nothing can be more hopeless than the attempt to govern a great people, and to control secular issues of political philosophy and of social economy, by the petty manœuvres of a county caucus, and by the vulgar influences of a legislative lobby. It should teach him that, while a man who succeeds in his objects by scheming and cabals must always become odious to his fellows, a man who schemes and cabals without success must also become contemptible; and it should warn him with irresistible solemnity against the pitiful fate which must impend over any statesman who begins a twelvemonth's exercise of auspicious authority with the united support of all his own party and of hundreds of eminent men, long his opponents—only to end it with a dismal appeal for the "strengthening of his hands" to a mere section of his former friends and against the hostile array of his most influential supporters. Three years yet remain to Mr. Buchanan. Before he further commits himself to the course which he has thus far pursued, let him reflect, for but a single moment, upon the spectacle which this day offers, and compare this candidate of 1856 marching onward to the White House between the old Whigs of Massachusetts and the old Democracy of Virginia—with the President of 1858, spurned by the fillibusters of Louisiana, repudiated by the conservatives of New-England, rejected by the progressives of the West, and literally begging the bread of political life at the hands of James Gordon Bennett, and in the aisles of Tammany Hall.

The New York Dispensary.

Every season of the year makes its peculiar demands upon the humanity of man to his fellow-man—for with every season the point of pressure varies of those wants and pains which make up almost the whole of life to so many in every land. The heats of Summer relieve the poor from the terrors of the famine and of frost, only to afflict them with the perils of pestilence; and the transitions of Spring and Fall, which affect the best nurtured constitutions of the most fortunate, breed among the indigent infinite sickness and suffering of just those kinds which make the least show of demand upon our sympathies, but which also most effectually disable their victims from the daily labors upon which their very existence depends. It is in the Spring, the Summer and the Fall that the unostentatious charities of medical assistance and advice become invaluable to the poor, and arrest by their silent agency a long train of the calamities and burdens which society must always inherit from those who have no other legacy to leave behind them. We have called attention in former years to the usefulness and importance of the Dispensary system in such a city as New-York, and we wish that we could fully impress upon our readers the sense which we ourselves entertain of the value to society at large of the timely medical aid thus afforded to those whose manner of life particularly exposes them to disease, while their scanty means preclude them from commanding the services of a physician. In the sixty-eighth Annual Report of the New-York Dispensary, which has just been issued, we find, for instance, that during the past year the prescriptions of the House have varied from 487 to 216 per day—that 28,602 persons have received advice at the Dispensary, and 6,140 at their own homes. The least reflection upon these figures must set before the reader's imagination a startling picture of the army of diseases by which the poorest and most exposed quarters of our City are steadily beleaguered, and with which this Dispensary does manful battle year after year—with insufficient force, indeed, but with unabated zeal. As ship-load after ship-load of emigrants is discharged upon our wharves, the duties of the officers of the Dispensary multiply, and it is in no small measure to their efficiency and to the organization which they have effected that we owe the limitation of that frightful scourge, the small-pox, which broke out during the last quarter of 1857, with a threatening vehemence long unknown in this City. More than 2,200 vaccinations were gratuitously performed by the New-York Dispensary in the course of the last twelvemonth. As a protective bulwark between the outworks and the citadel of our urban civilization, this Institution deserves and should receive a prompt accession of strength both from the City Government and from individual charity.

Railroad Passes.

It is no secret that railroads make a practice of giving free passes to a large number of persons, whose influence it is deemed prudent to conciliate. Among those favored in this way are public officers, members of the Legislature, the Press, &c.; and it is fair to presume that the privilege is expected to be paid for by some sort of service rendered to the roads. Such service need not be improper or wrong. But notoriously there exists in the minds of the masses, who pay when they travel, a suspicion that newspapers are biased in their judgments, and legislators in their action, by the favors thus bestowed. This suspicion is specially emphatic in respect to members of the Legislature, against whom, in some quarters, corruption is freely charged, it being assumed that legislation is rendered, in many cases, invidiously favorable to railroads, by a sense of obligation on the part of the people's representatives.

It is with reference, as may be supposed, to this state of the public mind, that Senator Snow has introduced his bill to prohibit free riding by members of the Legislature. The proposed measure, as our readers will have noticed, excites more of discussion and feeling in the Senate than its intrinsic importance would seem to justify. The habit which Mr. S. undertakes to reform is one that might well be discarded. But it is a pity the object could not be accomplished by regard for public opinion, without a penal enactment. The passage of the bill would be little short of a confession; and however willing honorable gentlemen may be to abandon a questionable practice, to preface the act with an admission of guilt such as the bill implies, is by no means pleasant.

Mr. Snow advocates his measure with zeal, while on the other hand Senator Noxon has discovered what he considers a better way. He has moved an amendment which will relieve honorable gentlemen from a sense of obligation to Railroad Directors, and, at the same time, secure free tickets, by compelling all the Railroads in the State to supply passes to every member of the Legislature.

Mr. Snow's bill may be right in principle, but Mr. Noxon's substitute possesses the elements of success. Whether it will prove acceptable to the community we do not undertake to predict; but of its popularity in the Legislature there can be no doubt whatever.

The Lecompton Meetings—Timidity or Treachery of the Democracy.—The Mozart Hall meeting was a failure. We gave a very full and impartial report of the proceedings in yesterday's Times, and any person who read them must have observed that they were tame and spiritless. The meeting was not large,—the speakers were all third-rate men,—there was no enthusiasm, and President Buchanan was not in the least "strengthened" by this demonstration.

The reason is obvious. The managers of the meeting were not in earnest about it. They did not mean that the strong points of the Lecompton movement should be placed before the public. They purposely and intentionally *refused* to invite Gen. Calhoun to address the meeting, and confined their invitations to an old Tennessee Whig who has fought Democracy all his life, and to three or four small Democratic lights who had nothing whatever to say upon this great and engrossing subject. We have heard it hinted that this meeting was really a Douglas operation, intended to take the edge off the meeting at Tammany to-night: and the fact that Senator Jones dwelt so long in his speech upon the Kansas *election frauds*, and said they were no greater than are always committed in this Democratic Metropolis, gives a color of probability to the suspicion.

We shall look for better things at Tammany to-night. It has not yet been positively announced that Gen. Calhoun will speak, but we can scarcely believe that Gen. Dix, John Van Buren and the other managers of this meeting, will be so forgetful of the proprieties of the occasion as to leave him out. The General is said to be in town awaiting an invitation. Let him be heard!

Another Court-house in the Park.—The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who have had under consideration the petition of the Bar praying for suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Superior Court, have submitted a resolution directing application to be made to the Common Council for the immediate erection of a new Court-house on the northern corner of the Park, fronting Chambers-street, the cost of which shall be $300,000.

Of the necessity for a new Court-house, or new Court rooms, of some kind, there is no question, but the Common Council will hardly entertain the proposition to erect a new supplemental Court-house in the Park, while there is a law already in existence authorizing the construction of a new City Hall, at a cost of $2,000,000. If there is to be any new building in the Park, it should be large enough to accommodate all the Courts and public offices, which are now straggling all over the City, to the infinite confusion and cost of the people. There is already a congeries of ugly, inconvenient and insecure buildings in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, and to erect another for the special accommodation of the Superior Court would be only increasing the troubles of which the public are now complaining. Temporary rooms may be easily secured for the accommodation of the Court, and all thoughts of erecting a new building should be abandoned until a suitable plan shall have been adopted for a new City Hall, and equal to all our present necessities, and calculated to meet the exigencies of the public service for the next fifty years. The most costly system in the end will be any attempt to put up a small building for present uses, which will in a very short time have to be removed.

Alarming Spread of the Pestilence.—There is a good deal of commotion at Albany in consequence of a rumor that corruption has reached that capital. A State Senator is reported to have been interested in the passage of a bill. We should not be in the least surprised if even our City Government should fall under suspicion, sooner or later.

Death of Freeman Hunt.—The editor and proprietor of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Freeman Hunt, died at his residence in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. Hunt was, in many respects, a man of remarkable character, and he is entitled to the credit of an inventor in publishing. He was the originator of several new schemes in periodical literature, and was successful in all, but he is most widely known as the originator and editor of the Magazine which bore his name. He was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, March 21, 1804 and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in Worcester in that State. He went to Boston after having learned his trade, where he established a lady's magazine, the first periodical of the kind that had been attempted in this country, of which Mrs. Hale, the present editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, was the editor. He also projected, and published, in Boston, a child's paper, and was the financial editor of the *Penny Magazine*, published by an association of wood engravers. He abandoned these works, and came to New-York about twenty-five years since, his first work after he came being the "Book of the Hudson River." It is about twenty years since he established the *Merchants' Magazine*, which became at once successful, and has maintained its popularity up to the present time. Within the last three years he has published two volumes of *Lives of American Merchants*, and a volume entitled *Worth and Wealth*.

Mr. Hunt was not a man of brilliant talents or profound learning, but he was a skillful manager and exceedingly attentive to his business, and had accumulated a considerable fortune by it. He had an unfortunate foible for drink, which he strove manfully to overcome, and did, so far as not to allow it to interfere with his business engagements. He was three times married, his last wife and his widow, was a daughter of Hon. W. Parmenter, of East Cambridge, Mass.

Viscount Bury and the Hudson's Bay Company.—Viscount Bury, who lately held an appointment in Canada, and has, since his return to England, contributed a series of articles on that country to a monthly magazine, has placed a notice upon the books of the House of Commons relating to the Red River settlement and the Hudson's Bay Company, in the question of whose territories he has recently evinced considerable interest. The terms of his notice are, that he will call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to a report of a public meeting held at the Red River settlement, at which it was alleged that British subjects had been imprisoned by the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, on suspicion of having infringed the exclusive right of trade possessed by the Company; and inquire what instructions were given to the officer commanding the party of the Canadian Rifles, who are stated to have acted on the occasion in question under the direction of one of the Company's chief factors.

Fire in a Public School-House.

A Female Teacher Fearfully Burned—Terrible Consternation of the Scholars.

A few minutes before 1½ P. M. yesterday, a large number of the pupils of Public School No. 39, in West Eighteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, suddenly came rushing from the building screaming "Fire," "fire," at the top of their voices. The entire neighborhood was soon in the wildest excitement, and the parents and friends of the children greatly alarmed, hurried to the place. The firemen were speedily on the spot, but fortunately their services were not needed.

The cause of the alarm was soon ascertained. The clothes of Miss Sarah L. Lewis, one of the teachers, had caught fire from the stove in one of the class-rooms. There was a very hot fire in the stove, and Miss Lewis opened the door to diminish the heat. After doing so, she turned around to pass into the school-room, and her dress came in contact with the stove and caught fire. As she passed into the school-room, she discovered that her dress had taken fire, and endeavored unsuccessfully to extinguish the flames by pressing her skirts together. Almost instantly her clothes were all in a blaze, and becoming frightened, she rushed frantically up the aisle, on both sides of which the children were seated, crying, "Oh, save me! oh, save me!" The children at once became intensely excited, and commenced running for the door and hurrying down stairs in the wildest confusion. The screams of Miss Lewis speedily brought the other teachers to her assistance. Miss Crowell, the principal, with great presence of mind, closed the doors immediately to prevent the further escape of the children. The teachers quickly threw their shawls around the person of their unfortunate associate, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The excitement was such, however, that Miss Crowell directly afterwards fainted, and it was some time before she was restored to consciousness. Miss Lewis was speedily conveyed to the residence of her parents, No. 150 West Eighteenth-street, where proper medical aid was promptly rendered. She was found to be severely burned, and her physicians have but very little hope of her recovery. She is only 19 years of age, and had been employed in the school as a teacher but two days. Several children were severely bruised, but none seriously injured.

City Items.

It was so cold all day yesterday that the ice in the gutters scarcely melted for an hour, and the dry snow lay on the housetops without thawing. Perhaps this cold snap may be accounted for by the fact that the Knickerbocker Companies have just got 200,000 tons of Ice into their houses.

An Irishman was caught stealing boots at the Astor House, early yesterday morning. He was taken, and so was his daguerreotype, with a pair of boots hanging over his neck.

Patrick Murphy and John Gaffney, boys, were arrested yesterday, and sent home to Massachusetts, where they are charged with stealing $400.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs Dugan, the circumstances of whose death were reported in yesterday's Times, rendered a verdict of "Death by Puerperal Convulsions."

Brooklyn Items.

That the Brooklyn Common Council should really set to work to rid the city of that nuisance—the Fire Department—is altogether too good to believe. Morality and the Insurance Companies ought to join their forces to help the Common Council, if they are in earnest, for the engine-houses are centres of the most ruinously corrupting influence, and it is a long while since anybody believed the Department to be either an economical or efficient organization for quenching fires. The Common Council's Committee on the subject are Alderman Lowber, Chairman, No. 199 Henry-street; Rowe, corner of Classon and Green avenues; Kalbfleisch, Bushwick, (Metropolitan avenue;) Rabbe, No. 290 South Fourth-street, E. D., and Jenkins, Division-avenue, near Fourth-street. Gentlemen, the eyes of Brooklyn are upon you.

There was a large assembly, including an unusual number of clergymen, yesterday afternoon at the Franklin-avenue Church, in attendance upon the funeral of the wife of Rev. Jos. Greenleaf, pastor of the church named. Mrs. Greenleaf was taken sick during the last Summer vacation, while visiting in New-England. She was brought home with much difficulty, and has lingered, gradually failing, until Sunday last, when she died. Rev. Mr. Rockwell preached a brief discourse over the remains, the other exercises of the occasion being conducted by Rev. S. J. Parke and Rev. Mr. Wells.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday morning two men entered a billiard saloon on Fulton-avenue and without cause fell to beating a man. The parties were attacked in turn by George Pell and John Clayton, who finally succeeded in putting their assailants to flight, but not until they severely injured one of them named Patrick Brannegan, *alias* "Scotty."

On the same morning a man was severely beaten by the Fulton Ferry hands for persisting in smoking in the ladies' cabin. Served him right.

New Gallery of Paintings.

Nye's Gallery of the Old Masters, which is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, attracts an unusual degree of attention from artists and connoisseurs, on account of the large number of works of the old masters which it contains. The following testimonials by the first artists in the City, written when the collection was on exhibition before, and it was intended to have it open as a permanent gallery, will show the estimation in which it was held at the time:

"Recognizing the importance of the permanent establishment of a public gallery of the works of the great masters of painting and sculpture in this City, and considering Mr. Nye's collection now at Lyceum Gallery, in Broadway, worthy to form the nucleus of such a Gallery, we hereby cordially express a hope that his endeavors to place his collection permanently with us may meet with the cooperation of our fellow-citizens.

New-York, June 9, 1849.

D. Huntington, Thos. P. Rossiter, J. F. E. Prudhomme, J. H. Sheppoggue, John T. Peele, B. H. Meiers, Wm. Page, T. A. Richards, M. K. Kellogg, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas S. Cummings, J. Vanderlyn, Wm. S. Mount, Paul P. Deggin, Thomas Hicks, Louis Lang.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1848.

Mr. Gideon Nye—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your request to write you my impressions of the picture attributed to Titian, in your catalogue, I freely say, that I was struck from the first with the work as an original "Titian," and my frequent examinations of it since have quite confirmed me in this belief. Of its *merits*, it is here unnecessary and impossible to speak. I find *enough* to admire and study in it; it is with respect to its *originality* that I suppose you wish vouchers, as the fact of the *composition* being Titian's, is, of course, too well known to a unit of doubt.

And I should say there can be no question on this point. The peculiar manner of execution and the *quality* (as a substance) of Titian's works, preclude the idea of its being a copy, to almost any intelligent observer of old pictures; and to those intimately acquainted with Titian's paintings, it is the more impossible, inasmuch as they believe this singular *quality* of his colors never to have been approached by either ancient or modern imitators.

There are also internal evidences in the work, of the strongest character, which to *me* are satisfactory, but which cannot be set forth here; indeed they would be quite incomprehensive, except to those who have studied this master *con amore*.

In conclusion, I am only surprised how this work came *here*, and though an authentic history of the picture could not increase my belief in its originality, I believe a definite account of the whole gallery would do a great deal to give them credit with the *public*, who have a feverish suspicion of the "Old Masters." Very respectfully yours, &c.,

(Signed,) HENRY PETERS GRAY."

Dr. Gilligan's Arrest.

Coroner's Office, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read a statement in this day's Times respecting Dr. Gilligan's arrest by me, I beg to say that it is incorrect. I am not disposed to injure the reputation of any man, therefore you will be pleased to correct any such insinuation.

S. S. HILLS, Coroner.

Stabbing Affray.—Barbara Hande, wife of John Hande, tailor, at No. 86 Avenue B, was stabbed Tuesday afternoon in the head and neck with a pair of shears by Joseph Beck, a journeyman in the employ of her husband. The parties had been disputing about some washing. The woman lies in a critical condition, but, it is believed, will survive her injuries. Beck, who is a German, 29 years of age, after committing the assault made good his escape. The police are on his track.

Fire in Grand-street.—At a few minutes to 10 on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the store of Alexander & Brothers, No. 387 Grand-street. The damage, principally by water, is estimated at $4,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire caught from a candle in the hands of the clerk.

Weather Reports.

By the Southern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street

Places.	Time Mar. 3.	Wind.	Ther	Remarks.
Boston, Mass..	M.	N. W	23°as	Clear.
W'ter Ely Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	7°as	Clear.
Ogdensburg ..	A. M.	N. W.	5°as	Clear.
Rouse's Point..	A. M.	W.	0	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	N. W.	19°as	Pleasant.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	30°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo..	A. M.	—	21°az	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.....	A. M.	N. W.	5°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	11°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia..	A. M.	N. W.	12°as	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	W.	5°as	Clear.
Fr'e du Chien..	A. M.	N.	20°as	Hazy.
Fon du Lac....	A. M.	—	2 °az	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	25°as	Clear.
Portage City..	A. M.	—	29°as	Clear.
Chicago, Ill....	A. M.	—	30°as	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio....	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich..	A. M.	—	17°as	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa..	A. M.	—	12°as	Clear.
Indiana'a, Ind	A. M.	—	12°as	Clear.
Cleveland, O..	A. M.	N. W.	15°as	Cloudy.
New-York.....	M.	N. W.	27°as	Clear—bar. 30.175.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	W.	30°as	Cold and clear
Philadelphia....	M.	S. W.	28°as	Clear—bar. 29 92.
Washington....	M.	N. W.	32°as	Variable.
Rondout, N.Y.	P. M.	—	18°as	Clear.
Great Bend....	P. M.	—	24°as	Cloudy.
Port Jervis....	P. M.	—	22°as	Clear.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	W.	13°az	Cold and clear.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	—	Clear.
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M.	—	28°as	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	18°as	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	12°as	Cold.
New-York.....	8P.M.	N. W.	22°as	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	W.	28°as	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	N. W.	22°as	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	P. M.	S. W.	34°as	Clear—bar. 29.50.
Memphis, Tenn	P. M.	N. W.	32°as	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	N. W.	29°as	Clear.
St. John, N.B..	P. M.	N.	—	Moderate, cloudy.
Sackville, N.B.	P. M.	E.	22°as	Cloudy, like snow.
Charlottetown .	P. M.	E.	—	Cloudy and Cold.
Washington....	P. M.	—	32°as	Clear and calm.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1859.

Hon. Mr. JONES, of Iowa, lately introduced a bill in the Senate for extending the limits of town sites upon Government lands. The present limit by act of Congress of May 23 1844, is three hundred and twenty acres. But speculators in the West are not content with such limited bounds; thinking that "no pent up Utica contracts," &c., they enter upon and sell large tracts of the public domain as town lots, to which they have no title. These lots are sold and bonds given for deeds, and these bonds are held both East and West. And now to cure these defective titles an appeal is made to Congress to extend their limits. Will Congress grant relief to those speculators? Property worth several hundred thousand dollars, in one town only, is now held by virtue of these bonds—the grantors having no title themselves. Upon Mr. JONES' bill the Committee of the Senate on Public Lands have reported adversely, but the hopes of these Western speculators is not dead; the next move will be to introduce bills for individual cases—it remains to be seen whether they will succeed. I shall keep you advised in relation to all their movements, and when individual cases come up explain fully the circumstances of each case. Yours. JUS.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—A distinguished lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows:

"When I commenced taking JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, I had been affected with that disease nearly twenty years It is of the spasmodic kind; in a bad attack I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy, I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me."

The medicine referred to above, is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, and is for sale by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COAL OIL.—Parties desirous of investing $500 or more, without services, in a safe and which can be shown very profitable operation in connection with gentlemen of standing, in the manufacture of Coal Oil, are invited to call at room No 21 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, where samples and full particulars can be ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD-BY TO LITTLE CORDELIA.—This evening will be the last appearance but one of Little CORDELIA HOWARD, the most wonderful of all child-actresses. She is deservedly popular, and presents us to-night at Barnum's Museum, with three of the finest and ablest characters in three different pieces, while Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, this afternoon, delights and surprises all with her characteristic vivacity and vocalism.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another amusing entertainment is to be given at this favorite and flourishing theatre. The new drama of "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys" will be repeated, with the grand burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and comedy of "In and Out of Place," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, the CARLO Family, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Speed.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St. Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN HOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

☞ Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines.—Highest Premiums (1851) awarded by the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, New-York, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine Connecticut, Michigan, and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York. Send for a circular.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald.*
Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Journ. Com.*
Equal to nice seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
The machine, for family use.—*Advocate and Journal.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evang.*
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer.*
In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner.*
Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder.*
A benefaction of the age.—*Putnam's Magazine.*
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.*
Beyond all question, *the* machine.—*Late Illustrated.*
The stitch cannot be unraveled.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*
They maintain the preëminence.—*Express.*
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Wat. Chron.*
Our household is in ecstasies with it.—*Porter's Spirit.*
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News.*
Are preëminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
One of the household gods.—*U. S. Journal.*
Unrivaled in every quality.—*Day Book.*
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette.*
Have no equal for family use.—*Musical World.*
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal.*
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are without a rival.—*Am. Phrenological Journal.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New-Yorker.*

☞ Barthalf's Sewing Machines.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 459 Broadway,
(Corner of Broome-st.)

The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ The Meralline Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS in 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor, can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., and Rev. James Thomson, Rec. or of St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J., WELFORD R. SMITH to SARAH E., youngest daughter of the late Edward Gunning, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BUTCHER—HARRISON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Lewis JAMES W. BORCHER to Miss JESSIE MARIA HARRISON, both of Brooklyn.

VREELAND—DARLING.—On Tuesday, March 2 at the parsonage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen Neck, by Rev. Aaron L. Stillwell, GARRET VREELAND to ISABELLA DARLING, both of Centreville Hudson Co., N. J.

DIED.

SPARKS.—In this City, on on Tuesday morning, March 2, ELISABETH CAROLINE PLATT, wife of Samuel J. Sparks, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 5th av., corner of 52d st., on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, Dr. DAVID PERRY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 282 3d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTALING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, EDWIN WYLIE, only child of Peter R. and Susannah P. Houghtaling, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOURDETTE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, DANIEL STANSBURY, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Wm. H. Peck, and his brother in law, Oscar Temegnio, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, MATILDA F. LOCKWOOD, wife of Wm. G. Lockwood, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, at No 104 High st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment, on Friday morning

SEAMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday evening, March 1, after a short and severe illness, JAMES V. SEAMAN, aged 59 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, March 5, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 2d-av. and 111th st.

HUNT.—On Tuesday night, March 2, FREEMAN HUNT, in the 54th year of his age.

HADDOCK.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., on Tuesday, March 2, MARIANNA L. HADDOCK, wife of Roger Haddock, aged 24 years.

Funeral will take place this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at their residence. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Railway, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

AYMAR.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 1, ANNA B., wife of Chas. E. Aymar.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her husband, No. 16 Chestnut-st., Newark.

HOSFORD.—At Cork, Ireland, on Friday, Feb. 5, SAMUEL R. HOSFORD, of Queensfort, Brandon.

FERRIS.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Second day, March 1, AMELIA FERRIS, widow of the late Elijah Ferris, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charlton Ferris. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 9½ o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COUENHOVAN, in the 80th year of his age.

The writer of this, knowing the worth and valuable life of the above departed citizen, is not willing to have his name entirely forgotten in this fast and ungrateful age, without this humble effort to eulogize his character and remembrances. Mr. Couenhoven was descended from our oldest Dutch families, and of Huguenot origin; his ancestors were amongst the very first that arrived and settled on the Island of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam. The Van Couenhovens or Van Schouvenhovens were identified with the interests and prosperity of the City in many important positions from its first foundation. Mr. C.'s father and grandfather both served through the Revolution with distinction and honor; he himself was conspicuous in furnishing means and influence to raise a company, (of which he was Lieutenant,) that was attached to the 1st Regiment of Artillery, during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sandy Hook and adjacent places; he was also Commander at the old North Fort and other important defences during the war. He was member of and among the originators of several useful associations amongst us, such as the Mechanics' Society, Tammany Society, Mechanics' Bank, and others which are not now remembered by the writer. Mr. Couenhoven possessed the characteristics of the old Knickerbockers for honesty and uprightness in their dealings with others in an eminent degree; through all his life he was towards his Creator and man, a practical exemplification of the true Christian, fearing God and hating sin; he died confiding in the mercy and ability of an All-wise Providence to transport his soul to a purer and happier state of existence. One who knew and loved him well.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1776.

FIRST CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS.
(At Wholesale.)

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 190 Greenwich-st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they offer at the lowest rates for cash:

MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked and pickled,) SALMON, SHAD.
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
Plated, Brass and Iron
Chain Bolts,
Detector Till Locks,
Safe Store-Door Locks,
Secret Spring Locks,
Secret Bolts,
Porcelain Shutter Knobs,
Porcelain Door-Knobs,
Porcelain Drawer-Knobs,
Silver Glass Shutter Knobs
Silver Glass Bell-Pulls,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE.
At prices to suit the times.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch-st.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND HEEDHAM'S.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
ROWLAND'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c.
TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT;
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,
the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."
There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.
THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RICH SPRING SILKS
IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SILKS.
Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS.
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,
11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
9-4 wide Allendale Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
6-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings, At 1s. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth, At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons, At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints, Entirely new patterns.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

LAW BLANKS.
WILLMER AND ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau-st., corner Liberty,
have now ready an entirely new set revised by an eminent lawyer of this City.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 69 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BEROH, Secretary.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 386 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Will take place on Thursday, March 4, when will be displayed a choice assortment of
CHILDREN'S BONNETS and HEAD DRESSES,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS, and
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c., &c., cured by a mild external application in five minutes. Patients will be attended at their residences free of charge for a week or two. Address Dr. MONROE, General Post-Office.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE PASSENGERS PER STEAMER *Ericsson*, for the voyage up the Mediterranean, should be supplied with one of PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PENS, which are invaluable to travelers, by sea or land, for taking notes and letter writing at any time or place. They are incorrodible and not affected by temperature. Call or address T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 262 Broadway. Pens sent by mail to any part of the country, with full directions for using. Be sure and secure one and have pen and ink always at hand. All writers are invited to call.

MISSOURI LANDS.—EDWARD HAREN, JR., of St. Louis, Mo., who is extensively engaged in the Land Agency business for Missouri, can be found on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., where he will be happy to impart any desired information concerning lands in said State.

Letters addressed to him at the Metropolitan Hotel will also receive attention.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks, commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

LUCIUS HART, IMPORTER AND DEALER in metals, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, offers for sale Banca tin; straits tin—Revolly and other brands.
Antimony; Spanish and American lead.
Spelter; copper in ingots.
Bismuth; bar tin and bar lead, &c., &c.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

1858.—SPRING MANTILLAS.—1858.
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers,
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
Spring and Summer dry goods,
By the assignees of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Comprising in part
Rich barèges, barège robes,
Lawns and organdies,
Silks and shawls,
Linen goods, &c., &c.
At prices far below the cost of production.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.
SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.
Also, a large and well-selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.
Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufacturers, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.
All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its usefulness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is in weight to only 12 ounces.
THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE
Is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

1858. DRESS TRIMMINGS. 1858.
KOHLSATT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.
Berlin Zephyr Wool Chenille, Silk, Canvas, &c.
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, STARS, BRAIDS, SPANGLES, &c.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

COBB AND THE LEDGER.

A NEW STORY AND A NEW VOLUME.

COBB'S STORY.

The New-York LEDGER for March 13, which is now ready, is the commencement of a new volume, and contains the beginning of a new tale by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled ROSALIND HUBERT; Or, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, which is the exact story ever written by that universally popular author.

Mr. COBB has not written anything for some months but this superb Tale, he having devoted himself entirely to its production, that he might lavish upon it all the superabundant resources of his skill and genius, and produce a work that should be the very masterpiece of literary art; and such a work is "ROSALIND HUBERT; Or, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY," commenced in the New-York *Ledger* of March 13, now out, and for sale at all News Offices.

This number of the LEDGER also contains the conclusion of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great story "THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;" the continuation of the thrilling and absorbingly-interesting story of "RICHARD HUFFMAN; Or, THE PEASANT AND THE NOBLEMAN;" several complete stories by EMERSON BENNETT, T. S. ARTHUR &c.; articles and poems by FANNY FERN, ALICE CAREY, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and other eminent and popular writers.

The following are some of the
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Louisville Journal.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—During a recent visit to New York, we called two or three times at the office of the *Ledger*, and had an opportunity of inspecting the books of that wonderfully successful paper. What we said when we spoke of it some weeks ago was far beneath its present mark. Its circulation at this time is considerably over three hundred thousand—probably one hundred and fifty thousand over any other paper in America. We hear that there is a weekly in London whose circulation is equal, if not superior to that of the *Ledger* but it is sold so cheap that its profits cannot be a fourth part as much as those of the latter periodical.

Mr. Robert Bonner, the sole editor and proprietor of the *Ledger*, has won his extraordinary success by his singular knowledge of public taste, and by the extraordinary tact, talent, and enterprise that he luxuriously exhibits in ministering to it. He never fails to fulfill the expectations of his myriads of readers. His *Ledger* has a more popular corps of writers than any other paper. That his vast circulation is substantial and healthful is shown by the fact, that it has for months been not only rapidly but steadily and equally increasing, in all the thousand cities of our Republic. Other Eastern editors, beholding his triumph, have tried to imitate him, but they have found him inimitable.

Among the regular contributors to the *Ledger* are Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Alice Cary, Sylvanus Cobb, T. S. Arthur, John G. Saxe, Mary Stanly Gibson, Emma Alice Browne, and Oliver Sinclair, and there are very many others Miss Emma Alice Browne, whose genius is familiar to our readers, has contributed several exquisite gems to the *Ledger*, both in poetry and prose.

From Harper's Weekly.

The most successful paper of the kind in question at the present time is, without all question, the New-York *Ledger*. Its circulation is stated to amount to the enormous figure of 325,000 weekly, and we have no reason to believe this statement to be exaggerated. We presume the subscription list of the *Ledger* to be unequaled in the world. So small a share of this success must, of course, be ascribed to the surprising energy displayed by the proprietor in advertising his sheet. But it is due to truth to say, that the matter contained in the *Ledger* is admirably adapted for promiscuous reading. It is mainly made up of stories by such writers as Fanny Fern, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Carey, Mr. Cobb, Mr. T. S. Arthur, and Mr. Emerson Bennett; while such eminent writers as George D. Prentice, of Louisville, contribute poetry, paragraphs, and fun. *A high moral tone pervades the whole paper, and never, for the sake of a caustic paragraph or a piquant story, is anything admitted to its columns which could offend fastidious taste.* The whole enterprise exhibits a striking degree of judgment and tact. We have no hesitation, indeed, in saying—whatever the public impression may be—that all the advertising in the world could not have made the *Ledger* succeed as it has done had it not had the average requirements of the popular mind.

From the Publishers' Circular.

Advertising has undoubtedly helped the progress of THE LEDGER, but its great success is owing to several causes, of which this is but one, and perhaps not the most important. Its proprietor seems to have an intuitive knowledge of the wants of newspaper readers, and an abundant faith in his own powers in this respect. These have enabled him to act wisely, and given him courage to act boldly and liberally. He has been enterprising in engaging talent for his columns, and shrewd in electing the peculiar talent required, as well as in rightly directing it.

It is not, therefore, merely that much talent is employed in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, for this may be said of many papers which are struggling to sustain a circulation not amounting to as much in all as THE LEDGER'S increase in a single week. But it is that the right talent is employed in the right way. THE LEDGER evidently aims to be a paper for the million. It appeals not to this small class, or the other; not to the highly cultivated and intellectual alone, but to the whole people, and its conductors succeed in making it an infinitely better people's paper than any which has preceded it.

Another cause of success in THE LEDGER, we rejoice to believe to be the high moral tone which pervades it; the great care which is evidently taken that not any exceptionable line or word shall find place in its columns. In many newspapers there is carelessness, if not indifference, in reference to this point, while some evidently seek popularity by what they call a liberal tone and a lack of prudishness, but what in reality is a pandering to depraved tastes. Whilst it is matter for rejoicing, therefore, that so successful a paper is so praiseworthy in this respect, we believe we find in it one of the reasons for the success itself.

From the Pike Co. (Ill.) Union.

We have for some time intended to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the New-York *Ledger* is one of the cheapest family papers we have. Many people have an idea that it is made up of wishy-washy, sentimental stories; but we assure all such that they are mistaken. The best writers in the country contribute to its pages, for its proprietor pays liberally, and money can always command genius. Mrs. Southworth, Osgood, D. Prentice, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Cary, Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Emerson Bennett, and a host of other well-known literary celebrities, are regularly employed upon its pages. Nothing is admitted that would conflict with the notions of the most rigid moralist. Its price is only $2 a year—two copies for $3.

From the Missouri Presbyterian.

The Missouri *Presbyterian*, in speaking of the New-York *Ledger*, says:

"This journal deserves great credit for its out-spoken conduct in reference to vice."

It is the high tone and pure morality of the *Ledger* which make it such a universal favorite. Not a single coarse word is ever permitted to appear in its columns.

From the Texas Sentinel.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The *Ledger* has been finding its way down South, "for many a changing year." It comes laden with such excellent freight, is so sparkling and bright, that eulogy applied to its merits seems almost like painting the lily. It is published at No. 44 Ann-st., at the low price of $2 per annum in advance.

From the Martinsville (Ind.) Herald.

A GOOD PAPER.—The New-York *Ledger* is decidedly the handsomest and best family paper we have ever seen or read, and contains more interesting and valuable matter than any paper of its kind published in the United States. Published by R. BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York, at $2 per annum, single copy, or any person obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

AN unfortunate accident occurred to the Princess Royal of England on her embarkation for her new husband's home, which for a time threatened to overcloud the otherwise happy union of the royal pair with impenetrable gloom, and, perhaps, lasting domestic misery. The facts of this melancholy affair are simply these:

When the vessel in which the distinguished bridal party had embarked had gone some half dozen miles, the Princess went below to her magnificent stateroom, and seating herself, turned to her illustrious husband and requested of him her last number of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which she had placed in his charge for safe keeping just as they were leaving the cars. The Prince at once felt in his overcoat pocket for the LEDGER, but IT HAD BEEN TAKEN THEREFROM! Upon learning that her favorite paper—the thing she most depended upon for recreation during her journey—was gone, the Princess was at first grief-stricken and then enraged. Her husband vainly attempted to pacify her. She would listen to no excuse. Nothing would satisfy her but a LEDGER. To every excuse and endearment offered by the Prince, she replied—"WHERE'S MY LEDGER?" His Highness, nearly driven to distraction issued from the royal stateroom in make known his trouble to the attendants when he was agreeably surprised to find every lady and gentleman present engaged in perusing the LEDGER. Of course a copy was soon procured for the Princess, on obtaining which she received the Prince again into favor, and thus this unfortunate affair was happily adjusted.

COBB'S NEW STORY,
COBB'S NEW STORY.
HIS GREATEST AND BEST.
—ENTITLED—
ROSALIND HUBERT;
—OR—
THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as seamstress and to take care of children, or to wait on a lady, or seamstress and chambermaid; is accustomed to family sewing; has no objection to travel with a family; can give good City reference. Apply at her present situation at Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, many of them with 2 and 5 years' City references, as Protestant cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses waiters, chambermaids, and a large number of smart, general servants, can be obtained to-day, at WESLEY & CO'S. Female Institute, No. 369 6th-av., near 22d st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENty years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a Club House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above establishments, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, E. F., No. 199 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and good driver and competent groom; has had lung experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Clinton-place, 4th-st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. B., by calling at No. 143 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or No. 7 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B FAIRFIELD, care of Evans & Vernam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN A SITUATION in a private family; he is both active and capable, and has got the best of City references; has no incumbrance; any commands for J. P., by calling at No. 811 Broadway, Mr. Corelin's grocery store, or at No 263 1st av., between 16th and 16th st., for two days, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily, or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address G. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting, reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a years's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms etc. of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on DUCRILEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

HELP WANTED.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—APPLICATIONS will be received for a week from the present date, at the office of Superintendent in this Institution, for a respectable, intelligent, energetic Christian man, with a wife capable of taking part in the duties of housekeeper, is desired. He must have the qualifications of an accountant and purveyor. Apply at No. 53 West 20th-st., rear of the Church of the Holy Communion, between the hours of 4 and 6, until March 10.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS, FOR NEWARK, N. J.—Ten good sewers, accustomed to work on the platts. Boarding house connected with the factory. Apply to EAS. LELAND & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, none but those having recommendations from their last situation need apply. Call at No. 22 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COUNTING ROOM. Salary $75 first year. Address box No. 1,636 Post-Office.

WANTED—A TIDY, OBLIGING GERMAN PROtestant girl for general housework; one that can come well recommended; no other need apply at No. 129 4th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—STRAYED, A WHITE ENGlish BULL TERRIER, with liver colored ears, extending over the eyes. Whoever will return him to No. 98 Grand-st. will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, EITHER IN 19th-st. or 5th-av., a gold CHAIN, with a pencil, ring and small compass attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.'S, No. 550 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO.

Publishers, Providence, R. I.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. LORD, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 26 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds, and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German,) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. D. Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 16th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country; greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-rate situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single, would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F., *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cor. wall; F. W. Bodstien No. 761 Broadway; J. M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMily, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take three or four young girls of the ages of 11 to 12 years for board and instruction in English and French. It is in part to defray private instruction to their own children of the same ages. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Orphans preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms on the second floor, with full or partial board in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference exchanged and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months, during the approaching season, in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C., box No. 2,478 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Partial board for gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address giving location and terms, MERCHANT'S CLERK, *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 59 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHfield, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union. Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circular, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. S. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the pianoforte. $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., will be opened April 1, with experienced Professors. Its cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location, it claims to offer rare advantages. For other information, refer to the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3 865 Post-office, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 613 5th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASTER TO GIVE lessons on the flute. Some one with experience is preferred. For further particulars address T., box No. 80, Jersey City Post-Office. Good reference requested.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child, from three to five years of age. An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

E.—YOUR LAST MESSAGE IS RECEIVED. If the letter by express reaches me in time, I may deliver the letter hoisted of sending it by mail. I did not write on Monday. F. G.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADway.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 67½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, CARriage-house and grounds, with a profuse supply of fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, adjoining J. I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, with 8 or 10 acres of superior land, within a short drive from New-York, combining more desirable advantages by railroads, private conveyance and stages than perhaps any property now in the market, especially when the unequaled locality, health and complete adaptability for a gentleman's residence are so happily combined as in this property. Affliction in the family is the sole cause of sale. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., or to J. I. SNEDIKER, near Union Course, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 40 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d st. 8th-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38; lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-st ne house 50th-st. 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWOstory brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hamden-st. Also a neat three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, in Caston-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 22x2, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; haze saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill river. The grist-mill is 30 by 50 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.

C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—All those in want of houses are invited to call at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d st., as I bring their carpenter to examine the work, where they will find one large 4 story and one 3 story, all new; high stoops with all the modern improvements; fine location; call and examine the premises: they are open all day.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. CUCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½ and 508 Water-st., between Rutgers and Pike slips. Also, the four four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Cherry-st., in the rear of the Water-st. lots. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 281 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two-story extension, making the house 57 feet 8 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 104 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av. Contains 15 rooms, gas, bath, range, &c; price $7,500; $4,000 or $5,000 can remain if desired. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MEDIA E POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison-square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 77 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 69 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore, Clifton: one is on the Livingston-place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to MILLIKIN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, furnished No. 7 East 35th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 3 703 Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new, first-class store No. 224 Front-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 25th-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st., in the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, PELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 50th and 51th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 189 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 143 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 129 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE New Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 12 WEST 21st-st. The owner, about going to Europe, will let his house to a private family only for one year, from the 1st of May. Inquire at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or from 12 to 3 P. M. at the house.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground feed, feed grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS', Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE—NEAR Cold Spring, opposite the West Point Military Academy; house has 13 rooms; 3½ acres delightfully laid out, with fruit and ornamental trees; is about ten minutes' walk from railroad and river. Inquire at Desk No. 30, over the Assay Office, Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN CHAMBERS HALL NO. 65 Chatham-st., next door to Chatham Bank. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & S. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The advertiser, having a well located office and spare time wishes to obtain an AGENCY for some MILL or MANUFACTORY, BANK or INSURANCE COMPANY. Has large business acquaintance and experience. Will give satisfactory references, and bonds if necessary. Address L. W. H., Box No. 3,437 Post-Office, New-York.

J. N. FREE, OF CINCINNATI, UNIVERsally conceded to be the greatest orator, philosopher and satirist now living, is sojourning at the Astor-house. In order to remove that jealousy and fear that has existed respecting him, he has made himself a prisoner of State in Ohio for the last five years; he will positively lecture here before leaving for Boston, Albany and Buffalo.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices; at J. ATKINSON'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE SLIDE LATHE, (SIX FEET,) with screw cutter, and one iron planer, (6 feet, 30 by 30 both in excellent condition, very cheap. Apply at ROGERS & SMITH'S, No. 295 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front, brown-stone, 5-story English-basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.: a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in this immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st., of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor, with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VANHOUTEN, No. 196 West st 3d story

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to F. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 136 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE-STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus' iron fronts, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal-st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $5,000. The most westerly building is about 86 feet deep; rent $4,000. The two intermediate buildings are 66 feet deep; rent of each $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are strongly built, and well lighted. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; two stores on Broadway, near Canal st.; four large rooms on Canal-st., 16x60 ft.; the dwelling house No. 127 Greene-st., with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms—rent $1,000; the dwelling houses No. 169 Lawrence and No. 151 Wooster sts.—rent $600 each; also, a small store on Lispenard-st. Apply at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE buildings admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes, located in the neighborhood of New-Canaan, in the Harlem Railroad. They are each 60 feet, six stories high, and have a vault under street for steam engine. They are very strongly built, and will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to the Harbor-Master's Office, corner South-st. and Coenties-slip.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of this place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN 3-STORY brick dwelling house No. 119 West 46th-st, near 7th-av., in a genteel block; has gas, bath range, marble mantles, &c. Immediate possession can be obtained. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1,350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Chit-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 4-story, English basement, will be rented to a private family for one or two years, from 1st of April or May, located near Murray Hill. Address B. F. D., box No. 1,648 Post-Office.

TO LET—IN FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN BOWERY and 2d-av., to a small family, a part of a three-story brick house, consisting of second floor, with closets, a basement and attic bedroom. Inquire at the office of the *Messenger*, Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET VERY, VERY LOW—FROM FIVE to six hundred dollars, two English basements, and three high stoop three and four story, first-class, moderate-sized houses, in a block of 13, at the corner of 39th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 185 and 187 East 26th-st., with desirable gardens in front. If not sold immediately will be rented reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 169 Lexington-av., from 6 until 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore, Clifton: one is on the Livingston-place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to MILLIKIN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, furnished No. 7 East 35th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 3 703 Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new, first-class store No. 224 Front-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 25th-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st., in the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, PELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 50th and 51th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 189 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 143 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 129 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFF

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st. near Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., contained in the magnificent private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st. between Broadway and University place, TO MORROW, (Friday,) March 5, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house viz: In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor-suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etagerce, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c. In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, boits and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sals. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars, see the *Herald*.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 32 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand stone front residence 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th aves., and near Lonfron Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. To the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffets, suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffets, and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and decanters. Sale positive. Deposits required of Bohemian ware. In the parlors are velvet carpets three-every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets three-rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF THE CROSBY-HOUSE PROPERTY, EMBRACING 71 LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Red House property, bounded by 1st and 2d avs., 104th, 105th, 106th and 107th sts., and embracing 71 lots. The plot of 18 lots, including the Red House and out-buildings, will be sold in one parcel. This property is in the finest condition for pleasure or other purposes, and ready for immediate occupancy. The grade, location, &c., are unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the City, and too well known to render detail necessary. A more desirable opportunity for the profitable investment of capital, cannot be offered buyers this Spring, the sale being to close an estate; and purchasers can rely on it being absolute. Every lot offered will be sold without reserve. Terms will be liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, (LEASEHOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x102 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble tops, chandeliers, bedsteads, bureaus, looking glasses, rockers, bookcases, cedar trunks, dining tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice and valuable collection of fine oil-paintings, books, engravings, &c., at the spacious salesroom known as the American Art Gallery No. 675 Broadway. Sale positive to pay advances. Lovers of the fine arts are invited to attend.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery and glass ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, 2 large French plate pier-glasses, cooking and other stoves, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

JOHN READING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER AT AUCTION.—JOHN READING will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the foot of 36th-st., North River, a large assortment of lumber; also mules, wagons, harness, one furniture, books, notes, judgments, &c. LEROY CLARK, assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE HOMESTEAD of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH SAWYER, near the village of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., consisting of about three acres of land, on which there is an excellent dwelling with eight rooms, cellar and garret, together with barn and other out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., known as the "Disbrow Place," located at the junction of the turnpike and the road leading to Orienta; has a commanding view of the harbor and Long Island Sound; location very pleasant and healthy; about ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, and very convenient for persons desiring to reside in the country and do business in the City. Further information may be obtained of WM. H. DISBROW, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st., ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq., No. 32 Beekman-st., BENJAMIN FLORENCE, Esq., Mamaroneck, or of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold (positively) at auction, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Title indisputable, and possession given 1st of April.

VALENTINE BUCK, Executor,
No. 329 Front-st., or No. 143 East 30th-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

COAL.

COAL—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) LEHIGH and Broad Mountain, the qualities of which are guaranteed to be satisfactory to buyers and prices as low as good coal is sold for; also Cumberland, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel at lowest current rates
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

COBURN'S PURE LARD-OIL.—WARRANted very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$468,428 21	
For Interest	277,498 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'ts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 62	1,166,732 87
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,456 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,563

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,969 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62		
		$3,658,735 89	
For Interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34		
		1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	
			4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1853.			
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		253,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages		4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents		18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due		50,456 30	
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.			
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above		$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities		28,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums		17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00	
Balance		1,142,503 16	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 38
40 per cent. on $4,927 83, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20 — $1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON,
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee, and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 157 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates delivered to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Renben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. F. Wolfe,	Jos. Stallard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Westcarbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The packages are sent at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS.—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY on the 8th of March inst. Freight must be at pier foot of Canal-st., and the day before with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARADIS, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary, of the XIVth Ward.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. E.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton	
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Apr 17	Wednesday, Apr 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wednesday, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

[Continued from First Page.]

argument. I have passed already from the ground of expediency, on which I was standing, to that of right and justice. Among all our refinements of constitutional learning, one principle, one fundamental principle, has been faithfully preserved, namely: That the new States must come voluntarily into the Union—they must not be forced into it. "Unite or Die," was the motto addressed to the States in the time of the Revolution. Though Kansas should perish, she cannot be brought into the Union by force.

So long as the States shall come in by free consent, their admission will be an act of union, and this will be a Confederacy. Whenever they shall be brought in by fraud or force, their admission will be an act of consolidation, and the nation, ceasing to be a Confederacy, will become in reality an Empire. All our elementary instruction is wrong, or else this change of the Constitution will subvert the liberties of the American people.

You argue the consent of Kansas from documentary proofs, of her forced and painful acquiescence, under your tyrannical rule, from elections fraudulently conducted, from her own cautionary and from your own records, made up here against her. I answer the whole argument at once; Kansas protests here, and stands, by your own confession, in a attitude of rebellion at home, to resist the authority which you contend she is soliciting at your hands.

Sir, if your proofs were a thousand times stronger, I would not hold the people of Kansas bound by them. They are all contradicted by stern facts. A people can be bound by no action conducted in their name, and pretending to their sanction, unless they enjoy perfect freedom and safety in giving that consent. You have held the people of Kansas in duress from the first hour of their attempted organization as a community. To crown this duress by an act, at once forcing Slavery on them, which they hate, and them into a union with you, on terms which they abhor, would be but to illustrate anew, and on a grand scale, the maxim:

"*Prosperum et felix scelus, virtus vocatur.*"

Mr. President, it is an occasion for joy and triumph when a community that has gathered itself together under circumstances of privation and exile, and proceeded through a season of servitude, first or prudential dependence on distant central authority, becomes a State, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and rises into the dignity of a member of this Imperial Union. But in the case of Kansas, her whole existence has been, and it yet is a crisis, a tempest, a chaos, and now you propose to make her nuptials a celebration of the funeral of her freedom. The people of Kansas are entitled to save that freedom for they have won it back when it had been wrested from them by invasion and usurpation. Sir, you are great and strong. On this continent there is no power can resist you. On any other there is hardly a power that would not reluctantly engage with you; but you can never, never conquer Kansas. Your power, like a throne which is built of pine boards, and covered with purple, is weakness, except it be defended by people confiding in you, because satisfied that you are just, and grateful for the freedom that, under you, they enjoy.

Sir, I will once more, of this subject of Slavery, I submit that our own dignity requires that we should give over this clamorously vain slavedom, which we practice in prescribing acquiescence in their rule as a condition of toleration in self-government in the Territories. We are debased in it. We may wisely give it up, and admit Kansas as a Free State, since she will consent to be admitted only in that character.

Mr. President, if I could at all suppose it desirable or expedient to enlarge the field of slave labor, and of slaveholding sway, in this hemisphere, I should, nevertheless, maintain that it is wise to relinquish the effort to sustain Slavery in Kansas. The question, in regard to that Territory, has risen from a private one about Slavery as a domestic institution, to one of Slavery as a national policy. At every step you have been failing. Will you go on still further, ever confident, and yet ever unsuccessful?

I believe, Sir, to some extent in the laws of destiny. I think there are regions, beginning in the North polar, and stretching southward, where Slavery will die out soon if it be planted; and I know, too well, that in the tropics, and to some extent northward of them, Slavery, however sinful it may be, and which you contend she is soliciting at your hands.

Sir, if your proofs were a thousand times stronger, I would not hold the people of Kansas bound by them. They are all contradicted by stern facts. A people can be bound by no action conducted in their name, and pretending to their sanction, unless they enjoy perfect freedom and safety in giving that consent. You have held the people of Kansas in duress from the first hour of their attempted organization as a community. To crown this duress by an act, at once forcing Slavery on them, which they hate, and them into a union with you, on terms which they abhor, would be but to illustrate anew, and on a grand scale, the maxim:

"*Prosperum et felix scelus, virtus vocatur.*"

Mr. President, it is an occasion for joy and triumph when a community that has gathered itself together under circumstances of privation and exile, and proceeded through a season of servitude, first or prudential dependence on distant central authority, becomes a State, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and rises into the dignity of a member of this Imperial Union. But in the case of Kansas, her whole existence has been, and it yet is a crisis, a tempest, a chaos, and now you propose to make her nuptials a celebration of the funeral of her freedom. The people of Kansas are entitled to save that freedom for they have won it back when it had been wrested from them by invasion and usurpation. Sir, you are great and strong. On this continent there is no power can resist you. On any other there is hardly a power that would not reluctantly engage with you; but you can never, never conquer Kansas. Your power, like a throne which is built of pine boards, and covered with purple, is weakness, except it be defended by people confiding in you, because satisfied that you are just, and grateful for the freedom that, under you, they enjoy.

Sir, I will once more, of this subject of Slavery, I submit that our own dignity requires that we should give over this clamorously vain slavedom, which we practice in prescribing acquiescence in their rule as a condition of toleration in self-government in the Territories. We are debased in it. We may wisely give it up, and admit Kansas as a Free State, since she will consent to be admitted only in that character.

Mr. President, if I could at all suppose it desirable or expedient to enlarge the field of slave labor, and of slaveholding sway, in this hemisphere, I should, nevertheless, maintain that it is wise to relinquish the effort to sustain Slavery in Kansas. The question, in regard to that Territory, has risen from a private one about Slavery as a domestic institution, to one of Slavery as a national policy. At every step you have been failing. Will you go on still further, ever confident, and yet ever unsuccessful?

I believe, Sir, to some extent in the laws of destiny. I think there are regions, beginning in the North polar, and stretching southward, where Slavery will die out soon if it be planted; and I know, too well, that in the tropics, and to some extent northward of them, Slavery, however sinful it may be, and which you contend she is soliciting at your hands, is hard to extirpate. But I cannot find American boundary. I am sure, however, that 36° 30' is too far north. I think it is a moveable boundary, and that every year it advances towards a more southern parallel.

MORE SLAVERY WANTED.

But is there just now a real want of a new State for the employment of slave labor? I see and feel the need of room for a new State to be assigned to free labor, of those that are annually admitted every year. I think I see how it arises. Free white men abound in this vicinity, and in Europe, and even in Asia. Economically speaking, their talent is enough—there is a surplus of it. Under improved conditions of society life grows longer, and men are less fearful Wars, which sometimes waste them, grow less frequent and less destructive. Invention is continually producing machines and engines, artificial laborers, crowding them from one field of industry to another—ever more from the Eastern regions of this continent to the West, ever more from the overcrowded Eastern Continent to the prairies and the wilderness in our own. But I do not see any such overflowing of the African slave population in this country, even where it is protected. Free labor has been obstructed in Kansas. There are, nevertheless, 50,000 or 60,000 freemen gathered there already—gathered there within four years. Slave labor has been free to immortalize. There are only 200 to 203 slaves there. To settle and colony a new Slave State anywhere is, *per se*, to depopulate old Slave States. Whence, then, are the supplies of slaves to come, and how? Only by reviving the African Slave Trade. But this is forbidden. Visionaries dream that the prohibition can be repealed. The idea is insane. A Republic of thirty millions of freemen, with a free white laboring population so dense as already to crowd on subsistence, to be brought to import negroes from Africa to supplant them as cultivators, and so to subject themselves to starvation! Though Africa is yet unorganized, and unable to protect itself, still it has already exchanged, to a large degree, its wars to make slaves, and its commerce in slaves, for legitimate agriculture and trade. All European States are interested in the civilization of that continent, and they will not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian Church cannot be forced back two centuries, and be made to sanction the African Slave Trade as a missionary enterprise.

FREE LABOR NEEDED.

Every nation has always some ruling idea, which, however, changes with the several changes of the several stages of its development. A ruling idea of the colonies of this continent, two hundred years ago, was labor to subdue and reclaim it. Then African Slavery was seized and employed as an auxiliary, under a seeming necessity. That idea has ceased forever. It has given place to another one. Aggrandizement of the nation, not indeed as it once was, to make a small State great, but to make a State already great the greatest of all States. Free labor demands labor, but it is no longer the ignorant labor of barbarians, but labor perfected by knowledge, and skill, and combination with all the scientific principles of mechanism. It demands, not the labor of slaves, which need to be watched and defended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimulated by interest, fashion, and ambition. It needs that every man shall own the land he tills—that every head shall befit for the helmet, and every hand fit for the sword, and every mind ready and qualified for counsel. To attempt to aggrandize a country with slaves for its inhabitants, would be to try to make a large body of empire with feeble sinews and empty veins.

THE FATE OF EVERY PRO-SLAVERY PARTY—THE DOOM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. President, the expansion of territory to make Slave States will only fail to be a great crime because it is impracticable, and therefore will turn out to be a stupendous imbecility. A free Republican Government, like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society. Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatsoever form it exists, is exceptional, local, and short lived. Freedom is the common right, interest, and intimate destiny of all mankind. All other nations have already abolished, or are about abolishing Slavery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of Slavery, except one, has perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic Party—is hurrying on irretrievably, toward the same fate. All Administrations that have favored the policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one. A pit deeper and darker still seems to receive this Administration, because it sins more deeply than its predecessors. There is a meaning in all these facts, which it becomes us to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point where intervention, by the Government, for Slavery and Slave States, will no longer be tolerated. Free-labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories or out of them, wherever you may go to extend Slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba. The invasion will be not merely harmless but beneficient, if you yield seasonably to its just and moderated demands. It proved so in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other Slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white races demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with measures and wise precautions against unforeseen changes and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. For the failure of your system of slave-labor throughout the Republic, the responsibility will rest not on the agitators you condemn, or the political parties you arraign, or even although the responsibility will be due to the inherent error of the system itself, and to the error which thrusts it forward to oppose and resist the destiny, not more of the African than that of the white races. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are urged. He must and will have it. To secure it, he will oblige the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of slave labor and Slave States, and go backward forty years, and resume the original policy of intervention in favor of free labor and Free States. The fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa determined the fate of Mexico, although sore sieges and severe pitched battles intervened before the capture of the capital of the Aztecs. The defeats you have encountered in California and in Kansas determines the fate of the principle for which you have been contending. It is for yourselves, not for us, to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph. I would have it ended now, and would have the wounds of society bound up and healed. But this can be done only in one way. It cannot be done by offering further resistance, nor by any evasion or partial surrender, nor by forcing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, against her will, leaving her to cast off Slavery afterwards, as she best may; nor by compelling Minnesota and Oregon to wait, and wear the humiliating costume of Territories at the doors of Congress, until the people of Kansas, or their true defenders here, shall be brought to dishonorable compromises. It can be done only by *the simple and direct admission of the three new States as Free States, without qualification, condition, reservation, or compromise, and by the abandonment of all further attempts to extend Slavery under the Federal Constitution.* You have unwisely pushed the controversy so far, that only these proud concessions will now be accepted by the interest of free labor and free States. For myself, I see this fact, perhaps, the more distinctly now, because I have so long foreseen it. I can, therefore, counsel nothing less than these concessions. I know the hazards I incur in taking this position. I know how men and parties, now earnest, and zealous, and bold, may yet fall away from me as the controversy shall wax warm, and alarms and dangers, now unlooked for, shall stare them in the face; as men and parties, equally earnest, bold, and zealous, have done in like circumstances before. But it is the same position I took in the case of California, eight years ago. It is the same I maintained on the great occasion of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, four years ago. Time and added experience have vindicated it since, and I assume it rapidly, to be maintained to the last, with confidence that it will be justified ultimately by the country and by the civilized world. You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of Freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone are necessary on their part to attain the position itself simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution of a new and more independent Congress.

EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY—THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. President, this expansion of the empire of free white men is to be conducted through the process of admitting new States, and not otherwise. The white race, whether you consent or not, will make the States to be admitted, and he will make them all Free States. We must admit them, and admit them all free; otherwise, they will become independent and foreign States, constituting a new empire to contend with us for the continent. To admit them is a simple, easy, and natural policy. It is not new to us, or to one race. It began with the voluntary union of the first thirteen. It has continued to go on until the ends of the continent are the borders of our Union. Thus we become co-laborers with our fathers, and even with our posterity throughout many ages. After times, contemplating the whole vast structure, completed and perfected, will forget the dates, and the men, and the individualities of the builders in their successive generations. It will be of a great Republic, founded by one body of benefactors. I wonder that the President of the United States, under whom the Kansas question, when it is a part of a transaction so immense and sublime. Far from sympathizing with him in his desire to degenerate it, and to be rid of it, I bellicate myself on my humble relation to it, for I know that Heaven cannot grant, nor man desire a more favorable occasion to acquire fame, than he enjoys who is engaged in laying the foundations of a great empire; and I know, also, that while mankind have often defiled their benefactors, no nation has ever yet hesitated honor on the memories of the founders of Slavery.

I have always believed, Mr. President, that this glorious Federal Constitution of ours is adapted to the limitless expansion of the empire, which I have so fondly contemplated. It has been perverted often by misconstruction, and it has yet to be perverted in many times and widely hereafter; but it has inherent strength and vigor that will cast off all the webs which the cupidity and interests of classes may weave around it. If it fail as now it will, however, not by our fault, but because an inevitable crisis, like that at youth, or of manhood, is to be encountered by a constitution poised in that case to be inadequate to the trial. I am sure that no patriot who views the subject as I do, could wish to evade or delay the trial. By delays we could only extend Slavery all the more throughout the Atlantic regions of the Continent. The Pacific slopes is free, and it always must and will be free. The mountain barriers that separate us from that portion of our Empire, are quite enough to divide us too widely, possibly to alienate us too soon, if we only become all of one kind in States on this side of those barriers, while only Free States are organized and perpetuated on the other side, and then indeed there will come a division of the great American family into two nations, equally conscious for complete control over the continent, and a conflict between them, such as the world will scarcely see the greatest and last to be retrieved of all the calamities that have ever befallen the human race.

Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey, in alluding to Kansas, said that now was the favorable opportunity to open a new State by her admission into the Union. He contended that the Lecompton Constitution was the expression of the will of the people of Kansas. He replied to the many arguments made against that instrument, and instanced the cases of fourteen States, whose Constitutions were adopted without submission to the people. If wrong had been suffered by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, that wrong was the consequence of their own misconduct, and therefore they have no right to complain. If the Free State Party have as large a majority as is pretended, they can change any obnoxious features in the Constitution. But if they are in a minority, they must submit, like good citizens, to the will of the majority. But this party do not want peace; they desire agitation. The affairs of Kansas, he contended, will be indefinitely worse if she be not admitted into the Union. He was impatient and anxious that Congress should be relieved from the embarrassment of this question, and that the people of Kansas should be left to settle their own difficulties in their own way, and under their own State Government; then, he said, we shall hear nothing more of bleeding Kansas.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions from the Senate, authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, to their former positions.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, argued in favor of the resolution, severely criticizing the actions of the Naval Board.

Mr. POCOCK, of Virginia, opposed the adoption of the resolutions, contending that the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry were just and that even if its decisions were reversed, many of its supposed victims, who are now expecting to get back into the Navy, would find themselves mistaken.

Messrs. WINSLOW, (N. C.) and SEWARD, (Ga.,) both advocated the resolution, which was passed by 71 majority.

The House then adjourned.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, March 3.

The Democratic State Convention met here today. J. D. PRIME, of Simsbury, was chosen President.

CHARLES T. HART, of Hartford County, and formerly member of Congress, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote was as follows:

[illegible]	192	James C. Loomis	41
[illegible] Ingersoll	147		

The other candidates nominated are as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN COLTON SMITH, of Sharon.

For Secretary of State—F. WILLIAMS, Jr., of Stonington.

For Treasurer—DANIEL B. WARNER, of East Haddam.

For Comptroller—PHILO C. CHILD, of Woodstock.

This afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported a series, but Dr. WOODWARD, of Middletown, thinking they did not go far enough in support of the President, moved to amend them. He was supported by C. M. INGERSOLL and others, and opposed by Mr. STRONG, of Hartford, and others, who denounced the Lecompton Constitution.

After a further warm debate, the resolutions and amendments were referred back to the Committee, who reported soon after the same resolutions, amended so as to approve the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, as expressed in his Inaugural Address and several Messages. The resolutions were then adopted, under the operation of the previous question.

From Boston.

LAWRENCE, STONE & CO.—THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3.

At the adjourned meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., before Judge ALLEN, of the Insolvency Court, claims were allowed of about $900,000, making the total debts thus far allowed against the firm over $2,071,000.

The petitions for the removal of Judge LORING were heard before the Committee of the Legislature to-day. Very few persons were present. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and a colored lawyer addressed the Court in favor of the removal. Action was postponed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, from the Supervisors of Kings County, for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. MATHER, from the New-York Medical College, asking for an appropriation of $20,000.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SCOTT, by bill, to provide for the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, favorably, to give married women the power to dispose of their property by will. Also, favorably, to make the husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife; and the wife the ultimate heir of her deceased husband.

NOTICES.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to the acknowledgment of deeds out of this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, concerning the powers and duties of the Governor, and to fix the compensation of the Executive and other State Officers.

By Mr. ELY, to provide for the amendment of the charters of incorporated cities. Also, to increase the number of notaries public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FOOTE, relative to banks and banking associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to designate the salaries of officers of the State Government.

The courtesy of the Senate was extended to Ex-Senator DICKINSON.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and had quite a stormy time, the session lasting until 3 P. M. There was a hard fight made against the confirmation of Gov. KING's nominations of Harbor Masters, by the Democratic friends of BRENNAN and SCHULTZ but all the nominees were confirmed; the Americans voting with the Republicans.

The name of ASHBEL B. PARMELEE, was sent in today for reappointment as Canal Appraiser.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON occupied a place in the House during the morning session.

Mr. DAYTON's charge, made last night, was, that $10,000 was to be paid on the passage of the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill, as passed in the Senate, and not as amended in the House by himself and Messrs. DENTON and BEACH.

Mr. CHAUNCEY's bill to prevent the banks of issue from being connected with Savings Banks, was made to extend all over the State before it was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the stats of the Fund, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, was sent in. The Commissioners state that they have no funds in hand at present, nor in prospective, to pay the interest on the ten million and a half debt, except $255,000 from the last deficiency loan, unless resort be had to borrowing on credit of the Sinking Fund.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to remove the site of Allegany County was taken up, and the discussion occupied most of the morning session.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was received. The report states that it is the opinion of the Committee that further investigation should be made into the manner of conducting the affairs of the Castle Garden Emigrant Depôt. A resolution is submitted for the appointment of a Special Committee of Investigation.

Mr. BEACH moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

Mr. SMITH moved the adoption of the report and resolution, and advocated his motion at length, which was adopted.

The Attorney-General having given an opinion, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, that it is not necessary for a member to reside in the district for which he is elected,

Mr. CHAIN moved that Hon. JOHN G. SEELY be declared entitled to the seat from New-York, and that the petition of the contestant be dismissed.

The House postponed the matter for one week after a hard struggle.

Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.

BURNING OF THE ELIZA BATTLE ON THE ALABAMA RIVER—THIRTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

A dispatch from Mobile states that the steamboat *Eliza Battle*, was burned at Kemp's landing near Demopolis, Ala., on Monday morning. Thirty-nine lives were lost, and twelve hundred bales of Cotton destroyed. Among the lost, was Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, of Louisville, Ky. Many of the sufferers were frozen in the water.

Importation and Indenture of Africans in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Louisiana, authorizing a company already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the Coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

Further News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers containing additional Mexican news, brought by the steamer *Tennessee*, at that port.

The Legitimists of Guanaxuato, Queretaro and Zacatecas, were at Celaya at the latest accounts, and a general action with ZULOAGA's forces was expected within a week.

Gen. PAREDI was about to enter Allende.

Four thousand Constitutional troops, with eighteen pieces of artillery, had been reviewed in Orizava.

Mr. Everett's Oration on Charity at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 3.

At the auction sale this morning, Mr. GEORGE H. STUART paid one hundred dollars premium for the first choice of a seat at the delivery of Mr. EVERETT's oration on "Charity."

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 3.

The Anti Lecompton meeting last night was further addressed by Hon. H. B. PAYNE, Judge JOHNSON and others. Resolutions were adopted tendering thanks to Senators DOUGLAS, STUART and BRODERICK, Governor WISE, of Virginia; Hon. ROBERT J WALKER, Hon. F. P. STANTON, for their course on the Kansas question, and asserting that it is the imperative duty of Congress to reject the pending application for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

Our city election yesterday passed off harmoniously, though greater interest than usual was manifested, and the Aldermanic vote was very close. The Board stands 13 Republicans and 9 Democratic aldermen. CHAS. H. CLARK, Democrat, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

The Charter election yesterday resulted in the reelection by a small majority of L. B. CROCKER, Democrat, for Mayor, over ANDREW VAN DYCK, Opposition. The Democrats elected 2 Aldermen, and the Opposition 2.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 3.

The Municipal election yesterday passed off quietly, and the vote was the largest ever polled. The entire Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of 1,000.

Death of Sullivan Dorr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 3

SULLIVAN DORR, President of the Washington Insurance Company, and one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens, died this evening after a brief illness. He was a native of Boston, but has resided here for more than half a century.

Movements of General Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

General WM. WALKER arrived here to-day, and has taken his old quarters. General HENNINGSEN is also here.

General WALKER voluntarily gave bail to-day in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Court on the 4th Monday in April.

The Case of Tuckerman Accused of Robbing the United States Mail.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 3.

The United States Grand Jury in the case of TUCKERMAN adjourned to Thursday (to-morrow) [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s,'30	101	
1,200	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	99⅜	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	
7,000	do	83⅞	
1,000	Louisa. State 6s	91	
5,000	Cal. state 7s, '70	85⅛	
2,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72	115⅛	
2,000	Chi.City 7 ₰c Bs.	98	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR.s	90⅛	
3,000	E. R. R. C. B.	71,53	81⅛
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. '62,	55	
6,000	Har. R. R. 1st Mor.	83	
2,000	Har 3d M. Bds		56⅜
11,000	M. C. R. 8 ₰c. 1st Mor.	8, F. Con. Bds	101⅜
1,000	Goshen Br. Bds.		72⅛
5,000	do.		73
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		96
7,000	Ill. F. Bonds		91½
48	Ill. C. J Rights.		106
7,000	T. B & A. 2d m.		46
5,000	M & M. 2d m	10 h	79
1,000	La. C. & M L. G	b	37
1,550	Reading R. h '86	71⅜	
10	Bank of America		109⅜
24	Bank of Commerce		102
14	American Ex. Bk		104⅛
24	do		104⅜
100	Mechanics' Bank		104⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank		104
10	Com Bank		89⅜
15	do		88
10	Park Bank		96
50	Canton Co.		24
150	do		24⅞
200	do	b30	26
449	do	b3	25
50	do	s10	25
650	do	b3	25
50	Cary Imp. Co.		9
100	Penn Coal Co	b30	78½
50	do		76¾
15	Cumb Coal Co.		21⅜
100	do		21½
507	N. Y. Cen. R.R.		93½
300	do	b60	93½
100	do	b3o	93¾
100	do	b3	93⅝
100	do		93¾
100	do	b30	93¾
100	do	b30	93⅞
200	do	s30	93
100	do	s10	93¾
163	Harlem R. R.		16
200	do	b30	16
30	do		15⅞
165	do		15⅜
400	do	s30	15⅜
950	do	s3	15⅞
50	LaCrosse & Mill. R.		11

400	Erie Railroad		34⅜
500	do		34⅜
60	do	b30	34⅜
200	do	s60	34
300	do	s3	34⅛
200	do	b10	34⅛
300	do	s30	34
250	do		34
100	do		33⅞
200	Hudson River R.R.	s3	35⅛
360	do		36
20	do	b30	36⅛
100	do	b10	36
100	do	s30	36⅝
50	do	s10	35⅞
100	do		35⅝
100	Harlem R. R. pref.		25⅛
100	do		25¾
200	do	b30	26⅛
10	Third-av. R. R.		87
100	Reading R. R.	s3	63¼
100	do	h15	63⅛
100	do	h3	63⅛
26	Mich. Cen. R. R.		73¼
75	do	b10	74
25	M. S. & N. I. R R.		32½
146	do		32⅜
50	M. S. & N. Ia ps.	b67	56
50	do	h10	55⅝
100	do	b10	55⅞
50	do		55⅜
140	do		55
25	Panama R.R.		106½
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		99
100	do	b30	99⅛
15	Cle. Col. & C. R.R.		97½
5	Ga. & Chi. R. R.		93½
13	do		94
110	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.		62
41	do		62⅛
550	do		63
100	do	b10	63
200	do		62⅜
100	do	b30	53¾
50	C. & Rock I. R.R.	h10	87
16	do		88½
80	do		87
222	do		87¾
229	do		87⅜
400	do	s10	87½
50	do		87⅜
200	do	b30	88
250	do	b15	88
130	Mill. and Miss. R.R.		39
50	do	b30	39½
50	do	b30	39¾
140	do		38¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	86⅝	
10,000	Miss. State 6s,	83⅜	
3,000	do	84	
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	89	
5,000	do.	82	
1,000	Harlem RR. 2d M	70	
20	Park Bank	96	
100	Canton Co.	25⅜	
250	do	25⅛	
400	do	b30	26
250	do	26¼	
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	21⅜	
60	Pacific Mail S. Co.	62	
200	N. Y. C. R. R.	93¼	
200	do	h10	93⅜
237	do	93⅛	
100	do	h10	93⅜
100	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	87⅜	
250	do	s3	87⅛

350	Erie Railroad		33⅞
250	do		34
100	do	s30	34
100	do		34⅛
100	do		34⅜
125	La C. & Mil. R. R.		10⅞
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		39
35	Sixth-avenue R. R.		104
540	Hud. River R. R.		36
300	do	h10	36
100	do		36⅛
100	do	b30	36¼
100	do	h20	36⅛
125	Harlem Railroad		15⅜
60	Reading R. R.	h30	64
125	Mich. Cen. R. R.		74
150	M. S. & N. Ind'a. R		32¼
100	do	h10	32¼
200	Cle. & To. R. R.		53⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 7s	Int. add.	62
$4,000	Terre Haute and Alton 2d m 8s.	Int. add.	40¼
$7,000	Raline and Mississippi R.R. 10s.	Int. add.	58
$2,000	Lackawanna R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	11
$3,000	Junction R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	72
$2,000	Lee County, (Iowa,) 8s.	Int. add.	57¼
$3,000	Hamilton County, (Ind.,) 10s.	Int. add.	60
$3,000	Marshal County, (Ill.,) 6s.	Int. add.	51
$7,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s.	Flat.	21
$2,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	Int. add.	96½
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horican R.R. 8s.	Int. add.	49¾
$1,000	Watertown and Madison R. 8s.	Int. add.	10
$15,000	Lackawanna R. R. 6s.	Int. add.	10
$100,000	Junction (Cleve. & Tol.) R. 7s.	Int. add.	76
$77,000	Trevorton Coal and R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	46
$23,000	Missouri 6s.	Flat.	83⅞
$47,000	Missouri 6s.	Flat. 84	@84⅛
$4,000	Painesville and Hudson R. R. 7s.	Flat.	7
$5,000	Missouri 6s.	Int. add.	83¾
$1,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	58
$2,000	Milwaukee & Harlem R.R. 8s.	Int. add.	10⅛
$4,000	Watertown City 8s.	Int. add.	35
10	shares Hanover Bank.		69
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.		120
150	shares Buffalo State Line R. R.		96
20	shares Oriental Bank.		99½
5	shares Ocean Bank.		84
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.		63
27	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.		46
50	shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		50⅜
333	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10¾
50	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.		123
10	shares Union Ferry Co.		95
50	shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.		14
20	shares Erie R. R.		32⅜
10	shares Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.		39⅛
25	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅞
20	shares Union Ferry Co.		99¾
1	share Continental Fire Ins. Co.		105
30	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.		112½
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.		119½
100	shares United States Fire Ins. Co.		125½

WEDNESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of February, having been completed officially at the Custom-house this afternoon, we are enabled to present our customary tabular statements, as well for the eight months of the Treasury year ending with and including February as for February.

The entries of Foreign goods at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$5,840,256
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused	1,330,623
Free Goods	1,798,185
Total entries	$8,963,984
Against February, 1857	24,500,774
Decrease February, 1858	$15,531,790

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month was $4,733,706. There was also entered in February Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $240,059.

The Exports from the port of New-York, in the month of February, were:

In Domestic Produce	$3,709,570
Foreign reexports	463,707
Specie	3,746,920
Total of all Exports	$7,920,497
Against February, 1857	7,770,512
Increase February, 1858	$149,985

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export, and California gold tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1857, and comparing with the corresponding eight months of the previous

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2015 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Tammany Celebration of the Anniversary of his Inauguration.

Speeches by Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. R. M. McLane, Hon. John Cochrane and John Van Buren.

LETTERS FROM THE CABINET.

The meeting of the Democracy in Tammany Hall, last evening, called for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, and to sustain his Kansas policy, was very large, and there was much enthusiasm. The arrangements were excellent, as is always the case when Marshal RYNDERS exerts himself. The cannon was brought into requisition soon after 7 o'clock. Before 8 the doors were opened, and a procession, headed by a band of music and carrying the usual banners and the cap of liberty, marched in, nearly filling the front room of the Hall. Soon afterwards, the masses from below rushed in, to the entire filling up of all the available space. Mr. J. ROMEYN BROADHEAD, calling the meeting to order, nominated for President Hon. JOHN A. DIX. The nomination was ratified unanimously and with applause. On taking the Chair, the President spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR JOHN A. DIX.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me by asking me to preside at this meeting; and I avail myself of the opportunity of addressing a few remarks to you in regard to the object. We are assembled in pursuance of a call signed by more than three thousand persons—many of them our most eminent merchants and business men—to sustain the President of the United States in the position he has taken in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. Though we are gathered together in the great hall of the Democracy of the City, I see around me distinguished men of all parties, coming among us, not for any personal or sectional object, but to express their opinions, as it is the right, and I think the duty of all good citizens on a great question of public interest. We do not come here to find fault with any one, or take a view of the subject differing from our own. We are not here to proscribe, denounce, or impute unworthy motives to those who disagree with us. Our purpose simply is to proclaim our opinions openly and frankly, and to state with calmness, and without vituperation of any sort, the reasons for them.

Let me avow, at the outset, that I have, like many others, had my own difficulties with this question; that my first impression was in favor of remanding this whole subject to the people of Kansas, to be disposed of by them, with a full popular vote, as preliminary of her admission into the Union. I have come on full consideration to a different conclusion—that Kansas had better be admitted now; and that whatever the people may think fit to do in regard to their political organization, be done afterwards,—done as a Sovereign State, and not as a Territory, controlled, to some extent, by Federal authority and by Federal arms. I believe it best to detach the Federal power from Kansas as soon as possible, not because it has been misused, but because the majority of the people of Kansas (if they will do what every community ought to do—take the management of their own concerns into their own hands) will, in the speediest manner, put an end to existing dissensions, greatly to their own advantage and to the relief of their fellow-citizens in other States.

I believe I say nothing which any fair man will dispute when I assert, that if the majority of the people of Kansas, instead of getting up the Topeka organization, had cordially supported (as was their duty) the Government instituted by Congress, and taken part in all the proceedings under it, they would at this moment, in all probability, be living under a Constitution framed in accordance with their own wishes. Their refusal, at different times, to go to the polls, was not the result of indifference. It was premeditated and deliberate. It was persisted in against the advice and the urgent solicitations of some of the strongest Free-State journals in the Atlantic States. This refusal, on the part of the great body of the people to participate in proceedings affecting their organic arrangements, was not merely unwise. It was in the highest degree reprehensible. In the Republic of Athens it would have been criminal, for no citizen, in times of popular commotion, was permitted to stand aloof and cast on others the responsibility of settling existing contentions without his aid. The principle is founded in reason and justice. The exercise of the elective franchise is as much a duty as it is a right, especially when vital questions are at issue, and those who neglect or repudiate it are untrue to the political institutions, which it is their business to uphold and defend. The election of the 4th January shows that the Free State men are in an overwhelming majority. It shows that they could have shaped their form of government according to their own wishes, if they had not permitted the minority to control. It is no excuse that they acted under the worst possible advice; and I submit to you, fellow-citizens, whether they will pay more than a merited penalty for their misjudgment, (to use no harsher term,) by living under a form of government not of their own choice, until they can amend it by the exercise of the right of suffrage—the only tribunal under our institutions for the arbitrament of difference of opinion on political questions.

That the Constitution of Kansas framed by the Lecompton Convention will be amended no one doubts. It is true it contains a provision that it shall be unaltered until 1864. But I regard all such attempted limitations of sovereign power as entirely nugatory. It is the right of every people to amend or abolish at will the form of government, under which they live. No power on earth can prevent them from exercising the right whenever they please. It lies at the foundation of all popular sovereignty. Constitutions are in the nature of compacts between the parties. The parties are the people, and they are as free to change these compacts by agreement, as the parties to a private contract are to amend or annul it by mutual consent. It is absurd to assume that a community can bind itself to live for eight years or a century, (if it may do one it may do the other) under any form of government without the power of altering it in any particular. I was one of those, some fifteen years ago, who contended that we could amend our State Constitution whenever the people by their delegates should meet in Convention for the purpose. There was a political interest in the State, which denied the proposition and which had influence enough with the Legislature to defeat any amendment in the mode prescribed. We prevailed in this controversy; the people called a Convention; and the Constitution of 1847 was framed in direct violation of the mode prescribed by the Constitution of 1821. If we could change our Constitution regardless of its provisions, the people of Kansas may in like manner change theirs. It is as great an exercise of power to amend a Constitution in direct violation of the mode of amendment prescribed, as it is to alter it in direct violation of a provision declaring it unalterable.

The whole question, on which Congress and the country are divided, is a very simple one; and it really seems to me that, when we strip it of certain accessories, there is very little ground for a difference of opinion. It is this: will you submit the Constitution of Kansas to a popular vote as preliminary of her admission into the Union, or will you admit her as a State and let the people dispose of the Constitution in their own way and at their own pleasure afterwards? Shall the ordeal precede or follow admission? Shall she act in this matter as a Territory or a State? The President advises the latter, and I am satisfied that he is right—that the mode recommended by him is the speediest for giving to the people of Kansas the uncontrolled direction of their own affairs and the regulation of their own form of government.

Those who take the other view of the subject denounce the President's proposition as tyrannical, oppressive, and a violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Is there any justice in this denunciation? He proposes to admit Kansas into the Union at once as a State; to say to the people—Govern yourselves without external interference; elect your own officers; mould your own institutions into the forms best adapted to your local and social peculiarities; in a word, regulate your own affairs in your own way. Is this tyranny? Is this oppression? Is it a denial of the doctrine of popular sovereignty? To my view, fellow-citizens, it presents the highest evidence of your loyalty to that doctrine, and it repels with irresistible force all the imputations of injustice and wrong with which the President is assailed.

The President's recommendation is opposed also on account of the alleged frauds in Kansas. I am sure there is no one here who would palliate them. The President himself refers to them as "detestable crimes," which the people of Kansas will know how to punish. He believes that the surest and speediest modes of redressing all those wrongs and of calming the existing excitement is to acknowledge the sovereignty of Kansas as a State; and he will then be enabled, to use his own words, "to withdraw the troops of the United States." We agree with him in both respects. We believe that when the Kansas question is withdrawn from Congress, when it shall become purely local, when it can no longer be made an instrument for promoting party purposes, and when the people of Kansas, without the presence of a Federal army, can dispose of their own controversies in their own way, there will be an end of excitement.

But it is said there will be civil war. I do not believe it. Wars of this description are usually the result of oppression or of the idleness of surplus populations. There is no tyranny or oppression in declaring Kansas to be a State, and thus enabling the majority to act for themselves in all matters of self-government, whether organic or administrative, as the President proposes; and there are no unoccupied multitudes in Kansas, whose restlessness or want of employment can only find vent in civil commotion. The people of that Territory, and of the country at large, are too busy for intestine war. Besides, nothing is to be gained by it; and we know that the great mass of the people always take a practical view of their own interest. The majority in Kansas have no motive for a resort to arms, when they can so much more easily accomplish their objects by peaceful means, and the minority have as little interest in disturbing the public order, now that the destiny of the State is a foregone conclusion. There is another and a larger view of this subject. The question should be taken as speedily as possible out of the hands of Congress. It is one of the necessities of our political organization, especially when parties are nearly balanced, that every important public question assumes a party aspect, and becomes, for the time being, so engrossing as to obstruct the progress of public business. It cannot well be otherwise when administrations are shortlived, as they are with us, and when every change is expected to bring with it a general change in the tenure and distribution of public office. I am not sure that it is an evil. It promotes vigilance, it insures a keener scrutiny into the conduct of public men, and into their motives, so far as motives may be inferred from conduct. There are great and urgent reasons for taking this question out of Congress. There never was a time, when the whole attention of the Government was more imperiously demanded by our relations to other communities. The President has, with a fearlessness worthy of all praise, put an end to filibusterism in Central America, and maintained our public faith and our public honor in the sight of the civilized world. But there are indications not to be mistaken, that graver and more delicate responsibilities may devolve on us. The Republic of Mexico is rent by internal distractions and will every prospect of dismemberment. We are connected with her by a territorial boundary of vast extent. It is hardly possible that we can, in case of her political reorganization, escape complications with her of the most important character. When I had the honor of representing New-York in the Senate of the United States, some ten years ago, I pointed out these events as inevitably to occur at no distant day; and no one who has marked the progress, or rather the retrogradation, of things in that Republic during the intervening time, can have failed to see the end approaching with slow but certain steps. The London *Times*, in a recent number, says: "There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with one inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibilities of ownership." Thus, while Europe is looking to us, and without disapprobation, as the arbiter of the political destinies of our Southern neighbor, we are expending all our time and energies in a domestic question which ought long ago to have been put at rest, and which has ceased to possess any practical importance; for no man can doubt that Kansas is to be a Free State.

Our relations with Spain are even more delicate and critical. I venture to say that no nation has ever borne so much of indignity and aggression from another as we have from her. She meets all demands of redress with insulting procrastination and indifference. She should be made to do us justice, or she should no longer be permitted to occupy a position on our coast which has for years been little else than an instrument of annoyance—a position maintained in defiance of the principles of liberality which govern the intercourse of commercial States.

I have alluded to two of the great subjects of international interest, which demand the attention of the Government. There are questions of a domestic character not less important—among them the hostile attitude assumed by that extraordinary social organization, half-military and half-religious, which has sprung up in the American desert, and which has disgusted all Christendom with its gross sensualism and its presumptuous impiety. Our commercial and financial system needs a thorough reform: the career of extravagant expenditure, which we have been running for years, should be arrested, and the administration of the Government be brought back, in regard to economy and simplicity, to the standards of JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, do what we can to expel this question of sectional agitation from Congress, and leave the Administration free to deal with the great subjects of foreign and domestic interest, which await its action and deserve its calmest, wisest and most delicate counsels. I believe the President, in all he has done, has acted with the most patriotic and disinterested motives. I have confidence in his wisdom as well as his integrity. I am sure your faith in him and his upright intentions is not inferior to my own. Let us then stand by him, and let us be assured that, in banishing from the halls of legislation a subject of sectional controversy, we shall contribute to unite the conservative influence of all sections of the confederacy upon those great public measures with which the prosperity of the country and the tranquility of the Union are so closely interwoven.

The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause. When he had taken his seat, Mr. GEORGE E. BALDWIN proposed a list of Vice-Presidents which were adopted unanimously.

Mr. SAMUEL BRADHURST presented a list of Secretaries which was also adopted. The organization was then completed as follows.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. DIX.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Charles Livingston,	August Belmont,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
Gerard Hallock,	Royal Phelps,
George Greer,	Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Benjamin Aymar,	Effingham Townsend,
E. Boonen Graves,	J. J. Boyd,
Mathew Morgan,	B. B. Blydenbergh,
James Lee,	Wm. Aymar,
John Steward,	Samuel Sloan,
H. O. Brewer,	Isaac Townsend,
Charles A. Davis,	J. Romeyn Brodhead,
Wm. Loeschigk,	B. L. Barbier,
Rufus Prime,	T. O. Fowler,
Robert J. Dillon,	Alexander Hamilton,
C. Meletta,	C. A. Secor,
G. E. Baldwin,	W. W. Burrowes,
R. L. Cutting,	Edward C. Center,
Jeremiah Larocque,	Wm. B. Duncan,
Reuben Withers,	Algernon S. Jarvi
C. P. White,	G. D. Sutton,
David Ogden,	Anthony Eickhoff,
W. H. Webb,	Michael Murray,
C. Schwarzwaelder,	James Leonard,
Wm. Kemble,	Jacob L. Smith,
J. W. Chanler,	Henry Stucke,
James Clark,	Richard Winne,
Samuel J. Tilden,	Henry Hart,
Henry Nicoll,	Thomas Kerr,
Ellas P. Higgins,	Charles A. Clinton,
Wm. H. Bulteel,	James D. Morgan,
Josiah W. Brown,	Nicholas Dimond,
Wm. Miner,	John Donnelly,
Joseph Harrison,	Stephen Kelly,
Bartholomew Healy,	Geo. P. Bickford,
Francis R. Tillou,	Robert Donnell,
John Clancy,	J. P. Dowling,
Wilson Small,	Wm. M. Tweed,
Gershon Cohen,	R. T. Compton,
P. W. Engs,	Edward Pollock,
Elijah F. Purdy,	J. M. Marsh,
James R. Steers,	Wm. Murphy,
A. S. Jackson,	Richard F. Carman,
Charles Doty,	Asahel Levy,
Peter Moneghan,	Jefferson Brown,
Frederick E. Gilbert,	Chas. D. Meade,
Peter Halpin,	John Gregory,
Frederick R. Lee,	Cyrus Ramsay,
Patrick McElroy,	John R. Briggs,
Robert Gamble,	John L. Brown,
Noah A. Chtids,	William Murray,
Chas. H. Haswell,	Wm. H. Leonard,
A. L. Pinney,	J. R. Sweet,
Jacob A. Westervelt,	Thomas C. Fields,
B. M. Whitlock,	John B. Fogarty,
John Wheeler,	James G. Smith,
Henry Howard,	James Reilly,
Robert Bonsall,	Geo. G. Barnard,
Daniel E. Delavan,	James Goodwin,
Charles K. Smith,	John Kettleman,
Thomas McSpedon,	Bryan McCahill,
James A. Post,	Daniel Kennedy,
R. B. Connolly,	Richard Busteed.

SECRETARIES.

C. P. Stuart,	C. A. Weeks,
A Chancellor,	W. T. Schmidt,
E. S. Driggs,	Thomas Munroe,
John Baulch,	L. S. Pond,
Theo. Hart,	Isaac Wright, Jr.,
Walter Roche,	W. B. Clerke,
Joseph Hilton,	James McMahon,
Robert H. Ellis,	Wm. Wainwright,
Lewis P. Clover,	Isaac Williams,
Gustavus Schwab,	John Van Tine,
Andrew W. Jackman,	Charles J. Dodge,
Charles Webb,	Henry Harrison,
Jacob Bennett,	John Tilley,
David Kissner,	H. W. McDonald,
John B. Ryer,	J. J. Gumbleton,
Andrew Leary,	Joseph C. Finden,
C. Bainbridge Smith,	Theodore Fromeut,
John J. Bradley,	John Nesbit,
Isaac Edwards,	Stephen M. Drew,
Jas. M. Sweeney,	Michael Dee,
Patrick Hogarty,	Wm. Sinclair,
James M. Helck,	George D. Davis.

The following resolutions were then read by ROBERT J. DILLON, Esq.:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States, having been purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, are the common property of the people of the several States, and every citizen from every section of the United States entitled to enter upon and enjoy them, with or without his property in Slaves, as he may prefer—that the principle of good faith, fair dealing and fraternal obligation, again and again reiterated by the Democracy of the City of New-York, we rejoice to say, has, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, ceased to be the mere principle of a party and has become the established principle of the Government.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, devoted to the growth and expansion of the Confederacy, and believing that local concerns are best administered by those whom they most affect hails with joy the advent of the period when any of the Territories is entitled, by the advance of its population and resources, to be introduced into the great brotherhood of States, and enter upon the career of self-government—and in the opinion of the Democracy, every Territory is thus entitled to admission upon presenting to Congress a Constitution which shall be "Republican in form," and with or without Slavery, as the people of each Territory shall determine.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas are entitled to immediate admission into the Union upon their Constitution now before Congress, for the following reasons:

Because the Constitution is "republican in form," and thus fulfils the only condition to admission required by the Constitution of the United States;

Because it was framed by a Convention sanctioned by Congress, and elected by a majority of the people;

Because it was adopted by a majority of the people in the mode authorized by the Convention, in whom, by delegation of the people, was invested supreme authority;

Because the mode thus authorized fairly and substantially submitted to the popular will the only question which really divided the people of the Territory.

Because the allegation that a large body of the people, known as the Free-State Party, supporters of another Convention, and in actual rebellion to the constituted authorities, did not vote upon the Constitution, and if they had voted would have shown a majority of the people to be opposed to it, is an allegation under the circumstances of the case, entitled to no consideration; those who refuse to go to the polls have no right to complain of the result of an election;

Because the Constitution, thus adopted, being regular upon the record, Congress should seize the opportunity of incorporating Kansas as a State under its provisions, thereby investing its people with sovereign power to alter or amend it at their pleasure, securing to a distracted Territory peace and quiet, and driving from the halls of Congress a dangerous and useless agitation;

Because the industrial interests of the country, now suffering extraordinary depression, imperiously require repose from the dangers of sectional agitation, and that unsettling diversions which threaten the peace of the confederacy, shall no longer be permitted to depress enterprise and to cast their baneful influence upon the credit and commerce of the people;

Because JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States, recommends it. Elevated to a position which enables him most accurately to ascertain the exact truth amid the conflicting statements, coming from heated partisans in that distant frontier of the Union, gifted with a rare sagacity and longer experience to foresee and appreciate the dangers which threaten us, surrounded by a wise and able Cabinet, and animated by a patriotism which no man will question, he has advised Congress to meet the existing crisis by admitting Kansas into the Union with her present Constitution. Admiring his courage and decision, and fully impressed with the conviction that JAMES BUCHANAN has "no other object of earthly ambition than to leave his country in a peaceful and prosperous condition and to live in the respect and confidence of his countrymen," we request our Representatives in Congress to follow his wise counsels, and we pledge to him and to them an unflinching support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings at this meeting be transmitted by the Chair to our Members of Congress and to the President of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted.

REMARKS OF HON. R. M. M'LANE.

Hon. R. M. MCLANE of Maryland, was the first speaker introduced. Before making any observations upon the resolutions, or the objects of the meeting, he wished to congratulate himself upon the privilege afforded him of appearing before them. For it was with them that conservatism in matters of national Government was to be found, and it was through the great Press of New-York that the conservative men of the country received the sustaining comfort of the conservative doctrines and conduct here announced and enacted. The main subject before them, was that of the admission of Kansas, and if he had believed that was the only matter involved in the present struggle, he would not have taken so great an interest in the result. But that was not the only issue involved. Whether they were aware of it or not, he could assure them that it was the old fight on the question of slavery coming up again, and for the purpose of destroying the peace of the country; and of engendering feelings of hatred among those who should be warmest friends. If the question as before settled on conservative grounds meant anything to the country, it meant that we should no more be troubled by the Slavery question. That was well understood by public men, and therefore was it, that those who opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution were declaring that the manner in which that Constitution was produced, was monstrous. That the people had not been permitted to vote, and that there had been frauds to a very great extent. For his own part he would state that he was prepared to differ with the President if he believed the President was wrong. But in this case he was satisfied that the President was right, and that those who opposed him were wrong, and that those of them who had been Democrats were traitors to their Party. [Cries of "Groans for Douglas."] No, said the Speaker, let there be no groans for Senator DOUGLAS—at least, not with my consent. [Marshal RYNDERS—Let us postpone that for the present.] The Speaker continuing, said he spoke to Senator DOUGLAS as he spoke to others in relation to the Kansas difficulty; that he in the Senate and himself in the House were responsible for the new doctrine, and that he, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) more than any other man, was responsible for that doctrine. And he meant to hold him responsible for it, for he still claimed that he was as much the champion of popular sovereignty to-day as he ever was. He would hold him responsible for that, for he was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Now, what was the case, and where was all the trouble? It was known to them that the people of Kansas desired a Constitution, and that they proceeded to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. It was also known that when the election came off, those who were known as Free-State men refused to vote; but that was their own fault. The speaker then gave a succinct account of the progress of events until the meeting of the Constitutional Convention. The Convention agreed upon a Constitution; and when the question of submitting it to the people came up, it was decided by one vote to submit the Slavery clause. They were not obliged to submit any portion of it. They had the power to do what they pleased. Here was the issue. It had been stated that it was wrong *because* they must vote for the Constitution *without* Slavery, or the Constitution *with* Slavery—that they must vote *for the Constitution* in any event. Now, the people there were, as stated by Mr. WALKER and Mr. STANTON, some of them respectable and many of them not. He believed a large portion of them were men without any legitimate business, and that they were in Kansas under the pay of the managers of the Kansas Fund. Now the Convention did not mean to submit the Constitution to the people. What they did mean to submit was the Slavery clause. They said that by law they had the right *not* to submit the Constitution to the people, but that they would submit the Slavery clause. It was intended to give the people the right to vote on that clause, but not on the Constitution. He had no idea that it was the intention to give those living under the Topeka Constitution, and not recognizing the legal authority, the right to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, until they should choose to recognize the rightful authority. And it was not claimed that there was any fraud in the vote on the Constitution. The allegation of fraud was in the statement that thirteen counties had been disfranchised. Now the fact was, that they had there what existed in several States—a registry law. And the Topeka people refused to be registered; consequently their inability to vote when the day of election came, was a fault of their own. And they were for the most part people who had said that they would not have voted even if they had been registered. That there were people who did not care to vote—that there were some who were too lazy to vote, was known to most of them. But on that point their President had said enough, when he said that in this country the people who voted were *the people*. And here, in the heart, where the treason was hatched; at least, here and in the New-England States, where the people of Kansas were incited to resist the law and the Constitution; here and in the New-England States, where funds, men and arms were contributed to continue the disturbance—he would say that it was better that such men as were keeping the affairs of Kansas in a broil should be sacrificed, than that, through their influence, the rights of all should be invaded at the ballot-box. We had had attempts of that kind here, and they had had them in Baltimore, through the organizations known as American clubs; and it was the duty of good citizens to do all in their power to discourage them. He did not pretend to say that the whole people of Kansas had voted. It was probable that nearly one-half were, at the time, under the Topeka influence. He said, in conclusion, that he believed he was talking to those who had grown up in the Democracy taught by JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE—a Democracy that had proven to be for the true interests of the people, and with which the people were satisfied; and he could assure them, as such, that this was the last issue of importance that they would have to settle with their present opponents—with the opponents of the National Democracy. When he had concluded he was loudly cheered, and the President announced JOHN VAN BUREN.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN was presented amid hearty and prolonged cheering. He said: Fellow citizens, I thank you for this kind reception. We are assembled on the 4th of March, 1858, just one year after the inauguration of the President to promote whose election so great exertions were made, and it seems to me a most appropriate time to recur, as well to the circumstances of the campaign in which he was elevated to the Presidency, as to the declarations of his inaugural address, the declaring upon what principles he should administer the government, that we may see whether it is true either that he has proved false to the trust reposed in him by the people of the Country, or whether it is true that circumstances have occurred since his elevation which authorize any person to assert, as so many of his opponents now do, that he has forfeited the confidence of the country, and that the Democratic Party, of which he is the chosen head, is now presented before its opponents. You will recollect that at the Presidential election a very large portion of the Free States of this Union voted for the adversary of Mr. BUCHANAN. You will recollect that a very considerable portion of the Southern country, if you have regard to Congressional districts, showed a majority for an adversary of Mr. BUCHANAN. He was defeated in most of the Free States by those who voted for Mr. FREMONT, and in many of the Congressional districts of the South by Mr. FILLMORE. Since that time, elections have occurred in the South, in the North, and in the West. In the South the opposition to him has been substantially overthrown. In the State of Virginia for example, the only Congressional district that elected an opponent, has now elected a Democrat, and she has an unbroken Democratic delegation to sustain him in Congress. In the State of Wisconsin in the West—which gave a large majority for Mr. FREMONT—at the recent election a majority of the Democratic ticket was elected; and in this little State which we inhabit, in which he was in a minority of 80,000 at the presidential election, the last State election showed that he was in a majority of 18,000—[Cheers]—a change of 100,000 in one short year, in a single Free State, affected by the wise and just Administration of this President whom we are asked to denounce and charged with betraying and prostrating the Democratic party. But, fellow-citizens, it is said that circumstances have occurred since that election that have rendered him unpopular. Well, what do we see within three days? The city of Troy, in the heart of the State, gives a majority for a Democratic Mayor, the day before yesterday, of some 500 over both the Republican and American parties combined. The city of Oswego, in the North, on the extreme frontier of the State, and where the Anti-Slavery sentiment is known to be strong, gives a like Democratic majority over both her political opponents combined on a single candidate, the day before yesterday, at the Mayoralty election. The city of Rochester does the same thing by a majority of 500. And so of the city of Rome, the city of Poughkeepsie, and interior towns in Herkimer County. Ogdensburgh, the residence of PRESTON KING, elects a Democratic Supervisor, and we are assembled here to-night to sustain the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, under a call unequaled for its respectability, for the character and position of those who call it, by any call ever issued in the City of New-York for any public purpose, no matter how universally it might be admitted to be praiseworthy, and honorable and irrespective of all party—HENRY GRINNELL, a Fillmore elector, heading the call; distinguished merchants, who supported FREMONT, uniting in it. And yet, in view of these facts, no one of which is susceptible of denial, we are told that the Democratic Party had been prostrated by Mr. BUCHANAN, and that we are a sorry set of fellows to attempt to meet to defend his conduct and his Administration. (Cheers.) And we are told this, too, by Democrats. We are told this by those who have belonged to the Democratic Party. By distinguished men who supported Mr. BUCHANAN at the Presidential election, and who seem to suppose if they withheld their support from him now he must necessarily be prostrated. The circumstances to which I have adverted show that thus far they are mistaken in their calculation. We are told that circumstances have occurred that show that we held out promises to the people during the Presidential election—that we stood upon a platform at the Presidential election which we have abandoned; and that pledges were held out in the inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN that have not been fulfilled. Now, fellow-citizens, let us look back a little at this, because you and I were largely concerned in that Presidential election. I was, myself, actively concerned in endeavoring to persuade the people of the Free States to support JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, whatever might have been their views of Slavery. [Cheers.] I addressed the people of Pennsylvania, for example, every day, Sundays excepted, from the 1st to the 14th of October, preceding the State and Gubernatorial election, which went so far to decide the Presidential election. I addressed the people of this State, in almost every part of it. The people of New-Jersey, of Indiana, of Illinois, of Wisconsin, of Ohio, and while I don't undertake to say precisely what sentiments I uttered, I do undertake to say that if any pledges were made to the people, I was act and part in making them. I was present when they were made and must have known them. And these who charge us with turning our backs upon the pledges of the campaign, make that charge directly against me, as much as against any man of the United States. Well, I have been taught that it was my business to defend myself when I was assailed. I have been taught that it is no wisdom in a political campaign to suffer people to be eternally preferring charges against you of fraud and dishonesty, and of endeavoring to force upon the people what you know to be wicked and fraudulent, and not making some effort to defend yourself against the charge. And I have also been taught by those who sometimes speak of what they call the noble act of self-defence, that it is no way to conduct a controversy to be continually fending off; that one must thrust as well as parry, to conduct any defence to a successful result. [Laughter.] But in my judgment, it is highly important, when a controversy arises, to ascertain at the outset how it began. There is nothing about which people differ so much after the controversy has arisen, as to what were the circumstances in which it originated, and who was to blame. And now, let us see in that respect, what our position is. We assembled here on the 23d of December to sustain the President of the United States. He had made certain statements in reference to Kansas affairs. An election was to take place and had in fact taken place on the 21st of December and there met, of which he did not know. Other elections were to take place on the 4th of January in regard to which, of course, we could not be well informed. We met here on the 23d December, and resolved that up to that time the conduct of the President was entirely justifiable. Our action then and the remarks that I took occasion to make have been the subject of wide criticism and fierce denunciation by demagogues who differ with us in reference to the policy to be pursued, we sustaining the Administration and they opposing the Administration. Now, those gentlemen are extremely sensitive at being told that they are no longer members of the party, and so far as that is concerned possibly they may have a right to say whether they are or are not members of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party, as I understand it, is a legitimate free-love association. [Laughter.] A member of the Democratic Party is a man who intends and desires to vote the regular Democratic ticket. [Cheers.] No other possible definition can be given of the term. Of course, it always rests in the bosom of the individual to say whether he does so intend or desire. But, at the same time, who is a supporter of the Administration, and who is an opponent of the Administration, is a question in regard to which there is no room for two opinions. Those who sustain the President's recommendation are supporters of the Administration. Those who oppose his recommendation, no matter what may be the party, they belong to, or what inferior excellence they may profess, are opponents of the Administration and are to be treated as opponents; and in dealing with the mass of those with whom they act there is no time to pick out those who have formerly been Democrats and protect them from injury and offer them eulogium. I propose to deal with them altogether in reference to the position that they have assumed. And now let us see why it is the President recommends the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. A majority, nearly the entire Democratic delegation in both Houses of Congress, second that recommendation. We have unanimously resolved that he is right. I have no earthly doubt that he is right as a Democrat, right as a patriot, right as a Statesman, and that those who oppose him will be overthrown and prostrated. [Cheers.] Now, what are the objections to the admission of Kansas? They have been well stated by the gentleman who preceded me, but allow me to advert to one or two circumstances that may not have been so distinctly put as one could wish. In the first place it is stated that the Constitution has not been submitted to the people since it was made by the Convention. I admit it has not; but what I undertook to show on a previous occasion, and what, I think, has been most satisfactorily shown now, was that a Convention called to frame a Constitution have full power to make it without submitting it to the people on a direct vote for their approbation. We made two in that way, the Constitution of 1777 and the Constitution of 1801. We made two in the other way, the Constitution of 1821 and the Constitution of 1845. And it is worthy of remark that whenever the Constitution is submitted to the people, the law calling the Convention always requires the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people. And when it does not require them, they not only are not bound to submit it, but their act in submitting it is irregular on the part of the Convention. It is true the people may go on and make a Constitution if they choose, independent of the action of the Convention, but the act of the Convention is their act—is their regular and, so to speak, legal act. Now, if you look at the two laws calling the Conventions that formed our Constitutions of '21 and '45, you will find that both of them required the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people. You will find that the Constitution reads differently when it is submitted to the people from when it is not. When it is made by the Convention, the Constitution says: The Convention ordains and declares thus, and so on. When it is submitted to the people it reads with a preamble: We, the people, make and establish the following constitution. But this idea that a Constitution is not valid till it is submitted to the people, which is the substance of the resolutions of Ohio and Indiana, adopted by our Democratic friends, is one that we desire to understand, because they may come into Charleston two or three years hence, at the Presidential Convention, with resolutions to that effect. I say it is a preposterous proposition, with not a shadow of a foundation for it. Why, if it is true of the people of Kansas it must be true if the people of this State call a convention to form a Constitution and don't direct them to submit it to the people. They go on and form a Constitution and put it in operation, but the Government under the old Constitution holds on because the new Constitution was not submitted. That is a case where you may go to the President to put down a domestic insurrection. Does anybody doubt that he would be bound to sustain the new Governor in that case, and that he would be bound to put down the old Governor who claimed to hold, on the ground that the Constitution had not been submitted. Why, if submission was required, the Constitution of the United States is invalid. That never was submitted to the people till this day, and we have lived under it ever since 1787. [Cheers.] That is the great sovereign Constitution of all of them, and to this day it never was submitted to a direct vote of the people—not even by the States. It was adopted by a Convention elected by the people in each of the different States, and never has been so submitted. How preposterous is it, then, to assume, as they do, that a Constitution must be submitted to the people in order to be valid.

Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to answer certain arguments of Governor WISE, asserting the invalidity of the mode in which the Constitution was submitted. In connection with this he examined the powers of Congress as defined by the Constitution, in reference to the admission of new States. Kansas, he declared was now a State, and should now be admitted by Congress. By the Constitution the powers of Congress were limited to admitting new States, and after admission seeming them a republican form of government, and by the Kansas-Nebraska bill it was provided that, having formed themselves into a State, they should be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people might determine. Therefore, the man who now resisted the application of Kansas for admission into the Union violated the Nebraska bill, and was false to the Cincinnati Platform. He was glad that the people of Kansas, on the 4th of January last, gave 10,000 votes against the Constitution. He was against the Constitution. He differed with Judge DOUGLAS as to its being unimportant whether it were a Free State or not. It should be a Free State. But this vote against the Constitution did not make it invalid. Suppose our Legislature, to-morrow, authorized a vote on the present Constitution, for and against it, and that a majority of 100,000 should vote against it. Would that overthrow the Constitution? Clearly not. It would be a popular declaration of the desire to have it changed in due form. Admitting that there were frauds, it constituted no more objection to the admission of Kansas into the Union than the Plug-Ugly frauds and violence at Baltimore constituted a reason why Maryland should go out of the Union. If Mr. Secretary STANTON, who was traveling through the country really endangering his own constitution in efforts to overthrow the Constitution of Kansas—[Laughter]—who made himself so hoarse in discussing this question, that it was exceedingly doubtful the other night whether he could appear at the Academy of Music in a duet with an eminent historian. [Laughter.] If he would tell him (Mr. VAN BUREN) what he wanted to establish in regard to frauds in Kansas, either by committee or by his own statement, he would agree to admit it for the purpose of this discussion. After reading from one of Mr. STANTON'S official documents as Secretary of Kansas, without making allusion to the submission of the whole Constitution, in which he pointedly expressed the desire that the Slavery question as the great distracting topic of the Territory, should be submitted to the popular vote. Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to argue against the necessity of inserting any clause in the bill admitting Kansas, to provide that the people should be at liberty to amend their Constitution at any time, because, he contended, no such clause was necessary, inasmuch as by the bill of rights even of the Lecompton Constitution itself, the people had that right unquestionably and needed no such permission. He did not attach much importance to the result of the election. He did not care much which party were the victors. If the Free-State Party, as they called themselves, were beaten, Then the Democrats had the power. And he thought that there ought to be some Democrats in every new State. It was Democracy which had made Pennsylvania the first Free State in the Union, and nearly every other Free State since, and it would make Kansas a very good Free State also. Kansas a Slave State! Slavery was in its Constitution, but nowhere else. There were one hundred and fifty slaves in the Territory, with ten thousand Free-State men yelling in their ears all the time: "Run, negro, you are free!" [Laughter.] What an extraordinary Slave State that was! [Laughter.] With three Free-State Legislatures all in full operation; one, Topeka; one, Lecompton, and one Territorial; with the right to send two Free-State Senators—red-mouthed Abolitionists—to Washington, for six years, and with a member of Congress of the same stripe already elected sitting there. Well, that was a Slave State with a vengeance, and yet people told him that the Administration were going to force this Constitution on to Kansas, and they asked him with the greatest gravity, "Are you going to force this State Constitution on the people of Kansas?" [Laughter.] Well, he did not propose to force Kansas at all. Kansas, like a great many natural persons, was rather more remarkable for its shrieking than for its virtue, and if any attempt was made to force it, he had no doubt the outcries would be heard. [Laughter.] It was impossible for anything to be more quiet than Kansas is now, and all he could say was that if anybody was forcing Kansas now, Kansas was keeping scandalously quiet. [Great laughter.] He knew it was said that the President was going to exercise most improper influences upon her. We heard from all quarters of the seduction of various members of Congress. Well, of course, that was not to be practiced upon Democrats. He presumed it would not be expected that the President should proscribe those who differed with the most of his friends in reference to the propriety of a Committee of Inquiry, and he inferred that these seductions were to be practiced upon those Republicans. He was at Washington some time ago, and saw the terror of those people for fear of being seduced. [Laughter.] There had been nothing like it, of late years; people hanging out of the windows, and standing in the streets, and wondering when this ravishing was to commence. [Great laughter and cheers.] It was due to Mr. BANCROFT, our eminent friend, to say that he braved the danger nothing. [Laughter.] He passed backwards and forwards several times at Washington, while he (Mr. VAN BUREN) was there, and it was plain to be seen that both here and there no improper proposals had been made to him. [Laughter.] In fact, there was a stern virtue about these descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans which forbade all this. Even the late Administration, under a New-England man, never made attempt upon Mr. BANCROFT, and he was glad to perceive that our Pennsylvania President had pursued the same course, with, perhaps, prudish reserve. Mr. BANCROFT was intact. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to state

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Deplorable Condition of Mexico—Interference in Her Affairs Becoming Necessary—Plan for a Protectorate, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The affairs of Mexico are attracting a good deal of attention here, and the Administration is frequently discussing plans for the relief of our sister republic, which for want of a stable Government seems to have fallen into chronic decay. The time certainly appears to be near at hand when, for the sake of good neighborhood, the Government of the United States will be compelled to adopt some active measures for the abatement of the nuisance which our sister republic is becoming, rather than being a liberal contributor, as she should, to the general stock of prosperity and wealth. Good and reliable government, to give security to life and property, is all Mexico needs to make her prosperous, wealthy and happy. Her internal resources are rivaled nowhere. Her soil and climate are excellent, and rich mines and facilities for manufacturing abound throughout her domain. But all lie undeveloped, simply because few are willing to risk their lives or their capital in developing these resources in a country where a political storm may at an hour's notice deprive them of everything.

Notwithstanding the improvidence and profligacy of Mexico, and crude as is her development, her revenues from customs alone could have been farmed out years ago for $12,000,000 per annum, and there is no doubt that an honest and economical administration of the Customs Department would add twenty per cent. to this amount. $8,000,000 of this should be sufficient for the expenses of the Government, leaving from four to six millions with which to pay the interest on her public debt, and finally extinguish it, while now she is, in fact, bankrupt, unable to pay her interest even, and continually becoming more and more involved. At present the revenues are squandered in the most shameful manner, much of them, in fact, exhausted in the schemes of petty politicians to retain or maintain position in the Government. Put an end to all that by some plan which shall insure a permanent and honest administration of affairs, and Mexico is at least capable of discharging all her obligations as a member of the family of nations.

But she is capable of much more than this. Give the needed security to life and property, and a single branch of her industry—that of mining—will add from fifty to a hundred millions of silver per annum to the present supply. It is unnecessary to moralize upon the beneficial effect that this accretion of the precious metals would have upon the business of all commercial nations. It is sufficient to suggest the vast advantages which would flow to Mexico herself from the production of this amount of silver. Not the miner alone would be benefited; but every branch of human industry would thrive under its influence, and a healthful emigration would flow into Mexico, and in a few years establish her as a first-class power among the nations. Why should this not be? What does she lack but men, capital and enterprise? Absolutely nothing. Nature has done for her all that could be asked. The man of enterprise finds there a charming climate, all the elements of civilization, society and cultivated soil; and, when we remember the dream-like prosperity of California, based entirely upon mineral wealth—notwithstanding the pioneers there had to contend with an unbroken wilderness—what may we not expect of more favored Mexico, if her Government is only placed upon a basis which will secure to her the benefits of enterprise similar to that which has made a great and powerful State of California?

With all these elements of wealth and prosperity Mexico, nevertheless, is bankrupt, convulsed by petty revolutions, cursed by the most shameless corruptions of her officials, unable to pay her debts, and rapidly sinking lower and still lower into the pit of ruin. At this very hour she is looking to the United States for pecuniary aid to enable her to retrieve present difficulties, and again establish some sort of government. So desirable is it to us that order should reign there, that our people might be willing to let her have the money, if it would effect any permanent good result and could be satisfactorily secured; but we cannot purchase her territory, as heretofore. The day for that has passed, as Mr. BUCHANAN will find, if he ever succeeds in his plan of negotiating a treaty for the acquisition of Sonora. The Gadsden Treaty never could have obtained five votes in the Senate of the United States, if all the territory it acquired, out of which a State could have been made, had not been first lopped off by amendment. Senators, North and South, were opposed to acquiring territory for the two sections of the Union to quarrel over in the future; and I remember very well that Hon. JOHN M CLAYTON referred to the action of the Senate in relation to the Gadsden purchase for the evidence that such acquisitions would never again be sanctioned by our Government and people. Indeed, it may be set down that if the rich province of Sonora were to be offered us to-day as a free gift, on condition that we should establish a government over it, the Senate would reject it.

We cannot aid Mexico then, by purchasing her territory, or even by loaning her money on a *pledge* of territory,—for that would be eventual acquisition. Still Mexico must have money, and it is idle for us to say that we care not where she gets it,—for we *do* care. She is already responsible to the United States in large amounts for outrages committed upon American citizens; and our Government must insist upon their settlement at some time or other, or assume the liquidation England, too, will be likely to step in ere long to rescue something from the "sick man's" estate for the satisfaction of her holders of Mexican Bonds. It is only a question of time, at best, as to when she shall do this,—whether now or a year or five years hence. She can do it in one of two ways,—either by an acquisition of Mexican territory, or by assuming a protectorate over the country. Will the United States assent to either? Certainly not unless we are prepared to accept the most offensive violation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine, and to permit the establishment of British influences over our sister Republic far greater than those the exercise of which in Mosquitia and the Bay Islands we have been contesting for a dozen years.

But we cannot play the dog in the manger. If we will not permit Great Britain to collect her debt in that way, we must suggest some other method of securing it to her, or become responsible ourselves. The question now this can be done is one that must be discussed and settled soon,—and its solution may solve also the troubles of our neighbor, and make of her a powerful and profitable ally, if we are only bold enough to grapple with the subject, and to carry out a radical policy. Under all the circumstances, has not the time arrived when it behoves the United States to consider whether or no we ought not *assume a protectorate over Mexico, and by the exercise of our moral influence secure her the stability and good government which can alone save her from dissolution, and enable her to fulfill her obligations as a member of the family of nations?* Something must be done,—and the simple query is whether the establishment of the protectorate would not be, on all accounts, the *best* thing. The details of such a plan are easy of comprehension,—and the case of the Ionian Islands may furnish a precedent. Those Islands became a nuisance of bad neighborhood, and accordingly by the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, it was agreed that Great Britain should assume a protectorate over them, which was done; and since that time the Ionian Islands have gone on peacefully and prosperously.

In the case of Mexico the United States might nominate COMONFORT—or any other honest and capable man who had received the suffrages of the people—as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In all other respects the present form of Government might be preserved: but it would be understood that the United States would *protect* the Government and maintain it against popular tumult. The garrisons of the country would pass into the hands of the protecting power, and be manned by the latter with troops enlisted for that special service, the effect of which would be always to keep before the disorganizers the hopelessness of any attempt to gratify their own ambition through the prostration of one Government and the revolutionary elevation of another. The expense of all this would, of course, be borne by Mexico herself, and be far less than the present cost of her army, which contributes more than any other single element to the success of the petty revolutions which are destroying the life of the nation.

My argument, in brief, is this: The Republic of Mexico is dying. We must either succor her,—let her be succored by a European power upon terms disadvantageous to our own interests,—or permit her to fall to pieces, and grab a portion of her territory which we don't want, to satisfy our demands against her. We can succor her only by a protectorate, or by an acquisition of territory. The latter is impolitic, to say the least. The advantages of the protectorate are these: *First*—It would cost us nothing, because Mexico would pay all its expenses. *Second*—It would give us the desired good neighborhood without our having to purchase territory, and with it a national partisan excitement. *Third*—The payment of money for a purchase of territory, if made, would only afford temporary relief, and in a few years we should be called upon just as imperatively for further aid, and the condition of Mexico will not have improved a whit. *Fourth*—Under the protectorate, which would cost us no more than the indorsement of A. No. 1 paper costs an indorser, Mexico would be so developed as to become to us a great and profitable customer as well as a valued friend and ally.

I have neither time nor space for further presentation of this subject now, and must leave to some future occasion the consideration of objections that may be raised both in the United States and in Mexico, to the proposition for a protectorate. The subject is one at least worth considering, as it certainly is one that *must* be met and disposed of in some way before many months elapse. S.

FROM ALBANY.

The Castle Garden Emigrant Depot—Increase of Salaries—New-York Banks—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Harbor Master Nominations Confirmed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

The removal of the County seat of Alleghany was the special order in the House to-day. It occupied much time, and was finally carried.

Under the order of reports of Committees, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported in favor of ordering a select committee to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, and to investigate the manner in which the landing and forwarding of the emigrants is conducted at Castle Garden. The Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers.

When reports from State Officers were in order, a communication was received from Attorney-General TREMAIN, giving the opinion that it was not necessary a member of the Assembly should be a resident of the District from which he is elected. Upon this opinion the Committee on Privileges and Elections asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of Mr. DOLAN to the seat now occupied by Mr. SEELEY, of New-York. The contestant claimed the seat upon the ground that Mr. SEELEY was not a resident of the City when he was elected to the Assembly. The discussion which followed this motion necessarily involved an investigation of the main question. Without coming to a conclusion the House adjourned.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Dr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill to designate the salaries of certain officers of Government. It gives the following compensations:

To the Governor $8,000, and $1,500 for clerk hire.
To his Private Secretary, $2,500.
To the Secretary of State, $5,000; and $9,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.
To the Comptroller, $5,000; and $12,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.
To the State Treasurer, $5,000; and $4,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.
To the Attorney-General, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.
To the State Engineer, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.
To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,000.
To each of the Canal Commissioners, $3,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire.
To each of the Inspectors of State Prisons, $3,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire.
To the Auditor, $3,000; and $8,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,000.

AN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Senator BRANDRETH also introduced a bill to reorganize the Executive Department of the Government. The principal objects of the bill appear to be to add some additional paraphernalia to the outside department of the Executive Chamber—to give the Executive some additional patronage, and to add to the burden of taxation. Nothing but circumlocution and extravagance.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

Senator FOOTE introduced a bill to amend the law under which the New-York banks are required to make weekly reports. It so amends the banking law as to require every bank doing business in the City of New-York to report:

1. Amount of capital stock actually paid in.
2. Average amount of investments.
3. Amount of specie.
4. Amount of circulation.
5. Amount of circulation, registered or unregistered.

These reports are to be made weekly, but the statements are to be made for the close of each day's business.

Under the head of investments are to be included all loans and discounts, bonds and mortgages, stocks and real estate. Under the head of deposits shall be included amounts due banks or other corporations, unpaid dividends, profits, and all sums due on demand.

These statements are to be returned to a person to be designated by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and are to be by him made into a tabular statement and published in one or more papers.

Any bank neglecting or refusing to furnish the required statements to forfeit its charter.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Something like a dozen reports were received this morning from different railroad companies, showing the assessed value of the property of each company for the years 1856 and 1857. I compile them in one table, but give the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central by counties:

Roads.	1856.	1857.
Albany, Vermont and Canada	$218,263 00	$140,007 00
Sixth-avenue, (N.Y. City)	571,000 00	237,809 00
Black River and Utica	1,906 99	1,802 96
Brooklyn City Railroad	842,344 00	325,251 00
Oswego and Syracuse	280,345 00	301,325 00
Chemung Company	206,000 00	163,351 45
Canandaigua and Elmira	376,320 00	255,716 22
Albany and West Stock-Bridge	957,404 00	548,639 00
New-York and Erie	5,257,786 00	4,612,846 61
New-York Central	14,406 868 00	11,171,384 12
Totals	$23,128,236 99	$18,056,132 36

Decrease under the law of last Winter on these twelve roads, $5,072,104 63.

I give the New-York and Erie Railroad and the New-York Central by Counties:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE.

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Rockland	$700,300	$428,363 00
Orange	819,570	948,167 55
Sullivan	292,720	191,210 45
Delaware	90,000	202,748 00
Broome	518 615	489 718 81
Tioga	352,400	428,262 00
Chemung	576,200	357,523 50
Steuben	435,500	412,219 95
Alleany	384,105	312,868 95
Cattaraugus	743,174	470,958 31
Chautauque	375 202	330,676 09
Totals	$5,237,786	$4,12,815 61

NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Albany	$677,250	$723,227 60
Schenectady	735,300	453,532 44
Montgomery	1,506,490	1,025,154 50
Herkimer	886,637	449,038 08
Oneida	923,110	660,759 98
Madison	550,000	398,050 00
Onondaga	1,409,000	1,085,624 90
Cayuga	624,950	368,326 00
Seneca	309,000	108,213 75
Ontario	737,577	416,640 64
Wayne	753,702	565,940 73
Monroe	1,763,718	1,488,861 50
Orleans	525,900	398,877 00
Niagara	699,560	714,510 70
Genesee	1,129.750	1,068,426 80
Erie	1,381,814	1,256.201 00
Totals	$14,406,868	$11,171,384 12

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator ELY introduced a bill this morning authorizing the Governor to appoint 400 Notaries Public for the City and County of New-York.

CHARTER CONVENTIONS.

Senator ELY also introduced a bill to provide for organizing Conventions in Municipalities for the purpose of revising charters. It provides that when a Convention shall have prepared a charter, it shall submit the same to the Legislature for its aporoval. The approval once obtained, it shall not be altered or amended except upon the vote of two-thirds of the members elect to the Legislature, unless by consent and application of the corporate authorities. This bill is designed by Mr. ELY to prevent the tinkering of city charters, unless such tinkering is invited and sanctioned by the municipal authorities.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It was Executive session to-day. Every Senator was present, and, judging by the time occupied, the sitting must have been entertaining, if not exciting.

The Senators from New-York and Brooklyn, to whom were referred the nomination for Harbor Masters, respectfully asked the Senate to grant them further time for consideration. Upon this request turned the contest. The Republicans were against granting. Senator STONE for it. Senators JOHNSON and WHEELER against it, and the Democrats, *en masse*, for it. There was much legislative manœuvring to secure the time asked, and the Ayes and Noes were called an innumerable number of times but always with substantially the same result.

Where the nominations came directly before the Senate they were confirmed by the affirmative votes of the Republicans and Americans. In some instances one of the Democrats would unite with the Republicans in favor of the nominees. A. D. BARBER was confirmed, as he deserved to be, by a vote of twenty-six to four. Senator DOHERTY voted to confirm DONOE and Senator PRATT to confirm COFFIN. To clinch the whole matter, a motion to reconsider the vote confirming Messrs. STEWART, DONOE, BARBER and COFFIN, was voted down.

So that all the horses which his Excellency led to the water have taken a drink, or rather they have taken several drinks. LEO.

WESTERN POLITICS.

The Anti-Lecompton Movement at the West—Douglas in the Ascendant—Ohio Wire-Pulling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Monday, March 1, 1858.

"*Dinna ye hear the Slogan?*" 'Tis DOUGLAS and his men. The State of Ohio, the mother of the States of the great Northwest, has commenced the development and organization of a sentiment which for some time has silently but surely pervaded the hearts of the people, but which now rages in fury at Columbus, has spread through Indiana, blazed up in her Capital on the 22d of February, and the ultimate results of which will be a Convention in Chicago, the largest and ablest that ever assembled to denounce a traitor or vindicate the rights of man.

These impromptu meetings have been thus far a great success, showing the most lively sensibilities to the wrong which the President is endeavoring to perpetrate in forcing upon a people a Constitution contrary to their legally expressed wish, making that blunder a pet measure of his Administration and then proscribing Western men for their manliness in saying that submission to palpable errors and blunders shall not be made the test and standard of Democracy. There probably never was a time when the men of the West were filled to fullness with the spirit of indignation as they are at this present, at the faithlessness to his friends and the vacillating and proscriptive policy of the President in this Kansas business. In the very matter of all others wherein the great age, character and personal honor of Mr. BUCHANAN was held ont to the people of the West, in all the speeches made in the campaign, by the very men whom the President now proscribes, that exact justice should be done to the people of that Territory by the General Government, in their efforts to establish a Constitution and to regulate all their institutions in their own way. Without which assurances and guarantees made on the part of his friends, he could not have received the vote of a single State in the West. The venting of Executive ill-temper and spleen upon the the heads of Democrats for taking issue calmly and respectfully upon measures proposed or blunders made, as becomes the duty of representatives in a free Government, in an age when "free men know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them," cannot be cringingly submitted to this side of the Alleghanies.

The Executive bolts have been especially hurled in this direction, and mistaking the mettle of Western men, the President has seemed, by his recent acts of vindicative proscription, to suppose them all to be satellites revolving around Post-Offices, and that Executive patronage in their estimation was a means of grace working absolution for all political wrongs whenever and upon whomsoever perpetrated. But coming events will teach Presidents—"which a breath can make, as a breath has made"—that Western men will maintain their personal faith no less than their political honor.

The West is under no especial obligation to Mr. BUCHANAN, for although having yielded at the Cincinnati Convention to the fatal argument of expediency, and withdrawn their young and vigorous statesman, and come up in the canvass with great spirit and cordiality, and saved the old man from defeat, yet the first official act of his elevated position was to ignore the modern *living* men of the Northwest in his Cabinet.

Meetings are being called all over this State. A monster meeting is called for Cincinnati, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, where the National platform was adopted, and Mr. BUCHANAN placed upon it,—but from which he has stumbled and fallen. Mount Vernon has sent forth her call, and on the 10th of March the State will assemble at Columbus, at which time it is expected that DOUGLAS, WISE, STANTON, WALKER and PAYNE will be present. If these are a specimen of the men who are to be driven from the Democratic Party by the President, and one Pennsylvania Senator, and about two Alabama and Mississippi members of Congress, aided by the tremendous power of the Washington *Union*,

"Then welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock."

Ninety out of every hundred men west of the Ohio River spurn the Lecompton insult and CALHOUN villainy, and any man who countenances that instrument in these Northern States, in any shape or any form, or under any apology, is with the people a defunct and obliterated politician. It is not believed that a single member of Congress from Ohio, on the mooted question of the admission of Kansas under Lecompton, will vote for it. Whether Mr. PUGH will vote in accordance with his own notions or the unanimous judgment of the Legislature and the sentiment of his State, is not much thought about now or cared for. He has never, as a Senator, commanded more than the respect, certainly never the admiration of his party. He never had been dreamed of as being destined for the seat which he has occupied, and he is indebted for his fortunes more to the chaotic condition of things than to the actual judgment of the Legislature then in session, upon his fitness for so important a position. Nevertheless, his party have tried to make the most of him, and his party papers, especially the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, have left no opportunity unimproved to give "*the* Senator," "our talented young Senator," a boost towards fame and good position in his own State. But it is said that the Senator is now coldly inclined towards the editor of that journal, because he could not see, what it required mental "optics sharp I ween" to see, the merits of that "compromise" which fell so flat in the Senate and upon the public judgment. There has always been a consciousness among that gentleman's friends, of too much forwardness in the Senate for his years and strength. He is regarded as a well-read and thorough young lawyer, but his *penchant* for speaking upon every measure, regarding it as a "case" which he must "open" or "close," has had a tendency to detract from his real merits, and has been a source of regret to his constituents and friends. Though quite a self-reliant man, he seems always to have considered his line of success to lie in the direction of submission to the wishes of an Administration, even against his own State.

The Democrats of the Legislature, and throughout the State, are looking to GROESBK, of Cincinnati, to represent and speak the sentiments of the State and the great Northwest in the trial which is to come in Congress. He is recognized as by far the ablest man Ohio has in the national councils. He is a lawyer of great abilities, and commanding in person, character, and social position, and speaks to the point and purpose, and with great effect. One hundred and seventy thousand Democrats will stand at his back.

There is, just at this time, a very interesting state of uncertainty as to who will be the successor of Mr. J. W. GRAY, as Postmaster at Cleveland, in the event the President shall think he can afford to play with a hot poker with the wrong end in his own hands, as it surely will be. GRAY is a capital subject on which to try the experiment of creating a popular sentiment in favor of the Calhoun cheat through official decapitation. He is the senior Democratic editor of the Northwest, and the *Plaindealer* finds its way into more families from Ashtabula to "Egypt," and from Kansas to Lake Superior, than any other political paper west of the Ohio River. In war he is an enemy, but in peace a friend. He did great service in the campaign, and is still an ardent supporter of the President, except in the Lecomptou swindle; in that matter he sustains the Legislature and people of his State, and the Democracy of the Northwest, whose organ his paper is.

Friends of the President should caution him as to the agents he recognizes or employs to dispense Post-Office gifts in this section, as success in purging the Democratic Party will depend somewhat upon their character and qualifications. Ohio should be assigned to JAMES B. STEDMAN, House Printer, as it probably has been, judging from the tenor of dispatches that have recently come here to sundry persons asking, "Are you for *Lecompton?* If so, you can have the Post-Office, *provided* you will start a Lecompton paper." Now, every one who knows this individual will admit that as a Calhoun-Lecompton colporteur and gift distributor he is "admirably qualified for such a position by a happy *combination of defects* natural and acquired." He is capable of regulating the political tone and sentiment of more corner groceries, aiding more men in procuring the same office at the same time, levying larger contributions, and negotiating heavier forced *loans* than any other man in Washington. He has had about six candidates in tow for the Cleveland Post-Office, whose hopes and anxieties he has nursed for about three weeks at different prices, but not one of whom was in favor of Lecompton—which, to begin with, was held up as an indispensable pre-requisite to success. But poor STEDMAN has been unfortunate in his management of these Cleveland fellows, for he not only lost money on this lot, but was by them shorn of his locks and betrayed into the hands of the President himself. For in making merry with these Lecompton candidates one night, he let himself loose, talked disrespectfully of the aged and venerable "Old Buck" and his policy, and intimated, in not over-choice and delicate language, that he was only playing Lecompton to make a little money, and arrange and adjust a little Government patronage among his special friends, a few choice spirits in Ohio. The Cleveland gentlemen, shocked at such political deception and treachery, and being more truly the friends of the President than the great *medium* between the President and applicants for office, left his presence in disgust, *made their affidavits* to the anguage and sentiments uttered by the great Lecompton apostle, laid them before the President and left for home. The President immediately sent for his agent, and when he afterwards emerged from the White House, it is said the Toledo gentleman's pantaloons looked as if he had *been on his knees.*

Having had, however, such ill luck with applicants in large lots from this quarter, he is now concentrating his energies upon only one individual, Mr. SAMUEL STARKWEATHER. As it is a disputed point whether he voted for FREMONT or BUCHANAN, as at one time he said he had not then decided between them, and has been a warm and still is a warm Anti-Lecompton man, deprecating in earnest and pointed language the suicidal policy of the President, and, furthermore, as his answer to the question, "Are you in favor of Lecompton?" is characteristic, "I approve of the President's Message," without intimating *which one*, it is surmised that the other eye of the President will be opened before he lets any more of STEADMAN'S Anti-Lecompton friends pass.

The honest and sincere friends of the President should warn him against those persons who are *Lecompton only by telegraph or letter* to *Steedman*, or he is destined to be shamefully cheated. He should be also careful about the arrangement to start the Lecompton paper. The salary here is small, only about $26,000, and it would not run a paper, which the people would not take or pay for, more than two or three months, and there would be a disposition to hack out of this part of the condition; but as most of these Cleveland applicants are rich, it would be best to *put them under bonds.* Will Mr. CALHOUN aid the President in this part of his duties, and see that no false entries are made or frauds perpetrated on the old gentleman by any person of "vaulting ambition," aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate.

The Diamond Lens Controversy.

LETTER FROM MR. O'BRIEN.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The tardy candor which Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK displays in a letter concerning the authorship of "The Diamond Lens," published in your paper of last Thursday, compensates somewhat for the evasive character of his reply to my first note. In his last communication Mr. MAVERICK fathers the anonymous report that I am not the author of the story in question, and with a warlike contempt of threats that were never made, and pugnacity that was never demonstrated, declares his readiness to substantiate his assertion. I am to be demolished the instant I desire to be demolished. I have only to say the word, and Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK will descend upon me like the Assyrian. Terrible powers with which Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK supposes himself invested are vaguely by him hinted at. Masked batteries of fatal facts are ready to open on me. Ambuscades of mysterious literary gentlemen (who, I suppose, are kept concealed on the premises of the NEW-YORK TIMES) only await the signal from their leader to rout me utterly. A melodramatic stranger—clad, I presume, in the usual slouched hat and mantle—is patiently waiting for his cue from Mr. MAVERICK to rush upon the scene, armed with the conventional speech, commencing "It is now four years since I read the Diamond Lens," &c.; after which, it is supposed that I will retire, covered with confusion and shame. This potent personage is thus alluded to by Mr. MAVERICK in his programme:

"An intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, who has not yet perused Mr O'BRIEN'S version read *Microcosmos* years before poor NORTH came to his end. My statements were made on this gentleman's authority, and until I had obtained his consent to the use of his name if necessary, I refrained from replying to the charges of Mr. O'BRIEN. I am now in possession of his permit to give his authority; and his name, with those of several other gentlemen, is entirely at Mr O'BRIEN'S service, together with a number of other facts which I shall be happy to air for that gentleman's benefit, if he desires it."

I will refrain from commenting on the singularly ungrammatical manner in which Mr. MAVERICK has introduced his band of *Spadassins* to your notice—because, to be a good grammarian and a great captain at the same time, is a favor granted to few men—but will proceed at once to invite that gentleman to the sacrifice. I desire to be demolished. Let Mr. MAVERICK'S mercenaries come forth. Let the batteries open. Even destruction is preferable to the terrible state of suspense in which I am left by such vague but awful threats.

In order that Mr. MAVERICK'S legions may have something substantial on which to spend their valor, I will here once more distinctly define my position.

I assert, without any reservation whatever, that I am the sole author of the story called "The Diamond Lens," which was published in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly; that I am also indebted to no one for any portion of the plot or language; and that previous to its composition I never had any knowledge, direct or indirect, of any similar story, whether by Mr. North or any other person.

This, I trust, is sufficiently plain. The lists are now open. Let Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S unknown knight enter.

In conclusion, permit me to "air" one or two "facts" for Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S especial benefit.

I am very well aware that a story entitled *Microcosmos*, was sent by Mr. WM. NORTH to the editor of a leading Magazine in this City. This tale was promptly rejected on account of its incoherence. The editor of the Magazine in question has a distinct recollection of Mr. NORTH'S story, and states that it did not bear the slightest resemblance to "The Diamond Lens."

Now, as Mr. MAVERICK'S charge of plagiarism, so far as it has gone, rests exclusively on an alleged similitude between *Microcosmos* and "The Diamond Lens," I presume the matter may be looked upon as settled.

For the present, I take my leave tranquilly, awaiting my threatened destruction. Should I survive the onslaught of Mr. MAVERICK'S legions, and should that gentleman think fit to "air" any new "facts" for my benefit, he will find me quite ready to meet him. In any event, I have the honor, gentlemen, to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Having just read Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S letter to the *Post*, in which he makes the charge of plagiarism against the author of the "Diamond Lens," allow me to call your attention to the remarkable fact that, by Mr. MAVERICK'S own admission, the person upon whom he relies mainly to substantiate the charge, *has never read the "Diamond Lens,"* while he himself, (Mr. MAVERICK,) *has never read the story from which, on such more than doubtful authority, he ventures to assume that it was stolen!*

I submit, Mr. Editor, that, under these circumstances, it would appear that Mr. MAVERICK—who, I learn, is a very estimable and inoffensive gentleman—has allowed himself to be made use of as a "cat's paw" by some less scrupulous but more cautious individual. Yours truly, JUSTICE.

EPJOINDER.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Mr. O'BRIEN publishes a reply to my first communication. In that reply, he seeks to shelter himself under a tone of playful ridicule, which fails to meet the point at issue. None of those "positive proofs" which he was anxious to produce are forthcoming. Moreover, he attempts to cast the onus of the attack, in this controversy, upon me. I respectfully decline to be considered as occupying that position. It was I who was first attacked. Mr. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN will find it a difficult matter to convince the parties who may have read the letters thus far, that I am acting in any other manner than on the defensive. Having set myself right on this point, I shall pass by Mr. O'BRIEN'S irrelevancies, and proceed at once to the production of the testimony in the case. The gentleman, while he studiously avoids the publication of his own "most positive proofs," calls loudly upon me to bring out my "legions," marshal my "mercenaries," and unmask my "unknown knight." We will take the cohorts singly into the field, and deploy them as Mr. O'BRIEN'S need may justify. The first witness I shall produce is Mr. SEYMOUR, the literary executor of Mr. WM. NORTH, from whom I have received the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Mr. O'BRIEN'S communication of the 27th compels me to appear as a witness in the *Diamond Lens* controversy.

In such an august literary presence, it is highly improper for me to make any flippant remarks, but there is something so ludicrous in Mr. O'BRIEN'S introductory burst of gayety, that for the nose of me, I cannot resist the temptation of comparing that excellent *litterateur* to the Mr. Merryman of the circus, who, you will remember, plunges into the arena, makes a few jokes more or less funny, indulges in a little exaggeration with the master, and introduces the next performer with a playful show of disparaging humor. If anything were needed to complete the picture thus presented to my willful mind, I should find it in the communication signed "Justice," which seems to me like the incidental performance of the Trick Clown, who, with admirable dexterity, balances a feather on his nose, and wins a cosy little round of applause from those who, with gaping mouths, wonder how it is done. I choose to follow out the simile, and with the dignity of a distinguished rider in tights, who never replies to Mr. Merryman's impertinent question as to whether he is going to jump through the hoop, "horse and all," I proceed to the performance of my "daring act."

1. The late Mr. WM. NORTH wrote a story called *Micro-Cosmos*, which he read to me. It related the adventures of an enthusiast who discovered a new lens of remarkable power. Enthusiast turns this lens on a dew-drop and discovers a world. One of the creatures of this world is a charming girl, with whom enthusiast falls in love. Soon after, he discovers that she has a favored admirer in this crystal sphere. Enthusiast watches the couple with jealous eye, and when he is quite sure that their passion is reciprocal, he brushes the dew-drop from his sight, and as Mr. NORTH poetically described it, "destroys a world." This plot, as narrated here, I mentioned to a gentleman in the TIMES office. It recurred to my mind by simply reading the title to Mr. O'BRIEN'S *Diamond Lens.*

The gentleman referred to at once detected a similarity between it and Mr. O'BRIEN'S story. The coincidence was talked about, and Mr. O'BRIEN wrote to Mr. MAVERICK on the subject. When I was informed of this fact, I determined to take the first opportunity of telling Mr. O'BRIEN what part I had taken in the matter. The same evening I met Mr. O'BRIEN, and also a friend of Mr. O'BRIEN'S, within a few minutes of each other—the latter first.

2. Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend, a celebrated artist of this City, touched on the impending controversy. At once I repeated the substance of section 1 above. On mentioning the title of Mr. NORTH'S story, Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend—who was also one of Mr. N.'s friends—immediately remembered its existence, and, he said (in substance:) Now that you mention *Micro-Cosmos*, I remember very well that NORTH used to be talking constantly about it, and I have no doubt he either read it to me, or told me its plot. But the fact had entirely escaped my memory. I am very awkwardly situated in the matter—Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend continued—for it was I who gave Mr. O'BRIEN the subject for the *Diamond Lens* story. It came into my mind, and I thought it was my own, but I now see that it may have been nothing but a reminiscence of NORTH'S story.

A few minutes later I met Mr. O'BRIEN.

3. I told Mr. O'BRIEN I had not read his *Diamond Lens*, but that I heard there was some discussion about its originality, and wished to tell him what I had said about NORTH'S *Micro-Cosmos*. Again I fired off section 1. That is the idea of the *Diamond Lens*—said Mr. O'BRIEN—an idea which I have had in my mind for many years. If NORTH used it, he must have borrowed it from me.

I did not think it necessary to refer to what Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend had told me only five minutes before. I am, yours respectfully,

CHAS. C. B. SEYMOUR.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.

The following facts, therefore, appear to be established against Mr. O'BRIEN:

1. The previous existence of WILLIAM NORTH'S *Micro-Cosmos.*

2. Identity of plot between *Micro-Cosmos* and the *Diamond Lens.*

3. Mr. O'BRIEN'S acknowledgment that he was aware of the existence of NORTH'S story. (*Vide* last letter of Mr. O'BRIEN.)

4. That *Micro-Cosmos* was a story precisely in Mr. NORTH'S peculiar vein.

5. That the *Diamond Lens* is a story *not* in Mr. O'BRIEN'S usual vein.

Per Contra.

1. Mr. O'BRIEN'S assertion.

That assertion is as follows:

"*I assert, without any reservation whatever, that I am the sole author of the story called 'The Diamond Lens,' which was published in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly; that I am also indebted to no one for any portion of the plot or language; and that previous to its composition I never had any knowledge, direct or indirect, of any similar story, whether by Mr. North or any other person.*"

The controversy now turns on a question of probabilities.

1. Is it probable that a literary gentleman, whose reliance is upon his pen, would have nursed a story like this so many years as Mr. O'BRIEN claims to have done, without attempting to make it available previous to January last?

2. Is it at all improbable that Mr. O'BRIEN, having once been the intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, should have been favored, as all that gentleman's intimate friends were, by a statement of the plot?

3. Is it not possible that Mr. O'BRIEN may have used NORTH'S plot, and yet be entitled to credit for the manner in which he has used it? Mr. IRVING once made similar use of an old groundwork for a tale, and the preceding was good; but there is this slight difference between Mr. IRVING and Mr. O'BRIEN, that the former did, and the latter did not, acknowledge the indebtedness for the main idea.

Still further, I have another witness,—a friend of Mr. NORTH, who was in Cincinnati until very recently. His recollection of NORTH'S story is perfect. He traces the identity of the plot through the whole current of the *Diamond Lens.* This gentleman is now in New York, and will be happy to communicate with Mr. O'BRIEN.

I do not wish to be considered the special champion of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. That unhappy gentleman is now in his grave. I never had any particular acquaintance with him. The fact, however, that he wrote a tale, based upon the same general idea as the one now in controversy, I hold to be established; and, as a purely literary question, the proof of priority seems to be settled in favor of WILLIAM NORTH.

With these remarks, and having no desire to advertise Mr. O'BRIEN'S story further, I take my leave of the subject. Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3.

Horrible Treatment of a Wife.

From the Athens (Ga.) Watchman.

A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming four days. A man named THOMAS KELLY, or O'KELLY, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen, it is said) in her place of confinement during the extraordinary cold weather of 1856. The deceased, it is alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years, 11 or 12, we believe. It was proven that her place of confinement consisted of a pen, constructed of poles, notched at the corners, and covered with clap boards. In this was a hole ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an old iron frying-pan. Her food, some of the witnesses testified, was promiscuously mixed together in this pan—boiled bacon, "collards," and milk being frequently mixed together!

Many of the witnesses testified that the chinks or cracks between the poles of this den were open—there never was any fire in it—no bed or bedding, and the poor creature was sometimes entirely naked, and always nearly so! In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible suffering. One cold morning that Winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked, or nearly so, and frozen stiff. Many persons think there is reason to believe that starvation as well as cold had something to do in bringing about her death! We understand that the deceased, before her mind became impaired, was a sensible and respectably-educated woman. As before remarked, it is no part of our purpose to give the testimony in this case—it would fill a book. We only refer to material points against the prisoner. We did not hear one syllable in his behalf. The minutiæ, or filling-in of the picture, is too sickening to lay before our readers. The husband was indicted for murder. The attorneys for the prosecution were Mr. Solicitor TALIAFERRO, N. G. FOSTER, and others; for the defence, Judge FLOYD, Mr. CLARK and others. The prisoner was arraigned on Wednesday morning. When we left not one-half the witnesses had been examined. We learn that the pleadings commenced late on Friday afternoon. At the time we write we have not heard what the ver

there are "grave charges," and the President, who tells me there are none is a member of that Committee. Dr. McCLINTOCK and myself were friends in our childhood; our farmers' families had intimate relations together——

Dr. GRISCOM—I call the gentleman to order—the question is of reference.

Others united in calling "Order," while still others cried "Go on."

Dr. REESE—Dr. McCLINTOCK studied medicine under McCLENAHAN—and in the office of Dr. GODMAN he was eminently successful. But in an evil hour he applied to be a Professor. In this he failed, but failing, his political friends came to his assistance, and he devised a most unfortunate remedy. He determined to establish a new school, and did institute the Jefferson Medical College, engaging to pay each Professor a stated salary, and to assume all the expenses of the concern himself, taking all the receipts. Now, every man who has had experience at the attempt to carry the expenses of a Medical College, knows what a lamentably unwise policy this was. [Laughter and sensation among the Professors.] Thus he associated with him such men as Dr. THOS. D. MITCHELL. But it led to his overthrow. He attempted to redeem his fortune by lecturing at Woodstock, at Berkshire, at Castleton. But debts had accumulated on him. He was hunted from State to State by the Sheriff. He was reduced to poverty. He was broken in health and in spirits. He had a large family—seven of them daughters, one of them an epileptic son, who since is insane. While sick at a hotel in Troy, branch with a congestion of the brain, and by nobody expected to survive, he was fallen upon by Mr. McLEARN and others who proposed to him that he should write out a series of prescriptions, and lend the use of his name, while they would largely advertise the medicines prepared from them as popular and scientific remedies. They agreed to give him $5,000 bonus, $3,000 a year so long as he lived, and six per cent of all the profits to his family after his death. I saw him at this time, and he told me what he had consented to do. I told him it was suicidal, the profession would unanimously condemn him, that it was a moral degradation; it was prostitution. He pleaded his large family, and his expectation of immediate death. I told him that my family, large as it was, should go to the almshouse before I would do the thing. I told him that as a speculation it would fail, for when people could themselves they want their grandmothers' medicines; they want Indian medicines; they want quack medicines; they don't want scientific prescriptions—they won't have them. But he persisted, and, to the surprise of everybody, he recovered his health. From that time we separated. I surrendered his friendship, and except when called professionally to see his family, saw him no more. But the quackish enterprise soon failed, and then his political friends put him upon the Philadelphia Board of Health. He visited this City to investigate the yellow fever here as a member, and in company with the same Dr. JEWEL, who now signs that letter, and says that Dr. McC. has never repented of his quackery and has the enmity of the profession! While here he called on me, told me that he repented his error and intended to start again, and in a humble way to practice his profession. Before he had been a year in the Board of Health he applied for the position he now holds at the head of the Blockley Hospital. Two members of the Board of Health, and many of the physicians of Philadelphia, advised him to this step. The night before the Election, I was applied to by letter to certify my opinion as to his qualifications for that post. I stepped directly across the street into a bookstore and wrote the desired certificate. I believe he was qualified, and that was all I said. I knew it would be unpopular, but I preferred above popularity to do right. [Applause and some hisses.]

Well, Dr. McCLINTOCK was elected by 22 out of 25 votes of the Board of Health. And who were the opposing candidates? Why, one of them was Dr. JOSEPH HEINE, the vilest quack in New-York—in Philadelphia running for this post that the letter-writers think was too honorable for Dr. McCLINTOCK!

He was elected only for two months, and if they had not attempted to brow-beat him by political party, that would have been the end of his holding it. But when they tried to brow-beat them they elected him for the whole term. And he had done credit to the position. His action in the Hospital attests the truthfulness of my recommendation of his capacity. At the time I wrote it I thought I was doing right, and I think so still, and under like circumstances I should do so again now, henceforth, forever. [Great sensation.]

As to the title appended to my name, that was no work of mine. I signed my name, and gentlemen who received the letter added "Vice-President of the National Medical Association." Upon my word, I never thought of the title, nor that I was a Vice-President. But I was not offended at the liberty they took. If parties obtain Dr. MOTT's signature they will be very likely to affix his string of titles, but the Doctor must not be blamed for that. [Applause, some hisses, and cries of "order."]

But why is this letter of the Philadelphia Society's Committee thus hurled in violation of the Constitution? Why is this paper recommended to be read?

A VOICE—Not recommended—"suggested," and your name was not mentioned in the report of the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. REESE—Why then was the unnamed slander hurled at me? Why, "because of the respectability of its signers?" One of them is WILSON JEWEL! In my pocket I have a copy of this WILSON JEWEL's indictment for theft, fraud, robbery and passing bogus bills and receipts in payment for dinners to the Board of Health. [Sensation.] And because of the respectability of such men I am to be stabbed in the dark! [Sensation.] I hope some one who sees the utter incapacity of the Committee on Ethics to treat this matter justly or constitutionally, will move its reference to a Select Committee.

Dr. WARREN, of the Committee on Ethics, rose to correct the Speaker. The Committee on Ethics have taken no action——

Dr. REESE—They have taken action. They say in their report that they have "considered" the paper, and that they "found it to contain grave charges."

Dr. WARREN—They have taken no action. The package not before sealed was handed to them, and on reading it and finding its character, they doubted whether, under the constitution which says that no charge against a Fellow, excepting it be made by a Fellow, can be entertained. For this reason they returned it to the Academy for instructions. The Committee knows its duty very well. Everybody knows Dr. McCLINTOCK's acquirements; they were not in question. The Committee have done Dr. REESE no injustice.

Dr. D. FORDYCE BARKER said that when Dr. REESE arose he was about to move the reference to a Special Committee. The Ethical Committee had taken important action by putting this paper out of its hand,—sending a secret paper to the Academy, and recommending that it be read.

A MEMBER—They didn't recommend its reading.

Dr. BARKER—But it has been read. I move now that inasmuch as the Ethical Committee is unable now to consider the matter, that it be referred to a Select Committee of three.

Dr. GARDNER said the Academy was the Court of last resort. Let the matter be tabled; it can be called up at any time. He moved that it be laid on the table. At a later hour this motion was withdrawn.

Dr. ANDERSON said the Committee had determined not to entertain the letter——

Dr. REESE—Then why did they recommend its reading? The Committee have made themselves my accusers.

Dr. WARREN—Does Dr. REESE understand that we are his accusers?

Dr. REESE—Understand? I have proved it from your own report.

Dr. HORACE GREEN—The Academy has brought the matter unconstitutionally before it—I submit that they cannot go on in order.

Dr. WATSON—The paper was read out of courtesy to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, not as a formal charge against a Fellow, for a charge only can come through a Fellow. If that Society feels aggrieved, it must not appeal to us, but to the National Association, of which Dr. REESE is a Vice-President.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD thought Dr. REESE entirely misunderstood the action of the Committee. No Fellow had accused him.

Dr. DETMOLD—Dr. REESE mistakes for a technical term a word which was used in the common and not in the technical sense. No such "charges" as the Constitution contemplates have been made. But Dr. REESE has confessed his fault, and what more concerns us, he says he would do it again. He gives the extenuating circumstances, and he claims that Dr. McCLINTOCK has repented. I doubt whether his repentance would have come so early if he had got his $5,000 bonus, and his $5,000 per annum; but the failure of such little arrangements are apt to quicken one's penitence. Now, however, the question has been brought before us by Dr. REESE's own confessions, and his bold annunciations. The Committee on Ethics clearly have put it out of their power to consider the paper constitutionally, and a select committee would only return it to us for a repetition of such scenes as these. It is now before the Academy. Let us settle it to night. Dr. REESE thinks he did right. I think he did wrong, and it is competent for the Academy to say so. I have long taken Dr. REESE's medical journal. The number for to-day shocks me more than anything I have ever seen in it; its leading article is signed by JAMES McCLINTOCK as its author; Dr. REESE has thus manned and defied the whole profession. Dr. DETMOLD moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Academy learns with deep regret that a Fellow has recommended to a position of high respectability a man who has forfeited his rank in the profession, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to the Committee of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

That Society, said Dr. DETMOLD, is a respectable body, whether one of its members is a thief and a robber or not. Let Dr. REESE stand in his self-consciousness of right, but let us clear our skirts.

The resolution was seconded.

Prof. J. M. SMITH explained the matter as it stood in his mind. The Ethical Committee, of which he was a member, had received the letter unsealed, and after various members had read its contents, &c. In doubt what to do, they referred to the Academy for instructions, simply announcing the character of the paper.

Dr. REESE would expose the sophism of Professor SMITH's exposition. The design of the Committee to damage him was obvious on the face of the proceedings to any man who had a character to lose—

Dr. ANDERSON—It is false. There was no such intention.

The PRESIDENT—It is not so.

Dr. REESE—As to the conduct of my journal, to which one gentleman has referred, I will print what I please in it. I am answerable to no Fellow—I shall not ask the permission of the Academy to edit it as I deem best——

Dr. BEASLE—I call the gentleman to order. We are not discussing his journal, nor any one else.

The PRESIDENT—Will the gentleman stop? He is not——

Dr. REESE—I will not be dictated to by the Chair. If gentlemen are allowed to assail me, I shall defend myself.

Dr. DETMOLD's resolution was read again, Dr. WATSON having seconded it.

Dr. REESE—I shall regard the passage of the resolution as a censure on me that I have not merited—[subdued laughter]—a wrong to me. I shall appeal for such protection as my advisers think I am entitled to.

Dr. BEASLE moved to amend by inserting a reprimand to Dr. REESE.

Dr. J. G. ADAMS moved to amend by inserting the name of Dr. D. MEREDITH REESE, otherwise any other member might be suppused to be the offending person. He wanted posterity to know who Dr. D. MEREDITH REESE was.

Dr. WARREN seconded this amendment.

Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER thought the position of the question was misapprehended. We are about not only to reprimand Dr. REESE, but to pronounce that Dr. McCLINTOCK has forfeited his rank, not upon testimony, but only upon a letter from Philadelphia.

The PRESIDENT—Did not Dr. REESE avow it?

Dr. PARKER—No, Sir. On the statement of gentlemen in Philadelphia we are about to rep——

VOICES—No, Sir; No, Sir.

Dr. PARKER—Can a man who has fallen ever return to his standing in the profession? A sick man who was destitute, with seven girls and an epileptic son to support—when he repents, is there no readmission of him to rank and standing?

Dr. DETMOLD—No, Sir.

Dr. PARKER—And is there nowhere any forgiveness for him?

The PRESIDENT—Remarks are only in order on the point of inserting Dr. REESE's name in the resolution.

The question being put, the Noes were loudly in the majority. The President ordered a count; there were 13 Ayes. He declared the amendment lost. So Dr. REESE's name was not inserted.

Dr. BEASLE's amendment to insert a reprimand was withdrawn.

Prof. J. H. BARKER moved the previous question.

Dr. E. H. PARKER objected. This was rather hasty work. Involved in the resolution was a censure both of Dr. REESE and Dr. McCLINTOCK; were they prepared on the authority of one letter from Philadelphia to do all that? Dr. McCLINTOCK, he understood, was a man with above the average of professional knowledge and qualifications, and it was to this capacity only that Dr. REESE certified.

Dr. GRISCOM said that with the Philadelphia letter they had now nothing to do. We must wipe our skirts of all complicity with Dr. REESE in his wrong doing. Dr. REESE had avowed that he did right, and had threatened that he would do it again——

Dr. REESE—I avowed no such thing. I said that under like circumstances I would do the same thing, and he [pointing to Dr. GRISCOM] with his usual veracity affirms—[Cries of "Order."]

Dr. CONANT FOSTER moved the previous question. It is always in order.

Dr. GRISCOM—Not while I have the floor.

Dr. GRISCOM then proceeded to read from the New-Jersey *Medical and Surgical Reporter* an article lamenting the decay of the honorable profession of medicine, and in strong terms denouncing the conduct of Dr REESE in this very affair. During the reading there was much confusion. Dr. SIMS and others cried "Order," the strong terms of disrepect applied by the writer to Dr. McCLINTOCK being supposed incorrectly to refer to Dr. REESE.

The previous question was ordered; Dr. HORACE GREEN rising to a point of order, but he was not heard out.

Dr. E. H. PARKER called for the ayes and noes. "Yes," cried Dr. J. G. ADAMS, "we want to see who Dr. REESE's friends are." Dr. DETMOLD protested that it should not be treated in that spirit. It was no question of friendship to any man. The ayes and noes were called. It was now 11 o'clock. The house which had been full was much thinned out, and many members, so soon as they had voted, left. The Secretary declared the first part of the resolution carried by Ayes, 34; Noes, 16. The second part—for a division had been ordered—instructing the Secretary to communicate to the Philadelphia County Medical Society the Academy's "regret on learning that 'a Fellow' (not named) had recommended to a position of high respectability a man who had forfeited his standing," was carried, and on motion the Academy instantly adjourned.

New-York Medical College Commencement.

The Eighth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, took place at the College edifice on Tuesday evening, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. PETER COOPER presided. The exercises (which were interspersed with music) were opened with prayer from Rev. Dr. MATHEWS. Dr. HORACE GREEN, L.L. D., President of the Faculty, read the names of the members of the graduating class, who came forward to receive their diplomas. Dr. GREEN addressed the Faculty. These young gentlemen had completed their studies, he said, and had passed a rigid examination, and now presented themselves to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which he would now proceed to confer. Before doing so, however, he would administer to the candidates the Hippocratic oath. The oath was taken, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-three candidates:

Wm. Jones Baner, N. Y.; John D. Brumley, Conn.; Chas. F. Brisbane, N. Y.; Chas. de Castro, Cuba, W. I.; Sherman Cooper, N. H.; L. C. Cox, M. D., Md.; Edward J. Darneu, N. Y.; Jean V. Dehanne, N. Y.; Oscar C. de Wolf, M. D., Mass.; Chas. L. Fisk, Mass.; William G. Foggo, Bermuda, W. I.; Hermann Gulcke, M.D.,—; Augustus Huhne, Germany; Elijah C. Kinney, Conn.; P. E. T. Lalanne, M. D., France; William Landt, N. Y.; N. W. Leighton, M. D., Me.; Chauncey L. Loomis, Mo.; Luther M. Lyon, N. Y.; Thomas M. M'Ginn, N. Y.; Hezekiah P. Mead, N. Y.; D. J. O'Donovan, N. Y.; Thomas Powell, Jr., Conn.; Emil von Schoening, M. D., N. Y.; Silas D. Saunder, N. Y.; Charles E. Severance, Mass.; Edward Thomas, N. C.; Benj. F. Ulmer, Ga.; Francis Weaver, N. Y.; Whitman V. White, Mass.; Charles W. Wickliffe, Ill.; Julien A. Woodcock, Ala.; Adam Zenker, N. Y.

The Honorary Degree was conferred on Gonzalo Jorrin, M. D., Cuba, W. I.; Prof. Vincente A. de Castro, M. D., Cuba, W. I.; Dr. J. H. Bailey, U. S. N.

Prof. B. FORDYCE BARKER was then introduced, and delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class. He compared the medical with other professions and pursuits in life, and characterized it as the noblest of them all. He said one of the most natural and common errors of students and practitioners consisted in regarding the study and practice of medicine as purely *physical*. Disease is too exclusively regarded as deranged function or changed structure of the *material* man. The hygienic, prophylactic and therapeutic influences of the mind on the body are too apt to be practically ignored by the physician. All are ready enough to admit as an abstract proposition that the state of the body is affected by the mind. The personal experience of every one constantly illustrates the reciprocal influence of one upon the other. Tristram Shandy, oddly enough, compared the body and mind to a coat and its lining, if you rumple the one, you rumple the other. But while this intimate connection and reciprocal influence is so well known and so readily acknowledged, its practical bearing in a medical sense is very generally overlooked. Students and practitioners carefully perfect themselves in semiology and physical diagnosis, while mental and moral etiology receives comparatively but little attention. Dr. BARKER dwelt upon the nervous manifestations in various diseases, in illustration of his remarks, and the mental and moral influences in curing disease.

At the close of the address he paid a tribute to the talents of the late Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON, and of another, (his own father,) who had labored earnestly and conscientiously in the profession for nearly half a century, but had recently been summoned to his final rest. In conclusion he bade the members of the class farewell. A benediction was pronounced, and the audience separated.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The returns of all the Conferences and Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty-seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that numerous and influential religious denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of traveling or itinerating preachers 5,565; in 1855 there were 4,898; in 1854, 4,911. Increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855, 680; in 1854, 609; increase over the previous year, 21. Total number of preachers, 6,134.

Number of local preachers, 8,718; in 1855 there were 8,550; in 1845, 6,119; increase over the previous year, 168.

Number of members, 730,968; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year, 8,662.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 104,074; decrease within the past year, 5,166.

Total membership, 800,325; in 1855, 799,431; in 1854, 787,358; increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions, amount contributed for general missionary purposes, $226,697; for the Sunday School Union, $14,852; for the Tract Society, $27,348.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CARMANSVILLE.—A young man, named PETER WARREN, employed in LAMOUNT's sugar-house, Carmansville, was accidentally killed on Tuesday while at work. The deceased lived at Manhattanville. An inquest will be held on the body.

Board of Education.

The Board met on Wednesday evening, President NELSON in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved. The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, on Normal Schools and on Evening Schools were read.

Mr. TUTHILL presented a communication from the school officers of the Fifth Ward informing the Board that repairs had been made in Ward School No. 44, recently damaged by fire, with resolutions appropriating $4,600 for defraying the expenses already thus incurred, and $8,000 for building an additional wing and otherwise altering No. 44. The first resolution was carried; a motion to refer the second to the Finance Committee was lost and the resolution carried. A third resolution confirming the award of contracts for the repairs was referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

A communication from the school officers of the Twelfth Ward informing the Board of its award of the contract for building a Primary School on One Hundred and eighty-second street, and asking an appropriation of $6,325 for the same, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the school officers of the Thirteenth Ward with a resolution excusing Miss Sarah B. Baldwin's absence from Grammar School No. 4, was read and the resolution adopted.

An application from the school officers of the Tenth Ward for repairs to Primary Schools Nos. 14 and 38, and to Grammar School No. 7, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward for an appropriation of $842 28 to pay bills for extra work on Ward School No. 33, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the school inspectors of the Twentieth Ward reporting that the school houses in that Ward were "safe and well prepared in case of emergency," was ordered on file.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was read. In this document the necessity of distributing the pupils more equally among the different primary schools and departments of the several Wards is urged.

Mr. ADAMS presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on By-Laws be directed to make inquiry whether any members of this Board or teachers employed in any of the Common Schools of this City, or by the Executive Committee on Evening schools, are engaged in procuring or levying contributions from teachers or others for the purpose of presenting a complimentary testimonial or entertainment of any kind to the members of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, and report what action this Board shall take in the premises.

Adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of paying the bill of Thomas Hassett for extra work on Ward School No. 31, was read and adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee, approving the contract of Jos. L. Perley for furnishing the new Primary School on Fourth-street, near Avenue C, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of the protest of W. B. Rhoades against the action of the School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward, was read and adopted, and the matter referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The report of the same Committee adverse to the payment of the bill of Jas. Hart, Jr., for putting up a tablet at Ward School No. 13, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee in favor of paying bills for black-board slates at Ward School No. 20, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee appropriating $509 24 for extra work on the Primary School in Fourth-street, was adopted.

The President presented letters from different builders, stating that they had examined Ward School-house No. 40, and that it was unsafe. They were laid on the table.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of $9,125 for alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 38, was adopted.

The Report of the same Committee in favor of paying the bill of Jno. O'Connor for mason-work and materials for various Schools in the Sixth Ward, $151 60, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee on a point of law referred to them, with a resolution declaring that the expenditure of more than $200 on any one schoolbuilding without the authority of the Board of Education, is illegal, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of $25,000 for the support of evening schools; $45,000 for Teachers' and Janitors' salaries; $1,000 for repairs to the Free Academy, was adopted.

Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a recommendation with regard to the School moneys; of which it was proposed that $30,437 be set apart to meet the amount overdrawn in 1857. Adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, in favor of appropriating $10,000 for the maintenance of that institution was laid over.

A resolution from the Committee on Sites and School-houses, making an appropriation for building a new primary school on Horatio-street, (Ninth Ward,) occasioned some debate. It was stated that the school-house already erected in Horatio-street was not half full of scholars.

Mr. HAINES said it was therefore that a new school-house, in a more eligible situation than the old one was asked for.

The resolution was lost.

A report from the Committee on Sites and School-houses, with a resolution authorizing the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward to erect a new school-house in the vicinity of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue was read, and the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing was read, awarding the contracts for printing and binding respectively to Messrs. Pudney & Russell and to Geo. W. Alexander.

Mr. ADAMS read a minority report, with a resolution, in favor of awarding the printing and binding to Wm. C. Bryant & Co.

Another, to refer the whole matter to the Finance Committee, was lost. A motion to recommit the whole matter, with instructions to advertise for proposals for the printing and binding separately, was lost.

Mr. TWEED moved the previous question. Carried. An amendment awarding the binding to Mr. John A. Gray was lost.

The majority report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, March 5.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Same calendar as day previous with additional Nos. 247, 412.—*Part II.*—Nos. 519, 550, 551, 552, 553 to 558, 561, 562 563, 220, 287.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 138, 159, 84, 91, 32, 48, 49, 57, 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1358, 1642, 86, 1635, 2403, 1047, 1808, 1813, 1917, 2194, 2212, 2232, 2232½, 2261, 2304, 2305, 2425, 2731, 2796, 2797, 2787, 2836, 2904, 2915, 2560, 2976, 1162, 2376, 2549, 1825, 2403, 2272, 2476, 2812, 1245, 3292, 2506, 2588, 3119, 3120, 3219, 917, 3437, 2904, 3107, 2883, 2312, 3266, 3255, 862, 3132, 3205, 2366, 3171, 3138, 3097, 3322, 3230, 3289, 1770, 3229.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

John K. Pruyn vs. *Nicholas Del Rio.*—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of costs of term and of motion.

The People ex rel. Daley vs. *The Board of Managers.*—Application for *mandamus* denied.

R. H. Post et al. vs. *Mobile Steamship Company.*—If the Sheriff wishes to submit any affidavits to show that he should pay more, he may do so, or he may submit the question to the General Term.

Richard K. Holdam vs. *Jesse W. Benedict et als.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice, &c.

In the matter of the petition of G. W. Smith, relative to Central Park, &c.—This order is appealable, and proceedings can be stayed in the usual manner by giving the undertaking.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the laying out a public place, &c.—Order for attachment granted.

Stephen C. Williams vs. *Samuel Young et als.*—Order of reference granted.

Degrasse Mottley vs. *John W. Lolson et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure ordered and sale granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 4.
Before Hon. Justice Theyost.

José M. Mora et al. vs. *Geo. G. Andrews.*—Motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Sears Le Roy vs. *Samuel T. Munron.*—Motion granted on terms to be settled on hearing of parties.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Karl vs. *Meillard.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Andrew C. Tuttle vs. *Robert T. Wilde et al.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a motion for payment of money into Court, to be made by either party.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Court of Sessions adjourned for the term yesterday, having disposed of all the jail cases ready for trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be convened on Tuesday next, when a Grand Jury will be organized.

The March Term of the City Court commences Monday next, when the Civil Calendar will be called.

An old lady, named Dorothea Davis, over 80 years of age, was burned to death in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Dorothea and her sister Susannah, (also aged,) occupied the second story back room of the dwelling No. 13 North Thirteenth-street, above Market. About 8 o'clock in the morning, after eating breakfast with her sister, the attendant had been sent down stairs, and the two ladies were left alone. Dorothea inadvertently, a few minutes afterwards, placed her handkerchief in such a position that it took fire from the stove. The fire was not noticed until the flames had communicated to her clothing, and then all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 4—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 123 bbls. Ashes; 3,378 bbls. Flour; 11,900 bushels Corn; 141 bags Oats; 1,645 bags Malt; 1,353 pkgs. Provisions, and 203 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are more sought after at $6 12½, while Pearls are inactive at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The bidding at the auction sale, to-day, was unsatisfactory to holders, who withdrew most of the lots mentioned in the catalogue. Of the 4,000 bags Rio offered, only 1,600 bags were disposed of at from 9¾c.@10¾c ₱ lb. The private sales have been confined to 75 bags Jamaica at 12½c.; 150 bags Rio at 10c @11c.; 350 bags St. Domingo at 10c; 100 bags Bahia at 9¾c., and a lot of Porto Rico on terms not disclosed. We quote Java at 16½c.@17¾c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11¾c.; Bania at 9¾c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c.

COTTON—The demand has been more active at yesterday's reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, including Middling, at 12c. for Upland, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The market for desirable styles of Domestic and Foreign Goods, especially of standard fabrics, is now pretty brisk, and with the moderate supplies available, prices are acquiring more firmness and buoyancy. The *Independent* says: "There are 120 fancy silks remaining in importers' hands. There is, however, a fair supply in second hands, who break bulk and distribute to retailers. The sales, however, are chiefly to the hand-by trade, which commands the greatest confidence. It is expected by many that the later trade of the season will be better than the early; and should an early opening of navigation take place, as at present seems to promise, this expectation may be realized. Prices of most kinds of goods are advancing; and those jobbers who bought largely during the depression are reaping a good harvest. One symptom of a healthy trade it is satisfactory to notice, and that is the absence of all pressure for forced sales by giving prolonged credits, as well as to relieve any concession in prices for either cash or credit. The auction sales of the week have been pretty extensive. We have duly noticed several of them. To-day, HADDEN & CO. sold about 2,000 pieces of fine carpeting, comprising the entire product of the New England Worsted Company. The sale was well attended, especially by country merchants. The competition was spirited, and the prices realized were considered quite satisfactory. This success was, in part, due to the extraordinary quality of the carpeting. Some 2,500 rolls of Canton Matting, plain and fancy, were also disposed of, but not to advantageously, as the Matting was rather poor. The sales were on a credit of 6 months."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively sought after, mainly for home use, at advancing prices. The export demand is reviving. Sales 12,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at full prices. Sales 950 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. The supply is quite limited. Sales have been confined to small lots,—including fair to choice White Southern at $1 40@$1 50, and very good Red do. at $1 22½ ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered, and is a shade dearer. Sales 47,000 bushels new crop at 66c. for poor Yellow Southern, and 68c.@69c. for poor to choice White do., ₱ bushel. The demand is good, alike for home use and for export. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 88c.@90c.; Barley at 65c.@75c., and Barley Malt at 80c@90c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@36c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@35c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—750 bales North River brought 65c.@75c., cash, ₱ 110 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.; old, 2½c.@3¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27, usual credit, ₱ ton. The following table shows a large falling off in the shipments of Railroad Iron from Great Britain to the United States in the last 3 months of 1857 as compared with those of 1856, viz:

	1856.	1857.
October, tons	9,256	2,500
November, tons	2,879	754
December, tons	9,344	1,115
Totals, tons	21,479	4,429
Deficiency in 1857, tons		17,070

LEATHER—The demand is pretty brisk for Sole and prices continue to favor factors.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues good at former prices. New-Orleans 28c.@31c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@22c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, yet are stiffly held at yesterday's closing quotations.

WILMINGTON, March 2—Turpentine—No change in prices. Sales on Saturday of 940 bbls., and this morning 4,000 bbls., at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1,55 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. No sales reported in Spirits Turpentine or Resin. Tar—180 bbls. changed hands this morning at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand is quite moderate for the leading kinds at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held above the views of purchasers. Hence the diminished business. Sales 520 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 80 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Last evening 1,000 bbls Prime here and to arrive, were reported sold at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates, 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at advocating prices. The transactions since our last embrace 325 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. The latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c@26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market exhibits increased activity and firmness; sales having transpired of about 1,450 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5c.@7½c., the latter rate for Clarified; Cuba at 5¾c.@5¾c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6¾c., with 270 boxes Havana at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. Prime at 11c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d. @3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE HEIRS of ROBERT DUNN, Director of express-riders, also, of the heirs of JOSEPH DAVIS, wagon-conductor, during the war of the Revolution. Address ARAD JOY, No 11 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, where those interested can hear of something to their advantage.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has deceased this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 123 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child, from three to five years of age. An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, EITHER IN 11th-st. or 6th-av., a gold CHAIN, with a pencil, ring and small compass attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.'S, No. 550 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', No. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 68 Lispenard st., in the shoe store.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE—ONE SLIDE LATHE, (SIX FEET,) with screw cutter, and one iron planer, 6 feet, 30 by 30, both in excellent condition, very cheap. Apply at ROGERS & SMITH'S, No. 296 Nassau-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 339 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman
The sale of seats commences
THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 9,
at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S No. 20 Wall-st.

The public are respectfully informed that the scale of increased prices will be strictly adhered to on each and every night

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be Issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Fast Young Men—Magic Trumpet—Herne the Hunter—Ben the Boatswain.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Richard III.—The Lost Son—Lafitte.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Somnambulist—Evening—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 6
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre.....March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago*, (the next mail steamer for Europe,) will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, an adverse report was made on the bill to amend the act passed in 1855, granting bounty land to certain persons. The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, Messrs. Hammond, of South Carolina, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, occupying most of the time. In the House, Mr. Hoard's resolution asking for a Select Committee to inquire whether the action of members had been influenced by the bestowing or withholding of Executive patronage, was debated all day—the question being, Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege? Finally a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, which prevailed by a vote of 92 to 80. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The charge of corruption in reference to the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill occupied the attention of both branches of the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Spinola rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract of a letter from the special correspondent of the Times relative to the subject. He moved for a Committee of Investigation, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers—which motion was agreed to. In the Assembly, Mr. Durvea also called attention to the extract referred to, and moved for a Committee of Investigation with like powers. Mr. Dayton explained that he had made the charge upon information only, and seconded the motion for a committee. Mr. Dayton subsequently said that the Senator alluded to was Mr. Spinola, and that the Assemblyman whom he had mentioned as being able to give important testimony in the matter was Mr. Hanford. After an uneuccessful attempt to lay the motion for a select committee on the table, it was adopted, and the Speaker in the course of the proceedings announced Messrs. Osgood, Laflin, Woodworth, Walker and Bliss as the Committee. The special order in the Assembly was the bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, which after some debate was put over until Friday of next week.

Latest advices from the Plains state that a desperate battle has been fought on Pawnee Fork, between the Pawnee and Arrapahoe Indians, in which ten of the former were killed, and many wounded. It is stated that the Camanche and Kiowa Indians now express the best feelings towards the whites, and declare that ths Army and all other trains shall not be molested.

The Indiana Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers was held at Indianapolis yesterday. The proceedings were harmonious. A list of the nominations will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Harrisburg yesterday. The day's proceedings, which appear to have been rather inharmonious, are reported by telegraph. The Lecompton men were in the majority, and voted down every proposition to allow the Anti-Lecomptonites a voice in the Convention. No nominations were made, and the only business done was the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, who are expected to report to-day.

We find in the St. Louis papers the second and third days' proceedings in the examination of Charles L. Sanders, *alias* Taylor, charged with conspiracy, arson and murder in the Pacific Hotel case. The testimony thus far elicited does not by any means warrant the very exciting statements published on the morning after Taylor's arrest. The large sum of money alleged to have been in the possession of the supposed murdered man, appears never to have existed. Taylor did not arrive at the Townsley House after or during the alarm of fire, but at least a full hour before it. He did not go there without boots or shoes on, but had his boots on, and was otherwise in full dress. No blood was discovered on the sheets in which he slept. Thus are some of the hideous features of this affair, as it first appeared, entirely obliterated. At the same time there is reason to believe that there was foul play somewhere, but where, it is at present impossible to determine.

The mass meeting at Tammany Hall last evening was all that the friends of the Administration could desire as an anniversary celebration of the inauguration of James Buchanan, and in demonstration of the favor of his Kansas policy. Ex-Senator John A. Dix presided, and opened the meeting with a clear and eloquent exposition of his reasons for sustaining the President. John Van Buren spoke some forty-five minutes, and was unusually happy, even for him. Hon. R. M. McLane, of Maryland, and John Cochrane were the other orators, and both were well received, though Mr. Cochrane not commencing until past 10 o'clock, was heard at a great disadvantage. The attendance during much of the evening was all that Tammany could accommodate, and of an unusually sober and solid sort. The cannon, the calcium light and a bend of music gave the affair a good start, and though there was far less noise than is often heard at Tammany, the enthusiasm was unabated to a later hour than the party usually permits a mass meeting to hold.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the fireman who was shot in an affray with students at New-Haven is closed, and the verdict of the Jury implicates no one in particular. Many of the witnesses declined to testify, and it was found impossible to arrive at a more definite conclusion.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the death of Commodore Perry was noticed, and appropriate resolutions adopted. The resolutions vetoed by the Mayor in favor of salaries of $1,000 per annum to members of the Common Council were called up. By a vote of 12 to 4, the resolutions were adopted. The Reports of the Committee on Frauds, and that on grooving Broadway, were both laid over until Monday. Two messages were received from the Mayor; the first vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council, authorizing the Comptroller to lease an addition to the lot occupied by Hook and Ladder Company. No. 9, on Twenty-sixth-street, and the second approving the tax levy for 1858.

William Hilton, a colored berber, living in the tenement-house rear of No. 145 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied chiefly by colored families, was arrested yesterday, charged with murdering a colored women who lived with him as his wife, by shooting her through the head with a pistol. The shooting occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the prisoner immediately ran from the place with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and was not arrested until several hours afterwards. He declares that the deceased shot herself. An investigation into the case will be made to-day by the Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon Marcus Cicero Stanley was arrested on the charge of dealing in policies, and brought before Recorder Barnard at his Chambers. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, Mr H. N. Wild becoming his surety. The examination will commence this morning.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society of the University last evening, Rev. Dr. Joseph Thompson, of this City, presented and read an interesting communication from Rev. Mr. Gulick, M. D., a native missionary and scientific engineer at Ascension, in the Pacific, on some curious structures, termed ruins on that Island. Only 28 persons were present.

Commodore M. C. Perry, late commander of the Japan Expedition, died in this City yesterday. His age was 63.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, resolutions eulogizing the late Commodore Perry were passed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Flour and Corn. Other kinds of Breadstuffs were quiet. Cotton was in fair demand, but at rather languid rates. The Coffee sale was spiritless, and only a portion of what was offered was sold. Sugar and Molasses were in good request at full prices. Provisions were somewhat less active, owing, meinly, to the advanced claims of holders. In other branches of trade, the movemente were not very important.

The Political Future.

There are a good many noticeable points in Senator Seward's speech, which we published yesterday. Without changing his principles, or his general opinions of public affairs in the least, it is evident that he does not belong to that impracticable class of visionary politicians who refuse to change their point of view, no matter what changes or revolutions may take place around them. Mr. Seward knows that Government is a practical matter, and that the highest statesmanship is that which makes the wisest use of expedients, and adapts itself most successfully to the requirements and the circumstances of the day.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the election of 1856 established the principle of *popular sovereignty*, and gave to the inhabitants of every new Territory absolute control over their own affairs. The principle applies to the territory south of 36° 30′ as well as north of it;—and as Mr. Douglas has insisted, from the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it will undoubtedly carry freedom south of that line rather than Slavery north of it. Mr. Seward accepts the principle as a fixed fact, and instead of invelghing or arguing against it, he only asks that it shall be respected and adhered to by the party which made it the main plank in its platform. And further than this, he recognizes, cordially and fully the ability and the efficiency of Senator Douglas and those who are endeavoring with him to maintain the integrity of the Democratic Party in this respect. He declared his determination to act with them and to aid them to the extent of his ability, in this effort.

According to present appearances the policy of Senator Douglas will be trinmphant in the Democratic Party. The entire West is already enthusiastic in its support, and the Eastern and middle States will be equally open and emphatic the moment the pressure of Executive patronage and dictation is removed. There can be no Democratic Party at the North upon any other basis, and the moment this is adopted as its platform it becomes irresistible in nearly every Northern State. The elections of last Fall proved the disposition of the people to accept and adopt the policy upon which Mr. Buchanan came into office, as it had been carried out by Gov. Walker in Kansas; and whenever that policy shall be again restored, and carried out in perfect integrity and good faith, the public confidence in the Democratic Party will be restored.

The general recognition of the principle of popular sovereignty is all that is needed to restore peace to the country, and to allay the agitation of the Slavery question. It is only because there is an apparent purpose on the part of the Administration to subvert this principle by technicalities and tricks of legal form, that public confidence has been lost. Let the South acquiesce in the fair application of this principle, and she will cease to be troubled or alarmed by agitations at the North.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

It is a maxim of moral pathology that depraved natures always avenge the faults of their enemies upon the persons of their friends, and poor Bennett has just given us a signal illustration of the truth of this painful doctrine. Mr. Buchanan is the first man of distinction by whom the helpless old Highland piper has been civilly treated. Few persons indeed, of even respectable position, have had any connection with him excepting through the medium of a cowskin or a cane. But Mr. Buchanan has been charged with actually inviting him to dinner; and the justice of the accusation having been tacitly admitted by the Administration organs, we may assume it to be well founded. And therefore the old sinner turns round upon his Presidential host, and publicly snubs him before the whole country, by declaring that "the President of the United States need not trouble himself to offer the mission to Austria to Mr. James Gordon Bennett." Really, we do not think Mr. Buchanan has quite deserved this. Poor Bennett ought to reflect that the President is not in a very agreeable position just now, and if he must vent some of the pent-up spite of years upon that devoted head, he should wait till he has restored the waning strength of the Administration. For Mr. Buchanan has applied to poor old Bennett as the original "Retired Physician whose sands of life have nearly run out," and until the patient's health shall have been reëstablished it is inhuman as well as indecent for the medical adviser to treat him harshly. As for the blow which poor Bennett inflicts upon the hopes of the nation by his refusal to wear the ex-diplomatic costume of the "Chevalier Webb," or any other diplomatic costume whatever, we are not surprised, though we are grieved, to learn that such is the case. Sir Henry Wotton, as everybody knows, defined an envoy to be "a person sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country," and we have no doubt that poor Bennett finds his business of domestic lying too important just now to the maintenance of his shattered fortunes to think of deserting it. Moreover, he consoles us by the assurance that he is perfectly willing to accept the post now filled by Gen. Cass. For, after all, he doesn't want to utterly discredit and dishearten the President; and after knocking him down on the diplomatic question he thus picks him up on the Secretaryship of State. If anything can restore the ruffled self-respect of Mr. Buchanan this tender and magnanimous intimation should do so.

Our Mexican Relations.

Our Washington correspondent writes at length concerning a plan which is discussed at the Capital for regulating the internal affairs of Mexico. He sets forth a variety of cogent reasons why the United States should at once assume the *protectorate* of that country, and take measures for the establishment of a stable Government there which should provide for the payment of the creditors of Mexico, secure the development of her unbounded resources, and place her beyond the reach of those constant revolutions which render progress and prosperity utterly impossible.

There is great force in these suggestions, and although the proposition may at first strike the public with surprise and incredulity, we have little doubt that, the more it is canvassed, the more will it commend itself to the public judgment. It does not involve any further acquisition of territory, nor any change in the distribution of political power. It is simply a matter of advice and control. Experience shows that so long as Mexico is left entirely to herself, the contests of her internal partisans will render a stable government impossible. In fact government is merely a farce. It is an incessant struggle between contending factions, for the possession of power. The welfare of the people, the promotion of industry, the increase of commerce, the establishment of manufactures, are not considered in the least. They are all sacrificed to the ambition and the avarice of the military leaders who fight for the mastery. The result is detrimental, not only to Mexico herself, but to all nations who are her neighbors or who have dealings with her. She has been for a long time on the eve of a war with Spain:—she cannot pay her debts to England:—she has given no satisfaction for repeated outrages upon American citizens:—and she is a constant occasion of disturbance and commotion to the whole continent.

That the establishment of a protectorate by the United States would work a marked and beneficent change in all these respects, there can be no donbt. Nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend that such a proceeding would meet with any opposition from the leading Governments of Europe. Indeed, they would be benefited by it almost as much as Mexico herself. The London *Times*, in a recent article upon this subject, used the following significant language in regard to it:

"Mexico has now arrived at a point at which any convulsion may improve the prospect of her foreign creditors. In the present state of things they can have no hope, and their great dread, therefore, must be lest it should be perpetuated. If some new military dictator were to arise, *or the country were to be absorbed, without more delay, by the United States, their treatment could not be worse, and it might, especially in the latter case, be much better. * * Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it.* The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it. All that can be considered advisable is that if President Comonfort is to be helped by the good offices of England and France, a course should be taken, similar to that lately enforced at Montevideo, to secure that the portion of Customs dues, solemnly and voluntarily pledged to the bondholders, shall no loager be embezzled."

Indications are by no means wanting of a purpose; on the part of England and France, to interfere for the purpose of ending in Mexico a state of things so discreditable to that country, and so injurious, not only to herself, but to all with whom she has any relations. But to such an intervention from the Old World there would be many and insurmountable objections. It would be viewed with jealousy and distrust by the American people, and might very possibly be resented as an infringement of a policy which safety compels us to maintain for this continent. The United States could perform the same service with equal effect and without giving either England, France or Spain the slightest occasion for disquiet or dissatisfaction. Indeed, it would be decidedly the most effectual way of securing all the interests which either of those countries has in Mexico,

Our Government probably made a mistake in abandoning Mexico when General Scott was in possession of the Capital and the country. If we had at that time established a wise and vigorous administration there, and left in the country a force sufficient to maintain and uphold it against all internal dissension, Mexico would have been in a very different condition from that which her affairs now present.

Corruption Case at Albany—A Committee Ordered.

It will be seen by reference to the Assembly proceedings of yesterday in another part of this paper, that on motion of Mr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, an Investigating Committee has been ordered with powers to send for persons and papers, to examine into a charge that the sum of $10,000 had been raised to corrupt members of the Legislature in reference to the Brooklyn Assessment bill.

This charge, it will be recollected, was noticed some days since as a current rumor by our Albany correspondent, to whose paragraph in the Times Mr. Duryea alluded when making his motion. The rumor imported that a moiety of the $10,000 was to go to a certain Senator.

Mr. Dayton, of Brooklyn, named Mr. Hanford of the Assembly, and Mr. Spinola of the Senate, as persons having knowledge of the facts of the case. Mr. Hanford responded with temper to this allusion, and after an unsuccessful effort to lay Mr. Duryea's motion on the table, it was adopted by the House.

There would really seem to be no reason why there should not be a corruption committee, aye, and corruption too, at Albany as well as at Washington. State Rights must be maintained.

Dreaming.—Poor Bennett is dreaming about what he would do if he were Secretary of State! A good many daft politicians spend a good deal of their time in that way, but they do not always print their complacent reveries. The first thing poor Bennett expects to do is to settle the hash of Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon. He thinks they won't relish the notion of having to do business with him. Very likely.

A Dead Hero.—General Walker is rehearsing to select Southern audiences the history of his capture by Commodore Paulding. The tale is sufficiently amusing,—but it brings neither recruits nor money. This hero's career is ended. Central America is given over. The next move of the Government will be towards Mexico.

Death of Commodore M. C. Perry.

The announcement of the death of Commodore Perry will be received by his countrymen with regret. He died at his residence, West Thirty-second-street, in this City, yesterday morning, at the age of 63.

Commodore Perry was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island. His father became an officer of the Infant marine of the United States in 1798. His elder brother was Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. Matthew C. Perry entered the United States Navy as a midshipman on the 16th of January, 1809, when he immediately joined the schooner *Revenge*, from which he was soon after transferred to the frigate *President*. In November, 1813, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, and in April, 1814, was sent back to the *President*. Toward the end of 1814, he was ordered to the brig *Chippewa*, from which vessel he was transferred to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn with the rank of Lieutenant. In August, 1819, he was ordered to the ship *Cyane*, which was sent to the coast of Africa, to aid the efforts of the Colonization Society in its attempt to found a settlement of free blacks upon the island of Sherbro, near Sierra Leone. The mortality at Shsrbro was so great that it became evident no colony could be planted there, and Lieut. Perry selected Mesurado Cape as a more suitable locality for a town. He therefore fixed the locality of the first settlement of Liberia. In May, 1821, Lieut. Perry was put in command of the schooner *Shark*, in which vessel he twice visited the colony at Mesurado. In the same vessel he also cruised the waters of the West Indies, and captured several pirates.

On his return, he was again attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yerd, where he remained until 1824, when he was ordered to the *North Carolina*, where, under command of Commodore Rogers, he served as First-Lieutenant, and Captain of the Fleet, during her whole cruise in the Mediterranean. He was then promoted to the rank of Commander, and took charge of the recruiting service at Boston, where he continued until 1830, when he took command of the corvette *Concord*, in which he conveyed John Randolph as United States Minister to St. Petersburg.

When home again, he was once more actively employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as Superintendent of a School of Gun Practice, and in the organization of a Steam Naval Service.

After being promoted to the rank of Captain, he was offered the command of the exploring expedition, afterward given to Lieutenant Wilkes, but declined it.

In 1836 Captain Perry was sent to Europe to visit the dock-yards and light-houses, and collect from personal inspection such facts as might be useful in improving those departments of the United States service. Early in 1839 he submitted his report to the Government, and resumed his duties as Superintendent of Gun Practice, and in preparing plans for the construction and equipment of the *Missouri* and the *Mississippi*, the first large ocean-steamers in our Navy.

While thus employed he was appointed to the chief command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in which position he remained two years, when he was appointed to the command of the African squadron, sent out under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty, when he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his own and the British Government.

In 1846 he sailed as second in command to Commodore Conner, to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the retirement of that officer in March assumed the chief command in time to direct the naval bombardment of Vera Cruz, and his "able coöperation" was cordially acknowledged by General Scott in his official dispatches.

But the most distinguished service in his long career was the expedition to Japan, which sailed from the United States on the 24th of November, 1852, and in command of which Commodore Perry negotiated the treaty with Japan, signed on the last day of March, 1854.

The disease which caused Commodore Perry's death was gout in the stomach. He had complained of feeling poorly for several days past, but was not considered in danger until the hour of his death, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

He leaves a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters. One of the sons is now consul at Hong Kong. Of the daughters, two are married. (Mrs. John Hone and Mrs. Auguste Belmont.)

Commodore Perry was an able officer, of large personal appearance, with the frank manners of a sailor, and exceedingly affable and agreeable in his social intercourse. Few officers of our Navy had seen so much active service or performed more important duties. From the time of his entrance into the Navy until his death, he was only six years unemployed.

Army News.

We understand that all the United States troops in Kansas, except three companies, have been ordered immediately to Utah. A mule train is to leave Fort Leavenworth as soon after the 10th inst. as possible.

Academy of Music.

There will be no performence at this house tonight. Mr. Ullman has judiciously closed his doors, so that there may be ample opportunities for full rehearsals of the "Huguenots," which—every one knows—will be produced on Monday. This elaborate work has been in preparation for many months; vast sums have been expended on the scenery, costumes and appointments. In point of general completeness, it will far excel anything that has ever been attempted in this City, and the cast includes all the artists of the Academy.

The sale of tickets commences to-day, at the Academy of Music, and the other regular offices. Those who wish to see the "Huguenots" during the first week of its career should secure their seats at once.

For California—Saturday.—In anticipation of a reduction in the fare to California, on account of the competition, a large number of persons, hoping to better their condition, have rushed to the City to take passage. Some hundred Hellan organ-grinders have engaged passage by the steamers of the mail line. The *Moses Taylor* being soon filled, the Company were obliged to put on the steamer *St. Louis* to accommodate the large number applying for passage. The *St. Louis* has been on the balence dock, where she was overhauled, recaulked, and newly-coppered. She is a fast-sailing steamer, having made the trip on one occasion in seven days and a half. They will both sail on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The prices have ranged very low for both lines. Many who rely upon getting a cheep passage hereafter, probably make extra exertions—perhaps sacrifice their property and give up their business to go to California; but they should think twice before they "pull up stakes;" the prices *may* continue low, but there is no certainty about it.

☞ We are requested to state that it was not the Principal of School No. 15 concerning whom injurious rumors had arisen, and which the officers of the Eleventh Ward have lately been meeting to investigate. No rumors to the discredit of that lady have been circulated. The number of the School was erroneously given. The meetings were held in No. 15, and hence the mistake.

☞ Rev. E. H. Chapin delivers an address this evening before the Cadets of Temperance, at Williamsburg, in Washington Hall.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee Against Gen. Shields' Right to a Seat—Proposed Amendment to the Kansas Bill—Naval Affairs.

Washington, Thursday, March 4.

Contrary to the position assumed by General Shields and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary have completed a report, concluding with a resolution that Minnesota is not a State in the Union. This denies to Gen. Shields the right, which he claims, to a seat in the Senate.

Senator Clark, of New-Hampshire, intends moving an amendment to the Kansas bill, admitting Kansas as a State on the following conditions: That the power to amend the Constitution shall be expressly reserved to the people whenever they see proper to do so, and that neither the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, nor the Constitution itself, shall be so construed, or have force to revive or reënact after admission any law or regulation repealed by the Territorial Legislature before the passage of this act, without the reënactment of the State Legislature of Kansas after admission.

The steamer *Dispatch*, now at New-York, has been ordered to proceed on special service, with provisions for the home squadron. The following are her officers: Lieutenant Commanding, Parrott; Lieutenants, Newcomb, McDermot, Daniels and Hart; and Passed Assistant Surgeon Vanbland.

The Board to examine the Senior class of Midshipmen, to convene at Annapolis on the 1st of April, consists of Captains Adams, Harwood and Ringgold, and Commanders Tilton and Lee.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, March 4.

Mr. Stuart reported adversely on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1853, granting bounty lands to certain officers, soldiers, etc.

The Senate at 1 o'clock took up the special assignment—the Kansas bill.

Mr. Hammond, of South Caroline, contended that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, for the Convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest capacity. He said that he understood the Senator from Illinois to have declared that he was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution only on one point, namely, because he was not satisfied that it embodied the will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Douglas replied that that was not exactly his position. He thought there were other irregularities, but he would waive these if he could be assured that the Constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Hammond had understood that Mr. Douglas maintained that all the other irregularities could be cured by Congress, and that that was the sole ground of difference between them. But the question is, how can the will of the people of Kansas be ascertained? He thought Mr. Douglas in error in saying that the Lecompton Convention was the creature of the Territorial Legislature, and he thought that from that error had probably arisen all his subsequent errors upon that subject. How was it possible that the Convention could be the creature of the Territorial Legislature? The Convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest sovereign capacity, about to perform the highest possible act of sovereignty. The Territorial Legislature was a mere Provisional Government, a petty corporation, appointed and paid by Congress, without a particle of sovereign power, and therefore could not interfere with sovereignty, although that sovereignty was still inchoate. Congress could not interfere with the Convention. It could not confer upon the Legislature power to interfere with it, for Congress is not sovereign. It has no power to act outside of the limitations of the Constitution, no right to carry into effect the supreme will of any people, if it has not been expressed in that Constitution. Therefore Congress is not sovereign, neither does it hold sovereignty in Kansas. That sovereignty resides in the thirty-one sovereign States. He then proceeded to argue that the Lecompton Constitution was a legal instrument, even if it embodied but the will of a minority of the people of Kansas. The Constitution of this Union was made by a minority, and in 1840 a minority had in their hands power to alter or abolish it, for at that time six out of the twenty-six States held a numerical majority. He alluded to the charges that fraud had been perpetrated in Kansas. He presumed there had been frauds on both sides, and thought that the least that was said about the matter, the better. But the true object of the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution was the agitation of the Slavery question. They wanted to introduce an element of discord into the Democratic Party. It is singular that, while claiming a majority in Kansas, they should be beaten at every election. In discussing the question of Slavery Mr. Hammond spoke of the prosperity of the South, and said that the condition of the slave was better than that of the poor white laborer of the North. There were more beggars to be met in a single day in New York than during a lifetime at the South. He closed by saying that if the South was obliged to surrender the government after sixty years, they would surrender it with a country abundant in prosperity, incalculable in strength, and the wonder and admiration of the world.

Mr. Doolittle alluded to threats made in certain quarters that, unless Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the Union will be dissolved. Did he believe such a great national calamity could follow the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, or that it was at all likely, he confessed that it would be entitled to great weight; but he didn't believe that all the politicians in Washington could dissolve the Union. Referring to the boasts made that, had Fremont been elected, he would never have been inaugurated, he said that the Republicans would stand by the Union, whoever was elected President. He then passed a glowing eulogy on the Union.

Without concluding the consideration of the subject, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, March 4.

The Speaker announced the first business to be Mr. Hoard's resolution, asking for a Select Committee to examine into the charges that the action of members had been influenced by the bestowal or withholding of Executive patronage, the question pending being "Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege."

Mr. Horr (N. Y.) proposed an amendment, charging, on his own authority and common report, the President with endeavoring to control the action of the House on the Lecompton Constitution by Executive patronage.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall (Ky.) suggested the postponement of the subject for one month.

Mr. Burnett (Ky.) objected to the postponement. He said it was due to Mr. Burns, the member implicated, that he should have a hearing now. The charge was baseless and contemptible, and was intended to injure the Democratic Party as well as Mr. Burns.

Mr. Hoard (N. Y.) said he had twice disclaimed any personal hostility towards Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns, of Ohio, sent up to the Speaker a written statement, charging that Mr. Horr intended to make a false and slanderous record against him, and saying that he should hereafter treat Mr. Horr and his slang with the contempt they merit in the estimation of all honorable men. He further denied having had any collusion with the President or his Cabinet as to his vote, asserting that nothing of the kind had occurred, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Hoard again disclaimed any party spirit or intention to wound the feelings of any man. When he introduced the proposition he did not suppose there would be any opposition to it. He contended that it was a legitimate subject of inquiry—that common fame was a sufficient ground for an investigation. It is a common rumor that the Executive is now endeavoring to control the action of the House, as he has heretofore endeavored to do. It was common rumor that led to an investigation in Mr. Wolcott's case. In moving for this inquiry, he was not in pursuit of a victim, but the offender. Mr. Hoard said that he was informed that Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had twice endeavored to get the floor, to make some affirmation of the truth of the statement which Mr. Burns had denied relative to his vote on the reference of the Lecompton message to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Smith, of Illinois, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had both informed him (Hoard) that Mr. Burns was previously relied on as Anti-Lecompton.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, repeated a conversation with Mr. Morris in corroboration of Mr. Hoard's statement.

Mr. Nichols, (Ohio,) said, when common fame was presented as the ground of investigation, it was beneath the dignity of the House to entertain the subject. The allegation against his colleague was false. He never expected, as is charged, the appointment to the Marshalship of Ohio. Members all knew, without an investigation, that power and patronage were brought to bear in favor of the passage of administration measures. This had been the practice of all administrations.

Mr. Giddings, (Ohio,) asked Mr. Nichols to make an exception in favor of John Quincy Adams, who once declared on this floor that, while President, he never, but on one occasion, asked an appointment, and that was of a Depnty-Postmaster, in whose favor he wrote a note to Judge McLean, who declared that the applicant was unfit, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Nichols replied that there were honorable exceptions. As to Mr. Brown's vote, no member had stated, on his own responsibility, that there was any reason or motive for the change. He moved to lay the subject on the table, including a resolution from Mr. Burns, which Mr. Hoard had accepted as a substitute; this substitute provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there had been any collusion between Mr. Burns and the President, and whether any improper attempts had been made, directly or indirectly, to influence the action of any member of the House, on any measure on which the House has acted, or has under consideration, with power to send for persons and papers.

The motion was carried by yeas 92, nays 80.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, called up his bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers of Texas. And also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. He said he was opposed to the permanent increase of the standing army, believing volunteers better adepted to the requirements of the Government, as they were governed by higher considerations than the regulars. He also referred with pride to the hundreds and thousands who, at the first sound of the bugle, offered their services for the Mexican war. He mentioned the fact that volunteers do not desert, while four thousand of the regular army had deserted in one year.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, March 4.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. Mather, to amend the charter of the Rutgers Institute.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Noxon, regulating the proof or acknowledgment of deeds and other conveyances made by persons residing out of the State.

Mr. Spinola rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from the Albany correspondence of the New-York Times, relative to the charge made in the Assembly by Mr. Dayton, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill, and that a certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of the sum. He moved for a Committee of Investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

The Senate Investigating Committee on the charges of bribery in the Brooklyn case, met this evening. Several witnesses were examined. Nothing definite was testified to, most of the evidence being of reports passing from one to another. The authorities from Brooklyn will be subpœnaed.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Thursday, March 4.

The Speaker returned thanks to the House for the courtesies extended to Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson occupied a seat beside the Speaker.

Mr. Duayea called the attention of the House to a paragraph in the New-York Times, relating to the charges made by Mr. Dayton, of Kings County, that $10,000 was to be raised to carry through the Brooklyn Assessment law. Although he was exculpated by the gentleman making the charge from any implication therein, he felt that his reputation and honor required that as the charge had been openly made it should be openly met; and he therefore moved for the appointment of an Investigating Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and who shall report the result to the House. He expressed the opinion that the charges should not have been made without actual knowledge; and he called upon Mr. Bleecker, of Kings County, (who he supposed to be the member alluded to by Mr. Dayton in his former remarks,) to state to the House what he knew about the charge.

Mr. Dayton explained that he had made the charge upon information only. He had not alluded to Mr. Bleecker but to another member who would testify at the proper time. He seconded the motion for a Committee, and again expressed belief in the truth of the charges. Messrs. Chauncey and Bleecker supported the motion for a Committee.

Mr. Hanford said that he was informed that he was the one to whom the gentleman from Kings referred in the charges. He thought it unnecessary to notice them, as he regarded the gentleman as crazy on this point as on points of order.

Mr. Dayton said that he had not mentioned names before, but he would now state that he had alluded to Senator Spinola and Assemblymen Hanford.

Mr. T. Jones, Jr., opposed the resolution as unnecessary.

Mr. Crane moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

The special order being the bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, it was taken up.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Moore made a speech against the law.

Messrs. Jeremiah and Smith, of New-York, also spoke warmly against the law and in favor of repeal.

Mr. Crane moved to report progress. Carried, and the bill was made the special order for Friday in next week.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Jeremiah gave notice of a bill to amend the act to provide against unsafe buildings.

By Mr. Seelet, of a bill relative to the grading of streets in the City of New-York.

Mr. Bleecker introduced concurrent resolutions, recognizing the solemn obligation of Government to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress, to allow officers of the Revolutionary army half-pay for life, for payment of which the national faith is pledged,—and instructing members of Congress to advocate their vote for a bill to provide a final settlement, and the payment of said half-pay to those officers, if alive, or to their heirs, if dead. Laid over.

Mr. Hanford gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York Veterinary College.

Mr. Lawrence, of a bill to amend the Highway act in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

The Chair announced, as a Special Committee on the charges of corruption in the Brooklyn Assessment bill, Messrs. Osgood, Laflin, Woodworth, Walker and Bliss.

Mr. Lawrence obtained consent to refer back to the Committee the report adverse to the payment of the expenses in watching the New-York Station-houses during the police troubles, with a view to reporting favorably on the same.

The Railroad Committee met at 4 P. M., to hear the argument against the bill allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to run their cars to Thirty-second-street.

W. M. Evarts, Esq., spoke at length before the Committee against the bill.

Mr. Seelet obtained leave to make the New-York pure milk bill, the special order on the 19th inst.

The special order on the Governor's Message was then taken up. Mr. Emans spoke mainly to points of the Canal policy, and on the subject of Freedom and Slavery. He argued that this Government was made for whites, and whites only.

Mr. Hutchinson spoke in vindication of the Republican Government, defending the previous Legislature against the charges of extravagance and corruption. He also reviewed the Slavery question at length, in a calm, argumentative manner, and replied to the several recommendations contained in the Governor's Message.

The remarks of Mr. Hutchinson were extended until the close of the Session.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

AN INHARMONIOUS TIME—THE LECOMPTONITES IN THE MAJORITY—NO NOMINATIONS MADE YET.

Harrisburg, Thursday, March 4.

Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned over till Monday. The Democratic State Convention accordingly assembled in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Victor E. Piollett was chosen Chairman. The consideration of the contested seats was postponed.

A scene of confusion occurred on a proposition to form a Committee to select permanent officers for the Convention, and a proposition from the Anti-Lecomptonites was negatived by yeas 59, nays 68.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John L. Dawson was chosen for permanent President, and made a lengthy speech. After referring to the duties to be performed and complimenting the Administration of Governor Packer, he urged the propriety of the Convention giving some decided expression of sentiment on the Kansas question. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton Constitution was legally formed,

and that it was a legal instrument. If, he said, it embodies only the views of the minority, the fault is with the majority in not attending the elections. The Constitution ought to be ratified by Congress, and Kansas admitted into the Union. The Democratic Party would sustain no permanent injury by indorseing the course of the National Administration, for it was the party of principle, and would march steadily on to success. The speech was frequently greeted with loud applause.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed.

A motion directing that all resolutions regarding the policy of the party should be referred to the Committee without debate, was adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that no nomination of candidates be made, until the resolutions were reported and adopted.

Mr. CASSIDY asked the reason of this. He was opposed to it on the ground that it would be a violation of all precedent.

Mr. WRIGHT pointed to the precedent in the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. CASSIDY said he anticipated the reply—there were some who thought the Cincinnati platform had been violated, and the many who thought so wanted the nominations made in the regular way.

Mr. HUGHES said the motion of Mr. WRIGHT was unprecedented for a State Democratic Convention. The indication of what the resolutions would be was plain. The Committee was all on one side. One branch of the party only was represented on it, and the other branch had no voice at all. He warned the party to beware of what might be a vital melter.

Mr. MILLER objected to such remarks, saying it was a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. HUGHES—When the action of the Democratic Convention is such that it cannot bear discussion, and honest differences cannot be expressed, God help the Democracy. He denounced the attempt to apply the gag, and insisted on the right of fair discussion and fair representative. He denounced the movement as an attempt to gag the minority of the Convention; not a single representation of the minority was on the Committee. Was this done to choke off a minority report? Every Democrat who has a regard for the principles of the party should repudiate this attempt to apply the gag and stand by old land marks.

The President disclaimed any design to pack the Committee. When he appointed the members who compose it he knew the opinion of but four or five of them on the Kansas question, and if the others on the Committee were of the same opinion, his appointment of them was entirely accidental.

Mr. HUGHES—If so, the President is exceedingly fortunate for his own side.

Mr. STOKES was glad to hear the President disclaim any design in framing the Committee. He thought that the President could not have been a party to so gross and flagrant a legislative fraud, the effect of which was to gag the Convention and throw its whole power into the hands of thirteen men. He was glad still to regard the President as an honorable man, and he would move that four additional members be appointed on the Committee. If the evil was not corrected the party would be putting the knife to its own throat. He was born a freeman and would never die a slave. He wanted to see the agitation about Kansas quieted, but would never agree to sacrifice the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party to a question of expediency.

Mr. McCALMONT said the gentleman spoke of two branches of the party. He wished to know if there was a division, and if so where it comes from? There was no attempt to gag. When the Committee report, if the resolutions do not please, members might move to amend and introduce a resolution to approve the Douglas platform. Mr. BUCHANAN was right, and he would support the policy of his Administration.

Mr. HUGHES took the same ground, and denied that Mr. BUCHANAN had violated any principle of the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. WRIGHT's motion was then agreed to.

The motion favoring the appointment of additional members on the Committee was lost.

Mr. STOKES moved to increase the Committee to 33.

Mr. McCALMONT favored, and Mr. HUGHES opposed the motion.

Mr. STOKES said he desired to put on record the evidences of the tyranny under which the minority of the Convention struggled.

The motion of Mr. STOKES was then disagreed to by yeas 20; nays 102.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Resolutions announced they were not ready to report, when the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, March 4.

The Republican State Convention met here this morning, and the following nominations were made:

Judges of the Supreme Court.—Horace P. Biddle, Q. W. Hendricks, Simon Yandes.
Attorney-General.—W. T. Otto.
Treasurer of State.—John A. Harper.
Auditor.—Mr. Lange.
Secretary of State.—W. A. Peele.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—John Young.

The proceedings were harmonious. Resolutions were adopted, that our national Government ought to be so administered as to promote harmony between the different sections of the country, so as to secure the affections of the people of the United States, and to command the respect of the whole earth. That no State ought to be received into the Union before the Constitution had been fairly submitted to the people; that the attempt now being made by the present Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, is a gross outrage calculated to destroy the peace and harmony of the country; that freedom is national, and Slavery sectional; that Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH are not the right and lawful representatives of this State in the Senate of the United States, and ought to be ousted therefrom.

News from the Plains.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE PAWNEE AND ARAPAHOE INDINSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 4.

The Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the *Republican* states that Mr. KITCHEN, who has arrived there from New-Mexico, brings intelligence of a desperate fight between the Pawnee and Arapahoe Indians on Pawnee Fork, in which ten of the former were killed and many wounded.

Mr. KITCHEN reports having met a large number of Camanches and Kiowas, who expressed the best of feelings towards the whites, and stated that so far as they were concerned the army and other trains should not be molested by the Indian tribes.

All was quiet in New Mexico.

The New-Haven Affray—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, March 4.

The Coroner's Jury, after investigating the facts in relation to the death of WM. MILES—a fireman who was shot on the 9th of February, in an affray with some students—gave in their verdict this forenoon. It does not implicate any person in particular, but censures those who declined testifying, by which the Jury were unable to obtain all the facts they needed.

Fire in Keeseville.

KEESEVILLE, Thursday, March 4.

Spencer's Row, in this village, took fire last evening, and burned to the ground. The principal losers are Messrs. MEULD & TALLMADGE, booksellers and druggists; ALDGATE & SPENCAN, merchants; PRESCOTT, jeweler; MORRIS, merchant tailor; HOWARD, dentist, and W. LANSING, proprietor of the *Northern Standard*. Most of the property destroyed was insured. The *Standard* office, on which there was no insurance, was totally destroyed. The Post-Office, with the letters and valuables, was saved.

Town Elections.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

Twelve towns out of twenty-two in this county have been heard from, which have elected ten Republican and two Democratic Supervisors.

This city has elected two Democratic Supervisors and two on the American and Republican ticket.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, March 4.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, formerly editor of the *Irish News*, in New-York, but now a member of the Provincial Parliament from Montreal, made his first speech last night in opposition to the Government. It was exceedingly violent.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 4.

In the Senate, the bill forcing all the Banks in the State, to resume specie payments on the 1st of November, was ordered for engrossment.

In the House, the Orange and Alexandria appropriation was defeated by one majority,—this indicates the fate of all similar bills, now before the Legislature.

Passing a Wreck at Sea.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 4.

The ship *Patton*, at Savannah, from Grenada, reports passing a wreck, dismasted and waterlogged. On a portion of the stern were discovered the words: "Wallace Millbridge."

Arrest of a Confidence Man.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 4.

EDWARD C. RAY, formerly a resident of the Sing Sing Prison, was arrested in this city yesterday, for operations in the confidence line. He will be taken to New-York after having satisfied justice in Boston.

Death of Thomas W. Ward.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 4.

THOMAS W. WARD, Esq., a prominent citizen of Boston, and for many years agent of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, died this morning.

City Items.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the Comptroller's office (FLAGG vs. SMITH) was continued yesterday before the Recorder at his office. The first witness was NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, who testified that he had examined, as directed, the books of the Bowery Bank, in relation to any notes of Messrs. SMITH, DEVLIN, or FITZPATRICK, falling due in November. There were notes of SMITH or DEVLIN, but there was one of FITZPATRICK's for $15,000, which was not yet paid. TERENCE B. SMITH, Messenger to the Clerk of the Common Council, deposed that he carried assessment rolls to the Street Commissioner's office, on various occasions. He could not identify the assessment roll for paving Forty-ninth-street as having been carried by him. GEORGE D. ROGERS, Contract Clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner under Mr. TAYLOR, testified that he made out the requisition for the Forty-ninth-street contract. After the requisition left his hands certain items were added, he did not know by whom. Among these were the following: rock excavations, $10 per foot; curb and gutter stones, fifty cents per lineal foot; manholes, $5 each; relaying bridge stone, eight cents per square foot: Macadamizing, $1 50 per yard. These were all added after the assessment roll left his hands. Other instances occurred to him, where items were added to requisitions after they had left his hands. JOHN BRANNIGAN, recalled by Mr. WHITING, deposed that at the time he signed for bonds and money under the Forty-ninth-street contract, as testified to by him on a former occasion, the amount due Mr. FITZPATRICK, on account of contracts with the City, was about $32,000. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Sheriff's order for the discharge of Messrs. SEELY and JOSSON from custody, reached the Eldridge-street jail, and those gentlemen were forthwith set at liberty. Mr. JOSSON demurred to the payment of the customary jail fees, but the matter was satisfactorily arranged by the intervention of a friendly party, who does not wish his name mentioned. According to report Mr. JOSSON did not find agreeable quarters in the prison. Mr. SEELY, on the contrary, had reason to enjoy his retirement. He was attended by "troops of friends"—carriages halted continually at the jail door, champagne and cigars administered to his comforts, and altogether the simple deprivation of liberty was the only thing he had to complain of. Among his numerous visitors was Madame LOLA MONTEZ. He left the prison accompanied by about a score of his personal friends. Mr. JOSSON left the premises unattended.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, SAMUEL LEVON, a policeman of the Thirteenth Precinct, was charged with an assault on the keeper of a lager-bier saloon, named FREDERIC FRIEKS, at No. 192 Broome street. It was clearly shown that the German was the offending party, and that the officer was only doing his duty. He was at once acquitted. JOHN HANKINS, charged with rape, was acquitted. JOSEPH W. WATSON, clerk at A. T. STEWART's store, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. From time to time he had stolen goods from his employers. Sentence reserved. JOHN TAYLOR pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and CATHARINE CARROLL to stealing $57. Sentence, in both cases, reserved.

Miss SARAH L. LEWIS, the teacher, who was so badly burned on Wednesday afternoon, in the Sixteenth Ward Primary School, (No. 39,) on West Eighteenth-street, died from her injuries at 9 o'clock the same evening. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Rev. S. D. BURCHARD's Church in West Thirteenth-street. The pupils, with their remaining teachers, will be present on the solemn occasion. All the Schools in the Ward will be closed this afternoon, in order that the teachers may attend the funeral. The School in which the deceased was a teacher will not be opened until new arrangements for hearing it are made. Coroner HILLS held an Inquest on the body of the deceased; verdict, "Deaths from burns accidentally received." She was only 18 years old.

The daily prayer meetings continue to be held, and are as largely attended as ever. At the meeting in the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Fulton-street, a special prayer for the President of the United States, his Constitutional advisers, Congress, and the State Legislatures, was offered yesterday. Indeed the day—March 4—and its special political suggestions was remembered in several of the prayers.

The body of an aged negro named REDMAN was found yesterday afternoon in one of the sub-cellars of the large tenement-house, rear of No. 19 Mulberry-street. It was terribly mutilated, a portion of the head having been eaten off by rats. The deceased it appears was literally starved to death. Notice of the affair was sent to the Coroners, and an inquest will be held to-day.

FREDERICK REIMMERS, a German, charged with passing a counterfeit $2 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday. A counterfeit $5 bill on the Union Bank of Newport, R. I., was passed, yesterday. It was a good imitation.

The funeral service of the late FREEMAN HUNT, Esq., will take place at his residence, corner of President and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Quincy, Mass.

ALEXANDER MCCLINTOCK, an Irishman, was committed by Justice STRAHAN, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting his wife and knocking her senseless with an axe, at No. 135 East Eleventh-street. Her recovery is doubtful.

JAMES PRICE was arrested, yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. CHRISTY, stealing her portemonnaie and $20, while riding in an Eighth-avenue car. He was locked up.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices OSBORN and BARNHAM, 26 prison cases, 15 hall cases, and 6 suspended cases were disposed of.

Four boys broke into No. 275 Tenth-street, yesterday, and stole some pieces of lead pipe. One, WM. MILLS, was arrested; the others escaped.

JOHN LITTLE, charged with breaking into No. 120 New Canal-street and stealing a picture, value $6, was committed by Justice KELLY yesterday.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT, who met with an accident while getting into a stage on Tuesday, is not so much injured as was at first supposed.

The Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. Gen. NYE was ill, and the Board stands adjourned to Thursday next, 3 P. M.

At the Mayor's Office Yesterday.

Five Timothys, from Ohio, viz: TIMOTHY LEAHY, 1st, TIMOTHY LEAHY, 2d, TIMOTHY DALEY, TIMOTHY KINO, and TIMOTHY BURNS, all bound to California, fell yesterday into the clutches of the ticket-swindlers, and lost, jointly, $425. Having heard of the wicked ways of New-York, they obtained a letter of introduction to a business house, Messrs. NEWALL, HARMAN & MCDONALD, No. 35 Murray-street. They arrived in the night, however, and one of the Philistines took them all to the *Farmer's Hotel*, in Liberty-street. Determined not to be misled, they refused to take a step towards any ticket-office until they had delivered their letter of introduction, and obtained advice. Accordingly, early yesterday morning they started for No. 35 Murray-street, but luckily they found *one of the firm* standing at the door, who civilly bowed them a good morning, and inquired their business. He was *one* of the partners. The spokesman immediately handed out his letter of introduction, which the obliging partner took and opened, saying his associate was out of town, but he would cheerfully attend to their business. After reading the letter he pronounced it "all right," and politely invited them to walk with him to the office. In a few minutes more they were standing before a good-looking young man, with a very shiny hat in the bogus ticket office in Warren-street and bargaining for tickets. They were told the steamer was about full, but by *extra exertion* they would oblige them. Five tickets were accordingly purchased at $150 each, and the money paid. At the genuine office on the next block they could have got them for $65 each. They soon found other persons who enlightened them, and showed them to the Mayor's Office, where they made complaint, and officers were sent to arrest the swindlers. The latter contrived to elude pursuit, however, by climbing a rear fence, and only one person, named ANDREWS—a brother of the principal—was arrested. Before the Mayor he denied all knowledge of the transaction, but the Mayor committed him in default of $1,000 bail as a witness. The parties, though badly fleeced, intend to leave by the steamer.

FRANK FOWLER, formerly one of Mayor WOOD's detectives, who has kept a bogus ticket office corner of Murray and West streets for a long time, was also brought before the Mayor, and compelled to refund $100 which he had overcharged on a California ticket. FOWLER says the Mayor always treats him as a gentleman, and he takes great pleasure in conforming to his wishes.

Seven persons were fined from $2 to $3, each, for violation of City ordinances in driving hacks without license.

ELLEN MCCREADY was arrested for disorderly conduct. ELISA BLOOM, 13 years of age, and CATHARINE CONLEY aged 25, were arrested in Broadway, Wednesday night, as prostitutes. Judge OSSOM sent ELLEN for four months, ELISA for six months, and CATHARINE for six months to Blackwell's Island.

Brooklyn Items.

The new Unitarian Church lately dedicated at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, cost $18,000, and is calculated to seat 700 persons. It is of brick, overlaid with mastic, painted brown—a curious taste, which the Brooklyn people are crazy with. It looks well for a year or two, but when weather-worn, the bogus character of what did appear to be sand-stone is revealed, and unless very diligently repaired, the edifice looks prematurely shabby. The fine Clinton-avenue Congregational Church is of this same material, and so are several splendid mansions in that part of the city.

The regents of the Long Island College Hospital, recently chartered by the Legislature, have purchased property for a site in Henry-street, between Amity and Pacific. What is the Long Island College?

A new Union Prayer Meeting is now held every morning in the basement of the Church corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, beginning at 8 o'clock, and lasting *forty minutes*—closing in time for the 9 o'clock ferry-boats to New-York. Christians of all denominations, and other persons, particularly young men, are invited to attend.

Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL has been put in possession of the beautiful dwelling house purchased for him by his friends, as a testimonial of their approbation of his conduct during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1856.

On Tuesday last a little girl 4 years old, named AGNES UPSON, residing at No. 44 North Fifth-street, was injured by her clothes taking fire, and died yesterday. An inquest was held by COZINE.

A thievea' picture-gallery has been established by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn.

Steamship Atlanta.

Intelligence received Wednesday morning from Capt. GAGAR, of the steamship *Atlanta*, reported ashore, states that the vessel lies safe, without having received any damage to either hull or machinery. She lies aground, but protected from the sea by the outer bar, and is discharging her cargo in good order, which will be forwarded to Charleston forthwith. The passengers were taken to Savannah by the steamer *Thomas Swann*. Capt. GAGAR speaks in the highest praise of his officers and crew, and says the *Atlanta* will be got off in a few days without any material injury.

Fires.

FIRE IN FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of Messrs. ELTING & Co., in Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The damage was about $100. No insurance. The fire originated from the stove-pipe passing through the fire-board.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A fire was discovered at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the gentlemen's furnishing store of JOHN J. BROWN, No. 285 Eighth-avenue. The fire caught from the stove. Damage, $300; fully insured.

News from Mexico.

POSITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECREE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, arrived at the Levee at 10½ o'clock last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on her regular day, the 21st inst., to which date we have files of papers by her.

On freight the *Tennessee* brings $26,998 in specie.

Captain FORBES reports that the American bark *Flash* arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 16th inst., from New-York; and that the American schooner *Knudson*, and the American bark *H. E. Shearing* sailed from Vera Cruz on the same day for New-Orleans.

The new Government appears to be at best much in the position of all former ones; for the present maintaining itself and of course having some supporters, but bitterly assailed by opponents.

On the 15th inst., a decree of great importance to commerce was issued. The first article provides that all duties payable by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, shall be paid at the capital itself as long as those ports refuse to obey the Government of ZULOAGA; the second article provides that the disposition of the duties shall be that appointed under existing laws; the third provides that all duties paid at the ports themselves, shall be regarded as not satisfied; the fourth, that the decree shall not affect vessels arriving at Vera Cruz within three days after its publication or those arriving at Tampico within thirteen days thereafter; the fifth, that the civil and military authorities of the ports shall be severally and collectively held responsible for opposition to the decree, in accordance with the law of the 22d of February, 1832.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the efficient Stage-Director, Mr. G. L. FOX, takes his benefit at this prosperous establishment, and presents a programme of entertainment rarely to be witnessed. The local drama of the "Fast Young Man," the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the burlesque of "Hernie the Hunchback," and the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain" are to be performed, interspersed with singing, dancing, gymnastic feats, &c., &c. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

AN ANTICIPATED RUSH.—KNOX is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Hats is an indication of the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear will startle the old fogies in the trade. Prepare to lay aside your fur caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early call at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD'S LAST DAY BUT ONE.—After to-morrow she leaves us altogether. We may never see her like again. To-night she appears in two different pieces at BARNUM'S MUSEUM—the one touching and pathetic, the other bold and powerful. Go and witness the little wonder. Go, also, and see Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this onguent, as well as ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contuelons.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of Commodore PERRY is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 6.

I.—THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS—From our Correspondent.
II.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
III.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—The Tariff Investigation—The Keitt and Grow Affair—Lecompton—Defeat of the Army bill.
IV.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS—More developments of Election Frauds.
V.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.
VI.—THE MORMON WAR—Letter from our California Correspondent—Brigham Young's last Message—Determination of the Mormons to resist.
VII.—THE PACIFIC HOTEL DISASTER IN ST. LOUIS—List of the Victims.
VIII.—HON. ROBERT J. WALKER'S LETTER TO THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.
IX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Ocean and Mail Service—Time and the *Times*—How new States Come In—The Democratic Revolution—The Prophet Unveiled—The South and Disunion—Gov. Walker's Position.
XI.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.
XIII.—INAUGURATION OF THE CRAWFORD STATUE—Interesting Letter from our Richmond Correspondent.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets in New-York, for the week—carefully prepared for this paper.
XV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Great Speed.**
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,
Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St. Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN BOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine**
NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical-Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, an l every variety of Bandages of most approved pattern, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **The Meralle Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Mealle, Spring Style**
FOR 1858.
Leader and Introducer of Fashions for gentlemen's Hats, is now ready to supply the Spring Trade
No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**, only 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists. Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

MARRIED

HUDLER—KEYS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Charles C. Keys, at the residence of the bride's father, EDGAR HUDLER, of Rondout, N. Y., to Miss HANNAH KEYS, of New-York City.

RYNAS—SPAIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 2, by Rev. Jos. B. Wakely, JAMES M. RYNAS to MARY LOUISA SPAIGHT, both of New-York City.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

NOBLE—STEBBINS.—On Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Dr. Bedell FITZGERALD NOBLE, of London, to FANNY J., eldest daughter of Henry G. Stebbins.

TALBOYS—STABBINS.—At the same time, by the same, WILLIAM P. TALBOYS, formerly of Oxford, England, to CORA, youngest daughter of Henry G. Stebbins.

KEESE—CROSS.—At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. Henry Mead, Mr. CHAS. W. KEESE, of New-York, to SARAH A. CROSS, daughter of JAMES Cross, Esq., formerly of Brooklyn.

DIED.

IRVING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 3, ROBERTINA BLACKWELL, wife of George Irving.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Irving, No. 23 East 22d-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

BAYAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, WILLIS W., only son of William J. and Sarah J. Bryan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Wooster-st.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, CHARLES, son Annie M. and N. P. H. Barrett, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 15 Carroll-place, corner of Thompson and Bleecker sts., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 3, from the effects of burns received in the Primary School Nos. 38 and 48 in West 16th-st., Miss SARAH L. LEWIS, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends, relations, teachers and all others are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ISHAM.—On Thursday, March 4, CATHARINE W., eldest daughter of R. Henry Isham, Esq., of Glenville, Conn., in the 18th year of her age.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, at the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, Capt. THOS. B. SANFORD, eldest son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Deceased has been for many years in command of steamers on the Sound and eastern waters. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

HAZEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, CALSA HAZEN, in the 79th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Peter Wyckoff, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, July 25, 1857, GRACE ALLETTA, daughter of Jas. and Abigail Brown, and wife of George V. Thompson, aged 20 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The decease of this amiable, calm and pious sister, is one of those commanding events which sends its painful echoes to the farthest confines of her pilgrimage and acquaintance. Possessing a mind clear and scrutinizing, decided and self-possessed, there were few moral and intellectual questions she did not investigate with emotions of interest and enthusiasm. The high, ennobling moral condition of her mind, radiated like a genial light in all her deportment and minglings in society, mapping their impress indelibly upon the social circle. Her mind filled with the magnetism of warm-hearted goodness and truth, she naturally attracted the admiration of a large circle of warm friends, so to speak, in her loss in society and the church. Esteeming intellectual and moral acquirements superior to all the glittering pomp and tinsel of earth appeared to be the tendency of her whole life. As a child, she ever manifested the deepest filial devotion and fidelity towards her passionately fond parents; as a sister, she was pleasant, loving and instructive; and, always shedding the gentle beamings of heartfelt affection in her every movement. At an early age she made a profession in the church of her faith, saying, "I rest alone on Him who brought life and immortality to light; robbed death of its sting, the grave of victory." The battle being fought, the victory won, she could triumphantly exclaim, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of rejoicing."

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Dear sister, rest thee now:
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its rest on high;
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die.

BEARDSLEY.—At the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Luzerne Co., Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, CHARLES BEARDSLEY, in the 20th year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, March 4, LOUISA J., wife of Charles L. Williams, and daughter of Mott Bedell, of Brooklyn, L. I.

BROWNING.—At Washington City, on Monday, March 1, from congestion of the lungs, GERTRUDE ALLIS, wife of William A. Browning.

Her remains will be conveyed this morning, by the 8 o'clock train, to New Haven, Conn., for interment.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
Plated, Brass and Iron
Chain Bolts,
Detector Till Locks,
Safe Store-Door Locks,
Secret Spring Locks,
Bocret Bolts,
Porcelain Shutter Knobs,
Porcelain Door Knobs,
Porcelain Drawer-Knobs,
Silver Glass Shutter Knobs,
Silver Glass Bell-Pulls,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
At prices to suit the times.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch-st.

IVORY COMBS.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

FANCY GOODS.
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET
FOR TWO YEARS—(during the owner's absence in Europe)—A LARGE AND NEW HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, WITH ALL THE FURNITURE.
It is nearly fifty feet square and three stories high, with a wide piazza on each side and a kitchen in the rear.
A continual supply of spring water is furnished by a ram and windmill, and gas is supplied through the house from the village works.
Having been built with great care for the owner's occupancy, it is replete with every convenience. It is surrounded by a lawn of eleven acres, covered with a fine turf and planted with many varieties of ornamental trees—some of them fifty years old. The lawn is so prepared that one horse and a rolling mower can keep it always like a carpet.
The carriage-house, stable, kitchen garden and parterre are ample for their respective purposes. Apples, pears, cherries, mulberries, quinces and the small fruits are on the grounds in great abundance.
A school-room, furnished with the most modern desks, maps, books, &c., is upon the premises. To those who do not wish private tuition the excellent schools in the village can be recommended. The location is healthy, high and airy—commanding a view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound and the Palisades.
It is within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad, by which there is access to the City six times a day by fifty minutes transit from Fulton Market.
ALSO
FOR SALE,
Near the above, a house, in the Italian style, containing twelve rooms beside a kitchen, above ground.
It is furnished with water fixtures, furnace, and all the conveniences of a first-class house. It is surrounded by sufficient land, covered with turf, trees, and small fruit.
Apply to
S. B. PARSONS,
Flushing,
Or at the
Bridgeport Insurance Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
New-York.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD

of

RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

COMPLETELY PRESERVED

TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and neck. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my scepticism on I doubts the reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray, by reason of disease or age, to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York; in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Dyngists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and can come well recommended for last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. at 227 East 12th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT, ACTIVE AND respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; she is not afraid of hard work, and has good City references. Apply at the office No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 411 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City references. Call for 2 days at No. 325 6th-av., 1st door, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT; GERman or Scotch preferred. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 90 5th-av.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, discerning her a seat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for B. B., by calling at No 146 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN A SITUATION IN a private family; he is both active and capable, and has got the best of City references; has no incumbrance; any commands for J. P., by calling at No. 811 Broadway, Mr. Corwin's grocery store, or at No. 253 1st av., between 15th and 16th st., for two days, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom: can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—AUCTION HOUSES—A SITUATION AS assistant salesman in some auction house. A dry goods one would be preferred. References of the highest respectability given. Address AUCTIONEER, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 5 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an English woman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 223 Church-st., one door from Canal.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. Lowe, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 8 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German) who has filled the capacity with credit in Europe and this country; has lived the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Thirty-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and industry. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of short 20 years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 16 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F., *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family, five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 378 Broadway, for W. H.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business well, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 20 Waverley-place. City references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENGlish girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 298 West 20th-st., between 8th and 10th ave.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS, FOR NEWARK, N. J.—Ten good sewers, accustomed to work on fine platts. Boarding house connected with the factory. Apply to CHAS. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—The house, 42x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt ave., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—The elegant four-story brown stone front house No. 97 1st-place, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, at City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, March 8, at noon, under the direction of George Remsen, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County. A large portion of the purchase money can remain. The furniture now in the house will be sold at private sale at a great sacrifice. For particulars, apply to R. N. TUCKER, Attorney, No. 355 Fulton st., (Hailey Buildings,) Brooklyn, or to C. A. DE WITT, No. 176 Broadway.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL estate agent, No. 765 West 4th-st., west of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Refers to

Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, Supreme Court.
James Coulding, Esq., No. 31 Cortlandt st.
William M. Ashfield, Esq., Trinity buildings.
John Whitaker, Esq., No. 17 Centre st.
J. & H. Jones & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 White st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. A. WILDEY, No. 317 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HARGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms &c. apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, CARriage-house and grounds, with a profuse supply of fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, adjoining J. I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, with 8 or 10 acres of superior land, within a short drive from New-York, combining many desirable advantages to railroads, private conveyance and stages than perhaps any property now in the market, especially when the unequaled locality, health and complete adaptability for a gentleman's residence are so happily combined as in this property. Affliction in the family is the sole cause of sale. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock P. M., or to J. I. SNEDIKER, near Union Course, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at West Morrisania, one third of a mile from the Morrisania and the Melrose stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one half hour's ride from 27th-st., New-York. There are 5¾ acres of land, divided into lawn grove, garden and pasture, and a fine view of the river. The house is equally fit for a Winter or a Summer residence, being a frame house filled in with brick, and having four stacks of chimnies and a furnace; it is about 50x70 feet, two stories. The village of Morrisania, where there are stores of all kinds, is about one-third of a mile distant. Rent to suit the times. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each, forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 25 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern conveniences and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; also a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND GRIFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 63d st, 9th-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x36, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 5th-st., 8th and 9th ave. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 28th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampton-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; haze saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water-power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.

C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with pay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 2d-av. and 72d-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick house, with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson River, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds, 100 feet square well improved, and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on the east side of Adelphi st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of DeKalb av. The lot is very large, 25x125, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; yard well stocked with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Price $3,600. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 162 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 255 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown-stone, English basement house No. 48 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 38 West 27th-st.; price $4,500; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 100 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILding situated on the north side of West 26th st., No. 353, now occupied as a tenement-house. Apply to L. H. PIONOLET, No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 281 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two-story extension, making the house 37 feet 8 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 104 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TIDE, New-York *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone front house, situated in 37th-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, all through. Price $7,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 236 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, a good productive village property, within 30 minutes' ride of the City of New-York. For particulars inquire of N. M'GRAW, No. 465 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 546 Main-st, best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at BHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

ST. FELIX ESTATE, BROOKLYN.—THE portion of this estate unsold on the 2d inst., may be purchased of the subscribers at private sale, on application to A. J. BLEECKER, SON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$150 FOR A QUARTER ACRE OR 4 City lots in the village of Mount Vernon, 30 minutes from City by Harlem Railroad; worth double the amount; must be sold. Inquire at No. 37 Roosevelt-st. Remedy for piles for sale.

$5,000—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 16 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, one 3-story (English basement) brick house, situate on Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., between Clinton and Washington sts.; house is 18x38 feet, all finished in modern style; marble mantels and grates, gas piped and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 3-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st., of

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, to a genteel and careful family. The house, which is large, has in it the modern improvements, such as water closets, bath gas, &c., and for beauty of situation can hardly be surpassed. The grounds, which are also large, abound with trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is about half a mile from the depot, in the vicinity of several churches, and about an hour and a half's ride from this City. Also to S. P., and left at this office, will meet with attention.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL HANDSOME villa residences, with from 4 to 14 lots attached to each. They have furnaces, spring water, and conveniences throughout, except gas. Locations from 156th to 168th st., and from 11th-av. to the Hudson River, in Audubon Park; one has a river front of 130 feet. They are mostly surrounded with forest trees, and command fine views of the river &c., to Staten Island. Rents from $350 to $1,000 per year. Further information obtained and views of the property to be seen on application to

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE-STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus' iron fronts, at the south-west corner of Canal and Elm sts. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $6,000. The most westerly building is about 85 feet deep; rent $700. The two intermediate buildings are 65 feet deep; rent of each $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are strongly built, and well lighted. Apply to

GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 236, 242, 244 West 22d st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 244 West 22d-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST REET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Depot. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—A two-story cottage in a central part of the city, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, seven miles from the City Hall, Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile from Railroad depot, good house and barn. Price $11,000—half its value; one-third cash. Also, a splendid country seat, 5½ from the Fulton Ferry; house has all the modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit and flowers in every variety; lawn and beauty cannot be surpassed; cost $15,000; will be sold for $10,500, one-third cash. Also, a first-class brown-stone front house, finished in superb style, and in one of the best neighborhoods. Any of the above cannot be surpassed as an investment. For further particulars, inquire of the owner from 11 to 3 o'clock, or after 4, any time, at No. 105 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third house from Hoyt, South side.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN SENECA County, State of New York, containing 211 acres of land on the bank of Seneca Lake 8¾ miles south from Geneva, and 8½ north from the State Agricultural College. Said farm is beautifully situated with good buildings, about one half of which are of woodland, well watered and under-drained. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st.; P. C. DOOLITTLE, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.; or HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on the Harlem Railroad 24 miles from the City, on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' ferry, and 3½ miles from the latter place, where several steamboats run daily; 120 acres of good land, on elevated ground, good house, several out-buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Would be divided, having 60 acres on each side of road. Good location, fine views, &c. Part would be taken in exchange. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st. from 11 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM CONTAINing about 15 acres, with 2 dwellings and all the necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and good water. It is situated about 20 miles from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Terms easy. Apply to WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, or L. E. SAYRE, No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

ON THE SOUND, AT WOODBRIDGE, N. Y.—A first rate truck farm of 60 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and near the steamboat landing. Fine bathing, fishing, clamming, &c. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, SITUATED IN A respectable neighborhood and in good order, and on which the advertiser could have a lease if desired; or part of a house where there would be but one family besides that of the advertiser. A location within half a mile of 10th st. and 6th av. is desired and would be preferred. Address, stating rent, location, whether with gas and water, &c., CASTLETON, at Office of this paper.

WANTED TO RENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to hire for a year or term of years a medium sized but comfortable house or cottage near the line of the Hudson River Railroad; anywhere between Tarrytown and Spuyten Duyvil; his family is small, consisting of himself, wife, and one child; rent must be moderate. Address immediately stating particulars, T., Box 1,919, Post-Office, New-York. Possession required before April 15th and May 1.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, PART OF A house with modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman, wife and servant; the other part occupied by a small family: location above Bleecker-st., between 2d and 8th avs.; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,767 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD 2½ OR 3-story brick house in the IXth, XVth or XXth Wards, in a genteel locality. Price from $5,000 to $6,000. Address, with full particulars, I. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, for three years, a high-stoop house, 21 to 25 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent about $800. Location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and the 3d and 8th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. R., Box No. 2,007 Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second-story floor, with gas, Croton, &c. Location between 7th and 17th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address B. P. Q., Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady without children, not higher up than 30th st., where the rent or part will be taken in board; City reference. Address TENANT, No. 25 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Of a variety and thread and needle store established four years in Williamsburg. A good bargain is offered—a handsome stock, worthy attention. Sold in consequence of ill health. Apply at No. 192 Fourth-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

HOTEL TO LET.—ALL THE UPPER PART OF premises Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway; being about 40 rooms; suitable for a hotel or boarding house. Rent moderate to a responsible tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to W. S. WHITNEY, Lovejoy's Hotel, or W. P. EARLE, Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth or pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in house-work, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front, brown-stone 5-story English-basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st., of

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, to a genteel and careful family. The house, which is large, has in it the modern improvements, such as water closets, bath gas, &c., and for beauty of situation can hardly be surpassed. The grounds, which are also large, abound with trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is about half a mile from the depot, in the vicinity of several churches, and about an hour and a half's ride from this City. Also to S. P., and left at this office, will meet with attention.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL HANDSOME villa residences, with from 4 to 14 lots attached to each. They have furnaces, spring water, and conveniences throughout, except gas. Locations from 156th to 168th st., and from 11th-av. to the Hudson River, in Audubon Park; one has a river front of 130 feet. They are mostly surrounded with forest trees, and command fine views of the river &c., to Staten Island. Rents from $350 to $1,000 per year. Further information obtained and views of the property to be seen on application to

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE-STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus' iron fronts, at the south-west corner of Canal and Elm sts. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $6,000. The most westerly building is about 85 feet deep; rent $700. The two intermediate buildings are 65 feet deep; rent of each $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are strongly built, and well lighted. Apply to

GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing e

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
EXTENSIVE MONTH SALE OF ABOUT $14,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, TOMORROW, (Saturday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant three-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago at an expense of over $14 000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; very carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte. French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, linsiwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, opera stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods

N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

$16.000 WORTH OF MOST MAGNIFICENT Parisian-made parlor and chamber furniture of the most desirable styles, elaborately carved and entirely made to order, without regard to cost. Splendid full-toned 7-octave piano-forte, such as cannot be very often found at an auction sale; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil paintings, pier glass, lace curtains, dining-room furniture, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., the entire splendid furniture in part as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold; one suite covered with crimson satin cost $500; also, in extension parlor, suite to match in green silk-velvet; rosewood library bookcase, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles, lace curtains, landscape window-shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenes; richly carved centre-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, mirror-doors and backs; Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, dining-room chairs, sofas, walnut tea-tables, ingrain carpet, parlor, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast services, cut glassware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with washstands to match; sofa beds, spring seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture; all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or snow. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance. Catalogues at sale. A deposit required.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY.—Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., contained in the magnificent private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 5, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house viz: In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor-suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c. In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, conches, chairs, carpets, crios, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, bedis and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues of the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars, see the *Herald*.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SECOND-AVENUE, FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-SEVENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH, AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The 4-story brick house (in rear) and lot, north side of 47th-st., 125 feet west from 11th-av. Lot 25x100 5.

ON NORTHEAST CORNER SECOND-AVENUE AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The 4-story brick store and dwelling, as per circular.

ON FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—The valuable lot on the north side, 300 feet west from 9th-av. Size 25x100 4.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREETS.—The 13 beautiful lots, 375 feet west from 10th-av., from street to street. Improved neighborhood, and on fine level turf ground

Terms very liberal. Will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps, &c., apply at No. 7 Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & J. B SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the furniture of a first-class dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suits in brocatel; very large gilt frame French plate pier glasses, with gilt stands and with marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano forte made by Dunham; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; do. bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood chamber suites, with marble tops; oak extension dining table, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, pillows, &c. Sale positive, for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, crumb cloths, mahogany marble-top card and centre tables, mahogany divans covered in hair cloth rosewood easy chairs in green leather, lounges in figured brocatel, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany and black walnut etageres, work tables, iron bedsteads cribs and umbrella stands, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, painted marble-top bureaus, window shades, sofas, &c. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY March 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of splendid bay carriage horses 16 hands high sound and kind in every respect and very stylish drivers. Cost $1.500. Also, a beautiful open Brett, City made, by Miner & Stevens, very little used and in fine order. Also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, by Tranor, in fine order.

To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

Also, two trotting wagons.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case no loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FASREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

11 PIANO FORTES TO BE SOLD THIS week by the manufacturers, at 10 per cent. less than cost. Among them, 5 full 7-octave rosewood, finished usual price $275, will be sold for $175 each; 3 full 7-octave, carved legs, serpentine, usual price $350, will be sold for $210 each; 3 double round-cornered, carved ornamented and inlaid with pearl, finished in the most superb style, usual price $500, will be sold for $265 each. All the above must be sold before the 10th inst. Those wishing to purchase first class pianos cheap, will do well to call at the Manufactory, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., and examine before purchasing. Every instrument will be warranted and kept in tune for one year.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELESRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKlyn, made by J. & C. Fischer; is most magnificently finished throughout; elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished with round corners, same as the front; beautiful full tone, and full 7-octave; scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect; cost $400; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, after 7 A. M., for two days.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $220 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 44 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $25,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the business of the manufacture and sale of Varnish, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HYMAN NELSON retires from the firm, and BERNARD MAYER and ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL, are also authorized to settle the business of the firm, and use the firm name in liquidation.
BERNHARD MAYER,
ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL,
HYMAN NELSON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the manufacture and sale of Varnish at No. 80 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, under the firm name of MAYER & MANDEL.
BERNHARD MAYER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1858. ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of CANDEE, MERRILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is to be liquidated by W. V. R. ARNOLD and ALFRED P. ARNOLD, or one of them solely.—New-York, Feb 26, 1858.
W. V. R. ARNOLD, WM. H MERRILL, Jr.,
JULIUS A. CANDEE, ALFRED P. ARNOLD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have renewed their copartnership, and will continue the domestic commission business at the old stand, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.
DAWLEY & FURMAN.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

JOHN LOKIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 51 Lioerty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present, as no further notice will be given.
E. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOS. W. ADAMS, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.
MICHAEL MURRAY, } Committee
E. H. REED, } on
THOMAS W ADAMS. } Ferries.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used; together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior Jersey Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.
O. D. ASHLEY. JOHN B. NORRIS.

REFERENCES:
Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. O. Halstead, Esq., President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.
Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.
Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, the deposit will be returned upon such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.—DO the stockholders in this unfortunate Company ever intend to protect their interests, and which can only be done by their acting in a body, by asking to have a receiver appointed and the concern wound up, and which never will be done by a law declaring the Supreme Court unless two-thirds so wish, and the object to be gained will be to refund to the shareholders their respective interests in the one million of dollars paid during the last two years to the Company for being idle; also in the profits received in the employ of steamships loaned by the Company to other parties, and a general distribution of the effects of the concern, which will at least pay to each stockholder full fifteen dollars per share, and as long as the shareholders remain idle and indifferent to this matter just so long will they get nothing. A meeting of the shareholders should be held, and some action taken to have the concern wound up.
A HOLDER OF 300 SHARES.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or premium bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, (the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of the interest thereon,) will be purchased by the Company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the largest denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.

The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., it the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.

The number of such debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding nine hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment at the undersigned's office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.
N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED I. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COGGS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM H SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI D. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H BERDELL,	WM. W WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. PERRIN,	S. S MOORE,
S. REYNOLDS,	JOHN D. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B BAYLIS,	J HN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK,	MATTHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COGGS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 8 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers always on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powder, Rosin, Tetts' Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Blue Bags and Paper-Stainers.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH CONSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction VET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....90	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wednesd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT TAMMANY.

[Continued from First Page.]

provisions, and in their ascribed effect, I here invoke the authority of JAMES MADISON that through the medium of conventions was the Constitution submitted to the people themselves. (Federalist, page 184.) I need not, I am sure, remind my fellow-citizens of the marked distinction that exists between a Republic and a Democracy. Perhaps a pure Democracy has never been known. Those of Greece were governed by popular assemblies composed of out one tenth part of the people, and in their representative capacity were consequently more strictly Republics. No publicist or statesman is there, from SIDNEY and LOCKE down, who has not recognized this distinction and admitted its force. Says WEBSTER, "A Republic is a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in the representatives elected by the people. In modern usage it differs from a democracy or Democratic State in which the people exercise the power of sovereignty in person." Now, when section four of article four of the Constitution, declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," it must be obvious to the least reflecting mind that a departure by any State government from the system of popular representation would devolve upon Congress the constitutional obligation of restraining the State, and of compelling her again to the Convention or to the Legislative Assembly. Nor, by parity of reason, can any State, therefore, be admitted into the Union, the Constitution of which does not provide a republican form of government. Then, if a State should tender herself for admission under a constitution devolving on the people in mass the exercise of the law-making power, or if an existing State should exchange her present form of government for one of popular assemblages, in the one case the tender should be rejected, and in the other the offending State should be remitted again to a republic, by what authority can it be urged that, unless the people of a Territory have resorted to the arbitrament of popular numbers, their constitution shall be pronounced deficient in evidence of popular approval? It seems to me that the error of our opponents arises from their oversight of the important office which suffrage performs in the scheme of representative government. It is precisely here that popular sovereignty is applied and exemplified. The collective will of precincts and States upon all questions of political moment is thus ascertained and pronounced. Said DANIEL WEBSTER *arguendo*, in the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN (7 HOWARD'S Sup Court Reps.)—"The basis of representation is suffrage. The right to choose representatives is every man's part in the exercise of sovereign power; to have a voice in it, if he has the proper qualifications—that is the fundamental exercise of political power by every elector. That is the beginning. This is the mode in which power emanates from its source and gets into the hands of conventions, legislatures, courts of law, and the chair of the executive. It being in suffrage—suffrage in the delegation of the power of an individual to some agent." Now, let me suppose that a Constitution, having been formed in the only manner either recognized by our fundamental law or known to the genius of our institutions, is to undergo the process by a submission to the people. There are obviously manifold articles to be reviewed and various provisions to be approved or rejected. The elector who approves of the article on finance may reprobate an elective judiciary, while another may entertain opinions the exact reverse, and still another may wish to reject both of these, but yet approves of either provisions. The evident result, therefore, in each case, is either a compromise vote or none, while in either case can the opinion of the elector be more than approximately expressed. But submit as many of the provisions of a constitution as you may, still will there be its skeleton withheld—the articulations and processes to which the plastic body is to be applied. The impossibility, therefore, of accomplishing the ostensible design of a popular submission is manifest enough, and should be abandoned as impracticable. Should it, however, be still persisted in, the extremities to which the principle will bear its friends should admonish them of its pernicious nature. If one law should be submitted, so equally should all laws; if the law of a convention, so also the law of a legislature. Thus would confusion replace order, the stability of laws yield to the wildest caprices, and the fluctuations of popular excitement oppose the grave sanctities of the bench. But, while insisting that a constitution framed by a convention of delegated powers is the legitimate expression of the popular will, I would not be understood as opposing the submission of any question again to the people. Undoubtedly there may be times when fearful experiments would render such a submission expedient, if not necessary; there may be questions of such general and absorbing interest that to withhold them from a secondary popular trial would be imprudent and unwise. Such occasions, however, are not frequent, and when they occur are at once and unmistakably recognized. Such an occasion demanded the submission of the question of Slavery to the people of Kansas; and in my judgment that, and that alone, was submitted, or was even pretended to be submitted. It is to be borne in mind that the Convention was clothed with plenary powers to form and establish a Constitution; and when, in the name of their constituents, they solemnly declared, "We, the people of the Territory of Kansas, by our representatives in Convention * * * * do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free, independent, and sovereign State, by the name and style of the State of Kansas, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the Government thereof," their work was fully promulgated. No language can express more clearly than is expressed in the schedule the exception made to the completeness of their labors. Indeed, that intelligence is little to be envied which concludes when a choice is offered to it between a "Constitution with Slavery," and a "Constitution without Slavery," that, because of the impossibility of voting against a Constitution already established, it has been imposed upon by a trick of words. Having now, as I believe, shown a convention of delegates to be the only constitutional and legitimate means of declaring and establishing the popular will, I shall proceed to a summary examination of the question whether the Lecompton Constitution was, at its formation, the legal representative of the people of Kansas. I cannot believe that there is any serious doubt entertained of the competency of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. By virtue of one of its laws the people, in October, 1856, with great unanimity, determined in favor of the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. Accordingly, on the 19th day of February, 1857, the then Legislative Assembly enacted a law for taking a census and for the election of delegates to a Convention on the third Monday of June then ensuing. The census was taken, the election was held, and the elected delegates assembled in Convention on the fist Monday in September, 1857, at Lecompton, the time and place where and when they were called together by law. The Convention organized, and subsequently, though having first framed and established the Lecompton Constitution, and provided for the submission of a Slavery clause and a non-Slavery clause to the people, on the 21st of December they adjourned. On the 21st of December the people approved of the Slavery clause by a vote of 6,143. If there is no fraud imputable to these proceedings it is apparent that the Lecompton Constitution is a genuine, popular instrument. But is alleged that there was a registration of voters in but nineteen of the thirty-eight counties in the Territory, and consequently, that the unregistered counties were disfranchised. Without pausing upon the fact that the omissions of registration were the effect of the design of delinquents, it will be sufficient to learn that the unregistered counties contained little or no population. This fact is derivable from the tables of Republican votes polled on the 4th of January, 1858. Therefrom in claim 10,226 votes against the Constitution. These votes are made up of 8,503 in the counties in which registrations had been taken, and of 1,423 in eight of the counties in which it is alleged that no registration was had. It seems that no votes were to be found in the remaining eleven of these last counties. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the nineteen disfranchised counties did not contain more than 1,500 votes, and that these were confined to but eight of them. Now, if in the nineteen counties in which during the Summer previous there had been opened and fairly conducted a legal registry of voters, there were a body of men who voluntarily declined the office not only, but who oppose its execution; and, if at an ensuing election on the 21st of December, 6,143 of the 9,251 of those who had been registered, voted for the Lecompton Constitution, and but 569 of all the 10,226 who voted against the Constitution Jan. 4, 1858, appeared in opposition thereto, the question is pertinent whether, with an opportunity offered, an omission to vote is an offence chargeable upon those who refused; and if, as I believe, it is generally conceded that the effect of a withdrawal from the polls is a virtual delegation of the power of government to those who attend at them, what language can sufficiently condemn and denounce the malignant acts dictated by an avowed intent to embarrass and overthrow the Government they themselves were parties to in their agreement with the Federal Congress? The public officer pursuing the Athenian who absented himself from the assemblies of the people, marked him with a vermillion cord. But these men of Kansas, who not only negligently, but with design to embarrass and oppose a lawful government, refrained from the elective franchise, should be pursued by the public opinion of their countrymen, and be branded with the indelible scarlet of shame. Again, it is alleged that 3,032 of the 6,143 votes cast on the 21st of December in favor of the Slavery clause were spurious votes. If this is true, still the majority would be left standing at 2,562. I have heard frequent charges made that illegal voters were introduced, and that grave frauds were perpetrated, to swell the vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December. But a slight examination refutes the charge, and will dispel the illusion. If it be conceded that the Republicans actually polled all the votes they claim at the election of Jan. 4, then these, with the votes polled on the 21st of December, furnish together a sum total of 17,094. If it is true, as I have heard on high authority, that there are about 18,000 votes in the Territory, the inference is irresistible that no foreign or illegal votes could have been imported. But, when the Republicans were voting against the Lecompton Constitution at the election of Jan. 4, at their own polls, they could procure full 10,226 votes. Why, then, were they unable to furnish more than 6,400 at the polls just adjacent, where, in presence of their adversaries, they were contending for State officers? It may possibly be in bad taste, but I cannot repress the suspicion, at least that these men who have so loudly charged fraud upon their adversaries, have hoped that thus their own might the more easily escape detection. Well, Sir, what are we to determine from these facts? Why, simply that the Lecompton Constitution was lawfully approved; but still, possibly, by a minority of the voters of the Territory. And yet, Sir, when our own State Constitution received, in 1846, but a minority of the votes of the State, it was considered none the less adopted, because receiving a majority of the votes cast. Having now shown that the Lecompton Constitution was the legal act of the Lecompton Convention, and that the Convention was the lawful expositor of the sovereignty of the people, I trust that I may safely assert my belief that Congress would properly decide that the admission of Kansas is demanded by the people of Kansas, and that the State should accordingly be admitted. Sir, another question of no inferior importance still remains, and I will with brevity proceed to its consideration. Kansas being admitted as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, have her people the power to change, or in any manner to alter it, and at any time they please? I am not certain that I am right in detaining this audience longer than with an affirmation of the proposition implied by the interrogatory; yet, so general is the interest which pervades all classes upon this momentous subject, that everything pertinent to it is possessed of an artificial if not a natural importance. It certainly cannot be seriously questioned that this power resides in, and is inseparable from the people. *Cujus est instituere, ejus est abrogare*, is the language of ALGERNON SIDNEY. Even the Doctors of Laybach fulminated the dogma that the sovereign power alone is competent to the modification of Government. What was thus assumed by the parties to the Holy Alliance is inherent in the people of the United States—sovereignty; and the truism is incapable of argument that supreme power is irresponsible even to itself for the exercise of its functions. But we are obliged to depend on neither theory nor foreign instances for the support of the proposition. Our own history furnishes us with ample authority, and frequent applications of it. JAMES MADISON, in No. 40 of the *Federalist*, defends our present Constitution as the act of the people, though originally recommended by "a very few deputies from a very few States," and asserts that the approbation of the people "blots out all antecedent errors and irregularities." Every Constitution of the original thirteen States has undergone changes, and yet the Constitutions of none, except New-Hampshire, provided for alterations or admitted them. The Constitution of 1821 of the State of New-York was displaced and abrogated against its express provisions in 1845, and a new one was adopted by the people. In the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN (7 Howard, pp. 2-47,) the Supreme Court of the United States (TANEY, Chief-Justice) says—"No one, we believe, ever doubted the proposition that according to the institutions of this country the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State, and that they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." In the Convention which framed the late Constitution of Virginia a proposition was made to insert a clause providing a mode for its further amendment. The proposition was rejected on the ground that a majority of the people had the power at any time, and in any manner they pleased, to amend the Constitution, or to make a new one. Among the votes by which it was rejected were those of JAMES MADISON, Chief Justice MARSHALL, JOHN TYLER and LITTLETON TAZEWELL. I will add another authority, which though contemporary, is entitled to all the respect and veneration belonging to the great past. During the debate upon the admission of Michigan, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. BENTON remarked, "that conventions were original acts of the people. They depended upon inherent and inalienable rights. The people of any State may at any time meet in convention, without a law of their Legislature and without any provision in their Constitution, and may alter or abolish the whole frame of Government as they please. The sovereign power to govern themselves was in the majority, and they could not be divested of it." (Gales & Seaton's Debates, vol. 12, part 1 p. 1,036.) Sir, there is no room for comment upon this formidable array—no exception to their general current is anywhere to be found. They are full and conclusive upon the point that a people, through the intervention of their representatives in convention, are clothed with the power of abrogating old Constitutions and of establishing new Constitutions, at their own arbitrary pleasure, regardless of legislative law, organic law, or any other law. Sir, the second paragraph in the Bill of Rights, included in the Lecompton Constitution, is in these words:

"A political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on the authority and instituted for their benefit; and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

It must, therefore, be quite apparent that, if Kansas be admitted under this Constitution, Congress will, in effect, have affirmed the political doctrine here asserted. Still, that no lingering doubt, however unfounded, may be permitted to the most skeptical mind, I think it will be well. Sir, that Congress should accompany the act of admission with a declaration of the inalienable and indefeasible right of the people at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper. I am confident, Sir, that such a declaration, while ineffectual, either in addition to or derogation from the law, would quiet the honesty entertained through causeless fears of many a well-intentioned citizen, and would reduce the senseless clamor of a partisan press. Sir, the country craves rest, and I believe that the exclusion of the affairs of Kansas from those of the States will produce it. Nothing in my judgment will accomplish this save the introduction of Kansas into the Union. Then, but not till then, will the people of Kansas be effectually enabled to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." And now, Sir, these are my reasons, rendered at large, for declining to comply with the request of the very distinguished gentlemen, who, a short while since, requested me, among others, to oppose the Lecompton Constitution—reasons, Sir, which have satisfied me that the principles of popular sovereignty and the fundamental principles of constitutional Democracy required its support. I have adopted no sectional view, and have diligently endeavored to exclude controversial prejudice. It is for those who have heard me to answer whether I am justified by the argument—whether the reasons rendered demand the conclusion adopted. I patiently await the result, knowing that I have directed my course in no devious and deceptive path, but full upon the meridian line of the Union.

When Mr. COCHRANE had concluded, three cheers were given for the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, (Mr. COCHRANE,) and the meeting adjourned.

During the evening the President announced that a very large number of letters had been received. None of them were read, because, said he, they will be found in the morning papers. The most important were the following:

From Mr. Secretary Toucey.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.

Concurring as I do most fully in the views expressed in your letter of invitation, I cannot but regret extremely my inability to be present with you at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening. After struggling so long with a party in Kansas, which has been for years engaged in reckless and implacable political warfare upon the Territorial government established by Congress, we have reached the point when the best interests of the country imperatively demands that the difficulties of Kansas shall be taken out of Congress and committed to the disposal of her own people. What possible reason can there be for longer delay? The Legislature of the Territory submitted it to the people whether a constitutional convention should be called. The opposition then had an opportunity to express their wishes through the ballot-box, but they refused to act, and allowed the election to go by default. The Legislature then, in obedience to the will of the people thus expressed, provided by law for the election of delegates to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution, and they again had an opportunity to express their wishes through the ballot-box, and, if they had the majority, to take control of the Convention and mould the proposed Constitution to their own will, but they refused to act, and again suffered the election to go by default. They knew that the act authorizing the Convention did not require that the Constitution to be formed should be submitted to the people, that the Governor had interposed his veto on that ground, and that the law had been passed over his head by the requisite majorities of two-thirds of both branches, and yet they refused to speak through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. When again the Convention had submitted the question of Slavery or no Slavery to the people, and they once more had an opportunity of impressing their views upon the institutions of the inchoate State, they once more, on this vital question—vital to all the controversies connected with Kansas—refused to vote and permitted the election to go by default. There is no want of charity in the conclusion that they not only knew, but intended, the result likely to follow their predetermined course of action, and are as much bound—morally, politically and legally bound—as if, on each of these occasions, they had attended at the polls and voted for the result which did follow. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that in these three elections there was no fraud, when there was not only no room for it but no motive could possibly exist for resorting to it. Is it unreasonable then to say that this Kansas opposition has gone far enough? that when the Convention has presented to Congress the Constitution it has formed, duly attested by its officers and a majority of its members, as the act of the people of Kansas assembled by their delegates, chosen in conformity with law, that this Constitution, being republican in form, is to be received by Congress and the State admitted—admitted with a distinct recognition on the part of the Federal Government of the right of the people of Kansas, which is asserted in the Constitution itself, of altering or amending it at pleasure? Why not cut the Gordian knot at once? Why not expel the mischief from Congress and settle the difficulties at a single stroke, by referring them to the people who have the exclusive right and power to settle them? Why not give the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act full and fair play in the shortest possible time by the most direct mode, with the least possible obstruction, to work a legitimate solution? Can the people of Kansas complain that they are placed by the side of the proudest State of this Union? with the largest liberty possible under the Federal Constitution? with the fullest practicable opportunity of exercising the right of self-government and moulding their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? This is the policy of the President, and it is the only short, direct, open way to the establishment of peace, law, order and popular power in the Territory, and to the consideration and adoption of such measures of legislation for the whole country as its great interests imperatively require. ISAAC TOUCEY.

From Mr. Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

I regret that official engagements which will not admit of my absence from the city at this time, will prevent my accepting your invitation to participate in the meeting to be held at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening next. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge here upon the importance of the object proposed by the meeting. For my part, I never have permitted myself to doubt that the calm, good sense of the American people would penetrate and baffle the mischievous designs of mere sectional agitators, and finally rally them *en masse* to the support of the constitutional policy adopted by the President. Such meetings as this, however, are gratifying to the friends of a Constitutional Union, as indicating and promoting the growth of a healthy public sentiment on the vexed question, and I cordially wish it the success it merits.

From Mr. Secretary Cobb.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1858.

Your proposed meeting on the 4th will be one of peculiar interest, and I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to be present and participate in its proceedings. In characterising your meeting as "one of peculiar interest," I mean the full import of my language. The question you meet to consider could be sufficient to enlist the liveliest interest. Kansas has been so fully and freely discussed that it would seem that nothing remained to be said on the subject, and yet in view of the state of things now existing in reference to it, it possesses all the novelty of a new question, and all the importance of a vital issue. It has distracted the public mind of the country for years, alienating its different sections and convulsing the Union with the violence and bitterness of the party contests which have grown out of it. The Democratic Party of the whole Union attempted its dissolution by the application of the great principle of self government, which lies at the foundation of our free institutions. The country responded to the proposition in the triumphant election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency. In the regular and legitimate course of things we encountered the untiring hostility of our opponents, who, from the beginning denied our principles and defied our strength. At each step, however, of our progress, the principles so happily inaugurated as applicable to Kansas in 1851 has gained increased support. The hour of final victory finds our old foes prostrate at our feet, their strength exhausted, their power ended, their race run, prepared to yield an obedience to the popular will which has been wrung from them by the cordial and patriotic cooperation of the united Democracy. It was in this hour of its triumph that the Democratic Party, flushed with its past success and hopeful of its future victories, was destined to receive a cruel blow in the house of its friends. What our enemies had failed to accomplish a portion of our own household seek to effect. It gives peculiar interest to your meeting to know that the Democracy of New-York present an unbroken front in support of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, in carrying out in good faith the principles he was chosen to vindicate. The low murmur of disaffection in your midst is scarcely enough to indicate the unanimity with which it would be crushed if it had reached a point of sufficient importance to attract attention. The Democracy of New-York, speaking through their Representatives in Congress, their public Press, their Representatives in the Legislature, public meetings of the people, and in all the other modes of giving expression to popular opinion, have exhibited a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Kansas policy of the Administration unprecedented in the political history of your State. This is true to-day of the New-York Democracy, and in a short time, I venture to predict, will be true of the Democracy of the whole Union. Why should it not be so? In looking at the Kansas question as it now stands, what is there left to disturb the public peace and distract the public mind? It is no longer the question of Slavery in Kansas. Every friend of the Constitution who respects the rights of the States, concurs in the opinion that the people of Kansas and Kansas alone, should be permitted to decide for themselves, and in their own way, whether Kansas shall be a Free or Slave State. This being granted, it is equally true that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution affords to the people of the State the most ready and certain mode of regulating their own affairs in their own way, free from all outside interference. If they desire to have Slavery, it will be in their power to retain it, and on the other hand if they prefer to make it a Free State, no earthly power has a right to prevent. It is not then a question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas. The issue presented by our opponents in the last campaign was not limited to this point. They assumed a far more important ground, and declared that no more Slave States should be admitted into the Union. It is in support of that issue that they oppose the admission of Kansas with a Pro Slavery Constitution, declaring, as they do, that a large majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to Slavery, and admitting, as they do, that that majority will be fully authorized under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution to make Kansas a Free State, so soon as the voice of her people can be heard in a convention to be called for that purpose. The question of Slavery in Kansas sinks into insignificance by the side of the more important issue made by our opponents, that no more Slave States are to be admitted into the Union. The rejection of Kansas upon such an issue, is the announcement of a successful warfare on the Constitution of the country and the equality of the States. I am no alarmist—my brief political record will protect me from the imputation; but I address to my countrymen the words of soberness and truth when I say to them that our noble Union cannot survive the success of such an issue. This doctrine of no more Slave States originated in the spirit of deadly hostility to the recognized institutions of fifteen of the sovereign States of the Union. It tramples upon the most solemn pledges of the Constitution. It substitutes for its sacred guarantees, the baneful teachings of false philanthropy and maddened fanaticism. It stifles the voice of love, and friendship, and brotherly affections. It plants in the hearts of the people—passion, prejudice and hatred. It stigmatizes the memory of Revolutionary fathers, and would write infamy and infidelity upon the tomb of WASHINGTON. The picture is not overdrawn; and I would call upon patriots of every station and friends of the Constitution everywhere, to unite in a common effort to stay the hand of folly and fanaticism from its work of ruin. The Democracy of New-York recognizes the danger and nobly plants itself in the breach, and with all my heart, I bid them God speed in the discharge of the patriotic duty in which they are engaged. If in this hour of peril and danger the country is to be rescued and saved, it must be done by the National Democratic Party. The responsibility is upon us. Are we equal to the task? The President of our choice, the recognized head of our organization, has given to the country the evidence of his fidelity to principle, and of his firmness in the discharge of duty. The policy he has indicated for the solution of the Kansas issue is before the country, and is commanding each day more general favor. He will stand firmly by it, and the Democratic Party will not falter in its support. Black Republicanism has cowered and will cower again before our triumphant banners. Dissection in our own ranks may cost an occasional jar, but the old democratic car will neither be thrown from the track nor seriously impeded in its onward progress. HOWELL COBB.

PATEN B. SWEENEY, Esq. Chairman, &c., New-York City.

From the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to attend a meeting at Tammany Hall to-morrow night of the citizens of New-York, in favor of sustaining the President in his patriotic efforts to terminate the sectional controversy now going on throughout the Union, reaches me at a moment when my public duties imperatively require my presence in Washington; under other circumstances, I would be glad to attend this meeting, convened as it is for a purpose in which I heartily concur, and under the sanction of the most imposing array of names ever signed to a call for a public assemblage in New-York.

It is apparent that the people are becoming convinced of the grave consequences depending on an early and constitutional adjustment of this Kansas question. The attempt is now made in Congress to force all the parties in the country to divide upon a sectional line. Hitherto, the Democratic Party has avoided this fatal step. Preserving a national organization, it has allayed sectional animosities, cultivated fraternal feelings, and cherished the memories and ideas, thus endearing itself to the country and to mankind, as the preserver and the hope of the Republic. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who are striving now to draw a Northern and Southern line through the Democratic Party; if they succeed they destroy the only organization which holds the Confederacy together: if they fail, their efforts will have contributed only to increase the intensity of the "Republican" flame, and it is impossible for me to resist the conviction that the Union cannot survive the moment when a party which menaces the subjugation of nearly half the States, shall obtain the absolute control of the Federal Government.

The States of Georgia, Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, have solemnly decided, some in Conventions elected by the people in pursuance of law, others through their Legislatures, but all with great unanimity, that they will go out of the Union in case a State shall be refused admission because Slavery exists therein. Looking to all the circumstances under which Kansas seeks admission into the Union, it will be impossible to attribute her rejection to any other cause than the sanction which the Constitution gives to Slavery. The instant Congress rejects the application now pending, the Governors of the States I have mentioned are required by law to initiate the measures which will lead to their secession from the Confederacy.

The limits of this letter will not allow me to go into the argument, so often and so cogently presented, to show that we are bound in duty and in honor to admit Kansas into the Union. To delay this consummation is to involve the Territory in civil war, and convulse the country in an internecine strife. If the disasters threatened by our opponents must follow the admission of Kansas into the Union, they will be confined to Kansas; and while even there, any serious civil commotion is to be deplored, it will not come upon the responsibility will rest upon those who raise the flag of insurrection, and upon them let the consequences fall.

It is gratifying to see, at this juncture, the conservative and just course pursued by the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. Through the members of the Legislature—unanimous in their action—in the assemblages of our patriotic masses, in the resolutions adopted by our Committees, local and general, and in the resolute attitude of the delegation in Congress, the determination is evinced to sustain the President. It is his high mission to restore the friendly relations of the people of the States, to maintain the integrity and ascendancy of the Democratic Party, and to rescue the Union from that danger which WASHINGTON most feared—the establishment of sectional parties.

Let no man doubt that the President will fulfil his trust, guided by a stern purpose to do justice to all the States, which has been the fixed star of his public life; he will move on in the path of Constitutional unity with unyielding constancy and unfaltering courage. That he will be supported by the heart and the conscience of the American people has never been doubtful, but in view of the great popular demonstration which New-York will present to-morrow night, to be followed, I trust, by similar proofs of public sentiment from all parts of the country, the triumph of the President—which is the victory of the Union and the Constitution—is more than ever certain.

Faithfully, your fellow citizen, D. E. SICKLES

To Andre Froment, Richard Busteed, A. Eickhoff, Isaac Townsend, Ang Belmont, H. G. Stebbins, and others, Committee.

From Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am unable to accept your invitation to unite in the proposed public meeting at Tammany Hall, to-morrow evening, by reason of a series of professional engagements, nor can I command just now sufficient time to state my views at length upon the subject of the admission of Kansas. But I will join you in sustaining the wise and manly policy of the President in endeavoring to bring this turbulent member into the sisterhood of States as soon as possible. Kansas, like a pouting child, will continue refractory as long as it can attract the attention of the whole family; but when left to itself, will soon recover its usual serenity. Should my opinions upon this agitating question be deemed desirable, they may be found in a published letter which I had recently the honor to address to the President of the Democratic Association at Washington. Yours truly,

D. S. DICKINSON.

MESSRS ANDRE FROMONT, ISAAC TOWNSEND and others, Committee, &c.

Postmaster-General BROWN writes reviewing the present aspect of the Kansas difficulty, and says:

"I will not abandon the hope that during the present and coming week, whilst this great subject is being acted upon by the two Houses of Congress, that Democracy will be filled with joy at the return of many who have been supposed to have finally gone over to the ranks of the enemy. Let no man who is willing yet "to live and die in the faith of his fathers," find any excuse or difficulty in the alleged frauds of the election of the 4th of January. That election had nothing to do with the formation of the Constitution, nor with the vote on it of Dec. 21. " "

How can any irregularity or fraud in a State election in any way affect a State Constitution? They are altogether separate and distinct things. There was a time when all New-Jersey was convulsed, from her centre to her circumference, about frauds in her election; yet the storm raged, and the broad seal of that State was tossed to and fro without in the slightest degree affecting her Constitution. Congress can have nothing to do with that election—he can know nothing officially about it. Whether one party or the other in the Legislature will have a majority or whether Free-State or Democratic Senators will be likely to be returned under it, it becomes not Congress nor any one of the great statesmen who adorn that body to inquire. I dash these sentiments hastily on paper, because I consider the occasion does not justify any methodical argument on Kansas affairs. I cannot, however, consent to give up the subject without asking every true Democrat in this country if he will not sustain the President of his choice on this subject, whom is he willing to sustain? If not JAMES BUCHANAN, is he willing to sustain JAMES LANE? They are antipodes to each other; BUCHANAN is for the Lecompton, LANE is for the Topeka Constitution," &c.

Senator JOHN SLIDELL writes concerning the prospects of the Country as affected by the Kansas question. He says:

We are told every day that our apprehensions are unfounded—that no disposition is entertained by any considerable party at the North to interfere with Slavery in the States. I have no faith in these declarations. If ever the party which now controls New England and most of the Free States shall have a majority in both branches of Congress, with a President of its choice, a war will be waged against our institutions which can only terminate in revolution.

There is no apparent excitement among Southern Senators and Representatives, nor among our people at home, no meetings with inflammatory speeches and threatening resolutions. The calmness of the South is misunderstood; there are sentiments uttered every day in Congress, which, in times past, would have been received with cries of indignation; we now listen to them with a coolness which is mistaken for indifference. It is this very calmness that, if it were understood, would most alarm those of our Northern brethren who really love the Union. It is the repose of fixed resolve, the silence of stern purpose, infinitely more dangerous than the most boisterous declarations. You will hear no more from the South of menace or expostulation."

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, writes in a different vein from most. He says:

"If Kansas is admitted as a Slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, as I fully believe she will be, she will be very sure to continue a Slave State. A large and substantial emigration will flow in from the other slave States, taking with them their slaves; there already there. whatever may be their present sentiments, will find their prejudices against Slavery disarmed by contact with it—will see that they have been fighting phantoms, that have no existence except in the heated brains of enthusiasts and fanatics, and will let the subject drop—leave it where their Constitution leaves it.

And what harm will have been done, supposing Slavery to have been permanently established there? In the fifteen States where it now exists, the people continue to live and to enjoy life, and to accomplish its highest ends. And in a sixteenth State there is no reason why they should not do the same. This, then, is the paltry question about which has been stirred up so much strife. If the people would rise to their might and stop the miserable cry of demagogues, whether of the Press, the Pulpit, or the political arena, I should have much more confidence in the restoration of harmony and national good feeling, than from the most patriotic efforts of "the Regular Democratic organization" of New-York City or any of their Northern compeers.

There were also letters from Judge AMASA J. PARKER, LYMAN TREMAIN, (Attorney-General,) JOHN KELLY, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, HENRY W. PHILLIPS, ELISHA WARD, ISRAEL T. HATCH, and RICHARD BUSTEED.

The Democratic Banquet at the Lafarge House.

At the termination of the proceedings at Tammany Hall, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Central American Club, took place at the Lafarge House. This festival, which was in special honor of the first anniversary of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, commenced shortly before 11 o'clock. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL occupied the chair. Hon. John Cochrane, Conrad Swackhamer, Esq., Hon. Mr. Bilboa of Tennessee, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Col. McCunn, &c., were among the guests. The room was decorated with the American, English and French flags. After an ample supper, the usual patriotic toasts were offered, accompanied by strongly-expressed intentions on the part of the speakers to stand or fall by the policy of the Administration. The "Democracy of the North" fraternized with the "gallant sons of the South," and everybody rejoiced with his brother. The speeches did not commence till after midnight.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS,

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

$500	Indiana State 5s	85	155	Hud. Riv. R. R.	36⅜
8,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	89½	940	do	36⅝
9,000	Virginia 6s	93	600	do	b30 36⅜
2,500	N. C. State 6s	94	20	do	36⅜
12,000	Missouri State 6s	84	340	Har. R. R.	15⅜
36,000	do	84½	200	Har. R. R. Pfd.	b30 25⅜
45,000	do	84¼	400	Reading R. R.	b30 65
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '76	86⅞	200	do	64⅜
2,500	N.Y. State 6s,'58	100⅜	300	do	64⅝
8,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s	102	300	do	64⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. bds.'76	97¾	900	do	b30 65¼
13,000	E.R.R.3d m.b.'93	83¾	100	do	b10 65
2,000	do	83	400	do	65
8,000	H.R.R.R. 3d mg.	89¾	10	Mich. Central R. R.	74⅝
5,000	R. R. bs.'86	b30 71⅜	78	do	74⅜
500	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	94¾	547	do	75
16	Ill. Cent. July rts.	16⅝	50	do	b10 76¼
1,000	La. C. & M. L. G. b	36⅛	76	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	33
3,000	do	36	50	do	b10 33
2,000	do	36⅜	50	do	b30 33
14	Bank of America	109¾	400	do	32⅝
80	Am. Ex. Bank	105	50	do	s10 32⅝
7	Market Bank	101½	160	do	32⅜
40	Corn Ex. Bank	98¾	6	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56
10	Park Bank	96	50	do	56⅜
5	Continental Bank	85½	167	do	67⅝
25	Grocers' Bank	87¾	50	do	67¾
445	Cumb. Coal Co.	22	100	Panama R. R.	106⅞
300	do	b30 22⅝	65	Ill. Cen. R.R.	99
100	do	s30 21⅞	100	Cl'd & Pitts'g R. R.	16⅜
50	do	b10 22⅛	220	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94⅜
775	Canton Company	26	100	do	s60 94⅜
50	do	25½	100	do	94⅞
110	do	b10 25⅝	170	do	b30 95⅜
200	do	25¾	100	do	b30 95⅝
200	do	b45 25⅞	100	do	b20 95⅜
200	do	b30 26⅛	25	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	55⅛
200	do	b30 26¼	800	do	55⅜
200	do	b30 26⅛	1000	do	s10 55⅜
100	do	b15 26	500	do	55⅝
100	do	b10 26	200	do	b15 56
200	do	25⅞	100	do	b10 55⅝
240	Cary Improve. Co.	9¼	600	do	55
100	do	b30 9⅜	150	do	b10 55
200	do	b30 9⅝	300	do	54⅞
6	Hel. & Hud Cal Co.	114	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	89
240	Penn Coal Co.	75	80	do	b15 89
900	Brun. City L. Co.	b10 3	200	do	b10 89
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	150	do	b30 89
50	do	s30 94½	100	do	b60 89½
650	do	b10 94	260	do	88¾
204	do	93¾	100	do	88⅜
500	do	93⅝	100	do	b30 88⅞
875	Erie Railroad	34	50	do	b10 88⅝
50	do	b3 34⅛	200	do	s3 88¼
200	do	b5 34¼	100	do	s60 88
200	do	33⅜	35	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	11
50	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	49	175	do	10⅞
10	Wis. Lake Shore R.	30			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Miss. State 6s	84¾	160	Erie Railroad	33
13,000	do	84	450	do	32¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	89¾	500	do	s60 32½
2,000	Cal. State 7s,'75	86⅜	100	do	b15 33
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. b	39¾	100	do	b30 32
2,000	N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s	90⅜	800	do	s3 32¾
25	Imp. & Traders Bk.	99¾	400	do	b10 32¾
200	Cary Imp. Co.	9¾	50	Hnd. River R. R.	b30 36
50	do	b30 10	50	do	b60 36½
150	Canton Co.	b10 22½	200	do	s60 36⅝
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 21¾	25	do	36
50	do	b10 22	250	do	35⅜
190	Mich. Cen. R. R.	75	23	do	35

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2016 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The steamship *New-York*, from Greenlock Feb. 14, at 6 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday. She experienced heavy westerly gales all the passage. On the 18th was struck by lightning, which split the fore-royal mast.

She brings Glasgow papers of Saturday evening, which contain a few hours' later advices from London. Consols closed at noon of the 13th, 96¼@96½ for money and account.

The London *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes that ALLSOP was in Paris very recently, and was frightened awey by the meneces of his confederates, who threatened to take his life, because he expressed doubts respecting the success of the dreadful enterprise. He has without doubt escaped to America.

It is said that SCHAMYL has again given in his submission to Russia.

The *Tamar* steamer from Alexandria arrived at Southampton on the 13th. She brings the heavy portion of the Australian mails and £100,000 in gold.

The *Marco Polo*, with £300,000 in gold, was off Holyhead on Saturday forenoon.

The India House had received a long dispatch, but it merely adds some important details to the facts already published.

The *Times* supports the India hill, and the *Daily News* and *Herald* have articles approving it.

The *Daily News* has an indignant leeder on the treatment of the Eoglisb Eogineers hy the Neapolitan Government and the inaction of the British Ministry.

The *Times* is glad to pass Mr. ROEBUCK off against the vaporing French Colonels, hut protests against some of his expressions.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the commercial crisis in St. Petersburg caused several failures with liabilities ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 silver roubles. STUELTS & Co. are reported to have lost largely, and by way of compensation it is said the Emperor has permitted them to export one million gold imperials, the 10 per cent. export duty being suspended in their favor. It seems probable that these particulars involved great exaggeration.

Accounts received in Paris state that more troops are required in China to carry out the intended operations.

No more addresses from the army are to be published in the *Monitenr*, or any other paper published in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says the India hill merely embodies, in a few and obvious changes, the conclusions which all men have been rapidly approaching as often as they have had occasion to deplore the cumbrous machinery and tardy operations of our Indian Government, and the want of any real responsibility; it will remove useless agencies, interventions, and delays. There is not a shadow of wrong—not a man, woman, or child is the worse for the hill.

The London *News* was prepared to find the bill entirely subvert all those constitutional principles on which the safety of that Empire has been hitherto believed to depend; but it was not prepared to learn the utter incapacity of Government to make out even a *prima facie* case for destroying the double government at any time, and much less for destroying it at a period of great popular excitement; while the country itself is still rent by internal convulsions, the most important measure ever fallen to Parliament in our time has been incubated in haste, in ignorance, in confusion; and, instead of solid and substantial facts and weighty arguments, the propounder of this dangerous and destructive scheme throws out a couple of flatulent claptraps, and thinks that he has convinced the nation of the wisdom of his perilous design.

The *Chronicle* says there is every prospect of a protracted scussion, but at present there are no indications as to its probable political or party leanings. Monday will supply this deficiency, by disclosing the line to be adopted by the opposition leaders.

The *Herald* thinks, if any change be needed, it should be a much less violent one. The blow aimed by Government at the East India Company will probably recoil on themselves.

The second leader of the London *Times* is on the government of India and Lord CANNING'S letter, which the Times considers as a valid defence to the most popular charges against him.

The third article is on recruiting for the army. For the last five months the recruits attested have averaged very little short of 4,000 a month for the infantry of the line alone; and 6,000 for all arms of the service together. These numbers would represent, within a fraction, a total levy of 70,000 troops a year—a rate amply sufficient, if maintained, to answer all demands. The British machinery may be somewhat defective. It would probably be of material service if persons of influence in the counties would again help themselves and let the laboring classes know, from authority above suspicion, that really good treatment, and in many cases a vastly improved condition, awaits a lad on entering the army. The machinery would be more effective, too, if it were permanent, and if some species of organization were preserved, which might be exerted with more or less activity, according to the nature of the demand.

The *News* thinks that the Government ought to take a stand against the Neapolitan Government in the affair of the Cagliari steamer.

The *Herald* says the accusations and criticisms of Mr. ROEBUCK, in the House of Commons, afford a painful contrast to the temperate yet dignified language of Lord DERBY.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on the 13th Mr. LAWRENCE, on behalf of the Great Western Railway Company, stated that the total amount of REDPATH'S frauds was £320,000, and that a special examination had resulted in the identification of forged transactions to the amount of £64,350. The whole of the creditors had been paid 20s. in the pound, with the exception of the bankers, who, if they had exercised ordinary discretion, might have prevented REDPATH'S frauds from going to the enormous extent which they had reached. Mr. LAWRENCE submitted a proof for £60,000 against REDPATH'S estate. Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN at once committed the proof, and said he quite approved of the examination the Company had made with respect to the brokers, who will receive only 15s. in the pound.

A telegraphic dispatch from Dublin, dated the 13th ult., says: "Last night, or early this morning, the Union Workhouse at Athy was almost totally consumed by fire. The particulars of the disastrous occurrence have not yet been learnt, but it is to be lamented that no less than three male paupers and five boys perished in the conflagration."

FRANCE.

One of the Paris correspondents of *Le Nord* says that the military addresses in the *Moniteur* have not been the only manifestations of feeling against England on the part of the French Colonels—some of these honored with the Order of the Bath having expressed a desire to return their decorations. The Minister of War, according to *Le Nord*, speedily put a stop to these demonstrations.

It is stated by the Paris correspondence of the *Independance* that at the interview between the new Minister of the Interior and the principal officers in his department, he announced that his appointment was not provisional, but that it was made to carry fully into effect the plans of the Emperor, and that those who could not give their entire support to the new policy of the Government had better resign their posts.

ITALY.

Cardinal FIESCHI died in Rome on the 6th ult. His death makes the number of vacant hats in the Sacred College eleven.

Father ZAPPETTI, a Jesuit priest, who has obtained some notoriety by his abuse of the English Government, on returning to Malta from Rome, was conveyed back to Italy in her Majesty's ship *Harpy*.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet has voted in favor of the propositions of the Duchy of Lanenburg, which claims the aid of the Diet against the Danish Government.

RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that, according to letters from Odessa, the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels-of-war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has given orders that all sailors who were in the service of the Government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subject to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget any part of their duties, mercantile vessels are to carry guns. When Russia has completed her fleet of mercantile steamers in the Black Sea its neutrality will exist only in name.

TURKEY.

FUAD PASHA will be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

The Commissioner of the Porte has sent in an ultimatum to Prince DANILO, of Montenegro.

A Vienna letter states that the petition brought hy the Rajahs of Herzegovina to the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna is signed hy about one hundred communes. The petition asks for the suppression of the present tax of one-third, and the restablishment of the former tax of a ninth. The tax of a third is said to be the cause of the discontent which prevails among the population.

The Porte has sent two Commissioners to make such inquiries in the state of affairs in Herzegovina and Bosnia as will lead to a radical reform of the causes complained of. The Commissioners are also ordered to collect all the information which may prove serviceable to the Government in determining the position of Servia towards the South.

INDIA.

The next telegram, with dates from Bombay to the 24th of January, was expected in England on the 14th. We shall have the news by the *Europa*, now due at this port.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A General Court-Martial Ordered for the Trial of Col. Sumner.

Arrival of District-Attorney Hockaday from Utah.

The Movement for a General Bankrupt Law—Condition of the Treasury—Revolutionary Claims—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The rumor that Gen. HARNEY'S charges against Col. SUMNER were withdrawn was erroneous. A General Court-Martial is ordered to assemble at Carlisle Barracks on the 10th inst., for Col. SUMNER'S trial.

The Court will consist of Generals THOMAS S. JESUP, JOAN E. WOOL, PERSIFER F. SMITH and SYLVESTER CHURCHILL; Colonels JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD, JOSEPH PLYMPTON, FRANCIS LEE, JUSTIN DIMMICK, and JOSEPH P. TAYLOR; Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN; and Brevet-Major JOAN F. LEE, Judge Advocate.

The charges are brought under the Twenty-fifth Article of War, which provides for the cashiering of any commissioned officer who sends a challenge to a duel.

It is surmised in Army circles that the prosecution will fail, because Col. SUMNER'S note was not strictly a challenge, although it inferred an intention to challenge if HARNEY would follow him out of the District, and also because SUMNER was at the time undergoing a sentence of Court-mertial suspending him from command, rank and pay,—which, it is urged, takes his conduct out from under the Articles of War.

This is the first case in the history of the Government where charges have been brought against an officer for duelling, although the latter is very frequent.

Mr. HOCKADAY, District-Attorney of Utah, arrived to-night from Camp Scott, with dispatches to the Government. He says that the troops are in the highest spirits.

Col. JOHNSTON anticipates the return of Col. MARCY from New-Mexico, with the transportation animals, by the last of April. If this is realized, he will by the first of May advance immediately upon Salt Lake City.

Mr. HOCKADAY states that RUSSELL and MAJOR'S cattle at Fort Laramie are in good condition to forward the supplies, and that no difficulty need be apprehended on that score. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The movement in the Senate for a General Bankrupt law is exciting much attention here. It is regarded as a *quasi* Administretion measure. Mr. TOOMBS has charge of it. Corporations are included in its provisions. Its object will be to protect debtors and creditors justly and regulate commercial transactions throughout tha United States. Men of all sections and parties approve of the measure.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the amount on deposit to be over $6,000,000, of which there is subject to draft nearly $4,000,000. The receipts of the week are $655,000.

The Navy Department has made arrangements to testify in an appropriate manner their respect for the late Commodore PERRY.

The House Committee on Revolutionary claims, of which Mr. COX, of Ohio, is Chairman, have prepared a very interesting report, accompanied by a bill giving the lineal descendants of the Revolutionary officers the half pay for life which was granted them during the Revolution by several resolutions of the Continental Congress. It will be remembered that this half pay was for life and was commuted by five years full pay. Some commutation was paid in Continental money, the other not at all. The bill provides for a deduction, where the commutation has actually been paid. A bill very similar to this was passed by the House of the last Congress, but defeated in the Senate. An effort will be made for the consideration of the subject at the earliest practicable period.

It is understood that E. F. PRATT, son-in-law of RUFUS CHOATE, will be appointed Assistant Treasurer at Boston, in place of ISRAMSA W. BEARD, who is transferred to the Postmastership of Lowell.

It is the general impression that Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER will not be disturbed in his posttion as Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

L. B. USHER has been appointed Postmaster at Lynn, Mass., *vice* STICKNEY, whose commission had expired.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The House took up the private calendar, passed several bills of no general interest, and adjourned till Monday.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 5.

The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions unanimously reported, declaring that the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, "that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control of their domestic institutions," is the only sure guarantee against agitation in the nation, in ragard to the local institution of the States and Territories; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of the Territories and the admission of new States, with or without Slavery, as the people may elect, the equal rights of all States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained and the inviolate harmony and perpetuity of the Union preserved.

The resolutions are very long. They fully sustain the Lecompton Constitution and President BUCHANAN.

Mr. STOKES, of Westmoreland, offered a substitute, presenting the views of the minority of the Committee, and declaring that the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation and that members of Congress voting for Lecompton would be guilty of moral treason. It also indorses Governor PACKER'S course, especially his inaugural address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An exciting debate ensued on the resolutions.

Mr. STOKES' amendment was lost by 21 to 109.

The Committee's resolutions were adopted by 111 to 1, the Anti-Lecomptonites refusing to vote.

The general nominations were made, when the Convention adjourned until this evening.

Indictment of Tuckerman, Mail Robber.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 5.

W. J. TUCKERMAN, mail robber, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury this morning, and pleaded "Not guilty." He was ordered to give bonds in $20,000, with two sureties, residents of this State, to appear for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court to be held in this city on the fourth Tuesday in April. In default of bail he was again committed to prison.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 5.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. ELY, to remove the North River steamboat landings to above Canal-street.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably, relative to dividends of stockholders in academies and other institutions of learning.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, for the consideration of the Senate, to allow aliens to hold and convey real estate.

NOTICES.

To alter the Commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the bill to incorporate Long Island College Hospital.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize the election of Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer of Brooklyn, in April first, to hold office for three years.

A bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring a suit to test the title to certain lands in Columbia County was discussed and progress reported.

On the test vote to allow the Committee to sit again, permission was given by a vote of 12 to 11.

At half past 10 o'clock, the Senate was still in session on private claims.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS IN OTHER STATES.

Mr. NOXON'S bill on this subject provides that all deeds or conveyances, or other written instrument affecting real estate in this State, proved or acknowledged in any other State or Territory of the United States, according to the laws of such State or Territory where such grantor resided, and when the officer before whom the same was acknowledged shall be dead the deed or conveyance may be received in any County of this State, and may be read in evidence in any Court in this State, as though the same had been conveyed and recorded in this State.

Provided that the death of the grantor and the officer taking the acknowledgment shall be proved by affidavit of one or more persons sworn before some officer duly authorized ano certified under the name and official seal of the Clerk or Registrar of the County in which such acknowledgment was made, that the person who certified to the conveyance or acknowledgment was duly authorized to perform such acts at the time of the perfection of the instrument, and that the said Clerk or Registrar is acquainted with the handwriting of said officer and that he verily believes the signature to be genuine, and the instrument was projected according to the laws of the State or Territory named in the deed or other written instruments.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Mr. NOXON'S bill for the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France, provides that the Governor of this State shall have power to appoint not exceeding three Commissioners in each of the cities of London and Liverpool in England, and in Paris in France—their term of office to continue for five years or until a successor is appointed—to have power to take acknowledgment or proof of the execution of deeds or any written instrument to be recorded or read in evidence in any Court of this State, except bills of exchange, promissory notes, lost wills, lost wills and testaments, and also to administer to any person who may desire oath or affirmation, and to certify to the taking of the same. Before proceeding to the duties of this office, the aforementioned Commissioner shall cause to be prepared a seal on which his name and the City for which he is a Commissioner shall be engraved, and file an impression of the same on wax or some other suitable substance, together with his signature with the Secretary of State, and paper certified by him and countersigned by the Secretary of State as correct, can be used as evidence in any Court of this State.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 5.

This day was set apart for third reading of bills. The following were passed:

To incorporate the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of schools.

To extend the time for the Receivers to wind up the affairs of the Receivers of Insolvent Banks.

To amend the charter of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

Relating to the mode by which the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company may acquire title to real estate for purposes of incorporation.

Changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the several New-York Dispensaries.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for a registry of challenged persons offering to vote, and to prevent illegal voting.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to appropriate money for the support of insane convicts.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships. Also, to amend the charter of the Rutgers Female Institute.

By Mr. STOWE, to require Fire Insurance Companies in other States to file securities with the Comptroller.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to amend the Charter of the City of Brooklyn by giving power to pass ordinances relative to peddlers' and stage routes, and to restrain runners and grant licenses in certain cases.

To divide Wyoming County into two School Commissioners' Districts.

To remove the County seat of Allegany County.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The Assembly met at 7½ P. M.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege. When the resolution was introduced by Mr. DUANEA, for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, he moved to amend so as to make the resolution read that he (Mr. DAYTON) had not charged that the ten thousand dollar bribe was to be paid for the passage of the bill, but that he had stated he had been informed such was the fact, and was prepared to give up the name of his informant at the proper time. He found that the resolution still misstated the facts, and he now asked that it be amanded so as to conform with the facts in the case. The resolution was so amended.

Mr. MOORE gave notice of a bill declaring the office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York vacant, and empowering the Mayor to fill the same.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. BALDWIN, of a bill to regulate the rates on the way and through freight on the railroads of the State. It requires the publication in the State papers of Summer rates, and prohibits the Winter rates from being more than 20 per cent. of an increase. It makes the way freight, except on distances under 75 miles, the same *pro rata* as the through freight.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, of a hill to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad by permitting the Company to run engines to Thirty-second-street despite the City ordinances.

By Mr. BARRITT, unfavorably, for the election of Overseers of Highways.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, favorably, to repeal the act of 1857, locating Schuyler County site at Havanah, and to locate the same at Watkins.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, favorably, on the bills to amend the charters of the Grocers' and other Banks in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., favorably, to amend the charter of the Sun Mutuel Insurance Company, and to amend the act respecting the formation of Town Insurance Companies.

By Mr. HORTON, favorably, to pay the Croton Water Aqueduct Department for water furnished the Sing-Sing Prison.

By Mr. STAPLES, to amend the law of compensation to highway commissioners hy making the pay of all $1 50 per day.

By Mr. ENOS, favorably, on the bill authorizing the New-York Institution for the Blind to sell property.

For aid to the New-York Institution for indigent women and children; for aid to the New-York Dispensary and Opthalmia Hospital.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, favorably, to increase the salaries of the keepers, matrons and assistants of the States Prisons.

By Mr. BLEECKER, a bill to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians

By Mr. WAGER, from the Judiciary Committee, favorably, a bill modifying and emending the usury laws. Makes the legal rate seven per cent., but authorizes the collection of the principal, and the legal rate of interest where a higher rate has been paid.

Also to cut off the reporters and officers from stationery allowance.

Also for the relief of the creditors of the late city of Williamsburg.

Also in relation to jurors in Kings County.

Also, unfavorably, the following bills:

To allow surveyors to take acknowledgment of deeds.

To enlarge the powers of notaries public.

To fix a per cantage on goods sold hy auction.

By Mr. TAPPAN, favorably, of a bill relative to the Recorder, Surrogate and City Judge in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FULLERTON, a bill to incorporate a grand lodge of free and accepted masons in the City of New York.

By Mr. WEIR, favorably, to amend the fire laws of Brooklyn, Eastern District, and exempting firemen of cities and incorporated villages from taxation to the amount of $300.

By Mr. CHANLER, to incorporate the Turn Verein.

By Mr. WEIR, to authorize the construction of a railroad through the streets and avenues of New-York, parallel with Broadway.

A bill to provide for the payment of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York for 1857.

By Mr. BLEECKER, a bill to authorize the sale of Wallahout Burial Ground in the city of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BLEECKER, from the Special Committee to investigate charges of breach of privilege on the floor of the Assembly, hy WILLIAM RICHARDSON, exonerating him from having committed any breach of privilege.

Mr. MCNETT introduced a hill to provide for jury trials in cases of bastardy.

Also, to allow parties against whom others swear to be in fear of their life or of injury to their person, to be allowed to give testimony before being committed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHEPHERD, to amend the Banking Law. It provides if any Bank shall pay interest on deposits, the stockholders shall thereafter become individually liable for all debts contracted hy the Bank. It prohibits officers of the Banks from paying interest on deposits, except by consent of the stockholders, under a penalty of one thousand dollars. Prohibits all call for loans, upon the deposit of collateral securities.

By Mr. SEELEY, to repeal the act creating a City Judge for the City of New-York. Referred to five New-York delegates.

By Mr. CHILDS, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Ninth-avenue, at Sixty-fifth-street, to Greenwich-street, along Battery-place, Washington-street end Gansevoort-street.

By Mr. MOORE, to authorize the payment of the old Police force of New-York.

To prohibit the Manhattan Gas Company receiving advance deposits, and requiring them to furnish metres in return for all moneys now on deposit; makes a violation of this a forfeiture of their charter.

To prohibit the use of camphene in New-York State.

By Mr. DUCKMAN, to exempt New-York firemen from $1,000 taxation.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Manhattanville Trust Company.

To incorporate the Income Insurance Company with power to insure rents.

Also, to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company.

To prohibit the business of insurance by parties not authorized hy law.

By Mr. HANFORD, to incorporate the New-York Veterinary College.

By Mr. BEACH, to provide a method for the formation and amendment of city charters by Conventions to be called by the city authorities.

For a law to repeal the act ebolishing tolls on railroads, and reviving former acts.

Also, for a general act to incorporate religious Societies.

By Mr. LYNCH, to empower aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. BAKER, to extend the powers of receivers, assignees and other trustees, and to protect creditors from fraud.

By Mr. DAYTON, to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in cities and villages. It regulates the quality, price and description of metre, and provides for inspectors.

A large number of notices of important bills were given, among others for a Convention to amend the Constitution and to prohibit prize-fighting; to extend the terms of the Court of Appeals so as to insure punishment.

A mass of other business, not of much general interest, was then transacted. Adjourned.

The Weather at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 5.

This was the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer at 6 A. M. stood at 10° above zero. The floating ice on the Delaware is pretty heavy opposite the City, and at the Horse-Shoe, but presents no serious obstacle to navigation as yet. At noon, weather clear, wind N. W.; barometer 29.98; thermometer 17½°.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 5.

The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

The Elections in Oswego County.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 5.

Full returns from this County give eighteen Republican Supervisors and seven Democratic, which shows a large gain for Republicans.

Startling Disclosures—African Slave Trade Opened at the South.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 26.

Some startling and significant facts have come to our knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them—but, after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that both duty and policy demand disclosure. The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our counting-rooms and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns; but most of all, they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm, between the genial French people and our own Norman and Huguenot Sunth, an unwriten, but bearty, magnanimous and unconquerable league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Although the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, uncork and pour out on our battered brows the foaming vials of their wrath; although the President may be shocked and embarrassed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imbrangled, *let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hands the law, and opened the African Slave-trade with the South; that Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other seashore States, that in Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and intrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work.* The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi, HENRY HUBERS and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. *Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoast's peculiar facilities for landing and secreting cargoes, and the conveniences of Pearl River as a channel for distribution, are not overlooked.*

The profits of the Mississippi Slave Trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. They relate to the operations of the Missouri Slave Trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said, in the first place, that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailer, for this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Missouri coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first-class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and standing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, ropes, topmasts, and suits of sails. An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the United States flag. The fare of the ship's crew must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because, during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is, to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn-meal, rice, and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the Captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned, and reports that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutted the markets, and that in consequence of this the price had fallen to under thirty dollars a head. The payment, however, must be in gelo or silver, as the bead men will not, as formerly, barter for merchandise.

We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negroes, although many more than that are often carried, but whatever the number, none purchased should be over twenty five years of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost of thirty dollars a piece, will amount to $21,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from $450 to $1,200. But if sold for $500, say, the cargo will net $350,000. Freely allowing, then, $150,000 for the entire expenses of the voyage, and all possible loss, the profits of one round voyage will amount to $200,000. *Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the South.* We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and most of all, we now can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to HUGHES'S method, the supply shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, regular and equal.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

From the Washington Union.

POLITICAL REMEDIES.

It is wonderful to look over the Press and into legislative bodies, and witness the infinite variety of political diseases exposed, and the not less varied remedies suggested. In different quarters for their eradication. The circulation of the blood of the system is not always perfect in every part. Here and there is a cold livid hand and foot, a rough hard skin; and the doctors are set to work to produce the desired equilibrium. The Northern States of the Union enjoy a large portion of its commerce, and doubtless exact large commissions and profits, which are satisfied out of the various productions of the whole country. The South possesses favored latitudes and soils, and commands almost an exclusive monopoly in certain agricultural staples, which all the world find it necessary to have, and which every people, of course, are compelled to pay for. Monopoly is a word of peculiar significance. It is to production what absolutism is to politics, especially when the former happens to be of such a character that everybody must have it. *It is not wonderful, then, that the great cotton-fields of the South should draw heavily upon the labor of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and North Carolina,* because labor, like produce, will always find the highest market. Some of our contemporaries of the Old Dominion begin to realize the operation of this law in the sensible and annoying scarcity of labor, *and suggest as a remedy that the foreign Slave-trade should be reopened for supplies.* We merely allude to the disease, and to the proposed remedy as one of many which reach us from every part of the country. It is certainly to be regretted that the social, political, religious, and industrial institutions of the world are not absolutely perfect; but we doubt if all the prescriptions which we find floating about were taken and applied, whether the general system would be any better than it now is. It is clearly not possible, for instance, for any one section of the country to do the business of the whole, and reap all the advantages and profits; and it is equally impossible to raise up by political action the industry of one State and depress that of another. But our people are restless, and they like to complain. They are impatient under the restraints of inevitable temporary evils. *and suggest violent remedies, which, if enforced, would do them no good, as in the case of the reopening of the slave-trade;* for newly-imported negroes would not be brought to Virginia, but would be carried to those fields where their labor would bring the greatest rewards. The law that takes away labor would not be reversed by the proposed supplies from Africa.

The Kansas Question—Opinions of Public Men.

Gen. CASS wrote a letter to the Tammany Hall Committee fully indorsing the President's Lecompton views, and saying that the admission of Kansas will give the inhabitants the chance of at once changing their Constitution if they see fit. He says upon this point:

"The power of change, exercised in conformity with legislative action, is an inalienable right, of which the people of no State can be deprived. The Constitution of Kansas indicates a mode of change in its provisions which may be pursued after the year 1864, but this clearly can have no force or authority prior to that time, and even afterward may be fairly regarded as only a recommendation by which the people may be guided if they see fit."

Attorney-General BLACK bases his support of the Lecompton movement mainly upon the ground that it is necessary for the preservation of law and order. The power of a majority to alter the Constitution by legal means, he says, is undeniable; but he does not explain what he means by legal means.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER congratulates the Democracy upon the unity and harmony of the party on this question.

Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON advocates the immediate admission of Kansas, for the following reasons:

"*First*—It will get the Slavery question out of Congress, and enable that body to devote its time and attention to matters which more appropriately belong to it. *Second*—It will terminate the strife between bretbren in different sections of the country, and strengthen the Union of the States. *Third*—It will advance the cause of 'popular sovereignty' by allowing to the people of Kansas the same privilege of forming and regulating their own institutions which is enjoyed by the people of other States. *Fourth*—It will cure some good men of an excessive anxiety about affairs abroad, and enable them to turn their attention to the state of things nearer home. *Fifth*—It will extinguish a great number of politicians who now derive most of their importance from Slavery agitation, and whose services can be spared without any detriment to the public. And finally, it will satisfy most of those reflecting men of all parties who, like myself, neither hold nor seek office, and who want nothing from rulers but the blessings which flow from good government."

Senator BATES, of Delaware, wishes the Constitution had been submitted to the popular vote, but will not vote against it because it was not. The complaints of fraud he thinks require investigation; if they prove to be well founded, he says would vote against the Constitution. But he is the more inclined to vote for it from the consideration

"That if the 'Free State' men, as is probably true, have a majority in Kansas, they can as speadily and more peaceably alter their Constitution and exclude Slavery after being admitted as a State, than they will be likely to do if the question which has so long and so lamentably agitated the whole country should be left open."

Senator BRIGHT is in favor of immediate admission, and adds:

"I fully agree with you, gentlemen, when you say that the Constitution of Kansas, if displeasing to a majority of her people, can be changed within a brief period. At the pleasure of the power which made it, it can be unmade. Any provision in it which pretends to take away that right, is impotent against the majority of the people. If the people of Kansas are capable to this Constitution, there is no power on earth which can fasten it upon them for any length of time. The remedy is in their own hands, to be exercised at their own pleasure."

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHIELDS ON THE MINNESOTA AND KANSAS QUESTIONS—HIS POSITION DEFINED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1858.

* * On the 2d of February, the President's message, communicating the Lecompton Constitution, was transmitted to Congress. This message is now before the country. Unlike the message in the Minnesota case, it urges the admission of Kansas upon Congress, in a lengthy, labored, and, I will add, able argument. I find no fault with this. I cannot bring myself to condemn the President, even where my convictions of right compel me to differ from him. I entertain the liveliest feelings of friendship for him, and *regret from my inmost soul, that he has permitted his own honest judgment to be biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity.*

In the case of Minnesota, there was no litigated political question which called for Executive recommendation; whereas, in Kansas, an unfortunate sectional struggle invested the question with a national but unnatural prominence, which made it the duty of the President to express a decided opinion on the subject. Still, it has not failed to elicit remark that the Minnesota Constitution, which is the legitimate offspring of the whole people of Minnesota, has not received the compliment of a passing notice even from the Executive organ, the *Union*, while the Constitution of Kansas, which a great many honest people consider the fraudulent offspring of a factious minority, should be urged upon Congress with all the weight and authority of the Administration.

A trial of strength took place yesterday, in the House, on the Lecompton Constitution. It was on a question of reference. The Lacompton men were defeated. The reference to a Select Committee was carried by a majority of three or four. But the Lecompton Consultution will pass the Senate, and I hardly think a mejority of four will be able to hold out long against the *weight* of the Administration.

We have fallen on strange times. I cannot venture a predictinn as to the future. The people of Minnesota will do well to fortify their minds against any undue excitement. You may depend upon one thing, let what will happen: I mean, to the best of my poor abilities, to maintain the honor and dignity of Minnesota. *I mean to resist wrong, let it come from what quarter it may; wrong to the people of Kansas—wrong to the people of Minnesota—wrong to the people of the North, or wrong to the South, I will resist, either in the Senate or out of the Senate, with all my heart and all my strength, so long as God is pleased to spare my life to my country.* Your friend, JAMES SHIELDS.

Hon. R. G. MURPHY, President of the Senate.

United States Consul at Hong Kong.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your article relating to the decease of Commodore PERRY, which appears in your edition of this morning, you remark that "his son, OLIVER H. PERRY, is Consul at Hong Kong." I think this an error, as Mr. O. H. PERRY was appointed our Consul to Canton, where he remained until the destruction of the Foreign Hongs, one year ago last December, when he removed to Macao. General JAMES HUMAN, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been our Consul at Hong Kong for the past four years, and is now on his way home, on a visit, having appointed Mr. GIDEON NYE, Jr., to act during his absence.

Yours respectfully, CHINA.

Marcus Cicero Stanley Before the Recorder—Fracas at Delmonico's.

The investigation into the charges made against MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, arrested on Thursday as a policy-dealer, was commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. Ex Recorder SMITH appeared on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. R. D. HOLMES for the defence. The only witness examined was CHARLES MCBRYAN. At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. HOLMES requested Recorder BARNARD to instruct the witness concerning his position. The Recorder accordingly stated that the witness was not compelled to testify, when his answers would tend to subject himself to a criminal prosecution.

Q.—(By Ex-Recorder SMITH)—How long have you known the defendant, STANLEY? A.—Ten or twelve years.

Q.—What business has he been employed in during that time?

Objected to by defendant's counsel and admitted.

A.—In the policy business.

Q.—Has he been engaged in that business for the whole of the last twelve years?

Objected to Mr. HOLMES. The Recorder overruled the question, but admitted it for the last three years, according to the limitation of the statute.

Q.—What business has he been engaged in for the past three years? A.—In the policy business.

Mr. HOLMES excepted to the form of the question, and contended that these inquiries were irrelevant, and apart from the ends of public justice.

Ex-Recorder SMITH answered at some length, charging that the defendant STANLEY had been active in the arrest of parties connected with the policy business, while he, in his own person, was the most active of them all. While he was instigating the authorities to prosecute the offenders of the law, he was himself the principal offender. If there was any man that the law should lay hold of, it was that man who played the part of a hypocrite, and such was the defendant. Should it then be said that when such a man was brought before the tribunal of justice, that he was prosecuted for private ends, and not for those of public justice?

After some discussion, the question was put to the witness as follows:

Q.—Up to how late a time, of your own knowledge, has the defendant been engaged in the policy business? A.—Until this morning.

This reply caused a sensation in the audience. At the request of Ex-Recorder SMITH the messenger was sent to the Mayor's Office to procure the original affidavit made be Mr. STANLEY, in January last, that he was not engaged in the policy business. Counsel said he should not put the affidavit in evidence, but only wan

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Vacant Judgeship—The Jury Law—The Consolidation Dodge—Deaths in Boston—Anniversary of Boston Massacre—Opening of the Howard Athenæum—Prizes—The Institution for the Blind—Officers Reappointed—Ship Building, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

We had a rumor, some days since, that Governor BANKS had appointed MARCUS MORTON, Jr., to the seat on the Bench of the Superior Court made vacant by the resignation of Judge ABBOTT. The latter gentleman, who knew that the Court even when full is overworked, notified his resignation some weeks in advance, so that government might fill the vacancy. Governor GARDNER nominated Mr. TRAIN to the place, but, as I mentioned some time ago, he called the Council together, to act on the nomination, just one day too late. Two months have since elapsed, and people have been wondering why the vacancy was not filled, which wonder was the more reasonable because the illness of the Chief Justice (NELSON) has reduced the four Justices to two, in connection with the retirement of Mr. ABBOTT. The Court is burdened with business, justice is practically denied, and all for the reason that the Governor will not act. Practically, there are not two Justices—for though Justice HUNTINGTON is a superior lawyer and a hard-working official who gives universal satisfaction, his associate (NASH) is an inferior person in every way, whose action carries no weight whatever. He was one of Governor GARDNER'S hard bargains, and came up to the surface with the rest of the scum and froth that the Know-Nothing boiling sent to the top of the political pot. When it was said that Mr. MORTON had been appointed to succeed Mr. ABBOTT, people were pleased, as that gentleman, besides having a good professional reputation, though yet a young man for a Judge, belongs to one of the law families of the State. But up to this time I find no proof that Mr. MORTON has been appointed, though this is the sixty-second day since Judge ABBOTT retired. They say that the Governor is waiting to see if some sucking temperance lawyers, now on probation, shall not return to that sort of bar-practice which is known in polite circles as "sucking the monkey." If he should be as slow in filling up the new Court that is to be made out of the ruins of the Probate and Insolvent systems here, orphans and bankrupts will be in a fair way to need as large an endowment of patience as is held by those excellent Hebrews who are piously waiting for the restoration of Zion.

There were several local elections in this State on Monday, almost every one of which resulted unfavorably to pure Republican candidates. "Citizens'" tickets and "Reform" tickets were too much for Republican nomination. An Alderman was elected in Worcester over the Republican candidate by nearly four votes to one. In Fall River the Republicans were badly beaten, and in Taunton partially drubbed. They were laid out in Waltham, too. An Alderman was elected on Saturday last, in Springfield, a Democrat, by a good vote. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State however, is strong as ever it was.

I am happy to be able to say that I was entirely mistaken in supposing that the Jury law would be repealed by our Legislature. My opinion was based on what I heard from advocates of repeal, who, from some cause or other, were very sanguine of success. I supposed they had ascertained their strength, or that they would not have endeavored to do that which their predecessors of the two preceding years had so signally failed to accomplish. But when they had pressed the matter to a vote, it was found they had not strength enough to demand a division. The repeal bill was rejected without a count. The Pro-Slavery fanatics and the Temperance fanatics were sent sprawling into the dust together, and I am half sorry they have strength enough to get on their feet again. This is the best thing the House has done in the two months it has been sitting, and it atones for a world of hunkerism and cowardice. Old Judge MORTON made a good speech on the main question of the right of jurors to judge of laws, which he said was not to be disputed; and as he is one of the "law lords" (he was a Justice of our Supreme Court for a dozen years or more) of the Legislature, his arguments told on the minds of members. It is to be hoped that the "third time" will prove sufficient for the friends of repeal.

On Monday, the House of Representatives, by a decisive majority, (more than half the members being absent,) laid on the table the bill, that had passed the Senate, to consolidate the Probate Courts and the Insolvency Courts. This bill was got up, as I have already explained to you, for the purpose of getting rid of Judge LORING without having resort to any course calculated to offend the prejudices of the Whig members of the Republican Party in behalf of the judiciary. The bill went through the Senate without much trouble, the majority there being composed of an uncommonly slow and heavy set of coaches, a very decided collection of the Snooza family; but in the House are gentlemen who wish to mark Mr. LORING with a branding iron that they have been keeping at a white heat during every session of the Legislature since 1854. On the first, aided by the Democrats, and by the absence of so many of the Conservatives, the Fasta carried a motion which was meant to be preparatory to a movement to have the Legislature ask Gov. BANKS remove the obnoxious Judge, a piece of work for which his Excellency has no taste whatever. There was much consternation caused by this victory of the Fasts, who were accused of having rebelled against the arrangement that had been made to "knife" the Judge so quietly that he wouldn't have the conscience to "squeal," and therefore Whig prejudices would remain unshocked. It certainly was very provoking, but I have noticed that your radical politicians rather enjoy the doing of provoking things. Yesterday, by a majority of 5, the House reversed its vote of Monday, and now the Conservatives feel better.

There was a great increase of deaths here last week—94, to 67 in the preceding week. Forty of these deaths were from complaints of the lungs and throat—consumption, croup and so forth. Fifty-seven of the deceased were under four years. What a massacre of the innocents, and how much of suffering to the living, of that frantic grief which the death of the young occasions, does the mere mention of the fact imply! Scarlatina is on the increase.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of the "Boston Massacre" will fall on Friday, March 5, and a meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall in the evening, at which speeches will be made by a number of distinguished Abolitionists and Republicans—Mr. GARRISON, THEODORE PARKER, C. L. REMOND, C. W. SLACK, Judge RUSSELL, and others. One of the persons who fell in the massacre was a colored man, Mr. ATTUCKS.

The Howard Athenæum, under Mrs. BARROW'S management, opened on Monday evening, to a crowded and crammed house. The pieces selected for the occasion were "The Country Squire" and "Living too Fast," and they were admirably performed. The company is a very strong one, the most noted members being Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. W. H. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. G. JORDAN, Mr. H. WALLACK, Miss HOMAN, Mrs. BARROW, Miss THOMPSON, Misses CARR and CRAMER. At the end of the first play Mr. WALLACK was called on, and made a very clever speech. Mrs. BARROW spoke the opening address, which was written by Mr. THAXTER, one of the editors of the *Evening Gazette*. The building itself has been put in excellent order, and internally makes a very beautiful appearance. The scenery and decorations are very good.

Prices continue to come down, though I think the same process is going on here that there is in New-York, according to your paper: luxuries fall rather than those things which people must have, which is but natural. The rents of costly houses, for example, have been considerably abated, but there is no essential decrease in the rents demanded for the tenements occupied by the middle classes and the poor. It is said that some owners of houses in fashionable quarters are about to pursue a course that will even render the fall of their property the beginning of a "rise." They mean to let their empty tenements to the poorest class of tenants, who are sure weekly pay, and a dozen families of whom, each family taking boarders, and having from six to sixteen children, can be stuffed into one house. This course has been pursued in some quarters of the town with very decided effect, clearing out "respectability," and making the fortunes of landlords. I know streets which, but fifteen or twenty years ago, were quiet as those of a country village, and where people who could afford to set up grandfathers lived in peace, that are now but so many avenues to our *Cour des Miracles*, and where the passer-by is in pretty considerable danger of "catching" something while being "caught," that would not improve his blood, or tend to give his fingers a holiday. The same course would play the deuce with our *Chaussée d'Antin*, some of the dwellers in which have experienced the truth of what SPENSER says of the "cruel sports" of Mutabilitie. The bill-collectors say that those who used to be the best payers have this year been the worst. I hear of but one of the hotels having made a reduction of prices recently, and that is the Webster House, on Hanover-street, said to be a superior establishment, which has made a reduction of 16⅔ per cent. in its rates.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind contains 114 inmates, being an increase of five in one year. There are 24 persons in the work department. The wages paid to blind people were, last year, $3,411, being a small falling off as compared with 1856. The sales of goods from the shops were of the value of $19,369 99, a falling off of $360 04 in one year. Dr. HOWE, the able Superintendent, speaks encouragingly as to the educational departments. The Trustees recommend that the location of the Institution be changed.

The reappointments of Postmasters that have been made in Massachusetts are, in some instances, rather odd. For months, men were displaced because they had been coalitionists; but now that course seems to have been abandoned, and coalitionists are reappointed with as much readiness as if they were owners of slaves. Some of the new appointments have caused hard feelings, but as any selections would have been unexceptable to some people, Government has, on the whole, done as well as could have been expected, as they say of other cases of deliverance.

There are 27 vessels now on the stocks, or contracted for, to be immediately built, at Essex, which is a small town of about 1,700 inhabitants, in the County of the same name.

A large number of vessels are loading, or soon will load, at Newburyport, with ice for the South. After all our fears, our ice trade in 1858 promises to be a large and profitable one.

Our Legislature is considering the expediency of compelling persons who retail theatre tickets in times of excitament, when stars are shining, to take out licenses, thus making hawkers and peddlers of them, should the measure be adopted.

The *Daily Ledger*, our new Democratic paper supports Mr. DOUGLAS, which is said to make it repulsive to the office-holders, but I am sure that its course is satisfactory to the mass of the party.

Mr. HALE has returned from Washington to New-Hampshire, and is now stumping it through the snow in that State.

JARED SPARKS is one of the sufferers by the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. He sinks $5,000 in that Dead Sea, or Serbonian Bog. I suppose if he had been warned against risking so much with them, he would have considered himself insulted. Luckily, he is able to bear it. Our Harvard Professors, generally speaking, are as fortunate in the article of marriage, as was Bishop BURNETT, though none of them have the same stalwart qualifications as recommended the Episcopal Lord of Sarum, in the appreciating eyes of widows as amorous as wealthy. Mr. BUCKINGHAM has about as much as Mr. SPARKS in the same concern, and is less able to bear the loss of it. Some dividends will be paid, but how much, or when, the Lord only knows. I was offered a share of Bay State Mills stock for a dime to-day, (the par value is $1,000,) but I gratefully declined the transaction.

The last snow-storm has not improved the sleighing, but it has made the walking abominable. One sinks to the knees in slush, while he has a shower-bath, or an avalanche, from the roofs. It is something of an art how to walk with safety in our narrow, crooked, picturesque streets, in which only one wheelbarrow can go abreast.

THYME.

How THINGS are Modified in Congress—Interesting Disclosures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We read with much interest the proceedings before the Investigating Committee, who are "in search of knowledge under difficulties," relative to the supposed briberies practiced by manufacturers on the easy virtues of members of Congress. That honorable members are not above suspicion of being for sale on any given question, is certainly a humiliating fact; but it is a hopeful sign that Congress seems disposed to purge itself from such suspicions. As manufacturers, we wish them entire success, ere another revision of the Tariff comes before them. We are pleased with the zeal manifested by the Committee in disciplining the lobby members. The case of Mr. WOLCOTT (of whom we know nothing except from the public prints) is certainly an interesting one, and we hope measures will be taken at once to carry out the suggestion to "enlarge the jail accommodations of the District."

Possibly the following letters may furnish a hint to the Committee and the public which will aid them in arriving at a true appreciation of the influences brought to bear upon the advocates of a protective tariff, and, perhaps on any other measure involving pecuniary interests pending before Congress.

These letters, as the dates show, were received previous to the last revision of the Tariff, and we presume that manufacturers of other fabrics enjoyed, equally with ourselves, the luxury of knowing that their interests at the national capital were in the hands of equally efficient guardians.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1854.

MESSRS. ——— ———: *Gents:* I have been induced to come here and attend to the adjustment of a ——— tariff that will be satisfactory to the manufacturers. What say you to no duty on stocks, and 25 per cent. on all manufactured goods, and have stock defined so the importers cannot get round it to the injury of manufacturers? *Should such a thing be accomplished, what will your firm allow towards expenses, &c.?* If I do not succeed nothing is to be paid. I have been here near two months on this business.

Truly yours, ——— ———.

As we had already called the attention of our Representative, and the Senators of our State, to certain provisions in the then existing tariff, which, in our view, needed amending, and had then rested our case, we made no reply to the foregoing letter. Soon after we received the following:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1854.

MESSRS. ——— ———: *Gents:* Please favor me with an answer to my last letter to you, or you can send an answer to ———, *who will inform you who is instrumental in getting a* ——— *Tariff as it should be beneficial to the* ——— *manufacturers.* Truly yours, ——— ———.

A few weeks after the receipt of this second letter, we received a scorching reprimand from an extensive manufactorer out of New-England, because ourselves and other eastern manufacturers had declined to employ the author of the above modest letters, "who was now going against our interests, and would get such provisions in the Bill as would defeat our wishes."

MANUFACTURER.

VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT,
Thursday, March 4, 1858.

MEXICO.

Progress of Civil War—The two Claimants to the Presidency—Zuloaga's Commercial Decree—Violent Opposition at Vera Cruz—Strength of the Opposing Forces—Attitude of the Church—Reception of the Diplomatic Corps.

Our advices from Mexico City are to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. The papers add little to the information previously received by telegraph.

Civil war undoubtedly exists in the unhappy Republic. Two distinct Governments are organized—one at Mexico, under the administration of ZULOAGA, the head of the Revolutionary Party; the other at Guanajuato, with JUAREZ, the constitutional successor to COMONFORT, at its head. Both parties are preparing for a struggle, and the papers are filled with accounts of marches and countermarches, and military movements of every kind. Thus far, however, nothing decisive has occurred, no serious conflict has taken place, and the country seems in nearly the same situation as that in which it was a fortnight previous.

The Government at the capital is as busy as any of its predecessors in issuing decrees. One recently promulgated provides for the payment of duties at the city of Mexico by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, in consequence of the opposition of those cities to the authority of ZULOAGA. This has created great excitement, and the Vera Cruz press treats it as an arbitrary and tyrannical act for usurping government—one which Vera Cruz should refuse to obey, and will undoubtedly treat with disdain. Vera Cruz is strongly attached to the legitimate government, and declines acknowledging the factions administration of ZULOAGA.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 21st inst., in referring to this decree, indignantly repudiates the faculties which, it says, a factious Government is thus arrogating to itself, dictating laws to Territories which support the legitimate Government of the nation, and which, far from accepting the usurpation which a traitorous part of the army affects, are disposed to combat it; and, it remarks, that one condition in all international treaties is, that no important alteration in reference to foreign commerce shall be made without allowing ample time for notice of it to reach those places which have transactions with the ports affected. But waiving these for tha moment, it asks whether the foreign Ministers at Mexico have recognized the rebel Government of ZULOAGA, and will tolerate this prejudicial movement against the commerce of their respective countries. Some of them, it says, are reported to have protested against this attack; and, if this is not so, the Consuls at the respective ports ought, it thinks, at once to address their several Ministers on the subject of this assault upon the interests of their country.

If they have been seduced to acquiesce in it by offers of the rebel Government that the proceeds of the duties shall be reserved for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations of existing conventions, says the *Progreso*, little as they may reflect, they might perceive that there would be more security for its being respected, if it were premitted to remain in the treasury of the State, as heretofore, than in the possession of this Government of a few days, with the risk of being robbed as was the San Luis convoy, perpetrated by the very men now figuring in the reactionary party. In fine, it says, Vera Cruz cannot permit the product of her customs, appropriated as they are, to fall into the hands, not only of traitors and rebels, but of the robber faction with whom they make common cause. The *Progreso* says much more to similar effect, and throughout the whole of the issue to which we are referring, speaks in a similarly defiant, severe, and bitter strain of the Zuloaga Government.

Nor is the *Progreso* alone in the expression of such feelings as these. It quotes several articles, if anything, stronger in tone than its own, from *El Juicio Publico*, of Guanajuato, from the *Boletin Orizaveno*, from *La Miscelanea*, and from the *Mentor*. The first-named of these loudly proclaims the impossibility of ZULOAGA'S government lasting, and closes its long article with the cry, "To Arms! Death to Tyrants!!" The next says of the government, "Everything is supremely ridiculous; and what is ridiculous is good for nothing in politics; in politics ridicule is death." And similarly speak the others.

The *Courrier Français*, which appeared after the suppression of the *Trait d'Union*, was itself suspended for dabbling in politics, and after three days of non-appearance, was permitted to be resumed on condition of abstaining from any expression of opinion upon political questions. This is unfortunate, as the *Courrier*, like the *Trait d'Union*, was an able and impartial exponent of facts, and enabled persons outside of Mexico to form a comprehensive and correct idea of the condition of things in that country.

ZULOAGA has published a decree ordering all political offenders within the Capital, not belonging to the army, to be sat at liberty. The reason assigned for this act of clemency is the cessation of agitation and the return of tranquillity. ZULOAGA'S forces in the City of Mexico being quite sufficient to repress every symptom of disorder, this display of cheap magnanimity may be safely indulged in.

OSOLLO, one of ZULOAGA'S principal adherents, occupied Queretaro at the last accounts, and writes that he had been received with an outburst of enthusiasm, and that the enemy (Constitutional troops) had fallen back on Apasco and Celaya. Queretaro, he adds, has been effaced from the petty list of coalesced States. The troops which evacuated Queretaro were about 2,100 strong.

The army at the capital is receiving accessions from those portions of the Republic which recognize ZULOAGA.

In the meantime the Constitutionalists are preparing very energetically for resistance. At Tampico the garrison pronounced against the movament in the capital. LALLAVE is collecting a large force at Orizaba, composed of three brigades, numbering in the aggregate 4,000 men, with eighteen pieces of artillery. An expedition against the Government at Mexico is organized at Leon, when it will unite with the troops of Jalieco and Guanajuato, and advance upon the capital. The members of the Constitutional Government have withdrawn to Celaya.

The legitimate cabinet is reported to be composed as follows: Minister of Foreign Relations, Sr. D. LEON GUZMAN; Government, Sr. D. SANTAS DEGOLLADO; Justice, Sr. D. MANUEL RUIZ; Fomento, Sr. D. MELCHOR OCAMPO; Finance, Sr. D. G. PRIETO; War, vacant.

At Puebla the rejoicings at the triumph of the Zuloaga party were attended with great excitement, in the course of which some sixteen persons were killed: "Hurrah for the Clergy," "Hurrah for SANTA ANNA," "Down with the Plan of Ayutla," "Death to the Puros," "Death to the Jews," were the principal cries heard during the proceedings.

A correspondent of the *Extraordinary*, writing thence, says:

"The Clergy are flushed with their triumph, and behaving most arbitrarily towards all those persons who have the misfortune to live in adjudicated houses, even where large sums of money have been spent in the repair and improvement of tenements, the clergy refuse to give any compensation. They declare that all expenditure has been and should be for the benefit of the church. Some British subjects have been told that if they do not pay four times the rent paid before the passing of the Lerdo Tejada law, they must quit their houses and lose all they have laid out in improvements."

Another correspondent of the *Extraordinary* gives an account of a person who had appeared at Puebla, describing himself a United States *Chargé d'Affaires*, demanding a heavy escort to Orizaba, and when refused one further than Palmas, menaced very terribly. The *Extraordinary* is satisfied that he was an impostor.

In Sonora there have been several fights between the soldiers of GANDARA and those of PESQUIERA, in which the former had proved victorious. At the latest dates GANDARA was in possession of Mazatlan, with 1,500 troops.

The diplomatic corps at Mexico were formally received on the 12th inst. All the foreign Ministers, except Mr. CLEMENTI, were present in full uniform. The usual congratulations and speeches were interchanged, and the affair passed off satisfactorily.

The papers abound in prolix details of the military movements going on, but there is in reality hardly a word of important news. We gather from a perusal of our files that the States in the immediate neighborhood of the Capital are disposed to recognize the Zuloaga Government, while the more distant departments, and especially the seaboard, are strongly opposed to it. The high character, purity and patriotism of JUAREZ will insure him the warm support of every Mexican who is the friend of law and order, and respects disinterestedness and honor; but on the other hand, the clergy, which is immensely strong, wealthy and influential, and which has been completely won over to the usurping administration at the Capital by the repeal of the law Lerdo, and other decrees of ecclesiastical expropriation, will impart power to that Government, and keep it supplied with the means of defraying its expenses, and maintaining in the field an imposing military force. How the conflict will end is so far not very apparent. In the interval between the last and the present advices no important movement had been made. Neither party seems disposed to risk a battle; perhaps neither is fully prepared. As the troops on one side advance, those on the other recede, and thus, although there are thousands of armed men equipped and ready for the bloody abitrament of war, not a single event has occurred which would justify even a conjecture as to the final upshot of this civil feud. Perhaps the next arrival may bring more decisive intelligence, and may apprise us either of the overthrow of the constitutionalists or of the triumph of the reactionists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yrissarri Treaty Not Ratified—The Chicago Postmaster—Pay of Members of Congress—Mr. Seward's Speech—The Court of Claims, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The "deck passenger" on board the steamer which plies between Panama and the Central American ports, who claimed to be the bearer of the certified Yrisarri treaty to Washington, as noted by your intelligent Panama correspondent, must have been a humbug. Certainly no such individual has arrived here. On the contrary, the State Department is informed that the treaty has not yet been ratified, although the opinion is still expressed that it will be. YRISARRI'S letter states that President MARTINEZ was taking time to consider well a matter which he looked upon as involving either the life or death of Nicaragua. You will remember that a fortnight ago your "obscured and ignorant" cotemporary, the *Herald*, professed to have positive and exclusive intelligence that the Convention had actually than been ratified by Nicaragua. This result proves your correspondent's contradiction to have been correct. I have only to add that private advices still incline me to the belief that the treaty never will come back here, except with fatal amendments.

The debate in the Senate yesterday and to-day over the nomination of COOK to be Postmaster at Chicago is understood to have been exceedingly scrimonious. The facts of his defalcation were all brought out and clearly established substantially—as presented in my letter upon the subject published some days ago. The defence put in is that COOK has entered into a contract to sell the Government a lot in Chicago for a sum equal to the amount for which his accounts are short,—and that therefore he is not justly chargable with defalcation. The answer to this is that the terms of the contract have not been complied with, and cannot be until the Illinois Legislature shall meet a year hence,—and that therefore the Government has no power to make the purchase absolute and credit COOK with the amount. This fact is, and long has been, well known to the defaulting official, and the impudence with which he persists, notwithstanding, in insisting upon the set-off, has a compound character of the sublime and the ridiculous. But the most complete answer to the defence set up on his behalf, is, that notwithstanding the facts have all been urgently pressed upon the Government, two days after COOK was nominated to the Senate, *his surety* was notified by the proper Department that he must make good the deficiency of $15,000 at once, or suit would be commenced upon his bond! But COOK is "sound" on the Kansas question,—and honorable Senators will try hard to squeeze him through, no matter what his moral character and position.

Mr. HASKIN yesterday, in the course of discussion upon a proposition to cut down the pay of various employes of the House, moved an amendment restoring the compensation of members to the old rate of eight dollars per day, and supported it in some brief remarks, in which the following very sensible suggestions were presented:

"Sir, a great deal has been said here upon the subject of retrenchment and reform. It is a hobby which men mount in every legislative body in this country, and they ride it to death. I am sincerely in favor of retrenchment and reform; but the retrenchment and reform sought to be enforced by the bill now before us, by cutting down the pay of the poor assistant doorkeepers and laborers about this building—men who have come here from States remote from the capital, and who have to pay heavy board here in addition to supporting their families at home, and of these little boys, who are supporting their mothers and brothers, is a species of piecayune reform which I am not in favor of. When the responsible majority in this House will initiate a system of retrenchment and reform, striking at the enormous printing system which has led to the payment of millions by this Government, and at the excessive publication of books and documents which are printed and thrown away, and by which the printer alone is benefited, I will go for it. Why, Sir, *there is a proposition, I understand before the House that the Custom-house officers throughout the country*—the paid agents of the Government, *who are now creating public opinion in the North in favor of a monstrous and stupendous swindle*—shall have their salaries increased to four dollars a day. I am against this kind of "reform," Sir. I hope that if this bill is to be adopted, that it may be so amended as to cut down our own salaries at the same time that it cuts down the pay of those who are as much entitled to it, if not more, than we are to ours."

The lines I have italicised are suggestive to sundry gentlemen both in and out of Westchester County.

S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech of to-day was listened to with profound interest and attention by a full Senate and crowded galleries. I could not but contrast the respectful attention with which he was listened to upon the present occasion, with the haughty superciliousness and arrogance with which, only eight years ago, honorable gentlemen deemed it fitting to receive his modest, moderate, but sensible and practical presentation of the interests of freedom and free labor. Now, how all is changed! Then, fellow Senators affected to despise him. Then they deemed it due their dignity to leave the chamber when he rose to address his Peers, or to turn their backs upon him in mark of their contempt. They have learned better. They are compelled at last to acknowledge his honesty and patriotism no less than his intellectual power; and during the two and a half hours occupied in the delivery of his speech to-day, they paid him the homage which genius must command when it drops living thoughts from a statesman's lips.

Those who heard and those who read this last great effort of Mr. SEWARD, must admit that he has not purchased this change of sentiment, by any modification of his own views, or any lagging in the cause of which he has been so long a leading and consistent champion—for never was he bolder, more explicit, or more radical. Certainly he never presented his cause in a manner more likely to reach the popular head or heart, and to quicken the public conscience. His speech of to-day was a historical argument—a text-book of incontrovertible facts, so skillfully arranged as to carry their irresistible logic with them in every line. In this respect it was marvelously judicious. Pettifogging or special pleading will avail nothing in their assaults against it, no matter how cunningly devised. Its stern logic of facts is an armor of impenetrable sleet, so closely woven that it exposes no vulnerable point.

It is safe to presume that those who have been engaged of late in the effort to read Mr. SEWARD out of the Republican Party will consent to take him back again in view of this exhibition of his superior skill in fighting the battles of freedom.

The speech itself is before you, and it would be useless for me, therefore, to attempt to state its leading features in detail. I may suggest, however, that as an argumentative history of the contest between free and slave labor from the formation of our Government to the present day, it is invaluable, and should be not only read with care, but filed for preservation, for it will rank among the noblest efforts ever made by an American statesman.

Mr. FORSYTH'S recognition of the Zuloaga Government, reported by last advices from Mexico, is understood to greatly annoy Mr. BUCHANAN, whose sympathies are naturally with the Liberals, and opposed to the Church party. Of course, if the latter should really obtain possession of the Government, it would be in accordance with our policy to recognize it but the fact that ZULOAGA has control of the Capital does not make him the *de facto* ruler of the Republic,—and it seems very strange that our Minister should be in such haste to recognize him, when nearly the entire country is openly against him, refusing to acknowledge his authority, and when the Constitution of Mexico distinctly points at JUAREZ as the rightful President.

Gen. SCOTT'S recent order for the organization immediately, at Fort Leavenworth, of a great train to carry supplies to the Army of Utah, was predicated upon Col. JOHNSTON'S dispatch, stating, in substance, that the cattle of Messrs. RUSSELL & MAJORS, the contractors for transporting supplies, at Fort Laramie, were not in condition to perform the service. It now appears that Col. JOHNSTON'S advices from Fort Laramie were only to the 2d of December last, while Mr. RUSSELL, who is now here, has letters from the same point, down to the 26th of January, which state that his stock are all in fine condition, and can be fully relied upon to forward the needed supplies, starting upon the march on or about the 20th inst., although RUSSELL & MAJORS' contract does not require them to move until May. The Secretary of War and Quartermaster's Department, being entirely satisfied of the reliability of the contractors, have countermanded the order for an army train. There is not the least danger that the troops will be short of stores of any kind.

Naval officers generally are rejoiced at the passage, by the House to-day, of the Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to restore to the active service list any officers of the Navy who were stricken down by the Retiring Board. It is stated that the President was desirous that the law should be passed, and has indicated that if it did pass, he would hasten to nominate for restoration quite a number of gentlemen who have been, in his opinion, most unjustly treated. At any rate, this is the last card which can be played in behalf of the victims of the Board, and those who fail of restoration now, must necessarily yield to fate, and turn their attention to some other pursuit than the Navy.

The articles of the TIMES upon the Court of Claims, and the treatment of its decisions by Congress, have attracted attention here. The justice of their strictures must be admitted by any one who gives the subject attention. Private claimants upon Congressional justice are treated with even less consideration than usual, this year. Mark the fact, that although thirteen weeks of the session have passed, scarce an hour has yet been appropriated to private claimants. Even the Committees have had no opportunity to make reports for weeks past; and hundreds of private claims, most of them insignificant in amount, are denied even a place upon the calendar. Can you not arouse public sentiment a little upon this point, and secure at least one day of the week for the consideration of these cases? Surely, that much can be spared from buncombe, and be devoted to practical legislation for humble and suffering citizens.

What has become of SMITH'S (of Virginia) Committee of Investigation upon the printing, &c.? Is it not nearly time that we heard from them? I understand, by the way, that the late Superintendent of Public Printing made contracts for the Patent Office Engraving for *this* year in advance of any order by the House, and that the Committee on Engraving is now considering whether he had any power thus to bind the Government. If he had the right to contract for this year, why could he not contract for ten years to come, as well? S.

Virginia Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, writing from Richmond, Va., says, "The Chesapeake and Pamlico Canal which is designed to do for Virginia what the Erie Canal has done for New-York, is suspended, being about one-third finished. $15,000,000 have been expended upon it, and it is estimated to require as much more for its completion."

There is no such work as the Chesapeake and Pamlico Canal. The *Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals* intended to unite the waters of Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds with Chesapeake Bay, *is now in process of construction; and is expected to be opened for navigation the latter part of the present, or early in the ensuing year.* When completed, it will furnish a good navigation for vessels bound to North Carolina, and avoid that dread of all navigators, Cape Hatteras. Vessels bound South will come in the Capes of Virginia, and pass through two short canals, one eight and a half miles, the other five and a half. There is only one lock, which is 220 feet long and 40 feet wide.

The Canal alluded to by your correspondent, is, no doubt, "The James River and Kanawha," which is intended to connect James River with the Ohio. M. P.

Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

JACKSONVILLE, Monday, March 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: In a late number of your paper I find the following:

"The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of Illinois has 62 mutes and 28 blind pupils—total 90. A new building is needed, the present accommodations being insufficient. The work on the new building is at a stand-still, and appropriations are called for to finish it. Mr. FAY continues in the office of Principal."

The above is a mistake. The Michigan Institution is doubtless the one meant. The Illinois Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, are separate organizations. Both of them have commodious and good buildings, and are amply provided for by legislative appropriations. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has between one hundred and forty and fifty pupils, and the Institution for the Blind about fifty.

I am, respectfully, yours,
PHILIP G. GILLET, Principal.

Proselytism in India in 1819.

A correspondence of a curious nature was lately laid before the British Parliament, having reference to the case of a Sepoy of the Bengal army, who, in 1819, was removed from his regiment, then stationed at Meerut, in consequence of his having embraced Christianity. The man was a naik or corporal of the Brahmin caste, and, before his conversion, much esteemed in the regiment. His baptism by one of the regular chaplains of the establishment having become known to Major BOYD, the officer commanding the battalion to which he belonged, the fact was immediately communicated to the Adjutant-General as "a singular, unprecedented circumstance," which had filled the whole corps with the greatest consternation, it being composed chiefly of Brahmins of the highest caste. Major BOYD was apprehensive that the occurrence would prove injurious to the interests of this regiment, particularly in its recruiting department, the prejudices of the natives being such that man of high caste would, he feared, be averse to entering it owing to the idea that means would be employed to convert them. The Governor-General and Council viewed this matter in the most serious light, and expressed extreme anxiety to be satisfied in regard to the means that had been used to induce the naik to forsake the creed of his fathers, and become a Christian. The Commander-in-Chief was instructed to convene a special Committee at Meerut to investigate and report upon this circumstances, and also to inquire what measures had been adopted which might in any way be considered to interfere with the religious prejudices of the native soldiery with a view to their conversion, with the employment of native or other emissaries in visiting the lines, or residing for the purpose within the limits of the cantonment. The naik whose conversion had occasioned so much consternation was removed from the regiment, and ordered to remain at Meerut, drawing his pay and allowances as usual, until the pleasure of Government should be made known in respect of what they termed "this singular and unprecedented case." The issue of the affair remains unknown, there being no further papers relating to it to be found in the records of the military department at the East India House.

East India Cadetships.

A return has been made to the British Parliament by the East India Company of the number of cadetships and the different classes of persons upon whose sons they have been conferred by the Directors and the President of the Board of Control, in each year from 1840 to 1857, inclusive. The total number of cadetships conferred has been 5,477, of which 1,865, or about one-third, have been given to the sons of military, marine and medical officers, chaplains and civil servants of the Company; 717 to the sons of military, naval and medical officers in the Queen's service; 580 to the sons of clergymen; and 2,315 to the sons of professional men and others. An analysis of the returns shows that, though the number of cadetships in each year has varied very considerably from a minimum of 202 to a maximum of 463, with a very small progressive increase, the tendencies to increase or decrease in the ratios in which they have been conferred upon different classes, have been tolerably uniform and well marked. The greatest number of cadetships was conferred in the first three and the last year of the series, but the numbers conferred upon the sons of individuals in the Company's service has proportionately increased, while the numbers given to the sons of other classes of persons show a corresponding diminution. Thus, taking the first and last years of the series, we find that, of 413 cadetships conferred in 1840, the proportion given to the sons of the Company's officers and servants was 113, or rather more than one-fourth; while of 463 conferred in 1857, the same class received 193, or about four-ninths.

APPOINTMENT BY GOV. KING.—Gov. KING has reappointed C. A. MANN, S. D. CHILDS, and SPENCER KELLOGG, of Utica, as managers of the State Lunatic Asylum in that city; DANIEL SHERMAN, of Chautauque, as Attorney for the Senecas; and the following Notaries Public for Kings County: DAVID HALLANAN, in place of THOS. J. NORTHALL; WALTER DORAN, in place of E. BOLIVAR HALL; HENRY C. MARVIN, in place of A. S. DIOSAT; WALDO ABBOTT, in place of AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, whose commissions have expired; JACOB ROSENGARTEN, reappointment, of Brooklyn.

Personal.

The following incident of family history is told by the Baltimore SUN: "The late Wm. Bodman of this city dictated a will, bequeathing over $100,000. When the will was opened, it was found that after providing for his immediate family to the extent of $40,000, the testator had left the balance, $65,000, to a nephew, Mr. Charles Bodman, of Cincinnati, Inspector of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouses of that city. The slaves, five in number, he also bequeathed to him, making him sole residuary heir. The contents of the will being communicated to Mr. Bodman, he immediately came to Baltimore, and on Tuesday made over the whole bequest to two female members of the family, who had been overlooked by the testator, reserving only for himself Gano, the body servant of his uncle. Such acts of generous disinterestedness are seldom met with."

Rev. Dr. HAASE writes from Chillicothe to the *Musical World*, of the meritorious performances of a young lady, to whose execution of his own pieces THALBERG was a frequent and attentive listener while both parties were sojourning at the St. Nicholas in this City, a few months since. The lady is 17, and did not know her auditor till she had played the best of his compositions creditably in his presence. She has since appeared in public musical entertainments in Chillicothe.

Mr. W. PRESCOTT SMITH has been appointed Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Smith was the gentleman who superintended tha excellent arrangements for the opening of the St. Louis and Cincinnati route last Summer, which so many people enjoyed.

Miss PELIT, a Southern lady, left an orphan and dependent upon her own exertions for support, is about to give a series of Shakespearean readings in Richmond. She has been reading in private circles in this City for some time past.

A lad of 17, who had acquired some reputation as a theatrical performer, was recently converted during a revival in the Baptist Church at Lagrange, Mo., and has been licensed as a preacher. He is said to be another Spurgeon, swaying his audiences with remarkable power.

The bequest of $45,000 to Harvard College by the late Dr. TREADWELL, of Salem, was encumbered with such conditions as to make it useless, and the College therefore declines it. The sum goes, by a provision for this contingency in the will, to the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston.

Rev. Mr. HOVEY, pastor of the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church in this City, proposes to preach a sermon to the firemen. A similar undertaking in Philadelphia, recently drew together an audience of nearly 1,800.

Judge LORING, of Massachusetts, petitions for whose removal are before the Legislature, has sent in a defence of himself. He says he was sworn to support the Constitution, and claims to have fulfilled the spirit and the letter of his oath.

The remains of LABLACHE will shortly be removed from Naples to Paris, to be interred beside those of his wife, when a solemn requiem will be sung in the Church of La Madeleine.

We are informed that the salary offered to Rev. Dr. HAOUE, of Albany, by the Lexington-avenue Church, in this City, is $2,500, and not $1,000, as erroneously stated.

Capt. Robert BAYLSY and wife celebrated their golden wedding at Newburyport on Thursday evening. Capt. BAYLEY is one of the old and successful merchants of that city.

Miss Charlotte CUSHMAN has taken an engagement in Mobile, after an absence from that city of seven years.

Mrs. Emma G. BOSTWICK, formerly of this City, has settled in Chicago, where she has a remunerative Church engagement.

Ex-President FILLMORE has purchased the house of James HOLLISTER on Delaware-street, Buffalo, with a view of making it his future residence.

Mrs. McMAHON is giving "Shakespearean Readings" in Newark.

Sr. de OSMA, Peruvian Minister to this Government, has arrived at Charleston from Havana.

Mr. Geo. VANDERHOFF is lecturing in Baltimore.

###

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Thursday afternoon, the President, JOHN CLANCY, Esq., in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained to return to your Honorable Body, without my approval, certain resolutions of the Common Council, authorizing the Comptroller to lease an addition of seven feet wide by thirty feet deep, to the lot now occupied by Hook and Ladder Co. No. 9, on Twenty-sixth-street, and also amending the resolution previously passed, March 18, 1857, so as to make the dimensions of the proposed building therein authorized, altered to conform in size to the additional width of the lot, and increased from 18 feet to 25 feet in front.

I do this with reluctance, for after having caused an examination of the building now occupied by the Company, I have come to the conclusion that it is entirely inadequate for their accommodation, or even the due protection of the apparatus, so that the erection of a better house is indispensable if the present location is retained. But I do not think that the Common Council would be justified in erecting an expensive building on this lot.

The lease of that portion which is now held by the City, has only about twelve years to run, and contains no covenant for renewal or for payment for improvements at the end of the term. I have made inquiries of the original lessee of the lot under whom the Corporation hold by a sub-lease, whether it would be possible to obtain a renewal at the expiration of the lease, and he writes that such renewal cannot be obtained. Under such circumstances it would not be prudent to erect a building, at a cost of several thousand dollars, on a lot held for only twelve years, and with no covenant for the payment of improvements made on the land. It is evident that the interests of the City require that the lease now held should be disposed of, and the purchase of a lot in the vicinity be made for the erection of a suitable building for the Company. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The subjoined communication was also received from his Honor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Although disapproving of some of the items of the tax levy for 1858, as passed by both Boards of your honorable body, I have given to the measure my official approval, and I have done so because of the serious embarrassment further delay would cause to the emoloyes and creditors of the Corporation, as well as the actual loss which the City has been sustaining, by reason of suits brought against it for claims to which no successful defence could be interposed. Of the existing evils I have chosen what I consider the least, but I desire that my action in the premises may be explained so that any objection to particular items of the bill which I may hereafter feel it to be my duty to make, may not be misunderstood. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Both of these communications took the usual course.

Alderman MCSPEDON proposed a resolution requesting that the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an ordinance providing that contractors be paid interest on moneys due to them for work performed from and after the expiration of 30 days, the object being, as he contended, to prevent doing any injustice to property owners. Adopted.

The Board concurred to give salaries not exceeding $800 per annum to the telegraph operators in the City Hall.

Alderman ADAMS offered the following:

Whereas, The Common Council have heard with feelings of regret of the death of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, late of the United States Navy.

Whereas, It is but meet and proper that the Common Council of the City of New-York should testify in a becoming manner their appreciation of the eminent public worth and private virtues of the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council, deeply sympathising with the family and friends in their bereavement, do tender them their condolence in this trying affliction.

Resolved, That the Common Council will attend the funeral on the day designated for that performance of the mournful ceremony by the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings in this City be displayed at half mast on the day set apart for the funeral, and that the owners of shipping in the harbor be requested to display their flags at half mast on that day.

The resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions that were vetoed by the Mayor, to give members of the Common Council salaries at $1,000 per annum, were called up.

Alderman BOOLE said he was willing a second time to move the adoption of these resolutions, even though the Mayor had signified his dissent.

Alderman TUCKER spoke against the adoption, chiefly on the ground that salaries would not tend to improve the character of the parties the public would select for office. Many more incompetent men would seek the office, solely with a view to the salary.

Alderman STEPHENS said the Common Council had a right to fix their own salaries. He argued in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Carried by a vote of 12 to 4.

The order of the day was then taken up, namely, the majority and minority reports and resolutions of the Street Committee in reference to grooving the pavement in Broadway.

After some discussion, the matter was laid over until Monday.

The report of the Committee on Frauds being called up by Alderman TUCKER—

Alderman MCSPEDON asked that the report and resolutions be laid over until Monday, so as to give time to a party implicated to send a communication to the Board.

Alderman OWENS opposed delay. Every one had been heard.

Alderman ADAMS contended that two or three days' delay could make little difference. The party implicated could not amend his case, unless he could implicate some other person.

Alderman TUCKER objected to a postponement being asked for at the instigation of outside parties.

Alderman STEPHENS confessed he was not well posted, and could not, at present, vote understandingly.

After a protracted debate, it was agreed to withdraw the motion, for renewal on Monday. Frequent explosions from Captain Rynders' gun shook the windows of the Hall, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

Geographical Society.

The Geographical Society met in the small chapel of the University on Thursday evening, F. A. CONKLING, Esq., in the chair.

The Report of the Council was read, and two new members were received. From the report of the Treasurer, which was also read, it appears that the balance in the treasury is $133 77. The report of the Librarian was read.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH THOMPSON presented a paper received from Rev. Mr. GULICK, M. D., a native missionary of the Island of Ascension, (Micronesia).

The comparison of monuments in distant parts of the world, Dr. THOMPSON said, formed an important element in determining the question as to the original types and the migration of mankind, and to monumental erections in Ascension Island he wished to call attention. He said Dr. GULICK was engaged in imparting a Christian civilization to the people of the island, and in return the natives would aid in solving some interesting questions in the history of the species. Ascension Island, or "Ponape," had been peopled from the West, and its language had been traced to a neighboring locality. It is a coral reef, inclosing several basaltic formations. The ruins are remains of very ancient labor, in all possible situations, of various ages and in different degrees of preservation. They consist of long mounds, mostly built of stones, sometimes mere lines of stones, sometimes resembling embankments, sometimes resembling long walks—inclosures, and walls arranged in squares of every size, from two or three yards to ten or fifteen rods square, the walls sometimes ten feet in height—the material basaltic rock, and closed by coral in the interstices. Sometimes a wall may be seen within a wall. Occasionally a solid square of stone is found with a central vault.

Dr. GULICK thinks, with CLARK and HALE, that an uncivilized race of beings built all these structures on Ponape. Whatever Captain FISHER may say of a splendid *modern* city in ruins on one of the Ladrone Islands, no credit can be given to such exaggerated statements. The Spaniards erected no such monuments, although Spaniards have been there traversing these seas for more than two centuries. The native ancestors of the present race undoubtedly built them. The inhabitants are now feeble and few, numbering only five thousand; tobacco, rum, and foreign diseases have enfeebled and enervated the race. Judging from the present rate of declination, there is little doubt that not long ago the population was tenfold as large as it now is. The people, it has been said, know nothing about these "ruins." This was not so. They are referred by them to their "aunt," or deceased deified ancestors. They have many traditions, and stated religious ceremonies in regard to these singular structures. The lines of stones and other erections, Dr. GULICK thinks, were places of sepulture for the higher chiefs. Entombing, in ancient times, was chiefly practiced by the higher classes, and the processes of sepulture are now discontinued more from the fear of the intrusive Yankee than from any other cause. These structures are not peculiar to the island of Ascension. The labor of their erection was probably not very great; they are situated near the ocean. The paper concluded with some observations on the value and teadency of further inquiries. The author proposed to continue the investigation. The communication was written on thin Asiatic paper, in close black characters

Mr. DISTORNEL asked if the island was not the resort of whalers; had Dr. GULICK made any reference to trade or to ports?

Dr. THOMPSON said the present paper had no reference to such topics. He had in his possession much valuable matter of another kind from the same source in reference to the topography and ancient history of the Island. Arrangements had been made by Dr. GULICK's desire to forward a photographic apparatus, and he (Dr. T.) intended to produce a work descriptive of Polynesian scenery. This paper was the first installment of a great accession to our scientific knowledge of Micronesia. By the aid of the little vessel, the *North Star*, he hoped to be able to make a tour among the islands, and embody his observations in a report.

The Secretary alluded to ruins on Easter Island, visited in 1721 by the Dutch, who had described the place. In his opinion the natives had not created the gigantic statues and other objects found there. The whole subject was one of great interest.

After a few other remarks, the Society adjourned.

The Ethnological Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the late meeting of the Ethnological Society, on the paper read by Dr. DE HASS, on the ancient inscription discovered in the great mound at Grave Creek, Va., you state—"It was the object of Dr. DEHASS to prove the authenticity of the antique relic of the ancient people of our continent, and to refute the charges of spuriousness, made by Mr. SQUIER, in his Smithsonian publication on the "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley," &c.

You are, I believe, slightly in error. It was rather to refute the charges by Mr. SQUIER in his "Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published in 1847, in advance of the Smithsonian volume, and for which (the "Observations") Mr. SQUIER is alone responsible. As in the Smithsonian volume, (joint production of SQUIER and DAVIS,) there is but a general reference to the Grave Creek inscription, I hope, as a simple act of justice, you will make this correction. JUSTITIA.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858.

Who got the Dimes?

Mr. C. SMITH, who was reported by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council on Monday evening, as the Contractor for "paving, resetting curb and gutter, &c., in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue," requests us to publish the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—CORNELIUS SMITH being sworn, deposes and says that he did not do the work nor receive any pay for the same, that is, paving and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eight avenue, but that he assigned the same to CHARLES DEVLIN, said DEVLIN exchanging the work of building two receiving basins and culverts in Sixteenth-street and Irving-place, for the said paving and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

C. SMITH.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1858.
W. V. LEGGETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

Four hundred and eight emigrants have arrived at Castle Garden during the last week. The number arrived since Jan. 1, is 4,340, against 10,211 arrived during the corresponding weeks of last year.

Murder Trial in Ohio.

The trial of HIRAM COLE, indicted for poisoning his wife in September last, was commenced at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, on the 1st inst. The trial is held in the Court of Common Pleas; Judge WILDER presiding. COLE is defended by Messrs. THRASHER and BLAKESLEY. He looks well, and has gained in flesh during his five months' imprisonment. A Jury was sworn in the course of the day; several jurors having been set aside as disqualified. The history of this case is briefly told. COLE was in business in the town of Bainbridge, Ohio, up to the month of September last. He had formed an attachment for a woman whom he addressed by the name of EMMA, in a correspondence which passed between them. These letters, by accident, fell under the observation of COLE's wife. Her jealousy was aroused, and COLE and his mistress appear to have conspired together to produce the death of the wife, AMELIA COLE. The mistress went to Hamilton, Canada, and corresponded with COLE from that place. On the 9th of September last, Mrs. COLE died under circumstances which fixed suspicion upon the husband. He was arrested and an investigation was begun. The body of Mrs. COLE was exhumed, and a chemical examination proved the presence of arsenic in the stomach. Corroborative circumstances pointed still more strongly to COLE as the murderer, and on the 14th of October, he was indicted for the murder. On this indictment he is now standing trial. The trial is in progress.

MURDER IN ONEIDA COUNTY.—The *Utica Herald* says that on Saturday night a terrible wife murder was committed in Mancnester, Oneida County. The victim was Mrs. RACHEL ORR, and the murderer was HUGH ORR. They were both upwards of sixty years of age. They were Irish, but had resided in Manchester for twenty-five years. ORR was intemperate, and had been several times arrested for cruelty to his wife. Mrs. ORR was a peaceable, thrifty and industrious woman, and was highly esteemed by her neighbors. On Saturday, ORR went to Clinton and obtained liquor; he returned home at six o'clock; about half-past ten, he went to a neighbor's and said his wife was dead, having fallen off a lounge three times, and having been ill for several days. On proceeding to his house, the neighbors found the woman's head pummelled to a jelly, billets of wood about the floor besmeared with clots of blood and gray hair, and a broom and candlestick marked in the same way. The floor, the face and bosom of the deceased were wet and had the appearance of having been washed as if to remove the blood which told the horrid tale.

The accused testified before the Coroner's Jury that he knew nothing of his wife's death; admitted that he had been drinking, but said he was not drunk; that he had no quarrel with his wife, but that she was sick on Saturday evening, and that while he was gone to a neighbor's for help she died. A neighbor testified that he heard cries of murder at ORR's house that evening, and those who were called by ORR to help his wife found her body cold, and thought she had been dead several hours. The Jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. ORR came to her death by injuries inflicted by her husband, and ORR was arrested and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 5.

Before Judge BETTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following bills of indictment:

The United States vs. *James Lawson, or Lassano.*—An indictment for counterfeiting half-dollars.

The United States vs. *The same.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars.

The United States vs. *Catharine Armstrong.*—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Martha W. Johnson, otherwise called Elizabeth Johnson.*—Two indictments, one for passing counterfeiting coin, and one for aiding in making it.

The United States vs. *John Friedrichs, or John Ferdnoch.*—One indictment for making counterfeit coin, and two for passing it.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Degrass Maltby vs. *John W. Lotson et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Auguste Belmont vs. *John L. Gratacap et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Richard K. Holdane vs. *Jesse W. Benedict et al.*—Order granted.

Chas. E. Morton, &c., vs. *Henry Robinson.*—Order of reference granted.

Wm. R. Fosdick, &c., vs. *Jas. Wells, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Wm. D. Crocker vs. *Saul Swanton.*—Motion denied, on plaintiff filing *nunc pro tunc* an affidavit of no answer being received, and paying costs of this action. If these terms are not complied with in ten days, the motion is granted.

Allen Brown et al. vs. *Buckley T. Penton et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion for relief upon the merits.

In re. the petition of Russell et al.—Reference ordered to Wm. Mitchell, Esq.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. *Edward S. O'Brien et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPACIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Buckmon vs *the Astor Mutual Insurance Company.*—Amendment of complaint allowed on payment of $10 costs of motion to defendant's attorney, with liberty to defendants to answer said new count within twenty days if so desired.

Knopp et al. vs. *the Harlem Railroad Company.*—Decree settled.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Moore vs. *Andrews.*—This is not so clearly frivolous that I can strike it out as such. If the plaintiff is clear that the answer is bad in law, he can demur.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 76 bbls. Ashes; 3,024 bbls. Flour; 170 bags Wheat; 8,600 bushels Corn; 140 bags Barley; 550 bags Malt; 2,000 bushels and 691 bags Oats; 1,802 bags Feed; 937 pkgs. Provisions, and 162 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request and are firm at $6 12½, while Pearls continue dull and nominal at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Lynn, Mass., *News* says: "There is a slight increase in the Shoe trade in this section of the city. We have noticed lately that from establishments in this vicinity large numbers of shoe boxes have been sent away, and for the time being trade seemed as brisk as ever. We understand that many of our manufacturers have put on extra help, and the prospect is that more will be needed shortly. This is good news for the poor men who have been out of employ nearly all Winter. Within a few days past, several buyers have been in town, and purchases were made, although not on a very extensive scale, the purchasers having a fair stock on hand, and in some cases wishing only the odd sizes to complete their stock. The prospects at present begin to look cheering, and we hope they will continue to grow brighter and brighter." The *Essex Banner* reports pretty free sales of Shoes during the past week, "at, however, a merely nominal rate; fur cash man could almost make his own price with 8 ₱ cent off. The quality of the Shoes is first rate, and better work was never put into leather, but in consequence of the low rate paid for labor, the goods are correspondingly low."

COFFEE—Is quiet at about former rates. Sales 160 bags Maracaibo within a range of from 12½c.@13¾c.; 130 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¼c.; and, by auction, 50 bags damaged Jamaica, at 11½c. ₱ lb. We quote Java at 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11¼c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¾c.

COTTON—The demand has been fair to-day, at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bales, including Middling, at 11⅞c. for Upland, and 12c.@12⅛c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 25.

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,111,434
Total	1,119,253
Exported to data	726,825
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 25, 1858, bales	392,428

FISH—The inquiry is less active, but prices are supported, for the leading kinds in Gloucester, during the week ending March 3, orders for Mackerel arrived more freely, and 1,000 bbls. were sold, leaving only a few lots in first hands. The quotations were $10 50 for No. 1, and $9 50 for No 2, ₱ bbl.,—closing firmly. Several fares of Codfish arrived, and some spilt were sold at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Curing operations were suspended, till the recurrence of favorable weather. Halibut, 3½c.@4c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in lively request, chiefly for home use, though in part for export, at strengthening prices. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Extra Slate	4 30@ 4 35
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at advancing prices. Sales 700 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active and is improving. The transactions since our last comprise 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 Rye for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted by millers at rising prices. Sales—5,000 bushels, in lots, including Red Western Spring at $1@$1 02; good White Southern at $1 45, and mixed do. at $1 20, ₱ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is less abundant and is in demand at improved rates. Sales—19,000 bushels new crop at 67c.@70c. for ordinary to prime Yellow, and 67c.@69c. for White, ₱ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 70c.@71c.; Barley at 65c.@75c., and Barley Malt at 80c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 26c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bush.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago during the week ending Feb. 27, in each of the last two years:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	3,931	10,093
Wheat, bushels	50,514	153,132
Corn, bushels	7,582	12,811
Oats, bushels	18,213	16,243

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1 to March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	24,770	75,308
Wheat bushels	282,915	882,952
Corn, bushels	48,659	60,684
Oats, bushels	41,735	62,785

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	30,000	44,102
Wheat, bushels	573,155	1,228,625
Corn, bushels	62,000	5,922
Oats, bushels	53,000	75,000

The Chicago *Tribune*, of March 3, says: The first propeller charter of the season was made to-day, viz.: The propeller *Buckeye*, taken for the first trip to Montreal for 10,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bbls. Flour, and 22c. and 80c., respectively, or $3,000 for the cargo. The prospects are that some four million bushels of grain (including Flour) will be for shipment at the Lake Michigan ports by the opening of navigation; it is not probable, therefore, that freights will rule high, and the above seems a fair charter, though 20c. lower on Flour than the first made last year.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Detroit, March 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	39,700	15,000	11,789
Wheat, bushels	26,400	23,445	55,109
Corn, bushels	32,200	20,750	2,577
Oats, bushels	16,800	56,698	8,755

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston during the month of February:

Flour, bbls	83,057	Oats, bushels	29,681
Flour, half bbls	446	Rye, bushels	8,261
Corn, bushels	247,336	Shorts, bushels	28,575
Wheat, bushels	1,750		

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are briskly inquired for, and are very firm, including prime Orinoco at about 23c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Porto Cabello, 22c.; and Savanilla, 17c. ₱ lb., all 6 months' credit. The reported sales within the past three days have been quite large, chiefly of Orinoco and Rio Grande, at about our quotations. In Boston a sale of 1,600 Rio Grande, at Salem, was made at 21c.@22c., for the New-York market; and 2,500 Rio Grande, also at Salem, on private terms, for Albany.

The demand has been very active this week, with heavy sales, at an advance of about ½c. over last week's quotations. The receipts continue moderate, and as the transactions for some time past have been large, the stock is rapidly diminishing. We learn that over 25,000 hides were sold by one of our leading Brokers in one day. Sales have been: 14,000 Orinoco at 23c., 6 months; 11,700 Buenos Ayres, at 25c., 6 months; 7,000 Rio Grande, at 24c., 6 months; 5,000 San Juan, private terms; 4,000 California, from wreck of *Flying Dutchman*, on private terms; 4,000 Tampico, 21½c., 6 months; 3,000 Maracaibo, 21c., 6 months; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22c., 6 months; 2,300 Savanilla, 17c.@18c., 6 months.

HOPS—The demand is good, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4½c.@8c.; old Hops, 2¾c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 50 usual credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet, owing, in part, to the disagreement about prices.

LEATHER—Sole continues in brisk request and prices favor factors.

The week's movements in Sole Leather have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	32,600	3,400
Sales during the week—Sides	66,500	5,300
Stock this evening—Sides	226,900	40,200

Annual Statement of Leather Inspections in Philadelphia during a period of 14 years:

1844	233,337	1851	432,721
1845	231,501	1852	427,548
1846	241,183	1853	469,170
1847	363,531	1854	471,690
1848	301,261	1855	496,520
1849	319,156	1856	476,573
1850	371,937	1857	421,053

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at firmer prices. New-Orleans 29c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@22c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in pretty active request, and is firm, including Common, to arrive here, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Small sales Spirits Turpentine have been reported at 47c. cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Turpentine—Further sales yesterday of 600 bbls., and to day of 250 bbls., at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ₱ 250 lbs. Spirits—Sales of 150 casks at 44c. ₱ gallon. Resin—No transactions. Tar—Sales 100 bbls. at $1 50 ₱ bbl. Cotton—Sales of 170 bales at 10¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to strict middling.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, and is steady at 57c.@58c cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is in request at advancing prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 65 for Mess, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, and, by auction, 100 tcs. damaged, at $3@$3 25 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is pretty active, and prices are quite firm. Sales, 800 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5c.@7c.; Porto Rico, at 6c., and Cuba, mainly at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Some low grade Cuba changed hands at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

SEED—3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold in Boston at $1 42½@$1 45, cash, ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at about previous figures.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a poor one. Only a portion of the lots offered were sold at prices somewhat in favor of buyers. The importers withdrew most of lots mentioned in the catalogue, as they were dissatisfied with the bidding. Privately, the inquiry is less active, but holders ask full prices.

TOBACCO—The market exhibits less animation; prices are unchanged. Sales since Tuesday: 73 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@15c.; 290 bales Yara and 50 bales Cuba at private bargain; and 96 bales Havana at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Trade Circular, Feb. 25:

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, hhds.	13,006
Arrived since	10,566
Total	24,372
Exported to date	14,853
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 25, 1858, hhds.	9,519

The Inspections of Tobacco in Petersburg, Va., from Oct. 1, 1857 to Feb. 1, 1858, were 2,519 hhds. against 2,925 hhds. during the corresponding four months ending Feb. 1, 1857. The Petersburg *Intelligencer* states that "The inclemency of the weather during the last month, kept back a great deal of Tobacco, and in consequence the inspections were comparatively small."

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d. @3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d @2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET—March 4.—The offerings were small to-day, and prices of all qualities have advanced. There were 500 head offered, all of which were sold at prices ranging from $4@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $8@$10 25, and averaging $4 62½.

HOGS—In consequence of the small supply offered, prices have again advanced. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP—Are in good supply, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $1 @$6 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

BRIGHTON MARKET—March 4.—At market 1,000 Beeves, 150 Stores, 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 75@$7; second quality, $6; third quality, $4 75@$5.

WORKING OXEN—$95@$100@$115@$125.

MILCH COWS—$26@$37; common, $19@$24.

STORES—Yearlings, $17@$21; two-year old, $24@$27; three-year old, $30@$31.

HIDES—5c.; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

PELTS—$1@$1 25 each.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1 75@$2 75; extra, $4@$5.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 5c. ₱ lb.; retail, 5c.@6½c.

Number of Stock Cars over the different roads: Western and Fitchburg, 46; Lowell 72. Total, 118.

REMARKS—Beef is of better quality than last week; prices the same. Sheep and Lambs were of excellent quality, but no variation in the prices.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, March 3—At market 828 Cattle, about 500 Beeves, and 128 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 50@$7; second quality, $5 75@$6 50; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 50.

WORKING OXEN—$75@$90@$100@$175.

COWS AND CALVES—$35@$40@$50@$60.

VEAL CALVES—$4@$6.

YEARLINGS—$18@$21; two years old, $25@$28; three years old, $30@$35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,300 at market. Prices, extra and selections, $4@$4 50@$5@$6, or from 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. gross; in lots, $1 75@$2@$2 50@$3.

SWINE—75 at market. Prices, live weight, 5¾c.@5¾c.; dressed, 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

Hides, 5c.; Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Pelts, $1@$1 25 each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

Number from each State:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Horses.
New Hampshire	185	395	—	—
Vermont	310	530	—	—
Massachusetts	35	300	—	—
New-York	95	75	—	75
Total	628	1,300	—	75

REMARKS—Beef sold about the same as last week. There was 6 very superior river cattle, raised by JONATHAN ASHLEY, of Deerfield, and sold by WILLIAM H. BOLDWELL to E. RICE, Jr. & Co., for $8 ₱ cwt.; the average gross weight was 2,285 lbs. The same quality of cattle would have sold a year ago for $9 50 ₱ cwt., quick. The number of Sheep was small, but of excellent quality; prices same as last week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts., Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the church.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—Rev. Dr. ROBINSON will preach a sermon on *The Signs of the Times—Religious. Prophetic of. Temporal.* in St. Matthew's W. M. Church, Christopher st., between Bleecker and 4th, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to young men. Subject—*Prodigal Son.* Service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath school morning and afternoon. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church**, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., having been refurnished and very greatly improved, will be reopened for divine worship TO MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 7. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CARTER; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. SPRING; evening service at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. POTTS.

☞ **Preaching To-morrow Morning and EVENING**, in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BARES; at 3 o'clock in the Communion Service, when a number of persons will be received into Church fellowship. Subject for the evening *Matthew xvi., 3.* The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Quarterly Meeting of the New-York** City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Alien-st. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. A. ROCHE, C. C. NORTH, Esq., and others engaged in the Sabbath School cause, will address the meeting. S. School teachers are affectionately invited to attend. W. K. PEYTON, Chairman Committee Arrangements.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sabbath School** and Juvenile Mission Society in connection with the 28th-st. A. R. Presbyterian Church, will be held next SABBATH EVENING at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIMLAW, of Ohio, and Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, of the Blind Institute, and others, will deliver addresses.

☞ **St. Stephen's Church**—Rev. Dr. PAIGE, Rector.—Bishop POTTER will administer the holy rite of confirmation in the Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection for the Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, March 7, by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for afternoon discourse—*Wrestling Jacob and Prevailing Israel.* Seats for strangers. A union prayer meeting in the lecture room of this Church daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

☞ **Priscilla Green**—From England, a Minister of the Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for worship at Friends' Meeting-house in Orchard-st., on FIRST DAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, to which the members and attenders of Ilester and 27th-st meetings are especially invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church**, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., having been refurnished and very greatly improved, will be reopened for divine worship TO MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 7. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CARTER; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. SPRING; evening service at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—GREEN BUSHES—AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—FAST YOUNG MEN—MAGIC TRUMPET—HERNE THE HUNTER—BEN THE BOATSWAIN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—OTHELLO—TURNING THE TABLES—THE SKELETON WITNESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,—Afternoon—THE YOUTHFUL KING—THE ACTRESS—Evening—THE SOMNAMBULIST—JENNY LIND.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 6
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre.....March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *New-York*, from Greenock on the 14th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her European advices are one day later than those received by the *America*. No news of importance is reported. ALLSOP, the Englishman, charged as an accessory in the attempted assassination of NAPOLEON III., is said to have escaped to this country. The London papers, of the 13th ult., devote their editorials to the consideration of Lord PALMERSTON'S new India bill, the main features of which we have already given. No commercial or financial changes are reported. Consols remained steady at previous quotations.

Our Mexican files furnish very little news in addition to the telegraphic summary already published. It appears, however, that JUAREZ, who has established his head-quarters at Guanajuato as the constitutional successor to COMONFORT, will be able to offer a formidable opposition to ZULOAGA; but it is more than probable that, while these two claimants for executive honors are destroying each other, SANTA ANNA will interfere and carry off the prize. ZULOAGA'S recent decree, providing for the payment of dues at the City of Mexico by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, has created an intense excitement in the former city. The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz, and other journals, write in the most bitter strain about the Zuloaga Government, and predict its speedy downfall.

We learn from our Washington correspondence that the Government has countermanded the order for a train to start from Fort Leavenworth on the 10th, with supplies for Colonel JOHNSTON'S command. This step was taken on learning that the contract already made would be duly performed, as the contractor is now in Washington, and gives positive assurances on this point.

It seems that the report that the charges against Col. SUMNER, preferred by Gen. HARNEY, had been withdrawn, was untrue. We learn from Washington that a General Court Martial has been called for his trial, to assemble at Carlisle Barracks, on the 10th inst. Gen. HARNEY'S charges are brought under the twenty-fifth Article of War, which provides that any commissioned officer who sends a challenge to fight a duel, shall be cashiered. Col. SUMNER'S friends believe that the prosecution will fall through certain technicalities.

United States District-Attorney HOCKADAY arrived in Washington last night from Utah, with dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON to the Government. He represents the condition of the troops to be good, and that they are in the highest spirits. Col. JOHNSTON expects to advance on Salt Lake City by the 1st of May.

Gen. SHIELDS, whose position on the Lecompton question has been widely misrepresented, puts himself right in a letter addressed to the President of the Minnesota Senate. He complains very earnestly of the unfair manner in which the admission of Minnesota has been made to depend upon that of Kansas, and censures the President for having entirely neglected the former State, though he at great length urges the admission of the latter. He declares that he shall *resist* the wrong done to Kansas and the whole country with all his ability, though he thinks the Lecompton bill is likely to pass.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, and the House was engaged all day on the private calendar.

Nothing of special importance was done in the higher branch of the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly the day was devoted to the third reading of bills, and among those passed was the one to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of schools. Another provides for the registry of challenged persons offering to vote, and further provides for the prevention of illegal voting. During the Evening Session a great mass of business was gone through with, a full summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention reassembled yesterday morning, and received the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions are very long, and fully indorse President BUCHANAN and the Lecompton Constitution. They were adopted at the afternoon session, after an exciting debate, by a vote of 111 to 1—the Anti-Lecomptonites refusing to vote. An evening session was held, the proceedings at which we have not received a report of.

JOSEPH JONES, chandler, doing business at No. 229 Ninth-avenue, appeared yesterday before Justice KELLY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, having both his ears cut off and his face badly cut. He says that, on Thursday evening, while he was in the drinking saloon No. 218 Ninth avenue, WILLIAM ROBERTS, *alias* "Dusty Bob," the bar-tender, and two others, seized hold of him, pinioned him to the counter, and after having beaten him savagely, cut off both his ears with a large pair of shears. ROBERTS was arrested and committed to answer the charge, and the Police are after the others.

The first examination into the charges preferred against MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, charged with being extensively engaged in the sensing of policies, came off yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. Some interesting testimony was given. Subsequently, Mr. STANLEY had a difficulty with a Mr. MCCARTHY, at DELMONICO'S, which led to a complaint being laid before the Mayor, and a warrant from his Honor for the arrest of the offending parties.

The funeral of Miss SARAH L. LEWIS, the teacher who was burned to death, took place at Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. A large concourse of people attended. The remains were conveyed to Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firmer for Flour, for which a good inquiry prevailed, mainly for home use. Wheat and Corn were less freely offered and were in demand at somewhat improved rates. Sales were reported of 1,750 bales Cotton at slightly reduced quotations. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which advanced a shade. The movements in other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The East India Company Before Parliament.

The questions raised by the sudden and stupendous revolt of the Bengal Army in India have now been deliberatoly transferred, by the action of the English Government, from the Northwestern Provinces of Hindostan to St. Stephen's, in London, and from the arbitrament of battle to the decision of debate. Lord PALMERSTON has moved for leave to introduce before Parliament his bill for transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. No result had yet been reached upon this motion when the *America* left England, Saturday, Feb. 13, and the telegraph from Halifax sends us nothing more than the outline of the Ministerial measure. In all material points, the propositions of Lord PALMERSTON have been already foreshadowed by the writer of an able and thorough article on the prospects of the Indian Empire, in the *Edinburgh Review* for January of this year. The article, which has been erroneously attributed, both in England and in this country, to the pen of Lord MACAULAY, reviews the whole ground of the objections which have been raised, both in England and in foreign countries, to the domination of the Company, and concedes the necessity of some change in the administration of India, sufficiently radical to insure a more immediate and direct communication between the interests of England in that remote but magnificent dependency, and the will of the English people, as expressed through their Parliamentary representation; while it insists upon the obligations of the country to the East India Company for the conquest and maintenance of the present position of England in the East. These apparently hostile claims upon the Government, the *Edinburgh Review* affirms, can only be conciliated by the appointment of a Crown Minister for India who shall be assisted and guided by a "Council of men, selected for their experience in the judicial, civil and military services of India, and as far as possible independent of the vicissitudes of party government." Precisely the same views seem to be embodied in the constitution offered by Lord PALMERSTON to Parliament for its consideration. What England shall do or leave undone in India is a matter of interest, not to herself alone, but to the whole commercial world, for India, by the value and peculiarity of certain of her products, has become an indispensable part of the universal system of trade, and it is impossible for us, as citizens of a leading maritime power, to look with indifference upon proceedings which involve the whole future of the relations of Christendom with the East. Whatever the destiny of India may be; whether the vast and various tribes of Hindostan are to grow up into the willing and intelligent members of a great confederacy owning the sway of English arts and English laws—or whether, as many of the most sagacious and patriotic Englishmen who have ever served England in India, believe to be both desirable and inevitable, the connection between England and India is to terminate in an absolute separation at no very distant day—it is most solemnly incumbent upon England so to administer her authority while she continues to hold it, as to assist and not impede the progress in civilization of these now subject millions. And it may well be doubted whether a transference of power in India from the hands of a Court of Directors whose interest in the country is a mainly commercial interest, to those of an Indian Council, whose interest in the country will be wholly a colonial interest, is likely to facilitate that intercourse between the governors and the governed of India which, alone, can properly prepare the way either for the profitable dependence or for the prosperous independence of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

If the Queen's officials in the East had saved the Indian Empire from the perils of the Bengal mutiny, or had fortified, by their judicious forethought and wise provision, the endangered authority of the Europeans throughout the Peninsula, the head of the English Cabinet might put forward a claim upon the control of Indian affairs in which England and the world would be disposed to acquiesce. But the men who have faced and defeated the organized revolt of the Bengal Sepoys, and at a hundred isolated points of resistance or assault have maintained the honor and the sway of their race, are men appointed to office by the much-abused Company, and trained to the knowledge of the Hindoo character in the service of the Court of Directors. It is indeed by no means certain that the most critical responsibilities of the tremendous ordeal of war through which the English in India have so triumphantly passed, were not borne by a civilian of the Company's service; and when the history of the troubles of 1857 shall come to be fairly written, the name of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will find its place by the side of the HAVELOCKS the NICHOLSONS and the NEILLS whose bravery and genius have so justly roused the patriotic enthusiasm of their countrymen.

With so much of success in the past to sustain their appeals, the East India proprietors are already rallying that wealthy middle class of English society from which their ranks have been almost exclusively recruited, against the assaults of a Minister whose policy is certainly not arrayed in the close and victorious form of the phalanx, but is excessively open to attacks of all kinds. In 1850, out of some 1,800 East India proprietors, but twenty were immediately connected with the titled aristocracy of England; and nothing but a very clear case of incompetency and misrule will prevail against the influence, both passive and active, of so large a body of the prosperous respectability of England, at a time when the mercantile and manufacturing communities are urging upon the Government that terror of the "families," a new reform bill. Many, too, of those who are most dissatisfied with the actual anomalies and imperfections of the "Double Government," and who charge upon the Parliamentary Board of Control all the blunders of the Proprietary Court of Directors, while they saddle the Court with all the shortcomings of the Board—and who would gladly bring about a change in the East Indian system, are strenuously opposed to any legislation of any kind at this juncture of time. They aver, and with good show of reason, that the tidings of a quarrel between the Queen of England and the Company SAHIB must bewilder and inflame the Hindoo mind, and that the work of pacifying the Peninsula ought to be thoroughly done before the work of reforming the Government is begun. Lord PALMERSTON has indeed, thrown himself, with even more than his usual recklessness, into the midst of the most formidable shoals and breakers by which his Premiership has ever been menaced; and difficult as it may be for the English opposition to unite upon any fitting head, we should be sorry to believe that a British Parliament can permit itself to treat the almost illimitable interests of the Indian question as purely secondary to the issues of domestic parties, to the exigencies of a Cabinet, and to the perplexities of a House of Commons.

The Slave-Trade.

A telegram from New-Orleans, published in the TIMES of the 27th ult., mentioned the appearance of an editorial article in the *Delta* newspaper of the preceding day, which announced that the importation of slaves from Africa was openly carried on in that quarter, a market having been opened in Mississippi, and that the profits of the traffic were so large as to preclude the idea of its discontinuance. We now have the *Delta* of the 26th ult., containing the article in question, which we copy into this morning's TIMES.

The article, we must say, reads very much like a hoax. The *Delta's* ostentatious proclamation of being compelled, by a sense of duty, to make public the facts which have been for a long time in its possession on this subject, its detailed specifications of the manner in which the trade is to be carried on, and especially its absurd pretence that the movement is countenanced by the French Government, indicate a disposition to practice upon the public credulity, rather than to enlighten the public mind. On the other hand, there is nothing very extraordinary in the facts stated. Nobody ever doubted that the Slave-trade was immensely profitable, for otherwise it would have died out instead of surviving the vigorous and long-continued efforts of the whole civilized world to root it out as piracy. Nor is there any special reason for doubting that men could be found in the Southern States, as well as at the North, and in Cuba, ready to enter upon any traffic that promised large returns. The fact, moreover, that a bill has been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature to legalize this traffic, tends to confirm the report that it has already been established.

The public statements which have been made on this subject certainly warrant and demand the immediate attention of the Government at Washington. If it be true that men in Mississippi have engaged in the Slave-trade, in open defiance of the laws of Congress upon this subject, common justice requires that they should be arrested, tried, and, if convicted, punished. The leading public men from the Southern States should themselves be foremost in demanding the prompt and vigorous interposition of the Executive to arrest the prosecution, and to punish the perpetrators, of so great a crime.

We are aware that there are men of position and of influence at the South who are actively urging the policy of reopening this nefarious, and legally piratical traffic:—and it is quite likely that there are men in Congress who sympathize with them in this endeavor. But if this is to be done, let it be done openly and by legal methods. There can be no excuse for permitting a breach or disregard of the laws of Congress. While they stand upon the statute book, their authority must be maintained and their provisions enforced. We trust this matter will receive the prompt attention of the Federal Executive.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.—Dr. BRANDRETH has introduced a bill in the Senate at Albany, to increase the salaries of State Officers. We give below, the present salaries, and those proposed:

	Present.	Proposed.
Governor	$4 000	$5,000
Secretary of State	2,500	5,000
Comptroller	2,500	5,000
Treasurer	1,500	5,000
Attorney-General	2,000	5,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	2,500	5,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000	2,500
Canal Commissioners, each	2,000	3 000
State Prison Inspectors, each	1,500	3,000
Auditor	2,500	3,000
Governor's Private Secretary	600	2,500
Deputy Secretary of State	1,500	2,500
Deputy Comptroller	1,500	2,500
Deputy Treasurer	1,500	2 500
Deputy Attorney-General	1 500	2 500
Acting Auditor	1,500	2,000

It is very unlikely that the Legislature will shoulder the responsibility of this measure, although on the merits it is easily capable of justification. To increase salaries is always unpopular, the argument being that thousands of good men can be found willing to take office at the present rates.

Yet it is an undeniable fact that the compensation paid to officials at Albany by no means defrays their expenses. From the Governor down they cannot live in the manner which their constituents expect, and the proprieties of station require, upon their salaries. Practically, therefore, the tendency is to exclude all whose private fortune is inadequate to the expenditures of public life.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S bill is just and proper, but it will not pass. Honorable gentlemen fear to face their constituents after doubling the Governor's pay; as many a promising bud of Congressional expectancy would be untimely nipped by a vote for such a measure.

The *Tribune* objects to the proposed change as being a party manœuvre to benefit the incumbents, most of whom are Democrats. This objection is made in ignorance of the provisions of the bill, which make the increase applicable to officials hereafter to be elected only, and of the requirements of the Constitution, forbidding any increase or diminution of the salaries of State officers during the term for which they are chosen. Consequently Dr. BRANDRETH could not do what is charged, had he tried; and it is but just to say that he did not make the attempt.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Connected with our elections are two great evils, illegal ballots, and the neglect of good citizens to vote. The first, bad enough in itself, is made tenfold worse by the second. Who does not know that the corrupt and dishonest are sure to attend the polls; while it is equally notorious that multitudes of good citizens are inclined to stay away. Thus the spurious voters have the polls mainly to themselves.

We greatly need a Registry law to keep out bad votes; and we equally need some other law to get in good ones. Let a poll-tax of $2 be imposed upon every voter, to be remitted in case he actually votes, or upon sufficient proof of physical disability. In this way we should have a full vote every election, and the will of the people would be always fairly expressed.

Of the half million electors in this State from one to two hundred thousand habitually absent themselves from the polls. Who are they that thus neglect a high duty? Notoriously the best portion of our population; while on the other hand, the mercenary and corrupt are never missing. Rain or shine they are present, to earn their money and their grog, or at the very least to enjoy a day of boisterous excitement. What we mainly want is, that the control should not be left by the default of better men entirely in the hands of such.

CONDITION AND POPULATION OF MEXICO.—The foreign country whose future condition most nearly concerns us is Mexico. The Richmond *Whig* justly objects to the character of the Mexican population in the following paragraph:

"Socially and geographically, Mexico is the most desirable country to us on the face of the earth. Its possession would give us command of two oceans, and the trade of both the Indies. But what are we to do with such a set of fellow-citizens? We cannot exterminate them, as the Saxons are said to have exterminated the Britons. We cannot make them hewers of wood and drawers of water, as the Israelites made the ancient inhabitants of Gibeon. Worst of all, we cannot make intelligent and useful citizens of them, which we must try to do if we take their country. When we bought Florida, the greater part of the Spanish population receded before the advance of the Anglo-Saxon wave. But this cannot be done now, for they have no where to go. Desirable as it may be, in many respects, and not distant, as it certainly is not, the acquisition of Mexico will bring in its train a host of trials and difficulties."

This is all very true. Though there are in Mexico many accomplished and respectable men, the mass are unquestionably unfit for citizenship of the United States. Their history has sufficiently demonstrated this—of the seven millions inhabitants not more than one million are white, the other six being Indians, negroes or mixed. And even the whites are almost as unfit for citizenship as the blacks. There are doubtless difficulties in the way of our dealing with Mexico as the emergency requires; and there are difficulties, too, in the way of our refraining. Matters have come to such a pass that some other power must assume control, or the complete sway of anarchy will present a spectacle to scandalize the civilized world. Shall we extend a protecting hand, or shall help come from beyond the Atlantic?

That an American protectorate would be the best fortune which could befall that distracted country, will not be denied. The main question is, of course, as to its effect upon ourselves.

To decide this, we must look at the extent, position and capabilities of Mexico, and contemplate her destiny in the light of facts, with a view to the probable future. Are New-Mexico and California our last acquisitions on this Continent? Who shall answer in the affirmative? Compared with Mexico, Cuba itself may well appear insignificant. And in respect to ease of acquisition there is no comparison whatever.

The idea of control over Mexico may seem novel and startling. It is, however, one of the greatest importance, and likely soon to become of the utmost urgency.

MUST AN ASSEMBLYMAN RESIDE IN HIS DISTRICT?—Attorney-General TREMAIN says not. Few people, we imagine, have thought so. Yet such is the opinion of the State law officer, as rendered to the Assembly on Tuesday.

Is the Attorney-General right? Let us see. The Constitution directs that "the Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be elected annually;" and that "the members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants," &c. There is no constitutional provision requiring the residence of a member within the district he represents. The statutes are also silent on this point, and the conclusion is unavoidable that a member of the Legislature is not required by law to be a resident of his district. The people of any district are therefore at liberty, if they choose, to look abroad into other parts of the State for their representatives. Probably this will not often be done; yet it is easy to conceive of contingencies in which recourse might with advantage be had to such an expedient. It is well known that in the election of Constitutional Conventions, counties have made choice of men residing in other portions of this State as their delegates, with manifest advantage to the public interests—some of the most able and useful members being elected in this manner. We see no reason why a like course might not be pursued in respect to Senators and Assemblymen.

This question of residence arose upon a contest of the seat of Mr. SHELBY, a member of Assembly from this City, on the ground that his residence is not in his district, but in the County of Westchester. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, whose opinion, it will be seen, is favorable to the sitting member. The Assembly will probably adopt the views of Mr. TREMAIN.

Flags and Tatters.

An opportunity was yesterday offered by the City Fathers to all the City Mothers and Daughters for doing a patriotic deed. In token of the respect which the metropolis feels for a distinguished naval officer, who served his country well, in peace and war alike, the banner of the City was hoisted at half-mast upon the City Hall. Its folds of spotless white, emblazoned with the municipal arms, *ought* to have floated out pure and placid upon the lively breeze, betwixt the guardian flags of the Republic. But, alas and alackaday! our civic ensign is sadly torn, and tattered, and blackened, not with the smoke of battle—for it has seen no strife more powdery than the conflicts between the Municipal Police of Mayor WOOD and the Metropolitan Police of General NYE—but with the contributions of myriads of chimnies and with the showers of a score of years. Of course, the City Treasury is too poor to restore the gonfalon of Gotham. We have so many necessaries and so many luxuries to pay for now—suppers for Aldermen exhausted by their labors in the public service, complimentary harems to propitiate adventurous Pashas, who propose to encourage the shipyards of the City, and a thousand other such things—that we really can't afford to spend money on a flag, and we therefore call upon the matrons and maidens of the capital to come forward and contribute each a pocket handkerchief—nothing more—and an hour of common industry with a hundred needles, for the purpose of replacing the venerable rag which is fast whipping itself to pieces on the City Hall.

That Court Dress.

The following note corrects an error in Wednesday's TIMES. We had our information from what we supposed to be good authority; but we may have been mistaken:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are mistaken about BENNETT'S court dress. He has *not* ordered a Highland costume. In fact, he dislikes that style—preferring pantaloons as a matter of comfort.

I happen to know that he is in treaty with General J. W. W., of the regular army, for the military suit, which that hero brought back from Vienna. The two distinguished gentlemen have had several secret interviews lately, and I was puzzled to conjecture their object, until I saw BENNETT trying on the dress in the *Courier's* back office, and the milk in the cocoanut stood revealed. He makes a much more splendid appearance than one would suppose. Gen. J. W. W. tried to put him through a series of military evolutions,—but he said there would be time enough for that sort of thing by-and-by.

I send you my name, but trust to your honor not to reveal it. If it were known that I had told of this I might lose my place, which is worth twenty shillings a week.

The dress don't fit BENNETT perfectly,—it is rather large,—but he will swell enough before he gets the appointment, to make it all right. PEEPER.

STILL ANOTHER PICTURE.—Decidedly we are in the tide of artistic good fortune. As we lose one Murillo from the west of Broadway, another appears on the east. The Horse Fair of ROSA BONHEUR gives way to a French Gallery; the Belmont pictures are removed from the public eye only to make room for a collection of "Old Masters;" and the remnants of the British Exhibition are now to be replaced by Mr. SIMPSON'S elaborate painting executed in honorable commemoration of the restoration by the American Government to England of the Arctic ship *Resolute*. This picture is now on its way, and is to be next week opened to public inspection at Mr. WM. SCHAUS' print-shop, No. 629 Broadway. The scene represented is the transfer of the vessel by Captain HARTSTEIN to Her Britannic Majesty in person, and the painting, which fills a canvas of 10 feet by 7, contains, of course, careful portraits of the principal persons present upon that auspicious occasion, including Queen VICTORIA and her husband, the Princess Royal, now the Princess FREDERIC WILLIAM of Prussia, and other members of that royal family upon whose counterfeit presentments all true republicans delight to look.

The Religious Awakening.

The daily prayer meetings in the City continue to be attended by great numbers, and with increasing interest. New meeting are established every week, and the attendance on none of them has been larger than during the present week. The morning meetings up-town and in Brooklyn are crowded. For some minutes before the opening at the North Dutch Church (12 o'clock) yesterday, it was impossible to get within either of the two lower rooms. The stairways and entries were blocked up for awhile, and it was difficult to get even within hearing of the speakers. The meeting in the third story was also well attended. Ladies as well as gentlemen, were present, and all classes were represented. There were clergymen, merchants, clerks, brokers, carmen, whose carts were standing at the door, investors, ladies who had turned aside an hour from their shopping, students, people from the country attracted by the fame of these marvelously strange meetings; even news-boys stood at the door, wondering what it meant. The merely curious, however, were but a very small portion of those present. At the John-street Church both rooms were filled, mostly with men. Several speakers alluded to the conversion of OSVILLE GARDNER—the celebrated "Awful Gardner" of prize fighting notoriety. The story is that he is now at a small town in the vicinity of New-York, where his brother, too, was recently converted. Osville attended an inquiry meeting held in a Methodist Church, and requested the prayers of the congregation—a request which, on three different occasions, he repeated. Having some unimportant business to do in this City, a friend asked him if he would "jump into the cars and go down and attend to it." He replied, "I have more important business to attend to first, and I shall not go down to the City till it is done." He had lately under his training three men for a prize fight. On being asked if he would give them further lessons, he replied that "he would go to them soon, but on a different errand from that of boxing and training," and that he "would try to persuade them to give up their fighting, to reform their character, and to embrace religion." None of the speakers spoke of their own knowledge as to the truth of this story, but it was presumed to be true, and in prayer many thanks were offered for so notable an instance of the Spirit's power. Many other cases of conversion in the City and at distant points of the country were alluded to by the speakers yesterday. Several letters were sent to the desk and read, requesting prayers for individuals who, of course, were not called by name.

Funeral of Miss Lewis, the Teacher who was Burned.

The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S) was thronged yesterday afternoon by the friends of the lamented Miss SARAH L. LEWIS, the teacher in the Sixteenth Ward Primary School, (No. 39,) who was burned to death. In order that the teachers might attend the funeral, all the schools in the Ward were closed. Seats were reserved in the body of the Church for them, and for trustees of the Board of Education, for the School-masters of the Sixteenth Ward, and for members of the Bible-class of Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, to which the deceased also belonged. The edifice was crowded long before the hour at which the services were to commence; people were wedged together in the aisles, and doorways outside were a perfect jam. At 1 o'clock the choir sung a funeral chaunt, and the coffin was borne into the Church and deposited in front of the pulpit. The pall-bearers were HENRY L. FARR, JOHN HOLBERT, DAVID WENDELL, DAVID B. DOWNS, —— COLEMAN, GEORGE BUCKSTAVER, —— ROBERTS, and two others, all members of the choir of the Church, in which Miss LEWIS was also a singer. Dr. BURCHARD offered a prayer, the 633d Hymn was sung, and then Dr. BURCHARD preached the funeral sermon, taking his text from St. Mathew, xxiv., 44: *Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.* The discourse was a very effective one. The minister took occasion to read passages from the private journal of Miss LEWIS, written since she became a member of the Church, showing her high religious character.

At the close of the exercises, the audience were permitted to view for the last time the countenance of the deceased. Nearly every one present did so, each in turn passed up one of the side aisles, viewed the remains, and passed down the centre aisle. An hour and five minutes was the time thus occupied. There were many there who had known Miss LEWIS while living. Conspicuous among these were the little children attached to the school in which she was a teacher. Many tears were shed. The face of deceased was very much altered; the lower part was blackened and charred, and there was a scar on the right cheek. Her best friends hardly recognized her. At three o'clock the coffin—it was of mahogany, with a silver plate bearing the usual inscription, and a wreath of fresh flowers upon it—was placed in the hearse, and the bereaved family and their immediate friends followed it to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. The remains were conveyed to Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., for interment; the deceased had expressed a desire to be buried there. They left the City in the 4.15 P. M. Express train.

Miss LEWIS was 18 years and 14 days old. A father, mother, two sisters and three brothers mourn her loss. She was the main stay of the family. Her appearance, it is said, was very prepossessing, and her disposition exceedingly amiable. She was a member of Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, and was deeply interested in the revival which has been in progress there for five weeks past.

MARINE LOSSES IN FEBRUARY.—The official list of marine disasters during February, as reported by J. H. UTHER for the various Marine Insurance Companies is as follows:

17 steamers, valued at	$479,100
48 ships, valued at	1,063 800
17 barks, valued at	184,700
23 brigs, valued at	99,300
46 schooners, valued at	154,450
Total	$1,911,350

These comprise partial, as well as total losses, both of vessels and cargoes, and include all disasters reported at New-York. There were total losses 30, of which 10 were by fire, 10 by wrecks, 2 by abandonment, 2 by collision, 2 sunk, and 6 vessels are missing. Of the whole number, 14 belonged to foreign ports, and 3 were whalers.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

BUCKSTONE'S immortal Adelphi piece, the "Green Bushes," was successfully revived by Miss KEENE on Wednesday night, and with the sanction of one of the largest houses of the season. The drama is too well known to need analytical discussion—it is one of the best of its kind, and affords abundant opportunities for the principal artists of a company like Miss KEENE'S. For these reasons it was judicious to revive it.

Miss POLLY MARSHALL played the part of *Nelly O'Neill*, and was excellent—although, to use a common expression, it is somewhat out of her line. Miss KEENE played *Miami, the Huntress of Mississippi*, with ability, but it is not a part suitable to her powers—which tend naturally to the civilized-pathetic rather than the rudely-passionate. The part was written for Madame CELESTE, who in all she did was two-thirds *vivandière*, and the rest *coryphée*. Miss KEENE travels in the path of this lady, even to the particulars of taking grenadier strides (which Indian maidens do not) and speaking with a broken accent, (which Madame CELESTE did because she could not help it.) The *Geraldine* of the evening was Miss VINCENTIA C. HOWARD, an addition and a valuable one to the company. In the male department Mr. H. F. DALY made his first appearance as *Connor O'Kennedy*. Mr. DALY possesses a pleasant voice, and is a fair elocutionist. He appeared to be a little strange with the business of the stage last night, but this may have arisen from a variety of causes. Much is to be expected from this gentleman. His reception was cordial and merited. Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. PETERS were the *Grinnidge* and *Jack Gang* of the piece, and elicited much fun out of the utter absurdities of these individualities. Mr. JEFFERSON'S mosquito agony was painfully real. The other characters were well played.

The drama has been placed on the stage with the neatness which characterizes every production at this house. The scenery, costumes, and properties, (those unconsidered trifles which contribute so largely to the wholeness of a dramatic illusion,) were alike excellent. The "Green Bushes" will, we fancy, enjoy a long run, for it is placed upon the stage quite as well, in every respect, as it was at the London Adelphi.

CONCERT.—An amateur concert of great interest will take place to-morrow evening at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street. A number of distinguished amateurs and artists have volunteered for the occasion, and the programme is composed of the most celebrated sacred *morceaux*. The concert is given to pay a debt on the organ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Huguenot" excitement has commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the cold yesterday, the ticket-office was besieged, and two thousand dollars' worth of seats were sold.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON takes her benefit here to-night. We need say no more.

The Campbells are Coming.

Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, has shown himself as faithful as his royal namesakes were to the Highland clans, and has found them as ready as were their sires in the '45 to respond to the call of the pibroch. The following card may be safely taken, we think, as a warning to all Sepoys that Lucknow will certainly be relieved to-night:

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: It will give me most sincere delight to receive the Highland Guard at this Theatre on Saturday evening, in compliment to a piece which so justly portrays the heroism of the Scottish character, and in compliment to the beautiful and accomplished lady, herself a daughter of Scotland, who pictures the heroine *Jessie Brown*. She will, as I shall, be most highly flattered by the presence of the Highland Guard, and in the hope to make your personal acquaintance and that of the men of your company. Believe me very faithfully, W. STUART.

Captain W. MANSON.

The brave propose on this occasion to honor the fair and the *perfervidum ingenium scotorum*, the "fiery Scottish heart," will doubtless find some altogether original and startling way of expressing its emotions. In view of which prospect, while we sincerely congratulate Miss AGNES ROBERTSON upon her well-won triumph, we must also warn Mr. BLAKE against provoking the wrath of the reverential Caledonians by persevering in his practice of converting a Lucknow chaplain into a Fleet-street parson, and making religion ridiculous in the person of its priest. SIDNEY SMITH used to say, that it required a surgical operation to introduce a joke into a Scotchman's brain; and, whether the canon was right or wrong in this assertion, we are very sure that such jokes as Mr. BLAKE indulges in, will never find their way so far by any process. He is much more likely to stand in need of a surgical operation himself, if he aggravates the kilted admirers of Miss AGNES by shocking their passionate and sentimental instincts with preposterous displays of clumsy impiety.

Mr. Max Maretzek.

Our famous *impresario*, MAX MARETZEK, has returned to the City, strong in health, hope and hard cash. He has favored us with the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The Havana correspondent of the TIMES, in his communication of the 23d February, which appeared in last Tuesday's issue, among other erroneous statements concerning the Opera in Havana, says that "the Tacon Stock Company intends to send for a Company to Europe, and that a celebrated Cuban pianist has undertaken the Commission."

I would not object to this mistake, more than to others of this correspondent, were it not that some artists already in treaty with me, could be misled by such wrong information. I beg, therefore, to state that the Stockholders of the Tacon Theatre not only invited me to return next season, but, also, in consideration of their satisfaction and esteem towards me, offered me the lease of the Tacon Theatre on my own *terms* for the ensuing season, refusing at the same time many proposals from other managers.

This generous offer of the Opera Stockholders in Havana has been gratefully accepted, and the lease was duly signed.

By publishing this rectification, you will greatly oblige, your most obedient, MAX MARETZEK.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

There was one statement of our correspondent which we trust was not incorrect; namely, that Mr MARETZEK had accumulated a profit of $68,000.

Outrageous Imposition upon a Respectable Citizen—The Sorrows of Mr. Bonner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will please insert the enclosed advertisement in your daily paper to-morrow morning. I wish it to be repeated as many times as you can possibly insert it, even if it should cover five or six pages. During the past year, as you are aware, I advertised the *Ledger* somewhat extensively; and as an indication that I have derived some benefit from my expenditures in that way, I received a few days ago, the following polite notice from the Commissioner of Taxes:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
No. 32 Chambers-street (New Court House.)
January 1st, 1858.

SIR: You are hereby notified that your personal estate for 1858, is assessed at $100,000, and that the same, if erroneous, must be corrected before us, on or before the 30th day of April next, as it will be confirmed at that amount: from which there will be no redress.

Yours, &c.
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

Mr. ROBT. BONNER, No. 235 West Twenty-Eighth-street, Twentieth Ward.

N. B. Please bring this notice with you.
No. 44 Ann-street.

It is reported of one of our advertising agents that he paid a certain editor, some time ago, a handsome sum for writing a "prize essay" on the benefits of advertising. I think if that prize were now in competition, the above "essay" from the Tax Commissioners would take the "premium." It certainly shows in a more forcible manner than any other document I have seen how a fortune can be made in a short space of time, especially as my personal estate last year was assessed only at two thousand dollars. But I have no idea of paying taxes on one hundred thousand dollars of personal property. Rather than "contribute" so large an amount towards the support of the numerous scoundrels who plunder the City Treasury, I have concluded to expend it in advertising. But, perhaps, you may say that this will only prove a temporary relief, as advertising will doubtless increase it fourfold, and, instead of being taxed for one hundred thousand dollars next year, I may be taxed for four hundred thousand. Well, that may be; but there is no use in borrowing trouble from the future. So long as the Commissioners do not tax me on my faculty of getting up newspapers that the people will buy, and advertising them, I shall be satisfied. Yours truly, ROBERT BONNER.

[We sympathize with Mr. BONNER in his affliction, but cannot possibly spare him "two or six pages" of the TIMES for his advertisement. We give him all we can afford.]

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

EVERYONE IS READING
EVERYONE IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
EVERYBODY IS READING
—AND—
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
EVERYONE IS DELIGHTED
—WITH—
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
—IN THE—
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NEW-YORK LEDGER.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE
LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lon-
dale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH
APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home
productions as they arrive in market. Their
stock embraces most articles necessary for
the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

1858. SPRING MANNTILLAS. 1858
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers.
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its
NOVELTY,
neatness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is in a weight of only 12 ounces.
THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE
Is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
SPRING GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
The Spring styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received, and a choice
assortment is now ready for the
inspection of Southern and Western
buyers at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEATRICE CENCI COMPLETE.
Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN'S translation of this celebrated work by Guerrazzi is now complete in two volumes, 653 pages, 12 mo., cloth. Price $1 50.
This is the only English translation of the entire work, unabridged and unmutilated. The translation by Monti, though unhesitatingly advertised by its publishers as the complete work, "unabridged," etc., omits considerable portions, and we venture the opinion, the best portions of the work.
When it is remembered that one of the leading purposes of Guerrazzi, in this work, was the exposure of the iniquities of the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps some of these omissions are easily accounted for. Instances of wholesale omissions of the edition translated by Monti, and published by Rudd & Carleton, may be found by examining the following pages of Mrs. Sherman's translation, which are entirely omitted by Monti:
Vol. 1, pages 86 to 89, 3 pages omitted by Monti; pages 95 to 100, 5 pages omitted; 120 to 124, 4 pages omitted; 167 to 160, 3 pages omitted; 187 to 189, 2 pages omitted; 283 to 289, 7 pages (one entire chapter) omitted; 301 to 307, 6 pages omitted; 315 to 322, 8 pages omitted: and so on through the whole book.
All the above mutilations by Monti are found in going through only *a part of one volume* of Mrs. Sherman's translation, and taking no notice of frequent omissions of single pages or paragraphs.
Yet Rudd & Carlton have the hardihood to claim that Monti's translation is complete, and that Mrs. Sherman's is not so.
Mrs. Watts Sherman's translation is published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

FIVE NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
WINNER'S PIANO-FORTE PRIMER.
WINNER'S ACCORDEON AND FLUTINA PRIMER.
WINNER'S VIOLIN PRIMER.
WINNER'S GUITAR PRIMER.
WINNER'S FLUTE PRIMER.
These new books contain the rudiments of music, arranged in the simplest manner and the best collections of tunes ever published, consisting of songs, polkas, waltzes, cotillions, &c., all carefully adapted to each particular instrument. In each book will be found nearly 200 pieces, among which are the following popular melodies:

"Willie we have Missed you,"	"Gentle Annie"
"Maggie by my Side."	"Root Hog or Die."
"Old Dog Tray,"	"Old Folks at Home."
"My Mary Ann,"	"Bobbin' Around."
"Hard Times,"	"Ellen Bayne."
"Old Bob Ridley."	"Gentle Jenny Gray," &c.

The Piano forte and Guitar Primers have the words to most of the song tunes. The Accordeon Primers have the words to most of the song tunes, and tell you how to repair your own Accordeon.
The Violin Primer has the calls or figures to all the plain and fancy cotillions.
Price 50 cents. A copy of either book will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the above price. Address
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

FICTION OUTHORROR'D BY REALITY!
HELL ON EARTH!
Murder, Rape, Robbery, Swindling and Forgery covertly organized!
CANNIBALISM MADE DAINTY!
An *expose* of the Infernal Machinations and Horrible Atrocities of
WHITED SEPULCHERISM!
Together with a plan for its final overthrow. A pamphlet of 60 pages price 18 cents; by mail 20 cents, or 6 copies to one address, $1.
Police! Legislators! Government! Clergy! People!
Here's Information which demands your instant and undivided attention. The Murrel Gang—Danites of Mormondom—Thugs of India, are nothings, compared to the Whited Sepulchrites! The infernal arts, whereby they escape detection—the scientific treachery whereby they evade suspicion, surpass all, hitherto, in the annals of conspiracy.
The antoor's name is withheld for obvious reasons. But the publisher pledges himself for the substantial truth of all here set forth.
Newsmen supplied by all wholesale dealers or by the publisher. C. BLANCHARD, No 76 Nassau-st.

TO THE WHITE LADY IN RANNEY'S
WINDOW.
Lady in white, fair as the one whose spell
Controlled (Scott says) the House of Avenel,
Another "house" is subject to thy sway—
The Gift-Book House, Two Ninety-Three Broadway;
For thou art FORTUNE, and with kindliest care
Dost bless that House and all who enter there.
Drawing most promptly every volume sold
With radiant jewels set in burnior gold;
While those who give as well as those who take,
Seem 'neath thy smile their fortunes bound to make.
To thee the wise, the beautiful, the vain,
Look to enrich the person and the brain.
With every book a present is given at the celebrated American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues of gifts and books dispatched wherever desired.
Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NAUTICAL ROUTINE.
SHORT RULES IN NAVIGATION;
BY
ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MINDS,
UNDER PRACTICE.
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
HENRY SPEAR,
No. 133 Pearl-st, and No. 86 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE POLYLINGUAL JOURNAL—A NEW Magazine in five languages, affords, in a cheap and convenient form, very important facilities for learning the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages. Terms $2 a year in advance. Address HIRAM C. PARKS, Editor and Proprietor, No. 336 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858 by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 635 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer. No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 208 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 227 East 18th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT, ACTIVE AND respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; she is not afraid of hard work, and has good City references. Apply at the office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—AUCTION HOUSES.—A SITUATION AS assistant salesman in some auction house. A dry goods' one would be preferred. References of the highest respectability given. Address AUCTIONEER, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITnation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of reference. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's feed-store, corner of 16th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife, (no children;) as painted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F. *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL estate agent, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Refers to
Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, Supreme Court.
James Conkling, Esq., No. 33 Cortlandt-st.
William M. Ashfield, Esq., Trinity buildings.
John Whittaker, Esq., No. 17 Centre-st.
J. & H. Jones & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 White st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large store house, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location beathy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, CARriage-house and grounds, with a profuse supply of fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, adjoining J. I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, with 8 or 18 acres of superior land, within a short drive from New-York, combining more desirable advantages by railroads, private conveyance and stages than perhaps any property now in the market, especially when the unequaled locality, health and complete adaptability for a gentleman's residence are so happily combined as in this property. Affliction in the family is the sole cause of sale. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., or to J. I. SNEDIKER, near Union Course, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d-st. 8th-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x33, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWOstory brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-st., several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two overshot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, one 3-story (English basement) brick house, situate on Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.; house is 18x38 feet, all finished in modern style; marble mantels and grates, gas, piped dumb waiter, &c., &c. Lot 18x42 feet 6 inches; yard nicely flagged, &c. Price only $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOFER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 48th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHed house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th-av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house, No. 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, ranges, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—All those in want of houses are invited to call at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d st., and bring their carpenter to examine the work, where they will find one large 4-story and one 3 story, all new; high stoops with all the modern improvements; fine location; call and examine the premises: they are open all day.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREEstory high stoop house, with all modern improvements, well calculated for a genteel family; a good yard. Will be let moderate to a good tenant. No. 153 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block. Possession given at any time. Apply next door, No. 155.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE THREEstory and basement brown-stone front house No. 400 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, with or without furniture. Has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order and newly painted. Will be exchanged for a small c ttage-house. Apply on the premises, or at No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on the east side of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of DeKalb av. The lot is very large, 25x126 and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; yard well stocked with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Price $3 000. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements. House about 22 feet by 60, and a conservatory extending 6 feet; newly papered and painted throughout. For further particulars inquire on the premises No. 60 East 29th-st. Furniture for sale if wanted.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, in 22d-st. near 8th-av.; lot 23 feet by half block. Also, one house in 28th street near 9th-av., price $8,750. $5,000 mortgage; house 21½x54 feet, lot 20½ feet by half block. For particulars, inquire of D. CHICHESTER, No. 165 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone front house, situated in 39th-st., has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, all through. Price $7,500; mortgage $5 000. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER OF Broome and Mulberry sts., 50x116 feet; also wanted, $15 000, on first-class City property. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEAT two-story frame cottages situated in 39th-st., near Broadway. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for unimproved City property. Inquire of E. MILLS & CO., No. 929 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, good productive village property, within 30 minutes' ride of the City of New-York. For particulars inquire of N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE.—34 BUILDING LOTS, FREE from all incumbrance, and beautifully situated in Middletown Point, Monmouth County, N. J., two miles beyond Keyport, on the turnpike road to Freehold. The owner will take part of the value in liquors and cigars, ready-made clothing, or boots and shoes, (or will trade for other real estate,) if it be made an object to do so. Price, $2,400. Apply to E. O'BRIEN, Union Hotel, Middletown Point, New Jersey.

BUILDING LOTS, WITH A LIBERAL building loan, for sale, in Brooklyn; suitable for genteel class of houses, being well situated on Hicks st., and in a good neighborhood. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front room.

$150 FOR A QUARTER-ACRE OR 4 City lots in the village of Mount Vernon, 36 minutes from City by Harlem Railroad; worth double the amount; must be sold. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st. Remedy for ague for sale.

$5.000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house No. 32? East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN THE COUNTRY—A RARE CHANCE.—A new, modern built house, with gas, &c., will be sold very low; but a very small sum required down, and easy terms for the balance. Located on the New-York & New-Haven Railroad, only two hours' ride from New York. For particulars and plan of house call on VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 5.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story cottage in a central part of the city, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under-cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Bellaville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon-house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 22d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN SENECA County, State of New-York, containing 241 acres of land on the bank of Seneca Lake, 8½ miles south from Geneva, and 8½ north from the State Agricultural College. Said farm is beautifully situated with good buildings, choice fruit, 60 acres of woodland, well watered and under-drained. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st.; P. C. DOOLITTLE, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.; or HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on the Harlem Railroad 24 miles from the City, on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' Ferry, and 3½ miles from the latter place, where several steamboats run daily; 120 acres of good land, on elevated ground, good house, several out-buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Would be divided, having 60 acres on each side of road. Good location, fine views, &c. Part would be taken in exchange. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, with excellent buildings, fences, fruit, soil and timber, 4 miles from depot, and stage at the door; one-third cash, a bargain. Churches, Post office and schools 20 minutes' walk. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE FOR one or a term of years, suitable for a Winter as well as Summer residence, and sufficiently accessible for a gentleman doing business in New-York; a stable on the premises is a requisite, and possession must be had by the middle of April. Address with particulars as to size of the house and terms, Box No. 3,922 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—SMALL house and farm, from 1 to 20 acres of good land, on New-Haven or New-Jersey Railroad. Rent must be low. Would exchange a valuable farm in Wisconsin. Address B. S. T., Post office.

WANTED—ABOUT APRIL 1, BY A WIDOW LADY with a family of three grown persons, four or five unfurnished rooms, with gas and facilities for cooking. The advertiser desires the privilege of using one room, for the manufacture of cloaks, employing a few female hands. Location not above 20th-st. Terms moderate, from $15 to $25 per month. Address Box No. 4,074 General Post-Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, PART OF A house with modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman, wife and servant; the other part occupied by a small family; location above Bleecker-st., between 2d and 8th avs.; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,757 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, for three years, a high-stoop house, 21 to 23 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent, about $900. Location to be between 14th and 41th sts., and the 3d and 6th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR HOBOKEN—To rent or lease a medium-sized house, well-furnished, in a good neighborhood; possession to be had on or before 1st of April next. Address immediately, stating full particulars, (no others noticed,) STERLING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second-story floor, with gas, Croton, &c. Location between 6th and 7th sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Address B. P. Q., Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms on the 2d floor, with pantries attached, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring immediately, for himself, wife and child, a nice, pleasant room, with hot and cold water, gas, closets and privilege of bath-room. Location wanted near Wall st. ferry, and intending to make an arrangement permanent, none but private families need apply. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, with full particulars, C. S. M., Box No. 10c Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant room and bedroom, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location near Broadway and Bleecker st. Address L. LEFFERTS, No. 641 Broadway.

WANTED—FULL BOARD, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, between 8th and 30th sts., and West of Broadway. Preference given where dinner can be had at 6 o'clock. Address DAVID, stating terms, New-York *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO LET CHEAP—A FINE ENGLISH ALE house, next to No. 15 Ann-st., the Carberry Shades, with a nice basement and sub cellar 25x25 feet; also a splendid light basement on William-st., corner of Ann st. Rent $450. Also, a two-story and L new country house, thirty minutes from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad. Rent $250. Apply at No. 154 William st.

BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXTURES

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
EXTENSIVE MORTGAGE SALE OF ABOUT $14,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago at an expense of over $16,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven octave rosewood piano-forte. French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with blackwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb pantinos on canvas and gimps, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French curtains, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, cut and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story stone and brick No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. This store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 57 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, brussels rugs, crumb cloths, mahogany marble-top card and centre tables, mahogany divans covered in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in green leather, lounges in figured brocatel, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany and black walnut etageres, work tables, iron bedsteads cribs and umbrella stands, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, painted marble top bureaus, window shades, sofas &c. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nasseu-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st:

ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of splendid bay carriage horses 16 hands high sound and kind in every respect and very stylish drivers. Cost $1,500. Also, a beautiful open Brett, City made, by Miner & Stevens, very little used and in fine order. Also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, by Trainor, in fine order.

To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

Also, two trotting wagons.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. (LEASEHOLD NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.)—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON TUESDAY, March 12, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable property on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., one corner lot, 20 by 90 feet deep, with slaughter-house and stable; two frame dwelling houses adjoining, 2½ story, with basements; will rent for $300 each. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, 20 by 90 feet. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot on 39th st, No. 116, east of Lexington-av.

M. GODFREY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 59 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second hand household furniture, Brussels carpets, good parlor suits in marble-top centre, pier, and sofa tables gilt-frame oil-paintings, and mirrors, bookcases, etageres, Brusse's and velvet carpets, mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, &c., &c. Every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois.

$10,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$ 1 Mex. $17,795 62 Sacramento County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Butter's and St Mark's Fire Insurance Stocks.
New-York and New-Haven Railroad, genuine stock.
Next sale of stocks on WEDNESDAY March 10.
Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., choice old brandies, wines, cigars, &c. Among this stock may be found Medeira, vintage 1833, in glass, very fine; Gordon's pale and brown Sherry, March & Co.'s Madeira, Amontinlado Sherry; Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy, 1840; fine Bourbon, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela whisky, Jamaica Rum, &c.; also, about 50,000 Havana and domestic cigars.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR SALE.—FOSDICK'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 7 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William. Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain SEARS, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10. This favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with their steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above elections.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—SACRAMENTO COUNTY Court House 10 per cent. Bonds issued in 1855, payable in 1865. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest payable in March and September.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central Notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the city of New-York, worth at least twice the amount. The security must be unexceptionable in all respects. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,837 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand.

GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business, and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $25,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed, EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PARTNERSHIP.—JASPER CORNING (OF THE late firm of Corning & Co.) has formed a copartnership, this day, with his son, EDWIN CORNING, under the firm of JASPER CORNING & SON, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Mercantile Paper, Bonds and Mortgages, &c., on commission, at No. 68 Wall-st.

JASPER CORNING,
EDWIN CORNING.

MARCH 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. METTLER HAVING associated JOHN J. MARSHALL with him they will continue the Flour, Grain and Produce business, under the firm of

E. METTLER & CO.,
At No. 259 Front st.,
Corner of Dover.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the office of the Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) at 3 o'clock. The following owners of property on the line of the sewer lately constructed in 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., are notified to appear before the Committee, if they have any objections to make to the Assessment List, viz.:

U. D. French,	Patrick Carr,
John Quinn,	M. Zebiskie,
O. H. Jones,	P. Rooney,
William Spencer,	Wm. Wall,
James Reed,	Owen Coyle,
E. Martin,	Wm. Smollen,
J. Sharp,	Jas. Parker,
Devid Brush,	Patrick Greanny,
John O'Donohoe,	Hugh McGovern,
John C. Norton,	A. McCourt,
C. S. Rea,	R. Crosley,
Wm. C. Seaman,	Thomas Jackson,
R. Dowdell,	Susan P. Hammond,
John Smith,	Amasa Kenyon,
H. Vaught,	Arend H. Pieck.

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS MOSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of confirming award of contracts for sewers in the following streets:

Sewer in 16th-st., 7th-av., through 9th-av. to 15th st.
Sewer in Spring st., from Greenwich to McDougal sts.
Sewer in Beshrosses-st., from Hudson to North River.
Sewer in 3d av., from 56th-st. to 61st-st.
Sewer in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Parties interested are invited to attend.

THOMAS STEPHENS, F. I. A. BOOLE, WM. TUCKER. } Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present, as no further notice will be given.

F. I. A. BOOLE, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway,
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., } Assignees.

Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.

MICHAEL MURRAY, E. H. REED, THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee on Ferries.

PATERSON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—AN election for the choice of seven Directors of the Paterson Gas-Light Company will be held at their office in Paterson, New Jersey, on MONDAY, March 8, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 5 o'clock. By order,

MARCH 1, 1858. JOHN CARTRIGHT, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 5th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement.....$3,787,945 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,058 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,352,087	1,883

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853.....$2,056,959 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
		$3,658,735 89
For interest accrued nor due, to Feb. 1, 1858	$967,806 72	
For interest	51,941 34	
		1,009,748 06
For Annuities, balance of account		16,006 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		63,162 72
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,514 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,370 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,342,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies issued by death	33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
30 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY LAS ANDERSON, HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM C. BRADY,	SAMUEL SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM G. COE,
JOHN T. SWIFT,	CHARLES STEDMAN,
W. E. LODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.

HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN R. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $190; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 6.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Loth,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Items.

☞ It was unusually cold yesterday—the coldest day of the year thus far—the thermometer tanding at 13° above zero at 2 o'clock. The wind was strong from the northwest, and there was a great deal of dust a-flying, notwithstanding that many streets are yet paved inches deep with packed snow and ice.

The third annual report of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary has just been issued. The establishment owes its origin and present existence to the exertions of Dr. OTTO FELLGRAFF, who, with the gratuitous assistance of a number of homœopathic practitioners, presides over its destinies. During the first year (1853) of the Institution, 521 patients were received, and 1,595 prescriptions given. In 1856, 1,024 patients were received, and 4,023 prescriptions given. During the past year (1857) 1,808 patients have been receive , and 7,436 prescriptions given. All this gratuitous medical assistance was rendered on a gross income of $665, of which $7 50 remains as a balance on hand. Of the 1,808 cases under regular treatment, 1,083 are returned as cured.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of MARY ANN HILTON, the colored woman who was shot on Thursday evening, at No. 41 West Twenty-eighth-street, was to have been entered upon yesterday, but was adjourned until this morning. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday, and the opinion expressed by the physicians that from the direction the ball took, the deceased could not have shot herself. The husband, WM. HILTON, who is charged with the murder, was formerly connected with a noted "panel-house" in Thomas-street, and is well known as a desperate character.

The flags upon the shipping in the harbor, upon the City Hall, the hotels and public buildings in the City were yesterday displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Commodore PERRY. His funeral takes place to-day, from his late residence, No. 28 West Thirty-second-street, at 3 P. M. The Seventh Regiment has been detailed, by order of General SANDFORD, to do escort duty on the occasion. By order of General HALL the officers will assemble in uniform, at the Assembly Rooms in Thirty-second-street, at 2 o'clock.

Officer PHILIP FARLEY, yesterday, arrested the alleged seducer of a girl 20 years of age, who had been decoyed to this City from Poughkeepsie, taken to a house of assignation in Grand-street, there fell sick in a day or two, died, and was buried on the certificate of a physician who had attended her. The funeral, it is said, took place some day this week. The parents of the deceased are the complainants. The physician was also taken into custody.

PATRICK CURRY, doing business in Cedar, near West-street, was yesterday compelled to return to its rightful owner $130 which he had fraudulently obtained from CATHERINE BUTLER in a bogus ticket operation. He had charged her twice the regular price for two tickets to California [FOWLER & EDMONDS, of No. 185 West-street, charged with swindling Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN BROWNELL, of Vermont, in a similar operation, were arrested and committed for examination.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMILER corrects us. He did not promise to be present on Wednesday evening before the Committee of Investigation, sitting in Schoolhouse No. 15. He had no confidence in the Committee, and believed that its action would only result in a whitewashing report.

Two young men, yesterday afternoon, entered the jewelry store of Mrs. ELIZABETH LEVICKS, No. 539 Broadway, and asked to be shown some diamond studs. A box of studs was placed before them, and one of them, taking a set, fixed them into his shirt bosom, seized the box and ran. He was afterwards captured. His confederate escaped.

From the monthly report of the City Dispensaries we learn that the whole number of patients treated in February was 12,450; the whole number vaccinated was 916, of whom 213 had been vaccinated before. Number of native patients, 5,195, and of foreign patients, 7,055.

On Thursday night, burglars broke into the store of GEORGE S. MURPHY & Co., corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, and stole $3,000 worth of silks. The goods were recovered and restored to their owners, but the burglars made their escape.

The love-lorn Virginian who spent $1,000 on a worthless woman, when he vainly strove to make her his wife, withdrew his complaint yesterday, having stilled his grief. The accused were at once discharged.

WILLIAM MARCHANTZ, a clerk of JACOB NEW, No. 49 Canal-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling from his employer $200 worth of goods. Committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The Public Evening Schools have closed for the season. Public exercises of an appropriate character were held in all of them on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

PAUL CLIFFORD was arrested on a charge of picking a bell-ringer's pocket at a Bowery Circus. Committed.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO PIANO BUYERS.—Never purchase a piano of a person who has rented the same, lest the owner thereof come and take it from thee, and thou lose all thou hast paid for it—(proverb;) but rather go to the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, where you can obtain a good new unrented piano, at a very low price for cash, and warranted for two years. Also, music at half-price.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The unusually attractive programme announced at this favorite theatre for to-night cannot but fill the house to overflowing. The novel and laughable local drama, entitled "The Fast Young Men," the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the burlesque of "Herne the Hunmbug," and the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain." Great amusements.

[Advertisement]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW TEN VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

AN ANTICIPATED RUSH.—KNOX is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Hats is an indication of the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear will startle the old fogies in the trade. Prepare to lay aside your fur caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early call at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

☞ As a medicine, as a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood and a help in age, there is nothing like CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, the only genuine London gin in the market. Depôt No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; pints, 38 cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.—A three days' prize pigeon-shooting match, in which a large number of crack shots from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Western New-York and different parts of New-Jersey participated, has just been concluded at Jersey City. The prizes offered were: First day, $200, $60 and $10. Second day, $100, $30 and $20. Third day, $50, $25 and $15. Each man had 12 shots at 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, and was allowed a charge of 1¾ ounces. The prizes were awarded as follows:

FIRST DAY—*1st prize*—JAMES TURNER, of New-York 2d and 3d prizes divided between BEASLY, of Cincinnati, and TAYLOR, of Jersey City.

SECOND DAY—The 1st and 2d prizes were divided between ELLIS, of Toronto, (Canada,) and JOHNSTON, of Bordentown, (N. J.,) and the third prize was won by KING, of New-York.

THIRD DAY—*1st prize*—ELLIS, of Toronto; JOHNSTON, of Bordentown, and SANFORD, of East Newark, took the 2d and 3d.

About 1,000 birds were killed during the three days.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. HORATIO N. EDES, No. 115 Mercer-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and robbed of money and clothing to the value of $100, and the perpetrators have thus far escaped detection. During the same night the residence of Mr. M. R. CASE, in York-street, received a similar visitation, but the robber became alarmed, and fled without taking anything. This is the third time that Mr. CASE'S house has been entered within two months.

CONVICTION OF THE ELMIRA BURGLARS.—The trial of PARKER and MANLIUS CARD, the two men arrested in Jersey City several weeks since, for a heavy burglary in Elmira, came off at the latter place a few days ago, resulting in their conviction and sentence to the State Prison for four years and one month each.

[Advertisement.]

Farewell! A long farewell to little CORDELIA HOWARD, the inimitable child-actress whose *Eva* is a performance beyond all parallel in touching beauty. She repeats it this afternoon, as well as *King Charles*, at Barnum's Museum, and if all her admirers attend, the lecture room will overflow. We hope, indeed, to see a goodly crowd on this occasion. Two capital pieces besides this evening, with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the eminent vocalist, in both.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of Commodore PERRY is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, at the Church on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, J. S. ANDREWS and EMILY S., daughter of Lewis Hallock, M. D., all of this City.

DODGE—PAULDING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, RICHARD IRVING DODGE, U. S. A., to JULIA RHINELANDER, daughter of Frederick W. Paulding, Esq.

FUSSELL—THORP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, March 4, by Rev. J. D. Wells, Mr. JAMES A. FUSSELL to Miss SARAH G. THORP, daughter of D. B. Thorp, deceased.

HANKS—DEAL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 3, EDWIN J. HANKS, of New-York, to ANNIE DEAL, of the former place.

KNSALL—BANTA.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Blauvelt, at the residence of the bride's father, JNO. S. EDSALL to Miss LYDIA BANTA, both of New-Jersey.

DIED.

☞ The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this station are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, in undress uniform.

THOS. R. ROGERS, Commanding *pro tem.*

IRVING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 3, ROSETTINE BLACKWELL, wife of George Irving.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Irving, No. 23 East 22d-st., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, WILLIE W., only son of William J. and Sarah J. Bryan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Wooster-st.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, Commodore M. C. PERRY, U. S. N., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, of congestion of the liver, JOHN LAWRENCE, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BECK.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, of pneumonia, FOLKER J. BECK, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at St. John's Church in Varick st., between Laight and Beach sts., on Sunday next, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THERASSEN.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a lingering illness, LOUISE B. THERASSEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 66 West 3d-st, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a brief illness, H. LYBOT EDGAR, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MULLANY.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, MARGARETTA E., wife of Lieut. J. R. Mullany, U. S. N.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Isaac Ames, and brothers in-law Dr. Joseph Worster, H. R. Prall, Elias B. and John R. Mohany, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Canal-st., on Monday, March 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., CECILIE MARIE, wife of Charles L. Benedict, and daughter of the late Abner Benedict, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 92 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, Capt. THOS. B. SANFORD, eldest son of the late Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, without further notice on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bangor for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. William Lawrence, (Pastor of the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church,) aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, from the Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, ANDREW KUNZLER, youngest son of Edmund L. and Adelaide E. Palmer, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 5 Mrs. ALMIRA F. MILLER, relict of the late John Miller, of Providence, R. I., aged 62 years.

Her funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her sons, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPARROW.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 4, after a short but severe illness, MARY, wife of George Sparrow, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

VAN COTT.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, March 5, of consumption, MARY MARSDEN VAN COTT, daughter of Joshua M. Van Cott, aged 19 years.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOWLER.—At South Melrose, on Friday, March 5, FREDERICK EUGENE, son of Seaman R. and Emma C. Fowler, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Market-st., South Melrose, on Sunday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CALDWELL.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 28, ELIZABETH, wife of James Caldwell, in the 67th year of her age.

FELT.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Thursday evening, March 4, Miss MARTHA B. FELT.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

10,000	Iowa St. 7s, '68	102	383	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅛
1,000	Ind. St. 5's	86	110	do	92⅛
500	Virginia 6s	93	250	do	92⅝
500	do	93⅛	200	do	b10 92⅝
500	North. Car. St. 6s	94½	100	do	b30 92½
52,000	Missouri St. 6s	94	100	do	b10 92½
25,000	do	b7	84	200	do	Monday	92⅜
30,000	do	b60	84⅜	48	Erie Railroad	33⅛
5,000	do		83⅝	1520	do	c 32⅝
3,500	Cal. State 7s, '70	87		50	do	33⅝
1,000	do	87⅛		200	do	32⅝
2,000	do	88		100	do	b30 32⅜
2,000	do	88⅛		150	do	s10 32⅜
10,000	do	75	89	500	do	60	32⅜
1,000	do	89½		365	La Crosse & M. R. R.	10⅞
2,000	N. Y. S. 5's, '61	102⅝		70	do	b60	11
1,000	N. Y. S. 5s, '65	103⅝		300	Hud. River R. R.	35
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97½		10	do	35¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen 7s	102		30	do	35⅜
2,000	Erie Con. bs, '71	83		986	Harlem Railroad	14
4,000	Erie R. R. 2d mt.	69		100	do	b30 14⅛
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 pr ct. 1st m. S. F. con. be.	102		400	Har. R. R. p.	b30 25
				27	do	25
2,000	Ill Cen R. R. bs.	94⅜		100	Reading R. R.	b30 64
2,000	do	95		150	Mich. Cent. R. R.	74⅜
35	Ill. Cen. July Rts.	10 5⅛		10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	32
85	do	105		100	do	b60 32⅜
31,000	La C. & M. L. G. b	36		575	do	31¾
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	94⅜		171	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56⅜
1,000	L E & W. 1st mt b	46		50	do	56⅝
5,000	Han & St Jos R. b	55		50	do	b30 57
1,000	Gal. & Ch 2d mt b	90		100	do	b10 57
2,000	Tol. & Det R R. b	55		216	Panama Railroad	106⅜
30	Merchants Bank	106⅜		50	do	b30 106⅞
6	Bank of America	107¾		200	do	b30 107
60	Phenix Bank	118		50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 99⅛
25	Park Bank	86		200	do	99
16	Bank of Commerce	102		40	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	97⅛
27	North Am. in Co	105		24	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	16⅜
10	Manhattae Gas Co	125		95	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94⅜
10	Manhat'n Gas Scrip.	116		50	do	b30 95
200	Canton Company	25⅜		50	do	s30 94½
200	do	b30	25⅝	200	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b30 53
200	do	25⅝		300	do	b10 53
100	do	b10	25⅞	235	do	52¾
330	Cary Improv. Co	9⅜		300	do	b3 53
100	do	9⅝		100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	87
100	do	b60	9⅞	100	do	s30 87
200	do	b30	9¾	100	do	b30 87⅛
50	do	b10	9⅞	100	do	b60 87⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	143⅞		100	do	b10 87
10	Penn Coal Co	75⅛		50	do	86⅞
315	do	75⅝		50	do	b30 87
500	Cum. Coal Co	21⅜		200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	40⅜
50	do	21¾		50	do	s30 40¼
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	87	62⅜	15	do	40
16	do	62⅝		40	do	b10 40
10	New-Jersey R. R.	125				

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Miss. State 6s,	84	1275	N. Y. C. R. R.	92¾
2,000	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅝
2,000	Harlem 1st mort.	84	150	do	92
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	69	200	do	s60 92
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt bs.	93	100	do	s30 92
1,000	Mil. & St P. 2d m. b.	80	100	do	s30 91⅝
13,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	35	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	b15 86⅞
9	Imp. & Traders Bk.	98½	100	do	b10 86⅝
200	Pacific Mail St. Co.	62½	50	do	b30 87
50	do	b30	63	50	do	s7 86⅛
50	Canton Co	b30	25⅞	157	Erie Railroad	33
18	do	25¾	100	do	33⅛
17	Commonwealth Bk.	89½	50	do	b30 33⅜
200	Cary Imp. Co.	b60	10	250	do	33¾
100	do	9¾	50	do	s10 33⅛
35	do	9⅞	250	Hud. River R. R.	b30 35
25	do	9⅞	75	do	35⅜
600	Cumb. Coal Co	21⅞	150	do	b3 35⅜
100	do	b10	21⅝	75	do	b30 35¾
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25	50	do	s30 35
12	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅞
62	Sixth-av. Railroad	103	150	do	14

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	New-York 6s	Int. add. 100⅛
$1,000	Pennsylvania Coal Bonds, 1st m.	Int. add. 90
$3,000	Milwaukee & Hor. R. R. 1st m. 8s.	Int. add. 53½
$2,000	Milwaukee & Hor. R. R. 2d m. 6s.	Int. add. 41⅞
$5,500	Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 56½
$3,000	Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 57
$700	New-York City 5 ₩ cent.	Int. add. 92¼
5,000	Chi., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.	Flat, 19
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83⅜
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 54⅜
$2,000	La Crosse & Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 36
$1,000	New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s	Int. add. 94
$2,000	Watertown City (Wis) 8s	Int. add. 35½
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 12
9	shares American Exchange Bank	105
20	shares Oriental Bank	99⅜
8	shares Hanover Bank	88
20	shares Park Bank	96¼
20	shares Grocers Fire Ins. Co	110⅜
20	shares Washington Fire Ins. Co	144
100	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10⅞
50	shares New-York & Harlem R. R	15⅞
10	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11
40	shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. R.	41¾
8	shares Irving Bank	94¾
50	shares Williamsburg City Bank	106⅞
5	shares Market Bank	101¾
20	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	112½
75	shares Fulton Bank	142⅜
37	shares New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co	152
36	shares New-York Gas Light Co	160
148	shares New-Jersey R. R. and Trans. Co.	125@130
49	North Am. Trust and Banking Co	$1

FRIDAY, March 5—P. M.

The extreme cold weather affects all outdoor business to-day around Wall-street and on 'Change, and has somewhat chilled the buoyancy of the Stock Market. The Money transactions of the Street are without variation in rates from the previous daily reports; demand loans are had at from 5@7 ₩ cent., according to the classification of the security. Few of the old Brokers pay over 6 ₩ cent., when applying as borrowers, while a good deal of money is left with them, at call, at 5 ₩ cent. Of short mercantile bills the supply increases but slowly, and most of them are readily taken at bank at 6@7 ₩ cent. The business in Exchange for the steamer *Arago* to-morrow is so limited—owing, in part, to the severe weather, but mainly to the recent sailing of the Cunarder—that the terms are not effected, one way or the other, in London or Paris: Sterling 108¾@109¾; Francs 5.17½@5.15. This afternoon the Associated Banks, with some few exceptions, are again in conference on the subject of *Interest upon deposits*, which seven-eighths of them are understood to be in favor of stopping altogether. The meeting is in the new rooms of the Clearing-House over the Bank of New-York Building, just completed on the old site of that Bank, corner of Wall-street and William. The Bank itself, we understand, will remove to its new quarters in a few days.

The Stock Exchange, after a week of almost unexampled buoyancy, felt the effect this morning, as yesterday, of the absence of further stimulating news from abroad, and of some realizations on two or three prominent Stocks by the successful *Bulls*. This was prominently felt on New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island, though the extreme decline was in no proportion to the previous advance on last Friday's sales on Central or Rock Island, and only about 1 ₩ cent. on Erie. Most of the other railroads sympathized to the extent of 1@1½ ₩ cent. At the close, in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed list of sales, the general market stiffened up, and closed firm, the ultimate difference from yesterday afternoon's closing being about as follows:

New-York Central	92⅞@92¾
Rock Island	87½@88@88¾
Erie	32⅞@32@33⅛

The State list was generally steady, with a further advance in Californias, and a sale of the new Iowa 7 ₩ cents at 102 per cent. Railway Bonds in fair request. La Crosse Land Grants at 35 ₩ cent. at the close. Illinois Centrals 95 ₩ cent.

We notice that some *disinterested* Wall-street party is moving on the Legislature at Albany to break down the Metropolitan redemption of State Currency, and that an equally enterprising manplot has induced the initiation of a bill to destroy the present Weekly Statement Law. The Associated Banks of this City, however, are not responsible for either manifestation of destructiveness, although it is possible the name of the Clearing House may have been used in one or both instances; some one connected therewith is understood to be willing to undertake to make all the exchanges of the country, and to do all the advertising of the City Banks by the job. It would suit some of the Brokers, too, to have the Metropolitan redemption done for.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,566,255	$1,278,516	$1,187,879
Thrown on market	1,758,614	1,507,456	1,590,583
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$19,667,630	$24,171,633	$9,612,225
Thrown on market	20,316,703	24,817,832	12,526,145

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	480	$217 294	119	$55,260	491	$127,929
Man. of Cotton	679	147,136	294	58 505	908	191,331
Man. of Silk	846	503,935	55	32,904	182	165,706
Man. of Flax	169	37,733	38	10,665	214	49,593
Miscellaneous	295	89 919	1292	29.528	273	53,022
Total	2,409	$1,001,017	1,798	$186,862	2,068	$583,571
		186,862				1,001,017
Total Entered		$1,187,879	Total Marketed			$1,530,588

The following is the official report of the proceedings of conference of Bank Officers, referred to above:

At a meeting of Officers of the Banks in the City of New-York, convened at the rooms of the Clearing-House Association, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th of March, 1858, at which 39 Banks were represented,

THOMAS TILLSTON was chosen Chairman, and J. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

The Committee previously appointed to confer with the various Banks in this City, relative to the "*discontinuance of the practice of allowing interest on current deposits*," presented their report.

On motion of MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President of the City Bank, the report was unanimously accepted and adopted as expressing the sentiments of this meeting, (with but a single dissenting voice.)

The following resolutions, presented by A. E. SILLIMAN, President of the Merchant's Bank, were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Forty of the forty-six Banks composing the New-York Clearing-House Association, have already united in a written agreement no longer "*to allow interest on deposits or balances of any kind, either directly or indirectly, provided all the Bank composing such Associations shall concur in said agreement*;" and,

Whereas, An almost entire unanimity on the subject has thus been expressed.

Resolved, That the great importance of the object proposed, and the respect which we entertain towards those members of the Association who have not yet signed the agreement, require that we give them further opportunity so to do; and to that end it shall remain open until the 15th day of March instant, and in the meantime those who have already signed the same, do bind themselves in good faith to adhere consistently to the spirit of said agreement.

Resolved, That under the immediate pendency of the matter, it is the sense of this meeting that no member of this Association who *has* subscribed to said agreement *can*, without the violation of good faith and honorable dealing, and no member who has *not* signed *will*, under the circumstances of the case endeavor to attract, or consent to receive, an account coming from any other member of this Association, by a promise to allow interest on deposits, either directly or indirectly.

On motion of J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the Bank of America, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of *three* be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Banks who have not signed the agreement, with a copy thereof, and urgently and respectfully request that they will reconsider the question, and unite with the other Banks in signing the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed that Committee, viz:

JAS. PUNNETT, of the Bank of America; JAS. GALLATIN, of the National Bank; WM. F. HAVEMEYER, of the Bank of North America.

After some discussion following the passage of the above, Mr. PUNNETT proposed a further resolution, viz:

Whereas, the experience of the past year has shown that the aggregate specie reserve of the Banks of this City has at times been smaller than was consistent with that caution and prudence which should at all times be observed by the Banking Institutions of this City; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five Bank officers be appointed to consider the measure of each Bank's holding at all times not less than a certain fixed per centage of coin to its liabilities, and to report to the adjourned meeting on the 8th instant.

The Chair appointed as that Committee: A. E. Silliman, of Merchants' Bank; F. Demieg, of the Union Bank; W. J. Lace, of the Fulton Bank; H. L. Jacques, of the Metropolitan Bank; John A. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

In New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., there were several large operations in Sterling Exchange, with bills lading at 106@107; clear bills were taken at 107½@108 and 108½, with plenty of all classes offering. Bank drafts were held at 109½@109¾. Francs dull, with very few offering. Sales of sixty-day sight on New-York of high grade signature were made at 1¼@1½ discount. There were also sales at 2@2½ and 2½ discount, and some at 2¾@2¾ discount.

The Boston *Traveller*, of last evening, states "that the claim proved by the Merchants' Bank against LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., for $50,725 was for the protection and benefit of indorsers, and not for the Bank—the notes having been discounted for parties who made the debt entirely secure to the Merchants' Bank—the possession of the notes being merely technical, involving no direct interest to the institution. At noon to-day we learn that this debt has been paid by the Pemberton Mills, one-half of it in cash."

In the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council on Tuesday afternoon Mr. DUKEHART, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made the following statement of the financial position of the city:

The total liabilities of the City, for all purposes, including accumulations of former years, was stated by the Register at	$1,403,779 75
Real and personal property within the limits of the City, after deducting abatements	100,033,564 00
A tax of $1 40 on this basis would yield in round numbers	1,400,000 00

or enough to pay off the entire indebtedness of the City, supposing the whole to be collected.

In the aggregate of indebtedness as above stated, are included several items which may be postponed, amounting to at least $150,000. Also, the dividend of $210,000 on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, which may or may not be paid during the present year.

The Cotton Trade.

From Neill, Brothers' Circular.

RECEIPTS—The receipts of Cotton for the past week sum up 148,000 bales, the largest amount that has ever been delivered in one week, except in the corresponding week of 1856, during which 151,000 bales reached the ports. Nor will the deliveries of this week be again equaled this season. They have been caused by a variety of circumstances, which cannot again combine, viz: advanced prices, improved roads, (for which a large quantity of Cotton was waiting,) high rivers to all points—so high in some places as to threaten planters with an overflow, and warn them to place their cotton in safer quarters, and finally, the approach of the new planting season, when all hands will be wanted on the plantations. Prices are now satisfactory, and there is, therefore, no reason, moral or physical, why the balance of the crop should not be delivered. Yet we have passed the largest week, and already the telegraph promises a diminution of about 20,000 bales in next week's table. From this on we look for a steady decrease in the weekly total; but the amount will still be so much larger than last year as to cause a continuous decline in the deficiency. It is now reduced to 425,000 bales, and as it would have to fall to 125,000 bales to make the crop 2,810,000, it is apparent that a rapid lessening of the difference must continue to take place.

EXPORTS—The exports are smaller than last week, but still considerable, summing up 90,000 bales, of which 69,000 bales to Great Britain, against 79,000 last year; 12,000 to France, and 9,000 to other foreign ports. The total exports now exhibit a decrease upon last year of 22,000 bales to Great Britain; 34,000 to France, and 54,000 to other foreign ports, while the stock shows an increase of 24,000 bales. The number of vessels now loading at all the Southern ports is 77 for Great Britain, against 89 last year; 16 for France, against 20 last year; and 38 for other foreign ports, against 50 last year. American spinners have as yet taken only 125,000 bales, against 476,000 to same date last year.

CROP—Influenced by the large receipts, there is at present, in many quarters, a tendency to rather increase than reduce crop estimates. This is quite natural, although the really important facts bearing on the question are in no respect changed. As the total receipts so far amount only to 1,869,000 bales, there is, according to current estimates, be about 1,000,000 bales still in planters' hands. There being now no motive nor impediment to detain this in the interior, but every reason for its being sent to market, it is apparent that a rate of delivery up to the whole capacity of transport could be sustained for several weeks to come; and it is probable that but little Cotton will remain on the plantations after eight weeks from this date.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 5.

FLOUR in better demand and prices well maintained. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 07 for Red, and $1 20@$1 30 for White. COAL—Sales 10,000 bushels, at 60c. for Yellow. GROCERIES quiet. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY declined to 21c.@21¾c

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 5.

FLOUR in fair demand and market firm. Sales at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT firm. CORN firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 21¾c. PROVISIONS steady.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. on the week.

AUGUSTA, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. on the week.

MOBILE, Friday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 11¼c for middling. The sales of the week foot up 22,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 18,500 bales, against 14,000 for the corresponding week last year. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with those of last year, 49 600 bales. Stock 158,000 bales against 127,000 last year.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 5.

COTTON.—The sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency. Middling, 11c.@11¼c. RICE steady at 2⅞c.@3¾c. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. prem. Sterling EXCHANGE, 7½ ₩ cent. prem. Cotton to Liverpool ⅞d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾; $900 City 6s, 93; $2 600 do., new, 99; $4,000

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO 2017 NEW-YORK MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expected Majority Report of the House Select Committee on Kansas—Proposed Action of the Minority—The Pearl River Slave-Traders, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

It is expected that Mr. STEPHENS will make report from the House Select Committee on Kansas to morrow or Tuesday. Whenever he does, the minority will raise a question of privilege that the Committee have failed to obey the order of the House to investigate, and will move a resolution referring the subject back, with specific instructions to make inquiry relative to special points.

In this struggle there is good reason to anticipate that the minority will be sustained by several Lecomptonites from the South, who will insist that the House, having made an order for investigation, must be obeyed The chances are decidedly in favor of the success of this movement.

It is rumored that the steamer *Dispatch* has gone to Pearl River, Miss., to look after the New-Orleans *Delta's* slave-traders. The *Delta's* story is pronounced by Southern gentlemen to be a superb hoax. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

The Grand Jury of the City of Washington have, under the law of Congress to punish contempt of the authority of either house, found a presentment against JOHN W. WOLCOTT, the recusant witness.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

Mr. GREEN has arrived here as Messenger, bringing with him the journal of the Lecompton Convention, and the evidence taken before the Commission to examine into the alleged frauds in Kansas on the 21st of December, and the 4th of January. The document is voluminous. It is said that the investigation reduces the legal vote of the former to about 2,500, whereas it was heretofore stated at 6,795.

The three branches of the House Kansas Investigating Committee will, it is supposed, make their several reports next week.

The Harney and Sumner Difficulty—The Court Martial called for Col. Sumner's Trial—The Troops in Kansas—Mexican Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The announcement that Gen. HARNEY has not withdrawn his charges against Col. E. V. SUMNER, and that an unusually imposing Court-Martial has been ordered to convene at Carlisle Barracks, to try the case, will be hailed with surprise, mortification and regret, by the Army everywhere, if we may judge by the very general expression of sentiment by army officers who are within reach. The charges against Colonel S. are brought under the 25th Article of War, which provides that any officer who sends a challenge shall be cashiered at the discretion of a Court-Martial. The facts, as you will remember, were briefly these: Assistant-Inspector-General DEAS preferred charges against SUMNER, which were tried by a Court-Martial of which General HARNEY was President. The accused was acquitted of every charge affecting his honor as a gentleman, but convicted of technical offences for which he was sentenced to temporary suspension from duty, rank and pay.

Feeling that General HARNEY had treated him with indignity and injustice at the Court-Martial, Colonel SUMNER—upon the General's arrival here—addressed him a note, inviting him to a personal interview, somewhere outside the District of Columbia, where they twain might settle their differences. General HARNEY, instead of responding in the usual manner in such cases, hastened to the Secretary of War, before whom he laid the case, and then notified Colonel SUMNER that he should prefer charges against him, and demand their trial. Colonel S. replied in a tart note, declaring that he would have nothing further to do with a man who would shield himself thus behind official position. It is generally understood that HARNEY usually accepts the responsibilities of "the Code," and that his declination of Colonel SUMNER's invitation was not based upon moral or conscientious grounds This gives coloring to the statement—for the truth of which, however, I am unable to vouch—that he claimed exemption from responding under the Code, upon the ground of his superior rank. This claim, on the other hand, is scouted by many as insufficient, because he is in fact also a Colonel, and a Brigadier-General *only by brevet*.

I cannot ascertain that an officer of the Army was ever tried before under the articles of war against dueling. This case is believed to be the first of the kind—officers, heretofore, always deeming it beneath the dignity of gentlemen to carry their private affairs of this sort to a Court-Martial. The policy of the War Department has always been to prevent prosecutions under the Article in question,—and thus far it has succeeded. For example, it is only a fortnight since Lieutenants BELL and WILLIAMS poked lead and saltpetre at each other almost in sight of the Capitol—but we hear of no other proceedings in the matter. But when a case is pressed upon the attention of the Department it is bound to take notice of it. In view of all the circumstances, Gen. HARNEY's course excites much unpleasant comment. Had he simply declined SUMNER's *cartel*, no one, perhaps, would have thought less of him, or suspected the bravery for which he has acquired a reputation in the service. He could have afforded to decline a meeting; but his subsequent proceedings against the man whom he is accused of wronging, his tattling at the War Department, with a view to the ruin of a brave and honorable antagonist, smack of persecution, and will assuredly create an unenviable sentiment towards the General among his brother officers. Better, far better for him, that he had let some one else set the precedent of bringing an officer to account for supposed breach of an Article of War which had become almost obsolete.

The Court meets on Wednesday next, and, as you will have perceived already, is composed of some of the most distinguished officers in the service who can be spared for the duty entailed upon them. It is rumored that Col. SUMNER's defence will be two old—first, that his note was not a challenge, in fact; and second, that as he was suffering at the time the penalty of suspension from rank, pay, and command, he was not at the time subject to the Articles of War. I give this rumor as I get it, without making myself responsible for its accuracy. The first point would seem to be well taken. The invitation to leave the District, though clearly implying an *intent* to challenge, cannot well be construed into the challenge itself. Civil law presumes that, however strong a man's *intent* to perpetrate a crime, he will relent before it is consummated, and until then he is held guiltless of the crime itself. The rule would certainly seem to be as justly applicable under military law. The second point is one about which military men alone are competent to decide.

Your announcement that all the troops in Kansas, except three or four companies, are designed to be withdrawn and sent to Utah is correct. They are expected, to take up the line of march by the 1st of May, or as soon as the grass upon the plains is sufficiently started to afford sustenance to their animals. If Capt. MARCY returns to Camp Scott, however, with the expected animals for transportation, Col. JOHNSTON will not await the reinforcements before advancing upon Salt Lake City. Capt. MARCY was expected to start from New Mexico some time early in March, and to reach Camp Scott by the middle of April at the latest, which would enable the troops to move forward by the 1st of May. It will be remembered, however, that the Mormons with their Indian allies design to cut Capt. MARCY off,—of which danger it is supposed he will have no warning unless the dispatches sent by Gen. SCOTT a week ago can reach Gen. GARLAND at Santa Fé, in time to secure an escort for MARCY—of which there is serious doubt to say the least.

Admiral ZERMAN, of Mexico, has been here again but COMONFORT has not arrived, much to the disappointment of a number of gentlemen who have been waiting here to converse with him about the future of his country, and obtain information upon which to base their calculations as to the propriety or safety of aiding the Liberal Party. Various papers, in a careless attempt to appropriate some of the facts in your recent correspondence in reference to Mexico, have fallen into the absurd error of stating that TERAN had come to the United States to raise means to aid in COMONFORT's restoration. This is not so. TERAN belongs to the Liberal Party, under the Constitutional President JUAREZ, whose Government is now sitting in Guanaxuato, and his mission at Washington was solely to obtain, if possible, the moral support of the United States for the Liberal movement. Elsewhere he will lend his influence to the business of obtaining pecuniary resources to enable the Liberals to rout its opponents.

The Washington Art Association of this city, at a recent meeting, determined upon calling a Convention of Artists, to meet here on the 20th inst. The interesting and praiseworthy object of the call is best set forth in the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have established at the Seat of Government an Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, and especially to facilitate their application to the patriotic requirements of this commemorative period of our national history, in the historical and illustrative works which are to adorn our National Capitol and Capitol grounds; and,

Whereas, It is our duty to adopt every means that may aid in the accomplishment of the objects proposed, and as it has been urged upon us that a Convention of the artists of the United States would be one of the most efficient means to hasten it. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby invite the Art Institutions of the United States to appoint delegates, and also extend personal invitations to all artists, to meet us in Convention at the City of Washington, on the 20th day of March, 1858.

This manifesto is approved and indorsed by an imposing array of artists, including T. R. Peale, W. D. Washington, W. H. Rhinehart, Geo. P. A. Healy, Horatio Stone, M. B. Brady and others. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HUBBELL, to enlarge the powers of assignees.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the act incorporating the New-York Warehouse Company.

By Mr. SLOAN, against the railroad on South Ninth-street, Brooklyn. Also, to establish a boundary line between Flatbush and Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to amend the charter of Rutgers Female Institute. Also, favorably, for a railroad on Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to amend the law relative to limited partnerships, and to principals, factors and agents.

To increase the number of Notaries Public in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HALSTEN, to repeal the law of 1857, to equalize taxation.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for a registry of challenged persons, or persons offering to vote when not legally capable.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to certain officers and heads of Departments in the City of Brooklyn—[It curtails their term of office eight months.]

To authorize the building of a dam across Mill Creek, in Kings County.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 6.

The use of the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 10th inst. was granted to Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE, for a lecture on tenant-houses; and to Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on some evening to suit his convenience, for a lecture on Pauperism and Crime.

A joint resolution to furnish each member and State Officer with two copies of the *Colonial History* was adopted.

The Prison Committee were empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges against Auburn Prison.

A large number of petitions on the usual subjects were presented. Among them were several in favor of tolling Railroads.

The bill appropriating money to repair the State Lunatic Asylum was reported complete and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To prohibit Banks of Deposit from acting as Savings Banks.

Making appropriations for repair of the State Lunatic Asylum.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MOORE, to regulate the Staten Island Ferry.

By Mr. O'DONOHUE, to amend the Militia laws.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the New-York Underground Railway Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAYTON, annulling all Building Associations formed in Kings County, and authorizing creditors or members to take legal steps for the appointment of Receivers, who shall immediately wind up their affairs.

By Mr CHAMBERS, extending the March term of the Court of Appeals to six weeks, and the January term to eight weeks.

By Mr. WINNE, authorizing the State Treasurer to appoint two additional deputies.

By Mr. DURYEA, to prohibit the sale or possession of brass knuckles.

By Mr. MOORE, to incorporate a company for a railroad from Central Park, on Seventh-avenue, along the streets parallel to Broadway, to Chambers-street.

By Mr. WOLFORD, to allow persons accused of crime to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, to increase the number of Notaries in New-York, at the option of the Governor.

By Mr. HASCKARY, to enlarge the locks of the Chemung Canal.

RESCUE OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL LOBBY.

Mr. MOOSE introduced resolutions declaring that the action of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York is grossly improper and insulting to members, in sending up a lobby to influence the action of the members of the Legislature. Laid over.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. DURYEA, at 1½ o'clock, called up his resolution declaring opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend by adding the words "or under any Constitution that has not been submitted to the vote and received the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory in all its parts."

Mr. DURYEA accepted the amendment, and moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained, when

Mr. LANING called for the ayes and nays on the question—"Shall the main question be now put?" The call of the roll was commenced about 1¾ o'clock When Mr. LANING's name was called he asked to be excused from voting, and took the floor under the rule which permits a member to briefly state his reasons for the request. He commenced a speech upon the general merits of the Kansas question, and was called to order by Mr. BARNES.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. LANING then proceeded to speak for three-quarters of an hour, going over the general ground of the Governor's Message and Democratic principles.

Several times he was called to order, but the Speaker ruled in his favor, until

Mr. BARNES appealed from the decision.

Mr. LANING took the floor on the appeal, and spoke on general subjects for nearly an hour.

Mr. CHANLER followed, reviewing the matters of general policy connected with the finances, railroads, and the canals, in the Governor's message, and other points.

He was constantly called to order, in vain the Speaker deciding that all questions were relevant to the question of appeal.

Mr. CHANLER continued to talk against time till 5 o'clock.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., next took the floor, and was interrupted by Mr. DURYEA, who offered a resolution making the resolutions before the House the special order for Tuesday next, and to be continued until disposed of, and that the main question be put at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, unless sooner disposed of.

This was objected to by Mr. PARSONS, and an objection being fatal, Mr. JONES resumed, discussing the Dred Scott decision, when he was called to order by Mr. DURYEA. Mr. JONES spoke till 7 P. M.

Mr. DAYTON then spoke in strong condemnation of the course of the Speaker and his Democratic associates. While he denounced the action of Mr. DURYEA in moving the previous question, he could not sanction the violation of the rules of the House and the outrage of all parliamentary courtesy.

The question was then put on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the House refused to sustain the Speaker.

Mr. LANING resumed the floor, and was again discussing Kansas matters, when

Mr. D. B. BALDWIN called him to order.

The CHAIR decided that under the decision of the House overruling the Speaker, the point of order was well taken.

Mr. LANING then concluded his remarks and voted "No."

The motion ordering the previous question was then carried, by 46 to 26.

The main question on the adoption of the resolutions was then put, and the vote stood ayes 43, nays 15. No quorum.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH moved a call of the house, which was ordered. The galleries and lobbies were then cleared of all but the members, officers and reporters.

The Speaker said that under the strict interpretation of the rules the reporters must be excluded.

Mr. WOLFORD—That has never been the practice.

The SPEAKER—It is the decision of the Chair I do not recognize any difference between reporters and others. [Cries of "That's right," "Hustle them out," "Hustle them out"]

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—I move the reporters be permitted to remain.

Mr. LANING—No quorum is present, so no motion is in order.

The SPEAKER—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WOLFORD—I appeal against the decision.

The SPEAKER—No appeal can be taken.

Mr. LANING—Hustle them out.

Mr. WOLFORD—I insist then, that all persons not members or officers leave the House.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will name any others present.

Mr. WOLFORD—I name Senator MATHER from New-York.

The reporters, with Senators MATHER and PRATT, then left the chamber.

When the roll was called, on the doors being locked, seventy members answered to their names. After the absentees on leave had been excused, Mr. W. BALDWIN moved that the further call of the House be suspended.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH moved to amend, by adding that the vote on the resolutions be taken on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

No quorum voting, the Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to bring in the absentees.

Mr. BALDWIN moved a further suspension of the call. Lost, by 17 to 47.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to adjourn. Lost.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in Mr. HART and Mr. T. JONES, Jr., making a voting quorum.

Mr. PARSONS moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. LANING moved that the call be now suspended. Carried.

The doors were then opened, and the resolutions of General DURYEA, as amended by Mr. ADAMS, were carried by 45 to 23.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to give the Committee on Elections power to send for persons and papers in the case of Mr. DOLAN against Mr SEELY. Carried.

The House then, at 11 P. M., adjourned.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, March 7.

The Legislature last night voted a Gold Medal to the Widow of Commander HERNDON, and then adjourned *sine die*.

A proclamation from the Governor was immediately read, convening an extra session. The Governor intends that the Legislature shall remain in session till the business is completed.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, Sunday, March 7.

No boats from Pittsburg have passed down since the 12th of February. The steamer *Messenger*, from Pittsburg, is fastened in the gorge near Steubenville. There are seven boats on this side the gorge, bound for Pittsburg. The river below Wheeling is open, and all boats due have arrived and the freights gone east. The steamers *Metropolis* and *Altamont* arrived here yesterday. Twelve thousand packages of dry goods from the East, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been shipped to western cities during the past week, including manifests to the 4th of March.

Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, March 6.

TOMLINSON, WOOD & Co.'s large carriage manufactory was discovered to be on fire about 3½ P. M. The fire was first discovered in the cupola, supposed to have caught by a spark from the furnace. The stock and goods were mostly saved. Loss not exactly known—estimated at about $15,000 or $20,000; insured for $36,000.

Resignation of Judge Nelson, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, sent in his resignation to-day.

The remains of FREEMAN HUNT reached here to-day and will be buried at Quincy on Sunday.

Hon. William E. Niblack.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, March 3.

The *Journal* says that Hon. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, member of the House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of Indiana, has written a letter to a gentleman in Indianapolis, saying he shall vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the final vote. He voted, he says, for HARRIS' resolution simply because he was in favor of investigating the facts.

Texas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

The Legislature of Texas adjourned on the 17th inst.

There was no money in the Treasury of Texas, and creditors were compelled to take warrants, which were at five per cent discount.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, March 6.

In the Democratic State Convention last night, Mr. A. PORTER was nominated on the first ballot for Supreme Judge.

WESLEY FROST was nominated for Canal Commissioner on the third ballot.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Reception of the Remains of Capt. Harding at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 6.

The remains of Captain HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, accompanied by Mrs. HARDING, reached here this morning, and were escorted to the steamer for Edgartown, by a large procession of ship-masters merchants and others. The flags on the public buildings and shipping were placed at half-mast.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, March 6.

The schooner *Inkermann*, from Newfoundland, for Halifax, was wrecked on the Jedore Ledges on the 20th ult. All lost except one seaman, who is severely frozen.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 7.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-Haven, Ct	6P.M.	W.	26°ax	Clear.
Albany, N. Y.	6P.M.	W.	24°ax	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	6P.M.	—	—	Cloudy and mild.
Hornellsville	6P.M.	W.	—	Cold and clear.
Owego	6P.M.	—	—	Cold and clear.
Port Jervis	6P M.	—	—	Clear and cold.
New-York	9P.M.	W.	28°ax	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	M.	N E.	20°ax	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	6P.M.	—	25°ax	—

Miscellaneous Items.

A New-York merchant, who has had occasion this Winter to know how business is done at Chicago, was in this city the other day, (says the Rochester *Union*,) on his way homeward from that place. He says everything real and personal is mortgaged. He asserts that he found no less than eight thousand chattel mortgages on file in the clerk's office; and he further asserts that those papers reach the personal property of nearly every merchant and business man in Chicago.

The Bay State Mill, at Lawrence, Mass., is advancing gradually towards a resumption of business operations. About 600 operatives are now employed. Half of the Duck Mill, in the same city, which has been idle for some time, has been started up. The Pemberton Mill will soon commence operations.

The Comet discovered at Cambridge Observatory on Jan 4, is yet visible; this comet is believed also to be periodical, and to be identical with that which was seen in 1790.

The Lemmon Slave case is noticed for argument at the next Term of the Court of Appeals, to open on the third Tuesday of this month.

The commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College took place on Saturday; 35 young gentlemen graduated.

Obsequies of Commodore Perry.

The flags of the shipping in the harbor and on the public buildings and hotels which were flying at half-mast on Friday out of respect for Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, who died the day before, were displayed also on Saturday, for it had been arranged that on that day, in the graveyard of St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue, corner of Tenth-street, the distinguished naval hero should be buried with appropriate honors. The military display was a fine one; the weather was just sufficiently cold and bracing for a parade-day, and the soldiery looked and marched as if they felt its invigorating influence.

The National Guard (Seventh Regiment) mustered in large force in Lafayette-place, where the line was formed a little before 2 o'clock. The regiment never appeared to better advantage; 500 men were under arms. The usual badge of mourning was worn on the left arm, and the colors were draped in mourning. Preceded by the regimental band, and followed by a company of United States Marines (about 100 men) from the Navy-Yard, they marched up Broadway and Fifth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, where the deceased resided at the time of his death. Here the military were drawn up in line and presented arms, and the band played a dirge while a deputation of officers of the First Division, in full uniform, marched along their front and took their position next to the Seventh Regiment. The procession moved at 3½ o'clock in the following order:

Band,
Seventh Regiment National Guard.
The Officers of the First Division of New-York State Militia.
The Pall Bearers in Carriages:

Gen. Winfield Scott,	Commodore Stoat,
Luther Bradish,	Commodore Breese,
M. DePuyster,	Commodore McCluney,
W. Kemble,	Commodore Bigelow,
George W. Blunt,	W. Stewart,
Charles King,	James Watson Webb,

John Jay,
United States Marines,
The Body,
United States Marines.
Seamen who had served under Commodore Perry,
Seamen from the Receiving-Ship *North Carolina*.
Members of the Common Council.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce, and friends of the deceased, in carriages.

The sailors who had served under Commodore PERRY in the Mexican War and in the Japan Expedition, of whom there were about forty in the procession, looked as if they had seen service, and attracted a great deal of attention. They were dressed in sailors' costume. General SCOTT was very generally recognized by the crowd; when he was getting into his carriage the whisper went around that it was he, and the crowd pressed around the carriage eager for a sight of him.

The procession passed through Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Second-avenue to St. Mark's Church, opposite which the military drew up in line, while the friends of the deceased, officers and distinguished persons entered the Church. The edifice was already nearly filled; the galleries were mostly occupied by ladies, and below the pews opening upon the side aisles were full, while the body of the Church was reserved for those who came with the procession. It was an impressive scene when the coffin was borne down the centre aisle, preceded by the clergymen repeating the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and followed by the officers in uniform. Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, and many distinguished civilians were among the throng. The coffin was placed upon a bier in front of the pulpit. It was of mahogany and bore the following inscription:

COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY.
AGED 63 YEARS.
Died March 4, 1858.

Rev. Drs. HAWKS, VINTON, HIGBEE, and MONTGOMERY conducted the funeral service. At its conclusion the coffin was carried out of the church and placed in a grave in the yard west of the church. Near the grave the Marines were drawn up, and beside it stood the Sailors, who had assembled to do honor to their old Commander. Three volleys were fired over the grave by the Marines; the two first volleys sounded like the report of a single musket, but in the third one scattering shot followed the rest. The officer in command inquired who fired the musket; the offender was pointed out to him, and then the command was marched out of the graveyard followed by the crowd which had assembled there. The Marines presented a soldierly appearance, but their antiquated hats and uniforms appeared at a disadvantage beside the better dressed militia-men.

Personal.

The following-named Americans were presented at the French Court by the American Minister, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14: Miss Mason, Virginia, (daughter of Minister;) Miss Smith, Pennsylvania; Mrs. O. S. Eastman, Wisconsin; Dr. Bryan, Missouri; Dr. Webster Lindsly, Washington City: Dr. Hall Curtis, Boston; Dr. Samuel M. Sargent, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Hawley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, New-York; Dr. Hunt, Boston; Mr. Whitney, New-York; Mr. Whaley, Virginia; Mr. Fred. Lyman, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Phalen, New-York; Dr. B. Pope, Georgia; Dr. D. D. Saunders, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. Ingraham, Virginia; Mrs. Lacroix, Louisiana; Mr. Bondurant, Virginia; Mr. Thompson, New-York; Dr. George Suckly, New-York.

Mr. Paulsen, the chess player, has just completed a remarkable feat at Dubuque, Iowa, where he resides. He played seven games of chess at the same time, against seven of the best chess-players of that city, he being blindfolded. The games lasted through three evenings, and resulted in the complete success of Paulsen.

A Jury in Chardon, Ohio, have found a verdict for $10,000 damages against John Sumner, who courted Susannah Gairis for 14 years, had the marriage day appointed three several times, and then went to the State of New-York, and carried home another wife.

Bishop Delancey, of this State, has addressed a letter to the Regents of the University, recommending a new plan of College Education. He suggests an annual examination of students at Albany, rewards of merit, and a report to the Legislature.

At the house of the American Minister, at Paris, Feb. 17, Mr. Miner K. Kellogg, artist, of Cincinnati, was married to Miss Celia Logan, sister of Eliza Logan, the actress, also of Cincinnati.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association set at rest the report that they simply loaned Washington's walking-stick to Mr. Everett. They state that it was "a free gift."

A printer in Boston has become insane through the excitement of Spiritualism; he is now an inmate of the Somerville Asylum.

Captain Moodie, of the Cunard steamship *America* has been presented with a silver trumpet by pleased passengers.

Rev. Aldin Grout, a graduate of Amherst, and now a missionary of the American Board in South Africa, is in this country on a visit.

Dr. Mackay is announced to deliver his course of lectures in Charleston.

THE NEW KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—As much interest is manifested, both in that Territory and here, concerning the Federal appointments which must, not long hence, be made for Kansas, we have to say that the following appear likely to succeed. Of course there is as earnest and lively contention for the Federal offices in Kansas as elsewhere:

Mr. SCHROANZE, for Receiver, and SAMUEL J. JONES, for Register of the District Land Office at Fort Scott.

JACKSON C. THOMPSON, for Agent for the Wea and Miami Indians.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, for Agent for the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians.

JOSHUA H. DANFORTH, for Agent for the Kickapoo Indians.

Mr. GILBART, for United States Disirict-Attorney in the Territory and State of Kansas.

STARLINO G. CATO, for District Judge of the United States Court of the State.

The following reappointments are likewise expected, to wit: Gen. CLARKSON, for Postmaster at Leavenworth; Major MILLER, for Indian Agent, and Gen. JOHN CALHOUN, as Surveyor-General.

The reappointment of J. WINSTON as United States Marshal, and the reappointment of Major VANDERSLICE, as Indian Agent, meets with hearty approval from the citizens of Kansas now in this city, and the names we have given above will also, it is stated, give them very general satisfaction.—*Wash. Star.*

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL DISASTER.—The investigation of the charge of murder and arson against TAYLOR, *alias* SANDERS, in St. Louis, is in progress. WM. S. KENNEDY, coroner of St. Louis, testified that he found blood on the body of EPHRAIM DOANE, and could not account for it. The evidence against the accused party is not strong. WM. SHARPE, watchman of the hotel, has died, making the list of victims twenty-one.

The Relief Association of Newark distributed in February 360 tons of coal. There is great suffering in the city; the Station-houses are nightly crowded with lodgers.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Defeat of the Palmerston Ministry on the Conspiracy Bill.

ARREST OF A FRENCH REFUGEE IN LONDON.

A British Argument in Favor of Lecompton.

REPORT OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Important from India and China.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Canton.

Chinese Declaration of War Against Russia.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NENA SAHIB.

Defeat of the Rebels Near Lucknow.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 20th of February, arrived at her dock at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening.

Amongst the passengers by the *Europa* is his Excellency MOHAMMED PASHA, Rear Admiral of the Turkish Navy, attended by his suite.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, and the *Europa* reached the same port on the 15th. The steamer *North American* would not sail for Portland till the 3d of March.

The proceedings of the British Parliament for the week ending the 20th have been extremely interesting.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. GRIFFITHS, whether it was the intention of Government to suggest to the French Government the publication in the *Moniteur* of the letter from the French Ambassador, expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of certain offensive addresses, Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any course calculated to disturb the harmony subsisting between the two countries, and stated that it was not the intention of Government to pursue the course referred to in the inquiry, which would be highly improper and excessively absurd.

The adjourned debate upon the Government of India Bill was resumed on the 18th. Mr. DISRAELI, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Colonel SYKES and others opposing any change at present, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir C. WOOD and Lord PALMERSTON defending the proposed measure. Upon a division, leave was given to bring in the bill by a vote of 318 to 173.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill. After a spirited debate, which we publish in full in another column, the Government was defeated by a majority of nineteen.

The annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, on the 18th ult. Mr. S. GURNEY, M. P., the Deputy Chairman, presided, in the absence of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. He stated that as regarded the commercial prospects of the Company, the promoters, engineer, and directors were more than ever satisfied that the undertaking would eventually yield a most handsome return for the outlay. The experience gained last year had satisfied them of the ultimate success of the undertaking. An additional capital would be required, and it was proposed to issue 3,750 new shares of £20 each. As much as £24,000 had been already subscribed for by 94 shareholders, and there could be no doubt that these new shares would be readily taken up. The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report; which was seconded by Mr. C. BUSHELL, of Liverpool. The report and some resolutions having been carried, the meeting broke up.

The trial of the directors and managers of the Royal British Bank for conspiring, by false pretences, to defraud the shareholders and the public, was commenced on the 13th of February in the Court of the Queen's Bench, London, before Lord CAMPBELL and a special jury. A great array of legal talent was engaged in conducting the proceedings, which were continued from day to day up to the departure of the *Europa*. In obedience to a request from the Bench, the English journals refrained from making any comment during the progress of the trial, but reported the evidence at length.

The farewell banquet given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African traveler, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a large array of eminent men.

Numerous meetings had been held in London and elsewhere against Lord PALMERSTON's bill in regard to conspiracy to murder, and a demonstration against it was to take place in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 21st of February.

A French refugee, named SIMON BARNARD, had been arrested by the London police, charged with being an accomplice in the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. At the preliminary examination of the prisoner sufficiently conclusive evidence was produced to warrant his being remanded for trial under the existing laws of England.

The election at Limerick, Ireland, which threatened to be productive of a serious riot, passed off with comparative quiet, and resulted in the return of Major GAVIN, the anti-Ministerial candidate.

The trial of Father CONWAY on a charge of resorting to religious intimidation during the late election in Mayo, commenced at Dublin on the 16th February

It has been officially announced that the British Government intend to assume certain portions of the Hudson Bay Company. The London *Globe* says:

"The Red River Colony will now, probably, be constituted a Province, with a Military Governor, Vancouver's Island placed under the Government of the Admiral commanding the station, similar to the early state of rule at Newfoundland."

It will be remembered that Lord PALMERSTON denied that any legacy in accordance with the will of the First NAPOLEON, had been paid to CANTILLON, the would-be assassin of the late Duke of WELLINGTON. Mr. STERLING, a member of Parliament, has published a letter in which he quotes from the *Moniteur* to prove that CANTILLON's legacy, amounting, with interest, to 10,354 francs, had been paid in full, and that this payment, as well as many others, had received the approval of the present Emperor.

The *Chambre des Mises en Accusation* had decided that PIERRI, RUDIO, GOMEZ, ORSINI and BARNARD, concerned in the plot against the Emperor's life, should be tried before the Court of Assizes, and the trial is shortly expected to commence.

A report was current that the trial of ORSINI and others was deferred, in order that the French Government might apply to the English Government for the extradition of M. BERNARD, the refugee arrested in London.

It is said that a determined crusade is to be carried on by the Prefects of Departments against all persons entertaining republican opinions.

A notice from the British Foreign Office says that no person is henceforth to be permitted to land in France without a passport.

The new penal law had been reported to the legislative body by Count DE MOENY, with sundry slight modifications; amongst others one fixing the duration of the measure at seven years.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Sardinian Government has yielded on certain material points to the demands of the French Government. Those points relate to the refugees and others in Genoa, who may be considered dangerous by the French Government.

The Swiss Federal Council has decreed that the refugees in the Cantons of Vaud, Valais, Neufchatel, Ticino, Solure and Basle-Jura shall be removed into the interior.

Concessions are to be made by Belgium to the demands of the French Government, particularly with reference to the Press.

Captain DUNHAM, of the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, has sold his vessel either to the Mexican Government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

Letters from China, which we publish in another column, give ample details of the bombardment and capture of Canton. The Pekin *Gazette*, of Nov. 14, contains a document which is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia.

From India we have a later intelligence of an important character. There is a rumor that NENA SAHIB had been captured. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Gen. OUTRAM had had several engagements with the rebels, in all of which the latter were defeated.

The English funds had been very buoyant during the week ending the 20th ult., and consols had advanced over one per cent.

The Directors of the Bank of France, at their meeting on the 18th ult., reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills to 4 per cent.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Defeat of the Ministry on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill—Important Debate in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 19.

In moving the second reading of the conspiracy to murder bill—

Lord PALMERSTON said he wished to remove the notion that it was an Alien bill. It was nothing of the sort. It gave to the Government no arbitrary powers, and was quite as applicable to British subjects as to foreigners. He would admit that the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French had suggested to the Government to look into the state of the law, and they found that the crime was so unknown in the country that conspiracy to murder was visited with no higher penalty than the simplest kind of conspiracy. It was, therefore, thought that the English law was too lenient with respect to this crime especially as the law in Ireland, passed in more troublous times, visited it with the highest penalty. It was thought desirable to take a medium course. The bill was a general one, and it placed aliens, as they ought to be, on the same footing as Her Majesty's native-born subjects. The bill gave the Executive no power of expulsion, and would not interfere with the privileges of hospitality, or secure asylum so long as the laws were obeyed. The penalties must be awarded by a court of justice, upon proof given at a trial over which the executive would not have the slightest control. It was, therefore unfair to stigmatize the bill as an Alien Bill. Unfortunately, it could not now be said that the crime was unknown in this country; for he was afraid it would transpire, from proceedings which were being conducted elsewhere, that Englishmen had taken a part in the late attempt on the Emperor of the French. With respect to the answer to the dispatch, that dispatch was delivered by Count PERSIGNY personally to Lord CLARENDON, who repeated to him the opinions which had over and again been stated as the views of the Government and the feelings of the country on the question. This explanation involved the necessity of an answer.—(Oh, oh.) Next it was not necessary to tell the French Government what they intended to do, for, of course, they intended to do what they thought most consistent with the advantage and honor of the country. The French Government was the only party entitled to complain of this; but it had not the slightest notion of doing so. Besides it was not the habit or custom of the Government to communicate to a foreign Government what it intended to propose to Parliament on a matter of domestic legislation. Now that time had been given to consider them, the provisions of that bill would be found to be such as he had stated, and he trusted the House would agree to pass it.

Mr. MILNES GIBSON said he had not shared these apprehensions respecting the bill But with regard to certain conversations between the Government and the Minister of France on matters of such grave importance, they ought to be placed on record, so that they might stand before the world, and show the position which England had assumed. He had no desire to provoke an angry controversy between the Parliament of England and the French nation. He valued the French alliance highly; and, if he uttered a single word of attack against it, he should be violating his own convictions. He was not an admirer of the spirited policy of the noble lord at the head of the Government; but he had always consoled himself with the satisfaction that, notwithstanding the quarrels of the noble lord in various parts of the world, he would

as the hon. member for Buckinghamshire had thrown out, a dignified answer had been sent, the discussion between the two nations would have been more temperate, and public feeling would not have been so excited. He called the attention of the noble lord to the course he often took of making friendly communications to other countries in relation to their internal policy. No one had had more experience of such intercourse, and he would ask whether he found that nations to whom he offered friendly advances did not deem it their duty to reply? [Cheers.] He would mention Naples. He once read of some aristocratic person suggesting the assassination of the King of Naples. If the King of Naples had complained to the noble lord, would he not have offered some friendly advice in reply? [Cheers and laughter.] He would probably have told him that the best way to avoid assassination was by governing his people better. The right honorable gentleman then referred to the dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON to our ambassador at Naples, suggesting that for the peace and security of Europe the King of Naples should alter his domestic policy. This dispatch was directed to be read to the King of Naples, and His Majesty's reply was, that he could not alter his domestic policy at the request of a foreign power. [Great cheering.] He also directed his minister to reply to the same effect at greater length. Surely the noble Lord could have followed this example, and have dispatched a dignified reply to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch. The question now before the House was one between the country and ministers. It was their duty to see that the servants of the country did their duty. He then read an extract from the *Times* of June, 1850, to the effect that there was no country with which Lord PALMERSTON had no quarrel and no revolution which he had not encouraged and then betrayed. He believed that the manner in which this dispatch had been treated by the Government tended to produce ill-feeling between the two countries; and he therefore felt it his duty to bring forward this resolution. He would offer no opinion as to the mode in which the Government of France was carried on. That matter concerned only the French people. But he knew that there was a Legislative Assembly in France elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. [Laughter.] He concluded amidst much cheering, by proposing the following amendment:

"That this House hears with much concern that it is alleged that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French have been devised in England, and expresses its detestation of such guilty enterprises. That this House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law which, after due investigation, are proved to exist; yet it cannot but regret that Her Majesty's Government, previous to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy at the present time, have not felt it their duty to make some reply to the important dispatch received from the French Government, dated Paris, Jan. 20, 1858, and which has been laid before Parliament."

Mr. BAINES said that the only object of the bill was to inflict a suitable punishment on a crime. It did not, he thought, interfere with any constitutional principle.

Mr. WALPOLE had supported the bill before, and would support it again if the Government would vindicate the honor of the country. The Right Honorable gentleman who had just sat down treated the matter as if only the merits of the bill were in question. He admitted the merits of the bill, and that there was nothing in it which attacked the right of asylum where a conspiracy had been hatched in the country. We must show to the world that we had no part in it: never heless, the honor of the country should be vindicated. The demands of Count WALEWSKI were founded upon statements made in his dispatch, and which were not true. We answered his demand by this bill, without answering the statements. Europe might conclude that we had no answer to make. The Government, knowing of this resolution, ought either to have met it by a dispatch, or by reasons for not sending any dispatch. They had done neither; and he would not believe that the people of England would be contented to let the bill pass without first placing upon record a complete vindication of the honor of the country.

Sir G. GREY said that a dispatch might have been written which would have called down cheers from the House, but which would have greatly increased the difficulties which the subject had created between the two Governments. The proper course to adopt would be to pass the bill, and then to place upon record their reasons for abstaining from interference with the right of asylum; and this course the Government would be prepared to adopt.

Messrs. MCMAHON, BYNG, SPOONER, Lord HARRY VANE, Mr. BENTINCK, Sir R. PEEL all took part in the discussion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said there was a disposition to mix two discussions, which could not without great mischief be confused. It was proposed to alter under an aspect of menace a provision of criminal law intimately affecting the rights of every individual. (Hear, hear.) He could not agree that the alteration of the law was in itself a light one; but how was he to evade the responsibility which devolved on him, without any statement of high legal authority, especially as the bill was recommended not upon legal or social grounds, but for purely political reasons. He would therefore claim a right to clear the way of these difficulties. The allegations of the Lord Advocate were, that the amendment would be fatal to the bill, although it had nothing to do with it. Yet he went on to say that any member could vote for both the amendment and the bill. He could not understand it, but it was invidious to interfere between the learned lord and his allegations. [Laughter.] The honorable member for Norfolk (Mr. BENTINCK) said they were called on to consider whether a trumpery diplomatic correspondence was complete or not. But by diplomatic correspondences war and peace were made, and the credit or discredit of nations was incurred. It might be mixed up with chicane, but diplomacy was one of the triumphs of civilization, which brought in reason to bear when the sword failed. But surely when the credit and honor of the country were at stake it was right for the House of Commons to exercise its vigilance. The complaint now formally made was distinctly brought forward at the first by his right honorable friend (Mr. S. HERBERT.) The danger was this, that it mixed up an important question of diplomacy with the civil and domestic rights of British subjects. None could feel more deeply about the French alliance than he did, but it was a bad principle to draw a distinction between one ally and another. Except in extraordinary cases, to treat all alike was the only general or safe rule; and the exception to it would excite odium. There were, however, exceptions to the rule. The alliance between France and England, both from their close proximity and the vast interests at stake, was so natural, that no nation in Europe could either wonder at it or be jealous of it. It was certainly recent, and there were passages which, if they were free to judge, they might wish to have altered; but no one ought to approach such a subject as the present, without admitting that this country had never had a more faithful ally than the Emperor of the French. [Cheers.] He would go further, and express his regret that, since the close of the war, a succession of difficulties had arisen, and that an opposition of action and principles, not by the fault of the French Government, had become notorious to the world. When this occurrence, which all so much lamented, recently happened, the near relations between the two countries were much weakened. Next, with respect to the question whether the dispatch was answered. It had certainly received several answers, which had as much relation to it as the two propositions of the learned Lord Advocate. But as regards the practical answer, they were told that it was answered, but verbally. Why, that was the most improper answer. They had no means of ascertaining it and pronouncing upon it. It could be thrust into the debate and be withdrawn at will, as well as altered or improved. Instead of being placed upon record in order to avoid all misconstruction and dispute, such a fact alone was sufficient to demand the notice of the House. Again, the Secretary of State (Sir GEORGE GREY) said the answer would be given by the passing of the bill. Yes, it would be answered that night. [Cheers.] These arguments were in hopeless confusion. He would not advert to the erroneous ideas entertained of our laws or customs in France; but the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI contained allegations most offensive and most untrue. He expressly said that the doctrine of assassination was preached openly. Was this true? Was any one conscious of it? Why was such conduct not corrected, for the law was sufficient to correct? If this had been the case, those who ought to have appealed to the government to put it down had tolerated it. Such allegations demanded notice and an answer, if national honor was not a sham and a name. [Cheers.] It was the peremptory duty of the Government so have answered them. [Cheers.] Unfortunately it was not the first time that similar allegations had been passed over. Let them listen to the opinions of the Congress of Paris, signed by all the representatives of Europe even the representative of England, when an attack was made on the Belgian press, though Belgium, one of the brightest spots of Europe, was not represented. This fact alone weakened the power of the Government in replying to unjust allegations. [Cheers.] The House of Commons had not sanctioned this, and if it had been signed forty years ago by Lord CASTLEREAGH, instead of Lord CLARENDON, it would have long condemned it. Count WALEWSKI went on to charge this country with sheltering and favoring assassins. They were called on to alter the law of England without having gone through the decent forms of a legal inquiry, without knowing what had transpired in France, and without knowing how far the law as it stood was sufficient. What was the consequence? No answer was made to this dispatch, which was presented to the House in connection with the bill. Therefore, in effect, the bill was to be the answer. There were rumors abroad that we were only called upon to sacrifice a little bit of English feeling, to conciliate the people of France. He thought we ought to place some confidence in the people of France. There never was a case where an assembly like the House of Commons, known at all events to be frank and above-board in its proceedings, had placed confidence in a nation like France, and had found their confidence misplaced. But so far we had not even explained to France the state of our law. He thought he saw the Attorney-General preparing to follow him—[a laugh]—and he deeply regretted that his honorable and learned friend had not at a much earlier period placed his views on record. [Hear, hear.] Why had it not been made known to the Government of France that in this country the offence of conspiracy was already regarded as a misdemeanor, for which very great and heavy punishment might be inflicted? As the case at present stood, a complaint had been made against this country that it sheltered assassins; and the only construction that could be put upon Count WALEWSKI's dispatch was that, in order to prevent a continuance of such a state of things, suspected persons should in future be sent out of the country. The bill of the noble Lord would be wholly inoperative in securing the detection of the offender, and if the House legislated upon the dispatch now lying on the table, they would lay themselves open to further and more insulting demands. We talked of progress and freedom, and he believed that we were advancing; but he would be a sanguine observer who might have watched the events of Europe for the last ten years without perceiving that, though there was a movement abroad, it was a downward and a backward movement. There were but few spots on the earth in which liberty was now safe, and in these times, more than ever, the responsibility centred in England, of preserving unimpaired the character for freedom and liberty which for centuries it had proudly enjoyed. [Loud cheers.]

After some words from the Attorney-General,

Mr. DISRAELI said the Attorney-General had asked what consistency any honorable member who with what consistency any honorable member who with what consistency could support the amendment of the honorable member for Ashton. (Mr. DISRAELI) confessed that he was entirely unconscious of any inconsistency whatever. Ten days ago the question was whether the House would not show the sincerity of their feeling respecting France, under the great crime which had been committed by consenting to the introduction of a bill. But many of its supporters stated expressly their regret that no answer to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch had been dispatched. Could it be said now that they were not justified in expressing their regret at the continued laches of the Government? The question was not now between the Government of this country and that of France, but one which altogether related to the conduct of the Ministry. No member of the Treasury Bench had offered a single reason in justification of their conduct. The dispatch of Count WALEWSKI had not only been read to the British ministers, but published in the *Moniteur*, and from there circulated in every part of Europe. Where was the answer given to that dispatch? Was it sufficient that an apology should be made privately between two men of the world, who, perhaps, merely shrugged their shoulders and said nothing? Should that be considered a sufficient answer? There was a mystification about the whole matter, which no Minister of the Crown had been enabled to explain. He was told, and believed that these addresses complained of appeared in the French newspapers day after day, and no representation was made by our Ambassador at Paris, or by our Foreign Secretary to the French Ambassador in this country. Had it been, these painful discussions would not have been needed. He believed all the difficulty had occurred from the want of spirit and the timidity of the Government; and he declared that he saw no ground for believing that by affirming the resolution of the right honorable member for Ashton, the feelings of the French people would be aroused, or that they would consider it was aimed at the French nation. [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON said he joined in the right honorable gentleman's exhortation not to allow the passions of the House to be aroused by declamation devoid of argument. [Cries of "No, no."] He maintained that it could only be considered declamation when the right honorable gentleman, the member for Ashton, ransacked old newspapers to find ground for attacking his (Lord PALMERSTON's) former policy. By ransacking newspapers he might have found reasons for attacking his own policy as well. The right honorable gentleman was now the advocate of the honor of the country, but it was the first time he had ever found him in that position. The right honorable gentleman had always been found on previous occasions the advocate of other countries. He had done his best to cut down the national defences, and he was one of that party from whose organ he had once quoted a passage advocating submission to a foreign power rather than war. [Loud cries of "Question," and cheers.] He (Lord PALMERSTON) was not the first to introduce these personalities; and, quitting them, he would urge the House not to stultify itself by insidiously voting against a measure which had been affirmed by a majority of 200. Coming to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch, it had been asserted that it was an insult to the English people. [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."] He believed that many honorable members could not have read the dispatch. It did not impute that the people of England favored assassination, but that other persons violated the right of asylum by conspiring. What answer, then, could the Government have given to that assertion, save that it was true? ["No, no," and cheers.] Could they also assert that the law of England provided a sufficient remedy, when the Attorney-General had shown that it was at least doubtful whether the law would reach foreigners? Would they not be asked, have been considered guilty of disrespect to the House if they had answered the dispatch and left it to the House, after thus pledging them, to make such alterations in the law as were necessary? But if the House, by a second reading of the bill, affirmed its principle, they would be able to answer the French Government by stating that they had introduced a measure in conformity with the principles of English law, which would remedy a defect now existing. He dwelt on the importance of the French alliance, which he believed was productive of great blessings, not only to Europe, but to all parts of the civilized world. He hoped that the House would not recklessly carry a resolution which would, in effect, throw out the bill. [Cheers.]

The House then divided:

For the amendment	234
Against	216
Majority against the Government	17

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering.

The amendment was put as a substantive motion and then agreed to.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE CONSPIRACY BILL.

A placard had been issued, calling for a meeting to be held in Hyde Park, London, on the 21st ult. There was to be no speaking attempted, and the sense of the meeting was to be taken by a signal flag. The following are the two resolutions which were to be submitted to the multitude:

That this meeting regards Lord PALMERSTON's Conspiracy to Murder bill as mischievous and unnecessary, and pledges itself to use every legal and constitutional means to prevent it disgracing the English statute book. While expressing a warm and cordial friendship for the people of France, this meeting protests against the dictation of any foreign power in English legislation, and has learned with indignation and disgust the conduct of the majority of the House of Commons with reference to the introduction of the measure. This meeting, nevertheless, records its strong disapprobation of assassination, or any outrage of the law.

That a memorial to her gracious Majesty the Queen be adopted, praying that her Majesty will remove Lord PALMERSTON from office, and that, in the event of the Conspiracy to Murder bill being submitted for her signature, she will exercise her constitutional right to refuse to ratify a bill regarded by the people of this country with shame and humiliation.

ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF A FRENCH REFUGEE IN LONDON.

From the London Times.

On Sunday, the 14th, a M. BARNARD, a French political refugee, who is stated to have resided in this country for some years, was arrested on a warrant at the instance of the Home Office, on a charge of being concerned with ORSINI and PIERRI in the recent attempt made on the lives of the Emperor and the Empress of the French. The arrest was effected at 10½ o'clock in the morning at the lodgings of M. BARNARD, No. 10 Bark-street, Bayswater, by Serjeant WILLIAMSON, a detective officer, and police-constable TINNACT, who had been charged with the execution of the warrant. The latter officer, a young man of Italian descent, was specially selected for his skill as a linguist to aid in the arrest of the prisoner, of whom he had been in search for some days past. On making application to see M. BARNARD at his lodgings, they were admitted to an interview with him without any difficulty. They stated the object of their errand, and TINNACT produced and read to him the warrant authorizing his arrest. He treated the matter in a good-natured way, and offered no serious resistance. Being somewhat in *deshabille*, however, he asked permission to go up stairs to his bedroom for the purpose of changing part of his dress; but the officers expressed their regret that they could not, consistently with the duty imposed upon them, allow him to do so; and, though he repeatedly urged them to comply with his request, they still refused, and removed him from the house in the dress in which he stood. On going afterwards to the room in which he had slept on the previous night the officers found two revolver pistols, loaded, and an instrument called a "knuckle duster," a formidable article, supposed to be of Yankee origin and made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of a man's hand, and having a projecting surface across the knuckles is calculated in a pugilistic encounter to inflict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. In a subsequent conversation which the prisoner had with his captors he stated that had they been French instead of English officers he would have shot them. M. BARNARD was conveyed by them in a cab direct to Scotland-yard, where he was kept in close confinement. There is reason to believe that the circumstances of the arrest were officially communicated to Lord PALMERSTON shortly after it was effected.

M. BARNARD is about 45 or 50 years of age, and being, it is said, an excellent linguist, he has for several years past, like many other persons who have sought an asylum in this country from political causes, employed himself as a teacher of languages during his residence here. In some quarters he is known by the *sobriquet* of Barnard the Chartist from a leading part he took among a knot of politicians of the ultra-Republican school who were wont to assemble at a house in the Rue St. Honoré during the revolutionary troubles which succeeded the abdication of Louis PHILIPPE. It is said to have been on this account that he was obliged to leave the French capital during the military dictatorship of General CAVAIGNAC, and since then he has lived chiefly in England, but not one time in Spain. When ORSINI was in this country M. BARNARD was in the habit of accompanying him to the various places at which he delivered lectures.

On the 15th the defendant was brought up at Bow-street police office, when Mr. BODKIN stated that he would have to apply for a remand, as there were numerous witness to examine, some of whom were foreigners; but he should be able to show that the defendant conspired with PIERRI and ORSINI to make the late attempt on the life of the Emperor. However, he should content himself with showing that defendant forwarded to PIERRI and ORSINI a pair of pistols, one of which was found on the former when taken. Several witnesses having been examined,

Mr. KING said he was a clerk in the service of the South Eastern Railway Company, and was stationed at their office, No. 10 Regent-street, Piccadilly. I have known the prisoner about seven years. On the 20 January he came to the Company's office, bringing a package that looked like a square box, with a projection formed by something packed on the top, and the whole covered with a rough covering like canvas. It was addressed "M. OURSEQUE, No. 277 Rue St. Denis, Paris." We had some conversation, in the course of which he told me what the packet contained. I had asked him the declared contents and value. He said two revolvers, value £12, and some samples of pitch of no value. We invariably make these inquiries in respect to parcels for a foreign country, in accordance with the custom house stipulations. When I asked him to make the usual declaration, he replied, as near as I can remember, "I think I had better not do that. My name is known in France as a *proscrit*, and it might cause detention to the package." I did not insist, because the detention is rather a money matter with us, and defendant said I could not want it, as I knew him very well, and knew the money was safe. I therefore excused him from signing it. He then asked me about some trains and packets, with respect to pas-sengers.

After further evidence, Mr. JARDINE remanded the prisoner for a week.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the trial of ORSINI and his accomplices is reported to be postponed to the end of the present month, in order to allow time for the translation into French, by sworn interpreters, of a great number of documents in the English and Italian languages.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 14th ult., gives the following interesting particulars:

The approaching trial, as I told you, embarrasses the Government more and more each day. It is true that the plot of ORSINI and the others was a purely Italian and Carbonaro one, framed in order to punish the Emperor, as an ex-Carbonaro, for having betrayed his oaths; but, had it succeeded, the ramifications of all the secret societies in France would have vibrated at the instant, from one end of the land to the other, and, backed by the general discontent, and the force of the dissident monarchical parties, there might have been a great commotion. But there are so many revelations made by the "instruction" of the trial, that it would be dangerous to publish. Here is the dilemma now—how to conduct the trial? Whether publicly or not? If not publicly, how to account for this? If publicly, how to prevent such things from coming out that it would be frightful even the sitting magistrate shook hear? Four inquiries here is a fact that some ten people in all Paris know, (certainly not more,) and that on no account would it be advisable to spread abroad; ten days before the *attentat* the man ALLSOPP appeared in Paris, and offered the four chief conspirators four tickets for the ball of the Wednesday night at the Tuileries! They all drew back, saying they preferred the coziest pallon of the visit to the opera. ALLSOPP replied to this: "If that is the case, go your own way; one man only is certain of escaping from your Rue Lepelletier pot, and that is the Emperor—I wash my hands of you;" and thereupon he disappeared, and most people believe he is now in America. This is a fact that it is unsafe to reveal here, because it shows a fresh means of practicing assassination. It is certain that nothing was easier than to be present at the Imperial balls without being invited; and I could name many persons, both male and female, who have assisted at these *fêtes* under other names, by procuring the tickets of individuals who were preventes from attending. This has long been so notorious that it has often been said that the scene of GUSTAVUS of Sweden might easily be enacted, with LOUIS NAPOLEON for the victim. I presume care will be taken in future to prevent any such danger, which results principally from the tickets of such persons as have been prevented going to the balls not being returned. They are left lying about, and form an object of traffic for valets and ladies' maids.

THE ENGLISH ACCOMPLICE—A NARROW ESCAPE.

From the Lincoln Times.

Mr. THOMAS ALLSOPP who is said, to have been implicated in the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and for whose apprehension the English Government have offered a reward of £400, formerly resided at the Red Hall, near this city. Many of our readers will remember the visit of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the Chartist leader, to LINCOLN, in 1847, for the purpose of propounding his small allotment scheme, and the Red Hall estate, in the parish of Bracebridge, was fixed upon as the site for the trial of the experiment to Lincolnshire. Mr ALLSOPP, of Chartist principles, bought the estate of the society, and began to work it on the small allotment plan. The industrial classes of the neighborhood did not, however, appear sufficiently alive to the "glorious principles of the Charter—liberty, equality, and fraternity," or the advantages of FEARGUS O'CONNOR's land scheme did not appear sufficiently enough to induce them to risk what little they had in the endeavor to better their condition, and Mr. ALLSOPP's speculation proved for the main part a failure, and the estate was brought to the hammer in 1849. Mr. ALLSOPP, who was a member of the Stock Exchange and a large speculator in landed property, did not reside permanently at the Red Hall, but was in the habit of paying flying visits to the estate. He was a man of quiet unostentatious, and gentlemanly demeanor, and was very much liked by those who were brought into intimate contact with him. Though of somewhat peculiar and eccentric habits, urbanity and benevolence were conspicuous traits in his character. All who knew him in this neighborhood say that he seemed to be the last person in the world to lend himself to such a diabolical conspiracy as that in which he is represented to have taken a prominent part.

The *Journal du Havre* of the 15th ult. says: "A passenger by the steamer from Southampton to our port gives the following account of the very near capture of ALLSOPP. At the station of Basingstoke, where the train stops a short time, ALLSOPP, who was in one of the carriages, seeing himself scanned with great attention by a police agent, jumped out at the other side, and took to flight so rapidly that he escaped. He cannot, however, long remain at large. It is supposed that his intention was to proceed from Southampton either to Jersey or to Havre.

A British Argument in Favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

From the London Times.

We are so much bound—not by geographical links only, but by policy, alliances, and national interests—to the Old World, that even now, when the United States have become a first-rate Power, and British America counts more than three millions of inhabitants, most of us skim over with indifference every piece of news unconnected with business which comes from the other side of the Atlantic. The Continent of Europe still maintains its supremacy in our interest and attention, and a question relating to some third-rate kingdom, or some half-civilized and distant province, is discussed at greater length than the most important concerns of the New World. We will not apologize to our readers for supposing that they have little accurate knowledge of the Kansas question. All of us have a feeling against Slavery, and are aware that in Kansas a Pro Slavery Party and an Abolition Party have been in deadly strife for the last three or four years. But of the details we presume most people are ignorant, not from want of the opportunity of knowledge, for every letter from the States is able to be full of the matter, but from the complexity of the subject and from our habitual indifference to American affairs. But as it is universally agreed that the crisis has come, and as the question does certainly present many points of interest, we may enter for a moment on the rough and thankless sea of American politics, and endeavor to discover what is the issue on which all Republican eyes are fixed.

President BUCHANAN has just sent to Congress a message on the affairs of Kansas, in which he takes the side of the Pro Slavery Party on legal grounds, and advises that Kansas should be admitted as a State, with the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention recently assembled. This Constitution establishes Slavery, and was settled by an assembly for the members of a wider, most of the Free-soilers abstained from voting. The argument of the President is, that even if it be true, as declared, that the majority of the inhabitants of Kansas are Free-soilers yet, as they abstained from voting for the members of a Convention legally called, they must be bound by the minority, who exercised their rights; and, should they wish to overthrow Slavery they must wait until Kansas is duly constituted a State, and then strive to have another Convention nominated to undo the work of the last. The President begins by declaring that the whole party which refuses to acquiesce in the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and which sets up the Topeka Constitution as law, are rebels against the authority of the United States and fall little short of the guilt of the Mormons. This is, indeed, a severe blow to the Free-soil Party, which had reckoned, with some confidence, that the justice of their cause would have counterbalanced any transgression of strict constitutional law. The President declares that the Government would have been long since subverted by the "insurgent Topeka Legislature" had it not been for the assistance of the United States troops. "A large portion of the people of Kansas," says he, "have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader of their own at the head of the most turbulent and dangerous character." The fact of the matter is, that from the first settlement of Kansas there have been two factions, each ready to shed the other's blood. It seems beyond a doubt that the majority of the first inhabitants were opposed to Slavery, but a large body of Slavery men burst into the country from the adjoining State of Missouri, not with any intention of settling, but merely to force Slavery institutions on Kansas, and to deliver their own State from the dread of a Free-soil neighbor. These were the "Border Ruffians," and the time of the outrages were the years 1855 and 1856. The Free-soil party denied the legality of all acts done under the Constitution, to which they have resolutely adhered. Mr. BUCHANAN, shortly after his inauguration, dispatched Mr. WALKER as Governor to Kansas. Governor WALKER was accompanied by a strong force of regular troops, and under his auspices a Constitutional Convention has been held, with which the "Topeka allies" would have nothing to do. Governor POINDEXTER and General LANE, say the dispatches of Governor WALKER, counselled total disobedience to the United States' authority. General LANE raised volunteers to defend the Topeka legislature, and Governor ROBINSON declared that the Free-soil Constitution, having been ratified twice, and followed up by the elections of State officers, was the law of the land, though considered by the Administration at Washington as revolutionary.

The President absolutely denies the authority of the Topeka Legislature, and declares that the Constitution which has been lately voted, and which he presents to Congress, is the legal expression of the wishes of Kansas, and must be received as such; but it rests with Congress to accept it or not. By the fundamental law of the United States, any region within its jurisdiction which is sufficiently settled may be declared a territory, and when it attains a certain population, may be admitted as a State, on the demand of a properly constituted Convention. Now, even allowing that the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution was duly constituted, the question is whether Congress, looking to the circumstances of the case, should admit it. The South is, of course, eager in the affirmative. The admission of Kansas would, for the present at least, give two Pro-Slavery votes in the Senate. A more moderate party is for rejecting the Constitution, and passing an "Enabling Bill" to give Kansas the power to form another. Mr. BUCHANAN is for the former course. He shows that it is an inherent right of a territory to meet in Convention as Kansas did, and that it would be unjust to refuse to acknowledge the Constitution it adopted, or to contest the claim to admission. Moreover, Minnesota and Oregon are waiting also for admission, and Kansas, which has waited longest, ought to be disposed of first.

Yet it must not be supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN is anxious that Kansas should be a Slave State. He merely says that the Constitution which the Convention has established enacts Slavery, and that Kansas must come into the Union with this Constitution, and change it afterwards, if it pleases. The question of Slavery was submitted to the people on the 21st of last December. The Free-soilers abstained from voting, as not recognizing the Assembly which put the question. If they had chosen to vote, says the President, they might have made Kansas a Free State; as they absented they must take the consequences, and remedy the evil by another vote after the Territory has become a State. The late judgment of the Supreme Court, which has caused such astonishment at home and abroad, is cited to show that Kansas, being United States territory, is from that very fact Slave soil. "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." *So there is nothing in the facts of the case or the law of the country to forbid the admission of the Territory with its present Constitution.*

There can be no doubt *that the President has much reason on his side*, and that the Free-soilers have acted with imprudence and intemperance. They were at first overpowered by the "Border Ruffians," and might naturally refuse to acknowledge assemblies elected by violence; but when the Federal Administration interfered, and gave them an opportunity of showing their numerical strength, they might well have given up their Separatist Legislature, and marshaled their forces for a fair constitutional contest. They are now branded by the highest authority with the guilt of rebellion, and it is officially declared that their acts necessitate the presence in the Territory of a large body of troops, which are much wanted elsewhere. That their cause will have the sympathy of a large class both in their own country and in Europe, we have no doubt, but that they will have to yield, seems equally clear. Resistance to the Central Government is the highest of crimes in the eye of every true American, and when the Chief of the Republic calls upon the citizens to support his authority he will be responded to from every side. Perhaps the best solution of the question is what the President proposes—that Kansas should be admitted with her present Pro Slavery Constitution, and that the Free-soil Party should demand a Convention, and endeavor by legal means, to abolish the institution they detest.

Grand Ball by the American Consul at Lyons.

A brilliant ball was given at Lyons on the evening of the 14th ult. by Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, Consul of the United States. The *fête* took place at the Hotel Collet, and not fewer than five hundred persons were present. The rooms were tastefully decorated; and in the ball-room, surmounting an arch thrown across from side to side, ornamented with the flags of France and America, was the bust of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., crowned with laurel, while on one side was that of Marshal DE CASTELLANE, and on the other that of Washington. On the opposite face of the arch were the ciphers of the Emperor and Empress, in white and red camelias on green foliage. The rooms were in every place decked out with French and American flags, producing a very pleasing effect. The guests comprised some of the first persons in the city, the garrison furnishing an ample stock of dancers.

Mutiny on Board an American Ship at Havre.

A sanguinary disturbance took place on the evening of the 12th ult., on board the *Bader*, American vessel, just as she was about to haul out of the dock at Havre. Several of the crew suddenly broke out into mutiny, and refused to quit the port, and the second mate, having endeavored to make them do their duty, was attacked, and very severely wounded. M. HAUSSOW the pilot who had charge of the vessel to take her out narrowly escaped similar treatment, as one of the men aimed a blow at him with a handspike, but the blow was fortunately avoided. By the intervention of the captains of some other vessels and some gendarmes, order was at length restored, and the men returned to their duty. One of them, however, fell overboard, and would have been drowned, had not a man jumped in and rescued him. The vessel soon afterwards left the port.

The late Collision between the Leander and the North American.

From the Liverpool Times.

The captain of the *Leander*, which was sunk off Holyhead, by the steamer *North American* has entered an action in the Admiralty Court against the owners of the latter vessel, laying his damages at £15 000. The master and mates of the *North American* are confident they can prove that there was no fault on the part of the officers of that vessel; while, as all the crew of the *Leander* on deck at the time were drowned, the captain of that vessel will be placed in a very awkward position as to proving his case. The captain himself was only saved by jumping on board the steamer, the moment the collision took place. It is a singular fact that almost all the persons who were on deck at the time of the accident were drowned, and that the majority of those who were saved were sleeping in their berths.

Outrage on an American Missionary.

Alexandria (Feb. 5: Correspondence of the London Times.

The United States corvette *Constellation*, after a sojourn here of about ten days, had taken her departure for Messina. It was at one time thought that she would first steer for the coast of Syria, in order to give the support of her presence to the American Consul General who left for Jaffa a few days ago, for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances attending an outrage of a most ruffianly nature of which an American missionary, stationed at Jaffa, and his family have lately been the victims. This gentleman's house was broken into during the night, he himself stunned by a blow on the head, his son-in-law killed outright, and his wife and daughter subjected to the grossest indignities at the hands of the assassins. The atrocity has been ascribed to an outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism, but it seems as likely that it was merely an aggravated case of borglary, and Mr. DE LEON the United States Consul, will no doubt find the Turkish authorities fully disposed to second him in his efforts to trace out the authors of the crime, without the necessity of the threat that would be implied by the presence of a ship of war.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment and Capture of Canton—Position of the American War Vessels—Chinese Declaration of War against Russia.

From our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, CHINA, Dec. 28, 1857.

Never did a hungry expectant for office await his doom with greater anxiety, than we have listened for the echo of the first gun which was to tell us that the long delayed attack on Canton had commenced. Day after day we have heard rumors that the assault was to take place on certain specified days, but day after day the sun rose and set, witnessing during his travels that Canton still stood unscathed, one and indivisible. I believe that I can finally inform you from a reliable source that the bombardment commenced this morning at nine o'clock. Your correspondent was in hopes that he would witness the affair himself, and thereby be able to give you a record of what he would see for himself and not for another—having been kindly offered passage and quarters on board a British vessel-of-war. But an application by him to the Commodore for leave having been refused to him, in common with other officers of the squadron, he is dependent upon a friend and correspondent attached to a vessel-of-war now before Canton. From that source I learn that the bombardment would commence at the time stated above, from the several batteries which have been established near the city walls, and which command nearly the whole city, and the immense fleet of war vessels now before Canton. The city will be shelled for six hours, when a force of about 4,700 British will land, consisting of the 59th regiment marines, artillery, engineers and military train, and sailors with howitzers from the ships, and 900 French sailors and marines. The batteries spoken of above, are one heavy mortar battery on the Honan side of the river, and a mortar battery on the Dutch Folly Island; both of which are furnished with ten and thirteen-inch mortars. The city will be attacked by the landing parties at two points, viz: from the East side, in the direction of the site of the factories, and from the heights in rear of the town.

A joint summons from the British and French Naval Commanders-in-Chief, and the Commander of the British land force, was conveyed on the 24th to the city authorities. The Governor-General of the Province, and the Commanders of the Chinese and Tartar troops—making certain demands among which was, I believe, the surrender of the city—having been answered evasively by the Chinese, notice was given to the people of Canton of the commencement of operations on the 26th, and also another notification recommending to the remaining inhabitants of the city, in case the place is taken by assault, for them to confine themselves to their houses, and guarantees so far as is in the power of the commanders, protection from outrage and plunder by the troops, and a hearing of all complaints properly brought forward by sufferers from such. It also promises every assistance to the native magistrates in preserving order and peace.

The United States Squadron is disposed as follows: *San Jacinto* and *Minnesota*, at Hong Kong; *Portsmouth*, Macao. The last-named vessel was sent over at the request of a number of Americans, who, with others, felt seriously alarmed at the immense number of Chinese congregating there. I think that foreigners at every foreign settlement in China, have just cause for alarm at the present time. The *Minnesota* goes to Macao on the 30th. Repairs on her machinery having delayed her departure for that place for some time.

Dec. 29.—The mail having been delayed for a day I am enabled to give you additional important information. H. M. gun-boat *Opossum* arrived here this morning from Canton, and reports as follows: The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the morning of the 28th. The city was on fire in a number of places. The ships were throwing shell at the rate of sixty per day—at which rate they were to continue shelling for some three days, when the final assault will be made. At the time of the *Opossum's* leaving, (at noon,) the troops, or a portion of them, were seen from the mast-head marching up the hills in the rear of the city, preparatory to storming Gough's Fort—a large fortress on the top of a high hill, overlooking the city and manned by the Chinese. From an officer attached to the *Opossum*, I learn that Canton will probably be burnt to the ground. I give this as a mere personal opinion.

Dec. 30.—By a supplementary mail which closes at 12½ o'clock to-day, I am enabled to give you additional news from Canton, received this morning per gun-boat *Firm*, communicated to me by an officer on board of her.

At about 11 A. M. yesterday, the two forts on the heights in the rear of the town were assaulted and taken by the combined English and French forces—only a moderate loss on their side. The Chinese resisted stoutly, using mainly small arms in their defence. As usual, upon the assailants entering the forts, they fled. The British and French entered the city yesterday afternoon by escalade, and met with a stout resistance from some twenty thousand Chinese and five thousand Tartar troops. At the time of the *Firm* leaving yesterday (4.30 P. M.) the fighting was still going on; the Chinese suffering defeat in every quarter. Amongst the killed on the side of the British was Capt. BATES, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Lieut. HACKETT, of the same service. Both officers were killed prior to the assault, whilst reconnoitering. The opinion is with the officers of the *Firm* that the city will be totally destroyed, the death of Capt. BATES having exasperated Admiral SEYMOUR very much.

DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULT ON CANTON.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CANTON RIVER, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

It is 5 o'clock in the morning, and the north wind whistles through the shrouds, and it is thick darkness as we climb the rigging to the main-top of Her Majesty's ship ——.

You know what must happen at daybreak. It has been told throughout the fleet, it has been intentionally allowed to be known to the bumboatmen, and all who have communication with the opposite shore, that the bombardment will commence at daybreak. The frequent reconnoissances on the eastern side have also told them that the attack will be on that side, and we know that they have taken the hint, for two new embrasures have broken out yesterday and guns mounted.

Before the first streak of daylight every glass is directed upon the berth of the green passage boat. We call it Bowqua's boat, moored on the other side of the river, and used to carry messages to and fro, and always having a white flag flying. The boat and the flag are still there, but she does not move. No, she does not move. I must use the seamen's more practised eyes to tell me so, for I cannot yet distinguish objects. Surely, surely, these men will yield while there is yet time. There seems to be no thought of such a thing. Had there been, it is now too late. A cheer tells me that, not in the dawn, but in the less thick darkness, up goes the white ensign to the main of the *Actæon*, and at the same moment a yellow flag flies on the main of the *Phlegethon*. I expected at that moment to hear a concussion that should have shaken the earth. Not so. A creeping fire, gun by gun, runs along the line. I fancy that the *Cruizer*, which has the guns from the bastion in front of YAH's yamun pointed down upon her deck, fires a broadside to anticipate them, but I may be mistaken, for I am some way off, and the puffs of smoke are already wreathing about some minutes elapse, and the light strengthens. Then off goes one of the mortars upon Dolon Folly. It is fired upon Gough Fort. The whistling shell speeds high over the city—just as I have often seen them and heard their plaintive whistle over the heights of Tchernaya, or from the earthworks on the south of Sebastopol harbor. It does not reach its object. At its highest elevation—far, far away—it puffs forth in a thin, white cloud. I can now see the dark fragments falling, and in the cold cloudless morning sky that little cloudlet hangs—

"As tho' an angel in his upward flight
Had left a mantle floating in mid air."

Strange fancies seize us in these high

carry out the objects stated in his memorial. Respect this.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Rumored Capture of Nena Sahib—Subjugation of Rohilcund by Sir Colin Campbell—Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Outram—Reservation of Peace—Trial of the King of Delhi.

A telegram from Alexandria, with one week's later news from India, was received in London on the 14th of February. On the 10th, full details were received in the metropolis. The dates from Bombay are to January 26.

The "Lucknow heroines" had arrived at Calcutta, and were received with great enthusiasm and a salute from the fort.

There are no authentic accounts of the enemy in and around Lucknow, but it was considered not unlikely that they numbered 100,000 men.

The following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman of the highest respectability at Calcutta, has been communicated to the London *Star*. The writer says:

"NENA SAHIB was taken by OUTRAM, on the 23 of January. Some of our officers were taken, and offers were made by the enemy, of ransom, and OUTRAM made reference to the Governor-General on the subject. The reply was, that ransom could not be listened to, but no orders as to the disposal of the NENA were sent, so that it may involve another reference."

We take the following summary of news from the Bombay *Times* of Jan. 24:

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with about 10 000 men, left Cawnpore on the 24th of December, and advanced west ward through Rohilcund. After clearing the country as they advanced, our force was attacked on the 30 of January, at the bridge across the Kalee Nuddee, but the enemy were repulsed with loss. Lieutenant YOUNGHUSBAND, Punjab Cavalry, and Captain MAXWELL, Bengal Artillery, were severely wounded. On the night of the 2d the rebels vacated Furruckabad, which was occupied by our troops on the 4th, without opposition. Many guns were captured in the various affairs with the enemy, besides much valuable property. After the subjugation of Rohilcund the Commander-in-Chief was to advance again upon Lucknow.

General OUTRAM, at the Alumbagh, continued to hold his position, notwithstanding repeated attacks by the enemy. On the 22d December he attacked the enemy, about 5,000 strong, who had taken up a formidable position on his right flank, and completely routed them, killing 250, and capturing four guns. On the 12th January General OUTRAM was attacked by 30,000 of the rebels, who were repulsed with the loss of 400 men. The post of Alumbagh was again assailed on the 16th, and the attack lasted for 11 hours, the enemy being headed by a Hindoo fanatic, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The insurgents were driven back with severe loss. With the force at his disposal, about 4,000 men, General OUTRAM is fully able to maintain his position.

On the 26th of December Colonel ROWCROFT's column, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and two GHOORKA Regiments, attacked a body of the rebels, 5,000 strong in the Goruckpore district, and entirely routed them. This victory has cleared that part of the country.

Brigadier CAMPBELL, with a small force from Allahabad, marched against the rebels in the neighborhood, and attacked them on the 4th of January, killing upwards of 350.

The Bareilly insurgents, about 1,000 in number, attacked Huldwanee, 18 miles from Nynee Tal, on the 1st of January, but were driven off by the GHOORKAS, with a loss of 20 killed.

A small force from Deesa, under Major RAINES marched against the village of Rowah on the 6th of January, and engaged the rebels collected there. After a sharp fire of musketry the village was carried by storm, and the enemy driven out. A few officers were wounded in this affair.

The Bhopal Contingent were disarmed at Sehore on the 12th of January by the force under General ROSE. About 150 prisoners were tried by court-martial, and shot by musketry, and many others were killed in attempting to escape.

Bombay (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

A letter received by Lord ELPHINSTONE, dated from the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Meerun ki-Serai in the Doab, on the 28th December, and communicated to the local papers, contains this phrase—"The neck of the business all over the country is broken. The intelligence which this mail conveys to you is condensed in these few words. The Doab, which for so many months was abandoned to rebel chiefs and lawless soldiery has been swept clear of the enemy. Bulnoor, Etawah, Mynpoorie, Futtyghur, Furruckabad—all in our hands. Their petty rajahs and landholders, if still at large, are at least fugitives in Rohilcund or Oude, and their lands have passed from them forever. The mutineers under BAHADOOR KHAN, at Bareilly, have next to be attacked, and here some resistance may be be met with; but neither from them, nor from the hordes whom Sir JAMES OUTRAM is holding in check at Alumbagh, and whose destruction will be the latest event of the insurrection, do we look to receive anything more than a momentary obstruction to the re-establishment of the benign and just rule of England.

The district around Cawnpore is settling down, and is about to be traversed by a movable column from that station. The command of the Benares division has, I believe, been offered to Sir ARCHDALE WILSON.

The trial of the Ex-King of Delhi had been fixed for the 9th, but the prisoner being indisposed, it was postponed till the 13th, and by this time has, no doubt, been brought to a termination. These are the charges preferred against him by the Government prosecutor, Major HARRIOTT, of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

COPY OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MAHOMED BAHADOOR SHAH, EX-KING OF DELHI.

1. That he, being a pensioner of the British Government in India, did at Delhi at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encourage, aid, and abet MAHOMED BUKHT KHAN, subadhar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers others, non-commissioned officers and sold ers unknown, of the East India Company's army, in the crimes of mutiny and rebellion against the State.

2. For having, at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encouraged, aided, and abetted MIRZA MOGUL, his own son, (subject of the British Government in India, and divers other unknown inhabitants of Delhi and of the northwest provinces of India, also subjects of the said British Government, to rebel and wage war against the State.

3. FIRST that he, being a subject of the British Government in India, and not regarding the duty of his allegiance did at Delhi, on the 10th of May, 1857, and thereabouts, as a false traitor against the State, proclaim and declare himself the reigning King and Sovereign of India and did then and there traitorously seize and take unlawful possession of the city of Delhi and did, moreover, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, as such false traitor aforesaid, treasonably conspire, commit and agree with MIRZA MOGUL, his son and with MAHOMED BUKHT KHAN, subadhar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers others false traitors unknown, to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war against the State; and, further to fulfil and perfect his treasonable design of overthrowing and destroying the British Government in India did assemble armed forces at Delhi, and send them forth to fight and wage war against the said British Government.

4. For that he, at Delhi, on the 16th of May, 1857, or thereabouts did, within the precincts of the palace at Delhi, feloniously cause and become accessory to the murder of forty-nine persons, chiefly women and children of European and mixed European descent, and did moreover, between the 10th of May and the 1st of October, 1857, encourage and abet divers soldiers and others in murdering European officers and other English subjects, including women and children, both by giving and promising such murderous service advancement and distinctions; and, further, that he issued orders to different native rulers, having local authority in India, to slay and murder Christians and English people wherever and wherever found on their territories; the whole or any part of such conduct being an heinous offence under the provisions of Act 15, of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

FRED. J. HARRIOTT, Major,
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Government Prosecutor.
Jan. 5 1858.

If these charges are proved, the Court cannot but sentence the prisoner to death under the act referred to; but the general supposition, as you know, is that his life will be spared, having been guaranteed to him at the time of his capture, though by whom or by whose authority we are as much in the dark as ever. The Rajah of Bullubghur, another of the State prisoners at Delhi, has by this time followed his brother rebel the Nawab of Jhujjur. The latter, it will be before whom he was arraigned, found him guilty of treason, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th.

FOREIGN MARKETS PER EUROPA.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858—5 o'clock P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue steady, but without much activity. MONEY is very abundant. CONSOLS leave off 90¾ for money, and 91¼ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. DOUBLOONS—South American, 74s. 9d.; Spanish, 76s. 3d. American EAGLES, 75s. 2½d.

COCHINEAL—200 bags at auction partly sold; Honduras Silver, mild, to good bright, 2s. 8d.@4s. 4d.; Blacks, ord. and small to good, 2s. 11d.@3s. 2d.; Tenerife Black, 4s. 5d.; Silver, 3s. 10d. Mexican Silver, low and mid., 3s. 3d.@3s. 5d.; Blacks, 2s. 4d.@3s. 5d.

COPPER—Firm, without change in prices. We quote Sheathing, 14d.; Tough Cake and Tile, £117; best selected, £125; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d. @ 0.

COCOA—About 300 bags Guayaquil sold at 52s.

CORN—The market is rather firmer, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 45s. 8d on 91,399 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@46s. 8d. per qr. American FLOUR, 21s.@24s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 3,400 bales, at very full prices. At Liverpool there has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the week amount to 83,000 bales; prices are ¼d. ₱ ℔. higher, mid. Orleans being quoted 7¼d. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Quiet; all good and fine sorts taken off at full rates, but inferior descriptions are rather easier. The transactions for the week comprise 440 casks, 184 barrels, 307 bags Plantation Ceylon at 60s. 6d.@62s. 6d. for low middling small to low middling, 64s.@67s. for middling pale to middling grayish, 67s. 6d.@69s. for middling fine, 80s.@90s. for good and fine marks, 29 casks, 26 barrels, 656 bags Native Ceylon at 41s. 6d.@43s. for good ordinary middling. 145 bags St Domingo at 48s.@61s for good ordinary. 100 bags washed Rio at 56s. A portion only of 2,735 bags Costa Rica sold at 57s @60s.

HEMP—Russian, flat. St. Petersburg Clean, £28 10s @ £29. 140 bales Bombay mostly bought in from £21@£23 for fair to good.

JUTE—Of 2,250 bales offered in public sale, the chief portion was bought in from £15 for common, up to £19 for good quality; the quality sold went from £18@£18 5s. for good middling; 300 bales were withdrawn.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand at £6 10s.@£6 10s for Rails, and £6 10s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. We quote Scotch Pigs 55s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—The periodical sales closed on the 18th instant; prices, as compared with October, were 6d.@1s. lower on Bengal, 1s. on Oude, 4d.@9d. on Kurpah, and 1d.@6d. on Madras. Of the whole quantity offered (9,019 chests) 7,600 sold, about half of which for export, the remainder for home use and resale.

LINSEED CAKES—In moderate demand at late quotations. A cargo of Marseilles, arrived on the coast, has been realized at £5 5s c. f and i.

RAPESEED—In limited request at unaltered rates.

LINSEED—We are without arrivals this week. A cargo of good Bombay-Bunaka Seed, arrived on the coast, sold at 5 s. 9d, delivered. Of Seed in granary the sales are limited. Calcutta, 51s.@52s; Bombay, 53s. 6d.@54s.; Black 42s.@49s.

MOLASSES—89 puncheons fine Trinidad, and 140 puncheons Barbadoes sold at 16s

OILS—Olives—Holdings are firm, but the demand is not active. Gallipoli, £50; Malaga and Seville, £46 10s.@ £47; Mogadore, £43. Sperm steady at £80; Pale South-ern, £39; Cod, £30 10s. Linseed quiet at 28s., sellers. Cocoa-nut quiet. Cochin, 43s.@44s.; Ceylon, 41s.@42s. Palm—Sellers of fine Lagos at 40s

RICE—about 30,000 bags sold during the week prices again shewing a further reduction Bengal, 7s. 9d. for low middling, 8s 4½d for middling; 8s 9d @8s 3d. for good, and 10s. for fine; Moonghy, 7s @7s. 6d. Necransie ARRACAN, 7s 3d.@7s. 6d; Rangoon. 7s.; Madagascar. 8s. 6d @8s for low, and 10s.@10s 6d. for fine Java sort.

SALTPETRE—Very dull, and 1s.@2s. lower.

ROSIN—Firm. 500 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s 3d. for middling, 2s. 4d. for good, and 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d. for fine; common quiet.

SUGAR—Good qualities are in demand, and rather dearer, but the inferior descriptions are dull and cheaper. O British West India the sales are 2,650 hhds and of 7,-600 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction the greater part found buyers. Foreign; 1,398 baskets Java sold at 51s. 6d. for good white, fine yellow 48s. 6d @49s; good dit-o 46s. 6d@4 s 6d.; 513 hhds. 313 barrels Porto Rico sold at 37s 6d.@40s for low brown to low yellow, and 39s 6d @ 41s. for low greyish to good yellow. 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado (indirect import) of inferior description, sold at 36s 6d @38s for brown and low grey, and 38s 6d.@40s. 6d for low to mid grey Of 513 boxes Havana part sold at full prices: good florettes at 52s., good yellow at 46s., and low mid. to good brown at 39s. 6d @41s. Privately on the spot about 1,000 boxes Havana sold; florettes at 49s. 6d @50s. No 10¾ to 12at 42s. 6d.@44s., and No 8 at 39s 6d. Floating cargoes have been in good request, six having been sold at full prices; three Havana for ports in the U. K. full insured, 2,000 boxes No. 9 at 39s., and 1,338 boxes No. 12 28s.; two Brazil for ports in the Mediterranean, insured f. p. a.; 495 cases. 978 bags white Bahia, (old crop,) at 28s; 4,200 bags while Pernams at 33s; and 2,600 boxes Havana, (No. 16 at 34s., for Trieste.

TIN—English is quiet; we quote Blocks 128s.; Bars 129s. Foreign sold; Straits nominal at 125s. Banca 126s.

TURPENTINE—No arrivals of Rough; 500 barrels inferior sold at 5s. Spirits dearer; american in casks 4s.

The TEA market is quiet and common Congous have been sold at 1s. 1d.; but this afternoon there are buyers at 1s. 1d

TALLOW—Steady at 53s for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for Spring delivery.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb 20, 1858.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market was much excited on Saturday and Monday, (the 13th and 15th,) and prices advanced ¼d on American descriptions; subsequently there was less demand from the trade, and the market became quieter, but firm at the advance. The week's business amounts to 68,620 bales, of which speculators took about 12,500 and exporters 5,500. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export The market closing with firmness at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 7¼d; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling, 7¼d; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling, 7¼d. Stock on hand, 230,000 bales, including 116,000 American. Imports for the week only 62 bales

At Manchester, a good business has been done at very full prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report Flour neglected, and prices irregular and generally lower. Western Canal, 29s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s 6d.@29s.; Ohio, *via* the North, 34s @ 35s; *via* New Orleans, 2s. Wheat opened by holders asking an advance, but buyers resisted, and in the absence of business, prices are nominally unchanged. Red, 9s 6d @ 9s 2d. for Western; Choice Southern scarce and worth 9s. in retail; White 9s.@9s. 6d., up to 9s 9d. for best in retail, Indian Corn in very limited request, and White, owing to some arrivals, is @1s. 6d. cheaper: Mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 33s. 6d @33s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef in limited demand, and rather weak, er. Pork neglected, and offered at lower rates Bacon, arrivals heavy, and prices 1s. lower. Cheese firm. Lard 2s lower—5 s. an ontside quotation for prime. Tallow steady; 54s.@54s. 6d. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Sales of 600 bbls at 30s @31s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s.@31s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars inactive, but unchanged. Coffee very quiet. Rice—More doing, but prices unchanged Tea firm, but business small. Resin firm, at 4s 3d.@4s. 6d for common. Fair to good to 5s 10 @ 6s. 3d. for Philadelphia, and 8s. for Baltimore. Cod Oil in fair demand at £29. Sperm, scarce and wanted; sales at £83. Linseed quiet, at 30s. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 35s 6d @ 36s.

Havre Market (week ending Feb. 17).

COTTON—In spirited demand at higher rates. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* advanced to 101f. Stock 107,000 bales BREADSTUFFS continued flat. ASHES quiet, but unchanged COFFEE firm but inanimate. Oils stagnant and prices nominal. PROVISIONS quiet—prices nominal. RICE in more request, but the market was in favor of buyers. SUGAR drooping. TALLOW firm. WHALEBONE nominal.

The Latest Market Report by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say BREADSTUFFS are steady, but quiet.

PROVISIONS wholly unchanged.

COTTON opened steady at Friday's rates. The business of the day promises to be moderate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 8.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 219, 239, 306, 308, 309, 310, 312, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—NOS. 136, 159, 84, 91, 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 45, 82, 129, 130.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 346, 360, 361, 493, 513, 476, 102, 569, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 465 27, 20, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 134, 461, 474, 520, 260, 354, 355, 258, 239, 417.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos 474, 441, 485, 486, 110, 510, 144, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 412. *Part II*—Nos. 553, 561, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 281, 382, 383.

The Street Commissioners' Controversy—Devlin declared Commissioner—Conover has no Title—Disturbance at the Office.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM—SATURDAY, March 6.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—This was the *quo warranto* brought to test the title of Conover to the office of Street Commissioner. On Saturday the Court rendered a decision deciding that Devlin was properly appointed, and that he is the legal holder of the office. The opinion was rendered by Judge CLERKE. He holds that the act of 1849, under which Conover claims title, by appointment of the Governor, did not confer upon the Governor the power to fill vacancies in offices not elective. The act authorizes the Governor to fill certain vacancies by appointment, the appointees "to execute the duties there of until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy, at which such officer could be by law elected." The act applies, therefore, to those offices only which are filled by the people at the annual election.

The Court decides further, that the power of filling the vacancy vested in the Mayor and Aldermen by the new charter of 1857; that the previous charters were repealed by this new charter; that it took effect, by its own terms, on the 1st of May, 1857, and gave to the Mayor and Aldermen the power to fill the vacancy, which did not occur by the death of Taylor until the 9th of June, 1857.

The following were the stipulations made by the Counsel of the respective parties on the 26th of January last:

SUPREME COURT.

The People, &c., and Charles Devlin vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—It is hereby stipulated that the complaint in this action be entered so as to state truly the defendant's title without objecting the want of a Bond, or oath of office.

That the defendant immediately demur to such complaint for insufficiency.

That judgment for the defendant on such demurrer at the Special Term of this Court be entered, as of the 25th day of January, A. D., 1858.

That an appeal be forthwith taken from such judgment, and the same be placed on the Calendar of the February General Term of this Court, for the year 1858, and argued at the earliest day the Court may assign for that purpose.

That from the judgment thereupon rendered at such General Term an appeal be immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, the cause placed on the next Calendar of that Court, and an effort made by the parties to have such appeal given a preference, and heard at an early day in said Term.

That no security be required from either party on either of the appeals so to be taken.

And that neither of the judgments at Special or General Term shall be enforced or acted upon until after the decision of the Court of Appeals.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, &c.
(Per Jas. T. BRADY.)
FITCH & SHEPPARD, Defendants' Attorneys.
JAN. 26, 1858.

THE DISPUTE FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE.

It will be seen by the stipulations that whatever the decision might be, matters in the office were to remain as before, until the opinion of the Court of Appeals could be obtained—in fact, that the case was argued at the General Term, and a decision by this branch of the Supreme Court obtained, in order that the case might be carried up to the tribunal of last resort, and finally adjudicated there. But the friends of Mr. Devlin were either not aware of the existence of these stipulations, or did not heed them. They assembled in large numbers about the Hall of Records in the afternoon, as did many others, driven thither by mere curiosity. The matter was talked over, and those who favored Mayor Wood's appointee rejoiced loudly at the decision. A little before 3 o'clock Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy-Clerk of Mr. Devlin, followed by several of Mr. Devlin's clerks, approached the Hall of Records, entered and made their way to the apartments of the Street Commissioner. The crowd rushed after them in great excitement. Mr. Turner addressed himself to Mr. Conover's appointees in the office, and demanded that they leave the premises, and transfer the books and papers to him. The Supreme Court, he said, had decided in Mr. Devlin's favor, and he therefore was entitled to the possession of the office. Mr. Brice, Deputy Clerk of Mr. Conover, called Mr. Turner's attention to the terms of the stipulations, and refused to give up the office; Mr. Conover was at Albany, and he (Brice) was left in charge until his return.

Each continued to argue the point. Meantime some of Devlin's clerks attempted to take possession of some of the desks—Conover's clerks resisted them. Mr. Brice sent to the Mayor for protection, when a posse of policemen, led by Sergeant James N. Croft, arrived and attempted to quell the disturbance, but the crowd was so large that it was with difficulty that the officers reached the scene, and when they did do so they found that their numbers were too small to enable them to act efficiently. Some of the officers went out to procure assistance, and while they were gone, some one turned the key upon those who remained inside. Meantime Mayor Tiemann had sent to the Street Commissioner's Office for some papers of importance which he feared would be destroyed; his messenger returned empty handed, reporting that he could not get them. The Mayor then sent to the Police head-quarters for more men, and went himself to the Street Commissioner's Office where he mounted a chair and ordered the crowd to leave the room. Most of them did so, but Devlin's men manifested a disposition to remain, and the Mayor ordered the Police to remove them. It was done. Deputy Brice then tendered the key of the office to the Mayor, asking him to retain possession of it and guard the papers until Mr. Conover's return. The Mayor locked the place up and, taking the key with him, returned to his office, leaving some Third Ward Policemen in charge of the building. Sergeant Croft and the Mayor's Squad were on duty there during the night and yesterday, with orders to let no one enter without an order from the Mayor.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Davis, Clerke and Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

THE ROGERS CASE—NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The People vs. *Rogers.*—We think that the Judge at Sessions erred in his charge, and order the judgment of the Court below to be reversed and the accused to have a new trial.

Rogers was in Court at the rendering of the decision, but appeared to be perfectly unconcerned as to its nature.

THE POLICE CASES—THE MEN NOT LEGALLY DISCHARGED.

The People ex rel. Richard Gambling vs. *The Board of Police. The same ex rel. Michael Gorman and 500 others* vs. *The same.*—(*Certioraris.*)—The proceedings had and taken by the defendants for the removal and dismissal of the relators, as policemen, are void for want of jurisdiction, and must be set aside.

Quite a number of the old police were present to learn the decision as to the legality of their discharge. At the prospect of their restoration to the department, they appeared to be decidedly happy.

THE TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. *Henry J. Raymond et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, for the reasons given by Justice BIRDSEYE.

In this case the defendants served an answer which was unverified. It was returned on that account. The defendants moved that the plaintiff be committed to receive it. It was argued before Judge BIRDSEYE. The defendants claimed that in an action for libel, it would be impossible, and therefore unnecessary, for the answer to be verified. Judge BIRDSEYE ordered the answer to be received, and plaintiff appealed. The General Term, however, affirmed the order.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *Caleb Wells et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs, for reasons given by the Judge at Special Term.

Jonas Conkling et al. vs. *Jas. R. Gandre impl'd*—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Chas. Benton et al. vs. *G. L. Walter.*—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Amos B. Watson, Executor, vs. *Jas. Campbell et al.*—Court holds that on appeal from Special Term to General Term no security is required, unless the party appealing desires a stay of proceeding. Motion denied with costs.

George Carpenter vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*; *Mary Ann Blatchford* vs. *The Same.*—We all agree that the orders appealed from should be affirmed with costs, for the reasons given by the Judge at Special Term. We also hold that the true construction of sections 225 and 226 of the Code is, that when the defendant moves alone on his answer to dissolve an injunction, the plaintiff can read no affidavit in opposition to the motion; but if the defendant uses affidavits to move for a dissolution of the injunction, with or without his answer, that in such case the plaintiff may read additional or counter affidavits.

Charles Spear vs. *Samuel E. Morse.*—Order affirmed, with costs on hearing.

Hercules Gillelan et al. vs. *Messrs. Bettman*: *Moscrieff Mitchell* vs. *The Same.*—Orders appealed from affidavit with costs.

Wm. G. Latham vs. *John V. Westervelt.*—No recovery till judgment of General Term; costs to be taxed as fixed by the law then in force.

The People ex rel. Jas. McCune vs. *Board of Police.*—Judgment for plaintiff on *mandamus.*

Alonzo Alvord and Wife vs. *Sophia Beach.*—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Wm. C. Hedges vs. *Jacob S. Atwood et al.*—Order appealed from reversed on hearing, and order of arrest vacated.

John T. Smith vs. *Geo. M. Griggs et al.*—Order appealed from affidavit on hearing, with costs. Held—Judgment regular where plaintiff by his complaint sues for money and alleges that it was received in a fiduciary capacity; judgment being given for the defendant, the plaintiff waiving the cost.

Nicholas Ex. Clayton vs. *Ann Yarrington.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Willis Churchill vs. *Spencer S. Benedict.*—Held, that the fees earned by defendant, as one of the Harbor Masters, could not be reached by the plaintiff on supplementary proceedings. Order appealed from reversed, with costs.

John Warwick vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—Reserved for further consideration.

Leonard Carl vs. *John D. Sloat et al.*—Motion for new trial denied. There was evidence to some extent to sustain the verdict. Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Chas. S. Loper et al. vs. *Leonard Brown et al.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed: costs to abide the event and new trial ordered.

Frederick H. Stief vs. *Ann Boulger.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Richard Warren et al. vs. *Alexander Mayhew et al.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

William H. Freeman vs. *Leonard Wells.*—Judgment for defendant, on the ground that plaintiff cannot maintain the action on the facts disclosed. If the plaintiff had not the corn or any interest therein, as the case disclosed, then it was a wager contract. If, on the other hand, Pomeroy & Co. owned the same, as the jury found, the action can only be maintained by them.

John C. Rose vs. *Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on the ground that the conduct of defendants, by the issuing of the prospectus, estopped them from alleging that the premium was not paid on the day it was due. (Buckbee vs. United States Insurance and Trust Company, 1 Barb., 541.)

Louis H. Meyer vs. *City of Louisville.*—Judgments for defendants reversed, and judgment for plaintiff for amount of coupons and interest.

Josiah S. Stutevant vs. *John Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Isaac O. Kendall vs. *Robert Pollock et al.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs. There was no contract between the parties.

William M. Abbot vs. *James Morrison.*—Judgment for defendant in argument.

Maria A. Bonati vs. *Charles Welsh, executor, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Francis A. Palmer, assignee, vs. *Luther Sisson*; *Same* vs. *Joseph Embree*; *Same* vs. *Charles J. Townsend*; *Same* vs. *James Ewing*; *Same* vs. *Chauncy Graves*; *Same* vs. *B. H. Hazen.*—Motions to dismiss the appeal. The Court decides that orders changing place of trial are not appealable; this is understood to be the settled rule of this Court. Motion granted with costs to dismiss the appeal.

Michael Byrne vs. *The New-York State Telegraph Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John C. Brown vs. *Henry W. Hewett*; *Same* vs. *Same.*—Order of Special Term modified so that the judgment entered be set aside without costs to either party in the costs on this appeal.

Levi O. Wilson et al. vs. *Peter O. Britton.*—Order of Special Term appealed from, reversed with costs, and attachment vacated.

Lindy Harrison vs. *American Fertilizing Company.*—Order reversed, without costs to either party.

[illegible] Joseph Beny, deceased.—Motion to dismiss an appeal from an order of the Surrogate cannot be entertained. (2 Paige, 419.) Order dismissing appeal granted, without costs to either party.

Ann Eliza Robbins et al. vs. *David Mitchell, &c.*—Order appealed from vacated, and injunction dissolved.

THE CATHOLIC ASYLUM CASE.

Owen Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Appeal from an order granting injunction to restrain the Corporation from transferring, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum from receiving, a grant of land. Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Frederick A. Peterson vs. *Christian F. Dickel.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Marvin R. Medbury vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Co.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Robert H. Ellis vs. *Azariah C. Flagg.*—Judgment of Special Term, denying motion for mandamus, affirmed with costs.

John Hoyt vs. *Henry A. Berne.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Charles A. Morford vs. *Farmers' Bank of Saratoga.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Edward Broderick et al. vs *Abisha Smith.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Laura Webb vs. *George Lloyd.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John H. Dykers vs. *Thomas J. Townsend.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

William Wood vs. *Charles G. Landon.*—Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant; Landon with costs.

John P. Beekman vs. *The People &c.*—Reserved for further consideration.

Green, plaintiff in error, vs. *The People, defendants in error.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. There was error in both portions of the charge excepted to.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Theodosia De Wherter vs *John H. Morris et al.*—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer and of appeal.

Jas. McDonough vs. *John H. Lyon et al.*—Non-suit affirmed.

Hermon Huttemier vs. *Benjamin Allen.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Richard Little vs. *Andrew Hodges.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Clark vs. *Griffiths et al.* Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

McAllister vs. *Pond et al.*—Motion for discovery of books and papers denied, with leave to renew, &c.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 6, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 76 ulls. Ashes; 3,793 bbls. Flour; 13,600 bushels Corn; 5,798 bushels Malt; 1,451 bags Oats; 911 bags Feed; 291 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—The demand is fair for Pots, at $6@ $6 12½, but very tame for Pearls, at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,041 bbls., including 1,217 bbls. Pots, and 824 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old prices. We quote Java at 17c.@17¾c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¾c.

COPPER—Sales have been reported since our last of about 150,000 ℔s. American Ingot,—including Minnesota at 26c., and Lake Superior at 26c.@27c., cash, ₱ ℔. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations.

COTTON—The demand is restricted, and the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,259 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@12c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request, and prices are very firm, closing in favor of sellers The transactions since our last amount to 7,400 bbls.

Extra State	4 30@	4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 45@	4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@	4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@	6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@	6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@	4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@	7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@	7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at full prices. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for and is improving. The transactions since our last comprise 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is much wanted, chiefly by millers, at full prices. Sales—9,500 bushels, in lots, including prime White Western at $1 45; ordinary Red Western at $1 08; Red Western Spring, in store, at $1; inferior White Southern at $1 10; and good Red Southern at $1 20@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is less sought after, and is heavy. Sales—13,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@69c. for good to prime Yellow, and 66c.@68c. for poor to prime White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are essentially unaltered. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported here of 900 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s. In Philadelphia, during the week, the supplies and sales of Hay were to a fair extent at, however, languid prices, including Timothy, middling to best quality, at 60c.@ 70c., and Clover, at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 ℔s. 150 loads changed hands. The closing quotations for Straw were 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, Hay continued quite quiet, including baled at $12@$13, and loose at $8@$10 ₱ ton. Straw was quiet, at $13@$14 for Rye, and $6@$10 for Wheat, ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at former prices. New Orleans 29c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@33½c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, at advancing prices. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $16 85@ $17 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates; 6¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 375 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls, in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at advanced rates—13c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@ 26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request and is worth 8c.@10c. ₱ ℔. The Pork

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 634 Broadway—Green Bushes—Sudden Thoughts.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tournaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Wealth and Worth—Cinder-Nelly—Skeleton Hand.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Romeo and Juliet—The Gold Hunters—Ben the Boatswain.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Lost Son—Evening—The Hunchback.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail thr ugh Western Ohio....7 A. M.and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., we receive one week's later news. Proceedings in the British Parliament have been especially interesting. Lord Palmerston had obtained leave in the House of Commons to introduce his new India bill by a considerable majority. The "Conspiracy to Murder" bill was brought up on the 19th for a second reading, but, after a spirited debate, the House refused to entertain it. There was a majority of 19 against the Government, and, as the vote was taken in a full house, the defeat was considered a serious one. A French refugee named Rahbarn, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy against the Emperor of the French, had been arrested in London, and, after a preliminary examination, had been remanded for trial. A letter from Turin states that Captain Dunham, of the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, had sold his vessel to a Prussian firm, and was making his way to England. Full details have been received of the bombardment and capture of Canton by the Anglo-French forces. The accounts which we publish elsewhere, as well from our own correspondents as from other sources, will be read with interest. The Pekin *Gazette* of Nov. 14 publishes a document relative to Russian aggressions on the Amoor, which is regarded as a declaration of war against that Empire. From India we have late and important intelligence. The rebels had been defeated in several engagements near Lucknow; but it is very epperent that the war is over, and that the work of tranquillization has commenced. There was a report that Nena Sahib had been captured.

It is expected that to-day or to-morrow the majority report of the Select Committee on Kansas will be presented to the House of Representatives, when the minority of the Committee will immediately move, as a question of privilege, that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee, with specific instructions, on the ground that the orders of the House have not been obeyed. It is believed that such a movement will be rendered successful by the votes of a number of members who are in favor of the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the State Senate on Saturday, Mr. Spinola's bill relative to certain City Officers of Brooklyn was passed. It provides that the term of office of the Comptroller, the City Treasurer, and the Auditor, shall expire on the first Monday in May, 1858, at noon, and provides that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1858, to fill the offices so declared vacated, the officers so elected to take the usual oath of office, and file the proper bonds, the same as now provided by law. In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit banks of deposit from acting as savings banks, was passed. Mr. Moore introduced resolutions, which were laid over under the rules, censuring the Mayor and Common Council of this City for sending lobby agents to Albany. The resolution declaring opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was debated from 1½ to 11 o'clock P. M., and was finally passed with an amendment adding the words, "or under any Constitution that has not been submitted to the vote and received the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory in all its parts."

From Kansas we learn that a respectable young man named Baker, a German citizen of Leavenworth City, was nearly killed at Weston, Mo., on the 20th of February, by a gang headed by Ely Moore. Baker was an active Free State man. Much indignation was felt at Leavenworth and the Germans were threatening revenge. Leavenworth papers are filled with details of election frauds by the Pro-Slavery officials. The rascalities of these men are almost too great for belief. Never in any country has knavery been so barefaced as in Kansas.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention succeeded, on Friday night, in effecting the object for which it was called, in the nomination of Mr. A. Porter as candidate for Supreme Judge, and Mr. Wesley Frost for Canal Commissioner.

On Saturday, at the General Term Supreme Court, the Street Commissioners' controversy was again passed upon. The Court held that the act under which the Governor appointed Conover did not confer the power to fill vacancies *not elective*, but merely to those offices filled by the people. That the new charter conferred the power of filling the office upon the Mayor and Aldermen, and that therefore Devlin's appointment is valid. The case was tried with the understanding that it should be carried to the Court of Appeals without delay; and the parties stipulated that the office should remain as before, until the final decision. Notwithstanding this agreement, Mr. Chas. Turner and a number of contractors, friends of Mr. Devlin, proceeded to the Street Commissioner's Office and attempted to get possession. The Mayor appeared with a posse and sent them away. He then locked the door and concluded to hold possession of the key until Mr. Conover's return from Albany. In the police cases the Court held that the Metropolitan Police Board had not authority for discharging the policemen without due cause. That therefore their discharge must be void. In the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum grant they affirmed the decision of Judge Davies, refusing to restrain the City from making the grant.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry was buried with military honors in the grave-yard of St. Mark's Church, Second avenue, corner of Tenth-street, on Saturday. The National Guard was the guard of honor. A company of United States Marines from the Navy Yard escorted the remains, and a deputation of officers of the First Division and sailors who had served under the deceased joined in the procession. The Marines fired three volleys over the grave.

Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite arrived by the *Europa* on Saturday evening, and were taken to the St. Nicholas by Alderman Boole. Yesterday the Alderman, and Councilman Van Tine proceeded to the hotel and welcomed him to the City. He will receive visitors at the City Hall to-day.

The receipt of several anonymous communications announcing that the Quarentine buildings at Stapleton, S. I., would be burned on Friday night, and warning those in charge to remove the sick, induced the Commissioners of Emigration to ask for a Police force to protect the State property. In response, the Police Commissioners furnished twelve men, who patrolled the western line of the inclosure on Friday night, and returned to the City on Saturday morning. There is little doubt that an organization had been formed for the purpose of committing the arson, and that it was only prevented by the apparition of the Policemen on the very night that it was to be attempted. The Health Officers, the Marine Physician, and several shipping merchants have united in asking of the Mayor a permanent Police for the premises until the close of the next sickly season.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were moderately active for Flour, which closed firmly and buoyantly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat at strengthening rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Cotton attracted less attention, and declined a shade. Provisions were in good demand at advancing prices. Sugars were freely dealt in, and were firmer. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkable. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 583.

The French Empire and the English Parliament.

If the Italian assassins of the Rue Lepelletier failed in their attack upon the life of Napoleon III., they may, at least, congratulate themselves upon the singular and unpremeditated success of their assault upon the stability of his throne, and the perpetuation of his dynasty. Not by any wisdom of theirs, indeed, but by the folly of the sycophantic simpletons to whose senseless advice and shallow counsel the Emperor of the French has condemned himself, or been by the force of circumstances condemned, these madmen of democracy have been enabled to shake the accidental throne of the third Napoleon to its foundations, and have brought about, not in France alone, but throughout Europe, that general distrust of the power of the modern Augustus which has always been the most serious though the least palpable danger in his path. However profound and passionate the faith of Louis Napoleon himself may be in the "Napoleonian ideas" of Government, no one who knows the character of the French people, or who has watched the course of modern French history, can suppose for a moment that any considerable body of influential Frenchmen have ever seriously partaken that faith. The *coup d'état* of December was permitted to be successful, and the Empire to which it gave birth was accepted by France because the French people were disposed to believe that Napoleon III. might possibly show himself able to conciliate the inevitable advances of liberty in France with the indispensable securities of social order, and of public safety. The Crimean war, unpopular enough in its inception, wore its way into the toleration and perhaps into the favor of France, because it was so managed as to secure a glorious result for the arms of a positive progress for the influence of the nation, without extensively jeopardizing the material interests of the people, and France forgave, in the contemplation of the victorious tricolor upon the Malakoff, and in the spectacle of a European Congress at Paris, presided over by a French Minister, and pervaded by the triumphant policy of a French sovereign, the seeming inconsistency of the first great Imperial measure with the declaration made by Napoleon at Bordeaux in 1852, that "the Empire meant not War, but Peace." Here, then, was the true strength of the new *régime*; in the assurances which it offered of domestic tranquility and of authority abroad. This strength the Empire of Napoleon III. no longer possesses.

At home, the Emperor has alienated, within the last two months, from the support of his throne and from confidence in himself, not only the great capitalists and the leading intelligences, but the vast body of the middle classes of France. He has proclaimed the sovereignty of the sword; and he has encouraged the chiefs of his army to threaten the whole fabric of society, by menacing declarations that with them and with their bayonets alone, the future of the nation is lodged; that they are to decide the policy and to control the actions of France in whatever emergencies may arise of intestine excitement or of external difficulty. It is not easily possible to overestimate the disheartening, discouraging and irritating effects upon the whole body of an active and opulent society, of such a lowering and threatening national programme as is offered to the French people in the language which the military satellites of the Emperor have been recently allowed to use in commenting upon public affairs. This language may have been intended by its authors to intimidate England and to impress Europe, and the civil functionaries who indorsed it by publication in the official journals of the empire. Many have supposed that this result, and this only, would flow from its dissemination through the press. But it has already produced another and a much more formidable effect, upon the mind and heart of France herself. It is believed to be the unmasking of the Empire; and it has undone, in six weeks of feverish excitement and of uneasy reflection, all that six years of imperial quiet had done to consolidate the faith of the people in the permanence of the institutions of the Empire. Count de Morny's "project of a law for the assurance of the public safety," has revived many a slumbering historic recollection of the Reign of Terror, and has precipitated the chaos which it was designed to prevent. For it comes before the nation in evil company, and all the dark suggestions of dangers which do not appear on the surface of things, grow darker to the mind of France in the shadow of the cloud which the same Imperial Ministry has evoked over that Anglo-French alliance which, whatever its other merits or demerits may have been, has at least been the guarantee to France of peace in those quarters of her foreign relations in which peace is most essential to her prosperity and her progress. It would not indeed be just for us, as foreign observers of this great drama of the Western nations, to charge the ministers of Napoleon III. with the full weight of the mischiefs which the ill-timed and ill-considered demand upon England for a modification of the English criminal law, with its subsequent and summary rejection, have brought down about their master. Lord Palmerston is certainly as much to blame as they, since he, at least, knowing the temper of England, and her proud traditions of national self-respect, ought to have foreseen that his bill for the "punishment of conspiracies to murder," read by the light of the commentaries of the Imperial Press of France, must strike the English Commons as an attempt at the sacrifice of the dignity and the position of Great Britain, and was therefore doomed to instant defeat as soon as its character should be fairly understood, and the interpretation put upon it by the Continent fully appreciated by England. But the French nation will regard Lord Palmerston as a deliberate and diplomatic deceiver in the matter, and for them the failure of the Imperial application will recoil with contemptuous force upon the heads of those who made it. While, therefore, the confidence of France in the Empire as a Government of peace, has been shaken by the demonstrations of the army, and by the menacing language of De Morny and Walewski toward England, the respect of France for the Empire as a Government of war imposing awe abroad, will be not less shaken by the refusal of the English Parliament to acquiesce in the demands of the "august ally of Victoria." Just a week before the defeat of the English Ministry on this question, a certain French functionary, bearing the appropriate name of M. Bullier, and charged with the duty of lithographing wisdom in small circulars to the provincial journals, announced to all France that "in consequence of the threats of the army, and the energetic demands of the Government, the English Cabinet had yielded modifications in the right of asylum which it had refused to Charles X. and to Louis Philippe." This language, which was imposing on Feb. 13, had by Feb. 20 become ridiculous, and France will not forget the contrast or its lesson. The effect which the defeat of Lord Palmerston may produce in England itself, it is not only premature but less important now to consider. Its chief immediate result must be to lower immensely that personal *prestige* on which Lord Palmerston has heretofore rested, though his absolute retreat from office may be delayed till the fate of the India bill shall have been decided. It has also doubtless affected, and very unfavorably, the English feeling of good will towards the French Government, if not toward the French people, and must prepare the English public to look with greater coolness and self-possession upon the prospects of a new series of political convulsions in France. For England also, as well as for France, Napoleon III. has virtually ceased to be the indispensable "Man of Destiny;" and if the peace of the world is still to be preserved by a mutual forbearance on the part of the great Western Powers, that forbearance will no longer rest on any conviction either of the personal wisdom or of the dynastic necessity of the Emperor of the French.

The Kansas Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:—

"The amendment which Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, proposes to offer to the Kansas-Minnesota bill, provides that *nothing in the act* shall be construed to impair the right of the people to alter their form of government at all times, provided the form be republican. A declaration of this general nature will not be objectionable to any one. It may have an effect favorable to the passage of the bill."

If Mr. Pugh's amendment is accurately stated, it is not "worth shucks," as they say in Ohio. Of course there is nothing "*in the act*" of Congress which can possibly be construed as forbidding the change of their Constitution by the people of Kansas whenever they see fit. The provision which may have that effect is in the Lecompton Constitution. It declares that "*after* the year 1864" the Constitution may be altered in a certain way. President Buchanan, Gen. Cass and others have adopted the view of the case which was presented in the Times on the very day after the Lecompton Constitution was received here, namely that *before* that time a majority of the people of Kansas can amend the Constitution at pleasure. But it is by no means certain that the courts of Kansas, organized under the Lecompton Constitution, or the Supreme Court of the United States,—when the matter comes practically before them,—will take that view of the subject. And if they should happen to decide the other way, the President would probably feel constrained by a sense of duty to waive his own opinions, and send the Federal army to enforce and uphold the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Pugh proposes to relieve the subject of this embarrassment: and his bill probably provides that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution—(not in the act of Congress as the *Journal's* correspondent has it,) shall be construed to prevent such alteration or amendment. But the objections to this are very formidable. It must be remembered that if the State is admitted, this question will be one of constitutional construction:—and what right has Congress to *construe* the Constitution of a State? That duty belongs solely and exclusively to the Judiciary, and it would be an unprecedented intrusion and usurpation for Congress to declare by act what decisions should, or should not, be pronounced by State Judges. Any such attempt would be overruled at once. The Supreme Court, which has just declared that Congress cannot *legislate* for a Territory, would most certainly hold that it could not interpret laws and constitutions for a State.

It may be said that this is not an act of construction but a positive provision,—a clause inserted in the fundamental law. But what right has Congress to alter or add to the Constitution? This would be a most unusual and extraordinary form of intervention. If Congress can insert a new clause in the Constitution of a State applying for admission, it can change the whole instrument and make a new one. This position is not tenable for a moment.

The ground that will probably be taken is, that this proviso would be in the nature of a *condition*: and that Congress certainly has the right to prescribe the terms upon which new States shall be admitted. But it is not quite clear, and most assuredly it is not generally admitted either by the South or the Democratic Party, that Congress has any such right. And in the second place, it is not easy to see how the condition is to be enforced, even if it should be made. Suppose the State should be admitted—Congress prescribing this or any other condition of admission:—and then suppose that the people of the State, who had not been parties to the condition and had never given their assent to it, should ignore it altogether. Where would be the remedy? The State could not very well be turned out of the Union, nor would there be any power in Congress to enforce the terms which it had originally prescribed. And a condition which cannot be enforced is practically no condition at all.

These attempts to dodge the issue will be unavailing. Members of Congress must decide openly and simply whether they will, or will not, vote to bring Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution just as it stands. They have no power to alter its provisions, to change the circumstances of its adoption or to control the manner in which the State, it admitted, shall be organized and governed under it. No amendment, provision or compromise can relieve them from this necessity or blind their constituents to the real character and import of their action.

Conflict of Laws and Manners in the Southern States.

There is no feature in Southern society more frequently commented upon than its low estimate of the value of human life. This is evidenced not so much by the number of affrays in which life is lost, as by the way in which these incidents are dealt with by the law. In all semi-barbarous communities, the disposition to take vengeance on enemies by murdering them, is strong and pronounced. The passions are violent, and self-restraint unknown. The intense selfishness of savage natures leads individuals to exaggerate enormously the gravity of all injuries received at the hands of others. A word, a look, a blow, rouses a tempest of hate which no law passed by sober men, legislating in full possession of their senses, could go even half way to appease. The enormous disproportion thus daily presented between the legal penalty and the party's own sense of the wrong done him, is so great that the courts of justice cease to be thought of as a means of getting satisfaction.

It is not in the wide prevalence of this state of feeling that the South is peculiar. It is the old story, so often told of the Scotch Highlands seventy years ago, of every country in Europe a century and a half back, of barbarians in all quarters of the globe at the present day. The anomaly of Southern manners lies in the fact that its political and religious organizations are a hundred years in advance of popular feeling. In all other free communities, the government is a reflex of the national sentiment; instead of preceding, it follows it. In the South, both the church and the law seem to be of totally foreign origin, and to have been imposed upon the people by the mad freak of some humane but enthusiastic conqueror. If, without any previous knowledge of their history or antecedents, we were to go down into Mississippi or Louisiana, and hear of the daily homicides, mutilations and fights which take place in all parts of the country; witness the unbridled and implacable ferocity displayed by every white man who happens to get into a dispute with his neighbor; his blind forgetfulness of every consideration save the gratification of the passion of the moment, history and analogy would lead us to conclude that this community was governed by a pasha or a satrap, armed with summary powers, and prompt to exercise them. We should at once expect to see every man guilty of stabbing or murder, seized by a Kavass or Zaptié, brought before a Cadi and decapitated on the spot. We should look in the streets for fraudulent bakers nailed by the ears to the door-posts, and usurious moneylenders undergoing the bastinado in front of their offices. We should look in short for all the forms and all the abuses of oriental justice. If any man were to propose to us to govern such a community by means of a constitution based on the Bill of Rights, and of Anglo-Saxon law, with its slow procedure—its multiplicity of forms—its delicate regard for personal liberty, we should laugh him to scorn. If, in addition to this, he were seriously to inform us that this very community were all members either of the Baptist or Methodist Church, devout reverers of the Bible, diligent attendants on the means of Grace, that they writhed regularly in the pangs of revivalist remorse, and reveled in the ecstacy of revivalist peace, that they spoke of their souls in the language of Whitfield and Wesley, and wrestled with the tempter with all the energy of Bunyan, we should treat him as an idle and impertinent wag. And yet nothing is more true. The Constitutions of the Southern States are, so far as regards the citizens, framed in a spirit of the most advanced enlightenment and humanity, and the laws are the laws of a cultivated, sober and God-fearing people; and yet this very people right their wrongs and avenge their quarrels with the passions and the weapons of Affghans. The Church is the Church of saints, and apostles, and martyrs. It teaches the extreme of self-abnegation—the utter worthlessness of man—the utter wickedness of the human heart—the passing glory of forgiveness; but its members practice the creed of Thor or Woden, with all the zealous fury of a Mahometan dervish.

The last annual report of the Penitentiary of Louisiana furnishes a curious illustration of the foregoing remarks. That portion of the working of the prison which is purely incidental and of very inferior importance, is admirably conducted—the financial department. But the real object of the whole institution, the prevention of crime, seems still very far in the distance, and one-half of the crimes of the State are crimes against the person. Murder is the monster evil of the community. The number of persons convicted of it during the last year was 63; of manslaughter only 46; and of assaults and stabbing, only 30. The proportion of the various grades of crimes against the person, which usually prevails in civilized countries, is thus totally reversed in Louisiana. More men are actually convicted of killing with premeditation than in the heat of passion. The more heinous the offence, the more common it seems to be.

In discussing the criminal statistics of Southern States, however, we must never forget that they give but a very feeble notion of the extent of this particular class of offences. By far the greater number of murders and manslaughters arise out of previous quarrels, or what we call "difficulties." This previous malice, which here and in England, constitutes the essence of the offence in the South, is looked upon as a complete palliation, and the result is that no conviction can, in the vast majority of cases, ever be obtained for murder; and they consequently never find their way into prison reports. A large number of murders are also committed all over the country, which are not followed by any prosecution at all, though the perpetrators are well known, and the deed was public. In fact, in the towns the shedders of blood fly to the Police stations as to cities of refuge.

The most curious part of the report remains to be noticed. There were seventeen pardons granted by the Governor during the year. Of these, nine were to persons convicted of murder and three of manslaughter! and, this in the teeth of the fact which the report acknowledges, that one-half the convictions of the State are for crimes against the person. Comment on this is needless.

A High-Time in the Assembly.—On Saturday the Assembly of this State enacted, with success, the part of an excited Ward cancus. The performance was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, who pronounced the act perfect.

Mr. Dureya introduced an Anti-Lecompton resolution, and moved the previous question. This sudden closing of the flood gates of debate was considered unfair by the members who desired to sustain Mr. Buchanan, and they determined to make what trouble they could. Accordingly, when the roll-call came to Mr. Laning, he claimed his right under the rule to "state briefly" his reasons for the vote that was in him. Under this pretence he spoke nearly an hour on general politics. He was several times called to order, but as often sustained by the Democratic Speaker. An appeal was taken, and Mr. Laning proceeded to discuss the appeal. When he was out of breath, another Democrat followed. With fresh energies, and a favorable Speaker, he defied all calls to order, talking endlessly about finance, railroads, and things in general. Another Democrat succeeded, spreading himself particularly upon the Dred Scott decision.

When the Democracy of the House had fully exploded, the question of appeal was decided against the Speaker.

Then there was a call of the House. The reporters, under a cry from Mr. Laning, and a decision of the Chair, were "hustled out," and even Senators Mather and Scott were forced to leave.

At last the question was taken upon Mr. Dureya's resolution, and the policy of the Administration condemned by a vote of 45 to 23. The storm subsided; the House grew calm; and the curtain fell.

We trust due notice may be given of the next performance.

A Worn in Season, how Good it is!—We infer from the following, which we find in the *Journal of Commerce*, that the Superintendent of the Assay Office has some difficulty in reconciling his friendships and his office. His special regard for Mayor Woon nearly cost him his place, and now his love of Walker exposes him to a similar peril. He has too many friends—and we are not quite sure that the *Journal* will not prove "one too many" if the following is a sample of its love:

Samuel F. Butterworth.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Washington, that a severe pressure is being made on the President to remove Mr. Samuel F. Butterworth from the post of Superintendent of the Assay Office, *on the ground that he is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Robert J. Walker, and therefore opposed to the Kansas policy of the Administration.* We are glad to hear that the President has not yielded, and is not likely to yield to any such pressure. We are aware that Mr. Butterworth has long had friendly relations with Mr. Walker; but we are also positively certain that he is a warm and cordial friend of the Administration, and of their measures. He has frequently, *in our hearing, expressed his dissent from Mr. Walker's opinions*; and we know that he took an active and prominent part in the great mass meeting at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, to sustain the President, and approve his policy.

Jobson, the Undaunted.—We clip the following item of intelligence from the *Journal of Commerce:*

"David Wemyss Jobson, nothing daunted by his two days' residence in jail for contempt of Court, is out with the prospectus of a weekly paper, which he proposes to publish, entitled *The Red Flag*. It is "intended to explain and extend Red or Bright and True Republicanism."

"Two days in jail" can't daunt Jobson. If it had been as familiar with his character and history as it should have been, the *Journal* would not have intimated surprise at his indomitable endurance. His European experience and observation, the studies and habits of his life, have stripped the dungeon of its terrors. He cares no more for jails and prisons than Howard the Philanthropist did. We are glad he is to enter the field of journalism. We shall await the appearance of *The Red Rag* with great interest.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of a morning paper says that Senator Seward's speech was "briefer than had been expected." We are a little curious to know what *was* expected in this regard. Eight columns of solid, small type was quite sufficient for *our* expectations.

Arrival of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and Suite.

Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha, Nasur Said Suliman, (C. E.,) and Captain Thessan, and Lieut. Sadick, of the Ottoman Navy, arrived by the *Europa*, on Saturday evening, and were escorted to their rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Alderman Boole, Chairman of the Reception Committee. As their arrival was known to but few there was no excitement, and they were not much annoyed by the impertinence of the curious. Yesterday morning Alderman Boole and Councilman Van Tine, also a member of Committee of Reception, waited upon the Admiral, and welcomed him to the City in fitting terms. They also invited him to accompany them to the City Hall for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of the Mayor, the other City authorities, and the citizens generally. The Admiral returned thanks for the flattering reception that was tendered, and said he would comply with their wishes. They are all fine looking men, and when in their native costume will doubtless create some excitement in public.

The arrangements of Alderman Boole and Councilman Van Tine are: To take the Admiral and suite from the St. Nicholas to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this morning. In the Governor's Room they will be visited by the City authorities. They will then be escorted to the new chambers of the Board of Aldermen, (just opening,) where they will be introduced to the ladies, and partake of the collation provided in celebration of the opening of the new chambers. That will conclude the reception at the City Hall. They have accepted the invitation of the Committee to visit the opera during the evening. Mr. Bearon sent the Admiral an invitation to visit his theatre, but it was respectfully declined. It is probable that the Admiral will remain in the City about one month. He is here to contract for a ship of the line, (steam power,) intended to be made the flag ship of the Ottoman navy. It is expected that the Admiral and suite will visit the Institutions at an early day, under the escort of the Reception Committee.

More of the Court Dress—Still Another Version.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure there can be no foundation for the statement that President Buchanan has backed out of his original intention to give poor Bennett a foreign mission. It must be a weak invention of that venerable editor's enemies.

Mr. Bennett's services to the Administration are, I happen to know, highly appreciated by Buchanan. Long before this time, the editor of the *Herald* would have been residing near the Court of Austria, but for delays in preparing his wardrobe. Being a Scotchman, he naturally desired to go abroad with out breeches. The warm weather, early in the Winter, favored this design. But a cold term in February, followed by another in March, caused him a shaking in the legs, unfavorable to the abandonment of pantaloons. Spring is, however, at hand, and our Minister's philibeg is nearly ready. His tailor, a Dutchaber man, in Vandam-street, informs me confidentially that he makes a splendid appearance in kilt and hose. About five inches of bare leg, in the vicinity of the knee, will be exposed to the weather. In fact he will look like the ghost of a Highland Chieftain in complete cattle-stealing costume.

Pray, don't believe a word of the story about Gen. Webb's old clothes. They wouldn't suit Mr. Bennett at all. Besides, they are already too well known at Vienna.

SAWNEY.

Still Another Contradiction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You recently stated that Arnoux was making a Court Costume for Mr. Ben Nett, and that the design selected was—that of a "Highland piper." You will be good enough to give this story a distinct and emphatic contradiction.

I inclose you my card, and am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant, VANDAM-STREET.

Amusements.

The principal event of the week in the World of Amusement will be the production to-night of Meyerbeer's Opera of "Les Huguenots" at the Academy of Music. Mr. Ullman intends by this revival to test the public appreciation for this kind of amusement—in which the show is at least as important as the music. The manager asks the public if it desires him to spend $10,000 on the production of a single novelty—for Mr. Meyerbeer's Opera has cost that. Whatever may be the answer, there is no doubt that a remarkable performance of a remarkable opera will be given to-night. All that bountiful means and ample study can do has been done. It should be borne in mind that the doors open at 6 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ instead of 8.

At the theatres we are promised several novelties during the present week, but nothing strikingly new is "up" for to-night. At Wallack's the drama of "Jessie Brown" crowds the house to overflowing, and will of course be repeated until further notice. At Laura Keene's the "Green Bushes" and the farce of "Sudden Thoughts" are announced. At the Broadway Mme. Tournaire and Mr. James Melville, two of the most extraordinary riders in the world, appear in some of their best acts. At the National the celebrated local drama of "Wealth and Worth," followed by "Cinder-Nelly" and the "Skeleton Hand," will be played. At the Bowery Mr. Eddy and Mr. Johnston appear in "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Gold Hunters," followed by the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain." And at the Museum Mrs. C. Howard, assisted by Mr. C. Carroll, (who makes his first appearance on this occasion,) appear in the "Hunchback."

Miss Agnes Robertson's benefit on Saturday night was an unusually interesting event. Wallack's Theatre was of course densely crowded;—that was not the point. What made people feel an unusual glow of excitement was the appearance of the Highland Guard in full regimentals, accompanied by the Caledonian Club, clad in every species of Tartan. The drama broadly Scotch, and this new auditorial element being also Scotch, there was a reciprocal sympathy between the stage and the parquette which bubbled over at the end, and resulted in tumultuous enthusiasm. *Jessie Brown* of Lucknow, at the moment of her deliverance from the dread Sepoys, was in danger of annihilation from the bouquets of her countrymen and admirers. Never were bouquets so prodigally bestowed. Mr. Lester's herculean frame quivered beneath their weight. Things could not end in this way, so Mr. Boucicault came out and made a speech, and then Mr. McPherson, of the Highland Guard, stepped forward and danced a Highland fling—all amid the ruins of Lucknow, Bushmillah!

After these preliminaries had been arranged, the Highland Guard and the Caledonian Club marched in procession to the residence of Mr. Stuart, in Fifteenth-street, where, to the captivating music of the Bagpipes, another Highland fling was performed on the sidewalk. After an excellent serenade by Robertson's Band, the Highlanders were invited to an elegant entertainment, provided by Mr. Stuart, in honor of Miss Robertson's benefit. The enthusiasm of Wallack's Theatre was transferred to the quiet realms of Fifteenth-street, and the odor of whisky prevailed in the avenue. We are informed that the entertainment was of the most sumptuous kind, and that the brilliant contrasts of costume afforded by the uniforms of the company furnished a picture for the eye which is seldom seen at a private table. A number of distinguished guests were in waiting, and, being provoked thereto, made speeches of mutual amity and consideration. The health of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Boucicault was drank, "with honors" of which she may well be proud.

Musical.

Philarmonic Society.—An interesting feature of Saturday's Concert (which showed an improved attendance) was the performance of a manuscript symphony by Mr. Ferdinand Hiller, a composer who enjoys an ample fortune, a remarkable amount of scientific attainment, and a limited number of ideas. We are glad to notice that the Philharmonic Society is opening its repertoire to the works of living masters. The effort of the age is so forwards, to reach some unknown goal in high Harmonic realms, and a Philharmonic Society should at least keep us acquainted not only with what has been done, but with what is being done.

Mr. Hiller's symphony is a vexatious work. It possesses unquestionable merit; the themes are frequently fresh and vigorous; and the instrumentation always bold and masterly. But these recommendations are modified by the incessant recurrence of common clap-trap passages and brassy *ensembles* which suggest notaing in the world but the French comic opera. The treatment of the symphony is operatic rather than symphonic, and the composer seems to have a *coda* constantly in his eye. Like many other men, Mr. Hiller owes something to his predecessors; the opening passages of the scherzo are suggestive of Mr. Wagner, in whose gorgeous "Tannhauser" overture may be found a similar passage. In other places Mr. Hiller lends himself more readily to Mendelssohn, and in his well-informed regard for brass and wood instruments closely resembles that master. Indeed, his respect for the wood instruments is almost ludicrous, for in each movement there is an inevitable quartet solo. Whatever may be the nature of Mr. Hiller's themes (and they are sometimes good) in a distinctly melodic point of view, there can be no doubt that he treats them well, and however much he may roam in the lurid splendor of melo-dramatic *tuttis*, he returns to his first love with a skill which must win the heart of every musician. The scherzo and the finale are the best portions of the work; both themes of the "Adagio" being strained and overwrought for the movement.

Beethoven's glorious "Coriolanus" overture was played magnificently, and was the special luxury of the programme. We cannot say the same for Mr. Lindpaintner's "Faust."

Madame D'Angri sang two solos and was encored in each. The subscribers do not often hear such singing at their Concerts.

In the instrumental way we had a solo (very well played) on the clarionet by Mr. Kieffer; and the second and third movements of Hensett's "Concerto," played by Mr. William Mason. The mechanical difficulties of this piece are very great, and demand a pisnist of good power. Mr. Mason played with ability and fully merited the warm appreciation of the audience—especially in the third movement; his performance of the *Larghetto*, however, was cold and unemotional.

Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor; R. Schumann's overture in E; and Wagner's Tannhauser overture are announced for the fourth and last Concert.

Sea and Ship News.

THE WHALING FLEET.

According to the latest statistics, as contained in the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, of New-Bedford, there are, of all kinds, engaged in the whale-fishery at that place, 323; Dartmouth, 10; Westport, 20; Sippican, 5; Wareham, 1; Sandwich, 1; Fairhaven, 48; Mattapoisett, 19; Nantucket, 37; Edgartown, 19; Holmes Hole, 2; Falmouth, 3; Provincetown, 28; Orleans, 4; Beverly, 2; Salem, 1; New-London, 64; Fall River, 2; Warren, 16; Newport, 3; Stonington, 5; Greenport, 7; Mystic, 6; Sag Harbor, 20; Cold Spring, 5; San Francisco, 11. Total, 663. There are now in the port of New-Bedford, 10 ships and 10 barks; Fairheven, 3 ships and 1 bark. To arrive during the year 1858: New-Bedford, 57; Fairhaven, 10; Nantucket, 4; Edgartown, 3. Total 74 one at the three ports. The aggregate amount of oil on board of these ships when last heard from is: Sperm, 20,250 barrels; whale, 52,063 barrels; Fairhaven, 10 vessels due, with sperm, 4,560 barrels; whale, 7,370 barrels; Nantucket, 4 vessels, with sperm, 2,780; whale, 1,000 barrels; Edgartown, 3 due, with sperm, 375 barrels; whale, 3,976 barrels. Total minimum amount of oil to be received this year: Sperm, 27,965 barrels; whale, 64,428 barrels.

The mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 102 passengers and $142,693 in specie.

The passengers by the steamship *New-York* on her late trip from Glasgow have sent a complimentary letter to Captain McMillan for his courage, skill and kindness during the tempestuous passage just closed.

There were, on Friday, in the port of New-York: Steamships, 26; ships, 122; barks, 76; brigs, 67; schooners, 289. Total, 580.

☞ **Notice.**—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscribers have been appointed general agents of the New-York Wire Railing Company, for the sale of their manufactures consisting of

COMPOSITE IRON RAILINGS.
WIRE RAILINGS,
CAST IRON RAILINGS,
IRON BEDSTEADS.
IRON FURNITURE,
GENERAL FOUNDRY WORK, &c.,

And that they are prepared to furnish orders promptly. The New-York Wire-Railing Company are now making large additions to their works, so as to meet the increasing demands for their manufactures.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
March 1, 1858. No. 312 Broadway.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine** NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New York

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **March.**
Hail blustry March! The elm and larch
Though rough they kiss yet feel it thrilling,
In vernal flood through sap and blood
And to their gum-sealed buds are filling!
As melt the snows, the crocus blows,
The squirrel leaps through sporting branches;
Old Winter worn is nigh forlorn.
And Spring's young bounds toll at its haunches.

Oh, mouth whose breath requires a sheath
On all the buds of tenderer promise,
Though keen and blind thy dusty wind,
At least thou'st taken old Winter from us!
Soon shalt be seen, in din pied green,
The earth from frosty chains emerging,
And Summer's breeze will fan the trees
With clouds of new-blown blossoms surging!

To thee we owe this healthy glow
Which stirs the blood with vernal vigor;
And rightly dress—pants, coat and vest—
We've little cause to feel thy rigor!
All these we find—good taste combined
With cheapness that outstrips all others—
At these three stores, whose golden doors
Fly open at the name—SMITH BROTHERS!

SMITH BROTHERS One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rupture.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical-Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 349 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance and fast in use. Sold at No 1 Barclay-st., and by all druggists. Also Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, tooth powder, &c.

☞ **Barbelf's Patent Sewing Machines.**—For tailors, pant, vest and dressmakers boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—EVANS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. R. D. Thomas, 9th-st. Welsh Congregational Church, Mr. RICHARD D. WILLIAMS of Copper Co., Mo., and Miss ELIZABETH EVANS of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOINTYRE—HADON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., THOMAS MCINTYRE to Miss MARY LOUISA HADON all of this City.

TOMES—ZIMMERMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., BENJAMIN TOMES to ROSALIE, youngest daughter of the late JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, Sr.

BURR—VANDERVOORT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. S. H. Meeker ANDREW E. BURR to IDA, eldest daughter of Abm. Vandervoort, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MCLEAN—DICKSON.—At Toronto, C. W., on Saturday, Feb. 27, by Rev Dr. Jennings, JOHN S. MACLEAN merchant, of Halifax, to MARY FOX youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dickson, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

HAVERSTICK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 6, after a protracted illness, FREDERICK J. HAVERSTICK, of the firm of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, (Dr. Hutton's,) Washington-square, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 9. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, ELIZABETH H., wife of Albertus A. Weeks, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also the members and honorary members of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2, also the members of Palestine Lodge No 206 of F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 117 Broome-st.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, ROBERT PATRICK HENRY, infant son of Robert Thompson and Martha Agnes Marshall, aged 6 months and 25 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

STOLLER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 6, NICOLAS STOLLER, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives, friends and members of Hinman Lodge No 107 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 1st-av., on Monday, March 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MONFORT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, WILLIAM MONFORT, aged 23 years

The funeral services will be held at No. 42 Bedford-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FRASER.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, Rev. ALEXANDER G. FRASER, A. M., late of Scotland, aged 86 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church Bleecker-st. corner of West 10th, this (Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DILES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, of inflammation of the lungs CAROLINE AMELIA third daughter of Geo. W. and Caroline Diles, aged 6 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral No. at 114 McDougal-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARDING.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, WILLETTA C., infant daughter of Wm. B. and Eliza J. Harding, aged 5 months and 2 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. James M. Coonrn, No. 122 West 34th-st

RAY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, JULIA ANN, infant daughter of Martha Ann and William F. Ray, aged 10 months and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, James H. Parker, No. 31 Renwick-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains to be taken to Union, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GRANT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, after a short illness, EMILIE GRANT daughter of Henry and Phebe A. Grant, aged 2 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 9 at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 3rd av.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 6, of scarlet fever, ANNA SKELDING daughter of J. T. and E. H. Williams aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 66 West 37th-st. this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Ct., for interment.

VERDENBURGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 5, Miss JANE VERDENBURGH, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from her late residence, No. 6 Jones-st., without further invitation.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, (March 7, TITUS BURGESS, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No 520 Broome st.

MULLANY.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, MARGARETTA E., wife of Lieut. J. R. M. Mullany U. S. N.

Her friends, and those of her brother: Isaac Ames, and brothers-in-law Dr. Joseph Worster, H.R. Frall, Elias S., Andrew J., and John R. Mollany, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Canal st., on Monday, March 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

THERASSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a lingering illness, LOUISE E. THERASSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 66 West 3d st. on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 7 ESTHER, widow of the late Major Russel Wheeler, of Stoningston, aged 80 years.

The funeral will be attended on Tuesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob B. Murray, Esq., Carroll-place, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The body will be removed to Connecticut for interment.

MERRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, GEORGE FRANCIS, only son of George and Emily D. MERRILL, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, Pacific-st., corner of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, Capt. THOS. B. SANFORD eldest son of the late Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas B Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, without further notice on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bangor for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

BENNET.—At Portchester, on Saturday, March 6, Miss MARIA BENNET, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jefferson Berrien, No. 67 Bank st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—At New Rochelle, on Saturday evening, March 6, Miss JANE HUNTINGTON, daughter of the late Jos. P. Huntington.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle. Trains leave 27th-st. at 12:40.

BEERS.—In Newtown, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 18, ABEL BEERS, aged 89 years.

SCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 5, of paralysis, MARION, widow of John Scott, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 Grand-st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

COBB'S NEW STORY, IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, is creating a great sensation. Everybody is reading it.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union.
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.

To which they add, in quantities:

WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

IVORY COMBS.

CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

CHAPPED HANDS—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 788 Broadway.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.
Vol. VI.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
HAVE NOW READY:
Vol VI. of
ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS;
OR,
THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
From the Original Documents, commencing with the Organizing of the Government.
EDITED BY COLONEL THOMAS H. BENTON,
Author of "Thirty Years' View."

The great subject of these volumes, the POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, is one with which it is of the highest importance that every American who has a vote to cast should be conversant.

The interest of history, the poetical charm of eloquence, and the calm delights of philosophy, are here blended.

To all who would understand aright the progress of the United States, who would trace their development from a feeble colony to a mighty power among the nations, who would view with prescient eye the causes which are operating still further to promote their prosperity and glory or the slight seeds of decay which may, even now, have begun to germinate, giving premonitions of coming decline and ruin; to all, in short, who love their country and anxiously desire her highest welfare, the facts of our political history, the progress of opinions on important subjects among our eminent statesmen, must be worthy of the earnest and most serious consideration.

Every one who has been compelled to search through a large volume to find here and there a few words on this subject which he is examining, has been irresistibly reminded of the "needle in the haystack." All such difficulty is here obviated by an INDEX, at once complete and accurate.

This Abridgment is made without regard to the party views, but with the sole consideration of the importance of the subject.

The work will be comprised in fifteen volumes, royal octavo, each of 750 pages—six of which are now ready—and they are supplied to subscribers in any part of the country, bound in cloth, for $3; law sheep, $3 50; half morocco, $4; half calf, $4 50, each.

D. A. & CO., ALSO PUBLISH,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
THIRTY YEARS' VIEW; or, a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850. With Historical Notes and Illustrations, and some Notices of Eminent Deceased Contemporaries. By THOMAS H. BENTON. Two volumes, cloth, $5; sheep, $6; half morocco, $7.

HISTORICAL AND LEGAL EXAMINATION of that Part of The Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott Case, which declares the Unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise Act, and the Self-Extension of the Constitution to Territories carrying Slavery along with it. By Col. THOMAS H. BENTON. One vol., 8vo. cloth, $1.

NECK TIES ONLY.

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 459 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of

BYRON TIES,	ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES,	NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)	

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS,
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S NEW STORY!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
Another extra edition of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Containing the second installment of Dr. Robinson's new story of BUCK BISON, will be issued at 8 o'clock this morning. Apply at the News Depôts.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No 20 Maiden-lane.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c., &c., cured by a mild external application in five minutes Patients will be attended at their residences free of charge for a week or two. Address Dr. MONROE, General Post-Office.

J. O. BARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

DESPERATELY BURNT BY CAMPHENE.
Dr. S. S. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve applied as directed, will be found the most effectual remedy that can be tried. I will undertake any such cases, and make no charge until the cure is effected. DR. S. S. SMITH,
No. 77 Canal-st., near Church.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th-st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Mitchell, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFFERING my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Castors, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 52 AND 54 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS,
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Ameskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Londale, Wamanitas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH
APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
embracing the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 253 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

GENERAL DRY GOODS SALE
AT RETAIL,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of Creditors,
Comprising
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
SWISS AND SCOTH MUSLINS,
QUILTS & COUNTERPANES,
SUMMER PANTALOON STUFFS AND COATINGS,
BLACK MERINOS, LUSTRES AND ALPACAS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.
The sale is now on at No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.
By order of Assignees.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED FOR THE BROADWAY SALES,
IN PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES, PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHALLIS AND BAREGE DE LAINES,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Are now selling by the Assignees of
C. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late of No. 767 Broadway,
At the Store No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
At less than the cost of production, to close the estate.
TERMS CASH.

SPRING EXPOSITION!
LATEST IMPORTATIONS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering,
AT RETAIL,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Among which will be found many Novelties confined exclusively to their house.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

1858. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers.
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SMALL OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT
No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
OF FINE LINEN DAMASK GOODS.
In Table Cloths, from 1 yard to 7 yards long.
Napkins, 4-8, 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4.
Damasks and Diapers by the yard.
Sheeting Linens, &c., &c.
By the Assignees of
C. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open
ON MONDAY MARCH 8,
A large stock of the above goods, suited to the
SPRING TRADE.
Added to their usual large Stock, will be found many kinds of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, OONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

RICH SPRING SILKS
IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SILKS,
Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,
11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings, At 8c. 6d. per yard.
3-4 wide Allendale Sheetings, At 8c. 6d. per yard.
6-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings, At 8c. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth, At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons, At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints, Entirely new patterns.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its usefulness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is to a weight of only 12 ounces.
THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE
is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse,
No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.
MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

MILLINERY.

1858. STRAW GOODS, &c. 1858.
New Spring styles of White and Colored
STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH CHIP,
FLATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
At Wholesale only,
For cash, at
No 318 Broadway.
HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. & G. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. & G. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 25 4th-st., one door from Abeve Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry and baking; wages $7 to $9 a month; City or country; also her niece, a girl of 14, minds a baby and sews neatly; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to wash. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Good City reference

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of references can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT good laundress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Good German girl, aged 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 205 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fine work neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City reference. Call at No. 167 West 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. At 227 East 18th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a good seamstress, having no further need of her services. Inquire at No. 26 West 20th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has served in the best families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 3d-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, a neat, tidy, experienced girl, who can come well recommended, to go to Riverdale on the Hudson, 16 miles from the City. Apply at No. 26 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 164 Beekman st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW MOST EXcellent domestic Protestants and Catholics, in every capacity of housework. Families in want of good reliable servants, apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. None but respectable girls, with undoubted reference, admitted Satisfaction guaranteed to employers.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., formed in 1852, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, must be a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 61 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th inst., before 2 o'clock P. M. Best of references required from their last situation.

WANTED—A TIDY ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR GERman Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. One who can bring satisfactory references as to integrity and capacity may call at No. 119 Henry-st., Brooklyn None others need apply.

WANTED—A NURSE, A PROTESTANT, ONE that has experience in taking care of an infant, and fond of children. Apply at No. 95 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 2d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENGlish girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 246 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT, GERman or Scotch preferred. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 56 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms on the 2d floor, with pantries attached, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring immediately, for himself, wife and child, a nice, pleasant room, with hot and cold water, gas, closets and privilege of bath-room. Location wanted near Wall st. ferry, and intending to make an arrangement permanent, none but private families need apply. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, with full particulars, C. S. M., Box No. 108 Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and two sons, (young men,) in the vicinity of this City, on a route where the gentlemen can attend to their business daily, from 1st May. Address, with situation and terms, (three bedrooms wanted, where there are few or no other boarders,) A. B. S., at this office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, with board, in the house of a small private family, where he can have a quiet, comfortable home. There must be no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, H. B., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman, with breakfast, tea, and dinner on Sundays. A private family preferred. Location above 14th-st. Address E. C., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

NOTICE TO PERSONS SEEKING HOME COMFORTS.—A young English widow lady from the city of London, occupying her own house, with a servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large, nicely furnished front room, on 2d floor, with fire light and partial board, will be given. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered, where all the freedom and comforts of a plain, quiet and genteel home can be enjoyed, free from the annoyances of boarders, children or others. The location is west of and near Seventh way, and in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. Answer, for a few days, CITY, Box 2,070 LONDON, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hard ware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man; has had sixteen years experience in some of the best families; understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 Waverley-place, or address M. O., same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, well acquainted with business in this City for the last 10 years at any respectable occupation; writes a fair hand and good accountant and salesman; very attentive to business; not afraid to work; is very careful and handy about a store, good reference from last employer. Address J. H. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 37 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—AUCTION HOUSES.—A SITUATION AS assistant salesman in some auction house. A dry goods one would be preferred References of the highest respectability given. Address AUCTIONEER, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M. Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 12th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; in first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F., *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred Refers to his late employer, J. S Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED gardener; one that fully understands the business. Apply at No. 28 Spruce-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 469 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial academy in New-York and prepares boys and men practically for business. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Regular terms $25 for the whole commercial course. One $15 private desk vacant; also, one $10 seat.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,865 Post office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies Schools and Academies with competent Teachers; also with Books, Pupils, &c.; parents with school circulars, and teachers with desirable positions. Wanted, a gentleman thoroughly competent to teach French and German. Also, several others wanted for different branches. SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music or drawing, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 285 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
Hesar P. West, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

MACHINERY.

ONE SLIDE LATHE—(SIX FEET) WITH SCREW cutter and one iron planer, 16 feet 30 by 30,) both in excellent condition, for sale very cheap. Apply at ROGERS & SMITH'S, No. 26 Morrow-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x36, with any lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs. with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE Village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling House containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 2 rods of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York Terms easy, and possession given immediately For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 303 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st, near 2d-av; house 25x64, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 511 Greenwich st Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence Apply as above, or to H. L. BAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 26x60, lot 100, 53d st, nearly and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 25x48, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 34th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lefayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, one 3-story (English basement) brick house, situate on Hamilton-st near Gates-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.; house is 22x38 feet, all finished in modern style; marble mantels and grates, gas, piped dumb waiter &c., &c. Lot 18x92 feet 6 inches; yard nicely flagged, &c Price only $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOFER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHed house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house No 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $4,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 196 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 187 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 148 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms low; cash, or the balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st. between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st.
Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 24th st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREEstory high stoop house, with all modern improvements, well calculated for a genteel family; a good yard in the rear; let immediately. No. 153 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block Possession given at any time. Apply next door, No. 155.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements. House about 22 feet by 60, and a conservatory extending 15 feet; newly papered and painted throughout. For further particulars inquire on the premises No. 60 East 29th-st. Furniture for sale if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 35th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $1,000; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 335 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown-stone, English basement house No. 49 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st, best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story cottage in a central part of the City, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under-cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 23 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 219 Court-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone front house, situated in 39th-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, all through. Price $7,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 236 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 158 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, flue cellar, &c. Rent $325. Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2,276 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER OF Broome and Mulberry sts., 56x116 feet; also wanted, $15,000, on first-class City property. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEAT two-story frame cottages situated in 39th-st., near Broadway Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for unimproved City property. Inquire of E. MILLS & CO., No. 259 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 56 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST REET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Depot. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIVE NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
WINNER'S PIANO-FORTE PRIMER.
WINNER'S ACCORDEON AND FLUTINA PRIMER.
WINNER'S VIOLIN PRIMER.
WINNER'S GUITAR PRIMER.
WINNER'S FLUTE PRIMER.
These new books contain the rudiments of music, arranged in the simplest manner and the best collections of tunes ever published, consisting of songs, polkas, waltzes, cotillions, &c., all carefully adapted to each particular instrument. In each book will be found nearly 200 pieces, among which are the following popular melodies:

"Willie, we have Missed you."	"Gentle Annie."
"Maggie by my Side."	"Root Hog or Die."
"Old Dog Tray."	"Old Folks at Home."
"My Mary Ann."	"Bobbin' Around."
"Hard Times."	"Ellen Bayne."
"Old Bob Ridley."	"Gentle Jenny Gray," &c.

The Piano forte and Guitar Primers have the words to most of the song tunes. The Accordeon Primers have the words to most of the song tunes, and tell you how to repair your own Accordeon.
The Violin Primer has the calls or figures to all the plain and fancy cotillions.
Price 50 cents. A copy of either book will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of the above price. Address
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST.,

For account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the present owners.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have taken in payment.

No 43 Beaver-st. The valuable 5 story stone and lot fronting 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 118 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, more or less, in the most substantial manner, very handsomely timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title all unquestionable. This property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE, SUPERIOR BEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c. &c.—F. NASH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian made household furniture, as the residence No 57 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture is pronounced to be the most expensive description having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied upon for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood inclose piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cuipids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Solid and richly polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, oriental cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, Ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, together with all the usual furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF All the rich and costly goods contained in the new and private mansion, No 248 west 23d st., near 8th-av, and London Terrace on TO MORROW, Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public as the goods are all first-class, in good order, and bracking an extensive variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith published

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor sheets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Depositsrequired on purchases.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, washstands, chairs, shades, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c. 8 superior hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SECOND-AVENUE, FORTY THIRD, FORTY-SEVENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The 4 story brick house (in rear) and lot north side of 47th-st., 125 feet west from 11th-av. Lot 25x100.5

ON NORTHEAST CORNER SECOND-AVENUE AND FORTY-NINTH-STREET—The 4-story brick store and dwelling, as per diagram. Lot 25x100

ON FORTY-THIRD-STREET—The valuable lot on the north side, 300 feet west from 6th-av. Size 25x100.4

ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREETS—The 13 beautiful lots, 375 feet west from 10th-av., from street to street. Improved neighborhood, and on fine level front ground

Terms very liberal. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

For maps, &c., apply at No. 7 Broad st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., rare and elegant collection of stuffed birds, from the Andes and Amazon River, collected by Professor Morse during his last visit to South America, and prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, William Galbraith. This is the most valuable collection of South American Birds ever offered at auction in the country, and cannot be duplicated

At 12 o'clock, at the sal-room No. 23 Nassau-st., to close an estate, an invoice of jewelry consisting of watches, lockets, vest chains, pins, pencil cases, gold pens, &c.

Also, to close an account, 11 demijohns of brandy.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY (LEASE HOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $750 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCK OF HARDWARE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, March 9, at No 226 Greenwich-st., by order of the Administrator and Trustee of E. Lagrave, deceased, the entire stock of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., contained in the above store. Also the fixtures, shelving, desks, cases, signs, &c. Terms cash on delivery, in current money. Catalogues now ready. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

YORKVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1858, at 12 o'clock, 72 lots between 3d and 4th avs. and 69th and 70th sts., near the Central Park, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound, East River, High Bridge, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, JAMES M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 6 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Boads bought and sold at private sale, and the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 40 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858 at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,129 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Exton tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 15 miles west of Fredericksburg on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and wood land, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chilian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent, of the purchase money on the day of sale; an amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY

No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to us house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED, NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Orders received of No. 64 Chatham-st., by mail, and at No. 234 East 13th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market" authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 21, 1858, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1867, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year the after until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompsins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868 Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st. New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—SACRAMENTO COUNTY Court House 10 per cent. Bonds issued in 1855, payable in 1865. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest payable on March and September.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 51 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central Notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank will be paid to the creditors on or after this date at the Banking House No 153 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO 97 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant.

PHILETUS E. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENO H KETCHUM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
CLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L ROWE,	GEORGE S WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINEB,	ISAAC H SMITE,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID H. TURNCRE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T NAVARRO,
ALBERT L DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD SILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK Feb. 9, 1858

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN C. GOES,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM H SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM KENT,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT B. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W MOORE,
S. L HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM L. COGSWELL,
J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS R. SKILLMAN,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B BAYLIS,	J H ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASBAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW The business will be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $26,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD F. MANN retiring from business.

DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD F. MANN
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFETH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIS & ROBERTS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by MORRIS ROBERTS, Jr., who will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 151 Fulton-av.

ROBERT E. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1858. MORRIS ROBERTS, Jr.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 58 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the office of the Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (basement) at 3 o'clock. The following owners of property on the line of the sewer lately constructed in 4th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., are notified to appear before the Committee, if they have any objections to make to the Assessment List, viz.:

C. D. French,	Patrick Carr,
John Quinn,	M. Zabiskie,
O. H. Jones,	P. Rooney,
William Spencer,	Wm Wall,
James Reed,	Owen Coyle,
F. B. Martin,	Wm. Saullen,
J. Sharp,	Jas. Parker,
David Brush,	Patrick Greaney,
John C. De nohee,	Hugh McGovern,
John C. Norton,	A McCourt.
C. S. Rea,	R Kinsley,
Wm. C. Seaman,	Thomas Jackson,
R. Dowdell,	Susan R. Hammond,
John Smith,	Amasa Keeyon,
R. Vaught,	Arend H. Pierck

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR. } Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st to the feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st. from Hudson-st to River-st.; 5th-st from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow st; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden st; Meadow-st., from 2d-st to 4th st; Garden-st. from 5th st to 6th-st.

All the work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. shippen, Esq., City Surveyor which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on Wednesday, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M. at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb 4 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
CED. C. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com B'd of Ass'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of confirming award of contracts for sewers in the following streets:

Sewer in 16th-st., 7th-av., through 8th-av to 15th st.
Sewer in Spring-st., from Green-wich-st to McDougal-sts.
Sewer in Desbrosses-st. from Hudson to North River.
Sewer in 3d-av., from 56th-st to 51st st.
Sewer in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Parties interested are invited to attend

THOMAS STEPHENS, F. I. A BOOLE, WM. TUCKER. } Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 6, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present as no further notice will be given.

F. I. A. BOOLE, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOHN LYNES. } Committee on Streets.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.

MICHAEL MURRAY, E. H. REED, THOMAS W ADAMS. } Committee on Ferries

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner 21st-st., New-York.

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Richly finished with round corners, rich, brilliant tone, handsomely lined with satinwood and white holly, rich inlaid plate, grand circular scale, grand diagonal bar and wrest-brace, made by one of the best City makers, with full warrantee; in use a short time, and good as new, and cost $350; will be sold for $225, and is worthy of notice; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front Brooklyn, Friday, 2 P. M. to 4½ P. M., Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, N. B.—Inducements for cash. Five minutes' walk from ferries on or Cathar.ne Ferries.

$130—THE GREATEST BARGAIN TO BE FOUND.—A rosewood 6¾-octave rosewood piano forte finished with round corners, City made, contains all the modern improvements, superior tone, in perfect order, and is a bargain; rarely to be found. Can be seen and examined at the Furniture Packing Establishment, in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st, and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. N. B.—Will be sold for the above price, if applied for immediately.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100 New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $250 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted for three years, at low prices for a short time only T. GILCHRIST,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTS NEWTON BRADBURYS, No. 422 Broome-st. respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GALLET, DAVIS & CO'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New-York pianos lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $175, cash. T. S BERRY

No. 485 Broadway corner Grand st., Marble Building.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, PRICE $195, eplendid 7 octave piano-forte, large round corners, full, rich tone, acoll ed keys, celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new, beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 189 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, carved desk, made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago, full iron frame all round for strength; finished by a competent professor of music, with elegant stool. Apply at No 358 Broome-st.

$175 WILL PURCHASE A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, round and gothic corners, City maker, of well known responsibility; originally cost $450 as good as new, in perfect order, splendid tone, patent tube. Must be sold for the above amount, as the family has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bynard-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON,) Piano-forte manufacturers, Warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL, GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PI-anos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av. corner of 21st-st. New-York, by J. M. PETTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. WILLIAMS & CAMPFIELDS' Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE.—IN MADISON, Ind.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. The establishment is in perfect repair, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000, is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business and manufactures is remarkably healthy. The small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

$4,000 for $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a respectable, established, cash business of seven years' standing, paying a net profit of from $7,000 to $10,000 per year. Unquestionable references given and required. Security given for the amount invested, if required. Address C. C. CHILDS, Times office, New-York.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 240 Waverley-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $200; second do., $75 From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan 15.....1858	Wednesday, Feb 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London

B. G WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....50	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL 2,000 tons, E. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,850 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for	Bremen for	Southampton

THREATENED BURNING OF QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.

Secret Meetings—Significant Circulars—Public Sentiment on Staten Island—Movement for a Permanent Police Force at the Marine Hospital During the Quarantine Season.

The receipt lately of anonymous letters by the Health Officers and Commissioners of Emigration, announcing that an attempt would be made to burn the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton, Staten Island, and warning them to remove the sick outside of the inclosure, has renewed some of the excitement of last Summer. On Friday last, the Commissioners of Emigration sent of the Police Commissioners a sufficient force to guard the Quarantine buildings during any immediate emergency, and in response the following twelve men were detailed to go to Stapleton, under command of Mr. SAMUEL BRYDOUR: Officers Wm. Robb, Isaac Edsell, Charles Ostrander, Robert King, James P. Benostt, C McDougal, Philip Farley, Wm. Southerland, of the detective force, and Officers Charles Connat, G. W. Barker, Benjamin F. Denton, and Thomas Huggins, of the First Precinct. These went down to the 5 P. M. boat, Friday, and were stationed about the outside of the western inclosure with orders to arrest any suspicious persons who might approach the buildings; but they had no occasion to make any arrests, and at 7 A. M. of Saturday all returned to the City.

The Commissioners of Emigration meanwhile had notified the Richmond County Shariff, who expressed his willingness to call out the military, if any need of them should be apparent. There was no police force on the ground on Saturday, nor any signs of an attempt to commit arson. The buildings at Quarantine are twenty-two in number, eighteen of which are wooden structures. Their situation is such that, with the wind blowing strong from the northwest, as it was on Friday night, the whole would be endangered if any of the western ones were fired.

It is not to be presumed, however, that because there was no arson, none was seriously meditated. It is known that secret meetings have been held to organize a force for the purpose of burning the Marine Hospital; and one of those meetings was to have been held at the house of a notorious character, in the rear of the Quarantine grounds, last Friday night. Invitations to such a meeting were sent to sundry persons in the county on Wednesday and Thursday of last week; and it is believed that the only reason why it did not come off, was the fact that the detectives, sent from the police office, were discovered on the island early in the evening.

Confirmatory of the representations of the anonymous note received by the Commissioners was the appearance on Saturday of a significant circular as follows:

[Clasped hands.]

O. P. Q.,
March 10, 10 P. M.
BY ORDER OF
THE GENERAL.

This circular was sent to parties on the island who were thought to be in sympathy with the arson movement; and every appearance indicates that the ringleaders did not suspect that the circulars would be made public.

The circular would seem to indicate the existence of a secret organization, and that parties have had it in contemplation to do some work on the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

The proposition to burn the Marine Hospitals does not meet with favor, even with the unscrupulous, in all parts of the Island. The residents of the lower half of the Island think that they can see the fingers of the Quarantine Commissioners in it; that it is a project got up to compel the authorities, if the old hospitals are destroyed, to occupy the shanties at Seguine's Point; and besides, the western residents of the Island have a grudge against those who reside in the vicinity of Quarantine, because they gave aid and comfort last Summer to the Quarantine Commissioners, when the effort was made to send the "pest-houses" to Seguine's Point. Such is the antagonism on the Island.

Rumor has it that the officers at Quarantine, and other parties interested in the protection of the public health, have petitioned for a permanent police to be stationed at the Marine Hospital during the coming Summer,—not to act for the protection of the Hospitals merely, but to lend aid in enforcing the health laws, and to guard cargoes at Quarantine. The need of such a force, and for such a purpose, they claim was demonstrated in 1856; that if a police force had then been placed at the service of the Quarantine officers, merchants would have saved tens of thousands on their cargoes, which was stolen from their vessels under Quarantine, and that yellow fever would not have found its way to Long Island by persons having intercourse and communication with infected vessels.

There are no new movements which have come to light on the subject of removing Quarantine. The feasibility of the "Orchard Shoals" project is revived again, now that Sandy Hook is out of the question.

The following petition was sent to the Mayor last Saturday, and one of like import, signed by 30 shipping merchants, has also been laid before His Honor:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, and President of the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York.

The indications are, judging from the health of West India ports, that the bay and harbor of New-York will again soon be visited by vessels arriving from infected ports, with persons on board sick with yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases, and in as much as the first day of April next will be the beginning of another Quarantine season, it is not improper, in view of the efficient enforcement of the Health Laws of the port, that such suggestions should be made to your honorable Board of Commissioners, as have been prompted by the experience of the Health Officers at Quarantine.

Our Quarantine laws contemplate that infected vessels and their cargoes, crews, and passengers, shall be detained and isolated at Quarantine, before being allowed to proceed to the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and until they are entirely freed from infection; and years of experience of the port, has not only proved the necessity of such restrictions, but taught the fact that they can scarcely be too rigidly enforced to secure protection to the public health.

In the discharge of the Quarantine duties of the port for the past three years, the authorities have had but little difficulty in securing the needful detention of vessels, crews and passengers, nor have they found many obstacles of moment to interfere with their efforts in the treatment of the sick, and in ridding vessels and cargoes of infection; but their difficulty has been, and which is the great hindrance to success in all Quarantines, to secure and maintain the necessary isolation of infected vessels, cargoes, crews and passengers.

The difficulties of isolation which are above referred to are not those of a physical necessity, growing out of the location of the Marine Hospital and the Quarantine anchorages; but, on the other hand, they arise from a prevalent disposition on the part of sundry classes of outlaws of the port, who, especially during the Quarantine season, seek every opportunity to violate the Health laws, by having intercourse and communication with vessels, crews, cargoes and passengers under Quarantine.

It is important for the protection of the public against imported diseases, that a careful and close inspection be had of vessels, cargoes, crews and passengers arriving in port, and that they are purged of their infection; and while they are detained at Quarantine for such purpose, it is of equal importance to the public that they be *isolated*—that others than the employes at Quarantine should not be permitted, under any pretence whatever, to have intercourse or dealing with them.

During the Summer of 1856, a very large number of vessels, crews, and passengers, and valuable cargoes in the same ratio, were under and subject to Quarantine, made necessary from an excess of imported disease. The Quarantine authorities were successful in their efforts to rid such vessels, cargoes and passengers of infection, so that in this respect the public was protected from the *tropic scourge*; but on the score of *isolation*, in regard to prohibiting intercourse and communication with infected vessels under Quarantine, they were less successful. Being without a Police force, and receiving scarcely any assistance from the civil magistrates of either shore of the Bay, the consequence was, and especially at night, that intercourse, for purposes of larceny, was freely had with infected vessels, which, to some extent, spread yellow fever on each shore opposite to the Quarantine anchorage.

By the laws of the State, it is the duty of all civil magistrates and other citizens, to aid the Officers of Health in the discharge of their duties; and it might be supposed, therefore, that the local authorities of the vicinity of Quarantine, during an excessive importation of disease, would be active and faithful to protect the public health,—but such has not been the case. Instead of aiding to secure an *isolation* of infected vessels, and the administration of the Health Laws, they have even sometimes placed obstacles in the way of their enforcement; and we do not hesitate to say that the appearance of yellow fever on the shores of the Bay in 1856 was owing as much, if not more, to these hindrances and neglect, than to any other causes.

During each Quarantine season, and especially if there be a great influx of pestilential disease, many vessels with valuable cargoes are detained for days within the Quarantine anchorages, and unless they are protected by a police force, *by night as well as day*, they are almost sure of being visited, and, to some extent, robbed by daring thieves, who not only carry off the property of merchants, but thereby spread infectious among the people.

In view of the above statement, and many other important reasons not mentioned, we would respectfully suggest to your honorable Board that an application be made to the Metropolitan Police Commission, for the services of a patrol force for the coming Summer, to be stationed at Quarantine, to aid in the enforcement of the Health Laws of the port, and to protect from larceny the valuable cargoes which shall be detained at Quarantine for ventilation and purification. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
D. H. BISSELL, Physician Marine Hospital.

City Items.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor's squad, under the lead of Sergeant CSOPPS, made a descent, on Friday night upon a nest of gamblers at No. 51 Walker-street, kept by CHARLES RANSON and GEORGE COHEN. Gambling apparatus worth about $800 and $20 in money were seized, and all the implements were removed to the Mayor's office. RANSON was held to bail by the Mayor in the sum of $1,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held, Saturday, in the case of the colored woman MARY ANN STEVENS, shot, on Friday morning, by Mr. HILTON, (colored,) with whom she was living at No. 145 West Twenty-eighth-street. The Jury rendered a verdict against HILTON, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A German peddler, CHARLES THOMPSON, was arrested and committed Saturday, on suspicion of being one of four men, who, during Friday night, broke into the store of GEORGE S. MURPHY & Co., No. 124 and 126 Liberty street, and stole $3,000 worth of silks.

THOMAS DEVOY, WM. BATEY, WM. JACKSON, PETER DICKSON and JOHN NELSON were arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking into the clothing-store of PHILIP N. SHONE, No. 129 Catharine-street, and stealing some clothing. BATEY and JACKSON were locked up.

WM H BARTLETT, *alias* WM. H. VANHOUSEN, a bar-keeper, was arrested Saturday morning while trying to effect an entrance into the liquor saloon of JOHN A. WALLACE, No. 124 Hudson-street. He was committed to answer.

The Detective Police yesterday arrested HENRY SLATER and D. C. PALMER, charged with breaking into the store of COTTLE, at Metuchen, N. J., about three weeks ago, and stealing $2,000 worth of goods. They will be sent to-day to Metuchen for trial.

C T. BROCKWAY, of Massachusetts, who arrived in this City on Friday, fell in with some sharpers, who got him drunk and robbed him of a ticket for California, which he had just purchased, three gold watches and chains, and nearly $400 in money. No arrests have been made.

A German, over sixty years of age, was arrested Saturday, for stealing Mr. GEORGE WEEKS' horse and buggy, which the latter had left standing in Wall-street, corner of William. He was committed for trial.

SAMUEL GRAY, of No. 361 Eighth-avenue, was stabbed in the arm with a clasp knife, yesterday, by JOHN RILEY. RILEY was locked up to answer, in default of $3.000 bail.

JAMES KIERNAN, a private watchman, was drowned yesterday, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, E. R.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 120 Henry-street, upon the body of MARY MORGAN, eleven months old, whose death was caused by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water.

A. E. WALKER, from Woolwich, Me., bound to California, was fleeced out of $100 by the confidence game. He complained to the Mayor, who sent the Police in search of the thief and money, but neither were found.

M. C STANLEY made affidavit of an assault and battery upon him by JOHN MCCARTAY, in Delmonnico's Saloon on Friday. McC. was arrested and will be examined to-day.

A complaint was preferred against several seamen of a vessel lately arrived at this port for having murdered a colored man by throwing him overboard. The case was sent to the United States District Attorney. The names are withheld for the present from prudential motives

Admission to the Bar.

John T Doyle, James C. Carter, and A. J. Vanderpoel, Esqs., the examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, made a supplemental report in which they found the following gentlemen qualified to be so admitted:

John Cochrane, Alonzo E. Chadsey, David Levy,
James E. McGee, John T. Power, Wm H. Sears,
Ecen f prout, Jch C. Hedges, Wm B. Mann.

PECUNIABLE SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY BOSTONIAN.—Soon after the arrival of the steamboat *Commodore* from Fall River yesterday morning, a man named SAMUEL CHAPMAN was found lying on the floor in one of the staterooms, completely covered with blood. His throat was badly gashed, and there were two deep cuts upon one of his arms. Lying beside him was an open pocket knife with a bloody blade. He was found to be still living, and was conveyed to the New York Hospital. He stated that the wounds were inflicted by himself, with a view to suicide, as he desired to die. The cut in the throat and one of those on the arm were considered fatal. Mr. CHAPMAN had come from Boston in the *Commodore*. He is a very wealthy man, and is about 60 years of age. Of late he has exhibited much depression of spirits.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—To be rid of the most troublesome cold, take two wine-glasses of CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, in the same quantity of hot water, and a piece of lemon-peel, and sugar *ad lib.*—drink on going to bed. The result will be a generous perspiration and certain relief. For sale by all druggists grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; pints, 38 cents. Depot, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING LIKE ENTERPRISE!—They produce in great style a new drama, "The Bride of an Evening," at Barnum's Museum, on Wednesday afternoon. It has been prepared expressly for this establishment, from Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great *Ledger* story. It is thrillingly beautiful. To-night "The Hunchback" is played at Barnum's, and an admirable piece, also, this afternoon. Nothing like enterprise!

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a pleasing entertainment will be given at this favorite theatre. No less than three of the most popular pieces of last season are to be revived, in the great local drama of "Wealth and Worth" the musical burlesque of "Cinder Nelly" and the thrilling drama of the "Skeleton Hand, or the Statue Lover," all the company and the Carlo family appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction, it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Ballintypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Brooklyn City Items.

☞ Quite an excitement was created among some of Mr. BECHER'S congregation after service yesterday morning, upon the discovery on the plate for the poor of a massive gold ring, which was at once identified as belonging to the wife of the most prominent politician in the Presidential canvas of 1856. There is a very sharp competition still pending for possession of the ring,—which will probably contribute more than its value to the relief of the poor of Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 148 deaths, viz.: Males, 74; females, 74. Men, 25; boys, 49; women, 36; girls, 38. Diseases: Consumption, 26; scarlet fever, 12; convulsions, 11; still-born and inflammation of the lungs, 10 each; disease of the brain, 7; croup, marasmus, and small-pox, 6 each; congestion of lungs, 5; and measles 5.

PATRICK MURTAGH, while attempting to board the ship *Enterprise*, in the Atlantic Basin, late Saturday night, fell into the water and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of the Police stationed in the vicinity.

Two brothers, named DE BEVOISE, a few weeks ago opened a fancy drinking saloon at the corner of Court and Baltic streets. They purchased liberally of first hands, in New-York, and paid in certified checks. In several cases the checks exceeded the value of the goods purchased, but they declined to receive the difference, preferring to let it remain as a credit on the next bill. The merchants were flattered and softened, and the credit of the Court-street concern was established. They made the best of it; got about $10,000 worth of liquor and cigars on credit and left between two days for parts unknown. They left behind a stock in store valued at $5, which the creditors have been quarrelling about for several days.

A boy named THOMAS RODGERS was discovered about 1 o'clock Saturday morning leaving the distillery of SEELY & Co., at the foot of South Fourth-street. He was arrested, and upon examining the distillery it was found that it had been robbed, and that a fire had been kindled on the floor of the building, within fifteen feet of a vat containing 500 gallons of camphene. ROGERS was committed to answer.

A woman, named ANN MURRAY, was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct Station, Saturday night, on a charge of being an habitual drunkard. She had a child with her 11 months old. On opening the cell yesterday morning the child was quite dead. An inquest was held, when a verdict was rendered of "Death from exposure and want of sufficient nourishment.

A policy shop kept in Tillary, near Gold-street, by a man named SAMUEL LOCKHEAD, was broken up on Friday night last by the Police of the Second Precinct. The proprietor and several customers were arrested and committed for examination.

A man, named MICHAEL GRAYSON, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday morning last. Late Friday night, while intoxicated, he wandered out on the flats at the foot of Columbia-street. He remained there until the tide floated him off, when he yelled lustily for help. He was taken out by the Police, more dead than alive.

A peddler of charcoal, named PATRICK DONNELLY, on Columbia, near Sackett-street, Saturday, fell from his cart to the pavement, when the wheels of the vehicle passed over his body. He died the same evening.

The body of a child, apparently about three months old, was found on Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue, Saturday. As no one appeared to claim it, the Superintendents of the Poor buried it at Flatbush.

ROGER MORPHET, suspected of having participated in the robbery of BARBER'S pork-packing establishment, Red Hook Point, was arrested yesterday and committed to answer.

PATRICK BRADY was arrested in Brooklyn, Saturday night, for passing counterfeit American quarters. He was committed to the Third Precinct cells to answer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 6.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	89	1022	Erie Railroad	34
2,000	do	88¾	50	do	s10 34¼
500	Virginia 6s	93¾	700	do	h10 34
1,000	do	94	500	do	b30 34½
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	84	450	do	33⅞
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	200	do	s10 33⅞
12,000	do	84¾	300	do	s60 33¾
1,500	Cal. State 7s '70	89½	425	Hudson River R. R	35
9,000	do	90	600	do	b30 36
20,000	Iowa st. 7s '68	102	30	do	35⅞
1,500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	102¾	585	do	35¾
500	do	102	750	do	s60 35⅞
1,000	Hud. R. R 2d Mg.	90¾	100	do	s30 35¾
4,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mg.	68¾	100	do	h10 35⅞
1,000	do	68	16	Mich. Cent R. R.	74¾
5,000	Harlem 3d Mg.	80¾	103	C. B & Q. R. R.	78
5,000	do	81	250	Harlem Railroad	14½
3,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	94¾	100	do	14⅜
5,000	Ill. Fr'ld Bs.	90½	100	do	b30 14½
8,000	La C. & M. L. G bs.	35¼	100	do	h10 14¾
2,000	Nash. & C. R. bs.	65	350	do	b10 14⅝
64	Mechanics' Bank	110	850	do	14¾
10	City Bank	116¾	50	Harlem R. R. Prf'd.	25
8	Market Bank	101½	100	do	25¼
10	Marine Bank	85	117	Reading R. R	64
10	Commercial Bk.	89	400	do	h10 64
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	99	100	do	b15 64
200	Canton Co	25¾	600	do	63¾
50	do	b30 26	100	do	b10 63¾
100	do	h10 25⅞	10	Mich. So. & N. In. RR.	31½
50	Cary Impr. Co	9¾	200	do	b30 31½
100	do	9¾	50	do	b60 31¾
50	do	s60 9	100	do	b60 31¾
225	Cum. Coal Co	21⅜	50	do	h10 31⅞
200	do	b20 21¾	320	do	31¾
50	do	h7 21¾	100	do	31¾
20	Pacific M. S. Co	63	259	do	31
50	do	h10 63	50	Mich. So. & N. In. p. F	87
100	do	63⅛	198	do	57½
10	do	64	100	do	57¾
10	do	64⅛	270	Panama Railroad	107
679	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	95	150	do	107¼
300	do	s60 93	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	99¼
150	do	93⅞	50	do	99½
200	do	b60 93⅜	50	Cb. & R. I. R. R.	88
300	do	b3 93⅞	50	do	b10 88
500	do	b10 93¾	100	do	b30 88
200	do	s30 93	100	do	b10 87¾
2	do	s60 92⅞	200	do	b10 87¾
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅞	134	do	87¾
280	do	10¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95	145	Erie Railroad	34¼
3,100	E. R. 2d m. bs	82¾	50	do	s10 34¼
1,000	Harlem 2d mort.	72	200	do	s60 34
33	Continental Bank	98¾	100	do	s60 34¼
15	National Bank	110	200	do	34¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	23¾	300	Hud. River R. R.	b30 36½
200	do	23¾	100	do	s60 36
300	do	b60 24	150	do	36¾
100	do	23¾	100	Harlem Railroad	14¾
100	do	23⅞	300	Reading R. R.	s10 63¾
200	do	h10 23¾	50	do	63¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	68	732	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74¾
10	do	68	300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	31
200	do	69¼	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p. stk	b30 59
10	Cary Imp. Co.	9¾	50	do	88½
50	Cleve & Pitts. R.R.	16¾	50	do	88¾
300	Canton Co	25¾	50	do	89
500	do	25¾	100	Panama R. R.	s60 107
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¼	25	do	107½
50	do	93¾	30	do	107¾
50	do	s30 93¾	33	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94¾
250	do	b30 93¾	500	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	53
50	do	h7 93¾	200	do	53½
50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾	100	do	53¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	40	250	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	88

REPOSTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Lonisville City 6s	Int. add.	66
$4,200	Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. 10s	Int add.	Sc.
$3,000	St. Louis City 6 per cents	Int. add.	77¾
$10,000	Chi., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.	Int. add.	21
$5,000	Terre Haute and A. R. 8 per c bds.	Int. add.	41¾
$2,000	Mad River and L. Erie 1st m. bs	Int. add.	35
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$1,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s	Flat	14¾
$5,000	Town of Berlin, (Marquette Co.) 8s	Int. add.	50
$5,000	Town of Ceresco, (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	40
$1,000	Brooklyn City Water Loan 6s	Int. add.	92¾
$2,370	New-York State 6s	Int. add	103¾
$2,000	Ohio 6s	Int. add.	99¾
$3,000	Chi., St. Paul and F. du Lac R. 8s	Flat	17¾
$3,000	California 7s	Flat	88¾
$1,000	State of Missouri 6 ₱ cent., 1873	Flat	84¼
$4,000	State of Missouri 6 ₱ cent., 1874	Flat	84¼
$49,000	State of Missouri 6 ₱ ct., 1875	Flat	84½@84¾
$16,000	State of Missouri 6 ₱ cent., 1856	Flat	84¼
$353	12 Sacramento City 10s, 1865	Int. add.	83¾
$412	50 Sacramento City 10s, 1867	Int. add.	70
20	shares Michigan Southern (preferred) Stock.		58
200	shares Buffalo and State Line R. R.		84¾
100	shares Chicago, St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.		6
50	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11
20	shares Artisans' Bank		82
22	shares Harlem Railroad Co.		14¾
100	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		10¾
50	shares Harlem Railroad		14¾
14	shares Third-avenue R. R.		95¾
40	shares East River Bank		50¼
10	shares Bank of Commerce		102¼
9	shares Bank of the State of New York		102¾
1	share Academy of Music		295
60	shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.		114¾
10	shares New-York & New-Haven R. R.		46¾
10	shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		76
24	shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		75
20	shares Commonwealth Fire ins. Co.		93
10	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.		90
20	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.		89
14	shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.		116
40	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.		113¾
20	shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.		109¾
5	shares Metropolitan Bank		100
20	shares New-World Fire Ins. Co.		91
25	shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.		74¾
5	shares Hanover Bank		87¾
20	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99¾
10	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99¾
25	shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		14¾

MONDAY, March 8—A. M.

The steamship *Europa* at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 20, brings an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in the English Funds, and 5-16 of a penny in American Cotton. Consols left off 97½ ₱ cent., and Cotton 7¼d for Orleans Middling—some of the circulars quote 7¾d. The sales of the week were 68 620 bales, of which 50,000 bales were taken by the trade at Manchester, where large operations were going on in Yarns and Goods at a corresponding advance to the raw material in prices. The market for Breadstuffs continued quiet. In London, the cheap money on the Stock Exchange and in the Open Discount Market—the latter 2½@2¾ ₱ cent.—taken in connection with the further large receipts of Bullion, had imparted extraordinary activity to Stock Securities of nearly all classes, Foreign as well as British, and in this movement American Stocks liberally participated. The *Europa* carried out, Feb. 3, the first installment of our own considerable rise, besides taking $2,300.000 in Bullion. The effect was, of course, favorable, and the news is noted in the London papers as being based on the reduction of interest by the Bank of England to 5 ₱ cent. The subsequent business in the American Railways was, therefore, generally in advance of our quotations of Feb. 3, (the exchange being taken into account,) and in anticipation of a further rise here when the reduction of interest to 3 ₱ cent. was known. The London market for the established American list appears, by this mail, to have become a more decided feature in the dealings at the Stock Exchange, and this, in view of the increased attention shown to all Foreign funds by the English speculators, may be considered, perhaps, more important than the fluctuation in prices. The circular of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS remarks:

"There has been a fair demand for American Stocks during the past week. No United States Stocks for sale. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling at 102. Maryland Sterling, 90@92. Mississippi Funded—40@42 for Planters, and 20@22 for Union Bank Bonds. Ohio 6s, 1866, 95@96. Pennsylvania Inscriptions are wanted—the best price paid was 76¾; Bonds, 82¾. Virginia 6s, Dollar Bonds, 83@95; ditto 5s, Sterling, 82@83. Boston City 5s, 88@90. Canada Provincial Bonds, 114@114½. Nova Scotia, 106. Illinois Central Railroad 7s, Bonds, 86@87; ditto 6s, Bonds, 85@87; Shares, £6@£4 discount. Michigan Central Shares, 60@65; ditto Bonds, 1882, 90@92. New-York Central 6s, 94@96; ditto 7s, 93@95; Shares, 78@80. New-York and Erie 7s, Convertible Bonds, 50@52; Shares, 26@28. Panama Bonds, 1859, 93@95; ditto, 1865, 92@93. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, 88@89."

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE says:

"We have to note a largely increased inquiry for American Securities in London during the past week. New-York and Erie Bonds, and Michigan Central Bonds have been in strong demand at advanced rates. New-York Central Shares have risen to 81 on the payment of 4 ₱ cent. dividend, and the satisfactory statement of revenue account. Illinois Central Shares are quiet at former rates."

And the circular of Messrs. BELL & SONS:

"During the week there has been a very active demand for the various descriptions of American Securities. State Stocks have been in much request, and transactions have taken place at generally higher prices. Railroad Bonds and Shares have also been in good demand, and our quotations in most cases are materially higher."

The *Daily News* of Friday, Feb. 19, reports:

"The inquiries for American Railway Securities were more numerous, especially for New-York Central Shares, and a considerable amount of business was done. Illinois Central Shares closed at 5¼ to 4¾ dis; the Bonds at 86 to 87; and New-York and Erie Shares at 26½ to 27½."

And the London *Times* of the same date, as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1878	86 to 88	86
Do., do., free land, 1860	83 to 85 ex. c.	83 ex. c.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	8 to 3 dis.	5 dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	88 to 92	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 90 ex. c.	87½ ex. c.
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 92	
Do., $50 shares	60 to 70	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	65 to 70	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 30	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	81 to 83	82
New-York and Erie 2d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	76 to 80 ex. c.	78 ex. c.
Do., Bonds con., 1862	.. to ..	52½
Do., $100 shares	26 to 30	27
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	87 to 90	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	87 to 90	

The quotations sent out from here, Feb. 3, were, that Erie had advanced during the week from 22 to 23¼; Reading from 57 to 58½; Panama from 90 to 93; New-York Central from 80¾ to 84¾; and Illinois Central from 95 to 97. Michigan Southern had receded from 20¼ to 19¼. Of course these bear no proportion to the subsequent advance on this side. The London papers report a large rise in all the Canadian Securities, particularly the Canada Land Company, from £132 to £135 ₱ share. The Bank of England report to the 17th of February, shows a stock of Bullion of $86,655,000, or $3,780 000 over the previous week. The reserve of Bank Notes unemployed is equal to $56,565,000, while, during the crisis, it was, at one time, brought below $3,000 000. The discount line of the Bank, in consequence of the competition for mercantile bills in the open market below 3 ₱ cent., is further reduced $4,415,000. It stands now equal to only $78,000,000 against the largest point of accommodation in December last, $159,000,000. The following table will show the fluctuation of Consols since the 12th of February:

	FOR MONEY			FOR ACCOUNT	
Feb.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.
Sat. 13	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
Mon. 15	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Tues. 16	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	97
Wed. 17	97	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Thur. 18	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Fri. 19	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE—THREE YEARS.

	1857.	1856.	1855.
January	£9,058,105	£7,974,786	£6,464,796
February	9,313,040	7,725,747	5,032 416
March	10,456,348	9,448.570	7,311,305
April	9,985,844	9,424.926	8,085.904
May	11.382.204	8,733,300	8,019,216
June	10.630,840	10,661,067	8,168,595
July	12.201 532	9,966.226	8,150,833
August	11.638 805	10,752.292	8,991.473
September	11.068,674	10,216,671	9,072,659
October	10,985,789	10,668,951	8,865,594
November	8,265 615	10 272.075	8,759,849
December	7,148.041	10,045.226	8,815 442
Total 1 year.	£122,155,237	£115,826,948	£95,668,085
In dollars	$610,000,000	$580,000,000	$475,080,000

Upon the falling off on the December return, as above, our special London correspondent remarks:

"The accounts of the British Board of Trade for the month and year ended December 31, 1857, which were issued on the 15th, show a considerable decline in the trade between the United States and England, during both periods, but more particularly during the last month. The number of vessels that entered British ports during the year under the flag of the United States was 1,250, being less than in either of the two preceding years; but, notwithstanding this decrease, the amount of tonnage was still much greater than that under any other foreign flag whatever, being more than one-third of all the foreign tonnage, and nearly equal to that of Norway, Prussia, and the German States all together, which severally rank next after the United States. The number of arrivals under all flags from American ports was 1,312, and the tonnage amounted to one-fifth of all the shipping from foreign ports; the departures from British ports for those of the United States numbered 1,337; but both arrivals and departures were much less numerous than in 1856. The total declared value of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States was £19,182,931, being nearly one-fourth of all the exports to foreign countries, and one-sixth of the total exports to all parts of the world.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,557,939, as against $2,719,451 the first week in March last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $811,944, against $1,539,747 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie, including $152.000 by the steamer *Arago* on Saturday for Havre, is $297,897, against $967,405 the first week in March last season. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $2.996,696, against $3,420,961 at the close of the previous week. The average Bank reserve of the week having had the advantage of the California remittance which came in on the close of the previous average, and the export demand of the week being less than the sum withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, the probability is, the Statement to be made up this afternoon will show a further accumulation of a million of dollars or more on the last reserve of $31,658,694. And as the Country banks have paid off a further considerable sum of the 6 ₱ cent. Certificates held by the City banks, the consequence is, the discount line will show but a moderate increase. The Certificates referred to are now reduced below a million dollars, say $974,000, against $7.980,000 originally held for the accommodation of the country about three months ago. The Banks in the interior of the State have thus vindicated, two months in anticipation of the time arranged for full payment, the confidence reposed in their ability, and the wisdom of the policy adopted after the crisis, but before resumption in the City of receiving their currency at par. The rates of foreign Exchange, particularly on London, having fallen below the Specie point, at a time when the tendency of Gold is still to accumulate at this point—all the other commercial cities, including the Cotton ports at the South, being proportionately flush in their resources—the ease in the market for Money, heretofore noticed, is wholly undisturbed,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2018. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Change in the Lecompton Tactics in the Senate—The House Select Committee—The Paraguay Difficulties—Angry Debate in Executive Session on the Nomination of Cook, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. GREEN'S notice of his intention to press a vote on the Kansas bill in the Senate on Monday next, is a change in the Lecompton tactics which indicates that the Lecomptonites are alarmed at the effect of the debate on the country, and are accordingly desirous to choke it off.

The growing convictions of the people that civil war must follow the attempt to force Kansas into the Union, is bringing letters innumerable here since Mr. SEWARD'S speech, urging the Lecomptonites to desist,—hence the necessity for precipitancy. It is doubtful if the question can be taken next week.

Probably no report will be made from the House Kansas Committee for some time to come, as under the rules that Committee cannot report until called in its turn, except by unanimous consent. If nothing occurs to change the programme, however, Mr. HASKIN will to-morrow introdnce as a privileged question a resolution instructing the Select Committee to make specific inquiry into the facts hitherto smothered by the majority's evasion of the order of the House. The chances are decidedly in favor of its success.

Letters from Mr. NIBLACK of Indiana indicate that he will hereafter sustain the Lecompton ew indle DEWART of Pennsylvania it is said will do the same. The latter has been considered uncertain from the beginning. HOARD'S resolution of inquiry into Executive bribes evidently should have been adopted.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs hav agreed to report a joint resolution authorizing the President to use the naval forces to compel the adjustment of the differences with Paraguay. It will undoubtedly be readily adopted.

The Senate had a long secret session to-day, over the nomination of COOK as Postmaster at Chicago. There was no vote. The impression is, however, that COOK will be confirmed on the next effort—the majority refusing to await the arrival of documents which should insure his rejection. The debate was very angry and unpleasant. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6.

The Senate was in Executive session to-day two hours and a half on the nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago. The debate was earnest and exciting, but no question was taken in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presented in the House, to-day, a petition for a Bankrupt Law, numerously signed by merchants of New-York; also, three petitions for a Homestead Law, from merchants and brokers, to the number of three hundred and fifty.

CALVIN L CROCKER, of Portland, Me., formerly Assistant Surveyor in SANDERS' Pacific Railroad party, died suddenly here last night. He leaves a family in Portland.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law punishing the crimes of desertion by soldiers of the United States Army. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution providing for printing 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report of last year. Laid over.

Mr. GREEN intimated that he would call for a direct vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution on Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed his speech on the Kansas question. He referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the North with breaking its plighted faith, and plundering the South by means of National Banks and tariffs. It was not the North that repudiated the compact of 1787, or the Compromise of 1820, and as to National Banks and Tariffs, he showed from the records that the greatest statesman of the South (CALHOUN) supported the very tariff he (HAMMOND) complained of, and also voted for a National Bank, and supported internal improvements. Referring to Mr. HAMMOND'S estimate of the relative resources of the North and South, he said that the hay crop of the United States surpassed in value the whole cotton crop of the South; and to the taunt that Northern laborers were slaves, he replied that his own father was a laborer, and other gentlemen on that floor stood in the same category, and asked if they were to be branded as the sons of slaves? Mr. DOOLITTLE then passed to Kansas affairs, showing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution. The President bases the legality of that Constitution on the Kansas-Nebraska Act; Mr. HAMMOND takes a different ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the sovereignty of the States to be exercised by Congress alone. The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas, independent of the Territorial Legislature, and independent of the enabling act; while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature. He (DOOLITTLE) contanded that if the sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka Constitution is a legal instrument. He then examined the claims of the two Constitutions—Topeka and Lecompton—contending that the latter was invalid, because the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred no powers to call a Convention, while the former grew out of a revolutionary appeal to the people themselves, and was perfectly legal. In answer to the question, "Why didn't the Free-State men of Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the Convention?" he showed, by numerous familiar facts, that in many cases they couldn't vote, in consequence of several counties being disfranchised; and also, that they had been solomnly assured that the Constitution would be submitted to the approval of the people. This assurance was given by CALHOUN himself, as well as by President BUCHANAN, in his message and through his chosen organs, WALKER and STANTON. He denied the correctness of the President's assertion that when the Slavery clause was submitted, all was done that was necessary. There were many other questions, hanks, Know-Nothing, the clause requiring the Governor to be a citizen for twonty years, &c. He further denied that the Slavery clause was ever fairly submitted. Mr. DOOLITTLE then sketched the current of events since it was first proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, instancing the Atchison meetings in Missouri which passed resolutions that Missouri would extend her institutions over Kansas, at whatever cost of blood, and contending that these meetings, as well as the Lecompton Constitution itself, were the direct fruit of that repeal. The programme of these meetings was carried out in full—Missourians, with bowie-knives and revolvers, invaded Kansas, usurped the Legislature, and in three short weeks enacted the whole code of Missouri. There stands the appalling fact, and no mantle of shame is wide enough to cover it. One more act only is wanting. Pass this act, and history will declare that in the same year when Russia emancipates her slaves, Republican America, trampling on her principles of independence, imposes a Constitution on her Territories establishing Slavery.

Here the Senate received the House deficiency printing bill.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut, said he would never give his assent to the admission of another Slave State north of 36° 30'. He considered himself bound by the ordinance of 1787, and would never recognize its repeal. Referring to the seventh article of the Lecompton Constitution, asserting the right of property in slaves, he said that the principle enunciated was a reproach to the age. It would have been out ragsous to have incorporated such a principle even in a Constitution made for a Southern State. He alluded to the clause in the Bill of Rights declaring that no free negro shall live in the Territory, and thought it a strange clause to exist in a Republican Constitution.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, reminded him that the same provision exists in the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. FOSTER was not advised that the Topeka Constitution had been received by the Senate; he didn't believe it contained such a clause. There is no question, he continued, that, by the Lecompton Constitution, free negroes must be killed.

Mr. GREEN asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering the Free States, having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois, for instance, must be killed.

Mr. FOSTER—The Lecompton Constitution says as much. It says that no freeman can be exiled, and that no free negro can live there.

Mr. GREEN—The Senator's argument is absurd.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the law of Illinois provided for a free negro. It was not in the Constitution. The law disposes of him.

Mr. GREEN—How?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Hires him out.

Mr. GREEN—Kansas will do the same.

Mr. FOSTER proceeded, reading the clause providing for a change in the Constitution, and contending that the direct meaning is that the people may alter everything but the Slavery clause. Slavery is to be perpetual. Establish that Constitution, and Slavery can never be abolished, except by the consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. MASON asked if the Senator understood that Congress has the power to look into the State Constitution, with the view of determining the relations of persons held in servitude. He (MASON) asked for the information of his people, as to the Senator's views.

Mr. FOSTER explained that if the Territory has within itself principles at war with the principles of liberty, Congress has the right to reject it.

Mr. MASON said the reply threw a flood of light on the principles of the Republican Party. If he understood the Senator, Congress had the power to decide whether a government was republican in form; and that if it established it was not republican—

Mr. FOSTER did not think his language was susceptible of such an inference. He repeated that where a Territory applied for admission, with a Constitution at war with the plainest principles of liberty, he could not call it republican, and would not admit it.

Mr. MASON—Not republican!

Mr. FOSTER—Not republican because not recognizing the principles of freedom. He was not prepared to go to the extreme extent that a State may be excluded on the ground alone that it recognized Slavery. Mr. FOSTER concluded by saying that he would not vote for the bill. He considered it an atrocious and high-handed act of usurpation to impose the Constitution on the people of Kansas. It was outrageous—infamous. The people of Kansas repudiate it—they scorn its very name, its principles, its origin,—and so do I.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, offered resolutions of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure by the French Government of the bark *Adriatic*. The resolutions also provide for redress to the owners of the bark, and for the prevention of similar proceedings. Mr. TAYLOR contended that no court of a foreign country has the right to condemn an American vessel for a failure to carry lights, in the absence of American law requiring such a practice. The act of France was an attack upon our sovereignty and an infringement of the law of nations. He thought that, owing to the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by the Government relative to this matter.

The resolutions were referred to the Commttee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill appropriating $340,000 to pay the deficiency in the printing bills of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, was passed.

The House then took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BOCOCK replied to Mr. MILLSON, contending that a legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill did not encourage Territorial "sovereignty," and that the Lecompton Constitution was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. DAWES criticized the President's Special Message, and denounced the Lecompton Constitution as the creature of fraud and the legitimate fruits of Slavery. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALSTED, to repeal section ten of the laws of 1846. To equalize taxation.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American College of Medical Science.

To incorporate the Committee on Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To prevent prize-fighting.

Mr. DIXON had consent to report a complete bill to increase the number of notaries public in New-York City to 400.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate took up the Kansas concurrent resolutions, and a lengthy debate took place upon them.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

Several members asked leave to record their votes on the Kansas resolutions, passed on Saturday night.

Several petitions were presented. Among them were a number in favor of tolling railroads; closing canal locks on Sundays; and regulating railroad freight.

BILLS REPORTED.

To extend the charter of the Westchester Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn.

The annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was presented.

The resolution condemning the inefficient quality of the muskets furnished the State of New-York by the United States Government was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. DAYTON, to test the purity of liquors sold as a beverage.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to authorize the Clerks of the Courts of Record to take affidavits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SALISBURY, to establish the fees of Surrogates and County Judges.

Several other bills, of only local interest, were introduced.

The Governor's Message was taken from the table and referred to appropriate Committees.

The House agreed to hold sessions from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1½ o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. BERGEN called up the resolutions respecting the payment, during life, of half-pay officers of the Revolution, which were adopted.

The resolutions for a Committee of Investigation into the charges that the Kansas Societies of this State furnished arms and ammunition for rebellion in Kansas, were made the special order for Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

The appointments by the Canal Board were made to-day:

Erie Canal—Collectors—John Harrison, New-York; W. C. Marshall, Albany; S. H. Waterman, West Troy; John Brodt, Schenectaday; W. N. Clark, Fultonville; James Hart, Little Falls; W. H. Green, Utica; Giles Hawley, Rome; Charles H. Tucker, Jordan; Hiram Titus, Montezuma; S. Lewis, Lyons; Pomeroy Tucker, Palmyra; John Rigney, Rochester; J. H. Warren, Brockport; Erastus Root, Albion; Reuben Garter, Medina; John Campbell, Lockport; David Kohler, Tonawanda; Henry P. Clinton, Buffalo.

Other Canals—Daniel Husted, Oswego.

Assistant Collectors—R. W. Allen, Bernard O'Neil, D. R. Underhill, John G. Fall, Nelson Puff, Lewis J. Lamphire, John Ridden, W. Delamater, New-York.

Abolition Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

An Abolition Convention met in this city to-day. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY presided.

The customary resolutions adverting to the total abolition of Slavery, and condemning all other political parties as dishonest, were introduced.

The Convention was about equally divided between males and females, whites and blacks.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke in the afternoon and evening.

Municipal Elections in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 8.

At our Municipal Election to-day HOLLIS BOWMAN, Republican, was elected Mayor, receiving 1,170 votes, against 628 for SILAS C. HATCH, the Citizens' candidate. The Republicans also elected a large majority of the City Council.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday March 8.

CYRUS GORDON, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected at our Municipal Election to-day.

From Boston.

ARREST OF A FORGER—DEATH FROM STABBING.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

JOHN F. MAHAN, a grocer, doing business on Long Wharf, has been arrested in this city on the charge of forging the signature of his uncle, BENJAMIN F. MAHAN, to notes amounting to over $12,000.

CHAPMAN, who was stabbed by GOULD in an affray on the 26th ult., died at 5 o'clock this evening.

Fires in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, March 8.

The loss at the fire of Messrs. WOOD & BROTHER'S factory, on Sunday afternoon, is estimated at $42,000 to $15,000. The third story and roof of the main factory were destroyed.

A building occupied by S. J. LEWIS, as a grocery, situated on Main-street, near the railroad crossing, was entirely destroyed about 5 o'clock yesterday. Very little was saved from the store.

Fatal Affray on the Erie Railroad.

SUFFERNS STATION, Monday, March 8.

SAMUEL RITNER, residing about five miles from Suffern Station, was shot through the heart by his brother-in-law, PETER BENJAMIN, yesterday. Both men were intoxicated. The Coroner summoned a jury this morning and is having an investigation.

The Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 8.

The Missouri River is open, and the new packet line of steamers, running in connection with the Pacific Railway from Jefferson City to St. Josephs, commence their regular daily trips to-morrow.

The Fillibusters at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, Col. ANDERSON, the fillibuster officers generally, and the reporters for the Press, were received with great honors to-day on board the yacht *Wanderer*.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 8.

The screw steamship *Westernport* of Cromwell's Line arrived here to-day from New-York. All well.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Cahawba* left Havana on the 2d inst.

At Havana everything was very dull; business was quiet. Stock of Sugars 80,000 boxes, with some advance in figures. Shipped last week 2,500 boxes. Freights improved in demand, but not in prices.

Exchange very dull. London 12 premium. New-York, par and no demand for other Northern points.

The health of Havana has improved very much. On the night of the 1st inst., a very heavy gale from the north occurred, and did some little damage. The brig *Elizabeth*, of Camden, came in on the morning of the 2d inst., with loss of mainmast close to the deck, and foremast at the cap.

The same day, the steamer *General Concha*, two days from Nassau, arrived—all well.

Same day, about 30 miles from Havana, exchanged signals with American bark *Benj. Burgess*, bound northward.

Same day, passed a Spanish frigate, under close reefed foretopsail, evidently bound to Havana.

The *Cahawba* has encountered continual northerly gales, with very heavy head sea.

The Course of Stephen A. Douglas and his Coadjutors.

From yesterday's Pennsylvanian, (Buchanan's Home Organ.)

It is a popular delusion which has led many Democrats in error, that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS differs from the President *only* on the Kansas question, so that if the latter be once out of the way, he will again act harmoniously with the Democratic Party. *We doubt very much whether Judge Douglas ever contemplated any such thing. His defection on the Kansas question was premeditated*, and he was in communion with the Black Republicans of Illinois for months previous to the meeting of Congress. His own journal, the Chicago *Times*, has avowed this in so many words. It boasted, in a recent leader, that its champion had taken the resolution to oppose the President and the National Administration after mature deliberation, and that his friends and foes knew this, long before he started for Washington. When Judge DOUGLAS reached Washington, he was in hot haste to preach his new revelations on Kansas to an astonished world; and the President's Message had scarcely been read, before the "little giant" jumped up and proclaimed his dissent from it. The President, in his regular message, had made no recommendation to Congress; but Judge DOUGLAS combatted even the the President's *views*; so eager was he to throw down the glove of defiance which should either ruin the Democratic Party, or compel the President and the Administration to follow *him*.

Events which have since transpired in Washington and Illinois show conclusively that Judge Douglas is now in full communion with the Black Republicans, and that he has no hope of being reelected to the Senate or of ever reaching the Presidency except by their aid. His immediate object is to secure his reelection to the Senate, and as he cannot hope to succeed on the Democratic side, where Governor RICHARDSON was beaten in 1856 by about 8,000, he can certainly not expect to be himself elected when the party, defeated in 1856, is divided into Administration men and Douglas men. His only chance, therefore, is with the Black Republicans, and for their support he is biding.

Nor is this all. Judge DOUGLAS opposed the President not only on the Kansas question, *but on his foreign policy, and he fights him, though he* (DOUGLAS) *is constantly beaten, on all the nominations.* To suppose that a war thus waged, with all the bitterness of a renegade, can end in the reëstablishment of friendly relations, is simply absurd. Of course, as long as Judge DOUGLAS and his coadjutors are in the miserable minority in which they now are, they will not openly avow their sentiments, but the moment the Kansas question is settled, which it will be in a few weeks, we shall see Mr. DOUGLAS openly in the opposition ranks, and this will be the position of all his coadjutors, not only in Illinois, but in Pennsylvania.

Already WM. H. SEWARD, in his recent speech in the Senate, welcomed Judge DOUGLAS to his new position in the Black Republican party, and the New-York *Tribune* instructs its friends in Congress to stand by DOUGLAS in his opposition to the President's nominations. In a short time Judge DOUGLAS will have nothing but obligations to his new Black Republican allies, and nothing but injuries to avenge and grievances to redress as far as the President and the Administration are concerned. *From such a position he will never be able to retreat, any more than the leaders of his faction in this State will be able to return to the party whom they have maliciously deserted. But the intention to return does not exist.*

The leaders of the movement that was to destroy the Democratic Party are pledged to the Republicans. It is from them they derive their support, pecuniary and numerical, and from them they receive all their consequence and importance. As a mere handful of rebels in the Democratic camp they would not merit attention, and scarcely attract public notice. They are mere make-weights, to be thrown into one or the other scale of the balance, and they will be thrown on the side on which they are now acting.

The late manifestations of public sentiment in New-York and Pennsylvania, show conclusively that DOUGLAS and his coadjutors cannot expect to rule the Democratic Party, which condemns and repudiates their course. They must, if they return to it, take the position of followers, and this they will never do, after such a ridiculous demonstration of fuss and fury as they have just been disgraced with. They will, therefore, throw themselves into the arms of the Black Republicans, on the same principle that a man who is jilted by a lady, will often, from mere spite, make love to the cook. Well, the kitchen is the appropriate place for them. It suits them better than the parlor. It was the "Kitchen Cabinet" alone they were fit for, and as Mr. BUCHANAN tolerates no such institution, they must necessarily indulge their taste elsewhere. The rank and file which have been seduced, will undoubtedly come back to their allegiance, *but to the head conspirator we are bound to say: "Thou never shalt be officer of mine!"*

Reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and Suite.

Interesting Ceremonies at the St. Nicholas.

Imposing Demonstrations at the City Hall.

Although Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite were welcomed to the City by Aldsrman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE, on the Sabbath, the more imposing welcome was reserved for yesterday, when all the resources of the Committee of Reception (it must be remembered that they had not the aid of an appropriation) were brought to bear, and all their energies and intelligence in such matters exhausted to make it (as stated in the impromptu resolutions) worthy of our noble Mstropolis. There was a determination on the part of the Committee (as stated by Alderman BOOLE) to "put the thing through in shape," and they succeeded—at least as far as wes possible in a single snowy day. Alderman BOOLE had a carriage at his own door, at 8 o'clock prscisely. Councilman VAN TINE, although a little later in commencing, was not less aware of the responsibility of his position, and made up for a few moments lost at the start, by extra exertion during the day. Other members of the Committee either overslept themselves, or were, by some other equally unfortunate circumstance, absent when the hour (11 o'clock) arrived at which the Rear-Admiral and suite were to have been escorted from the St. Nicholas to the City Hall. The delay did not improve the nervous condition of Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE, and worse yet, the weather was inauspicious. It had threatened snow from the time the Alderman awoke, and just as he wanted to start for the St. Nicholas, the threat was executed—it did snow. The snow fell thick and fast; and the invited came slow and surly. It was suggested that it might be well to postpone the grand welcome on account of the weather; and the managers were troubled for a few moments, by a statement that it would be a gross violation of the etiquette of such an occasion to ask any officer of the Turkish army or navy to appear in a snow-storm. The same person (who was of gentlemanly appearance) stated, of his own knowledge, that such a thing as a superior officer going out in a snow-storm had never been seen in Constantinople; and he added that he believed any officer who should be guilty of such an act in that locality, would, if not reprimsnded, be informed that he had done what was not usual. The matter now assumed a somewhat serious aspect. Five carriages had been hired; the livery stable keeper was in attendance with the requisite number of drivers; they had all been waiting near two hours—and there was no appropriation. It was finally concluded that such a rule might possibly be all very well for Turkey, but that it wouldn't work well in a Republic; and that, as the Admiral was a gentlemsn of high breeding, though he would act strictly by rule in his own country, he would be willing, while in America, to do as Yankees do. It was now after 11 o'clock, and Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE resolved to start. There were no additions to the Committee, but the owner of the vehicles said it was a bad day to keep horses standing out. Three carriages were filled; two remained empty. It was now discovered that there were no reporters in the carriages, which was another misfortune, not only to the main interest, but to the owner of the vehicles. The latter gentleman steppe. into the City Hall where he found one reporter doing a paragraph about "the difficulty in the Street Commissioner's office," and another engaged upon a "weather item." He assured them that there was a carriage and the entire procession in waiting for them; and urged them to go along. They went; and so did the cavalcade of carriages. There was no accident between the City Hall and the St. Nicholas, worthy of note, except the falling of a lad near the Broadway Theatre, while innocently cheering the procession. When near White-street there was an agreeable delay, caused by the discovery of Ex-Councilmen HORATIO N. WILN upon the sidewalk, and covered with snow. A carriage was stopped, the door opened, and Ex-Councilman WILD was added to the number of those who were bent upon welcoming the Admiral and *suite* to our Metropolis. Thus increased, the party arrived in front of the St. Nicholas, and were soon in the reception-room of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and *suite*—gentlemen of dignified presence and polished manners. Here, again, there was some little delay, caused by the irregularity with which parties appeared for presentation. But the Admiral and *suite* were patient and held their facial muscles under perfect control. Finally, all had been presented, and Alderman BOOLE desired the interpreter to say to the Admiral, in Turkish, that the entire party would sit down a little while. But, before the will of the Alderman could be made known to the Admiral, the card of Col. DIMMICK, of the Second Artillery, Fort Hamilton, was brought in, and the Colonel and staff were shown up and introduced. The Admiral seemed more at home with his new visitors than with those with whom he had previously shaken hands. As soon as introduced, Col. DIMMICK said he appeared by direction of the Secretary of State, to welcome him to our shores and to assure him of the earnest desire of the United States Government that the amicable relations and kindly feeling that existed between the Governments of Turkey and the United States should continue.

The Admiral replied (through an interpreter) that he felt flattered by the very kindly welcome that had been tendered to him. He wished to say that his Government had long desired an opportunity to reciprocate the kindly feelings of the Government of the United States; and that he had been chosen by his Government to give assurance of kindest feelings, and that no opportunity of exhibiting them would be slighted.

Personal congratulations were now exchanged, which were mutually agreeable and dignified. As soon as an opportunity occurred, Alderman BOOLE suggested that it was time they were under way for the City Hall. Councilman VAN TINE invited Col. DIMMICK and Staff to accompany them to the City Hall, which was accepted, and all descended to their carriages and proceeded to the City Hall. The journey thither was marked by some trifling irregularities. The drivers either forgot or had received no instructions in relation to the order in which they should proceed. They started off for the City Hall in good order, the Admiral and *suite* taking precedence; and the officers of the United Stetes Army next. But soon after the driver having the reporters in charge, becoming impressed with the idea that his company should be at the head of the line, dashed past the carriage containing the American officers, and entered the City Hall-park "nip and tuck" with the Admiral's carriage. The driver on the Admiral's carriage, fearing he would be beaten, put on the string, and the brush to the front of the Hall was of a most exciting nature. During the race the law-reporter lost the first portion of his manuscript of the "Difficulty in the Street Department," and the weather reporter lost the copy of a quotation from THOMPSON'S "Seasons." (He requests us to state that a handsome reward will be paid on its return to room No. 8 City Hall, as he thinks he can use it on another occasion.) The Admiral's carriage arrived about a length ahead; that containing the reporters, next, and the American officers, who had been specially invited, last. There were several hundred persons in front of the Hall, through which the Admiral and suite were with some difficulty escorted by the Committee. The American officers were left to find their way themselves. But as soon as they appeared in front, the crowd separated with a respectful resignation, leaving open a passage to the Governor's room. Arrived in the Governor's room, the party was marched to the Chatham-street end, where the Mayor was standing. He left immediately on their arrival, and, in some haste proceeded to the centre, where he awaited an introduction. The Admiral was conducted to him and introduced. The other Turkish officers were suffered to remain at a distance, and the American officers were not recognized at all. As soon as the introduction had taken place, the Mayor remarked to the Admiral that it was with pleasure that he welcomed him to the City of New-York. There were many objects of interest to be seen in the City and on the Islands, and he was sure the Committee of Reception would be pleased to show them to him, whenever he should be inclined to visit them. The Admiral thanked the Mayor, through his interpreter, for the very kind reception he had received, and accepted the invitation to visit our institutions. While the ceremonies of introduction, welcome, etc., were progressing, there was a photographer in one corner, with his instrument, making a desperate effort to bring his camera to bear upon the Admiral. But, unfortunately for the artist, his Excellency stood with his back towards him, and the people in the room kept moving across his field, so that he could not obtain even a rear view of the Rear-Admiral.

When the response to the welcome had been concluded, the Mayor told the Admiral he would show him some of our Governors, who were hanging about the room, if he wished to see them. The Admiral, through his interpreter, signified his desire to behold them, and taking his arm, the Mayor pointed them out to him. Satisfied with the paintings, he was next escorted to the new chambers of the Board of Councilmen. There extensive preparations had been made for his reception. The room, in the rear of the President's desk, was decorated by American and Turkish flags; and in front of the clerk's desk, there were some cakes, crackers and sandwiches, and several black bottles, which (on the word of an Ex-Alderman) contained some good brandy and a very fair article of sherry. As soon as the Admiral appeared, Ex-President PHILLIPS took the chair, and stated that he had been called upon to preside over a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen—the first meeting in their new rooms. The Admiral had been escorted to a position on the left of the President, who said:

"Gentlemen and Ladies, allow me to introduce to you His Excellency, Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA. Your Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, allow me to introduce to you the citizens of the United States,—*men, keep quiet*, will you?

This completed the introduction.

The President then stated that the following resolutions had been offered for adoption:

Whereas, His Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA has arrived in this City, and is now in the City Hall; and,

Whereas, It is eminently proper that our greetings to this distinguished representative of the Ottoman Government, (a harbinger, doubtless, of the friendly feelings intended to exist by His Majesty, the Sultan, between his Government and the United States,) should be in a spirit of hospitality consistent with the reputation of our noble metropolis.

Resolved, That our heartfelt welcome be extended to His Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and that the freedom of this Chamber be respectfully offered to him.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to inform His Excellency of the action of this Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the President appointed Councilmen Van Tine, Webb, Bunel, Dunn and Mulligan such Committee.

On motion the Board adjourned. The seats were vacated by the members, and, on invitation, filled by a number of ladies and their children who had entered the Chamber during the proceedings. The Admiral and suite, and the Mayor, were now escorted to seats at the President's desk, while a colored gentleman served a piece of cake and a glass of wine to each of the ladies. When the ladies and children had all been served, the Admiral and suite were brought down from the President's desk and seated in front of the sandwiches and brandy. Everything now appeared satisfactory to all but those who were not eating and drinking. There was a large number of Ex-Aldermen and Ex-Councilmen, but they did not attack anything on the table until Councilman VAN TINE asked a particular friend to take a sandwich and be introduced to the Admiral. No sooner had that been done than they all rushed forward, and with wonderful celerity each appeared with a sandwich and a glass. Councilman VAN TINE meanwhile was trying to introduce his friend to the Admiral. When the Admiral held out his hand, those of the Councilman's friend were filled, the left with half a sandwich, (the other half was in his mouth,) and the right with a glass of spirits—so that he could neither speak nor shake effectively. But he bowed, and the introduction was accomplished.

Councilman VAN TINE then turned towards the table, and seeing the desperate struggle that was going on for the eatables and drinkables, he cried aloud, "Look here, now, men, this won't do. You must either clear out or behave yourselves."

Mr. MCLENACHAN—"Let each gentleman, as he takes his tod, fall back and give the rest a fair chance."

An admirable proposition, but it was not carried out. Those who had reached the table during the first rush, remained firm in their positions and greedily swallowed sandwich after sandwich and "tod" after "tod." Those in the background pulled at their coat-tails in vain. The cloth was good and the wearers were unmoved. The Admiral looked on, first with wonder and then (thinking, probably, that it was one of the institutions the Mayor had so kindly promised to show him) he smiled. It was a novel sight to him, and he appreciated it. But Councilman VAN TINE could stand it no longer. He cried out for the police, and wished they could be made to do their duty. Finding the police did not come, he advanced to the table and forced the men away. They retired slowly, each with a sandwich and a glass, and order was restored.

It was now discovered that the American officers who had been invited by Councilman VAN TINE to accompany the Admiral, had not been invited to the Councilmen's Chamber. Two or three persons ran out to seek them, but they had left the Hall. The Mayor said he hoped no offence would be taken, as it was an oversight. He was sure there was no intention to slight the officers of the United States Government.

The Admiral was then shown the other rooms, and finally to his carriage, in which he was escorted to his hotel. Thus was his reception at the City Hall concluded. It was the intention of the Committee that he should visit the opera during the evening. He wore, during the day, a blue military frock coat, heavily covered with gold lace and decorations.

Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Adriatic*, Capt. DUNHAM, which escaped from her French captors, was spoken, Jan. 29, off Cape Palos, (coast of Spain,) bound for New-York *via* Gibraltar, by the bark *Zephyr* from Messina, which arrived at this port yesterday. A meeting of the merchants, sea-captains and business men of Belfast, Me., has been held, and a Committee appointed to present their views upon the case of the *Adriatic*, which is held to involve the interests and rights of our whole commercial marine.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says it is reported upon pretty good authority that the Collins steamers *Adriatic*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic* will be bought in, at the public sale of these vessels by Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., they being the largest creditors, and that they will continue the line as heretofore, with the $19,250 mail contract. It is also reported that the trips of the line will be extended to Southampton and Havre, and that the vessels will commence running in the course of a month or six weeks. The execution is returnable to the 28th of March.

The wrecking schooner *W. H. Johnson*, which left this port on the 25th of February, to assist the steamer *Atlanta*, ashore on Body Island, was compelled to put into Norfolk on account of a heavy gale from the East. She left the latter place on Tuesday last and probably reached the wreck the same evening. The schooner *Jonathan Johnson* also left here Thursday last to take the cargo landed on the beach to Charleston.

The United States steamer *Dispatch* left the Navy Yard about 2 o'clock Saturday, on special duty for the relief of any vessels of the home squadron that may require supplies. She passed down the harbor just before dark, and made slow progress through the immense quantities of floating ice that obstructed the channel at the time.

The United Stetes frigate *Niagara* remains still at anchor at Quarantine, where she has been detained, partly to complete some necessary arrangements for the voyage, and partly on account of barometrical indications of a coming storm, which have been fully verified during the last 24 hours. She will sail as soon as the weather becomes settled.

The pilots of the *A. B. Neilson* report having passed, on Wednesday, March 3, a quantity of broken planks, timbers and spars 45 miles southeast of Block Island, which they supposed to be from the wreck of the *John Milton*, carried thither by the prevailing southerly current and northwest winds. Their boat at the time was loaded up with ice, the weather being excessively cold.

The following figures exhibit the number of arrivels of foreign and coastwise vessels at the port of Philadelphia during January and February, 1858, as compared with the same period in 1857:

	1858			1857		
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Frigate	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ships	6	1	7	11	17	28
Barks	9	11	20	19	27	46
Brigs	12	4	16	17	23	40
Schooners	3	160	163	10	137	147
Sloops	—	236	236	—	41	41
Steamers	—	97	97	—	27	27
Boats	—	292	292	—	56	56
Barges	—	7	7	—	11	11
Totals	31	808	839	57	339	396

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The new building of the Bull's Head Bank stands five stories high, 25x100 feet on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The front, on Third-avenue, is of dark free-stone, while that portion which faces on Twenty-fifth-street is of brick, with ornamental free-stone facings. The Bank has been opened in the new building.

City Items.

The heaviest manifestation of the season occurred yesterday. It commenced shortly before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and progressed during the day, quietly but persistently. There were few of the usual accompaniments of such a storm—a little slipp[ery]—now and then a trifle of drift, and a heavy [gust] of wind around the corners of streets—but that was all. Yet at midnight there were six inches of snow on the level, and so gently had it fallen that people [only] wondered where it came from. Though the omnibuses and horse cars labored heavily over the [track], none were obliged to stop, an additional team [being] brought into requisition for each car as night [set in]. All the Sound steamers—the *Empire State*, the *Commodore* and the *Worcester*—were detained [at] their wharves; nor did the Providence propellers [start] out. They were to leave as soon as the [weather] cleared up so as to allow of their getting safely through Hell-Gate. Over the railroads leading to town the trains were considerably delayed. The Albany Express train did not reach the City until near 12 o'clock, and the Philadelphia train was about 10 did not arrive until 11½. The Southern [trains] not connect beyond Philadelphia.

The California steamers *Moses Taylor* and *St. Louis*, both of which sailed on Saturday, were filled [with] passengers. Since they have left the fare on this position line, to sail on the 10th, has been [reduced] fifty to seventy-five per cent. Steerage tickets, which were sold for $40 and $50, went up to $60. Second cabin from $75 to $125, and first cabin from $100 to $175. Among the passengers in the *Moses Taylor* was Hon. Judge BOWDEN, the newly-appointed American Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

A large number of the old Municipal Police called upon General-Superintendent TALLMADGE yesterday, and announced themselves ready for duty. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court they claim that they still belong to the Police force of the City, and as such, are entitled to pay whether they do any work or not. The Superintendent received them politely, but did not avail himself of their proffered services. He, however, advised them to report themselves to the Inspectors of the Wards to which they severally belonged, lest, by omitting to do so, they should seem to waive their rights.

On the 27th Feb., the pastors of fourteen churches, and lay members from several other churches in the eastern part of this City, comprising seven different denominations, held a meeting and agreed to open a daily union prayer-meeting, for one hour, on the 1st day of March, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome streets, at 12 o'clock M. The meeting was commenced in a large lecture-room, which was nearly filled the first day, and on the third day

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

The End of the Carnival—Social Festivities—The Attempt upon the Emperor's Life—Politics—Miscellaneous News.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the carnival died at the doors of the Grand Opera. It died with a night of revelry more *canaille* than the others; it was *Mardi-gras*, the apprentice night, the night of the *gamins de Paris*. We are to have now three weeks respite from the street horns and the mob of mythological deities. At the end of that time comes mid-lent, that half-way house between fish and meat, where all good Catholics stop to take breath and a surfeit of beef-steak, preparatory to the second half of their season of fasting, and where the carnival revives again to take a last kick and a last yell before a total extinction. The carnival of this year differed from its predecessors only in this, that there was a diminution in the number of street travesties, and the procession of the Fat Ox was clothed in new costumes and decorations.

The fattest of the fet beeves this year, named Leviathan, weighed 2,780 pounds. The costumes of the numerous historical and mythological characters, who formed the cavalcade, were entirely new, those of the historical portion belonging to the epoch of LOUIS XIII. In this respect there was a vast improvement on former years. The procession stopped as usual before the palace to exhibit the ox to the Emperor, and to receive the customary gift of five hundred francs. The immense court of the palace was crowded with people, and the Emperor, Empress and young Prince came out on the balcony, where they remained for twenty minutes, enjoying the animated scene before them. The Empress perceiving in the crowd the *enfans de troupe* of the 1st regiment of Grenadiere of the Guard, to which the young Imperial Prince belongs, caused the children to be brought in and placed on the balcony, so as to see the procession to better advantage. The Emperor demanded that the largest of the four oxen, the Leviathan, should be brought near, in order that he might examine his immense proportions. The infant deity, *L'Amour*, was conducted into the presence of their Majesties, as is usual, and received from their hands the imperial presents. As the procession passed out of the court, the immense crowd loudly cheered their Majesties, when the Emperor brought out the young Prince, and holding him in his arms, presented him to the assemblage. The child has been taught to kiss his hand to the people.

During the few days that preceded the close of the carnival, the contagion spread into the private saloons of the city, and the dance, in costume or in solemn black, was the sole occupation of the community. At the Tuileries a grand reception and ball, the last of the season, took place on Sunday evening. The *quadrille d'honneur* was composed in such a manner that, if it were to be taken as a political index, all the great nations of Europe must be profoundly satisfied with each other. On Monday evening M. FOULD, Miniater of State, gave a costume ball, at his residence in the Louvre. The Emperor and Empress were present in domino and mask.

On Tuesday evening the American Consul and his amiable lady again invited the Americans and other friends to a grand *soirée*, at their residence in the rue St. Arnaud. The carnival was danced out, and Lent feasted in, by a reunion exceptional in its elegance. I have said feasted in, because, in justice to a grateful stomach, I should mention that the champagne flowed in torrents, and the *paté de foie gras*, and the salmon and appurtenances abounded in the supper room. None go away hungry or melancholy from the popular *soirées* of our already popular Consul. Mr. MASON and his family were among the guests.

The American Consul at Lyons gave a *soirée* last week to four or five hundred of the *élite* of the fashionable world of that city. The *soirée* seems by its elegance and sumptuousness to have been an event in the fashionable annals of that city. In the decoration of the grand saloon, the portraits of Mr. BUCHANAN, of the Emperor and Empress, and of Marshal CASTELLANE occupied the places of honor. But why the portrait of Marshal CASTELLANE? The Marshal is the Military Commandant of that division of the Empire, and our Consul, appreciating the spirit of the new law which divides the Empire into five great military commands, no doubt regarded the Marshal as the principal man of the Empire, after their Majesties, so far as the sub-empire of Lyons was concerned. The compliment, or *esprit*, if you please, of the Consul, has passed without notice, and must be regarded, therefore, as a just appreciation of the position created by the new law.

Thus we fall into politics. New developments continue to excite the public attention on the subject of the late attempt on the Emperor's life. A very great dissatisfaction was the result of the appointment of a military men to the Ministry of the Interior, a dissatisfaction so pronounced that the Government was forced to appear in the *Moniteur* with an explanation. People admitted that his Majesty was justified in presenting a law for the better protection of his person against assassination; but this was a step too far. Moreover, they did not know where, at this rate, the "repressive measures" were to stop. The *Moniteur*, to calm the alarm, declared that with the appointment of General ESPINASSE, the inauguration of new measures was to cease; and in effect we have had no new demonstration since, if we except a special appropriation just made of a million two hundred thousand francs for the increase of the secret police in France and in foreign countries. Thus the *mouchard* force is to be largely increased. New-York will no doubt be favored with a small band of these gentlemen.

The manifesto of the Count DE MORNY, in the Legislature, in reporting from the Committee the bill on General Surety, produced some sensation. His remarks were more a manifesto of the Government itself than a report from a Committee, and thus acquired new importance. You will not fail to remark the decisive tone of this document, nor the ingenious manner in which the Count attempts to alarm the public and excite their sympathy by throwing all the blame of whatever trouble may happen on the "Reds," that eternal bugbear of the higher *bourgeoisie*. The Count also recognizes the truth of a fact which I had already given you in a previous letter, that the Republican Party, or the "Reds," according to him, were anticipating the attempted assassination, and were organized, ready to commence the revolution in every part of France, if the attempt had proved successful.

The prisoners ORSINI, PIERRI, GOMEZ, and DE RUDIO have been transferred to the prison of the Conciergerie, preparatory to the trial, which will commence on the 26th of this month, and terminate the 28th. The first day will be occupied with the reading of the indictment, and the interrogation of the prisoners; the second to the examination of witnesses; and the third to the hearing of the advocates. ORSINI, GOMEZ, and DE RUDIO have been indicted for an attempt on the life of the Emperor and Empress, and for the killing of eight persons in that attempt; a finding which assures their decapitation from this moment. PIERRI and BERNARD, the latter just arrested in London, are indicted as accomplices. It will be recollected that PIERRI was seized by the police before the arrival of the Emperor, and consequently before he had time to put his part of the programme in execution. He is nevertheless one of the principal conspirators, and, it is supposed, will be executed with the others. As regards BERNARD, it has not transpired that he did more than supply weapons and advice to the active agents of the crime. ALL SOP, the Englishman, known to have been one of the most active of the conspirators, is not comprised in the indictment, since as an English subject, and having escaped to English territory, he must be tried by his own laws, if arrested.

ORSINI and PIERRI chose for advocate M. JULES FAVRE, the celebrated criminal lawyer and republican. But M. FAVRE refused to defend both the prisoners, and selected the case of ORSINI. PIERRI then applied to M. CREMIEUX, another distinguished republican lawyer; but his response is not yet known. GOMEZ and DE RUDIO, not having indicated a choice, the Court has named their defenders.

As usual after an attempt has been made on his Majesty's life, reports of a most absurd character gain circulation daily of new attempts; but there is no ground for these reports.

The Swiss government has at last acted on the refugee question, and decided on the *internement* of its refugees—in other words, fixed their residence in the country.

The *Moniteur* will deny officially in a day or two, the explanation given by Lord PALMERSTON in regard to the first NAPOLEON'S legacy to CANTILLON, for his attempted assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON. LOUIS NAPOLEON did strike that legacy from the list of NAPOLEON'S bequests, but he denies that it was done because the donor was not of sound mind when he made the bequest. This part of Lord PALMERSTON'S explanation was certainly meant by him as a sarcasm, or as a condemnation of NAPOLEON'S act. LOUIS NAPOLEON promises to inform the public why he struck the name of CANTILLON from the list, and the public are impatient for the revelation.

In an article on the terror which had been inspired in the community on the new law by certain dangerous propagandists, an exalted Bonapartist writer declares that "the Hampdens of the saloons and the Washingtons of the clubs hiss into the ears of the public all sorts of dangerous rumors," etc. It seems that this zealous gentleman's historical education must have been neglected, to quote WASHINGTON as an example of a hissing demagogue.

A new decree of the Prefect of Police makes it the duty of all landlords and concierges of hotels and lodging-houses to observe more closely all foreigners in their houses, so as to be able to furnish the police, whenever demanded, full details, so far as strict attention will obtain, of the character and movements of their lodgers. The keepers of these houses, and their porters, are thus, in fact, enrolled as members of the secret police; and, since more than one-half of the houses of Paris are embraced under this head, it will be seen that the police espionage is thus at once enormously increased. The concierges, it is true, were held to give all the intelligence in their power before the occurrence of the late events; but they are now held, with the addition of their masters, to an increased, and, no doubt, for the police, a more valuable surveillance. All these measures have had the effect of suppressing political conversation, which had revived a little in later times, of suppressing as well reunions of even small numbers of men known as politicians, no matter for what purpose, and of causing the destruction of all sorts of compromising papers.

An enormous amount of jealousy has been created by the appointments for the Privy Council. Marshal VAILLANT was disappointed in finding his name excluded from the list; he thinks that, since the appointment of the Council was a "measure of public surety," and since the public surety must depend upon the Army, that one representative of that branch of the Government was not enough on the Council, especially as the diplomatic and legislative bodies are represented by five out of the seven members that compose the Council. Marshal MAGNAN, also, held the same opinions, viewed from motives, it will be understood, personal to himself.

At the last grand ball at the Tuileries, another of those delicate questions of etiquette, which are the standing annoyance of official society in Europe, came near destroying the harmony of the evening, so far as the atmosphere which surrounds the throne was concerned. It was a question of precedence between the Prince of DENMARK, who was present, and the diplomatic corps. The Prince is the heir to the crown of Denmark; but a law of etiquette, adopted many years ago by the Court of Vienna—a law which has been adopted very generally since in the courts of Europe, as the rule of conduct—says that Ambassadors (not Ministers) must take precedence of all foreign princes who are not the sons or brothers of a reigning monarch. The Prince of DENMARK is neither of these; but he is heir to the throne, a rank that ought to be higher than a son or brother *not* an heir; and so the Emperor, not to give offence, sacrificed himself in the following manner: In the hall of the Marshals, where, on these occasions, a platform is placed, on which chairs are occupied by himself, the Empress, Prince JEROME, Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE and the Ambassadors—the Emperor, not being permitted by the law of etiquette to seat the Prince of DENMARK, suppressed his own seat at the side of the Empress, and stood on his feet during the whole evening, thus keeping the Prince company. The Ambassadors occupied their chairs.

The Duke DE MONTEBELLO, who has just been appointed Ambassador to Russia, was formerly a legitimatist, and was ranked as such by many, even up to the present time; so that his appointment to this place is regarded as another conquest of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is however true that the Duke has for some time shown a sympathy for the present Government, and a willingness to serve it, in any way in which he could be honorably useful.

The Academy has at last filled up the two vacant fauteils in its body, by the election of the two prominent writers, M. DE LAPRADE, a poet, and M JULES SANDEAN, a prosist. The first occupies the chair left vacant by ALFRED DE MUSSET, and the second that of M BRIFAUT.

Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN, the spirituelle comédienne of the Théâtre Français, has been appointed Professor of Declamation at the Conservatoire Impériale de Musique, in place of Mlle. RACHEL, deceased. There was considerable competition for the place, as it is well paid by the Government.

The Count DE NOE, one of the prominent men of the State under the monarchy, has just died at Paris at an advanced age. The Count DE NOE, (Noah, in English,) who dates his paternity almost to the day when the ark found a resting place on Mount Ararat, is the father of the immortal caricaturist of the *Charivari*, CHAM. The Count had three illegitimate sons, whom he called after Noah's sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet. The orthography of the names in French, are not the same, however, as in the Hebrew.

A late law of Piedmont orders that a census of every man, woman and child, shall be taken this year, and that each individual capable of doing so, must write his or her own name, followed with the occupation. The census paper was presented to the King himself by a census-taker, who seems to have been a "strict-constructionist," and his Majesty, pleased at the officer's close observance of his duty, wrote, "VICTOR EMMANUEL, Constitutional King." MALAKOFF.

RENEWAL OF THE FRENCH PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—Captain DE LA RONCIER LE NOURY, who has been appointed to the command of the French naval station at Newfoundland, is charged to renew the proposition of an exchange of territory which the Legislature of Newfoundland had rejected. The Captain is to sail for his destination in the *Gassendi* at the end of this month.

THE VERY LATEST.—A novel idea for ladies' morning dresses is the old Roman blouse, which is composed of fine cambric muslin, with a red narrow band or a zone, fastened with silver clasps.

THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

Condition of the Country—Necessity of Some Measures of Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The somewhat startling suggestions of the TIMES, in favor of an American Protectorate for Mexico, have attracted attention here, and already excited a good deal of interest. Even those who, on the first glance at the proposition, *thought* they were opposed to it, as impolitic and chimerical, are compelled to admit that the views you have expressed are sound and practical—and that a Protectorate is the only available plan of relief at all adequate to the necessities of our sister Republic, or which can transform her from a troublesome and dangerous nuisance to a peaceful, prosperous and valuable neighbor. It is safe to presume that the more the public mind revolves the proposition, and examines its advantages and its supposed objections, the more it will become impressed with it as a wise and sound measure of national policy.

In my former communication upon this subject, I referred in general terms only to the debt due to British subjects upon Mexican Bonds. Upon further examination, I find that these bonds amount to upwards of fifty millions of dollars, the interest upon which originally was five per cent. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—in 1850, I think—Mexico paid some two or three millions arrears of interest, out of the indemnity fund. About this time, PAYNOS, then Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, went to Europe, and made a compromise with the bondholders, in which it was agreed that the rate of interest should be reduced to three per cent. per annum, and that then Mexico would set apart twenty-five per cent. of all her receipts from customs for the payment of the interest, and towards the gradual extinction of the principal. Notwithstanding this liberal conduct on the part of the bondholders, Mexico has proved faithless to the contract, permitting the ravenues to be embezzled at one time, and to be seized by revolution at another, so that five millions dollars of unpaid interest have already accumulated since the compromise, and been added to the upwards of fifty millions of principal.

These statistics are important because they show the necessity which must compel England at no distant day to take some measures for the collection of her indebtedness, by a seizure of territory or the establishment of a Protectorate, unless the United States shall relieve her of the necessity. They furnish, too, one important clue to the sentiments expressed by the London *Times*, and controverted by no European Press, so far as I am aware, in favor of the absorption of Mexico by the United States. It is the interest of England that stable Government in Mexico should be secured, and her resources developed, not only that the sixty millions of British Bonds may be realized—but also because, as the first of commercial nations, England has an immense interest in the commerce which redeemed Mexico would afford, and still more in the advantages to flow from an addition of an hundred millions per annum of precious metal which Mexico is certain to afford the commercial world whenever the desired development of its resources is protected and guaranteed by a vigorous, just and stable administration of its Government. For these and similar reasons, England, so far from opposing the establishment of an American Protectorate, would hail the proposition with joy, and lend whatever aid might be required, if any, to effect its consummation.

Since CORTEZ conquered Mexico, only about $750,000,000 in silver have been taken from her mines. The annual product, I believe, has been as high as $35,000,000; but of late years it is only about $25,000,000 per annum. The want of labor, consequent upon the absence of enterprising immigration—is the chief difficulty in the development of these mines. Efficient labor is so scarce and so high that it is impossible to get the timber necessary to prop up the roofs of the mines, to keep them from caving in upon the workmen. As a consequence, the plan at present is to work the roof of a mine out in arches, and leave great columns of silver ore standing to support them. I remember to have heard, from a friend whose statements are to be relied upon, of one of these mines in which single columns of this character are supposed to contain silver to the value of a million dollars! Who can estimate the results to flow from the immigration into that country of even five thousand such men as have carved the golden State of California out of a Mexican desert! Nor would the immigrants alone reap the benefits flowing from the development of this and other interests in Mexico. It would stimulate the demand for our agricultural products and our manufactures of every description,—giving us a flour market, especially, of inestimable value. Is it desirable that we should permit England to seize upon this great field, make her political influence paramount there, and exclude us practically, at the same time, from reopening its rich harvests?

The most serious objection to the proposed Protectorate, perhaps, will arise from the supposition that it will be resisted by Mexico herself. It might be answered that if she is unequal to the fulfilment of her national obligations, and therefore becomes just cause of offence, she has no right to object to the exercise of whatever external pressure may be necessary to consolidate her, give her solidity, enable her to be just towards her neighbors, and abate the nuisance of bad neighborhood which she now is. If, with this assistance, she still is imbecile, and continues to be a source of annoyance to her neighbours, she is incompetent to fulfil the functions of a State, and ought to be dissolved and absorbed. This, as I understand it, is the doctrine substantially laid down by all Publicists who have written upon the subject. But Mexico has not yet reached this lowest stage of decline. Far from it: and a little reflection will dispel the very natural idea that her people would object to the Protectorate, if presented to them with delicacy, and in a wise and judicious manner. The politicians and demagogues who live upon her revolutionary spasms, and to whom each new complication is a throw of the dice, and every new Government a gambler's stake lost or won, would object, undoubtedly, to anything which tends to put an end to their selfish game. But the massee of the people, worn out, distracted and impoverished by revolution,—and the substantial men, the men of wealth, the owners of lands and flocks and mines and real estate,—would hail with joy a condition of affairs which shall give them peace, prosperity and true liberty.

Much would depend, doubtless, upon the mode in which the Protectorate was tendered, and a little prudent tact would probably secure it in the most amicable of all modes—by a regular treaty. Mexico wants money. She must have it. Without it she sinks almost immediately. England would not hesitate to hasten her pressure for her bonds if that were necessary to make the necessity and propriety of the Protectorate more apparent. We can supply her with the needed funds. Would it be considered unreasonable if we should ask, as a condition of the loan, that we shall be permitted to give our moral support to her Government, under circumstances which will insure its stability, and so secure the repayment of the loan? Certainly not. The case would be similar to that frequent one in which a capitalist advances money to aid in the prosecution of an enterprise, upon condition that he shall be permitted to appoint an agent to disburse the funds, and see that they are neither squandered nor misapplied. There could be nothing in such a proposition in the least offensive to the just pride of any citizen of Mexico: nor do I see any valid objection to be raised to it anywhere, upon principle or policy, to offset the many and weighty reasons which crowd upon the reflecting mind in favor of the proposed Protectorate.

These are no idle theories. The views I have presented will find echo in official circles at no distant day, if I am not much mistaken. The hour is approaching when we must decide between the dissolution of Mexico and the absorption of a portion of her territory, or the exertion of external pressure for her own good. We cannot evade the issue, for it is one of duty towards Mexico as well as ourselves. The policy of "masterly inactivity" will serve us here no better than it has in the case of Utah, where the unchecked weed of fanatical despotism has become a giant of oppression and lawlessness, and a disgrace to civilization, to be retrieved at last only at an immense expense of blood and treasure, all of which would have been averted and saved had the treason of BRIGHAM YOUNG been nipped in its bud. The alternatives equally require action,—bold, vigorous, radical action,—and I have yet to hear suggested any plan adapted to the emergency which is so certain of good to all parties, and free from any serious drawback or objections of any character. If any one has anything else as good or better to propose, it is to be hoped his views will be presented, for it is time that all possible light should be shed upon this vastly important subject. S.

Social Festivities and Miscellaneous Matters at Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8, 1858.

I came southward expecting to see the wheat-fields glisten in the Spring sunshine, the trees arrayed in their bright vernal liveries, and the flowers in the public grounds here at the metropolis beginning to display their beauties. But I find that "the Winter of our discontent *is not* made glorious Summer," but continues to chill "the lap of Spring," whose colors, thus far, are decidedly an *invisible green*. The ice harvest is in full operation, skating parties find a fine opportunity to display their skill on Rock Creek, and sharp, cutting blasts continue to envelop Pennsylvania-avenue in clouds of dust, (not *pulverum olympicum*,) which rival the simoon blasts of the African deserts. The trades-people find these dust-hurricanes extremely destructive to their merchandise, and hail with joy the prospect of a speedy completion of the aqueduct, which is so far advanced that the "mains" are being laid in the streets. But all the water in the Potomac will not keep the dust down, if the wide streets are never swept. Our Washington friends admit the necessity of such an operation, but think that "Uncle Sam," who paves the principal thoroughfares, lays the broad sidewalks, erects lamp-posts, and pays the gas bills, should also keep them clean. The establishment of a corps of street-sweepers, (each member of Congress to have the power of making one appointment,) is seriously talked of. If the work can be done *by proxy*, the success of it is certain.

I find my artistic friends here in a terrible *imbroglio*, as artists are very apt to be. It seems that the resident artists, about a dozen in number, have been manœuvred out of an "Art-Association" which they established last year, by a set of snobbish fellows who wish to acquire notoriety by figuring as *patrons of art*. To keep themselves afloat, they have pounced on some few transient visitors who are artists, and have enlisted them without explaining how matters really stand. Indeed, I learn that they are issuing invitations to artists to attend an "Art-Convention" here, but it will be seen that the names of CRANCH, STANLEY, LANMAN, HEINE, MCLEOD, EGGAN, WALKER and others "at home" at the metropolis, are not appended to the call.

Society has evidently been extremely gay here during the past season, and the hospitalities dispensed by the various members of the Cabinet are loudly praised. The most magnificent entertainment appears to have been given by the accomplished and beautiful step-daughter of the Postmaster-General, whose refusal to smile graciously on a Representative from Illinois was the cause, *on dit*, of the defeat of the Administration in the House on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution. As there are many good Catholics and devout Episcopalians in the diplomatic corps and in Congress families, Lent has rather checked festivities but after Easter the gayeties will recommence, Mr. Senator GWIN inaugurating them with a fancy-ball.

The President is giving his Congressional dinners on Fridays, in the state banqueting room, where he entertains about thirty-five at a time of the Senators and Representatives, and the ladies of their families here. Every other Tuesday he has a "drawing-room," and on Saturday morning Miss LANE "receives." Never were the arrangements at the Executive mansion, for the reception of "We, the People," so complete. The disgraceful scrambles for hats and shawls in the dressing-rooms have been stopped (I learn) by the attendance of suitable keepers with checks, and I have never seen the establishment in as fine order as it was on Saturday.

After paying their respects to the lady who so gracefully presides over the establishment, the guests were ushered into the new and magnificent conservatory attached to the western side of the mansion, where there is an opportunity to promenade without going out of doors. The collection of plants was made, I learned from a Scotch gardener, under Miss LANE'S direction, and it is certainly a proof of her good taste. No one can be offended to object to a Presidential candidate because he is a bachelor—*if he has a niece*.

Mr. CORCORAN'S elegant establishment has not been open this Winter, I am informed, owing to the distressing death of a favorite nephew of his. All speak in praise of the dinners and balls given at the gothic mansion in the rear of Mr. CORCORAN'S garden, where M. D'ALBEQUERQUE, the Brazilian Minister, has dispensed elegant hospitality. Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, has also contributed to the gay festivity of the season, at his residence in Georgetown.

Reporters for a sheet, which I will not here name, have made the entertainments of Lord NAPIER familiar "as household words," and one report was the medium of such outrageous attacks upon estimable guests that his lordship felt it a duty to openly disavow all future intercourse with those in any way connected with the paper in which it was published. Sir GORE OUSELEY, the colleague of Lord NAPIER, also gives dinners and dancing parties—one of the latter, which came off the night prior to my arrival, must have been a charming affair, as every one present is praising it. Lady OUSELEY, it will be remembered, was a Metropolitan belle when Sir GORE married her here nearly thirty years ago, and she has been a valuable acquisition to society here during the *transient* visit of the "Minister to Central America."

I find a very pleasant theatre has been opened here, which Mr. ETTNOS, the stage manager, makes an attractive place of resort. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS play here this week, and his reputation as the first comedian of the age will undoubtedly attract crowded audiences.

Miss HOSMER'S statue of "Beatrice Cenci" is to be exhibited at an art-gallery which Mr. FRANKLIN PHILIP has opened, on Pennsylvania-avenue—a most desirable addition to the "institutions" of Washington.

Mr. WILLIAM HEINE, the artist of the Japan Expedition, has a bill before Congress, remunerating him for his services, as he only obtained the warrant-officer pittance of $25 a month. Yours, verily,

ENOCH EASEL.

The Construction of School-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of consideration has been given lately to the buildings erected for our public schools, in consequence of the many distressing catastrophes by fire that have followed each other in such rapid succession this present Winter. Though I am but a very insignificant unit in the community of New-York, yet as a parent who has five children in our Ward School. (No. 48,) it may be granted that I feel some interest in the questions that come before the School Board. If I knew the proper parties to whom to make the suggestion, I would not trouble you, Mr. Editor, with my ideas on the subject of improving the existing modes of egress from the crowded schoolhouses in cases of panic or emergency. But I trust that, through the medium of your widely-read paper, the idea may meet the eye of some one who may think it worth adopting. Probably not all, but some of the Ward Schools, whose staircases are reported to be too narrow and insufficient in case of a rush, would be greatly benefited by having a light iron gallery or porch running round the outside of the building, on every side except that fronting the street, floor above floor, with iron stairways leading down at their angles or extremities; and either one window of each class room, or one or more windows of the large assembling-rooms, could be made to open on to these galleries.

Any one who has traveled in Europe must often have lodged at old inns built round a quadrangle, with galleries to every floor running round the square. And had there been any such plan possible to the Pacific Hotel, lately destroyed by fire at St. Louis, the lamentable loss of life which there occurred might have been spared.

The kind of gallery and stairway which I recommend, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to walk as far as the Bellevue Hospital, where such light iron galleries have been erected on a portion of the building.

I believe Ward School No. 48, is considered a perfectly safe, well-built structure. I do not know what kind of staircases those are which are used by the pupils of the different class-rooms. I only know that the principal staircase, though wide, has given me a great sensation of a headlong fall on every occasion that I have descended it. It strikes me as somewhat perpendicular, and has no bannister. It ought to have two,—but that is only my opinion and I am only AN ANXIOUS PARENT.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1858.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Capt. MARCY'S Mission to New-Mexico—Dreadful Sufferings on the Way—The Men Forced to Subsist on Starved Mules, &c.

Through the politeness of Dr. E. E. MARCY, of this City, we have been favored with the perusal of an interesting letter from his brother, the gallant Captain R. B. MARCY, whom Col. JOHNSTON, the commander of the Utah Expedition, had dispatched to New-Mexico, for the purpose of purchasing horses and mules to replace those that perished in the march of the expedition from Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger.

The Captain left the Winter quarters of the army at Fort Bridger, on the 28th of November, with an escort of forty soldiers and two trusty mountaineers for guides. The letter before us bears date Taos, New-Mexico, Jan. 24, at which place he had just arrived, after a harassing journey of fifty-seven days. After speaking of the mission intrusted to him by the command of the expedition and his track across the Rocky Mountains, he says:

"For two hundred and fifty miles I encountered snow from two to five feet deep, and I thought for two weeks that we should never get through. We only made about three miles a day for about ten days. We exhausted our provisions long before we had crossed the mountains, and had to live exclusively upon starved mules for eleven days. One of my men perished, and many others were badly frozen. I also lost forty-four mules out of sixty-six."

The Captain says that he had suffered more from hardship, exposure and anxiety on this expedition than he ever before experienced; but, like a true and brave soldier, was satisfied that the importance attached to the success of his mission demanded his best efforts, and therewith was contented.

He is to purchase 1,000 mules and 400 horses, and calculates starting for Camp Scott early in the present month.

Life at Camp Scott—How the Holidays were Spent—Interesting Items of News, &c.

Extract from a private letter from

CAMP SCOTT, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

* * * We spent our holidays very pleasantly; on the night of the 24th of December we were sitting by the fire in our log-cabin, thinking of the loved ones far away, and contrasting the quiet of the present moment with so many heppy Christmas Eves at home, when we were surprised by a very fine serenade from the band of the Tenth Infantry. Our next-door neighbor invited them in, and entertained them as hospitably as circumstances would admit. It was bitter cold out doors, and the band remained in nearly two hours, discoursing delightful music. After the band left we returned home, a number of friends came in, among them several ladies, and we passed a pleasant evening—not separating till *morning*.

On Christmas day we received a great many calls, principally from the officers. Dr. H—— and Mr. W—— dined with us. I send you bill of fare of our Christmas dinner:

Meats—Roast Beef.
Beef à la Sauçisson.
Beef Tongue.

Vegetables—Potatoes, (which were found at Fort Supply and kept for this occasion,) Green Peas.

Dessert—Mince Pies.
Strawberries.

I have not a doubt we enjoyed our dinner quite as much as those who could boast of a greater variety. In the evening we had a game of cards. There was also a ball given in the camp of the 5th Infantry. Monday afternoon I visited the Governor and his lady. Mrs. C. is very agreeable and accomplished. She invited me to a game of chess. Wednesday evening we were all invited to dine with the District-Attorney. We met there Col. JOHNSTON, the Governor, Mr. HARTWELL, the Secretary of State, Judge ECKLES, Dr. FORNEY, Major PORTER, Major SIBLEY, Captain CLARKE, Dr. HART, and several others. Mrs. CUMMINGS and Mrs. MOGO were of the party. We had an excellent dinner, and a more select company is rarely met with. New-Year's Eve the officers of the 10th gave a magnificent ball; four hospital tents, handsomely decorated, were used for the occasion; two formed the dancing-room, the floor of which was covered with "*tent flies*" stretched smoothly on the ground. Another tent was the supper-room, and the fourth a dressing-room. The band of the Regiment played on the occasion. All seemed to enjoy themselves gloriously. I must not forget to mention the supper, which did credit to the managers. Towards midnight the band of the 5th Infantry played in the "public square" as a serenade to the citizens of Ecklesville. On New-Year's day I visited all my friends. The Governor's lady had a table set out with cake, cold ham and tongue, two kinds of wine, delicious cordial and excellent coffee—the Governor's mansion—consisting of two wall tents joined together. One tent is the bedroom; the other is the parlor. In the parlor there is a stove which heats the two rooms. The furniture consists of a kind of book-case or secretary made of boxes, prettily arranged; a table, a lounge; also, several camp stools; the floor is carpeted. The *tout ensemble* has a comfortable and home-like appearance, which a lady can only give.

On returning home we received many calls; the entire staff of the Fifth Regiment came in full uniform, several officers of the Tenth and many citizens. Mr. K. passed the evening with us, and we cut a nice cake made for the occasion.

Last night a half-breed Cherokee, named JIM, came into camp from Salt Lake City, with 250 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, dried pumpkins, &c. He was sent by BEN SIMMONS, a Delaware Indian, who brought in some salt a few weeks ago. JIM was accompanied by a man named THOMPSON, who was recognized by persons in camp as a violent Mormon. As soon as the Colonel heard of it he had them arrested and imprisoned for the night. The next morning, after an examination, JIM was released on condition of his quitting camp before night and never returning; two soldiers were appointed to follow him beyond the camp. His companion was kept prisoner. JIM sold his provisions to Mr. GERAISA, at high prices; the butter for $1 per pound.

Before leaving, JIM gave us information concerning three of our men who had been taken prisoners on Ham's Fork some time ago; two of them were teamsters, the third a soldier of the Tenth. He said they had been set at liberty before we left Salt Lake, and he had seen their foot-prints in the road as far as Quaking Asp Spring, and had not seen them since. The Colonel immediately sent two men on the road with orders to get to the above-mentioned place to try and find them. They were found about eight miles from camp, almost dead from hunger. They had lost their way in the snow and had just found the road again. They say they were imprisoned several days, after which they were released with permission to go about the city, but not to leave it. They were imprisoned again for several weeks, and then sent with an escort, to Bear River, a distance of nearly forty miles from our camp, and there the escort left them without any provisions.

During their stay in Salt Lake six prisoners were brought in, taken on the California route. They were Californians returning to the States—four of these escaped, but were afterwards killed. The other two are yet in prison. Several companies were preparing to go to intercept Capt. MARCY on his return from New-Mexico.

The Mormons seem united among themselves, and are determined to fight to the last; they hope to prevent any aid from reaching us, and to destroy all the provision trains which will be sent in the Spring.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has sent a letter to Col. JOHNSTON, ordering him to leave the Territory by the 10th of May.

The Winter has been very cold, but we have not had much snow. Store goods are very high; flour sells from 50 to 75 cents per lb., and difficult to get at that price; bacon the same, and is perhaps scarcer than flour; yeast powder 75 cents per box; boo's $10 a pair—these two articles cannot now be had at any price. Yours, &c.

Political Items.

CHARTER AND TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Democrats have carried the city of Rochester, CHARLES H. CLARK (Locompton Democrat) being elected Mayor by 500 majority. The Board of Supervisors stands 14 Democrats to 14 Republicans, and 2 Americans. In Oswego, the Democratic Mayor (L. B. CROCKER) is elected. The Board of Supervisors of Erie County stand 22 Democrats to 16 Opposition. The Americans have carried the town of Ithaca. The city of Utica elects a Republican Mayor, ROSCOE CONKLING, by 384 majority. Troy has chosen a Democratic Mayor, by 200 majority. In Auburn, LANSING BIGGS (Republican) is elected Mayor. In Oswego, the new Mayor is a Democrat. Lockport has been carried by Republicans and Americans, who voted together for Mayor. In Newburgh, the "United States Hotel ticket" (Democrats and Old-Line Whigs) has carried the day. Columbia County has elected 10 Democratic and 5 Republican Supervisors. At the Charter election in Chicago, the Republicans achieved a tremendous victory. There was great excitement at the polls, and a few disturbances occurred, which were quelled without difficulty. HAINES is elected Mayor over BRAINARD by over 1,300 majority.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 138, 159, 84, 91, 26, 35, 133, 135, 31, 45, 82, 129, 130.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 229, 206, 55, 56, 239½, 328, 329, 330, 332 to 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 474, 444, 486, 110, 518, 540, to 543 545 to 547, 412, 462, 112. *Part II.*—Nos. 575, 559, 579, 582, 585, 587 to 729, 251, 384, 498. The above causes, from 582 to 729, will be called from the general Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—(Demurrers.)—Nos. 21, 23 to 35. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 55 to 59.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 6.

Before Judge BETTS.

The Grand Jury brought in an indictment against JOHN D. WILLIAMSON, the witness who refused to appear before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the $67,000 alleged to have been contributed by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. to procure the passage of the Tariff act, for his willful default in disobeying the subpœna served on him to procure his attendance.

The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

George Barnes et al. vs. *Robert W. Carson et al.*—Judgment for defendants, and that complaint in each case be dismissed with costs.

Franklin R. Pease vs. *William B. Dinsmore et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

William Allison et al. vs. *Joseph Beir et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, on account of frivolousness of answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice SLOSSON.

AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE—INSULTING LADIES IN WALL-STREET.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *James Smith.*—This is an action for assault and battery, and false imprisonment. The facts appear to be these: In October, 1854, two young ladies, daughters of the defendant, were walking down Wall-street. They were passed by the plaintiff, and, as they allege, he insulted them. They, being near their father's office, went in and informed him of the fact. He, an old sea captain, was naturally somewhat excited, and rushed after the man. Mr Anthony, after the ladies went into their father's office, passed on until he came to the corner of Front-street, where Smith came up and knocked him down. He then led him into his office and gave him somewhat of a thrashing; for which he now brings a suit for damages. The story is easily understood from the testimony of two witnesses, which we give:

Helen Smith, sworn—She was one of the daughters of defendant; she testified as follows: I was walking down Wall-street with my sister on the left-hand side of the street; we got as far as Pearl-street and then crossed over; between Pearl and Water streets the plaintiff pushed in between me and the wall, and shoved my sister off the walk; he then looked up in my face and laughed very impudently, and said, "Won't you tell me where you live; if you will I will give you a peach;" he then went on a few paces and turned again and looking up into our faces, said, "Won't you, won't you," and something else that I do not understand; we then crossed Wall-street to go back to father's office; as we entered the door I saw he was standing on the corner of Front-street, below, looking up towards us laughing, and apparently waiting for me; I then went into my father's office and told him a man had insulted us; he asked us to point out the man, and we came out into the street; I went down with my father and pointed the plaintiff out to him; I think he was standing there then; I saw my father strike him; I then returned into the office; my father soon came in, bringing the man with him; he took him into the back office; we were there; he struck him twice; slapped him with his open hand as soon as they got in, I think; I don't recollect all that was said; the man said it was the first time he had ever insulted ladies; he gave his name as Charles Brown, and said he was boarding at the Clermont House; I should judge he was there about half an hour.

Cross-examined—We resided in Remsen-street, Brooklyn; I don't remember what time we came over that morning; we were shopping in Canal-street; went no where else except to stores; came down Wall-street between three and four o'clock; plaintiff ran against us nearest Pearl-street; I think my sister stepped one foot off from the walk; I was not aware that any one saw it at that time; have since

dian's report of sale confirmed, and the objections on behalf of the purchaser are overruled. The order may provide for the transfer of all the papers to the office of the Clerk of Queens County, to be there filed on the completion of the sale, on filing the written request of the purchaser for such transfer. The costs of the proceedings to be taxed, and the sum of $3,953 to be paid on the gross value of the widow's dower in the whole of the purchase money, including the shares of the adult heirs. The widow to release her dower as a condition to said payment. The interest of the bond and mortgage may be paid to the special guardian, but the principal to abide the further order of the Court.

James Acker vs. *Ann Acker and others.*—Order granted, appointing Thos. B. Van Buren as guardian *ad litem* for infant defendant, James C. Acker.

In the matter of the petition of Daniel Abbott, to compel specific performance by the infant heirs of Ezra C. Youngs.—A guardian *ad litem* must be appointed for the infant heirs before a conveyance by them can be ordered.

In the matter of Sarah Hart, an alleged lunatic.—Order confirming the inquisition of the Jury, and for the appointment of S. R. Lyon as Committee, &c., on filing a bond, with two sureties in the penal sum of $3 300 for the faithful performance of his trust &c., to be approved by a Justice of the Court. Order to be entered in Westchester County.

Charlotte E. Parson vs. *David B. Parson.*—Judgment to be entered, dissolving the marriage between the parties, &c, and to contain a provision prohibiting the marriage of defendant until the death of the plaintiff.

Emily Nichols vs. *Chauncey Nichols.*—Judgment dissolving the marriage contract to be entered with the provision against a remarriage by the defendant during the life time of the plaintiff. Judgment to be entered in Putnam Co

Jason B. Hendrickson vs. *Sarah J. Hendrickson.*—The like judgment as in the last case, to be entered in Kings Co.

James E. Brush vs. *Wm. Leggett and others.*—Decision suspended until proof of the age of the petitioner, and the certificate of the County Treasurer to the situation of the fund, and a copy of the order of June 2, 1856, are produced.

In the matter of Susan Ann Lobdell, an alleged lunatic, no order can be made until the original commissioner return and inquisitor proceed.

Wm. Bell vs. *John H. Rhodes and others.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, &c., with provision that proceedings be stayed on payment of the amount due, with costs before sale.

Daniel Kissam vs. *Wm. J. Bedell and others.*—Writ of assistance as against Lording Pickering granted.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Rodman B. Dawson, Surrogate.

MARCH 1, 1858—Final accounting in estate of Michael Moran, deceased, adjourned to 10th inst. Accounting in estate of A. Wyckoff, deceased, adjourned to May 3, 1858 Accounting in estate of James C. Church, deceased, adjourned to May 3, 1858. Administration, &c., on the goods of Thomas Castin, deceased; letters granted to Samuel Sollday—bond $1,500. Matter of sale of real estate of Maria Power adjourned to March 8.

MARCH 2—Accounting and final accounting estate of Jacob C. Valentine, adjourned to March 9 Final accounting estate of Abraham C. Bloodgood, final decree and summary statement entered. Administration of the goods, &c., of John Bronwer, deceased, —letters granted to Ann Brouwer and Edgar S. Van Winkle; bond in the penalty of $20,000.

MARCH 3—Will of Stephen Frost, deceased, proved; letters testamentary issued on the 5th inst. to Stephen Butler Final accounting estate of Henry C. Sheldon; amount for distribution, $83,525 58-100, final decree and summary statement entered.

MARCH 4—Accounting estate of Ida Harris, deceased; adjourned to May 1st next. Will of John A Cramer, deceased, proved.

MARCH 5—Will of Johannes Ehlert, proved. Will of Sylvanus B. Stillwell, proved; letters testamentary granted to Charlotte Stillwell. Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased; application of Sarah M. P. Moore, the widow, for advancement of $5,000 on account of her distributive share, adjourned to the 12th inst.

MARCH 6—Will of John R Smith, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Maria Smith. Will of John Darley, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Martha Darley and James Sullivan. Will of Abraham Taylor, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Thomas J. Taylor and William H. De Bevoise.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. ..*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 8, 1858—6 P. M.

The snow-storm of to-day obstructed business.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday, 25 bbls. Ashes, 5,590 pkls. Flour, 21,158 bushels Corn, 2,416 bushels Malt, 368 bags feed, 172 pkgs. Provisions, and 56 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6@6 12½. Pearls are inactive and nominal at $6 25@6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—15 hhds No. 1 Quercitron changed hands in Philadelphia during the week, at $30 ₱ ton. Stock very light; demand fair.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for Boots and Shoes in this market continues quite moderate, and comes mainly from southern buyers, whose orders are limited to such lots as are immediately needed by them. The enquiry from western dealers has not improved, and the prospects of any considerable revival in this branch of the business are not encouraging. Our merchants, however, are receiving rather more regular remittances from their western debtors, and they generally anticipate tolerably fair returns, as soon as the Spring shall have opened and produce can be sent forward freely toward the seaboard. The current purchases for California are on a restricted sale, and there is very little, if anything doing for Australia. The production has been materially curtailed, and the receipts of goods here are light, especially of the better qualities of work, for which slightly advanced prices are claimed, in view of the small quantity available. The less desirable kinds of Boots and Shoes are quite plenty and tend downward, being sparingly sought after. We quote Thick and Kip Boots, at $1 75@2 50 for men's; $1 25 @1 75 for boys', and 85c @1 35 for youths'; split, Thick and Kip Brogans at 90c.@$1 25 for men's, 65c. @90c. for boys', and 40c @65c. for youths'; Calf Boots at $2 65@3 75 for men's, $1 65@2 30 for boys', $1 25@1 65 for youths', 95c.@1 05 for women's, and 75c.@85c. for misses'; Enameled Buff and Goat Brogans at 85c.@$1 20 for men's, 60c.@81 for boys', and 60c.@80c for youths'; Calf Brogans at $1 15@$1 40 for men's, and 95c.@$1 05 for boys'; Split, Kip and Grain Boots at 70c @90c. for women's, 60c.@70c for misses', and 40c @55c. for children's; Enameled Goat and Kid Boots, 80c.@$1 for women's, 60c @75c. for misses', and 40c @60c. for children's, ₱ pair. In Boston, last week, the Boot and Shoe trade continued dull, buyers having purchased very reservedly, though, according to the *Shipping List*, holders manifested a disposition to sell their goods at low prices in desirable customers. Thick work, such as men's, boys' and youths' Brogans, is becoming quite scarce, but the market generally is pretty well supplied with goods. A few orders have been received from the New-England trade this week, but the trade can hardly be said to have opened as yet. Manufacturers are more in doubt than ever as to the future prospects of the trade. Present prices are no encouragement for them to turn out goods, as it is now difficult to realize a new dollar for an old one. No improvement is looked for until July or August, when Fall trade commences. In the meantime manufacturers will be likely to work very cautiously, and confine their purchases of stock of all kinds to their actual wants. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,769 cases from this port to San Francisco, and from New-York 163 cases have been shipped. The late advices confirm previous accounts of the dullness of that market. The disposition to ship goods from this side had a very unfavorable influence on prices there, and the tendency was downward. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	6,143	7,364
Since Jan 1	36 709	44 701
Total	43,154	51 765

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, including Liverpool Cannel at $11, and do. Orrel, at $8 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in better request, and is selling from yard at $5@6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia during the week, the Coal trade was dull, and the market was unsettled, though no important change occurred in prices. The principal purchases were made for home use. Very few orders were received from shippers. The receipts of Coal were light. In Baltimore, according to the *Patriot*, "in consequence of a reduction of 50 cts. ₱ ton in the transportation of Coal over the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, there has been a corresponding reduction in the rates of Cumberland Coal. We now quote for fine $3 50; run of mine $3 75; and Lump $4 25 delivered on board at Locust Point Anthracite for city consumption, red and white Ash, and Baltimore Company's, $6@$6 25. Lump Cumberland, for family use, $6."

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices are essentially unaltered We quote Java at 17c. @17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Sahlia at 9½c @10c., and St Domingo at 10c.@11½c. In Baltimore last week 10,166 bags Rio were received The sales reached 9 150 bags Rio at from 10c. @11c ₱ lb., 4 months There were 2 700 bags shipped to Southern markets. The stock of Rio on Saturday comprised only 19,500 bags. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 27, the receipts reached 4,322 bags and the total sales amounted to 9 628 bags at from 9½c @11¾c. ₱ lb. Lonsdale's weekly statement shows the stock at 27,035, against 74 473 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 10½c. for ordinary, 11c. for fair to good fair, and 11¼c. for prime

COTTON—The demand has been more active but prices have not varied much. Middling is quoted at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. The *Europa's* news has occasioned the following inquiry, but it has not seriously affected prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—3,500 boxes Canton, 40 packs, have been sold within a few days, part at 75c@$1 12½ ₱ box, on 6 months' credit.

FRUIT—Raisins are less active; they can now be procured at $3 for Layer and $4 50 for Blench, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are also more or unsettled rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request, chiefly for home use, at former prices. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 50@4 55
Extra State	4 60@4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 70@4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 80@4 85
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye, and Barley are inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn, of prime quality, is scarce and in request. Sales 18,500 bushels new crop at 69c.@70c. for Prime Yellow; 66c @68c. for White Southern, and 67c. for mixed, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c. @46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@ 35c for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported here of 500 bales North River, at 70c.@ 75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs In Providence, last week, Hay was selling regularly at $12@ $17 for loose, and $15@$20 for pressed, ₱ ton. Straw was quoted at $9@$11 ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending with Feb. 27, there was less Hay offered, and prices advanced to $17@$20 for Eastern and Western, ₱ ton; 240 tons Western, in flat-boat, brought $19 50 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 bales Undressed American, part at $100 ₱ ton, 8 months' credit, and some Manila, at 7½c. ₱ lb., 8 months. In Boston, the last sale of Manila was made at 7½c., ₱ lb. 6 months' time In St. Louis, March 4, 4,826 bales hemp were sold, including fair to prime at $70@$80 ₱ ton. Stock, 3,500 bales. In Louisville, March 2, 75 bales tow, from store, found buyers at $60 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held. Stock in first and speculators' hands, to day, 227,383, against 38,564 same time in 1857, and 56 144 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is fair, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c.@ 8c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@ $27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $58@$62 for Refined, the latter rate for extra, ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, a good inquiry prevailed for pig metal, but at prices below the views of most sellers. The reported transactions amounted to about 1,000 tons Anthracite at $21 for No 1, $20 for No 2 and $19 for No 3, cash, ₱ ton. 150 tons Northern Blooms brought $42 50, ₱ ton 6 months.

LEAD—Sales were made in St. Louis, March 4, of 1,000 pigs Galena at $5 25 and 466 pigs Missouri at $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices. New-Orleans 28c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@ 33c. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 19c@22c., ₱ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including Common, to arrive and here at $1 52½@$1 55, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@48½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are attracting more attention, and are held with more firmness, including Crude Whale at 47c. for inferior, and 50c @55c. for fair to choice, and Crude Sperm at $1 25 ₱ gallon. 500,000 lbs. Palm Oil, at Salem, changed hands at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months. Olive and Lard Oils are unchanged Red has declined at 38c.@40c., cash, ₱ gallon,—with free sales of Western and City distilled at the lower rate. Linseed is in good demand, and is very firm at 58c., cash ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and prices close in favor of buyers. Sales 650 bbls. in lots at $16 85@$17 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 30 for prime, ₱ bbl Toward the close, our lowest quotations were the most that buyers would pay. 1 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable in June, were contracted for on Saturday at $16 75@$17 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm: the transactions since our last consist of 210 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $13@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at full rates—14c.@ 20c., for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c @28c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet and languid in this market. Clover 8c @8¾c. ₱ lb; Hemp Seed, $1 50 ₱ bushel; Timothy, $2 for mowed, and $2 25@$2 50 for reaped, ₱ bushel. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover Seed opened pretty briskly at full prices; subsequently the demand subsided, shippers having generally retired at old prices fell off 25c. ₱ bushel. The week's sales amounted to 2 500 bushels, at $4 50@$5, closing quietly at $4 75 ₱ bushel for prime During the shipping season the transactions were unusually large. The *North American* repor a that one house sold as much as 12 000 bags. Sales were also made during the week of small lots of American Flax Seed at $1 30, and an invoice of Calcutta Linseed, received direct, at $1 50 ₱ bushel, on time Most of the cargo, however, was being stored. Timothy was more sought after and 500 bushels prime found buyers at $2 50 ₱ bushal. In Baltimore, during the week, 1 600 bushels Clover Seed were sold at $4 75@$5 50 for common to choice, closing at $5 for prime, ₱ bushel. Flaxseed was quoted at $1 10@$1 12½, and Timothy Seed at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bushel, with light sales. In Boston, last week, sales were reported of 8 750 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47½, ₱ bushel, cash, and time with interest added.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we have to report sales of 470 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5½c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 4¾c.@5¼c., with several hundred hhds. Melado on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was quiet. About 600 hhds. remained in agents' hands Prices were unchanged. 130 hhds. Ohio Tobacco found buyers at steady prices. Kentucky was in limited request at former rates. Inspected during the week, 150 hhds. of all kinds. In Louisville, during the week ending March 4, 233 hhds Tobacco were sold, closing with lugs at $4 50@$9 50 for medium to good merchantable, ₱ 100 lbs.

Sale of Tobacco in Louisville for a period of six years.

	During February.	Four Months, ending March 1.
1853, hhds	803	2,783
1854, hhds	717	1 775
1855, hhds	675	2,495
1856 Hhds	300	1,110
1857, hhds	914	2,054
1858, hhds	837	2,018

WHISKY—Sales—270 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@ 23¼c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The week has been a quiet one in the Wool trade. The demand has been quite limited, and purchasers have bought with much reserve, in view of the rather heavy stocks available, and the large unfinished consumption. Some inquiry prevailed for coarse and low grade Wools, but at very low prices. The demand from manufacturers was restricted, and holders were very cautious in selling to such buyers, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining whether, and how far, they were creditable The very depressed state of the market for woolen goods forbids those who have means, to make any extensive purchases. The week's sales have been confined to some small lots of Domestic Fleece and Pulled, within our previous range, with 20,000 lbs. Unwashed California, and 20 000 lbs. Washed Santiago, at private bargain. In Philadelphia, during the week, there was some inquiry from manufacturers, but the sales of it not exceed 40,000 lbs. at 24c. for No. 1 Pulled, and 45c for full blood Fleece, ₱ lb Prices of all kinds declined about 1c ₱ lb., and holders were reluctant to sell, save for cash. In Baltimore, the movements in Wool were unimportant. In Providence, last week, sales were made of 25 000 lbs. domestic fleece at 32½c.@ 34c., 4,000 lbs. do. pulled, at 29c.@35c.; and 4,000 lbs. foreign at 21½c. ₱ lb. In Boston last week, the demand for Domestic Wool was good, and sales transpired of 200 000 lbs fleece and pulled at unchanged prices. 121 bales foreign were also purchased. Manufacturers experience much less difficulty in purchasing Wool on credit, in Boston, than in New-York.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s 9d ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d @5d. ₱ bushel; Rosin 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl; Pork, 2s 3d @2s 6d ₱ bbl; Beef 3s. 6d. etc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s 3d.@4s 6d ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s 3d ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LAMES & NORRIS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high, one roan horse 16 ds., both splendid road horses warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon a skeleton do., but to be used together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broad way, near the Metropolitan Hotel

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—ONE SET TWO horses for $90, one for one horse for $45; also, three Portland Sells. Apply at stable in 27th st., in rear of No. 11 Eighth-ave

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.

THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family news. aper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st, New-York.

IN PRESS:

I. THE INTERPRETER. A Novel.

II NEW SERIES OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Enlarged to 80 pages—printed on fine paper—published weekly, and to commence early in April

STANFORD & DELISSER Publishers. No. 637 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT.—EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No 371 Broadway, have now ready new and beautiful editions of the LENTEN MONITOR, the LENTEN MANUAL, HOLY WEEK, CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, LOVE OF CHRIST, FEASTS AND FASTS; also, Prayer Books Bibles Testaments, and Devotional Works in every variety.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 371 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO. Publishers, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—The regular monthly Meeting for March will be held TO MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, the 9th inst., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st., at 7½ o'clock.

An essay will be read by Mr. E. D. BARKER Subject—*The Duty of Preserving Health.* A general attendance is invited. HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway TUESDAY, March 9, at noon. Subjects proposed by SOLON ROBINSON—*Threshing*; also, *The Grindstone: its Uses and Abuse*. Members will bring some of their best seeds for mutual exchange Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION" hold their semi monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their room Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—*In what manner should the Sabbath be observed?* The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

F. BONBEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of Pro Patria Lodge No. 1 are respectfully notified to attend a meeting of the Lodge THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as business of importance will be presented. "THE WELL."

PUBLIC LECTURES.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN WILL, BY particular request, repeat his three Lectures on Christian Poetry, in the Central M. E. Church, corner of 7th-av and 4th-st. Lecture I.—Epics: Dante and Milton, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 9. Lecture II.—Lyrics: Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation. FRIDAY NIGHT, March 12. Lecture III.—Lyrics: English Hymn Writers, especially Watts and Wesley, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 16. Lectures to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

ENGLAND VS. NAPOLEON.—AN ADDRESS to the citizens of New-York will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 11 at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, by Mr. SANDERS of London, on the *Science Question*

To commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Bremen-sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.

JAMES W. BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 172 West 19th-st., on the 24th last February, to go to Long Island on business, and has not since been heard of. He is about 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, with large head, very prominent forehead, and is a little bald; he had on when he left a black cloth vest, with velvet collar, a black dress coat, a light sack coat and blue overcoat, dark brown pants, with figured stripe on the side and black hat. Any information will be thankfully received and the person liberally rewarded at No. 172 West 19th-st., No. 304 9th-av. or at No. 212 8th-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.—CHARLES W. ST JOHN left the store of his brother, in Barclay-st on Tuesday 2d inst. about 11 o'clock, apparently in a deranged state of mind is about 37 years of age, light complexion and hair had on a blue cloth sack out overcoat, blue and drab shawl, brown cassimere frock coat, dress cassimere pants Any information once giving him will be gratefully received by his afflicted family and relations at the store of YOUNGS, HOPPS & CO., No. 174 Chatham-square, or at his residence, Maspeth, L. I.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has deceased this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GEBL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No 183 Varick-st, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE AND WAGON.—STRAYED OR stolen, from the Franklin House, corner of Myrtle and Division-sts, on Wednesday night last, March 3, 1858, a dark chestnut horse, 16 hands high long tail a large wart in his neck, hoofs and paces also, a hungry eye, in wide top, painted black Wagon; harness nicely mounted. Any person returning the above will be amitably rewarded. HIRAM WOODRUFF. JAMAICA ROAD, March 5, 1858.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THE 5TH INST., in 5th-av, near 39th-st, a plain gold-band BRACELET, valued as the gift of a deceased friend The finder will be rewarded on its delivery at No. 222 West 36th-st., or at Room No. 1 second floor of No. 61 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A respectable private family, having two good-sized rooms connected, can make a permanent arrangement for a gentleman's family of five persons (including two children.) The situation must be central, and the neighborhood good. Address W., Box No. 138 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, can make arrangements for board in an elegant furnished private house in Madison-av None need apply that are not willing to pay a liberal price. Address WARREN, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUPIN.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and two sons (young men) in the vicinity of this City, on a route where the gentlemen can attend to their business daily, from 1st May. Address, with situation and terms, (three bedrooms required, where there are few or no other boarders,) A. B. S., at this office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family where there are few or no other boarders Terms not to exceed $8 per week. Location not above 27th-st. or below Canal Address M. G. R., *Times* office, stating terms, location and accommodation.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, with board, in the house of a small private family, where he can have a quiet, comfortable home There must be no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, H. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman, with breakfast, tea, and dinner on Sundays A private family preferred Location above 14th-st. Address R. C., Box No. 2,156 Post-Office.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our bankers in Sacramento at their own risk have the same exchanged and returned in same way For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provid s for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $50.

We will sell same under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO. No. 82 Broadway,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick, has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 58 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED EDUCATED AND very respectable middle-aged woman is in want of a situation to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; is efficient, economical, and prudent. An excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging. Ladies in want of a first-class servant may apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a tidy young girl to take care of children, and do light chamberwork.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to assist in sewing and to attend growing up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry and baking; wages $7 to $8 a month; City or country; also her niece, a girl of 14; minds a baby and sews neatly; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 205 Columbia-st, one door east of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a professed cook, and a nice German girl, aged 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 214 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing Apply for two days at No. 491 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 205 Columbia-st, near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; the country understands her business in all its branches Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory Can be seen at No. 142 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs for two days. 1 to 3 o'clock, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. at 227 East 18th st., back room in floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress. by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fitting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., for two days

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a good seamstress, having no further need of her services. Inquire at No 26 West 26th-st, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nursed and chambermaid; has a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—CHEROKEE-KELLY—WILD KNIGHT—HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN—YANKEE HEIRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ORANOE GIRL OF VENICE—THE GOLD HUNTERS—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—THE HUNCHBACK.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10
The America leaves Boston for Liverpool.....March 10
The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12

☞ The European mails, per Cunard steamship *America* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 2½ o'clock today.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law to punish the crime of desertion in the Army. Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, gave notice that he would call for a direct vote on his bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution on Monday next. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, then resumed and concluded his speech on the Kansas question. Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, also made a speech on the same subject. In the House, Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, offered resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, inquiring as to the facts attending the seizure of the American bark *Adriatic* by the French Government, providing for redress to the owners, and to prevent similar proceedings in the future. The Kansas question was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The proceedings in the Legislature yesterday were generally devoid of interest. In the Senate, bills were passed to incorporate the American College of Medical Science; to incorporate the Committee on Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and to prevent prize-fighting. In the Assembly, the resolutions calling for an investigation of the charge that the Kansas societies of this State furnished arms and ammunition for rebellion in Kansas were made the special order for to-morrow. The Assembly is to meet hereafter at 10 A. M.

Dr. E. E. MARCY, of this City, has received a letter from his brother, Capt. R. B. MARCY, commanding the expedition from Camp Scott to New-Mexico, for procuring horses and mules to replace those lost in the march of the Utah army across the Plains. The letter is written from Taos, in New-Mexico, at which place he had just arrived, in fifty-seven days from Fort Bridger. The sufferings of himself and men were very severe, and the hardships so serious that for two weeks it was feared they would not be able to get through. During ten days of that period they only made three miles a day, and before they had crossed the mountains their provisions were exhausted, and they were forced to subsist on the meat of starved mules. One of the men perished, and several others were badly frozen, and forty four mules out of fifty-six were lost. Capt. MARCY calculated to start on his return to Camp Scott early in the present month.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Cahawba*, we have received advices from Havana to the 2d instant. No news of interest is reported. The health of Havana has greatly improved. Business continued dull.

The reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and his suite went on yesterday in spite of the unwelcoming weather. Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE waited upon them at the St. Nicholas, rode them to the City Hall, introduced them to the Mayor and the ladies of the friends of the Committee, gave them sandwiches and sherry in the new Councilmen's Chamber—the collation in celebration of the opening of the Chamber being fortuitously at hand at the very hour it was needed. The Rear-Admiral admirably reserved his gravity during the enactment of the farce, in that respect showing nerve and self-command far superior to some of the invited guests. Meanwhile Col. DIMMICK and his staff from Fort Hamilton hadcalled upon the Turkish guests and exchanged cordial and dignified civilities with them. The Municipal Committees were so far courteous to the Colonel and his staff as to ride them down to the City Hall but forgot to ask them into the collation. The Mayor publicly stated that he hoped the United States officers would take no offence at the omission, as it was an oversight. The tattered national flags were exposed on the City Hall during the day, but the City rag was not visible.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the reports of the Committee on Franchs, in relation to the Fifty-second-street case, and directing the Corporation Counsel to commence proceedings against Henry Erben for the recovery of $9,000, illegally taken from the Treasury, were adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel, by injunction or otherwise, to prevent further payment to the Metropolitan Police, until the question of the old Police is settled.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, it was arranged that the seats in the newly fitted and commodious chamber should be occupied according to Senatorial Districts,—and this was all the business done.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, JOHN CROWE, charged with assaulting Deputy-Sheriff CARPENTER, on Jan. 16, in Canal-street, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. THOMAS WESTON, *alias* WARD, charged with burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the house of Mrs. PHELPS, No. 132 West Thirty-seventh-street, on Feb. 2, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. JOHN CUMMONS, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault on CASPER APT, with intent to commit bodily harm. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months. MICHAEL MAHONEY was convicted of assault and battery, with intent to rob; and remanded for sentence. ALBERT DORSET, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and two months.

The snow-storm, yesterday, checked business. Cotton, however, was in active request, and was firm at Saturday's quotations. Flour was in fair demand at full rates. Grain ruled quiet. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were less important. A better inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine at advanced figures. The leading kinds of Oil attracted more attention, and were stiffly held. Freights presented no really new feature.

CIVIC HOSPITALITY.—To treat a man "worse than a Turk," is a piece of proverbial cruelty which, in the mind of Christendom, is the very extreme of barbarism. We fear that our distinguished visitor from Constantinople must have thought that he was being used worse than a Turk ought to be, yesterday, when the Aldermanic Committee who had charge of his Highness, after showing him up in the City Hall, dragged him in an open barouche through a Spitzbergen-like snow-storm to a daguerreotype gallery in Broadway to sit for his portrait. If his first taste of our hospitality does not disgust him, we shall be disposed to think very highly of Turkish amiability.

The Topeka Movement.

The Topeka humbug seems at last to have exploded. As it never had any legal validity, it has been kept afloat merely because it served as the rallying point of a political party. But it is now openly abandoned by those who have hitherto professed to regard it as the only legitimate government in Kansas. We find in the Missouri *Democrat* an address issued by a joint committee of the two branches of the Topeka Legislature, in which they say;

"High executive officers under the State Constitution have publicly declared that the Constitution is dead. *Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home and left us without a quorum.* We are still ready to perform our duties, should the will of the majority desire it. Should a trying hour for the people of Kansas arrive, by the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, we shall be at our posts, should the people in Convention decide to fall back on their old Government. We are thus compelled, by a necessity that leaves us no choice, to adjourn for the present, and *to refer back to the people who elected us, the question as to whether the Topeka Constitution is dead.*"

This is probably the last we shall hear of the Topeka State Government. The address, while it sets forth strongly and forcibly the reasons which led originally to the movement, confesses that since that time an immense number of emigrants have come to the Territory whose views and wishes are not represented by it, and that it cannot therefore be now regarded as embodying, in proper form, the will of the people of the Territory.

The Committee attribute to Gov. WALKER the adoption of a policy which divided the Free-State Party and destroyed the popular devotion to the Topeka Constitution. They denounce him because he did not, when he first entered the Territory, give in his adhesion to that instrument,—because he induced the Free-State men to vote at the October election, and because, by his rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds, "the people were bound to the Territorial government." They could not possibly have paid Gov. WALKER a higher compliment than by these censures. Whatever of progress has been made by the Free-State Party towards obtaining practical control of public affairs, is the direct result of the wise and able action of Gov. WALKER. He went there as Governor of the *Territory*,—holding his office by appointment from the Federal Government. None but madmen or idiots could have expected him upon arriving to recognize a *State* government—formed without color of legal authority—as equally valid, and to surrender his office to those appointed under its provisions. He did induce a portion of the Free-State men to vote at the October election, and in consequence of that vote, and of the rejection of the Oxford frauds, the Free-State men have now a *two-thirds* majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature. He induced part of them to vote for State officers on the 4th of January, and, by that means, gave the Free-State Party possession of the Legislature, which will be vested with power in case Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

It is not easy to see upon what pretexts of the public good, any men in the Free-State Party can censure action which has thus given them the only legal standing and all the legal power they ever had. And the fact that Gov. WALKER is thus denounced for these very acts, proves conclusively that party rancor is much stronger in many minds, in Kansas, as well as elsewhere, than regard for the public good.

Thanks to the advice of Gov. WALKER and the action of those who followed it, the Free-State men in Kansas are now in a position to obtain speedy control of their own affairs, no matter what may be the action of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. If that instrument is rejected, the Territorial Legislature has only to summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, and to submit it to the approbation of the people. If the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, and Kansas be admitted as a State, the *State* Legislature has only to pass a law ordering a new Convention, which shall frame a new Constitution, in accordance with the popular will. In either case, therefore, if they act wisely and firmly, the Free-State men of Kansas have substantial control of their own affairs. If an attempt is made to cheat them of their legitimate majority in the Legislature, by fraudulent votes, they have the power to defeat the crime and punish the criminals. And if the Federal Government should interfere to prevent them from changing their Constitution, they would be justified and sustained in resisting that Government by force of arms.

THE TRIBUNE ON MEXICO.—The New-York *Tribune's* views of the Mexican question are characteristic, and we are happy to say somewhat different from our own. It sees nothing in the present or future of Mexico but the indebtedness of that Republic to certain "British stock-jobbers." The willingness expressed by the London *Times*, in behalf of the English nation, that we should establish a Protectorate, signifies to the apprehension of the *Tribune*, merely a desire that said stock-jobbers may get their pay.

But the most salient point of the *Tribune's* theory is, that by assuming a Protectorate we should become Mexico's indorser—in other words that such a relation would place us under obligations to pay her English creditors. If this were so, it would, we admit, be a serious matter. But this same if, though a small word, is of large significance. Perhaps—we suggest the idea with diffidence—the *Tribune* may possibly be mistaken.

It is not proposed or desired that the United States should incorporate the Mexican Territory and Government with our own.

The condition of Mexico is analogous to that of an individual who, through poverty and dissipation, is unable to take care of himself. To take charge and control of him, then, becomes the duty of others. It becomes in fact a necessity. The safety of those about him requires it, no less than the interest of the unfortunate person himself. If he has an estate encumbered with debts and running to ruin through his lack of thrift, it may be made productive. His creditors may have an interest in his being placed under guardianship, without any expectation that the guardian shall assume the indebtedness.

So with Mexico. By the protection which it is proposed to extend over her, we should become responsible for no debts. Her revenues would be collected and disbursed by herself. As her nearest powerful neighbor, we should secure to her people the blessings of a stable government, the due administration of justice, and the safety of property and life. The cost would, of course, be defrayed from the Mexican treasury.

Is it difficult to understand how, under such a state of things, that fine country would advance in wealth; and that our citizens would carry thither the arts and enterprise which distinguish Anglo-Saxon Americans?

She would thus gradually but surely become Americanized, and her vast territory eventually be a peaceable acquisition to our constantly extending domain.

Why the South goes for Lecompton.

The Richmond *Whig* states the motive of the South in pressing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and it cannot be said that the information is gratuitous. It was, in fact, greatly needed, for Northern men were puzzled to guess it. We quote:

"It is obvious to all, and admitted by all, that Kansas is obliged to be a Free State. The result of all the later elections there demonstrates this fact incontestably. No man, North or South, doubts it. There is nothing practical to the South, then, involved in the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, although that Constitution formally recognizes and establishes Slavery in the Territory. For it is well known that the Slavery clause will be stricken out of that Constitution the moment the Territory is admitted into the Union as a State, and the people have another opportunity of expressing their opinion on the question. *No Southern man, therefore, in advocating and demanding the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, is animated by any thought or expectation that Kansas will ever be a Slave State, in consequence of such acceptance.* It is not for Slavery in Kansas—the fact—the thing itself—that the South is now contending, because that, under existing circumstances, is admitted to be impossible; *but it is for a great and vital abstract constitutional principle.* It is for the concession by Congress to the South of *the naked, absolute, unconditional right to the admission into the Union of Slave States, whenever such States, with fairly and regularly-ordained Constitutions, shall present themselves at the door of Congress, and apply for admission.* It is for this right, and this alone, that the South is now, in the case of Kansas, so zealously and resolutely contending, and it wants Congress to acknowledge that right in clear and unmistakable terms, by open, manly, straightforward action on the simple question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and upon the merits of that Constitution, unembarrassed and unaffected by alliance with any other question, or with any other consideration whatsoever."

If, then, that is the cause of the South's struggle, it might have spared itself an unnecessary conflict. The people of the Free States will never oppose the admission of new Slave States, when such States come with "fair and regularly-ordained Constitutions." Of this, the South may rest constantly assured. Had the Slavery Constitution now urged upon Kansas been adopted by a majority of the people, upon a fair and regular vote, the North would make no opposition. Let us not be cited to the Abolition Party. It is insignificant in numbers, impracticable in spirit, and must always be without influence in national politics. We speak not for that powerless band of fanatics. But we repeat that the North will treat with fairness and liberality any new State which may hereafter present itself with a Slavery Constitution, adopted without fraud, and with the approval of a popular majority.

Congressional pledges in advance will be of no avail. The South can gain nothing—will indeed hazard everything—by pushing Lecompton through Congress. The best guaranty that the North will in future treat new Slave States with equal justice, is to be found in the irrevocable preponderance, already attained, of Free States. We shall stand, within the year, nineteen to fifteen. Nebraska and Washington Territories will, at no distant day, add two more. And should Slave States be carved out of Texas, as by the treaty of annexation, three may be, let not the Richmond *Whig* fear that their admission will be retarded because a majority of the people may have preferred that Slavery should exist therein.

The *Whig* regrets that the abstract principle of Slave-State admission, for which the South is contending, in the case of Kansas, should be entangled with the Minnesota admission. It has a worse entanglement than that. It comes before Congress steeped in the blackest fraud. If the South desires merely to settle an abstract question, the means selected are most unfortunate.

Doubtless the *Whig* is correct in admitting that no substantial benefits can accrue to the Slave interests from Kansas, which is "obliged to be a Free State." If the Lecompton instrument shall be forced upon the people of Kansas, they will repudiate it without loss of time. But the outrage committed against them, and through them, upon the entire North, will leave a rankling wound.

It should be understood at the South, as it will not be controverted at the North, that the Free States have no objection to "popular sovereignty" in the Territories, even though it should result in the establishment of Slavery, provided such sovereignty be real and not spurious—the fairly-expressed will of the majority, and not the hideous offspring of trickery and violence. Our confidence in freedom is too great, our sense of Northern superiority too strong, not to preclude all apprehensions of the consequences of admitting Slave States. The North will be fair and magnanimous. It will invade no constitutional rights, and will take no unfair advantages. We have one country. We are one people. Our real interests are inseparable. The Constitution is over us all, and while both sections obey its requirements, disunion is a thing impossible.

WHAT ARE PURE LIQUORS?—A bill is before our State Senate for the incorporation of a Pure Milk Company, a most laudable object, and a kind of incorporation which no one will be likely to object to; pure milk being one of the most difficult of all liquids to procure within the lamp-and-gas districts. Notice has been given, too, of the introduction of a bill, in the lower House, "to test the purity of liquors sold as a beverage." No one can reasonably object to such a bill, but we imagine there will be no small difficulty in establishing a standard of purity in liquors sold as a beverage. "All taps," as Mr. Stiggins says, "is wanities," so far as purity goes. There is no such commodity known in the commercial world as pure wine, and the only pure liquor sold is pure spirits, which is not used as a beverage, except our common corn whisky, which is the only unadulterated liquor sold as a beverage. All other liquors sold as beverages are mixtures with flavoring matter to suit the tastes of customers. A pure liquor, except common whisky and rum, free from any coloring or flavoring materials, is an illusion, and unless the law shall create a standard of purity in beverages, it will be impossible to determine by any test whatever whether liquors are pure or impure.

New Trials in Criminal Cases.

The frequency with which new trials are granted to convicted criminals, by the Judges of our Supreme Court, very naturally causes alarm in the public mind, and unavoidably provokes a suspicion that either the Court, by which the criminal was first tried, or the one granting the new trial, must be incompetent or corrupt. In the case of the young man RODGERS, who was convicted of murder in the City Court, before Judge RUSSELL, a new trial has been granted by the decision of Judges CLERKE, DAVIES and SUTHERLAND. It is not for us to dissent from an opinion elaborately given by such a tribunal, after a patient hearing of the case. But then it is very clear that, if these three Judges are correct in their decision, there was a lack of judicial competency in the tribunal before which the first trial took place; and it may very pertinently be asked, why, in the case of trials for a capital offence, we have not, as in other States and countries, more than one Judge on the bench? Until within a few years past our Court of Oyer and Terminer was held before a Judge and two Aldermen, the Aldermen usually belonging to the legal profession. Judge DAVIES himself, as was Judge INGRAHAM, was an Alderman in those days, and, doubtless, often sat, as a side judge, in his aldermanic capacity. But the character of our Common Council had become so deteriorated that, in 1853, the Aldermen were dispensed with as criminal judges, and, unfortunately for the public good, no substitutes were appointed in their place. There should be always at least three judges in every case of a trial for a capital offence, for the purpose of consultation on points of law, not only that justice may be done to the criminal, but that the public might be saved the expense and danger to which it is now exposed by the errors of the Court. We often read in the reports of English criminal trials that "their lordships retired for consultation on the point raised," &c., and, returning, ruled that the objection was just or otherwise. Thus, all law points as to character, challenges, questions of character, intoxication, &c., which have been the cause of so many reversals of convictions in our Courts, would be considered and decided before the verdict, and not after it had been rendered.

The frequency with which new trials are granted, clearly indicates some serious defect in our Criminal Courts, and it would be well if some of our legislators would endeavor to provide a remedy for the evil. Our Oyer and Terminer, in all capital cases, should be held before three Judges of the Supreme Court; and in the Sessions there should also be three Judges on the bench—the Recorder, the City Judge, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. There would be great economy in constituting our criminal tribunals in this manner; new trials would then be hardly possible, and the certainty of punishment in the case of conviction would go far towards lessening the now alarming increase of criminal cases.

Gas at Albany and New-York.

It is a curious circumstance that while we are always afflicted with a superabundance of one kind of gas at Albany for which we have no earthly use whatever, we should at the same time be just as regularly distressed at New-York by a deficiency in the supply of gas of another kind, for which we have a constant necessity. Our Senators and Representatives bestow on us of their undesirable superfluity, while our Gas Companies vex us beyond endurance by reducing the quantity and degrading the quality of their contract and supply. And Senator ELY, of this City, therefore, deserves a peculiarly honorable mention by the Press, for the double service which he is now rendering the public—by talking very much to the point on a practical question, and by assailing a monopoly which only the best-natured people in the world would have waited, as we have, for any one man to assail.

This gentleman has introduced a bill at Albany providing for a more efficient control of the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn by the authorities who represent the tax-paying citizens of these two cities, and for extending over these organizations which profess to be dispensers of light, but are really dispensers of darkness, the supervision of the guardians of the public weal. Mr. ELY, in doing this, has done a most timely thing, and we have only to regret the intimation which reaches us from Albany, that, by the activity of the Companies in the lobby, he has been induced to omit from his salutary measure a stringent clause, compelling the purveyors of Gas to be as careful in preparing the quality as just in effecting the distribution of the light which they manufacture. As our readers well know, the gas-light of this City has been growing steadily dimmer, more uncertain, more vexatious and more costly with every year. The gas-supply of the Metropolis has become a virtual private monopoly, and has been administered as if the greatest favor which the Companies controlling it could confer upon the public was graciously to accept the largest possible tribute at their hands for the smallest possible favors in the way of illumination.

The gas-consumer has been required to defray all the expenses of the tradesmen with whom he dealt, beyond the absolute cost of generating the gas, and turning it into the City mains, and while the grocer, the butcher, the tailor and the oil-merchant are obliged by custom to deliver the goods which they supply at the house of the purchaser, the gas-manufacturer has enjoyed the extraordinary privilege, not only of making his customers pay for the carriage of their gas into their houses, but also of forcing them to keep, as it were, his own books, tables, or account, by charging upon them the expenses of a meter to mark the quantities of his commodity dealt out for their consumption.

All this the bill now before the Legislature is designed to amend, and in so far it is well calculated to meet the popular demand for relief from a burden fast becoming intolerable. But it is to be lamented that some means cannot be discovered and applied for regulating the quality of the light which those manufacturers are to shed abroad upon our streets, and into our homes. As a mere measure of police, our citizens ought to insist upon such an improvement in the lighting of the Metropolis as shall put our highways and thoroughfares on a level in this respect with those of London and Paris. That we *can* make as good gas in America as can be made in Europe, is hardly a matter of doubt, and when one considers that a single brilliant street lamp is, for all practical purposes of street protection, at night, equivalent to a policeman, it is very plain that no private objects ought, for a moment, to be allowed to interfere with a public exigency of the first order. If legislative enactments shall fail to bring the private manufacturers of gas up to a sense of their full duty to the community as well as to their consumers, it will be worth while for us seriously to consider the propriety of taking the matter under public control, and establishing a Gas Department for the purpose of supplying the City with light as it is now supplied with water by the Croton River Aqueduct.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The annual State election in New-Hampshire, in which a Governor and Legislature are to be chosen, takes place to-day.

For Governor, the Republican candidate is WILLIAM HAILE, of Hinsdale, and ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, is the Democratic nominee.

The two parties are not ostensibly, though virtually they are, agreed as to what the main issue is. On the part of the Democrats it is claimed that State affairs, such as extravagance and increased taxation, are the chief questions. Really, however, the Kansas policy of the National Administration constitutes the topic in view of which the people will vote.

The Legislature now to be chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. JOHN P. HALE, whose term expires March 3, 1859. Mr. HALE is understood to be a candidate for reelection, with one or two competitors.

The session when a Senator will be chosen commences on the 1st day of June.

BUCHANAN'S HOME ORGAN ON DOUGLAS.—We copy a significant article from the *Pennsylvanian*, announcing that Senator DOUGLAS can never more belong to the Democratic Party. Grace and pardon will be extended to "the rank and file which have been seduced." They may return, but "the head conspirator" never.

The *Pennsylvanian* is the President's home organ. Its declarations are therefore authoritative. The Little Giant is in a state of irretrievable excommunication.

It is recorded that once upon a time LUTHER excommunicated the Pope. This is a Protestant country, and LUTHER may be imitated.

☞ The Washington *Union* gives Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN a capital puff, *apropos* of his recent speech at Tammany Hall. It says "he is one of the most *electrical* orators in this or any other country." Judging by the *shocks* he has given the Democratic Party, from 1848 to the present time, we think the *Union* is quite right.

Cookery at the Capital—Gastronomy and Politics.

In the *Physiologie du Gout*, by BRILLAT-SAVARIN, that gustatory author gives an account of a dinner he was invited to in this City half a century ago, as an example of American civilization and the progress of art and refinement in the New World. There was, of course, more solidity then art in the feast, for the French cook was not, in those days, like the schoolmaster, abroad. There was too some truth then in the Gallic boast that though people eat everywhere, they dine only in Paris. But great changes have taken place since then, and we not only eat in New-York, but we dine, and a good dinner here differs but little from a good dinner at the *Trois Frères*. We cannot boast, however, of any great *chefs*; our convives are content to enjoy a feast without demanding the name of the artist who invented the dishes which delighted their palates. Our Udes and Soyers are, as yet, unknown to fame; none of them has taken the trouble, like the author of the Gastronomic Regenerator, to blow his own trumpet in the public ear.

The case is different in Washington; there cooking rises to its proper level, and the *chef* of the *cuisine* becomes an important personage. Dinners are among the essential aids of diplomacy, and the cook is a member of the Kitchen Cabinet; he plays as important a part in the affairs of State as he did in the days of the heroic VATEL. History has not preserved the name of the artist who presided in the *cuisine* of the White House in the days of our early Presidents, but in those primitive times it was probably some skillful Aunt Dinah, from Virginia, who cooked the dinners of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, and invented new pleasures for ministerial palates.

But a very different state of things exists in the national capital now; the great cooks there are persons of reputation. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that there are *but* two good cooks in Washington, whose names are "GAUTIER and CRUCHETT, the former of whom is *maître d'hotel* at the White House, and the latter is most in favor in diplomatic circles." From this we infer that the services of CRUCHETT, like those of any other artist, may be had by any one who chooses to pay for them, while the only other good cook at the capital is monopolized by the President.

We learn, also, from the same authority, who are the Guloastons and Apiciuses of the national metropolis. "Our banker prince, Mr. CORCORAN," we are informed, "gives the *best* dinners; the Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, the most elaborate; Mr. COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, the most magnificent, and Lord NAPIER the most formal." The information is rather vague, to be sure, but we have no doubt the writer would have told more if he had known more. It is some satisfaction to know that "our banker-prince" is the Apicius of Washington dinner-givers, and that our Secretary of the Treasury is the most magnificent of them. Probably he imitates that luxurious Roman dinner-giver who used to permit his guests to pocket the golden goblets which they had drunk out of at his table. We are quite content that the representatives of France and Great Britain should enjoy the distinction of giving the most elaborate and formal dinners, while our own countrymen can claim the honor of giving the best and the most magnificent.

Jenkins has been content, hitherto, to chronicle the small-beer of balls and hops at the Capitol, but he is now ambitious of a higher flight, and has found his way into the diplomatic dining-room; instead of describing the dresses of the ladies, he will give us an account of the dishes on the table; and now and then some important State secret, or diplomatic *ruse* may give interest and piquancy to his letters. The description of a hotel hop, or a private ball is dull reading; but a full account of a diplomatic dinner would prove in the highest degree interesting.

☞ The *Daily Law Gazette* issued its first number in this City yesterday. The publisher is WM. W. WARDEN, who proposes to issue the sheet daily with a full record of proceedings in the Law Courts. The experiment is a novelty here, and the idea is excellent.

Americans in the Institute of Paris.

We give place with pleasure to the following communication, because it is certainly desirable that specific honors conferred by foreign nations on American ability and acquirements should be specifically estimated and understood. And it is a gratifying circumstance that while the French Institute was extending its recognition to Mr. EVERETT, the Scottish Literary Institute, established but a year ago under the Presidency of Lord CAMPBELL, should have added the name of another conspicuous American to its lists, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER having been elected an Honorary Member, in common with the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord SHAFTESBURY, Lord CAMPBELL, Lord BROUGHAM, and Mr. D'ISRAELI. It is a curious coincidence that the name of Lord BROUGHAM, which was associated with that of an American jurist and statesman, a quarter of a century ago, in the first honors conferred by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, should be now again connected with the name of an American Senator in the first complimentary elections of a Scottish Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe that in correcting an error committed by *Galignani's Messenger*, in noticing the election of Mr. EVERETT to be a corresponding member of the Institute of France in the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences, and for the section of Political Economy and Statistics, you speak of Messrs. PRESCOTT and BANCROFT as foreign associates of the same illustrious body. Will you allow me to say that upon neither of these justly celebrated writers has this, which is the most exalted honor in the gift of the French Institute, been conferred? There are degrees of glory, as you are aware, in the functions assigned by the Institute to its members, foreign and domestic, and the post of Foreign Associate has been only twice bestowed upon an American; once upon BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who was made an Associate of the Academy of Sciences under the old *régime*, and whose eulogy, as all the world knows, was pronounced by CONDORCET; and again upon EDWARD LIVINGSTON, who was one of the three foreign associates originally elected by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at the time of its institution by LOUIS PHILIPPE in 1833, his companions being Lord BROUGHAM and ANCILLON the Prussian historian. This high compliment was paid to Mr. LIVINGSTON in acknowledgment of the ability which he had displayed in the codification of the laws of Louisiana, and was the more gratifying that it was offered to him while he was occupying a semi-hostile position towards the French Government as the Envoy charged by General JACKSON to demand the payment by France of the claims of our merchants for spoliations committed thirty years before.

But with the single exception of Dr. FRANKLIN, no American has ever made so strong a personal impression in Europe as EDWARD LIVINGSTON; and it is a curious illustration of the evanescence of political fame, that so little should now be generally known of a man who, in his time, was so honorably prominent, and so deservedly influential. Mr. LIVINGSTON died in 1836, and his eulogy was read in 1838 by the historian MIGNET, now Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. His seat was filled by VON SAVIGNY, the Prussian Jurist, and the seat of ANCILLON, who died in 1837, by SCHELLING, the Philosopher. SISMONDI, who was afterward elected, was succeeded at his death by MACCULLOCH, and the five foreign chairs of the Academy are now filled by BROUGHAM, MACCULLOCH, HALLAM, VON SAVIGNY, and BRANDIS. The corresponding members rank next below the foreign associates, and can neither exceed forty nor fall short of thirty in number. Six Americans have received the honor of a place among the correspondents of this Academy—the late Mr. WHEATON, BANCROFT and PRESCOTT, the historians, Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, Dr. LIEBER, formerly of South Carolina, and now of Columbia College, in this City, and President TAPPAN, of ANN ARBOR University, Michigan, elected, we understand, on the motion of M. COUSIN, and in virtue of his metaphysical treatises on Logic and the Will. In the Academy of "Sciences," America has never been unrepresented since the birth of the nation. The names of Mr. WARDEN, of New-York, long Consul at Paris, Mr. DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, Dr. HEGAGE, of New York, and Dr. PETTICK, of Philadelphia, all appear in the lists of the correspondents of this Academy; and Mr. BOND, of Harvard University, has been more recently elected to similar functions. I think you will agree with me that we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the place which has been conceded to us in this Parisian Congress of the nations.

I am, your obedient servant. H.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1858.

EDUCATIONAL.—Bishop DELANCEY has laid before the Committee on Colleges in the State Senate a plan for testing and stimulating College education. He proposes that in each College which receives aid from the State, the names of the *ten best scholars in each class* shall be sent to the Board of Regents:—that from this list the Board shall select *one* of each class by lot; that the four thus chosen from each College shall be sent to Albany at the expense of the College, and examined publicly by examiners appointed by the Board of Regents, and that prizes of from one to four hundred dollars be given by the State to the member of each class from the different Colleges who shall pass the best examination. The expense to the State would be about $1,500, and to the different Colleges about $100 each. The Bishop anticipates that it would have a most beneficial effect in stimulating the students in the several Colleges.

Harney and Sumner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your correspondent "S." will inquire at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, he may learn that there is at least one case of the trial of an officer under the 25th Art. The charge was preferred by Col. SMELLING, 5th Infantry, against a lieutenant.

The letter was acquitted on the ground that the Colonel waived his rank when the note was presented to him.

The President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, reviewed the proceedings himself, and confirmed the decision of the Court.

Whatever HARNEY's feelings towards the code may be, he owed it to the service to report to the War Office a challenge from either superior, equal or inferior predicated upon his course as President of a Court-Martial.

A pretty state of things truly, if an officer, in addition to the unpleasant duty of trying a brother officer, must fight him also, if the *quo modo* of the trial should not be agreeable to the accused.

Can it be supposed for a moment that a Court-Martial, whatever might be the animus of its presiding officer, would permit a prisoner before it to be treated by *him* with "indignity and injustice?"

And even if so, "indignity and injustice" *on duty* is not to be met by a summons to the field.

In our judgment, Colonel SUMNER has in this thing set a bad example, and Colonel HARNEY a good one.

We are glad to see a court of old officers, who will see that principle and not feeling shall prevail.

N. S.

The Lottery Cases before Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday the case of The People *vs.* JOHN T. BALDWIN, for printing and publishing advertisements of the Lottery of SWAN & Co., Georgia, in this City, came before Recorder BARNARD, at Chambers. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared for the defence, and argued that the publication of the number drawn, as issued by Mr. BALDWIN, was not an indictable offence under the statute. He therefore moved for a discharge of the defendant.

The Recorder said that as he was convinced that this prosecution had been carried on by sundry parties for their own interest, he would simply hold the defendant to bail in the amount of the fine ($150) which might be imposed upon him, if the case were sent before the Grand Jury for investigation.

The case of BERRY and DICKERSON was next brought before the Recorder. Mr. VAN BUREN moved for an adjournment. After some discussion between counsel, it was agreed to resume it on the 19th inst.

COURTSHIP OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—You know the interminable composure of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the 14th ult., and ever since; the London *Morning Post*, in its dramatic narrative, used the phrase—"he handed out his trembling Empress." This has given some umbrage, for at the moment, a police officer, bleeding in the face, rushed to open the door of the Imperial carriage; the Empress supposing him, from his ghastly visage, to be one of the assassins, threw herself, in the vehicle, between him and the Emperor, and thus, until the latter recognized the officer, resisted the descent of both: It was proof of her presence of mind in the midst of peril.—*Court Cam.*

The Huguenots at the Academy.

Mr. MEYERBEER'S grand opera of the "Huguenots" has been twenty years crossing the Atlantic, but battling through a snow-storm it came safely into port last night; and of this composer it may be honestly said that he has always received the fullest justice at the hands of our operatic managers. Not only in this work, but in every other that has been offered to the American public, he has had the tenderest consideration, and by far the most brilliant managerial triumphs have been accomplished through his means and in his cause. Whether Mr. MAPLESON is positively popular is a question which might be discussed but not determined, for the position he occupies—and strives conscientiously to occupy—is a peculiar one. In the matter of melody he despises vulgar applause, but in other things, not so legitimate, he strives hard to obtain it. The Italian school appeals to the emotions, and travels far and fast, simply because the human heart is pretty nearly the same in every country. For its interpretation this school demands voice, passion and intellect—but especially voice. The German school appeals to the head, the eye, and sometimes to the ear; occasionally, too, by aid of these conduits, it appeals to the heart. For its just interpretation this school requires intellect, logical sensibility and voice, but most particularly intellect. We are, of course, speaking of the vocal elements of each school; instrumentally, the Germans have fairly won the palm. It is here that true science makes itself felt, and that the patient, thoughtful German evokes profound secrets which cannot even dwell in the bosom of an Italian.

Mr. MEYERBEER belongs to neither school. His earlier works show a proclivity towards Italian voluptuousness, but he conquered this passion, and left Italy with the secret of its masters carefully embalmed in a mass of erudition. The natural instinct of the European artist led him to the French metropolis. He saw at once that the triviality of the French school would bear an infusion of stronger matter, and that he had but to consult the natural appetite for show, and general elaboration, to secure the best and most excitable public in the world. With ample means and ample leisure, he set about the task of capturing a public, and with "Robert le Diable," he did the deed effectually. Paris was his own, and he has kept it triumphantly to the present day. Of the school which he may be said to have founded, there is but one disciple, M. HALEVY, who is described as Mr. MEYERBEER'S bane and antidote—which is a comfort.

An analysis of any work by this master is such a dreary task that it is better to deal in generalities. The "Huguenots" is an opera in which is presented to the mind a picture of a horrible event; presented minutely, truly and sadly, as in a photograph. We are not called upon to expend our sympathies on any one actor in the piece, but we are required to understand the devouring influence of religious fanaticism, to abhor and dread the fearful result, and generally to be minutely informed on the subject of the libretto. The means which Mr. MEYERBEER employs in sketching his picture are local truth, vivid contrasts, and a profound knowledge of musical resources, used singly or in combination.

The libretto, by SCRIBE is a model in its way, replete with telling situations and broad contrasts of character. We will at once dispose of it by briefly narrating the plot. The period is 1572—the year of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's night, and the story necessarily leads to, and culminates with that catastrophe. Queen *Marguriete*, anxious to appease the growing ill will between her Protestant and Catholic subjects, proposes a marriage between *Raoul* and *Valentina* each of whom represents a leading family of opposite persuasions. The royal policy is approved by the contracting parties, but at the moment of its consummation the union is broken off in consequence of the jealous qualms of *Raoul*, who has seen *Valentina* under suspicious circumstances at another gentleman's house. The feuds between Protestant and Catholic break forth with renewed rancor, and increase as the play progresses. *Valentina* is united to a Catholic nobleman, and *Raoul*, when it is too late, learns that he has wrongly rejected the hand of a girl whom he loves, and who reciprocates his passion. With the usual instincts of a tenor, he goes to her new home, "to see her once more and die," and whilst there is compelled to secrete himself behind a screen. In this equivocal position he overhears the plot for the massacre of the Protestants on the night of St. Bartholomew. The moment the coast is clear he leaves his place of concealment with the intention of hastening to the succor of his friends. But *Valentina*, knowing that he goes to certain death restrains him; tells him of her love, and urges him by all that is dear to stay where he is. For a time she succeeds, but in the end *Raoul* rushes into the streets of Paris, and flees with the panic-stricken Huguenots to the Church of Notre Dame. *Valentina* joins him there, and horrified with the enormities of her party, abjures her faith, and with her lover *Raoul*, and his faithful old follower *Marcel*, falls in the general butchery. The play is in five acts, and as we have before remarked, abundantly supplied with good, telling situations. Some of the best of these are provoked by the blundering, obstinate zealousness of *Marcel*, a staunch Huguenot, who never misses an opportunity of expressing his contempt for the Catholic Church. The strong individuality of this character affords Mr. MEYERBEER some of his best opportunities. *Marcel* stalks through the scenes of Catholic gayety like the shadow of LUTHER.

The opening act is gay, and with regard to solos and choruses perfectly bright and satisfactory. *Raoul's* romanza was excellently rendered by Signor TIBERINI, notwithstanding an apology which was offered for that gentleman's voice by the management. This romanza, by the way, is noticeable for a lovely accompaniment written for the *viol d'amore*, an instrument of the period, but which was not in the orchestra last evening. It is in little artistic resources of this kind that MEYERBEER affords so much food for the student. Another illustration of the same kind is furnished in the accompaniment to MARCEL'S incendiary song, "Piff Paff," where, with a couple of drums and a fife, a really stirring effect is produced. Herr FORMES does not possess the rough strength of voice necessary for this fierce war song, and (in this act) was heard to better advantage in the chorale. D'AMORI, as the page *Urbain*, appeared splendidly, and sang her aria with skill and feeling, but in the finale did not receive the assistance from the chorus which she had a right to expect. The orchestra, too, was altogether too noisy.

In the second act there is a delightful duet between *Marguerite* and *Raoul*, but for some reason this gem was entirely thrown away on the audience. It deserved and will, we hope, receive a better reception hereafter. The oath, an unaccompanied quartette, harmonized very peculiarly, was excellently given, much better than the finale, which is not in MEYERBEER'S happiest mood, being deficient in the passion which such a situation requires. Earnestness is the nearest approach that MEYERBEER makes to passion. The whole of this act was coldly rendered; the audience seeming to be much more interested in the Turkish Ambassador, who sat up stairs, than to Mr. MEYERBEER'S erudite harmonies and chaste combinations.

The music of the third act is in MEYERBEER'S best vein. More than in any other part of the opera he indulges here in all the varied contrasts of his purely historical fancy. In the *rataplan* of the Huguenot soldiery, the *Ave Maria* of the Catholic students, the *Couvre-feu* of the night-watch, the *septette* of the *Duellists*, the dance of the Bohemians, we have a succession of the broadest contrasts, a mingling of the most various modes, and a clashing of the most opposite sentiments—we cannot call them passions. In things of this sort, MEYERBEER is without a rival. He serves them up in every possible way. The duet between *Marcel* and *Valentine* was admirably sung by FORMES and LA GRANGE, and fully merited the *encore* with which it was honored. It is full of melody. The *finale* to the act introduced an additional brass band, an ornamental barge on the Seine, and five live horses, who behaved themselves discreetly. The pretty chorus and *ensemble* were given with good effect, but the stage management was defective. There was a crowd upon the stage, but not a picture; the front was dark, the background flat and bright. We would suggest that some of the flambeaux bearers be distributed down the stage. It is absurd to have them crowded behind where they cannot be seen. In the disputation chorus of this act there was the same unnecessary crowding.

The fourth act is generally esteemed the best in the Opera, and the whole conception of the conspiracy is certainly grand. But the love element demands warmth, and this Mr. MEYERBEER, notwithstanding many chaste outbursts, cannot impart. The chorus of the Conspirators was magnificently sung and encored.

In the fifth act we had the grand duet and *terzetto* between *Raoul*, *Marcel* and *Valentine*, about which a column might easily be written, so remarkable are the musical merits. The Catholic chorus, winding up with an imperfect discharge of musketry, terminates the opera. This act is short, and was excellently rendered.

The opera has been lavishly placed on the stage by Mr. ULLMAN. Money has not been spared, nor is taste absent. The scenery is admirable, and mostly new; the costumes very good, and brilliant. In the third act we have the best scenic and dramatic combination, but the grouping of the chorus and the supernumeraries might have been managed more artistically. The barge, which enters here, with a box at the top for an orchestra, looks brilliant, but is a bungling contrivance of the stage carpenter; something more possible should be contrived. Mr. ALLEGRI contributes the second scene to the valuable stock of the Academy. It represents the Castle and Gardens of Chenonceaux, and is altogether one of the best of Mr. ALLEGRI'S architectural efforts, being at once massive, minute, picturesque and true. The view of old Paris in the next act, is also excellent. Mr. ALLEGRI'S pupil, Mr. CALYO, displays great talent in the view of the Church of Notre Dame, with which the opera terminates, and the other incidental scenery is of the best kind.

In Europe, a work like this takes many months to produce; but here, we do things on the high pressure principle. Our conductors work night and day, and drive music into the heads of the artists whether they will or no. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has had but a few weeks to place this opera before the public, but by dint of immense industry and a perfect note, for, note knowledge of the score, he has effected wonders. The greatest credit is due to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, as all will admit who witnessed the very excellent performance of last evening, excellent, too, in spite of the indisposition of several of the artists.

It remains with the public to give this world-renowned work a fair consideration. Everything has been done for it that art could suggest. If it fail, it will be because our public does not appreciate this species of entertainment. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

Scraps—Musical and Dramatic.

FLOTOW'S "Martha" has been produced at the Italian Opera with complete success. Mesdames S. USDAIN and NAUTIER, DIDIER, and Messrs. MARIO and GRAZIANI sustained the principal *rôles*.... Mlle. ARTOT, niece of the celebrated violinist, had made her *début* at the Grand Opera as *Fides* in the "Prophete." Her voice is a *mezzo-soprano*.... It is stated in the French papers that LABLACHE died worth £60,000.... It is also reported that Mlle. FERZZOLINI died in Havana—a report which we are happy to say is totally unfounded.... A new romantic play, called "Right and Wrong," has been brought out at the Surrey Theatre. It is described by the *Times* as a wonderful affair: "To the faintest indication of a smile, there are tears by the gallon; nobody goes right—everybody goes wrong. Indeed, woe is heaped upon woe with such a free and reckless hand that one almost forgets to sympathize with the sufferers, in admiration of the author's ingenuity in devising torments for the beings he has created."... Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER announces a Concert at the Mozart Rooms on Thursday evening next.... Mr. PURDY announces "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's last Victory."... Miss HELEN FAUCIT has returned to the English stage, appearing as *Lady Macbeth* at the Lyceum.... COOPER'S "Nick of the Woods" has been turned into a horse drama at Astley's, under the title of "Jibbenainosay."... Miss LOUISE KELLY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. KELLY, appears to be making a favorable impression in the English provinces.... Mr. and Mrs. MATHEWS commence an engagement at STUART'S Washington Theatre to-night.... This is the plot of a new French farce called "*Les Désespérés*." Pretty, is it not... Two unfortunate fellows attempt to commit suicide by hanging themselves from the same tree. The one is a bassoon player at the parish church, who has lost his place; the other an Englishman, who takes this mode of curing the spleen. They are luckily discovered by Mlle. STEPHANETTE, who cuts them down before they have finally departed for Hades. Both have been unsuccessful suitors for her hand, but, touched by this proof of their devotion, she determines to reward both. She marries bassoon, and establishes the Englishman as *l'ami de la maison!*.... .... The death of Mlle. RACHEL left vacant the place of Professor of Declamation at the Conservatoire Impériel. Mlle. AGOUSTINE BEGNAN, who had already acted as deputy, has been appointed to the vacant post.... The professors of the Conservatoire at Constantinople intend to amuse the Sultan by giving a representation of "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," in the Palace at Dalma-Baktché. The *Rosini* is a pretty little girl of ten years of age, who is said to have a wonderful shake; *Don Bartolo*, who is not quite twelve, has the *vis comica* strongly pronounced, and *Figaro* is a boy of nine, who plays the guitar, and dances *a merveille*.

Great Consumption of Herrings—Where they Come from—Newfoundland Fisheries.

We are in the midst of Lent, and whichever way we turn we are confronted with a cartload of herrings. The fisherman's horn or his little bell brings crowds of ready buyers to the doors and windows in every by-street. To meet the increased demand for fish, which our own waters cannot supply at rates within the means of the masses, since the first week in February, seven or eight cargoes of herrings, averaging a thousand barrels each, have arrived here from Newfoundland. About the 6th of February, two English vessels arrived with cargoes of fresh herrings, *frozen*, but in good condition, and they were readily disposed of. Since that, four or five American and English vessels have brought in loads, and two or three are now selling cargoes in Fulton Market-slip. The schooner *Hydrangea*, of Gloucester, Captain BUTLER, arrived on Sunday from Fortune Bay, South side of Newfoundland, with 900 barrels salted in bulk, which is the ordinary method of curing for this market. The trip is made hither from that Bay in about two weeks.

The herrings are caught by the natives in set nets, or large drag seines, along the bays and inlets, where the waters, from the first of December to the first of May, are literally alive with them. Towards the latter part of the season, however, they are thinned out, or disappear for other parts of the coast. Five hundred barrels are often taken in one haul of the seines, and from twelve to fifteen barrels gathered in a day from a single set net. These herring are larger than the common alewive, but when packed in salt they shrink about a third in bulk. Boiled, broiled or fried they make an excellent meal, particularly if one has time to pick out the bones.

The herring fishery furnishes profitable employment for great numbers of the people along the coast, and in the numerous bays of Newfoundland during the Winter season. The fishermen, from their little look-out, watch for the signs of the approaching shoals, which their practiced eyes immediately detect in the ruffled surface of the water, or the broad shimmer which stretches away for miles. Their boats being always in readiness, with the seines coiled in one end, a half dozen sturdy oarsmen pull off from the land, while two of their number deliver the seine out of the stern. The lead upon the lower side sink it to the depth of eight or ten feet, and the corks on the other side keep it afloat in an upright position. Having swept a wide circle around the fish, the boat reaches the land at the distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile from the point of starting, where they land, and the hauling commences. It is a slow and very laborious process, occupying generally about an hour. Having drawn the fish ashore, the boats are brought to the spot, and by the aid of large nets the entire mass is transferred to the boats. After they are loaded they go directly alongside the vessels, which lie near by, and having previously bargained for the sale of the fish at, say one dollar per barrel, they are measured into tubs, and hoisted into the vessel's hold. Each layer, as it is trimmed away, is covered with a thick coating of salt. In this manner the vessel is filled full in two or three weeks. Payment for the fish is mostly made in flour, pork, molasses and other articles for home consumption, at prices agreed upon. But some money is paid for every cargo.

The shortness of the season and the great distance to market, make it difficult to perform more than one trip. Some of the English vessels, however, make two.

In the Summer the natives are wholly employed in catching codfish, which are purchased by the resident agents of large London and Jersey companies. The condition of the people has been very much improved since the date of the Reciprocity Treaty. Heretofore they have been wholly dependent upon English capitalists for a market. They were compelled to receive whatever they could get for their fish, and to pay the highest prices for everything in return, and a system little better than Peonage prevailed, which placed them entirely at the mercy of their employers. They can now buy their flour and other necessaries at prices one-third less than heretofore. Some of the old houses however, still continue to charge at the rate of $40 per barrel for pork, 60 cents per gallon for molasses, $12 per barrel for a cheap article of flour, and $4 per hhd. for salt.

There is at Jerseyman's Harbor a large Jersey firm whose trade amounted the last year to 24,000 quintals. There are also London firms at Harbor Britain, at La Poile, Rose Blanc and other places, which do an extensive business. They each own a fleet of little schooners, of 30 to 40 tons each, which they send along the coast to collect the fish.

The fishermen live in little clusters of log huts along the shore, rearing their children to the same business. In every boat one or more boys may be seen, and at the age of ten years they become very expert fishermen. The women, also, share the labors of their husbands, and it is not uncommon to see fishing boats wholly manned by woman, catching codfish, at a distance of many miles from the land. They are chiefly employed, however, in drying the fish upon flakes, and packing them away for market in the West Indies or Brazil. These people are not generally very highly educated; multitudes cannot read or write. They confide implicitly in the more intelligent tradesmen in matters of business and accounts. They are very hospitable, and when opportunity offers, send their children to school, and honor the Church. They are mostly inclined to the Protestant Episcopal or the Catholic Church.

The weather at Fortune Bay has been quite as cold as usual this season, the thermometer ranging at zero. On the 27th of January it was 27° below at Harbor Britain. Ice formed around the vessels, and those arriving in port lately were so covered with it that their hulls could scarcely be seen. In crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence Capt. BUTLER'S vessel was so loaded with ice that he had to keep his crew busy in breaking it off with hand-spikes.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.—The small-pox has carried off an average of 18 persons per week in this City, so far this year. From the weekly reports of the City Inspector, it appears that the number of deaths per week from this cause, for two months past, have been as follows:

Jan. 2 to Jan. 9	15	Feb. 6 to Feb. 13	21
Jan. 9 to Jan. 16	23	Feb. 13 to Feb. 20	24
Jan. 16 to Jan. 23	17	Feb. 20 to Feb. 27	21
Jan. 23 to Jan. 30	9	Feb. 27 to March 6	19
Jan. 30 to Feb. 6	14		
Total	102		

In 1855 there were 107 deaths from small-pox; in 1856, 386; in 1857, 436. During the last 53 years there have been 8,941 deaths from this cause, 4,506, or more than half of which, occurred within the last 10 years. There have been full 50,000 cases in the City within the last 11 years. The mortality from this disease being less than 1 in 10 cases, it is safe to state that there have been at least 1,620 cases in the City since the beginning of the New-Year.

The Trial of Hiram Cole for Wife-Murder.

The evidence for the prosecution, in the case of HIRAM COLE, indicted in Genuga County, O., for the murder of his wife ADELIA, by poison, makes up a strong array against the prisoner. The points which the prosecution proposes to establish are as follows:

That ADELIA COLE came to her death, Sept. 9 last, by poison, administered to her by her husband, the said HIRAM COLE. That arsenic had been administered to the deceased but a few days previous to her death. That the symptoms attending the death indicate that strychnine was administered to her. That the motive for this act on the part of COLE is disclosed by his personal history for the past two or three years. That during the most of that time he has been living in adulterous connection with AUGUSTA WHEELER, first in Canada, and subsequently in Garrettsville, in this State, where she passed as the wife of COLE. That said AUGUSTA WHEELER left Garrettsville for Canada, to visit her relations, in July last, with the design of returning in five or six weeks. That about Aug. 3 last the said ADELIA COLE came to Chagrin Falls, where her husband, the defendant, then lived. That about that time he procured a vial of laudanum, and mixed it with a quantity of arsenic. That this mixture was kept in the lodging-room of COLE, and resembled a vial of medicine also kept there, used by his wife. That on Sept. 5 COLE took his wife to his uncle's in Bainbridge, she taking her medicine along at his special suggestion. That he stood by, and saw her take it from the drawer where it was kept, and saw what she was doing.

DR. SHEPHERD, family physician to the COLES, testified that her symptoms indicated death by poison—probably laudanum and arsenic. He saw COLE attending upon his wife. At one time (witness added) she looked up at him and said, "Oh, Hiram, you don't care for me." I thought singular she did not get a response. It is usual for women to say to their husband such things, thinking they have not sympathy in their distress.

The trial is in progress.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WIFE.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. BARNES, residing on Eighth-street, near Federal, shot herself through the heart with a revolver. She and her husband, JAMES BARNES, had only been married about four or five months. The parties did not live happily in consequence of a rumor being circulated in regard to a former intimacy of one of the couple. Yesterday the wife got a revolver from a closet, went up to the bed-room where her husband was sleeping, and informed him that a man down stairs was waiting to see him. The husband went down. He had scarcely reached the lower apartment before the report of a pistol startled all in the house. He and the visitor ran up stairs, and found Mrs. BARNES lying on the floor, the pistol still grasped in her right hand. The ball had penetrated her heart. She was dead. The husband, on beholding her lifeless form, became frantic, and great fears were entertained by his friends that he would also commit the work of self-destruction. Until recently, Mr. B. was employed in the blacksmith shop of Messrs. MERRICK & SON'S foundry. A short time since he started a liquor store, in Eighth-street, near Federal, the scene of the terrible tragedy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 5th.*

A ROMANTIC GIPSEY STORY.—A story is afloat that some gossip has been occasioned in Cumberland county, Penn., by the following circumstances: Mr. GEORGE FRY, of Shippensburg, married a gipsy girl, belonging to a gang who were haunting the neighborhood, about three years ago. The gipsey girl's father was so enraged at this that he kidnapped her and sent her to parts unknown. Mr. Fay mourned her loss two years, and then married again. But, says the Shippensburg *News*: Last week Mr. Fay's *first wife*—his Gipsy wife—in company with "GEORGE Fay the second," arrived in this place in search of him! By the assistance of Officer SNADE, she was successful in finding him. Limited space forbids us from entering into details, at this time, of the excruciating suffering Mrs. FRY had undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. FRY'S second wife was "a widow," that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c. What the *finale* of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 8.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	E.	26°ar	Snowing—bar. 29.79
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N.	25°ar	Clear.
Saokville, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	15°ar	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	14°ar	Cloudy.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N.	22°ar	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. N. W	18°ar	Clear.
Washington	A. M.	N. E.	28°ar	Snowing.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. E.	26°ar	Storm portending.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	N. W.	12°ar	
Brattleboro', Vt	A. M.	N. W.	5°br	
White Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N.	8°br	Clear.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	—	3°br	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	—	10°br	Clear.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N.	6°ar	Cloudy.
House's Point	A. M.	S.	12°ar	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	29°ar	Clear.
Quebec, Up'n	A. M.	S.	5°ar	
Quebec Lo'r	A. M.	S.	9°ar	
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	23°ar	Clear and pleasant.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	13°ar	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	—	12°ar	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	24°ar	Heavy snow—b. 29
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	35°ar	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	32°ar	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	30°ar	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	30°ar	Clear.
Fre de Chien	A. M.	N. W.	30°ar	Clear.
Borlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	38°ar	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	28°ar	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	—	15°ar	
Fon du Lac	A. M.	—	1°ar	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	7°ar	Clear.
St. Louis	A. M.	—	4°ar	Pleasant.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	34°ar	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	32°ar	Cloudy.
Hornellsville	P. M.	N. W.	22°ar	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	24°ar	
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Mild and snowing.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	—	24°ar	Snowing hard.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	2.°ar	Cloudy.
New-York	8P.M	S. E.	22°ar	Snowing.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. E.	22°ar	Snowing hard.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	24°ar	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass	7P.M.	N. E.	27°ar	Snowing.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	E.	30°ar	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	20°ar	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	26°ar	Clear.
Stoyestown, Pa	P. M.	N. W.	16°br	One inch.
Bedford, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	21°ar	1½ inch snow.
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	26°ar	1½ inch snow.
Carlisle, Pa.	P. M.	—	24°ar	Cloudy.
Altoua, Pa.	P. M.	—	40°ar	Clear and pleasant.
Chambersburg	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy, snow 1½in.
Lancaster, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	22°ar	Cloudy, snow 6 in.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. E.	23½	Cloudy.
Washington	9P.M.	—	29°ar	Calm and overcast.
New-York	10 P.	S. E.	24°ar	Calm and cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	E. M.	N. E.	22°ar	Snowing.
Chatham	E. M.	N. E.		Snowing.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	—	—	Snowing.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Company, Paris, from Feb. 4 to Feb. 18, 1858: W. M. Tileston, S. Whitney, Jas. Fowler, D. Stewart, W. H. Heydecker, E. Heoriques, S. F. Altiffe, J. S. Kendall, N. F. Miller, T. M. Ingraham, M. D., Geo. Dickey, Dr. F. C. Stewart and family, C. P. Cranch and E. Jarrassay, New-York; G. F. Adams and A. de Peyster, Mass.; G. T. Simpson, J. W. Evans, S. H. Jones and D. Garver, Penn.; S. M. Sargeot, W. E. Johnson, M. D., and Dr. J. M. Stewart, Ohio; John Sewell, La.; J. D. Kremelberg, Md.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the correspondent of the London *Times* in China, whose graphic letters have been read with so much interest, is coming home, unable to stand the climate any longer. Mr. Fillmore, a very able gentleman of the *Times* staff, who has just returned from special service in America, succeeds him.

A beggar was lately arrested in the town of Bognor, Eng., who had upon his person specie to the amount of $40, and was wearing three shirts, three waistcoats, three pairs of trousers, one jacket, one coat, one neck-tie, and a large wrapper, and had several other shirts and stockings in his pack.

It is stated that Lablache was very desirous, during the latter years of his life, of visiting the United States, but his dread of steamboats overcame his inclinations. He was even dismayed at the idea of crossing the Straits of Dover.

It is reported that Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has been appointed Midshipman to the *Eurydaus*, a 51 screw frigate, now getting ready for a three years' cruise.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, it is said, with the intention of taking up her permanent residence there—and, possibly, of singing in public.

Mr. Oliver Johnson has become principal editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*; Mr. S. H. Gay, the former editor, having retired from the paper.

Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, is prostrated by severe illness.

Col. Benton is preparing a life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons.

The Recent Fight Between the Arapahoes and the Pawnee Indians.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Westport, gives the following interesting information gained from a Mr. KITCHEN, who recently came through from New-Mexico:

At the lower Cimarone Spring he met a large war force of Camanches. A long Indian talk ensued. They expressed the best feelings for the white brother. Said they had heard there would be a heap of trade carried on by the white man across the Plains next season. So far as their people were concerned, the trains would not be disturbed, neither would any demands ever be made again upon the white people. If the Great Father chose to send them on presents, they would gratefully receive them, but would not think hard if they were neglected.

What seems to have softened down these Indians was, that they had heard much "big talk" about the white solders going to wipe out the Mormons.

Coming on the Arkansas River, and when within fifteen miles of Pawnee Fork, he suddenly met about 250 Arapahoe warriors, all armed with lance gun and pistol. Never were Indians better equipped. He was ordered to halt, which he did with dispatch. STORM, the Chief, with a few chosen, gathered around on the ground, lit the calumet, KITCHEN in their midst, and then talked *à la* savage. STORM related that he had just had a big fight with the Pawnees on Pawnee Fork, the day before. The contest was a bloody one. Ten Pawnees were killed, some taken prisoners, and almost every one who escaped was wounded. Ten bleeding scalps were displayed by STORM to prove his assertion. STORM also displayed a letter written by WM. BENT, a trader, in which he was indorsed as a popular and brave Indian in the Arapaboe tribe, worthy of the bounty of travelers.

Mr. KITCHEN was thus politely compelled to release himself of a great part of his provisions. He was then permitted to pass on. That night he camped at Pawnee Fork. Some of the boys, in hunting wood to build the camp fire, found many dead horses lying about, dreadfully gashed, and also picked up two Pawnee Indian hands that had been lopped off in the fight. It was the battle-ground described by STORM.

Mr. KITCHEN found in the Little Arkansas River further on, ten dead Pawnee bodies. Some of them were submerged in the water, and lifelike; others on the verge were in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed they were killed by the Kaws.

The weather from New-Mexico to Pawnee Fork was Summer-like—from thence to this point cold, snowy and extremely disagreeable, but lost no mules.

CLERICAL SCANDAL IN BELGIUM.—A Brussels letter says: A trial is at this moment in process before the Criminal Court which causes unusual excitement, above all among the clergy. The defendant in the case is an ex-vicar of St. Gudule, now chaplain to the hospitals at Malines, and the plaintiff is a "*rentier*" of respectability. The details and correspondence are of such an immoral character that the bench moved for trial with closed doors, as reporters are of course excluded. Enough has filtered abroad, however, to place the facts and all their ramifications, in which several ladies are said to be more or less compromised, in the most scandalous light. It is known and admitted that the defendant had long employed the confessional for purposes of seduction, and for carrying on illicit correspondences. In this instance, the plaintiff, assisted by the police, seized his wife and the defendant just as they had seated themselves in a hack cab, and both were conveyed to prison.

☞ **Notice.**—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscribers have been appointed general agents of the New-York Wire-Railing Company, for the sale of their manufactures consisting of

COMPOSITE IRON RAILINGS
WIRE RAILINGS,
CAST IRON RAILINGS,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE,
GENERAL FOUNDRY WORK, &c.,

And that they are prepared to furnish orders promptly. The New-York Wire-Railing Company are now making large additions to their work-shops, so as to meet the increasing demands for their manufactures.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
March 1, 1858. No. 312 Broadway.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hunting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. FARMERTON, Sole Agent, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters,** No. 386 Bowery (formerly Canfield's) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at J. B. MILLER'S Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 386 Bowery.

☞ **The Mernilie Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FRYE—RUSHTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. GEORGE FRYE to Miss HANNAH M. RUSHTON, daughter of Benjamin G. and Harriet E. Rushton, of Lyme, Huron Co., Ohio, formerly of New-York.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, of consumption, Mr. ROBERT E. DAVIS, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 203 West 15th st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be taken on the following morning to Remsen, Oneida Co., for interment.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, March 7, TITUS BURGESS, in the 26th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 520 Broome st.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Andrew Wright.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st st.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, at 10 A. M., EDWARD G. HALL, aged 4 months, son of Edward and Margaret Hall.
The funeral will take place to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., from the residence of his uncle Chas Blake, No. 304 Pearl-st. Relatives and friends and the member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.

Sleep sweetly, precious babe,
Thy Saviour's called thee home;
In the beautiful spirit land
Thou evermore shalt roam.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, Mrs. FERELOVE CHAPIN.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 342 Bleecker st., without further notice.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, WILLIE RAYMOND, infant son of Dr. Wm. A. and Sarah D. Bronson.

BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, at 5 o'clock A. M., CHARLES THORP BANTA, aged 3 years and 9 months, youngest child of William and Nancy E. Banta.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 10th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of William Banta, No. 117 9th-st.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, in the 24th year of his age, SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
His friends, and those of his father, John Campell, and of his grandfather, Dr. John Augustine Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without further invitation.

BURKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BURKE, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B.
His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAVERSTIC

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x36, with 80 lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d st., 1st-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38, lot 50 fee; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, Number dealers, 111th-av., and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHED house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house, No. 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RATNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 26th-st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements. House about 22 feet by 60, and a conservatory extending 8 feet; newly papered and painted throughout. For further particulars inquire on the premises No. 60 East 29th-st. Furniture for sale if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high-stoop house No 45 West 24th-st., near Madison-square; 21x55 feet all the way up, lot 98.9; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Price $34,000; $10,000 may remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 88 West 27th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 208 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York Times Office.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 340 Main-st, best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 22 Charles st., (Washington-pl.) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 22x49; lot 86 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 289 Henry-st., house 25x44, two story and attic, basement and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25x99. Furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 155 Nassau-st.

BUILDING LOTS, WITH A LIBERAL building loan, for sale, in Brooklyn; suitable for general class of houses, being well situated on Hicks-st., and in a good neighborhood. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front room.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated in South Norwalk, Ct., in sight of and but a few rods from the New-York and New Haven Railroad depôt. The house is modern built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is highly having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber at Danbury. AVONY S. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and outbuildings; also small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. P. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

GENEVA.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the village of Geneva, elegantly situated on the banks of Seneca Lake. The premises comprise nearly three acres of land, with a garden and orchard of excellent fruit. The house is commodious and convenient, with ten in every room. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for property in New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c. until 3½ acres land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c., situated in the town of West Farms adjoining one mile from the railroad depôt. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 62 Front-st., office, up stairs.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A NEAT two story house, with a parlor and two bedrooms on first floor; two small and two large bedrooms on second floor, a large basement room, kitchen, with range, &c.; stable, carriage house, plenty of cherries and grapes now on premises, a boat and bath house on beach; five minutes' walk to depôt; rent moderate. Address P. S. BROWN, Rye, N. Y. Possession April 1.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., very pleasantly located opposite St. John's square and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood-house; ground 70x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depôt; rent $150; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., adjoining, at Stamford.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The country seat of the late James Harrison situate on Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., about a mile and a half from Desbrosses ferry, combining all the advantages of a City and country residence. For particulars apply to W. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 14 acres in the village of Jamaica, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, in first rate order. Inquire of RUSSELL S. SMITH, No. 51 Exchange-place, New-York, or of JOHN ARASON, at the railroad depôt, Jamaica.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore Clifton; one is on the Livingston place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to WILLIKIN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood in the bounds of Grand-st., Bowery, 8th-st., and East River, the second floor of a house with modern improvements, (particularly water,) by three persons, man, wife, and little girl four years old; would like possession the last week in April. Address TENANT, for three days, at Times office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE A THREE OR four story dwelling-house, with the modern improvements, situated between 10th and 14th-sts. and 2d and 6th-avs. Terms must be moderate. Address, for three days, A. T. Z., Box No. 4,815 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A house wanted four or five rooms, for a small American family; about 8th-st preferred. Address, stating terms, &c. when possession can be had, S. M., Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, below 2 th-s., and between 3d and 7th Avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address W., Box No. 2,343.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of wines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It could be had on extensive view of the bay and city, and the grounds on possession given. For further particulars, neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Jorulemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 5-story English-basement dwelling, No. 872 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a boiler-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 8th-av., or No. 26 Pear-st. of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 2 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 160 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a broking-house and offices, or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lemer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-rooms papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADLEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 213 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, THE second floor of a house in Abingdon-place, near the 8th-av., consisting of a front and back room, bed-room, pantry, privilege in bath-room, also front basement, privilege in sub-cellar, gas and fixtures in each room. Apply at No. 216 Washington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st; roof, furnished, $1 350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No 62 East 22d-st—3-story, Croton and gas in each story 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st, after 10 o'clock. Rent $1 000 to a private family only.

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK house with modern improvements, for $600 per annum, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture for $1,000, which cost over $2 000 per cent. more. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No. 320 4th st., west of and near Broadway. The gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS 185 and 187 East 26th-st., with desirable gardens in front. If not sold immediately will be rented reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 160 Lexington-av., from 6 until 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling-house No. 55 Laight-st., has soft cellar, gas, Croton water, &c., and was put in complete order, and painted inside and out last Spring. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st., or to W. C. MILLER, at No 53 Laight-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements. No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $800 for present ensuing year. Apply in D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 183 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE first-class houses No 83 Montague place, No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 250 FULTON-STREET, opposite Washington Market; terms made satisfactory to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near 6th av., having all the modern conveniences Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No 160 Canal st., corner Bowery

TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The lower part of a modern house, with gas, bath, &c., in 3d-st., near 2d av. Rent $400. Furniture as good as new, and a bargain. Address S. T., Times office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR ENTIRE OF A 3-story house, No. 126 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey; the apartments consist of 5 rooms and will be let for $250 in a small family

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos 245 and 247 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 160 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, hot cellar, &c. Rent $425 Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2 275 Post-Office.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 2 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER No. 82 Broadway

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No 234 Front st Apply at 2, STEARNS' SONS, No 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER. A LARGE room well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes: situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57 h sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 128 Mercer-st.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO 53 STANTON-ST., NEAR Bowery, front basement two parlors one bedroom, or 3 part, 3 bath room, all on first floor; one room and bedroom on third floor. Rent $280.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building, 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRTIETH-ST.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 149 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 Sixth-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th av.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & S. H. WALKER, Nos. 188 and 192 Centre-st., corner Hester.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES,—
Ladies' Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens
Gold Thimbles and Lockets
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NINDE, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their name Bastion papers. Also, bounty land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Merlon-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES, 3 miles north of Trumansburg, in the County of Seneca, N. Y., situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake, having a very commanding view of the same. There are on the premises a large two-story house, good barn and shed, all in good repair; a large orchard of good fruit, and a never failing spring of water near the door. The farm gently slopes to the east without hill or dale, and not a rod of waste land on the premises. Possession given the 1st April, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or of ORVIS PAGE, Trumansburg, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 3 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

EMBARRASSMENT.—A VERY VALUABLE Room in Courts, New-York, worth $8,000, mortgaged for $3,000, must be sold immediately, as the owner, in consequence of a sad speculation, has been unable to pay the interest till it is considerably behind and a collection is about to be forced. Nothing is required but the interest. Will be traded for any kind of desirable City property. The best trade offered must be taken, and soon. Address OWNER, Times office

FARM FOR SALE—45 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washington ville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No 84 Nassau-st; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.
Price $160, $180, $225 $250, $300, $320, $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FARRGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 D-y-st.
Importers of BUESON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Richly finished with round corners, rich, brilliant tone, handsomely lined with satinwood and white holly, rich in'aid plate, grand circular scale, grand diagonal bar, arch wrest-brace, made by one of the best City makers, with full warrantee in use a short time, and good as new, and cost $650; will be sold for $225, and is worthy of notice; can be fully tested. Apply at No 70 Washington-st., near Front Brooklyn, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday. N. B.—Inducements for cash. Five minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries.

$130—THE GREATEST BARGAIN TO BE FOUND.—A handsome 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished with round corners. City made, contains all the modern improvements, superior tone, in perfect order, and is a bargain rarely to be found. Can be seen and examined at the Furniture Packing Establishment, in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st, and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. N. B.—Will be sold for the above price, if applied for immediately.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100 New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases, at $210 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New York piano lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $115, cash. T. S. BERRY.
No. 485 Broadway corner Grand st., Marble Building.

$175 WILL PURCHASE A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, round and gothic corners, City maker of well known responsibility, originally cost $500 as good as new in perfect order, splendid tone, patent tube. Must be sold for the above amount, as the family has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, PRICE $195, after did 7 octave piano-forte, large round corners, full, rich tone, scolloped keys, celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in first-rate order. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, carved desk, made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago, full iron frame all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music, with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO R. BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE.—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS',
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

$1,200.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount is wanted by the Advertisers to act as agent during their tour through California in the coming season. Address W. H. O., Times office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable reference as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

STEAMBOAT WANTED—OF 120 OR 140 FEET on the girth, and suitable for freight and passengers. Address H. Box No. 2,714, Post-Office, giving name of boat and where she may be seen. Without this information no notice will be taken of applications.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., New York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $10,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

ANY PERSON HAVING A RESPECTABLE cash business and wishing to dispose of the same for a reasonable compensation, may address L. P. H., Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AN ESTABLISHED Paper-cloth business that pays large profits. Address H. L. P., Times office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with a cash capital of $6 000 or $1,000. Location good of long standing. Address M. S., Times office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE
GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD B. MANN retiring from business.
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed. EDWARD B MANN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed. CHARLES T GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. JUCK have formed a copartnership as Counsellors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 1 Nassau-st., corner of the Post-Office square.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau st

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER FOR the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell TO MORROW (Wednesday,) March 10, at 10½ o'clock the entire magnificent furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold and removed by Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at which time the house will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Three splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; richly covered centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; French plate cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, couches in hair cloth, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble stationary and grates, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers &c

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE

Marble top dressing bureaus, carved pedestals, rosewood wardrobes with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, card table sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, cut and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5-story store and lot No 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 106 feet 6 inches on the easterly side and 148 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 38 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep, built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 800 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in cash of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859. and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed. In any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HOWOR, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the new and private mansion, No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av. and London Terrace on THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public as the goods are all first class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith subjoined

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, castors, spoons, forks, Liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Also positive.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, sofa and full etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fenders, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave: fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany beds, cradle &c.; 18 ounce corded hair matt cases, and fine hair mats and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction by JOSEPH M. KIS

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 358.433 20
Average amount of Specie	2,198,601 07
Average amount of Circulation	265,191 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,571,451 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$755,291 00
Average amount of Specie	119,203 00
Average amount of Circulation	64,607 00
Average amount of Deposits	367,446 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOORE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOORE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,715 00
Average amount of Specie	50,751 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	23 ,968 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$1,119,647 55
Average amount of Specie		3,373,843 44
Average amount of Circulation		
Notes of Late Bank of America	$2,436	
	57,943	60,479 00
Average amount of Deposits		5,698 489 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,246,190 89
Average amount of Specie	3,568,625 35
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,791,936 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,819 58
Average amount of Specie	324,107 04
Average amount of Circulation	91,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,014,343 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,576,818 08
Average amount of Specie	1,094,631 93
Average amount of Circulation	31,275 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,916,442 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,581,043 30
Average amount of Specie	308,810 31
Average amount of Circulation	53,418 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,410,737 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,506,363 00
Average amount of Specie	945,145 00
Average amount of Circulation	157,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,482,998 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,364,836 74
Average amount of Specie	1,391,916 70
Average amount of Circulation	291,283 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,5 9,096 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,005,601 82
Average amount of Specie	474,553 74
Average amount of Circulation	234,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,701,409 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$235,131 69
Average amount of Specie	37,112 32
Average amount of Circulation	86,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	191,214 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,462 03
Average amount of Specie	212,126 85
Average amount of Circulation	173,989 00
Average amount of Deposits	997,644 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. D. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,540 26
Average amount of Specie	73,142 25
Average amount of Circulation	101,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	248,210 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINAR, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,770,902 00
Average amount of Specie	297,857 00
Average amount of Circulation	271,518 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,238,785 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JOHN OSCAR HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,694 66
Average amount of Specie	121,226 90
Average amount of Circulation	151,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	490,090 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,580,808 44
Average amount of Specie	938,418 82
Average amount of Circulation	16,906 08
Average amount of Deposits	1,807,444 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,839,583 51
Average amount of Specie	673,979 67
Average amount of Circulation	106,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,476,131 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,248,097 87
Average amount of Specie	347,143 82
Average amount of Circulation	108,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,246,034 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of March, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,407,420 33
Average amount of Specie	337,763 38
Average amount of Circulation	117,627 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,281,725 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS JOHNS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$610,195 99
Average amount of Specie	81,723 80
Average amount of Circulation	115,461 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,133 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$273,039 82
Average amount of Specie	46,951 43
Average amount of Circulation	13,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	62 120 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,302,074 96
Average amount of Specie	276,668 80
Average amount of Circulation	79,424 00
Average amount of Deposits	962,172 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,241,120 50
Average amount of Specie	373,464 33
Average amount of Circulation	148,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,312,949 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. T. COBB, Vice-President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. T. COBB, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$739,520 96
Average amount of Specie	203,547 37
Average amount of Circulation	73,943 00
Average amount of Deposits	698,446 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BRATHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,791,341 96
Average amount of Specie	377,639 20
Average amount of Circulation	198,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,424,073 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,141,287 66
Average amount of Specie	1,282,434 29
Average amount of Circulation	325,499 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,472 349 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissionar of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$893,943 12
Average amount of Specie	151,082 44
Average amount of Circulation	96,359 00
Average amount of Deposits	580,801 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,529,933 81
Average amount of Specie	226,347 51
Average amount of Circulation	165,888 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,040,414 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E FRANCIS COREY Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,397,548 82
Average amount of Specie	1,118,253 25
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	268,331 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,394,597 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DA ANOSTA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DA ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$475,074 46
Average amount of Specie	89 117 38
Average amount of Circulation	14,436 00
Average amount of Deposits	129,309 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$674,335 21
Average amount of Specie	99,112 96
Average amount of Circulation	9,823 00
Average amount of Deposits	447,913 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOUNG, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,109,168 84
Average amount of Specie	2,577,095 56
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	197,116 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,2-2,049 48

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,883,927 03
Average amount of Specie	464,618 35
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	110,536 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,377,589 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,260,963 83
Average amount of Specie	1,639,194 73
Average amount of Circulation	219,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,e19,032 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SANEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,866 33
Average amount of Specie	308,035 15
Average amount of Circulation	94,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	959,762 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,372,442 17
Average amount of Specie	232,335 75
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	115,748 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,285,363 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$309,503 77
Average amount of Specie	35,144 01
Average amount of Circulation	72,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	219,576 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,726 40
Average amount of Specie	$1,529 80
Average amount of Circulation	70,546 00
Average amount of Deposits	114,941 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$261,650 44
Average amount of Specie	22,826 03
Average amount of Circulation	94,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	259,762 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,761 05
Average amount of Specie	311,636 71
Average amount of Circulation	82,952 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,106,966 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PASKEA HANOY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PASKEA HANOY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$487,609 75
Average amount of Specie	89,494 78
Average amount of Circulation	99 -87 50
Average amount of Deposits	318 187 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$897,696 81
Average amount of Specie	175,914 68
Average amount of Circulation	132,762 00
Average amount of Deposits	7-7,265 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashior of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,952,283 27
Average amount of Specie	918,325 67
Average amount of Circulation	180,442 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,354 073 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JOHN OSCAR HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$495,237 96
Average amount of Specie	122,347 01
Average amount of Circulation	84,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,943 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY G. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,998,576 79
Average amount of Specie	861,771 14
Average amount of Circulation	79,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,639,341 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeot is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M BRYSON, Cashior.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$939,833 15
Average amount of Specie	191,292 52
Average amount of Circulation	96,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	670,398 -3

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ASA'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the for-going statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,007,610 05
Average amount of Specie	241,469 57
Average amount of Circulation	141,7-2 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,630 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,336,687 00
Average amount of Specie	876,318 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,011 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,834,523 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,195 61
Average amount of Specie	329,409 22
Average amount of Circulation	245,045 00
Average amount of Deposits	719,338 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,134,283 90
Average amount of Specie	519,759 81
Average amount of Circulation	35,827 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,852,071 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,153,865 93
Average amount of Specie	570,997 76
Average amount of Circulation	177,106 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,712,640 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March 1858.

JIREH BULL

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Frauds Reports on the Fifty-second-street Case, and that of Henry Erben, Adopted—Stopping the Pay of the Metropolitan Police.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor inclosing copies of two bills presented in Congress by Hon. John B. Haskin—one for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten-Duyvel Creek, and the other to remove obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, East River. They have been read twice, and the Mayor urges the Common Council to adopt some measures in aid of their passage.

THE KEYS OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Alderman MURRAY offered a resolution to the effect that the Mayor be respectfully directed to deliver to Charles Turner the keys of the Street Commissioner's Office, books, papers, &c., in accordance with the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Alderman TUCKER objected to any interference in the matter, as the parties themselves had agreed to await the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Alderman TUOMEY thought it incumbent upon the Board to adopt the resolution, but, after some debate, it was withdrawn.

STOPPING THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

Alderman MURRAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take immediate measures, by injunction or otherwise, to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners from paying any moneys whatever to the persons appointed or employed by such Commissioners, since the passage of the Act organizing such Board of Commissioners, other than the Act patrolmen that they were, by resolution of the Supervisors, authorized to appoint.

After some debate the resolution was adopted, by a vote of 9 to 7.

THE FIFTY SECOND-STREET FRAUD.

The special order (the report on the Fifty-second-street fraud) was called up by Alderman BOOLE, who desired that it should be postponed to Thursday next, as there would probably be some debate, and he, with others, had an engagement with the Turk.

The President stated that there was a communication from Mr. Terrence Farley in relation to the matter. It was argued that as Mr. Farley was one of the parties charged with frand in the report, it should be read, which was done. In the communication Mr. Farley stated that the parties charged with frands had not been called upon for explanations; that the contract was made before the new law came into effect; that the Committee were mistaken in saying that the work was done before the contract was made. In relation to the loss of the Assessment roll, he believed it was last seen in the hands of some of the property owners, who were copying it, and he thought that might account for the loss, because if the assessment roll was lost, there would be difficulty in dividing the expense of the improvement among the property owners.

The report in the casa was adopted, and Mr. Farley's communication was laid on the table.

HENRY ERBEN'S $9,000.

The Committee reported in the case of Henry Erben, charged with having illegally drawn $9,000 from the City Treasury. The facts of tha case have been published. The Committee reported that they were proven beyond doubt, and recommended that the Corporation Counsel be authorized to proceed against Mr. Erben immediately for tha recovery of tha money. They also remark that had not Mr. Erben's reputation for honesty been beyond suspicion by his friends, to the time of the transaction named, they could arrive at no other conclusion than that he had received the money with a full knowledge that he was not entitled to it. They state also that they visited the Comptroller's Office and endeavored to find who drew the warrant, but they could not find the voucher; and tha Clerk stated that possibly there might not have been a voucher, as Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the office—a circumstance which the Committee regarded as another instance of misplaced confidence. In conclusion the Committee recommended that some action should be taken to insure the safety of the public books, documents and valuable papers. They state that, with the exception of the Croton Department, the books, &c., are in very bad and very unsafe condition. They recommended the abolition of the Heads of Departments system, and that while the ordinance should provide that duplicate copies of all important papers should be made, persons should be appointed to see to their safe keeping. The report was adopted unanimously.

BUYING THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following was read and adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this State, asking the Common Council of this City to purchase the building known as the Crystal Palace, for the sum of $150,000. And

Whereas, By the terms of the lease made by the Corporation, and the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" in the year 1852, the said "Crystal Palace" is now the property of the City of New-York; therefore be it

Resolved, That the representatives from the City of New-York, in the Senate and Assembly be, and they are hereby requested to use their influence in opposition to the passage of the bill aforesaid.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, in their newly-fitted Chamber, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes having been read,

Councilman ARCULARIUS, upon a question of privilege, delivered some remarks upon the necessity of the avoidance of personalities, and generally upon the tax-levy, Comptroller FLOOD's department, and other unconnected topics.

After which a debate arose as to the best manner of determining the mode of the choice of seats.

The whole subject was laid on the table.

It was moved to call up the question.

Councilman DUNN was eager to avoid the discussion, and repeatedly moved the adjournment.

Ultimately it was determined that the members should take their seats by Senatorial Districts.

After which the Board adjourned to Tburesday, at 5 o'clock.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of February, to the 6th day of March, 1858: Men, 78; Women, 68; Boys, 173; Girls, 126: Total, 465*. Adults, 166; Children, 299; Males, 251; Females, 214; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Apoplexy	4	Inflam. of Stom'h	2
Asphyxia	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
Bleeding, Lungs	2	Intemperance	2
Bleeding, Womb.	1	Killed or Mur'd	1
Bronchitis	10	Leprosy	2
Burned or scald.	6	Lock Jaw	1
Cancer, Rectum.	1	Lues Venerea	3
Casualties	2	Malformation of	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Anus	1
Concus. of Brain	1	Measles	25
Congestion	1	Mumps	1
Cong. of Brain	6	Old Age	3
Cong. of Liver	1	Palsy	1
Cong. of Lungs	6	Parturition, Diff.	1
Consumption	66	Pleurisy	5
Convulsions, Infantile	38	Premature Birth	3
Conv'ns, Puerp'l	2	Scrofula	2
Croup	19	Scurvy	1
Cynanche	3	Small-pox	18
Debility, Adult.	1	Softening of the	
Debility, Infant.	12	Brain	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Spine, Dis. of	1
Dentition	4	Stillborn	34
Dropsy	3	Teething	3
Dropsy in Head.	9	Tumor, Abdomen	1
Dysentery	3	Varicoid	1
Total			465

* Decrease this week—26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, March 6, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

DISHONEST PAWNBROKER'S CLERK.—Henry Magnus, sixteen years of age, for several weeks past employed as clerk by Henry Barnard, pawnbroker, at No. 21 Third-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing watches, shawls, sundry pieces of silk clothing, and other goods, to the value of $205. The accused confessed his crime, and said that he sold the articles to Morris Tiernan, who keeps a small dry-goods store at No. 66 West Broadway. On searching Tiernan's place a portion of the stolen goods was found. Tiernan was arrested and locked up by Justice BRENNAN, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. The boy Magnus was committed as a witness.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—Two Irish boys, named Patrick Conway and Alexander Baires, were arrested yesterday, charged with burglary and attempted arson on the 1st of February, at the four store of Messrs. Valentine & Sons, No. 82 Market-slip. The burglars, it will be remembered, after breaking into the place, attempted to blow up the safe, and failing in this, set fire to the premises and fled. The accused were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and he committed them.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Thomas J. Hogan, of No. 41 Madison-street, was taken into custody yesterday, charged with stealing a wallet containing $60 from Patrick H. Fletcher, of No. 68 Roosevelt-street. A girl living in an adjoining building says she saw the accused enter Fletcher's bedroom, take the money from his pantaloons, and then leave. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Thomas and Catharine Sexton were arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Henry Hellman, grocer, at No. 353 Greenwich-street, and robbing him of his gold watch. The parties, it is alleged, had an altercation in the store, after which Mr. Hellman missed his watch. Officer Rollins, who arrested the accused, was badly beaten by them on their way to the Station-house, in their efforts to escape. Justice QUACKENBUSH, locked them up for examination.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—James McRabe and Wm. Walsh, young men boarding at No. 61 Crosby-street, were arrested yesterday charged with committing a rape upon Ann O'Neil, the servant girl at the place. The girl says she was sleeping on a lounge in the parlor when the accused came in, and after extreme violence, had criminal connection with her. They were taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The charge of an attempt at rape preferred by Caroline Hecht, of No. 281 Ninth-street, against Mr. Mordel Jacobs, was yesterday examined into by Justice OSBORN and dismissed.

Coroners' Inquests.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM ABORTION.—Coroner CONNERY was called yesterday to hold an Inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of ANN D. JOHNSON, a young woman, whose death is said to have been caused by an abortion produced upon her by a physician in West Broadway. A Jury was impanneled and several wit esse. subpœnaed. An investigation will be had to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of MICHAEL SCHIFFLINGTON, an Irishman, 30 years of aga, who was drowned in the dock foot of Forty-Seventh-street, North River. The deceased was employed on board the sloop *Mary Elizabeth*, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, and accidentally fell overboard. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

THE "HUNCHBACK" AT BARNUM'S.—The "Hunchback" was performed at Barnum's Museum last evening, in a manner that elicited the most rapturous applause. It is repeated to-night. This afternoon, the drama of "The Lost Son." To morrow, the elegan dramatization of Mrs SOUTHWORTH'S famous *Ledger* story of "The Bride of an Evening." That will create a sensation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Turkish Rear-Admiral and his suite visited GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art yesterday, and had their photographs taken. The Admiral seemed very much interested in the photographic process, and remarked that it was the first time that he ever sat for his picture. J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS takes her Benefit at this popular Theatre, and presents a fine bill of performance, consisting of four pieces, viz.: "The Wild Knight," "Cinder-Nelly," "Hawk the Highwayman," and "Yankee Helress"—all the company, with the "Carlo Family," appearing.

Brooklyn City Items.

A three-story brick house, No. 45 Union-street, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by A. F. HADLEY, whose loss is $1,500, covered by insurance in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The basement story was occupied by J. C. HILL, boot and shoe dealer. The upper stories, where the fire originated, were not occupied. The rooms were a short time ago occupied by a mission school, and it is supposed that some of the mischievous boys who attended there kindled the fire.

A man named MORAN fell in a fit on Pacific-street, near Court, yesterday, and was seriously injured by the fall. The Police of the Third Precinct took him in charge and conveyed him to his residence. There they ascertained that his family were in destitute circumstances, and had been out of provisions and fuel for several days. They were provided for.

A well-dressed man, who signs his name G. CH. DULBER, made several ineffectual attempts to swindle store-keepers last week by means of worthless checks. The Police are after him.

A cool robbery was committed at the house of MRS. MARY GILDERSLEEVE, corner of Tillary and Adams streets, Sunday afternoon. The family were absent at church. The girl in charge of the house absented herself for a few moments, and during this absence, a thief entered and stole $50 in money, and other property valued at $100 more.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer—before Judge LOTT and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS—will commence business to-day, when a Grand Jury will be impanneled. The March Tarm civil calendar will be taken up in the City Court, Judge CULVER, to-day.

Twenty persons were baptized in the Hanson-place M. E. Church on Sunday last, and about the same number were immersed at the First Baptist Church.

During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made about 60 arrests—equal to about one arrest for every three men on duty, and at a cost to the city of not much less than twenty dollars for each prisoner. Total cost for arresting 60 prisoners $1,200. During the same period of time, 49 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different stations.

Three divorces were granted in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last week, at Special Term, by Judge LOTT;—one only upon the application of the husband.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Relief Committee, of Jersey City, held their regular weekly meating at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, with Mr. CHARLES FINK in the Chair. The sum of $41 was reported as the amount of collections since the last meeting, which makes $755,87 received since the organization of the Committee. The Treasurer reported that there was yet about $200 in his hands. Interesting statements were made relative to the condition of the poor of the city, from which it appeared that much good had been accomplished. The City Missionary, the almoner of the Committee, stated that he had assisted 211 families during the past week, being an increase of [21 over the previous week.

TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.—The Jersey City Common Council meet to-night in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of trying charges which have been preferred against members of the Police Department. The members to be placed on trial are Chief Haines and Officers Baum, Smith, Topping, Robinson and Murphy.

The Novel Shooting Match.

From the Louisville Journal.

It has been announced that Captain TRAVIS has accepted a wager to shoot, at three shots, three oranges, placed upon the head and hands of a boy. It is certainly a most remarkable feat, only equaled by that of the great WM. TELL, with his "cross-bow and arrow," shooting an apple off his son's head. It will require an extraordinary amount of coolness, nerve, judgment and precision even to make the attempt and much more to accomplish it successfully, as we are certain the Captain will do. Great steadiness of nerve and acute sight are required to thus delicately play with hair triggers, while aiming at an orange on the head of a gentle and confiding youth, who trusts his life to your keeping for the time being. When we reflect that the least tremor or movement of a muscle may be sufficient to cause a premature discharge, and that tha deviation of the fraction of an inch from the precise aim might terminate fatally to this trusting lad, the feat appears as fearfully wonderful as it is certainly novel.

Capt. TRAVIS is a man of medium height, and size, and well formed. He has a mild blue eye, with a very earnest expression. In manner he is perfectly easy. With a high degree of suavity, he combines great coolness. He is the very man to execute what he proposes, possessing, as he does, all the requisites necessary to accomplish his aim and hit his object. The pistol which he intends to use in this trial shot is one made by MORGAN JAMES, of Utica, New-York, who has no superior in such workmanship. The oranges are each to be 2¼ inches in diameter; one is placed on the top of his head, and one on the back of each hand, the arms being extended. In this position, at the distance of ten paces, or thirty feet, facing the shooter, and with no intervening object, Capt. JOHN TRAVIS proposes to hit each orange, and has only three shots to hit the three oranges. The feat is to be performed in this city in June next. The boy who is to support the oranges is ten years of age, and a bright and sprightly lad. He has every confidence in the ability of Capt. TRAVIS to hit each object, and has equally as much in his own nerve, which cannot be surpassed. He is now under daily training. The boy's feet are placed twelve inches apart and his hands upon his hips. The Captain shoots through the angle made by the bending of the arms and between the feet. This is done to accustom the boy to the firing, and, if possible, give him more confidence and make him feel at ease. From what we have seen, he possesses all the nerve requisite to the perfect accomplishment of this most extraordinary feat. The little fellow is a native of Louisville, and *his mother is always present during the practising. She is entirely satisfied that it will result in safety to her son.*

It strikes us that a mother who can consent to see her boy placed in such a position of danger as this for the sake of money, must be made of very different stuff from mothers generally. As the *Journal* says "the deviation of the fraction of an inch from the precise aim, or the least tremor or movement of a muscle, would prove fatal to the trusting lad." We should like to know why such a performance as this—remarkable for nothing but its recklessness—is permitted to take place. Capt. TRAVIS might certainly find some mode of exhibiting his skill with the pistol, not quite so dangerous to the life of another as this. Suppose the lad should be killed—and the case is certainly supposable;—what would his mother and Capt. TRAVIS, and the community which suffers such proceeding to take place, think of the matter than?

Dr. Livingstone and the Resources of Africa.

A grand farewell banquet, previous to his departure for Africa, was given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, in London, on the 14th ult. Many distinguished personages, including scientific and literary men and members of Parliament, were present. Sir R. MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, who occupied the Chair, announced that, on that very day, the Queen had granted Dr. LIVINGSTONE an interview, in the course of which she had expressed the highest wishes for his success, and had heartily wished him God speed. Her Majesty had also appointed Dr. LIVINGSTONE her Consul to the Portuguese colonies. The Doctor, in rising to return thanks for a toast drank to his success with the greatest enthusiasm, showed unmistakably how much he was affected by the reception he had met with. He said:

"When I was in Africa I could not but look forward with joyous anticipation to my arrival in my native land; but when I remember how I have been received, and when I reflect that I am now again returning to the scene of my former labors, I am at a loss how to express in words the feelings of my heart. [Loud cheers.] In former times, while I was performing what I considered to be my duty in Africa, I felt great pleasura in the work; and now, when I perceive that all eyes are directed to my future conduct, I feel as if I were laid under a load of obligations to do better than I have ever done as yet. [Loud chears.[I expect to find for myself no large fortune in that country, [renewed cheers,] nor do I expect to explore any large portions of a new country, but I do hope to find through that part of the country which I have already explored a pathway by means of the river Zambesi which may lead to highlands where Europeans may form a settlement, and where, by opening up communication and establishing commercial intercourse with the natives of Africa, they may slowly but not the less surely impart to the people of that country the knowledge and the inestimable blessings of Christianity. [Loud cheers.] I am glad to have connected with me in this expedition my gallant friend, Captain BEDINGFIELD, [hear, hear,] who knows not only what African rivers are, but also what are African fevers. [A laugh.] With his aid I may be able to discover the principles of the river system of that great continent, and if I find that system to be what I think it is, I propose to establish a dépôt upon the Zambesi, and from that station more especially to examine into that river system, which, according to the statements of the natives, if discovered, would afford a pathway to the country beyond, where cotton, indigo and other raw material might be obtained to any amount. I am happy also in being accompanied by men experienced in geology, in botany, in art and in photography, who will bring back to England reports upon all those points which I alone have attempted to deal with; and very little means at my disposal. [Loud cheers.] The success—if I may call it success—[renewed cheering]—which has attended my former efforts to open up the country mainly depended upon my entering into the feelings and the wishes of the people of the interior of Africa. I found that the tribes in the interior of that country were just as anxious to have a part of the seaboard as I was to open a communication with the interior; and I am quite certain of obtaining the coöperation of those tribes in my next expedition. Should I succeed in my endeavor—should we be able to open a communication advantageous to ourselves with the natives of the interior of Africa, it would be our great duty to confer upon them those great benefits of Christianity which have been bestowed upon ourselves. [Cheers.] Let us not make the same mistake in Africa that we have made in India—[renewed cheering]—but let us take to that country our Christianity with us. [Cheers.] I confess that I am not sanguine enough to hope for any speedy result from this expedition, but I am sanguine as to its ultimate result. [Cheers.] I feel convinced that if we can establish a system of free labor in Africa it will have a most decided influence upon Slavery throughout the world. [Loud cheers.] Success, however, under Providence, depends upon us as Englishmen. I look upon Englishmen as perhaps the most freedom loving people in the world, and I think that the kindly feeling which has been displayed towards me since my return to my native land has arisen from the belief that my efforts might at some future time tend to put an end to the odious traffic in slaves. [Loud cheers] England has, unfortunately, been compelled to obtain Cotton and other raw material from Slave States, [cheers,] and has thus been the mainstay and support of Slavery in America. Surely, then, it follows that if we can succeed in obtaining the raw material from other sources than from the Slave States of America we should strike a heavy blow at the system of Slavery itself. [Loud cheers.] I do not wish to arouse expectations in connection with this expedition which may never be realized, but what I want to do is to get in the thin end of the wedge, cheers,] and then I leave it to be driven home by English energy and English spirit. [Loud cheers.] I cannot express to you in adequate language the sense which I entertain of the kindness which I have received since my return to this country, but I can assure you that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of the way you have received me on the eve of my departure from my native land. [Cheers.] Reference has been made in language most kind to Mrs. LIVINGSTONE. [Cheers.] Now, it is scarcely fair to ask a man to praise his own wife—[laughter]—but I can only say that when I left her at the Cape, telling her that I should return in two years, and when it happened that I was absent four years and a half, I supposed that I should appear before her with a damaged character. [Laughter.] I was, however, forgiven. [Laughter and cheering.] My wife will accompany me in this expedition, and I believe will be most useful to me. She is familiar with the languages of South Africa, she is able to work, she is willing to endure, and she well knows that in that country one must put one's hand to everything. [Loud cheers.] In the country to which I am about to proceed she knows that the wife must be the maid-of-all-work within, while the husband must be the jack-of-all-trades without, and glad am I indeed that I am to be accompanied by my guardian angel. [Loud cheering.] Allow me now to say just one word in reference to our able Chairman; let me just tell you that I found a few days back an abstract from an address which he delivered to the Geographical Society in 1852, and which he had the impudence to send to me. [Loud laughter.] In that address my distinguished friend foreshadowed a great portion of those discoveries which I subsequently made—[laughter]—and all I can now say is that I hope he will not do the same thing again. [Laughter and long-continued applause.]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 8.

$1,000 U. States 6s, '65	103¼	26	Hudson River R. R.		36
2,850 Indiana St. 5s	85	50	do	b10	36
28,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 90..	89	100	do	b15	36
3,000 Virginia 6s	94	75	do		36⅜
15,000 Missouri State 6s.	84⅜	50	do	b10	35⅞
60,000 do	84½	50	do	b60	36
50,000 do b30	84⅝	225	do		35⅝
6,000 do	84⅜	100	Harlem R. R.		14⅛
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	93	300	do	b30	15
500 Cal. St. 7s, '75	92½	125	do		14⅝
2,500 do	94	200	do	b30	14⅝
4,000 Brooklyn City 6s.	91¼	100	Reading R. R	s10	63⅛
3,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	91	100	do	b30	61⅛
3,000 E. RR. 3d M. Bs, '83	83	400	do	b30	64
5,000 do	83½	200	do		63⅞
2,000 do, 4th M. Bs	72	200	do		63⅝
1,000 do. Con. Bs, '71	58	400	do	s10	63⅝
3,000 do. Con. Bs, '62	85	300	do	s10	63⅝
2,000 do. 1st M. Bs.	100	500	do		63⅝
4,000 Had. R. R. 2d M.	69	200	do	b60	63⅝
1,000 Harlem 2d M. bs.	50½	100	do		63⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	95	50	do	s10	63⅝
26,000 do	95⅛	50	do		63⅝
6,000 Ill. Freeland bs.	91	21	do		14⅝
8,000 La C. & M. I. G. bs.	36½	100	do		15
25 Phenix Bank	106	200	do	b30	15
8 Bank State N. Y	104	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		30⅝
37 do	103¾	200	do	s60	30⅝
20 do	104	100	do		30⅝
10 Park Bank	98	243	do		30⅝
286 Canton Co.	25½	200	do	s30	30⅝
210 Cary Impr. Co.	6½	225	do	b3	31
100 do	6¾	100	do	b10	31
200 do b30	6¾	50	do	b30	31⅛
10 do	6¾	100	do		30⅞
18 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113⅝	185	M. & A. N. Ia. p. f		88
20 Penn. Coal Co b60	78½	178	do		88⅛
100 do	78	50	do	b10	88⅜
100 Conn. Coal Co	23¾	5	do		88⅜
50 do b60	23½	20	do		88⅛
50 do	23⅛	106	Panama Railroad		100
100 do s30	23	15	Ill. Cen. Railroad		93⅛
550 do	23	50	do		93⅛
200 do	22⅞	88	do		93⅛
75 Pac. Mail St. Co	70	435	do	b3	100
250 do	71	100	Cleve. C. & T'la. R. R.		87⅛
225 do	72	10	Gal. & Ubl. R. R.		94⅜
100 do b30	72	40	do		94⅜
100 do	71½	20	do		94
35 do	71⅜	464	Cleve. & To. R. R.		83
250 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	94⅜	150	do	b30	83⅛
250 do	94⅜	300	do		83⅛
200 do b30	94⅛	400	do	b60	83⅛
100 do s10	94	300	do		83⅛
475 do	94	150	do	b10	83
350 do b10	94	100	do	b30	83
500 do b30	94	200	do	b20	83
150 do	93⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	b33	88
450 Erie Railroad	35	200	do	b10	87½
500 do b10	35¼	50	do		87½
50 do b10	34⅞	50	do	b60	88
494 do e	34⅜	100	do	b10	87½
150 do s30	34¼	150	do	b30	87½
250 do b30	34⅛	50	do	s10	87½
50 do b30	35	50	do	s10	87½
50 do	34⅜	50	do	s3	87
50 do	34⅜	150	Mill. & Miss. R		29
1125 do	34⅜	25	do		39¾
750 do	34⅜	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.		10½
50 do b10	34⅜	450	do		10¾
20 Third-avenue RR.	96				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	400	Harlem Railroad		14⅝
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	92	200	do	b60	14⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	100	do	b15	14⅝
20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	71	50	M. S. & N. Ia. p. f. st.	b30	88⅜
80 do	71⅜	250	do	b30	88⅜
100 do	72	50	do	b15	88⅜
50 Cary Imp. Co.	9¾	50	do		88
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93⅜	100	do	s60	87⅝
200 do	93⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		30
104 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39	100	do	b30	30⅛
10 do	38½	100	do		30⅛
50 Erie Railroad b30	33⅞	200	do	b30	30⅝
50 do b10	33⅝	25	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.		86⅜
300 do	33⅝	50	do		86
100 do s30	33	150	do		85⅝
50 Hud. River R. R. b10	35	50	do		85⅛
50 do	34⅜	100	do	b3	86
150 do	34⅝	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.		10¾
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	74¾	100	do	s60	10¾
50 do b30	75	200	do		10¾

REPORTED SALMENT AVERICH.

$2,000 Bexar County (Texas) 7s	Int. add.	31¾	
$5,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st Mort.	Int. add.	83	
$10,000 North'n Ind. R. R. (Goshen line)	Int. add.	74½	
$5,000 North'n Indiana R. R.	Int. add.	74½	
$1,000 New-York Central Park 5s	Int. add.	92	
$5,000 Indianapolis & Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add.	79¼	
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add	97½	
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83½	
$345 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	87½	
$1,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 10s.	Int. add.	15	
$1,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	35½	
$1,000 St. Louis City County 7s	Int. add.	80½	
19 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad		11	
50 shares N. Y., Providence and Boston Co		49	
70 shares Marine Bank		86	
32 shares Manhattan Bank		129¼	
5 shares National Bank		113	
8 shares Nassau Bank		98¾	
10 shares Mechanics' Bank		112¾	
15 shares Merchants' Bank		111	
30 shares Williamsburg City Bank		106	
10 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co		98¼	
60 shares St Nicholas Insurance Co		59¾	
5 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co		88¼	
40 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co		120	
50 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co		114	
31 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co		120¼	
52 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co		120	
10 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co		121¾	
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99½	
84 shares Bank of New-York		108	
20 shares Metropolitan Bank		104	
100 shares Bank of the Republic		115¼	
100 shares Williamsburg City Bank		105¼	
168 shares National Bank		110½	
12 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co		114	
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10¾	

MONDAY, March 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 6, the particulare of which are advertised by each Bank separately in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Feb. 27:

Increase in Loans	$1,252,736
Increase in Specie	1,081,037
Increase in Circulation	323,845
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	650,476

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the operations of the week at the Clearing-House, which average $18,002,665 per day, the largest average since the crisis, though still $12,000,000 below the daily exchanges between the Banks this time last year. The following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Mar. 7, 1857.	Mar. 6, 1858.	Feb. 27, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,899,649	105,021,863	103,769,127
Specie	11,707,346	32,739,731	31,658,694
Circulation	8,465,697	6,854,604	6,530,759
Gross Deposits	95,858,222	90,382,446	87,386,361
Exchanged	30,963,280	18,002,665	[5,657,056
Undrawn	64 894,942	72,379,781	71,729,305
In Sub-Treasury	[5,[89,303	2,996,696	3,420,961

The Statement shows a freer movement in Loans, though well based upon a further considerable accession to the Specie reserve, and an improved employment for circulation. The figure for Specie is the largest ever reported, being **$32,739,731.** The export demand this week will be trifling. The rates of Sterling Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday have further receded ¼ ₱ cent., and the business in first-class bills to-day is embraced in 108¼@109⅛ ₱ cent.; Francs, 5.17½@5.15. The Money market is without alteration from the previous ease of supply at moderate rates.

The *Europe's* private mail confirms generally the favorable view of financial affairs and the Cotton trade in England. The Liverpool Cotton people write even more *Bullish* than the American reports. The manufacturers at Manchester were feeling more confidence and receiving more orders from India and the Continent for Goods and Yarns. The news has stiffened Cotton here to-day, without, however, establishing any considerable advance. The order for American Stocks are liberal in amount, but at limits which could not have anticipated so large an additional rise here in the month of February. The effect of the advices were only felt to-day upon State Stocks and some of the Railway Loans, in both of which a good business was done. On the other hand, the Share Market, although taking a very large supply of Stocks which appear to have been pressed in anticipation of a buoyant feeling an the news, closed lower in the afternoon than on Saturday, after a good many fluctnations through the day. The list of sales show a heavy business in amount in nearly all the Railroads, say in

New-York Central	94⅜@93	@92⅝
New-York and Erie	35 @34	@33
Rock Island	87⅛@86	@85⅜
Reading	63⅞@63⅜@62⅜	
Hudson River	36 @35	@34⅜

And most of the other Roads in tha same proportion. Illinois Central and Panama were exceptions. The first went at par; the last to 108¾ per cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail further advanced to 72@71½ per cent., being 15 per cent. recovery since the operation of the line—now it is said withdrawn—was first seriously threatened. The general market finally closed steady, with the impression on the Street, however, that several of the prominent *Bulls* have realized to a considerable extent their previous cheap purchases—to come in again at lower prices, if the market should that way tend.

MR. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, a member of the Stock Exchange, was this morning elected Second Vice-President of the Board of Brokers.

EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR FEBRUARY, 1858.

For freight	$44,436 63
For passengers	13,288 50
For mail and miscellaneous	1,380 83
Total	$64,105 96
January earnings, corrected	67,281 72
Total in January and February, 1858	$131,387 68
Earnings in January and February, 1857	120,830 78
Gain in 1858	$10,556 90

The road of this Company is 138 miles long, commencing thirty miles west of Chicago, at its junction with the Galena Road, and extending to Galesburg, where it connects with the Quincy and Chicago Railroad for Quincy, and with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Burlington and Oquawka.

The condition of the Banks of Massachusetts, March 1, 1858, is shown by the following, compiled from the returns to the Massachusetts State Secretary:

Capital	$40,134,230	Notes, bills of exchange, &c.	$33,334,811
Net circulation	11,373,478		
Deposits	24,720,716	Specie	8,710,352
Profits on hand	1,098,394	Real estate	1,608,613
Total	$103,848,776	Total	$103,848,776

The ratio of circulation to specie is $1 28

CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks was made up at the meeting of the Board of Presidents this afternoon. The footings, which we find in the *Evening Bulletin*, compare as follows with those of the previous week:

	March 1.	March 8.	
Capital	$11,300,165	$11,300,165	

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2019. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Select Committee on Kansas—Commissioners to be Sent to Utah—Report of the Printing, Engraving and Binding Investigation Committee—The Naval Force Against Paraguay—Confirmation of Cook, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The contemplated movement to get the House to instruct the Select Committee on Kansas to make specific investigations was abandoned to-day, from a conviction that if it was attempted it would give STEPHENS an opportunity to make his Lecomptonite report, and get before the country to preoccupy the public mind before the vital facts are out.

The Anti-Lecomptonites deem it important to stave off the report until they can get all the facts without the investigation which the majority refuse.

The minority reports will embody the statements officially made in Kansas before the Legislative Commission appointed to examine into the alleged frauds in the elections of Dec. 21 and Jan. 4.

The House Committee on Territories will probably report in favor of sending three Commissioners to Utah with the Army, in the hope that the Mormons will embrace the opportunity to disavow their rebellion, and agree to submit to the laws of the Union.

COOK was confirmed as Postmaster at Chicago to-day, by a strict Lecompton vote. The result would probably have been the same under any circumstances.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late of the banking firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., was nominated as Marshal of the District of Columbia to-day.

The first Committee of Investigation appointed by the House during the present session, to wit.: the one directed to inquire into the whole subject of printing, engraving, binding, &c., and the alleged fraud in connection therewith, meet to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon their report.

The probability is that there will be two reports, and that the majority will be in favor of establishing a Bureau of Public Printing, or a Public Printing Office, to belong to the Government, and execute all its work. The Reports will present a great variety of facts tending to show extraordinary extravagance and profligacy in the execution of this branch of the service heretofore.

A majority of the Committee decided, very strangely, that they had no power to investigate specific charges of corruption in last Congress, in connection with the printing, engraving, &c., but only to inquire and report generally what *ought* to be done for the future. Under this ruling it was easy to cover up some transactions of last Congress which certainly seemed to need a little exploration.

For instance: At the very beginning of the investigation by the Corruption Committee last year, Mr. ORR, as a member of said Committee, was in possession of the names of witnesses who could testify to a very singular transaction in regard to the Pacific Railroad engraving. The facts, as stated to Colonel ORR, were to the effect that, after all the bids for that work were before the Committee on Engraving, the effort was made by a member of the House, through three different persons successively, to find an engraver who would agree to take the work at the highest bid put in, but give $15,000 of the sum to those who should aid him in getting it; and that the work was actually given out at a price exceeding by $15,000 the rate at which responsible and competent parties had proposed to take it; that Col. ORR manifested a good deal of virtuous indignation in regard to this case, and indicated at first an anxious determination to investigate it, and the confident expectation that he would prove corruption in this connection; that WM. H. EMORY, of New-York, was Chairman of the Engraving Committee, who was responsible for said contract, and also Chairman of the Corruption Committee; and, finally, that although the witnesses by whom Col. ORR expected to prove the Engraving corruption were before the Committee, *he never put a question to them upon the subject, but covered up the entire transaction!*

All this was before the now-sitting Committee, with the statement that the proofs could be had if desired; and the further statement that, although the engraving transaction had been long presented to the public through the Press, the Chairman of the late Committee on Engraving had never demanded an investigation, nor attempted an explanation of the matter. But the Committee appointed to investigate frauds, upon a resolution moved by Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, *charging* fraud, have decided that this is a case which they have no power to look into.

That the transaction is one which needs and demands explanation, as it stands, is confessed by the Chairman of the late Engraving Committee, in that he recently sought an opportunity to go before the Committee with an *ex parte* defence. It is evident that this affair is to be whitewashed,—and it only remains for the people to form their own judgment upon the meagre facts thus developed, and act accordingly when they look about them for persons upon whom to confer their suffrages.

Mr. GAMBLE, of Missouri, will prove a sorry substitute for DOUGLAS, as a leader of the Senate Democracy, when the question comes to be taken upon the Kansas question. He will probably find that it is not so easy a matter to force the Senate to precipitate vote, at will. Already he has proven exceedingly weak as a leader. His report from the Committee on Territories, on the Lecompton Constitution, is conceded to be a miserably weak stump speech—nothing more. He has "pluck" enough, and self-confidence enough, but, like the bull who tried "butting" with the locomotive on the railroad track, his grit don't save him from the ditch. Yesterday he tackled Mr. FOSTER, who was animadverting with a great deal of point and success upon specific provisions of the Lecompton Constitution: but his friends soon perceived that he was in serious danger of being Biglerized. The fact is, the Lecomptonites of the Senate have not a man really competent to lead them in this contest.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, will probably speak in favor of Lecompton, but says he will obey his instructions and vote against it.

It is supposed here that it will require a strong naval force to bring Paraguay to terms, and if the Joint Resolution passes to give the President authority to exert it, a large fleet is likely to be sent to execute that duty. The Committee will report substantially that there is no alternative between dishonorable submission to gross outrages upon American rights and honor committed by Paraguay, and the exertion of compulsion. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The Treasury Department has decided that hemp, carpeting, caustic, soda and blank copying books are entitled to entry at fifteen per cent duty.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia are engaged in an investigation of the case of Ex-Lieutenant REMIN, for sending a challenge to Commander BOUTWELL.

HERMON H. HEATH, Esq., editor of the *North West* newspaper, has been confirmed as Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa.

The Advisory Board, appointed to prepare a code of regulation for the Naval Service, have made their report. They, however, disagree on some reformatory measures, chiefly with reference to the law relating to the positions of disbursing and medical officers to officers of the line. The representatives of the former in the Board claim that they should be entitled to the same consideration as staff-officers, and that the regulations in this respect should be similar to those of the Army. On these and some other points two reports are submitted, but with these exceptions the Board generally agree.

There is no immediate prospect of the arrangements for expediting the transportation of the mails between Washington and Boston, as preliminary to a reform in the Southern service, being effected.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago.

The President has appointed WM. SELDEN, Marshal, and WM. FLINN, Navy Agent for the District of Columbia.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference to-day resolved to establish a newspaper, in part to disabuse the public mind in relation to its views on the question of Slavery, claiming to occupy a conservative position.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

Mr. HOUSTON presented the joint resolutions of the Texas Legislature relative to a Southern State's Rights Convention, in the event of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved for the further consideration of the bill for the relief of Commodore JONES.

A discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which the bill was passed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said that no subject of equal importance had been considered since he had had a seat in the Senate. He regretted that it had been made a party question, for there was no despotism on this earth like party despotism. He had felt it, but thanked God he was a freeman now. In all the records of time, but one act of similar turpitude had ever been attempted. He had no eulogy to bestow on the Union; it needs none; its eulogy is written in the past. He then replied to the statement of Mr. HAMMOND, arranging his remarks under three heads:

1. The faith of the South, and how she kept it.
2. The capacity of the South as a distinct and separate Government.
3. The character of the laboring masses of the North.

He said, in speaking to these points, that he should be compelled to use the term "the South," put into his mouth by the Senator from South Carolina; but in his heart he knew no South, no North, no East, no West. We are citizens of one common Country. The North mean to stick to the Union. They don't mean to go out of it, neither shall you. He denied that the North ever broke its plighted faith, and said he was at a loss to know what the phrase "the faith of the South" meant. That section had broken legislative faith with respect to tariffs, by attempting to break down the North after it had invested its capital in manufactures. With reference to Mr. HAMMOND's question, "What guarantee has the South that the North will not establish another National Bank?" Mr. HAMLIN asked what guarantee has the North that the South will not saddle them with a National Bank? Indeed, he expected to see the day when the South would seek protection in a tariff. He then combatted at length the modern doctrines of the South, that the General Government was founded on the principle of Slavery, which he contended was an abendooment of the principles of our fathers. Proceeding to the Missouri Compromise, Mr. HAMLIN said that was the work of the South. She was jubilant over its success, the North merely acquiescing. Who repealed it after reaping its benefits? The South. This was a fine instance of Southern faith. He then reviewed the Dred Scott decision, saying in conclusion that the judges who gave it to the world would rank in infamy on the pages of history with JEFFERIES. In reviewing the history of the admission of Texas, Mr. HAMLIN said she was admitted on the basis of the Missouri Compromise, without which she could not have been admitted. The North was induced to vote for it because she was told that north of 36° 30' in that Territory she could have three Free States. The South obliterated that line in 1854. Was that good faith? Analyzing the present character of the Democratic Party, he said it was now in the leading strings of a few prominent Southern men. South Carolina ruled it. CALHOUN's resolutions, offered in the days of compromise, but scouted from the Senate, are now the governing principles in Congress. Nullification now reigned supreme in that Party. It has got the Senate, the House, the President, and the Supreme Court. The Democracy had even improved upon those principles, and were about to declare, in passing the Lecompton bill, that white men have no majorities which they were bound to respect. Mr. HAMLIN controverted Mr. HAMMOND's assertion that there were more poor people in the North than in the South, contending that in the latter, notwithstanding that large numbers of its paupers were thrown upon the North, the poor people still predominated. In support of this position he quoted from Southern writers, including Mr. HAMMOND himself. He next passed to the consideration of Mr. HAMMOND's assertion that the white laborers of the North were slaves. He said that the Senator entirely misapprehended the character of Northern laborers. He (HAMLIN) was a laboring man. He was educated in a printing office, and he now toiled in his fields, earning by the sweat of his brow the food he eat. Another Senator, and his friend, was a laborer. They were representatives of the laborers of the North.

Without concluding, Mr. HAMLIN gave way to an Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. QUITMAN's bill for the increase of the Army by volunteer regiments. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah, and believed that if they were placed at the disposal of the Executive, he wouldn't find occasion to use them. He thought the proposition for the employment of volunteers dictated by outside pressure, rather than the convictions of a sound military policy. Mr. FAULKNER contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country, setting the precedent of carrying death and destruction to our own citizens, and prolific of the most disastrous consequences in the future. The war in Utah was a war against the people on account of their religion. Whoever engaged in such a war, whether a volunteer or a regular, would be guilty of murder. The Executive has plainly said he don't want volunteers.

Pending the question, the House went into Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) in discussing the constitutional power to admit new States, defined his views of political government. Contrary to the views of some of his friends, he believed that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution prior to 1864.

Mr. CLEMENS (Va.) asked how Mr. KEITT reconciled that declaration with the expression in another part of the Lecompton Constitution that the people have the right to alter that instrument.

Mr. KEITT replied—A general declaration in the bill of rights is like a preamble, and is restricted by the body of the bill itself. As to the admission of Kansas, if the Republicans tell the South that no Slave State shall hereafter be admitted, they will shake every pillar of the political union. Should this policy be carried into effect no Federal tax-gatherer would ever again tread the soil of the South. When the work of incendiarism, propagandism and revolution begins, this Union will end, it may be in blood.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, alluded to the assaults upon Northern Democrats who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They risked everything, while the South risked nothing. He appealed to Southern gentlemen whether they would for the sake of a shadow, for an empty triumph, turn a deaf ear to such friendly warnings as would enable Southern Democrats to maintain the union and integrity of their party at home. It is untrue that the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States are opposed to the admission of any more Slave States. He didn't know one, and whoever asserts to the contrary grossly misrepresents the Northern Democracy. He earnestly wished to sustain the President on Kansas affairs, and hoped something would turn up to enable him to do so. The Lecompton Constitution, he said, does not embody the will of the people of Kansas. They don't want it fastened upon them—why then attempt it? The President had said that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. While the friends of the Lecompton Constitution upheld one doctrine, he (ENGLISH) was for carrying out what he believed were correct principles. If he was stricken down for that, he should retain his self-respect, and have the high authority of the President for failing in defence of correct principles. His political reputation was not tainted with Free-Sollism like that of the Van Burens and Dixes, who are now foremost in the advocacy of Lecompton. If all reasonable compromises are voted down, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under that constitution.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Penn.) proceeded to show that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is regular, according to established principles and recognised precedents. He also contended that the Constitution recognized the right of the people to change it whenever they chose; those who denied that fall into error.

Mr. PHILLIPS also contended that the only question which divided the people of Kansas was submitted for their approval.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that the only question submitted was, "Whether slaves should be imported into the Territory?" The Slavery question was never submitted. By the Constitution, Slavery may exist there forever.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied—I now know where to find my colleague.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—You will always know where to find me.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) suggested a night session, but Mr. WASHBURNE objected, and the House adjourned.

The Proposed New Territory of Arizona—The Utah Expedition — Preparations of the Mormons—The Kansas Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Territories, which was to have reported the bill creating the Gadsden Territory before this, has laid the subject over again until Thursday next, having disagreed upon the question of boundary.

Advices by the Overland Mail, just arrived from Arizona, state that the people, in mass meetings, have thoroughly sustained Lieut. MOWAR's course here as their delegate, and urge that they may be cut loose from New-Mexico, and be afforded a government which will give them civil protection, and the means of development.

There is now not the least reason to fear for the safety of Capt. MARCY, who is expected to leave Santa Fé the last of this month for Fort Scott, with horses and mules for the use of Col. JOHNSTON's expedition. Gentlemen just arrived here from the Fort, and who are familiar with the plains, state that Gen. SCOTT's order to Gen. GARLAND, which was telegraphed to Boonville, Mo., on the 28th ult., will reach Santa Fé by the 20th inst., at latest. This will warn Captain MARCY of the Mormon plan to cut him off, or "stampede" his animals, and secure him a military escort sufficiently strong to defy attack. Mr. HOCKADAY does not doubt that the troops will be all ready for the advance from the 1st to the 10th of April, and that they will at least make the attempt at that time to enter the Valley of Salt Lake.

I have conversed to-day with two other intelligent gentlemen who have long lived at Salt Lake City—Messrs. BELL and WILLIAMS. All of them concur in the opinion that the Mormons will make desperate resistance to the troops. Mr. BELL was one of the last sixteen Gentiles who left the Territory. He says that BRIGHAM YOUNG has reposed all along upon the belief that when the people of the States became satisfied that the Mormons intended to fight rather than yield submission to the laws, the Government would be forced to withdraw the troops and retire from the contest rather than consent to the shedding of so much blood. Acting under this delusion he has played a bold and defiant game, taking steps which he knows place his own neck in the halter. With him, therefore, the only alternative is to fight and wear out the troops, if possible. Submission would now be too late. Accordingly Mr. BELL believes the Mormons will resist to the last extremity, or until their men capable of bearing arms are exterminated or made prisoners.

To the inquiry whether the Mormons had taken effective measures for the defence of the Passes of the mountains, Mr. BELL responded affirmatively. Echo Cañon is only one of several similar Passes through which the usual road into the Salt Lake Basin lies. All of them are fortified by the Mormons, besides being mined and underlaid with explosive trains, so that if found necessary the application of a match may instantaneously hurl gigantic rocks upon the devoted heads of the troops, or open the earth to swallow them up. How effective their ingenuity in these diabolical designs may have been, he of course is not aware, but he is satisfied that they have omitted nothing which seemed to them adapted to hurl swift destruction upon their assailants. Echo Cañon, the first through which the troops are expected to pass, has been perhaps more carefully guarded than any other. Here artificial dams are raised, by means of which the water of a small but plentiful stream can easily be turned upon the road through the Cañon, rendering it utterly impassible for wagons or artillery.

But it is not absolutely necessary, as represented, that the troops should go through this Pass. By a detour to the southward, it may be avoided altogether, although that course will add about eighty-seven miles to the distance to be marched. The danger from Mormon sharpshooters, perched upon the rocks from one to three hundred feet above the cañons,—and from missiles to be hurled from their summits by hand, has probably been exaggerated. At least it appears that by following the ascent from a point four or five miles east of Echo Cañon, horsemen can ride to the very edge of the cliff,—and of course riflemen can follow on foot. This force may not only drive off the rebels posted there, but also, by firing down upon those below, guarding the defences, interfere seriously with their plans of operation. There are other cañons which cannot be evaded on the journey in to the Salt Lake plain; and it will undoubtedly be the policy of the Mormons to defend each, successively, with the energy of desperation. Unless my informants, who are intelligent men, and competent to judge, are much at fault, Col. JOHNSTON will need all the reinforcements that can be drawn from Kansas before he will be able to plant his colors within the Mormon lines of defence. It is worthy of remark that Mr. BELL's views in regard to the preparations of the Mormon forces are corroborated by information received recently at Fort Scott, through two trappers who were permitted to come through.

The present promisee to be an interesting week in connection with the Kansas question. On Tuesday, probably, the reports of the Select Committee of the House will be made. The minority will present the fact that the investigation ordered by the House has been completely stifled; that the Committee, instead of being the organ of the House, to fulfill its order for inquiry, has been made, in effect, the creature of Speaker ORR, to smother all the vital facts in connection with the Lecompton Constitution—carrying out with infamous fidelity, the programme of fraud initiated by CALHOUN, and so unscrupulously sustained by his minions from the opening of the Kansas history down to its present chapter and verse. The House will be called upon to vindicate its own honor and self-respect, by adopting resolutions specifically instructing the Committee to make inquiry, and report the facts necessary to show—*not* whether the Kansas swindle has been made to follow the *forms* of law to its various stages of progression—but whether the Lecompton Constitution does or does not embody the views and wishes of the people who are required to live under it, and whether the people really had fair opportunity to participate in the formation of that instrument, or were practically disfranchised by irregularities, or by vexatious, illegal or unconstitutional conditions.

What will be the fate of the proposition for these specific instructions it may be hazardous to venture a prediction; but I do not doubt that there will be found several high-toned and independent gentlemen from the South to unite with the Anti-Lecompton men in rebuking the disgraceful trick by which, through the agency of the Speaker, primarily, the order of the House for investigation has been practically nullified, and treated with contempt. I shall expect to see Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Mr. ZOLLICOFFER and others, who, like them, are not bound by party ties to grovel in the dust at the feet of the Administration, refuse to sustain the "great principle for which alone the South is contending" in this Kansas issue, by devices which would disgrace a jockey in a horse trade. *Nous verrons.*

What is the matter with the mails between here and New-York, that my letters, which should reach you at 6 o'clock in the evening, so often fail until the following morning? I am inclined to believe the carelessness is in the New-York Post-Office, for I am assured by the office here that my packages depart regularly and in due time. Will Mr FOWLER hunt up the delinquent? S.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 9.

In the House to-day the majority and minority reports on the petitions for the removal of Judge LORING were submitted and ordered to be printed. The majority report urges his removal. The minority report, signed by only one member of the Committee, strongly opposes it.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—10:30 P. M.

A large vote was thrown at our State Election to-day. WM. HAILE, the present Governor, was supported by the Republicans and Asa P. CATE, of Northfield, by the Democrats.

The returns so far indicate the reelection of Mr. HALE, for Governor, by an increased majority over that of last year, when he received 34,474 against 31,235 given for Mr. WELLS, the Democratic candidate.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, March 9.

Some disturbance took place in the Fifth Ward today. A party of rowdies took possession of the Ward Room, tore the check-list in pieces, and broke one of the ballot-boxes. The other two in the room were thrown out of the window, and saved. Several persons were badly beaten. The assailants were Democrats, who were offended because certain Irishmen were not registered on the vote list. After the disturbance was over the Board reassembled and announced the election of the Republican Representatives.

Several fights also took place between the Irish Republicans and Irish Democrats.

This evening all is quiet.

CONCORD—11 P. M.

The following is the vote in some of the principal towns:

	Haile.	Cate.
Nashua	1,004	623
Amherst	219	106
Claremont	523	204
Keene	551	233
Manchester	1,376	907
Portsmouth	770	803

ALBIN BEARD, Editor of the New Hampshire *Telegraph*, is elected Mayor of Nashua by a large majority.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9—11.30 P. M.

Eighty-two towns give HAILE 18,083 and CATE 14,024.

The Republican Representatives elected are 119, and Democrats, 39.

To the Senate 9 Republicans, and 3 Democrats are elected.

The Councillors are all Republicans.

The Legislature is strongly Republican, and Gov. HAILE's majority will reach at least 4,000.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9—12.39 A. M.

One hundred and twenty-nine towns heard from give HAILE 23,892; CATE, 21,011. Republican Representatives elected thus far, 146: Democrats, 72

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9.

A fire broke out at about 8 o'clock this morning, in the Troy Bleach Works, on Ida Hill, owned by WILLIAM R. YOWART. The main building was entirely destroyed, but the storehouse, containing several thousand dollars worth of goods, and the drying house, were saved. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, and is fully covered by insurance, as follows: Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, $5,000; Atlantic Insurance Company; Providence, $7,500; American Insurance Company, $5,000; Washington Insurance Company, Providence, $5,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, $700. The fire originated in a defective flue.

FIRE IN ELYRIA, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, March 9.

A fire in Elyria, last night, destroyed eight buildings, causing a loss of $10,000. There was insurance for $6,000 on the property.

FIRE AT PICTOU, N. S.

PICTOU, N. S., Tuesday, March 9.

A fire broke out here last night and six buildings were totally and several others partially consumed. A large amount of goods and furniture was destroyed. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 9.

The *Republican* learns that an attempt has been made to abduct the Judges of the Election at the Delaware Crossing precinct to prevent their giving in their evidence to Gov. DENVER as requested by CALHOUN; and that ISAAC MUNDIE, one of the Judges, was shot in the head and killed.

The Clerks of the Shawnee precinct were preparing a certificate, under oath, stating that they gave the testimony they did before the Investigating Committee, under threats of death.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place has been taken by a company of LANE's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses. No lives were lost.

The *Leader* learns from a gentleman from Kansas that the Topekaites and Anti-Topekaites at Leavenworth have quarreled concerning the policy to be pursued, and that two sets of candidates have been nominated to the Constitutional Convention. The Democrats made no nominations.

It is reported that General LANE has issued a proclamation calling upon the Free-State militia to attack Weston, Mo. This report is discredited here.

Sinking of the Steamer Globe.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, March 9.

The steamer *Globe*, belonging to the Great Western Railway, capsized and sunk while loading live stock at the Michigan Central Railroad wharf this afternoon. She had over one hundred head of cattle on board, many of which were lost. The vessel will be raised.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 9.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 9.

The *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She experienced heavy head winds from Hatteras.

Town Election.

MILLERTON, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9.

At the town election here to-day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 43 majority.

Marine Disasters.

SCITUATE, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Pictou* will be a total loss. Cargo will be saved.

HULL, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Ocean Bride*, is full of water. Will be a total loss. Crew saved, and not lost, as was first supposed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Amy W. Leeds*, from New-York for Pensacola, arrived at Georgetown on the 8th inst in a sinking condition.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time, Mar. 9	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Quebec, Up. t'n	A. M.	—	12°az	——
Quebec, l'r t'n.	A. M.	—	18°az	——
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	10°az	Cloudy and mild.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N.	21°az	Snowing hard.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N.	20°az	Hazy and snowing.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	20°az	Snowing hard.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. E.	29°az	Been snowing.
Eastport	A. M.	N. E.	16°az	Snowing.
Sackville, N.B.	A. M.	N. E.	12°az	Blustg, little snow.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. E.	—	Cloudy and Cold.
Owego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Pleasant.
Washington	M.	W.	34°az	Cloudy.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N. W.	11°az	Snowing—bar, 72.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	S. E.	12°az	Cloudy.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Clear.
White Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Pleasant.
Boston, Mass.	10A M	—	25°az	Cloudy, snow 16in.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W. by S.	29°az	Clear—bar. 29.18.
New-York	A. M.	W.	30°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.50

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans dates of the 2d inst., and Galveston dates of the 27th ultimo.

The stock of cotton at Galveston was 21,000 bales, and the receipts up to the present time in excess of those of last year 22,000. The estimated crop of Texas was 300,000 bales.

Ice formed in the neighborhood of the Colorado River on the 24th ult., and fears were entertained for the safety of the fruit trees.

The Indians of Bexar County were becoming bolder.

FROM ALBANY.

The Commerce of the Hudson River—Revival of an Important Project—The Ten Thousand Dollar Bribery Case—Report of the Select Committee—Character of the Testimony—The Free-Pass Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

After the stormy session of Saturday, the House settles down to work, apparently, with a will, but with little ability to make progress. Two sessions a day are to be held in future. To-day it was "general orders," and in their order only two or three bills of minor importance were considered.

IN THE SENATE

there is more work done, or rather projected, than in the House. This morning there were but one or two bills of general importance noticed or presented. One, offered by Senator JOHNSON, has a direct and important bearing on the commerce of the Hudson River. It revives the charter of the Company incorporated to construct a basin at Albany, and to build a ship canal from this city to a point below the Overslaugh. The act names some of the most enterprising citizens of Albany as Directors of the Company. The capital stock is fixed at $300,000, with the right to increase it to $1,500,000.

The improvement projected, it is said, is perfectly feasible. The route has been repeatedly surveyed by competent Engineers, who have all agreed that it was entirely practicable, and that the cost would not be more than would be justified by the advantages which would follow its completion. Indeed, it is quite within the limits to say that the entire expenditure would not necessarily exceed the amount named as the ultimate capital stock of the Company.

THE $10,000 BRIBERY CHARGE.

At the suggestion of Senator SPINOLA, the Select Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption raised in the House, made a report this morning. The Committee of the Senate was made up of respectable gentlemen—they are all lawyers in good standing, and are by nature and education capable of fishing out truth, though she be ever so deep in the well. They exonerate Senator SPINOLA from the charge of having received any of "that $10,000." They don't appear to have found the first smell of $10,000, and, in fact, are inclined to doubt the existence of any such fund.

So far, so good. That is all very well, as far as it goes—but to ascertain how thick this coating of whitewash is, it may be as well to follow the course of the Committee, as see whether they make their conclusions by a legitimate route.

As near as I can understand the report, the Committee do not claim to have examined any witness except with a view of ascertaining who originated the charge that money had been or was to be paid for the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill. The Committee, on that line of investigation, were not very successful. Substantially, Dick had told Tom, Tom had told Harry, and Harry "didn't know where the devil he did hear it. It might have been in somebody's room—it might have been in the House, in the cars, in the street, or in some other place." That was the end of the track on which the Committee started: and having reached that terminus, they appeared to think their journey ended, and summed up with the whole case on the evidence they had obtained on that one particular line of investigation.

And they do this, notwithstanding Mr. DAYTON distinctly requested the Committee to afford him time and opportunity to procure the attendance of witnesses from Brooklyn, by whom he thought he could prove that money had been raised to procure the passage of the bill, and that, substantially, his charge was correct.

The Committee state this fact to the Senate, and they imply, through their Chairman, that they would have granted the request of Mr. DAYTON had not the Senate, on motion of Senator SPINOLA, instructed them to report this morning.

In the face of this explicit request—in the face of this distinct intimation on the part of Mr. DAYTON that he felt able and willing to procure witnesses who would substantiate the charge; and, notwithstanding the Committee were forced to make a premature and necessarily a partial report, in defiance of parliamentary usage, and in opposition to what any man must consider the justice and equity of the case, the majority of the Senate receive and adopt this partial report, unite in its conclusions, *and discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the subject.*

Of course this closes the doors of the Senate against the admission of the witnesses whom Mr. DAYTON expressed a desire to summon and examine. It shuts out any direct testimony that might have been adduced; and the verdict they render they expect the world to receive as final and conclusive. Gentlemen of the Senate, you will be mistaken. The people—your common constituents—will not be satisfied so easily. This charge was made, not "by an irresponsible correspondent of an irresponsible newspaper,"—(I believe that is the phraseology,)—but by a member of the Assembly, on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. It was made in a public debate on the bill for the passage of which it was said the money had been raised. You have deemed it of sufficient importance to require investigation at your hands. With all the formalities which the rules of the Senate impose, you have conferred upon a Select Committee the highest powers which the Senate possesses. While that Committee is engaged in the discharge of its duties, you demand a report. They tell you that the gentleman who made the statement on the floor of the House is desirous of summoning witnesses by whom he expects to prove the truth of the statement, and *after such information you discharge the Committee.* Is this right? Is it just towards Mr. DAYTON? Is it doing justice to Mr. SPINOLA himself? Is it doing justice to yourselves? Can Mr. SPINOLA or the Senate afford to go to the people for a final judgment, so long as there is a doubt remaining? Can Mr. SPINOLA and the Senate satisfy the people that the case should be made up, so long as Mr. DAYTON expresses a desire to continue the investigation? If you insist on a decision now, will not the people disregard the whitewash of the Senate, and, under the old Scotch verdict of "Not proven," leaving the inference that the result might have been different, had not the Committee, at the dictation of the Senate, prematurely closed the examination of witnesses?

THE FREE-PASS BILL

Is the standing order in the Senate. Whenever any light-artillery practice is to be gone through, that is set up as the target for the Committee of the Whole to blaze at. It was up to-day, and lasted the Senate through—a session protracted until all the Senators had to cantent themselves with cold dinners. Since its first introduction it has been so amended that hardly a word of the great original remains. An amendment was adopted to-day, which requires all Rail road to pass stockholders free to and from the place where the election for officers of the corporation is held. This amendment was adopted by the Committee, at the suggestion of Senator MATHER, and will probably be adhered to by the Senate. It is said that at a meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad, held last week, a resolution in favor of this bill was adopted by a unanimous vote. That was before the amendment was hitched on. I wonder if the Directors of the Central will indorse the amendment with the same unanimity? I think not. "Mrs. JONES won't like that." LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, from the Supervisors of Brooklyn to abolish the City Court. Also, to amend the charter of Brooklyn by regulating the trade of tinkers and peddlers.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

NOTICES.

By Mr. FOOTE, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to open, grade and pave Montgomery-street, Brooklyn, and to change its name to Boundary-avenue.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to revive the act incorporating the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company; the capital to be $300,000, with power to increase to $1,500,000.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to prevention and punishment of crime.

To increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

The consideration of the Metropolitan Police bill was then postponed until Thursday, 12 o'clock M.

The Select Committee on the bribery case on the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill, reported that the charges grew out of idle rumors entirely, and that they could find no other foundation for the charges made by Mr. DAYTON in the Assembly.

The Committee were then discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The bill preventing free passes from being issued by railroads, was debated to a late hour this afternoon in Committee of the Whole, by Messrs. SPINOLA, MATHER, SCOW, and others. At 4½ the Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

The question on agreeing to the report was laid on the table, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate reassembled and took up the special order—the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. MATHER offered as a substitute the Democratic Legislative Caucus resolutions in favor of the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress and sustaining President BUCHANAN.

Mr. DIVEN moved as a substitute the Assembly concurrent resolutions, adverse to the Lecompton Constitution.

On this Mr. MANDEVILLE occupied the attention of the Senate until 9½ o'clock.

Mr. MANDEVILLE was followed by Mr. NOXON in a long argument, lasting until ten minutes to 10.

Mr. SPINOLA commenced speaking when he gave way to Mr. W. A. WHEELER, who offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That in his opposition to the present effort of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of the Territory of Kansas, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, from the State of Illinois, is faithful to the true principles and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. SPINOLA insisted that the Senator from the Seventeenth District (WHEELER) had been discourteous in introducing his resolution, as he (SPINOLA) had only given way for what he supposed some ordinary tuvial motion.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER said that if he had been guilty of discourtesy he would have withdrawn his resolution.

The matter not being pressed, Mr. SPINOLA proceeded in his remarks, refusing to give way to a motion to adjourn.

Half-past 10 o'clock—Mr. SPINOLA is still speaking. There is no prospect of a vote being taken to-night.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Select Committee to investigate the charge of bribery as made by Mr. DAYTON in the Assembly, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill relative to local assessments in the city of Brooklyn, reported this morning at some length.

The Committee say, "They have not considered it their duty to fix the responsibility on the party making the charge, so much as to inquire whether any member of the Senate had been guilty of the corruption imputed." They then proceed to review the testimony. Mr. SWAIN says the remarks as published in the TIMES was a true report of the remarks of Mr. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON says in his testimony that "on Friday, (26th February,) on his way to his home in the cars, Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that SPINOLA was to receive $10,000, and HANFORD half of it, for procuring the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill. I never heard the subject mentioned until Mr. LAWRENCE spoke of it in the cars." Mr. DAYTON further testifies: "In coming up in the cars on Monday another gentleman mentioned the subject to me—the gentleman was a member of the House. He said that he understood that $5,000 was to be paid Mr. SPINOLA, or that he was to receive $5,000 to secure the the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill." Mr. DAYTON afterwards gave as his informant Hon. Mr. BECKER, of Ulster. Mr. DAYTON also testified that Mr. LAW spoke of it to him in the House, remarking that he had heard of it; also, that Mr. HENDRICSON said he had heard the same rumor. Mr. DAYTON concluded as follows: "My statement was made from what Mr. LAWRENCE told me."

After further review of the testimony, the Committee close their report as foll

HISTORY OF LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.
Day closed. A child had seen the light:
But for the lady fair and bright—
She rested in undreaming night.
Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.
Years fled. He wore a manly face
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.
And then he died. Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum and story—
Life, Death, and all there is of—GLORY.

NEW BOOKS.

If it had been the purpose of GUERRAZZI, the author of the new romance of *Beatrice Cenci*, to render the name of an Italian hateful, and to cause a shudder of horror whenever Italy is alluded to, he could not have taken more effective steps towards the accomplishment of his object than by the publication of that work. He was a prisoner in a Roman dungeon for having rebelled against Papal tyranny when he wrote this history of the Cencis, and every sentence in it is a poinard directed at the heart of Romish lust and power: he infused the rancorous poison of his malignant revenge in every word that he penned, and cared not if he involved his whole country in the curse which he uttered against the objects of his vengeance. He gives as a type of the modern Latin, an exaggerated picture of one of the worst men that ever lived, and, as an indication of Roman tyranny and Papal corruption, the worst acts of the worst Pontiffs. The reading world will accept his representations and Anti-Papists will be strengthened in their hatred of the Romish Church by the revelations which he makes of its corruption and wickedness. But, it was not the professed purpose of GUERRAZZI to produce such effects as these; his avowed object was to prove the innocence of Beatrice Cenci of the terrible crime of parricide, which has for so many generations invested the lovely face which is believed to be hers with a fearful interest. And he has perfectly succeeded. No one who reads the terrible story of Beatrice Cenci, which he has written, will ever again believe in her guilt. But it would have been better that the old tradition should have remained undisturbed than that such a history should have been written. No book ever before contained such a collection of revolting enormities; it is a foul libel upon human nature from beginning to end; there is a shudder upon every page, and the air seems to be filled with shrieks and groans, while clots of blood, dripping from poisoned stilettos, fill the vision as we read. The book commences with incest and parricide, and proceeds accumulating horrors until the close; arson, murder, robbery, assassination, parricide, fratricide, revenge, lust, incest, the horrors of the rack, the hypocrisy of priests, a father murdering his children, judges condemning the innocent to death, a son plotting the murder of his mother, a wife seeking the life of her husband, bandits in their caverns, priests at their revels, prisoners in their dungeons, criminals on the scaffold, are the materials of the history, which ends with a most revolting description of the execution of an entire family. The portrait of Francisco Cenci is really a master-piece of wickedness; such a perfect devil has never before been drawn by any author: the original was hideous enough, transcending the capacity of an ordinary imagination to conceive, but GUERRAZZI has improved upon the reality, and created a monster whose unnatural combination of huge vices and demoniac instincts forms a complete and consistent character which frightens by its supernatural foulness, because it seems a possibility. The creator of this terrible image of the possibility of human depravity, after completing his horrible ideal, follows him into the next world, and imagines him, even there, deriving satisfaction from his own murder, since it was the cause of the destruction of his innocent children.

"Notwithstanding he endeavored to do great things, men and worldly affairs bound him like the shirt of Agsmemnon, so that shortly to do good wearied him, then seemed to him contemptible, and finally he hated it. He turned to do evil, and said, like the devil—"Be thou my good!" The Titan's part pleased him, and it seemed a magnificent boldness to him to raise his rebellious head against heaven and challenge it. Every desire he throed to evil; as a means of rising to fame, he loved it with the delirium of drunkenness, and with the obstinacy of a calculator: to exceed iniquities then known he imagined the column of Hercules transported by him and new worlds discovered: he joined family ties for the pleasure of wickedly tearing them asunder: he nourished the dearest affections to crush them either under the blow of cruel mockery, or less painfully with a dagger: he did not believe in God, but he felt Him like a nail in the middle of his heart; and then he brutally blasphemed him, like the bear, who bites the lance which has hurt him, thinking to heal the wound: in short, a horrid mixture of an Ajax, a Nero, and a common bandit. Don Giovanni is a fragment of his character. He lived a torment to himself and others: he hated and was hated in return; he fed himself on evil, and evil killed him. He died as perhaps he would have chosen to die; since his wicked passions had gone so far to stifle all feelings of nature, that we may be permitted to suppose, that knowing himself to be now burdened with years, and his powers of injuring less strong, at least for a long time, his guilty soul exulted in the thought of the murder of his body, which would be able to send his whole family by a bloody path to their graves. I imagine to myself that I can see his wicked spirit blowing the fire which heated the instrument that lacerated the flesh of his son GIACOMO; swinging the club that broke his temple; and gathering in his hands the blood dripping from the axe which cut off the heads of his kindred, and bathing his bosom with it as if it were refreshing dew."

It has been objected to this book, and we think most justly, that it is too horrible, too ghastly, too revolting and too tragic for popular circulation. That it is powerful and fascinating, that it is full of sensations and shudderings, cannot be denied, and to the palled tastes of readers who are in search of a new excitement it will prove a *bonne bouche*. The *Castle of Otranto*, and such romances as the *Three Spaniards*, with the whole brood of Radcliffian productions and *Pirates' Own Books*, are very poor, tame and trumpery stuff, compared with *Beatrice Cenci*, in which "horrors on horror's head accumulate," until nausea and disgust must follow, as an inevitable consequence of indulging in such ghoul-like reading. But all the moral that lies in the story, all the good to be extracted from it, might have been obtained without wading knee-deep in gore, and encountering such horrifying spectres on the way. One of the critics of the work, who defends the author's right to deal with the subject in the manner he has done, asks: "What would become of the noble tragedies exhibited upon the Attic stage, if the gigantic crimes and sufferings of the house of Tantalus and the race of Labdacus had been excluded, by an overfastidious fear of shocking the nerves of the Demos, as he sat upon the stone benches of the Dionysiac Theatre?"

But the Demos who reads popular novels at the present day is a very different sort of person from the spectator who sat upon the stone steps of the Dionysiac theatre. It is not the subject which shocks and disgusts him, but the manner in which it is treated. Our audiences sit in their cushioned seats and witness with great complacency the smotherlog of Desdemona by her colored husband, the murder of the good King Duncan, the atrocities of Don Giovanni, and the horrors of the last act of "Il Trovatore." But they could not sit quietly in their seats and witness the performance of Titus Andronicus, or of Timon, King of Tyre. It is not the wickedness and outrage which we object to, but the manner in which they are represented. The tragedies of the Attic Stage are decent and moderate compared with the heaped-up horrors of *Beatrice Cenci*.

The translator, LUIGI MONTI, has rendered the original into very readable English; but his translation is full of verbal mistakes, perhaps inevitable to a foreigner, which a careful proof reader might have corrected.

Among the heaps of ephemeral books which are unceasingly issuing from the American Press, it is most satisfactory to encounter a work of such permanent value, so complete in its execution, and so thorough in its treatment of a great subject, as *The City of the Great King, or Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and as it is to be.* By J. T. BARCLAY, M. D., Missionary in Jesalem. Published by STANFORD & DELISSER, New-York. Doctor BARCLAY has brought to the execution of his work all the great essentials for its complete performance. He had the requisite learning, religious enthusiasm, and opportunities of personal investigation. Jerusalem as it was he could picture from written history; Jerusalem as it is he could only depict from actual observation; and Jerusalem as it will be he can only conceive vaguely from the prophetic indications of Holy Writ. The most important and interesting part of his work is that which treats of Jerusalem as it is, which occupies but 189 of the 620 pages of the volume; but this portion of the volume is so full of accurate information, so clearly written, and so admirably illustrated, that no desire is felt for more. The subject is exhausted, and you rise from the perusal of it with a more vivid impression of the City of the Great King, and probably with more accurate ideas of its topography and the various objects of interest in it, than you have of many of the places you have visited. Dr. BARCLAY has no theory of his own to establish in reference to the location of the holy places; his sole object has been to investigate to the extent of his ability, so as to ascertain the truth in regard to them, and his candor and discrimination are so evident to the reader, that no doubts are entertained of the entire correctness of all his statements. The volume is an exceedingly handsome one, and the Illustrations are not only very numerous, but of a very superior description. There are maps, steel engravings, lithographic views, wood cuts, lithotint engravings in great profusion, more than sixty in number. Dr. BARCLAY does not always coincide with the opinions of Dr. ROBINSON, in his great work on the Holy Land, but he professes the highest respect for him, and differs from him only because he had better opportunities of making his own observations.

It is not from Doctor ROBINSON only that he differs, but from nearly every other writer on Jerusalem, as respects the location of the holy places. Doctor BARCLAY has given to the subject a genuinely American feeling; his enthusiasm takes the shape of a prying curiosity for facts. He receives no theory upon trust, but insists on perfect accuracy of information. He is as exacting as a railroad surveyor, and measures distances remorselessly with his tape and foot rule. He is never for a moment carried away by the sacredness of his subject, or overpowered by the awful majesty with which the scene must be invested for every reverend believer in Holy Writ. If there be any exception to his rigid pursuit of the truth, it is in relation to the locality of the mission-house which he occupied, which he makes the scene of a fearful number of sacred events. Even in his interpretation of the Vision of Ezekiel, and the prophecies of Jeremiah and Zecharish, respecting the restoration of the City of the Great King, he is as methodical as the surveyor of a new city in the West, and not only gives us the dimensions of the millennial metropolis, which he limits to the moderate extent of a hundred square miles, but he designates the best route for railroads to approach the city, and speculates upon the probability of the banks of the brook Kedron, or the new river that is to flow through the city, being lined with flourishing mills of various kinds. Such matter-of-fact speculations as these, and occasional familiarities of language, may appear somewhat incongruous in connection with a subject which to ordinary people is invested with sacred awe. But it should be remembered, that to one who has resided three or four years in Jerusalem, the Holy City appears in a very different light than to those who only view it through the sacred atmosphere of their Biblical impressions. The City of the Great King is a real matter-of-fact, brick-and-mortar City, inhabited by a very matter-of-fact people, the delineation of whose manners is not by any means the least entertaining or instructive part of Doctor BARCLAY'S most valuable and instructive work.

One of the most superbly illustrated books that has recently been published in England is ATKINSON'S *Oriental and Western Siberia*, being a narrative of seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. This was a route which had never been traveled by any Englishman before, and parts of it had never been visited by any European before Mr. ATKINSON. The object of the traveler was not to write a book of travels, nor to make scientific observations, his sole purpose being to make drawings of Siberian scenery; consequently he has not given the world so valuable a work as might have been anticipated. But it is, notwithstanding, full of amusement, and of information respecting a part of the earth of which we before knew as little as we know of the inhabitants of the moon. He traveled from Kokhan on the West to the eastern end of the Baikal, and as far south as the Chinese town of Tchin-si, including that immense chain called Syanshan, never before seen by a European, and over a large portion of the Gobi, over which GENGHIS KHAN marched with his army towards the West. He suffered much, encountered great difficulties, and was frequently at the point of death; but by his personal courage, and a passport from the Emperor of Russia, he was enabled to overcome all his dangers and difficulties, and returned home with his journals and the six hundred drawings which he made of the wild scenery he saw and the wilder tribes he encountered. In his published volume a large number of the pictures are printed very beautifully in colors, but in the republication by the HARPERS the colored pictures are omitted. The wood-cuts in the American edition, however, are very numerous and very good, and they present us with views of most extraordinary freaks of nature.

We have from ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS the two concluding volumes, III. and IV., of that noble work, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, by Rev. Doctor SPRAGUE. The two concluding volumes are chiefly occupied with notices of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, furnished by a great number of writers, with historical introductions by Doctor SPRAGUE. The notices are brought down to the year 1855; but, in some instances, they extend to a later date.

The HARPERS have added to their "Classical Library" the Oxford translation of the works of TACITUS, revised, with notes. From the same publishers we have a very useful abridgment of Professor WILLIAM C. FOWLER'S English Grammar, entitled *The English Language in its Elements and Forms*, intended as a text-book for schools.

The celebrated yacht *Wanderer*, commanded by her owner, John D. Johnson, is described to us, by those who have seen her and sailed in her, as being one of the finest specimens of naval architecture now afloat. She is, from all accounts, the best as well as the largest yacht in the world, being 243 tons in measurement, and as fleet as the wind.

THE MORMONS IN EUROPE.

Letter from a Mormon Missionary in Denmark—Progress of Mormonism in Northern Europe.

LORENTZENS GADE, 504, D 5,
COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858.

Since last I wrote to you I have made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Danish language—my pilgrimage, therefore, begins to be more supportable. To be blessed with unimpaired faculties and yet be obliged, from Babel's curse, to move among one's fellow-beings deaf and dumb, is an experience anything but agreeable. Whether or not in the eyes of the natives I look stupid, I certainly feel horribly so; but I suppose I will get over this shortly.

In my former letter I said little of the Latter-day work in this country; but as I have just returned from visiting the Conferences, some items will doubtless be interesting.

In the beginning of December I started from this City for a tour through the province of Jutland, visiting all the principal towns, and making numerous calls in the country, as our brethren are here and there all over the province. Jutland is the largest island in Denmark, (which, by-the-by, is composed of several small islands, some of them resembling the "Tow-heads" in the Mississippi river, only they lack the fine, rich soil and the stately white maple,) and has the appearance of having been, at some period of the world's existence, covered by the sea. In some few places the country is undulating, and would look well only for the absence of trees and shrubbery; but generally speaking the land is low and flat, and to my eyes has a very hungry appearance. The Jylander thinks, however, there is no place like it, and I perfectly agree with him.

The people are very industrious, and certainly the most strictly honest that I have ever met with. The country people are very plain and simple, and their dress as primitive as their manners. Male and female dress in home-made linsey and tow linen; and all ages, sexes and sizes wear the same kind of wooden shoes which their progenitors wore five hundred years ago. Those worn by the men resemble, in size at least, one end of an ox yoke, with a hole sufficiently large to admit the foot and put on and off with ease, after the bottom has been covered with straw. These are represented as being exceedingly warm, and they apparently are so, for no person is ever seen warming toes at the fire, cold as is the country. Fire, did I say? I don't think such a phenomenon was ever seen at a country-house in Denmark—I mean a real good old Yankee fire, that blazes up to the arch, throwing its genial influence to the furthest corner of the room, and before which the good wife can rock the cradle and knit, while the farmer sips his mug of cider, reads his paper, and both feel that they have something to live for, and are somebody in the world. To describe all the domestic peculiarities of this people would require more space and time than I have at my disposition. One thing more, however, I must mention. It is the prevailing custom to build dwelling-houses and barns under one roof—the stable being nearest to that part of the building used by the inmates of the house as their sleeping apartments. Being a little curious, I inquired the reason, and was informed that the sole object of this arrangement was to derive warmth from the cattle. Doubtless they gain their object. I thought that if economy was consulted in that arrangement, there would certainly be little expense in the surgical aids of lance and leeches. Their stables breed the finest fleas in the world, and none need apprehend inflammations and nervous affections. I speak from experience. Oh! my poor body while in Jutland—perhaps they liked Yankee blood. From their persistency of attack I guess they enjoyed it. However, in spite of this disagreeable experience, and their black bread and strong coffee, with horn spoons and finger-forks, I have had a pleasant tour, seen the country, learned much to me interesting, visited the Saints, attended the several conferences, preached the Gospel, borne testimony of the Latter-day work of the great God, and, I trust, have done some good.

The Scandinavian mission is prosperous, though difficulties to be surmounted are numerous. This Mission includes the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and in order to carry on the work over such a great extent of country, it is necessary to have many traveling elders engaged, who can go from village to village, and from house to house, bearing testimony of the truth, and spreading the printed Word. There are not the same facilities for traveling in this country as in England or America, and our brethren journey almost entirely on foot, which makes their transportation from place to place somewhat slow; nevertheless, they are very diligent in their labors and are full of zeal in the Redeemer's cause.

In the Kingdom of Denmark we continue to have peace, and are not disturbed in our meetings except now and again by some drunken rowdy. Our brethren and sisters are respected, and can find, quite as readily as any others, employment from Gentiles. We have baptized four hundred and seventeen in Denmark during the last half year.

The persecution of the Saints, in Sweden, continues with more cruelty, if possible, than before. Something like a petition for religious liberty was, a short time since, presented to the Diet, but has been rejected. The result is that the priests and civil authorities use all the power which the law gives them, to prevent the brethren from preaching or baptizing in the Kingdom. Many of the elders have been arrested and cast into prison, there to feast on rye bread and water for weeks together. I do not know of any being in prison at the present time. I think the last were set at liberty a few days since; but they have warning that if they begin to preach or make proselytes, they will not get off so well next time. Notwithstanding all this bitter persecution, the brethren are determined that the people shall have the Gospel preached to them. They continue to labor, very cautiously, and many people are anxiously inquiring after the truth. There have been one hundred and fifty-one baptized in that Kingdom during the last six months.

In Norway things are about the same as in Sweden, only the officers are not so inhuman in the execution of the law in the former places as in the latter; nevertheless, the brethren are frequently fined and cast into prison for baptizing. Fifty-five persons have been baptized in that kingdom during the half-year, making in all 623 baptisms in the mission for the last six months. We now number 3,353 souls. They are humble, willing to be taught, and are ready to do all in their power to build up the Kingdom of God; in short, they are a good people.

The elders who arrived in this mission a few months back have done the Saints much good. Elder IVERSON, who came from Zion with the handcart company of missionaries last Summer, has been among his relatives on the island of Als, in Sleswick. He has commenced to baptize there, which has caused considerable excitement. The Saints and many who were not in the church had long desired to see some of their countrymen who had lived in Utah return to preach among them. His labors, therefore, have been particularly beneficial.

The Scandinavian Mission has justly been considered the most prosperous of all our foreign missions. There has probably been more persecution attending the propagation of the Gospel here than elsewhere—indeed, the history of the missions establish that beyond doubt; but with it all never has there been such success attending the labors of the Elders. Elder ERASTUS SNOW, of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, who founded this mission, arrived in this city on the 16th of June, 1850, and, though only a little more than twenty months in the country, accomplished a mighty work. Upwards of 700 persons were baptized, the *Book of Mormon* was translated and published in the Danish language, likewise the *Book of Doctrine and Covenants*. Several other standard works of the Church were translated and published under his supervision and a few original works published. He commenced the *Scandinaviens Stierne* in the Fall of 1851, which has now attained a large circulation among outsiders as well as among the brethren. Before his departure upwards of 300 of his friends gave him a public dinner at the Hotel de Nord, and privately many tokens of respect. Since his departure for Utah the labors of the elders have been quite as successful in proportion to their callings and spheres of labor, so that the mission has attained its present strength and important position, independent of the large number who have emigrated to Utah.

Utah!—Aye, that word has touched another string. The present hostility of the Democratic President against Utah has deranged considerably the arrangements of many of our brethren in this country. No less than one hundred and fifty families had sold and were ready to emigrate when the word came "No emigration to the United States." Tradesmen and laboring men can find employment and can squat down anywhere till the storm blows over: but those who parted with their homesteads and have been accustomed to have everything their own way, and just when they wanted it, find it another matter. What they will yet do is not determined.

Little is said here of the "Utah War," and much of that I suppose is gas. We get the papers in this office, and of course see what is going on in the camp, in Utah and in Congress. For my part I borrow but little trouble over it. True, wife, babies and all things that have any earthly endearments to me are in Utah, and I would not have them anywhere else, for they are among the people of God, and he can take care of them.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S sending troops to Utah seems to me the greatest piece of humbug that has been got up since BARNUM'S "Baby Show." However, if Uncle Sam has a few millions of dollars to spend, and a few thousand soldiers to freeze and starve to death in the mountains, all right,—the game has been his own seeking after. The old gentleman will learn, perhaps when it is too late to repent, that he is fighting against God. Yea, the Almighty built the batteries, bastions, towers, and parapets, and dug the trenches which form the bulwarks around his people, and I entertain the idea that Uncle will find he is a better engineer than the old man had taken him to be.

Yours, &c. J. W. Y.

THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

Extracts from a Letter to Governor Cumming, by Dr. Hurt, Indian Agent in Utah.

Dr. HURT, Indian Agent in Utah, has written a letter to Governor CUMMING, giving an elaborate representation of the condition of affairs in the Territory, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * "The doctrines of religious toleration and freedom of conscience are favorite themes of the Mormon missionaries, but many of their new converts have learned, by sad experience, that no such doctrines have ever been tolerated or practiced within the borders of this new Zion. To show what vaunted applause the reformation above referred to was heralded to the world, I must quote from the pen of one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S satellites, who says:

'When this reformation commenced, there was not a distillery, brewery, grog-shop, gamhiting saloon or house of ill-fame in the Territory. No rowdyism, incendiarism, prostitution, homicides, suicides, infanticides, forgeries or murders. What, then, says he, is the condition of the people, that they require reform?'

And in answer to this interrogation he brings up the old Missouri persecutions of twenty years ago as a cause of this necessity. He then breaks forth again in most enthusiastic adulation of the peculiar features of this work thus:

'This reformation bears no resemblance whatever to sectarian revivals. There is no excitement, no enthusiasm, no working upon the feelings of the people, nothing but a calm appeal to their judgment. Hence the fruits are different.'

In his head ideal of felicity the mind of the religionist, in contemplating so exemplary a condition of society as is here portrayed, would naturally revert to this new Zion as the chosen seat of Divine interposition for the perfection of human happiness, and in prolific imagination picture in this reformation a glorious transition from earthly turmoils to a more perfect similitude to celestial creatures. It is to be regretted that so sublime a picture should ever have been encumbered with a *dark side* but that such is the case in this instance I shall endeavor to show as I proceed to discuss Mormonism in its relations to the constitution and laws of the country.

During the reformation a proclamation issued from the 'Lord's anointed,' announcing the solemn fact that the people had violated their covenants with God, and commanding them indiscriminately to bow at the confessional, and to repair to the streams of the mountains and be rebaptized forthwith. Under the execution of this mandate, thousands now in Utah will not be surprised when I say that I have seen men and women weeping in the bitterest agony of soul: and when I attempted to console them they would say that they abhorred the idea of being forced into a confessional, but dared not refuse. Others would say that they knew not wherein they had sinned, but that they dared not disobey the council. Again, those thousands will not be surprised when I say that I have heard their teachers announce to them on numerous occasions, in round terms that if they refused to obey the mandate they would 'get their d—d throats cut.' Poor creatures! Like flies in the spider's web, they would struggle to be free again, but after every effort sink down exhausted with the strong fetters of power more closely drawn about them.

That Coogress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, is a clause of the Constitution which the Mormons feign to cherish and observe, but those in Utah who have felt constrained to differ from them conscientiously can testify with what imminent peril to their lives they have been forced to abandon the exercise of this sacred constitutional privilege. Under this clause of the Constitution the Mormons attempt to justify themselves in erecting a system of theocratic autocracy, which recognizes the shedding of human gore for the remission of sins, and have formed themselves into a religious body politic, with municipal regulations, institutions, and practices which reflect dishonor and insult upon the enlightened age in which they live. They have kept an organized police of banditti whose business it is to prowl about the domicil of the citizen, or crouch in some nook upon the highway. In the dead hours of the night, for the purpose of exacting under its sable curtain the penalty of their bloody ritual from some unfortunate creature who may have incurred the indignation of the priesthood. Under this system of pseudo religion the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin are the chosen instruments of vengeance upon those who may have dared to lift their hands or voices against the authority of the Church. It matters little by what chicanery and falsehood they may have been lured/led into this society of abominations, the only hope of safety lies in their servile acquiescence in the will of those who have plotted their ruin.

These other clauses of the Constitution are disregarded or overlooked which declare that

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against all unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury.

Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Here, Sir, are a few clauses of constitutional law worthy of our most ardent esteem and devotion, as forming the basis of civil liberty, the protecting ægis of the citizen's rights; but with what degree of good faith they have been observed by this Mormon hierarchy will best appear from the recital of a few incidents among many that have obtruded themselves upon my notice.

On the morning of Dec. 29, 1856, I was informed that the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court had been broken open the night before and robbed of the docket, official papers, and library of the said Court. To satisfy myself of the truth of this report, I visited the office rooms, where I met C. E. BOLTON, deputy clerk, and also Judge STILES and T. S. WILLIAMS, and to my astonishment found nothing but the office furniture remaining in the apartment. Not only the books, papers, documents, &c., of the Supreme Court, but the law library of Messrs. STILES and WILLIAMS had also been extracted. While we were yet tinkering about the premises, it was discovered that a privy in the back yard had been destroyed by fire, the smouldering remains of which were still visible, and on examining the vault several books were found partly burned and still burning. I was a little surprised to learn from a letter published by Mr. BOLTON subsequently that the court records had been destroyed, as I do not recollect of his having made any allusion to their safety at that time. In a conversation with Mr. B., a few days after this occurrence, he told me that he was satisfied that the burglary had been committed by a party of mischievous boys, (whose names he did not mention,) but said that it would be useless to try to bring them to justice, as the evidence was not sufficient to procure conviction.

On the night of Jan. 8, 1857, in the western suburbs of the city of the great Salt Lake, the voice of a female mingling with the outcries of children was heard in the streets. Morning came, and with it the news that the house of MARY COLLINS, a poor widow, had been attacked about 11 o'clock at night, and destroyed by a band of midnight incendiaries. Mrs. COLLINS fled with her three children in their night clothes into the street, where the snow lay three feet deep, and every gust of the night wind pierced them to the vitals, and where they came nigh perishing before they found a charitable door.

On the morning of the tenth day of the same month, the house of CHARLES CLARK, in Great Salt Lake City, was attacked in open daylight by a band of ruffians and razed to the ground. CLARK had rented the house the day before, (paying the rent in advance,) and was just moving into it. He remonstrated, but to no effect, offered resistance but was overpowered. His wife cried for mercy, but was not heard. He then appealed to know why he was thus treated? to which the only reply was, 'We don't intend that any damned Gentile shall live in our ward.' CLARK and his wife were left standing in the street in snow three feet deep, not knowing where to look for shelter from the storms of a ruthless Winter.

On the night of the 13th day of the same month a band of ruffians repaired to the house of HENRY J. JARVIS, a merchant on the corner of South Temple and Emigration streets, in Great Salt Lake City, at the hour of 10 o'clock, and calling Mr. J. into the store-room under pretence of wanting to trade, clinched him by the hair, jerked him instantly over the counter, threw him violently upon the floor, and commenced stamping on him. JARVIS struggled for life, and as most of his assailants had loosed their hold on him for the purpose of stamping, he succeeded in throwing himself out of doors into the street. His wife and some female visitors, hearing the fracas and the cry of 'murder' in the well-known voice of the husband, fled also in consternation into the street, but the appearance of men armed with bludgeons frightened them back to their rooms again. Seeing that their victim had escaped, the incendiaries set fire to the house and retreated in the darkness. JARVIS reached the doors of his nearest neighbors and implored their protection, which was denied him on the ground of his being a dissenter from their faith. Finding that the ruffians had left, Mrs. JARVIS and her companions went into the store, and by means of snow succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was kindled on the counter, and had not yet reached the walls of the building. At a late hour Mr. JARVIS returned to his house, accompanied by WILLIAM BELL, Esq., late a merchant in Salt Lake City, who remained with him during the rest of the night.

On the night of the 15th day of March last three men, two of them by the name of PARRISH, (father and son,) and one named POTTER, were most inhumanly murdered and butchered on the public highway, about a quarter of a mile south of the town of Springville, in Utah County. I am of opinion that if the testimony in this case shall ever be brought to light it will present one of the most bloody atrocities known to the catalogue of crime. The corpses of the dead men were literally riddled with rifle and pistol balls; the throat of each of them was cut, and the elder PARRISH had his cheek cut off and his bowels ripped out. With as little noise as possible an inquest was held over the bodies, which found 'death by unknown assassins.' And then, as if to add insult to injury, I have heard men attempt to justify the deed, by saying that 'they had threatened the Bishop,' and again, to satisfy the poor Indians who could not see any reason for spilling so much blood, that 'they had threatened the Indians.' One man told me in round terms that the less I could say about it the better it would be for me. I know nothing of these men—the PARRISHES and POTTER—except that they were dissenters from their Church. POTTER was a brother of WILLIAM POTTER, who was murdered with GRINNISON, and it may be that 'the Lord's secrets were in danger,' and that 'dead men tell no tales' is a maxim which they seem to understand and appreciate. The testimony in this case is now struggling for utterance in the breast of many an honest man and woman in Utah, and should it ever come forth will rend the veil of secrecy, and show up men and measures in their true colors. That 'murder will out' is an old and pretty well-established maxim, and 'as the Lord reigneth, judgment will yet be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet.'

On the night of December 24, 1856, a female who had recently arrived in a hand-cart train, committed suicide in the eastern suburbs of Great Salt Lake City rather than submit to polygamy, the existence of which had been denied by her teachers in England. Soon after her arrival she had been told that she must be sealed to the man in whose family she was then living, and on refusing to do so, she was informed in a peremptory tone that she would be denied protection and the means of subsistence from any source, and denounced as a prostitute. Such announcements brought her unfortunate situation too plainly before her. It was too much for the tender chords which bound her spirit to its mortal tenement, and the fatal razor was brought to its relief.

Here, Sir, is presented a catalogue of crimes of the deepest dye, most of which have been perpetrated in the metropolis of this new Zion, the capital of Utah, and the home of BRIGHAM YOUNG; and in respect to either of which comment is unnecessary to show that one or more of the above clauses of constitutional law has been most shamefully, openly and flagrantly disregarded. In the face of all these facts, DAVID O. CALDER, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S chief clerk and letter-writer, is eager to have it understood throughout the world that no such crimes were known in Utah when this reformation commenced—i. e., about October 15, 1856—but that all was peace, love, sobriety and good order. This, we are bound to believe, was the happy state of things in Utah about the time of this reformation. What, then, follows in its wake? Midnight plundering, burglary, ruffianism, arson, suicide and murder!"

Mormon Resources.

Ex-Elder HYDE has written a very interesting letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* in which he discusses these three questions, viz: 1. How far the Mormons will resist the United States forces; 2. What are their resources; 3. What are the most effectual means to enforce their obedience. We quote from the Ex-Elder's letter:

"No question can exist as to their disposition to resist; the vigor and duration of their resistance must depend on their *resources*. These, however exaggerated by the love of the marvelous, or distorted for party purposes, or swelled by false reports, are not very extensive; but quite extensive enough to require a vast expenditure to exhaust, and a large force to destroy. Up to the year 1853, the Mormons had sold all their surplus produce to California emigrants, who furnished them with a market, and consequently induced enterprising merchants to import large supplies of commodities and luxuries to their settlements. Not one farmer out of a hundred had more provisions stored in an would supply his own family beyond the expected harvest. There were no public granaries; the surplus stock was all driven off to California, and there disposed of for mules, money and merchandise: and, confident in the coming harvests, none thought of allowing property to remain idle in the form of stored provisions. In '54, '55 and '56, the crops were almost entirely ruined by grasshoppers, smut, the blue worm, extreme drought and scarcity of water for irrigating purposes. Thousands were dragging on a miserable and precarious existence by subsisting on wild roots and boiled weeds. The fearfully deep snows of the Winters of 1854, '55, and '55, '56, had killed off their cattle by thousands, and meat was an almost unheard of luxury. The little grain that had been stored previously to this date was all consumed, and still the people were starving.

Last year they had a very abundant crop of all species of produce, and but few California emigrants to purchase any part of it. But they had also a large emigration of their own people, who will have produced nothing. However abundant may have been their last year's harvest, and however large the crops of this year may prove to be, they will still have but a very inadequate stock of provisions to supply their wants, in case of a protracted resistance on their part, or in the event of their accomplishing their threats of burning their settlements and flying to the mountains. They can muster a force of certainly not more than 8,000 men and 4,000 youths, stripplings of war. These are tolerably well armed, well drilled, inured to the saddle, acquainted with the mountains, and will fight fiercely and well. They will make good guerrilla soldiers. Their munitions of war will be very inadequate, however. Lead is scarce in the valleys. The article of gunpowder that they produced was very inferior indeed, and in very small quantities; and while it was true that each man was compelled to keep a certain quantity of both constantly by him, still as they were a sporting community, they used to waste a good deal in hunting and practice, and the quantity in the first place was not large. They imported considerable of both, last Fall, from California, but for purposes of war too supply is and will be miserably inadequate.

Their Indian allies consist principally of the Utes, the Sioux, and the Shoshone tribes; the Utes among whom they have settled, and the head chief of whom, ARAPEEN, is a Mormon; the Sioux, who remember with bitterness their late defeat at the hands of Gen. HARNEY and his men; and the Shoshones, among whom they have been traveling and preaching for several years past. There can be no doubt that in the event of open hostilities, these men will cause a great deal of harassment and trouble to the advancing forces; and by stampeding the cattle, burning grass, cutting off small detachments and destroying baggage trains, distract the attention fatigue the horses, and delay the march of the United States army; and thereby render valuable service to the Mormon belligerents. The hope of plunder and antipathy to the "pale face" would alone prompt them to active demonstrations, without the promises of the Mormons, or their vehement appeals to their love of their country, which they represent as about being taken from them by the United States army, or of their hereditary hatred to the conquerors of the "burying places of their forefathers."

The principal resource of the Mormons, however, will be, the geographical position and nature of their country. So remote from the boundaries where a force sufficiently large for their subjugation can be collected, that the animals will be more fit to die, after transporting men and material for a siege, than to commence an active and obstinately defended campaign. Oxen and horses worn out with fatigue and insufficient food, dropping by hundreds every day, will cripple the cavalry arm of the force, and be all the more annoying when the cavalry arm is almost the only efficient one, and they have opposed to them a numerous, hardy, well-mounted, brave and tolerably provisioned body, thoroughly acquainted with the country, of which the United States troops will be quite ignorant. Their settlements are unapproachable but by narrow gorges, often not more than twelve feet in width, with mountains from two hundred to a thousand feet high, rising almost precipitously on either side; where three pieces of cannon on a barricade, defended by fifty men, and a small force of boys and women on the hills, could prevent the approach of an army, and great numbers in the advancing columns would only be an impediment in their own way, making every discharge of the besieged more murderous, and every rock or tree rolled from the hill tops more pregnant with death. This kind of country extends for at least 100 miles all round the Mormon settlements, and though presenting far fewer difficulties on the southern and western sides, still, even on these sides, possessed of wonderful advantages to the besieged, and of frightful difficulties to the besieging force.

Still, however, protected by natural fortifications, by a rampant fanaticism however encouraged by a blaspheming prophet, and, however inspired by an invincible bravery, scarcity of the materials of war, in the form of ammunition and provisions, would, in themselves, compel their retreat; and though they were to burn their houses and improvements at Salt Lake, return their farms once more to the howling and desert wilderness made more desolate by the hand of fire, and then take to the strongholds of the hill tops, as they meditate, want would oblige them to capitulate; a shameful submission after a monstrous rebellion, a disastrous finale to their wicked and suicidal career. After having cost the country millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives, destroyed all their own property and their own hopes, watered the scenes of their folly and their crimes with their own blood, entailed suffering and death on their wives and little ones, they would have to submit. To this they must come, for however expensive, unproductive or long delayed, when once Mormon weapons have drawn American blood, and enlisted American sympathy against them by rendering it hopeless on American honor to avenge murder and crush rebellion, the people would not, could not rest satisfied with anything less than complete subjection. Any mind that thinks at all must feel such are the only possible results of a Mormon war, but is all this inevitable, and if so, how can it be best accomplished?

I firmly believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG is sincere in his convictions of the divine authority of JOSEPH SMITH, and of the divine origin of the Mormon system, but he is far too wise to mount the consequences of willfully provoking the hostility of the American people. He is far too wise a leader of men, and far too intimately acquainted with the nature and extent of his resources to entertain any other hope than of ultimate discomfiture and defeat. But, in pandering to the hopes of his followers and exciting and increasing the fanatical confidence of his people, while he was doing that which alone could maintain his power and retain his people in their isolated and united condition, he was at the same time letting loose an avalanche which may control him in its fall. The very infatuation that he calmly fostered may carry him away in its whirlwind of wild fury.

He depends on the remissness of the country to meet expense: on toe distractions that important affairs may afford; on party disputes as to measures and men; and has been careful to do nothing more than to cripple the advance of the troops, and prevent the less cautious of his followers from shedding their blood; to temporize between the anger of the Mormons and the wrath of the country. He, as yet, has not ventured beyond passive resistance, unless the burning of the Government wagons be an overt act of rebellion. The troops at Fort Bridger are secure from the attacks of the Mormons for this Winter. The Mormons know that what they have done, as yet, will not sufficiently arouse the country; and as the troops cannot make a move till May, or later, the news of their then-to-be-commenced hostilities would arrive in the States at so late a date as to render the organization and employment of any armament, large enough to accomplish their subjugation, almost impracticable for toe season.

The present force could all be easily destroyed in Echo Canon, at a distance of 70 miles from Salt Lake City, or at any other points on their route into the valleys. It is the true policy of the Mormons to delay active hostilities by every means in their power, and they will do so, *if only to keep the California road open for the transportation of ammunition as long as possible.* To fight the forces in Winter encampment would be to give up the advantage of position, and to have two armies in the Summer thundering at them East and West for vengeance. To leave them unm

private affairs imperiously demands my presence at home. I cannot longer disregard those obligations to the public to those who mayrightfully claim, through the strongest and holiest ties of affection, my care and protection.

Your appeal to me to sacrifice my personal preferences and private interests in the present critical conjuncture of public affairs, by consenting again to be a candidate, has been respectfully and earnestly considered. While I appreciate the honor you confer in offering such an appeal, I distrust the possession of influence to serve you more efficiently than others may summon to take my place. If the future looks gloomy to the patriot, it will not, I trust, be the last occasion when a man impending storm shall be warded off, and the sunshine of happiness and prosperity restored. If the storm should burst upon us, I have never doubted your courage to meet it, or your capacity to weather it. When the occasion arises, you will, I am sure, preserve your rights and vindicate your honor.

When I have leisure I will give you my opinions more fully upon the parties and politics of the country. I thank you, Gentlemen, for the flattering terms in which you have conveyed the wishes of the meeting you represent, and tender to my constituents through you, the deep sense of my obligation to them for their long, steadfast and generous support

I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES L. ORR.

To Messrs. J. P. REED, R. F. SIMPSON, DAN'L BROWN, Dr. W. ROBINSON, and others, Committee."

The Outrage Upon Americans at Jaffa.

From the Boston Journal.

The following letter, from Rev. WALTER DICKSON to his son, gives the particulars of the horrid outrage from which he and his family were sufferers, of which we have already had some account. The STEINBECKS (FREDERICK and JOHN) alluded to in the letter married the daughters of Mr. DICKSON:

JAFFA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: With indescribable feeling I am under the necessity of addressing you at this time. An occurrence has taken place with us at which human nature shrinks with horror.

On the night of the 11th inst., about 10 o'clock, three Arabs called at the front gate and inquired if we had seen a stray cow, saying they had lost one. Son FREDERIC and I were both at the gate, and told them we had not seen any, neither was there any among our cattle. They pretended to doubt it, but after a short time went away. In about half an hour they came back, and called STEINBECK, and said: "We have been to see ABRELLAH, (our nearest neighbor's shepherd,) and he says the cow is in your yard," and demanded admittance to see if it was so. We told them the cow was not here, and should not open the gate, nor let them come in. They scowled and threatened some, but finally said they would sleep outside the wall until morning, and then see if the cow was not here. We ordered them away, but it did no good, they remained, but said little or nothing. FRED. went into the house and laid down—I remained out. I took a ladder and set it up carefully against the wall, which is about eight feet high, and went up and looked over to see how many there were, and saw five. I then fired off the gun with powder only, that they might know we had fire arms. This is always our practice when an alarm is made by the dogs (of which we have three) or otherwise. I went into the house, and retired to bed, but had not lain but a few moments before the dogs commenced barking again furiously. I got up immediately and dressed me, and went out to the backgate, where the dogs were barking. The Arabs had broken down the gate, but had not entered. I returned to the house and told FRED., who had arisen and dressed himself. I took down the gun, and we both went down towards the broken-down gate. As we were advancing FRED. said, "Don't fire, father." "No," said I, "you take the gun." He took the gun, and we advanced within three or four feet of the gate, when one who stood outside the wall fired obliquely, and hit FRED in the lower part of his bowels and groin with a heavy charge of buckshot. He fell, and said, "They have hit me! take the gun." which I did, and fired at random through the gateway, not seeing any one, as they fell back behind the wall. I made my retreat into the house as soon as possible. FRED. had hobbled in before I did, and was lying on the floor, bleeding most profusely—your mother and MARY trying to stop the blood with cotton batting. He said, "Father, pray for me, that I may be able to bear it." He said he was faint, and asked me to give him some water, which he drank. I then secured the doors as fast as possible. In a few minutes we heard a noise at the door—they were trying to burst it open with a lever, which they soon did, although I held it as long as I could. As it flew open they retreated for an instant, and then five large, stout men rushed in, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and a large club six or seven feet long. With this one of them aimed a blow at my head with all his might. I threw up my right hand to ward off the blow, but he felled me senseless to the floor, cutting my head and wounding my hand. As soon as I recovered I sprang to my feet, and ran out to raise an alarm, but was followed and knocked back into the house. They began plundering, but soon left that, and caught MARY by the arm to drag her out doors. She caught hold of me and I hold of her, but they soon broke our hold by striking me with their gun. She then caught hold of the bedstead, upon which her two little children were sitting, and pulled it down. They succeeded in dragging her out, and three of them violated her person! They then caught hold of your mother, dragged her into an adjoining room, and committed the same act. They then demanded my money. I took out my purse, handed it to them, and told them there was all the money I had. They renewed their ransacking in earnest, searching every trunk and box in the house, and strewed the floors with their contents. Not finding any more money, they presented the muzzle of a gun at my breast and demanded more money. I caught the muzzle and held it above my head. They twitched it away and searched again, selecting such articles as they wanted, and tied them up in bundles. One of them caught me by the head, and with a drawn sword made a cut to take it off. I caught the sword with my left hand, which received a deep cut. Having ransacked the two first rooms to their liking, they went out, broke down another door into our storeroom, searched and pilfered to their satisfaction, and came back and threatened my life by aiming the gun at my breast, which I threw up as before. This they did six or seven times. They inquired if we had a mule and donkey, and we replied we had. They insisted on my going to show them where they were, but I refused. They caught hold of me to draw me out, but let me go, and asked if we had a lantern. We gave them one, and in every part of the house, and corner, and overturned everything they found.

When they had taken everything they wanted they went off, it being nearly daylight. FRED. lived about half an hour after he was shot. He made not the slightest struggle, as we perceived, when he died. After the robbers first came in, he moved partly under the table; after that, we saw him move no more. They dragged MARY out over his dead or dying body They robbed us of most of our bedding, carpets, wearing apparel, and all our money, not sparing bread, silver spoons, table knives, (forks being useless to them were not taken,) and, in short, everything they wished; also ruined the time-piece. As soon as it was daylight I went to our nearest neighbor to request him to come and stay with the family, while I went to notify HENRY, who had stayed over night with your sister MIRA, as her husband is gone to Jerusalem. I then went to the city to notify the American Vice-Consul, and request Mr. SAUNDERS to go to Jerusalem and notify FRED.'s brother JOHN, and his sister, and Dr. GORHAM, the American Consul, and request him to lay the matter before the Pasha. The Vice-Consul of Jaffa went with us (with my head, hands, face and clothes all blood, just as the robbers left me) to the Governor, and he, with his *posse*, (Vice-Consul and others,) repaired to the bloody scene. Our number increased to thirty or forty before we reached home. FRED. and everything lay just as left by the murderers. The perpetrators are not yet discovered.

Our farming operations are, for the present, at an end, and we shall move into the city as soon as possible. Thorough measures are being taken to bring this matter before the Sultan and our Government. All foreigners here are equally interested. What the result must be we must wait and see.

From your pilgrim father,
WALTER DICKSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 299, 199, 119½, 345, 346, 348 to 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 363, 364, 365.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—(Issues of law and fact)—Nos. 55, 56, 57, 52, 53. (Demurrers.)—Nos. 21, 23 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 471, 486, 443, 110, 510, 340, to 343 545 to 547, 412, 402, 112, 185. *Part II.*—Nos. 585, 730 to 736, 738 to 745.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

During the remainder of the month of March, Justice CLERKE will sit at Chambers from 10 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. All litigated motions must be noticed for 11 o'clock. *Ex parte* business will be attended to from 10 o'clock until 11, when the litigated motions will be heard.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Jonet Hamilton vs. *Frederick W. Hamilton.*—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest must be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE WALL-STREET ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *James Smith*—In this action for assault and battery, and false imprisonment, the facts of which were fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict of $600 for the plaintiff. The plaintiff was accused of insulting the defendant's daughters. The defendant gave him a severe beating, for which plaintiff now sues. For plaintiff Hall and Stoecker; for defendant Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

In the absence of Judge RUSSELL, the Court of General Sessions was held yesterday by Recorder BARNARD. Several cases were disposed of, though there were none among them of special importance.

William Severe and Catharine Carroll were placed at the bar for trial. One Nicholas Hines, on the 2d of February, met Catharine, and accompanied her home. The "panel game" will explain the rest. She pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. Severe underwent a trial, and was convicted. He was sentenced to three years and one month—just eleven months longer than he would have had if he had not put the City and County to the trouble of trying him.

Malia Tighe pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Catharine Sullivan. The complainant was a poor child, who lived with the woman Tighe in the capacity of a domestic drudge. Tighe (sometimes pronounced Tiger) beat the poor little Sullivan unmercifully over the head with a poker. The assault was committed in December last, and yesterday the Court was horrified by the appearance of the poor child's *as frontis*. A physician who was present gave a verbal description of the wounds. The girl's wounds, after two months' interval, were shocking to behold. The Recorder reserved sentence, and Tighe who had been at large on heavy bail, was consigned to the Tombs, to await his Honor's pleasure.

Henry Walker and Samuel Prince, two colored men, were charged with burglary in the third degree, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were withdrawn from society for the interval of six months, and till September next may be found in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Murray, a boy, was convicted of stealing a box of sugar from the store of Mr. Samuel J. Stewart, No. 412 Pearl-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Brien, a boy, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree. On Feb. 2 he broke into the store of Dora Housekeeper, No. 15 Avenue B. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles F. Jacobson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. There were mitigating circumstances, and he was sentenced to the City Prison for six months.

John Hawkins pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, committed in the house of Abraham Carpenter on Feb. 3. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and seven months. While being removed from the Court to the City Prison, he escaped from the officers, and up to a late hour last night had not been re-arrested.

Patrick Ho land, a boy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. His offence, specifically, was the stealing of a watch valued at $100, from Mr. Charles H. Haswell.

Patrick Nugent and John Murphy were charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Mr. Thomas Underhill, No. 181 South-street, on Feb 16. They are notorious characters, and were convicted. Nugent was sentenced to four years and seven months in the State Prison, and Murphy to four years and four months.

John Burke, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglery in the third degree. He stole sixty-two calf-skins from Mr. Nicholas Corneli, on Feb. 10. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and seven months.

Conrad H. Miller was tried and convicted for an assault with a pistol on Police-officer Wilson of the Sixth Precinct, at a drinking-saloon in Roosevelt-street, on Feb. 22. Wilson, though not on duty, and out of his Precinct, was called in to quell a disturbance, when Miller fired a pistol at him. The evidence did not clearly show that he meant to discharge the weapon. Hence, the Jury found him guilty of a simple assault, and the Recorder sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—MARCH 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

At 9 o'clock the Judges took their seats. By a new arrangement Judge BROWNELL will preside conjointly with Judge OSBORN during the whole of the present month. Hitherto each of the Judges, with the exception of Judge OSBORN, has presided with the latter for a week at a time only. Judge OSBORN, who was chosen Chief-Justice by his associates, does not take turns with the others, but sits in this Court at each session. The Calendar was not large. There were 33 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 9 bail cases—45 altogether. There were very few convictions.

Robert Owen was proved to be a pickpocket. Ellen Fitzgerald, of No. 48 Centre-street, had entered a complaint against him, charging that he stole her pocket-book out of her pocket with $8 in bank-bills and silver coin, (March 3.) Ellen did not want to prosecute. An officer said there was a reason for her reluctance. *Clerk*—John says she's afraid of a gang of fellows up there. *Judge Osborn*—I guess that's true. *Counsel*—Well, if that's the case, let her give her testimony. I want to have her sworn now. *Judge Osborn*—Let her be sworn. *Counsel*—It does seem to me that a person's case should not be prejudiced in this way before trial.—The witness was sworn and gave her testimony. She said she was in a crowd in Chatham-street, and suddenly she caught the prisoner pulling his hand out of her pocket; she discovered that her pocket-book was gone, but did not see what the prisoner did with it; she called to her husband, who was a little in advance of her, and he came and seized the prisoner and held him until officer Mahon, of the Sixth Ward Police, came up and arrested him. *Judge Osborn*—Any more witnesses, Mr. Spencer? *Counsel*—No; I thought she wasn't going to prosecute; that was the understanding. I'm instructed that there are more witnesses, but they're not here. I'd like to have the case postponed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you insisted that she should be sworn. (To Judge BROWNELL)—How much? *Judge Brownell*—Four months. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty, and send him up for four months. *Counsel*—And you refuse the postponement? *Judge Osborn*—Yes, I do. He's had plenty of time to get his witnesses. He's been here since the third. *Counsel*—Oh, I know; he's been locked up all the time, though.—The prisoner was taken into prison.

Peter Sullivan was next arraigned on the complaint of Jeremiah O'Neill, of No. 306 Pearl-street, who charged him with stealing $10 in gold and $6 in silver from him, (Feb. 17.) The complainant was an Irishman, and could not speak English. The case was therefore postponed. The same counsel was employed for the defence as in the last case. *Counsel* (to the Judges)—You wouldn't postpone the other case for me, and now, when I don't want the case put off, you postpone it. I wish to Heaven you'd send us all down to the General Sessions. *Judge Osborn*—Send you. *Counsel*—It's a d—d farce, the administration of justice here.—An interpreter having been found, the complainant was sworn, and testified in broad Irish, exciting considerable merriment. His evidence was contradicted materially, and the prisoner was acquitted. The complainant departed, loudly bewailing the decision in his mother tongue.

The case of A. McKenzie Paire, who had been arrested by Officer Gardner, on the complaint of John W. Andrews, who charged him with obtaining goods under false pretences, was adjourned to March 23.

James Brower was brought to the bar charged with stealing three small brooms, worth 56 cents, from Giles Wright, of No. 112 South-street, March 6. Officer John H. Shyers, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The complainant asked the Judges to discharge the prisoner, and they did so.

Thomas Woinhardt was accused by Richard Leslie, who resides at the corner of Prince and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, of stealing $20 worth of books, (March 7.) The case was ordered to the Court of General Sessions.

Martin Bruyes was tried on a complaint preferred against him by John Thomason, of No. 41 Columbia-street, charging him with stealing a horse-blanket with $o 50. Officer James H. Dunham had arrested him. The defendant was acquitted.

George Wise, desiring perhaps to become weather-wise, stole a thermometer worth $2 from the steamboat *John Potter*, lying at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, March 5. Officer McCord, of the Deputy-Superintendent's Office, effected his arrest, and Charles H. Patrick preferred a charge of petit larceny against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Merrick Williams, colored, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wife, who goes under the name of Delie Elliot, a very decent-looking white woman. The complainant's name was called several times, but she did not answer. "She's ashamed to come, I suppose," said Judge OSBORN. The prisoner was discharged.

Edward E. Bennett, proprietor of a drinking-saloon, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Michael Wallon, of No. 66 Suffolk-street, was the complainant. Michael, who looked as if he had been badly beaten, said he had been in the employment of the prisaner, and the latter for some cause had ordered him to leave; that he staid, insisting that Bennett should pay him his wages, which the latter refused to do, and that Bennett finally ejected him and gave him a severe beating on the sidewalk. The affair occurred March 5. *Counsel*—Wasn't you very drunk there? that's the grand question. *Witness*—I wasn't drunk. *Counsel*—How much had you drunk that day? *Witness*—Well, two or three glasses of beer. *Counsel*—Wasn't you caught by him with a brandy bottle in your hand. *Witness*—(Hesitating)—Well—well—I don't exactly remember whether I was or not. *Judge Osborn*—The case seems to be proved that Mr. Bennett struck him. We find him guilty and fine him $5. The prisoner paid the fine with an air of disgust. He put on his hat and the officer made him remove it; he fumbled in his pockets, looking very much vexed; pulled out his pocket-book and placed the money on the Clerk's desk, then put on his hat again and left the Court room.

Charles Coulter was charged with an assault and battery on Alexander E. Porters. Coulter, who was out on bail, did not appear when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—Will have to send this to the General Sessions for forfeiture. *Judge Brownell*—He's forfeited his bail.

William Wilson was accused of stealing four silk handkerchiefs, worth $5, from John Swanton, No. 289 Grand-street, March 8. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Zacharias Birnaham was charged with an assault and battery upon Karolina Davis, (Feb. 8.) He pleaded guilty, but said there were extenuating circumstances. The case was adjourned to March 16.

Thomas Downey, it was proved, committed an assault and battery upon Officer Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth Precinct Police, March 7, struck him in the breast and tore his coat.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Mary McCann was sent to the same corrective establishment for two months, for stealing a shawl worth $3, (Dec. 1,) from Margaret Carroll, No. 88 West Sixteenth-street. Officer Rabineau had arrested her.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for the New-York Times

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 9, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 53 bols. Ashes; 4,009 bals. Flour; 3,864 bushels Wheat; 21,675 bushels Corn; 3,230 bushels Oats; 1,636 bushels and 614 bags Malt; 748 bags Feed; 786 pkgs. Provisions; 1,104 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—80 bbls. Pots have been sold at $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 850 bags Rio at 10c.@11¾c., and small lots of other kinds within our range; Java at 17c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¼c. No Coffee arrived during the week. The week's sales of Rio amount to 2,730 bags. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, to-day, 50,775 pkgs., including 36 800 bags Rio; 12,725 bags Bahia; 750 bags Maracaibo; and 500 bags Jamaica. The *Union's* cargo of 12,000 bags Rio will be offered at auction on Thursday, March 11. Pending this sale, operations are likely to be very much contracted.

COTTON—The demand continues active, and prices favor factors. Sales have been reported since our last of about 4,000 bales, including Middling, here, at 11¾c.@12c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Gulf ₱ lb. The heaviest sales, however, were of Cotton afloat, at prices indicative of a similar improvement.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 1, 1858.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	1,128,599
Total	1,136,418
Exported to date	744,394
Stock on hand not cleared, March 1, 1858	392,024

FISH—The general inquiry is limited, but prices are firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is less active at former quotations. Sales 7,300 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@ $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is less inquired for but it is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½ @$2 25 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday, 2,750 boxes Oranges, at $2@$2 37½; 900 boxes Lemons, at $1 60@$1 75; and 100 bags Filberts, at $6 37½@$6 62½, all 60 days' credit. Sales by auction, here, to-day, 22 cases Prunes, (fancy packages,) at 10c.@14c.; 60 eighth bbls. Prunes, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 65 bags peanuts, at 5@c.@60c., all cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Small sales only transpired, including inferior White Southern at $1 23 ₱ bushel. Corn is in better request, and prices favor factors. Sales 23,000 bushels new crop, at 70c. @71c. for Yellow, which is scarce, and 67c.@68c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The receipts and sales of Hay have been limited during the week, at, however, unchanged figures. The weather has not been favorable for the forwarding of supplies to market. The stocks already here, however, have enabled factors to promptly satisfy the wants of their customers, at previous prices. We quote: Common to prime Bale Hay at 50c.@75c.; poor to prime loose Hay at 62½c.@95c.; Salt Hay at 45c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw was quiet throughout the week, closing with Bale at 45c.@55c.; Loose at 85c.@87½c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 75 @$3 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. In Charleston, last week, about 2,600 bales North River arrived, very little of which found buyers, and the market closed heavily at 85c ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah last week, a cargo of Eastern was taken from wharf at $1 ₱ 100 lbs. Stocks good; demand moderate.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c@8c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $25@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $58@$62 for Refined, the latter rare for extra, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is stiffly held, but is inactive.

LEATHER—The demand for sole is not so brisk, yet prices are well supported.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at former prices. New-Orleans 30c@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@ 33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered; 650 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine have been sold since our last, chiefly at 48c.@48½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Yesterday's reported sales reached 1,550 bbls. Resin is in good request, including common at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, which is the minimum. WILMINGTON, March 6.—Turpentine—No change; sales yesterday afternoon of only 175 bbls., and this morning 555 do. at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. No transaction reported in Spirits Turpentine. Resin—121 bbls. low grade No. 1 sold at $2 12½ ₱ bbl. Tar has advanced 6c., and 225 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 55 ₱ bbl. This morning 150 do. went at same price.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are stiffly held, but the demand is rather limited. Palm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is up to 59c.@61c., cash, ₱ gallon, with a reduced stock and a moderate inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$16 85 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 165 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at full rates—14c.@ 20c. for Ohio, 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales here to-day, 130 tcs. ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 3,600 tcs. clean, and 70,000 bushels rough. The Sales included all the receipts of clean at from $3 12½@$3 75, chiefly at $3 37½@$3 50 for fair to good, ₱ 100 lbs., and a small quantity of rough at from 75c.@82c. ₱ bushel. *Exports*, 4,718 tcs. clean, including 1,582 tcs. to New-York. Freight to New-York, Rice 75c., by sailing vessel, and $1 by steamer, ₱ tc. In Savannah last week, there were received 109 tcs. clean, and 23,325 bushels rough; *sold*, 1,240 tcs. clean at from $2 87½@$3 25, ₱ 100 lbs., and 6,000 bushels rough at 75c., ₱ bushel; *exported*, 251 tcs. clean, including 130 tcs. to New-York. Freight to New-York, Rice 75c. by sailing vessel, ₱ tc.

ROPE—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 3d inst. says: "Within a short time past, contracts to the amount of 6,000 coils city machine have been made, but terms have not transpired. Our former quotation was 7c., and it may be doubted if the prices of those private transactions surpass or even reach that figure. A portion of the contract was on time, the balance cash—probably at 7c. and 6¾c.—the rope already manufactured and made from hemp ranging from $125 down to the lowest quoted figures for good qualities."

SUGARS—The market presents no really new feature. Sales have been reported of 680 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@6c., and Cuba at 5¾c.@6¼c., with 850 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime at 10¾c. cash, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Sales since Friday last: 96 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@14c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf at 12½c.@20c.; 23 cases Florida at 12c.@20c.; 28 bales Havana at 32c.; and 162 bales Cuba at 22c.@25c. ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, March 1:

Stock on hand and on ship'd Sep. 1, 1857, hhds.	13,711
Received since	11,648
Total	25,309
Exported since	16,203
Stock on hand not cleared, March 1, 1858, hhds.	9,006

WHISKY—Sales—600 obls., in lots, chiefly at 22c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and rather languid. For Liverpool, Cotton had@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@ 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET, March 8.—Beeves—The quantity delivered at D. D. T. Moore's yard during the week is 1,200. Prices about the same as last week; 4c.@5c. live weight; extra, 5¼c. About 600 sold to go East, 300 to New-York, and the balance to go forward on owner's account.

SHEEP—Receipts 800 head; mostly sold at 4c.@5c.

HOGS—In the yard, 1,310 head; all sold from 5c.@ 5¼c., live weight.

WEST ALBANY, March 8.—The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending March 6, for previous week, and since Jan. 1:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	1,908	1,686	15 319
Sheep	2,011	3,132	29,794
Hogs	1,301	1,833	35,503

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' Club—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject: *Pavements* and also *Photography*, particularly life size, full length portraits. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. E. HEISS, Secty.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at Clinton Hall, (astor place,) THURSDAY EVENING next, 11th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subjects for discussion—*Report of the Committee on Location—New-York Warehousing Company.* By order. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at the lecture room in the Library 2d av., corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spain.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at E. J. Brown & Co's, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

NOTICE.—MR. J. D CORDOVA WILL, BY REquest of the audience present on Monday evening, repeat his lecture on *Texas*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the hotels and at the door.

FREE LECTURE.—HENRY WENTWORTH MONK, author of "the Interpretation of the Revelation," will lecture in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*God and Man.*

LUCY STONE WILL LECTURE ON THE *Industrial Disabilities of Women*, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee, T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
JAMES W BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, SABBATH-SCHOOL missionary in the West, will address the friends of Sunday Schools, in the West 23th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 172 West 19th-st., on the 24th last February, to go to Long Island on business, and has not since been heard of. He is about 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, with large head, very prominent forehead, and is a little bald; he had on when he left a black cloth vest, with velvet collar, a black dress coat, a light sack coat and blue overcoat, dark brown pants, with figured stripe on the side, and black hat. Any information will be thankfully received and the person liberally rewarded at No. 172 West 19th-st., No. 204 8th-av. or at No. 213 8th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.
THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or nothought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of fads, fancies, fashions, news, novelties. These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address
MORRIS & WILLIS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST HISTORY OF IRELAND EXTANT.—EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER have just published a history of Ireland, by THOMAS MOORE, 2 vols. 8vo cloth extra.

Also CARLETON'S last and best work, the Black Baronet, or Chronicles of Ballytrain. 1 vol. cloth.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 371 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LE GRAND'S Studio, No. 709 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $26 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 36,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FURNITURE—Any one wishing to dispose of a single or breakfast or plush parlor furniture, at a low figure may find a cash purchaser for the same, by addressing FURNITURE, at this Office, with description and price. Must be in good order.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—E. H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
EXTRA HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!
AT MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 662 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE
PATENT LEVERS,
CHRONOMETERS,
AND DUPLEX WATCHES OF ALL KINDS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
G. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

OILS.

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS.—The Carbon Oil Company offer for sale Carbon Oil for illuminating purposes, which will burn in all kinds of coal-oil lamps; Lubricating Oil for light machinery, a substitute for sperm oil, but much cheaper, and Lubricating Grease for heavy machinery, railroad cars, &c., &c. Address CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 70 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—VILLAGE LAWYER.

BURTON'S THEATRE—COUP D' ETAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—SARAH THE JEWESS—MAGIC HANDS—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE—ERNEST MALTRAVERS—SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10
The America leaves Boston for Liverpool.....March 10
The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-Hampshire State election took place yesterday, and, from the character of the returns received at a late hour last night, there is no doubt but the Republicans have again carried the State. One hundred and twenty-nine towns heerd from gives HAILE, Republican, 23,892 votes, and CATE, Democrat, 20,001. The Republicans have elected 146 Representatives as far as heard, and the Democrats but 72.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. HOUSTON presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, reletive to a Southern States' Rights Convention, in case the Lecompton Constitution shall be rejected. The bill for the relief of Commodore JONES was passed. The bill for the admission of Kansas wes then taken up, and considered until the adjournment, Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, making a speech, principally in answer to the arguments and assertions of Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina. In the House, the consideration of Mr. QUITMAN'S bill for the increase of the Army by volunteers, was resumed, and Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it. At the conclusion of his remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and proceeded to the discussion of the Kansas question. Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, made a characteristically violent speech, in which he announced his belief, contrary to the views of some of his friends, that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution prior to 1864. As Mr. KEITT is considered a sort of mouth-piece of those who entertain the extreme Southern views of the matter, this declaration is significant.

The nomination of COOK, as Postmaster at Chicago, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session. This result was anticipated, and was effected by a strict Lecompton vote.

The House Committee of Investigation appointed to inquire into the subjects of printing, engraving and binding, and the alleged frauds in connection with them, meet to-day to agree upon a report. It is expected that there will be two reports—the majority in favor of establishing a Bureau of Public Printing, or Public Printing Office to belong to the Government, and to execute all its work. The probable recommendations of the minority in this respect do not transpire. It is understood that the investigations of the Committee have developed some highly interesting and important facts relative to the manner in which these branches of the public service have been conducted.

In the State Senate yesterday, the petition from the Supervisors of Brooklyn, for abolishing the City Court of that city, was presented. Consideration of the Metropolitan Police bill was further postponed until to-morrow. The Select Committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill reported that the charges grew out of rumor only, and the Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject. The bill to prevent the issuing of free passes by railroads was reported from the Committee of the Whole with a recommendation that it be passed. The Kansas resolutions were debated in evening session until 9½ o'clock. In the Assembly, the bill to abolish the office of City Judge in this City was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Seeley, Winne, Jeremiah, Chanler and Moore. Mr. RICHARDS, in the course of the proceedings, rose to a question of privilege, and asked for the removal of the seats furnished to reporters in the vicinity of his desk, stating that the "so-called reporters" never did any business, but were three-fourths of the time in the seats of the members. Mr. RICHARDS denounced them as a nuisance. After remarks by several gentlemen, the motion prevailed unanimously. During the evening session the bill directing the Supervisors of this City to raise seventy-five dollars per annum, by tax, for each child sent to the Juvenile Asylum from the City, and an aggregate of $20,000 for the building, was passed to a third reading.

Our Commercial column contains news of a startling defalcation which wes discovered, yesterday, in the Union Bank, of this City, amounting to a large robbery of the funds of that institution by means of false entries and forced balances of one of the ledgers in the hande of a book-keeper named BROTHERSON. The first and main default occurred, it is supposed, ten years ago, with the collusion of a party in this City, who shared the plunder. The incautious display of piles of money in certain gaming-houses, where he wes spotted by the Police, led to the discovery of BROTHERSON. He left the Bank on Monday, as if he were going to obtain refreshments, but did not return, and search was made for him in vain. Complaint was made to the Mayor, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The sum lost by the Bank is not positively known, but is supposed to be nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

An attempt was made to burn down the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, situated on Zane-street, above Seventh, in the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The incendiery is believed to have been a person well ecquainted with the arrangement of the building. The fire was confined to the room in which it was discovered. The books in the library were mostly saved in a good condition. The cabinet of specimens was almost all destroyed. The loss will probably be from $300 to $500, which is covered by insurance. Several other destructive fires are reported by telegraph this morning.

Vice-Admiral MOHMAMED PASHA, and suite, were treated to a sleigh-ride yesterday, by the Reception Committee. They enjoyed it very much, and so did those who saw them.

In the Board of Governors the plans of Mr. RENWICK and of Mr. R. J. HATFIELD for a new hospital on Blackwell's Island were considered, the Committee having agreed to report in favor of Mr. RENWICK. The President approved strongly of the elevation proposed by Mr. HATFIELD, but after a warm debate, the Committee were sustained in their recommendation.

The Farmers' Club held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, when some interesting remarks were made on the raising of celery, on the cultivation of the new Chinese esculent as a substitute for potatoes, and on the management of land with clover as a fertilizer.

On Monday night some burglars broke into the wholesale silk house No. 75 Chambers-street, and stole $15,000 worth of silks. No clue has, thus far, been obtained of the burglars or missing goods. After having selected their plunder, the burglars attempted to fire the place, but, fortunately, they did not succeed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and buoyant for Cotton. Flour was not so brisk, but prices were maintained, especially for desirable grades. Wheat, Rye and Barley ruled quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at firmer rates. Groceries were in request, and were stiffly held. The movements in Provisions were rather limited. Pork tended downward. Freights exhibited no important change.

The Municipal Salaam.

If the people of this City were not long ago rendered impervious to shame in their corporate capacity, they would blush very deeply on reading of the manner in which the emissary of the Grand Turk was received by the authorities on Monday at the City Hall. We have now, for so many years, however, been gazing down into the pit of degradation in which our City Fathers have floundered, that no fresh exhibitions of folly or absurdity possess the power of surprising us. Ignorance of the arts of spelling and writing, habitual drunkenness, and the diligent practice of embezzlement have long been recognized as amiable weaknesses which in no way detract from the usefulness of a municipal servant. Mayor WOOD made desperate attempts to get us to add forgery and swindling to the number, but we felt that we must draw the line somewhere, and accordingly excluded these two peccadilloes. We have all along, however, been anxious to confine the display of the failings of our Aldermen and Common Council to our own presence only. *Il faut laver son linge sale en famille* is as good a maxim in New-York as in Paris. Accordingly, when we wish to be stupidly and atrociously vulgar in our behavior, we should rather prefer that "distinguished foreigners" should not be made witnesses of the spectacle, even if they are of no greater importance than a Turkish Pasha and his aides. On reception days, we should like strangers to come in contact with the decency and respectability of the City, and we must wince somewhat at seeing ourselves represented by the heroes of corner groceries, and the idols of enthusiastic short-boys. The gorgeous Christian embassies at Constantinople, and the imposing military and naval displays with which the Christian powers have from time to time dazzled the eyes of the Ottoman world, have not yet sufficed to convince Turkish pashas that giaours are not all unclean beasts whom Allah has for some wise purpose suffered to pollute the earth. The jauntiest, daintiest, best-born and best-bred London or Paris dandy who saunters through the bazaar at Constantinople, has the satisfaction of knowing that every petty huxter whose stall he passes thinks him an impure dog, whom the Padishah's questionable clemency alone suffers to taint the sacred soil of Islam. It will require superhuman efforts on all part of the Kaffirs, whether European or American, for generations to come, to get well-bred Turks to regard them as even moderately decent and proper people, with whom true believers can associate without offence to both nostrils and eyes. The proceedings at the City Hall on Monday must, therefore, have done wonders in breaking down the adamantine walls of Mussulman prejudice, and bringing Turkey into communion with Christendom. The manner in which the sovereign people cast themselves upon Councilman VAN TINE'S eatables must have impressed the Ottoman Envoy with the grace and dignity of the popular manners. The vigor with which Councilman VAN TINE defended the sherry and sandwiches from their onslaught, must have given him a fitting notion of the weight of our great public men in popular estimation, and the nature of the banquet itself must have impressed him forcibly with our tact and good taste. Four bottles of wine and ham sandwiches set before a Mohammedan official by way of refreshment, is a spectacle over which the spirits of JOHN HUNNIADES and GODFREY DE BOUILLON must have gloated, if they could have only had a glimpse of it. It was bad enough to drag the unfortunate Infidel through a blinding snow-storm to be exhibited in a cold room to the ragamuffins whom anything unusual always collects at the City Hall; but to feed him in public on the two great abominations of his faith, was a master-stroke of fanaticism. Councilman VAN TINE should have lived in the days of the crusades. We recommend the Reception Committee to send his Excellency a roast sucking pig, *en papillote*, to take with him for luncheon on the road, whenever he leaves for Washington.

We can only add that we heartily congratulate the United States officers upon the oversight which deprived them of their share of the feast. We are not yet so far gone as to wish to see the national uniform figure, in the presence even of a Turk, in a ceremonial in which Councilman VAN TINE and Alderman PHILLIPS played first fiddles. Mayor TIEMANN has our cordial sympathies. The toil he underwent on Monday gives him an additional claim to the respect of his fellow-citizens. Many men in his position might have not had the moral courage to pass through such ordeals. Any respectable man who consents, cheerfully, as Mayor, to feed a Turkish Pasha on sherry and sandwiches in the Governor's room of the City Hall, and in company with VAN TINE, PHILLIPS, BOOLE, and a rabble vast and various, is entitled to the esteem and admiration of the whole community. This is an age of self-sacrifice *par excellence*.

FREE NEGROES IN KANSAS.—During the debate of Monday last in the United States Senate, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, made it one of his objections to the Lecompton Constitution that it forbade the residence of free negroes in Kansas. To this Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, retorted that the Topeka Constitution contained a like prohibition. Mr. FOSTER said he could not believe it.

It is true, nevertheless. And the fact suggests the anomalous condition of free colored men in the United States. At the South they are not allowed to live, as it is claimed that their presence would have a disturbing effect upon the slaves; and, accordingly, the few who are tolerated resort to some evasion, such as the formal acknowledgment of an owner to avoid expulsion.

But at the North it seems not only remarkable, but inconsistent, that they should be excluded. Kansas, it will be seen, embodies a clause to this effect in her Constitutions. Illinois has her "black laws," which deprive all free colored men who enter the State of their liberty, compelling them to labor, under pretext of securing the community against the expenses of their presumed vagrancy. We believe that Indiana and Ohio have enactments similar to the Illinois black laws.

Prohibitory laws do not, indeed, exist in most of the Northern States. But the exemption is owing more to their significant numbe r of the colored people, than to any favor with which they are regarded. If, from any cause, a large immigration of negroes should come into this State, or New-England, it would not be tolerated. There is a feeling in the minds of our people against free negroes, which is stronger by far than any mere prejudice existing at the South. We speak of the fact as it is—not to justify or extenuate. The negro question is surrounded with anomalies and difficulties. Nor are these confined to the South. We, of the Free States, have a share of them, and there is nothing gained by shutting our eyes to the realities of the case.

More News from Kansas.

Speaker ORR'S Kansas Concealment Committee, though doing their best to suppress information, are not able, wholly, to succeed. They manage to dam up the official channels only; the telegraph and the press are beyond them.

A dispatch from St. Louis, printed in this morning's TIMES, conveys intelligence which might well startle the public, if any new outrage in Kansas could have that effect. CALHOUN, it will be recollected, when hard pushed about the Delaware Crossing frauds, wrote from Washington requesting the judges of election at that precinct to give evidence of the facts to Gov. DENVER. These judges were about to do so, and, it would seem, intended to expose the rascalities committed there. We now learn—and the news comes through the St. Louis *Republican*, a strenuous advocate of the Lecompton Constitution—that in order to prevent the apprehended exposure, an attempt has been made to abduct the judges, and that one of them, ISAAC MUNDIE by name, has been killed. Another fact which comes to us through the same channel is, that the clerks of the Shawnee Precinct gave their evidence before the Investigating Committee under threats of death.

This news will reach Congress and produce its effect. The Committee cannot smother that general and free investigation which is open to all citizens, and which sooner or later brings every iniquitous mystery to light. There is still time to receive further intelligence from Kansas. The deeds by which it is attempted to bolster up Slavery, and pass off the Lecompton Constitution as the act of the people, can yet be exposed.

It is stated that Senator GREEN intends to bring the Senate to a final vote on Monday next. Let him do so. He will find it too late.

The pertinacity with which the President urges the Lecompton Constitution, in the face of all the odium which attaches to that misbegotten instrument, is the most remarkable example of judicial blindness in our political annals. If, as is alleged, DOUGLAS desires to overthrow the Administration, he could not possibly be more fortunate in the means furnished him. No enemy could have prescribed a more fatal policy than BUCHANAN has voluntarily adopted. To insist that Congress shall sanction a Constitution befouled with such villainy, indicates a degree of fatuity for which madness is too mild a name. No administration could stand under the load of odium thus incurred.

More Law's Delays.

A printed copy of Mr. SLUYTER'S report to the Assembly on the "causes of delay in Courts of Justice" has just reached us, and a reperusal of it suggests one or two remarks upon the points recently raised by our correspondent "B." This gentleman stoutly maintains that all the "eating of their hearts in comfortless despair," to which suitors are now subjected, is due to the smallness of the Judicial force, and by no means to the procrastination of lawyers. Schedule D attached to the report gives an accurate account of the proceedings in each of the Superior Courts in this City, for one hour after the Judges had taken their seats, on a day selected at random. We find that on that day the Supreme Court, General Term, was opened punctually at 11 o'clock A. M., and the presiding Justice proceeded to call the day calendar:

"Twenty cases were called, a very small proportion of which were ready. *Some were reserved generally; some set down for a future day; and others wholly neglected by counsel on both sides, and consequently run down to the foot of the calendar.*

The Circuit opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Until 10½ o'clock the Court and counsel conversed about other cases; the Judge then proceeded to transact the business of the Oyer and Terminer; the Circuit business came on at 11 o'clock.

In the Common Pleas the Court was opened at 11¼ o'clock A. M., and fifteen cases were called, in only three of which counsel were ready on both sides. In all the others either the counsel had other engagements or witnesses were absent, or some other reason existed for not trying the cause, for which counsel, and counsel only, were responsible. In Part II. of the Trial Term the first case called was reserved; in the second the defendant's counsel was ready, but the plaintiff's was not, and he did not make his appearance for some time."

We must say that, bad as the above is, we think the day the Committee happened to select was a very favorable specimen, for in the majority of cases learned gentlemen are not half so vigilant. In our correspondent's last letter he somewhat shifts his ground, and asks for more judges, not so much because the present number is insufficient for the trial of causes, as because they have not time enough for study at their own houses. Now, the necessity for study arises mainly out of causes heard at special term before a single judge, or appeals heard at the general term before three. What effect will "B's" "special" judges have upon this department of judicial labor? Suppose he had his three aids fully engaged—would their labors lighten the study of the ordinary judges? The general term would have just as many arguments to hear, and, consequently, just as many legal knots to unravel, and the necessity for their working at home would be just as great as ever. The judges rarely sit longer than from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and we think this is quite little enough for the transaction of business in court. There then remain, allowing them eight hours for sleep and two for their meals, ten hours of every day for composing their judgments in causes, to the hearing of which they have devoted at the most four short hours, and often not so much. As long as the court sits only a certain number of hours each day, if the judges display ordinary diligence, the proportion between the causes heard and the causes to be decided must remain the same. "B's" "special judges" would be a real aid, if the verdict of a jury or the judgment of the special term always finally disposed of a case. but it is notorious that it rarely does so. The parties in cases of any importance, invariably ei ther appeal on a point of law, or apply for a new trial and appeal from a denial of it. The result of B's change would therefore be, that the general term would be worse off than ever, and the libraries of the unfortunate gentlemen composing it would be converted into veritable chambers of torture. The "special judges" would occupy very much the position of masters in chancery, as far as their effect upon the final disposal of business would go, and we should like to know how many masters in chancery it would take to lighten the labor of the Lord Chancellor? If "B's" theory be the correct one, what we want is an extra general term attached to each court.

A PATRIARCHAL CONTROVERSY.—Mr. HENRY EDMOND SPRING RICE, presumably a Briton, and avowedly a friend of the late Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, writes a letter to the New-York *Evening Post* in vindication of the character of that gentlemen from a charge, preferred by some Western journal, of cruelty in the treatment of his slaves. The attack was made on the assumption that Col. HAMPTON once attempted to eke out the poverty of the corn-fields of the "sunny South" by supplying his negroes with *cotton-seed* for food, and that he persevered in the experiment upon those "vile bodies" until it had been proved a failure by the miserable death of many of the number. Mr. H. E. S. RICE does not undertake to refute this assumption, but confines himself to the general declaration that Col. WADE HAMPTON was a merciful and humane master, and altogether a better man, and more likely to be sincerely lamented by his slaves, than "any philanthropist that ever lived." We have no great love for philanthropists, and no rabid horror of patriarchs, and we are, therefore, not prepared to dispute this proposition, the truth or falsehood of which it is hardly worth while for the world to take the trouble of discussing. The maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, however liable to abuse it may be, is fundamentally sound and wholesome, and as we have never heard aught of Col. HAMPTON, but that he was a worthy and generous man, whose father rose, honorably, from the lower ranks of South Carolinian society, and who spent his days and his fortune in a handsome, liberal, country-gentleman-like kind of way, we are quite ready to believe that if he tried a diet of cotton-seed for his people in a time of famine, he meant no more harm thereby than did the late Duke of NORFOLK, when he made himself immortally ridiculous by proposing to feed all Ireland on curry powder. But we should be glad to know how our Southern friends contrive to reconcile the necessity of resorting to such expedients, with their magnificent asseverations of the agricultural wealth and boundless resources of the South, under the fostering sunshine and the fruitful showers of the great patriarchal institution.

FREAKS OF THE STOCK MARKET.—In the original "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which appeared twenty years ago, the witty author published that ingenious fable about all the world having once agreed to give a simultaneous shout on a specified day and moment, under the belief that the noise would be so great that it could be heard by the men in the moon, who would probably give a shout in response. When the time arrived everybody was so intent on listening that no one shouted but a deaf old lady in Siberia, and, instead of there being a very great noise there was a very great silence.

An analogous circumstance occurred in Wall street at the commencement of the week. The financial news by the *Europa* was so favorable, the Bank statement was so strong, and the general feeling was so buoyant, that everybody felt there would be a sudden bound upward in the stock market on Monday, and therefore everybody was anxious to sell, and nobody thought of buying. The natural result was that, instead of stocks going up, they went down, and people wondered at the capricious freaks of the bulls and bears. There was not, in fact, anything capricious about the movement. It was the natural result of a perfectly well-understood cause, which, doubtless, some shrewd operator took advantage of. The truth is, that movements in the stock market generally go by contraries; and prices usually go up when, according to the theories of outsiders, they ought to go down, and go down when they ought, according to all reasonable calculations, to go up.

THE REPORTERS EJECTED.—We begin to have hopes of the Assembly. Yesterday, being the sixty-third day of the Session, that body expelled the Reporters. Wisdom is manifestly on the increase in Albany. Pity that the hundred days are more than half run out. Otherwise we should witness marvels at the Capital.

Mr. RICHARDS made the motion for the expulsion. The Reporters' desks were in the vicinity of his seat, and annoyed him. He pronounced them a nuisance.

Mr. WEIR agreed with Mr. RICHARDS, and was even more truculent; advising that gentleman to pitch the offending desks out of window. He stated, what was probably true, that the pretended Reporters were no Reporters at all, but "lobbyers" in disguise.

Mr. LYNCH (no relation of the Judge) raised an ineffectual voice in favor of the individuals denounced. They were cast out *nem. con.* and the House breathed deeper and freer.

It will be recollected that the Speaker assigned seats to a considerable number of persons, who desiderated the privileges of the House, including free stationary, &c, under the pretext that they were Reporters for divers papers in various parts of the State. These are the individuals expelled—not the *bona fide* representatives of the Press. It was an error to admit them at first, and they were tolerated too long. There are abundant opportunities for button-holing members without pursuing them to their seats. Mr. RICHARDS is a public benefactor. When he shall be up for Governor we will seriously consider the propriety of voting for him.

CHRISTIAN PRIDE.—The Hartford *Courant* remarks that "we compass sea and land to spread our Christianity, and after all, our converts here at home, and our leading Christians, are too proud to sit in the gallery."

Pride of position, of social standing, of personal consideration, is firmly rooted in human nature. It is to be feared the *Courant's* statement is true. To be meek and lowly is very well in theory; but actually to sit in the gallery cannot be thought of.

A QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen who have been investigating the various municipal frauds which have lately been brought to light, in making their report in reference to the over-payment of $9,000 to Mr. ERBEN, ask this extremely simple question:

"Could any man acquainted with the ordinary rules of arithmetic, as Mr. ERBEN most assuredly is, subtract $9,000 from $15,805 and have $15,805 for a remainder? The Committee could scarcely come to any other conclusion than that he received the amount overpaid by the Comptroller, knowing at the time that he was defrauding the City or the property-owners out of the sum of $9,000."

We should say that any ordinary person, unless he was either an Alderman or a "municipal reformer," could not possibly have made such an egregious error; but it is very clear that "the ordinary rules of arithmetic" do not apply to such persons. They have an extraordinary arithmetic of their own, by which they have been enabled to subtract any unknown quantities and have no remainder whatever in the City Treasury. As the Committee very delicately say they could "scarcely come to any other conclusion" than that Mr. ERBEN received the $9,000 knowing he was not entitled to it, it would seem that they are not altogether sure of his arithmetical system being quite wrong.

THE ABOLITION CONVENTION.—It really seems to do our Abolition fellow-citizens good to get together once or twice a year and free their minds. Such a gathering was held in Albany on Monday. It was about equally divided between the colors and the sexes. The President was Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY. He generally presides at Abolition meetings, Woman's Rights Conventions, and Spiritual Circles. The telegraph informs us that the "customary resolutions" were adopted, one of which "condemned all other political parties as dishonest."

That resolution is always passed unanimously. We never knew it fail. The brethren and sisters, white and black, find huge comfort therein. Not one of them but is trained to speak to it. And to do them justice, it is a study to contemplate their skill in vituperation. Long practice has made them perfect. The gusto with which they denounce is prodigious. They hing themselves in an extacy of virulence, and grow sharper from year to year. Their milk of human kindness has been soured by the thunder of their own eloquence. What matters it that no practical good is accomplished? They can meet, and resolve, and rail in the most extraordinary manner, which seems to satisfy their ambition. It takes all sorts of people to make a world.

Obituary.

Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, who died at his residence in this City on Monday last, after a brief illness, was a native of New-York, and at one time a prominent politician when the Whig Party was in the ascendency. He was a son of the publisher of the old New-York *Gazette*, once the the leading daily paper of this City, and was for several years connected with it in an editorial capacity. He was Health Officer for the port by appointment of Gov. SEWARD, but had filled no other official position. As a medical practitioner, he was chiefly known as a disciple of Doctor DICKSON of England, the author of the Chronothermal system of medicine,—and he published several books in relation to that reform. Doctor TURNER married, a few years since, Miss OGDEN, a sister of Mrs. MOWATT-RITCHIE, with whom he became acquainted in consequence of reading a pamphlet written by her, giving her reasons for leaving the Episcopal Church and joining the followers of SWEDENBORG. Doctor TURNER was not only converted to the Swedenborgian feith by reading the pamphlet, but making the acquaintance of its author led to his making her his wife.

Doctor TURNER was a man of an enthusiastic nature, a warm-hearted and generous friend, and of most frank and amiable manners. He wrote with fluency and vigor, and adhered persistently to his opinions in science and politics, without regard to personal popularity. He was in his 56th year at the time of his death.

"Good Wine needs no Bush."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you wish well to your advertising subscribers, would it not be proper for you to give them a gentle hint, that when one advertisement occupies a whole column, and sometimes a whole page, it is sure to prevent the sale of the article which they thereby hope to effect? The old adage instinctively rises to the mind—"Good wine needs no hush." For my own part, I make a point of never buying anything thus puffed; and I am not alone, as many others have made the same affirmation.

It is no loss to you Editors, I know, as you are paid for the space thus occupied; but it is a loss of a whole page—or less, as the case may be—to the readers of your valuable paper, as well as a loss, unquestionably, to the advertisers themselves. It is such a useless, such a silly conceit, that I hope they will advertise in future in the usual manly, business-like way. MENTOR.

We print the above as a very good specimen of the numerous letters we receive protesting against allowing Mr. BONNER to occupy so much space with his advertisements of the *Ledger*. We may as well say here that this is a matter not entirely under our control. So long as we have an advertising department open to all upon certain fixed terms, we have no right to say how much or how little space any individual shall occupy with his announcements. Mr. BONNER sends in his advertisements in the regular way, and pays for them the regular price; and, so long as he does this, we do not very well see on what principle we can exclude or curtail them.

We commend our correspondent's suggestion, however, as to the utility of this kind of advertising, to Mr. BONNER'S attention. Being a neophyte in this business, and having very little experience in it, he will do well to heed the rebuke of "Mentor."

BROOKLYN CONCERT.—The citizens of Brooklyn, in spite of the cold weather, are working themselves into a fever of enthusiasm in favor of a new singer, Miss MARIE ELINA COWRAN, who is to make her *début* in a concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum next Thursday evening. She is a pupil of the celebrated BASSINI, who has consented to grace the occasion by his presence, and who is announced to accompany her upon the piano. Her friends have arranged to provide her abundant assistance, and the presence of a number of distinguished amateurs will insure an entertainment unusual in character and of peculiar interest. The young lady is a resident of Brooklyn, a member of a Brooklyn Church, and bears an irreproachable character.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Huguenots" with its admirable caste, scenery and appointments, will be played to-night for the second time. In this opera we have MEYERBEER'S greatest work, and presented too in a manner which enables us to judge of it to the best possible advantage. The thousands of dollars that Mr. ULLMAN has expended on its production should be returned to him in a few nights if the appreciation of our public is what he supposed it to be.

The Charleston *Mercury* is advocating a steamship line between that port and Marseilles.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Further from the John Milton—Five More Bodies Found—The Funeral.

A gentleman who returned from East Hampton on Friday last, states that twenty bodies had been recovered up to that time. The last body found was discovered at low tide, by THOS. J. MULFORD, keeper of one of the life-boat stations, quite buried in the sand, with one of the hands only protruding above the surface. Mr. MULFORD went off to procure assistance, and on returning the body was found buried a foot deep under the sand. This led to the belief that others were similarly buried.

Of the twenty bodies recovered only four have been identified, viz.: Those of Capt. HARDING, WM. CORTRELL, (sailor,) brother to the mate of the vessel, — LUSCOMB, (sailor,) of New-Bedford, Mass., and WM. R. TAYLOR, (sailor,) of Westport, Conn. Nothing has yet been seen of Capt. HARDING'S son, or the officers of the ship. On Thursday Capt. HARDING'S coat was picked up by ALEXANDER GOULD, son of the keeper of the life-boat station at East Hampton.

GEO. HAND, the Wreckmaster, and the Coroner examined the coat, and found in one of the pockets a small bag containing some $400, principally in gold. The left sleeve was turned inside out. The money was retained by Mr. HAND until the friends of Capt. HARDING shall claim it.

The fact of some ladies' knitting-work being found on the beach, makes it very probable that a lady was on board at the time of the disaster.

The body marked No. 6, among the first eleven on which inquests were held, is now supposed to have been a passenger, from the delicacy of the hands and other indications, besides having clothes made of materials not ordinarily worn by seamen, his overcoat, for instance, being of fine material, and with flowing sleeves. The body was supposed to be that of a person of 32 or 35 years of age, six feet high, with light brown hair and whiskers.

A bag containing a gentleman's wardrobe and a Bible was picked up by Mr. MULFORD. There were no marks upon the clothing that would lead to an identification of the owner, but the following was written in pencil on the fly-leaf of the Bible: "Presented to JOHN MCDONALD by his much esteemed brother, JOHN HINDS, pilot of the boat *Julia*, No. 15, lost November 15, 1856, off Fire Island."

A copy of the funeral discourse upon the event has been placed, for publication, in the hands of a Committee of the ship masters of Sag Harbor and East Hampton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

EAST HAMPTON, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1858.

The funeral services of the sufferers recovered from the wreck of the *John Milton* have just closed. The old Presbyterian Church (the only church edifice in this united and peaceful community) was filled to its utmost capacity at an early hour. The tolling of the bell and a solemn and appropriate hymn occupied the attention of the great assemblage while the hearses (nine in number) were passing up the long broad street of the village, from the residence of the Coroner to the Church. The funeral service proper was opened by a hymn from the choir, under the direction of Professor REEVES; then a portion of Scripture, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. GARDINER, after which came the sermon by Rev. S. L. MESSENGER, the Pastor of the Church. It was an eloquent discourse, from Job, chapter XXVII, verses 20, 21: "Terrors take hold on him as waters; a tempest stealeth him away in the night." "The east wind carryeth him away and he departeth; and as a storm hurleth him out of his place."

The speaker had been much interested in the terrible event which had cast such a gloom over his quiet and secluded field of labor, and the feelings so deeply stirred gave a force and fervency to his words. The aisles of the Church were filled with ship-masters—many retired and many still in active service—from the adjoining parishes of South and Bridgehampton, and from the neighboring port of Sag Harbor, besides many residents of this village. The funeral procession, which formed at the Church, was headed by the two clergymen, followed by the Wreck-Master and Coroner—then the nine bodies, followed by the sea captains, as bearers; next by the seamen, and last, by the citizens generally. The colored population attended their two brothers to the grave without regard to place or precedence in the procession. The whole was done with perfect order and silence, and with becoming solemnity. They are buried in the old grave-yard at the south end of the street, but a short distance from the ocean; and strangers though they be, they have been attended to with sympathizing and brotherly care, and their resting place will be watched and shielded from intrusion like those of our own kindred.

GEO. L. HUNTINGTON, Coroner.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th inst. publishes the following: "The steamship *Thomas Swann* arrived here at an early hour yesterday, considerably behind time. Captain POST reports that the delay was occasioned by having to lie, for thirty-six hours, alongside the steamship *Atlanta*, which had gone ashore at Wimble shoals, about twenty miles north of Cape Hatteras, while bound from New-York to Charleston. The accident occurred on Monday, the 22d ult., and the passengers remained in that perilous position for a whole week, when they were taken off and brought safely to this city by the *Swann*. They left last evening for Charleston, by the steamer *Gordon*. Their card complains that they were passed by the steamship *Columbia*, bound from Charleston to New-York, soon after their vessel went ashore, but that that vessel took no notice of them. It was thought that by proper efforts the *Atlanta* might be got off without serious damage."

ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., yesterday received the following telegram from Boston: The schooner *Ocean Bride*, of Wellfleet, went ashore on Long Beach this A. M.; crew supposed drowned. British schooner *Pictou*, from Halifax for Boston, went ashore this A. M., near Scituate—bilged, crew saved. Since the above, information has been received that the crew of the schoonsr *Ocean Bride* (with the exception of Capt. CHILDS and AARON RICE) were picked up by a fishing schooner that arrived in this city. They were in their boats three hours before being relieved.

Captain MITCHELL, of the ship *G. F. Patton*, which arrived here Monday last, from Grenada, reports that in lat. 25° 40', long. 75° 10', fell in with the wreck of a vessel with masts gone and hull full of water, the last name on the stern of which, as near as he could make out, was "*Wallace*," hailing from "Millbridge." She had nothing on board except her anchors, was a new vessel of about 150 tons burden, and bore the appearance of having been abandoned for some time.

The steamship *Roanoke* leaves for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamers of the Stonington and Norwich and Worcester line, which were detained by the snow-storm, left early yesterday morning. The *Empire State* of the Fall River line, waited until her regular hour at 5 o'clock P. M.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara*, detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to assist in laying down the telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was to sail from Quarantine this morning. Capt. ROOT sent down an anchor in place of the one broken in the Wallabout, which was the cause of detention. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—WM. L. HUDSON.
Lieutenants—James H. North, Joshua D. Todd, John Guest, Wm. A. Webb, E. Y. McCauley, *Bancroft Gherardi, (Acting Master.)
Surgeon—*D. S. Green.
Purser—Jos. C. Eldridge.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—*F. M. Gunnell.
Assistant Surgeon—*Wm. G. Hay.
Lieutenant Marines—Wm. Stokes Boyd.
Chief Engineer—*Joshua Follansbee.
Assistant Engineer—John Faron.
First Assistant Engineer—*Wm. S. Stamm.
Second Assistant Engineers—*Geo. R. Johnson, Mortimer Kellogg.
Third Assistant Engineers—Jackson McElwell, Geo. F. Kutz, *Wm. H. Buehler, *J. H. Bailey.
Captain's Clerk—John W. Hudson.
Purser's Clerk—Edward Willard.
Boatswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—John Webber.
Carpenter—H. P. Leslie.
Sailmaker—Wm. B. Fugitt.
Acting Master's Mates—*Stephen R. Hudson, *A. M. Meson, *Walter Brooke, *Geo. Keyworth, *Jas. W. Goodrich, *Andrew Stockholm.

The officers marked thus * were not in the ship on the first expedition.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers and men	287
Engineer Corps	61
Marine Guard	50
Total	404

At the Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to all the Navy Yards and Stations of the United States, the following General Order:

In respect to the memory of the late Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, who expired at his residence in the City of New-York on the morning of the 4th inst., and as a testimonial to his long and distinguished services in the Navy of his country, the flags of the Navy Yards, Stations and vessels of commission will be hoisted at half mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this order.

Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1858.

Commender SCHENCK fired a salute of thirteen minute guns, (Commodore's salute,) from the North Cove

Tina, during the moving of the funeral procession on Saturday. The regular salute of thirteen guns was fired at the Yard yesterday at noon, in obedience to the order of the Secretary of the Navy.

For the machine-shop there is in course of construction at Philadelphia, a large lot of machines, tools, &c., among them a double lathe 44 feet long, having a bedplate weighing some 14 tons. This lathe will plane an object 16 feet long, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high. These works, when completed, will turn out any description of iron work required in the Yard.

The steam propeller *Dispatch* went to sea on Saturday under sealed orders. Her destination is not known at the Navy-Yard. There is a rumor (not at the Yard) that she is bound to Mississippi to look after the slavers, which are supposed to have their rendezvous at Pearl River.

To-day the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps pay their respects to the Turkish Rear-Admiral at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. To-morrow the Admiral and his suite will visit the Yard and the ships in commission.

The *Wabash* is in hand, and being rapidly filled for her new cruise to the Mediterranean.

One hundred and ninety men have been added to the effective force in the Yard since the arrival of the *Wabash* and *St. Louis*. The whole number employed is now 1,190.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha Takes a Sleigh-Ride and a Dinner.

We have already chronicled the effect of the foul weather of Monday upon the nerves and aspirations of Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE, the principal members of the Committee appointed to do honor to Vice-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite. They were very much affected—so much so that they spent the entire of the following night in bewailing the climatological misfortunes of the day, and in beseeching Old Winter to smile upon them. They assured him that he could not last much longer at best; and with tear-damped supplications for a change of weather, they strove to smooth his wrinkled front, and induce him, for the benefit of his friends, to be as genial as he could conveniently, during the few days that remain of those that are allotted to him by the makers of comic almanacs. There are tones and tears that touch the toughest and soften the hardest of hearts. Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE had a stock on hand, and they were willing to expend them for the benefit of the Vice-Admiral and suite. They poured them into the old sinner without ceasing. At 4 A. M. of yesterday the symptoms were pronounced favorable. At 6 o'clock it was thought he had puckered a little. At 8 o'clock he had puckered a good deal; at 9 he smiled; he laughed at 10, and at 11 he was on a broad grin. So were the Alderman and Councilman. "A sensation sleigh-ride for the Vice-Admiral," said Alderman BOOLE. "Ditto, hy jingo," said Councilman VAN TINE. And then an Alderman and a Councilman might have been seen wending their way, with lengthened tread, to the oriental parlor of the St. Nicholas. The Vice-Admiral was seen. He had letters to write and two of his suite were unwell. Ah! well, but the sleighing was fine and Messrs. ACKER & COLYER had tendered six horses and their best sleigh—a splendid turnout, with TEN BROECK to drive. That altered the case. If he should not go, somebody, who intended a kindness, would be disappointed. He would go—just for a short ride; and HASSAN BEY, and the Turkish Consul and Mr. OSCANYON, the interpreter, would accompany him. What more could Reception Committee desire. In a few minutes the equipage drew up in front of the St. Nicholas. The parties named were soon ready, and, in the presence of several hundred curious eyes, they entered the sleigh accompanied by the Committee, Mr. THEODORE NIMS, their Secretary; Mr. MCCLENACHAN, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and others. The driver put on the string, and amid the cheers of men and the smiles of women, the sleighing party went jingling down Broadway. In the hurry of starting, the route was not well defined; therefore a consultation was held as to what would be of most interest to the Vice-Admiral. One gentlemen recommended the Bowling-green and the Battery, but all the rest agreed upon a view of the new TIMES Building. The Vice-Admiral commended their choice, and so it was settled. On the way down, the interest of those in the street, and at the windows was great, and exhibited itself in an unusual variety of ways. Old women stopped and stared, and resolved to tell their neighbors that they had seen the Grand Turks. Young ladies tittered and blushed—they were sure either the Vice-Admiral or the other handsome man (HASSAN BEY) had noticed them. Young bloods, with fast teams, shouted "Go in lemons, while you can;" and Gen. WHEAT, as he dashed by at 2.40 speed raised his hat, and bowed with his accustomed gracefulness. Some unmannerly fellows, who had been treading the former day's proceedings in the Council Chamber, lay back and laughed, as vulgar men often do. Little boys tried to keep in sight, shouting, "Hurra for the Grand Pasha," all the while. Three colored boys, outstripping the others, had got nearly a block ahead of the rest, when they were arrested by a correasponding number of policemen, who had just emerged from an adjacent saloon, and seeing the lads in a high fever of excitement, thought they had been stealing. So went the party down Broadway, leaving much excitement behind, and creating mere as they passed along. As they passed the Astor House, the men on the steps smiled, and the ladies at the perior windows waved their handkerchiefs. The Vice-Admiral bowed gracefully, and the party passed on to the object of their visit down town. Turning around the lower end of the City Hall Park, the Vice-Admiral enjoyed a fine view of the Park front of the TIMES Building. He thought it an imposing structure, and spoke well of the architectural design. They then passed the lower end and up the Nassau-street side, gazing and admiring as they moved along. Arrived at the TIMES *plaza*, they drove to near the centre, and paused a few moments to get the effect of the micor ornamental front. When the Vice-Admiral had feasted his eyes sufficiently, and given vent to his feelings, after beholding the entire building, he cracked his whip, and away they went again, through the Park, in front of the City Hall, and out into Broadway again. By this time the fact that Vice-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA was out for a ride had become known to thousands. It was neer 4 o'clock, and there were a great many people going up town. They looked and laughed, as they are wont when they are pleesed, and all seemed to enjoy it mightily—so much so that when the sleigh arrived in front of the St. Nicholas the entire party resolved to take another little turn up town. So away they went again, up Broadway; around Union-square, down Fifth-avenue, out again into Broadway, and down to the St. Nicholas. All the way the amusement of the people was the same, and the curiosity of the ladies was unabated. There was not a person along the entire route that seemed displeased. Arrived at the Hotel, they were escorted to the Committee's room, where Mr. COLEMAN announced that dinner would be served in an hour, and, after a slight refreshment, the party retired to dress for the coming meal. At the sound of the gong they were ready, and the Vice-Admiral and suite made their first appearance at the public table. The eyes of all the diners were upon them, and by the merest accident, (as we are assured by Alderman BOOLE, and he knows,) FERNANDO WOOD took a seat beside them. Mr. WOOD was introduced, and asked why Mayor TIEMANN was not present. Alderman BOOLE remarked, with his accustomed smile, that he believed the Mayor was out of town. Mr. WOOD said he thought he would make a very good substitute. And with such pleasant conversation the two hours of dinner passed away. When they adjourned to coffee. Alderman BOOLE gave the head of the table to Mr. WOOD, who presided over the Turkish beverage with his usual dignity. Coffee sipped, the duties of the day were over, and the Vice-Admiral and *suite* were permitted to enjoy a few hours of privacy—the Committee retiring to devise some attraction for the morrow.

The Vice-Admiral expresses himself highly pleased with what he has seen of the country and the people. Our fine buildings and evident prosperity are his delight. But there is one peculiarity that commands his admiration above all the rest. And that is, that so dense a population should enjoy so much liberty, (he has seen them in the enjoyment of remerkable liberties,) and all without an outbreak or threat of violence. In the large cities of other countries he has been accustomed to see the populace kept in check by a strong body of soldiers.

Vice-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA is what is here styled a self-made man. He is now about 32 years of age. In 1851 he was in command of the brig *Merat*—a two decker—and was selected to convey in her some articles to England, for exhibition. He afterwards returned to Constantinople, and was promoted to the command of the *Mohammeded*, a three decker, carrying 120 guns, in which he carried provisions to the Crimea, where he remained for a considerable time, during the war with Russia; and on his return he was promoted to his present rank of Vice-Admiral.

HASSAN BEY is about the same age. He served in the English Navy five years; two and a half on the Pacific coast, and two and a half in the Indies. In 1854 he was in the ship *Wellesley*, Capt. GOLDSMITH, with Admiral DUNDONALD. During that time he touched at Halifax, and HASSAN BEY, receiving two months' leave, visited the United States. Returning to his country's service, he was with MOHAMMED ALI PASHA during the late war.

SADIK EFFENDI is somewhat younger than the others, and is here as Secretary.

SULLIMAN BEY is a naval builder. The last two were so unwell yesterday that they were unable to avail themselves of the kind attentions of the Committee.

During the day an enterprising lecturer sent the Vice-Admiral and *suite* an invitation to attend, stating that, although the admission was only 25 cents, it would cost them nothing to attend.

City Items.

MARGARET CAMERON made affidavit before the Mayor that her husband, ALEXANDER CAMERON, was held a prisoner in the house No. 19 Washington-street by MARY BOYD and MICHAEL HART, and that she feared he would suffer bodily harm, or he robbed of a California passage-ticket, worth $100, which he had in his possession. An officer was sent, who arrested HART and MARY BOYD, together with CAMERON, and brought them up. CAMERON was laboring under the effects of a long debauch, and apparently on the verge of *delirium tremens*. MARY BOYD alleged that CAMERON owed her $100, which she was trying to get. The Mayor told her she must not take that method of collecting her debt, and sent the parties away. CAMERON left in company with his wife, with the passage-ticket still in his possession.

Numerous signatures of members of the bar were affixed yesterday to a memorial to the Legislature, praying that a law he passed providing for the payment of $1,000 annually to each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, elected before Jan. 1, 1856, and still in office, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duty, thus making their incomes equal to those of the Judges of the same Courts elected since Jan. 1, 1856.

BEAUTIFUL SLEIGHING.—The average of snow that fell between noon and midnight of Monday was near or quite eight inches. The sun came out fervently Tuesday morning, and a thaw commenced, but by noon the northwest breeze stiffened, and the thaw was put under arrest. For the next two hours the feethery flakes of snow twisted off the house-tops, and whirled about in the air, giving the impression that another storm was prevailing. The sun set cleer, and the air after dark was raw and exceedingly disagreeable. The sleigh-riders turned out in full force on the avenues and in the suburbs. Cutters and private sleighs dashed about with a velocity thet hinted the perpetual remembrance that time is short and snow in March fleeting. Only a few of the omnibus sleighs were out, and so the nuisances of horn-blowing and yelling and screeching, and throwing snow-balls at the ladies' bonnets in Broadway, were averted. The City cars ran less frequently than usual, but with their double teams made pretty good time. The Brooklyn Company kept its snow-plows running all day, as they had all the night previous, and lost no trips. The expressmen and cartmen, in both cities, took to runners generally, and their horses were eased by the change. The storm was a blessed thing for poor people. It gave a job of cleaning sidewalks to thousands who had not had a quarter-dollar job before since the last snow-storm. It comforted livery-stable men, sold sundry sleighs, gave business men a vacant day, and delighted the children.

Religious Items.

At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City the influence of the religious revival which is now progressing has not been unfelt. The pupils manifest increasing interest in their Bible lessons and religious exercises.

Reports from 36 schools, containing 9,000 children, and 4 mission schools, containing 700 children, presented at the Quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal City Sunday School Society, Monday night, represent that there are many unusual symptoms for good apparent in the Sunday schools.

Union prayer meetings have been held every evening, and will be continued every night this week, at the First Congressional Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, Brooklyn. Persons of all denominations attend them.

There are two daily prayer-meetings throughout the entire year at Trinity Church, (head of Wall-street,) one at 9 A. M., and one at 3 P. M. At present there are meetings also every Wednesday and Friday commencing at 12½ P. M.

At the Church of the Puritane, in Union-square, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S) there are prayer-meetings and preaching every night this week except Saturday.

In the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, daily prayer-meetings are held.

At the Baptist Church, on Bedford-avenue. (Rev Dr. PENNINGTON'S, Brooklyn,) there are many indications of unusual interest. On Sunday, Feb. 21, seven persons were baptized, and next Sunday evening, three more are to be baptized.

Resolutions heve been submitted before the Baltimore East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Baltimore, urging active exertions in behalf of the American Bible Society.

Medical Items.

At the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Aylett Medical Institute, held at the University Medical College, in Fourteenth-street, last evening, 38 gentlemen, out of a class of 101 members, which graduates to-night at the College, received diplomas. Mr. L. A. SLATER, of Virginia, a member of the class, delivered the valedictory address. At its close, Mr. JOHN G. HISLOP, (New-York,) on behalf of his fellow-students, presented Dr. AYLETT with an elegant tea-set, delivering an appropriate address. Dr. AYLETT responded, expressing his regard for the members of the class, and exhorted them to improve their opportunities hereafter.

Dr. BEDFORD delivers the address to the graduates at the Medical College Commencement which will be held in the Chapel of the University this evening.

On Thursday evening the Fifty-First Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons takes place, Dr. C. R. GILMAN delivering the address to the graduating class.

From the Fifth Annual Report of the Surgeons of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, we learn that over 1,000 patients have been attended during the past year. There have also been about 40 students and practitioners of medicine attending the Hospital and the Ophthalmic lectures during the session which has just closed. The anniversary meeting was held on Monday evening last, at Hospital No. 6, Stuyvesant-street, on which occasions addresses were delivered by Drs. STEPHENSON, GAMAISA and GREENSWARD, one of the members of the Ophthalmic class, after which testimonials were awarded to the graduates.

The American *Medical Monthly* for March, announces Dr. LEWIS H. STEINER of Baltimore, as an assistant editor with Drs. PARKER and DOUGLAS in the conduct of that thriving and worthy periodical.

A SAD HONEYMOON.—CHARLES ALBAUGH was recently tried, convicted and sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, for robbing the mail. The Columbus, Ohio, *Gozette*, says:

"CHARLES ALBAUGH, is only 20 years of age, and the events of the past few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlord's daughter, a Miss GERMAN, in her eixteenth year, went to Alexandria, Penn., and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was discovered by the girl's parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's imprudence.

On the 28th of January, Mr. PRENTISS, the U. S. Mail Agent, arrested ALBAUGH upon a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted and sentenced before the United States Court, and upon reaching Cardington, on his way to the Penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the cars to bid farewell to her convict husband. The meeting was painfully affecting one. She begged him to keep up his spirits, to make a firm resolve to do his whole duty while in prison. She vowed to stick to him though all the rest of the world should forsake him; for, said she, 'CHARLEY, we are both young; we have years of happiness in store for us, and when your time has expired, we can go to some other land where the offence will not be known, where we can live happily together, and earn an honest livelihood.'

The poor girl nerved herself to the task, and as she wiped the tears away from the cheeks of her young husband, she never whimpered.

The car was full of passengers, who witnessed the scene with tearful emotion. The conductor who, at the request of the officers, had kindly delayed a few moments, to give the young couple an opportunity of meeting each other, at last notified them that he could delay no longer, and the whistle gave notice that the cars were about starting. 'Keep up your courage like a man, CHARLEY,' said the fair heroine, and as she kissed his cheek, she turned to leave him, but overpowered by her feelings, that she had thus far kept under control, she fell fainting in the arms of the bystanders, who carried her gently into the station-house, and the cars rolled over the rails with increas[illegible] for the defendant."

Interesting from the Bahamas.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WRECKING SYSTEM.

We have received Nassau papers to the 13th ult.

The Legislature of the Bahamas commenced its session on the 9th instant. Governor BAYLEY, in his speech at the opening of the session, gave his views in relation to a subject of great importance to American commerce, viz.: the wrecking system, as it is practiced in the Bahamas. After remarking that the incidents of the system have provoked the remonstrances of Englishmen and foreigners, the Governor says:

"Associations instituted for the protection of mercantile and shipping interests in Perls, in Liverpool, and in New-York, have conveyed to Her Majesty's Government, complaints of the losses which they state have been inflicted on them by the frequency of the shipwrecks which occur upon our coasts, and the excessive remuneration paid to the salvors.

The underwriters complain that not only are vessels exposed to the inevitable dangers which in certain localities beset our currents, shoals and reefs; but also to those heavy losses which result from collusive wrecks and preconcerted salvages.

They represent that shipmasters make dishonest compacts with colonial wreckers; that high salvages are awarded by interested arbitrators; and that the right of appeal is virtually neutralized by the expensive procedure of the appellate court. There are some, too, who accuse the wreckers of violence, menace and conduct almost piratical.

The more material portions of the voluminous correspondence to which this subject has given rise will be laid before you. From these you will gather, that, while I have been compelled to admit that too many of our wrecks have been the result of collusion, and that the average of our salvage is too high, I have never lost an opportunity of rebutting the charges of menace, piracy or violence leveled at our wreckers; and while I have deplored the want of principle which has tainted too many of their compacts, I have ever tried to adjust the balance of blame between the tempted wrecker and the tempter, the foreign shipmaster.

Of the evils complained of, evils which—as the Imperial Government feels—affect the character of Great Britain, some are incurable by local legislation or local resources. We cannot regulate the rates of salvage by enactment. That is the business of the High Court of Admiralty in England, and one which that tribunal is disposed to take in hand. We cannot remove the dangers of these seas by the multiplication of lighthouses. That is the work of the Imperial Government; a work already commenced in earnest, but incapable of completion for some years to come. We cannot successfully prosecute or legally punish the masters of foreign merchant vessels for conduct which, whatever moral guilt it may involve, still keeps clear of the technical definition of felony.

But we can establish a Court of Inquiry into those cases of wreck which throw suspicion on the behavior of the masters. We can transmit the evidence thus collected, to the government of the parties implicated or suspected. This plan was originally suggested by the Board of Trade, in conformity to the practice in England, enacted by the merchant shipping act; and this is the main element of the bill which will be laid before you. The other clauses are either transcripts from the merchant shipping act, and modifications of the English law on the same subject; or they are extensions and limitations of provisions already sanctioned by the local Legislature.

Although the Metropolitan Government feels that the national character is in some degree affected by a system which, though assailed with too sweeping condemnation, and subjected to some unreasonable suspicions, is known by its abuses to have inflicted grave pecuniary losses, and although the mitigation of those abuses is, for commercial and political considerations, very desirable, still there is no intention to suppress or obstruct the legitimate exercise of the honest wreckers' calling. So long as the physical conditions of our coasts and seas remain what they are, so long will his vocation respond to the exigencies of commerce and the dictates of humanity; and I trust that the members of the Colonial Legislature will show their appreciation of the confidence reposed in them by Her Majesty's Government, and will cheerfully sanction the enactment of provisions which may correct an acknowledged evil without detriment to honest and useful services."

The Governor estimates that the proposed Court of Inquiry into Wrecks will demand an outlay of £300 a year, of which amount he infers that one-half will be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

In relation to the scheme, which at the last session the Legislature approved, for establishing steam communication between Nassau and New-York, the Governor says it is engaging the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, and he hopes that no long interval will elapse before the realization of the project is witnessed.

The House of Assembly, in the address in reply to the Governor's speech, assure His Excellency thet any measure which may be laid before them for the better regulation of wrecking, and the creation of a Court of Inquiry into the causes of wrecks, shall receive that ample consideration which a subject of such great importance demands. On the same day, a bill to consolidate and amend the wrecking laws of the colony was introduced.

The Nassau *Herald* notices the arrival of the Government schooner *Experiment*, on the 12th, from the out-islands, and says she brings no news of importance. The pans at Inagua are said to be in a promising state. A large quantity of salt is on hand there, but no sale for it. Only three cargoes were disposed of in all last month.

The *Herald*, of the 10th, acknowledges the receipt of Turks' Island papers to the 3d, and says the sale of salt is exceedingly dull at 8 cents per bushel. The *Royal Gazette*, of the 3d, states that 21,000 bushels had been shipped away during the week, and that of last year's crop there remained on hand several hundred thousand bushels, which can be had at very low prices.

The *Herald*, of the 3d, says: "The American schooner *Mary Jane*, LANE, master, from New-York, bound to Tampico, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, put into this port on Sunday morning last, in a leaky condition. Her cargo is now being discharged, in order to make the necessary repairs."

The papers contain no other news of interest to American readers.

Police for Quarantine Protection.

The following petition was presented to Mayor TIEMANN yesterday:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c., President of the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent thet they are engaged in various branches of commerce connected with the port of New-York; that in the transaction of their business they have often been compelled to submit to the burdensome exactions of the Quarantine laws and regulations; that while they have cheerfully submitted to these exactions, because they seemed necessary for the protection of the public health of our City, they have become satisfied that the expenses thus imposed upon their commerce have been largely enhanced by a want of means at the disposal of the Health Officer to afford adequate protection to vessels and cargoes while at Quarantine; that from observation and experience we can safely assert that the commerce of this Port sustains a loss of several thousands of dollars annually by thefts committed by gangs of river thieves who infest the Quarantine anchorage and commit depredations upon vessels under Quarantine; that from observation and experience we can also safely assert that not few cases of contagious disease have occurred in our City within several years past, which have arisen from contact with our shipping where the origin of the disease could not be directly traced to unlawful intercourse, and dealing with vessels and cargoes under Quarantine. The undersigned fully believe that if the Health Officer were provided with an adequate police force, these thefts, and this unlawful intercourse with Quarantine could be prevented, and thus thousands of dollars be annualy saved to our commerce, and the public health protected from the ravages of imported disease. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request that your Honor, as the Chief Magistrate of the City and the Head of the Health authorities, will take such measures as may be necessary to provide the Health Officer with such a police force, to be stationed at Quaranline, as may be necessary to enable him to protect our commerce and the public health from the evils above referred to.

Dated NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

Respectfully,

Foster, Elliot & Co.,	Williams & Guion,
Maury Brothers,	A. A. Low & Brother,
T. Richardson & Co.,	Allens, Taylor & Co.,
S. L. Mitchill & Son,	Post, Smith & Co.,
Slate & Co.,	W. B De Forest & Co.,
R. P. Buck & Co.,	Youngs & Co.,
Charles Carow,	C. H. Marshall & Co..
Wm. A. Sale & Co.,	Grinnell & Minturn,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,	Goodhue & Co.,
P. V. Kings & Co.,	Wm. Nelson & Son,
Robson & Fosdick,	Nesmith & Sona,
Ralph Post,	Metcalf & Duncan,
Alsop & Chauncey,	Spofford, Tileston & Co
J. Mathew & Co.,	Cornelius Grinnell,
W. W. Deyton,	E. E. Morgan,
S. M. Fox & Brother,	D. Merritt & Co.
D. G. & W. B. Bacon,	

DUELING IN VIRGINIA.—Amid the revivals that are going on in all parts of the country in the way of religion, morals, politics and finance, there is none more interesting than the revival, which is noticed by the newspapers, among the chivalry of Old Virginia, in favor of restoring to citizens the privilege of the duello. A hill is now before the Legislature of that State to repeal the law which disqualifies parties who have been engaged in a duel from holding any office from the State. It is said that the prospects are, that the bill will succeed. So our Congressional friends at Washington have a prospect of quiet fighting-ground near at hand, which will save them the necessity, in future, of long and tedious journeys to the Canada border. We wonder whether, while this revival is going on, a similar relaxing movement might not be made against the restrictive laws against pugilism, if dueling improves the tone of public sentiment, and ventilates the honor, hoxing cultivates the muscle, and raises the physical condition to the Anglo-Saxon standard of the London *Times*. If the chivalrous sentiment of the nation is to be heightened by one description of revival, may not the bodily health and vigor be benefited by another? Cannot those who "strike from the shoulder" have a little reforming legislation as well as those who draw "from the hip?"—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY.—PRIER, the German, who was stabbed in an affray at a lager-bier saloon in Jersey City last week, is improving, and it is thought that he will recover. CHARLES BACAMAN, one of the men arrested for the assault, has been admitted to bail by Coroner MCANNALLY, but CHRISTIAN WARNER is still kept in jail.

ANOTHER WARD FOR JERSEY CITY.—A hill is now before the New-Jersey Legislature providing for the adding of portions of Hudson City and Bergen township to Jersey City, to be called the Fifth Ward. A delegation has been sent to Trenton, armed with a lengthy petition, to urge the passage of the hill.

☞ The enow-storm hes not materially interfered with the trains on the roads terminating in Jersey City. On Monday night some of the trains were a little behind, hnt they were all coming in regularly yesterday.

SONS OF MALTA.—The first lodge of I. O. S. M. in the State of New-Jersey, was organized in Jersey City on Monday evening, with the name of "Crusaders' Lodge, No I." It numbers among its members many prominent and respectable citizens. This lodge will act as the Grand Lodge of the State.

A TRAIN RUNNING THROUGH THE GATES.—The New-York and Erie Railroad train, which came into Jersey City yesterday at 12½ o'clock, ran over the gates at the Grove-street crossing and broke them into fragments. The train, in consequence of the snow upon the track, made so little noise that the gate keeper did not hear it in time to open the gates. No person was injured, although the concussion was so great as to overturn a safe in the baggage car.

Parson Brownlow on Gen. Walker and the President.

From the Knoxville Whig.

When WALKER was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to appear at the Federal Court in New-Orleans, Colonel SLATTER, a rich old bachelor in the city, went his bail. SLATTER is the owner of the City Hotel and the New-Orleans Arcade, two houses which the rents for about $40,000. He has $40,000 in the Nicaraguan enterprise, and has been the friend of WALKER all the time. Ex-Senator SOULE, also, has large investments in Central America, and both these men went before BUCHANAN, with WALKER, and heard him *promise Walker not to interrupt him in his expedition.* WALKER demands his trial, and both of these men will be witnesses, and will *swear this in the Federal Court.* What a fix it will place the old hypocrite in! It will place him where he stood thirty four years ago, in the affair of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," which he originateo against CLAY, hecked up by old GEORGE KREMER! It will show him up to the world as a hypocrite, a two-faced and insincere man, and a gray-headed old demagogue!

It is a disgrace to any grocery-keeper to be detected in such dupiicity. It is unworthy of a common blackleg; but how much more disgraceful to the President of the United States! The te timony of these two men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana; and upon their testimony, WALKER will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of BUCHANAN'S character.

Horrible Murder.

From the Dallas (Texas) Herald, Feb. 13.

JOHN H. THOMAS, Esq., of Rockwall, Kaufnan Co., furnishes us with the following information of a most outregeous murder, committed in the neighborhood of Sugar Hill, Collin Co., on the 1st inst.:

WALKER MARTIN, the murderer, and P. A. I. DOGGETT, had been associated in business for several years at Rockwall. A difficulty had occurred between them some time since, about money, which MARTIN owed DOGGETT. MARTIN afterwards started to the Indian Nation and was followed by DOGGETT, who overtook MARTIN at Sugar Hill, when another difficulty took place, in which weapons were drawn. It was settled however, and they both proceeded to the Nation, and were returning together, having in company a lad. When five or six miles North of Sugar Hill, MARTIN shot DOGGETT in the back while he was in the act of crossing Indian Creek, killing him instantly. MARTIN and the boy camped for the night on the prairie near by, and in the morning MARTIN gave the boy $70—told him to go to Mr. Hawkins in Fannin County—remain there until he sent or come for him—while he MARTIN would go to Rockwall—settle up his business and come or send for him, threatening to kill him if he ever said anything about the murder. The lad went as he was directed, told different stories as to the whereabouts of DOGGETT and MARTIN, but becoming uneasy at the long stay of MARTIN—he told the story of the murder. A party proceeded to the place—found the body of DOGGETT sunk in the creek, with the hands tied to a sapling passing across the back of his neck, and covered with logs to keep it under the water. MARTIN had paid DOGGETT $800 the night before the murder, and as none was found upon his body, it is supposed he robbed him of that sum, and also a gold watch he was wearing. The body was found one week after the murder. MARTIN had left Rockwall before the party in pursuit reached there. He was last heard of on the road leading to Greenville.

POSTAGE TO LIBERIA *vid* ENGLAND.—We are requested to state thet notice has been given by the British Post-Office of the conclusion of a Postal Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, which establishes a combined British and Liberian rate of six pence the half-ounce letter as the cherge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, after the 1st of April next, *pre-payment of which is made compulsory.*

The Government of Liberia heving expressed a desire that lettere originating in the United States addressed to Liberia as well as lettera originating in Liberia eddressed to the United States, and forwarded through Great Britain, may he fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that effect has been adopted by the United States and British Post-Office Departments.

The postage, therefore, to be levied in the United States upon lettera addressed to Liberia, *vid* England, after the 1st of April next, will he thirty-three cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment required.*—*Washington Union.*

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The charge of perjury preferred against Patrick M. Temple, of No. 9 State-street, by August Bergen, of No. 45 Whitehall-street, after an investigation by Justice OSBORN, has been dismissed. Bergen alleged that Temple swore falsely in a recent suit before the Court of Common Pleas in which they were both parties.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise.
Vid Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites fer families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hastling's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent,
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandage skillfully applied. A female attendant, in private rooms, for ladies.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Barthelf's Patent Sewing Machines.**—For tailors, pant, vest and dressmakers, boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, in the 24th year of his age, SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

His friends, and those of his father, John Campell, and of his grandfather, Dr. John Augustine Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without further invitation.

BURKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BURKE, in the 26th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B.

His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family, and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, CHARLIE FLOYD, infant son of Stephen B. and Mary F. Smith, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Franklin-st.

MILES.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 8, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH E., wife of Wm. B. Miles, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Eldridge-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN COTT.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, JESSIE BATHGATE, only daughter of William H. Van Cott, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 233 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, in the 60th year of his year. Also, at Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, his brother, GRENVILLE A. SACKETT, in the 54th year of his age.

Their funeral services will take place on Thursday, 11th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DRIGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M., FRANK SPELMAN aged 22 months, youngest child of Chester and Angelina Driggs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 5 Amity-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GOTTHOLD.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, suddenly, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. J. GOTTHOLD, of apoplexy.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 439 8th-av.

RUMSEY.—At Tarrytown, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 9, ADA BLAKE RUMSEY, youngest daughter of John W. and Mary A. Rumsey, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHILD.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY CHILD, aged 72 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 37 Walker-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, in his 84th year, HENRY F. BLACKWELL.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Astoria, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STORY.—At Mills' Hotel, Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, March 9, CAROLINE, daughter of Jacob Story, of New-York City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GLASGOW.—At Kilrea, Ireland, on Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, in the 24th year of his age, DANIEL GLASGOW, Jr., artist, late of New-York.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.
PRICES.
1 quart, $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Man

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman
WEDNESDAY March 10 at 7½. Doors open at 6½.
Second night of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS.

SCALE OF PRICES for the remaining nights:
Admission to the lower part (Parquet, &c.)...One Dollar.
Family Circle. Fifty Cents; Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
RESERVED SEATS.

$2 and $1 50, according to location. This morning commences the sale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director, in announcing the second night of the HUGUENOTS for Wednesday night, tenders his thanks for the generous support the public evidently intended to give him. But for the unexpected and violent snow storm, which rendered the streets impassable, the receipts would have amounted to over $5,000, as the sale on Saturday reached $2,500. This sudden contretemps is certainly to be regretted; but after all it is one of those manage ial calamities which particularly distinguish operatic enterprises. He trusts that a liberal public will make up the deficiency by an increased attendance.

The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded on Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo player is daily expected.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10 at 7½ o'clock,
Second night of Meyerbeer's opera, in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MUSE EN SCENE
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera Houses, supported by two hundred supernumeraries representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcade and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.

The principal rôles by—

Mme. GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL and CARL FORMES.

The will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram in "Robert le Diable," he considered his greatest parts.

REGULATIONS DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

1. The public are earnestly requested to remember that the Opera commences on the "Huguenots" nights at precisely half past seven instead of eight, as usually. Those who arrive late, besides disturbing the audience, will lose the extremely brilliant introductory chorus.

2. There will be no interval between the first and second acts. The curtain will be lowered for a few moments to prepare the stage for the view of the Castle of Chenanceaux. The orchestra will remain sitting.

3. The interval between the second and third acts will last ten minutes; that between the third and fourth will be an extremely short one.

4. The Opera will conclude at about 11 o'clock.

THE SCENIC SYNOPSIS.

It being of great importance that everybody should be familiar with their rôles, there will be sold for the first time a SCENIC SYNOPSIS, giving a thorough and clear explanation of every single scene. The Libretto, with musical illustrations, printed from the London stereotype plates, and entirely corresponding with the performances, will likewise be for sale.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADMIRAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," &c.
New scenery by Messrs. Rivière and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor ... Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Ahmet, his Valkeel.....Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment.....Mr. Blake.
Systemic, private 32d Regiment.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Pockahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.....Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

First time of
ANOTHER ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA,
Prepared expressly for this American Museum, by an American author, Mr. H. Watkins, Esq., from
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN MATERIALS.
The celebrated LEDGER STORY, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, being a
SOUL-THRILLING AND ABSORBING ROMANCE
Of the Rappahannock—time, 1766 to 1770—and entitled the
BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
And presented this WEDNESDAY, March 10, in the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student.....Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress.....Mrs. C. Howard
Ernest Heine.....Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col. Shanson.....J. Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryer; Agnes Drake, Miss Melissa; Mad. Anderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine, Miss Partington.

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF GREEN BUSHES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858,
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Gasnor O'Kennedy.....Mr. H. F. Daly
George.....Mr. Stoddart; Jack Gong.....Mr. Peters
Grimsidge.....Mr. Jefferson; Murtogh.....Mr. Martin
Dennis.....Mr. Burnett; Dartois.....Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi (.....Miss Laura Keene
Madame St. Aubert.....Mrs. Jefferson
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance).....Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine.....Virginia C. Howard
Tigertail.....Mrs. H. B. Phillips
To conclude with the screaming old farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout.....Mr. Jefferson | Snarl.....Mr. Burnett
Specpface.....Mr. Peters | Kate.....Miss Miller
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
LAST WEEK of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TURMAIRE,
JAMES MELVILLE.
First appearances of Madame Tourniaire's American dancing horse LIBERTY. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne, in a new act
With other splendid entertainments.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, for the first time in many years, the French drama entitled
THE SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE.
To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
ERNEST WALTRAVERS.
To conclude with the new drama written by A. W. Fenno, and entitled the
THE SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the popular Drama of the
BRIGAND.
After which the pleasing drama of
SARAH THE JEWESS.
MAGIC HANDS.
To conclude with the 2d and 3d acts of the
FLYING DUTCHMAN.

COUP D'ETAT.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT BURTON'S.
TO-NIGHT, MARCH 10,
Startling Historical and Domestic
Drama in 5 Acts.
Text Books of the Play for sale
at the Door.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock, assisted by BENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano, Miss JENNY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto,
(Her first appearance in New-York,)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co., C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 766 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE. MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 88 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED EDUCATED AND very respectable middle-aged woman is in want of a situation to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; is efficient economical, and prudent. An excellent washer and ironer, will be found willing and obliging. Ladies in want of a first-class servant may apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a city young girl to take care of children, and do light chamberwork.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERienced and respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress or children's nurse; will be found kind and obliging in her disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either department; respectful and neat, and produces the highest testimonial. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Can do up ladies' fine clothes in the finest style.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend growing up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game soups and pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough cook, or her in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Has excellent recommendations for being a faithful, industrious, and honest woman. Also, by a good German girl for housework of all kinds. Apply in the German Department at No. 10 Fillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended middle-aged woman, a situation. Is a thorough cook, a first-class washer and ironer, efficient in her business, is a steady person, of good moral character, reliable and truthful, and knows how to appreciate a good home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in City or country; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is a competent laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing and obligin g, (well recommended.) Apply No. 307 Bowery. Wages moderate.

WANTED.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations done as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 124 36th-st., one door east of 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid. and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork; is capable of taking charge of fine washing if required, or to assist in washing. Can be well recommended by her present employer; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 11 West 16th st.

WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TIDY German girl, with excellent references, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well. Will go in the country. Call at No. 172 12th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of pastries, meats, game, and soups; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 137 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 127 East 18th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 59 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do plain sewing neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 3, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 East 15th-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation to go to California with a private family. Apply to room No. 69 Everett House.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to wash, wash and iron. Apply at No. 172 12th-st., third door, back room, for two days.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York Times.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE AS laundress and one as waitress. Apply at No. 147 West 13th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av. Good City references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, Times Office.

WANTED.—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man; has had eighteen years experience in some of the best families; understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 Waverley-place, or address M. O., same place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of some experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address H. G., Times Office.

WANTED.—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. S. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., Times office, for one week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man; a good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coe, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., Times office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., Times office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th st and Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience as greenhouse and graperry, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & S CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife, (no children;) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at Times Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Duane st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED.—A GARDENER: A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City; must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., Times office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

$1.—WRITING-CLASS.—MR. PAINE, NO. 62 Bowery New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receives pupils in writing this month at prices from $1 to $3; book-keeping, $10, time unlimited, or three months (72 lessons in penmanship and commercial arithmetic) for $10. As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping, Col. Paine stands unrivalled.—Brooklyn Morning Journal.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New York. Gentlemen are taught book-keeping practically, on plans of real business, without the useless drudgery of text-book theories. Two gentlemen may commute for private desks, at only $15, for the full commercial course.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 2,605 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., Times office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park row, New-York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., Times Office.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN AGENT TO CANVASS FOR ADvertisements in a popular periodical. Apply to STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—The eligible property, No. 76 John-st., running through to and connecting with Nos. 75, 31 and 33 Platt-st., forming one store; five floors of about 160x25 feet each; excellent basement; has the modern improvements; is well adapted for any large business, storage warehouse, &c., &c having entrances on both John and Platt sts. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, or the lease will be sold, with all its valuable privileges, on reasonable terms. Lease has fifteen years to run, and privilege of renewal. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE ... story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which express under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A NICE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, in complete order, west of and but a short distance from Broadway and in the vicinity of all the leading hotels. As the family is going to boarding, the furniture, which is plain, but good and useful, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Everything complete for a small family; an excellent location for renting furnished rooms. For particulars, address, for one week, HOUSE, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILding No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY, MODern improved brick house, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for $600 per annum. Rooms complete with gas and furniture, which will be sold for $1,000 cash, though it cost exceeding 50 per cent. additional. House and furniture must go together. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late residence of C. H. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, the whole special terms of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 268 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house, as it has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of G. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studios for artists, and rooms for storage of furniture. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS OR STORAGE TO LET—On reasonable terms; two lofts and a good cellar, together with an office on second floor, at No. 100 Murray-st., between West and Washington-sts.; the office will be rented separately to a good tenant if desired. Apply on the premises to HENRY F. DIBBLEE.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years,—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, (near Atlantic;) the premises are commodious and in first-rate order; gas throughout, and the other modern improvements; rent $500; possession May 1. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES HERALD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner 30th-st. May be furnished at $360; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREEstory and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 23d-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No. 64 East 22d-st.—3-story, Croton and gas in each story, 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,000 to a private family only.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theasley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements. No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Free from rate, terms easy. It rented, $380 for present ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses, with all the modern improvements. The first and second floors of house No. 35 King-st., with gas and Croton water. Also other small apartments to let. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, rear of No. 29 King-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, THE second floor, back basement and one room in attic of house No. 49 Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal-sts. Rouge, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 62 Fulton-st., in the store. Rent $300.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th st., modern built, and in perfect repair. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 134 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $800. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 178 4th-st. near 4th-av., suitable for a respectable family without small children

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID FURNISHINGS OF THE HOUSE.
DID ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE.
R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER FOR the sale of real estate, goods, books, household furniture, &c., will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold and removed by Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at which time the house will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.
THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF
Three splendid carved rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet, all in perfect order; richly covered centre, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano forte; French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, cornice poles with mirror backs, French extension and pillar dining tables, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Marble top dressing bureaus, cane chiffonniers, rosewood armoires with plate doors, cane settees, French bedsteads, 22 fine hair mattresses, Scotch blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tete-a-tetes, shades and lace curtains to 31 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.
SOLID OAK DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining table, marble top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, card table sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.
N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. Two valuable 5 story stores and Lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 100 feet in the rear, by 118 feet 10 inches in the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is undisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1,900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.
TERMS OF SALE
Fifty per cent in any of the proved debt of the Company.
Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.
Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and
Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the bidding are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HODGE, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Positive sale of all the elegant rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, carpets, mantle and pier mirrors, oil paintings, decorations, works of art &c., contained in the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, (late No. 8), st. between Broadway and University place, on MORROW, (Thursday) March 11, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods in the house, viz:
In the basement are suits of oak dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are valve carpets and rugs, and three rosewood pier suits centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, three mahogany pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures clocks ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas fixtures, 1 rosewood center piano, stool and covers, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads bureaus, stands couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention.
Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.
D. S. HODGE, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at GOULD'S Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundreths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.
SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE—No 162, the 3 story high basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements; 20 by 55.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 152, the 3½-story high-basement brick house; all modern improvements; 23 6 by 49; lot 107.
WEST FIFTY SECOND-STREET—Eighth house east of 8th-av.; the 3-story brown-stone house; all modern improvements; 14 by 55; lot 14 by half block.
For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 11th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No 455 Broadway, large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, complete in muslin, &c., etageres, 1 nooks, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, richly carved bedsteads, extension tables, centre tables arm and parlor chairs, ladies' secretaries, fancy tables, bookcases, washstands, complete assortment of mahogany, black walnut and imitation oak bedroom suites, together with a large assortment of other furniture. It can be examined at any time before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
VALUABLE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, COINS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., comprising Audubon's History of Birds, large edition; Encyclopædia Britannica, 29 vols; Beauties of England and Wales, 25 vols.; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, Bembe's Gallery of Paintings, Robert's Holy Land, Hogarth's Works, rare manuscripts, 1560. Also, autographs in frames, of Washington, Lafayette, Wellington, Pitt, Living-ton, Adams, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, (LEASEHOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and double gothic in the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about fifty marble mantels, of different sizes and descriptions. To close a concern—A large assortment of iron furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, with iron tops, tete-a-tete garden seats, &c., embracing a large and general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, of Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,139 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Kinton tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Anne river. It is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. The property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chilian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:
Ten per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale: an amount with this sufficient to make up $50,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising the following hypothecated securities:
$9,000 St. Louis County 6 per cent Bonds, 1850.
Atlantic Mechanics' Banking Association and East River Bank Stocks.
Exchange Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Harlem Gas Company Stock.
Next sale of stocks on SATURDAY, March 13.

J. W. HUNT Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, hair furniture, comprising tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, hand furniture, comprising tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, chairs, wardrobes, tables, parlor suites, etageres, enamelled and oak chamber suites, crockery, cut ery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods &c., &c., &c. Housekeepers and others, desirous of obtaining first-class furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, ON THE premises No. 33 East 28d-st., one door east of 4th av., by order of Administrator, the entire furniture of the said house, a genteel private residence, consisting of full suites of rosewood drawing-room, black walnut, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth chamber sets, dining room and kitchen furniture. China crockery, glass and tin-ware, cooking utensils &c. For particulars, see catalogues at the office of Auctioneer, No. 83 Cedar-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF HARDware, &c., by order of the administrator of Alfred F. Lagrave, will be continued THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 226 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5.000.—WANTED—THE LOAN OF FIVE thousand dollars for one, three or five years, on a Life Insurance Policy of $10,000. Address C. R. H., Times Office.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.
Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO 11 WALL-ST.,
solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market" authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 19, 1858.
The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter until the whole sum is redeemed.
To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent, on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent, on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.
Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, March 8 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED to certain of the 8 per cent Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 15th November last, will be paid at our office on presentation.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in two sums, on improved City property. Address J. J., Times office, with description of property.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability wishes the loan of $30 for a few weeks. Security and reference given. Address Miss R. M., Union-square Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.
At the annual election held on the 8th instant,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, SILAS DAVIS, OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY ROWLAND, ALFRED L. ROWE, WILLIAM P. MILLER, STEPHEN W. GAINES, ELISHA L. WALTON, NELSON SHERWOOD, HENRY G. REEVE, DANIEL T. WILLETS, ALBERT L. DE CAMP, JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN GINNGTON, ENOCH KETCHAM, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS, HENRY LYLES, Jr., BREWSTER VALENTINE, GEORGE B WHITFIELD, ALBERT HAVEMEYER, ISAAC H SMITH, TEUNIS W. QUICK, ROBERT F. SAGE, DAVID M. TURNURE, JOSE T. NAVARRO, ASHER TAYLOR, EDWARD BILL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zophar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles Mcdougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Tiltn,	Eugene Keteltas,
Adolph F. Obershausen,	Franklin H Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Hawland,
Albert G. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles Leupp,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Flon,	M M Nao Beuren,
George B. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F Youngs,
Benjamin B. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S. Ball,	C F A. Hierichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Earle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of May next.
SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.
Penalty in Bond.....$7,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 228, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and material delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the examination of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent, thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:
SCHEDULE
Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:
4,333 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 ninefinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $560; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Flood Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Bench Bars, $4; 1 Boom Derrick, $5; 1 Anchor, $5; 3 Bog Hooks, $1 50; 18 Oak Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 60c.; 1 Dipper, 13c; 1 Hoe, 30c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $4; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 64 Wheel Barrows, $61; 4 Bridge Hooks, $8; 3 Grub Hoes, $4 50; 15 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $2; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $1; 1 Paint brush 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Sieve $3; 1 pounds White Lead 92c.; 2 Tool Chests, $1 50; 80 Sand Buckets, $8; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dork Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Gox and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Duck Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 9 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Tucks, $2; 1 Roll Scale, 1 Lamp Driver, $57; 6 Rakes, $2; 5 Ladders, $2; 2 Brandling Irons, 75c; 10 Tackle Blocks $16; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94
The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into a contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.
The names or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank proposals and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-named office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SEARRELL, JOHN M JAYCOX, V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor. NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor. } Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 33 st., from Washington-st. to 400 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 8th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Madison-st., from 2d-st to 4th st; Gerden-st., from 5th st. to 8th-st.
All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.
No proposals will be received except according to a form to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient sureties.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all trade bills of SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for the action of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the said assignment in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.
PETER NAYLOR
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mine, Chenango County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12.'58-law2yW

TAXES.—PROPERTY OWNERS IN FORDHAM Tremont, Mount Eden, Belmont, Fairmount and other villages, can pay the same on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office, corner the Bowery Bank.
WM. COOPER, Collector.
N. B.—Taxes returned to the State Comptroller can be paid at the same time and place to J. L. BURNETT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.—THE PROPERTY of Clerk, No 413 Broome-st., has just received six pieces of SILKS and SATINS worth $250, and twenty three pieces of RIBBONS worth $70; also a Marten Muff and two metal cuffs. Come, ye who have lost, and see if these are yours.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No 4, North River on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 5 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY March 13. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P.M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steam hip STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Bills of Lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 13

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—St. Joseph's Treatment of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRISART, 10 to 12 M. No. 761, Broadway

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 18	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leave N. York Wednesday, March 31
MALABAR, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, President Purdy in the Chair.

Mr. Twaas presented a bill for the payment of Troop, Company F, 4th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for services in the riots of June and July, 1857, $220 75.

The bill of Robert D. Holmes, for services as Commissioner of excise, $150, was rendered and referred.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the rooms at present occupied by the United States Court in the New Court-house in the Park, be supplied to the use of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, from the 1st of April next.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes upon the reference back to them of their report upon the petitions of the Mechanics' Banking Association and Grocers' Bank, for reduction of the tax of 1857, adverse to the petitions, was read.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the communication from the Comptroller, relative to the distinction between City and County expenses, presenting a resolution directing the Comptroller to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act to enable the Supervisors to raise money by tax, was presented by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Bluet moved that the rules be suspended and the report acted upon. The motion was carried; the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The following resolution was referred:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of four be appointed to inquire into and report the amount expended by the Police Commissioners in defending suits in relation to the Metropolitan Police bill, and the probable amount necessary to pay future expenses arising from appeals on suits decided in our County Courts and to consider the propriety of instructing the Police Commissioners that the decision of the Supreme Court be final.

The report of the Committee on Civil Courts, in favor of erecting a new Court house for the Superior Court, on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, at an expense of $300,000, was presented and laid over.

A preamble and resolution, in favor of a legislative enactment making "improvements in the details of the City Inspector's Department, and in the qualifications of its executive sanitary officers," presented by Mr. Stillman, was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the estimate of the Board of Education for 1858, was presented with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annual estimate of the Board of Education for 1858 be confirmed with the modification of the item of arrearages of 1854, as made by said Board on its reconsideration, viz.: A reduction thereof of from $125,-000 to $100 000.

Land over.

There was some debate on a motion made by Mr. Bluet in favor of referring a report, which was presented in favor of building a new jail in Fifty-first-street. It was finally referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The report of the Committee on Civil Courts, on the subject of procuring rooms for the use of the Surrogate was presented. The report stated that the Committee had procured two large rooms on the second floor of the new Times Building, and submitted a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to execute a lease therefor for five years.

Mr. Purdy thought the Board should stop and inquire whether the Times Building were the proper place for the Surrogate's office. There were to be steam engines in this building. Was it fire-proof? Was it in the right location? He thought not. And then the rent was too high. Moreover the building was on a street which it was impossible for people to cross without great danger. He moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

The motion was withdrawn to allow Mr. Ball to express his views. He said the Committee had reported in favor of hiring rooms in that building after having been given full powers to hire rooms at a rent not exceeding $4,000. The proprietors of the building had made extensive alterations in accordance with the request of the Committee and fitted it up for the purposes of the Surrogate's office.

Mr. Bluet expressed similar views.

Mr. Stuart said the building was not fire-proof.

Mr. Voorhies said wooden partitions had been replaced by iron partitions. If it was true that the building was unsafe, he was not for the adoption of the report.

The report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday afternoon at the Rotunda, the President, Washington Smith, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the Special Committee on the Island Hospital, on the occurrence of the fire at the Island, was received and ordered on file. The following is the appended opinion of the Fire Marshal:

"Opinion.—From all the facts and circumstances in this matter I am of opinion that the conflagration was the result of an improperly constructed building. That the fire originated in the cross-beams in the vicinity of the grate in the Doctor's private office. I have but little doubt but that the settling of the walls produced cracks and apertures through which the heat and burning cinders had from time to time found access to the timbers, producing a charred surface, and ultimately, the fire. A. E. BAKER, F. M."

THE NEW WARDEN.

Upon vote, unanimously, Mr. Thomas B. Tappan was appointed as Warden of Randall's Island, the resolution to take effect from the 1st of next May.

THE PLANS.

The Board then entered upon the question of the adoption of Mr. Renwick's plan for the new hospital. A recess was moved to be taken, but on vote lost.

The President entered upon some considerations why he preferred the elevation of Mr. R. J. Hatfield. In his opinion it was more truly American, and unlike the cumbrous old structures in Europe and in Canada. He approved of the plans of Mr. Renwick, as to ventilation. There was nothing new in that; the same idea was in operation at Bellevue Hospital. He would rather delay a while than adopt any plan hastily. But as an amendment, he would move the adoption of Mr. Hatfield's plan, in preference to that of Mr. Renwick. Mr. Hatfield's was a simple plan, plain, Roman—

Governor Townsend thought the President had said it was French. [A laugh.]

The President deprecated haste. It involved an expense of $100,000, and Mr. Hatfield's plan was not only more elegant, but cheaper by $15,000.

Governor Townsend argued in favor of the plan of Mr. Renwick. In reference to an American style, that was a new argument. The Committee had no wish to draw upon foreign models merely because they were foreign. He thought Benwick's plan effective and beautiful. It would be the handsomest structure on the Island.

Governor Oliver said an honest difference might arise as to the comparative beauty of design in any two plans. But unfortunately all men had their personal prejudices and partialities as to architects. He (the speaker) confessed to having had a prejudice in favor of Mr. Hatfield and against Mr. Renwick, but his prejudice was removed when he found that the Renwick plan was the best. As to its being too ornamental, it was not such; the other was indeed very plain. The President had admitted that the internal arrangements of the Renwick plan were better; there was no difference of opinion about that—then why graft the Hatfield elevation upon the Renwick internal arrangements? It was not square to do that.

Governor W. T. Pinckney was anxious to refer the matter back to report as to the expense. It was not intended to be a hospital for the poor.

Governor Gunther was disposed to receive the report of the Committee indorsing the Renwick plan. He would move to lay the matter over for a week.

Governor Duane objected. It had been made the special question for that occasion.

Governor B. F. Pinckney thought the expense would be very great. The Committee ought also to inquire as to the probable cost. The architects could state the amount.

Governor Townsend said the Committee believed that $100,000 would be amply sufficient.

The President said that as the Committee had not officially stated the cost, he was unable to vote without further information. If Renwick's plan were adopted, it might be modified, but that was one of the troubles he wanted to avoid. As to Bellevue, it was the reconstruction of an old building into a new one. Why did Governor Duane, who had not been there three times in two years, taunt him with Bellevue? Let the matter be deferred a week, and the architect be put upon record. The Board must remember they were acting for the public. He had no private feeling for any architect in the matter. The Board ought not to erect palaces for the sick.

Governor Duane said ample time had been allowed. The building at Bellevue had been finished under the President's sole care, and it had been done disgracefully. Had he time he would so nobly, it would not have been a disgrace to have been on the Committee.

Some personal altercation arose, and explanations were given respecting the extra expenditure at Bellevue Hospital. Here his honor, the Mayor, entered and took his seat beside the Chair.

Governor Oliver opposed the opposition. It was not sound. He was anxious for immediate action. Estimates would follow the specifications. The expense would be known before a single brick was laid.

Ultimately, the matter was moved to be laid on the table for one week.

Governor Townsend said the Committee could only report as they had already done. He said that the object was manifestly delay.

On vote, 5 in the affirmative, 5 in the negative, the motion was lost.

The President then moved a resolution in accordance with his views, namely, directing Mr. Renwick to adopt Mr. Hatfield's elevation. Negatived by seven to three.

The President said he would keep cool, and was not disposed to quibble. He moved to strike out "verandahs on the North front." He found it difficult from modesty to speak in presence of the Mayor.

His Honor—You will never be hanged for that. [A laugh.]

The original resolution was proposed to be so amended. On vote it was so amended, and being put, was adopted unanimously.

It was agreed to make the question of Homœopathy at the Hospital, a special order for that day fortnight.

After some other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining Feb. 27, 1857	8,151
Admitted	1,180
Total	9,331
Died	34
Discharged	1,073
Sent to Penitentiary	118—1,225
Total	8,115

Decrease for week, 36.

Remaining at the following Institutions:

At Bellevue Hospital	1,041
Lunatic Asylum	619
Almshouse	1,711
Penitentiary	729
Island Hospital from Workhouse	351
Island Hospital from Almshouse	43
Workhouse	1,097
Small-pox Hospital	28
Randall's Island	1,095
Randall's Island Hospital	264
City Prison	337
Second District Prison	4
Third District Prison	19
Fourth District Prison	1
Colored Home	341
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	206
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	8,115
Number remaining March 7, 1858	6,683
Increase	1,432

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Burglary and Escape of the Burglars —$15,000 worth of Silks Stolen—Attempt to Burn the Building.

The silk store of Richard Lackman & Co., No. 75 Chambers-street, was entered by burglars, Monday night, and $15,000 worth of silks stolen. The store was on the second floor, and the burglars first entered the store underneath, and then climbed into the store above. So quietly was the whole affair managed that neither a private watchman, specially detailed to watch the premises, nor the Third Ward Police knew anything about the matter. The first discovery of the robbery was made after the store was opened yesterday morning. The appearance of things in the store indicated that the burglars had conducted their business very leisurely. Stumps of cigars were found lying about the floor, which they had apparently smoked after having first broken open the drawer of a desk belonging to one of the proprietors, which contained cigars, and helped themselves. That they were some time in the place is further evidenced by the fact that nearly all the goods were overhauled. The only goods taken away were silks —300 pieces altogether—the aggregate value of which is stated at $15,000. The entrance into the building was effected by a false key. After having selected their plunder, an attempt was evidently made by the burglars to fire the building. A large pile of papers, and pieces of kindling wood were found gathered in a heap and partly consumed. No clue has thus far been obtained of the burglars or the stolen goods. There are various rumors in circulation, growing out of the unparalleled secrecy and seeming security with which the robbery was effected. Some intimate that the Police were in league with the burglars, while others say the Police were, as they frequently are, absent when most wanted, and that the whole thing was managed through the aid of clerks in the store. One thing is very certain, that no report of the case was made on yesterday morning's Third Ward Police returns, and further, that the Police of the Ward, when subsequently inquired of, failed to give any information.

Attempted Suicide in the Tombs.—Kingsbury Doris, who was sentenced on Monday, in the Court of General Sessions, to the State Prison for five years, for burglary, attempted, yesterday afternoon, to commit suicide by swallowing opium pills. Dr. Covil, physician of the Tombs, where Doris is confined, received information of Doris' attempt on his life about two hours after he had taken the opium. A stomach-pump, emetics and other remedies were speedily applied, and, after the expiration of three hours, Doris was resuscitated, and is now believed to be out of danger. Previous to the attempt on his life, the prisoner wrote several letters to his intimate friends; he also addressed the Keeper of the Prison, with the direction written on the envelope, "Not to be opened until I am dead." Doris is only 21 years of age. He was convicted of two burglaries—one, breaking into the dwelling of Dr. Weeks, in Laight street, and the other, breaking into the room of a fellow-boarder, at his lodgings in the Bowery. The present is his first conviction of crime.

Mysterious Death of a Young Lady.—General Superintendent Talmadge yesterday dispatched Dr. Ball, Police Surgeon, to Poughkeepsie, to assist Coroner Hills, of this City, and Coroner Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, in exhuming and making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the young lady, a former resident of that place, who died a few days since in New-York under circumstances inducing the belief that she had been seduced and died through an attempt to produce an abortion. The brother-in-law of the deceased, and his wife, who resided at Brooklyn, accompanied Dr. Ball. Considerable excitement prevails in Poughkeepsie in relation to the young lady's death. A rumor that the alleged seducer and the physician who is said to have produced the abortion had fled, proves to be unfounded. They both declare their innocence, and express their willingness to appear for trial.

The Municipal Police.—A large number of the old Municipal Police repeated their visit yesterday to Superintendent Talmadge, announcing their readiness to be detailed on police duty, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The General received them as courteously as on the previous day, and assured them that as soon as the Police Commissioners gave him instructions he should act in their case. In the meantime, their rights should be held to reserve; if they chose to report to him daily they might do so.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Alleged Abortion Case.—Coroner Connery held an Inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Maria D. Johnson, the young woman whose death was alleged to have been caused by abortion. The evidence showed that the deceased was a prostitute living in West Broadway; that she had a miscarriage, which caused her death. The supposition that the physician who attended her produced an abortion upon her, proved to be unfounded. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death in consequence of a miscarriage," and added, "we entirely exculpate the physician who attended her, from all blame." The deceased was 26 years of age, and was born in Vermont.

Probable Death by Violence.—The Coroners were notified yesterday to make an *ante mortem* examination at No. 66 Avenue B in the case of Mrs. Barbara Hande, who was, a few days since, stabbed with a pair of shears by Joseph Beck, a journeyman in the employ of her husband. It is not expected that Mrs. Hande will recover. Beck has been arrested, and is locked up to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mirth for the thousands to-night. A programme of four merry and amusing pieces is to be given at this popular theatre, viz.: "The Brigand," "Sarah the Jewess," "Magic Hands," and "Flying Dutchman," all the company appearing. Great preparations are being made for the production of Harry Seymour's new drama, entitled, "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's last Victory," which is said to be faithfully dramatized from incidents of the Indian war, and will rank among the most sterling productions of the day. It will be produced on Monday next. The box-book has already been opened for the securing of places, and great numbers are being taken for the first night.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The giant strides of intellect in this century can have no better exponent than the almost absolute dominion over all forms of external and internal malady achieved by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Even Scrofula and other diseases, supposed constitutional and incurable, give way before them. Beware of Counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

"The Bride of an Evening."—This is Mrs. Southworth's famous *Ledger* story. It has been dramatized for Barnum's Museum, with rare felicity, by that successful writer, Mr. H. Watkins, and is to be produced in gorgeous style this afternoon and evening. It is destined to produce a wide-spread, a thrilling and an extraordinary sensation. The "Bride of an Evening" is a splendid production. Go and witness it. Go and be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warnaa & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Brooklyn City Items.

For several meetings past the Brooklyn Aldermen have been quite lively in the matter of salaries—increasing them 20 and 25 per cent., on the suggestion of officials. Last Monday evening a gentleman who had been missed in the general raise applied to be placed on an equal footing with his more favored associates. He was a little late. Public attention had been aroused, and they hesitated. The friends of the petitioner became indignant and resolved to have satisfaction, which they obtained by rescinding the former action as to increasing the salaries of a dozen clerks, and referring the whole to the Finance Committee for a report. The subject will probably not be stirred again very soon. The Committee on Lands and Places have the proposals before them for rebuilding the City Armory. They will report next Monday evening, and the work will probably be commenced early in April. The Aldermen have petitioned for an amendment to the City Charter, prohibiting the throwing of any missile whatever on the public streets; also, for power to change the name of a street or avenue, where there are two of the same name. A futile attempt was made in the Board Monday evening, to order an election in April to fill offices where, as the law now stands, there will be no vacancies until May, 1860.

In the Spring Term of the Brooklyn Courts operations have not commenced yet, although they opensd on Monday last. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer nothing can be done until a Grand Jury is impanneled, and this has not been done on account of the absence of Jurors. The Court stands adjourned till Thursday A. M. Judge Lott has been busy almost every day since he took his seat upon the Bench, (Jan. 1st last,) in disposing of the accumulated business in the Supreme Court. The new calendar will be called by him in the Circuit on Thursday, the 11th, viz.: Causes Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21. In the Kings County Court, yesterday, Elisha French, who pleaded guilty of sodomy, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. The prisoner is about 16 years of age, and was let off with this comparatively light sentence, as he acted under the directions of another party who has been sentenced to State Prison for five years and six months.

If the Assessors of four Wards in this city are a fair sample of the whole, the tax-peyers are deserving of sympathy. In four Wards (Alderman Schols is our authority) the Assessors, during the past year, have made 119 mistakes. In one case a man was assessed $24,000 instead of $14,000. In another, a man was assessed for $1,000, and when the Collector called upon him for his tax, he satisfied the Collector that he owned no property, and more than this, had been supported by the Superintendent of the Poor and the Poor Association, for the year previous. Assessors are to be elected in April.

A Mr. Mulford, doing business on Atlantic-street, complained to the Common Council last Monday evening, of the rate of speed on the Long Island Railroad. Whether the cars move too fast or too slow, does not appear, but the petition was referred to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, with directions to enforce the ordinance.

The Brooklyn Common Council have adopted an act providing that if they disband the present Fire Department, every member in good standing on the 1st day of March inst. shall have certificates of discharge to the same effect as if the persons holding the same had served the full term in the Fire Department.

☞ It has been proposed by persons living in the Eastern part of Long Island to construct branch Railroads to connect the Long Island Railroad with some of the principal places at the extreme eastern end. The project meets with much favor. The Long Island Railroad has not lost a trip all Winter, and the Long Island people are in spirits.

☞ The trains on the Long Island Railroad were not detained by the snow yesterday. The track was cleared with the new snow-plow which is used on this road.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 9.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '60	102	
13,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	116⅛	
4,000	Ohio 5s. '60	102	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89	
6,000	do	89⅛	
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	
1,000	Virginia 6s	93⅞	
10,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs '83	83½	
1,000	Bnd. R. R. 3d M.	69	
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	84¼	
1,000	do	84	
5,000	do. 2d M.	73	
2,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 pr. ct.	1st M. S. F. Con B.	101¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94⅜	
5,000	do	94⅞	
8,000	do	b30 95	
6,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs	38	
3,000	do	35⅝	
4,000	do	35	
6,000	MI & M. 2d m. 10 bs	78	
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st mtg.	95	
5	City Bank	118	
5	Bk of the State N.Y.	103	
20	Bk. North America	105	
5	Metropolitan Bk	104½	
10	Commonwealth Bk	90	
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	105⅞	
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113⅜	
20	do	113	
50	Cary Impr. Co.	b30	9¼
40	Penn. Coal Co	75	
200	Cumb. Coal Co	21⅜	
100	do	b30	22
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10	92¼
10	do	92¼	
100	do	92	
50	do	b10	92
100	do	b30	92
494	do	81⅜	
100	do	91⅜	
200	do	91⅜	
100	do	b10	91¾
150	do	91¾	
50	do	b10	91⅞
218	do	91¾	
200	Erie Railroad	32	
350	do	b30	32
50	do	b20	32
100	do	s10	31⅞
434	do	31⅞	
55	do	b5	31⅝
50	do	b10	31⅜
100	do	b30	31⅜
100	do	s10	31⅜
229	do	31⅜	
1220	do	31⅜	
100	do	b10	31⅝
100	Hudson River R. R.	33	
200	do	b30	33
100	do	b60	33
400	do		32⅝
100	do		32⅞
100	do	b30	32⅞
100	do	b60	32⅞
100	do		32⅝
700	do		32½
100	do		32
180	do		32¾
200	Harlem Railroad		13½
50	do		13¾
100	do	b30	14
100	do	b30	61½
100	do		60¾
700	do		60½
150	do		60¼
100	do	b10	60½
250	Mich. Central R. R.		74
100	do	b30	74½
200	do	b30	74¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		28
1050	do		28½
200	do	b30	29
120	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.		56½
250	Panama R. R.	s30	106⅜
100	do	b60	107½
100	do		106⅞
50	do	b30	107
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		15
13	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		92⅜
50	do		93
100	do		82¾
25	do		92
250	Cle. & Tol. R. R.		50
116	do		49¾
100	do	b30	50
400	do		49½
325	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		85
105	do		84½
500	do		84¾
100	do	b30	85
50	do	b30	85½
200	do	b10	85
241	Mill. & Mis. R. R.		38
100	do		38¾
167	La Crosse & Mill. R.		10¾
100	do	b30	11
12	C. B. & Quincy R. R.		78½
115	Pacific M. S. Co.		71
100	do	b10	72
75	do		73

Second Board.

$15,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94¼	
39,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	
50	Bank of Commerce	102⅜	
10	Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	72¾	
30	do	73	
55	do	73½	
250	Cumb. Coal Co	21	
100	do	s60	20¾
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	85	
50	do	b30	85¼
100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾	
800	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10	91¾
100	do	b30	91¾
200	do		91¾
166	do		91⅜
100	do	b10	91½
400	Erie Railroad		31¾
270	do		31¾
100	do		31¼
100	Hud. River R. R.		32
115	do		32½
100	do	b30	32⅝
200	Harlem Railroad		13
200	do		13½
150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		14
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30	29
100	do		28½
50	do		28¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. p.	s. b10	85¾
25	Panama R. R.		106½
50	do		106¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		82
100	do		92¼
22	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		48½
100	do		49
200	do		48¾
200	do		48¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		38

Reported Sales by Auction.

$2,000	Missouri 6s. Int. add. 63¾
$1,000	New-Orleans City 6s. Int. add. 70¾
$3,000	Davidson County, (Ky.) 6s. Int. add. 65
$3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add. 34½
$1,000	New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s. Int. add. 82¼
$750	New-York Central Park 5s. Int. add. 92
$200	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	44
$20	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	44
10	shares Park Bank	96
5	shares Hanover Bank	88
13	shares Marine Bank	86¼
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	114¾
100	shares Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co	127
10	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	99
5	shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	103½
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	48
75	shares New-York and Harlem Railroad	13⅝
50	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	10¾
20	shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	78⅜
10	shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	85¾
20	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10⅞
50	shares Brooklyn City Railroad	100¾
10	shares Brooklyn City Railroad	101⅜
34	shares Metropolitan Bank	104¾
20	shares Park Bank	96⅜
8	shares Manhattan Bank	130
20	shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co	116
10	shares Harmony Insurance Co	97⅛

Tuesday, March 9—P. M.

The market for Money is readily supplied at the moderate rates last quoted, 5@7 ℘ cent. at call; 6@7 ℘ cent. prime short disconnts, 7½@9 ℘ cent. for hille outside of Bank rule. The realizations upon Stocks within a day or two past, and consequent shifting of ownership, have made some changea in the location of call loans. There was a good deal of paying off in some quarters and a reborrowing by new parties, from other lenders. The market for Foreign Exchange left off flat for Sterling. Some business in very choice Sterling at 108¾@109 ℘ cent., and fair Commercial names ½@¾ ℘ cent. below these terms. The supply of Cotton bills from the South is on the increase.

It will be seen, on reference to the Cotton Circulars which go out by the steamer to-morrow, that the week's receipts are unusually free, and that a sensible impression begins to be made on the general deficit of the season, as compared with last year. The average crop opinions now rate about 3,000,000 bales, to make which a further gain upon last year's receipts of about 450,000 bales must be realized. The market here to-day is steady. The exports of the week from the Southern ports are equal to an exchange of $3,750,000.

A large deficit in the funds of the Union Bank, of this City, was brought to light to-day. It amounts to a robbery of the Bank by means of a series of false entries and forced balances of one of the ledgers, in charge of a book-keeper for fifteen years in the employment of the institution, by the name of Brotherson. The main default, singular to say, is believed, if not acknowledged, *to have taken place ten years ago*, in collusion with a party in this City, not of Wall-street, who is supposed to have shared the plunder. The same party is supposed to be confederate in the recent repetition of the fraud, the fruits of which were so incautiously displayed in some of the gaming-hells up town as to lead to the present suspicion and detection. The amount lost to the Bank is not precisely stated. It is quite large, though not equal, we learn, to the present surplus or undivided profits. These on the last statement were about $225,000. The Bank under the old organization divided 40 ℘ cent. surplus when reorganizing under the General Banking Law, without detecting the first fraud of the delinquent book-keeper! His mode of proceeding appears to have been to incarcibe false credits upon the ledger in favor of his confederate, then reporting his checks good to the paying-teller, subsequently forcing the balance sheet of his ledger, and finally sharing the proceeds of the fictitious checks!

The Associated Banks are to determine the question of Interest upon Deposite, at their adjourned meeting on Monday next, 15th instant. The measure proposed of doing away with the practice altogether, by mutual pledge and unanimous combination among the Banks, we understand is likely to fall through, by reason of the non-concurrence of two of the large Banks, representing ten of the sixty-six millions City Capital. These institutions, the Commerce and State, have at no time encouraged the indiscriminate practice of allowing interest to their depositors, but having a number of large and important accounts with corresponding Banks in Canada, Charleston, New-Orleans, and Albany, which have been most satisfactorily and profitably conducted for many years, involving in some instances, through the sale of Foreign Exchange for their account, large balances, they are unwilling to cut them off from the small interest allowed, merely because the practice has, *of very late years*, been abused in other quarters. These gentlemen argue, too, that their own conviction of the perfect freedom of the New-York Banking System, sanctions the propriety of making the adjustment of accounts between the City and large interior Banks a conventional and mutual affair between the parties. They are, therefore, unwilling to pledge themselves to a combination to the contrary rule. Such, we believe, is substantially the view of the minority, which is certainly entitled to respectful consideration. The discussion, in any event of the measure, has done the good of revising the practice in a number of the Banks which, before the late crisis, were disposed to *bid high* for new accounts.

The Stock Market took the course to-day which could not have been wholly unlooked for after the indications of yesterday. The large and wealthy *Bulls* of the Exchange, who had steadily followed up the market to the point at which it stood at the close of last week, availed of the favorable Foreign news and general buoyancy to realize their profits: in doing which the amount of stock thrown into new hands so affected the temper of the market as to alarm the confidence or change the policy of the Brokers who were carrying "the load" of the weaker Street speculators. The decline which followed ran a rapid course to-day, and is even more decidedly marked in the outside sales this afternoon than on the printed list. The movement is almost exclusively confined to the Share list, the State and Railway Bonds being relatively cheaper at the point at which last week, and still within the reach of both Foreign and Domestic limits. The better class of Railway shares have suffered to-day, in common with the non-dividend or fancy shares. New-York Central finally left off at 90 ℘ cent.; Rock Island, 84; (a sale reported as low as 83,) and Galena, 92 ℘ cent. The last regular sale of Erie was at 30 ℘ cent., which is about the barometer of the general feeling at the close in the active stocks. Another day will probably tell the story of the effect of this decline—no more sudden or considerable than the rise of Monday week—upon parties who, while realizing handsome profits before the fall, have lost no confidence in the vitality and speculative temper of the market, now that the fall has taken place. Another result will be reached—that of hurrying in fresh orders, which, from being limited abroad, or by the views of buyers at home, have been kept out of the market, particularly for shares, by the rapidity of the recent advance.

The New-Orleans Exchange market, March 1, was very heavy, and rates were lower. The *Picayune*, of March 2, says:

"On some grades of Northern bills a decline of ½ to ¼ was submitted. Sales of sight on New-York at ¼@¾ ℘ cent. discount, were the principal features. The counter rate for checks was par. In time bills there were some transactions at 2¼@2½ for 60 days' sight, and some special signatures 1¾@1⅞ discount; thirty days' sight 1½@1¾ discount. Sterling flat. Some bills, with shipping documents, were passed at 106¼, rates from 105¾@106¼; good class clear bills 107¾@108¼; other good bills a fraction lower, and first-class, for remittances, 108¾@109. Bank drafts higher. We learn that the New-York market has receded, and good commercial bills not commanding over 107¼@107½, and for bankers' drafts 109. We did not learn of a solitary transaction in francs to-day. Quotations run from 5.27½@5.17½ for remittance. There are very few French bills offering."

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 4th inst., states that one of the leading Detroit merchants, "who has just returned from a brief sojourn in New-York, regards the aspect of affairs in the commercial metropolis as decidedly flattering and hopeful. Advances upon produce are now made with alacrity, and money is daily becoming more plentiful. What is still more significant, leading men in business circles have become fully impressed with the necessity and importance of moving forward western produce to the seaboard, and are prepared to coöperate zealously and promptly in efforts to compass that desirable end. This has become a leading consideration, especially as those interests are identical with the principal railroads, as those thoroughfares must reap the benefits of an improvement in this regard."

In reference to the establishment of the Clearing-House in Baltimore, and of a redemption agency for country-money, the Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, makes the following remarks:

"Thus our banks are at length, in this respect, upon a footing with those of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, being under the necessity of responding each morning in such manner as will maintain their credit in the Clearing-House. Any default as to a specie settlement of the balance against it by any bank, would of course expose it to discredit, *promptly*. So much is thus gained to the safety of the institutions in the aggregate, and the public also. The redemption agency, however, for out-of-town money, is a thing none the less desirable, and should our home banks unite in the establishment of such an agency, they would not only he the means of protecting the community from heavy shaves on foreign bank notes, but also ultimately control and limit the foreign circulation in our midst. Any distant or interior bank which should neglect to comply with the terms of redemption at this point, would at once be discredited, and thus forced out of circulation here. Let the agency be once permanently established, and all out-of-town institutions whose issues tend this way in any considerable degree by reason of the relations of trade, will find it to be an actual necessity for the subservance of their own interests, that they avail of the arrangements with the redemption agency for the receipt of their notes at a nominal discount. This, while it would give their notes better credit in the community generally, would, so far as this market is concerned, secure their being sent home more rapidly or distributed to other points, instead of being shaved and reshaved by brokers at high and ruinous rates, the whole loss of which falls on the trader and mechanic."

The Bank of Middle Georgia, at Macon, Geo., now checks on New-York at ½ ℘ cent. premium for its own notes, and ¾ for others. A Savannah paper says: "This is one of the banks that would not suspend during the late crisis, and it is doubtless a source of pleasure in the stockholders to see how safely the President has weathered the storm."

The *Georgia Telegraph* adds: "We have but two local Banks in Macon that do any business here—'The Bank of Middle Georgia,' which never suspended specie payments at all, and the 'Mannfacturers' Bank,' which, though it suspended *specie* payments at the time of the general suspension, has continued throughout to pay all claims against it, in Savannah, Augusta or Charleston funds; so the public have suffered no inconvenience from the Banks of this place, and none need be apprehended."

The bill introduced in the Maryland House of Delegates by Mr. Crowley, of Baltimore, fixing penalties against Banks for discounting in uncurrent funds, was suspended in the House on Saturday, and passed, so as to apply to the Banks of the whole State, instead of those of Baltimore only. The bill has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

The Morris County Bank, N. J., will resume specie payments March 15. The Peninsular Bank, Detroit, has resumed specie payments on its circulet on, but not on its other liabilities.

Messrs. Thompson Bros., Bankers, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

N. Y. St. Currency	¾ dis.	Virginia	2 @2¼ dis.
New-England	¾ "	O., Ky., Ind. & L.	1¼ "
New-Jersey	1-5@ ¾ "	Ill. and Wis.	2¼@2½ "
Phil. and Balt.	1-5@ ¾ "	Free Ind	2¾@3 "
Interior Penn.	1 @1½ "	Mo and Mich.	1¾@2 "
Interior Md.	⅜@ ⅝ "	Tennessee	3½@4 "
S. C. and Ga.	1¼ "	Canada	⅜@ ⅞ "
N. Carolina	3 @3¾ "		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	95	100
80 acres	85	87
120 acres	80	83
160 acres	85	87

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since Jan 1:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total for the week	$1,106,965	$591,209	$1,074,388
Previously Reported	11,316,742	10,577,735	8,859,190
Since Jan. 1	$12,423,697	$11,468,944	$9,993,888

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MARCH 8.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,068,938	$712,166	$1,531,316
North America	1,000,000	2,439,185	618,198	1,840,916
Farm. & Mech.	2

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at this port and the Canada at Halifax.

Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry.

Formation of a New Government under Lord Derby.

Trial and Conviction of the French Conspirators.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Occupation of Canton by the Anglo-French Forces.

YEH TAKEN PRISONER.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Quiet.

Consols 96 7-8a97.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the *Kangaroo*, (from Liverpool on the 24th ult.,) and the *Canada* at Halifax, (from Liverpool on the 27th,) we are placed in possession of one week's later news from Europe.

The *Canada* makes the following report: Passed off Cork, Feb. 28, the British Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from New-York.

The steamer *Edinburgh* arrived at Greenock at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult.

The screw line of steamers, comprising the *City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester*, and *Kangaroo*, are announced to hereafter leave Liverpool on the alternate Wednesday hitherto reserved to the Collins line.

The news by these arrivals is important. The mails by the *Kangaroo* announce the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON in consequence of his defeat on the Conspiracy Bill, the acceptance of office by the Earl of DERBY and the formation of a new ministry. We learn by the *Canada* that a modification had since been made in the new Cabinet by Lord STANLEY of Alderly taking the Colonial department.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, resulted in the conviction of ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI, who had been sentenced to death, and GOMEZ, who had been condemned to penal servitude for life.

Later advices had been received from India and China. The India news is unimportant. From China we learn that Cantou was in the complete possession of the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December, and YEH was taken prisoner.

The trial of the Royal British Bank Directors was still pending, hnt drawing to a close.

MAZZINI writes to the London *Times* denying that ORSINI was guilty of any crime in Italy, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"Whatever opinion of ORSINI may be entertained by those who frankly appeal to Heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness without a single word of indignation the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, none has a right of taxing ORSINI with dishonesty, theft and collusion. The agents of LOUIS NAPOLEON ought to be contented with beheading his enemies without calumniating them.

The London *Post* says, that three vacant garters in the gift of Lord PALMERSTON, have been conferred on the Dukes of WELLINGTON and NORFOLK, and Earl HARROWLY. Mr. HATTER, late whipper-in of the Ministry, is to he made a Baronet. Also, Mr. GRIFFITHS, a distinguished Irish Civil Engineer.

A colliery explosion occnrred at Meuntain Ash Wales, killing nineteen men.

An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship *Leander*, against the steamer *North American*, to recover damages for the loss of the *Leander*, by the recent collision off Holyhead. A verdict was given against the steamer, whose owncis gave notice of an appeal to higher Court.

The London Stock market had assumed more boojancy. Consols were gradually recovering from the depression caused by the Ministerial crisis, but closed flatly at qnotations. Money continned abundant and the demand light. The Bank of England has made no alteration in its affairs.

The Resignation of the Palmerston Ministry.

Announcement in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS....Feb. 22, 1858.

Earl GRANVILLE said: My Lords, I rise for the purpose of making an announcement to the House, for which probably yeur Lordships are already prepared. It is, that in consequence of what took place in another place on Friday Her Majesty's Ministers have thought that there was no other alternative left open to them than most respectfully to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and I understand that the nobie Earl, who is not now in his place, Lord DERBY, has undertaken the commission of forming a Government. I under stand also that the noble Lord will think it convenient that there should be an adjournment of the House until the time when those arrangements are made. I understand that the noble Lord will be glad that the adjournment shall take place from now until Friday. I am informed by my noble and learned friend on the woolsack that it will be convenient to suitors that the House should meet to-morrow for judicial business. I think your Lordships will all agree that we should abstain from other pnblic business until the noble Earl has an opportunity of taking his place. We in the meantime are only holding our places until his arrangements are made. [Hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY said—I have been too long and too well acquainted with the nohle Lords opposite to be surprised at the step which they have taken. I have always known them to be men to whom the sense of pnblic duty and the claims of private honor are to all things else paramount, and I am not surprised at the step which Her Majesty's Government have taken in resigning. [Hear, hear.] I shall not, perhaps, be blamed if I say that I feel a natural and legitimate pleasure in knowing that men are called to the councils of the Crown whose political opinions are the same as my own, but that satisfaction is exceeded by the feeling that at no time within my memory have any political debates in this House led to any acrimony, and that on this side of the House we have carried on those debates and the divisions following them without any feeling of faction or of personal hostility to Her Majesty's Government. [Cheers.] I look back with satisfaction to two periods of great importance and excitement, when we have had the pleasure to support Her Majesty's Government. I allude to the Russian war and the rebellion in India. [Hear, hear.] I have only to add that Lord DERBY is at this moment employed in fulfilling the task which has been intrusted to him by Her Gracious Majesty, and that it is his wish, as the noh'e Earl has expressed it, that your Lordships should assent to an adjournment. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 22.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with cheers by his supporters, then rose and said: I wish, Sir, to make a short statement to the House with respect to the course which Her Majesty's Government have thonght it their dnty to pursue in consequence of the vote to which this House came on Friday night. I think it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that that vote led Her Majesty's Government to feel that there was only one course which they could pursue with a due regard to their own honor and with a due respect to this House. [Hear, hear.] We therefore on Saturday humbly tendered to her Majesty the resignation of our offices, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept, and consequently we now hold our offices only for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country until our successors are appointed. Under these circumstances I am sure the House would feel that it would be inconvenient that we ahould continue to meet, and therefore, as is usual on such occasions, I venture to propose that this House should adjourn for a few days. I have ascertained by private communications from a noble Lord, who, I believe I may venture to say, is at present engaged in constructiog a Government, that it will be convenient that the adjournment should be until Friday next. I therefore propose that the House at its rising should adjourn till that day. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was agreed to, and it was further resolved that all Committees should have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

We are enabled to publish the following authentic list of the Cabinet submitted by Lord DERBY to the Queen yesterday. It will be seen that it differs only in a few particulars from that which we published on Monday:

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor—Sir Frederic Thesiger.
President of the Council—Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Hardwicke.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The Home Department—Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.
The Foreign Department—Earl of Malmesbury.
The Colonial Deportment—Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The War Department—General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.
Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.
President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
President of the Board of Control—Earl of Ellenborough.
First Commissioner of Public Works—Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
Attorney-General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Under Secretary for War—Major A. H. P. Stuart Worsley.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Earl of Eglinton.
Lord Chancellor—Right Hon. F. Blackburne.
Chief Secretary—Lord Naas.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord GREY, and Mr. GLADSTONE, to whom overtures were made by Lord DERBY, have declined to join his Cabinet. No offer was made to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT. The high office of Governor-General in India is said to be reserved fo Lord STANLEY in the event of Lord CANNING declining to serve the new Government.

We believe that the great offices of the Household will, as we stated on Monday, be given to the Marquis of EXETER, the Earl DELAWAR, and the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

Lord DERBY'S Caoinet was afterwards slighiy modified.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, takes the Colonial Department. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON has no office, his reelection to his seat in Parliament being considered donbtful.

The members of the Government not in the Cahinet, include the Duke of MONTROSE, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. CAIRNES as Solicitor-General; Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of CARNARVON as Under-Secretary of the Colonies; Lord HARDINGE as Under-Secretary of War.

Mr. LOFTUS C. OTTWAY is appointed British Minister to Mexico, and A. R. J. S. LUMLEY Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Parliament met on the 27th. In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the Cabinet. Both Honses had adjourned until March 1, when they would further adjourn to the 12th.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

We have now before us the penitential sheet in which England submits to envelope herself by way of expiating the offence of receiving an insolent dispatch. It is as ghastly and thin, as colorless, as devoid of snbs'ance and destitute of outline, as a robe of penance ought to be. The occasion being one of duty, it almost precludes criticism; in fact, all the remark it is possible to make on the programme before us is that one or two of the arrangements are respectable. Lord DERBY is to be the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. DISRAELI Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord MALMESBURY is to resume his place at the Foreign Office. Sir F. THESIGER is to be the Lord Chancellor; and such is the general feeling that he has been ill-used by Fortune that nobody cares to ask whether, having never held a Chancery brief, he is fit for the office. Mr. WALPOLE, of course, is to be at the Home Office, and Mr. HENLEY at the Board of Trade. Then, as we said yesterday, for the Ministry of War we have General PEEL, who will probably not have time enough to absolve all the delinqnencies actual or possible in Her Majesty's service. At the Board of Control, where it has long been complained that the wisdom of the chief was almost too recondite to be palpable to vulgar observation, we are promised a man who will not hide any of his talents under a bushel, whatever they are. To Lord ELLENBOROUGH is to be committed the arduous task of wiping up the Indian Mutiny, and laying anew the foundations of the greatest empire in the world. The colonies are to be confided to Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, who will thus have to learn the art of government on fifty communities at once. Sir J. PAKINGTON is to go to the Admiralty; Lord HARDWICKE is to have the Privy Seal; Lord COLCHESTER is to take the Post-Office, and Lord SALISBURY is to be President of the Privy Council. Lord JOHN MANNERS is to replace the present eminently practical and efficient Commissioner of Public Works, and Sir FITZROY KELLY is to be Attorney-General. It will be seen that Lord DERBY has not been able to gain any assistance whatever from the other sections of the political world. He cannot show the accession of one single name from the parties by whose aid he steps into "power." The Peelites and Radicals have raised him over their heads into office, but there they leave him alone in his glory. They have answered a common purpose, or gratified a common feeling, by ousting Lord PALMERSTON and installing Lord DERBY in his place; but there ends the partnership, the dissolution of which will be gazetted in the number which announces that Lord DERBY has kissed hands. The great ethical philosopher has told us there are three kinds of friendship,—that founded on identity of principle, that of pleasure, and that for convenience. Letting alone the two former, the latter, he says, is necessarily limited by the duration of the circumstances which make the convenience. It will soon be far from convenient for Mr. MILNER GIBSON or Mr. GLADSTONE to strengthen the hands of the men who hunted down Sir ROBERT PEEL; and when that is the case they will act upon old feelings or some new convenience, and send Lord DERBY back to the position in which he, at least, has so little to regret.

But was it ever proved so plain that they who were not wise before experience will not be wise after? Lord DERBY has positively not one accession of strength since the days when he repeatedly declined the offer of power for want of men. He has not a man more than he had when he informed her Majesty that, whatever the inherent goodness of his cause, he had scarcely a statesman of note on his side. All that can be said is that he has kept his flock together, a praise common to every refuge and to the lowest place wherever gravitation has free play. Either these gentlemen have immediately risen in the scale of creation or England has immensely sunk, if she accepts her new rules without a remonstrance. We are reminded, however, that this is a moral question; nay, more, it is an affair of honor, when all ordinary estimates are out of place, and where a grain of true dignity is worth more than shiploads of utility or genius. It is better to retrieve our honor with FRANCE under the auspices of DERBY, DISRAELI, MALMESBURY, ELLENBOROUGH, BULWER LYTTON, Lord JOHN MANNERS, General PEEL, and the rest, than to flounder on with a bankrupt character under PALMERSTON CLARENDON, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Sir GEORGE GREY, Sir CHARLES WOOD, and their colleagues. We have exchanged intellectual for moral greatness, and can afford to part with the false glare of bold and constructive legislation, if we can only say that we have not pocketed an affront. For our part, we most devoutly hope that our new Ministers will not have to encounter the same trial as the last; that no scoundrel will fling an English grenade or fire an English revolver at the Emperor for the next twelvemonth, that WALEWSKI will henceforth content himself with suggesting topics to some fifth-rate English paper, and that the French Colonels may find a foe worthy of their prowess in the interior of Africa. We should be glad to see Lord DERBY'S political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman. Yet, even at the best, we have some serious misgivings. We are far more sure of our loss than of our gain in the exchange we have just suffered. Grant that there is something low in political ability, and that intellect is of this world, yet we do not feel quite confident that the present gain of moral worth is such as to dispense with those vulgar appliances.

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a practical world. Parliament, after performing a grand act of faith in the immolation of PALMERSTON and his recreant colleagues, will probably spend some time, at least the fortnight's recess, in a pleasing thrill of self-complacency. It will see Britannia holding the balance, wherein PALMERSTON and CLARENDON kick the beam, while DERBY, MALMESBURY, and the other champions of English honor descend with native gravity. But the grandest spectacles weary in time, and the indefatigable malice and ingenuity of politicians are sure to raise up new questions, in which old scores will be forgotten, and intellect, expediency, and such hard things once more hold sway. When this is the case—when it comes to India, to China, to Parliamentary Reform, to the consolidation of our laws, to a dozen other subjects impending over us, it remains to be ascertained whether the new Ministry will hold their own—to use the vulgar slang of secular politician—against the old. Mere moral worth, even in the shape of a grand national penance, will not count for against either commercial or political utilities. It will be considered too, that the sacrifice was performed, the virtue exhibited, and the honor acquired previous to the new Ministry, and by the act of its inauguration. So, before long, we shall all be brought round to the old question—what is to be done? and the statesmen who answer this most to the satisfaction of the public will be likely to carry the day. There may be no urgent demand for the India bill, and China may be resigned to the Plenipotentiaries out there; but as for this Reform bill, there seems no escaping it. What will Lord DERBY do? Left to himself he would probably do what he has done before,—throw rotten boroughs, old corporations, Irish bishoprics, and nuisances of all sorts on the first rubbish heap. But will he do this now? On the great question of the year Lord DERBY will have to consult his followers, and we doubt very much whether he will be able to hit at once the convenience of those old-fashioned gentlemen and the opinions of Whigs, Radicals, and Peelites, by whose dissension alone he can hold power.

From the Liverpool Times, Feb. 27.

We announced in our last the defeat of the Palmerston Government in the House of Commons on the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," by a majority of nineteen. Such a result on such a subject left the late Premier and his colleagues no option but to resign, and accordingly the next day Lord PALMERSTON waited on the Queen, and placed in her hands the seals of office, but it is added, contrary to the etiquette on such occasions, he did not advise Her Majesty whom to send for, the inference being that he expected to be recalled in a short time, with additional eclat. Probably he thought that Lord DERBY was not in a position to form a ministry. Lord DERBY lost no time in consulting the leaders of the Conservative Party, and has filled the leading offices of the State with the best available talent at his command. Lord DERBY on the present, as on former occasions calculated on the adhesion of the Peelites, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT and Mr. CARDWELL, but his offer was met by an immediate and pointed refusal. It is true that the name of Mr. GLADSTONE figured in the first published programme of the Derby Ministry as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the statement was wholly inaccurate. Lord DERBY, in the course of Saturday afternoon, after he had received the Queen's command to form a Government old certainly write to Mr. GLADSTONE, but there was no personal interview. In the course of the same afternoon that eminent statesman forwarded to Lord DERBY a note courteously expressed, stating emphatically and on the instant his refusal to join the new Government. Deprived of all assistance then from the quarter to which he had looked for support, his lordship had no alternative but to fall back upon the members of his former Administration.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. D'ISRAELI on the 26th ult. issued his address to the Electors of Bucks, offering himself for the fifth time for reelection. The following passage occurs in the address:

"The circumstances of the country are in many respects critical and in none more so than in its external relations. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the Government of that faithful and powerful ally, who in so many instances has proved his good feeling and fidelity to this country. Believing that a cordial alliance between England and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction that by measures at once firm and conciliatory these causes of misunderstanding may be speedily and entirely removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's Government at this conjuncture the result so desirable for the peace and progress of Europe will be greatly facilitated."

Sir J. PAKINGTON addresses the electors of Droitwich. No opposition is expected. After announcing that he has joined Lord DERBY'S Cabinet, he says it is essential to the well-working of our system of Parliamentary Government, that the people should not suppose there is only one man who could be intrusted with the public interests.

The *Times* says of Mr. DISRAELI'S electoral address that it eludes giving a just account of the actual crisis. The allusion to the painful misconceptions with the Government of France which Mr. DISRAELI asks the electors to help to remove, is examined by the *Times*, which says that nobody has yet charged the late Government with misconception. They were charged with conniving rather than misconceiving. The only misconception in the affair was that which ascribed to Count WALEWSKI an intention to insult and traduce England, and it was made by those who turned out the late Government, and for the purpose of turning it out.

The *Herald* believes that Mr. BLACKBURN has accepted the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which case Mr. NAPIER will be the Judge of the Court of Appeal, Mr. WHITESIDE Attorney-General, and Mr. FITZGERALD Solicitor-General.

The *Herald* also understands that Lord DALKEITH was offered the Scotch Lordship of the Treasury, and that he declined it in terms of cordial confidence and support.

The *Herald* says the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Sir BULWER LYTTON, but declined because the honorable gentleman was unwilling to expose the County of Hertford to the excitement of a severe contest.

EFFECT OF THE PALMERSTON DEFEAT IN FRANCE.

Paris (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The result of the division on the Conspiracy to Murder bill has produced a great sensation among all classes of people here. The Ministerial organs evidently did not expect such a result, and are much taken aback. Their language has lost something of its vain-glorious style. In official quarters no trifling bewilderment is apparent, and even people who are not over-friendly towards England admit that matters have been carried too far with her. There is a pretty general feeling that a series of unfortunate blunders has been committed. It is difficult for ordinary men to explain, unless on suppositions of the strangest kind, mistakea which a novice in government could hardly have committed—M. de MORNY'S address, the military addresses, and, what is as great a blunder as either, M. WALEWSKI'S famous dispatch. Some regret the fall of Lord PALMERSTON, but nearly all concur in condemning the causes which led to it. Few can recall without indignation the language of the Colonels, or without shame the statement of a French Minister, that in England the doctrine of assassination is openly preached. The *Constitutionnel* of to-day has this passage in an article on the Sardinian Government proposing a law on conspiracies against foreign sovereigns:

"England has voted, on a first reading, its bill on foreigners; Belgium is about to revise its Penal Code; Switzerland removes to the interior the political refugees who demand an asylum; and, finally, Piedmont contemplates increasing the severity of her laws."

The French law relative to measures of general security passed in the Legislative body on Friday by a majority of 227 to 24. Several Deputies abstained from voting. After receiving the sanction of the Senate it will be promulgated in the *Monitenr*.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S DISPATCH.

The following important document has been communicated to both Houses of Parliament:

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.
(Received Feb. 21.)

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1858.

MY LORD—Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to Her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch to Count PERSIGNY, dated the 20th of January, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record that, although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government in answer to that dispatch, I have been enabled by your Lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb.

When Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch was written the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of your Lordship of Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch would, probably, have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was to soothe, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was to be made to it by Her Majesty's Government.

But it ought not to be ignored, that, while taking this prudent course, your Lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised. Your Lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your Lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy of your Lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our Constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment he to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your Lordship's true, but very inadequate organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor or upon Count WALEWSKI as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words.

I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations. I have, &c., COWLEY.

Interesting from China.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF CANTON—YEH TAKEN PRISONER—ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE THE GOVERNMENT.

The China mail had reached England with Canton dates to Jan. 14.

The Cantonese submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner as well as YEH and the Tartar General. The Governor PHUQUET was subsequently installed as Vice-Governor of the city with powers similar to those wielded by YEH. The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made by the Government of Pekin. A Committee, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the Government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand-to-hand encounters. The British lost 100, and the French 30, in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

At Hong Kong freights were dull and easier, and the tonnage was increasing.

At Shanghae a large business nad been done in tea, but sales were checked by English advices. Freights were unaltered.

At Foo Choo the duty queslion had been settled by the acceptance of Mexican dollars at 2 per cent. discount.

Later from India.

The details of Calcutta news to Jan. 23, adds nothing of importance to the previous telegraphic advices.

JUNG BAHADOOR captured Goruckpore, killing 200 rebels, and capturing seven guns.

The relief of Sumbulpore had been accomplished.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was gathering his strength for his entry into Oude, when the final struggle, and a determined resistance were anticipated.

The Calcutta money market had improved, and the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of interest one per cent.

Interesting from France.

LORD COWLEY TO BE CONTINUED AS AMBASSADOR—MORE ARRESTS—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* understands that Lord COWLEY will be continued, as English Ambassador to France.

The health of Marshal BOSQUET is said to be in a precarious state, and paralysis was feared.

Letters from Paris represent that a better feeling existed with regard to relations with England, founded upon the appointment of Lord MALMESBURY to the Foreign Office, and the personal friendship existing between the Emperor and Mr. DISRAELI.

An immense number of arrests, it is said, have recently been made in Paris and the Provinces, among them three members of the Paris Bar, belonging to the Republican party. The *Times* correspondent writes: "It is said that the last Instructions given to M. DE PERSIGNY were of a very conciliatory character, and, if rumor speaks true, evince the greatest desire to maintain the cordial relations based on the alliance between the two counlries."

It is said that several persons were arrested in Paris on the night of the 22d ult.

The trial of the conspirators commenced on the 25th ult., before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The indictment is very lengthy and circumstantial. The prisoners are all young men with the exception of PIERRI, who is middle-aged. All seemed composed, and listened with attention. GOMEZ denied any participation in the act, and said he only knew of it at the last moment. RUDIO confessed everything. He said he threw one bomb, and criminated the rest of the prisoners. ORSINI accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed that he wanted to kill the Emperor, and said he was ready to die. He added, that he had never confided his intention to Mr. ALSOPP, and that M. BERNARD brought the bombs to Brussels, but that he (BERNARD) did not know for what purpose they were intended. He would not say as to the other prisoners. PIERRI denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Mr. TAYLOR, of Birmingham, maker of the bombs, did not answer to his name.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the 23d, as regards four of the accused. The Court pronounced sentence of death on ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI. GOMEZ is sentenced to penal servilude for life.

Belgium.

A discussion has been commenced in the Belgian Chambers, on the bill relative to attempts against the lives of Foreign Sovereigns. The Minister of Justice emphatically declared that he had not received from any foreign power any request to change the law of the land.

The bill was passed on the 25th ult., the Minister of Justice promising that no prosecution should take place, without the consent of his department, but admitting that he could not bind his successor.

Italy.

The Englishman, HOLGE, arrested at Genoa as an accomplice in the late attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON, has been given up to the French Police by the Sardinian authorities.

Two more Englishmen had also been arrested at Genoa.

Holland.

The second Chamber of the States-General has rejected the recently-negotiated Treaty of Commerce with Belgium, by a vote of 62 to 1.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says that in the Chamber of Deputies, the outrages committed by English vessels on those of Spain, both on the Coast of Africa and elsewhere, were claiming attention.

Austria.

It is said that France has called upon the Austrian Government to curb the license of the Press of Vienna. And in return, France will not oppose Austria, when the question of the Principalities, and the navigation of the Danube, comes before the Paris Conference. Count BUOL is stated to have declined the offer of the French Ambassador.

Hanover and Denmark.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says it is confidently expected that the United States Government will soon take steps for securing the commutation of *stade toll* on shipping going up the Elbe. The same authority says that the United States and Denmark have at length come to an agreement, as to the amount payable by the former to the latter, on account of light and buny dues in the Sound. This amount has been fixed at $393,011, and it is to be paid into the hands of a Danish agent in London. When that ceremony has been performed, the former treaty of amity and navigation, which has been suspended by the United States, will return into force.

A telegram from Hamburg says that the Danish Cabinet resigned on account of the attitude demanded of them in the dispute with the German Diet.

Sweden.

A partial modification of the Swedish Cabinet is anticipated.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—Noon.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* calls for the expulsion from England of the refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up in the late conspiracy. The article does not reproach England for maintaining the right of asylum in general but for giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitation.

PIEDMONT.

The bill to strengthen the existing laws relative to persons implicated in the conspiracy to murder on political grounds is accompanied by a report which represents that the object of the law is to give the Sardinian Government the means of efficaciously fulfilling its international duties. The most important part of the measure is that which constitutes judges of the fact two hundred electors of the town in which the Court of Appeal is established; such two hundred electors to be designated by a commission composed of the Mayor and Municipal Counsellor.

The Jury charged to try offences of the kind referred to is to be selected from two hundred. The report expresses the opinion that it will be safe to abandon to the impartiality and independence of the Mayor and Municipal Councilor the task of forming the list of 200 names.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

According to the Paris correspondence of the *Le Nord*, the immediate return of the Count DE PERSIGNY to London is regarded as a proof that the Government of France does not look upon the change of the English Cabinet with apprehension, or considers that the vote of the House of Commons, on Friday, in any respect impairs the Anglo-French Alliance.

Le Nord adds: "It is even probable that the New Cabinet after having replied to the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI, will take the initiative in a new proposition for satisfying the reclamation of France."

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia, as Regent of the Kingdom has been opposed by the Cabinet in the wish to grant an amnesty for political offences on the occasion of his son's marriage.

The Ministers consider that this act would be going beyond the powers delegated to him as Regent. The Prince intends, it is said, to refer the question to the law officers of the Crown.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, Satnrday Morning, Feb. 2.

The *Times* city article of to-day says: "The funds opened on Friday morning at a decline of ⅛, and subsequently experienced a further fall, owing to speculative sales, consequent upon the unsettled state of feeling in Paris, likely to be occasioned by the trial of the conspirators."

The China mail of yesterday has brought correct statistics of the Tea trade for the past year. The total exports were 35,500,000 pounds, against 42,400,000 pounds last year, and 54,800,000 pounds at the same period of 1856.

It is remarked in the *Daily News* City Article that with the present rates of exchange with the chief centres of European commerce, by far the larger proportion of the gold imported here will be sent to the continent as fast as it comes in; but this does not imply that the stock of Bullion in the Bank has yet reached its highest point.

Advices from Calcutta are in all respects satisfactory. Government securities had risen 4 to 5 per cent., and although the 5 per cents. were still quoted as low as 10 per cent. discount, confidence amongst native holders was evidently reviving.

Applications for discount at the Bank to-day have slightly increased, but still are very moderate.

The *Daily News* City article says: "The Stock markets on Friday were weaker. The funds, after sustaining an extreme reaction of one-half per cent., closed at three-eighths per cent. lower than on Thursday. The market is now to an unusual extent influenced by the Paris Bourse, which exhibits a gradual decline."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market states the sales of the week at 51,000 bales, of which 10,000 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The same authority quotes an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d in all qualities. Some other circulars quote the advance at 3-16d., and attribute it to the light stock and limited arrivals. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	8d.	Mid. Mobiles.....7 9-16d.	
Middling Orleans.7 11-16d.		Fair Uplands.....	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7⅞d.	Mid. Uplands.....	7⅜d.

The stock in port was estimated at 207,000 bales, of which 100,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All qualities of goods and yarns had advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and unsalable. Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@23s.; Ohio *via* the Norib, 24s.@25s., and *via* New-Orleans, firm and in active demand at 27s. WHEAT dull and quotations nominal; Red Western, 6s.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF heavy, and holders pressing their stocks on the market at a decline of 5s. PORK dull. BACON dull, and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. LARD dull, at 50s. for good. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES firm at 31s.@33s. for both Pots and Pearls; holders demanded higher rates at the close. SUGAR firm, and refining qualities 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE steady. RICE steady but quiet. TEA in little inquiry and prices weak. RESIN buoyant; common 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d; fine 7s. 6d.@10s. Philadelphia BARK 10s. 6d. Fish OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Linseed OIL unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 37s.@42s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market there was a very abundant supply and no change in rates. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £200,000. CONSOLS closed at 96⅞@97 for money and account. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote SILVER 5s. 1⅞d.; DOLLARS nominal at 5s. ½d., EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote IRON steady: Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15s.; Bars, £8 10s. SUGAR quiet, but firm. BREADSTUFFS quiet, and generally unchanged. COFFEE firm. OILS—Linseed Cakes steady; New-York, in bags, £10 5s., and in barrels, £10 10s.@£10 12s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm Oil, £80; Cod Oil, £31; Linseed Oil firm at 28s. 6d. RICE heavy. SALTPETRE firmer. TEA generally unchanged: Congou, 1s. ½d. @1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities considerably advanced in consumption—Rosin scarcely; sales at 44s. TALLOW steady at 57s. 6d. The Colonial Wool sales were progressing with animation, and the prices realized show a slight advance.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending Feb. 23, inclusive.]

COTTON closed buoyant; sales of the week, 11,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 103f.; stock 97,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet ASHES—Pots firm; Pearls quiet. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS dull, but prices steady. SUGAR firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. LARD steady. WHALEBONE—Quotations nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BAARIN BROTHERS report American Stocks slow of sale, and prices unaltered, except Pennsylvanias, which were slighily higher.

Pensylvania Inscriptions.....		78
Pennsylvania Bonds.....		82@83

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the business limited, at previous rates.

United States 6s, 1667-68.....	101	@103
United States Bonds, 1868.....	101	@103
Maryland 5s, Bonds.....	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds.....	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s.....	77	@ 79
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds, 1877.....	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6s Bonds (long time).....	83	@ 85
Virginia 6s, 1868.....	82	@ 84
Illinois Central Stock.....	4@6 discount	
Illinois Central 7s, 1860 (Freeland).....	85	@ 87
Illinois Central 6s.....	85	@ 87
Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....	86	@ 87
Michigan Central 8s, 1869.....	90	@ 92
Michigan Central shares.....	60	@ 65
N. Y. Central R. R. Shares.....	82	@ 84
N. Y. Central 6s.....	83	@ 85
N. Y. Central 7s.....	93	@ 95
Erie Railroad Stock.....	26	@ 28
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible.....	50	@ 55
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds.....	80	@ 82
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund.....	50	@ 55
Panama Railroad, 1st mort. of 1869.....	93	@ 95
Panama Railroad 1st mort. of 1875.....	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage..	89¼	@ 89

The *Times* reports an active demand on the 25th, with the following sales:

Illinois Central R. R. shares,.....dis.	5¼	@ —
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland)	83¼	@ —
Illinois Central 6s, 1875.....	86	@ —
Illinois Central

Our Artists, where they Live, and what they are Doing.

There is no lack of artists in this country. The cities and villages abound with them, not always long-haired, slouched-hat fellows, pipe-mouthed and down-trodden, but men with common hair upon their heads, shirt collars turned up, ignorant of hats that slouch, and capable of paying their tax bills—in a word, a sensible, pains-taking, and yet, withal, a somewhat meditative and dreamily-observant class of citizens, who keep their own way along the world's paths and smoke at proper hours. Some of them are married and happy; some married and unhappy; others in love and wish to be married, and some confirmed neuters in the human multiplicity-table.

Nor is there so terrible a want of those persons who indulge in the luxury of patronage. Wealth inspires aspirations of all kinds, and among those aspirations is the desire, natural and instinctive, to encourage the beautiful and foster the refined. Individuals there are among us, who will not see their houses vacant of art-products, and whose happy prerogative it is to call into exercise the genius of their artistic brothers, and keep in constant flow the stream of mutual benefit and moral gratification.

BELMONT has his collection, and ASPINWALL has rendered public service by exhibiting among us, one of the great pictures by Spain's great Virgin-painter. "The Horse Fair of the French ROSA," not long since drew crowds of appreciative people to its canvas, and proved that whenever we can obtain the works of master hands, we are willing to offer to them the tribute of our admiration. The feeling for art is not dead in this Metropolis. There is no feeling of any kind that ever existed in the human mind at any period of the world, that is dead here. All sentiments that fill for good or evil the human breast, here are represented, for we are by nature and the form of our social and political organization, a representative people.

Where APPLETON'S Building (No 348) stands on Broadway, if we mount a not over-difficult stairway, we will find several artists sitting comfortably at their easels, and blending upon their broad canvasses the magic qualities of tints. Accident carries us into the lofty and spacious studio of JEROME THOMPSON. Just finished is his study of a large painting of the preparation of the Mountain Boys of Vermont to join in the already-commenced battle of Plattsburg. In the distance we see the smoke of the conflict rolling over the tops of the tall pines, and the bosom of the river is dotted with barges bearing the Vermont youths to the scene of action. The foreground of the picture is filled with men and lads, for many were the eighteen-year olders—that went into, and never came away from, that important fight. Women are there to bid farewell to lovers and to friends, and over the whole dwells the soft haze of Summer.

Also, on his easel, we find "The Old Man Returning from the Mill," a Summer landscape, with a road-side group of children, who watch the patriarch of the flour-bag as he toils along the dusty road.

In another part of his room we find a sketch of a group, who have paused upon a rustic bridge for country gossip, while away off lies the mountain ridge, with vale and farm-yard intervening. Again, a large canvas filled with a familiar landscape, and figures introduced to speak of the painter's intention. Portraits, too, adorn this studio, and the busy workman of the brush will show you, if you wish it, his out-door sketches from nature, in oil, and his paper pencilings of many a rude, yet pleasant spot, which he has visited in his studious rambles.

ODDIE, the landscape painter, has an adjoining room, and he, too, is busy with his pencil. He is painting those sunny landscapes that we so often see in the pleasant window of WILLIAMS & STEVENS on Broadway.

JENKINS, the portrait painter, is in this quarter also, and he has just finished two characteristic heads of some of his far Western friends. His collection is a good one, and promises much of future excellence.

On the same floor we find the studio of HUNTINGTON. At present it is occupied by two art-students, who, in the absence of the distinguished American landscape, portrait and scriptural painter above named, are deeply and studiously plunged in the intricate labyrinth of artistic philosophy.

Mr. HUNTINGTON has gone to England for the purpose of making studies for his large picture ordered by Mr. WRIGHT, of Hoboken, the purchaser and owner of the "Horse Fair." Apropos of the "Horse Fair," it is said that immediately after Mr. WRIGHT'S purchase in London of this noble picture, he was offered one thousand guineas if he would relinquish his right of purchase to a gentleman who had come but a few minutes too late to accomplish his intention of becoming its owner. It is also said in Art-circles, that Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, upon examining ROSA'S production, admitted that she had used a method in its accomplishment that had heretofore been beyond his powers. What there is of truth in this story, we leave to those who have stood before the best pictures of the illustrious animal painter of England to determine.

Leaving APPLETON'S nest of painters, let us wander up Broadway, for the present only passing by KYLE and several worthy names, toiling between the two places, and entering Mr. CHARLES L. ELLIOTT'S studio, in the old Art-Union Building, make our bow to this famed hero of heads, and examine what work he has done and what he is doing.

In his finely-arranged painting-room we find the usual proofs of his industry and skill.

Finished, with the exception of a few glazing touches, is his full-length portrait of Mr. BACON, of St. Louis, ordered by the Library Association of that city. This picture is to be exhibited in the rooms of the National Academy the coming Spring, and therefore it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in description. Few who see it, however, will fail to discover in it those masterly touches of skill and profound studies of truth that have rendered all the works of this artist of such inestimable value, both as works of art and as memorials of individuals. Mr. ELLIOTT is at present engaged upon a half-length portrait of Judge INGRAHAM, intended to adorn the chamber of the Supreme Court of this City. This picture is a tribute to the Justice from his legal brethren. The picture promises to be one of ELLIOTT'S best efforts. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., is also a sitter to Mr. ELLIOTT, and from the first sittings we are inclined to anticipate a splendid portrait of this well-known gentleman.

A gentleman of known taste, having some time back seen a small cabinet head by Mr. ELLIOTT, was so struck with it that he wished to purchase it; but the little gem, the well-remembered portrait of Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, exhibited two years ago in the National Academy, was a work of love, and was intended to adorn the study of a clerical friend, where at present it is and placed in the niche of honor. Not to be balked, however, an order was given for six studies of the same size from the characters in the Shakesperean plays, and we hope, ere long, that we shall be able to chronicle the fact of their completion. Distinguished as Mr. ELLIOTT is for his portraits, he could, if he would, take high rank as a historical painter.

We receive further notice of our artists, and hope that we may be the means of awakening a personal interest in their works. Their rooms are open to those anxious to become acquainted with them, and though there may be some little trouble in mounting an extra flight of stairs, still it will well repay the exertion. There are no stairways leading to artists' studios that are not accessible to any amount of taste or circumference of crinoline.

Not Here; but Farther Within.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Not here, where the multitude treading
Have beaten my heart into dust;
Not here, where the filth of the highway
Is trailed, by the hot Summer gust.
O'er all that was verdant and blooming.
When my year was back in its May:
Not here, darling mother of Lulu,
Do I ask thee, or wish thee, to stay.

But farther within let me lead thee;
Now lift up thine eyes and behold!
The verdure is fresh, and the flowers
Are bright with new purple and gold!
'Tis here that my own blessed Mother
Resorted to garland her brow;
But since she hath walked with the angels,
No mortal e'er found it, till thou.

Preserving this beauty, a fountain
Of love for my Mother, who died—
O! see how it flingeth its sparkles
Of coolness on every side!
And thus have I guarded it ever
From all that is earthy; it seems
Its spray, could it wreath into Heaven,
Would taint not the Heavenly streams.

And now, darling Mother of Lulu,
And more than a mother of mine,
Since Lulu is more than my being,
This place and its fountain are thine.
I give them, believing my Mother
Doth give thee her blessing beside;
Is pleased that the life, which she gave me,
Is lost in thy daughter—my bride.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1858.

Florence Nightingale before the Army Medical Reform Commission.

A Royal Commission, presided over by Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, has recently been engaged in investigating the sanitary condition of the British Army, and among the witnesses whose testimony has been deemed necessary to the completeness of the inquiry has been Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

We learn from this lady's evidence that she has devoted her attention to the organization of hospitals for thirteen years, during which time she has visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburg and Dublin; many county infirmaries, and some of the military and naval hospitals in England; all the hospitals in Paris, where she studied with the Sisters of Charity; the institution of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where she was twice in training as a nurse; the hospitals at Berlin, and many others in Germany, and at Lyons, Brussels, Rome, Constantinople and Alexandria; and the war hospitals of the French and Sardinians.

There are scattered through her evidence, numerous tables and abstruse calculations, worked out with algebraical formula, which are interesting as showing that none of her statements have been made without due thought; but we must pass over these, and cull the most striking and characteristic portions of the lady's evidence. She sets out by observing that to ascertain the efficiency of the sanitary organization of the army, it should be tested by its results in peace and in war. For the former state there exists the barrack and the military hospital, at home and in the colonies; for the latter, the histories of the Peninsular War, the Walcheren expedition, and the campaign in the Crimea. The last, she says, affords a complete example of an army, after a great disaster arising from neglect, having been brought into the highest state of health and efficiency. It was the whole experiment on a colossal scale. In all other examples, the last step has been wanting to complete the solution of the problem.

She goes on to state that there was, in the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, a mortality among the troops of 60 per cent per annum from disease alone—a rate which exceeds that of the great plague of London, and a higher ratio than the mortality in cholera to the attacks; and that, during the last six months, the mortality among the *sick* was not much more than among the *healthy* Guards at home, and during the last five months two-thirds only of what it was at home. She attributes this great change for the better to the improvements carried out by the Sanitary Commissioners. She states that she had the best opportunities for observing the condition of the soldier when he entered the hospitals; while he was an inmate of them; when he died, and was borne to the cemeteries; when he was sent home an invalid, and when he rejoined the army. In one sentence, indeed, the world may read her devotion to her mission of Army Medical and Sanitary Reform. "I was never out of the hospitals," she says. Never out of the hospitals, night or day! Who can imagine the horrors of those long dreary nights of anxious misery, a glimpse of which would have been enough to some delicate organizations to have produced a perpetual nightmare of horrors for ever after.

What was the condition of those hospitals on the Bosphorus, in which Miss NIGHTINGALE for so long a period passed her days and nights, may be guessed when we find her stating that, though well acquainted with the dwellings of the worst parts of most of the great cities of Europe, she had never been in any atmosphere which could be compared with that of the wards. The space for each patient was only one-fourth of what it ought to have been, and the only means of ventilation was by the windows, which the Inspector-General was afraid to open, lest the wards, being very insufficiently heated, the men should catch cold. The ground about the hospitals was always wet, from want of drainage; the sewers were untrapped, and filled the air with noxious effluvia; dead dogs strewed the ground, and a dead horse laid in the aqueduct for several weeks. The floors were so rotten that, though encrusted with dirt, they could not be washed, on account of their retention of damp being prejudicial to the patients. The walls and ceilings were saturated with organic matter, and rats and vermin swarmed everywhere. Furniture and utensils of all kinds were lamentably deficient; the only candlestick was that makeshift of the poorest of the poor, a bottle! Miss NIGHTINGALE'S complaints on this head only elicited the information that such things were provided by the barrack department. Now, at Scutari there was no barrack department, and even the soldiers' had been left behind, so the lady applied to the Purveyor-General, who replied that he had no authority to purvey the things required, which appears to have been the fact.

Miss NIGHTINGALE is of opinion that female nursing might be introduced in general military hospitals, both at home and in the field, if only women of the efficiency, responsibility and character of head nurses in civil hospitals were appointed.

"The orderlies," she says, "should do the duty of assistant nurses to civil hospitals under the head female nurse. But she must be in charge of all that pertains to the bedside of the patient, of his cleanliness, that of his bed and utensils, of the administration of medicines, of food, of the minor dressings not performed by the surgeon, in short, of all that concerns the personal obedience of the patient to the orders of the system. She must accompany the surgeon on his visits, and receive his orders. She must also report any disobedience of the orderlies, as far as regards the patient's personal treatment. There need be no clashing with the ward-master or hospital sergeant. On the contrary, it would be the duty of those to inforce the nurse's authority. They will have enough to do besides with returns and accounts, and with inforcing discipline among the orderlies out of ward. The female nurses should of course be under a female head, whose duties must be carefully arranged, so as to be in accordance with hospital regulations."

Of the medical staff corps Miss NIGHTINGALE has a very poor opinion, and describes them as being, for the most part, sweeps and ration-carriers. "There are some first-rate subjects among them," she says. "but the endowments of most of them were first-rate ignorance of the details of nursing. If all the nurses were turned out of civil hospitals, and men engaged promiscuously, with out character, to do their work, we should see the same results," meaning the neglect, dirt, drunkenness, and confusion, which characterized the hospitals at Scutari. Woman, she says, is superior in skill to man, in all the points of sanitary domestic economy, and especially in cleanliness and tidiness.

"I think," she says, "that great sanitary reformers will always tell us that they look to women to carry out practically their sanitary reforms. She has a superior aptitude in nursing the well quite as much as in nursing the sick. I think Anglo-Saxons would be very sorry to turn women out of their houses, or out of civil hospitals, hotels, institutions of all kinds, and substitute men-housekeepers and men-matrons. The contrast between even naval hospitals, where there are female nurses, and military hospitals where there are none, is most striking in point of order and cleanliness."

Judicial and other Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are glad to see a movement to reform existing abuses and defects in legal administration. Our judicial system is decidedly the worst that our State ever had. We have eight Judicial Districts, each expounding law and the code variously, sometimes by one Justice and sometimes by the General Term of four Judges with three sitting Judges; and important judgments of great amount elaborately made and decided by a Judge, or by a Judge and Jury, are set aside on the opinion of one Judge, which is concurred in by another Judge, who has merely looked at the cover of the case and points; and thus one Judge, with small means of understanding the case, gets another to assent, who really knows little or nothing of it, reverses a judgment, though the Judge trying the case still insists on affirming it. Then the case goes to the Court of Appeals, and hangs there some two years before the last erroneous decision is corrected. Each District is a law unto itself, both as to principles and as to the code. For example, a decision of a Judge allowing a demurrer for a supposed want of some allegation is allowed and 20 days given to put in an answer, on payment of costs of the demurrer. In the First, Third, and all the Districts, except the Fourth District, an appeal may at once be taken, according to the plain meaning of the code, to the General Term to review the decision, if either party feels aggrieved. In the Fourth, the Judges have made a rule of practice that forces a party to pay the costs and answer or wait until a general judgment is entered in the action on the decision. Sometimes a Judge coming out of office will decide in three days causes that demand three weeks' study. The collisions of decisions of injunctions are endless, and belong to the system, for we speak not of the Judges. Many of our Judges are well qualified personally, and as to the residue, they have been born of caucus nominations. The system is erroneous. We do not speak of the corrupting influences growing out of the election of Judges in some Districts. The system has lost the confidence of the bar and of the public.

Our 14 volumes of *Howard's Practice Reports* reminds us of the burying the Mosaic law under the traditions and commentaries of the Jewish Rabbis, which nearly obliterated the original.

What is the remedy? Obviously to reorganize the Courts. 1st—Give to the County and Mayor's Courts a jurisdiction to $500, so as to relieve the higher Courts. 2d—Restore the old Supreme Court with eight Judges, vested with the old powers of that Court and the Court of Equity. 3d—Let this Court hear Law and Equity cases only, and sit during the year except the last 20 days in July and the month of August, and let all causes once on the Calendar remain until heard and disposed of, and all new actions to be added to the foot of the calendar as fast as noticed. The Judges to detail one Judge to hear and finally decide questions of practice, and the residue to be divided into two sections to hear arguments with 3 or 4 Judges, and no decision to be made except with the concurrence of a majority of the eight Judges.

4th—The Court of Appeals to have the same number of Judges, and to hear and decide causes in same way as the Supreme Court.

One section of each of these Courts to sit at the Capitol in Albany, and the other at the City Hall of New-York, except during the above vacation and the Calendars to be regulated as above.

To give the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court independence and respect, and secure the best order of legal ability, the salary should be $5,000, and the appointment by the Governor and Senate during good behavior. The power of removal to be vested with proper guards in the Governor alone.

All Judicial officers, District-Attornies and the Attorney General ought to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for fixed terms, and the Governor should have a like power of removal.

Circuit Judges should be appointed by the Governor and Senate with the old powers, and such additional ones as may be deemed advisable, with fair salaries, and removable like other Judges by the Governor, and holding during good behavior.

No appeal from a County Court or Mayor's Court ought to go beyond the Supreme Court. As to these cases that Court should end them. Supreme Courts for Troy, Albany and our cities should be provided for.

This arrangement would free the Courts from all existing defects, hasten decisions and insure their accuracy. Public opinion calls for these changes, and it would be well for the Legislature to pass at once an act for a Convention of 32 members, four from each Judicial District, to meet next June, to prepare and propose amendments to our constitution, to carry out the above project.

It would be wise, also, to amend the constitution, giving 4 years to the Governor's term and that of Senators, and two years to members of Assembly. Let half of the Lower House and one quarter of the Senate be annually elected.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint the heads of the State Departments for their present terms, with like power of removal in the Governor for cause, as in case of Judges.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint three Police Commissioners in every city, the Mayor being one, with full power over the subject, removable in like manner by the Governor.

These reforms we commend to said Convention.

HAMILTON.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I live in the country, and enjoy that mode of existence. Still I am your constant reader and take an interest in city affairs. I perceive you allow people to ask you all sorts of questions, and are kind enough to give the information they seek. Now I want to ask you a question. Several times I have read in your valuable paper of wretches being taken up for swindling by means of mock auctions, bogus tickets, patent safes, etc. I perceive they are generally let off *on refunding* the amount of the swindle.

The question is, Is that the law? and if so will your Mayor, Police magistrates and all that kind of thing point out the page of the "Revised Statutes" or of "Blackstone" where *such* law is to be found?

I have a copy of the "Comic Blackstone," but it is not there; though I think it ought to be; 'tis such an admirable burlesque on law and justice.

I see in to-day's paper a vagabond by the name of FOWLER was compelled to refund; and said "the Mayor always treated him like a gentleman," and hence he complies with his request. Rascality is on its high horse. Does your Mayor always treat swindlers "like gentlemen?" If so, had not the treatment better be altered?

Mr. Editor, do you know what is meant by *compounding a felony*, and will you please explain how it differs from letting these rascals off on such conditions? Having more faith in newspapers than in criminal Courts to expose and punish villainy, I commend this subject to your public reprehension. Your rural friend.

ASPARAGUS.

Foundling Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the expediency of the Foundling Hospital is one that would be answered conversely, by equally pure and philanthropic men. One sees in such an institution, moral degradation of the community, encouragement of licentiousness, and increase of prostitution; the other believes such an institution would arrest the *increasing* crime of infanticide, in a great measure eradicate the destructive practice of abortion, would remove the temptations for men to commit perjury and even murder, to avoid open shame and disgrace, and lessen public prostitution.

Education and religion tend to make mankind better; they teach him to govern the passions, but the mighty laws of nature often break down all barriers, like the smaller stream sweeping away bridge and embankment, and overleaping its boundaries, carrying destruction with it, leaving behind wreck and ruin. Legislative enactments can no more govern the passions of men than the rising of the storm. If, then, education, religion and law are insufficient to restrain the intelligent and refined, what should we expect from the ignorant and brutal, when the insanity of passion overcomes weak judgment, and gross lust seeks gratification regardless of consequences, until too late? Clearly the instinct of self-protection leads the unfortunate victim to try to screen herself, or get rid of the consequences of her frailty. Now comes the temptation to take the first step in positive crime. It is presented in that *monster*, Abortion. The female is still the victim. Her health is sacrificed by violent nostrums, which more frequently kill the deluded woman than produce abortion; but when these destructive drugs fail to produce either result, and the period of parturition arrives, then comes the temptation to commit that dreadful crime, Infanticide, as the only alternative of public exposure and shame. If exposure is preferred to these dreadful crimes, prostitution, with its long and tedious train of miseries and crimes, almost necessarily follows the exposure of female degradation—thus adding to that wretched class of females whose early life is infamy, ending with premature old age, to fill early and dishonored graves. A Foundling Hospital, if judiciously conducted, would undoubtedly lessen the crimes of abortion and infanticide. Has the time arrived for such a Hospital to this City? McN.

Weather, Fruit, Railroads and Miscellaneous Matters in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

We have had cold weather for the past 30 hours; cold for this climate, though the mercury ranged no lower than about 22° or 24° for a short time this morning. Have had an unusually warm Winter until this present "term," which makes us the more susceptible to it. In February the fruit of the mulberry tree ripened: a thing not noticed here for many years before. Last week the orange trees and blackberry vines were in bloom; peaches were as large as hazelnuts and the fig trees putting out; but this frost has wasted them. We have nothing very new here: the town is quite healthy, the lumber business improving, and more lively times expected in the Spring. The railroad from this place to Alligator—60 miles west—is almost ready for the iron, which is being contracted for now by the President, who has gone North for that purpose. Movements are being made for the establishment of a bank—which will be the first and only one in the State—with a capital of $125 000.

An old lady died in this place a short time since, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and thirty-five years. She was consequently fifty-three years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed; had often seen WASHINGTON and a number of the other actors of the Revolution; was a native of North Carolina, and at one time, with her husband, possessed of considerable wealth, but had been unfortunate, and was obliged to be supported by the town for the last few years that she had resided in Florida. She possessed good eye-sight until the day of her death, and also the use of her limbs, but had lost her hearing almost entirely for five or six years past. She died, probably, of old age, though she was suffering from a lung affection at the time. Her name was WINNIE LASSITER—maiden name had been SMITH.

Have nothing new from the Indian country; are not many volunteers there now, as they were unable to get their pay from Government when mustered out of service this Spring, and of course unwilling to enlist again. JOE JUMPER and ten or twelve of his men—friendly Indians, from the Indian country—are down there to be employed to enter the everglades and negotiate with BILLY BOWLEGS, who is still alive and active, for a peaceable evacuation; but we think the thing won't work. BILLY likes his position too well to be coaxed out of his snug retreat.

There are but few invalids in this town, but many in different parts of the State further south, and in the interior.

Alarming Poverty and Suffering amongst the Poor in the Fourth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The destitution and consequent suffering in the City, and particularly in the Fourth Ward, is more alarming than it has been in any previous year or season, and except immediate relief is bestowed by some benevolent friends, the number of deaths by starvation and exposure will soon fearfully increase. The reason why the poor have such extremely hard times is simply because the funds of the Society for relieving the Poor are exhausted, on which account the lives of thousands of destitute widows and children are now without means of sustainment, they having been saved from starvation by the charity of the Society. Work is as scarce as ever. The landlord and the grocer can no longer trust to the hope of payment at a future time, heavy debts having been already incurred, and they are unable or unwilling to give credit any more.

In many instances the poor widow, with her little ones, is obliged to leave one wretched den and creep into another still worse. Locations unfit for dogs to live in, and which should not be tolerated in a civilized or Christian land, are inhabited by these miserable poor. The severity of the season is an excessive heightening to the sufferings of those who have no stoves in their wretched dwellings. The cold weather has also been the cause of many diseases in these abodes of want, and many by whose labor, as far as could be had, starvation was kept out of doors, are now lying down confined to their beds, if beds they can be called, which are frequently the bare floor, or a heap of old rags in some dirty den.

Objections may be made, and it may be said these people are drunkards, dirty, lazy, &c. This may be true to some extent, but it may be believed that there are many worthy, sober and industrious people who suffer as much, and often more, than the former, and these are the sufferers who should be relieved and comforted. But these are the most difficult to be discovered, for they shun exposure of their wants, and are only found out by the visitors of the Children's Aid Society, who go from house to house in their miserable localities.

There are a class of benevolent people who are willing to relieve such worthy sufferers, but are reluctant to have any publication of such good works in annual reports, newspapers, &c., and who also withhold their aid because they have been so often deceived by false statements of drunkards and hypocrites. If such friends of the poor would be so kind as to send to their donations, addressed to C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, New-York, they may rest assured that it will be faithfully distributed by the Visitor of the Fourth Ward to the worthy sufferers in that unfortunate locality. HENRY FRIEDGEN,

No. 181 Cherry-street, Visitor.

Lace-Making.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Employment is scarce! This is the general cry, risen by a fearful reality. Especially among females, there are many idle hands, longing for some kind of work to enable them to provide for themselves and those dependent on their efforts, but "No work" is almost the only answer they receive. Lately, even machines have stepped in and have done the work which hundreds are longing to do, and have forced many an independent, strong, healthy female to beg for a support, which she was fully able and willing to earn. Is there no remedy for this? No branch of industry untried as yet, that could alleviate the evil? In France, England and Belgium many girls obtain a livelihood by making lace. The single wedding dress of the Princess Royal has afforded support to several families during almost a year. Why could not American girls learn to make those beautiful tissues, which are so extensively used, and so warmly admired by the wealthy ladies of this country? A factory of this kind would certainly thrive, for the demand for those costly luxuries is increasing rapidly. At present all kinds of laces have to be imported, and the treasures they cost leave the country and go to sustain the poor of other lands, while there are here hundreds and thousands longing and praying for work.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Bills in the Legislature Upon the Measurement of Gas.

Several bills are pending in our State Legislature intending to remedy the alleged abuses in the measurement of gas in the several cities of the State. The following is a synopsis of the most important of them:

ME. DAYTON'S BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of any city, and the Trustees of any village in which gas is used, may appoint *three* Inspectors, two of whom shall be Engineers and one a chemist, for the inspection of gas.

SEC. 2. The Board may appoint a President, Clerk and Inspector. The compensation of its members shall be five dollars a day for the time they are actually employed. The Clerk's pay is fixed at $600, and the Inspector's at $900 per annum.

SEC. 3. As often as once in two months the Board shall make a full and complete chemical and mechanical test of the quality of gas manufactured by the company or companies within their jurisdiction. The test shall relate to the purity of the gas and its illuminating power, and a record shall be kept for annual publication.

SEC. 4. The Board shall examine meters and test their accuracy. No new meter shall be used until tested and registered. Examinations shall be made whenever deemed advisable by the Board.

SEC. 5. To secure a general standard of tests, and a uniform system of meters, each board before going into operation shall appoint one delegate of their number to meet in Albany on the 1st of May next, such delegates forming a "Central Board of Gas Inspection." Such Central Board shall adopt, by a two thirds vote, a general standard of tests and a uniform system of meters. It shall determine the lowest standard of quality admissible in manufacture, and establish a certain standard quality as the basis of charge by the companies.

SEC. 6. The Central Board shall hold its second meeting on or about Jan 2 1859, and annual meetings thereafter, at which the proceedings of the several boards throughout the State shall be reviewed, arranged, tabulated and reported to the Legislature. The Board shall also acquire and report all practicable information as to improvements, &c., and make such recommendations as may seem proper.

SEC. 7. Each gas company shall be regulated and governed by the action of said Board of Gas Inspection; and in case of furnishing gas of a quality below the minimum standard, after notice shall not collect pay from consumers, and shall be compelled to make such reductions of price for inferior quality or defect in meters, as the Board shall direct.

SEC. 8. Gas companies shall furnish meters without charge to consumers.

SEC. 9. To settle any dispute which may arise as to the length of time any company may have supplied defective gas or meters, it is ordered that any test of quality, &c., shall be construed to take effect at one-half the time elapsing between it and the last test, and one half the time between it and the next.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

SENATOR ELY'S BILL.

Senator ELY'S bill relates to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn only.

It provides that every gas company in said cities shall make to the Mayor a semi-annual statement of its business; a monthly statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at its works daily, and of the illuminating power of the gas furnished—such statements to be sworn to by an officer of the company.

The Mayor shall appoint an Inspector of Gas Meters, to be paid by the Common Council who shall have free access to the works of the different companies.

Any person shall be furnished the amount of gas called for, upon making a written application, with security, if required. But if the company shall refuse, the person aggrieved may, upon proper application to the Gas Inspector, receive a permit to conduct gas into his premises, to be used thereafter at the current prices of gas.

No supply of gas shall be cut off, except by permission of the Gas Inspector. Meters shall be furnished free of charge, and consumers may have meters tested by the Gas Inspector. When found accurate, the inspection fees to be paid by the consumer, otherwise by the company.

This bill was introduced in the Senate on the 21st of January, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Official—Appointments by the President.

By and with the consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jesse Sharpe, District of Del.—reappointed.

Wm. S Jackson, District of Vienna, Md.—*vice* G. A. Z Smith, whose commission expired.

John Thompson Mason, District of Baltimore, Md.—*vice* Philip E. Thomas, whose commission expired.

John T. Hammond, District of Annapolis, Md., *vice* James Sands, whose commission expired.

Tench Tilghman, District of Oxford, Md., *vice* R. B. Willis, deceased.

Henry C. Matthews, District of Georgetown, D. C., *vice* Robert White, whose commission expired.

George T. Wright, District of Tappahannock, Va.—reappointed.

Timothy Rives, District of Petersburg, Va., *vice* A. D. Banks, resigned.

Lucien D. Starke, District of Camden, N. C.—reappointed.

Edmund Wright, District of Edenton, N. C.—reappointed.

Oliver S. Dewey, District of Ocracoke, N. C.—reappointed.

William F. Colcock, District of Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.

Thaddeus Sanford, District of Mobile, Ala.—reappointed.

John Hunter, District of Natchez, Miss., *vice* J. W. McDonald.

Thomas Ledwith, District of St. John's, Fla., *vice* James G. Dell, deceased.

Joseph Sierra, District of Pensacola, Fla.—reappointed.

John P. Baldwin, District of Key West, Fla.—reappointed.

Paul Arnau, District of St. Augustine, Fla., *vice* Matthias R. Andrew, resigned.

Hamilton Stuart, District of Texas, Texas—reappointed.

George S. Patterson, District of Sandusky, Ohio, *vice* James A. Jones, whose commission expired.

Dennis Coghlin, District of Miami, Ohio, *vice* Josiah Riley, whose commission expired.

Robert Parks, District of Cuyahoga, Ohio—reappointed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

James R. Thompson, at Town Creek, Md.—reappointed.

William H. Brown, at Llewellensburg, Md.—reappointed.

Washington Finley, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* John O. Wharton, whose commission expired.

Andrew J. Denby, at Norfolk, Va., *vice* Dennis Dawley, deceased.

Golden Forbes, at Yeocomico, Va.—reappointed.

Andrew J. Padnell, at Wheeling, Va.—reappointed.

Thomas P. Bagwell, at Accomack C. H., Va., *vice* Samuel Melvin, resigned.

William B. Flanner, at Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.

Myer Jacobs, at Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.

Andrew J. Decatur, at Bay Port, Fla., *vice* John E. Johnson, resigned.

James W. Simmons, at Copano, Texas, *vice* H. D. Norton, resigned.

Zachary Herndon, at Velasco, Texas, *vice* Nathaniel Rudder, deceased.

Henry T. Hulbert, at Memphis, Tenn., *vice* Samuel O. Ballard, deceased.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Beale H. Richardson, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* Philip Pouttney.

David C. Springer, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* L. W. Gosnell.

John W. Baughman, of Md., as Appraiser-General, *vice* Wm. P. Pouder.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William N. Peden, District of Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.

Charles G. Greene, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—reappointed.

Levi K. Bowen, District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* John Kettlewell, whose commission expired.

NEW STEAMER R. J. LOCKWOOD DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Thursday evening we received news by telegraph of the destruction of the steamer *R. J. Lockwood* by fire at New-Albany. The *R. J. Lockwood* was a brand new boat, just completed at New-Albany, and was at the time of the disaster rounding out from the wharf, with sixty or seventy excursionists on board. She was about to make her first or trial trip. The fire originated in the watchman's room. The boat was run ashore, and all her passengers escaped. The boat burned to the water's edge and sunk, being a total loss. The disaster occurred on Thursday evening.

The *Lockwood* was 220 feet long, 33 feet beam, 31 feet floor, and 6 feet hold. She was built expressly for the Missouri river, by Capt. W. P. LAMOTHE, of Alton, and owned exclusively by him. She cost $42,000, and there was not a dollar of insurance. Capt. LAMOTHE'S loss will be very heavy. He had gone to the expense of nearly his whole fortune to build the *Lockwood*, and fit her out. She was a first-class passenger boat, and would not have suffered by comparison with any of the fine passenger steamers now running in that river, either for speed or elegance. She was built by New-Albany mechanics, and received her outfit at that place.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.—The London *Globe* officially announces the selection of Ottawa as the new Capital of Canada. The *Post* also, a semi-official print, does not believe that the Canadians will be satisfied with the choice. That journal says: "We do not believe that the cities which have unsuccessfully claimed metropolitan honors, will, without respectful remonstrance, submit to her Majesty's decision. Quebec, with its historical associations, its gay society, its trade, and its impregnable defences; Montreal, with its enterprising population, its rapidly growing commerce, and its Victoria Bridge, which is about to span the mighty St. Lawrence; and the busy and thriving cities of Kingston and Toronto, can scarcely be expected to witness without a murmur the elevation of a comparatively new and insignificant town to the dignity of the future capital, not only of Canada, but of British North America."

NEW-YORK CITY

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club held its weekly meeting on Tuesday—the President, ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary called attention to a passage in LIVINGSTONE'S *Africa*. At Katonga, in latitude S. 15°, longitude E. about 22°, he (LIVINGSTONE) found a region dotted over with villages and gardens, and abounding in millet, Indian corn, sugar-cane, *arum*, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, nuts, manioc and other esculents. There than the people can eat: also, herds of elephants, giraffes and antelopes. A river traverses the district 100 miles in length and a mile wide, flowing to the southeast at 4 or 5 miles an hour. The lion and hippopotamus are frequently seen. The heat of the dry season is great, but it seems not to be inconsistent with luxurious vegetation, the rains being heavy in the rainy season. The climate is believed to be totally unsuitable to the white man.

GROWTH OF CELERY.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON read a communication on this subject from Mr. C. MILLER STILLWELL, of Lancaster, Mass., in which he says: "Celery is a marsh plant and requires a great deal of moisture. It succeeds remarkably well on black meadow, mud or peat soil, but I have grown it with equal excellence on sandy loam, but it must be liberally supplied with water. To insure early and strong and evenly growing plants, the seed should be soaked in warm water, and placed in a warm place, to preserve its temperature, the water to be renewed as often as fermentation threatens, until the seed shows signs of germination. The seed is very hard to start, and it is often many days before the germ will show itself, a minute speck like the point of a cambric needle. The trenches should be 12 inches to depth, 12 inches broad at bottom, and 18 inches wide at top. The manure should be well rotted and perfectly decomposed, so that there is none of the latent heat of fermentation that forms the nursery to insects. Green, unfermented manure will rust celery inevitably and invariably, and no nostrum, not even salt, which is a necessary constituent of the plant, will preserve it; no more than will medicine make a healthy man of him who is subjected to the influences of poison. The ground remedy is salt, common salt. Strew it upon the manure in the trenches, and spade it in the week before you set your plants; use it liberally in your after culture strewed on the earth upon either sloe of the plants; stir the soil often, for rapid growth and consequent crispness, tenderness and absence of woody fibre, is the secret of choice celery. After setting your plants, lay a few pieces of lath across your trenches, and place boards upon them to afford shade during the heat of the day, removing them at night. I know of no more valuable manure in a garden in general application than *salt*. Strew it upon your garden in early Spring until it covers like a fall of snow, and you will thereby destroy myriads of worms, *curculios*, &c., &c., and much enrich the soil. Neither asparagus nor celery of a healthy growth or correct flavor can be grow without salt."

THE DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

Doctor WELLINGTON called attention to the subject of the *Dioscorea batatas*, and showed two specimens of the root to the Club. They were about two feet in length, and were taken out of the ground last Fall. The Doctor reiterated much that has already been urged, as to the economy of the introduction of this plant as more than a substitute for the potato.

Mr. FULLER gave his experience of their cultivation. Last year he had a fine crop a double quantity of tubers, as compared with the potato. The largest specimen weighed two pounds and a half. Every one of the numerous little tubercles on the surface is a growing eye. Most delicious food might be produced from this foreign vegetable.

The Secretary said, that efforts made in France to cultivate the plant had been well rewarded.

Mr. FULLER explained the mode of culture he had found most judicious. Instead of laying the vines as had been recommended, he advised them to be cut into sections, then the section must be buried so as to leave a leaf lying on the surface of the soil. One good watering is necessary at planting, and then tubers will be formed in about four weeks. They should be taken up and kept in dry sand during the Winter. Two thousand bushels might be raised on an acre, by leaving the plant two or three seasons to fill the ground. The vines will grow ten or fifteen feet long. If allowed to run they get tangled. Perhaps it may be better, if the object be propagation from vines, to run them up poles.

THE MACHINE AND THE FLAIL.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON invited attention to the comparative economy of the thrashing machine as inferior to the use of the flail. He said it was the conclusion of Mr. GARDES, of Onondaga County, that in all cases it was more economical to the farmer to thrash his grain with the flail. Mr. ROBINSON had long been of that opinion, and that labor could be had more cheaply than by using the thrashing machine. For a fore handed man

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Rodgers Murder Case—Judge Sutherland's Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Feb., 1858.

James Rodgers, Plaintiff in error vs. *The People, Defendants in error.*—Sutherland, J.—Although the statute under which this case has been brought here by writ of error, gives this Court the power to grant a new trial, if the Court were satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, (Laws of 1855, p. 613, § 3,) yet we cannot say in this case, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

According to the testimony of Margaret Swanston, the wife of the deceased, there was no mutual combat, and the fatal blow was struck by Rodgers without a blow from her husband. Her testimony is partially confirmed by the witness, Clark S. Dunning.

I cannot say that their testimony did not have and ought not to have had more weight with the Jury, than the testimony of the prisoner's two companions, Cunningham and McGivney, although introduced and sworn on the part of the people, who testified that blows passed between the prisoner and the deceased, on the occasion when the prisoner stabbed the deceased, was not premeditated—there was no evidence, nor even a pretence, that the prisoner knew the deceased, or had ever seen him before—there was nothing, other than what took place on the occasion, to show that the prisoner, when he struck the fatal blow, intended to kill the deceased. The attack was sudden, and, if the prisoner intended to kill the deceased, that intention was formed on the spot; either when he struck the fatal blow which produced death, or a few moments before.

If the prisoner did intend to kill the deceased when he struck the fatal blow, he was guilty of murder, though his intention or design to kill preceded the blow but an instant. (The People *vs.* Clark, 3 Selden 385, The People *vs.* Sullivan 3 do. 396. 2 R. S., 657, § 6.)

If the prisoner struck the fatal blow in the heat of passion, without the intention or design to kill, he was guilty of one of the degrees of manslaughter only. (2 R. S. 661. §§ 10 and 12.)

The whole question was one of intent, to be inferred by the Jury from the material circumstances of the case; and every circumstance in the case was material, which the Jury was authorized to take into consideration on the question of intent.

Was the intoxication of the prisoner on that occasion a circumstance which the Jury were authorized to consider in determining whether the fatal blow was struck with the intention to kill?

We think that it was.

The affray was sudden; there was evidence of a mutual combat. The two companions of the prisoner, sworn on the part of the People, testifying that blows passed between the prisoner and the deceased, the deceased striking first. All the witnesses including Mrs Swanston, agree in saying, that as the prisoner and his companions on their nocturnal excursion of City rowdyism, accidentally met the deceased and his wife, and rudely came in contact with the person of Mrs Swanston, the deceased turned around and spoke to them. The prisoner, stopping, says, "What is that you say?" The deceased answers, "What is that to you?" According to Mrs. Swanston's account, the prisoner then broke away from his companions and struck at her husband, aiming the blow at his breast, and then ran up the avenue. According to the account of the prisoner's two companions, blows passed before the fatal blow, as before stated. Mrs. Swanston says, that as the prisoner and his companions were coming down the avenue, approaching her and her husband, "they were three abreast, walking down and speaking loud, as if *excited, angry and quarreling.*"

Now we do not say what weight the intoxication of the prisoner and his companions ought to have had with the Jury on the question of intent, had that circumstance been submitted to them with the other circumstances in the case, for their consideration. Nor will we by any means say that, had that circumstance been so submitted, we should have felt inclined to disturb the verdict as against the weight of evidence, had they found the prisoner guilty of murder.

But the violent homicide for which the prisoner was tried had different degrees, depending on the intent to kill, or the absence of such intent. The statutory definition of two of the degrees of manslaughter implies not only that a homicide committed in the heat of passion may have been committed without the intent to kill, but also that such heat of passion is likely to prevent the reasoning, calculation, reflection or design implied by a particular intent.

Can any one say that intoxicating drinks taken into the body do not tend to intoxicate the mind, and to inflame the passions? that they do not tend to make anger and other revengeful passions more excitable? Can any one say that intoxication does not tend to produce a confusion of mind of material consideration on the question of a specific intent, where, from all the other circumstances in the case, it is evident the intent originated on the spot, but an instant before the blow, or contemporaneously with the will to strike the blow?

All human experience proves the contrary.

No doubt great caution is necessary in the application of this doctrine.

We do not say *that it should be applied in any case where there is evidence of premeditation, altitude, the circumstances of the affray, or occasion on which the homicide was committed*; for we know that it is not unusual for criminals to fortify themselves for crime with liquor. But in homicides of different degrees according to the intent, and in larcenies, forgeries, and other crimes, depending on intent, or knowledge, in many cases the intoxication of the prisoner is a material circumstance for the Jury. Surely, it would not be legal or right to convict a man of passing a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be counterfeit, when he was so intoxicated as not to know a counterfeit bill from a genuine one, without proof to show that previous to his intoxication he knew it was counterfeit.

In this case, we think the Court below erred in withdrawing the attention of the Jury from the circumstance of intoxication in the manner the case shows.

The counsel for the prisoner substantially requested the Court to charge the Jury, that they had a right to take the intoxication of the prisoner into consideration with the other circumstances of the case in determining the intent, and that if they found that there was no intention to commit the crime of murder, the Jury should find a verdict of manslaughter. The Court by refusing to so charge, and thereupon charging that intoxication was an aggravation of crime,—that it "never excused crime unless it was of a degree to deprive the offender of his faculties," not only erred in refusing to submit the circumstance of intoxication to the Jury, for their consideration as to whether they should find the prisoner guilty of murder or manslaughter, but may have led the Jury to suppose that the intoxication was absolutely to be weighed against him in settling their verdict as between murder and manslaughter. And certainly, had the prisoner been on trial for manslaughter only, his intoxication would have tended to make out, and perhaps to aggravate the crime; because it would have tended to show, that the prisoner did the act in the heat of passion.

The error of the Court below, does not consist in charging the law wrong as far as the Court positively charged; but in giving to the Jury good law, on a point where it was applicable, as a reason for refusing to charge other good law as requested, as to the point of intention where it was applicable.

It is true; and the law in England and this country is, that if a man voluntarily makes himself drunk, it is no excuse for any crime he may commit while he is so. (1 Hale 7, 4 Black. Com. 26. People *vs.* Pine, 2 Barb., 566.)

But it does not follow because drunkenness is no excuse for crime, that it is not in some cases, where the question of guilt or innocence is one of intent, or where the degree of the crime on the same facts depends on the specific intent, a material circumstance in determining *whether any crime has been committed, or the degree of the crime which has been committed.*

We think that in this case the right of the prisoner to have the circumstance of his intoxication fairly submitted to the Jury on the question of intent; or whether he was guilty of manslaughter or murder; as clear and as well established by law, as the principle that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime.

The principles are consistent with each other. See Am. Crim. Law, §§ 41-44, and cases there cited.

The prisoner stands confessedly guilty of a great crime, and one which from the bold, ready, reckless use of human life which it and its attending circumstances developed, calls for the firm condemnation of the law, according to the most stringent, but just rules of its interpretation and its principles, whatever weight his intoxication might have with a Jury as to the degree of his crime.

The prisoner has his legal rights, and it is the duty of the Court, uninfluenced by the repulsive features of his admitted crime, or the condemnatory comments of an excited public Press, to see that those rights are protected, and that he is condemned according to the rules of law.

We think, for the reasons above stated, he may have been prejudiced from not having had the circumstance of his intoxication submitted to the Jury with the other circumstances of the case, especially considering the positive charge of the Court, and that he is therefore entitled to a new trial.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before a full Bench.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS.

The People t the relation of Ellis vs. *Flagg Comptroller.*—This was a motion for a mandamus to compel the payment of a debt due the relator for stationery supplied to the Tax Commissioners. The Board of Supervisors had ordered the amount to be paid, which order the defendant refused to comply with.

Davies, J.—If this were a legal county charge, after its audit and allowance by the Board of Supervisors, a mandamus would lie to the County Treasurer to compel its payment. But the act of April, 1857 has introduced a change as to the powers of the Supervisors of the County of New-York in the mode of keeping their accounts and the payment of county charges. By section 6 of this act, the Comptroller is made the fiscal officer of the Board of Supervisors, and has the same powers in reference to the fiscal concerns of said Board, that he possesses in regard to the concerns of the Corporation. And this section further declares "that all moneys drawn from the treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditures thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller." It is, therefore, too clear to admit of controversy, that since the act of 1857 an audit and allowance by the Board of Supervisors is not sufficient to authorize the payment of any money out of the treasury. To comply with the mandate of this law, in addition to such audit and allowance by the Board the same must be examined and allowed by the Auditor, and as a further check and safeguard be approved of by the Comptroller. As in this case there has been no examination and allowance by the Auditor, nor any approval by the Comptroller, which can only be after the Auditor has examined and allowed the account, and which approval is made as essential as the Auditor's examination and allowance, the judgment the special term denying the motion for a mandamus must be affirmed with costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police Trials Postponed.—The Jersey City Common Council met on Tuesday evening, according to previous arrangement, in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against various members of the Police Department, but without accomplishing the object designed. The policemen to be placed on trial were present, with counsel, but the evening was consumed up to a late hour with a rambling and frequently excited discussion as to the propriety of immediate procedure, and the Committee finally rose without having taken any evidence. The Board then resolved to take the matter out of Committee of the Whole, and referred it to a Special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Edge, Hardenburgh, Tilden, Hankine and Gumm. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Committee are directed to report. The Committee have not yet announced when they will meet for the purposes of trial. The subject has created a good deal of excitement, and the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening was exceedingly crowded with spectators, and the crowd was as disorderly as it was large.

Count Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, has been in this City for several days. The Count, with his family, and Lady Napier and part of her family, were at Wallack's on Tuesday evening, to witness the splendid and popular drama of "Jessie Brown." He returns to the Capital to-day.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, March 10, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1858.

Yards.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Ready for this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	2672	2736	25	370	639	375
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	88	42	56	1321	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	98	89	87	3174	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	86	72	203	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	528	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2672	3539	241	585	5337	375
Last week	1830	2582	260	448	7376	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 ..... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ..... 4,016.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Consignee.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1250	.....	.....	.....	325
Hudson River Railroad	1130	.....	.....	.....	150
Rhode Island Roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	221	25	570	5321	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	31	.....	.....	67	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	901	Maryland	—
New-York	868	Missouri	—
Illinois	17	Pennsylvania	50
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	472	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	17
Iowa	51	New-Jersey	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11¼c.	none.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	9½c.@—

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports beeves at 7c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As the table of receipts above shows, there has been a large supply of beef cattle brought in during the week ending last evening, the total receipts for the City being 3,539, against 2,582 last week, and a weekly average of 3,143 last year. The receipts at Allerton's alone are 200 above the entire City receipts of the preceding week. This surplus is still further increased by the better quality and weight of the animals, though there was to-day quite a sprinkling of thin steers and rough oxen. Some sales were made yesterday at nearly last week's rates, but this morning operations commenced at a considerable decline, which became more marked as the day wore on, and this evening sales averaged fully 1c. ₱ lb. below those of the same time last Wednesday. The entire transactions of the day averaged above ½c. ₱ lb. decline from last week. This was mostly on the medium and poorer qualities. The best in market, or those ranking as premium cattle, sold but a trifle lower than the best grades offered last week, none of which could be classed as "premium." Business was quite active; the large number of animals in the yards made holders quite anxious to dispose of their stock, and they embraced the first reasonable offer without much haggling on estimated weights. The buyers also appeared quite eager, having bought short last week; and as they had anticipated a slim market after the recent heavy snows which it was feared would delain some stock trains, they were ready to make purchases at rates lower than they had hoped for. The continued cold favors laying in a stock to be kept on hand, and the cool but pleasant weather to-day put every one in a good mood. The wholesale butchers of the down-town Washington Market provided liberally for dead meats in their stalls. All these influences combined, naturally stimulated the transactions of the day, so much that at eundown there were few Cattle unsold. The liberal purchases by all classes of butchers will operate against a brisk market next week, unless the weather should continue unusually cold for the season. Referring to the corresponding week last year, we find receipts of 4,016, and still the average price of 11c., or full 2c. ₱ lb. higher than today, was maintained... Ohio contributed pretty freely this week, that State alone being credited with 861 of the 2,736 arriving at Forty-fourth-street. This is, in part, owing to the fact that telegraphic reports of last week's advance were received in season to forward a portion of the Cattle here to-day from that State.... All our information from the West, generally, confirms the opinion that there is an abundance of Cattle, but mostly of only medium fatness, owing to the poor curing of last year's corn crop.... There were 36 car loads, or 540 Cattle, taken East from Albany this week.... So far as we can learn, all Cattle started for to-day's market arrived in season ... Thu pros pect is for a fair supply next week, unless a sudden thaw and freshets should chance to delay any of the freight trains.... We give in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
85	Ill	W. P. Dole	T. Wheeler.
45	Ill	G. W. Bedinger	Mead & Holcomb.
72	Ohio	R. Murray	Owner.
16	Ohio	A. Lion	Mead & Holcomb.
32	N Y	Briggs & Dudley	Weather ner & Bro.
30	N Y	&c. Different owners	Hoag & Sherman.
51	Iowa	J. Fearson & Co	Vail & Carey.
39	Ohio	Dayleson & Cook	Budlong & Eastman.
17	Ohio	J. B Carson	Bnplong & Eastman.
93	Ill	Fisher & King	Bnblong & Eastman.
30	N Y	Mider & Teague	Miller, H'g & Gurney.
31	Ind	D. Shelby	Miller, H'g & Gurney.
39	Ind	Kellum & Jessup	Miller, H'g & Gurney.
38	Ohio	H. Renick	B. Bartram.
37	Ohio	J. Flynn	Owner.
63	Ohio	W. T. Taylor	C. G. Teed.
104	Ohio	Shockley	T. White & Son.
75	Ind	Haldiman	B. Bartram.
31	Ohio	Smith & Collins	T. White & Son.
42	Ohio	Baltimore	Doty, W'lg & Phillips.
73	Ohio	J. Renick	S Ulery.
70	Ohio	R. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
47	Pa	J. Bauffinsn	Allerton & Conger.
65	Ohio	Hall	Allerton & Conger.
31	Canada	G. Sherwood	Westheimer & Bro.
101	Ind	A. P. Ringon & Co	Allerton & Myers.
33	Pa	Smith & Co	H. Williams.
80	Ill	Ender & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
49	Ohio	Reed	Ayrault & Bro.
28	Ohio	Wood	Ayrault & Bro.
34	N Y	Warner & Fish	Owners.
32	O. & N. Y.	Van Benghton & Fish.	Owners.
88	N. Y	H. Ecksten	Owner.
45	Ind	G. D. Wagoner	D. Barnes.
16	N Y	C. C. Wemple	Owner.
33	Ill	Van Dyck & Thorn	Owners.
32	Ill	J. F. Yeagle	W H Harris.
50	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	W. H. Harris.
30	Ill	J F Johnson	Owner.
21	N Y	G. A. Sweet	Owner.
44	N. Y.	Several owners	George Sage.
33	Ohio	N. Kauffman	J. A. Merritt.
92	N Y	Ill Wheaton & Gurney	Owners
68	Ill	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
33	Ind	Hamilton & Emerson	Beach & Bray.
34	Ill	A. M Stingley	Beach & Bray.
52	Ohio	M. Dalton	Owner.
51	Ohio	Westheimer & Bro	Owners.

B Bartram sold two lots of Cattle, one of 70 light and common Indiana Steers for Haltiman, at 8c.@9c., and another consisting of 36 No. 1 Ohio Beeves for H. Renick. These were a choice lot, rated at 900 lbs. net, and averaged 10c. They were mostly sold yesterday. One pair of Heifers were held at $249—$235, or 11c. ₱ lb., was refused for them.

R. Murray was selling on his own account 72 fair Ohio Cattle, rated 700 lbs., at 9c.@10c.

R. Florence had 70 Madison County, Ohio, Cattle of his own feeding on sale by J. A Merritt. They were a nice lot of Steers, rated 650 lbs net, and averaging near 10c. ₱ lb. J. Harris bought nine of them at $90 each, or just about 10c.

Allerton & Conger were selling 47 medium Pennsylvania Cattle at 9c.@10c., and 65 Ohios for — Hall, at 8¾c.@10c., rated 700 lbs. net.

Allerton & Myers had two lots, one of 101 first quality steers, owned by A. P. Kinton, and fed by J. Mather, of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Estimated weight 800 lbs. net. They were averaging 10c. ₱ lb. A few brought $100 each. The other lot belonged to Ender & Jackson of Ill., and were light common stock, bringing about 8¼c. ₱ lb.

J Renick contributed 73 quite good animals, from Pickaway County, Ohio, for which S. Ulery was getting 10c. Estimated at 800 lbs. net.

Haltiman's 42 thin Ohio steers and heifers brought $35. Estimated weight 430 lbs. net. They were a light, thin lot, selling for less than 8c. Doty, Wallace & Phillips, salesmen.

The 104 fair Ohio cattle, forwarded by Shockley, were selling by White & Son at $65 each, or 9c.@10c., on an estimate of 700 lbs.

Ware was also selling 41 coarse, rough Illinois cattle, for Smith & Collins, at near 9c. Rated 700 lbs.

W. T. Taylor forwarded 63 commonish Ohio cattle, weighing 650 lbs. net, for which C. G. Teed was getting 9c.@9½c. Teed had one pair of Westchester County bullocks, fed by E. Wagner, which bore off the palm for weight, at least, and were not deficient in fat. I. Andrews bought them for $280, which was about 11c., as they were judged to dress 2,600 lbs.—some thought a little more.

R. C. Wemple had one car-load from Chatauque County, N. Y., which he sold himself at about 9c. They were just a fair lot.

Arnadie & Brother were selling 124 head, mostly from Ohio, and belonging to different owners. They were of various grades, and bringing 8c.@9c. A few brought 10c. yesterday.

Vail & Carey were selling J. Pearson's 51 Iowa cattle at 8c.@9½c. They were common stock, weighing about 675 lbs. net.

Budlong & Eastman were selling for Davidson & Cook 39 Geauga County, Ohio, Western Reserve steers, of rather light flesh, at 9c. Home weight 1,500 lbs. gross. Also 17 head for J. B. Casson, of Lake County, at the same price, and 93 Illinois steers for Fisher & King, at 9c. Live weight at home 1,350 lbs. The expense of transportation, feed and commission on these last was about $26 per head.

Millis, Harris & Gurney were selling 113 New-York, Ohio and Indiana cattle, for different owners, at 8c.@10c., as per quality. They sold 134 at Bergen, at higher prices than the prevailing rates of to-day.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market continues abundantly supplied, and sales very dull. Beef being moderately low, the fat cows of the stable are not bought up as they often are, thus creating a demand for flesh cows.

Allerton reports receipts of 25 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good animals. A few of the best bring $45@$50. They are low and dull.

Browning reports receipts of 41 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Market over supplied, and sales dull. Three fair animals sold for $90, which at this time last year would have brought $40 each.

Chamberlin reports 59 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 86 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. Supply large, with a light demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The receipts of veals are gradually increasing. The markets are abundantly supplied, and prices are slightly on the decline.

Allerton reports receipts of 370 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. Market dull with a large stock on hand this morning.

Browning reports receipts of 56 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Bobs are dull at $2 50 each. Market dull.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 67 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'Brien reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. There are no very good Calves offered, and a light demand for poor ones. A few bobs sold at $1 75 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards sell but vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipt show a falling off of 2000 head since last week. Prices are nominally the same, but sales are a little quicker. Dead Mutton is arriving freely.

Allerton reports receipts of 639 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c ₱ lb., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ₱ head. One lot of 50 sold by O. Bixby at $5 25 each, or about 10c. Another lot of 129 brought $5 each. The market is a trifle quicker, but prices are as last week.

Browning reports receipts of 1,321 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c.@11c. One lot brought on by I. Jocelyn, of Munroe County, lightish Sheep, were selling at $3 50@$3 75 each.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 3,174 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

O'Brien reports receipts of 203 Sheep and Lambs, selling by Reed & McGraw;

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending March 9:

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

72 Sheep at	$4 75	$342 00
20 Sheep at	5 12	102 50
30 Sheep at	7 25	217 50
30 Sheep at	7 16½	215 00
20 Sheep at	7 00	140 00
41 Sheep at	4 25	174 25
294 Sheep at	4 00	1,176 00
100 Sheep at	3 75	375 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The markets are moderately supplied with light Hogs, and packers doing but little.

Allerton reports receipts of 375 Hogs, selling at 5¾c.@5¾c.

Van Brunt & Watrous, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed ..... 5¾c.@5¾c.	Corn-fed ..... 7¾c.@7¾c.
Distillery ..... 5¼c.@5¾c.	Distillery ..... 6¾c.@7¼c.

Market bare of good Hogs.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

Prime.	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Light Corn Hogs	5½c.@5¾c.	7c.@7¾c.
New-York State Corn Hogs	5½c.@6c.	7¼c.@7½c.
Still Hogs	5c.@5¼c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Mast fed Hogs	4c.@4¼c.	5¼c.@5¼c.

Arrivals are fair and demand light, and prices are favoring the buyers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, March 10, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The late storm and continued cold limit the transactions in the vegetable markets. Many of the productions are injured by frost, and country supplies are held back. A considerable amount of the vegetables on hand have been touched by frost, as they were scarcely protected enough against the unseasonable and unexpected cold.

Potatoes are nearly unchanged in price. The stock on hand is diminishing under the consumption of some 8,000 bushels daily, with only limited arrivals by railroad. Vermont is sending in very fine pinkeyes, which are, to some extent, being bought up for seed, at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl. We noticed a novelty in an arrival from New-Orleans, to which place we usually ship potatoes at this season of the year. It was a mistake however, as they were intended for the West Indies, but conid not be landed on account of rough weather, and so came with the vessel to this port. Potatoes will not be very abundant until the opening of navigation.

Turnips, Carrots, and much of the other garden truck, remains in fair supply, but much frozen.

Cabbages are getting scarce and high, ranging from $6 to $8 ₱ 100.

Apples are unchanged.

The coolee packages of butter are higher in consequence of scarcity. Common Dairies have not advanced.

Eggs have been badly chocked by frost on their way to this market. Fresh ones are arriving freely from Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Prices are about as last week. Limed Eggs are little sought after.

Poultry is quiet, with moderate receipts, but sufficient for the requirements of the market.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 50@ $3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	— @ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	2 25 @ —
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	1 00 @ 1 10
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 12 @ 1 25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	11 00 @12 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 50 @ —
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00 @ —
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	60 @ 75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 12 @ 1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 3 75
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 4 25
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	6 @ 7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6½@ 7¾
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	50 @ 62
Cabbages—₱ 100	6 00 @ 8 00
Soinach—₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	3 00 @ —
Celery—₱ doz	1 25 @ 1 50
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00 @ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	28 @ 32
Butter—State, ₱ lb	22 @ 26
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
Lard—in bbls	9 @ 10
Lard—kegs	9¾@ 10½
Cheese—₱ lb	6 @ 10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	15 @ 15½
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	8 @ 10
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	10 @ 11
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	13 @ 15
Chickens—₱ lb	12 @ 14
Ducks—₱ lb	18 @ 21
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50 @ 3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12 @ 1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38 @ 50
Turkeys—₱ lb	13 @ 15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00 @ 5 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Geese—₱ lb	9 @ 11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	4 @ 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	75 @ 88
Quails—₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Roasting Pigs	1 25 @ 2 50
Rabbits—Each	18 @ 25
Hares—Each	37 @ 50
Squirrels—Each	6 @ 8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	9 @ 11

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, March 10, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 51 bbls. Ashes; 4 920 bbls. Flour; 600 bushels Wheat; 31,860 bushels Corn; 306 bags Oats; 1,533 bags Feed; 246 bags Malt; 411 pkgs. Provisions, and 252 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 125 bbls. Pots, at $6@$6 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,107 bbls; including 1,231 bbls. and 876 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 28c.@29c., cash, ₱ lb.

BARK—Sales were made in Philadelphia of 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at private bargain, and a small lot of do. at $32 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—Are in good request at our revised quotations; Patent Sperm at 30c.; Plain do at 29c.; Stearic at 25c.@27c., and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—400 bags St. Domingo have been sold within a few days, for export, on terms not disclosed. We quote: Para, free, at 14c., and St. Domingo, in bond, at 9c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Exhibits no important change. Sales 700 bags Rio, at 10c.@11¼c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 12½c. @13½c.; some St. Domingo at 10c., and Bonita, at 9½c., ₱ lb. Yesterday's sales of Rio were 350 bags. We quote: Java at 15c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 12½@ 13c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in demand and sought after at, however, essentially unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for at full and buoyant prices. The stock here is estimated at 21,000 bales, against 84,500 bales same time last year. Sales were reported to-day, of 5,000 bales, including about 3,000 bales in transitu. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary 10¾	10½	10½	10¾
Middling 11½	12	12½	12¾
Middling Fair 12½	12½	13	13
Fair 12¾	12¾	Nom.	Nom.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continued quite active and advancing. Canton, $1 50@$1 70 for No. 1, 4 and 6 months, ₱ box.

FISH—The demand is fair for Massachusetts Mackerel, but is limited for Dry Cod and Herring at our revised quotations. Dry Cod, $3 25@$3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—WEALTH AND WORTH—MAGIC TRUMPET—HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE GAMESTER—MISER ON THE FERRY—SKELETON WITNESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12
The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Kangaroo* at this port and the Cunard steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we are placed in possession of one week's later advices from Europe. The news is of great interest and importance. We received by the *Europa*, and printed in our edition of Monday, the debate in the British Parliament on the Conspiracy Bill, which, our readers will remember, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. The majority of the opposition was only 19, but it appears to have been sufficiently large, and sufficiently indicative of public sentiment throughout the country, to compel Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues to resign. This they accordingly did, and Lord DERBY, the leader of the Conservative opposition, was offered and accepted the Premiership. We give elsewhere the names of the members of the new Cabinet. Parliament had adjourned to the 1st of March. From France we learn that the four conspirators, PIERRI, RUDIO, ORSINI and GOMEZ had been tried and convicted of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI were sentenced to death, and GOMEZ to penal servitude for life. A large number of arrests had been made in Paris. A bill relative to the attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns had passed the Belgian Chambers. Later advices had been received in England from India and China. The news from India is unimportant, though it tends to confirm previous reports that the country is being gradually tranquilized. From China we learn that Canton was completely occupied by the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December. YEH and the commander of the Tartar troops had been taken prisoners.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was passed to pay the heirs of Senators lately deceased compensation for the special session of Congress, and to the days of their respective deaths. The resolution for printing 10,000 of last year's Patent Report was discussed, and passed after an amendment limiting the volume to 800 pages. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, then concluded his speech, commenced on Tuesday. In the House, Mr. STEPHENS, from the Select Committee on Kansas, asked leave to present the majority report of the Committee. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, whereupon Mr. STEPHENS announced that he should take the responsibility of printing it, as it would not come up in the regular order of business in a month. A very full abstract of the report will be found in this morning's TIMES. Mr. QUITMAN'S Volunteer bill was taken up and discussed, and Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, made a speech urging the necessity of prompt action, and of sending a large force to Utah. At the conclusion of Mr. CURTIS' remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and discussed the Kansas question.

The Legislature was engaged yesterday in the consideration of a variety of interesting matters, a summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head. Gov. KING sent the report of the Quarantine Commissioners to the Assembly, accompanied by a message stating that there is no hope of obtaining from New-Jersey leave to locate Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing can be done but to allow it to remain where it is, or to make land for it on one of the shoal spots in the Bay.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Col. SUMNER on charges preferred by Gen. HARNEY, assembled at Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, but, owing to the sickness and consequent absence of Gen. WOOL and Col. LEE, was not organized.

The Republican General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at Academy Hall, Broadway. The whole evening was occupied in discussing the propriety of reestablishing a Young Men's Auxiliary Committee, and it was finally resolved to establish such a Committee, the plan of organization of which was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at a special meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

JACOB H. MOTT, a Broker, doing business in Front-street, has been arrested on a warrant, charging that he was the accomplice of BROTHERSON in his alleged defalcation of over $100,000 at the Union Bank. MOTT was taken before the Mayor yesterday, but bail refused. BROTHERSON is still at large, and is said to have made his escape in an Aspinwall steamer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL BARRETT, charged with manslaughter, in killing JOHN SKELLY, on Dec. 6, at the liquor saloon, corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, was brought up for trial. The affray, as will be remembered, arose out of a dispute about paying for drinks. Six or seven witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution, and further proceedings were postponed till to-day. The case, though one of a serious nature, does not present many features of interest.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University Medical College was held last evening. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and Dr. BRUNSON delivered the address to the graduating class, which numbered 101 members.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Breadstuffs were quiet. Prices of Flour favored buyers slightly. Grain was somewhat nominal. The movements in Groceries were to a fair extent at unaltered rates. Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was unsettled in price. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The number of vessels, of all classes, in port, was 555.

The Cattle Markets were largely supplied with a generally fair quality of bullocks yesterday, the City receipts for the week numbering 3,539, against 2,582 the preceding week, and a weekly average of 3,143 for last year. The short supply of last week, and the cool weather which favors keeping dead meats on hand, together with the anxiety of owners to get rid of their stock in what was considered a glutted market, contributed to render the transactions quite brisk, and the yards were nearly cleared out at sundown. The closing sales were at a marked decline, and the average rates of the entire day were about ¾c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, below those of last week. For the corresponding week last year there were receipts of 4,016 beef cattle; but prices still averaged fully 2c. per pound above those prevailing yesterday. This is equivalent to about *twenty per cent.* on the wholesale cost of beef, or, in other words, four dollars should now go as far as five last year in purchasing the family supply of beef.

European Politics—Change of the British Ministry.

Lord PALMERSTON has resigned his office, and the Earl of DERBY is now Prime Minister of England. This change, in spite of the adverse vote on the Refugee bill, takes us somewhat by surprise,—for we did not think that, in view of the important questions awaiting his action, he would have thrown up the conduct of public affairs upon such a summons. England is well aware that Lord PALMERSTON possesses not only the confidence and admiration of the people, but that he has a powerful majority in Parliament. His present defeat does not transfer his power to his successor. With the Ministry he has formed, it is next to impossible that Lord DERBY should hold the reins of government for any length of time. The Earl, himself, is a man of spirit, of vigor and of pluck, not a whit inferior to Lord PALMERSTON himself. But he is identified beyond redemption with all those old forms of Toryism which the English people have repudiated forever. He is opposed to reform in Parliament. He is in favor of restoring the Protective policy. And upon nearly all points of practical legislation he is opposed by a very large majority of the present House of Commons. He has made up his Cabinet from the worst section of his own supporters. All that is narrow and bigoted and *effete* in English politics, is represented in the ministry just formed by the Earl of DERBY. It seems impossible, therefore, that he should long carry on the Government with such men as he has called around him, and in such a spirit as their selection indicates. If he dissolves Parliament, he will fare still worse, for the people will return another, still more liberal than the present House.

But, whatever view may be taken of this change in reference to domestic questions,—as an indorsement of the vote by which the English Parliament refused to submit the ancient laws of the realm to revision, under the pressure of a foreign appeal accompanied by ill-disguised menaces,—the elevation of Lord DERBY will produce a profound effect upon the Continent. The "lesson" which M. DE MORNY declared it was the Emperor's intention to "read to his ally who was forgetting herself," has now been read to the Emperor in his turn, and with a serious emphasis. For Lord DERBY entertains, as NAPOLEON III. well knows, by no means the same degree of admiration for his imperial abilities or of confidence in his imperial good faith which made the intercourse of Lord PALMERSTON with the Tuileries so facile and so agreeable to both parties. And Lord DERBY enjoys over the retired Premier this singular advantage, that he really holds fast by certain political principles, and can meet Parliament on questions involving principles with some show of strength and of assurance. Lord PALMERSTON has always been a partisan of that system of administrative tactics which seems just now to be in the ascendant at Washington. He has always tried to govern England by political expedients, and by personal influences, by conciliating to-day and defying to-morrow some particular man or set of men, and by ingenious evasions of pressing questions. He relied, for the toleration of his open levity and triviality of view, on his personal popularity with the English people, a popularity founded upon his common reputation for dash, *verve* tact and adroitness. In one word, he ruled himself, and sought to rule England on the theory that, after all, people were too busy with their own affairs to care seriously for any measure which did not bring them into immediate trouble, and that in the world of politics, as in the world of private life, "there was nothing new—nothing true, and it didn't much signify."

Unluckily for Lord PALMERSTON as for all who adopt the notion, this theory is as deceitful, and in the end as fatal, to the man who acts upon it, as any one of the fifty "systems of gambling" by which the devotees of Crockford's or Frascati's used to put themselves into the way of luck and on the high road to ruin. And there are rulers on this side of the Atlantic who might profit by a rapid retrospect of the lively old Viscount's last year of power. Lord PALMERSTON was never so fortunate himself as when he "went to the country" nine months ago on the question of the China war. He made his case so clear for a dissolution that he came back to Parliament with a majority absolutely overwhelming. He had everything his own way in his Cabinet, which was described, with as much of truth as of wit, as a decimal in which PALMERSTON himself was the unit. And he led his supporters to expect a brilliant and irresistable programme. Yet within the year he found one after another of the formidable questions before the country slipping away from his clever control; and had he not gone down in his unlucky attempt to put a French Emperor at the head of an English Law Reform Commission, he must have given way before long in a hopeless struggle with the difficulties of the India bill, and by force of the sheer impotence of his lieutenants. A fatal rumor had already found its way into the Clubs by the end of January, to the effect that the proposed Government bill was to be withdrawn in deference to the dangerous opposition it had excited. Moreover, Lord PALMERSTON had recently abdicated his renown for tact by a series of foolish appointments, more foolishly made. He coupled the name of a Palace-servant, Col. PHIPPS, with those of the heroes of India, in a public gazette of military honors; he sent another unimportant member of the same family to govern Nova-Scotia; he raised one of his own kinsmen, who was a whilome officer of the Guards, and a thorough London blood before he entered the Church, to the episcopal bench; sent a sprig of the nobility to distribute stamps in radical Manchester, and put a branded man, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, into the nominally confidential station of Lord Privy Seal. It would not be easy to parallel this series of political blunders, which are public offences as well, out of the actual Cabinet history of Washington, and the records of the great national game of *Rouge-et-noir* at Lecompton.

By a fortunate provision of English Parliamentary custom, Great Britain has been enabled to rid herself of her over-ingenious Premier. And we trust we may be not thought unpatriotic if we echo the aspiration of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and wish with all our hearts that Mr. BUCHANAN also might be "sent to the country" on the Lecompton issue, without further loss of time.

The New English Ministry.

A few short months since and PALMERSTON was the fancy man of England. Few statesmen had ever been borne to her councils on a prouder or broader swell. His name was as a charm to dispel all misgivings and disarm all doubts. His star has, however, at least for a moment, fallen from its ascendant place. The nation has had its dream and is awakening. Of the Ministry who have succeeded him it is impossible to speak (with but few exceptions) in terms of too strong contempt. In contrast with them even the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON, not remarkable for the brilliancy of its composition, stands out in shining contrast. The only men of any note who are to be found in the new Ministry are Lord DERBY, himself the Premier, Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Mr. DISRAELI.

The present Prime Minister, Lord DERBY, is now 59 years old, and though gay and hoyish in spirit, is much worn in bodily health from repeated attacks of gout and rheumatism. Placed side by side with his predecessor, Lord PALMERSTON, we much question, though the latter is 74, to which of the two a woman would assign a majority of Summers. But, though much shaken in bodily health, his spirit is wholly unbroken. Neither gout nor toil can destroy his freshness of heart, and time still "leaves all Eton in the boy." Frank, haughty, and rash, he flings himself with a proud disdain of consequences into the political ring, ready to take a bout with all comers, for the pure love of fight itself. In his politics he has been as rapid and varied in his changes as Mr. BUCHANAN himself. The table is still retained, and pointed to in the great Whig Club, BROOKS', where, when in the great crisis of the Reform, Lord GREY asked, if the House of Lords still continued their opposition, what was to be done, he leaped upon the board and planted on its surface a deep incision of his heel, symbolic of his feeling. But a few years after, and he deserted that Whig Party, of which he was then the hope, and of which his family had been for centuries adherents, and after hanging for some short time between both parties, eventually united himself with the Tories, and accepted office on the formation of the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1841. On the introduction of Free Trade in 1846, he again seceded, and hoisted the standard of revolt round which he gathered the Mannerses and the Lennoxes, and the stout heart of Mr. BUCK, of Devon, and the pleasant presence of WALTER LONG, and the host of stupid, heavy followers, with which he now ventures to assume the reins of power. His administrative abilities are of a very inferior order. He is hasty, haughty, and indolent, but as a debater he is unequaled:

"Yet who not listens with delighted smile
To the sweet music of that silver style;
In the clear style, a heart as clear is seen,
Prone to the rash, revolting from the mean."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who is now 68 years old, is unquestionably a man of great ability. The son of that celebrated lawyer who, by his uncommon abilities, raised himself to the chief justiceship of England, and by his unscrupulous use of them provoked a public impeachment, he is but one degree removed from the people, and his blood has not yet lost its strong, vigorous dash of current. Upon his entry on public life the energy and daring with which he maintained the high Tory opinions he inherited from his father, earned for him the distinction of being made a special mark by the brilliant hand of archers who let fly from Holland House their poisoned arrows of ridicule and satire against all the rising men who did not hold the liberal opinions for which they were then battling. The force of character, however, and bold eloquence which broke through his many follies, attracted and fixed the regard of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who introduced him to office on the construction of his short-lived administration in 1828, and continued for him a protecting friendship to his death. In 1834 PEEL, during the few months of his premiership, was assisted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH as member of the Cabinet and President of the Board of Control directing the affairs of India, both of which positions he resumed on the reaccession of that statesman to office in 1841.

It was on the field of Warren Hastings, however, he won his reputation, whether for evil or for good. On the retirement of Lord AUCKLAND from the Governor-Generalship of India he was nominated to that highest and most responsible position under the British Crown on the recommendation of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and immediately commenced a course of policy which rendered his short reign remarkable. Without any regard to the opinions of the East India Company, whose servant he was equally with the Crown, or condescending even to the compliment of consulting them, he burst through all the long cherished regulations of that corporation, and by a lavish deference to the feelings and even prejudices of the native princes and people and a gorgeous flattery of the English army he became the idol of those two powers, to which the Company, their civil servants and soldiery were especially hateful. This idolatry was heightened by the haughty isolation he preserved, and the pomp and parade with which he always surrounded his progress. He remained long enough in India to repair great disasters and lay the foundation for reforms which, such as they were, in the last Indian bill were indorsed by Parliament, the country and the Crown.

On his return he joined the party of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and in the great struggle which separated that statesman from the great body of his followers adhered to his standard, and on his death to that small section which adopted his name and principles down to the formation of the coalition in 1852. In the distribution of spoils between the Peelites and Whigs, there being more piglings than teats, Lord ELLENBOROUGH was left out. At one period of the arrangements, he was entered on Lord ABERDEEN'S lists for the Viceroyalty of Ireland, but possibly his Eastern exploits terrified that peaceful Minister, who inherited all the calculating caution and dread of daring men which belonged to his master, PEEL. Stung by the neglect, he transferred his spear to the opposition camp, and is now President of the Board of Control for India affairs. If any confidence is to be placed in the faith of statesmen, this nomination hades but little good to the East India Company, against whose existence his political life of late years has been one bitter protest.

Of BENJAMIN DISRAELI, who holds the same post of Chancellor of the Exchequer he held during the brief reign of his party in 1852, it is almost needless to speak. He is world-known as a brilliant novelist, an eloquent declaimer, and a skillful and unscrupulous politician. Rising from the position of a needy adventurer, the son of a poor but distinguished literary man, the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*, to the post of leader of the high aristocratic party of England, there is a romance hanging round his whole career, which lends to it an intoxicating charm, and inspires a strong interest in his favor here. Though now fifty-three years of age, Mr. DISRAELI looks almost as young, at a distance, as when he commenced his political career, and the celebrated curl which hangs everlastingly and immovably over the same spot upon his brow, is as glossy and raven as the day he wrote his celebrated radical address, under the auspices of JOE HUME, to the electors of Marylebone. It has been chiefly, if not wholly, by his satirical power, that DISRAELI acquired his present position. The genius of DISRAELI is nothing but the outpouring of that insatiable vanity which, while it adores all who administer to its propensities, carries the same intensity of feeling against all those who stand in its way. It is all smiles to the victims and dupes of its charming beguilement, all hatred and scorn to the opponents of its demoniac power. Thus DISRAELI worshiped most absurdly his political friend, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and persecuted most diabolically his political opponent, Sir ROBERT PEEL. How is it, then, that such a man stands in the front of England's haughty aristocracy? Because they want him. He has intuitive perceptions they have not; and having not a solitary lofty purpose or principle in life, is willing to serve them to minister to his one great passion of insatiable vanity and ambition. It cannot be denied, however, that if Mr. DISRAELI does not carry into his department any great financial principles, he has that monetary cunning belonging to his race, and carries with him the prestige of intimate consultation with the house of ROTHSCHILDS.

THE TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BRIBERY CASE.—The investigation into the Brooklyn Assessment Corruption charge has been dropped by the Select Committee of the Senate, in whose hands it proved to be an exceedingly hot potato. Mr. DAYTON, of the Assembly, professed himself able and willing to sustain it. But the Committee couldn't wait. They were anxious to get rid of it, and so reported to the Senate. The Senate was equally anxious, and discharged the Committee.

Such investigations usually turn out to be farces. If the charge is groundless, justice to the accused requires his speedy exculpation. And if, on the other hand, the affair has an ugly look, kindness to an associate dictates the same course precisely.

Neither at Albany nor Washington is there any strenuous dislike of corruption. A little skillful "financiering," by which an honorable gentleman makes "a good thing," is rather admired than detested. He is thought a lucky fellow, and envied accordingly. Committees handle him tenderly; witnesses are hard to be found, and harder to be pumped: so in due time a report comes, setting forth that there is no cat whatever under the meal.

If the people wish to guard against corruption in high places, let them take care to elect good men: for it is much easier to keep an aspiring politician away from Albany or Washington than to keep him honest after he is there.

USE OF DETECTIVES.—The recent discovery of a heavy defalcation in the Union Bank is said to have been made through the instrumentality of one of the Detective Police Officers, who gave information that one of the book-keepers of the bank was in the habit of frequenting a certain gambling-house. This is one of the best evidences we have had of the benefit of "detectives;" and the knowledge that, wherever they may go, their steps are dodged by a shadow," must have a powerful effect upon the nerves of conscious rogues. Delinquent bank clerks will have to be very circumspect in their movements to escape detection. There is, probably, not a fiduciary agent in Wall-street whose steps are not closely followed by a police shadow. But the question will naturally suggest itself: Why did not this Police Detective, at the same time that he was giving information of the secret haunts of the Union Bank book-keeper, give information to the Chief of Police of the existence of this gambling-house, where the wretched man was lured to his undoing? Why is a place of this kind, whose existence is so well known to the Police, permitted to remain in full operation, while its frequenters are watched and detected?

VOICE OF THE GRANITE STATE.—New-Hampshire pronounces emphatically against Lecompton. HAILE, the Republican candidate for Governor, will have the large majority of five thousand.

If Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is hereafter to retain any sort of foothold in the Free States, it must be by the defeat of its insane Kansas policy. Every friend of the President should pray fervently that the measure may fail. For the President and his supporters can rest assured that when Kansas shall have been dragged into the Union unwillingly, with the millstone of Slavery tied to her neck, the North will sweep away every vestige of Buchanan Democracy. It is in the defeat of Lecompton, and not in its success, that safety lies, and each succeeding election will demonstrate this more plainly. Conventions may be packed so as to pass resolutions to order; but whenever Lecompton is arraigned before the people, its condemnation will be signal and sure.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.—It seems that the officers of the Union Bank have been warned almost daily, for the last two or three weeks, that their book-keeper was robbing them, and yet they took no precautions, and, in fact, paid no attention to the warning whatever. One or two officers attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police have been to the President and cashier day after day and told them that their clerk was at such and such a gambling-house the night before, and that he lost such and such sums at the faro-bank. After a long time they decided to have an accountant examine the books, whereupon the clerk stepped out and has not been heard of since. Whatever the stockholders lose by this defalcation, therefore, seems pretty clearly chargeable to the culpable neglect of the Bank officers.

REPORT OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Yesterday Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS attempted to present the majority report of the Committee appointed on Mr. HARRIS' motion in reference to the frauds attending the Lecompton Constitution. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Mr. STEPHENS remarked that, as his report would not come up in its regular order for a month, he would print it on his own responsibility. He has done so, and an abstract will be found under the Congressional head in this morning's TIMES.

As the country was aware of the drift of the report beforehand, no special interest will be felt therein. Doubtless, however, this effort of the political astuteness of Mr. S., a quality in which he is by no means deficient, will be duly admired at the South.

The Union Bank Defalcation—Arrest of the Alleged Accomplice of Brotherson.

BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, first book-keeper in the Union Bank, charged with embezzling over $100,000 of the funds belonging to the Bank, has not yet been arrested, though since his sudden disappearance, on Monday, vigilant efforts have been made by the Police to learn his whereabouts. He is believed to have smuggled himself on board the steamer which left yesterday for Aspinwall. It is understood that the Bank officers will not put themselves to the trouble of any extended chase after him, as they believe that the moneys he has embezzled have all been expended. The only amount the Bank can recover towards the sums he has embezzled is his surety, amounting to $2,000. On Tuesday evening Sergeant BIBBEY, of the Mayor's Police, arrested JACOB H. MOTT at his residence, in West Thirty-Seventh-street, on a warrant charging him with being an accomplice of BROTHERSON. Mr. MOTT was brought down to the Mayor's office, but the Mayor being absent, he was taken before Recorder BARNARD at the residence of the latter. The Recorder refused to admit him to bail, and he remained all night in charge of the officer. Yesterday morning he was brought before the Mayor, who refused to take bail, and he is still detained in custody. The following is the affidavit made before the Mayor by the Cashier of the Union Bank, upon which Mr. MOTT was arrested:

City and County of New-York.—*Edward H. Arthur*, being duly sworn, says that he is Cashier of the Union Bank in the said City, that deponent has examined the books of said Bank, kept by a person named Benjamin K. Brotherson, and who, said Brotherson, was until the 9th day of March, 1858, in the employ of said Bank as book-keeper, and that, by means of false entries made in the ledger which the said Brotherson had charge of, as such book-keeper, the said Brotherson has swindled and defrauded the said Union Bank out of the sum of about forty-five thousand dollars.

Deponent further says, that said false entries were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson, in the account of Jacob H. Mott, a dealer with said Bank, by crediting the said Jacob H. Mott with larger sums deposited than the said Mott had actually made, and that such false and fraudulent credits were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson from time to time, in the account of the said Jacob H. Mott, about two years last past, until the 9th inst.

Deponent further says, that the said Jacob H. Mott was a party to said false entries, and, that, by his checks drawn upon said Union Bank, the said Jacob H. Mott willfully and feloniously drew out of said Bank the said sum of forty-five thousand dollars at various times during the period above-mentioned, by reason of the said false entries.

Mr. MOTT is a broker, and reputed wealthy; he was recently married. The total amount missing from the Bank is said to be $138,000, although, according to BROTHERSON'S entries, a positive deficit can be traced to him of only $45,000. BROTHERSON has been employed in the Bank nearly thirteen years, and until recently enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Bank officers. He has left a wife and one child at his residence in Thirty-second-street. He had been married only two or three years. His wife, it is said, is a very estimable, young and prepossessing lady.

University Medical College Commencement.

The annual commencement of the Medical department of the New-York University took place last evening in the large Chapel of the University. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and on the stage were the members of the Medical Faculty. Dodsworth's Band in the gallery furnished the music of the occasion. The following-named gentlemen received diplomas:

John A. Abell, N. C.	F. M. McMullen, S. C.
T. L. Anderson, Ga.	G. W. Martin, Me.
Richard Anderson, N. C.	A. J. Monroe, N. C.
John Anderson, N. C.	B. W. Moore, Ga.
J. C. Arington, Ga.	P. H. Mitchell, Ga.
J. S. Blair, S. C.	J. M. Maine, Ark.
F. Benford, N. Y.	G. W. Metcalfe, M.D., N.Y.
L. M. Bell, N. C.	J. D. Nations, Ala.
P. Bryce, S. C.	Geo. L. Neal, Ind.
W. G. Burton, N. C.	Joseph S. Outlaw, N. C.
Warren M. Babbit, Mass.	Wm. W. Parke, N. Y.
L. F. Baker, N. J.	C. G. Polk, Ohio.
H. J. Boughton, N. J.	J. N. Quinlay, N. J.
M. W. Blackman, Ala.	Matt. J. Rice, Ala.
W. W. Crandall, N. Y.	W. H. Riohle, Va.
George A. Carter, Va.	F. B. Richerson, Va.
R. C. Gallaway, Ala.	R. R. Robeson, N. C.
W. P. Coleman, S. C.	J. C. M. Shawalter, Ala.
W. G. Drake Ala.	W. R. Sikes, N. C.
R. A. Fontain, Ala.	W. J. Smith, Miss.
H. W. Faust, S. C.	John Sistrunk, Ala.
O. E. Foute, N. Y.	J. M. Staggers, S. C.
John M. Forshee, N. Y.	J. D. M. Skinner, N. Y.
John Goode, Ga.	L. A. Slater, Va.
H. L. Gaylard, N. C.	P. H. Simmons, N. C.
J. A. Gallagher, N. C.	G. L. Strail, S. C.
E. W. Garden, Va.	D. W. Smith, N. C.
C. Gallagher, M. D., N.Y.	D. K. Smith, N. Y.
Samuel Harris, Mo.	L. L. Strozer, Ga.
Gen. E. Harris, Ga.	R. Shields, Miss.
J. W. Hill, S. C.	G. M. Steinard, N. Y.
E. F. Hoffman, Germany.	Samuel Stinson, Can.
J. W. Herly, Ga.	J. H. Stiger, N. Y.
Simon A. Holt, Ala.	A. P. Smith, Fla.
A. J. Hemphill, Miss.	J. H. Turner, Miss.
John G. Hislop N. Y.	J. Rhodes Tayloe, N. C.
A. J. Harrison, N. J.	J. B. Thompson, N. Y.
W. S House, N. J.	A. J. Thompson, N. C.
John Hawkins, Ind.	James S. Tyler, N. Y.
D Herndon, Va.	F. A. Toomer, M. D., N.C.
W. H. Jeffries, Ga.	J. A. Voison, N. Y.
S. W. Jones, Ga.	Augustus Weelus, Ga.
S. M. Jamison, Tenn.	T. H. Walton, Miss.
Geo. W. Jordan, S. C.	John M. Wellborn, Ga.
Geo. W. Jewett, N. Y.	Jos C. Walker, N. C.
L. E. King, N. Y.	Wm. Edward White, S.C.
J. A. Lanier, Miss.	J. W. Whitlock, Fla.
J. R. Larkins, N. C.	Robert E. Walker, N. C.
P. J. McCormick, Ga.	S. V. Webb, Ala.
G. A. Magee, N. C.	M. S. Zickle, Va.
W. S. Moody, N. C.	

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

☞ Mr. SANDERS, an English gentleman of ability, lectures this evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, upon the *Refugee Question*, which is just now attracting so much attention abroad.

Fires.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the tenement house No 394 Ninth-street. One of the rooms in the basement was unoccupied, and a large quantity of shavings had been piled against one of the board partitions and then set fire to. Fortunately, officer BANFIELD, of the Eleventh Ward, discovered the fire before it had got under much headway, and by calling the occupants of the house to his assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the flames without any public alarm being given. Certain parties are suspected of having attempted to fire the place, and the Police of the Eleventh Ward are on the lookout for them. The house in question was occupied by sixteen poor families.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the buckram manufactory of JAMES BLACK, No. 385 Bleecker-street. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. The fire originated in the dyeing-room, and was caused by an imperfection in the flue.

IN DELANCEY-STREET.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 7 Delancey-street, but it was soon extinguished, and no material damage was sustained.

IN WEST-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the shipwright shop of PETER RICE, No. 209 West-street. It was speedily put out; damage trifling.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, S. MAHLER, a jeweler, residing at No. 13 Frankfort-street, went into the bath room, in FRENCH'S Hotel, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was soon found nearly senseless from loss of blood. Doctors O'HANLON and WELTZE were immediately called. They found that he had nearly severed his wind-pipe, and had inflicted two large wounds on each arm, and one on the wrist. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. No cause can be assigned for the act, as MAHLER was doing a prosperous business, and, as far as known, lived happily with his wife, to whom he was but recently married.

City Items.

The bill which has been presented in the Assembly, authorizing the construction of a new City railroad on streets adjacent and parallel to Broadway, provides that the track shall be laid as follows: Commencing on the Seventh avenue, at the southern extremity of the Central Park, thence along the Seventh-avenue, the old Bloomingdale-road, Union-place, University-place, Waverly place, Greene-street, Canal and Church-street, or West Broadway, College-place and Barclay street to Broadway; thence back through Barclay, Church, Canal and Mercer streets and Waverley-place, connecting with the track in University-place.

The bill introduced by Senator ELY in the State Legislature for the protection of gas-consumers, provides that the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn respectively shall report to the Mayor of each City on the 1st of May and 1st of November every year the amount of their capital, expenditures, receipts, losses and profits, for the six months preceding, and before the third day of each month; a statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at their works or driving gas through the supply-pipes upon each day of the month next preceding, and also a statement of the illuminating power of the gas supplied to their customers during that period; such statements to be made under oath of one of the company's officers; that Inspectors of Gas Meters shall be appointed by the Mayors, and shall have free access to the works of the different companies, and that no supply of gas shall be cut off except by permission of the Inspector.

The Land Reform Association held a meeting last evening in Broadway, JOHN COMMERFORD, President, in the chair. Mr. J. K. INGALLS, who has been to Washington to lobby for the "Homestead bill," made a very cheering report, and stated that Senator ANDREW JOHNSON, and other members of Congress, assured him that there was no doubt of the adoption of the law by the present Congress. Letters were read from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and WILLIAM ROBBINS, Esq., of Suffolk County, N. Y. The Committee are continuing their arrangements for canvassing the City for signatures to petitions for the "Freedom of the Public Lands," and have procured the names of several hundreds of our most substantial citizens, beginning with Mayor TIEMANN'S, and find a large majority of our merchants and bankers are favorable to the measure. After some desultory business the society adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Capt. JOHN D. WILLIAMSON, of the firm of WILLIAMSON, O'REILLY & Co., of this City, was arrested on Friday afternoon last upon a Bench warrant, for a contempt of the authority of the House of Representatives, in refusing to appear before the Special Committee to inquire into the expenditure of that $87,000, as a witness. He appeared very much annoyed by the arrest, and stated that he had been ruined by the course pursued toward him. He was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the April term of the United States Circuit Court. His father became his surety.

Has anybody seen a gray-eyed, fair-skinned, thin and grayish-haired, smooth-chinned Englishman? Was he sixty years old, round-shouldered and a six-footer? Did he wear drab pants and a dark brown dress coat? It might have been ALLSOPP, one of the conspirators against the life of NAPOLEON. It is thought that he came to this country and to this City, and the man who lays fast hands on such a John Smith may possibly make his fortune and a European reputation at one grasp.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed PASHA remained in his rooms at the St. Nicholas, until evening yesterday. During the day he was visited by the Naval Officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who extendered to him a cordial invitation to visit them, which he accepted, and he will visit the Navy-yard to-day. During the evening he visited the Broadway Theatre and Burtons'—at both of which, he was received with considerable enthusiasm.

The snow which fell so plentifully on Monday and was gilded over so smoothly by the Turkish Admiral, his suite and suitors on Monday, yesterday melted at noon, and, in the principal thoroughfares, had disappeared almost entirely within three hours after. The mud was ankle-deep, and all who walked waded. The sleighing in the sloe streets and in the suburbs is still very good.

MARY ROWE, a little girl 5 years old, was badly burned at No. 83 Oliver-street, Tuesday night. A careless servant girl filling a lamp with camphene spilled some of the fluid on a lighted lamp near which the child was standing. The camphene blazed up, and the frightened domestic dropped her can filled with fluid upon the child. The injuries of the latter are very severe.

A trot for $500 a side, came off last Saturday afternoon, on the ice near Tivoli, between a horse from Hudson and another from Poughkeepsie. Upwards of 3,500 persons were present to witness it. The following is the time made by the Hudson horse: *First* heat, 2.33; second heat, 2.29; third heat, 2.27.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature depriving the Sheriff of the fees which he now obtains for summoning jurors. The emoluments thus accruing to that officer in this County are sometimes enormous.

The National Academy of Design will open its public exhibition this year on April 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., in their Tenth-street galleries.

Mr. DAVID BANKS, Law Publisher, and Receiver of the East River Bank, is suffering a paralytic stroke.

Brooklyn City News.

ROBERT T. BYRNE was brought before Justice BLACKLEY yesterday, on a warrant charging him with fraud. The accused waived an examination, and in default of bail was committed to jail, to await his trial in the Court of Sessions. The brother of accused has been doing business in Detroit, and, it is alleged, recently made a sham failure. He sent $1,000 worth of silks and laces in a trunk to Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT, of Fulton-street, New-York, and, when caught in the act, said that he owed Mr. T., and he was a preferred creditor. Mr. TALBOT refused to come into the arrangement, and REMSEN T. BYRNE, who resides in Gold-street, Brooklyn, took possession of the goods. Mr. ROBERT GOODENOUGH, of Flatbush, held a judgment against the Detroit BYRNE, and hearing of the transaction, levied on the trunk containing the goods, but the valuables had been removed, and ROBERT T. BYRNE is accused of spiriting them away. The warrant for his arrest was issued some two weeks ago by Judge MORRIS, at the instance of Constable SEELY. He watched for the accused very closely, but could only get a sight of him on Sunday. As it was only a civil process he could not arrest him on that day, and on week days BYRNE would dodge over to Jersey. On Saturday last a criminal warrant was issued by Justice BLACKLEY, and placed in the hands of Detective RAYNOR, who succeeded in arresting the accused on Tuesday night.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee is fast earning the title of the Fighting Committee, for they are at it almost every time they meet. An adjourned meeting was held last evening at the Eagle Tavern, Fulton street, to consider the claims of several parties to membership. A motion to admit

Telegraphic Dispatches for Europe.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX N S, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will be due here at 12 o'clock Thursday night. Merchants and others wishing to communicate with their correspondents in Europe by the *America*, should leave their dispatches at our office, No. 21 Wall-st., as early as practicable on Thursday afternoon.

Real Estate Sales.... MARCH 10.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Lease of House and lot No. 15 University-place, 25x109.1¾ and 107.4¼, 18 years to run; ground rent $250 per annum.....	$10,000
3,429 acres of land in the State of Virginia, containing gold mines, machinery, &c.; also, corn, horses, hogs, &c....	20,000
2 stores and lots Nos 60 and 62 Pine-street, each lot 19.11½x24½, each.....	4,475
House and lot No. 537 Houston-st., 25x100.....	12,600
House and lot No. 768 Broadway, 23 4½x95.6..	17,000
House and lot No. 313 W. Twenty-first-street, 20x½ block.....	5,600

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To Augusta.	Macon,
Montgomery,	Columbus,
Nashville,	Memphis,
Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. FARMERTON, Sole Agent,
No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish Gaiter Boots** from 12s, to 20s; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s.; Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 347 Canal-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Bardsley st., and by all druggists. Also, Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, tooth powder, &c.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES.
Plated Brass and Iron.
CHAIN BOLTS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
SAFE, STORE and DOOR LOCKS,
SECRET SPRING LOCKS,
SECRET BOLTS.
PORCELAIN,
DOOR,
SHUTTER, and
DRAWER KNOBS,
PLAIN WHITE, OR DECORATED.
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 386 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 48 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

CHAPPED HANDS—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A GOOD PAPER
Is liked by everybody.
EVERYBODY LIKES
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Because it is the best.
PRICE FOUR CENTS A COPY.
Sold by all newsdealers.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 488 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 489 Broadway.

NOTICE
TO THE
CREDITORS OF FENTON, LEE & CO.
All persons holding unsettled claims against FENTON, LEE & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims immediately to the subscriber, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of said firm.

A GOOD PAPER
Is liked by everybody.
EVERYBODY LIKES
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Because it is the best.
PRICE FOUR CENTS A COPY.
Sold by all newsdealers.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—A COURSE OF Eight Lectures will be delivered at the NEW CHAPEL, corner of Clinton and Congress sts
SECOND LECTURE.
March 11.....Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
The Freaks of Fortune.
March 18.....GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Thackeray.
March 25.....Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.
April 1.....Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
April 8.....Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.
April 15.....
April 22.....BROWNLEE BROWN, Esq.
Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....$3 00
Additional Lady's Ticket for the Course..... 1 00
Single Tickets for the Course..... 2 00
Single Admission..... 25
To be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. [illegible]-st., New-York; JOHN C. BEALE, No. 78 corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. BABCOCK, [illegible]-st., Brooklyn; R. H. DICKINSON, corner Atlantic and Henry streets, and at the door.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS.—THE season for laying the foundation of that dreadful disease consumption, which spares neither the good, the great or the beautiful. Delays with its symptoms are sincerest. The great and effectual remedy for throat and pulmonary complaints, night sweats, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, and wasting flesh is Dr. [illegible]'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. It gives easy expectoration and an immediate cure. KEYES & PARE, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale and retail dealers in all genuine family medicines.

A ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL METALS.
TIN—Banca, Straits, English and Bar.
LEAD—English and Spanish, Bar and Pig.
ANTIMONY—Best quality, French and English.
SOLDER—For roofing and other uses.
SPELTER—The best quality, Silesian.
BISMUTH—The finest quality a constant supply.
BABBIT METAL—By the single package.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

LINES TO A LADY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Lady, I've gazed on thee,
And thou art now a vision of the past
A spirit-star, whose holy light is cast
On memory's voiceless sea.

That star—it lingers there
As beautiful as 'twere a dewy flower,
Soft-wafted down from Eden's glorious bower,
And floating in mid-air.

It is—that blessed one—
The day-star of my destiny—the first
I e'er could worship as the Persian erst
Worshiped his own loved Sun.

On all my years may lie
The shadow of the tempest their dark flow
Be wild and drear, but that dear star will glow
Still beautiful on high.

ROSALIND HUBERT;
OR,
THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY.

A STORY OF SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

[The following is the first part of Cobb's new Story, which was commenced in the New-York Ledger of last week. This is published in our columns as a specimen of the interesting narrative. Those who like it, and would be pleased to read the continuation of it, we would refer to the Ledger for the second part in which paper alone it can be found. The Ledger is now ready, and for sale at all the News Offices.]

CHAPTER I.
UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

It was a warm, balmy afternoon in the latter part of May, and the streets of Boston were teeming with busy life. Beneath the genial smiles of the Spring-time sun the butterflies of fashion spread their gaudy wings, and Washington-street shone with as many gay colors as world satisfy the caprice of an Ethiop bride. The belles upon the side ewalks, and the belles in carriages, smiled and nodded continually; and the head of that "dear creature," Fitzdoodle, was kept bobbing like the pivoted caput of a wooden mandarin, as these little attentions came showering upon him. But there were others beside the smiling and nodding ones. There were long faces, and short ones; there were faces ruddy, and faces pale; and there were faces bent upon the pavement in eager, anxious thought. The face of Thomas Gondam was so bent, and his step was so hurried and nervous that many people wondered what ailed him as he jostled them in places where there was room enough.

From a small, dark office, away up among the many chambers of a dingy, brick building in Flag Alley, came Thomas Gondam. He closed his door and locked it, and put the key into his pocket, and then descended to the narrow alley. He seemed to come down as though he feared some one would hear him—gliding past doors almost upon tiptoe, and skipping over two steps at a time, as a hurried burglar would do. When he emerged into State-street he cast a hurried glance about him, and then dodged across into the Post-Office. There was a letter for him, and, creeping away into one corner, he opened it. It was very short, and produced a marked effect upon the reader. He clinched it as though it were a note of challenge from some mortal enemy; and when he put it into his pocket he did so with a thrust and a stamp, just as if he would summon the courage to meet that mortal enemy without flinching.

When Gondam left the Post-Office he dodged back through Flag-alley into Dock square, thence, by the way of Union to Hanover street; then Salem, and so on until he reached Prince street where he resided. His house was a wooden one, fronting on a narrow court, and was so shut in that the sunlight scarcely ever entered it. He went straight to his own private room, where he had a desk with a few books upon it; an old case with a few older books in that, and four dingy walls half covered with township-plan maps.

Thomas Gondam was rather below the medium size, forty-five years of age, and not a bad-looking man at first sight; but there were marks upon his face which were against him. In the first place, the face was too colorless for its amount of flesh. It was not really pale, but had a look as though the blood that coursed next the skin was cold and senseless. And then about the corners of the light gray eyes there were many deep, long marks, like crow's-tracks, which gave a sinister expression to the upper features. In the street he might have passed for a priest, but not for a student; he might have passed for a clerk, but not for a merchant; and so he might have been taken for a broker, but never for a banker. And a broker he was, in fact. He professed to be a real-estate broker, and he may have done some business in that line; but most of his transactions were upon the "curb-stone," and in dark corners. He operated some upon his own hook, and also acted as a go-between for the bank president, who did not wish it known that he took "two-per cent. a month" of the poor fellow who was obliged to borrow, and had to pay the usury. His net was not very large, but it was strong, and many fish were caught in it.

"He will be here to-night—perhaps within this hour," said Thomas Gondam, after he had read the letter again. "He writes with a steady hand for one so old—a very steady hand."

But Thomas Gondam's hand was not steady as he thrust the letter back into his pocket, though he managed, ere long, to appear quite calm. Presently there came a light rap upon the door, and the man said:

"Who's there?"

"It's me, Thomas," was the response, in a timorous voice.

"Then come in."

And Mrs. Martha Gondam entered. She was a slim, pale woman, whose frame had been shaken by numerous fevers; and she seemed to stand in her husband's presence more like a slave than like a wife.

"I came up to see if uncle Anthony was coming," she ventured to remark, with her thin hands folded before her.

"Yes. He'll be here very soon, I expect; so you may wait supper until he comes."

With this Mr. Gondam turned to his desk, and his wife went away.

In less than half an hour Anthony Carper came. He was an old man, very near fore-score, with white hair and wrinkled features, and with a dark, bronzed skin that contrasted strongly with his snowy locks. Notwithstanding his advanced age he was straight and firm, and moved with the ease of a younger man, though he could not bear fatigue as he once could. He was small of frame, and his dark eyes were bright and lively. Once Anthony Carper had a sister—an only sister—he never had any brother—and Thomas Gondam was that sister's child; and her only child, too; for her husband died early, and she followed him to the grave a few years after, leaving Thomas, then a boy of ten years, to the care of her brother Anthony.

And Anthony Carper had proved faithful to his trust as far as he was able. He had taken the orphan boy into his own family, and given him good schooling, and would have done more for him had not Thomas, when well-grown, preferred a place of his own seeking. The uncle might have seen more faults in his nephew had he been the child of any other than a loved sister; and even what faults he did see he might have checked more readily had they been open, palpable faults; but being sly, insinuating, covert faults, it was difficult to approach them, especially as there was no lack of moral show upon the surface.

"My dear uncle," cried Thomas Gondam, grasping the old man by the hand, "how glad I am to see you. Why—you look younger than when you went away. Upon my word, you do."

"I'm glad of it, Thomas," the visitor returned, shaking his nephew's hand warmly. "I'm glad of it, my boy. I feel better than I did then, at all events."

"And I'm glad of that, too," Thomas said. "I'm glad to welcome you back to your native land. Let's see—you've been gone——"

"Sixteen years," finished Anthony.

"Just so. And you must find me changed, uncle."

"Why—yes, Thomas—you look older, and the ruddy glow has gone from your face; and those old marks about the eyes have grown longer and deeper. You must have tied yourself to business."

"I have, uncle."

"And I hope you have done well?"

"Yes—I have done well—very well—I am worth money. But I have not found such nices as you have found, uncle Anthony."

"No—I've been almost too fortunate—too fortunate for an old man like me."

A shade came over Anthony Carper's face as he spoke, for his thoughts had flown back to that time when a little circle of loved ones might have been made happy by the wealth he now possessed. But that time had been long gone—he had floated far, far down the stream since those gentle ones sank from sight.

"Say not so, dear uncle; for if your wealth gives you little joy, it gladdens our hearts to know that you will be able to live in peace and comfort for the rest of your life. But come—you must see my wife."

"And so you've got married since I went away?" said the old man, with a smile. "I thought you would live and die a confirmed bachelor."

"I confess that I did once think so myself," added Thomas, also smiling; "but I wanted a home. A man can't have a home without a wife, you know. But come, you shall see her. I think supper is ready. You won't find her as healthy-looking as some, for she'd had much sickness; and then the loss of our children has worn upon her."

"Then you have lost children!" said the uncle, in a low tone.

"Yes—all—three of them."

"I lose mine—all—and wife, too——. But I know how to sympathize with you, Thomas."

The old man wiped a tear from his eye, and then added—

"But before we go out, tell me of my little Rosalind. You know I haven't had a letter from you since I left China. Is she alive? Is she well?"

"Yes," returned Thomas; but he spoke nervously, though his uncle did not notice it.

"Oh—thank God for that!" ejaculated Anthony Carper, fervently. "It is strange how my affections have clung to that girl. Though she is only my grandchild, and though I have not seen her since I gave her into your hands sixteen years ago—and then she was but an infant—I still love her dearly. She is all that is left of my loved ones. Of my wife and children she is the only representative—the only living memento. Her poor mother was the only child of mine that lived to marry, and even she was cut down before her babe could lisp her name. Aye, in Rosalind all my love—my old home-love—is centred. You have spoken to her of her grandfather often, Thomas."

"Oh, yes—certainly, uncle."

"And you have taught her to love me, Thomas?"

"Yes, of course, I have?"

Thomas Gondam answered these questions without meeting his uncle's eye, but there was a palpable nervousness in his manner while he did so. Yet the old man did not see it. He was too deeply engaged in his almost childish love for his orphaned grandchild.

"I hope she will love me well, Thomas," the grandfather pursued; "for I have built many castles upon that simple foundation. Still, recalling for my housekeeper I think I can be happy again. She is seventeen now."

"Yes, dear uncle."

"Is she like what her mother was?"

"Very much. But there is the tea-bell, uncle. Come, Martha will be anxious."

Uncle Anthony was duly introduced to the wife of his nephew, and the expression of pity which rested upon her plainly showed that she had his warmest sympathies. The meal passed off quite pleasantly; Martha doing all in her power to please her husband's uncle, and when they arose from the table, Thomas led the way to his own private room up stairs.

"Now, said the old man, after his nephew had dusted a chair for him, "I must come to business, for I wish to be off as soon as possible."

"Off, uncle!" cried Thomas, in surprise.

"Yes; but only for a short time. I must see Rosalind to-night. You wrote me that she lived only four miles from the city."

"Only four," repeated the nephew, vacantly.

"And of course there must be some mode of conveyance."

"Why—ah—yes. That is—we'll fix it somehow."

"So I thought," resumed Anthony Carper, seemingly well pleased with the prospect before him. "And now to to our business. You know I wrote you that my affairs were all settled up, and that I had come home with the documents in my possession. And you know, too, that I said I should want you to help me."

"You said you should place"—

"Place all the documents in your hands," interposed the old man, as Thomas stammered and turned his face away. "Exactly, my dear nephew. And that's what I am coming at. You'll pardon me for running away from you so soon; but if you knew how I have held the sweet memory of that infant in my soul—how I have seen her grow to a blushing damsel in my day-dreams, and in my night-dreams—how I have hoped that she, the sole heir of my blood and the sole descendant of my name, should become the light and joy of my home—if you knew all this, you would not wonder at my haste."

"I do not wonder, uncle, nor do I blame you. I rather commend you for it."

"Thank you, Thomas. And now here's the business."

As the old man spoke he drew from his breast pocket a large pocket-book, which he opened upon the desk.

"You are a broker, Thomas, and of course do much business with all the moneyed institutions."

Thomas admitted that his business relations were extensive with nearly all the great money concerns of the country.

"So I thought," pursued Uncle Anthony; "and consequently, as I wrote you, I shall look to you for help. Now here are drafts and bills of exchange to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars. When I squared up at Calcutta, where my heaviest partner lived, I had my property put into this shape. I thought it the safest and most convenient. Some of these drafts are upon Boston, some upon New-York, and the rest upon Philadelphia. They will all be honored at sight. The bills of exchange you can easily turn into current funds. You have a good safe?"

"Yes—an excellent one," replied the nephew, more nervous than before.

"Then these will be safer with you than with me. If I am gone two or three days—Oh, I hope she will love me. You think she will, Thomas?"

"I know she will," said the nephew, excitedly.

"Bless you! If I should remain with her two or three days, you must be looking for some good and safe investment of my funds."

"I can easily find that, uncle. I do much business in that line. I should be very careful, too. I should feel as though I were dealing for myself."

"I believe you would, Thomas, and I shall let you try your hand at it. So suppose you just make a little minute of these papers, and give me a receipt for them. That will make all clear and straight."

Thomas Gondam moved up to his desk, and the papers were placed before him. He took his pen, but it was some moments before he could compose himself to the work. At length however, he ventured to write, and finally had the receipt drawn up in full form.

"There," he said, handing it to his uncle, "is all you will need."

"I only want it for a sort of memorandum, Thomas." He ran his eye over the paper, and having found every draft and bill set down, he was satisfied. Why should he suspect Thomas Gondam of dishonesty? He did not. He knew that the broker was his own nephew, and that he had reared and cared for him in childhood; and, reading the laws of love and gratitude from his own heart, he felt sure that Thomas would not deceive him, or wrong him, for worlds. He was a little childish—a very little—and in this light he showed his advanced age more than in any other; and then his childishness showed itself more in his love than in anything else.

"Now, you understand, Thomas," resumed Uncle Anthony, laying his fingers upon the papers, "you must exercise your own judgment, though you need not invest any of it till I see you again. But you can get it all into current funds, and then look around, you know. And, now for Rosalind."

"Ah—uncle, dear—I have just thought," cried the nephew, starting out from a troubled reverie. "There is a stage going out to-night. It leaves at half past six, or seven; I forget which; and it will take you within a few rods of Mr. King's house—it may be a quarter of a mile."

"I can easily walk that, Thomas."

"It is now six," added the nephew, referring to his watch. "We shall have plenty of time."

"Time enough—though I should rather be too early than too late."

"Certainly," said Thomas; and then, after a few moments' hesitation, he continued, in a careful, guarded tone, but which was meant for a very careless one: "You have met with some old friends since you landed in New-York, I suppose?"

"Not one, Thomas. You are the first to welcome me—the first I have seen whom I can remember to have ever seen before."

"Is it possible!" slipped from Mr Gondam's lips, without any particular expression. His whole mind was upon the next question.

"I don't know much about the dangers of an ocean passage," he said, "but I should think one would need to be very careful who carried so much of value as you brought with you."

"Ah, my boy," chuckled the old man, "I was careful enough, I can assure you. Not a soul, save you—not a soul this side of India—knows whether I have brought home one hundred dollars or one hundred thousand. I have been very careful, I can promise you."

Thomas Gondam arose from his chair and went to the window. Presently he turned, and remarked that they had better be walking up towards the stage office. Uncle Anthony thought so too, so they set off together. It was just half past six when they reached the office, and the stage would leave in half an hour.

"If you have business, Thomas, don't wait for me, for I can pass my time very well over the newspapers here."

"I have some business, unless important business—which I ought not to neglect—as appointment—at seven. I shall have time. But I don't like to leave you."

"Don't be a fool, Tom. Go at once. Business first, and pleasure afterwards. Good-night. Give my love to—to—What's your wife's name?"

"Martha."

"O, yes. Give my love to her, and tell her she'll see enough of me ere long. There—I'll be in the first of the week. Good night."

"Good-night, uncle. Take good care of your self."

And so they parted, and the old man was left alone among strangers. He took up a newspaper, and the first article upon which his eye rested was "A HORRIBLE MURDER." He read it with a shudder, and then let the paper fall upon his knees. The shadows in the street were growing deeper, and the shadows in the smoke-begrimmed stage-office had merged into a pervading quakishness.

"A horrible Murder!" muttered Anthony Carper to himself.

And from out the evening shadows there fell one upon his soul. It was a dim, strange, shapeless shadow; but, beneath the influence of what he had read, it took the form of a dark hand clutching a knife. A cold, clinging shadow it was, and the old man tried to shake it off.

"I hope she will love me," he murmured, bending his thoughts to the one great hope of his old age. "I hope she will love me!"

CHAPTER II.
THE RUSTY HAMMER.

Thomas Gondam made all possible haste back to his own house, and went directly to his private room. He took the drafts and bills from the little trunk into which he had put them, and looked them over. His manner was hurried and excited, and ever and anon he cast his eyes about him, as though some one were near him. When he had run the papers from one hand to the other, he tied them securely together, and put them into the trunk again, and this trunk he locked up in his desk.

"I'll put them in my safe to-morrow," he said, as he started across the floor. "One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars! What does he want of it? How many men live to be as old as he is? Very few—very few. One hundred and fifteen thousand! He ought'n't to have written to me that he would bring home so much. He ought'n't to have written that he should trust me so. This devil would have got into me if he had kept quiet.

"But it's been in me for a long time, though—for nearly sixteen years." He didn't speak this in words. He only thought it to himself. "For sixteen years the devil has been in me, though not exactly in this shape. And shall I have been possessed of a devil so long, and not reap the benefit now? No!"

This last word Thomas spoke aloud, and with much force, and then he turned from the room. In the lower hall he stopped and put on his hat and overcoat, and then he went into the apartment where his wife sat.

"I am going up to my office, Martha, and shall not be back before nine or ten. I have business there—a man is to meet me—very urgent business—at my office. If any one calls for me you can say I am at my office, but too busy to see any one. Tell them to call to-morrow. What are you looking at? Don't you believe me?"

Mrs. Gondam did not disbelieve him. She looked as she did, because she was surprised and puzzled. It was the first time her husband had ever thought it worth his while to inform her concerning his movements. His habit was to go out and come in—to stay out or stay in—without hinting to her his purpose.

"Certainly I believe you, Thomas," she said, meekly.

"Then you needn't look at me with such an evil eye. I simply told you because—I thought you'd like to know."

"I'm sure I thank you, Thomas—indeed I do."

"I want none of your thanks. I told you where I was going because I thought—perhaps—the man whom I am to see might call here for me. That's all. Now you understand."

And with this Thomas Gondam left the room and left the house; but instead of passing directly out to the street, he went into the little shed back of his dwelling, and after feeling about in the gloom for awhile, he found what he sought. It was a heavy nail-hammer, old and rusty, but yet fit for service. This he put into the side pocket of his inner coat, and then buttoned the outer one snugly over it. After this he left the narrow court, and walked swiftly up the street. The cellar of his coat was turned up, and the rim of his hat pulled down. He did not stop at the first stable he came to for he was known there. He passed on until he reached one where he had never before stopped, and here he entered the little office where the man in charge sat.

"I want a team for Brighton," he said. "A good one—a fast one."

The proprietor looked up sharply into the speaker's face, and surveyed him for some moments without speaking.

"Will you let me have one?" Gondam asked, almost angrily.

"But I don't know you, Sir," the keeper said, still surveying his visitor with a searching look.

"Don't know me? Must you know everybody that hires a horse for a few miles' drive?"

"Ah—there you have it, Sir. Is it for a *few* miles' drive? I had a horse, only a few months ago, driven off upon the same promise, and I found both him and the driver in Vermont."

"Bah! Do you take me for a thief, Sir? I want your horse to go to Brighton. Do I look like a robber, Sir?"

"O, no—not at all. But still, I'd rather not let you have a horse. It's late."

Thomas Gondam trembled from head to foot. Could it be that his purpose was suspected? Could it be that the Mark already cast its shadow upon his brow! He stepped back and laid the back of his right hand into the palm of his left, and patted them slowly and thoughtfully. Might not his horrid manner, and his turned-up coat-collar, and his turned-down hat, have worked against him?

"Good Sir," he said, very calmly, but somewhat hoarsely, "I am in a great hurry. I have just got news from Brighton that gives me great uneasiness. A near relative of mine is in danger. If you fear that I shall abscond with your team, I will put it to your hands the full amount of its value in money. I will do this because I cannot stop to argue the question further."

"Then you have money?" the stable-keeper remarked, and as he old so, he repeated his scrutiny. He evidently saw much in that bloodless face, and in those deep, long crow's-tracks, which had entirely escaped the notice of Uncle Anthony.

"Here," cried Thomas, impatiently, drawing a parcel of bank-notes from his business-like pocket-book. "How much is your team worth?"

"How long did you mean to be gone?" the keeper asked, with more of a business tone; for the sight of the money and the plethoric pocket-book seemed to re-assure him.

"Two hours—perhaps three."

"To what part of Brighton?"

"I don't know exactly. I shall find out when I get there."

"Well—I guess I can accommodate you. No, put up your money. Never mind. But—you looked so—The fact is, Sir, I have to be careful. John!"

A little side door was opened, and the hostler's head made its appearance.

"Going along, Sir?"

"Yes," said Gondam.

"Put Old Sojer into one of the light buggies. The gentleman is in a hurry. He's a good horse, Sir," the keeper added, after John had gone, "perfectly kind and gentle."

"And will he go fast?"

"As fast as you'll care to drive on a dark night."

"Dark? Will it be dark, think you?"

"Why—bless me—you ain't afraid of the dark, are you?" the man said, noticing his customer's strange manner. "The horse'll keep the road. It's wide and good to Brighton, you know."

"I am used to it."

"Then you'll go safely."

As the man said this he moved towards the little door, and in passing his customer he hit the back of his hand against something heavy and solid.

"Armed, eh?—A pistol?" he uttered, rubbing his hand. "A pistol!" shouted Thomas, starting. "No!—Curses on the fellow," he added, as the keeper went out, "why does he look at me so? What does he think I want with a pistol?" And the nephew clasped his hand upon the rusty hammer, as though to assure himself that it could not fall out.

Presently the man reappeared, and informed his customer that the team was ready. The latter looked at his watch, and it wanted five minutes of seven. He leaped into the light wagon and drove quickly off.

"The stage will start in five minutes," he said to himself. "I might get ahead of it, but I won't venture. I'll take another route—a longer one—but safer. If this beast has decent speed I can travel two miles to the coach's one."

Thomas Gondam drove into Court street, but he did not turn towards Brighton. No. He passed down Sudbury-street—across Haymarket square—and over the bridge to Charlestown. Thus for the stage might have been upon his track but here he slipped down by the Navy Yard and drove out over Chelsea Bridge. Then he entered the country beyond Winnisimmet village the sun went down, and ere he began to climb the hills the stars were setting themselves in the dark vault above and about him. Away he drove, at headlong speed, past scattered farm-houses and fragrant orchards, taking no notice of stars or blossoms, and only called from his set thoughts when one dog more pertinacious than the rest ran a long distance by the side of his wagon, howling and yelping till the very night grew hideous with the noise. Then the furious driver would turn and curse the brute, and wonder why he was thus followed, and thus howled at.

At length he turned to the right—a mile, or so—and then a long sweep to the left. He crossed the Newburyport Turnpike, and at the distance of a mile beyond he came to the foot of a hill, where the trees grew thickly, and the light of the stars was shut out. He found an old wood-path, where the farmers hauled their fuel in Winter-time, and having leaped from the wagon, he led the horse in here, far out of sight from the road, and made him fast to a small tree. Then he went back to the highway, and after he had paced cautiously about him, as though he would assure himself that no one was near, he turned into a narrow, dark road that led up the hill. When half way up, the woods were left behind, and the broker came upon the outskirts of a well-cultivated farm.

Upon the crown of the slope stood the farm-house, with its barns and sheds, and as Gondam saw that lights were gleaming from the windows, he hesitated. He did not wish to pass *that* house too near. He did not wish that any inmate of the quiet domicil should see *him* upon that road so late. So he climbed over the wall to the left, and made his way up through the pasture among the harberry bushes. Finally he stopped and looked about him. Upon his right, and below him now, lay the farm-house, and beyond, down this hill and down another, he could see the church-spires of the village, just visible in the dim starlight. Upon his left the hill went higher up, with here and there great oaks looming against the sky—oaks which the thoughtful farmer of a generation passed away had left to give shade to his herd from the heat of the noontide sun, and from the spreading branches of which the children far and near, came to gather sweet acorns. Before him, at the foot of the hill, and quarter of a mile distant, lay the main road to Boston—the road which all the mail-coaches for the North traveled.

Thomas Gondam bent his ear to listen, and he was sure he heard the rumbling of heavy wheels in the distance. The sound was from the south, and the peculiar rattle, unlike that of a baggage team, gave him assurance that it was the stage. He started on down the hill, and soon leaped over the wall into the narrow road again. There were thick hedges of barberry and wild-rose bushes lining the way here, and presently he stopped and crawled away into the deep shade among the bushes and thorns.

The heavy coach came rattling down the hill, and at the foot of it stopped. Time sufficient for an old man to get out elapsed, and then it rolled away again upon the level road. Gondam crouched more closely in his hiding-place and waited. Minutes passed—long, anxious minutes—but he heard no footsteps. More minutes crawled on, and the pulses of the hunted fugitive fairly throbbed.

"Death! Why don't he come!" he muttered. "Is he so old that he had to rest on such a walk?—Or—has he missed the way? But he couldn't miss it. The driver must have told him the right way."

And yet more minutes passed on, and the hidden man was becoming confident that the traveler had missed his way, when a footfall broke upon his ear. It was a slow, measured tread, and the iron-shod staff kept time upon the stones and pebbles which the Spring rains had washed bare in the road. Thomas Gondam clutched the rusty hammer with a nervous grip, and gathered himself more closely beneath the sharp thorns.

The footsteps drew near, and presently the old man passed the covert. The starbeams fell upon the silver locks, and a dim light rested upon the time-worn face. The thin lips moved, and a petition from the earnest soul went up to Heaven.

"I hope she will love me! O—great God grant it! I hope she will! I hope she will!"

Like a cat Thomas Gondam crept from his hiding-place, and with a coiseless tread he advanced to the pebbly track. Then—like a cat still—he leaped forward. There was a heavy blow—another—another—and Anthony Carper lay stark and still in the road. The hushed lips uttered no more prayer—they could utter no curse. The stars looked down, and the beams from their many eyes of light fell upon clots of blood, and upon a lifeless form!

Thomas Gondam drew the body to the greensward, and there he rifled all the pockets. He took everything by which the name of the old man could possibly be learned by those who might find the body, and then he dragged the victim up to the wall, laid the limp form upon its face, and tumbled the stones down upon it. Thus men would think the poor wayfarer fell, and met his death by accident.

The nephew hurried away—over the pasture and over the hill—and when he had led his horse once more to the road, he leaped into the wagon, and drove furiously back towards the city. The rusty hammer—with more than rust on it now—rattled upon the seat and Gondam lifted it into his lap. The dogs came out, and howled and yelled at him again. They followed him long and persistently, and at times he thought they snuffed up the night air as though they scented blood!

Away he drove, holding the rein with quaking hand, and when he stopped at the stable, the horse was reeking with foam. He heeded not the keeper's reproof—he paid, and hurried away, the rusty hammer swinging heavily against his hip at every step.

CHAPTER III.
PLOTTING.

"Are you sick, Thomas?" Martha Gondam asked, on the morning following the events just recorded. They were at the breakfast table.

"Sick?" uttered the husband, looking up. "Why do you ask that?"

"Why—you tremble so—and look so pale—and—and—"

"And what?"

"You groaned and talked so in your sleep last night."

"Ha! Did I talk?"

"Yes."

"What did I say?" Thomas had dropped his knife and fork, and glared at his wife with the look of a frightened fiend.

"I couldn't make out much you said, dear husband."

"But you heard something. Out with it! Don't sit there like a mope! What did I say?"

"You were talking about gold."

"About—Gold! What did I say about it?"

"I couldn't tell—indeed I couldn't," urged Martha, who had become frightened by her husband's startling manner. "You were saying something about great masses of gold; and once you were driving a horse, and you thought dogs were barking at you, and told them you had no—no——"

"No what?"

"No BLOOD to give them!"

Thomas Gondam turned paler than before, and his frame shook. An angry response was upon his lips, but he kept it back.

"Did I say anything more?" he finally asked, gazing sharply into his wife's face.

"No, Thomas. I awoke you then, for you seemed to be in great pain."

"And I called no names?"

"I didn't hear you call any."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Thomas Gondam, with an effort, after he had partially managed to compose himself. "I did not think it would work upon me so. But I had great cause for dreaming, Martha. The man I saw last night—Ah—did any one call for me?"

"No."

"I knew my man didn't call, for he was at the office when I got there. But he has a great plan on foot, and I am to help him. He has land, Martha—*land*. It is LAND we are to work upon. He confided to me alone. He knows my honesty. Why do you look at me so? Don't you believe me? Death! if you doubt my word——"

"I don't, Thomas—indeed I don't."

"You'd better not! By the cross, you'd better not! But we'll make money out of this speculation. I am to put in ten thousand dollars, and in the end we'll realize a hundred thousand!"

"Ten thousand—you can put in?"

"Fool! don't you believe me? Do you think I can't raise ten thousand dollars? Do you suppose I've been digging and scrubbing these years past for nothing? Ass—it's a great speculation!—a wonderful speculation! If the land sells as I think it will I shall be rich. But mind you—not a word of this. I must be known in the business. My man will not have it. Even when I am rich, those who buy the land are never to know that I had any hand in the trade. I think you can be secret."

"You know I can, Thomas."

"I know you are a woman."

"And a wife," added poor Martha, imploringly.

"Then prove yourself a true one."

And thus speaking Thomas Gondam started up from the table and left the room. He did not see the tears that came to his wife's eyes, nor did he know of the pang that shot through her heart. He had enough upon his own heart. He ascended to his private apartment, and locked himself in, and then went to his desk. He took out the package of drafts and bills which he had received from his uncle, and having stowed them away in his breast-pocket, and buttoned up his coat, he went away. When he reached his office he placed the package in his safe, and locked it up. He sat down at his desk, but he could not write. A foot-fall near the stairs frightened him; and even the pattering of feet upon the sidewalk below kept him in a continuous tremor.

For three days Gondam remained thus. His hand trembled when he ate, and his heart flew to his throat when any one called upon

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director .....B. Ullman
NOTICE.—The HUGUENOTS will be given three times more, after which it will unavoidably have to be withdrawn
On SATURDAY—First time of SEMIRAMIS, with its great cost and scenic effects, as a Chaste Opera night.
Admission to SEMIRAMIS 50 cents.
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 7½ o'clock,
Third night of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS.
SCALE OF PRICES for the remaining nights:
Admission to the lower part (Parquet, &c.)...One Dollar.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents; Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
RESERVED SEATS.
$2 and $1 50, according to location. This morning commences the sale.
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 7½ o'clock,
Third night of Meyerbeer's opera, in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
AND EVEN MORE
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by two hundred supernumeraries representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcade and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal rôles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TEBBINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PHANESER, BRUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL and CALI FORMES.
The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo player, is daily expected.
On Saturday—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
SEMIRAMIS.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats for "Semiramis" commences on Friday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Third time and
TRULY EXHILERATING SUCCESS,
of another brilliantly beautiful and
THOROUGHLY ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA,
Prepared expressly for this American Museum, by an American author, Mr. H. Watkins, Esq., from
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN MATERIALS,
The celebrated LEDGER STORY, by Mrs. Emma D.E.N. Southworth, being a
SLIGHTLY THRILLING AND ABSORBING ROMANCE
Of the Rappahannock—time, 1765 to 1770—and entitled the
BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
It has been presented only after
WEEKS OF CAREFUL PREPARATION,
and studied reference to a manner that reflects the highest credit upon all the artistes interested in it, and with an UTTER RECKLESSNESS OF EXPENSE,
that it may readily be perceived could have an eye to nothing but
THE MATCHLESSLY PERFECT PRODUCTION
of every portion of this grand scenic illustration of almost interesting portion of the history of our country.
HUNDREDS OF LIVE BLOODED PEOPLE
Witnessed it on Wednesday last, its first production, and all, in a burst of eloquent enthusiasm, pronounced it
PEERLESS IN ITS STIRRING EFFECTS,
while their admiration knew no bounds for the NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES, &c., prepared expressly to place it before the public. It will be repeated
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 11 and 12,
to the EVENINGS at 7 o'clock,
the new and exciting drama of
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
A ROMANCE OF THE RAPPAHANOCK,
in five acts. Time, 1765 to 1770.
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student...Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress... Miss C. Howard
Horace Brine.....Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col. Shannon.....J. Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Danke, Miss Merissa; Mad. Anderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine Miss Partington.
The rest of the characters by the rest of the company.
AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, the beautiful drama of THE LOST SON, excellently cast and performed.

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c. all to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Ashmet Ali Vakeel.....Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.
George McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment.....Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d regiment.....Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Sepoys, Servants, Bockahbardar, Feroshes, and Followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Adie.....Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA, SUITE, AND COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION, will positively visit the Theatre
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 10,
when will be performed Buckstone's Drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Conner O'Kennedy.....Mr. H. F. Daly
George.....Mr. Stoddart | Jack Gong.....Mr. Peters
Grimaldge.....Mr. Jefferson | Murtogh.....Mr. Martin
Dennis.....Mr. Burnett | Dartois.....Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, } ...Miss Laura Keene
Madame St. Antest.....}
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)...Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine.....Virginia C. Howard
Ingertail.....Mrs. H. B. Phillips
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE BOARDING HOUSE.
Diggory.....Mr. Jefferson | Lavina..Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Alawhile.....Mr. Burnett | Georgina...Mrs. H. B. Phillips
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT but two of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE,
JAMES MELVILLE
Fourth appearance of Madame Tourniaire's horse KIEL. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne in a new act.
With other splendid entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the celebrated Drama, entitled
WEALTH AND WORTH.
After which the Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown.....Mr. C. L. Fox.
To conclude with the Drama of
HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1858.
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated Tragedy entitled
THE GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverly.....Mr. Eddy | Mrs. Beverly.....Miss Alice Grey
To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
MISERY IN THE FERRY.
To conclude with the new drama, entitled
THE SKELETON WITNESS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, painted by command of Her Majesty, is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 219 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway,
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'S
THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE, will be given at Springer Institute, on
SATURDAY, March 13 at 10 o'clock P. M.
Mr Meyrsamn, having returned to New York, will resume his place, which has kindly been filled during his absence by Mr Grannes.
Schumann's Second Grand Sonata, A Quartet by Beethoven and a Trio by J. C. Louis Wolf will be played.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single subscriptions to the remaining four Matinées, $3. Subscriptions received at the door and at the music stores of C Bruenig, Scharfenberg & Lulz, and Schuberth & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

GUSTAV SAITER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock assisted by
HENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano,
Miss JENNY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co. C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address B. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the above country, from which he has lately arrived [City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Conklin, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address B. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—FARMER—A MAN AND HIS WIFE desire places, he understands farming generally, is a careful hand over horses and cattle, is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good thorough house servant, can cook, wash, and iron, bake and milk, or is willing to take entire charge of the dairy; both will try to please, and study their interest in their employer. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience; a greenhouse and grapery flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States with a wife, (no children,) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 65 Duane-st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR porter in a store by a trustworthy, competent man; understands the two capacities. Character will stand the strictest investigation. Can be highly recommended by gentlemen in the City. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address J. M. C., Box No. 800, Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply out those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—HERDSMAN—ONE WHO IS THOROughly and practically competent with thoroughbred cattle. Also, a FARMER wanted; a thoroughly practical man. Both parties may address as above, EXPERIENCE, at the *Times* Office, stating terms, family, religion and references.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City; must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address B. x No. 41, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business—green house plants, &c. English—aged 30, has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of reference in relation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

TEACHERS.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $600 a year. Experienced gentlemen Instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS Teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe as a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 144 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school. In or about the City of New York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education. French, music drawing &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

HOME—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut off a hand fly-wheel 14 feet in diameter by 20 inch face weighing about 6 tons, all it part of order, having been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 76 Water-st. Also, one finished recess, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order.
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. Address, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced and respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress or children's nurse; will be found kind and obliging in her disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either department; respectful and neat, and produces the highest testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Can do up ladies' fine clothes in the finest style.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend sewing up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game, soups and pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough cook, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Has excellent recommendations for being a faithful, industrious and honest woman. Also, by a good German girl for housework of all kinds. Apply in the German Department at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended middle-aged woman, a situation. Is a thorough cook, a first-class washer and ironer, efficient in her business, is a steady person, of good moral character, reliable and truthful, and knows how to appreciate a good home. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, will do the lady's washing and mending, will go with a lady in the country for the Summer; wages no object. Also, a cook and laundress; does not like to be put to it; makes excellent bread; wages $15 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in City or country, one a good cook, washer and ironer, makes nice bread and plain pastry; is a competent laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing and obliging, (well recommended.) Apply No. 307 Bowery. Wages moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACTIVE willing girls; one can do good plain cooking, and makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a very neat chambermaid or nurse. They will be found careful and anxious to please; have good reference. Would go to the country. A good home more than wages wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable American Protestant woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had unqualified experience, and is in every respect competent and capable. No objection to make herself useful in the light work; is of religious principles. Can furnish the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman, is a good cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 East 14th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 721 West 40th-st. between 9th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, as No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 103 Broome-st., in the Candy store for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required. Best of City reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, to do chamber work; is capable of taking charge of fine washing if required, or to assist in washing. Can be well recommended by her present employer; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 11 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or to children. She has been accustomed to the care of both for some time. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can give most satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 108 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and well educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3 167 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TIDY German girl, with excellent references, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well. Will go in the country. Call at No. 172 12th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of pastries, meats, game, and soups; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 137 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 36 19 h-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., rear house second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at no. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days. top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 253½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 68 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-work and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 16th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 9 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and bear the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement, best of rents and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the cloak business. Also, the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY, MODern improved brick house, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for $500 per annum. Rooms complete with gas and furniture, which will be sold for $1,000 cash, though it cost exceeding 50 per cent additional. House and furniture must go together. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For further particulars inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired, in a healthy location and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAMpower, at No. 13 Mercer-st.
Rooms for drill and meetings at No. 600 Broadway.
Also a neat cottage, with grounds beautifully laid out, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D. DORITY, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREEstory and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 27th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No. 64 East 22d-st.—3-story, Croton and gas in each story, 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,400 to a private family only.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 143 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements. No. 363 Lexington-av., near 31st-st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $360 for 9 cent ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses with all the modern improvements. The first and second floors of house No. 35 King-st., with gas and Croton water. Also other small apartments to let. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, rear of No. 29 King-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 9 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and bear the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement, best of rents and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the cloak business. Also, the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY, MODern improved brick house, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for $500 per annum. Rooms complete with gas and furniture, which will be sold for $1,000 cash, though it cost exceeding 50 per c

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST.,

for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of for account of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment.

The valuable 5 story store and lot No 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 23 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 8 inches on the easterly side and 119 feet on the westerly side The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 19 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner and iron rafters and roof. Title 81 discount able. The property is sold at the above measurements, more or less The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 230 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE—Positive sale of all the elegant rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture carpets, mantle and pier mirrors, oil paintings decorations, works of art &c., contained in the private residence No 35 Clinton-place, in 6th-st., between Broadway and University place THIS DAY, (Thursday) March 11, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods in the house, viz:

In the basement are suits of oak dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and dessert sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suits, centre and side tables, corner and wall enclose lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures clocks ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary work tables, easy chairs, bookcase, gas fixtures, 1 rosewood 6 octave piano, stool and covers, &c

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads bureaus, stands couches, chairs, carpets, pillows, sofas 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention.

Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 230 Broadway.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at GOULD'S Hotel at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the state of New-York, on the 16th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less

SPENCER GRAGORY, Assignee.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

No. 69 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—No 162, the 3 story high basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements; 20 by 55.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 152, the 3½-story high-basement brick house: all modern improvements; 23 by 48; lot 100.

WEST FIFTY SECOND-STREET—Eighth house east of 8th-av.: the 3 story brown stone house all modern improvements; 16 by 55; lot 15 by half block.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, and THURSDAY, 11th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at No 458 Broadway, a large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, complete in muslin, &c., etageres, lounges, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, richly carved bedsteads, extension tables, arm and parlor chairs, ladies' secretaries, fancy tables, bookcases, washstands, complete assortment of mahogany black walnut and imitation oak bedroom suites, together with a large assortment of other furniture. It can be examined at any time before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PELL AND BAYARD SALE OF PROPERTY AT AUCTION. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, March 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Bayard-st., the 2-story brick front house, with extension, and lot No 51, near the Bowery. The lot is 25 by 5 feet more or less Rented until May, 1859, at $500 per annum, taxes and repairs.

ON PELL STREET—The three-story brick store, 18 by 20, with an ice-house, 18 feet deep, underneath, and lot No. 14 Pell-st., adjoining the above in the rear Also, the lot of ground and building No. 12, adjoining the above. Leased together until May 1858, at $500 per annum The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. Terms liberal, Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 230 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT auction, TO-MO-ROW (Friday) March 12 at 12½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible; to be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready, contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture, and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Friday morning's papers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, Brussels carpets, gilt frame oval and pier glasses, rosewood parlor suits, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, etageres oil-paintings, mahogany sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, wardrobes &c., &c. Every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder to pay cash advances. Goods can be boxed and shipped from on the premises. Catalogues now ready.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT—WM. DUMONT, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, IN THE premises No. 53 East 23d-st., one door east of 4th-av., by order of Administrator, the entire furniture of the said house, a genteel private residence consisting of full suites of rosewood mahogany, black walnut, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth chamber sets, dining room and kitchen furniture, China crockery, glass and tin ware, cooking utensils &c For particulars, see catalogues at the office of Auctioneer, No. 83 Cedar-st

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about fifty marble mantels, of different sizes and descriptions. To close a concern—A large assortment of iron furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, with iron tops, tete-a-tete garden seats, &c., embracing a large and general assortment.

ALBERT R. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT R. NICHOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

NEW BOWERY, LATE 373 PEARL-STREET.—Auction foreclosure sale, by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, all that new and valuable property on the west side of New Bowery, a few doors above Franklin square. This is a most important street, and property upon it will soon command very high prices.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.

Great library sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE.—In Porchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS', Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER Wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSiness, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000. Local ation good, of long standing. Address M. S., *Times* office.

MILLINERY.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is now exhibiting in his spacious millinery rooms a most superb collection of choice Paris bonnets, among which are several of very rare design and quality. WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

P. S.—Also, a large assortment of Paris Lace Mantillas

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO 1 WALL-ST.,
solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

MARINES' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock,

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868 Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan fixes aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No 61 Wall-st.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 62 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, March 8 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED to certain of the 8 per cent Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 15th November last, will be paid at our office on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip and Illinois Central notes purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(Branch, Brooklyn,)
No. 64 Wall-st., NEW YORK March 9, 1858

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall st office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LINNGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st Jan. 14, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Dennrog Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward. Jr. Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn. Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C Downing,	Reuben Withers. Fred. G. Foster.
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wilde,	Silas Gallinard, Jr. Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M Waterbury J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary. J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee. John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3¼ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cor. wall; T. H CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE piano-fortes, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 14 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADway, near Canal-st., will sell three magnificent new 7-octave piano fortes, of unequaled power and brilliancy of tone and touch, at an immense deduction. Purchasers are assured it is a chance seldom met with.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 4th av.

OILS.

CAUTION TO CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OILS.

The Public are hereby cautioned against various explosive compounds now being sold in this City and vicinity by unprincipled dealers, as Kerosene Oils

THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

hereby give notice that they will prosecute all parties selling spurious imitations under the name of "Kerosene" for their illegal use of the recognised Trade mark of the Company.

The names of the authorised Sub-Agents of the Company can be obtained at the office of

KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS.—The Carbon Oil Company offer for sale Carbon Oil for illuminating purposes, which will burn in all kinds of coal-oil lamps: Lubricating Oil for light machinery, a substitute for sperm oil, but much cheaper, and Lubricating Grease for heavy machinery, railroad cars, &c., &c. Address CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 70 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Sloe Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same, that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof, and that no compensation will be given to any such person named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the state, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,265 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $61 04: 600 60 Elm Boards, $12: 250 do Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 42 Pine Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4: 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $50; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Field Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pitch Hooks, 50; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 2 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (cast) $21; 1400 pounds old iron, (wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross cut Saws, $6 50; 5 Scrapers, $4; 3 Steelle Bars, $3; 2 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds of Hoop, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $5; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 16 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 1 Grass Scythe, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Shicks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Cut Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll coat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $35; 6 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 1 Derrick for Locks, 15c; 10 Pucks Blocks $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2, Total, $1,453 94

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into a bond for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. STARR, LL. JOHN M JAYCOX, V. R RICHMOND, State Eng and Surveyor. NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor. } Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks of the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the Hudson ditch; 2d-st., from Washington-st. to 400 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st to 4th st; Garden-st., from 5th st to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. Shippen, Esq., City surveyor, which plans and specifications may be seen at his office opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

TAXES.—PROPERTY OWNERS IN FORDHAM, Tremont, Mount Eden, Belmont, Fairmount and other villages, can pay the same on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office, under the Bowery Bank.

WM. COOPER, Collector.

N. B.—Taxes returned to the State Comptroller can be paid at the same time and place to J. L. BURNETT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMBLIN, Boston, Mass.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A SEVEN-OCTAVE Rosewood piano-forte, full modelling, finished corners, same board beautifully inlaid, pearl keys splendid tone, with stool, made to order, fully warranted for two years from Dec 1857. Cost $550; will be sold to a cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice. Apply to DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100 New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of Organs, own manufacture, fully warranted Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 14 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADway, near Canal-st., will sell three magnificent new 7-octave piano fortes, of unequaled power and brilliancy of tone and touch, at an immense deduction. Purchasers are assured it is a chance seldom met with.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 4th av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC. Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction BEYOND QUESTION

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool. In first cabin, $130; second do., $76 From Liverpool in New-York, 36 and 21 guineas An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3 1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B G WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Meodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, or Jewelry. Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin $100
Second Cabin.....50	Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30	Steerage 40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,500 tons, Lieut. LUDLOW, Commander, and PORT STAR, 2,650 tons, Edward CARPENTER, Commander, sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, April 17	Wednesday, Apr 21
North Star.....April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 6,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE master, will sail with the MAILS,

FROM NEW YORK TO	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND
SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Hamlin's Speech—A Scene in the House—Majority Report of the Select Committee on Kansas—Probable Attempt to Force a Vote in the Senate—The Fort Snelling Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, concluded his speech against Lecompton this afternoon. It is the ablest senatorial effort of his life. His vindication of the laboring classes of the North against the aspersions of Senator HAMMOND was a splendid success.

In the House, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, made a powerful speech against Lecompton. He contrasted the chameilon record of Free Soil JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN VAN BUREN and Mr. DIX, the foremost champions of Lecomptom. with messrs WISE, WALKER, BANCROFT, STUART, BRODERICK, HARRIS, and DOUGLAS, the faithful Old Guard of Democracy. He said that but for Executive patronage there could not be found ten Democrats in the whole North to vote for Lecompton. He denounced the attempt to impose this gigantic fraud upon the people, and welcomed the appellation of "agitator" in opposing it.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, followed Mr. HASKIN, in a rabid Lecompton argument, when Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, rose to a point of order, and was told by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, that he was out of order and must take his seat. Mr. MORGAN replied that he was in order, and should not take his seat, and that the Chair was out of order. Mr. FLORENCE, very much confused, handled words with Mr. MORGAN for some time, when the latter stated his point of order to be that there was no quorum present. Mr. FLORENCE overruled the point. Mr. MORGAN appealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained, 26 to 2. Mr. MORGAN followed his triumph by demanding the reading of the rules, compelling the Chairman to order a call of the House, which proved the Committee to be without a quorum. Mr. FLORENCE was then obliged to vacate the Coair and report the fact to the Speaker, who declared the House without a quorum, when it adjourned.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, attempted to make a majority report from the Select Kansas Committee, but the House refused to receive it. The regular order was called, when Mr. STEPHENS urged Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, to yield him the floor to get his report in, but Mr. CURTIS declined. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, gave notice that he should object to the report being made out of order. Mr. STEPHENS replied that the Select Committee could not be called for two months, and that he should take the responsibility to print it.

It is understood that when the Senate meets on Monday, the majority will insist upon sitting until a vote is taken on Lecompton, when a test of enduraoce will be had. It is known that there are twenty-seven Senators who wish to speak, half of them Democrats, and it is a question whether the Lecomptonites will be strong enough to refuse an adjournment.

There is great dissatisfaction about the appointment of SELDEN as Marshal of this District. It is said that the Senate will refuse his confirmation. The nomination was yesterday referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, when it was ascertained that a Democratic member of the Committee was opposed to him, and the reference was reconsidered, and the nomination referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The feeling against SELDEN is intense.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report against the confirmation of JONES, who was nominated by the President some days since as Postmaster of this District.

The Fort Soelling investigation will develop some startling facts when the injunction of secresy is removed, in a few days. Mr. RICE agrees to testify, but is at present too sick to leave his room. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate has confirmed Postmasters JAMES W. KEYES, of Springfield, and REVEL W. ENGLISH, of Alton, Ill.; FRANCIS W. GWINN, of New-Albany, JAMES ELDER, of Richmond, ROLLEE DOOLITTLE, of Madison, Ind.; and JOHN W. STEDMAN, of Norwich, Conn.

It is ascertained that about twenty-five more speeches are to be delivered in the Senate on the Kansas bill, but, notwithstanding, it is supposed that a vote will be taken on it next week.

The speeches in the House to-day on the same subject were read from manuscript. Fifty members at least desire the floor to express their views on Kansas affairs.

Advices from Tampa state that BILLY BOWLEGS had sent his negro to the fort there, to say that the Indians were willing to emigrate. BOWLEGS had sent for JUMPER to hold a talk.

Majority Report of the Select Committee of Thirteen to Investigate Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The views of the majority of the Committee on Kansas affairs, which Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is about to publish on his own responsibility, not having obtained consent to present it in the House, set out by saying that the subject matter to which attention should be directed was:

First—The law for taking the census of the people.

Second—The law calling the Convention.

Third—The registry of the voters and the appointment under it.

Fourth—The assembling of the Convention and its journal.

Fifth—The Constitution so made.

Sixth—The official vote on the ratification of the subject submitted.

Seventh—The Committee do not deem material the act of December last, providing for a vote for or against the Slavery clause on the 4th of January.

Eighth—The official announcement of that State, and

Ninth—The written statement of Gen. CALHOUN in relation to the registry of votes, &c., (but which sheds no light on the subject.)

The report says that these facts show great regularity and strict conformity to law, and that no State heretofore applying for admission has shown a cleaner record.

No objection to the admission of Kansas arises on the usual inquiries: Firstly, as to the application; secondly, as to the regularity of the proceedings, and thirdly, whether the Consitution is republican in form.

The report then answers the objections going very fully into a reply to Governor WALKER'S argument founded on his assumption that the validity of every State Constitution depends upon its having received the sanction of a popular vote. This assumption is denied as not being sustained by principle or authority. Sovereignty, Governor WALKER says, is inalienable, and vests exclusively in the people. This is granted, but the report says it does not follow that sovereign power cannot be delegated. The formation of a constitution requires the exercise of sovereign power, but so does the commonest act of legislation. If the one can be delegated, so can the other. All the constitutions of the old States were made by convention, without ratification, except that of Massachusetts. The Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State Convention, and never by the popular vote. The amendments to it are to be concured in by the State Legislatures, and not by the popular vote, to give them validity. If Governor WALKER'S doctrine is correct, we should be without State Constitutions or laws in half of the States of the Union. The objection that an enabling act is necessary, is also answered, and shown to be untenable, both in principle and authority. The question relative to the registry and appointment is very fully treated. The charge, that nineteen counties were disfranchised is completely answered. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of them were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the primary elections against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffee and Breckenridge, there were but eleven and thirty-five. In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a register.

The report also shows, from the registry and appointment, together with the official returns, that at the 4th of January election, the five counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, and Jefferson, cast 5,118 votes, which is a majority of the whole vote cast throughout the Territory against the Constitution. And yet all these counties were registered, and represented in the Convention, having 36 of the 60 delegates of which the Convention was composed. If it be true that the opponents of the Constitution were so largely in the majority in those counties, and so violent in their opposition, why did they not elect men to form a Constitution more to their liking? They had within four votes of two-thirds of the Convention. Why did they fail to act at the proper time? Their refusal, therefore, did not invalidate the just, fair, and legal action of the Convention. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people. The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given, at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. These only can be considered as the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. Others who sustained are *bona fide* residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife. They are self acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered constituent elements of the community or society against which they are in open rebellion. But on the 4th of January, at the election of State officers under the Constitution, they did go to the polls, and thus showed conclusively that at least four-fifths of the voters of that Territory were willing to vote for the election of State officers under the Constitution. This shows that the Constitution was not only acceptable, but that it had been accepted by at least four fifths of the voters of the Territory, though not entirely satisfactory to all of them.

The Committee declined to go into an investigation of the alleged frauds at the January election for State officers, for want of jurisdiction of the House over the subject. They say they can no more investigate frauds relating to the election of State officers in Kansas than in any other State. Those matters are to be inquired into by other appropriate legitimate tribunals. If the seat of the member of Congress elected to this House be contested on the ground of alleged frauds, the House would have jurisdiction; but not as to frauds in the election of Governor or members of the Legislature of Kansas.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the President, believing that the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union will be promoted.

XXXVth CONGRESS.——First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate passed a resolution to pay to the heirs of the late Senators BUTLER, BELL, and RUSK, compensation for the special session to the day of their respective deaths.

A discussion took place upon the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, for the printing of 10,000 copies of last year's patent report.

Mr. MASON expressed himself in favor of stopping the printing altogether.

Mr. BROWN said, stop the franking privilege and you will get rid of all these books. No publisher in the United States would publish them if offered the copyrights gratis.

Mr. TOOMBS would abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. SLIDELL made a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Motion lost.

The resolution was then amended, limiting the book to one volume of 800 pages, and thus amended, passed.

The resolution provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report on Mechanics.

Mr. HAMLIN then resumed his remarks on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Having finished his defence of Northern laborers, he proceeded to examine Mr. HAMMOND'S assertion that the wealth of a nation consists in its exports decying the truth of the proposition, and showing that the hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton exported by the South no more proved that sum represented her surplus profit, after paying all demands, than does the eight hundred millions, the value of Northern manufactures, indicate that amount of Northern surplus wealth. The exports have to pay for the imports consumed, and therefore these cannot be that profit or surplus of wealth. The South consumes all the product of its exports, and yet Mr. HAMMOND, assuming two hundred and twelve millions as the total exports of the South, claims that amount of surplus wealth. He (HAMLIN) might with as much propriety contend that the amount of the imports show the surplus of wealth, inasmuch as the imports assume the ability to produce enough to balance the imports. Mr. HAMLIN proceeded to show the fallacy of both positions, citing numerous statistical tables, giving comparisons of the exports and imports of the South. He next proceeded to examine the true sources of national wealth as indicated by schools, population, agriculture, manufactures, ships, railroads, capacity for war, &c., giving the figures to show the relative strength of the two sections in these resources, which showed on manufactures an aggregate net profit of $79,000,000 to the South, and $376,000,000 to the North. As to the capacity to build ships, railroads, and for war, he decided that these were true indices of national greatness, though they were to some extent. Taking them as such, he showed by figures a preponderance in the North of ten to one in tonnage, and upwards of five to one in railroads; while, as to the capacity for war, he showed that in the Revolutionary war the North contributed 218,000 men to 71,000 by the South. He admitted that the Southerners were a great people with respect to a defensive war, but did not think their peculiar institution would be harmless in such an event. How was it with South Carolina in the wars of this country? She was repeatedly asked for men and always fell short of her quota. In 1779 she was asked for "none" and she furnished it. He did not state these facts to disparage that State. God forbid. But when Southern Senators throw disparagement on the North he felt justified in quoting facts and figures as evidences of what she has done. He then passed to a discussion of the Kansas bill, stating the points which would control his vote. He objected to coupling Minnesota with Kansas. We had already given a pledge to admit her without reference to Kansas. He objected to Mr. PUGH'S amendment as inoperative, but accepted Mr. CLARKE'S. Referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it as a scheme for the extension of Slavery, and nothing else. He would not tax the Senators who voted for that measure with personal motives, but extension of Slavery was palpably the design and intention of that repeal, and we have the result in the measure before us. Considering the question of Constitutions, he contended that until approved by the people they were not worth the blank paper they were written on. The Lecompton Constitution had not been so approved. In fact the people of Kansas on the 4th of January rejected it by an overwhelming majority, and would have spat upon it, and we are now attempting to force it upon the people of Kansas under the forms of law. The Son of Man was crucified under the forms of law, and no act save that of crucifixion could equal the turpitude of this.

Mr. SEBASTIAN read a speech in favor of the bill, but in so low a tone that it was impossible to hear him connectedly.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would move for a recess of the Senate between the hours of 4 and 6.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The morning hour was consumed by a debate on the question of excusing a member of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked leave to present a report from the Kansas Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the presentation of the report until the Special Committee is regularly called upon.

Mr. STEPHENS said that that would not be for a month. In the meantime he should take the responsibility of printing the report.

Mr. QUITMAN'S volunteer bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. CURTIS urged the necessity of prompt action and of sending a large force to Utah. Nine thousand men were not too many. The increase of the regulars was scarcely equal to the desertions and deaths. Volunteers were more easily raised. He would put this additional force at the command of the President, and if he failed to use it, on him would be the responsibility.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FOSTER made an Anti-Lecompton speech, saying that the Free-State men of Kansas were strong enough to take care of themselves.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, saying that the Republicans did not desire a settlement of the question, from political motives. He thought the admission of Kansas was calculated to restore peace.

Mr. HASKIN declared his intention to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. He would not consent to make Slavery perpetual in Kansas. The President indulges a vain hope if he thinks the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will stop agitation. Agitation, then, will have but just commenced. If it were not for Executive patronage, he did not believe there were ten Northern Democrats who would vote for the Lecompton Constitution. He considered the attempt to admit Kansas under that Constitution the most stupendous fraud that Congress had ever been called upon to consummate.

Mr. DOWDELL defended Southern rights, and contended that there was not the shadow of a reason for refusing to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. CASE got the floor, when Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked whether the gentleman from Indiana had not made a bargain to speak to-night.

Some confusion followed upon this, during which, at 5½ o'clock, there being no quorum present, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to give the Police Justices of New-York power to appoint their clerks and officers of their Courts.

By Mr. AMES, (by bill,) to amend the act reorganizing the Warden's Office of the Port of New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MANORVILLE, to provide a process for the collection of losses awarded in special cases.

By Mr. SMITH, to incorporate the Ravenswood Lyceum.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to terminate the Commission appointed in 1857, in relation to the payment of the expenses for local improvements in the late City of Williamsburg.

Also, to increase the number of Harbor Masters in New-York to sixteen, and fix their salary at $2,000.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell burial ground.

Mr. STOW had consent to report a bill from the majority of the Canal Committee, providing for reimposing tolls on the following railroad companies: New-York Central, Erie, Rome and Watertown, Oswego and Syracuse, and Ogdensburg.

Mr. MATHER dissented from the report.

Mr. LAFLIN offered resolutions, which were adopted, that the Commissioners of Record for the county of New-York, report to the Senate within ten days, what sums of money they have drawn from the public treasury as Commissioners; for what purposes; to whom paid. Also, what work has been done; the price paid, and the further amount required to complete the same.

Mr. NOXON offered a resolution that the bill relative to Sheriffs' fees to the Courts of Record in New-York be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, and retain its place on the Calendar. Agreed to.

The special order for Friday of next week was lost.

Further action was then interrupted by the hour of adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and took up the special order and considered the following private bills:

To repeal the bill allowing railroads to assess themselves. Ordered to a third reading.

For the relief of the widow and child of the late Dr. L. E ROSE, who lost his life at the burning of the Insane Asylum in Utica last year. It appropriates $5,000. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the law relative to Savings Banks or Institutions for savings in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

After being amended so as to limit the salaries of the Presidents of such institutions to $3,000 per annum, progress was reported on the bill and the Senate Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wedoesday, March 10.

The special order, being the consideration of the resolutions introduced by Mr. LANING, chargiog the Kansas Societies with aiding a rebellion in Kaosas, and calling for a committee of Investigation, was taken up.

Mr. LANING occupied the session in a review of the history of Kansas with the purpose of justifying his charges.

Gov. KING sent in a message with the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, accompanied by valuable papers from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS and Dr. WESTERVELT on pestilential diseases, and the laws which govern them. The Governor states that there is no hope of obtaining from New-Jersey leave to place the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing is left but to let the Quarantine remain where it is, or adopt the suggestion of the Committee, of making sand on one of the shoals in the Bay, and therein erecting the necessary buildings. The Governor invites the action of the Legislature.

The Governor also sent in a letter from Mayor TIEMANN inclosing the report of the Supervisors' Committee on the accounts of the Loan Commissioners. The report says that the Committee find strict accuracy observed in making the loans, and that each mortgage bears evidence of careful attention to duty on the part of the Commissioners. The amount loaned is $193,850. The face of the mortgages is $718,700, or nearly four times the amount loaned.

The Quarantine report was ordered to be printed immediately, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

At the close of Mr. LANING'S remarks the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prevent fraud on the Canal Revenue was reported favorably.

The majority of the Committee on Contested Seats reported favorably on the claim of Mr. COOK to the seat now occupied by Mr. FRAZEE, from Onondaga. The minority reported adverse to Mr. COOK'S claim and confirming Mr. FRAZAR'S right to the seat.

Ohio Anti-Lecompton Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, March 10.

An Anti-Lecompton State Convention assembled here at 11 o'clock this morning. Col. MONTGOMERY presided. Letters were read from Governors WISE and WALKER.

In the afternoon Ex-Secretary STANTON made a powerful and an effective address of three hours length. He was listened to with marked attention.

A series of resolutions, expressing the sense of the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

Great enthusiasm was manifested. Fifteen hundred persons were present, including many leading Democrats.

To-night a meeting is being held in Concert Hall, and it is crowded to its utmost capacity.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, District-Attorney for Southern Ohio, made a speech which was warmly received.

Judge JOHNSON, of Kansas, succeeded him.

DORRIN WAAD is now speaking.

The meeting will continue until a late hour.

Marine Disasters.

LATER FROM BERMUDA—VESSELS IN DISTRESS, ETC

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 23d ult., and Bermuda on the 2d inst., arrived here last night.

The ship *Somuel Appleton*, from Australia for Boston, called off Bermuda on the 15th ult. and landed her captain, who was sick, and then proceeded on her voyage.

The bark *Henriette Spalding*, twenty-five days from Galveston, for Bostoo, put into Bermuda on the 20th ult. She experienced heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, on the 16th, during which her stern was started and she received three feet of water into her hold, and was obliged to keep her pumps constantly going. Her injuries were repaired and she cleared for Boston on the 1st inst.

The schooner *Loella*, from Boston, put into Hamilton on the 22d ult., leaking badly.

The schooner *Pearl*, from Cardenas for Portland, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th ult. She had encountered tremendous weather which started her cargo below, causing the vessel to leak. She had to stave her deck load of molasses. She cleared again on the 26th.

The ship *J. C. Boynton*, from Shields Dec. 4, for New-Haven, arrived off Bermuda on the 23d ult. She experienced a hurricane on Jan. 28, and a succession of westerly gales. She had parted her two anchors, lost her sails, stove her bulwarks, and was short of provisions. In a heavy gale the next day she broke her windlass, tore up her head-work, and slipped her third anchor. She was towed into St. George's on the 27th.

The bark *S. B. Hale*, from Havana for Boston, put into St. George's on the 27th ult., with rudder broken, bulwarks stove, and leaky. She lost her deck-load of molasses on the 24th, and her anchor, off North Reefs, on the 26th.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CALEDONIA—SCHOONER DAVID E. WOLF ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York, bound to Charleston, broke her machinery on Sunday, and arrived at Cape Henry under canvas, on Monday. She was towed up here last night. The schooner *David E. Wolf*, from Philadelphia, hence for New-York, went ashore on Seawell's Point, in a gale, on the 8th. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

Death of Rev. N. W. Taylor.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 10.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D., Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College, and author of a "System of Theology," expired at his residence in this city, this morning, at 1 o'clock, in the 72d year of his age. It was to him that President BUCHANAN recently addressed his celebrated answer to the New-Haven memorialists.

Death of a Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 10.

MONROE STEWART, one of the McKeesport murderers, who was recently pardoned, but subsequently held for another trial, died yesterday afternoon of small-pox.

KELLY, the murderer of WEISSMAN, was yesterday sentenced to be hung.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Mich., Wednesday, March 10.

A man named CONRAD attacked Policeman BRANDSHEINER, yesterday, and injured him so severely that his life is despaired of. CONRAD was committed to jail and there hung himself last night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 9.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York 27th ult., *via* Havana 6th inst., has arrived at this port. There is no news from Havana worth telegraphing.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 10.

One hundred and fifty-eight towns foot up HALE, 28,817; CATE, 23,939. Returns for the Legislature show 140 Republicans, and 59 Democrats elected to the House.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wedoesday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with thirty-two passengers for Liverpool, and twelve for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 48, 62, 129, 130, 56, 78, 113, 132, 137, 83, 99, 120, 125, 147, 115, 168.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 180, 199, 350, 219 367 to 373, 375, 377 to 381, 383, 384, 386.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSES ALL PRECEDENT.—We have seen dramatic successes! We have been eye-witnesses to dramatic triumphs! We have seen crowds of people excited to a frenzy of delight, and heard their plaudits thundering in our ears in a most astounding display of homage. But the success—the triumph—the applause—the homage to genius—exhibited yesterday afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, on the occasion of the first production of the new American drama of the "Bride of an Evening," surpasses everything of the kind that has yet met our vision. It is to be repeated to night, and we shall see again this admirable composition. This afternoon the "Lost Son" is played at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening's entertainment are as follows: The drama of "Wealth and Worth" and "Hawk the Highwayman," and pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet." On Monday next is to be presented HENRY SAYNOUA'S new and sterling drama entitled "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," which has been prepared in the most effective manner, regardless of expense. Places can be secured for any evening next week.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depot, No. 216 Graod-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, as a medicine, as a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle excitorant, as a staff in manhood, and a help in age, there is nothing like it; the only genuine London Gin in the market. E. C. CHARLES, Importer. No. 40 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75c.; Pints, 38c.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA AND SUITE.—The only likeness ever taken of the distinguished Turkish visitors, is now on exhibition at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING TRADE COMMENCED.—The Knox hat is out. Everybody is delighted with its elegance, and everybody is disposed to commence the Spring season in a proper manner, by becoming an owner of one of these becoming fabrics. Price only Four Dollars. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Ballotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

MARRIED.

POND—MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, CHARLES H. POND to MARY E., eldest daughter of Charles Miles, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—FLANDREAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10 at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, Mr. FRANCIS D. CLARK, of this City, to Miss RACHEL FLANDREAU, of East Chester.

GIFFORD—LOWREY.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, by Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS Jr., Mr. IRA M. GIFFORD, of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss HELEN J. LOWREY, daughter of the late Waite Lowrey, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10, after a short illness, JOSEPH W HARRISON, printer.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, at his late residence, No. 352 Bowery, GEORGE M. SHAW, son of Wm. G Shaw, M. D., of Wickford, R. I.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

LYMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, of croup, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Charles H. P. and Mary E. Lyman, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 12th, at 9 A. M., from No. 29 North Moore st., without further notice.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, SUSANNAH, wife of John F. Holden, and daughter of James Stothard, aged 34 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Division-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, CLARENCE D. SACKETT in the 60th year of his year. Also, at Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, his brother, GRENVILLE A. SACKETT, in the 54th year of his age.

Their funeral services will take place on Thursday, 11th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, MARGARET ANN daughter of the late Robert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother Mrs. Ann Harris, No. 190 Mulberry-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, MORTIMER ARCHER, only son of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 4th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 9, MARY BURFORD, wife of the late John Burford, artist, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 253 10th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BOAKE.—In this City, on Monday evening March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BOAKE, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B.

His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock.

MILES.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, suddenly, ELIZABETH E., wife of Wm. B. Miles, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Eldridge-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, CHARLIE FLOYD, infant son of Stephen B. and Mary F. Smith, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock at No. 121 Franklin-st.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth Mc Farland, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEORGE M JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, James Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 9, N. W. TAYLOR, D. D., Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College.

The funeral services will be held in the Center Church, of that city, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

ALTMILLER.—At East Norwich, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 9, SOPHIA EMILIE, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of Dr. George and Charlotte Altmiller.

MEADE.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, March 2, of consumption, CHARLES RICHARD MEADE, of the firm of Meade Brothers, aged 31 years 11 months and 9 days.

His remains will be brought to New-York. Notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

Peace to his ashes.

WELLINGTON.—In Boston on Friday, March 5, suddenly, Mr. ALBERT K. WELLINGTON, of New-York.

MARVIN.—At Albany, on Tuesday, March 9 MARY E., wife of Alexander Marvin, in the 57th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10.

$2,000	U. States 5s, '65	103¼	
1,000	N. Y. State 5s, '68	100¾	
10,000	Ill. Int. Imp't '47	100	
1,500	Virginia 6s	93½	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	
37,000	do	84	
2,000	do	83¾	
35,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs	83	
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	80	
500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	97	
2,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	73	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	94	
3,000	do	94½	
1,000	do	94½	
5,000	La C. & M. L. G Bs.	35½	
13,000	do	35	
15	National Bank	110	
5	Metropolitan Bank	104½	
10	Marine Bank	85	
8	Imp. & Traders' B'k	100	
12	Continental Bk	98	
150	Canton Co	24	
150	do	h60	24½
25	Cumb. Coal Co	20	
200	do		19¾
575	do		19
15	Pac. M. S. Co	71	
160	do	70	
100	do	s10	70
100	Cary Improv't Co		9¾
100	do	b60	9½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	90
100	do	b10	90
50	do	b30	90
350	do		89¾
200	do	b30	89¾
100	do	s10	89½
100	do		89¾
50	do	h10	89½
150	do		89¾
1150	do		89
100	do	b6	88½
100	do	b30	89¼
600	Erie Railroad		29
100	do	b15	29
150	do		29¼
285	do		29½
915	do		29¾
50	do		29⅞
200	do	h10	30
100	do	h15	30
510	do		30
200	do	b30	30½
350	do		30¾
100	do	b30	30¾
100	do		30⅞
100	do		31
100	do	s10	31
100	do	b30	31
50	do		31⅛
100	do		31¼
100	do		31⅜
100	do		31½
100	do		31⅝
100	do		31¾
100	do		31⅞
100	do		32
100	do		32⅛
100	do		32¼
100	do		32⅜
100	do		32½
100	do		32⅝
100	do		32¾
100	do		32⅞
100	do		33
100	do		33⅛
100	do		33¼
100	do		33⅜
100	do		33½
100	do		33⅝
100	do		33¾
100	do		33⅞
100	do		34
100	do		34⅛
100	do		34¼
100	do		34⅜
100	do		34½
100	do		34⅝
100	do		34¾
100	do		34⅞
100	do		35
100	do		35⅛
100	do		35¼
100	do		35⅜
100	do		35½
100	do		35⅝
100	do		35¾
100	do		35⅞
100	do		36
100	do		36⅛
100	do		36¼
100	do		36⅜
100	do		36½
100	do		36⅝
100	do		36¾
100	do		36⅞
100	do		37
100	do		37⅛
100	do		37¼
100	do		37⅜
100	do		37½
100	do		37⅝
100	do		37¾
100	do		37⅞
100	do		38
100	do		38⅛
100	do		38¼
100	do		38⅜

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO 2021. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 167 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration Again Beaten on Lecompton in the House—California Mail Transportation—Reported Murder of one of the Kansas Election Judges, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The *coup d'état* of the South Americans in the House to-day, has greatly confused the Democracy. Lecompton was the test, and the Administration was beaten by the votes of Messrs. DAVIS, HARRIS and RICAUD, of Maryland; UNDERWOOD and MARSHALL, of Kentucky; and GILMER, of North Carolina.

The vote stood 97 Lecomoton to 112 Anti-Lecompton. If the absentees had been present, including the Speaker, the vote would have stood 111 Lecompton to 116 Anti-Lecompton.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, is preparing a bill to reduce the cost of mail transportation to California from $800,000 to $600,000, and to divide the business between three lines.

The Select Committee in the House on Printing, Engraving and Binding will favor the contract system. A minority report will advocate a Printing Bureau.

News has reached here that ISAAC MUNDER, one of the Judges of Election at Delaware Crossing, Kansas, on the 4th of January was murdered for swearing that only 43 legal votes were cast on that day.

X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The Anti Lecomptonites are in fine spirits to-night, anticipating a victory to-morrow on the movement of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, to-day in the House. Messrs. BLAIR, of Wisconsin; DAVIS, HARRIS, and RICAUD, of Maryland; GILMER, of North Carolina, and MARSHALL, of Kentucky, are the only members from the Slave States voting with the majority of fifteen, adverse to the Speaker's decision against Mr. HARRIS' question of privilege. These, with the exception of Mr. BLAIR, represent the American party. The Lecomptonites claim that on a previous vote, by which the call of the House was refused by nine majority, twenty-two of their friends, and only five of the Anti-Lecomptonites were absent.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring a line of mail steamers between the city of Philadelphia and the Empire of Brazil. Mr. CAMERON also presented a resolution, calling on the President for the instructions sent to the U. S. Marshal in Utah.

Mr. HUNTER withdrew his motion for an evening session.

Mr. POLK spoke in favor of Kansas. She had all the requisites for admission. She had a Constitution which no one except the Senator from Connecticut denies to be republican in form. That instrument is the deliberate choice of the people in pursuance of law, with all the forms necessary to insure the free expression of the wish of the people. Congress could only ask, in that Constitution republican? In this respect he considered it as unexceptionable as that of any State in the Union. Mr. POLK then proceeded to explain away the alleged election frauds and informalities, denying the statements of WALKER, STANTON and others—that a majority of the voters had been disfranchised, and that the Missourians had invaded the polls in Kansas. There was no necessity, he contended, for such a course, as enough Pro-Slavery men were already in the Territory to control the polls. As to armed invasions from Missouri, he thought the Senators who reiterate the stories concerning them were practicing on the credulity of the country. That the Missouri emigrants should have gone to Kansas armed, may have seemed strange and alarming to immigrants from the poor-houses and Tombs of the Eastern cities—but to people acquainted with frontier life it was nothing unusual. The Missouri immigrants did not use their rifles; they merely staked their claims, and voted peaceably, returning to Missouri to escape the severity of the Winter, and intending to return in the Spring for a permanent residence. The Northern immigrants on the contrary, the sweepings of Eastern cities, came to vote, and remained to vote, and for no other purpose. Seeing this invasion, it was no wonder that the Missourians returned to the homes marked out by them in Kansas, to protect their interests. Mr. POLK then stated the general ground of his opinion why the Lecompton Constitution should pass; restating mainly the arguments of Mr. STEPHENS' majority report, from the House Kansas Committee. He concluded by asserting that all inhabitants of Kansas are not turbulent disorganizers. They are solid men, anxious for peace and quiet. The true course to give that peace, was the passage of the Lecompton bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, commenced by saying that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he felt that it was his duty to defend the Judges of the land against the aspersions thrown upon them with a recklessness and untruthfulness that will yet bring shame upon their accusers. Previous to touching upon that point, however, he would show that it was a vital error to suppose that Slavery was established by positive legislation in the South. Slavery, he contended, was the creature of the common law of England, in which country it existed and was protected by both the common and statute law as far back as the days of Queen ELIZABETH, who herself dealt in slaves. Our ancestors brought the laws and institutions of England to this continent as their birthright, and hence Slavery was the common law of the thirteen original colonies. He here cited various historical data, tracing the history of Slavery in both continents down to the American Revolution, at which time it was the common law of the whole Western Continent. This Slavery, he further contended, was forced as the common law upon the thirteen original colonies, against the urgent remonstrances of the Southern portion; and had not the Northern States abolished it by positive legislation they would be Slave States yet. How then, he asked, can it be asserted that Slavery is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States? He then proceeded to a defence of the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, controverting at length the assertions of the Senators from Maine and Vermont, that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize property in slaves. He said he had never heard that assertion before the Senator from Maine uttered it. He here introduced several forcible illustrations, referring to the Patent, Copyright and other laws, and also cited the case of Prigg vs. the State of Delaware, reading Judge McLEAN'S opinion in that case, deciding that the rights of the South in slaves as property are guaranteed by the Constitution. He dwelt at great length on the Dred Scott case, commenting severely on the Judges who published the minority report. He now approached, he said, with extreme pain, another point. He had been accustomed to reverence the Judges of the land as men who by their eminence and spotless purity of character stood high above the breath of suspicion. A long line of Judges had culminated in a marshal, one of the illustrious men who had succeeded him, it is enough to say that he is worthy to be the successor of that great man. He then paid a glowing eulogium to Judge TANEY; and yet this man, so continued, so pure, so noble, so loved, has been compared by the Senator from Maine, to the infamous JEFFRIES, and charged by the Senator from New-York with having acted in corrupt collusion with the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It was difficult to sit and listen to such insinuations without the blood boiling within us. He read from various documents to show that the Dred-Scott case was in the Missouri Courts before Mr. BUCHANAN went to England, before the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed. Hence it was impossible, as Mr. SEWARD had insinuated, that the Chief Justice and the President could have gambled at cards with Dred Scott playing dummy. Is the Senate of the United States to be insulted with language like this? Shame on the Senator who makes charges like these without the shadow of a support. He concluded with a few remarks touching the Kansas question, ridiculing the Topeka Constitution, and denouncing its authors as a miserable rabble of insurgents, who, having insisted on Topeka or nothing, would get nothing. But Kansas, he assured them, would not be kept bleeding through another Presidential campaign.

The Senate passed the House Printing Deficiency bill, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The bill for the increase of the Army by volunteers was taken up.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, favored the bill, but thought that the disturbances in Utah could be quelled in one campaign, and therefore the increase should be merely temporary. He was not in favor of regulars for this duty, and was opposed to an increase of Executive power at this time, because he had no confidence that it would be properly applied. He thought he knew the motive of the Administration in asking the augmentation of the army. It had staked its existence on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and wanted the additional patronage of 185 army commissions. Kansas admitted, CALHOUN will certify the Pro-Slavery members of the Legislature, and if a disturbance results therefrom, the Executive will have a pretext for using the troops in Kansas. He asserted as a Constitutional principle, that the President has not the power to use the Standing Army except in cases of open public war with a foreign country or of rebellion in a State or Territory, or to repel invasion. Therefore he condemned their employment in the Boston Fugitive Slave law case, in Kansas, or, as last Summer, in Washington, during the Municipal election.

Mr. HASKIN, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege, saying that he and six others, members of the House Kansas Committee, felt it due to themselves to present facts, showing the failure of the Committee to execute the orders of the House.

Mr. LETCHER asked if this was a privileged question.

The Speaker thought it was not.

Mr. HARRIS appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The House refused to do so by 97 against 112.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Tennessee, moved that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. STEPHENS had no objection, provided the majority report be then made.

Mr. HARRIS had no objection to embody that report in the journal and minutes of the Committee which he intended to present. He found that the report was published in the *Union* of to-day, and he thought it singular that it should be spread before the country, in contravention of Parliamentary law and the rules of the House. But he was not willing that the report should be made as the report of the Committee, as he, with six other members of the Committee, declared that the Committee has not discharged its duties under the terms of the resolution appointing them.

A further discussion ensued on this point, when Mr. MARSHALL'S motion was agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, briefly debated the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and directed that it be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass.

The House next took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE, of Ind., made an Anti-Lecompton speech.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, discussed our policy with regard to the Mormon question. He thought the practicable object to be sought is the preservation of our communication with the Pacific. There are two modes to settle this question—peaceably and by war. The former is the most humane and economical, and therefore the best; while the latter would conduce to such a state of affairs as would make a belt for a thousand years of the passes to the Pacific.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, for the equalization of freight charges on railroads.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to reimpose toll on railroads.

By Mr. HUSBELL, to allow railroads to charge additional fare. Also, to allow the New Jersey Northern Railroad to build a portion of their road in this State.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to erect a new City Hall in New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, relative to certain affidavits in criminal proceedings.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the duties and compensation of Executive Departments.

Favorably, to amend the law relating to divorces.

NOTICES.

By Mr. DARLING, to provide for a fair equalization of the State taxes among the several Counties of the State.

By Mr. NOXON, to reduce the fees under the code of procedure in cases of default.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law relative to the formation of gas-light companies.

Also, to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for the collection of costs awarded in special cases.

By Mr. SMITH, to incorporate the Ravenswood Lyceum.

By Mr. FOOTE, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of New-York.

By Mr. ELY, to repeal the law organizing the Wardens of the Port of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to increase the number of Harbor-masters of New-York to 16, and fix their salary.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the law allowing Railroad Companies to assess their own property.

The bill amending the law of 1857 relative to Port Wardens, was referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution that the Committee on Literature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and increasing the length of the term of office of members of the Board of Education in the City of New-York, and whether it would not be advisable to prescribe some additional conditions of eligibility of members of such Board.

The bill relating to the Metropolitan Police was then taken up and debated. It was made the special order for Tuesday next, at noon.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and went into Committee of the Whole on the Kansas concurrent resolutions.

Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. J. D. WILLARD and Mr. JOHNSON spoke, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY ...ALBANY, Thursday, March 11.

The morning session was occupied in debating the bill to amend the International Bridge Charter, by abolishing the clause obliging the company to keep a steam-tug at the draw, and to open the draw at all times to passing vessels.

Strong opposition was made by Messrs. HITCHINSON VANDORN, DAYTON and others.

Progress was reported on the bill to extend the time of the Commission to examine into the condition of the Public Schools in New-York, and it was then ordered to a third reading.

The Detention of the America.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11.

The British mail steamship *America* left for Liverpool *via* Halifax, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., as announced yesterday. She was detained a short time by touching on the mud, the tide being unfavorable, which is the extent of her being aground. She passed Boston light 4½ o'clock.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.

A heavy snow-storm prevails to-night along the coast as far as Cape Sable, and as the *America* did not leave Boston as early as usual yesterday, by four or five hours, she is not likely to arrive here before 9 to 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. For the accommodation of the business public, the lines will connect through with New-York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall street, will be likely to arrive here in season to be put on board the steamer.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11.

The address for the removal of Judge LORING passed the House to-day by 127 Yeas to 106 Nays. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER G. D. COOK IN DISTRESS—THE BRITISH SCHOONER UNCLE TOM ASHORE.

HAMPTON ROADS, Thursday, March 11.

The schooner *G. D. Cook*, from New-York for Richmond, put in here to-day with loss of foresail and anchor. She will proceed on her voyage to-morrow.

The British schooner *Uncle Tom*, from Halifax for City Point, is ashore on Hampton Bar. Assistance has gone down to her. She will get off by discharging part of her cargo.

LOSS OF SCHOONER J. & P. CHASE—CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, March 11.

The schooner *J. & P. Chase*, from Gloucester for New-York, with a cargo of mackerel, went ashore on the east end of Nantucket on Monday night. Crew and part of the cargo saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Important from Mexico.

GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT—ITS DOWNFALL CERTAIN—BATTLE EXPECTED—GEN. ALVAREZ IN THE FIELD AGAINST ZULOAGA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 11.

The steamer *Tennessee* with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., has arrived here.

The papers are filled with the details of civil war in the States of Guerrero, Michoican, Queretera and Guanajuato which display the strongest disaffection to the new Government.

Generals DOBLADO, PARODI and ARTEAGA are fortified at Celaya in the State of Guanajuato.

Six thousand men and twenty-seven pieces of artillery, belonging to the Government forces, were near Celaya, awaiting reinforcements, where it was supposed an action would take place.

Robbery after robbery was reported.

General ALVAREZ was in the field, with 3,000 cavalry, against the new Government.

The downfall of ZULOAGA was considered certain. It was rumored that the new Government already pronounced for, at Guadalajara and Garzca, has possession of Tamplce, which was in the Federal interest.

The whole country was in a lamentable condition.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 11.

Advices from Kansas state that Gov. DENVER has issued a proclamation, pronouncing a circular purporting to be instructions for enrolling the Kansas militia, and signed J. H. LANE, to be illegal, and a usurpation of power.

[We understand that a private letter received in this City from Kansas states that Mr. MUNDAY, who was reported by telegraph to have been killed by political opponents, accidentally shot himself, and that his death had nothing whatever to do with the political disturbances of the Territory.]

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The Southern mail from all points, as late is due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

A Murderer Sentenced.

BRANTFORD, N. Y., Wednesday, March 11.

JOHN NICHOLS was to-day sentenced to be hung on Sept. 8, for the murder of EDMOND BURNS.

The Steamer Canada.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11—11 P. M.

The weather is quite thick below and there is little prospect of the steamer *Canada* coming up to-night. Wind fresh and blowing from the northwest.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 11.

Two hundred and twelve towns give HAILE 4,976 majority.

The House stands so far 191 Republicans to 80 Democrats.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time, Mar. 11	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	16°az	Raining.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	W.	10°az	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	W.	26°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	26°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	W.	21°az	Clear.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	46°az	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E	A. M.	—	22°az	Cloudy and mild.
Quebec, Up'r Can	A. M.	—	16°az	———
Quebec, Low'r Can	A. M.	—	18°az	———
Washington	P. M.	S.	52°az	Delightful.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	S. E.	34°az	Indicating snow.
New-York	P. M.	W.	40°az	Clear—bar. 29.750.
Philadelphia	P. M.	S. S. W.	46°az	Clear—bar. 29.46.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	S. W.	—	Warm—sum'r-like.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Warm—pleasant.
Hornellsville	P. M.	W.	—	Warm and pleas't.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	50°az	Clear.
Port Jervis	P. M.	W.	—	Mild.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	54°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	S. E.	35°az	Snowing.
Eastport, Me.	P. M.	S. S. W.	28°az	Snowing.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. E.	30°az	Snowing.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	S.	34°az	Like rain.
Sackville, Me.	P. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	S.	30°az	Hazy.
New-York	P. M.	W.	41°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	...	32°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	...	30°az	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	S. E.	45°az	Raining.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	32°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	P. M.	—	45°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	N.	42°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	P. M.	—	49°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	P. M.	—	59°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	P. M.	W.	44°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	50°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	W.	46°az	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	P. M.	—	47°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	P. M.	N. W.	37°az	Cloudy.
Pre du Chien	P. M.	N.	42°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Portage City	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	P. M.	—	40°az	Clear.
Pedford, Pa.	P. M.	W.	38°az	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	46°az	Clear.
Carlisle, Pa.	P. M.	W.	44°az	Cloudy.
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	42°az	Clear.
Lancaster, Pa	P. M.	S. W.	50°az	Clear.

Fires.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 108 Liberty-street, occupied by POSANS & BROTHERS, shirt manufacturers. The stock was damaged about $500 worth. Insured for $2,000 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company: $2,000 in the Manhattan; and $1,500 in the Irving. The first floor was occupied by A. FRANK & Co., fancy dry goods. Their stock was slightly damaged by smoke; fully insured. The fire originated in the rear basement. Mr. FRANK fortunately discovered it in time to give the alarm before it got under much headway.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 49 Broadway, occupied by MARCUS & SCHULTZ, as a cigar store. Messrs. MARCUS & SCHULTZ estimate their loss at $2,000. Insured in the Astor Fire Insurance Company for $1,000. The building belonged to REINHARDT & KINER; it was damaged $200 worth. Fully insured.

FALSE ALARM.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a false alarm of fire was rung for the Eighth District.

Coroner's Inquest.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner CONNERY, yesterday, took the *ante-mortem* examination of Mrs. BARBARA HANNE, who was stabbed in the head with a pair of shears a few days since, at her residence, No. 86 Avenue B, by JOSEPH BECK, a journeyman tailor in the employ of her husband. She states that BECK and herself had a dispute relative to the payment of a wash-bill, when she became enraged at BECK, and seizing a mop, struck him over the head. He seized her by the throat, and stabbed her in the neck and on the hands with a pair of shears; after which she ran away. Dr. FINELL gave it as his opinion that the injured woman would not survive. BECK has been arrested and locked up to await the result of her injuries.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met on Wednesday, but transacted no business. The following is the weekly report:

No. of emigrants arrived to March 3, 1858	4,757
No. of emigrants arrived since to March 10	185
Total	4,942
To same date in 1857	10,984

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	1,762	1,615	1,899
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	106	108	150
Total	1,868	1,723	2,049

Balance in bank, Jan. 1		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 3	$10,899 01	
Receipts since, to March 10, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	1,719 73—	12,618 74
Total		$44,774 63
Disbursements as per previous account, to March 3	$20,094 08	
Sundry expenses of Feb. 24 and March 3	9,432 10—	$29,526 18
Balance of Commutation Fund		$15,248 45

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

THE ARMY.

The Harney and Sumner Affair.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

General W. S. HARNEY and Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, the parties to the difficulty now to be passed upon by this Court-Martial, both reached town this morning, and put up at separate hotels. I find that a strong feeling of sympathy for Colonel SUMNER exists among the people of the place. This arises in part from the old acquaintanceship between him and them. Before the time of the Mexican War, Colonel SUMNER was stationed in command at this post, and by his popular manners and the good order maintained among his soldiers, endeared himself to the citizens. It is natural that the pending trial should be regarded here with a great deal of interest. Of the merits of the case, the public can know nothing until the production of the testimony.

The Court-Martial opened at the Barracks at 11 o'clock this morning. Two of the officers detailed for service upon it were, however, detained by bodily infirmity, and this cause, together with a demand from Col. SUMNER for the presence of an officer now in St. Louis, who is deemed a material witness for the defence, operated to shorten the proceedings materially; so that in reality nothing has been done to-day. Upon the organization of the Court, the duty of presiding officer fell to Quartermaster-General JESUP. At the General's right, sat Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH; at his left, Gen. SYLVESTER CHURCHILL, Inspector-General of the Army. At the end of the table sat Col JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel of the Subsistence Department, a brother of the late lamented Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and so like him that the resemblance is instantly recognizable. Near Col. TAYLOR sat Col. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, of the Mounted Rifles, a son of Senator CRITTENDEN, and the present commander at this post. The Judge-Advocate, Major JOHN F. LEE, sat opposite the President.

The formal organization having been completed, the parties whose names are brought prominently forward as the principal actors in the scene took up their positions—Gen. HARNEY, the accuser, occupied the back room, which opened by folding-doors into the apartment occupied by the Court; Col. SUMNER, the defendant in the case, remained with the Court in the front room. Neither was attended by counsel to-day. Very few spectators were present, and they were chiefly officers belonging to the post, attired in undress uniform.

The Court being now ready to proceed to business, the Judge-Advocate inquired of Col. SUMNER if he wished to wait for anything?

Col. SUMNER replied that he would prefer to wait for Col. LEE, then ill. In response to another query, the Colonel declared he had no objection to offer to any officer then present, detailed for duty at the Court.

Judge-Advocate LEE then read the order convening the Court, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1858.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 33.—By direction of the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial will assemble at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Detail for the Court.

Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General John E. Wool.
Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith.
Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill, Inspector-General.
Colonel Joseph Plympton, 10th Infantry.
Colonel Francis Lee, 2d Infantry.
Brevet Colonel Justin Dimick, Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Artillery.
Brevet Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Subsistence Department.
Colonel Henry K. Craig, Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Crittenden, Regiment Mounted Riflemen.
Brevet Major John F. Lee, Judge-Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Major J. F. LEE, Judge-Advocate.

A telegraphic dispatch from General WOOL, dated at Washington, was then read, announcing his inability to be present.

Some consultation now took place as to the hours of meeting, and the propriety of an immediate adjournment till to-morrow. The decision to adjourn at once, to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and continue in session till 3 P. M., was finally announced,—when Colonel SUMNER rose to inform the Court that he should need Colonel CROSSMAN as a witness, to show the origin of the difficulty between himself and General HARNEY; that this officer was in St. Louis, but that he considered his presence here indispensable.

The Court reserved decision upon granting an order for the appearance of Colonel CROSSMAN until to-morrow; upon that decision turns the question of the length of the session of the Court. Should it be decided to send for Colonel CROSSMAN, he would require at least three days to reach Carlisle, even if apprised by the telegraph of the necessity of his presence. Colonel SUMNER pressed the importance of this officer's evidence, on the ground that he was present at the beginning of the difficulty, and is cognizant of all the facts. Colonel CROSSMAN is attached to the Quartermaster's Department.

Pending the question, the Court-Martial adjourned until to-morrow.

Of course, in this incomplete state of preparation for the trial, the specific charges and specifications against Colonel SUMNER are not yet made public properly. I may indicate the leading points of General HARNEY'S charges and the reasons assigned. The charges are three in number, viz.:

1. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

2. Sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, in violation of article XXV. of the articles of war.

3. Upbraiding an officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of article XXVIII. of the articles of war.

The alleged proofs of these violations of the regulations consist of two letters, addressed by Col. SUMNER to General HARNEY, in Washington. These letters read as follows:

LETTER NO. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: As more than 24 hours have passed since my note to you of yesterday, I have a right to presume that you do not intend to answer it. I have, therefore, to invite you to leave this city with me to-morrow evening, to go to any place you may designate. I send this note privately, to avoid committing any friend as long as possible. An early answer is requested. I am, with due regard,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY.

LETTER NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received, with great surprise, your note last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer for an official act, and afterwards refuse to apologize, or to give him that satisfaction which a man has a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c., E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY.

The letter of Gen. HARNEY to which No. 2 above is a reply, is not at hand, but it is simply a declination to accompany the Colonel out of the District for any purposes of a hostile meeting. I give Col. SUMNER'S letters because I propose immediately to produce the two sections of the Articles of War which General HARNEY claims to have been violated by the sending of these letters respectively. The letter of the army regulations is plain enough, both in article 25 and 28. The sending of a challenge must be proved, however, before the offender can be made amenable. The articles read as follows:

SENDING A CHALLENGE A CRIME.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment at the discretion of a Court-Martial.

REFUSING A CHALLENGE NO SIN.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers or soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

There is the law, and there is the offence charged as having been committed against the law aforesaid. The case is likely to be interesting, but very considerably lengthy, if the Court happen to favor Colonel SUMNER'S application for his St. Louis witness.

I am desired to correct the only inaccuracy into which your Washington correspondent has fallen in the accounts he has given of this difficulty. Colonel SUMNER is *not* under sentence of suspension. The sentence of the Court-martial in the Deas case having been remitted by the reviewing officer, General SMITH, Colonel SUMNER is therefore in the enjoyment of his full rank and pay. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CARLISLE, Penn., Thursday, March 11.

The Court-Martial to try Colonel SUMNER met this morning. All the members were present except General WOOL, who is still sick. Colonel SUMNER was arraigned on two charges:

First—For the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second—For violation of the Article of War prohibiting the sending of a challenge to fight a duel.

Colonel SUMNER pleads "Not Guilty."

The prosecution presents the correspondence between the parties, and rests its case upon it.

The following are the specifications against Col. SUMNER:

Specification first—That Col. SUMNER did at Syracuse, on the 18th of January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with General HARNEY, out of an official matter, namely, an answer made by General HARNEY in response to questions of the Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth, concerning his prejudice or bias against Col. SUMNER.

Second—That Col. SUMNER did at Washington, on the 15th of February, 1858, on account of General HARNEY'S refusal to reply to the interrogatories, send a challenge in violation of the twenty-fifth article of War.

Third—The charge is upbraiding another officer, for refusing a challenge in violation of the twenty-eighth article of war. And the specification is contained in the letter of Col. SUMNER of the 16th of February.

The following is an abstract of the correspondence submitted in evidence:

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1857, asking HARNEY to meet him at St. Louis to settle the difficulty.

A letter from PLEASONTON, General HARNEY'S adjutant, to Colonel SUMNER, returning his letter by HARNEY'S order.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, from Syracuse, fixing the 20th of March as a day to meet HARNEY at St. Louis. It is dated the 18th of January, and propounds the query whether HARNEY intended personal disrespect by his language at the Court Martial at Leavenworth.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Syracuse Jan. 22, censuring him for violating the sanctity of a private letter, and denying that he was under HARNEY'S orders.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Syracuse, Jan. 24, altering the time of meeting to the 12th of March.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 14, repeating the queries put from Syracuse.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 15, inviting HARNEY to leave the city the next day for any place that HARNEY might designate. This is the letter which it is charged was sent as a challenge.

A letter from HARNEY to SUMNER, dated Washington, Feb. 15, acknowledging the receipt of SUMNER'S note of Feb. 14 and others; denouncing the former as improper to be addressed to his (SUMNER'S) commanding officer, and stating his (HARNEY'S) intention to bring it to the notice of a Court-Martial.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 16, acknowledging the receipt of HARNEY'S letter, and stigmatizing HARNEY'S action in insulting his brother officer and in refusing him apology or satisfaction, as conduct utterly unworthy of further notice.

A transcript of the proceedings at Fort Leavenworth were accepted by the Court as evidence, showing HARNEY'S language and SUMNER'S reply.

The first witness for the defence, Col. FRANCIS LEE, confirmed the evidence of the transcript of proceedings.

Col. SUMNER said he should require the evidence of Col. HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, to prove his intention.

The Court was cleared to deliberate, and it was decided to admit the evidence, when the Court adjourned.

Col. HARRIS arrived this afternoon, and will be examined to-morrow, which will probably close the proceedings of the Court.

Colonel SUMNER is assisted in his defence by Hon. F. WATTS.

City Items.

At a meeting of the American Geological and Statistical Society, Thursday evening, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Esq., presiding, the section of the Society on Meteorology was organized. A paper was read by J. DISTURNELL on the influence of climate upon civilization, and the distribution and condition of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The Recording Secretary offered some remarks on the distribution of certain orders of animals, and explained the structure of a barometer then exhibited. It was resolved that meetings of the section be held on the second Monday of the subsequent months of the season.

There was a great crush of colored people last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, on the occasion of the first anniversary of "The I. O. of the J. R. Giddings and Jolliffe Union Association of the City of New-York." Delegations, in full regalia, were present from fifteen other male and female colored societies. The exercises consisted of singing, speech-making and recitations. All passed off very pleasantly.

A gentleman from New-Jersey, at the North Dutch prayer meeting on Wednesday, spoke of the interesting morning prayer meetings held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, and said that among the late converts was Ex-Governor PENNINGTON; he and a converted Roman Catholic Irish servant-girl lately united with the First Presbyterian Church on the same day.

The revival in the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S) continues with unabated interest. We learn that between forty and fifty persons have applied for admission into church-membership at the next communion season on Sunday week. A large number of the converts are young men.

The funeral of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER took place yesterday, at his residence, in Fourth-avenue, and was very largely attended, some seventy or eighty persons being present. The services were those of the Swedenborgian Church, and were conducted by Professor BUSH. The corpse was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Comptroller against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, was to have been continued yesterday before Recorder BARNARD, but in consequence of Mr. GRAHAM'S absence it was postponed to Wednesday next.

ROGER MOFFAT, of No. 28 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, was arrested and committed yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. WILLIAM CAIN was arrested charged with being concerned in stealing the same goods.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held inquests on the bodies of EMMA MCMANUS, aged 16, and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, aged 3 years, both of whom were burned to death. Verdicts, in both cases, "accidental death."

By the bursting of a water pipe at No. 86 Nassau-street yesterday morning, the occupants of the building sustained a damage of several thousand dollars.

The New-York correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* names GEORGE LAW as among the subjects of the great awakening; we hear it from no other source.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By an arrival from St. Domingo, we learn that BAEZ still holds his own against SANTA ANNA, and is supplied with provisions, &c., in abundance from Curacoa. He has purchased a number of Curacoa schooners and has converted them into men-of-war.

Excursion of the Turkish Admiral on Board the New Revenue-Cutter Harriet Lane.

Visit to the Navy-Yard.

The Turkish Admiral and suite made an excursion down the bay yesterday on board the new Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, after paying a visit to the Navy-Yard, and as the day was remarkably fine, and the objects he inspected were of the kind he came to see, his Highness must have felt himself more at ease and enjoyed himself better than on any other occasion since his arrival.

At 10½ A. M., the hour previously appointed, the Aldermanic Committee, with the carriages, were at the St. Nicholas, and

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Resignation of Lord Palmerston---The Leviathan, &c.

We obtain some further intelligence of interest from our files of European papers by the *Kangaroo*.

As the most intereeting feature in the news is the resignation of the Palmerston Ministry, we give numaroua extracts from London journals commenting on that event. The London *Times* says:

"The defeat of the present Administration on the Chinese question (Mr. COBDEN'S amendment) occurred on the 3d of Merch, 1857. On that occasion the majority againet them wes 16, the numbers being 263 and 247. These would form (with tellers and the Speaker) a House of 515 members, whereas, on Friday last the numbers (including tellers) formed a House of 453 members. The almost perfect identity of the majority will not escape notice."

The London *News* has reason to know that the majority against the Government on Friday night would have hecn larger than it was but for the fact that several members mistook the lobby, end went out for Ministers when they supposed they were voting for Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S resolution.

We read in the London *Times* of the 26th ult.:

"The *William Singer* freight ship, Capt. J. FARLEY, got ashore on Sunday at Brook Ledge, (where Her Mejesty's frigate *Sphynx* was stranded some years ago,) at the back of the Isle of Wight, and was in some danger. She was bound from Callao, laden with guano. On the disaster being notified to the Uni-ed States Consular Agent at Cowes, two tugs were promptly sent off to her assistance, and on application to the American Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, (Chevalier PAPPALARDO,) Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, the Commander-in-Chief, promptly dispatched the tug *Echo* with hands, boats, and gear, to aid the others. These timely aids ware successful, and the ship was towed yesterday into Cowes harbor.'

We find the following in the Turin correspondence of the London *News*:

"To conclude my reports from Genoa, I may tell you that the day before yesterday a vessel quitted that port which conveys an Italian colony to America. They will disembark in Mexico, and on the River Tecolutla they will found a town, by the name of "Luisa degli Italiani" Their leader is Colonel LUIGI MASI, a Roman, who has been Secretary to the Prince of CANINO. Whilst residing as a refugee at Nervi, a little town near Genoa, he discovered in the mountains of the Lunigiana a most abundant mine of pyrites, of the best quality; and having sold his discovery to a French Company, and thus, for a poor man, suddenly become tolerably wealthy, he hae now resolved to establish an Italian colony in America. I mention this incident to you, becanse it is a new thing to us, since by the strange whims of fortune it has so happened that in the land which was discovered hy the Genoeee COLUMBUS, and named after AMERICO VESPUCCI, not even a village has existed in which the Italian flag should wave, or the harmonious language of DANTE should be spoken".

The Resignation of the Palmerston Ministry.

From the London Times, (supporter of Lord Palmerston.)

The first thing we hear of the Earl of DERBY'S Cabinet, is that Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who has got on so remarkebly well with the Indian Directors, is to have the Board of Control; and to induce the Directors to swallow the control of a man whom they have recalled from India, the India Bill is to be thrown to the winds. Such is the valne of Parliamentary time and labor in the hands of amateur statesmen. Of course, Lord MALMESBURY returns to the Foreign Office, and the British nation, having performed only a half-prostration to NAPOLEON III., and made only half amends by enduring his objurgations in silence, is now to complete its anhmission by putting NAPOLEON'S private friend end apologist in the Foreign Office. If we are now to be civil to the French Emperor, Lord MALMESBURY is the best master of the ceremonies for the purpose. The Ministry of War is, it is said, to be given to General PEEL, who has shown such wonderful powers of keeping on good terms with everybody by making everything pleasant, and allowing nohody except the newspapers to be in the wrong. When he first takes his seat on the Treasury Bench we trust he will show that the Commander-in-Chief of our Chinese Expedition gave the best proof of his qu ification for the post by leaving it and cooing home. As Mr. GLADSTONE will not he Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. DISRAELI will succeed Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, with the uncontested leadership of his party in the Commons. Sir F THESIGER, we are told, is to be Lord Chancellor, and, if so, nobody, except perhaps Lord CAMPBELL, will grudge him such long-deferred honor. The only serious re-uff Lord DERBY has received, so it is said, has been from his own son No wonder that a young noble of such talent and self-respect should object to be made a yearly sacrifice to filial love. Had Icarus seen his father Dedalus mount up to the skies, and then come down in a shower of feathers, he would probably have hesitated to put on his own wings. Lord STANLEY has come down once in this fashion, and apparently declines to do so again Such is the Cabinet—such in what it has, and what it has not, that the Radicals have resolved to inflict on the country, in spite for Lord PALMERSTON'S not having stood out more expressly, fully, absolutely, and indignantly for the unrestricted right of asylum, whoever the favored objects, and whatever use they might make of it

We don't mean to say that Mr. MILNER GIBSON has not hit a blot. It Lord DERBY has luck thrown in his way, so also has the member for Ashton. As one looks back it is almost inconceivable, had it not actually happened, that Lord PALMERSTON should encounter Parliament with such a concurrence of facts as a French dispatch of unusually violent and overbearing tone publicly recorded, and yet not publicly answered, and legislation thereupon commenced in the British House of Commons This is all that we were permitted to know, and the world at large could only set up what it knew It transpired, indeed, privately, and now by means of a dispatch from Lord COWLEY, it is declared publicly, that Lord PALMERSTON had immediately instructed Lord COWLEY to explain matters to the Emperor. No doubt this was done as well as Lord COWLEY says it was, and with all the effect he claims for the operation. But, unfortunately, it was an operation that began and ended with the parties immediately concerned. whereas something more was due to the world. The error was that of lovers, who may record their vows in the sight of Heaven, but forgot that society also had a voice in their affairs. Had WALEWSKI'S dispatch heen a private and confidential note, to be shown to no one but Lord CLARENNON, it might have been answered as privately. But that was not the intention of the dispatch. It was discharged over this island from a monster mortar, accompanied with a fira of more noisy, flashing, and offensive projectiles, and it called for a reply that should at least rise as high and range as far We are told, indeed, that the private instructions sent to Lord COWLEY were only meant to conspire with the soothing effects of time in preparing the Imperial mind for a more regular dispatch that was to be forthcoming. This confesses the whole fault, for if it is admitted that a formal and public reply was still due, it was but natural the House of Commons should ask why it had not been paid. So we repeat thet a blot has been hit. The enemy has found a joint in the mit isterial harness and has not failed tu pierce it, with what advantage to their country or themselves remains to be seen. For our part, we do not see the logic which would inflict a six months' comnion of Tories over us as a penalty for an omitted or delayed dispatch At whose cost is the eln atoned? Why is England to suffer becanse PALMERSTON dit not act quite up to the occasion at a critical and rather difficult juncture? On whose side are the sympathies of the Radical Party? Is it any pleasure to them to see the whole Liberal side banished from office, the Liberal cause thrown back for no one can say how long, and the Conservatives quietly stepping in to reap the honors due to the disgraced statesmen? We can understand private feelings coming in—and heaven knows there is scope enough for private feelings in the present state of politics and English society—hut every man of true patriotism, every man of common sense, represses such feelings, and does not permit them to warp his judgment on any question of the public good. Have the Radicals really seized an opportunity of avenging themselves on the old exclusive Whig aristocracy, even at the cost of flattering the equal pride of the Tories? We are driven to some reason or other out of the way to account for the suicidal act of letting in Lord DERBY to reign over us. It has, indeed, been said that, the worse iho Government, the nearer step it was to a really good one, and that what we had most to dread was a tolerable one. We ere not edepts at snch transcendental politica. We don't like a Government the more the worse it is. So we think we lose by heing handed over to Lord DERBY; and we cannot thenk the gentlemen who have effected the transaction.

From the London News, (Whig.)

Lord PALMERSTON nrrived at this pince shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. His interview with the Queen was hriaf, and we believe his lordship departed from the ordinary practice of retiring Premiers in not advising his sovereign as to the quarter in which she might best apply to find a successor to office. Her Mejesty, whose constitutional knowledge could dispense with the aid thus withheld, sent for the Earl of DERBY, end appointed an interview with him after Divine Service yesterday morning. The result of the interview, with its sequel, will be authentically stated to-night in Parliament. No doubt is felt that, little as Lord DERBY is inclined to undertake the toils and cares of office, for the sake of his credit, as the head of a party, he must now seriously exert himself to construct a Government. In the Tory camp hope end fear mingle and alternately prevail. Many high offices in the State were readily allotted yesterday by the more speculative Conservatives. Lord MALMESBURY would take charge of the Foreign-Office, where his intimate friendship with the Emperor of the Freuch, it is thought, would prove useful, not to speak of his experience in that department. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S special knowledge of India would qualify him for the Presidentship of the Board of Cnntrol, if he were not wanted for the Ministry of War, which some assign to him, and others to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. In these arrangements the Privy Seal is given to Lord St. LEONARNS, and Sir FREDERIC THESIGER is made Lord Chancellor. Appointments such as these are easily made; but the real difficulty is to get an administration which shall be able to make a figure in the House of Commons. Everything here turns upon the decision of Mr. GLADSTONE, the only member of the Peel party of whom the Tories heve any hope. The aid of Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, it is understood, is not to he obtained; but with Mr. GLADSTONE to lead the House of Commons, the experiment of a Conservative Cabinet would he made. Meanwhile, the personal friends of Lord PALMERSTON do not speak of him as out of the held. Their language implies a belief that he is inevitable; that his sudden resignation will demonstrate for a few days the helplessness of the Queen end country without his aid, and that afterwards he will be summoned back with acclamations, to pass a Conspiracy Bill, or any other which he may choose. If such were his Lordship's thoughts, his conduct in declining to recommend an adviser to tha Queen would he partially explained. The result of the division of Saturday morning was instantly telegraphed to Paris and the principal capitals of Europe.

From the London Star (Cobden Organ).

But is the Queen's Government tu he carried on? Not, we venture to predict, by Lord DERBY,—who has accepted, we are informed, her Majesty's commission to endeavor to form an Administration. Although superior in debating power to the late Government, a Derby Ministry would lahur under latal disqualificatione. Not only would its natural adherents count less than one-third of tae House of Commons, hut they have no great party to fall heck npon in the conetimencies. Conservatism hes no power, except in coalition with stagnaot Liberalism—ageinst which the country has vigorously pronounced. There must be a Reform hill, and something more than such a Reform hill as Lord PALMERSTON would have offered. Lord DERBY may, to be sure, endeavor to carry on for a few mouths, by coaxing into his cabinet a man of such distinguished abilities and unimpeachable uprightness as Mr. GLADSTONE. But we trust that su eminent a statesman and orator has sufficient sagadity to perceive, that whilst a Conserveiive ministiy is impossible without him, it cannot long be possible with him. By forsaking the men with whom he now sits, and usually acts, he will be doing injustice alike to his own best sympathies and noblest prospects. He has a rigat to be impatient of exclusion from office,—if impatient he he,—hut a temporary partition of place with Mr. DISRAELI, may lose him even the power he now enjoya. If for no other reason, he should refuse alliance with men committed to a measure of repression similar to the Conspiracy hill. To get rid of the Palmerston Government, with its arrogance at home and its truckling abroad, its submission to national dishonor and its disturb ance of the world's peace, is a gain to England and to humanity. But to obtain the highest amount of gain from so hopeful an event, we must have a Ministry including those three great elements of sincerity, ability and progress, indicated by the names of RUSSELL, GLADSTONE and GIBSON.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ.)

Lord DERBY, with his well-known calvalry, has come boldly to the rescue, and, in spite of the perils and difficulties in which Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues contrived to involve the State, has accepted the onerous post of Prime Minister of England. At this moment the noble Earl is engaged forming his Cabinet; and we do not anticipate that he will meet with much difficulty in completing his arrangements, so that new writs will be speedily issued, and Parliament adjourned for a short interval. The Ministry will be composed of statesmen resolved to defend the best interests and the welfare of England, and to uphold her honor both at home and abroad. The determined attitude assumed by Lord DERBY at the reopening of Parliament; his declaration, uttered amidst the acclamations of the assembled Peers, that the honor of England must be maintained, her liberties preserved inviolate, and her policy rendered free and independent, at once pointed him out as the coming man. The public speedily responded to his patriotic appeal, and politicians entertaining the most opposite opinions hailed him as England's deliverer. His firm and beneficent rule in 1852 is not forgotten, nor are the repeated admissions of the some of the noble Earl's most violent opponents, that the summary and unjust dismissal of his Government at the close of that year was one of greatest misfortunes that ever happened to this country. Lord PALMERSTON'S Premiership has played havoc with his reputation. Before he grasped the reins he was something; now everything is destioyed. Wars and emprolments are the legacy which he bequeaths to his successor, and he has been expelled from office simply because he could not govern. The statute book can boast of no useful additions, the results of superior statesmanship, and his short reign, will be remembered as the most calamitous and gloomy in the annals of the nineteenth century.

THE LEVIATHAN.

From the London Times, Feb. 21.

It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the *Leviathan*, which lately occupied so large a share of their attention, and the questions about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed towards her final destination—the water The fact, however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the vessel was floated off her cradles, and she sits remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old Old Ing vate, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent ornament of the river's bank. But though, as we have said, nothing worth speaking of in the way of work, has been done about the *Leviathan* herself, a very great deal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are going on to her final completion and fitting for sea. With regard to this point, a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the time it will be necessary to fit her out, and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for sea-going service. As far as the first-named subject is concerned, we believe we could be found correct in stating that the total cost of remaining hen fittings, outling on board stores &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea will not exceed £120,000, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as he company finding it to be in possession of the yard at Millwall, where new occasion houses are to will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. It only, however, is once the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to substitute what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the hut dong of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c., a third for the fitting, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the interior fitting, and so on. By this arrangement of course every part of the process will be pushed on simultaneously, and the last touch to the vessel will be given in the shortest possible time. The vessel at present is to be fitted as a screw steamer only, and the paddle-wheels will not be put on her at present. It is the intention of the company to have her ready for sea by the month of July, and to send her out on her first voyage—five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached, varying from 40 to 160 fathoms. When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her, but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch, she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the side-ways, and require two of THOMAN'S largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress, a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of hoisting in the iron work of the masts, the intermediate shaft, heavy boats, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmasts has already been completed, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board. There are to be six masts in all, three square-rigged and three rigged with fora and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and riveted together in the same manner as the sides of tha ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons, exclusive of yards or rigging. Each mast rests in a square column of plate iron which reaches dtiect from the keel to the upper deck, and is riveted and built into all of the successive docks through which it passes. In case of it ever becoming necessary to cut away the masts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it is made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing rigging, which in the case of the *Leviathan*, will be all of wire rope and of the most massiva kind, other precautions have to be taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary. To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through iron rings in such a manner that as far as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned, a single man would be sufficient to cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from tho ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and topmast-yards of the square-rigged masts will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line-of-battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it was made of wood. as is usualty the case.

We have said that the company are about to remove their plants and materials to anuther yard on the Surrey side of the river, and such is the fact, and all the works of Millwall are in the chaotic state which usually portends a change of location even in small establishments, and which, of conrse, displays itself in ten-fold intensity in a yard where the largest ship of which the world has ever seen or heard has just been turned off to its moorings. But, great as is the change which these preparations make and imply it is really nothing to what the absence of the *Leviathan* herself from the yard has already occasioned. In fact, it seems at tha first glance as if one whole side of the yard had been taken away, or swept into the river by some extraordinary flood tide. The *débris*, too, of the launching apparatus, the piles of gigantic timbers, masses of rails, hydraulic rams, screw jacks, iron drums, chain cables, groups of oiles, windlasses, &c., all huddled together in loextricable confusion, give to the whole place the aspect of some gigantic workshop which has suddenly been leveled with the earth and ruined by some tremendous catastrophe. We believe no attempt will be made to draw out any of the many hundred piles driven into the earth for one purpose or another during the course of the launch. More with a view of satisfying scruples on this subject than with any other object some one or two have been "extracted," but tha efforts required to draw them involved such heavy labor that the wages of the workmen employed amounted to more than double the value of the piles thamselves. They will therefore be suffered to remain where they are, only sawing off the uppermost parts level with the earth. In one portion of the yard the men are employed night and day in turning the monstrous intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines. This shaft is probably for its size the finest specimen of forged iron that has ever been pruuuced at any works. It was made at Glasgow, and in the rough weighed some 34 tons. This is the third that has been forged for the paudle-engines of the *Leviathan*. In both the former ones, when the manufacture was almost completed, such flaws were discovered in their substance as made them worthless, and from the immense size of the shaft, and the necessity for its being of the most perfect strength and solidity throughout, considerable anxiety was at one time entertained as to the possibility of getting one made at all in time for the starting of the vessel next autumn. All doubts have, forever, been set at rest by the arrival of the present shaft, which is now being completed in the turning lathe. There are not many lathes in the Kingdom of sufficient size and strength, to turn a shaft of this kind, since apart from its own weight, it has counterbalancing masses of iron to relieve the strain on the lathe in turning it round, which brings up the whole mass to about 60 tons. This is turned slowly at about one revolution per minute, the cutters, of which there are two, one at each side, shaving off long thin strips of the cold metal at the rate of about one hundred weight per hour. By the company turning this shaft for themselves, they effect an immense saving per hundredweight in its entire cost, which in a piece of metalwork of such size, and one in the manufacture of which so many risks had to be encountered, of course ran into to a considerable sum. With regard to the future of the *Leviathan* herself, there is perhaps no question more frequently asked by the public than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs or her bottom requiring cleaning. This question, however, has, we are glad to say, been satisfactorily decided, though not quite as regards docking her There are some docks, we believe, in Liverpool which are long enough to take in the *Leviathan* if their entrances were only wide in proportion; but, as they all fail in this latter important particular, the great vassel when she wants cleaning will have to be gridironed, as the screw colliers are—that is, run aground on rows of piles laid along the river's side for the purpose, and the tide of course will leave her dry at each low water. A spot has been chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this place the *Leviathan* will be taken as often as she needs repairs or cleaning. It is almost a pity, however, that no "gridiron" of sufficient length could be formed or made in the Thames or in any other river in the Kingdom but the Mersey, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous, and in which, we should think, the *Leviathan*, even with all the aid which THOMAN'S anchors give her, must run more or less of risk either in navigating or staying at anchor.

The Pierri and Orsini Conspiracy—An Extraordinary Honx.

From the Birmingham Journal.

In the beginning of the week a missive, written in English, was received hy the respected Prefect of the Seine. The document, although unpretending in appearance, contained matters of the utmost importance concerning the plot which resulted in the affair of the Rue Lepelletier of the 14th Jaonary. The Prefect, who, amongst his other qualifications, does not possess that of understanding English, had the document translated, and when hat to the following effect:

T— H— TAVERN, BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 13, 1858,

SIR: We feel it our duty to inform you that ORSINI, PIERRI, and a Pole, were assembled together in a dark cellar under the premises of Mr. ——, (the blank was filled up with the name of a well known printer in New street,) and that there they no doubt conspired together, as the Pole was heard to threaten to assassinate a person in power.

We have no hesitation in suggesting that Mr. —— should, as owner of the premises, be at once interrogated, and the mysterious vault examined, as no doubt important discoaures will result.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

E. P. H. and E. A——.

The initials, E. P. H. and E. A., respectively represent the secretary of a celebrated Professor, and a well known low comedian.

The information thus given was too important to be disregarded. Inclosed in a missive from the French Government it was transmitted to the Home-office, and from thence, with a speed almost unparalleled for rapidity, sent to the police authorities at Scotland-yard. The shrewd detective WILLIAMSON, who captured Dr BERNARD in London, on Sunday, was at once put upon the track of this new ramification of the plot, and armed with handcuffs and warrants from the Home-office for the arrest not only of the printer named, but of the two gentlemen signing the letter, he betook himself to Birmingham, where he arrived on Wednesday.

Some consternation was naturally caused by his presence, and the contemporaneous arrival, as it was said, of several members of the French Police. It was hoped then that a raid was about to be made upon the Democrats of Birmingham However, Mr. WILLIAMSON, obviating the assistance of Sergeant MASSOD, of the Birmingham detective force, set about instituting inquiries First, the landlady of the tavern mentioned was alarmed by a visit from these gentlemen, who were rather urgent in their interrogatories. They set about inquiring into the habits, antecedents, associates and political opinions not only of the person chiefly implicated, but of the informants. Satisfying themselves of these particulars, they traced the writing themselves to the shop of the very printer impeached. Secretly to the shop of the very printer impeached. Thus they had hunted down two of the men "wanted." Then they proceeded to the theatre, and the comedian was taken from the stage where he was rehearsing, and suddenly compelled to act a part in a drama of unrehearsed effects. The way people stared as they saw him taken off through the streets between two detectives to the printer's shop to confront the arch conspirator, whom he had denounced, was anything but pleasant; but as resistance was vain, the terror stricken actor meekly ace mpanied his captors. The whole three being safely lodged in a private office, the interrogation of the printer began.

"You are acquainted with ORSINI and PIERRI," inquired the detective, prefacing the sentence by a remark that it was "a very serious piece of business."

"Yes; I met them once. I will tell you all about it," replied the printer, determined upon making a clean breast of it.

"Well, proceed."

"It was about the 10th of June, I think," the printer went on, "that ORSINI lectured at the Music Hall, on Bourg Leroom. The gentleman who engaged Orsini brought me here, and as he was accompanied by [illegible] I [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

vending what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies." To sustain an indictment for this offence it is not necessary to prove that the paper or thing sold is in fact a lottery policy, but to prove that it is commonly known or called such, and is solely a question of fact for the Jury to pass upon. The intention of the Legislature was to avoid so close and minute a definition, as to give opportunities to evade the law by changes of form and not of substance. The statute is against the selling of a certain thing; this presupposes a present or contingent value in the thing sold, or that the thing sold may either certainly or upon the happening of some event enable the purchaser to procure something of value. The fact of the sale is rendered by the statute a component part of the offence. Both the vender and the vendee must surely know what the subject of sale is, and what it is usually and commonly designated.

The act in question therefore seems to me to be definite and certain enough.

As to the fourth ground, I shall hold that a single act of selling subjects to the vendor to a prosecution under the act as amended, deeming that (if I am correct in the foregoing rulings) to be clearly the proper construction to be put on the provisions contained therein. As to the fifth ground, it is not necessary to allege anything about the lottery with which the policy is connected, or upon which it is drawn. In The People *vs.* Taylor, (3 Denio, page 91,) cited by counsel for defendant, one point raised was, that the several counts in the indictment were had for want of a precise statement and particular description of the offenses intended to be proved. The indictment was framed upon the 27th section of the Lottery Act, 1 Rev. Stat., 665. Bronson, Chief Justice, in his opinion, says: "It is a general, though not universal rule, that in indictments for offences created by statute, particulary misdemeanors, it is sufficient to charge or describe the offence in the words of the statute," and cites numerous authorities to this point. The weight of the authority referred to and cited by the learned judge is that in an indictment for selling lottery tickets, it is not necessary to give any description whatever, either of the ticket or the lottery.

The learned Judge, however, in pronouncing upon the general rules of pleading, (page 95,) was of opinion that there should be such certainty of description as would identify the offence, so that the party might not be indicted for one thing and tried for another, that the defendant might know what crime he was called on to answer; that the Jury might be able to deliver an intelligible verdict, and the Court to render a proper judgment, and finally, that the defendant might be able to plead his conviction or acquittal in bar of another prosecution for the same offence; but that such rule should not be carried so far as to furnish a shield from punishment where it was plain that an offence had been committed. These views led the Court to decide that all the counts but the second in that indictment were insufficient.

These views are undoubtedly correct, and should always, in considering the sufficiency of an indictment, be borne in mind, and taken in consideration with the principle that in indictments created by statute, it is generally sufficient to charge the offence in the words of the statute.

The indictment in this case is not only drawn in the precise language of the statute, but it charges that the defendant, on a specific day, at the City of New-York, sold to an individual named, a piece of paper with certain specific letters and figures on it, and that such piece of paper was commonly known as, and called, a lottery policy. This constitutes the substance of the offence, and it cannot, I think, be reasonably denied, but that it is perfectly intelligible, and gives the defendant accurate and precise information of the charge against him; that the defendant would be able to plead his conviction or acquittal in bar of another prosecution for the same offence. Tested, therefore, by the principles of the above case of the People *vs.* Taylor, the indictment in question is amply sufficient.

The defence cited the case of the People *vs.* Payne, 3 Denio, 88, and the case of the People *vs.* Taylor, 3 Denio, 99.

The case of the People *vs* Payne was decided in reference to an indictment drawn under the 27th section of the statute against raffling and lotteries, 1 R. S. 665, which provides that no person unauthorized by special laws for that purpose, shall open, &c., publicly and privately, any lottery, &c., *for the purpose of exposing, setting to sale, or disposing of any house, lands, tenements, or real estate, or any money, goods or things in action.* None of the counts in that indictment set forth for what purpose the lottery on which the tickets with the sale whereof the defendant was charged, was drawn. The indictment, therefore, did not charge any offence created by the statute, and the motion to quash was, consequently, properly granted. The principle of that case is not applicable to this.

The points raised in The People *vs.* Taylor were that the indictment was bad, because

First—It did not set out the tenor of the ticket.

Second—It did not state to whom the tickets were sold.

In the case in question the ticket is set out, and the name of the person to whom it was sold is given. Consequently anything contained in the opinion of the Judge given in this case cannot be authoritative on any of the points of the case in hand.

As to the sixth ground, the objection therein raised is embraced in and covered by the decision heretofore given on the other points.

His Honor the City Judge has also examined the various propositions raised by defendant's counsel, and concurs in the conclusions to which I have arrived.

The motion to quash the indictment must, therefore, be overruled, and the defendant stand his trial for the offence charged in the indictment.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—March 11.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The usual crowd of indolent spectators, witnesses and lawyers filled the Court-room. There were 27 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 6 bail cases—36 altogether—on the Calendar.

John Carroll, a boy, was found guilty on a charge of petit larceny, brought against him by Mary Duffy. His friends pleaded for his release. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! I can't hear any such thing as that; he's been here often before; send him to the House of Refuge.

Arthur Morris was accused of stealing some wearing apparel that belonged to Edward Wood. The charge was substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—Where do you belong?—where do you come from? *Prisoner*—From England. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and send you up for 3 months.

James Price was brought to the bar, and Christina Christie took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—What did you lose, Madam? *Witness*—My purse containing $20.—The complainant said she was riding in an eighth avenue car, (March 4,) and the prisoner sat beside her. After he left the car she discovered that her porte-monnaie containing $20 was gone. Another witness said he saw the prisoner trying to pick another lady's pocket. *Counsel*—One moment, one moment. *Witness*—Well, let that go. I'll come to this transaction. *Counsel*—I want to take exception to that. It's like trying to prejudice a case before a Jury.—The witness said he saw Price apparently engaged in picking the lady's pocket; and after the prisoner got out of the car and the lady discovered her loss, he (witness) alighted and ran after the thief. The latter was arrested and $20 found on his person, in bills of the same denumination as those which the lady had lost. Officer Poreher, of the Second District Police, effected the arrest. *Judge Osborn*—Got any witnesses? *Counsel*—No, Sir. He's got an old mother, and the only favor we ask is, that you'll confine him where she can see him occasionally. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty and send him up for six months.

Ellen Brotheman was brought to the bar. The Clerk called the name of Eliza Giddons, who had entered a complaint of petty arceny against Ellen. She did not answer. *Judge Osborn*—Don't this witness appear, Mr. Johnson? *Clerk*—No, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—What is it? *Judge Osborn*—Stealing a chicken. She don't appear. Discharge her.

Henry Williams was charged, on the complaint of Peter Martyn, with stealing five pieces of cotton sheeling, worth $10, from the store of the latter, No 295½ Pearl-street. (March 9) *Judge Osborn*—(calling)—Office Lockwood!—(no answer.) He's an Officer of the Second Ward. We can't convict him without the officer. Remand him till Saturday—(to clerk)—take some pains to find that officer—The prisoner was remanded. A few minutes after the officer arrived, and the prisoner was brought out again. The officer said he arrested the prisoner in Pearl-street near the store, going off with the property on his back. *Judge Osborn*—(to prisoner)—What do you say? *Counsel*—He's got nothing to say Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Patrick Brooks and Thomas Brown, it was alleged, had assaulted and beaten Thomas Loring, (March 8) Brooks alone was arraigned. The complainant said the affair took place in a liquor saloon corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say? *Prisoner*—I haven't struck him at all. *Judge Osborn*—You haven't, eh! Find you guilty and send you up for two months.

William Fraed was charged with stealing some clothing from Spencer W. Blauvelt. Afterwards, it was alleged, he pawned it. The witness did not answer when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—Remand the prisoner. He's a bad fellow. He made affidavit at the Police Court that he had chewed the pawn tickets up, and afterwards the pawnbroker produced the tickets.—William was taken into prison.

Ann Roberts was accused of stealing (March 8) some dresses and other wearing apparel, worth $12 50, the property of Mary Cushing. Mary did not appear. *Judge Osborn*—Ann Roberts has been here so often that something ought to be done in her case. She's been here several times before. Remand her.

William Rogers was accused of stealing, by Thomas Scully, of No. 181 Bowery. The complainant only knew that his property was gone and did not know who took it; another witness in the case was relied upon to prove that the prisoner had stole it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this witness in his affidavit swears that he can't identify him. We'll have to discharge him. There's no evidence against him at all.

Thomas Slowey was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Ann O'Hara. The complainant came forward. *Complainant*—Your Honor, I want to forgive him and try him once more. *Judge Brownell*—You want to forgive him and try him once more? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir.—Thomas was set at liberty.

Michael Frawley was fined $10 for an assault and battery on Andrew Nesbitt.

Abraham Straus was accused by Jacob New of No 298 New-Canal-street, of assaulting and beating him in the Essex Police Court while Justice Steers was presiding there. It was proved that the prisoner struck him, and he was fined $10.

Thomas Sexton, Catharine his wife and Ann McCarty were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against them by Officer Supply M. Rollins, of the Fifth Ward Precinct Police. "Well, if your Honor will reprimand her and let her off," said the officer, referring to Ann McCarty, "that'll be enough." Ann was discharged. The other two prisoners were tried on a second complaint charging them with stealing a silver watch worth $12 from a drinking place in Greenwich-street, near Harrison. The watch was found concealed on the person of the woman. Nothing was proved to connect the man with the larceny. Her counsel contended that she was not responsible; the act had probably been committed by the husband and the property given to her. The wife had a baby in her arms. "I don't care anything about the man," said her counsel, "but I want to get that woman off for the sake of the baby." But the Court would not relent; Catharine was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days. The husband was acquitted on this charge, but was found guilty of the assault and battery. Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now I know that man very well; he's a violent fellow. Penitentiary two months.

Andrew Caullin was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery on Edward Flynn, of No. 555 First-avenue, committed Feb. 8. The witness said the prisoner was drunk at the time. *Judge Osborn*—We'll fine him the same as we would for being drunk—$10. After the case had been decided, counsel came forward and said there were three or four witnesses for the defence. The Court said it was too late the case was decided. Counsel became indignant. *Counsel*—This wholesale sending up is— *Judge Osborn*—And this wholesale calling witnesses after the case is disposed of— *Counsel*—You know that it's very easy to get witnesses here for the State, but when a poor man is brought up, it's different— *Judge Osborn*—Mr. Johnson, call the next case.

Jas. Sherman, a carman, paid $5 for the luxury of kicking Andrew Armstrong, another carman.

THE MODEL ARTIST CASE.

Joseph and Catharine Lindenschleger were arraigned on a charge of keeping a model artist establishment at No. 17 Howard-street. Lewis Blaufuss entered the complaint. *Clerk*—They plead not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Not guilty! *Counsel*—I do it in this way, your Honor. The witness who made the complaint went to the Mayor and said if some money that was owing him was paid him, he would withdraw the charge. *Judge Osborn*—We'll send it to the General Sessions. *Counsel*—Well, I'd rather plead guilty than that; it's a matter of petty malice. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's the very reason; I want to see whether the Grand Jury will indict them on the word of a man who, as you say, has a debt due him from them, and makes the charge for that reason.

Graduates of the Medical Department of the New-York University.

The following is a correct list of the gentlemen who graduated at the Commencement of the New-York University Medical College Wednesday night:

John T. Abell, N. C.; Robert P. Alexander, Va.; John B. Amiss, Va.; Richard Anderson, N. C.; Taswell C. Anderson, Ga.; Augustus A. Atwood, Vt.; Warren R. Babbit, Mass.; Louis Frederick Baker, N. J.; William H. Barnes, Va.; William G. Barton, N. C.; Lycureus M. Bell, N. C.; Milions W. Blackman, Ala.; James S. Blair, S. C.; Memory Bonner, S. C.; Samuel A. Brewton, S. C.; Harvey E. Brown, N. J.; Clarence Cameron, N. Y.; Sylvester Campbell, N. H.; George A. Carter, Va.; Ebenezer N. Chamberlin, Mass.; Powhatan Clarke, Va.; William P. Coleman, S. C.; William W. Crandall, N. Y.; Charles C. Cundall, Conn; George I. Desmorn, N. H.; Thomas N. De Bowes, N. Y.; Henry S. Desaniges, N. J.; Thomas Donebood, Penn.; William G. Drake, Ala.; Henry Draper, N. Y.; Alexander Erskine, Ala.; John H. Erskine, Ala.; Henry M. Faust, S. C.; Hugh Ferguson, N. B.; Henry N. Fisher, N. Y.; Oscar E. Foote, N. Y.; John M. Forshee, N. Y.; Sheltou F. Fox, S. C.; Morris J. Franklin, N. Y.; John A. Gallagher, N. C.; Nelson A. Garrison, N. Y.; John Goode, Ga.; Lucien Hall, Va.; William H. Hall, N. C.; Henry D. Hanners, N. Y.; Samuel S. Harris, Mo.; George E. Harris, Ga.; Alfred J. Harrison, N. J.; John Hawkins, Ind.; Andrew J. Hemphill, Miss.; James D. Hewitt, Mass.; John W. Hill, S. C.; John G. Histop, N. Y.; Abbott Hodgman, Mass.; Ernst Fr. Holmann, N. Y.; John R. Hogan, N. C.; Simon V. Holt, Ala.; Joseph J. Hull, Md., Harvey Hunt, N. Y.; Samuel W. Jamison, Tenn.; William H. Jeffries, Ga.; William L. Jones, N. C.; Josiah F. Kennedy, Penn.; Lucian E. King, N. Y.; James A. Lanier, Miss.; John Larkins, N. C.; William Little, Iowa; George W. Martin, Me.; Rawley W. Martin, Va.; Richard B. Maury, Va.; Peter J. McCormick, Ga.; Anthony A. McDonough, Penn.; Andrew MacKenzie, C. W.; C. Ryerson MacLean, C. W.; Henry B. Millard, N. Y.; William D. Miller, C. W.; Patrick H. Mitchell, Ga.; Alexander J. Monroe, N. C.; William S. Moody, N. C.; Benjamin W. Moore, Ga.; John H. Murphy, N. Y.; Joseph D. Nations, Texas; George L. Neal, Ind.; John Neff, Md.; James D. Norton, N. Y.; Junius O'Brien, N. C.; William W. Parke, N. Y.; Wilbur F. Peck, Pa.; Charles G. Polk, Del.; James B. Prince, N. B., Robert Rae, N. Y.; Francis B. Richerson, Va.; Alexander D Riddell, C. E.; Robert R. Robeson, N. C.; Lacktan M. Ross, Scotland; William W Ross, N. B.; Judson G. Shuckelton, N. J.; James W. Shuey, Va.; William R. Sikes, N. C.; Patrick H. Simmons, N. C.; John Sistrank, Ala. Daniel M. Skinner, N. Y.; Leonard A. Slater, Va.; William J. Smith, Miss.; Pascal J. Smith, N. J.; Marion Staggers, S. C.; Robert M. Stevens, C. W.; Samuel Stinson, C. W.; James R. Stone, R. I.; Gilbert L. Strait, S. C.; Lycurgus L. Strozer, Ga.; George W Swett, N. B.; A. Tinsley, Va.; Benjamin F. Treadwell, Fla.; John W. B. Wades, Scotland; Joshua C. Walker, N. C.; Edmund R. Walker, S. C.; Benjamin F. Warden, Va.; Augustus Wheelus, Ga.; Stuart White, N. C.; Edward W. White, S. C.; Joseph W. Whitlock, Fla.; William A. Williamson, Ga.; Charles B. Wilts, N. H.; Lewis F. Woltz, Va.; Charles Wright, Va.; Moses S. Zirkle, Va.—Total, 127.

Brutal Rape Case in Niagara County.

The Lockport *Journal* gives the following particulars of the brutal outrage on the person of Emily Husband at Middleport:

"Miss Husband is 21 years of age, and on the 27th of January last left Shelby Basin, Orleans County, for Medina, where she took the cars with the view of visiting some friends in Canada. It was observed by the agent at Medina from the number and character of the questions asked, that she was entirely unused to traveling.

On the cars, a young man by the name of George House, living in Middleport, took a seat by her side, and learning from her conversation her destination and ignorance of the "wide, wide world," advised her to remain over night in the quiet and christianized village of Middleport, rather than go on to the wicked and boisterous city of Buffalo, where she would be compelled to remain over night, and subjected to largely increased expense, and the importunities and annoyance of runners. The proposition appeared plausible, and she acceded accordingly. She was shown in Pierce's Hotel by the landlord's son, but from base, ulterior motives—as is now believed—a report was carried to the landlord in advance that she was a disreputable person.

She sought admission at the door of a private house, but the lady directed her to another public house, and saw her reach the door. The same unfavorable report had been conveyed to this place also. A tame boy by the name of Barling offered to show her the house of the Poor Master, but one of the young men now in jail volunteered to accompany her. They followed the railroad track east, and were shortly followed by four young men. She was told that the Poor House was just beyond a piece of woods near by. They followed a track formed by drawing wood, until a point was reached supposed to be free from observation, when an insulting proposition from the gallant awakened the credulous maid to a sense of her danger. She first attempted to escape, and, when forcibly seized, shortly resisted until overpowered by numbers, the four others having come to the assistance of the first assailant, when all, in turn, succeeded in the accomplishment of their diabolical purpose, and repeating the outrage.

In the affray one of her shoes was lost, but she made her way back to the depot about 9 o'clock P. M., and remained until morning, and then took the cars for Canada. Having lost the written direction to her friends she was unable to find them, and was consequently compelled to return to her home. Supposing it would be safer to her reputation to conceal the scandalous proceedings, she determined to say nothing on the subject.

In the meantime, the perpetrators of the deed sneakingly revealed their own infamy and shame. The good citizens of Middleport, with much patience and research, fetreted out the residence of the girl. She was induced to relate to her mother the story of her wrongs, and the criminals and their deeds of darkness were brought to light. The leader in this affair is Lewis Chambers, about 22 years of age. Parker O'Brien is 19 years of age; Henry Kins and George Davison are each about 18 years of age. The other accomplice has not yet been caught.

The young lady gave direct and intelligent answers to all the questions put to her on the examination, but appeared artless and unsophisticated."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

New-York, Thursday, March 11, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—70 bbls. Pots brought $6 12½; Pearls are inactive and somewhat nominal at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been decidedly more active for Rio, the reported sales of which include a cargo of 5,500 bags to speculators, on terms not disclosed; 10,500 bags by auction, at 9c.@11⅞c., averaging 10⅝c.; and 800 bags in lots at 10¼c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. The auction sale was unusually well attended, and the competition was remarkably vigorous, so that, notwithstanding the very large amount offered (12,000 bags) buyers were found for nearly all of it at full prices. Other kinds are scarce and being stiffly held, they are inactive. We quote: Java at 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c; Rio at 9¾c @11¾c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10½c.; and St. Domingo at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is less actively inquired for, but is firm. Sales were reported to-day, of 2 400 bales, including about 1,150 bales in transitu. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	Nom.	Nom.

DRY GOODS—The market for the leading styles of goods is moderately active. The demand runs mainly on the most desirable fabrics, for which, all circumstances considered, very good prices are being obtained, in view of the diminished quantity of such productions here. The near-by trade are the leading buyers, though there is some improvement in the demand from country dealers, especially from the South. The Western merchants are buying very reservedly. The auction sales of the week have been remarkable only for their uniformity in respect to the average attendance, the competition and the prices realized, which latter have been, on the whole, comparatively fair, for such standard and cheap goods as found their way into the auction rooms, though it is said that the finer styles of goods could not now, as a general rule, be manufactured and sold, without loss, at prevailing rates. The healthiest current movements are in Cottons and Silks. Linens are also selling tolerably well. Woolens continue very much depressed. The restricted production does not appear to benefit them. The *Independent* says: "The last few days have exhibited great dullness. The demand for domestic goods is fallen off, but prices are sustained for all kinds, as stocks are not in excess. There is every prospect of a steady improvement in prices. The rapid advance in the price of cotton will be felt in the supply of cotton goods, which can hardly be reproduced at present quotations. On the whole, though the week has been a dull one, the market shows a more hopeful tone, and is ready for a start on the arrival of Spring weather."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in fair request, mainly for home use, at full prices. Sales 9,250 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 130 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand for former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction here of Palermo fruit, 4,250 boxes Oranges at $1 30@$1 85; and 800 boxes do. Lemons at $2 25@$2 15 ₱ box. In Boston, 2,750 boxes Oranges at $2@$2 37½; 900 boxes Lemons at $1 60@$1 75 ₱ box, each 60 days.

GRAIN—Wheat remains about the same. Sales 2 500 bushels, in bits. including very good to choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 50, and choice Red do. at $1 25, ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate request at irregular prices. Sales 17 500 bushels new crop at 66c.@70c. for inferior to prime Yellow and White Southern, and 67c. for mixed Southern, ₱ bushel. Prime Northern Rye is selling slowly at 72c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and somewhat nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 31c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, last week.

Flour, bbls	1,283	Oats, bush	3 270
Wheat bush	49,36b	Other Grain bush	1,551

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Milwaukee.

Flour, bbls	51 850	Oats, bush	2,100
Wheat, bush	59e 276	Rye, bush	198
Barley, bush	14,100		

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week.

Flour, bbls	9,213	Oats, bushels	10,655
Wheat, bushels	117,112	Barley, bushels	5,357
Corn, bushels	10,501	Rye, bushels	755

The Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways have altered their freight tariffs for produce, from Chicago as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.
To New York	$1 80	$1 40	$1 20	$0 80	$1 55
To Boston	1 80	1 10	1 20	0 86	1 65
To Philadelphia	1 70	1 35	1 20	0 75	1 50
To Baltimore	1 70	1 85	1 20	0 75	1 50

The Chicago *Press* says there is a party in Chicago, with a Liverpool order for 100,000 bushels Wheat at 55c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 900 bales North River, at 65c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—During the week ending yesterday sales were made in Boston of 374 bales Gunny Bags, part in bond, at 8¾c., cash; and 2,360 bales Gunny Bagging, chiefly at 12c.@12½c., cash.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 4 000 prime Buenos Ayles, at 25½c.; 3,500 Orinoco, part at from 23c@23½c., and 2,000 Porto Platte, at 20c ₱ lb., all 6 months.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, chiefly for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c @8c.; old Hops, 2½c. @3½c., cash. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former rates, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $25@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. In reference to American Pig, the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of the 9th inst., reports "offers of Allegheny metal at $25, which may serve as an indication. We hear, also, a report of a speculative purchase of 10,000 tons Anthracite No. 3, in Lebanon County, for this market, at $16, cash, which would be equal to $22 50 laid down here. On the Susquehanna the same quality of metal is generally quoted at $20, but the freight from there is somewhat less."

LEATHER—Sole is in request, and is steady.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28½@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ₱ gallon. In Boston, yesterday, 500 bbls. New-Orleans Syrup were sold by auction, at 30½c.@31c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask very full prices for Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, for all which a moderate inquiry prevails. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at from 49c.@51c., chiefly 50c.@51c., cash, ₱ gallon. Toward the close higher rates were demanded.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—Turpentine—Sales of 150 bbls. at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine—Sales of 200 bbls. at 44c., and 300 do at 45c. ₱ gallon. Tar—Has gone up 5 cents, with sales of 190 bbls. at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale is in fair request, while sperm is inactive at former quotations. Linseed is salable and firm, at 60c.@61c ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is doing better. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$16 89, and Prime at $13 50@$13 55 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 9c @9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm at the transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $11.@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 25c @27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales here to day, 180 tcs. ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no noticeable change. Sales 450 hhds., in lots, including New Orleans, at 5⅞c @7½c., as extremes; and Cuba 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. The firmness of the leading factors, who look for higher prices, has the effect of limiting operations.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 barrels, in lots, chiefly at 21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very limited at old rates. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅝d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s 9d ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ₱ bushel; Resin is 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. Pork 3s.@3s. 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 3d @3s. 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

ALLEGHENY, Penn., Market, March 8.—Beeves—The offerings were large, aggregating 1,600 head, and prices were not so firm; sales of 900 head at 3c.@3½c. gross, one lot of choice bringing 4¼c., and inferior 2½c.@3¼c. Sheep—A large supply—1 200—but intended mainly for the East; sales of 800 at 3c.@4c. gross, good medium to prime bringing 3½c.@3¾c. Hogs—The receipts are falling off, and this week sum up only 825; of these, butchers took 200, at 4½c. @5c. gross, as in condition. The bulk of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs not sold, was sent East.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Market—March 10.—At market, 170 Cattle, no Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra, (including nothing but the best large, fat stall-fed Oxen,) $7 50@$8; first quality, (including nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen) $6 50@$7 25; second quality, (including the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year old Steers,) $5 75@$6 50; third quality, $5@$5 25; ordinary, $4 50.

STORES—Working Oxen from $90, $100, $125@$200; Cows and Calves from $35, $40, $50@$60; Yearlings $16@$21; two years old, $25@$29; three years old, $30@$35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—350 at market. Prices, in lots, $2@$3; extra and selections, $4 50@$6, or 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb., gross.

SWINE—None at market. Prices, live weigh, 5½c. @5¾c ₱ lb.; dressed, 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—5c @5½c. ₱ lb.; Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Pelts, $1@$1 25 each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

VEAL CALVES—$4@$8 each.

REMARKS—The Burlington and Rutland trains, &c., had not arrived when we left; the first detention this Winter by the snow; the trains are not heavy, but will aln about 140 Cattle and 300 Sheep to the number reported; but as the butchers had a surplus on hand, the prices will be about the same as last week for Beef. Sheep advanced about ½c. ₱ lb., or from 37c to 62c. ₱ head.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Adapted to the use of drawing rooms Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by

THALBERG.

Price $160, $190, $225, $250, $290, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABRIQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st. Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York.
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMBLIN, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES E. ATHERTON HAS ASSOCIATED himself with G. B. DeMAREST, No. 409 Broadway, agency for celebrated Boston and New-York pianofortes. Also, a large and popular catalogue of sheet music. Second-hand pianos at bargains for cash. Pianos tuned and repaired. DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35 $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $210 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered as low prices for a short time only. C. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID TONED five octave rosewood piano-forte full moulding, finished corners, name-board beautifully inlaid, pearl keys, with pedal; made to order by one of the best City makers; fully warranted for two years from December, 1857; will be sold to a cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice. Apply to DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $186. Splendid 7 octave piano-forte; large round corners; full, rich tone; scalloped keys; celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new; beautiful in plain, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make, at extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Also, music at half price, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 86 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano forte; round corners, carved desk; made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago; full iron frame, all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music; with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, elegant case, full rich tone made by one of the best makers and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; cost $485; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADway, near Canal-st., will sell three magnificent new 7-octave piano fortes, of unequaled power and brilliancy of tone and touch, at an immense deduction. Purchasers are assured it is a chance seldom met with.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st, New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 75 Chambers-st on the night of the 8th of March, or morning of the 9th, Silk goods consisting of Marcellines, Fig'd pieces, Gros de Naple, Black Moees and Ribbons.

The above reward will be paid to any party giving information that will lead to their recovery.

RICHARD J. LAROCHE.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, DRAWN BY LAWRENCE & LOOP to their own order, (and indorsed by them,) payable at the Union Bank, dated Aug. 21, 1857, at 3 months, for nineteen hundred ninety five dollars, and fifty-three cents. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of it having been stopped. Any information of the above will oblige the loser, at No 4 Warren-st.

STOLEN—A NOTE PAYABLE AT THE Merchants' Bank in Syracuse, to the order of FOOT & MALLORY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes—Sudden Thoughts.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Love in '76—Fast Young Men—Jack's the Lad—The Maid with the Milking Pail.

BOWERY THEATRE, [illegible]—Ingomar—Gunmaker of Moscow—White Sea [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Lecture-room—The Lost Son—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio...7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East or Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 13
The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

☞ The European mails by the screw steamship *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday with news from Vera Cruz to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. The condition of affairs in the country is growing worse and worse civil war is raging in four or five of the States, and the disaffection towards the Zuloaga Government seems to be gaining strength every day. The Government was in the field with six thousand men and twenty-seven pieces of artillery and it was supposed that a battle would soon be fought. Several of the prominent military men of the country, including ALVAREZ—who was at the head of three thousand cavalry—were in arms against ZULOAGA, whose downfall was considered certain.

Yesterday in the United States Senate Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of a line of mail-steamers between Philadelphia and Rio Janeiro, a measure suggested by the importance of our commercial intercourse with Brazil. Mr. C. also offered a resolution calling on the President for the instructions sent to the United Marshal in Utah. Mr. POLK, of Missouri spoke on the Kansas question, endeavoring to explain away the alleged election frauds, and contradicting the statements of WALKER, STANTON, &c. He denied that a majority of the voters had been disfranchised and that Missourians had invaded the polls. As to armed invasion, he said that these who asserted its occurrence were practising upon the credulity of the country. Missourians were accustomed to arms, and may have gone armed to Kansas, a fact which possibly seemed strange to immigrants from Eastern poor-houses and prisons, but was nothing unusual in frontier life. Mr P proceeded to describe the mode in which Missouri immigrants went to Kansas, voted, and returned to their homes, saying they intended to go back to Kansas in the Spring. He then stated the grounds for his belief that the Lecompton Constitution should pass being substantially the argument of Mr. STEPHENS' report in the other House. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, then addressed the Senate. He exoressed an intention to defend the Judges of the Supreme Court against the attacks made upon them, but would first show that Slavery at the South was the creature of the Common Law, and was not established by statute. Slavery, he contended, was the Common Law of the thirteen original States, and therefore is necessarily recognized by the Constitution. Mr. B. then pronounced an earnest and emphatic vindication of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dwelling at length upon the Dred Scott case, and repelling the charges of Senator FESSENDEN and SEWARD. He uttered a glowing eulogy on Chief Justice TANEY, and indignantly complained that such a man should have been compared to JEFFRIES. Mr. BENJAMIN'S reputation as a lawyer is high, and his speech appears to have been able and telling. Much was expected of him by his Southern friends, and apparently they have not been disappointed. At the close of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill to increase the army by volunteers was taken up. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, spoke in favor of it, but thought one campaign would settle Utah. He was opposed to increasing the regular force, as in his opinion the Executive wished military offices to be created for the purpose of buying Lecompton votes in Congress. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, the Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, rose to a question of privilege. In justice to himself and six other members, he desired to explain the causes why that Committee had failed to execute the orders of the House. Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, asked if this was a privileged question. The Speaker replied in the negative. Mr. HARRIS appealed. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to lay the appeal on the table. The House refused, Yeas, 97; Nays, 112. This was, perhaps, the most significant check Lecompton has yet received. After some discussion between Messrs. HARRIS and STEPHENS, a motion by Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, prevailed, that the question be postponed till to-day. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and favorably reported to the House. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. CASE, of Indiana, made an Anti-Lecompton speech, and Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, one against the Mormon war, when the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Literature to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and increasing the length of term of office of the members of the Board of Education in the City of New-York; and whether it would not be advisable to prescribe some additional conditions of eligibility of the members of such Board. The Metropolitan Police bill was debated, and made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, nothing of importance was done.

We publish this morning divers extracts from London journals on the late Ministerial crisis in England. The opinions expressed are of every political complexion, from high conservative to ultra radical, but, with the exception of a few party supporters of Lord DERBY, all the journals agree that the new Administration cannot last. The majority are of opinion that Lord PALMERSTON will again return to power. An article from the London *Times*, which we also print, on the *Leviathan*, will be read with interest. It is reported that the American ship *William Singer*, laden with guano, had gone ashore on the Isle of Wight, but after some trouble she was successfully removed from her dangerous position.

We have received advices from Bermuda to the 17th inst. The Hamilton papers contain little matter of interest. The weather had been extremely propitious to the planter, but about the middle of February a northwest wind set in and gave the first indication of Winter during the present season. The crops promised well. Business continued in a depressed condition. Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART had left Bermuda in his flagship, the *Indus*, to make an official tour throughout the West Indian portion of his command.

The Sumner Court Martial assembled yesterday morning, all the members being present except General WOOL, whose illness still necessitated his absence. The charges on which Colonel SUMNER was arraigned are—first, the prejudice of good order and military discipline; second, the violation of the article of war prohibiting the sending of a challenge. To these charges Colonel SUMNER pleaded "Not guilty," and the prosecution rested with the presentation of the correspondence between the parties. After the examination of Col. LEE for the defence, who testified to insulting language on the part of General HARNEY towards Colonel SUMNER at the Fort Leavenworth trial, the Court adjourned, an essential witness not having arrived.

Recorder BARNARD delivered an important decision yesterday in the Court of Sessions, in the case of Borges, indicted for selling lottery policies, in which he reviewed and overruled the arguments of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM for quashing the indictment, and ordered that the defendant should appear and stand his trial. This decision covers about a hundred cases. It is said that an offer of about a hundred thousands of dollars was made to the Recorder for a different decision.

The trial of MICHAEL BARRETT, for the manslaughter of JOHN SKELLY, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Captain HART, and several other police officers of the Seventeenth Precinct, were examined, together with many other witnesses, for the defence. Their evidence very clearly showed that the deceased and his companions were rowdies of the worst class, who had long been a terror to their neighborhood and that the defendant BARRETT was only acting in self-defence when he shot SKELLY. The Jury, after two minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but they did not transact any business of general interest, other than the reception of a communication from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., announcing the discovery of another batch of frauds in the Street Department.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Mayor TIEMANN urged the propriety of appointing special officers to prevent communication between infected ships at Quarantine and the Long Island and Staten Island shores. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee, to which the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn were added in order to secure a more intelligent course of action. Mayor POWELL presented a resolution in favor of immediate obedience on the part of the Board to the terms of the recent decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, which declares that all members of the old Municipal force, on whom no personal notice of dismissal was served, are entitled to arrearage of pay and should be restored to duty *instanter*. This led to considerable discussion which was terminated by an agreement to postpone the matter until the decision of the Court shall be formally communicated. No other business of importance was transacted in open session.

Owing to an intimation received by the Commissioners of Emigration that an attempt would be made to burn down the hospitals at the old Quarantine Station, Superintendent TALLMADGE has sent ten armed Policemen to Staten Island for their protection.

The Turkish Admiral and suite yesterday visited the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, boarded the *North Carolina* and *Wabash*, and made a trip down the bay and up the North River as far as Weehawken, in the new revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*. The Pacha appeared to enjoy the excursion vastly.

A curious shooting case occurred yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Ward. While a crowd was gathered around a weighing machine, a man, named JEREMIAH COKELY was shot in the right side with a revolver. WILLIAM LEGGETT, in whose hand the pistol was, claims that the shooting was accidental. He was arrested, however, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Stationhouse to await the result of COKELY'S injuries, which, it is thought, will prove fatal. COKELY was taken to the City Hospital.

The Commencement of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons took place at the Institution, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third-street last evening. The President, Dr. THOMAS COCK, presided and conferred the degree of M. D. upon 53 candidates with a few appropriate remarks. Dr CHANDLER R. GILMAN delivered the farewell address to the Graduates. It was listened to with deep interest. The hall in which the exercises were held was crowed to excess.

The proprietors of the house No. 17 Howard-street, charged with keeping a model-artist establishment there, were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton, which, however, ruled quite firm. Flour was more inquired for at buoyant prices. Grain exhibited no important change. Provisions attracted more attention, partly at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was quite brisk, and was stiffly held. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request at steady figures. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

The Earl of DERBY is filling at this moment in England a position which he has once before occupied, but which it can hardly be agreeable to a statesman of spirit and ambition to hold. He is playing the part of a Tory bridge between two liberal administrations, for although the Earl is a man of unquestionable ability, and of unmatched pride, he can hardly believe that with his actual Cabinet it will be possible for him to face and manage the grave questions now pressing upon the English ministry. Only three years ago Lord DERBY made very eloquent speeches on the impropriety and indecency of any attempt to carry on a Government in the face of a distinctly hostile majority in the House of Commons, and although the conservative seams back to the House from the elections of last year with an unexpected increase of force, yet Lord DERBY knows perfectly well that England has never seen a Parliament so strongly liberal as the present, and he must, therefore, anticipate an overwhelming defeat upon the first purely conservative measure which he shall introduce in the House. If he could continue to occupy the whole time of Parliament with measures of foreign policy, he might, possibly, prolong his rule for several months, for the foreign policy of the Tories has, on the whole, been popular in England, and Lord DERBY is personally liked and respected as a thoroughly English statesman. His Foreign Secretary, too, Lord MALMESBURY, notwithstanding his private relations with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and with some of the Austrian aristocracy, is commonly regarded as a man of spirit—more strong perhaps in temper than in grammar, but not likely to lower the fame of England by the tone of his dispatches, if he does not exalt her literary renown by the elegance of his compositions. He can, at least, set off against the tacit acquiescence of Lord CLARENDON in the imprisonment of British subjects by the King of Naples, his own successful pursuit of satisfaction from Austria for the violence offered by an imperial officer to the Englishman MATHER in the streets of Florence. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who is a troublesome country squire, and in his position of Colonial Secretary under the Derby Government of 1852, provoked from Mr. WEBSTER the last public speech of his life, by an attempt to enforce the Convention of 1818, upon the American fishermen off the Nova Scotian coast, is now put out of harm's way into the first Lordship of the Admiralty. Lord DERBY himself, as our readers will remember, has always shown a respectful and conciliatory temper towards this country. While Colonial Secretary under Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1845, the Earl, then Lord STANLEY, wrote a dispatch on this very question of the fisheries, which was eminently pacific, just and sensible; and his course in regard to the Central American difficulties has been as consistent as that of Lord PALMERSTON has been vexatiously inconstant. But there are home entanglements of the most serious kind to be unraveled by the minions of Lord DERBY. There is the Indian Government to be disposed of; and in dealing with this matter the new Cabinet will be strong with the strength of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who may succeed, perhaps, better than could any other man in England, in bringing order out of this vast chaos of rights, interests, opportunities and perils, if he does not give too free a rein to his sense of his own personal value, and to his dislike of the East India Company. But behind India loom the giant spectres of Reform and of Finance. As Lord DERBY, in 1852, formally renounced the hope of any change in the Free-Trade policy of England, so he may very easily be led, in 1858, to accept the positive demand of the country for a modification and improvement of the representative system. Any return towards the ancient order of things being impossible, it has become a kind of practical Toryism to find fault with the Whig Reforms, and a sweet Conservative pleasure to beat the Liberals at their own weapons. But Lord DERBY'S supporters are not so statesmanlike as he; and the gentlemen of the Carlton Club, who proposed to throw Mr. GLADSTONE out of window towards the Reform Club doors, are still in the field, ready to take the alarm at any measure which menaces an extension of the franchise. On the question of Finance, Mr. DISRAELI will almost infallibly break down the new Government. There is a budget to be presented, involving an increase of taxation, and Mr. DISRAELI is too fond of his own speculative ingenuity to escape the perilous temptations of such an opportunity. As in 1852, so in 1858, Mr. GLADSTONE is in the House to watch and expose this cleverest of political charlatans. In 1852 Mr. DISRAELI broke his party down under a majority of 19. In 1858 his party returns to power under the same majority. In 1852 Lord DERBY held the reins from March to December. He has taken them up almost as early in the year, but he will hardly retain them so long. And all the indications of the English political world point to Lord JOHN RUSSELL as his probable successor. The political catastrophe which overtook this natural leader of the liberals in his mission to Vienna has never been explained, but Lord JOHN has always given it to be understood that whenever Lord PALMERSTON should fall, a satisfactory account of "secret influences" could be rendered, and he has doubtless been anticipating with feverish anxiety the moment which has now arrived; and while the general revision of Lord PALMERSTON'S "spirited foreign policy" is likely to convince the people of England at last, of what all the world beside has long ago perceived, that the Anglo French alliance has raised France to the first position in Europe at a terrible offence to the *prestige* of England, Lord JOHN will find his account in recalling the facts that it was he who forced Lord PALMERSTON to retire from the Cabinet in 1852, on account of his unwarranted indorsement of the *Coup d'Etat*, and that it was he who "upset the Aberdeen coach" on the ground of the incapacity and insensibility of that Government in the prosecution of the war. Lord JOHN'S Reform Bill of 1852 will also be revived as the most comprehensive and practicable measure yet presented, and as the most easily susceptible of fresh liberal modifications. Moreover, Lord JOHN RUSSELL could probably rally around himself a more powerful Cabinet than any other English statesman. The Gladstones, Grahams, Herberts and Cardwells, who rejected the offered hand of Lord DERBY, would readily accept his, while the strength of the liberal party, including the few desirable members of the Palmerston Cabinet itself, is always at his command, and the combination which he could present to the Sovereign would differ radically from the "Derby-dilly carrying three insides" of DERBY, DISRAELI and ELLENBOROUGH.

The Allsop Extradition.

Some of our City cotemporaries are severely exercised in their minds on the question of the extradition to the French Government of Colonel ALLSOP, the Englishman accused of complicity with PIERRI and ORSINI in the recent affair of the Rue Lepelletier, and who combines in his own person the curiously-contradictory characters of stock-broker and fanatic. The *Herald* advocates his surrender. The *Tribune* and *Daily News* protest against the thought of such an act, as an invasion of the right of asylum. There can be no objection, of course, to any discussion upon a theme so fruitful of excellent sentiments and high-toned political theories; but so far as the case of Colonel ALLSOP is concerned, we must think that our cotemporaries are throwing away not a little valuable powder. For in the first place, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Colonel ALLSOP is in this country at all. He was last seen to leave a railway train about half way between London and Southampton, at which latter port it was "supposed" he had "intended" to embark for America. This certainly offers no very solid ground for the belief that he is now, or is likely to be, in New-York. But if he were at this moment here, and lying *perdu* in the shadow of the Grand Turk at the St. Nicholas, he would be in no danger from French detectives or the Count DE SARTIGES. For no legal proceedings whatever have been taken against him in France. His name was omitted from the indictment of the conspirators at their trial, and France has not even made any requisition for his arrest upon the English authorities. The only ban under which this unfortunate and infatuated old gentleman has been put, is a reward of £200 offered for his arrest by the magistracy of London, and that in terms which can hardly bring him under the operation of our treaty with England. We strongly suspect that the only practical effect of the "Allsop excitement" will be to spread great consternation among all the "old gentlemen of sixty, grey-haired, fair-skinned, thin, round-shouldered and six feet in height, wearing drab pants and a dark-brown dress-coat," who may happen to be in this City, and to awaken deceitful hopes in the hearts of numbers of ambitious policemen.

MR. HARRIS' TRIUMPH.—The vote of 112 to 97, by which the House of Representatives yesterday refused to permit Speaker ORR and Mr. STEPHENS to silence Mr. HARRIS, is a significant indication of the feeling of the body. Mr. HARRIS desired to present the reasons why the Kansas Investigating Committee had failed to perform the duty assigned it, which explanation he offered as a matter of privilege. Mr. STEPHENS asked if it were a privileged question. The Speaker decided it was not. Mr. HARRIS appealed. Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table. This motion was lost, as above stated, by a majority of fifteen, and the appeal comes up for discussion to-day.

Considering the strict party drill which prevails on the Lecompton question, little doubt is left that Mr. HARRIS will succeed in making his explanation—which is regarded by the Anti-Lecompton men as a great point to be gained.

A Diplomatic Entre-Nous.

The most striking proof of the desperation of Lord PALMERSTON'S position at the second reading of the Conspiracy bill, has been afforded by the nature of the aid he thought proper to call in when the battle was already lost. Lord COWLEY has proved the Grouchy of the Parliamentary Napoleon. He arrives on the field with his tardy reinforcement when the legions of his master are already in full retreat. The strongest point made by the opponents of the Ministry in the recent struggle, was the absence of all reply to WALEWSKI'S dispatch, and of all official notice of the semi-official blustering of the *Moniteur*. All France had responded with the Pretorian denunciations of British connivance with the assassins; and Count DE PERSIGNY had received the adulatory address of the London Corporation, with a public display of the most insolent menace.

It is a maxim in diplomatic as well as social intercourse that apologies should be, at least, as public as the incident which called for them. When a man is kicked in the street by one of his intimate friends, he is rarely content with excuses offered under promise of secresy. Diplomatic insults should be diplomatically resented, explained and atoned for. The world rang with what NAPOLEON'S army and Ministers thought of England's share in NAPOLEON'S attempted assassination. Accordingly, to all known usage, the world should have rung with the British reply, or the French *amende*. The dispatch in which WALEWSKI expressed to PERSIGNY the Emperor's regret for the appearance of the military addresses in the *Moniteur* was carefully excluded from that journal. The British Ministry, so far from defending the nation from the imputations thus freely heaped upon it, hastened in obsequious silence to execute the behests of their ally.

They perceived their mistake when too late. The Conspiracy bill was thrown out in the midst of intense popular excitement, and the Cabinet, already routed and demoralized, brings Lord COWLEY up with a report of his private conversations with the French Ministers, in order to show that something was said. Lord COWLEY is of opinion that so firmly convinced were the French at one time that the British were guilty of conniving at assassination that there would have been no use in denying it. "Rightly or wrongly," says he,

> "The opinion prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of Her Majesty's Government of Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch, would probably have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than calmed the excitement which prevailed."

If PALMERSTON had wished to devise something which would wipe out from the public mind in England the last shade of regret at his downfall, he could have hit, we think, on nothing better, than an epistle of this sort. It was not the French peasantry, or even the French army, whose denunciations had roused John Bull, but the French Government itself. Possibly the French public did not know any better than to accuse Great Britain of giving security to conspirators, for, as we all know, the French public is by no means "up" on the subject of the English laws and Constitution. But Louis NAPOLEON, and his principal adherents, were perfectly familiar with the real state of the case, and their adoption of the popular outcry cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance and excitement. It was to them and them only that Lord PALMERSTON should have replied, and it was their insult alone which merited resentment.

Lord COWLEY'S definition of the course to be followed by a nation assailed by false and fraudulent accusations is certainly discreet, but we doubt if it will meet with ready acceptance in Finshury or Birmingham. According to him an accuser has only to be firmly convinced of the truth of his accusation to relieve the accused of the trouble of defending himself. In other words, a defendant's exertions to procure his acquittal should be in the inverse ratio to the complainant's earnestness and impetuosity. Lord COWLEY seems to suppose that the only object to be served in answering Count WALEWSKI was the vindication of Great Britain in French eyes. There could hardly be a less British view of the subject. John Bull is somewhat obstreperous even about answering at the bar of the public opinion of the world. He certainly will never as long as he can help it be got to plead before any inferior tribunal. He expects his servants to reply to foreign charges and foreign taunts, not so much for the sake of standing well in the eyes of foreign regiments of the line, as of satisfying his own notions of his own dignity.

PALMERSTON is certainly the last man that one would have expected to blunder on this point, for since PITT, no minister has ever been more thoroughly Tautic in all his tendencies.

DECLINE OF ABOLITIONISM.—A late number of the *Liberator* contains the following statement, in explanation of the admitted fact that the Abolition Party in the North is growing smaller and smaller:

> "One has abandoned it because its advocates disagreed among themselves; another has dropped it because it has run into politics; still another has withdrawn from it because it tends to dissolve the Union; a very large number have quitted it because it disturbs the peace of the Church; some would-be-respectable people have separated from it because it stands directly in the pathway of popularity; some have abandoned it when they found that its principles required them to treat the colored man as an equal brother in all the relations of life. This last has proved too much for the abolitionism of thousands, especially of heads of families, who want their children to be respected and honored in the world."

Very many of these are very excellent reasons for abandoning the Abolition Party, and they have undoubtedly influenced a great many people. But we have no doubt that the actual decline of this party is due, more than to any other cause, to the conviction on the part of the public that its objects are not only impracticable, but that they would not, if attained, contribute to the well-being of any class. Every person who has examined the subject with any care is pretty well convinced, that the immediate abolition of Slavery would plunge the millions of slaves into the depths of poverty, wretchedness and degradation. Their condition would be infinitely worse than it is at present. The time has passed when anybody can get credit for philanthropy or even ordinary benevolence, by advocating that immediate and unconditional emancipation which is the watchword of the abolitionists. The party will very soon become practically and virtually extinct.

Branch the Ghost.

The City Hall is haunted. STEPHEN H. BRANCH is its ghost. STEPHEN, once so hilarious, rampant, rollicking and highfalutin', is now STEPHEN the ghost, solemn, frowning, and always shaking gory locks at some City Hall sinner. Nothing will lay him but the payment of that debt the City owes him.

When Mr. MATSELL had been Chief of Police for years, holding his office in spite of friends or foes, until all men settled down into the belief that the party had not yet been organized that was strong enough to oust him, and patiently waited for death to do what neither Whig nor Democrat could—namely, to vacate the office under the southwest corner of the City Hall, a foolish Common Council undertook, by the foolishness of a Know-Nothing Committee, to prove that MATSELL was an alien. At that time the Committee's doings were regarded as the finest of farces, though the experience of these latter days has shown that they were scarcely up to the average of municipal buffoonery. But the head and front, the backbone and heart of the Committee was Mr. BRANCH, "its outside secretary." He drew its resolutions, wrote its reports, furnished its facts, suggested its theories, faced terrible bull-dogs, narrowly escaped assassins, went on a secret expedition to England and returned with the indubitable evidences that GEORGE MATSELL was a born Englishman, who honestly, perhaps, presuming himself a native, had never been naturalized; and so educated the public sentiment to the thought that the Chief might be ejected, and still the world's foundations not be broken up, that when the Legislature took the whole Department, as a plowman does a black-snake, by its tail, and with a sudden jerk snapped off its head, public decency was not very much violated. All this Herculean labor, which the "outside Secretary" performed with monomaniacal energy, the Common Council indorsed, encouraged, and agreed to pay for. So BRANCH put in the bill. Its sudden apparition scared their eye-balls—they thought the joke had gone far enough. Had not they laughed at poor BRANCH'S absurdities, and envied his rhetoric,—and must they pay him beside? They were horrified. The taxpayers would never stand it. They feared to face the people, if they should authorize such gross and lavish expenditures. Enter BRANCH—He would remit all claims for services, though Mr. CURTIS NOYES and his other assistant counsel, were paid promptly for their share of them, but he must be reimbursed for his actual expenses to Brandon, his consultation with Minister BUCHANAN, and all that. The people backed up his appeal, and the Press and Justice urged it. Still reluctant, BRANCH, the ghost, took each separate rogue in his gripe and shook him till all his sins, and frauds and little evidences of corruption tumbled out into the people's sight. Then poor BRANCH went down on his knees, and prayed to Alderman, Councilman, Comptroller, Mayor, Chamberlain, Auditor for his dues. He pleaded the widow whom he owed—the washerwoman, the landlord, and, severally, all the hungry crew of creditors who dogged his steps and worried his life and his last pennies out. He was so far successful that when, in the expiring hours of the last Common Council, the tax-levy stuck, BRANCH'S bill stuck with it. When, by a sort of Cæsarian section, the tax-levy saw the light again, Mayor Wood made no objection to his bill. But the Comptroller refused to pass the other items, and BRANCH was still unpaid. Our new Board, however, has honored his claims in their amended tax-levy. Comptroller BARKIS is willin', and the Legislature is not likely to haggle at it, but now a new obstacle lies in BRANCH'S path to reinstatement as an honest, debt-paying man. Mayor TIEMANN says he will not pay the Branch item "until he has thoroughly investigated it." It was at this point that, last night, before the sober Councilmen in session, BRANCH the ghost rose up. In a petition, that makes two solid columns of the TIMES, he sets forth the melancholy aspect of his affairs, and dissects away the skin and adipose tissue from the fair faces of some of our most honored citizens. No reader of this document can fail to observe how strangely Mr. BRANCH'S style has altered; whereas formerly he ambled, now he charges; whereas he was wont to dally and flow back in eddies, now he rushes like a swollen river that threatens to carry away at once all the integrity of our new and beloved Mayor, the wisdom of PETER COOPER, and even the bread and butter of his old friend CARSON.

If the memorial ever so delicately stated what in every line it insinuates, it would be outrageously libelous; but while nobody must for a moment credit its hints as authenticated facts, it is very suggestive and explicit as to the motives that would actuate our good men, sages and philanthropists, if they were rascals, fools and thieves. BRANCH is terrible. We hope he has not wrecked anybody's reputation, but, for own peace, the world's composure and for justice' sake, we hope his bill will be paid, early, and the ghost laid

Sea and Ship News.

The steamer *Phineas Sprague*, from Boston for Philadelphia, ran foul of the schooner *Chelsea*, off Nauset, on the night of the 9th inst., and sunk her immediately. The crew were taken off, and landed at Holmes Hole next day. The schooner was loaded with oak timber.

The steamships of the Collins line will be sold at auction on the 15th inst. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. are most likely to be the purchasers.

THE EUROPEAN FLEET.—The Boston *Shipping List* publishes a list of the number and position of vessels engaged in the United States and the European trade, together with vessels in the African trade, or that cross the Atlantic from ports to or from the United States. According to this there are ships, 685; barks, 325; brigs, 90; schooners, 30; total, 1,130. This is, of course, exclusive of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Burton's Theatre.

A drama called the "Coup d'état," was produced at this house on Wednesday evening with success. The title of the play attracted the attention of our French residents, and a large admixture of the audience was of French origin. The drama takes its name from the "time" of the play, but Louis NAPOLEON'S act is in reality only an incident, which shows us one phase of the real hero's character, and prepares our sympathies for his future career. In the fourth act we have the opening of the real plot. The two depend but slightly on each other, and the play might be divided and rendered intelligible in either section.

The hero, *George Beaumont*, is in love with *Marie de Choiseul*; he is an orphan adopted by a rich manufacturer and Republican; she the daughter of a Legitimist. The marriage is pronounced impossible. Soon after the Napoleonic *coup d'état* is inflicted on the community, *George* fights at the barricades, is wounded, captured, and sent to Cayenne. At the expiration of five years he makes his escape, returns to France, and has an interview with *Marie*. In the meantime she has become the bride of an aristocrat, and her consternation and lamentation at beholding *George* (whom she supposed to have been killed) are excessive. After an exceedingly painful interview *George* bids farewell to his lost love, receiving from her hands as a parting token a miniature portrait.

Their interview has been secretly witnessed by a valet, (and government spy,) who, being disturbed in a burglarious attempt on the secretary, hastily secretes himself, and thus overhears everything. When the lovers have separated, the valet resumes his operations, bursts open the secretary, and secures a quantity of money. While he is counting the plunder he is surprised by *General Choiseul* (father of *Marie*,) who collars him. In the desperation of the moment the valet drops the money, draws a knife, and kills the General. The alarm caused by the latter's cries prevents the valet from effecting his escape. He determines therefore to accuse *George Beaumont* of the murder. The circumstantial evidence against that patriotic and unfortunate gentleman is strong. He was seen to enter the house stealthily and in disguise, and, on being searched, a miniature with a valuable setting of brilliants is discovered on his person. *George* is committed to prison. This brings us to the fifth act,—an act which terminates the play in an abrupt and sanguinary manner. *George* is discovered in prison. His escape is apparently hopeless, for if he prove his innocence of the murder by declaring the object of his visit to the *General's* house, he will at once be recognized as the escaped Republican, and sent back to Cayenne. Under these circumstances he discourses metaphysics, and prepares to die. *Marie* visits him, and an agonizing scene ensues, which at length terminated by *Marie* taking poison, followed immediately after by *George*.

The terrific *dénouement* is unnecessary, simply because two characters in the underplot have been working assiduously to secure *George's* pardon, and at the moment of the suicide walk in with the document. These characters are the *Abbé de Lamargue*, chief of the secret agents of the government, and *Madame de Rohan*—a lady of noble family. The mystery of the plot depends on this couple. It is cleared up in the last act, and they discover that *George* is their own son—a child of shame.

The author displays decided skill in the management of the domestic incident on which this piece is founded, but in the political parts he goes to extremes. For stage purposes, it is only necessary to identify *George Beaumont* with the popular cause, but the author does more. He argues the merits of the cause, and advocates assassination with a minute earnestness which is intolerable. If such discussions were common in the Red Republican clubs, as the drama would teach us to believe, then had Louis NAPOLEON a justification for his bold act of usurpation. We may mention by the way that this worthy is introduced upon the stage. The author gives him the language of a speculative enthusiast, not of a fanatic.

The literary merits of the drama are unquestionable, but at the same time they are very unequal. The absence of anything like a comic element leads necessarily to monotony, and this is increased by an evident effort in the declamatory construction of the dialogue. When the author does not soar, he is very apt to walk on stilts. But, notwithstanding these defects, there are frequent touches of real poetic power, of absolute felicity in word and image, which indicate a warm temperament and a ready pen. The name of the author was not made known, but we should suppose that he is a gentleman inexperienced in this style of composition, and given to enthusiasm on the subjects of love and politics—but more particularly politics.

The drama was excellently acted, and was a success with the audience. Mr and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT sustained the principal characters, and were supported by upwards of forty other members of the Company. Mr. MOORE announced the piece for repetition, and stated that the author was positively unknown behind the scenes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S Opera of *Les Huguenots*, will be played to-night for the third time.

Obituary.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, S. T. D., a telegraphic notice of whose death we published yesterday morning, was a native of New-Milford, Litchfield, County, Conn., and was born in June, 1786. His grandfather, Rev. NATHANIEL TAYLOR, was pastor of the Congregational Church in New-Milford for more than fifty years. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1807, and was a favorite pupil of Dr. DWIGHT, then President. After leaving College he occupied for a time the position of private tutor in the family of Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, the Patroon; being the companion and friend of the General's son STEPHEN, with whom Dr. TAYLOR passed a Winter in Canada. Returning to New-Haven in 1809, he pursued theological studies with Dr. DWIGHT, acting as the amanuensis of the President. He began preaching about the close of 1810, and in 1812 was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church in New-Haven, as successor to Rev. MOSES STUART, who was called from his pastorate to become a Professor in the new Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.

The ministry of Dr. TAYLOR was one of great ability and success, continuing till 1822, when, on the organization of the Theological Department in Yale College, he was chosen as Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology. He has continued to perform, with uncommon energy and talent, the duties of this office until within a few weeks of his death,—and has been instrumental in aiding to prepare for the ministry of the Gospel not less than seven hundred ministers.

Genial in spirit, endowed with remarkable conversational power, and possessing great warmth of affection, he was endeared to all who knew him; while his giant power of intellect made all feel that he was truly a great man.

The Union Bank Defalcation.

No clue has as yet been obtained to the whereabouts of BROTHERSON, the Bank defaulter. Mr. JACOB H. MOTT, his alleged accomplice, was yesterday taken before the Recorder, and his examination set down for to-day at 2 P. M. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at the Police Head-quarters at the action of the Mayor in placing the warrant for BROTHERSON'S arrest in the hands of Sergeant BIRNEY, instead of giving it to detective officer KEESE, who had had the management of the case hitherto, and would therefore have been more likely to conduct it to a successful issue.

The mother and unmarried sisters of BROTHERSON (he has no father) are poor, and keep a boarding-house on West Sixteenth-street. He has relatives of the highest respectability in this City and Brooklyn. He lived unostentatiously in one of a row of an English basement brown-stone front houses in Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He was a member of the Light Guard.

He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and was a very agreeable man in the social circle. It is generally believed by his friends that the love of gaming was his sole inducement to commit the crime, and that his intention was to refund the amount of the first defalcation when he should win as much at play, but that he was led on by successive steps until it became too late to turn back.

BROTHERSON'S personal appearance is not prepossessing. He has a cadaverous look; his hair is very coarse, red, and his whiskers and moustache quite so, nearly red, and his whiskers and very black. He was below the medium size. His wife, who is a lovely woman, has left her own residence and is residing with some of her relatives. Her father and mother are both living, and have until recently resided with her.

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE delivers, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, this evening, an oration on "Hamilton and Burr." The occasion is the 39th anniversary of the organization of the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Batch of Frauds in the Street Department—A Remarkable Communication from Stephen H. Branch.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening.—President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the pier (No. 35) foot of Franklin-street, North River, be struck out of the list of wharves and piers to be leased on the 16th instant at auction, as said pier has been applied for terry purposes, and is now under consideration by the Committee on Ferries.

The following communication was received from D. D. Conover, Esq., and read:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York.

The attention of the undersigned having been requested to the matter of the "Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-first-street from Third-avenue to East River," an examination of the books and papers appertaining thereto has been made and the following facts appear:

The contract was made with Philip Fahey, June 1, 1852; time allowed twelve months; work completed, as by Inspector's return, April 11, 1853; assessment list confirmed June 14, 1855. The work which was advertised to be done, and the prices at which the same was contracted for, were as follows, viz:

Rock excavation, at 37 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, at 5 cents per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter, 44 cents per linear foot.
Flagging, 10½ cents per square foot.
Culverts, 50 cents per linear foot.

On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned the following amount of the above items, viz:

11,200 cubic yards earth excavated.
25,181 cubic yards rock excavated.
14,550 square feet flagging laid.
3,580 lineal feet curb and gutter set.
1293¼ lineal feet culvert built

Which, at the above prices, would amount to (as due the Contractor)..... $13 614 07
But the amount which the Assessors made due him, as per assessment list, was..... 29,167 06
A difference against the property owners of..... 7,122 39

Which is made up by extra allowances for, as follows, viz:

8,957 cubic feet of dry wall, at 12½ cents.
17,562 cubic feet of mason wall, at 30 cents.
942 square feet of coping and steps, at 75 cents.

None of which work was included or intended to be included in the contract. An examination of the Street Commissioner's correspondence respecting the terms of the contract, which was furnished to the Assessors, shows that it was made out by George T. Rogers, the then Contract Clerk, in the regular form, embracing correctly the items of work and the prices thereof, as contained in the contract; but that subsequently, and before the certificate was handed to the Assessors, the above extra allowances were added to it by interlineation, by Charles Turner, the then Deputy Street Commissioner. This act of extra allowance, unwarrantable enough of itself, except by the usages of those days in the Street Department, is rendered still more injurious to the property owners by the exorbitant prices of 12½ and 30 cents per cubic foot for dry and mason wall respectively, and 75 cents per running foot for coping and steps, and by a consequent overcharge of expenses for assessing and collecting of something over $300.

The undersigned also refers to the matter of the "Regulating, setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth streets," respecting which the following facts appear: Charles Devlin was the Contractor, John T. Dodge, Surveyor; assessment list was confirmed Feb. 19, 1856. The work advertised to be done, and the prices at which the same was contracted for, were as follows, viz:

Rock excavation, at 60 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, at 15 cents per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter, at 40 cents per lineal foot.
Flagging, at 10 cents per square foot.

On completion of the work, the Surveyor returned the following amount of the above items, viz:

4,767 cubic yards rock excavated.
2,142 cubic yards earth excavated.
2,398 8-12 running feet curb and gutter set.
9,171 8-12 square feet flagging laid.

Which, at the contract prices above mentioned, would amount to (as due the Contractor)..... $5,058 13
But the amount due him, as per assessment list, is..... 6,897 93

A difference against the property owners of $1,839 80

Which excess is made up from the following allowances and extra allowances made to the Contractor in the handwriting of Charles Turner, the then Deputy Street Commissioner, viz:

300 feet retaining wall, at 20 cents.
110 feet small drain, repaired at $3.
1 Basin, $40.
Extras, for boulders, &c., $1,409 80.

The following cases exhibit a new feature of the *modus operandi* through which assessment liens have been affixed upon property, without exciting the attention of the owners thereof in the early stages of the proceedings. In the first place, there being no especial necessity for a certain work being done, no application is made to the Common Council, and consequently no ordinance or resolution authorizing said work to be done is passed, and the public attention cannot therefore be drawn to the subject. Secondly, there being no authority for it, no contract is made. Thirdly, without either of those preliminaries, a party, with the consent and concurrence of the Street Commissioner, assumes to do the work, and in such manner and to such extent as may suit the purpose in view; and which being done, a conference between the Street Commissioner and the operator results in arranging the amount to be paid for the work satisfactorily to both. Matters thus far being accomplished, the Street Commissioner makes out a certificate in respect to the work, and for the information and guidance of the Assessors, in the following form, viz.:

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1855.

Rebuilding a Drain on West Side of Second-avenue across Forty-ninth-street.

I certify that the contract for the above work was awarded to Charles Devlin, at the prices annexed, and that the same has been returned by the Inspector as properly done and completed. The apportionment of the assessment may be made.

Prices upon which the Work was Awarded.

Rebuilding drain..... $215
(Signed) JAMES FUREY,
Street Commissioner.
Per CHARLES TURNER.

Upon the assurances of such fraudulent certificate, the Assessors proceed to make out and apportion an assessment upon the property for the cost of the work, being said amount of $245, and the usual expenses of surveying, advertising, inspecting, assessing and collecting. The list so perfected passes to the Common Council, and is confirmed, and thereby the assessment becomes a lien upon the property; and as the expense of obtaining relief through the Courts would usually exceed the amount assessed, the owner of the property pays the assessment to get rid of the lien. Such is the programme by which the following cases of assessment were perfected, viz:

Rebuilding drain west side of Second-avenue, across Forty-ninth-street, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $245 00
Expenses..... 35 88

Amount assessed upon property..... $283 88
Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $233 00
Expenses..... 60 60

Amount assessed upon property..... $293 60
Rebuilding drain east side of Fifth-avenue, across Forty-ninth-street, and paving and filling Fifth-avenue, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $238 50
Expenses..... 38 54

Amount assessed upon property..... $278 04
Resetting curb and gutter, flagging, &c., Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $210 00
Expenses..... 57 53

Amount assessed against property..... $267 53
Regulating, resetting curb and gutter and filling Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $200 00
Expenses..... 53 40

Amount assessed against property..... $253 40
Repairing breaches in sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him $160 00
Expenses..... 51 51

Amount assessed upon property..... $211 51
Crosswalks and filling intersections of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue: work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $90 00
Expenses..... 50 60

Amount assessed upon property..... $140 60
Regulating Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; repairing and flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; filling rear of lots on Thirty-seventh-street, southeast corner of Tenth-avenue; filling rear of lots on intersection of Twelfth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street; work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him..... $951 78
Expenses..... 104 08

Amount assessed upon property..... $1,070 86
Filling and regulating Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and resetting circular corners and curb and gutter; work done by Hugh McCabe; amount paid him..... $217 00
Expenses..... 57 72

Amount assessed upon property..... $304 72
Filling and repaving intersections of Tenth-avenue and Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, work done by T. Farley; amount paid him..... $1,896 50
Expenses..... 518 98

Amount assessed against property..... $2,415 48

It is only necessary to add, that in all these cases the work was performed without proper and legal authority and without contract, and consequently the cost of the same could not have been collected by law of the Corporation, nor the assessments of the property obtained; and yet, so quietly was the work performed, and afterwards so apparently legalized by the false certificate from the Street Department, that the property owners on the one hand, and the Comptroller, as representing the Corporation, on the other, have been deceived into payments for the work.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

Alderman MCSPEDON said he had listened to the report very attentively, and he thought it was calculated to call the attention of the public to the parties named. It was very evident to him that the parties at the head of the Street Department were prejudiced against the parties named. The Courts had decided that Mr. Devlin was Street Commissioner. Mr. Conover had no right whatever to be in the office of the Street Department. In the report just read, as well as in the others that had been presented by Mr. Conover, the trouble seemed to be in the quantities of work certified by the Surveyors. Now, he had no doubt that it was necessary sometimes to make changes, but so far as his experience and observation went, he was satisfied that a very great deal of the wrong that had been done was by the Surveyors; and he hoped the Committee on Frauds would report some method by which the City might be relieved from the system of "City Surveyors." If nothing better could be done, he hoped such Surveyors as were known to have made erroneous returns of quantities, would have their office taken from them. But, as the matter stood now, he could not see that any benefit would accrue from such a report as the one that had just been read. Mr Conover, as had been decided by a full bench, had neither right nor title to the office; and it appeared to him that Mr. C. was using his control of the books of the office merely to blacken the reputation of his opponents. He hoped that the Street Commissioner's office would either be closed, until the question of right shall have been settled finally, or that some Standing Committee should have charge of it. Mayor Tiemann had given Mr. Conover the keys, but he would let Mr. Conover go where he belonged, and that was out of the Street Commissioner's office; for the Courts had decided that he was an outsider. For such reasons he moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Alderman TUCKER hoped such a course would not be pursued.

It was then referred to the Committee on Frauds, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, to meet in the new Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. The Aldermen's room is to be altered and refitted; and until it is finished they will meet in the Council Chamber, on Tuesdays.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, D. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of Stephen H. Branch was presented by Councilman BAANY, and the reading commenced by the Clerk.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S PETITION.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that, on Friday last, Comptroller Flagg said: "Mr. Branch, your claim is gone to Albany on the tax levy, but I have resolved to pay you now. I do not think the Legislature will refuse to confirm it, but if it should, I shall assume the entire responsibility of paying you in the absence of its legislative confirmation. So, Mr Branch, you may go and tell the Mayor that I am ready to pay you the moment he will signify his disposition to cooperate with me."

Tears fell from my eyes, and I looked up to see if it were a delightful dream, or if some fair angels were breathing sweet music in my ears, or if my lamented father had returned to the earth, as I almost recognized his pleasing voice in the grateful words of the generous Comptroller; and with a joyous heart I leaped across the Park and delivered the Comptroller's message to the Mayor, who said that he would see the Comptroller on that day. I visited the Mayor on Saturday, (alas! the very day his old friend George W. Matsell arrived in the City from Iowa,) who said he would see the Comptroller on Monday. I saw the Mayor on Monday, who sharply said that he should not unite with the Comptroller in the payment of my claim until he had thoroughly examined the merits of the entire Matsell investigation. I said that the Common Council of the past and present years had unanimously passed a resolution authorizing my payment for services which had no connection with the merits of the Matsell case. The Mayor said he didn't care, for he meant to sift the whole Matsell inquiry before he would recognize the payment of my claim.

I might have told him that I would spank his own chin until it deep crimson, (and incur the perils of incarceration,) until the title-deed related the minutest details of the Matsell investigation including his juvenile philosophy of its merits; that to search for the "merits" of the Matsell case was like a voyage of discovery for the locality of the sun, while blazing in the centre of a cloudless firmament; that his proposed scrutiny into Matsell's "merits" was a cowardly and dishonorable subterfuge; that he was the son of a Dutchman, and a sworn friend of Matsell, with whom he has co-operated for twenty years, in the dirty pool of primary politics; that if the voters of New-York had known he married the daughter of Peter Cooper, and that his eldest son bore the name of Peter Cooper, he would never have been elected Mayor, as incorporation and contagion result from association; that Peter Cooper was Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1828, '29 and '30, and Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward in 1840; and that Daniel F. Tiemann was Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward in 1838, and Alderman in 1839, and was Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1851, and Alderman in 1852 and '53, those terrible years which the tax-payers of New-York and their posterity will remember as long as grass grows and water runs. That during their Aldermanic career of more than a quarter of a century, they never differed a farthing from the Corporation, but spent thousands to secure their elections, for the distinguished honor of being Aldermen. That one of the worst Aldermanic rogues of 1853 told me that Cooper and Tiemann as immense fortunes as Aldermen, which I flatly denied, as I viewed Cooper and Tiemann as lineal descendants of the noble Brutus, whom Cæsar loved and Antony eulogized: that another Aldermanic scamp of 1852 told me that Ex-Mayor Kingsland was a warm friend of Cooper, Tiemann, Matsell and Gerard, and that Kingsland made more money while Mayor, in 1851-52, in oil, Gansevoort and other overshadowing speculations, than all the Mayors who preceded him—which I palpably denied, and violently threw a lighted cigar in the face of the municipal rogue for his fallacious accusations against Kingsland, who is known to be a very conscientious man; that Cooper and Tiemann made their stupendous fortunes through the traffic of transparent oil, transparent glass, transparent paint, transparent putty, transparent iron and transparent brass; that Cooper and Tiemann have not been municipal paupers for thirty years, under the fascinating garb of City reformers; that Mayor Tiemann's arrest of the policy and lottery dealers, gamesters and other sinners, arises from his natural and artificial aversion to evil, and is not a mantle to screen him from the public gaze while engaged in prodigious mayoralty speculations; that the antecedents of himself and Peter irresistibly imitate with such a monstrous assumption as that Daniel F. Tiemann made not a copper as Alpossoose Governor, and received favored extravagant appropriations under the guise of the paupers' amelioration; that his interest and official declaration in favoring the Governors—"I believe all the Governors are perfectly honest, although I entertain a different opinion from a Governor"—was sufficient to establish his own integrity as a Governor, including the honor and frugality of his comrades; that it is absurd to say that the Governors, including Governor Tiemann, ever smoked cigars that cost the tax payers $60 a thousand, or drank costly champagne at the public expense, or gave public barbecues on Blackwell's Island, or made an enormous per centage on the purchase of supplies for the paupers, or took a fiendish advantage of female loveliness and loneliness on Blackwell's Island; that the recent extensive conflagration on Blackwell's Island was not designed and that it was more than providential that several hundred invalids in the hospital at the time the fire began, should escape, without a solitary exception, without a scratch, or bruise, or the shadow of a mutilation; that the Governors are extremely sorry the hospital is destroyed, and do not desire nor expect to make a cent in the erection of a fire-proof edifice on its ruins; that there are no official paupers in the Board of Ten Governors who have held office like Cooper and Tiemann, since their early manhood; that neither Mayor Tiemann nor Peter desire or expect to make a penny during the present Mayoralty administration, although it is whispered that Peter Cooper strives very hard to sell several lots to the Corporation, for the construction of fire-engine houses, at ludicrously high prices, considering the famine that hovers over the City, and that he will have a harder task to obtain the cooperation of the Mayor in the consummation of the jobs than the Comptroller had in obtaining the Mayor's concurrence to pay your petitioner; that Stephen H. Branch taught Peter Cooper and his daughter grammar and composition, that Mr Cooper's motive in emulating his mind at his venerable age, was to enable him to write a grammatical address to deliver at the dedication of his literary institution at the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues—which he does not believe was constructed with moneys procured from the public treasury during his long Aldermanic career; that if it were thus erected with the people's money, indirectly or dishonorably obtained, the great literary institution would be no public donation, after all, as it belonged to the public before its construction; that Peter Cooper was a smart scholar, although his chronic piles, and his incessant whirls and sudden bounces in his rotary easy-chair slightly retarded his intellectual progress; that Mr. Branch taught Mr. Cooper at the time his venerable pupil presented his famous tank communication to the Common Council, through Alderman Thomas Christy, proposing to construct a tank on the summit of the City Hall, huge enough to hold water sufficient to quench all the fires in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, which Mr. Branch always considered a rational and perfectly practical proposition, which he has reason to believe was introduced by the precocious son to the unsophisticated dad, and that the Aldermanic reformers grossly slighted daddy by rejecting, in utter silence, his invaluable, astonishing and almost supernatural conception of the immortal tank; and, finally, that he does not believe the immaculate names of Daniel F. Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Ex-Mayor Kingsland and James W. Gerard ever adorned the black-book of Chief Matsell, nor that these distinguished gentlemen fear Matsell.

I might have illuminated the acutely-cultivated genius of Daniel F. Tiemann with these and other thrilling thoughts, but as he was a Dutch Mayor, and I only an American citizen, and a craving pauper petitioner, I, of course, modestly retired in silence from his most terrific presence. I say that I might have stored his pure and highly-civilized intellect with these and other bewildering scintillations, but I silently resolved to reserve the former for this petition, and the latter for another fervent prayer to the Common Council, which will make about forty pages, when I shall present a breast so clean as to mirror vice in the celestial face of a bogus Aldermanic reformer of the Twelfth or Sixteenth Ward.

Peter Cooper need not be ashamed of a teacher who taught in New-York and Brooklyn nearly two thousand servants of all nations, including Africans. I taught servants in the kitchens of Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Daniel Lord, James T. Brady, and other distinguished citizens. I taught a colored woman, over sixty years of age, who had a cancer, and who desired to read the Bible before she died. While I taught servants I was in feeble health, and boarded with Horace Greeley for several years, at the old Graham House, in Barclay street, and was at the table in conversation with Greeley when Fred Douglass and Lacy, the eminent colored orator, came to the table and took their mennonaic breakfasts with us, which led to a production of disparaging or practical amalgamation between Horace Greeley and Major Noah. In 1845 I began to teach public men, among whom was a man who subsequently became a Senator of the American Congress, and is now at his post in Washington. I also taught four members of Congress, two of whom are in the present House of Representatives at Washington: two ex-Mayors; one Judge, who is now on the bench in this City; two police justices; thirty-eight aldermen, nine of whom belonged to the infamous Common Council of 1852-3, with two of whom I began the alphabet; fourteen Assistant Aldermen, four of whom belonged to the gang of 1852-3; seven of the thirty-eight Aldermen, belonged to the reform Common Council of 1851 and 1855, one of whom I learned to read, and two to write their own names. I wrote nearly all the resolutions and reports of my Aldermanic pupils which were printed in the minutes of the Common Council. I also taught one Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, one Ex-Commissioner, one Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; three members of the Legislature, three of whom are in the present Legislature, two Albanese Governors, one of whom is now a Governor, and respectfully urged Mayor Tiemann to represent claims, eighteen hundred and twenty-three pounds, three American pugilists, two English pugilists, and two Irish pugilists, one of whom was Yankee Sullivan. I also taught one Surveyor of the port of New-York, who was a member of Congress; two Ex-Coroners, two Ex-Sheriffs, seven clerks in the Municipal Department, and many distinguished merchants, mechanics and others; and the man who has done all this is robbed of his just dues by Mayor Tiemann, is an invalid, and wants bread and shelter from the pitiless elements.

And what are the motives of the Mayor's persecution? Listen. I have already told you that Mayor Tiemann was a member of the Common Council in 1838, '39, '51, '52 and '53. In 1851, '52 and '53, I wrote the annual reports of Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, hurling arrows of political death against the corruptionists. Although I taught the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen those memorable years to spell, read, write and cipher, for my subsistence, yet I did not spare them in the Carson reports, because I desired to improve their minds and morals at the same time. Mayor Tiemann did not relish the terrible maledictions of Carson's reports, and denounced me as their author; and his hatred lurks in his bosom to this day. I recently exposed the fast notions of the Alms-house Governors, when the then Governor Tiemann officially anathematized me for impugning the purity of himself and brethren. He approved of my violent attacks on the Record Commissioners, for squandering more than half a million of dollars in the publication of musty records, but when I attacked the Governors, he officially brauded me as a lunatic.

I have long known that I was a warm personal and political friend of Matsell, and he evidently dislikes my course towards that gentleman, especially as Mayor Tiemann's father, and perhaps himself, were born beneath foreign skies, like Matsell. Hence his motives for my destruction. The Mayor is not only coaxed by Matsell not to pay my claim, but several Ex-Aldermen and other officials to whom I imparted the alphabet and other principles of the English language during the past dozen years, have powerful influence with Mayor Tiemann, and urge him to veto my claim. One of these Ex-Aldermanic pupils, who has been a sacred bosom friend of the Mayor for thirty years, strove to bribe me to abandon Alfred Carson in 1853. I nearly paralyzed the monster with a glance, and soon ascertained and exposed his sudden acquisition of a princely estate of two hundred and four lots (for a mere nominal sum, on the banks of the East River,) through the official action of his Aldermanic confederates of 1853. This man with other municipal rogues of that period, recently defeated Alfred Carson as Chief Engineer, and now seeks to drive me to the pauper-house and the grave. Alfred Carson asked me to write his annual report of 1856, (with his statistics before me,) and I could not leave him during his terrible struggle with the politicians, without assuming the position of Judas to the Saviour. The reform Common Council of 1855 employed me to conduct the Matsell inquiry, and I could not desert my employers without similar treachery. My fidelity to Carson and the reform Common Council is the source of my personal misfortunes. Poor Carson! I pity him. One Wednesday last he told me that he did not know why he refused to send for his wife and six children, and his father and mother, (each nearly eighty years old.) One Sunday last threatens to sue him, and he knows not what to do. This seems a hard fate for a man who has been an active fireman twenty-five successive years, twelve years Assistant Engineer, without salary, and nine years Chief Engineer. Soon after his inauguration as Chief, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to present him a substantial testimonial. Five or six short, complimentary resolutions were passed to that effect, which were published in the newspapers, accompanied by a check for $1,400. The Treasurer of the Committee whispered to Carson not to present the check, as he had no money to pay it back. Carson still holds the check, and has visited the Treasurer about one hundred times, from whom he has obtained in five months past only $200 up to Wednesday last, when Carson told me that he did not expect he would ever be able to obtain any more.

Many a gallant fireman who went to all fair and calamity to clear fame and honor, and who scrambled himself in his ardor to them and to the citizens at large, cannot restrain my tears as I do [illegible] of his misfortunes and my own. Would that I never had a solitary influence if we had bartered our integrity as the municipal thieves. Our operations in the Fire and Police Departments resulted in the creation of the Fire and Police commissions; the Fire Commissioners have suppressed the bloody collisions of the firemen, and the results of the Police Commissioners are in the future. The results of our labors are a pillow cold and wet with tears. And the man who is pistol-ed Mayor through the results of our toil and sacrifice, is my evil genius, and would drive me to self destruction. My lamented father's watch is in the clutches of a London pawnbroker. My health is forever lost, through my enthusiastic pursuit of Corporation robbers. I am boarding at a restaurant on credit. I have an airy room on credit. Even my faithful Irish washerwoman washes my shirts and stockings on credit, to whom I owe $30, who often comes in the cold and snow and implores me to relieve herself and children with coal, shoes and food, and from the demands of her landlord for rent. And I now hate Mayor TIEMANN to take my arm and visit my restaurant proprietor, and landlord, and washerwoman, and Mr. Simpson, the pawnbroker—with whom I have two silver spoons in pawn, one of which my departed mother gave me in infancy, and the other my father gave me just prior to his death. Let the Mayor accompany me, and if I fail to prove all I here assert, I will abandon my claim and hide my face with shame, as an unparalleled impostor. Let him go with me to my physician, and I will also establish my utter inability to procure subsistence until my trembling frame is invigorated by exhilaration through a cessation of the fortunes that shadow my pathway. This exposition will drive me from the restaurant and from my lodgings, and even my washerwoman will abandon me, and God only knows where I shall get food and lodgings after these revelations, as my credit vanished with Mayor Tiemann's fatal and cruel decision. To the Americans, Republicans and Democrats of the past and present Common Council I extend my most affectionate gratitude. On the Americans I had claims. But in view of my pursuit of Colonel Fremont into Canada after his birthplace, on the eve of the last Presidential election, I could expect no mercy from the Republicans, and yet they kindly forgave me, and unanimously voted for my claim. For my visit to Brandon, England, after the nativity of Matsell, and my violent pursuit of other prominent Democratic aliens, the Democrats had cause to complain, and yet every Democratic member of the past and present Common Council voted for my claim. And to eclipse all, and in the very teeth of my hot pursuit of him for years, Mayor Wood signed my claim without a murmur, to whom I have expressed my cordial thanks. I can resist bribes and endure poverty, but I cannot resist the forgiveness and kindness of a magnanimous foe. Mr. Flagg desires to pay me, but the absence of Mayor Tiemann's signature separates me from a world of bliss, whose unparalleled persecution is arrayed against myself and the unanimous and peremptory [illegible] of two successive Common Councils, composed of men overwhelming majority of my political adversaries, which proves the exhilarated avenging emotions against me in the breast of Mayor Tiemann, which are doubtless fanned by my old Aldermanic and ungrateful pupils, some of whom I learned to spell father, mother and God, and also learned to write their names. I wrote their public documents, for which they never paid me, with which the public archives literally teem. I forgive Mayor Tiemann, because I think he has two livers and no heart, and a zigzag brain, and has received no sympathy nor justice from nature nor from nature's God.

But in my next petition to the Common Council, which may prove to be my last words to mankind, I shall notice my ex-Aldermanic pupil reptiles, who now desert their intellectual benefactor, and conspire with Mayor Tiemann to foil the payment of my claim, whose odious names I will inscribe on the sacred skies, close beside the meridian sun, for the great procession of nations to behold with scorn, until their bones are consigned to an infamous sepulchre. If my breath was good, and my sad and lacerated heart would only rally and beat as formerly with buoyancy and hope, I could scuffle with the world again and easily recover my departed fortunes; but all is gloom, misery and despair. And now, in view of all this, I do most fervently implore you, O. Fathers, to devise some means to relieve me from a horrible doom. You have got $2,000 that I spent in the Matsell investigation, and I want it to buy bread and medicine and to cancel the claims of my affluent and famishing creditors. You have used my physical and intellectual energies for nearly two years. Do enable me to redeem the dying testimonials of my beloved parents—do restore my honorable dues, and save, O, save me from impending ruin and a biting poverty. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Before reaching the end, the President, on motion of Councilmen BRADY that the further reading be suspended, remarked that the petition was a very long document, extending over 14 pages. Ultimately it was determined to print it in the minutes, and refer the matter to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for indigent women and children, asking for a donation of $2,500, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Engine Company No. 18, for payment of rent of room, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The memorial of Messrs. Kurth and Rosa, respecting a canal from Harlem River to North River, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A number of reports as to assessments were laid over.

An invitation to meet the military and civic societies on St. Patrick's day was forwarded from the Committee of those Societies and accepted.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on Frauds was received and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution of Alderman MCSPEDON requesting the City representatives at Albany to use their influence in opposing the bill asking the Common Council of New-York to purchase the Crystal Palace, having been brought from the Board of Aldermen, it was ordered to be laid upon the table.

The resolution that the proceedings of the Board be reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES, was passed with only one dissenting vote.

On the resolution to print the proceedings in the *Tribune*—

Councilman ARCHAMBAULT wished to explain his vote. All good papers were entitled to respect. If the papers had no regard to truth and propriety, the fault was theirs.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote—10 to 7.

Motion to reconsider lost.

A resolution of Alderman MURRAY to authorize the Common Council to obtain an injunction against the Board of Police, with a view to stopping the pay of Metropolitan Policemen, was brought up, and being opposed by Councilman BAANY, was laid on the table.

On vote, the *Irish American*, the *Herald* and the *Journal of Commerce* were introduced in the list of papers in which the proceedings of the Board were to be officially reported.

A communication from Francis T. Vinel, City Surveyor, denying the truth of charges made by D. D. Conover in relation to assessments on Fifty-first-street, was laid on the table.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of donating to the New York Veterans Benevolent Association the sum of $500, was adopted.

Several reports of Committees on Fire Department were laid over.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of confirming the award of the contract for paving New-Bowery from Chatham-square to Franklin square was adopted.

Councilman BRADY moved to take from the table a communication from D. D Conover in relation to frauds in the Street Department, and to refer the same to a Select Committee.

On motion of Councilman DUNN, the matter was laid on the table, having been opposed by Councilman GENET, on the ground that it would be a recognition of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Police Intelligence.

SHOOTING IN THE FOURTH WARD—A CURIOUS CASE.—A mysterious shooting affair occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets. Quite a crowd was gathered around a man with a weighing apparatus, when, suddenly, the report of a pistol was heard, and, immediately after one of the crowd fell to the pavement, crying out, "I am shot!" The affair produced great excitement, and officer Cunningham, of the Fourth Ward, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, and heard the report of the pistol, hurried over and arrested the man who had fired the pistol, and consigned him to the Fourth Ward Station-house. The injured man, who proved to be Jeremiah Cokely, an Irishman, living at No 59 street, was taken to the Five Points Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical state. He was shot in the right side, just below the ribs. The prisoner gave his name as William Leggett. He says he never saw Cokey before yesterday, and alleges that his shooting him was purely accidental. According to his story he was thoughtlessly having the pistol in his hand, when, suddenly, one of the barrels exploded. He had purchased the pistol but a short time previous at a Pawnbroker's on South-street and supposed it was unloaded. The injured man disclaims any previous acquaintance with the prisoner. One of the parties present when the shooting occurred, says that he saw Leggett, immediately after hiring the pistol, wipe it off with his hand to relief and slip it into his pocket. Other witnesses affirmed that they did not see the revolver in his hand previous to his delivering it up to officer Cunningham. The story afterwards prevailed that he had been seen a short time before trying with the pistol to examine the pistol—a six-barreled revolver. All the barrels but one were found heavily loaded. The prisoner remained all night locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. An examination in the case will be had this morning.

DESCENT UPON MODEL ARTISTS.—The Mayor's Police made a descent, Tuesday evening, on two model artists establishments, one at No. 403 Broome-street, and the other at No. 67 Howard street. At the latter place they arrested six young women, and at the former two, charged with the alleged purposes of such establishments. The parties are all held to bail for the May sessions. Charles Kelsh, the wife, who keeps the place No. 403 Broome street, was held in $3,000 bail to answer the charge of keeping a house of ill fame, and the girls were sent to the Island some for three and some for six months. The proprietor of No. 67 Howard street and the female "artists" were let off on promising to adopt some more respectable means of earning a livelihood for the future.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—James Maloney of Ninth Deer-street, was before Justice Osborn, charged with having, on the night of the 2d inst., broken into the room of Joseph C. Wells, corner of Franklin and Cliff streets, and stolen a gold watch valued at $50. The watch was found in the hands of a jeweler. The accused was locked up for trial.

THE SICK ROBBERY.—Mr. Richard J. Lawcombe, of No. 75 Chambers-street, whose premises were recently entered by burglars and goods stolen therefrom, says that the amount taken instead of being $15,000 was about $8,000; and further, that the intimation that the clerks in his establishment were privy to the transaction is without foundation in fact.

Rates Reduced.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway,
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise
TO Steamships or Steamcars
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
To Augusta, Macon,
Montgomery, Columbus,
Nashville, Memphis,
Mobile, Knoxville,
And all the principal places throughout
Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see Watson's Family Sewing Machine, which keeps the place No. 463 Broome street, where it is for sale. Call to answer the charge of having infringed. Letters and circulars were sent to the Island some for three and some for six months. The proprietor of No. 67 Howard street and the female "artists" were let off on promising to adopt some more respectable means of earning a livelihood for the future.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar use, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

Dr. Hoaring's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent, No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keeneet possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Anson's Daguerreotypes.
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Bartholf's Patent Sewing Machines.—For tailors, pant, vest and dressmakers, boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MARRIED

ELLIOTT—BENHAM.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Commander T. G. Benham, by Rev. Jesse Pound, JOHN ELLIOT, Esq., of New-York, to MARGARET GREEN BENHAM.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10 after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON, printer, aged 51 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, MARY, widow of Solomon Mills, late of Ridgefield, Conn., in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 165 East 28th st., on Saturday, March 13 at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAUNCEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 11, THEODORE M. JAUNCEY, of the firm of Jauncey & Co., aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Macdougal-st., to St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, March 13.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, MARGARET ANN, daughter of the late Robert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs Ann Harris, No. 190 Mulberry-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, MORTIMER ARTHUR, only son of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 224 4th st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEORGE M. JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, James Johnson, respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 266 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS.
A FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT
OF
THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION, THEIR RELIGIOUS DOCTRINES AND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT,
FROM FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Just published, by SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York,
'FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS:
Being the Narrative of Mrs. M. ETTIE V. SMITH, late of Great Salt Lake City, a Sister of one of the Mormon High Priests.
By N. W. GREEN.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

This volume is the Narrative of the painful Fifteen Years' Experience of one whose lot in early childhood was cast among the Mormons; and who enjoyed peculiar opportunities to observe, unprejudiced, the working of the system. Such disclosure of the corruptions of human nature, nursed and developed by a Satanic delusion, in the full blaze of Christian civilization, is unparalleled in the history of the world. The vilest and most corrupt forms of Paganism in ancient or modern times never witnessed more impudent rites, or engendered a more degrading state of society. The truth and accuracy of the statements is not only attested by the names, localities, dates, circumstances—incidental references to persons and places—facts given, and all in perfect keeping with facts previously known—but the author challenges the severest criticism, and is prepared to immediately conduct any to substantiate the truth of his statements. The work should be read and circulated by every one interested in the prevalence of sound morals. Every patriot who would have his nation and Government purged of a great national curse and crime.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.
THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears every week in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence, sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties, literary and social. These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By increasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address
MORRIS & WILLIS,
No. 107 Fulton-st, New-York.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Broadway, have now ready MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth extra. Also, new editions of all the standard Catholic works for the holy season of Lent—Holy Week, the Lenten Monitor, Christian Perfection, &c., &c. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(James S. Kirker,) No. 151 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE-KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. TURNER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New York on Saturday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
An berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

PATENT AGENCY OF MUNN & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton st., New York City.

Through this agency Letters Patent are secured for new improvements in the United States and European countries with the utmost dispatch and upon moderate terms. Printed instructions furnished free of charge.

MUNN & CO. have offices in Washington opposite the Patent Office; also in London, Paris and Brussels.

Inventors are invited to either call and have their inventions examined, or to send sketches and descriptions. All such communications confidentially regarded.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Phrenocosmian Society of the Free Academy, on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, the Phrenocosmian Society has experienced a severe loss in the death of a beloved member, MATTHEW JAMES BLAKELEY;

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the early decease of one who was a most active and efficient member, a faithful and talented officer, a gentlemanly student, and a devoted Christian.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his afflicted friends and bereaved relatives, knowing and feeling from our own experience that they have obtained a grievous loss, assuaged, however, by the consciousness that "their loss is his infinite gain."

Resolved, That, as a mark of our respect and esteem for the deceased, we will assume the appropriate badge of mourning for the usual period, and that, as a further token of respect to his memory, we will attend his funeral in a body.

THOMAS CROWTHER
HENRY E. MORIARTY, } Committee.
EDWARD F. TREMAIN,

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. GOLDMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st, invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he is disposing of his stock at greatly reduced prices to close the business. The early attention of the trade is invited, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May next.
A. W GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden lane.

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE hundred and fifty Bread Tickets (issued by the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society,) costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Central Police Office No. 806 Broadway.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft smooth and new white as in infancy. Wear them out or in bed, and protect the hands while engaged in housework or use of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.—THE HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., have commenced manufacturing for the season, and can now furnish a very superior article of fresh Rosendale Cement Calcined Plaster, Farmers' Plaster and Marble dust. Please address HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices.
GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt st, New York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF $4 50 BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', No. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, AT wholesale and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTORING CO., No. 86 John-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 8 st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 353 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, who board a part of their house. Including use of piano etc. The best of reference required. Address W. F., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, by a large unfurnished room, for a gentleman and his wife, between 5th and 16th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address B., box No. 701, Post-office

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great National subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at Mr. LE GRAND'S Studio, No. 349 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washing and ironing; is a thorough seamstress, cuts and fits ladies and children's clothing in a masterly manner, and all kinds of family sewing; par the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; par ticularly neat and prepossessing in her manners, kind to children, and willing to try and please. Any lady needing a faithful, conscientious person, will find her such. Apply to Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, will do the baby's washing and mending, will go with a lady in the country for the Summer; wages $6. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in style, makes excellent bread; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 190 East 14th st., near the 1st av.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACTIVE willing girls, one can do good plain cooking, and makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a very neat chambermaid or nurse. They will be found careful, and anxious to please; have good reference. Would go to the country. A good home more than wages wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable American Protestant woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had unqualified experience, and is in every respect competent and capable. No objection to make herself useful in the light work; is of religious principles. Can furnish the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 30th st between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 40th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 263 Broome-st., in the Candy Store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or to children. She has been accustomed to the care of both for some time. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can give most satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d av, between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, box 471 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household: salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH WOmen, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a professed cook as infant's nurse, and a nice colored chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No 71 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 Madison-st

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good laundress. Call at No. 249 25th st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 28½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 20 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TRAVEL FOR A Varnish House. He must have experience in this business and be well recommended. Only such need apply at No. 80 Beekman-st, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE AS cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Those having good references may call at No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO KITCHEN work, also one to attend a child and do plain sewing. Those well recommended may apply at No. 22 Lamartine-place, 22th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

TEACHERS.

PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS A teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objection to go to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 414 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education. French, music, drawing &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTability desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WISHING ENGAGEMENTS for the ensuing season should make immediate application to the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Principals and others requiring the services of competent teachers, tutors and governesses, would do well to call and examine our list. Parents and guardians supplied with school circulars without charge.
SMITH & BOYD.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND LIBERTY REGISTER of San Francisco, of the date of June 4, 1853 by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 349 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is very neat and clean in his person and habits; has been employed with some of the best families in the neighborhood of 5th-av.; has the very best references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country; is not afraid of work. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, first floor, front room, or at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note addressed to J. H., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist: writes a fair business hand, is quick, at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Bro klyn Post-office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 22, one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 127 Greenwich-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who has had an extensive practical experience as a horticulturist, floriculturist and designer, &c.; is thoroughly proficient with treatment of the greenhouse, hot-house, conservatory and grapery; hot or cold vineyards &c., and has had twenty years' practice in the United States; has laid out and afterward managed some of the finest places in the country. Reference will be given which is highly respectable. Terms moderate; is married; family small. Address D. Y. M., office of Ill is paper.

WANTED—FARMER—A MAN AND HIS WIFE desire places; he understands farming generally, is a careful hand over horses and cattle, is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good thorough house servant, can cook, wash and iron, bake and milk, or is willing to take entire charge of the dairy; both will try to please, have strong references of their employer. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; is a thoroughbred farmer; understands all kinds of farm work, and the management of horses and cattle of all kinds; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business. Best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife (no children;) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of references. Call at No. 54 Duane st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR porter in a store by a trustworthy, competent man; understands the business; no objection will be made to strictest investigation. Can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address J. M C., Box No. 800, Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply out those in want of a first-class, practical man. Will till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in that country. Address or apply to H. C. at McIlvain & Young's seed store No. 9 John st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City, must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia county, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. French and all the branches of a thorough education, for two or three little girls under fourteen years of age, may be had in the family of two French ladies highly graduates and highly qualified by experience for teaching. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address L. S., box No. 1,296 Post-Office

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English tuition if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,865 Post office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—No. 289 Broadway, New-York, negotiates for situations for teachers in all parts of the Union. No commission charged until suited. Schools, academies and families can obtain competent teachers without charge. School circulars wanted. Boarding pupils directed, and a discount of 20 per cent on all books ordered by patrons. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements.
No. 194 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 182 East 19th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No. 259 2d-av., English basement. Rent $900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,600 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business. Also, a good light basement, for a porchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business. Also, the second floor of Nos. 48 and 50, and the third and fourth floors of No. 48 Cortlandt st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased on a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 9 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Ramsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired in perfect order and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

NO. 287 UNION-STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET—A first-class house, three rooms deep, two kitchens back and front stairs, hot and cold water baths, and all the modern improvements; was built by the advertiser or his own use; has a good yard, with plenty of shrubs and vines; and to rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. HENDERSON, No. 77 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 213 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 4th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D. DORIY; No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND PART OF the basement, with two bedrooms in the attic of house No. 531 Hudson-st., between Amos and Charles sts. Rent $300. Apply to ISAAC C. BLAUVELT.
No. 523 Hudson-st,

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 178 4th-st. near 6th av., suitable for a respectable family without small children; gas will be put in. Rent $475 per annum. Apply No. 182 4th-st., in grocery. to A. P. SMITH.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 29th st., mirror built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $65; to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 133 CLINTON-ST. BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE first-class houses No. 83 Montague place No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 85 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE NO. 25 WEST 21ST ST. rent $400. House and store (4-story) No. 537 6th av., rent $700, a good situation for a bakery, has an oven. Large floors No. 1,002 Broadway, suitable for lecture or church purposes. Apply as per bills.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly-erected first-class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st. and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALTSEO, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 40th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES S. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 107 FULton-st., running through to Ann st. Rent $1 200. Also, the third

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST.,

for account of whom it may concern, and the Liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 23 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in the present year

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

LARGE & ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE, HAVING COST OVER $12,000, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 13,

at 10½ o'clock, precisely. The sale will take place in the premises No 152 West 21st-st., between the 7th and 8th aves., without regard to weather. It comprises a very large and elegant variety of everything to be found in a splendidly furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house, and a deposit required of all purchasers.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF:

Velvet carpets, three full suits solid rosewood and parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte; French music cabinet, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with slabs and brackets; satin and embroidered lace curtains, corner mantels with mirror backs, French escritoires consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, rahy and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY sale of splendid parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, by warranted; dining-room extension table, cutlery, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 12, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., west of 5th-av., in part as follows: Splendid pearl-inlaid piano forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly-carved parlor furniture covered in satin brocade; 1 richly carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-cloth rugs, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Heavily-carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, blankets, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING ROOM.—Solid oak extension-table, walnut dining-table, French China tea set table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also, cane-seat chairs, carpets, hall hat-stand, &c.

Catalogues at sale, which will be without regard to the weather. A deposit required. Cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship if necessary. House to let. Possession immediately.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 51 West 16th st., near 5th av. F. NASH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and or-molu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, a number of fine oil-paintings, dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany sofa furniture, in hair-cloth, sideboard and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers—Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., contained in the brown-stone front house No. — Carroll-place, east of Court st., and opposite the Carroll Park, Brooklyn, consisting, in part, of rich medalion carpets, two splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, in green plush richly carved; tables with marble tops, elegant rosewood piano forte, 7½ octave, (made by Hallet, Davis & Co.) Boston new; two superior French-plate pier glasses, each 32x110 inches, rich lace and damask window curtains and five beautiful oil-paintings, rich and costly vases and statuary, three elegant (6 light) bronze chandeliers and jets Chamber Furniture—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany do., Brussels and three-ply carpets, hair and spring mattresses, one superior mahogany billiard table, (Phelan maker.) Dining-room Furniture—Black walnut extension table, massive rosewood dining chairs, richly carved mahogany marble top buffet, vier table and glass, oil cloths, &c., together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers on morning of sale.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of George S. Robbins & Sons, $75,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, on 48 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists. The capital stock is $7,000,000; 1st mortgage bonds, $1,500,000; 2d mortgage bonds, $1,500,000.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

VALUABLE RESIDENCE ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (unless previously disposed of at private sale:)

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—The handsome and well-built 3-story basement brown-stone house and lot No. 62 East 29th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The house is 22x51 feet, in elegant order, well located, and contains all the modern conveniences. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's Office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, sale room No. 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, iron do., tête-à-têtes, in haircloth, Boston rockers, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, Voltaire and easy chairs, covered in leather, towel-racks, clocks, in all embracing a general assortment.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 239 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL, AT auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 245 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible; to be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready, contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture, and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

A. D GALE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about one thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the dullness of the season, and must be sold. This sale offers a rare opportunity to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.

NEW BOWERY, LATE 373 PEARL-STREET.—Auction foreclosure sale, by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, a lot on the west side of New Bowery, a few doors above Franklin square. This is a most important street, and property upon it will soon command very high prices.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MODISTS' STOCK-IN-TRADE, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 370 and 372 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.
Great bargains sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at Gerald's Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and ENWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY, TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing sixty-three acres and ten-hundreths within said bounds, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.
O. D. ASHLEY. JOHN B. NORRIS.

REFERENCES:

Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. O. Halstead, Esq., President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.

Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.

Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,

solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 16th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 16th day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or premium bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, (the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of the interest thereon,) will be purchased by the Company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the large denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.

The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.

The number of such $100 debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE Subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent. Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LEND IN ONE OR IN any sum over $10,000, on strictly first-class New-York improved property only. Also, on the same security, the following sums: $9 000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2 500, $1,000, and other sums. Also, $6,000 and $3,000 to lend on Brooklyn property.

R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 39 Wall-st.

$20,000—$10,000, $7,500 AND OTHER sums to loan on bond and mortgage on good City property. Apply to H. HENRIQUES, No. 15 William-st.

$5,000, WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, FOR which bond and mortgage security will be given, and 10 per cent. per annum will be paid. Address M. P. F., *Times* office.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVI-DEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (BRANCH, Brooklyn.)
No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COM-PANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL BE opened for business and will receive deposits on and after SATURDAY, March 13, 1858.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Superintendent of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said society shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to remove the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,683 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Cups, $6; 22 nnfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $560; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Block and Tackle, $10; 1 Boom Anchor, $3; 3 Sog Hues, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1 400 pounds old iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 8 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 2 Augers, $6; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, 62c.; 1 Gravel Sieve, 12 pounds White Lead, 96c.; 12 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mod Blocks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Spike Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 55 Dock Shoks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 2 Ladders, $1; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated at Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st., from Washington-st. to the ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to specifications made by W. W. Shinn, Esq., City surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Cb'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Cb'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCIS-CO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon their American House, in San Francisco, whether payable at the counter of that House or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANT-ED—In a respectable, established, cash business of seven years' standing, paying a net profit of from $7,000 to $10,000 per year. Unquestionable references given and required. Security given for the amount invested, if required. Address C. C. CHILDS, *Times* office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD COMPRISING eight lots of ground and bulkhead. All necessary fixtures attached. Location very desirable. A rare opportunity to one desirous of commencing the business. For further particulars, address NORTH RIVER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000. Location good, of long standing. Address M. S., *Times* office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—BY D. S. HAL-STEAD & CO., No 69 8th-av.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MORZAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17. The favorite and large steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steam-ship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CANWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. C. R. SORENSE, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEXPALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	1858	Wednesday, March 3.....	1858
Saturday, March 13.....	1858	Wednesday, March 31..	1858
Saturday, April 10.....	1858	Wednesday, April 28....	1858
Saturday, April 14.....	1858	Wednesday, May 12.....	1858
Saturday, May 8.....	1858	Wednesday, May 26.....	1858
Saturday, May 22.....	1858	Wednesday, June 9.....	1858
Saturday, June 8.....	1858	Wednesday, June 23....	1858
Saturday, June 19.....	1858	Wednesday, July 3.....	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shanoon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EU-ROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin.....	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin.....	50	Second Cabin.....	60
Ste

NEW-YORK CITY

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Movement for a Sanitary Police in the Harbor—The Board Served with a Peremptory Mandamus in the Case of one of the Old Policemen—Mayor Powell Offers Resolutions in Favor of Concurrence with the late Decision of the Supreme Court, which are Tabled—Reports and Decisions on Charges, &c., &c.

Yesterday the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met at their office, in accordance with previous adjournment. All the members were present, and an immense concourse of applicants and spectators crowded the room, the hall and the street in front, even to the opposite side.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and, after a verbal correction at the instance of Mr. Bowen, were approved.

Mayor Tiemann said he had received a communication from Dr. Thompson, of the Quarantine Station, and also an application from a large number of merchants, in regard to the placing of some policemen to guard the shores—or to go between the vessels at Quarantine and the shores—in order to prevent all communication between the shores and vessels having diseases on board and that are coming. Dr Thompson had stated, on investigation, that he was satisfied the yellow fever on Long Island last Summer was carried there by communication between the infected vessels and the shore, and that in endeavoring to trace the yellow fever outside the Quarantine buildings or fence he had discovered that there never had been a case of the communication of yellow fever that might not be traced to the intercourse carried on between those infected vessels and the shore. He (the Mayor) asked that a force of men be placed by the Board on the waters between the Quarantine ground and the shores of Staten Island and Long Island. The Commissioners of Emigration had undertaken to furnish the boats, if this Board would furnish the men.

Mr Bowen concurred in the necessity of appointing some men especially for the purpose in question. He supposed it would be found expedient to increase the Harbor Police, with that view, and moved that the matter be sent to the appropriate Committee.

Mayor Tiemann said he was going to suggest that the Commissioners refer the matter for investigation to the Mayor of Brooklyn and himself, because, in their capacity as members of the Board of Health, they were probably better able to deal with it. It was not proposed that he and the Mayor of Brooklyn should have the power of appointing men for this purpose. That, of course, would remain with the Standing Committee.

Mr. Nye said if it was important that this should be done at this session.

Mayor Tiemann replied that it was important that it should be done at once.

Mr. Nye said that the Police Board had furnished some of its regular men last summer for the purpose, and that they had arrested a man named Hagan for communicating with vessels against the Quarantine regulations.

Mayor Tiemann said the force required would not be very large. They did not want over three men in a boat at a time.

Mr. Bowen was of opinion, from thinking over this matter for the last few days, that perhaps the better plan would be to detail men in the boats, and place them all in charge of the commanding officer of the Harbor Police.

Mayor Tiemann said they might be detailed for that business during the Summer months and subjected to that command.

The matter was referred to the regular Committee, (the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be members thereof for the nonce,) with power.

Mr John D. Devereux handed in a peremptory *mandamus* to the Board in the case of James McCune, and Mr. Lyman B. Sherwood presented the judgment of the Court in the case of Gambling vs. The Police Commissioners.

The document was as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York—Greeting:

Whereas, James McCune, on the 15th day of April, 1857, when the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," was passed, and took effect, was a Policeman, duly appointed and commissioned by warrant under the act entitled "An act in relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New-York," passed April 15, 1853, and therefore became, by virtue of said act of April 15, 1857, a member of the Police force and Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police District thereby constituted; and whereas, although the said James McCune can read and write the English language, and is a citizen of the United States, and resided in the City of New-York, within said Metropolitan Police District, during the five years preceding his appointment as Policeman aforesaid, which took place in September, 1851, and never been convicted of any crime, and was and is by law, in every respect, qualified to hold and discharge the duties of the office of Policeman or Patrolman, under said act of April 15, 1857.

Nevertheless, you, the said Board of Police, have, without written charges being preferred against him, said James McCune, or any opportunity being afforded him of being heard in his defence, and without cause, unjustly, illegally, and without jurisdiction in that behalf, or for that purpose, removed him, the said James McCune, from his said office of Patrolman, and deprived, and continue to deprive him of the profits and emoluments thereof, and of his arrears of pay since June 26, 1857, and refused, and continue to refuse, to recognize him as, or permit him to, exercise the powers and duties of Patrolman aforesaid of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, to the grievous damage of the said James McCune, as we are informed by his complaint, and which complaint we have adjudged to be true, as appears to us by record.

Wherefore, we being willing that full and speedy justice be done in this behalf to him, the said James McCune, as it is just, command you firmly, enjoining you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you restore him to the aforesaid office of Patrolman and member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, and permit him to exercise the same, and to take the profits and pay thereof, and that you discharge his arrears of pay aforesaid; and in what manner this our command shall be executed make appear to our said Court, at Special Term, at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, then sending back to us this our writ.

Witness the Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Courthouse, in the City of New-York, the 11th day of March, 1858. By the Court,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

John C. Devereux, Attorney for Relator.

General Nye promised that the *mondamus* should be attended to in due time. Mr. Devereux insisted that it required immediate action.

The Chairman reported no evidence in the charge against H. T. Jones, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. Carried.

Mr. Bowen reported against the complaint in the case of Charles Varick, and on motion, this charge also was dismissed.

Mr. Bowen brought before the Board the case of Henry Foos, charged with obtaining four dollars fraudulently from a woman whose husband was arrested, and said he had no doubt Foos ought to be dismissed. He retired temporarily whilst the evidence in the case was being read.

Foos, the policeman convicted of stealing $4 from a woman on a fraudulent pretence, was unanimously discharged from the force.

Mr. Stranahan presented the resignation of Joseph Hoffman, of the Third Precinct of Brooklyn, which, on his motion, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Nye reported the evidence on the charges against officer Butler of the Tenth Precinct, officer Giller of the Twenty-first, officer Hugh L. Dean of the Fourth, officer John P. Casey of the Twenty second, and officer Thomas O'Gorman of the Fourth, and moved that the several complaints be dismissed, on the ground of insufficient evidence against. Carried in every case.

Mr. Bowen reported the evidence in the cases of officers Higgins and Albertson and moved that the charges against them be dismissed, which was carried.

Mayor Powell presented the subjoined preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Supreme Court at General Term, after full argument, and upon mature deliberation has decided that the proceedings of this Board in removing Policemen without giving them personal notice of the charges made against them, and of the time and place of trial, are illegal and void and that all persons who were members of the Police force of the City of New-York on the 15th day of April last, were continued in office by the Metropolitan Police law, and are now members of the force, entitled to do duty unless they have been removed according to law; and

And, whereas, It is the duty of all public officers to obey and execute the laws as they are interpreted by the Courts; therefore

Resolved, That this Board do now acknowledge the rights of the members of the Police force as it existed on the 15th of April last, as the Supreme Court has declared them, and that we do now accept the services of the said Policemen reserving to this Board the right to try and dismiss any or all again t whom charges in due form of law may be made.

Mayor Powell said, in support of his resolution, that he believed it was drawn in strict accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court at its general term, quoting, in part, the language of that decision, and he thought it was very proper that the Board should take some action in the matter.

Mr. Bowen—Well, Mr. Chairman, I suppose that if this decision be law, no resolution of this Board can effect it No resolution of this Board can destroy or neutralize the action of the Courts. I see no occasion for passing the resolution at present. Better lay it on the table.

Mayor Powell—This resolution, Mr. Chairman, simply expresses the willingness of this Board to acquiesce in the decision of the Court. Last Summer the Court at a General Term decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, and great stress was laid upon that fact. It was claimed as a final decision and that all opposition to the law should cease upon that point. If that was a good argument in the one case it is an equally good one in the other, and it is now time for the Board to act in conformity with it. I have no doubt the decision of that Court will be sustained by the Court of Appeals. I do not know who the members of this Board have been the decision in full. I have been at the trouble of obtaining an accurate copy.

Mayor Tiemann—Has this Board been furnished with a copy of that decision, officially.

Mr Gower—No.

Mr. Nye—I have seen it.

Mr. Bowen—I think the Mayor of Brooklyn is mistaken in regard to the position taken by the members of this Board last Summer. It was that after the adjudication of the Supreme Court, in full bench, all judication of the Supreme Court, in full bench, all judicious opposition ought to cease. We had no objection—on the contrary, were desirous that that decision—on the contrary, were desirous that that question should be carried up to the Court of Appeals, question should be carried up to the Court of Appeals, and there finally determined. We were as anxious as the opponents of this law were, that it should be as the opponents of this law were, that it should be carried to the Court of Appeals. All we desired was carried to the Court of Appeals. All we desired was that our men should not be clubbed in the street by that our men should not be clubbed in the street by these Municipal) Police, and that the public authorities of the City of New-York should acquiesce for these Municipal) Police, and that the public authorities of the City of New-York should acquiesce for this of the City of New-York should acquiesce for this of the City of New-York should acquiesce for this

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO 2022. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARMY.

THE HARNEY AND SUMNER AFFAIR.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

SECOND DAY.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, CARLISLE, PA., Thursday, March 11, 1858.

The Court-Martial reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Col. FRANCIS LEE took his seat, having recovered from his temporary illness. The Court is, therefore, full, with the exception of Gen. WOOL, who will not be here at all, for reasons explained yesterday.

Col. SUMNER has engaged Judge WATTS, of Carlisle, as Counsel. The Judge appeared in the Court this morning. Gen. HARNEY does not appear with Counsel, Judge-Advocate LEE conducting the prosecution, as usual in such cases.

JUDGE ADVOCATE—Col. SUMNER has no objection to Col. LEE?

Col. SUMNER—No objection, Sir.

The Court was then sworn, and Judge WATTS was introduced in form and accepted as Counsel for Col. SUMNER, under the usual restrictions of Courts Martial

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—Colonel SUMNER, are you ready to go to trial?

Colonel SUMNER—I am, Sir.

The Judge-Advocate then read the charges and specifications against Colonel SUMNER, as follows [The two letters from Colonel SUMNER to General HARNEY, which form the ground-work of the present charges, were given in my letter yesterday; but should be repeated here in order to preserve the unity of the record. They are also referred to in the more extended correspondence which appears below:]

Charges and Specifications thereto, exhibited against E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Regiment U. S. Cavalry, by Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons:

CHARGE I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 16th January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with said HARNEY out of an official matter—that is to say, the answer made by said HARNEY to a general Court-Martial, which inquired of him in regard to his prejudice or bias against said SUMNER.

CHARGE II.—Sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, in violation of the 29th of the Articles of War.

Specification—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Washington, D. C., on the 15th February, 1858, on account of said answer by said HARNEY to said Court-Martial, send a challenge to said HARNEY to fight a duel in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: As more than twenty four hours have passed since my note to you of yesterday, I have a right to presume that you do not intend to answer it. I have, therefore, to invite you to leave this city with me tomorrow evening, to go to any place you may designate. I send this note privately, to avoid committing any friend as long as possible. An early answer is requested.

I am, with due respect,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brigadier-Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Colonel 2d Dragoons.

CHARGE III.—Upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of the 28th of the Articles of War.

Specification—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Washington, D. C., on the 16th February, 1858, upbraid the said HARNEY for refusing to fight a duel, in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received with great surprise your note of last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer from an official covert, and afterwards refuse to apologize or to give him that satisfaction which he had a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—This correspondence will be sent to every member of the Court. E. V. S.

WM. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons, Brev. Brig. Gen.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—What say you, Colonel SUMNER; Guilty or Not Guilty?

Col. SUMNER—Not Guilty.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY—THE PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Judge-Advocate LEE then submitted to the Court the following correspondence:

The letters, it will be observed, date back to December, and consist of a series of interrogations propounded by Col. SUMNER to General HARNEY, in reference to the meaning of the General's remarks at the Fort Leavenworth Court-Martial, held in November; on which occasion Col. SUMNER objected to Gen. HARNEY as a member of the Court-Martial then to be held upon him, on the score of prejudice and bias unfavorable to himself. I give the letters entire, in the order in which they were read to the Court. The copy read was a certified one furnished by Col. SUMNER.

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 14, 1857.

SIR: You must be aware, of course, that a serious difficulty exists between us, and I presume you will agree with me, that the sooner it is settled the better for both parties. If you should be coming to this place early in the Spring, or at any time before the opening of the next campaign, I will thank you to inform me when you will be here.

I am, with due respect, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

Col. Sumner's letter returned.

HEAD-QUARTERS TROOPS SERVING IN KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 28, 1857.

SIR: I am instructed by the General commanding to return the inclosed letter, which came under cover to me, as "Acting Assistant Adjutant General troops serving in Kansas," as an improper communication to be addressed to these head-quarters by an officer belonging to this command.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,

Captain 2d Dragoons, Act. Ass't Adj't Gen.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, 1st Cavalry, St. Louis, Mo.

[NOTE.—In this letter was returned my above letter, which had been sealed and directed to General HARNEY, and placed in a blank envelope directed to his Aojutant-General.]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1858.

SIR: As more than sufficient time has passed for me to have received a reply to the letter I addressed to you from St. Louis, I would now invite you *formally* to meet me at St. Louis on the 20th of March next, or at any place, or at an earlier period if you would prefer it. The questions that I shall have to propose to you will be these:

First—Whether or not you intended, in your remarks to the Court, in reply to my objections to you as a member, to convey any personal disrespect towards myself?

Second—Whether or not you intended, in your remark, that you believed that I would have been tried on the charges you had preferred against me, if it had not been for improper and untrue statements, to implicate me directly or indirectly as having made or sanctioned any such statements.

I am, with due respect,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col 2d Dragoons.

[NOTE.—This letter was sent, sealed, under cover to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. It was directed to General HARNEY, not marked official.]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 3.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1858.

SIR: I was much surprised, last evening, to receive a letter from your Adjutant-General, inclosing a *private letter*, which I addressed to you from St. Louis. That letter was intended to be strictly private and you knew it. It was placed, *sealed and directed to yourself*, in an envelope directed to your Adjutant-General, as the most private way in which it could be conveyed to you, and I should like to know by whose authority this *private letter* was folded, labeled and converted into a public document.

I am not under your orders at this time, and have not been since I reported to Department Head-quarters at St. Louis. I am now on leave of absence from Army Head-quarters till the 10th of April next, and then under orders for Utah, and you are no more my commanding officer at this moment than is General CLARKE in California.

I hope you will bear this in mind when you receive my letter, dated the 18th inst., for this place.

I am, with due respect, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

[NOTE.—Sent direct to General HARNEY.]

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 4.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1858.

SIR: Since my letter to you of the 18th inst., I have received the general order, requiring all officers destined for Utah to be at Fort Leavenworth on the 20th of March next. This makes it necessary to change the time of our meeting at St. Louis, and I would therefore *formally* invite you to meet me at St. Louis on the 12th of March next, instead of the 20th, as mentioned in my letter of the 18th inst.

I would add that nothing in this life can be of more importance to either of us than the proper settlement of this difficulty.

I am, with due respect, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—If you prefer to meet me at St. Louis or else where, at an earlier day than the 12th of March next, I will readily accede to it.

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel.

[NOTE.—Sent direct to General HARNEY.]

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1858.

SIR: I would now propose the following questions to you: *First*, Whether, or not, you intended in your reply to my objections to you as a member of the Court on my trial, to convey any disrespect toward myself? *Second*, Whether, or not, you intended in your remark, that you believed I would have been tried on the charges you preferred against me, had it not been for improper and untrue statements, to implicate me, directly or indirectly, as having made or sanctioned any such statements?

I am, with due respect,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 6.

[Col. SUMNER's letter, dated Washington, Feb. 15—given above.]

General Harney's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: Since my arrival here on duty *under orders* from the War Department, I have received to-day your communication of the 14th instant, proposing certain interrogatories to me. This communication, together with several others of similar import, all of which were preceded by a letter from you, which was returned through my proper staff officer, as an improper one to be addressed to your commanding officer, will be made the subject of official action, and submitted to the consideration of higher authority.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY.

Col. 2d Dragoons, Brevet Brig. Gen.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, 1st Regt. Cavalry, U. S. A.

[NOTE.—The foregoing letter was inclosed in an envelope, directed to Col. E. V. SUMNER, and marked on "Official Business."]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received with great surprise your note of last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer from an official covert, and afterwards refuse to apologise or to give him that satisfaction which he had a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—This correspondence will be sent to every member of the Court. E. V. S.

I certify that the foregoing letters are true and exact copies of the letters which have passed between Gen. HARNEY and myself. E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH DIFFICULTY.

The Judge-Advocate stated that the record of the Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, held in November, had not been received at Washington. It was consigned to the mail, and is supposed to have been lost. By consent, Col. SUMNER submits a transcript of the record of that Court.

The Court decided to receive this transcript in evidence. It reads as follows:

Transcript from the Record of the General Court-martial, assembled at Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Nov. 1, 1857, by Special Orders No. 74, Head-quarters Department of the West, Oct. 8, 1857, for the trial of Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st Regiment Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 5, 1857.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, (all the members present except Lieutenant-Colonels ABERCROMBIE and MORRISON,) the Judge-Advocate and the accused.

The proceedings of the previous day were read.

The accused then addressed the Court as follows, viz.: "There is one other member that I have to object to, for prejudice, and he is the senior officer of this Court, General HARNEY. I believe there has been a prejudice existing between us for a long time—ever since the Winter of 1846-7—naturally arising out of circumstances that it is not necessary to mention. He preferred charges against me some time ago, for 'disobedience of orders,' which were not entertained by the War Department. In a conversation between us last Spring, which he will recollect, he said there were many things in which we did not agree, and that he was glad of it. To which I replied, 'So am I, and that does not convince me that I am wrong.' I cite this as an evidence of prejudice and bias on his part; and I am free to admit that I should be very unwilling to sit as a member of a Court on his trial.

General HARNEY stated that he had no reply to make; but the Judge Advocate, by direction of the Court, having desired him to state specifically, "Whether he entertained any prejudice or bias against the accused, which in his opinion would disqualify him as a member of the Court"—

General HARNEY replied:

"Since the accused has objected to me, I object to myself, because he has mentioned a subject which not long passed from my mind and feeling. I did prefer charges against him, nearly two years ago, for 'disobedience of orders' and 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' or 'ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct.' As to the prejudice I entertain towards him, I can only say that I never have had any, or very little, respect for him as a soldier. With regard to the charges I preferred against Col. SUMNER, I am of the opinion that if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War, that he would have brought Colonel SUMNER to trial, for I believe the Secretary to be too good a soldier to have overlooked such outrageous conduct."

The Court was cleared for deliberation, General HARNEY withdrawing, and decided that Gen. HARNEY be excused from sitting as a member during the present trial.

The Court was opened and the decision announced.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Colonel 2d Dragoons, then withdrew from the Court altogether.

A true copy from the original record.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Captain 2d Artillery,
Judge-Advocate.

The transcript having been read, the Judge-Advocate announced the close of the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Col. FRANCIS LEE (2d Infantry) was the first witness called for the defence. Col. LEE is the member of the Court who was detained yesterday by illness.

The examination was conducted, as usual, by written questions and answers.

Question—Were you a member of the Court referred to in the transcript of the record just read? If so, please state what was said by Brevet Brig. Gen. HARNEY at the time objection was made to him as a member of the Court.

Answer—I was. Before that Court Colonel SUMNER was asked if he had any objection to any member of the Court. He replied that he objected to Gen. HARNEY, on the score of prejudice. The Court was then cleared for deliberation. It remained cleared for half or three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of this time, General HARNEY returned and took his seat as a member of the Court. He stated to the Court that he then objected to himself as sitting on that Court—that he had very little, if any, respect whatever for Colonel SUMNER as a soldier. He stated that he had preferred charges against Colonel SUMNER nearly two years before. These charges had not been acted on, in consequence, as he supposed, of improper and untrue representations made to the Secretary. Colonel SUMNER immediately made answer that he had made no such representations. General HARNEY remained silent.

Q.—In view of the time, place and circumstances under which it was spoken, was not the remark of Gen. HARNEY in relation to the untrue statements applied to Col. SUMNER?

A.—That was my impression at the time.

Q.—Were the remarks of Gen. HARNEY in relation to untrue statements elicited by any question put by the Court through their Judge-Advocate?

A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Was any question put to said HARNEY from the Court?

A.—There was; but I did not give it that attention which would enable me to recollect now what it was. This was a matter I never expected to testify to, and I did not give it that close attention which otherwise I should have done.

The evidence of this witness having closed, the Judge-Advocate stated that Col. SUMNER had desired to have the testimony of Col. CROSSMAN, but would not delay the trial for it.

Col. Sumner—I shall require the testimony of Col. HARRIS, of the Marine Corps. He is at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was telegraphed to yesterday, and will probably be in Court to-morrow morning. I consider him an indispensable witness.

Judge-Advocate—Will you state what you expect to prove by him?

Col. SUMNER consulted with his counsel, and put in the following statement:

The Accused proposes to prove by Col. JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps:

That he was cognizant of all Col. SUMNER's views, intentions and purposes as expressed in his correspondence with Gen. HARNEY, which has been given in evidence—especially with his intention expressed in his note of the 15th February, 1858; that it was not written for the purpose, or designed as a challenge; and further to prove by Col. HARRIS that Col. SUMNER had made no such arrangement as was requisite and necessary to precede a challenge,—that he had solicited no one to act as his friend in such an emergency—and that Col. SUMNER's own interpretation of that note was; and Col. HARRIS' advice to him was, that it was not a challenge. That Col. SUMNER expressed the opinion at the time that he had carried on the correspondence as far as proper, and a due regard to the place where they were, and that his view and intention was to invite Gen. HARNEY to a point away from the Seat of Government, that the correspondence might be renewed, and his demand upon Gen. HARNEY repeated.

This statement having been read, some difficulty was raised in relation to the admissibility of this evidence.

Judge WATTS, counsel for Mr. SUMNER, addressed the Court. He urged the necessity of the evidence in question, on the ground that it went to prove the views and intentions of Col. SUMNER in addressing the letter of Feb. 15 to Gen. HARNEY. That letter *was not intended as a challenge*. Col. HARRIS was cognizant of the views of Col SUMNER, previous to the sending of that letter, and advised Col. SUMNER that it was not a challenge. Moreover, no friend of Col. SUMNER was selected to convey the message. Counsel argued further that there can be no criminal offence without intention to commit the offence. The intent goes to the very merit of the case. Col. SUMNER had no intention to challenge Gen. HARNEY. Gen HARNEY had no right so to interpret his letter. The Court could not so interpret it. The letter was simply a request to Gen. HARNEY to go to some point, away from the seat of Government, where the correspondence could be renewed. The renewal of that correspondence might terminate in any result;—it need not necessarily terminate in a hostile meeting.

The Court was then cleared for deliberation.

In half an hour the doors were reopened. The decision was announced; the evidence was to be received.

Colonel SUMNER then consented that, in the event of the non-arrival of Colonel HARRIS to-morrow, the Statement already put in should be taken as the evidence which, to the best of his (Col. S.'s) knowledge and belief, would be given by that officer. Colonel HARRIS' testimony, he added, might differ from the Statement in some particulars, but the substance was there, and he assented to its production in evidence as to the points he desired to prove.

With this understanding the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Last night, the band from the Barracks (and a capital one it is) enlivened the monotony of the town by coming down in a body to the Washington Hotel, to offer a serenade to the officers of the Court-Martial, nearly all of whom are stopping at BURKHOLDER's. The music sounded remarkably well in the solemn stillness of Carlisle. M.

Conclusion of the Proceedings.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CARLISLE, Penn., Friday, March 12.

The Court met at 9 o'clock this morning. The first witness examined was Colonel JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, who testified that he was aware of the correspondence between Colonel SUMNER and General HARNEY, on or about the 15th of February last; was consulted by SUMNER as to the tenor of that correspondence; knew his views in regard to his note Feb. 15; witness did not construe that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel SUMNER, to the best of his knowledge; did not think it was a challenge; understood that SUMNER had selected no friend to bear a challenge for him, nor any one to act as his friend if such an emergency were to arise. Witness was not cross-examined.

The evidence was closed on both sides.

Colonel SUMNER was allowed two hours to prepare his defence, and the Court took a recess till 12 o'clock.

On reassembling, Colonel SUMNER's defence was read by Judge WATTS. The accused said he wished to impress the Court with the idea that the acts, specified as constituting his offence against the articles of war, were not the product of a sudden emergency or expression of passion, but the result of deliberate consideration and the conviction of absolute necessity. He proceeded to meet the charges in detail. He denied that he had made a personal affair with General HARNEY, out of an official matter, on the ground that the mere presence of a Court-martial did not protect an individual from the consequences of his misconduct, or that the inquiries of a Court martial, addressed to an individual, could justify an expression of malignant or ignorant passion. He denied that the place in which an individual stood could cover him with an official protection, and argued that an individual called to account for slanders thus uttered could not successfully plead that a Court was the witness of his offence. A question put by the Court to General HARNEY was, whether he entertained prejudice or bias against the accused to disqualify him as a member of the Court? The question was simple, and could be fully answered by yes or no. HARNEY seized the occasion to abuse the minds of the Court, and insult the accused by declaring that he had before charged the accused with ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct, and that he had little or no respect for him as a soldier, and that the accused would have been tried for the offence if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War. Gen. HARNEY, when appealed to by the accused to relieve him from the accusation of falsehood, wrapped himself up in the silence of insinuation. Col. SUMNER then appealed to every member of the Court, whether he did not owe to himself, his family, his friends, and the army, the act of propounding to Gen. HARNEY the questions contained in his letter of the 16th of January. He denied that that letter contained matter for a charge, trial and conviction on the ground that Gen. HARNEY's declarations were neither official nor proper, and that this letter afforded him an opportunity to do what it belonged to every honorable gentleman and soldier to do.

To the second charge the accused answered, denying that the note of the 15th Feb. was intended as a challenge to Gen. HARNEY, but was an intimation to Gen. HARNEY to leave the District of Columbia to renew the correspondence, and examine the cause of their difficulty, and afford General HARNEY an opportunity of reparation. The note was not a challenge, *first*, because it would not bear that interpretation; *second*, because it would bear a more reasonable one; *third*, no previous preparation was made for such an event; *fourth*, because it is proved that such is not its character or intention. The accused condemned, in his own judgment, the practice of dueling, but held that circumstances might occur to render it necessary, even at the expense of a loss of a commission.

To the third charge, of upbraiding an officer for refusing to accept a challenge, he said, if accused did not send a challenge, Gen. HARNEY did not refuse one, and could not be upbraided.

The Court received the paper, and went into secret session, which was very short. The result cannot be known till it is promulgated from Washington—the oath of the members of the Court requiring an inviolable secresy.

The majority of the Court left town in the afternoon train. Col. SUMNER remains till Monday.

The Judge-Advocate proceeds immediately to Washington with the papers.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE SERGEANTS.—The following is the list of Sergeants appointed by the Police Commissioners yesterday, and the Precincts in which they are detailed:

First Precinct, Van Orden, Snodgrass, Denton, Cherry.

Second Precinct, Joseph S. Kelly, Lowder, Musgingham.

Third Precinct, Cronsy, Broagse, Gilcreve, Mackay.

Fourth Precinct, William Jconan, F. J. Folger, Forrasse, Williams.

Fifth Precinct, Truax, J. B. Smith, Sutherland.

Sixth Precinct, Williams, Dixon, Lust, Mosly Lyon.

Seventh Precinct, Parke, Copeland, Ruckmer, Edwards.

Eighth Precinct, Glenney, Mourt, Bogert.

Ninth Precinct, Borust, D. C. Young, J. C. Pell.

Eleventh Precinct, F. C. Smith, Laflin, Bonfield, Griffith.

Twelfth Precinct, Holmes, Furick, Whitman.

Fourteenth Precinct, Weed, De Vorsey, Weymiss, Walker.

Fifteenth Precinct, Bonte, Upton, Dilks, Delamater.

Seventeenth Precinct, N. T. Hicks, McKelvy, Hedder, Wyett.

Twenty-first Precinct, Palmer, Riley, Sandford, Wood.

Twenty-second Precinct, Sloat, Rowley, Murphy, Snyder.

Sea and Ship News.

There were in the port of Boston on Tuesday afternoon, March 9, 42 ships, 30 barks, 24 brigs, 38 schooners—total 134.

The ship *Underwriter*, which arrived Wednesday passed the United States steam frigate *Niagara* (of the Ocean Telegraph Expedition) at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 30 miles east of Sandy Hook.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE.

The Mormons Manufacturing Cannon and Revolvers—Reported Skirmish with U. S. Troops—Mormon Feeling, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

The Council Bluffs *Bugle*, of the 3d, says that Mr. WINGATE has just arrived, from Salt Lake Jan. 25, and reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little on the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, through the mountains, by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, is in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. WINGATE says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks, and telescopic sights, which will carry a two-pound ball, with much more certainty than a common rifle, 120 yards. They are also making 500 revolvers a week, and manufacturing a coarse kind of gunpowder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket-guard of the Army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported that four of the latter were slain.

Mr. WINGATE says that BRIGHAM YOUNG is willing that the Civil Officers shall come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties, but if the Army attempts to enter the Valley, it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January, BRIGHAM YOUNG preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when YOUNG asked "all in favor of giving the troops Hell, to rise."

A letter from Capt. MARCY, at Taos Jan. 24, says that he was forty-seven days in making the trip from Fort Bridger. For two hundred miles the party encountered snow two and five feet deep. They made only thirty miles in ten days, and for eleven days lived on their starved mules. One man perished on the way, and many were badly frozen. Forty-four out of the sixty-six mules with which he started died.

[The letter from Capt. MARCY referred to above was published in the TIMES of the 9th inst.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably, to allow the New-Jersey Northern Railroad Company to lay a portion of their road in this State.

By Mr. AMES, (by bill,) to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulkheads in Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard.

Also, favorably, relative to the Staten Island fisheries.

Also, favorably, to revive the act incorporating the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, favorably, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of New-York.

Also, favorably, to repeal the law of 1857, allowing the Central Railroad Company to charge extra wayfare.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably, to authorize the formation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums.

Mr. SCOTT, from the minority of the Committee on Towns and Counties, reported adversely to the erection of Highland County.

Mr. BOARDMAN made a minority report in favor of the same.

Action on both the reports was deferred.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to prohibit banks of issue.

By Mr. SCOTT, to incorporate the Kellerman and Hygienic Institute, in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law for the incorporation of Gas Light Companies.

A resolution was adopted, that the Bank Committee be directed to report at an early day on the propriety of restricting call loans, or loans made for a less period than sixty days, by banks of this State.

The Senate considered general orders. Bills allowing commissioners' map of Brooklyn; discontinuing Bedford Green as a public park, ordered to a third reading.

Other bills of a private nature were advanced a stage. A bill to prevent frauds by warehousemen had also further progress.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

The Metropolitan Police bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WINNE made an able argument in favor of the repeal of the bill, and had not concluded when the hour assigned for the hearing of Mr. JAMES HAMILTON by counsel arrived.

Messrs. HAMILTON and KENNEDY were placed at the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a paper stating that under the advice of counsel he had submitted his answer to the charges against him in writing. His excuse was that he disdained any intention of disrespect to the House, and he stated that he had acted under the advice of counsel in refusing to be sworn. He now admitted that his action was wrong, and declared his readiness to give all the information in his power at any time before the Committee.

A resolution, honorably discharging Mr. HAMILTON from custody, was then adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY then made a further explanation, justifying his course in demanding counsel.

Mr. BARNES spoke at length, in favor of discharging Mr. KENNEDY honorably, declaring that he (KENNEDY) had done nothing in contempt of the House.

After a warm debate, the motion to discharge Mr. KENNEDY from custody, without expressing any opinion as to his position, was adopted, under a call for the previous question.

The Speaker presented a communication from Hon. BEN. FIELD, one of the Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, stating that the commission had done nothing since their report to the Senate last session.

The consideration of the Metropolitan Police Bill was resumed, Mr. W. BALDWIN in the chair.

Mr. LYNCH spoke at length against the bill, taking ground that the City was worse and more expensively governed, under the Metropolitan, than under the old police system, and charging that the present force was composed, in great part, of men of bad character.

Mr. MCNETT also spoke at length, against the principle of State interference with municipal affairs.

Mr. DELANEY spoke briefly, after which the Committee rose and reported progress.

The bill was made a special order of the day on Friday next.

The railroad freight tariff was made a special order on Monday evening. Adopted.

A number of petitions on the usual subjects were presented, among others, for the canal-boat lien law, and another for the imposition of tolls upon railroads.

Special Committee on the Affairs of Castle Garden, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

The Special Committee on the affairs of Castle Garden met at 3 P. M.

Mr. DEVLIN appeared, and stated that he was requested by the Commissioners of Emigration to attend before the Committee, to protect their interests. He asked permission to attend the meetings.

The Committee expressed their willingness that Mr. DEVLIN should be present, but not in the capacity of counsel.

Mr. KENNEDY was called as a witness and submitted to be sworn, and answered the introductory questions; but when asked in reference to the affairs of Castle Garden, he refused to testify, under the advice of counsel, on the ground that he was implicated in the charges contained in the preamble to the resolution ordering an investigation, unless counsel was allowed him.

The Committee extended permission to Mr. KENNEDY to have counsel for this purpose.

Mr. DENLIN having been subpœnaed as a witness, the Committee adjourned until Monday, in order to give Mr. KENNEDY time to employ other counsel.

The Assembly Committee to investigate the Brooklyn Bribery case held a meeting this afternoon. No material developments were made.

Burning of the Steamer Gov. Pease.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The mail with Galveston dates to the 2d inst is to hand.

The steamer *Governor Pease*, with 1,400 bales of cotton, was burned in Trinity River on the 28th ult Six hundred bales of the cotton were insured. No lives were lost. There was a fire at Liberty on the same day, and property amounting to $10,000 was destroyed.

We have received no mail from New-York or Philadelphia to-night.

Recapture of a Criminal.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, March 12.

RULF, who was confined in jail at Ithica, N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife and child some time since, and who succeeded in making his escape in June last, was captured and lodged in jail in this this city to-day.

Steamer Sunk, with U. S. Troops on Board.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

The steamer *Lady Walton* arrived at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, with 200 troops from Fort Smith.

The steamer *Arkansas*, with 200 additional troops for the same post, has been sunk in the Mississippi, about 160 miles below Cairo. It is not yet ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The troops belonged to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, and were destined for Utah.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, March 12.

A crowded Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the Melodeon last night, and was addressed by Hon. F. P. STANTON and others.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER METAMORA ASHORE—LOSS OF CARGO.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, March 12.

The schooner *Metamora*, of Providence, from Elizabethtown, N. J., bound to Providence with a cargo of coal, went on to Bartlett's Reef at about 2 o'clock this morning. Cargo a total loss.

THE INSURANCE ON THE SHIP HELEN.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12.

The ship *Helen* was insured in State-street for $51,000. Her cargo was insured in England.

THE STEAMSHIP P. SPRAGUE.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12.

The steamship *P. Sprague*, at Holmes' Hole, in distress, has discharged her cargo to-day. All her pumps are kept going to keep her free from water. She will go on the ways as soon as possible.

Escape from Jail of a Forger.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, March 12.

DANIEL E. EMERY, in jail under conviction for numerous forgeries, made his escape this morning, as is supposed, by the aid of a confederate who concealed himself in the jailor's house.

Fire and Loss of Life.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Friday, March 12.

A large frame house in this place was burned this morning, and Mrs. JAMES L. FREEMAN, and a little girl, perished in the flames. A young woman jumped from a window, and broke her leg.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

JOHN W. NOEL has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District, to succeed Hon. SAMUEL CAUTHERS.

The Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 12.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* will sail from this port for Liverpool at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Dispatches for her handed into our office in New-York, No. 21 Wall-street, before 12 o'clock, will be forwarded.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 12.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Captain MOODIE, arrived from Boston at 7 A. M. to-day, and sailed at 9:40 A. M. for Liverpool, with a strong southwest wind. Weather cloudy.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 12.

The Ohio River at this place is falling with seven feet of water in the channel.

The Union Bank Defalcation—Mr. MOTT sent to Eldridge-street Jail.

JACOB H. MOTT, arrested as an accomplice of BAOTHERSON, the defaulting book-keeper of the Union Bank, was, on Thursday evening, delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, and is now confined in Eldridge-street Jail. Previous to Thursday evening he had been allowed, since his arrest, to sleep at home, but he took his sudden transfer to the rickety old debtors' prison very coolly. He was permitted to leave the prison yesterday in company with an officer, so that he might look after his private business affairs. He went to his office in Front-street, and transacted his business as usual, receiving the numerous friends who called to see him with his accustomed urbanity. In the evening he returned to his Eldridge-street quarters.

The reason why Mr. MOTT was taken out of the hands of the Mayor's Police, and given in charge to the Sheriff, is understood to be that the bank officers had abandoned criminal proceedings against him, and civil process had been resorted to in order to recover the money missing from the Bank, in the embezzlement of which he is charged with being an accomplice.

Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, issued the warrant upon which he was arrested under the civil process, and fixed the bail at $141,000, this being the reported amount of the defalcation. The required bail was not furnished yesterday, and it is understood that application will be made to-day for a writ of *habeas corpus* to effect his release.

The prisoner, MOTT, is a son of the late JORDAN MOTT. The father left an estate, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, which, it is said, if sold to-day under the red flag, would bring over a million of dollars. This large property was left to be equally divided between the prisoner and three brothers, all of whom are still living. They have not deemed it advisable yet to make the division, but it is said are holding on to it to get the benefit of a great expected increase in its value, after the Central Park has been laid out. Mr. MOTT, whose age is 42, first went into business fifteen years ago. He joined his brother as partner in the jewelry business, the firm being MOTT BROTHERS, and the location in Nassau-street, opposite the Custom-House.

A few years ago the firm dissolved. After the dissolution, Mr. JACOB MOTT went into his present business—that of a broker. He has speculated in stocks considerably, but his operations have not been on so large a scale as to attract special attention in Wall-street. A little over three years ago, Mr. MOTT married one of the daughters of a well-to-do merchant in this City, and since then has resided with his father-in-law, in West Thirty-second-street. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, a constant attendant at the Dutch Reformed Church, and was held in high esteem.

BAOTHERSON has not yet been arrested. It is now believed that instead of smuggling himself on board the Aspinwall steamer, which sailed from this port on Tuesday last, he put off to Boston, and left in the last steamer from that city for Europe.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The alarm at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the First District was caused by fire produced by sparks from a stove in the second story of No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, a Gymnasium kept by John WOOD. The fire was speedily extinguished with trifling loss.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Trial and Conviction of the French Conspirators.

DETAILS OF THE INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. We obtain some further news of interest from our foreign files.

The London *Star* says: "It is currently rumored that there is to be an immediate dissolution of Parliament. But we can hardly credit it, as there would appear to be no justification whatever for such a step."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 24th of February, says:

"Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican Party, were arrested yesterday. Their names, I am told, are MAILLARD, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the Department of the Correze; VINEIR, who was Deputy-Procureur in Africa under the same *régime*; and HUBBARD, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opéra Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odéon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent language.

The *Invalide Russe* in a long article calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

The India and China mails reached London on the afternoon of Feb

of the Tories, and in Mr. CAIRNS Lord DERBY has got a very painstaking and intelligent Chancery barrister for his Attorney General. Mr. COBAY naturally returns to his place as Secretary to the Admiralty. The four Under-Secretaries of the four Departments of State will be as follows: Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD goes to the Foreign; Mr. HARDY, of Leominster, to the Home Office; Lord CARNARVON and Lord HARROWBY take their places respectively in the Colonial and War Departments. These are untried men, as is also Lord DONOUGHMORE, an energetic young Irish nobleman, who is to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade. When we add that Mr. SOTHERON Estcourt takes the Poor-law Board, and Mr. ADDERLEY the direction of the Educational Department, we have pretty well exhausted the list. The Earl of ELLESMERE resumes his old ornamental place in Dublin, taking with him Lord NAAS as his Secretary. Such are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen with whose help Lord DERBY hopes to carry on the Government of this country.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PALMERSTON CABINET.

From the Carlisle Examiner.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON is speaking—looking and speaking very much as he did when he used to meet in upstair rooms of back streets in the Strand, to consult about war on the newspaper stamp laws. No one would mistake him for a Manchester man—which he certainly is not, though a leader of the Manchester Party. There is the leisurely ease and quiet force of the East-country gentleman about him, despite his long and close association with the restlessly energetic men of the North. His 'tact' is proverbial—and the fortune of the resolution he is now supporting will make it historical. See how his earnest but undemonstrative manner takes with the House, commanding the attention of all, and offending the prejudices of none. There is more cheering when he sits down—and then there is a momentary hush; for the gentlemen at his left—and who is none other than Mr. BRIGHT—rises to second the motion. But 7 o'clock is not the hour for an orator to address the House,—recovered health in the excitement of debate. The next Speaker is from the Ministerial bench—Mr. BAINES, son and brother of the great Leeds journalists, but sadly fallen away from the popular side. He speaks but for a few minutes, and says little. From the other side the table rises Mr. WALPOLE—with exactly the voice and manner of a popular preacher, before preaching was made the test of physical strength it now is. But he has the excellence so rare in preachers, that of brevity. Sir G. GREY is up the instant that WALPOLE is down—and sets off with rapid, energetic utterance, to demonstrate that neither has the honor of the country been sacrificed nor the liberty of the subject attacked. But honorable members are too busy by this time, calculating how the division will go, to care about the ministerial defence; and though they all out the Home Secretary's speech, from respect to the speaker, they flock off to dinner as soon as he is done. Yet Mr. McMAHON, the Irish gentleman who, rising from a back bench below the opposition gangway, is so fortunate as to be singled out by the Speaker from a crowd, makes a really interesting and important speech—a legal demonstration of the Sir Matthew Hale maxim, quoted by MILNER GIBSON, that "conspiracy is a net to catch doves as well as hawks." He refers to a number of law books, in support of his assertion; and Sir JAMES GRAHAM is one of the several who go out, as if to consult the authorities in the library. There is again sharp competition for the Speaker's eye, but Mr. BYNG gets it—perhaps because he rises from the first bench behind the Minister. His speech is worthy of a better place—worthy of a BYNG, and a member for Middlesex; for he says that having learned to love the common law of free England, he will vote for the amendment. Another crowd of competitors—and this time a loud rasping voice informs us that disagreeable Mr. SCHOLEFIELD is in possession. Of course, he goes for the bill, as does also, after him, Lord H. VANE, from whom, more justly than said CROMWELL of his namesake—the Lord deliver us! At least a dozen honorable gentlemen start to their feet, and among them a favorite, who is greeted with cries of "PEEL! PEEL!" Then there is a shout of laughter, for the Speaker has disappeared from the chair, to obtain that brief substitute for a dinner which must be sorely needed at 9 o'clock. When he returns not PEEL, but BENTINCK is indicated, and the pleasant-looking Tory member for West Norfolk proceeds to offer from his leaders, as he always does when they do anything sensible. BENTINCK down, there is again a general rising, but the cries for PEEL are too strong to be unheeded; and young ROBERT launches into a series of indiscretions that keep the House in roars of laughter. First he speaks of Mr. M. GIBSON as the "late Member for Manchester"—which is thought a good joke, though decidedly unparliamentary. Then he raises a laugh by his manner of saying "Mr. BONKIN—lawyer BONKIN"—which is scarcely either jocose or gentlemanly. Next he says Count WALEWSKI was himself, 25 years ago, member of a revolutionary committee—and that FERSIGNY and BAROCAZ have changed sides. Better still, he ridicules the evidence on which MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN were found guilty in a French Court of conspiracy to murder; and shows how the same evidence would convict LOUIS NAPOLEON himself. Then he quotes the ascription to NAPOLEON I. of divine honors, which, he says, with evidently unconscious but not ineffective humor, "I think rather far fetched." From the addresses of LOUIS NAPOLEON he quotes: "Sire, you are too fond of liberty!" which convulses the House. Then he drops upon Lord PALMERSTON as the "Roman citizen" who allowed Englishmen to go mad in a Neapolitan dungeon.

To him succeeds the Lord-Advocate—an able man, but not a remarkably effective speaker. Nevertheless, he puts several points with a cleverness that may prove damaging to the amendment. But as he winds up, there is a hat removed that covers a head worth a score of Moncrieffs. A thin, pale, somewhat worn man, sitting beside the stalwart form of the Netherby baronet, and consulting the books they two have fetched in—half rises as the Lord-Advocate sits down; and instantly there is a cry of "GLADSTONE" No one ventures to dispute precedence with him. His first sentences show the acuteness of the skillful debater—setting the last speaker at odds with himself; the whole speech is that of a finished orator. And how the House enjoys it. How the doorway and the galleries fill as soon as the telegraph has told the cabs who is up! Gentlemen in evening dress come in, crushing their gibus hats under their arms; and lean over the rail to look and listen as if they had really to make up their minds. It seems impossible to vote against a man who speaks so well—speaks such noble sentiments in such lofty language. The "hear, hear," in cases like this, really means vociferous applause, shouted from side to side of the crowded House, and cruelly agitating the silent strangers.

The Attorney-General was a brave man to follow after this. He gained a kind of backing by referring to recent illness; but when he went on to argue that the bill was an innocent measure of law reform, prepared before the arrival of WALEWSKI's dispatch, the House became listless and impatient. Mr. DISRAELI restored it to attention and animation. He was quiet and not very brilliant—feeling, indeed that now the majority was safe, or nearly so, the least said the better. But he uttered some telling sentences, and concluded with a terse defence of the amendment.

And now Lord PALMERSTON is on his feet—at half-past twelve, having sat here since four; and seeing but too clearly his fate in the faces of the Opposition. What wonder that he is hot and angry? But there was something more than excusable feeling in the speech which was to close his Premiership. The language was bad enough—the reckless statement and the vindictive personality. But the tone was far worse—the tone of rage, with gestures to match. Such an exhibition the oldest members could not recollect, and the youngest could not brook. Cries of "Question," "Order," and "Time,"—cries very rarely uttered while a minister is speaking, and least of all when he is known to be a fallen minister—these ominous cries rebuked his indecorum, and recalled him to self-trol. It was past one before the House divided. Great was the excitement of suspense. As one after another who might have been expected to go into the left lobby went into the right, calculations wavered, and Ministers seemed to have gained. But when the ministerial tellers came in, and the opposition came out, it became clear that the majority was with the latter. The agitation rose to its height, and found vent in a cheer when GIBSON and BRIGHT reëntered the House. The cheer was renewed when the clerk handed the paper to Mr. GIBSON, and he advanced, as is the usage, on the right of the four tellers. Then there was a hush of silence that the numbers might be heard; and he read them out somewhat nervously.

Then arose such a shout as has not been heard since the old Corn-Law time—a shout taken up and echoed along the lobbies into Westminster Hall. Some of the young members actually waved their hats, which is quite unusual, and not to be encouraged. Only on and behind the Treasury bench was there silence. PALMERSTON himself sat covered, and with his face bent down. As the original motion had not been put, he might have called for another division, but he made no sign of dissent when the Speaker called for Yeas and Nays. Then Sir J. SURTLEY began to move for leave to introduce a toll bar bill, and everybody fled out of the House—the leaders of the majority to find themselves cheered and congratulated as they passed out into the ancient, noble hall which has been the scene of so many a fight for English law and liberty.

The Trial of the French Conspirators.

THE BILL OF INDICTMENT.

The London papers have received and published a copy of the indictment preferred against the prisoners charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, Louis Napoleon. The prisoners are thus described in the indictment:

"1. **Felix Orsini**, a literary man, aged 39, born at **Meldola**, (Roman States,) residing usually in London, (England,) having lodged in Paris, in Rue Montmabor, No. 16.

2. **Charles de Rudio**, aged 25, professor of languages, born at **Belinno**, (Venetian States,) residing usually at **Nottingham**, (England,) having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132 Hotel de France et Champagne.

3. **Anthony Gomez**, aged 29, servant, born at Naples, (Italy,) residing usually in England, having lodged in Paris, Rue St Honoré, Hotel de Saxe Cobourg.

4. **Joseph Andrew Pierri**, professor of languages, born at Lucca, (Tuscany) residing usually at Birmingham, (England,) having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No 132 Hotel de France et Champagne.

5. **Simon Francis Bernard**, formerly a surgeon in the navy, born at Carcassonne, (Aude,) and now a[illegible]

We extract the following [illegible] of the indictment, which describe the mode in which the plot is alleged to have been formed and carried out:

ORIGIN OF THE PLOT.

"The latest declarations made by the accused who are present in France, declarations made under the pressure of the accumulated proofs against them, enables us to trace their origin, and follow the development of the plot which ended in the attempt of Jan. 14. Orsini himself says that he and Pierri talked of assassinating the Emperor as long ago as the commencement of 1857. The project was communicated to Bernard, and to the Englishman Allsop; some overtures are said to have been made to an Italian, named Carlotti. In June of that year, Gomez, passing through Birmingham, saw Pierri, and received from him a letter of recommendation for Orsini, whom he was then in London. Supposing it to be true as Gomez affirms, that this was the first occasion on which he saw Orsini, it cannot be doubted that this recommendation given by Pierri was connected with the design then already in contemplation. In October, 1857, Gomez having met Orsini and Bernard in a street in London, the former asked him to call upon him at No. 2 Grafton-street. 'During this visit,' says Gomez, 'Orsini told him that the Prophet (meaning Mazzini) was losing his power, and that all his efforts only ended in getting men shot to no purpose; and then he proposed to him to join in a plan which he (Orsini) had invented, to get up a rising in Italy.' From this period they began to consider how to get some shells made with which to kill the Emperor. Orsini had a model made in wood by a turner, but, being a foreigner, it was feared that he would not easily find a manufacturer in England who would make the real shells, and consequently, this task was confided to the Englishman Allsop. Allsop applied to Mr. Taylor, an engineer at Birmingham. At the dictation of Orsini, Bernard wrote a note containing instructions for Mr. Taylor. This note, dated on the 16th of October, 1857, is annexed to the proceedings, and the details contained in it correspond exactly with the description already given of the shells that were used on the 14th of January. Four letters, written by Allsop, were addressed to Taylor, to hasten the manufacture of the "models," as they were called. These letters are dated from Ginger's Hotel, where Allsop was staying in London, and bear date the 17th, 19th, 21st and 23d of November, 1857. In a subsequent letter, dated Nov. 28, Allsop sent to Mr. Taylor a Post-Office order for £2 6s. 6d., in payment of the work he had done. Gomez, however, appeared to be somewhat mistrusted by the leaders of the plot. Orsini sent him to Birmingham, where Pierri was to watch him. From Birmingham, on Nov. 3, 1857, Gomez wrote to Orsini a letter, in which he protests his devotedness, and the terms of which, though enveloped in a certain disguise, sufficiently prove that he fully knew what was to be done. 'Now,' he said, 'I wish to ask you, seigneurie, if you think me sufficiently worthy of confidence to fulfill the mission with which I am charged. Seigneur Orsini well knows that I am not a man to do things for the sake of gain; it is not for money that I speak, but the feeling of love which I have always borne, and still bear for our common country.' The prisoner Rudio no less spontaneously offered his concurrence. He has himself explained that, in November, 1857, one Carlotti had asked him for his address, to give to Orsini, who might have need of him. Several weeks passed on without this communication being followed up. De Rudio addressed to Orsini, who he thought was at Birmingham, a letter, which was opened by Pierri, who took upon himself to answer it. Pierri's answer, which reached Rudio on Christmas Day, recommended him to be patient, and told him he would have a visit from a gentleman. De Rudio, on December 29, wrote another letter, intended, doubtless, to inspire more confidence, in which he told Pierri to be on his guard against Carlotti, and another Italian, born at Piazzi. He then spoke of solicitations which he had received from a "rival enterprise," and in the course of the instruction he explained the meaning of these expressions. 'I referred,' he said, 'to Mazzini and his friends. I had, in fact, perceived that Massarenti and other well-known Mazzinists were paying attention to me.'

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN PARIS.

At the time when the correspondence was going on between Pierri and De Rudio, Orsini, under the false name of Allsop, had already left England for Paris. He had obtained in London a Belgian visa for Thomas Allsop's passport on Nov. 24, and a French *visa* on the 28th. On the 29th we find him at Brussels, at the Hotel de l'Europe, Place Rovale, No. 1. A few days later Bernard arrived at Brussels with a passport for Belgium, delivered on Dec. 7 by the French Consul in London. He it was who had undertaken to get the shells manufactured by Mr. Taylor brought to Brussels. For this purpose he had recourse to M. Joseph George, whose brother keeps the Café Suisse, on the Place de la Monnaie, at Brussels. Joseph George came to Brussels by way of Ostend on Dec. 6, 1857. When he left London, Bernard had handed to him ten half shells in cast metal—that is to say, five shells divided into ten pieces, telling him at the same time that they were part of a newly-invented gas apparatus, and that an Englishman, who lived at Liege, would come to fetch them at the Café Suisse. George did, in fact, declare these things at the Ostend Custom-house, as gas apparatus; he paid the duty which was asked for; he expected in vain the Englishman, who was to come to the Café Suisse; but one day Bernard presented himself there and took them away. Orsini (passing as Allsop) had told the people of the Hotel de l'Europe that he was going to Paris, but he was waiting for a friend. This friend was no other than Bernard, and the moment he arrived in Brussels, Allsop prepared to depart. He had bought a horse of an officer of the Guides, and he sent the shells to Paris by the man who took horse. At the request of Bernard and Orsini, George mentioned the name of Zeguero, one of the waiters at the Café Suisse. On the 11th December, the horse having been placed in a box on the railway, Zeguero was, just as he was starting, told by George to take a bag containing the ten half shells in question, and to give the bag to the owner of the horse in Paris. It is thus that the shells, of which such a criminal use was to be made, were introduced into France. Zeguero (following the instructions he had received) declared them at the Custom-House as a new kind of gas apparatus; and they were thought to be of such small value that no duty was asked for them at the French frontier. Orsini went to Paris by the same train as Zeguero. On arriving at the Paris terminus on the morning of Dec. 12, Orsini gave a card to Zeguero, telling him to take the horse to a hotel, which the latter, probably by mistake, says was in the Rue Rivoli, but which, according to all probability, must have been the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Rue St. Honoré, 211, where Orsini went on Dec. 12. Zeguero deposes that he gave the ten half shells to a waiter in the hotel; and Orsini, in his last examination, says that, just after he entered the hotel, he noticed in the ante-chamber all the pieces of shells laid out upon a sofa by the side of his curry-comb and horse-brush, and that he quickly removed them to his room. Zeguero did not stay a night in Paris. He left for Brussels on the evening of the 12th, after having passed the day in visiting various places, without there being anything to raise a suspicion against him. He deposes that, a few days after his return to Brussels, he saw Bernard, and told him that he had taken the Englishman's horse to Paris; to which Bernard answered, "I know that." Orsini stayed only three days in the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. On Dec. 15 he went to a furnished apartment on the ground floor of Rue Monthabor, No. 10. His horse, which had first been sent to a *manége*, was afterward brought to a stable belonging to the house. Moran and his wife, the concierges of the house, say that he often went out on horseback, and that at first he received very few visitors; Moran, however, remembers the names of Outrequin and Hodge, who will be spoken of presently. Pierri soon appears upon the scene, calling himself a German; and then Orsini, passing for an Englishman; then Gomez, who was brought by Pierri to be Orsini's servant; and, lastly, de Rudio, who represented himself as a traveler for a brewer. The time at which these three last-named persons left England to join Orsini in Paris is most distinctly proved, as well as the route they took, and the circumstances attending their journey. On Jan. 6, 1858, Orsini and Gomez left Birmingham together; they stayed in London at Orsini's house, No. 2 Grafton-street. Gomez declares that he there saw on the mantel-piece a shell which, at that time, was without caps or nipples. Bernard was there to receive them. He gave to Gomez the passport in the name of Swiney. Pierri had the passport already alluded to, in which his real name has been altered to Piercy. After having left London on Jan. 6, Pierri and Gomez landed at Calais at 1¾ A. M., on the 7th, by the English mail packet from Dover. They immediately left for Lille, where they arrived by railway in the course of the morning. Leaving Gomez at Lille for some hours, Pierri took a train to Brussels, where he arrived in time to pass the greater part of the day. Justice has not succeeded in learning altogether how he passed his time there; but it is certain that he brought away from Brussels with him another shell.

Pierri left Brussels on January 7, by the 7 o'clock P. M. train, for Paris. Gomez, who was waiting for him at the Lille Station, got into the train there, and the first thing they did on arriving in Paris was to go to Orsini's, Rue Monthabor, No. 10. Rudio has given equally precise explanations as to himself. The person whom Pierri, in his letter received on Christmas day, had told him would pay him a visit in London, called on him on January 2. This person was Bernard. He introduced himself to Rudio, gave him 14s., told him that he would get him a passport, and said that he was to hold himself in readiness to depart. On January 8 Bernard paid a second visit to Rudio, and, not finding him at home, left with his wife a note, which Rudio was to take to No. 2 Gratton-street, where he had said that something would be given him. Rudio went to that address—the house of Orsini—and brought away with him a pair of gold spectacles, which were to be a token of recognition. The same evening Bernard came a third time to Rudio's and gave him 14s., the passport in the name of Da Silva, which was afterwards seized in the Rue Montmartre, as stated above, and a ticket for Paris for the next morning. Accordingly, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Rudio left London, after being told by Bernard to go to Rue Monthabor, No. 10, as soon as he arrived in Paris, to ask for Mr. Allsop, and to show him the gold spectacles in order to make himself known. In the evening of Sunday, Jan. 10, Rudio presented himself, for the first time, at the Rue Monthabor, No. 10, without finding Orsini; but he came again the next day, and saw him. Thus the four principal accused parties were assembled in Paris, and ready to execute the crime which they had long before meditated and prepared.

THE DENOUEMENT.

The only thing now remaining to be done was to load the shells, the principal instrument of the crime to be executed. The fulminating powder employed for this purpose appears to have been made by Orsini himself, or at least with his assistance. It is proved that he had relations in England with a professor of chemistry, and that he received from him lessons and instructions, the object of which was, doubtless, not suspected by the latter. Rudio declares that Orsini always said that it was he himself who had invented and made the fulminating powder which he used. Gomez is convinced of the same thing, although Orsini never said anything to him on the subject. He adds that the last time Orsini came from London to Birmingham, the inside of his hands and the tips of his fingers were burned, and he told Pierri that he had got these burns by his experiments. However, Orsini does not himself admit that he manufactured the powder.

He pretends that it was made in London by some one whose name he will not mention; but he acknowledges that he brought it himself from London to Belgium, and from Belgium to Paris, and gives a very circumstantial account of the precautions which he took. He placed this dangerous substance in his carpet bag, after having wrapped it up in linen and paper, which he damped from time to time. The package, thus wetted, weighed about two pounds English. While in the Rue Monthabor he dried his fulminating powder, first by exposing it to the air, and then, as it did not dry fast enough, by placing it near the fire. The latter operation was very dangerous. Orsini stood before the fire, with his watch in one hend and a thermometer in the other, in order to measure exactly the conditions as to powder remaining near the fire. "I ran the risk," he said in his last examination, "of blowing myself up, and the house, too" The shells having been filled nearly half full, Orsini closed them by means of a screw adapted to some holes bored in the upper part of each projectile. He declares that he was aided in this work by Gomez, who, having a stronger wrist than his, turned the screw better. We come now to January 14. According to his account Rudio only accompanied the other prisoners as far as the Boulevard, and as soon as he had got as far as the end of the Rue de la Paix, instead of going on to the Rue Lepelletier, he took an opposite direction, and threw his shell into the Seine at the Pont de la Concorde. In his examination of Jan. 24, he at last completed his confession. The parts to be played by each were settled before they left the house; the two largest shells were given to him and to Gomez, Orsini kept two, which were less, and Pierri had the fifth, which was of the same size as those of Orsini. It was arranged that Gomez was to throw the first shell, Rudio the second, that Orsini was to act next, and Pierri last of all. When the Emperor's carriage approached the Rue Lepelletier, the conspirators had taken up positions on the foot pavement, in front of the principal entrance of the peristyle, between the houses and the crowd of spectators. As soon as the first explosion, proceeded from the shell thrown by Gomez, was heard, Orsini said to Rudio, "Throw yours." He did throw it, and then instantly took refuge in a small wine-shop, from which he heard the third detonation, and from which he afterwards got away during the confusion that ensued. On the same day, Jan. 24, Gomez also made up his mind to tell the whole truth, and with regard to the distribution of the shells, the plan agreed by the assassins, the execution of the plan, and the part which he himself took in throwing the first shell, he entirely confirmed the declarations of his fellow-prisoner Rudio.

THE TRIAL.

PARIS, THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—The trial commenced this morning before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. No person was admitted after 10½ o'clock on any pretence whatever, and if any one left the Court he could not again return. The prisoners, who were all dressed in black, are all young men, with the exception of Pierri, who is middle aged; they all seem composed, and listened with attention to the proceedings. The early part of the day was taken up with the reading of the indictment, which is of great length. There are no less than thirty-three witnesses. Gomez denied any participation in the act; he only knew of it at the last moment. Rudio confessed everything; he threw one bomb; he incriminated the rest of the prisoners. Orsini confirmed his former account, and accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair; he confessed that he wanted to kill the Emeperor, and he was ready to die; he never confided his intention to Mr. Allsop. M. Barrard brought the bombs to Brussels, but did not know for what purpose they were intended; would not say anything as to the other prisoners. Pierri denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Most of the witnesses were heard. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham did not answer to his name.

By Telegaaph.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Court has sentenced Orsini, Ruilio and Pierri to death. In the case of Gomez, he has been found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to hard labor for life.

Important from China.

TAKING OF CANTON—SUBJECTION OF THE CITY TO BRITISH RULE—CAPTURE OF YEH, &C.

(*From the Overland Friend of China of Jan.* 15.)

The last mail announced briefly the capture of Canton. The following is a summary of events on that and on subsequent days:

DEC. 29.—Bombardment continued through the night until the hour of 9 A. M. General escalade earlier than intended; not half the scaling ladders being up in time. Determined stand of the Tartar troops; charge and route of them by the naval brigade and marines. Retreat of the braves from the vicinity of Gough's and the other forts on the heights, when they saw the five-story pagoda in our possession. Capture of the Nigle Fort and Temple on Magazine Hill. Establishment there of head quarters and enrenchment.

DEC. 30.—Circumvallation of the walls of the old City, by a strong party, headed by the Commander-in-chief, Admiral SEYMOUR, the French Admiral, and General VAN STRAUBENZEE, submission of the people and their evacuation of the city.

Dec. 31.—Engaged in quartering the troops, and in landing provisions for permanent occupation.

JAN. 1.—Grand procession to head-quarters of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England.

JAN 2.—Commencement of wet weather. Garrison occupied in securing themselves from its bad effects.

JAN. 3.—Second day of rest. Jan. 4.—Continued rain; Jan. 5.—Grand coup capture of the Viceroy YEH, at the quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Tartar troops. PEHQUIE, Governor of the city, of his own palace adjacent, and of £65,000 sterling, in dollars and ingots of silver, at the imperial treasury. Removal of YEH as prisoner to her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, on board of which vessel, at the Bogue, he still remains, contented and cheerful, being engaged throughout the day generally in conversation, on French subjects, with Mr. ALABASTER, or the interpreter attached to the suite of the fallen magnate.

JAN. 6.—Time afforded to PEHQUIE and the Tartar General to consider the terms offered them by the British and French, viz: The issuing of a proclamation to the people, in which it is stated that they now rule the province under the protectorale city's captors.

JAN. 7.—Installation of PEHQUIE as the reinstalled Governor of the city; exercising, also, the powers of the deposed Viceroy. Addresses on the occasion by the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, both being to the effect of advising the newly installed officer to eschew all treachery or underhand proceedings, warning him of the consequences of doing so, and announcing that the protectorate would be continued until satisfactory terms had been made with the Government of Pekin. PEHQUIE replied that he understood his position, and would act with fidelity.

JAN. 8.—The Commissioners, viz.: Colonel HOLLOWAY, M. LE CAPITAINE DE CHEUEZ, and Mr. HARRY PARKS, charged with the supervision of the Government, took up their quarters with a strong guard at the palace of the Governor, and proceeded to the work on which they have since been engaged, viz.: the issuing of proclamations to the surrounding country, inviting people to return, and assuring them of protection to their persons and property.

From the 8th to the 15th everything has proceeded with the greatest smoothness, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and the resumption of trade within the next week. In all the quarters of the city the people have established signs of submission to our rule, and an apparent relief from the incubus under which they have so long labored. It was expected that the east gate, the main artery of the old city, would be opened to-day,

THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

YEH being safely caged in the *Inflexible*, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate PEHQUIE in his palace, and to assist him with a Council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. PEHQUIE, the former Lieutenant-Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremony of installation took place Jan. 9. At midday large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When PEHQUIE came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to some chairs assigned for him. PEHQUIE demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord ELGIN at last yielded, and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

ADDRESS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Lord ELGIN then addressed PEHQUIE, sitting—We are assembled here to welcome your Excellency's return on your yamun, and on your resumption of the functions of your office, which have been interrupted. It is proper, however, that I should apprise your Excellency, and through your Excellency the inhabitants of Canton, that the Plenipotentiaries of England and France and the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces are firmly resolved to retain military occupation of the city until all questions pending between our respective Governments and that of China shall have been firmly settled and determined between us, the high officers, appointed by our Governments as servants, and plenipotentiaries of rank and powers whom his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China may see fit to appoint to treat with us. Any attempt, therefore, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or violence to divest us of our possession of the city, will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your Excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and to restore it to the imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and offenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to cooperate with your Excellency for these objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of tribunal confidence may be restored to the people, and the fuoodation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French Plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to PEHQUIE.

His address was interpreted in so low a tone that the correspondent of the *Times* could not catch it. In his answer to the French Plenipotentiary, PEHQUIE said that man YEH has been the cause of all the troubles.

EXAMINATION OF YEH.

If he had six headmen in his train, and if we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eyebrow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal Winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every face, his *pose* of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salutations, which were naturally more embarressing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. COOPER, Sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. YEH burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinnations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor COOPER, that if the audience could have decided the matter, YEH would have been taken out and hanged.

He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, YEH was sent on board the ships.

CAPTURE OF THE TREASURY.

For six days the Western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chinese officials? The treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandaran fur dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The instructions were to bring away any million, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers—"A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie who will help to carry the silver to the Chief's camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteer Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the eycee silver.

CASUALTIES.

The deaths of Captain BATE and Midshipman THOMPSON have been already reported. Three men of the naval and marine brigade killed; three dangerously wounded; eighteen severely wounded, including Viscount GILFOAN, and Lieutenants DALSON and BUTLER. Total killed, 10; total wounded, 118, in naval and marine brigadee. Admiral SEYMOUR had a narrow escape from the same volley which killed Captain BATE.

The casualties in the 59th regiment, at Canton, include Lieutenant HACKET, killed; Lieutenant THINKWIN, wounded; and Ensign BOWEN, since dead of his wounds. One rank and file killed, and 16 wounded. The total of the killed and wounded in the assault of the city is estimated at 140 British and 30 French.

The Indian Mutinies.

SIGNS OF PEACE—FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS—MOVEMENT OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL—ANOTHER MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

The Overland Mail had reached London with Calcutta dates to Jan. 23. The Bengal *Hurkaru*, of that date, gives a summary, as follows, of the events of the preceding fortnight:

"Our letters from Bombay and the Northwest now arrive in due course, and there is every sign of an early restoration of peace and security. The official bulletins give but scanty accounts of the proceedings of the Commander in-Chief and the officers in command of columns in the Northwest, but they record nothing but successes, and the full which has taken place in their operations indicates that they have no emergent work on hand which need prevent them from waiting to gather strength. Colonel SEATON has defeated the rebels at Mynpoore, cut up 250 of them, and taken six of their guns. Juog BAHADOOA has captured Gurockpore in a most gallant manner, killing 200 of the rebels, and capturing seven guns. Our gallant ally has gained great credit by this achievement, the force opposed to him being immensely superior in numbers. The relief of Sumbulpore has been accomplished by Captain WOOD, with a squadron of Nagpoor Irregular Cavalry; and the captain fought a battle the next morning, in coojunction with the infantry, in which he was completely victorious. The Commander-in-Chief is supposed to be marching on Bareilly, with the intention of entering Oude from that direction. Oude will be the next; and, it is hoped, the final battle-field. Here a determined resistance may be expec ed."

The Calcutta letter of the *Times* correspondent is dated Jan. 22. He says that the mutineers are still terribly strong. The leaders are swarming from all sides, even from Central India to Lucknow, with picked bands of desperadoes. The force there concentrated will, in a few weeks, be not less than 60,000 fighting men, with at least 80 guns and plenty of ammunition. The walls are being repaired, the streets entrenched, and the houses freshly loopholed. Everything indicates that the insurgents are resolved to die fighting. A great question has been raised in official circles in Calcutta, as to whether Lucknow should be attacked without delay, or deferred. There, it is said, is the chief seat of rebellion: and that place crushed, and the bands scattered over the country, would lose all hope. The other party, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, hold it essential to clear Rohilcund first. They say the large bands, still roaming over that province, may intercept our communications, and their concentrated strength in Lucknow is actually to our advantage. As to the street fortification—loopholing—all will be useless against round-shot, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S force is magnificent. As for their numbers, they will be more easily beaten together than detached. There is another reason, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S force is tolerably large at every station occupied. We have to leave, at least, a wing to restore the authority of the civil power; there are 20,000 disarmed sepoys to be watched; there is Rohilcund to clear, and the Commander-in-Chief, with all his persistent energy, cannot collect 13,000 Europeans. This force, even with native auxiliaries, will not enable him to take Lucknow, leave a strong garrison there, and then clear Rohilcund with the hot weather coming on. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, delays his attack on Lucknow. The great want in India is still more European troops.

The correspondent of the *Times* says Sir James Mountstewart Jackson, Capt. Patrick Orr, Lieut. Barnes, Sergeant and Maj. Morton, Miss Madeline Jackson, and Mrs. Patrick Orr, were known to be in the hands of the Oude rebels. It was hoped that they would be spared as hostages, but the thirst for blood is still unsatiated. All the males were blown from the guns in the first week of this month. The ladies are still alive, but in confinement. The Governor-General has offered a lack of rupees for each of them, but I fear without effect. Lord CANNING is going to Allahabad within the next few days.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue steady, without much activity. MONEY is very abundant at 2½@3 ℔ cent. CONSOLS 96⅞@97⅛ for money, and 97@97⅛ for account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1⅞d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 0⅛d., nominal. DOUBLOONS: South American 74s. 9d.; Spanish 76s. 3d. EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

CORN—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 44s. 6d. on 68,810 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 45s @48s., and Red 42s.@45s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 21s.@24s. ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Firm. 746 casks 258 bbls. 548 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 57s.@60s. for fine fine ord. small to fine fine ord.; 62s.@67s. for low mid. gray to mid. grayish; 70s.@76s. for mid. bluish to good mid.; and 77s.@84s. for fine and superior; 2,433 bags Native Ceylon at 50s. 6d. for ord.; 53s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for good ord. clean, and 44s. for good ord. unclean; 18 bales Alexandria Mocha at 76s. 6d. for good clean; 1,195 pkgs. Mocha at 79s @85s. for low mid to good greenish, and 86s.@90s. for mid. to good yellow; 87s.@93s. Arracan at 7s. 3d. for Larong and 7s. 6d. for Necrassie; 1,300 bags Moulmein at 7s. 6d.; 18,000 bags Rangoon at 6s. 6d.@7s., mostly for cash; and a floating cargo of 5,500 bags Rangoon at 7s. 9d., for the Continent, on old conditions.

S

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Ferdinand Crocker.*—An indictment for manslaughter. Another indictment was found against this defendant for cruel and unusual punishment.

The United States vs. *Reuben H. Bassford.*—Indictment for making counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Hiel Bassford.*—A similar indictment.

The United States vs. *William Johnson, alias William A. Williams.*—Two indictments, one for making and one for passing counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Thomas Woods and five others.*—Indictments for endeavor to make a revolt on shipboard.

The United States vs. *Timothy Desmond.*—An indictment for resisting Custom-house officers.

The United States vs. *Henry P. Arthur.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on shipboard.

SMUGGLING.

John Mikes was put on trial, charged with smuggling. By advice of his counsel he consented that a verdict of guilty be rendered against him.

COUNTERFEITING.

Wm. Johnson was put on trial charged with making counterfeit half dollars.

A woman, named Catharine Armstrong, was put upon the stand, and testified that she was a widow, living at No. 260 Grand street, and that the defendant and his wife occupied a front attic-room in her house; that she received had money from the defendant to pass, and did pass it; that he asked her afterwards if she had any trouble in passing it; and at another time wanted to know of her if she knew any one who would buy it of him at the rate of $25 per $100 for bills, $50 per $100 for gold, and $40 per $100 for silver; that she passed some of this bad money on five or six people, and was arrested herself for it, and thereupon turned State's evidence. She, however, told two or three different stories about the matter when arrested. It appeared by other evidence that on searching these premises counterfeit half dollars were found in Mrs. Armstrong's room, and in Johnson's room was found a box containing, among other things, some spelter, and a ladle for melting it, a vial of India ink, some vitriol and some nitrate of silver, and some other things, which, however, might have been used for other purposes. No coin was found on defendant's person or in his room.

The defendant offered no [illegible] at all.

The Jury found a verdict guilty on the count of passing the [illegible] not guilty of making it.

The United States vs. *Martha W. Johnson alias Elizabeth Johnson.*—The defendant in this case is the wife of the defendant in the above case. She was put on trial for passing counterfeit money. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Railroad Construction Bonds Secured by Land Grants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Newcomb Cleveland vs. *The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and others.*—Sutherland, J.—The injunction must be dissolved on the following grounds: *First*—The Company were authorized by their charter to construct the forty-four miles of railroad, which they have entered into a contract with Chamberlain to construct. *Second*—They therefore violate no charter duty in making a contract for its construction. *Third*—No stockholder has a right to enjoin the company because he thinks the price to be paid is too much, or he is willing to do it for less; if he could, any dissatisfied stockholder might, by offering to do it for less, defeat any contract, and ruin the interests of the corporation. *Fourth*—The only question, therefore, is whether the plaintiff can restrain the issuing or delivery of the bonds, because they are secured by the Land Grant of Congress. I think he cannot.

1. The Company is fully authorized by its charter and acts to issue the bonds.

2. If the grant of Congress prohibits the use of the land for the purpose of constructing the forty-four miles of road, then a mortgage upon it would be of no value, because the construction of it would not entitle the Company to it, and they could not obtain the grant therefor.

3. If the Company have already become entitled to the land by building the road, they have paid for that portion as contemplated by the act, and they are not required to apply such proceeds a second time to the same purpose, but may use it for the general purposes of the Company.

4. The papers show that the Company will be largely benefited by constructing this forty-four miles of the road. If so, an injunction ought not to be issued, as it is only when serious or irremediable injury will result that the injunction should be resorted to.

5. There is nothing in the complaint to warrant the continuance of the injunction in opposition to the affidavits, on the part of the defendants.

The injunction must be dissolved with $10 costs.

The Police Riots.

REVERSAL OF THE ORDER TO HAVE MR. FERNANDO WOOD EXAMINED PREVIOUS TO THE TRIAL OF THE SUITS AGAINST HIM FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

In the matter of the complaint of Henry Green against Fernando Wood.—This was a motion made before Judge Pierrepont yesterday, in the Superior Court, to set aside an *ex parte* order for the attendance of Mr. Wood to be examined as a witness in the above case previous to his trial. The complainant, Henry Green, is a member of the Metropolitan Police, and charges the Ex-Mayor with assault and battery, as the ringleader of the body of men who forcibly resisted the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, and laid violent hands on those who claimed to hold office, as policemen, under it. Green's case is but one of twelve suits brought against the same defendant, for similar cause.

Mr. Gilbert Dean appeared for Mr. Wood; Mr. Field for the complainant. Mr. Dean said the power of the Court to grant this order would not, of course, be disputed. But he claimed that there was no reason shown in this case why the defendant should be examined prior to trial. The 391st section of the case was as follows:

"The examination, instead of being had at the trial—as provided in the last section—may be had any time before the trial at the option of the parties claiming it, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be examined, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown the Judge order otherwise."

Now, as there was no pretence that Mr. Wood was present at the time of the alleged assault and battery—as he was a resident of this City—as this was but one of twelve cases in each of which he might be required to be examined before trial if it was decided that he was to be examined thus on this—and as he was willing to stipulate that he would attend the trial in person and offer no objection to being examined before the Jury; therefore, it was claimed, sufficient cause was shown why Mr. Wood should not now be examined. For these reasons, then—and especially because of the proposed stipulation—Counsel moved for a discharge of the order.

Mr. Field, on the other hand, contended that the code gave no discretion to the Judge in this case. The phrase "unless the Judge order otherwise," gave the Judge the power to order otherwise as to the time and place of examination—but nothing further.

The Judge held that the statute did give and did intend to give a discretionary power to the Judge in compelling or refusing to compel the examination of a defendant as a witness previous to trial. If that had been left doubtful originally, the recent statute, by which parties to a suit may be examined on their own behalf, aided in the construction of the section, and confirmed his view of it. The sole object of such an examination must be for the purpose of getting the matter fairly before the Jury. There could be no other good object in it. Now, if there were twelve suits, which was admitted, then each party, if that was a proper construction of the section, had a perfect right to examine the defendant in each case, if the plaintiff in this case could examine him. Thus he might be brought up 12 or 15 different times and examined fully in each. That, the Judge thought, would be a pressure, and the offer of the defendant to be present at the trial before the Jury was, in view of the circumstances, a good reason why the order for examination should be discharged.

Mr. Field intimated his intention to appeal to the General Term. For that purpose each side drew up a stipulation containing the admitted facts. To day the matter will be argued on appeal.

Recorder Barnard on the Lottery Policies Again—The Demurrer Overruled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Barnard and Judge Russell.

Yesterday Recorder Barnard delivered his opinion on the demurrer raised to the indictments found against W. T. Martin, George Williams, Almon Tice and James R. Reed, charged with selling lottery policies. The demurrers, as will be seen, were overruled, and the prisoners directed to plead to the indictment

The People vs. *Mortimore Secor, W. T. Martin, George Williams, Almon Tice and James R. Reed.*—The indictments in these cases were found for selling what are commonly known as lottery policies, under the act of 1851, entitled "An act more effectually to suppress gambling," as amended in 1855; a demurrer has been filed to the indictments. The only question that can arise is whether the indictments charge a criminal offence or not; for whether the offence be a felony or misdemeanor, the defendants can be convicted although the charge is a felony. I have held, in the case of the People *vs.* Borgees, where the question arose on a motion to quash an indictment precisely similar to the one in question, that the indictment did charge an offence under the act; that the act was valid and operative, and that the indictment was, in all respects, sufficient. My views, as expressed in that case, are applicable to these cases. There is, however, one ground urged by the counsel for defendants in these cases which was not urged in the cases of the People *vs.* Borgees, and not noticed in my opinion in that case. This ground I will now consider. It is, that the "words shall sell or vend what are commonly known as, or are called, lottery policies," are to be read in connection with the words "in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery;" that consequently there is no offence, unless the lottery policy is in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of a public or private lottery; and therefore the indictment must aver that the policy in question is in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of a public or private lottery, and must be framed in accordance with the principles laid down in the case of The People *vs.* Taylor, 3 Denio, 88. That portion of the act of 1851, which applies to this subject, is as follows: "or if any person shall sell or vend lottery policies, purporting to be governed by the drawing of any public or private lottery, or if any person shall indorse a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies." In 1855, this act was amended by striking out all of the above quoted words, down to and including the word "lottery," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known as and called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon any drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery." By a comparison of the original act with the amendment, it will be seen that the intent of the Legislature was to create two distinct offences, the one being the selling of what is commonly known or are called lottery policies, the other being the selling of any writing, etc., in the nature of a bet, etc., upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; for, if the amendment had been made to get rid of any uncertainty, perplexity or vagueness, arising from the use of the words "lottery policy," the Legislature would either have passed a defining act, or have left out of the amendment the words "what are commonly known or are called lottery policies," inasmuch as they would be entirely useless for that purpose. This view is supported by the construction which must be given to the section according to grammatical rules; by those rules the word "other" should have been inserted between the word "and" and the word "any," in order to make the words "in the nature of a bet, etc., upon drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery" applicable to the words "what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies."

The indictment, therefore, is properly framed, for the purpose of charging the offence of selling what are commonly known as policies.

The other point made by the defendant's counsel, that the offence is a misdemeanor of which the Court of Special Sessions has exclusive jurisdiction, has been held in favor of the people, by both of the Judges of this Court.

The demurrers must be overruled, and the prisoners plead to the indictments.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 12, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Wednesday: 146 bbls. Ashes; 4,772 bbls. Flour; 1,312 bushels Wheat; 33,822 bushels Corn; 2,736 bushels Malt; 2,639 pkgs. Provisions; and 636 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet quoted at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, ₱100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk request, and we have to report sales of 4,500 bags at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., on 4 months' credit. Other kinds are active and in needed. We quote: Java at 15c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 11c@15c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9½c. @10½c.; and St Domingo at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is less actively inquired for, and is tending downward. Sales were reported to-day, of only 900 bales, including Middling at 11¾c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 5.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857—Sales...	7,619
Arrived since...	1,179,857
Total...	1,187,686
Exported to date...	776,822
Stock on hand not not cleared March 5, 1858, bales.	410,864

FISH—The market is rather quiet, but prices are supported, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is gradually strengthening for the desirable brands of State and Western Flour, the supply of which has been much diminished, while they continue in good request, mainly for home use. The current arrivals are limited. Sales have been reported of 9,400 bbls., within our revised range.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@ $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last enumerate 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½ @ $2 25 ₱100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 3,619 boxes Oranges at $1 75@$2 15; and 500 boxes Lemons at $2 10@$2 25 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, mainly for home use, at full prices. Sales 9,300 bushels, including inferior to very choice White Southern at $1 20@ $1 52½—the latter an extreme rate obtained for small lots; damaged Southern at 85c.; and red Western, Spring, at $1 ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant. Sales 39,500 bushels new crop at 67c.@68c. for White, and 70c.@71c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. A limited demand prevails for Rye at 70c @ 72c., and for Barley at 62c @75c., chiefly at 65c.@70c. ₱ bush. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c. @ 38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c @ 35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, March 8.

Flour, bbls...	42,672	Oats, bushels...	87,082
Wheat, bushels...	1,345,612	Barley, bushels...	50,363
Corn, bushels...	8,792	Rye, bushels...	2,738

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River, at 65c @75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Continues quiet at former rates, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $25@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The stock of inferior Sole is fast diminishing, and for the better quality the prices are well maintained. SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides...	46,800	5,900
Sales during the week—Sides...	52,000	7,000
Stock at the close—Sides...	221,700	39,100

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@ 33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ₱ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots at 50c.@51c., chiefly 50¾c.@51c., and closing at 51c., cash, ₱ gallon; with 3,100 bbls common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 55 @ $1 60, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; and 580 bbls. No. 1 white and pale Resin, within our former range.

OILS—Whale attracts considerable attention, and Linseed is in good demand at yesterday's advanced quotations. In other descriptions the movements have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75 @ $16 85, and Prime at $13 50@$13 60 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid; 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 265 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls, in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do., $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c @10¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore yesterday sales were reported of 100 hhds. bulk Shoulders at 7c.; 100 hhds. do. Sides at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 100 hhds. do. at 8¾c., and 300,000 lbs. loose Shoulders, for delivery in June, July or August, at 7¾c.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 175 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in request and are stiffly held. Sales 750 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7c., and Cuba at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at previous prices.

TOBACCO—Spanish has been in active demand, and nearly all in first hands has been purchased. Domestic is in moderate request at former rates. Sales since Tuesday: 63 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@13¾c.; 38 cases Seed Leaf at 12¾c.@20c.; 15 cases Florida at 18c.@30c., with 500 bales Yarn and 490 bales Cuba on terms not disclosed. In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 10, an improved inquiry prevailed and prices advanced ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 442 hhds., closing with Merchantable lugs at $4 80@$6, and medium to fine leaf at 6¾@$11 ₱ 100 lbs.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement—March 5.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857...	hhds. 13,800
Arrived since...	12,405
Total...	26,211
Exported to date...	17,330

Stock on hand not cleared, March 5, 1858, hhds. 8,881

WHISKY—Sales 165 barrels, in lots, chiefly at 21½c.. casb. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were more extensive at quoted rates. For Liverpool, Cotton ½d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ to; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
FOR
APRIL, NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

The Life of Washington—continued—beautifully illustrated

My Thirty Years out of the Senate; or, a History of the Workings of American Politicians for Thirty Years. By Major Jack Downing. Continued—Illustrated.

Man's Duality.

Memory Bells. A Poem. By our Prairie Fay.

The Speculator—Illustrated.

Our Country Homes—Six Illustrations.

The Tiger's Cave.

Burial of a Class-mate. Poetry. By Xenette.

Who are our Great Men? By Mary L. Booth.

Sea-Foam and Sunny Lands; or, Stray Leaves from Memory's Log.

The King of the Mountains. Translated from the French of M. About, for *Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly.*

Bacchatte. A Poem. By Mary Forrest.

Cuba in a Spanish War with Mexico.

Fanny Fedyard. Poetry. By Jane E. Locke.

Public Schools in the United States.

Relief of Lucknow. A Poem.

A Season for Bachelorism, &c., &c., &c.

All of the above were written expressly for this Magazine, and many of them are copiously illustrated, from original designs, by our first artists, making one of the most varied, interesting and instructive Magazines ever issued.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the trade, and all dealers in the United States and Canadas.

OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers.
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.
THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties. These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK,
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.

Second edition now ready, uniform with "The Words of Jesus" 12mo. cloth; 38 cents.

The wide-spread and cordial esteem with which Miss Sewell's excellent writings have been received, renders it superfluous to annex any opinions upon this, her latest production; we therefore simply quote the opinion of the *Churchman* as follows:

"We know of no female writer of the present day whose pen is more effective in giving a popular direction to religious influences, and more particularly the influences of the Church, than is the author of 'Amy Herbert.' We heartily welcome this volume, so admirable in all respects for the purpose to which it is devoted."

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway.

THE BALL JEWELS.

A brooch she wanted for the ball,
A bracelet and a chain:
She thought she would at Ranney's call,
And try what she could gain.

Four books she bought—the things she sought,
Brooch, bracelet, chain, she won:
Besides a ring, a lovely thing,
That glistened in the sun.

Four dollars for the books she paid—
The gifts were worth fourscore;
And many a fortune-trying maid
Has done the like before.

Note it down, that no purchaser of a book at the American Gift and Book House, No. 233 Broadway, leaves the store without a satisfactory present in addition. Catalogues of Gifts and Books sent free wherever wanted. Address

A. RANNEY, Agent.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A course of four lectures will be delivered on THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. Elie Charlier, Director of the French Institute for Young Gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SUBJECTS.

March 18.....*Madame De Staël.*
March 25.....*Chateaubriand.*
April 1.....*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8.....*Beranger.*

Course tickets, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be delivered by George Sumner, Esq., at the lecture room in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spain.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at E. J. Brown & Co.'s, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HORACE GREELEY ON REFORMS.—Hon. Horace Greeley will repeat his lecture on *Reform and Reformers*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next TUESDAY EVENING. Those who talk so flippantly about Mr. Greeley and his "isms," should hear this lecture.

ERNESTINE L. ROSE WILL LECTURE SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock, at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Subject—*Philosophy and Merit of Religious Belief.* Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No. 4 City Hall-place next to the corner of Chambers-st., on SUNDAY, March 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service at No. 42 Baxter-st. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Chapman, a soldier of the War of 1812, '13 and '14, and now a Superintendent of the Five Points Mission. Let every Veteran be present to hear a discourse delivered by our companion in arms, if the weather permits. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Isaac M. Pfeiffe Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A NOTE PAYABLE AT THE Merchants' Bank in Syracuse, to the order of Frost & Mallory, made by M. L. Mills, for $25, Feb. 25, 1858. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment having been stopped. Any information of the above will oblige the loser, L. H. Mills, at No. 4 Warren-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 75 Chambers-st., on the night of the 8th of March, or morning of the 9th, Silk goods consisting of Marcellines, Florences, Gros de Naples, Black Modes and Ribbands. The above reward will be paid to any party giving information that will lead to their recovery.

RICHARD J. LARCOMBE.

DRAFT LOST.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a draft drawn by the Peru Iron Co., dated Clintonville, Dec. 22, 1857, at four months, to the order of Joseph Beardsley, for $102 33. Payment has been stopped. The finder will please return it to No. 7 Beaver-st.

STRAYED—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG of the large breed, with a white mark on the breast. Any one returning him to No. 13 East 15th-st., will receive a suitable reward.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO LAST WEEK TOOK from No. 16 Wall-st. (room No. 42) a package of printed copies of a sermon preached at the funeral of L. E. Lathrop, D. D., by L. P. Bickok, D. D., will please return the same immediately, and save trouble.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage depository, 198 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—THE Society recently formed in this City for the preservation and promotion of civil and religious liberty, against the encroachments of partisan and sectarian legislation, upon the Sabbath, temperance and other similar questions, will meet next MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., to complete their organization. A goodly number of our best and most influential citizens have already given their names as members. They will be duly notified of the time and place of meeting; as also will any others who may signify a desire to further its objects, by helping to lay broad and deep the foundations of this Society. Address the undersigned, care of Smith & Boyd, No. 346 Broadway. Per order of the Committee.

J. L. HATCH, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING BY REV. John Poisal, of the Baltimore Conference, at the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square, EVERY EVENING of next week, commencing MONDAY, 15th inst., to be followed by a prayer meeting. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. These services are for the especial benefit of serious and awakened persons, who are cordially invited to attend.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, cor. DeKalb and Carlton avs.—The enlargement of the Church building being now complete, it will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY next, March 14, when three sermons will be preached, those in the morning at 10½, afternoon at 3½, by Rev. Professor Hitchcock, and that in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn.

THE ANNUAL MEETING ON BEHALF of Sunday School Missionaries and Libraries at the West, will be held at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, March 14. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. B. W. Chiplaw, of Ohio, Rev. William Hague, D. D., of Albany, and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of this City.

THE PASTOR OF THE BETHESDA BAPtist Church (Rev. Mr. Bray) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, in Clinton Hall, (2d floor,) on *Forms, not Godliness*, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at the Baptist Meeting-House, in 22d st., three doors west of 3d av., on *These Remarkable Times*, at 3 o'clock. Friends and citizens! come with us.

PREACHING THREE TIMES TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, by Rev. S. A. Baker, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Subject, AFTERNOON—*Temperance.* Before the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. The New-York Divisions are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. MATHEW'S WESLEYAN METHODIST Church, Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Robinson. Communion in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

GIVE EAR, YE PEOPLE—THE ALL IMPORtant event of the last days—the second coming of Christ, is now certainly at hand. A discourse on this soul-inspiring theme will be preached in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free. You are invited.

REV. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., AND MISsionary friends will consider the question—(D. V.)—*Was St. Peter a Protestant?* in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Converts from Romanism, inquirers and the public generally are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO 207 BOWery.—SUNDAY NEXT preaching at 10½ A. M by Elder N. N. Whiting; and at 3 P. M. by Elder Maxson. Prayer meeting every evening at 7½. Next Saturday morning, look for a notice of Elder Holmes, of Boston, to preach in this City Sunday, 21st inst.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—SEVENTEENTH-street, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. The Pastor, Rev. G. R. Cadoga, D. D., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening service to be followed by a prayer meeting.

MARGARET L. BISHOP WILL PREACH TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 168 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject—*This Mortal made Immortal; the Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH, IN 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be open TO-MORROW (Sabbath, March 14) MORNING and EVENING. Services in MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. McCarter. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Phillips.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—THE FORTIeth annual sermon will be preached before the Port Society, by Rev. Charles J. Jones, pastor of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH EVENING next, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. L. P. Hubbard, Rec. Sec. Port society.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRESBYTERIANS will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. Joseph Sandeason, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock EACH SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS IN TWENTYSECOND WARD.—The friends of Temperance hold regular meetings in room No. 725 8th-av., on SABBATH, at 7½ P. M. The exercises are conducted same as other Union Prayer Meetings. Prominent speakers will be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION SQUARE.—Preaching EACH EVENING of the week, (except Saturday) at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer-meeting of half an hour in the Lecture room. Sermon TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cheever.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee.

T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
James W. Bishop, Secretary.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Lowry, of Pennsylvania, will supply the pulpit to-morrow. Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Prayer and Conference Meeting in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESbyterian Church—between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. F. G. Clark, Pastor. Preaching in this Church every SABBATH EVENING, by the Pastor, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. No afternoon service

AD THE JEBUSITE—WILL BE THE SUBject of the lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Greenwich and Hudson sts. A union prayer meeting will be held daily, commencing MONDAY, March 15, at noon, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. "Come, for all things are now ready."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTYFOURTH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. Geo. W. Lorn. Also, preaching on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—FIFTH AVENUE and 21st-st., March 14. Last of the series of Sabbath Evening Discourses to the Young, by Rev. Dr. Macauley. Subject—*Unconscious Influence.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG.—REV. B. PETERS WILL preach on the subject of *Revivals—the True and the False*, TO-MORROW MORNING, in his Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts. In the EVENING, on *The Reformation.*

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, John-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Evening, subject—*The Signs of the Times.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Varick-st. The pastor, W. S. Hall, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Baptizing at the close of the sermon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANTERS, CORNER OF ATLANTIC AND BOND STREETS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. Dr. Higbee will preach at the Church (9th-av. and 28th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th, on behalf of the Orphan's Home. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A collection will be made

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. D. V. M. JOHNson, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN—SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in the New Chapel will be offered at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts.

CONFIRMATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, March 14. Service at 7½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, ELEVENTHst., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. B. F. Barrett will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, on the *Doctrine of Regeneration.* Service commences at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

AN EVENING SERVICE WILL BE HELD NEXT SABBATH, in the Livingston-informed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 33d-st. and 4th-av., when a sermon will be preached to the young. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ELDER IRA R. STEWARD, FOR MANY years a sailor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—SEMIRAMIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE FOUNTAINE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MONEY—ROBERT MACAIRE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—LOVE IN '76—FAST YOUNG MEN—JACK'S THE LAD—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—WALLACK—JONATHAN BRADFORD—WHITE SCARF—THE LOST SON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

☞ The European mails by the screw steamship *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock this (Saturday) morning

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from Salt Lake to Jan. 25 have been received, by the arrival at Council Bluffs of Mr. WIDOATE, who came through the Mountains by a route known only to the Mormons, and passable only in single file for a great distance. There was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little in the mountains. The Mormons were busily engaged in the manufacture of small cannon and revolvers, the former with percussion locks and telescopic sights, and carrying a two-pound ball with great precision. Gunpowder for military purposes was also being made. A skirmish is reported to have taken place between the Mormons and an Army picket guard, in which two of the former were killed, and, it was said, four of the latter. Mr. WIDOATE reports that BRIGHAM YOUNG expresses a willingness that the new civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but says that the army will be resisted.

From our files by the *Canada* we obtain some further European news of interest. We print again the names of the new British Ministry, inasmuch as there were several errors in the telegram from Halifax. The indictment against the French conspirators is a curious document. It commences with a description of the parties on trial, then gives the origin of the plot, and winds up with a description of its *dénouement*. Three of the prisoners, as has been already announced, were sentenced to death. The details of the Chinese news, particularly those which relate to the capture of YEH, will be found extremely interesting.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, spoke against the Lecompton bill at length. The House of Representatives passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill. Mr. CLINGMAN reported a bill, which passed, to pay for repairs of the Norwegian bark which rescued passengers of the *Central America*. A bill was passed authorizing certain officers and men of the United States Sir John Franklin Expedition, to accept medals from the British Government. The pending question on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS then came up. Mr. HARRIS spoke on the appeal. He argued that the Speaker was in error when he assumed that the minority of the Committee desired to make a report. They merely proposed to produce facts to sustain their action, and prove that the majority had disobeyed the order of the House. Mr. STEPHENS replied to Mr. HARRIS. He said no precedent for the course proposed by Mr. H could be found in the records of the English Parliament or any other legislative body. The question whether remissness was one of privilege was the one to be decided. He said it was not. This movement he (Mr. S.) considered the most important ever made in Congress, being revolutionary in its character. Mr. GROW caused the resolutions under which the Investigating Committee was appointed to be read, with a view of showing what duties devolved upon the Committee to perform. Mr. STEPHENS rose to a point of order, and some animated passages occurred between the two gentlemen, in the course of which Mr. GROW referred to the Speaker's unparliamentary conduct in constituting the Committee with a majority on it of members opposed to the object. Mr. WINSLOW, of N. C., called Mr. GROW to order. The Speaker declined to interfere, and Mr. GROW proceeded. Mr. STEPHENS professed his ability to show that the Committee had examined every material fact in the Kansas case. Mr. ENGLISH inquired how the House was to know whether or not the Committee had fulfilled its duty, as Mr. HARRIS and Mr. STEPHENS contradicted each other on this point, and recommended that each branch of the Committee should put in its papers. After considerable debate, in which several members participated, Mr. JONES of Tennessee moved that the pending appeal be laid on the table. Lost 109 to 111. Mr. HARRIS inquired of Mr. STEPHENS whether objection would be made hereafter to a minority report. Mr. STEPHENS replied that there would not. Mr. HARRIS then said he would withdraw his appeal, and let the majority take the chances for their report. The House then adjourned.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a great variety of reports were made from Committees, a summary of which we publish. Mr. BRANDRETH introduced his bill to amend the law for the incorporation of gas-light companies. The Bank Committee were directed to report as to the propriety of restricting call loans, or loans made for less than sixty days, by the State banks. In the Assembly, Messrs. HAMILTON and KENNEDY, in custody for contempt in refusing to answer before the Castle Garden Investigating Committee, were placed at the bar to answer. Mr. HAMILTON presented a paper in explanation, at the conclusion of the reading of which a resolution honorably discharging him was adopted. Similar action in the case of Mr. KENNEDY was taken, after a warm debate. So the exciting discussion and personalities of the night previous all go for waste powder.

The proceedings in the Sumner Court-Martial were brought to a conclusion yesterday, the evidence on both sides being declared closed after the examination of Col JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, for the defence. Col. SUMNER then put in a long paper in defence, denying the amenability to the charges preferred against him, and setting forth the grounds of such denial in full. An abstract of the document will be found elsewhere. The Court received the defence, and spent a very short time in secret deliberation, the result of which cannot be known until it shall have been promulgated at Washington—the oath of the members requiring secresy. The Judge-Advocate proceeded immediately to Washington with the papers

JACOB H. MOTT, the alleged accomplice of BROTHERSON in the Union Bank embezzlement has been consigned to Eldridge-street Jail under a civil process upon a warrant issued by Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court. His bail was fixed at $141,000 this being the sum said to have been embezzled. It is understood that a writ of *habeas corpus* will be applied for to-day in his behalf. BROTHERSON has not yet been arrested. The examination of MOTT was to have been had before Recorder BARNARD yesterday, but in consequence of the length of time occupied in the cross-examination of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, the case was postponed until Tuesday next. Late in the afternoon it was understood that the criminal prosecution against MOTT had been abandoned by the Directors of the Bank.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY was examined again yesterday before the Recorder, on the charge preferred against him by Hermanns and other par-

ties, of being a lottery-policy dealer. The main object of the cross-examination was to impeach STANLY'S testimony, and related to his past life and pursuits. The case will be resumed next Thursday.

Yesterday Judge PIERREPONT discharged the *ex-parte* order for the examination of FEANANNO WOON previous to his trial on the suits for assault and battery instituted against him by twelve of the Metropolitan Policemen who were injured in the municipal riots of last Summer. Mr. FIELD, for one of the complainants, appealed to the General Term, and will argue the matter to-day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were depressed and easier for Cotton. A good loquiry prevailed for Flour and Corn at full prices. Provisions were in fair demand, but at irregular rates Rio Coffee was freely dealt in, and Sugars attracted considerable attention at very firm prices. A good business was transacted in Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tobacco. Resin closed higher. Freights were more active and somewhat firmer.

The Capture of Canton and its Consequences.

The subjugation of Canton is an event in which the commercial world is deeply interested. It is pregnant with important results. With the fall of the imperial city, the war, in all probability, was at once opened and closed, for we do not anticipate that any serious opposition will again be offered to the Anglo-French arms. Their indisputable superiority must be admitted even by the Chinese themselves, and, this established, their triumph is, of necessity, most absolute.

To form an opinion from facts presented, we can come to no other conclusion than that the course pursued by Great Britain, in her relations with China, has been marked by peculiar foresight and wisdom. For some time past, that vast empire, instead of progressing, has retrograded in the path of civilization. Foreigners of all nations, while pursuing their lawful avocations, have suffered outrage and death at the hands of Chinese officials. Treaty stipulations have been willfully violated, and leading Powers, like the United States, France, Russia, and England, have been subjected, in turn, to the insolence and contempt of this barbaric people. It was high time, then, that the Chinese should be compelled to recognize the obligations of international law; and since our Government refused to undertake the task, we rejoice that England and France have entered the lists to vindicate the honor of Christendom.

We have nothing now to do with the immediate cause of the outbreak. It may have been sufficient, or it may have been otherwise; it matters not. Its merits have been eclipsed by those of the more important question at issue, viz: Should China be permitted any longer to treat the nations of the earth as "outside barbarians," and refuse to recognize the principles of public law? Those who are acquainted with the character of the Chinese know perfectly well that there is only one method by which an impression can be made on their obstinacy and their ignorance. That method the English have adopted, and even YEH must now be convinced of his folly in affecting to despise a Power which, with 5,000 men, has captured and occupied a city of two million inhabitants.

With little trouble and at little cost, Great Britain has indeed solved this Chinese puzzle. There can be no doubt about the results of the capture of Canton. Before another Summer shall have passed away, Lord ELGIN's demands will have been satisfied, and foreign ambassadors may be residing near the Imperial Court. This, after all, is the main object to be achieved. The opening up of the country, trade, and security to life and property will follow as a matter of course. To believe that these results—as important to the Chinese themselves as they can be to the commercial powers of the West—are within our grasp, it is only necessary to have a very superficial knowledge of the internal policy of the Chinese Government. We have heard it said that all information about the conquest of Canton will be concealed from the Emperor; but this is absurd. The enemies of Governor YEH will not long keep his master in ignorance of his degradation. His defeat will probably cost him his head if he should ever again venture within the limits of Imperial power, YEH was the great Chinese Know-Nothing, and his party, by his fall, loses its ascendency in the councils of the Empire. He and his coadjutors have been striving to restore the old exclusiveness. Their object was to drive away the "Barbarians" altogether from the sacred soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and in Canton they were partly successful. YEH, moreover, was identified with the war—it was peculiarly his own war—through him it was commenced, and by him it was carried on; and when he was taken prisoner hostilities immediately ceased. One object—and an important object—has been already gained. Foreigners can now reside in the imperial city; a large branch of trade is open to them and the world; and with Canton and its Governor in their hands, the attacking Powers can hereafter dictate such terms as they please. The London *Times* expresses no more than reasonable expectations when it says that "a war which has never affected commerce, which has been attended with no feelings of hostility between the belligerents, and which has just been consummated with forces ludicrously disproportioned to the task, will end without the smallest soreness, and even produce results eminently pacific."

Throughout this Chinese difficulty the United States, we regret to say, have played a secondary and for a first-class nation a humiliating part. We had wrongs to redress in China, and our people were equally interested with the people of England and France in compelling the Chinese to recognize the obligations of international law. Instead of cooperating with England and France, and giving them at least our moral support, we occupy now the undignified position of having shrunk from the contest, though we are willing to receive our equal share of the spoils. The American eagle stood perched aloft while the lion pulled down his prey, and now, when all danger is over, it does not object to play the part of the vulture. It is a humiliating confession to make—but not the less true—that we have failed to command the respect, not only of Europe, but of the Chinese themselves. There cannot be a better and more appropriate illustration of the disastrous mistake we made than the ludicrous efforts of Mr. REED to obtain an interview with Commissioner YEH in the month of November last. Before that ill-judged movement, the Americans were, at least, respected, for the force of American guns had been felt at the Barrier forts. But, as soon as the argument of iron and steel ceased to be used, the Chinese ceased to be respectful, and our Commissioner was compelled to put up with a rebuff, and an insult from a miserable fellow like YEH. So much for the absurdity of our attempt to negotiate peacefully with the Chinese—an attempt which all Europe has ridiculed, and which the Chinese Government treated with unconcealed disdain. We leave it to any man of common sense to determine which of the two plenipotentiaries is more likely to be successful at Pekin—Lord ELGIN, with Canton as a hostage and a fleet of gun-boats to back him, or Mr. REED with his immense and immovable *Minnesota*? Unfortunately, it is too late now to remedy the grave errors which the present Administration has committed on this important question.

The Trial of the Assassins in France.

We give in another place a summary account of the *Acte d'Accusation* preferred against ORSINI, PIERRI, RUDIO and GOMEZ, at their recent trial in Paris, for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. The original document, which fills six closely-printed columns of the London *Times*, while it could hardly fail to weary the patience of any ordinary reader, offers a curious study to the lawyer and the novelist. It embodies notions of criminal law and theories of judicial propriety so strangely at variance with those which prevail in our own system of jurisprudence, that they can hardly fail to make an unfavorable impression upon the American mind. For everything that is strange, as Mr. CARLYLE somewhere very sensibly says, at first sight affects us as incorrect. And certainly nothing could be more surprising in our eyes than the license which was accorded to the *Procureur-Général* in this trial, of weaving in his own suppositions and inferences with the ascertained facts of the case so ingeniously as to intensify tenfold the blackness of their imputed crime. One would have thought that the simple allegation and proof of a conspiracy to murder the Emperor, at the risk of taking a number of innocent lives in the attempt, might have amply satisfied the requisitions of justice upon these misguided and infatuated men; and that they might have been credited with so much of that rather incomprehensible kind of patriotism to which ORSINI at least had established a clear claim by all the tenor of his past life, as would have admitted the belief that they were acting in concert with some organized body of revolutionists prepared to take immediate advantage of the fall of the French Cæsar. Heinous as this crime would still have appeared, some pretext of human responsibility might, in this aspect of the case, have been put forward to rescue these wretched men from the imputation of being neither more nor less than a quadrille of European Malays running a ghastly, blind and barbarous muck of inane and impotent vengeance. But the *Procureur-Général* was filling a political, as well as a legal function, and it was his duty not merely to convict the prisoners, but to prove that Europe in general was in no-wise organized for insurrection—that the enemies of the Imperial "order" which reigns from the Vistula to the Pyrenees, however numerous and fiendish, were isolated in the midst of happy and grateful communities—and that all the "nationalities"—Roman and Neapolitan, Lombard and Austrian, Hungarian and French alike—were, in fact, so many prosperous folds of contented and innocent sheep, watched over by the wisest of shepherds, and threatened only by these vaguely ravening wolves of the Revolution. He, therefore, made it appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the assassins of the Rue Lepelletier threw their bombs purely "on speculation"—just for the chance of making a convulsion in France which might in its turn bring about a convulsion in Europe, which, in its turn again, might bring about a revolution in Italy. Whether the arguments of the *Procureur-Général* will be accepted by the world at large as readily as by the Imperial Court may, perhaps, be doubted. But there can be no question that another point which the *Procureur-Général* tried to make will produce an effect upon which he can hardly have calculated. His *Acte d'Accusation* was drawn up before the recent debate in the English Parliament, and the fall of Lord PALMERSTON had opened the eyes of Imperial France to the danger of the attempt made by the satellites of NAPOLEON to saddle England with the responsibility of nourishing and fostering the designs of the party of the poignard and the infernal machine. It was prepared, doubtless, in full reliance upon the overwhelming effect which the "addresses of the Army," and the diplomatics of MORNY, &c., PERSIGNY and WALEWSKI, were to produce in England—and it therefore recites of each of the accused in succession that his "usual residence was in England." The design of this phraseology is sufficiently apparent—nor has it escaped the attention of the English press, excited to all the watchfulness of irritated pride by undeserved accusations. The *Times*, on the 26th ult., devotes an elaborate leader to the refutation of these assertions of the *Procureur-Général*. From the *Acte* itself the *Times* triumphantly demonstrates that ORSINI, far from "residing usually in England," has passed in England only a part of two years of his life; that PIERRI, out of a career of twenty-four years of expatriation, has passed thirteen in France, several of them in the French military service, six in Algiers and Italy, and rather less than five in England—that RUDIO is not traced to England till the year 1856—and that GOMEZ left the French service in 1855, was condemned to six months' imprisonment at Marseilles in December of that year, and could therefore hardly have reached England before June, 1856.

The *Times* goes on to show that the statements of the *Acte d'Accusation* stultify at every step the allegation that murderous designs of a revolutionary character can be prosecuted in England more successfully than on the Continent, and that PIERRI and RUDIO in fact made frequent attempts on the night of the attempt to push into the passage at the Opera House reserved for the Imperial entrance, without exciting the suspicion of the French police, who swarmed about the place

These are questions which invite no particular discussion on this side of the water, but it is impossible for us not to see in the charges of the French *Acte d'Accusation*, and in the temper of the English replies to them, another and most important indication of the serious consequences which may eventually flow from the frightful blunders committed by the Imperial agents during the last two months.

The Finality of the Derby Ministry.

The *Canada* brings us the names of the new British Ministry, as finally formed and published in the London journals of Feb. 26. They do not differ materially from the list reported by the telegraph, with the single and not unimportant exception that the name of Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, turns out to have been substituted for that of Lord STANLEY. We were not a little surprised that Lord STANLEY of Alderley, a veteran Whig, Red-Tapist and a member of Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry, should have accepted office under the Tory chief, but had taken the fact as an indication that Lord DERBY might be more successful in his appeals to the subordinates among the aristocratic liberals than in his advances towards the leaders. For parties are now almost as much disorganized in England as they are in this country, and a Stanley of Alderley might well rush in where an Earl Grey would haughtily refuse to tread.

Lord STANLEY, the son and heir of the Earl of DERBY, is a very different person. Though still a young man he has achieved a considerable position in England, although he has won for himself the reputation of a fatiguingly instructive lecturer, and of a gentlemanly moralist, rather than that of a brilliant politician and a progressive statesman. Nevertheless, the accession of Lord STANLEY to his father's cabinet, is hardly less astonishing than would have been the advent of his namesake of Alderley. For he is an ambitious man, of avowedly liberal proclivities, and he must be well aware that he is, in a measure, compromising his future by allying himself to a government so exclusively Conservative. It was even rumored, in London, in the outset of the crisis, that he had positively declined to take a place in the Cabinet, on the ground that it would be well for his father to avoid the appearance of that "familism" which was the secret canker of the Palmerston Administration; and that the Governor-Generalship of India was reserved for him, in the event of Lord CANNING'S resignation. He has taken the place of Colonial Secretary, and stands at the head of the young men of the Cabinet, who are neither numerous nor of formidable repute. The best known of their number is the Earl of CARNARVON, a pink and white young peer of great wealth and elaborate education. Lord HARDINGE, the son of the veteran soldier, who died two years ago almost in the presence of the Queen, takes his place as Under-Secretary at War; and Mr. ROBERT LOWE, who visited this country in company with Mr. DELANE of the *Times*, is preceded in the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, by the young Earl of DONOUGHMORE, an Irish nobleman of considerable dash and spirit.

The elevation of Sir FREDERIC THESIGER to the woolsack seems to be generally accepted by all parties as a tribute due to his conspicuous abilities, and deserved by a succession of unkindly rebuffs at the hands of the fickle goddess of political fortune. He takes the title of Lord WOONSTOCK. Upon the restoration of the decorative Earl of EGLINTON to his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland no comments are made. That great office has practically become of late years an ornamental appendage to the Crown; and Lord EGLINTON filled it under the previous rule of Lord DERBY, with an *éclat* and popularity which will divert much attention from the fact that he replaces in Lord CARLISLE one of the most sterling and estimable of English statesmen.

The judgments passed by the English Press upon the new Cabinet as definitely constituted do not vary materially from the estimate of their capacity already made in these columns, but the journals brought by the *Canada* contain interesting indications both of the severity of the lesson administered to Lord PALMERSTON, and of the awakening of opposition to his successors. It is generally conceded that Lord PALMERSTON behaved in the House on the night of his defeat in a very discreditable manner, that he fell into a violent rage, used language which subjected him to frequent calls to "Order," and manifested, in short, the temper of a man who felt himself to be thoroughly beaten. On the other hand, it is at once pleasing and instructive to the student of human nature to observe that the London *Times*, after holding its tongue with great dignity and decorum on the question of the English subjects seized and imprisoned by the Neapolitan Government for the crime of acting as engineers on board of the Sardinian steamer *Cagliari* during the incumbency of Lord PALMERSTON, opens fire upon the matter in its issue of Feb. 26, and administers a strong anticipative dose of the "*Civis-Britannicus*" doctrine to the incoming Cabinet. "It is reasonable to suppose," says the *Times*, "that Lord CLARENDON has not lost sight of the question, but there may have been considerable difficulty in ascertaining the facts." This is what the French Police would call a friendly warning to Lord MALMESBURY that, if he does not immediately take hold of the business with an effectual fury of indignant patriotism, the *Times* will be highly indisposed to regard it as a "reasonable supposition" that he has "not lost sight of the question." Meanwhile, one of the unhappy men most deeply concerned has been suffered to go mad under the pressure of confinement in a Neapolitan dungeon, while Lord CLARENDON has been struggling with the "difficulty of ascertaining the facts," which occurred about six months ago.

STATE FINANCES.—The *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial upon the deplorable condition of the State Finances, shows that the debt is constantly increasing, while the Canal revenues, from which it is to be paid, are steadily diminishing. The completion of the canals, it urges, will require heavy additional taxation. After thus setting forth the necessity for immediate and vigorous legislation, it says:

"The immediate embarrassments pressing upon the State are of the most urgent description. *Very naturally the Democratic State officers do not choose to submit any recommendations looking towards financial relief*, and their silence is a significant appeal to those who have dragged the canals to the verge of bankruptcy."

This broaches a new theory of Government! The Republicans were turned out of office last year because they had mismanaged the finances of the State, and Democrats were put in their places because they promised to bring back matters to a sound and healthy basis, and relieve the embarrassments of the State But now that they are in office, they "very naturally" do not choose to do any such thing, and fall back upon the policy of "silently appealing" to the minority for relief! This will hardly do. The people expect something more than "silence" from the State Administration. They cannot leave the State finances in their present disgraceful position, without bringing upon themselves far greater odium than rested upon the party which they have superseded. They must do something to provide for completing the canals and paying the public debt.

The Slave-Trade Project.

Our readers are aware that movements have been for some time on foot in the extreme Southern States for a restoration of the African slave trade. One branch of the Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the importation of *free blacks* as apprentices for *fifteen* years. The *Delta*—the only paper in New-Orleans which has openly advocated the reopening of the slave-trade—frankly welcomes this movement as the first step towards the consummation of the policy which it supports.

But it will be seen by extracts which we publish in another column, that the *Delta* stands alone in this matter, and that the scheme is treated with just indignation by the other journals which more fairly represent the popular feeling of the City and State. They denounce it in all its forms. If the project is what it pretends to be—one merely for the importation of free black apprentices—it is resisted as tending to flood the State with a class of population from which it already suffers very great inconveniences—free, ignorant and degraded negroes. If, on the other hand, it is designed as a mere evasion of the laws of the country, and these blacks are to be held perpetually as slaves, it is denounced by these journals as a false, discreditable and unworthy policy.

We have very little doubt that these journals represent the public sentiment of Louisiana, and of the South generally. There is no general desire in any of the Southern States for a restoration of the slave-trade. The only parties whose pecuniary interests would be promoted by it would be the comparatively few directly concerned in the traffic; the great mass of the Southern people would suffer from it serious injury. It might suit the purposes of a few heavy cotton planters to increase the supply, and so diminish the price, of labor. But the great body of the people in the Southern States are interested in maintaining the price of slaves; and this is especially true of all the Northern slaveholding States. A fall in the price of slaves would inflict serious pecuniary injury upon all but the cotton-growing States; and any policy which proposes any considerable increase in the aggregate number of slaves would be earnestly resisted by them, even if there were no other considerations connected with the subject than those to which we have referred.

But the people of the South cannot desire to increase the aggregate of their black population,—for it would be only an increase of ignorance, brutality, and of all the elements of social danger and disgrace. They have too many of them now. In every Southern State the free blacks are the most dangerous and most dreaded portion of the population; and the policy of the whole South has always been to get rid of them as rapidly as possible. We see no reason to believe that this policy is likely to be reversed.

If there is any lack of labor at the South, it will be supplied from other sources. If it is felt most severely in the extreme Southern States, it will probably be supplied by the transfer of slaves from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. And as the same want comes to be felt in those States, which are mainly agricultural, and admirably adapted to free labor, it will be supplied from the European immigration, or from the Northern labor which that immigration is steadily crowding into new fields. This is the process which is now going on, and it will undoubtedly crowd Slavery further and further South, and ultimately confine it to the tropical regions, where alone it is decidedly profitable even now.

Condition of Mexico.

The *Tribune* persists in thinking a Mexican Protectorate "absurd," and says a protectorate "means precisely a conquest, and nothing else." It does not mean that "precisely," or that at all. Least of all does it bear any resemblance to the conquest effected by our armies under SCOTT and TAYLOR.

The *Tribune's* argument would be good if Mexico were a country capable of maintaining a government for itself. This is notoriously not the case. Yet a government of some sort is a necessity. Anarchy is a condition which cannot be tolerated. A nation in chronic anarchy is an anomaly which neither its people nor its neighbors can long endure. The *Tribune* tacitly admits that such is the situation of Mexico; but thinks it would not pay for us to take charge of her. On this topic, however, a good deal may be said. Her territory is about two-thirds as large as ours. It is rich in all the products of the tropics. Mines of gold and silver abound. Indeed, Mexico is, in this respect, California four or five times repeated. She lies near us—at our door. Unlike California, her chief seaports are on the Atlantic side, though she has excellent harbors on the Pacific also. With the exception of the coast lowlands, the country is eminently salubrious as well as fertile. The climate is delightful.

But with all these natural advantages, Mexico has not advanced a step in thirty years—has retrograded instead—in wealth, industry, commerce and population. Six of her seven millions are black—her people are oppressed and pillaged by continual revolutions, and enterprise has died away. When our troops were there, their permanent occupation of the country was ardently desired by a large portion of the people, who soon learned to look to them for security and protection.

The Mexican revolutions, which follow each other so rapidly, are simple games of robbery, at which military leaders play as they do at cards—and this state of things has continued until the mass of the people despair of security for property or life.

We assume that the great body of the Mexican population would hail an American Protectorate as a welcome escape from unendurable ills; that under such a rule the country would flourish; that our people would carry their characteristic industry and enterprise into every corner of Mexico; that we should make the mines tenfold more productive than those of California; that, in conferring untold benefits upon the down-trodden population, we should open up an immensely valuable trade for ourselves and Europe; and, finally, that by the sure process of Americanization we should pave the way for an eventual union of Mexico with the United States, either as part and parcel of this confederacy, or as a separate nation, instinct with our spirit, and bound to us by ties of mutual advantage. The subject of our relations with that Republic transcends by far, in importance as well as feasibility, that of Cuban annexation. It is a question which places itself above ordinary political topics. Many minds, indeed, are not yet prepared to appreciate its bearings. But the time is not distant, and may be close at hand when our Government shall be compelled to consider it.

The news published in yesterday's TIMES represents the affairs of that unhappy country to be in the last stage of anarchy, and the anticipated arrival of SANTA ANNA furnishes the only remaining misfortune which could befall her.

The Sumner Court Martial.

Our report of the proceedings of the Court Martial now sitting upon Col. SUMNER at Carlisle Barracks, published in another column, gives a complete view of the difficulty between that officer and Gen. HARNEY.

It appears that, so far as present proceedings are concerned, it arose in November last, at the Fort Leavenworth Court Martial, when Col. SUMNER objected to Gen. HARNEY as a member of the Court Martial by which he was to be tried, on the ground that he was prejudiced against him. Gen. HARNEY, in reply, acknowledged the charge, saying that he "never had any, or very little, respect for Col. SUMNER as a soldier," and adding his opinion that "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War," Col. SUMNER would have been brought to trial. In December Col. SUMNER addressed a note to Gen. HARNEY, which was followed by others from time to time, desiring an explanation upon two points,—1, whether, in his remarks, Gen. HARNEY intended any personal disrespect to him; and 2, whether he charged *him* with having made "improper and *untrue* statements" to the Secretary of War. To none of these notes did Gen. HARNEY vouchsafe an answer, but sent them all to the War Department,—and upon receipt of the note dated at Washington, Feb. 15, inviting him "to any place he might designate," he preferred charges against Col. SUMNER for having challenged him to fight a duel, and afterwards with having upbraided him for refusing.

Our report presents the entire correspondence, and all the facts submitted by the prosecution. In defence, it is urged by Col. SUMNER'S counsel that the letter in question was not a challenge, but merely an invitation to go to some point away from the seat of Government where the correspondence could be renewed. Witnesses were called, yesterday, to prove that this was Col. SUMNER'S *intent* in sending the letter.

As the case stands now, there seems to have been nothing improper in Col. SUMNER'S demand upon Gen. HARNEY. The latter had needlessly used language capable of a construction highly injurious and personally offensive to Col. SUMNER:—and the latter had a perfect right to demand from him an explanation of his meaning and intentions. Gen. HARNEY did not act the part of a soldier or a gentleman in refusing to answer this demand. If he did intend to speak disrespectfully of Col. S., he should have had the courage and the frankness to say so:—if not, common justice required him to disavow such an intent. He sheltered himself under his official position from making any reply, and took a dishonorable advantage of the technicalities of the law to inflict punishment upon Col. S. for having *asked* an explanation at his hands.

Whatever may be the result of the Court-Martial, the whole proceeding cannot fail very seriously to damage Gen. HARNEY'S position, both with the Army and the country at large.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON DISUNION.—We copy an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, headed "The Disunion Cry," which deserves attention both from its sensible character, and from the position which that paper occupies as an authoritative exponent of Southern opinion. That the *Enquirer* utters the sentiment, on this topic, of the great mass of Southern men, we do not doubt. That section may well be supposed, like our own, to have its ultraists and extremists—classes which, though forward and loud, are of limited influence. An extreme position on sectional questions is resorted to for purposes of notoriety: and notoriety is apt to be mistaken by distant observers for popularity.

The South has had many more creditable occasions for secession than the one now offered by the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution. But we must not attribute to the great body of our Southern fellow-citizens the intemperate counsels of fanatical fire-eaters.

A FEARFUL PROSPECT.—It is announced that there are *twenty-three* speeches yet to be made in the Senate on the Kansas question! We don't wonder that the President is anxious to get the whole business out of the way. Nothing would go further than the prospect of such a deluge of talk, to reconcile the country to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution.

Chamber of Commerce.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Thursday evening at Clinton Hall, P. PRIME in the Chair.

The special order was the new location, and the motion to reconsider the resolution approving of the warehousing system. The President of the Mercantile Library Association, in a letter, offered them a suitable room in Clinton Hall, with the use of library maps, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Location.

A memorial to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, prepared by Mr. G. W. BLUNT on the proposed abolition of the Light-House Board or the adoption of certain changes calculated to impair its efficiency, was adopted. The memorial prays that such action will not meet with the sanction of their honorable bodies, as the members of the Light-House Board are persons of high professional knowledge, acting without pay, and rendering much good to the commercial world. The memorial concludes as follows:

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully ask of your honorable bodies not to pass any law which may impair the efficiency and utility of the present Light-House Board.

The memorial was accepted and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. CALEB BARSTOW, MATTHEW MAURY and J. D. JONES.

A motion to increase the dues from $5 to $10 was made, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The Case of Marcus Cicero Stanley—Further Testimony Before the Recorder.

The charge made, on the 6th of March, by MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, against the men named MIDDLETON and MACCARTEY, on two counts, the first charging them with a conspiracy to kill the said STANLEY, and the second with an assault and battery on him, at DELMONICO's, was brought before Recorder BARNARD, at his Chambers, yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. STANLEY was not present, and could not be found, whereupon an attachment was issued for him for contempt of Court. Shortly after 1 o'clock he made his appearance, unattended by counsel. On his personal application the case of contempt was postponed till to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the adjourned case, in which, on the complaint of HOECKISS, he is the defendant—the charge against him being that he is a lottery policy dealer, at the same time that he is black-mailing other lottery policy dealers, under threat of exposing them to the Mayor, was then resumed.

Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared for the prosecution. Mr. STANLEY had no counsel. Preliminary to any examination, Mr. STANLEY said that he knew nothing in connection with the affidavit he had made, more than he was told by other parties.

Ex-Recorder Smith—(In cross-examination)—What is your name?

Witness—(To Recorder BARNARD)—Am I compelled to answer questions?

Recorder—You can only decline to answer when the reply would tend to degrade you, or to lead to a criminal prosecution against you

Ex-Recorder Smith—What is your name?

Witness—Marcus Cicero Stanley.

Q.—Did you ever bear any other name? Were you ever known by any other name? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Were you ever known by the name of Charles Stanley? A.—Never, to my knowledge. (To Recorder BARNARD)—The Reporters are here; this cross-examination is only for the public Press to gratify the morbid taste of my enemies.

Ex-Recorder Smith remarked that when he had concluded his examination, he should so thoroughly have impeached Mr. Stanley as to destroy his credit altogether.

Q.—Did you ever go by the name of Shaw? A.—Never, to my knowledge; I may have been called devil, for what I know.

Q.—Were you ever known by the name of Charles Seymour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I entered the United States Army under that name.

Q.—When? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Where? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In North Carolina.

Q.—Where, in that State? A.—In the town of Newbern.

Q.—In what year? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I do not know—between thirty-five and forty, I suppose.

Q.—How old were you when you left North Carolina? A.—I have no idea; I have no means of fixing the date.

Q.—Were you a boy or man? A.—A boy, I guess.

Q.—Was there no record of ages in your father's family? A.—I have never seen one.

Q.—When you left North Carolina did you come to New-York? A.—I think so; I am certain I did.

Q.—How long did you remain here? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you enter into any business here? A.—I did.

Q.—Into what? A.—I went into the Apothecaries' business.

Q.—How long did you remain in that business? A.—Between three and four years.

Q.—Do you remember when you left that business? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where did you then go to? A.—Back to North Carolina.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—From North Carolina where did you go? A. I don't know.

Q.—Did you return to New-York? A.—Of course I did, or I should not be here.

Q.—Do you remember at what time you got back to New-York, after leaving North Carolina? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what business you undertook when you came back to New-York? A.—I do not.

Q.—What did you do for a living? A.—I lived on my money.

Q.—In 1840 do you remember where you were? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember ever being in England? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember a man named Catlin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you charged with stealing by Catlin? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Were you sent to prison in London for stealing? A.—The question is degrading to a gentleman, I refuse to answer it.

It was explained to the witness that he could only refuse to answer on the ground that his reply would degrade himself.

Q.—Were you imprisoned in Newgate for six months, sent there upon a charge of larceny? And were you six weeks on bread and water in solitary confinement, and during that time occasionally on the treadmill?

Witness—(To Recorder BARNARD.)—I ask protection. I have no counsel—cannot I protect myself?

Ex-Recorder Smith—If the defendant had counsel, it would make no difference. He can refuse to answer when his reply would degrade him.

The witness declined to answer the question.

Q.—What business are you in now? A.—In no business.

Q.—How long have you had no business? A.—Since the 23d of January.

Q.—Where are you living now? A.—At No. 635 Broadway.

Q.—At the Lafarge House? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you been publicly rawhided in the Park for seducing a man's wife? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you ever been rawhided at all? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you ever been whipped with anything in the Park? A.—Never.

Q.—Were you ever in Texas? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you know there a man named Charles Botsford? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I refer to the man who robbed the U. S. Mail in Arkansas. Perhaps that may refresh your knowledge. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not board with him at the American Hotel in this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Before Jan. 23, what business were you in, in this City?

Witness declined to answer, on the ground that his reply would subject him to a criminal prosecution.

Q.—Are you engaged in the receipt of money at the present time from any purpose whatever connected with the sale of lottery tickets in Baltimore, or elsewhere? A.—I am not in the receipt of any money for any lottery in the State of New-York.

Q.—Are you engaged or are you in receipt of any money from any source connected in any manner with any lotteries here or elsewhere? A.—My answer is that I am not in the receipt of any money growing out of the sale of any tickets in any lottery conducted or carried on in the State of New-York; further I decline to answer on the ground than an answer might lead me into another criminal prosecution.

Q.—Are there two women now living in this City with whom you have lived as their husband, and had children by them? A.—There may have been half a dozen, for what I know; I might ask you the same question.

Ex-Recorder Smith—I could answer it very readily.

Q.—Have you been engaged in any lawful, legitimate business for the last fifteen years? A.—I have reported for the *Police Gazette* for several years.

Q.—When did you commence to report? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—When did you cease to report? A.—I don't know.

Q.—For the last eight or ten years, have you received any money from persons who have been engaged in the lottery and policy business, for the purpose, as you pretended, of protecting them from the authorities? A.—Yes, Sir; but not for protecting them from the authorities, but from those who would black-mail them.

Q.—Did you not say you would protect them from the authorities? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—From how many persons did you obtain that money? A.—I cannot say—some four or five. Do you want names? I have received more money from Ben Wood, Mayor Wood's brother, than any man in particular.

Mr. B. Wood (from among the audience)—That man is swearing false.

Recorder—Never mind, Mr. Wood; we'll put you on the stand next.

Witness—He paid me $1,000 a year, he paid me at one time $200 a month.

Q.—You stated in your affidavit that Middleton, in collusion with McCarthy, conspired to take your life? A.—I was told so; I was told that $3,000 had been offered to take my life, and $300 to break my nose.

Q.—Do you know a man named Thompson? A.—I was introduced to him the other day by a man named Briggs.

Q.—You say you never had conversation with him till ten days ago? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Within how many years have you received money from Benjamin Wood? A.—Within the last three years; not from him personally but I made the arrangement with him, and I got the money. I got no money from him personally for five years, and I do not say he has been in the policy business for that long; I think he is too smart for that.

The further hearing of the case was here adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 P. M.

City Items.

The Harbor Police, which have been interrupted in their operations by the ice, will put their boats in use to-night, and probably continue without any further obstruction. The force consists of 25 men, who have done patrol duty along the piers of the North and East Rivers, half the number being on duty at a time. It requires the whole number to man the five boats. Four of the boats will be on duty through the night, and one in the day time. They complain that not over one in every four of the gas-lights along the docks is lighted, which renders it the more difficult to detect thieving operations upon and around the piers. They have comfortable apartments in the building at the corner of Whitehall and State streets. The whole will be given up to them after the first of May.

The Baptist *Recorder* gives the following as the statistics of the baptisms in the Churches of this City and the vicinity, during February: First Church, 25; Laight-street, 20; Stanton-street, 11; South, 11; Pilgrim, 20; Sixteenth-street, 15; Norfolk-street, 25; First Brooklyn, 22; Bethesda, 3; Mariners, 79, two months; Central Park, 12; Atlantic street, 10; Pierpont-street, 10; First Williamsburg, 12; Washington-avenue, 17; Bushwick avenue, 9; East Brooklyn, 7; Strong-place, 3; First German, New-York in two months, 12; Hoboken, 14; Jersey City, 7 Orange, 10; North Orange, 19.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Society will be held on the 17th instant, for the purpose of considering the report of a Committee, recently presented, in favor of discontinuing the school of the Society, after the August quarter, to establish in its stead a school for the instruction of mechanics and others in the arts and sciences. The number of scholars in the old school has diminished rapidly for several years past.

The armed police force sent Thursday night to Staten Island, to protect the old Quarantine buildings against the threatened attacks of an incendiary mob returned to the City yesterday morning. No occasion occurred during the night for their services. They will not return to the Island again until another special requisition is made for their attendance.

The steamship *New-York* sails to-day for Glasgow, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, for Liverpool.

The steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. PARISH, will leave for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond at the usual hour this afternoon, (3 o'clock,) from Pier No. 13 North River.

The New-York *Churchman* is to be published as a daily paper. This will be the first instance of a daily religious journal, in this country, at least.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE fell last week in the street, and so severely bruised his ankle as to prevent him from walking. He continues, however, his public duties, as usual.

FREDERICK LOMAX and JANET HAMILTON, of Canada, the parties lately to a seduction suit in this City, were on Thursday married by Alderman WILMOT.

CALEB O. HALSTED, Esq., of the Manhattan Bank, is suffering from a broken arm.

Mrs. LUCY STONE (BLACKWELL) was obliged to forego her lecture to the people of Jersey City on Thursday night, owing to a sudden attack of pleurisy. She drove into town near night, although for several days she had been unwell; but her illness increasing, was obliged to go home again immediately.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, to receive reports of Committees.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the general subject of salaries, reported in favor of fixing the pay of Special Deputy Collectors of Taxes at $3 per day, for one hundred days. Also, that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the matter of altering and equalizing, if necessary, the salaries of any and all the employees of the city, whose salaries are not fixed by the charter, so as to have the same conform to some equitable standard. Also, that all resolutions passed since the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, having for their object an increase of salary be rescinded. The report was adopted.

The Law Committee reported in favor of appointing the following-named gentlemen as Commissioners of Deeds, to date from Jan. 1, 1857: H. S. Hubbard, J. D. B. Collier, J. W. Taylor, Thomas C. Bowen, J. H. Fennigan, S. H. Crowell, C. B. Thornton, R. S. Jaggard, T. C. Cullicot, A. D. Williams, David Parmenter, J. S. Appiegate, Wm. Lamanly, H. C. Marvin, J. S. Morgan, E. M. King, John Hess, Demas Strong, Seth B. Cole, Samuel Irons, Samuel K. Boyd, Richard Bradley, Isaac C. Tounley, B. M. Case. Adopted.

The Counselor of the Board presented an amendment to the ordinances, requiring intelligence office keepers to take out a license, and pay annually therefor the sum of $20, and in default rendering them liable to pay a fine of $25 per day. Adopted.

The subject of Ferry and Water Rights was, on motion of Alderman SCHOLS, referred to the Water Committee.

The Assessment Committee reported that the late Counsellor to the Corporation, Mr. F. Waring, Esq., had collected an assessement from Matt. Bedell, amounting to $463 25 for grading and paving Washington-avenue, and never paid the same over to the City. On motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, the Committee was directed to commence proceedings against Mr. Waring to recover the amount.

By resolution of Alderman SCHOLS, the Collector of Taxes was directed to report at the next meeting all of the errors made by Assessors during the last year and the amount of property involved.

The Committee on Grading and Paving Streets, to whom was referred a petition, signed by J. J. Johnson and others, asking the Common Council to unite in an application to the Legislature for the passage of an act to close and discontinue all that portion of River-street lying eastward of Broadway, and to reduce the width of that portion of the street lying westward from Broadway, reported that, in their opinion, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make the improvement as contemplated by the act of April 3, 1848, which requires the street to laid out 150 feet wide, with a canal 50 feet wide in the centre, at least, the Committee say, the improvement would be very expensive; that the canal would necessarily have to be used as a sewer for the drainage of 2,500 acres, and that this would be a great nuisance. In this they say, the Sewer Commissioners agree with them: that the portion east from Broadway under the act of 1856 is subject to the same objections, and would be more expensive, as in some cases it would destroy whole blocks of lots and buildings, and render them almost valueless. In view of all the facts, the Committee report in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and offer the following:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby invite JEROME J. JOHNSON and others to join in an application to the Legislature for such an alteration of said River-street as to straighten the lines and reduce the width thereof from Broadway westward to Rutledge-street, from 150 to 80 feet in width, and to make the streets intersecting the same to conform to such alteration.

The report, on motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, was ordered printed in the Corporation papers, and was made the special order for one week from next Monday evening.

The Disunion Cry.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 11.

For the past twelve months, it has been the constant occupation of the extremist press to urge the necessity of immediate disunion, or preparation for some impending crisis which will call for such a *dernier resort*. *But these crookers are too well known to excite any real apprehension among Union-loving men, North or South.* The fact is, that the anti Simon Pure disunionists *per se* constitute but *a small squad of the so-called extremists*. The main body is composed of malcontents with the present organization of the Democratic Party, who are ready to seize on any topic which offers opportunity for agitation, and thus promise to throw the party into *pi* and create the necessity for a new arrangement of its personnel which may suffice to elevate some discontented gentleman in the scale of political importance. Experience has already demonstrated that some of our politicians, who continually preach the doctrine that Southern rights are endangered by the continuance of the Union, are not adverse to a covert league with Abolitionism itself, if such a league will guarantee themselves an increased share of power and patronage.

But whether corruption or fanaticism constitutes the primal element of destructionist organization, the organization is, itself, too weak to offer an uncovered front on the field of popular contest. It resorts to all the indefinite outlines and vague uncertainties of a phantasmagoria. To this day the public is uninformed as to the nature or the extent of the impending danger of disunion so frequently and positively asserted, of late, in mere generalities. This species of operation has its advantages, so far as the partial success of its promoters are concerned. The conservative men of the country, sound to the core on the doctrine of State-rights for the sake of the Union, and the Union for the sake of State-rights—honest and brave though they are—are yet only men, after all; and like all men, they may occasionally be hoaxed by false reports, and startled by needless apprehensions. More than that, they may be deceived temporarily, into fighting shadows, by intriguers whose interest it is to divert their attention from the substantial issues which demand public attention.

Thus it is that a few organs of the conservative Press have lately exhibited symptoms of apprehension for the safety of the Union. *Whispers are circulated to the effect that something of concealed importance is now in process of concoction among members of Congress, which threatens a speedy outburst of sectional contention.* Let us not be deceived. Members of Congress are not possessed of an exclusive privilege either to read the signs of the times, or to control the tendency of events. They may do much to obstruct, and more to assist, certain popular movements. But there are some things in our political world which are far beyond their reach. *It requires the warmth of sovereignty itself to hatch disunion, and not one sovereign voice has ever yet pronounced in favor of dissolution.* Newspaper correspondents may discover mares' nests—honorable members may shrug their shoulders and wear mysterious faces—violent demagogues may raise a loud cry of false alarm—all this and more may become matter of daily recurrence, and *yet the Union will remain safe in the hands of its proper guardians, the people of the States.*

The treasure of the Union and the treasure of State Rights are both intrusted to their keeping. There is no danger of their being pulled into a false security. When they are called upon to prepare for the worst—to face disunion itself for the sake of State's Rights—their answer will be, "We are already prepared." Especially is it unnecessary to excite the people of Virginia by repeated clamors to prepare for war in the midst of peace. Strong and self-reliant, our old Commonwealth can wear in safety the bonds of utterly affection in common with all the States of this Confederacy. She is no pigmy to be chafed by the gentle bond of love and Union, and no power on earth is strong enough to convert this chain of voluntary Union into the shackles of tyranny, even in her moments of deepest tranquillity. No overwrought excitement—no defiant attitude towards the members of the Confederacy, is necessary to maintain the dignity, the honor and the sovereignty of Virginia

And no imaginary danger will suffice to diminish, by one jot or tittle, her loyalty to the Union, to which she has given so much, for which she has endured so much, and by which she has gained more than she has given, more than she has suffered.

There is no present danger of disunion, simply because there is no proximate cause for disunion. Conservative Democrats need only prepare to defeat an attempt against their party organization. This is the only danger which can possibly result from all the Intrigues and clamors which affect to assume the form of a movement for a dissolution of the Union.

IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Lieutenant MAURY respecting a plan for computing the force of the wind, by which the latter gentleman thinks it probable that the liability to disasters on our Northern lakes may be obviated to a considerable extent. He says that Professor BAYS BALLAT, of Holland, claims to have discovered a proportional relation between the force of the wind and the difference of simultaneous barometric pressures at certain stations, by means of which he has succeeded in deducing rules for calculating each morning the maximum force of the wind during the ensuing day. Prof. S. asserts that this system has been observed by him in Holland, and during five years the force of the wind has in no instance exceeded what his calculations indicated. To outward-bound vessels on the lakes this would be of the highest advantage, as it would enable them to predict in the morning whether they would be safe during the day in case they put to sea. They could also tell the safest hour during the day for setting sail.—*Washington Star.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 13.

I.—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—from France on the Napoleonic Policy—from Copenhagen on the Mormons in Europe—from Washington on Mexican Affairs—from China on the Capture of Canton, &c.

II.—IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS—Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry—Conviction of the French Assassins—Bombardment of Canton—More Fighting in India.

III.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Domestic, City, and Foreign.

IV.—CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WEEK.

V.—RECEPTION OF REAR ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA.

VI.—THE UTAH EXPEDITION—Interesting Letters from the U. S. Army.

VII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Commodore M. C. Perry, Freeman Hunt, &c.

VIII.—COMPLETE MARKET AND AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

IX.—EDITORIALS—The East India Company before Parliament—Conflict of Laws and Manners in the Southern States—The Slave Trade—Change of the British Ministry—Why the South goes for Lecompton—Condition and Population of Mexico—The Elective Franchise—Salaries of State Officers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To		
	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout
Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

☞ **A Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Lips.**—Use the only genuine CAMPHOR ICE which is manufactured by the sole proprietor. All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. Depôt No. 153 Bowery.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters.** No. 336 Bowery. (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers, and Rubbers are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys,' Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at
J. B. MILLER'S
Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 336 Bowery.

☞ **The Espenscheid Hat**—For the present Spring has, as usual, been indorsed by gentlemen of taste and fashion. Price $3 50. These Hats are guaranteed to be superior to any for which $4 is demanded in Broadway.
ESPENSCHEID.
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Superior Ready-Made Shirts**—
In all sizes, warranted to fit.
Also, three-ply collars, and new styles of scarfs, wholesale or retail,
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandage skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Have You Seen the Turk?**—If not, call and get a bottle of Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic at 25 cents. It imparts to the hair a beautiful, glossy and curling appearance. To be had only at CAMPBELL'S Drug and Chemical Store, corner 8th av. and 28th-st., west side.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box**—black or brown—best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists in the United States. Also infallible Onguent and Floralia. Beautiful articles for the toilet and growth of the hair.

☞ **Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphthn.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. FARMERTON, Sole Agent.
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Samuel Campbell, Druggist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. west side.**—Personal attendance at all hours. Medicines sold at this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine.

☞ **Spring, 1858.**—LEARY & CO., leaders and intrenchers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ **To begin right and choose the proper pursuit**—Is the all-important fact for the young. FOWLER & WELLS give advice at their Phrenological rooms daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEGGAT—CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church on 5th av., by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., ANDREW WALTER LEGGAT to Miss JANE ELIZA, daughter of Joseph H. Cunningham, Esq., all of this City.

BRANNIGEE—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., of Fishkill, HENRY J. BRANNIGEE, to SARAH KIP, daughter of the late Rev. John E. Miller.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON, printer, aged 51 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Clay Festival Association are requested to meet at the Monument House, Union square, this day, (Saturday,) March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, to attend the funeral of their late associate, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON deceased. By order ERASTUS BROOKS, President.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Secretary.

FERMOY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, DR ROGER FERMOY, aged 72 years.

His friends, and those of his sons-in-law S. R. Reynal and B. Den Bernard, and those of his brother-in-law, L. Du Berceau, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this morning, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, at St. Vincent de Paul Church, Canal-st., without farther invitation.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 12, of disease of the heart, Mr. WM H. WILCOX, aged 35 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Chas. C. Wilcox, No. 8 Renwick st., on Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

FENN.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, HOBART FENN, aged 38 years.

His remains will be conveyed to New-Haven for interment.

BOWERS.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, SUSAN E BOWERS, wife of G. G. Bowker.

The relatives and friends, likewise the members of Mercantile Lodge are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 177 Laurens-st., on Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 11, THEODORE M. JAUNCEY, of the firm of Jauncey & Co., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Macdougal-st., to St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday, March 13.

VANDERHOEF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, IDA H., eldest daughter of Thos. H. and A. Jane Vanderhoef aged 6 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

MCCULLAGH.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 11, JOHN MCCULLAGH, late of Memphis, Tenn. aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 North 2d st., Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Thursday morning, March 11, JULIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Samuel E. and Julia M. Seymour, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

"And now she lies with folded hands
In an untroubled sleep;
With fearless eyes and peaceful heart,
Where none shall make her weep."

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, at New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at the Darien depôt.

SCHNYLER.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 12, ROBERT EDWARDS, son of J. Rutson and Susanna E. Schnyler, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 101 Warren st., on Saturday, March 13, at 2 o'clock.

WOODWORTH.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening, March 11, at the residence of her father, Rev. Chas A. Goodrich, Mrs. SARAH UPSON WOODWORTH, wife of Rev. Wm. W. Woodworth, of Waterbury, Conn., in the 38th year of her age.

BARNEY.—At Mauch Chunk, Penn., on Thursday, March 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BARNEY, wife of Nathan Barney, and eldest daughter of James Wotherspoon, of New-York.

Funeral on Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 20, Abingdon place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for all diseases arising from great Impurities of the BLOOD, &c., &c.

SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, CANCER, FEVER SORES, OLD ULCERS, &c.

RHEUMATISM, whether Inflammatory, Mercurial or Chronic, is sure to yield to this powerful yet mild and safe medicine.

NEURALGIA of the most painful kind, also GOUT, PARALYSIS, and ERYSIPELAS are most certainly cured by the LIFE BALSAM.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM will effectually cure FISTULA, PILES, KIDNEYS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, and desperate cases of DYSPEPSIA and CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

SALT RHEUM of the most torturing nature is invariably cured by it if taken according to the directions.

PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the face, also Yellowness of the Skin, when caused by a disordered system, yield to the all-powerful influence of this great conqueror of disease. It is also certain in SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE, HANDS and BODY.

MERCURIAL DISEASES, NODES, SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS, even where they are distorted and drawn out of place, and have existed for years, have been perfectly cured and restored to their natural state in hundreds of cases, where every thing else had failed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS—In all those afflicting complaints incident to women, young or old, THE LIFE BALSAM has proven the greatest blessing yet known.

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAM has cured some of the (apparently) most hopeless cases of ASTHMA and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, such as PAIN in the BREAST and SIDE, COUGH SPITTING and RAISING BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS, DEBILITY and extreme prostration. Also, DROPSY, FEATHERING and similar diseases.

THE LIFE BALSAM is the best known remedy for Syphilis or Secret Disease, Primary or Secondary; and in IMPOTENCY, whether arising from early indiscretion, abuse, or other causes, it is the sufferer's surest friend.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured MRS C GORE, No. 522 Grand-st., of SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL. Ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck, until the windpipe was exposed. It cured Mrs. Gore also of Dyspepsia.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr B. RICE, No. 32 Grove-st. and No. 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mrs BURTON, No. 31 King-st., of SCROFULA of the neck. Head and Arms. The Ulcers had destroyed the flesh to the bones, pieces of which were discharged.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WILLET JARVIS, Esq., No. 217 Bicks-st., Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ULCERS on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save life.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, 13th Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. MCCLAREN, whose store is No. 28 Reade st., of an ULCER covering the entire leg, from knee to instep, the flesh rotting to the bone.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss BOWERS, corner 131st-st. and 4th av., of a terrible case of SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS and PIMPLES which had entirely destroyed her hair, and disfigured her so she could not appear in public for years. She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured H. F. GARDNER of CANCER, as shown and sworn to before his Honor Mayor Westervelt, after the Cancer had destroyed his nose.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES MCKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured J. MCCARTHY, late of No. 65 Avenue D, of DYSPEPSIA, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS and RHEUMATISM, &c., after he had been reduced to the lowest extremity, and thought by all to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. JACOBS, No. 5 Market-st., of several large malignant ULCERS, which nothing else could reach.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. HOLLY, deck-master, No 171 Madison-st., of a terrible ULCER, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ALEX. DEARBORN, No. 96 Third-av., of severe INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Coffee, PAIN in the BREAST and SIDE, after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured E. J. WEBB, Esq., the architect, No. 301 Broadway, of RHEUMATISM of eight months duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. Webb was 80 years old when this cure was effected.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured NAPOLEON B. FRENERE, No. 263 Avenue A, of a terrible case of CANCER, which had assumed the nature of CANCER, and resisted all attempts to cure it.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and EIGHT TUMORS, which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAMS cured JOS. H. GODWIN, (whose office is at No. 111 Chambers-st.,) of CONSUMPTION, COUGH, PAIN in the SIDE and BREAST, SPITTING of BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS, after he had been years afflicted, reduced to the last stage of weakness and pronounced past recovery by physicians.

HYATT'S PULMONIC LIFE BALSAM cured J. D. DAVIDSON, (the celebrated and well-known fire-proof safe-maker, of Albany, for whom Erastus Corning is agent,) of CONSUMPTION, after the ablest physicians of the State and this City had examined and pronounced his lungs nearly destroyed, and his death inevitable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 168 3d-av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No 245 Grand-st., New-York.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

PO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,961 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 199 East 14th st., near the 1st-av.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No 303 Broome st., in the Candy Store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 146 3d-av, between 9th and 10th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, P. O. 471 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st., can be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH WOmen, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a professed cook, an Irish nurse, and a nice colored chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 152 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Is a good lady dress. Call at No. 249 25th st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 261½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Cranetville, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROTestant, of any nation, provided she can speak English, of good principles, good temper, and some knowledge of music. Apply for the next ten days at No. 298 West 20th-st., as till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TRAVEL FOR A Varnish House. He must have experience in this business and be well recommended. Only such need apply at No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE AS cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Those having good references may call at No. 15 West 19th-st.

A MANUSCRIPT WANTED.—A LADY, WHO IS a phonographer, or who can write rapidly from dictation, will find permanent employment by addressing A. O. Z., at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES a certain board in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location between 4th and 6th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address B. L. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 363 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen of respectability may obtain rooms, with or without partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, in the house of a private family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. address Box No. 4,663, N. Y. Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family in New York, for a gentleman, his wife, and child two years' old. Address, for three days, D. W., *Times* Office, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—GENTLEMEN of steady living and responsibility, wishing for a first-class home, can be accommodated with a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with bath and closets attached. Breakfast if desired. Apply at No 19 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms, in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Pillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BOARD in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, the second floor, with all the conveniences, and private table required. Address J. E. M., No. 149 Pearl-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House drained on with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 30 horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cast-off. a band fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No 448 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly-wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order

C. & B. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is very neat and clean in his person and habits; has been employed with some of the best families in the neighborhood of 5th-av.; has the very best references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country; is not afraid of work. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, first floor, front room, or at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note addressed to J. H., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A LAW STUDENT IN JERSEY CITY, immediately, who writes a good plain hand, does not chew, smoke, drink, or go out nights, but is willing to work hard, be industrious, steady and determined to be something, can give unexceptionable references. Such a one will find a home and a good situation for a student, by addressing Box No. 319 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. [City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 24, one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 121 Greenwich-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; is a thoroughbred farmer; understands all kinds of farm work and the management of horses and cattle of all kinds; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia county, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $46 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen in charge of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information, address the principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted 7 years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. M. S., box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 209 Broadway, gives special instruction to prepare gentlemen practically for head book-keepers. Applicants may secure private seats this day at only $10 for the full course. Four seats vacant for Monday.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER month, or $5 per quarter.—"St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 762 Broadway, by Monsieur V. SEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 7th. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any locality part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 114 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st. TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERRY, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.—Ladies' Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets. Diamond Rings—Seal Rings. Pure Gold Wedding Rings. Gold Chatelaine Chains. Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains. Keys and Key Sleeve Buttons and Studs. Gold Specs, Gilt and Eye Glasses. Gold Pencil and Pens. Gold Thimbles and Lockets. For sale wholesale and retail, very low, by C. & J. SMITH, No. 64 Wall-st., Jewelers' Row.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:

No. 134 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $450.

No. 182 East 19th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.

No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.

No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.

No. 177 East 13th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $993.

No. 238 2d-av., English basement. Rent $900.

No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.

No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.

No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.

No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.

No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—That eligible property, No. 76 John-st., running through to and connecting with Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Platt st., forming one store: five floors of about 160x26 feet each; excellent basement; has the modern improvements; is well adapted for any large business, storage warehouse, &c., &c. having entrances on both John and Platt sts. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, or the lease will be sold, with all its valuable privileges, on reasonable terms. Lease has fifteen years to run, and privilege of renewal. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Fine-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MOFSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH basement and sub cellar, No. 20 John-st., New York. The lofts will be cut into offices, if desired, and other changes made to suit tenants. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the 3-story brick dwelling house No. 54 Pacific st., third house east from Henry st., three minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 60 feet square, and upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAMpower, at No. 13 Mercer-st. Rooms for drill and meetings at No 600 Broadway. Also a neat cottage, with grounds beautifully laid out, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased as a low price. Apply to R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout this Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good party. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business. Also, the second floor of No. 48 and 50, and the third and fourth floors of No. 48 Cortlandt st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired, in a healthy location and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 213 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 6 P. M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D. DORITY, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

STORE TO LET—ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER of Bowery and Bond-st.; 26 feet front; a first-rate stand for the dry goods business, or any other. Also, the dwelling part No. 56 Bond-st., three floors and attic, 15 rooms, in the best order. Apply at No. 37 East 23d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 26th st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th ave., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st. 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOODLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th st., modern built, and in elegant gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the road-west corner of 21st-st and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly erected first class building on the south-west corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 383 CLINTON-ST. BROOKlyn, is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE first-class houses No 83 Montague-place, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., No. 29 Nassau-st., No. 76 Pierrepont-st., corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—TO BOOKBINDERS OR PRINTERS—The spacious rooms with steam power, formerly occupied by CHARLES WILKINS, Nos. 22 and 24, Frankfort-st. Apply to O. A. LOCKE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

NO. 553 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 553 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 107 Fulton-st., running through to Ann-st. Rent $1,200. Also the third loft of No. 107 Fulton-st. Rent $275. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 121 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 90 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos 215 and 217 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 55th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble office, furnished complete, in Maiden lane, for wholesale jewelry business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane, second floor.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD stand for commissioner's business—immediate possession. Address A. B., *Times* office.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 102 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRTIETH-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,701 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. E. TREMBLE, or of the CLERK, on premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPACIous store and basement northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Apply to WM. HENRY, No. 10 West 35th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF HOUSE No. 22, Clinton st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 103 East 27th st., $800.

The 4-story modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st., $500.

The 3-story modern house, No. 143 East 50th-st., $450.

The 3-story house and store No. 747 3d-av., $450.

The 3-story large double house No. 66 Hammond-st., $1,500.

The 4-story house, No. 255 Greene-st., will be put in good order.

The 3-story houses, Nos 294 and 298 West 14th st., $450. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with handsome French furniture, in 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the block having wide courtyards on both sides. Terms very reasonable, to a private family without small children. Address H. M., Box No. 4,567 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses, having the modern improvements, Nos. 159 and 164 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the desirable store and house No 100 6th av., directly opposite Jefferson Market. Also, the factory, 60x40 feet, on 86th-st., north side, about 100 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-square. The extra-sized, first class 3 story dwelling-house, with attics, No 141 McDougal, corner of 4th st. The house has all the modern improvements. Suitable for a large family. Rent $2,000 per annum. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as the Office, No. 569 Houston-st., near Broadway, large brick house, 26 feet front, 4 stories. In perfect repair throughout, 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story and high basement house, with all modern improvements, in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Furniture new, of the best kind, made to order, for sale very cheap, in whole or in part. Rent of house, $600. Apply on the premises No. 127 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY furnished, first-class house in West 23d-st.; the house is four-story and basement; brown-stone front; 25 feet front, and has all the latest improvements. Apply to JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William-street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY FIRST-street, between 7th and 8th avs.; high basement, 3 stories, with all modern improvements, in good condition. Rent $700. May be seen by calling on Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 12TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to a small family without children; the other part to be occupied by a family of respectability. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 381 Canal-st., a fine show-room, well fitted up, with glass cases and mirrors, and well situated for a millinery, mantilla, boys' clothing, or any other genteel trade.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One room 60x57 feet, with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Northwalk, Conn. in sight and but a few rods from the New York and New-Haven Railroad depot. The house is modern built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is sightly, having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap, and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber, at Danbury.

AVORY B. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from Chestnut-st. depot, Newark; contains 24 acres, 6 acres fine wood land, balance under cultivation; in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LET ON THE YONKERS ROAD—Just above Kingsbridge, in Westchester County—A large double house, with ample room for two families, containing some 23 rooms, and having nine acres of land attached, with fruit and cherries in abundance. It is conveniently situated, being within 12 miles of three railroad stations, viz.: Tubby Hook or Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad; and Fordham, on the Harlem Railroad. It is convenient for boating and fishing, as the land adjoins the water. Rent $400. Inquire of R. WHITE, No. 169 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 5½ acres choice land tastily laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees, having a front of 300 feet on New-York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extension finished with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage house, etc. Conveniences of access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of CHARLES PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ¾ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and an piazza on roof, commanding an extensive view of the interior country. A fine spring of water, never failing, furnishes the house throughout; also supplies the stables. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for sleeping a servants for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The residence of the late BENJAMIN S. COLLINS, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchens and servants' rooms. Also, carriage house, stables, icehouse filled, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance. New-Haven Railroad Depot at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms apply to URIAH POPPLAND, on the premises, or to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c., and 3½ acres land, comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c. Situated in the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the railroad depot. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 82 Front-st., office, up stairs.

GENEVA.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the village of Geneva, eligibly situated on the banks of Seneca Lake. The premises comprise nearly three acres of land, with a garden and orchard of excellent fruit. The house is commodious and convenient, with gas in every room. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for property in New-York. Apply to ADRIAN R. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY

AUCTION SALES.

By SHADOW DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST.: for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 19 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 13 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 4 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and from rafters and roof. The title indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned The usual mail piece's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau st

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c. WITH THE ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE, HAVING COST OVER $12,000, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 13,

at 10½ o'clock, precisely. This sale will take place in the premises No 152 West 21st-st., between the 7th and 8th ave., without regard to weather. It comprises a very large and elegant variety of everything to be found in a splendidly furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house, and a deposit required of all purchasers.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

velvet carpets, three full suits solid rosewood and parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte; French music cabinet, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parior ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marole-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pear cases, one of the most superb instruments ever made, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 51 West 16th st., near 5th av. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and or-molu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, dining room and chamber furniture, elegant oxten sion tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany hair-cloth furniture, in hair-cloth, damage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, &c.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LEASEHOLDS.—I, JOSEPH M. KISSAM, assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at GOULD'S Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND, and ENOS STEPHENS, who composed the said firm of KELLY, TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and by the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundreths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Household Furniture, consisting of Brusse's and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, iron do., tête à-têtes, in haircloth, Boston rockers, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, Voltaire and easy chairs, covered in leather, towel-racks, clocks, in all embracing a general assortment.

G. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY G. A. LEAVITT & CO.—WILL SELL ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23 and 24, at 9 o'clock each day, by public auction, at their Rooms, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White st., one of the most valuable, rare and interesting collections of books ever offered to the American public, being the selections of an eminent book buyer during a period of 40 years. This choice selection, comprising many unique and curious Theological works, offers to the lovers of good and scarce productions an opportunity seldom presented for enriching their libraries.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., by A. H. MULLER, auctioneer, the four-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 365 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the City of New-York: house 25x48 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; now rents for $500, and will, in ordinary times, produce a much larger rent; $2,800 can remain on hand and mortgage for three years from Feb. 15, 1858.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and Second-hand Furniture.

Ingrain, Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and other Carpets,

Oil-cloth, Crockery, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Oil Paintings, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CITY—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on South 5th-st. (Pavonia-place) the 4 desirable 3-story and basement, marble front, brick houses and lots, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20, well built, in good order; contain gas and water, (gas-fixtures to go with the houses) fine court yards in front. Will be sold without reserve. Maps, &c., can be had at No 7 Broad st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2¼ P. M.

A. D. GALE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about 600 thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers. The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the dullness of the season, and must be sold. This sale offers a rare opportunity to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, 02 *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Saturday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., by order of assignee, one large salamander safe, made by S. C. Herring, suitable for jewelers or bankers; also, eight 18-carat gold hunting case levers, and a general assortment of jewelry.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD, BY ORDER OF THE Administrator, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10½ at No. 167 Monroe-st., all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, chairs, sofas, carpets, tables, stoves, &c. Also, silver ware, books and clothing. Fuller particulars on Monday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues at the office. Regular sales of stocks and bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.

Great library sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 46 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In conformity with article 10 of the act of April 19, 1851, for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan, and Accumulating Fund associations, the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION make the following statement:

Number of shares originally subscribed	916
Number of shares forfeited, canceled and withdrawn	702¾
Number of shares now in force	213¼
Number of shares redeemed	132½
Number of shares unredeemed	80½—213¼

RECEIPTS.

Entrance fees received	$1,841 50
Dues received	131,030 25
Transfer fees received	406 75
Redemption fees received	42 00
Interest received	36,941 39
Fines received	3,160 83
Release of mortgages	33,925 50
Total	$207,348 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on shares withdrawn	$83,859 25
Paid interest withdrawn	4,641 41
Paid shares redeemed	92,224 75
Paid expense account	5,833 20
Real estate	5,881 04
Loss on real estate sold	2,925 26
Bond and mortgage on real estate sold	10,053 55
Insurance and taxes paid for members	1,036 92
Cash in Bank	1,091 94
Total	$207,348 32

City and County of New-York.—On the 25th day of December, 1857, before me came CHARLES CRANE, President, and REUBEN ROSS, Jr., Secretary, both personally known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts as President and Secretary of the said Greenwich Building Association, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof.

JAMES W. FARR, Commissioner of Deeds.

BY S. DRAPER.

$75,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of NEW-JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SONS:

Those bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue, two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, on 48 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Capital Stock is $2,000,000
First-mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Second-mortgage Bonds 1,500,000

BY S. DRAPER.

ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ONE HUNDRED SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK, (Genuine.)

On which a dividend has lately been paid. To be sold with power of attorney to collect dividends attached.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,

solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

$6,000 WANTED—AT SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, with or without the services of a competent Engineer to superintend the excavations of Iron Ore in Digby, Nova Scotia. $60,000 of the Stock of the Company will be pledged as security. The property is worth over $1,000,000. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st., (No. 3, 2d floor).

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage on valuable real estate in Brooklyn. First incumbrance. Inquire of MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive, by order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (Branch, Brooklyn,) No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA, SEMI-WEEKLY. UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, Lt. M. MUSRAT, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17. The favorite and large steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. C. R SOUDER, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FABRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond $2,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same, that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with each evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,475 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 260 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, and 1 small do., $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pound old Rope, $15; 2 Tool Chests, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 1 Pike Pole, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, 82 lbs., $16; 1 Grind Stone, 75 pounds Head, 22c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Buckets, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, 2½ 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Dock Shicks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 4 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Braddling Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 2 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2, Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOEL M JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

} Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 600 feet West of Meadow at.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient sureties.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 15th day of May next, or a rejection of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by said assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st. The following persons, owners of property on 30th and 31st sts. and 10th and 11th avs., who have been assessed for filling sunken lots on these streets, are notified to attend, viz.: J. N. Smith, James Sanford, Hudson River Railroad Co., the following petition for remission of assessments: Ebenezer Monroe, E. B. Watrous, Judah Abrahams, Hersch Koch, S. J. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS MOSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,

} Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY next, March 16, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 6 City Hall, for the consideration of the following subjects, viz.: Petitions of William Davis Mrs. Eliza P. Durands, Joseph Lichtenstein, Sarah Borhart and William Hughes, Jr., for pay for injuries sustained by them, during riots; also on petition of Francis M. Barron, for relief as surety. The above parties will be present at the above time and place, without further notice. The Finance Committee will meet regularly in future, every TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS MCSPEDON,
JOHN GREGORY,
GEORGE STARR,

} Committee on Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of constructing sewers in the following named streets. Parties in favor and opposed are invited to attend: 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune-st.; 3d-av., from 9th to 10th sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
F. J. A. BOO.E,
WM. TUCKER.

} Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOGG, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business.

JOHN W. TOWT,
LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNRIVALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House in Reference to the Kansas Special Committee.

How the President Takes the Vote of Thursday—Determination of the Republicans—Lecompton in the Senate—Twenty-three Speeches Yet to be Made, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The contest in the House to-day is not claimed as a triumph by either side. The question was upon sustaining the Chair, and involved a delicate point. Three Anti-Lecompton Democrats—GROESBECK, HALL and LAWRENCE, of Ohio—voted against laying the appeal on the table, under a compromise that it would be withdrawn, which HARRIS of Illinois unwisely agreed to.

The President was very much disappointed at the vote of yesterday, and does not deem the work of to-day much better.

BURNS of Ohio voted with the Lecomptonites.

CHAPMAN, DEWART and OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, heretofore Anti Lecompton, voted with the Lecomptonites.

Mr. ENGLISH of Indiana was the first man to-day to propose a compromise. Mr. CLAY said, with an emphasis, that he was opposed to all compromises.

The Republicans are determined to fight Lecompton as long as votes will last, and then to resort to tactics and physical endurance.

Mr. ORR declared last night that if the full House sustained the appeal to-day, he should receive it as a rebuke and resign. This threat undoubtedly affected the action of the House.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a strong speech against Lecompton to-day. It is pronounced to be one of the most powerful and damaging to the Democratic Party, and especially to Mr. CASS, that has been uttered in the Senate this session.

The House adjourned to Monday, but the Senate will sit to-morrow. Senator WADE has the floor, and will be followed by FITCH, of Indiana, and CLARK, of New-Hampshire. Mr. MASON will speak on Monday. By a count to-day, there are twenty-three speeches yet to be delivered on Lecompton. BARRY's notice that the vote will be taken on Monday is ignored by the Democrats even. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The statement that Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, intended to submit to the House to-day, in behalf of the Anti-Lecompton members of the Kansas Committee, embraces a complete record of its minutes and proceedings. They say they indulge in no reflections discreditable to the character or integrity of the majority, who have stripped the resolution under which the Committee was appointed of all practical effect, and substituted their own views and speculations alone, in a great measure, for that evidence which ought to have been collected by the Committee. With the exception of the call upon Mr. CALHOUN, proposed by one of the minority, and an inquiry as to the apportionment of the delegates, the majority have resisted successfully every effort at inquiry by either of the minority, while they themselves have elicited nothing relative to the matter of inquiry not already before the country. Indeed, some of the most important items of information admitted by the majority in the resolutions adopted by them at the last session to be "essential to the investigation," have never been obtained by the Committee. They say that the Committee by an adjournment *sine die*, brought its labors to a close, having, in the opinion of the minority, failed to execute the order of the House, and also to accomplish any one purpose for which the Committee was raised. There has been ample time to procure all the information sought by the House, had the Committee taken the proper steps to obtain it.

There are scores of prominent citizens of Kansas, of all parties, now here, who could have given the most weighty evidence touching all the points of inquiry embraced in the resolution, particularly in relation to the most monstrous frauds perpetrated at the election on the 21st December last. The minority think there is no excuse for neglecting to use the means within the reach of the Committee, and for returning to the House with no information but what was already in the possession of each of its members when the investigation was ordered, except the speculative reasonings and casuistic incubrations laid down by the majority in their report: which, leaving out sundry quotations from the opinions of Governor WALKER and Senator DOUGLAS, and some considerations growing out of these opinions, is but a reiteration of the views laid down in the President's Message. The majority of the Committee assume to decide upon the proper line of inquiry, instead of obeying the order of the House. If Congress cannot inquire into the mode and manner of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, then they cannot inquire if it was ever adopted at all. The minority claim it to be their privilege to report their proceedings of the Committee to the House to the end that, if the Committee shall by the House be held to have failed to comply with its order, the responsibility may rest where it belongs. They also hold that, under their views of the action of the Committee, it is their duty to report that action to the House, to the end that it may make such further order thereon as may be deemed just and proper.

The following are the yeas on the motion to lay Mr. HARRIS's appeal on the table:

Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Cable, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Cobb, Colfax, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig, Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Quincy Jones, Owen Jones, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, Shorter Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor of New-York, Trippe, Taylor of Louisiana, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Branch, Caruthers, Horace F. Clark, Clarke, B Cochrane, Edie, Garnett, Hickman, Hill, Keitt, McKibben, Moore, Morse of New-York, Daniel E. Sickles.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday March 12.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution for four reasons. 1. Because it was conceived and concinded in fraud. 2. Because it does not emanate from the people of the Territory, nor express their will. 3. Because it is one series of aggressions on the part of the slave power which, if consummated, will end in the subversion of the Constitution. 4. Because it strikes a death-blow at State Rights and Popular Sovereignty. In arguing the first of these points, he referred to the conditions and workings of the Missouri Compromise, contending that things worked smoothly, with occasional exceptions, until a new light broke upon the country in the shape of popular sovereignty, and that up to the appearance of the Nicholson letter, the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories was unquestioned. This letter was held up by the South, as a high bid for office, but bids still higher were demanded. Then Mr. FILLMORE bid the Fugitive Slave bill. Mr. WEBSTER followed with his 7th of March speech, and Mr. DOUGLAS with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What was the reward of these three men? One was voted down in the Nominating Convention, one did not even receive the poor compliment of a nomination, and died of a broken heart; and the third has now the whole power of the Administration on his trail, hunting him like bloodhounds; and there are three other men, to whom this Administration owes its existence, who are now meeting with a similar reward. He alluded to Messrs. STANTON, WALKER and FORNEY. Mr. CHANDLER next briefly combatted Mr. BENJAMIN'S argument, that Slavery was the common law of England, quoting high authority for his positions. He also referred to the Dred Scott decision, the principal dogma of which he denounced, as the most dangerous aggression on the Constitution ever enunciated. Proceeding to a narration of the fraud in Kansas, he alluded to the alleged fact that the first Legislature of Kansas had passed the whole Code of Missouri laws with several pages of additional infamous laws of their own concocting.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, asked him to point out one law identical with the code of Missouri.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had not the code of Missouri before him, but he undertook to affirm that the whole code was enacted.

Mr. POLK—Specify one.

Mr. CHANDLER was not familiar with the Missouri code, but could prove what he said.

Mr. POLK would like to hear the proof.

Mr. CHANDLER could prove it by the evidence of three men, who spent three weeks in comparing the two codes.

Mr. POLK—Name them.

Mr. CHANDLER—Messrs. HOWARD, SHERMAN, and another member of the other House. I don't know his name, but he is there.

Mr. CHANDLER then proceeded with a review of the Kansas elections, reiterating statements already familiar to the public. Some discursive remarks followed, in which he quoted Messrs. CASS and BUCHANAN as supporting the Missouri Compromise down to 1848. He also maintained in opposition to Mr. BENJAMIN'S theory, that Slavery is the creature of municipal law. He asserted that the Republicans are now the national party to whom the Union must look for its defence. Passing to President BUCHANAN, he said that he respected him so long as he kept within the laws; but when he attempted to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people, he was no longer JAMES BUCHANAN, President, but JAMES BUCHANAN, criminal. The Government, he believed, could not succeed in its designs. It had not money enough to buy bayonets enough to force that Constitution on the people of Kansas, should he attempt it, and blood be shed. He would be liable to impeachment, and liable to be hanged as a murderer. He deprecated civil war, but confessed that his respect for the people of Kansas would be lessened if they did not resist, and he would hold the President responsible for every drop of blood shed. Quoting extracts from Mr. HAMMOND'S speech, characterizing the laborers of the North as slaves, Mr. CHANDLER replied to it with force, quoting Southern writers to show the degraded condition of the whites at the South, and closing with a spirited defence of the Northern working men.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, contended that the President had taken the best course to settle this vexed question. He then gave a rapid sketch of events in Kansas, down to the application for admission into the Union. To this admission, he said, there were two classes of objectors,—the one denying the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, and the other asking for the authority of an enabling act. He replied to these objections at length, contending as to the one, that the Lecompton Constitution was a valid instrument, and, as to the other, that the Lecompton Consumption being legal, Congress had no right to send it back. Slavery is the only point in dispute, and if Congress should claim the right to look into the Constitution on account of Slavery, we may look for other things that may be disagreeable. In the name of thirty millions of people he protested against such doctrines. Then passing to the Dred Scott case, Mr. HUNTER turned to Mr. SEWARD saying he would not accuse him of willful misstatement of facts, but would say that his party bias had so colored his statements as to render them wholly unreliable. Reading from Mr. SEWARD'S speech some extracts referring to the Supreme Court, he commented upon them with severity, as inviting the destruction of the judiciary system, in order to reconstruct it upon a basis that should administer to the passions and prejudices of the mob. Referring to Mr. SEWARD'S prophecy that it is to be internecine war until Slavery shall be abolished, he warned him that, if that war should come, it would last for centuries. The very framework of the social condition which that Senator prophesies is a state of war. Turning to the question of Slavery, Mr HUNTER made a passing allusion to the present political condition of England, who, he said, he liked better, as she was surly and opinionated, but frank, honest and brave—rather than in her recent guise of false philanthropy as the interferer in our domestic institutions. But when she resumed her empire over India with a hundred millions of individuals holding their lives and property at her absolute will, he thought she would not have the face to attempt another interference with our institutions. But, continued Mr. HUNTER, a reaction is setting in in Europe on the subject of Slavery. Here, too, a reaction is going on—our people are travelling toward the Equator. The Senator from New York says that the white man will have this continent. I say so, too, but as its master, not as the equal of Indians and niggers. Only on these conditions can the white man rule this continent. Mr. HUNTER concluded by saying: Perhaps, at this moment, the heart of young America is pondering on things which neither the Senator from New-York nor I dream of, searching out, nursing and guiding the tendencies of the times into the mighty future, and into new forms of government. Other great nations are engaged in ghost schemes, and playing for the stakes of empire. The spoils of nations that have been accumulating for centuries are now attracting the cupidity of the three great Powers of Europe. The eagles gathered to the feast, but one, the youngest of them, is absent. Such a state of things cannot long endure; our instincts for empire forbid it. Kansas is dwarfed by the side of such great issues. If the Senator from New-York will lend me his tripod, I will undertake the prophecy that this Union will be preserved; that respect will still follow the judicial ermine, and that we shall at some future day cultivate a spirit of conciliation and harmony, without which the best part of Liberty will be lost. To realize these things, the American people must cast from their councils the Senator from New-York. They must beware of the asp that lurks under the flower of his rhetoric; one drop of that venom may bring a lethargy on the brain, and disturb the balance of empire.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, defined his position. He said he stood there in peculiar circumstance, as the representative of a party all most without a voice. He had from the outset repudiated the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill because it repealed the Missouri Compromise, and he was not responsible for the results that flowed from that repeal. He was under no obligation to the Democratic Party, but having watched the course of that Party and the President on this measure, he felt constrained to accord them his support. He here went into a personal explanation, referring to his former position in the Whig Party, and his present allegiance to the Know-Nothings, saying he rejoiced to have an opportunity of defending the latter on the floor of the Senate. He then passed to the subject immediately before the Senate. He should vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because he believed before God that he would be acting rightly. He must vote with one party or the other. He could not vote on national questions with the Opposition, because that party was sectional. Slavery, he contended, was not a question of national politics, but of political economy; and the laws of political economy will not permit Slavery to remain five years north of 36° 30', owing to the demand for slave labor in the South. He here introduced a statistical statement to show that slave labor is inadequate to the present wants of the cotton-growing regions. Returning to the question of Kansas, he protested against sectional discussion. He had no rightful connection with it. He was, he said, a conservative middle man, equally opposed to sectionalism and ruffianism, whether it comes from the North or South. He expressed regret at the coupling of Minnesota with Kansas, referring to a clause in the Constitution of the former which he considered odious, dangerous, and foreign. He here read the clause defining the classes who may exercise the elective franchise, including foreigners and Indian half-breeds. Squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, he said, were principles he abhorred. He concluded by saying that Kansas might alter her Constitution if she pleased, as Maryland did three days ago.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, got the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $750, to pay for the repairs of the Norwegian bark *Ellen*, which rescued the passengers of the *Central America*. The bill was passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill, authorizing certain officers and men engaged in the several United States expeditions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, to receive medals from the British Government.

The Speaker announced that the pending question was on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the decision of the Chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas Committee, to show that the Committee has not executed the order of the House, for the reason that the minority could not make a report from a Committee, and therefore it was no question of privilege.

Mr. HARRIS said that nothing but imperative duty impelled him to raise the question. It was not done rashly. The cases quoted by the Speaker, he contended, were not analogous to that under consideration. He and others of the minority do not propose to make a report from the Committee, but merely wish to show that the other members of Committee have disobeyed the order of the House. The minority report no bill for legislative action. The substantive proposition is that the privileges of the House had been infringed, and that the minutes of the Committee are part of the majority report, therefore the minority had a right to refer to or produce those minutes. He repeated that this was not a report, but merely a production of facts to sustain the action of the minority. He quoted various authorities to show that the House may entertain such a movement as a question of privilege. The doctrine is laid down that when a Committee is remiss in duty, it is sufficient ground for further proceedings in the House. If this be so, how is it ever to be known to the House that a Committee is remiss, unless that knowledge is brought to the House, and one member is sufficient to produce the fact.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, repeated that no precedent for the movement, as had been claimed by Mr. HARRIS, could be found in the records of the British Parliament, or of any other legislative body in the world. The gentleman from Illinois had not produced an authority to sustain him. The question is, whether the remissness of the majority or minority of a Committee is a question of privilege. He contended that it was not, and said that no precedent or authority could be found in Hansard or any other authority. The gentleman had utterly failed to make out his case. He (Mr. STEPHENS) considered this the most important movement ever made in the House since the foundation of the Government. It is revolutionary, and strikes at the foundation of the rules and orders of the House, and under its operations the House could do no business. Mr. STEPHENS further contended, that the majority must first make a report before the House can determine whether the Committee had executed the order of the House. He was prepared to show that it had been fully executed. If the report is not satisfactory to the House, let them discharge the Committee, and recommit or turn the question over to another Committee. He was ready to meet the issue, but was opposed to a sideway of overturning the rules and orders of the House and upsetting parliamentary law.

Mr GROW, of Pennsylvania, caused to be read the resolutions under which the Committee was appointed, to show that the Committee was instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and whether said Constitution was satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Mr. STEPHENS rose to a point of order.

Mr. GROW said that it came with a bad grace from Mr. STEPHENS, who had indulged in the utmost latitude of debate.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he had confined himself strictly to the question before the House. If Mr. GROW wanted to go into an investigation of what the Committee had done, he (Mr. STEPHENS) was ready.

Mr. GROW said that parliamentary law required that a majority of the friends of the measure should have been put on the Committee, but the presiding officer had put on a majority of the opposition. It is a correct principle that a child should not be put to nurse with one that cares nothing about it.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, called Mr. GROW to order.

Mr. GROW—Of course.

The SPEAKER said the question was a delicate one, as Mr. GROW was commenting on the action of the Chair.

Mr. GROW resumed, saying that if the majority of a Committee violate the order of the House, how is the House to take action to ascertain that fact, unless by the statement of one or more of the members of that Commit ee?

Mr. STEPHENS said he was ready to show, when the report comes up, that the Committee had examined every material fact.

Mr GROW replied that the Committee had no discretion—they were directed to investigate "all the facts."

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, asked how they were to know whether the Committee had executed the order of the House, under the present aspect of the House. The gentleman from Illinois (HARRIS) says the Committee have not done so. Mr. STEPHENS takes precisely the opposite ground. He (ENGLISH) thought the proper way was to submit the official record, which, he understood, embraced the entire action of the Committee, including the report of the majority. Let each branch of the Committee put in their papers.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, called the gentleman to order, saying he was ready to show that the Committee had done its duty.

The Speaker said the reports could be received by general consent, and it would then be proper for the House to take such action as they might think proper.

Mr ENGLISH appealed to gentlemen on all sides of the House to receive the papers and fix a day for their consideration.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, objected.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, offered a proposition that each branch of the Committee be allowed to present their papers, and that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, offered a similar proposition.

Objections were made to the reception of both.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. ENGLISH to affix a proviso to the effect that no amendment shall be made to the report of the majority in the form of a bill to admit Kansas so long as any five members of the Committee desired to be heard on the facts.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said that no similar proposition had ever been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that he recollected that a foreign State was once admitted into the Union by joint resolution, and why could not the attempt be made to admit Kansas in the same way?

Mr. COLFAX asked Mr. ENGLISH to modify his proposition so as to call only for the official report of the Committee's proceedings.

Mr. STEPHENS did not know that any official journal was kept. There was no clerk, and no journal was read to the Committee.

Mr. COLFAX was willing that the members of the Committee should come together and agree upon a statement of their proceedings.

Mr. HARRIS did not know what the gentleman understood by an official report, but one was kept.

Mr. STEPHENS said he never heard it read, and did not call it official unless it was sanctioned by the Committee.

Mr. MORRILL suggested an informal submission of the reports, and that the pending question be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. WASHBURN explained why he objected to the proposition of Mr. ENGLISH. He thought if the House adopt the report of the majority, with the proposition to admit Kansas, it would amount to legislative action.

Mr. STEPHENS said it was not the object of the Committee to append a bill on to the joint resolution for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine—You can have your report introduced into the records of the Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I stand upon the rights of the Committee.

Mr. ADRIAN, of New-Jersey, said they were approaching a definite point. The great excitement was passing off. If the proposition of Mr. ENGLISH was correct, it ought to be adopted.

Mr. ENGLISH asked the unanimous consent that Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. HARRIS be permitted to present their reports. They might be printed, but not with a bill or joint resolution appended.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the pending appeal be laid on the table.

Motion negatived by 109 against 111.

Mr. HARRIS said his proposition embraced the whole case, fairly and fully. Would Mr. STEPHENS or any other member of the Committee object to the minority hereafter presenting their views in a report?

Mr. STEPHENS said he would not.

Mr. LETCHER would not object to Mr. HARRIS making a report in a regular way, but objected that the minority should take the chances with a demarrer, and when that fails, take another chance by making a report.

Mr. HARRIS claimed nothing at the hands of the majority of the Committee, but as they had expressed anxiety for a proposition on which all parties could unite, he submitted his proposition as one of fairness, but apprehending an objection. He would call attention to the subject now. If Mr. LETCHER and his friends had determined on their course, his course was fixed. He then withdrew his appeal, saying that as objection had been made to the presentation of the minority report, he would let the majority take the chances for the introduction of their report.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD JOKE.—A shrewd countryman made up his mind to visit the city. He was cautioned against the Peter Funks and pocket-book droppers; but wise in his own conceit, he made a bet that he would not be taken in during his sojourn with us. To avoid temptation, he disguised himself in a new suit of clothing—hat, coat, vest, pantaloons, glaring neck tie, and patent leather boots; hat scarcely had he landed before he was accosted by a sharper, who presented the usual well-filled pocket book, insisting that the countryman was its owner. He was mystified, but declined the stuffed wallet.

"Tell me how you discovered I was a stranger here, and I will give you $2."

"I will; it was your Hat."

Satisfied, he struck a bee-line for KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, where he purchased one of his splendid fabrics; and, during his stay, was unmolested by the petty scoundrels who live by fleecing the green ones from the rural districts.

[Advertisement.]

A Retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

THE VERY LATEST WONDER.—Had a star fallen from its sphere, it could not have created a greater excitement than the "Bride of an Evening"—the new American drama just produced at Barnum's Museum—has occasioned in the firmament of public amusement. Such wit, such humor, such natural yet stirring situations, such language, such pathos, such feeling, such glorious scenery and superb acting never before found themselves so blended in our exquisite place of dramatic entertainment. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once," to witness this Phœnix of the dramatic century this afternoon or this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS—THE ONLY SAFE MODE OF HEATING BUILDINGS.—Persons desirous of having their dwellings thoroughly and safely heated will do well to examine BROWN'S Improved Patent, which is the only hot-water apparatus that will furnish the required amount of heat in the coldest weather. The radiating and fire surface of this furnace is wholly protected by a circulation of hot water. It is perfectly adapted to the heating of school-houses, hospitals, banking-houses, stores, &c. Apply to or address BROWN'S HOT-WATER FURNACE COMPANY, No. 22 Spruce-street, New-York.

J. S. BROWN, President.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractive Benefit Bill of last night will be repeated this evening. On Monday, remember, is to be presented, on an extensive and magnificent scale, a new Drama of sterling merit, entitled, "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," dramatized from incidents in the "India War," by HARRY SEYMOUR. No expense has been spared in its preparation, and the public may expect something unusually excellent. Secure your places early. The box-book is now open for all next week. But don't forget to-night.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BERGE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New style Neck Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Smoking-Jackets and Caps, &c. Shirts made to order from measure. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at retail.

D. C. SILLECK & COX.
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 12.

$1,000 Mich. State 6s...	98	225	Hud. River R.R.	b30	33
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	c 89	75	do	b3	33
500 Virginia 6s.....	92½	150	do		32⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s....	94	200	do	s10	32⅝
4,000 do.....	94½	175	do		33⅛
3,000 Missouri State 6s.	94⅛	50	do	s60	32⅝
9,000 Cal. State 7s. '70	92¼	200	do	b60	33
1,800 do.....	92	70	Harlem R.R.....		133⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s. '75.	92½	110	do		13⅜
15,000 Indiana St. 5s...	84	650	do		13⅜
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62..101		50	do	b10	13⅜
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s '74..104		100	do	b30	13⅜
2,000 Cin. City 7 & c. B.	97½	10	Reading Railroad..		60
1,000 Cht City 6 & c. B.	87½	200	do	b30	60
1,000 Ill. Canal Usr. B.	100	500	do	s7	59⅝
1,500 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	102	600	do		59½
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. B. '74		100	do	s30	59
2,000 Erie R.R. C.B.'71	57½	60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		25
1,000 Erie Con Bds.'62	57	300	do		26¾
2,000 Har. R.R. 2d M...	73	350	do	b10	26
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	94½	95	do		26
5,000 do	88 94⅝	45	do		25⅞
20,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Grant Bds.....	bnwk 36	150	do	s30	25½
14,000 do.....	36	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R. p. f.		49¾
8,000 P. & Oq's 8 cbs.	75	50	do	s30	49¾
10 Union Bank.....	110	450	do	s30	50
14 National Bank.....	110	400	do	b30	50¼
50 Bank of Commerce.	102⅜	165	do	b15	50⅜
100 Cary Imp't Co....	8⅜	50	do		50⅜
100 do.....	8½	20	Ill. Cen. R. R.		86
37 Am. Exchange Bk..	105	5	do		85⅝
25 Bk. of N. America..	105	100	Clave. & Pitts. R. R.		13
10 Metropolitan Bank.	104	200	Ga. & Chicago R.R.		93¼
10 Continental Bank..	98	100	do	b30	93⅜
5 Park Bank.....	95	150	do	s60	93
50 Penn Coal Co.....	73⅛	100	Cle. & Tol. R. R..		47
100 do.....	b30 74⅛	100	do		47
5 Del & Hnd Can. Co	112	500	do	b30	47⅛
120 Cumber. Coal Co ..	21	100	do		46⅜
200 do.....	s10 21	900	do		46¾
650 do.....	21⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30	84
100 do.....	b60 21⅜	75	do		83
10 Pacific Mail S. Co..	70⅜	100	do	b30	83
93 do.....	71	75	do		82⅛
400 Erie Railroad.....	31	100	do		82⅜
100 do.....	b10 31	250	do	b30	82¾
140 do.....	30¾	350	do	s30	82
300 do.....	b3 30⅝	150	do		82¼
100 do.....	s60 30⅝	50	do		82
100 do.....	b10 30¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R..		37
100 do.....	b30 30⅝	100	do	b30	37⅛
1225 do.....	30⅜	100	do	b30	37¼
400 do.....	b10 30⅛	85	La Crosse & Mil. R.		10¾
400 do.....	s30 30¼	100	Brooklyn City R. R.		97
25 do.....	b7 30⅜	20	do		96
50 do.....	b30 30⅛	95	N. Y. Central R. R.		93
350 do.....	30¼	300	do	b30	93¼
50 do.....	s30 30	50	do	b10	93⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri State 8s	84½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. .		81⅜
10,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	91	10	do		82⅜
9,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B	37	50	do		82¾
34 National Bank.....	110	150	do	s10	83¼
40 Pac Mail St. Co ..	71	100	Hudson River R.R.		31⅜
100 Canton Com ..	b30 34¼	50	do	b30	31⅝
50 do.....	23⅛	100	do	s10	31⅞
5 Ls C. & Mil. R. R..	10¾	50	do		31¼
268 N. Y. Cent. R. R..	93	200	do		31
34 do.....	91¾	200	Harlem R. R		13⅜
100 Erie Railroad....	s15 29⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R..	b30	25½
300 do.....	s30 29¾	10	M. So. & N. Ia. p s		50½
200 do.....	30	25	do		50
150 do.....	s60 29¾	50	Ga. & Chic. RR..	s60	92½
300 Cle. & Tol. R.R.....	48¼				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s.....	Int. add. 63¼
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add. 35
$1,000 Wheeling City 6s.....	Int. add. 35
$6 000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 11¾
$2,500 Brooklyn City 6s.....	Int. add. 95¾
$8,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add 55
$2,000 Tennessee 6s.....	Flat. 90¾
$1,050 New-York State 6s.....	Flat. 115¼
$1,030 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip. of 1857.	48
29 shares New-York and Erie R.R.....	29¾
10 shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R. R.	4
100 shares Brooklyn City R. R.....	96
100 shares Brooklyn City R. R.....	95¾
6 shares Bank of the Republic.....	117
13 shares Bank of America.....	110¾
8 shares Nassau Bank.....	97
25 shares Merchants' Bank.....	110
10 shares Hanover Bank.....	87¾
36 shares Mechanics' Bank.....	112⅝
5 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.....	93½
25 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....	102¾
45 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....	150
5 shares Artizans' Bank.....	79½
5 shares Artizans' Bank.....	79¾
10 shares Bank of the Republic.....	117¾
10 shares Marine Bank.....	86
8 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....	99
15 shares Hanover Bank.....	88
20 shares Citizens' Bank.....	101¾
40 shares Citizens' Bank.....	101
15 shares National Bank.....	110
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....	98
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....	87½
160 shares Brooklyn City Railroad.....	95½
25 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad.....	13¾

FRIDAY, March 12—P. M.

There is a further decline to-day of full *half per cent.* in Exchange on England, with sales of best bank and banker's names, for the steamer to-morrow, at 108½@108¾ ℔ cent. The extremes for this class are called at the close of 'Change hour, 108@108½, and for commercial bills, against produce shipments, 107@108 ℔ cent. There was a considerable business done in the latter on private terms, the bankers being the buyers. The demand from the importers is extremely light for Exchange of any class, and the course of the market really begins to shape as though the next turn of Specie across the Atlantic may be this way. The Money Market is easy, and for discounts quite dull and cheap. The principal borrowing on the Street is at call, the activity and frequent change of position among the Stock Brokers this week lending to some shifting of loans.

We stated yesterday, in contrasting the Export trade of Great Britain and the United States for 1857, that our movement of $362,000,000 in Cotton, Breadstuffs, the Precious Metals, &c., was conducted without the violent and deranging abuse of Bank and Bankers' credits complained of on the other side by the London *Times*. This is true of our Export trade, and on the part of our merchants, as an American class, it is in the main equally true of our Import trade, which, for the same year, amounted to $360,000,000. Nevertheless, there have been abuses of Bankers' credits from this side, or rather, we should say, excesses in using such credits here; the abuse originating mainly on the other side. This practice, while allowing no extra facilities to legitimate commerce, and certainly not needed in transferring to Europe and the Indies our ordinary domestic products, has resorted to to crow d our own market with Foreign products on speculation, and greatly in advance of demand, for foreign account, and to the detriment of course of the regular American importer. It was also used to foster, to some considerable extent, and upon tempting Foreign suggestion, certain large and questionable speculations in a class of the American funds which could neither command a distinctive credit at home, to the amount needed to support the speculation, nor be forced on sale out and out, abroad. It would be useless to particularize now, since, with recent events in Glasgow and London, the practice itself has exploded, but it is proper, in vindication of American commerce, to say that while, in both the instances referred to, the credits were from the other side, the hard cash and harder cost of these irregular transactions were supplied from this—invariably so, until the explosion left the American warehouses crowded with British and West India merchandise, and the bills of the Glasgow and London bank agents in possession of the least available portion of the securities against which they had been *kiting*. It is no part of our present reference to the subject to cast injurious reflections upon these gentlemen, or their principals on the other side. The game was well enough for them, as it went swimmingly on, and the ultimate loss so far as their American bills and bonds are now rapidly liquidating, much less than by the great manufacturers at home, but it is right the responsibility should be placed where it belongs, and right, too, that the weight of the burden resting on our own money and exchange markets, *as well as the relief which both are now sensibly feeling* from the explosion of the practice, should be appreciated. This burthen was for a long time supported by the systematic shipment of American Gold every sixty days, raised by means of the mutual interchange of fresh kites between the agents and correspondents of the Scotch and English bankers, and was made doubly oppressive by speculations as foreign to legitimate commerce, and even to the much-abused American Railways, as they were at the time mysterious to the business public at large. But the end has come, and the settlements are for the greater part, finally made, and we speak within bounds when we add that *the extent of the relief to the Exchange market and our specie reserves, hereafter, may be estimated by tens of millions of dollars in the course of the Summer season before us.*

To-morrow (Saturday) is the last day upon which deposits can be made at New-York as earnest money on the bids for Treasury Bills at Washington on the 15th inst.

The Stock Market fluctuated to-day on the prominent operations 1@2 ℔ cent., and on most of these stocks seemed unsettled at the close. The Board of Brokers are more divided since the realizations early in the week, between the *Bull* and *

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2023. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM CHINA.

Movements of American War Vessels—Commodore Armstrong Returning Home—Account of the Capture of Yeh—Interesting Description of the Interior of Canton City after its Capture.

We have received correspondence and papers from Hong Kong, China, to the 15th of January.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* arrived at Hong Kong on the 12th of January, having left Singapore on the 2d. The *Minnesota* arrived at Hong Kong from Macao on the 11th, with Commissioner REED.

Commodore ARMSTRONG left Hong Kong on the 15th in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, *en route* for the United States. Captain SIMMS was doing duty on board the *San Jacinto*.

We have already given some particulars of the occupation of Canton by the Anglo-French forces, of the capture of YEH, and of the installation of the new Government under the Allied protectorate. Hong Kong papers, however, furnish us with some further details of interest. The following from the Hong Kong *Register* is an account of the capture of YEH:

"The Colony was gratified on the 7th inst. with news that YEH had been captured on the 5th, and that at the same time the TEARNO KHUM (the Tartar General) and PI-KWI the Governor had been taken. The following is a description of how the seizure was effected. Although nothing was heard of YEH except the baseless stories of his having committed suicide, or having run away, Mr. PARKES had a strong impression he was still in the city, and it was resolved to enter the Tartar city and bring him out, and also to take possession of the city. A force of 1,500 men were told off for the operation. A party of them seized the Western gate and guarded the walls, while Colonel LEMON's marines and a party of the French pushed into the Tartar city by the gate at its northeast angle. Close to this on the north wall of the Tartar city is the Tartar General's Palace, the greatest part of which runs back into the old city, only a very small part being in the Tartar city. Here they captured the Tartar General and the Governor. Mr. PARKES, was to have accompanied this party, but by some mischance they set off without him, and he found himself too late when he got to headquarters. There he found Commodore ELLIOTT and Captain KEY of the *Sanspariel*, and they, thinking he was the man most likely to nose out YEH if he were in hiding, organized a party of 100 Blue jackets, and off they set into the city. On reaching the Tartar General's palace they found YEH had not been taken;—on this they immediately started to hunt him out. On their progress through the city they visited a large number of Yamuns, all of which are described to be of immense extent and many very handsome. Hunting about for several hours, and almost fearing their man had escaped, they at last came in front of a Yamun, used as a treasury, close to the southwest angle of the city, and close to the site of the Factories. It was immediately surrounded, and a party entered to rout out the contents, and there at last pitched upon Mr. YEH;—an attempt was made to palm off another mandarin as the real "Simon Pure," but Mr. PARKES was too sure of his man. Fluding that deception was of no use, he submitted to his fate. On being requested by Mr. PARKES to accompany the Commodore and Captain KEY to head quarters, he said supercilliously: 'Who are you, that address me in my own language?' To which Mr. PARKES replied: 'It is unnecessary to tell you my name; you know it as well as I know yours.' He then got into his chair, and the party returned to head-quarters Arrived there he was asked to take a biscuit and a glass of sherry; the latter he drank with great gusto, and seemed to admire it very much. He was then questioned about the fate of our captive countrymen, when he pretended he could not recollect such insignificant matters happening so long ago; but it was evident that he knew they were all dead. On being told he must now be taken on board the *Inflexible* as a prisoner of war, he said it was unnecessary, as he was very well where he was; and was quite ready to go into any discussion they pleased. It was then intimated he had no option in the matter and must go; he acquiesced with stoical indifference; got into his chair, and was taken down the new road to the landing-place and sent on board the *Inflexible*. He is described as a very large man, bigger than the biggest men in Hong Kong, with an enormous, gigantic head. Neither conscience nor his situation had in any way touched his appetite, as next morning at breakfast he ate a whole fowl, with rice and other et ceteras. The *Bellerule* which left this on Sunday, in tow of the *Fury*, to be anchored at the Bogue, is to be his prison. As this vessel will also serve for her original purpose, a hospital ship, YEH will have his first lesson in European civilization in a good school; he will there see the kind care of our wounded men; it may be, if occasion require, of our wounded enemies; and the lesson will be better both for him and ourselves than the best lesson which that great teacher, the gallows, can give.

In the Yamun in which YEH was found, there was also found treasure to the value of $450,000."

We published in our impression of Saturday the particulars of the installation of the new Government in Canton under an Anglo-French protectorate. It would seem inevitable that possession of the entire province must be the natural consequence of this step—in which case a collision with the dacoits, usually designated rebels, must speedily result. In any case, garrisoning Canton with white troops during the Summer is a hazardous experiment, and some Indian regiments will be urgently required.

Confidence meantime is becoming restored—the inhabitants are returning to the city, the shops are being opened, the markets supplied, and if no *contretemps* occur, trade must be soon resumed. The Earl of ELGIN's prestige amongst the Chinese will precede him to Pekin, and will be irresistible Judging of his lordship's career by the immense results already effected, the most sanguine expectations entertained of his Excellency's success may probably fall short of the reality.

The political aspect of affairs at the Northern ports remains upon a satisfactory footing. In fact, rumors have reached Shanghae, the credibility of which can hardly be doubted, to the effect that the Imperialists had at last obtained possession of the important cities of Chickiang and Kwachow, situated at the junction of the grand canal and the Yangtsze. The capture of these places will open to foreign manufactures the markets of the provinces of Kiangson and Chekiang, which have been now closed for nearly five years by the action of the rebellion. The effect of the intelligence had already manifested itself, by an active and improved demand for cotton and woolen manufactures at advanced rates.

At Foochow there had been some food riots, but not of a serious nature. The back duties upon the American ships to which the Consul gave clearances without regard to the local customs authorities, are more than likely to form a bone of contention between the Chinese and the United States Government. The American Consul having taken no security, the commercial panic must operate against the recovery of these duties, whilst the American claims for indemnity upon the Canton Government may tend to complicate matters. The British Consul receiving these duties in cash and withholding them, of course stands in a position advantageous to the English Government from its contrast with that of the United States.

The trade of Hong Kong and Macao has been completely paralyzed owing to three causes First, the advices from Europe and United States have naturally put a stop to the export trade. Secondly, the operations of the allies against Canton have caused the greatest mistrust among the native traders, so much so that there is the greatest difficulty to induce them to clear late purchases—and thirdly, the proximity of China New-Year.

The following account of an excursion into the interior of Canton city after its capture (from *the Fyiend of China*) will be read with interest:

"The houses about the spot selected for the landing place, as a precautionary measure, had to be destroyed. Before setting them on fire, Captain HALL, whose activity in works of this nature is spoken of on all hands in the highest terms, took great pains to ascertain whether there were any inmates; and fortunate for some poor bed-ridden people was it that he did so, or they would have been burnt to death. The *debris* of these houses still smoke, and passage over the hot bricks is not pleasant to the feet. Over the creek, running in the rear of the French Folly, a bridge of rough timber, on a half-dozen boats, has been made. As we passed over, this morning, some Chinese vagabonds had just completed an aperture in the roof of a lofty pawn shop, the contents of which were soon distributed about. From the street parallel with the creek the road leads across the eastern parade ground by the easternmost of the so-called arches erected in 1847 to signalize our 'defeat,' as Sir JOHN DAVIS' raid at Canton was called; another of the striking instances of the impotcy of doing anything by halves with the Chinese. From this column or arch the street runs direct to the east gate, and is crowded all day with beggars, blind women and children. Colonel GRAHAM has his head-quarters at the first shop within the gate, and as we passed was as dusty as a miller aiding his own hands to clear the place of a lot of rice, a quantity of which he was humanely doling out to the starving crowd outside.

"Unless provided with a pass from the Adjutant General, Col. STEPHENSON, strangers are not permitted to go up to the front. As we went in, Mr. STEBBS, of the firm of RUSSELL & Co., more fortunate than others of his brother merchants, was coming out. While waiting for the passes, Major BUAMATER came up with two prisoners, who, it turned out, were jailors, caught in the act of chasing into our lines a prior fellow that had escaped from jail. The escaped man proved to be ASHING, son of WOO-SOO-POO, one of the eldest of our Pedder's Wharf Boatmen, ASHING's tale ran that, about two months ago, he went over to Kowloon to purchase stock for an American ship he was supplying, and was there seized by the Mandarin and sent to Canton. His appearance was most woe-begone; his hair, unshaven during the period of his detention, standing 'on end like quills on a fretful porcupine.' He says that as many as 550 were in the same jail as himself, (there are four jails in the city,) but of the batch he does not think more than 50 got clear—the Mandarins, to make sure of the rest, whipping their heads off at once. These wretches had the audacity to cut off three heads in the street below, and in full view of our sentries over the east gate. Orders had been given not to fire on the people in the streets, and the blood-thirsty executioners were allowed to do their work unmolested; but the sooner such assumption of sovereign power is stopped the better.

The military Train Coolies and Madras Camp followers are quartered in the Examination Hall cells, and capital quarters they make. Each cell measures five feet six inches long by four feet wide, and from the board floor raised about a foot and a half above the ground, they are six feet high. Of these cells there are some fifty or sixty ranges of fifty-eight cells in a range, along one side of a spacious yard; and a similar range on the opposite side; the whole parcel being surrounded with a neichune wall, forming a distinct area from the southeast angle of the wall of the old city up to the *Chung-toong-mwon* (East Gate.)

A four foot passage way along the front of each range of cells is paved with granite; but more than half of these lanes are overgrown with weeds and rank grass, and now that our shot and shell have torn up the roofings, the great Temple of Learning, the headquarters of our fiercest opponents, the *literati*, present a forlorn appearance.

Over the southwest gate are the following characters *Yaok choey*, signifying 'For the nourishing of talent.' Over the southeast gate *Hing-yin*, signifying 'For the raising of worth.'

An old man, calling himself after his abode *Mew-fok*, refuses to vacate the temple below the *Sam-yin coong* (head-quarters.) He is seventy years of age he says, and so long as he can obtain a little rice, tobacco and tea there he shall remain. He was told that as the Marines then there were going to leave, he might not find the incomers (the Royal Artillery) so accommodating as they were; to which he replied he did not care, three of his children, fellow recluses he meant, had been killed during the bombardment—but he did not fear.

It was generally supposed that the Five-Storied Pagoda must have received a good riddling.—but it did not. Not a shot struck it;—although that it was the object of much attraction was notorious. The walls of this building are very thick. Following are the dimensions of it: From east to west (top story) twelve feet: north to south, 30 feet, exclusive of verandah, which is about five feet of additional width; basement walls, of or faced with red sandstone, 10½ feet thick; lower story, 16½ feet high, with square tile flooring; second-story walls, also faced with red sandstone, 9½ feet thick, height 13½ feet; third-story walls, (as are all above,) of brick, 7 feet thick, 12 feet high; fourth-story walls, 7 feet thick, 12 feet high; fifth-story walls, 4½ feet thick, and including the easible, about 24 feet high; total height, 78 feet. Only in this top-most room is there a particle of furniture—that furniture being eight idols in a recess in the centre on the northern west. Over this recess, which may be called a celestial-demoniacal-alcove, is the following inscription: *Shang-tukh-gni-gno*, signifying "Magnificent is their holy virtue."

The floors, of thick hard wood, are thick, also, with dirt and pismire hillocks. The stair case is at the northeast corner, and is a wide, coarse, deep-stepped ladder only. The roof is supported by four stout teak columns running up from the basement, about six feet inside the north wall; a similar row of columns going up on the south front. This front is closed by hard-wood unglazed Venetians, opening on to the verandah before mentioned. (On the lower story there is a double row of columns two feet in diameter on the south front.) Before the building is a spacious paved court, and on each side of the steps leading up to the terrace of the basement are two large stone lions sainted red. The French small arm men have been living here up to the present time, but are now vacating it for the Royal Artillery.

THE ARMY.

THE HARNEY AND SUMNER AFFAIR.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THIRD DAY.

CARLISLE BARRACKS,
CARLISLE, Pa., Friday, March, 12, 1858.

The unexpectedly early arrival of Col. HARRIS, from New-York, enabled the Court-Martial to complete its proceedings this afternoon. Col. SUMNER having waived the privilege of calling Col. CROSSMAN from St. Louis, in order to avoid delay, the labors of the Court have been summarily disposed of.

The presence of Col. HARRIS occasioned the re-assembling of the Court at an earlier hour than that to which it adjourned yesterday.

Col. John Harris, U. S. Marine Corps, sworn.—Question—Were you aware of a correspondence between Col. SUMNER and Gen. HARNEY, which took place at Washington on or about Feb. 15 last? *Answer*—I was.

Q.—Were you consulted by Col. SUMNER in regard to the tenor of that correspondence? A.—My opinion was asked.

Q.—Did you know his views in regard to the note of the 14th February? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the subject considered by you and Col. SUMNER? A.—It was.

Q.—Did he or you construe that note to be a challenge? A.—He did not, to my knowledge, and I did not.

Q.—Was it, or was it not, intended as a challenge, so far as you know? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—In your consultation with Col. SUMNER on that subject, did you or did you not learn whether Col SUMNER selected any one who would be his friend and bear a challenge for him, or act as such, if such an emergency were to arise? A.—I understood he had not.

The testimony for defence closed.

Judge-Advocate—Col. SUMNER, are you prepared to submit any remarks to the Court?

Col. SUMNER—In two hours I shall be prepared with my defence.

The Court then adjourned until 12o'clock, to afford Col. SUMNER time for the preparation of his defence.

On reassembling, the defence was read in behalf of Col. SUMNER, by his counsel, Judge WATTS.

It was as follows:

COL. SUMNER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

I am charged with "conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline;" with "sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel," and with "upbraiding another officar for refusing a challenge."

In making my defance, I desire to impress the Court with the idea that the acts of mine which are specified as constituting these offences, were not the product of any sudden emergency, or the expression of any passion, but that which I have written has been the result of deliberate consideration, operated upon by the conviction of an absolute necessity, I have weighed well my action in view of the high responsibility which I owed to myself, my friends, the army, and the laws which govern it. If I have erred—if I have violated the laws of that profession which I have been accustomed to study and venerate—to which all my life of manhood has, of choice, been devoted,—and this he the judgment of the Court before which I am now arraigned I must bow in humbie submission to that sentence which condemns, as a crime, the use of language which should have relieved me from the prompting of necessity from which there might have been no escape.

I am accused that I did "attempt to make a personal affair with General HARNEY out of an official matter."

What was this official matter? "The answer made by said HARNEY to a General Court-Martial which inquired of him in regard to his prejudice or bias against said SUMNER." It cannot be pretended that the *presence* of a Court would protect an individual for the consequences of misconduct, or that the pertinent inquiries of a Court would cut loose the unbridled tongue of a malignant or an ignorant passion. The pure purposes of a Court are to administer justice, by inquiring into the truth of a *pending issue*; questions must relate to it; answers must be pertinent to it. Outside of all this, all else is unofficial—extra-judicial. To swear to a false fact is not perjury in the eye of the law, unless the fact sworn to be pertinent to the issue. That one to whom a pertinent inquiry is addressed, whether as a witness, a juror, or a judge, should pervert his necessity to answer into an opportunity to indulge in the malignant passion of a cherished hatred, and claim to be protected by the official character of the ground upon which he stands, knows little of the workings of a judicial proceeding, and less of maintaining the dignity of the tribunal. If a witness be questioned as to his interest in the cause, a juror as to his having formed and expressed an opinion of its merits, or a Judge as to his having a bias against the accused—and he answers: "I know that he is a thief, a coward and a scoundrel"—does not the mind revolt at the idea that the place in which he stands covers him with an official protection; and that, when called to account for the slander, he may successfully plead that a Court was the witness of his offence? But this is the principle asserted by this charge. General HARNEY is asked "Whether he entertained any prejudice or bias against the accused, which in his opinion would disqualify him as a member of the Court." A simple question, fully answered by yes or no; and as Col. SUMNER has then stood as an accused in the presence of his triers, that simple answer, yes or no, would have been the first dictate of an honorable mind; but the occasion is taken, and now before this Court it is claimed as an official right, that he might abuse the minds of the Court and insult the accused by declaring that he had before charged him with "ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct;" that he "had little or no respect for him as a soldier," and that he would have been brought to trial for the offence if "improper and *untrue* statements had not been made to the Secretary at War;" and when appealed to by the accused to relieve him from the accusation of falsehood, thus publicly made, he wraps himself up in the silence of insinuation. General HARNEY was about to take his seat as a member of that Court, but his language was that of an angry and biased temper; his reply, while in no wise responsive to the question of the Court, most satisfactorily exhibited his unfitness to sit as a Judge. Would any Court have *submitted* a question which could have legitimately elicited an answer full of insult and intended injury, and that, too, to one summoned as a memoer of its own body?

The accused appeals with confidence to every member of this Court, to answer to himself, what was he to do under such circumstances? What did he owe to himself, to his family, to his friends, to the army, but to propound to General HARNEY the questions contained in his letter of the 18th January? Could he have borne the frowns of his fellow-officers, if he had tamely submitted to the intended insults and injury thus voluntarily heaped upon him? Can it be, then, that under such circumstances this letter of the 15th January contains the subject-matter of a charge, trial and conviction? Certainly not. General HARNEY's declarations were neither official nor proper, and this letter afforded him an opportunity to do what belonged to every honorable gentleman and solder, in his cooler moments, to do.

The accused is charged with "sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel," and the specification is found in his note of the 15th of February.

The accused respectfully contends that the note will not bear, but its language absolutely forbids, such an interpretation as will make him amenable to the 25th of the Articles of War, and the proof is conclusive that it was not so intended.

It may be assumed, in accordance with well-established rules of law, that the accused is not to be convicted of an offence—especially one so serious in its consequences—upon doubtful testimony, or upon the suspicious interpretation of a written paper. To justify the Court in arriving at such a conclusion, the testimony must be clear, convincing beyond the influence of unsustained surmise.

The accused, aware of the laws of the District in which he was, against sending a challenge, determined to avoid any infraction of them. He invited General HARNEY to leave the District with him. For what purpose? That the correspondence between them might be renewed; that the cause of their difficulty might be examined by mutual friends; that General HARNEY might conclude to do what belonged to an honorable man to do; and, if all this failed, a challenge to mortal combat might ensue. Does not this suggest a reasonable and fair interpretation of this note? And when it is accompanied by the fact that the accused had selected no friend to deliver it but that he desired to avoid such alternative as long as possible, is there any room to doubt that, if a challenge were to pass, it would be at another time, at another place, and under other circumstances? As well might any other letter in the series be interpreted to be a challenge as the one in question—especially that of the 14th December, written at St. Louis.

But is there a different interpretation to be given to this note than the accused himself gave to it? Did he *intend* it to be a challenge to fight a duel? We have shown that he did not—

1. Because the paper of itself will not bear that interpretation.

2. Because it will bear a more reasonable one.

3. Because no previous preparation had been made for such an event; and

4. Because it is affirmatively proved that such was not its character, and was not so intended by the accused.

Penal statutes admit of no broad interpretation. They are to be construed literally. To resort to a doubtful interpretation of the acts of the accused, to convict him of crime, would be to forget the humane principle of law, that all doubts are to be weighed in his favor.

While the accused, in his judgment, condemns the barbarous practice of dueling, yet circumstances may occur to render it absolutely necessary, even at the expense of the tenure by which he is held to his profession. To receive and submit tamely to an intended insult, without demanding and insisting upon reparation of it, is to destroy his usefulness as an officer. To fight is to sustain his honor, and but takes from him his commission.

The third and last charge is "upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge."

If the accused is sustained on the ground which he has taken to defend himself from the last charge, he consigns that one fatis with it. If Gen. HARNEY did not receive a challenge, he did not refuse one, nor could he, therefore, be upbraided for it.

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

The proceedings concluded after the reading of the defence. The Court was cleared, and the secret deliberation upon the verdict began.

It is entirely impossible to ascertain here what the verdict agreed upon by the majority of the Court has been. The obligation of secresy is set forth with exceeding strictness in the oath which is required of members of a Court-Martial. The announcement of the sentence must, therefore, come from Washington, after it has passed the hands of the reviewing officer. Some days must, therefore, elapse before the decision will be known. I infer that it will be in favor of Col. SUMNER.

The Court-Martial oath is little known to the public. The following is a copy of it, taken from the Army Regulations of 1857. It will be observed that the obligation of secresy is imperative:

"You, A B, do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of an act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, without partiality, favor or affection; and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; *and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by the proper authority*; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court-Martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a Court of Justice in a due course of law. So help you God."

The feeling has been strong among the citizens here. The Court-Martial, as usual, was perfectly impassible, as justice required. M.

Fires.

FIRE IN TENTH-AVENUE.—At 11½ o'clock, Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the basement of the three-story frame house No. 444 Tenth-avenue. MICHAEL QUINN occupied the lower part of the building as a feed-store, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mr. QUINN sustained, by fire and water, a loss on his stock and furniture of $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the North River Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At a few minutes to 6 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out among a quantity of shingles stored in the garret of No. 118 Grand-street. Several families who occupied the house were much alarmed. Fortunately, by the prompt arrival of the firemen, the flames were speedily extinguished. Some evil-disposed person is supposed to have set fire to the shingles.

FIRE IN BEDFORD-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning some cotton-yarn that had been placed on the roof of the dye house of JAMES W. BOOTH, No. 78 Bedford-street, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. An alarm was instantly given, but before the arrival of the firemen the occupants succeeded in extinguishing the fire. But trifling damage was sustained.

FIRE IN DOYER-STREET.—At a few minutes to 10 o'clock on Friday evening, a fire broke out in the second story of No. 16 Doyer-street, occupied by JOHN HOOLE as a hat manufactory. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. The fire originated in a furnace used for preparing sizing for the hat bodies.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—At 4½ o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the rooms of the second floor of No. 35 Mulberry-street. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

FIRE IN LEONARD STREET.—At 2½ P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the negro tenement house No. 58 Leonard-street. It was extinguished with a few pails of water.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, proceeded from some boys setting fire to a fence at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Personal.

The Boston *Journal* states that the late Thomas W. Ward has bequeathed to Harvard College $5,000, and to the Boston Athenæum $5,000—as funds of which the income is to be expended in the purchase of books; also $1,000 each to "The American Peace Society" and to "The City Missionary Society."

Rev Mr. Seeley, the newly-appointed chaplain of the American Church in Paris, arrived at that city on the 22d ult. He went out in the *Fulton*, and had a very rough passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Warm Debate in the Senate—Disagreement of Messrs. Bigler and Broderick.

Plan of Operations of the Anti-Lecomptonites in the House—Senator Douglass will not Resign—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

If the six South Americans who voted the other day in favor of compelling the Kansas Special Committee to investigate fairly can be relied upon, there will be no difficulty in still securing that result. The plan is to permit the Committee to report, and then to submit a resolution recommitting the whole subject, and adding one South American and one Anti-Lecompton Democrat to the Committee. This evades the necessity for a question of privilege, takes from a partisan speaker the power to defeat the movement by his ruling, and brings the House to the direct question with certain success. The movement may be made to-morrow, or on any subsequent day, if the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the six South Americans aforesaid are sure.

There is little prospect of any vote in the Senate this week. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

Judge DOUGLAS has been confined to his house for several days by severe sickness, but will resume his place in the Senate some time this week. He pronounces the reports as to an intention to resign his seat totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end; that he will not be driven from his position by the threats or frowns of power, nor moved from the purposes to which his life has been devoted by inducements proffered from any quarter. He says that with him it is a matter of principle, which he will maintain at all hazards.

The receipts of the Treasury Department during the past week were $535,000, exclusive of $200,000 in Treasury notes. The drafts issued amounted to $977,000.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator DAVIS, and the partial loss of his eyesight is feared by his friends.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. WADE spoke on the Kansas question, defending the North from the charges of aggressions upon the South, and contending that the aggressions were all the other way. He, in this connection, charged that the seizure of Texas and her admission into the Union in violation of the Constitution of the United States, was an enormous aggression upon the rights of the North. She was admitted with the purpose of making five Slave States, with ten additional Senators to vote down the rights of the North. The Fugitive Slave Bill was another monstrous aggression upon the rights, honor, and pride of the North. It is a badge of servitude and subjection that cannot be tolerated by a freeman. The next aggression was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for which there was no excuse or palliation. There used to be, he said, a something called Southern honor, but it was not exhibited on this occasion. After replying at length to Mr. HAMMOND, and controverting his charges of Northern aggressions, Mr. WADE asked how was it possible that such aggression should take place when the whole Government for sixty years had lain prostrate at the feet of the South? Mr. WADE next entered into an elaborate defence of the laborers of the North from the aspersions of Mr. HAMMOND and others, pointing to their achievements in the Patent Office and elsewhere as evidence of their civilization and genius. It was not, he said, on the prostrate necks of such a class that the Senator from South Carolina could erect his system of society; he might as well attempt to make his bed in hell, or erect his edifice over a volcano. Nor was it necessary for the South to send its threatened missionaries to the North to teach such laborers their power. Their interest in the State, and all that concerns good government is the same as that of all others. As to the degraded class alluded to by the Senator, he admitted their existence, but he contended that they were mostly foreigners—the sweepings of the Old World—ignorant and vicious, but nevertheless good Democrats, and the principal supporters of Slavery in the North. Slaves in their own country, they naturally attach themselves to slaveholders in this. Mr. WADE next passed to the Supreme Court, commenting on the Dred Scott decision, and asserting that its dicta can bind no one except the suitors in its own Court. Addressing himself to Mr. HAMMOND'S boast, that slaveholders had ruled the nation for sixty years, he (WADE) admitted its truth, but contended it was only through the aid of that set of most despicable men, the Northern doughfaces—a type of men not new in the world, for Moses encountered them in the wilderness, where, turning from the visible glories of the Almighty, they fell prostrate to worship the Egyptian calf. These men hungered after the fleshpots of Egypt. They were National men. They were not Northern men with Southern principles, but Israelites with Egyptian principles. Our Saviour next met with a man of this class in Judas Iscariot, and WASHINGTON and his associates had encountered them frequently. Mr. WADE then turned to Kansas, and in the course of his remarks he alluded to the bill of Mr TOOMBS, saying that he had a curious history about that. A clause, he said, was originally attached to that bill, providing for the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, but when afterwards it was debated by the Committee on Territories, at the house of their chief, it was stricken out.

A SENATOR—For peculiar reasons.

Mr. WADE—For very peculiar reasons.

Messrs. STUART and GREEN and others here rose, when Mr. WADE, correcting himself, said he had just been informed it might not have been decided by the Committee on Territories, but by other gentlemen.

Several Senators here stated their impression as to the existence or non-existence of such a clause in the original draft of the bill. Most of them believed that it did not contain such a clause.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, here interposed a statement of the facts—when the Senator from Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported the bill, since called the Enabling act, it contained a clause for the submission of the Constitution to the people. The Senator from Georgia two months afterwards introduced a bill of like character, containing no such clause. Both bills were sent back to the Committee on Territories, the Chairman of which subsequently reported the bill which afterwards passed the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, here rose, considerably agitated, and amid some confusion occasioned by Senators requesting Mr. WADE to go on, said that he regretted that a personal defence of himself had again been forced upon him. What he said when this question came up some weeks ago, he now reasserted. (See proceedings of Dec. 9.) He did not say that the dismissal proposition of submission of the Constitution to the people was discussed, but did say on the occasion referred to that the impression was conveyed to his mind that the intention of the Toombs bill was to bring Kansas into the Union by one popular vote, that one being the vote for delegates for a Convention. Mr. BIGLER again referred to his integrity, saying that he represented a proud and noble people. He reiterated the statement, that the impression left on his mind was clear that Kansas was to be brought in with one vote, and that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, asked the Senator if he did not make a speech on Kansas last Summer, advocating the submission of the Constitution to the people.

Mr. BIGLER—That is very pertinent. I have not been in the habit of making speeches on Kansas. Once I did address the people on Kansas, when I said the Constitution should be submitted to a vote, but had no question in view except that of Slavery.

Mr. BRODERICK moved that Mr. DOUGLAS be sent for, or that the Senate adjourn the further consideration of the subject until Monday. He remembered very well the circumstances when this matter came up before. The Senator from Pennsylvania then said that he did not have a very distinct recollection of it, but thought such a discussion as alluded to had taken place, when the Senator from Illinois denied it.

Mr. BIGLER—He did not.

Mr. BRODERICK—My impression, Sir.

Mr. BIGLER—Your impressions are wrong, Sir. He was careful and guarded in the statements he made. The Senator from California seeks to place this matter in a false view before the Senate.

Mr. BRODERICK—My memory must be very treacherous if the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct. He hoped the Senate would adjourn. When the Senator from Illinois is in his place, we shall know whether the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct or not. My impression is that he did deny it. He thought from the memorandum that the Senator (BIGLER) exhibited when he rose that he was about to take back all he said.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, thought he could relieve the Senator from Pennsylvania of some of his embarrassment—by stating that when the matter first came up, he, as the friend of both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Illinois, had brought them together, and his impression was that Mr. BIGLER was correct, and that the conversation alluded to transpired in another part of the room, where the Senator from Illinois did not hear it.

Mr. BIGLER—What the Senator from Ohio says is perfectly correct. It may be remembered that he (BIGLER) distinctly stated on a former occasion that he did not know whether the Senator from Illinois participated in the discussion. For the rest, it did not become the Senator from California to describe the manner (referring to his, Mr. BIGLER'S, tremor) in which he made the explanation.

Mr. BRODERICK owed it to the Senate and to the Senator from Illinois to state that some days since, when it was understood that the Senator from New-Hampshire intended to allude to this matter, the Senator from Illinois intimated he would denounce the statement on this floor as a falsehood if the Senator did not qualify it.

Mr. BIGLER—Nothing of the kind is on record. The Senator from Illinois said no such thing.

Mr. BRODERICK—So this is a question of veracity?

The Vice-President reminded the Senators to keep within the legitimate limits of debate.

Mr. BIGLER—The Senator from Illinois never said any such thing. He is not a man who would do so. Denounce what, Sir, as a falsehood?—the impression on my mind that Kansas was to be admitted without a popular vote?

Mr. BRODERICK—The Senator from Illinois is sick in bed. If he ever takes his seat again the Senator (BIGLER) will be replied to.

Mr. BRODERICK then moved to take up the private bills, but a motion prevailed to adjourn till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

PETITIONS.

For tolls upon railroads

Against a bridge at Fort Edward.

For the preservation of fish.

For allowing traveling and other expenses to Judges of the Supreme Court.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, relative to the proof of acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. STOW, (by bill,) favorably, calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. It provides for a vote on the question at the next general election.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a bill repealing the act prohibiting corporations interposing a defence of usury, in any action, so far as contracts hereafter to be made are concerned.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to incorporate the Kelemen Hygienic Healing Institute, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To exempt a portion of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn from the operation of the fire laws.

To alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, forming Bedford Park.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

A large number of petitions were presented.

REPORTS.

Favorably on the bill to provide for the formation of new charters, and the amendment of old charters of incorporated cities and villages.

The bill relative to Coroners and Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LYNCH brought in a bill to protect the bodies of deceased persons and to prevent the dissection of the same. It repeals the law of 1854 for promoting medical science.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the law authorizing a loan for the Brooklyn Armory.

By Mr. MOORE, to prohibit District-Attorneys from joining political associations.

Also, to protect steamboat landings in New-York

By Mr. ETTY, to provide for the registry and preference of liens on canal boats.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON, to compel peddlers to get license from the County Clerks.

By Mr. PAGE, to grant all State lands not needed for the improvement of American Elk and the improvement of the American Wild Cat.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to appropriate five thousand acres of the State land to the North Wood Walton Club.

By Mr. W. BALDWIN, to compel the prompt payment of the State tax by the County Treasurers.

By Mr. BEACH, to define the qualifications of Senators and Assemblymen.

The bills to repeal the Railroad Assessment Law, to regulate the Steamboat Wharves and Slips of New-York, to incoporate the Income Insurance Company and to authorize an Accumulating Fund, were reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOORE, fixing the commissions of New-York Auctioneers on sales under $2,000 at 10 per cent.

By Mr. CRAIN, authorizing Attorneys of the Supreme Court to issue summonses, &c., in actions in the Marine Court.

By Mr. HOLMES, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College.

By Mr BEACH, to provide that, in murder trials, the Jury, under mitigated circumstances, may find a verdict of murder in the second degree, making the punishment imprisonment for life; also providing, in jury trials, that a verdict by five-sixths of a jury be received.

By Mr. DAYTON, providing for the formation of a Board of three Inspectors to regulate the qualities of malt and spirituous liquors; the Board to be formed by the Mayors of cities and Executive Officers of villages, and to consist of competent chemists and physicians.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to prohibit Bonds and Mortgages as security for circulating notes.

By Mr. HANFORD, to provide for the opening of Third and Fourth streets, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LAW, providing for the transfer of unclaimed dividends and deposits in the Courts and Banks to the State Treasurer, to be used as a fund for Canal purposes.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to increase the fees of Jurors and Constables in the Courts of Westchester County

Death of Rev. Dr. Croswell.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, March 13.

Rev. Dr. CROSWELL, Rector of Trinity Church, and one of the fathers of the Episcopal Church in this city, died this forenoon at the ripe age of eighty. He was a brother of EDWIN CROSWELL of the Albany *Argus*, formerly a political editor himself, and generally known throughout the United States as an influential minister.

Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 12.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., touched off Tybee, yesterday, on her way to Charleston. There is no political news of interest from Havana. Sugars had advanced ¼@½ real, the market closing firm. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12 ℘ cent. premium; on New-York, ½ ℘ cent. discount; on New-Orleans, 2@3 ℘ cent. prem.

Western Travel.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 12.

The connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Western roads is completed. Passengers for and from the West are transferred at the Pennsylvania Dépôt.

Disasters.

COLLISION AT SEA—SINKING OF THE SCHOONER E. FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, Mass., Saturday, March 13.

The schooner *E. Freeman*, from Provincetown for New-York, with a cargo of fish, was run into off Cape Cod this morning and sunk, by the schooner *Gen. Veazie*, from Port au Prince for Boston. The crew of the *Freeman* were taken off by the *Gen. Veazie*, and landed here. The *Gen. Veazie* is at anchor in this harbor.

ACCIDENT TO THE PROPELLER WAMSUTTA.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Friday, March 14.

The propeller *Wamsutta*, from New-York, arrived here this forenoon under sail, her main shaft having broken, off Newport Light, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, March 13.

A destructive fire occurred in this city this morning, consuming the row of wooden buildings on Genesee-street, opposite the Central Hotel. They were occupied by GEO. W. LEWIS & Co., boots and shoes; H. J. WOOD

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Effect of the Overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet—Passage of the Co spirators-Bill—The Trial of the Co spirators—New Passport Regulations—The American Horse-Tamer in Paris—Ball at the American Embassy on Washington's Birthday, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

You will comprehend, by the events which have just occurred in England, all the importance which has been attributed in political parties here to the late attempt on the Emperor's life. I was not mistaken, therefore, in endeavoring to keep your readers well informed in a general way on the progress of the complications which grew out of that event; for, indeed, from the commencement the gravest results were apprehended. The note of Count WALEWSKI, written under circumstances of great irritation, was, certainly, well tempered and reasonable. It was even acceptable to the majority of the House of Commons; but, unfortunately, it encountered there a party seeking an occasion to overthrow the Ministry, and, when the Conspiracy bill came up, the occesion was found.

But you will no doubt desire to know the effect produced in France by the vote on Mr. GIBSON'S amendment, and the resignation of the Palmerston Cabinet. The first movement was one of astonishment, the second that of indignation. I never heard before, among the people of France, so many imprecations uttered against "perfidious Albion." The sentiments of the army seemed to be shared by the whole people. If the old enemy of France were to show hostility to NAPOLEON the whole nation would rush to the support of their Emperor. But the people did not remain long in this error. The French journals, those belonging to the Government in particular, not only explained the true causes of the vote of censure, but they forced a point to convince their readers that the vote was not an act of hostility to the French people, and that the eventual success of the Conspiracy to Murder bill was not in doubt. The Government found it necessary to make this explanation in the columns of the *Moniteur*, so strong was the current of feeling against England. So strong indeed was this feeling that the new Cabinet may be forced to pass the law, if it wishes to preserve amicable relations with France.

The "General Smety" bill, presented to the consideration of the French Legislature by the Council of State, was passed in that body, after three days' discussion, by a vote of 227 to 24, with a few abstentions and absentees. The young lawyer, M. OLLIVIER, who was the leader of the Republican Party in Marseilles in 1848, and who was elected to the present Legislature by a Republican constituency in Paris in June last, opposed the bill on nearly all of its details. M. OLLIVIER demanded several times, and with insistance, whether the provisions of the bill were intended to reach private correspondence between friends, or political conversation in the secret of the family fireside; and he was unable to obtain a categoric reply from the Committee. The new law says, in substance, "whoever shall *publicly* speak against His Majesty shall be fined and imprisoned," etc. But if we are to take this word "publicly" in its ordinary sense, the old law will not be changed by the new one, for under the former not a month has passed since the proclamation of the Empire, that men were not fined and imprisoned for disrespectful words uttered against the Emperor. What then was the use of the new law if it was not intended to go farther than the old one? M. OLLIVIER put the question squarely: "Do you intend to open private letters, and are you going to seek to surprise criticisms uttered in private conversation? Because if you do," he added, "every man in the Empire may be attainted by this law, the friends of order as well as its enemies, and thus you will go beyond the professed object of the law, which is to punish men who are conspiring against the public tranquillity." An ominous silence or an unsatisfactory explanation followed M. OLLIVIER'S demand each time it was made.

Some excellent speeches were made by the opposition in the course of the debate on this bill. As no disrespectful words are allowed against the Government, the opposition were obliged to address themselves to some of its personal friends, and thus attack it by proxy. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, as the most warlike champion of the Tuileries, served as the rampart on this occasion, and it is safe to say that he came out of the contest very handsomely battered.

The friends of the Government in the Chamber who opposed the bill, opposed it on the ground that the present law was sufficient to protect the Government in all the circumstances to which the new law applied, and to force this measure through now would only irritate the people while rendering no new service. At the moment of the final vote, M. GARRAU, a friend of the Government, in protesting against the passage of the bill, uttered a solemn warning to the Chamber which produced a good deal of effect. He stigmetized the bill as "painful to its friends and as fatal to its enemies." The bill passed, however, as already stated, by a vote of 227 to 24, and is now a law.

The work of "repression" under the new law has already commenced. The papers almost daily recount cases of condemnation to fine and imprisonment for words spoken against the Emperor. Two *cafés* have been closed definitively, because in them individuals had been arrested for the offence just mentioned.

The trial of the conspirators, PIERRI, ORSINI, GOMEZ and DE RUDIO, commences to-day, (Thursday,) and it is expected that the judgment will be rendered Saturday. PIERRI'S defence will be, that at the moment of operating he was seized with remorse, and was actually leaving the ground when arrested by HEBERT. It will be recollected that this prisoner's arrest took place five minutes before the arrival of the Emperor's carriage. ORSINI admits this fact, and avows his own complicity in the act. GOMEZ, the pretended domestic of ORSINI, threw the first bomb. Although by his weakness after the attempt the other prisoners were arrested, this man now exhibits the most thorough coolness, and discusses with his lawyer all the points of his defence in a deliberate manner. The distinguished lawyer, M. NOGENT SAINT-LAURENS, will defend Colonel PIERRI.

The witnesses who were called from Paris to London to testify against Dr. BERNARD, on trial for complicity in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, all returned to Paris this morning, in order to testify against the other prisoners. At the end of the trial here, they will again return to London, as the trial of BERNARD was adjourned, so as to allow the witnesses to attend the Paris trial. These same witnesses will be called to Nice in due time, to testify against the Englishman, HUDSON, just arrested there, and clearly implicated in the late attempt. The number of passages across the channel and into Belgium, made by witnesses and policemen since the commencement of this affair, is enormous, and must cost the State, before the trial is finished, more than a hundred thousand francs.

A general convention of the police of bordering States is soon to be held in Paris, to concert with the Paris police on the best measures to adopt for operating in the future against politicel conspirators.

The French Government has issued a notice that hereafter no one can enter or leave the French empire without a passport regularly *visé*, and that the *visé* of a consular agent at a frontier town will not suffice. For example, a passport not *visé* at London, cannot be *visé* at the French frontier town at which the passenger lands, as was often done before.

Thus far I have not heard of any domiciliary visits made, or warnings given to Americans. They remain free from suspicion, and no doubt justly, for they are not conspirators by nature; and no matter how much they may desire to see a Republic established in France, they do not deem it their business to aid actively in its establishment. But even if they did, they would think of all other methods of accomplishing that object before falling upon conspiracy and assassination. They were educated to change Governments by free and convincing discussion, and know no other system. Nevertheless, it is a little singular, in theory, that the only real republicans who inhabit Paris should be the freest from suspicion in these times of political excitement. But the fact is—whether to their shame or their credit I will not pretend to decide—very many of our country people residing in Paris are as warm adherents of the Emperor as the courtiers that crouch around the feet of the Throne. The fact is not unknown at the Palace. Such persons have long since passed the ground upon which every American should stand—that of independent criticism and non-interference in active propagandism. They are fairly enrolled in the category of blind eulogists for all occasions, and in all places.

The Senate has just issued a *Senatus-Consultum*, which becomes a part of the fixed law, constituting the Empire, regarding the oath required of candidates to the Legislature. By this law all persons who desire to stand as candidates are required at the time of declaring their intentions to accompany their declaration with the oath—"I swear fidelity to the Constitution of the Empire and to the Imperial Family." The period of offering this oath is fixed at eight days before the election. This will effectually cut off all those Republican candidacies which were merely put forward for the purpose of making a demonstration against the Government, and which, when they succeeded, rejected the oath of fidelity.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday morning publishes a letter from the Chevalier WYKOFF, now in Paris, in which that gentleman contradicts, from almost positive evidence, the truth of the statements contained in WALKER'S Mobile speech in regard to the President's former encouragement of his Nicaraguan scheme. Among other proofs offered by the Chevalier were the following words of Mr. BUCHANAN, held to him in June last: "General WALKER [in his sole interview with the President] showed tact and good taste by his complete reserve during the interview, both as to the past and the future. He seemed to comprehend that I could not listen to him a moment on either one or the other subject." Mr. WYKOFF'S letter is in contradiction to an article quoted into the *Constitutionnel* from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

Mr. RAREY, the Ohio horse-tamer, is now the lion of Paris. His performances in the Emperor's stables are still more wonderful (and, you will egree with me, much more useful) than those of the American medium HUME, in his Majesty's parlors. After Mr. RAREY'S first performances on untamed and unruly horses in the Imperial stables, the Emperor appointed a Committee, consisting of General FLEURY, First Equerry to his Majesty, Gen. DAUMAS, Baron DE PIERRES, Equerry to the Empress, Mr. MACKENZIE-GRIEVES, and the Count O. AGUADO, to examine the subject and make a report. It is expected that the Emperor will remunerate Mr. RAREY sufficiently to allow his process to be made public in France, or at least to allow the privilege to be bought for a small sum. The statement of the English papers that RAREY'S system is the same as that of the Irishman SULLIVAN in the early part of this century—a system which was nothing more nor less than a breathing into the nostrils of the horse—is publicly contradicted by Mr. RAREY himself.

The grand ball given by Mr. and Mrs. MASON on the 22d, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S birth-day, was a brilliant and most satisfactory *fête*. The American colony, in Paris, and the diplomatic corps, were nearly complete. Invitations, however, had been extended to other friends of the Minister and his family, and it was estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were crowded into the saloons of the Legation. Lord COWLEY, English Ambassador, Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador, and the Duke DE MALAKOFF, were early in attendance. The widow of the late SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD and the Chevalier WYKOFF were among the numerous notabilities present on the occasion. The supper, the orchestra, and the entire arrangements were perfect, and did honor to the liberality and the good taste of the Minister and his amiable family. American beauty, making an important subtraction in favor of two Mexican belles, shone, as usual, with great credit to the country.

Colonel HOE is in this city, on his return from Italy, with his family. He is putting up two of his monster presses for the London *Times*, two for *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and one each for four other English papers. The machines are being constructed in Manchester, under the supervision of New-York workmen. A company is also going into operation in Paris for the construction of these presses, and the general introduction of them here is anticipated.

JOHN MONROE & Co., American Bankers, in the Rue de la Paix, in this city, resumed payments on Saturday last, the 20th. Their losses by the crisis were insignificant, and the house is undoubtedly worthy of the same confidence now as before its suspension.

MALAKOFF.

American Members of the French Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: We shall have the truth at last. What your correspondent "H." stated in your paper of yesterday, concerning American members of the French Institute, is correct, except that he forgot to mention Mr. PETER DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, as associate member, in his time and before Mr. LIVINGSTON received that honor. Mr. DUPONCEAU had been corresponding member for many years, when the Institute awarded to him the prize offered for the best essay on the influence of writing (in written characters, &c.) on languages, and soon after made him an associate member. The famous SCHLEIERMACHER, of Berlin, received the second award.

But has "H." not committed an error in not mentioning AGASSIZ?

If the topic deserves the interest which its repeated mention of late seems to indicate, it may not be uninteresting to throw a glance at the topographic distribution of the members in this country. All the late and living American members of the Institute were or are belonging to the North. CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON resided, for a period, in Louisiana, indeed, but he was a northern man in every sense of the word.

Your obedient servant, FR.

We have submitted the above communication to our correspondent "H.," who writes to us in reply:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must assure "FR." very respectfully, that he is in error with regard to Mr. DUPONCEAU. Mr. DUPONCEAU died in 1844, and in both the *Annuaire de l'Institut*, and the *Almanach Royal* for that year, his name is to be found in the list of "Corresponding Members" of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Nor can I think myself wrong in excluding Mr. AGASSIZ from the roll of American members. Mr. AGASSIZ, I believe, has never become an American citizen, and he earned his admission to the Institute by European labors. Dr. LIEBER, who is not an American by birth, is, I think, an adopted citizen, and his great work on *Political Ethics* is not only a text-book in the first of American Universities, but was written in this country. The botanists MICHAUX and BONPLAND are put down to the account of America on the lists of the Institute, but MICHAUX, although he has done more for our trees than any of us have ever fairly attempted, is not a citizen of the United States; and certainly BONPLAND is not a citizen of Paraguay. This distinguished friend of HUMBOLDT probably still regards himself as a Frenchman, although he is a heretic on that fundamental article of French faith, which asserts the superiority of Paris as a place of residence over all the earth beside. "Why should I go back to Paris," he wrote to HUMBOLDT in reply to the urgent entreaties of his old companion, "to pass my life in some dingy quarter of a dingy city, peestered by booksellers who would want to print my books, and with no consolation but the occasional budding of a rosebush in my window, while here in Paraguay I live beneath the shade of trees a thousand years old, and hear the birds every morning in their mighty branches, and in the evening am soothed by the murmur of the river at my feet."

The "topographical distribution" to which "FR." calls your attention is not surprising. It is natural that "Southern literature" should exist only in the votes and speech making of inflammatory conventions, while Southern society refuses to tolerate freedom of thought, and shrinks from the discussion of the profoundest problems of policy and economy. While they drive away, by their ignorant intolerance, men like Professor LIEBER, they can hardly expect to educate others capable of achieving a serious reputation in the world of intellect and research.

Yours, H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maine—Ela's Case in the Legislature—Resignation of Judge Nelson—Slavery to be Established in the Masonic Temple—Hard Times at the Navy-Yard and Custom-House—Choate on Burr and Hamilton, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

Some of the Maine people are already discussing the Senatorial question, as Mr. FESSENDEN'S time will be out in 1859, and there are those who are anxious that he should go out with his time. Gov. MORRILL is named for his successor, and they have got so far as to discuss what is to be done about a new Governor. One of the WASHBURNS is named for the place that Gov. MORRILL now holds. This is taking time, not merely by the forelock, but by the nose. Perhaps, however, the eerliness of the discussion is owing to the fact that the gubernatorial nomination is mixed up with the business, for though the election will not take place for six months, the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will be held in about half that time. I think that Mr. FESSENDEN was elected over Mr. MORRILL four years ago, the latter being then a Democrat, and the bringing forward of the Nebraska bill deciding the question in behalf of the Whig.

A bill has been reported to our House of Representatives granting to WILLIAM U. ELA the sum of $3,500. Mr. ELA is the gentleman who was so mauled by some of our military squirts, at the time of the rendition of BURNS, as to be injured for life, and whose ill luck in our courts I have already mentioned to you. It seems from this that not only are we to be allowed the interminable privilege of catching all the runaway slaves who may choose to come here, but the still more valuable, because more costly, privilege of paying for all the heads of innocent men that shall be broken in course of operations so necessary for the preservation of the Union. If Mr. ELA had been guilty of a ferocious assault upon the Union, in the person of some of its flunkies, the State could not be called upon to do anything for his support; but as he was innocent, and therefore the soldiers were guilty of grossly illegal conduct, the State must pay the bills that may be found necessary to support him. He is clearly entitled to a large sum of money, but it is hard that we should be compelled to pay it, when we neither injured him nor approved of any of these acts which caused him to be injured. But what can we do about it? As Gen. CUSHING has been graciously pleased to approve of the plan of making some State provision for Mr. ELA, I suppose the bill will pass.

Chief Justice NELSON has resigned his place on the bench of the Superior Court. This will tend to promote the cause of temperance, as no drinking man can have a chance for the office. The Bottle Imp is at a discount at the bar.

Some time ago the General Government purchased the Masonic Temple property, on Tremont-street, opposite the Common, for the accommodation of its Courts. On Monday a bill to cede jurisdiction over the property was introduced into our House of Representatives, when the question whether slaves could not be held in the Temple, under the decision of the Supreme Court, was started. Mr. STEVENS, of Lowell, who brought the subject to the notice of the House, said that Gen. CUSHING had admitted in conversation that the national authorities would have the right to hold slaves in the Court House, into which the Temple is to be converted. The bill was laid on the table, to allow of the subject being taken up with a better knowledge of the facts. It would be a curious thing if Slavery should be re-established in Massachusetts before the last person now living that was born a slave here shall have tottered from the stage of life.

The Loring question is before the House of Representatives in full blast, and those who are for removing the Judge show more strength than it was expected they could display. Radicalism is getting rampant.

The men at the Charleston Navy-Yard have had no pay for a month, two pay-days having passed over without our Uncle being able to foot up. This is not a very creditable circumstance, and if the like had happened in England it would have been attributed to aristocratic imbecility, and we should have heard much about red tape and the Circumlocution Office.

Mr. MAHAN, the merchant who has been imprisoned on the charge of having forged *his* uncle's name, was for years a successful, and therefore a respected, trader. How he has fallen is evident from the fact that he was sent to prison for the want of so paltry bail as a thousand dollars.

They are said to be hard-up at our Custom-house, as well as at the Navy-Yard. The last month's pay was not forthcoming at the date it was due, and I have not heard of it having since been received. It is safe enough, I should say, although one can't sue the Government; but what a state of affairs when even the officers can't get their pay!

The papers have something to say about F. WEBSTER, who is our Surveyor, and Mr. BEARD, our Sub-Treasurer, who are "hanging over" their offices, but nothing definite is known about the disposition Government proposes to make of them and their places. The real trouble is about Mr. HILDRETH, Postmaster of Lowell, whose time is out, but of whom the Administration is afraid, as he is a great political manager—but no Democrat is now of any value in Massachusetts. Could you suppose a Democratic Solomon here, he would be of no more consequence than an idiot of the same political faith. So the President can cut away at our officeholders without hurting anybody but the victims themselves.

THYME.

The Father of Charlotte Bronte.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Am I mistaken in saying that among Mrs. GASKELL'S sins of omission and commission in her biography of CHARLOTTE BRONTE, is the neglect to mention that Rev. PATRICK BRONTE had early in life aspired to the honors of authorship? I have not the book at hand to confirm my impression. Mr. BRONTE, however, *was* the author of two volumes of poetry, the first published in 1811, under the title of *Cottage Poems*; the second, in 1813, called the *Rural Minstrel, a Miscellany of Descriptive Poems*. The latter, I infer from the title, for I have never met with either volume, was a compilation from different authors, though the inference is not imperative. By virtue of these publications, Mr. BRONTE found a place in COLBURN'S *Dictionary of Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1816. He is thus referred to:

"BRONTE, Rev. PATRICK, B. A., Minister of Hartshead cum Clifton, near Leeds, Yorks. In 1813, he married MARIA, third daughter of the late T. BROMWELL, (*sic.*) Esq., of Penzance."

Were the poems of the father procurable, it would be amusing to seek among them traces of the peculiar genius of his children. I suspect they are difficult to find.

QUERIST.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Resources and Capacities of the Two Sections.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in his speech on the Kansas question on the 4th, made the following interesting comparison of the relative resources of the North and South:

"Now, Sir, as I am disposed to see this question settled as soon as possible, and am perfectly willing to have a final and conclusive settlement now, instantly, and after what the Senator from New-York has said, I think it not unimportant that I should attempt to bring the North and South face to face, and see what resources each of us might have in the contingency of separate organizations. If we never acquire another foot of territory for the South, look at her. Eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles, as large as Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Spain. Is not that territory enough to make an empire that shall rule the world? With the finest soil, the most delightful climate, whose productions none of those great countries can produce, we have three thousand miles of continental shore line, and so indented with bays and crowded with islands, that, when their shore lines are added, we have twelve thousand miles of shore line. Through the heart of our country runs the great Mississippi, the father of waters, into whose bosom are poured thirty six thousand miles of tributary streams, and beyond, we have the desert prairie wastes, to protect us in our rear. Can you hem in such a territory as that? You talk of putting up a wall of fire around eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles so situated! How absurd.

But, Sir, in this territory lies the great valley of the Mississippi, now the real, and soon to be the acknowledged, seat of the empire of the world. The sway of that valley will be as great as ever the Nile knew in the earlier ages of mankind. We own the most of that valley. The most valuable part of it belongs to us; and although those who have settled above us are now opposed to us, another generation will tell a different tale. *They are ours by all the laws of nature; slave labor will go over every foot of this great valley where it will be found profitable to use it*, and those who do not use it are soon to be united with us by such ties as will make us one and inseparable. The iron horse will soon be clattering over the sunny plains of the South to bear the products of its upper tributaries to our Atlantic ports, as it now clatters over the ice-bound North. There is the great Mississippi, a bond of union made by Nature's law. She will forever vindicate her right to the Union. On this fine territory we have a population four times as large as that with which these Colonies separated from the mother country, and a hundred, I might say a thousand, fold as strong. Our population is now sixty per cent. greater than that of the whole United States when we entered into the second war of Independence. It is twice as large as the whole population of the United States was ten years after the conclusion of that war, and our exports are three times as great as those of the whole United States then. Upon our muster-rolls we have a million of men. In a defensive war, upon an emergency, every one of them would be available. At any time the South can raise, equip, and maintain in the field a larger army than any Power of the earth can send against her, save an army of soldiers—men brought up on horseback, with guns in their hands.

If we take the North, even when the two large States of Kansas and Minnesota shall be admitted, her territory will be one hundred thousand square miles short of ours. I do not speak of California and Oregon; there is no antagonism between the South and those countries, and never will be. The population of the North is fifty per cent. greater than ours. I have nothing to say in disparagement either of the soil of the North or the people of the North, who are a brave, intelligent, energetic race, full of intellect, but they produce no great staple that the South does not produce; but we produce two or three, and those are the very greatest, that she can never produce. As to her men, however high they may be, they have never proved themselves to be superior to those of the South, either in the field or in the Senate.

But, Sir, the strength of a nation depends in a great measure upon its wealth, and the wealth of a nation, like that of a man, is to be estimated by its surplus production. You may go to your trashy census books, all of which are perfect nonsense, and they will tell you that in the State of Tennessee the whole number of house-servants is not equal to one-half those in my own house, and such things as that. You may ascertain what is made throughout the country from these census books, but it is no matter how much is made if it is all consumed. If a man is worth millions of dollars and consumes his income, is he rich? Is he competent to embark in any new enterprise? Can he build ships or railroads? And could a people in that condition build ships and roads and go to war? All the enterprises of peace and war depend upon the surplus productions of a people. They may be happy, they may be comfortable, they may enjoy themselves in eating what they make; but they are not rich—they are not strong. It seems, by going to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are authentic, that last year the United States exported, in round numbers, $279,000,000 worth of domestic produce, exclusive of gold and foreign merchandize re-exported. Of this amount, $158,000,000 worth is the clear produce of the South; articles that are not and cannot be made at the North. Here are also $80,000,000 worth of exports of products of the forest, animal provisions and breadstuffs. If we assume that the South made but one-third of these, and I think that is a low calculation, our exports are $185,000,000, leaving to the North less than $95,000,000.

In addition to this, we send to the North $30,000,000 worth of cotton which is not counted in the exports. We send to her $8,000,000 worth of tobacco, which is not counted in the exports. We send naval stores, lumber, rice, and many other minor articles. There is no doubt that we send to the North $40,000,000 in addition; but suppose the amount to be $35,000,000, and it will give us a surplus production of $226,000,000. The recorded exports of the South now are greater than the whole exports of the United States in any year before 1850. They are greater than the whole average exports of the United States for the last twelve years, including the two extraordinary years of 1856 and 1857. They are nearly double the amount of the average exports of the twelve preceding years. If I am right in my calculations as to $220,000,000 of surplus produce, there is not a nation on the face of the earth, with any numerous population, that can compete with us in produce *per capita*. It amounts to $16 66 per head, supposing that we have twelve million people. England, with all her accumulated wealth, with her concentrated and intellectual energy, makes under sixteen dollars of surplus production per head.

I have not made a calculation as to the North, with her $95,000,000 surplus; but admitting that she exports as much as we do, with her eighteen millions of population it would be but a little over twelve dollars a head at the outside. She cannot export to us and abroad exceeding ten dollars a head against our sixteen dollars. I know well enough that the North sends to the South a vast amount of the productions of her industry. I take it for granted that she, at least, pays us in that way for the thirty or forty million dollars worth of cotton and other articles we send her. I am willing to admit that she pays us considerably more; but to bring her up to our amount of surplus production, the South must take from her $125,000,000; and this, in addition to our share of the consumption of the $330,000,000 worth introduced into the country from abroad and paid for in part by our own exports. The thing is absurd; it is impossible; it can never appear anywhere but on a census statistic book.

With an export of $220,000,000 under the present tariff, the South organized separately would have about $40,000,000 of revenue. With one-fourth the present tariff she would have a revenue adequate to all her wants, for the South would never go to war; she would never need an army or a navy, beyond a few garrisons on the frontier and a few revenue cutters. It is commerce that breeds war. It is manufactures that require to be hawked about over the world, and give rise to navies and commerce. But we have nothing to do but to take off restrictions on foreign merchandise and open our ports, and the whole world will come to us to trade. They will be too glad to bring and carry for us, and we never shall dream of a war. Why, Sir, the South has never yet had a just cause of war. Every time she has seized her sword it has been on the point of honor, and that point of honor has been mainly loyalty to her sister Colonies and sister States, who have ever since plundered and calumniated her.

But if there were no other reason why we should never have a war, would any sane nation make war on cotton? Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, when they make war on us we can bring the whole world to our feet. The South is perfectly competent to go on, one, two or three years, without planting a seed of cotton. I believe that if she were to plant but half her cotton, it would be an immense advantage to her. I am not so sure but that after three years' cessation she would come out stronger than ever she was before, and better prepared to enter afresh upon her great career of enterprise. What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years? I will not stop to depict what every one can imagine, but this is certain: *Old England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her.* No, Sir, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares make war upon it. Cotton is King. Until lately the Bank of England was king, but she tried to put her screws as usual, the fall before last, upon the cotton crop, and was utterly vanquished. The last power has been conquered. Who can doubt it that has looked at recent events? When the abuse of credit had destroyed credit and annihilated confidence, when thousands of the strongest commercial houses in the world were coming down, and hundreds of millions of dollars of supposed property evaporating in thin air, when you came to a dead lock, and revolutions were threatened, what brought you up? Fortunately for you it was the commencement of the cotton season, and we have poured in upon you one million six hundred thousand bales of cotton just at the crisis to save you from sinking. That cotton, but for the bursting of your speculative bubbles in the North, which produced the whole of this convulsion, would have brought us $100,000,000. We have sold it for $65,000,000, and saved you. Thirty-five million dollars we, the slaveholders of the South, have put into the charity box of your magnificent financiers, your cotton lords, your merchant princes.

But, Sir, the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political and social institutions. This harmony gives her a frame of society the best in the world, and an extent of political freedom, combined with entire security, such as no other people ever enjoyed upon the face of the earth. Society precedes government; creates it, and ought to control it; but as far as we can look back in historic times, we find the case different; for government is no sooner created than it becomes too strong for society, and shapes and moulds, as well as controls it. In later centuries the progress of civilization and of intelligence has made the divergence so great as to produce civil wars and revolutions; and it is nothing now but the want of harmony between governments and societies which occasions all the uneasiness and trouble and terror that we see abroad. It was this that brought on the American Revolution. We threw off a government not adapted to our social system, and made one for ourselves. The question is, how far have we succeeded? The South, so far as that is concerned, is satisfied, content, happy, harmonious and prosperous.

In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement, and civilization. It constitutes the very mud-sills of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other, except on the mud-sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves. We are old fashioned at the South yet: it is a word discarded now by every politic; but I will not characterize that class at the North with that term; but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal.

The Senator from New-York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished Slavery. Ay, the name, but not the thing; and all the powers of the earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, "the poor ye always have with you;" for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market and take the best he can get for it; in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most deplorable manner, at any hour, in any street in any of your large towns. Why, Sir, you meet more beggars in one day, in any single street of the City of New-York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. Our slaves are black, of another, inferior race. The *status* in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them, by being made our slaves. None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South, and they know it. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, from intellectual degradation, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations.

Your slaves are white of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degredation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than an army with bayonets, and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your government reconstructed, your property divided, not as they have mistakenly attempted to initiate such proceedings by meetings in parks, with arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of the ballot-box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearth-stones. How would you like for us to send lecturers or agitators North to teach these people this, to aid and assist in combining, and to lead them?

Mr. WILSON and others. Send them along.

Mr. HAMMOND—You say, send them North. There is no need of that. They are coming here. They are thundering at our doors for homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres of land for nothing, and Southern Senators are supporting it. Nay, they are assembling as I have said, with arms in their hands, and demanding work at $1,000 a year and six hours a day. Have you heard that the ghost of Mendoza is stalking in the streets of your big cities; that the inquisition is at hand? There is afloat a fearful rumor that there have been consultations for Vigilance Committees. You know what that means already. Transient and temporary causes have thus far been your preservation. The great West has been open to your surplus population, and your hordes of semi-barbarian emigrants, who are crowding in year by year. They make a great movement, and you call it progress. Whither? It is progress; but it is progress towards Vigilance Committees. The South have sustained you in a great measure. You are our factors. You bring and carry for us. One hundred and fifty million dollars of our money passes annually through your hands. Much of it sticks; all of it assists to keep your machinery together and in motion. Suppose we were to discharge you; suppose we were to take our business out of your hands; we should consign you to anarchy and poverty.

You complain of the rule of the South: that has been another cause that has preserved you. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purposes of the Government. We have placed her and kept her upon the Constitution, and that has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. The Senator from New-York says that that is about to be at an end; that you intend to take the Government from us; that it will pass from our hands. Perhaps what he says is true; it may be; but do not forget—it can never be forgotten; it is written on the brightest page of human history—that we, the slaveholders of the South, took our country in her infancy; and, after ruling her for sixty out of the seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor—boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength—the wonder and admiration of the world. Time will show what you will make of her, but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility.

The Cuban Question—A Commission to be Appointed.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The plan of the Executive with reference to Cuba is *to send special Commissioners to Spain with comprehensive powers to demand redress for alleged injuries, but to offer to compound for them by the payment of a very liberal consideration for the cession of the Island.* The speech of General DIX, at Tammany Hall, referred to this project. The appointment of the Commission will be made within thirty days. The State Department is said to be now occupied in the preparation of instructions suitable to so grave a mission. It is barely possible that Mr. DODGE may not be recalled, as it will be quite convenient to have him there, an unaspiring cipher, to maintain the routine of diplomatic intercourse while the Plenipotentiaries carry forward their negotiations.

As General DIX'S principles are totally opposed to the objects of the meeting at which he presided, and as the speech he made had but little bearing upon the subject of Lecompton, *it is thought probable that he has been designated by the President as one of the Commissioners.* The appointment would be a fit one. Gen. DIX is a good Spanish scholar, has traveled in Spain, and possesses unquestionably ability and knowledge of affairs.

The purchase of Louisiana was effected by the same method. Hon EDWARD LIVINGSTON was Minister in Madrid, and had been for some time corresponding with the Governments of France and Spain on the proposed cession of the province, which was then upon the point of falling into the hands of Great Britain. Mr. MONROE was sent out with extraordinary powers to aid, or, as asserted by others, to supersede Mr. LIVINGSTON. The purchase was effected for $20,000,000, and some controversy afterwards occurred between the distinguished negotiators or their friends on the degree of credit to which each was entitled.

It is not probable that this attempt upon Cuba, occurring half a century later, under nearly the same circumstances, so far as this Government alone is concerned, will be attended by the same success. Cuba is not vibrating between two owners, as Louisiana was, and Great Britain is not preparing to snatch it from both, as she was then. Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged to acquire Cuba for the South during his term; but the ways and means are not so easily obtained as the resolution is formed. We have not $30,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury. Our income is reduced to about one-third the current rate of our expenditures; and the Government finds it impossible to borrow $6,000,000 at the rates of interest it has offered. The people would not consent at this time to the creation of a $20,000,000 debt for this or any other purpose.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 15, 212, 3158, 3331, 3173, 3181, 3250, 3304, 199, 219, 48, 16, 306, 344, 351, 356, 364, 385, 387 388.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 83, 96, 97, 98, 99 to 102, 102½, 105, 109, 107, 106, 110, 111, 20, 53, 54, 55.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 45, 52, 122, 130, 56, 78, 113, 152, 137, 83, 99, 120, 147, 115, 168, 54, 108, 109, 117, 118, 119, 126, 142, 148, 166, 29, 38, 41, 42, 47, 69, 93, 95, 128, 152.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 510, 112, 279, 247, 287, 96, 1050, 284, 507, 113, 779, 59, 522, 730, 793. *Part II.*—794, 795, 798, 800, 801 to 846, 220, 421, 524, 536.

SUPERIOR COURT.—493, 75, 102, 547, 472, 504, 524, 134, 474, 520, 260, 354, 355, 238, 239, 417, 144, 596, 597, 315, 449, 495, 222, 539, 41, 141, 510, 602, 603, 608, 610, 615, 616, 618, 619, 621, 623, 624, 625, 627, 628, 630.

The Case of the Old Police—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

The People ex rel. McCune vs. *The Board of Police.*—We give the opinion of the Court, rendered by CLERKE, J., slightly abridging the statement of facts which are already well known.

The relator was a member of the old Police, and remained in service until the new act went into force, about July 3. Deeming the Metropolitan Police Act unconstitutional, he refused to obey the Sergeant appointed by the new Board, and was therefore complained of for willful disobedience of orders, and on this charge dismissed.

The question arising on this state of facts is, whether the relator was a member of the Metropolitan Police force on the 11th of December, 1857, when the writ of alternative *mandamus* was issued in this case; and in order to answer this question correctly, it will be necessary to consider, in the first place, whether the police appointed under the act of 1853 became, by the mere operation of the act of 1857, members of the Metropolitan Police force; and, secondly, if they did, do the acts of contumacy and refusal to act under the new organization until the 3d of July, 1857, amount to a resignation, on the part of the relator, of his membership in the new force; and, thirdly, if they do not amount to this, but merely constitute acts of disobedience and insubordination, has he been dismissed in the proper way, and by the proper authority, from the service of the Department?

I. Did the Police appointed under the act of 1853 become, by the mere operation of the act of 1857, members of the Metropolitan Police?

The 32d section of the new act provides that the Police in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under the act, when the said Police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the Police force of the "Metropolitan Police District," hereby constituted. This act contains no provision requiring any affirmative action or specific course of conduct on the part of the old force, to qualify them for duty and membership under the new. They are to *continue* to do duty under existing laws; and after the first meeting of the new Board of Police, they shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the new act. This is all. There is no interruption for an instant in their capacity to exercise duties as Police. The act, as we have seen, was passed April 15, 1857. It went into effect *immediately*; and the Police were as effectually in possession of all the powers of their office the instant of the passage of the act as the instant before. The new act does not enumerate the specific powers and duties of patrolmen; these are contained in the act of 1853, which, to a certain extent, remains in force. It is a mistake to suppose that that act is absolutely expunged from the statute book; for it is only those parts and provisions of it which are inconsistent with the new act that are repealed. The powers and duties there prescribed by the act of 1853, or any other law, are continued by the new act; and the officers and patrolmen are expressly authorized to exercise and perform them; and being thus authorized without the intervention of any new appointment, without the requirement of any new or additional qualification, and without any aberance or restriction whatever, they were merely transferred to the new organization

ture to consider its legality at all. The expulsion of King James, and the appointment of King William in his place, were not legal, but revolutionary events. We thus perceive that, in order to constitute a resignation, if there is no formal renunciation the e must be some conduct on the part of the incumbent actually inconsistent with the retention of the office, and in all cases there must be an acceptance of the resignation, or the appointment of another in his stead by the proper authority.

It is not pretended that the relator presented a formal resignation. Did he commit any acts inconsistent with his retention of the office? He refused to act under the new Board, but continued to obey all general orders of the Commissioners under the act of 1853. He deemed the act of April 15, 1857, unconstitutional, and was unwilling, and refused to act under it, *until the Courts should declare it constitutional.* This was a very mistaken course of conduct, no doubtedly; it was contumacious and disorganizing, and in every respect highly reprehensible. But it is evident that the relator, nevertheless, never contemplated the abdication of his office. He continued to act as policeman. He with others, pursuing the same course of conduct, were the only persons who composed the police force of the Fourteenth Ward or Precinct, and he and they distinctly stated, that they only refused to "act under the new Board" until the Courts should declare in favor of the new act. This was not even a desertion of the office, but a continuance of it—a continuance, to be sure, marked with disobedience to legitimate superiors—distrusting if not ignoring their authority.

But it would be offering violence to language and to the legal signification of the word, to call his conduct a resignation.

We have seen that in order to make a resignation complete, an acceptance of it in some form is indispensable. But even if those acts of the relator were in themselves sufficient to constitute an intention to resign, the defendants, so far from accepting his resignation after the commission of those acts, recognized the relator as a member of the force. On the 23d of June, 1857, they instituted proceedings in order to have him dismissed on the ground of disobedience to orders, and for insubordination; and on Oct. 9, 1857, they resolved that such of the old force as had not been dismissed in conformity to law were declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police, entitled to do duty and to be paid as such; and although this resolution was afterwards rescinded, its effect as a recognition of the relator at the time it was adopted is not impaired. It still remains a positive proof, that the conduct of the relator, if ever amounting to a resignation, was never accepted as such by the defendants.

III. The relator remaining by the operation of the Act of 1857 a member of the Police, and never having done anything which constituted a legal resignation, and the defendants never having done anything which amounted to an acceptance of his resignation, if he had resigned, the only remaining question is, was he legally dismissed? The circumstances relating to the dismissal in this case are so similar to those presented in the matter of Richard Gambling, that it is unnecessary to prolong this inquiry by any minute examination of this point. It is enough briefly to state, that the proceedings were not in conformity with the 7th section of the new act, and the rules and regulations of the Board. The charges were not duly made; the relator never received notice of trial, and consequently an opportunity was never afforded to him of being heard in his defence.

We therefore unanimously agree that the judgment below should be reversed, and that there should be judgment for the plaintiff.

John C. Devereux, for relator; D. D. Field and W. C. Noyes, for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Wm. E. Dodge et al. vs. *James Lambert et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Rocco vs. *James H. Hackett.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bernard L. Simpson vs. *Wm. Gerard et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Order of reference vacated. Costs to abide event.

Edward C. Richards vs. *Robert F. Wescott et al.*—Verdict set aside. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Anna M. Aeby vs. *Casper J. Schmidt.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The June Riots—The Examination of Ex-Mayor Wood—Appeal from the Finding of Judge Pierrepont.

Henry Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—In Saturday's Times was published a report of the proceedings taken on a motion to vacate an order for the examination of Mr. Fernando Wood, in the above case, prior to the trial. The suit is brought by a member of the Metropolitan Police, who was injured in the riots at the time of the Street Commissioner's controversy, on the 7th of June last. He accuses Mr. Wood of being a ringleader in the riot, by inciting the violence.

The only legal question involved in this motion is, whether the section under which his examination is asked, gives to the Justice *discretionary power* in granting or withholding the order. On Friday, Judge Pierrepont decided that he had discretionary power, and as there was no evidence that the defendant was intending to avoid his examination, on the trial—but, on the contrary, had expressly stipulated to be present—he discharged the order.

By consent of counsel, a case was immediately made, and on Saturday, after the rendering of the decisions at General Term, the matter was brought up on appeal.

Mr. D. D. Field appeared for the plaintiff, in support of the motion. His arguments were the same as used at Special Term. He contended that the section of the code, under which the order was asked, left no discretion with the Judge as to granting the order; it was mandatory. The section is as follows:

"The examination, instead of being had at the trial—as provided in the last section—may be had any time before the trial at the option of the parties *claiming it*, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be *examined*, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown the Judge order otherwise."

The italicized words merely referred to the five days' notice; giving the Justice power to grant the order on less notice, should it be satisfactorily proved that it was expedient. It did not give the option of the examination to the Justice, but the examination was to be had "at the option of the parties claiming it."

Ex-Judge Dean, for the defendant, opposed the motion. He admitted the power of the Justice to make the order, but claimed that it was a discretionary power, and the Justice must be convinced of the necessity and propriety of such an examination before he could be justified in issuing it. He arrived at the conclusion that the last clause in the section referred to the power of the Justice to issue the order at all.

In the present case there was no necessity for the prior examination. There were a dozen other suits of the same nature against the same defendant, on the same general cause of action. Should the Court hold the section to render it *obligatory* on the Justice to issue the order, there is nothing to prevent the defendant being subjected to a dozen lengthly prior examinations. The object of the section was merely to get the full evidence before the jury. As the defendant had stipulated to be present on the trial, this object would be attained without this examination.

At the close of the argument, the counsel submitted some authorities in support of their respective views. A decision may be expected next Saturday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The large hall in the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was not half large enough to contain the crowd which endeavored to occupy it, Thursday night, on the occasion of the annual Commencement. Those ladies and gentlemen who were early enough to get seats within, listened to a very eloquent valedictory addressed to the graduates, delivered by Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, one of the Professors of the Institution. Previous to the address Dr. Thomas Cock, President of the College, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon 53 candidates:

James R. Bird, A. M., N. Y.; Henry Bogue, A. B., C. W.; George R. Brush, N. Y.; William Chace, N. Y., Samuel W. Dana, A. M., N. H.; Augustus A. Dunn, L. I.; Samuel E. Freeman, N. J.; Hosea W. Fuller, Vt.; Stephen E. Fuller, Conn.; Leone Gaborn, N. Y.; Aaron W. Gamble, C. W.; Isaac N. Goff, N. Y.; Charles E. Halsey, N. Y.; August Herrmann, N. Y.; Richard H. Hinman, N. Y.; Benj. Howard, N. Y.; Wm. H. Lovejoy, N. Y.; Elias J. Marsh, A. B., N. J.; Patrick Nolan, N. Y.; Edward F. Parsons, A. B., Conn.; Charles Phelps, A. M., Mass.; William E. Proctor, Mass.; Daniel W. Schmidt, N. Y.; George F. Shrady, N. Y.; Edgar S. Smith, N. Y.; John H. Thompson, A. B., N. Y.; Charles F. Tenesahit, Newfoundland; William F. Waldron A. M., N. J.; Edward J. Warren, N. J.; John L. R. Webster Nova Scotia; Augustus M. Clark, N. Y.; Edmund G. Bryant, N. Y.; Edward A. Pierson, N. J.; Eugene Feugner, N. Y.; Albert H. Snead, Va.; William B. Bradner, N. Y.; Edward P. Buffett, A. M., N. Y.; Harvey D. Burlingham, A. M., N. Y.; Charles H. A. Burgess, N. Y.; David R. Cayvilles, Curacoa; Jabez M. Cooke, A. M., N. J.; Teofilo Delama, A. B., Venezuela; Eldid H. Ferris, A. M., N. Y.; Samuel R. Forman, A. M., N. J.; George P. Greeley, N. H.; Frederick H. Hooper, N. H.; George C. Kissam, A. B., N. Y.; Robert McC. Lord, A. M., Conn.; Christopher Mackey, N. J.; Charles E. Morgan, A. B., N. Y.; Thomas B. Sterling, A. M., N. Y.; Foster Swift, A. M., N. Y.; George W. Harris, Jr., N. Y.

Dr. Cock briefly addressed the graduates, exhorting them to so conduct themselves that they should be an honor to the profession and to the institution, and to keep step with the progress of science, and avail themselves of each new discovery in the Esculapian art.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of March, to the 13th day of March, 1858: Men, 91; Women, 92; Boys, 173; Girls, 159: Total, 515*. Adults, 183; Children, 332; Males, 264; Females, 251; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant.	5
Abscess of neck	1	Delirium Trem.	1
Abscess of throat	1	Diarrhœa	3
Albuminaria and Bright's dis of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	2
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dropsy in Chest	2
Apoplexy	5	Dropsy in Head	28
Apoplexy Serous	1	Dropsy in Heart	1
Asphyxia	1	Drowned	3
Asthma	2	Dysentery	3
Bleeding	2	Enlargement of the Liver	1
Bleeding, Womb	1	Erysipelas	3
Bordering of the Brain	1	Erysipelas, Face	1
Bronchitis	11	Fatty Heart	1
Burned or scald	2	Fever, Bilious	1
Cancer	1	Fever, Hectic	2
Cancer of the Stomach	1	Fever, Puerperal	2
Cancer of Womb	1	Fever, Scarlet	25
Catarrh	1	Fever, Typhoid	5
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Cirrhosis, Liver	1	Gont	1
Con. of Bowels	1	Heart, Dis. of	1
Congs of Brain	6	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Cong. of Liver	1	Hooping Cough	4
Cong. of Lungs	9	Hysteria	1
Constup. Bowels	2	Hernia	1
Consumption	76	Inflam. Bowels	5
Convulsions, Infantile	30	Inflam. of Brain	13
Conv'ns, Poerp'l	1	Inflam of Chest	1
Croup	19	Inflam. Heart	3
Debility, Adult	4	Inflam. of Lungs	38
		Inflam. of Stom'h	1
		Inflam of Throat	1
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	2
		Kidneys Dis. of	1
		Killed or Mur'd	1
		Liver, dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	2
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of Anus	1
		Malformation of Heart	1
		Malformation of mouth and th't	1
		Marasmus, Adult	3
		Marasmus, Inft.	25
		Measles	24
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	1
		Parturition, Diff.	2
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature Birth	6
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture of Womb	1
		Scrofula	4
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	13
		Starvation and Exposure	1
		Stillborn	36
		Suffocation, &c.	1
		Teething	8
		Ulceration of the Bowels	2
		Unknown	2
		Urinary Organs disease of	1
		Variloid	2
		Worms	1
Total			515

* Increase this week—60.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, March 13, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Saturday, March 13, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 120 bbls. Pots at $6 12½@$6 25, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,994 bbls., including 1,143 bbls. Pots, and 851 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Quercitron is scarce and quiet in Philadelphia. 58 hhds., No. 1, were sold, part at $32 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow is in reduced supply and fair request at 32c., some holders asking 33c. and upward, cash, ₱ lb.

COAL—The demand is moderate, and prices show no remarkable change, save for foreign, which is scarce. Domestic is quite plenty. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $11@$12; do. Orrel, at $7 50@$8 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, in large lots, at $4 25@$5 25, and from yard at $5 50@$6 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, the receipts were lighter, the demand having been so limited as not to afford any encouragement to forward large quantities. The nominal rates at the close were $3 80@$3 90 ₱ ton for White Ash, and $4 05@$4 15 for Red Ash, free on board at Richmond. In Baltimore, during the week, the inquiry was quite restricted, closing with fine at $3 50; run of Mine $3 75, and Lump $4 25, delivered on board at Locust Point. Anthracite for city consumption, Red and White Ash, and Baltimore Company's, $6@$6 25; Lump Cumberland, for family use, $6.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk request, and we have to report further sales of 3,800 bags at from 9½c. @11½c. chiefly within the range, ₱ lb, leaving a limited stock in first hands. Sales were also made of 65 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13c.; 140 bags St. Domingo at 10c.; and some Bahia at 9¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6, sales were made of 16,500 bags Rio Coffee at 10¾c.@11¾c., showing an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. There were no arrivals during the week, and the imports since the 1st Sept. remained at 140,143 bags, against 274,735 to the same date last year. The stock on hand March 6, was only 10,592 bags, against 76,000 at the same time last year.

COTTON—The demand has been unusually active since our last, and we have heard of sales of as much as 6,000 bales, including about 4,500 bales *in transitu*. The orders received by the *Canada* are represented as being quite large. Prices have not varied remarkably, but toward the close, sellers manifest more confidence. The closing quotations are as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¼	10½	10¾
Middling	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13
Fair	13	13	Nom.	Nom.

EARTHENWARE—The comparatively light supplies, and the prevalence of an improved inquiry, enable factors to keep up prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been reported since our last of nearly 6,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs part at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ box, now held higher.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for, mainly for home use, at somewhat better prices. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 60

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 630 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is more sought after at full rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½ @$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer, at $3 12½, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ₱ box. 10,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons changed hands in Philadelphia, during the week, on terms not disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet at old rates. Sales 2,600 bushels Southern, in lots, including choice white, at $1 50@$1 51, and choice red at $1 25, with some red Western at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand, chiefly for shipment, at very full rates. Sales 21,000 bushels new crop at 68c.@68½c. for white, and 70c.@71c for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46½c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 34c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. 3,220 bushels prime State Barley have been sold, mostly at 72c. ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 69c.@72c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales North River at 65c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay arrived in small quantities, and, with a good inquiry, prices were sustained. The following were the current rates: Timothy (prime quality) sold at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.; Clover (inferior and prime) at 55c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs. The stock of Straw was small, and prices advanced. Sales were made ranging from 60c.@75c ₱ 100 lbs. The sales for the week amounted to 515 loads. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in. The quotations were as follows: Baled Hay, $12@$13; loose Hay, $8@$10; Rye Straw, $13@$14; Wheat Straw, $8@$10 ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6, Hay advanced in prices. The sales included 240 tons Western, in flat-boats, deliverable by the 15th inst., at $20 50 ₱ ton. The range for all kinds was from $17@$21 ₱ ton.

HEMP—The sales in Boston during the week ending Wednesday embraced 3,300 bales Manilla at 7½c. @7½c., ₱ lb.; 100 bales Jute at $84; 5 tons partially clean Russian at $185; and small lots of dressed American at previous prices, ₱ ton; all 6 months' credit. In St. Louis, during the few days preceding March 9, about 2,000 bales Hemp were reported sold, reducing the stock there in first hands to 2,000 or 2,500 tons. The sales were to city manufacturers. Large receipts and an active trade were looked for soon. A Rushville (Mo.) paper says: "The present crop is now being prepared for market, and we are informed by some of our producers is a remarkably fine article." China Hemp is referred to by the Lexington, Ky., *Express*, of the 22d inst., thus: "Now that the farmers have broken a considerable portion of their crops, and have had ample opportunity to test the relative weights of the China and common Hemp, we feel justified in reporting the China Hemp as yielding at least one-third more to the acre than the common article. In fact, a number of farmers have told us that their China Hemp is dwibbling their common Hemp, while we have seen no one who does not admit that it yields at least as much. China Hemp seed cannot be bought at a reasonable price in any of our markets."

In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 9, the *Journal* says: "The only lot of Missouri left on the market, consisting of 172 bales, was taken by a manufacturer, who had orders to fill, at $90 ₱ ton. The price is above the market, and was only realized in view of the losing by ice of the Mississippi, which cut off supplies from that quarter. Navigation has since been resumed, and as the stock in St. Louis is pretty large, receipts will soon come on hand. From the country, manufacturers are paying $70 to $75."

HIDES—Are in good request at very full rates. In comparing the week's business with that of the preceding week however, it shows a less active market, owing mainly to the indisposition of the trade to pay the advance demanded by holders, while the latter are quite firm, and many of them have withdrawn their stocks entirely. The principal sales of the week have been as follows: 4,000 Orinoco, 23½c., 6 months; 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 months; 2,500 Texas, 19c., 6 months; 1,700 Tampico, 22c., 6 months; 3,500 California, 23c., 6 months; 2,000 California Kips, private terms.

The week's imports reach only 14,969, including 13,076 foreign, and 1,942 coastwise. Stock in first and speculators' hands, to-day, 223,600, including 47,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 53,000 Orinoco, and 52,500 Dry and Dry Salted California. Stock same time last year, 25,900; same time 1856, 40,300.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, chiefly for the low grades, at steady prices. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4½c.@9c.; old Hops, 3c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is inactive and somewhat nominal, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$27, 6 months, ₱ ton. English Bar and Sheet Iron continued quiet, at about previous figures. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 1,600 tons Welsh Rails, at private terms. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales of 4,000 tons Anthracite Pig Iron, part for the East, at $21@$22 for No. 1, $20@$21 for No. 2, and $19 for No. 3, all cash, ₱ ton. Small lots were selling at $2@$3 ₱ ton more, on 6 months' credit. A sale of Northern Blooms was made at $43 ₱ ton, on time, and 150 tons Billets, at $90, 6 months.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former prices, in this market. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,300 Pigs Spanish, on private terms, and 6,400 Pigs Virginia, at 6¼c. cash, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Mr. H. D. Hull, broker, reviews the week's business in Sole Leather, thus: "There has been less animation in the market this week, and transactions have been very light, confined chiefly to orders. Prices are quite firm and good Buenos Ayres and Orinoco is held at ½c. ₱ lb. above the quotations of last week. The stock of inferior Leather is fast diminishing, and as soon as the market is relieved of this description we may expect better prices. Prices are quite regular, on account of there being a considerable stock of inferior tannage in the market. Prime Buenos Ayres, middle, is selling at 22½c.@23c., while inferior can be bought at 21c. In Damage and Heavy there is fully 3c. ₱ lb. difference. Calf Skins are in moderate request, with a light stock. Oak is in better demand at previous quotations. The Stock continues large." We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 26c.@28c; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak light, Southern, 19c.@21c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@27c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c. @34c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 22c@ 22½c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 22½c. @24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 21½c. @22¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 19½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 20½c @21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 19½c.@20c; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 16½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 12c @14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, In rough, 22c @22½c.; ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, mainly for foreign, at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c., Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@ 28c., with some very choice at 30c.; Clayed Cuba 21c. @22c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry is fair for the leading kinds, for which full prices are obtainable.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no very remarkable change. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 80 for Mess, and $13 50@$13 60 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid; 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, and prices favor buyers. We quote Clover at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; American Rough Flax at about $1 49; Timothy at $2 for mowed, and $2 25@$2 50 for reaped, ₱ bushel. In Boston, during the week, sales have been reported of about 16,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive and on the spot, at $1 45@$1 50, cash, ₱ bushel. Holders now ask more. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover Seed was in less request, with sales of only about 1,600 bushels, from first and second hands, at $4 25@$4 75, closing at $4 50 for prime, ₱ bushel. The receipts and sales of domestic flaxseed were light. The price was $1 35 ₱ bushel. Some 4,000 bags Calcutta Linseed changed hands at $1 50, cash, ₱ bushel. Timothy was in demand at $2 37½@$2 50, ₱ bushel. 250 sacks Red Top Seed were sold on private terms. In Baltimore, during the week, only about 500 bushels Clover Seed found buyers at $4 75 @$4 87½ ₱ bushel. Other kinds were quiet at old rates.

SUGARS—Continue as last noticed, with sales of 800 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¼c.@ 7c., and Cuba at 5c.@6c., ₱ lb. 265 boxes Havana brought 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 6,500 lbs. prime at 10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The free offerings, especially of blacks, tend to depress prices, which favor buyers. Oolongs can be purchased at about 22c. ₱ lb. under late quotations.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was quiet at former rates. The stock in agents' hands exceeded 500 hhds. About 350 hhds. Ohio found buyers at steady prices. Other kinds were inactive and unchanged in value. The week's inspections amounted to 634 hhds., including 529 hhds. Ohio, 102 hhds. Kentucky, and 3 Maryland. In Cincinnati, during the week ending March 10, Leaf and Manufactured were in good request, and prices of the former advanced ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. The stock of manufactured in the hands of factors was lighter than usual. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6. Sales were made of 1,000 hhds. Leaf mainly at from 6¾c @10½c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts embraced 2,036 hhds., and the exports, 1,096 hhds. Since Sept. 1, 1857, there were received, 12,704 hhds., and exported 17,337 hhds. During the same period the previous season, 14,968 hhds. were received, and 17,365 hhds. exported. Stock on hand March 6, 9,173 hhds. in 1858, and 6,851 hhds. in 1857.

WHALESONE—The *Shipping List* reports sales of 20,000 lbs. small Ochotsk and good North West Coast at 72c.; with 10,400 lbs. small Ochotsk at 75c. cash, ₱ lb. 32,000 lbs. Whalefoots brought 6½c. cash, and 6¾c., 4 months, ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales have been made of only small lots, at 21½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—With a somewhat better market for certain kinds of Woolens, manufacturers have been induced to buy more freely, and sales have been made of about 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 25c.@33c. cash, for superfine to extra: small lots of fleece within our previous range, and 55,000 lbs. unwashed white and black California at 19c.@21½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. The principal sales have been made to flannel manufacturers. 10,000 lbs. domestic Wool were sold in Philadelphia during the week at 25c.@28c. cash, ₱ lb., for No. 1 pulled and Merino. No important movements transpired in Baltimore. The Cleveland, Ohio, circular of Messrs. Goodale & Co., reports sales early in February, of some 60,000 lbs., mostly of fine grades. During the latter part of the month, prices touched a lower point than at any time for the last year. It will require some time for the market to become permanently established, and to present the active appearance which characterized it before the crisis.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and firm. For Liverpool, Cotton had 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s., Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d.; ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@ 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from New Orleans to St. Petersburg, Cotton, at 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, ½d.; one from St. John's, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, £3 7s. 6d.; a brig from Richmond to Buenos Ayres, Flour, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a schooner from a port in Mexico to Hamburg, Wood, £3 5s.; a bank from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $1,500; one from Mobile to Cienfuegos, Lumber, $7 50; another hence to North side of Cuba and back, Molasses, $2; a schooner hence to Martinique, 65c. ₱ bbl.; one 1,600 bbls. to Laguayra, Port Cabello and back, $1,700; a brig to Malaga and back, and a schooner from Turk's Islands to New-York, on private terms.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 11.—At Market, 670 Beef Cattle, 160 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7 50@$8; First quality, $7@$7 25; Second quality, $6 50; Third quality, $5 75; Ordinary, $4 75.

WORKING OXEN—$110@$110@$120@$135.

MILCH COWS—Sales at $30@$37; Common do. $19 @$20.

VEAL CALVES—Sales a $3 50@$4@$4 75 each.

STORES—Yearlings, $18@$21; Two years old, $25 @$28; Three years old, $30@$34.

HIDES 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb., (none but slaughter at this market.)

Calf Skins 9c.@10c.

Tallow 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

Pelts $1@$1 25 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$2@$? Extra, $4@$5 75.

SWINE, STORE—Wholesale 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Fat Hogs, 6¾c.@6¾c.

Number of stock cars over the different Railroads: Western and Fitchburg, 6; Lowell and Boston, 21; Boston and Maine none.

REMARKS—The prices of Extra Beef are about the same as last week, but sales are quicker, owing probably to the small number of Cattle at market. Sheep have advanced from 37c. 50c., ₱ head. Swine remain the same.

BALTIMORE MARKET MARCH 11.—The offerings were larger to day, than for some weeks past, and prices of all qualities have declined. There were 860 head offered, of which 150 head were driven off, 50 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3@$5 ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $6@$10, and averaging $1 25.

HOGS.—There was a limited supply of Hogs at market, but during the week. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7 75@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP—Are in good supply, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4@$6 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, March 9.—The Cattle market has been rather lightly supplied, but prices are firm with a good demand, for well fatted heavy Cattle for packing and shipping at 3¾c.@3½c. in round lots. Retail sales of extra at 3½c.@4c. Common and fair sell at 2½c@3c., gross weight.

Hogs are in fair demand at 4c.@4½c., gross.

Sheep are in good demand for shipping, but prices are not quite so high. Sales of 1,000 head in different lots at $3 50@$5 ₱ head. Common and fair sell to the city trade at $1 75@$2 50 ₱ head.

The receipts of stock for the week were as follows: 127 Cattle, 166 Hogs, 118 Sheep. Left over—20 Cattle.

SHELBY HOUSE CATTLE MARKET, March 9.—There is a better feeling in the Cattle Market for well-fatted heavy, which are bringing from $3 25@$3 60 in lots to shippers, packers and butchers. Common Cattle sell at 2½c.@2¾c. Moderate supply.

Hogs are not quite so brisk, though there has been no No. 1 on the market during the past week. Sales at 3½@3¾c. ₱ lb. gross. Market bare.

Sheep are in fair demand, and sell to shippers at $4@$6 ₱ head for good shipping lots. Common are selling from $2@$3 50. None on the market. Receipts during the week, 177 head of Cattle, and 122 Hogs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of this Society will be held this (Monday) EVENING, March 15, 1858, at St. David's Hall, No 88 Canal st., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. JOHN N. JONES, Rec. Secretary.

WARRFIED TAXES.—A MEETING OF THE members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7 o'clock, in No. 163 Bowery. Business of importance. The Tax Collectors will be there to receive the taxes.

C. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, No 44 JOHN-ST.—A meeting will be held daily between the hours of 3½ and 4½ o'clock, for lawyers, bankers and clerks who cannot make it convenient to attend the noon meetings.) in the lecture-room of the Church. By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young's Christian Association.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS AT THE LEXington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington av. and 3 th st., will be continued through the present week. Preaching on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS by Rev Dr. Magoon, of Albany, and the rest of the week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. Elder Clapp, of this City.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the Free Academy is now giving instruction in Algebra and the Latin language to a pupil 15 years of age, advanced as far as Quadratic Equations in Algebra, and the third book in Virgil. He would be happy to receive 4 or 5 more pupils, to recite at the same time, for an hour, or an hour and a half each day. Inquire for reference of HIRAM RITCHUM, Esq., No. 29 William-st.

A GOOD HANDWRITING, AND THOROUGH instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c., can be obtained in Class, or strictly private lessons, at hours suiting pupils, day or evening. MARTIN S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 233 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Governor King: Colonel Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING AS TAUGHT AT DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, never fails to make good accountants. Gentlemen can receive practical instruction, and be prepared in a short time to act as head book-keepers in any establishment. New pupils may enter this day. Two $10 seats vacant.

$3.—THIS DAY.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL commence a new writing class this evening at 8 o'clock, at the reduced charge of $3 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. Private lessons during the day. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St Joseph's

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Swiss Swains.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Ben Bolt—Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—King Lear—Mary Queen of Scots—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Warlock of the Glen—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17
The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, Mr. WADE of Ohio spoke on the Northern side of the Kansas Question, defending the North from the charge of aggression, and asserting that on the other hand the South commited great aggressions, in the annexation of Texas, the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He replied to Mr. HAMMOND, and defended the laboring men of the North from the Carolina Senator's aspersion that thay are slaves. A discussion culminated in the extreme, and amounting almost to offensive personalities, then arose, in which Senators MASON, BIGLER, WILSON, BRODERICK and Fessenden took part on the question whether the Enabling act as reported by Mr. DOUGLAS did or did not in its original draft contain a clause providing for a submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people, which clause was alleged to have been stricken out at Mr. DOUGLAS' house in a consultation held there by the Committee on Territories. Mr. DOUGLAS was not in his seat, and the subject was dropped till he should be present, when it is expected he will contradict the statement of Mr. BIGLER. The Senate adjourned till to-day. The House was not in session on Saturday.

The rumor has gained currency in some quarters recently, that Senator DOUGLAS intended soon to resign his seat in Congress. This is emphatically denied by Mr. DOUGLAS himself, who denounces the report as totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end, and that nothing shall drive him from the position which he now holds. Mr. DOUGLAS has been confined to his house for some time by sickness, but expects to resume his seat in the Senate this week.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the proposition to call a Convention to revise and amend the State Constitution—a vote to be taken at the next general election. In the Assembly a bill was introduced by Mr. BEACH to provide that, in murder trials, the Jury under mitigating circumstances may find a verdict of murder in the second degree, the punishment to be imprisonment for life. The bill also provides that a verdict by five-sixths of a Jury shall be received. Mr. DAYTON introduced his bill providing for the formation of a Board of Inspectors, to be formed by the mayors of cities and the executive officers of villages, and to consist of competent chemists and physicians, to regulate the qualities of malt and spirituous liquors. A bill, introduced by Mr. MOORE, fixes the commission of the auctioneers of this City, on sales amounting to less than $2,000, at ten per cent.

Rev. FRANCIS P. MCFARLAND was yesterday consecrated as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford, the diocese comprising the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. This was the first consecration of a Catholic Bishop in the State, and the occasion was one of unusual pomp and ceremony.

The Turkish Admiral and his *suite* received the *coup de grace*, in the way of municipal hospitality, on Saturday, when they visited, by invitation, the institutions upon Blackwell's and Randall's Islands under the charge of the Ten Governors. They were accompanied by Mayor TIEMANN, a large number of Aldermen, Councilmen, and other City officials, swelling the number to a respectable steamboat load. The prospect of a good dinner and the accompaniments upon the Island is supposed to account slightly for the great increase in the number and zeal of those who seized upon this *last* occasion to manifest their respect for the City's guests. The party was received at the various institutions by the officers with every mark of attention and respect, and the day was spent in the inspection of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, nurseries, hospitals and other objects of interest upon the Islands. Mr. OSCANYAN personally explained to the Admiral the design of each institution, with such facts as were commnicated by the officers, concerning their working and condition, in all of which the PASHA manifested great interest. After partaking of a substantial dinner the party returned to the City well pleased with the visit. They leave the City to-day for Washington.

On Saturday afternoon, the Mayor's Squad made a descent on the gambling place over GENIN'S hat store, No 214 Broadway, and arrested fifteen persons, whom they found betting against faro. They were all taken to the Second Precinct Station-House, where Judge WELSH held the proprietors of the place to bail in $1,000 each, and let the rest off with a reprimand. BROTHERSON, the Union Bank defaulter, is said to have been a frequent visitor at this place, and to have lost here, "in backing against faro," considerable money.

The Mayor's Police have got on the track of a swindling lottery agency, which has been receiving from 30 to 40 letters a day from all sections of the country, inclosing various sums of money for lottery tickets. Two batches of these letters have been taken from the Post-Office and opened by the Mayor. Those containing money were forwarded to the Post-Office Department to be returned to the owners. Three arrests have been made, and it is expected that more will be made to-day.

A gang of drunken rowdies got into an altercation, last evening, in a low drinking saloon in Canal-street, near West Broadway. As the bar-keeper fired a revolvar at one of them in the street, the ball accidentally hit Ex-Alderman ISAAC H. SMITH, of Brooklyn, in the right arm, shattering the bone so completely that it is feared amputation will be necessary. The rowdies—some Short Boys of the Eighth Ward—escaped. MARK JOHNSON, the bar-keeper, and JOHN HORTON, the proprietor, were arrested. The Ex-Alderman, as he was shot, was on his way to church, in company with his wife.

On Saturday the appeal from Judge PIERREPONT'S decision, vacating the order for examination of FERNANDO WOOD, was argued at the General Term, Superior Court. The action is brought for assault and battery, by one of the Metropolitan policemen, injured in the riots of 7th of June last.

Rev. Mr. CHILDLAW, of Ohio, delivered an address at the annual meeting on behalf of the Sunday School Missionaries and libraries at the West, last evening, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square. The progress of the missionary work at the West has been very encouraging during the last year.

The most remarkable feature in the General Markets on Saturday was the unusual activity in Cotton, the reported sales of which reached 6,000 bales, including some 4,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices did not vary much. Flour and Corn were in fair demand, and Provisions were moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged rates. Rio Coffee, New-Orleans Sugar, foreign Molasses, and Rice, were pretty brisk at full prices. Freights were moderately active, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

A Gleam of Light in France.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. is very fond of quoting the sentiments and the language of his illustrious Uncle. He habitually refers his policy to the counsels, and affects to govern his conduct by the example of the modern CHARLEMAGNE; and he has justified every successive step which he has taken towards the giddy height which he now occupies, by a retrospective glance towards the ascent up which the student of Brienne climbed steadily and boldly to the mastery of Europe. But there is one maxim of the great Emperor which he seems, of late, to have somewhat forgotten; and it is this: "March at the head of the ideas of your country," said NAPOLEON I., "and they will distance you—march abreast with them, and they will overlook you—march against them, and they will crush you." In his domestic policy, the Third NAPOLEON for a long time led the van of the material development of French interests and the wealth of France acquiesced in his sovereignty; in his foreign policy he boldly allied himself to the one great commercial power whose support and friendship guaranteed the peace, and in the peace the prosperity of Western Europe, daring with her the risks of a great war in the East, to secure the commercial rights and the commercial supremacy of the West, with such a command of moral influence in Central Europe as should make dynastic wars and intestine revolutions alike impossible; and the wealth of France perceiving the drift of his design, still acquiesced in his sovereignty. Dizzy with the triumphs of a policy so acceptable to France and to Europe, the new Emperor seems at last to have forgotten the sage precept of his predecessor, and overlooking the stern assertion of forty years of French history, that individual liberty within the limits of the law had become a necessity to the intellect of France, he has now apparently set himself against the current of his time, and is endeavoring by military force, and by repressive legislation, to crush out the last vestiges of individual freedom in the Empire. He has silenced the Press—he has intimidated the oratory of the nation—but in the very bosom of his own *Corps Legislatif*, warning voices have been raised, to predict the dangers which await him, if he perseveres in this new career.

In the discussion of the new penal law proposed by the French Ministry, for the repression of seditious manœuvres, several speeches were made by men of grave and conservative views, strongly condemnatory of the practical "terrorism" which would be established in France by the passage of a bill which would put it within the power of the agents of the Government to arrest and punish Frenchmen of every class, in the most summary manner, for any expressions of disapprobation, uttered in the most innocent language, and in reference to any measure, of whatever character, which the Government might think proper to adopt;—which would subject Frenchmen, furthermore, to trial for alleged political offences, before tribunals far removed from their homes—and which was practically so retrospective in its character that no man could feel himself safe who had ever criticized, in fact or theory, the actual establishment of power in France. The Marquis D'ANDELAIRE used to this effect the strongest and saddest language; and M. EMILE OLLIVIER declared that it would be henceforth unsafe for a man to talk with or to write to the members of his own family. M. PLICHON stated, with great force, the serious consequences which might follow from irritating beyond endurance the real "enemies of society," whose lives would be made comparatively worthless to them by the perpetual persecution of the Government officers, and who, in despair of ever being allowed to subside into quiet and decent citizens, would be driven by despair into conspiracy and political crime; and the Marquis DE TALHORT complained earnestly of the disproportion established by the new law between certain offences and their punishment.

These members of a body selected under the operation of his own *régime* spoke to the Emperor in the name of the ideas of the age, and no one knows better than he that they did so. The obsequious majority by which their salutary protests were overborne are the worst enemies of his throne and of his family; they are the Graniers de Cassagnac and the Riches whom NAPOLEON III. must despise personally as his vulgar and shortsighted adherents of a day, his butterfly friends swarming about him in the sunshine only, to desert him in the storm, whenever the storm shall arise. By which of these parties will he be governed? Or if he shall accept the wiser counsel, is it not now too late to undo the mischief which a few weeks of vacillating intemperance have done. These are questions in which the whole world has a vivid interest, for until they are satisfactorily answered, the future of Europe and the stable progress of the relations of mankind tremble in a balance which the hand of a single fortunate assassin may at any moment overset. But it is a sign of hope for France herself, that even in these dark and uncertain days of imperial bewilderment, men can be found in a body like the *Corps Legislatif* to lift their voices against the consummation of measures which are alienating from the Government of France the sympathy and the moral support of the whole Western world, and of all that is truly powerful, because truly enlightened, within the borders of France herself.

THE ASSEMBLED WISDOM.—No very deep impression is effected upon the public mind of the Empire State by the hundred and sixty gentlemen assembled in Albany for legislative purposes. Certain interests indeed turn their eyes to the Capital, some with apprehension, others it may be with hope, but few with veneration. Railroad Companies, for example, await with anxiety the result of the Bill to toll their freight. Gas Companies, for another example, are in fear of interference with their hitherto inviolate, if not unquestioned, procedure. Banks have nothing to dread, for the currency is a question too intricate and involving too much labor to be taken up by the Albany lawgivers during the hundred days. Besides, the crisis is over, and it is with the conscript fathers as with their civic family—the great difficulty is not any defect of quality in the circulating medium so much as its scarcity in their own pockets.

Sixty-eight days of the constitutional hundred have gone. As yet only one leading measure is regarded as sure to pass. We refer to the prohibition of free passes. And if the Legislature of 1858 should happen to adopt no other act of general importance will not that body have at least an average sort of claim to immortality? If the free pass prohibition does not save the State, pray what can? The advantages to accrue from compelling railroad companies to charge for all tickets except the few given to paupers must be indescribable. Next Winter we shall look for a law obliging merchants to charge for their goods butchers for their beef, &c. The fact that human selfishness requires legislative prompting, shows the millenium to be impending.

The Kansas Reports.

Recent proceedings at Washington afford a striking illustration of the relations of the Press to the organized legislative bodies of the country. There has been a sharp struggle carried on by the Kansas Committee of Thirteen in the House, of which the object was the submission of the Majority Report. This was resisted, and the reception of the report virtually refused by the House, on the ground that the Committee had evaded the duty assigned to it. But, in spite of this refusal, Mr. STEPHENS, on behalf of the majority, sends the report to the press, and thus brings it before the country:—and his example is forthwith imitated by the minority, who send their report also to the newspapers. The public is thus in possession of both documents, while a tremendous fight is still pending in the House of Representatives, as to whether either of them shall be received! The decision, of course, thus becomes a matter of very little consequence.

The reports themselves are of very trifling importance. That of the majority is simply a repetition of the stereotyped casuistry by which the Lecompton Constitution has been urged upon the adoption of Congress. That of the minority is merely a protest against the other, accompanied by a detail of facts to prove that the majority of the Committee positively and obstinately refused to enter upon the inquiry ordered by the House. Neither of them throws the least light upon the Kansas question, or will afford the least aid to action upon that subject.

The history of this Committee exhibits in a striking light the absolute ascendency which party passion has acquired over legislative propriety. The President recommended the immediate adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. The House of Representatives referred this recommendation to a Select Committee of *thirteen*, for the special and clearly-defined purpose of ascertaining, by authentic and reliable evidence, whether that Constitution represented the sentiments of the People of Kansas, and whether a majority of them *desired* admission into the Union under its provisions. The House refused to send it to the Standing Committee on Territories, because a majority of that Committee was known to be hostile to the inquiry. It was ordered to a *Special* Committee, for the express purpose of being placed in hands friendly to the object. Yet the Speaker of the House, in appointing the Committee, deliberately gave the control of it to the *opponents* of the inquiry! A more distinct insult to the House could scarcely be conceived. The Speaker used his power as presiding officer to defeat the specific object for which the House had acted. In any body of men where party feeling did not override all self-respect, the Speaker would forthwith have been impeached for so gross and unpardonable a breach of parliamentary law and of ordinary propriety. But the House waive all considerations of self-respect, and the whole contest continues to be one for party ascendancy. Every friend of the Lecompton Constitution excuses and forgives this insult to the House, because it promises advantage to his party.

The Committee thus appointed refuse to make the inquiry ordered by Congress. And they, too, are sustained in this gross contempt of the body which appointed them, by the party on whose behalf they are acting. Instead of the facts which were called for, they submit a long argument to prove that no facts are needed. They insist that Congress shall act blindly and ignorantly upon one of the most vital questions ever submitted to its action.

To-day the contest will be renewed in Congress over the reception of these reports. As the country, however, is already in possession of them, it is a matter of only formal consequence how it may be decided.

Tolling Railroads.

The subject of imposing canal tolls upon railroads, which has been more or less discussed for several years, is now placed before the Senate in the form of a bill from the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Canals, Hon. H. J. STOW, of Niagara County. Strong influences will be brought to bear against the bill, and its final passage cannot be regarded as probable. Yet as it is possible, and as its effect would be highly injurious, the measure ought not to be overlooked.

That the imposition of tolls upon railroads as a general rule is wrong, is, we believe, admitted even by the advocates of the bill. Indeed there would seem to be no room for dispute on this point. The Canal could scarcely be a public benefit if the people were compelled to use it to the exclusion of all other modes of conveyance, which their interests or fancy might incline them to prefer. Business must be drawn to that channel by the advantages it offers, and not by the force of penal enactments. If the millers, merchants and agriculturists of the West and of our own State find railroad transportation more agreeable to them, it would be manifest injustice in the State to tax them for the indulgence of this preference. Railroads, although doing business under charters, are built by private capital, and should no more be saddled with State tolls than any private conveyance used by the people of the State.

But while admitting the general impolicy of tolling railroads, the friends of the project claim that an exceptional emergency justifies and demands the act. For some years the canal revenues have fallen off, and the deficiency is attributed, in large part, to railroad competition. In view of these premises it is concluded that in order to pay off the State debt without resort to increased taxation, the railroads should be taxed; and the tax-payers are expected to lean toward a scheme which draws revenue from railroad companies instead of extracting it from their own pockets. It is in fact this consideration which gives to the measure whatever of strength it possesses.

But on a fair examination the argument in favor of the bill will be found fallacious. Not only so; the measure, if realized, will prove in a high degree mischievous. In the first place it is short-sighted to base legislation which vitally affects great business interests upon the exigencies of any single occasion; and secondly, the proposed policy will seriously diminish the carrying trade of the State, by driving it to channels on both sides of us. Although for a few years past there has been a falling off of tolls, the time is not distant when a revenue will be derived from that source equal to the product of the most favored years. There is nothing in the history of our public works to raise a doubt as to their future prosperity; and those who have studied this subject most feel the greatest confidence in their eventful triumph over all competition. Railroads have been for the last three years carrying freight at a loss, for the purpose of swelling their gross receipts. This is a game which cannot be permanent.

Besides, it is impossible that the mass of heavy freight, such as wheat and corn in bulk, flour, timber, boards, shingles, &c., should reach the seaboard in cars. The number of daily freight trains which the best appointed roads can run is small. A single canal-boat carries thirteen hundred barrels of flour, enough to load two trains. The idea that the vast grain produce of the West can be taken from the canal by railroads is preposterous. There will eventually be business enough for both; and the true policy is to leave every avenue as free as possible between the interior and the tide water. But it is by no means impossible by an illiberal course to drive much of the trade legitimately ours to seek the seaboard through Canada, Pennsylvania and Maryland. By grasping too much the State may lose instead of gaining, and thus, while the Treasury is not benefited, but the reverse, a heavy injury may be inflicted upon the business community.

Wikoff versus Bennett.

The thrice-illustrious Chevalier WIKOFF, of Terpsichorean, diplomatic and matrimonial renown, is now, for the comfort of his country and the preservation of the peace of Europe, present in the city of Paris, where he is busily occupied in cementing afresh the somewhat shattered ties of the Anglo-French alliance. He looks with comparative indifference upon the fall of PALMERSTON, for whatever the merits of the "spirited foreign minister" may have been in the earlier days of his intercourse with WIKOFF at Broadlands, they were quite obliterated by the great blunders which he committed in treating with our mysterious American Cagliostro at the very moment when his services were becoming truly valuable. That PALMERSTON should have tipped himself over in his anxiety to prop the shaken throne of his imperial ally will not have surprised those who remember that he broke three successive appointments with WIKOFF at the Foreign Office in Downing-street. The Earl of MALMESBURY, it may be assumed, will profit in this respect as in others by the faults of his predecessor, for he too enjoys the friendship of the ubiquitous Chevalier, who is at this moment, perhaps, assisting him to draw up a new Conspiracy bill, which shall satisfy France without offending England. The gravity of his European concerns, however, we see—and we see it with pleasure—does not prevent our Chevalier from attending to the interests of his own country in foreign parts. In the Paris *Constitutionnel*, of Feb. 24, we find a letter from our great compatriot, who is editorially and most inadequately described under the unembroidered title of "an American citizen," in which the Chevalier takes the *Courrier des Etats Unis* to task for charging Mr. BUCHANAN with complicity in the designs of General WALKER. The *Constitutionnel* had reproduced the allegations of the *Courrier* with comments of its own by no means flattering to the character of President BUCHANAN, and the Chevalier of course takes up the cudgels in defence of his Presidential friend. We make no apology for translating the whole of the remarkable document addressed by the Chevalier to the *Constitutionnel*, for the interest which attaches to it, both as a piece of composition and as a chapter of contemporaneous history, is altogether peculiar. It is written, as our readers will see, in a tone of grave and subdued earnestness worthy of a Menschikoff dispatch, and it is admirably calculated to impress Imperial France with a becoming reverence for the nation which can produce a BUCHANAN to act and a WIKOFF to defend his action.

It will interest Americans also as an illumination of the domestic politics of the White House. They will no longer be astonished that the Republic should lead the policy of the world, when they see how wisely confidential are the relations of the Chief of the State with men of universal information and of world-wide connections like WIKOFF. WIKOFF "happens in" upon the President just after breakfast, and makes "appointments" with the elect of several millions of freemen for nine in the evening, after the Cabinet dinner has been wholesomely digested, and the Presidential mind, delivered from the incubus of office-seekers, lobbyers and the whole race of metropolitan bores, can address itself freely to the contemplation of human affairs, and to the regulation of the interests of a continent. WIKOFF also "ventures" a great deal—ventures more indeed than might have come to a successful issue with obdurate spinsters or aristocratic red-tapists; but the Presidential liberality crowns these bold enterprises of a patriotic intellect with honorable success, and WIKOFF learns from the lips most fit to speak it, that the Executive is clear of all connivance with fillibusters and their schemes. Observe the wisdom of this confidence. Months elapse, and rumors, gathering strength as they pass unchallenged from Mobile and Nashville to New-York, are transmitted to Europe, which impugn the good faith of our Government in the fillibustering question. Had WIKOFF been rebuffed by Mr. BUCHANAN, what would have become of us? NAPOLEON would have doubted us, MALMESBURY would have distrusted us, and even the dejected PALMERSTON might have sneered at us. But WIKOFF was trusted, and WIKOFF repays trust with truth and loyal valor. He writes his letter and the President is safe. Safe!—but at what a cost! For what becomes of the faithful BENNETT and the confidential *Herald*? WIKOFF has long been held to be the better spirit, the informing *afflatus*, the male Egeria of the *Herald*, and by faith in him the sage of the Satanic had been led to declare at various times, that "all was right" between WALKER and Washington—that however the heathen might rage, and whatever vain things Europe might imagine, WALKER would be victorious in Nicaragua, and the Administration would profit by his victory to make of Central America a new Anglo-Saxon Eden. What can now be said on all these matters? Disowned and repudiated by WIKOFF, where shall the prophetic Highlander take refuge for affirmation of his political second sight? And between WIKOFF and BENNETT whom will Mr. BUCHANAN choose? The country—let us be forgiven for the use of a locution which has lost something of its freshness, if not all of its force—the country pauses for a reply.

The Gas Question.

There is a general distrust on the part of the community in the measurement of *gas* furnished by the two companies which have the practical monopoly of this article. The companies have from time to time furnished explanations and published statements upon the subject, but they have not had the effect of reassuring the public mind. Almost every consumer of gas has some incident within the range of his own experience to prove that the metres are unreliable,—that the quality of the gas has been deteriorated, or that some other abuse is systematically practiced by the company. There is a very general complaint of the rule which requires a deposit in advance, as security for the payment of gas-bills, and a still louder complaint of the rent charged for the use of the metres,—when the Company is really the party by whom they are used.

These complaints may be, as some of them doubtless are, unjust and unreasonable. But they are not likely to be allayed until something is done to remove their cause. Several bills have been introduced into the Assembly for the purpose of putting the Gas Companies of the State under some supervision and control. They differ from each other in many respects—but the leading object of them all is to furnish some authority by which the companies shall be governed and regulated in their supply and measurement of gas. They all agree, we believe, in prohibiting the companies from making any charge for the use of metres, and also from requiring any deposit as security for the payment of bills.

There is danger that, in the zeal for thorough reform, the authors of these bills may go too far,—and may defeat the object at which they aim. The Gas Companies must not be seriously crippled in their action, nor should they be compelled to render more service in the premises than the returns of their business will allow. There are many persons who would complain under any circumstances, and whom it would be impossible to please, even if gas-light were afforded as freely and as cheaply as sun-light. It is not for such persons that legislation is needed. But it is certainly proper that there should be some supervision in this matter,—that there should be some authority to whom both the company and its customers can refer disputed points. Indeed, we believe the Manhattan Company has more than once expressed its desire that a general inspector of gas-metres should be appointed, who could test their accuracy and rectify all errors that may be detected.

We have no doubt that, if the matter is taken up with a proper spirit in the Legislature, a bill may very easily be framed and passed, which will obviate complaints and put the Gas Companies and the Public upon a much more satisfactory footing with regard to each other than that which they have occupied hitherto.

THE SUBMISSION CLAUSE.—An unusually lively scene occurred in the United States Senate on Saturday. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, had been speaking on the Kansas question, and alluded to the statement made on the 9th of December last, to the effect that in the original draft of Mr. DOUGLAS' Enabling Act there was a clause providing for submitting the Kansas Constitution to the people, which clause Mr. B. alleged was stricken out at a consultation of the Committee on Territories, held at the house of Mr. DOUGLAS, their Chairman. This called up several Senators, who stated their recollection of the facts. Mr. DOUGLAS himself was not in his seat, being confined to his house by illness. Mr. MASON interposed a statement purporting that such submission clause was contained in Mr. DOUGLAS' bill; that, two months afterwards, Mr. TOOMBS introduced another bill, without a submission clause, which bill was adopted by the Committee and reported to the Senate, thus relieving Mr. DOUGLAS from the insinuated accusation that he had consented to strike out the submission clause from his own bill.

Mr. MASON'S relation of facts naturally called up Mr. BIGLER, who replied under no little excitement and agitation, falling back for the support of his assertion upon the impression conveyed to his own mind, upon his personal integrity, and upon the noble character of the State he represented.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. WILSON he was, however, compelled to admit that in a stump speech he had advocated the doctrine of popular submission.

Mr. BRODERICK wished that Mr. DOUGLAS might be sent for to confront Mr. BIGLER, and with a view to this end the subject was laid over till to-day, when it is expected that the Senator from Illinois will reply to the Senator from Pennsylvania in a manner to relieve the controversy of every possible ambiguity and subterfuge.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE RUMOR CONTRADICTED.—There is no foundation for the rumor telegraphed to the Sunday *Herald* that Mr. DOUGLAS was about to resign his seat in the Senate. This statement is distinctly contradicted on the best authority—that of Mr. D. himself. The story had, indeed, very little of the odor of probability about it—though it may have been believed by those who think there must be some truth in whatever is indorsed by telegraph and types.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—We copy from the Philadelphia *Press* a very striking letter from Washington, written by JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., the editor of that paper, and one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S earliest and most zealous political and personal friends. It sets forth, in a very strong light, the change that has come over the Democratic Party within the last year, and the disastrous effect of the adoption of the Lecompton test is sure to have upon the fortunes of the Administration.

A Casus Belli.

A private correspondent in London informs us of a vivacious proceeding on the part of those wags of the Clubs—the Foreign-Office clerks—which may lead to results of the most stupendous character. Our readers who refresh themselves habitually with the hebdomadal vivacities of *Mr. Punch*, may remember that about three weeks since the steamer brought us a most successful pictorial pasquinade of that venerable but patriotic jester, representing a French Colonel under the appropriate guise of a Gallic cock, flapping his epaulets for wings, and crowing defiance at "perfidious Albion," while in the distance appeared the Emperor NAPOLEON running out of his house, with every appearance of concern, and crying out: "That horrible bird will scare all the neighborhood!" This picture, it seems, so intensely delighted the angry young British gentlemen of Downing-street, startled by the insolence of the *Moniteur* out of their usual "aw-aw" apathy, that they forthwith bought up a large quantity of *Punches*, cut out the agreeable caricature, and addressed one, under cover, to every French Colonel in the French army whose name and address were to be found in the Imperial army-lists at the Foreign Office. If the Colonels are wise, the lesson will be useful as well as amusing. If not, we trust the Emperor will not think it necessary immediately to invade the "inviolate island," and blow the tombs of NELSON and WELLINGTON into the air.

Amusements.

Three performances of the "Huguenots" were given last week at the Academy of Music. The houses have steadily increased from the first night, and on Friday reached the highest practicable point. Every seat was taken, and—that abomination of crowded houses—the aisles were filled up with chairs and stools. For to-night all the principal seats have been secured, and there is no doubt that an attendance of unusual brilliance will add cheerfulness to the imposing massacre of the Huguenots in the last act.

We would suggest to Mr. ULLMAN the necessity of providing some better means of egress for the crowded audiences which now patronize the opera. No house, public or private, is better supplied with doors than the Academy, but for some inscrutable reason they are kept obstinately closed, and crinoline has to fight its way into Irving-place through a sweltering mass of hackmen and staring outsiders. The manager should open some of the numerous doors on Fourteenth-street.

It has been conceded by the press generally that this revival of one of MEYERBEER'S best works is in the highest degree creditable to an establishment like the Academy, which as the principal opera house of a great country is expected to do such things in a pre-eminently excellent manner. The experiment was a bold one, and every credit is due to Mr. ULLMAN for a deep faith in the liberal appreciation of the American people. The great excellence of the scenery and costumes; the powerful distribution o artists; the strength and excellence of the choral and orchestral forces; these are points which all can understand and enjoy.

A great deal of good will appears to pervade the company, and there is a praiseworthy effort to do everything in the most complete way. We have seldom listened to a finer performance than that of Friday night. Signor TIBERINI had recovered his voice, and sung with exquisite taste. More than most Italian artists, this gentleman seems to understand the various rhythms of MEYERBEER'S music, and delivers them fluently and with emphasis. Usually they are as hard as a tough English idiom to a Frenchman. In the first act, and in the fourth, Signor TIBERINI is heard to immense advantage, and in the latter is very ably supported by Madame LA GRANGE, who in *Valentine's rôle* has music written expressly for her kind of voice. Madame D'ANGRI as the page *Urbani* sings superbly. The public is awakening to the great merits of this artiste. Her performance in "Semiramide" on Saturday was hailed with enthusiasm by the fortunate few who assembled to hear it. In the "Huguenots" she is splendid. The *rôle* of the Queen is a very important one, and it is one we fancy a little beyond the strength of Madame SEMBRICH. But this lady knows how to interpret MEYERBEER'S music in its Teutonic signification, and certainly makes the most of a small but pleasing voice. Of FORMES' *Marcel* it is unnecessary to speak. It is a fine dramatic realization, far superior to SCHIRA'S conception of the character, and much more pleasant to moderate Protestant feelings.

After the "Huguenots" comes Mr. FAY'S "Leonora." All the great artists are in the cast, and the rehearsals we believe are already progressing satisfactorily. With this opera the season will close, and we shall have a series of promenade concerts under the direction of MUSARD, who (with several of his best soloists) is now on his way to this country.

At the theatres we have had no changes of consequence. The great success of "Jessie Brown" at Wallack's has provoked imitation, and to-night Mr. PURDY produces a piece with the same title at the National. An Indian drama is also to be produced at the Broadway to-morrow night, called "The Nena Sahib, or the Demon of Cawnpore." At the Museum another *Ledger* story has been dramatised with success. It is called "The Bride of an Evening." The Bowery adheres to the legitimate, and adds Mr. MOKEAN BUCHANAN to its forces. This gentleman appears to-night in *Lear*. Miss LAURA KEENE has discovered a mine of wealth in the old-fashioned Adelphi pieces, and having shelved the "Green Bushes," brings out (to-night) "The Flowers of the Forest."

Our friends in Brooklyn must not forget that WOOD & CHRISTY'S Minstrels pay them a visit to-night, accompanied by GEORGE HOLLAND. This is one of the best minstrel companies in the world.

SCRAPS MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.—Two excellent concerts were given last week; one by Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER; the other (classical) by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS. Mr. SATTER'S concert was intended as an exhibition of his own powers as a pianist, and, as such, was eminently successful. Mr. SATTER claims to be the greatest orchestral player living, and, perhaps, he is entitled to some such distinction. This absolute mastery of the mechanical difficulties of the piano, and a rare facully for transcribing orchestral works, are alike remarkable. But in these days, when every one can play LISZT'S music, something more than manual dexterity is required; and this something (individuality of style) we have not yet been able to detect in Mr. SATTER. It is certain, however, that, as a skillful performer of the most difficult compositions, he is without a rival. It would be dreadful indeed to think of any one doing more than does Mr. SATTER.... The Classical *Matinée* of MASON & THOMAS was well attended, and out of three pieces on the programme two were novelties. The first of these, SCHUMANN'S "Sonate" for piano and violin, is a delicious work full of poetic vigor and fancy. It was excellently played, and will, we trust, be given again. WOLF'S trio in D minor (everything was minor in the programme; a mistake) is a dashing composition, with a splendid piano partition, which was ably interpreted by Mr. MASON. BEETHOVEN'S Quartet, opus 59, was the remaining item of the programme. Mr. BERGMANN has returned to his post, and is now, as heretofore, the efficient and intellectual violoncello of the quartet.....A new concert hall, called "The Alhambra Palace," has been opened in London. It is capable of accommodating 7,000 persons. That is the sort of room we need in New-York.... Mr. BOURCICAULT'S play of "Louis XIth," has been revived at the Princess' Theatre, London. It is announced, by the way, that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN intend visiting the United States. If they do so, it will be after the expiration of the lease of the Princess' Theatre, somewhere about 1860.... SAMUEL LOVER has been getting up a new series of Irish melodies. Like his predecessors in the same field, Mr. LOVER has helped himself liberally to the best English tunes and claimed them as Irish.... MAX MARETZEK and company commence an engagement at the Philadelphia Academy of Music to-night. It is rumored that Mr. MARETZEK will give a short season at our Academy, after Mr. ULLMAN'S season is over.

Shooting in the Fifth Ward—Effects of Sunday Liquor-Selling and Rowdyism.

Ex-Alderman ISAAC H. SMITH, of Brooklyn, was shot last evening, while passing through Canal-street, in company with his wife, on their way to church. The ball took effect in his right arm, just above the elbow, and so completely shattered it that amputation will be necessary. The shooting grew out of a bar-room fight. Three Eighth-Ward "Short-Boys," who were in the People's Saloon, in the basement of No. 368 Canal-street, commenced insulting a company of abandoned girls, who were in a private box, taking supper. Mr. HORTON, the landlord, ordered them to leave, hnt, instead of heeding his request, one of the rowdies seized hold of a large bottle and endeavored to strike Mr. HORTON over the head. Mr. HORTON immediately sent his barkeeper, MARK JOHNSON, to call in the police. As soon as the barkeeper got outside the door, the three rowdies hurried after him. Almost instantly the barkeeper fired off a pistol, the hall of which hit Mr SMITH, as stated above. After firing the pistol, he ran back into the saloon, where he was directly arrested by Officer PARRY of the Fifth Ward, who, having heard the report of the pistol, came to the place. The barkeeper had thrown the pistol in a corner behind the bar. Several other policemen speedily arrived, and arrested Mr. HORTON, the proprietor, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The short boys in the mean time had made good their escape. JOHNSON and Mr. HORTON were taken to the Fifth Ward Station House and locked up for the night.

Mr. SMITH, after being shot, was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his boarding-house, No. 26 Beach-street, and a physician called to attend him. He says that, as he was passing along the street, two young men came running towards him, and one of them suddenly dodged behind him, while the other discharged his revolver at him, the hall, however, hitting him (Mr. SMITH) instead of the person intended. JOHNSON, the bar-keeper, after his arrest, stated at first that he had been shot, hot afterwards confessed to having fired the pistol himself. He says that he fired it in self-defence. The three rowdies had been drinking considerably, hut as they are well known, their arrest will doubtless be speedily effected. The present is not the first shooting affair in connection with this saloon. About three months ago a young man was shot there. The place has long been known to the Police as a noted resort for thieves and disorderly characters. An examination will take place to-day.

Sea and Ship News.

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND TRIESTE.—A project is said to be on foot, under the direction of Mr. LOOSEY the Austrian Consul-General in this City, to establish a line of steamers between New-York and the ports of the Mediterranean, the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company furnishing the capital for the enterprise. If it goes into effect, there will be a main line running between New-York, Madeira, Cadiz, Algiers, Malta, Corfu, and terminating at Trieste, and an auxiliary line, proceeding from Lisbon to Cadiz, connecting there with the steamers from New-York, and then proceeding to Barcelona, Marsellies, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Corfu, and also terminating at Trieste, and *vice versâ*, thereby connecting New-York in a direct line with every important port north and south of the Mediterranean, west of Trieste.

The departure of the steamers from New-York will be so timed as to meet the direct India, China, and Australian mail line at Corfu, from Trieste to Alexandria, and New-York will be hronght, therefore, in direct communication with the Indian mail steamers at Suez, and mails and passengers may proceed from New-York, without stoppage, as far as Shanghae, Sydney, or the Mauritius.

By the transhipment of mails and passengers at Corfu on board the Austrian Lloyd steamers, a direct communication is also effected between New-York and Greece, the Levant, the ports of the Black Sea, the south of Russia, the month of the Danube, Egypt and Asia Minor.

The New-York steamers will arrive in Madeira on the day the British-Brazilian line of steamers reach that port from Southampton. Mails and passengers, therefore, from New-York to the Brazils, the Argentine Confederation, and the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands, may be transhipped at Madeira, and a direct communication be established, by which ten days of time are saved.

At Madeira, the British west coast of Africa, steamers also touch, and malls and passengere may there be transhipped for those ports, putting New-York in direct communication with the ports of that coast.

The consummation of this plan will, it is claimed, open direct communication with seventy-three steamers, sixty-eight of which are already in successful operation, connecting by direct means 10,000 miles of port distances, and eighty-four thriving and populous ports.

City Items.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY went before the Recorder on Saturday and purged himself of contempt He did not appear on Thursday last when summoned to appear as defendant in the lottery examination now pending, and was accordingly held by His Honor on a charge of contempt of Court. On Saturday he made an affidavit, in which he stated that it was not his intention to disregard the subpœna, hut that his absence was owing to his having been in search o Counsel to conduct his case. The Recorder expressed himself satisfied, and the charge was dismissed.

The case of CONNOLLY *vs.* SQUIRES, the Police Captain charged hy the Justice with libel, came before the Recorder on Saturday, but Counsel for Captain SQUIRES said he would waive a preliminary examination and suffer the papers to go at once before the Grand Jnry.

Within the last fortnight 213 new doctors have taken their degreee in this City as follows New-York Medical College, 33; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 53; New-York University Medical Department, 127. Total, 213.

PETER COOPER, Esq., is quite sick.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United Statee Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, HARRISON, from New-Orleans 5th, and Havana 9th inst., with merchandize and passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived last night. The steamship *Grenada*, from Aspinwall, had not arrived at Havana when the *Philadelphia* sailed.

The Mott Property.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You make a great misteke in regard to MOTT, the alleged accomplice of the Union Bank defaulter. The MOTT BROTHERS' last failure was in John-street, and the present MOTT resides, not in Thirty-second-street, hnt in No. 67 Weet Thirty-seventh-street. The Mott estate, located hetween Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, if sold to-morrow under the red flag, would not bring $100,000, much less one million, as you state. Besides, it is subject to a mortgage of $100,000, due hy HOPPER M. MOTT to the late Knickerbocker Bank, in which mortgage all the MOTTS were united. This document is now in the hands of a lawyer named HUNT, who promised to sell the property this month. There is also a previous mortgage on the properly amounting to $9,000, which diminishes the chances for the Union Bank still more. Youre, &c.,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A RUNNER.—THOMAS MALONE, who is employed as a runner at the Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt-street, was shockingly beaten and kicked early on Saturday morning, hy DAVID COX, one of the Short Boys who hails from a crib in Cedar-street. The assault was made in the har-room of the hotel, and MALONE says without provocation; his eyes were blackened and very much swollen, and his face was cut and hrulsed in a shocking manner. COX was arrested hy Officer CRAWFORD, hut, by the interference of CHARLES MOORE and "Soldier FLYN," he escaped, and made his way to Cedar-street, where he was pursued and taken. Compleint was made to the Recorder, but that officer refused to take notice of it, and sent MALONE to the Police Magistrate, where he asked for a warrant against Cox for assault with intent to kill.

The Prayer Meetings in Philadelphia.

The following dispatch was read at the Prayer Meetings in the North Dntch Church, on Saturday morning:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13—12:15 P. M.

To Mr. W. Wetmore, Fulton-street Meeting:

Jayne's Hall Daily Prayer Meeting is crowded, upwards of 3,000 present; with one mind and heart they glorify our Father in Hcaven for the mighty work he is doing in our city and country in the building up of saints, and the conversion of sinners, The Lord hath done great thiogs for us, whence joy to us le brought. May he who holds the seven stars in his right hand, and who walks in the midst of the churches, be with you hy his Spirit this day.

Grace, Mercy and Peace oe with you.

GEO. H. STEWART, Chairman of Meeting.

Exciting Tragedy at the Alton (Ill.) Penitentiary—A Desperate Scoundrel at Bay.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Springfield (Ill.) on the 9th inst., gives the following particulars of an exciting incident at the Alton Penitentiary. "Yesterday morning," says the writer, "about 6 o'clock, as one of the keepers or guards was going his usual rounds, attending to the prisoners, on opening one of the cells, he was knocked down hy the prisoner confined within, who dragged him into the cell, and tied him so as to render him powerless, after which the prisoner closed the door of the cell, and barred or fas ened it on the inside hy some means, so that it could not be opened from the outsice. It also seems that the prisoner had possesston of a knife or dirk, with which he threatened to kill the guard, whom he thus had completely at his mercy, if an unconditional pardon and release from prison were not granted him. To prevent his being shot, he stood the guard up before the little "victoal hole" in the door of the cell, so as to completely screen himself from a bullet, and swore that if a pardon for himself was not forthcoming, or if an ettempt was made to enter the cell, he would plunge his knife into the heart of the guard. Mr. BUCKMASTER, the warden of the prison, came up here to Springfield on the noon train yesterdsy, and had a conference with the Governor ehout the matter, and obtained from him en order for formal papere of pardon, with instructions from the Governor, however, that they were only to he used as a *ruse* to bring about the release of the guard, and that, in no event, the prisoner should be permitted to escape, or derive any benefit therefrom. Mr. BUCKMASTER returned to Alton on a special train yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and the papers were sent down hy mail last night."

Thus the matter rested for some time. The prisoner was rather a young man, named Wm. LINDSEY, who had been convicted of larceny at the October term, 1857, of the Champaign County Conrt, and was a desperate and hardened villain. In a subsequent letter, dated the same day, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following particulars of the *denouement*:

"The prisoner, LINDSEY, maintained his advantage all yesterdey morning, and baffled all outside attempts to shoot him, hy keeping the guard, whose name is CRABB, hetween himself and the little hole in the door of the cell, and which I have also learned to be a small grated aperture, near the top of the door, for ventilating purposes only. About noon, CRABB made some little effort to open the door with his feet, his hands being tied, but was immediately set upon by LINDSAY and cut very severely in the hands. During the afternoon the convict stated his plan for escape, or rather the terms upon which he would open the door and release CRABB. He demanded a revolver, to be loaded by himself, a full suit of citizen's dress, a considerable amount of money, and that he should he allowed to drive out of town in a close carrisge which should he placed at his disposal, and would take CRABB with him in the carriage, as a hostage for his own safety, until he chose himself to liberate him. All day the guards were on watch to shoot him, but no favoraole opportunity occurred, and no active measures were taken against him, for fear he would execute his threat of instantly murdering CRABB. At about eleven o'clock last night one of the guard got a shot at him, but averted his pistol just at the moment of firing, on ascertaining that he had been aiming at CRABB instead of the convict.

At about 10 o'clock to-day some victuals were taken up to the cell for CRABB, the convict having abstained from eating anything, fearing it might contain some drug or poison As CRABB reached out his hand to take the food, persons on the outside seized him and dragged him ont, while LINDSEY, the prisoner, followed him up to the door and inflicted several terrioie wounds on him with his knife, as he was being taken out, and at about this time four shots were fired into the cell at the prisoner, which ended his further resistance, having killed him as was at the time supposed, hut which is since ascertained to have heen an error.

I learn authentically, from a private dispatch received this afternoon, that the guard, CRABB, is much worse than was at first ascertained, two of the wounds which he received having penetrated the lungs."

Horrible Murder by a Maniac and Burning of the Corpse.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

Yesterday we received intelligence of a murder committed hy a railway laborer on a fellow-workman in open day, and under peculiarly shocking circumstances, the body of the unfortunate deceased being hacked with an sxe as if it was mere cordwood! The facts, which we gathered from an eye-witness of the terrible deed, are substantially as follows:

The scene of the hloody tragedy was the railway track of the Grand Trunk, Sarnia Branch, near McFayden's Saw-mill, in the 14th concession, Township of Plympton, County of Lambton. It appears that a number of men were engaged in chopping, heing in the employ of a Mr. MCLAOD, a sub-contractor working under Mr. WIER, who holds a large contract from GZOWSKI & Co., the builders of the road for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On Thursday morning last, the 4th instant, about 10 A. M., the deceased and a companion were engaged in clearing the bush. Parties of two and three were similarly occupied at distances of from 100 to 300 yards. MARTIN JACKSON, the murdered man, approeched to a fire burning near HENRY HARDY (the wretched murderer) for the purpose of obtaining a light for his pipe. HARDY was also in company with another man, chopping. On attempting to take a light, HARDY exclaimed, "Leave that fire," and before JACKSON could reply, HARDY lifted the axe with which he had been chopping and dealt poor JACKSON a terrible blow on the right shoulder. The deceased fell, exclaiming "Murder!"

The words were scarcely uttered before the axe was brought with terrific force on the skull of the deceased, cleaving it. A second, third and fourth succeeded, completely smashing the head, and nearly severing it from the body! Of coutse JACASON instantly expired. The deed—the work of a few seconds—was witnessed hy several men who were working as before described. HARDY then left the spot, walking down the clearing, and aproached, axe in hand, SAMUEL KINGSTON. When within a hundred yards of KINGSTON, HARDY hailed, "Come here, in the name of Christ, come to me," &c. KINGSTON, who had seen the deed, now ran, HARDY pursuing him with the axe. KINGSTON, however, warned the other men, and they all stood waiting for HARDY'S approach. As he did not come, they left to take counsel what was to he done. In half an hour, the men returned, and found that, in the interval, HARDY had piled cordwood over the corpse, and tried to burn it. The wood was alight when they came up. Meanwhile HARDY went to the house of Mr. MCFAYDEN, with his axe in one hand, and the murdered man's handkerchief in the other, and tried to coax him out, crying, "Come out in the name of the children of Israel, and take my hand." MCFAYDEN told him to throw away his axe over the fence. MCFAYDEN then went out, when HARDY shouted like a maniac, said he was "damned," and invited MCFAYDEN to come and see the "monster he hed killed in the woods." HARDY then got over the fence and regained his axe, but a man named TIMOTHY RUSSAGUE coming up disarmed him of the weapon. The three then went up to the corpse and drew it from the fire, and afterwards coaxed the maniac to the house of Mr. LIVINGSTON, some distance off, where he was bound and delivered to the constables.

The wretched man, who was quite mad, and had previously had fits, behaved in an outrageous manger, but was speeoily todged in Sarnia jail. On Saturday last, the Coroner, Dr. T. JOHNSTON, held an inquest over the remains of MARTIN JACKSON, when the above facts were elicited, Dr. BUCK making the *post-mortem*. A verdict of "wilful murder" was of course returned, and the murderer committed for trial.

A Fiendish Outrage upon a White Woman—Supposed Murder by a Negro.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 12.

For the last day or two the residents in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge, about seven miles from this city, have heen in a high state of excitement, caused hy the perpetration of one of those fiendish outrages which the press are occasionally called upon to record, and which always thrill the community with a feeling of horror. The case to which we refer is related as follows:

On Wednesday afternoon, a person passing through a field in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge, discovered the dead body of a woman lying upon the ground, and bearing the marks of extreme violence. The residents were aroused, and the body was recognized as that of a young woman named ELIZA ANDERSON, the daughter of a working-man residiog in the neighborhood. A magistrate was called and a jury impanneled, and a more thorough examination showed the fact that the person of the girl had heen most hrutally violated, while marks and bruises upon her neck and person indicated that after the commission of the deed she had met with a violent death. The clothes of the women, as well as the ground in the immediate vicinity, furnished abundant evidence that a severe struggle hed taken place between the girl and the fiend who had outraged her person.

From circumstances which an examination developed, suspicion fastened upon a negro named WILLIAM SANDERS, as the perpetrator of the outrago, as he had been seen in company with the girl two or three times during Wednesday forenoon, and he was therefore taken into costody, and brought before Justice CLARK for examination. The testimony elicted was deemed sufficient to warrant his commitment upon the charge of murder, and he was therefore brought to the city yesterday afternoon and confined in the County Jail.

The excitement in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge was very great, and many persons even went so far as to advocate the lynching of the negro, hut more deliberate councils prevailed, and he was handed over to the authorities for examination. The matter will undergo further investigation at once.

A TIMELY HINT.—HORACE GREELY has made a partial promise to deliver an address at the next Lafayette County Fair at Connersville, Ind. In his letter, in reply to the invitation, he says:

"You, of course, have already observed what a farce is often made of these agricultural addresses—the great rush to hear at the outset—the indifference and falling off of hearers after a few minutes—and the drowning of the speaker's voice at intervals, hy the roaring of other hulls and braying of more loud-voiced, if not more eloquent donkeys! I was completely drowned out at your State Fair, some years hack, by a band of music and other brutal noises. Try to help me in this respect, if I go, as I mean to.

HORACE GREELEY."

A POLITICAL PICTURE.

John W. Forney's Account of the Administration at Washington.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 13.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12, 1858.

I left Philadelphia on Wednesday on a hurried visit to some friends here, and will return God willing, hy this evening's train, carrying with me this hurried letter, which must take the place of my usual word in the *Press* of to-morrow. What a difference hetween March, 1857, and March, 1858! I dwell upon it with surprise and grief. One year ago the country was full of content, and at peece with itself. The beerts of all our people beat responsively to a noble ineugural, and the hands of men of all parties were uplifted to support and to strengthen our venerable President. The Democrats were united and joyons, and gazed hopefully into a tranqnil and victorious future. The Republicans were dismayed, and new political combinations were abandoned before the prospect of a wise and patriotic policy. Mr. SAWARD, in the Senete; Mr. STANTON, in the House; Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, instead of preparing new weapons of attack npon the Administration, were turning their thoughts to those substantial questions upon which all men agiee in this happy country. Even the Americane, few in number, could see no profit in fection, and were quietly considering their plans. The extreme South, so apt to cbafe into a passion, was as calm as a Summer's morning. Conservatism, in its very hest sense, had taken possession of the Government An experienced President, a sure and sagacious Cabinet, a ready Senate in session, and a still more willing House preparing for its new term—these constituted the sterling superstructure of an endoring condition of natioeal prosperity.

And what a change has one year produced? I can haroly believe my senses that I am writing from the Capital of my country, and that my otd friend—he to whom I have borne almost filial relations from my hoyhood—he to whom I have confided my few hopes and fears—be for whom I dared the frowns of foes, and for whom, during four long years in the lower House of Congress, the patronage in my gift was fearlessly hestowed, and he, knows how gladly and how spontaneously, too—I can hardly believe my sensee, that this is the city of Washington, and that JAMES BUCHANAN is President.

What is the aspect now? *One wide Reign of Terror. A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions* The work of decapitation has ceased against life-time foes, and is now waged upon otd and cherished friends. Men are removed and catumniated, not for being opposed to Democratic principics, hut for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family, who struggles along on hie thonsand dollars a year, must hide his sentiments or leave his place. *For the bold and upright Democrat who dares to think aloud, there is short shrift.* If he hes an office he must be ready for the ominous *cartel* of dismissal on the instant. If he is an independent citizen, he is excluded from the Departmenis and from the White House like a common leper. An army of spies are on the alert, hunting for victims. Wo lo the unguarded gentleman who, in the presence of one of these esger eaves-droppers, may let fall a free opinion. It is at once caught up and carried, with no lack of exaggeration, to the ear of power. If there is on this round globe a race more despised in civilized society then any other, it is the race of *informers*. The noblest invective of the noblest of Irish orators has made them immortally infamous. These mercenries now hold high service in Washington. I could name several of them from our own State, hut I forbear for the honor of Pennsylvania. They glory in their shameless trade. Broken in fortune, reckless of their own fame, laughing at conscience in others and rejecting it for themselves, they swarm here anxious to earn their guilty wages. The most of these creatures, happily, are the men who have purchased and persecuted the President with the same venom which they now display towards those who differ from his Kansas policy.

It is their vocation to make public opinion here against the intrepid sentiment of the people; to bully in the hotels, to infest the rooms of members, to "pump" the new arrivals, to coax the doubtful, to intimidate the weak, to supply false motives for honest differences, to fill the town with rumors of defection among the friends of the right, to flatter power, and to applaud to the echo everything that falls from the lips of greatness. "Sir," said a wise and good man to me on one occasion, several years ago, *the President rarely hears the truth.* He is surrounded with sycophants, who say only what pleases him." How often this profound truth is illustrated! It is said that FREDERICK the Great—I think Lord BACONHAM'S short sketch of him contains the statement—would sometimes demand of his ministers to talk to him holdly; and when they did he would lose his temper, and heat them for their candor. There are many good, brave men in Washington to-day, who would give their worst of thoughts the worst of words, if they hed the chance. But the eye of greatness has no welcome—the ear of greatness no hearing—for such men. If they attempt to speak out, they are turned away, or left standing "alone in their glory." Let me give yon the last instance of the way things are done here. One of the best men ever sent from Western Pennsylvania to our State Legislature was MAXWELL M'CAMLIN. His very name was a household word in Washington, Fayette and Greene. Everybody liked him during his long residence in the latter county. Honest, faithful, intelligent and brave, he was a fine specimen of that Scotch-Irish element which has infused so many stirling traits into our Pennsylvania character. Well, MAXWELL is not over-rich; and so, after having served his constituents with honor, for many years, he asked for and obtained an Indian Agency in Kansas about two years ago from President PIERCE. He had been a Buchanan standard-bearer in Greene County for, I think, some fifteen years, fighting our excellent friend, JOHN L. DAWSON. In many a hard contest, when the latter led the Anti-Buchanan column in the West. It was natural that such a man should feel free to speak the truth without fear, especially to save his old chief, Mr. BUCHANAN, from harm. MAXWELL M'CAMLIN saw the wicked and merciless tyranny in Kansas. His honest nature revolted at it. He saw the man he had labored for about to be damaged by the authors of this bold villainy. What did he do? Did he wait to think of himself? No! Like a man who sees his brother in peril—for MAXWELL M'CAMLIN is about Mr. BUCHANAN'S age—he rushed in to save him. He wrote imploring letters from the Territory, telling the powers here that they were deceived He begged them to halt in their career. He told them that the people of Kansas never would submit to Lecompton, and that it was cruolty to ask them to submit to it. He appealed to the friends of the President to drive off the vermin from that Territory, who were here besieging power, and deluding and deceiving the Executive. These letters, written in all the ardor of old friendship, and in the credulous belief that no one would question their sincerity—alas! vain hope!—cost him his head. One of them got into the *Press* through Mr. KINCAID, of Greene, now a member of our Legislature. It doomed the writer. On Tuesday last he was removed from his little place, and his successor appointed. I can realize how this act of grace will be received in Greene County, and all along that rebellious frontier. My regret is deep that, oy act of mine—by the publication of that unfortunate letter—I should have been the innocent cause of his removal. How he did write, let the following extract from one of his last letters (which cannot injure him *now*) speak to the reader: "If the Lecompton Constitution is adopted, and the election of Jan. 4 is given to the fire eaters onder CALHOUN, it will not only make a dark day in Kansas, but all over the Union." "If the President had stood his ground with Governor WALKER, *amidst the millions of conservative men who would have rallied around him, both North and South*, all would have been *well.* THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS DEMOCRACY WOULD HAVE MAINTAINED ITS CONSISTENCY, AND STOOD UPON THE PILLARS OF ETERNAL TRUTH AND JUSTICE." The fatel letter is dated on the 16th of FEBRUARY, and as JOHN CAMPBELL, my Irish neighbor across the way, ie not only a first-rate bookseller, (as well as book-reader,) but is also fond of autographs, I will give this letter to him if he will come and get it. "*So much for Buckingham.*"

You will see that I am committing a great imprudence by writing so plainly. I certainly do so with no personal purpose. My frankness may disturh some sensibilities—and may give some greedy and aspiring gentlemen a good chence to help themselves hy abuse of me; and, if so, I shall not be sorry. But I claim the right to speak out on this grave subject. I do it more in sorrow than in anger. *I feel that we are on the verge of a frightful abyss;* and in my vocation as an independent journalist, and as one who would to-morrow serve JAMES BUCHANAN if I felt he was right, with all the ardor of the olden time, silence would be a crime.

But there is a cheerful side to the pictnre. Yesterday was a bright day for the people. There was a gorgeous sunshine in the sky and on the earth; and Spring seemed to be breaking from the clouds of Winter. There was also a glorious gleam of hope in the House. The great principle of the will of the majority asserted its majesty, and seemed to be strong enough to wrestle with the gigantic influences that have fettered it so long. Those who differ from Mr. BUCHANAN so regretfully on this issue, and who have been traduced by his flatterers for this difference, felt measurably compensated by this new victory. I heard one of the most gifted of these gallant fellows say last night: "Would it not be a proud satisfaction if 'we few, we happy few, we band of brothers,' could save Mr. BUCHANAN and the party from this great calamity?"

But I must stop, or you will never get this in to-morrow.

J. W. F.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Two's of the Northempton Bank, of Northampton, Mass., made their appearance in the City on Friday evening. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, and well executed. One person was arrested in the Tenth Ward for offering the bill.

☞ **Watann's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY,**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilann Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To Augusta, Macon,
Montgomery, Columbus,
Nashville, Memphis,
Mobile, Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Cla-Atlantic Claribelle.**

BY A TANNYSON.

6 h, lovelier far than words can tell
Was Claribette;
Her bosom had a swan-like swell,
Her hair in golden braidings fell,
And at her cottage in the dell—
'Neath limes and oaks embowered well,
Lone lived the bounteous Claribelle
With beanteons pets all round her,
But none to praise her beauty
Or claim her wife-like duty;
For as yet no swain had found her!

At last a lover songht her,
The lovely, lovely Claribelle;
His gay appearance caught her,
And his brilliant manners wrought her
To declare "her father's daughter
In him was mated well."

And how did he so win her,
The haughty, scornful Claribelle!
'Twas thus, as I'm a sinner;
One day when asked to dinner,
(Thin soups, and custards thinner,)
That toveyer he arrayed himself,
Perfumed, and decked, and curled,
In clothes which he had bought from SMITH—
FIRST CLOTHIER OF THE WORLD!!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **The Espenscheid Hat**—for the present Spring has, as usual, been indorsed by gentlemen of taste and fashion. Price $3 50. These Hats are guaranteed to be superior to any for which $4 is demanded in Broadway.

ESPENSCHEID.
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassan-st.

☞ **Barthelf's**

PATENT SAWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors Pant, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

MARRIED.

BEACH—BEACH.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, JOHN BEACH, M. D., to CLARA, second deughter of Wooster Beach, M. D., all of this City.

BURNISTON—ALLERTON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard Cox, WILLIAM C. BURNISTON, Jr., to CHARLOTTE, eldest deughter of George W. Allerton, Esq., all of this City.

MATHEWS—KENNY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, by Friends ceremony, OLIVER B. MATHEWS to ELLEN MAXWELL, daughter of James F. Kenny.

HINDHAUGH—BASHFORD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 11, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Mr WILLIAM HINDHAUGH, of New-York, to Miss JOANNA C. BASHFORD, of Yonkers.

DIED.

EYRE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mrs. EMMA A. EYRE, wife of James Eyre, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 East 47th st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

ESQUIROL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mr. FRANCIS ESQUIROL, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Westchester Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome st.

PRICE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 13, THOMSON PRICE, aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 9th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice The remains will be taken to the family vault in Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

STEVEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 14, after a short illness, WILLIAM STEVEN, an old resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 Eldridge-st.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 13, THOMAS HARRISON, in the 67th year of his age, a native of England, and for the last 50 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., without further invitation.

WOLFE.—On Friday evening, March 12, after a short illness, FRANCIS W. WOLFE, aged 52 years, one of the founders of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

STORY.—In Charleston, on Monday, March 8, CAROLINE C. daughter of J. and M. Story, of this City, aged 19 years 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KETCHAM.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, March 12, of consumption, EMILY THOMAS VAN, youngest deughter of S. A. and Eliza J. Ketchem, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.

EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
Plated Brass and Iron.
CHAIN BOLTS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
SAFE, STORE and DOOR LOCKS,
SECRET SPRING LOCKS,
SECRET BOLTS.
PORCELAIN,
DOOR,
SHUTTER, and
DRAWER KNOBS,
PLAIN WHITE, OR DECORATED,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

The lovers of good coffee wonld appreciate these new and popnler machines after being snbjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are hy the use of the ordinary boiler or higgin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.

PRICES.

1 quart $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Agent.
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neet pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL

has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold hy druggists generally.

PILES! PILES!—DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.—The proprietor guarantees to cure any case of Piles, either external or internal. Reference will be given to more then one dozen persons in this City, who were confined to their beds, and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned hy the Agent, No. 153 Bowery. Agent for New-York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.—Use the only genuine CAMPHOR ICE which is manufactured by the sole proprietor, E. V. VONDERSMITH. All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. Depôt No. 153 Bowery.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES.

Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass. The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:

Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 19 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines. and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

SMALL POX.—THE DREADFUL RAVAGES OF this disease cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. The daughter of Mrs. Abby Moore, No. 164 East 4th-st. For sale at No. 77 Canal-st., and at Druggists'.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS,
for the benefit of the creditors of
G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

The entire balance of the effects of the above bankrupt estate is now selling off at prices that must effect the immediate clearance of the whole as directed by the assignees.

The stock comprises, besides other merchandise, an extensive assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
PURE FAMILY LINENS, &c., &c.,
imported expressly for the City retail trade, amongst which are
Rich Dress Silks in plain and fancy styles,
Printed and plain Barèges and Barège Robes,
Poplins, Barège and Chvilis De Laines,
Printed Lawns and Organdies.
In Linens, are
Fine all-Linen Dsmask Table Cloths,
from 1 yard to 7 yards long.
Demask Napkins and Towels,
Damask Diapers and Sheetings, by the yard.
Also,
Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries and Lace Goods.
The sale is now on at No. 415 Broadway,
corner Lispenerd-st.
TERMS CASH.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AT 8 CENTS!
A GREAT BARGAIN!!!
25 cases 4 4 Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 8c., worth 10c.
ALSO,
Cotton Flannels, Tickings, Sheetings, and Domestic Goods in every variety.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-s.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

1858. **SPRING NOVELTIES.** 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZ
PRINTS: Paris Brilliantes, printed and in plain colors; Pique, Marseilles, Organdies, Jaconets, Cambrics, and choice Cotton Fabrics, in every variety, for Spring wear.
ALSO,
Yard-wide ENGLISH PRINTS, Spring styles, at 12½ cts.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO 475 BROADWAY.
FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION
of
PARIS BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to our first grand opening, which will take place on
THURSDAY, TH

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1854.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the highest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair finely restored (or in white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) restored to its original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and of the s of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

CARLISLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWARD, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. G. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Dyes, Salts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE hundred and fifty Bread Tickets (issued by the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society,) costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Crystal Palace Fête, No. 566 Broadway.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.—THE HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., have commenced manufacturing for the season, and can now furnish a very superior article of fresh Rosendale Cement, Calcined Plaster, Farming Plaster and Marble-dust. Please address HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, smooth, engravers' ruling machines, that weak themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STORELL'S Clock factory, No 26 Platt-st., New-York City

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF PEGGED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES' NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from two tons at less than agents' prices.
GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Dormant Platform Scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBERTSON & SEIBERT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed) ALEX ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN.
(Signed) ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAMES A. SHEARMAN.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN are now prepared to execute all descriptions of lithography, consisting in part of crayon drawings in colors, portraits, showcards, railroad and other bonds, music titles, certificates of stock, checks, notes, maps, &c.
ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN,
No. 83 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed, EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
Signed, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CORNING, TURK & AVIS, for the transaction of the general produce commission business, and dealing in butter, cheese, lard, &c., at No. 4 Erie Building, Rande-st.
AMOS CORNING,
OSCAR W. TURK,
JOSEPH W. AVIS.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business.
JOHN W. TOWT,
LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER,
for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and from these than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The paper for exchange is ready for immediate delivery.

The charge for the exchange in every case will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the four last coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell some more $500 Gold Drafts, less exchange, or buy of parties who may have to remit.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address Mrs. F. S. Times Office, where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST ESTIMable and capable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, game, poultry fish soups, entrees, &c., &c., and all kinds of pastry; will assist to wash and iron. Also by a Protestant young woman, for housework, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; is a good plain cook and baker; superior laundress; both highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPErienced and respectable middle-aged woman, a good thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen, and very capable to discharge her duties. Has the highest testimonials and City references from former employers, for having been a steady, reliable and trustworthy servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED AND highly respectable Protestant servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found a person of good manners, kind disposition, naturally fond and attentive with children, and perfectly capable to take entire charge of young infants. Has the highest references. Inquire for NURSE, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands children's clothing in all its branches; can make fine shirts, and all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of a few children, or assist. Would travel with a lady. Has superior reference. Notes will be answered. Apply at No. 92 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO UPRIGHT, willing girls; one is an excellent plain cook; makes good bread, cakes and pies, and is a first-rate laundress; the other is a practical seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; will go to the country; can manage milk and butter; are able to work and anxious to please; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as chambermaid and laundress; does fine washing; gentlemen's shirts in style; wages $7; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 199 East 14th st., near the 1st-av.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or she can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 26th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., second door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 203 Broome st., in the Candy Store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can be of the highest recommendation. Best of City reference given for her late place. Apply at No 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, No. 471 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or would go out as seamstress by the week. Has worked at dress making some time; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st. for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies, bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call for two days, at No. 213 16th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st. to be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 19th-av., corner of 27th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; can who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good hand dress. Call at No. 219 25th st., west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 90 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Crauerille, N. J.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 16 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAW STUDENT IN JERSEY CITY, immediately, who writes a good plain hand, does not chew, smoke, drink, or go out nights, but is willing to work hard, be industrious, steady and determined to be something, and can give unexceptionable references. Such a one will find a home and a good situation for a student, by addressing Box No. 319 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROTestant, of any nation, provided she can speak English, of good principles, good temper, and some knowledge of music. Apply for the next ten days at No. 235 West 20th-st., until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE MONTH; one that understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply to-day at No. 149 Madison-st.

WANTED—AS UNDER-NURSE, AN ENGLISH or Scotch woman, fully experienced in the duties of the nursery. One well recommended may apply at No. 73 East 23d-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CANVASSERS TO SELL Wright's Patent Spring Bed Bottoms. We have canvassers that are making from $3 to $10 per day. Nos. 387, 389, and 391 1st-av., New-York, second floor.

A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST WANTED.—A LADY, WHO IS a thorough accountant, or who can write rapidly from dictation, will find permanent employment by addressing A. B. Z., at this office.

A VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR sale in which a small or large capital can be used by any business man or firm. Particulars or stocks will be taken. Address J. K., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, well acquainted with business in this city for the last 10 years at any respectable occupation; writes a fair hand and a good accountant and salesman; very attentive to business; not afraid to work; is very careful and handy about a store; good reference from last employer. Address J. H. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; has lived in some of the best families in this City. No objection to town or country; has good City references as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address or apply at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman who has lately arrived in this country; is a single man, and thoroughly understands his business, having had many years' experience in England. Will be found sober and honest, and very attentive to his duty. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Cochran, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG man as plumber in a hotel, who has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas fitting; also, tinning of sauce pans. Address I. S. K. PLUMBER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Can be moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Best of address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A VERY respectable Protestant coachman and groom with the best of City references, can be found for three days at the rooms of the Emigrants' Society, Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, Astor-place 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, who has had long experience in some of the first families in this City; the best of references given; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 20 4th-av., or address J. K., same number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. N., Byre Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 24, one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 127 Greenwich-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—WAITERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS young men, with good City references, wish appointments. Address Y. O. Z., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, between 3d and 4th avs.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A FAMily grown up, a situation as foreman, to take the entire charge of a farm of any size; has had 26 years' practice in farming in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory reference as to ability and integrity of character, &c. Any communication addressed to MATHIAS WILLIAMS, Tarrytown, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener of experience, either on a private gentleman's place, or market gardener; is a good salesman; well acquainted with the treatment of the green house, grapery, fruit &c., and the cultivation of land in general. Respectable City reference given. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—CARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINgle man who understands the business of greenhouse, hot house, vinery and vegetables, and would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address M. E. R., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, two doors above 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till 12 at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A CARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Is a good recommendation. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARKET GARdener and first-rate farmer. Can give the best City reference for capacity, industry, honesty and sobriety. Understands marketing. Address E. C. M., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location between 8th and 16th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address H. L. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-Class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board, a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen of respectability may obtain rooms, with or without partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, in the house of a private family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. address Box No. 4,663, N. Y. Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family in New-York, for a gentleman, his wife, and child two years old. Address, for three days, D. W., *Times* Office, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—GENTLEMEN of etauding and respectability, wishing for a first-class home, can be accommodated with a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with bath and closets attached. Breakfast if desired. Apply at No 19 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PARTY OF FOUR persons, (two gentlemen and their wives,) in a private family in the upper part of the City. If accommodation is not cannot be obtained for both in same house, would take separate houses. Address Box 4 645 Post Office, with terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 45 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms, in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BOARD in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. The second floor, with all the conveniences, and private table required. Address J. E. M., No. 119 12th-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:
No. 184 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 162 East 16th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 122 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No. 286 3d-av., English basement. Rent $900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 103 East 27th st., $800.
The 4-story modern house, No. 106 East 27th-st., $500.
The 3-story modern house, No. 143 East 50th-st., $450.
The 3-story house and store No. 747 3d-av., $450.
The 3-story large double house No. 68 Hammond-st., $1,500.
The 4-story house, No. 255 Greene-st., will be put in good order.
The 3-story houses, Nos 294 and 298 West 14th st., $453. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 69 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, with three and four high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 72 Christopher st., with gas and croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.
Private stable No. 30 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DIOKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH basement and sub cellar, No. 90 John-st., New-York. The lofts will be cut into offices, if desired, and other changes made to suit tenants. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the 3-story brick dwelling house No. 54 Pacific st., third house east from Henry st., three minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No. 294 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-square. The extra-sized, first class 3 story dwelling-house, with attics, No 141 McDougal, corner of 4th st. The house has all the modern improvements. Suitable for a large family. Rent $1,400 per annum. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with bedroom Furniture, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the block having wide courtyards on both sides. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address H. M., Box No. 450 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as the Office, No. 560 Houston-st., near Broadway, large brick house, 26 feet front, 4 stories, in perfect repair throughout, 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story and high basement house, with all modern improvements in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Furniture new, of the best kind, made to order, for sale very cheap, in whole or in part. Rent of house, $600. Apply on the premises No. 127 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—NOS. 115 and 117 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts., genteel 2-story and attic brick houses, gas fixtures, &c.; rent $450. Also, a double house, containing 9 large rooms, well calculated for a large family or boarders; rent $400 to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL—A new and handsome brown-stone front house on 4th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts., replete with modern improvements. Rent very moderate to an acceptable tenant. Apply to EDWARD HARRIMAN, No. 128 Front-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, three stories and attic, Nos. 6 and 8 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 6th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FURnished rooms with board, if required; also a single room, in a first-class brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

STORE TO LET—ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Bowery and Bond-st; 26 feet front; a first-rate stand for the dry goods business, or any other. Also, the dwelling part No. 56 Bond-st., three floors and attic, 15 rooms, in the best order. Apply at No. 37 East 23d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th-st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—NO. 36 CLINTON-PLACE, IN EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, gas and mahogany furniture, of the elegant rosewood, gas and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art &c. contained in the magnificent private residence No. 36 Clinton place, on THIS DAY, (Monday, March 15,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are suites of dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, or aments, paintings engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ALSO,

On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) March 16, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the private residence No 2d West 23d-st., near 6th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. Appreciated it must be seen. The catalogue now ready and contains over 600 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations works of art, &c Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No 220 Broadway.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTE.

Brussels and ingrain carpets &c., &c., on THIS DAY (Monday,) March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 120 West 15th-st. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above without any reserve, the furniture which may be removed on the day of sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale, which will be sold without regard to the weather, and consists in part as follows:

PARLORS.

Three splendid carved rosewood parlor suits, made to order, and covered in the richest manner and in perfect order: Turkish arm and reception chairs, rosewood marble top, centre and sofa tables, rosewood corner etageres, mirror backs; marble top etageres, with plate glass doors and backs lined with satinwood: large pier and mantel glasses, mantel vases and ornaments Brussels carpets, 60 day ormolu clock, rosewood library bookcase, splendid oil-paintings &c., &c.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, richly inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, fully warranted.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, MARBLE TOP DRESSING bureaus, with marble top and plate glass; rosewood washstands to match, commodes, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring do., rockers, spring seat chairs, ingrain carpets, toilet sets, shades, &c., &c.

SOLID OAK DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Extension tables, sideboard, cutlery, china plates, ruby and crystal decks, cut glassware, silver-plated ware of every description.

N. B.—A deposit required from all purchasers.

By SIMON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock At the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 118 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron roof and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April, up to which time the interest will be adjusted. The securities named will be received at PAR.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, inst., at 2 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO.) of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & WILLMARTH, Auctioneers.—Sale of WILL BE HELD on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st —

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—White horse, 9 years old, about 15 hands high, sound and kind; will travel in about 3:20; a good saddle horse: together with a wagon, harness and buffalo robe. Also, a bay horse, about 14½ hands high; will trot a mile in 3 minutes; 7 years old; kind and gentle; warranted sound, and a very handsome animal: is a good saddle-horse; can trot, pace or canter; has taken the premium at the Fair, Long Island. Also, one set single and one set double harness, blankets &c., &c. Also, a very light trotting-wagon, to seat one or two, weighs 150 pounds.

Also, a shifting-top wagon: high seat in front place: box behind with seat unfold; the only one of the kind in the City.

ADRIAN N. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall st.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—BY ADRIAN N. MULLER on THURSDAY, March 18 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two first-class every brownstone English basement houses, situated on 19th st., between 3d and 4th avs. They have Croton water, baths, water-closets, range, furnace, gas, &c: 15 rooms each and numerous closets, large stable on rear lot: 19th st is 100 feet wide, is graded and sewered, sidewalks flagged and curbed, and is a desirable residence street. The Central Park between the Botanical Garden and the Parade-ground. The houses are within a block and a half of it and are convenient of access by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars; fare on either of them 6 cents. They will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder; 50 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Possession given on the 1st April. Open for inspection every day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY ON SOUTH NINTH AND TENTH STREETS. —A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SOUTH NINTH STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot, about 50x140 feet; 190 feet east from 5th-st., with out-buildings; newly painted, gas throughout; ground under a high state of cultivation.

ON NORTHEAST CORNER SOUTH-TENTH AND THIRD STS.—The first-class three-story, brick, mastic front house and lot; contains hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Maps at No. 7 Broad st.

A. D GALE, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about one thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogns, and Rubbers. The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the dullness of the season, and must be sold. This sale offers a rare opportunity to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, MARCH 16, by order of the administrator, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Monroe-st., near Pike, all the furniture in the house, consisting of the usual assortment of carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, feather beds, mattresses, silver ware, clothing, guns, and a fine set of books, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of WEEKS & TITUS, on TUESDAY, the 16th, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the valuable lot and store No. 235 Fulton-st, one door from Washington.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEBB, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Monroe-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so. ZERULON C. INSLEE,
In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.
JOHN PICKFORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BY S DRAPER.

$75.000 SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of NEW-JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, march 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SONS:

These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, 66 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Capital Stock is	$3,000 000
First-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Second-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000

BY S. DRAPER.

ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ONE HUNDRED SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK, (Genuine)

On which a dividend has lately been paid. To be sold with power of attorney to collect dividends attached.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,

solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 58, 65, 76, 95, 126, 149, 189, 178, 185, 190, 251, 264, 283, 330, 359, 556, 261, 306, 317, 381, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1245, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 536, 548, 623, 627, 629, 633, 671, 684, 691, 715, 735, 742, 763, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 956, 976, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1221—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago is Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,750,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COM-PANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies, as required by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office

ALBERT N. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

$30.000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS, AT ten per cent, the lawful interest of Ohio, by one of the best firms in Cincinnati, and on property worth $100,000 and insured for $45 000. The best references given. Apply to SAMUEL TITUS, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

$6.000 WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a valuable Farm with superior improvements, worth $15,000 to $18,000. Located four hours from New-York City. Title unexceptionable. Address FARMER, *Times Office.*

$25.000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $52,000: interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Address MORTGAGE, No. 412 Post Office.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$15,000, $5,000, $3,000. Also, about $8,000 in smaller sums, or as a whole, to loan on Jersey City property. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$3.500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage on valuable real estate in Brooklyn. First incumbrance. Inquire of MANN & HOLMAN, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVI-DEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (Branch, Brooklyn.)
No. 64 Wall-st., NEW YORK March 9, 1858

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary,

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, Third-Avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL BE opened for business and will receive deposits on and after SATURDAY, March 13, 1858.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, on low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and simple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates wards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA. —SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 20. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARYS for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $3; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 20.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ARCTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSIAH CAMPBELL.
The ADRIATIC. Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction TO BE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19...1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

R. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N Y Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EU-ROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$90	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, H. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Ewen Cameron, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for			
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.	
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 8	Wednesday, May 19	
Ariel.....Sat'day 15	Sat'day, June 12	Wedns'y, June 6	
North Star ..June 12	Sat'day, July 10	Wedns'y, July 14	

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 2.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. —The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEVEQUE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York,

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 31st of March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:26 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rock'and Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:30 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Inte mediate stations

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Bath, Hornings and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857 Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 91st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 6:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., hat little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STRONG, sound, well built, gentle horse, 7 to 8 years old, to be used in a wagon. Persons having such to dispose of at a moderate price, with warrants, will apply by letter, stating price, &c., to A. BRIDGEMAN, 878 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Pocket and Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 634 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventivo for Fever and ague. Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

BANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Bogus Lottery Concern—Letters of the Victims Intercepted.

The Mayor's Police have succeeded in winding up a pretended lottery agency, which has been doing a wholesale and very profitable business of swindling for some time. The swindlers issued a circular headed the "Empire City Bulletin," announcing themselves as "Lottery and Exchange Brokers," and as General Agents and Managers of the Safety-Fund Lotteries." Officer Black was instructed to ferret out the parties and arrest them. By inquiring at the Post-Office he soon ascertained that the letters for the concern were placed in box No. 3,820. On Friday, a young man called for the letters, and the officer followed after him, intending to track him to his office, and thus learn who were at the bottom of the swindle. The young man soon discovered that he was "piped," and accordingly led the officer on such a sorry chase through the various streets in the lower part of the City that Black at length took him into custody. He brought him before the Mayor, where he gave his name as William Brown. About forty letters were found on his person which he had just taken from the Post-Office. The prisoner refused to give any information tmplicating any other parties. The Mayor ordered him to find bail in $2,000, which not being procured, he was locked up in the Tombs. On Saturday it was ascertained that the circular referred to above was printed by UHRM & Co., who occupy the fifth floor of No. 10 Spruce-street. These parties were forthwith arrested and held to bail. The circular contained lottery schemes and advice to purchasers of lottery tickets. A second batch of about thirty letters was taken on Saturday from Box No. 3,820, general Post-Office, by the Mayor's Police. They were opened by the Mayor, and found to contain money, lottery tickets, certificates, &c. They were written by parties living in almost every section of the Union. The inclosures varied from $1 to $25. Some complain of the unfruitfulness of their previous investments, but expressed a strong hope that the wheel of fortune would yet turn in their favor. The Mayor gave directions to have the letters containing money forwarded to Washington, in order that they might be remailed to those writing them. The Police expect in a day or two to make further arrests.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON GAMBLERS.—About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Sergeant Croft, of the Mayor's Police squad, made a descent upon the gambling-place No. 214 Broadway, over Genin's hat store, and arrested fifteen men whom they found engaged in a game of "faro." The prisoners were all taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where Justice WELSH opened Court. The prisoners gave their names, ages, &c., as follows: Thomas H. Conklin, aged 34, gentleman, married; Thomas Griffin, 23, engineer, single; Charles Youngs, 61, broker; Chas. Mentel, broker, 45, single; George W. Daly, 49, forwarder, married; Joseph Russel, 55, accountant, married; Marcan Cholard, 39, no occupation, married; John Jackson, 40, merchant, married; George H. Thomas, 46, no occupation, married; John Griffin, 40, glider, single; Wm. H. Putnam, 33, carriage maker, married; James Lansing, 38, cupping-instrument manufacturer, single; David D. Moses, no occupation, married; Richard Richards, 29, book-keeper, married; Charles Bonner, colored, 31, waiter, single. Conklin and Griffin, the proprietors of the concern, gave bail in $1,000 each, to answer a charge of keeping a gambling-house, and Bonner, the waiter, was held as a witness. The "betters" were let off with a severe reprimand by the Judge, and a promise to avoid gambling in future. This gambling-house is said to be one of the most notorious "day-game" establishments in the City, and one of the places which Brotherson, the Union Bank defaulter, used to frequent after "banking hours," and "buck" with the proceeds of his day's embezzlement.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ABDUCTING A YOUNG GIRL.—Martin Green, an officer attached to the Nineteenth Ward Police, was arrested on Friday and taken before the Mayor on a charge of abducting Cornelia Frances Lacy, a girl 14 years of age, from the residence of her mother, No. 158 West Twentieth-street. The mother of the girl declares in her affidavit that Green commenced, about a month ago, talking to her daughter whenever he got a chance—her house being next to the Police Station—and that he urged her, from time to time, to leave home and go with him, alleging that he was a single man, and promising that he would dress her nicely and give her all she wished. On the 3d of the present month her daughter went from home and she had not seen her since. She charged Green with having seduced her away. The Mayor told Green he should hold him accountable for the return of the girl. Green protests his innocence. On Saturday, he reported to the Mayor that he and another officer searched, on Friday night, all over the City for the missing girl, but that they were unable to find her.

BURGLARIES.—Three young fellows, giving their names as Lawrence Sweeny, George Wiley and John Carney, were discovered at an early hour yesterday morning coming out of the hutcher shop of John J. Marsh, No. 349 Tenth-avenue. Two policemen, of the Twentieth Ward, at once arrested them, and found in their possession nine pounds of beef, three calf skins, $4 in cents, a leather apron and a large butcher knife, which they had stolen from the shop. On the person of Wiley was found a bunch of skeleton keys. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial. About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Porcher, of the Sixth Precinct, surprised two young burglars while in the act of breaking into a German grocery store corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. The fellows fled at the approach of the officer ont left behind them a jimmy, and other burglars tools. They had forced open the front door when discovered.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM ABORTION.—The body of Jemima Beneway, the young girl of Poughkehpsie, who recently died in this City under circumstances inducing the belief that she died from the effects of an attempted abortion, has been exhumed in Poughkeepsie by Drs. Hillis and Cooper. The Coroner's inquest is now in progress. Dr. Gray, of this City, who is alleged to have produced the abortion, and Amelia Provost, in whose house the deceased died, have been arrested. Her alleged seducer is reported to have fled in order to avoid arrest. The deceased belonged to a very respectable family in Poughkeepsie, and the young man who is said to be her seducer is a carriage-maker.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At their last secret session the Police Commissionere passed several resolutions. The first thanked Sergeant Hicks for his faithful attention to his duties while in command of the sixth Precinct. The second declared that, after the 1st inst., policemen absenting themselves from duty except on account of sickness, shall receive no pay for the time they are absent. The third, and only remaining important one, authorized the Property Clerk to sell at auction all unclaimed property in his possession, and deposit the proceeds to the credit of the Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.

SHOOTING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At a late hour Saturday night a disturbance occurred at No. 35 Mulberry-street, between an Italian named Anthony Rott and another Italian whose name is unknown. The stranger at length drew his revolver and shot at Rott, the ball taking effect in his cheek. His wife interfered and received a severe cut over the head. The Police were notified, but before a policeman arrived the assailant made his escape and has not yet been arrested. Rott and his wife were both taken to the City Hospital and their wounds dressed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael Elder, of Second-street, was assaulted Saturday night, as he was passing through Thomas-street, by three fellows, knocked down and robbed of his watch. His cries for the police brought an officer to his assistance, who succeeded in arresting one of them—a negro, named Charles Johnson. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and locked up for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

DISHONEST PAWNBROKER'S CLERKS.—Robert Green and Thomas Halfrady, two young clerks in the employ of R. & N. Simpson, pawnbrokers at No. 195 Bowery, were arrested Saturday on a charge of embezzling $225 in money from their employers. In the cellar $10 in gold and silver were found secreted. A number of pawn tickets which had been redeemed and the money pocketed by the accused, was found in their possession. Justice BRENNAN committed them for examination.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—James Donohue of Ohio, made a complaint on Saturday against Ward & Donnelly, who keep a ticket office at the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets. The complainant says that he bought a ticket for $120 for California, and gave the accused a package containing $120, but they told him it contained only $102. The accused on this appearance of one of the Mayor's police refunded back the $120, and Donohue then went to a genuine office for his ticket.

SELLING A HIRED PIANO.—A well-dressed man about 50 years of age, calling himself Dr. Fitzmaurice, was arrested on Saturday by Officer ROBB, of the Detective Police, charged by Mr Dumsday, a Piano-forte dealer in Grand-street, with selling a Piano-forte which he had hired of him. The Piano was found in a loan office, corner of Broadway and Prince street, where the accused had sold it for $25. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to prison for trial.

☞ The following is a literal copy of a return to the Police Head-Quarters, Saturday morning;

At 7¾ P M. officer harris Gave chacs after A Man and a Carcass ot Mutton he dropped the multon and escaped the mutton was Recovsred and Restored to the owner.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS, BY BERES & Co., No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"JESSIE BROWN, OR HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY."—This is the title of the new and thrilling Drama in four acts which has been carefully prepared and will be produced at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. HARRY SEYMOUR is the Dramatist, and those who have witnessed the rehearsals acknowledge it to be of sterling merit and calculated to have a long run. Manager PURDY has not been sparing in placing it on the stage. Every scene, all the costumes, properties, appointments, machinery, music, &c., have been gotten up expressly for it. The cast embraces all the company, with the addition of the popular actor Mr. D. HAWKINS, and an auxiliary force of over 100 persons. So now for a rush to see the Highland lassie "Jessie Brown."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chathsm-st, between Pearl and Rooseveltsts.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Village Works of the Anhin Gas Works Company, (general office No. 44 State-street, Albany, New-York,) as lately improved, are adapted to all localities and any consumption, and heve been used with great success during the past Winter by various companies. For descriptions and plans see the *Scientific American* of March 13.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They ate the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

Brooklyn Items.

Rev. Dr. STRONG, of Flatbush, has gone southward, in the hope of regaining his health.

A nnion prayer-meeting is held every afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S,) Williamsburg, in which the congregations of Rev. Dr. MCLANE and Rev. Mr. WELLS join, together with all who choose to attend,

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE thus sharply concludee a letter to the *Christian Intelligencer*, defending the late Judge KANE from some disparagements of Rsv. T. L. CUYLER, contained in a letter to the same peper, of last week: "Were Dr. KANE living he would spurn a compliment from the man who treats with disrespect the father whom he tdolized, and with whom he always agreed; bnt especially would he shrink with filial horror from being made the opposite point of a contrast insulting to that father's memory. I knew them both. They were worthy of each other. In India they pile heavy stones on the gravee, to keep off the jackals thst would tear the flesh of the newly dead. The tomh of living rock on the bank of the Schuylkill, in which the Arctic hero sleeps beside the father whom he venerated with all his soul, has not been so safe an asyium."

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 115 deaths, viz: Men 16, women 20, girls 41, boys 38; males 46, females 61. The principal discases were: Consumption, 13; croup and infantile marasmus, 7 each; of fever there were—6 scarlet, 1 typhoid, 1 bilious, and 1 peuperal. There were 6 deaths by small-pox, 5 by inflammation of ths lungs, 6 by dropsy in the head, and 11 cases of stillborn. Eighty-four of the whole number were natives of the United States.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Sergesnt MATHEWS and Officer DAVIS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN GAUS, who keeps a lager-hier saloon at No. 48 Myrtle-avenue, and committed him to answer a charge of keeping a gaming house. Yesterday afternoon he was bailed out by Justice CROMWELL, PHILIP SCHMIDT becoming his security.

The old Meserole Mansion, on Bushwick Creek, built long before the Revolotion, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. It was unoccupied, and must have been purposely set on fire. Loss $2,000, not insured. A man named MCCAFFERY was severely injured by the falling of a chimney.

A man named JAMES KENNEY, residing on State-street, attempted to shave himself on Friday morning while intoxicated, but made a mistake and cut his throat. Dr. BALL, of the Police Department, took the man in charge and saved his life.

One side of Bushwick-avenue is assessed at $400 per lot of 25x100 feet, while on the other side the assessment is $400 per acre.

A lady csme near losing her life on Friday by getting off at the front part of a Fulton-avenue car near the City Hall. Two Coroners reached the spot in time to take her from the street. They were both disappointed, as the lady was ahle to walk home shortly after the occurrence.

A child, named AUGUSTUS E. MORGAN, died at No. 191 Bridge-street, Wednesday, from burns received a few days previous by its clothes taking fire.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, held a meeting Friday night and made ths following nominations:

For Aldermon—MATTHEW P. ROBBINS.
For Supervisor—SAMUEL BOOTH.
For Constable—ALEXANDER CASHOW.

All of the candidates were formerly members of the Whig Party. Mr. ROBBINS is a merchant, doing business in New-York; Mr. BOOTH is a builder; he formerly represented the Ward in the Board of Aldermen.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 13.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s.'60	102	500	Hnd. Riv. Railroad	30¾
1,000	Ind State 2½s..	85¾	100	do	s30 30
6,000	Virginia 6s.....	92½	200	do	s60 30
2,000	do	92½	100	do	30⅛
16,000	Missouri St. 6s...	84	600	do	30⅛
7,000	do	83⅞	150	do	31⅛
14,000	Cal State 7s.....	90	50	do	b15 30⅛
1,200	City 5s.'75.....	97	100	do	b20 30⅛
4,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6's	90½	150	do	b30 30⅜
1,000	do	90¼	50	do	b30 30⅜
2,000	Reading R. b.'66	70	400	do	s60 30¾
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per c.		60	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23½
		101	12	Sixth-av. R. R.	103
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b.	95	25	C.B. & Quincey R.R.	80
5,100	Ill. C. R. b..	s30 94	200	Reading Railroad..	58¼
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	48	400	do	58⅛
16,000	I.C. & M. L.G.B.	s10 37	50	do	s60 58
1,000	do	37⅜	800	do	58
3,000	do	37⅜	300	do	b30 58¼
3,000	do	38	300	do	s60 57¾
3,000	P. & O. 8 per ct.	Bds 76	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b10 28⅜
5,000	C.B & Q. R.R. 8 per c.		80	do	28⅜
	6 Bank of America	109½	600	do	26¼
10	Am. Ex. Bank	105⅜	150	do	b30 25⅜
15	Metropolitan Bank.	104⅝	250	do	b30 25⅝
20	Commonwealth Bk.	80	22	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	80
400	Cumb. Coal Co.....	20¾	50	do	b30 50
150	do	b60 20¾	12	do	49¼
100	do	20⅞	100	do	b60 49
50	Canton Co	b15 23⅞	20	do	48¾
100	do	c 23⅞	125	do	48¾
50	do	b10 23⅞	100	do	b10 48⅝
50	do	23	100	do	b10 48⅝
200	do	23¾	200	do	48
50	Cary Impr. Co.....	8	100	do	s10 48
100	do	7⅜	100	Panama R. R.	106⅜
35	Pac. M. S. Co.....	71⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	opg 96⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R...	s3 91⅜	110	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	93
356	do	91⅝	141	Cleve and Tol. R.R.	45⅛
30	Erie R.R.	29⅜	500	do	45
50	do	29⅜	100	do	s10 44⅝
50	do	s10 29⅜	200	do	b30 45
50	do	b10 29⅜	200	do	s10 44⅝
150	do	b30 29⅜	100	do	44⅝
75	do	b60 30	480	do	44⅜
200	do	s3 29⅜	775	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	81
900	do	29⅜	25	do	b30 81⅛
170	do	s30 29⅜	100	do	s30 81
150	do	s60 29⅜	300	do	b30 81⅜
50	do	s10 28⅝	550	LaCrosse & Mil. RR.	10½
400	Harlem R. R.	18	100	do	10⅜
100	do	18⅛	70	do	10⅜
200	do	b30 18⅛	200	do	s60 10⅜
100	do	b30 18⅛	100	do	s30 10⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	50	Erie Railroad.....	29⅜
8,000	do.	s3⅜	100	do	b10 29⅜
3,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	37	50	do	29⅜
9,000	T. H. & Al 2d mg	47⅜	800	Cle. & Tol. R.R.	45
50	Import. & Trad. Bk.	99½	5	Hudson River R.R.	30¼
78	Union Bank	108	100	do	b3 30½
400	Reading Railroad..	57⅜	215	M. S. & N. I. R.	28
100	do	b30 58	100	do	b10 28
100	Dl. & H. C. Co.	s60 111⅜	100	do	b30 28⅜
188	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	81⅜
50	do	92⅛	100	do	81¼
50	do	92	100	do	b60 82
50	Ga. & Chic. RR.	s60 93	50	do	b30 82
150	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	48¼			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2.000 New-York and New-Haven 6s. Int, add. 84
$5.000 Covington and Lexington 1st m. Int. add. 68
$3,000 Covington and Lexington 2d m. Int. add. 58⅛
$3.000 Detroit, Monroe and Tol. 1st m. Int. add. 48
$8,000 Watertown and Madison 2d m. Int. add. 3
$1,000 Sacramento County 10s..... Int. add. 60¾
$2,000 Sacramento County 10s..... Int. add. 60
$1,000 Hannibal and St. J.'s R. R. 7s.. Int. add. 57⅜
$3.000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 10s. Int. add. 32¼
$1.000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s. Int. add. 49¾
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s. Int. add. 48¾
$1,000 Memphis City 6s..... Int. add. 68¾
$29,000 Carter County, Ky. 6s..... Int. add. 42¾
$6.000 Mil. and Watertown R. R. 8s.. Int. add. 26
$2,000 Missouri 6s..... Int. add. 83¼
$3.000 California 7s..... Int. add. 91
$3,000 Tennessee and Alabama R. 6s.. Int. add. 65¾
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s.. Int. add. 45
$1,050 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip. of 1857. 45
25 shares Phenix Bank..... 100
8 shares Bank of New-York..... 109
60 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co..... 113
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..... 99
80 shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R.. 5
25 shares New-York Ceniral Railroad..... 91½
25 shares American Express Co..... 94¾
15 shares Bank of Commerce..... 102⅜
20 shares Artisans' Bank..... 79
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank..... 66⅜
5 shares Eagle Insurance Co..... 157
19 shares Chatham Bank..... 70⅛
13 shares Hanover Bank..... 88
10 shares Continental Bank..... 96⅜
10 shares American Exchange Bank..... 105
10 shares Park Bank..... 95⅛
15 shares Bank of Commerce..... 102¼
10 shares Artisans' Bank..... 79¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank..... 78½
20 shares Marine Bank..... 86
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co..... 89
50 shares St. Marks' Fire Insurance Co..... 110½
50 sheres Brooklyn City R. R..... 97
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & West. R... 17⅛
225 shsres La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.. 10¾
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co..... 25

MONDAY, March 15—A. M.

The large fall during the past week on Bills on England, and the receipt on Saturday, by the *Canada's* msil, of privats intelligence of the highest interest from China and the Esst Indies of the turn of the specie current in thst quarter, not only add largely to the general confidence in a cheap snd superebundant money market through ths Spring and Summer, but are suggestive of one or the other alternative of leaving large balances for American account in London, at a very low interest, or the importation of Gold from that quarter to settle the temporary balances likely to accumulate in favor of this side. As the employment of money here, for some months to coms, promises to be almost as remunerative as in London, the probability is that the principal Banks of the Southern cities dealing in Exchenge, and the Bank of Commerce and leading private banking housse here, often purchasing heavily at low rates, will leave large balances to their credit in England to await a demand on the revival of the general import trade. On the other hand, it is the opinion of some of our best informed Bullion and Bill Brokers that ths other alternative will, perforce, have to be resorted to for a short season, and that hy the mail of Wednesday next orders will go out for returns in Gold. Even if this should not be the case, it seems not unlikely that the Manchester trade, whose orders for Cotton are already too free for the facilities for passing Exchange at reasonable rates, may voluntarily send out a considerable sum of Gold, on learning the currency for Bills on this side. Altogether, the subject lends a new snd very encouraging phase to the Money Market, besides giving essurance thst with light importations and good prices for Cotton the country will soon be prepared to reaumc, with aafety, a more active general trade. The reliable evidences of such resumption are still wanting, though one or two signs may be quoted in the larger current withdrawals from the Bonded Warehonse and the reopening of some credits with China for Teas, and the Brazils for Coffee and Hides. The stores of West India Sugars have become quite reduced in this market, and the trade with Cnba and Porto Rico is looking toward more activity. But while thece staple articles of Foreign Merchandise may soon be wanted agaio on a legitimate consumptive demend, the business in Dry Gooda improves but slowly, particularly in fancy wares. And the letiers from Patis and Switzerland by the last mail nske special cnmplaint of the absence of American orders for Swiss Jewelry, Watch movements, &c. The rates for Sterling Bills on Saturday were for bankers, 108@108¼; merchants' bills, 106¼@108. The decline for the week may be called 1@1½ per cent. with a rapidly increasing supply, to which one or two of the Railway companies add about £200,000 in 3 and 60-day sight bills, the proceeds of their recent negotistions in London.

☞ The letters and circulars from China and India by the *Canada* are to the second week in January, when the climax of the crisis in England and the turn for the better in this country were bnt just known. About $500,000 in Silver sent to Shanghae for the purchase of bills had to be returned to England on account of the complete pause in trade and prostration of or caution in using London credits. Other Silver remittancea, without being returned, will prove wholly unremunerative, and the probability is, that the semi-monthly shipments from England, which have already fallen from $4,000,000@$5,000,000 per each Oriental steamer, to $1,500,000 @$1,000,000, will for a time cease altogether; thua adding another important influence to the accumulation of the preclous metals in London and Paris, and the ease of the Continental cities which still employ either a Silver or mixed standard. The representatlona from Paris, from one of the best financial authorities is, that interest te working down and trade is dull. The American crisis had left few traces of individnal mischief, though general regret is felt by the manufacturera at the disappearance of American orders. The political discussions of the day the writer trests as on the snrface, seeing no real trouble to the peace of the Empire from without or within. The American house of JOHN MUNROE & Co. had resumed business, and the firm here are again prepared, as will be seen from their advertisement this morning, to grsnt the same money facilitiea to American travelers in Europe as before the late crisis. The English lettera make no reference to French affairs, beyond their incidental connection with the defeat of the British Ministry, from the effects of which the Funds rapidly recovered. The President of the Illinois Central Co returned by the *Canada* with all the money asked from the English proprietary, and, although the President of the Erie Company was still on the Continent, a letter from London reports the whole subscription to the $6,000,000 mortgage, to the 26th February, about $4,000,000, —including, of course, the sums taken up by the unsecured Bondholders on this side. Whether this atatement be by estimate or actual information, the ultimate succesa of the entire arrangement admits of little or no question. The Third Mortgages of the Company had advanced, in London, to 78 ex-dividend. The 8 ℔ cents. ot the Michigan Centrsl were 2 ℔ cent. higher than by the previous steamer; and the Shares of the New-York Central 84 ℔ cent. Sterling ex-dividend.

The New-York bids for the Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington to-day, closed on Saturday afternoon, and the preliminary deposits made with the Sub-Treasurer indicate that more than the whole five millions has been applied for through this City alone. The result will be known to-morrow. The impreasion is the Secretary will get the whole of his money below 4 ℔ cent., though some of the heavy bids will probably be at that figure.

Of our Money Market through the past week we have to report some large discounts at one or more of the leading banks—supposed for bank correspondents at the South and West—as low as 5 ℔ cent ℔ annum. We also hear that one or two considerable lines of short mercantile acceptances have been pressed at the same rate. Thes are exceptionsble cases at hsnk, however, the generel rule bcing 6@7 ℔ cent. Money is left at call with old esiablished Brokers as low as 4@5 ℔ cent., while the uesual rate, in this wey, when the lender and not the borrower is applied to, is 6@6 ℔ cent, on State and other first-class collateral, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on gene[illegible] security. The amount of business the past week was partially increased by ths change of position and redistribution of stocks among the members of the Stock Exchange. At the close on Saturday the decline in prices by the voluntary realizations by one class of operators and some forced sales for account of others, early in the week, seemed to have run its course, the market closing steady, though with an increased *Bear* influence on particular stocks, as compared with the generally *Bullish* tons of the week before.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	8 shares.....93¼@88¾@93@92¼
New-York and Erie	.....34⅞@28¾@34¾@29¼
Missouri Sixes	.....84¾@84@84¼@84
Tennessees	.....89@89@89¼@89
Reading	.....64@60@61@58
Rock Island	.....88@83@80@81¾
Panama	.....107¾@106¾@105¾
Pacific Mail	.....69¼@72@70@71
Illinois Central	.....99¾@98@96@96
Illinois Central Bonds	.....94¾@94¼@94¼
Michigan Southern	.....31¼@28@30@26
Hudson River	.....36¾@30¾@33@30¾
Cumberland	.....23¼@22@21@20¾
California 7s	.....90@93@91@90
La Crosse Land Grant	.....35¼@34@38@37

Judge SUTHERLAND, on Friday, dismissed the application for an injunction against the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Road. This relievee the Company from the only legal embarrassment it has encountered, and places its affairs upon a solid and satisfactory footing. Its Lend Grant Bonde, which ars almost the only class of its Bonds which are offered for sals here, are a first lien upon the road from Portage to LaCrosse, and also upon over 300,000 acres of land. They have maintained themselves very well in the market and command the confidence even of those who have lost faith in the value of the stock.

The Peoria Bonds introduced in the dealings of the Boerd during ths week are 8 ℔ cents. first mortgage of the Eastern Extension, and only $10,000 ℔ mile on the completed road. The Coupons, we are requested to say, have always been paid punctnally, evan through the recent crisis, the last being psid 1st December—consequently the Bonds now have more than 2 ℔ cent. interest esrned upon them.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past month, amonnted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last peper, to $1,767,954, against $5,065,712 the corresponding week lsst Msrch. The clssrances of Domestic Producs and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,074,398, against $891,209 same week last season. The Export of Specie, (principally in Doubloons to Havsna,) is $225,274, against $726,000 the corresponding week last March. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday stood $2,964,197, against $2,996,696. The Specie movement of the week was generally light, and no important difference is looked for in the Bank average to be made up this afternoon. It stood last Monday $32,739,731. The California remittance of February 20 will be due here to-morrow. Should the New-York bids for Treasury Bills be accepted to-day, the operation will temporarily transfer a corresponding sum in Specie to the Sub-Trsasury, though in the present condition of the market, and the disbursements of the Government, this would make little difference even if drawn, for the moment, out of bank

From the Custom-Hnuse tables of the Foreign Trade and our own monthly summary of the Specie movement to and from New-York, since July 1 last—the beginning of the current Treasnry Yesr—which we published a few days since, for eight months to March 1, instant, it appeara that the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$118,918,000
Add two weeks in March..... 4,325,893
Total since July 1..... $123,243,893
Same time last year..... 153,570,143
Falling off this Treasury Year..... $30,325,270

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from July 1 to March 1.....$43,566,000
Add two weeks in March..... 1,806,312
Total since July..... $45,452,343
Same time last year..... 56,650,956
Falling off this Treasury year..... $11,398,614

The same tables made the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States since July 1.....$30,451,000
Add two weeks in March..... 523,171
Total since July 1.....$30,977,171
Same time last year..... 26,784,405
Increased export since July 1..... $4,192,766

The deliveries of Gold from California, and of Foreign Gold and Silver from abroad, at New-York, since July 1, amount to.....$31,675,405
Same time last year..... 28,694,957
Increase..... $2,980,448

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Saturday P. M., Merch 6, reports as follows of the Bank and Money movement of the week:

"The usual activity which prevails more or less at this season of the year, on the close of every week, in financial affairs, was observable to-day. There was great liveliness in collecting, receiving, and paying, though there was very little done in paper on the street. The calls on the Banks were very moderate, considering that the season of the year has arrived when loans and discounts are most in request. There were sales, to-day, of long-dated paper at 10@11 ℔ cent. Choice mortgage securities are taken at a fraction better; so are preferred signatures of commercial paper. Extremes range, as they have done during the week, from 9, 9½@12 ℔ cent.

The weekly statement of the Banks shows a little loss in Specie, with an increase in Deposits. The Exchange balances are approximating $8,000,000. The highest they reached last year was $7,219,000, which was on the 18th of April.

The deposits have allowed a higher figure than for years past.

The Exchange market continues to droop, particularly for Sterling. Northern sight bands also were very heavy to day, at ⅛@¼@⅜ discount on New-York. Five days' sight, ¼ discount. Thirty days' sight, 1¼@1½ discount. Sixty days', from 2@2¼@2¾ discount. Most of the transactions at 2¼@2½, though two or three round sums, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000, were taken at 2 ℔ cent. discount. In Sterling, though there were sales at lower rates than those reported in our last, yet the market was heavy, and buyers uot disposed to move, unless at a concession. We quote bills with shipping documents at 105¾@105¾@106. Clear bills, from 107@108. Some choice short sight drafts were sold at 108½. First-class drawers sold at 106½@108½ for sixty days, for remittance. Bank drafts, 109. Francs were easy in limited request. We quote 5.30@5.27½, and 5.25@5.20. Buyers can be accommodated with every variety of prices. Private dispatches from New-York continue to qnote a heavy market for foreign bills, and no demand for specie for exportation."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 8.	LOANS. Feb. 27.	SPECIE. March 6.	SPECIE. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	3,399,867	3,054,073	1,929,043	1,942,460
Canal Bank	1,360,335	1,224,735	1,208,627	1,283,217
Louisiana	3,114,743	3,068,321	2,311,234	2,361,484
Louisiana, State	3,744,808	3,010,831	3,184,040	2,397,455
Mech. & Trad	502,024	497,174	295,767	431,185
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,166,737	1,148,258	633,086	644,748
Southern Bank	274,394	261,431	142,305	193,276
Union Bank	1,029,827	960,384	314,763	333,642
Bk. of J. Robb	329,169	334 65?	212,398	302,971
Crescent City	793,434	756,124	274,990	224,852
Bk. of America	176,644	144,978	442,055	354,276
Total	15,832,181	15,062,058	10,967,225	11,081,333
	Increase	$770,123	Decrease	$94,607

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 6.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 27.	DEPOSITS. March 6.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	1,765,715	1,694,270	3,827,703	3 239,345
Canal Bank	581,736	635,890	1,129,068	1,109,910
Louisiana	665,074	641,374	3,351,379	3,381,470
Louisiana, State	1,416,270	1,237,345	4,765 590	4,653,145
Mech. & Traders'	133,240	113,170	551,291	693,057
Bk. of N. Orleans	386,360	337,999	893,137	859,792
Southern Bank	191,375	178,395	231,230	272,163
Union Bank	362,170	324,235	635,634	760 957
Bank of J. Robb	306,150	294 090	329,760	422,100
Crescent City	86,645	68,280	202,543	164,967
Bk. of America	167,965	99,330	342,444	329,603
Total	6,006,769	5,624,209	16,659,755	16,722,162
	Increase	$486,590	Increase	$148,693

BANKS.	EXCHANGES. March 6.	EXCHANGES. Feb. 27.	LOCAL DEBIT BANKS. March 6.	LOCAL DEBIT BANKS. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	1,709,915	1,558,589	316,487	327,089
Canal Bank	1,671,713	1,613,171	152 444	167,430
Louisiana	1,443 849	1,325,094	364,869	369,355
Louisiana State	94..815	950,698	328,988	349,680
Mech. & Traders'	325,370	305,490	49,779	47,322
Bk. New-Orleans	463,522	470,455	72,339	49,500
Southern Bank	219,918	212,908	43,822	
Union Bank	385,583	462,618	41,827	45,969
Bank of J. Robb	155,920	125,521	23,090	18,410
Total	7,519,675	7,623,762	1,372,545	1,327,744
	Increase	$295,987	Decrease	$55,199

The *Commercial* has the following, about the Connecticut River Road:

"We underatand that the stockholders of the Connecticut River Railroad are to have a special meeting in Bo

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2024. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Memorial From the Legislature to Congress.

Mormon Harangues in the Tabernacle.

Brigham Still Determined to Rebel.

We have received, by way of California, files of the *Deseret News* to the 7th of January inclusive.

It is reported that BRIGHAM YOUNG has been instigating the Oregon Indians to rebel. He has offered to pay them a certain sum per head for every horse or mule they may capture and bring to him. A regular express is continually running between Salt Lake City and Oregon Territory.

The San Diego *Herald* gives currency to a report that the Mormons had actually commenced moving towards northern Mexico.

The tone of the Mormon sermons, delivered in the Tabernacle, is nearly the same as before, except that BRIGHAM YOUNG seems to use less violent language. The other preachers continue to preach against the United States just as they did four months ago.

The *Entre News*, of the 7th Jan., contains copies of a number of letters which have passed between BRIGHAM YOUNG and Col. ALEXANDER, (already published,) and also a copy of the following memorial addressed by the Territorial Legislature of Utah to the Congress of the United States.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

FROM THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: Your memorialists beg leave to represent that, at the last session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, Resolutions and a Memorial to the President of the United States were adopted and presented to him, which partially set forth our grievances, and made known to the Government at Washington our desires and wishes in regard to the appointment of the federal officers for Utah. We have received no response to those documents, unless it is to be understood that the appointment of a full set of officers for this Territory, backed by an army to enforce them upon us—as reported by common rumor to have been ordered and fitted out, and sent to this Territory by the President—is to be deemed an answer. Certain it is that such an army is now invading our Territory, claiming to have been sent by the authority of the President of the United States.

We now forward to you respectfully, to wit: The President and each House of Congress, a printed copy of those resolutions and memorial, and if it is true that the army now menacing this Territory is at the instance of the President, and by the authority of the Government, we request to be informed of the fact, and why it is so; for what reasons our resolutions and memorial are treated with silent contempt, and a hostile course pursued towards an unoffending people; why it is that our eastern mails have been stopped, and the communication between this Territory and the General Government cut off.

If officers had been appointed and sent in accordance with the voice of the people, as ever should be the only course in a republican Government, there would have been no need of an army's being sent here. Were the resolutions and memorial disrespectful, or defiant? Read them again, and see. There is not a word or sentiment in them that can fairly be construed to throw obstacles of any kind in the way of soon men that might be appointed to rule over us; they simply expressed a fixed determination not to submit to the misrule of corrupt demagogues, who are a disgrace to the Government, and who, as susequent events have proved, expended their time in endeavoring to create a disturbance between us and the General Government.

Cannot American cttizens, upon American soil, be heard in their own defence? Can they not petition the parent Government, without incurring its hot displeasure! Are we to be sacrificed, because lying officials and anonymous letter writers wish it so? and does the Government rely on their false statements to base its action, and such action, to send an army compromising the constitutional rights—the liberties—of freemen? Are the horrid scenes of Missouri and Illinois to be reenacted by the General Government? Are we to be robbed and plundered—our best men slain—and the residue again driven from their homes by merciless and infuriate soldiery under authority usurped by the General Government?

Do you not know, gentlemen, that when Government ceases to perform its legitimate functions to the people, and to protect them in their unalienable rights, among which, as our fathers declared, are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and seeks to oppress and destroy, it becomes an object of dread—of terror—a foul disgrace to its name, and cannot expect the support, respect and esteem which should be its pride and is its duty to inspire?

We appeal to you as American citizens who have been wronged, insulted, abused and persecuted; driven before our relentless foes from city to city—from State to State—until we were finally expelled from the confines of civilization (?) to seek a shelter in a barren, inhospitable clime, amid the wild savage tribes of the desert plain. We claim to be a portion of the people, and as such have rights which must be respected, and which we have a right to demand. We claim that in a republican form of Government, such as our fathers established, and such as ours still professes to be, the officers are and should be the servants of the people—not their masters, dictators, or tyrants.

To the numerous charges of our enemies we plead not guilty, and challenge the world, before any just tribunal, to the proof.

Are we mistaken in our views in regard to the policy and intention of Government? We hope that you will prove to us that we are. We ask you to reconsider the course that has been taken, to evince by some act of returning justice, that you respect our Constitutional rights, and see whether it will not lighten the burden of oppression which you have inflicted. Add that the people may have just cause to rejoice in and applaud—not condemn—your acts, withdraw your troops and give us a voice in the selection of our officers, thus proving to us your willingness to extend peace rather than war.

True, this Territory is a part of the public domain of the United States, but how was it acquired? Did not the people of Utah furnish, at the call of the Government, an altogether unprecedented quota of troops to aid in the war with Mexico, and that too under the most adverse circumstances? And did not the people settle this Territory, while it was still under the dominion of Mexico? And did not the Government discharge the "Mormon" Battalion in an enemy's country, after a most toilsome march of over two thousand miles, without furnishing them the means to return? Your present acts would deprive of life and liberty these very men who so gallantly purified their lives for the common good.

We do not charge the acts of his predecessors upon the present incumbent, but now restore unto us our rights in Missouri and other States, of which we were inhumanly robbed; reinstate and guarantee unto us the peaceful possession of lands for which you have taken and yet retain our money; bring to justice the murderers of JOSEPH and HYRAM SMITH, who were massacred while in the custody of the law—under the pledged faith of a sovereign State; punish the assassins of PARLEY P. PRATT, who slew their unresisting victim beneath the portals of the court which had pronounced him guiltless; restore unto us our political, religious and inalienable rights, that we may have reason to believe that you are our friends and not our enemies; execute justice and judgment upon the guilty, and spare the innocent; let truth, honesty, industry, love of right and liberty, stand unmolested and protected by your acts, as they are by the very genius of our loved institutions. Do that, and you will do more towards rescuing our beloved country from its foul pollution and its fearful doom, than can be accomplished by endeavoring to destroy a people who, under the broad folds of the Constitution, deem it no sin to unite in worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Pay us a few hundred thousand dollars, which the Government honestly owes us for suppressing Indian hostilities and maintaining peaceful relations with the native tribes, instead of expending millions to deprive a portion of our citizens of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Try on the plaster of friendly intercourse and honorable dealing, instead of foul aggression and war. Treat us as friends—as citizens entitled to and possessing equal rights with your fellows—and not as "alien enemies," lest you make us such.

You have never cherished nor fostered this as you have other Territories, though having more claim to your generosity, forbearance and protection. In 1856 we adopted a Republican Constitution and form of Government, and forwarded those documents, a census report, and a petition to be admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State, but an unhallowed prejudice was so strong against us that our delegates found no member of Congress willing to present and advocate our petition. Why not grant us admission, and thereby, at the same time, act justly and peacefully, and wisely dispose of a vexed question?

You have appointed, the newspapers state, a full set of officials for Utah from among entire strangers, and to do so were obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointments, until at length you succeeded in finding the requisite number from among the reckless, the drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the houseless and penniless, who alone feel the need of the backing afforded by bayonets, and for this reason had far better remain where society is more congenial to their depraved and corrupt tastes. No doubt, such is the character of the present appointees, for what other class would accept offices among a people where they well knew they were not wanted, and hence had no right officially to be? All we have further to say of them is, they had better tarry with their friends, if they really have any.

We claim that we should have the privilege, as we have the constitutional right, to choose our own rulers, and make our own laws, without let or hindrance. Examine our reports, our laws, our acts, they have ever been before the public—they speak for themselves.

All we want is the truth and fair play. The Administration have been imposed upon by false and designing men; their acts have been precipitate and hasty, perhaps through lack of due consideration. Please to let us know what you want of us before you prepare your halters to hang, or "apply the knife to cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcer." Do you wish us to deny our God, and renounce our religion? That we shall not do.

We are at the defiance of earth and hell to prove that we have done aught to offend the good.

You have not extended to Utah so much as the customary usage of investigation, which would have placed in your possession the facts in the case. Do you wish us to permit a hireling soldiery to come into our settlements? If so, for what object? Is it to protect the citizens in their rights? That is needless, because those rights have never been in the least infringed in Utah, and we are far better prepared to protect ourselves than when we first settled in this Territory, while our young and healthy men were in the United States Army in Mexico. United States troops, acting in their legitimate capacity, are only sent to protect the citizens or suppress insurrection—never, in any case, to make war upon the people.

We feel as competent to protect ourselves as we have hitherto, and there is no insurrection to quell. That "white heap" within our borders contains something besides meal; there are the deadly fangs to hold the innocent prisoners still, while assassins kill them. We shall not again hold still while fetters are being forged to bind us. We have no confidence to believe the present a harmless demonstration, intended for our good. The troops, which claim to have been sent by the Government, have openly said, from the time they left the Missouri River, and even before, that they were coming to destroy the leaders of our people, and that that was their object. That has been their consistent speech by day, and the burden of their songs by night. They have threatened to take our lives, and to sport at pleasure with our wives and daughters. That is their openly avowed object, but woe to all who undertake to accomplish it. We trust, therefore, that you will excuse us if we do not entertain a very exalted idea of your humane (?) intentions in sending armies hither.

Give us our Constitutional rights; they are all we ask, and them we have a right to expect. For them we contend, and feel alone justified in so doing.

We are aware that we have many enemies, and that they make a strong party against us. From them we expect no mercy. A large portion of them know that, if justice had its due, they would either be pulling hemp by the neck, or learning a trade in the confines of a prison. They roam at large in your community, are boon companions in your halls of business and of pleasure, adorn your circles of fashion, and participate in your festivities, but there is a chord of right—of honesty—of integrity to the institutions of our country—of a love of freedom, and respect for the rights of the weak and comparatively defenceless—that will yet thrill with emotion, vibrate through the honest heart and respond to the cry of usurpation, tyranny and oppression, exercised upon an innocent people. To that we appeal, and trust that a stern sense of justice yet remaining among the worthy sons of patriotic sires, will stay the suicidal hand of crawling sycophants and corrupt rulers, and that American liberty may not be immolated upon her own altars, nor strangled in the halls of her own citadel, by those whose sworn duty it is to be her protectors.

Withdraw your troops, give us our constitutional rights, and we are at home.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

MORMON HARANGUES.

EXTRACTS FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SPEECHES.

In the Deseret *News* of Dec. 30 a sermon by BRIGHAM, delivered in October, is for the first time reported. BRIGHAM says:

"I have never found any fault with the Lord for not bringing victory sooner, for I know that if our enemies intend to try to come here by way of Emigration Kanyon we will be ready to meet them, and if they intend to come round by the Malad we will be ready to meet them, and if they undertake to come by Fort Hall we shall also be ready to meet them. If they thought that we were or would be asleep, they might undertake to come here.

The time has arrived when we have either to be *trodden under foot by our enemies and die, or to defend ourselves and our rights, and which will it be?* Every man and woman feel their hearts fail them when they think of submitting to the oppression and awful abominations practiced by our enemies, and sought by them to be introduced into our society, and we will not submit to such wicked and unlawful treatment, whether it comes from United States or united hell, for the terms are synouymous, as the Government is now conducted. I tell you and I tell our enemies that *we are here, and we intend to stay here.* [The congregation responded, "Amen."] They have a job on hand, if they persist in their efforts to deprive American citizens of their rights. I told Captain VAN VLIET that I did not care how many troops they sent. "Why," said he, "the United States, with an overflowing treasury, can send out ten, twenty, or fifty thousand troops." I replied, "I do not care anything about that." The Captain then asked whether I had counted the cost, and I said, yes, for this people I have, but I cannot estimate it for the United States, for, if they actually persist in their tyrannical course, before they get through they will want to let the job to sub-contractors. They do not know the Captain of the armies of Israel, and, although they profess to believe in Him, they do not realize that He is about to hold a controversy with them for their iniquity.

If we will stand up as men and women of God, the yoke shall never be placed upon our necks again, *and all hell cannot overthrow us, even with the United States to help them.* It is not pleasant to the natural feelings to be obliged to talk in this manner about fellow-citizens with whom we have been reared, but when they act like the devil it is impossible for us to bow to their unjust and illegal mandates, without becoming as corrupt as they are. It is an honor to resist the wicked, and my name will be had in honor, and so will JOSEPH SMITH'S, and so will your names, for not bowing to their iniquitous doings.

HEBER KIMBALL PROCLIAMS MORMON FREEDOM.

In a sermon by HEBER, delivered on the 20th of December, he says;

"I will tell you the day of our separation has come, and we are a free and independent people, isolated a thousand miles from the Christian nation, and thanks be to our God forever, and we are the people of God, and this is the kingdom of King Emanuel, in these mountains, and He will gather all nations unto us, they that will be gathered, and those who will not He will compel them."

GETS DESPERATE.

I would prefer to go into the mountains, and see my family go there and live on roots, wearing sheepskins and goatskins, and dwelling in tents and caves, as the ancient apostles did, rather than to see the troops of the United States come into this valley and see the sufferings of this people, as we have hitherto. [The congregation responded, Amen.] I have seen myself, with many of this people, broken up and driven five times, and robbed and plundered, and they have suffered in such a manner as I never want to see them suffer again.

DISCUSSES THE IMPROPRIETY OF LONG DRESSES.

In our city there are a great many poor women; I am aware of that, and they will be eternally poor, for they waste everything they can hold of, and they are nasty and filthy, for I see them dragging their dresses behind them, and though they are so poor that they cannot get up in the morning and wash their faces and hands before breakfast, yet they have eighteen or twenty inches of their dresses dragging in the mud. Now you look, when you go out of this meeting, and see if you do not see several of them. I am now talking about home manufactures, but if that is home manufacturing, I do not want that part, I am going to get rid of that—I cannot believe in it. I was speaking to a lady the other day about long dresses, and, said she, "that's the fashion Queen VICTORIA established."

Says I, What the hell has Queen VICTORIA to do over here? She had better get religion before she comes to set an example for our ladies, dragging their dresses in the mud. Well, they said, she established it because she had such a big, squatty foot. You make a great deal worse squat than she does, dragging your clothes through the mud. Brother LORENZO spoke of it, and I told him it belonged to the Bishop; it was his duty to lecture on this point. My advice to you is, when you go home, tuck up that dress, or cut it off.

I remarked to Brother LORENZO, a few days ago, when it was tremendous muddy—and a woman was walking through the mud with her dress whopping over and then stretching out and then whopping over on the other side—you follow that woman home and you will find that she has muddied her foot clear up to —— her legs. I am talking about the ridiculousness of such things; and if I can get you so ashamed that you will not come to meeting again with such long dresses, I shall be glad.

I can recollect when I was a young man, I used to go with the ladies, and when they came to a muddhole they would catch up their dresses and trip over. I like to see it. Says I, "That is a decent woman; she is nice and clean."

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF FIVE AMERICANS.

The Placerville (Cal.) *Index* publishes, as from a correspondent in Mariposa, the following information touching the recent murder of five American citizens by the Mormons, as to which alleged event various accounts have already appeared in our columns:

"The party of American citizens recently murdered by the Mormons were from Mariposa County. They were much respected, had many friends in this vicinity, and were useful and worthy members of society. The names of two of the party (brothers) are JOHN and THOMAS AIKEN. They were formerly from Texas. A Mr. EICHARD, another of the party, once kept a livery stable at Agua Frio, a few miles distant from this place. HONESTY JONES, still another of the party, was constable of this township in 1854-5. All of them had means, (one of the AIKENS $7,000,) he accumulations of years of sweat and honest toil. They left here about the 1st of October last, as they stated, for the purpose of buying cattle for the California market, or if they found prospects unfavorable, with the intention of applying for a contract to furnish Col. JOHNSTON'S command with beef and other supplies. Failing in this they designed proceeding to the States. Letters from some of the party were received here about a month since, stating they had been arrested, robbed, and were then confined by the Mormons, ostensibly on the allegation of being spies of the Federal Government, but likely on the real ground of the crime of having money; and doubtless they were afterwards murdered on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." A general indignation prevails here at this flagitious outrage, and especially at the manner of the assassination of the two survivors of the *Indian* (!) attack after they had fled for refuge into the Salt Lake settlement.

Capt. BOLINE is raising a company in this (Mariposa) County, and another has already organized and tendered themselves for the purpose of aiding the Government in bringing Utah to account. Among the officers of the last named company are B. B. HARRIS, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, G. C. N. JOHNSON; 2d do., JOHN KERR; 3d do., JOHN F. MCNAMARA; Orderly Sergeant, J. N. MOORE.

MORMONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From a report in the Deseret *News* of the proceedings of a Mormon conference held in Honolulu, on the 4th of October, 1857, we see that the numbers of the Mormons on the Hawaiian Islands are as follows:

Islands.	Missionaries.	Communicants.
Lanai	1	139
Maui	3	1165
Hilo	2	197
Kohala	2	622
Oahu	1	371
Kanai	1	576
Molokai	—	52
Total	10	3122

These are the missionaries at present; there were twelve more in the conference, who were permitted by that body to return to Zion. Molokai now belongs to the Maui District.

Latest from Salt Lake City Direct.

From the Council Bluffs Bugle, March 3.

Mr. WINGATE has just arrived in this city, *en route* for Chicago and other Eastern cities, and only thirty-one days from Salt Lake city. He reports no snow in Salt Lake Valley at the time he left, and but little snow in the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons and mountaineers, by which horsemen in single file can pass the army without being discovered. This route passes between a range of perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, and in many places is not over three feet wide and completely covered over with a rock roof.

The Mormons are making great preparations for defending all the passes to the Valley, and are manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks and telescope sights. These cannon carry a two-pound ball, and from their peculiar construction will do execution at a distance of a mile and a half, with as much certainty as our common rifles will at 120 yards. They also have a manufactory of revolvers, where 500 are turned out per week.

They are also manufacturing a coarse powder, which they calculate to use in the construction of mines, by which they expect to be able to blow up a train without running any risk themselves.

The Mormons and some of the picket guards of Colonel JOHNSON'S command have had a skirmish, in which the Mormons lost two killed and five wounded, and he says that it is reported that four of Colonel JOHNSON'S men were killed. He also reports that Colonel JOHNSON'S mules and oxen are nearly all dead, and that it is believed by the Mormons that JOHNSON will not have a "beef" alive in the Spring.

BRIGHAM YOUNG preaches upon the subject of the war every Sunday. He says that BRIGHAM is willing for Governor CUMMING and the civil officers to come into the Territory and enter upon the duties of their offices; but if the army attempts to enter the Valley, they will every one be cut off.

On the 24th of January, the day before Mr. WINGATE left the city, BRIGHAM preached to over nine thousand people, and, after the sermon, he requested all who were in favor of giving the troops h—ll, in case they attempt to enter the Valley, to raise up. Every man, woman and child rose up. "Now," said BRIGHAM, "I am satisfied. The Lord is with us, and if we determine of one accord to give the troops h—ll, the powers on the earth and hell cannot prevail over us, for I have it revealed to me that not a blade of grass or other green thing will be left on the plains for the support of the beasts of our enemies, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri will be made desolate, and a famine will prevail over the land of our enemies. Brethren, be of cheer, God is with us, and hell cannot prevail against us."

We could not learn upon what business Mr. WINGATE was dispatched from the city, but have no doubt but he has important business with the Mormons in the States, "which will be made manifest in due time."

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Later from Camp Scott—Comfortable Condition of the Troops—Peaceable Intentions of the Indians, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 15.

JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of Utah, arrived on Saturday night. He left Camp Scott on January 26, and reports that the troops were in comfortable condition and excellent health, only four deaths having occurred since the arrival of the command.

In view of a serious, if not insurmountable, obstacle in the fortifications of the canons by the Mormons, it was thought that the entrance into the Salt Lake Valley would be made by another route a hundred miles longer, but offering no obstructions of any magnitude.

Two hundred of the principal men of the Utah Indians had been in to camp, and gave assurance of the peaceable intentions of the tribe towards the Americans. The Cheyennes also desired peace.

With the exception of along the skirts of the south-side of the South pass, HARTNETT met with no snow on the route. Grass was expected unusually early.

No mail had reached the camp since that of October. The November mail was met at Green River; that of January at the foot of the Ridge, and that of February six miles beyond Ash Hollow.

The Alton Penitentiary Tragedy.

The Alton *Courier* of the 10th has the following additional particulars of the Penitentiary tragedy, an account of which was given yesterday:

"The convict HALL was laid on a mattress in the prison hall. He said that he hoped CRABB would live, and in the next breath that he had put five men in the same fix he was himself. Dr. MOMASTERS was present, and endeavored faithfully to turn his attention to immediate death. He exhibited no penitence, no remorse, but said he hoped that God, *if there was any*, would forgive him. He sent for one of his confederates, advised him to behave himself when he got out and not bring himself to what he saw before him. The steady, unfaltering voice of the desperado, his utter indifference to spiritual advice, and his well-known desperate character, almost induced us to believe that he was still playing out his desperate game. The general regret, and we fully participate in it, is, that the warden's shot did not finish the scoundrel at once.

The taking or killing of a single man, however powerful and well armed, looks like an easy task, but when it is recollected that every movement had to be made so as, if possible, to save the life of CRABB, the case was one of unusual difficulty. The plans of the Warden and Superintendent were well conceived and carried out with as much promptness and decision as was possible. Every possible regard was had to the safety of CRABB, and that anxious regard was alone the cause of delay.

Up to a late hour last night, Mr. CRABB, the guard, showed a considerable improvement in his condition. His pulse was firm and steady, and his general symptoms much improved. His physicians now think there is considerable hope of his recovery. He felt quite comfortable and suffered but little pain.

The convict HALL lies in about the same condition as he appeared in shortly after being shot. There is little expectation of his recovery.

That HALL had confederates he admits, but the number or extent of their participation previous to the daring attempt of HALL, has not yet been ascertained. A rigid investigation will be made.

RUMORED EMIGRATION OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We have been shown a letter from one of our citizens at Tampa Bay, Fla., dated the 3d instant, in which it is stated that an Indian woman and a negro servant belonging to BILLY BOWLEGS, had come into Tampa, who state that the Indians are willing to emigrate; and that BOWLEGS had requested JUMPA to go up to his camp, some 70 miles from this point, for the purpose of having a talk.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

The members of the Washington Light Infantry Corps of Charleston are making arrangements for the erection of a handsome monument to the memory of Colonel Wm. Washington, the hero of Cowpens and Eutaw.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 15.

PETITIONS.

For the imposition of tolls upon Railroads.

For traveling expenses to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

For uniform rates of freight on Railroads.

A resolution of Mr. DIVEN'S, restricting the speeches of Senators in debating questions to ten minutes, was adopted.

The bill to appoint Commissioners of Deeds in Incorporated villages was lost.

The bill relative to fisheries in Richmond County passed.

Mr. STOW'S bill abolishing all free passes on railroads in this State was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 18 to 2.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the general orders.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 15.

It was agreed to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to consider claim bills.

PETITIONS.

Against the removal of Schuyler County site to Watkins.

REPORTS.

By Mr. STAPLES, against the removal of Schuyler County site to Watkins.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, favorably, on the bill amending the general banking laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To regulate the labor of adults and minors.

Mr. SALISBURY moved to refer back the usury amendment bill in order that the minority report may be presented. Agreed to.

The annual report of the State Engineer on Railroads was presented.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice of a bill to provide grounds for building a new Quarantine.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Ulster County Savings Bank Charter.

To alter the Map of Manhattanville.

To exempt the Firemen of Peekskill from taxation.

Mr. JEREMIAH introduced a bill providing for the immediate abatement of the nuisances in New-York, arising from sunken lots and stagnant water. It obliges the owners of lots to fill them up immediately, on notice, and in default, and where the owners are not found, gives authority to the Corporation to fill them up immediately, and assess the expense on the property.

Mr. SHEPHERD introduced a resolution restricting the speeches of members to five minutes in debating questions, excepting that on Mr. LANING'S Kansas and Society resolutions. Laid over.

Mr. ENOS offered a resolution excluding small bills from circulation.

Mr. GOUARD offered a resolution requiring a report from the Committee on the claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812, before the 20th of March. Adopted.

A motion to form a Grinding Committee was laid on the table.

Mr. RICHARDS introduced concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to extend franchise to colored persons.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore ARMSTRONG, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 14. He reports everything now quiet in Canton, and all along the whole coast to Shanghae. He also says his health is still very feeble, and that he shall leave for the United States on the arrival of Capt. TATNALL.

Commodore ARMSTRONG has ordered the frigate *Minnesota* to proceed with Commissioner REED to Fort Macas for the purpose of giving assistance and protection to American citizens, residents there, in case of a conspiracy or revolt of the Chinese population.

New Marine News Room and Telegraph Office.

BOSTON, Monday, March 15.

Palmer's Marine News Room and Telegraph Office was opened at No. 63 State-street this morning, and bids fair to be liberally supported by the Board of Underwriters and a large majority of the more respectable merchants of the City. Exclusive telegraph wires radiate from the News Room to every port upon Cape Cod and Cape Ann, and wires also extend to all the Eastern ports between this city and Halifax, Newfoundland, &c., and to every part of the South and West Canada, &c.

Incendiary Fire in the Auburn Prison.

AUBURN, Monday, March 15.

A fire broke out in the north wing of the Auburn Prison on Saturday evening, and destroyed property belonging to the State to the amount of about $5,000. BARNES & SONS, carpet contractors, are sufferers to a large amount, which is partially covered by insurance. There was considerable excitement among the convicts, but no escapes were made. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Western Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 15.

The Ohio River is now open to this city. There are now 8 feet 6 inches water at this point, and the river is rising. The gorge of ice at Brown's Island went off last night. There are now at this port fifty steamers loading and to load for Western ports.

Fire at Plymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, March 15.

The planing-mill of C. C. BRADFORD, in Plymouth, was burned this morning, with machinery, stock, &c. Loss $6,000.

The Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 15.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 10th inst., has arrived here, but brings no additional news to that already telegraphed from Savannah.

Also arrived, bark *Edwin*, from Liverpool.

Seven hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire yesterday. Not insured.

The Thomas Swan at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 15.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swan*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived from New-York early this morning.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. Mar. 15	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Quebec, Up. t'n	8 A. M.	—	29° az	——
Quebec, Lr t'n	8 A. M.	—	29° az	——
Montreal, C. E.	8 A. M.	—	32° az	Cloudy and mild.
Portland, Me.	8 A. M.	W.	28° az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	8 A. M.	S.	20° az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	28° az	——
Eastport Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	22° az	——
St. John, N. B.	8 A. M.	N. N. W	20° az	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	8 A. M.	S.	42° az	Thawing fast.
New-York	1 M.	S. E.	50° az	Cloudy—bar. 30.322
Philadelphia	—	S. W.	28° az	Cloudy—bar. 30.08
Maloue, N. Y.	—	N. W.	38° az	Cloudy.
Montreal	—	N. W.	34° az	Cloudy.
Rouse's Point	—	N. W.	35° az	Cloudy.
Ogdensburg	—	N.	37° az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	—	—	48° az	Cloudy and Warm.
Baltimore, Md.	—	S.	67° az	Sultry.

Personal.

Hon. W. W. Drummond, late Justice of the Supreme Court in Utah, is now prostrate with bronchitis at his residence in Chicago. But little hope is entertained of his recovery, as he has not spoken distinctly for the last ten days. Judge D., in health, was a hold party man, a fast friend of Senator Douglas, and in all his social relations a kind hearted man, but to his enemies bitter and unrelenting.

Hon. Edward Everett, accompanied by Hon William L. Dayton and a few friends, visited the State Normal and Model Schools in Newark, on Thursday afternoon, and addressed the students of those institutions.

Madeline Smith, the young Scotswoman who was tried for the murder of D'Angelier, has arrived in Australia.

Crawford's "Peri" has arrived at Philadelphia, consigned to the purchaser, Arthur A. Burt, Esq., of that city.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,279,184 in Treasure.

Interesting from the South Pacific.

American Vessels Seized at the Chinchas.

Later from New-Granada and Nicaragua.

The United States steamship *Star of the West* ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall March 6, at 4:50 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 12:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

She brings the San Francisco mails of Feb. 20, $1,279,134 in treasure on freight, and 199 passengers.

Left at Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and H. B. M. steamer *Leopard*.

H. B. M. ship *Brunswick*, Capt. OMMANEY, sailed for Port Royal, Jamaica, March 3, from whence she probably would proceed to the United States.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. G. G. ALMY commanding, arrived at Aspinwall March 1 from Chiriqui, and sailed March 6, for San Juan del Norte *vid* Chiriqui, with dispatches for Gen. LAMAR, United States Minister to Nicaragua.

MARCH 10, at 7:30 A. M.—Off Inagua, spoke H. B. M. steamer *Styx*, on a cruise.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, W. F. LAFIDGE, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., and arrived at Panama March 6, at 6 A. M. She brought down 243 passengers, and treasure as follows, viz:

For New-York	$1,236,269
For England	277,018
For New-Orleans	50,800
For Panama	10,000
Total	$1,576,087

MONDAY, March 15, at 8 A. M.—Off Barnegat, passed hermaphredite brig *Gov. Brown*, and a bark showing a blue signal, with a white ball and a letter "B" upon it, bound North.

The following is the Treasure List of the steamer *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$466,000	Treadwell & Co	$3,034
Bowland & Aspinwall	100,000	Frank Baker	8,000
Order	92,415	E. Bingham & Bro	6,664
A. Belmont	64,000	R. Meader & Co and Co	5,000
Freeman & Co	58,285	C. H. Cummings	4,300
Am. Exchange Bk.	53,000	Butcher & Bro	4,000
James Patrick	50,000	G. W. Schenkberg	3,256
E. Kelly & Co	44,750	J. G. Parker & Son	3,007
Flint, Peabody & Co	34,447	Turner Brothers	2,581
J. Straus Bro. & Co.	27,049	H. E. Griffin	2,400
L. V. Hoffman & Co.	25,700	J. H. Coghill	2,318
Ross, Falconer & Co	23,688	A. Hardy & Co	2,200
J. B. Newton & Co.	21,753	Taylor & Ritch	2,100
Wm. Hoge & Co	20,000	T. J. Hand & Co	2,000
C. W. Crosby	20,000	Jos. Hunter & Co	1,500
Reuarez & Co	18,409	FROM ASPINWALL.	
P. Naylor	18,000	J. F. Joy	31,916
S. G. Reed & Co	11,840	C. Durand	2,000
Conroy & O'Conuor	10,250	Cotheal & Co	595
Laban, Hewes & Co.	10,040	McLean & Lintz	500
W. F. Coleman & Co	10,000	F. Knapp	500
R. Meader	9,000	Culbert & Finlay	360
Total			$1,279,134

We are indebted to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

There is little news from California. The Legislature was still in session, but its proceedings had been unimportant. Much time had been occupied in lengthened discussions of a bill for the suppression of mobs and insurrections. The bill was introduced by Mr. LEE, of El Dorado. Its object was to crush out the "Vigilance Committee" party; but, according to the *Bulletin*, it had no chance of being passed. The bill and several substitutes had been referred to a special committee appointed to get rid of the subject.

Seasonable rains had fallen all over the State. Miners had plenty of water, and farmers found no fault with the season.

CALIFORNIA.

Modern San Francisco—Commercial and Financial News—Gold Shipments—Gossip and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

After an absence of a year from this land of unsteady habits, I find myself, like "Micawber," treading my native heath again, (for heath read redwood planks, very much broken and dilapidated at that,) San Francisco "at these presents" has a bleached and haggard appearance, and owing to the hard times, the houses are not much afflicted with paint, and present a general out-of-repair look. The streets are in a horrible condition—for that matter they always were—and have from time immemorial proved a prolific source of paragraphs for the papers, until it is an understood thing now that a paragraph on the condition of the streets answers the place of a horrible catastrophe to fill out a scant column. A proper regard for the truth compels me to say that the place has not improved much for a year past, either in its financial, moral or general character. The number of Micawbers standing around the doorways and corners, waiting for something to "turn up," seems to have increased, and I can't say their prospects are very flattering, for things seem to turn down instead. There's not much chance for them to steal anything, (in a genteel way,) for everything has been stolen. They can't borrow any money, for nobody has any to lend; fortunately, their credit is just *as good as ever it was*, and as they never had any, they don't lose anything *that* way—so they take it easy. It relieves them from the necessity of making an effort, and they lay back and enjoy sunning themselves at the corners and on cellar doors. If they can only get a drink every ten or fifteen minutes, they can do without hearty meals, and it leaves them in a state of blessed indifference as to lodgings, by the time decent people go to bed. The saloons and retailers of the "ardent" keep pace with the times, and make up for sales on doubtful credit by liberal donations of water into the bungholes of the barrels, and when the liquid won't bear any greater reduction, they get up its take-holdativeness by plumping in a little strychnine and other similar pleasant substances. Some foolish fellow, recently, too conscientious to make a man take so many drinks before "the drunk" would come, dumped in rather too much—overdid the thing, but "did" for his customer, and exposed the whole process. Since then the chaps that do a large business in the way of moistening their clay have paid up old scores, and are prompt in payment, to insure their getting the right bottle. The bars keep three qualities now on hand—one kind for those who pay promptly, labeled "O. K.;" another for those who pay now and then, marked "Quien sabe;" a third for those who pay seldom and drink often, ticketed "Ammunition," and it is considered dead sure at forty yards—it would be safe to bet that it would kill at fifty.

This is what is termed "a tight steamer day"—all steamer days are tight. I never knew one that was not. As it may not be generally understood what constitutes "steamer day," I would add, by way of explanation, that it is the day previous to the sailing of the steamer, when everybody is "dunned," and there is a general rushing around after money for remittances and to meet payments. All bills sold are payable then, and there is considerable of a chance for lively exercise among the clerks, and the "principals" are not idle—they are doing some "shinning" while clerks are collecting, and it is termed "tight" when the boss can't borrow anything and the clerks can't collect anything. The scarcity of water in the mines has checked the getting out of gold, as the dust cannot be washed out of the piles of earth thrown up during the dry season, without plenty of water, and when it don't rain the article is scarce and the miners can't come "down with the dust." The shipment this steamer will probably fall short of the last. Those who glance over the specie list in the morning papers in your City do not take into account the amount that goes forward in drafts. For instance, you should add to the specie some $400,000 that are remitted in Treasury and other drafts, of which no mention is made; add the item to the amount of gold on freight, and you get the actual amount of remittance. The amounts thus sent on during the past six months will average $300,000 per steamer, or at the rate of over seven millions per annum, that you do not take into consideration in your estimates of relief from this side. I go in for giving California due credit for what she does that *is* creditable

here, and your reverence may get so spattered that your friends would not know you from others, and you had better return." Nothing more was then seen of Father Gow.

The negro was suspended with the knot in front, and had hung a minute, when he exclaimed: "Lord God, gentlemen, I can't die this way!"

He was then lowered, the knot was placed under his ear, and he was soon strangled.

This morning the negro is still hanging, and the Coroner will hold an inquest as soon as he can find persons who were present, to give information.

The crowd consisted of miners and lasoring men, friends of MURPHY, and were incensed to a degree that made their actions mild, comparatively. The whole community respond "Amen" to the punishment, for it was a most foul and brutal assassination.

MURPHY will not live through the day. The brain is oozing from the wound, though he is perfectly conscious.

Outrage at Sacramento by Ned McGowan and nine his Allies.

Sacramento (Feb. 14) Correspondence of the Bulletin.

NED MCGOWAN and his gang committed an assault on Mr. JOHN CARTER, of San Francisco, last evening at the Forrest Theatre. It seems a poor fool of an old man, who is called "Judge Garland," took a benefit. A number of rowdies bought tickets, and as soon as the "Judge" opened his mouth on the stage, commenced pelting him with rotten eggs, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables. They would run him off the stage, then bring him back, to again repeat the sport. This fun was kept up till it lost its novelty, when NED MCGOWAN rose in his seat, and declared that he saw among the audience "one of the d——d stranglers—a man who carried a musket for the Vigilance." With this the fights were put, a rush made for CARTER, who was knocked down and terribly beaten before he could make his escape. It is well to say here, that before this happened, the more respectable portion of the audience—becoming disgusted at the treatment of GARLAND, had left the house. So far as I know, no arrests have been made.

How long will NED MCGOWAN and his crowd be allowed to abuse peaceable citizens? Where are the advocates of "law and order" now? Is a sound heard from them in condemnation of these outrages? In truth, do they not sympathize and abet in their commission? Is it not the boast of McGOWAN that he has made sport by assaulting the "d——d stranglers"—that his fines are always paid by his *friends, and sometimes by his bondsmen?* I am no prophet, but I predict that there will be a rising of the people in the capital of the State—a Vigilance Committee, if you will—that will sweep these scoundrels from the face of the earth, in less than a twelvemonth.

Miscellaneous News.

FROM THE COLORADO SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

The following extracts of a letter from one of the party under Lieut. IVES, giving some particulars of the progress of the Expedition, will be found interesting. The letter is dated, "U. S. Steamer *explorer*, Colorado River, January," and is written to a gentleman of this city, who politely places it at our disposal. The writer says:

"You will be glad to hear that we are getting along swimmingly with our Expedition. All our party are at present on the steamer, and we are pushing up towards the head of navigation as rapidly as possible. We have now reached a point 300 miles from the mouth of the Colorado; and, although the water is lower than it has been for years before, have demonstrated the practicability of navigating the river with light-draft steamers, at least to this place. The quantity of water flowing in this channel is quite as great here as at Fort Yuma, and the navigation quite as easy as there. We are to-day fifty miles below the Mohave villages, and should no accident happen to us, shall soon have passed all that part of the river of which anything is really known to the whites.

"There is at present every prospect that the expedition of Lieut. IVES will open a new avenue of approach to the Salt Lake region, and to all the country drained by the Colorado river. In scientific matters we are endeavoring to make a "clean sweep;" and although, so far, each department has exhibited an unexpected richness, the materials collected will include much that is new and interesting. I obtained, yesterday, a beautiful and apparently new *neotoma*."

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Some excitement was occasioned at Monterey, on the 12th February, by the execution of a murderer named JOSE ANASTASIA. This man was sentenced, after a fair trial, to hang on that day, but on the 10th, a respite for ANASTASIA's life was received from the Governor, for thirty days. As there was no man of that name under sentence of death in Monterey, and as JOSE ANASTASIA was the only man condemned to die in the custody of the Sheriff there, that officer very reasonably supposed that the Governor had intended to respite JOSE. He therefore refused to hang him on the 12th. JOSE ANASTASIA having been regarded as a dangerous desperado by the people of Monterey, the prospect of his escaping the sentence awakened immense excitement—and it was determined, if he bour should be passed over for the execution, and he not be hung, that the populace would rise and hang him themselves. An Under Sheriff however, took upon himself the responsibility of carrying the execution into effect, and thus prevented a popular outbreak. JOSE confessed to *two murders* on the gallows.

DECISION IN THE SLAVE CASE.

The Supreme Court of California has rendered a decision in the fugitive slave case previously noticed. C. A. STOVALL left Mississippi in 1857, for California, with a negro body-servant, named ARCH. He travelled across the Plains, and arrived in Sacramento on Oct. 1, subsequent. On his way he stopped at Carson Valley, and there bought a ranch on which he placed some cattle he had brought with him. In Sacramento he opened a school, and advertised for scholars. He also hired out ARCH, and received wages for him several months. Lately he concluded to return to Mississippi, and ARCH running off from him, he had him arrested and put in prison as a fugitive slave. A writ of *habeas corpus* for ARCH's liberation, carried the matter eventually before the Supreme Court—and two of the Justices decide, that although STOVALL's action has undoubtedly entitled the negro to his freedom according to law, as this is the first case, and STOVALL is in bad health—why, the negro must be given up to his master. They say, however, that STOVALL's case shall not form a precedent—and that in future they will be governed by the law!

THE BATES TRIAL.

The trial of HENRY BATES, Ex State Treasurer, for embezzling the public funds, was commenced at Auburn, Placer County, where it had been transferred from Sacramento, on the 18th February. The result was not known.

APACHE INDIANS DESIRING PEACE.

In a letter to the Los Angeles *Star* from the Gadsden purchase of the 4th ult., the writer says that "Major STEEN, while on a recent scout, some fifty miles distant from Port Buchanan, was approached by sixty-three Apacoe warriors, bearing a white flag, who declared they wished to make peace with the Americans. Other bands had been to the posts on the Rio Grande for a similar purpose." As the Apaches are the principal tribes through whose territory the Wagon Roads and eventually the railroad will pass, it seems very desirable to be on friendly terms with them. They occupy a much larger extent of the route than any other of the Indian nations.

"HONEST HARRY MEIGS" IN CHILI.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following extract from a private letter: "I visited Santiago, which is a very large town, built in Spanish style, and then went out to the Rio Nuppes where MEIGGS lives. He appeared glad to see me. I had a long talk with him. He seems to be anxious to pay his debts, and is endeavoring to do so. He says he is poor, and I have every reason to believe him, from the way he lives and works. His wife was in bad health when I was there. He says the California papers do not do him justice, in publishing everything that is against him, and withholding that in his favor; and that all his creditors will let him alone for a few years, by which time their claims good. He says his debts are not large, (?) and from all I could understand he is not so bad as was made out in the papers, and others were more to blame than he. All I have to say to any of his creditors that you may know, is, that they stay where they are for the present, as he has nothing, and even were he in possession of property, they could do nothing here to make him pay; and he appears to be willing to pay whenever he is able.

The Sandwich Islands.

ELECTIONS—SEVERE STORM—THE "ST. MARY'S"—GUANO EXPEDITION—FROM TAHITI—OIL AND BONE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

We have received advices from Honolulu to the 20th of January.

Elections for Representatives had taken place throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom. The Ministerial candidates were defeated in Honolulu.

In the early part of January, a severe storm occurred over all the Islands, which did considerable damage. In and around Honolulu, valuable trees were uprooted, and fences and shrubbery destroyed. In Nuuanu Valley, and at Waimalu, houses were blown down. The coasting craft were forced on the shore, and in some cases wrecked. The crops of the planters on the different islands were seriously damaged.

The U. S. ship *St. Mary's* was expected to leave Honolulu on the 25th of January for San Francisco and Hilo. She had been four months in Honolulu harbor. Among her passengers would be Dr. GEORGE A. LATHROP, (late U. S. Vice-Consul for Honolulu,) wife and two children, and Mrs. A. H. SPENCER, (sister of Mrs. LATHROP.)

The Commercial *Advertiser* says:

We understand the authorities have refused to sanction the shipping of Hawaiians by the *Caroline E. Foote* for the purpose of guano diggers, the idea having probably gained credence with them that the business is destructive to the lives and health of the laborer.

The French brig-of-war *Alcibiade*, Capt. MARIGNY, arrived at Honolulu on the 19th of January from Tahiti. There was no news of interest at the Society Islands.

The Pacific *Commercial Advertiser* publishes tables compiled from the Honolulu and Lahaina Custom-Houses, by which it appears that the total number of vessels reported as cleared from the Sandwich Islands during the Fall of 1857, for the United States ports with oil and bone, are 30 whalers and 7 merchantmen—46 in all. Some of the whalers will cruise over the South Pacific whaling-grounds, on their way home, and thus considerably increase their cargoes.

It appears from the tables that the total amount of oil taken home now on the way to the United States from these Islands, in 46 vessels, is: 9,873 bbls. sperm; 10,572 bbls. whale, and 1,472,404 lbs. bone. The amount sent from the Islands in 1856, in 71 vessels, was: 18,789 bbls. sperm; 176,232 bbls. whale, and 2,130,712 lbs. bone.

NEW-GRANADA.

Washington's Birthday in Panama—Arrival of the "Morning Light"—Political and Miscellaneous News.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The 22d of February was appropriately observed in this place. At noon a national salute of 17 guns was fired by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and by the French frigate *Persévérante* and H. B. M.'s ship *Havannah*—also, a salute at the railroad station. During the day the American flag was displayed from the residence of Mr. COGWINE, United States Consul. So you perceive the memory of WASHINGTON is as much revered abroad as it is at home.

Your scientific readers will be pleased to learn of the whereabouts and doings of the distinguished German naturalist and traveler, Dr. WAGNER. He has been sojourning for some time past in Panama and immediate vicinity, engaged in examining the zoology, botany, entomology, and geology of the Isthmus, along the line of the railroad. He left here on 21st ult. for Chepo, situate about 40 miles south of Panama, with the intention of ascending the River Bayano, and, if possible, of crossing the Cordilleras in that direction.

The American ship *Morning Light*, with coals for the U. S. Naval Squadron in the Pacific, arrived here on the 16th of February. She encountered a severe gale off the mouth of the River Plata, and after throwing overboard some forty tons of coals, or thereabouts, put back to Rio de Janiero, to repair the damages she sustained in the gale. She sailed from Philadelphia on 24th August, 1857, and consequently was just 177 days from port to port—an unusually long voyage, but owing, in a great measure, to her having to put back to Rio. She brings 1,100 tons of coals. This, added to some 1,300 tons more on the way, will give our Naval Squadron quite a supply of the article. The *Morning Light* is discharging her cargo on one of the islands in the Bay, convenient to the anchorage.

I have no news to give you from Bogota, the mail that left there on the 3d of February having failed to reach Carthagena in time to connect with the English West India packet. This is to be regretted, for, doubtless, had the mail connected with the steamer, I would have been enabled to send you by this conveyance a copy of the President's Message—a document that is looked for with great interest, since it is understood that the Executive is opposed to the Convention negotiated at Washington by Generals CASS and HERRAN. The next mail from the capital will certainly bring the Message, and perhaps an account of such action of Congress upon the Treaty as to enable the public to judge as to the probable fate of the measure. It is generally believed in the best informed circles here that it will be rejected; and various are the speculations indulged in as to what course the United States will adopt in that event. There is but one course left, and that is *to seize the Isthmus and hold it until New-Granada sues for terms*, for the United States cannot in honor reopen negotiations with a Government that rejects every proposition for a peaceful adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown* and the U. S. steamer *Fulton* are at Aspinwall. H. B. M.'s ships *Brunswick* and *Leopard* are also at Aspinwall, the latter having arrived on the 2d to relieve the *Brunswick*.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and H. B. M.'s ship *Havannah*, are in port here. The French frigate *Persévérante* sailed on the last February, hence to Callao.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Supposed Recognition of the Peruvian Revolutionists by Chili—Peace in Bolivia—Seizure of American Vessels at the Chincha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The English steamer *Bolivia*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 21st ult. with the mails and $500,000 in specie, bringing news from Valparaiso to the 31st of January, and Callao to the 16th of February.

CHILI.

The President of Chili and many families from the capital were on a visit to Valparaiso. The political news is devoid of interest, and the country generally quiet. The crops, which had been principally gathered, are unusually abundant, and the mines continued productive.

There was quite a fleet of war vessels at Valparaiso—H. B. M.'s ships *Ganges* and *Monarch*, and the French ship *Retribution*. The American frigate *Merrimac*, and a Russian ship-of-war, were daily expected; the former having arrived at Talcahuano. Besides these, VIVANCO's ship-of-war, *Apurimac*, had been to Valparaiso and saluted the town, which salute was duly returned. It appears that the Captain sent previously word to town to know if his salute would be returned, and he was answered in the affirmative. As the President of the Republic was there at the time, and the presumption being that he authorized the proceeding, the act is regarded in Chili as a virtual recognition of VIVANCO's Government, and a good deal of speculation was indulged in as to whether the Peruvian Minister would not take offence and withdraw from the country.

Business quite dull in Valparaiso; the market is fully stocked with every description of merchandise, and prices have a downward tendency. The monetary crisis had somewhat abated. The Government had issued from the mint $500,000 in notes of the denominations of $100 and $50, with the view of making advances on gold and silver bullion. This issue will be redeemed on presentation at any of the Government offices.

BOLIVIA.

This little Republic for once is free from revolutions. The latest advices from there report everything quiet. The President has reduced the salaries of the Government officials, and has set the example of economy and retrenchment himself by receiving only $18,000 per annum instead of $45,000, hitherto paid to the Executive. With the view to the development of the resources of the interior of the country, efforts are being made to open a communication to the Atlantic Ocean by the river Beni and its tributaries.

PERU.

The revolution in the South continues the same as at last dates; but as VIVANCO, by the return of the *Apurimac* to Iquique from Valparaiso, has been reinforced with some 800 fresh troops, and his Commissary Department supplied with a large quantity of provisions, it is thought that he will soon attack CASTILLA, who is encamped outside Arequipa. VIVANCO seems to have the sympathies of the people not only of Peru, but of Chili and all along the coast. He has only to strike an effective blow, and thousands will flock to his standard and place him in power over CASTILLA.

The mediation of Chili to bring about a reconciliation between VIVANCO and CASTILLA, through its Commissioners, Senor BARRAZAVAL, has proved unavailing. It is the opinion of the best informed persons in Peru that VIVANCO will ultimately, if not very soon, triumph over CASTILLA. The latter has certainly lost caste with his countrymen, by his inactive policy. He has been before Arequipa something like seven months, without seemingly making an effort to dislodge VIVANCO—his command all the while becoming weaker and weaker by desertion, sickness and other causes. This has so disgusted the Provisional Government of his own creation, that they will not send him reinforcements.

On 23d of January last, the officer in command of the Peruvian war-steamer *Tumbez*, taking advantage of the absence of VIVANCO's frigate *Apurimac*, boarded the American bark *Dorcas C. Yeaton* on the high seas, for which insult to the American flag, Mr. CLAY, United States Minister to Lima, has demanded satisfaction. His dispatches to the Government at Washington go on by this mail.

The *Tumbez* also seized two American vessels, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, at Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos, whilst engaged in loading guano under contracts made by their charterers with the agent of VIVANCO at Iquique, which port is in the possession of the revolutionists. Mr. CLAY, it is understood, has also protested against their seizure, and as the Government of Peru refuse to give any satisfaction in either case, it is to be hoped that Mr. CLAY's representations to the Government at Washington will induce it to take immediate steps to enforce the demands of our Minister. The *Merrimack* is daily expected at Callao, and instructions are to be sent forthwith to Commodore LOBB to cooperate with Mr. CLAY until the amplest satisfaction is given.

The official organ, *El Peruano*, published in Lima, gives the following report of the Commanding Officer of the *Tumbez*, respecting the seizure of the *Dorcas C. Yeaton*:

"On the evening at sunset on the 22d inst., in lat. 22° 16' S. we sighted the American bark *Dorcas C. Yeaton*, steering N. E. ½ E., and on the following morning I spoke him, and asked where bound; he answered to Iquique; I sent a boat on board, and invited the Captain on board the *Tumbez*, and I there made note of the differences in his papers as to his destination. The clearance given by the authorities at Valparaiso were for Callao, and that signed by the United States Consul was for Iquique; upon which I suspected that she was one of the vessels that was chartered to take guano from the Pabellon de Pica. I entered into an arrangement with the Captain to go direct to Callao and to take with him midshipman BLACK with an official note to your excellency advising you of the cause of this measure."

The Peruvian Government rely, it is said, upon the Treaty of July, 1851, in justification of the act of boarding the *Dorcas C. Yeaton*, and cite the 24th and 27th articles of the Convention, which are as follows:

"ART. 24. Whatever articles or merchandise not comprehended in the articles of contraband of war, explicitly enumerated and classified in the article 23d, shall be considered free matter of tree and legitimate commerce, and can be carried and transported by the two parties contracting even to ports belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places that are at that time besieged or blockadad; and to prevent all doubt in the particular, it is declared that only those places shall be considered besieged or blockaded that are then and there attacked by a force sufficient to enforce and prevent a martial."

"ART. 27. To prevent irregularity and disorder in the visit, to examine vessels and their cargo, of the two contracting parties upon the high seas, (*alta mar*,) they do mutually agree that when a vessel of war, public vessel or private, meets another of the contracting parties, the first or superior shall heave to at a safe distance; * * * * * * * shall send one of her smallest boats, manned with no more men than is necessary, for the purpose of making an examination of the papers relative to the property and cargo of said vessels, without causing damage or extortion, * * * * and it is expressly understood that in no case shall the neutral go on board the vessel making the visit, to exhibit his papers, or any other object."

Minister CLAY's statement will doubtless place the matter in an entirely different light. The following is the statement of Capt. REYNOLDS, master of the *Lizzie Thompson*, detailing the manner of his arrest and seizure of his vessel:

"On the morning of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, my vessel was boarded by an armed boat from the war steamer *Tumbez*, and when the officer in charge came on deck, he ordered me to get my vessel under weigh immediately. This I refused to do, and asked him by what right he came on board in that manner—to which he replied, that it was none of my business, and then he ordered me to get into his boat and take my papers on board the steamer. I did so, and upon my arrival on board the *Tumbez*, I found all hands at quarters and everything ready for action. I handed my papers to the Commander, after which he ordered me to go on board my vessel and make sail; I inquired where he was going to take me; he told me that it was none of my business and refused to give me back my papers, telling me if I did not get under way in five minutes, that he would sink me at my anchors, and that his guns were double shotted; he then sent me back on board, and at the same time another armed boat, and when they got on board, they again ordered me to make sail—I again refused to do so—they then got har under weigh themselves; after which, the boats' crew went with cutlasses into the forecastle and drove the men out on deck, and over the stern into a launch that was towing astern, threatening to sabre those who did not go. After the men were all in har, they cut he radrift without either giving them water or provisions—that was the last that I saw of them. They then ordered me into a boat to go as prisoner on board the steamer; I asked permission to take my clothes and some other things with me; this they refused, so I lost all. After my arrival on the steamer, I was put into a room, and a double guard placed over me, and in this manner was brought to Callao, where I was thrown in the common gaol with thieves and murderers, there I remained until hailed out by two gentlemen in Callao."

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes:

"The *Lizzie Thompson* sailed and was regularly cleared at San Francisco with general cargo for Iquique, and upon her arrival at that place was chartered to take a cargo of guano purchased from VIVANCO, by the French Consul; she cleared at the Custom-house and at the Captain of the Port's Office for Pabellon de Pica, to load guano, as also did the *Georgiana*; the defence set up is, that they were cleared by the authorities *de facto* at the place, and had no right to question their right to the exercise of these functions; they simply recognized in the port of Iquique that which is always done at every port in the world, the powers that be. This question will probably be met by the Government, by the report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with foreign nations. The report goes on to say that 'the latest port regulations of Peru in possession of the Department are deemed of sufficient importance to mercantile interests for the translation of the decree to be presented at considerable length. Article 15—Vessels engaged in carrying guano to foreign countries *must load exclusively at the Chincha Islands*; such freights intended for home use may be taken on board at Pisco or the islands aforesaid.' I have underlined the part that the whole question will hang upon with the United States. With Chili it will be quite another affair; it will doubtless be a war.

The contract of guano for France and the Continent has been given to GIBAS & Co., their offer being the lowest and most favorable to the Government. I send you the official report of proposals."

NICARAGUA.

Arrival of General Lamar at Granada—A New Decree—Walker and the Filibusters Declared not to be Citizens.

The United States steamer *Fulton* arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st instant from San Juan del Norte. She reports everything quiet in Nicaragua. The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was in the port of San Juan when the *Fulton* left.

General LAMAR, the newly-appointed United States Resident Minister to Nicaragua, had arrived at the capital of that country, and whilst preparations were being made to give him a grand reception, he discovered for the first time that he had left his credentials at home, and the reception was consequently postponed to "a more convenient season."

The following is a translation of a recent decree of the Executive of Nicaragua, received *via* San Juan del Norte, being the only news of a public character received from that country:

Sr. Prefects of the Department of ——:

The General President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the inhabitants:

Whereas, The Constituent Assembly of the Republic has enacted the following decree:

The Constituent Assembly of he Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of the powars with which they have been invested,

DECREES.

ARTICLE I. The public and executive administrations that without any constitutional election ruled some portions or the whole of this Republic since June, 1854, or until the installation of this Assembly were not legitimate, inasmuch as they were not established according to the 7th article and 7th chapter of the Constitution; and consequently none of their acts can enforce any rights or obligations nor have any legal effect whatever, except those that are already or may hereafter be sanctioned by the present Assembly.

ART. 2 It is hereby definitely declared that all agreements, treaties, grants of land, letters of naturalization, bonds, or any other contracts reflecting on the national credit or public properties, made by the said executive administrations, without the authorization and sanction of the Legislative Power, at variance with the 5th and 4th, 5th, 9th, 13th and 20th sections of article 109 of the Constitution are null; and in the same way the confiscations, sales and appropriations of private properties against the 40th, 41st, 43d and 45th articles of tha said Constitution are null also.

ART. 3. WILLIAM WALKER and the other foreigners who came with him, or were brought by him, to meddle in the internal disturbances of the Republic, and under such pretence desolated and oppressed the nation, and intended to trample our Constitution and rule our country according to his own will, could not have been naturalized by the said Administration; therefore, they have never been—they are not, nor can they be either citizens or officers of the Republic, in conformity with articles 18th, 23d, 130th, 131st, 139th, and sections 2 and 3 of the 20th articles of the Constitution. In accordance with the aforesaid, their acts against the said Constitution, against the established system of elections, against the property and rights of the inhabitants of this Republic and all their acts as pretended citizens and authorities of the country are nothing but enormous crimes for which proper punishments have been established by the Legislature of the country.

ART. 4. All the laws enacted by the last Provisional Administration, from the 24th of June to the 8th of November of the last year, with the view of reorganizing the Government, and which have generally been acknowledged, accepted and obeyed throughout the Republic, have been only appreciated, approved and sanctioned by this Constituent Assembly.

To the Executive Power.—Given at the Chamber of Sessions Managua, Jan. 28, 1858.—JOSE LINO CESAR, D. V. P.—ISIDRO LOPEZ, D. S.—PABLO CHAMORRO, D. S.

Therefore, be it executed.—Managua, 30th Jan., 1858.—TOMAS MARTINEZ.—To the Minister of the Interior, Dr. ROSALIO CORTEZ.—And, by superior order, transcribed to you for your own information, publication and circulation in your department.

CORTEZ.

YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—A terrible accident occurred a little past 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at the residence of GEORGE M. BARNARD, Esq., No. 109 Beacon-street, Boston, by which his only daughter, Miss SARAH BARNARD, lost her life. Miss BARNARD and her grandmother were the only members of the family that were at home, Mr. BARNARD being absent, and his wife at the Music Hall, where she was waiting to be joined by her daughter, by agreement. The grandmother, a short time previous to the calamity, had left Miss BARNARD sitting by a cannel-coal fire reading, in the back drawing-room, and had gone into another room to sit, when she was attracted by the screams of her grand-daughter, and rushing in, found her standing in the floor with her dress in flames. Her outer dress was of woolen, and the fire had taken hold of the linen composing her under garments. The old lady endeavored to smother the flames with a rug which she threw around her, but being very much alarmed, Miss BARNARD broke from her and rushed out of the room and down the stairway to the kitchen, which was immediately below. The draught of air quickened the flames, and on opening the kitchen door she was entirely enveloped in them. She merely uttered a word, and fell upon the floor. The servants rushed from the house, screaming for help. The first who reached the spot was the coachman of B. G. BOARDMAN, Esq., who found her upon the floor, and her clothes still burning. Dr R. W. HOOPER, who resides next door but one, was immediately sent for, but his aid was unavailing, she having probably inhaled the flames and died where she fell. She was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and had just completed her 21st year. She had a large circle of friends and admirers, and a gloom was cast upon the Fair this evening in consequence of the calamity, hundreds of those present having been acquainted with her, who were anticipating her presence at the close. At the time of the catastrophe she was awaiting the company of a young man to escort her to the Fair, who arrived five minutes after her death.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 15, 199, 77, 219, 48, 16, 372, 344, 351, 356, 862, 385, 387, 388, 251, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 123, 137, 83, 90, 120, 147, 115, 168, 54, 108, 109, 117, 118, 119, 120, 149, 134, 166, 29, 38, 41, 42, 47, 09, 63, 95, 128, 152, 33, 39, 50, 58, 59, 65, 67, 68, 92, 94.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 247, 287, 1050, 507, 113, 457, 855, 857, 858 to 864. *Part II.*—536, 847 to 854, 866, 867, 869, 870, 871 to 880, 145.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 547, 472, 504, 524, 134, 474, 520, 260, 354, 355, 238, 539, 417, 595, 597, 315, 449, 495, 222, 539, 41, 510, 602, 603, 606, 615, 618, 619, 621, 624, 627, 628, 630, 567, 576, 2082.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Hall.

John H. Snyder and Charles H. Grimm were put on trial, this morning, under an indictment for smuggling gold watches. Mr. Brown and Mr. Burns, two Custom-House officers, testified that the defendants came in the *Arabia* on Nov. 13, 1857; that they had some ten trunks containing their property; that when the steamer came to her dock at Jersey City, the defendants made to them a declaration of what dutiable articles they had, and pointed out to them a chest and valise as containing them; that they asked Snyder if he had anything else, and he said no, but Mr. Brown found some 20 watches about his person; that they then asked Grimm what he had in his pocket, and he said he would show them, and produced about as many more.

The defendants proved that they had spoken to parties on shipboard of having watches, and had shown them on board freely; had requested the purser to take charge of a box containing watches for them, but he refused, and they had told the Custom-House officer, who first boarded the steamer, that they had watches, on which they wished to pay duty, and they gave some evidence to contradict the statements of the Custom-House officers, as to the finding of the watches.

The defendants were partners, and the watches belonged to them both.

The case was given to the Jury about 4 P. M.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for defendants, Judge Beebe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Richard K. Holdame vs. *Jesse W. Benedict et al.*—Motion for injunction granted.

Hugh Whitrell vs. *Adeline Whitrell.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

William S. Toole et al. vs. *Alfred S. Bates et al.*—Case settled. All the amendments allowed.

Robert S. Buchanan vs. *Thomas J. Walsh et al.*—Motion granted, with $5 costs of motion to plaintiff.

Robert Larkey vs. *The American Fertilizing Company*—Motion granted.

Drusilla Loomis vs. *Orlin Loomis.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Augustus Rolker et al. vs. *George Mitchell et al.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Bernhard Bernays vs. *Sigmund Levy et al.*—Judgment ordered pursuant to notice.

KINGS COUNTY.—CIRCUIT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 18, 31, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 166, 67, 68, 68½, 70, 71, 72, 73.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—Nos. 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Shepherd Knapp vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Monig et al. vs. *Van Burr et al.*—Judgment for defendants for counter claim, to be adjusted on settlement of decree.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Friday: 114 hhds. of Ashes; 2,745 bbls. Flour; 27,091 bushels Corn; 1,377 bushels Barley; 777 bushels and 515 bags Malt; 402 bags Feed; 6,618 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,933 hhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales transpired of 80 hhls. Pots at $6 25 @ $6 31½; Pearls are inactive and nominal at $6 25@ $6 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11½c., and small lots of other kinds within our previous range. In Baltimore, last week, no Coffee arrived. The sales there embraced 2,600 bags Rio, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., and 3,300 bags on private terms. Prices advanced about ½c. ₱ lb. 1 700 bags were shipped to New-Orleans. The stock on Saturday comprised 15,500 bags Rio, in first and second hands.

COTTON—The demand is less active, and prices are less buoyant. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, part *in transitu*. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅝	13	13
Fair	.13	13	Nom.	Nom.

FISH—The leading kinds are moderately inquired for at about former quotations. In Gloucester, last week, Mackerel were quite active at $11@$11 25 for No. 1, and $10@$10 25 for No. 2, ₱ bbl. Stock in first hands at the close light, and held above quoted rates. Georges' Codfish arrived less freely the last few days. The first lots ready for shipping were much in demand at $3 50 tor cured; Round Fish, $1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.; Split, $1 75. Halibut—The arrivals have been small the past week. Sales at $4 25—good demand. Herring—Several cargoes frozen have arrived—retailing at $1 50 ₱ 100. Oil—No transactions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable animation and firmness for desirable brands of State and Western Flour, especially those required by home dealers. The reported sales add up 8,250 hhls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@ $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is less sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for line to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$2@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 4½@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25 @$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet at former prices. Sales 5,800 bushels, in lots, including Red Western Club, at $1 05; do do. Spring at $1 02, and prime Red Southern at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 55,000 bushels new crop at 65c. @68½c. for White, and 68½c.@70c. for Yellow, nearly all Southern, ₱ bushel. 9,500 bushels State Barley were procured at 60c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Oats are unaltered.

HAY—Sales here of 900 bales North River at 65c.@ 70c., cash, ₱ 100 lb. In Providence, R. I., last week, Hay was inactive at $13@$17 ₱ ton. Pressed Hay, $15@$20, and Straw, $9@$11 ₱ ton. In Savannah, last week, two small lots of Eastern were received, and sold from wharf at $1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. No arrivals of Northern. Quotations from store: Eastern, $1 25; Northern, $1 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, free arrivals and heavy supplies depressed the market for Hay. Small lots were selling at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 3,000 bales Manilla were effected in Boston, at 7½c.@8c., mostly at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months, closing with none offering, under 8½c. ₱ lb. The stock of Hemp in the St. Louis warehouses, March 12, was about 2,100 bales. Receipts at St. Louis to March 11, from Jan. 1, 212 bales, against 2,373 to same time last year.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of March 13 says: "The demand for Lumber is supplied in a quiet regular way at our quotations. Resawed, $14 @$16; rough edge, $12@14, and for assorted cargoes of scantling, boards, etc., $13. Timber has arrived quite freely this week, but has been placed in the hands of Factors generally, as buyers do not seem disposed to take hold at the prices which are asked. Nearly all of that which has arrived is suitable only for milling purposes. The demand for shipping timber is light, and purchasers are more strict in their selections as to preparation, length, etc., than they were last season, when the active demand made them accept rafts which would now be rejected. Mill Timber, $5@$7 50, and Shipping Timber $8@12. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been 274,709 feet, including 34,000 feet to New-York."

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, mainly for foreign, at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@ 33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 21c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in better request, including Crude, at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs., now held higher; and Spirits, at 50c.@50½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Resins attract considerable attention, at full prices. Tar and Pitch are unaltered.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Whale at full prices, and for Sperm at, however, less buoyant rates. The New Bedford *Standard* reports sales of 850 bbls. Crude Whale at 54½c.@55c. cash, and small lots of Crude Sperm at $1 25 cash, ₱ gallon. Linseed is in good request at 60c.@61c. cash, ₱ gallon. Some holders ask higher rates, in view of the reduced stock here. Other kinds present no important change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand but at languid prices, especially for lots, deliverable immediately. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 75 for Mess, here; $16 88 for Mess, deliverable in May and June; and $13 50@$13 60 for Prime, here, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, yet firm, 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in better demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 650 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Onio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, Rice opened quite heavily, but subsequently recovered. The movements were as follows: Receipts, 3,200 tcs. clean, and 47,000 bushels; s

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWREY, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S
NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL
READY THIS MORNING.
For sale at all News Depots.

JUGGED HARE FOR DINNER TO-DAY.
RICHARDSON & HAYTER, 120 Water and 94 Wall-st.
For sale, English Bacon, Filberts, stilton and Cheshire Cheese, Scotch Herrings, London Porter.

THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY INCORPORATED 1858.—"But the greatest of these is charity." "I asked for bread." The Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society is organized on a charitable basis, for the specific purpose of feeding the hungry among that class of persons, "who," to quote the words of Eliza W. Farnham, "have never been the recipients of public or private alms, and whose hearts would grieve at the touch of charity's cold finger as keenly as any of our own," that class of our population "who are too proud to own," that class of our population "who are too proud to beg." who while suffering, the famishing mothers wives and children of those toil-worn American mechanics, whose strong arms and skilful hands were guarantees as at such a single want as to use their employments and their work were in demand!

It is for the wives, the anxious, but sorely tempted daughters children, and the virtuous, but sorely tempted daughters of the honest and skilful, that we now appeal to the benevolent of all sections of our common country.

By systematic operations, those worthy objects of this Society's solicitude are reached, who would die in silence, in their humble homes rather than make their necessities known. We seek them out through the agency of visitors—volunteers in this merciful mission.

The fund derived from the great Calico Dress Soiree, given at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 4th of February last has enabled the Society to issue their bread tickets, and some 50,000 or 60,000 loaves of bread will be distributed in this safe and economical way; but the drain caused by the extensive demand for bread tickets amongst the poor of the City, threatens a speedy exhaustion of the means of the Society to meet the demands made upon it, and they are compelled to call upon others for aid in their emergency.

We are now prepared to supply the benevolent with bread tickets, which can be purchased in packages of 150 for $5, from any of the officers or trustees of the Society. By this means, and from contributions, which are respectfully solicited, we shall be enabled, we hope, to keep our tickets in a constant and generous circulation among those needy and worthy working people, who, thrown out of employment by the panic which has oppressed trade of every kind, have exhausted the little money they had managed to save, and are now compelled to apply for assistance. From this cause the number of applications increases instead of diminishes as the season advances and any aid you may render the Society by the purchase of tickets, or by contributions, will tend to alleviate the distress of these worthy but unfortunate people.

Tickets may be procured on application to
J. F. HOBART WARD, President, City Armory, corner Elm and White-sts.,
W. S. LINDALE, Treasurer, No. 217 East 18th-st.,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary, No. 196 West 16th-st.
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq., No. 3 Tryon row.
Rev. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden lane,
CYRUS ADAMS & MR. No. 101 23d-av.
ELISHA SNETHEN, No. 42 Beekman-st., and at the Office of the Crystal Palace Soiree, No. 566 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Highland Guard held at their armory on Thursday evening, the 8th of March 1858, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the kind and gentlemanly manner which Mr. W. Stuart, Lessee of Wallack's Theatre, received us on our late visit to witness the drama of "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," we consider ourselves individually and collectively under lasting obligations to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender him our heartfelt thanks for the same, and our sincere admiration of him as a gentleman, and our hearty appreciation of the honor conferred upon us.

Resolved, That our admiration of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON in the delineation of the Scottish heroine, *Jessie Brown* is unbounded, and that we will ever remember with delight the evening so well spent at Wallack's.

Resolved, That we will ever remember with gratitude Mr STUART for the very sumptuous refreshments provided for the Company, nor for the hospitable manner in which we were entertained at his hospitable table.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to Mr. STUART by a deputation of the company, and published in the New-York *Times* and *Scottish American Journal*.

Capt. WM. MASON,
Lieut. THOMAS SHERIDAN,
Lieut. WM. BRUCE,
} Committee.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. CO. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Urramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE hundred and fifty Bread Tickets (issued by the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society,) costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Crystal Palace Fete, No. 566 Broadway.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS' IRON FIRE-PROOF AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE—A large size safe, with combination lock, furnished with drawers complete; cost $600; price $400. Inquire of F. KISSAM, No 9 Maiden-lane

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN—SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in the New Chapel will be offered at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO 10 ANN ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st, New-York City.

OILED CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S medium size; has been used but a few days; will be sold low. Apply at No. 206 West 22d st.

WATCH-DOG FOR SALE—ST BERNARD—first-rate watch-dog. Inquire of JOHN MOORE, stable No. 170 Greene-st

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A course of four lectures will be delivered on THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. ELIE CHARLIE, Director of the French Institute for Young Gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SUBJECTS.

March 18.....*Madame De Staël.*
March 25.....*Chateaubriand.*
April 1.....*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8.....*Berenger.*

Course tickets, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

LOLA MONTEZ AND HER FANCIES.—Mr. JOBSON, author of the *History of the French Revolution*, having been released from Eldridge-st. Jail, to which he was consigned on pretended contempt of Court by this kind Old Lady's Instrumentality, will lecture on the subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Ball, No 653 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

HORACE GREELEY WILL REPEAT HIS Lecture on *Reformers and Reformers*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—THE young friends of Ireland will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner, at the Apollo Rooms No 410 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1858. Tickets can be procured from Edward Mills, No 127 Madison-st.; Dennis McCarthy, No. 153 Ninth-st.; Hugh O'Donnell, No 191 Grand-st.; Michael Smith, corner of 1st-av. and 11th-st., and at the door on the evening of the celebration. HUGH O'DONNELL, President.
JOHN J. DEASY, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The regular monthly meeting of the XXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the house of H. Yong, No. 448 8th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
JAMES GUTMAN,
WM. STARBIT,
} Secretaries.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB, will be held THIS DAY, at noon, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Subjects: *Threshing by Fluid or by Machines—The Greenhouse, and artificial light for economy, convenience and safety.* Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Sec'y.

WASHERMEN DISTRESSED FOR TAXES.—A MEETING OF THE members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7 o'clock, in No. 113 Bowery. Business of importance. The Tax Collectors will be there to receive the taxes.
C. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, No. 44 JOHN-ST.—A meeting will be held daily between the hours of 3½ and 4½ o'clock, for lawyers, bankers and clerks who cannot make it convenient to attend the noon meetings in the lecture-room of the Church. By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young Christian Association.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS AT THE LEXington av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., will be continued through the present week. Preaching on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Albany, and the rest of the week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. Ender Storr, of this city.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived and managed to save, and are now compelled to apply for assistance. From this cause the number of applications increase. Instead of diminishes as the season advances and any aid you may render the Society by the purchase of tickets, or by contributions, will tend to alleviate the distress of these worthy but unfortunate people.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands all kinds of family sewing and has a good knowledge of fine dressing. Would have no objection to travel and make herself useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable person by the day, week, or month; understands cutting and fitting boys' and girls' clothing perfectly; is a first rate tailoress and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 180 Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SMART Protestant Girls as Chambermaids and Laundresses, or Nurses and Seamstresses; also, by a number of smart, tidy Girls in various branches of domestic housework. Employers will not be disappointed by calling to day at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business. No objection to assist in the chamberwork, if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 109 Clinton-place, 3th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., until suited. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a competent woman, who is a first-rate cook in all of its branches. Also by a young woman as situation as chambermaid or laundress. Both can come well recommended. Apply No. 207 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., over the bakery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 East 27th st. between the 2d and 3d avs. second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No 263 Broome-st. in the Candy Store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 146 3d-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting, understands hair dressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, No. 471 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; pies, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, to do light chamberwork and sewing or would be willing to go out by the day to sew; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 110 West 17th st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in last place. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 52d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good laundress. Call at No 219 26th st., west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 44 Greenwich av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOman desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 16th-st. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 East 16th-st

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's home; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of C. Baldwin, Greenville, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or would go out as seamstress by the week. Has worked at dress making some time; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st. for a few days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 14 YEARS. A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing and light waiting and read for the children; wages $2 a month. Also, her neice as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, and understands baking, wages $7. Call at No 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No 103 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No 84 11th-st west of 5th-av., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., during three days.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the Free Academy is now giving instruction in Algebra and the Latin language to pupils of years of age, advanced as far as Quadratic Equations in Algebra, and the third book in Virgil. He would be happy to receive 4 or 5 more pupils, to recite at the same time for an hour, or an hour and a half each day. Inquire for references of HIRAM RETCHUM, Esq., No. 29 William-st.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; its claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

LA. BENJAMIN WILL ORGANIZE A Lyrics class for the Violin, Flute, and Bass Viol, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock at his rooms, No 298 Bowery. The class will be taught to play music at sight in eight lessons—FREE. Also, private instruction given on the Violin, Piano forte, Guitar, &c. All are invited.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,865 Post office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH FOR $5.—Apply for tickets every day to Prof DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall No. 765 Broadway.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK—RICE & ANDREWS negotiate for TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES and PUPILS. No charge to parties wishing to engage Teachers. Teachers introduced to desirable positions, and no commission charged until suited. Several Teachers wanted immediately. Correspondence throughout the Union. Send for circulars.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

HOME—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTability desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn or retired part of the City. In return she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all the three branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Adapted to the use of drawing rooms Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225 $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York.
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

AUCTION-PRICE FOR AN ELEGANT 7-octave piano-forte entirely new; first-class Broadway makers, fully warranted; will refer to the makers, if desired; is beautifully and richly finished throughout, and of most superb tone; cost $35; will be sold for $225 if applied for immediately, at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine-st. Ferry. N. B.—This is the greatest bargain to be found.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, of a superior tone, finished corners, full moulding inlaid name board; made to order by celebrated manufacturers in this City. Cost $450, and only warranted for two years. Will be sold for cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice. DEMAREST & ATHERTON No. 419 Broadway, Agency for Boston and New-York Pianos.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $210 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos at reduced prices. Splendid New-York Pianos, 7 octaves, fully warranted, from $160 to $225, cash. A 6½-octave Rosewood Piano for $100. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 158 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte; round corners; carved desk; made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago; full iron frame, all icons for strength; selected by a competent professor of music; with elegant stool. Apply at No 338 Broome st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at extremely low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Also music at half-price, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unfoundedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, elegant case, full rich tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; cost $475; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

MUSICAL.—No 469 BROADWAY.—DEMAREST & ATHERTON offer some great bargains in six 7-octave piano-fortes of superior tone, fully warranted. Also, a large and popular stock of sheet Music. Pianos tuned and repaired at the shortest notice.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 59 Walker st., near Broadway will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR parlor organ will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a light rockaway carriage. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Pianos-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Mann factory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

PROMISSORY NOTE LOST.—PARTIES ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating a note drawn by P. H. Pepper & Co., payable to their own order, for $263 28; due May 25. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to DAVID TWEEDIE, No 11 Pine st.

LOST—A GARNET BRACELET, IN A MADISON-av. stage, on Friday March 12. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with H. BARNARD, No. 16 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE MEN OF strict integrity. The first, as coachman or groom; understands his business, and can refer to his last employer in this City. The second, a Protestant, as printer; has acted as a thorough business man where every responsibility was intrusted to his charge. The third is a man with unlimited qualifications as regards his competency for being a first class waiter for a private family; will go into the country; no objection to drive. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; has lived in some of the best families in this City. No objection to town or country; has good City references as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address S. N., *Times* Office, or care of CHAS. S. COXHEAD, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman who has lately arrived in this country; is a single man and thoroughly understands his business, having had many years' experience in England. Will be found sober and honest, and very attentive to his duty. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as competent cook, or chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; both will be found capable, and have the very best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG man as plumber in a hotel, who has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas fitting, also, tinning of sauce pans. Address I. S. K. PLUMBER, *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A VERY respectable Protestant coachman and groom with the best of City references, can be found for three days at the rooms of the Employment Society. Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Astor-place 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, who has had long experience in a private family in this City; the best of references given; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address J. K., same number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD experience, and writes a good hand, quick at figures, &c., a situation as clerk in a railroad or steamboat office. Best of references given. Address M. J. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a wholesale or retail drug store, who has had five years' experience in the business: best of reference given. Address L. J. W. L., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M. Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—WAITERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS young men, with good City references, wish appointments. Address Y. O. Z., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENtial man, a Protestant, as waiter, bar-keeper, or light porter. Best of reference given. Call or address J. A., No. 27 Varick-st., rear, for three days

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN Churches for a German also, tenor and basso. Address Box No. 79 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young German, married, without family; has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot houses and propagating of plants; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address P. F., care of T. GALLAGHER, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A FAMily grown up, a situation as foreman, to take the entire charge of a farm of any size; has had 26 years' practice in farming in all its branches and can produce the most satisfactory reference as to ability and integrity of character. &c. Any communication addressed to MATHIAS WILLIAMS, Tarrytown, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener of experience, either on a private gentleman's place, or market gardener; is a good salesman; well acquainted with the treatment of the green house, grapery, fruit &c., and the cultivation of land in general. Respectable City reference given. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINgle man who understands the business of greenhouse, hot house, vinery and vegetables, and would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address H. E. R., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, two doors above 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply unless in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; have years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C. at McIlvain & Young's seed store, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German married man, who is perfectly competent and understands gardening in all its branches. Address MATHEW, at McIlvain & Young's seed store, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARKET GARdener and first-rate farmer. Can give the best City reference for capacity industry, honesty and sobriety. Understands marketing. Address E. C. M., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL, OF AMIable and willing disposition to assist a lady boarding in Brooklyn, in sewing, the care of one child, and light chamber work. Must be a good plain sewer and fond of children. Such a one may hear of a good home and fair wages by addressing a note to S. N. F., Box No. 1,23?, New-York Post-Office, stating address and reference.

WANTED—A TIDY RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at Mrs WALKER, No. 250 West 34th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE MONTH; one that understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply to-day at No. 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—AS UNDER-NURSE, AN ENGLISH or Scotch woman, fully experienced in the duties of the nursery. One well recommended may apply at No. 73 East 23d-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NICE, ACTIVE, GENTEEL LAD, one who lives with his parents, to learn the drug business. None other need apply. Inquire of JOHN B. DOLD, No. 108 4th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and plain cooking—must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No 127 East 39th st., near 3d av., with reference, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CANVASSERS TO SELL Wright's Patent Spring Bed Bottoms. We have canvassers that are making from $3 to $10 per day. Nos. 387, 389, and 391 1st-av., New-York, second floor.

A MANUENSIS WANTED.—A LADY, WHO IS a phonographer, or who can write rapidly from dictation, will find permanent employment by addressing A. C. Z., at this office.

WANTED—COOKS—IN FIRST CLASS PRIVATE families, several experienced Protestant cooks, apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, 19 Crosby-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANOFORTE, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, PARLOR SUITES, SILK AND VELVET APPAREL, LIBRARY, WINES, &c., the property of Charles G. Gillet,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Swiss Swains.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Ben Bolt—Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Apostate—Mary, Queen of Scots—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Warlock of the Glen—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17.
The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17.
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.

☞ The mails, by the Cunard steamship *Europa*, will close, at the New-York Post Office, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

☞ H. E. Chuaca, Post-Office Bookstand, Cincinnati, Ohio, will supply the Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly Times, on application to him as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with the California mail of Feb. 20, and $1,279,134 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We have no news of importance to report. In the California Legislature, a bill to suppress mobs and insurrections had been introduced, and had excited much angry discussion. It was specially aimed at the late Vigilance Committee. The impression, however, prevailed that it would not pass. Several murders and outrages of a more than usually desperate character had been perpetrated, and will be found detailed in another column. The Supreme Court of California had decided that the slave Archy, of whom we have already made some notice, should be given back to his master, C. A Stovall, of Mississippi. The trial of Henry Bates, Ex-State Treasurer, was commenced at Auburn, Placer County, on the 18th ult., and was still going on when the mail left. News had been received from Lieutenant Ive's expedition, sent out to explore the River Colorado. The expedition, it is said, will demonstrate the practicability of navigating this river by light draught steamers, to within one day's march of the great Salt Lake country.

We receive, by this arrival, two weeks' later intelligence from the South Pacific States. The only news of interest is the account, furnished in detail by our correspondent, of the seizure of American vessels, while loading at the Chinchas, by a Peruvian war-steamer. Mr. Clay, our Minister to Peru, had taken up the matter, and had demanded satisfaction for the insult to the American flag in one case where an American ship had been boarded on the high seas. From New-Granada there is no intelligence whatever. From Nicaragua we learn that General Lamar, United States Minister, had arrived at Granada. When there, he first discovered that he had forgotten his credentials. The Government agreed to receive him unofficially, but he declined the offer—preferring to wait until he should receive the documents from home.

We have received, by way of California, advices from Salt Lake City to the 7th of January, inclusive. The *Deseret News* of that date contains a memorial from the Legislature of Utah to Congress, praying to be left alone in the management of their own affairs. We print the document entire. We also give numerous extracts from the speeches of Mormon elders delivered in the Tabernacle of Great Salt Lake City. Brigham is apparently less violent in his harangues, but the other leading Saints continue their violent abuse and threatenings against the United States. It is impossible to derive from these sermons any positive information concerning Mormon intentions.

Advices have been received from Camp Scott, the head-quarters of the Utah Expedition, to the 26th of January, by the arrival at St. Louis of John Hartnett, Esq., Secretary of Utah. The troops were comfortable and in excellent health, only four deaths being reported. It was expected that on account of the fortifications in the cañons, the entrance to Salt Lake Valley would be made by a new route, about a hundred miles further, but offering no obstructions. A deputation of the Utah Indians had been into camp, with assurances of friendship, and the Cheyennes also desired peace.

The proceedings in the United States Senate yesterday were important. The Lecomptonites were determined to maintain a continuous session, until they could force a vote on the admission of Kansas, unless the Opposition would agree to the vote being taken before the expiration of the present week, which they were unwilling to do, as many yet desired to speak, and Senator Douglas was too ill to be in his seat. At the opening of the session, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who had the floor to conclude his speech on Kansas, gave way to Mr. Bronerick, who stated that Mr. Douglas was still detained from his seat by illness. Mr. B. also contradicted a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, branding him as a falsifier. Mr. Biolen spoke at some length in explanation of his remarks on Saturday, disclaiming all intention of offence either to Mr. Broderick or Mr. Douglas. Mr. Wade resumed, speaking in favor of the Topeka Constitution, and defending those who framed it. He then spoke of the Lecompton Constitution, and bitterly denounced Calhoun. The attempt to force a State into the Union he declared equally revolutionary with an attempt to force a State out. Mr. Mason, of Va., replied in a strong South-side speech on the political history of the Slavery question, commencing with the Convention of 1787, and following the current of events down to the present day. He spoke at length on the alleged aggressions of the North, referring among other things, to Mr. Seward's proposition to reorganize the Supreme Court, which he said was an attempt to render that tribunal sectional and partisan in its character. Mr. Mason continued his remarks at great length, and was followed by Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, and others. Ineffectually attempts were frequently made to adjourn, and various propositions for compromise were rejected. Up to the time of going to press with our First Edition, the latest dispatch received afforded no intimation of an immediate adjournment. In the House of Representatives Mr. English, of Indiana, offered a resolution in respect to the Louisville and Portland Canal. Mr. Humphrey Marshall defended the Canal Company. The resolution was adopted. The private calendar was then taken up, and several bills passed. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution to prevent an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury, (scarcely needed at this time, when the Government is borrowing,) and to equalize land grants among the States. Referred. He also asked leave to introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas. Leave not granted. Mr. Wright, of Georgia, introduced a Homestead bill, and Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, one for the election of postmasters, which were referred, Mr. Leiter also introduced a resolution, asking the President to inform the House what members of the Thirty-third Congress who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, afterwards received appointments to office from the past or present Administration. Mr. Hughes introduced a resolution to discharge the refractory witness Wolcott from imprisonment. Mr. Davis, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas. Not granted. Mr Smith introduced a Pacific Railroad bill. The House then adjourned.

The proposals for the issue of Treasury Notes, to the amount of $5,000,000 were opened yesterday, and the awards made as follows: $7,000 at 4 per cent interest; $10,000 at 4¼; $648,000 at 4; $500,000 at 4¼; $1,264,000 at 4¼; $100,000 at 4¾; $2,471,000 at 5. Over four millions were offered at 5 ₰ cent. The names of the successful bidders will be found enumerated elsewhere.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Stow's bill abolishing all free passes on railroads in this State was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 18 to 2. In the Assembly, Mr. Duryea gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide grounds for the site of a new Quarantine. A bill was introduced by Mr. Jeremiah providing for the immediate abatement of nuisances in this City arising from sunken lots and stagnant water.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and transacted a fair amount of routine business, but nothing of very special importance. The question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in favor of striking out Pier No. 35 from the list of those to be offered at auction this day, was laid on the table.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Wm. and Cornelius Quinn, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, for killing John McLindon, in Sixty-third-street, on the first of January, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Timothy Flynn, indicted for assault and battery on Almon Brown, a Policeman, with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Thomas S. Whitaker, an old man, respectably connected, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Andrew O'Brien was tried and convicted for keeping a disorderly house in Water-street. In all these cases sentence was reserved.

Mr. Isaac H. Smith, the Ex-Alderman of Brooklyn, who was shot in the arm on Sunday evening, while passing through Canal-street, was unable to appear in Court yesterday, to prefer a complaint in the case. His physicians still think that his arm must be amputated.

Mark Johnson, the bar-tender at the People's Saloon, No. 388 Canal-street, who fired the revolver, the ball from which bit Mr. Smith, was taken yesterday before Justice Connolly, at the lower Police Court, and committed to await examination. Mr. Horton, the proprietor of the Saloon, was held to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

George Sumner, Esq., delivered his entertaining lecture on Spain to a very considerable audience, last night, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived last evening from Charleston, making the passage from dock to dock in forty-six hours, being the shortest on record.

The employes in the repairing shops of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at Jersey City, who have been working but three-fourths of the regular time during the Winter, have received notice that they will be put upon full time again on and after the 1st of April.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active and less buoyant for Cotton, Breadstuffs, and most kind of Provisions. A livelier demand prevailed for Beef, Rice and Turpentine at full rates. The movements in Groceries were to a fair extent, and prices favored sellers. Freights were improving.

Yeh in Durance Vile.

If anybody wishes to understand the Chinese character, or rather to understand that nobody not a Chinese can understand it, we advise him to bestow his attention upon the narrative of Yeh's capture by the British sailors at Canton, which we published yesterday. Nothing could be more ignominious than the circumstances in which the terrible Viceroy of the Son of Heaven was arrested. He was climbing over a high wall as nimbly as a fat man could be expected to, when his "tail" was seized by a sturdy blue-jacket, who took a "bight" thereon immediately, and lugged his Excellency backwards into the *yaman* from which he had just emerged.

History records no less dignified termination of a public career. The death of Nero was not brilliant, though that clever monster made the best of the case; and the hustling of James II. of England by low fellows on a fishing smack was a bitter blow to the worshipers of the Divinity that should hedge a King. But Yeh fared worse than the Roman Cæsar or the British Stuart. Had he been a European, or even a creature comprehensible by the European mind, this deplorable humiliation would have affected his mind. But he was Yeh, and a Celestial mandarin, and so as soon as he got well over his fright he resumed with perfect composure his usual bearing towards the "barbarians." He pretended not to know the "man Parkes," and when that British Consul brought him to with a short answer he declined going with the sailors out of the *yaman*. He would wait there, he said, "for the men Gross and Elgin." When this point, too, had to be conceded to his new and urgent friends, he could not possibly recollect anything about the "prisoners" which he had taken a few months before. "How should he trouble himself with such matters?" The Allies took his private papers, and found among them, to their surprise, the original ratifications of the treaties with France, America and England. "Had they never been sent to Pekin, then?" "O, no; certainly not. Why should the Emperor be troubled with such trivial documents about a matter so extremely insignificant?"

Now, this impudence on the part of Yeh is not only grand to the verge of gorgeousness—and altogether imposing to the Western mind—It is instructive as well. It teaches more eloquently than long lectures could, the absolute impossibility of reaching the Chinese character through the Great Wall of Chinese forms and official self-conceit. It shows how hopeless all means but the most imperative must prove to be, in dealing with a people so incredibly superior, in their own eyes, to all the rest of mankind; and it throws a fresh light upon the folly of our own Government, in attempting to approach, through diplomatic forms, and with a pretence of equality, a race of men so deceitful, so vain, and so little impressible by the appeals of modern "statesmanship" as the Mandarins who dispose of the foreign policy of the Celestial Empire.

Proposal to Amend the State Constitution.—On Saturday Mr. Stow introduced a bill in the Senate, to take the sense of the people on the subject of revising and amending the Constitution of this State. The bill provides for a vote at the November election—the result to be reported by the Secretary of State to the Legislature in January next. If a majority of the votes should be in the affirmative, then the Legislature is to call a Convention.

The author of this bill was himself a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution, but was so little pleased therewith that he refused to sign it. Doubtless, he looks for a more satisfactory result from the movement he is now engaged in originating. That a better instrument could be constructed, there are few who will question. But whether the people are prepared to call another Convention, may well be doubted. Possibly they may think that while a better one is quite within the compass of human wisdom, there may be danger of one still worse.

The first Constitution of the State of New-York was framed by a Convention of Representatives, which met at Kingston, in the early part of 1777. It was amended but not materially changed by a Convention of Delegates at Albany, Oct. 27, 1801, over which Aaron Burr presided. A new Constitution was framed in 1821, (adopted by the people in 1822,) by a Convention, over which Daniel D. Tompkins presided. This instrument was amended slightly in 1826, 1833, 1835 and 1839. The Convention which framed the present Constitution was held in the Summer of 1846. It has been in operation only eleven years. Mr. Stow will find many to concur with him in the opinion that it might be improved, but fewer, perhaps, willing so soon to incur the expense and trouble of a Convention for that purpose.

It will be recollected that the Constitution itself provides (art. 13, sec. 2) for the submission of the question of a Convention to revise and amend it, in the year 1866, and every twentieth year thereafter. Mr. Stow is unwilling to wait. But it is probable the people having endured so long will be willing to keep up their patience till sixty-six. So we think, but would not be too positive; for every opportunity hitherto offered to change the fundamental law has been eagerly embraced. We are a people loving change and delighting in new things.

The Tribune on Mexico.

There are questions of constitutional interpretation, and of governmental policy, which become so settled as to preclude any rational idea of reopening them; and it is the wisdom of practical statesmanship to accept what is thus irrevocably fixed, without criticism or quarrel, as to its accordance with preconceived theoretical opinions. One of these questions relates to the acquisition of territory by the United States. Just after the organization of our Government, it was generally held that any addition to the area of the original thirteen States was unwarranted by the Constitution. And yet the first opportunity to extend the national domain was improved. Mr. Jefferson purchased Louisiana, although expressly admitting the unconstitutionality of the act. We have since acquired Florida, Texas and California. We are even preparing to buy Cuba. Who recur at this late time of day to the theory of unconstitutionality? None but those who can learn nothing from events. None but the devotees of every ism and theory which floats across the political sky.

That the people of the United States will, in process of time, extend their control over Mexico, is as certain as any future event can be. It is easy to carp at this tendency to empire, but quite impossible to check it. If the Mexican Republic had a population like our own, the case would be different. We do not look for the annexation of Canada, for the reason that the people of the British Provinces possess all the requisites for national respectability and progress. But to suppose that a few millions of Indians, Negroes and enervate Creoles are forever to hold exclusive occupancy of a territory rich in all mineral and vegetable productions, and two-thirds the size of our own, is no less absurd than the theory of those who claimed a century ago that the red man should never give way to the advance of European civilization.

The New-York *Tribune* belongs to the class which holds that all bad things must continue as they were from the beginning. If it had lived in the time of Jefferson it would have denounced the Louisiana purchase as heartily as it now opposes a Mexican Protectorate. In regard to that wretched Republic, it is eminently conservative. It sees no reason why the Mexicans could not endure anarchy and civil war for thirty years longer!

The *Tribune* accuses us of ignorance in regard to Mexico, founding its charge upon our classing the Negro, Indian and mixed population under the general head of "blacks." Our error, if error it be, did not originate in ignorance of the facts. But in a question involving nice distinctions of color we gladly defer to the superior acumen of our learned contemporary. The point is, however, of no importance, as Negroes, Indians and mixed, are alike unfit for self-government.

Any fair-minded man who considers the condition of Mexico, the position of her territory in respect to ours, her extent and capabilities, cannot fail to see the great importance of our present relations to that tottering Republic. It is well to look to the inevitable future, that we may be ready to act as the proximate emergency shall require.

Ship Canal Around the Overslaugh.—The project of a ship canal to avoid the obstruction in the Hudson River, near Albany, known as the Overslaugh, is again discussed. According to the plan now proposed, the expense of the canal, or rather of several short canals, covering a space of some twelve miles, would be only $200,000.

Hon. W. J. McAlpine, known as a distinguished engineer, made a report on this subject in 1853, which contemplated costly rock excavations, and a channel elevated above the river level, to be furnished with lift-locks, and supplied with water by pumps. The estimated expense of Mr. McA.'s scheme was $3,000,000—a fact which sufficiently accounts for its being dropped.

The Albany *Argus* describes the plan now under consideration as follows:

"One of the projectors, thinking of the causes which affected the channels of navigation, concluded that where there was a rock formation on both banks of the river, the stream must be narrow and deep, and that where the river was shallow, one or both banks must have an earth formation, and undertook to verify his theory, by a reference to the survey, and found that it accorded with the facts. Wherever there is rock the river is deep; wherever the water is shallow, the banks are of earth, and easily excavated.

This natural law of streams, which the engineers had never hit upon, suggested a very material modification of their plans, viz.: To make the Canal only where the water was shallow, and to turn it into the river on the approach to rock, where the stream deepened sufficiently to admit the passage of ships.

This plan would carry the Canal from the southern extremity of the city through Westerlo Creek about three miles to Van Wie's Point, where the river channel deepens to 14 or 15 feet, when river navigation would be available for nearly three miles; thence the Canal would be cut on the west side for three miles further, entering again into the river. Thence the Canal would be carried on the east bank of the river, through Schodack Creek, to a point opposite New-Baltimore, where the river navigation would be resumed."

The Executive Department.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate (Messrs. Noxon, Diven and Willard) have reported favorably a bill providing that a record of decisions shall be kept by the Governor, and a history of his official acts, to be left in the Department, for the benefit of his successors. Strange as it may seem, this has never been done, each successive Governor taking with him when he left the office, his correspondence and the papers relating to his administration, thus depriving the State of all important material for a correct history of the Department. The bill in question proposes to supply this deficiency. It provides that the Governor shall keep a register of all applications and petitions, which, with the applications and petitions themselves, shall be delivered to his successor; also, a record of applications for pardon or commutation of sentences, of disbursements, rewards, &c. The bill will make necessary an addition to the clerical force of the Executive Chamber. But the proposed annual addition to the expense is only twelve hundred dollars, which sum the Committee very truly say "will be more than compensated to the State, in the reform which will be introduced in the public service."

The Perils of Crinoline.

Almost every fact in human life, we are told, has its serious and its comic sides, and each deserves attention. Of the availabilities of crinoline, considered comically, perhaps enough has now been made. Expansive pictures and extravagant allusions have been lavished upon the fashion, and our ladies have been unmercifully quizzed for their persevering attempts to achieve some resemblance to truncated balloons or dismounted bells. Of all this we may as well make an end, for, though they should dilate themselves to the utmost limit of modern toleration, our fair friends will still be less ridiculous than their grandmothers were, and the Empress Eugenie herself will never rival Marguerite de Valois with her hoops of *nine feet in diameter*.

But the crinoline question has graver aspects, which are forced upon us afresh to-day by accounts of the frightful death, in Boston, on Friday night last, of a young lady, the daughter of a respectable resident of Beacon-street in that city, who was standing near the chimney-piece, when her undergarments suddenly took fire, and before the requisite pressure could be brought to bear upon them, were entirely consumed, inflicting upon her person injuries so many and so severe that she survived but a few hours. It is hardly necessary for us to inflict upon our lady readers a lesson in Physics, in order to make it perfectly plain to them that the protection of the flames in such a case by the enveloping crinoline must act upon them precisely in the manner of a chimney with a "blower" and draught; and if they would form some notion of the extent of the dangers of this kind which they actually and daily incur, we may refer them to the London *Court Journal* of Feb. 20, in which we find a catalogue of no less than *nineteen* deaths from this cause, occurring in England, between the 1st of January and the middle of February. Certainly an average of three deaths per week from crinolines in conflagration, ought to startle the most thoughtless of the privileged sex; and to make them, at least, extraordinarily careful in their movements and behavior, if it fails (as of course it will) to deter them from adopting a fashion so fraught with peril.

Wrathy but Docile.—The Albany *Atlas* flies into a fearful passion because we intimated that the people expect the Democratic State officers to provide some plan for relieving the State from its financial difficulties. We pardon its anger and its epithets, however, on account of its assurance that the Democrats in the Legislature "will not shrink from urging such measures as will rescue the violated honor of the State from the injury inflicted by the spoiler." It is not easy to fathom the tropes and metaphors of the flowery politicians of the *Atlas and Argus*; but we take this to imply that the Democrats will endeavor to provide for the completion of the State canals and the redemption of the public debt. This is precisely what we said they ought to do, in reply to the statement of the *Journal of Commerce* that they "very naturally" did not choose to do any such thing.

The *Argus* says the Democrats have not a majority in either house. Very true; but they have the State officers and the Speaker and Committees of the Assembly. It is their duty, therefore, to *propose* measures of relief; and if these measures are wise it will be the duty of members to vote for them, without regard to party considerations. We shall demand the latter at the hands of the Republicans, just as we have demanded the former at the hands of the Democrats. We hope we may have equal success. But first let the Democrats propose their measures.

Branch Paid—The Agony Over.—Branch has got his money. Being told that the Mayor was "willin'" at last, Branch called yesterday on his Honor with a witness, received a brief lecture for the insinuations of his last petition, to which he answered not a word, and then saw the Mayor's signature affixed to the warrant that gives him $2,000 for services as "outside Secretary" to the Matsell Birth-Investigating Committee. There were portents in the sky yesterday. The sun was eclipsed in the morning, the weather fell foul the hour it began to be fair, and when it cleared off at night it began to rain. They say that the moment Mayor Tiemann signed the warrant, the wooden Justice on the City Hall, laid her wooden finger beside her nose and winked. Never was an honester debt paid,—and its payment shines like a good deed in a naughty world. It carries sunshine to the landlord of Branch's attic, glorifies the cellar of his faithful washer-woman and makes Branch an honest man again, who pays his debts. We congratulate Branch, who now has rounded the circle of another great era in his career; we congratulate the public, who now read the last chapter of the great Brandon inquest; and ourselves, who have seen the night-cap tied on the head of Justice and the exhausted lady put comfortably to bed. The tension so suddenly removed, we are disposed to collapse. Let the day be kept quietly and without boisterous demonstrations.

Short Speeches.—A very sensible thing was done in the Senate at Albany yesterday. On motion of Mr. Diven, a ten-minutes rule was adopted. What a blessed relief to know that no speaker can hold the floor more than ten minutes!

Brevity is styled the soul of wit. It is, or ought to be, the life of speeches. Much more frequently its opposite is the death of hearers.

An attempt to establish a life rule was made in the Assembly, but the motion was laid over—not overlaid and smothered, as we trust. If, during the remainder of the session, both houses could have the luxury of short speeches, the members could afford to die happy.

The Improvement in Business.—Business of all kinds is steadily and rapidly reviving. Our advertising columns, which are a very good barometer of general business movements, afford unmistakable evidence of the fact. Our daily cash receipts for advertisements are larger than they have ever been before. Another encouraging feature of this revival of business is that it is legitimate and healthy. There is no overtrading,—no forcing goods into the country beyond the demands of the people,—no unhealthy competition and no ruinous system of long credits. In the course of a few months the business of this City will be as large as ever, and by next Fall the whole country will not only have recovered from the effects of the panic, but will be much better for it. Occasional purgation is as good for communities as for individuals. Ours has been severe, but it will do good. The panic was a sort of mammoth Brandreth's pill.

Result of the Sumner Court-Martial.

We learn from a reliable quarter that the result of the recent Court-Martial upon Col. Sumner, at Carlisle Barracks, was the *acquittal* of Col. S. upon both the charges preferred against him by Gen. Harney.

This result will be eminently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the Army. Gen. Harney's conduct throughout the whole affair has been utterly unworthy of his position, and eminently unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. His remarks at the Fort Leavenworth Court-Martial were gratuitously personal and offensive, and this violation of courtesy was greatly aggravated by his obstinate refusal to afford Col. Sumner any explanation.

The Court deliberated less than fifteen minutes before agreeing upon their verdict. Col. Sumner leaves Carlisle this morning for Watertown, N. Y., where he will meet his family. He is under orders for Utah, and will leave Fort Leavenworth with his regiment on the 10th of May.

Artists of the Japan Expedition.—In the bill authorizing the Japan Expedition, no provision was made for the employment of artists. Commodore Perry, however, appreciating the importance of having their services, engaged several, enlisting them as master's mates at twenty-five dollars a month, with the understanding that Congress would make a suitable compensation upon their return. Bills have already been reported in Congress for paying Mr. William Heine, an artist of ability and distinction, and Mr. E. Brown, who was the daguerreotypist of the Expedition. The sums are small, but they are highly important to the parties, and we hope there will be no unnecessary delay in making these just appropriations.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Mexican Affairs—General Concha on a Tour—Preparations for the Expected Advent of the Prince of the Asturias—Theatrical and Miscellaneous.

From our own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The Spanish war steamer *Francisco de Asis* arrived here from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., with the news that the town still held out against Zuloaga's Provisional Government. Bodies of troops had left Mexico against the rebellious Vera Cruzanos, as the reduction of the place was considered to be of vital importance. The *Francisco de Asis* was relieved by the *Berenguela* and a small brig. The officers report a good feeling on the part of the Mexicans for Spaniards in general—so much so that they had been permitted by their commander to hold communication with the inhabitants. Until recently, all interchange of hospitalities had been strictly forbidden by General Concha, but as Zuloaga has promised to settle the pending difficulties on the basis proposed by Spain, the haughty Dons express themselves satisfied that their name has come out from the fiery ordeal with increased lustre. It was believed here at first that Comonfort would receive assistance from the Americans to set on foot an expedition for the purpose of making a counter-revolution.

General Concha is so satisfied with the good results obtained in this question that he has gone on a pleasure tour through the Vuelta Abajo districts of the island, touching on his way at the island of Pines. Before returning he will visit the celebrated San Diego baths, situated about 150 miles to the west of Havana. The bathing season commences in February and lasts until the month of March, during which short period hundreds of sufferers from all parts of the island are restored to health. The springs are ten in number, and the water of some is of intense heat, strongly impregnated with sulphur. The life at the springs is represented to be of that "*Sans façon*" description that distinguishes all our Cuban watering places, with the usual accompaniment of the monte table, cock fights and balls, in which all join, irrespective of social position. During Concha's absence the helm of State is intrusted to General Manzano, who is better known as a soldier than as a statesman. The Cubans, however, are easily governed. They have been so long subjected to the yoke of restraint, that even were they free, they could not shake off the same habits of centuries.

The "ever loyal and faithful" are making great preparations to duly celebrate the advent of the long-expected Prince of Asturias. The orders of the Government for illuminations and exterior signs of joy are general in their application, and the Creoles will join in with as much good grace as the old Spaniards. Several sham fights are to be given by the regular army, in which the volunteers will be allowed to take a part. The squadron also will display its proficiency in fighting an unseen enemy. The corporation has appropriated $25,000 for the proper celebration of the event, $1,000 of which are to be expended in fireworks, illuminations, music, &c., and the rest will be distributed in prizes of twenty ounces each, among the widows and orphans of the city, for which purpose a regular lottery is gotten up. The names of all the widows, &c., are put in one wheel, and the prizes in another, precisely on the same principal as the Royal lottery. I think this is about the best use to which the public's funds can be applied, since it is obligatory on the corporation to spend something in celebration of the boy-king. Several grand balls are also on the *tapis*, one of which will take place on the ship of the line *Isabel Segunda*.

Since the departure of Maretzek, with his nightingales, our musical world has been extremely dull. Vestvali is here with her troupe, and intends to give one or two operas. Madame McCallister is performing at the Tacon to good houses.

The cold spell that visited you lately extended as far as this island, and made itself felt very sensibly. It was by far the sharpest cold we have had this season. I understand from reliable sources that no new cases of fever have been reported since the norther. The small-pox, however, is running its course, being, thanks to good fortune, of a much milder type.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for eleven months past have been $30 000 less than in the same months the preceding year, while the grants through colportage and other channels have been largely increased.

City Items.

The Mayor's squad descended upon a gambling-house in Houston-street, near Avenue B, on Sunday night. Their coming was announced to the gamblers from the outer door by the ringing of a secret bell which gave them time to escape out of a window by a shed in the rear. The officers captured the gambling apparatus and a little money, and were disappearing, when certain rowdies of the neighborhood met them at the door and threatened violence unless the plunder was surrendered. Help was sent for to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, which arrived, and the rowdies were cowed. Wm. O'Neil, the proprietor of the place, being taken before the Mayor, and having so far mortified himself as to promise to keep a better house, was of course let loose, judgment being suspended. The same evening Geo. Smith and eight others, being caught gambling in the saloon corner of Spring and Washington streets, were locked up for the night, and yesterday committed for examination.

Cornelia Ann Lacy, the girl of 14, whom Officer Green was charged with abducting, was found in a disreputable house in Wooster-street yesterday. Her mother passing through the street saw her at the window, and with the aid of an Officer, captured her. But the mother being obliged to return to Connecticut, would not wait to prosecute Green, and the girl declines to say much on the subject. The Police Commissioners will, doubtless, look the matter up.

Wm. Kutzel, a German of course, charged with swindling Sebastian D. Keyser out of 24,000 cigars, worth $370, was committed to answer yesterday.

Ellen Murphy, who wore a handsome silk dress and large hoops, was caught secreting under her cloak thirty-seven yards of poplin at the store No. 265 Grand-street, yesterday, and for which she did not propose to pay. Catharine Hamilton, also well-hooped, was caught in the very next store, having tucked into her traveling basket a nice delaine dress pattern, for which she did not propose to pay. Both ladies slept in the Station-house last night.

Michael Sweeney robbed a girl in Centre-street of $3, Sunday night. The police have him.

The Chamber of Commerce have secured eligible rooms for their meetings in the new building corner of William and Cedar streets. The building is of Portsmouth stone, like that of the Times Building, of massive appearance, five stories in height, and measures about 45 feet on William, by 70 feet on Cedar-street. The Chamber have rented four rooms in the second story, opening on Cedar-street. They will occupy the premises from the 1st of May, and have the privilege of renewal if the location suits them. They will employ at a fixed salary a competent person, who will be denominated Librarian or Secretary, to take charge of the Library, Maps, Charts, and Archives of the Chamber, and to wait upon visitors. The name "Underwriters' Buildings" will be altered to "Chamber of Commerce and Underwriters' Buildings."

It is remarkable that at a time when every branch and conchological variety of Democracy is tracing its doctrines to Andrew Jackson, as the fountain of the unadulterated article, there should have been no outward evidence that the day on which the old hero was born, was held in remembrance, even by those who, on election days, are the loudest in his praise. To prevent such a mistake in future, we will inform our Democratic friends that Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, just within its southern border, in Mecklenburg County, on the 15th of March, 1767.

There was an eclipse of the sun, if we may trust the almanacs, yesterday morning, beginning in our latitude at 27 minutes past 7 o'clock. The sky was so cloudy, the weather so thick, that we are unable to state the fact from personal observation. We give our authority, and readers must exercise their discretion about believing it.

Mohammed Pasha and his suite left town at 2 o'clock yesterday for Washington, by the *John Potter*. The Reception Committee stuck as close to him as ever, and promise to stick to the end. They went with him to Washington, and what will rid the poor Vice-Admiral of their company is yet to be discovered.

Yesterday, Sergeant Bierey, from information received, entered the premises No. 5 Tryon-row, and ascending to a room upon the third floor, found what appeared to be the head-quarters of a large lottery establishment. The principals, having probably received a hint of the approach of the officers, had fled, and could not be found. Twenty thousand letters, which had contained money remittances from all parts of the United States and Canadas, 20,000 copies of the *Bulletin*, an advertising sheet, and 10,000 circulars and schemes, were found and taken possession of. There was no one in the office. From the dates of the letters, &c., it appears that this concern has been in operation for two years. The parties whose arrest was announced in yesterday's Times are still in custody.

Dr. Cheever's Church.

Our readers doubtless remember the controversy in Dr. Cheever's Church, growing out of a letter from a number of the members requesting him to resign. We understand that about fifty of the members who disapproved the course pursued by Dr. C. have applied to the proper authorities of the church for a letter of dismissal. The application was made in a letter rehearsing the history of the controversy and, of course, presenting the views of the signers.

The subject was laid before the church at a special meeting on Friday evening last, at which none of the signers of the letter were present. There was very strong opposition manifested to granting the request, and the matter was finally laid over to a future meeting.

Sea and Ship News.

The steamship *Black Warrior* was sued in the United States District Court at New-Orleans by Gayor & Wilson, to recover the value of a box of silver tumblers ($68 00) which they caused to be shipped from New-York to New-Orleans, but which has never been delivered. The defence was, that by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1856, the owners or masters of vessels are not liable for any gold, gold-dust, *silver* bullion or other precious metals, coins, jewelry, bills of any bank or public body, diamonds or other precious stones, unless at the time of such loading the master or owners are informed of the same by a note in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading therefor. The libel was dismissed.

The Mission-House Fire.

Brooklyn, Monday, March 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct an error in a number of the Times a few days ago, in reference to the *burning of our Mission Hall*, Union-street. It was intimated that it was done by some of the mischievous Mission-School boys. Though it is true there are bad boys indeed, that we are trying to influence for the better, yet there does not seem any good reason to suppose that any of them had any part in setting fire to the premises. The teacher of that class of boys feels hurt at the suggestion, and thinks them incapable of it, and the disgrace pointed at them, without proof or probability. It is a painful loss, every way; but we trust friends will assist and sympathize in this noble benevolence among the ignorant poor.

WITNESS.

The Militia Organization of Kansas—Governor's Proclamation.

To the People of Kansas Territory:

I have this day been shown a circular, purporting to be "Instructions to Enrolling Officers," for enrolling the Kansas Militia, and signed by one "J. H. Lane," dated "Headquarters Kansas Militia, Lawrence, Feb. 16, 1858," and also a commission issued by the same individual, appointing S. J. Willis, "Enrolling Officer of Kansas Territory." All these acts are illegal, without authority of law, and on the part of "J. H. Lane," a usurpation of power. The twentieth section of the organic act declares that "the Governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof," and "he shall commission officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory."

There is no power in the Territory that can deprive the Governor of the authority thus vested in him, and he alone can fix the head-quarters of the Kansas militia. There is no law of Congress, and consequently there can be none of the Territory, authorizing "J. H. Lane" to issue commissions, nor has any commission been issued to him.

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the people on the restoration of peace in the Territory, and I caution them against encouraging or countenancing these insidious attempts to renew the difficulties and troubles which have too long held sway here. The effort seems to be to induce persons to engage in this business under a promise to pay them five dollars per day, not one cent of which will ever be realized. What hut trouble can ensue if one turbulent man is thus allowed to set up a military dictatorship over the civil authority, and thus squander the public money at pleasure? I trust the good sense of the people will induce them to frown down all such illegal and improper movements.

J. W. DENVER, Acting Governor.

Lecompton, K. T., Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met on Monday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The President presented a resolution granting the use of the Chamber temporarily to the Board of Supervisors. Carried.

A petition was presented by Councilman VAN TINE from butchers and others in Centre Market, and property owners in its vicinity, praying for enlarged market facilities. Referred to Committee on Markets.

A resolution in favor of paving and grading Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the North River, was presented by Councilman NOLAN, and referred to the Committee on Roads.

The following preamble and resolution in relation to public markets, were presented by Councilman DUNN.

Whereas, The markets of the City return a revenue to the Treasury of about one-third their alleged rental value, and deeming that the same could be let by advertisement, to responsible parties for a term of years, at an amount that, while yielding a greater percentage on their value, would be still under a proper control by the Common Council, and be more advantageous to the buyer and seller; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to advertise the letting of the several markets of the City separately, for a term of five years, to responsible bidders, and return the awards of contracts to the common Council for confirmation at the earliest moment.

Referred to the Committee on Markets.

Several reports of Committees on Assessments in favor of confirming assessments for building sewers in Dutch-street from Fulton, also in Hudson-street, between Barrow and Grove, and other places, were laid over. Reports in favor of assessments for paving in Forty-fifth-street and in First-avenue were also laid over.

Councilman GENET presented a resolution, directing the Comptroller to inquire by what authority "one Mr. Jacks" is "authorized to repair the piers of the City, and by what authority he is paid for the work done, no contracts having been made therefor."

The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Assessments on the petition of Peter Cooper to be released from the Croton-Water tax on the building known as the "Union," and in favor of such remission, was laid over.

A resolution directing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to place its rails from Forty ninth to Sixty second-street, in the centre of the avenue, instead of as now, on the side, was brought up from the Board of Aldermen as amended by them. On vote, this Board adhered to its former action.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to comply with instructions already received to advertise for a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company No. 41, situated in the vicinity of Spring, Hudson and Vesey streets.

The Board agreed to pay Dr. James Wilson his bill of $20 for medical services at the First Ward Stationhouse.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of building a new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Roads in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, with block pavement, was referred back to the Committee.

The report of the Committee on Assessments in favor of confirming assessment for paving Canal-street from Centre-street to East Broadway, was recommitted.

The report of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department in favor of confirming contracts for flo-hydrants, stop-cocks, iron pipes, &c., was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of striking out Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-street, from the auction sale to-day, was called up by Councilman BRADY.

The President said he was not the representative of any steamboat company, but thought it wise economy for the City to refuse to concur with the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman BRADY spoke in support of the views of the other Board.

On vote—11 affirmative, 5 negative—the question was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and, on motion, laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Brooklyn City Items.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, the renowned South American politician of the last Presidential election, preached an eloquent sermon to the firemen in the North Fifth-street Methodist Church of Williamsburg Sunday evening last.

A daily prayer meeting, established by the united efforts of the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian, DeKalb-avenue Methodist and Bedford-avenue Baptist Churches, was opened yesterday in the Bedford-avenue Church at 12 o'clock, to hold for one hour. There is a good deal of religious interest in the neighborhood, and the meeting, which consisted of some hundred persons on the first day, promises much good.

The old Meserole Mansion, on Bushwick Creek, built long before the Revolution, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. It was unoccupied, and must have been purposely set on fire. Loss $2,000, not insured. A man named MCCAFFERTY was severely injured by the falling of a chimney. Some boys, while playing around the ruins on Saturday, discovered an old-fashioned gold watch in a fair state of preservation.

The Police during the forty-eight hours, ending yesterday morning made sixty-one arrests, and during the same period of time seventy-two lodgers were accommodated at the different stations. The arrests were mainly for offences committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and a majority of those arrested and lodged were foreigners.

The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting, yesterday, and without transacting any business of general interest, adjourned for two weeks.

MARGARET COIT, of Brooklyn, attempting last Sunday afternoon to jump on one of the Fulton Ferry boats, after it had left the bridge, missed the boat and fell in the water. She struck her head against the rudder, and was badly hurt. The boat hands rushed to her rescue, and saved her from drowning. MARGARET MARTIN made a misstep as she was going on board a South Ferry boat last evening, and had her foot severely crushed between the boat and the ferry bridge.

A family, consisting of eight or ten persons, residing on Division-avenue, were all poisoned on Sunday last by arsenic, which had been baked in bread. Mrs. STEWART keeps the house, and all who partook of the bread were affected. Only one, however, is in a dangerous condition.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Steam on Atlantic-street—Brooklyn City Railroads—Flatbush-avenue—Garbage Carts—The Grand Turk—The Charges Against Alderman Pierson.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. A communication was received from Ex-Corporation Counsellor WARING, demanding a Committee to investigate the charge of defrauding the city, made against him in a report of the Assessment Committee to the last meeting. His request was complied with. A report of the Railroad Committee relative to steam on Atlantic-street, with the following resolutions, were adopted. That this Common Council earnestly request the members of the Legislature to use all proper means to pass a law so amending the Charter that in Title 2, sec. 13, subdivision 4, the words "Running on any railroad established since Jan. 1, 1853"; also, in sub-division 27, same sections and title, they strike out "or any Railroad established since Jan. 1, 1853." The same Committee, on increasing accommodations on the City Railroads, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Railroad Company be required to furnish this Common Council, at its next meeting, with a detailed statement of the number of cars and extras employed on each of their several routes or parts thereof, and the time of running the same; also, the reason, if any, why the requirement of this Common Council, and the public, to place an additional number of cars on several of their routes, should not be complied with forthwith.

Resolved, That a non-compliance with the foregoing will be deemed by this Common Council sufficient cause to institute legal proceedings against said Company upon their bond.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to forward without delay a copy of the foregoing to the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Adopted.

The City Railroad Company was directed, by a vote of 23 to 7, to lay rails and run cars on Flatbush-avenue to the city line, and in case they refuse to comply then the City Counselor is directed to take the necessary proceedings to declare their purchase void. The ordinances were amended, on motion of Alderman ROWE, so that hereafter bones, bone manure and garbage be carried through the streets in covered carts.

On motion of Alderman BAUMER the Tenant Law Committee were directed to report one week from next Monday evening.

Alderman CASAOW offered the following:

Whereas, The Turkish Government has selected our style of ship building in preference to other nations; and *whereas*, Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, of the Turkish Navy, has visited our country for the purpose of negotiating for the building of a number of vessels; and *whereas*, Brooklyn now ranks with the first cities of the Union in ship building, and for the purpose of introducing him to the ship builders and citizens of Brooklyn generally, therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, in behalf of this City, to extend an invitation to Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and Officers to visit the City of Brooklyn, at such time as may suit his convenience, and that there be a Committee of this Board appointed to coöperate with His Honor in carrying out the above resolution. The Chair appointed as the Committee Aldermen CALKIN, DEVOORHIS, RUSSELL, WALSH, SHAW.

By Alderman SPARKS: *Resolved*, That it be referred to a Special Committee of three, to inquire the date of the appointment of Alderman PIERSON as Assistant Counselor of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Also, the date of his appointment as Counselor of said Company. Also, whether he was interested in the Railroad Company when he was appointed the Railroad Counselor.

Resolved, That it be referred to the same Committee, to inquire by what authority in the charter, or else-where, Alderman PIERSON ordered the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to furnish for his use at his house a supply of stationery, to the amount of about $25, and by what authority the Commissioner furnished the same.

Alderman PIERSON was not opposed to the adoption of the resolution, but stated in answer to it that he was neither a stockholder or counseller of the Railroad Company when he appointed the Committee.

The Committee was appointed by the Chairman *pro tem.* as follows: Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, VAIL and RUSSELL.

[Advertisement.]

IT TOUCHES—IT INTERESTS—IT DELIGHTS.—This is, concisely, the characteristics of the new and so much talked about American Drama, "The Bride of an Evening," creating so extraordinary a sensation nightly at Barnum's Museum. The popular feeling in regard to it amounts to a passionate excitement—for it fascinates all who witness it, and they render everybody else crazy to behold the wonderful spectacle. To night will be a good opportunity to see it in all its beauty. This afternoon, "The Warlock of the Glen" at Barnum's

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 5.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING

Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS,

BY

BEEBE & Co.,

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"JESSIE BROWN" AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new drama under this title was produced at this favorite theatre last night, and met with a most flattering reception. It was emphatically a "decided hit." It will be repeated to-night. Two neat pieces concluding the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypos and Ambrotypes, in every style.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise.
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

To Augusta,	Macon,
Montgomery,	Columbus,
Nashville,	Memphis,
Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—New-York Times.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Valuable Brooklyn Property for Sale.**
By COLE & CHILTON,
Merchants' Exchange, March 17, 1858.
4 lots, 25x100, on DeKalb av.
8 lots, 25x100, on Reed-av.
4 lots, 25x100, on Kosciusko-av.
This valuable property embraces the entire front on Reed-av., with the adjoining lots on DeKalb and Kosciusko avs. Sale peremptory.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 Shillings a Box**—Black or brown; best in use. Sold No. 1 Barclay-st. and by all Druggists. Also, Infallible Unguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

KENNARD—WIXON.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, by Rev. J. W. Beach, WILLIAM J. KENNARD to SARAH F. WIXON, daughter of Samuel Wixon, Esq., all of this City.

PRIME—KEMEYS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. J. Henson, S. T. K. PRIME to MARY, daughter of the late Edward Kemeys.

STANAVOUGT—BRINCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 13, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. John McStane, Mr. RICHARD C. STANAVOUGHT to MARIA EMILY, daughter of Walter Bridge, Esq., all of Liverpool, England.

DIED.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Mrs. ANN MARIA, widow of the late John Day, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Charles J. and Francis W. Day, also the members of the 16th st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, at 1½ o'clock, from the Baptist Meeting House in 16th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation.

COTHEAL.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 15, after a protracted illness, SARAH ELLEN, wife of Henry L. Cotheal, and daughter of Howel Hoppock, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 147 West 11th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

EYRE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mrs. EMMA A. EYRE, wife of James Eyre, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 East 47th-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

ESQUIROL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mr. FRANCIS ESQUIROL, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Westchester Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome st.

BARNES.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, March 15, ANDREW, youngest son of the late John Hannah, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening and to-morrow morning papers.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, ISAAC CUMMINGS, of Huntington, Conn., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Charles Curtiss and Wm. A. Cummings, are invited to attend funeral services at No. 56 West 25th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Huntington, Conn., for interment.

HART.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Mr. WM. J. HART, in the 37th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 2d-av., on Wednesday, March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOLE.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, JOHN, only son of Edward M. and Martha A. Boole, aged 1 year and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 73 Avenue D, this day, (Tuesday,) March 16, at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, SINCLATA TAYLOR, only son of Jane H. and the late Robert W. Taylor.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas T. Woodruff, No. 38 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 14, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Ralph C. and Hannah H. Cutter, aged 13 years.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, March 14, LOUISA, wife of James S. Lawrence, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Andrew Hood, of Staten Island, and of her brother, Frederick Hood, of Newark, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Huntingdon and Greensburg, Penn., and Stenbenville, O., papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Seventh day, the sixth of third month, ALFRED, son of Phebe Jane and the late Charles Carpenter, aged 42 years.

JACKSON.—At Turkey, on Sunday morning, March 13, after a lingering illness, IDA JACKSON, widow of Charles P. Jackson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at her late residence, Turkey, near Freehold, N. J.

STEWART.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 13, JOHN STEWART, Esq., President of Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, in the 72d year of his age.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Dennis Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a ladies' French-made GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. R. B., engraved on the back, having a gold chain attached with a locket containing hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN GAS CONSUMPTION.
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
THE NEW BURNER, AND WHAT IS SAID OF IT
By a few of those who have used it

MANHATTAN GAS-BURNER CO.—*Gentlemen*: The burners put up by you in my dwelling give the greatest satisfaction, both as regards brilliancy of light and steadiness of flame, and their stopping of the wing, so common in all other burners, is a great recommendation in their favor; their great economy combining, renders them the greatest invention I have seen. It gives me great pleasure in recommending your burner to all using gas.
Yours, &c. J. M. TRIMBLE, Architect.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY GAS LIGHT CO.,
JERSEY CITY, Aug. 31, 1857.
This is to certify that we have fully tested "Walsh's Reversed Pressure Double-Chamber Gas Burner" with our Experimental Test Meter, and find, to our satisfaction, that it gives a better light, consuming less gas than any other burner we have ever yet seen.
D. SMITH,
Treasurer Jersey City Gas-Light Co.
JAS. S. LAYTON,
Inspector Jersey City Gas-Light Co.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
CINCINNATI, March 9, 1857.
GENTLEMEN: We have been using "Walsh's Reversed Pressure Double Chamber Gas Burner" since the 1st of January last, and herewith give you a statement of our gas bills for the last two months, as compared with those for the two months preceding the adoption of your burners:

Bill for November	$76 00	Bill for January, '57	$68 40
Bill for December	95 00	Bill for February, '57	53 44
Total	$171 00	Total	$121 84

Showing a difference of $49 18 in favor of your burners during the time we have had them in use. And from close observation and the application of all the tests in our power, we are satisfied of the utility of your burner both on the score of economy and the uniform soft and pleasant light it affords. M. D. POTTER & CO.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the city of Albany, having been present during the testing of "Walsh's Reversed Pressure Double-Chamber Gas-Burner," find that it fully represents all that is claimed for it, and that by the test given it, in connection with other burners, it will make a saving of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. over all others.
J. MERRIFIELD, Gas and Steam Fitter;
J. C. CUYLER, *Albany Morning Express*;
NOAH S. DEAN,
HENRY D. STONE,
H. L. GODFREY, *Knickerbocker*;
JOHN D. W. WEMPLE,
A. M. BULLOCK,
A. SERLY, D. M. BARNES, *Morning Times*.
This Burner has been tested and is now largely in use in the cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, Covington, Albany and Troy, &c., and pronounced the best in use.

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS OFFICE, Aug 10, 1857.
This is to certify, that we have used "Walsh's Reversed Pressure Double-Chamber Gas-Burner" in the *Express* Office for the last three months, and that we are satisfied these burners have been a great saving to us. The light obtained from them is also much more clear and steady than that from any other burner we have ever seen. We cordially recommend them to the business public, from our own experience. STONE & HENLEY,
Proprietors *Morning Express*.

ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1857.
I have used "Walsh's Patent Gas-Burner," and am satisfied that it is the only true principle of economy in burning gas, as it is a saving of 25 to 33½ per cent. in my experience of gas burning. WM. G. BURROWS.

This is to certify that I am using "Walsh's Patent Gas-Burners" in my store, and that I have saved full 35 per cent. over the common burners, and full as much, and a steady light, free from wastage and blowing. I recommend them to all gas consumers. P. V. FORT,
Broadway, Albany.

WOOD'S THEATRE, CINCINNATI, Dec. 2, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: The gratitude of the public is, in my opinion, always due to those who invent or undergo the fatigues of introducing a well-merited invention; this, therefore, applies most fully to yourselves, for I am convinced that by your Burners a result has been obtained, long desired, but ere this not obtained; the results you guaranteed me by the use of the Walsh Burner, have been more than fully obtained namely, great economy, effect of light and no flickering; but the beauty of the light is very highly exemplified in the *mise en scenes*, and I believe with no other burner could we produce the same effects. Wishing you all the success your Burners merit, I am your greatly obliged,
GEORGE WOOD.

This is to certify that I am using "Walsh's Patent Gas Burners" in the Albany Theatre, and that I have reduced my bills twenty-five per cent. over the common burners. I recommend them to all Gas consumers, as being the only reliable Burners now in use. When the stores close the pressure increases and the common burners had to be turned down to keep them from blowing. I have no such trouble with the Walsh Burner. They are a great invention. C. T. SMITH, Lessee of Albany Theatre.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY OF COVINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857.
At a meeting of the City Council of Covington, held in the Council Chamber, Feb. 19, 1857, it was ordered that the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to have "Walsh's Reversed Pressure Double-Chamber Gas Burners" placed in all the rooms used by the city.
WM. L. GRANT, City Clerk,

ALBANY, Dec. 14, 1857.
We have had "Walsh's Patent Gas Burners" in use at our store for the last three or four months, and have found them very profitable; they have saved us nearly twenty-five per cent. A. RANDALL.
Further particulars and books containing certificates, &c., to be had at the office.
MANHATTAN GAS BURNER CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND MERIDAN'S
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS. &c
TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT:
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS.
FOR CASH ONLY.
We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maidan-lane, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
by the best makers, all warranted,
selling at
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS WHO HAVE found no benefit from the treatment they have been under are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this City after being pronounced incurable and given up to die. From Dr. V.'s long experience and observation in the treatment of Consumption, he generally can detect immediately on examination whether he can be successful or not, and he speaks accordingly. He makes it a rule to treat no case longer than ten days. If he cannot check the fatal progress of the disease in that time, he will not lead the sufferer to any further expenses. This is quite different from physicians generally; their motto is months, and even years, should the patient exist. It is not necessary for patients residing in the country, or distant cities, to undertake a long, tedious and expensive journey, to avail themselves of his treatment—all that is requisite is a careful description of the symptoms of the case, either written by the patient himself or his physician. Office only for the Treatment and Cure of Consumption, No. 158 BOWERY. Send for a book, gratis.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 384 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at this office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 30 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!—A PERMANENT CURE FOR PILES.—Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.—The proprietor will guarantee to cure any case of Piles, either external or internal. Reference will be given to more than one dozen of persons in this City, who were confined to their beds, and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.—HAVING numerous applications for these Crackers for family use, from parties out of the City, some of which come from persons in distant States, we have determined to add to our City list the names of many merchants in other places, who have had a supply of WING'S CRACKERS from us.
To this list of names we would respectfully refer all those who may wish to procure these celebrated Crackers, in order that they may, if possible, obtain them from merchants in their own vicinity.
There are also many merchants who purchase these Crackers through their agents or correspondents in this City, in these cases we seldom receive their names; all such may find it advantageous to forward their names to us, simply for the purpose of referring applicants to them, whose orders may come from their neighborhood.
The wide-spread popularity of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS has induced others to attempt imitations, but they have failed to produce anything like them.
No other person has ever succeeded in working the material for Farina Crackers, or producing any article which contains such highly nutritious and healthful properties as WING'S.
WING'S CRACKERS have a delightful taste, act kindly upon the stomach, and are digested with remarkable ease. For dyspeptics or the aged, as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, they are most acceptable, and peculiarly pleasant for children.
Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING."
A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK.	
A. T. Abro	No. 376 Bowery.
Aeker, Merrall & Co. (late Thos. Hope & Co.)	No. 132 Chambers-st.
Albro & Smith	No. 328 Bowery.
T. H. Allison	No. 522 Grand-st.
R. C. Anderson	No. 419 Fulton-st.
Henry Badeau	No. 901 Broadway.
Charles D. Baily	No. 23 Catharine-st.
L. V. Briggs	No. 221 East Broadway.
David Britton	No. 27 Amity-st.
W. O. Burnisten	No. 146 Fourth-av.
Beckman Bro.	No. 360 Third-av.
Boggs & Niblo	No. 425 Eighth-av.
Burnisten & Cook	Thirty-third-st & Sixth av.
John Brady	No. 55 Fourth-st.
Beekman & Vansickell	No. 174 Third-av.
C. C. Buxton	No. 530 Bleecker-st.
R. Boyd	No. 143 Broadway.
F. Brewer	No. 435 Second-av.
Cambell & Seaman	No. 404 Fourth-av.
Carpenter & Moore	No. 80 Eighth av.
A. Carpenter	No. 453 Grand-st.
T. I. Carrick	No. 249 Third-av.
A. & G. E. Charles	No. 85 Delancey-st.
Wm. S. Corwin & Co	No. 639 Broadway.
Cooper & Bros	No. 457 Third-av.
B. V. R. Corwin	No. 811 Broadway.
Corwin & Co	No. 900 Broadway.
H. L. Corwin	No. 519 Sixth-av.
Castellanos & Co	No. 373 Sixth-av.
J. A. Coleman	No. 244 Seventh-av.
H. D. Clark	No. 206 Allen st.
M. T. Concon	No. 241 Centre-st.
C. Colton & Co	No. 2 Washington-st.
P. Driggs	No. 681 Broadway.
J. J. Drummond & Co	No. 85 Canal-st.
A. E. Dean	No. 741 Broadway.
J. M. Ely	No. 9 Greenwich-av.
J. M. Eggar	No. 126 Ninth-av.
E. W. Edger	No. 269 Ninth-av.
Eversley & Ketchum	No. 115 Rivington-st.
F. Edgar	No. 450 Eighth-av.
E. R. Fay	155th-st., Washington Heights.
E. Fisher	No. 418 Bleecker st.
Griffin & Co	No. 650 Sixth-av.
J. & W. Geery	No. 719 Broadway.
Wm. Geery	Third-av. and Eighteenth-st.
Thomas Gray	No. 397 Ninth-av.
J. W. Gilchrist	No. 402 Broome-st.
W. B. Hays	No. 326 Spring-st.
P. Hardiman	No. 299 Bleecker-st.
J. Haskell	No. 364 Fourth-av.
W. B. Haight	No. 162 First-av.
David Hoff	No. 33 Canal-st.
B. F. Howe's bakery	No. 432 Broadway.
J. Bettrick	No. 369 Ninth-av.
W. Barfield	No. 144 Ninth-av.
W. H. Jackson	No. 357 8th-av. & 241 8th-av.
S. Johnson, jr.	No. 342 Fourth-av.
Kelly & Vought	No. 106 East 27th-st.
H. A. Kerr	No. 746 Broadway.
Charles E. Knapp	No. 209 Hudson-st.
J. Kelly	No. 297 First-av.
E. Lyons	No. 420 Seventh-av.
Macy & Co	Nos. 190 and 319 Sixth-av.
H. W. Marsh	No. 149 Prince-st.
C. H. Mills	No. 288 Greenwich-st.
S. D. Martine	No. 420 Hudson-st.
J. L. Mason	123d-st. and Second-av.
W. C. Martine	No. 425 Fourth-av.
B. V. Moise	No. 845 Broadway.
John J. Morris	No. 59 University-place.
Richard Murphy	No. 444 Sixth-av.
James Morehead	No. 163 Grand-st.
C. H. Mannen	No. 604 Seventh-av.
M. & S. McBride	No. 125 Sixth-av.
James Mckee & Son	No. 292 Broome-st.
A. McCanless	No. 1,217 Broadway.
D. Noonan	No. 266 Sixth av.
W. Oakly & Son	No. 352 Eighth-av.
Charles Olmsted	No. 384 Spring-st.
Park & Tilford	No. 113 Sixth-av.
A. Polhemus	No. 361 Bowery.
W. E. & T. B. Pitman	No. 87 and 205 Hudson-st.
J. S. Pierce	No. 693 Broadway.
J. Prophet	Third-av. and 128th-st.
J. W. Pope	No. 130 Sixth-av.
J. F. Pupke	No. 89 Greenwich-st.
L. Purdy	No. 94 Franklin-st.
D. T. Pershall	No. 211 Broome st.
Pierson, Brothers	No. 57 McDougal-st.
Robert Read	No. 59 Third-av.
J. S. Read	No. 1,003 Broadway.
Ryerson & Uline	No. 441 Fourth-av.
Joseph Staples	No. 132 Bowery.
E. Scully	No. 209 Henry st.
D. T. Stanford	No. 56 Third-av.
J. B. Smith	No. 215 Eighth-av.
S. F. Spiffins	Corner 125th-st and 4th-av.
David Smalley	No. 35 Rivington-st.
R. Sherril	No. 518 Hudson st.
P. J. Schultz	No. 650 Washington-st.
Philip Smith	No. 268 Third-av.
Scott, Wisner & Co	No. 112 Pearl-st.
James A. Tilfold	No. 1 Third-av.
R. H. Timpson & Bro	No. 872 Broadway.
W. H. Totten	No. 121 Hudson-st.
E. Towne	No. 207 Fulton-st.
John Tietyen	No. 31 Delancey-st.
L. S. Taylor & Sons	No. 20 Vesey st.
Underhill & Westervelt	No. 195 Bleecker st.
S. R. & G. W. Underhill	No. 42 Division-st.
F. Vogt	No. 613 Houston-st.
Van Valkenburg & Haviland	No. 161 9th-av.
A. S. Vosburg	No. 286 Bowery.
Wm. Wayte	No. 304 4th-st.
M. B. Wallace	Corner 4th and Barrow sts.
T. Wheen & Son	No. 139 1st-av.
Woodward & Sandford	No. 26 Rivington-st.
D. H. Wersebe	No. 76 Avenue D.
D. W. C. Ward	152d-st., Carmansville.
BROOKLYN.	
B. Anderson	No. 155 Jay-st.
Nicholas Boger	Cor. Myrtle and Kent avs.
Champney & Canfield	No. 76 Henry-st.
H. Carr	Fulton-av., cor. St. Felix-st.
Edward Conklin	Cor. Gates and Classon avs.
J. C. Dey	No. 1 Fulton-av.
H. F. C. Eckhoff	No. 160 Smith-st.
S. Guender	No. 96 Bridge-st.
C. McKelvey	No. 176 Smith-st.
James Milligan	No. 139 Jay-st.
George A. Middleton	Halsey-block, Fulton-st.
C. & A. Hovet	No. 381 Myrtle-av. & Court-st.
J. Hendrickson	Classon-av., near Fulton-av.
W. M. Holmes	No. 158 Court st., cor. Baltic.
J. H. Lynde	Myrtle-av. cor. Adelphi-st.
H. & J. S. Owen	No. 129 Atlantic-st.
D. B. Powell	No. 77 Myrtle-av
Purgord & Albricht	24s Bridge and 191 York sts.
H. Pesbergh	Smith-st. corner Church.
H. A. Philips	No. 228 Court-st., c. Degraw.
S. Pettit	No. 39 Hicks-st.
M. R. Robbins	Cor. Kent and Myrtle avs.
Scranton & Co	130 Atlantic and 98 Carroll sts.
Charles A. Silver	No. 270 Washington-st.
Stephen Sutton	No. 181 Fulton-st.
George T. Sutton	No. 181 Fulton-st.
Swayne & Finkle	No. 85 Myrtle-av.
G. Schaper	88 Livingston-st. c. Boerum.
H. C. Steneck	Smith-st. corner Church.
L. Smith	No. 417 Atlantic-st.
James Thompson	No. 107 Atlantic-st.
Tiencken & Seeheck	Myrtle-av., cor. Bridge-st.
D. S. Taws	No. 152 Fulton-st.
Henry Von Glahn	91 Prospect-st., cor. Adams.
C. Von Glahn	Corner Dean and Nevins sts.
H. W. Wheeler	No. 237 Fulton-st.
D. Williams	No. 149 Court-st.
S. E. Walters	Fulton-av., near Classon-av.
John J. Welsh	296 Bridge-st. cor. Myrtle-av
Wells & Hedges	No. 11 Atlantic-st.
Young & Williams	No. 2 Atlantic-st.
WILLIAMSBURG, OR E. D.	
E. F. Bruce	Corner Colver and 2d sts.
J. W. Corwin	No. 67 South 7th-st.
T. Durand	Franklin, corner G-sl.
E. Flynn	No. 293 North 2d st.
E. Ferry	No. 116 South 6th-st.
J. D. Eden	Cor. Broadway & Wilson-st.
Hall & Dirkinson	No. 193 Grand st.
F. M. Hart	No. 173 4th-st. cor North 1st-st.
John Loughran

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:
No. 134 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 132 East 19th st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No 29a 2d-av., English basement. Rent $300.
No. 17 Stuyvesant st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,300.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 103 East 27th st., $800.
The 4-story modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st., $500.
The 3-story modern house, No. 143 East 50th-st., $450.
The 3-story house and store No. 747 3d-av., $450.
The 3-story large double house No. 66 Hammond-st., $1,000.
The 4-story house, No. 255 Greene-st., will be put in good order.
The 3-story house, Nos. 291 and 293 West 14th st., $150.
Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and collection of ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, large greenhouse, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman s., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P M., or to Mr. MORSE. *Observer* office. No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 72 Christopher st., with gas and croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.
Private stable No 30 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH basement and sub cellar, No. 20 John st., New York. The lofts will be cut into offices, if desired, and other changes made to suit tenants. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the 3-story brick dwelling house No. 54 Pacific st., third house east from Henry st., three minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply to J. A RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 26th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-square. The ex ra-size1, first class 3 story dwelling-house, with attics, No 140 McDougal, corner of 4th st. The house has all the modern improvements. Suitable for a large family. Rent $2,600 per annum. For parties here reply to D. APPLETON & CO, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-power, at No. 13 Mercer-st.
Rooms for drill and meetings at No 600 Broadway.
Also a neat cottage, with grounds beautifully laid out, at Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses, having the modern improvements, Nos. 159 and 154 Wavere y place, near 6th-av. Also, the desirable store and house No. 176 6th-av., recently occupied as a Market. Also, the factory 60x40 feet, on 86th-st., north side, about 100 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No 159 Waverley-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL, or last May to last Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with handsome French furniture, in 14th st., between 6th and 7th ave, the block having wide courtyards on both sides. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address H. M., Box No. 46a Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as the Office, No. 560 Houston st., near Broadway, large brick house, 26 feet front, 4 stories, in perfect repair throughout 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, bell hangings, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLE ON'S BUILDING—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers engravers sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 268 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. BADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL—A new and handsome brown stone-front house on 4th-av., west side between 37th and 38th sts., replete with modern improvements. Rent very moderate to an acceptable tenant. Apply to EDWARD HABERMAN, No. 128 Front-st.

TO LET—CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND Water-st., the store and cellar occupied by Messrs. Shipman & Co., with or without the lofts. Will be repointed and put in first-rate repair. The lofts have 12 street windows on each floor. Well lighted. Inquire of W. T. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, CONTAINING FIVE rooms, basement, parlor, and three bedrooms; gas in each room. Croton water in the basement. Location near Abingdon-square. To be seen after 11 o'clock, A. M. Rent $275. Inquire at No. 104 Mare-st.
WM. A. MARTEN.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH-st., a comfortably furnished house; family going abroad. Rent $1,200 to an undoubted tenant. Bedding, house keepers need not apply. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FURnished rooms with board, if required; also a single room, in a first-class brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 29th st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650. To a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 2 st-st and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALTSED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The newly erected first class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

LOTS TO LET—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, front of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company, No. 47 Exchange-place New York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELlings No 151 Wooster and No 153 Laurens sts.; will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $600 per annum. Apply at No 144 Chambers st.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELlings, No 151 Wooster-st., and No 150 Laurens-st. Will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $ 00. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—THE dwelling part of the house corner of 32d-st. and Broadway; either a part or the whole of it. Has Croton water, gas, &c. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—TWO FURNISHED houses to let, and a number for sale, in Yonkers on terms easy. Inquire at No 249 Broadway, Room No 12.
PETER H. ESSLER.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC DWELLINGS, No. 151 Wooster and No. 150 Laurens st., will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant: rent $600 per annum. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 166 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 50th and 51th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 198 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 289 West 39th-st. For particulars inquire of WM. H. BULL, Esq., No. 51 John-st.

TO LET—A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT 2-STORY house, in thorough repair, No 37 Vesry-st., may be seen at any time, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 24th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & H. J. SMITH,
No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE New Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of C. M. TRIMBLE or T. J. OAKLEY, on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM $500 TO $800—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements, corner 38th-st. and 2d av., in 6th and 7th ave. Two of the houses are being richly frescoed. Will be sold very low, viz: $9,000, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN BURNS, watchman in charge on the premises, or of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st., more lugs from 8 to 10 o'clock or evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Also to let a brown-stone front house No. 309 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, near FLUSHING, L. I., TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, with handsome shaded carriage-house, ice-house, garden, with abundance of fruit. The house is large, containing 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground, and commands fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country. Apply with name of applicant Box No. 2,019 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., $500.
House No. 156 50th-st., $450.
House in 53d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $250.
Cottage in 51st st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, NOS. 64 and 66 Broadway, up stairs, and lofts connected therewith. These rooms are admirably calculated for Hatters and Furriers, having fine rooms overhead for workshops, and rent very cheap.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

TO LET—POSSESSION MAY 1—NO. 167 CHATham-st., and No. 3 James st., known as "Clark's House in Chatham-square." The whole would be improved for or leased for improvement to a suitable applicant. Apply to O. G. CARTER, New-York Mutual Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, TWO DOORS WEST OF Broadway; a most desirable location for a milliner, tailor or professional gentleman. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 6th-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Varick-st., near Carmine, containing five room—three on second floor, two in attic. Rent $200. Address TOMAS, at this office.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, English basement house No. 140 East 12th st. Rent, $700. Apply on the premises.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 551 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st

OFFICE TO LET.—PART OF A FURNISHED office on 2d floor, opposite City Hall, with Croton water and use of desk; rent $75 per annum. Apply at No. 5 Tryon row, room No. 7.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av.-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO COMMISSIONERS.—TO LET—AN OLD established and good stand for commissioner's business—immediate possession. Address C. D., *Times* office.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET—Somewhat 40x57 feet with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & H. WALKER, Nos. 194 and 196 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau st

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability and means, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A house, for a gentleman and wife, pleasantly located in the vicinity of 29th-st. and 6th-av.; must contain at least five rooms, have Croton Water and gas, and the rent be $200 to $250 per annum. Address, stating particulars, W. H. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY, BY A small family, part of a house, consisting of four rooms with basement, in the 7th, 8th or 9th Wards or immediate vicinity, rent not to exceed $225. Best of references given. Address H. DAVIDSON, Box No. 4,690 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE five rooms in a genteel house with a quiet family, in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights. Respectable parties wishing to dispose of such portion of their house, may address, stating particulars, J. M., box No 1,961, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 2d-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERATE-sized dwelling-house, in the XIth Ward, east of 5th av. Possession wanted on the 1st of May next. Address Box No. 2,977 Post-Office stating location and price.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, season house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good variety of currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; or SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The above, known as the Renwick Farm, is situated in Rensselaer County, six miles this side of Albany, and in one mile of the New York and Harlem Railroad depot, and three miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Castleton, containing 275 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, 20 acres wood land, and two orchards. Upon the premises is a spacious dwelling three farm houses, three barns, carriage house, two hay-presses, one saw-mill, and all necessary outbuildings.
It will be sold as it stands, or divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC LODEWICK, No. 64 White-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock; or of J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK LESLIE'S
NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL
READY THIS MORNING.
For sale at all News Depots

THE MOST REMARKABLE BOOK OF THE DAY.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 37 Broadway, have now ready a new edition of ASPIRATIONS OF NATURE by J. T. HEADLEY. All inquirers after Truth should read this extraordinary work. Also, MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND; a superb edition; 2 vols cloth 8vo. Dr. BROWNSON'S great work, THE CONVERT, &c., &c.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(James B Kirker,)
No. 37 Broadway.

FRANK LESLIE'S
NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL
READY THIS MORNING.
For sale at all News Depots.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

PATENT AGENCY OF MUNN & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton st., New-York City.
Through this Agency Letters Patent are secured for new improvements in the United States and European countries with the utmost dispatch and upon moderate terms. Printed instructions furnished free of charge.
MUNN & CO. have offices in Washington opposite the Patent Office; also in London Paris and Brussels.
Inventors are invited to either call and have their inventions examined, or to send sketches and descriptions. All such communications confidentially regarded.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch
We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new bonds—or parties can call to our house in Sacramento at their own risk gave the same exchanged and returned to same way. For rates, inquire at our office.
Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.
The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.
The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.
We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill franchises, and receive pay here without extra cost. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—The 3d, 15th, 23d and 30th houses east of 7th av, in a magnificent block of 30: 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th st, or College-place, between 6th and 7th avs. Two of the houses are being richly frescoed. Will be sold very low, viz: $9,000, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN BURNS, watchman in charge on the premises, or of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st., more lugs from 8 to 10 o'clock or evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Also to let a brown-stone front house No. 309 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt ave., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 34 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the finest residences on Broad-st., opposite one of the public parks, having a south and west front. The house is new and finished in the best and most substantial manner. It is large and commodious, containing 13 finished rooms, besides kitchen, wash room and cellar; has all the modern improvements, steam heaters, with registers, gas, water &c; in short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Lot 75x150 feet. Will be sold worth the money. Inquire of
KING & BOND, No. 226 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO DWELLINGS IN the City of Newark, N. J., convenient to the Market-st. depôt, Nos. 115 and 117 Mechorter-st.; three story and basements, containing 12 rooms, with gas and fixtures, a bath-room, marble mantles, a two story piazza, vault, &c., with well on the line between houses. No 115, a two-story and attic, dining-room and kitchen in rear, containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures complete. Price $6,000; 15 per cent cash, the balance on mortgage; or, if leased, $300 for No 115, and $250 for No. 117. Also, a store suitable for the drug business, will be leased low. Inquire of W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st., or of D. H. TICHENOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three story, high basement house in 19th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep 21x52, 1.t 100; 8th av cars start within 100 feet of the house, Broadway stages and 6th-av cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 4-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av.; price, $8,250; a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av., between 33th and 35th sts.; price $13,500; a large part can remain on the house: the above houses contain all the improvements. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in West 2d-st., a few doors below 9th-av., on the north side, being upon the property recently belonging to C. C. Moore. The house is a high English basement, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide 4 stories high, in complete order; price $8,500; $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, No. 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YORKVILLE on 86th-st., near 2d-av. a house containing thirteen rooms Croton water, with 50 acres of ground and good table fine trees, &c. Also at Castleton, a brick house, ten rooms, ½ acre of ground handsome shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 421 4th-st. (Albion-place,) 25 by half the depth; house 25 by 55 feet, besides extensive brick front, large stoop, finished in the most substantial and good condition; gas, range bath, closets &c., drain to sewer. For further information, and card of admission, apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of South 6th and 8th sts., Williamsburg. Also house No. 10 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., containing all the modern improvements, will be sold on very reasonable terms, or let to a suitable tenant. For particulars or permission to examine, call on GEO W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy, if desired. A large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TIDE, New-York *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, PLEASANTLY LOCATED house with modern improvements, No. 296 West 24th-st. The present owner being desirous of leaving the City. Also, stock and fixtures of a first class grocery, on reasonable terms to a cash purchaser. Apply soon at store corner of 23d-st. and 11th-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL 3 STORY HIGH STOOP brick house with all the modern improvements, in 30th st., near 4th-av; price, $6,500. A large part if the cost can remain on hand and mortgage. A part or the whole of the furniture which is nearly new, will also be sold, if wished. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—TWO GOTHIC COTTAGES SITUated in Brooklyn; will be sold at a sacrifice. They rent for over $500 per year and will be sold at a price which will insure the purchaser 16 per cent per year on the investment. Address S. N. PARMELEE, No. 61 Bleecker st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 370 Beury st., near Union, one modern brown-stone house, in a good neighborhood; will be placed in perfect order any time before the first of May. Rent moderate to a responsible party. Inquire of E. M SILVERMAN, No. 190 William-st.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st, best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 22 Charles street (Warren place) house 20x40, in good order, and can be delivered at once. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front house No 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av. The house is finished in the most substantial and best manner. Terms liberal—price moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 189 East 21st st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BRICK HOUSE, BARN AND two lots, situated in 81st st. between 3d and 4th ave. Lots 2 width of, 42 feet; depth 100 feet 3 inches. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No 23 Charles st., (Warren-place,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 20x40; 1 180 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 37th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 26th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

$1.800.—FOR SALE—A NEAT, TWO-STORY brick house and lot, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. $1 200 can remain on mortgage. Two good horses taken in part payment. Inquire of J. S. MARMN, No. 8 Wall-st., room No 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE No. 82 EAST Broadway: gas, bath, hot and cold water all through. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, second floor to let from May 1, to a small family, in the house, in Monroe-st. Apply at No. 198 Water-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

RARE CHANCE—TWO SPLENDID NEW COTtages for sale on Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., 15 minutes' walk from the Ferry. Price $2 500 and $3,000. Terms easy. Address Box No. 2 818 New York Post-Office. West Hoboken stages pass the door.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWELVE ACRES of land on Scotland st., Orange, New-Jersey. The house built by day's work and finished in good style. Inquire on the premises. G. W. SMITH.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No 286 West 22d-st; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $7 000—terms easy. Apply to N. E. SMITH, as above, or at No. 73 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 215 Perry st., New-York. For a good tenant the house will be put in good order. Apply at No. 457 Pearl st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, situated on 84th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., north side. It would be a good investment. Apply to B. SILLICK, 86th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

REAL ESTATE, A BARGAIN.—A FOUR story house on 35th-st., well built, having gas and croton throughout, will be sold for $6,500, on easy terms. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 414 8th-av.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARMS TO LET.

FARM TO LET.—TWENTY SEVEN ACRES OF land, large house and barn, and plenty of fruit of all kinds. 16 miles from New-York, Westchester County, three quarters of a mile from depot at Mount Vernon, New-Haven Railroad. Rent $300. Also, a two-story house three-quarters of an acre of land at Fort Washington, Rent $150. Inquire of BEEKMAN, 57 Bowery.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—
JOLE SUMNER & CO.
BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS.
Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the 5th day of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to Kirtland, Howe & Co., Traders' and Mechanics' Bank, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 14 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their papers—Hesitation papers, &c., &c. Boys can obtain their passports by calling at No. 14 Warren-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SING SING PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—TUESDAY, March 23, 1858. The very desirable residence, lately owned and occupied by Gen. Munson L. Lockwood located on the corner of Croton-av and Elizabeth st., in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y. The dwelling is built of brick with tin roof, having a front of 28 feet, and about 42 feet in depth, 2 stories and attic, high basement, plastered and finished throughout; 12 rooms, well arranged with pantries, closets, &c.; ceiling high, spacious halls, marble mantels, &c. The premises comprise several lots of ground (or about 1½ acres of land,) on which are a barn, shed, &c. and well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The front on Croton-av., some 200 feet, is protected by a handsome white cut-marble wall. The dwelling is elevated on a rising bluff, commands a most beautiful view of the Hudson River, overlooking the village and Croton Point. The view on the north about 14 miles, and the south about 2 miles, taking in Tapean Bay, &c. Within a few minutes' walk of churches, schools, Post-Office and railroad depôt, the place is all that could be desired for a country residence. The above property will be offered at Public Auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Possession given April 1. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises.
Persons desirous of viewing the property at any time, will be shown the same upon application to JAMES T. COLYER, Esq., near the premises. For any information relative to the sale of the property at private sale, apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No 15 Nassau-st. Commonwealth Bank Building, or to JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH, Cashier, Fishkill, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—GEO. W. SMITH, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on premises, the splendid country seat of Henry Morris, Esq., situated at Greenwich, Conn., on the Boston Turnpike Road, about 10 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's Depot, at Cosceb. A splendid modern-built house of marble mantels, &c., 60x42 out-houses such as barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, with cellar under the same, hen-neries, &c., &c., with 14 acres of land attached under a high state of cultivation, divided in 11 lots. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY MORRIS, Esq., on the premises, or of GEO. W. SMITH, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat near Newark, N. J., in a delightful and healthy region commanding an extensive prospect of land and water—view unsurpassed. The buildings are nearly new, house large and commodious; the grounds contain an acre well stocked with variety of fruit trees. The property being located about one mile from either Market or Centre-st. depôts, offers a fine advantage for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $6,500, or will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Possession 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of W. R & M. SAYRE, wharf near Centre-st. depôt, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Northwalk, Conn in sight of rail but a few rods from the New York and New-Haven Railroad depôt. The house is modern built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out out dings, fruit, shrubbery &c. The location is sightly, having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber, at Danbury.
AVORY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 5½ acres choice land tastily laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees having a front of 300 feet on New York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extensive piazzas, with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage-house, etc. Convenient of access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Office No 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of Dr. CHRISTOPHER PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about 2½ miles from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and copolain roof, commanding an extensive view of the interior country. A fine spring of water, never failing, furnishes the house throughout also supplies the grounds There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for shooting apartments for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. & WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—The residence of the late BENJAMIN S. COLLINS, at Pelham Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchens and servants' rooms. Also, carriage house, stables, tenant house, hot-house, fruit and ornamental trees, within the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Pelham, 1½ miles. For terms apply to URIAH

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,411,247 92
Average amount of Circulation	2-2 5x3 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,573,485 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 1-, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$770,773 00
Average amount of Specie	76,041 00
Average amount of Circulation	62,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	378,851 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$486,457 00
Average amount of Specie	57,859 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,278 00
Average amount of Deposits	226,435 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March 1858

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,165,917 30
Average amount of Specie	3,531,926 20
Notes Late Bank of America	$2,436
	84,473 00
Average amount of Circulation	61,937
Average amount of Deposits	5,743 836 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of March. 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,247,568 98
Average amount of Specie	3,874,5 6 62
Average amount of Circulation	1,275 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,853,951 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$855,174 99
Average amount of Specie	29 ,65 9
Average amount of Circulation	82,3 65 83
Average amount of Deposits	t,003,775 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,613,672 20
Average amount of Specie	1,141,664 55
Average amount of Circulation	346,837 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,031,491 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. A. P. HALSEY, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

EDWARD ROPINSON, Jr. Commissioner o Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,559,216 75
Average amount of Specie	435,7 9 83
Average amount of Circulation	83,3 2 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,459,6 1 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,593,221 00
Average amount of Specie	950,393 00
Average amount of Circulation	144,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,57 ,95 1 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,273,630 31
Average amount of Specie	1,1 8,2:4 85
Average amount of Circulation	241,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,31 ,510 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,059,973 64
Average amount of Specie	498,453 76
Average amount of Circulation	238,714 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,717,125 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$230,462 99
Average amount of Specie	43,145 33
Average amount of Circulation	96,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,298 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,361,876 98
Average amount of Specie	283, 55 76
Average amount of Circulation	168,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	988,598 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT L. WILLIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,609 94
Average amount of Specie	76,453 87
Average amount of Circulation	101,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	253,262 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 18 3, for the week ending Saturday March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,834,659 00
Average amount of Specie	875,395 00
Average amount of Circulation	264,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,1 0,261 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JOHN OSCAR HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$645,271 14
Average amount of Specie	116,495 19
Average amount of Circulation	152,224 00
Average amount of Deposits	406,474 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

A. H. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,577,512 39
Average amount of Specie	927,237 01
Average amount of Circulation	46,901 68
Average amount of Deposits	1,790,591 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,950,738 72
Average amount of Specie	691,479 62
Average amount of Circulation	104,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,405,842 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,243,783 78
Average amount of Specie	312,251 19
Average amount of Circulation	107,603 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,252,680 t4

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of March, 1858.

ANDREW KONLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,437,811 17
Average amount of Specie	398,365 23
Average amount of Circulation	120,384 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,287,120 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS JOREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$621,840 36
Average amount of Specie	39,697 58
Average amount of Circulation	109,063 00
Average amount of Deposits	449,414 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858

W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$273,343 29
Average amount of Specie	42,261 00
Average amount of Circulation	13,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	62,484 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of March. 1858.

S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313,130 21
Average amount of Specie	225,953 55
Average amount of Circulation	80,101 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,879 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,302,279 11
Average amount of Specie	306,517 10
Average amount of Circulation	1 9,533 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,395,506 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 13, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$734 952 31
Average amount of Specie	182 036 99
Average amount of Circulation	58,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	558,915 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March. 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,775,423 44
Average amount of Specie	393,143 30
Average amount of Circulation	189,651 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,574,426 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. THOS. HALL, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. H. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,172,003 03
Average amount of Specie	1,401,439 18
Average amount of Circulation	313,757 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,569,537 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MOAGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$980,332 72
Average amount of Specie	190,592 65
Average amount of Circulation	98,1 3 00
Average amount of Deposits	67 ,844 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,494,896 62
Average amount of Specie	290,091 63
Average amount of Circulation	161,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,068,425 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,403,287 68
Average amount of Specie	1,036,448 33
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	257,591 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,225,621 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$472,244 19
Average amount of Specie	93,460 47
Average amount of Circulation	14,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,563 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$694,831 98
Average amount of Specie	100,329 67
Average amount of Circulation	89,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	475,024 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,154,683 95
Average amount of Specie	2,510,012 27
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	191,562 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,119,117 47

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,907,098 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	453,193 34
Average amount of Deposits	113,416 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,305,559 98
Average amount of Specie	1,56 ,412 03
Average amount of Circulation	210,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,5 9,981 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,603 59
Average amount of Specie	273,863 65
Average amount of Circulation	95,417 00
Average amount of Deposits	900,061 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,382,228 33
Average amount of Specie	284,753 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	111,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,568,830 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$306,010 19
Average amount of Specie	33,793 82
Average amount of Circulation	73,692 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,652 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$260,134 44
Average amount of Specie	24,926 16
Average amount of Circulation	93,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	315,731 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,416,750 32
Average amount of Specie	313,2 3 86
Average amount of Circulation	84,026 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,124,676 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$477,879 23
Average amount of Specie	98,984 06
Average amount of Circulation	94 182 81
Average amount of Deposits	345,146 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$917,234 82
Average amount of Specie	15 ,506 59
Average amount of Circulation	139,083 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,757 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

WM. LEA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,027,622 61
Average amount of Specie	1,0 ,217 19
Average amount of Circulation	179,593 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,416,727 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of March, 1858

CORNELIUS R DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$497,480 69
Average amount of Specie	125,171 77
Average amount of Circulation	84,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	379,924 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. F CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,892,935 83
Average amount of Specie	985,486 71
Average amount of Circulation	78,235 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,579,420 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$908,647 75
Average amount of Specie	181,4 3 20
Average amount of Circulation	89,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	549,767 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. ASCH P. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,494 83
Average amount of Specie	24 ,033 32
Average amount of Circulation	146,346 00
Average amount of Deposits	673,986 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,857,284 00
Average amount of Specie	876,04 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,695,35 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,027,598 49
Average amount of Specie	268,785 59
Average amount of Circulation	219,682 00
Average amount of Deposits	641,037 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,212,897 16
Average amount of Specie	479,333 47
Average amount of Circulation	32,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,857,039 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,16 ,231 47
Average amount of Specie	715,879 09
Average amount of Circulation	185,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,7 5,852 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H ARTHUR. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

REMOVAL.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have removed to the corner of Wall and William sts., in the Bank of New-York Building.

JAMES E. HADDEN—MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed from No. 253 Broadway to No. 756 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Determination to Force a Vote on Lecompton in the Senate—Protracted Session.

BIDS FOR FIVE MILLIONS OF TREASURY NOTES.

Dispatches from the Squadron in the China Seas—Movements of Commissioner Reed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The Senate is still sitting, at 10 o'clock P. M. The Lecomptonites are determined to maintain a continuous session until they get a vote, unless the Antis agree to take a vote some time this week, which they decline doing, as many still desire to speak, and the illness of Senetor DOUGLAS renders it uncertain when he will be able to proceed.

It is rumored that CRITTENDEN will speak to-morrow against the bill, presenting considerations upon which several South Americans may vote against it.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The proposals for the issue of any portion or the whole of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, in exchange for gold coin on the United States, were opened at noon to-day.

The bids were found to be as follows:

Joseph Lawrence, President of the United States Trust Company of New-York, for $250,000 at 5 per cent. interest.

J. R. Langdon, of Montpelier, Vt., $25,000 at 5 per cent.

Same bidder, $50,000 at 6 per cent., and $50,000 at 5¼ per cent., or both at 5¾ per cent.

C. Harris, William-street, New-York, $30,000 at 6 per cent.

Thomas P. Bayley, of Norristown, $16,000 at 4 per cent.

Victor Barcelow, of New-York, $7,000 at 3½, $10,000 at 3¼, $13,000 at 4, and $14,000 at 4½ per cent.

Lewis Wain, President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $100,000 at 4 per cent.

J. B. Austin, President of the Southwark Bank, of Philadelphia, $50,000 at 4½ per cent.

Suffolk Bank, Boston, $50,000 at 4½ per cent., and $50,000 at 5 per cent.

Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn, L. I., $25,000 at 4 per cent.

Thomas J. Abbott, of Washington, $12,000 at 5 per cent.

Philadelphia Bank three bids for $100,000 each at 4, 4¼ and 4½ per cent. respectively.

Bank of North America, New-York, $200,000 at 4 per cent.

Trevor & Colgate, New-York, two bids for $200,000 each, at 4½ and 5 per cent.

Bank of Commerce, New-York, $1,500,000, at 5 per cent.

Benjamin H. Field, of New-York, $100,000 at 4⅛; $150,000 at 4⅜; and $50,000 at 5 per cent.

C. & D. Roncersy, $1,000 at 6 per cent.

Drexel & Co., $1,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Riggs & Co., $200,000 at 4; $300,000 at 4¼; $700,000 at 4½; $1,000,000 at 4¾; and $1,700,000 at 5 per cent.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $50,000 at 4½ and $50,000 at 5¾ per cent.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

Reports, memorials, etc., were presented relative to the Kansas bill.

Mr. WADE gave way to Mr. BRODERICK, who said he had seen Mr. DOUGLAS, who had intended to be here to-day, but who was still prevented by sickness. While he (BRODERICK) was up he would refer to the correspondence of the New-York *Herald*, which represented him (BRODERICK) as having been rebuked for impertinence by the Senator from Pennsylvania. He did not think that he received any rebuke, and he hoped he never would, for he tried to condnct himself like a Senator. He branded the writer as a falsifier of facts. He said he called attention to the matter, lest other gentlemen might have been misrepresented. Mr. BRODERICK added: "When the article came to the knowledge of the editor, it would, he had no doubt, be disapproved of."

Mr. BIGLER said he rose simply to set himself right in reference to the dehate of Saturdey, not to account for a newspaper paragraph. He knew nothing ebout it, and of course no Senator is responsible for what is said in newspapers. There was scarcely a day he did not see some unaccountable statement in them. But he felt it due to himself to sey that he came into the chamber on Saturday after the qnestion to which he then referred to had been in some way suggested. He spoke, he said, under mistaken apprehensions as to what had been said. He was now satisfied that if he had been in his seat he should not have required to notice what passed. He would make an additional remark as regards the Senator and himself. He certainly was not sensible of making any attack npon him, or of saying what could be understood as offensive. He rose for the purpose of defending himself against what he thonght was an imputation on what he had previously said upon the unpleasant topic nnder consideration. He was not disposed, in the absence of the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) to say anything on this or any other question that he would not say in his presence, and he (BIGLER) felt satisfied that when that Senator and himself discussed the question under consideration, if they ever did discuss it or any other, the Senator from California would be convinced that we are each controlled by honorable bearing and manly motives. They had, he contiaued, a difference of opinion on the subject, bnt he did not know that they had anything more unpleasant. He did not intend to be offensive to the Senator from Illinois in his absence, but to say what he thonght was justice to himself.

Mr. WADE resumed, saying that the Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in supposing that he (WADE) had attempted to make out that there were differences between the Senator and the Democratic Party. It was not so. On the contrary, he thought that he (BIGLER) and the President were as polltically alike as Siamese twins, and so with the whole Democratic Party. If the President takes snuff, all good Democrats are bound to sneeze. Mr. W. now recapitulated the circumstances attending the formation of the Topeka Constitution, contending for its legality. The President, he said, had denounced the framers of this Constitution as rebels. If so, there were many more such in Kansas. He stood there as their champion. If they were rebels, so were a majority of the House of Representatives—so was he. General CASS was a traitor for presenting that Constitution to the Senate. It seemed that everybody who would not submit to be trampled on by Border Ruffianism is to he denounced as traitors. It this thing is continued, said he, there will be civil war. Mr. WADE continued to discuss the various points alleged against the Free State proceedings of Kansas, replying to each by appropriate arguments. He next took up the Lecomplon Constitution, examining its features, declaring the Slavery clause as a Peter Funk operation not binding on the people. Adlnding to the President of the Lecompton Convention, he asked, "Who is this JOHN C. CALHOUN?"

A SENATOR—JOHN CALHOUN?

Mr. WADE—I am glad for the honor of his predecessor that is not his name. But who is this fugitive from justice who flees to this place where everything too vile to live at home congregates, and who is now sitting in some public house in the city with the destiny of a great State in his pocket? Somebody has said "Cotton is King." It's a mistake, however; JOHN CALHOUN is King. In conclusion, Mr. WADE said: You can no more force a State into this Union with a Constitution not the choice of its people than you can force a State ont of the Union. Both doctrines are revointionary, and distasteful to the American people. Whnt has been said aboot an enabling act deceives nobody. He (Mr. WADE) would not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The people will settle the matter in three days, if permitted. Say to the people, "Choose yonr own Consiitution," and in one hour there will be peace. The opposite course will lead—God knows where.

Mr. MASON then rose. He commenced by saying, when, at the close of the American Revolution, the several States met in Convention to consult together many disturbing questions were the subjects of debate, but bottom of all, and most disturbing of all, was that of African bondage. It was discussed to determine whether it should form an element of political power, and it was finally guaranteed to the States where it existed that it should form an element of political power. The attempt in 1820 to exclude Missouri from the Union because of Slavery was a struggle to impair the power of the South. She was finally admitted, but only on a condition unknown to the Constitution, namely, the establishment of the 36° 30' line. The South had believed ever since that the compromise was unconstitutional but it was acquiesced in, and Senntors now speak of it as a sacred compact, and when, in 1848, it was proposed, as a quieting measure, to extend that line to the Pacific, every Northern vote was against the proposal. They exhumed from the dust the ordinance of 1787 against it. Mr. MASON here quoted from Mr. MADISON to show that that ordinance had reference only to prevent carrying the African slave import trade into the northwest Territories. Mr. MASON proceeded at great length to trace out the progressive steps of aggression on Slavery from the Revolution to the Dred Scott decision. In alluding to the latter he quoted from Chief Justice MARSHALL, who once said, "The greatest curse an angry God could leave to an erring people, was a dependent judiciary." And yet, said Mr. MASON, the Senator from New-York (SEWARD) talks of reorganizing the Courts so as to make them sectional and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties.

Mr. SEWARD replied that he had been engaged in preparing a measure to organize the Supreme and Circuit Courts in such a way as to organize the representation of the several States so as to secure the better administration of justice and greater dispatch of business. When matured he would bring it in. It will be conservative in character and at the same time just. He added he hopeo that the principles of the Court would be in conformity with the Constitution of the United Stales and with the principles of humanity and justice.

Mr. MASON proceeded. He denounced the distnrbed state of Kansas as the natural effect of the proceedings of the Abolition Emigrant Aid Socielles, whose managers he held responsible for the rapine and violence which had occurred. The Constitution which was framed in the midst of this excitement had been charged with frauds. He should have thought it strange, if, with such a population as existed in Kansas, frauds had not been committed; but he contended that the investigetion of these frands belonge to the organized people of Kansas. Congress had only to ask if the Constitution is republican in its form? It has no right to look into it for a Slavery clause more than any other. Mr. MASON next proceeded to answer the Senators who had denied the right of property in men, asking, what is an indentured apprentice? There is a right of property in his service and time. Slavery is but a similar right for life. Quoting from a Maine newspaper where a poor person was said to have been sold at auction, he claimed it as an acknowledgment of the right of property in man.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the case was a mere contract to support at the lowest rate a poor person unable to work. He also quoted BLACKSTONE, defining property as based on the gift of dominion over all things given by the Almighty to man.

Mr. MASON replied that the statement was natural, as BLACKSTONE was writing common law, while we must go back to the origin of property. The normal state of the African, he contended, is slavery. Deportation improves his condition, and his bondage in this country, in its superiority over his original state in Africa, may be compared to the highest over the lowest type of his civilization. Whenever left to himself he lapses into harbarism, and where freed he degenerates, for all the incentives that belong to the white man ere utterly lost on him. The African goee into the climete where his labor is most advantageous. He cannot live in a northern climete, and, if he could, his labor would be of little value. What purpose, therefore, he asked, have Senators in agitating this question? There can be but one answer. Because it is resistance to thet feeture of the Constitution which makes Slavery an element of political power. Take that away, and there will be no further opposition to the admission of Kansas. Referring to the objections to this admission, Mr. MASON anded to the fact that there was no objection to the admieion of Minnesota, thongh she had no Convention nt all when—

Mr. SEWARD asked, Will the Senetor undertake to say that any part of the people of Minnesota object to the admission under her Constitution?

Mr. MASON answered—he had no official knowledge that any part of the people of Kansas object to her admission nnder her constitution. He thon proceeded to show irregularities in the elections of Minnesota. Bnt for himself, he continued, glad as he would be to see the Slave States increasing as fast as the Free, he was not prepared to vole against the admission of that State beceuse she was free; and he thought there would be no objection to her admission on the pert of any gentlemen reoresenting the Slave States. In concluding, Mr. MASON referred to Mr. SEWARD'e threat that there should be no more Sleve States. The battle, he tells us, is fought and won—a significant warning. But he would tell thet gentleman the battle is not fought, is not won. It is hut just begun, and the direct issue is, "You shall have no more Slave States." I don't know how it will result, hut if the vote on Kansas is to consign all who give it to political death I will take no prophet to foretell how long this Union will last. He wished the people of this country could only look at things as they are, our Government is susceptible of infinite expansion. What, he asked, is our Federal Government? A confederetion of organized States. If one State should fall out of that confederation, she would still be perfect in her organization with all her attributes of government. If the Generel Government would but remit to several States the exclusive jurisdiction of their own affeirs, although their numbers might increase to a hundred, all would revolve harmoniously eround the centre government. Yet it is attempted to get up a political party by crushing out one of the greatest instruments of civilization—African bondage—destroying the harmony, not of political only, but of social relations, by calling hard names, and awaking unkindness. If the greet American mind could only understand it aright, there is only one way to carry this country and this people onward to the power it is destined to attain—that is, to let the States manage their own affairs, cultivate fraternal regard, and let the maxim be, "Every one manege his own business."

Several motions from the opposition to adjonrn were then lost.

Mr. CLARK spoke at great length in opposition to the hill, citing numerous cases and law reports to disprove that the common lew of England ever recognized the right of property in man. At 6 o'clock, Mr. CLARK said he fell much fatigued, having had neither bread nor water since 8 o'clock in the morning, and moved to be allowed to finish his remarks to-morrow. Motion lost, by 13 Yeas to 22 Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Fessenden Fosler, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Simmons, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Beyard, Benjemin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Toombs, Wright.

Absentees 27.

Mr. CLARK resumed, and addressing himself to the remark of Mr. HAMMOND, that Northern men are slaves, pronounced a glowing eulogy on New-Hampshire, saying he painted in no exaggerated colors the state of her society.

Mr. HAMMOND said he would not reply now to the gentleman who had taken exception to his remarks, but would reply generally at some future time. He would only now say that the Senator (CLARK) knows he is depicting a state of thiogs which does not exist. Many of his constituents he knows cannot get a dinner.

Mr. CLARK—With all due respect to the Senator, I say they cannot only get a dinner, but can give one to the Senator if he wants it. But he would advise the Senator not to talk of mud-sills there, otherwise five feet ten inches of ground, if that is the gentleman's height, might be his position. In the Revolutionary War a blacksmith of New-Hampshire gave his services to the State. His father said to him, "The State is poor, don't ask for your money now." Aye, the sum due him stands on the record in the capitol of New-Hampshire, so many pounds, so many shillings, and his descendants are proud of that record of his patriotism. Little did the son of that man (CLARK himself) think he would come into this Senate and hear the Senetor from South Carolina call that father slave. [Applause.]

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate adjourn.

Motion lost by ayes 14, nays 22.

Mr. PUGH said the opposition would agree to take a vote next Monday, and adjonrn now.

Mr. GREEN—Any day this week, hut no other dey.

Mr. BRODERICK moved for e call of the Senate.

The Vice-President ruled that the motion was not in order.

Mr. CAMERON asked if it was fair to gag the other side of the Chamber. This was not the courtesy that prevailed in the olden time. For himself, he did not wish to be a Senator unless courtesy prevailed.

Mr. GREEN—The Senator from Pennsylvania is in conflict with what Senators told me not five minutes ago. They said they had not consulted together.

Mr. CAMERON understood that gentlemen on the other side had held a canvess, and agreed on their course. His (CAMERON'S) side would meet in the morning.

A Senator rose to a point of order, saying that he wished Mr. CLARK to go on with his speech.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to adjourn.

Motion lost by Ayes 15, Nays 27.

Mr. WADE moved for an adjournment.

Motion lost by nyes 6; nays 24.

Mr. PUGH suggested that a quorum was not present.

Several points of order were raised and objected to. Finally a proposition was made thet Senators who had not answered to their nemes be again called.

The Vice-President directed the Clerk to call the roll.

Several Senators attempted to address the Senate, when Mr. SEWARD rose to a point of order, saying that while a call was pending no Senator can speak. He further objected that a quorum not being present, the President had no authority to direct the call of the roll to proceed.

The Vice-President said the Chair was under the supposition that a quorum was present.

The roll was called, and Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Fessendon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Seward, and Trumbull answered to their names, the corrected vote being Ayes 15, nays 24.

Mr. WILSON moved for a postponement of the question until to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD asked for the Yeas and Nays.

Not granted.

Mr. HALE moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent for the absentees.

Mr. GREEN moved to lay Mr. HALE'S motion on the table.

Mr. TOOMBS said the first speech on Kansas was made on the 9th of December last, and since then the whole business of the country had been made subservient to it. The opposition gentlemen had spoken of their rights, the majority have rights, and duties as well as rights. One of those duties is to expedite the business of the country and crush out this faction.

Mr. BIGLER would like to know how that crushing-out process was to be accomplished. He defended his side from having protracted the debate. The Opposition did not know the question was to be insisted on to-day, but they knew the rules of the Senate, and would resort to them, and make the question one of lygical endurance. He would add, that if they conld adjourn till to-morrow, they might consult on the subject.

Mr. SEWARD called for the yeas and nays on Mr. GREEN'S motion.

Mr. GREEN'S motion carried by Yeas, 25; Nays, 15.

Mr. TAUSSILL, in reply to a question, said he thought, "but could not state for others," there was nothing to prevent a vote being taken this week. He thought the matter should stand over.

[The conclusion of the Senate proceedings had not reached us at the honr of going to press with our First Edition.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a resolution calling for information relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal, with the view of securing the interests of the United States; and providing for a reduction of the tolls.

Mr. ENGLISH said the Government had owned the Canal for three or four years, and wanted to know what had become of the money. The tolls had amounted to a hundred thousand dollars per annum, none of which had gone, so far as he was advised, into the treasury of the Government.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL replied, defending the Canal Company. He denied that the Government had a larger interest in the Canal than other stockholders, and asserted that the surplus receipts had been all absorbed by repairs, with the knowlecge of the Secretary of the Treasury. The United States was to acquire the Canal only on conditions which she had not performed. He thonght Indiana interests had prompted this attack on the Canal.

After further debate Mr. ENGLISH'S resolution passed.

The House then took np the private Calendar and passed several hills.

Mr. GILMER introduced a bill to prevent an unnecessary surplus in the treasury, and to equalize grants of land among the several States. Referred.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, also asked consent to introduce a hill for the admission of Kansas. Not granted.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, introduced a Homestead Bill.

Mr. LEITER, of Ohio, introduced a hill providing for the election of Postmasters by the people. Referred.

Mr. LEITER also introduced a resolution calling on the President to inform the House what members of the 33d Congress who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska hill were subsequently eppointed to office under the late or present Administretion, etc.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, introduced a resolntion providing for the discharge of Mr. WOLCOTT from custody.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said Mr. WOLCOTT ought to be turned over to the court for triel.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, asked leeve to introdnce a bill for the admission of Kansas. Not granted.

Mr. SMITH introdnced a hill for a Railroad to the Pacific. Adjourned.

News from Tampico.

DETERMINATION TO SUPPORT THE ZULOAGA GOVERNMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the schooner *Elizabeth Segar*, Capt. SMITH, at Mobile, from Tampico, we have a copy of the *Union*, of the latter city, of the 18th ult. We gather from it that the gerrison of the femed Santa Anna de Tamaulipas had decided in favor of the Zuloaga Government on the previous dey. Col. MORENO had called a meeting of the chiefs end officers of the Tampico hattalion, that each might freely express his opinion, says the published proclemation, with respect to the events passing in the capital; end they unanimously resolved: 1. To support in all its parts the plon of Tacubaya, reformed in the City of Mexico on the 11th of Jan. last, and consequently recugnizing the supreme government estahlished in the capital of the Reoublic on the 22d of the seme month of January. 2. To give notice, by this proclamation, to the Supreme Governeni of the nation, and to the Governors and Commandants General that they have adopted the said plan. 3. To nominate and recognize as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the city and its dependencies, and as Superior Political Chief, D. RAFAEL MORENO, who will take possession of both offices. This, however, will apperently meet with some resistance; for Señor GARZA has demanded possession of the Plaza end the Gefaturia. The *Union*, nevertheless, says the act of the garrison is widely approved.

The decree aorogating the law of *desamortizacion*, and others in the same spirit issued hy the, Zuloaga Government, ate published in the *Union*.

Sr. PARRONI is said to have appeared in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi, and after a fruitless conference with Sr. OTHON, to have prepared for a battle; hut to have afterwards retired in consequence of two expresses having arrived from the Juarez Government, informing him that his assistance was needed to meet OSOLLO, who was approaching Guanajuato with two brigades.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO LYNCH.—A letter from Vandalia, Ill., dated March 6, says: "On Friday morning last our town was thrown into quite an excitement hy a rumor that a large moh were congregating nt the Bluff, about two miles from this town, for the express purpose of hanging BEACH. The Sheriff, AKIN EVANE, becoming convinced that such was the fact, immediately issued e summons to ell law-abiding citizens to hold themselves in readiness to repel in case any attempt should be made to break open the jail. At about 7½ in the evening the church bells announced the fact that the mob had arrived. They marched in double file to the door of the jail, which, eiter a few moments' consultation they stormed. Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. EVANS for his straight-forward manly course. Twice or thrice did he repel the moh and stood against the door of BEACH'S cell nntil he was literally dragged away hy the mob and held, but getting loose went immediately heck to his station. The lock of the cell was struck eight or ten heavy hlows with a hammer, hut did not yield. The mob still loudly cried to hang him, that nothing hut his blood would satisfy. They were heeded hy a brother of the murdered man. The origin of the excitement was a report having been circulated that the jail was not securely guarded and that BEACH had abundant chance to escape; that the jail was not safely guarded et night, &c., which we know ourselves to be an erroneous idea, for there has been a guard over him night and day ever since he has been confined.

After squahbling for some time, and numerous appeals having been made to them urging them to let the law take its own course, and promises on the part of the Sheriff that he should be securely guarded by men of their own choice, their excitement gave place to their better sense, and about 8 o'clock the Sheriff persuaded them to adjourn to his office, and where a few moments before all was noise and clamor, was now silent as the church yard. Too much praise cannot he bestowed upon our most worthy and efficient sheriff for the manner in which he did his duty.

ESCAPE OF AMERICAN SLAVES TO THE BERMUDAS.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Nassau, N. P., on the 26th of February, says: "A week previous to the sailing of our schooner, *Anna M. Stiff*, from Savannah to this port, a notice was given in the Savannah papers that a number of slaves in Key West, Fla., had succeeded in stealing a boat from the light-house, and escaping from their rightful owners. On my arrival yesterday afternoon in this port, I received, et once, the news that eleven slaves from Key West, men, women and children, had landed here last Monday, the 22d inst., in an open boat, under the guidance of a colored pilot from Andros Island, in the Bahamas. So much I was able to find out, but I cannot warrant the fact. This rascally negro pilot was concealed somewhere about Key West, and piloted them over here. On their way here they met an American brig, hut her name is unknown to me, bound to the States. They stated to her that they would go to Indian River, Fla., but that they were short of provisions and begged for a new supply, which they received. I could not ascertain if this brig knew that they were runaway slavee or not. Great excitement existed when they landed here, and the pilot of the boat wanted to give up the hoat to the American Consul here, but that gentleman in order not to interfere with the proceeding which the owners of the fugitives may take against them, refused to take charge of the hoat, and she still lays here. Furthermore, the report goes round here, that 16 more sinves escaped from the same place and are on their way here, but of course I cannot know if this report is true or not, and hope that it will prove groundless. It seems to me that a lot of villainous negro-stealers are busily engaged in carrying off slaves from the States to this country; and as the above statement may be of some helefit to owners of slaves in my country, I hasten to communicate to you the facts, so far as I was able to find out."

EQUALIZING TAXATION.—Mr. DARLING gave notice of a hill in the Senate, on Thursday, to equalize taxation. The following are its principal provisions:

1. Appointment of three Tax Commissioners, to continue in office three years, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

2. Commissioners to go into each County, and examine rolls and examine lands, and equalize the whole, and report by 1st October to County Clerk and Board of Supervisors.

3. The value thus equalized to be with personal estate the basis of all State taxes.

4. Total assessment not to be reduced, but relatively as equalized apportioned on the whole State, Commissioners also to see if any and what personal property escapes taxation.

5. Requires Assessors to report aggregate assessment to County Clerk by 1st September.

6. Commissioners this year to use last year's rolls until new ones are made, and revise hy new ones. Commissioners to take oath of office. Any two may act, but all must be notified.

7. Comptroller to furnish books to Commissioners, and Commissioners to appoint Clerks. Books put in Comptroller's office.

8. Gives same pay as Canal Appraisers.

A Nicaraguan reunion took place at New-Orleans on the 7th, on board the yacht *Wanderer*. Generals Walker and Henningsen were among the guests. Fillibuster achievements and failures were talked over.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 15.

$5,000	N. C. State 6s	94	250	Harlem Railroad	13
2,000	Mich. State 6s	100	150	do	13⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	50	do	b30 13¼
3,000	do	93	100	Reading R. R.	b3 57½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	700	do	s3 58
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	100	do	s60 57¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	90½	50	do	s60 58
500	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	102	800	do	s30 58
1,000	do	102½	200	do	h15 58¼
11,000	do	102⅜	50	Illinois Cen. R.	s60 96
1,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	83	175	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71⅛
2,000	do	s60 80	100	do	b30 72
6,000	E. R. R. c. b. '62	83	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	h10 24
2,000	Erie R. R. 2d m.	80	50	do	25⅛
5,000	Goshen & Bonds	74	100	do	b30 26
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	94	100	do	b60 26
3,000	Ill. Free. Bds	89¾	820	do	26⅛
9,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	37⅞	100	do	s30 25¼
60	People's Bank	95	75	M. S. & N. I. pref stk.	48⅜
40	Bank of Commerce	102	50	do	48¼
50	Canton Company	23½	40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	98
100	do	h15 23¾	15	do	97½
32	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	112	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	92¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	s10 92	105	do	93
5	do	91⅞	50	do	93¼
215	do	92	100	do	b60 93¾
50	do	btw 92¾	20	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	45
100	do	s30 92	500	do	45¼
125	do	b10 92¾	100	do	b30 45¾
300	do	92¾	150	do	b60 45⅝
40	Erie Railroad	c 29⅞	15	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	82
100	do	s10 29¾	50	do	h10 82
231	do	29¾	360	do	b30 82
150	do	b30 30	275	do	81¾
100	do	b30 29¾	400	do	s10 81¼
50	do	hbwk 29¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	93
550	do	29½	50	do	92¾
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	30	20	do	91
100	do	s10 30¼	25	La Cross & Mil. R.	10⅝
100	do	30¾	215	do	10⅝
50	do	b30 31	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	20½
30	do	30⅝	150	do	21

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	Harlem R. R.	13¾
3,000	Missouri State 6s	84	600	Reading Railroad	58½
7,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	90¾	100	do	b30 58⅝
1,000	Har. RR. 1st. mg.	84	100	do	s30 58¾
13,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	38½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14
13,000	do	38	80	M. S. & N. I. R.	26⅜
30	Manhattan Bank	127	50	do	26⅝
20	Del & H. C. Co.	112	400	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	47
100	Cary Imp. Co	7⅜	300	do	s10 47⅜
100	do	s30 7¾	700	do	47⅜
400	Erie Railroad	s30 30	100	do	47½
50	do	30½	100	C. & R. I. R. R.	s10 82
310	do	30¾	25	do	s30 82
100	do	s10 30⅝	150	do	82
500	do	s30 30¾	10	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅝
100	do	h15 30⅞	30	do	10⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s30 31¼	50	Mil. & Mis. RR.	h10 33
100	do	s30 31⅜	50	do	h30 32½
100	do	s30 31⅝	100	do	s60 31
50	do	h10 32	40	do	32
300	do	32	41	Third-Av. R. R.	96
150	do	31⅞	15	Pac. Mi. St. Co.	71½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Amer. Timber Bend. Co.'s 7s	Int. add. 42½
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 6s	Int. add. 49½
$4,000	Louisville City 6s	Int. add. 63½
$5,000	Sacramento County C.H. 10s	Int. add. 80½
$1,000	Gal. and Chic. R. R. 1st m. 7s	Int. add. 93¼
$5,000	Racine and Miss. R. R. 1st m	Int. add. 43
$5,000	Detroit, Monroe and Tol. 1st m.	Int. add. 53
$5 000	Watertown and Madison 6s	Int. add. 24½
$9,000	Chic. and Rock Isl. R. R 7s	Int. add. 94
$3,000	Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s	Int. add. 77¾
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82¾
$1,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 87½
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 36¾
$10,000	Watertown and Madison 2d m.	Int. add. 105
$700	Great Western Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1667.	45
$60	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858	71½
$420	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	50
$550	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	44¾

20 shares Marine Bank..... 80
10 shares Hanover Bank..... 87½
20 shares National Bank..... 110
5 shares American Exchange Bank..... 105¼
5 shares American Exchange Bank..... 105¼
10 shares Artisenal Bank..... 78¾
10 shares Metropolitan Bank..... 103¾
13 shares Metropolitan Bank..... 104⅜
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..... 98
200 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R..... 51¾
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad..... 10¾
30 shares People's Bank..... 96
25 shares People's Bank..... 96¼
10 shares Bank of New-York..... 108
20 shares Bank of New-York..... 107¼
15 shares Bank of New-York (Scrip Stock)..... 105
7 shares Nassan Bank..... 95
30 shares Nassan Bank..... 94
50 sheres Chelham Bank..... 66¾
50 sheres Chatham Bank..... 66
10 shares Artisans' Bank..... 78½
20 shares Park Bank..... 94
100 shares Union Bank..... 103¼
10 shares Citizens' Bank..... 99¾
50 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co..... 110½
37 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co..... 110
10 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co..... 179¾
20 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co..... 105½
30 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co..... 107¾
15 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co..... 97½
40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co..... 125
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn..... 130½
10 sheres Commonwealth Fire Ins Co..... 93½
12 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co..... 92
20 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co..... 117

MONDAY, March 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturdey, March 13, the particulars of which are advertised by eech Bank separa ely on enother page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly stetement of Saturday, March 6:

Increase in Loans	$271,768
Increase in Specie	221,345
Decrease in Circulation	96,646
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,173,179

Including the exchangea through the Clearing-House, which, everaging $16,511,506 per day, ere deducted from the Grose Deposits, and including also the Snb-Treasnry stetement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly movement, and also with that of the same period last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 14, 1857.	March 13, 1858.	March 6, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$66,600,000
Loans	113,250,989	105,293,631	105,021,863
Specie	11,077,732	32 961.076	32,739,731
Circulation	8,452,541	6,755,958	6 854,604
Gross Deposits	94,251.267	90,062,432	90,382,446
Exchanged	27,536,742	16 511,506	18,002,665
Undrawn	66.714.525	73.552,926	72,379,781
In Sub-Treasury	15,562,313	2,964,197	2,996,696

The Bank Statement shows a further accession to the Specie line, without the aid of $1,279,134 just in from California. The average line, exclnsive of this aid, is **$32,961,076**, and the Banks probably hold, this efternoon, as the basis of the new average, at least *thirty-four millions dollars*. The Undrawn Deposits are np $1,173,179. This fact, in connection with the very inconsiderable eddition to the Discount line, and the diminished volume of business through the Clearing-House, is a fair reflex of the dull demand and cheapness of the markct for Money. We know that a number of the large Banks ere disposed to run np their linea of business by discounting first-class paper et very moderate rates, but so many of their maturing discounts run off without renewal thet no impression is made upon the average footing at the close of the week.

A further decline in the rates of Exchange on England was established to-day on the opening of business for Wednesday's steamer, Bank and Bankers' Bills selling at 107¼@108; prime Commercial at 106¾@107 ₱ cent.; and good Bills, with shipping documents, at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. The decline brought forward e fair demand at these rates. Francs are not so much affected; we quote 5.20@5.16¼.

The terms for the Treasury Bills awarded at Washington, es announced by telegraph, are said to disappoint the Secretary of the Treasury, and the average rate interest is certainly ¼@¾ ₱ cent. less favorable than was generally calculated upon by the public here. Most of the New-York banks stood aloof from the bidding—the Bank of Commercebeing en exception. At the rates at which most of the Bills are taken, and considering the ruling and prospects of the money merket, the probability is that they will immediately disappear from general circulation and be absorbed as an investment. This afternoon one of the Washington takers deposited $408,000 in the Sub-Treasury against the new bills. The party held a draft for the same amount against the office. No doubt a large portion of the sum awarded will be adjusted at other points in the same way by counter-claims upon the Government, without the disturbance to the bank reserve in New-York.

The California mail and treasure shipment of Feb. 20, were delivered this afternoon by the *Star of the West* from Aspinwall. The amount of Gold on manifest is $1,279,134, against $1,004,000 delivered by the corresponding packet last season. The steamer on the Pacific side also brought down to the Isthmus $337,000 for England direct. The changes in the markets at San Francisco are not important, except for Flour, which had further advanced. The supply of Money on pledge of merchandise in store, and for other safe temporary advances, was quite free at 2@2½ ₱ cent. ₱ month. The miners had been favored with rains, and the supply of Gold was rather on the increase. The renewed State Bonds were held for 75 ₱ cent., while the latest orders from New-York (sent before the great rise here, of course) were limited at 65 ₱ cent.

The old Bank of New-York and the Clearing-House Association removed from their late quarters to-day into the rooms of the new and commodions Bank of New-York building, on the corner of Wall end William streets—the site of the Bank for more than half a century past. The Associated Banks had another meeting this afternoon in their new room, on the subject of Interest on Deposits and the Specie Reserve, and after getting through with their resolutions, the Presidents and Cashiers present ineugurated their removal by a collation. The United Stetee Trust Company have removed into the same building.

The Stock Exchange, after the first business of the dey, gradually gained str

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

The New British Premier Defines his Position.

Intended Policy of the Derby Government.

THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 3-4@96 7-8.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 16.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *North American*, with Liverpool advices of the 3d inst.—four days later than the *Canada* at Halifax—arrived at this port last night.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, from New-York on the 17th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 28th.

The *North American* sailed from Liverpool at about noon on the 3d inst., and brings 120 passengers.

The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly line of screw-steamers between Liverpool and New-York, commencing with the *Alps* on the 17th of March, and to be continued every alternate Wednesday. In the event, however, of but few passengers and a small freight offering for the *Alps*, they will be conveyed to New-York in the first regular Cunard steamer at reduced rates.

The *North American* reports passing the steamer *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, off Tuscar, bound up the Channel.

The propeller *New-York*, advertised to leave Glasgow on the 3d inst., will be detained till the 17th of March.

The steamer *City of Manchester* arrived at Plymouth on the 2d inst. from India.

The ship *Donald Mackay* arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst., from Melbourne, with $100,000 in gold.

Strong easterly winds continued to prevail in England, and a large number of ships from America and Australia were overdue, and unable to make their way up the Channel.

The American ship *Avondale*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, got ashore on the north end of Arklow Bank, Ireland, on the 26th ult., and went to pieces. Crew saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was in session on the 1st inst.

The House of Commons, after the transaction of some formalities, adjourned to the 12th inst.

In the House of Lords the Earl of DERBY read his inaugural ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army with reference to the Indian war, and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt that the exertions of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and of the troops under his command would lead to a successful result, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of the Government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquilizing the Empire. He then referred to the Chinese war, and expressed his satisfaction, notwithstanding that he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended the British arms. He added, now that Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of the Government to make, with the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that the commerce between the country and China might be reëstablished. He then adverted to the relations of the Government with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt to assassinate him. He made great allowance for the indignation displayed by the French people; nevertheless, he did not believe that the address from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the feeling of the French army. From what he knew of the Emperor he felt satisfied that it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England. The Foreign Secretary (Lord MALMESBURY) was preparing a reply to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch, which he believed would satisfy the public feeling, and there was nothing which would prevent the Government from proceeding with the Conspiracy bill, although further action would depend on the reply from France to Lord MALMESBURY's dispatch. With regard to the policy of the Government it was impossible, having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now. On the subject of the government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill, as suggested by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, would be presented. In regard to Parliamentary Reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required, but he nevertheless thought that some modification and amendment might be made to suit the conveniences and wants of the people; all he could promise, however, was that during the recess the Government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill, which would be introduced the next session. In conclusion, he expressed the hope, that when he retired from office whether the period for which he held it were long or short, he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls GRANVILLE and CLARENDON defended the late Government, and the House adjourned till the 15th.

Sir F. THESIGER assumed the Chancellorship as Lord CHELMSFORD.

Mr. BLACKBURN declined the office of Irish Chancellor, and Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER was appointed.

The papers are occupied in criticizing Lord DERBY's speech. The *Times* says it was all anticipated, and that so long as he does exactly what Lord PALMERSTON would have done, had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated, but the moment he shows a will and game of his own, it is easy to see the result. The *Morning Post* urges that DERBY not only takes the position, but the policy, and not only the policy, but the measures and sentiments of PALMERSTON, as an heir takes an inheritance. The *Daily News* describes DERBY's policy on the Conspiracy bill and the Indian bill as weak and temporizing, and adds that the weakest and worst part of his speech was that in which he refused to redeem outstanding pledges which each and all of his predecessors had given on the subject of an elective reform.

It is authoritatively announced that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has resigned the Ambassadorship to Turkey.

It is also confidently stated that Lord COWLEY will continue in his present position as Minister at Paris, owing to his intimate acquaintance with matters to be considered shortly by the Paris Conference.

The trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, at Liverpool, terminated on the 27th ult., with a verdict of "Guilty." Three of the Directors, viz. Messrs. CAMERON, BROWN and ESDAILE, were sentenced, as first-class misdemeanors, to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labor; Mr. KENNEDY was sentenced to nine months, Mr. OWEN to six months and Mr. MCLEOD to three months. Mr. STAPLETON was discharged on the payment of the nominal fine of one shilling.

The London *Star* says the country is to be agitated by means of a Parliamentary Committee, which is being formed to organize an opposition to any Conspiracy bill which may be introduced by Lord DERBY.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez on the 23d ult.

The correspondent of the *Times*, at Malta, telegraphs

"The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtyghur, preparing for the invasion of Oude, which would probably be attempted from several points about the 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with 100 pieces of ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to coöperate with him. Sir HUGH ROSE had defeated the rebels at Banda. The Nujpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Arvah, marched on for Cotah, where disunion reigns. Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjaub Commissioners, and the authority of the civil power there is restored and the army declared broken up. Large reinforcements of European troops are still required."

At Bombay trade was improving. Freights were on the advance, and all public securities were rising.

The Governor-General was on his way to the northwest provinces.

The Government telegram says that the enemy are terrifying Lucknow in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms, but they are said to be losing heart and anxious to negotiate.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM has been left undisturbed since the 16th of January. He was reinforced on the 22d by the 34th Regiment, from Cawnpore, with a convoy of stores.

A party of Rifles have taken up their post on the Lucknow road, and another was on the march from Cawnpore to keep open the communication.

Cultivators were busily employed everywhere with their Winter crops, and revenue was being collected in the district around Delhi as if nothing had happened.

A dispatch to the East India Company says that advices of Jan. 22 state that General OUTRAM had been again assailed, and that an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected.

Reinforcements had been sent to General OUTRAM at Alumbagh.

It is stated that through an examination of the papers of the King of Delhi, several individuals among the native regiments of good standing are implicated in the insurrection.

CHINA.

There is nothing later from China. Hong Kong letters report the arrival there on 13th of January of the U. S. steamer *Mississippi* from Singapore. The U. S. steamers *Minnesota*, *San Jacinto* and sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, were also at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.

The conspirators, ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI, have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their recent sentences.

The *Moniteur* announces that Generals CHANGARNIER and BEDEAU are authorized to return to France.

The abolition of the Butchers' Monopoly in Paris, which had been decided on, was expected to give the Emperor considerable popularity.

It was reported that RUDIO's sentence would be commuted into hard labor for life.

The Court of Cassation was expected to give its decision on the appeal of the conspirators on the 4th instant.

The Penal law on Public Security was adopted in the French Senate by a vote of 135 to 1. The single dissentient is said to have been General MCMAHON, who grounded his opposition on the unconstitutional character of the law, and is said to have expressed strong regret that the measure, which he regarded as fatal in its consequences, should have been brought forward.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the rumor that the Emperor would spare the life of ORSINI was not credited at Paris.

The funds on Tuesday were much depressed and the Threes declined nearly ⅜ on the Paris Bourse.

From Marseilles it is announced that the house of MARC PRADELL & Co., largely engaged in the South American trade, had suspended. Several other suspensions are announced, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty millions of francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is stated that Lord MALMESBURY has already answered Count WALEWSKI's dispatch in a tone and spirit becoming a British Minister. It expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with France and to remain in alliance with her, but declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact."

ITALY.

Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, and there are various rumors of a Republican plot. The troops were confined to their barracks, and held ready for instant action. A man-of-war ship had also taken up a position opposite the Republican suburbs of the town, with shotted guns.

TURKEY.

FETHI AHMED PASHA, Grand Master of Artillery, and brother-in-law to the Sultan, had died suddenly.

The Constantinople Correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives details of the (already reported) terrible outrage upon the American family named DICKSON, occupying a farm near Jaffa. The matter had been taken up by Mr. BROWN, American Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, and the Porte had promised full retribution.

M. DE PROKESCH, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to urge upon the Porte the imperious necessity of pacifying Bosnia, by effecting a reform of the abuses which, it is alleged, are the cause of the present troubles.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail steamer reached Suez on the 27th ult., with 48,000 ounces in gold. The news was not telegraphed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from Cape Town are to Jan. 19. The Kaffres continued docile.

A large number of ships were in port, and freights were very low.

Financial News.

The *Times* City article, dated the evening of the 2d inst., reports the stock market heavy and inanimate, and says there was a slight increase in the demand for money, owing to the settlement on the 4th inst., but the applications at the Bank, nevertheless, were to a very limited extent. Gold continued to flow into the Bank, but considerable sums, likewise, were being taken for the Continent.

The commercial intelligence from India is regarded as satisfactory, a fall of from 2 to 3 per cent. in the rate of discount at Bombay having taken place.

The shipment of specie to the East, by the mail of the 4th inst., will amount to £180,000.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated the 2d, says: "Lord DERBY's speech exercised little influence on the stock market, the dullness being occasioned by lower prices in Paris. The rumor of an intended Russian loan was believed to be at the least premature.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Our market closed yesterday, 2d inst., firm, at prices about ⅛d. above those current at the sailing of the *Canada*. The transactions have been restricted to 21,000 bales during the past three days, owing, in some measure, to the want of stock. Speculators have taken 2,500, and exporters 1,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and manufacturers generally demand higher prices for their goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Our market for BREADSTUFFS continues very dull, and prices are tending downward. FLOUR—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote American Flour very dull and quotations quite nominal, say for Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. @23s.; Ohio, (*via* northern ports,) 24s.@24s. 6d. WHEAT is dull, and the quotations of last week are barely maintained. Red Western is quoted at 5s. 11d. @6s. 2d., and White Western at 7s.@7s. 6d. INDIAN CORN is quiet but firm, at 34s. ⅜ quarter for Mixed Yellow, and 34s. 6d. for White.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Our market for PROVISIONS has not improved in any respect. There is no demand for BEEF or PORK, except in a retail way, and prices are wholly nominal. BACON is very quiet but steady at last week's prices. LARD is heavy. TALLOW is unchanged. POT ASHES are rather higher, and are quoted at 34s., and PEARL ASHES at 35s. SUGAR is firm, and in some cases slightly higher prices have been paid. COFFEE is quiet at last week's prices. LINSEED OIL, 29s. 6d.@30s. NAVAL STORES—Resin, 4s. 6d.; for common Spirits of Turpentine, 43s. BARK is wholly unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed, on Monday, (1st.) very quiet, but steady at about previous prices. SUGAR—Prices have slightly advanced, particularly for the finer sorts. COFFEE is firm. TEA quiet. RICE firm and rather higher. TALLOW firm. SALTPETRE has advanced 2s. and closed firm. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. PIG IRON, on the Clyde, 58s. 9d.@59s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 44s. WOOL—The public sales are progressing with considerable spirit, and Australian commands rather higher prices.

The London Money Market presents no new features since the sailing of the *Canada*. CONSOLS closed yesterday (2d) at 96⅛@96⅜ for Money and account.

American Securities are quiet but steady at last week's prices.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon.

COTTON—The market opened to-day with a more buoyant feeling, and holders demand very extreme prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Flour and Wheat continues much depressed.

PROVISIONS—There is no feature except extreme dullness.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjustment of the Difficulty Between Messrs. Green and Cameron.

A Vote to be Taken in the Senate on Monday.

A Significant Vote in the House—Mohammed Pasha Robbed at Willard's Hotel—Mr. Butterworth Not to be Removed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16,

The vote in the House to-day on sending MONTGOMERY's bill to a Select Committee, is considered the most significant yet of the inherent weakness of Lecompton, and greatly encourages its opponents.

MOHAMMED PASHA arrived to-night. I understand that he had not been at Willard's Hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunks ransacked, and their contents strewn about, and his carpet-bag cut fairly in two. Two thousand dollars in gold, and a crown set with gems, worth as much more, were undiscovered by the thieves.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of your Assay Office, came here a few days ago, in consequence of newspaper assertions that he was removed, and tendered his resignation to relieve the President from all embarrassment, declaring that he did not desire the office for a single day, unless the President preferred he should have it. The President and Secretary COBB, knowing the value of men who are "fit to handle bullion," repudiated all idea of his removal, and the Cabinet voted it not to be thought of—so that gun is spiked. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16,

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, to determine their proceedings on the Kansas bill. While they prefer that the debate be conducted during the usual hours, they will consent to evening sessions if necessary; but they do not want a vote taken this week, being desirous that Senator DOUGLAS shall be heard on Monday next. He is too ill, it is supposed, to be able to address the Senate before that time.

The reading of the memorial from the Utah Legislature was listened to with much attention. Some of the language caused laughter, while other portions induced members to move that further reading be dispensed with. The memorial, however, was read to the end, including the names of the signers.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day accepted all the bids for Treasury Notes, made at a rate of interest under 5 per cent. These embraced over $2,500,000. To all bidders above 5 per cent. the balance of the notes were awarded *pro rata*.

Yesterday and to-day one hundred and thirty-two bills and resolutions were introduced in the House by members from the various States and Territories.

Vice-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite have arrived here.

The Speaker of the House received the Mormon Memorial direct from Salt Lake. Its tone being considered offensive by many members, he said he did not feel at liberty to decline laying it before the House, it being from the Territorial Legislature.

Mr. EVERETT is lecturing here to-night to a large audience assembled in the Smithsonian Institution, for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. MATTESON has been served with a notice that the House Committee in his case will meet on Thursday.

Mr. DOUGLAS has been confined to his room for four days by sickness. The Republicans badly want him to speak, but his physicians say that he must not for some days. Last night, when an unexpected attempt was made to force a vote, he came into the Senate ante-room to engineer his forces, but did not take his seat. We learn that the excitement that he was under has occasioned a relapse, but that he is determined to speak this week.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

[*Monday's Proceedings Concluded.*]

SENATE..WASHINGTON, March 16—3 A. M.

Mr. CLARK said the Senator from Georgia would find it hard work to crush out twenty Northern Senators. A different class of men now come from the North—men who will not bow down and yield. They are sent not to bow down but to stand up, and the more you crush them the more they will stand. Had Senators on the other side persevered he would have spoken to the day of doom, if he could have lived so long. But as they had been courteous he would meet them half way. Referring to the President's assertion that the passage of the Lecompton Constitution would bring peace and quietness, he said it is always to be peace and quietness to pass measure after measure. The dove comes with the olive branch and we take it into the ark, but no peace or quiet follows. He had the various amendments to consider, and had an amendment of his own to propose, which was to tack on the old Missouri Compromise. Under these amendments he would have gone into the debate fully. We are told that Slavery cannot exist in Kansas—but Kansas is no further North than Missouri, and if Slavery is profitable there, it will be in Kansas. After further remarks on this point he turned to his own State, (New-Hampshire,) once he said the Gibraltar of the Democracy, but now turned squarely round on the subject of Slavery. Referring to the recent election there, he added, she has now fixed her position as a Republican State, and there she will remain. She changes only once in a generation. He closed by warning the Senate that as they failed in 1852 and 1856, so they would fail by the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Referring to the figure in Mr. HUNTER's speech of the eagles gathering to the feast of Empire, he protested against that division. Let the youngest eagle of them all, said he, stay at home and not seek to feed on carrion Europe. He would not have our armies marching through Mexico and Central America to the Amazon. They might do it, but it would only be by subjugating our fellow-men and extending the area of Slavery. We ought not to forget "that the nation that sinneth shall die."

One o'clock A. M.—Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an adjournment.

Motion lost by Ayes 11; Nays, 21.

Mr. FOSTER moved the further postponement of the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. GREEN declared that unless he could have a distinct understanding that a vote should be taken on Monday, he would go on.

Mr. HAMLIN and Mr. GREEN then exchanged explanations in reference to a conversation they had, with the view of coming to an arrangement.

Mr. CAMERON said he was disgusted with these fruitless attempts. Who is the gentleman, he asked, from Missouri? He is but our peer. Is he the commander of the Senate majority that adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday to attend a political pageant at Richmond?

Mr. GREEN—That is not true.

Mr. CAMERON—Do I understand the gentleman to say that I state what is not true?

Mr. GREEN—I said so.

The Vice-President called the Senators to order.

Mr. CAMERON—The Senator has applied harsh language to me. I will use harsh terms and say it is untruth.

Mr. GREEN—You are a liar.

The Vice-President again called both gentlemen to order.

Mr. CAMERON asked the pardon of the Senate for having done what the Senate says is not right; though he (CAMERON) still thought that he was not wrong. For anything I said to that gentleman (GREEN) I am responsible.

Mr. GREEN denied that he arrogated to himself to dictate to members. The Senator does me injustice, and he knows that he does me injustice. He (GREEN) was man enough to meet him (CAMERON) or any other man. The slander of the Senator will reverberate on his own head.

The Vice-President again emphatically called the gentlemen to order.

Mr. GREEN said he had said enough to the Senator in this chamber; out of the Senate Chamber he would use towards him a more appropriate epithet—the epithet which belonga to the West. He would not longer infringe the propriety of the Senate. If there is any animosity to settle, it must be done outside. He did not go to the other side of the chamber to dictate, but to ask when it would be agreeable to them to have a vote. He did not go individually, but as the agent of a Committee. He would (snapping his fingers as he spoke) settle the matter with the Senator in five minutes outside.

Mr. CAMERON said the Senator's remarks had no effect upon him. He was able to take care of himself. All this discussion had been protracted by the majority.

The passage between Messrs. GREEN and CAMERON produced a complete stillness in the Senate. Mr. GREEN exhibited the most irritation of the two, while CAMERON was cool, and to an unprejudiced looker-on, seemed to have the best side of the case. The difficulty was a mere interlude, and subsided as rapidly as it rose.

When quiet was restored Mr. DOOLITTLE, speaking to a motion to adjourn, took occasion to refer to the evils of night sessions, which, besides obstructing the business, produced an unpleasantness that lessened the dignity of the Senate.

At 3 o'clock Mr. BIGGS defined his position as a Senator from North Carolina, as taking no extreme views, but as committed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to adjourn.

Mr. SLIDELL, who was in the Chair, decided that the Senate could not, inasmuch as a resolution was passed for the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the absentees.

An appeal was taken, and was laid on the table, by Yeas 20, Nays 9.

Things here seemed at a dead-lock, when

Mr. HAMLIN propounded a given case. If the Sergeant-at Arms had to go to the several homes of the absentees, in different parts of the country, is it the opinion of the Chair that Senators must sit day and night until he returns?

Mr. SLIDELL—That is the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. HAMLIN complimented the Chair on its courage in giving such an opinion.

Mr. GWIN took the chair temporarily, and Mr. SLIDELL spoke in favor of the bill. Alluding to Mr. SEWARD, he spoke of him as the *facile princeps* of his party, weighing well his words, courteous, and carefully refraining from saying anything offensive to Southern men. This makes him the more dangerous enemy. Turning to Kansas, he said, admit her under this bill, and in a few weeks all will be quiet, and the people of the North will wonder at the excitement thus occasioned. He concluded by advising the cultivation of the harmony that prevailed in the earlier days of the Republic.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an adjournment. Rejected. Ayes 16, Nays 22.

Mr. WILSON moved a postponement until to-morrow. Rejected. Ayes 15, Nays 22.

Mr. CHANDLER moved a recess for six hours. Lost.

Mr. HOUSTON came in, saying the Senator from Georgia had moved that absentees should render an excuse for their absence. He asked what excuse the Senate could render him, for depriving him of his rest.

Mr. WILSON moved an adjournment. Lost. Ayes 14, Nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the excuses of the absentees be taken, dissenting from the decision of the Chair, that the Sergeant-at-Arms had authority to send for absentees.

The Chair read the rules, and decided that they do not authorize the minority to send the sergeant-at-Arms for the absentees.

Mr. TOOMBS dissented from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his motion.

Mr. SEWARD would like to know where the Senator from Georgia was when absent for about a month. The public business suffered in his absence.

Mr. TOOMBS declined to answer the Senator in his private capacity. He was responsible to the Senate only. If any one wished to know his private affairs let him ask him in private.

Four o'clock.—Numerous motions were made—the ayes and noes called on each—lasting till 5 o'clock, when

Mr. BENJAMIN said that this is no ordinary condition of things. For the first time in the annals of the country a minority dictates to a majority and stops the business of the country. He suggested that the majority leave the Hall—leaving a message for the minority to call them back when ready to carry on the public business. This was a revolution, and he wanted the country to know it.

Mr. HALE said the revolution commenced as long ago as 1848, when the Oregon bill was debated.

Mr. FESSENDEN defined his position. He accepted the responsibility before the country.

Messrs. WADE and SIMMONS spoke in favor of adjournment.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke against it.

Mr. WILSON moved a postponement until to-morrow. He thought no one would gain much by going before the country. The Senator from Missouri gave his sacred pledge, that there would be a fair opportunity to discuss this bill,—well, up to this time, there have been twelve speeches delivered for the bill, and only eight against it. The Senator from Illinois intended to speak, but is sick. He (Mr. WILSON) had not the slightest doubt but that if the Republicans had been permitted to hold their meeting, they would have come in with a unanimous assent to vote on Monday. What will force avail you? Give me (he said) a cup of water and a crust of bread, and I can live a month without leaving the capitol. Ten men sitting here, can hold you for forty days, and forty nights.

Mr. GREEN asked Mr. WILSON if he (GREEN) had approached him in any but respectful language.

Mr. WILSON—No.

Mr. GREEN again demanded from Mr. WILSON a distinct appointment and a definite time to take a vote.

Mr. IVERSON thought the majority had not acted magnanimously in refusing the opportunity asked by the minority for the purpose of consulting. He thought the matter might be easily arranged by a committee on both sides.

Mr. GREEN still insisted, but said if the opposition would pledge their honor, he might perhaps accede.

Mr. FESSENDEN and others gave their honor that they would meet, consult, and fix to vote at the earliest day.

Mr. GREEN said that might be the first of May, June or July.

Mr. FESSENDEN declared that he meant what he said, without mental reservation.

Mr. GREEN said he understood all that, but insisted on naming Kansas—that was the largest concession he could make.

Mr. BRODERICK was unalterably opposed to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. He was prepared to accept his share of responsibility and endurance.

Mr. IVERSON moved an adjournment. Ayes, 17; Nays, 17. The President voting nay, it was lost.

Mr. BRODERICK moved an adjournment. Ayes, 15; Nays, 16.

Mr. WILSON moved an adjournment. Carried by acclamation.

The Senate then adjourned at 6½ to 12 noon.

The Republican Caucus meets at 11 o'clock.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The Senate reassembled at noon to-day, and after the transaction of some preliminary unimportant business, Mr. HALE made a statement of the agreement entered into by his friends, and acquiesced in by many gentlemen on the opposite side.

The agreement was read, and it was as follows:

"We agree that the debate shall close and the question be taken on Monday next, but if it appears necessary that the sessions be protracted to allow free discussion, they shall be extended to such hour as we may indicate."

Mr. BIGLER considered the agreement in accordance with the views of his friends.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the main debate might probably be determined by Saturday.

Mr. GREEN and Mr. CAMERON then apologized to the Senate.

Mr. GREEN said, after consultation with a number of his friends, he desired to make a personal explanation. He was said to have used language last night which was understood as personal. If so he now withdrew it.

Mr. CAMERON said he might have come into the Senate last night under a wrong impression. He had no disrespectful feelings towards the Senator from Missouri. He could have none. In common with all Senators, he respected that gentleman, and did not intend anything disrespectful towards him.

Mr. GREEN rose as if to say more, but the friends of both wished no more to be said upon either side, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. KING commenced a speech upon Kansas. After discussing the bearings of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. KING replied to Mr. BUCHANAN's instructions to Gov. WALKER. The gist of those instructions he contended, was that the whole Constitution, and not the Slavery clause alone, was to be submitted to the people, but this was a delusion. The Constitution was not submitted. Even the Slavery clause was not. So far from this, the people were obliged to assent to the clause which fastened Slavery upon the Territory forever, in order to get rid of the importation of slaves into it. It is difficult, he said, to argue this matter, for a simple statement of fact is more forcible than any logic. Mr. KING next referred to the official relations of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON with Kansas. As the agents of the President, these gentlemen pledged to the people of Kansas the security of their rights, but when they attempted to redeem their pledges, and expose the monstrous frauds committed in the elections, there was immediately trouble between them and the Administration. Gov. WALKER came to Washington, where he found a decided change in the mind of the President. There was a power behind stronger than himself, and WALKER doubtless told the President that it was useless to attempt to force Slavery into Kansas. He resigned; Mr. STANTON succeeded, and refusing to reverse his predecessor's policy, was superseded. He next proceeded to examine the pretensions of the Lecompton and Topeka Constitutions, contending that the people repudiated the former as an instrument stained with frauds, while the latter was sanctioned by them at the 4th of January election by 10,000 majority, as certified by Governor DENVER himself. He held that to impose the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas by act of Congress would be an outrage upon honor and truth. The act, he said, is not an act for the admission of Kansas. It is one of a series of acts to undermine the Constitution of the United States by decisions of the Supreme Court. Whether it is an organized plan to provoke at a future day a dissolution of the Union, time will determine. But, he asserted, the people of Kansas will never accept the Lecompton Constitution, and an attempt to force it upon them will lead to insubordination, bloodshed and civil war. In such an issue the people would have the right. Let the Federal troops spill one drop of American blood, and it will light a flame which the Federal Government cannot wipe out. Referring to the prevalent excitement, he said the Democratic Party is responsible for it all—that party which is swayed by men who never had a drop of Democratic blood in their veins. He hailed the dawn of the day of emancipation from the infinence of such a party. In the day of its purer organization, it achieved great triumphs; but the day is at hand when the tainted name "Democrat" will be buried in the same grave where was deposited the name "Federal." He closed with a complimentary allusion to the Senators from Illinois, Michigan and California.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, spoke next. He said he would confine himself to the question before the Senate. In 1854, he said, an excitement arose, which is still spreading, and which has created such a spirit of bitter animosity against the Southern States as threatens to dissolve, not only social ties, but our political union. A great national wrong had been done to the South by the establishment of the Missouri Compromise, and she made the repeal of that measure the condition of concession on her part. After tracing briefly the course of political events down to the organization of the Territory of Kansas, he referred to the Territorial elections; he controverted the assertions of Mr. KING, and denied that they were illegal. The Lecompton Constitution, he contended, was a legal instrument—republican in form, and Kansas should be admitted under it. He next alluded to the Senator from Illinois. That gentleman, he remarked, had assumed an extraordinary attitude, one that could only have been taken after conscientious convictions, and which will not be readily abandoned. His efforts to maintain his position challenge admiration, but like a strong man in a morass, every effort but plunges him deeper. Referring to the doctrine of expansion, he said that if the South were to seize Cuba now the act would be followed by the acquisition of Canada, and thus a preponderance of Northern influence be preserved. Turning to the subject of Slavery, he said he would refrain from entering upon it now, but was ready at any time to discuss it as a practical issue. The African, he said; was nowhere more progressive than in the United States. To the charge that Slaveholders swayed the Government, he admitted it might be so. Seven Presidents have been Slaveholders. Whenever the country demanded the genius and intellect of her sons, she has not made a demand in vain on the South. While she held the helm, the ship of State advanced in the path of progress. Sectional disagreements have arisen from time to time, but they have not delayed our onward march. But he foresaw the day when the South would be in a minority. We cannot and ought not to ignore the fact, and in giving up the ship of State, she can surrender it with honor. It already becomes her to consider her future. Her political skies are threatened, but the darkest hour is before the dawn. It remains to be seen how the South will act when her political power is submerged; but one thing is certain, she will never submit to, or voluntarily acquiesce under, a violated Constitution.

Mr. PUGH, (Ohio) said he would be brief. His State had instructed him how to vote, but he would state his convictions. He did not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The three first States admitted into the Union, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, had none. The first admitted with such an act was his own State, and that was under peculiar circumstances. Of the eighteen States admitted, eight had enabling acts, and ten had none. Referring then to Kansas, he said he considered the Lecompton Constitution legal. But the petition is not for Congress to examine the Constitution of Kansas, but to be admitted in the Union. The Constitution of the United States does not require a State to have a Constitution, at least not a written one. He here instanced the case of Rhode Island. The delegates assembled in forms of law, he contended, are an assumption of the people. The people may delegate to them full power, or they may require them to submit their acts for approval. Referring to the charge that the Lecompton delegates had not fulfilled their pledges to the people, he contended that that was a question with which Congress had nothing to do—they had no right to revise the constitution of the people of Kansas. He now came to his proposed amendment. It is possible, he said, that the clause in the Lecompton Constitution provides for its change in 1864. If the people choose they may prevent any change till then. Our Republican ancestors held that the power that could do an act, could undo it. Senators have called the Constitution a compact, but a compact can be dissolved by mutual consent. He here cited several authorities in support of his argument. But why, he asked, need we quote from books, when we have the power in our own charter? He here quoted from the Declaration of Independence, "When governments become" etc., "it is the right of the people to abrogate and form new," &c. Senators had called this doctrine revolutionary. Against whom? Against what mighty sovereign? They have forgotten that governments are made for men, and not men for governments. The essence of a Republican government is that the people can change it peaceably. Mr. PUGH now addressed himself to the apostles of popular sovereignty, and asked if the ninety thousand inhabitants of a State who form a Constitution can bind and impose it as an inexorable law upon two millions of people, it may be inhabitants in that State, when it shall have expanded beyond the wildest dreams of its founders? If that is popular sovereignty, he would call it the authority of dead men's bones. Mr. PUGH here quoted Judges CATRON and DANIEL, and also DANIEL WEBSTER, in support of his views. Referring to the Lecompton Constitution, he refuted the statements that the President or the Judiciary can ever interfere with whatever construction the people of Kansas may choose to place on their Constitution. The Supreme Court has decided that it has no power to say which of two instruments is the Constitution of a State. But, said Mr. PUGH, my principal purpose was to state the proposition that the President of the Lecompton Convention is bound to complete his trust before it comes before us, which I hope will be the case before the vote is taken. He concluded by speaking in favor of the admission of Kansas.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would take an early opportunity to reply to the Senator from Ohio.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the punishment of those engaged in importations of Africans under pretence of apprenticeship. Not granted.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Ark., introduced a bill to punish Negro-stealing in the Indian country.

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the navigable waters of the Missouri to the Columbia River.

Mr. BURROUGHS introduced a bill granting land to the Niagara Ship Canal Company. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas. It provides for a new Convention, to which the Lecompton Constitution shall be referred. He moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Lost by 94 against 105.

Mr. COVODE offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the first Monday in June.

Mr. FLORENCE offered a preamble reciting that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in a report recently made, referring to certain expenditures, have stated that to one of these accounts $25,000 is charged, which was given as compensation for a certain sale of the Banking House to the Government for a post-office, and rumor having connected the transaction with persons holding a high official position under the General Government, it is important to ascertain the truth thereof; therefore be it resolved, that a Committee of Five be appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of Utah, [published in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday morning,] addressed to the President and Congress. It was read, but before it was finally disposed of the House adjourned.

The telegraphic report of Mr. FAULKNER's speech on the Volunteer bill, in the House, on Tuesday of last week, was necessarily brief, and, perhaps, failed to give a clear idea of that gentleman's real sentiments on the Mormon War. Mr. F. was commenting on an article in a Southern newspaper, which advocated the policy of sending to Utah a body of volunteers, who would go there "inspired by religious repugnance of the abomination of Mormonism," and in this connection he said:

"Sir, too much has been urged in this country in favor of this expedition, as a movement against the religion of the people of Utah. I trust there is to be no religious war, stimulated from these halls of legislation. We have nothing to do with the religion of that people, repugnant and degrading as it may be. We have no license in the Constitution to "let loose the dogs of war" to hunt down any set of people for their religion, no matter how abhorrent it may be. He who goes to Utah, whether as a volunteer or a regular, with the intent and purpose of making war upon that people because of their religion, will, if he shed blood on such a mission, have committed murder in the eye of the Constitution. There is but one duty which devolves upon this Government. It is to maintain the supremacy of our authority in that Territory. For all the rest, we are to trust to the mild influences of Christianity. We must trust to the benignant influences of our glorious form of free government, under which, as JEFFERSON has said, error may be tolerated with reason left free to combat it. No man will go further than I will in the performance of the proper duty which devolves upon us. I assert our full dominion over the Territories. I will go all proper lengths to put down the Mormon rebellion. I will crush it in every form, so far as it has arrayed itself in opposition to the authority of this Government. But I would do it by the regular, established, cool, unimpassioned, judicial, and, if need be, military energies of the country.

The Position of the South Americans in Congress—Administration Project for the Acquisition of Cuba—The Proposed American Protectorate in Mexico—The Printing Investigation, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1858.

There are many rumors afloat to-day in regard to the future course of the South Americans upon the Lecompton question, all of which need to be taken with caution. I telegraphed you the most important of these to-night—to wit, one which ascribes to Mr. CRITTENDEN the intention to make a speech which will lay down a platform upon which his political associates can stand in opposition to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN may make such a speech, but he will speak for himself alone. His views will have great weight, doubtless, for he is a statesman of long experience and great ability. But it is safer to anticipate that the South Americans will finally vote for the admission of Kansas, unless it is loaded down with even greater objections than now appear—great as those already are. Much depends, probably, upon the ability of the House to secure a full and fair investigation of the facts. If the numerously attested and overwhelming evidences of fraud and outrage in Kansas—by which the rights of the majority have been invaded and destroyed without any fault of their own—can be got out in official form and under official sanction by means of the Select Committee of the House

OUR STATE RAILROADS.

Report of the St te Engineer and Surveyor on the Railroads of the State.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, March 15, 1858.

* * * From the best information in this office there are eighty-eight Railroad Corporations in the State, which are subject to the provisions of the general railroad law passed in 1850. Of these, *thirty-nine* have made their annual reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, and *forty-nine* have neglected entirely to do so.

The general deduc lons from the accompanying tables, compiled from the respective reports, show that:

	Miles.
The total length of railroads embrsced in the respective charters is about	2,950 79
The length of lines in operation	2,573 69
The length of second track in use	931 07
Making of track in actual use	3,504 76
The total amount of Capital Stock subscribed is	$74,289,488 98
The amount of Stock paid in is	68,198,758 25
The amount of Funded Debt is	63,942,125 40
The amount of Floating Debt is	4,548,806 69
Making total probable expenditure on account of construction	$136,689,690 34

The following ten roads to wit., the Buffalo and State Line, Hudson River, (including the Troy and Greenbush,) Long Island, New-York and Erie, New-York and Harlem, New-York and New-Haven, New-York Central, Oswego and Syracuse, Saratoga and Whitehall and Watertown and Rome, are completed and in operation, and represent an aggregate of 1,970 16-100th miles of railroad. The reports of these corporations are substantially in the form prescribed by law, and embody the following general information:

The amount of Capital Stock subscribed is	$53,740,819 78
The amount of Capital Stock paid in is	53,414,925 59
The amount of Funded Debt is	57,466,890 61
The amount of Floating Debt is	3,785,927 25
Total Stock, Funded and Floating Debt	$114,667,752 45
Length of roads, (single track	1,970 16
Length of second track in use	840 30
Total track in actual use	2,810 46
Cost of right of way and fencing	$7,279,518 27
Cost of grading, masonry and bridging	37,436,131 59
Cost of superstructure	24,476,092 85
Cost of station and engine-houses and shops, &c.	4,749 291 63
Cost of locomot ves, engines	6,155,298 59
Cost of passenger cars	2,212,004 40
Cost of freight cars	4,685,984 29
Cost of engineering and agencies	2,330,209 79
Total cost of construction and equipment	$99,324,521 41
The total number of locomotives in use upon these Roads is	623
The total number of passenger cars in use is	304
The total number of freight and baggage cars in use is	7,728
The miles run by passenger trains during the year was	5,062,626
Total miles by freight trains was	4,619 123
Making total miles run	9,681,749
The number of passengers carried in the cars during the year was	8,277,789
The number of miles traveled by all the passengers was	409,059,282
The number of tons of freight carried	2,927,371
The average running speed, per huur, of passenger trains was	32.7 miles
The average running speed, per hour, of freight trains was	14.5 miles
The total cost of operating thess Roads, including maintenance, rspairs, &c., during the year, was	$12,286,518 73
Chargeable to passengers	5,435,971 16
Chargeable to freight	6,382,351 24
Total receipts	19,721,760 90
From passengers	7,993.546 13
From freight	10,998,758 30
From other sources	727,462 47
Receipts exceed expenditures	7,435,248 17
The average cost of construction and equipment of these completed Roads, per mile, is	53,114 04
There is one locomotive for every 2 67 miles of road.	
There is one passenger or emigrant car for every 2.09 miles.	
There is one freigbt car for every 0.22 miles.	
The average cost of operating the roads, per mile, during the year, was	$7,303 41
The average earnings per mile was	11,728 71
The average net receipts per mile was	4,222 92
Percentage of net receipts on the capital invested was	7.9
New-York and New-Haven, total cost of operating falls short of allotments	$1.143 49
Buffalo and State Line, total cost of operating exceeds allotments	332,804 00
New-York and Harlem, total cost of operating exceeds uf allotment's	146,535 82

By applying the general deductions to the three most prominent roads in the State, to wit: the New-York Central, the New-York and Erie, and the Hudson River Railroads, the following results are obtained:

CHARACTERISTICS.

	N. Y. Central.	N. Y. & Erie.	Hudson River.
Length of Road and branches	555.85	465	150
Length of Second track	343.80	281.33	106 50
Total track in use	899.65	746.33	256.50
Locomotives	248	210	57
Passenger Cars	196	99	98
Emigrant Cars	74	30	9
Baggage Cars	64	40	39
Freight Cars	2707	2780	314
Machine Shops	38	19	10

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

	N. Y. Central.	N. Y. & Erie.	Hudson River
Capital Stock	$24,182 400 00	$10,500,000 00	$4,275,000 00
Stock paid in	24,136,660 69	11,000,000 00	4,033,466 59
Funded Debt	14,607,510 17	24,891,600 00	3,842,900 00
Floating Debt	None.	1,982,462 42	153,315 51
Total	$38,744 170 86	$37,875,462 42	$13 323,782 10

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Land and Fencing	$3,932,989 05	$1,226 473 84	$1,951,843 45
Grading, &c	7,565,174 51	13,836 426 59	5,614,747 10
Superstructure	11,319,377 27	6,637 493 28	2,295,618 13
Stations	1,169,071 40	839,426 44	767,942 77
Shops, &c	733.596 64	471,433 93	
Locomotives	2,351,466 12	2,066,548 80	572,176 58
Cars	851,127 81	348,077 16	265.3 2 97
Freight Cars	1,969,453 34	1,722 689 63	380,946 05
Engineering &c	693 528 92	654,622 84	729,623 40
Total	$30,618,785 06	$27,593,196 07	$11,577,750 45

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

	N. Y. Central.	N. Y. & Erie	Hud. River.
Miles run by pass. trains	1,836.212	1,315.825	463,528
Total num. passengers	2,609,947	1,016,086	1,494,782
No. miles traveled	160,423,541	96,362,657	58,928,855
Fare per mile, 1st class	2c	1¾c.	2c.
Fare per mile, 2d class	1c.	1¾c.	1¾c.
Miles run by frt. trains	1,811,109	1,735,848	312,638
Total No. tons carried	838,791	978,069	176,798
No. tons carried 1 mile	145,873,776	165,100,851	19,612,158
Speed pr. hour pass. trns	29	26	33
Exclusive of stops	35	28	38
Speed pr. hour fr. trains	12	7	16
Exclusive of stops	16	11	20

COST OF OPERATING, REPAIRS, ETC.

	N. Y. Central.	N. Y. & Erie.	Hud. River.
Rep to roadway	$706,424 41	$665.752 45	$158,502 23
Rep to superstruc.	343,043 24	164,721 25	(inc in rwy)
Rep bldgs. & fenc's	129,699 58	46,954 66	16,030 45
Taxes on real est.	134,372 62	62,075 47	24,915 31
Rep. locom. & cars	904,079 74	815,631 62	182,310 12
Rep mac'yin shops	96,596 58	87,654 73	17,982 08
Office expences	25,373 27	56,337 78	2,238 68
3 gents and clerks	223,164 39	184,701 52	56,835 73
Handling freight	201,581 87	173,925 74	39,594 61
Porters, watch &c	190,348 09	76,537 80	79,707 44
W'd&w'r attend'ce	47,778 37	13,875 18	9,786 77
Cond'rs, bag'e &c.	187,915 60	215,048 18	46,422 87
Eng'emen & Fir'n	170,559 31	214,062 60	39,219 58
Fuel	847,983 31	512,007 34	210,264 90
Oil and waste	123,682 85	109,601 62	17,152 16
Dam. for inj. to per.	34,020 96	15,725 77	26,075 16
To goods & bagg'e	42,749 56	45,164 55	10,686 66
By frt for c'le k'd	1,339 41	1,778 04	54,423 77
Gen. superinten'e	83,794 99	67,360 52	6,300 00
Contingencies	106,204 45	440,331 34	250,468 00
Tot. cost of op.	$4,453 515 70	3,906,882 28	1,264,894 50
Charg'le to pass	2,184,226 65	1,276,160 26	722,890 77
Charg'le to freight	2 269,288 89	2 630,721 63	541,913 73

RECEIPTS, OR EARNINGS.

From passengers	$3 147,636 86	1,495,369 96	1,132,318 50
From freight	4,599 275 88	4,182,979 27	716,650 22
From oth. sources	320,338 87	149,635 43	45,292 89
Total receipts	$8,027,251 41	5,827,975 66	1,894,212 61
Rec. exc cost of op.	3,573,735 71	1,921,087 37	629,408 11

AVERAGE COST PER MILE.

Land & fencing	$7,075 25	$2,637 57	$6,312 55
Grading, &c	13,645 35	29,325 65	37,431 65
Superstructure	20,362 88	14,214 19	15,304 12
Equipment	9,304 30	8,875 95	8,122 90
Pass. & f't & stat'ns.	2,103 09	1,805 22	5,119 68
Mach'y shops, &c.	1,319 70	1,013 83	
One loco'e for ev'y.	2 55 miles	2 21 miles	2.63 miles
One pas. car fr ev'y.	2.50 miles	4.69 miles	1.53 miles
One frt. car for ev.	0.20 miles	0.16 miles	0.29 miles

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER MILE, IN MAINTAINING, OPERATING, REPAIRS, &c.

	N. Y. Central.	N. Y. & Erie.	Hudson River.
Repairs to roadway	$1,270 82	$1,431 72	$1,056 68
Repairs to superstructure	617 12	354 24	(inc. in r to r'y
Repairs to build'gs and fen's	233 32	99 04	106 87
Repairs to mach'ry in shops	174 33	144 20	119 89
Taxes on real estate	241 73	133 49	165 44
Total charg'e to road proper	$2,537 32	$2,162 69	$1,448 88
Repairs to locomo's and cars	1,446 49	1,752 76	1,288 73
Office ex., agents and clerks	453 58	518 36	393 83
Laborers, handling freight, watch'n, switchmen, wood, water, station attendance	790 83	569 47	860 57
Conductors, baggagem'n and brakemen	282 52	462 47	329 4
Engineemen and firemen	306 82	460 22	261 46
Fuel	1,525 25	1,101 09	1,401 70
Oil and waste	222 50	215 06	114 37
General superintendence	86 77	144 86	42 00
Total	$5,121 76	$5,213 29	$4,892 14

AVERAGE EXPENSES PER MILE RUN.

For rep's to engine and cars	2.24	26.6	24.0
For Conductors, baggage and brakemen	4.3	7.0	6.4
For Engineers and firemen	4.7	18.1	5.0
For Fuel	23 2	3.3	27.0
For Oil and waste	3.4	6.0	2 2
Total in cents and mills	58.0	60.0	65 5

RECEIPTS OR EARNINGS PER MILE.

From Passengers	$5,662 43	$3 215 83	$7,548 80
From Freight	8,201 90	8,996 66	4,777 33
From other sources	576 27	321 79	301 95
Total expenditures in operating maintaining repairing, &c., per mile run	1 22	1 28	1 63
Total earnings per mile run	2 20	1 91	2 40
Nett earnings per mile run	91	63	81

That portion of the general railroad law which specifies the items of information to be reported upon by the respective railroad companies has been found quite defective. These defects or omissions were remedied to some extent by the passage of the law in 1855, creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners, who had power to prescribe the forms of end items to be embraced in the reports.

The maximum grades and minimum radius of curvature, together with the total amounts of rise and fall and curvature, form very important characteristics of a railroad with reference to its capacity to perform a given amount of business in the most economical manner. The length, height, plan and age of trestle and truss bridging, also form important items in the characteristics when considered with reference to the safety, durability and economical working of the road.

Our City Railroads are operated by horse and mule power instead of steam; and their business is confined exclusively to the transportation of passengers. A peculiar form of report should, therefore be prescribed for these roads.

On account of the above considerations and many others which might be enumerated, it is recommended that section 31 of the general railroad law be so amended as to give the State engineer and Surveyor the same power that was conferred upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners by sec. 21, chap. 526, laws of 1855.

The amendment should be at the close of subdivision 102, of sec. 31, and should read as follows: "The State Engineer and Surveyor is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, to require such modified or additional reports, returns or information from time to time, as in his opinion, the peculiarities of the respective railroads, or the interest of the public or State may require."

The great railroad problem of the country and State seems to be rapidly approaching a solution.

The immense amount of capital invested in railroads during the past twenty-five years, upon a mere speculative basis, and without any reliable assurances of profitable returns, is certainly without precedent in the history of magnificent experiments.

The unwritten history of many of these experiments would show that all that was required to secure the enlistment of capital in almost any railroad enterprise was the procurement of the necessary charter (or an organization under the general railroad law,) and a favorable report from an engineer, showing, with mathematical precision, the extraordinary feasibility and cheapness of the route, its vast superiority over every competing line, the immense benefits that it would confer upon the country and towns through which it passed, and the unprecedented profits that must inevitably result from an investment in the enterprise. These statements when fortified by a formidable array of figures, (which are proverbially infallible,) would, with very few exceptions, carry conviction to the minds of a sufficient number of capitalists to secure an amount of stock subscriptions that would, at least, warrant the commencement of the road.

The subsequent history of a large number of these schemes, both in our own and other States, may be briefly summed up as follows: Unforeseen difficulties in the route, mistaken character of material, unexpected rise in labor and provisions, unlooked for delays in the progress of the work, all combine to increase the absolute cost from two to five times the original estimate. Early in the history of its construction, the road must consequently be mortgaged for a sufficient amount to cover the partially foreseen increase in its cost. The tightness of the money market and the necessities of the Company compel a large sacrifice upon the bonds; continued developments of increased cost, and unexpected sacrifices in raising money soon render a second mortgage inevitable, which, from similar causes and larger sacrifices, is in many cases followed by a third mortgage; and after that, by a large and unmanageable floating debt, until finally, after years of delay, the road is completed at a cost, (including commissions, losses on securities, interest and contingencies,) of from five to ten times the original estimate, and the golden anticipations of its projectors are about to be realized, not quite to the extent that was originally claimed, it is true, but in a reasonable degree, provided the amount of business that was originally claimed can be relied upon with any certainty.

The road finally commences operations; but here new disappointments await the managers of the enterprise. The expenses of repairs are enormous. The trade and travel that were relied upon, either do not exist, or have been diverted, in a measure, to other channels, and the receipts do not pay expenses. Interest accumulates, the floating debt becomes troublesome, and effort must be made for a new loan to fund the floating debt and pay interest; the effort fails, and the road finally goes into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders, and the stock and second and third mortgage bonds are confiscated. Thus the experiment ends in disappointment, if not ruin, to many of the original projectors; yet it cannot be regarded as wholly without benefit. The country has become developed and enriched by the improvement. mechanics and laborers have received profitable employment, capitalists have, or should have, become wiser from their bitter experience, and the great problem of the age is nearer its final solution.

Some of the most prominent results which have been reached by the series of expensive experiments already made, may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A railroad should not be constructed for purposes of revenue, *per se*, unless a large amount of *existing* trade and travel upon the proposed route, (which cannot be diverted, with any prospects of success to other channels,) absolutely requires additional facilities of transport.

2. A railroad should not be constructed for purposes of compensating advantages to grow out of business to be created or real estate to be enhanced by value, unless those who furnished the means to construct it are prepared to wait for their remuneration a longer time than any experience has yet demonstrated.

3. Disinterested parties should never be induced to invest in a railroad enterprise, without first making an allowance, larger than any limit yet ascertained, for exaggerations in the reports of engineers, and statements of other parties who have either already invested, or are to be benefited by its construction.

4. Philanthropists should never engage in the construction of a railroad for the public good, without taking it for granted that, so long as their efforts are successful, they will be honored and lauded for their self-sacrificing disinterestedness; but, when reverses come, as they most certainly will, they will be abused and calumniated in precisely an inverse ratio.

5. Stockholders and others, who may feel interested in the actual condition of a railroad enterprise, either during its construction or after its completion, may always conclude that its managers will, under any and all circumstances, present the most favorable reports to them and the public that their own views of the case will justify.

With reference to the operations of railroads after they have been completed, the following propositions may be regarded as among the most prominent of those that have been established by experience:

1. The road and outfit should always be of the first class, and kept in perfect condition.

2. The control of the operating department should always be in the hands of men of sound judgment, large experience and inflexible honesty.

3. Persons holding high and responsible positions in the management of a railroad should always be invested with power commensurate with their responsibility.

4. Perfect discipline and subordination are as essential to the good management of a railroad as they are to the success of an army.

5. The employes upon a railroad, who have business intercourse with its patrons, or the public, should be men of integrity, gentlemanly manners, firm purpose and unexcitable temper.

6. The true and only *reliable* source of revenue and profit to railroad companies is the local business naturally pertaining to the country and towns through which the road passes, or at which it terminates. This business should always be encouraged by doing it upon the most reasonable terms, and to the satisfaction of those who create it.

7. The effort to secure a larger amount of through business than would naturally follow the route of the road, from points beyond its extremities, where other lines are competing for the same business, is generally attended with disappointments and damage to the true interest of the company.

8. The expenses of operating well managed roads are generally from fifty to sixty per cent. of their gross earnings.

9. The wear and tear of track and machinery are very nearly in the ratio of the speed of the trains; therefore, (within reasonable limits,) the slower the speed, the less will be the expenses, when considered with reference to a given amount of business done.

10. The safest and most profitable rate of speed is about twenty miles per hour for passengers, and ten miles per hour for freight trains; and they should never exceed these limits, except in cases of emergency.

One of the greatest sources of difficulty and embarrassment in the construction and management of railroads has been the loose and imperfect manner in which the construction and transportation accounts have been kept; and it is within but a few years that some of our most important Railroad Companies have seen the importance of adopting such a system as would enable both themselves and others to profit by their experience.

The usual method of deciding upon the tariff for passengers and freight has been more with reference to securing as large an amount of business as possible, than to the absolute cost of doing the business, and the consequent net profits growing out of it.

At the expiration of a fiscal year, the result of each year's operations would probably show that the earnings were not sufficient, after paying expenses and interest, to enable the Company to pay dividends to the stockholders; and the inference would at once be drawn that the amount of business done had been too small, and must, therefore, be increased at all hazards and at any sacrifice; whereas, if a proper system of accounts had been kept, the result might have shown that the stockholders would have been in better condition if the amount of business had been much less, for the reason that a large amount of business had been done at an actual loss to the Company.

The supposition that a large amount of business is a sure indication of large profits is no more true with reference to Railroad Companies than to individuals; and experience has demonstrated that the largest and most disastrous failures are among the men who do the largest amount of business. Small and careful operators, who keep perfect control of their business, and who will not do any, unless it pays them some profit, are very likely to succeed in accumulating handsome fortunes; and the same principle will apply to the management of railroads.

The managers of a railroad should therefore know what it actually costs them to do a certain kind of business before they undertake it, or fix upon a price for it; and if they cannot secure it at a price that will pay a reasonable net profit, they had better let it alone. This desire on the part of railroad managers to secure large amounts of business, and show largely increased earnings from year to year, without regard to expenses, has resulted unfavorably to their own interest as well as to the interest of the State generally.

There can be no doubt that a large amount of the business which has been diverted from our Canals to the railroads, has been done by the railroads without profit, if not at an absolute loss; and the result is, that the State loses the revenue from these freights to which she is fairly entitled—for the reason only that she has furnished the most natural and economical mode for their transportation—while the railroad companies are damaged by doing the business; and the only persons benefited are the producers of other States, who will always seek the cheapest mode of transportation to the best market.

The people of the State who reside, or do business, along the line of these roads, are placed at a great disadvantage with the citizens of other States, who contribute to the through business—for the reason that the rates charged upon through or foreign passengers and freight, are considerably less per mile than are charged upon local business. There can be no justice or propriety in this, unless it can be shown that it costs more per mile to transport local than through passengers and freight. It is true that a close calculation would show a slight increase in the cost of doing local business, chargeable to extra handling of freight in proportion to the distance carried; and also on account of the impossibility of always loading, to their full capacity, the cars which are appropriated to that service. But it is believed that the per centage due to these causes is much less than the extraordinary expenses that are incurred to secure a foreign business that does not belong, or would not naturally flow, to the road.

It remains for the Legislature, in its wisdom, to consider whether any restrictions, in regard to the comparative charges upon through and way business, can be placed upon the railroad companies, that will result beneficially to the general interests of the State as well as to the companies themselves.

If it be claimed that legislative interference would divert a large amount of business from the thoroughfares of our own State, the reply is, that it is better for all parties to have it thus diverted, than to be compelled to do it at a sacrifice.

It is submitted, however, with the most entire confidence, that whenever the railroad companies can either be induced by strict regard for their own interest, or compelled by enactments of the Legislature, to transport at not less than fairly remunerating rates, such freights as would naturally seek the cheapest mode of transit, the result will show that our unequaled system of canals will do all the business to which they are fairly entitled by the immutable laws of trade; and produce more revenue to the State Treasury than would result from the imposition of Canal tolls upon such freights carried upon railroads as, in the opinion of the Legislature, naturally belong to, or should be transported upon, the canals.

There is at present a decided tendency on the part of the great and competing through lines of railroads in our own and other States, to profit by their past experience, and, by concert of action, establish such fair and equitable charges as will produce remunerating results. The effect upon the public mind, as well as upon the railroad interest, will be much better if the desired result can be produced in this way, than if produced by special legislation on the part of any or all the States through which these competing lines pass—and it is hoped that no time will be lost in the accomplishment of a measure so desirable.

The attention of railroad managers is also being called to the expediency of materially reducing the rates of speed which have heretofore been adopted upon railroads, for the reason that the most destructive accidents, as well as the most prolific source of wear and tear to road and machinery are clearly traceable to this cause.

Upon the great competing lines for the through travel, in our own and other States, the average time-table speed of express trains is from thirty to forty miles per hour. A slight detention from any cause frequently renders it necessary to adopt a running speed of fifty to sixty miles per hour in order to make up time, and thus retain the right to the road. While running at this terrific rate, it is of course impossible for the engine-man to foresee any impediments upon the track, any derangement of switches at way stations through which he is compelled or allowed to run at full speed, or any disorganization of the train behind him, which contains hundreds and sometimes thousands of human beings. His whole attention must be directed to the working of his engine up to its fullest capacity, while his own life and the lives of his passengers are left entirely to depend upon the perfect working of the complicated machinery of his engine and cars, and to the faithfulness of switch and track men, who are in many cases either careless, ignorant or inexperienced in their business. The breaking or loss of a bolt, the breaking of an axle or wheel, the slight displacement or imperfect fastening of a switch, or a bar of iron in the track, would send the passengers, conductor, engine-man, baggage-man, fire and brakemen to eternity, and leave the engine and cars a worthless wreck at the foot of some ledge of rocks, or in the bed of some stream contiguous to the track.

It is to be regretted that great and salutary improvements in the management of railroads, which have been clearly demonstrated by experience, cannot be adopted simultaneously, and with perfect concert of action by the managers of all the important railroads in the country. This would be done if it were not for the fact that the spirit of competition and rivalry enters quite as largely into the composition of railroad managers as it does in that of any other class of men. If one company endeavors to improve its management and condition by running at slower speed, and charging remunerating rates for the transportation of passengers and freight, its competitors, instead of profiting by the example, will be quite likely to adopt an adverse policy for the purpose of depriving their rival of the business to which it is equitably entitled. Or, if an agreement is made between competing lines with reference to these vitally important matters, it is sooner or later broken by one or both of the parties. Bad feeling and charges of bad faith ensue, and the most bitter and destructive competition is sure to follow.

The question then very naturally arises, how are these difficulties to be effectually remedied? The answer which common sense would seem to dictate is, that the railroad managers should by common consent, and in good faith towards each other and the public, adopt such mutual and salutary regulations respecting their railroads, as experience has shown would result in the greatest degree of safety to their passengers, and the largest amount of profit to their stockholders. But if this cannot be done, it is submitted, that the large amount of capital involved; the immense and constantly increasing social, financial, and political influences that are affected; and the safety to life, limb, and property that are constantly jeopardized by unwise and reckless management of railroads, will sooner or later require and demand legislative interference.

But serious difficulties will be found in devising any legislation that will result beneficially to the public and at the same time fairly and justly to the railroad companies. If our own Legislature, for instance, should pass laws restricting the rates of speed and charges upon the roads of this State, it is quite evident that the competing interests in other States would take advantage of the circumstance and divert, so far as they could, all the trade and travel to their thoroughfares and cities. There seems, therefore, to be no thorough and practical remedy in the matter, but to secure, if possible, the concurrent action of the Legislatures of other States whose railroad interests come in competition with, or are affected by, our own.

In a matter so important no State in the Union could take the initiative steps with more propriety or prospect of success than the great State of New-York; and after much thought devoted to the subject, and no little experience in the difficulties connected with the construction and management of railroads, it is recommended that the Legislature provide for the appointment of a commission of conference, to be composed of intelligent Railroad men; and also invite the appointment of similar commissions on the part of other States, whose duty it shall be to confer upon this important subject; and compare opinions, experiences, and results, with reference to rates of speed and charges, free tickets, method of operating, forms of accounts, reports, &c., &c., with a view to recommending such concurrent legislation in all the States represented or interested in the question, as, with the aid of the best experience in the country, will tend to satisfactorily elucidate this great problem, and afford the best protection to the lives, fortunes and varied interests which are involved in its full and final demonstration.

Respectfully submitted,
SILAS SEYMOUR.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Our Court-Room Accommodations.

Efforts are now being made to procure better accommodations for the various Courts in this City. The different rooms now in use, are probably as little adapted to their purpose as could well be imagined. In the Supreme Court, the "Circuit" room is in the third story of the building. The room itself is quite large, and for ordinary purposes, of sufficient size. The ceiling, however, is so panneled and divided as to render it an uncomfortable place in which to speak. The architect evidently preferred beauty to utility. The "General Term" room is on the second floor, and is subject to the same difficulty in the diffusion of sound. Otherwise, it is good. The "Chambers" is a miserable little pigeon hole on the first floor. This room is probably visited by more persons than any other, and is scarcely one-quarter the size that it should be. The Judge's Bench is placed at the upper end, in the most inconvenient place, and the crowd of lawyers who are obliged to come here for orders, &c., are packed together in most inconvenient closeness. The ventilating facilities are decidedly meagre. A room is much required connecting with the Chambers, where lawyers can copy papers, examine judgment debtors, and perform all that class of business, of which there is much.

In the Superior Court, the "General Term" room is the only one which comes any where near being what it should. If there were proper ventilating arrangements, it would answer quite well. This large "Trial Term" room below is about one-third large enough. The calender is called here, the jurors here assemble, and on the first days of the term it is almost impossible to get within the room to hear one's own case called. In both the "General" and "Trial Term" rooms, the only ventilation is by the windows, but as the building is on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, the noise outside is too great to admit of their being left open—consequently, ventilation is unknown. The small Special Term rooms above are much too small. In the lower one jury trials are often held, and it is evident, from its contracted dimensions, that it must have been built by a *contractor*. Any one who has the misfortune to be obliged to visit these rooms, will find that half the conversation of the bystanders is grumbling at our miserable Court-room accommodations.

The Criminal Courts are particularly unfitted for the large amount, and the peculiar nature, of the business transacted in them. The Courts of General Sessions, and of Oyer and Terminer, are found much too small, on any occasion in which the public are at all interested. Go into the Court of General Sessions almost at any time when it is in session, and you find it packed, nearly to suffocation, with an audience fractionally respectable, but for the most part composed of the scum of the City—pickpockets, burglars, thieves and ruffians of every grade. They overflow into the corridor, and render access to the Court for witnesses, lawyers, reporters—even the Judge and Recorder themselves—a matter of extreme difficulty. When the whole panel of jurors is present—or any considerable portion of them—there are not seats for them all, especially when the Grand Jury make an irruption into Court, with a bundle of fresh indictments. At the lawyers' table, there is frequently not room to write, and witnesses are so badly off that they have often to subside into a heap on the floor, or seek temporary accommodation in the prisoner's dock. A much larger room is wanted for this great Criminal Court. The public have a right to be present at any trial, and they have a claim on the City for fitting accommodations.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is generally held in one of the Supreme Court rooms, is open to the same objection. During the murder trials, which occasionally take place here, the jam of individuals in the portion railed off from the lawyers and reporters' tables, is positively awful. The eager and excitement-loving crowd are squeezed and compressed like "herrings in a barrel." During the week that the trial of O'CONNELL for the Greenwich-street murder took place, it was almost impossible for the officers attached to the Court to keep order, so tremendous was the crush; and during the celebrated trial of MRS. CUNNINGHAM, spectators who did not procure tickets of admission, issued by the presiding Judge, had to wait an hour or two before the doors were open, to obtain the slightest chance of squeezing themselves in.

But if these Courts are inconveniently small, what shall be said of the Court of Special Sessions, which is held three times a week, in that miserable, dingy, squalid, pestiferous old apartment in the Tombs, where formerly the General Sessions were held? Sometimes as many as sixty cases are here disposed of in one sitting. The room itself is not a small one, and it boasts of a good-sized gallery; but it is still by far too small for the purpose to which it is applied, some six or seven hundred persons occupying the space that would conveniently accommodate little more than half that number. The atmosphere of the place is of course unmentionable—a compound of almost all the stenches that can be imagined, with many others, peculiar to the place, that beggar imagination. Literally, the City is disgraced by the room in which the Court of Special Sessions transacts its periodical business.

In their function as committing magistrates, the Recorder and City Judge have a right to complain also. They sit frequently—usually three and four times a week—to take testimony in preliminary examinations of parties arrested for violation of the law. These examinations are conducted in their own offices—large enough for their private practice, but ridiculously small when half-a-dozen reporters, a *posse* of witnesses, and two or three score of friends of the complainant or defendant demand admission,—to say nothing of the inquisitive idlers, who are always present at such investigations. In the recent examinations of parties charged with policy-dealing, the Recorder set several hours for several days in succession, and the three apartments which belong to him were so inconveniently thronged that business was constantly being impeded. The amount of work gone through by the City Judge and Recorder is very considerable, and it seems only reasonable that the City should find rooms fitted for the purpose, and such additional clerk hire as is absolutely necessary. At present the Recorder, with such a press of business upon him, is only allowed one Clerk, while his time is thoroughly occupied from an early hour in the morning till late at night.

The Court of Common Pleas, occupying two rooms (Trial Term, Parts I. and II.) in the City Hall, and a third room, known as "Judges' Chambers," is better provided, in respect to size, than any other Court in the City. There are seldom any cases tried here which have the effect of bringing together a large crowd of persons, and there is usually room enough and to spare.

The accommodations at the Tombs Police Court are very inadequate. By cutting away some of the massive pillars, which now only serve to fill up the space, and adding the old property-clerk room to the present room, an ample apartment might be obtained. As it is, the room is very much cramped, with not half space enough for the crowd that ers constantly appearing to enter their complaints. Prisoners and witnesses have to sit together. There is a want too of sufficient light and proper ventilation.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, the provisions furnished for dispensing justice fall behind those at the Tombs. The Court-room is on the second floor over the market, and can only be reached by passing through a dark, dirty, narrow and dismal hall and stairway. The room is about the size of the interior of a country school-house, the ceiling low and shady, the windows few and contracted, and the general aspect cheerless and uncomfortable. Here the witnesses have to sit with the prisoners in a tucked-up part of the room. The same room has been used for its present purpose twelve years. A few extemporaneous alterations have been made from time to time, but nothing can be made to answer the purpose properly except an entirely new room. The Police Justices have frequently and urgently petitioned the Common Council in the matter.

The completion of the new Essex Market in August last has been the means of providing the Second District Court with fine accommodations. They now have a room on the first floor, which is spacious, well ventilated, and the ceilings high. The prisoners have seats apportioned for their use, and the witnesses are seated by themselves. There are spacious rooms also for private examinations.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 15, 199, 77, 219, 46, 16, 372, 344, 351, 356, 862, 385, 387, 388, 251, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 507, 457, 864, 899, 900, to 910. *Part II.*—Nos. 881, 882, 884 to 891, 893, 895, 896, 897, 898, 145.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 513, 524, 134, 474, 354, 355, 238, 239, 417, 597, 315, 449, 495, 222, 539, 41, 622, 608, 515, 518, 619, 621, 624, 627, 628, 630, 587, 576, 2082, 631, 633, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 662, 643, 644, 645, 646 to 650.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 16.

Before Judge Hall.

The Jury in the case of Schneider & Grimm, indicted for smuggling gold watches, were out all night, and not being able to agree, were discharged by the Court this morning.

Walter L. Schultz and Peter Roff were put on trial under an indictment for smuggling cigars. The District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* against Schultz, and it appearing that the cigars were put on board the defendant's tow-boat at Quarantine, Judge HALL ordered the Jury to acquit Mr. Roff, as in order to convict, it must appear that the party introduced the articles within the United States, of which in this case there was and could be no evidence.

James Lawson *alias* John Lassano was tried and convicted of making counterfeit coin, and the Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.

The Union Bank vs. *Jacob L. Mott et al.*—Yesterday, a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest against the defendants, or to modify their bail. The motion was argued at some length, and the papers submitted. A decision will probably be rendered to-day.

JURISDICTION OF A SHERIFF—REARREST OF A PRISONER.

In re Thomas Mercereau.—Yesterday, upon the petition of Henry C. Place, Judge CLERKE granted a writ of *habeas corpus* directing the keeper of the Eldridge-street Jail to bring up one Thomas Mercereau who is there confined. It appears from the petition that Mercereau was imprisoned upon a process issued upon a judgment in the Superior Court. Subsequently Mercereau broke jail and went out West, where the Sheriff followed and recaptured him.

The petitioner alleges that Mr. Mercerean is illegally imprisoned, inasmuch as it required new authority from the plaintiff in the suit in which judgment was given against him; also on the ground that previous to his re-arrest the plaintiff brought an action against the Sheriff for an escape. He could not, therefore, authorize the re arrest of the defendant. Another point he raises is, that the Sheriff could not arrest the defendant except in this State.

Frydon C. Orcutt et al. vs. *Jacob L. Best et al.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

James W. Newton vs. *Milville Manufacturing Company.*—Motion to amend granted without costs, and motion to set aside attachment denied without costs.

Wm. Woods vs. *Thos L. Green et al.*—The order is in accordance with the judgment of the General Term and must be entered accordingly.

In the matter of the application of Eliza B. Howell—Report confirmed and granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.—March 16.

Before Judge Bosworth and a Jury.

George S. St. John vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiff was the proprietor of a hotel on the east side of Catharine-slip, between Water and South streets, opposite Catharine Market. In 1854 the Common Council passed an ordinance to rebuild the then Market. In order to perform the work the defendants erected temporary sheds for the use of marketmen directly in front of the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff claimed damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the nuisance created by the persons occupying the sheds for market purposes. The defendants claimed that they were not liable on the ground that they had a right to erect the temporary sheds while the new market was building, and that the space occupied by

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ...Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of only small lots, chiefly Pots, at $6 25@$6 31½c. ₱ 100 lbs., Pearls continuing inactive at $6 25@$6 37½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade exhibits more animation. The demand has improved, mainly from Southern buyers, and desirable styles of goods, which are least abundant, are freely taken at previous quotations—some holders asking an advance. The orders received from Western dealers, and from shippers, have been rather limited. The Boston Markets, last week, presented no new feature. The *Shipping List* reports the prevalence of a fair demand adding, however, that "prices are not satisfactory, and no improvement is expected until the Fall trade commences. The assortment of desirable goods is kept up, although some kinds are scarce. Manufacturers continue to work very cautiously, and the production is very likely to be light for some time to come. The New-England trade are about commencing operations, but have made no purchases of any magnitude. For San Francisco there is a moderate business doing, the unfavorable advices from that quarter having a tendency to check the demand. No shipments from this port. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom house has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	3,885	5,788
Since Jan. 1	43,154	51,768
Total	47,039	57,556

The Lynn *Bay State* reports more activity in Boots and Sones, with more Western and Southern buyers in market. "A considerable part of the extended paper has been taken up, a large proportion of the balance becomes due this month, and under the expectation that it will be honored, our shoe manufacturers feel encouraged to extend their operations, which they are doing, thus furnishing the jours who have been out of work during the winter, employment."

COFFEE—Rio is actively inquired for. 3,750 bags changed hands to-day, at from 9½c @11½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are scarce and quiet. Mr. WM. SCOTT reports the week's receipts of Rio at 3,488 bags, and the sales of Rio at nearly 21,000 bags. Stock of all kinds in port and speculators' hands, 29,563 bags, including but 19,338 bags Rio. The bark *Rachael* brings advices to Jan. 26 from Rio de Janeiro, reporting that Coffee had advanced 300 reis ₱ arroba since the previous advices, and closed quite firm. The stock was 270,000 bags. The shipments to the United States had been only 36,000 bags from the 1st to the 23d Jan., including only 9,000 bags for New-York.

COTTON—The news by the *North America*, at Portland, has favorably affected this market. The demand has been active, and prices have slightly improved, closing somewhat irregularly, most holders claiming a further advance. The reported sales add up nearly 4,000 bales, here and *in transitu*, including Middling, here, at 12c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day were all remarkably well attended. The offerings were, in the main, of attractive character, hence there was a brisk competition at each of the sales, and the prices realized were, on the whole, satisfactory.

FISH—Dry Cod are lightly dealt in at old rates. Mackerel are in limited demand, but are stiffly held, including Massachusetts small No. 1, at $11 62½@$11 75, and large No. 2, $10 50@$10 75, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Medium No 3 are quoted at $8 @$8 25, ₱ bbl. Herring are selling to a moderate extent at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts less attention, and tends downward. Home dealers are the principal buyers. Sales have been reported of only 6,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 20@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in slack demand at steady prices. Sales 350 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 55@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is less sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25 @$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,389 boxes Messina Oranges, at $1 70@$2 05, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is needed by millers, at full prices. Sales 3 500 bushels, in lots, including fair White Western, at $1 30; prime Red do., at $1 20; common to prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 45; fair Red Southern at $1 16, and damaged Red Southern at 90c. ₱ bushel. The supply of Wheat, especially of prime lots, is limited. Corn is in good supply and demand at, how ever, languid prices. Sales 35,000 bushels New Crop, at 66c.@68c. for White, and 69c. @70 for Yellow, chiefly Southern, ₱ bushel. 2,000 bushels good ordinary State Barley were obtained at 63c. ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 68c.@ 72c. ₱ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, at 45½c.@ 46½c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@ 35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY-BAGS—140 bales were sold in Boston, part at 13c., 6 months.

HAY—The movements in Hay during the week have been moderate. The weather has been rather more favorable for getting Hay to market, yet the receipts have been limited. The demand has been mainly for Bale, though other kinds have not been neglected. Bale is most abundant, the market being almost bare of loose and salt Hay, especially the latter. There is said to be a considerable quantity in store, but it is not offered for sale freely. We quote Bale Hay, at 58c.@75c. for common to choice; loose Hay at 62½c.@95c. for very inferior to choice, and Salt Hay 40c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues scarce and quiet, including Bale, at 40c@54c.; Loose at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 75@$3 50@100 sheaves.

HIDES—The inquiry is moderate and prices are sustained; 3,100 Dry Western have been sold at 17¾c., 4 ₱ cent. off for cash, and 18c., 6 months' credit, ₱ lb.

HOPS—The demand is fair, chiefly for low qualities, at uniform prices. We quote: Crop of 1857, 4c @ 8c., for common to prime; choice lots, being out of market, are nominal in value; Old Hops, 3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—is inactive, at old quotations.

LEAD—Has not varied much; 1,000 pigs Galena were sold in St. Louis, March 12, at $5 50, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The market for Sole presents no really new feature.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 21c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, especially No. 1, which has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $2 50@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Common is quoted at $1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, but stiffly held. 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, mainly at 50c. cash, ₱ gallon, a slight abatement.

WILMINGTON, March 13.—Turpentine—92 bbls. sold yesterday afternoon, at $2 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 55 for Hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing done this morning. Spirits Turpentine—No further sales yesterday. The price has gone up 1 cent, and this morning 240 bbls. sold at 47 cents ₱ gallon. At the time of closing our report, the stock here is only 1,433 bbls., a portion of which is going on shipboard. This is the smallest stock held here for a number of years. None in first hands. No sales in Resin or Tar.

OILS—Whale is in good request at buoyant prices, while Sperm is inactive and languid. Linseed is salable and very firm, at 60c.@61c., cash, ₱ gallon. Some holders ask more. The supply has been reduced. We have heard of no other very important movements here. In Boston, 28,050 gallons Linseed were sold at 57c.@60c., cash, ₱ gallon. At the close holders asked 62c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 70@$16 75 for mess, and $13 50@$13 55 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plentier and cheaper, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@ 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at easier prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in less demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@ $14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at fair rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@ $4. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—510 bags were sold in Boston during the week at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—In Boston, during the week ending today, Western Clover is in advance at 8¾@8¾c., with a fair inquiry. 500 bushels Herds Grass at $2 20 other lots do. at $2 25@$2 30; and Red Top at $2 25@ $3 50 ₱ bag. 200 bushels Clover were sold in Albany at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—2,300 bags Pepper have been sold in Boston, 6 months.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of about 700 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., with 1,150 boxes Havana at 7½c. @8¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Some holders claim a further advance, and the business operations as a check upon that section.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 prime on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—The opening of new Black Teas at auction to-day having been of peculiar interest character, a large company were in attendance, and bought all the lots on account of the Public, at prices more satisfactory to the owners than those recently realized. We cannot a report of the sales offered by L. M. Norton & Co. Imported per *Resolute*. Terms 6 months:

Oolong—23 hf. cs. at 12c., 165 do., 11½c.@12c.; 30 do., 39½c., 49 do., 39c.; 218 do., 38½c.@39c.; 93 do., 38½c.; 91 do., 37½c.; 142 do., 37c.; 154 do., 36½c.@36¾c.; 95 do., 36c.; 42 do., 35½c.; 388 do., 35c.; 371 do., 34½c.; 225 do., 34c. 136 do., 24c.; 151 do., 23½c.; 494 do., 23c.; 499 do., 22½c.; 820 do., 22c.

Orange Pekoe—47 hf. ch. at 28c.; 61 do., 27½c., 66 do., 27c.; 263 do., 26½c.; 157 do., 24½c.; 207 do., 25c.; 226 do., 24c.; 68 do., 23½c.

Congou—10 hf. ch. at 30c.; 143 do., 28½c.; 322 do., 26½c.; 145 do., 26c.

Souchong—148 ch. at 40c.; 101 do., 29c.; 56 do., 25½c.; 110 do., 25c.; 133 hf. do., 27½c.

TOBACCO—An improved demand prevails for Kentucky at full prices. Spanish is scarce among importers, and is, therefore, less active. Sales since Friday, 173 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8½c.@ 14c.; 68 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@25c.; 13 cases Florida at 15c.@28c.; and 179 bales Havana on terms not disclosed.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, March 9.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	13,836
Arrived since	13,348
Total	27,154
Exported to date	20,402
Stock on hand not cleared March 9, 1858	6,752

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,800 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Albany, during the week, sales were reported of 19,500 lbs. extra pulled, part at 33c. and 4,000 lbs. fine fleece at 39c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate and sales were well supported. For Liverpool, Cotton 7-32d.@5 16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland—from Sept. 1, 1857.

From.	To Date, 1858.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	March 11	441,036	2,805,522	929,124
New-Orleans	March 2	119,340	116,250	288,261
Philadelphia	March 4	57,352	126,661	171,930
Baltimore	March 4	76,147	160,292	114,663
Boston	March 5	2,457		9,920
Other Ports	Feb. 26	16,154	128,537	3,920
Total from Sept. 1, '57		712,496	3,337,332	1,515,818
To same time in 1857		682,066	6,739,339	3,249,414
To same time in 1856		662,470	3,570,982	3,048,387
To same time in 1855		133,042	193,904	3,978,383

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York to March 2, 1858	53,907	101,454	7,657
Other Ports, to latest dates	110,397	94,338	4,250

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16.

The causes that have operated throughout the Winter to render the trade in Flour so dull and inactive continue to exist, but are partially relieved by the great reduction of the Winter stock and very moderate supplies by railroad. The demand is mostly confined to the wants of the City and local retailers. The English market shows as little animation as our own, and the export orders are almost nominal. Since my circular of the 2d inst., the variation in price has been slight, and the market closes with the turn rather favoring the buyer, but no disposition to force sales. For delivery on the opening of the Hudson River nothing has yet been done, the manufacturers preferring not to sell at present rates.

WHEAT is in light stock, and still held above the views of shippers; the receipts from the South are light, and taken freely by the City millers. Chicago and Milwaukee Spring are held at $1@$1 04, with small sales; Prime White is scarce, and has been sold as high as $1 50. Rye is quiet. INDIAN CORN remains in active demand for export. The clearances from this port to England, in the fortnight ending the 12th inst., being 162,690 bushels, and from the Southern ports 110,737 bushels. Prices are without change.

FREIGHTS—The rates are without material change, but slightly improved in Corn. To Liverpool, 1s. 7d. @1s. 9d., ₱ barrel on Flour, and 5¼@5½d. ₱ bushel on Grain. To London, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ barrel on Flour, and 6½d.@7d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ barrel on Flour, and 6½d.@7d. on Grain.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 2d inst. per *Afrika*. With light receipts and good demand for the home trade and shipment to the British Provinces, the market has ruled firm during the fortnight, closing at an advance in prices of 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl. But little has been done for export. Superfine State—$4 30@$4 35 ₱ bbl.; Extra do., $4 50 @$4 65; fair to good grades extra round-hoop Ohio, $5@$5 25. Southern—mixed to good brands, $1 90 @$5 25 ₱ bbl.; favorite and extras, $5 25@$6 40; Gallego & Haxall, $8 25. Canadian—Superfine, nominal, $4 35@$4 45; extras, $4 50@$5 50.

WHEAT—Little of interest has transpired in our market since my report of the 2d inst. For the home trade a fair inquiry has existed, while for export but little has been done. With a reduced supply, holders have been enabled to obtain somewhat better prices. White can be quoted, fair to choice, $1 30@$1 50 ₱ 60 lbs.; good to choice Southern Red, $1 18@$1 25; fair to prime Western do., $1 12@$1 20; Spring, $1 02@$1 05.

INDIAN CORN—The inquiry for export during the fortnight has been for the most part good. Southern White has been in fair supply, and experienced slight fluctuations, closing at 68c.@68½c. ₱ 56 lbs., for Prime. Southern Yellow, having been scarce, advanced to 70c.@71c., but with more offering, has receded to 68c.@69c.

RYE—Is quiet at 70c.@72c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—Rates for Liverpool have improved within a day or two. To London—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.; Grain 5d.@5½d ₱ bushel. Havre—Flour 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12c.@15c. ₱ bushel. Marseilles—Flour nom. 80c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 18c. ₱ bushel. Barcelona—Flour nom. 85c @90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 18c.@19c. ₱ bushel. Lisbon—Flour nom. 80c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 18c.@19c. ₱ bushel.

P. S.—1 o'clock P. M.—North American's advices, received by telegraph from Portland, FLOUR—Our market very quiet; better supply. WHEAT—Good and prime parcels firm; common qualities dull of sale. INDIAN CORN—White Southern rather easier; 67c.@ 68c. ₱ 56 lbs.; Yellow do. small sale choice 70c.; little offering to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR—A YOUNG LADY SCARED INTO MARRIAGE—ONE OF THE PARTY SHOT BY HER FATHER.—We find the following account of a very extraordinary affair, alleged recently to have happened in Kemper County, Miss., in the last number of the Philadelphia (Neshoba Co.) *Bulletin*:

While Mr. DUNCAN MCLAURIN, living two miles northwest of DeKalb, was in Alabama, Mr. EVERETT ROBERTS and his wife, Rigsby, his overseer, and two or three other persons, in company with a carpenter in the employ of ROBERTS, by the name of NEWSON, went to the residence of Mr. MCLAURIN for the purpose of getting his daughter to marry NEWSON. ROBERTS and his wife went into the house, and not finding the girl, R.'s wife went into the kitchen where the girl was, and talked with her some time, trying to induce her to marry NEWSON; but the girl replied that she knew very little of the man, and had never agreed to marry him. When R.'s wife came back into the house, the girl's mother asked them what was the matter? Their reply was, that it was none of her business. They all left, and that night a portion of the same crowd (RIGSBY alone) went back to the house, and not finding the girl at home, asked a little boy where she was, and he told them that she was at Mr. Moss', (a near neighbor,)—so they left and went to Moss'. One of their company went into the house and insisted upon the girl's marrying NEWSON, but to no purpose; whereupon, NEWSON went in and asked to see the girl privately; and the girl's sister, who was with her, said she intended to hear every word that was said. NEWSON told her that he had already taken out the license, and that if she did not marry him both would be disgraced; and after much tormenting and exciting her, she went to ROGERS' house and was married to him.

When Mr. MCLAURIN returned home, ROBERTS sent him a note by RIGSBY, and MCLAURIN told him that if he or RIGSBY wished to have any communication with him, that they must send it through R.'s son or negroes—that he would not have anything to do with them. The next morning RIGSBY appeared again, and MCLAURIN told him the same. The third morning he made his appearance, and was ordered out of the house, but would not go, and gave Mr. and Mrs. MCLAURIN the lie, rising from his seat and running his hand into his pocket, and commenced taking it out; and thereupon Mr. MCLAURIN pulled down his gun and shot him through saying, at the time that no man should give his wife the lie. When the jury of inquest examined the pockets of RIGSBY, the Sheriff took from his pocket an open knife.

We received the above statement from a very reliable citizen of our county, who was over in Kemper at the time of the occurrence.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, No. 44 JOHN-ST.—A meeting will be held daily between the hours of 3½ and 4½ o'clock, for lawyers, bankers, and clerks who cannot make it convenient to attend the noon meetings) in the lecture-room of the Church. By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young's Christian Association.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHAPIN of Albany, will preach THIS EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching every evening this week, except Saturday, at the same hour. Prayer-meeting at 10 o'clock.

PRAYER MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A daily prayer meeting for prayer is held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, and continuing 30 minutes. All who can are invited to attend.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Prayer meeting [illegible] Rev. T. L. CUYLER will lead the meeting. [illegible] All classes are invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BIRD of Dorchester, will preach this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The [illegible] are cordially invited to attend.

JAY-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Near Sands-st.—There will be preaching in this Church THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the three ticket offices
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, at 7½,
Fifth Night of Meyerbeer's Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal rôles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, RICCIO
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEN, DUBREUIL
AND CARL FORMES.
ON FRIDAY—Sixth night of
THE HUGUENOTS.
The BUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD.
Whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo players, is daily expected.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman.
MONSIEUR MUSARD.
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,
and conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.
Monsieur Musard will arrive in New-York in the *Arabia*, on or on Friday of the present week, and make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS,
ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.
The following eminent Solo Players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Boulevards, the Garde Imperiale and the famous Musique des Guides, will appear in these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
MONS. LEGENDRE,
First Cornet à piston, from the Garde Impériale.
MONS DEMERSMANN,
First Solo Flute and Piccolo, from the Concerts Musard.
MONS. MOREAU,
First Solo Opheclelde, from the Concerts Musards.
MONS. RUBENS,
First Solo Hautboy, from the Opera in Paris.
MONS ARTUS,
First Solo Bassoon, from la Musique des Guilles.
Several engagements with some of the most celebrated Instrumentalists are still pending, which, when concluded, will be duly announced.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Dramatized by Mr. H. WATKINS from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and read by its MILLION of admirers.
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
PALACE FOR THE PRISON.
TRIAL AT COURT.
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
WICKED GOVERNOR.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
SCENE OF THE SCAFFOLD.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
SIX MONTHS REPRIEVE.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
THE APPARITION.
CONFESS! CONFESS! CONFESS!
MURDER'S MISERIES.
TRUTH APPEARING.
JUSTICE TRIUMPHS!
GLORIOUS TERMINATION!

The great play is repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock.
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, a young student.....Mr. Watkins
Miss Homora Paule, a young Heiress.....Mrs C. Howard
Ernest Heine.....Mr. D. Ryan
Col. Shannon, P. Cunningham; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Darke, Miss Melissa; Mad. Audenly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine, Miss Partington. The numerous other characters by members of the dramatic company.

ANOTHER HUGE NOVELTY!
A LIVING MOUNTAIN OF FLESH!
THE
LIVING MAMMOTH LADY,
WEIGHING 700 POUNDS!
And STILL ANOTHER—THE LIVING SKELETON, the thinnest man in the world!

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c., all to be seen as usual.
The Immense Halls of Curiosities are thronged with delighted visitors every day and night. On ANY and every day the visiter will find a dollar's worth of instruction and amusement, for only 25 cents. Novelty is heaped on novelty, and numerous curiosities and attractions are being added daily.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.
N. B.—The entire delegation of NEPOSHO INDIANS will visit the Museum this evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs Rivicre and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor.....Mr. D Bourclcault.
Achmet, his Vakeel.....Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment.....Mr. A. H Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment.....Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Sonbadais, Seedy, Hindoo, Rockabburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.....Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, rouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
THIS EVENING, March 17,
THE NENA SAHIB; OR THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor.....Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery.....Mr. J. J. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery.....Mrs J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, with Massinger's great Play in five acts, entitled a
NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach.....Mr. McKean Buchanan
To be followed by
BRIAN BOROHME.
To conclude with the farce entitled
JACK CARBAGE.

PUROY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Donald Leslie.....Mr J. H. Allen
Mickey Magraw.....Mr. G. L. Fox
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
BRIAN BOROHME.

MRS. LESDERNIER WILL GIVE RECITATIONS in costume, at Hope Chapel, TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, when she will appear for the first time since her arrival from California. "Nothing to Wear," "The Raven," "Widow Bedlotte," and other choice selections. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the usual places.

LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Fancy Dress, Military and Civic Soiree, April 8, at the Crystal Palace, in which the Liederkranz Society are expected to participate, are now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

GRAND ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—THE new large organ just erected in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be exhibited on TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, when Edward Jardine and Robert Elder, Organist of the Church, assisted by several gentlemen of the first reputation will perform. Admission 25 cents.

COLOSSAL FETE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—ALL persons wishing to contract for furnishing supper, luncheon or dinner, on the evening of April 8, can do so by applying at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 566 Broadway. PRICE OF STANDS $10 EACH. The choice of places will be given in rotation, as applied for.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Convention of the Knights Templars, at the Crystal Palace, April 8, now ready. Price $2 (to a lady and gentleman; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1858,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Bucktone's thrilling 3 act drama of
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
A GIPSEY STORY.
Cynthia, the gipsey girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Starlight Bess, ballad singer, &c.....Miss Polly Marshall
Agnes.....Virginia C. Howard | Hagar.....Miss Wells
Lemuel, a gipsey boy.....Mr. H. A. Perry
Jahmali, the wolf.....Mr. H. F. Daly
Cheap John.....Mr. Jefferson | The Kinchin.....Mr. Peters
Alfred.....Mr. Stoddart | Capt. Hugh.....Mr Gile
No other piece will be performed the same evening.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

ODD FELLOWS REUNION—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8—Tickets of admission to this great gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 549 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Odera and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

LANDSCAPE SKETCHING AND PAINTING from Nature, taught in one month, by S. WOOD, No 231 6th-av. A few pupils received during this month, to finish by the 1st of May. This system is truthful, pleasant and expeditious

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A young lady, in a pleasant location, with a respectable widow lady without family preferred. One or two enjoying a whole house and where no other boarders are taken. One or two neatly furnished rooms would be required, for which a fair compensation will be allowed.
Parties having such accommodations may secure a desirable and permanent boarder by addressing, stating full particulars, location, terms, &c., O. B. *Times Office.*

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A well furnished, private and highly respectable house, where there are few or no boarders, a front parlor and bedroom attached, on first or second floor, with partial board. Location to be above 9th-st., below 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable reference will be given if required. Address F. M., Box No. 1,895 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE LIVING IN splendid style a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., the best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife to their number, and give them a suite of rooms that cannot be surpassed in this City, and make them a home that can be called a home. Address Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of desirable rooms, unexpectedly vacated, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required. Apply to No. 100 Henry st., between Pierpont and Clark sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SELF, WIFE AND two children, 4 and 9 years of age; front room and bed-room, with all the conveniences attached, gas, &c.; location between 35th and 29th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged, stating terms, which must be moderate. Address W. H, this office.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife with a strictly private family; the house has all the modern improvements; the apartments consist of one splendid parlor, furnished with rosewood sets and one or two bedrooms, situated No. 109 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen of respectability may obtain rooms, with or without partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, in the house of a private family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st Ferry. Address Box No. 4,462, N. Y. Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—GENTLEMEN of standing and respectability, wishing for a first-class home, can be accommodated with a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with bath and closets attached. Breakfast if desired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE BROWN—SWISS SWAINS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—NENA SAHIB—GRAND ACTS IN THE ARENA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JESSIE BROWN—BRIAN BOROIHME.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BRIAN BOROIHME—JACK CADDACH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17.
The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17.
The Star of the West leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.

☞ The mails, by the Cunard steamship *Europa*, will close, at the New-York Post Office, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

☞ The steamship Philadelphia will not sail to day. (17th,) for Havana and New-Orleans, but the mails will go forward per Daniel Webster, on the 18th.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., arrived at Portland on Monday night. Her advices from Europe are four days later. In the British House of Lords the Earl of DERBY had defined the policy which his government would pursue on the leading questions of the day. He proposes to introduce a modified India bill, and, with this exception, there is little difference between the policy of the new and the old administrations. It is understood that the new Minister for Foreign Affairs had already answered Count WALEWSKI'S desparch, to the effect that while Great Britain is desirous of cultivating the best relations with France, she will always preserve the right of asylum intact. There are doubtful rumors from France that the sentence passed upon ORSINI and RUDIO will be commuted. All the prisoners had appealed to the Court of Cassation. One week's later news from India is received by this arrival. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was making preparations for a decisive invasion of Oude, and there are strong indications that this protracted and sanguinary struggle is drawing to a close.

After its prolonged and excited night session, the United States Senate met yesterday at noon, and the agreement respecting the termination of the Kansas debate, which it was understood the opposition Senators would make in cancus, was announced by Mr. HALE, which was that the final question should be taken on Monday, and that, if necessary, night sessions should be allowed. This proposition was assented to by the Administration Senators. Messrs. GREEN and CAMERON then apologized to the Senate for their quarrel of the previous night, and to each other for the harsh words used, which were all susceptible of a Pickwickian interpretation. So the difficulty was settled. Mr. KING, of New-York, made an Anti-Lecompton speech, in which he reviewed st length the history of the Kansas troubles, and said that now the Democratic Party being swayed by men who have not a drop of Democratic blood in their veins, the name "Democrat" must find a place in the same grave with the name "Federal." Mr. MALLORY, of Florida next took the floor, and discussed at length the question before the Senate. He was followed by Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, who said he would be briet, as his State had instructed him how to vote. He would therefore simply state his convictions. His principal point was that a State had at any time the right to amend or change its Constitution—a right which no prohibition could take away, and he concluded by advocating the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, announced his intention to make an early reply, when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. BLAIR of Missouri asked leave to introduce a resolution for punishing persons engaged in the Slave-trade under pretence of African apprenticeship. Refused. Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to punish negro stealing in the Indian territory. Mr. STEPHENS, a bill for a wagon-road to the Columbia River. Mr. BURROUGHS, a bill granting land to the Niagara Ship Csnal Company. Referred to a Select Committee. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas, providing for a new Convention to which the Lecompton Constitution shall be referred, and moved its reference to a Select Committee. Mr. STEPHENS moved to refer it to the Standing Committee on Territories. Lost, 94 to 105. [Our telegram does not state whether Mr. PHELPS' motion prevailed.] Mr. COVODE, of Penn., offered a resolution that Congress adjourn on the first Monday of June. Mr. FLORENCE, of Penn., offered a resolution to investigate the circumstances of the sale of the banking-house of the Bank of Pennsylvania to the Government. The Speaker laid before the House a Memorial from the Utah Legislature, (published in the TIMES of yesterday morning,) which was read. Before it was finally disposed of the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill defining the duties, and increasing the compensation of the Executive Department, was ordered to a third reading. The several bills relative to the Metropolitan Police law were discussed in Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, both on Monday and yesterday, questions of privilege growing out of newspaper srticles, occupied attention, but no direct action resulted. The afternoon session was devoted mainly to the consideration of private claims sent in by the Comptroller, accompanying a report of unpaid appropriations of last year. The total amount remaining unpaid is $1,070.000.

The room of MOHAMMED PASHA, the Turkish Admiral, at Willard's Hotel, shortly after his arrival in Washington, last evening, was broken open, and his trunks ransacked, and their contents scattered about. A large sum of money and valuables escaped the thieves.

It is ascertained that the reports about Lord NAPIER'S intended resignation of his official position near the United States Government are without foundation.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th report that Capt. CLAUSEN, of the bark *Wm. Woodside*, from Barcelona, says that on the 27th ult. he was forced to heave to by a British man-of-war, and subsequently was boarded by men from a British gunboat, who examined his papers.

The Hartford Savings Institution's property is returned by the Appraisers at $261,546, and its liabilities at $389,806, or $128,260 more than its assets.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to the county items in the Tax Levy. Although he had not vetoed the levy, he was not in favor of the item of $300,000 for a new Court-house. If they should erect such a building, he thought it would be better to raise the amount by creating stock than by tax. But if some arrangement could be made with the General Government, he thought that would be preferable. The Board decided to send the communication to Albany. The resolution directing the Comptroller to complete the proceedings necessary for the lease of rooms in the new TIMES Buildings, at an annual rent of $4,000, for the use of the Surrogate, was called up by Mr. BELL, and adopted.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park yesterday afternoon, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT was elected a member of the Board, in place of Hon. JAMES F. COOLEY, resigned. A series of ordinances for the government of the Park were adopted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PATRICK NEWMAN, charged with stealing a case of silks, worth $100, from the ship *Independence*, unloading at Pier No. 49 East River, the property of JOHN H MEYER, on Feb 27th, was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. WILLIAM DE WITT on the 1st of February stole sundry garments from ABRAM V. MOARILL. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. JOHN WINN was charged with an attempt at grand larceny. At the fire in Maiden Lane on Feb. 17th, he tried to rob Mr. WILLARD HARVEY of his watch. A police officer saw him, caught him, imprisoned him. The jury convicted him. He went to the State Prison for two years and six months. GOULE THOMAS committed a burglary on the room occupied by MARGARET MCCORMICK, at No. 25 Seammel-street. He plesded guilty. Sentence reserved. FELIX GOLDEN and CORNELIUS FITZSIMONS were charged with grand larceny. FITZSIMONS pleaded guilty and was not sentenced. GOLDEN was tried and acquitted.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker and firmer for Cotton. Breadstuffs were less active. Flour and Corn tended downward. Rio Coffee was freely purchased, at full prices. Sugars and Teas were in good demand, and closed buoyantly. Provisions attracted less attention, and prices favored buyers. The movements in other commodities were not remarkably important.

Kansas in the Senate.

The Senate had a protracted session on Monday. Commencing at noon, it did not end until 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday. It was enlivened by one or two of those delightful little personal scrimmages which from time to time vary the monotony of legislation:—but in spite of this it must, after all, have been rather dreary business. We are not surprised to read that a very small minority of the Senators were present during most of the night, and that of this small minority a large majority wiled away the tedious hours by lounging upon the sofas, and doing their best to get a nap. The little interlude, in which Messrs. CAMERON and GREEN pronounced each other liars, disturbed them for a moment, and the pains of hunger came in to aggravate their unrest. But the session came to an end at last, and to a pacific end at that.

It is not very easy to say what this fearful and prolonged contest was about. The pretext for it was a desire to bring the Kansas controversy to a close:—but, as nobody proposed a vote upon it within a day or two, the necessity for a starvation session is not apparent. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, seems to have been the leader of the majority in this crusade, and his requisition at the outset was that the minority should consent to a vote on Saturday of this week. By threatening to speak himself unless they would agree to this, he succeeded in extracting a *quasi* promise that it should be taken on Monday next:—and when this point was gained, which was only after a session of twenty-one hours, the Senate adjourned.

We are glad this tedious and tiresome contest is to be ended in the Senate on Monday. The country, we have little doubt, would be quite willing to have it end much sooner, although there was a manifest impropriety and an overweening arrogance on the part of the majority in the attempt to force it to a premature decision. But the debate has already been protracted:—the whole subject has been exhausted, and we do not believe that any new light will be thrown upon it by the speeches that are yet to be made. There is a terrible monotony in these Congressional harangues. Every member feels bound to go over the whole ground in controversy,—so we have the entire history of the country rehearsed anew with every new speech. If what are styled debates were such in reality,—each one speaking to the point and being answered by his opponent,—they would be endurable. But this is not the case. Instead of speeches members make essays, pamphlets and books: they are speeches only in form, and for the sake of being printed at the public expense.

The Administration is endeavoring to force Kansas into the Union for the sake of ending the controversy. We doubt whether the remedy will produce the desired effect. We think it would be far easier to give peace to Kansas by sending the whole matter back for her own action, than by doing her a palpable wrong, in the hope that her people may right it. But the experiment is to be tried:—at least the Administration will *try* to try it. We care not one straw how speedily the attempt is made. The sooner it is done, the sooner shall we know the issue. If the Lecompton Constitution is to pass, let the country know it, and prepare to make the best of it. If not, let the people of Kansas be at once enabled to take steps for a new and proper application.

DISCOURAGING TO DIPLOMATISTS.—Our Minister to Berlin, Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, has gained as much notoriety in the Prussian Capital by his strict temperance and economical habits, as his predecessor from the same State, Ex-Senator HANEGAN, did by his recklessness and gross intemperance. But, notwithstanding the very temperate and economical habits of our Minister, it would appear that he cannot contrive, with his salary of twelve thousand dollars a year, to make both ends meet. He has written a letter to one of his Indiana friends, which has been published, in which he bemoans his unfortunate condition in a way that will be likely to act as a damper upon the ambition of politicians seeking for Ambassadorial honors. He says:

"I am living in a large building, with 11 rooms; rent 1,200 thalers a year; four servants costing about 1,000. Have furnished my own house at an expense of about 3,000. You see if I come home, I shall have to borrow money to get home on. It will all come right in the end. Never mind, there is a good time ahead, boys. Your friend, WRIGHT."

A large building with eleven rooms and four servants, is a most formidable image to present to the imagination of an office-seeker in Washington, though 1,200 thalers. when reduced into federal currency, is not a sum calculated to frighten a New-York housekeeper. Mr. WRIGHT would be puzzled to find a large building with eleven rooms in this City at such a rent. We are half inclined to believe that our minister is not so seriously damaged in his finances as he pretends to be, and that he has only sent home this alarming statement of his expenses to prevent others from applying for his place. If he should have to borrow money to come home with we hope he may be so fortunate as to find some one willing to loan him the small amount necessary for his purposes. But, if giving lenten entertainments in a comparativeiy cheap place like Berlin is so impoverishing to our minister, what sacrifices our unfortunate countrymen must make who patriotically ruin themselves by consenting to represent us in Paris and London?

Our State Railroad System—Report of the State Engineer.

We publish this morning the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, upon the Railroads of the State. The document is interesting and instructive,—but it has only a qualified value as an official record of the great Railroad interest, owing to the fact that it is partial and incomplete. Out of 88 Railroad corporations in the State, only 39,—less than one-half,—have complied with the law which requires them to make annual returns to the office of the State Engineer. This fact illustrates forcibly the practical independence which these corporations enjoy. They comply with the law if they please; if not, not. The law imposes penalties for failure, but we never heard of any attempt to collect them.

Mr. SEYMOUR of necessity confines his statistics to Roads from which returns have been received. The aggregate expenditure in the construction of these Railroads of the State is set down at $136,689,690,—of which ten roads represent $114,667,752. The average cost of constructing and equipping these roads per mile is given at $53,114; the average cost of operating them during the past year was $7,303; and the average earnings per mile were $11,728. In regard to the three great roads of the State, the Central, New-York and Erie and the Hudson River, the statistics of the Report are still more full and detailed.

The most readable, and not the least valuable, portion of Mr. SEYMOUR'S report is that in which he discusses the general subject of the construction and management of Railroads. He depicts in a very graphic style, the manner in which Railroad enterprises are brought before the public, and subscriptions to their stock secured, and the stereotyped apologies which the managers always find it necessary to make for the non-fulfillment of the expectations which they had encouraged. At the outset the extraordinary cheapness and unequalled traffic of the new road are demonstrated by a long array of infallible figures; and under the assurance of enormous profits the capital is easily procured. When the road is completed "unforeseen circumstances" have largely increased its cost—an unexpected pressure in the money market has compelled the Company to make great sacrifices on its bonds, and to heap one mortgage upon another—and so by a natural and uniform process, the successive steps of which are clearly traced by Mr. SEYMOUR, the road falls into the hands of its first mortgage-bondholders, and the rest loose every dollar they have invested.

From this sketch of the rise, progress, decline and fall of the Railroad enterprises of the day, Mr. SEYMOUR deduces sundry practical suggestions which, if properly heeded, would be of essential service to the whole community. They are such, indeed, as ought not to need the enforcement of experience; but in business matters, as in many others, common sense has very little influence until its dictates have been vindicated by disaster. That Railroads should not be constructed except where there is an existing business for them to do, or for the sake of increasing the value of other property; that the reports and estimates of engineers, drawn up for the express purpose of putting forward the best side of the enterprise and inducing subscriptions, should be received with caution; and that managers will never give the public the worst statement of their affairs which facts will warrant, are points which ought naturally to suggest themselves to men whose fortunes are involved in their action upon them. But after the lessons of experience upon the subject there is certainly no excuse for ignoring them.

Mr. SEYMOUR offers some valuable suggestions concerning the management of Railroads, and the general principles upon which they should be conducted. He believes the high rate of *speed* maintained upon most of our roads to be exceedingly detrimental, and exposes the fallacy of the impression, which is very apt to prevail among managers, that the prosperity of a Road is to be measured by the aggregate of its business. He thinks it much more important that the exact cost of doing business should be known, and that the amount should always be kept within limits that will insure a profit. The largest and most disastrous failures, he reminds the public, have always been among men who have done the largest business. The Railroads in his opinion are now diverting freight from the Canals at an absolute loss to themselves, and he suggests the propriety of legislative interference to check this tendency. Mr. SEYMOUR recommends the appointment by this State of a Commission, to meet similar Commissions to be appointed upon our invitation by other States, and agree upon some general system of Railroad management. A lack of uniformity in the conduct of these great enterprises,—in the speed of trains, the adoption of improvements and the rates of passenger and freight traffic,—is regarded as a prominent source of confusion and loss.

The report is ably written and merits general attention.

THE SUPREME COURT QUESTION.—In his remarks on Monday evening, Senator MASON, of Virginia, alluded, among other Northern enormities, to Mr. SEWARD'S proposed reorganization of the United States Supreme Court; and when we consider the natural prejudice of his views, it is not surprising that he fell into misrepresentation. He alleged that the Senator from New-York designed to make the Court "sectional, and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties." This imputation Mr. SEWARD promptly repelled. His plan is not yet matured, but he assured the Virginia Senator that when presented it would be found conservative and just.

No such inference as that of Mr. MASON could be fairly drawn from Mr. SEWARD'S announcement of the measure. As the law now stands, the President is entirely unrestricted in his selection of nominees for the bench of the Supreme Court. He could, if he pleased, and if a sufficient number of vacancies existed, locate a majority in Virginia. To say, as does Mr. MASON, that an act requiring the members of the Court to be placed in different sections of the Union, with regard to representative population, would make it sectional or partisan, is preposterous. Already a majority is given to that section which has the smaller population. Does Mr MASON think this sectional, in an offensive sense? We suppose not. The bill which Mr. SEWARD proposes to submit may not pass the present Senate. But if we understand its drift, it embodies a great conservative principle of justice and equality, affecting the most delicate relations between the different portions of the confederacy.

A Prophet Without Honor, not in his Own Country.

Possibly some of our readers may remember that a quizzical journalist in Virginia took advantage of the advent of Dr. CHARLES MACKAY to this country just in the very "crisis of the crisis," to read that sanguine bard a lesson on the impertinent contrast between his pleasant prophecies and the dismal reality of our financial disasters. Dr. MACKAY was not frightened by the formidable voice of the Old Dominion, but ventured into the den of the lions—whether with or without a blue cotton umbrella we cannot say—and came out again quite safe and sound. All the people went to listen to his lectures, and the politicians gave him pleasant dinners, and everything went merry as a marriage-bell. So the Doctor took heart of grace, and went on as far as the hills of Georgia, and the slopes of the Gulf.

But there is a point at which fortune deserts the brave, and she abandoned Doctor MACKAY in Savannah. Possibly she disliked the air of the town, and could not admire its pumps as warmly as did Miss BREMER. However that may be, she left the poet in the lurch, and in an hour all Savannah was raging at his doors, and denouncing him as a concealed "traitor to the Institution." Just what the Georgia law may be on the subject of treason to the peculiar Institution we cannot, of course, pretend to imagine; nor is it worth while that we should. The spectacle is a pleasant one as it stands before the world—of a liberal foreign writer, reviled and abused by an American press even before he had opened his lips, because he was supposed to have somewhere whispered to somebody something not precisely identical with the sentiments of JOHN C. CALHOUN and Senator TOOMBS. The Georgia Historical Society, made up, we presume, of old-fashioned Southern gentlemen and fogies, came to the Doctor's rescue, and covered the matter up as well as they could—so well, in fact, that from the Doctor himself no sound of reprobation has ever been heard, which is certainly very much to his credit. And he will probably confine himself to putting it down as one of the many odd revelations of life in America, that he here has learned to reverse a venerable maxim, and to find that a prophet *may* sometimes be without honor even in a foreign land. For another experience of the Doctor's Southern tour conclusively sets forth the correlative fact that, in his own land, a prophet Southern-born may be so swathed and bound in honors that he can find place for no foreign homage whatsoever.

What single man, woman or child, for instance, in this great City of New-York ever heard of that great American poet Captain GEORGE W. CUTTER? We don't appeal to those conceited persons who have *always* heard of everybody and everything that may be suggested to their chaotic minds, but to the honest public, literary and others, of this great paradise of policemen. Who has ever heard of Capt. CUTTER? or who has so much as read one or all of his three noble poems, "The Song of Steam," "E Pluribus Unum," and "Buena Vista?" The titles are patriotic, and the Captain is evidently a man of the times. But were we not all of us shamefully ignorant of his existence until this moment? Nevertheless the New-Orleans journals far exalt this Louisianian Scald not only above the hapless Dr. MACKAY, but above all the poets of America herself, and while they graciously concede that there are, besides Capt. CUTTER, "some half-dozen other American poets whose productions will compare favorably with those of Dr. MACKAY," they evidently regard the Captain as the one Yankee beloved of Apollo, and we shall be almost disposed to forgive Dr. MACKAY for making such a disturbance among the patriarchs whose peace and quiet are the dearest objects of every true American heart, if our cotemporaries of the Crescent City will favor us with some of their fortunate Captain's dulcet strains in lieu of the tremendous philippics which they habitually hurl at our deceitful and fanatical heads.

Temper of the Saints.

The memorial of the Utah Legislature to the President and Congress, received by the *Star of the West*, and published in yesterday's TIMES, evinces anything rather than a submissive frame of mind on the part of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S Saints. On the contrary they express entire confidence in their ability to protect themselves against any force which may be sent against them, and there is, indeed, too much reason to fear that this confidence does not wholly lack foundation.

But, on the supposition that the United States troops succeed in effecting an entry at once, what is to be done with the Mormon community? BRIGHAM YOUNG will probably escape—flee to the mountains—and be safe. So will every leader whose position exposes him to arrest. But the mass of the people cannot be disturbed. They will continue in their city, and in communication with their exiled commanders, awaiting an opportunity to strike another blow against the invaders. Can it be supposed that a permanent military occupation is contemplated? Is Utah to be forever treated as a conquered province?

The expectation which, though vague, is quite general that an expulsion of the Mormons with their abhorred institution of polygamy, is to be effected by the troops, does not seem likely to be fulfilled. The Saints are cunning; they have twice tried flight, and do not propose to be driven again from their homes. It will, accordingly, be their policy to avoid occasion for violence after the soldiers are in possession, and there is no probability of their dislodgment.

The complications of this business will really commence with our occupation of the Great Salt Lake City; and we shall be surprised if the President does not back out before the Prophet.

CITY POST-OFFICE.—We see it stated that negotiations are still pending with the General Government for the site of a City Post-Office. It is very singular that nothing practical can be done in regard to a matter of so much importance. The whole City is interested in having a suitable Post-Office building, in a convenient location. The Government is willing and ready to erect one,—but the City will not sell them a site! This is very short-sighted and very absurd. We hope Mayor TIEMANN will push the matter to some practical result.

Bank Defalcations.

A history of bank defalcations in this City, embracing the more remarkable cases of the past forty years, would furnish an exceedingly interesting and instructive volume, which would be as full of thrilling events and curious developments of crime as the Newgate Calendar or a sensation novel. There had been a few remarkable cases of well-planned and boldly-executed bank-robberies by outside rogues before the days of patent locks and iron safes, but the most serious robberies have been committed by the officers of the banks themselves. These depredations have been committed by every class of bank officers from the president down to the porter, and there is hardly a moneyed institution in the City, of ten years' standing, which has not suffered from robberies by its own employes, and it has generally been the case that the man who would have been the last to be suspected has been the culprit. What is more remarkable is that the majority of the defalcations have been committed in the same manner, just as the robbery was effected by the bookkeeper of the Union Bank, whose rascality was discovered last week. Developments that have been made during the past year, not only in New-York but in Philadelphia and Boston, show that it is perfectly easy for the president, cashier, or even the teller of a bank, to defraud one of these institutions of its entire capital, by a gradual process of depletion, without exciting the suspicion of its directors and managers. In the case of BROTHERSON, the startling fact is exhibited that nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars could be gradually abstracted from the bank, by a subordinate clerk, without any suspicion being created, or the loss felt; and if he had conducted himself with a tolerable degree of prudence, he might have doubled the amount and never have been detected.

During the existence of the old United States Bank, a very large deficiency was discovered in the Branch Bank of this City, and suspicion fell upon one of the clerks, though nothing could be discovered in his accounts to warrant it. Finding himself an object of suspicion, and unable to free himself from the obloquy which rested upon him, he put an end to his life;—a rigid investigation afterwards established his innocence and led to the detection of the real culprit. The robbery had been committed by false entries and balances, by a book-keeper whose character was entirely above suspicion, in a manner precisely similar to that adopted by BROTHERSON. The receiving-teller of the Bank of New-York, some years ago, left his situation and went to Paris, where he lived so extravagantly that suspicions of his having robbed the bank were excited, and a careful examination of the books led to the discovery of large frauds, which he had committed. As similar cases are continually occurring, the inference is very natural that there must be a great many more which are never brought to light.

Yet there is a fatal tendency in crime to expose itself—the defaulter can hardly keep his own secret; his criminally-gained money burns in his pocket; he becomes hardened by use, and spends it like a prodigal, or links himself with some bold villain who compels him to exposure; or, like the teller of the Merchants' Bank—who, finding himself at death's door, made a confession of his robberies—he is goaded by his uneasy conscience to acknowledge his villainy. Though it is very clear that banks cannot invent any system of accounts to guard them effectually from being robbed by their own officers, it will not be very safe for any man holding an office of trust to flatter himself that he could be more adroit, more cautious, secret or cunning than the wretched men who have sinned and been detected before him. The person whom a rogue has most cause to fear is himself—in nine cases of exposure out of ten he is his own detective.

The plan that has recently been adopted in some banks, of frequently changing clerks from one post to another, is a very good one, and it might prevent a systematic series of frauds; but the only safety is in employing men of tried honesty, paying them liberally, and keeping a strict watch on their personal habits. Integrity of character ought to bear a premium in all fiduciary employments as well as expertness and good talents.

SUFFRAGE OF COLORED CITIZENS.—Negroes are recognized as citizens by the Constitution and statutes of this State, but are not placed upon the same footing as white citizens in regard to voting. The Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 1) contains the following:

"But no man of color, unless he shall have been for *three* years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election *shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars* over and above all debts and encumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election."

When the Constitution was submitted to the people in 1846, a separate clause, placing negroes on the same footing as whites in respect to the elective franchise, was voted down by a large majority. Last year, it may be recollected, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature, providing for the submission of an equality amendment; but it was mislaid in the Executive Chamber, and thus, failing to be advertised seasonably in the State paper, died an untimely death.

Another effort in behalf of the colored man was initiated in the Senate, on Monday, by Mr. RICHARDS; but, in view of the present facts and past occurrences, its success in the Legislature may well be considered doubtful.

The truth is, the idea of an abstract, absolute, indefeasible right to vote inhering in all citizens, applies in practice to about one-sixth only of the population. Women, minors and men who change their residences or who bet on elections, as well as landless negroes, are exceptions to the rule of universal suffrage. There is no reason to believe that a majority of the voters in the State would consent now, more than heretofore, to place the negro on any more favored platform than the one he occupies.

THE OMNIBUSES.—Mayor TIEMANN is endeavoring to persuade the omnibus proprietors to stop most of their stages at the lower end of the Park. A very small part of those which now contribute so largely to the blockade of Broadway below the Park, could carry all the passengers who go to the South Ferry, and the Mayor thinks that portion of the Park below the dry basin, popularly but absurdly called the Fountain, could be thrown open for their use. The omnibus proprietors, of course, were opposed to any change. But we are inclined to think they will eventually see that it is greatly for their advantage.

A LITTLE OUT OF TIME.—The *Evening Post* is enlarging on the objectional character of the new "Privy Seal" of the British Ministry, and remarks that "CLANRICARDE'S appointment raises a cry of indignation." And so it did, some months ago, when Lord PALMERSTON, in the wantonness of his power, appointed the obnoxious nobleman to a seat in the Cabinet, outraging thereby the moral sense of the whole country. But the new privy seal is the Earl of HARDWICKE, a man of totally different character from the notorious Irish Marquis whom he has displaced.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BUCKSTONE'S strong dramas appear to find an appreciative audience at this house. The "Green Bushes" enjoyed a successful run, and now we are favored with the "Flowers of the Forest," which seems destined to remain on the bill for some time. Mr. BUCKSTONE'S productions are scarcely worthy of the excellent "revival" which has awaited them at Miss KEENE'S excellent house. They are not works of art, and indeed possess no merit save that of having been written to fit the company of the London Adelphi Theatre. In some respects Miss KEENE'S company approaches that of the establishment referred to, and to this fortuitous circumstance we may ascribe the happiness of having Mr. BUCKSTONE'S muse resuscitated.

Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. PETERS bear the principal weight of this piece; without them it would flag hopelessly, for the other members of the cast seem to think that the melo-dramatic complexion of the play requires heightening at their hands. We cannot even except Miss KEENE from this remark, for her performance of *Cynthia* was characterized by even more than an average amount of spasmodic irregularity and jerkiness. Mr. PERRY, a new actor at this house, but who was formerly a member of the Chambers-street Theatre, is a valuable addition to the company, but does not shine to advantage in this kind of drama.

The play has been produced carefully, but the costumes are not at all correct. In spite of these drawbacks it seemed to please, and will remain a feature of the programme for some time.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment contributed its mite to the "cotemporaneous drama" last night, in the shape of an Indian spectacle piece called "The Nena Sahib, or the Demon of Cawnpore." We shall not attempt to give the plot of this production, nor can we reveal the secret of its authorship. As a work of art it is a curiosity—belonging as much to the stable as the study. A full dramatic company has been engaged, and also a full stud of horses, and the great elephant "Tippo Sahb." Several exciting pictures are presented, and a dialogue more or less entertaining leads our sympathies to the British side. In a word, it is a good horse drama, full of processions and brilliant shows, and with an opportunity for the scenic decoration of the Circus, which the ordinary performance does not afford. It was well received and will doubtless enjoy a long run. Mr. SAMUEL LATHROP, a clown who is really witty, plays the leading comic character, and does the best he can with it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S Opera of the "Huguenots" will be given to-night for the fifth time. Now is the time to hear this celebrated opera to advantage.

A Bloody Affair in the Seventeenth Ward.

Two Men Stabbed—St. Patrick's Day Begun.

A bloody and fatal affray occurred yesterday morning at an early hour, in the porter-house of of MICHAEL BYRNE, No. 169 First-avenue. It seems there are two opposing Irish factions in the Seventeenth Ward—the Sons of '98, and the Emerald Guards, military companies—which in this case were represented by JOSEPH KELLY, JOHN MURPHY, PATRICK LALOR and others, who were gathered at the above place, and were indulging in drink in view of the near approach St. Patrick's day, the arrangements for celebrating which, among other things, formed the topic of discussion. From words the parties came to blows, and a general fight commenced. In the midst of the *mêlée* PATRICK LALOR drew out his pocket knife and struck MURPHY and KELLY, both of whom were badly cut. MURPHY received stabs in the head, face and side, and KELLY'S bowels were literally ripped open by one terrible lunge of LALOR'S knife, so that the intestines protruded, and the blood ran in streams from the wound. Having accomplished his murderous work, LALOR ran off, but was pursued down Eighth-avenue and arrested by the Police. The wounded men were soon conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and a physician sent for. Dr. FENER'S residence being near by, the friends of the injured men went thither, and forcing their way into his house, demanded his immediate attendance: but, report has it, his wife fearing personal violence to her husband from the contending factions, refused to call the Doctor, and those who had come for him went after Dr. MOTT. The latter obeyed the summons, and reached the Seventeenth Ward Station-house about 2½ o'clock A. M., when the wounded men were attended to. Meantime, the friends of MURPHY and KELLY became incensed at the failure of Dr. FENER to attend upon the wounded men, and several of them proceeded to his Drug Store, No. 153 First-avenue, and began to demolish his windows. The clerk, who sleeps in the store, being awakened by the noise, ran out and put up the shutters, and the crowd committed no further violence.

MURPHY, when last heard from, was considered in a critical state. An *ante-mortem* examination in the case of KELLY will be held this morning by Coroner HILLS. The following persons were committed as witnesses: LAWRENCE BYRNE, JOHN KILLACKEY and DANIEL O'CONNER. PATRICK LALOR, the accused, was also committed.

An excited crowd was gathered about the scene of the affray late last night.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanying a remonstrance to the Legislature, against a bill now pending in that body, which, if passed, would take away the control of piers, wharves and slips of the City, in an important particular from the Common Council. The remonstrance, which was adopted, is as follows:

Whereas, a bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State, reported on favorably by the Committee on Cities and Villages to the House of Assembly, declaring that the use and occupation of piers, slips and bulkheads in the port of New-York by floating and hydrostatic dry-dock companies for their mechanical operations, *is a lawful commercial use of said piers, slips and bulkheads*, and enjoining the Common Council to designate and appropriate piers, slips and bulkheads for their exclusive use and occupation, and until the Common Council shall make such designation and appropriations, the aforesaid companies shall continue, where they are now located, to enjoy said use, with the consent of the owners of the wharves, piers and slips occupied by them respectively.

In view, therefore, of the provisions of the above described bill, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York respectfully represent to the Legislature of the State that to enact any provision of law which would in effect grant the monopoly and exclusive use of any of the piers, wharves and slips of this port, to the exclusion of the transit of merchandise and passengers, instead of being a commercial use of such piers, wharves and slips, by the said Dry Dock Companies, would materially and injuriously exclude the commerce and thoroughfare, interfere with the municipal rights of the City, and the convenience and interests of the people.

And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York would further represent to the Legislature of the State that the act of Honorable the Legislature of the State that the act of 1830 found in chapter 222 of the laws of this State, places the regulation of the wharves, piers and slips in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council who have the best means of ascertaining what is best for the convenience of commerce and the accommodation which should be permitted to dry dock companies and ship yards. For the reasons herein set forth, and as neither the Mayor and Common Council nor any portion of the mercantile inhabitants of the City of New-York, has petitioned your Honorable body for any alteration or amendment of the above-mentioned act of 1830, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty do hereby request the Legislature of the State not to pass the said bill nor any part thereof, nor any alteration or amendment of the act of 1830, not applied for by the municipal authorities of the City of New-York.

A communication was received from the Croton Board remonstrating against making High Bridge a common highway. The Board fears that such use of the bridge would injure it, and in time affect the supply of water.

After having referred a number of unimportant papers the Board adjourned to Friday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the Excise law by adopting the law in force in 1844.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law in relation to the Hell Gate pilots, so as to allow steam-tug pilots having vessels in tow to be exempt from the present law. This petition is signed by most of the merchants engaged in the Eastern trade.

By Mr. SMITH, four, against amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, concerning the Court of Appeals—causing the January session to be continued eight weeks, unless all the causes are sooner called, and to pay the traveling expenses of the Judges.

The bill defining the duties, and increasing the compensation of the Executive Department was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate went into Committee on the several bills relative to the Metropolitan Police law.

Mr. STOW moved to amend Mr. DIVEN's substitute for Mr. MATHER's, repealing the bill as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, and a majority of the Senators from the counties in which the police district is situated, shall appoint Police Commissioners."

Mr. NOXON made a speech defending the majority report of the Select Committee on Mr. MATHER'S Repealing bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Kansas resolutions, was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. DIVEN, to substitute the Assembly resolutions for those presented by him (DIVEN) to the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD had the floor, and at the conclusion of his speech offered the following, Mr. MATHER withdrawing his amendment in order to enable him to do so.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that we are opposed to the admission and would not admit Kansas or any other Territory into this Union as a State which recognized or tolerated Slavery in the Constitution under which the application for admission is based, notwithstanding such Constitution shall first have been submitted to the electors of such Territory and received the unqualified approval of the voters thereof.

Mr. DIVEN again moved the Assembly resolution as a substitute.

Mr. BRANDRETH advocated the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

The debate was further continued by Mr. DOHERTY.

The Senate is still in session—now 10½ o'clock—there is little prospect of a vote to-night.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 15.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill in relation to the transportation of freight on the several railroads in this State, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, making the bill more stringent in its measures—adopted and reported. The motion to order bill for third reading was lost.

At a late hour Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, rose to a question of privilege, relative to a letter in Saturday's *Tribune*, charging the gentlemen from Steuben and Montgomery with desiring to shirk the Investigation into the Castle Garden affairs. He charged that the assertion was maliciously, willfully false, and the writer knew it to be so when he wrote it. He had voted for the Committee of Investigation, and only opposed the resolution ordering KENNEDY and HAMILTON into custody, because he claimed no man should be convicted before trial. He reviewed the course of the Committee, and reasserted that their action was tyrannical and oppressive. It was this only that he had opposed, and he had been and was in favor of full investigation. He declared that the person writing the letter to the *Tribune* was a vagabond, who, if he dared to disclose his name, should be treated to a cowhiding.

Mr. LYNCH was glad to see the gentlemen on the other side denouncing the *Tribune*, but he failed to see why the gentleman from Montgomery should get into a castiron sweat about the letter.

Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and BARNES both denounced the statement in the *Tribune* as false and slanderous.

After a warm discussion the House adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

The daily question of privilege was raised this morning by Mr. DELANEY, upon an article originating with the Albany *Statesman*. In this article an anecdote was told of a member who always objects when unanimous consent is asked, and who, called away from the House by a billet-doux, finds on his return that he has been sold, and unanimous consent for the passage of a certain bill obtained during his absence.

Mr. DELANEY said that he had received such a letter, but had consigned it to the apittoon, and that he left the House for no such purpose as the article mentioned. He denied that there was any desire on his part to act in an unfriandly way towards members by interposing objections. He simply wished to keep the House to a strict observance of the proper order of business.

It being general order day, several bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to locate the Schuyler County Buildings at Watkins, and to repeal the act of 1857, had progress reported upon it.

The bill to facilitate the progress of actions in which the people of the State are parties, was ordered to a third reading.

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to the consideration of private claim bills, that the Comptroller sent in, in a report of unpaid appropriations of last year. Exclusive of those for general Government expenses, and of loans authorized by the Legislature of 1857, total remaining unpaid $1,070,000.

The Comptroller submits whether gifts so lavishly bestowed, however praiseworthy the objects be, should not be postponed or repealed at a time when the Treasury is so much embarrassed. He also says, that the manner of loaning the capital of the Common School funds to Academies, Seminaries, and Literary Institutes, affords no security for the Fund, and threatens to fritter the same away. He has, therefore, refused all such loans, and recommends the repeal of such laws as authorize them.

A resolution was adopted calling on the State Engineer for an estimate of the amount required to complete canals, &c.

Mr. SMITH, from the Castle Garden Investigating Committee, reported that, at the session held this afternoon, JAMES W. HAMILTON was sworn, and upon the question, "When and by whom were you appointed Cashier?" being put to him, he refused to answer, without the advice of counsel, any question relating to any office.

Mr. CRANDLER offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring JAMES W. HAMILTON to the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

Mr. BARNES moved, as an amendment, that the Committee allow the Commissioners of Emigration to appear by counsel at all times during the investigation, except when discussing and deciding questions, to cross-examine witnesses, and to allow them to produce witnesses in their own behalf, and also to allow all witnesses to have the benefit of counsel to advise them when to answer will criminate themselves, or to furnish a link in the evidence that would tend to convict them of felony, or misdemeanor.

Mr. DELANEY moved the previous question.

The Ayes and Noes were ordered to be called.

Mr. E. S. ESTY, when his name was called, said that, "while differing from the majority of the Committee, he thought it proper to sustain them in compelling witnesses to testify, and would vote Aye.

Mr. HORTON, when his name was called said that counsel was in the room beside witness, with whom he might have consulted had he thought proper—also voted aye.

Mr. LAW, when his name was called, said he had hoped that when the witnesses were last before the bar of the House they would have ceased opposition and given evidence before the Committee. He regarded the Committee the same as the House, and thought it impossible and absurd not to sustain them in compelling witnesses to testify. He would vote aye.

Previous to the question being ordered, by 48 to 40, Mr. DUREEA asked the unanimous consent of the House to allow the Committee to amend their report, so as to state therein that counsel was present, with whom witnesses might have consulted.

Mr. BAKER objected, the question being on Mr. CRANDLER'S motion that ayes and nays be ordered.

Mr. HOUSTON repeated his statement that Counsel was present, with whom Mr. HAMILTON might have consulted.

Mr. WEIR said that Mr. HAMILTON had no Counsel present. Called to order.

Mr. SEELEY asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that this has a "garroting" resolution.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. SEELEY—But I am explaining why I want to be excused.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not explaing.

Mr. SEELEY—I was saying, Sir, that this a garroting resolution.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. SEELEY—Well, that's a garroting process, too. He then took his seat.

The resolution was adopted by ayes 57, nays 39.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then instructed to arrest JAMES W. HAMILTON and bring him before the bar of the House.

Mr. SMITH, on a question of privilege, made on newspaper statements, denied that he was a runner, or ever made a dollar by the emigrant business, or had been in any way connected therewith.

The House resumed the consideration of general orders.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Supervisors was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LYNCH moved to exempt the City of New-York from its operation, and also to strike out the enacting clause. Both motions were lost.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock, before the Sergeant-at-Arms had brought in his prisoner.

News from New-Mexico.

CAPT. MARCY'S RETURN TO CAMP SCOTT—IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 16.

The New-Mexican mail of the 15th ult., has arrived here.

Capt. MARCY would leave about the 1st of March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn and animals. Owing to the fact of his taking wagons he would return *via* Bent's Fort, taking a more circuitous northeasterly route than previously traveled. He is reported to have said that the supplies could be furnished Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New-Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature had passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, and recommending several for promotion in the event of an increase of the army.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* says that the chief of the Salt Lake Utahs visited the Capatoes in Mexico, with the view of inducing them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops would be destroyed. The mission of the chief was unsuccessful.

KIT CARSON has concluded a treaty between the Mutaches, Utahs, Arapahoes and Pueblos. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any Territory, and to render all the aid they can towards suppressing the rebellion in Utah.

The Utah *Gazette* calls for an improvement of the mail facilities.

Kansas News—Free-State Convention, &c

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 15.

Late arrivals from Kansas state that the Anti-Topekaites had trumped up a Free-State Convention at Leavenworth, and succeeded in nominating a candidate to the Constitutional Convention. They had also nominated a Douglas Democratic ticket.

The election on the 9th inst passed off quietly as far as known. The estimated number of the votes polled is from eight to ten thousand.

The enrollment of militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Governor DENVER against it.

Mr. BABCOCK, the Anti-Topeka candidate for Mayor of Lawrence, has been elected by a large majority.

All is quiet at Fort Scott.

The Florida Indians.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 15.

Reports from Florida state that the Indians there have signified their willingness to emigrate.

The Tampa papers are sanguine that the Florida war will soon be terminated.

A party of six persons, including Captain HUNTER and Messrs. HOUSE and WYATT, it is supposed, were drowned while on their way to Manatee.

The bark *Echo*, from New-York for Jacksonville, made Fernandina on the 8th instant, in distress, and is unloading.

The brig *Montrose* has been wrecked in Green Turtle Bay, and the Captain has gone to Havana to engage a vessel to take off the cargo.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 15.

The steamers *Great Western* and *Princess* came in collision at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, opposite Raleigh, Kentucky. The *Princess* sunk in ten minutes to the hurricane deck. Her cabin passengers and, the books and baggage were saved. Three deck hands, one woman and two children, deck passengers, were lost. The *Great Western* took the passengers of the *Princess* to Shawnee Town.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 16.

A bill was passed by the State Senate to-day, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid in securing indemnity to citizens of Massachusetts for French spoliations prior to the year 1800

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 14.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana, 11th inst., has arrived. The *Granada*, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 11th, and left on her return trip at 5 P. M.

Fire.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Tuesday, March 16.

The Elizabethport Hotel, belonging to the Central Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night, together with a quantity of books and papers belonging to the Railroad Company.

Escape of Prisoners.

EASTON, PA., Tuesday, March 16.

Five prisoners broke through the skylight of the jail and escaped, passing through the Sheriff's dwelling.

City Items.

The religious movement in this City is progressing with unabated vigor. New prayer meetings are opened daily, and they are all largely attended. An union prayer meeting for gentlemen, open to all who desire to attend, is held at 7½ A. M., daily, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley-place. Under the auspices of the same Association, a business men's union prayer meeting is held at 3½ o'clock, continuing one hour, at No. 44 John-street. This meeting is intended for those who cannot attend the noon-day meetings down town. At the Greene-street M. E. Church, (Rev. Dr. PECK'S,) about 20 persons acknowledged their conversion last Sunday evening. The large audience-room of this Church is open every evening for religious services. In the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. BUECHANAN'S) 125 persons joined the Church on Sunday afternoon, and in the evening a large prayer meeting was held there. On Wednesday a union prayer meeting will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 4½ P. M., continuing one hour. On Thursday there will be preaching there at 4 P. M. The new marble M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will be ready for occupation by the 1st of May. Its members have christened it "St. Paul's." Its congregation, which formerly worshiped in the old Mulberry-street Church, assembles every Sabbath in the new chapel attached to the new Church, which has been some time completed.

Yesterday morning about 3½ o'clock, THEODORE SCHERMERHORN, who keeps a restaurant corner of Hudson and West Tenth streets, was visited by two young men who ordered refreshments, and paid him with counterfeit money. He followed them up Eighth-avenue, and meeting officer GIFFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, informed him of the circumstance. The officer with the complainant overtook the party in a saloon in Eighth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, where they had passed another bill upon DAVID ENNIS. The young men were taken to the Station-house. A roul of counterfeit bills, of the denomination of $2, on the Bank of Vernon, of New-York, was found upon one of them, who gave his name as JOHN JONES, (fictitious.) He also had £43, 18 in good money, and a large dirk. The Deputy Superintendent imdiately telegraphed a description of the new counterfeit to all parts of the City.

Inspector GIBSON, in his first report to the Deputy Superintendent yesterday, states that the Harbor Police performed their duties in the boats during the previous twenty-four hours, and that nothing had transpired worthy of note, except that a coxswain of one of the boats reported that his boat was fired upon by a private watchman on board of a ship lying at Pier No. 50, East River, under the impression, probably, that they were river-thieves. The same complaint was made of a like occurrence a few nights since; and the Inspector requests that public notice be given to private watchmen, who are employed on wharves, to desist from this dangerous practice. Many of them not being aware of the existence of the Harbor Police, mistake them for persons who are engaged in unlawful business.

JOHN SISMENT and WM. SISMENT were arrested on Monday afternoon, by Officers GAYLOR and VANARSDALE, for receiving goods under false pretences. A telegram was received at the Mayor's office, stating that certain goods had been shipped from Baltimore on the 5th inst., which would be called for by the parties implicated. The goods arrived Monday morning, but the parties called on the Saturday previous. The officers took them before the Mayor, who committed them to the Tombs, to await the arrival of the complainant, who was informed of the arrest.

St. David's Society, of this City—composed of Welshmen—has $2,945 68 invested on bond and mortgage, and $300 worth of real estate, including burial lots on Cypress Hills. $110 10 has been received in donations during the past year, and $189 36 members' dues. The Society during the year has distributed $125 33 for the relief of families of Welsh nativity or descent. Forty-one persons have applied to the Society for assistance during the Winter. WM. MILES, Esq., is the newly-elected President of the Society.

A man known as "One-eyed DALY," who was found in the gambling place over GENIN'S Hat Store, by the policemen who made a descent upon it, Saturday night, entered a charge of assault and battery against one of the officers who searched him in company with the other persons caught in the gambling house. Judge CONNOLLY yesterday dismissed the complaint.

MARY ELLEN HOYLE, in the employ of Mrs. PLEICATHAS, No. 15 Willow-street, Brooklyn, on being discharged, carried off a stock of famale wearing apparel, worth $150. She was yesterday arrested by Officer MCDONNOUGH, and about $80 worth of the stolen property recovered.

Mr. GEORGE NEWBOLD, who has resigned his connection with the New-York Hospital, was forty-nine years a member of the Board of Governors of that institution, and for twenty-four years its President.

Literary industry and genius have their reward. The dead-walls are placarded with the "Fanny Farn Chewing Tobacco." The presumption is that this special style of the fine-cut is flavored with vitriol and capsicum.

The reopening of Ward School No. 45, which was sometime since injured by fire, and has since been repaired, took place Monday morning.

Brooklyn City Items.

On Tuesday evening a gentleman, named MOSES MANTHER, quietly passing along Atlantic-street, was attacked by two rascals, one of whom grabbed his watch and chain and made off with them, while the other prevented him from making a successful pursuit. A complaint was promptly made to the police, and during the night officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, arrested PETER CONROY, a notorious State-street thief and rowdy, who was identified as the thief. Subsequently DANIEL GILFILLAN, hailing from the same classical locality, was arrested as an accomplice. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL, last evening, and CONROY was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, which will enable him to get out just before the Fall election. His associate was discharged.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, yesterday, issued an order to the different Captains, requiring them to enforce the ordinance in relation to street obstructions, and if any parties refuse to comply, after 24 hours' notice, to report the same to him for disposal. Some of the streets are almost impassable from the number of vehicles permitted to stand in them. One of the Captains has made an attempt to enforce this ordinance before, but says that he has been thwarted by the Mayor, who let the parties off after they were arrested.

A desperado, about 10 o'clock on Monday night, entered a store corner of Hudson-avenue and Willoughby-street, and proceeded to the money-drawer. Mrs. FITZPATRICK, who keeps the place, was sitting in the back room and came forward to order the intruder out, when he drew a knife and threatened her with instant death if she made any noise. He robbed the drawer of a few dollars and left before Mrs. F. had recovered from her fright.

STEPHEN WILKES, a foreman in BARBER'S pork-packing establishment, Red Hook Point, who was arrested a few months ago for robbing his employer of a large amount of property in the latter part of January, was brought before the City Court, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000. W. E. BRENNLE and JULIUS DOBINSKI became his surcties. A few days ago he was wanted, and was not to be found.

The Police occasionally report a burglary—just often enough to let the people know that it is not entirely safe to go to bed with the doors unbolted. The last was at the house of FREDERICK MESNER, on Hicks-street. The thief was evidently green at the business, for he stole such unseasonable goods as overcoats, shawls, and the like. He was not interfered with in the transaction.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct displayed considerable zeal, on Sunday night last, in breaking up a house of bad repute on Navy-street, near Park-avenue. The wonder is that they have not done so before.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, recently established, has hired the Athenæum, on Atlantic-street, and the use of the books, papers and periodicals which belong to it.

A petition to the Legislature praying for the abolition of Building Associations, has been numerously signed. A copy of the petition is at each of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry houses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR PHILADELPHIA—NEARLY SIXTY HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE DESTROYED.—About 2 o'clock this morning, flames were discovered bursting from the large stone barn and stables on the country place of THOMAS P. REMINGTON, Esq., on the Lancaster Turnpike, between the five-mile and six-mile stone, just over the line of Montgomery County. The fire had attained so great a headway when it was discovered, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that but few of the large number of choice cattle in the building were saved. There were about seventy head of horned cattle and four horses in the stables. Fourteen of the cows and one calf were saved, and three horses were got out; all the rest perished in the flames. Mr. REMINGTON'S stock of cattle was celebrated for its excellence. They were short-horned Durhams and Aldebrays, and were of the very best description. All the valuable machinery, vehicles and utensils, and a large quantity of hay and feed, and the buildings in which they were stored, were destroyed, involving a very heavy loss, upon which there is no Insurance, the policies having expired within a short time and not having been renewed. The farm-house on the place was much endangered, but it was saved by three or four fire companies which reached the ground from the city. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to incendiarism.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, March* 16.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time, Mar. 16	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	S. E.	58°az	Clear—bar. 30.265.
Quebec, C. E.	A. M.	—	37°az	Clear.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	34°az	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	S.	70°az	Summer weather.
Washington	7A.M.	—	48°az	Barometer 30.14.
Washington	M.	N. E.	67°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. E.	26°az	Clear.
Halifax	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	—	Clear.
Sackville, N.B.	—	W.	28°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	—	N. E.	33°az	Clear.
Eastport Me.	—	S.	30°az	Cloudy.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	E.	42°az	Foggy.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Warm and cloudy.
Hornellsville	P. M.	W.	59°az	Warm—sum'r-like.
Elmira, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	62°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	S. W.	45°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	35°az	Mild—barom. 28.
New-York	P. M.	E. N.E.	46°az	Foggy.
Eastport, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	32°az	Clear.
Sackville, N.S.	P. M.	N.	26°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	30°az	Cold.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	40°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	—	35°az	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	S. E.	46°az	Hazy.
Philadelphia	P. M.	E. S. E.	59°az	Cloudy.
Chambersburg,	P. M.	S. W.	62°az	Clear.
Bedford, Pa.	P. M.	S. W.	55°az	Clear.
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. M.	—	—	Clear and warm.
Carlisle, Pa.	P. M.	S. W.	64°az	Warm.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise.
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To		
	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis.
	Mobile,	Knoxville.

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times*,
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Valuable Brooklyn Property for Sale.**
By COLE & CHILTON,
Merchants' Exchange, March 17, 1858.
4 lots, 25x100, on DeKalb av.
3 lots, 25x100, on Reed-av.
4 lots, 25x100, on Kosciusko-st.
This valuable property embraces the entire front on Reed-av., with the adjoining lots on DeKalb and Kosciusko avs. Sale peremptory.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters,** No. 336 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers, are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at
J. R. MILLER'S
Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 336 Bowery.

☞ **Barthelf's**
PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors, Pant, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

☞ **Canada Straw Hats,**
Just received and for sale
BY THE BALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D., 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **150 Dozen Custom-made Shirts,** all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices at M'LAUGHLIN'S, No. 268 Greenwich corner of Murray st. Also every article in men's furnishing goods. Shirts made to measure.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandage skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

HALL—COLLINS.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. James S. Bush, Mr. EDWARD HALL, of El Paso, Texas, and Miss JOSEPHINE AUGUSTA COLLINS.

DIED.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, CAROLINE MATILDA, wife of Henry A. Robbins, and daughter of Elisha Robbins, aged 23 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 269 5th-av., on Thursday, March 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 16, of croup, JOHN HENRY, youngest son of John H. and Lucy E. White, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 35th-st., on Thursday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Mrs. ANN MARIA, widow of the late John Day, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Charles J. and Francis W. Day, also the members of the 16th st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, at 1½ o'clock, from the Baptist Meeting House in 16th-st., near 8th-av., without further invitation.

COTHEAL.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 16, after a protracted illness, SARAH ELLEN, wife of Henry L. Cotheal, and daughter of Howel Hoppock, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 147 West 11th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

HART.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Mr. WM. J. HART, in the 37th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 2d-av., on Wednesday, March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 16, Capt. J. G. W. TRASK, aged 24 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 51 Johnson st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, March 18, at 2½ o'clock.

FOLSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, ALONZO AUGUSTUS FOLSOM, infant son of Henry F. and Anaa H. Folsom, aged 18 months.

The little sufferer's gone,
His happy spirit's fled;
He's safe into his Saviour's arms,
And free from every pain.

HYATT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, ALORENZO S. HYATT, youngest son of the late John W. and Cornelia L. Hyatt, aged 23 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 39 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Norwalk, Conn., and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, March 14, LOUISA, wife of James S. Lawrence, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Andrew Hood, of Staten Island, and of her brother, Frederick Hood, of Newark, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TUTHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, ARRIETTA TUTHILL, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. M. Rank, No. 93 President-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock.

GIGNOUX.—At Manhantanville, on Tuesday, March 16, CHARLES J., son of Claudius and Harriet Gignoux, of Clifton, S. I., in the 13th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, March 18, from the Quarantine Landing, immediately upon the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday evening, March 15, at his home in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, a gentleman of great influence in that section of the State. He was the father-in law of Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn.

BEAUVELT.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday, March 12, THOMAS B. BEAUVELT, aged 48 years.

DOWNER.—At North Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. GEORGE DOWNER, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Grove Church, Weehawken, on Friday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANNAH.—In Jersey City, suddenly, on Monday, March 15, ANDREW, youngest son of the late John Hannah, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the residence of his mother, No. 58 Essex-st., Jersey City.

RAFFERTY.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, Mrs. PHILLIP RAFFARTY, daughter of Joseph Warren.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, on Thursday afternoon, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Marshall st., Paterson, N. J.

TAYLOR.—At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, SINCLAIR TAYLOR, only son of Jane H. and the late Robert W. Taylor, of Cape Horn.

The friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas T. Woodruff, No. 33 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HUGHES.—At sea, on Monday, July 27, 1857, on board the ship *Magnolia*, west of Cape Horn, GEORGE WILLIAM, son of Henry G. Hughes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 17 years, 2 months and 7 days.

JACOBS.—In Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, Feb. 28, of the vomito or yellow fever, CHARLES E. JACOBS, aged 28 years, attached to the Parodi Opera Troupe, as Primo Tenore, and professionally known as Signor Carlo Jacopi.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to
No. 300 Broadway,
Next door to Duane-st.,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.
PRICES.
1 quart, $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $60, and all other styles equally low.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
Those at $3 worth $4; for $5 worth $7; for $8 worth $12; for $10 worth $14; for $14 worth $16; for $15 worth $20; for $20 worth $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest Improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.,
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
Plated Brass and Iron.
CHAIN BOLTS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
SAFE, STORE and DOOR LOCKS,
SECRET SPRING LOCKS,
SECRET BOLTS.
PORCELAIN
DOOR,
SHUTTER, and
DRAWER KNOBS,
PLAIN WHITE, OR DECORATED,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such a assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first in my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bloomfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the result test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.

No berth secured till paid for.

For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

J. LOEWENDAHL,
THE MAGNETIZER,
No. 291 Atlantic-st.,
Brooklyn.

WIRE
OFFICE SIGNS AND
WINDOW SHADES,
MADE BY LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, INCORPORATED 1858.—"But the greatest of these is charity." "I asked for bread." The Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society is organized on a charitable basis, for the specific purpose of feeding the hungry among that class of persons, "who," to quote the words of Eliza W. Farnham, "have never been the recipients of public or private alms, and whose hearts would grieve at the touch of Charity's cold finger as keenly as any of our own," that class of our population "who are too proud to beg and will not steal," the famishing mothers, wives and children of those toil-worn American mechanics, whose stalwart arms and skillful hands were guarantees against a single want, as long as their employments and their work were in demand.

It is for the wives, the aged mothers the little helpless children, and the virtuous, but sorely tempted daughters of the honest sons of toil, that we now appeal to the benevolent of all sections of our common country.

By systematic operations, those worthy objects of this Society's solicitude are reached, who would die in silence, in their humble homes, rather than make their necessities known. We seek them out through the agency of visitors—volunteers in this merciful mission.

The fund derived from the great Calico Dress Soiree, given at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 4th of February last, has enabled the Society to issue their bread tickets, and some 50,000 or 60,000 loaves of bread will be distributed in this safe and economical way; but the drain caused by the extensive demand for bread tickets amongst the poor of the City, threatens a speedy exhaustion of the means of the Society to meet the demands made upon it, and they are compelled to call upon others for aid in their emergency.

We are now prepared to supply the benevolent with bread tickets, which can be purchased in packages of 150 for $5, from any of the officers or trustees of the Society. By this means, and from contributions, which are respectfully solicited, we shall be enabled, we hope, to keep our tickets in constant and general circulation among those needy and worthy working people, who, thrown out of employment by the panic which has oppressed trade of every kind, have exhausted the little money they had managed to save, and are now compelled to apply for assistance. From this cause the number of applications increases instead of diminishes as the season advances, and any aid you may render the Society by the purchase of tickets, or by contribution, will tend to alleviate the distress of these worthy but unfortunate people.

Tickets may be procured on application to

J. T. HOBART, Board, President, City Armory, corner Elm and White-sts.
W. S. TIDALE, Treasurer, No. 217 East 18th-st.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary, No. 186 West 16th-st.
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq., No. 3 Tryon row.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden lane.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., No. 101 22d-av.
ELISHA SNETDEN, No. 42 Beekman-st., and at the Office of the Crystal Palace Soiree, No. 566 Broadway.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders Whiting, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

UNION BANK, New-York, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late third clerk and book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE hundred and fifty Bread Tickets issued by the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society, costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Crystal Palace Fete, No. 566 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS' IRON FIRE-PROOF AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE—A large size safe, with combination lock furnished with drawers complete; cost $50; price $400. Inquire of F. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. SPOFFORD'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', No. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 5 to 500 tons, at low prices. GEORGE STERLING BROTHERS & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

JOHN F. WENNER, LICENSED PICTURE SALESMAN.—Orders received at No. 48 Chatham-st., up one pair. Also, at No. 484 East 126th-st., and will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE THE JOHN FARNHAM'S PATENT Permanent platform scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Peads-sts.

CARLOS CLOSET'S PATENT SANITARY APPARATUS FOR WATER CLOSETS, Office 267 and 269 Canal-st., New-York. Shop and Depot 1st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:

No. 194 East 20th-st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $660.	
No. 182 East 19th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent	$725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.	
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.	
No. 177 East 19th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent	$900.
No. 296 2d-av., English basement. Rent	$900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent	$1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent	$1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent	$1,000.
No. 162 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent	$1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent	$1,100.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. HORSK, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM $550 TO $600.—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements, corner 38th-st. and 2d av., in a block of 13 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises or of WM. SHAW, No. 5 East 38st-st.; mornings from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown-stone front house No. 399 4th-av., between 29th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 400 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. Has gas, bath supplied with hot and cold water, and other modern improvements; is newly painted throughout, and in complete order, and one of the healthiest locations in Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a small cottage house. Apply on the premises, or at No. 81 Wurth-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., $500.

House No. 156 50th-st., $450.
House in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250.
Cottage in 81st st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE property; large house, with piazza and columns in front, commanding an extensive view, with 9 lots and barn, on north-west corner 93d-st. and 4th-av., top of the "Tunnel" at Yorkville. Immediate possession if desired. Apply to R. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, NOS. 64 and 66 Broadway, up stairs, and lofts connected therewith. These rooms are admirably calculated for Hatters and Furriers, (having fine rooms overhead for workshops,) and rent very cheap

HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 72 Christopher-st., with gas and croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

Private stable No. 30 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No. 294 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Semicary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE dwelling-house, coach-house and eight lots, on the northwest corner of 6th-av and 125th-st., Harlem. Gas, bath, range, Croton water, shrubbery, fruit, &c., in a choice neighborhood, beautiful scenery, fine streets, lighted with gas. Rent, $600. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPETON'S BUILDING—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam, and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 12 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 206 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 218 UNION-STREET, BROOKLYN.—To let, a first-class house, comprising two kitchens, front and back stairs, good yard. The house is three rooms deep, hot and cold water baths, and plenty of store-rooms, a very convenient house for two small families. To be rented whole or part. Inquire of W. HENDERSON, No. 77 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years,—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Brown & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 18 South 7th-st., Williamsburg, within 100 yards of the Peck slip Ferry, there are 10 rooms, with basement and front cellar; rent $300. Apply to ROBERT DUNCAN, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York, or No. 188 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 105 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 195 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 15 Bond-st., supplied with all the modern improvements. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 190 LIBERTY ST. between Broadway and Greenwich st. Apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT THREE STORY dwelling house No. 253 West Fourth-st. For particulars inquire of WM. H. BULL, Esq., No. 51 John-st.

TO LET—A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT STORY house, in Borough of Brooklyn, No. 27 Vandervoort-st., may be seen at any time, between Hooper and Greenpoint ferries.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 24th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 49 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. CHARLES H. SMITH, No. 49 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Tribune Buildings, on Frankfort, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of H. PRIMROSE, or T. HART, on premises.

TO LET—THE LOFT OF THE FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, Kingston-st., near Fulton-st., No. 56 East 20th-st. Rent $8 00. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE following first-class dwellings to let:

No. 191 West 14th-st.	$1,400
No. 223 West 14th-st.	1,250
No. 313 5th-av.	1,300
No. 9 East 33d-st.	1,000
No. 6 East 34th-st.	1,100
No. 59 West 17th-st.	1,300
No. 60 West 17th-st.	1,150
ALSO,	
No. 69 West 19th-st.	600
No. 74 West 19th-st.	650
No. 134 5th-st.	350
Store No. 163 Greenwich-st.	2,500
First floor and basement of store No. 27 Park-row.	3,000
Lofts of store No. 185 Pearl-st.	600

Leases can be procured on favorable terms.
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE story house No. 95 Thompson-st to a small family; two basements, two parlors and three bedrooms, gas, Croton water, &c. Rent $300. Best of references required.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house No. 49 East 30th-st., furnished complete and in excellent order. Apply between 11 and 4 o'clock on the premises.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 46th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH lofts of No 122 Fulton-st.; $425, $350, $300; suitable for any manufacturing purposes, or will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Possession 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, wharf near Centre-st. depot, Newark, N. J.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the second third and fourth stories of the new marble building situated on Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., can be obtained at reasonable rents, on application at the office of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince st.

OFFICE TO LET.—PART OF A FURNISHED office on 2d floor, opposite City Hall, with Croton water and use of desk; rent $75 per annum. Apply at No. 5 Tryon-row, room No. 7.

OFFICE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—WE will divide our office to suit, corner of Broadway and White-st., and let part on very reasonable terms.

J. DITTO & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET—One room 50x57 feet, with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—The 3d, 15th, 23d and 30th houses east of 7th av., in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th-st., or College-place, between 6th and 7th avs. Two of the houses are being richly frescoed. Will be sold very low, viz: $9,000, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,000. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN BURNS, watchman in charge on the premises, or of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st., mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock, or evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Also to let, a brown-stone front house No. 390 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $660.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 21x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,750—$5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. L. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 4-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av; price, $16,660; a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one story and one-half brick house on Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; price $3,500; a large part can remain on the house; the above houses contain all the improvements. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & BOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of south 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburg. Also, house No. 10 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—A first-class three story high basement house, with sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 50th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, 2d door from Fulton-av.; has 15 rooms, gas, bath, range, &c. Price $7 500, of which 4 or $5,000 can remain, if desired. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; a two story and basement brick cottage house, new painted, with gas, water, &c., will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply at No. 1915 1st-st., near 4th av., from 11 to 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 22 Charles-st., (Warrenplace,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 20x46; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 68 West 37th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 24th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAML. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 22 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWELVE ACRES of land on Scotland st., Orange, New-Jersey. The house built by day's work and finished in good style. Inquire on the premises. G. W. SMITH.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—1 SMALL TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Pacific-st., also several stores and dwellings to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot No. 47 East 31st-st., (a west side,) 2 doors from 4th-av., has Croton, bath and gas throughout. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 270 West 22d-st.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $7,000; terms easy. Apply to N. H. SMITH, 53 Abingdon-st. No. 12 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 277 Henry-st., New-York. For a small income the house will be put in good order. Apply at No. 277 Pearl-st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, situate 1 in 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side. Enquire on the ground for particulars. Apply to S. PULLICK, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—GEO. W. SMITH will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on premises, the splendid country seat of Henry Morris, Esq., situated at Greenwich, Conn., on the Boston Turnpike Road, about 10 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's Depot, at Cosco. A splendid modern-built house, marble mantels, &c., 60x42, and out-houses, such as the same, henneries, &c., &c., with 14 acres of land attached, under a high state of cultivation, divided in 11 lots. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY MORRIS, Esq., on the premises, or of GEO. W. SMITH, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realised. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.

DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat near Newark, N. J., in a delightful and healthy region commanding an extensive prospect of land and water—view unsurpassed. The buildings are nearly new; house large and commodious; the grounds contain an acre well stocked with a variety of fruit-trees. The property being located about one mile from either Market or Centre st. cepots, offers a fine advantage for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $6,500, or will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Possession 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, wharf near Centre-st. depot, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 5½ acres choice land tastefully laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees having a front of 300 feet on New-York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extension finished with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage-house, etc. Convenient of access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers. Office No 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of Dr. CHRISTOPHER PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

COTTAGES TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN ISLAND.—The Gothic brick cottage, corner of Castleton and Bement avs., with about two acres of ground, a good stone stable, &c. In the basement there is a kitchen and store rooms; first floor parlor, dining-room, library and store room; second floor, five bedrooms; attic, three bedrooms. Range, furnace, spring water brought up to the basement, water closets, &c. Also one cottage on the Shore Road, and another small furnished one near the Shore Road. Apply to the subscriber on Shore Road near Factoryville, or No. 45 William-st., New-York. EDWD. BEMENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depot on North-st., on the road to Rye. Farm contains 25½ acres of land, under a high-est possible state of cultivation; lawn is tastefully arranged with the choicest trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of fine fruit; buildings consist of a Gothic dwelling, 15 rooms; carriage-house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from Chestnut st. depot, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold cheap for cash, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA.—BY ORDER OF A. D. Ditmars, Esq., Referee, March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the hotel of A. Howe, at Astoria, the cottage dwelling-house situated on Jamaica-av., north side 100 feet west of Academy-st., containing eight rooms, with garret and cellar, and including eight lots of ground each 25x100 feet. Terms very easy to a responsible purchaser. Apply to

H. L. RIKER,
No. 160 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND CONveniently-arranged dwelling-house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from Mann dépôt, and 2 minutes' walk from Catherine dépôt; 8 rooms on the first and second stories, with large cellar and attic and a good barn. Communication with New-York 20 times a day; time less than an hour. Terms of sale made to accommodating. Apply at No 15 John-st., Thorburn's or at the New-Jersey Real Estate Office. GEORGE WEBB.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN TREMONT, FIVE minutes' walk from the dépôt, a house with 12 rooms, Parlors with sliding doors, marble mantels and grates; also, a stable and one-third of an acre of ground. Price $4,750—terms easy; rent $250. Possession 1st of April. Inquire of L. K. OSBORN, No. 102 Fulton-st., or at dépôt, Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late G. Manran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 45x26, with a stable, poultry house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS E MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, A SUPERIor house in the country, furnished, and having in it the modern improvements. If desired, an arrangement might be made for the gentleman and his wife to remain in the family, which would materially reduce the rent. For particulars, address COUNTRY, at this office, which will be attended to.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—FARMS OR country-seats of 15 acres; first quality, fertile land, handsome dwellings and out-houses, opposite the pleasant village of Jamaica, and Governor King's residence. Would exchange for good stocks, or house with no incumbrances, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 79 Division-st. No agents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL.—A commodious modern house, with garden and stable, suitable for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, and sufficiently accessible for a gentleman doing business in New-York. The location must be healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague. Address Box No. 3,922 New-York Post-Office, giving size of the house and terms.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—THE LARGE country residence situated on Broadway; 8 acres of land, fruit and shade trees, and large barn and small dwelling; rent $700. Also, a farm of 24 acres on the Astoria and Flushing Turnpike for sale. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-Rochelle, consisting of a two-story house, partly furnished, containing nine rooms and kitchen, with stable and carriage-house, having a fine view of the Sound. Every variety of fruit, with about three acres of land, and within a quarter of a mile of depot. Inquire of G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE HOUR from the city, near the dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, a fine country residence, with one acre of land, built less than two years ago, in modern style, carriage house, fine garden, and near churches and school's, price, $5,000. Possession given immediately, if wanted. Apply to WM. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maider-lane.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND STABLES, situated at Bath, L. I., with about three acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Alfred Large. The cottages are situated on the sea side where the bathing is excellent, and they could, at little expense, be converted into one large boarding house. Apply to WM. CUTTMER, Executor, No. 23 Park-place, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., a convenient two-story house, containing 9 rooms, water in the kitchen; an acre of land, with abundance of choice fruit. Pore land if required. Inquire of L. E. KNAPP, No. 442 Pearl-st., New-York City, or Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic-st., Stamford, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange for City property. Situated on the east bank of the Hudson, with beautiful view of the river; in parcels of from 10 to 20 acres. Within 35 miles of the City; one mile of depot. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, (office of J. M. Burnell,) No. 35 Pine-st.

YONKERS—ONLY $3,500.—A NEW HOUSE, with 14 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, gas and water, piazzas front and rear, lot 63 by 100, shade, splendid view, five minutes' walk from depot. Terms to suit. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway, or J. YOUMANS, Warburton av., Yonkers.

COUNTY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—The size of it is about 60x30 feet, with piazza front and rear. It cost about $6,000 to build, and will be sold, with about 8 acres of land, for $4,000, or rented for $300. Apply at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND, on south shore: one is known as the Stone cottage, and the other as the Livingston place. For particulars, inquire of MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—
COLE, SUMNER & CO.,
BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the last day of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. FONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 116 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and retail.
At prices from $75 to $200 per set.
WARREN WARD
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 (old No. 184) Pearl-st., opposite Roosevelt-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

JAMES P.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 293 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture, made to order in the best manner and in the most perfect condition, the property of Hon. FELIX GALBOIS. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., being the largest and most costly assortment of household furniture offered at public sale for many years. The above sale will be positive and peremptory, and no other goods admitted in the sale only those belonging to the house, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, with the bedroom furniture

Dining-room.—Splendid and richly carved solid walnut sideboard, with marble top; solid mahogany extension dining table, 16 feet; oak chairs in reps, costly oil colorings and mirrors, in rich gold frames; massive carved rosewood secretary bookcase, heavy lace curtains, bisque and china vases, elegant china dinner sets 200 pieces, china tea sets, rich cut glass ware, silver ware, fruit baskets, salvers, casters, forks, spoons, table cutlery &c. Also heavily carved rosewood suite, in superior purple and maroon satin: six-light gas chandelier, elegant carpets, &c.

The parlor furniture is of the most costly description; a large portion of which was imported expressly to order, and may be fully relied on both for elegance and durability. It consists of full suites of solid and richly carved rosewood and satinwood furniture, covered in the most expensive three-colored brocades; rosewood centre and side tables, with and without marble tops; superb rosewood etageres, all lined with satinwood; ladies' rosewood secretary, really magnificent made by Van Dice, of Paris; large French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant window curtains, two large ormolu gas chandeliers; also, a large and costly collection of really meritorious oil-paintings, both ancient and modern, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs among which may be found: "The Assumption," School of Murillo, from the gallery of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, of Bordentown, at which sale it was formerly purchased for $2,150; a very old and effective painting by Sidlura, representing Calisto smiting the rock, of great value; "The First Born," an original by Richardson of Edinburg (pronounced one of the greatest efforts by that emlasot Scottish artist; cost $800; also, several very choice landscapes and figures, by Vanderverdt, Berghem, Vischer and others; large Turkish easy and reception chairs, in satin and moquet elegant rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood together with a splendid assortment of rich Calne vases, solid Parian marble figures statuets, alabaster vases, rich bronzes and other valuable mantel and parlor assortments. Also one of the most costly and valuable piano-fortes now in this City, a rare seven octave, richly carved legs, all inlaid in pearl representing Uncle Tom's Cabin; velvet carpets, &c., &c. Chamber, second story: elegant rosewood furniture, in suites, medallion, moonet, marble-top centre and side tables, rich lace curtains, rosewood toilet and work tables, with marble tops, table de nuit, solid rosewood bedsteads, antique style, bureaus with marble tops and mirrors, elegantly carved, with washstands to match, rich China decorated gilt china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, pure geese feather beds, bolsters, pillows, sheets, Brussels and ingrain carpets; walnut and mahogany suites, comprising entire sets for bedrooms, lounges, sofa, rom bed, rockers, clocks, mirrors, &c., &c. The auctioneer calls the particular attention of his customers to this sale, as embracing in variety and extent an assortment unsurpassed, having cost upwards of $20,000. Responsible carmen will be in attendance to pack, cart, or store goods, going out of the City, at a reasonable charge. Satisfactory deposits will be required from all purchasers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, PARLOR SUITES, SILK AND VELVET APPAREL, LIBRARY, WINES, &c., the property of Charles G. Gillet, Esq., descriptive catalogues of which can be had at the office of the auctioneer and at the house on the morning of sale.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., I will sell the entire magnificent furniture of every description, with everything contained in the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold strictly without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to obtain really elegant furniture and works of art at auction prices. Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood centre, piano-forte; French-plate cabinet, two beautiful marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with glass and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices; corner stands with mirror backs, French escritores, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, parlor desks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 19 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 600 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April, up to which time the interest will be adjusted. The securities named will be received at PAR.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREETS AND NEW-BOWERY, AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON SIXTEENTH STREET—Three lots on the north side of 16th-st., 152 feet west of Avenue B.

ON SEVENTEENTH STREET—Three lots on the south side of 17th-st., 178 feet west of Avenue B.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Three lots on the south side of 119th-st., 264 feet east of Avenue A.

NEW-BOWERY—That valuable lot on the northwesterly side of New Bowery, about 72 feet southwesterly from James-st. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY J. DESSOIR—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 18th, and FRIDAY, 19th March at 10½ o'clock each day at the Warerooms, No. 143 Broadway, the entire stock of the manufacturer, consisting of furniture, comprising every article in the line all made in the most artistic and fashionable style, including a superb bookcase lined with satin wood, cost $2,500. Our friends and customers are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock which is to be sold without reserve in consequence of the removal of the building.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 123 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

ON TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot No. 123, between 2d and 3d avs; size of lot, 20 by 38.9; house 38 feet deep; parlors with folding-doors; marble mantels, gas, range, Croton water, &c.; verandah across the rear. To be sold without reserve

About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale consisting of two richly carved rosewood parlor suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, etageres, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes, rockers, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds; also, 8 baskets Champagne wine; also, 1 Avery's Patent Sewing Machine Those in want will find the above sale well worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing seapes, Winter scenes, marine views, fruit pieces, among which may be found the works of Hartwick, Mambury, Bith, Mazine, Freeman, Malbranche, Du Jardin, De Lille, Van Geel, Mozom, Vellet and other artists of equal merit.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 95 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, China ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, glass ware, &c., &c., &c. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART—WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the New-Haven Railroad Buildings, in Franklin-st, near Elm. To Ivory-workers—Mortgage sale of glass bleaching cases, saw mandrels, saw beds and saws, lot of shafting, machinery, 96 glass bleaching cases, &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern:

$44,000 of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage unconvertible Bonds, payable in 1860, in 56 bonds of $1,000 each.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases of new and desirable goods. Sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two first-class 4 story brown-stone English basement houses, situated on 79th st., between 3d and 4th avs. They have Croton water, baths, and numerous closets, large stable on rear lot; 79th st is 100 feet wide, is graded and sewered, sidewalks flagged and curb and gutter-stones set. It intersects the Central Park between the Botanical Garden and the Parade-ground. The houses are within a block and a half of it and are convenient of access by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars; fare on either of them 6 cents. They will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder; 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Possession given on the 1st April. Open for inspection every day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st, in addition to the usual assortment, by order of James Horner, Assignee, an extensive lot of C. S. augers and auger-bits of the well-known manufacture of Wells Churchill, and stamped with his name. Also, to close a consignment, being goods returned from California, 17 cases, consisting of mill and circular saws, 6 to 7 feet, approved stamps, Harris & Mansfield, cradle and hush scythes, sockets chisels, hollow augers, &c. Also, by order of an assignee, with which the sale will commence, 145 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c., being part of a retail stock, for cash. All other goods at 4 months. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

HERRS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF CIGARS.—HERRS & MOSS will sell, on THURSDAY, March 18 at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., at 10½ o'clock, about 1,000,000 Havana, German domestic and South American cigars of various choice brands, in the usual assort ment of packages. The goods are all direct from the importers, and every lot offered will be peremptorily sold for cash. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on the morning of sale.

ABRAHAM H. MYERS, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina 6s, by order of the Auditor of Illinois.

Also, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks to Auction and Bonds. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS—At auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade. Regular auction sale every TUESDAY.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at he Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BY S. DRAPER.

$75,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of NEW-JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SONS:

These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue, two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, 93 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Capital Stock is	$3,000,000
First mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Second-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York,

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall st., Pontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against CHARLES S. MATHEWS, of the City of New-York, hotel-keeper, are hereby required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of May next. And all persons indebted to him are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned by the same time.—Dated New York, March 15, 1858.

S. I., DURYEE, Assignee,
No 34 Broadway.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per rent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (Branch, Brooklyn.)
No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear Interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.

TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue polices of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GARNET BRACELET, IN A MADISON-Ave. stage, on Friday March 12. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with H. BARNARD, No. 116 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person making it, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety or sureties reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any of them, in the name, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and the expiration of the third month of each year of the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, unreasonable and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,000 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $1; 6 Stoop Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $600; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Field Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; Cast Steel Drills, $32; 3 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 1 Water Pail, 62c. 1 Dipper, 13c. 1 Hose, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Crescent Saws, $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 600 pounds of Scrap Iron, $3; 2 Grindstones, $1; 3 Hooks, $4; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4. 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 1 Gravel Selve, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c; 2 Tool Chests, $3; 50 Hooks, $3 50; 1 Pile Screw, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $8; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grant Boxes, $1; 2 Fit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 2 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 1 Pocket Blocks, $10; 1 Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 91.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALON,
CHARLES H. SPERBELL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Mer'on-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st., basement, at 3 o'clock. The following persons are notified to appear before the Committee, or their cases will receive no further attention viz.: 1st. Confirming Assessment list for filling sunken lots on 30th and 31st sts., 10th and 11th ave. Parties assessed: Hudson River Railroad Co., Joseph Sanford, J. W. Smith. 2d. Remitting Assessments: Adam Hampton, Jeremiah Wilber, Cyrus Knapp, Wm. S. Mayo, Jacob Harson Ebenezer Merrice, E. B. Watrous, Jndah Abraham, Herch Koch, S. S. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS MosPEDON,
GEORGE STARR.
} Committee on Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBERTSON & SEIBERT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed.) ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN.

(Signed.) ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAMES A. SHEARMAN.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN are now prepared to execute all descriptions of lithography, consisting in part of crayon drawings in colors, portraits, showcards, railroad and other bonds, mnsic titles, certificates of stock, checks, notes, maps, &c.

ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, No. 83 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business.

JOHN W. TOWT,
LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER, for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm.

L. H. MEYER,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Monroe-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ZEBULON C. INSLEE,
In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.

JOHN PICKFORD, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, AT wholesale, and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesmar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa and Exhaustion of the System. Triesmar No. 2 is known by any gentleman in the short space of time, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesmar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and of which all the Sarsaparillas in the world can not remove a trace. Triesmar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Princes-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesmar, and the largest size carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet

FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

shall manifest her capacity or incapacity for self-government, so that foreign powers may not have a pretext for interference in the politics of this continent; and if these [illegible] fore, that the United States will [illegible] to vindicate her rights and national honor.

The foregoing shows that General Taylor ten years ago fully understood the Mexican character, and foresaw the very condition of affairs which has now arisen, and which makes the establishment of a protectorate a matter of vital necessity.

Enough here and there an American press scouts the idea of the protectorate, no one of them has ventured to suggest an answer to one of the many cogent reasons already advanced in its behalf, nor to point out any other mode in which the Mexican question can be properly and profitably treated. Time will measure itself, and its value; and I am much mistaken if within a few months we do not see either Europe in Mexico under the open protection of France, the connivance of France, and the aid [illegible] of the church of Rome, or the now [illegible] of an American protectorate in full tide of successful and practical development.

Mr. Tehuantepec speculators are hard at work [illegible] to procure a mail contract,—and now profess great confidence of success. I do not believe they can succed with the sanction of Congress,—because they cannot show their ability to fulfill a contract in such a manner as will subserve the public interests. The whole scheme is a speculation, and those who urge it know the fact to be so. They have invested largely in the Tehuantepec enterprise, and want to get their money ont of it by creating unpleasant vacancies in the pockets of those to whom they hope to sell their stock as soon as they can inflate it by a mail contract. Postmaster-General Brown, who, I doubt not, is most anxious to fulfill the duties of his office as will best advance the public interest, will find out, too late perhaps, that he has been deceived, and that a mail line *via* Tehuantepec is all a delusion. Let him bear this prediction in mind, and by-and-by he will have occasion to remember it, and acknowledge its accuracy, for I take it for granted that his mind is made up to try the experiment. Perhaps it is well that it is so, for he will the sooner become satisfied of the delusion, and then lend his untiring energies to retrieve the error.

The House Committee of Investigation in regard to the Printing, Binding and Engraving of Congress is nearly ready to report upon the *facts* elicited by them, although they do not consider themselves authorized to make any report in regard to *individuals*, whether in Congress or out of it, who may have been sharers in the fraud, rascality or extravagance which the facts indicate.

E. J. Whitlock, of New-York, has been here recently to aid the Committee in their work. Mr. W. is a member of the firm of W. H. Arthur & Co., New-York, who have the Custom House contract for stationery, blanks, &c. A set of the various books, maps, and engravings ordered by last Congress were placed with this firm by order of the Committee, for the purpose of having the cost of the work estimated by practical men, and also for the convenience of parties who did some of it as sub-contractors, and who were called upon to state how much they were paid for what they did.

Mr. Whitlock now testifies that the entire printing of last Congress could have been done for fifty per cent. less than Congress paid for it, the engraving at the same discount, and the binding for forty per cent. less,—and then leave a fair profit to the parties that executed it!

It appears from other witnesses that some of the contracts for engraving (given out, it will be remembered, by Mr. Kelsey's Committee) were sub-let by the contractors at forty per cent. less than the price which the Committee gave it out for, and that the sub-contractors again sub-let a portion of it to other parties, who executed it at prices enabling the sub-sub-contractors to make a good thing of it!

These facts will appear in the Committee's report. Take them, together with the other well-known fact that the Kelsey Committee gave out their contracts to the *highest*, instead of to the *lowest* bidders, and is it to be wondered that imminent necessity existed for the kind turn which Mr. Orr did the old Engraving Committee, in covering up that $15,000 job of apparent rascality, the evidence of which he had in his hands,—my repeated statement of which has never been challenged?

Mr. Orr must see the necessity of some explanation of his conduct. If he can present any honest and honorable excuse for a course which seems to have effectively served the rascals whom he was sworn to expose, he owes it to his good name to make it. It cannot be forgotten or denied that his investigation in regard to the Minnesota land swindle was most wretchedly inefficient. No one knows better than he that efficient investigation in that case would have involved Democrats very unpleasantly.

It is difficult to understand, upon any hypothesis creditable to Mr. Kelsey, how it happened that no Democrats were involved. Col. Orr then admitted that the corruption was not confined to any one party, but was equally participated in by all. Still Mr. Kelsey failed to ferret it out and expose it. The coincidence which gave immunity to Democratic corruption on one side, and what looked suspiciously like corruption to a Republican committee on the other, makes a very ugly picture for those who had any responsibility in the premises. Don't Messrs. Orr and Kelsey owe it to themselves to have an investigation now as to "individuals" against whom the Printing Committee's *facts* look so badly? None but *gallied* jades will wince, and of course investigation cannot hurt them if they can offer satisfactory explanations.

The rumor that Hon. John Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed to the vacancy in the United States Judgeship caused by the death of Judge Kane, is probably premature. It is fully believed by friends of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas that he would accept the place if tendered to him; and the President, being aware of the fact, may see the policy and propriety of conferring it upon his long-time political rival.

S.

Social Festivities and Art at Washington —Soirees, Suppers, &c.—What the Artists are doing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, March 15, 1858.

Do not think me a dilatory correspondent, but the past week was so occupied in unpacking, and in renewing pleasant acquaintances here, that I suffered my intended letter to *go by default*, instead of sending it by mail. Lent as it was, and is, the festivities follow in rapid succession, and what with morning receptions, dinners, lancer parties, *soirees*, "drawing-rooms" at the White House, concerts, &c., &c., there is a constant round of social amusement.

The marriage of the pretty daughter of the Attorney-General, last Wednesday, to a son of Governor Shunk, (also of Pennsylvania,) who occupies a clerkship in Judge Black's department, took every one by surprise. Nobody dreamed of such a thing! Neither were any "bidden," except the President, Miss Lane, Private Secretary Henry, Mr. Hickman, and two other Pennsylvania friends—ladies from Somerset County. Not an orange blossom—not a bride cake—not a wedding present! Worst of all, not a single Jenkins was "posted up," or enabled to learn any thing (as most of these Press-Hessians do) by pumping the servants. Even the dressmaker was ignorant that the traveling dress she made was for a bridal tour!

Mrs. Governor Floyd gave the last of her "receptions" on Wednesday evening, and a most magnificent affair it was, with a capital supper, and the nectars of Virginia—punch and apple-toddy—fit for the gods. On Thursday and on Saturday evenings the *élite* went to Philharmonic Hall to hear Miss Juliana May, the vocal neice of Mr. Joseph Gales, the respected junior editor of the *National Intelligencer*. This position, and very respectable talents, makes Miss Juliana the *cantatrice* of the metropolis.

The houses of the members of the Cabinet are open on Thursdays, from 11 until 4, and the ladies "receive" all who call, very much as our New-York ladies do on New-Year's Day, except that the refreshment tables are not at all pretentious. Cards are left with the servants at the door, and (unless there is some *bar sinister* on the escutcheon) every visitor has been invited to the next public "reception." No wonder that Washington is agreeable to strangers.

On Saturday, Miss Lane "received" at the White House, with that graceful yet dignified manner that shows her observance of society when abroad with "My Uncle." Alas, that even her influence could not so soften his heart as to retain the gallant Marshal Mooyan as Lord Chamberlain, instead of having the [illegible] dried-up and diminutive Selden appointed, even if he [illegible] F. F. V. These Saturday receptions at the White House are the more agreeable from the fact that both the clerks and the trades-people of Washington are unable to attend them; besides, the magnificent conservatory is open, and the bright rare flowers displayed within its crystal walls, in a genial temperature, make it a delightful resort for the *beaux* and the *belles*.

Mrs. Gwin also receives on the Saturdays, and on the 13th her saloons were graced with an unusually brilliant throng, who were treated to exquisite music by Mr. Aptomas, the harp-king since the death of Bochsa. The belle of the belles, too, (charming Miss Staumbaugh, of Pennsylvania,) was kind enough to favor the assemblage with admirable vocalization, showing great natural talents and brilliant powers of execution.

Let me not forget a supper-party of the evening previous, at the hospitable mansion of Col. Seaton, where a large number of most distinguished guests were congregated around the festive-board. Vice-President Breckinridge, with his genial smile; Huff old Sir Gore Ouseley, Gov. Crittenden, Lord Napier, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, with many other noted personages, were there; nor must I forget to mention the presence of the sons of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. The former is seeking reappointment as Surveyor of the port of Boston; the latter Representative in Congress from the Ashland District.

But this letter purports to be a chronicle of *art* as well as of *social festivities*. The war of the roses was never waged more bitterly than is the contest between the "Washington Artists' Association" and the "Washington Art Association," and the latter body is now endeavoring to ride into popular favor on an "Art Convention," already noticed in the columns of the New-York Times. The consequence will be that—as the *bona fide* artists of the metropolis do not train in that company—the "Convention" is most likely to prove a failure. Members of Congress have been made to look upon it as a scheme by which a parcel of second-rate artists intend to come here, hat in hand, *asking for jobs*; and although it is said that Dr. Bellows, the orator of the occasion, is to be escorted on by a delegation of play-actors, I don't fancy he will be able to overcome the bitter prejudice existing here against the few snobbish fellows, who seek to control art.

Mr. Cranch has just completed a fine portrait of Judge Morsel for the City Hall, where his fine portrait of Judge Cranch always attracts attention, and where may also be seen fine portraits of ex-Mayors Gales, Seaton, Force, and others. Healey is waiting for the Secretary of Mr. Tyler to add him to his collection of full-length portraits of the Presidents, for Government, and is painting portraits with his usual success. Among his last sitters are Chief-Justice Taney, Senator Toombs and his daughter, and Mr. Grow, of the House. Eastman is "under orders" for Utah, but has painted some very clever Indian scenes here this Winter, as has Stanley, whose collection still graces the walls of the Smithsonian. Keane has just finished a spirited and finely-toned sea view, and is at work on an autumnal landscape. Lanman is giving the last touches to a study from nature in the White Mountain region, ordered by Mr. Corcoran, the banker. Bissau is at work on a series of sporting scenes in Canada. Ozeri has on his easel a Dusseldorf-like picture, representing a group of angelic children on a mountain-top. Heine is completing a glowing composition, from original sketches, representing "Morning in the Tropics." Walker is busy on a battle-picture for the military House Committee-room, and Bomgrass is draughting decorations for the fresco painters in the Senate extension.

How Senators Vote—Philosophy of the Ayes and Noes.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

An edifying way of spending an hour in the Capitol is to take your seat in the gallery and hear the Ayes and Noes on the Kansas question, as the Secretary, in the Senate, and the Clerk, in the House, call over the names. The responses of the Northern men are particularly significant. When Douglas is called, he raises his fine head, shakes back his bushy locks, and utters his emphatic No like a man who is glad to say it. Senator Bigler votes Aye with a scary glance at the galleries, as if he expected a shower-bath to descend upon him. Allen, of Rhode Island, rather insinuates his opinions! Wright, of New-Jersey, votes like a man who is uttering his own death-warrant. John R. Thomson, of the same State, is the most emphatic in his Lecomptonism. He goes for the President, right or wrong, and seems to like it. Broderick, who stands by Douglas, utters his decision In a resolute and defiant tone. Pugh looks up with a pale face, and votes No, "under instructions." Bright records his vote quietly always, and Fitch is as emphatic as a new convert to such a side generally is. There is something in every man's voice and manner, as he votes on this question, showing who is and who is not sincere. Stroll over into the new hall of the House, and hear the roll called on the same issue. Florence goes for Lecompton with a rush, and votes Aye with infinite sound; Landy resignedly, as if the decree for him had been recorded; Phillips nervously, conscious that he has been on four sides of this question since it opened; Owen Jones, steadily on the other side, No; Chapman, ("ditto to Mr. Burke,") gracefully but firmly, No; Glancy Jones, Aye, as from an overhurdened conscience and a paralytic heart; Dimmick tremblingly on the same side, because he knows he is plentifully pledged to the other; Leidy, also Aye, to his own and everybody's surprise; Hickman, his black eye gleaming from his pale, intellectual face, clear and manfully, No; Dewart, inquiringly, No? Reilly, uncertainly, No? Dr. Ahl, abstractedly, Aye; Allison White, as if his mind was made up, Aye; Gillis, consoling himself by a huge dip into his snuff-box, (for he is *not* afraid,) Aye; Montgomery, his fine figure looming up from the crowd, and his laughing face shining full on the speaker, No. It is worth a day's ride to see.

Occasional.

Reinforcements for the Utah Expedition, &c.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The steamer *Lady Walton* arrived yesterday morning from Arkansas River, having carried from Fort Smith to Jefferson Barracks a detachment of the 7th Regiment of United States troops. They number about two hundred, and the officers are Col. P. Morrison, Captains Little and Wayman, Dr. Williams, and Lieuts. Brooks and O'Connor. They are destined for Utah, and will be joined immediately by other detachments.

A late St. Joseph paper states that on Thursday, the 4th, Mr. Majors, of the firm of Majors & Russell, passed through that city, and informed the citizens that he has selected Nebraska City, N. T., as the point from which he has determined to start his train for the transportation of government freight to Utah.

He says that his firm will start from that point from eight hundred to one thousand wagons. They will require from six to eight thousand yoke of oxen, and will engage the services of about twelve hundred men, for which they will pay $25 per month, out and back.

The price which he proposes to give for oxen is $75 per yoke, which, in view of the present state of the money market, is certainly a fair remuneration. They will require the stock to be delivered at Nebraska City, of the time of which due notice will be given through agents or the Press. It is probable that Messrs. Majors & Russell will ask sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days on their purchases of stock.

The trains will commence moving at the earliest practicable moment, certainly not later than the 1st of April.

[Advertisement.]

Novelties on Novelties! Attraction on Attraction!—"The Bride of an Evening," a new and a glorious American drama! Mrs. Sherwood, the largest woman in the world! The Living Skeleton, the thinnest man in the world. The Neosho Indians in all their glory. These and a host of other wonders and interesting attractions will fill with an eager and delighted multitude, to-day, that popular place, Barnum's Museum. "The Bride of an Evening" is the most finished, elegant and thrilling drama ever presented to the public. This afternoon it is repeated as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's Last Victory," at Purdy's National Theatre, has made a favorable impression, and will no doubt have an immense run. It is certainly the best drama ever placed upon this stage, and the manner in which it has been placed upon their boards reflects great credit on all concerned. It will be repeated to-night, and as it is St. Patrick's Day, the Drama of "Brian Boroihme" will conclude the performance.

[Advertisement.]

An Anticipated Rush.—Knox is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Hats is an indication of the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear will startle the old fogies in the trade. Prepare to lay aside your fur caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early call at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would direct public attention to the finest carcasses of American Mutton we ever beheld, at the stand of S. & J. Ferran & Co., Washington Market. There never was before—may never be again—such a sight. They are nearly all sold, but kept together to gratify curious citizens.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
Gentlemen's Hats,
BY
Dreer & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 16.

$3,000 Ky. State 6s	103	50 Rndson River R. R.	32¼
$1,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	89	350 do	32⅛
2,000 N. C. State 6s	94	125 do b30	33
16,000 Missouri State 6s	84	50 do	32⅞
31,000 do	83⅞	200 do b30	33¼
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	650 do	33
1 000 N. Y. C. RR. s. h.	85	250 do s30	33
5,000 E. R R 4th M. Bds.	75	100 do s30	32⅞
10,000 E. R. R. Bds., '75	55	200 do s30	32⅝
3,000 do	55½	550 do s8	32⅞
2,000 Hud. R. R. R. 3d M.	68	100 do b10	33
1,000 M. C. R. R. 8 ₱c. 1st		525 Harlem R. R.	13⅜
M. S. F. Con. Bds.	101⅜	120 LaCrosse & Mill. R. R.	10⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	94⅜	310 do	10⅝
2,000 Ill. Free'd'l Bds.	89⅜	50 do b60	10⅜
32,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	38⅝	5 Sixth-av. R. R.	104
5,000 P. & O. 8 ₱ ct. Bs	75	50 Reading Railroad	59⅛
20 Union Bank	108	100 do b10	59⅛
25 Phenix Bank	106⅛	100 do	59⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	102½	100 do b30	59⅝
60 Ocean Bank	82	100 do b60	60
35 Am. Exch Bank	105¼	1900 do s30	60
31 Metropolit'n Bank	105	100 do s30	59⅝
38 Commonwealth B'k	90	200 do	59¾
55 Cary Imp. Co.	8	100 M. S. & N. I. R. s10	27
100 do	7⅜	50 do s30	27
100 do s30	7⅜	165 do	27
20 Artisans Bank	78	25 do b30	27¼
100 do	7⅞	220 M. S. & N. I. R. p. s. s30	50
5 Del. & H. Can. Co	112	200 do s30	50¾
12 Penn. Coal Co.	73½	100 Panama R. R.	106¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.	21⅝	5 do	106½
1383 do	21½	30 Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
200 do b30	21¾	100 do	96½
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	71⅞	150 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	15
250 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	480 Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	48
400 do c	92½	1000 do	48½
100 do b30	92¾	400 do b10	48¾
200 do b10	92¾	200 do s30	48
100 do s60	92¾	400 do b60	48⅜
625 Erie Railroad	30⅜	200 do b60	48⅜
300 do b30	30⅜	200 do b30	48⅜
100 do b30	30⅜	25 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	82¾
100 do b20	30⅜	1000 do	82¾
200 do b10	30⅜	25 do b60	83
400 do s20	30⅜	100 do	82½
500 do s30	30⅜	385 do	82
550 do	30⅝	100 do b15	82½
100 do s10	30⅝	50 do b60	82⅝
100 do s15	30⅝	50 do s10	81⅞
300 do s3	30⅜	100 do s30	81⅝
20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	34	50 C. B. & Quincy RR	79½
20 do	34⅛	16 New-Jersey R. R.	126

Second Board.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '60.	89	1000 Reading Railroad.	59¾
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	101¾	100 do b30	59¾
1,000 H. R. RR. 1st. mg.	96	400 do s60	59¾
6,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B	39	500 do b30	60
50 Canton Co.	24	50 M. S. & N. I. R. s60	25½
50 do	24½	100 do b10	26¾
50 Pac. Mi. St. Co.	71½	100 do	26½
68 do	72	50 do b30	26⅞
520 Cary Imp. Co.	8	150 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	62¾
150 N. Y. C. R. R. s10	93	14 do	62½
100 do b10	93	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. b30	97
100 do	92⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	94
50 Erie Railroad s60	31	100 Cle. & Tol. R.R.	48
20 do	31⅜	200 do s60	47½
100 do	31¾	10 do	48¾
100 do	31⅞	100 do	48⅝
50 do b10	31	25 C. & R. I. R. R.	81⅜
100 do	31	10 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	103¾
350 Hud. Riv. R.R. b30	32⅜	150 C. B. & Quincy RR.	79½
200 do b30	33	50 Sixth-Av. R. R.	103

Reported Sales by Auction.

$2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added 96
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added 70
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. added 38⅜
$10,000 Brunswick & Fla. 1st mtg. 7s	Int. added 5
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 38⅜
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add. 47⅜
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s	Int. add. 49½
$980 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852	75
$1,510 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	57⅛
$490 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	50
$1,240 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	48½
$70 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	44⅜
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99½
30 shares Citizens' Bank	92
15 shares Metropolitan Bank	104
5 shares Corn Exchange Bank	98¼
50 shares Bank of the Republic	117⅜
10 shares Artisans' Bank	78
16 shares St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company	115¼
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company	90½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	95
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	103¾
12 shares Continental Bank	98½
50 shares Continental Bank	98
50 shares Park Bank	93½
10 shares Bank of Commerce	102
10 shares Bank of Commerce	102½
10 shares Citizens' Bank	63½
25 shares People's Bank	95¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank	78¼
25 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	105½
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins Co.	91¾
15 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	109

Tuesday, March 16—P. M.

The steamer *Europa*, sailing from this port to-morrow, will carry out advices of a large business in Cotton at steady prices; a lower rate of Exchange on England by 1½ ₱ cent.; an improved market for Stocks, as compared with the closing terms by the last mail; an easy money market upon the increased specie reserves of the banks in the commercial cities; the award of the new $5,000,000 Treasury loan at an average rate of interest of 4½ ₱ cent., and some few orders for the return of Gold to this side owing to the low rates of Sterling Exchange, which close this afternoon 107½@108 for bank and bankers' bills, and 106@107 for commercial bills against the shipment of Cotton and other products. The decline established yesterday brought forward a fair demand for first-class bills at the quotation from the Import trade, though not equal to the the disposition of the standard drawers to make their bills, while such favorable bargains are offered to them on Liverpool and Manchester credits against Cotton both here and at the South. The transfers of Gold to the Sub-Treasury to-day, on account of the new Treasury Bills, amount to $1,315,000, exclusive of $600,000 in drafts upon the office; making altogether $1,915,000. The successful bidders at New-York and for New-York account (through the Washington bankers) have yet to deposit about $800,000: so that the whole operation will affect the Bank reserve here over and above the California receipts yesterday less than a million of dollars. Some of the successful bidders are holding the 4½ ₱ cent. Treasury Bills at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. preminm on their bids, while for the 5 ₱ cents 1@1½ ₱ cent premium is demanded. There is little or no change in the demand for money to-day, as evidence of which the parties who have taken the Treasury Bills are waiving the ten days' grace in order to avail of the interest before their issue. Some of them are not yet officially notified of the amounts awarded. The Cotton Market closes steady this afternoon, at 12 cents for Upland Middlings, and 12¼@12⅜ for Gulf Middlings. The deficit in the receipts, as compared with last season, is now reduced to 340,000 bales.

The following tabular arrangement of the bids and awards at the Treasury Department yesterday corrects one or two blunders in the first telegraphic report:

Name of Bidder.	Amount.	Int. ₱ ct
United States Trust Co., N. Y.	$250,000	5
J. R. Langdon, Montpelier, Vt.	25,000	5
J. R. Langdon, Montpelier, Vt.	50,000	6
J. R. Langdon, Montpeller, Vt.	50,000	5¼
C. Harris, No. 17 William-st., N.Y.	30,000	6
Thos. P. Bayly, Norristown, Pa.	10,000	4
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society	100,000	4
Victor Barcelou, N. Y.	7,000	3⅜
Victor Barcelou, N. Y.	10,000	3¾
Victor Barcelou, N. Y.	13,000	4
Victor Barcelou, N. Y.	14,000	4⅛
C. DeRoncey, Washington	1,000	6
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	1,000,000	5
Riggs & Co., Washington	200,000	4
Riggs & Co., Washington	300,000	4¼
Riggs & Co., Washington	700,000	4⅜
Riggs & Co., Washington	100,000	4¾
Riggs & Co., Washington	1,700,000	5
Bank Metropolis	50,000	4⅛
Bank Metropolis	50,000	5⅛
Southwark Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	5
Suffolk Bank, Boston	50,000	4½
Suffolk Bank, Boston	50,000	5
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn N. Y.	25,000	4
T. J. Abbott, Washington	12,000	5
Philadelphia Bank	100,000	4
Philadelphia Bank	100,000	4⅛
Philadelphia Bank	100,000	4⅜
Bank of North America, Philadel'a	200,000	4
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	200,000	4⅜
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	200,000	5
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	1,500,000	5
B. H. Field, N. Y.	100,000	4¼
B. H. Field, N. Y.	150,000	4⅜
B. H. Field, N. Y.	50,000	5
Total	$7,597,000	

Awarded certainly to—

V. Barcelou, New-York	3⅜ per ct.		$7,000
V. Barcelou, New-York	3⅝ "		10,000
V. Barcelou, New-York	4 "	$13,000	
Philadelphia Savings F'nd	4 "	100,000	
T. P. Bailey, Norristown	4 "	10,000	
Mecks. Bank, Brooklyn	4 "	25,000	
Philadelphia Bank	4 "	100,000	
Bk. N America, Phil'a	4 "	200,000	
Riggs & Co., Washington	4 "	200,000	648,000
Riggs & Co., Washington	4½ "	300,000	
Philadelphia Bank	4½ "	100,000	
B. H. Field, New-York	4½ "	160,000	500 000
B. H. Field, New-York	4½ "	150,000	
V. Barcelou, New-York	4½ "	14,000	
Trevor & Colgate, N. Y.	4½ "	200,000	
Suffolk Bank, Boston	4½ "	50,000	
Philadelphia Bank	4½ "	100,000	
Bk. Metropolis, Washin'n	4½ "	50,000	
Riggs & Co., Washington	4½ "	700,000	1,264,000
Riggs & Co., Washington	4¾ "		100,000
Total			$2,529,000

Leaving $2,471,000 to be apportioned amnng the bids at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Stock Exchange further improved to-day ¾@1 ₱ cent., closing steady in the afternoon. The demand through the day ran pretty free on New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Hudson River, Reading, Toledo and Rock Island shares, while on the Bond list a good business was done in Missouri sixes and La Crosse Land Grants—the latter improving to 39 ₱ cent. In Illinois Central shares there were one or two sales at 96½@97 ₱ cent., and for the Bonds 94½ ₱ cent. was paid. The Erie unreserved Bonds of 1875–'62 and '71, were offered and sold at lower prices, which favor the subscription to the new mortgage, at one-half the prices payable in any of these issues at par.

In reply to our Virginia correspondent in regard to the Jannary interest on the Sacramento City Bonds, we have to say that the New-York fund was exhausted before all the coupons were presented, and no subsequent arrangement has been made, either here or at Sacramento, for the deficiency.

No definite results were arrived at yesterday at the Bank Conference on the subject of Interest on Deposits; the minority banks not being represented. It is understood the resolutions considered recommend the discontinuance of the practice, in connection with the ability and sound policy of holding a reserve of Specie equal at all times to 20 ₱ cent. of the undrawn deposits in bank.

The Philadelphia *North American* announces the resumption of business and full payments by Messrs. Farnham, Kirkham & Co., who suspended during the September crisis.

The appraisers of the property of the Hartford County *Savings* Institution estimate it at $261,546, and the liabilities $389,806! How the difference, $128,350, is to be made up the public are not informed, nor is there a repetition of the assertion that the depositors are not to suffer loss. John W. Seymour owes the concern between $24,000 and $25,000, which is called worthless, although a small dividend may be realized from his estate.

Messrs. Thompson Bros., Bankers, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
N. Y. S. Currency, —	⅜	Virginia —	2¾
New-England and		South Carolina &	
New-Jersey 1·5@	¼	Georgia 1¼@1⅝	
Philad. & Bslt. 1·5@	¼	North Carolina 3¼@3½	
Interior Penna. ⅞@	1	Illinois & Wiscon. —	2
Interior Maryland ½@	¾	Tennessee 3¼@3½	
Ohio, Kentucky,		Free Ind. —	3
Ind. and La. 1 @1¼		Canada —	¾
Michigan 1¾@2		Bk. Eng ₱ £...$4 80@$4 85	

Land Warrants.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	105
80 Acres	85	80 Acres	88
120 Acres	80	120 Acres	83
160 Acres	85	160 Acres	88

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,650,321	$1,880,354	$1,595,968
Previously Reported	12,423,697	11,468,944	9,933,888
Since Jan. 1	$14,074,018	$13,349,298	$11,439,856

Philadelphia Banks—March 15.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,500,000	$3,036,586	$732,166	$1,559,232
North America	1,000,000	2,216,350	861,993	1,480,941
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,275 180	1,068,870	2,493,736
Commercial	841,400	1,284,000	233,000	594,000
Mechanics	800.000	1,442,478	385,651	868,287
N. Liberties	500,000	1,186,000	349,000	843,000
Southwark	250,000	750,284	293,527	556,347
Kensington	250,000	610 706	134,653	397,818
N. Township	350,000	395,933	157,741	1,480,941
Western	418,600	1,383,777	343,187	914,948
Man. & Mech.	544 375	960,470	169,341	486,224
Commerce	250,000	625 428	179,230	428,397
Girard	1,250,000	1,462.791	297,078	572,428
Tradesmen's	150.000	440,637	110,147	346,823
Consolidation	298.570	340,645	85,284	176,328
City	443,150	572,035	163,316	391,626
Commonwealth	156,070	219,629	111,950	169,928
Totals	$11,300,165	$20,622,936	$5,448,514	$12,691,547
Aggregate circulation				$2,077,967

The footings compare as follows with those of the previous week:

	March 8.	March 15.	Increase.
Capital	$11,300,165	$11,300,165	
Loans	20,471,166	20,522,936	$51,770
Specie	5,147,615	5 448,514	300,899
Due fm other bks.	1,646,232	1,978,569	331,687
Due to other bks.	2,726,129	2,782,085	55,956
Deposits	12,253,382	12,691,547	433,265
Circulation	1,916,352	2,077,967	161,515

The earnings of the Erie Railroad, for the month of February, 1858, were $330,833, against February, 1857, $270,083. Increase, February, 1858, $60,750.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of March 9, reports Exchange plenty, with a very dull market for it. It adds:

"The counter rate for checks on New-York was par; first-class sight drafts outside at ⅛; good ⅜ to ½ ₱ cent. discount. Thirty days' sight 1¼@1½ discount; sixty days' sight 2@2¼, and 2½ ₱ cent. discount for the average run of good bills. Bankers held at 1¾ and 1⅞ discount; then on the other hand, there are commercial hills to be had at 2¾ discount. The movements in Sterling comprise the sale of £30,000 bills of lading at 106@106¼ and 106⅜—some clear hills at 107@107½. For remittance, the rates asked were 108@108⅜; bank drafts 109. The market is, in a great degree, influenced by the New-York rates. The indebtedness to Europe, and to England in particular, is so much reduced, the amount of Foreign Exchange cannot be readily absorbed. Francs were quiet to-day; we only heard of some small sales at 5.25. First-class, on Paris direct, rule at 5.25@5.20, with extremes at 5 28¾@5.18¾."

The Boston *Post* of this morning, in its Weekly Financial Review, has the following:

"The characteristics of last week in State-street were an even supply of money, a firmness of favorite securities, and a dullness and decline of leading 'fancies.' On Saturday morning the Banks held $7,622,000 in specie—the largest sum yet. In State-street there is very little demand: and in the Banks the call from those whose applications are desirable is moderate. Considerable money could be lent, of course, in certain quarters; but just now no large amount could be placed with favorite borrowers at any price. The Bank loans keep up pretty well, and as these institutions are and have been earning round dividends, they are well satisfied to invest their extraordinary means in specie, and stick to the old-fashioned rates of 6 to 8 ₱ cent. as long as possible. The entire losses of our Banks by the recent panic are variously estimated at from 1@2 ₱ cent. of the whole capital, say from $300,000 $700,000. Some of the banks have escaped miraculously, and others show but a small per centage of losses; while others have parted with a handsome slice of their reserves. We learn, however, of no heavy per centage of loss, and are inclined to believe that $400,000 to $500,000 would more than cover the *ultimate* loss of the whole body, although many may have loans that will require long time and careful nursing to bring them to a realizing point. In sympathy with the New-York market and in some cases, for particular reasons, the Fancy Stock market last week was dull and drooping, though dividend shares generally were sustained. Among the 'coppers,' 'Minnesota' was firm, but not active, 'Cliff' advanced and was scarce;' Rockland' and 'Pewable' were fairly sustained; 'Copper Falls,' 'Toltec' and 'Flint Steel' were dull and heavy; 'Isle Royale' dropped like a turtle to the bottom of a pond, upon the clear of another assessment. The assessment, if levied, is to be expended on surface improvements and in putting the whole concern into shape. Outside rumor sets it at $1 50 or $2. Considering its pro

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Speech of Senator Crittenden on the Kansas Question.

Caucus of the Republican Members of the House—The Printing Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S speech to-day created a great sensation. It was a bold, able and eloquent exposition of the Lecompton fraud, which he characterized in unmistakable terms.

The Lecomptonites are greatly alarmed this evening, and will change their tactics immediately.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech in the Senate attracted the largest audience of any Kansas speech. Mr SEWARD, Lord NAPIER, and many members of the House of Representatives were on the floor. Mrs. CRITTENDEN and several of the ladies of the Senators in the galleries, and his friends crowded round him shortly after he had concluded, and congratulated him.

The Republican members of the House are in full caucus to-night. They want reasonable time for discussion, say from one to two weeks after the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing that the question be taken.

Recent information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free-State ticket, and therefore Mr. CALHOUN has declared his intention to give certificates accordingly.

The House Select Committee of Investigation on Printing discloses the fact that the printing of the two last Congresses cost about $4,700,000. While some of the members of the Committee will report in favor of establishing a Government office for printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior, others will propose amendments to the present laws on the subject, and recommend a redaction of 35 per cent. from present prices; also, that no book exceeding 250 pages shall be printed, except by the joint resolution of Congress, nor any work commenced unless the Executive officer from whom it emanates certifies that the document is complete; and that the binding be given to the lowest bidder, under such guards as will prevent further abuse. In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars paid annually to three newspapers in Washington for publishing proposals for carrying the mails, the Committee will recommend that one paper here only be selected for that purpose, and to have greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be performed; also, that the Executive control over the Post-Office blanks and other printing and binding for the departments be removed, and the work let to the lowest bidder.

All the vacant cadetships in the Military Academy have been filled.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The preliminary business transacted, embraced nothing of importance.

The memorial of the Legislature of Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE had a personal explanation with Mr. BENJAMIN, (La.) The latter said in his speech the other day, that the former approved Mr. TOOMBS' bill. Mr. HALE quoted his exact words from the *Globe*, which showed that he only approved of a certain portion of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he spoke from memory, and only in general terms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on Kansas. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves, as the great principle applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended with unusual earnestness the admission of Kansas. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction from the people as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas.

He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON show it to be against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people Mr. CRITTENDEN recapitulated the statements as to the various frauds committed at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that it was not the Constitution of Kansas, but only of the Convention which formed it. The vote of ten thousand against it, on the 4th of January, shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of a series of frauds, instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas, from the first election, carried by armed invaders from Missouri, to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But continued Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions which the Free-State men could not assent to. Therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support it, Slavery provisions and all. The six thousand votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous. They went just beyond the line—the fraudulent intent was apparent throughout. And how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony? The people of Kansas say it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Can Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle, without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding these principles, he said, he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN then asked what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that Constitution? No Senator believes she can be a Slave State. The laws of climate and geography forbid it. In support of this view, he quoted the sentiments of several members of Congress, including Mr. KEITT.

Mr. HAMMOND—Did Mr. KEITT say so?

Mr. CRITTENDEN—It was so reported.

Mr. HAMMOND—Mr. KEITT quoted a passage to that effect, but did not indorse it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed, contending that the majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a Constitution as they please. That, he said, is the great American principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, "according to the terms now used," a Southern Democrat. He had lived all his life in a southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there. But in the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights would he defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a Slave State—the South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of union. Its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, HENRY CLAY. It brought peace to the country by localizing Slavery, and it should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions and would have been content to have rested upon that Compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace, but he did not believe it would. It is said that the admission will localize the question of Slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but it must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, invectives he must say of a most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language, and in blood. And yet the great destinies of the future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions. Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural union in the world. If either of these sections was apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but lulled, what a Summer's sea lies before us of boundless prosperity! In conclusion, he said, he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, not as sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it be ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. TAUMBULL then rose, and after complimenting Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech, proceeded to state his objections to the Lecompton Constitution. He said we are in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, says one party, and there will be civil war—reject it, says another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the Slavery question lying at the bottom of the question, he apprehended few would be opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulties to be the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He then entered into a review of the Slavery question since 1850, previous to which, he said, the policy was non-intervention. That policy gave peace to the country. He here quoted from General CASS to show the state of the country at that time. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the agitation commenced. Many who voted for that repeal, he thought, did not foresee the consequences that have since flowed from it. But from that day to this the halls of Congress have not ceased to echo speeches on Slavery. Mr. TAUMBULL then discussed the Dred Scott decision, controverting the view of the Senator from Louisiana, (BENJAMIN,) and following at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Thence proceeding to the general question he denied the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States extends Slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution does not itself operate over the Territories excepting by act of Congress; it has the power, but just so much power as the Constitution gives it. He here quoted various decisions to show that Congress has such power to legislate for the Territories. The sovereignty of the Territories, he contended, lies—according to these decisions—in Congress, and Congress can legislate to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow these decisions, extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress, then, having the power to make all needful rules, and believing as he did that Slavery was not beneficial, he thought that Congress ought to prevent its recognition in the Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Coming to Kansas, Mr. TAUMBULL recapitulated the outrages and frauds which occurred in that Territory; and which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and this Constitution, the creature of fraud, is sought to be maintained on the plea of legitimacy! He denied its legitimacy. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, he contended, was not an enabling act. The Lecompton Convention was not a legal Convention. He looked on this Kansas question as no insignificant one. He did not know what would follow the passage of this Constitution. He could not foresee the consequences, nor would he be held responsible for them. But he knew what would follow its rejection; there would be peace and quietness. All that Kansas asks of Congress is to cease legislation. Her people can get along very well now. They have rescued their Government from the hands of usurpers. All that they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will frame a Constitution suitable to themselves.

At the close of Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven in the morning, also, an evening session, but the subject was finally postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The memorial from the Legislature at Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, appealed to the House to take up the Army bill, and continue the debate thereon until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, advocated an increase of the regular army, stating its necessity if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties vested in him by the Constitution.

Mr. PENDLETON spoke forcibly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are incited to war by the Mormons, who are themselves in rebellion. Incidental to the present necessity, Mr. PENDLETON referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisition of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, &c. He thought it was the duty of the Government to demand peremptorily from Spain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, and on her failure to give it, to take Cuba. The other countries alluded to would all come in good time.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (Ky.,) replied to Messrs FAULKNER and PENDLETON, complimenting the regular army for its bravery and chivalric sense of honor, but favoring the employment of volunteers in the present emergency as the most ready and efficient force. Recruiting for the regulars, he said, was a slow process, while five regiments of volunteers are now ready for service, and can march to-morrow.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was opposed both to the majority bill for the enrollment of volunteers, and to Mr. FAULKNER'S substitute for additional regulars. As at present advised, he should vote against the proposed increase either of volunteers or regulars, for he did not believe that the condition of affairs in Utah or Texas, or anywhere else, required it. The Mormons were told by the Democratic Party that they might regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and they established polygamy. He wanted Congress to start in the right direction. Let them pass a law prohibiting polygamy in the future. Let all peaceful remedies be first exhausted, before resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. If these fail, then resort to a conflict of arms. He thought that under present circumstances the House would be more within the line of its duty in preparing articles of impeachment against the President, for high crimes and misdemeanors, rather than in voting five regiments to be put under his control during the recess of Congress.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the frontiers of Texas. The regulars in that State having been ordered to Utah, he showed the necessity of prompt action.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said a few words in defence of the Indians, who, he contended, would not injure the whites if they did not molest them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, proposed an amendment that so much of the bill as provides for a mounted force in Texas shall not be put into effect in case she shall secede from, or maintain a hostile attitude towards the Union. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to alter the map of New-York in the village of Manhattanville.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, favorably, to incorporate the Kellerman and Hygienic Institute in the City of New-York.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably, to making appropriations for the support of insane convicts.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law extending the Fifth-avenue in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law incorporating the Provident Fund Society.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the act in relation to moneys levied on seamen arriving at the port of New-York for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund Retreat. The bill provides that masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports shall pay one dollar and a half; mates one dollar; seamen fifty cents. Coasting vessels, twenty cents for each person: vessels from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island shall pay at the same rate, but not oftener than once a month. Also, that President and trustees be empowered to sue the master or owner, or both.

EVENING SESSION.

The Comptroller and Attorney-General reported a bill of particulars as to the expense of the reference in the case of the State *vs.* MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD. They have no official certificate of the judgment rendered against the State, but believe it $39,000.

The bill to provide a clerk and deputy to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York was ordered to a third reading, after adopting an amendment by Mr. NOXON that three justices of said Court shall sit, one of whom shall preside, and that all the justices in convention shall designate the justices of the said Court and term of attendance; the Supervisors to fix the compensation for such extra services, which are not to be diminished or increased during the term of office; also gives the convention the power to appoint extra clerks, whose compensation is to be fixed by the Supervisors.

Progress was then reported on the bill to protect the burial of the dead.

The bill authorizing Mr. WOODRUFF to place sleeping cars on all the railroads in the State, and not to charge exceeding 50 cents for any distance over 100 miles, and 25 cents for less than 100 miles, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate in Committee considered the railroad free-pass bill, and adopted the original bill, as introduced by Mr. SPOR.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The Senate is still debating the merits of the bill, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAYTON reported as complete the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill repealing the Canal Auditor's act of 1857, was taken up as a special order, but no progress reported.

A flood of petitions was presented in favor of tolling railroads.

Mr. DAYTON presented a petition signed by 800 persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts.

The bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Company was made special order of the day on Friday week.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought up JAMES W. HAMILTON in custody,—who put in an answer to the charge of contempt in writing, in which he stated that he was Cashier of the Castle Garden Dépôt, and considered himself implicated in the charges made against the Commissioners, and that he refused to answer any questions without counsel, but disclaimed any intent to act in contempt of the House or its Committee.

Mr. LANING offered a resolution discharging the prisoner from custody and instructing the Committee to allow counsel at all times to the Commissioners and witnesses.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by remanding witness back to custody, until he answers the questions before the Committee.

The previous question was moved and a vote ordered. After a warm debate the resolution remanding the witness back to custody, until he answers the questions put to him, under the advice of counsel, was adopted.

Mr. CRAIN presented the majority report in favor of confirming JOHN G. SKELLY in the seat claimed by JAS. A. DOLAN.

Mr. MATHER presented the minority report in favor of giving the seat to JAMES A. DOLAN.

The reports and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN would report on the 5th of July. Ruled out of order.

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill for the better regulation of the New-York City Railroads was reported favorably. Also the following:

A bill relative to the term of office of the heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn.

Bill relative to goods sold by auction in the City of New-York.

Bill for the speedy abatement of nuisances in the City of New-York.

Bill to amend the apportionment law, by giving Broome County two members, and Livingston one, and to reannex the town of Ossian to Allegany County. Made the special order of the day on Thursday.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that the minority report would be presented.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH made a full and eloquent reply to the speech of Mr. LANING on resolutions inquiring into the charges against the State Kansas Socielties.

Mr. CRAIN spoke on the Democratic side.

The subject was made the special order on Monday evening. The New-Utrecht Tax bill, the Wallabout Burial-ground Amendment bill, and Poughkeepsie Charter bill, were ordered to a third reading. The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order on Friday. Adjourned.

The Castle Garden Investigation Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

The Castle Garden Committee met this afternoon. Mr. HAMILTON attended and testified that emigrants were charged no more for tickets inside than they would be outside the dépôt. Dr. E. HARRIS, subpœnaed as a witness, brought up with him a document showing how the assessment of a per centage on railroad tickets sold inside the dépôt was to be divided, and amongst whom. These papers, left in his overcoat pocket, at Congress Hall were stolen—therefore Dr. HARRIS testified before the Committee that the per centage was divided up into a certain number of shares and distributed amongst various individuals.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

Rhode Island Straight Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 17.

A Straight Republican State Convention was held in this City to-day. Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, late M. C., presided. It was small in numbers, and composed of those opposed to the action of the late Republican State Convention in changing the name of the party to that of American Republican.

It nominated the present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State for reëlection, who are also the candidates of the American Repuolicans. New men were placed in nomination for the offices of General Treasurer and Attorney-General.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The address for the removal of Judge LORING passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 14.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The two Houses of the Legislature of New-Jersey have determined to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th inst.

The Steamships Memphis, George's Creek, and Atlanta.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York last night.

The screw steamship *George's Creek*, of the same line, from Baltimore, arrived this morning. The latter reports the *Atlanta* on Sunday night, with her cargo discharged, her anchors out, and gradually working off every high tide. The prospect of her being off soon was considered good.

Accident to the Steamer Worcester.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The steamer *Worcester*, which left New-York last evening for Norwich, got on the rocks this morning, causing some detention. She reached New-London, however, at 8½ A. M., leaking considerably. Her passengers were forwarded, and will reach Boston this afternoon.

Ship Star of Hope Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 17.

The ship *Star of Hope*, from Callao for Hampton Roads, is ashore at Willoughby's Point. Assistance has gone down to her.

The Genesee Valley Flooded.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 17.

The Genesee River is unusually high, and in consequence of it the Genesee Valley is flooded.

St. Patrick's Day in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 17.

A serious row occurred here to-day in the Irish procession in honor of St. Patrick. One man, named MATTHEW SHEHAN, is supposed to be fatally stabbed. A number of others were seriously injured.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 2 P. M. to-day. Had heavy head-winds all the way. All well.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. Mar. 17	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S.	56°az	Mild and cloudy.
Watert'n, N.Y.	A. M.	S.	30°az	Raining.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	S.	34°az	Raining.
Sackville, N S.	A. M.	S. W.	30°az	Raining.
Calais, Me.....	A. M.	S.	30°az	Raining.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	S. W.	36°az	Raining.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	S. W.	35°az	Raining.
Eastport, Me..	A. M.	S. W.	34°az	Raining.
Bangor Me....	A. M.	S. W.	38°az	Warm—Foggy.
Portland, Me..	A. M.	S. W.	40°az	Foggy.
New-York.....	M.	S. W.	56°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.996
Washington...	7A.M.	—	55°az	Barometer 29.90.
Washington...	M.	S.	67°az	Clear.
Quebec, C. E..	A. M.	—	33°az	Cloudy and raining
Philadelphia...	M.	S. S. W.	59°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.98
Baltimore, Md.	M.	S. W.	57°az	Warm.
Dunkirk, N.Y..	P. M.	S.	—	Warm and cloudy.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	S.	60°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	S. W.	64°az	Cloudy.
Port Jervis, NY	P. M.	—	—	Pleasant and clear.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	54°az	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y	P. M.	—	64°az	Clear and Sp'glike.

Meeting in Behalf of the Christian Sabbath.

In compliance with a call of the "Sabbath Committee," a meeting was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of devising means whereby "to rescue the sacred day from desecration and our City from consequent demoralization." The attendance, though not exceeding two hundred persons, comprised many gentlemen of intelligence and influence.

Mr. B. F. BUTLER called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. WM. E. CROSBY for Chairman.

Mr. CROSBY was chosen unanimously.

Messrs. FRANCIS HALL and WILLIAM DOUGLAS were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. GEORGE N. TITUS was made Secretary.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT offered prayer.

Mr. NORMAN WHITE introduced the objects of the meeting and the origin of the movement in a few remarks. At several different times, he said, there had been efforts to arrest particular forms of Sabbath desecration. This dreadful evil had been subject of deliberation for several years. At the request of some gentlemen present a tract was published some years ago, and distributed by the missionaries of the City Tract Society, but no organized effort at suppression of Sabbath desecration was then made. A little more than a year since, there were some occurrences which seemed to call for the immediate attention of those who wished to preserve the Sabbath. After several consultations, it was decided to call a meeting of a few gentlemen to confer upon this subject. This meeting was held in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church, on the 1st of April last. It was stated at that meeting that but a few Sabbaths since, a fire-engine company had passed through the principal streets of our City, with banners flying, and with a band of music, passing numerous churches, and then taking up their position on Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, blocking up the street for a long period of time, so that persons on their way from Church were obliged to return to their homes through some other thoroughfare. Just about the same time, on passing home from church, the people met a cavalry company organizing in Union-place, and the company there and then actually marched into Madison-square and went through their drill on the Sabbath day. Some gentlemen then went through the City to examine the actual state of facts, and to their astonishment and surprise they found numerous stores and shops open, and business going on as usual. The result of this was that a Committee was appointed. There was reason for doubt that at that time there was a difference of opinion in the minds of the Committee in reference to this subject, so far as mere matters of detail were concerned, but they found a broad ground upon which all could agree. They found that the first thing for them to gain was the public mind; that they must deeply impress upon the minds of our citizens the extent of this evil, that it could not be eradicated in one one month or in one year, and that any attempt to enforce laws before the public mind is prepared for it would fail as it failed before. This must be a moral work. Any attempt to enforce laws where the public mind has not been prepared for them has always failed. It was to be hoped that nothing would be done to embarrass this work; that no rash measures would be attempted. In this way the work would doubtless go forward in such a manner as had never been known before. And the more so, because some of those now most interested in it bowed their heads when they remembered their former efforts and what utter discomfiture they met.

Mr. HORACE HOLDEN followed, and after dwelling on the difference between the Sabbath as observed in Continental Europe and that observed in England, Scotland and America, declared that in this movement no ultra measures were intended, and that it was not proposed to take any measure which would not commend itself to the approbation of all prudent, considerate, Christian men. They wished to magnify the Sabbath; to have its special claims to observance better understood by our emigrant population, who, to a lamentable extent, were ignorant of our laws, our habits, and our institutions. Mr. HOLDEN concluded by reading and expressing his high commendation of the resolutions against Sabbath desecration, adopted by the meeting of clergymen at the Spingler Institute.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM was introduced by the Chairman, and in the course of the remarks which he presented, said that the question now was, not whether the Sabbath should be abolished, but how it should be observed.

There were two theories on this subject. One, as set forth in a resolution adopted by a meeting recently held in Buffalo, made the Sabbath a day of recreation and amusement. The other made it a day of rest and thanksgiving. The former was adopted by Protestants, in part, at least, as well as by Roman Catholics, and was carried out on the European continent. The latter was adopted in England, Scotland and America, and the question was whether it should be perpetrated.

Of the importance in which Sabbath observance was held in England, the following passage from *Blackstone* would be deemed sufficient proof:

"Profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For, besides indecency and scandal of remitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution. It harmonizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes;—it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens; but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker." He then refers to 1. Charles I, chap 1; 29 Charles II. chap 7.

And of the importance in which it was held in this Commonwealth, the first statute ever enacted on the subject in the State of New-York, and which was still unrepealed, would bear ample testimony.

"There shall be no shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling-houses, or any unlawful exercises or pastimes, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, nor shall there be any servile labor or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity; unless done by some person who uniformly keeps the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and does not labor or work on that day, and whose labor shall not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as holy time."

Our first construction of the Sabbath, therefore, was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." And should that be changed? If we looked to the Continent of Europe, we would see that there the mode of keeping the Sabbath was inseparably connected with a system of government which degrades the minds of men and keeps them in political slavery, whilst the mode of keeping it in England and America exhibits the reverse. Talk about the Constitution and the Union! Talk about Slavery! Abolish the Christian Sabbath and there would no longer be any use in talking about the suppression of African slavery, for then we would all be slaves. [Loud applause.] Mr. KETCHUM concluded by offering a series of resolutions which, on motion of Mr. WOOD, one of the Committee, were laid on the table for discussion.

Mr. E. L. FANCHER urged the necessity of enforcing every law on the statute book for the purpose of securing a proper observance of the Sunday.

Mr. BENJ. F. BUTLER expressed his concurrence in the principle of the resolutions offered by Mr. KETCHUM, but dissented from the third, which required the meeting to pledge itself to stand by and support the magistrates and constituted authorities in their efforts to carry out and execute the will of the people of this State so clearly expressed and so long established in laws of their own enactment. He based his opposition to this on the ground that public opinion had repealed many of those statute enactments long ago, and that it would only be ruinous to the cause of Sabbath observance to fine a man a dollar and twenty-five cents (as the law provides) for travelling on a Sunday, or to forbid him from fishing on the same day. He hoped the third resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE argued against the violation of the Sabbath by railroad companies, and cited facts to prove that it not only was a disregard of religious obligations but a pecuniary loss.

Mr. D. E. WOOD followed with a few remarks in corroboration of Mr. DODGE'S statements.

Mr. BUTLER said he had had a friendly conference with Mr. KETCHUM, and that they had agreed on a compromise of the third resolution, which, he had no doubt, would be acceptable to this meeting also.

Judge STOSSON expressed his concurrence in the objects of the meeting, and while allowing the right of every man to spend the Sunday as his conscience prompted, claimed to enjoy the same right undisturbed, for himself. He alluded especially to the nuisance of crying the Sunday newspapers, and hoped means would be devised to suppress it. He did not deny the right of any man to read the Sunday newspapers, he simply denied the right of any man in doing so to interfere with his religious observance of the day.

Mr. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, in the course of a brief address, stated his experience of Sabbath desecration whilst holding the position of Recorder, and said it was not enough to pass laws, for Judges and lawyers might discover technical flaws through which the delinquent might escape, but it was necessary to interest the people in the preservation of, and obedience to, the laws. He was satisfied that this community, in the mass, were a law-abiding, Sabbath-loving people, and that moral influence alone could secure the enforcement of the laws. In regard especially to the crying of Sunday newspapers, he said he had drawn up an order to the police captains to instruct their subordinates to arrest every boy found so engaged, but on subsequent deliberation he had resolved to suspend the issuing of that order, and go to the proprietors of the newspapers and ask their concurrence in the movement, and then, if they refused, he would put the order in force *instanter*. [Loud applause.] The resolutions, as amended, were then read and unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve, and ourselves adopt, the resolutions in vindication and support of the holy observance of the Lord's Day, passed at a meeting of more than one hundred of the Christian Ministers of this City, held on the 25th day of January last.

2. That the principles and views of our ancestors and predecessors in respect to the observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, incorporated in the early statutes of this State, and which have remained unchanged by the people through the whole existence of this commonwealth, command our highest respect and reverence.

3. That we earnestly request the magistrates and constituted authorities of this City, to use their best exertions, under the laws and ordinances of the State and City, to protect and preserve the Christian Sabbath, and to prevent its desecration.

4. That, as Republican citizens, we do not regard the observance of the Lord's Day practiced in continental Europe as worthy of our imitation, because we see it inseparably connected with a system of Government which degrades the masses of men and keeps them in political bondage, while the mode of observing the Lord's Day in Great Britain and in this country is inseparably connected with the improvement and elevation of the masses, rendering it impossible for them to submit to political bondage.

5. That we approve of the course heretofore pursued by the Committee for the better observance of the Sabbath, and request them to continue their efforts in the spirit of kindness and moderation which have hitherto governed them, and we pledge them our cordial support and coöperation.

6. That this meeting have been deeply impressed with the wisdom of the remarks made by Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, and that we individually as Christians, as fathers, as sons, as brothers, as fellow-citizens, will exert all legitimate influence to promote the proper observance of the Sabbath; and we call upon every true lover of his country, every friend of humanity, to unite with us in this effort.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Fog—Steamer Empire State on the Rocks—Collision in the Harbor.

The steamer *Empire State*, Captain BRAYTON, of the Fall River line, left Fall River on Tuesday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, with a fair freight and the average number of passengers, of whom only a dozen or fifteen were ladies. On passing Newport a thick fog set in, and continued quite dense through the night, obliging Captain BRAYTON to proceed with great caution. The vessel was frequently stopped and the whistle sounded. In this way they proceeded cautiously up Sound; when, at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, the steamer ran upon a ledge of rocks making off from Matinacock Point, which is the first east of Sand's Point, on the Long Island Shore, and about 35 miles from New-York. When she struck, her rate of speed was about 12 miles per hour, and her bows ran well up out of water, where she remained fast. The engines were immediately reversed, and every effort made to get her off, but she was found to be hard and fast. The waiter also rushed in at the openings made in her bows, and in half an hour it was apparent that she would have to remain until assistance could be obtained from the City. The steamer *Vanderbilt* (of the Stonington Line,) was following close in the wake of the *Empire State*, and hearing the signals from her steam-whistle was soon within hailing distance, when Captain BRAYTON informed the Captain of the *Vanderbilt* that he was ashore and requested him to lay by him and take off his passengers. Captain PENDLETON, who was in charge of the *Vanderbilt*, cheerfully consented to the request, and in a short time the boats of both steamers were lowered away, and began the work of transferring the passengers from the *Empire State* to the *Vanderbilt*, with their baggage. The position of the stranded steamer, which was close to the shore, prevented the *Vanderbilt* from approaching very near her. There was no excitement among the passengers, and no alarm. One man lost his hat, and another had his ankle slightly sprained, which were all the accidents that occurred, and the whole were safely transferred to the *Vanderbilt*, which reached the City at 12½ o'clock. As soon as Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN, the agent of the line, learned the situation of the steamer, he chartered the steam-tugs *Underwriter* and *Wm. H. Webb*, and also the steamboat *Neptune*, to tow down a wrecking schooner, with a steam-pump, to be used if needed. The freight will be removed and sent to this City, and the steamer also got off and towed up. The extent of damage, of course, is not known; the lower cabin was full of water. No damage, however, could come to the freight, as that is all upon the main deck, which is not submerged. There is $100,000 insurance on the *Empire State*, principally in New-York and Philadelphia.

The *State of Maine*, which is now at Fall River, will take the place of the *Empire State*, and leave New-York on Friday at the usual hour. The *Bay State* leaves here this afternoon, on her regular trip.

The steamer *Worcester*, from New-York for Norwich, on Tuesday night touched upon the rocks between the light ship and the light, when entering New-London harbor in the dense fog. A telegram from Boston to JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, says she soon got off, and arrived at New-London safely yesterday morning, leaking badly.

The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, from Perth Amboy, while on her way to the City yesterday morning, lost her reckoning in the fog and ran upon the rocks on Governor's Island about 10 o'clock A. M. She struck head-on a few rods east of Castle William, where she remained for half an hour. All attempts to get her off were of no avail, and a boat was dispatched for assistance. The steam-tug *Oliver M. Pettit* shortly arrived, and relieved her without difficulty. The boat was not under a full head of steam at the time, and therefore sustained no damage.

The Lower Bay was so filled with a heavy fog that the Staten Island Ferry-boats performed their trips with much difficulty. The early, 7 o'clock, boat did not attempt to come to the City. The *Huguenot* left at 8 o'clock, however, her usual hour, making slow time across the Bay. Just as she was entering her dock in New-York, she was run into by one of the Brooklyn Ferry-boats, and the collision broke in almost the whole of the wood-work on one side, nearly from the shaft forward. The *Huguenot* was not under full headway, or the collision might have been still worse. Two or three of the passengers, who occupied the benches ranged against the side of the forward cabin, narrowly escaped injury, the benches being very unceremoniously thrown down. The Brooklyn boat immediately after came into collision with the Barge-house Dock, but neither suffered any serious injury.

Yesterday morning the river was open as far as Tivoli, and is full of floating ice. A small steamer ran up near Tivoli, and a sloop was also seen sailing near Newburg. The ice between Hudson and Albany is soft, and in a few days the river will be open through to Albany. Boats can now go with perfect safely as far as Hudson.

Mr. EDWIN S. KETTLEY, one of the passengers by the ship *John Milton*, for whose safety fears were entertained, has reached his home in Missouri, having left the vessel while she lay in Hampton Roads.

METEORIC PHENOMENON AT SEA.—Captain COXODON, of the ship *Caroline Tucker*, from Havre Jan. 16, gives the particulars of a singular and startling phenomenon which occurred on the passage. The voyage was characterized by nothing unusual, the weather being such as is common for a Winter passage. They reached the meridan of the Banks of Newfoundland on the 20th of February; the weather was dark and squally, the wind from N. W. to N. N. W., the temperature 46°, and the Barometer 30. The ship was put under double-reefed topsails, and everything made snug for stormy weather. On the following day, (the 21st,) when between the southern end of the Banks, and the northern edge of the Gulf Stream the Barometer falling to 29.50, and the atmospheric temperature changing suddenly from 59° to 46°, a furious squall of rain and wind from the Southwest came up at 2 P. M., enveloping the whole heavens in darkness; the heaviest part of the squall continued only for fifteen minutes, at the latter part of which a sudden report, as loud as a six-pound cannon, was heard overhead, and the mainmast was instantly enveloped, as by a dozen rockets falling to the deck. The ship was lighted fore and aft, and several of the crew were benumbed, as by a stroke of electricity. The chief mate was standing some twelve feet aft of the mainmast, steadying himself by holding on to the topgallant halyards, which lead from the masthead by a chain, and terminate in a leading block having an iron strap, at the instant the explosion was heard. His arm was paralyzed, and fell helpless at his side, as if it had been struck by a heavy descending body, and for several minutes it was entirely benumbed. Several others of the crew felt a severe shock. On examination, no serious injury was discovered, but the lead about the mast-coat was ripped up, and the heads of the copper nails brightened. Capt. COXODON says they saw, several days before this, while near the edge of the Gulf, several meteors at the masthead—a thing very common in the Gulf—but there was no explosion. The sailors call them "*compesants*." But on no occasion, during an experience of 22 years at sea, has he witnessed so terrific an explosion, or observed such effects from the bursting of a meteor.

An extract from a letter from a passenger who left New-York on the

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Letter from an American upon the Condition and Prospects of the French Empire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever has read, however cursorily, the history of France, especially if he has studied the *Ancien Régime* by M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE—one of her wisest teachers and the best of men—cannot have failed to perceive that the era of revolutions in that country began at a period far earlier than 1789, and that, when the present Emperor ostentatiously announced he had come to close that era, either his sincerity was extremely questionable or his discernment was sadly at fault. The French Nation, never standing still more than other nations, towards the end of the last century discovered, instinctively or by aid of external pressure, whether royal, aristocratic or municipal, that it was sick at heart, and that its extremities were becoming numb. The people felt that their malady was on the increase, notwithstanding they had long been turning themselves about almost to the point of what at length become revolution. In 1789, when the time had been fully accomplished, the surface of France heaved and the first eruption declared itself. But so boundless was the task presented that only a partial cure came out of this monstrous exhibition of peccant humors. Muscle and nerve, moral and mental force, relaxed at last for they were of mortal mould, and NAPOLEON, the first of that name, came to salve with glory the still exuding sore. The Restoration furnished occasion for the reopening of that sore, and LOUIS PHILIPPE'S lot it was to play the mediciner. He proved to be a quack, and the convulsion which flung him into royal being hardly escaped the ignominy of a total failure. But to superficial observers the outbreak in 1848 was to be the cure-all and the end-all. Men of that epoch filled each his part, according to their means; but, admirable as were many of the laborers who put their shoulders to the wheel, few of them comprehended either the depth and nature of the soil to be wrought, or the instruments they were to use. Their course was soon run. They had done their little all, and had broken down long before LOUIS NAPOLEON was altogether prepared to make his experiment.

It has been often said that the leap which his vaulting ambition led him to take was indicative of marvelous genius—genius sufficient to guarantee his vaunt that of revolutions there should be no more in France. As to that, without stopping to discuss the genius of the man, it may be remarked, without risk of contradiction, that, circumstanced as he was, with name and notoriety to back him, and without man, or name, or fame to thwart his purposes, had he failed in leaping, and fallen on the other side, he would have deserved to be written down the veriest ass in Christendom. The Treasury, and by consequence the Army, were at his disposal; nothing, then, was needed for success but secresy and rapidity of action. There was no danger of being betrayed, for the very few in whom NAPOLEON trusted, besides having nothing to lose in any case, and everything to gain by fidelity to him, knew of no one who could or would reward their treachery, and long experience in the paths of conspiracy had taught their leader that to march well is to march quickly when once in motion.

A certain degree of formality and of seeming legality being indispensable, the Prince-President was chosen—chosen, forsooth, to be Emperor! And indeed, a large majority of Frenchmen did say yea! and amen! to the proposition that the nephew should occupy the vacant throne of him he called uncle—just as a crowd of human beings, in complete possession of their senses, but with deliberate desperation, choose to trust an unseaworthy raft rather than abide by the remnants of their former home upon the ocean, which no mortal hand can save from dissolution.

Once an Emperor, always an Emperor, is, and will be forever, the iron resolve of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is more absolutely despotic than the Czar, because in Russia there are traditional limits to the exercise of theoretically limitless power which no man can overstep and live. On the throne of France, where circumstances and his own adroitness have placed him, nothing save death or a war with England can upset him while health and strength of body and mind remain to him intact.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, morally and physically aged beyond his years, has been ungenerously and stupidly scoffed at, because in 1848 he flew the course; but the King was by nature not less brave than the Emperor. To remain, therefore, as he now is in outward estate, the latter must continue to be what at present he is in bodily and mental condition.

To suit dynastic purposes, France may, but probably never will, be plunged into a bloody trial of strength against England. Should this come to pass, the world will again witness the fable of the viper and the file turned into reality. England's lastingness will always prove too much for the resources of France. At the end of the Crimean war (which, by the by, did not prove to be a link of loving kindness between the two great allies) England stood ready girt like a strong man to renew the race, while France was girt indeed, but by money bonds which for the moment her grand master feared to increase, lest by straining they should burst—and burst in fact they would have done, or one of the highest banking authorities in Europe deceived me at the time.

Profiting largely by lessons culled from the history of the Empire and of later times, the French Emperor is not like to be unseated except by death—and death, too, probably, by the assassin's blow, whether his own apprehensions are to be regarded, or the chapter of chances be consulted. What those apprehensions are were ably set forth by you a little while ago in a leading article; and as to the chapter of chances, even supposing the *Carbonari* Society's oath to destroy the imperial recreant be but a myth, who can believe that one hundred thousand Frenchmen, dead or exiled within the little space of ten years, have disappeared, leaving no father, brother or son to make a sign, whose mark is death?

Vain and presumptuous as it may be to speculate on the immediate consequences of the decease of NAPOLEON while his child is yet an infant, one who has lived long in France, and become acquainted somewhat with its several parties, cannot but feel that interest which is the parent of conjecture. Such is the might and combination of secret societies in that country, and so widely and skillfully spread are their ramifications, that the sudden success of an assassin would at first throw everything into their hands. But so terribly severe was the chastisement inflicted on almost every class alike in 1848, when a moral cramp paralyzed the whole community, that, were a similar occasion to happen, the heads of all parties, republicans included and socialists alone excepted, would combine with one accord to rescue their common interests from the rabble's clutch. For this but little time would be required, and in less than thirty hours a Bourbon King would be in Paris to enact his part in another phase of the far-stretching Revolution.

From what I know through sure sources, the Comte DE CHAMBORD—the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty—will never let go by unimproved, as he did in the blood-famous days of June, an opportunity to seize, or at least to occupy as a Constitutional King, the throne of his ancestor. Preparations, I have reason to believe, are complete for informing him of the first moment when his presence in Paris can be of use; and then, fast as steam can bear him, will he throw himself among his countrymen, with the cry, "Behold the Son of St. Louis! ready to do your behests, deaf to priestly domination and claims of Divine right, an able and willing instrument to be employed in placing France among the freest of the free, where she deserves and yearns to stand." The Orleanists, willing or unwilling, must follow in the Bourbon train, for only by so doing can they hope at length to rise, they being the legitimate heirs of the Comte de CHAMBORD, and he being physically incapable of procreation.

The constraints of a limited monarchy would of course be imposed on the elected sovereign, and as he is a moderate man in politics, and highly accomplished, liberty of heart, thought and action would descend, like gifts from God, upon a land where now feeling is a curse, intellect a drug, and action a prison-house.

I doubt not that Heaven—in wrath, perhaps—in wisdom, certainly—created, and has preserved amid many dangers, the present Emperor of France, to fill a certain portion of the troublous series of events, not yet, alas, so near its termination, perhaps, as we are prone to fancy. His task finished, the places which now know him and his will henceforth know the BONAPARTES no more, forever. And yet, if we look again at the kaleidoscope of possibilities, it may be that one single hope for the name, however faint, is dimly shadowed forth. Should the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty prove unequal to the occasion, or should he be rejected for the sins of his fathers, it is on the cards that the grandson of Ex-King JEROME—an American by birth, a soldier by education, a Frenchman by adoption, and a gallant gentleman—may one day be the means of redeeming France from idle theories and wicked practices, and of closing in very truth "the era of revolutions." Your oh't servant,

A "STATES"-MAN.

MARCH.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Now aged Winter on the breast
Of maiden March confides his head.
And oft her gentle eyes suffuse,
The while he sinketh to the dead.

She soon will lift him tenderly,
And bear and hide him in his tomb;
Then cause in haste, above his sleep,
Her mournful violets to bloom.

Her brighter flowers, her brooks that make
The verdure merry with their play,—
All gladsome things, she'll slowly wake,
As if she grew not quickly gay.

'Tis true some maid, whose aged sire
Just sinks beneath the church-yard swells,
Might place her bridal day afar,
That she might bear to hear its bells.

This reverential love and care
Of thine for Winter, while he dies,
Doth touch our hearts, O, maiden March!
And cause the silent wish to rise,

That while our breasts are warm with youth,
The ag'd may find a pillow there:
That, when we're bowed with years, our heads
Some bosom, such as thine, may share.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, March, 1858.

Deaths of Drs. Taylor and Croswell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 15, 1858.

The death of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR has naturally created a profound sensation in this community. Though his years and failing health have given a forewarning of the inevitable result, the blow has nevertheless seemed to fall suddenly. His long services as a minister of the gospel, the position he has held for over thirty years, as Professor of Didactic Theology in the Theological Department of Yale College, especially his eminent abilities as a controversialist, have kept his name more or less permanently before the public and will cause his loss to be felt elsewhere than in New-England.

The funeral services were held last Friday afternoon in Rev. Dr. BACON'S church. The middle aisle was reserved for the friends of the family, the Faculty of the College and the former pupils of Dr. TAYLOR, and the south gallery for those students of the College who might choose to attend. Over three hundred of the latter were present. The church was filled throughout to its utmost capacity. Rev. GEO. P. FISHER opened the exercises with a brief prayer and the reading of appropriate passages of scripture, the funeral sermon being delivered by Rev. Dr. BACON. The discourse was founded on John, chapter v., verse 35: "He was a burning and shining light and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.' After alluding to the loss the College and the community had sustained in the death of Dr. TAYLOR, Dr. BACON rapidly sketched the leading events of his life and closed with an eloquent reference to the distinguished service he had performed in the cause of religion.

By a singular coincidence, Rev. HENRY CROSWELL, Rector of Trinity Church, also passed away during last week. He died on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. C. was born in West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778. While quite young he entered his brother's printing office in Catskill, N. Y., and soon became editor of a newspaper published in that place. At 22 years of age he married MISS SUSAN SHERMAN of this city, and returning to Hudson, N. Y., soon after established a paper there called *The Balance*. The prominence his ability gained him in this position was the cause of his removing to Albany in 1809, where his paper attained a still wider circulation and influence. This enterprise, however, finally proving unsuccessful, Dr. C. turned his attention to the Christian ministry. Though brought up among Congregationalists, he determined to conform to the Episcopal Church, and prepared to enter its ministry. In the year 1814, he was ordained as Deacon. After preaching a short time in Hudson, he removed to New-Haven, when he took charge of Trinity Church. In February, 1816, he was ordained Priest, having been up to the time in Deacon's orders, and was instituted in the new church which had just been consecrated. During his forty-three years' ministry his efforts have done much in extending the influence and usefulness of the church of which he had charge. It is stated that in a period of 41 years he officiated at 1,844 burials, administered 2,593 baptisms, and married 637 couples. In his early years, his prominence as an editor made him the associate of many of the leading politicians of the country. His funeral is to take place to-morrow afternoon.

The religious interest in the city seems to be on the increase. Morning prayer meetings which have been held in the lecture rooms of the different churches, have become so crowded as to make the opening of the churches themselves necessary. There is no special interest in the college at present. A statement, however, to the effect that five were lately propounded for admission to the church, will perhaps convey an erroneous idea to some. From the 1st of January, 1857, up to the time of the recent Concert and Prayer for Colleges, twenty-six students have joined the church connected with the college on profession of faith. W——o.

Foundling Hospital Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Knowing that you will not object to making your columns the medium for advocating the cause of those helpless and miserable little objects of humanity—the children of the degraded—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the subjoined paragraph, cut from the TIMES of yesterday.

"A woman, named ANN MURRAY, was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct Station, Saturday night, on a charge of being an habitual drunkard. She had a child with her 11 months old. On opening the cell on Sunday morning the child was quite dead. An Inquest was held, when a verdict was rendered of 'Death from exposure and want of sufficient nourishment.'"

Now, Sir, might not the Coroner's Jury, in all justice, have censured in their verdict the captain of the above Precinct Station for having allowed that unfortunate infant to be cast into a cell with this woman—I will not exalt her with the name of *mother*—who evidently was incapacitated for attending to its wants? He must have foreseen what the inevitable result might be, and unfortunately was, death.

Cannot something be done to prevent the recurrence of such not unfrequent, I might say, child-murders? Surely, Mr. Editor, a remedy might be suggested.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: Troops are concentrating at Jefferson Barracks from remote sections of the country, preparatory to the Spring expedition to Utah. They are coming from the recruiting stations in the East, and from Texas, and the southwestern frontier. This policy has been rendered absolutely necessary by the refusal of Congress to increase the army. The President had no alternative, if he desired to save the gallant troops under Col. Johnston, except to withdraw troops from remote stations, and prepare them for the Plains as rapidly as possible.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Premier's Ministerial Statement.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., the Earl of DERBY rose to make his statement of the Ministeriel policy. Having alluded to the importance of the duties that had devolved on him, he described the incidents preceding and following the resignation of the late Government. The majority of the House of Commons, which had caused it was, he admitted, made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumors or reports of combinations and coalitions, which were circulated when he last undertook to form a Government. The late Ministry had acted strictly according to constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority, but when called on to form a Ministry to succeed it he, fully estimating the difficulty of the task, had hesitated, respectfully requesting Her Majesty to take time to consider whether some other could not be found more fit to undertake the duty. A note from Her Majesty on the following day stated that reflection had confirmed Her Majesty in the decision; he had then hesitated no longer. The broad distinctions of political parties no longer existed; they were divided into the most various shades of opinion, and, such were the nicety of division, he believed there were many members of both Houses of Parliament who would find it difficult to say to what political denomination they belonged. Still, he hoped he might obtain for measures of progressive improvement the aid and support of many of those not usually associated with him. The change of a Ministry necessarily occasioned much inconvenience in the course of public business; it required some time for the new Ministers to take up the threads of questions in the different public offices; he had, as yet, a very imperfect knowledge of many details, but on one subject he could express his satisfaction. The army, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, was left by the late Government in full strength at home; and he trusted that, by the bravery of the officers and troops in India, that unfortunate conflict was approaching its end. As to the war in China, he had never denied that we had many grounds of complaint against the Chinese, and he rejoiced in the success of the British arms against them. He hoped that success would afford the opportunity of making without delay a safe and honorable peace, and re-establishing that intercourse which alone could render peace of the slightest service. The foreign policy of the Government generally would be directed to the maintenance of friendly relations with all Powers, great and small; it would neither take a tone of haughty intimidation nor of servile submission. If differences should arise, the Government would endeavor to arrange them by a frank explanation. If any remains of animosity existed from the war in which this country had been involved with Russia, he trusted that feeling would speedily be replaced by that friendly relations that formerly existed between England and that country. But of all our alliances, if there were one they should more than another seek to maintain, it was the alliance with our nearest neighbor—the powerful Empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. England could have no wish but for the wealth, the prosperity, and contentment of France, to which, with its great resources, nothing was necessary but the absence of internal political commotion. That was the best Government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people, but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual change. It was with this feeling that he rejoiced that the Emperor and Empress had escaped the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of Her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country? Especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighboring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French Colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because true valor never indulged in bombast. The foreign exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that, together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a dispatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That dispatch would he answered, and, he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country. Under all circumstances, and without distinction, the right of asylum would be maintained inviolable, but it was an intolerable grievance that persons having that protection should by their acts involve or embroil England with its allies. As to the home policy of the Government, he first referred to the India bill. A majority of the House of Commons had affirmed the proposition to transfer the supreme authority in that empire to the Crown. That decision would very seriously affect the position of the East India Company. It was the intention of the Government to introduce this session a measure that would secure most of the objects of the bill of the late Ministry, and at the same time be free from some objections to which that bill was liable. He thought abstract declarations of policy of little or no use, but the general course of the Government would be that which might naturally be expected from it. It would firmly and strenuously maintain the great institutions of the country, but not hesitate to propose measures of progress and improvement where amendments might be safely made. As to an amendment of the present system of representation, he believed the House of Commons, under the last Reform bill, had fairly represented the people; he should have been satisfied if, on a question so exciting, no alteration had been demanded. But for three or four years the demand had not only been made, but promised by successive Governments, and occasionally in speeches from the Throne. He would not pledge himself now to introduce any bill of the kind. But as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business allowed, he would carefully consider the defects in the existing system of representation, with an earnest desire that this great question should no longer be trifled with. He hoped next session to be able to introduce a measure which, though it might not please every one, would ha accepted as fair and reasonable by impartial and moderate people. In conclusion, he expressed his sense of incompetence to the task he had undertaken, but trusted it would be found, in any event, that he had sustained his political character, and left the interests of the country in no worse condition than he found them.

Lord GRANVILLE had no objection to make to Lord DERBY'S statement, but defended the general policy of the late Government, particularly in reference to the Russian, Persian and Chinese wars.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS UPON LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

From the Times, March 2.

If anything could show the power of eloquence, it would be that Lord DERBY was able last night to enthral the attention of the Lords, and a still more numerous body of strangers, to a long address, in the substance and sense of which it was impossible there should be any novelty. Everything was found nim. Every fact of the case, except the brief communication with Her Majesty, was not only known, but had been sifted again and again. Nor was there any great struggle to be described or victory celebrated. Lord DERBY and his host had quietly entered the fortress by default of the defenders, and even at their invitation. There was nobody to be overwhelmed with rebuke or borne down with ridicule. He had neither to stigmatize the measures of foes nor to announce any of his own invention. On the contrary, he was entering into "vineyards that he had not planted and wells that he had not digged," in the shape of bills which he was prepared substantially to adopt, either because his friends had already voted for them, or because once introduced, it was necessary to go on with them. Lord DERBY could not hold out any hope to the partisan most jealous of political originality of either doing anything the late Government was not doing, or leaving undone anything it had in hend. Under circumstances, then, which seemed to preclude all appeal to imagination or sentiment, when it might almost be said there was nothing to say, there are few people who would have had the ability or the inclination to make a brilliant speech. But as there are men who can convert a defeat into a victory, men who can deny a boon with more grace than others can grant one—men who seem to be independent of the occasion and the material forced upon them—so the new Premier was equal to himself, fluent, striking, agreeable, and almost original, when others would find the whole region before them dry, empty, and barren. Nothing has been more handled and vulgarized than the events of this Session, and the measures in progress or in store. They are common as the light, and the east wind we have all been shivering under. Lord DERBY has made them his own. No doubt, in this critical age a fastidious dread of what is superfluous haunts many who might inform and delight us if they could overcome it. Happily, Lord DERBY has the courage to tell us in his own words what we all knew, and to promise, with a saving difference, measures which have already received the approbation of the leading House of the Legislature.

The first act of the new Ministry and the foremost topic of the speech, as the occasion certainly requires, is the mode of dealing with the offensive dispatch. On this point Lord DERBY puts it clearly and forcibly enough that, whereas the dispatch evidently betrayed an erroneous opinion as to the power of a British Government, whether under the existing laws or for the alteration of them, immediate care should have been taken to correct this error. Certainly the French Government ought to have been informed that "notoriety" was a word unknown to our law, and that legal proceedings could not be taken on "suspicion," that we could only deal with overt acts, and on trustworthy evidence, which it was seldom easy to obtain. As this is the truth, it could have been explained, for it is hard if the constitutional privileges we are so proud of cannot be described to a foreigner. If Government had at the same time taken such vigorous measures as are within the compass of law for the detection and suppression of movements and publications directed against the Throne of our Imperial ally and the peace of France, then it is fair to hope that an explanation would have been accepted, even if it had been necessary to show the French Government that there was a marked and insuperable difference between the laws of the two countries. We are to understand from Lord DERBY that steps have now been taken both to enlighten the French Government on this point, and also to prove that we are not indifferent to the life of the Emperor. Such a task, of course, must be easier now than it was six weeks ago. The revelations of the Orsini trial have brought out that, in fact, the conspirators had no more to do with England than with Belgium, or even France, and had only abused the right of asylum to do what they knew every Englishman detested. So, in spite of parties, a Bill adding greater penalties and a most criminal stigma to such conspiracies for the future has now passed one reading by an immense majority. While this is going on here, France also herself must have recovered from her frenzy. So Lord DERBY ought to find it easier to answer one public dispatch with another than Lord PALMERSTON did barely a week after the atrocious attempt. So much, then, for the first step to be taken by the new Ministry. For the rest, Lord DERBY promises a Conspiracy Bill perhaps even more effectual than the other; an Indian Bill aiming at the same object, though it is hoped with some improvement; and, if on reflection it is found possible or necessary, to bring in a Bill for Parliamentary Reform, that is promised for the Session of 1859. Lord DERBY, himself a member of the Government which brought in and carried the first, and agreeably surprised by the quiet and successful operation of that measure, is of course not the man to deny a second measure of the same kind. These pledges are no small tribute to the late Ministry; nor are they all. Lord DERBY gives his willing and glad testimony to the perfect end sufficient state of the national defences, and congratulates the country on the approaching extinction of the Indian Mutiny.

If we say that we are satisfied with this statement, it is rather because it was impossible not to anticipate the whole of it. Such an address is only part of the grand constitutional ceremony we have gone through. The late Government has been censured, and suspended from its functions, not for its policy, not for any of its measures, not because Parliament or the people of England had the least idea of relinquishing their present line of progress, but simply for a particular omission in a matter only indirectly affecting our domestic institutions. Accordingly the whole political property of the late Government has been not condemned, but simply sequestrated, and is now in the hands of certain constitutional assignees, the well known firm of DERBY & Co. These gentlemen have undertaken the whole business, pleading, indeed, the difficulty they find in picking up the thread of many a tangled skein, and applying their minds to lengthy correspondence. They very naturally ask for time, particularly in one department, in which tha late Ministry had entered into a considerable undertaking. Lord DERBY asks a year to get his hand once more into Parliamentary reform, since, though he was apprenticed to it, he has ever since gone into a very different line. Whether the nation will take this year's delay so quietly as Lord DERBY seems to anticipate we cannot venture to say, but it is quite evident that if the Liberals of all sorts want a reform bill, or want to turn out Lord DERBY on the pretence of wanting one, they can do it at any moment they please. When that is the case it is vain to speak of the affair as being at Lord DERBY'S discretion or within the scope of reasonable conjecture. The House of Commons has put Lord DERBY into temporary possession, as a Sheriff's officer, receiver in Chancery, sequestrator, assignee, trustee in lunacy or minority, or whatever else we may choose to call him. So long as he does exactly what Lord PALMERSTON would have done, had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated; but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own it is easy to see the result.

REVIVAL OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts this week show that the improvement in trade continues to be slow and partial. Those branches of trade which have extensive relations with America are still greatly depressed, and the operatives, being but little employed, are suffering in some instances extreme destitution. In the iron and colliery districts things remain very dull, and there is a general complaint of a want of orders. The cotton trade is gradually getting into activity, and the number of hands out of work is rapidly diminishing. There is still a good deal of tightness in the silk trade, and many of the operatives are in receipt of parochial relief. From the pottery districts we learn there has not been much improvement at present. The hardware trade remains flat and limited. Considerable distress exists among some of the shipwrights of the northeast ports. The lace trade is gradually recovering.—*London Times.*

REARRANGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STEAM SERVICE.—The accounts from America having confirmed the present cessation of the Collins line, the proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia screw-steamers, of which Mr. W. INMAN is agent here, have rearranged the dates of their sailing. They will start from Liverpool on the alternate Wednesdays hitherto occupied by the Collins steamers. When all the lines were in full Summer operation, there used to be three departures from England for America on one Wednesday, namely: two from Liverpool and one from Southampton; and only one departure on the next Wednesday, namely: the Collins boat, from Liverpool. By the new arrangement the commercial community will still have the same facilities for communication as when the Collins boats performed their service. The Cunard boats will sail hence as regularly as heretofore every Saturday, alternately for New-York and Halifax and Boston. Mr. INMAN'S steamers will sail for New-York on the Wednesday preceding the Cunard departure for that port, and on the alternate Wednesday there will (when the fortnightly Summer service recommences) be a Canadian mail boat dispatched hence, and an American boat from Southampton for New-York. From New-York the steamers of Mr. INMAN'S line will, on and after the 9th April, sail for Liverpool on the Fridays preceding the Saturdays that would have been occupied by the Collins steamers. It is reported that the Cunard Company are likely to open a line direct between Havre and New-York, employing their large first-class screw-steamers *Jura* and *Etna* for that service.—*Liverpool Albion.*

FRANCE.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

FIRST DAY.

Condensed from the Times' Correspondence.

PARIS, THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—At 9 o'clock precisely the doors were thrown open. There was no rush, no tumult, no wild efforts to dart along. The groups that were nearest the doors were allowed to pass in an orderly manner, on showing their cards, and once past the door-bearers, were shown by the officials to the places already marked out for them. Yet so continuous was the flow that in less than half an hour the large court was almost full, and after half-past 9 the loiterers, however distinguished they might be by the external signs of rank, were unable to get further than the door in spite of the good will of the door-keepers. It would occupy too much space to give the names of the distinguished persons who were present. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the highest functionaries in the Administration and the Court attended. Of the members of the Imperial Household there were General FLEURY, M. VALABREGUE, M. KONIOSWATZA, M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, and various other members of the Legislative Corps.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

At 10¼ o'clock the burly form of Marshal MAGNAN was recognized among the crowd, and almost at the same moment the prisoners were introduced. Each was led by two gendarmes, and were placed in order after each other: ORSINI, RUDIO, PIERRI, and GOMEZ. Their appearance, as might be expected, drew attention from every other object, to fix it on them. Every eye-glass and every opera-glass was directed to the bench of the accused, and particularly to ORSINI. The prisoners were dressed in black, but this was the only resemblance between them. Of the four, ORSINI is certainly the most worthy of remark. He is of middle stature, rather stout, full in face as in body. Without being what may be called *distingué*, his bearing at all events contrasts with that of his companions, and gives him the air of a man of the superior classes. He wore neither beard nor moustache, but only whiskers. If he wore a white neckcloth instead of a black one, he would be taken for an advocate or an *avoué* or an *employé* of the upper ranks.

DE RUDIO is of lesser stature than ORSINI, and his features are as pinched as those of the other are full. With the exception of a thin moustache his face was clean shaven. His face might in other times have been well-favored, but his vagrant and wild existence and vice, or suffering, or both, have effaced whatever traces of distinction or regularity it might have originally possessed. His long hair fell upon his shoulders, and was parted in the fashion of hairdressers' journeymen or apprentices.

GOMEZ certainly has the closest resemblance to the menial servant he personated in the conspiracy. In the first coffee-house or first hotel you enter you may meet visages like his by the dozen.

When the prisoners were seated, and the President of the Court was seen to put his first questions to the prisoners, (the *interrogatoire*,) deep silence succeeded to the buzz which followed their appearance. These questions were purely formal, as to their name, surname, place of birth, profession, &c. After this was gone through the prisoners were removed, and the operation of drawing for the Jury took place. In about a quarter of an hour the proceedings were resumed.

The jurors' names were called over, and in the list those of M. DUSAUTOY, the Court tailor, whose establishment is in the Rue Lepelletier, and M. ALLOURY, I believe the well-known writer in the *Journal des Débats*, were remarked. On returning to the bench the prisoners were placed in order different from the first. They were now GOMEZ, DE RUDIO, ORSINI and PIERRI.

The reading of the *acte d'accusation*, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, was listened to with the greatest attention, but the report of Doctor TARDIEU, which states that the number of wounded was 156, and the wounds 511, created a profound sensation. When the *acte d'accusation* was read the list of witnesses was called over. The emaciated appearance of several of those persons, many of whom are still forced to use crutches, created a very painful sensation in the Court.

EXAMINATION OF GOMEZ.

The examination of the prisoners then began. GOMEZ was the first examined. We have already seen from the indictment that this man had made a full confession of the crime; though in this confession he persisted to-day, yet what he said was occasionally marked by contradiction and reserve. On coming to the date of the 14th of January he admitted that he was at ORSINI'S house at 6 P. M., when the final meeting of the conspirators was held, that he had served them with mulled Bordeaux wine, that he had gone out with them having a bomb and a revolver in his possession which had been given to him by ORSINI; but at the same time he declared that he was completely ignorant of what he was to do with the projectile or the weapon, and if he flung the bomb under the Emperor's carriage he only obeyed his master's orders.

"How,"—exclaimed the President—"how is it possible you could consider such an order one to be obeyed?" GOMEZ made no reply to the question, though it was repeated twice or thrice. He broke silence only to a question as to the pistol of which he was the bearer. He said he was utterly ignorant whether it was loaded or otherwise, nor did he know who loaded it. The President observed that the innocence to which he laid claim was contradicted by ORSINI himself, who in his examination said that GOMEZ should not be considered as a child, and that he knew very well why he had been brought over to Paris. To that he replied, "M. ORSINI may say what he pleases." The President directed his attention to the letter of the 9th of October, spoken of in the examination, in which he declared his entire devotedness to ORSINI and his plots in favor of the cause of Italy. GOMEZ remained silent.

EXAMINATION OF RUDIO.

The examination of RUDIO then commenced. RUDIO had also made a complete confession, and he on this occasion repeated it. While RUDIO was in England, notwithstanding his being a professor of languages, he was nearly starving. He was in this position when he met BERNARD, to whom he applied for employment, and who promised to procure him some. PIERRI, to whom BERNARD recommended him, promised him 336 francs, and 2s. a week for his wife, if he would follow him to Paris, which he did, and when there he told him what he was to do. The matter appeared to him to be too serious, but he found himself committed, and his *amour propre* would not permit him to recede. At the conclusion of his interrogatory the President said to him:

"You belong to an honorable family, but you were expelled from school for your bad conduct, and then from step to step you became an assassin for 336 francs."

These words produced a profound sensation.

EXAMINATION OF ORSINI.

ORSINI was then interrogated:

The President—"You first made admissions, and then you retracted them. Finally, on the 9th of February, you addressed a letter to the Attorney-General in which you protest your innocence."

ORSINI—I have in fact an explanation to give. I have long endeavored to effect the independence of my country, and this idea has occupied my mind without any feeling of hatred against France being mixed up with it. All my hatred was against the Austrians, who since 1815 have never ceased to persecute us and plunder us. I have never ceased to struggle against Austrian domination, and this is the only crime of which I have been guilty. In 1848 I hoped with all Italy that the end of Austrian domination had arrived. A Constituent Assembly having been convoked at Rome I was elected to form part of it. There, seeing a French army landed, we thought it came as a friend, but when we saw it came as an enemy we were painfully astonished. An engagement having placed a certain number of French soldiers in our hands, we took advantage of an armistice which the French General accorded us to restore him his prisoners. This surrender took place at the advanced posts to the cry of "*Vive la France! Vive L'Italie!*" At a later period every one knows how the engagements, the promises, and the armistice were kept. But in spite of that the political men who then directed affairs at Rome did not cease to show attachment towards France, so persuaded were we all that that war was the act of the Government and not of the nation.

THE PRESIDENT—The freedom allowed to the defence ought to make us tolerate such words; but we will revert to them.

ORSINI—Be it so; but if I be allowed to explain I shall do so with the same moderation as I have hitherto shown. To return to our sentiments towards France, I will say we consider her as co foreign to what passed at Rome, that in all the conspiracies which have taken place at Rome since the duration of the occupation, measures were always taken and orders given that in case of executions or in case of success, the French army should be spared. The fell of the Roman Republic becoming an accomplished fact, I have not ceased to labor for the liberation of my country. Instead of placing myself, as MAZZINI, in the way of conspiracies which sends out a score or so of armed men in the street, where they are stupidly shot down, I wished at first to pursue my object by legal means. When in England I wrote and spoke to the public in favor of political intervention. I applied to the authorities, and I addressed petitions to the Queen for the same purpose. Seeing that all those steps ended in nothing, the faith I had in my cause urged me to find out the reasons of my failure. I will not now detail the reasons which convinced me that the Emperor NAPOLEON has an interest diametrically opposed to the independence of Italy. Once convinced that this was the great stumbling-block to our independence, I contess that I resolved to kill him. I make this avowal frankly. I should have preferred executing this design alone, but close access to the Emperor was not easy, and I was therefore obliged to seek associates. After having approved my plans and given their consent and assistance, these men abandon me to-day, and it is their testimony which has led to my capture by you. I will not show reprisals. I will not recriminate on them. I pardon them, and I offer my head as a sacrifice to my country. Before my judges I will only occupy myself with one thing—my character. Let me not be judged by the declarations of these men. I do not accuse them. But fear, which is a dangerous counselor, has forced on them a system of allegations which are not in conformity with the truth. The regard which I have for the guilty sufficiently explains what my conscience prescribes towards an innocent person. Mr. ALLSOP is pursued as an accomplice. Well, then, I am bound to say that Mr. ALLSOP has never had any knowledge of this project of assassination. He assisted me in the making of the bombs, in the belief that they were to be employed in an insurrectionary attempt in Italy. As to M. BIANAAN, the respect I owe to truth does not permit me to affirm that I have not told him that the bombs were to be employed in France, but I cannot still assert that I told him so. I oftener conversed with him about Italy, than about France.

This exposition of his plans was made by the prisoner with the utmost calmness; there was nothing inflated in his tone, and there appeared little or no affectation in his manner. The President thought that ORSINI was aiming at a character for generosity which was not consistent with his original examination. He reminded him of his remark, that disposed as he was to be generous, the object of that feeling must be worthy of it, and that his accomplices did not appear to him to deserve any sacrifice on his part. He thought he ought to give explanations, the result of which was that each one should keep for himself the part that belonged to him. ORSINI related his first meeting with PIERRI, and then with RUDIO and GOMEZ. Being pressed on this point he refused to say more. He merely avowed his participation in the transport of the bombs and the fulminating powder. On arriving at the events of the 14th his voice, which was before strong and firm, appeared to falter. He avowed the meeting of the accomplices in the Rue Monthabor, and their proceeding to the Rue Lepelletier. He denied it was he who gave the order to throw the bombs. He himself would not have thrown any. The one he was to throw was given by him to another Italian whose name and cooperation he had concealed from his accomplices. Wounded by the first explosion he had lost his sight, it was he who, before entering the shop of the apothecary, had let fall the pistol and the grenade picked up at two yards from the shop.

EXAMINATION OF PIERRI.

PIERRI'S examination was rather a laborious task, not only for the reporters, but also for the President, M. DELANGLE, who was frequently obliged to repeat the same question five or six times before eliciting an answer, or rather something like an answer. Though PIERRI could not deny that he had in his possession a pistol and a bomb, yet he evidently labored to take advantage of the circumstance that he had been arrested before the execution of the attempt, and that he did not, consequently, come within the strict rigor of the law, like his accomplices. He maintained that it was merely for his personal defence that he carried the weapon and the projectile found on him, and he declared that in England people generally go about armed by way of precaution against garrote robbers. This species of robbery being unknown in Paris, the word "garrote" seemed a puzzle to the greater part of the auditory; many persons thought he alluded to the superstition of the *loup garou*—a sort of malignant spectre, which, under the form of a wolf, haunts lonely places by night. PIERRI admitted that his journey to Paris was with a view toward a revolutionary movement, which he thought imminent. According to his version, it was not he, as stated in the indictment, but ORSINI, who purchased at Birmingham the pistols found in Paris; but on this point ORSINI flatly contradicted him.

PIERRI, it would appear, had been already condemned twice, on one occasion for stealing an umbrella, and on another for stealing a watch. He admitted the fact of the watch, but denied with extraordinary energy that of the umbrella. This part of his examination appears to be omitted in the report published to-day in the official journals, otherwise that report is correct enough. The proof-sheets were looked over by the Advocate-General, but this functionary seems to have exercised his right of censor liberally enough. The original report stated that "ORSINI was brought into court handcuffed, but that when he had taken his seat in the dock the handcuffs were removed." The first part of the sentence is struck out, the second allowed to stand.

SECOND DAY.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 26.—To-day the hall of the Assize Court was as crowded as yesterday, and a similar throng of persons of note was present, among others Prince JOACHIM MURAT, the two Princes CZARTORYSKI, Baron CHASSERIAU, son-in-law of Prince LUCIEN MURAT, the Prince DE BAUFFREMONTE, &c. Moreover, such of the magistrates as were not kept elsewhere by special duties mustered rather strongly. Yesterday but a dozen or so of ladies, at most, were present, but to-day more than double that number might have been counted. The judicial proceedings commenced at the same hour as yesterday—10½. The first hour was taken up by the examination of witnesses, especially of Mr. TAYLOR, the English manufacturer, who made the bombs. The evidence has not been of a more interesting character than that of yesterday.

About 12 o'clock the Prosecutor-General, M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, rose and delivered a long and eloquent speech.

SPEECH OF DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL

pic while the officer read the sentence of the Court.

The President informed them in the usual manner that they had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation, if they thought proper. They made no reply and were immediately led back to their cells.

THE PRISONERS SINCE THEIR CONVICTION.

Paris (March 1) correspondence of the London Times.

Rumors have circulated for the last two days that after all, the life of ORSINI is likely to be spared. To what degree they are entitled to credit, I cannot say. I am equally ignorant on what grounds his title to clemency is based more than his companions. His letter to the Emperor, as published in the *Moniteur* with the rest of the proceedings, has produced an unpleasant impression on the representatives of some of the German States, and it certainly will not promote good-will between the Court of Vienna and that of the Tuileries. It is still the topic of severe remark in diplomatic circles. Though ORSINI is said to display much calmness since his condemnation, yet, to prevent any attempt by his own hand, it was thought prudent to use the *camisole-de-force*, or straight waistcoat. The others, with the exception of GOMEZ, who is not condemned to death, are similarly treated. The chaplain of the prison has been with them, but it is not said whether his exhortations have had much effect. They attended Divine service yesterday at the chapel of the prison. The minutes of the trial were to be submitted this day to the *Parquet* of the Court of Cassation by the Attorney-General. They will be distributed, and the Court will appoint one of the *Conseillers* to draw up the report, on which the confirming or invalidation of the sentence of the Lower Court will be founded. I may add that there is little or no chance that the sentence will be disturbed, and it is probable that the whole affair will be decided in the course of the week. I stated yesterday that, on the whole, the trial was conducted with fairness, that no impediment was put in the way of the counsel for the prisoners, and that the report of the proceeding was generally full and impartial. This opinion I formed from personal knowledge of what passed, and it has been since confirmed in every respect by the counsel for one of the prisoners, whose sympathies are far from dynastic. The publicity which the trial, including the speech of M. JULES FAVRE, has obtained, has been, it is but just to add, at the special desire and order of the Emperor.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Medical Department of the University of Maryland has undergone some changes. Professor Thomas resigns the chair of Obstetrics, which he held for ten years. To the vacancy, Professor G. W. Mitenberger, who before occupied the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, has been appointed. Chas. Frick, M. D., of Baltimore, is elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in place of Prof. Miltenberger.

The Emmet Guards of St. Louis have unanimously voted a tender of their services to Uncle Sam against the Mormons and polygamists in Utah. The offer will be communicated to the Governor of that State, and by him to the National Government.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota have made their annual report from which we learn that the building for the use of the University is finished. Of the grant made to the Territory by Congress for the University, (72 sections,) between 11,000 and 12,000 acres still remain to be selected.

Three members of the family of Geo. Jennings, of Cohoer, died last week, supposed to be from the effects of eating stale fish. On the 15th, two more of the family died. Mr. Whitbeck, coroner of Albany county, has taken the matter in hand and will make a thorough examination of the affair.

The Florida *Sentinel* announces that Gov. Perry has authorized Dr. G. Troupe Maxwell, of Tallahassee, to raise a company of mounted volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States for another six months' campaign against the Indians, and that he has accepted the commission.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church has had 857 accessions to the churches within the last few weeks: in the Erie Conference there have been over 700; in the Jamestown District more than 1,300, and in the Pittsburg Conference more than 1,000.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* chronicles the importation of large amounts of corn from New-Orleans, and says the trains of cars go out every day heavily laden with it for different parts of the country.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2164	45	442	661	670
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	25	5	53	1349	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	116	50	15	2795	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	108	69	73	217	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	2907	195	640	5122	670
Last week	2572	3539	211	565	5937	376

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857	3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year	3,372.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1184	.....	.....	.....	320
Hudson River Railroad	680	.....	.....	153	350
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	220	45	442	508	300
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	779	Missouri	—
New-York	481	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	649	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	204	Michigan	16
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	3
Iowa	—	Canada	32

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	10½c.@11½c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices.	8c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales.	8½c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As we predicted last week, the free purchases then made—under the stimulus of a lull market and low prices, and the cool weather which favored keeping meat on hand—operated against a brisk market to-day. The total receipts foot up to-day 2,607, which is 732 less than for the preceding week. The quality and weights were also inferior, and there were no very extra Cattle offered. Yet the sales dragged heavily throughout the entire day, and notwithstanding the lower rates conceded by sellers, there were still over 200 animals unsold at night. The City demand ran to a very low ebb, for of the entire sales of to-day and the week past, amounting to little over 2,500, an unusually large proportion were taken by country buyers. Some were bought up for further feeding in the adjacent counties, and butchers from Connecticut and other distant points made several purchases. The approach of Spring work increases the demand for working oxen, and a number of farmers were on hand to-day buying this kind of stock. They came very opportunely, as there were plenty of oxen offered as beef, but which were better adapted to the plow and cart—they had hardly flesh enough even for this. There were, however, some good pairs, one of which we saw sold at $210. Others ranged from this price down to $150 per pair..... Ohio and Illinois contributed 1,428 of the 2,164 Cattle received at ALLERTON'S, and allowing the same ratio for the down-town markets, two-thirds of all the receipts for the week came from those two States..... The large purchases at Albany for Eastern markets, amounting to full 800 Cattle, were quite a god-send to owners here, though this drain upon the better grades left a sorry lot for our first-class butchers. Every dog must have his day, and the scale wags bad theirs this afternoon. Some of them went at prices scarcely equivalent to 6 cents ₱ lb. for the dressed carcasses, and they were dear to the purchasers at that, or they will be to the consumers.....We hear of two accidents to Cattle trains on the Erie Road, in one of which a brakeman lost his life. One car-load was hurled down an embankment near Port Jervis, but though the car turned over three times, only four animals were killed outright; several others were much mutilated. As this Company have the credit of promptly paying all losses of stock, the owner of these animals perhaps found a speedier if not better market than would have been realized at Forty-fourth-street to-day.....We give in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
55	Ohio	J. McConnell	J. A. Merritt.
89	Ohio	R. S. Ross	C. G. Teed
30	Ill.	C. H. Norton	Miller, Haring & Co.
33	Ohio	Wing & Leak	Miller, Haring & Co.
19	N. Y.	Rider & Co.	Owners.
18	Ohio	B. King	S. Smith.
32	Ind	Smith & Toffey	Owners.
69	Ohio	Emerson & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
33	Ohio	W. Richmond	Budlong & Eastman.
19	Ind	Cummings	Budlong & Eastman.
12	N. Y.	B. Bourville	J. Pinchaux.
48	N. Y.	Beggle & Hills	E. H Shepard.
16	Ohio	D. G Culver	Owner.
30	Ohio	S. Black	Mead & Holcomb.
63	Ohio	B Kinney	Doty Walling & Phillips.
96	Ill.	W. D Powell	W. H. Harris.
50	Ohio	S. Peters	Westheimer & Bro.
31	Canada	C Sherwood	Westheimer & Bro.
17	Ohio	Jas Crofter	Westheimer & Bro.
63	Ohio	Montgomery & Coney	B Barnum.
18	Ohio	J. Fish	Wm. P McIntyre.
172	N. Y. & Ill.	Several owners	Wells & Hoxie.
16	N. Y.	B. F. Marsh	Geo. Ayrault.
20	Ill.	M. Lauterbach	Owner.
33	Ill.	Cowder & Pentliff	Owners.
26	N. Y.	Welch & Cooper	Owners.
48	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
22	N. Y.	Wheaton & Gurney	Owners.
31	Ill.	D. C. Gale	Owner.
44	Ill.	M. Conkle	D. Barnes.
48	N. Y.	Carey & Shepard	Owners
18	N. Y.	A. Hammond	Owner.
11	N. Y.	J. R. McPherson	Owner.
30	Ind.	W. G. Kelley	B. Bartram.
21	N. Y.	A. Crowley	Owner.
30	Ohio	Grant & Allen	Mead & Holcomb.
31	N. Y.	R. T Pierson	Geo. Ayrault.
17	N. Y.	J. Jones	Miller, Haring & Co.
44	Ohio	Gilman & Dickey	T Wheeler.
66	N. Y	Edw'ds & Barlholomew	Owners.
73	Ind	George Sage	Owner.
130	N. Y. & Ill.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
48	Ohio	Montgomery & Wilson	B. Bartram.
15	Ohio	R. Murray	Owner.

J. MCCONNELL contributed 55 very good cattle from Ross County, Ohio. They were mostly full blood or grade Durham steers, well fed by Mr. MCCONNELL himself, and classed among the No. 1 cattle of the present market. J. A. MERRITT was selling them at 9c.@10c. Home weight, 1,665 lbs. gross. One of the best pair, weighing upon the scales at the yards, 4,380 lbs., were taken by I ANDERSON at $260, or 10c. ₱ lb., calling them 60 lbs. to the hundred.

R. S. ROSS, of Pickaway County, Ohio, had 60 cattle of his own feeding, which weighed 1,435 lbs. at home. They were of little more than average quality, and bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9c.@9½c.—a few, 10c.

A. P. KINTON & Co's 75 good Indiana steers, fed by J. MATHER, were bringing 9c.@10c., by ALLERTON & MYERS. Estimated weight, 775 lbs. net. They were a fine lot, nearly classing with.

S. MCGEE'S 56 head from the same State, selling by ALLERTON & CONGER. Rated 600 lbs net, and bringing about $60 each, or 10c. ₱ lb. One of the finest lots of to-market.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 120 fair-to-prime Illinois Cattle, which S. ULERY was disposing of at 9c @9½c., and a few at 10c. Rated 700 lbs. net.

MONTGOMERY & CONEY contributed 63 commonish Ohio Cattle—rated 675 lbs. net—which B. BARTRAM run out at 8c.@10c. W. MOORE took 15 of the best at 10c.

WHITE & SON were selling 62 good Ohio Cattle for A. RENICK—rated 800 lbs.—at 9c.@10c. A few brought a trifle more yesterday. Also 62 Illinois Steers for SMITH & DUFFY at 9c@10c. Estimated weight, 675 lbs. net.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling for MCCORNICK & NIXON 51 light, common Indiana steers, rated 500 lbs., at 8½c., and 30 fair, heavy cattle for C. H. NORTON, at 8c.@9..., a few 9½c. Also, 33 light, common steers for WING & LEAK at 8c., on an estimate of 575 lbs.

RIDER & CAREY sold 19 of their own Columbia Co. cattle at 8½c.@10c. They were good oxen and steers, one pair of which, estimated at 2,460 lbs. net, went to W LEAK at $240. Two other pairs brought about 10c. ₱ lb.

S SMITH sold 18 Ohio cattle of common quality at 8c., B. KING, owner. Also, with GEO. A. TOFFEY, sold 32 Indiana cattle which they purchased here, at 8c. @9c., estimated 600 lbs. net.

BUNLOW & EASTMAN were working off two lots—one of 69 common cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, belonging to EMERSON & Co., at 8½c., on an average of 625 lbs. net; and the other consisting of very good Ohio beeves for COOK & Co., at 9c.@10c. S. T. WILLIAMS bought three of these at $100 each, or 10c. ₱ lb. They were averaging $90 each, and were estimated at 900 lbs. net.

BROOK & BILLS had 48 mixed State stock on sale by E. H. SHEPARD, at 7c.@9c.—a few at 10c.

B. KINNEY'S 63 Ohio steers in fair flesh were bringing 8½c.@9c. by DOTY, WALLING & PHILIPS—rated 650 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking rains. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The numbers of fresh Cows offered the past week have been 150 less than the corresponding week last year, when prices were much higher than now. Beef was then worth 2c. more than to-day, and the Cow stables were searched for fat animals. There is no demand for them now.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 45 fresh Cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$35 for good animals, and $40@$45 for extras. Market amply supplied and sales slow. Very good Cows can now be bought for $35@$40.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extra animals. The few fresh Cows now offering are more than are wanted. Sales are consequently dull. One lot brought in would not bring $25, each. They were quite common.

CHAMBERLAIN reports 50 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$40 for good; and $45@$50 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. Market unchanged. Last week's stock was nearly all sold. The supply is, however, ample.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts increase with the coming in season of Cows, more than supplying the immediate wants of the market. Dullness characterizes the sales of to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 442 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. Receipts on the increase, giving a large supply. Market dull. "Bobs" are plenty at $1 50 each, and decent Calves sold to-day at 4½c.@5c.

BROWNING report receipts of 53 Veal Calves, selling generally at 3½@6½c. Market bad, as the dealers say. Calves weighing 100 lbs. net brought but $3 to-day. A few nice animals sold for 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 73 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. A very few at 7c. Stock of fair quality and in good supply.

SHEEP.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net weight*, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and smooth-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The demand for live Sheep is very limited, while carcases and hind saddles arrive in large quantities from Philadelphia and Albany, the former selling at 7c. ₱ lb. in Washington Market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 661 Sheep, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ₱ head. The supply for to-day was light, but sufficient for the few go-chasers. The market is far from brisk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,349 Sheep, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., net weight. Good Sheep bring 11c.@11c. But few are in market, and of those few not all are wanted. There was an absence of lambs, an unusual thing for St. Patrick's week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,795 Sheep, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending March 16.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of Sheep as follows:

71 Sheep at	$4 50		$319 50
77 Sheep at	4 37½		336 87
62 Sheep at	7 00		434 00
95 Sheep at	4 25		403 75
29 Sheep at	4 37½		126 88
60 Sheep at	4 62½		277 50

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

127 Sheep for	$693 33	* 100 Sheep for	$425 80
33 Sheep for	291 50	62 Sheep for	160 78
6 Sheep for	36 00	66 Sheep for	410 75
20 Sheep for	60 00	359 Sheep for	1,607 00
31 Sheep for	108 50		

* This lot brought 11c. ₱ lb., net weight.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Market abundantly supplied. Packers do not like to lay down heavy hogs upon the approach of warm weather. After the mild season has fairly set in, they pack on ice with safety.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 670 Hogs, selling at 5c.@5½c. gross. Market dull and prices declining.

VAN BRUNT & WARNERS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn-fed	5¾@5¾	Corn-fed	7 @7½
Distillery	5¾@5¾	Distillery	6¾@6¾

G. W. DOBMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@5¾	7 @7½
Light Corn Hogs, prime	5¼@5½	7 @7¾
Mast Hogs, prime	4 @4¼	5½@5¾
Still	5 @5¼	6¼@6¾

Arrivals heavy, demand very light, and prices favoring the buyer.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Monday: 40 bbls. of Ashes; 4,214 bbls. Flour; 800 bushels Wheat, 151,365 bushels Corn; 10,840 bushels Oats; 1,277 bags Malt; 336 bags Feed; 10,487 pkgs. Provisions, and 405 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 60 bbls. Pots, at $6 31½@$6 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,978 bbls., including 1,123 bbls. Pots, and 855 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 31c.@32c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in good request at our revised quotations; Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do. at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market is less active, but prices are very firm. Sales have been reported of about 650 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11½c.; some Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14c.; and a lot of Bahia at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate demand at our quotations: New Sheathing, 29½c.@30c.; Yellow do., at 22c @24c.; Old do., at 22½c.@23½c.; American Ingot, at 25½c.@27c.; Chili Pig, at 25c.@26c.; Bolts, at 30c., and Brazils, at 33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Holders are claiming prices above the views of buyers. Hence, the diminished movement,—sales having been reported to-day of only about 800 bales. The imports at this port since March 1 have been 29,699 bales, and the exports hence, during the same time, have been 6,291 bales. The stock on hand and on shipboard, here, is estimated at 40,500 bales, against 84,500 bales same time last year. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	12	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair	13	13	Nom.	Nom.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 10.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857—bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,237 300
Total	1,245,119
Exported to date	809,407
Stock on hand not cleared March 10, 1858	435,712

DRY GOODS—An auction sale of very desirable French Spring dress goods, imported by Messrs. BERNARD & HUTTON, occurred to-day. The attendance was remarkably large and the competition was quite brisk, so that the extensive catalogue was quickly disposed of at prices very little below the private trade currency.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 40c.@41c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 65 @$1 75 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, while Mackerel and Herring are sparingly sought after, at our quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 75 ₱ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $11 50@$11 75 for small No. 1; $10 50@$10 75 for large No. 2; $9 for medium and small No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1; $9 25@$9 62½ for No. 2; and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl; Pickled Salmon, at $20@$22 ₱ bbl., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Connecticut Shad, $11 50 for No. 1, and $10 50 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and drooping, the demand being very limited, and almost wholly for home use. Sales 6,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 60@ 4 80
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in slack demand at steady prices. Sales 400 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 55@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is sparingly sought after at languid rates. The transactions since our last comprise 650 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25 @$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are very moderately inquired for at about previous quotations.

FRUIT—The general demand is limited for the leading articles at our quoted rates, including Layer Raisins at $3 20@$3 30, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ₱ whole box; Prime Currants at 9½c.@10c.; Filberts at 7c.; Walnuts 7c.; Prunes at 7½c.@11c.; Figs at 5c. @8½c.; Citron at 17c.@17½c.; Shelled Almonds at 21c.@22c. ₱ lb. Peanuts, $1@$1 12½ ₱ bushel. Havana Oranges at $8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request for home use, at full prices. Sales 12,300 bushels, in lots, including ordinary to prime Red Western, at $1 05@$1 21½; fair White do., at $1 20; and inferior to prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant, depressed and declining. Sales 26,000 bushels New Crop, at 64c.@66c. for inferior to very choice White, and 69c.@70c. for prime Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 68c.@72c.; State Barley at 60c.@70c.; and Barley Malt at 78c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are selling more freely, at 45½c.@46½c. for Western; 44c.@45c. for State; 35c @36c. for Pennsylvania; 33c @37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations.

HIDES—Are quiet at former prices. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 212 363, against 39,414 same time in 1857, and 31,000 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Is scarce and quiet, including prime Cuba, free, at 70c.@72½c., and in bond, at 55c., cash, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—The demand is fair, chiefly for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 5c.@8½c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $26@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $57@$58 for Refined, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Pig is in limited request, including foreign, at $5 87½@$6, and American at $6@$6 12½, ₱ 100 lbs. Bar, 6½c.; pipe and sheet, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after, yet holders claim full prices. French Calf Skins are quiet, yet steady, at $1@$1 10 for 20-lb.; $1@$1 05 for 25-lb.; 85c.@$1 for 30 lb., and 85c.@90c. for 40 lb. English Salted Sheep skins continue quiet, at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for shipping at strengthening prices.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, at advancing prices. New-Orleans 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@ 33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@ 5½c.; Clinch, 6½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply and good demand at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Holders ask $4. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request at 50c.@51c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar ranges from $2 to $2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is quiet and firm at $1 55 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4@$6 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $33 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is salable and buoyant at 53c. @56c. for fair to prime, ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in limited demand and is quoted at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are selling to a moderate extent, including bleached Winter Whale, at 68c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 20 ₱ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and $2 87½@$3 12½ ₱ basket. Palm Oil, 8c. ₱ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@95c.; Red Oil, 40c.@45c., ₱ gallon. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm at 60c.@61c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For week ending March 15]—Sperm continues in good demand and firm at our quoted rates. The transactions for the week include sales of 965 bbls. in parcels at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ gallon. In Nantucket the sales comprise 1,100 bbls., at $1 25. White is in active demand, wholly for manufacturing, and is very firm. The sales do not reach the extent of the previous week, owing to holders not inclining to sell at present prices. The transactions include sales of 1,500 obls. at 54½c.@55c., and 265 bbls. black, etc., at 50c. ₱ gallon, cash, the market closing with considerable more inquiry and an upward tendency. In New-London, sales of 2,200 bbls. selected the past week at a price not transpired. Whalebone—There is considerable speculative demand, with sales of 10,000 lbs, Ochotsk at 80c., and 6,000 do Northwest at a price not transpired.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ₱ ton: Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues heavy and languid. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 55@$16 60 for Mess, $16 40 for thin Mess, $15 85 for sour Mess, $15 50@ $16 for prime Mess, and $13 50@$13 55 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in better request and are worth 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@ $14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs. Also, by auction, 131 tcs. damaged at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is more freely offered, but is not actively inquired for at our quotations; Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 12½@$1 30 for fine, ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 19c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¼c. @7c.; refined, 7¾c.@ 15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@13c.; Brown, 4½c @7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in demand at quoted rates: No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.@62½c.; Mace, 45c.@50c.; Cassia, in mats, 30c.; Pepper, 9½c.@9¾c., free, and 8¼c.@ 9c., in bond; Pimento, 7..., free, and 6½c., in bond; Cloves, 8½c.. Race Ginger, 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in better request, at a shade higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 6c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are scarce, and wanted at rising prices.

New-York sugar Trade Statistics:

	Stock, March 1, 1858.	Imports since March 1.	Sales since March 1.	Stock, March 16, 1858.
Cuba, hhds	3,523	3,000	4,200	2,323
New-Orleans, hhds	8,460	5,800	7,650	6,610
Porto Rico, hhds	210	860	975	95
Melado, hhds	5 928	1,200	3,300	3,828
Havana, boxes	3 751	2,850	4,600	2,000

There are also 10,000 bags on hand.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 lbs. prime Tallow at 10½c., and 2,500 lbs. rough fat at 7¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is somewhat stricter and prices are very firm.

TIN—The market is quiet and prices of most kinds favor buyers. We quote: Straits at 27½c.@28c.; Banca at 28¾c @28¾c. ₱ lb.; Plates at $9@$9 25 for I. C. Coke, and $10 75@$11 for 1d X.; Terne at $8 @$8 50 for Coke, and $10@$10 25 for Charcoal, ₱ Box.

WHALEBONE—The *Shipping List* reports sales of 10,000 lbs. Polar, part for export, at 60..., holders now asking over 65c., and 2,000 lbs. choice Northwest Coast at 75c. ₱ lb. 20,000 lbs. Whaleteots brought 6¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 340 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c @23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 6½c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, and shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, Cotton 7-32d. @5-16d ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d. @1s 9d. ₱ bbl.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Married Bachelor.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—The Christening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

BUNDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Brian Boroihme.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery — Othello — Sudden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Warlock of the Glen—Irish Lion—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 18.
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.
The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant preliminary business, the Utah Memorial was ordered to be printed. Mr. HALE had a personal explantion with Mr. BENJAMIN, in which he corrected a statement of the latter respecting Mr. HALE's remarks on a former occasion. Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on the Kansas question. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that the evidence showed it to be against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. C.'s speech excited great attention, the Senate Chamber being densely crowded by members of the House, and others. He spoke with emphasis and power in condemnation of the frand attemoted to be put upon the people of Kansas, and inquired if Senators could turn from the overwhelming evidences of frand to legal technicalities and presumptions of law. Kansas, he showed, could not be a Slave State, and asked what the South hoped for in this controversy. He alluded to the Missouri Compromise, and said it would have been better to let it atand. It had become a hallowed bond of Union. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech was most able and impressive. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, followed in opposition to Lecompton, after first complimenting Mr. C.'s speech. He then discussed at length the Slavery aspects of the question. In the House of Representatives the memorial of the Utah Legislature was ordered to be printed. Mr. QUITMAN appealed to the House to take up and finish the Army bill. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, spoke in favor of increasing the regular army, and referred to the prospective extenaion of our country by the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of raising volunteers rather than increasing the regnlar force. Mr BINGHAM, of Ohio, was opposed to any increase, whether of regulars or volunteers. In reference to Utah he thought peaceable means should first be tried, and expressed confidence in their success. Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier. Mr. GIDDINGS spoke briefly in defence of the Indians. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered an amendment that the portion of the bill designed for the benefit of Texas shall not go into operation in case of the secession of that State from the Union. The House then adjourned.

A dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, authenticated from private sources, states that Gen. CALHOUN, in view of the latest news from Kansas rendering certain the election of the entire Free-State ticket, has declared his intention to give certificates to those to whom they rightfully belong. The friends of Lecompton seems to be gaining ground backwards very rapidly.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday offer nothing worthy of special mention. In the Assembly, Mr. DAYTON presented a petition signed by eight hundred persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts. Mr. JAS. W. HAMILTON, one of the witnesses in the Castle Garden investigation, having again refused to answer the Committee's interrogatories satisfactorily, was brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was ordered into custody until snch time as he may be ready to answer the questions put to him. A great amount of routine business was gone through with.

From onr files by the *North American*, whose arrival at Portland we announced in yesterday's impression, we obtain and publish a report or the trial of the conspirators for the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French. The whole trial, and more especially that part where the prisoners, in accordance with the custom that prevails in France, were cross-questioned by the Court, will be found extremely interesting. There does not appear to be any reasonable hope that the Emperor will commute the sentences of PIERRI, DE RUDIO, or ORSINI. We also publish among our foreign extracts a synopsis from the London *Times*, of the Earl of DERBY'S ministerial manifesto, together with the comments of that journal on the new Premier's intended policy.

A straight Republican State Convention for Rhode Island, opposed to the action of the late State Convention in changing the name of the party to "American Republican," assembled at Providence yeaterday for the nomination of a State ticket. The present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State were nominated for re-election, and the other candidatea are new men.

The Address for the removal of Judge LORING, who rendered the decision under which the fugitive slave BURNS was delivered up to his master in Boston some years since, has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening. Very little business of importance was transacted.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. Nothing important was done by them.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in the City yesterday, with unusual display and enthusiasm. The weather was very fine and the turn-out of the military and civic organizations was very large. At night the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Young Sons of Ireland, and several military companies, continued the celebrations in dinners and balls, all of which were largely attended and highly enjoyed.

The annnal meeting of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society took place Wednesday evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. C. J. JONES, and Rev. C. W. DENISON. The exercises were diversified by singing and prayer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, some important business was rapidly transacted. FREDERIC WAGNER, on the 29th February last, fired a pistol at GEORGE WEHR, in his room at No. 102 Pitt-street. He pleaded guilty to an assault, and will be sentenced on Saturday. WILLIAM LEE, indicted also for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault. He stabbed JOHN AUFENANGER, at No. 779 Greenwich-street, on Nov. 15—wound not dangerous. To be sentenced on Saturday. JOHN BREWER, for stealing a horse and wagon, was sent to the State Prison for two years. TIMOTHY HAMPTON, for stealing some saddles and bridles, went to the same Institution for three years and six months. Four boys, named MILES, COLLINS, BRADY and RYAN, for burglary, were sentenced—MILES to the State Prison for two years and six months, and the others to the House of Refuge; and JOHN CORBITT, for petit larceny, was dispatched to the Penitentiary for four months.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Sabbath movement was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, at which a series of resolutions, recommending moral efforts for the suppression of Sabbath profanation, were unanimously adopted.

The examination of JACOB H. MOTT, arrested as an accomplice of BROTHERSON, in the huge defalcation in the Union Bank of this City, was commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The cashier and paying-teller of the Bank were examined, and further proceedings were adjourned till to-day.

The men, MURPHY and KELLY, who were so dangerously stabbed during a har-room fight in First-avenue on Tuesday morning, were alive last night, though the chances of either's recovery is considered very doubtful. Their *ante-mortem* statements were taken yesterday by Coroner CONNERY.

Mr. ISAAC H. SMITH, who was shot on Sunday evening in Canal-street, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 26 Beach-stree. His shattered arm was amputsted on Monday. He continued to sink from the moment of the operation to the hour of his death.

The daily prayer meetings are thickening in number daily and increasing in attendance. Yesterday the first one of the sort was held at Burton's old Theatre on Chambers-street.

The General Markets, yesteaday, were dull and heavy for Cotton, Flour and Corn. Prices of latter declined. Wheat was in fair demand at full ratea. Sngars were brisker and firmer. Provisions were quiet, and Pork tended downward. The movementa in other brsnches of trade werc not remarkably important. There were 579 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were moderately supplied with poor animals yesterday, the receipts for the week past being 2,807, or 732 less than the preceding week. Bnt the large stock laid in by butchers at the last week's full market so far diminished the demand, that sales were very slow under a decline of ½c.@¾c. from the low rates of last Wednesday, and some 250 animals were left in the yarda unsold at sundown.

The Southern Monarchy.

A writer in one of the recent numbers of *De Bow's Review*, which, as our readers probably know, is the planted but, as yet, unfruitful germ of a new Southern political economy, has just heen startling somc of our Southern cotemporaries by an elaborate article in exposition of the errors and fallacies of Democratic Government, and in favor of the establishment of a monarchical rule upon this Continent. The signs of the times, as well in the South as in the North, are carefully ennmerated, and their value estimated by our political philosopher, who draws from them all the satisfactory conclusion that the better classes of the American people are rapidly wearying of their existing institutions; and that the absolute failure of our forms of Government cannot be much longer concealed, either from the world or from ourselves. The City of New-York, he thinks, would, to-morrew, vote itself under the control of a constitutional monarch with a lively sense of gratitude, and he is very sure that the people of the South will not much longer tolerate a Government controlled by a "foreign" popular vote.

The article is well and gravely written; and, although we do not anticipate that it will be followed up by an immediate proclamation of the empire at Washington, and by the investiture of JAMES I. with the scoptre and the orb of sovereignty, we cannot but arrest our attention for a moment upon the curious coincidence which exists between the avowed conclusions of this Southern economist, and the insinuated ideas of certain Southern Senators and representatives who have been making themselves particularly conspicuous during the seemingly interminable debate which is now going on at Washington over that dismal abomination—the Kansas-Lecompton bill. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in especial, has relieved the sad monotony of sectional recrimination by an elaborate speech, in which he assumed the dissolution of the Union as his starting point, and then went on to examine the probable consequences, to either division, of that momentous event. This speech deserves, at least, the praise of freedom from the vulgarities of partisan babblement by which too many even of the Senatorial disquisitions upon Kansas have been belittled and disgraced. Senator HAMMOND evidently doesn't care a rush what becomes of the Democratic Party. He is profoundly indifferent to the fate of Mr. BUCHANAN; he ignores the existence of Mr. DOUGLAS—the sorrows of Governor WALKER touch him not; nor is his heart moved by the pathetic appeals of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and of all the other respectable Aarons of this commercial metropolis, in behalf of their guide, philosopher and friend.

Senator HAMMOND talks neither for this man nor that, neither to secure the vote of this district nor to strengthen the hands of that Postmaster; neither to explain a letter which he wrote to his constituents a year ago—nor to affect the nominations of next year's Convention—but gravely if not wisely, and strongly if not sensibly, to the great point of eventualities about which everybody has been chattering for years past, but which he seems disposed to look fairly in the face. And he talks as his compatriot of *De Bow's Review* writes, though with less specific clearness, in the sense of an anti-republican theory of government and to the issue of an authority ruling from above below, and absorbing in itself all the powers now delegated by the people of this country to their agents. It is well that the matter is thus brought home to us. We believe that if the spectre of Disunion which has troubled the peace of so many good men for so many years is ever to be laid, it must be first fairly evoked, as it is by Senator HAMMOND, that the people of all parts of the Union may see just what its proportions are, and what mischief it is capable of doing.

Senator HAMMOND, then, calls Disunion up. He paints to the Senate and the country the pictures of the North and of the South as Disunion would leave them—the North beggared by the loss of those commissions upon the Southern produce, by which, as Mr. HAMMOND thinks, the Northern communities are now chiefly sustained—the South fortified in her own self-respect, and binding all the nations of the earth in pacific subjection about her feet with cords of cotton, those willow-withes which the Sampsons of England and the North are powerless, thinks Mr. HAMMOND, to break asunder. He sees the Northern streets alive with hannered hosts of starving men, shaking fire and terror abroad through out the land—"ghosts of Mendoza stalking" from the Atlantic to the Lakes, and a disorganized society rushing madly down the steep declivities of ruin into the gulf of Vigilance Committees. He sees, too, the South firm in her ordered hierarchy of higher and lower, and presenting a serried array of irresistible autochthonous armies, supported by the magnificent "surplus" wealth of the greatest "producing community" in the world. And he forestalls any criticism that may be offered upon these prophetic drawings of his from the pages of the censns and the popular impressions of the relative wealth of the North and South, by denouncing the whole of our census-books as "trashy" and "perfect nonsense." This is rather hard upon Mr. HAMMOND'S countryman Mr. DE BOW, of South Carolina, whose work these "trashy census-books" have been with pomp and circumstance proclaimed to be—but as we have excellent reasons for believing that DE BOW'S censuses *are* extremely imperfect, we are ready to overlook the vehement and scornful phrases applied to them by the Senator, and to put them out of the discussion. Nor shall we attempt to reason with Mr. HAMMOND on any basis of economical science. To open such an argument with a gentleman who gravely declares that a country's export of the one leading staple, by the sale of which it supports itself and its population, is the measure of its "surplus wealth," would be a sad waste of time. If Mr. HAMMOND keeps his plantation-books on the theory which he applies to national balances, the life of his chief accountant must pale by the contrast all that DANTE ever conceived of the torments of Malebolge. We will go then, with the illustrious South Carolinian to those reports of the Treasury which he graciously commends as authentic, and we will ask him to compare the movement of foreign commerce in some of the least important Northern ports, far removed from the Southern trade, with the vivacity of those Southern ports which are to monopolize the carrying trade of the new Southern empire, and to yield "upon an export of $220,000,000," apparently from an *export duty* (which we will not do Mr. HAMMOND the injustice to imagine that he supposes now to exist, though his language is certainly equivocal,) a "revenue of $40,000,000." In the year 1856 161,088 tons of shipping in all cleared outwards, from Charleston, S. C., which is certainly a leading Southern port. In the same year from Oswegatchie, in New-York, (did Senator HAMMOND ever so much as hear of Oswegatchie?) 318,644 tons of shipping in all clearcd outwards for Canada. From Savannah in the same year 87,726 tons of shipping were sent, loaded chiefly with the "royal merchandise" which holds the world in awe. From Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, in the same year, 750,001 tons of shipping connected one section of the Empire State—a "producing and exporting section" Senator HAMMOND will observe—with British America. Does this look as if our unhappy Northern Confederacy were like to go begging its bread while the Cotton Empire shall glow in purple and gold and all manner of fine things?

The Southern Empire, says the Senator, can "raise, equip and maintain an army of a million soldiers." Does the Senator know what it costs to keep a fighting-man a year in the field? In the United States Army, just now, about $1,500. In the army of England, $240. But we will say $200, and still we must beg our Senator to reflect upon the ways and means of supplying the trifle of $200,000,000 *per annum* out of the Southern Empire, reduced in executive "producing" force by just one million of arms, and liable to the perpetual drain which a large army makes upon the population. And, in reflecting thereupon, let him consider that he has tripped a little in his estimates of comparative "producing force," as reckoned by himself upon the basis of exports alone. He gives the South a "surplus production" of $16 66 per head, more, he thinks, than the proportion of any other people. England he computes to produce less than sixteen dollars per head of "surplus" for export, But the export of English productions in 1854 was $486,000,000, on a population of 27,000,000, which the Senator will see amounts, not to $16, but to $18 *per caput*.

It would he easy to go on and show that nothing can be more fallacious than the idea that the wealth and production of Free States in modern times can possibly depend upon any single branch of industry, and so to disabuse the Cottonocracy of their natural but untenable delusion in regard to the importance of their pet staple to the perpetuity of the universe. But we leave our readers here to ponder the chances of that Monarchy which DE BOW prophesies, and for which Mr. HAMMOND has fulfilled the anticipative functions of a Secretary at War and a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Kansas Debate.

Senator CRITTENDEN made a capital speech yesterday on the Kansas bill. It was clear, forcible and patriotic. It discussed the merits of the question upon the broadest ground, instead of dealing with technicalities and niceties of legal construction. It was addressed to the common sense of the country, —and not to their sectional prejudices or partizan resentments. Everything, said the veteran Senator, stamps this Lecompton instrument with fraud. All the evidence we have from Kansas, the protests of her people, the testimony of the federal Governors sent from Washington, the language of the Constitution itself, shows conclusively that it has been passed for the purpose of entrapping the people of Kansas into a false position. The vote of the 4th of January proves that a very large majority of them are opposed to admission with that Constitution. No man can reasonably doubt that this is so,—and probably there is not a single Senator at Washington who does not know it perfectly well.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is therefore for setting aside all the technicalities of law and the subtleties of argument, and acting upon this plain and palpable fact. If the people of Kansas do not desire admission why should it be forced upon them? What section has anything to gain by such a process? Mr. CRITTENDEN attributed the whole movement to a desire, on the part of the minority and their affiliated partisans, to obtain possession of the State Government for a year or two. But he insisted strenuously upon the injustice, the unfairness and the impolicy of thus grasping at a temporary advantage at the expense of permanent principles and settled good faith.

This speech is important, not only for the effect it is likely to have upon the sentiment of the country, but as an indication of the views of the large conservative class of Southern men represented by Mr. CRITTENDEN. We do not suppose that his speech can be regarded as the programme of the party of Southern Americans with which he acted at the last election, though it is not unlikely that they may follow a leader so eminently entitled to their confidence and respect. Bnt the great body of Southern conservatives will think upon this subject as Mr. CRITTENDEN speaks; and they will give no countenance or support to the violent measures by which a fraudulent Constitution is sought to be forced upon an unwilling people.

Lord Derby's Inaugural.

Our British cousins frequently complain of the inordinate length of our Presidential Messages, inaugural and others, and possibly not without some show of reason. The Queen of England, at least in her speeches from the Throne, sets the wholesome example, whenever she has nothing particular to say, of saying it as briefly as possible. But this example her Ministers do not always scrupulously follow, and Lord DERBY departed from it very widely indeed, in his first speech from the Treasury Bench in the House of Lords on the evening of the 1st of March. For this dereliction the Earl had, indeed, a good excuse. A speech, of course, he was called upon to make, and in circumstances extremely hostile to speech-making. For he had accepted the Government of England as a sudden prize at the hands of capricious fortune, and he could hardly have known very clearly what he meant to do with it, when custom and the decencies of office demanded of him a full exposition and explanation of his intentions and his policy. It was but natural, therefore, for the new Premier to seek refuge from an inconvenient lucidity in the abundance of his fluent oratory, and in the vague splendors of his ever-brilliant rhetoric. His speech nearly fills one broad sheet of the *Times*, while all that it distinctly conveys of the policy which he proposes to develop before Parliament may be condensed into a single sentence. Lord DERBY inherits the measures, but not the mistakes of his predecessor. He accepts the alliance with France as altogether desirable; he condemns the attempt upon the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON as a crime not against humanity alone, and order, but against law and liberty; he believes the laws of England fully equal to the prevention and the punishment of such conspiracies as that of ORSINI and his accomplices; but he will not suffer the inconsiderate letter of Count WALEWSKI to pass uncontradicted, and he will take the earliest opportunity of setting the French Government right upon a subject upon which the French Government must by this time be most amiably anxious to be corrected. He will treat India as cleverly as circumstances may permit, and he will give "his grave attention" to the great question of a reform in the representation. The meaning of all which is simply, that England, in changing her Ministers, has not changed her attitude before the world, and that the Tories, in accepting the administration of authority, have not attained the reality of power.

This speech of Lord DERBY, then, apart from its interest as a piece of astute and effective composition, delivered in the most conspicuous seats of the British Legislature by one of the finest of living debaters, is chiefly valuable to foreign observers from what it leaves unsaid. It is valuable, because it demonstrates the secret of Lord PALMERSTON'S overthrow to have lain in the growing public distrust of that ingenious, but unprincipled Minister—and, while it reassures the world on the question of peace, as affected by the disposition of the present English Government towards its Imperial ally, makes doubly sure the certainty that England will continue to maintain the position which she recovered, on the night of Lord PALMERSTON'S fall as an independent power, uninfluenced in the integrity of her domestic affairs, and uncontrolled in the diplomacy of her foreign relations, by the overshadowing importance of the Tuileries. Whether the Earl of DERBY shall be able to hold the reins of Parliament for six weeks or six months is comparatively a matter of slight importance to all the world beside himself and his friends. But it is a subject of sincere satisfaction to the friends of constitutional and rational liberty to see the Commons of England asserting, in the midst of a vaguely menacing diplomatic *imbroglio*, the value and the dignity of free institutions as something paramount to all other national considerations whatever. By this assertion Lord DERBY has bound himself to stand. By this assertion Lord DERBY'S successor, be he who he may, will be bound to stand as well; and we may reasonably believe that the lesson thus read from St. Stephen's will not be thrown away even upon the French Colonels and the satraps of the modern Cæsar. The modern Cæsar himself has already laid it to heart, and when we consider the knowledge which he has heretofore shown of England and of English affairs, it is not unreasonable to believe that his apparent forgetfulness of the national character with which he was dealing in the question of the Refugees, may be justly chargeable rather to the self-confident misrepresentations of Lord PALMERSTON than to NAPOLEON himself. The Emperor certainly spoke through his advocates, when M. CHAUX-D'EST-ANGE, in summing up for the Government against ORSINI and PIERRI, reminded the Court and the Jury that "it would be rash to condemn the laws of England, which Frenchmen so little understood, and which deserve all the respect due to the laws of a great people." It may be, indeed we believe that it is, now too late for NAPOLEON III. to regain either at home or abroad the ground which he has lost since the 14th of January. But France and Europe have profited by his loss; and the coincidence of a constitutional victory in England, with the manly speeches just made in the French *Corps Legislatif*, in condemnation of the "repressive policy" of the Empire, and with the manly vote of the hero of the Malakoff, General MCMAHON, against organized martial law, and universal *espionage*, will not be thrown away upon the Constitutionalists of the Old World. Lord DERBY'S Ministers may, perhaps, do little good. England will doubtless be thankful if they do only a little harm. But they have already been made the instruments of that particular good which was most important to be done in Europe at this particular moment of time.

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS.—During the last few years the Legislature has appropriated large sums to Educational and other Institutions, to be paid when there should be money in the Treasury applicable to such purposes. But there being no money, the appropriations remain unpaid. The claims thus outstanding amount to $1,070,000, as reported by the Comptroller. That officer recommends, in view of the embarrassed state of the Treasnry, that such gifts be postponed, or the laws authorizing them repealed.

The carelessness with which Legislatures saddle pecuniary obligations upon the State is highly reprehensible. It is seldom considered how or when they can be discharged. Appropriations thus made are the standing grief of Comptrollers, whose business it is to find money when the Treasury is empty. The Comptroller enjoys no sinecure at best; but if the bottom of the public chest were not so painfully visible, the office would be less unpleasant and laborious than it is.

Railroad Freights.

In recent articles respecting the proposed imposition of canal tolls upon railroad freight, we have stated that the principal lines in this State have for years been carrying freight at a loss—that is to say, the cost of freight-trains has exceeded the receipts for transportation.

Divers motives have prompted the roads to take this suicidal course. One has been a simple spirit of competition. The Erie and the Central are rivals for the trade between this City and the West. Accordingly, they "run" each other much in the same way that steamboats engage in racing. Another motive has been to divert business from the canals. Still another, and perhaps the chief, has been to swell gross receipts, with a view to enhance stock prices; for the uninitiated believe that a railroad which does a vast business must make a great profit.

By putting down prices below the point of remnneration, freight is secured, and revenue obtained. Thus we find that last year the receipts of the New-York Central from freights amounted to $4,589,275 88, while from passengers they were $3,147,636 86—the excess from freight over passengers being $1,141,639 02. Those of the New-York and Erie were, from freight, $4,182,979 27; from passengers, $1,495,360 96—the excess from freight over passengers being $2,687,618 31.

In the cases of both these leading roads freight receipts largely exceed the revenue from passengers, constituting the chief part of the earnings; which foot upwards of eight millions for the Central and nearly five millions for the Erie Road.

Now it is evident that this is a game which cannot last. The Railroads must abandon it, and when they have recourse to remunerating prices they will cease to be the dangerous enemies of the Canals which for the past five years they have been. Their system of business has been like that of merchant who, buying his goods on credit, and contemplating bankruptcy, undersells his honest neighbors. The way in which he can afford to do this is no mystery; but such an expedient to gain cnstom is in its nature temporary. The railroads have been trading at the expense of their stock and bondholders. They have done a large business but are about at the end of their rope in that direction.

The above views are fully sustained by the Annual Report of the late State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. SEYMOUR, the essential portions of which we published yesterday, in the TIMES. Not the least instructive suggestion of that document is that which relates to the freighting business of railroads.

No one who studies this subject in the light of experience, and with knowledge of facts, can doubt that the canal will be able to hold its ground in spite of railway competition, based, as that competition is, on prices too low to pay running expenses. No extraordinary legislation is necessary to bring about this result. A little patience only is needed, and we shall soon see the laws of trade and business asserting themselves.

THE LITTLE GIANT.—Mr. DOUGLAS is expected to make the closing Anti-Lecompton speech in the Senate on Monday next. Illness has kept him from his seat for several days past; but his friends at Washington report that he is in such a stage of recovery as justifies the expectation of his addressing the Senate at the conclusion of the Kansas debate.

His speech will be looked for with interest as well by opponents as admirers. It seldom befalls a public man to occupy a position so conspicuous as that in which the Illinois Senator has placed himself. Heretofore a partisan of the straitest sect, his opposition to the policy of the Administration on a vital question took the country by surprise, while it has arrayed against him the hostility of life-long political associates. But Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of courage as well as talent, and will meet the occasion with a spirit fully equal to its requirements. Should his health permit, he will doubtless make one of the ablest speeches ever uttered by him, against the Lecompton Constitution.

Charity at the Crystal Palace.

The "grateful retnrn of Spring and the soft south wind" npon the brief interjectional Winter to which we have just been subjected, after months of mildest temper, and which we have borne as hadly as prosperous people usually bear a trivial misfortune, will make us all, no doubt, very genial and happy, and dispose us to believe that nobody can possibly be ill off in this "best of worlds." But the real laborers among the poor and the wretched tell us a very different story. They remind us that the "opening of the season" is to many a family in this great City but the prolongation of a trial already bitter enough, and the end of many a hope deferred. They show us their lists of starving men and women, longer than we would care to think of or could be willing to believe in, were they not forced upon our attention, and they ask us to make for others that pleasant Spring-time which Heaven makes for us. There is work, much work, still to be done, if we would lift the burden of that "crisis" which has passed away from Wall-street and the financiers, off from the homes and the hearts of thonsands of our people. Let us believe that their appeal will not be uttered to deaf ears. One association alone, the "Hunter Wood-is Benevolent Society," asaures us that after distributing, in bread and other necessaries, all the accumulated contributions of the Fall and Winter, they now find themselves pressed upon by hungry thousands, and know not where to look for the means of meeting the want on which they cannot idly look unmoved. They have therefore organized a brilliant *fête*, which is to be given on the evening of April 8, in the Crystal Palace, for the relief of the poor, and they call upon the town to celebrate in this way the coming of Easter. All over Christendom the Easter-time is a season of light gayety, color and movement. It is a season, too, of cordial charity and Christian interchange of kindly offices How, then, could our people better keep this most Christian of festivals than by a *fête* so glittering as this which the society offer and in so good a canse? Everybody knows what the Crystal Palace might be made; how its vasts aerial spaces might be starred with light, and its many corridors made gay with devices, flags and pennons—how eloqnently music may discourse beneath those resonant domes. All these capabilities of the place have been studied by the Committee in charge, and everything that can be done we may be sure will be done to make this sadly-neglected pleasure-house of the people all that it should be for one night at least of the year. And in this way the *fête* may do us an unexpected good. It may determine us to take possession of this rare building and keep it for our coming Park. But, however this may be, the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society have conceived a grandiose experiment upon the good taste and the good feeling of Gotham, and it will be our shame as well as our fault if the result thereof be not memorable in the annals of our City.

Burton's Theatre.

Mr. BURTON followa closely in the footsteps of Mr. STUART, and in fact does more, steps into his shoes, and uses them like the Giant's seven-league boots to keep pace with the rapid and enterprising manager of Wallack's Theatre. The Mormon piece announced by Mr. STUART has been "done" by Mr. BURTON. The cotemporaneous drama will always be liable to this kind of competition; a popular subject cannot be claimed by any manager as his individual right. It must be simply a question of who shall seize the topic first.

In this instance Mr. BURTON has done so. The drama of "The Mormons," produced at this house on Monday and repeated last night, belongs to the new school, and is an addition which will increase its growing popularity. Although not strong in point of plot, or artistic as regards construction, it is a well written, curious and interesting play. The subject is an unsatisfactory one to handle in a serious vein, inasmuch as the grand arch-demon BRIGHAM YOUNG cannot be disposed of to satisfy the demands of poetical justice. In such a case it would be better to treat it broadly; to hold Mormonism up to ridicule rather than execration. The author of Mr. BURTON'S piece has not done so. He excites indignation, but does not appease it; and in consequence any scene of the play is better than the last. But the drama aims "to exhibit a practical view of the actual and existing doings of the Mormons in their own homes," and this it does with the aid of a thready story. BRIGHAM YOUNG, KIMBALL and PRATT are the principal characters, and they talk the highest Mormonism, which to Gentile ears sounds very much like the highest blasphemy. Some coarse expressions of the prophet are retained by the dramatist, which are not actually needed, and which in fact are ugly blemishes on a picture otherwise free—singularly free—from exaggeration. The ceremony of "Sealing a Second Wife" in the Mormon Temple (said to be "an accurate representation,") is dull and preachy, but from the nature of the ceremony interesting; the rocky nook in the mountains, with an excellent automaton procession of United States troops in the distance, is good; the interior of the Harems; the rebellion of the Wives; the halt of the Hand-cart emigrants, and some other scenes, are capitally conceived. The dialogue is good, but in the second act there is a tendency to vulgarity, which might easily be avoided. We refer to the speech of *Chatterina Naggs*.

The drama has been placed on the stage in a creditable manner; the scenery is good; also the costumes. It is excellently acted—one of the best acted pieces, indeed, we have seen under this management. It is but right, however, to make an exception to this general remark—an act of justice towards the quiet and careful many. The gentleman who plays *Godfrey Blair* is unequivocally and unreservedly bad. He plays it with an amount of rank and furious stupidity which would, under favorable circumstances, reduce the price of admission and materially increase the commercial value of pea-nuts.

Mr. T. D. ENGLISH is said to be the author of the piece, but there is no announcement of the fact on the bills. A good house gave the drama a good reception last night, and it is, we fancy, destined to enjoy a long and prosperous career.

City Items.

ROBBERY IN THE PARK BANK.—On Monday last $115 in bills were stolen from the Cashier's desk of the Park Bank in Beekman-street. Captain WEED, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and officer MICHAELS was instructed to investigate the affair. This officer made diligent inquiries, but could only learn that three little boys had been seen loitering about the Bank on the afternoon of the robbery. The next day, at the Museum, his attention was attracted to three little fellows among the audience, who appeared to have more money than they well knew how to dispose of. Their pockets were crammed with sweetmeats, which from time to time they purchased at the refreshment stand in the building. The officer finally took them into custody on suspicion, and brought them to the Second Precinct Station-House. They were searched, and $39 in gold found upon them. They gave their names as VAN TINNT, aged 12; MADELINA, aged 13, and TERRSHO, aged 8 years. The two first named stated their residence to be at No. 8 McDougal-street, and the latter at No. 28 Clark-street. They at first refused to state where they obtained the gold; but, after a few hours' incarceration, acknowledged themselves to be robbers of the Park Bank. They stated that they had seen the bank bills lying upon the cashier's desk and formed a plan to obtain possession of some of them. The desk was too high to reach over, and was surrounded with a close iron railing. Only the youngest of their number could get his fingers through this railing, and he was "boosted" up by the other two so that he could reach. Then watching a favorable opportunity the little fellow stuck in his fingers and drew out the bills, some of which were badly torn by coming in contact with the bars through which they were dragged. They then went and had a "fine time" at the Museum and elsewhere, first dividing their booty. They spent largely for cigars and chewing tobacco, and, as they state, "had coffee and cakes just as often as they wanted to." They are yet detained in the Station-house.

Counterfeit 10's on the Bank of Rutland, Vt., were seen in the City yesterday. Vignette, female seated on a globe, with an eagle on her right and a medallion of WASHINGTON hung round his neck. The vignette is supported on the right by a portrait of WASHINGTON, and on the left by one of FRANKLIN. On each of the four corners there is a figure "10." Between the figures 10 on the left of the bill is an agricultural device, and between the figures on the right of the bill is a device representing a group of cattle, driven by two men. The notes are dated Nov. 1, 1854, and signed "JOHN B. PAIGE, Cashier," and "G. F. HODGE, President." An effort to pass one of them was made at the grocery corner of Lispenard and Church streets.

Messrs. HANDEN & BARBER think we have done them an injury in interpreting the meaning of their "Fanny Fern tobacco"—which certainly was not our intention. They assure us that their article is entirely free from any adulteration, and that it is manufactured of a perfectly pure tobacco.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting last evening, and adopted a report in favor of organizing a Young Men's General Committee, to be composed of five delegates from each Ward. These delegates are to be chosen on the 19th of April, and are to meet for organization on the 21st of May.

The Christian Association has addressed a friendly letter to the members of the Fire Department, inviting their attendance at religious meetings to be held this evening in Rev. Mr. WOOD'S, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD'S and Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE'S Churches.

Mr. BREVOORT, Special Aid to Superintendent TALLMADGE, went to Poughkeepsie yesterday to get Dr. M. W. GRAY and bring him to New-York, for trial on charges connected with the death of Miss BENEWAY.

The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 8¼ o'clock last evening, came from the Church at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, and was caused by the issuing of a large quantity of smoke through a defective stove-pipe.

NOTARIES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.—*New-York.*—Hooper C. Van Vorst, Archibald S. Van Dusen, William A. Timpson, Henry C. Banks, William Curtis, William Poole, John B. Satterthwaite, Allan Melville, Washington Wheelwright, Harman C. Tellmard, John H. Pentz, Elijah H. Riker, William Van Hook, J. B. Varnum, Jr. Frederick R. Lee, Thomas S. Somers, Thomas McMahon. *Kings.*—Elliphalet A. Thurston, Richard J. Todd, Edmond Terry, Jacob J. Bergen, Brooklyn.

Board of Education.

The Board met at 5 P. M. yesterday, the President, WILLIAM H. NELSON, Esq., in the chair.

The journal of the last session was read, amended, and approved. Tha minntes of the last meeting of the Executive Committea on Evening Schools were read.

A communication from the School Inspectors of the Thirteenth Ward was read, representing thet the school-houses in the Ward, with few exceptions, were perfectly safe.

A communication from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, nominating Josepb F. Joy Trustee, was presented and referred.

Mr. CURTIS presented a communication from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, racommending the erection of a new building in place of Ward School No. 40, in Twentieth-street, and representing that the old building was unsafe.

Mr. MONTEITH made a speech. He said tbe Board had laid this matter on the table several times, and in the face of this the Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, assisted by the President, who came from tha same Ward, brought this matter np again. The movement was a humbug, and—he did not like to use hard terms—

Mr. CURTIS—Go on.

Mr. MONTEITH—Go on? It is a humbug of the meanest kind. The school-house, tba speaker said, he himself had examined. Tbere was no necessity for closing it, and there was no danger in continuing to occupy it. He was sorry that such action should be taken by a President whose first professions were so much for economy, and who was elected on tbe express pledge of economy. Were they going to submit to this imposition? Now, just because the Eighteenth Ward in its liberality had given them a President, most they therefore submit to this? He did not see the joke of it. He pronounced the action of the Eighteenth Ward Officers a dirty, little trick.

Mr. BENEDICT took the chair, and the President arose to reply to the gentleman from the Twentieth Ward. He gave the history of the csuses which had led to the action of the officers of the Eighteenth Ward. He himself had thought the school-building perfectly safe, but the building hed been coodemeed, and others better qualified to judge than himself, had pronounced it unsafe. Was a gentleman to rise on this floor and impugn the action of sworn officers? Was their action to be pronounced a dirty trick? He contended that the officers of the Ward had acted correctly.

Mr. WHITE said Mr. Scott, the Principal of School No. 40 was a humbug, and that he bad constantly reported that the building was unsafe in order that a new one might be procured.

Mr. EADON asked if Mr. Scott was on trial.

Mr. WHITE reiterated his opinion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. MONTEITH thought the school-house could be altered.

Mr. GEREN vindicated Mr. Scott. He moved to refer the whole matter to tbe Committee on Repairs.

After some further debate, it was so referred.

A communication from the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward, with a resolution providing for the appropriation of $23,600 for the erection of a new school-house in place of No. 21, in Marion-street, was read.

Mr. WARREN thoogbt the Fourteenth Ward did not need a new school-honse. The average number of pupils at each of the schools of tbat Ward was only about 160.

Considerable debate followed. An amendment offered by Mr. GREEN, providing that no action sbonld be taken on the subject until tbe Committee on Sites and Scbool Houses had examined it, was carried. An amendment offered by the same gentleman, proposing that $21,255 be appropriated, instead of the amount first named, was also carried. The resolution accompanying the communication of the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, was then carried.

Mr. GREEN presented a resolntion directing the Clerk to procure from Albany a copy of the bill now before the Legislature, continuing the commission to revise the Scbool laws. It was objected to and laid over.

Mr. SINCLAIR presented a resolution providing for the election, at the next meeting, of a City Superintendent and Assistant-Snperintendent of Schools to take effect from June 1st next. Adopted. Tbe report of the Committee on Printing, with a resolution authorizing the payment of $2,643 95 to Wm. C. Bryant & Co. for printing, was presented and adopted.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjonrned.

Note from Mr. Scott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the statement made in the Board of Education, that the undersigned has constantly reported the building of Ward Sebool No. 40 as unsafe, in order in this way to get a new building for No. 40, permit me to state that, from the middle of October, at which time public doubts were entertained of the safety of the building, up to the 3d of March, at which time the last examination was made by a Committee of Builders, I have steadily endeavored to allay the fears of the pnpils and their parents, by public statements made before the whole school. I beg leave to state further, that on the afternoon of the 1st of March, I prepared a statement for the *Evening Post*, certifying, over my own signature, my favorable opinion of the safety of the building, from a nine years' connection with the same. The statement was withdrawn after it was in the hands of the printer, at the reqnest of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in view of another examination by a Committee of Builders. That report of Builders, so anthoritative and so thoronghly condemnatory, at once placed the matter beyond the necessity of my statement, as Principal of the School.

DAVID B. SCOTT, Principal No. 40.

PRAYER MEETING AT BURTON'S OLD THEATRE—The young men of the Christian Association have leased Burton's Theatre for a limited time to be used daily for a prayer meeting, between the hours of 12 and 1. Rev. T. L. CUYLER took the lead of the services at the first meeting, which was held yesterday

After prayer by Dr. HATFIELD, Rev. Mr. CUYLER said

At the request of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I bave coma to conduct tbe service to-day. At last we may congratulate the defendare of the stage that e theetre has become a school of virtue and oot a school of vice—a bonse of prayer, and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of penitence, and not the scene of fictitious grief over ficitious sorrows! Let us give God the glory! This is not the first time that a theatre in New-York has been used for a daily prayer meeting. In 1831 the old *Chatham-street Theatre*—a haunt of obscenity and vice—was purchased by a Committee for purposes of worship. It was during the height of the great religious revival of 1831 that two gentlemen called on the lessee of the theatre and proposed to buy his lease. "What for?" said he. "For a Church." "A what?" "For a Church," replied the gentlemen. The astonished man broke into tears and exclaimed, "You may have it, and I will give $1,000 towards it!" The arrangement was completed. It was announced to the actors that there would be preaching *on that stage* every night! The first prayer meeting in the theatre was attended by eight hundred persons. Among those who offered prayer were the late Rev. HEMAN NORTON, and ZACHARIAH LEWIS, one of the early proprietors of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. On the 6th of May the house was consecrated to the service of God, under tbe title of tbe "Chatham-street Chapel." Rev. Mr. FINNEY preached from the text, "Wbo is on the Lord's side?" For seventy successive nights Mr. F. preacbed there to immense audiences. The bar-room was changed into a prayer room! The first man who knelt there poured fourth these striking words: "Ob, Lord, forgive my sins! The last time I was here thou knowest that I was a wicked actor on this stage. Oh, Lord, have mercy on me!" For three years Mr. FINNEY preached in the "Chapel" until the erection of the Broadway Tabernacle. That glorious revival of 1831 brought into tbe churcbes of New-York meny of our best men—our most active, judicious and zealous Christians and philanthropists. To-day, for the second time in the history of New-York, we set apart a disused playhouse for a temporary house of worship. Oh, what fearful soul-tragedies may have been enacted in this very building! From yonder "pit" how many a-ruined young man may have gone down to the pit of endless despair! Let our services here be as solemn as eternity. May no false fire be kindled on God's altar! May the Holy Spirit be here, and may this former habitation of the Tempter be the very habitation of Immanuel—the house of God, the gate of Heaven, to souls seeking efter Jesus!

Another gentleman present related an anecdote of a lady who had two daughters on the stage, who, together with their father, were hopefully converted by a tract left with one of them while asleep, by the side of a sick friend whom she was watching. This tract was entitled "Do you pray?" Another anecdote of an actress living in Elm-street was related.

Another gentleman (whose name we could not learn) announced that EDWIN FORREST was a subject of he all-prevailing revival.

New-Haven Railroad Accident.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, between Locker's Corner and Stamford, thirty miles from New-York, between the midnight Express train which brought the North American European mails and a freight train. Both ware coming towards New-York, but the freight train had been forced off the track by the breaking of a flange of one of the wheels of the first car, and was thus deleyed half an hour. As tbe midnight Boston Express was due, men were sent a quarter of a mile back with lanterns. But the dense fog at the time made signals useless, the Express passing the signal men and not applying the brakes until immediately upon the rear of the freight train. The engineer jumped off, escaping with a few bruises. The engine was badly injured, driven off the track, and one freight car was shattered to pieces. The conductor was slightly wounded, every other person on board escaping. The train was bronght at once to the City by the engine of the freight train, after a delay of a little over one hour.

The Stabbing Case in the Seventeenth Ward—Ante-Mortem Examination.

JOHN MURPHY and JOSEPH KELLY, the two men who were stabbed on Monday nigbt in a porter-house affray corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street, were alive last evening, but tbeir recovery is still regarded very doubtful. Coroner CONNERY yesterday took their *ante-mortem* depositions.

Joseph Kelly sworn—I was in Mr. Bryne's stora, No. 169 First-avenue, on Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock, wben Lalor, O'Connell and two others came in. They had a drink and Lalor offered bis hand to me, wben I said I don't like to shake bands with a man who bas a dislike to me; I also said I had heard that he said the first time he would see me he would lick me, and I said "you are not able to lick me;" he then said I won't *gostering* at all about it; I then said, "stand out if you are a man," and struck him with my left band; tbe two men, Connell and another then stood between us; at this time Lalor drew a knife, I think, from his pants, and stabbed me in the abdomen; I then fell near the barrel, and kept kicking with my feet, to keep him off, when he again stabbed me several times; I shouted for a policeman, and they ran away; I saw Murphy lying on the floor after being stabbed also; then the two men who stood between us moved to the side of us; they said, "Go in, Lalor;" tbe unkind feeling between Lalor and myself arose from my being beaten some months before by several men, and Lalor passing by at the time, said, "Go in, boys;" I thought the action was unmanly.

The deposition of MURPHY is neerly the seme as the above. At the conelusion of tbe examinetion the Jnry rendered a verdict against LALOR, who still remains locked up to ewait the result of the injuries inflicted upon KELLY and MURPHY. Several persons were yesterdey committed by Justice STEERS as witnessee in tbe case.

THE CANAL-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN SMITH.—Ex-Alderman ISAAC H. SMITH, of Booklyn, who was shot in the arm last Sunday avening, while passing through Canal-street, in company with his wife, on their way to church, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence No. 20 Beach-st. The arm was amputated Monday afternoon. Coroner HILLS proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, yesterdey, and commenced an inquest by taking the testimony of Mrs. EMILY SMITH, wife of the deceased. She statad that about 7½ o'clock Sunday evening her husband and herself passed the corner of Canal-street and West Broadway, on their way to Church. After they had crossed the street, two men came running towards them. One of the men struck Mr. SMITH as he passed, and the same instant a pistol was fired. Her husband instantly exclaimed, "EMILY, I am shot," and her husband immediately went across the street to a drug store, but being refused admittance, went into e confectionary store near by, and there remained until e policeman arrived with a carriage and took them home. She did not know tbe two men wbo ran towards them, or see who fired the pistol. Both the persons she saw were dressed in dark clothing.

The further investigation in the case was adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning. MARK JOHNSON, the barkeeper of the Peoples' Saloon, No. 388 Canal-street, who fired the pistol, is still detained in custody to awsit the result of the inquest. Since the death of Mr. SMITH, the Police have been making vigilent exertions to find the three Eighth Ward "Short Boys" who created the disturbance et the saloon, which has resulted in Mr. SMITH'S death. The three Short Boys, it will be remembered, essaulted the proprietor of the saloon, when the latter sent the barkeeper after a policeman. After the barkeeper reached the sidewalk, the rowdies assaulted him, and he discharged a pistol at one of them, the ball of which missed the party for whom it was intended, and unfortunately hit Mr. SMITH in the arm. The deceased was a native of New-Hampshire, and nearly 50 years of age.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE—THIRTY PERSONS CAPTURED.—About 11 o'clock last night, twelve of the police attached to the Mayor's Office, under command of Sergeant CROFT, made a descent upon the notorious resort No. 108 Bowery, which has been for a long time a rendezvous for thieves of all kinds, and prostitutes of the lowest grade. The police were in plain clothes, and when they entered the place secured the doors so that none could escape. Thus taken by surprise, the persons within the place—thirty in all, including ten females and the proprietor, (a German,)—made no resistance, and were taken quietly to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were all locked up for the night. They will be examined before the Mayor this morning.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, when Messrs. PURDY and CARRIGAN were deputed to proceed to Albany, to give any explanations which have been refused by the Superintendent and the Cashier of Castle Garden, in the inquiry which is now pending. No other business was transacted. The following is the usual weekly statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to March 10, 1858	4,546
No. of emigrants arrived since to March 17	542
Total	5,088
To same date in 1857	11,368

	1858.	1857.	Increase.
No inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	1,730	1,581	1,879
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	103	111	153
Total	1,833	1,692	2,032

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 10	$12,018 74	
Receipts since, to March 17, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	592 00—	13,210 74
Total		$45,366 63
Disbursements as per previous account, to March 10	$29,526 18	
No payments on March 10	—$29,526 18	
Balance of Commutation Fund		$15,840 45

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Personal.

Colonel Samuel Colt, of Hartford, has purchased the famous "Charter-Oak Chair," refused by the Corporation of tbe City on account of its extravagant price. The Colonel paid $500. The chair is made from pieces of the Old Charter Oak, which exists no longer, except in scattered fragments.

The recusant witness Wolcott, says the *Union*, remains an inmate of the keeper's office at the Washington Jail, having the privilege of teking ont-of-door exercise. His New-England friends do all in their power to make his position endurable.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, hes appointed Col. Schouler, of the *State Journal*, to the office of Adjutant-General of the State. It is reported, however, thet tbe Colonel will presently return to Boston to assume the Editorship of the *Bee*.

Twenty-six Dacotah Indians, of the Santee tribe, have arrived in Washington, adorned with more than the usual quantity of savage finery, to treat for a cession of their lands at tbe head of the Minnesota River.

His Excellency, Mr. Dallas, according to the *Times'* report, was in the gallery of the House of Lords on the evening of the 1st inst., listening to the new Premier's manifesto of his intended policy.

Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council," and "The Spanish Conquest," is about to bring out a tragedy. The title is "Oulita, the Ssrf."

A celebrity of Paris, Count Noé, has just died. His son, the well-known caricaturist, who, in consequence of n quarrel with his family, assumed tbe name of Cham, steps into a large fortune.

A set of jewelry and a handsome service of plate have been presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the Irish comedians, by their admirers in Charleston.

Lieutenant Ives, who was sent out at the head of the expedition to explore the Colorado River, has been detached from that service and ordered to another duty in the same vicinity.

Mr. Sherer, of Washington County, Penn., has recovered damages of $3,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injuries sustained some time since hy an accident on the road.

Thomas Washington Smith, who shot Richerd Carter at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia last Fall, is said to have become hopelessly insane.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned to Pittsburg in very poor health. He will retire for a while from official service.

Dr. Charles Mackay is lecturing to good houses in Charleston.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell has taken the place of Hon. W. A. Harris as publisher of the Washington *Union*.

John O. Sargent, who for some time practiced law in Washington, has left the Capital, and now has an office as Counsel in Wall-strset.

Sig. Gajani lectured on Monday evening before the Smithsonian Institution, on the "Catacombs of Rome."

Rufus Choate has been engaged for the defence of Tuckerman, the mail-robber.

Mr. Vandenhoff's Shakespearean readings and Lectures bave been received with great favor through the Western and Soutbern States.

Miscellaneous Items.

One Tauney, living on Bear Creek, Texas, recently shot and killed Mr. Edwards, who lived in tbe same neigborbood. Both parties belong to respectable families.

The journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia have held a meeting to demand a restoration of prices to the standard in use before the recent panic.

The Lake Navigation Company is dissolved; its effects passing into the bands of receivers at Buffalo, who give boods in $150,000 each.

No cases of small-pox have appeared in Pittsburg since the death of the murderer Stewart last week.

Governor Fletcher, of Vermont, has appointed Friday, April 2, as a day of fasting and prayer.

Police Intelligence.

THROWING BRICKS FROM HOUSETOPS—A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Several persons, in passing through Park-street on Tuesday afternoon, were hit with bricks and severely injured. It was supposed at first that the bricks accidentally tumbled off tbe tops of tbe buildings, but on investigation a man was discovered on tbe top of a five-story building, with a large pile of bricks by his side, which he was leisurely throwing at the passers-by underneeth. Officers HOGAN, SULLIVAN and GILGAN, of the Sixth Ward, went up, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in arresting the fellow, who proved to be JAMES FLYNN, a desperate man, well known to the police. As tba officers were conveying their prisoner through Cantre-street, a large crowd followed and attempted to rescua him, but the display of revolvers by the Officers, cowed them. In the Station-House FLYNN endeavored to bave a row with one of the Officers, but a smart rap over the bead with a locust gave a quietus to his belligerent propensities. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisonar for examination.

A PRODIGAL AND DISHONEST CUBAN.—A Cuben, named CHAS. FELLEY, arrived in this City a few months ago from Havana, having several thonsand dollars in his possession, which be soon squandered in rash dissipation. After his own money was spent, it is alleged thet he broke into the room of an acquaintance, RAFAEL HANAOLN, a Cuban, boarding at No. 44 White-street, and stole ten ounces in gold and a quantity of silver coin. Sergeant DIXON arrested the accused on Tuesday in Jersey City, and a portion of tha money was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and fully committed to answer. The prisoner is said to bs very highly connected in Cnbe.

A JUNK-SHOP KEEPER ARRESTED.—John McGino, who keeps a junk-shop et No. 22 Sullivan-street, was arrested yesterday in the Park with a band-cart loaded with lead pipe, supposed to have been stolen, in his possession. He was examined by the Mayor, and ordered to give bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

ROBBERY.—Eugene Le Duc, a servsnt, was arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing $42 in gold coin from Mr. Ullman, his employer. The money was found in the possession of tbe accused, who was teken before Jnstice KELLY and locked up for examination.

Mr. Irving's Kindness Abused—Note from his Publisher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement of a new work, entitled *Sartaroe*, by JAMES A. MAITLAND, repeated in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with the book has been grossly imposed upon, for ne such letter bas been written by Mr. IRVING? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested, but as Mr. IRVING'S name is agein so conspicuously paraded in connection with e spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery remains to be seen.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

The Collins Steamers—Letter from Mr. Collins.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following extract of a letter from E. K. COLLINS, Esq., to J. C. BROCESMIT, of New-Orleans:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1858.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., and feel under great obligetioos for the interest taken by you in the Collins steamers. The fact is, we have experienced so much opposition from Coogress that we have resolved not to solicit any further aid from that quarter. Although I shall lose a large amount of money by the enterprise, I can bear that much better than the cold indifference I met with from my country, for wbose honor I bave periled my fortune and devoted the last twelve yesrs of my life. I heve one consolation—tbat I retire from it leeving our flag yet foremost on the ocean—the *Baltic's* best western passage not equaled, and but for hot journals, independent of the low steam we were compelled to carry in consequence, the *Adriatic's* actual running time to tbe eastward, was several hours less than the best time of the *Persia*.

From the Manchester Guardian.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

A writ of execution for $636,000 having been sued out by Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., against the Collins line of steamers, for moneys advanced, an attacbment bas been issuad against the steamers composing tbe line, and they are now in tha hands of tbe Sheriff. The Company have been allowed until the 28th of March to make good the claim; et tbe expiration of wbich time, sbould no settlament have been effected, the steamers will be sold. This is certainly a sad position for this noble line of steamers, but it has been toreseen by those intimate with tbe affairs of the Company for over a year past; in fact, ever since tbe sum allowed by the Government for carrying the mails was reduced one-half. It is barely possible that the unfortunate condition of the Company might have been prevented had a more rigid system of economy been instituted from the moment that the mail compensation was reduced; but the Company, anxious to keep up the reputation of tbe line for "unequalled elegance and comfort" (which it indisputably held,) pursued the same lavisb expenditure in fitting out the vessels as if they were in possession of the entire government purse; and this unwise action is, I fear, tbe rock upon which tbe line has foundered. With a more thorough system of economy, I am satisfisd that the Company could have held its own, and made money, even with the reduced rates of mail compensation, as other steamers have done so, and why not the Collins line?

PROBABLE CLOSE OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—On the evening of the 10th nlt., a warrior of BOWLEGS' party and a negro belonging to tbat Chief, approacbed the station occupied by the delegation of friendly Indians. They were met by a few of the delegation and escorted into camp; left that night and returned next morning with another Indian (Brother-in-law of BOWLEGS.) The bostile Indians again left camp on the 21st, after having made arrangements with JUMPER to meet BOWLEGS in four days.

On the 27th ult., BOWLEGS, one of his principal men, a son of ASSINWAY, and one of the Chiefs of SAM JONES' party—four in all—were having a "talk" with Maj. RECTOR, who is quite confident of his ability to induce all tbeir people to emigrate.

A general council will soon be had, at which tha question of removal will be settled.

Maj. RECTOR has declined the services of GEN. BLAKE. The letter gentleman is now in this place.

The friendly Indians, in their scouts, failed to find the hostile Indians. The latter found the white flags, and came into camp without solicitation. This fact argues well for a favorable result of the negotiations now pending.

Under all the circumstances, we feel sanguine that the "Florida War" will soon he terminated by the peaceable removal of tbe Seminoles to the West.

By the arrival of Maj. RECTOR, this morning, we have a confirmation of the above. The Indians wish to see the money promised them in case they consent to a removal; to procure which is the object of Major RECTOR'S visit.

ASSINWAY, the elder, is wounded. He will meet the delegation to negotiate in behalf of SAM JONES' party, as soon as he can travel.

Maj. RECTOR will return to-morrow on the U. S. steamer *Gray Cloud*.—*Peninsular, March 6.*

☞ Rates Reduced.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxvills,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families." —*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Good Work and Low Prices.—Parents find considerable difficulty in procuring shoes of a proper quality for their children, but if they would visit CANTRELL'S only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the difficulty would be obviated, for his assortment of boots and shoes for the young is unrivaled. Besides, he is prepared to furnish both ladies and gentlemen with feet covering at cheaper prices than any other dealer in town. Every article sold by CANTRELL may be relied on as of the best description, both of work and material.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a box, black or brown, sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'. Also, Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

DAUGHY—RUNDALL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. HENRY C. DAUGHY, and Miss KATE P. RUNDALL, both of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

HAMILTON—WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, MARY TAYLOR, daughter of Wm. H. Weed, to WOODMAN C. HAMILTON, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

LE COMTE—GIBSON.—On Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. B. M. Adams, NICHOLAS LE COMTE, Jr., of this City, to Miss SOPHIA A. GIBSON, of Staten Island.

ANGELL—JENKINS.—At Wyoming, Penn., on Tuesday, March 9, by Rev. William L. Moore, Mr. MALCOM HENRY ANGELL, of New-Berlin, N. Y., to Miss MARIA L., daughter of James Jenkins, Esq., of Wyoming, Penn.

DIED.

SULLIVAN—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, WILLIAM BENJAMIN SULLIVAN.

The relatives and friends of tbe deceased, and those of his brother, Sylvester J. Sullivan, are bereby invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Watts-st.

☞ Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

GREENE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, CATHARINE C., tbe beloved wife of W. T. Greene, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 89 West 46th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JAMISON.—In this City, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM JAMISON, son of the late Robert Jamison, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother, John Jamison, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HOWELL.—The funeral of E. H. HOWELL will take place at Mamaroneck, at the residence of Thomas Palmer, on Friday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. The New-Haven cars leave the 27th-st. station for Mamaroneck at 7:20 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DAVIDSON.—On Wednesday, March 17, of ulceration of the bowels, JAMES, only son of Nathaniel Davidson, aged 6 months and 21 days.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, JOHN SHIELDS, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 83 Main-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 16, of croup JOHN HENRY, youngest son of John H. and Lucy E White, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 35th st., on Thursday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, CAROLINE MATILDA, wife of Henry A. Robbins, and daughter of Elisha Robbins, aged 23 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 269 5th-av., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

TUTHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, ARIETTA TUTHILL, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. M. Rank, No. 93 President-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock.

DOWNES.—At North Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. GEORGE DOWNES, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Grove Church, Weehawken, on Friday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERTZEL.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 16, JACOB F. HERTZEL, aged 68 years, 1 month and 17 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William and George, and his sons-in-law, W. G. Talman and T. F. Jeremiah, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. G. Talman, No. 203 State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

CARY.—At Tompkinsville, S. T., on Wednesday, March 10, after a short illness, at his residence, THOMAS S. CARY, aged 63 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church at Tompkinsville, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 19. The friends of this family are requested to attend without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, March 16, Rev. SAMUEL W. SMITH, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place in the Church on Friday, March 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7:20 A. M.

OTIS.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, ISAAC PAUL, son of Daniel C. and Clarissa Otis, aged 2 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to No. 309 Broadway,
Next door to Duane-st.,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
hy the best makers, all warranted,
selling at
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neet pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment hy which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 388 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent hy mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for menufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

SONS OF MALTA.
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Issued this day, contains
An account of the Conspiracy of the Sons of Malta To overthrow the General Superindent of Police.
Awful depravity of Susan B. Jenness, charged with the Horrible crime of incest.
Autobiography of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY,
Also, a portrait of A celebrated hotel Boot thief,
Exceedingly rich.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

BETTER THAN ITS PREDECESSORS IS THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
BETTER IN ITS STORIES.
BETTER IN ITS EDITORIALS.
BETTER IN ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
BETTER IN ITS APPEARANCE.
BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.
Than any of its predecessors or cotemporaries. Sold by all newsmen, at 4 cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valnable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

BETTER THAN ITS PREDECESSORS IS THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
BETTER IN ITS STORIES.
BETTER IN ITS EDITORIALS.
BETTER IN ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
BETTER IN ITS APPEARANCE.
BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.
Than any of its predecessors or cotemporaries. Sold by all newsmen, at 4 cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OILS
For sale by
EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

ERYSIPELAS—EYES CLOSED.
Desperate case cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE—Mrs. M. G. SKINNER, No. 47 Neshit-st., Newark, N. J. Sold at No. 77 Canal st., near Church, and hy druggists. Also at Gould's stationery store, Tribune Building.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

CEDAR TRUNKS—FOR PRESERVING FURS and woolens from moth, at JOHN BLACK'S large trunk stores, No. 4 Murry-st. and No. 72 Maiden-lane. Prices, $4 and $5 each.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.

DRY GOODS.
1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
Also, a large stock of MANTILLAS, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRTS,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
patented April, 1857, which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for the ladies' use, the weight being only 12 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION
of
PARIS BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS
MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to our first grand opening, which will take place on
THURSDAY, THE 18TH INST.
As unusual care has been employed to obtain the most recherché articles of the season, we confidently solicit the inspection of ladies, satisfied that, for extent, beauty and variety, our assortment will be found superior to any ever exhibited in the United States.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.
The whole of the bankrupt estate of
G. B. WILLI

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young girl, 16 years old, for light housework, chamberwork, or care of children and plain sewing; is neat, strong and willing to work, particularly fond of children; wants a good home, is conscientious and truthful to her employer; will take very moderate wages, and prefers a plain family. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, (PROTESTant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, has lived several years in that capacity; the best City reference from the family she has lived with; no objection to families boarding. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair-dressing. Would have no objection to travel, and make herself useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable person, by the day, week, or month; understands cutting and fitting boys' and girls' clothing correctly; is a first-rate tailoress and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 186 Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook, would assist with the washing and ironing; the other is a regular waitress and would do chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Best reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 449 East 10th-st., near the 1st-av.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, ACtive Protestant young woman wishes a situation as professed cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes, pies and jellies; would assist to wash and iron; can do her business in the best style; is careful, and anxious to give satisfaction; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook. She perfectly understands her business and can show the best of City references. Would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 260 9th st., between 4th and 5th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a competent woman, who is a first-rate cook in all of its branches. Also, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or lady's-maid. Both can serve well recommended. Apply No. 247 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the baker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 29th st., between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 East 15th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST EXPERIENCED GIRLS with City reference, situations in the City or country—one as general servant; makes excellent bread; washes and irons well; is a competent laundress; the other as nurse; does embroidery neatly; is quick at the needle; will take $6. Call at No. 246 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family. Perfectly understands all kinds of pastry, jelly and soups, and is a very good baker. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 3d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, and can do chamermaid and waitress; one as cook; one to do general housework; also, by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to go out by the day to sew; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 82 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City references for two years from her last place. No one need apply but a respectable private family. Apply to No. 178 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 23d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; also, milk. Butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a small private family, one to do chamberwork, waiting or plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork or tend baby. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in last place. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 5 2d-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of young children and infants from birth, desires a situation; can sew, if required; is accustomed to live in first-class families; the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Union court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands her business in all its branches. She is of a kind, willing disposition; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 177 7th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; can wash and iron well. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for this week at No. 306 8th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call at Mrs. ABRIES, No. 203 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, SIXTEEN years old, a situation to mind children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady. No objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 37 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as chamberwork by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 31 11th-st., west of 5th-av., from 10 a. M. till 2 P. M., during three days.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOman desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 16th-st. Best of reference given.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the city. Loves it, would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Greenville, N. J.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES Nos. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 274 Fulton-place, Brooklyn. Classes will be formed on [illegible] at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXperience, a situation as coachman, with unexceptionable reference from his late employer, an English Lord. Can be seen at No. 36 av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD experience, and writes a good hand, quick at figures, &c., a situation as clerk in a railroad or steamboat office; best of references given. Address A. B. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a wholesale or retail dry goods store, who has had five years' experience in the business; best of reference given. Address L. J. W. L., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENtial man, a Protestant, as waiter, bar-keeper or light porter. Best of reference given. Call or address J. S., No. 87 Varick-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, with good City reference. Call at No. 469 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN Churches for a German alto singer and basso. Address Box No. 79 Brooklyn Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ALTO—WHO READS music at sight desires a position in a QUARTETTE CHOIR, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Best references given. Address, for three days, ALTO, No. 246 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young German, married, without family; has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot houses and propagation of plants; fully understands the business in all its branches, can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address P. F., care of EMIL SCHER, Skillman-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a man of several years' practice in this country, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and is well qualified to take charge of green houses, graperies fruit, vegetables and their general treatment; also, the laying out and planting of new places. Has good recommendation from his last place. Address D. W. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINgle man who understands the business of greenhouse, hot house, vegetable and flower, and would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address M. E. R., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 615 Broadway, two doors above 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as market gardener and farmer, is capable of marketing all the vegetables, also, can take a private place; the best of City references given for capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Address E. C. M., McIlvain's seed store, for two days, No. 8 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, twenty years in this country, of experience, who thoroughly understands his business. References highly respectable. Address NE PLUS ULTRA, No. 8 John st., care of Mr. McIlvain.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married, without family, competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C. at McIlvain & Young's seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, (Scotch.) Is perfectly acquainted with the management of a greenhouse and store plants, grapevines, flower and kitchen-gardens. Address GARDENER, No. 50 Perry-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German married man, who is perfectly competent and understands gardening in all its branches. Address MATHEW, at McIlvain & Young's seed store, 9 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AT New-Brighton, a good plain cook and washer and ironer; a chambermaid to wait and assist in washing, also, a nurse who has had the care of children. Those who can come well recommended may apply immediately at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, a young man to travel with a merchant to California; 1 entry clerk 3 porters, a clerk for a shipping office, 1 conductor, 3 girls to travel, 2 hair-dressers, 4 men for steamers, 2 men for a flour store. Wages $8 per week. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS IMMEDIately; several cooks, waiter girls and laundresses, for excellent situations, now ready. Employers to be seen from 11 to 1, at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE CHAMBERWORK and waiting in a small family; a good sewer preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 93 West 21st-st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS workman to go to Tennessee. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A BOY IN A SILK JOBBING HOUSE. Salary, first year, $50. Call to-day, between 4 and 6 P. M. VINCENT, CLARK & CO.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and laundress. Good City reference required. Apply at 147 West 12th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR, WITH the privilege of three, a small place, must have a large and nicely furnished house, with the necessary out-buildings all in good repair, suitable for a genteel residence; must be within an hour and a half's ride from the City and near a depot; the neighborhood must be unexceptionable for health; any one having a place answering the above description and disposed to rent reasonably to a good tenant, may address W. G., Box No. 1,251.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE five rooms in a genteel house, with a quiet family, in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights. Respectable parties wishing to dispose of such portion of their house, may address, stating particulars, J. M., box No. 1,961 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Price from $9,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars spec fied. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, WITHout children, the lower part of a house with modern improvements, west of Broadway and below 20th-st. Address, with particulars, Box, No. 1628, Post-Office.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Satisfactory references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, acid or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in dirty work, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at 321 Broadway, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Chinese Roof Paint, a coat lasting for three years. Apply at No. 232 Fulton-st., Fleetwood.

$4 PER DOZEN.—FOR PHOTOGRAPHS NOW IN USE. ANY SIZE MADE TO FIT DOUBLE GOLD LOCKET BOOKS.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For farther particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM $550 TO $625.—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements, corner 38th-st. and 2d-av., in a block of 13 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises or of WM. SLEW, No. 6 East 31st-st.; mornings from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown-stone front house No. 399 4th-av., between 25th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No. 294 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to F. F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 61 Division and No. 1 Market-st., being the corner building. The store is nicely fitted up as a fancy store and has done a good business for the last 14 years; would make a good book, tea or fruit store; or a fine stand for dry groceries, the dwelling is in good order. Apply on the premises or at No. 116 Chambers-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST. $550.

House No. 156 50th-st., $462.
House in 53d-st., between 6th and 6th aves., $250.
Cottage on 41st-st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE property; large house, with piazza and columns in front, commanding an extensive view, with 9 lots and barn, on the west corner 93d-st. and 4th-av., top of the Manuel or Yorkville immediate possession if desired. Apply to S. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE dwelling house, coach-house and eight lots, on the northwest corner of 6th av. and 125th-st., Harlem. Gas, bath, range, Croton water, shrubbery, fruit, &c., in a choice neighborhood, beautiful scenery, the streets lighted with gas. Rent, $600. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, strawberry &c.; rare this residence of C. W. Lot-rs, Esq. To a good tenant, that will make specific use of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to B. W. JONES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. GARDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses, having the modern improvements, Nos. 150 and 154 3d-av., near 16th-av. Also, the desirable store and house No. 160 6th-av., directly opposite Jefferson Market. Also, the factory, 60x40 feet, on 86th-st., north side about 100 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to I. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves. Inquire at the store opposite the garden on 18th street. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address E. M., Box No. 460 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with extension No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, 5 or 10 minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, and convenient to Myrtle and Fulton av. cars. Contains 16 rooms, and suitable for two families. Rent $550. Inquire of C. A. BARKER, No. 67 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, NOS. 64 and 66 Broadway, up stairs, and lofts connected therewith. These rooms are admirably calculated for Hatters and Furriers, (having fine rooms overhead for workshops,) and rent very cheap.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

TO LET—THE TWO MODERN THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses No. 36 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and No. 143 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs., having all the modern improvements, and in good order. Rent $750. Apply to [illegible] No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 2d and 4th ave., three well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms and fine yard each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $120 per year. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 19th-st. Has the gas and Croton water fixtures and is located in a pleasant neighborhood. Inquire of the subscriber, No. 400 Hudson st., at the office of the Green-wich Insurance Company.
JAMES HARRISON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $350—A three-story and basement dwelling, 13 rooms, has gas, range, marble mantels, &c., and finished in the best manner. Has new lots of ground; possession in April. Apply at No. 380 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, or No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND Water-st., the store and cellar occupied by Messrs. Shipman & Co., with or without the fixtures. Will be repainted and put in first-rate repair. The first have 12 sweet windows on each floor. Well lighted. Inquire of W. T. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION MAY 1—NO. 167 CHATham-st. and No. 3 James-st., known as "Clarke's House in Chatham-square." The whole would be improved for, or leased for improvement to a responsible applicant. Apply to O. G. CARTER, New-York National Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 AND 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 3 Depeyster-st., (known as the Green Block.) The whole or any part. Inquire of S. J. HERRING & CO. upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 25 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY AND attic house, 22 feet wide, No. 9 Lamartine place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., opposite Lamartine-park, with all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the last of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; rent to an all family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODRED, corner of 5th av. and 19th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 213 Pearl-st., 50 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with seat-right, and well calculated for rooms. Enquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC DWELlings No. 161 Wooster and No. 160 Lamartine sts., will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $600 per annum. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELlings, No. 161 Wooster-st., and No. 160 Lamartine-st. Will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent low. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, TWO DOORS WEST OF Broadway; a most desirable location for a milliner, tailor or professional gentleman. Apply at No. 424 Chinese-place, 8th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, SECOND floor and back basement of No. 45 Amos-st. (now West 10th.) only so, and to a small family. Rent $300, to be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THREE ROOMS on second floor. Also, stable and part of a shed in rear, if required, suitable for any light business. Inquire at No. 441 2d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC DWELLINGS, No. 161 Wooster and No. 160 Lamartine-st., will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $600 per annum. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BRICK-fronted stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MAY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JUDUP, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, CONsisting of two rooms on the first floor, back basement and a good bedroom in the attic. To a small genteel family this is a desirable residence. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 19 Bank-st., from 10 till 4.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in Lexington-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 56 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 20 PINE-ST., FORmerly occupied by Aubrey. Apply to WM. H. COOPER, Jr., No. 122 Front-st.

TO LET—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 240 West 15th-st. For particulars inquire of Wm. H. BULL, Esq., No. 96 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 29th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 39 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & H. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Tower Building, 79 and 81 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st. Apply to H. L. MELLEN, 81 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY, BROWN STONE, English basement house No. 150 East 12th-st. Rent $450. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The fine 3-story and basement house No. 6 Attorney-st. It has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, water closets, &c. The furniture is nearly new, and will be disposed of at a reasonable rate. Rent, $600. It is an excellent opportunity for persons about commencing housekeeping. Apply as above, or at No. 75 Canal st., near Allen.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No. 21 West 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Rent $220 per annum. Also the upper floor, five rooms and a bedroom in the attic. Rent $200 per annum to a small family. Apply as above or at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th av., of A. P. SMITH.

NEW HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession; three stories with high basement and modern improvements; 16 rooms; may be seen at any time, by application on the premises, No. 135 East 19th-st., and for further information to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 10 Wall-st., or No. 136 1st av.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly-erected first-class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 2 st. and Broadway, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. TEURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—We will divide our office to suit, corner of Broadway and White st., and let part on very reasonable terms.
J. DITTO & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One room 50x57 feet, with or without power, well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. E. WALKER, Nos. 168 and 172 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—The 3d, 16th, 23d and 30th houses east of 7th av., in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 42th st., or College-place, between 6th and 7th avs. Two of the houses are being richly finished. Will be sold very low, viz.: $9,000, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN BURNS, watchman in charge, on the premises, or of Mr. SLOAN, 76 East 31st-st., or 205 Juga from 8 to 10 o'clock, or evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Also to let, a brown-stone front house No. 340 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 wa er closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 3¾ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 4x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x22 feet, extensior two story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jams and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas pipes, &c.; 12 feet court, situate on Putnam-av., first and second houses east from Hoyt-st., one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Apply to ST. PRYVE E. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon-st., or to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 4-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av.; price, $11,000, a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; price $13,500, a large part can remain or the house; the above houses contain all the improvements. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—THE beautiful cottage residence, with ground and fountain, containing all the modern improvements, corner of 2d-st. and 9th-av.; also, stores on the 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., suitable for any kind of business, and the dwelling part on 9th-av., suitable for a first-rate boarding house; also, a three-story and basement brick house for sale, 22d-st., near 3d-av.; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 82, Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Also, a house No. 39 South 5th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and one exceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—A first-class three story high basement house, with sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches by 45 feet, lot 24 feet 9 inches by 86 feet 6 inches. Can be seen at any time of day. Inquire on the premises or at No. 387 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at H. F. TOCK, *New-York Times* Office.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—TWO SMALL 3-STORY English basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. They are well adapted for a genteel family, being situated in 47th-st., between 3d and 3d-av., Railroad, near to the street. Price of each, $3,000; terms, half cash and half on bond and mortgage. Must be sold. Apply to Mr. McMANUS, [illegible]

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, will be sold cheap. Apply at SCRYMAN'S, No. 102 Washington-st., Poughkeepsie, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 9th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, size 20x64. To quire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av. The house is finished in the most substantial and best manner. Terms liberal—price moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 180 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 22 Charles-st., (Washington-place,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 20x40; 14 89 feet deep. Apply to HONOR MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN BROWN STONE RESIdence No. 27 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., price $8,000; also, lot on 24th-st., near 4th-av., price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would exchange also, 5 acres of land on Staten Island. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TWO SPLENDID NEW COTtages for sale, on Patten-le-av., Harlem City, 15 minutes' walk from the Ferry. Price $2,500 and $2,900. Terms easy. Address Box No. 2,010 New-York Post Office. West Hoboken stages pass the door.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., NEAR SCHEN, N. J., a two story house, with extension, and about ¾ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of E. C. DICKSON, No. 100 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO-story brick front cottage, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic st., also several stores and dwellings to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 407 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot No. 47 East 3d-st., between 4th and Madison ave.; has Croton, both and gas throughout. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 286 West 23d-st.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $7,000—terms easy. Apply to N. H. SMITH, as above, or at No. 73 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 216 Bleecker-st., New-York. For a good tenant the house will be put in good order. Apply at No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton.

REAL ESTATE, A BARGAIN.—A FOUR-story house on 35th-st., well built, having gas and stove on throughout, will be sold for $6,500, on easy terms. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 147 6th-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE GRAY, No. 41 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—COLE, SUMNER & CO., BANKERS, L. CROSSE

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., on account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet 11½ feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, or more or less. The store is rented until the 1st of May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April, up to which time the interest will be adjusted. The securities named will be received at PAR.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate piers and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, seven octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st. By order of the executors, on FRIDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocatle one do. in green and gold, rosewood secretary solid carved rosewood centre, sofa end pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window-curtains and shades bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of oil paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, hreams, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, damask and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock precisely, the above elegant brownstone residence, four stories and basement; house 20x55; lot 20 feet by half the block. Terms—$10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent for a term of years; balance on April 10, when the deed will be given.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 18, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

ALSO,

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence, No. 248 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th aves., and near Loudon Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. For full particulars, see catalogues at the house, on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST, SECOND, MADISON AVS., AND 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 1st-av.—10 lots on the west side, between 45th and 46th sts. Also, one lot on 45th-st., in the rear.

On southeast corner of 2d-av. and 39th-st.—House and lot.

On 2d-av.—House and lot adjoining above.

On 39th-st.—Three cottages and lots adjoining, in the rear.

On Madison-av.—Two lots east side, 74 feet 3 inches north 29th-st.

Sale positive to the highest bidder, to close a concern. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREETS AND NEW-BOWERY, AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Three lots on the north side of 16th-st., 152 feet west of Avenue B.

ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side of 17th-st., 178 feet west of Avenue B.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side of 119th-st., 264 feet east of Avenue A.

NEW-BOWERY.—That valuable lot on the northwesterly side of New-Bowery, about 72 feet southwesterly from James-st. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement houses, situated on 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. They have Croton water, baths, water-closets, range, furnace, gas, &c.; 15 rooms each, and numerous closets, large stable on rear lot; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, is graded and sewered, sidewalks flagged and curb and gutter-stones set. It intersects the Central Park between the Botanical Garden and the Parade-ground. The houses are within a block and a half of it and are convenient of access by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars; fare on either of them 6 cents. They will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder; 50 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Possession given on the 1st April. Open for inspection every day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., in addition to the usual assortment, by order of James Horner, Assignee, an extensive lot of Cutlery, Scissors and augers, bits of the well-known manufacture of Wells Churchill, and stamped with his name. Also, to close a concern, being goods returned from California, 17 cases, consisting of mill and circular saws, 6 to 7 feet, approved stamps, Harris & Mansfield, cradle and brush scythes, socket chisels, hollow augers, &c. Also, by order of an assignee, with which the sale will commence, 145 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c., being part of a retail stock, for cash. All other goods at 4 months. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the elegant house No. 132 West 22d-st., E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood side and corner etageres, with marble tops, book-case, mahogany marble-top centre and sofa tables, mahogany sofas, easy and reception chairs, mirrors, gas fixtures and window curtains, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedroom suites in mahogany, cottage full suites, hall furniture, hat stand, rugs &c., and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. By order,

B. J. CARR, Att'y for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY J. DESBOIR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 18th, and FRIDAY, 19th March at 10½ o'clock each day at the Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, the entire stock of high first class French fornitnre, comprising every article in the line all made in the most artistic and fashionable style, including a superb book-case lined with satin wood, cost $2,500. Our friends and customers are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock which is to be sold without reserve in consequence of the removal of the building

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, RAIN OR SHINE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at New-Rochelle, a nice country house, with 12 acres of good grazing land, and orchard of the best grafted fruit. The locality is healthy, convenient, and delightfully situated, and only three-quarters of a mile of railroad depot. Terms of sale accommodating. Parties who intend to be at the sale have to be at the railroad depot corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., before 12:30 o'clock A. M. This is a rare chance, seldom offered, for parties of moderate means.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS M. DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 39 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, etageres, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a tetes, rockers, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds; also, 5 baskets champagne wine; also, 1 Avery's Patent Sewing Machine. Those in want will find the above sale well worthy of attention.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Rye, Westchester County, 1½ miles north of the station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W. Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, (more if desired,) well stocked with trees and fine fruits. The house is large, nearly new and modern style. Grapery, carriage house and barn. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to the auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

WM. DEMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DEMONT, will sell at sction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF CIGARS.—HERTS & MOSS will sell, THIS DAY, March 18, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., at 10½ o'clock, about 1,000,000 Havana, German, domestic, and South American cigars of various choice brands, in the usual assortment of packages. The goods are all direct from the importers, and every lot offered will be peremptorily sold for cash. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(THURSDAY,) March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large quantity of tools and machines for pencil-case makers and manufacturing jewelers, consisting of lathes, rollers, presses, draw-bench, furnace, bellows, &c.; also, three iron safes, tables, desks, chairs and engravings, with a general assortment of household furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. They will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above, and are each 21 feet 6 inches by 103 feet 3 inches, and are the only unimproved lots in the block.

80 per cent. on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMEN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearls sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales of furniture. Mahogany and other bedsteads, feather beds, hair and straw mattresses, dress bureaus, chairs, sofas, lounges, centre and extension tables, looking-glasses oil-cloths, Brussels and ingrain carpets stores, &c., &c. Also, a set of single harness, in good order.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM.	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 33 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1863; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1863, or vertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keoknk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, LODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: lit, 12, 25, 68, 68, 76, 95, 128, 149, 169, 178, 183, 190, 201, 264, 283, 330, 339, 354, 361, 376, 377, 391, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1285, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 338, 548, 623, 627, 629, 633, 671, 684, 691, 718, 735, 742, 763, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 966, 976, 1029, 1035, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1227—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of this road, due 1st March, instant, will be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of April next.

The road has, for five months last past, been operated by an agent, under a trust, by the terms of which the earnings were to be applied in payment of said interest, but not having been so applied, is the cause of the default.

A. A. BRAYTON,
Treasurer M. F. & M. R. R. Company.

MILWAUKEE, March 11, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Corpone at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less then $1,760,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds meturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Melgs Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

$5.000 WANTED—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest; that or any other sum to $10,000, will be taken for a term of years, not less than five or more than fifteen years, on real estate, farming property, within three miles of the city of Albany, in a high state of cultivation, worth at least four times the amount wanted. Albany, March 15, 1858. Wanted by the first of May next. A. G. BEAVER.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

$25.000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $52,000; interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Address MORTGAGE, No. 412 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 30th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,
C. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallaud, Jr.
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
M. W. Hamilton,	John A. Acker, Jr.,
Fred. A. Delano,	
Joseph Howland,	
Dan. Drake Smith,	
Fred. G. Foster,	
Peleg Hazard,	
Robert S. Hone,	
Saml. V. Hoffman,	
J. Anthony, Jr.,	
J. F. G. Foster,	
John A. C. Gray.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 257 and 259 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Pier-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person then such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $5t 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 Stone Sows, $50; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $t 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 34c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, Cast, 2,400 pounds old Iron, Wrought, $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 60; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $t; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Caut Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sleegee, $16; 40 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $t; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $t; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $t 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $t; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Hedge Prunings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gaies and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. CHEEVER,
N. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 15th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.

DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City, to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st. from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st. from 2d to 4th; Garden-st. from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient sureties.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Police Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st., basement, at 3 o'clock. The following persons are notified to appear before the Committee, or their cases will receive no further attention viz.: 1st. Confirming Assessment list for filling sunken lots on 29th and 31st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Parties assessed: Hudson River Railroad Co., Joseph Sanford, J. W. Smith. 2d. Remitting Assessments: Adam Hampton, Jeremiah Wilcox, Cyrus Knapp, Wm. S. Mayo, Jacob Harson, Theodore Morrice, E. B. Watrous, Judah Abraham, Hersh Koch, S. S. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.—Election.—The annual election for seventeen directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for three inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday April 5, prox.

The Poll will be open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DID YOU BRING HOME THE LADY'S BOOK?

The April number is out and it is brilliant. Another of those superb steel engravings and a four-figure colored fashion plate. A plate of Lingerie, colored. "The Old Grandfather." Brodie's Fashions—D'Angri, La Grange, Cariola, Caridora, and the Cordevan Mantillas. Two pages of Children's Fashions. Fancy Letters. Ladies' Bonnets. Caps, Cayes, Fancy Work. Embroideries. &c., &c., in all.

FORTY-SEVEN ENGRAVINGS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. HALEN, Mrs. HALE, VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, T. S. ARTHUR and Miss DE FORREST are contributors.

Mrs Daffodil's interview with a Count is also given.

For sale by all the dealers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY EVENing, March 15, in the water closet of Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., a gold hunting-case lever WATCH, M. J. Tobias & Co., Liverpool, makers, No. 28,865. The watch was suspended to a black silk fob ribbon, to which was attached an antique onyx ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the desk of Delmonico's Hotel.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have removed to the corner of Wall and William sts., in the Bank of New-York Building.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Sailing from Liverpool for New-York on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 21st and 26th of each month, and now composed of the following ships:

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
AUSTRALIA	2,000	D. W. CLINTON	2,000
ATMOSPHERE	2,000	GUY MANNERING	2,000
BRIDGEWATER	2,000	JOHN BRIGHT	2,000
CHANCELLOR	2,200	J. A. WESTERVELT	2,000
CULTIVATOR	2,000	RESOLUTE (new)	2,000
CITY OF MOBILE	2,000	ROBERT KELLY	2,000
CYNOSURE	2,000	THORNTON	2,000
C. LAWRENCE	2,000	UNIVERSE	2,000

The ships of this line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, and their accommodations for passengers are all that could be desired.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Payable on demand, on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, the ULSTER BANKING COMPANY, the NATIONAL BANK, Scotland; Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS & CO., London, and GUION & CO., Liverpool.

DRAFTS

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

| From New-York: | | From Southampton, Havre or

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.

Examination of Jacob H. Mott Before the Recorder—Testimony of the Cashier and Paying Teller.

Yesterday, the preliminary examination of Mr. JACOB H. MOTT, arrested on suspicion of being associated with BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, in the recent heavy defalcation in the Union Bank of this City, was commenced before Recorder BARNARD, at his chambers. The examination, on the part of the prosecution, was conducted entirely by the Recorder, who was himself what Mrs. Malaprop called "three gentlemen at once"—District-Attorney, clerk and committing magistrate. Proceedings were considerably delayed in consequence, for "division of labor," in such examinations, is of as much importance in facilitating progress, as it is in the making of a pin. The first witness sworn and examined was Edward H. Arthur:

Q.—Do you know the defendant, Jacob H. Mott? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—From 15 to 20 years.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Twenty years and upwards.

Q.—In what business was he engaged, previous to the alleged commission of this offence? A.—As a book-keeper.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Union Bank.

Q.—In this City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Brotherson with the Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what amount? A.—To between $141,000 and $142,000.

Q.—Did that deficiency exist with the consent of any of the Bank officers? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Do you speak for yourself only? A.—It did not exist to our knowledge.

Q.—Did Mr. Mott, the defendant, keep an account there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long? A.—The drafts and checks were signed "G. S. Mott for J. H. Mott," from about the year 1848 to the year 1853.

Q.—What, if any, deficiency existed in the account of Brotherson and Mott, between 1848 and 1853? A.—$97,254 90.

Q.—When did Jacob H. Mott, the defendant, open an account in his own name? A.—In 1856, in October.

Q.—What was the deficiency from that time to March 6, in the present year? A.—There appeared to be, on examination, a deficiency of $14,331 88.

Q.—Do you mean that those were the false entries? I want the amount of the false entries for the last year and a half. A.—Yes, Sir; $44,331 88.

Q.—Were entries made to the account of Jacob H. Mott, by Brotherson, for larger sums than he had deposited? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were those entries made? A.—By false credits in the ledger.

Q.—How often did Jacob H. Mott make deposits there? A.—I cannot say how often.

Q.—Well, was it a frequent occurrence? A.—It was.

Q.—At the time of each deposit were larger credits given him than he actually deposited? A.—There were; I mean to speak generally; I could not, of course, answer for *each* deposit.

Q.—Who made these deposits? A.—I cannot say. I do not receive deposits.

Q.—How was the money drawn out during the last year and a half? A.—By checks of J. H. Mott.

Q.—Can you tell what amount Mott has drawn out during the last year and a half? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Has he any money now in the Bank standing to his credit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were Mott and Brotherson acquainted with each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they together often? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What was Brotherson's especial business in the office? A.—To keep the ledger and to post.

Q.—Who received Mott's deposits for the last year and a half? A.—The second teller.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Peter R. Kissam.

Q.—Have you seen Mott's bank-book recently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the entries made in Mott's bank-book are the same as those posted in the ledger? A.—I do not.

Q.—You have read over the affidavit made by you in this case, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are the facts therein stated by you, true? A.—They are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charles Ga Nun.—Q.—Mr. Arthur, you state that you remember the affidavit to which you have sworn. Without looking at it can you recapitulate the facts contained therein? A.—The facts? Yes; so far as we have examined the accounts, there were taken by Mott, in collusion with Brotherson, $45,000,—in my opinion a great deal more—by means of false entries in the bank ledger. This is the substance of the facts.

Q.—Did you ever examine the ledger of the Union Bank? A.—Partly.

Q.—When was the last time you examined it? A.—I cannot precisely say. Between the 8th of March and this day.

Q.—Where was it when you examined it? A.—In the Bank.

Q.—How long did you examine it? A.—Not over ten minutes.

Q.—Who was present? A.—One of our book-keepers.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Mr. Bogert.

Q.—Did you make any memoranda at that time in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you examine that ledger, previous to the 6th of March? A.—I have not examined it previous to the 8th.

Q.—When did you examine it previously in reference to any man's account? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You stated that the deficiency in Brotherson's account did not take place by consent of the Bank officers. How do you know that? A.—I am one of the officers.

Q.—Do you speak then only for yourself, or do you speak for the rest? A.—It is difficult to swear to what another man knows.

Q.—Of your own knowledge, you do not know whether the other officers might not have given consent? A.—I have been told that they did not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that all that you have said, and all you have known, is from information from others? A.—I do.

Q.—From whom did you receive knowledge relating to this deficiency? A.—I received it from my clerks.

Direct examination resumed by the Recorder.—Q.—You are Cashier of the Union Bank? A.—I am.

Q.—How long had Brotherson been employed in that Bank? A.—About twenty years.

Q.—Did these examinations in the ledger take place by your directions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after such examinations the deficiencies you have stated appeared? A.—They did.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Ga Nun.—Q.—Were you ever paying teller? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you cease to be so? A.—About July 20, 1856, when I became cashier.

Q.—You speak of an examination taking place under your order. You derived your information as to these alleged deficiences from those who made the examination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say Mr. Mott had no money in the bank standing to his credit. How do you know? A.—I have made the examination, and speak from personal examination of the ledgers.

Q.—On what day did Mr. Brotherson cease to keep that ledger? A.—On Monday, the 8th March last.

Q.—Where is Brotherson? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Has he absconded? A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not know where he is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that Brotherson and Mott were acquainted? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Brotherson? A.—Yes, Sir, of course,

Q.—Have you been familiar with him? A.—Yes; tolerably so.

Q.—Have you eaten with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where—at his house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where, then? A.—In the Bank.

Q.—Out of the Bank? A.—No; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you within the last two years? A.—Positively not.

Q.—Have you drank with him? A.—I may have drank with him in the Bank, at our elections.

Q.—Did you ever drink with him outside? A.—I have no recollection of doing so.

Q.—Did he drink spirituous liquors? A.—Yes, I suppose he did.

Q.—And you never drank with him outside the Bank? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Not within the last six months? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—When did you last have an election in your Bank for officers? A.—On Monday, the first of March.

Q.—Who were present at that election? A.—After the poll closed Mott was there.

Q.—On whose invitation did he come there? A.—On mine.

Q.—Was there any other invited guest? A.—Yes, Mr. Thomas E. Brown.

Q.—Any other? A.—Yes; a Mr. Roberts, an old gentleman.

Q.—What is Mr. Brown's business? A.—He is a broker.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—In New-York.

R.—For what reason did you invite Mr. Mott up stairs, on the day of the election, after the poll was closed? A.—We wanted him to give us some information respecting a house in John-street. He gave the information and of course we offerred him refreshments.

Q.—How long had Robertson kept the ledger which you examined? A.—Twelve or fifteen years.

Q.—How many books did you examine after March 6? A.—The credit cash-book and ledger, to see if they corresponded. I examined no other book.

Q.—How long had the bank used that ledger? A.—It was opened for the first time on January 1, last.

Direct examination resumed by the Recorder.—Q.—Bank officers examine the different accounts at various times during the year, do they not? A.—Yes, Sir,——that is, the cashier looks after the balance sheets.

Q.—Where are the balance sheets taken from? A.—From the individual ledgers.

Q.—Was this account of Brotherson's examined? A.—Yes, Sir; it was compared with the others.

Q.—So was Mott's also? A.—I presume it was.

Q.—Have you any recollection in regard to Mott's account? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examination again resumed by Mr. Ga Nun.—Q.—When was the credit cash-book that you examined first opened? A.—I suppose within the year.

Q.—How often are the balance sheets made out? A.—Quarterly.

Q.—When was the last sheet completed? A.—To the 1st January. I will explain. That sheet shows the accounts to that date. The next sheet, on the 1st April, will show the state of the accounts since that time. The January sheet, I should say, Mr. Brotherson did not complete.

Q.—What was the last balance sheet, previous to October last, what was so "completed" as to agree with the general ledger? A.—The sheet of the 1st July last.

TESTIMONY OF THE PAYING TELLER.

Augustus M. Smith, sworn, and examined by the Recorder.—Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 216 Fifteenth-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am paying-teller in the Union Bank.

Q.—How long have you held that situation? A.—For three years nearly.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—And Jacob H. Mott? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Brotherson's business? A.—He was book-keeper in the Union Bank. He had charge of the ledger—letter G to M—up to the 9th March last. He transcribed accounts from the cash book to the ledger.

Q.—Did Jacob H. Mott keep an account there? A.—He did.

Q.—When did that account commence? A.—In his own name, some time in 1856.

Q.—How often did he make deposits in that Bank? A.—That is a singular question to attempt to answer. I cannot say how often.

Q.—Did he do so frequently? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he have a Bank-book? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he make the deposits himself? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he draw the checks himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he present them himself? A.—Yes, usually, I think.

Q.—Who paid his checks? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the last time he drew a check? A.—On the morning of March 8.

Q.—What was the amount? A.—As near as I can remember, in the neighborhood of $500 or $800.

Q.—Did that cover all that he had standing on the books of the bank to his personal credit?

Mr. Ga Nun objected, on the ground that the witness could not speak from recollection, not having the Bank-books on hand. The Recorder varied the question, as follows:

Q.—At the time that Mott presented the last check, what was the state of his account? A.—We had money to meet it.

Q.—Had he any money in the bank after that check was drawn?

Mr. Ga Nun objected. Recorder admitted the question.

A.—He had money there after the check was drawn, according to the ledger.

Q.—Were Brotherson and Mott intimate? A.—I do not know.

Q.—They were acquainted, were they not? A.—Yes, they were acquainted.

Q.—Did Mott present his checks himself? A.—Generally he did so; I think so.

Q.—Who paid them? A.—I always did so.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger to see if the checks which he presented were good? A.—Some of them I have.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the ledger with the cash-book?

Objected to. Question admitted.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From such examination what did you find? A.—I found he had always a balance.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger separately from the cash-book? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you find on the ledger? A.—That credits put to his account he had never deposited.

Q.—To what amount within the last eighteen months? A.—Forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Q.—There was no entry of that amount made in the cash-book? A.—There was not.

Q.—How often were these false entries made? A.—I cannot speak except from recollection; I should say, without looking at the books, they were made every three or four days; I can give you all the items, if you wish.

Mr. Ga Nun objected to evidence from recollection, and argued that the books of the Bank should be produced. The Recorder, acceding to the justice of this application, adjourned the case to this day. Before tha parties quitted the office, he requested the officers of the Bank to provide themselves with counsel, so as to relieve him a little, from his very onerous duties.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 114, 117, 126 to 142. *Part II.*—Nos. 5, 6, 9, 14, 17, 36, 37, 38, 42, 73, 74, 66, 116, 121, 124, 143, 144 to 148.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

John Fredericks was put on trial this morning on a charge of making counterfeit coin. Ex-Judges Beebe and Stewart appeared for the defendant.

The testimony given showed that the defendant had passed counterfeit quarters to one Samuel Goodman, on two occasions, in payment of a bill due him; that this exciting Mr. Goodman's suspicions, the defendant was arrested; some counterfeit coin was found on his person, and on searching his premises there were found galvanic batteries and a box containing various articles used in counterfeiting, such as plaster of Paris, alloy, nitric acid, ladles, metals, a machine for milling the coin, etc., etc.

The evidence also showed that when Fredericks was in custody he said he had nothing to do with the making of the coin, but that it was made by a man to whom he had hired the room, and who had gone to Philadelphia, and whose name he refused to give.

The evidence was not concluded.

Habeas Corpus for Judgment Debtors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 17.

Before Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Issachar Davis.—The relator is in Eldridge-street Prison on an order of arrest. Edmon Blankman, Esq., this morning appeared for the relator and was moving in the matter for his discharge, when Mr. Oakey Hall, Counsel for the Sheriff, objected that no bond against escape nor fees to Sheriff had been tendered according to statute. Judge CLERKE held this necessary. The hearing was adjourned to Friday next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Blankman will move to admit the relator to bail. This is an interesting point; for if the Judge can bail on *habeas corpus* on an order of arrest and relieve the Sheriff from liability or discretion in the matter, then judgment debtors will possibly extensively avail themselves of *habeas corpus*.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas V. P. Mersereau.—This matter, which was referred to in our yesterday's issue, was dismissed on motion of Mr. Hall, for the Sheriff, on the same ground as stated in tha previous case—want of tendering fees and bond. H. C. Place, Esq., for the relator—who is in Eldridge-street—will move for a new writ.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

CONSIDERATION FOR A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Chesebrough et al. vs. *Riley.*—This is a suit on a promissory note, made by the defendant and transferred to plaintiffs by the Atlas Insurance Company, of which one of the plaintiffs is a trustee, in payment of a loss. The defendant sets up no consideration. Tha note was given to the Insurance Company in pursuance of a subscription to be paid in notes, in advance of risks, whenever the sum of $300,000 was subscribed. That amount never having been subscribed, the note was void, and the Company had no authority to convey it. The plaintiff contended that the defendant insured under this note, and there was therefore sufficient consideration.

A verdict was ordered for the defendant, *pro formâ*, that the matter might be passed upon by the General Term. It is said that on this decision hangs the fate of notes to the amount of $60,000.

J. R. Pomroy and W. Britton for plaintiffs. Ex-Judge Dean for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Henry A. Adams vs. *John Jones et al.*—Motion granted, with $5 costs. The matter is in mitigation and should not be set out.

Walter D. Stewart et al. vs. *George B. Grannis.*—Motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of David Jones.—Warrant discharged.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on tha ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UNOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE! THE BRIDE!! THE BEAUTIFUL BRIDE!!!—The elegant, the attractive, the bewitching, the heart-touching, the mirth-provoking, the witty, the soul-stirring, heart-exciting "Bride of an Evening," the great drama creating such an extravagant sensation at Barnum's Museum! This is the only piece now talked about—the only thing that now seems to stir to their very depths the romantic sympathies of the community. The Bride is to be seen to-night at Barnum's. Another drama this afternoon. The largest woman in the world, the living skeleton, &c., are also at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's Last Victory," continues to crowd PURDY'S National Theatre nightly, and hundreds are unable to gain admission. It is the most beautiful, the most exciting, the most interesting piece ever placed upon the stage. Go and see it to-night, and secure your places early. The sterling drama of "Brian Borolhme" will conclude the performance.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &C.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 240 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Those who know not what our friends can do in raising mutton, should see the carcasses at the stand No. 211 Washington Market. They were raised by HUGH EXTON, New-Jersey, fed by JOHN GOODIER, Philadelphia, and need no other praise than an inspection by the public.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLE—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway—Only four dollars. Buy your hat at once, and buy it of KNOX.

Brooklyn City Items.

For once the 17th of a March was warm, pleasant day, and the Irish made the most of it. All of the Celtic military companies turned out in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and to the music of fife and drum proceeded to New-York, where they joined their brethren. Last evening the annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society came off as usual at Montague Hall.

The Republican Nominating Convention of the Seventh Ward met last evening and nominated unanimously the following ticket for the next municipal election, which occurs under the new law, in April: For Alderman, Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL; for Supervisor, JACOB B. JORALEMON, Esq.; for Assessor, Mr. FRANCIS W. WEBB; for Constable, Mr. MARTIN W. FOLK.

The Republican City Convention will be held on Thursday next. The Primary elections will be held on Tuesday evening.

JOHN HEALY, who was caught in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady on the Peck-slip Ferry Tuesday evening, had his likeness taken yesterday, and was then put across the ferry again.

The Grand Jury, now in session, have indicted LALLY, MALLON and MCGROGHAN for the murder of GEORGE H. SIMONSON, on the 13th February last.

The Police Telegraph will be ready for use to-day. It is a decided improvement upon the old system.

A poor but respectable girl, 14 years of age, was abducted from her home, in Gowanus, Tuesday last, by a man recently discharged from the U. S. steamer *Wabash*. The party accused was arrested yesterday afternoon, and will be compelled to tell where he has secreted the child.

The body of E. F. HOWELL, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was found on the flats near Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday last. He left home on the 19th of October last, and a reward of $400 was offered for his recovery. There are unmistakable evidences that he committed suicide.

A complicated case has been on trial in the Circuit before Judge BROWN for several days past. It appears that before the city was incorporated, a farm embracing Greenwood Cemetery, or a portion thereof, was divided into city lots, and in this manner sold. When Brooklyn was incorporated, Greenwood Cemetery chartered, and the streets mapped out, it turned out that twenty-five of these lots had no frontage on a public street. The owner claims the right of way on an old farm-road which passes through Greenwood Cemetery. This the cemetery closed, and the owner of the isolated lots repeatedly tore the fence down. The suit is brought for trespass, and is still on trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN NEW-JERSEY.—The subject of making ports of entry of Jersey City and Camden is attracting considerable attention in New-Jersey at present, and an especial interest in the matter is manifested by the citizens of Hudson County. The New-Jersey Legislature, a few weeks since, adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, in which it was asserted that the commerce of the State experienced much inconvenience from a connection with the revenue districts of New-York and Philadelphia, and requested their representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law restoring the ports of Jersey City and Camden, and removing certain burdens and exactions now imposed upon owners and masters of vessels. The Jersey City Common Council have passed a set of resolutions indorsing the action of the Legislature, and uniting in the petition to Congress for the passage of the law in question, appointing a Committee to go to Washington for the purpose of urging its passage, and requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens on the subject. The time of holding the meeting has not been announced.

THE POLICE TRIALS.—The Committee appointed by the Jersey City Common Council to investigate the charges preferred against several members of the Police Department, reported on Tuesday evening that the charge against Chief of Police HAINES had not been sustained, and recommended the dismissal of the case. In the case of officer BAUM, charged with opening the trunk of a lodger at the Station-house, the Committee thought that he did not do it with a dishonest motive—that he was prompted by "idle curiosity," but, inasmuch as he had violated the regulations of the Department by so doing, they recommended his suspension for one week. The report was adopted, and the Committee continued their investigations.

☞ St. Patrick's day passed off very quietly in Jersey City and Hoboken. The most of the Irish citizens participated in the celebration in New-York. In the evening a lecture was delivered in St. Peters' Church, Jersey City, upon the life and characteristics of ST. PATRICK, which was largely attended.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 17.

$19,000	U. S. 5s, '65	103¼	400	Hudson River R. R.	31⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	250	do	31⅜
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	50	do	b30 31⅜
500	do	92½	250	do	b30 31½
4,000	N. C. State 6s	94	100	do	31⅝
8,000	Erie RR. Bs '75..	56	100	do	s60 31
2,000	Erie RR. C. R. '71	52	350	do	31
2,000	Erie R. 1st mtge.	86	50	do	b30 31¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	84	100	do	b10 31⅜
1,000	do	84½	50	do	31⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. R. '7s	102	100	do	s30 31
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1 M. S. F. c. B	101	350	do	s60 30⅜
33,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	39	50	do	31
10,000	do	39¼	50	do	s60 30⅜
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	94½	50	do	s60 30¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. RR. 8 p. c. b	92	100	Reading R. R.	b10 59
6	Bank of New-York	108	500	do	c 59
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	300	do	59⅛
20	Corn Ex. Bank	99½	200	do	b10 58⅞
9	Marine Bank	98	100	do	s60 58⅝
37	Artisans' Bank	78	100	do	s30 58¾
50	Canton Co.	b30 24¼	400	do	b10 58⅝
50	do	24	132	Mich. Central R. R.	71½
290	Cary Imp. Co.	8	200	do	s30 71
50	do	8¼	50	do	b30 72
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	111½	460	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	25½
10	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	97½	100	do	b30 25
150	Cum. Coal Co.	b30 21¼	75	do	b30 25⅛
50	do	b15 21	100	do	s30 25¼
170	do	s3 21	50	do	s30 25
100	do	b60 21⅜	100	do	s60 25
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	72	150	do	25⅛
60	do	72½	50	do	25¼
58	do	72½	100	do	b30 25⅜
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 92⅜	62	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.	50½
375	do	92½	50	do	s30 50
50	do	b30 92½	40	do	b30 51
50	do	s30 92½	100	Panama Railroad	106
50	do	92⅝	600	Cleve. and Tol. R. R.	47
200	Erie Railroad	30⅞	150	do	46½
200	do	30⅝	220	do	46¾
70	do	30½	200	do	b30 47⅛
400	do	b30 30½	50	do	b30 47
450	do	30⅜	100	do	b20 47
50	do	b10 30½	100	do	b60 47⅜
800	do	s60 30⅝	150	do	s15 46½
300	do	s60 30	810	Chi. & R. Is. R.	80
100	Harlem R. R.	10½	133	do	80⅜
100	do	s30 13⅜	150	do	b60 80
160	do	13⅜	100	do	b30 80⅛
250	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	10½	100	do	b60 80⅛
50	do	10⅜	95	Mil. & Miss. R.	33
20	do	10⅜	150	do	b30 33⅛
100	C. B. & Quincy RR.	80	50	do	33⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mg.	68¾	400	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
14,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅛	250	Mich. Cen. Railroad	71⅜
2,000	do	83¾	100	do	71
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	89	100	do	b30 71
10,000	LaCr. & M. L. G.	s10 39	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¾
2,000	do	39¼	20	C. B. & Quincy RR.	80
3,000	do	39¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	25⅜
10,600	do	s10 39¼	100	do	b10 25⅜
5,000	do	b60 40	50	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	s30 50
20	Excel. Ins. Co.	87½	40	do	b30 50¾
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112	50	do	s60 49
500	Reading Railroad	58	50	do	50¼
200	do	b60 58¾	30	Panama Railroad	105¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 93
200	do	91	100	C. & R. I. R. R.	b30 80¾
100	do	s30 91	100	do	b60 80¾
100	do	s30 91	10	do	80
50	do	b60 91⅜	100	do	b30 80
250	Erie Railroad	29⅞	100	do	79¼
125	do	29¾	25	do	79⅜
11	do	29⅝			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$24,000	Missouri 6s	83¾@83¾	$5,000	Watr'a&Mad. 6s	3⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s	92	5,000	Peru 1st mort	36
7,000	do	92	3,000	Illinois Im. stock	100⅛
6,000	do	92	5,000	Terre H. 8 p'r ct.	45
12,000	Tennessee 6s	88⅛	1,000	Terre Haute 10s	38¾
2,000	Louisiana 5s	92½	9,000	Cam. & Amb. 6s	79⅞
1,000	do	91⅜	5000	Water'n & Mad. 8s	40
2,000	do	91	2,000	Missouri 6s	84¾
7,000	do	91¾	500	Keokuk City 8s	65
83,000	do	91⅞	20	Artisans' Bank	78
3,000	N. Carolina 6s	93⅛	20	Continental Bank	97½
5,000	N. J. Cen. 7s	84¼	15	Bank of Commerce	102
3,000	do	83¾	8	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	95⅛
5,000	do	83⅛	100	Bank of Republic	116⅛
3,000	do	83¼	26	Shoe & Leather Bk.	107
2,000	do	81¾	10	Nassau Bank	92⅛
3,000	do	80½	10	Park Bank	95⅛
10,000	do	80	30	National Bank	110
5,000	do	79	10	Continental Bank	96
39,000	do	78½	20	Am. Exchange Bk.	106½
1,000	St. Louis Co. 6s	75	10	Bank of Republic	116¼
3,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	25	do	116
2,000	LaCrosse & M. 7s	38½	5	Bank of New-York	108
2,000	Sac'm'to City 10s	57½	20	Williamb'g City Bk.	106
12,000	Watr'n & Mad. 8s	2¾	50	Del. L. & W. R. R.	90
40,060	Keokuk 8s	37½	150	LaCrosse & M. R. R.	10¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	84	30	St. Mark's Ins. Co.	112
1,000	Keokuk 8s	51	80	do	111½@112

WEDNESDAY, March 17—P. M.

After the departure of the steamer for Liverpool this morning there was nothing of importance done in Exchange. Sterling is 107¼@108 for bank and bankers', and 106@107 for commercial bills, 60 days. Some very low figures are said to have been made yesterday for short sight bills against bankers' credits—so low that orders were sent out for returns in Specie. The Money Market to-day is without alteration from the previous easy report. There is a temporary movement of Specie into the Sub-Treasury on the bills awarded on Monday. The payments here on this account are:

Tuesday, March 16	$1,915,500
Wednesday, March 17	784,500
Together	$2,700,000

Supplied from:

California	$1,279,000
Warrants on S. Treasury	600,000
Drawn from Bank	821,000—$2,700,000

This leaves still in Bank over thirty-two million dollars, and the operation at Washington nearly closed, so far as New-York is concerned. Part of the deposits for Treasury bills to-day were on Philadelphia account. The Sub-Treasury balance here this afternoon stands $5,092,513, against $2,964,000 at the beginning of the week. No sales of the new Treasury bills are publicly reported. It is believed that one of the Philadelphia Banks, in addition to $200,000 taken direct at Washington, has purchased about as much more from one of the successful New-York bidders.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, will remain over her regular day, (Thursday,) to take a mail on Saturday, March 20.

The Stock Market to-day appears to be in the keeping of the jobbers within the Board of Brokers, whose temporary ends are supposed to be best served by selling the market down and "flattening out prices" for a fresh rebound from a lower basis. The current-price holders, without expressing the slightest change of confidence in the future of the market, are well content with this course of prices for the moment, believing it will superinduce outside orders at safer limits. The whole advance of Monday and yesterday was lost on the greater part of the Share list, while State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds remain steady. At the close, New-York Central, which had sold down to 91 ℔ cent., rallied to 91¾ ℔ cent. The non-dividend shares left off for the most part under "the hammer," New-York and Erie 29⅜, Hudson 30¾, Rock Island 79, Michigan Southern 25½, and Reading 58½ ℔ cent. A reference to the morning's sales will show that the depression is owing, in no inconsiderable measure, to the sellers' options just out at 30@60 days. Some of the knowing ones go so far as to say that the movement is the result of *a caucus* last night between the *Bears* proper and some of the late *Bulls*, who are disposed to coöperate in their purpose for the moment, without really surrendering their own convictions of a highly speculative market as the season avances toward midsummer. Our outside readers can take these Street rumors for what they may seem to be worth. Those who hold Stocks or contracts in Stocks had best not be frightened until they hear of something beyond the mere tactics of the Bourse to put them down. Others who feel inclined either to buy or keep quiet will probably fare quite as well to follow their own calm judgment of the future of prices, as to have opinions ready made for them by the record of time sales which fluctuate 1@2 ℔ cent. every hour.

The London papers of the 2d March, by the *North American* at Portland, report a further rise in Erie shares to 30 ℔ cent., and sales of the Bonds of 1875 at 60@61¾. The Illinois Central shares receded to 94 ℔ cent.; New-York Central shares, 81 ℔ cent. ex dividend, against 84, dividend on, by the previous steamer. The dividend is payable to the English holders 30 days after the American declaration. The Manchester papers of March 3 report a somewhat easier market for Cotton Yarns. The *Guardian*, in a long article on the Trade, remonstrates against its inordinate increase, but admits that

"Spinners and manufacturers *outrun the supply of cotton* by an excessive creation of machinery for working it up: so that, *but for a vastly restricted consumption during October, November and December, they would have come to a dead lock; and if this east wind continue a week longer, Mr. Aspinall Turner's prediction will be almost literally verified. The whole stock of Americans in Liverpool is hardly equal to three weeks' consumption, and that of middling would scarcely serve for a week.* That, for a dozen years back, *the increase in the growth of cotton has been seriously exceeded by the increase in the appliances for working it up is very evident*, from two facts; first, the stocks in the United States and in Liverpool have declined, not only relatively to the annual production, but absolutely in pounds weight; second, during the period in question, there has been a demand for our staples, not only sufficient to take off the production, but to keep it generally sold beforehand; and yet the price of cotton has gained more per cent. whenever a rise has taken place, and cost less per cent. whenever a fall has occurred, than either yarns or goods. These facts are incontestible proofs of our position. Now it seems to us that the present is the proper time to draw the attention of all parties concerned to certain causes of this disproportion which are special to a great and active manufacturing district. These causes resolve themselves into well-known forms of credit.

* * *

Now, look at the weakness diffused throughout this vast staple trade of ours by thus outrunning the growth of the raw material. The planters are enabled to absorb the profits of spinning and weaving. For three or four years at least, these trades, taken *en masse*, have scarcely yielded ordinary interest on the invested capital; while, to a very large extent, they have been worse than absolutely unremunerative. It is questionable whether there has been an aggregate increase of capital or an aggregate decrease. Most of the best practical men say, unhesitatingly, the latter. A general diminution of strength is the result. In a great number of cases, thorough and irremediable unsoundness is produced. Who has not read of the white ants of Africa; and how they perforate the timbers of a house, and every article of furniture, at points out of sight, and then eat away the whole interior substance, except just sufficient of surfaces to prevent a collapse, until a casual blow or a puff of wind, brings all down with a crash! Just so, many a seemingly substantial firm is as hollow as a drum, through the subtle, unseen, and unsuspected action of that white ant, illegitimate credit."

In regard to the trade in the raw material on this side, and the receipts and estimates of the current crop, Mr. WRIGHT'S circular, prepared for the steamer that sailed to-day, reports:

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday noon, March 16.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. We have since received the advices ℔ *Canada* to 27th ult. The same influences continued to work in Liverpool, as noticed in my previous circular, and that market had further advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb., closing at 7⅜d., 7½d. and 7⅝d. ℔ lb. for middling New-Orleans, Mobiles and Uplands: the week's sales were 51,000 bales. To-day, ℔ *North American, via* Portland, with dates to 3d inst., we learn of another ⅛d. ℔ lb. advance, with sales during three days of 21,000 bales.

The demand for Cotton has been quite animated during the past week, and more particularly since the receipt of the correspondence ℔ *Canada*, on Saturday. Some large sales of Cotton on the spot have been made, sellers meeting the demand freely, and buyers acting with considerable confidence. The business has been almost entirely for Liverpool, with some small parcels for our domestic consumers. Prices are without change, and my quot

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2027. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of Lecompton Considered Certain.

APPORTIONMENT OF WEST POINT CADETS.

Senator Bell Side by Side with Senator Crittenden—Senator Toombs and Disunion—Alarm of Southern Conservatives—Matteson's Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thnrsday, March 18.

Senator BELL, of Kentucky, ably supports the patriotic stand against Lecompton assumed hy Mr. CRITTENDEN yesterday.

Senator TOOMBS, foreseeing the defeat of Lecompton, supposes that the time has come to strike his blow for disunion. The effect of his speech to-day is already apparent. It has startled the conservative Union-lovers of the South, who begin to appreciate the dangerous designs of the special champions of Lecompton. The latter now, having lost confidence in the men, begin to examine the measure itself, and its doom is sealed.

The President, totally oblivious of the "blessing in disguise" which the defeat of Lecompton will be, is in great tribulation, and redoubling his efforts with energetic desperation. It is too late! Justice and true Popular Sovereignty are on the eve of triumph.

The Select Committee on the expulsion of MATTESON received the latter's defence to-day. It is understood that they will report on Saturday next, against expulsion. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

The Turkish visitors were formally received by the President to-day, who tendered them the hospitalities of the country. MOHAMMED PASHA replied, saying that he had been directed hy his Imperial master to be guided by the advice and direction of the President, and to offer this *souvenir* in testimony of the high regard entertained by the Snitan for the President. The President then invited the visitors to a dinner next Wednesday. Among the few persons present at the reception were General CASS, J. HOSSFORD SMITH, Hon. J. M. CROSS, EDWARD H. CORMICK, and the President's private Secretary.

The question on the Army hill will be taken to morrow in the House.

It is decided to remove MONTGOMERY BLAIR, as Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and of this fact he is aware. Rnmor says that RANSON H. GILLETT will be his successor, though no appointment has yet been made.

The following is a list of the Cadets appointed to the Military Academy at West Point:

New-York—Ninth Congressional District, Frederick J. James; Sixteenth, John Egan; Eighteenth, James R. Reed; Twenty-fonrth, Theodore V. Kinne; Twenty-fifth, Henry C. Dodge; Twenty-sixth, Albert M. Mnrray.

Pennsylvania—Second District. Chas. W. Smith; Sixth, J. H. Porter; Twenty-second, James Riddle.

New-Jersey—First District, Wm. C. Barnard.

Maine—Second District, Jared A. Smith; Fifth, Orlas A. Blanchard.

Massachusetts—Fonrth District, Geo. Burroughs; Sixth, John H. Calef; Tenth, Clemens C. Chaffee; Eleventh, Wm. B. Chapman; First District vacant.

Connecticut—Third District, Jas. D. Webb; Second, vacant.

Kentucky—Ninth District. George M. Ewing; Second, vacant; Seventh, dttto.

Ohio—Seventh District, Henry B. Denny; Ninth, Vanclere Coonrod; Twelfth, Morris Shaff; Thirteenth, F. B. Hamliton; Seventeenth, Asa Bolles; Eighteenth, Henry S. Wetmore. The Third, Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Districts are vacant.

Indiana.—Third district, W. Shrewshury; fifth, Isaac Helm; sixth, James P. Drake; seventh, Wm. F. Spurgen; ninth, John A. Krebs; tenth, Arthnr F. Reid.

Illinois.—Seventh district, Joseph W. Vance.

Missouri.—Fourth district, Joseph Crane, Jr.; sixth, Joseph F. Templeton; seventh district vacant.

Iowa.—Robert B. Mowltt.

California.—William A. Marye.

Kansas.—George W. Smith.

Nebraska.—Henry C. Wharton.

In addition to the above, Cadets have been appointed from the Sonthern States.

There were no vacancies in Delaware, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Vermont or New-Hampshire.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thnrsday, March 18.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War, saying that Rock Island is not required anv longer for military purposes, and asking that steps he taken for its sale.

Mr. WILSON said the infernal agreement was that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) should take the floor on the Kansas bill. He also proposed an evening session, which was agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER, (Vt.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the inquiry of the 11th of March, relative to the expenses of the Courts in Utah, reported that by existing laws, no expense of prosecuting before the United States Courts in the Territories for offences against the law, can be paid.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.) offered a resolution of inqniry as to what steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators of the massacre of a party of one hundred and eighteen emigrants in Utah.

He said an expedition from the Pacific coast against Utah would pass over the scene of the massacre, and he thought every wigwam within one hundred miles of it should be searched. He had heard the massacre directly charged on the Mormons, hut he would not believe it without proof. He contended that immediate action was necessary; otherwise the Indians would not leave any emigrant route unmolested.

Mr. HOUSTON was opposed to indiscriminate warfare on the Indians. He was willing to vote for it if the offenders could be identified, but he objected to proceeding without inquiry and thus to provoke a war of retaliation.

Mr. GWIN asked that the murderers only be pnnished.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, in moving that the Senate take up the hill for the admission of Kansas, said he had resigned the floor to Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. TOOMBS then addressed the Senate. He said he agreed with Mr. CRITTENDEN that this was not a sectional question. It involved the rights of fifteen States, and a principle worth more to the others than the union of these States. The Anti-Slavery shibboleth that there shall be no more slave States, was pressing the question on the Senate, and the defeat of this bill would be the trinmph of these principles. It became the Senate, therefore, to look at the principles which underlie this question. He then examined the two clauses of the Constitution having reference to the admission of new States. HAMILTON, he said, forewaw the admission of Louisiana, and of a large portion of Mexico. The former is history, the latter will soon become so; Texas is already admitted. But a great restriction is imposed on this right of admission, viz., that the State Governments must be Repnblican in form. The only duty of Congress is to see if the Constitutions are Repnblican. But growing out of this is another dnty, namely that new States shall be admitted on an equality with others. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana were admitted without a question. Missouri was the first case in which power was claimed to look into a State Constitution, not because it was anti-Repnblican, hut because it tolerated Slavery. Since that period Northern Abolitionists have opposed the admission of every New Slave State. Then they sowed the wind, and if the whirlwind the reaped they alone are responsible. Mr. TOOMBS then proceeded to argue the right of Kansas to be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, contending that her claim was threefold, and supporting his position by various illustrations. He also gave the record on his own hill, and explained its provisions. Following np the various points of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech, he argued the legality of tha Lecompton Constitution, and the dnty of Congress to pass it. How could his friend, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) he asked, stand on the extraordinary proposition that the Lecompton Constitution is fraudulent, simply because frauds occurred in the elections, which have no reference to the Convention which framed it? Referring to Messrs. WALKER'S and STANTON'S statements that the Constitution was not the will of the people, he said he knew of nothing in the character of these men that elevates them beyond the credibility of ordinary witnesses, and thought them indepted to his courtesy in not going further. He then alluded to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S expression of regret at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, saying that he, on the contrary, rejoiced that it was tor from the statute hook. He had weighed the value of the Union, and sometimes thought the South loved it not wisely, but too well. Then turning to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S remarks in reference to Mr. CLAY and the Missouri Compromise, he reminded Senators that hut seven years ago the great Kentuckian stood in that Chamber disclaiming the authorship of that measure. Mr. TOOMBS concluded with an eloqnent passage in defence of the Democratic Party, and against the fanaticism of the North.

During his speech he concurred in Mr. BIGLER'S explanation of the intention of the Tombs bill. It was to bring Kansas into the Union without a vote of the people on the Constitution. He said he had the manuscript of the hill in his possession, and it contained no provision for the submission of the Constitution to the people. Some such clause got in by scissoring a formal provision from an old hill, hut when he discovered this he called the attention of tha Committee to the fact, and it was stricken out, and the bill was reported with this omission.

Mr. CRITTENDEN explained the allusion to Mr. CLAY, and briefly referred to some minor points tonching the legality of the Lecompton Constitution. He wished, he said, to see the South always right, and would have been gratified could she see the question as he saw it. The question of Slavery, he repeated, was not the real issne. It was thrown in to exasperate the contention. No one believes that Kansas can he a Slave State. That question has been determined, partly by her climate, but mainly hy the will of her people. Why should the South be in haste to admit her? Whatever Constitution is imposed on her would soon be changed. Why does the South want two more Senators such as Kansas would immediately send there? As for himself, he had done his duty. He thought he was old enough, not to take the part of a partisan, hut of a patriot. A true son of the South, he was also a true citizen of the United States. May peace and prosperity rest within our gates!

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said the Senator from Georgia had promulgated doctrines such as no one can pass without notice. He says he has weighed the value ot the Union, and thinks the South has loved it too well. That is the issue the Senator openly states. It is an issue for victory. There is time enough, said Mr. BELL, to estimate the value of the Union when the powerful North takes a deliberate step; when, for instance, she refuses to admit a Territory in which Slavery already exists, unless it should liberate its slaves. He must see such an issne actually before us before he considered it. But he believed it would never come if the South were prudent. He, (BELL,) like the Senator for Kentucky, would not take a sectional view of the question. He then proceeded to trace, at some length, the facts connected with the foundation of the Territorial Government of Kansas, to show that there had been a misapprehension of the statistics. Thence, turning to the Kansas-Nebraska hill, he said it was a struggle for victory, carried on with a spirit unequaled in fervor, excepting in revolutionary France.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL resumed. How, he asked, shall we cut the gordian knot of Kansas politics—hy the sword or more peaceful means? The President, he said, recommends the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, maintaining the legality of that instrument and its accordance with the organic act. Mr. BELL here entered into an examination of the organic law to see if it conferred power upon the people of Kansas to form a constitution whenever they please, without reference to time or population. He was sure it conveyed no such power. If it did, it would have a most mischievous effect. Utah, New-Mexico, Nebraska, Washington and Dacotah Territories might all come in during this session under such a principle. Here, then, said Mr. BELL, is the issue put forth at the threshhold by the President. Next, as to the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, he referred to the authenticated records of successive frauds and expressed his surprise that Senators, in the face of such evidence, could argue for the legitimacy of that instrument. It would, he said, take twice 2,000 troops to force that Constitution upon the people of Kansas. Mr. BELL then went into a lengthened *resumé* of the Presidential campaign of 1852, showing the feeling then existing relative to the Missouri Compromise. The successful candidate of that campaign, on coming into office, pledged himself to maintain the peace of the country, but within eight months, by the agency of some diabolical magic, the aspect of the political sky was changed, and a tempest arose that is still raging. The Free-Sollers in the Senate and the House had largely increased and will continue to increase. Do Southern gentlemen wish to multiply them still faster? He thought one of the worst results of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to cement and lay the organization of this sectional party. Referring to the assertion that the admission of Kansas would allay the excitement, he prophesied that it would take three years, at the soonest, before it would snbside. In conclusion, he commented severely on Mr. SEWARD'S threat that agitation must continue until the South ceases to seek the extension of Slavery under the Federal Constitution, and expressed his (BELL'S) own unaltered attachment to the Union. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

The Army hill was taken up.

Mr. SAVAGE (Tenn.) argued in favor of volunteers, and against the recommendation of the Secretary of War for a permanent increase of the army. He contended that if the idea became prevalent that we must depend for our defence on a standing army, the universal self-reliance for their protection actuating the people would be stricken down.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referred to the attempted rebellion of the Mormons in that State; they defied the whole power of the Government, and it was then supposed, as it is now, that a large military force would be necessary to operate against them; but a few noble citizens drove them off.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, responding to a remark by Mr. FAULKNER, said that the President cannot move the troops while Congress is in session; Congress will regulate their departure, and furnish volunteers for the purpose. Congress, also, he contended, could countermand a movement of the regulars if it was necessary in their judgment, for the attempt to send them would be a clear usurpation of power on the part of the President.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, asked Mr. MARSHALL whether he was prepared to recall the troops from Utah?

Mr. MARSHALL, as a member of Congress, was prepared to control the movement of the troops, and to let the President know of the determination of Congress, and to compel obedience.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, contended that there was no legal authority for using the forces in Utah under the present circumstances. Therefore, if it is intended to use them, an amendment should be made giving the President authority for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said if tha matter was an open contract, he would guarantee that his State would undertake to snbdne the Mormons, and compel them to obey the laws of the country.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missonri, exposing the true character of the Mormons, contended that it was tha duty of the Government to subdne Utah, in order to enable our citizens to pass to the Pacific, the route to which is blockaded by the Mormons.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, contended that the Utah expedition was defensive, not aggressive. However odious are the institutions of Utah, the Government had no intention of interfering with them.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, thought the Mormons would offer no resistance, bnt wished to know how the laws are to be enforced while the juries are composed of Mormons.

Mr. QUITMAN said a United States Court had been organized at Col. JOHNSTON'S camp. As to the question of Mr. MORRIS, that wonld be provided for hereafter. Let us just carry out the laws now, and provide for disobedience of them hereafter. He did not advocate an increase of the Army for the main purpose of attacking the Mormons. He showed the necessity of employing an additional force for the protection of the Texan and Western frontiers, and spoke of the peculiar fitness of volunteers for the purpose, adding that while he commanded a volunteer force in Mexico he was never willfully disobeyed.

Adjourned.

Senator Crittenden's Speech—The Lecomptonites Alarmed—The Naval Retiring Board and the Case of Captain Smoot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

The event of the day waa the speech of Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, which he exposed and denounced in unequivocal and hefitting terms. This eloqnent and ahle appeal in behalf of justice and honor was worthy the friend and companion of HENRY CLAY,—well worthy of one who through a long and useful public service has commanded the respect of all by his commanding talents, and the confidence of all by his manly frankness, unswerving integrity and hold independence. It ts calcniated to have a powerful effect npon the country, both North and South. In the North it will encourage and strengthen those who have fsared lest the Lecompton swindle could not be checked; and to a host of Old-Line Whigs, whose convictions are against the President, hut who have dreaded absorption into the Repnblican Party organization, it will point ont where they should go; or Mr. CRITTENDEN, from his independent standpoint, has raised the question far above a party issne' bringing it ont in its true proportions as a great question of political morality and justice—one in which party should be forgotten for the sake of the principle upon which our Repnblican Government is founded. In the South it will quicken the public conscience, leading men to examine the subject for themselves, and thus learn how grossly they have been deceived hy those who have hitherto led them to suppose that all was fair and regular in Kansas, and that the only trouble there arises from the efforts of the "Abolitionists" to rule out the South by unjust and unfair means, from a victory which the latter had honestly achieved. This speech should be read by every Northern man, woman and child, who is old enough to understand it; for, coming from a Sonthern gentleman, who can have no interest in distorting the facts against his own friends, it must be proof against prejudice, and secure a more candid perusal than would be accorded hy many to Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON ar WADE.

The Lecomptonites are in great alarm to-night. They begin to see that the hill is certain of defeat—a fact to which they have been slow to open their eyes hitherto, so sure were they that power and patronage are invincible. They will modify their tactics, be assured. The first step, doubtless, will be initiated through General CALHOUN, who, in view of some new revelation, will discover that the Free-State Legislature of Kansas really *were* elected on the 4th of June last, and will issne certificates accordingly. This "gudgeon to catch whales," however, will avail nothing. It will furnish excuse for the treachery of no more professed Anti-Lecompton men than would have fonnd some other pretext if that were wanting. No true man will accept the Lecompton swindle any the more readily because the Legislature elected under it has a Free-State majority. Power cannot cure the radical defect in the instrument itself, or make it an expression of the popular will. On the other hand, any snch action hy CALHOUN will lose the measure more or less Southern votes, beyond all question. No matter—*the bill is dead*, unless I am greatly out in my reckening. I do not believe there is virtue enough in Administrative discipline to save it. It cannot pass under circumstances acceptable to the South—and so it cannot pass at all, except in the shape of a virtual enabling act. This, I believe, is clear to every man of sound judgment, in either house of Congress, who has carefully weighed the indications of the last fortnight.

Among the officers dropped from the Navy by the Retiring Board was Captain SMOOT who had received the thanks of Congress for gallant services during the war of 1812, and to whom the State of Maryland also had voted a sword in token of high appreciation of his skill and valor. The sentence of the Naval Board fell upon him with crushing weight, and a few months ago, while struggling for restoration, in order that the stain might be removed from his otherwise untarnished name, Capt. S. died. His widow, when the first hours of grief had passed, looked about her to see what there was left her to do in honor of her husband's memory, and in vindication of his fame. Remembering the circumstances under which the Maryland sword was bestowed, and the marked contrast between the resolutions by which it was accompanied, and the action of the Board, she took the token of Maryland's appreciation of her husband's character and services, proceeded to Annapolis with it some days ago, while the Legislature was in session, and presented a memorial to that body, setting forth all the facts, and returned the magnificent gift with the suggestion that if the sentence of the Board was just, her husband had not deserved the honors bestowed upon him by his State. At the same time she called upon the Legislature, if the State was still satisfied of her husband's worth, and believed that the Naval Board had wronged him, to adopt whatever measure might seem to its members proper and necessary to vindicate his fame, and rebuke the persecution which had veiled his dying hours in so dark a cloud. The Legislature listened patiently to the widow's story, and after careful investigation, resolved that the honors of Maryland had been worthily bestowed in the case of Capt. SMOOT; and in token of this conclusion, bestowed the sword upon his son, a bright lad some 14 years of age. The conduct of the Captain's widow has challenged the admiration of a host of ardent sympathizers. S.

News from Kansas.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 17, 1857.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the *Leader* says that the Free-State vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in that city was 650 against 1,196 cast for State officers, on the 4th of January.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, K. T., Thursday, March 11.

The election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, so far as heard from, has passed off quietly. In Leavenworth County a Douglas-Democratic ticket was put in the field, bnt was beaten four or five to one hy the regular Free-State ticket. In Jefferson County, a "bolting" Free-State ticket was run, because the regular ticket was too radical to suit some parties, hut the latter was elected. In nearly all the other counties there was no opposition to the regular Free-State ticket, the Pro-Slavery men refusing to go into the election. There being substantially no opposition, the Free-State vote was not quite as heavy as on the 4th of January. It is estimated at about nine thousand.

At present, all is quiet at Fort Scott, though BROCKETT, (who stabbed BAILEY in Lecompton last Summer,) and several other ruffians, are still lingering about there, obviously with the intention of renewing disturbances as soon as the troops shall leave.

A Baptist Conference for the Territory has been in session at Lawrence for several days. Thirteen Churches were represented. An Association was formed, but four of the Churches withdrew on account of the Anti-Slavery character of the Association.

In spite of Gov. DENVER'S proclamation, issued several days since, advising that the work of enrolling the militia should cease, the enrolment is steadily progressing, two hundred enrolling officers being engaged in it, in different parts of the Territory.

COLEMAN, the murderer of Dow, has fled from the Territory.

The Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, March 18.

The hills repealing the acts passed hy the last Legislature to prevent kidnapping in Ohio, and refusing the use of the jails for the confinement of fugitive slaves, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House night before last—the former hy 22, the latter by 21 majority.

Banks in which the Canal Tolls are to be Deposited.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

The Canal tolls were ordered to he deposited in equal shares, in the following Banks in the City of New-York: Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Nassau Bank, Marine Bank, Atlantic Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 18.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the extensive cannon-foundry of KNAPP & WADE was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is $6,900 insurance in each of the following offices: Delaware, Mutual and Franklin, Philadelphia; Home, New-York; Citizens' and Western, Pittsburg; and $3,000 in the Reliance, Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Steamer Atlanta and the Ship Star of Hope.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

A dispatch from Charleston says that the steamer *Atlanta* was passed on Saturday, that she was lying easy, and that her cargo was all out.

The ship *Star of Hope*, prevtously reported ashore at Willoughby's Point, has been got off without damage and without discharging her cargo.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 18.

The freight engine on the New-York Central Railroad exploded her holler this morning near Batavia, fatally injuring Z. CLARKE, the engineer, and seriously wounding the brakeman and fireman.

CLARKE has since died.

EXCITEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A Fight Between Messrs. Delaney and Chatfield, of New-York.

Mr. Chatfield Ejected from the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thnrsday, March 18.

REPORTS OF BILLS.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably to allow the Mechanics Bank of Williamsburg to rednce its capital and change its name.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. ELY, to cause the removal of obstructions in the Harlem River. Also, a hill to provide for the removal of Macomb's Dam.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill for the relief of the creditors of the Reciprocity Bank of Buffalo.

Bill amending the law relative to Life Insurance Companies doing business in the State.

Bill increasing the powers of the Governor and fixing compensation in the Executive department.

To provide for the appointment of a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

Bill relative to sleeping cars on railroads.

The bill to establish regulations for the port of New York was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The hill reimposing tolls on railroads was made the special order for Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order being Kansas, the resolutions were debated by Messrs. NOXON, WADSWORTH and DIXON.

Mr. WADSWORTH now speaking.

A vote will be taken to-morrow morning, without debate, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

Mr. LAWRENCE had leave to bring in a bill to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is somewhat similar in its provisions to the old excise law. It makes a Supervisor and two Justices a Board of Excise. The Supervisor is to prosecute instead of the Overseer of the Poor, npon a complaint duly verified hy oath; if the Supervisor neglects to prosecnte for five days, any individual may, in the name of the Supervisor; the charge for licenses to he not less than $20 nor more than $75; for selling without a license, a fine of $50 for the first offence, and $60 or $100 and thirty days' imprisonment for the second; no liquor to be sold on Sunday, election or town meeting days; for infringement of this a similar punishment as the above; the licensed persons must be of good moral character, and give $500 bond and two sureties for double that amount; imposes a fine of $10 for selling to a drunkard, and $50 for selling less than five gallons without a license; the other particulars are similar to the old license law.

Mr. CHANLER, from the Committee of Conference on the Brooklyn Assessment bill, reported that they had modified the second section of the bill as originally introdnced in the Senate, and reinserted it as amended.

The hill was then read and passed.

The bill to prevent disturbance at religious meetings was ordered to a third reading.

The bills to form a Sanitary Police for New-York and to amend the International Bridge Charter, had progress.

After the close of the morning session of the Assembly, Messrs. CHATFIELD and DELANEY, members from New-York, got into words on the floor, when Mr. DELANEY struck Mr. CHATFIELD. The latter immediately clinched him by the throat, but was prevented from striking him by the hystanders. It was some time before Mr. CHATFIELD'S hold conld be loosened, Mr. DELANEY in the meantime growing black in the face, but eventually the combatants were parted. There was much excitement.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was employed in passing claim bills through Committee of the Whole. Several were ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly took a recess till evening.

Jnst prior to the evening session, Mr. CHATFIELD and Mr. DELANEY met at the entrance from the cloakroom to the Assembly chamber, when CHATFIELD made an apparent demonstration of violence, but was immediately restrained by his friends.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GODDARD in the chair, when the consideration of the Railroad Freight Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. CHANLER took the floor and moved to strike out the eighth section, which forbids companies contracting for a platform car at a less rate than the regular tariff. He deemed the section absurd.

While Mr. CHANLER was speaking, Mr. CHATFIELD, whose difficulty with Mr. DELANEY was known to the Speaker, moved towards Mr. DELANEY'S seat in an apparently threatening manner.

The Speaker immediately took the Chair and called Mr. CHATFIELD to order and requested members to take their seats.

Mr. CHATFIELD rose, and, addressing the Chair, asked if he was specially alluded to.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. CHATFIELD—Not till I have said what I have to say.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York will take his seat.

Mr. CHATFIELD—Excuse me, Mr. Speaker; I have something to say about that.

The SPEAKER—(With firmness)—Unless the gentleman from New-York immediately takes his seat, the Sergeant-at-Arms will remove him beyond the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Deputy approached Mr. CHATFIELD and stood by his side.

Mr. CHATFIELD—(Loudly)—No Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other man, shall remove me from this House. I have my rights here.

SPEAKER—The Sergeant-at-Arms will instantly do his duty.

Mr. CHATFIELD was then seized by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and his deputy, exclaiming, meanwhile—"No you can't, you shant remove me," and swinging his arms about, and making a violent resistance. He was at length overpowered and removed from the Chamber.

Intense excitement prevailed whilst the scene was enacting, but order was preserved by the Speaker, who rapped loudly on the desk, and directed every member to be seated, and not to leave their places. As CHATFIELD was being carried from the door struggling, the crowds in the gentlemen's gallery, who had pressed forward to look over into the Chamber, rushed out into the outer hall, more in the lobbies and cloak-rooms also rushed out, and much confusion for a while prevailed. Order was then restored in the Chamber.

Mr. GODARD resumed the Chair, and Mr. CHANLER continued his remarks. He was followed hy Mr. MCNETT, who spoke strongly against the bill, as an invasion of chartered rights to attempt to regulate railroad freight arbitrarily.

Mr. MCNETT'S remarks was interrupted by the Speaker resuming the chair.

Mr. WAGNER said, Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, and deem it my painful dnty to send the chair the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. DAVID J. CHATFIELD has been guilty of contempt in not maintaining order during the session of the House, and the Sergeant-at-arms having taken him into custody hy order of the Speaker, he will confine him in some secure place till he is discharged by order of the Speaker.

The Speaker said that the Chair deemed it its duty to explain to the House that the gentleman from New-York is now in the rotunda of the capitol endeavoring to force ingress to the House. It was on this account that the Chair requested the gentleman from Dutchess County to offer this resolution.

The resolution was then adopted, the Speaker's warrant handed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who proceeded to execute it. When he reached the rotunda Mr. CHATFIELD had disappeared, having been persuaded by his friends to retire.

Mr. DELANEY remained quietly in his seat during the entire session.

Mr. MCNETT then concluded his remarks.

Progress reported, after which the Assembly adjourned.

Dr. Harris's Evidence before the Emigration Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

The dispatch published yesterday in regard to the testimony of Dr. F. L. HARRIS before the Emigrant Commission Committee, was incorrect in several particulars. Dr. H. went before the Committee at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, and upon being asked certain questions in regard to the original division of the Castle Garden interest into shares, and the names of the parties to whom these shares were given, said that he could not give them without referring to certain papers in his room at Congress Hall. He accordingly sent a boy for his coat. The boy found a man in Dr. H.'s room, who gave him the coat,—bnt npon receiving it the papers were missing,—and all efforts to find the man have proved unavailing. Dr. H. did not testify that any per centage was levied upon railroad tickets sold within the Garden, nor did he say anything whatever upon that subject. His evidence related only to the *twelve*—and the *sixteen* shares into which the Castle Garden speculation was divided at the outset; and he mentioned from recollection, as his papers were gone, the names of several persons to whom these shares were assigned. He stated that of the twelve shares covered hy the original division, *three* were given to the Central Railrosd, *six* were retained hy Mr. CONKLIN, the lessee of Castle Garden, and *three* were retained by certain members of the Commission of Emigration. This division not proving satisfactory, a new one was made into *sixteen* shares. Of these, Mr. CONKLIN retained *four*; the Cantral Railroad had *four*; JOHN A. KENNERY one; T. P. CUMMINGS *one*; JOHN A. DAVLIN *one*; Mr. ANDERSON *one*; the Erie Railroad two; and as to the other two he did not recollect. Whether this division went into effect, Dr. H. did not know.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 18.

The Democratic State Convention which met in this city to-day nominated ALEXANDER DUNCAN for Governor. Mr. DUNCAN is the senior member of the well known Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. ELISHA R. POTTER, Ex-Member of Congress, was named for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention was well attended, and its proceedings were spirited and harmonious. The election takes place on the 7th of April next.

Heavy Gale and Freshet in Western New-York.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 18.

A heavy westerly wind commenced blowing last evening and continued all night, causing great loss of property in this city and vicinity, by unroofing houses, blowing down steeples, &c. All the telegraph lines running west and south from here are down. The flood in the Genesee River is doing considerable damage.

Hurricane at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 17.

The wind blew almost a hurricane at noon today; several buildings were unroofed, and the steamers at the levee somewhat injured, but no lives were lost.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, March 18.

Two persons were arrested this morning at Northfield, for passing $1 bills on the Lyndon Bank, altered to tens. About $2,000 of it were exchanged yesterday at Montreal and Rouse's Point.

Arrival of the Adriatic at Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 18.

The bark *Adriatic*, Capt. DUNHAM, famous from her confiscation by the French Court at Marseilles, and double escape from custody, arrived at this port h is morning.

Murder of a Master by His Slaves.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 18.

A man named MAXWELL was found dead yesterday morning near Bardstown. It has since been ascertained that he was killed hy his own negroes. One of them has confessed to as much.

TROUBLE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A Man Killed—The Trains Stopped by a Mob—The Police Quell the Disturbance.

As the morning train from Peekskill was passing Forty-fifth-street at 9 A. M. yesterday, a young Irishman named THOMAS FINTCH, in attempting to jump on to one of the cars, missed his hold, fell under the wheel and was run over. His body was nearly cut in two. The affair immediately created a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood. A large crowd quickly assembled, mostly composed of Irishmen, who were not yet fairly recovered from the effects of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. They denounced the Railroad Company, and declared that it should be the last day that a locomotive should pass over the road below Sixtieth-street. The train was immediately stopped, and an attempt was made by the employes of the Company to remove the body from the track, but the incensed crowd interfered and said that the body should remain where it lay, until the Coroner arrived. The Company's men persisted in their attempt to take up the body, but they were set upon by the mob, attacked with stones and other missiles, and finally compelled to retreat. Officers ODELL, BIRD, and SNYDER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, now attempted to remove the mangled remains, but they were told if they persisted they would be torn in pieces.

By this time the crowd numbered full 500. Seeing that it would be useless to combat this large and excited multitude, the Officers went to the Station-house to obtain assistance. Captain COULTER telegraphed to the Nineteenth and Twentieth Precincts for more men, and at the same time notified Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER of the state of affairs. In half an hour reinforcements arrived at the scene of the disturbance, by which time nearly 2,000 people had gathered there. Meanwhile the body had been covered with a sheet, and a party of infuriated men and women stood over it, demanding that the track should be torn up. The Poughkeepsie train, due at 10 o'clock, had arrived a few minutes previous, and had been compelled by the crowd to stop. Captain COULTER, on his arrival, drew up his force in line along Forty-sixth-street, taking a small number of men with him; he first went among the leaders and remonstrated with them upon their violent course; the body, he told them, must be moved, and the trains allowed to proceed; their rights would be regarded, and they would have full opportunity to state their grievances at the inquest. The leaders of the mob replied that there were not policemen enough in New-York to take the body away, and that if the Captain attempted to they would pitch him and all his men into the river. The Captain then went back to his men. Women gathered upon the house-tops, and joined the men in throwing stones at the police, and at the cars. The Captain finding that remonstrance was in vain, marshaled his force, and charged upon the crowd. The latter gave way. The ringleaders were arrested, and the rest retreated. The officers were obliged to use their clubs freely. The body was placed npon a ladder, and conveyed to the Station-house, some of the crowd following at a respectful distance, shonting and throwing stones. The cars were now drawn to the Thirty-first-street depôt, singly, by horses, and, when all the passenger-cars had been removed, the Engineer followed with his locomotive, but he was greeted with a shower of brickbats, and, to insure his own safety, was obliged to dodge out of sight.

Eleven persons were arrested altogether. They were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as follows: James Hanlon, Nicholas Hanlon, George James, Patrick McGowan, James Stribo, Patrick Daden, Robert Cosgrove, Martin Fitzpatrick, James O'Reilly, Michael Riley and James Wirt. They were all locked up to answer a charge of riotous and disorderly conduct. Six of the Police received contusions from stones. Their names are: JAMES H. MANNY, of the Nineteenth, GEO. J. FORBES and Officers MURPHY and RAFF, of the Twentieth, and JAMES ODELL and WILLIAM HOLLEY, of the Twenty-second Wards.

No further obstruction was offered. The trains which subsequently passed over the road were not disturbed. A reserve force from the Deputy Superintendent's Office—the Ninth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Precincts—was kept at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house during the night, to be in readiness in case any attempt should be made to tear up the track.

The friends of the deceased assert that he was attempting to cross the track when he was run over, and that his death was entirely the fault of the Railroad Company. Many expressed their willingness to swear that the train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was asserted by others that the deceased had been to a ball, and was intoxicated at the time of the accident, and as the place where he attempted to get on was not a stopping-place, the fault was all his own. The deceased was 23 years of age, a native of Dublin, a shoemaker, and unmarried. The Coroner was notified, bnt failed to make his appearance yesterday. The inquest will probably be held to-day.

Lola Montez and Her Fancies, by David Wemyss Jobson.

The announcement by Mr. JOBSON that he would lecture upon LOLA MONTEZ and her fancies in Stuyvesant Hall, last evening, attracted to that building nearly forty persons, two of whom were females. The lecture we do not propose to report; for that portion of it that was not too vulgar to be heard, was altogether too stupid to be read. It was Mr. JOBSON'S old story of LOLA'S antecedents, with an effort to prove that while she (LOLA) had often played Potiphar's wife with him, he (JOBSON) had on each successive occasion played Joseph with her. But even as a lecturer, Mr. JOBSON'S evil genius did not forsake him. The two ladies who were present had evidently been mistaken in the character of the lecture Mr. JOBSON proposed to deliver; and consequently, before Mr. JOBSON had proceeded far, the ladies looked at each other as if to say, "Can it be possible that we heard correctly what Her Majesty's dentist just now uttered?" Mr. JOBSON proceeded further—a very little further—when the elder of the two pronounced him "a nasty old humbug," and bounced out of the door, as only a woman can, followed by the other, who slammed the door as angry women have been known to do. Mr. JOBSON pulled some of the wrinkles out of his vest, smiled, uttered "Miss Watson," and something more. But what it was could not be heard. The voices of two indignant women in the passage way drowned that of Her Majesty's dentist. "You'r a swindler!" cried the eldest, as she darted fiery glances through the ticket-hole at the unfortunate man in the box office.

"I'm not a swindler," came out as a feeble counter-current through the ticket-hole. "I only sell the tickets, ma'am."

ELDEST LADY—Yes, you are; you took our money, and promised us a lecture; and, instead of that, you offer

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Position, Strength and Resources of the Contending Forces—Expected Overthrow of the Zuloaga Government—Hostile Movements of Alvarez in the South—Occupation of Cuernavaca—Figuring in Other Places.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Friday, Merch 5, 1858.

The arrival of the time for the departure of another mail brings me to the rehearsal of the sad news of this poor country, distracted end decaying from the loose paseions of her sons. Since the 19th of last month, the date of my last letter, changes have taken place, but whether for better or worse cannot yet be foreseen.

When the last mail left here for the United States the *victorious* army, the "defenders of the faith," were marching for the interior. Since that time they have come to a dead halt, having encountered the front of the coalition, who are posted in strength at Celaya. As all possible communication is cut off, and as every person is searched for letters who comes from the interior, it is difficult to get hold of reliable news from the aest of war in that quarter. Murder, however, will out, and so will the results of the most quiet warfare. The Government has met more than its match at Celaya," and the heroic forces and their leaders are in doubt as to what they should do. They dare not attack at present, and it is dangeroue for them to hold on, for say what they may, the poor wretches pressed into their service do not like the ides of fighting, and, therefore, improve every opportunity to desert.

The Coalition at Celaya have about 6,000 men, with 27 pieces of artillery, and are well fortified and commanded by Generals PARRODI, DOBLADO and ARTEAGA. PARRODI is doubtless the cleverest General in the whole military of Mexico. On the other side, the Government forces are about equal to the Coalition in numbers. They have good artillery, and have as their leadere, Gencrals OSOLLOS, MIRAMON, MEJIA, BLANCARTE and CASANOVA. They, however, have no stronghold, and are expected to make the atteck. Of course, from what can be seen, it would appear that the Government troops must meet with defeat in assaulting equal numbers, equally armed, and in fortifications; but nothing can be foretold of a Mexican battle. MORET, with a thousand men, could beet the contending forces if they were combined. In a few days we may expect to hear something from the interior, for the contending torces have been in sight of each other for several days already, and scarcity of proviaions will soon force them to make a move.

Should the Coalition suffer defeat at Celaya we may expect to see their cause pretty wall knocked in the head for the present. But, should the Government meet with serious loes, things will aoon relapse into the utmost confueion. We shall have a scattering here somewhat like that which took place in the ball-room in Belgium's Capital "when the drums beat at dead of night;" but instead of the clank of steel and the muster for small arms, there will be lively times and loud calls for "boots" to pack up, and portmanteaus so lately robbed of their contents. Our little card-player of a President will make for the "home of the brave," and show you how eesy it is to turn "jeck in the door." This will be the consequence of defeat at Celaya.

But whilst all eyes are turned upon the interior we hear angry sounds from the "Panthers of the South," old ALVAREZ has started up and alrendy is on the road to Cuernavaca. Of this there is little doubt, altbough the Government pretends to have no notice of his movements, and therefore denies the report that he is coming. One thing is certain: over 3,000 of his spotted Indians (the *Pintos*) are now on the road this eide of the Miscola, and from a person who bas a hacienda near Cuernavaca I learned last night that 1,800 *Pintos* had already entered Cucrnavaca. The Government of course will deny this report in the official paper of to-day, but one thing they cannot deny, and that is, for some reason or another, the correspondence yesterday from Cuernavaca was broken open and much detained by the Government. As I know his to be true, I have no doubt that something is going on badly for them in the *tierra caliente*.

From below I learn on good authority that the coalition are for the present etrong. LA SLAVE has now at his command over 8,000 men,—that is, taking in the forces of the Coalition in the States of Puebla, Oaxaca and Vera Cruz. By last night' mail I learn that yesterday morning ECHEAGARAY left Puebla with 2,000 men to attack LA SLAVE at Orizsba. You may therefore get, by the mail that carries this letter to you, newe of the fate of this expedition. For my part I dare not give you a conjecture as to the turn of affairs below. Lettere received by last night'e post from Vera Cruz state that a movement was momentarily expected at that port against the Coalition, but of course reports and expectations go for nothing in this country.

Tampico has pronounced for the Government. How long this state of affairs will last there, is very difficult to say. MORENO and GARZA foolishly (hnt Mexican-like) qnarreled about the command, and another MORENO (a Colonel) carried the place for the Zuloega Government.

Yesterday afternoon news was received here that COBOS had defeated Gen. LANGBERG at a place called Moravito, in the interior. The forces on both sides were small, but COBOS (the honest) claims a grand victory. His messenger to the Government says three hnndred prisoners of war were taken; but as no killed or wounded are reported, it is likely the prisoners were taken by bribes, rather than by force of arms.

At present, no advices are received beyond the lines of the Government in the interior, except now and then, as an express can he emuggled through. I bave seen a letter from Guadalajara of the 24th ult. It saye the coalition Government of JUAREZ was established at that place. A loan of $200,000 had been demanded of the State of Jalisco.

No exprees, or news in any shape, has reached ue from Tepic, Colima, Zacatecas, San Blas or Mazatlan for many days. The Government reports Tepic and San Blae on its side, bnt no one is obliged to believe it, especially as it wae said that documents had been received a week ago at Queretaro to that effect. Ae Queretero is in the hands of the Government and the roads open to them, it seems singular that the documents have not long since been published here.

In these timea we get no news of VIDAURRI. He seems to be quietly biding his time, dreaming of his future Sierra Madre Republic. The old gentleman's hatred of the Church is only excoiled by his lack of intelligence to comprehend the true position of his country and the entire dreaminess of his dream of separating a portion of the Republic and erecting it into a new nationality. I regret to see that a certain class of writers in the United States lay aside their good judgment for a foolish desire, end support the mad scheme of VIDAURRI. The leniency that was shown to Texas in the matter of national responsibilities cannot be conceded to any new segregating speculation. Mexico as a nation owes a debt of at least $150,000,000. A new Republic enterprise must take a portion of this debt; and, say for the Sierra Madre Republic but one quarter, would make the nice sum of $37,500,000 to shoulder at the beginning. I think this is rather more than a new Republic could walk off with.

Day before yesterday the Government issued the promised *Reglamente* concerning Church property. This is strong and does not denote much fear on the part of the clergy. First, it provides that purchasers must return their properties within fourteen days; if they do not, and delay beyond three months, they are to be sent to prison, and allowed nothing in either case for improvements. It is a etiff etroke, but if missing, it must rehound upon the Church with terrible violence.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

EXPECTED BATTLE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND COALITIONIST FORCES

From the Mexican Extraordinary, March 4.

From Queretaro we have a letter dnted the 27th uit., giving the position of affairs at that date. As our letter comes to us broken open, and apparently has been read and re-read by some parties, we conclnde it cannot be obnoxious, and therefore extract the following:

Before I pass out of the lines of the Government forces I must write you a line. I have got thus far without any difficulty whatever, and consider myself particularly fortunate in finding a private carriage here, ready to start to San Miguel Allends to-morrow morning. Of course I have embraced the opportunity, and with three other fellow passengers I leave here to-morrow. The road is open, and people who have come from Guanajuato to-day report no difficulty whatever.

No fighting has taken place yet at Celaya. DOBLADO, PARRODI, ARTEAGA and their forces are strongly fortified in the town of Celaya. They have about 6,000 men and some 27 pieces of artillery. They expect the Government troops to attack them by the "Caminoreal," and have thrown up very strong fortifications on that sloe of the city. Apparently they have no idea of acting except on the defensive, but if they do that energetically, they will give the government troops much trouble. These latter are scattered about the environs of Celaya, under their respective commanders. OSOLLOS, MIRAMON, MEJIA, BLANCARTE and CASANOVA. With the reinforcement which is now on the road, they will number about 6,000 meo, and with about the same amount of artillery as their enemies. It is supposed that an action will take place as soon as the reinforcement comes up, *i. e.*, in three or four days. The men and materials are not wanting for a very serious affair, and I should not be surprised if we heard soon of one of the severest battles which Mexico has ever seen.

Our correspondent thinks it will be a long time before another letter can reach us from him—not until after the struggle is over.

FROM PUEBLA.

Puebla (Feb. 28) Correspondence of the Extraordinary.

There have been dissensions amongst the Constitutional Chiefs at Orizaba. ALATRISTE is not a favorite, and thwarts the combinations of the leegue without originating others for the good of the cause. He was persuaded to resign in favor of LALLAVE, and consented, but changed his mind, and resolved upon being independent. He is either in, or going to Tehuacan with 600 men. This place being in the State of Puebla, he will establish there the State Government, and at as Governor under no control.

General NEGRETE has followed him, but has placed himself and forces under the orders of General PARRONI as General-in-Chief of the Coalition.

Some arms and ammunition, coming to us from your city, were intercepted near the Venta de Cordoba, and what could not he carried away was burut. The party that did the feat is said to have been commanded by an officer named DELGADO, *alias* El Gallo Pitagórico.

The report is, that General ECHEAGARAY will leave thie on the 3d proximo, either for the interior or for Orizaba—for opinions are divided as to his destination. I should think that he will not consent to militate under a junior officer to himself, as is General OSOLLOS, and were he now to take the chief command it would cause schisms in the camp. As to go against Orizaba: it would not be prudent, for he cannot withdraw more than 1,500 soldiers fit for field movements, from this.

Pressing has been going on at a great rate for some days past, and, as many abuses are committed, the measure discreolts much the Government cause. Tha impressments have reached as high as 700 in one day. Such levies are useless for a campaign, and it is a dead loss of arms to put them into such hands, for either in marching against or on meeting the enemy, awey is thrown the musket and the raw recruits run, to the tune of "the devil catch the hindmost."

Money is very scarce for the sinews of war, and forced loans have been ordered and obtained from the merchants, but such treasures get soon exhausted, and the purse of a trader, like his soul, soon ebbs out, be it from fear of death, or of absorption.

The conservatives look dejected, which appears strange, when, by the newspapers of your city, their cause is sailing gallantly under sky-scrapers, and the country, as a natural consequence, getting nearer to heaven every day.

MOVEMENTS OF ALVAREZ.

From the Extraordinary, March 2.

We learn by the guide on the Acapulco route, who arrived here, on Saturday evening, from the South, that a large body of troops are now on their march from the South for Cuernavaca. At the time the guide passed the Mescala River, eight days ago, 3,000 men had already crossed the river and were crawing nigh to Iguala. General ALVAREZ had not yet joined the forces. It was reported that he was to come on with considerable force. General PINSON had command of the vanguard.

VICARIO was at Iguala with about 1,000 men. The guide thinks that a batile must have taken place before this time, unless VICARIO succeeds in making good his escape. At all events, we may expect to hear exciting news from Cuernavaca and beyond that place very soon.

PINSON would wait at Iguala with the vanguard until ALVAREZ should arrive.

Keeping Bank Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your remarks in reference to the recent bank defalcations, and while I agree with you that the best course is "to employ men of tried honesty, pay them liberally, and have an eye to their personal habits," yet I totally dissent from the doctrine that "it is very clear that Banks cannot invent any system of accounts to guard them effectually against being robbed by their own officers," or that "it is a good plan to change clerks from one post to another," with the duties of which they must inevitably take some time to become familiar.

I pledge myself to show a system of Bank Accounts by which it would be impossible to defraud the bank, without the collusion of two or more parties, and a fraud under such circumstances does not occur to my memory.

Let a competent accountant have the control of this department, and such a fraud as occurred in the Union Bank is simply impossible.

The fact is, our bank cashiers are too often ignorant of the first principles of double entry book-keeping, and are chosen more for their personal influence than for their knowledge of accounts. They are not willing to act upon the suggestions of bank clerks, who usually know a great deal more about the matter then they do, and the consequence is that their books are *all a muddle*.

A GENERAL BOOK-KEEPER.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The Paris correspondent of the London *News* gives the following interesting sketch of the imperial Prince: "I have never seen it stated in print," says the writer, "that the Imperial Prince had been seen to walk alone. Considering what pains is taken to show his little Imperial Highness to the public, his daily rides in the Champs Elysées, escorted by cavalry, and his treqnent promenades in his goat carriage in the reserved garden and on the terrace of the Tulleries, it certainly seemed probable that, if he had been an accomplished pedestrian, opportunilles would have been taken ere this to let the multitude see his performances. A notion had, therefore, got abroad that he must be more backward in regard to walking than children of his age (nearly two years) usually are. I, however, dm now able to bear witnass that he not only walks well, but is wonderfully strong upon his pins. Happening to pass through the Carrousel, at guard mounting, this morning, I saw his Imperial Highness come out of the centre door of the Pavilion de l'Horloge on foot, walking between two governesses and followed hy a footman. He was dressed in a sky-blue tunic, with a black hat and feather and dark gaiters. He walked southward along the pavement under the windows of the Tulleries, as far as the little private door in the Pavillon de Flore, then turned and continued his promenade along the whole length of the palace, rounded the corner, went as far as the guard-house near the gate leading to the Rue Rivoli, and afterwards went back to the centre of the Palace, where he was put upon the back of a remarkably fine donkey, which was waiting for him. During the whole of this long walk he frequently rejected the proffered assistance of the governesses' hands, and seemed to delight in getting a little before them, to show his consciousness that he was a great personage, and they his attendants. He walked remarkably quick, with a long even step, putting his little feet firmly on the ground, and every now and then ran a little, to leave the governesses behind him. I did not see him trip once. It was the finest thing in the world to see him return the salutes of the sentries, who presented arms to him. He raised his hand to his cap in true military style, just at the proper moment, with an air of modest assurance, in which there was nothing playful or childlike. He looked as serious as Tom Thumb used to do when dressed as General BONAPARTE. There can be no doubt that this child, in whom so many and such vast hopes are concentered, has already, by the force of education, a precocious sense of his own importance. He carried in his hand a little flexible sword, which he brandished continually, with wonderful energy and determination, as if longing for something to strike. As far as the dynasty depends upon the health, strength and excellent conformation of the heir apparent, the Emperor and Empress have every ground for hope and confidence."

The shoe husiness is reviving in Lynn. Orders are coming in with considerable rapidity, and a large proportion of the extended paper of manufacturers has been taken up.

A bill to punish defaulting Bank officers of every grade, is under consideration in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Season—Absence of Shipping—Deaths—Miss Barnard—The Veto to Remove Judge Loring—The Consolidation Bill—The new Judges of the Superior Court—Newspaper Rumors—Adjournment of the Legislature—Abolition of Offices—The Bay State Mills—Business—The Stock Market—National Offices, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

We approach the vernal equinox, which is the true beginning of Spring, with weather remarkable for its warmth and softness, the cold spell having departed, and melted snow, ice and mud having set up a very brisk business, which does not in the least promote one's well-being. The snow went like a dream, as if it had no business here, and I am certain that its presence afforded no pleasure. It is splashy, misty, nasty and foggy, with an indefinite quantity of sore throats, instead of healing on the wings of the wind.

The Superior Court has refused a new trial to MEAD, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Mr. AGIS. Mr. MEAD ought to think himself fortunate in getting off as well as he did, as in most communities he would have been tried for murder, and convicted of it.

Many persons have been discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard. Payments are there made, when made at all, in the federal shin-plasters, known as Treasury notes. These are very acceptable to those workmen who can afford to keep them, but they are objected to by others, who are so unreasonable as to expect that a Government dollar, like the dollar of a private employer, should contain one hundred cents.

There are but few vessels here. Crossing the upper part of the harbor, the other day, I was struck by the singularly barren appearance of the wharves, very few vessels of any kind being visible, and heavy craft rare indeed. It may be doubted if our waters have been so clear of ships at any time for a quarter of a century as they now are.

The deaths in this city, for the three weeks anding the noon of the 15th of March, are as follows: 99, 80, and 72, showing a steady decline of numbers. Relatively, there seems to be a slight increase of deaths from scarlatina. There was one death from smallpox last week, a mode of dying now so uncommon here that its occurrence is worthy of special notice. That form of pestilence was one of the scourges of Boston in the days of our great-great-grandfathers. HAWTHORNE has made one of his most effective stories turn on its ravages, thus imitating the Italian medical poet, IRACASTORO GIROLAMO, who wrote a beautiful Latin poem on a still fouler form of disease.

The fair for the poor, at Music Hall, which closed on Saturday, cleared about $15,000, and there are numerous articles yet to be sold.

Miss BARNARD's death, by burning, created a shock such as is rerely felt from the passing away of any individual, however young or beautiful thet individual may be. I suppose the occasion of the tragedy was the hoop, which would very easily take fire from a mass of cannel coal, even when the wearer should be at a distance perfectly safe if the burning material were wood, or anthracite coal; but the cause of this young lady's death was her want of presence of mind, and the unparalleled stupidity of the servants, who dashed out of the house, bellowing with terror. Had Miss BARNARD remained still, her grandmother, who seems to have behaved admirably, would probably have succeeded in saving her life, by extinguishing the flames through enveloping the victim's person in the hearth-rug; but the terror-struck girl broke away from her, and ran down stairs, every step she took fanning the flames. She died instantly, after her person was enveloped, probably from having inhaled the flame. It conveys a terrible idea of the horror of the occurrence, that this is accounted a mercy, as death by burning would have been infinitely worse. She was dressed to go to the Fair for the Poor, and waiting the arrival of her betrothed husband, who was to escort her, when the terrible affair took place. As the poet says:

"Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn."

The House of Representatives, on the 10th, and to the astonishment of most outsiders, voted to request Gov. BANKS to remove Judge LORING. The vote was an uncommonly full one, 229 members being present, (the number of Representatives is 240,) and the majority in favor of removal was 26—127 to 101, the Speaker not voting. The yeas consisied of 123 Republicans and 4 Gardneritee; the nays of 37 Democrats, 36 Republicans, and 28 Gardneritee, or literal Know-Nothings. Not a Democrat voted yes, though that party used to be in favor of cashiering judges for any cause, or for no canse. Six Repnblicans, four Democrats, and one Gardnerite were absent. Had all the absentees come in, and voted in the negative, there still would have been 15 majority in favor of removal. Some of the persons who are making the Republican Party only a sort of galvanized skeleton of old dead-and-gone Whiggery, are striving to create the impression that the vote was not a test party vote, and therefore the Republicans are not responsible for what has been done, which is just about as agreeable to the leaders and managers of the majority as pickle to a sore back. Two or three facts will dispose of their nonsense. The whole affirmative vote consists of Republicans, but 4. The number of Republicans alone who voted yes was two (2) more than the smallest possible majority of a complete House, counting Speaker and all, and three more than one-half the House; so that if there had not been a Gardnerite in the majority, and every member had been present, without adding one to the radical majority, there would have been 123 votes for removal, to 117 against it. The House consists of 166 Republicans, to 41 Democrats and 33 Gardnerites; and if a majority of 92 in a House of 240 is not enough to make a party responsible for what that House does, it is high time to ascertain in what political responsibility consists, and where we are to look for it. These facts dispose of the ridiculous assertion that the Republicans are not responsible for what was done. I say this not as casting reflection on the majority, but as the truth. I think the majority acted nobly, performing on this occasion one of the few good acts of which this Legislature has been *guilty*—for boldness and straight-forward action have been so rare with our legislators that we may suppose they look upon them as crimes. A few weeks since it was not supposed that a respectable minority could be found in the House to vote for the Judge's removal, nnless the Consolidation bill should be lost; and that was introduced purposely to prevent any action against the Judge of a radical character. Now, the vote for removal was obtained in face of the fact that the Consolidation hill had passad the Senate almost unanimously, and was sure to pass the House in two or three days. Thus a change has come over men's minds, and radicalism, which has been snubbed for weeks, has won the precious privilege of snubbing others, and seems disposed to make use of it. The horse which had been curbed so severely has taken the bits in its teeth, thrown its rough rider, and is careering over the course as if it were after an Olympian prize.

On Saturday, the Consolidation bill, by which it was proposed to garrote Judge LORING so deftly that no one, not even himself, should know it had been done, passed the House, by a vote of 142 to 78. There were 19 absentees. Had it ever been supposed tha the Houee could be induced to ask the Governor to remove the Judge, the Consolidation bill would probably never have been heard of, and so considerable time have been saved, and much talk have been prevented. The change that has taken place in the Legislature is to be attributed, I think, in part at least, to the more exalted feeling on the Slavery question that has grown out of the Lecompton discussion. The Consolidation hill passed the Senate some time ago, and that body is called upon by the conservatives to retuse to concur with the House in asking for Judge LORING'e removal. The matter was placed in the orders of the day, in the Senate, on Saturday last, has since been discussed, and will be voted on to-morrow.

We have a rumor that the Republicans have purchased the *Daily Bee* newspaper, with the intention of making it the organ of their party, and of tha State Government. As the same rumor assigns the editorship to Colonel SCHOULER, who has just been appointed Adjutant-General of Ohio, I am not inclined to attach much importance to it, though Government does need some sort of an organ through which to make its views known to the public.

It is expected that tho Legislature will adjourn on Saturday next, March 20, the seventy-fourth day of the session, but is just as probable that it will not until the 27th, or one week longer. In either case, the session will turn out one of the shortest we have had for many years. As it is understood that the Governor will make no appointments, save where the public interests shall imperatively demand that they be made, until after the adjournment, we feel very confident the session will not be much prolonged. The Legislature has been a hard-working body, and if not the brightest or most liberal one we have ever had, will, on the whole, compare well with most assemblies of the kind.

Gov. BANKS has appointed CHARLES ALLEN to the office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court, *vice* NELSON, resigned. Mr. ALLEN used to be a Justice of our Court of Common Pleas, and stood very high in the public estimation. He showed much firmness on the trial of Mr. WYMAN, who was charged with having embezzled the capital of the Phenix Bank, and who was defended by Mr. WEBSTER, just after his retirement from President's TYLER's Cabinet. On the second trial, the Jury not agreeing on the first, tha Judge and the great counsel came into collision, and the former maintained the authority of the Court in a manner that left a lasting impression. When Mr. ALLEN led the way, in 1848, in the formation of the Free-Soil Party, it was said that Mr. WEBSTER was led to depart from his original intention to go with that Party as much by Mr. ALLEN's position in it, as by any other cause. Mr. ALLEN afterwards was a member of Congress from the Worcester District, but his voice was too weak to allow of his doing himself justice there. With as good an organ as Gov. BANKS has, he would have won as high reputation as any American now living. Physical things have as much to do with reputation as mental qualifications. Mr. ALLEN has been a member of the Legislature; and in the Senate, a body particularly adapted to a man of his qualities, he stood as high as any person who has served there within my recollection, which extends back to 1836. Mr. ALLEN is in his 61st year.

MARCUS MORTON, Jr., who takes Judge ABBOTT's place, is not so well known as Mr. ALLEN, nor will he be found equal to his predecessor, whereas Mr. ALLEN is an ablar man than Judge NELSON. Nevertheless, his talents are good, and so is his legal standing, end his name is a high one. Governor BANKS, in this case, pays a debt, as it were, as he wae appointed an Inspector in our Custom-house by the elder Judge MORTON, then our Collector, in 1846, and when the Inspector had about as much prospect of being what he now is as WARD BEECHER of becoming Pope. Mr. MORTON is just completing his thirty-ninth year. He is a member of the present House of Representatives, and first came into public life as a member of tha Constitutional Convention of 1853. On the whole, I should say that the Bench is made as good as it was before the chenges were effected.

The work of abolishing offices goes on. The Insurance Commissioners are to be got rid of by doing away with the Commission. Mr. BAKER, who made such a fool of himself at the time of the last gubernatorial election, is one of the Commissioners, and will be legislated into obscurity. He goes down in the whirlpool caused by the sinking of Gov. GARDNER. Had he had as much presclence as ought to go to the making of a respectable goose, he, not Mr. Goooa, would have been Gov. BANKS' successor in Congress. The Governor is evidently of Gov. BOUTWELL's opinion, who used to say that his office would be a delightful one, were it not for the patronage attached to it. That patronege has been much lessened hy the people, and now the Legislature is grubbing up most of what they left.

The Bay State mills are not about to renew business operallons on an extensive scale. It will be some time before anything of the kind shall take place.

There is every indication of a dull Spring here, and of a yet duller Summer. The Stock market is lively enough, but that is no indicallon of prosperity, but of the reverse.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for April, will be published on the 19th, with the following articles: "The Hundred Days," "My Journal to my Cousin Mary," "Amours de Voyage," "The Catecombs of Romc," "Happiness," "Tha Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay," "The Story of Karln," "The Abbé de l'Epée," "Who is the Thief?" "Telling the Bees," "Parsian Poetry," "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Sandalphon," "Mr. Buchanan's Administration," and "Literary Notices." I have not had time to read one of these articles, except "by their titles," as they say in tha Legislature, and the titles sound well. THYME.

Last Words on the Diamond Lens Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 12, 1858.

SIR: I regret that, after having given publicity to Mr. MAVERICK'S elaborate impeachment of my literary integrity, you should have found yourself unable to insert my reply establishing my claim to the authorship of "The Diamond Lens." I will now endeavor to condense the chief points of that letter in the scanty space which you allow me.

The two important statements which Mr. MAVERICK advances are contained in Mr. SEYMOUR'e note, embodied in the former gentleman's communication of the 3d inst.

I. Mr. SEYMOUR details the plot of a story called "Microcosmos," written by Mr. NORTH. Those who have read "The Diamond Lene" will at once see, on comparing the plots of both, on what slender grounds I have been charged with plagiarism. In addition, I beg to make the following statement:

Mr. NORTH'S story, "Microcosmos," of which I never heard until after "The Diamond Lens" had passed out of my hands, was submitted at the *bureaux* of two literary magazines, and rejected by both. Tha first periodical is known as *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The editor of this serial—a gentleman whose experience and criticel acumen no one will question—has on several late occasions stated to certain men of letters that he read "Microcosmos" in his critical capacity; that he retains a distinct recollection of it, and that it contained *nothing in plot or treatment to justify a charge of plagiarism against the author of "The Diamond Lens."* Both Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. MAVERICK being personally acquainted with the gentleman above alluded to, can easily satisfy themselves as to the truth of this statement.

The evidence of the editor of *Harper* is surely as reliable as that of Mr. SEYMOUR, particularly as the letter acknowledges that he has never read "The Diamond Lens."

II. Mr. SEYMOUR details a convereation which he states he held with a friend of mine, in which that friend is reported to have said that he remembered Mr. NORTH'S story of "Microcosmos." The annexed letter from that friend, addressed to you, will show tha valne of Mr. SEYMOUR'S evidence without any further comment from me.

I am, Sir, yonr ob't serv't,

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have been informed that I am the person alluded to by Mr. CHARLES SEYMOUR, in the TIMES of yesterday, under the gratifying title of "a celebrated artist," and find that I am there made to play the part of a witness against Mr. O'BRIEN, for the purpose of fastening on that gentleman a charge of plagiarism. In justice to Mr. O'BRIEN I beg to state, that I have not the remotest recollection of Mr. NORTH'S ever having written any story resembling in the slightest degree the "Diamond Lens," and as I was Mr. NORTH'S oldest and most intimate friend, I think the probabilities are that had he written such a story I should have known the fact.

I also wish to state that I never authorized Mr. SEYMOUR, or any one else, to say that I had given Mr. O'BRIEN the idea for the "Diamond Lens." I think Mr. SEYMOUR could scarcely have understood my share in our *private* and hurried conversation in Broadway, or he would not have published those statements concerning myself to which I have taken exception.

Yours, obediently. F. BELLEW.

[NOTE BY MR. SEYMOUR.—The above letter seems to deny something, but in reality does not. It has, like Mr. O'BRIEN'S communication, a somewhat awkward wriggle towards a doubt concerning the prior-existence of NORTH'S Micro-Cosmos. It is in vain. The plot of Mr. NORTH'S story has been published, and its truth recognized by scores of his friends. Compare it with the "Diamond Lens," as Mr. O'BRIEN suggests. If there be no resemblance, there is no plagiarism; if there be a resemblance, why then—Mr. O'BRIEN gets the benefit of it.

Mr. BELLEW did not "authorize" Mr. SEYMOUR to say what he did, nor did he authorize him not to say it. There was no allusion to the private character of the conversation; no confidence imposed, consequently none betrayed. But to set the matter entirely at rest, Mr. SEYMOUR mentions this circumstance, (also without authority:) Many days ago a gentleman addressed him in Broadway, and stated as an item of down-town news, that Mr. BELLEW had said so-and-so (what Mr. SEYMOUR published) openly in the office of a public Journal. Mr. SEYMOUR, therefore, concluded that Mr. BELLEW, "as the oldest and most intimate friend" of Mr. NORTH, was naturally and creditably anxious to act as his champion. It is worthy of mention, too, that Mr. BELLEW'S name was not mentioned until now. He has (not unwisely, perhaps) himself insisted on being betrayed.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This must end this controversy so far as the columns of the TIMES are concerned.]

FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

Latest Intelligence from the Army at Camp Scott.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 15.

Very unexpectedly, Mr. JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from Camp Scott. He left that post Jan. 26, bringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advices.

At the time he left the entire command was in very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and, considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and but one officer, Lieut. SMITH, U. S. Infantry, was sick. They had plenty to eat, and by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scurvy was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the 1st of January. It was, however, well established, that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake City, and that they intended to offar resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is admitted that the cañons, fortified and in the possession of determined men, offer very great, if not insurmountable obstacles to the merch of the troops; and it was seriously discussed in camp whether the march upon Salt Lake City should not be made by another route, a hundred miles longer in distance, but presenting fewer obstructions, and those of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done, as soon as reinforcements, supplies, and, particularly, animals, could be obtained. Col. JOHNSTON calculated upon receiving this aid by the latter part of May or 1st of June. He had ordered the troops at Forts Laramie and Kearney to join him at the earliest possible period this Spring, and they will move. It is understood, as soon as forage sufficient for the animals can be obtained.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports which represented that the Indians of that country were in the interest of, and would take sides with the Mormons, are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number of the principal men—had been in Camp Scott, were well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peaceable intentions toward the Americans were given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from the traders among them. The Cheyennee on the route also professed a desire to be at peece with our people, acknowledging that they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peaceably inclined toward each other; and as large numbers of the Cheyennes, Pawnees and Sioux were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a fight was expected.

The coldest weather experienced at Camp Scott put the mercury 14° below zero at sunrise, but the days were usually warm and dry, and as the camp is favorably located in a valley, and wood was plenty, there was not a great deal of suffering from this cause. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theatre, under canvas, was one of the most popular sources of amusement for the troops, and it was well attended.

In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. HARTNETT'S party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the South side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles. The crust of the snow was sufficient to bear the weight of the men, but the packmules suffered terribly, breaking through the crust and frequently stumbling and falling down. From that point to Fort Laramie, there was no snow, bnt the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie, a general thaw commenced, and the road was muddy and full of water until they reached Fort Kearney. There the weather was warm and the road better. Grass may be expected at an earlier period than usual.

No mail had been received at Camp Scott since that of the 1st of October, which went out with Col. COOKE'e command. A solitary copy of the *Republican* found its way into the camp from Fort Laramie, and was in great demand. The mail of November 1 was met at Green River, and would get into camp on the 30th of January; that of the 1st of January was met at the foot of the Rocky Ridge on the 20th of February, where they had abandoned their wagons, with tha intention of packing their animals through to the South Pass; the mail of the 1st of February was met on the 21st, six miles beyond Ash Hollow; and the mail of March four days out from Atchison. Those who have correspondence with Camp Scott can, from these figures, see what prospect there is of getting letters to and from that post. Mr. HARTNETT'S party had fifteen mules with them, and their animals, when they could not find dry grass, had to subsist on cotton wood and willow twigs. Mr. H. was accompanied by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, JOHN KERR, R. CARTER, Mr. CLARK, and PETER RENE. Messrs. LIVINGSTON and KERR had in their possession an "express mail" from the army at Utah, which will be opened and distributed at Fort Leavenworth.

About the time of their arrival at Fort Laramie, Mr. GAREY, of the firm of WARD & GAREY, suttlers and traders at the Fort, was killed by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. He was in a wagon at the time, and his body was thrown to a great distance. The accident occurred some distance from the Fort, while he was out on a trading expedition.

The Territorial Government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of Government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. JOHNSTON was very popular with his command, comprising, with the volunteers, some 2,300 men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Notwithstanding the culpable delay of Congress in providing means and money for the troops which have been ordered to the assistance of Col. JOHNSTON, and which, it is admitted, should have been done, the Administration has not been unmindful of its duty in this emergency. In three or four weeks, at least 3,000 troops will be *en route* from Fort Leavenworth, and every effort will be made to reach Camp Scott in the time indicated by Col. JOHNSTON. But wo be to Congress if, from their neglect, that succor should fail, and this gallant army he cut off. It is known to he in the contemplation of the Mormons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportunity is given them, before reinforcements can arrive, and this fact ought to induce members to let "Bleeding Kansas" alone until all necessary appropriations are made for the Army.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Homicide of Ex-Alderman Smith.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST, AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of Ex-Alderman ISAAC H. SMITH, who was shot last Sunday evening in Canal-street while going to church with his wife, was concluded yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 Beach-street, the late residence of the deceased. The following is the additional evidence and the verdict of the Jury:

John S. Ferrindon, sworn—I reside at No. 42 Vestry-street; I did not know the deceased; on Sunday evening last I was standing on the rear platform of an Eighth-avenue car, as it was turning the corner of West Broadway and Canal-street; I noticed the deceased and his wife standing on the cross walk waiting for the car to pass; they came from the south side of Canal-street; while the car was turning the corner I saw Mark Johnson, the prisoner, running from the north side of Canal-street, and two or three persons following him as I thought; Johnson, as he ran by the car, ran against the back end of the car, which partially turned him, and caused him to come in contact with the deceased; it was just as he ran against the deceased that the pistol was fired; the firing seemed to me to be accidental; as soon as the pistol was fired the men who were following the prisoner suddenly stopped and stood for a moment, when they ran off towards the Eighth Ward; I got off the car and saw that one of the sleeves of the deceased's coat was on fire; at the same time I heard him cry out "I am shot;" I followed the prisoner down into the basement of the People's Saloon, No. 388 Canal-street; the prisoner said in the saloon that he had been shot; I did not bear him say anything else; he went directly into the back room to wash his hands, one of which had been injured by the explosion of the pistol; I remained in the saloon until an officer arrived and arrested the prisoner; I was told that the prisoner had been sent to get a policeman to quell a disturbance in the saloon, and that the parties who had created the disturbance followed him, and to defend himself against them he fired his pistol at them; I understood that the men attacked him, and that he was running away from them when he fired tha pistol.

Andrew Cox, sworn—I reside at No. 423 Greenwich-street; on Sunday evening last I was in the People's Saloon, corner of West Broadway and Canal-street; about seven o'clock three young girls and a young man were sitting in a private box, and a young man whom I heard called "Shorty" took a tumbler of water and pitched it through the blinds into the box where they were seated; I don't know the name of the young fellow, or where he lives; one of the girls opened the door when the same fellow squirted his mouthful of water into her face; the girl came out and remonstrated with "Shorty," when he, instead of desisting, took a pitcher of water and threw it over her head; John Horton, the proprietor of the saloon, ordered Shorty to leave, but the latter said he would not go till he got ready; Mr. Horton asked Johnson, the bar-keeper, to get him a club from behind the bar, which he did; Shorty picked up two bottles from one of the tables and shook them at Horton; upon which Horton called the prisoner to him and whispered something to him which I did not hear; the prisoner directly left the saloon and almost immediately three or four young fellows followed after him; about fifteen persons were in the saloon at this time; within ten or fifteen minutes after the bar-keeper went out I heard the report of a pistol and immediately after the prisoner came running into the place saying "I have been shot;" I went out of the saloon and learned that the deceased had been shot.

Stephen Paret, sworn—I am an officer attached to the Fifth Ward Police; last Sunday evening I was in West Broadway, near the corner of Beach-street, when I heard the report of a pistol in Canal-street; I paid no attention to the firing of the pistol, as it is a very common occurrence to have pistols fired in that neighborhood; soon a man came along and said that a person had been shot in Canal-street. Officer Nesbitt and myself immediately ran to the corner of Canal-street and saw the deceased, who had been shot; I asked who shot him, and no one seemed to know much of anything about it. I was told that

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, including Pots at $6 25@$6 31½, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Sales were reported in Philadelphia yesterday of 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, part at $32 ₱ ton, indicating a considerable advance.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet is stiffly held. Sales transpired of 400 bags Rio at 9½@10¼c., and small lots of other kinds within our previous range.

COTTON—1,500 bales have been sold since our last, including Middling at 11½c.@12c. for Upland, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. The market closes in favor of buyers.

DRY GOODS—Desirable styles of goods continue to attract considerable attention both in private trade and in the auction rooms, at pretty fair prices. The public sales this week have been on an extensive scale, and, on the whole, they have been quite successful. The *Independent* says: "Owners of merchandise are disposed to yield a little in price at auction, rather than take the risks of regular sales. The leading auctioneers have plenty of money with which to make advances on merchandise, and so discount sales as soon as made. Foreign goods, except in choice styles of dress goods, are scarcely as firm as at our last writing. Some large sales of fancy silk shave been made at prices more favorable to the buyer. The styles, however, were not adapted to the present taste. Black silks are selling lower than at any time for several seasons, with no immediate prospect of a change, except to go lower. Large stocks are held over from last season. Good styles of wool mousse-line de laines are entirely out of market. A fair shipping demand is experienced by the jobbers. Large sales of shawls are made, particularly in Broche, at very low prices. At present quotations the importers can scarcely realize over 50 cents on the dollar. Good styles of printed and Stella shawls bring fair prices—probably some 10 ₱ cent. profit on the cost of importation. Crape shawls are slow of sale, at much lower prices than last year, selling, however, at not less than the cost of importation. Ribbons are offered at a slight concession in prices. In January, the market was bare and prices were firm, with a prospect of a great scarcity. Later arrivals, however, have furnished a supply to meet all existing demands, and the market is tending downwards. Ginghams and printed lawns are selling cheap under the double pressure of a heavy stock on the market and a poor trade with the jobbers. The foreign importers, as a general thing, have a less attractive display of goods this season than usual. The demand for staple goods is fair, but not large at as usual at the present season of the year. Prices of domestic goods generally are held firmly, with no prospect of lower quotations. The clothing trade is dull, but there is more activity than at our last report. Stocks on hand are not large, so that any increase of sales would soon clear out the market of everything desirable."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. The demand is very limited, and many for lots immediately needed by the home trade. Sales 4,600 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 60
Extra Ohio	4 90@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 3 @ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Lo to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in stock demand at long-established prices. Sales 400 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern has been more sought after at equal rates. The transactions since our last comprise 900 bbls., at $4 70@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. 3,000 bbls. at Richmond, for Rhode private terms. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at easier prices, but is partially neglected by buyers. Sales 5,2 bushels, in lots, mostly prime White Southern, at 1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 66c.@66c. for new White; 66@66c. for new Yellow Southern, and 68c. for old Mixed Western, from store, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive at former prices. Oats are dull and heavy at 45c@46¾c. for Western; 45c.@45c. for State; 35c@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee last Week.

Flour, bbls	1,797	Oats, bushels	3,112
Wheat, bushels	57,452	Corn, bushels	735
Barley, bushels	1,888	Beans, bushels	75

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, March 15.

Flour, bbls	50,079	Rye, bushels	3,158
Wheat, bushels	1,563,502	Barley, bushels	53,868
Corn, bushels	15,910	Oats, bushels	97,516

Receipts of Breadstuffs in Chicago last week.

Flour, bbls	10,397	Corn, bushels	15,515
Wheat, bushels	199,388	Oats, bushels	18,515

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 65c @70c. ₱ 100 lbs. The opening of the Hudson River to Albany will most likely induce holders to offer their supplies more freely, and buyers are inclined to keep out of market as much as practicable, in anticipation of a lower range of prices.

MOLASSES—The demand continues good, at advancing prices. New-Orleans 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 29c.@33½c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at droop prices. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 56 for Mess, and $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request and are worth 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at easier prices. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls, in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 fur inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. fur prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 6½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 65 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand continues quite lively, with free receipts and sales, and an upward tendency in prices. The transactions reported since our last add up about 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@6¾c.; New-Orleans at 6c.@7½c., the latter an extreme rate, and Porto Rico, part at 6½c., with 900 boxes Havana at 7¼c@7¾c. ₱ lb. Refined varieties are in brisk request, even for future delivery, at rising prices.

TALLOW—8,000 lbs. prime were sold at 10¾c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 22¼c.@23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and rather heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton 7-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d@4s 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Cambridge Cattle Market, March 18.

At market 476 Cattle about 360 Beeves, and 120 stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two, and three year olds.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra, $7@$7 75; first quality, $6 50@$7 25; second quality, $5 75@$6 25; third quality, $5@$5 25; ordinary quality, $4 50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen from $90@$100@$150 to $175 ₱ pair; Cows and Calves from $35@$40@$45 to $60. Yearlings, $18@$21. Two years old, $25@$28. Three years old, $30@$35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—2,300 at market; prices in lots $2@$3 each. Extra and selections, $4@$4 50@$5, or from 4c @6c. ₱ lb. gross.

SWINE—Prices, live weight, 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Dressed 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—5c @6c. ₱ lb., Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Pelts, $1@$1 25 each; Calfskins, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Veal Calves, $4@$8.

REMARKS—Owing to the dullness of the market in Boston for slaughtered stock, buyers were rather scarce to-day; consequently there was a decline in prices from last week—about 25c ₱ cwt. on Beef, and on sheep about 50c. ₱ head. J. P. FOWLER, Esq., of Washington, N. Y., sold 51 Sheep of extra quality to W. HOLLIS for $7 ₱ head.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
THIS EVENING, March 19,
THE NENA SAHIB; OR THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. J. Carroll
Captain Montgomery.....Mr. J. T. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Act in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
THE SKELETON HAND.
To conclude with the farce of
THE SIAMESE TWINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 19, 1858.
The performances will commence with
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
To be followed by the comedy of
THE MORNING CALL.
To conclude with the play, in five acts, of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Pay on.....Mr. James Buchanan
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7¼.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—PARTIES WISHing to hire stands for the sale of different articles, at the Palace, on the evening of April 8, can do so by applying at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 566 Broadway. PRIOR OF STANDS $10 EACH. The choice of places will be given in rotation, as applied for.

MRS. CORA HATCH AT CLINTON HALL, Astor-place THIS (Friday) EVENING.—Great excitement. Skeptics determined to investigate for themselves. Go and see fair play. Admission 50 cents.

GRAND
MILITARY, CIVIC AND FANCY DRESS
CHARITY SOIREE,
TO BE GIVEN AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 8TH, 1858.
IN AID OF THE
HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The magnificent edifice constructed for the exhibition of the World's Fair, known as the Crystal Palace covering an area of three acres, and capable of accommodating a concourse of twenty thousand people, has, by consent of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute, been engaged by the Committee as the most suitable building in New-York wherein to give

A COLOSSAL FETE

IN AID OF THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Executive Officers of this Society are now distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of New-York, and it is for the purpose of enabling them to meet the demands made upon their funds, that the officers and trustees of the Society and the Managing Committee of the great Calico Dress Soiree have resolved to give Another Entertainment, which they will use every exertion to make

THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE AND PROMENADE CONCERT

A LA MUSARD, EVER GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

It may naturally be inferred that the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil* in such a locality will attract immense numbers of spectators, and for these the Committee will provide ample accommodations in the galleries, where there will be no dancing

THE SUPPER SALOON,

Extending over the machine arcade,

WILL BE THROWN OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, 500 FEET,

and will amply accommodate the guests of the night, while the ladies' dressing rooms will be furnished with every requisite to make the fair occupants as comfortable as they would be in their own drawing-rooms. Nor will the gentlemen have aught to complain of in their different departments.

To make this great charity still more interesting to all who participate in it, the Committee have determined to give

A NUMBER OF BREAD TICKETS TO ALL WHO PURCHASE TICKETS FOR THE SOIREE,

Thus enabling each patron of the Ball to aid the Society in a

PROFUSE AND WIDE-SPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD AMONG THE POOR.

This practical method of combining amusement and charity affords a double pleasure to the alms giver, and confers many a comfort upon the needy and deserving recipients, which they would not otherwise enjoy.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION,

PRODUCED BY

FIVE THOUSAND JETS OF GAS,

The superb additional Chandeliers which will be used for the occasion, the Regimental and Company colors and uniforms

THE BANNERS, NATIONAL FLAGS & STANDARDS,

an unprecedented concentration of beautiful military paraphernalia the profusion of rich and original decorations, designed by the Committee, the banners, the insignia, and emblems of various societies, together with the full, magnificent ball-room dresses, the varied and pleasing

COSTUMES OF ALL NATIONS AND PERIODS,

the representations of celebrated personages, the music and dancing, and the thousand gay and gorgeous scenes of a chaste and elegant carnival, such as could only be witnessed in the United States, at the

CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION.

Will combine to form

A FAIRY-LIKE SPECTACLE

OF UNPARALLELED GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE.

The President of the United States and Cabinet the Governors of most of the States, the Mayors of several large cities, the Turkish Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite, all the prominent literary celebrities of the country, and many other distinguished personages are to be invited and received as guests and it is confidently anticipated that there will be such a galaxy of eminent and celebrated ladies and gentlemen at the Crystal Palace, on the evening of April 8, as has never yet convened at one time in any one building in the United States.

CIVIC COMMITTEE.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann,	Hon. S. Butterw'th,	Hon. H. J. Raymond
J. W. Gerard, Esq.,	Thos. Andrews,	J. E. Brown,
Edward Cooper,	Judge G. Dean,	J. P. Treadwell,
Fitz-G. Halleck,	O. J. Victor,	Thos. Christy,
Hon. I. V. Fowler,	Ira Libby,	Jas. R. Chilton,
Hon. J. J. Bloodgood,	David R. Jaques,	John D. Cnevalier,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	John Raymond,	Joseph W. Corlies,
J. Van Buren,	Jos. C. Hulse,	R. T. Carman,
Washington Smith,	Elisha Snethen,	John Anderson,
J. Graham, Esq.,	Henry Libeneau,	D. H. Arnold,
Edward Hincken,	Isaac H. Parker,	F. C. Wagner,
Samuel Coleman,	C. C. Livings,	B. W. Osborn,
W. H. Leonard,	J. Gurney,	Henry A. Coit,
Hon. J. N. Reynolds,	Selah Vanduzer,	C. V. B. Ostrander,
Hon. John McKeon,	Cornelius Smith,	J. R. Brodhead,
John H. White, Esq.,	Jas. M. Smith,	Chas. F. Newton,
Simeon Baldwin,	Thos. Tileston,	Wm. J. Bunce,
Hon. A. A. Thpson,	Saml Spofford,	Louis F. Minard,
Robert L. Pell,	J. F. Souther,	Minth Tompkins,
F. W. Geiss'h'a'er, Jr.	Jacob Reese,	B. H. Field,
Wm. B. Leonard,	M. O. Roberts,	Chas. H. Close,
Hon. H. Meigs,	Jos. M. Price,	Anth. J. Bleecker,
Edwin Smith,	F. A. Talmadge,	L. C. V. Rensselear,
Hon. T. R. Whitney,	John Oothout,	B. C. Barnum,
Benson W. Smith,	Sam'l G. Ogden,	Chas. Horton,
J. J. Van Pelt,	B. F. Denning,	J. G. Lighthody,
H. C. Seward,	W. T. Jennings,	W. G. Gregg,
Geo. W. Morton,	Theo. Hyatt,	Alfred McIntyre,
R. C. Root,	Wm. Delamano,	Jas. M. Cross,
J. R. Briggs,	C. V. Anderson,	Chas. Smithson,
Wm. C. Conner,	Wm. H. Falls,	A. V. Stout,
J. M. Reed,	F. S. Lathrop,	B. F. Pinckney,
Hon. U. D. French,	Jos. Ketcham,	James Owens,
Hon. E. B. Hart,	C. Livingston,	M. Armstrong,
Benj. J. Pentz,	And'w H. Mickle,	R. T. Compton,
Simeon Draper,	B. J. Howland,	F. Worth,
Lloyd Hyatt,	A. W. Bradford,	N. Nesbitt, Esq.
G. T. Maxwell, Esq.,	Silas U. Herring,	Wm. Fullerton,
Wm. T. Pinckney,	B. H. Howell,	J. W. Stratton,
Dr. S. Condit,	J. Livingston,	Emanuel Knight,
H. Morrison, Esq.,	Abm. A. Low,	Joel W. Mason,
H. B. Price,	W. A. Livingston,	Walter Briggs,
W. T. De Forest,	Wilson G. Hunt,	C. Matthews,
A. G. Seaman,	Amos Hatfield,	G. W. Alexander,
A. F. Shaw,	R. W. Howes,	Lt. S. C. Lounsberry,
Geo. M. Snow,	R. C. Goodhue,	Joshua Bernam,
Henry L. Hart,	Chas. C. Goodhue,	J. M. Austin, M. D.,
Chas. L. Church,	D. T. Coffin,	Robert Taylor,
E. Meredith,	T. E. Emmet	L. D. Fredericks,
M. B. Wyukoop,	Henry Gaines,	Henry Colt,
Chas. Livingston,	Benj. Douglass,	Wm. C. Giles,
D. B. Britton,	Chas. L. Denison,	Abm. N. Bininger,
	Dr. H. Albert.	

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Major-General Sanford,	Col. Joseph C. Pinckney,
Brigadier General Spicer,	Col. Henry Robinson,
Brigadier General Wm. Hall,	Col. Abram Doryee,
Brig. Gen. Geo. P. Morris	Col. Samuel C. Thompson.
Com. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward,	Col. J. B. Ryar.
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	Col. Lucius Pitkin.
Gen. C. A. Seward,	Col. Wm. Halsey.
Gen. James Watson Webb,	Col. M. M. Van Benren,
Gen. J. W. Nye,	Lieu.-Col. John Clarke,
Col. A. S. Vosburgh,	Lieut.-Col. Samuel K. Zook,
Col. S. Brooke Postly,	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Weeks.
Col. Abel Smith,	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Menck,
Col. James R. Ryan,	Lieut.-Col. D. Butterfield,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,	Lieut.-Col. Henry Ganther,
Col. Edward Hincken,	Lieut.-Col. M. B. La Ban,
Col. John S. Cocks,	Lieut.-Col. Spencer H. Smith,
Col. Eugene Le Gal,	Lieut.-Col. Dan'l W. Teller,
Col George Lyons,	Capt. G. W. Wheeler,
Lieut.-Col. Marshal Lefferts,	Capt. Jos. H. Johnson,
Lieut.-Col. Homer Bostwick,	Capt. Jos. H. Toone,
Lieut.-Col Edward Butler,	Capt. R. Wells Keeyon,
Major C. B. Allen,	Capt. J. M. Vanan,
Major D. D. Bleuvelt,	Capt. D. Packner,
Major Henry Woodhull,	Capt. C. J. Bleuvelt,
Major S. R. Pinckney,	Capt. Thomas Swaney,
Major Wm. Watts,	Capt. E. Burger,
Major Lindwig Semler,	Capt. E. D. Lanrence,
Major Chas. G. Waterhury,	Capt. W. Waterman,
Major E. N. Dodge,	Capt. Leander Buck,
Major W. W. Price,	Capt. R. H. Milliken,
Major A. W. Taylor,	Capt. E. J. Riley,
Serg.-Major J. Maidhof,	Capt F. Grote,
Serg.-Maj. J. P. Finkelmaier,	Capt Shumway,
Adjt. J. Maidkoff,	Capt. Price,
Adjt. A. G. Demarest,	Capt. Shailer,
Adjt. Charles Harrison,	Capt. W. H. Rihlet.
Adjt. Wm. G. Ward,	Capt. Bensel,
Adjt. E. Lyon,	Capt. Nevers,
Qur.-Master Fred'k Schenck,	Capt. Munroe,
Quar.-Master Chas. Wetzell,	Capt. Speight.
Quar.-Mast. G. A. Buckin'm,	Capt. John Garland,
Qur.-Mast O. F. Wentworth,	Capt. Halleck,
Qor.-Master H. F. Simons,	Capt. E. W Hubbard,
Qnr.-Mas Serg. S. Hauseman	Capt. Wm. Fowler,
Fogineer Jas A. Van Brunt,	Capt. J. A. Boyle,
Engineer A. Winham,	Capt. Wm. Huson,
Engineer Palmer,	Capt. L. H. Heitkamp,
Asst.-Engin. J. T. Sanford,	Capt. H. T. Litchfield,
Paymaster Jos. L. Townsend,	Capt. D. C. Meachutt,
Paymast'r M. H. Cashman,	Captain P. Rosentreter,
Paymaster Casseboom,	Captain J. Otto,
Paymaster P. Wallace,	Captain H. Witthaek,
Ass't. Paym'r. G. Rosenelt,	Captain J. H. Budke,
Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple.	Captain J. Reshner,
Surg.'s Mate, F. Amonx,	Captain A. Shatthander.
Surg.'s Mate, J. Diefenbach,	Captain S. Weise.
Surg.'s Mate, J. Aitkin, Jr.,	Captain H. Wilson.
Chaplain H. Kayser,	Captain J. C. Helme,
Chaplain John G. Ash,	Captain James Leonard,
Chaplain C. C. Savage.	Lieutenant D. D. Hart,
Comry. N. Houseman,	Lieut. Stone.
Captain Wm. S. Riblet,	Lieut H. Konenkamp,
Captain Louis Burger,	Lieut. Henry W. Ryder,
Captain Westfall,	Lieut. J. D. Otwell,
Captain Henry Heismann,	Lieut. F. T. Locke,
Captain Finke,	Lieut Isaac S. Mettler,
Captain Augustus Baus.	Lieut. Joseph Wallack,
Captain Happenbelmer,	Lieut. J. H. Dixon,
Captain Hinslage,	Lieut. William Gee,
Captain H. Lohmann.	Lieut. Whitlock,
Captain G. W. B. Tompkins,	Lieut. Seymour A. Bunce,
Captain Wm. J. Coles,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Captain Metzler,	Lieut. Lafayette F. Harrison
Captain A Kinnan,	Lieut. George W. McLean.
Captain A. Miller	Lieut. R. Brown,
Captain A. Beiser,	Lieut. S. H. Cornell,
Lieut. Adam Weber,	Lieut. E. C. Byrnes,
Lieut. Fr. Krumna.	Lieut. F. Schmale,
Lieut. G. H. Neander,	Lieut. L. Schlamp,
Lieut. H. Brettmann,	Lieut. G. W. Saur,
Lieut. Herman Helsmann	Lieut. J. M. Oest,
Lieut. G Kuenen.	Lieut. J. Hildebrandt,
Lieut. Trefjen.	Lieut. H. Kassabart,
Lieut. Fran. Isolaie.	Lieut J. Wollebach.
Lieut. H. Mander,	Lieut. C. Vichmeister.
Lieut. Mayer	Lieut. J. Steiger,
Lieut. J. Cook.	Lieut. G. Siller,
Lieut. Michel.	Lieut. Chas. Clemenz,
Lieut. Eisemonger,	Lieut. Ph. Weber,
Lieut. H. Thole.	Lieut. H. Brinker,
Lieut. H. Cordes.	Lieut. G. Gunther.
Lieut. Kleiker.	Lieut. A. Burchoff.
Lieut. John Bradford.	Lieut. W. H. Hellman,
Lieut. D. Chamberlain.	Lieut. A. Linckhardt,
Lieut. Abraham Mead	Lieut. M. Kanzeman.
Lieut. Samuel Gregory,	Lieut. D. Reigsonn,
Lieut. Benj. Newkirk,	Lieut. P. Martsen.
Lieut. J. S. Smith,	Lieut. A. R. Pride.
Lieut. G. H. Burtiss.	Lieut. Jas. R. Gulick,
Lieut. Henry Moore,	Lieut. J. Vanjens.
Lieut. B. F. Gott,	Lieut. Bianchi.
Lieut. W. F. Dusenbury,	Lieut. Stowe.
Lieut. H. L. Carpenter,	Lieut. Sperling.
Lieut. D. A. Allen,	Lieut. H. Mellgrell.

PETER COOPER, President

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Vice President.
C. V. DEFOREST, Treasurer.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

W. S. TISDALE,
A. S. VOSBURGH,
ELIAS P. WINANS,
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq.,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
} Executive Committee.

Office and rooms of the Executive and General Committees, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-street. General Committee meet March 3d and 3., and April 2, 5, 6 and 7 at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. B.—The proprietors of the 6th-av. Railroad have engaged to run cars every four minutes during the night of the Soiree.

Dancing in the galleries positively prohibited.

Price of tickets $2 admitting lady and gentleman. Ladies' extra tickets $1.

For sale at the principal Music, Book, Drug Stores and Hotels, and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 566 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the three ticket offices.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, at 7½,
Sixth Night of Meyerbeer's Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.

A MISE EN SCENE

fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal roles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROTTO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEN, DUBREUIL
AND CARL FORMES.
On SATURDAY—Positively the
LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
To commence at 12½; to conclude at 3 o'clock.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Admission 50 cents to all parts.
By general request,
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
On MONDAY—Most positively seventh and last night (but two) of THE HUGUENOTS
The sale of seats commences this morning.
The HUGUENOTS will be succeded by Sir. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
Whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo players, is daily expected.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONSIEUR MUSARD.

Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned
CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,
and conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.
Monsieur Musard will arrive in New-York in the *Arabia*, due on Friday of the present week, and make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS,
ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.
The following eminent Solo Players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Boulevards, the Garde Impériale and the famous Musiques des Guides, will appear in these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
MONS. LEGENDRE,
First Cornet à piston, from the Garde Impériale.
MONS. DEMERSMANN,
First Solo Flute and Piccolo, from the Concerts Musard.
MONS. MOREAU,
First Solo Ophecleide, from the Concerts Musards.
MONS. HUSSENS,
First Solo Hanthoy, from the Opera in Paris.
MONS. ARTUS,
First Solo Bassoon, from la Musique des Guilles.
Several engagements with some of the most celebrated instrumentalists are still pending, which, when concluded, will be duly announced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor	Mr. D. Bonrcicault.
Achmet, his Valkeel	Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders	Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment	Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chapiain to the 32d Regiment	Mr. Blake,
Sweetie, private 32d Regiment	Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment	Mr. Sloan.

Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.

Amy Campbell	Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children	Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant	Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice	Mrs. Allen.

THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author of the great drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
will take his benefit on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 22.
The works of this, the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue, form the great standard of attraction at this moment, not only in this theatre, which derives the advantage of his special interest, but in almost every theatre in England and America. The many to whom he has imparted instruction and delight, will, Mr. Stuart feels assured, be happy of this opportunity to evince their acknowledgment. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 22D INST.,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
In addition to her beautiful portraiture of
JESSIE BROWN,
Will appear, for the first time in eighteen months, in Bourcicault's charming Play of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS;
In which she personates five different characters.

MARIA	the Manager's Daughter.
SALLY BROWN	the Yorkshire Girl.
EFFIE HEATHERBLOOM	the Scotch lassie.
HARRY	the German boy.
CORNY BLAKE,	an Irish lad.

With a variety of
SONG AND DANCE;
being for the Benefit of
DION BOURCICAULT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Dramatized by Mr. H. WATKINS from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and to be repeated
THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7 o'clock in a
STYLE OF PROFUSE MAGNIFICENCE.

Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, a young student	Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress	Mrs. C. Howard
Ernest Heine	Mr. D. Ryan

AFTERNOON AT 3 o'CLOCK, the drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN,
And the laughable farce of
THE IRISH LION.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 600 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illominated pictures; are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquatia, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 19, 1858,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Buckstone's thrilling 3 act drama of
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
A GIPSEY STORY.

Cynthia, the gipsey girl	Miss Laura Keene
Starlight Jess, ballad singer, &c.	Miss Polly Marshall
Agnes	Virginia Howard
Hagar	Miss Wells
Lemne, a gipsey boy	Mr. H. A. Perry
Ishmael, the wolf	Mr. H. F. Daly
Cheap John	Mr. Jefferson
The Kinchin	Mr. Peters
Alfred	Mr. Stoddart
Capt. Hugh	Mr. Gile

No other piece will be performed the same evening.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.
RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS,
after a brilliant career in Boston of 60 nights,
And positively the last engagement of these
WONDERFUL ARTISTS IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage,
THE PEERLESS BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
THE BEAUTIFUL SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
THE DASHING MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
assisted by the
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF PANTOMIMISTS AND ESTABLISHED FAVORITES.
Full particulars in future announcements.

CRYSTAL PALACE MONSTER SOIREE.—Military Companies, Societies, Clubs &c., intending to use their banners flags, insignia, arms, emblems, &c., for decorating the Crystal Palace for the 8th of April, will please report to the Executive Committee at their office, No. 566 Broadway, where a diagram of the Palace may be seen.

COLOSSAL FETE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—All persons wishing to contract for furnishing supper, hat-room accommodations, stands for confectionery, gloves, bouquets &c., must apply to the members of the Executive Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Convention of the Knights Templars, at the Crystal Palace, April 8, now ready. Price $2 for a lady and gentlemen; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Married Bachelor.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—The Christening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Skelton Hand—Siamese Twins.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Damon and Pythias—Bride of Lammermoor—Morning Call.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Warlock of the Glen—Irish Lion—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 20.
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.
The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday a letter was received from the War Department recommending the sale of Rock Island, as being no longer required for military purposes. Mr. Collamer made a report respecting expenses of courts in Utah. Messrs. Gwin and Houston adverted to the subject of the Indian massacre in Utah. Mr. Toombs spoke on the Kansas question. He agreed that it was not sectional, but concerned the entire South as involving the question whether any more Slave States should be admitted. He said the South loved the Union not wisely but too well—which will be new to most people. Mr. Crittenden replied briefly to some points in Mr. Toombs' remarks. Mr. Bell spoke in reply to Mr. Toombs, and denied that an issue was made by the North which justified the disunion threat of Mr. Toombs. In the House of Representatives, the Army bill was taken up. Mr. Savage, of Tenn., argued in favor of volunteers. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, referred to the Mormon rebellion at Nauvoo. Mr. Humphrey Marshall, replied to a remark of Mr. Faulkner on a previous day, and spoke generally on the Mormon war question. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, Mr. Smith, of Illinois, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, followed on the same subject, when the House adjourned.

Mohammed Pasha and the other Turkish visitors had a formal introduction to the President yesterday, and were tendered the hospitalities of the country. The President invited them to a dinner on Wednesday next.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill increasing the powers of the Governor and fixing compensation in the Executive Department, was passed; also, the bill relating to sleeping cars on railroads. The bill establishing regulations for the port of New-York was made the special order for Wednesday next. In the Assembly, Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, somewhat similar in its provisions to the old Excise law. The Brooklyn Assessment bill was passed, as modified by the Committee of Conference of the two houses. At the close of the morning session, two members from New-York, Messrs. Chatfield and Delaney, had a fight on the floor of the Assembly chamber. The cause of the quarrel is not stated, but the first violence was used by Mr. Delaney, who struck Mr. Chatfield. The latter then seized Mr. Delaney by the throat, and choked him until he was black in the face, though he (Chatfield) was prevented from striking by the interference of the bystanders. Just prior to the evening session the two belligerents met again, but were prevented from an encounter, which was evidently sought by Mr. Chatfield. During the evening proceedings, Mr. Chatfield was perceived by the Speaker to move in a threatening manner towards Mr. Delaney, and immediately called him to order, requesting members to take their seats. Mr. Chatfield wished to know if he was specially alluded to by the Speaker, when he was personally requested to take his seat. To this Mr. Chatfield demurred until he could say what he wished. The Speaker insisted upon his order being obeyed, and Mr. Chatfield, showing a disposition not to comply under any circumstances, received an intimation that he would be ejected from the hall by the Sergeant-at-Arms if he continued. Mr. Chatfield, showing an indisposition to conform to Parliamentary rules and the rules of decency, was siezed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, and forcibly carried out, notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition. The most intense excitement prevailed during these proceedings, but it was eventually calmed, and the House settled down to the business before it.

Our Mexican correspondence, published elsewhere, gives an intelligible view of the condition of affairs in the "Unhappy Republic." A single battle, if at all disastrous to the Zuloaga Government, would complete its destruction; and that battle has, in all probability, been fought ere this. At latest dates the Government forces which had left the capital to crush out all opposition, had suddenly halted. It is to be inferred that their leaders hesitated to attack the better officered and better equipped army of the Coalition, at Celaya. The Government were resorting to the pressing system to obtain recruits, and desertions were consequently very numerous. Zuloaga was further menaced in the South by Alvarez, who, true to his antecedents, had risen, and, with some three thousand *Pintos*, had advanced as far as Cuernavaca, *en route* for the capital. Zuloaga's downfall may be safely prophesied.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assembled at Providence yesterday. Alexander Duncan, Esq., senior partner in the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, was nominated for Governor, and Elisha R. Potter, present member of Congress, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The ice in the Hudson River at Albany broke up on Wednesday night, and yesterday the river was clear and the ferry boats were running regularly. A speedy clearance of the entire river was expected, and the Albany boats, to and from this City, are expected to commence running to-day.

The bark *Adriatic*, famous for having caused the loss of the steamer *Lyonnais*, and for her seizure and confiscation by the French Courts, having escaped a second time from custody, arrived yesterday at Savannah, the last American port she left over a year ago.

The sale of the Collins steamships, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed, by consent of parties, two weeks, viz: to April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the dock foot of Canal-street.

The agents employed upon the steamer *Empire State* expect to have her afloat on Saturday. The freight was all saved, and has been delivered in the City.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the appointment of a Committee was agreed to, to re-examine the propriety of the formation of a Foundling Hospital in this City. Ex-Councilman Otterson, one of the late Committee, had forwarded a communication to the President, which was read, urging the reorganization of that Committee. A resolution called up by Councilman Genet, the object of which was to restrain the Commissioners of Police from paying the Police force, except ing the five appointed by the Board of Supervisors, was carried by a vote of 16 to 3. A resolution to the effect that as Councilmen Van Tine and Gross had abstained themselves from the meetings of the Board, unless they report themselves to the next meeting, their seats should be declared vacant, was lost by only 7 to 12. A resolution commanding the Committee on the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad below Fifty-ninth-street to report early was adopted. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a memorial to the Legislature against taking the control of the docks away from the Corporation.

An Irishman named Thomas Finch was run over and instantly killed on the Hudson River Railroad, at Forty-fifth-street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while attempting to jump upon the passing train. The occurrence created intense excitement, and drew together a great crowd, which denounced the railroad company, defied the police who attempted to remove the body, and threatened to tear up the track. A large reinforcement of police was dispatched to the scene of disorder, which captured the ringleaders, and dispersed the rioters. Six of the officers received contusions from stones and brickbats. A force was held in reserve at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house during the night to prevent and quell any further disturbance that might occur. Eleven of the rioters were committed by Justice Kelly. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Finch to-day.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Ex-Alderman Isaac H. Smith, of Brooklyn, who was shot last Sunday evening while passing through Canal-street in company with his wife, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring the shooting accidental, and on its rendition, Mark Johnson, bar-keeper of the People's Saloon, of No. 388 Canal-street, who fired the pistol, was released from custody.

The preliminary examination on the charge against Jacob H. Mott, of complicity in the recently discovered frauds on the Union Bank, was resumed yesterday before the Recorder, and concluded. The prisoner's counsel decided not to offer any testimony, and procured an adjournment of the matter until Saturday, when he will present a motion for Mr. Mott's discharge.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Charles Henderson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. John Doyle pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. Ellen Lundy pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit bill, and was not sentenced. The Grand Jury were discharged for the term.

The case of Marcus Cicero Stanley against George Middleton, for conspiracy to kill him, was again before the Recorder yesterday. George W. Matsell, Ex-Chief of Police, Capt. Leonard, and Detective-officer Bowyer, were examined for the defence. The evidence was closed, and the Recorder reserved his decision till Saturday.

Lola Montez delivered a lecture on the "Comic Aspect of Love," last night, at the Stadt Theatre. Previous to the lecture, a play called "Lola Montez in Bavaria" was performed. The house was filled to its utmost capacity.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued quite dull and heavy for Cotton and Breadstuffs, and prices favored buyers. Sugars and Molasses were in active request at buoyant prices. Provisions were in fair demand, but hog products were somewhat cheaper. A lively inquiry prevailed for Resin, especially common, at former rates. Freights were quiet and languid.

The Judicial Power Under the Constitution.

We observe that in the House of Representatives, on the last private-bill day, Mr. Taylor, from the Committee of Claims, made reports in *thirty-four cases* adverse to the judgments of the Court of Claims, in favor of the claimants. These reports were referred to a Committee of the whole House, with a minority report from Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, which was ordered to be printed. Another judgment from the Court, and the accompanying bill in favor of the claimant, were reported back to the House by Mr. Taylor, with the recommendation that it be rejected. Three reports of the Court, adverse to the claimants, were considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House, with a recommendation of concurrence in the reports of the Court rejecting the claims. The recommendations of the Committee were adopted in every case.

This is what Congress considers "even-handed" justice. The *adverse* reports of the Court are concurred in without examination. The *favorable* reports are sent to a Committee where, in the language of one of its members, you want "law, equity, evidence and inspiration," to get anything. Thirty-five adverse reports from the Committee, on the judgments of the Courts, and not one of its favorable reports adopted! Was there ever such a judicial *crux* for poor suitors? Those whom the Court decides against are executed in the House. Those whom the Court decides in favor of are executed in the Committee of Claims. It is a mere difference in the mode of death—all are slain.

The Constitution says that "the judicial power of the United States *shall be vested* in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Constitution extends this judicial power to "controversies to which the United States shall be a party." On the 24th of February, 1855, Congress ordained and established a "Court," to consist of "three Judges," with jurisdiction to "hear and *determine* all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either house of Congress." Now, if this tribunal has any legal and constitutional existence, it is a Court inferior to the Supreme Court, and vested with judicial power to hear and determine a certain class of controversies in which the United States is the party defendant. Congress has no constitutional authority to erect "*Courts*" without "judicial power," and by the very terms of the act creating it, the power vested in the Court of Claims is to hear and "determine" controversies within its jurisdiction. Now, the language of the Constitution applies to the whole judicial power, and it is made imperative upon Congress to vest the whole judicial power *in Courts*. Congress may omit to create the tribunals which the Constitution directs it to ordain and establish, and there is no help for the citizen. But when Congress ordains and establishes a Court to determine a certain class of controversies, then that Court becomes by the Constitution itself vested with "judicial power," and nothing less.

The question, then, arises as to the power of Congress over a judgment of such a tribunal. The controversy before the Court has been "determined" by a judicial sentence. It is *res judicata*. Congress has no appellate judicial power under the Constitution, and cannot vest one of its Committees with appellate power to review the judgment of a Court, constitutionally ordained and established with judicial power to determine controversies. Congress can appropriate the money necessary to satisfy the judgments of the Court, or withhold it. But the judgment establishes a debt of the United States, ascertained by a tribunal with legal and constitutional functions adequate to "determine" whether or not the United States was a debtor. Now, unless the Constitution, when it says that the judicial power "*shall* be vested" in Courts, intended to reserve an appellate judicial power to a Committee of Congress, competent to cancel judgments, and thereby extinguish the judicial power of the Courts which Congress is commanded by the Constitution to establish, the judgments of the Court of Claims must remain as conclusive evidences of debt against the United States until they are paid. This exercise of a revisory judicial power by a Committee of Congress is a usurpation. It is a power which the Constitution has not given to Congress, but has vested exclusively in Courts ordained and established by Congress. The decisions of the Court of Claims are nothing less than the judgments of a Court, *determining* the controversies within its jurisdiction—and no greater absurdity can be imagined than that of reopening the determination of a Court of competent and constitutional jurisdiction before two incompetent Legislative Committees with no constitutional jurisdiction in the premises whatever.

The result of this system is precisely what might have been expected. It amounts to an entire denial of justice. The Senate Committee of Claims have taken the ground, in a unanimous report, that they are not bound to pay any regard to the decisions of the Court of Claims, or of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the House Committee not only consider themselves vested with judicial power to re-examine the judgments of the Court, but seem to take an especial satisfaction and pride in calling upon Congress to "reject" them. Congress may reject the bills which the Court of Claims report for the relief of the suitor—but they cannot thereby cancel the judgments of the Court, or extinguish the indebtedness of the United States. Those judgments will stand—and the record-evidence of debt will stand—until some baser policy of repudiation than ever disgraced any of the States of the Union is adopted by the Union itself.

Kansas Affairs.

It is now stated that General Calhoun has decided upon giving the certificates of election to the Free-State members of the new Kansas Legislature. Few persons will give him any credit for honesty of purpose, even in this act. His past conduct in the matter proves that some other motive than a desire to do right has prompted him to take this course. He has known for the last month that the Free-State men were legally elected, and were entitled to the certificates. Yet he has withheld them, and has encouraged the belief that he intended to give them to their opponents.

There can be little doubt that this sudden movement is the effect of fear. Signs indicate the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution. It grows weaker and weaker, in Congress and in the country, every day. Senator Crittenden's speech seems to have given a tremendous impulse to the side of honesty and fair-dealing. The probability that it will decide the action of the Southern Americans, and that they will vote against Lecompton, seems to have alarmed the Administration—and this sudden decision of General Calhoun is evidently the first result of their consternation. It is hoped that some Democrats who have hitherto opposed the scheme may vote for it, when they see that the Free-State men will have control of the Legislature, and can immediately take steps for changing the Constitution.

If this had been done three weeks ago, it might have had the desired effect. But we suspect it has been postponed too long. The Southern men, whose action has been doubtful, will now be relieved from the only pressure which was likely to decide them in favor of Lecompton. So long as admission promised to throw the State into Pro-Slavery hands, they would have found it very difficult to justify a vote against it to their constituents. But now that the Free-State men are to take immediate possession of the State, elect two Free-Soil Senators, and call a new Convention forthwith, to abolish Slavery and amend the Constitution, Southern Americans, and some Southern Democrats, will find abundant grounds for resisting the admission of Kansas under present auspices. They will regard their chance of retaining the Territory as far better while its Executive authority emanates from Washington, than if its people are allowed to take their affairs into their own hands.

We observe that the people of Kansas are, meantime, preparing for the worst. Their militia organization, under authority of the Territorial Legislature, is steadily proceeding, in spite of General Denver's proclamation of its illegality. As the main use of the militia will be for purposes of revolutionary self-defence upon the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton movement, its technical legality is a matter of secondary consequence. An election was held on the 9th for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, called by the Territorial Legislature, for the 22d inst. The Pro-Slavery men did not vote. It is stated that from 8,000 to 10,000 votes were polled. If the Lecompton Constitution is rejected, the meeting of this Convention will be the initial step for a new application for admission to the Union.

The Sumner Court-Martial.

We have already stated that Col. Sumner was acquitted by the Court-Martial upon every specification of every charge preferred against him. It will be seen by the Army Order, which we publish in another column, that the War Department *disapproves* of this finding of the Court-Martial, and assigns sundry reasons therefor. The Secretary of War quotes cases to show that the mere form of the letter alleged to be a challenge, is not material: and that, if any officer is allowed without reprimand, to send to his superior such letters as those addressed by Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney, there would be an end to military discipline. There is certainly great force and cogency in this view of the case.

The Court-Martial seems to have been governed by strict technicalities, and decided the case accordingly. The War Department is not fettered by such restrictions, and acts upon the substantial merits of the case. Both are undoubtedly right.

It will be observed that, although the finding of this Court is disapproved, no new one is ordered. On the contrary, Col. Sumner is discharged from arrest, and ordered to report for duty with the Utah Army. Personally, therefore, he is not the sufferer by this reversal of the finding of the Court-Martial.

Savings Banks.

According to the recent Report of the Bank Superintendent, the Savings Banks in this State hold on deposit upwards of *forty-one millions of dollars*, belonging to 203,804 depositors. The average to each depositor is $203 24. During the last year upwards of *two millions* of dollars was paid as interest. About one-fifteenth part of the entire population are depositors in Savings Banks.

As a general thing the management of these institutions has been unexceptionable. They enjoy, as they deserve, a large degree of public confidence, and they were able to maintain their credit through the crisis of last Fall. The interest commonly paid has been five per cent., the difference between the interest paid and the interest received constituting the revenue out of which current expenses are defrayed. Such expenses consist of rent, salaries, contingent expenses, &c. Usually, however, an accumulation takes place, which is expended in the erection of costly banking houses. The trustees are not allowed to receive any salary, yet there is no lack of capable men to fill such posts, for the control of money is wealth and power.

A noticeable incident of savings banking is the accumulation of unclaimed deposits. It may seem strange that money should go begging, yet such is the case. Between two and three millions of dollars lie thus unclaimed and have lain so long that there is no probability that owners will ever appear. This large amount has been advertised for many years, but it still remains and goes on increasing by the addition of interest.

Attempts have been repeatedly made to withdraw such deposits from the banks and place them under the direct control of the State, their proceeds to be applied to public purposes. Two propositions to that effect are at present before the Legislature—Dr. Brandreth's and Mr. Law's—the one having in view the benefit of Common Schools, and the other the completion of the Canals.

The principle involved is similar to that which governs in the case of escheated bonds. It is, above all things, to be hoped that nothing may be done by careless legislation to impair the safety of institutions in which the frugal, industrious poor have so great an interest.

Bank Conspirators in England.

The prompt punishment of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, at the head of whom was the notorious Humphrey Brown, a member of Parliament, will doubtless have a very wholesome effect upon the commercial community of Great Britain, though the degree of punishment awarded to the culprits may be considered very light for their offences. They were, in truth, greater criminals than Sir John Dean Paul, and his partners, who were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. Three of the Directors of the Royal British Bank were sentenced by Lord Campbell to one year's imprisonment without labor, one to nine months', one to six, and one to three months', while another was let off with the nominal punishment of a fine of one shilling. The disgrace, however, is the same in each case, and when they come out of prison it will not be to associate again with honorable men. Bank Directors will act, hereafter, in England, with more circumspection than they have done, and the public will not be so liable to fraudulent moneyed institutions.

If the Directors of the Royal Bank had conducted their affairs in this country they would not have been punished for their rascalities; they were entirely too respectable a class of men to have had anything to fear from our courts. It is about thirty years since any director of a money institution was punished in this City for the mismanagement, or an improper appropriation of the funds they were appointed to protect and control. Yet there have been numerous failures of such institutions in which the conduct of the managers was quite as culpable as that of the Directors of the Royal British Bank. The last conviction for a conspiracy to defraud the public was about thirty years ago, when the directors of some four or five Wall-street institutions were indicted, and two or three were found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary. Among the men indicted were Henry Eckford, the famous ship-builder, Jacob Barker, General Swift, and many others, of equal respectability. But only two or three of the less eminent were convicted. The trials had their due effect, however, and the commercial character of New-York was greatly improved by them.

In the case of the Directors of the British Bank the guilt of the principal managers was not doubted; they made false representations as to the condition of the institution and used its funds for their own private purposes. The public voice demanded their punishment, and the only complaint made is at the leniency of the Court. They were swindlers, of great respectability, and if all such could but always be dealt with in a similar manner, it would be greatly for the good of the commercial community everywhere.

A Fight in the Assembly.—Congress is not to enjoy a monopoly of the fighting. Yesterday, in the Assembly at Albany, two members from this City indulged themselves in a set-to. Mr. Delany struck Mr. Chatfield. Mr. Chatfield took Mr. Delany by the throat. Bystanders prevented Mr. Chatfield from striking Mr. Delany. But Mr. Chatfield kept his hold with the tenacity of a bull-terrier, till Mr. Delany grew black in the face!

Neither prose nor poetry could enhance the effect of this beautiful record. The battle was an exciting affair—so the telegram says, and we cannot doubt it. And as twenty-eight days of the session remain, there is yet time for a good many fisticuffs. But would it not be well to repeal the law against prize fighting?

Removal by Address.—In the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts judges are removed "by address." That is to say, both branches of the Legislature unite in an address requesting the Governor to remove a judge from office. This course of procedure is just now adopted in respect to Judge Loring. The "Address" has passed both Houses, and it only remains for Governor Banks to act.

In their Address the Legislature do not specify the reason of the removal for which they ask. It is, however, well known to be a decision of Judge L., some years ago, enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. It is said that the Governor is not anxious, at this late day, to discharge the duty imposed upon him, and some curiosity is felt as to the course he will take under the circumstances.

Judge Loring's decision was very offensive to the majority of Massachusetts people. It is, however, contended in his behalf that he but executed an unpopular law of Congress, and not a few even of the Republicans doubt the propriety of sacrificing him therefor.

Three Parties in Congress.—The Washington *Union* tells us, with tears in its eyes, that there are three parties—"Democratic, Republican, and the Absentees"—and it grievously apprehends that Lecompton will owe its death to the Absentees, whose tactics it thus describes, viz.:

"Just sufficient of the friends of a bill to be absent, being careful to select precisely such times as will place it in the power of the opposition to secure all possible advantages."

The *Union* thinks "there is precious little difference, in a practical sense," between killing a bill in this way and voting directly against it. It proceeds to add an illustration from history as follows:

"It is said that the great Carthaginian general lost his army by *an over-free indulgence in the good things of this world*, producing demoralization, weakness, and ultimate overthrow. The historian is silent on the subject, but we entertain no doubt of the fact, that a large portion of his best troops and officers were *absent* when the hour of trial came.

What are the "good things" which carry "demoralization, weakness and ultimate overthrow" into the ranks of the Democracy? If the *Union* means Otard and Bourbon, why not say so?

A Book Quarrel.

A scientific controversy of considerable warmth has grown out of a review in the New-Haven *Journal of Science* of a work on the Creation by Mr. T. A. Davies of this City, in which the scientific portions of the book were treated with a good deal of severity. A writer in the Boston *Transcript*, in commenting upon this review accuses the *Journal* of "garbling language, belying principles, and distorting ideas, while it professes to enlighten the public by telling the truth." It gives sundry quotations to support these rather heavy charges. It says also that the *Journal* distinguished itself by indorsing the fossil Hydrarchos, which, as the public may remember, was exhibited in this City some years ago.

Mr. Davies' book has excited very general attention and been very extensively reviewed in the theological as well as scientific periodicals of the day. It is not our province to express any opinion as to the merits of the theory of the creation which it supports;—but it is certainly marked by originality and ability of no common order.

The Virtue of Waiting.—At the opening of the present Imperial Parliament, the comic chronicler of British affairs gave one of its funny cartoons illustrating the then condition of the party in defeat. Two shabbily dressed codgers, one of whom wore a coronet, and the other had the well-known curly locks which characterize Disraeli, stood loitering about the entrance to the House of Commons, when up comes *Mr. Punch*, in the dress of a policeman, and, raising his baton, exclaims, "Come, now, what's your little game?" To which Bendizzy, the codger with the curls, replies, "We are only waiting for a party." His companion with the coronet was Lord Derby, and they well represented the desperate condition of their party. The Victorious Pam had just taken a new lease of power, backed up with a larger majority than any Minister had obtained since the passage of the Reform bill, and nothing seemed so little likely as that the small party who were "waiting" would supplant him within six years' time. But it is only six months, and already Derby and Bendizzy have taken his place, showing what virtue there is in quietly waiting. It is a good lesson for aspiring politicians, and should teach them the folly of chafing and fretting under defeat. As Milton says: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

State of the Rivers.—The Hudson is clear, and boats will commence running between this City and Albany to-day.

The Missouri River has been navigable for a week or more; the Illinois is open from its mouth to Peoria; and the Mississippi as high as Burlington in Iowa. At Dubuque and Fulton the ice was starting on Monday. The upper Mississippi will remain closed some time longer. Lake Pepin seldom gets rid of its ice before the middle of April.

Sea and Ship News.

We learn from a gentleman who left Troy yesterday afternoon, that the river is now open from that place to this City. The river commenced rising at Albany Wednesday morning, and at 10 P. M. the ice gave way and moved off without doing any damage. From this City to Hudson there is scarcely any floating ice to be seen in the channel, and above that point a steamboat would not meet with any serious obstruction in reaching Albany. As to the comparative mildness of the present Winter with the last, the ferry-boat plying between Newburg and Fishkill has performed her trips every day, while during the last winter she suspended her trips thirteen weeks, in consequence of the ice.

The ice in the Connecticut has also received notice to quit; the Hartford *Courant*, of Wednesday, says: "The prospects, yesterday, were that the river would soon be clear of ice. The ice commenced moving opposite the city about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The propeller *Sachem* is advertised to sail for New-York on Saturday next."

The steamer *Empire State* remained in the same position when last heard from yesterday. Her main deck at high water was submerged to the forward hulkhead, her forecastle deck being dry. All the freight has been received in the City; by rolling it forward it was all kept dry, with the exception of a few cases of prints. Alderman Boardman, formerly wreck-master, but now of the firm of B. Holbrook & Co. engine builders, is engaged with Captain Bowne, Underwriters' agent, making arrangements for raising her. A barge load of oil casks has been sent down, by the aid of which, it is their opinion, she will be floated on Saturday afternoon, when she will be towed to the City and placed on the Balance Dock.

The celebrated bark *Adriatic*, Captain Dunham of Belfast, Maine, arrived, yesterday, at Savannah. The *Adriatic* sailed from Savannah in January, 1857, with a load of cotton for a French port in the Mediterranean, where she was seized by the owners of the screw steamship *Le Lyonnais* for having caused the loss of that vessel by a collision. The *Adriatic* twice escaped from custody, and after stopping at Spezzia for wood and water, sailed for the United States. She was spoken once on the passage. A full statement may be expected from her Yankee captain.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, hence for England, was seen on the 10th inst. by Captain Parker, of the bark *Walton*, which arrived on Wednesday. She was going off under full sail.

The favorite steamer *Commonwealth* resumed her place in the Norwich and Worcester Line yesterday afternoon for Boston. She will leave as formerly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running alternately with the steamer *Connecticut*.

Capt. Wilkins, of the bark *Virginia and Estelina*, reports freights as being dull at Mayaguez, for the United States. Some offering for Europe in small first-class vessels at £2 10s., and not accepted by any vessel in the port.

The sale of the Collins steamships *Adriatic*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, which was to have taken place yesterday, was deferred to two weeks from yesterday, at 12 o'clock, (April 1,) by arrangement of the parties interested. The sale will then take place at the dock foot of Canal-street.

The [illegible] at the [illegible]

up to 12 o'clock, was 1 steamer, 4 ships, 10 barks, 30 brigs and 6 schooners; total 51. An unusual number, for one day.

The steamer *Worcester*, of the Norwich line, (previously reported ashore) arrived yesterday morning, and will be taken on the dry dock for repairs. The steamer *Commonwealth* will take her place.

The steamer *Osprey*, of the Providence line, during the fog on the night of the 16th inst., went ashore on Plumb Island. No further particulars.

There were in the port of New-Orleans, on the 10th inst., 4 steamers, 134 ships, 37 barks, 16 brigs, and 26 schooners; total, 217.

The schooner *Pauline* was spoken on the 12th inst., by the brig *Philip Larabee*, of Bath, Captain Auld, at this port from Port au Prince Feb. 19, in lat. 35° 15', lon. 71° 30'. The schooner had lost her deck load, hulwarks and boats, and was leaking badly. A gale was blowing at the time from the southwest. The brig lay by the schooner until dark, when they lost sight of her.

City Items.

Mr. Brevoort, special aid to the Deputy-Superintendent, arrived in the City yesterday morning from Poughkeepsie, having in his custody Milton W. Gray, who stands charged by a Coroner's Jury of Poughkeepsie with having caused the death of Miss Joanna Benway, of that place, by an attempted abortion upon her at No. 218 Grand-street, in this City. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, where Mr. Brevoort made an affidavit setting forth the facts connected with the alleged abortion and the verdict of the jury as heretofore published in the Times. Gray was required to find bail in $5,000 to answer.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution in Berlin was celebrated, last evening, at the "Volks' Garten," Bowery. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made. The orators were all of opinion that Louis Napoleon was the great barrier to European liberty, and that his death would be the signal for another and a successful uprising of the masses. Orsini and his colleagues were eulogized, in the highest terms, as the true and sincere friends of liberty, equality and fraternity, whose example would be followed, again and again, until the glorious work was finally consummated. An ode written for the occasion was sung by the audience, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

H. Bruner and R. P. Reed, of Ohio, yesterday purchased two tickets for California at the office of Fowler, Edwards & Ross, corner of West and Chambers streets, paying $100 more than the usual price. Officers Ryder and Walsh, of the Detective Police, recovered their money for them. The complainants were done out of $100 by the confidence game on their way to the Detective office—money not recovered.

There are some twenty-seven prayer meetings now held daily in New-York and Brooklyn. Burton's Chambers-street Theatre, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, was crowded from pit to dome, and the religious exercises were of a most impressive character. Crowded as it was, it does not seem to have drawn off a single person from the Fulton and John-street meetings, where to obtain seats it is necessary to be present five minutes before the opening.

A man was arrested yesterday, charged with being engaged in a gift enterprise in Broome-street, and distributing bogus jewelry to his customers. Over one hundred letters, addressed to him, were taken from the Post-Office yesterday, most of them containing complaints from the country concerning the deception.

Mrs. Martha Doris, of No. 108 Bowery, upon which the police made a descent Wednesday night, says the upper part of the house in which she resides is entirely respectable, and that she had no connection with the disreputable den in the basement.

The six Chieftains of the Poncah tribe of Indians who have been sojourning in this City for four days past on their way home from Washington, where they have made a bargain for the sale of lands to the U. S. Government, left in the 4 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad yesterday for Nebraska. Gen. J. B. Robertson, Indian Agent of Nebraska, accompanied them.

At 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Bernard Kelly, rear of No. 243 East Thirteenth-street. His loss was $45; no insurance. The damage to the building was $250; insured. There was a false alarm of fire in the Eighth District at 6 P. M. yesterday.

Charles Myers, a German confectioner, 50 years of age, was found dead in his bed, at No. 183 Hester-street, yesterday morning. An inquest was held. Verdict, "suicide by taking arsenic." Destitution, it is supposed, induced the commission of the rash act.

Wm. Moffat, of No. 63 Courtlandt-street, was stabbed in Washington-street about 12 o'clock yesterday, by one of a gang of rowdies who attempted to rob him. Francis Churchill, one of the gang, was arrested and committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

John Roche, a glazier, of No. 124 Liberty-street, made a complaint yesterday against John Haggerty, Ellen Carlock and Margaret Lilly, charging them with decoying him into a house in West Broadway, and beating and robbing him. The accused were locked up to answer.

John McCarty and William Smith, both boys, were discovered early yesterday morning issuing from the house No. 254 Greenwich-street, with $30 worth of clothing which they had stolen. They were committed to answer a charge of burglary.

Mary Graham and Louisa Smith, who keep a noted panel crib at No. 78 Reade-street, were arrested, yesterday, for robbing one Michael Fee of his gold watch, and committed.

Gilbert Moses was arrested, Wednesday evening, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, worth $250, from Stamford, Conn., and taken back there for trial.

A female shoplifter was caught in Ahearn's dry goods store, No. 425 Canal-street, yesterday. She was locked up. She refused to give her name.

A Handsome Donation.

Nathan Jackson, Esq., of this City, has celebrated his 76th birth-day, by making a gift to Williams College, Massachusetts, of $14,000 in cash, and nine acres of land, with suitable buildings thereon, adjoining the College grounds in Williamstown, for which he paid $6,000 in addition, though the land is worth more than its original cost. The particular object to which this munificent donation is to be applied, is to found a Professorship for teaching Christian Theology, and branches of knowledge in harmony therewith, and also to aid the education of the sons of missionaries and others who are desirous of entering the Christian Ministry. This charity is most worthily bestowed and the object will commend itself to every lover of the Missionary cause.

Mr. Jackson has previously made several other liberal donations to the College.

Political Items.

The town elections in this State show a large preponderance of Republican Supervisors. So far as yet heard from the result is—Republican, 466; Democrat, 250; American and Fusion, 88.

A Republican State Convention for Rhode Island was held at Providence on Wednesday, at which resolutions of strong Anti-Lecompton complexion were passed unanimously.

Academy of Music.—The "Huguenots" will be given to-night for the sixth time. On Wednesday one of the largest houses of the season witnessed the performance, and it may be fairly said that if the artists continue in such admirable voice, and the scenic effects are so scrupulously attended to, that the Opera will "draw" just so long as Mr. Ullman continues to put it on the bills. Owing to the close of the season, however, it will be withdrawn next week, and this fact should be borne in mind.

Personal.

The profits of Mr. Everett's oration on Washington, delivered at Philadelphia on the 4th of February, were $1,020. The sum was paid to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Croswell, at New-Haven, on Tuesday, was attended by an immense concourse of people. Two Bishops and forty-six clergymen of the Episcopal Church were present.

A Boston "medium," Mrs. Ada Coan, entertained the members of the Massachusetts Legislature with a series of spiritual manifestations on Wednesday evening.

Judge Slidell, of Louisiana, has become insane from the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted by a rowdy during the last election in New-Orleans.

Judge Nelson of Massachusetts, whose insanity was announced some time since, has been removed, and resumed the duties

THE UNION BANK FRAUDS.

Evidence of Peter R. Kissam and Augustus N. Smith, Bank Clerks.

Yesterday at 3 P. M. the preliminary examination in the matter of the charge against JACOB H. MOTT, of complicity in the several defalcations of BENJAMIN J. BROTHERSON, the absconded book-keeper of the Union Bank, was resumed before Recorder BARNARD at his office in Chambers-street.

Ex Judge Foote and Mr. John Foot appeared as counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. GA NUN acted on behalf of the accused.

The first witness called was Peter R. Kissam, who was examined as follows by Judge Foote.

Q.—Have you any employment in the Union Bank? A.—Yes, I am receiving clerk.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—Three years next July, I think.

Q.—During that time has Jacob S. Mott kept an account at the Union Bank? A.—He has.

Q.—At what time did he open an account in his own name? A.—In 1856, I believe; that is what I have heard the other clerks say.

Q.—Do you know that he had an account open in the Bank in his own name at the time you commenced to act as receiving teller? A.—I believe not; I am not sure; I have not examined the books as to that; in 1855 I commenced as receiving-teller; In October, 1856, according to this account (referring to a memorandum) he began.

Q.—After thus refreshing your recollection, can you say whether Mott has an account in the Union Bank in his own name when you commenced to act as receiving-teller? A.—I believe not.

Q.—At what time did he commence in his own name? A.—I think in 1856

Q.—Had he an account, or rather had Garrett S. Mott an account in the Bank at the time you commenced your services as receiving teller? A.—I do not know; I think not.

Q.—Since he opened an account in his own name, has he from time to time made deposits? A.—Yes.

Q.—As he made those deposits from time to time, did you enter them in the book kept by you? A.—I did enter them in the deposit book.

Q.—Have you subsequently compared those entries in the deposit book with the ledger kept by Brotherson? A.—Yes, sir

Q.—Did you find the entries kept in the deposit book to correspond with the entries in the ledger?

Mr. GA NUN objected. Objection overruled. The question was repeated

A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Wherein did they differ? A.—Sometimes the false entries of deposits that did not appear in any book, and by putting in the figure 1 for 2, as it may be, below the figures in the ledger, and thus altering them to larger amounts.

Q.—Were these instances of fraudulent entry frequent, from the time of the commencement of the account of Jacob H Mott down to the time of their discovery, on the 3rd of March?

Objected to Objection overruled.

A.—There were four or five per month. In saying that, I am speaking without reference to the paper before me.

Q.—What is the aggregate excess of these differing entries? A.—About $14,000.

Q.—From what book did Brotherson make these entries? A.—The alterations were made from my book, I suppose.

Q.—When a bookkeeper posts regularly his deposits, from what book does he post? A.—From my deposit-book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ga Nun—Q.—Do you know when Jacob H. Mott opened that account in his own name? A.—I do not, but I think it was in October, 1856.

Q.—Why do you think so? A.—Because I examined from that time to this.

Q.—You think so from books, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have no knowledge of your own? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—What books did you examine to make up this opinion upon? A.—My books and the ledger.

Q.—How many ledgers did you examine? A.—From G to N in that ledger; that was the ledger for 1856; from the 1st of January to the 1st of April; we open a new ledger every year.

Q.—Did you examine more than one book called a ledger? A.—I examined three ledgers or two, and four or five of my own deposit books; I commenced my examination of the ledger from the 4th of October, 1856, down to the present time; I examined no other accounts in those ledgers out those from G to N.; I made this examination at the request of Mr. Arthur or Mr. Smith, I am not sure which; Mr. Arthur, I think; they told me to day to examine Mr. Mott's account; they did not tell me to examine any others; I was never told before this morning to make any examination of those books.

Q.—Do you know that there have been no other accounts altered in the ledger but those of Mr. Mott? A.—No, I do not; there may be; I have not examined to see; I have not been told to examine to see.

Q.—Are you positive that all the moneys deposited in that Bank by Mr Mott were entered in that ledger? A.—I am—that is I am positive only that all that was deposited was entered in my book; there may have been mistakes in transferring them to the ledger.

Q.—Are you positive that all the moneys paid into that Bank were noted on your book? A.—I am, since I have been deposit clerk and second teller.

Q.—When did you commence acting as second teller? A.—I think in July, 1855—about two years ago.

Q.—What did your book show? A.—My book showed all the moneys deposited in that Bank by individual depositors—not those deposited by other Banks; all those entries in my book, but one or two, were made in my handwriting; some times they were made as each deposit came in; sometimes they were not.

Q.—When they were not made at the time, when were they made? A.—Sometimes when I was busy I laid the tickets down before me on my desk, and entered them in my deposit-book when I got time.

Q.—Suppose one of those tickets should be abstracted in the meantime, is your recollection so accurate that you could credit it properly? A.—Not that day, but I would find out at night, when balancing my cash.

Q.—What would you find out when you came to balance your cash? A.—Well, I would see how much cash there would be over.

Q.—Whose cash would you find it out to be? A.—I would send round to all the clerks and inquire.

Q.—Does that sometimes happen in your Bank? A.—I have never known it to happen in my time.

Q.—What do you do with these tickets that you speak of? A.—I file them away and keep them.

Q.—Have you examined those tickets? A.—I have not.

Q.—You say you examined this ledger from G to M. In whose handwriting were those entries from G to M made? A.—In Mr. Brotherson's; I should think they were not all made in his handwriting; sometimes he got different people to post for him; sometimes he got the assistant and sometimes other book-keepers

Q.—How often is it the custom in that Bank, if ever, to furnish its balance to its customers? A.—We have no regular plan. When the book-keeper wishes it he balances the books; he does so generally every three months, but it is just as he pleases.

Q.—Do you know of any balance-sheets ever furnished any of the dealers in that bank? A.—I do not.

Q.—Were you ever in any other bank of this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever in that bank furnish outsiders with their balances? A.—I do not know of any dealer with the bank being furnished with a balance, unless the book was balanced, and then he could see by the book.

Q.—How would he see by the book? A.—I mean by the pass-book; that was passed down, and he could see by it the balance immediately.

Q.—Was there any general rule as to the time for striking these balances? A.—What I generally did was to make the balance in the pass-book when it was made by the book keeper.

Q.—Have you received all the deposits made there since you have been second teller? A.—No, Sir; my assistant sometimes received the deposits; I have had assistants there all the time since I was second teller; they were different persons, Pierson, Roger and Taylor: these are all I think; I am positive they were the only assistants; the third teller sometimes received deposits; his name is Mr. Grant; I don't know that anybody else received deposits but these gentlemen I have named; I will not say that others have not.

Q.—These gentlemen were sometimes acting in that capacity when you were out? A.—I never was out; I have been absent for whole days during the last two years, perhaps not over three weeks in all; when I was absent, Mr. Grant, the third teller, acted in my place; that is my old position because it is the rule, and I knew by his handwriting the next day; I don't know whether those books contained all the deposits made during my absence. I would not swear that there was no other hand-writing on those books but that of the four gentlemen I have named, because I have not examined as to that; while I was there I received all the deposits, I generally had dinner at home, but sometimes left the bank for lunch; I could not say how often I went out of the bank in each day during bank hours; sometimes two or three times a day; sometimes not over once a month; sometimes I would go down stairs and then others would receive the deposits, and sometimes when engaged at my desk, with a long string of tickets, the note teller would take the deposits; it was very seldom that anybody else took the deposits when I was present; the deposits at that bank, about two years ago, were about two millions daily on an average; for the last five or six months they have been about one million, occasionally they amounted to three millions daily; the assistants added up the several amounts, which must agree with my book; sometimes they make entries there.

Q.—How long were you to-day making this examination that I speak of? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—Besides Brotherson's, in whose several handwritings, if you know, were the entries in the ledger made? A.—I do not know

Q.—How many checks have you paid there daily for the last two years? What is the average amount paid out daily on checks for the last year? A.—I have no idea.

Q.—Do you remember when the last deposit was made by Mr. Mott in your Bank? A.—March 5.

Q.—What was the amount of it? A.—$699 or $500—I should say $600; I cannot say positively that it was $600.

Q.—Will you say positively it was not $900? A.—I will.

Q.—Why? A.—I looked at it to-day; I have the two amounts in my mind, somehow, but I cannot say whether it was $600 or $800; I am sure it was one or other of these sums.

Q.—Is this anything more than your best recollection as to this last deposit? A.—Nothing more than my best recollection; I cannot remember the amount of the deposit made previous to the last; I cannot recall the amount of any other deposit made by him.

Q.—In looking at your book, can you remember the several deposits made there, or do you know by looking at your book? A.—By looking at my book and my tickets; otherwise I cannot remember any particular amount deposited.

Q.—If that book was in error then your statement here would be in error? A.—Yes, Sir, of course.

Q.—Do you know of any man, within the last two years, calling in your Bank whose accounts have been furnished him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many book-keepers are there? A.—One general book keeper, three individual book-keepers and generally one assistant book-keeper.

Q.—Were all the entries that were made in the ledger made by these four people? A.—I cannot tell whether they were or not.

Q.—Do you know of any outside dealer in that Bank ever leaving his book with the book-keeper to be written up? A.—Yes, Sir; it is frequently done; I cannot recollect any particular name, but they are leaving them now every day.

Q.—Are they doing so more frequently than formerly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since what time has this frequency been noticeable? A.—Within the last week or two.

Q.—Are they more particularly anxious to have their books written up whose names are from G to M? A.—They seem to be; yes.

Q.—Before this time, say more than two months ago, were dealers in the habit of having their books written up? A.—Yes; but I have no particular knowledge as to the number who did so?

Q.—What had been Mr. Mott's general character previous to the departure (I use a mild term) of Mr. Brotherson? A.—I never heard him spoken of; it has been as good so far as I know, as that of any other man who dealt with the Bank.

Q.—Do you know that the capital of the Bank has been diminished? A.—I know of this defalcation, but it can be taken out of the surplus; I know only by the books that they have lost $44,000 since 1856, and that is all I know; they may have lost more.

Re-examined by Judge Foote.—In making a comparison between the entries in your books and the entries made in the ledger kept by Mr. Brotherson, did you find any actual deposits omitted in the ledger? A.—I did not examine all the deposits; I only examined such as my attention was called to.

Q.—So far as you examined did you discover any actual deposits omitted in the ledger? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you find any of these fraudulent deposits in any other hand-writing than that of Brotherson? A.—I do not know; I did not look to see.

Q.—Do not the dealers when their pass-books are closed, have the interests written pro and con? A.—Yes, Sir; the books are written up.

Q.—Is it a part of your assistants' duties to receive the deposits, or to assist you in making up the accounts? A.—It was the duty of the assistants to sort the money and make up my cash as I received it.

Q.—In respect to those persons who took your place in your absence, you only knew of that my their entries in the books? A.—Sometimes, when I was absent for a short time, they took the deposits and laid them down till I came in.

Augustus N. Smith recalled and examined by Judge Foote.

Q.—You have stated that you compared the ledger with the deposit-book. I want to find whether any of the fraudulent entries were made in any other handwriting than that of Brotherson? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you positive of that? A.—I am positive of it; to the best of my knowledge they were all in his handwriting.

Q.—Did you extend your examinations back to 1849? A.—Yes, Sir, to the beginning of the fraudulent entries; the money was drawn on the checks of Mott.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ga Nun.—Q.—Did you see Mott draw those checks? A.—Yes, Sir; I paid him the money myself, and saw him draw most of the checks.

Q.—What proportion of those checks did you see him draw? A.—I should say I have seen him draw fifteen for every one that was paid by exchanges; during the time that Mr. Mott has kept his individual account there, I believe I have not been out of the bank over twelve hours during business hours; if there was any check paid out during those twelve hours, of course I did not see it.

Q.—Are you positive as to that? A.—I should say that I have not been out of that bank in business hours for twelve hours during the last three years.

Q.—I ask you whether you are positive as to that? A.—I am not; I may have been absent twelve hours and a half, or thirteen.

Q.—Have you made any further examination of these accounts since yesterday? A.—No, Sir; but I saw to-day that the last check I paid to Mott was for $600.

Q.—Do you know whether there is any inaccuracy in any other account but that of Mott's?

Objected to.

Q.—Have you examined into the books of the Union Bank so as to be able to state whether any irregularity, or inaccuracy, or false entries appeared in the account of any other dealer at the Bank besides Mott?

Question allowed.

A.—I have not examined all the accounts; I don't know of any other irregularity; I have not examined as to that; it would take a long time to do it.

Q.—How many checks have you paid in the day on an average during the last year? A.—We pay checks in two ways; one is over the counter, the other is through the exchanges; I cannot tell you how many we have paid over the counter for the last year.

Q.—How near? A.—It would be all guess work.

Q.—How many have you paid through the exchanges daily during the last year?

Objected to.

A.—I don't know.

Q.—How much money had Mr. Mott in that bank after the last check was drawn as paid, as appeared from the ledger? A.—Over $90; I should say less than $100.

Q.—Do you know of any amount or amounts that Mr. Mott ever deposited in your bank, except what appear in the books? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you make your examination of the books? A.—On Wednesday, the 10th, I think; I have the date in my own handwriting, if you let me refer to it.

Q.—How long were you examining the account? A.—Twelve hours.

Q.—What books did you examine? A.—I looked through all the deposit books and the ledger, from 1856 to 1858.

Q.—How many books did you look through? A.—I don't remember that; I could guess.

Recorder—Never mind that.

Q.—Did you examine any other account but Mott's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you state whether any irregularity, or unaccuracy, or false entries appeared in the account of any other dealer at the Bank besides Mott.

Recorder—That question has been already put and answered.

Re-examined by Judge Foote—Q.—Have you examined all the deposit books from the time of the opening of the account of G. S. Mott, from 1849, down?

Objected to, and ruled out as being new matter.

Here the Recorder said he must close the proceeding for the day.

Judge Foote intimated that he had no further evidence to offer, and submitted that he had given evidence enough to warrant His Honor in holding Mr. Mott for trial.

Mr. Ga Nun said he was satisfied there was no evidence to justify any such thing, and would make a motion for Mr. Mott's discharge.

The Recorder asked the counsel if he proposed to offer any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Ga Nun said he did not think it called for, but was ready to present his views on the motion for discharge.

With this understanding, the matter was adjourned till Saturday. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and the parties withdrew.

☞ Mr. C. L. BRACE acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful silver card-case, with a request that it should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the relief of the hungry and suffering referred to in the TIMES of the 11th inst.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. March	Wind.	Ther	Remarks.
Albany, N.Y.	A. M.	S. W.	60°az	Appearance of rain
Oswego N. Y.	A. M.	W.	45°az	Wind high.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	S.	32°az	Foggy.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	38°az	Appearance of rain
New-York	M.	S. W.	60°az	Clear—bar. 29.855.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	S. W.	60°az	Clear and beautiful
Barstor Me.	A. M.	W.	—	Foggy
Calais, Me.	A. M.	—	—	Calm—Foggy.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	S. W.	51°az	Clear and pleasant.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M	—	40°az	Calm and foggy.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S. S.W.	65°az	Barometer 29.62.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M	W.	66°az	Clear.
Washington	7A.M.	S. E.	54°az	Barometer 29.86.
Washington	M.	S. E.	61°az	—
Halifax, N. S.	M.	—	12°az	Calm and foggy.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Clear.
Dornellsville	P. M	W.	59°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M	W.	53°az	Clear.
Port Jervis NY	P. M	W.	59°az	Warm.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	52°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	37°az	Clear.
New-York	6P.M	N. W.	50°az	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	S. W.	62°az	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	P. M.	S. W.	88°az	Heavy.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	62°az	Hazy.
New-Orleans	P. M.	—	75°az	Raining.
Eastport Me.	P. M.	N. N. W	40°az	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	48°az	Cloudy.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	W.	44°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M	N. W.	40°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	S. W.	46°az	Like rain.
Sackville, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	32°az	Raining.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	W.	40°az	Blowing heavily.
Boston, Mass	P. M.	S. W.	48°az	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	W.	54°az	Clear.

The Court-Martial on Col. Sumner—The Finding Disapproved.

From the Washington Union.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 2. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1858.

I. At the general Court-Martial which convened at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, pursuant to "*Special Orders*" No. 33 of March 2, 1858, from the War Department, and of which Brevet Major-General THOMAS S. JESUP, Quartermaster-General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. EDWIN V. SUMNER, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.—*Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*

Specification.—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 18th January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with said HARNEY out of an official matter—that is to say, the answer made by said HARNEY to a general Court-Martial which inquired of him in regard to his prejudice or bias against said SUMNER.

CHARGE II.—*Sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, in violation of the 25th of the articles of war.*

Specification.—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did at Washington, D. C., on the 15th February, 1858, on account of said answer by said HARNEY to said court-martial, send a challenge to said HARNEY to fight a duel, in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: As more than twenty four hours have passed since my note to you of yesterday. I have a right to presume that you do not intend to answer it. I have, therefore, to invite you to leave this city with me to-morrow morning, to go to any place you may designate. I send this note privately to avoid committing any friend as long as possible. An early answer is requested.

I am, with due respect,
E. V. SUMNER, Col 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

CHARGE III.—*Upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of the 28th of the articles of war.*

Specification.—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Washington, D. C., on the 16th February, 1858, upbraid the said HARNEY for refusing to fight a duel, in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb 16, 1858

SIR: I received with great surprise your note of last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer, from an official covert, not afterwards refuse to apologize, or to give him that satisfaction which he has a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me. I am, &c.,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brig Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—This correspondence will be sent to every member of the Court. E. V. S

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The Court, after maturely considering the evidence, find the accused Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, 1st Cavalry, as follows:

CHARGE I.—*Specification*, "not guilty;" and "not guilty of the CHARGE."

CHARGE II.—*Specification*, "not guilty;" and "not guilty of the CHARGE."

CHARGE III.—*Specification*, "not guilty;" and "not guilty of the CHARGE."

The proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case have been laid before the Secretary of War, and the following are the orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1858.

There is no dispute as to the facts in this case. The only question is, the conclusion to be drawn from them. The verdict of the Court amounts to this: that General HARNEY'S answer to the court-martial at Fort Leavenworth was not an "*official matter*;" and that Col SUMNER'S letter of the 15th February is not a challenge to a duel. The Department disapproves the finding of the Court upon both points.

1. General HARNEY'S statement to the Court was not volunteer. When objected to as a member of Colonel SUMNER, and the cause of the challenge stated, he made no answer until interrogated, and required to "*state specifically whether he had bias or prejudice*," &c. Then, "as to prejudice," he admitted that he "*never had any, or very little respect for Col. Sumner as a soldier*;" and "*as to the charges*" which, as Colonel SUMNER had stated to the Court, General HARNEY had preferred against him, and the War Department had refused to entertain, that "*he believed they would have been brought to trial if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War.*" In this answer, General HARNEY went further than was necessary and proper. But he was called upon to state *specifically* his prejudice, &c. Such inquiry ought not to be made, unless by the accused, who may bring out unfavorable opinions of himself to sustain his challenge. The answer, however, made in good faith, is official and privileged. If it goes too far, the Court should interpose.

2. Col. SUMNER'S note of the 15th February is a challenge, within the meaning of the article of war. The military authorities and the decisions of Courts-Martial are clear in this regard. They lay down what is, indeed, the necessary doctrine to give effect to the law, that "*no particular phraseology no set form, is necessary to a challenge*," nor "*a formal invitation to fight*," but "*a mere hint or suggestion*" is sufficient, and even "*such a defiance as casts the burden on the other party.*" As challenges are in violation of law, ingenuity is not uncommonly exercised to avoid a plain expression of their purpose. But these are artifices to defeat the law, which courts of law will never favor. And when the meaning is so clear as to be intelligible to the party who receives the challenge, it answers its purpose, and is intelligible to the tribunal which tries it. In this case, however, the challenge is plainly expressed, even if it were not conclusively interpreted by the rest of the correspondence, and expressly as "*a demand of satisfaction.*"

The doctrine of the findings in this case would render the article of war void and inoperative by indicating a mode of doing without breach of the law what is the exact purpose of the law to bread.

A rigid enforcement of strict discipline in the army is the most essential requisite for its honor and efficiency. If the bonds of discipline are loosened, it is only a question of time when the army will become a mob, and public opinion will ascribe to it that character, even before it would be fairly entitled to it.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

III. The general court-martial, of which Brevet Major-General THOMAS S. JESUP is president, is dissolved.

IV. Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, 1st Cavalry, is released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Kansas.

By order of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

THE LANCASTER (PA.,) MURDERERS.—ANDERSON, one of the murderers of Mrs. GARBER and Mrs. REAM, has written to Rev. GEORGE JAMES, pastor of the African Church, Strawberry-street, requesting to have his body interred in the burying-ground attached to that church. ANDERSON preserves a studied silence in regard to the murders. He says he has given a true statement of them in his confession, which is now finished and in the hands of a person preparing it for publication. It is to be published for the benefit of his family, who reside in Lebanon. RICHARDS, the other murderer, takes matters easy. He persists in laying the whole blame on ANDERSON, and does not seem to be in the least affected by his situation. The trustees of the church refused ANDERSON'S request.

[*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The work of filling up the Back Bay in Boston has been commenced, under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 20.

I.—POETRY—March: By AUG. BLAUVELT.

II.—INTERESTING FROM FRANCE—The Trial of the Conspirators, &c.

III.—THE FRENCH EMPIRE—By a "States" man.

IV.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—The South Americans in Congress—Cuba—Lecompton.

V.—OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE—Letter from "Podgers."

VI.—THE MORMONS—Latest News from Salt Lake—Memorial of the Mormon Legislature to Congress.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Capture of Canton and its Consequences—The Slave-Trade Project—Finality of the Derby Ministry—Tolling Railroads—A Gleam of Light in France—Our State Railroad System—Bank Defalcations—Temper of the Mormons—Kansas in the Senate—The Southern Monarchy.

VIII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

IX.—THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW-YORK.

X.—THE SUMNER AND HARNEY AFFAIR—Court-Martial on Col C. V. Sumner at Carlisle Barracks—Acquittal of Col. Sumner.

Xt.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Xtt.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Xttt.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SOUTH-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 133 Nassau-street.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 15th inst., my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Rates Reduced.**

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To		
	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine** NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau st., between Fine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of such household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Canada Straw Hats.**

Just received and for sale
BY THE SALE,
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Barthelf's**

PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors Faut, Vest and Dress-makers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome st.

☞ **Spring, 1858.**

LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ **Ladies' Gaiters and Button Boots from 1s. to 2os.,** slippers, ties and buskins from 1s. to 10s., boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all the various styles Every article that was raised in value has now been reduced to the old prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO. No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **"Marvelous," is what every one says** when they see the Ghost at the depôt of the London Stereoscopic Company, No. 239 Broadway. Come and see for yourself. Price 25 cents colored. Sent free to any address, on receipt of stamps.

☞ **150 Dozen Custom-made Shirts,** all sizes, white and colored, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED

ROSE—BRADFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev Dr. Morgan JOSEPH A. ROSE to Miss MARY E. BRADFORD, all of this City

GOVE—NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, by Rev Samuel T. Spear, WALTER S. GOVE, to Miss MARY A NEWELL

BULL—GILDER.—At Flushing on Wednesday, Feb 27, in the Chapel of St. Thomas' Hall, by Rev J. L. Gilder, HENRY I BULL of Williamsburg, to SARAH E. GILDER, daughter of the officiating minister

EVANS—THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. J. D. Vanclief, of Jersey City, EDWARD EVANS and Miss JANE THOMPSON eldest daughter of the late Capt. Edward R. Thompson, of this City.

DIED.

SWAN.—In this City, at his residence, No 20 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 18, Mr. JAMES SWAN, in the 74th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will appear in Saturday's papers.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 18, JAMES HARVEY, son of John and Dorothea Jackson, aged 18 years 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Clinton Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 36 East 31st-st.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 18, at the residence of her son H. V. Butler, of inflammation of the lungs, MRS. ANNA P., relict of the late Asa Butler

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 44 East 21st-st., on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment

ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, after a short illness, PETER G. ARCULARIUS, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church Stuyvesant square, on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, ISAAC H. SMITH, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on Sunday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEECAMAN.—On Thursday morning, March 18, of croup, FOSTER, only son of Gilbert L. Beeckman, aged 17 months.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, WILLIAM BENJAMIN SULLIVAN.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Sylvester J. Sullivan, are hereby invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Watts-st.

☞ Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

JAMISON.—In this City, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM JAMISON son of the late Robert Jamison, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother John Jamison, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 West 24th-st, near 6th-av., on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, JOHN SHIELDS, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother No. 83 Main-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery

MOORE.—At Bronson, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 17, PHEBE ANN, wife of Lucius Moore

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Benjamin Jenkins, at Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, March 20 at 2 o'clock P. M

DUNDERDALE.—At Bay Ridge L. I., on Wednesday, March 17, at her residence, Mrs MARIA S DUNDERDALE, relict of the late Joseph Dunderdale, Leeds, Eng

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ's Church, at Bay ridge. Carriages will be waiting at the South Ferry till 2½ P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Newark, N. J. on Wednesday, March 17, MARTHA F. WILLIAMS, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, Newark, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BABBIDGE.—At Woodbridge, N. J. on Thursday, March 18, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA HARRIOT widow of the late Christian Harriot, aged 67 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, March 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHITFORD.—In Macon, Ga., on Sunday, March 14, JAMES F. WHITFORD, formerly of New York, aged 21 years.

ALLEN.—At Trinidad de Cuba, on Sunday Feb. 14, Mrs. MARGARET ALLEN, wife of Capt. G. W. Allen, of Bark *Reindeer*, of Chelsea Mass.

DOWNER.—At North Hoboken, N. J. on Tuesday, March 16, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. GEORGE DOWNER, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Grove Church, Weehawken, on Friday, March 19 at 2 o'clock P. M

CARY.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, March 10, after a short illness, at his residence, THOMAS S. CARY, aged 63 years and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church at Tompkinsville, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

SAND FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR BUILDING purposes. Apply to J. B. KING, *Times* Office.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their

NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,

To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will exam

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—the first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and not chickened and became beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not because of its its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects, therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair (if from whatever cause it may have become white or gray by reason of sickness or age) restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age) restored from white or gray by reason of sickness or age) restored to original color and beauty, and by all young persons to original color and beauty, and by all young persons to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, we respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

A Corporation under the laws of this State, having purchased the patent right for this City and vicinity, will, on 2 prils, be prepared to deliver, to the residents of New-York and Brooklyn, at their dwellings,

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.

It is simply pure milk, from which the water has been evaporated in vacuo, when perfectly new and fresh.

During the last season it was subjected to the most careful scientific test, by a Committee of the Academy of Medicine who visited the works at Burrville, Conn., and witnessed the whole process. Their report (copies of which may be had of the Company's Depot) is in strong commendation.

Recommended, in many instances, by physicians of high standing for young and feeble children, its uniformly beneficial effect upon them is, perhaps, the best test of its purity and value.

Owing chemically to its density it is affected much less than common milk by the action of the atmosphere. It has repeatedly been used on the Voyage to Europe and back, and on its return to the port found perfectly sweet. When mingled with sugar, like all other preparations of milk, or when hermetically sealed, it will remain good for many months

Mr. Borden, the patentee, is a large stockholder, and the establishment at Burrville, Conn., remains under his superintendence.

It was in regular use the last season by about two hundred families, whose names and residences may be seen at the Depot.

The price has been reduced to 25 cents per quart.

1½ quarts water to 1 ounce condensed milk makes 2½ quarts equal to cream.

4 quarts to 1 makes 5 quarts rich milk.
5 quarts to 1 makes 6 quarts good milk.
6 quarts to 1 makes 7 quarts better than much on sale in New York

When diluted 5 or 6 to 1 a very little salt corrects the fine tness of the Croton and improves the taste.

Three times a week being as often as consumers need receive it, no deliveries will be made on Sunday.

Until April 1 it can be had at the Depot, No. 173 Canal-st., second block west of the Bowery.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE.
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.

No berth secured till paid for.

For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late paying book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE—SONS OF MALTA.—The Committee of the Crystal Palace Soiree and the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $100, being the sum voted by Pro Patria Lodge No. 1, Sons of Malta, to be devoted to the purchase of fifty double tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace Charity Fete, to be given on the evening of April 8, 1858. Respectfully, &c.,

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Fancy Dress, Military and Civic Soiree, April 8, at the Crystal Palace, in which the Liederkranz Society are expected to participate, are now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

ODD FELLOWS' REUNION—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8.—Tickets of admission to this great gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE UNdersigned, having on hand a large assortment of marble mantels, would be willing to dispose of them at less than market prices. Call at the factory of the subscriber, Nos 38 and 40 Flatbush-av., near the upper end of State-st., Brooklyn. MARTIN OLSEN.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS' IRON FIRE-PROOF AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE—A large size safe, with combination lock, furnished with drawers complete; cost $600; price $400. Inquire of F. KISSAM, No 91 Maiden-lane

NOTICE.—ANY COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS about removing from the City or resigning office may hear of an applicant for his position by addressing G. W. C., box No. 1,365 Post-Office.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices.
GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NOTICE.—TICKETS OF ADMISSION FOR THE battalion drill can be had by application at headquarters. Number limited.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Dormant Platform Scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade sts.

OILED CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Beekman-st.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S medium size; has been used but a few days; will be sold low. Apply at No. 256 West 22d-st

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION—Rev. A. H. M. HALB.—Large chapel of the University, opposite Washington Parade ground. Divine service every SUNDAY morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and the afternoon at 3 o'clock, until 28th inst., after which day the latter will be substituted by an evening service, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

PRAYER MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A daily morning meeting for prayer is held in the Lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., commencing at 8 o'clock and continuing 35 minutes. The public are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MONTGOMERY BUBBARD, who has not been seen or heard from since yesterday morning, 17th. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife, MARY CONLIN, at No. 861 Broadway. Had on black overcoat, green plaid pantaloons, green vest, green scarf, brown Kossuth hat.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

LANDSCAPE SKETCHING AND PAINTING from Nature, taught in one month, by S. WOOD, No. 231 6th-av. A few pupils received during this month, to finish by the 1st of May. This system is truthful, pleasant and expeditious.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Miss S. HELEN RICHARDS, who has for ten years been Principal of the Female Department of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., will receive into her family as pupils, young children of eight years old and under. It is her design to furnish such physical, mental and moral training as to meet the wants of children so young. For particulars, address Miss H., at Hanover, N. H.

REFERENCES.
Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., New-York City.
Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, New York Medical College, New-York City.
Rev. AMASA CONVERSE, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. HENRY STEELE CLARK, D. D., Philadelphia.
Prof. ALFREDS GROSBY, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass.
Rev. E. H. BARSTOW, Newton Centre, Mass.

MUSIC AND GERMAN.—A LADY FROM THE North of Germany, and familiar with the English language, would like to find some more pupils to instruct in the German language, as well as in music (piano and singing,) at moderate terms. Address Miss ELIZABETH, Metropolitan Post-office, Astor-place.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of Sept. B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur C. SEPIL. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 318 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, 3 Park row, New York, are services in this department, with teachers, school-offices, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge.

J. HOBBS.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City or in U. S. No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIROUS of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, embroidering, &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE GATHERING IN THE GREEK-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Washingtonians, Sons and Daughters of Temperance Rechabites, Good Samaritans, Social Visions, Cadets of Temperance, and the friends of the cause generally, are affectionately invited to attend a meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene-st., near Broome, on which occasion Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D. will improve the death of our late Brother Francis V. Wolfe, one of the sixteen who originated the Order of the Sons of Temperance. An opportunity will be given for brief relations of experience, and it is believed that a spirit will go out from the meeting similar to the first great meeting in this Church in 1842, and which was instrumental in saving thousands from the drunkard's doom. "Brethren, the fields are white for the harvest."

I. W. Oliver.	E. L. Snow.	C. J. Warren,
T. Edgerley.	G. McKibbin.	A. Campbell.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Tenth Lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGG, at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Ingenuity of Climate Up: Civilization.* Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 620 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lec. Com.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE on *Fun, Seriously Considered*. By special request, Mr. DE CORDOVA will repeat at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., his lecture on *Fun, Seriously Considered*. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son's, No 239 Broadway; Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Messrs. Stanford & Delisser's, No. 657 Broadway, and at the door on the night of the lecture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF EASTERN VERMONT.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HISTORY OF EASTERN VERMONT,
FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
With a Biographical Chapter and Appendices.
BY BENJAMIN H. HALL.
1 vol., 8vo; 799 pages; $3.
In the pages that follow, I think I have rescued from oblivion many facts which the lover of American history will rejoice to know. The work, it is true, is local, but in it are described the character and deeds of a people who were pioneers in the march of civilization, patriots in the day of danger, useful citizens in the time of peace.—*Extract from Preface.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR APRIL
IS NOW READY,
and for sale by
All Booksellers and Newsmen.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $150,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice is hereby given, that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened at the office in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue open for three days, unless the whole capital stock shall be sooner subscribed for. Ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed for will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the residue on the 3d day of April next.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,	
FRANKLIN B. DELANO,	
CHARLES McDOUGALL,	
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	Commissioners.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,	
HENRY M. GRAHAM,	
PETER H. TITUS.	

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PLATT'S IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-POPE'S NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, cheaper better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CAMES & SPIKES BENDERS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

RICE BUILDER—THE MOST IMPORTANT IN vention of the age, principle entirely new, strong, simple, durable and portable; builds last brick per day in the most perfect manner. All parties interested are invited to call. Working from 9 to 12, No. 97 Chatham-st.

R. A. WALKER.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE following first-class dwellings to let:

No. 191 West 14th-st	$1,400
No. 223 West 14th-st	1,250
No. 313 6th-av	1,300
No. 9 East 33d-st	1,000
No. 6 East 34th-st	1,100
No. 59 West 17th-st	1,300
No. 60 West 17th-st	1,100
ALSO,	
No. 69 West 19th-st	600
No. 74 West 19th-st	650
No. 134 6th-st	350
Store No. 16 Greenwich-st	2,500
First floor and basement of store No. 27 Park-row	3,000
Lofts of store No. 19 Pearl-st	600

Leases can be procured on favorable terms.
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 Smith-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE six-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Harper office, No. 98 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Also, $1,000 worth of iron safes for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM $550 TO $650—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story brick English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, corner 28th-st. and 2d av., in a block of 13 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises or of WM. SHAW, No. 5 East 33d-st.; mornings from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown stone front house No. 369 4th-av., between 29th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No 234 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, THE DESIRABLE and convenient three-story dwelling-houses, replete with the modern improvements, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the very desirable store and house No. 1003 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Also, the factory on 26th-st., directly east of 3d-av. Apply to L. SEYDAM, No. 168 Waverley-place.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., $500.
House No. 156 50th-st., $450.
House in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250.
Cottage in 49th-st., directly east of 3d-av. $250.
Also 8 acres of land at Ravenswood, $360.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 8 rooms, under-cellar, gas, large yard and rear garden, 268 Degraw-st., corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, short distance from Fulton-av. Railroad. Rent $275. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 5 Tryon row near City Hall, New-York from 10 to 1, or No. 111 Essex-st., New-York, from 3 to 8 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE property; large house, with piazza and columns in front, commanding an extensive view, with 9 lots and barn, on the west corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., top of the Tunnel at Yorkville; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. H. DROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to E. W. BOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 222 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the premises and cellar-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HALDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; has gas-range, &c., and is in good repair. Apply in the afternoon to JOHN LYONS, No. 13 Chambers-st., up stairs, or to CONNER & SONS, No. 29 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS IN THAT new and splendid store, (110 by 25 feet,) No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., with or without the sub-cellar. Entrance on Broadway and on Murray-st. with hoistway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO MODERN THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses No. 35 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and No. 143 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs., having all the modern improvements, and in good order. Rent $750. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses Nos. 146, 150 and 154 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in complete order, having Croton water and gas, and being newly painted; 20 rooms. Rent $1,000. Also, a factory, 30x60 feet, 4 stories, and cottage dwelling, corner 58th-st. and 3d-av.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th ave., three well-finished cottage houses; eight rooms and fine yard each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $120 per year. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 224 Fulton-st., basement, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL IN the new building situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 27th-st., being 50 feet wide by nearly 100 feet deep and 15 feet ceiling, finished in the best manner; the lease can be had on the premises. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 5 Countess slip.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 18th-st. Has the gas and Croton water fixtures, and is in a pleasant residential locality. Inquire of the subscriber, No. 409 Hudson-st., at the office of the Greenwich Ins rance Company.

JAMES HARRISON.

NEW EQUAL TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession; three stories with high basement and modern improvements to rooms; may be seen at any time, by application on the premises, No. 195 East 19th-st., and for further information to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 10 Wall-st., or No. 136 1st av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, in front basement, &c., on the 3-story brick house No. 91 Varick-st., possession 1st of May. A family of four will occupy the rest of the premises; rent moderate; gas, bath, &c. Apply as above, after 10 A. M.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 2 Depeyster-st., (known as the Green block.) The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 18th-st., near 5th-av.; rent 80 a month, family, $125 per month. Inquire of R. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND ATTIC house No 9 Lamartine-place, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and opposite Lamartine-park, 28 feet wide and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st. Rent $750.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE second floor, consisting of front and back parlor and one or two bedrooms, with Croton. One that keeps no servant preferred. Inquire on the premises No. 71 3d-st., near 2d av. Rent $210

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 49 East 30th-st., furnished complete and in excellent order. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock on the premises.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, picturesquely situated on Orange Mountain, with surrounding grounds, at Orange, N. J. Price $1,600. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in 33d-st., near 8th-av.; rent $640. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, or WM. C. MARTIN, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 55th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 183 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house No. 15 Bond-st., supplied with all the modern improvements. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 13 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 159 LIBERTY-ST., between Broadway and Greenwich-st. Apply to RICHARD LAYREL CO., No. 157 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 20 ALBANY-ST., FORmerly occupied as a bakery. Apply to WM. B. COOPER, Jr., No. 122 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS NO. 59 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & G. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE New Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. H. TRIEBE, or J. L. HALL, on Premises.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN THE best part of Brooklyn, No. 1 Garden-st., corner of Joralemon-st., 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry; contains 10 rooms, has gas, water, furnace, &c. Yard with flower borders and three grape-vines. The furniture is modern and good. A small family desirable. Possession 1st of April. Rent payable in advance, which will be very low if rented for not longer than seven months.

STORE TO LET—NO. 101 JOHN-STREET, OPposite Cliff-st. No 78 Maiden-lane.
No. 92 John-st., lower part.
No. 172 William-st., second floor, large, about 45 feet front. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 172 William-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET.—NO. 1235 6th-av., second story, containing parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, kitchen and four closets; gas and fixtures in every room—all in first class condition. Rent $1 per month. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 9th and 10th sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH lofts of No. 122 Fulton-st.; $425, $350, $300; suitable for any manufacturing purposes, they being well lighted. Inquire in the store.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the second third and fourth stories of the new marble building situated on Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. can be obtained at reasonable rents, on application at the office of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, No. 75 Prince st.

OFFICE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—WE will divide our office to suit, corner of Broadway and White-st., and let part on very reasonable terms.
J. DITTO & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET—One room 50x57 feet, with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 190 and 192 Centre-st., corner Hester.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, $200 a month; or lease for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR, WITH the privilege of three a small place; must have a large and nicely furnished house, with the necessary out-buildings all in good repair, suitable for a Summer residence; must be within an hour and a half's ride from the City, and near a R. R.; the neighborhood must be unexceptionable for health; any one having a place answering the above description and disposed to rent reasonably to a good tenant, may address W. O., Box No. 1,251

WANTED—CONVENIENT APARTMENTS FOR house keeping, in a house having the modern improvements, for a family of four persons, (no small children;) location between 1st and 14th sts., east side preferred. Parties having such apartments to spare will hear of a desirable tenant by inquiring at the Mariner's Savings Institution, corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av., and 1st-av. and Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 2. References exchanged. Rent not to exceed $450.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent, by a gentleman whose family consists of three persons, part of a house with all the modern improvements, the which, (unfurnished,) in a good neighborhood, with quiet and cleanly surroundings, would pay a rent of $250; location preferred between 4th and 9th avs., not above 40th-st. or below 8th. Address WENTWORTH, *Times* office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR part of a house, in a pleasant, clean and respectable neighborhood between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 9th avs., for a small, quiet family. House must have all the modern improvements, rent not over $400. Any one having such a place to let will address KING, *Times* Office.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS desirous to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable reference as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Price from $8,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED, PART OF A HOUSE BY A GENtleman, wife and two children, between 4th and 20th sts., 2d and 7th avs. Rent about $300. Address J. W. E., *Times* Office. Four or five rooms and kitchen required.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road, 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located, surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it, giving a very extensive front for cheap improvement. It is in fine condition having been used for a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 150 feet long, 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes, together with barns, ice-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault, which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and cow and hay barn all in good repair. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided no by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot as private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 1 o'cl

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE.	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

O. D. ASHLEY. JOHN B. NORRIS.

REFERENCES:
Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. O. Halstead, Esq. President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.
Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Hubbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.
Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—In conformity to the 19th Article of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the Incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations, passed April 10, 1851.

Whole number of Shares subscribed	788
Whole number of Shares forfeited	111½
Whole number of Shares withdrawn	235
Whole number of Shares redeemed	145— 541½
Whole number of Shares remaining unredeemed	246½

Statement showing the condition of the Association for the six years ending Feb. 23, 1858.

DR.	
Entrance Fees received	$1,576 00
Dues received	118,111 80
Redemption Fees received	18,611 12
Fines received	1,561 41
Transfer Fees received	251 00
Interest on Deposits Deposited	289 73
Premium on 62½ Shares redeemed	18,547 00
Cash returned from sheriff	758 49
Insurance returned	14 15
Cancelling Mortgages	2,925 00
Taxes paid and returned	4 00
Total	$159,669 61
LIABILITIES.	
Amount paid in on 246½ Shares (unredeemed)	$53,244 00
Dues paid in advance	171 00
Taxes of 1857 not paid	467 89
Balance net Assets	35,678 37
Which being divided among 541½ Shares (unredeemed,) makes per Share	$144 78
Add dues, six years	216 00
Value of a Share	$360 74
Total	$89,561 06

CR.	
Paid on 145 Shares redeemed	$68,960 00
Premium on 62½ shares	18,507 00
Expenses, six years	7,336 76
Paid on 235 Shares withdrawn	35,729 13
Paid for Real Estate, mortgage account, taxes, interest, insurance, assessments, attorney's fees, printing, commissioner's fees and discount	28,330 31
Cash in Bank	801 93
Cash in hands of Secretary	13 48
Total	$159,669 61

PROSPECTIVE VALUATION.	
Bonds, Less Mortgages	$21,410 00
Which being divided among 246½ Shares (unredeemed,) makes per Share	$86 85
To which add real value	360 74
Total value (real and prospective) of a Share	$447 59

The names of the Mortgagors are on file at the office of the Association, No 235 Spring-st. The Finance Committee have examined the books and accounts of the Secretary, and find them to be correct. They respectfully submit the above as their Sixth Annual Report.

THEODORE B. YOUNG,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } Finance Committee.
JOHN B. ACKER.

DAVID STEVENS, Secretary. J. W. ALLEN, President.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 3d day of March, 1858, before me persons by came J. W. ALLEN, President, and DAVID STEVENS, Secretary, known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts, as President and Secretary of the EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, who being sworn and affirmed, did depose and say that according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the said Association, at the date thereof.

WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—
PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above elections.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $25,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, LODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or premium bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of the interest thereon, will be purchased by the Company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the larger denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.

The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.

The number of such $100 debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments ont of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

$300,000—UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY
VANVLECK, READ & DIXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $52,000; interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Address MORTGAGE, No. 418 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION HOUSE.
GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS,
NO. 5 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Collect through Bankers in all parts of the United States and British Provinces, at the lowest rates of charge, and deliver the proceeds on the day of receipt. Have carefully revised their list of correspondents since the panic.

REFERENCES.

Mechanics' Bank,	Mercantile Bank,
St. Nicholas Bank,	Irving Bank.

Past-due claims of every description collected or secured under our own supervision, and through our own agents, with whom we are in constant correspondence, attorneys, with whom we are in constant correspondence, without extra charge to our clients. Dishonored paper transferred from our Bankers to our attorneys on the day of protest, if desired, and immediate attention given to their security or collection.

We refer, by permission, to over fifty well-known houses among whom are the following:

H. Heinemann & Co.	Kents, Lowber & Smyth,
Guibaume Furgis & Co.,	Rufus Story,
William Lottimer & Co.,	A. & R. Brown & Co.,
Fred. Butterfield,	Solomon & Hart.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of this road, due 1st March, instant, will be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of April next.

The road has, for five months last past, been operated by an agent, under a trust, by the terms of which the earnings were to be applied in payment of said interest, but not having been so applied, is the cause of the default.

A. A. BRAYTON,
Treasurer M. F. & M. R. R. Company.

MILWAUKEE, March 11, 1858.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, up presentation at the office of Meiks Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

$5.000 WANTED—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest; that or any other sum to $10,000, will be taken for a term of years, not less than five or more than fifteen years, on real estate, farming property, within three miles of the city of Albany, in a high state of cultivation, worth at least four times the amount wanted. Albany, March 15, 1858. Wanted by the first of May next. A. G. BEAVER.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., Pontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

d23-lawGmF*

$67.000 WANTED—ON 10 per cent. Coupon Bonds, secured by Trust Deeds, of first class productive unincumbered real estate in the city of Chicago. Interest semi-annually in the City of New-York. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

TREASURY NOTES BEARING 4 1-4 AND 4½ per cent. interest for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENDS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BENTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Prest.
J. SRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 20 Lemarine-place. A suite of five rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the third floor. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A well furnished, private and highly respectable house, where there are few or no boarders, a front parlor and bedroom attached, on first or second floor, with partial board. Location to be above 8th-st., below 14th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable reference will be given if required. Address F. M., Box No. 4,895 Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF A PLEASANT HOME.—Three elegantly furnished rooms on first floor of a first-class house, situated in the most fashionable part of the City, near 19th-st., would be let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast. Parties in want of such accommodations will address a note to B. B., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of desirable rooms, unexpectedly vacated, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required. Apply to No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A grown daughter desires pleasant apartments furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, with board. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 24th sts. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Address A. H., *Times* office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SELF, WIFE AND two children, 4 and 8 years of age; front room and bed-room, with all the conveniences attached, gas, &c.; location between 15th and 29th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged, stating terms, which must be moderate. Address W. H., this office.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife with a strictly private family; the house has all the modern improvements; the apartments consist of one splendid parlor, furnished with rosewood sets and one or two bed rooms, situated No. 109 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY gentleman and wife, from June 1st, for three months, within an hour of the City. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, if required; also single rooms, in a first-class brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th st., first house west of 6th-av.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a small family; board for the coming Summer, on a farm healthily located, within an hour's distance from the City. Address, with terms, references, &c., to Post-Office Box No. 3,851, New-York

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family, in the vicinity of Yonkers, from the 15th of June to the 15th of September. Address, stating terms, Box No. 674 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had with full or partial board, at No. 87 State-st., between Clinton and Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN AT NO. 85 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av., in a private family, one large room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, a back parlor on the first floor; also, one front room on the third floor with gas.

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT FULL OR PARTIAL board, in a strictly private family, for one or two single gentlemen. Apply between 12 o'clock M. and 4 P. M., at No. 285 West 19th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER.

for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be seen nor to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $450; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Desks and Tables, $10; 4 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 36c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $4; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,190 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $1; 3 Shackle Bars, $3 (12 Augers, $6; 2 Lanterns, $2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $3; 1 Iron Vice, $3; 1 Axle Grease Can and Screw, $3; 10 pounds White Lead 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Gouge Boxes, $1; 2 2-ft Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 6 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Peddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,458 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SEARRLL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 13th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 1st-st. to 4th st., Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shipman, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY next, March 23, 1858, at No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear and consider the applications of the following persons, viz: James Broderick, for return of fine; William Wheeler and Mary Traynor, for pay for injuries done their property by riotous mobs; George Sloth and Robert Moody, for pay for losses of horses; bill of James Rennard for repairs to 17th Ward Station house, and Church of the Good Shepherd for remission of tax. The above-named parties will attend said meeting without further notice. The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the above-named time and place every Tuesday.

THOS. M. SPEDON, } Committee.
JOHN GREGORY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Finance.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st., basement, at 3 o'clock. The following persons are notified to appear before the Committee, or their cases will receive no further attention viz.: 1st. Confirming assessment list for filling sunken lots on 30th and 31st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Parties assessed: Hudson River Railroad Co., Joseph Sanford, J. W. Smith, 2d. Remitting Assessments: Avam Hampton, Jeremiah Wilber, Cyrus Knapp, Wm. S. Mayo, Jacob Harson, Ebenezer Morrice, E. B. Watrous, Judah Abraham, Hersh Koch, S. S. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF N. AND W. R. R. STOLEN.—A certificate for $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—name of J. G. GREEN on back. One do. of $100, in name of S. SMITH, No. 250—both dated July 9, 1856. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been stopped. S. SMITH, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorising the exchange 'a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $600, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy or fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENAGH, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton.	Havre and Bremen.	Leave Southampton for New-York.
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19
Ariel, May 15	Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 16
North Star, June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wednesday, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

E. CORNABY, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

D. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday	April 10 Wednesday
Saturday	May 22 Wednesday
Saturday	July 3 Wednesday

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:22 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

5½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Marcus Cicero Stanley Conspiracy Case —Examination of George W. Matsell, Captain Leonard, Detective-Officer Bowyer, &c.

The case of GEORGE MIDDLETON, charged with conspiring with JOHN MCCARTHY to take the life of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, came again before the Recorder, at his Chambers, yesterday. The Recorder read a letter from Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, the counselor, stating that he was too sick to attend, and asking for a postponement of the case. Ex-Recorder SMITH, who appeared for the defendant MIDDLETON, the charge against McCARTHY having been withdrawn,) stated that his orders from his client were imperative, and that he must proceed with the case. Recorder BARNARD said he would be glad to grant an indulgence to Mr. HOLMES, but he had no volition in the matter, and must be directed by counsel. Mr. STANLEY insisted that the case should be finished to-day, if it were commenced. The Recorder intimated that such was his intention.

George W. Matsell, examined by Ex-Recorder Smith—Q.—What is your business at the present time? A.—I am one of the editors and proprietors of the *Police Gazette*.

Q.—Have you, for any period of time, and if so, how long, been connected with the Police Department of the City and County of New York? A.—I have, since 1845, I think, to the 29th of June last.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As Police Magistrate and Chief of Police.

Q.—Do you know Marcus Cicero Stanley? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Over twelve years, it may have been before that; I don't recollect.

Q.—Do you know his general character? A.—For what?

Mr. Stanley, (to the Recorder)—For truth and veracity, your Honor.

Ex-Recorder Smith—I mean his general character, in a general and extended sense.

Witness—I know that he is a bad man.

Q.—His general character, you say, is bad. A.—Yes, bad.

Q.—From what you know of himself, and from what you know of him from other people, would you believe him under oath? A.—That question requires qualification. It is a matter where he was personally interested. I should want his evidence under oath, substantiated.

Q.—In a case, then, where he was interested you would not believe him under oath? A.—No.

Mr. Stanley—That is, you would believe my word under oath, if sustained.

Witness—Oh! I would believe the Devil, if sustained by honest testimony.

Mr. Stanley—The Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.

Ex-Recorder Smith—That is all I want of you, Mr Matsell.

Cross-examined by Stanley—Q.—Have I ever done any business in arresting thieves for you? A.—Yes. You brought three to me on one occasion.

Q.—Did you ever know me, in all your connection with the Police, to tell a lie? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know what you say against me of your own knowledge? A.—Not exactly; there was that Tiffany and Young affair.

Ex-Recorder Smith—(To witness)—Were the parties he caused to be arrested notorious thieves? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you understand that he had been connected with those thieves? A.—Not that he had been connected, exactly; they blamed him very much for getting them arrested, and said it was because they would not divide with him.

Q.—Did you consider that he brought these thieves to you because he was a public-spirited citizen, and took a just and honest pride in punishing crime? A.—I was not particular who brought a thief; I thanked anybody who did so; the thieves said he was worse than they were, and that he did it because they would not divide with him.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—I cannot precisely tell; I should have to consult the books of the office.

Q.—Did you ever know Stanley engaged in business of a respectable line? A.—I have no means of knowing what all his business was.

Q.—Did you ever know that he was engaged in any lawful business? A.—No.

Mr. Stanley—Did you not know that I was a reporter for the *Police Gazette*? A.—You told me so.

By Ex-Recorder Smith—At the time he told you so, did you believe him? A.—I did; but since, I am satisfied that he was not.

Q.—What was that matter at Tiffany's?

Mr. Stanley objected to the question. The Recorder allowed it.

A.—Embezzlement.

Q.—How long ago? A.—In 1845 or 1846, when I was in the old office. The goods were brought in by Tiffany.

Mr. Stanley—Havemeyer was Mayor? A.—Yes, he was.

The next witness called was ex-Captain Leonard.

Ex-Recorder Smith—What is your business, Capt. Leonard? A.—At present I am in no business—yer stay; under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. I may say that I am Captain of Police, according to the laws of the land.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the Police Department of this City? A.—Twelve years, up to last July.

Q.—What was your position? A.—I was three or four years connected with the Chief's office, afterwards I was Captain of Police.

Q.—Do you know Marcus C. Stanley? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—The first time I ever saw him was in the Summer of 1845.

Q.—Do you know his general character? A.—That is a peculiar question. I have heard a great many hard things said of him, though I personally know nothing of him.

Q.—Do you know his general character? A.—I have heard him spoken of as a very bitter man, and a very revengeful enemy.

Q.—I asked you if you knew his general character. Won't you answer me, yes or no? A.—It is bad, as it is generally known, but I want it distinctly understood that I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—From what I have known of him I certainly would.

Q.—I ask you, not from what you know, but from what people say of him?

Witness—Is that, Mr. Recorder, a proper question?

Recorder—Not exactly. Would you, from what you know of his truth and veracity, believe him under oath?

Witness—From what I have heard probably I would not, but from what I myself know of him, I would. I have knocked round a great deal, and know nothing personally against Mr. Stanley; common rumor often makes a man a common liar; I understand that people say he tells too much truth. I have heard probably a thousand people say they would not believe him under oath, but for myself I do not know why I won't do not.

Cross-examined by Stanley—As far as you know of me individually, do not you know that I am a man of honor and veracity? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have known me for twelve years, you say? A.—Yes; I have had a sort of nodding acquaintance with you; I have chatted with you a thousand times within twelve years.

Ex-Recorder Smith—Have you heard that he was ever on the treadmill in London?

Mr. Stanley—A man might have heard that I was a murderer, or an assassin.

Recorder Barnard—I think that is an improper question.

Ex-Recorder Smith contended that it was a fitting question under the circumstances. Recorder Barnard ruled it out.

Officer Bowyer, the well-known eminent detective, was the next witness examined by Ex-Recorder Smith:

Recorder Smith—What is your name? A.—Robert W. Bowyer.

Q.—What has been your business for the last ten or twelve years? A.—I have been attached to the police of the City.

Q.—Do you know Marcus Cicero Stauley? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Ten or twelve years.

Q.—What is his general character? A.—Pretty bad.

Q.—Very bad? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what you know of him, and from what people say of him, would you believe him under oath? A.—I could not believe his naked oath, unless corroborated.

The next witness called was Isaac C. Pray. He was not present, and an officer was sent to his residence after him. Christopher V. Hogan was then sworn and examined by Ex Recorder Smith.

Q.—For the last eight years how have you been occupied? A.—I have been attached to the Police Department.

Q.—Do you know Marcus Cicero Stanley? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About five years.

Q.—Is his character good or bad? A.—Bad.

Q.—Very bad? A.—Not very bad.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Daniel Thompson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his character? A.—He is a thief.

Q.—Has he been to the State Prison? A.—Yes, he has.

Mr. Stanley—Is he a friend of George Middleton? A.—I do not know.

Stanley—Did you ever see them together A.—Never.

Ex-Recorder Smith—Did you ever see Thompson with Stanley? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you seen Stanley associating with thieves? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late? A.—Up to within two weeks past.

Q.—Were you attached to the Crystal Palace? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you instructions from the authorities, if Stanley came in there, to arrest him as a thief and pickpocket? A.—Yes, Sir.

Stanley—Who told you to arrest me?. A.—Bob Bowyer.

Stanley—Bowyer is a personal enemy of mine as everybody knows. He might charge me with any foul crime he pleased. This is done for the newspapers.

Ex-Recorder Smith—What was Mr. Bowyer's business at that time? A.—He was Commandant of the Police at the Crystal Palace.

Q.—You were under him, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it your duty to arrest pickpockets and thieves if you saw them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Stanley ever come there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Stanley get word that instruction had been given to arrest him? A.—I told him so.

Stanley—Did you not tell me that to impress on my mind in a friendly way that Bowyer was my personal enemy? A.—I told you because I wanted to know what your opinion was in reference to the matter.

Stanley—Did you not know Bowyer to be my personal enemy? A.—Yes, I told him if he wanted you arrested to arrest you himself.

Stanley—If you had seen me in the Crystal Palace would you have arrested me? A.—No, Sir.

Stanley—If I had remained here, I might perhaps show up the merits of these examinations.

Ex Recorder Smith requested that Mr. Bowyer should be again sent for. On his appearance, his examination was resumed.

Q.—Were you, Mr. Bowyer, connected with the Crystal Palace during the time it was open? A.—I was; I was detailed to take charge of the Police; Captain Leonard was my superior officer.

Q.—Did you give directions there? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you give directions for the arrest of pickpockets and thieves? A.—I did.

Q.—Was Stanley's name on the list? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever give any directions to have Stanley arrested? A.—Never.

Q.—Are you a personal enemy of Stanley's? A.—No, Sir; I am the enemy of no man or woman.

Q.—Did you ever give any orders to Mr. Hogan about Stanley? A.—I did not.

Stanley—That man Hogan said you did. (To Ex-Recorder Smith)—I will give you rope enough, and you will hang yourself before you get through.

An intermission of some minutes occurred at this point, there being no other witnesses for the defence, but Mr. Pray, who did not arrive. The Recorder told Mr. Stanley he might call his witnesses, but he had none to call. Mr. Pray was still waited for, and as he did not arrive after a considerable time, the case was closed on both sides, and Ex Recorder Smith proceeded to sum up.

At the time he appeared in the case first, he said, it was on behalf of the parties Middleton and McCarthy. The charge against McCarthy being a misdemeanor only, had been withdrawn, leaving only the present case against Middleton; and that being for felony, it could not be abandoned. He would call the attention of the Court to the affidavit of Stanley. If that had been made before His Honor the Recorder (Barnard,) a warra t, in all probability, would not have been granted. But in the multiplicity of business which the Mayor had to transact, warrants were often issued on insufficient grounds, and when issued, the Court had to discharge its duty, and hear the evidence. The affidavit of Stanley, that this party had conspired to kill him, was on information and belief alone, without any fact or circumstance stated in the affidavit on which to predicate that belief. When a party is brought up on a warrant, he must be discharged, unless testimony is produced to sustain the affidavit on which the warrant was issued. There was none in this case, only the affidavit of Thompson. Stanley's affidavit states that he believes that Middleton was in collusion with McCarthy to take his life. Now so far as the affidavit relates to Middleton there was not a particle of testimony to support it. The arrest was made on information and belief. A week or more has passed since the arrest was made, and no party has come forward to show that there was any ground on which to base this belief on the part of the complainant. Thompson, in his affidavit says that, in 1856, one Middleton offered him $300 if he would knock down Marcus Cicero Stanley and break his nose. Stanley keeps this information for two years and makes no use of it; why, if this case were brought before a Jury they would not believe such a statement. This man Thompson not being called here for examination so that we might cross-examine him, we would be entitled to have his affidavit struck out altogether, if it were of importance; but is it of importance? One witness, having a manifest leaning towards Stanley, tells us that Thompson has been to the State Prison. Thus, from a source favorable to the prosecution, we prove that Thompson has been in the State Prison, a thief, and Stanley's associate. Thus his evidence is altogether worthless, and how then can Middleton be detained for one moment? Had Stanley the right to bring forward the affidavit of a thief before your Honor? Was it not an outrage? And would your Honor be justified in detaining Middleton, even if Thompson stood before you in the light of an honorable witness? In all the course of my practice, which has extended over some years, I have never seen a man so thoroughly impeached as the complainant in this case. He is impeached that if he were to live beyond the time allotted to man no course of virtue that he might pursue could wipe out the stain which he has brought on himself. I have no feelings against him but those of the extremest pity; for I never saw a man sunk so low and so thoroughly impeached by himself and others.

Ex-Recorder Smith then called the attention of the Recorder to the testimony in the case, and asked that the complaint against Middleton be discharged; first, because there was nothing against him in the affidavit except what was made on information and belief, and no witness had been brought to corroborate it; second, because the affidavit of Thompson was worthless, it asmuch as he had been proved to be a thief, had been sentenced to the State Prison, and was connected with Stanley as a friend; third, on the ground that Stanley had impeached himself, had been impeached by others, and had brought no witnesses to sustain him. He, therefore, asked that Middleton be discharged.

Recorder Barnard—Have you any remarks to make, Mr. Stanley?

Mr. Stanley—No, I have no remarks to make; it is all Buncombe.

The Recorder said he would take the papers and give his decision on Saturday morning.

Police Intelligence

ANXIOUS FOR A WATCH.—On Tuesday night about 7 o'clock a young man who gave his name as Geo. Wilson, went into the jewelry store of James H. Hart & Co., in Greenwich street, to look at a watch. He was shown some, when he suddenly took one valued at $24 and put it in his pocket, saying that the would take that one, and ran out of the door. The salesman who was waiting on him gave chase, and collared him on the corner of Barclay-street and brought him back to the store, where he was compelled to give back the watch, and, in charge of the Third Ward Police, taken to the Tombs.

(Advertisement.)

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impositions.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

(Advertisement.)

THE BRIDE SO MUCH ADMIRED.—All brides are admired, of course, but the great bride of the present occasion—the bride whose praise is in everybody's mouth—the bride whose beauty, whose enchanting wit, humor, *spirituelle* disposition and characteristics are the admiration of all, is the "Bride of an Evening," the most attractive drama ever presented at Barnum's Museum. Go and see the Bride amid her crowd of worshipers to-night. Two pretty pieces at Barnum's this afternoon.

(Advertisement.)

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Village Works of the Aubin Gas Works Company, (general office No. 44 State-street, Albany, New-York,) as lately improved, are adapted to all localities and any consumption, and have been used with great success during the past Winter by various companies. For descriptions and plans see the *Scientific American* of March 13.

(Advertisement.)

☞ "Jessie Brown" continues the great rage at Purdy's National Theatre; night after night the house is crowded to overflowing, and many are turned away for want of room. Secure your places early. It is announced for every evening and with it to-night the drama of the "Skeleton Hand," and farce of "Siamese Twins."

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General weakness and debility, the premonitions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor activity, and a healthful potency in every organ, and in the entire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining vegetable preparation.

(Advertisement.)

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

(Advertisement.)

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE—LOOK WELL.—To do this you must wear one of KNOX'S Spring hats. Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

POSTPONED.—The bill before the New-Jersey Legislature authorizing the annexation of portions of Hudson City and Bergen to Jersey City, to be styled the Fifth Ward, was on Tuesday indefinitely postponed by the Assembly.

ROBBERY.—Recorder BEDFORD yesterday morning sent Patrick O'DONNELL to the County jail upon a charge of robbing the Jersey City Glass Works of $40 worth of glass ware,

Brooklyn City News.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday night, a man named DENNIS REYNOLDS was instantly killed in his own house, on Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, Bedford, by his brother, CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS, who was formerly a member of the Ninth Ward Police. The deceased was a married man, and his brother boarded with him. CHRISTOPHER, after having passed St. Patrick's Day in debauchery, returned home and picked a quarrel with his brother, and then deliberately shoved a knife into his heart, causing instant death. The alarm was at once given, and the murderer was secured by the Ninth Ward Police, and during the night was taken to the City Hall cells for safe keeping. Coroner COZINE took charge of the case, and will conclude his investigation to-day.

WILLIAM JACKSON was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and charged with badly hitting his wife, and otherwise injuring her, and with being about to place a young child of his, naked, on a red-hot stove, when Officer WHITE, of the Second Precinct, heard the screams of his wife and came to the rescue. The wife refused to prefer a complaint for anything but assault and battery, and he was discharged upon paying a fine of $11 50. It was St. Patrick's Day.

The *Hartford Times*, of the 18th, says: "WOODRUFF & BEACH made a cast this morning of the large cylinder for the Brooklyn Water Works engines. Seventeen tons of iron was melted in the short space of two hours and a quarter. The cylinder is ninety inches in dismeter, and ten-foot stroke, and will weigh, when finished, fifteen tons. This casting is twice as large as any ever made in this State, and its success was a matter of great interest."

A man who gave his name as JOHN JACOBS, was arrested by officer MURSEN, of the First Precinct, Wednesday night, for passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Rutland, Vt. He was committed to answer.

A German woman had one of her legs badly crushed Wednesday night, between a boat and the bridge at the South Ferry. She was taken to her residence by the Police of the First Precinct.

Mr. LAWRENCE MAXWELL, while quietly passing along Little-street, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, was knocked down and badly beaten by a ruffian who was celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

EARNST YOUNG was brought up yesterday for attempting to cut his wife's throat with a razor. He was committed to answer.

The young maiden who was missed from her home in Gowanus, was found safe and sound at the house of a friend, yesterday, in New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 18,

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	103⅜	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..101		
4,000	Ill. Int. Improv..	99⅜	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	86¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	92⅞	
20,600	New Cen. St. 6s..	94	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅝	
$400	Erie R. bd's '75..	58	
4000	H. River R. 3d Mt	68⅜	
1000	M. C. R. R. p. c. 1st M't. Sink F'd C. b's.	101	
6000	Ill Cen R. R. b's.	94⅜	
	5 Ill. C. July Rights.	103	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. 2d M..	46¾	
19,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bs	38⅜	
5,000	do.....s10	39¼	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 1st c. h.	91⅜	
47	Merchants Bank..	108⅜	
15	Merchants' Bank scrip	107⅜	
28	Mechanics' Bank..	110	
10	Bank of State of N. Y.	96	
53	Ocean Bank	81	
18	Am. Ex. Bank	105	
53	Cary Imp. Co....	7⅛	
50	do.....	7⅞	
35	Bank of the Rep....	115	
10	Coin Ex. Bank.....	99⅛	
13	Park Bank.....	95	
50	Penn. Coal Co..	b60	73
50	do.....	b60	72
40	do.....	s3	71⅜
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	s3	2⅜
150	do.....	b10	20⅜
130	do.....		20¾
100	do.....	b80	21
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10	91½
200	do.....	s60	91⅝
70	do.....		91¾
100	do.....	b10	91⅝
100	do.....	s3	91½
200	do.....		91⅝
50	Erie Railroad....	s30	29¾
250	do.....		29⅞
85	do.....		30
100	do.....	s15	29¾
200	do.....	b30	30
250	do.....	b10	29⅞
50	do.....	s3	29¾
250	do.....		29⅞
200	do.....		30
25	Man. Gas Serip.....		120
94	Pacific Mail S Co..		72
50	do.....	b10	72
100	Hud. River R R	b30	31
450	do.....		30⅝
50	do.....	b30	30¾
50	do.....	s60	31⅜
25	do.....		31⅝
240	Harlem R. R.....		13½
150	do.....		13¾
120	do.....		13
25	Third-av. R. R....		96
100	Reading Railroad..		59⅝
200	do.....	b60	58⅜
350	do.....		58
200	do.....	s60	57⅜
200	do.....	s60	56¾
500	do.....		57⅞
70	Mich. Cent. R. R..		71⅜
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R..		25⅜
50	do.....	b60	25¼
125	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.		59
10	do.....		59⅛
100	Panama R. R...	s60	105
140	do.....		105⅞
150	do.....		105⅝
50	do.....	s60	105¾
200	do.....	s60	106
30	Ill. Cen. R. R....		96
200	Ga. & Chi R. R....		93
400	Cleve. and Tol. R.R.		46⅜
100	do.....	s10	46⅝
300	do.....	s3	46¾
250	do.....		46⅞
1200	do.....	b30	46¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	78
100	do.....		78
50	do.....		77⅞
100	do.....		77
100	do.....		76
50	do.....	b60	76
50	do.....		75⅝
600	do.....		75⅜
50	do.....	b10	75¾
50	do.....	b30	75¾
211	Mil & Miss. R. R..		32
10	do.....		31⅞
350	La C. & Mil. R. R..		10½
13	Reading Railroad..		57⅝

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	55	
2,000	do.....	33⅜	
10,000	Sc. & H. V. R. R. 7s	1	
2,000	Water & Mad. 8s	26½	
6,000	T. of B. M. Co. W. 8s	53⅜	
1,000	H. & St. J's R. R. 7s	56½	
3,000	do.....	59⅛	
1,000	T. of C. (Wis.) 8s.	56⅜	
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	84⅞	
1,000	Wheeling City 6s	32¾	
6,000	do.....	35	
1,000	Tenn. S. 6 p. c's 8s	88⅜	
56,000	C. & Pitts. R. R. 7s.	40	
3,000	Va. S. 6 p. c. b's.	92	
1,000	N. Y. C. C. P. 6s.	93⅝	
1,000	do.....	93⅞	
2,000	G. W. I. S. '67	47⅜	
450	Sun M. I. s. p. '55.	47¾	
393	25 Fsc. City 10s..	56	
350	do.....	57	
1,000	N. O. City 6s.....	71⅛	
1,000	Town of Kari. 7s.	51	
1,000	Ohio & Ia. 7s.....	52	
5,000	N. J. Cen. R. R. 7s.	76½	
5,000	Watertown C. 8s.	35	
5	Sixth-av. R. R.....	103	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102	
1,000	Nor. Car. St. 6s.	93¾	
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs '75.	58	
1,000	B. R. & R. 3d mg. 6s	68	
1,000	Pco. & Oq. 6s	75¾	
20	Bank of State N. Y.	102	
10	Pac. fic Mail St. Co.	72	
5	M. S. & N. I. R.....	25⅜	
100	do.....	25¼	
225	do.....	25	
200	do.....	s30	25
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	92
100	do.....		92
50	do.....		91⅞
250	do.....	s60	91⅜
100	do.....	b10	92
50	do.....	s3	92
50	Erie Railroad.....		29¾
25	do.....		29⅞
200	do.....		30

200	Hud. Riv. Railroad		31
50	do.....	s10	30¾
150	do.....		30⅞
100	do.....		30¾
150	do.....	b30	31
70	Harlem Railroad..		13½
50	Mich. Cen. Railroad		71
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad		96
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60	92
40	do.....		92¼
50	do.....		92⅜
50	C. & R. I. R. R.....		78
50	do.....		77⅜
350	do.....		77
100	do.....	b60	77½
100	do.....	s10	77
50	do.....	b9	77¾
50	La Cr. & Mil. R.R..		10½
5	Mil & Miss R. R....		32½
13	Reading Railroad..		57⅝

THURSDAY, March 18—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one in Money and Exchange affairs. The rates of interest on demand loans, and the terms of discount on prime short paper, rule steady and moderate, 5@7 ₩ cent. being the extreme both at bank and on the Street. There have been one or two considerable resales of the new 5 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills to Banks to-day, on private terms. Smaller parcels of the same Bills are held for 1 ₩ cent. premium, and for the Bills bearing 4½ ₩ cent. interest ½ ₩ cent. premium is asked. The deposits on this account at the Sub-Treasury were $768,500, of which $600,000 was for the Philadelphia bidders. The balance to the credit of the Government and its disbursing officers and assay fund this afternoon stands $5,834,350. In Sterling Bills some business was done to-day as low as 107 ₩ cent., with Southern bank indorsement. The standard bankers are asking only 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent., according to the amount of the loans applied for. Commercial bills range 106@107 ₩ cent. French bills are also lower to-day; business at 5.20@5.17½, first-class names.

The sale of the Collins steamers, which was to have taken place at noon to-day, is postponed to Thursday, April 1.

It will be borne in mind by parties having European correspondence, that the screw-steamer *Kangaroo* will take a United States mail on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the regular mail to close at 10½ A. M.

On the Stock Exchange there was not much spirit evinced in the dealings until toward the close of the day, when the market improved on the active speculative list, and prices, with one or two exceptions, left off better than on Wednesday. The bid for New-York Central was 92½ ₩ cent., and for Erie 29⅞ ₩ cent. The feature of the day was a further break down of 3@4 ₩ cent. in Rock Island shares, in the forenoon, and a recovery of 2½@3 ₩ cent. at the close. The latest price was 78, against 79 yesterday afternoon. The fluctuation has little or nothing to do with the merits of the stock itself. The gossip on the Street is that certain *Bull* speculators had a large amount to receive to-day, on purchases made about ten days ago at much higher rates, and that the *Bears* early in the day availed of the opportunity—the supply of cash stock on the Street being liberal, and partly in week hands—to break the market down until their deliveries could be made. The lowest sales were at 75½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Michigan Southern were weak at the close at 25 ₩ cent., the guaranteed stock 50@50½ ₩ cent.; Hudson River steady, at 30½ ₩ cent.; Illinois Central 96 ₩ cent. There was a further liberal request for La Crosse Land Grants, at 39½ ₩ cent. cash, 39½ seller to deliver in 10 days. The State list was barely steady. Erie unsecured Bonds 2 ₩ cent. better than yesterday, though still 3 ₩ cent. below the English quotation, exclusive of the exchange. The general market had a firm appearance at the close.

The following remarks on the new Assorting or Clearing-House at Albany for Country Bank Notes, a notice of which we copied yesterday from the Albany *Journal*, are from the *Journal of Commerce*. They take the side of the convenience of the merchant and note-holder as against the profit of the country banker:

"The new 'Assorting House,' which is to be tried as an experiment at Albany, is thought by the Albany *Evening Journal* to be more 'in harmony with the interests of the country banks' than 'the system now in operation.' If this were true, it does not cover the whole ground. There are other interests at stake *besides* those of the country banks; and our merchants will not consent to suffer as they did under the methods of redemption in vogue before the adoption of the Metropolitan system, even though the country banks may greatly desire it. Any attempt on the part of the banks of mere circulation to facilitate the issue of their promises, and to hinder the prompt redemption of the same, no matter how it may be indorsed by Legislative sanction, will ultimately fail, because it is in conflict with constitutional safeguards, and must also, in practice, become odious to the people. But we do not believe the true interests of any sound country bank will be at all promoted by any such attempts to evade prompt and *par* redemption. The few bogus and illegitimate banks which desire to prey upon the public originate this cry of 'oppression,' and induce some sound country banks, that do not need any artificial protection, to join them in efforts to screen themselves from the consequences of a refusal to fulfill their solemn obligations. It is time this flimsy pretence was set aside, and those banks which make promises they do not intend to perform placed in a list by themselves, and left to the fate they are sure to provoke."

The trade and navigation accounts of the English Board of Trade for the month of January, show in the strongest light the results of the causes which produced the monetary crisis of last year. Never, for years past, has the American flag figured less conspicuously in British ports, or British manufactures been imported in smaller quantities. True, the tonnage of the vessels which entered the ports of the United Kingdom in January, under the colors of the United States, was one-seventh of the whole, but in the corresponding period of last year it was more than one-fifth. Again, of 1,704 vessels which arrived in British ports during January, 1857, there were 130 which arrived from American ports, while in the same period of this year there were only 92, and the departures for American ports were only 87, against 132. The shipping returns show a total increase of entries and decrease of departures, and the total declared value of British manufactures and produce exported was £1,836,505 less than in the corresponding month of last year, and £753,186 below the declared value of the exports of January, 1856. This is at once accounted for when we consider how large a proportion of the manufactures of Great Britain are consumed in the United States, and find that of the commodities enumerated in the accounts of the Board of Trade, coal is the only one the importation of which, during January, did not dwindle into almost insignificant quantities as compared with former years. The following table will show how much of the diminution of the export trade of England in that month is due to transactions with the United States:

MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Beer and Ale.....	£11,329	£13,059	£10,602
Coals and Culm.....	7,786	5,940	9,183
Cotton goods.....	458,960	527,945	231,037
Earthenw. & porcl'n.	54,255	51,874	23,985
Haberdash'y & milly.	201,036	208,223	79,199
Hardware & cutlery.	115,656	111,327	39,729
Linen goods.....	218,200	210,360	105,225
Metals—Pig Iron....	15,336	19 753	8,013
Bar Iron....	117,019	145,607	10,275
Cast Iron...	1,391	1,985	478
Wrt't Iron..	35,946	38,725	8,479
Steel.....	25,627	40,189	11,520
Copp'r Sheets	24,289	18,655	4,025
Lead.....	25,135	5,355	114
Tin Plates.	49,308	72,905	9,959
Oil, Seed.....	16,642	27,234	560
Salt.....	17,734	14,984	6,241
Silk goods.....	64 011	61,417	15,018
Stationery.....	4,197	5,970	1,680
Woolen goods.....	266,184	283,133	119,208
Worsted goods.....	78,059	97,854	19,426
Totals.....	£1,664,708	£1,962,368	£764,819

Here we have a decrease upon enumerated articles, the destination of which is specified, of no less than £1,197,569 upon the declared value of the imports of British manufactures and produce imported in the corresponding period of last year, and of £639,889 upon that of the same imports in January, 1856. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease, it is a noteworthy and interesting fact that the American importation of British earthenware and porcelain was about one-third of the entire exports; and so also of haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen goods and silk goods, whilst half the steel, and more than half the salt exported by Great Britain, came to this country for consumption. With regard to the trade the other way, the returns issued by the Board of Trade do not show the sources of supply in every case, and corn and cotton are therefore the only articles as to which the produce of the United States can be distinguished from that of other countries. Of the former, we exported to Great Britain 68,074 qrs. of wheat and 171,141 cwts. of flour, being about one-third of the quantities respectively which were exported in the corresponding month of last year. It was nearly one-fifth of the whole supply of wheat which Great Britain received during the month from foreign countries, however, and more than the entire supply of foreign flour. The only country which exported a larger quantity of wheat to England, was Russia. The value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported from the United States is computed at £1,528,750, of which £1,479,671 was in gold, and £49,079 in silver. This is a much larger sum than was received from any other country, being considerably more than a third of the total imports of the month. The exports of gold to the United States were inconsiderable in comparison, being computed at £6,123, while of silver there was none. This was the smallest sum received from any one of the enumerated countries. The total exports, however, were less than a fourth of the imports, and nearly two-thirds of the whole amount was sent, *viâ* Egypt, to India and China.

The card of GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS, Collection Brokers and Attorneys, appears on our advertising page. The firm offer to take charge of *past due* claims, to prosecute to security or payment, as well as current collections.

The Iron manufacturing interest in Pennsylvania is very much depressed. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"Several iron establishments in that vicinity have been compelled to suspend operations. Within a few days past the Portage Iron Works have stopped, and propose remaining so until they dispose of a portion of the large stock of iron now on hand. Messrs. MUSSELMAN & BARNITZ, of the Gap Forge, have ceased operations, and advertised their stock for sale on the 19th ult. Frankstown Furnace was blown out last week, and will probably not be in blast again by the present firm, as their lease expires in May. Besides these several others contemplate stopping. These stoppages will, of course, throw a large number of men out of employment."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning has the following items:

"The Clearing-House for this city, the terms of which have been in course of arrangement for several weeks, are now completed, and will go into operation on Monday next.

A semi-annual dividend of 2 ₩ cent. has been declared by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, payable on and after April 1.

We are informed that the Bank of Lawrence County, in this State, has resumed specie payments."

The Buffalo Money market has been well supplied with capital during the week ending yesterday. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"There has been no materially increased demand for money at bank, although there is a general gradual improvement in matters, and there is no disposition to withhold discounts on well-secured notes of an active business character. Collections are better, and at the same time there are less of them; particularly, all newly-made paper is paid with unusual promptness. The banks are getting an increased circulation, which is now perhaps a third larger than it was two weeks since. In the Street, a moderate amount of paper offering

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 381 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Kansas Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Quitman's Army Bill Passed in the House.

Report in Favor of the Pacific Railroad—Condition of the Treasury—Report of the Minority of the House Committee on Kansas, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, oe Tuesday last introduced a bill which was referred to that Committee, to aid in the coestructioe of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisce.

It proposes to pass through Alhuquerque, the Zurlo villages and the Tejon Pass. One-half of the road is to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missoeri—the United States to grant money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent. U. S. thirty year bonds to be issued to the State building it, at the rate of $7,500 per mile, and so on for two hundred miles west of St. Louis and east from San Francisco. Then for two hundred miles further, bonds to be issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Then for one hundred miles further, at the rate of $12,500 per mile, and for the remainder of the way at the rate of $15,000 per mile. No bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built—the whole amount of bonds not to exceed $30,000,000. Twenty-five miles of the road to be built, and equipped the first year by each State, and thereafter not less than eee hundred miles each per year. The road to be finished in ten years. The United Statee to have as a consideration for its aid a legal right to a priority of use for all Government purposes. Five years after the road is finished all mail pay and pay for troops, sailors, munitions of war and Indian goods to be applied to pay the bonds advanced hy the United States, until principal and interest are refunded.

If, when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. The mail pay for daily service to be $200 per mile until after the road has been finished ten years; Government to pay no more for its freights than individuals, and if the President of the United States deems that too high, Congress upoe his special recommendation, may hy law fix a reasonable rate.

Twenty sections of land, per mile, are granted to create a reserve of good lands in Missouri and California, with which to aid in building the road over the plains beyond. It is provided that no patent shall issue until twenty miles of the road are finished, and then the State building it is to have one-tenth only of the amount to which that division of twenty miles would be entitled. On the building of another divisine of tweaty miles, patents are to issue for one-tenth of the lands to which that particular division of twenty miles of road would be entitled, and also to one-tenth of that to which the preceding division of land is entitled. Oe the completion of a third section of twenty mtles of road, patents to issue for one-tenth of the lande to which each of the preceding divisions of road is entitled, and so on until the road is finished.

Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuoesly. They are to meet on the 108th meridian of longitude, near Zurle. The aid of money is given npon the same principle as the land, for 200 miles at each end only $7,500 per mile; for the next 200 miles $10,000 per mile; for the next 100 miles at each end $12,500. Thus, for 500 miles at each end—in all 1,000 miles—aid is given only to the amount of $9,500,000. The balance of the $30,000,000 is devoted to the remaining 2,100 miles.

There are to be four branches to the road—two North and two South. No aid but land is given to these. One southern branch to begin at Vicksburg, running by Fulton, and the other at Fort Smith, running up the Canadian, until they connect with the Pacific Railroad at or near Aeto Chico. One northern branch, beginning at the mouth of the Big Sioux on the Missouri, and running by the way of Fort Kearney, and the other at St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, and both to connect with the Pacific Road at or east of Albuquerque. These four branches are so located it is asserted, as to well accommodate every important road in the United States with an easy connection with the St. Louis and San Fraecisco Railroad.

The amount of deposit in the Treasury is nearly five millions and a half of dollars. The receipts last week were $455,485. According to the official statement the entire issue of Treasury Notes to Tuesday last was $6,223,400. Of this amount $705,000 was as Exchange, and the remainder to satisfy land warrants. $1,569,000 in Treasury Notes have been redeemed.

The Republican members of the House Kansas Select Committee will publish their report next Tuesday. Messrs. HARRIS and ADRAIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrats, will publish theirs on Monday.

It is expected that Messrs. SIMMONS, FOOT, WILSON and probably others will speak in the Senate to-morrow on Kansas.

The House proceedings on Tuesday last were incorrectly telegraphed. It was Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the Kansas admission bill, which was, on that day, referred to the Select Committee. Mr. PHELPS introduced the Pacific Railroad bill.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. GWIN's resolution of inquiry concerning the massacre of the California emigrants in Utah, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, confirming in the President's views relative to the reorganization of the Territory of Arizona, and suggesting the boundaries of the same. The resolution was referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOSTER (Conn.) took the floor. He said that he had on former occasions called the attention of the Senate to certain objectional features in the Lecompton Constitution. He would now advert to other strong and conclusive objections to that instrument. The real question at issue can be brought within a narrow compass. He would ask, is this Constitution before us in such a shape as fulfills all legitimate requirements? If it does, Kansas ought to be admitted. If it does not, she ought to be rejected. He then proceeded to discuss the validity of the various arguments for and against the Lecompton Constitution, contending that its illegality cannot be controverted. He next discussed, at great length, the Nebraska-Kansas act and kindred topics, giving a historical sketch of the events in Kansas preceding, and leading to, the formation of the Constitution. He then examined the reasons advanced for the admission of Kansas under it. He thought the argument that it would give peace to the country was unstatesmanlike. Senators should do justly and fear not. He believed that the bill would not produce peace, but the eword. He would neither threaten himself, nor be swayed by threats from others, and yet these sort of arguments had been offered by statesmen to stateemen in the American Senate. Recurring to the Lecompton Constitution, he ntterly denied the right of Congress to alter or amend it; if any alteration is made it must be sent back to the people of Kansas, that it may become the expression of their will. Taking up the recent Tammany Hall resolutions, he pointed to a passage containing, he said, the climax of reasoning: "JAMES BUCHANAN," it tells us, "can now know the real state of parties, and decide what is to be done." Now he, as an outsider, thought that recently Democrats who had borne the burden and heat of the day were read out of the party because they did not approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act; now they are read out because they do. Kingly palaces, he said, are not the places where the truth is always spoken. The President is not a king, hnt some of the most repulsive features of kingly courts attach to his position. Do the mee who attend the President's Court go there to speak the truth? No, they may be likened to toads; if they have the precious jewel, truth, in their heads, they are especially careful not to have it on their tongue. The President, therefore, is the one least likely to know the real state of parties. Mr. FOSTER concluded by expressing himself in general terms against the bill.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said inasmuch as the Legislature of Alabama had passed resolutions to call a Convention to decide npon a course of action in the event of the rejection of the Kansas bill, he felt bound to defend the conree of that State. After reviewing at length the events in Kansas, with the strife of parties there, which he maintained was not a struggle between two geographical sections, hnt between the party opposed to the Administration, and that favora ble to it, he proceeded to inquire into the validity of the Lecompton Constitution. Many States, he said, had been admitted without the submission of their Constitution, and he thought the Lecompton Convention would have acted more in accordance with the principles of the country if it had not submitted the Constitution to the people, either in whole or in part. Our Governmeet is not a Democracy, hut Republican. To this point he quoted President MADISON, saying that our fathers knew a pure Democracy is more the voice of a Demon than the voice of God. History has proven that a pure Democracy is the most rapacious of tyrannies, wholly irresponsible, acknowledging no master, because it is law unto itself. It is ever ready to carry into excess the prejudice of the hour, rather than principle. He regretted the growing proclivity towards Democratizing, or rather mobocratizing, every department of our Government. This, he asserted, is the Red Republicanism of Revolutionists—sheer radicalism. God forbid that it should supersede and swallow up the philosophical Republican principles of our fathers. Turning next to the question of Slavery, he remarked that property was always the foundation of the social fabric, and that in the formation of our Constitution Slave property was specially protected. The Union owed its being to-day to the institution of Slavery, and slave property is sheltered under the aegis of the Constitution. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a party in this country pledged to the extermination of that property. He proceeded to comment on the principles of the Republican Party, as promulgated in their platform, and confessed he looked forward with forebodings to the result, if that party obtain possession of the Government. When that happens, and protection is taken from slave property, the bond of union is broken, and the South has no longer a motive for its preservation. Hence Alabama has declared it will resist aggression upon her rights. She has acted wisely. When the Union becomes an instrument for the oppression of the South, he would destroy it at once.

Mr. HOUSTON, (Texas,) animadverted upon some remarks of Mr. CLAY against the opposere of the Kansas bill.

Mr. CLAY said he intended no personal disrespect. His remarks had only a political bearing. He complimented Mr. HOUSTON on his courage in the field as well as wisdom in council.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that every American citizen had courage, and if he had ever displayed any in an eminent degree, it was when he stood up here against the opinions of his friends, and opposed the Nebraska bill. He regarded that bill as a fatal measure, fostered by demagogues, originated by ambition, and intended only to unite the South with a few Northern States, to make a President.

Mr. CLAY answered that the Missouri restriction placed a badge of inferiority on the slaveholding States. The Legislature of Texas had condemned Mr. HOUSTON for voting against that bill.

Mr. HOUSTON said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. They came there anyhow—but their condemnation of his vote did not disbenor him.

Mr. DURKEE, of Wisconsin, said that he intended to make a speech, but his health being poor, he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against the Lecompton Constitution, and reiterated the arguments generally urged en that side. Force that creature of fraude, forgery and spurious result upon Kansas, he said, and no man can foretell the results. Numerous extracts from letters from Messrs. WISE, WALKER and others were read, supporting Mr. DURKEE's views. In adopting the Lecompton Constitution, he contended, we abandon the ballot-box, and resort to the principle of tyrants, that might makes right. If the people of the North submit to such outrages, he would think Mr. HAMMOND right in saying they were slaves. He concluded his speech at 5 o'clock.

In order to close the debate to morrow, the Senate decided to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. FLORENCE, (Pa.) MACLAY, (N. Y.,) GILMAN, (Me.,) SCALES, (N. C.,) and WALDRON, (Mich.,) the Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank affair.

The bill for the increase of the army by the enrollment of four regiments of volunteers was taken up.

Mr. FAULKNER of Virginia, from the minority of the Military Committee, offered an amendment to the following effect: To retain that part of the hill proviling for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteere for the defence of the frontier of Texas, but instead of authorizing the President to accept the services of our regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances of Utah, and for the protection of supply and emigrant trains and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry, to serve for two years.

The amendment was rejected hy yeas 43; nays 143.

Mr. QUITMAN's hill for the raising of five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by 128 against 74—and was finally passed by 124 against 73.

The hill as passed authorizes the President to receive into service one regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the frontier thereof; and for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers, the President is authorized to accept the servicee of any number of Volunteers, not to exceed in all four regiments; the same, or any portion thereof to be organized into mounte l regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper. The Volunteers are not to be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which said regiments shall respectively belong.

The House Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. LETCHER explained some items.

Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke on the Kansas question. He said, disguise the question as gentlemen might, it was, whether the Constitution could be forced on the people of Kansas against their will? Not a member had come to the defence of the President. He remarked, and he thought with all due deference to the Executive, that no man would undertake it. The President has informed us that the Kansas-Nebraska act required to be submitted to the people the question of their domestic institutions, and a few others. Now if these few others have not been submitted, then the President is himself a witness that Lecompton is illegal. The domestic institutions include the wholee internal civil policy of a State, of husband and wife, of guardian and ward, as well as master and servant. So it was not true that the Slavery question was submitted. It was submitted only as to whether slaves shall hereafter be imported into the Territory of Kansas from places outside. He repeated that the Slavery question was never submitted. Slavery existed in Kansas, and under the Lecompton Constitution would exist until twilight time. The Kansas-Nebraska act, he contended, gave the people but one thing—that was the power to legislate for themselves. There was nothing else in it; but the Lecompton Convention repealed, destroyed, paralyzed it. He defined a constitution to be a compact, which, after having been agreed on hy agents, is to be ratified and confirmed by principals. This point he explained at length, quoting from WEBSTER in its support. The people, he contended, never had an opportunity to vote for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. Nineteen counties were excluded. If you have the right to disfranchise nineteen counties, you have the right to disfranchise all but one, giving that single county the power to form a constitution. If this be right then despotism has a deep, solid foundation, and the representative system no foundation whatever. The Legislature of Kansas, and delegates from the Territory, solemnly protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon them. In the name of God, he asked, have not the people of Kansas protested in a most solemn form against this act of usurpation?

Mr. READAN, of Texas, admitted that irregularities had existed in Kansas; but, he said, it was enough for the time to know that she now presents herself for admission into the Union, with a Republican Constitution. He rose to speak of the general aspect of the Slavery question, regarding the Kansas agitation as one of the acts in the drama. He then proceeded to defend Texas and the South from the prejudices against them existing at the North. Some gentlemen had branded the people of the South as infidels and slave-drivers. He believed in this they only gave expression to the feelings of their constituents. He would talk plainly to these gentlemen. While they are complaining of the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that it does not embody the will of the people, they also, when closely pressed, declare they will admit no more Slave States into the Union. He believed that the Representatives of the South, if true to themselves and the chivalry of their States, would place themselves distinctly on record. The South, he assured, are to-day better prepared for the issue than they will be a year hence. He would meet the issue at the threshold. He then alluded to the Texas resolutions, providing for the election of delegates to the Southern Convention, contending that they were not defiant, but precautionary. They look not merely to Kansas, but the whole Anti-slavery excitement. They look to the decision of the great question, whether the Southern States are to be equal Sovereignties under the Constitution. If this be denied, then the South must look to the people for a decision, whether they are to remain bound to the colossal power of the North under a violated Constitution, or whether they will preserve their rights and independence under a separate Government. He trusted that Texas had taken a position from which she would not retreat. All the protection the South wants is unmolested enjoyment of her rights.

Adjourned.

Senator Toombs and Disunion—The Last Card of the Lecomptonites—Gen. Quitman's Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1858.

There is little of interest here at present outside the debate on the Kansas hill—of which distant readers probably have had a surfeit. Here, however, the flagging interest has been revived by the speeches of Mr. CRITTENDEN yesterday, and Messrs. TOOMBS, CRITTENDEN and BELL to-day. The Senator from Georgia probably cares as little for the Lecompton hill as any man in Congress, earnest and energetic as he has been in its support. He is a disunionist as thoroughly as WM. LLOYD GARRISON is an Abolitionist. I use the term in no offensive sense. Mr. TOOMBS has brought himself to believe that the interests of both sections of the Union would be promoted by a separation, hence he desires to bring about the separation if it be possible, and this struggle over the Lecompton Constitution has seemed likely to present the most favorable opportunity for such a consummatioe. Of course the North would not secede even though Lecompton were to pass. That Mr. TOOMBS knew very well. The South alone can be expected to take the initiative in such a policy; and, as there could be no pretext on the part of the latter for secession unless the Lecompton Constitution is rejected by Congress, of course the Senator from Georgia could not find occasion for starting the disunion hall until the prospect of such rejection was near.

That time has come at last. The wisest leaders among the Lecomptonites now fear that the fate of their pet scheme of fraud is sealed; and to-day Mr. TOOMBS steps boldly forward, and unfurls his banner of disunion to the breeze, with the significant declaration that, to fifteen States, this Kansas question is of more importance than the Union itself. Now for the results. We shall soon learn who of the Southern Representatives in Congress are prepared to proclaim the dissolution of the Union, abandoning their seats, and returning to their constituencies to lay their commissions at their feet—for that I understand to be the contemplated *modus operandi*. The recruiting sergeant certainly had poor success to-day. It was not a Northern Senator who, with prompt and manly indignation, rebuked him on the instant that he invited support for a flag with only fifteen stars. It was BELL, of Tennessee, one of the oldest, as he is one of the wisest and ablest, living statesmen of the South. And the gallant CRITTENDEN, too—whose fidelity to Southern institutions is as unquestionable as his patriotism, and as ardent as is his eloquence—exposed the contemplated treason, and marked its infamy in phrases kind and gentle as a parent's chiding, and yet so forcible and thrilling as to draw spontaneous demonstrations of applause from his auditors. It will not do. The "wolf's cry" has lost its power. Popular sovereignty will be maintained by the rejection of the Lecompton swindle, and thus will the game of the disunionists be effectually blocked.

I was not wrong last night in anticipating a change of tactics on the part of the Lecomptonites, for CALHOUN declared that the Free-State Legislature in Kansas is elected, and that he will issue the certificates accordingly. How strangely opportune this sudden conviction of his duties. Just when the President sees that the Lecompton load is too heavy to carry, and that his craft is about to sink, behold Engineer CALHOUN attempts to lighten it—of course because he has obtained new light! Well,—*when* does he intend to issue those certificates? At once, certainly, if he is honest in his declaration. He hopes that this move will enable the President to obtain three or four needed votes in Pennsylvania and Indiana—but he cannot expect his promise to be taken on trust. Let us have the certificates, Mr. CALHOUN, if you are satisfied, as you say you are; and when you have committed yourself thus inevitably, so that Kansas is *sure* to be a free State, we shall see how many of the Southern supporters of the Lecompton scheme will desert your standard.

This last trick will avail nothing, for it in no way improves the Lecompton instrument, which is a fraud, and no Constitution, under any and all circumstances. There is not a man who will yield his opposition thereto upon finding that the Free-State men have control of the Government, who has not been a traitor to the cause from the beginning, and who would not have found some other pretext for selling out to the Administration were this one wanting. So, too, no true man will be seduced from his allegiance to a principle, by the anticipation of political gain for himself or his partisan friends. As a fraud *ab initio*, the Lecompton Constitution can be maintained by no just man who gives it a fair examination, for any consideration whatever.

To-morrow the House will probably pass Gen. QUITMAN's bill authorizing the President to raise a volunteer force to protect the frontier, and for service in Utah. I believe it will also pass the Senate, unless the Administration shall operate to secure its defeat. The chief objection made to volunteers by the War Department, is that they are more expensive than regulars,—but when Congress take that responsibility upon themselves, the Executive can hardly complain. If troops are needed for service in Utah, they will be at the President's command through the medium of this bill, probably within a week or two at latest.

The citizens of Washington are all to be favored with a rare intellectual entertainment on Monday evening next, by Miss LIZZIE PETTIT, of New-York, who is to give us some Shakesperean readings. Those who had the pleasure of hearing her this evening in the drawing-room of the National Hotel, will not doubt her entire success before a critical audience. She read a scene or two from "Much ado about Nothing," and "Measure for Measure," in a style abundantly testifying her perfect appreciation of the author, and her ability to communicate his beautifully expressed sentiments in all their vividness and force. In person, Miss PETTIT is rather small, with a fine figure, and a face radiant with intellectual beauty.

S.

The Case of Seabrinkle Against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19.

Judge MCLEAN gave a decision, this morning, in the case of SEABRINKLE vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, dissolving the injunction, and holding that the guarantee by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, of $400,000 of the bonde of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Company, is valid and binding.

Freshet in the Grand River.

GALT, C. W., Friday, March 19.

A heavy freshet in the Grand River, last night, carried away the bridge while a number of persons were crossing on it. Three of the persons were rescued this morning some distance below here, but it is thought that one or more are lost.

Removal of Judge Loring.

BOSTON, Friday, March 19.

Governor BANKS, in a message to the Legislature to-day, removes Judge LORING, in accordance with the vote of the two branches of the Legislature

A motion to refer the message to a Select Committee, led to an exciting discussion between Messrs. CUSHING, of Newburyport, and ANDREWS, of Boston; the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness from one end of the State to the other. No question on the reference was taken.

The male ground assumed hy the Governor for removing Judge LORING, is based on a statute of Massachusetts—that a judicial officer of the Commonwealth shall not hold, at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner.

Municipal Election in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Friday, March 19.

Mr. LAIRD, Anti-Lecompton Democrat is elected Mayor by 315 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket is elected. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats are now firing cannon.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19.

The river here has risen three feet since yesterday. The water in the channel measures sixteen feet.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March, 18.

Advices from Minatitlan, of the 5th inst., have been received. It was reported that a force of the Zuloaga faction was advancing to seize the town, which was held by Governor SANTOS, a Constitutionalist. The schooner *Major Barbour*, with thirteen officers, under EX-President SALAS, on board, had arrived at Minatitlan, but was not allowed to land her passengers, who have returned to this port. SALAS and his party intended to pronounce for SANTA ANNA It is reported that the Mexicans in that portion of the country generally favor the return of SANTA ANNA.

Riot at Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, March 19.

At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Association, held last night at the National Hotel, Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE made a speech. The hotel was attacked by a mob, the windows smashed, firearms were freely used, but without fatal effect. The Police succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

The Hudson River.

RONDOUT, Friday, March 19.

The steamboat *Norwich*, of THOMAS CORNELL'S line, arrived here this morning from New-York. The Captain reports the river nearly clear of ice.

FROM ALBANY.

The Kansas Resolutions Disposed of—The Chatfield and Delaney Row—Report of the Commissioners of Record—The Free-Pass Bill—Police Commissioners to be Appointed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19, 1858.

After a week on the shelf, I am again able to renew my correspondence. A man loses much in a week anywhere, but here, in that period of time, he gets sadly behind. I shall hardly attempt to bring up the back work, but shall endeavor to keep somewhere within hail until the Legislature runs into Summer quarters.

BLENDING KANSAS

Has at last been finally disposed of, both in the Senate and in the Assembly. It was the special order in the Senate last evening, with the understanding that the vote should be taken this morning. The closing debate was superior to anything which has transpired in the Senate these many years. It was not premeditated, but came up, the child of the moment, on some chance questions and responses. The sharpest, most keen retorts, and the most glittering sentences were between Senators DIVEN and WADSWORTH. By one of those peculiar accidents of debates, these two seemed destined to run the last tilts, to break the last lances. They meet with something of the old chivalric spirit, and in firm and determined conflict championed the opposing forces.

On the reassemhling of the Senate this morning, the final vote was taken. The resolutions had been so amended as to substitute the resolves of the House for those originally offered by Senator DIVEN. The following were the Ayes and Noes:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnson, Lafin, Noxon, Paterson, Stow, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams—17.

NAYS—Messrs. *Brandreth, Burhans, Doherty, Ely, Mandeville, Mather, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinola, Wadsworth, John D. Willard*—13.

The two Americans and Mr. STOWE (Ind.) voted with the fourleen Republicans, making the seventeen affirmations. Every Democrat present voted in the negative.

And so New-York, by a vote of more than two to one of her representatives, condemn the iniquitous policy of an Administration which attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they never have and never will approve.

A ROW IN THE HOUSE.

I left the House quite an orderly body. At least, it was as orderly as could be expected of such a congregation. Going down to the office of the hotel, I encountered a friend taking a hasty glance at the register. I tried to detain him long enough to gather from him a brief narrative of such prominent events as had transpired while I had been taking practical lessons in the science of medicine. "Oh, excuse me," was his response, "I must hurry back to the Assembly. I have been out five minutes now, and if I stay much longer, *I shall miss a fight!*" And he broke away. I afterwards learned that he recovered his position just in time to see the closing round in the set-to between DELANEY and CHATFIELD.

You can judge from this, something of the present standing of the House.

You will have already published the proceedings in the House which led to the arrest of Mr. CHATFIELD. That gentleman was retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until this morning, when he expressed his regret for the extraordinary part which he had enacted, apologized for the indignity with which he had treated the rules and officers of the House, and asked to be restored to his former position. Brother LAW kindly consented to act as peacemaker between the refractory, hut penitent member in contempt, and the insulted and indignant association over which Mr. ALVORD presides. "Blessed are the peace-makers," saith the good book, and so Mr. LAW was blessed, and the penitent offenders were blessed too, in that they were taken back to the fold, and the forgiving House was blessed that it had reclaimed and restored unto itself an erring and belligerent brother.

Who takes the next train?

THIRD READING OF BILLS

was the special order in the House. Under the special rule, that order of business occupied the entire session.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD.

The Commissioners have transmitted their report, in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate. They say that since the date of their last report, Feb. 1, 1857, they have expended,

For work in the office of the Surrogate	$2,576 13
For work in the office of Register	8,015 65
For work in the office of County Clerk	3,625 00
Miscellaneous expenditures	4,218 78
To McSpedon & Baker, for printing	106,538 04
To Bowne & Hasbrouck, for printing	196,660 71
Making a total of	$325,632 27

There have been printed and bound,

1 volume of insolvent assignments and Sheriff's certificates of sale.

8 volumes of notices of Suits in Equity, with alphabetical index.

25 volumes Dockets of Judgments.

17 volumes Indices to Grantors, on record in the office of Register.

The Commissioners estimate that it will cost $230,105 to finish up the jobs they have in hand, to be expended as follows:

Printing Indices to Grantors	$55,100
Printing Indices to Grantees	130,900
Binding	28,875
Expenses of Examination	14,230
Total	$230,105

THE FREE PASS BILL

Has at length passed the ordeal of the Senate Next to the Kansas resolutions, it has occupied more time in its consideration than any half-dozen hills that have been considered.

It passes, finally, in the shape in which it was at first introduced, with the exception that an amendment was added, requiring all railroads to carry stockholders to and from the annual elections for officers free.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

It is rumored that the Governor is having no easy life as the time approaches for the selection of Police Commissioners in the place of Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN and CHURCHILL. Deputations for and against all three of those gentlemen have visited Albany to give the Governor the benefit of their views, and to reflect upon his Excellency the latest shades of public opinion in their respective localities. Deputations have likely informed His Excellency as to their general desires, and individuals have imparted to His Excellency their individual preferences. By this time His Excellency must be stuffed as full as a turkey on the eve of Thanksgiving.

PRIVATE INTERESTS GOVERNING LEGISLATION.

While Senator AMES' bill in relation to frauds practiced by freight agents and warehousemen was under discussion this morning, Senator ELY made persistent and strenuous objections to some of the details of the bill, for the avowed reason that it pet the Hide and Leather dealers of the City of New-York, with whom he is connected, to some inconvenience.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden are again taking testimony. I believe the present arrangements are satisfactory to all parties—except, perhaps, to Burgheer JACOB.

The weather here is almost June-like. The ice is entirely gone—the water over the docks—and a boat expected from below every moment. Albany begins to take on a more lively appearance, and we have again quite a "hue and cry" of business.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The Senate vote on the Kansas resolutions being the special order of the day, the vote was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. MATHER, indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and approving the course of Mr. BUCHANAN on Kansas matters. Lost by a strict party vote—Ayes, 13; Nays, 17; two American Senators voting with the Republicans. Messrs. SEWELL and LORELAND paired off.

The Assembly resolutions were then substituted for those offered by Mr. DIVEN, and adopted.

AYES—Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnston, Lafin, Noxon, Patterson, Stow, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Brandreth, Burhans, Doherty, Ely, Mandeville, Mather, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinola, Wadsworth, J. D. Williams—Schell and Loreland paired off.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to amend the revised statutes relative to suits against heirs-at-law, &c.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to repeal the law to prohibit incorporated companies from interposing in defence of usury. To amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society. To amend section seven of article six of the Constitution, so as to allow Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court to enjoy the benefit of the law of 1857, increasing their compensation.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, to amend the law relative to the payment of expenses for local improvements in Williamsburg.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to amend the General Banking law relative to Banks doing business in New-York and Brooklyn. Also, adverse to the repeal of the Militia Commutation law. Agreed to.

NOTICES.

By Mr. ELY, relative to the election of Constables in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of Records in the City and County of New-York, made a report in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate. They say that the aggregate expenses since the report of February, 1857, is $325,634 31. To complete the work they estimate the cost at $230,105. The work already done is one volume of Insolvent Assignments, and Sheriffs' certificate sales eight volumes; Notices of suits in Equity, with alphabetical indexes, twenty-five volumes; Dockets of Judgments, seventeen volumes; Indices to grantors, 1,000 copies of each volume printed, and 250 of each bound.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the New-York Law College; to enable John Lewis, Oneil Delisle, Edward Lewis, Frederick Stenhill and Henry Vivien to hold and convey real estate in the County of New-York; to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also a hill to remove obstructions in the Harlem River.

The hill to protect the consumers of gas in New-York and Brooklyn was made the special order for Thursday next.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The Metropolitan Police Bill being the special order, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CRAIN spoke at length, and with much force, in favor of the repeal of that law.

After a few remarks by Mr. DELANEY, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. LAW said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. Last evening an unfortunate circumstance occurred on the floor of this House, resulting from momentary impulse; the fruit of being suddenly excited by passion. So far as any remark or act of either of the gentlemen may have given offence to the House, they mutually regret it, and their subsequent intercourse shall be no cause for complaint on the part of the House. Mr. CHATFIELD acknowledges that he was in error in not taking his seat when distracted by the Speaker,—that his conduct was unparliamentary and an unbecoming position, as a member of this House, and that in future he will endeavor to so conduct himself as not to incur the disapprobation of the Chair or the House. He would submit himself to the House in this connection.

Mr. LAW begged leave to introdnce the following:

Resolved, That Hon. D. J. CHATFIELD, having apologized to the House, be discharged from arrest, and from the censure of the House.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARNES presented the minority report against amending the Assembly apportionment act of last year.

The bill to fix the time for the reimbursement of State stock in the Long Island Railroad was passed.

The hill for the relief of the assessment-payers in the City of New-York, allowing the tax-payers to withhold payment of the tax for one year at seven per cent interest, was lost.

The hill to create a new Ward in Brooklyn, on coming up to a third reading,

Mr. DUERER moved to recommit the hill, in order to receive a remonstrance since sent in against the hill. He stated he had received several letters protesting against the division of the Ward, as a political measure.

Messrs. RIBSCHER, CHAUNCEY, HANFORD, BEACH and DAYTON opposed the recommittal, denied that it was a party measure, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. DUERER said that the best proof of the partisan character of the measure, was the united opposition of the Democratic representatives of Kings County against the recommittal of the hill, so as to give the remonstrants an opportunity of being heard.

The motion to recommit was lost by 62 to 47.

The bill was then lost on the motion to reconsider, and laid on the table.

The bill to extend the New York School Commission passed.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 18	Wind.	Thr.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	A. M	S.	28°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M.	N.	18°	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	44.54	A. M.	N.	22°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	A. M.	N.	39°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.38	A. M	N.	26°	Cloudy.
Portland, Me	43.39	A. M.	N. E.	35°	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.32	A. M.	N.	48°	Pleasant.
Rochester, N Y	43 8	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass	42.21	M.	E.	40°	Cloudy.
Springfield, M	42 6	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N. Y.	41.31	—	—	—	—
New-York	40.42	M.	W.	57°	Clear.
Philadelphia	39.58	M.	N. W.	58°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	M.	W.	61°	Clear.
Washington	38.53	A. M.	W.	42°	Cloudy.

Personal.

We learn from the Bridgeport *Farmer* that an interesting divorce case is soon to be tried before the Superior Court. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hubbell, of Bridgeport, Mrs. H. being plaintiff. She is the eldest sister of the celebrated General Tom Thumb. Mr. and Mrs. H. returned from England a few days since in separate steamers.

Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, who twenty years ago made her first appearance in Leipsic, in company with Berlot, gave a concert in that city on the 11th ultimo, in which she won new laurels. Age has robbed her voice of none of its sweetness. The German critics express great pleasure with her execution of an air from Graun's "Britannicus."

Miss TYRRELL, the only daughter of the Admiral of that name, recently gave her heart, hand and fortune, which consisted of no less than £100,000, to her preceptor, Mr. Hughes, the fortunate possessor, has only just attained his majority, while the lady is his senior by ten years.

Rev. William H. Milburn has been lecturing at Rochester, on the "Character of Aaron Burr."

City Items.

From the thirty-seventh annual report of the New York Eye Infirmary, just published, it appears that during the past year 3,456 patients, suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear, have been prescribed for in the Institution. Of these patients 1,986 were foreigners, and 1,480 natives. The surgeon says: The receipts of the Institution for 1857, were, from the State Legislature, $1,000; and from the City Corporation, $250. The expenses were $3,007 58; balance due the Treasurer, $1,757 58.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY was again before the Recorder yesterday, as the defendant on the complaint of HOTCHKIES, for dealing in lottery policies. Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES was Mr. STANLEY's counsel. A long discussion took place between Mr. HOLMES and Ex-Recorder SMITH, on the motion of the former to adjourn the examination. It was finally decided that the case should be closed, and that the papers should go to the Grand Jury without further testimony. Mr. STANLEY was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, Mr. JOHN S. AUSTIN, of One Hundred and Ninth-street becoming his surety.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHARLES BROWN was tried for keeping a disorderly house, at No. 707 Broadway. He was convicted and will be sentenced to-day. PHILIP SMITH was placed on trial for petit larceny and acquitted. To-day is the last day of the March term, when a multitude of prisoners will be sentenced.

There was a second meeting at Tammany Hall last evening of the Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the numerous secret Democratic organizations lately established in this City, but not much progress was made, as no one saw fit to answer the published call for aid and information asked by the Investigating Committee at their previous meeting. Not much light is expected from this Committee, as it is generally understood that most of its members are themselves connected with the secret bodies which it is sought to crush out.

It is said that the teacher who was fatally burned lately in an up-town School-house might have been saved, but that the hoops prevented her dress being compressed about her as to smother the flames.

Another Descent on Gamblers—The Officers Resisted—Fourteen Prisoners Made.

Last night about 11 o'clock a very successful descent was made on a notorious gambling hell and resort for burglars, thieves, &c., at No. 86 Lispenard-street, by Sergeant CROFTS, accompanied by Officer BLACK and seven other men. The Sergeant and Officer BLACK entered the premises first, and immediately seized the ap

NEW BOOKS.

Lost Chapters Recovered from the Early History of American Methodism is not a title which promises much entertainment for lay readers; but Rev. J. B. WAKELEY has compiled an extremely interesting volume of some six hundred pages from such materials. The *Lost Chapters* are the records of the foundation and early struggle of the Methodist Church in this country, but the facts they reveal relate chiefly to the Methodists of this City, where the sect originated on this side of the Atlantic. The volume will, therefore, possess a local interest for New-Yorkers which it may not have for other readers. But Mr. WAKELEY has not confined himself to the lost chapters in the history of American Methodism; he has collected a good deal of curious information respecting the early religious history of this City, and brought his notes down to the present time, giving accurate statistical information respecting the Church, and a large number of very excellent illustrations. The first preacher of Methodism in the New-World was PHILLIP EMBURY, a carpenter by trade, who, like Saint Paul, worked with his own hands and supported himself by his labor. The seat of Methodism was in John-street, on the very spot where the Methodist Church now stands, and the first "class" was formed in 1766. When PHILIP EMBURY preached his first sermon, his whole audience numbered but six persons. There are now thirty-one Methodist Churches in this City, some of which are large and splendid ecclesiastical edifices, with towering steeples, differing but little externally from the Episcopalian Churches; and in the two New-York Conferences there are 48,902 members, being very nearly equal to the entire number of Methodists in America at the beginning of the present century. The elegance of the Methodist Churches of the present day does not offer a stronger contrast to the "preaching houses" of the early days of this numerous sect than do the education, refinement and manners of the present race of preachers with those of the last century. The change in Methodism has been radical, in their external conduct at least, and they bear but small resemblance to what they were fifty years ago, as the "last chapters" in Mr. WAKELEY'S volume very plainly indicate. We are not prepared to say that there is less power or unction in the preaching of Methodists than there was in the early days of the sect, but they certainly do not produce the same effects. Among the early preachers in the "cradle of Methodism" in John-street, was BENJAMIN ABBOTT, an apostle of that ready-witted kind of which the Methodist Church has furnished so many examples. Once, when he was preaching, there was a cry of fire heard, when he suddenly stopped in his sermon and began to shout, with all his might, "Fire! fire! fire!"

"Where?" exclaimed some one among the audience.

"In hell," replied the preacher; "a fire that you cannot put out—a fire that will burn forever." And, says our author, "scores were awakened, and they fell all around and lay like dead men." But such are not the effects of an awakening in these days. The converts to Methodism do not fall like dead men, but rather, we trust, act more than ever like live men. There are a great many quaint anecdotes related by WAKELEY of the early preachers of Methodism in New-York, and many illustrations are given of the extremely simple habits of the people.

Bishop ASBURY, even so late as 1792, tells that in traveling his circuit he used to carry a package of tea with him for his own special refreshment, as it was often difficult to be obtained, and on one occasion, stopping at a country house, he gave a "drawing" to the good woman of the house where he stopped, and requested her to make him some tea, which she did, and having carefully drawn off the water in which it was boiled she brought him the leaves on a plate. There was a certain English minister, who preached in John-street, whose name was WHATCOAL, who had remarkable power in commanding the spirit of the Lord; "Once, at a 'love feast,' says Mr. WAKELEY, 'as he prayed he cried, 'Power! power! now, Lord, send the power,' and the power did come. Oh! what a stream of power came down. Such shouts," he says "I never heard before. There was a bold and independent preacher, named PHŒBUS, who used to make puns on his own name. He was stationed in New-York as early as 1789. Doctor PHŒBUS was worthy of his name, for he was not only a preacher, but a physician and school teacher, and edited a magazine. Being once called upon to supply the place of Mr. SUMMERFIELD, he said, "Don't you see the SUMMERFIELDS can't flourish without the rays of PHŒBUS?"

We find from these "Lost Chapters" that many of the present prominent families of New-York were once Methodists, who are now Episcopalians; but there are, also, among the leading members of the rest many of the descendants of those who helped to plant and water the church in the wilderness.

There is an impression abroad that HENRY WARD BEECHER is a great preacher,—but beyond the circle (by no means a small one) of those who have been in the habit of hearing him, it is very vague and indistinct. At the South, and by many persons at the North, it is popularly supposed that he never discourses upon anything but Slavery,—that he devotes all his sermons to denunciation of slaveholders, and that oddities of speach and of gestura are the main elements of the popularity which he enjoys. For some nine years, however, he has preached in one church, and his congregation grows larger and larger, and his ministrations are more and more acceptable and more and more useful, every year. There is no preacher in this country who has a stronger hold upon the respect, the admiration, the confiding love of his people, and especially of the young men of his congregation, than he. This result indicates a power of character as well as of intellect and eloquence of no common order. It could not be achieved by rant or fanaticism, however zealous or adroit. In point of fact, nothing could be more untrue than this popular notion of Mr. BEECHER'S character and style of preaching. There is not a man in any pulpit less of a zealot, less of a fanatic, less of a bigot than he; nor is there one who relies less than he upon tricks of elocution, or oddities of expression or of thought, for effect. He is powerful and effective because he is natural,—because he speaks of religious topics in the language of common thought instead of the cant phrases and formal texts in which many preachers think it necessary to clothe spiritual discourse. He is occasionally stormy and declamatory,—but this is not his usual, nor is it his most impressive or effective style.

Published sermons seldom, if ever, give a true impression of the characteristics of a preacher. There is always, in this kind of composition, much that is formal, and in this they are substantially all alike.

One of Mr. BEECHER'S lady hearers, however, has hit upon a plan, difficult of execution indeed, but which, well done, will convey a much more life-like and accurate notion of his characteristics than volumes of sermons repeated at length. Mr. BEECHER thinks in pictures. Everything comes to him in the form of illustration, and his sermons are filled with the most exquisitely beautiful images and similes, sometimes carefully wrought out, but, more frequently, barely hinted and suggested, never dragged in for the purpose of rounding a sentence or perfecting a period, but the spontaneous working of the mind, the natural growth of the specific truth to which they relate. For some years Miss E. D. PROCTOR, a young lady, whose poetic contributions to the *Independent*, under the signature of "Dean," are widely and most favorably known, has been in the habit of noting down the most striking of these passages from week to week, and a volume made up of them is announced from the Boston press of PHILLIPS & SAMPSON. The task of catching such winged thoughts and clothing them in proper form is one of great delicacy, and requires mental graces and accomplishments but seldom met. We have seen some of the proof-sheets of this volume, and are confident that the work will be found to have been done with rare felicity and success. We select, at random, a few passages from its pages, which will at once give an idea of the work and of the characteristics of Mr. BEECHER'S ordinary Sunday sermons:

As the pilot boats cruise far out, watching for every whitening sail, and hover through day and night all about the harbor, vigilant to board every ship, that they may bring safely through the Narrows all the wanderers of the ocean, so should we watch off the gate of Salvation for all the souls, tempest-tossed, bestirring in from the sea of Sin, and guide them through the perilous straits, that at last, in still waters, they may cast the anchor of their hope.

When we receive a grace, it is not because God, out of His infinite stores, takes a grace and hands it down to us, but because it is produced in our life. As pictures are sold into a magic lantern, and then reflected upon a wall, so many people think God slides graces into the heart, and that the man's life only reflects them. But graces are not interjected pictures. Their forms and colors are the substance of the heart. The engineer does not bring the journey to the locomotive; the locomotive produces it. When a watch is rightly constructed, God does not put time into it hour by hour; the regular working of the machinery, so far as the watch is concerned, makes and marks the time. Now, religion, the sum of the graces, is making the right journey heavenward—keeping time to God.

The sweetest music is not the peal of marriage bells, nor tender descants in moonlight woods, nor trumpet notes of victory—it is the soul's welcome to heaven. God grant that when we die there may not come booming to our ear the dreadful sound, "Depart!" but may we hear, stealing upon the air, the mellow chime of all the celestial bells, saying, "Come, come, come, ye blessed, enter ye into the joy of your Lord!"

A father, with his little son, is journeying overland to California, and when at night he pitches his tent in some pleasant valley, the child is charmed with the spot, and begs his father to rear a house and remain there; and he begins to make a little fence about the tent, and digs up the wild flowers and plants them within the inclosure. But the father says, "No, my son. Our home is far distant. Let these things go, for to-morrow we must depart." Now, God is taking us, his children, as pilgrims and strangers, homeward; but we desire to build here, and must be often overthrown before we can learn to seek "the city that hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

Take a sharp-cut young saint, just crystallized, as many-pointed and as clear as a diamond, and how good he is!—how decided for the right, and how abhorrent of wrong! He has not yet attained to the meekness and gentleness of Christ. For these graces we must look to the aged saints, who have learned, through the experience of years, to carry themselves always with tender sweetness, and who hang on the horizon of life as the summer sun sometimes hangs in the western sky, mellowing half a hemisphere with its radiance.

Morality must always precede and accompany religion, but religion is much more than morality. You buy a Japonica plant, and determine, in spite of flurists, to make it blossom in your parlor. You watch and tend it, and at length the buds appear. Day by day you see them swell, and you fondly hope they will come to perfect flower; but, just as they should open, one after another they drop off; and you look at it, and despairingly exclaim, "All is over for this year!" And I say, "What! the plant is thrifty. Are not Japonica roots, end branches, and leaves good?" "Yes," you answer; but I do not care for them. I bought it for the blossom." Now, when we bring God the roots, and branches, and leaves of morality, he is not satisfied. He wants the blossoming of the heart; and that is religion.

If the architect of a house had one plan, and the contractor had another, what conflicts would there be! How many walls would have to come down, how many doors and windows would need to be altered before the two could harmonize! Of the building of life, God is the architect, and man is the contractor. One has one plan, and man has another. Is it strange that there are clashings and collisions?

To a Christian who has lived all his life long in bondage unto fear, not daring to believe himself a child of God, how sweet will be the waxing in heaven! With great dread and trembling he will approach the death hour, and go down through chilling mists and vapors to the unknown sea. And when upon the other shore sweet strains come to his ear, he will not understand them; but fair form after fair form will appear to greet him, and at length, from the impearled atmosphere, God's whole band of gathering and reaping angels, more in number than the autumn leaves out-streaming from the forest when there are bursts of wind, will come forth, filling all the air with music, and minister unto him an abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom! It were almost enough to make one's heaven to stand and see the first wild stirring of joy in the face, and hear the first rapturous cry as they cross the threshold.

A child lies in his little bed in some high chamber of an old castle, and hears the air growling in the chimney, and the prowling thief-winds at the window, and the scream of the spirits of the air. The storm rocks the walls and beats upon the roof and he shudders, and covers his head, and expects at every burst of thunder that the castle will go crashing to the ground. But down in the room below, his father sits unmoved, reading by the fire, only now and then, when the tempest swells, he raises his spectacles for a moment, and exclaims, "God help the poor wretches on the sea to-night;" or, "I hope no belated traveler is out in such a storm as this," and then turns to his book again. In the morning the child hardly dares to look forth, lest the heavens and the earth have passed away; but the father only walks into his garden, to see if some old tree has been blown down, or some unpropped vine fallen from the trellis.

In times of peril and disaster, the Christian, through his faith and hope in God, is like the father by the fire, while he who has no such trust is tormented with fear and apprehension, like the child in the chamber. Let him who will, swelter in his philosophic anguish; I will rest in the serenity of Christian hope.

The sixth volume of that most servicable book, *Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856*, has been published by APPLETON & Co. The volume commences with the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, December, 1817, and concludes with 4th of March, 1821. Within this period occurred some of the most important events in our history as a nation, including the admission of Missouri as a State.

Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, adapted for use in Schools, as well as for general reading, has been published by MASON & BROTHERS.

The father of the whole tribe of English magazines is the *Gentleman's*, which is still edited by SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent., as it was in the days when Doctor JOHNSON'S elaborate sentences brought it into notice and popularity. It is among the venerated and venerable literary institutions of Great Britain, and maintains with marvelous persistency the same character which has belonged to it for nearly a hundred years. We notice from the February number that the American publishers of the work are Messrs. WILEY & HALSTED, of this City. When SYLVANUS URBAN first called himself a Gent., that word stood for something very different from what it represents now. In the new edition of Irving's *Sketch Book*, GEOFFREY CRAYON has attempted to modernize his title of Gent. by the adcition of an N. But the venerable SYLVANUS does not change with the times, and he still takes pride in calling himself SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.; though no gentleman, much less the editor of a *Gentleman's Magazine*, would think of putting such an addition to his name in these days. It will not be long, probably, ere the word Esq. will be quite as offensive as Gent. is now.

We have from a Boston publisher a slender volume of poems, by HOWARD H. CALDWELL, the longest of the poems being called the "Star of Suicide," and the "star" being Saturn, though why we do not clearly understand; and he introduces the "wondrous CHATTERTON," and the "unhappy NORTH," in one stanza, but we imagine that, except a very small class of readers, no one will know who the unhappy NORTH was, nor why he was unhappy. There is a great range of subjects in Mr. CALDWELL'S poems, but a very uniform merit in their composition.

The *Report of the Proceedings of the 25th Anniversary of the Brotherhood of the Alpha Delta Phi*, held in New-York June 24, 1857, has been published by SCRIBNER, in a very neat booklet. The Oration, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, is one of his most graceful, elegant and scholarly productions.

The Forged Letter, Purporting to be Mr. Irving's.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1857.

With reference to the spurious letter published in advertisements of a book by Mr. JAMES A. MAITLAND, and falsely ascribed to Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING I have received the following from the publishers of the author.

Mr. IRVING naturally shrinks from any more publicity, in connection with such an annoyance: but mere justice to the public, if not to him, requires that a case so shameful as this should be understood and exposed. Messrs. PETERSON & BRO. have evidently been the innocent victims of deception,—but as they have made extensive use of this spurious document, even on the title-page of the book, this statement from Mr. IRVING'S friends becomes a painful necessity.

The peculiar circumstances connected with this matter render it peculiarly annoying to the veteran and respected author, whose kindness and good nature are trespassed upon daily, to a degree that is almost incredible. The difference between what he did write to Mr. MAITLAND, and the document printed,—as well as the dates, &c., will be instructively observed. Respectfully yours, G. P. PUTNAM.

P. S. The letter of Mr. MAITLAND in the *Tribune* of this morning is merely an equivocating supplement to the first offence,—and it renders this publication the more necessary.

Letter from Mr. T. B. Peterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

G. P. PUTNAM: *Dear Sir:* Yours is this moment at hand. I have the *original* of the following in Mr. IRVING'S own writing, with the addition I have added in my writing, which I left out:

SUNNYSIDE, Irvington, Nov. 1, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: According to promise I have read *Sartaroe*, and how will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius—it is excellent: all in all, the best novel issued from the American Press for some years past. It *must certainly* meet with success. I will do my best for you. You ought to clear, at least $4,000 or $5,000 by it. I have written to to MURRAY, of London, my old publisher, as I told you I would, and I have advised him to reprint the book there, and have assured him that he ought to send the author £200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. I have great influence with MURRAY. * * * You may use this when the book comes out

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, New-York.

[This work was originally to have been published by FETRIDGE & Co., New-York, and over four months ago they issued circulars of it as in press, which were sent all over the country, and they at *that time* published the above letter as above. On account of the failure of FETRIDGE & Co., arrangements were made with us to publish the work, and among other things handed to us was Mr. IRVING'S own letter.

I have also another, which I only received from the author of *Sartaroe* two days since, of which the following is an exact copy. [The words in brackets are interpolated. See the correct copy below.—G. P. P.]

SUNNYSIDE, Irvington Dec. 12, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have read *Sartaroe* with [great] interest and satisfaction. It is written in [excellent] style; is graphic in its details, and gives animated and [interesting] pictures of scenery, manners, and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and [information] from the perusal of it. [It has all the elements of] a successful publication. I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity.]

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, New-York.

At the end of the first letter it expressly states, "*You may use this when the book comes out.*" This is the only reason we have made use of the letter. * * *

My position in business should have at once been a guarantee to you that I was authorized to use this letter. Respectfully,

T. B. PETERSON & BRO.

Mr. Maitland's Confession.

GENTLEMEN: The letter dated Nov. 1, 1857, which appears in the circular of Messrs. PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, under the signature of WASHINGTON IRVING, purporting to be a commendation of the work entitled *Sartaroe*, written by me, was never written to me by Mr. IRVING, and has been published without his knowledge, approbation or consent.

JAS. A. MAITLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

The Letter which Mr. Irving did write.

SUNNYSIDE, Dec. 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have repeatedly, through the press, given a general apology for a want of promptness in replying to my almost innumerable correspondents. The literary task on which I am engaged engrosses all the time and mind I can devote to the pen at my advanced period of life, so that I find it impossible to cope with the correspondence which overwhelms me.

I read your work with interest and satisfaction. It is written in a good style, is graphic in its details, and gives animated and entertaining pictures of scenery, manners and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and information from the perusal of it. I think, therefore, that it will prove a successful publication, and that you will be encouraged to proceed in your literary enterprises.

Wishing you a prosperous career,
I remain yours respectfully,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAS. MAITLAND, Esq.

THE STATE CANALS.

The Democratic Plan for Completing the State Canals.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Assuming, as the officers of the State government must until otherwise instructed by the popular will, that the enlargement is to be completed, the great question arises, how are the funds for the purpose to be obtained? This is indeed a question full of difficulty and embarrassment. The sum required, according to the latest official estimates, is not less than *four millions of dollars*. And it is wanted immediately—that is, within the next two years. Nor is this all. There are other pressing demands on account of the Canals. The late report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shows that there is now a floating canal debt of *a million and a quarter of dollars*, which must be immediately provided for. In addition to this, there will be an annual deficiency, until 1871, of $710,000 in the means to pay the interest on the present canal debt. These demands on the Treasury, already contracted, will, for many years to come, in addition to miscellaneous sources of revenue, probably require the imposition of a moderate annual tax to provide for the existing canal debt and preserve the faith and honor of the State. A tax will also be necessary, as it has been for several years past, to furnish means to meet the current expenses of carrying on the government of the State, unless new methods of increasing the revenues of the General Fund can be invented.

Will the people, in addition to this burden already fastened upon them, submit to the imposition of a further tax sufficient to raise the four millions demanded for the canals as soon as the money will be wanted? We think not. We are not prepared to recommend any increase of the taxes already pressing heavily upon a generous but overburdened people—certainly not with their express assent. What, then, shall be done? We answer, *go to the people*. Take their advice. Ask them whether they will furnish the means demanded to finish the canals. They have a right to decide the question, and with their decision there is no alternative but to be content. It is but fair to lay the question distinctly before them, and abide their verdict.

The Constitution has made provision for such an emergency. Under the 12 h section of the 7th article, a law can be passed authorizing the borrowing of the four or five millions necessary for the Canals, and the imposition of an annual tax sufficient to refund the principal and interest within eighteen years. Such a law cannot take effect until submitted to the people and approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it. It can be passed by the present Legislature, and submitted to the people at the election next Fall, and if approved, the money can immediately thereafter be borrowed, and the Enlargement can be finished before the present State officers go out of office. We have an honest and competent State Engineer. We have a Canal Board in the integrity of which the people can confide. The money, if voted, will be faithfully and honestly expended, and our public works, so long in progress, will be brought to a completion.

We do not say that the people ought to approve such a loan. That is a question which belongs to them to decide. Doubtless they would prefer to furnish the moneys to finish the Canals, by a small tax spread over the term of eighteen years, rather than by an oppressive one, crowded into two or three years. But it is their province to say whether they will furnish them at all. It is certainly Democratic to submit the matter to their decision, and we do not see how any other line of policy can, under the present circumstances, be adopted.

There may be those who suppose that, by a makeshift policy, by resorting to special modes of raising revenues, by taxing special interests, &c., the Canals can be finished without resorting to a loan under the Constitution in the manner above indicated. The taxation of banks, the imposition of tolls upon railroads, the assumption of the deposits of saving banks, of unknown ownership, are among the resorts more or less spoken of in this connection. We will only take space at this time to make two remarks in answer to such suggestions.

1. It is no more than a prudent forecast to assume that all the funds which the State will realize from these or any similar unusual sources of revenue, will be demanded to meet the exigencies of the present indebtedness of the State, and to defray the expenses of the Government from year to year, and that there will be nothing to spare from such quarters to finish the Canals. The demands upon the Treasury, aside from the completion of the enlargement, are fearfully large, and if they can be met for a series of years to come, without taxation, our anticipations will be more than realized.

2. Our theory of government—we think the Democratic theory of government—does not favor the idea that the State shall steal its living as it goes along—embarking on a foreign expedition this year against Rome, next year against Rio Janeiro, the third against the mercantile interest, and the fourth against the agricultural interest, and so on, robbing special interests by turns, and in the end robbing the whole people and involving them and itself in general bankruptcy.

This is not an honest way of getting a living, and it can hardly be any more honest when adopted by a Government, than when followed by an individual. The burthens of Government should be equally distributed, and a constant struggle to shoulder them off upon this or that special interest cannot, in the end, promote the general welfare. We regard the principles of the Democratic Party as opposed to special or class taxation. In relation to levying tolls upon freight carried by railroads, our views have been fully and somewhat elaborately expressed in past years, and they rest upon general, and as we believe, sound principles. We are in favor of commercial freedom. We wish to see the commerce of the country at liberty to select such routes of transit as best to promote its interests, without being trammeled or restrained by legislation. If private or associated wealth can construct modes of communication more attractive than those owned by the State, there is no sound principle on which the travel of the country can be denied their advantages, or the farmer can be embarrassed in using them for the conveyance of his products, or the mechanic of his manufactures, or the merchant of his goods. To impose tolls upon the traveler, the farmer, the mechanic or the merchant for the use of the communication best adapted to their wants, is to visit them with a special and unjust tax, and to violate the principle of commercial freedom which the Democratic creed has been accustomed to cherish. Our legislation should adhere to sound theories of government. A political party which does not rest on such a basis can have no permanent existence.

But we started with the purpose of inquiring whether the Canals can be finished, and how? We have presented the only mode of action on that subject, which we deem practicable, and upon its adoption with any probability of success, and we have only alluded to the other topics as collateral to the main point of discussion. Our conclusion is that we must appeal to the people and submit to them the question whether they will furnish the four or five millions demanded to complete our public works. *If they respond affirmatively, the money can be had, at any time after the next election, to finish the Canals—paying for the work as it progresses*, instead of leaving the contractors to rely on the mercy of note orokers in shaving the dishonored drafts of the State.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

Senator Crittenden on the Slavery Agitation and the Union.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am, according to the denominations now usually employed by parties in this country, a Southern man. I have lived all my life in a Southern State. I have been accustomed from my childhood to that frame of society of which Slavery forms a part. I am, so far as regards the necessary defence of the rights of the South, as prompt and as ready to defend them as any man the wide South can boast; but in the same resolute and determined spirit in which I would defend any invasions of its rights, and for which I would put my foot as far as he who went further, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain and defend them. With the same feeling with which I know I would defend my own rights, I will respect theirs. I never expected Kansas to be a Slave State. I believed that those at the South who expected it would be deluded. There was some vague hope that when the Missouri Compromise line was taken away and abolished, Slavery might be extended in that direction, but I did not believe it. I believed that the Missouri Compromise line fixed in 1820 was about that territorial line, north of which Slavery, if it could exist, would not be profitably employed: and our experience has shown that the wise men who made that compromise judged rightly. We have found no instance in which it has been found profitable anywhere there. I believed that the idea of making Kansas a Slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hopes would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining scrupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missouri Compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain anything by it, or that the North would gain by it.

That compromise was a bond and assurance of peace. I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the men who had made it. It was hallowed in my apprehension by the beneficial consequences that resulted from it. It was hatled, at the time it was made, by the South. It produced good, and nothing but good, from that time. Often have you, Sir, (addressing Mr. TOOMBS,) and I, and all of the old Whig party, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our leader, HENRY CLAY. It was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of all his titles—that of the pacificator and peace-maker of his country. We ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law, and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for this act. This, for thirty years, has been my steadfast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am a little less susceptible of new impressions and novel opinions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so then. All the people believed it. I must be permitted to retain that opinion still; to go on, at any late, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising and have not been claiming credit for others for violating the Constitution of their country.

Sir, the men who passed that measure were great men; they were ter sceing men. Without argument now, I am content to rest my faith upon the authority of those great men—PINCKNEY, CLAY, LOWNDES, old President MONROE, the last of the patriarchs of the Revolution, with his learned and able Cabinet, and then, what is more than all, thirty five years of acquiescence in it, and peace under it in these States. Whatever quarrels you may have had about it in Congress, there was always enough to uphold and sustain that law; and never, until 1851, was it repealed, or its constitutionality questioned, that I know of. I regretted its repeal, because I feared that it would lead to new agitations and new dangers. Has it not? What has been our experience?

The authors of the measure which repealed that compromise—honorable and patriotic I know them to be, many of them my personal friends—pronised themselves from it greater peace and greater repose by localizing the Slavery question, as it was said. Then this act was to localize the question of Slavery, and all agitation was to be at an end. It was to give peace to the country. So the President said. The President in his Message at the commencement of this session, or in his special Message—I do not know which—imagines the country to have been in great agitation on the subject of Slavery, when the Kansas-Nebraska act came and put a stop to it, until some time afterwards it was revived. Why, Sir, exactly the contrary seems to me to be the true history of the transaction. We were becoming tranquilized under the compromises of 1850 in addition to the Missouri Compromise; all was subsiding into submission and acquiescence, when, to obtain a greater degree of peace and security for the future against all agitation, this bill of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise was passed. What has it produced? Has it localized the question of Slavery? Has it given us peace? All can answer that question. It has given us everything but peace. It has given us everything but a cessation of agitation. It has given us trouble, nothing but trouble. That has been the consequence of it so far.

I am as anxious now as any man here to close up this scene. I would vote for the admission of Kansas upon almost any terms that would give peace and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I should vote for it. I would suppress all scruples for the sake of that peace. If I was sure such would be its result, I would vote for it, thinking myself justified by the price that was to be paid—the peace of my country and the restoration of good-will among my fellow-citizens. I do not hope for it. I fear further trouble. We are again told that this will have the effect, at any rate, of localizing the question of Slavery, and that we shall be no more troubled with it, that the mischief and clamor and agitation will all be confined to the limits of Kansas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. The same hope was indulged in then, and since then there has been nothing but agitation on the subject, increasing with every day.

Again, we have the idea of localizing it presented. Now, Sir, if it is to be debated anywhere, it will be debated here; and, perhaps, if it is to be debated anywhere, it is best that it should be debated here; because we might hope, Mr. President, that in this body it would be debated with a spirit of moderation and conciliation that would deprive it of many mischievous consequences if it were agitated and debated among men without our years, without our responsibilities, and without the restraints which our condition and our knowledge impose upon us. We do not debate it in the right way here. We allow ourselves to become too much excited about it. To this great country, now, what is Kansas and this Kansas question, and the two or three hundred slaves who are there, that you and I and all the Senate should be here day and night, and using such language of vituperation and invective on this subject as we often do? Look at our great country, and the great subjects which claim our attention as her legislators: look at them all in their majesty and their magnitude, and then say, how little, pitiful, in comparison, is the question about which we are making so much strife and conflict on.

On this subject, and on many others, it seems to me that it becomes us, of all the citizens of this great Republic, to set to our fellow-citizens examples of moderation and conciliation. What good does the mutual charge of aggression, often fiercely repeated, what good do these invectives do one against another? Especially let me say to my friends of the North, why indulge in invectives of the most reproachful character upon those who, in fourteen or fifteen States of this great country, are slaveholders? Does that give you any cause to trouble them? Cannot you live content with the institutions which please you better, and leave these fellow-citizens, who have just the same right to adopt Slavery that you have your institutions, to enjoy their liberty in peace also? Is there anything in the difference of our institutions which ought to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live together in peace and harmony? Did not they fight together? Did not they legislate together? Did they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of Slavery? Never, that I have read of. Why is it that we cannot do as they did? Have we degenerated from those fathers, or have we grown so much better and purer than they were? I might whether we are any better; but I only mean to say, notwithstanding all that is said about progress, that we are at all more sensible than those fathers who made the Constitution of the United States, and laid the foundation of this great Government of ours. They gave us an example of brotherhood; and when we look at all that connects us—all that unites and makes us one people—how much more powerful would its influence seem to be to connect us together, than the power of Slavery and Anti-Slavery to divide us? We are united by circumstances of which we cannot divest ourselves. We are united in language, in blood, in country, in all the memories of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest destiny that ever awaited any people. All the unnumbered blessings of the future are in full prospect; but there is this little, this comparatively small matter of contention, that we seem disposed to nurse up into continual occasion for philippics and for reproaches. This is not the right temper with which to regard the subject. Crimination and recrimination is not the way to strengthen that Union—that Union of brotherhood, of good-will, of cooperation for all great national purposes, which our fathers formed.

I was gratified to hear comparisons made of the mighty resources of the different sections of this country. It was a proud exhibition. The Honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HAMMOND) gave us, in a very interesting and eloquent manner, the mighty resources of the South. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, Sir, if the conclusion which might be drawn from it was true, that each of those sections would, by itself, make a mighty country, (as any one of us might be proud of,) what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of this earth.

It seems to me the most natural union in the world—the South, with her great and her rich productions, while the North abounds with ingenuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation and commerce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between us. It would not do for me all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in your manufactories. Nature seems to have organized here this country, adapted to union of people North and South. Nature has given her sanction to the Union. Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen, you alone disturb it by making this subject of Slavery the cause of dissension. Of the dissension itself it is not so much the cause, for we seldom come to a question that calls upon us to act on the subject. Now, if we were through with this petty Kansas affair, what a summer sea of boundless expanse lies before us, where there is nothing but repose. There is no other territory that you can dispute about in my lifetime, or the lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a controversy can possibly be made. We went through many difficulties on this subject before the Missouri Compromise, but, on other occasions, the question has presented itself with practical consequences. Now we have reached the last of it, the least of it. Let us settle this matter in peace; let us settle it in good temper; and I see nothing before us but a long period of repose, and, I hope, of mutual conciliation. Of one thing, I am certain, that crimination and recrimination between the North and the South, the getting up and maintaining of sectional feeling, sectional passion, sectional prejudices, can do no good to any section; and there is not one Senator here who does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

My vote on this subject, Sir, has nothing sectional in it. The difficulty I have really in voting is, that this is regarded by some as a sectional question; and I am on one side of that section, and I am voting for the other side of it, if we divide on it as a sectional question. Now, I do not regard it as a sectional question. My allegiance is not to any particular section. I do not want to know any such thing as a section in my conduct here. I want to be governed by a Constitutional spirit, and a constitutional and a just principle, in all I do no matter whether it relates to the North or to the South. I do not want to increase the sectionality which exists in the country by placing myself or my vote upon it, so far as regards this question. I would wipe out that sectionalism. I wish that no one here would vote upon it as a sectional question. I do not. I vote upon it as a Senator of the United States of America. That is my country, and my great country. The Constitution of the United States intended to wipe out all these lines of division and sectionalism. It is we—we, that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sections; it is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country, whose constitution, whose present interest, whose future hopes, all tend to unite us.

There are some doctrines which have been advanced here with which I disagree, and upon which I will briefly express my views. Some gentlemen have argued, and they have the high authority of the President to sustain them, that the Kansas-Nebraska act gave all the authority that is usually conferred by what is called an enabling act on the people of a Territory. I never considered it so. I do not believe it is to be considered so. Some gentlemen, on the other hand, maintain that, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Convention were bound to submit the Constitution to the people for the popular suffrage; indeed, that it is the right of the people to have every convention submit every constitution to them. I do not agree to that doctrine. The people are too sovereign to be required to do that. They can confer upon a convention the power to make a constitution that shall be good without reference to any other power. The sovereignty over the Territory is in this Government. It belongs to the people of the United States, one and all. The people of the States own it; and they are the real sovereigns of the Territory, and we as their representatives. They have no more power in the Territory than we give. They have no government but what we give. It is not in the nature of things that they should have. All squatter sovereignties, and sovereignties of all sorts, vanish before the sovereignty of the people of the United States.

But the President says, in reference to this Kansas Constitution, that, although it contains a provision that after 1864 a Convention may be called to change it, the people can, nevertheless, change it before that time. That is to say, the people, by their irresistible power, can at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of their Constitution to the contrary, change it as they please. Sir, this is a very high authority, the President of the United States, but it is, in my humble judgment, a very dangerous doctrine and a very untrue one. The people cannot bind themselves by a Constitution! I thought that was one of the great virtues and purposes of a Constitution. We admit their sovereignty. Why cannot they make what sort of a Constitution they please? The Constitution which sovereignly makes, in all its parts and in all its purposes, must be the rule of conduct for all. It cannot be abolished, except in the manner prescribed and pointed out in the Constitution itself, if any manner is prescribed.

If the President's doctrine on this subject be true, what becomes of the Constitution of the United States? Instead of following the mode of amendment prescribed in the Constitution, the people, by their irresistible power, may in any other manner at any time change the whole frame of our Government. There is not a State Constitution in the Union that does not impose some restraint as to the manner of change. What would a Constitution be if it were just as liable to change as any ordinary act of the Legislature? It would lose its character. Those who talk to the people about the unlimited and illimitable power they possess are teaching a dangerous doctrine. That is a sort of sovereignty which the people cannot exercise. It may be made very flattering to their ears, but it is impracticable in the nature of things. It cannot be exercised at all. The people must exercise their sovereignty through agencies. They must exercise it through representatives and governments; they must exercise its safety through constitutions. If they could not make constitutions bind themselves, their sovereignty never would be safe. If it were not invested in the constitution, it would be constantly escaping into the hands of some of those gentlemen who could talk most eloquently to the people about their irresistible sovereignty. That would be the end of that sort of sovereignty in the people.

The people must understand that their sovereignty, their practical sovereignty, is to be exercised through representatives and delegates, over whom they are to hold the proper control; and to hold that control, and to fix and make permanent and operative their sovereignty, they must put it in the form of a constitution. That is the only security for popular sovereignty. Therein it exists, and therein alone can it exist. It is not true that the people cannot bind themselves, and are not bound by the restrictions of their constitution. They may rebel against their own constitution: they may violate their own law and constitution, just as they could violate the law or constitution of any other people; but it does not follow that, because they could do that, they have not created a political obligation on themselves by a constitution, only to amend that instrument in the guarded, temperate, gradual method which the constitution may have provided for and prescribed.

Sir, I am sorry to have occupied the time of the Senate so long. I can say, with the President of the United States, that on this important occasion I have endeavored to do my duty, with a full sense of my responsibility to my God and to my country. Under the conviction that the best results to be obtained under the present circumstances, unless some material amendment can be made to the bill, will be attained by rejecting this Constitution, I shall give my vote against it; but so anxious am I to conclude this subject, that I intend, before it is finally acted upon by the Senate, to propose an amendment. This would not be the proper time to offer it; I am not prepared now to offer it; but the effect of it will be to admit Kansas into the Union upon condition that this Constitution of hers be submitted to a fair vote of the qualified electors of Kansas, to be ratified by them; and if so ratified, the President, on information of the fact, shall proclaim it a State of the Union without further proceedings; and, if it be not ratified, to have a new Constitutional Convention convened. My amendment will be an enabling act in effect, but admitting Kansas for the present.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Maine Legislature in relation to marriage, which repeals the existing law, and requires that parties intending marriage shall deposit a notice of their intention with the Clerk of the towns in which they respectively reside, and he to enter the same in a book kept for that purpose; said notice to remain on file five days, at the end of which time, if no legal objections are interposed, the Clerk can issue a certificate, when the parties can be married.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, 2d April, as a day of fasting and prayer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The trial of John Fredericks, indicted for making

...The demand is pretty brisk, at advanced prices. New-Orleans 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba sugar, yellow.

NAVAL STORES.—Are generally quiet at previous quotations. Crude Turpentine, $4 ₱ 280 lbs; Spirits Turpentine, 50c@51c., cash, ₱ gallon; Common Rosin, $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, March 16.—Turpentine is in fair inquiry, and prices have advanced 15c. on all qualities; sales yesterday of 600 bbls. at $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 65 for hard; and this morning 1,475 bbls. at $2 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 70 for hard—all ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine—200 bbls. changed hands yesterday at 47c. ₱ gallon; no sales this morning. Resin—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. No. 1 at $2 37½, and 60 do. inferior at $1 75 ₱ bbl.; no sales of common. Tar is in demand and market firm; sales yesterday afternoon of 156 bbls., and this morning 511 do. at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

OILS.—Builders ask higher prices for Crude Whale and Crude Sperm, which circumstance tends to check business. Crude Whale is quoted at 53c.@56c., and Crude Sperm at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon. Linseed is salable and firm at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is quiet, at former rates. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess, and $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. 4,500 patent covered Hams, deliverable in April and May, have been contracted for, for the California market, on private terms. Lard is moderately inquired for at easier prices. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE.—Sales have been reported of 75 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS.—Are less active, but are stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of only about 400 hhds., in lots, at 5¾c.@7¾c. for New-Orleans, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Cuba, ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales 5,000 lbs. strictly prime at 10¾c., cash; and 3,000 lbs. rough fat on private terms.

TEAS.—The auction sale, to-day, re-mitted less satisfactorily than the preceding one. Most of the lots offered, nearly all greens, were sold; the low grades, which the trade most required, at steady rates, but the medium and finer qualities at easier prices.

We annex a report of the last sold by L. M. Hoffman & Co., imported ₱ *Surprise*, &c.—terms 6 mos.

Hyson—44 hf. chests at 66c.; 37 do 53c.; 30 do. 51c.; 23 do. 50c.; 11 do. 49c.; 24 do. 48½c.; 29 do. 48c.; 10 do. 36c.; 108 do 37½c.; 147 do. 36c.; 37 do. 35½c.; 10 do. 34c.; 88 cases do. 62c.

Young Hyson—42 half chests 54¼c.; 208 do 50c.; 74 do. 49½c.; 25 do. 48½c.; 25 do. 48c.; 64 do. 47½c.; 35 do. 46¾c.; 117 do. 46c.; 274 do. 45½c.; 337 do. 45c.; 33 do. 44½c.; 66 do. 44c.; 268 do. 43½c.; 166 do. 42c.; 28 do. 40½c.; 37 do. 39½c.; 289 do 38¾c.; 52 do. 37½c.; 569 do. 37c.; 10 do. 35c.; 18 do. 34½c.; 29 do. 34c.; 421 do. 33c.; 301 do. 32½c.; 4 cases do. 68c.; 46 do. 57½c.

Hyson Skin—20 hf. chests at 40¾c.; 24 do. 37½c.; 54 do. 33c.; 34 do. 28c.

Twankay—46 half chests at 40½c.; 19 do. at 38½c.; 24 do. at 37c.; 11 do. at 36½c.; 114 do. at 35c.; 223 do. at 33¾c.; 80 do. at 33c.; 50 do. at 32½c.; 35 do. at 32c.

Gunpowder—11 half chests at 66½c., 15 do. at 65c.; 15 do. at 61½c.; 30 do. at 58c.; 14 do. at 57½c.; 97 do. at 56c.; 28 do. at 52½c.; 63 do. at 50c.; 37 do. at 47c.; 54 do. at 46c.; 63 do. at 45½c.; 125 do. at 42c.; 35 cases at 66c.; 34 do. at 65c.; 24 do. at 64c.

Imperial—12 half chests at 58½c.; 10 do. at 55c.; 47 do. at 54c; 27 do. at 48¾c.; 26 do. at 48c.; 80 do. at 47c; 92 do. at 45c.; 15 cases at 64c.; 15 do. at 63c.

Sowchong—100 chests at 25½c.

Congou—72 half chests at 20c

TOBACCO—Desirable qualities are scarce, hence the business lacks vigor. Prices continue to favor sellers. The transactions, since Tuesday, include 83 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@12c.; 68 cases Seedleaf at 8c.@30c.; 27 cases Florida at 15c.@24c., and 194 bales Havana at 33c.@35c., ₱ lb. Also, by auction, to-day, 50,000 Havana Cigars at $7 25@$16; 45,000 German do. at $4 25@$6. and 20,000 Domestic do. at $4 25 ₱ thousand. In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 17, Tobacco opened buoyantly, but closed with less firmness; 325 hhds. were sold, including merchantable lugs, at $4 80@$6; medium leaf, $6@$8; good to fine leaf, $8@$11.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, March 11.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858	hhds 13,806
Arrived since	hhds 13,676
Total	hhds 27,482
Exported to date	hhds 20 037
Stock on hand not cleared March 11, 1858	hhds 7,475

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., lo lots, at 23c.@23½c., and 60 hhds. Drudge at 22½c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active at former rates. *For Liverpool*, Cotton 7-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @ 1s. 9d. ₱ hhd.; Grain, 4¾d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. *For London*. Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ₱ bbl.: Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.: Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, March 17.

The market during the past week has undergone but little change, though the feeling has been heavier, and the market generally weak, not being in that state which would bear much pressure at any time. The speculative demand has subsided, and the legitimate demand has been too small to make large holders feel comfortable, still there has not been any marked anxiety to sell. The business done has been quite small, being for each day, as far as made public, as follows:

In bulk Meat, Wednesday, 25 000 lbs.; Sides 7¾c; 10 hhds. Shoulders at 6c. packed; 6,000 pieces do. at 5¾c. packed. and 50,000 lbs. at 5½c., loose. Thursday, 60.000 lbs. Sides at 7 11-16c., and 100,000 do. at 5¾c., and 7¾c. for Shoulders and sides. Friday, 35,000 lbs. Shoulders at 5¾c. Saturday, 90 hhds. and 1,000 pcs. Shoulders and Sides at 5¾c.@7¾c. packed. Munday, 80,000 lbs. shoulders and sides at 5½c.@7½c., loose. Yesterday 500,000 lbs. and 800 pkgs. at 5¾c.@7¾c. for shoulders and sides, and 100,000 lbs. at 5½c.@7½c. for shoulders and sides; rather below the market. Closing at 5¾c.@7¾c. for shoulders and sides. We heard of no sale of hams, and most call the price nominal. The decline for the week is ¾c. In Bacon, Wednesday, 90 hhds. sides at 8¾c., and 56 do. do. at 8¾c.; Monday, 125 hhds. sides at 8½c.; Tuesday, yesterday, 100. 85, 180 and 50 hhds. sides at 8½c., indicating a decline of ¼c. We heard of no sales of shoulders; they can be bought for 6½c. We quote 6½c., 8¾c., 9c., 10c. and 11c. as the rates for shoulders, sides, common hams, and canvassed and sugar cured do.

In Mess Pork, Friday, 140 bbls. at $15 25, and 100 do. at $15 12. Saturday, 350 do at $15 25, and 100 do. County at $15. The demand for this article has been quite limited, and the market closes dull, with no demand at over $15. A lot of 1,000 bbls. was sold at $16, to be delivered 1st of next June. A lot, delivered at Chillicothe, was in the market yesterday, and the highest offer which could be obtained was $14 50.

In Lard, Friday, 350 bbls. at 9½c., and 800 kegs at 11c. Tuesday, 150 kegs at 10½c., and 200 bbls. at 9¾c. The demand is very light, and the market closes dull at 9½c. for bbl.; kegs nominal.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 13.—At Market, 900 Beef Cattle, 126 Stores, 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 160 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—Prices, extra, at $8; first quality, $7 @$7 50; second quality, $6 50; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 75.

WORKING OXEN.—$95, $100, $115, $120@$130.

MILCH COWS.—Sales at $31@$37; common do., $20 @$21.

VEAL CALVES.—Sales at $4, $4 25@$4 50 each.

STORES.—Yearlings, $18@$21; two years old, $24@ $27; three years old, $30@$34.

HIDES.—5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., (none but slaughter at this market.)

CALF SKINS.—9c.@10c.

TALLOW.—7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

PELTS.—$1@$1 25 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—$2@$2 75; extra, $4@$5.

SWINE.—Stores—Wholesale, 6c.; retail, 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Fat Hogs, none.

Number of stock cars over the different railroads: Western and Fitchburg, 92; Lowell and Boston, 28; Boston and Maine, none.

REMARKS.—Prices of Beef Cattle about the same as last week, though sales are not as quick. Sheep and Lambs are lower. A small advance on Swine.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, March 18.—The offerings were again large to day, and prices have slightly declined. There were 800 head offered, of which 200 head were driven off, 50 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $6@$9 50, and averaging $4.

HOGS.—The market for Hogs was dull, and prices have declined. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP.—Are in limited demand, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4@$6 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday Evening, March 10.—BEEF CATTLE.—A fair supply of Western offers. The market was slow and prices in favor of purchasers, at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., net, for fair and good Western. Receipts 190 head.

HOGS.—Prices vary from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb., net.

SHEEP.—Stock moderate. Price at $4@$5 50 ₱ head for fair Sheep. Receipts 300 head.

MILCH COWS.—But few offer. We quote at $30@$75 ₱ head. Receipts 10 head.

VEAL CATTLE.—Receipts 130 head. The market was dull at $7 50@$12 50 ₱ head Receipts 120 head.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in the City of BENJAMIN K. BRETHERSON, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 35 or 40 years of age.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS for admission to Crystal Palace April 1, now ready, price $2; admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 506 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to the following

STATEMENT:

THE OPERA MATINEE

announced for to-day CANNOT positively take place, the powers of the artists being too severely taxed by their exertions in singing in the "Huguenots." It will be given next Saturday.

THE HUGUENOTS

will be given most positively for the last time during the next week, as the director stands pledged to produce Mr. Fry's

LEONORA

before the close of the season, which will most positively take place on March 26, as the Academy of Music will have to be prepared for

MR. SANDS' CONCERT.

THE public are respectfully informed that the farewell appearances of

CARL FORMES

are unavoidably limited to

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, at 7½,

THE HUGUENOTS

ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50 according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, East 14th st.; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

Most positively last night (but two) of

THE FUGITIVE.

FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted by Allegri and Calyo

THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES, part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.

A MISE EN SCENE

fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.

ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.

A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.

ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.

The principal roles by

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG, TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO, PIKANESER, REITZLER, GARDNER, DUBREUIL AND CARL FORMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONSIEUR MUSARD.

Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,

and conductor of the famed

BALS MASQUES

which are annually given at the

IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.

Monsieur Musard will arrive in New-York in the *Arabia*, due on Friday of the present week, and make his

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA

IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS, ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.

The following eminent Solo Players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Champs Elysées, the Garde Impériale and the famous Musiques des Guides, will appear in these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MONS. LEGENDRE,

First Cornet à piston, from the Garde Impériale.

MONS. DEMERSMANN,

First Solo Flute and Piccolo, from the Concerts Musard.

MONS. MOREAU,

First Solo Opheclеide, from the Concerts Musards.

MONS. HUSENS,

First Solo Hautboy, from the Opera in Paris.

MONS. ARTUS,

First Solo Bassoon, from la Musique des Guides.

Several engagements with some of the most celebrated instrumentalists are still pending, which when concluded, will be duly announced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.

AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU

has been arranged, representing the arrival of

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

as Jessie Brown in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by

MR DION BOURCICAULT,

the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib,

takes

HIS BENEFIT

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 20,

when will be performed the new and original drama in three acts, entitled

JESSIE BROWN;

Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood

The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. D. Bourcicault.

Achmet, his Vatkeel.....Mr. Grosvenor.

Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.

Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.

Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment.....Mr. Blaka.

Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.

Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Mr. Sloan.

Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.

Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.

Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hockalhurdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.

Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.

Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reaves.

Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.

Alice.....Mrs. Allen.

THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author of the great drama of

JESSIE BROWN;

Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

will take his benefit on

THIS EVENING.

The works of this, the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue, form the great standard of attraction at this moment, not only in this theatre, which derives the highest interest, but in almost every theatre in England and America. The many to whom he has imparted instruction and delight, will, Mr Stuart feels assured, be happy of this opportunity to evince their acknowledgment. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,

In addition to her beautiful portraiture of

JESSIE BROWN,

Will appear, for the first time in eighteen months, in Bourcicault's charming Play of

THE YOUNG AUTTRESS;

In which she personates five different characters.

MARIA, the Manager's Daughter,

SALLY BROWN, the Yorkshire Girl,

EFFIE HEATHERBLOOM, the Scotch lassie.

HARRY, the German boy.

CORNY BLAKE, an Irish lad.

With a variety of

SONG AND DANCE;

being for the Benefit of

DION BOURCICAULT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.

RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,

assisted by their

GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,

And positively their last

PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,

previous to their final retirement from the stage.

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

KIM-KA.

GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vantilutaw.

ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.

BIANCO.

Bianco.....ANTOINE | Broccio.....JEROME

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents Children 25 cents

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY.

GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1858,

AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

will be presented Buckstone's thrilling 3act drama of

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

A GIPSEY STORY.

Cynthia, the gipsey girl.....Miss Laura Keene

Starlight Bess, ballad singer, &c.....Miss Polly Marshall

Agnes.. Virginia C. Howard | Hagar.....Miss Wells

Lemuel, a gipsey boy.....Mr. H. A. Perry

Ismael, the wolf.....Mr. H. F. Daly

Cheap John.....Mr. Jefferson | The Kinchin.....Mr. Peters

Alfred.....Mr. Stoddart | Capt. Hugh.....Mr Gile

No other piece will be performed the same evening.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.

BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Dramatized by Mr. H. WATKINS from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and to be repeated THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, as well as EVENING at 7 o'clock in a

STYLE OF PROFUSE MAGNIFICENCE.

Godfrey Farquier Dulante, a young student.....Mr. Watkins

Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress.....Miss C. Howard

Ernest Helne.....Mr. D. Ryan

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures; are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1858,

Will be acted the tragic play of

PIZARRO; OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Rolla.....Mr. McKean Buchanan

To be followed by for the last time,

THE GOLD HUNTERS.

To conclude with the play, for the first time here, of

ROBBER OF THE RHINE.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½

CARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—SONS OF MALTA.—The Committee of the Crystal Palace Soiree and the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $100, being the sum voted by Pyramid Lodge No. 1 Sons of Malta, to be devoted to the purchase of fifty double tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace Charity Fete, to be given on the evening of April 8, 1858. Respectfully &c.

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

LA PONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED Lecture on *Women as Queens of Paris at the Past*, in Niblo's Theatre, Nos 37 and 39 Bowery, THIS EVENING, March 20, after the lecture the Drama of LOLA MONTEZ IN BAVARIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND

MILITARY, CIVIC AND FANCY DRESS

CHARITY SOIREE,

TO BE GIVEN AT

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 8TH, 1858,

IN AID OF THE

HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The magnificent edifice constructed for the exhibition of the World's Fair, known as the Crystal Palace, covering an area of three acres, and capable of accommodating a concourse of twenty thousand people, has, by consent of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute, been engaged by the Committee as the most suitable building in New-York wherein to give

A COLOSSAL FETE

IN AID OF THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Executive Officers of this Society are now distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of New-York, and it is for the purpose of enabling them to meet the demands made upon their funds, that the officers and trustees of the Society and the Managing Committee of the great Calico Dress Soiree have resolved to give Another Entertainment, which they will use every exertion to make

THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE AND PROMENADE CONCERT,

A LA MUSARD, EVER GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

It may naturally be inferred that the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil* in such a locality will attract immense numbers of spectators; and for these the Committee will provide ample accommodations in the galleries, where there will be no dancing.

THE SUPPER SALOON,

Extending over the machine arcade,

WILL BE THROWN OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, 500 FEET, and will amply accommodate the guests of the night, while the ladies' dressing rooms will be furnished with every requisite to make the fair occupants as comfortable as they would be in their own drawing-rooms. Nor will the gentlemen have ought to complain of in their different apartments.

To make this great charity still more interesting to all who participate in it, the Committee have determined to give

A NUMBER OF BREAD TICKETS TO ALL WHO PURCHASE TICKETS FOR THE SOIREE,

thus enabling each patron of the Ball to aid the Society in a

PROFUSE AND WIDE-SPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD AMONG THE POOR.

This practical method of combining amusement and charity affords a double pleasure to the alms giver, and confers many a comfort upon the needy and deserving recipients, which they would not otherwise enjoy.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION,

PRODUCED BY

FIVE THOUSAND JETS OF GAS,

The superb additional Chandeliers which will be used for the occasion, the Regimental and Company colors and forms

THE BANNERS, NATIONAL FLAGS & STANDARDS, an unprecedented concentration of beautiful military paraphernalia, the profusion of rich and original decorations, designed by the Committee, the painters, the lithographers, and emblems of various societies, together with the full, magnificent ball room dresses, the varied and pleasing

COSTUMES OF ALL NATIONS AND PERIODS,

the representations of celebrated personages, the music and dancing, and the thousand gay and gorgeous phases of a chaste and elegant carnival, such as could only be witnessed in the United States, at the

CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION

Will combine to form

A FAIRY-LIKE SPECTACLE

OF UNPARALLELED GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE.

The President of the United States and Cabinet, the Governors of most of the States, the Mayors of several large cities, the Turkish Admiral MEHAMMED PASHA and suite, all the prominent literary celebrities of the country, and many other distinguished personages are to be invited and received as guests and is confidently anticipated that there will be such a galaxy of the fashionable and celebrated ladies and gentlemen at the Crystal Palace, on the evening of April 8, as has never yet convened at one time in any one building in the United States.

CIVIC COMMITTEE.

Hon D F Tiemann,	Hon. S. Butterworth	Hon H J Raymond
J. W. Gerard Esq.	Thos Andrews,	J. B. Bowne,
Edward Cooper,	Judge G. Beach	J. P. Treadwell,
Fitz-G. Bulleck,	Jas. C. Peters,	Thos Guernsey,
Hon I. V. Fowler,	Ira Libby	Jas. R. Chilton,
Hon J. J. Disco,	David R. Jaques.	John D. Wheeler,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	John Raymond,	Joseph W Corlies,
J. Van Buren,	Jos. C. Hulse.	R. T. Carman.
Washington Smith,	Elisha Seethen,	John Anderson,
J. Graham, Esq.	Henry Libeaeau,	D. H. Arnold,
Isaac O. Baker,	F. C. Wagner,	Wm Black,
Samuel Coleman,	C. C. Livius,	B. W. Gilbert,
W. H. Leonard,	J. Gurnee,	Henry A. Coit,
Hon. J. N. Reynolds,	Stelan Vanduzer,	C. V. S. Ostrander,
Hon. John McKeon,	Cornelius Smith,	J. R. Brodhead,
J. H. H White, Esq.	Jas M. Smith,	Chas F. Newton,
Simeon Baldwin,	Thos. Tileston,	Wm. J. Bruce.
Hon. A. A. Thpson,	Saul Spoffard,	Lewis F. Minard,
Robert Bell,	J. Scoulter,	Micah Baxter,
P. W. Gelston,	Jr.	B. H. Field
Wm. B. Leonard,	Jabez Rowe,	Chas H. Clegg,
Hon. H Meiss	M. O. Roberts,	Auth. J. Bleecker,
Edwin Smith,	Jos. M. Price,	L. C. V. Roosselaer,
Hon. T. B. Whitney,	F. A. Talmadge,	B. C. Bannon.
Benson W. Smith,	John Cotheut	Chas. Horton.
J. J. Van Ingen,	Sam'l G. Ogden,	J. G. Lightbody,
H. C. Seward,	B. F. Denning.	W. G. Gregg.
Geo. W. Morton,	W. T. Jennings,	Alfred Mellvaine,
R. C. Kock.	Theo. Hyatt,	Jas. M. Greg.
J. R. Briggs,	Wm. Desmond,	Chas. Smithson,
Wm. C. Cooper,	C. V. Anderson,	A. V. Stout.
J. M. Beed.	Wm. B. Falls	B. F. Pinckney,
Hon U. B. French,	F. S. Lathrop,	James Owens,
Hon. E. B. Hart.	Jos. Kitchen,	M. Armstrong,
Benj. H. Nesbitt,	C. Livingston.	Wm. Thompson,
Chas. L. Church.	Danl. Huckle,	Robert Taylor.
E. Meredith.	D T Coffin,	L. D. Fredericks,
M. B. Wyncoop,	I. E. Emmet	Henry Colles,
Chas. Livingston,	Henry Caines,	Henry Colt,
D. B. Britton,	Benj. Douglass,	Wm. C. Giles,
	Chas. Dawson,	Abm. N. Bridgman,
	Dr. G. Albert.	

Lieut. H. Thole, Lieut. Apdse Vigaut,
Lieut. H. Cordes, Lieut. Pietro Pia,
Lieut. Klinkar Lieut. August Ferrara,
Lieut. John Bradford, Lieut. John Meriole,
Lieut. D. Chamberlain, Lieut Joseph Keeble,
Lieut. Abraham Stead. Lieut. Nicholas Miller.
Lieut Samuel Peverly, Lieut. Matthias Miller,
Lieut Benj. Newkirk, Lieut Jacob Seebacher,
Lieut J S Smith, Lieut. A. Morkowitz,
Lieut C H Smith, Lieut. S. R. Mendel,
Lieut. Henry Moore, Lieut. J. G. Fenden,
Lieut. B. F. Gott, Lieut. P. Weirich,
Lieut. W. F. Duseabury, Lieut. F. G. Hoffman,
Lieut. H. L. Carpenter, Lieut. G. Bollman,
Lieut. D. A. Allen. Lieut. A. Bandman,
Lieut. A. Sternbaum.

PETER COOPER, President.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Vice President.
C. V. DEFOREST, Treasurer.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary

W. S TISDALE,
A. S VOSBURGH,
ELIAS P. WINANS, } Executive
WM H BROWNE, Esq., } Committee.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D.,

Office and rooms of the Executive and General Committees, No 166 Broadway, corner of Prince street. General Committee meet March 24 and 31, and April 2, 5, 6 and 7 at 7 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—The proprietors of the 6th-av Railroad have engaged to run cars every four minutes during the night of the Soiree.

☞ Dancing in the galleries positively prohibited.

Price of tickets $2 admitting lady and gentleman. Ladies' extra tickets $1

For sale at the principal Music, Book, Drug Stores and Hotels, and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 866 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

of the restoration of the

ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE

by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, painted by command of Her Majesty, is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF

OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY.

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRESH AND STANDARD BOOKS

AT AUCTION.

THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF

G. P. PUTNAM

Will be sold at the Store

No. 321 Broadway,

ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,

and following days

Commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.

each day.

G. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Catalogues are now ready

The collection embraces a large variety of choice and desirable books, many of which are in

FINE BINDINGS.

A SONG WITH A MORAL.

Here's a little song; nobody will quarrel
With its simple words for they contain a moral
Of our treat to say sooth and you know they're many,
Sure two NINETY THREE draws the best of any

Precious books are sold precious presents given,
Ever day but one the lowest seven
At two ninety three, and each cook and granny
In the store is filled, with ardent friends of RANNEY.

MORAL.

With him who sells and gives away
All classes must agree:
He takes their cash for books, and they
Don't scorn his presents free.

Some valuable article of use or ornament is given with every work sold at the Great American Gift Book House No 293 Broadway. Send for catalogues of books and presents offering liberal inducements to agents sent everywhere free. Address

A. RANNEY, Agent.

EIGHTMYER'S

REVISED SERIES

OF

PRIMARY COPY-BOOKS,

in twelve numbers.

PUBLISHED BY LEVI EIGHTMYER,

No. 6 Rose-st., New-York.

L. EIGHTMYER would respectfully inform the public that his series of Copy-books for schools, have just been elegantly revised, and are now issued in a style unsurpassed by any similar production in the market. The copies in the new series are eminently practical—free from flourish, and well calculated to impart a thorough business hand to the learner. Sold wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Rose-st., New-York. LEVI EIGHTMYER.

GET THE BEST.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(James S. Kirker,) No. 371 Broadway.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR APRIL

IS NOW READY,

and for sale by

All Bookeellers and Newsmen.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets 32pp 8vo sent by mail Address MASON & HAMLIN Boston, Mass.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Bailet, Davis & Company's celebrated Pianos at reduced prices. Elegant New York Pianos at wholesale prices. Pianos sold and payments taken in installments. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos. Pianos to let and rent applied if purchased. T. S BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTensive and varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7⅓ octaves, in elegant cases at $210 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,

Nos 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING WILL SELL their piano forte very cheap viz: $220, a $400 instrument, splendid rosewood case, double rows of carved moulding, front inlaid with pearl, horns of plenty, and flowers &c; full 7 octaves, round corners, everything complete. Call at 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES and GEO. A PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Wholesale and retail, at extremely low prices. Warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to let, re, and rent deducted if purchased. Entire satisfaction given. Æolian pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEL, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FIVE ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianos, of ter cent less than cost, splendid touch and brilliant, rich tone, and fully warranted, with metallic frames and modern improvements. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 51 Walker st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

BUSIN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Young Actress.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—The Christening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Skeleton Hand—Siamese Twins.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Pizarro—The Gold Hunters—Robbers of the Rhine.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Closed at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c .....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 20.
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.
The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c., Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with advices three days later than those brought by the *North America* at Portland, is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. GWIN'S resolution relating to the massacre of California emigrants was adopted. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, concerning the reorganization and the boundary of Arizona Territory, which was referred and ordered printed. Mr. FOSTER of Conn., took the floor and spoke on the Kansas question, which he discussed at length in its historical and party aspects, expressing himself strongly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, which he said would not bring peace but a sword. Mr. FOSTER was followed by Mr. CLAY of Alabama, who defended the call of a convention by his State to decide upon a course of action in case the Lecompton Constitution should be defeated. This struggle he said was not between the North and the South, but between the friends and opponents of the Administration. It would have been better, in his opinion, if the Kansas Convention had not submitted the Constitution in whole, or in part to a popular vote. Our government, he said, was not a Democracy, but Republican, and a pure Democracy was more the voice of a Demon than the voice of God. He proceeded, at some length, to denounce the growing proclivity towards a pure Democracy in the country and the Government. Mr. CLAY closed with a defence and eulogy of Slavery, to which he alleged the Union owes its existence. Alabama, in his opinion, had acted wisely in anticipating the contingency to arise, when the Republican Party shall have possession of the Government and take away protection from slave property. The bond of Union would then be broken. Mr. HOUSTON animadverted upon some of Mr. CLAY'S remarks against the opposers of the Kansas bill. Mr. CLAY disclaimed personal disrespect and complimented Mr. HOUSTON for his courage in the field and in council. Mr. HOUSTON said, if ever he had displayed courage it was when he separated from his friends on the Nebraska bill, which he regarded as a fatal measure, originated by demagogues. Mr. CLAY reminded him that the Legislature of Texas had disapproved of his vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. HOUSTON said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. Their condemnation of his vote could not dishonor him. Mr. DURKEE, of Wisconsin, said his health was too poor to enable him to deliver his speech, but he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against Lecompton, and said if the people of the North submitted to the outrages in Kansas, he would think Mr. HAMMOND right in calling them slaves. The Senate meets to-day at 11 A. M. In the House, the Speaker appointed a Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank matter. The bill for the increase of the Army was taken up. An amendment, by Mr. FAULKNER, was rejected. Mr. QUITMAN'S bill for raising five regiments of volunteers, was passed 124 to 73. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in the Congressional dispatch published in this morning's TIMES.

The report of Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, provides for the construction of a Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, passing through Albuquerque and the Tejon Pass; one-half of the road to be built by the State of California and one-half by Missouri, the United States to grant money and lands to aid in the construction. Four branches must be built, two running North and two South, so as to form connections with all the principal railroads in the country.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Assembly Kansas resolutions were substituted for those offered by Senator DIVEN, and adopted. The Commissioners of Records in the City and County of New-York made a report, in which the aggregate expenses since the report of February, 1857, are stated to be $325,634 31, and it is estimated that it will take $230,105 to complete the work. The bill to protect gas-consumers in New-York and Brooklyn was made the special order for Thursday next. In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Police bill was further made the special order for Wednesday evening next, after a speech by Mr. CRAIN, of New-York, in favor of the repeal. Mr. LAW rose to a question of privilege, and made an apology for Mr. CHATFIELD for his conduct of the night previous. The Assembly then adopted a resolution discharging Mr. CHATFIELD from arrest and from further censure. The bill for the relief of New-York Assessment payers was lost; also, the bill to create a new ward in Brooklyn. The bill to extend the New-York School Commission was passed.

Governor BANKS, in a Message to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, complies with their request for the removal of Judge LORING. The main ground assumed by the Governor for his action is based upon a statute of Massachusetts which forbids a judicial officer of the Commonwealth to hold at the same time the office of United States Commissioner.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in relation to that $9,000 case against HENRY ERBEN. When the Committee on Frauds were examining the matter, they could not find any requisition for the money; and when Mr. CHAS. TURNER was examined, he said he had never signed and thought he had not seen such a requisition. In answer to that, the Comptroller states that the requisition has been found, and that it was signed by Mr. CHAS. TURNER as Acting Street Commissioner. A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending the Common Council to memorialize the Legislature against the passage of the act granting the privilege of constructing railroads in streets parallel and adjacent to Broadway. The resolution granting a site for the State Woman's Hospital was passed unanimously over the Mayor's Veto.

Captain FERNANDE CROCHON, of the bark *Esther Francis*, was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for manslaughter by ill-treating a seaman on board the bark, named BROWN. The evidence for the Government, however, showed that the man promptly died of fever, and the case was abandoned by the prosecution.

Five persons were taken into custody, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, upon a charge of resisting the officers of the Customs in the discharge of their duties, and for assault and battery. The parties implicated have been doing business at No. 17 Broad street, as wine and liquor importers, and were suspected of introducing goods from time to time under false invoices, to evade the payment of duties. The Collector accordingly obtained a search warrant from Judge STEWART, on Thursday, and several Custom-house officers entered and took possession of the suspicious goods. Yesterday morning, according to the affidavits, the whole five of the firm rose upon the officers, and with pistols and threats drove them from the place; after which they broke the seals placed upon the safe by the officers, and removed important papers. Marshal RYNDERS, with his deputies, took them all into custody, and they were brought before United States Commissioner WHITE, who held them to bail, and adjourned the hearing until to-day. The goods were removed to the public stores yesterday.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS FINTCH, the young man who was run over and killed by a Hudson River Railroad train, Thursday morning, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Being unable to procure the attendence of some material witnesses in the case the examination was postponed till this morning. There was no disturbance on the road yesterday and no further trouble is apprehended.

The General Markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature. About 1,400 bales Cotton changed hands at previous prices. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were limited, and prices, in most instances, favored buyers. Laguayra Coffee was brisker and dearer. Sugars and Rice attracted less attention, yet were quoted quite firm. The auction sales of Green Teas resulted less satisfactorily than had been anticipated by importers. The better qualities declined, while low grades ruled steady. Whisky was more active, and closed a shade higher. Freights exhibited no important change, though the engagements were somewhat heavier.

The Religious Revival.

It is not often that the Daily Press feels called upon to chronicle the spiritual movements of the public mind. These are assumed, of course. It is felt that all the best part of society visible to the world—its morality, and order, and benevolence—rests on an unseen basis; but into that foundation we are not generally disposed to pry. The region of a man's religious impulses does not usually belong to the editor's field. We fear the effect of publicity on such delicate matters, and, in dread of both hypocrisy and fanaticism, the greatest subject which can agitate the human mind is usually dropped from our columns. Yet, in our own and the English history, there have been certain periods of high moral excitement, when men uttered in public, and the public did not scoff to hear, the most intimate revelations of religious feeling. The men of the Reformation spoke and wrote of their inner experiences as men speak now of politics or arts. The Puritans of New-England solved all the problems of morals and of politics by a reference to the truths of religion, and treated those things as the mere outgrowths of public life which to us appear as its roots and secret. There are terrible dangers of hypocrisy and cant lurking in the habit of public allusion to these private questions of the individual soul, it is true, but there are merits, also, of spiritual manliness discernible in the impulsive faith which evolves from the heart of a society surrendered to worldly and material aims—these frank avowals of intense conviction upon points of solemn and sacred interest; and these merits should not be overlooked.

The great wave of religious excitement which is now sweeping over this nation, is one of the most remarkable movements since the Reformation. From every hamlet and village and town; from the forests of Maine, the crowded City-ports, the manufacturing towns, the new cities of the West; from the villages of the southwest, and even from the mines and mountains of California, we have constant reports of the profound religious feeling and interest of the people on this great subject. Travelers relate that on cars and steamboats, in banks and markets, everywhere through the interior, this matter is an absorbing topic. Churches are crowded; bank-directors' rooms become oratories; school-houses are turned into chapels; converts are numbered by the scores of thousands. In this City, we have beheld a sight which not the most enthusiastic fanatic for church-observances could ever have hoped to look upon;—we have seen in a business quarter of the City, in the busiest hours, assemblies of merchants, clerks and working-men, to the number of some 5,000, gathered day after day for a simple and solemn worship. Similar assemblies we find in other portions of the City; a theatre is turned into a chapel; churches of all sects are open and crowded by day and night.

All this great movement goes on moreover quietly; there is but little nervous excitement or extravagance so far as we have heard. The machinery of Revivals which supported the older movements is not in use; the "Revivalist-preachers" have not appeared and we trust will not appear.

The excitement, which no doubt is intense, is deep, earnest and moral in its nature. There are peculiarities in this Revival which distinguish it from all previous "awakenings." It is not so exclusively an offshoot of the Calvinistic and Puritanic system of theology. Under EDWARDS and his successors, the great prominent impulse which shook the minds of men, and which has stamped every subsequent generation of New-Englanders, was fear. It was the terrible aspect of retribution, as held up by those powerful and eloquent divines, that thrilled the people, and awoke, as by a miraculous stroke, the slumbering conscience. Other elements have, of course, intermingled, but this passion has domineered over all succeeding religious awakenings; and it was this, undoubtedly, with similar influences, which rendered the Unitarian and Episcopal bodies averse to such excitements. We do not discover this as the prominent characteristic of the present Revival: and as a consequence all sects and Churches, each in the mode suited to their history, are feeling, in a greater or less degree, the effects of this new interest.

Whatever be the essential character of such a movement, it demands now, from the extent and the depth of its workings throughout the nation, a respectful treatment.

The truth is, that in the various absorbing employments of such a life as prevails in this country, we forget what a man really is. We see people sunk in business, or lost in the lists of politics, or enjoying society here and there—and they seem utterly matter-of-fact and worldly, and given up to having a good time while they live, and very much forgetful of everything else. So our whole nation appears to foreign travelers. Yet it is not so at all. The dry, sharp man, who meets you on 'Change, or talks politics so eagerly in the morning car, is very possibly fighting within himself—a struggle to which all the strifes of business and politics are child's play. We do not know men—each man sometimes becomes aware what it is to live. The tremendous problems of existence—sin, character, salvation—grow then and press fearfully upon him, and drive out for a period every other interest. It is most impressive to think that over this great land tens and fifties of thousands of men and women are putting to themselves at this time in a simple, serious way, the greatest question that can ever come before the human mind—"What shall we do to be saved from sin?" Calamities have come upon the people and have taught them how unreliable mere material good must be; that may be one occasional cause of this general feeling; but the secret cause is individual; it is in the stirring of the individual consciousness in men and women, however awkward, which reveals to them their weakness in the presence of the strong trials and of the armed temptations of life. There is nothing absolutely amazing in such an awakening of the popular heart. The special feature of such a revival is merely the fresh evidence which it affords of the gregarious nature of war. There are times in the history of every one, however worldly his manner of life may be, when within himself the blind thrill of a vague revival is felt—when his old life suddenly appears to him in lineaments of shame, and the prospect of a new career flashes suddenly upon his brain.

Why should not the whole community together sometimes reach these turning-points, and come to such resolutions? For our own part we can see nothing in the nature of religion or of the human mind which should make such a Revival unreasonable.

There are dangers in these motions, it is true. This telegraphing of religious experiences, like cotton-news—this numbering converts, as fishermen number their hauls—this exaggeration of the wickedness of theatres, and hall-rooms, and operas, as though more temptation lay in them than in many other pleasures—this advertising the sanctities of our converts, who have rolled for a life-time in the slime of debauch—all this has a great deal of extravagance and danger in it. But what human impulses are free from dangers?

And if we strike a balance of perils in this United States, we shall not find the scale sinking towards the risks of spiritual fanaticism. Our dangers lie not that way. It is the stupor of Mammon-worship, not the orgasm of the Anabaptists, which threatens the nation as a nation. And if these multitudinous protests against mere money-making and material good shall arouse but a section of our people to recognize the existence and the authority of standards higher than success, and of laws more sacred than the passions of self-interest—then they will have been well and timely made. And when we reflect that the principles around which all these circles of sudden enthusiasm revolve are the eternal principles which, whether they be honored or despised of men, do yet control the movement of the world, and rule the secular march of Providence and history—as truly as the events of every simple tradesman's life, and every village triad of weal or woe—we may well pardon the extravagances which have accompanied their advent, or may attend their progress. Truly applied, they can but tend to make citizens more loyal, merchants more honest, men and women nobler, kinder, more just, and generous, and brave, in all the concerns of life. And if we must seek for any cause of wise regret in such a state of public feeling, we may find it in the sad foregoing sloth and dullness of the public mind on all these points which fits a movement like the present with the name of a "Revival."

What is a Hackney Coach?

Mayor TIEMANN is devoting a portion of his valuable time—very sensibly—to the reformation of the omnibus lines. He is trying to liberate the lower part of Broadway from the crush of a vast number of superfluous vehicles which daily parade in a vain show of empty seats, and at a funereal pace, from the Battery up to the Park. He has also made some impression upon the stolid masses of vehicles which nightly accumulate before the doors of the Broadway theatres, to the great interruption of travel and the vexation of fares. Could he not take a further step and settle once for all the true *status* and character of that now nondescript object the "hackney coach?" He has established the principle that every cart which plies for hire is a public cart, subject to the registration and bound by the tariff of the City. The same principle ought surely to be extended over the public carriages. There are now a number of carriages kept in the various livery stables of the City, which are subject to the call of every customer, but of which the proprietors refuse to be governed by the tariff of the law, alleging that their coaches are not properly "hacks." Now, the whole "hack question" in this City is sufficiently complicated and unsatisfactory at the best. We have occasionally alluded to its condition as a standing reproach upon our civilization. But, surely this additional anomaly, which subjects every man who calls a carriage in the street to a vague infinity of discussions and investigations with his driver, can be, and ought to be done away with at once.

If we supposed that the hack-owners of New-York were amenable to the voice of an enlightened self-interest, we should call their attention to the recent action of their *confréres* in Paris, where the tariff of fares not long ago raised by the Government has been complained of by the livery-men as *too high*, and the Emperor has been petitioned to reduce the rates, in order to revive the declining traffic. But if a good example would be thrown away upon those who ought to profit by it, we trust that our Municipal authorities, in this, the heyday of improvement, may be induced to turn their attention in this department of the public Interests, so far as to secure an intelligible uniformity in the exorbitant charges to which we must, for the present, at least, submit.

Abstractions and the Union.

Driven from point to point by the unrelenting persecution of justice and common sense, the extreme Southern advocates of the Lecompton Constitution have at last taken up their position boldly upon the issue which, we are given to understand, they have from the first designed to make. They speak by the mouth of Senator TOOMBS, and the tenor of their doleful voice is this—that they believe it to be their duty and their right, as the representatives of the slaveholding States, to "crush" at once and by anticipation, the menacing doctrine of the ultra-Anti-Slavery North, that no more Slave States shall ever be added to this Union. They do not pretend—for there is a limit even to the exaltations of fanaticism—that the North, as a body, in or out of Congress, has ever actually arrayed itself in distinct opposition to the legitimate admission of a new Slave State legitimately organized, and presenting itself under the conditions of the law, at the gates of the Republic. They assumed, as an abstract point, that the North would so array itself in just such circumstances, and upon this assumption they proceeded to repel all investigation into the practical question of the hour—to rebuke all fair inquiry into the facts of the specific case of Kansas before them, and to declare that Kansas *had* so applied for admission with a Constitution establishing Slavery, and must, therefore, be received with such a Constitution, or the future of the South would be sacrificed, and the Union, weighed in the balance by Senator TOOMBS, would be found wanting, and must go by the board.

Forced, at last, by a concurrence of evidence and testimony quite unparalleled in the annals of Constitutional inquiry, to concede that Kansas does not appear in the character of a Slave-State—that whatever the Lecompton Constitution may affirm, the real sentiment of Kansas is now Anti-Slavery in a high degree, and that her "manifest destiny" must drift her rapidly into the ranks of the non-slaveholding commonwealths—they do not desist from their efforts to impose upon the people of the new State a confessedly untenable and temporary character, manufactured for and not developed by themselves. On the contrary, they are more urgent than ever, and have resolved to do or die in this particular breach, lest the fight be renewed again over Arizona, or Texas, or New-Mexico, at some future moment less propitious to the South. They look fearfully forward, that is, to some possible coming emergency in which the handed North will assail the institutions of the South, and close the circle of the Union against new republics, adopting the domestic policy for which Georgia and the Carolinas, Virginia, and Louisiana are now contending. And in order to forestall the chance of an injustice then to be done to some Southern State as yet embryonic in the womb of Time, they are resolved themselves to perpetrate an injustice certainly not less gross and flagrant upon a Northern State now full-grown, and capable of taking this grievous wrong at their hands. This is the exact statement of their attitude. Are all Southern men prepared to sanction such a proceeding? Is there to be no echo from the South herself to the manly protests of CRITTENDEN and BELL, denouncing so open a violation of all the principles of true statesmanship, and of common fair dealing?

The Union, says Senator TOOMBS, must be dissolved, unless the South shall be permitted to establish by a prodigious present iniquity a congressional prescription against a most improbable iniquity to come. Is this the doctrine of the Southern people as well?

Mr. TOOMBS and his friends profess to live in a chronic terror of Northern extremists. They snuff peril, flame and insurrection on every breeze that blows from the Lakes and Massachusetts Bay. And, therefore, they throw themselves into the heart of the very North, with fire and sword, to provoke, by an outrage upon Constitutional rights, which every Northern man can feel and resent, that very hostility to themselves and to their institutions, which would never have been seen at all in the field of politics, had they forborne to attempt injustice for the sake of preventing injustice. Would they but look calmly and quietly upon the realities of Northern politics and of Northern life, they would see that the dangers which so excite them are of their own conjuring, and that he will prove himself the truest friend of the South who will stand most firmly, in the final vote upon this vexed and vexing question of Kansas, by the plain right of the plain case before him, and hold the Union, with all its sanctities of vested independence, more dear and sacred than the abstractions which extremists on either side are madly striving to drag into an unprovoked collision.

THE BATTLE ROYAL IN THE ASSEMBLY.—Mr. CHATFIELD would do well to take lessons of THOMAS HYER. A course of instruction under the competent direction of that celebrated pugilist could not fail to improve him. He should learn the rules of the ring and the laws of the fancy. For his best friends must admit that he did not behave on the occasion of his fight with DELANEY with a proper degree of coolness and decorum. At the close of the morning session he clenched Mr. DELANEY by the throat. This was foul. TOM HYER could have told him better than that. It should have been a square stand-up attack—blow for blow. The Assembly Chamber is an excellent arena, better than the New-York fancy generally find. Mr. CHATFIELD choked his antagonist till he became "black in the face." Mr. DELANEY'S "objection" could not arrest the motion. But the bystanders interfering the men were separated.

In the evening, again, Mr. CHATFIELD tried to pitch into DELANEY while passing through the cloak room. This was wrong. He should have waited till they had entered the ring.

Next, he went at DELANEY in such a way as to attract the notice of the police—we mean the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms. He was arrested and taken into the rotunda. Here, instead of keeping quiet, he raved and roared like a mad bull of Bashan, and when he heard that the officers were again after him he ran away.

Mr. CHATFIELD may be a man of pluck—we think he—is, but he lacks cultivation. TOM HYER should at once take him in hand. He has plenty of temper—too much indeed—but is sadly deficient in science. He must learn to strike more and gouge less. With study and practice he may become a renowned pugilist. It is in him, beyond question.

The State Canals.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* brings forward, in an article which we copy this morning, what we presume is to be considered the Democratic plan for completing the State Canals. It states from official documents that about four millions of dollars will be needed for this purpose,—while there is already a floating Canal debt of over a million and a quarter to be provided for. The *Atlas* recommends the enactment of a law authorizing the loan of the money that may be needed for this purpose, and providing for its repayment within eighteen years. According to the Constitution, such a law, before it can take effect, must be submitted to the vote of the people. If the Legislature should act upon this suggestion and pass this law, it would be submitted at the election next Fall,—and if approved, it would enable the State to go forward immediately with the completion of these great works.

We approve entirely of the plan recommended by the *Atlas and Argus*, and trust it will receive the sanction of the Legislature. There are in fact but three courses open, in reference to this matter. The Canals must either be finished by direct taxation, or by borrowing money in the way proposed, or they must be left unfinished. It is unjust as well as unpopular to impose direct taxes for this purpose, because it throws upon two years the burden which should be shared by twenty. It compels the people this year to pay for a work of which the people ten years hence will reap the greatest share of advantage. Such a policy as this would not be likely to receive the popular approbation. There is always a strong aversion on the part of the people to being taxed, and when taxes are imposed upon one generation merely for the benefit of the next, they become doubly odious.

The people of this State have already indicated their wish that the Canals should be completed. In 1853 they sanctioned an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing a loan of *nine millions* of dollars for the express purpose of accomplishing this result. It is fairly to be inferred, therefore, that they would not hesitate to sanction the smaller sum which seems to be still needed. At all events, as the *Atlas and Argus* urges, they should be allowed the opportunity of deciding for themselves. The State Canals are for their benefit. Their revenues go into the State Treasury and have been relied on to relieve the State from taxation. An enormous amount of money has already been expended for the purpose of increasing their efficiency and enabling them to sustain the competition which private enterprise and energy are constantly bringing to bear against them. It is for the people to say whether this endeavor shall be prosecuted or abandoned. We have very little doubt that they will insist upon the completion of the State works, and that they will greatly prefer doing it by a gradual tax extended over eighteen years, rather than by paying the whole of it in one or two, or by plundering the banks, the railroads, or some other special interest. We concur thoroughly with the *Atlas* in the views which it expresses upon these points.

The *Atlas and Argus* evinces a distrust of its own proposition, which, in our judgment, is uncalled for. It says: "We do not say that the people ought to approve such a law,—that is a question which belongs to them to decide." We can very well understand that considerations of party policy may incline the Democratic organ to avoid, so far as possible, the responsibility of such a measure;—and the *Atlas and Argus*, throughout its article, steadily carries the idea that the law is to be passed merely for the sake of submitting it to the people, and without any expression of opinion as to its policy. Unhappily, such an evasion of responsibility is quite impossible. The Constitution (Art. vii. §12) expressly provides that the question, upon the enactment of such a law, shall be: "Shall this bill pass, *and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?*" Provision is thus intentionally made against transferring responsibility from the Legislature to the people. Every member who votes for the law is compelled openly to commit himself in favor of its policy.

We trust, however, that this consideration will not interfere with the enactment of the law,—but that men of all parties will give it their support on grounds of the public good. The subject is one of too much importance to be decided by party interests.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—Yesterday Governor BANKS complied with the Address of the Massachusetts Legislature, by removing Judge LORING.

It is seldom, in this country, that a Judge is turned out of office for a decision confessedly according to law. Indeed, we are not aware that a parallel case has ever occurred.

Judge L. found himself called upon to enforce an act of Congress, and he performed his judicial duty in compliance with his oath of office. The act in question was the Fugitive Slave Law. It was unpopular throughout the North, and specially so in Massachusetts. But the unpopularity of a law does not excuse a judge from its execution. So, at least, thought Judge LORING, and he acted accordingly.

His decision roused the resentment of his political opponents, and, at length, a Republican Legislature and Governor have unwisely and unjustly yielded to their demands.

This act of Governor BANKS is the grossest attack upon the independence of the judiciary ever witnessed in the United States. It will long maintain, as we trust, its bad eminence.

PERPLEXING STATE OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The New-Orleans *Bee* finds itself "perplexed" by the present condition of the Democratic Party.

"Formerly," it says, "there was a homogeneity of opinion among Democrats all over the country, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, and the Democracy of Maine were nearly identical with the Democracy of Louisiana; but since the disruption and dissolution of the Whig Party, Democracy has been gradually undergoing a process of disintegration, less violent and fatal perhaps, but equally perceptible. It is no longer one and the same—one and indivisible—it has ceased to have a single meaning everywhere."

There is truth in these remarks. The nationality of that party is gone, and its "disintegration" has become an irresistible "process." Except the immediate retainers of power, there are few Northern Democrats left who are willing to serve under TOOMBS and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Democratic Party in the Free States has struggled hard and long to comply with the constantly-increasing demands of their Southern allies. But Lecompton threatens to prove the feather destined to break the camel's back. Parties are tending more and more to sectional platforms. Even the Democracy yields space to this manifest destiny, so that the union upon a national candidate for President in 1860 is doubtful. Southern Democrats cherish very little confidence in their Northern brethren, and the compliment is repaid with interest, even while continuing to act together.

The Arctic Ship Resolute.

Any wealthy New-Yorker who wishes to adorn his own gallery, or some one of our public institutions, with a memorial of an international incident of the most wholesome significance, in which New-York may claim no secondary share, now enjoys an excellent opportunity of doing so. Mr. SIMPSON'S picture of the reception by Queen VICTORIA of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, at the hands of Commander HARTSTEIN, of the United States Navy, is now on exhibition at Mr. SCHAUS' print-shop, No. 507 Broadway, and is offered for sale by the present owner, after it shall have passed from the hands of the engraver. The picture has a historical as well as a sentimental value, for it is made up of portraits, some of which commemorate "illustrious personages," not as they appear in coronation prints and presentation albums, but in the simple dress of daily life in the Nineteenth Century; and the whole ceremony bears a curious testimony in its extreme simplicity to the change which the last sixty years have brought over the private manners as well as the public relations of mankind. Fancy King GEORGE III. walking quietly up the gangway of a vessel presented to him by a captain in the navy of the "rebel Colonies!" or, imagine the feelings with which that mulish old monarch would have listened to a prophecy of just the event which Mr. SIMPSON has here put upon the canvas!

The picture is of moderate dimensions, and there is nothing at all theatrical or forced in the composition. It might, indeed, have been painted from a photograph of the actual occurrence, and the extreme life likeness of the various figures, together with certain peculiarities of drawing and perspective, almost incline us to believe that such must have been the case.

The portraits of Prince ALBERT, the Queen, the Princess Royal, are excellent, and the figures of Captain HARTSTEIN and his lieutenants are characteristically national enough to be identified under any possible disguise. Nothing but the balm of Columbia could have grown the whiskers of one of the officers who stands on the right of the Queen and her party. They are as intensely individual as the mutton-chops of old Admiral SEYMOUR on the left.

Academy of Music.

A good performance of the "Huguenots" was given last night, in spite of a drawback which every one regretted. This was the indisposition of Madame LA GRANGE, who, we are sorry to say, is laboring under that prevalent complaint, the influenza. Other members of the company were also on the sick list, but they struggled valiantly to save one of the best houses of the season. The grand trio, D'AMATI, FORMES and TIBALDINI, were in excellent voice; indeed, we doubt if the lady has been heard to such advantage this season. She was warmly applauded, and *encored*.

Madame CARRADORI, who was herself sick, undertook the *rôle* of *Valentine*. Considering the unfavorable circumstances under which she was placed, and the fact that she sang without the advantage of having had a rehearsal, she acquitted herself in a musicianlike manner. Some remains of an unpleasant hoarseness were occasionally noticeable, and excited the wrath of the audience. A little more consideration might have been shown for a lady who was palpably indisposed.

Sea and Ship News.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, leaves at 2 o'clock to-day for Aspinwall, with the usual number of passengers and the California mails. Col. FREMONT and family take passage in her, to be absent a few months. The absence of opposition has afforded fewer cases than usual for swindling in the way of tickets, although several cases have occurred, and the confidence game was played on one or two persons, in which large sums were taken from verdant travelers. At the Mail office they are not wholly free from annoyances, and it is not uncommon for ignorant and designing persons to make complaint of abuses against them. On Thursday an Irishman appeared at the office to purchase a ticket, and, as he says laid $120 on the desk; but, on its being counted by all the clerks in the office, there was only $110. He, however, insisted that there was more, and abused the old gentleman who receives the money, and finally went before the Mayor and complained of being swindled. The Mayor, supposing the man had been into a bogus office, sent a policeman to inquire into the case. Some wags in the office, wishing to have a little merriment, told the money-taker an officer was coming for him on a rather delicate errand, and he had better step out. Taking the hint, he disappeared at a side door, and it was some time before his whereabouts could be traced. He finally turned up in a neighboring saloon, when the whole matter was satisfactorily explained, and the party enjoyed a great laugh over the adventure. All the tickets were disposed of two days previous to the day of sailing. The next steamer of the mail line is the *Moses Taylor*, which leaves on the 5th of April.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, with the English mail, and the steamship *Ariel*, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. The next European steamer is the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday next, the 24th.

The Rochester papers state that the ice has left the mouth of the Genesee River, and the harbor is now clear; the river is open from the City to the Lake, and navigation would shortly be resumed. One vessel is already advertised to leave for Chicago as soon as the Welland Canal is opened. The Genesee was unusually high. An old saw-mill near the high falls was carried away, and the Genesee Valley was flooded. At Buffalo the ice in the Creek is broken up, and the water is pent up so as to flood the Lake Shore road.

The commerce of Toledo, Ohio, for the year 1857 was as follows:

	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Vessels entered from Canada ports.	45	7,792	379
Vessels cleared for Canada ports....	40	8,379	367
Vessels entered coastwise.....	1,412	504,615	18,696
Vessels cleared coastwise.....	1,374	496,096	18,392
Total.....	2,871	1,016,712	37,854

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

TUSK'S ISLAND, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The bark *Alice*, previously reported lost on Western Key, off Blue Hill. The circumstances were as follows: On the morning of the 23d, everything went on well until we got down to lat. 24°. We then took variable weather, with squalls, blowing a gale from N. W. At 11½ P. M., tacked to westward, heading S. W. by W. half W., and keeping the vessel about 30 miles from the land. At 2 A. M. she struck the Key. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and but for the strength of the vessel all hands would have perished. When she first struck, her rudder was taken out of her, and the next sea lifted her clean over the reef, into three feet of water, rudder and stern-post gone. At low water she lies perfectly dry. Nearly all the materials and most of the cargo have been saved and brought to this port.

☞ The controversy concerning the authenticity of a letter from WASHINGTON IRVING, extravagantly praising a book lately published at Philadelphia, is already drawing down to a very sharp edge. Messrs. PETERSON & Co.'s card, which is among our advertisements this morning, clearly shows that if the Irving letter was a forgery, their house was outrageously imposed upon. Mr. PETERSON, however, shows some strong reasons for believing that the letter was not forged; but that, in view of a letter lately published by the author of the book in question, only complicates matters still more.

The Connecticut River is free of ice, and the New-York boat will commence running next week.

The Great Awakening.

The prayer-meeting at Burton's old Theatre, in Chambers-street, was more largely attended, if possible, yesterday, than it was the day before. It was literally crammed. It reminded one of the occasion of some eminent actor's benefit, in old times, at the same place. These noon-day meetings are "benefits," it is to be hoped, for all who attend them, and each one of the auditory is invited to be a leading actor daily. The contrasts which are exhibited to the minds of those who have visited the place when it was a Theatre and nothing more, and who go there now, are peculiar. Instead of noisy laughter, excited by play-actors, in low comedy and farce, those present listen quietly and seriously to earnest words from earnest men on the most solemn and earnest of themes.

Towards the close of the meeting yesterday an old gentleman in the parquette arose, whose appearance was attractive and his manner imposing, but he commenced in so low a tone that at first he was not heard distinctly. "Speak louder," said the leader. "I can't speak any louder," said the speaker, but as he proceeded his words grew warmer and his voice expanded till it filled the whole building. His exhortation was addressed to men who despaired of salvation—those whose long course of sin had led them to believe that the gates of heaven could never be opened to them, and who plunged deeper into dissipation and vice for this reason. He urged all such persons to repent immediately, and seek forgiveness. This despair was a device of the adversary of mankind. It was never too late to repent. During the meeting, a young man, about 20 years of age, arose and spoke briefly, thanking God that he had been permitted to embrace the cross At 16, he said, I accepted the stage, and at 19, God adopted me. Last Winter he had been converted, and he hoped those present would pray that he might be strengthened in the course which he had adopted. He had been an actor at Burton's Toeatre.

It is useless to deny that many of the crowd who visit these meetings are attracted by mere curiosity in the first instance. Some go in and look around and go out again, taking no pains to walk lightly, that others may not be disturbed in their devotions. Yet there are those who go only to look on, and come out wiser and better than they went in.

The leader, previous to giving out the last hymn, with which the exercises closed at a few minutes past 1 o'clock, announced that contributions for defraying the expenses of leasing and lighting the building would be received at two tables placed near the doors. Nearly every one gave his or her mite—there were plenty of ladies there—as each went out. The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one. Rev. Henry W. Beecher leads the services to-day.

The Church of the Puritans, Union-square, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) is rejoicing in the hopeful conversion of many persons recently. Prayer meetings are held in the lecture-room, in the rear of the church, three times a day, one at 8 A. M., one at 11 A. M., for ladies only, and in the evening. Yesterday there were five prayer meetings there, all of them well attended, at 8, 11, 12, 3½ and 6¾ o'clock. There was, besides, preaching in the church last evening.

Orville (late "Awful") Gardiner was present at the meeting in the John-street Methodist Church. He is a powerful man, six feet high and well built. He has a strong voice, which was distinctly heard in every part of the house. He said he was not ashamed to declare that his past life had not been what it should have been. He had tried all the amusements and pleasures of the world, but never found any real satisfaction in them, and had enjoyed himself more in one hour since his conversion than in all his former life. He wished it understood that he was on the Lord's side. The audience, he said, knew how faithfully he had served Satan heretofore, and he was determined to serve the Lord as faithfully in the future, as he had the devil in the past.

At the Fulton-street meeting, on Friday, a New-York merchant stated that he had recently brought a customer of his to the meeting. On his return to Richmond, Va., he had written him a business letter, with a postscript to the effect that his visit here had prompted him to try to organize a daily prayer meeting at Richmond, which is progressing with animation. Another gentleman stated that in several towns in Indiana the progress of the revivel was very distinctly marked. He gave several interesting and clear illustrations of the truth of the statement.

THE REVIVAL ELSEWHERE.

Daily prayer-meetings are held in various parts of Boston. The last one opened was held in Dr. Stow's Church, in Rowe street, and although commenced only on Thursday, draws full houses. At a meeting in the Old South Chapel, on Thursday, Col Amos Tappan, of Newburyport, alluded to some remarkable conversions in that city. He said that a mid-day prayer-meeting had been commenced in one of the vestries. On Saturday last it was very small; now the room is filled and the church will probably be opened. Some of the strongest and most influential men in the city had been converted.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston has taken an active part in organizing the plan of operations for these meetings; hiring rooms, detailing leaders for each day's services, and hearing the expenses. Great interest is awakened among young men. In many of the meetings, this class conduct nearly all the exercises.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following incidents:

"A gentleman stated that a request for prayer for the conversion of a husband was sent in by a wife yesterday noon, and that to-day he was rejoicing in Christ.

A gentleman from Springfield spoke of the religious interest in that city; that last Sunday services were held in an engine-house, and that the firemen as a class were concerned for their salvation."

A vile locality in Boston, known to the police as the "Black Sea," (a place not unlike Coriaer's Hook in New-York,) has a daily meeting for prayer. The venerable "Father Taylor," the Seamen's chaplain, takes a prominent part in the services, which are held in the hall at the corner of Ferry and North streets.

The Philadelphia meetings at Jeyne's Hall are attended by immense audiences. The first gallery of the building is usually filled by ladies. Daily communications by telegraph are still kept up between the leaders of this meeting and those who conduct the services in the John-street and William-street and Chambers-street meetings in this City. Franklin Hall, on Sixth-street, below Arch, was opened yesterday, and a store under Jayne's Hall is engaged to furnish accommodations for the crowds who come.

The Paterson *Guardian* says that the religious feeling in the churches of that city is deepening. Meetings are held every afternoon, and in some of the churches extra meetings are held every evening. Twenty-three persons united themselves with the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

In the Reformed Dutch Church of Belleville, N. J., twenty-eight persons have professed conversion, some of whom united with the Church at the last communion. Instances of remarkable conversion have been witnessed. In one case a husband, wife and three children have been converted.

Noon prayer meetings are held in Newark, and are well attended.

There is considerable religious interest in Hoboken. A weekly union prayer meeting is held from Church to Church, and a general attendance of professing Christians at the meetings gives evidence of a growing religious feeling.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "The present religious revival recalls that of 1735, which commenced at Northampton, under the ministry of the learned and devout Jonathan Edwards, and extended with great power through Western Massachusetts, and to many other parts of the colonies. Dr. Watts, in his preface to the English edition of the letters of Mr. Edwards, giving an account of this revival, said: 'We have had many remarkable instances of Divine grace in the conversion of sinners, and some eminent examples of piety in New-England; but never did we hear or read, since the first ages of Christianity, any event of this kind so surprising as the present narrative hath set before us.' The work commenced at Northampton in the conversion of a gay young woman, described by Mr. Edwards as 'one of the greatest company-keepers of the town'—probably what we should now call a 'fast' young lady."

The Return of the Turkish Committee.—The celebrated Committee, appointed to receive Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite, have returned from Washington, and are as well as can be expected. Alderman Boots says there was some mistake in the telegraphed reports of the attempted robbery of the Turkish gentleman. He says it was not the Admiral's trunk that was cut open. It was the trunk of Hassan Bey; but, fortunately, there was nothing taken. It is supposed that just as the rascals had cut open the trunk they were alarmed by the approach of some person, and so decamped without spoil. A white kid glove of Hassan Bey was cut with the trunk. Some one having stated that it was a left hand glove, the Alderman wished the mistake corrected. It was a right-hand glove. The Alderman carries the identical glove that was cut, in his bosom, and any having doubts as to whether it is a right or a left-hand glove, can see for themselves, by applying to the Alderman.

Charge of False Invoices—Custom-House Officers Maltreated.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—March 19.

Commissioners White and Betts issued warrants this day for the arrest of the members composing the firm of Mestayer & Co., viz: Paul Mestayer, Omer Pergeline, John Slouvenel, Sebastian Rose and —— Dedine. These gentlemen were arrested on the complaint of Messrs. Alexander Isaacs, Thomas J. Brown, and Alexander Russell—inspectors of the Customs—charged with having assaulted the said officers while in the discharge of their duty, the officers having been placed in charge of certain goods (wines, &c.) by the Surveyor of the Port, under a search-warrant issued by Judge Stewart, on Thursday. Mestayer and his associates having, it is alleged, entered the goods on false invoices, and escaped payment of the duty due thereon. The goods were seized by the Collector after they had been placed in the store of Mestayer & Co., No. 17 Broadstreet, and these officers put in possession, until such time as the goods could be conveniently removed to the public stores. This morning, Mestayer, assisted by his partners, whose names are above given according to the affidavits, made an attack upon the officers with pistols, threatening to shoot them if they did not leave the premises, and with much violence finally ejected them from their store.

On returning to the store with an increased force, it was found that Mestayer and his associates had broken the official seals placed on the packages by the officers, and obstructed therefrom certain papers. Hereupon separate complaints were made against Mestayer & Co. One before Judge Barrs for dispossessing the officers of the goods, and another before United States Commissioner White for forcibly resisting the officers and for assault and battery, both of which functionaries issued warrents of arrest.

Marshal Rynders, learning that there was a desperate case pending, took with him his deputies, J. Duane, Theodore Rynders and Peter Miller, and proceeded to the store of Mestayer & Co., and arrested the parties without further opposition. They were all conveyed before Kenneth G. White, where Mr. Sankey appeared as their counsel, and moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that the affidavit of the officers upon which the warrant was issued was insufficient.

Mr. Joachimssen appeared for the Government.

The Commissioner admitted the parties to bail in $1,400, without prejudice, and the case was adjourned for hearing till Saturday.

A cross-action has been instituted against Surveyor Hart, and others, for assault and battery, and the damages laid at $25,000. The counsel for the accused represented his clients as merchants of the highest standing, with a large property, and privately desired the reporters to keep the case out of the papers, —they would rather pay $5 or $10 even than have their names appear. The temptation was a severe one, but *virtue triumphed*, and the public have all the facts so far as they have yet transpired.

A Card.—The undersigned, having been proceeded against at the instance of the United States, by certain of its officers, in a matter which we deem purely fictitious, and without authority of law, and fearing that certain reports may be made, tending to injure our credit and standing as merchants, we beg leave to assure the public and our friends, that we will be able to explain all things that may seem to be to our detriment; and we respectfully beg a suspension of public opinion until the determination of the proceedings against us. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE.

New-York, March 19, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

The Story that was a Libel.—An examination was commenced yesterday before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Mr. Lewis Beach, arrested on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Joseph Eddie. The complainant lives in St. Louis, and the defendant at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth-avenue. The article, which is alleged to be libelous, was a story printed in the New York *Weekly Dispatch*, Oct. 17, 1857, under the title of "The Speculator's Doom." It is alleged by the complainant that Mr. Beach introduced as the leading character in his story persons intended to represent himself, his wife and other members of his family, and that he caused a large number of the papers to be sent to St. Louis and distributed there for the purpose of injuring him in his social and business relations. Mr. Eddie did not appear, however, at the examination, he having been arrested on a civil suit brought by the mother of Mr Beach, and lodged in Eldridge street Jail, being unable to procure $1 200 bail. An ineffectual affirt was made to have the complaint dismissed. Owing to the non-attendance of Mr. Eddie, Mr. Williamson, the editor of the *Dispatch*, was the only witness examined. He testified that he believed the manuscript of the "Speculators Doom" was in the handwriting of Mr. Beach, but that the original copy had been destroyed. The case was postponed for a further hearing.

Black-mailing.—Two young men, brothers, giving their names as Morris and Enoch George, were arrested yesterday charged with an attempt to practice a hit of black-mailing. One of them wrote a note to the wife of a baiter in Fulton-street, offering to give her, for $5, certain information reflecting upon the constancy of her husband. The lady, of course, gave the note to her husband, and he determined to discover its author. At his request she wrote a note in reply to the one received, requesting an appointment on a certain corner, and at a certain hour. At the time specified the lady met one of the Georges, and demanded his facts touching the fidelity of her spouse. "But the $5," he asked; "you said I should have the $5." At this point the husband and two policemen collared and arrested him. He and his brother were taken to the Lower Police Court and committed to answer a charge of libel. It is supposed that the prisoners have been engaged in this black-mailing work for some time.

Appropriation and Forgery of a Draft.—Messrs. Clapp, Fuller & Brown, of Boston, sent, a few days since, a draft for $208 14 to the firm of John O'Donohue & Sons, No. 239 Front-street. By mistake, the letter containing the draft was taken to No. 293 Front-street, and fell into the hands of John O'Donohue, a junk shop keeper. The latter was unable to read or write, but ascertaining the value of the inclosure, had the name of John O'Donohue & Sons written on the back of the draft, and sold it in Wall-street. The accused, on being arrested, returned the greater part of the money and said he would make the balance good. He was, however, held by Justice Connolly to answer the charge.

A New Counterfeit.—George Garrison, a colored man, was arrested yesterday by Officer McCord, of the Detective Police, charged with passing counterfeit money. The accused dealt wholly in altered bills, and succeeded in swindling some half dozan merchants in Broadway before he was arrested. He was only known to make but one purchase, which was a coat, for which he gave a $50 bill on the Stroudsburg Bank of Pennsylvania, altered from a $3 note. He received back $34 in good money. His plan was to represent that he had been sent to the place by a neighboring firm to get the bill changed. He was taken to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, and locked up for examination.

Posting Scurrilous Medical Advertisements.—Two men were taken into custody, yesterday, charged with posting about the City indecent medical bills, issued by one of the Red-Drop Dr. Hunters. The men showed that they had been employed by "the Doctor, and were accordingly discharged. "The Doctor" was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who fined him $25, which he paid, and so was discharged.

Daring Thieves.—About 7 o'clock Thursday evening, two men backed a peddlers' wagon up to the sidewalk in front of Charles Avery's bakery, corner of Clinton and Madison streets, and threw a barrel of flour and a tub of butter, which were standing on the sidewalk, into the wagon. The baker was notified, but before he could get out of his store the thieves whipped up their horse and succeeded in escaping with their plunder. They have not yet been arrested

The Thieves Gallery.—P. T. Barnum, Esq., called yesterday at the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, and obtained permission to take duplicate copies of all likenesses in the Rogues' Gallery. The reason he gave for desiring to place these pictures in his Museum was, that the patrons of that famous establishment were mostly from the rural districts, and the exhibition of the likenesses of so many rogues would put the country people on their guard, and enable them to avoid the many impositions practiced upon them when they visit the City, particularly in the line of pickpockets and confidence games. Henceforth the Thieves' Gallery will be a great additional attraction at the Museum.

The Gift Enterprise Business.—C. Todd, of No. 292 Broome-street, arrested on a charge of being engaged in the gift enterprise business, was let off yesterday, by the Mayor on his promising to abandon that occupation, and make a living in a less suspicious way. Officer Wynkoop had instructions, however, to see that he shut up his shop according to promise.

River Thieves.—The Harbor Police arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor, giving his name as Wm. Lindsay, whom they found in a small boat with about 200 pounds of cotton. Patrick Quilp, a longshoreman, was arrested as a confederate. Both were locked up.

The manufacturers of Montreal have held a meeting at Montreal to adopt measures for the promotion of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of Canada.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 20.

I.—POETRY—March: By Aug. Blauvelt.
II.—INTERESTING FROM FRANCE—The Trial of the Conspirators, &c.
III.—THE FRENCH EMPIRE—By a "States" man.
IV.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—The South Americans in Congress—Cuba—Lecompton.
V.—OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE—Letter from "Podgers."
VI—THE MORMONS—Latest News from Salt Lake—Memorial of the Mormon Legislature to Congress.
VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Capture of Canton and its Consequences—The Slave Trade Project—Finality of the Derby Ministry—Tolling Railroads—A Gleam of Light in France—Our State Railroad System—Bank Defalcations—Temper of the Mormons—Kansas in the Senate—The Southern Monarchy.
VIII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
IX.—THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW-YORK.
X.—THE SUMNER AND HARNEY AFFAIR—Court-Martial on Col E. V. Sumner at Carlisle Barracks—Acquittal of Col. Sumner.
XI.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XII.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy.....$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for.....$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for.....$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address for.....$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs S. C. Hasking & Co.—*Gentleman:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 58 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Spring, 1858.**

LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 517 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters,** at No. 536 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c.
J. R. MILLER'S
Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 536 Bowery.

☞ **Saml. Campbell, Apothecary**—Corner 9th-av and 28th st. Medicines dispensed at this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine. Special attention to prescriptions.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only four shillings a box; black or brown; best in use; sold at No. 1 Barclay st., and by all druggists. Also, Indelible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair, Hair Tonic, Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ **Superior Ready-Made Shirts.**
In all sizes. These goods are warranted to fit, and will give entire satisfaction. Wholesale and retail.
IRA PERRY & SONS.
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Carpets.**—The best place in New York to buy your Carpets and Oil-Cloths is at JACKSON HYATT'S Bowery Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Go there and see.

☞ **Chase's $18 Sewing Machine** is now on exhibition at the depôt of the New-York Wire Railing Co. It is warranted, and is pronounced by all who see it the best sheep machine that has yet been sold. C. F. DUPONT, General Agent for the United States.

☞ **Kellogg's Spring Pattern Hats and Caps now ready**—a very durable and handsome Hat at $3. No. 381 Canal st., opposite West Broadway.

MARRIED.

Ketcham—Bowers.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, Mr. William E. Ketcham to Miss Selina Bowers, all of this City.

Heath—Heath.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 18, at Grace Church, by Rev. T. S. Ramsay, Russell C. Noarn, of Chazey, to Kate H. Heath, of New-York.

DIED.

Beam.—In this City, on Friday, March 19, Rachel wife of Martin R. Beam, aged 55 years, 3 months and 16 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 354 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Ramapo for interment.

Churchward.—In this City, on Friday, March 19, Elizabeth Churchward, aged 74 years

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 16th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

Billings.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 19, Samuel Jesse, youngest son of Samuel Jesse and Sarah Billings, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 120 Ludlow-st. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

Betjeman.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, Lydia Betjeman, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and United Brother Lodge No 356, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner 10th and Reade sts.

Richardson.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 19, Benjamin S. K. Richardson, agen 45 years and 15 days.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 99 East 3d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Aeculanius.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, after a short illness, Peter G. Aeculanius, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ewan.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, Mr. James Ewan, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 22. The remains will be removed from his late residence, No. 20 Macdougal-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., (Rev. Dr. Thomson,) where the funeral services will commence at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Spies.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, on Friday morning, March 19, William Edgarton eldest child of Thomas C. and Seraphina L. Spies, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Boud, to morrow, Sunday, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Thomazan.—At Elton, Westchester Co., on Thursday evening, March 18, Annie Hamilton, twin daughter of Mr. Wm. M. and C. A. Thomazan, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Forrest-av., between George and Wall sts. Cars leave for Morisania Station, Harlem Railroad Depôt, at 2½ and 11½ o'clock 26th-st. and 4th av.

Agar.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, March 19, Richard Meredith Agar, aged 36 years.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of his funeral.

Brooks.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, March 19, Sarah Isabel, daughter of the late Wm. E. and Maria Brooks.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Joseph E., and of her aunts, Misses Bryan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Joseph E. Brooks.

Moore.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday, March 18, Clayton Moore.

The funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church in Rahway, N. J., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, March 20. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Smith.—At Mount Vernon, O., on Friday morning, March 19, after a lingering illness, Mr. Absalom B. Smith, of the firm of Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co., of this City.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
SARTAROE:
A TALE OF NORWAY.
BY J. A. MAITLAND.

Author of "The Watchman," "The Wanderer," "The Diary of an Old Doctor," "The Lawyer's Story," &c.

Complete in one volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

We annex the following notices of the work from papers to whom we have sent advanced copies of the work:

From the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.

We have been favored with advance sheets of this production, and having perused them attentively, can speak well of its merits. A new book (especially one that aspires to be anything better than the "literary trash" of which we have such a deluge now-a-days) is the subject of much comment, and the forest at which many battling critics "practice to become perfect." The work before us might safely be said to defy criticism. There is a purity of style, a vigor of thought, and a graceful play of imagination shining preeminent throughout its pages. The plot, too, is an original one, and treads a field never invaded by the novel writer. This is an essential point gained, for novelty is ever interesting. Finally, there is an agreeable variety of incidents which, in their graphic combination, form a story of unsurpassed attraction. Altogether the book may be summed up as one of the most delightful and absorbing works that has ever been issued from the American press

From Forney's Press, R. Shelton McKenzie, Literary Editor of March 19th

Mr. Maitland's new Norwegian novel *Sartaroe*, which Peterson has now on the press, and will publish next week, is full of incident and character, with the scene partly in Norway and partly in the United States. We read the work, in proof-sheets, a little time ago, and thought it by far the author's best production, and likely to make a most decided success, in the present dearth of really good works of fiction.

From the Sunday Mirror.

From the advance sheets which we have examined, we freely commend it to the public.

Published this day, and for sale, at retail or wholesale, at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

And at E. D. LONG'S No 126 Nassau-st., New-York. And by all booksellers everywhere.

CARD.
WASHINGTON IRVING.
SARTAROE.

The following appeared in some of the New-York papers of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

An advertisement of a new work entitled *Sartaroe*, by James A. Maitland, reposed in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr Washington Irving. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with this book has been grossly imposed upon for no such letter has been written by Mr Irving? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested but as Mr. Irving's name is seen so conspicuously paraded in connection with a spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery, remains to be seen. Respectfully yours.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

This publication is the more extraordinary because Mr. Putnam had written to us as publishers of *Sartaroe*, on the subject, and in courtesy should have waited for our reply. This letter, dated the 15th inst., was left at our store late at night on the 16th. It is as follows:

New-York, March 15, 1858.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers—*Gentlemen:* In your circular announcing *Sartaroe* you quote a letter purporting to be from Mr. Washington Irving. *Mr. Irving remembers writing a letter to the author*, at his request, but not this letter which you have printed. Will you be good enough to let me know whether you have the original of the letter you have printed, and how you received it? I am sure you could not be aware that there was anything incorrect in the printed letter. Very truly yours,
G. P. PUTNAM.

To this the following answer was returned on the morning of the 17th, within an hour after its receipt by our firm:

Philadelphia, March 17, 1858.

G. P. Putnam—*Dear Sir:*

Yours is this moment at hand. We have the original of the following in Mr Irving's own writing:

Sunnyside, Irvington, Nov. 1, 1857.

My Dear Friend:

According to promise, I have read *Sartaroe*, and now will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius. It is excellent—all in all, the best novel issued from the American Press for some years past. *It must certainly* meet with success. I will do my best for you. You ought to clear at least $4,000 or $5,000 by it. I have written to Murray, of London my old publisher, as I told you I would, and I have advised him to reprint the work there and have assured him that he ought to send the publisher £200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. I have great influence with Murray. You may use this when the book comes out.

With the greatest esteem.
I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

James A. Maitland, N. Y.

This work was originally to have been published by Partridge & Co., of New-York, and over four months ago they issued circulars of it in to press, which were sent all over the country; and they at *that time* published the above letter. On account of the retiring of Partridge & Co., arrangements were made with us to publish the work, and among other things handed to us was Mr. Irving's own letter.

We have also another which we only received from the author of *Sartaroe* two days since, of which the following is an exact copy:

Sunnyside Irvington, Dec, 18, 1857.

My Dear Friend:

I have read *Sartaroe* with great interest and satisfaction. It is written in excellent style; is graphic in its descriptions, and gives animated and interesting pictures of scenery, manners and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal of it. It has all the elements of a successful publication. I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity.

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

James A. Maitland, N. Y.

At the end of the first letter it expressly states: *You may use this when the book comes out.* This is the only reason we have made use of the letter, and we will here say that several of our *critics*, who have read advance copies of the book, coincide exactly with Mr Irving.

Our position in business should have at once been a guarantee to you that we were authorized to use this letter. Very respectfully yours,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

To corroborate these statements, we annex a letter from G. P. Fetridge, who originally made the contract with the author to publish the work.

Philadelphia, Girard House, March 18, 1858.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers—*Gentlemen:*

In answer to yours of this date, in reference to a letter written to Mr Maitland, author of *Sartaroe*, by Washington Irving, which letter you have appended to your advertisement of said work, I must say I am astonished that Mr. G. P. Putnam of New-York, should in the face of the autograph letter itself, now in your possession, pronounce it forgery. Mr Putnam *must have known* for the last four months that such a letter from Mr. Irving to Mr. Maitland, was in the possession of our firm, and that we issued circulars to all the trade throughout the United States *four months ago*, wherein said letter was published in full.

The letter was put in our possession by Mr. Maitland, author of the work, for us to make use of on its publication. Mr Irving, to whom the work was dedicated, giving him the privilege with the closing sentence of the letter: *"You may use this letter when the book comes out."*

When I took your house the stereotype plates, copyright and edition we had printed of "Sartaroe," which I did on account of our retiring from business, I handed you, among other things, as belonging to the work, this autograph letter of Washington Irving's, for you to make use of as you might think proper.

The signature is well-known, and *I know*, from many concomitant circumstances, that the letter is genuine.

Very respectfully
W. P. FETRIDGE."

The fact that Mr. Irving had written such a letter in praise of *Sartaroe*, and had expressed his willingness to have his good opinion made public, was our chief inducement to purchase the copyright and stereotype plates of the work from Messrs. W. P. Fetridge & Co., of New-York.

Mr. Putnam, in his card, asserts the letter to be a forgery, Mr. Maitland has always declared it to be genuine. With the question of veracity between these two gentlemen, it does not become us to meddle. We only owe it to ourselves to show, as we have, that, whether the letter be genuine or not, it was given to us as genuine. Certainly, if we had believed the letter a forgery, or that, being genuine, Mr. Irving did not wish it published, we should not have used it.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1858.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to
NO 300 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

Prince's Protean Fountain Pen.—None use but to approve. Circulars sent on application, which gives a full description of the pen, together with testimonials from many of the first men of our country. Those wishing a superior article will do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

Prices vary according to size. Pens sent by mail. Other styles of pens sold at this depôt.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, General Agent,
No. 262 Broadway, (up stairs.)

Burdick's Improved Printing Press, patented June 2, 1857. The cheapest and most economical press of the times printing 1,000 copies per hour, to be seen at the factory, No. 136 West 37th-st., or at the office No. 145 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
N. P. LASARTIE & CO.

Rev. Dr. Dwight will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Sumpit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, (21st inst.,) at 10½ o'clock. Rev. John Thompson, of New-York, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Sand for Sale—Suitable for building purposes. Apply to J. D., Eve. Times Office.

THE
BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior Premium White Lead, being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, from the raw material. Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article on the most favorable terms, for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of Lead and Zinc Paints, dry or in oil. Business address, No. 160 Front-st., New-York. N. B.—Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 3d floor.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns. Hosiery, Undergarments Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY
FOR APRIL.
READY THIS MORNING AT NINE O'CLOCK.
A RICH VARIETY OF CONTENTS—ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS—CONTINUATION OF BARBARA STAFFORD. BY MRS. ANNE S. STEPHENS—A STORY COMPLETE BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALIA CAREY, PARK BENJAMIN, AND OTHER AMERICAN WRITERS—A FRESH, BRILLIANT AND INTERESTING NUMBER. EDWARD SIEPHENS, Publishing Agent,
No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
by the best makers, all warranted,
selling at
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
ROBERT BAIT & CO., No. 361 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

City Lots Wanted in New-York.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau st.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machines—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines.—The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. Price $1 50 per bottle. A certain remedy for Female Weaknesses, Irregularities, Disordered Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Nervousness, and all sympathetic disturbances connected with derangements of the Womb and its appendages.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Aaron Hackley Recorder of the City of Utica, N. Y., certify that I have examined several ladies of this city, of the highest and most unexceptionable character, who testified that they had been afflicted for years with Falling of the Womb, Whites, &c., and symptoms connected with them, such as loss of appetite, nervous affections, disturbed sleep weakness in the back, loss of flesh and spirits, pain in the back and kidneys, coldness at the extremities, trouble in the stomach and bowels variable appetites, nausea, irritability and fretfulness, hurried respiration, palpitation of the heart, chills and flushes of heat, great anxiety, pain in the sh

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as an excellent cook, understan s baking and pastry in all their branches, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; understands the best of fina washing and ironing and fine finishing if required. Both would be willing to live with one family. Have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the candy store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, well educated, of a refined and social temperament, cheerful disposition and pleasing address, being without means and home, would like to meet with an engagement with some respectable party where she could find a quiet and permanent home. The most respectable reference will be given of ability and standing. Address with return postage, Miss L. A. B., care of Postmaster, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN young women, separately or together, one to cook, wash and iron, or house work; is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit; first-class laundress; the other chambermaid and waiting, or assist to wash and iron, both are good, willing, competent help, neat, trustworthy and truthful to their employer; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 22th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; would like to engage with a family going in the country for the summer. Can be seen in her present place, No. 56 West 2th st., between Broadway and 6th av. The best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable person by the day, week, or month; a respectable person by the day, week, or month; understands cutting and fitting boys' and girls' clothing perfectly; is a first-rate tailoress and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 18a Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first rate cook, would assist with the washing and ironing; the other is a regular waitress and would do chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Best reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 340 East 10th-st., near the 1st av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; would be willing to do general housework for a small family. Call at the corner of Lawrence and Hall-sts., Brooklyn, in the grocery store. City reference can be given, if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, in a small family; understands making bread, biscuit and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook. She perfectly understands her business and can show the best of City reference. Would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 95 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family. Perfectly understands all kinds of pastry, jelly and soups, and is a very good baker. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 31-st., between Madison and 5th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; can give entire satisfaction in the fulfillment of her duties; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days from 10 until 4 o'clock at No. 26 West 3 st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGH, first-class cook; understands her business fully; has good City reference; would like to engage with a family that goes into the country for the Summer months. Ap. ly at No. 267 Malberry-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A young American woman, by the week or month. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and do family sewing. Best of reference given Apply at No. 260½ Greene st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Reference if required. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City references for two years from her last place. No one need apply but a respectable private family. Apply to No. 178 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 224-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families' or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation for general housework with no private family. No objection to the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Address No 48 West 13th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her business, with the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in the last place. The best of reference given. Inqnire at No. 5 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework by a respectable woman; is a good washer and ironer. No objections to go in the country. Hasg od City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 192 Varick-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, either in the City or country, by an American woman. Can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address Box No. 387 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 176 Broome-st., Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL SIXTEEN years old, a situation to mind children, and make herself generally useful Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOman desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 15th-st. Best of references given.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Cranevillle, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 236 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIROUS of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences, Apply at No. 171 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music embroidering &c., either in a school or family Address LYDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 937 Montague-place, Brooklyn

Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

NEW FOR 1858.—THE OFFICE OF THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st. are prepared to sell, on commission, which pays well, real estate PARK BENJAMIN, CHARLES WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXperience, a situation as coachman, with unexceptionable reference from his late employer. an English Lord, whom he served 5 years and 7 months Is a good horseman, and can drive well, age 24; height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 10 stone Address W. W., W., Box No. 769 Post-Office, Fort Covington, New York.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMily, want a situation; the woman is a professed cook, washer and ironer, &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, porter, &c.; both willing to be generally useful; moderate wages at present, with a nice family will suit. N. B. —Call or address GEORGE CARSON, Esq., Intelligence Office, Pengbkeepsie, for John Ward.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE PROtestant Englishman and wife desire a situation. Is a thorough bred farmer, understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and gardener. His wife understands the making of butter and dairy work; is also a good cook and caterer. Both are willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife. the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as competent cook, or chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; both will be found capable, and have every best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as general servant; understands the care of horses, gardening, &c; no objection to go in the country. Apply, for three days, to F. C. WELLS & CO., No 116 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and has good city reference. Address J. D., saddler's store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN AND his wife; he is well qualified as coachman, understands farming and gardening. Address GERMAN, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN Churches for a German alto, tenor and basso. Address Box No. 79 Brooklyn Post-Office.

ORGANIST—A SITUATION DESIRED IN BROOKlyn or New York by a competent organist of long experience in the Episcopal Church service Salary not so much an object as a good organ. Address J. S. *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ALTO—WHO READS music at sight desires a position in a QUARTETTE CHOIR, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Best references given. Address, for three days, ALTO, No. 246 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a man of several years' practice in this country, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and is well qualified to take charge of a gentleman's graperies, fruit vegetables and their general treatment; also, the laying-out and planting of new places. Has good reference from his last place. Address E. W. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green house and grapery. The highest of gentlemen's places preferred. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No 84 White-st Mr SMYTH'S seed store, or address E. S., the above number.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO TAKE THE charge of a small garden. He must understand his business, and be well recommended. No Irish need apply. Address Box No. 2,117, lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as gardener; understands plain and ornamental gardening. For particulars, inquire of G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I., TO LIVE in the entire year, a Protestant woman as cook; she must be thoroughly acquainted with her business and able to show good City references. Apply at room No. 171 New-York Hotel, before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN AND groom—a single man. One who understands his business, is a careful driver, and can come well recommended Apply at Clinton-st., corner of President-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE—ONE WHO writes a good legible hand, well recommended, and board with his parents in this City. Inquire of U. D. WARD, No. 115 Nassau-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family, at Clifton, Staten Island. City reference required. Wages $8 Apply at No. 31 Maiden-lane, between 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—TWENTY YOUNG MEN WITH A small capital Call at No. 125 Crosby-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson city. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union)—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; Charles A Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate For circulars, address the Principal or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS FROM BOARDING SCHOOL MAY spend the April vacation at DILBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more of business writing, arithmetic, or practical book-keeping, in one month, than in a quarter at school. Mr. D. guarantees to train all shiftlessness trembling out of any hand, and give it an easy, elegant style. Terms, $5.0. For seats, apply immediately.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., three miles from Hudson City, offers the best classical facilities for $40 per term, including board, washing and furnished room. For further particulars, call and see Prof. FLACK, any hour in the evening at his rooms, International Hotel No. 357 Broadway, or drop him a line and he will call and see you

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious grounds, and unsurpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—MR. PAINE still gives pupils daily this week for instruction in Penmanship, book-keeping arithmetic, algebra, &c. Ladies have separate rooms—at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Paine is a very successful teacher of an elegant hand-writing.—*Newport Mercury.*

MUSIC AND GERMAN.—A LADY FROM THE North of Germany, and familiar with the English language, would like to find some more pupils to learn in the German language, as well as in music. (piano and singing.) at moderate terms Address Miss ELIZABETH, Metropolitan Post-Office, Astor place.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St Joseph's Convent, Classe 9" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur SEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 206 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE. AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Tin-ramarine Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings

FRANCIS & LOUDON, — STATIONERS Steam Job Printers, Ruling-makers and Book-binders No 46 Maiden-lane Have removed.

OILS.

COCOENUT OILS.—A large quantity of the above Oil very much improved by boiling and refining, for sale in good order, at the lowest market price, by JOHN SCHOLES & CO., No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & PHILEMUS No. 69 Broad-st.; PETER V KING, No 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. G. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORRE, *Observer* office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylindar press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE STORY BUILDings, with Hegarians' Iron fronts, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts Each building has a front of 28 feet on Canal-st The corner building is worth the year, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $5,000. The most western building is about 80 feet deep; rent $3,000. The two intermediate buildings are 68 feet deep; rent of each, $2,400 They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are strongly built and well lighted. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM 550 TO $600—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements corner 34th-st. and 2d av., in a block of 3 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician Inquire on the premises or of Wm. Sill, No. 5 East 34st st.; premises from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown-stone front house No. 309 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM 550 TO $600—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements corner 34th-st. and 2d av., in a block of 3 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician Inquire on the premises or of Wm. Sill, No. 5 East 34st st.; premises from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown-stone front house No. 309 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE BASEment house No. 294 West 40th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $250 It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen, at any time on application to F. E. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson av; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar and has large yard and gas in the cellar; all in excellent repair and order Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as The Office No. 59 Houston-st., near Broadway—large brick house 26 feet front, four stories in perfect repair throughout. 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to
A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 159 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., $250.
House No. 156 50th-st., $450,
House in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250.
Cottage in 81st st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The fine 3-story and basement house No 6 Attorney-st. It has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, water closets, &c The furniture is nearly new, and will be disposed of at a reasonable rate Rent, $400. It is an excellent opportunity for persons about commencing housekeeping. Apply as above, or at No. 75 Canal st., near Allen.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price Apply to E. W. LOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 268 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered Rent low to a good tenant It can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC House No. 205 Hudson st., New-York. This house is three re-ms deep and replete with every convenience, viz: furnace water-closets, range, stationary tubs, gas and gas fixtures throughout the house, also an excellent closet room. For particulars, inquire at No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENTLY-ARRANGED 3-story high-stoop house No 30 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs It is well finished to the modern style, with marble mantels, Croton water and gas fixtures, rent $560. Inquire on the premises or of A. D. BINTON, at E. R. Webb's, No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No. 21 West 130th-st., west of 5th-av. suitable for a small family. $250 per annum. Also the upper floor, five rooms and a bedroom in the attic. Rent $200 per annum to a small family. Apply as above or at No. 124 4th-st., near 6th av., of A. P. SMITH.

TO LET—CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE AND Water-st., the store and cellar occupied by Messrs. Shipman & Co., with or without the lofts Will be repainted and put in first-rate repair. The lofts have 12 sheet windows on each floor. Well lighted. Inquire of W. T. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPERSON'S BUILDING—Several fine feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, at a liberal rent; the store No 106 Front-st., a few doors below Wall; the store may be seen at any time. Apply, for terms, to Messrs. WILLETT & STEPHENS, No 67 Wall st.; or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS IN THAT new and splendid store, (110 by 25 feet,) No. 251 Broadway corner of Murray-st with or without the cellar. Entrance on Broadway and on Murray-st with hoistway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 269 West 18th st Has the gas and Croton water fixtures and is located in a pleasant neighborhood. Inquire of the subscriber, No. 403 Hudson-st, at the office of the Greenwich Insurance Company

JAMES HARRISON.

NEW HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession; three stories with high basement and modern improvements; 16 rooms; may be seen at any time, by application on the premises, No. 145 East 126th-st., and for further information to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 10 Wall-st., or No. 136 1st av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of house No. 110 1st-st., near Avenue A, front basement, front and back parlors on first story, two front bedrooms on third story, 2 pantries, large yard, no rear buildings Can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire at No. 13 Avenue A. Rent $300.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, TO A SMALL family, the second floor of No 157, three-story brick basement house, Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are well painted and partly papered. Apply as above, or at No 193 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs. Rent $144. Reference required.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 2 Depeyster-st, (known as the Green block) The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 25 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 18th-st., near 5th-av; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODFIELD, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st, 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic st, Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No 47 Exchange-place New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF AN English basement house. The rent will be taken to learn. Inquire at No 102 4th-av., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. Best references will be required.

TO LET—A STORE ON SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 381 Canal st., hands nely fitted up with show-cases, oil cloth, etc.—suitable for a millinery or other light business. Inquire of J. W. KELLOGG. No. 381 Canal-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, picturesquely situated on Orange Mountain, with surrounding grounds, at Orange, N. J. Price $1,000 Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 58th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 128 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 26th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. SMITH.
No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's office, entrance on 4th av

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, 204, Front-st., corner Hester.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 104 JOHN-STREET, OPposite Cliff-st No 78 Maiden-lane.
No. 92 Johnst., lower part.
No. 172 William st., second floor, large, about 45 feet front. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William st.

CANAL-STREET LOTS TO LEASE FOR seventy years. One or two lots on the north side of Canal-st., between or near Bay and Elm st.; both lots form a front of 5 feet 2 inches. For terms and full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No 11 Pine-st

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—71 & 30, 15th 2½, and 30th houses east of 7th av., in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th st., or College place, between 5th and 6th avs. Two of the houses are being newly frescoed Will be sold very low viz: $8,600, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College Inquire for JOHN RUANS upholsterer in charge on the premises, or of Mr SEAY, No 6 East 43d-st., now lying from 8 to 10 o'clock or evenings from 7 to 7 o'clock also to let a brown-stone front house No. 320 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts Rent $650.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots with balconies and in choice court-yards; are entirely new, with gas Croton boilers, 2 water closets, each, &c The houses are each 16 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLIENTS—AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate on the third place south of 9th-av the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace gas, bath room water closets range, hot and cold water, &c Fruit and ornamental trees flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st, New-York, or to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale a plot of land containing 69 lots, on north side of Gowanus Canal Brooklyn, on Hoyt 5th 6th and 7th streets. The dock frontage, consisting of 550 feet, is of great value, and the whole is peculiarly adapted for lumber, brick, coal and stone yards or any extensive manufacturing purposes. The property will be exchanged or sold at a bargain. Brokers need not apply.

S. LENOX TREDWELL, No. 66 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BRICK—Two three-story and cellar brick houses 20x32 feet, extension two-story, 14x16 feet with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style Philadelphia front, with brown stone doors and trimmings, marble hinds, marble mantels, and gratings gilded 12 feet courts; private or Putnam av first and second houses east of Hunterst. apply next door from Putnam-av Brooklyn. Apply to STEPHEN B THRUER Gates-av, near Classon-st, or to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 3-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet west of Lexington av; price, $36,000, a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av, between 34th and 35th sts; price $13,500; a large part can remain in the house; the above houses contain all the modern improvements Inquire on the premises, or of ARNOLD & MOWRAYS.

NO. 153 WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65 and the lot 26x120 feet, with a court yard 15 feet 6 inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLIENTS—AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate on the third place south of 9th-av the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace gas, bath room water closets range, hot and cold water, &c Fruit and ornamental trees flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st, New-York, or to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale a plot of land containing 69 lots, on north side of Gowanus Canal Brooklyn, on Hoyt 5th and 7th streets. The dock frontage, consisting of 550 feet, is of great value, and the whole is peculiarly adapted for lumber, brick, coal and stone yards or any extensive manufacturing purposes. The property will be exchanged or sold at a bargain. Brokers need not apply.

S. LENOX TREDWELL, No. 66 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BRICK—Two three-story and cellar brick houses 20x32 feet, extension two-story, 14x16 feet with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style Philadelphia front, with brown stone doors and trimmings, double blinds, marble mantels, and gratings gilded 12 feet courts; private or Putnam av first and second houses east of Hunterst. apply next door from Putnam-av Brooklyn. Apply to STEPHEN B THRUER Gates-av, near Classon-st, or to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 3-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet west of Lexington av; price, $36,000, a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av, between 34th and 35th sts; price $13,500; a large part can remain in the house; the above houses contain all the modern improvements Inquire on the premises, or of ARNOLD & MOWRAYS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—71 & 30, 15th 2½, and 30th houses east of 7th av., in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th st., or College place, between 5th and 6th avs. Two of the houses are being newly frescoed Will be sold very low viz: $8,600, $9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College Inquire for JOHN RUANS upholsterer in charge on the premises, or of Mr SEAY, No 6 East 43d-st., now lying from 8 to 10 o'clock or evenings from 7 to 7 o'clock also to let a brown-stone front house No. 320 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts Rent $650.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots with balconies and in choice court-yards; are entirely new, with gas Croton boilers, 2 water closets, each, &c The houses are each 16 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLIENTS—AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate on the third place south of 9th-av the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace gas, bath room water closets range, hot and cold water, &c Fruit and ornamental trees flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st, New-York, or to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No 14 P

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS,
FANCY GOODS SILVER PLATED WARE, &c,
J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No 56 Nassau st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of hair-seam, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, bedsteads, sideboards, etageres, feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c.
Also, a magnificent assortment of oil paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, glassware, China ware, crockery, cutlery, clocks; Ingrain, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and other carpets; pier, mantel and oval mirrors, &c.
Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping. Parties desirous of obtaining excellent City-made furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

R. WILSON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, for cash in the premises, No. 220 14th-st., at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, the rich and desirable contents of the above five-story dwelling house, the property of Professor Duyckinck, comprising handsome Parlors—Containing yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in mirroon, blue and gold and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive descriptions; gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm-chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and expensive rosewood marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier sofa and marble tops; expensively carved rosewood work-tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood centre and side tables, with marble tops, plate-glass doors, &c., in carved gures, with marble tops, plate-glass doors, &c., in carved gures, with marble tops, plate-glass doors, &c., in carved gures

NEW-YORK CITY

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The New Rai road Project—A Site for the State Woman's Hospital—The Comptroller on the Erben Case.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, asking the passage of a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature against the passage of the act entitled "An act to Authorize the Construction of a Railroad in Certain Streets and Aveaues in the City of New York, parallel and adjacent to Broadway." The Mayor objects to the taking away from the Common Council the power of legislating upon a purely local matter, and urges the impropriety of granting to the Corporation intended to be created by the act so valuable a franchise as the appropriation of the streets designated in it for the purposes of railroads. If it is to be authorized, he thinks the City should participate in the profits of the grant, by receiving from the grantees a fair equivalent for the valuable privilege they receive. The right to judge of the expediency of the grant, in his opinion, should rest entirely with the City Councils. In relation to the value of the grant, he knew that when the matter of a railroad in Broadway was agitated, $100,000 a year was offered as a rent for the privilege; and, also, that $500,000 had been offered for the privilege of a line almost identical with the one proposed. The communication was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

THE ERBEN CASE.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 16, 1858.

To the Common Council:

The report of the Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, made to that body on the 8th day of March, in relation to the overpayment on an award to Henry Erben, introduces the testimony of Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, and James Timpson, Auditor in the Finance Department, in a manner which not only justifies the undersigned in making an explanation, but imperiously calls on him to do so, in justice to himself and to truth.

The full minutes of the testimony as taken by the Committee are not published with the report. The testimony as given in Statement No. 1, annexed, is understood to have been taken in short-hand by the reporter of the *Herald*, and published substantially as given before the Committee.

The Committee in the body of the report thus alude to the testimony of the Auditor and the Deputy Street Commissioner, VIZ:

"Your Committee very naturally first examined the Auditor in the Finance Department, who knew nothing whatever concerning the matter, and referred them to his Assistant who knew (as if possible, than did the principal, as he was not Assistant at that time. Your Committee next examined Mr. Charles Turner, who was the Deputy Street Commissioner at that time and whose duty it was to make out all requisitions; and, although he distinctly recollected having made out requisitions for the payment of $26,000 on the same day, and exhibited a voucher for that amount, could not produce a voucher for the amount of the requisition given Mr. Erben, nor did he have the slightest recollection of the subject; and when asked how he accounted for finding one and not the other, stated that 'there may not have been a voucher at all for the $24,000, for Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the Comptroller's office.'"

It will be seen, by referring to the testimony in statement No. 1, annexed, that Mr. Turner, in answer to a question from the Committee in relation to the requisition in the payment to Mr. Erben, "Do you say that you ever saw that requisition? A.—I don't think I have ever seen it."

Question by the Committee—Then you are sure that you never signed a requisition for the $24,000 we are speaking about? A.—Never; I say that.

Resting on the confident belief that I had never signed a warrant to pay an award to Henry Erbea or any other person for the opening of Canal or widening of Walker-street, unless the same was accompanied by a requisition from the Street Department with a list of the amount of the awards in each case with the name of the person entitled to the same; the Comptroller did not volunteer to give any explanation to the Committee which had this subject under investigation, and was content that they should call before them the Deputy Street Commissioner, who had the principal charge of making out the requisitions and lists of the awards on the streets referred to, in conjunction with the Auditor in the Finance Department who had the custody and safe-keeping of the requisitions and lists alluded to.

Since the publication of the testimony and of the report of the Board of Aldermen a more thorough examination has been made, and the following requisition signed by Mr. Turner himself, as Acting Street Commissioner, accompanied by lists of the awards to Mr. Erben and others, amounting to $26,081, was found in a pigeon-hole of the desk in the Auditor's room, and not in the package where it properly belonged. These papers read as follows:

No. 576. STREETS OPENED.

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK May 9, 1855.

The Street Commissioner hereby applies to the Comptroller of the City of New-York for $26,081, on account of disbursements for street opening, in pursuance of article 2, chapter 1, section 59 of the Revised Ordinances.

The above requisition is drawn against the appropriation made for trust accounts, under ordinance passed by Common Council. CHARLES TURNER,

$26,081. Acting Street Commissioner.

CANAL AND WALKER STREETS.

2. Henry Erben	$9,050 00
New-York Life Insurance Trust Co. (mort.)	4,500 00
2. Henry Erben	6,755 00
New-York Life Insurance Trust Co. (mort.)	4,500 00
Total	$24,805 00

STREETS OPENING.

In the matter of the widening of Liberty-street. Aaron Vanderpool, Referee in the matter of Alfred Woodham against Maurice Maverick and others, being balance of award to the Maverick estate, paid under order of Supreme Court $1,227 00

STREET DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1855.

A copy of the order of Court is with the requisition and lists. The $24,805 to Mr. Erben, and the $1,276 to the Maverick estate, make the exact sum contained in the requisition of $26,081 above referred to.

On the presentation of the above requisition of Mr. Turner to the Auditing Bureau in the Finance Department, with the accompanying list of awards, the following warrants on the Treasury were made out, viz:

Per Ordinance, Dec. 30, 1854.

STREETS OPENING.

B NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE $18,850. MECHANICS' BANK. No. 1,179

Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., mortgage or order thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, for award opening Walker street.

Countersigned, A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Per Ordinance, Dec. 30, 1854.

STREETS OPENING.

B NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE $11,230. MECHANICS' BANK. No. 1,180.

Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., mortage or order eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, for award opening Walker-street.

Countersigned. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

D. T VALENTINE, Clerk.

Both of these checks bear an indorsemeat on the back, as follows:

H. ERBEN,
D. THOMPSON, Pres't.

These warrants, amounting to a total sum of $24,805, are in the handwriting of Norman A. Beach, then Assistant Anditor, and son-in-law of Mr. Turner. The warrants were then signed by the Comptroller, and the Assistant Auditor delivered them to Mr. Mathews, the clerk of Mr. Turner.

The Street Department then paid these warrants to the parties entitled to the awards, and took from them, in a book kept for such purpose in the Street Department, the following receipt, viz.:

Received from the Street Commissioner, warrants Nos. 1,179 and 1,180, for $24,805, in full for award to Henry Erben and New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company in the above matter. $24,805.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, by D. THOMPSON, President.
H. ERBEN.

In the same pigeon-hole where the list of payments to Mr. Erben was deposited, another requisition was found, dated April 28, 1855, for the sum of $314,275, signed by James Furey, Street Commissioner, connected with a list of 83 awards, headed "Statement of Awards in the matter of Extending Canal and Widening Walker streets," making together the exact sum called for in the requisition.

There was another list of awards found among the papers before alluded to, containing thirty awards, amounting to the sum of $120,000. The requisition of the Street Commissioner was not found with this list.

Another requisition, dated May 31, 1855, not signed by any person, was pinned to a statement of an award of $2 820 40 to Martin Bennett, for Canal and Walker streets.

Another requisition was found, dated June 22, 1855, for the sum of $200, signed by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, and connected with this requisition was an order of Court that an award of $200 made to the widow and heirs of Elijah Valentine should be paid to Henry S. Valentine.

Another requisition was found, dated Dec. 15, 1855, for the sum of $500, for street opening, signed by James Furey. A statement was pinned to this requisition, as follows:

Extending Canal-street and Widening Walker-street—Award.

George Raab, for this amount under paid, in consequence of error in report of Commissioner $500

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK Dec. 15, 1855.

CHARLES TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Another requisition was found, dated May 26, 1855, for $6,458 20, signed by Charles Turner, Acting Street Commissioner. This requisition was accompanied by a list of two awards for Canal and Walker streets, amounting to the exact sum of $6,488 20.

Another requisition was found, dated August 13, 1855, for $1,682 50, signed by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner. This was accompanied by a memorandum of an award on Canal and Walker streets of the same amount.

Two memorandums, indorsed May 14 and May 28, 1855, B, pay for the following awards on Canal and Walker streets:

Wm. H. Mott	$200 00
Joseph Hillyer	2,500 00
Donald Murray, assignee of Joseph and James Hillyer	2,550 00
Abijah Peeks	200 00
May 28—Egbert Scudder	2,725 60

As Mr. Turner and Mr. Timpson have had more experience for the last ten or fifteen years, in regard to all the operations of making out requisitions, warrants, and taking receipts in the payment of awards for opening streets, it might have been expected that they would have given the Committee a more precise statement of the various steps taken in the performance of these operations. It may not be inappropriate in this communication to state the process of paying awards, made on account of "streets opened," which has prevailed until the ordinance passed for paying the awards on the Central Park.

The law in relation to opening streets provides that the Commissioners of Awards and Assessments shall prepare two copies of their report, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Street Commissioner, and the other in the office of the County Clerk. No provision is made for furnishing the Finance Department with a copy of the awards, and no such abstract of awards, in a connected and authentic form, ever has been furnished by the Street Department to the Finance Department; on the contrary, section 159, referred to in all the requisitions in the Street Department for extending Canal-street, provides that

"All moneys payable by the Corporation for the performance of the contracts mentioned in the last section, or for work done under any bureau in the Street Department, shall be paid by the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner, against the appropriation applicable thereto, and all such contracts, and the accounts, vouchers and certificates relating thereto, shall be kept and filed in the office of the Street Commissioner."

The practice under this ordinance, in paying for awards for streets opening, was as follows: The Street Commissioner or his Deputy would make out a requisition for $100,000 under the appropriation for "streets opening." This requisition would be accompanied by a list, made out under the sanction of Mr. Turner, for sundry awards on the opening of a particular street, amounting to the same sum; he would then hand these papers to Mr. Timpson, the Auditor of the Finance Department, who would fill up warrants on the Treasury in favor of the several individuals named in the list, and the Auditor would then present the warrants and the papers from the Street Department to the Comptroller; after the Comptroller had signed the warrants they would be returned to the Auditor, who, after procuring the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk, would deliver all the warrants thus executed to Mr. Turner, filling the requisitions and lists in the Auditing Bureau; the Deputy Street Commissioner would then deliver these warrants to the several persons named in them, and take their receipts for the same in a book belonging to the Street Department.

Take, then, the case of Mr. Erben. The report giving him an award is recorded in the office of the Street Commissioner, and the only official information on which the Finance Department can act according to the ordinance above referred to is derived from the requisition and list of the Street Commissioner. When, therefore, Mr. Turner certified to the Comptroller, as is now shown to have been done, in the first part of his report, over his own signature, that the sum of $24,805 was awarded to Mr. Erben, according to the record of awards filed in the Street Department, the Comptroller was not permitted by the ordinance to doubt the accuracy of that certificate. Aside from the testimony of Mr. Turner, as given in the requisition and list before referred to, the Finance Department was not furnished with any record evidence which would enable the Comptroller to determine whether Mr. Erben was entitled to $5 000 or $25,000 for his damages in extending Canal-street. And yet Mr. Turner, the principal agent in producing these results, has the effrontery to deny that he had any knowledge of the existence of the requisition, which was the only basis of the overpayment, and at the same time most unworthily to insinuate to the Committee that the Comptroller had signed a warrant to give Mr. Erben $9,000 more than he was entitled to on account of his being a favorite in the Finance Department.

Soon after the discovery of the overpayment to Mr. Erben, the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Busteed, obtained satisfactory evidence of the facts from the records in the Street Department, and on the 28th of January, 1858, commenced proceedings against Mr. Erbea for the recovery of the amount of the overpayment. Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Testimony of James Timpson and Charles Turner, before the Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen, March 5, 1858.

James Timpson was the first witness called upon to give his evidence. The questions of the Committee and the answers of the witness were as follows:

Q.—Are you Auditor in the Comptroller's office, Mr. Timpson? A.—Yes, I am the principal Auditor there.

Q.—Did you ever see a requisition drawn for the amount of $24,000 or payment of an award for the opening of Canal-street? A.—It might have been seen by the Assistant-Auditor, Mr. Beach, but I never saw it.

Q.—Did you ever see a requisition signed in favor of Henry Erben for an award for the opening of Canal-street? A.—I don't know, but I don't recollect having seen such a paper.

Q.—Could there be an award made out of the office without a requisition being drawn and signed? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Who makes out these requisitions? A.—They are made out in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—Are you sure that there is no such document in the Comptroller's office now? A.—None to my knowledge, though I have research for one.

Q.—Have you made diligent search in the office to find such a requisition? A.—I have, but could not find any.

Q.—Who did you say was Assistant Auditor at the time of the opening of Canal-street? A.—Mr Beach.

Q.—Where is he now? A.—I don't know where he is now; it is said he lives in Saratoga.

Charles Turner, the Deputy-Street Commissioner, the next and last witness, was now examined and his testimony was the following:

Q.—Can you tell us who made out the requisition for the amount of $24,000? A.—I have no knowledge of it; I can't find any voucher for it; I have searched but cannot find any.

Q.—Was there no account kept of the requisition in the Street Commissioner's office? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Do you say that you ever saw that requisition? A.—I don't think I have ever seen it.

Q.—Are you sure that you never signed a requisition for the $24,000 we are speaking about? A.—Never; I say that.

Q.—What clerk would that money be likely to be paid on by? A.—By Mr Smith.

Q.—Where is Mr. Smith? A.—He is not here; I believe he is in Saratoga; he has not been in the office since last May, when he was discharged, I believe.

Q.—Was there any charge against him when he was discharged? A.—I am not aware that there was any.

Q.—I believe that you said that you were not in the office when this check was signed? A.—No; but on that day I signed a requisition for $200,000.

Q.—Have you the voucher for the payment of that sum? A.—Yes; I looked for both but could only find that one.

Q.—How did you account for finding one and not finding the other? A.—There may not have been a voucher at all for the $24,000, for Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the Comptroller's office.

Q.—Is it not strange that all the other vouchers that should be in the office were there when this one is not to be found? A.—I think so.

A SITE FOR THE STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Alderman MCSPEDON called up the communication from the Mayor, vetoing the grant of a site for a State Woman's Hospital. The site was between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues—the old Potter's Field. As soon as the matter was up, he moved that the resolution making the grant be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, which was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mark Spencer, President of the Hospital Association, was present during the passage of the resolution.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

Majority and minority reports were received from the Committee on Streets, in relation to improving the Broadway pavement, for horse travel. One was in favor of changing the edges of the blocks, and the other of inserting pieces of wood between them, so as to form a groove between each block of stone of one inch in width. On motion the specifications of a substitute were taken up in detail, for the purpose of ascertaining what the several plans would cost. A proposition to give several gentlemen the privilege of giving a sample of their plans, and to allow them a block each for that purpose, was debated at great length, and finally the whole subject was laid over and made a special order for the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The following was received:

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Honorable Body the annexed memorial to the Legislature in reference to a bill now pending, which would take away the control of the piers, wharves and slips, in an important particular, from the Common Council. The general principles of my objection to such legislation I have fully set forth in previous communications, and submit this special branch of the subject to your earnest deliberation.

(Signed) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

THE REMONSTRANCE.

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State, reported on favorably by the Committee on Cities and Villages to the House of Assembly, declaring that the use and occupation of piers, slips and bulkheads in the port of New-York by floating and hydrostatic dry dock companies, for their mechanical operations, is a lawful commercial use of said piers, slips and bulkheads, and enjoining the Common Council to designate and appropriate piers, slips and bulkheads for their exclusive use and occupation, and until the Common Council shall make such designation and appropriations, the aforesaid companies shall continue, where they are now located, to enjoy said use, with the consent of the owners of the wharves, piers and slips occupied by them respectively.

In view, therefore, of the provisions of the above-described bill, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York respect ully represent to the Legislature of the State that to enact any provision of law which would in effect grant the monopoly and exclusive use of any of the piers, wharves and slips of this port to the exclusion of the transit of merchandise and passengers, instead of being a commercial use of such piers, wharves and slips by the said Dry Dock Companies, would materially and injuriously exclud the commerce and thoroughfare interfere with the municipal rights of the City and the convenience and interests of the people.

And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, would further represent to the Honorable the Legislature of the State, that the act of 1830, found in chapter 222 of the laws of this State, places the regulation of the wharves, piers and slips, in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, who have the best means of ascertaining what is best for the convenience of commerce and the accommodation which should be permitted to Dry Dock Companies and ship yards. For the reason herein set forth, and as neither the Mayor and Common Council, nor any portion of the mercantile inhabitants of the City of New-York, has petitioned your Honorable body for any alteration or amendment to the above-mentioned act of 1830, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty do hereby request the Legislature of the State not to pass the said bill nor any part thereof, nor any alteration or amendment of the act of 1830, not applied for by the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York.

Committee on Lands and Places.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall Library on Friday, one of the matters in consideration being the propriety of the grant of a lease of land for 30 years to the Directors of the Orphan Home. Several ladies connected with the Institution appeared in support of its claims upon the City. The Home was originated, a few years back, by parties connected with the Episcopal Church. The progress of events has rendered a larger building desirable, and the Directors wish the Corporation to grant them a site for a new, capacious and commodious building. At the commencement of this charity a small room in Renwick-street was sufficient, and two children were its inmates. It was next removed to No. 74 Hammond-street, and during the past twelve months the number of inmates has been 71. The present locality of the Orphan Home is Nos. 144 and 146 West Thirty-ninth-street. There are 87 children within its walls, being as many as the building can conveniently receive. Many and urgent applications are now being made for admissions, from four to six being refused every week. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The Managers have in hand about $7,000 toward the erection of a new building, and it was represented that more would be easily raised as soon as a site had been obtained from the City Government. The wish is to accommodate 400 children of the class now received, who are mostly taken from the streets, and with no reference to religious sect or national distinctions. The plot desired embraces twelve lots, between Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, being part of the old Potter's Field, and the estimated cost will be between $40,000 and $50,000. The Committee took time to consider and report.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A NARROW ESCAPE.—The express due in Chambers-street at noon yesterday, had a very narrow escape from running into the river. As it was going at the rate of forty miles an hour between Peekskill and Garrison, the engineer perceived a rock upon the track, weighing between two and three hundred pounds. The signal was instantly given to stop the train, and the rope which communicates with the patent brake, pulled by the engineer. The reaction of the brakes caused the train to drag along the track; and, though going at the rate of forty miles an hour when the brakes were applied, the train was stopped before it had proceeded a hundred yards. By this time the engine had struck the rock, and severed it in two; one half of it was thrown from the track, while the train passed over the other half. The rock fell, no doubt, from the bank above. Several of the brake-beams and brake-rods of the cars were broken, as well as the ash-pan and some of the bolts of the engine. The baggage car was so smashed that it was left at Thirty-first-street for repairs. The passengers escaped unharmed.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LATE FOURTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—JEREMIAH COAKLEY, who was shot a few days since while standing at the corner of Chatham and Mott streets, in a crowd, was reported, yesterday, to be in a dangerous condition. Coroner CONNERY, accordingly, proceeded to the City Hospital, where the wounded man is lying, and took his *ante-mortem* examination. COAKLEY stated that he stopped with an acquaintance, for a moment, to look at a weighing apparatus at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, when suddenly he was shot in the abdomen by WM. LEGGETT, an entire stranger to him, and whom he had never seen before. Whether the shooting was accidental or otherwise he was unable to state. The Jury rendered a verdict that "JEREMIAH COAKLEY was dangerously wounded in the abdomen by a pistol-shot at the hands of WM. LEGGETT, on the 11th of March, 1858." LEGGETT says that he did not know the pistol was loaded, and that it went off while he was handling it. He was arrested immediately after the occurrence, and has been detained in custody ever since. On the readitioo of the verdict LEGGETT was recommitted to the Toombs to await the result of COAKLEY's injuries.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No 552 Pearl street, upon the body of HANNAH BRODERICK, a child two years of age, who died from scalds. The child upset a pail of hot water during the temporary absence of its mother from the room. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY on the body of JAMES O'CONNOR, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at his residence No. 200 avenue C. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was a native of Ireland and 50 years of age.

Fires.

FIRE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—At a few minutes to 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the third floor of the tenement house No. 108 St. Mark's place, in the apartments occupied by WM. MULLER, which was extinguished by a few pails of water. It originated among some cigar boxes, but in what manner, could not be ascertained. Tue loss amounted to $200—no insurance.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN-STREET.—A slight fire occurred, Thursday evening, in the dwelling house No. 102 Franklin-street. It was extinguished by the occupants of the house without any public alarm.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied carpenter's shop No. 498 Seventh-aveaue. The damage was slight.

FIRE AT THE MANHATTAN GAS WORKS.—The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded from the Manhattan Gas Works foot of Fifteenth street, East River. Only a trifling damage was sustained.

FIRE IN SPRUCE-STREET.—At a few minutes to 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the steel spring manufactory rear of No. 33 Spruce-street. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling loss.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—Mr. Robert T. Middlestitch, residing at Red Bank, N. J., came to the City a day or two since with his family, leaving Ann Riley, the servant girl, in charge of the house. On returning home the girl was missing, together with $100 werth of jewelry and clothing. The girl was arrested in the City yesterday and a portion of the missing goods found in her possession, the rest having been pawned. She was taken before Justice STRESS, and committed to answer.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID STOCK
of
SPRING CLOTHING.
1858.

Our new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale. It embraces all the new, stylish and desirable garments for the season, manufactured with even more taste and care than any previous stock. Our stock of

CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, ETC.

in custom department, in the variety and perfect taste displayed in the selection, is very far ahead of past seasons. We have this season added two of the most distinguished cutters of this City to our already large corps in this department.

It gives us pleasure to inform our friends that during the existence of the late panic, we were in a position to take advantage of the depression in the markets both here and in Europe, to secure a very large and elegant variety of fabrics at greatly reduced prices—many of the choicest styles being confined to us. We were fortunate in this, for before the trade of the season is fairly begun nearly all desirable styles will be out of the market. We beg our friends, therefore, to make early selections.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TASTEFUL AND NEAT.—The celebrated Hat manufacturer, KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, is out with his Spring style, and, as usual, it commands universal admiration. Every season he introduces a novelty; but we think that he has surpassed any of his previous efforts in his new style of Hat, which is a model of neatness. A very fine assortment of Hats, Caps, &c., will be found at his store, and the prices are very reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BERSA & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown" "Jessie Brown," "Jessie Brown" is on the lips of everybody. "Have you been to Purdy's National Theatre to see his 'Jessie Brown?'" is the first question asked on meeting a friend. The ladies say, "Take me to Purdy's National Theatre to see 'Jessie Brown.'" All must see it. The ladies are delighted with it. Go to night. It is announced with the drama of the "Skeleton Hand" and farce of "Siamese Twins."

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1.—A large lot of American and Foreign Music, from popular composers, at half-price until April 1.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnappe is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUNNING AFTER THE BRIDE.—There never was such a *furore* in relation to a bride before; but the "Bride of an Evening" has created an excitement that can only be allayed by time. Barnum's Museum is actually overrun with the earnest multitude. This brilliant American drama has astonished, as well as delighted, thousands. It is repeated, we observe, in enchanting style, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, as well as this evening, at 7.

[Advertisement.]

ADMONITION.—Our duty to ourselves should enforce the use of Brandreth's Pills when sick; they remove morbid accumulations and purify the blood. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box with directions.

Brooklyn City Items.

The inquest on the body of DENNIS REYNOLDS, murdered Wednesday night last by his brother CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS, an ex-policeman of the Ninth Ward, was concluded yesterday. The accused was of course held to answer. He pretends to think that his brother is not dead, and that the story is got up to frighten him. From the evidence it appears that the accused went into the house of deceased and made an attack upon him, first with a stick and then with a chair, both of which deceased wreached from his hands. They then clenched, and during the struggle a knife was used, which penetrated the heart of deceased. There were two other persons in the room at the time, neither of whom saw any knife used, and no knife has been identified as the one with which the wound was inflicted.

The union prayer meeting at the Bedford-avenue Church, at 12 o'clock daily, is well attended. Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, Pastor of this Church, will next Sunday evening address particularly the firemen. The daily prayer meetings in the Lee-aveaue Church are held between 4½ and 5½ P. M. They are well attended. A great deal of special interest is manifested in the immense Sabbath school connected with this Church.

The case of trespass brought by the Greenwood Cemetery Company against JANE B. GAUDOR and THEODORE CHAGOT, and tried in the Circuit Court, as reported in the TIMES of Thursday, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury mulcted the defendants in the sum of $25 for the trespass. The case will be carried up.

The Fire Department in the Eastern District have nominated HAMILTON ALLEN as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer. At the same meeting JOHN GARRET, foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, was nominated as a candidate for Assistant-Engineer to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ALFRED WILLETT. The election takes place on the last Monday in April.

The poisoning of the Stewart family on Broadway, last week, is still involved in mystery. The flour and bread partaken of have both been subjected to a chemical test, and arsenic was found in both. No poison was found in the flour a short distance below the surface. All the parties poisoned are recovering.

A man, named ALEXANDER SMITH, has been missing since Tuesday night, and under circumstances which cause his friends to think that he has been foully dealt with. A man named SHANNAN, who was in company with SMITH when last seen, has been arrested and committed.

A man named JOHN MCCARTY was arrested yesterday by officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, for attempting to commit a rape upon a girl 13 years old, at No. 42 Main-street. The accused was committed to answer.

The Democratic Primary elections were held last night in the different Wards throughout the city. In several of the Wards the Democracy had two polling places.

New-Jersey Items.

A young man named NEWELL H. WHITTLESEY was arrested at the Jersey City Railroad Dépôt on Thursday evening, upon a charge of robbing the office of the Treasurer of Warren County, Penn. He was locked up for the night, and a telegram having been sent on identifying him, he was yesterday morning sent back in charge of an officer. The amount of the robbery was $150.

Mr. F. W. D. HANTSEL, the keeper of a lager bier saloon in Jersey City, while going from Orange to Newark yesterday, in the cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad, had his pockets picked of $75. The thief escaped detection. New-York and Philadelphia pickpockets are almost constantly traveling on the New-Jersey Railroads for the practice of their profession, and travelers on these roads will do well to look to the security of their pocket-books.

The Hudson Cement Company, of Jersey City, whose business, in consequence of the hard times, has been suspended all Winter, resumed work yesterday, giving employment to about 100 men.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 19.

$10,000 Un. St. 6s, '65	104⅞	100	Reading Railroad.c
1,000 Texas St. 6s, '90	88⅜	10	do
25,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	200	do
5,000 N. Car. State 6s	94	100	do
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	1200	do
20,000 do	83½	100	do
5,000 do	83½	100	do
10,000 do	83½	300	Harlem Railroad
3,000 California State 7s	88	10	do
9,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	90½	100	Mil. & Chic. R. R.
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¼	37	do
100 Canton Co.	23	50	do
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92	50	Reading R. R
25 do	91⅞	300	do
50 do	91¾	100	do
54 Mil. & Miss R. R.	32	450	M. S. & N. I. R.
50 do	31⅞	250	do
30 do	31⅝	350	do
250 Ill. Cen. Railroad	95	300	do
50 Erie Railroad	29½	250	M. S. & N. Ia. pf
500 do	29⅜	50	do
200 do	29⅜	50	do
100 do	29⅜	60	do
100 Harlem Railroad	12⅝	50	do
250 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	10	50	do
50 do	9⅜	100	do
50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	46		

SECOND BOARD.

50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	30¼	
50	do	30⅛	
200	do	30⅜	
100	do	30⅝	
200	do	h10	29¾
50	Reading R. R	b3	57
300	do		56⅝
100	do	b30	56⅜
450	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30	23
250	do	c	23
350	do		23⅛
300	do	h10	23
250	M. S. & N. Ia. pf.	ak.	47
50	do	s10	47
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	77
125	do		23⅛
100	do	b30	23⅛
25	do		23⅜
325	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	10.	48⅛
25	do	s10	47⅞
365	do		48
500	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30	85
7	Cleve. Col. & C. R. R.		97
100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s15	46
400	do		46
300	do		46⅛
100	do	b30	46⅜
200	do	h15	46
100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	s60	77
525	do		77⅛
100	do		77¼
25	do	s10	77
225	do	b60	78
5	do		77⅝
100	do	b30	77⅞
250	L. C. & Mil. R. R.		10¼
35	do		10⅛
150	do		10
70	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		32¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2 000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
1,000	Water & Mad. 6s	28¾	
3 000	C. & A. R. R. 6s	80½	
2 000	Mich. S. R. 2d m.	44¾	
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 1st m.	82	
2 000	Pal. R. 1st m. 7s	33	
6,000	Louisville City 8s	60	
2,000	Missouri State 6s	82½	
25	Reciam to City 7s	83	
25,000	City of Keokuk 8s	50	
$1,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	38½	
3 000	Wheeling City 6s	35	
500	Sub M. I. s'p '83.	58	
200	Brooklyn City R.R.	88¾	
5	Sixth-avenue R. R.	102	
50	New-York & H. R.	12¾	
50	Mich. So. R. R.	28	
3	Nassau Bank	95	
10	Hanover Bank	87	
25	Ætna Fire Ins. Co	110	
18	do	109¾	
10	Metropolitan Bank	103½	
10	do	103½	
20	Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	109½	
30	do	109	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	104½	
20	Bank of Republic	116½	
5	Park Bank	94½	
40	Beekman Fire Ins. Co	114½	
20	Ex. Fire Ins. Co	93½	
20	Har. Fire Ins. Co	87½	
20	Han. Fire Ins. Co	102½	
10	Mec. Fire Ins. Co	95	
10	St. M. Fire Ins. Co	111½	
20	do	111	
10	Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	89	
12	Manhat. Gas L. Co.	121	

FRIDAY, March 19—P. M.

Money affairs undergo no perceptible change. Rates are steady—5@7 ℘ cent. per annum at call, and on prime short paper, according to the estimation in which the security offered is held, and the anxiety of the lender to put out his money. The Banks have transferred the whole of the California Gold received on Monday, and about as much more of their previous reserve, to the Sub-Treasury, in payments for Treasury Bills, but the movement makes no

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO 2029. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices.—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stampede of the Lecomptonites in the House---The Result in the Senate Doubtful.

Fat Contracts in Connection with the Utah Campaign.

General Calhoun's Action Giving Kansas to the Free-State Men.

Report of the Republican Minority of the House Special Committee on Kansas—The Matteson Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 21.

The Administration men are working desperately to control the stampede in the House against Lecompton. There are some five millions of dollars' worth of contracts in connection with the Utah campaign, which are being used as levers, as far as possible, to affect votes. How and where, will be clearly apparent when the vote comes to be taken. Of the Army contracts already made, rumor names one for fifteen hundred horses, at a hundred and fifty-nine dollars a head; transportation of flour at twenty-five dollars a barrel, corn at ten or twelve dollars a bushel live beef at fabulous prices, &c.

All this is believed to be useless. The hopes of making it successful rest on Northern Anti-Lecompton Democrats chiefly in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

All is excitement relative to the action of the Senate to-morrow, when, according to agreement, the vote on Lecompton is expected to be taken. It is rumored to-night that the Lecomptonites themselves are frightened about the Senate, and may effect a further continuance of the debate until they can have time to canvass closely.

The *Union* to-day publishes CALHOUN'S official declaration of the election in Kansas, giving the Legislature to the Free-State men. This greatly exasperates the chivalry, and there is some fear that the effect may be to create a Southern stampede against Lecompton, and the two Republican Senators its success will be sure to make. My own impression is that the bill will pass the Senate by about five majority—REID and DAVIS being absent, ill. One vote may be changed, reducing the majority to three.

STUART and BAYARD, it is understood, will speak to-morrow. DOUGLAS will follow, if his health is no worse than to-day. He was absent from the Senate, and no party to the agreement to take the vote on Monday; so, if an attempt be made to crowd him out, as hinted, he will insist upon his right to be heard at length before the vote.

When the bill goes to the House, I shall not be surprised if its opponents move the previous question at once, as the present count makes its defeat certain. Considerable debate had been designed, but CALHOUN'S last move so thoroughly vindicates the opposition of the South Americans that they will be likely to join the Northern Anti-Lecomptonites in an immediate gibbeting of the Lecompton swindle.

SCHUYLER COLFAX made an excellent speech on the Kansas question yesterday, full of original ideas. Novel points were presented in a forcible and popular light. It will create a sensation in the West.

The Committee on MATTESON'S case will report on the first opportunity. CURTIS, of Iowa, Republican, will not concur in the opinion of the majority that the House has no jurisdiction in the case. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

The interview between the President and the Turkish High Admiral yesterday was very brief, but of an interesting character. The only persons present were the President and his private Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Admiral and his suite, J. HOSKORN SMITH, Hon. J. M. CROSS, and E. H. CARMICK, Esq., of New-York.

The visitors were received by the President at 2 o'clock, having first been formally introduced to the Secretary of State. The President said that it gave him great pleasure to offer the hand of friendship and hospitality to such a distinguished officer of the Ottoman Empire. He assured him of a kind and friendly greeting from all true Americans, wherever he and his suite might go. He spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and did not doubt but this interchange of courtesies would go far to strengthen them.

The Admiral in reply expressed his gratitude for the kind feeling and honor shown himself and traveling companions by the chief of so great a nation. He had been directed, he said, by his Imperial master to be guided by the advice and direction of the President of the United States, and he desired to offer a *souvenir* in testimony of the high regard entertained by his Imperial master.

During the interview Mr. CARMICK informed the Admiral that the Secretary of State was a veteran soldier as well as a statesman, that nearly fifty years ago he had met and conquered the armies of Britain in the far West, and ever since had been prominent in the councils of the nation. The Admiral expressed much gratification with meeting one who had long been known by reputation in Turkey.

The President then invited the Admiral, his suite and those present to dine with him on Wednesday next, and the interview was terminated.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 21.

The Republican minority of the Select Committee of Fifteen, by Mr. HORSELL, will now publish their report, as that of the majority has been spread before the public, and that of Mr. HARRIS is in type.

They allude to the protracted struggle from which their appointment arose, and declare that the assumption on the part of the majority that the record is complete, like the refusal to submit the Constitution of Kansas to a full and fair vote of the people, is a confession that a thorough investigation would prove fatal to the extraordinary document.

The President's messagee, the report of the majority and the conduct of JOHN CALHOUN are treated at length. The pledges of submission on the part of the Nebraska-Kansas advocates, the President, and so down to the *Union* etc., also claim their attention. They say their wanton violation is denounced as Punic faith.

The whole series of alleged frauds is set forth in chronogical order. The illegality and irregularity of the Lecompton Constitution, from the beginning are set forth by a long array of facts, step by step. Their propositions are as follows:

We claim that this Convention could not make a valid Constitution:

1. Because, whatever inherent power the people may possess, Congress refused all legal authority to the Territorial Legislature to call the Convention, though urged by President PIERCE.

2 Because, the Legislature which created it was itself the creature of fraud and foreign invasion, and that this usurpation was never consummated by the acquiescence of the people.

3. Because the act of that Legislature, passed Feb. 19, 1857, to "provide for taking a census and the election of delegates to a Convention," was never fairly executed. The census was incomplete the registry was incomplete, the apportionment was incomplete, and the number of delegates assembled was incomplete.

4. Because through the nefarious apportionment, the threatened exclusion from the polls unless coupled with the payment of a tax to support a Government imposed upon them by high handed outrages, through lack of all confidence of protection at the polls from violence and fraud, the majority did not and could not participate in the election of delegates, and it was therefore composed of a mere faction entitled to no regard.

5. Because the most noted delegates pledged themselves to submit their work to the ratification or rejection of the people—thereby securing their election—and afterwards betrayed their trust, and did not so submit the Constitution.

6. Because it is not in fact the work of a majority of the Convention.

7. Because the legislative, judicial and executive powers conferred upon JOHN CALHOUN, transcended the power of the Convention, and their exercise was entirely illegal, and therefore null and void.

The proofs that the Constitution is neither "acceptable" nor "satisfactory" to the people of Kansas, are exhibited. The fact of its utter rejection on the 4th of January, is earnestly claimed to be the only legal thing about it. The report closes as follows:

The statements made in the report are founded upon official documents and conceded facts; but if any should be disputed, we fearlessly challenge such an investigation as will put their accuracy to the severest test. There is no scrutiny that we do not court, as there is no truth that we do not seek. The whole purpose of the Committee having been thwarted by the refusal of the majority to enter upon a full and fair investigation, we submit that the facts already proven are enough to establish the positions we maintain to the fullest extent.

1. That an investigation ought to have been had by a Committee with the power and disposition to send for persons and papers.

2 That the President has been misinformed and badly advised "in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas." Though he says "a *great delusion* seems to pervade the public mind," it is quite apparent that the public might with greater justice say, "*thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye.*"

3. That in proportion as Congress has relaxed its power over Territories, that of the Executive has increased, and that all difficulties cannot be removed until Congress shall resume its entire Constitutional authority.

4 That the maligned Topeka Constitution was the act of the *people* of Kansas, accords now more with the will of the people than any other, and is more entitled to the respect of Congress.

5. That the plighted faith of the nation was pledged to the people of Kansas that any Constitution which might be made should be submitted by its framers to them for their approval or disapproval, and this has not been done.

6. That there is not unimpeachable evidence to show that the Constitution presented by JOHN CALHOUN is an identical copy of the one agreed upon by the Lecompton Convention before it adjourned.

7. That the Lecompton Constitution was illegal in its inception, and, therefore, void; and if this were not so, through the action of the Territorial Legislature, the people have been enabled fairly and legally to vote for or against it, and have emphatically rejected it.

Not doubting the sincerity of the President, when he says that domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, we are yet constrained to say that in our deliberate judgments the President over-estimates the docility of the nation, and particularly that of the people of Kansas. "Domestic peace" cannot be obtained by trampling down the rights of any portion of the people. The measure is not expedient even if it were just, but it is clearly wrong.

The idea that Kansas must be admitted in order to satisfy the States "where Slavery is recognized," that it is *not* the fixed purpose to admit no more Slave States into the Union, is even less tolerable. It will be time enough to raise that question when a Slave State offers itself for admission. To force a Free State into the Union *as a Slave State*, will test the question more keenly than may be desirable, and the project should be dismissed as a dangerous experiment. Signed by JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
EDWARD WADE,
HENRY BENNETT,
DAVID S. WALBRIDGE,
JAMES BUFFINTON.

The report of the Select Committee of the House in the case of MATTESON is prepared, and will probably be made to-morrow. The majority think the House has no jurisdiction to punish a member for anything known to his constituents at the time of his election. Mr. CURTIS, member of the Committee, dissents as to the question of jurisdiction, but holds that this is not a case, as it now stands, for its exertion.

Mr. MATTESON submitted a written defence, and offered to prove all his statements, but the Committee decided that they had no power to send for persons and papers. Among the papers shown to the Committee was one from Doctor HALL, of this City, saying in reply to a note from MATTESON:—"At the time of your resignation of your seat in the last House you were suffering from a severe and dangerous attack of the National Hotel disease, and my opinion is that you would have been obliged to resign your life, had you not resigned your seat."

Mr. DOUGLAS continues quite ill, and from present indications it is thought probable that he will be unable to address the Senate to-morrow for more than a few moments.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. WILSON announced his intention to speak on the Kansas question this evening.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution; the creature, he said, of a long series of frauds and outrages, and unmitigated rascality. It was a question rising far above party, one in which he was willing to strike hands with conservative, honorable men of all parties, both North and South. He denied that the parties in Kansas were sectional—the Free-State Party containing many members from the South, while the Pro-Slavery Party, be was ashamed to confess, numbered many adherents from the North, the great border-ruffian leader himself being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst class of border ruffians in Kansas were from the Free States. He was sorry that truth and justice required the admission, but it was no new thing, for Slavery had always done its dirty work through Northern men. Of the members of the Free-State Legislature of Kansas, four were from Virginia alone, while only five were from all the New-England States. This and similar facts, he contended, furnished sufficient answer to the assertion concerning Northern Abolition emigration to Kansas. He fortified this position with further illustrations. Referring to the Lecompton Constitution he said the Administration was forcing the measure in defiance of the opinion of the country, in spite of the warnings of the great body of the Democracy of the North, and in a spirit of recklessness that must prove fatal to itself. The solemn pledges which at one time inspired hope in the breasts of freemen had been shamelessly violated, to the rekindling of the flames of a fiercer strife. Mr. FOOT then narrated the events in Kansas, including the movement for the formation of the Topeka Constitution. The men who formed that Constitution, he said, were denounced by the President as rebels. Rebels, are they? It was rebels such as these who established our independence. It is from the efforts of rebels such as these that the nations of the Old World are yet to wake from their long polar night of despotism. These men are rebels the President tells us, while forgers, throwers of spurious ballots, &c., are law-and-order men. Mr. FOOT next referred to the Lecompton Constitution, combatting the President's arguments as to its legality, and denying that the Slavery question had ever been submitted. Even if it had been, Mr. FOOT continued, as Slavery already existed there by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, as is contended by the President, how could the people have voted it out? They could not vote against the Constitution, and all they could do was to refrain from voting, as the most emphatic way to express their condemnation of the swindle. Alluding to the removal of the various Governors of Kansas for their attempt to deal fairly with the people, he said they were not dishonored by such a removal; the American people would cherish the memory of their good deeds, and, sooner or later, they would meet a reward for their fidelity to truth and justice. In conclusion, he affirmed that the will of the people was clearly expressed on the 4th of January, and ought not to be disregarded. That vote had the sanction and authority of law. Let Congress beware how they disregard it.

Mr. SIMMONS, of R. I., said he had no disposition to repeat what had been said, yet found it almost impossible to avoid doing so. He thought that the difficulty might have a peaceful solution. All that was needed was to treat the matter fairly and honestly. Senators on the other side admitted the right of the people to be well governed, but had not reached the sublime doctrine that the people have the right to govern themselves. When he looked around the Senate chamber and saw but one Senator, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) whose term of service ante dated, his own, he naturally turned to him for advice and guidance. What were the views of the Senator? He had counselled Senators to do right—to render justice to all sections of the country. Mr. SIMMONS heartily concurred in that view, and hoped that the same spirit of forbearance and fraternal feeling which animated our fathers in discussing the Slavery question might now prevail. He then proceeded to narrate the action on that subject during the last eighty years. He was not an Abolitionist, and never had been; he took precisely the same ground as the framers of the Constitution. The true art of Government is the art of being honest. He deprecated continued threats of disunion; he was tired of hearing them. Mr. S. discussed the power of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution, denying that they could do so before 1864, excepting by revolution. He also controverted the decision in the *Dred Scott* case, that black men are not citizens of the United States, supporting his arguments by citations from the laws of various States. Replying to Mr. HAMMOND'S remarks about the white slaves of the North, he said he was himself a laborer, and referred to FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN and other distinguished men, who were laborers.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, followed. Referring to the policy of admitting new States, he said: Each State in the Union has to bear the burden of its own support, and why should not the Territories when they have the ability? He thought that when Territories apply for admission Congress should grant their petition and then bring them into the Union by all the fair and just appliances known to the Constitution. The admission of new States was a relief to the General Government in a pecuniary sense; but there were higher reasons. The addition of each State added strength and stability to the Union, riveting more firmly the bonds that make us one people, and giving us increased respect abroad. Our general policy, therefore, being in favor of the admission of Kansas, what valid objection, he asked, can be urged against it? He then examined the various objections advanced, replying to each, and concluding with expressing his own opinion that the speediest way to settle the difficulty, would be the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which, if not liked by the people, can be changed at any time; agitation would thus be localized.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M. Five Senators present.

Mr. TOOMBS made some facetious remarks touching the vacant seats.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., complained that in his former speech Mr. WILSON had done him injustice by attributing to him disunion sentiments. He pointed out the mistake, adding that he loved the Union, but the rights of the States more, and that there might be contingencies when he would advocate dissolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., explained.

Mr. BRODERICK, of Cal., moved the Senate would adjourn. There were several who wished to speak—Senators DIXON, WILSON, BAYARD, DOUGLAS, STUART, GREEN, and be (Mr. BRODERICK) might have something to say, but he did not wish to stay listening to speeches when less than a dozen Senators were present. He hoped the Senate would now adjourn until Monday. He (BRODERICK) had made no bargain that a vote should be taken on Monday.

The motion was not carried.

Mr. WILSON said some lawyers had achieved a reputation on account of their success in defending criminals; but he did not believe anybody would gain enviable notoriety by defending the nefarious Kansas swindle. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. HAMMOND'S speech. He saw nothing new in that speech. The same doctrines had been enunciated by JOHN C. CALHOUN, General MCDUFFIE and other South Carolina statesmen. South Carolina, he said, has always led the Democratic Party, and he held the Administration responsible for those doctrines in the broadest sense. That State has always taken the lead in the efforts to extend and perpetuate Slavery. As to Mr. HAMMOND'S comparison of the relative strength of the North and South, he (WILSON) proposed to show by facts and figures how Freedom has worked in one section of the Union and how Slavery in another. This proposition Mr. WILSON carried out with great minuteness, showing a great preponderance in elements of wealth in favor of the North. He also commented on the condition of the poor white men of the South, contrasting it with that of the laborers of the North. He (WILSON) had been an employe and an employer. Whatever he possessed had been obtained by the labor of his hands and brains. He had had hundreds of men to work for him, many of whom were equals in intellect and morals to himself or other Senators. The mechanics of Massachusetts live in better houses and read more books than the slaveholders of the South. Yet Mr. HAMMOND calls them slaves. That Senator also says that our slaves vote. That is true. The same class of men govern every Free State, and will yet govern South Carolina.

Mr STUART, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, argued against the Lecompton Constitution and against the new-fangled doctrine of the Democracy that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories and that Congress has not the right to prohibit its extension thither. Mr. F. here cited numerous instances to show that Congress has legislated to prevent the extension of Slavery, and contended that Slavery can only exist by positive municipal law. He opposed in general terms the admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and with his friends would continue to oppose it, though the dissolution of a hundred Unions was threatened. He, however, had no fears of a dissolution of the Union. The cry had been uttered a hundred times, but the Union was still safe. Mr. FARNSWORTH concluded by saying, that so help him God, another Slave State should never enter the Union by his vote.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said no sufficient reason had been shown against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had been told by reliable authority that Kansas contained one hundred thousand people. Her Constitution is Republican. Why is her admission opposed? Mainly because the Constitution recognizes Slavery. Discussion, he contended, would not hasten the settlement of this question. The true issue had been defined by Mr. FARNSWORTH as "no more Slave States," and the South might as well meet that issue at once like men of nerve. Let the final vote be taken, and Kansas be rejected, and the intelligence will go over the wires to every corner of the North, and the answering echo will be, "We have triumphed!" "We have crushed the Slave Power, and have it under our feet." He alluded to several features in the bill, which he said were in accordance with the doctrines of the American Party, and met his cordial approbation. Referring to the recent removal of Commissioner LORING in Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate, that would surely provoke retaliation from the South.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, replied to a passing allusion made by Mr. MAYNARD to him. He said he had on a former occasion appealed to all governments and nations to stand up in favor of humanity. No matter how degraded, no matter of what color, be acknowledged every man as his brother. Alluding to the treaty of Ghent, negotiated by Mr. CLAY and other patriots, he said provision was made therein for the abolition of the slave-trade. This government, however, has violated the compact. He would ask whether the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) would stand by it?

Mr. MAYNARD said he could not believe those patriots, while negotiating with great Britain, could invoke its aid in putting down Slavery in this country. He believed it to be a calumny on their memory. They never could have done it.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that this pledge of Mr. CLAY and his associates was on behalf of the United States, and not England.

Mr. MAYNARD asked if Slavery was intended, why was it not stated in the treaty?

Mr. GIDDINGS answered, because our Government has no power to suppress Slavery in Tennessee or any other State, but has power to suppress the slave-trade.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said the Emigrant Aid Societies sent men to Kansas to defy the power of the General Government and Territorial Legislature, compelling the Government to send the army there to protect peaceable voters. He argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, contending that it was the act of the people of Kansas, under which, it being Republican in form, they had a right to be admitted. He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of Kansas if a hundred thousand people desired admission with Slavery?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that he would never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State.

Mr. BARKSDALE wanted to know whether Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for the whole Republican Party?

Mr. GIDDINGS answered that he spoke for the independent, reflecting portion of mankind generally.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The Black Republican portion, you mean. He then asked Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, whether he would vote for the admission of a Slave State?

Mr. BINGHAM—Certainly not; by no means.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it tolerates Slavery?

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, thought he might safely say that the Republicans would never vote for a Slave State north of the line of 36° 30'.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Will they vote for Slave States south of that line?

Mr. STANTON believed some would.

Mr. BARKSDALE said if no more Slave States are to be admitted then the South ought to know it. She has been constantly yielding in point of territory, and has suffered from Northern aggressions.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, in response to Mr. BARKSDALE, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas if her whole people came here with a Slave Constitution. He made that declaration when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. But he placed his objections on even graver ground. He then gave a history of the New-Jersey case, in which DRUMGOOLE, PICKENS, VANDERPOEL, WELLER, and the Democratic Party of that day, insisted on going behind the broad seal of a State to ascertain the actual will of the people, and contrasted their denunciations of all attempts to ignore the voice of the people, and of the arguments of form and technicality with the Lecompton arguments of the same party now. He reviewed the various Kansas elections, contending that not a single one in the series which inaugurated or completed the Lecompton Constitution was intended by the usurpers who bore sway there to be fair and untrammeled, and read a proffer made by the Free-State leaders in April, 1857, to participate in the election of delegates, if the registry was made full by one man of each party conjointly completing it, and the election judges to be equally divided, which offer was refused. He insisted that no instance but Lecompton existed in our history where one clause of a new constitution was submitted to the popular vote and the whole instrument was not also submitted for ratification or rejection at the same time; and contended that in exact accordance with the President's doctrine that the people can make or unmake constitutions at pleasure, the Kansas people had emphatically unmade this before it was even submitted to Congress. He contrasted the argument of Senator GREEN'S report, that the Legislature calling the Convention had no right to require submission of the constitution to the popular vote with Mr. STEVENS' report, which claimed they had, but had waived it. He reviewed the Lecompton Constitution, and besides the objections previously urged, contended that it was contradictory in declaring property higher than any constitutional sanction, and yet giving corporations power to take private property against owners' will; that it was inconsistent in prohibiting the Legislature from passing bank laws unless ratified by popular vote, yet refusing to submit their own still more important work to a similar test; that it was unconstitutional in suspending the *habeas corpus* in cases of insurrection, in addition to rebellions and invasions, the only exceptions of the federal constitution, and provided for extra taxes on persons following occupations or trades, which he denounced as unrepublican, and intended as a discrimination against free labor. He read the Utah and Kansas laws to show that Utah has precisely the same authority to come into the Union with or without Slavery, and that her Legislature was elected with the same power of rightful legislation as Kansas, and that the Lecompton arguments, if correct, would authorize a State Constitution in Utah, and the consequent overthrow of the Territorial authority which is being maintained at such an enormous expense. He closed by declaring that peace could not be obtained by forcing a hated Constitution by military power upon a protesting people, but was easily secured by releasing Kansas from the grasp of her dictator, and asking her people the plain, honest question, "Do you desire Congress to ratify Lecompton?"

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, said he would vote for admission, because he believed the measure one of justice fraught with peace to Kansas, and harmony to the whole confederacy. He would relieve that Territory from the band of marauders who have grown fat on her blood, and thus gives her the power to protect herself.

Mr. SMITH, of Ill., earnestly protested against the pretence that this is an issue between Slavery and Anti-Slavery so far as the Democracy of Illinois is concerned. Slavery has nothing to do with the admission of Kansas. That State, he said, was as ready to admit her with or without Slavery. The question with them is, "Does the Lecompton Constitution express the wishes of a majority of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas?" He believed it did not, and so believing he could not and would not vote for the admission of Kansas under it. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

REPORTS.

By Mr. AMES, favorably, to amend the act compelling seamen arriving in the port of New-York to pay money to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

The bill to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulk-heads in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill to allow the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg to change its name and reduce its capital stock. Also, the bill to prohibit the issue of free passes over railroads to public or municipal officers.

NOTICES.

By Mr. ELY, to repeal the law for the appointment of Commissioners of Records in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, to authorize the formation of a railroad corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and that it have power to mortgage its property.

By Mr. PRATT, to incorporate the St. Mary's Cana Mineral Land Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to incorporate the New-York Law College.

Bill relative to peremptory challenges on the part of the people.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Governor transmitted a report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New-York. They report its indebtedness $215,000.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Canals reported a bill imposing one-half canal tolls on all lines of railroad competing with the canals. Made the special order on Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH the following bills were reported favorably: To authorize the construction of certain railroads in the city of Brooklyn. To authorize railroad to place sleeping cars on night trains. For the usual appropriations to charitable societies. To incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company of the City of New-York. To incorporate the Pneumatic Power Company. To regulate loans by Loan Commissioners. To prevent the desecration of graves by the opening of streets through graveyards. To regulate the purity of liquors.

Mr. ADAMS reported favorably the State Registry law.

Mr. CHANLER gave notice of a minority report adverse to the establishment of a railroad clearing-house in the City of New-York, and to regulate the way fare of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Authorizing an appeal by the State from a judgment entered in the Hosea Webster case.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to tax banks of the State two per cent. on their capital stock, to assist in completing the canals.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LYNCH, to restrict the interest charged by pawnbrokers on all loans to ten per cent. on all sums.

By Mr. BEACH, requiring the Senators and members of Assembly to reside in the district they represent at the time of election; also, to provide a tomb for the remains of the prison ship martyrs within the arsenal building in the City of Brooklyn. To provide for the fencing in of the military parade-ground out of the Brooklyn armory money. To provide for drawing inspectors and canvassers in Brooklyn from a box, the same as jurors.

By Mr. SEELEY, to regulate the business of the Harlem Gas Company.

Court-Martial Ordered to be Held on General Twiggs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

A Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at Newport, Ky., on the 28th of April, for the trial of General TWIGGS, for alleged contempt of the War Department. The Court is to be composed of Gen Jesup, Gen. Smith, Gen. Churchill, Gen. Harney, Col. Mansfield, Col. Plympton, Col. Gardner, Col. R. E. Lee, Col. Fauntleroy, Col. Craig, Col. Charles Thomas, and Lieut. Col. Crittenden. Judge Advocate, Major LEE.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 21.

The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for a loan to the Covington and Ohio Railroad. Appropriations have also passed the Assembly amounting to $1,200,000, divided between the Orange and Alexandria, Manassas Gap, Alexandria, Hampshire and London, and Norfolk and Petersburg roads. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in passing these through the Senate.

The Senate has passed an act for the incorporation of the Norfolk and St. Nazaire (France) Navigation Company.

There is a disposition on the part of the Legislature to gratify the wishes of the banks in regard to a resumption of specie payments.

The Hudson River.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

The steamer *New-World*, of the People's Line, arrived here, from New-York, at 9 o'clock this morning. She encountered only floating ice on the passage. The weather is beautiful.

Fire In Taunton, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

The residence of GEO. A. CROCKER, of Taunton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $15,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Death of Dr. Skilton.

TROY, Sunday, March 21.

Dr. AVERY J. SKILTON, one of the oldest and most respected physicians in this city, died on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, aged 56 years. The funeral takes place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Late Firm of Chas. H. Mills & Co.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

In the Court of Insolvency to-day, claims amounting to $540,000, were proved against the late firm of CHAS. H. MILLS & Co.

Letter from General Calhoun Giving the Result of the Kansas Election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, March 19, 1858.

As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas Constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through GOVERNOR DENVER and others, leaves no doubt that the returned vote from the Delaware Crossing Precinct, in Leavenworth County, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to the vote of the precinct.

A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct, and, in a communication to the *Union*, I immediately stated that, if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Governor DENVER, yet from various sources of information I am led in no doubt as to the statements of the judges of election at that precinct; and I shall, therefore, issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth County, irrespective of the Delaware Crossing precinct. I regret to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the Constitution and laws of the Union. To the following persons, elected in the several Senatorial and Representative districts of Kansas, certificates of election will accordingly issue:

SENATE.

First District—Doniphan County— ——— Tennam.
Second District—Atchison County—J. L. Herrford.
Third District—Doniphan and Atchison Counties—R. S. Kelly.
Fourth District—Leavenworth County—D. Vaughn, C. Sparks, C. Chadwick.
Fifth District—Brown, Nemaha and Pottowattamie Counties—A. Johnson.
Sixth District—Riley, Marshall, Dickson and Washington Counties—Emory Hunting.
Seventh District—Jefferson and Calhoun Counties—A. C. Patrick.
Eighth District—Johnson County—A. Paine and E. S. Wilkinson.
Ninth District—Lykins, Anderson and Franklin Counties—H. H. Williams.
Tenth District—Linn County—C. A. Hamilton.
Eleventh District—Bourbon and McGee Counties—Blake Little.
Twelfth District—Douglas County—R. Morrow and W. S. Bonnifield.
Thirteenth District—Shawnee County—W. Oakley.
Fourteenth District—Dorn and Allen Counties—J. P. Cox.
Fifteenth District—Richardson, Davis and Wise Counties—H. P. Leonard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Doniphan County—Whitehead, Boyd, Head and Wilson.
Second District—Atchison County—H. Day, A. Elliot, J. P. Wheeler and J. B. Church.
Third District—Leavenworth County—W. Kep, J. W. Morris, C. J. Park, J. H. Noteware, B. Gray, G. W. Gardiner, W. Pennach and P. R. Orr.
Fourth District—Brown and Nemaha Counties—E. N. Morrel.
Fifth District—Calhoun and Pottowattomie Counties—J. B. Parrot.
Sixth District—Jefferson County—Howens S. S. Cooper.
Seventh District—Marshall and Washington Counties—C. Lurdy.
Eighth District—Riley County—N. Berry.
Ninth District—Johnson County—W. J. Sharraff, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones and J. B. Wiley.
Tenth District—Lykins County—C. A. Foster.
Eleventh District—Lynn County—J. E. Money and J. H. Barlow.
Twelfth District—Bourbon County—W. T. Campbell and C. Simms.
Thirteenth District—McGee, Dorn and Allen Counties—E. D. Hart.
Fourteenth District—Douglas County—E. S. Lowman, J. E. Stewart, S. T. Shore, J. Gardner and H. Wakefield.
Fifteenth District—Anderson and Franklin Counties—Perry Fuller.
Sixteenth District—Shawnee County—J. L. Dolman and R. M. Fish.
Seventeenth District—Weller and Coffee Counties—Allen Crocker.
Eighteenth District—Woodson and Wilson Counties—H. Crittenden.
Nineteenth District—Breckenridge and Richardson Counties—E. R. Swallow.
Twentieth District—Davis, Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties—E. R. McCurdy.

J. CALHOUN.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from Mouth of Mississippi River 13th inst., *via* Havana, has arrived, bringing dates from the latter place to 16th inst.

Captain-General CONCHA has returned from a tour of the south side of the Island and Isle of Pines. He was well received everywhere, even in the districts that were previously most disaffected.

At Havana preparations are being made on an extensive scale to celebrate the birth of the Prince of ASTURIAS, to commence immediately after Lent. It promises to be the most magnificent affair ever witnessed in the Island. The City of Havana is to be in a blaze of illuminations, and the festivities of the occasion are the talk in every circle.

Stock of Sugar, 88,000 boxes; prices tending upward. Exchange on London, 12 ₱ cent. premium on New-York 60 days, ½ ₱ cent. discount. Freight dull, at previous rates. Health of Havana good.

Fires.

ARSON IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—On Thursday night a genteel-looking man, named GUSTAVUS LUDWIG, was arrested by Officer CLOWE, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the charge of attempting to burn the house No. 180 West Thirty-sixth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice KELLY, at the Second District Court, Jefferson Market, and committed to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems the deceased occupied apartments on the third floor of the building, which was a tenement house. On Thursday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the occupants of the apartments directly under LUDWIG'S room, discovered some kind of fluid leaking through the ceiling. Mr. MILLER, the landlord, was at once notified, and on looking through the key-hole of LUDWIG'S room he saw a light burning on the floor near the side of the mantelpiece. On trying the door it was found to be fastened, when, becoming alarmed, he went to the station-house and procured the aid of Officer CLOWE. The officer broke open the door, when, to their astonishment, a preparation to fire the house was discovered. Between the side of the bureau and the fire-place stood a five-gallon demijohn, the side of which was cracked. About two-thirds of the floor was saturated with the brandy which had flowed from the demijohn. Within a few inches of the demijohn was a wire mouse-trap, and in the trap hole was stuck a tallow candle which was burning, and around it were placed several pieces of paper saturated with liquor. By the side of the mouse-trap stood the broom, and on top of the demijohn was a cotton bag, also saturated with liquor. A lace curtain had been stretched from the bed to the centre of the floor, one end made fast to the bed and the other end placed in the liquor.

When this preparation was discovered, the candle had burnt down within about ONE INCH of the paper. Considerable alarm was manifested by the families in the house; some of them were inclined to administer summary punishment to LUDWIG on his return, and probably would have done so had they not been prevented by the Police. It is further shown that LUDWIG'S wife had left the house several days before and had taken away articles of furniture, and at the time of the attempt she was living in Twenty-sixth-street.

LUDWIG has an insurance of $500 on his household effects, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The case will be investigated by Justice KELLY to-day.

ARSON IN DOWNING-STREET.—A man named DANIEL CONDON and CATHARINE, his wife, were arrested on Thursday night, charged with setting fire to a straw bed under the stoop of a tenement house in the rear of No. 108 Downing-street. The fire was discovered by the neighbors, and put out with a few pails of water. Officer CROAK, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested the accused. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who committed them to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems that CONDON had been dispossessed by the agent two days before, and had returned to the basement on the night in question, and attempted to fire the premises out of revenge. CONDON and his wife, it is said, were both under the influence of liquor when arrested.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Re-Election of New British Ministers.

Important Italian Conference in London.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

News from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 96 5-8@96 3-4.

The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool about noon on the 6th of March, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 5th inst.

The members of Parliament who had accepted office under Lord DERBY were being re-elected to their seats, and generally without opposition. In their addresses to their constituents they threw but little light upon the Ministerial programme.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribery against Mr. ISAAC BUTT, in connection with the affairs of an Ameer of Scinde, had concluded their labors, and agreed to report to the House of Commons resolutions amounting to an acquittal.

The partisans of the Constitutional Party in Italy had been holding a conference from day to day, in London, for the purpose of bringing more prominently before the public the present position of Italy, and to endeavor to revive the agitation for a National League of a Confederation of States, subject to the direction of a central power. It was resolved to prepare an address to the various Powers of Europe, setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wants considered.

The *Daily News* says a London Committee had been formed for the purpose of organizing a constitutional opposition throughout the country, to any attempt which might be made to alter the laws in regard to conspiracy.

A "Great Exhibition

[illegible] adjourned from Tuesday until yesterday, was resumed before Mr. JARDINE at 2¼ o'clock.

Mr. Bosem opened the case by calling

Jean Joseph Nevens, commissioner of the Hotel de Europe at Brussels, who deposed as follows: I remember a gentleman who passed by the name of Allsop, stopping at the hotel; I waited on him; he stayed one day; when he left I accompanied him to the railway station Du Midi; it was about two months or two months and a half ago; he went in a cab to the station; I sat with the driver; a young man who had waited on him at the hotel entered the vehicle.

Mr. Bodkin here misunderstood the interpreter (M. Albert) supposing him to have said "waggon."

M. Albert repeated the word vehicle, observing that he was suffering from a bad cold.

Witness continued—The gentleman took places for himself, his horse, and attendant for Paris; I saw them start by the train at seven o'clock; I afterwards saw Mr. Bodkin in Paris, and heard him addressed by name as Orsini.

Mr. Sleigh objected to this last answer being taken.

Mr. Bodkin said that if was perhaps not strictly evidence, though it would become so in the course of the case. He would not press it. He would ask the witness if any person was pointed out to him?

Witness—Yes.

Cross-examined—First heard of this matter from reading it in the papers, and then from the *Juge* [illegible]; it was never in custody; the *Juge d'Instruction* sent me to Paris, and the ambassador sent me from Paris to London; was not a witness against Orsini; was not in London at the time.

William Courmacier re-called—Since I was examined, I have been shown an iron ball. (It was here produced by one of the French officers.) Of those I saw at the Café Suisse, there was some similar to that; there was no nipples on those I saw, as there are on this; but there were holes like those on which the nipples are; on the other end there was a hole, as in this, with a screw in it. They were in two parts—(the hall was now unscrewed by one of the officers)—like that. (Another ball, of a larger size, was here produced.) There were also some of that size. (It was here unscrewed.) They were separated like that; they had the small holes for nipples at one end, and one large hole at the other, with a screw in it.

Mr. Bodkin—There should be some mark set on this.

Mr. Burnaby, (Chief Clerk to the Court)—I will set the seal to the court paper on both parts, please.

Witness—I will then accordingly marked with the seal of the court; and Mr. Burnaby put his initials on behalf indicated to the smaller one.

Theodore Bourguier cross-examined by *Mr. Sleigh*. I could not swear that these were the same (identifying the ball).

The prisoner here interrupted the interpreter to [illegible] word, which the latter adopted, but the examination was not being caught by any but the interlocutors.

Mr. Bodkin asked what had been said.

Mr. Sleigh—He substituted a word which amounted to the same thing. If he thinks I am not translating faithfully he had better wait till I have got the answer.

The prisoner here said in French that no did not complain of the truthfulness of the interpreter, but only suggested a word which was more accurate. He never took better than the interpreter.

Mr. Albert—I was much obliged. (A laugh.)

Mr. Meinhard, Managing Director of the Hotel de l'Europe at Brussels, corroborated the evidence of Jourgain. He recommended Allsop to the Hotel de la Tête d'Albion at Paris.

Madame Minchenheim said—I am a native of Sheffield, but my husband is a Frenchman, and we now reside in the suburbs of Brussels; formerly lived at Birmingham, where my husband was a manufacturer of a sort of tiff; we knew Pierri at Birmingham three years ago; in January last Pierri called on us at Brussels; my husband was out with him; I followed to the Café Suisse; Pierri gave me a parcel, about the size and weight of that produced (one of the balls), wrapped in paper, was handed to the witness; it had a hole in one end, through which I put my thumb to carry it; we dined at a restaurant near the station du Nord; Pierri went away by five o'clock, taking the parcel with him.

Jean Jacques Lacroix—I am the proprietor of the Hotel de la Monnaie, at Brussels; I know the defendant, having seen him at my house on the 2d December last in the morning; he arrived at about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 25th, but I did not see him then.

Thomas Gamble, detective officer (Sergeant 28 A)—On the 3d March I went to the House of Detention, and served a subpœna on the defendant there; I had received it from Mr. Greenwood, solicitor to the Treasury; the defendant it was a notice to produce at the Court a passport which he had obtained in December last, on or about the 27th; he said it was destroyed and burnt.

Cross-examined—The deputy governor was with me; prisoner did not say, "My house was searched by the officers, and if they did not find it it must have been destroyed or burnt;" nothing of the kind.

M. Lacroix re-called—I took down in my book at the time the particulars of the passport which defendant produced to me; the entry is, "Bernard, Simon, 40 years, gentleman, born at Carcassone, residing at London. Passport given in London, Dec. 17, 1857. Arrived, 25. Left, 26."

Jean Jean Denis—I am employed at the Hotel de la Monnaie, Brussels; defendant came to the hotel on the 25th December last year; he handed me a passport which I registered in my master, M. Lacroix.

Marguerite Boudwelin Brion—I am a widow; I keep the Hotel de France et de Champagne, Montmartre, at Paris; on the 8th of January two persons, named Pierri and Gomez, arrived there; I knew Pierri as Andreas, and Gomez as Swinney; Pierri stayed from the 8th to the 14th, and Swinney from the 8th to the 13th; when Gomez left, Silva came in his place; at first Pierri and Gomez, and afterwards Pierri and Swinney, lodged in one room; all three produced passports—the passport produced.

Mr. Sleigh was quite at a loss to see how this was evidence. There was not the slightest link to connect the defendant with all this matter.

Mr. Jardine said that there was in way in which it appeared to him that they might be connected.

Mr. Bodkin had already stated that he was not prepared to put the case in as complete a form as if all the witnesses were here together; but he would undertake to show hereafter the materiality of every word of the evidence

Witness continued—Allsop called nearly every day to see them; at first Pierri and Gomez, and afterwards Pierri and Silva, took their meals together; Allsop took coffee with them; I remember the day of the attack on the Emperor; Allsop called between eleven and twelve o'clock on that day; Pierri and Silva were in; he joined them in the same room; the man Zegers came soon after, from Brussels; he remained for a short time, and they went out one after another, but I cannot say in what order; at five o'clock three of them returned—Pierri, Orsini and Silva; by Orsini I mean the person I knew as Allsop; they went up into their bedroom, which was No. 50, where they remained for not a long time; they then went out, all three at the same time; Gomez came in after they went out and asked for them; he went up stairs and came down directly; he asked for his bill; whilst he was waiting for it the police came in; he showed them a passport; they then went away; they returned in the middle of the night; Da Silva was then in his room; they brought him down in custody; they also brought a dagger, a revolver and two boxes; when I was examined I saw a poniard like the one I saw when Silva was taken.

The witness, Madame Minchenheim, who, after giving her evidence, left the Court in a state of great excitement, immediately on reaching the outer room went into a fainting fit.

James Davies Parker, No. 1 Red Lion-court, Watling-street, assistant to Messrs. Herrings, No. 40 Aldersgate-street, wholesale druggists—I know the prisoner, who came on two occasions to Messrs. Herrings to make purchases?

Mr. Sleigh—Are the entries in your handwriting?

Witness—They are not; but they were made by a junior clerk, in my presence and under my superintendence; he first came on the 4th of November, 1857, and purchased eight pounds of absolute alcohol and ten pounds of pure nitric acid, which he took away with him; on the 15th he came again, and purchased nine pounds of absolute alcohol, ten pounds of pure nitric acid, and one pound of quicksilver; from my knowledge of chemistry, I know that these are the materials used in the manufacture of fulminating-powder.

Prisoner—Donnez moi une plume—je vous interrogerai ce témoin. (Give me a pen; I will cross-examine this witness.)

Mr. Sleigh—They can be employed for fifty different purposes?

Witness—Yes, separately.

Prisoner here handed a note to his counsel, on which Mr. Sleigh asked if absolute alcohol was not employed in the making of collodion?

Witness—Yes; I had no conversation with him about photographs. He asked no questions about photography.

Mr. Bodkin—I will call several eminent practical chemists.

Cross-examination continued—I knew the accused before; the purchases were made in the evening, at about half-past six; he gave his name Simon Bernard; a foreigner of dark complexion, an Italian, I think, who spoke French better than he, was with him on both occasions. (The witness had produced as an authority a scientific work, Fonn's "Chemistry," but it was not referred to.)

Durand Revelin, Inspector of Police at Paris—I apprehended De Silva, alias Rudio, in room No. 50, on second floor, at Madame Brion, Hotel de France et Champagne, Montmartre; there were two beds in the room; near one bed was the poniard and five-chambered revolver now produced; Rudio showed me the passport produced; he had on him 270 francs in gold (French) in e parte monnaie; I can't positively identify the revolver; it was like this one; I am sure of the poniard; it is quite new; I also found two boxes, which I produce (producing them); these are they; they were locked.

Mr. Bodkin—Open them.

Witness opened them. One was marked Hollis & Sheathe, makers to her Majesty's Ordnance, London. The other had no maker's name.

Witness continued—I took Rudio to the Prefecture; I was not examined as a witness; I was in Paris at the trial of Orsini; I have seen Rudio twice since—once at the Conciergerie, and once (last Friday) at La Roquette, another prison, to which he had been removed after his conviction.

Mr. Bodkin said that, as on the next examination they should have, according to his worship's suggestion, a long day, he hoped to be able to bring the case to a conclusion on that day. The most convenient day would be Thursday next.

Mr. Jardine suggested that the case might be taken at half-past ten o'clock, and he would be prepared to sit till five or six o'clock.

Mr. Sleigh hoped the time had arrived when to renew the application that the defendant should be admitted to bail would not be considered premature; but if the magistrate was still in the same mind, he (Mr. Sleigh) should not press it.

Mr. Jardine was quite of the same mind. He had additional remarks, which he would rather not state.

Mr. Sleigh should, in that case, with all respect to the magistrate's decision, repeat to-morrow his application to one of the Queen's Judges in chambers.

Mr. Bodkin would attend to oppose.

The case was then adjourned for a week.

Confederation of the Italian States.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

From the London Times, March 4.

For some time past it has been the intention of the partizans of the Constitutional Party in Italy to hold a conference, to consult on the best means of bringing more prominently before the public the present position of Italy, and to endeavor to revive the agitation for a National League of a Confederation of States, subject to the direction of a central Power. The projectors of the conference intended to have held their first meeting in Turin, but owing to the late attempt made on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, and the stringent measures adopted by different Powers to guard against any future acts of a similar nature being concocted by the refugees residing in their several dominions, it was thought best a meeting should take place at once in London, where measures could be concerted with some of the refugees on the best means of stopping the retrograde movement now going on throughout Europe. The first meeting was held last Monday evening in No. 8 Newman-street, and was composed, with the exception of a single refugee, of delegates from various parts of Italy, including Milan, Venice, Turin, Genoa, Parma, Brescia, Parma, and Rome. On the motion Signor Corbetti the chair was taken by H. F. V. Bonzomo. Numerous letters were then read from dignitaries of the Catholic Church, noblemen, etc., expressing their desire of aiding by their utmost efforts any movement which would be conducted on the plan of moral agitation, having for its end to induce the various sovereigns of the States of Italy to adopt their principles of constitutional government, and give their adhesion to an amalgamation of a central Power.

The Chairman then proceeded to address the meeting in a speech of considerable length. He had to deplore much the necessity of such a meeting being held in London, at so much inconvenience to gentlemen present; but he considered at such a crisis as the present one, when the Italian cause of independence was in danger of losing some of its warmest partisans by the schemes of men who he denied emphatically represented the genius of modern Italian liberty, no sacrifice could be too great on the part of those present which would tend in the slightest way to remove from their cause the stigma of its being the friend to assassination. He did not stand there as the friend or defender of the Emperor Napoleon, nor as the advocate of absolute despotism; but he thought he had but re-echoed the sentiments of every gentleman present when he denounced the attempted assassination of the Emperor as an act unworthy of any one who called himself a patriot of Italy. (Cheers.) The very conception of such a thought, much more the act, when publicly made known, did more to injure the cause of freedom than ever it could do good, and moreover placed in antagonism to their cause the virtuous and good of every clime and nation. He earnestly trusted they would not separate that evening, however important might be the other matters they had to discuss, without placing on record their solemn conviction of their hatred of such an act. Throughout England it had excited just indignation and was the cause of an Alien bill being introduced into the British House of Parliament. So far as he could judge from the tenor of the bill, it would tend not merely to injure the guilty, but also the innocent, and force many an exile, whose last thought would be to lift up his hand to strike an unprepared foe, to quit this hospitable shore, and once more to wander forth in the wide world homeless and shelterless. If such a bill did pass the British House of Parliament, on whom should fall the blame of thus driving away those exiles who had sought refuge on England's shores, if not on those mad and insensate men who at first had justified the crime of assassination? Thus, these seeming patriots, these would-be assassins, were ever the first to stand between Italy and her regeneration. (Cheers.) He trusted the gentlemen present would, therefore, for this evening waive every other matter of discussion, and place, he would reiterate, on record their solemn conviction of their detestation of all such acts of deliberate assassination.

Signor Dandola had listened to the eloquent speech of the Chairman with undigned pleasure, and could indorse every sentiment he had uttered. If his unfortunate country had no other resource but the stiletto, rather than use it, and leave his children the name of being the offspring of an assassin, he would leave it for ever buried in its case rather than draw it forth to cast a fresh infamy on his country's cause. He would therefore submit to the gentlemen present the following resolution:

"That we, the delegates of the National Constitutional League of Italy, have viewed with deep sorrow the late attempts made on the life of the Emperor Napoleon by several of our countrymen, and while deploring the injury such designs must have to bringing into disrepute the efforts unceasingly made by our friends to advance the interests of our country, we desire at the same time to utterly repudiate the idea of giving countenance to acts which, far from exciting our sympathy, call forth our strongest indignation."

The resolution was received with cheers, and being seconded, was carried unanimously. The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday.

The meeting which was adjourned to 4½ o'clock, met at the hour appointed, and, at the request of the Chairman, it was thought better to postpone the more important matters for discussion till this day, in order to enable some other delegates who had not as yet arrived in London time to join and take part in the proceedings. Several irrelevant matters were then discussed, after which

Il Cavaliere Castine proceeded to address the meeting, stating he had a resolution of some importance to submit to the delegates assembled. His doing so would not in the slightest way interfere with the President's request, as his resolution bore on the subject that had been discussed the day before. From what he had hitherto been able to judge, he found that wherever he went, and especially in England—for this was his second journey here—wrong views were entertained respecting the principles of the Italian National Party. This was easily, he found, to be accounted for, by designing parties thrusting themselves forth to the public as the exponents of Italian national principles. One sole fact he would wish to deal with to controvert the fact of Italy being essentially republican and communistic in its doctrines, which was that, in the ever-memorable revolution of 1848, when the partisans of democracy were active on every side—when votes could be freely and openly recorded, without danger or coercion—where one man voted for a Republican Government in Lombardy, a hundred voted in favor of Constitutional Government headed by a King. He wished such a fact was well known, and then the theories of vain and ambitious men, who had no stake in Italy, would not be accepted as the principles of his country's nationality. He begged to submit the following resolution to the approval of the meeting:

"That we, the delegates of the National League, and exponents of Italian nationality, do, before we break up our meeting, take proper steps to lay before the public generally a proper exposition of our views and wishes, and thus, by so doing, make manifest the moderation and justice of our principles."

After considerable discussion the resolution was carried, and the meeting was then adjourned to this day, when matters of considerable importance, it is expected, will be discussed.

Revolutionary Movement in Genoa—Arms Supplied from the United States.

A letter from Turin, in the Paris *Constitutionnel* has the following:

It appears certain that a *coup de main* was to have taken place at Genoa on the 23d. The plot had a republican object, although it cannot be yet positively affirmed that Mazzini had any hand in it. The movement was to commence by a revolt in the naval arsenal, which is at the same time the principal magne of the State. The moment the Government heard of the affair, the *Mosambano* vessel of war was ordered to place herself in such a position as to bring her guns to bear on the arsenal. At the same time, M. Costa, the Intendant-General of the province of Genoa, gave very energetic orders to the police, and numerous arrests took place. The investigations which have been made show that the greater number of the persons compromised are emigrants, principally Neapolitans. The arms and subsidies have come from the United States of America. On the 22d, a vessel under the American flag entered Genoa, and, on a search being made, a quantity of arms was found on board. It is also stated that a mine has been discovered under the artillery quarter, which commands the city. Considerable agitation prevails. Numerous nocturnal aggressions take place, and from the arrests which have been made it appears that the offenders are not ordinary thieves, but conspirators.

Orsini's Letter to the Emperor Napoleon.

To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French:

The depositions which I have made against myself, in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on the occasion of the attempt of the 14th January, are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my unhappy country, and because in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief.

Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils and submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty.

In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that for her deliverance the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No. I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined. On your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country, the life or death of many in Europe is in a great measure indebted for its tranquillity.

Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare to address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1848 through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he pleased to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquility of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold! May you deliver my country, and the blessings of 25,000,000 of citizens will follow you to posterity.

Prison of Mazas, Feb. 11, 1858.

FELICE ORSINI.

Ourselves as Others See Us.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

Let us venture on the venial fault of rejoicing that we are not in all respects like model Republicans. We have just had an exciting struggle in the English House of Commons, involving a complete transfer of political power, and stimulating ancient grudges and recent piques into extraordinary vitality. Suppose that an episode of the party contest on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill had been described in the following manner: About 4 in the morning Mr. Disraeli closed the House to speak with Lord John Russell, and something occurred during his stay which induced him to object to the address of a Ministerial speaker on a point of order. Upon this Mr. M. T. Baines called out, "Why don't you go over to your own side, hang you, if you want to object? What business have you on this side anyhow?" Mr. Disraeli retorted that the floor was free, and was returning to his seat when the "gentleman from Leeds" met him, and asked, in a ruffianly tone, what he meant by that answer, adding, "I'll show you, you c—d Conservative puppy." The representative of Buckinghamshire answered, "You may think what you like, but let me tell you no beggarly lawyer shall come here to bully me as he does his witnesses." "We'll see about that," said Baines, and seized him by the throat. A short and unseemly fight was terminated by the interference of friends; but presently Mr. Baines rushed at Disraeli again, and seized him a second time, when he received from the successor of John Hampden a well-planted blow under the left ear, which fairly sprawled him on the floor. A dozen Ministerialists ran towards the combatants, some, doubtless, to keep the peace, others to have a hand in the fight. Grey, of Morpeth, Williams, of Kars, Wilson, of the Treasury, and the Ellices, father and son, were prominent in the scrimmage. The anti-Ministerial men sprang in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Bright, of Birmingham, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Packington, of Droitwich, and Samuel Warren, of the northern circuit, were equally ready for action. Roebuck kicked wildly at the shins of the veteran Premier; and Arkoud, of Huddersfield, appeared to have lost his head in the confusion, and took the wrong side by mistake. For a moment or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkenny fight on a magnificent scale. Thesiger, of Lancaster, had hold of Disraeli, when Bright struck him a severe blow, supposing he was hurting that gentleman. Turner supposing it was Graham who struck him, dropped Disraeli and struck out at the Carlisle. The Lushingtons (Henry and Augustus) found the members rather too closely engaged with Alfred Paget, of Lichfield, and his brother Clarence, of Sandwich. Graeme Thompson caught up a heavy stone-ware spittoon, with which to brain any one who might seem to deserve it, but, fortunately, did not get far enough into the crowd to find a fitting object for his vengeance. The Speaker yelled and rapped in vain, and the sergeant-at-arms marched to the scene of action, mace in hand, with no greater effect. The *mêlée* was not quelled until Fox, of Oscham, clutching the hair of Mr. ——, apparently for the purpose of drawing him into chancery and pommelling him to greater satisfaction, found that the luxuriant wig of his antagonist came off in his left hand, while his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. The laughter excited by this incident terminated the battle. Change but the names, the fable's true. Everything that we have here set down from an imagination which may seem to have been indulged in the wildest extravagance, is related to have actually happened in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the night of the 5th of February. The subject of discussion was the Constitution that is to be given to the new State of Kansas; in other words, the policy of the Union in regard to the great question of the extension of slavery. The hostile parties, whose mutual relation we have compared to Ministerialists and the Opposition in the late division, are those which respectively designate themselves Democratic and Republican.

A Foreign View of the New-York Democracy

From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

In New-York, where Slavery does not exist, anarchy and confusion are the consequences simply of the introduction of the most unrestrained power of self-government among a people utterly incapable of a wise use of that power. It is manifest that Democracy can healthfully and beneficially exist only where the whole people is possessed of a high degree of moral and intellectual education. If America were left to the native Americans, these requisites would perhaps be, ere long, found in almost all ranks, and then Democratic institutions might work with some chance of success. But in a country exposed to a perpetual influx of strangers belonging to the lowest classes of the countries they have quitted—of ignorant peasants from Ireland, and political fanatics from the Continent of Europe—it is impossible that a Government under which all inhabitants have an equal share of power should be found good or efficient. The democratic experiment is at best a very doubtful one. We should be loath to see it tried in England; but its chance of success would be greater here than almost anywhere, except, perhaps, in Switzerland and among other populations of peasant proprietors. In America we must say that it appears to have failed lamentably; at the same time that we admit it to have been there tried under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of Washington it might be said that democratic principles are there overruled by a slave-owning aristocracy. But the same cannot be said of New-York; and Democracy in New York has failed not less utterly and miserably than at Washington.

Lord Stanley on the Future Greatness of America and Russia.

Lord Stanley, the new British Secretary for the Colonies, delivered at Lynn, on the occasion of his re-election, a long speech, in the course of which he said:

"In every age that old question of the "balance of power" assumes a new form. That question no longer concerns Western Europe alone. Two empires are springing up in the East and in the West; they are already of first-rate magnitude, and both of them are increasing—not mainly or necessarily by aggression upon others, but simply by natural means—at a rate of progress which far exceeds that of ourselves. Looking merely at the matter of population, it is impossible not to see that, unless some unforeseen events take place, America and Russia will 100 years hence, perhaps even 50 years hence, be numerically the most powerful empires upon the globe. I say numerically, and of course in that reckoning I do not include India, because it can hardly be considered an element of strength in respect of population. Now, of both these great empires I speak with no feeling of jealousy; I speak of them both with respect; of one I speak with sincere admiration and sympathy, but still, as society is constituted, it must happen that independent nations will have different interests. A position of infertority is never satisfactory, and it is not always even safe. What I say, therefore, is, that if Western Europe—at this moment the very focus and centre of civilization throughout the world—is to hold its own—is to hold in another generation the place which it occupies in the present, it must be by a cordial and friendly union among its leading Powers. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bright, M. P., on the defeat of the late Palmerston Administration.

Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to Mr. Joseph Cowan, Jr., of Newcastle upon-Tyne, in acknowledgment of a vote of thanks passed by a public meeting in that town:

House of Commons, March 1, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have received with much pleasure the announcement contained in your letter of the 27th ult., that a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Gibson and myself, for the part we have taken in opposing the "Conspiracy Bill," by a large and enthusiastic public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle. I am greatly obliged to your townsmen for their kindness to me.

I must say, however, that I took no part in the recent debate. I seconded the resolution proposed by my friend Mr. Gibson, and entirely approved of it, and rejoice at the result which has followed. I congratulate you and the country on the downfall of the very worst Ministry that I have known. The Ministry which has succeeded to it may be deemed a transition Ministry, to be followed, I trust, by one more entitled to the confidence of the great Liberal party in the country, a party which includes a vast majority of the nation.

I beg to thank you for the kind expressions towards myself, which are contained in your letter. I am yours, respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT.

Joseph Cowan, Esq.

General Changarnier's Reported Return to France.

From the Independance Belge.

Malines, March 1, 1858.

Mr. Editor: I have just read, in the second edition of your journal, the following telegraphic dispatch:

"The *Moniteur* announces that Generals Changarnier and Bansau are authorized to return to France."

In the midst of peace, France, so justly proud of the glory of her incomparable army, which I have so many reasons to love, does not require the services of one of her most devoted soldiers. She will approve of his waiting to enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing her again until she is in possession of laws protective of her dignity and of the security of her inhabitants. I beg you to insert this letter in an early number, and to receive, &c. CHANGARNIER.

Performances of the American Horse-Tamer in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The commission nominated by the Emperor, consisting of General Fleury, Mr. Mackenzie Grieves, and other gentlemen acquainted with the nature of the horse, to examine in to Mr. Rarey's mode of proceeding has terminated its investigation. In order to put the system to a rigorous test, it caused to be purchased at Caen a four-year-old horse of *Tipple Cider* breed for its vicious, and for kicking furiously whenever an attempt was made to put a crupper on it. In the space of four days this horse was as docile with the saddle and in harness as could be desired, and he allowed a whip to be cracked about his head, and a drum to be beaten on his back, without any manifestations of fear. We are informed that the results of the various experiments, and especially of the one in question, are considered by the commission perfectly satisfactory, and that in consequence their report to the Emperor will be very favorable to Mr. Rarey. A new experiment was made yesterday (Tuesday) on a stallion belonging to the Haras du Cluny, the property of Government, and which was so untameable, so vicious, so furious, in fact, that a resolution had been adopted to kill it. The animal was lent for the purpose by M. de Bayeux, Chef de la division des Haras in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and as many as 300 members of the Jockey and other clubs assembled to see what Mr. Rarey could do with him. In company with this horse, which arrived with a caveson on, and muzzled, and led by two men, Mr. Rarey fastened himself up in the stall, and in an hour after he came out, mounted on his back. Although the horse had always previously bitten the legs of every one who mounted him, he was then perfectly quiet; and, though the very sight of a whip was accustomed to put him in a fury, he received a correction as quietly as the best broken-in horse would have done. The members of the Jockey Club were astonished at what they witnessed, and broke out into loud acclamations of admiration; after which they gathered round Mr. Rarey to compliment him. M. de Bayeux, for his part, warmly expressed his surprise and pleasure, and, at his request, Mr. Mackenzie Grieves gave the spectators an account of the character of the horse. Mr. Rarey then requested to be allowed to keep the horse for three days, promising at the conclusion of that time to give him up as quiet as a lady's horse, and his application was granted.

Paris Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

For ball dresses, very light materials are most in favor, such as *tulle*, and *tarlatane*. Satins, *moire antique*, and velvet are more suitable for concerts, dinners, or working dress. *Tulle* dresses are now frequently embroidered in gold and silver, and trimmed with a ball fringe of steel, gilt or white silk, which has a very pretty effect on double or triple skirts.

In full dress, sleeves are worn very much. If the dress is of gauze or *tulle*, they are *bouillonnées*, if of velvet or any other thick material, they are made in two parts; as, a *bouillon* of *tulle*, with a jockey over it, to match the dress. Sometimes the *berthe* is of lace, and falls over the sleeve, entirely covering it. With drapery bodies, no *berthe* is worn.

Notwithstanding the continual changes in fashion, the plaiting *à la vestale* is always *en vogue* in some part or other of the *toilette*. If it is no longer worn on the *robe*, we find it on the bonnet; then again we find it on the dress the sleeves, the *fichus*, the *manchettes* of all kinds, and just now we find it everywhere. It is used to trim the skirts.

The *burnous* is still worn, and also long *basquines* of silk, and velvet shawls, trimmed with lace and jet; but the greatest novelty is a large plain velvet mantle, very long behind, and terminating in front in two points, with tassels. The hood is very narrow and long, and ornamented with three graduated tassels. Dresses are made very long behind, almost forming a train; and short enough to show the feet. The bodies of many dresses are made without *basques*, having four deep points both before and behind. Even these are separate from the skirt. Very little trimming is used on the sleeves of walking dresses. They are made very wide—sometimes cut up on the under side—and are frequently lined with white silk.

Bonnets are worn closer at the sides and less sloping behind than they were at the beginning of the season, and there is not much novelty yet in style and material.

For *coiffures de bal*, the wreaths are principally in the form of a diadem, which is found to be more generally becoming than any other style of wreath. *Cache-peignes* are, however, still worn (as some styles of hair will not admit of a wreath); and in this style we have seen one both novel and elegant. It was made with a bow of Maltese lace, fastened with three gold stars in a long *barbe* of the same lace, spotted with small gold stars, and ending in a fringe of red and gold. This is fastened to the hair with two pins in the form of stars. Among the most charming wreaths, was one of water lilies; another of geraniums and gold wheat ears; and a third of white grapes mixed with diamond stars. Nor must we forget to mention one formed with bunches of white lilac mixed with rock coral. Feathers are also worn for evening *coiffures*; but flowers, or *résilles* of gold, coral or pearls are more in favor.

News from Australia.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND — COMMERCIAL FAILURES—PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The intelligence from Sydney is to the 13th of January, and from Melbourne to the 16th.

Ships bearing upwards of 120,000 ounces of gold had sailed for England during the letter part of December and the commencement of January.

The total shipments of gold for the year 1857 amounted to 2,757,047 ounces.

The harvest was progressing favorably, and promised to be most abundant.

Large stocks of imports continued to depress the Melbourne market.

Exchange on England was at par.

The Banks had raised their rates of discount on an average 1 per cent.

Wool was dull and tending downward.

Nicholas Riordan had failed for £200,000, with assets of £133,000.

Dennistoun & Co., of Melbourne, would be able to meet all demands.

Tallow had declined £1@£2 per ton.

The Parliament of New South Wales was dissolved on 19th of December, and preparations for a new election were in progress.

An Education bill had been read a second time in the Assembly of Victoria by a vote of 33 to 11. One of its provisions renders the instruction of children compulsory.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

KAFFIR PLOT FOR THE EXPULSION OF EUROPEANS—TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF THE LEADERS.

Our advices from Cape Town are to Jan. 16. We take the following from the Grahamstown *Journal* of Jan. 5:

"The documents just published in the *Gazette* with reference to the trial of Macomo and others, show that the Kaffir chiefs had formed a plot for the invasion of the frontier districts and the expulsion of the Europeans therefrom; and that their intention in causing the Kaffirs to destroy their cattle was, that being left without any means of support, the Kaffirs would be driven to such an extensive course of degradation that war would be the inevitable result.

In the judgments passed on the prisoners, Sir George Grey, after stating that they had been found guilty of crimes punishable with death, adds: "But, as the excitement in British Kaffraria has now almost subsided, and there does not appear to be the same necessity for prompt and severe example, as would have been required if the Government could have brought home the crime to its real authors at the time; and as no capital sentence has yet been carried into execution upon any native prisoner in Kaffraria during the whole of the recent disturbances, and it is desirable, if possible, that these should now be suffered to close without even one person having been executed for any part he may have taken in them, and this especially after the calamities that have recently fallen upon the Kafir nation, which, although brought on by their own acts, have yet been so heavy and terrible, that it is impossible to contemplate them without pity and concern—the High Commissioner directs that this sentence shall, in the case of each of the prisoners, be commuted to imprisonment for twenty years with hard labor, from the 19th day of November, 1857, being the date of their conviction.—G. Grey, High Commissioner."

With regard to Macomo, the part of the sentence which condemns him to hard labor will not be enforced, in consideration of his age and unfitness for such employment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] London, Friday March 5—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets are steady, but without much activity. Owing to a continuance of easterly winds, arrivals are very small. Money is abundant at 2¾@3 ₱ cent. Consols close at 96⅞@96¾ for money, 96⅞@96¾ for account. Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 0¾d., nominal. Doubloons—South American 74s. 9d.; Spanish 76s. 3d. American Eagles 76s 3½d.

Corn—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 45s. on 92,431 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 45s@48s., and Red 42s.@45. ₱ qr. American Flour 20s.@24s. ₱ bbl. Cocoa—Good qualities in demand.

Copper—The price of manufactured has this day been reduced 1d. ₱ lb. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £117. Best Selected £120. Yellow Metal Sheathing 13d. ₱ lb.

Cotton—Sales for the week 5,000 bales, at full prices. At Liverpool the sales amount to 35,700 bales only, owing to the short supply; Middling Orleans quoted 7¾d. ₱ lb.

The *Moniteur* announces that Generals Changarnier and Bansau are authorized to return to France."

In the midst of peace, France, so justly proud of the glory of her incomparable army, which I have so many reasons to love, does not require the services of one of her most devoted soldiers. She will approve of his waiting to enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing her again until she is in possession of laws protective of her dignity and of the security of her inhabitants. I beg you to insert this letter in an early number, and to receive, &c. CHANGARNIER.

Performances of the American Horse-Tamer in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The commission nominated by the Emperor, consisting of General Fleury, Mr. Mackenzie Grieves, and other gentlemen acquainted with the nature of the horse, to examine in to Mr. Rarey's mode of proceeding has terminated its investigation. In order to put the system to a rigorous test, it caused to be purchased at Caen a four-year-old horse of *Tipple Cider* breed for its vicious, and for kicking furiously whenever an attempt was made to put a crupper on it. In the space of four days this horse was as docile with the saddle and in harness as could be desired, and he allowed a whip to be cracked about his head, and a drum to be beaten on his back, without any manifestations of fear. We are informed that the results of the various experiments, and especially of the one in question, are considered by the commission perfectly satisfactory, and that in consequence their report to the Emperor will be very favorable to Mr. Rarey. A new experiment was made yesterday (Tuesday) on a stallion belonging to the Haras du Cluny, the property of Government, and which was so untameable, so vicious, so furious, in fact, that a resolution had been adopted to kill it. The animal was lent for the purpose by M. de Bayeux, Chef de la division des Haras in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and as many as 300 members of the Jockey and other clubs assembled to see what Mr. Rarey could do with him. In company with this horse, which arrived with a caveson on, and muzzled, and led by two men, Mr. Rarey fastened himself up in the stall, and in an hour after he came out, mounted on his back. Although the horse had always previously bitten the legs of every one who mounted him, he was then perfectly quiet; and, though the very sight of a whip was accustomed to put him in a fury, he received a correction as quietly as the best broken-in horse would have done. The members of the Jockey Club were astonished at what they witnessed, and broke out into loud acclamations of admiration; after which they gathered round Mr. Rarey to compliment him. M. de Bayeux, for his part, warmly expressed his surprise and pleasure, and, at his request, Mr. Mackenzie Grieves gave the spectators an account of the character of the horse. Mr. Rarey then requested to be allowed to keep the horse for three days, promising at the conclusion of that time to give him up as quiet as a lady's horse, and his application was granted.

Paris Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

For ball dresses, very light materials are most in favor, such as *tulle*, and *tarlatane*. Satins, *moire antique*, and velvet are more suitable for concerts, dinners, or working dress. *Tulle* dresses are now frequently embroidered in gold and silver, and trimmed with a ball fringe of steel, gilt or white silk, which has a very pretty effect on double or triple skirts.

In full dress, sleeves are worn very much. If the dress is of gauze or *tulle*, they are *bouillonnées*, if of velvet or any other thick material, they are made in two parts; as, a *bouillon* of *tulle*, with a jockey over it, to match the dress. Sometimes the *berthe* is of lace, and falls over the sleeve, entirely covering it. With drapery bodies, no *berthe* is worn.

Notwithstanding the continual changes in fashion, the plaiting *à la vestale* is always *en vogue* in some part or other of the *toilette*. If it is no longer worn on the *robe*, we find it on the bonnet; then again we find it on the dress the sleeves, the *fichus*, the *manchettes* of all kinds, and just now we find it everywhere. It is used to trim the skirts.

The *burnous* is still worn, and also long *basquines* of silk, and velvet shawls, trimmed with lace and jet; but the greatest novelty is a large plain velvet mantle, very long behind, and terminating in front in two points, with tassels. The hood is very narrow and long, and ornamented with three graduated tassels. Dresses are made very long behind, almost forming a train; and short enough to show the feet. The bodies of many dresses are made without *basques*, having four deep

McLaughlin, of the First Precinct Police. It was proved. *Judge Connolly*—We'll teach you, Sir, that you must not resist an officer in the discharge of his duty. *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for one month.—He did not seem to relish the sentence, but the officers took him into prison.

The next case was that in which three very small boys, Andrew Mare, James Mare and Bartholomew Fontaine, were arraigned, on the complaint of Saml. W. Webbe, an officer of the Park Bank, who said they had been jointly engaged in robbing the bank of $[illegible] in bills. They were in the habit of coming into the banking-room and begging, and on this occasion one of them slipped his hand inside the wire-railing around the desk and took the money. The railing was not properly secured. The other boys were waiting outside, and one of them afterwards changed the money for gold. Officer Wm. L. Michaels, of the Second Precinct Police, who arrested them, found $39 27 on one of them; he asked him where he got it, and the boy said his parents had sent him to change it. *Judge Brownell*—How old is that littlest one? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—Half past nine, he says. *Counsel*—Their parents don't know anything about it. *Judge Connolly*—Certainly they do.—They were all found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge.

James Ryan had stolen some shirts and under-clothes, worth $7, from Catharine McNully. *Judge Connolly*—What excuse have you why you should steal those things? *Counsel*—Your Honor, he says he's nothing to say. *Judge Connolly*—Penitentiary 3 months.

John Gallagher was charged with beating Catharine Tracy. *Witness*—If you please, Sir, he threatened to take me life a month ago. *Judge Connolly*—What camp between you? *Witness*—He knocked me down and kicked me, and—— *Prisoner*—Have you got any witnesses to that? *Witness*—He's summonsed my witness. *Judge Connolly*—Find you guilty; Penitentiary two months.

Michael Foley, it was alleged, went to John Keating's house, No. 15 Monroe-street, at night, March 16, abused him, and threatened to strike him with a bayonet. *Judge Connolly*—Well, did he strike you with the bayonet? *Witness*—Well, no— *Judge Connolly*—Die he attempt to do it? *Witness*—Well, he held out his bayonet to strike, and I held out my pistol and I suppose he got frightened at that and went away. I had sent my wife for a policeman and he ran after her and— *Judge Connolly* (to prisoner.)—You've done very wrong going to this man's house with a bayonet. I'm disposed to punish men who go about with dangerous weapons. We find you guilty of the assault and suspend judgment this time, but if you're ever brought up here again we'll sentence you upon this conviction.

John Vestry and William Dayton were charged in the complaint of Augustus Barras with assaulting and beating him, and attempting to rob him in the street. When they found that he had nothing worth taking, the complainant said, they let him go. *Judge Connolly*—Young men you've been guilty of an offense last night, which if this man had had any money in his pockets would have sent you to State Prison for ten years. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months. We do this in the hope that it will reform you, and at the request of your (Dayton's) father. *Prisoner's Father*—Thank you, Sir.

Michael Collins was sent to the Penitentiary for 1 month for beating his wife Catherine at No. 25 Rosa-street, March 4.

Patrick McCauley and Henry French were accused by Johann a Stegmann, of No. 178 Avenue D, of stealing her money drawer containing $3 50 in bank bills and coin. The brother of McCauley testified in his behalf. *Judge Connolly*—Do you know the nature of an oath? *Boy*—Yes, I've taken an oath before. *Judge Connolly*—What's the penalty of telling a lie? *Boy*—I wouldn't go to Heaven.—The witness said his brother had nothing to do with the larceny. *Judge Connolly*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—Peddle tape, shoe strings, gaiter laces *Judge Connolly*—There seems to be some doubt in the case; one swears one thing and the other another. We acquit you this time, but if you're ever brought up again ——" Yes, Sir," said the prisoners, and they were gone in an instant.

John Grady had assaulted and beaten Officer Thomas Williams. "Any family, Grady?" asked Judge Connolly. "No, only myself," replied the prisoner. "We must protect the officers in the discharge of their duty," said Judge Connolly. "Penitentiary 1 month."

John Bradley (colored) was charged by Mary Ann Brown, (colored,) of No. 88 Franklin-street, with stealing some wearing apparel worth $25. *Judge Connolly*—Well, John, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I got to say, Sir, I ain't guilty. *Judge Connolly*—You're not, eh? *Prisoner*—They were taken a week before. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we find you guilty and send you up for six months to reflect on it.

Adelia Beely was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month for an assault and battery on Ellen Leak, of No. 217 Centre-street.

Thomas Gale had beaten his wife Mary. She forgave him, and so did the Court.

William Linsey had stolen $20 worth of cotton from Michael Berry, of the steamship *Columbia*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River. *Judge Connolly*—(to the prisoner)—Your Captain says you're a very good man at sea, but rather bad when you come ashore. He wants to let you off so that he can take you to sea. Go and sin no more.

Patrick Maloney had beaten his wife Mary. *Judge Connolly*—Maloney, you've been here within the last few months no less than six or eight times for beating your wife. You had strong and influential friends to interfere with her, and she has let you off each time, but the better she treats you the worse you are. In consequence of my having so much knowledge of this case, I've left it to Judge Bosworth, and if fully concur with him in giving you four months in the Penitentiary.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN CITY CARS.

James Riley, a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was arraigned on the complaint of Pleasant Smith, (colored,) who charged him with an assault and battery committed upon him on Sunday morning last. Smith said he entered the car of which the defendant was conductor, and paid his fare. Presently the conductor went up to him and told him he must go out upon the front platform, as it was a regulation of the Company that colored persons could not ride inside, except in six cars specially appropriated for their use. Smith refused to leave, and the conductor ejected him, and, it was alleged, struck him. *Counsel*—Did you strike him? *Witness*—No; if I'd 've tried to I could have; I'm as much a man as he is. *Counsel*—Do you belong to the Legal Rights Association? *Witness*—I belong to an association that can't be defeated.—Several witnesses were examined on both sides. Mr. Seeley, for the prosecution, contended that the colored man had a perfect right to ride in the car; there was no reservation in the act of incorporation of the Railroad Company by which he could be excluded; there was no written or printed notice given to the complainant of the rules of the Company, and Smith had paid his fare and was entitled to ride inside. The prisoner, however, was discharged.

Mary Sullivan for stealing a shawl worth $2 from Timothy Murphy, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

The case of James Bailey, charged by Patrick Devoy with stealing a pair of boots worth $2, (March 2) from the Astor House, was adjourned to Tuesday. Bailey's daguerreotype was taken with a pair of boots hanging over his shoulders soon after he was arrested.

Margaret Roberts, whose arrest was mentioned a few days since in the TIMES, charged with stealing 269 yards of printed brilliante with $6, from No. 425 Broadway, was next arraigned. George Mahon was the complainant. Officer W. G. Elder, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrested her. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

So was the Court at 11½ o'clock.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MARCH 17.

PARISH WILL CASE.

This was the last day for filing appeals from the decision of the Surrogate in this case. Mrs. Parish, the widow of the testator, filed an appeal. No appeal was filed by the brothers Daniel and James Parish. The appeal will be argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court in May next.

PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS.

Wm. W. Warden, Esq., publisher of the New-York *Daily Law Gazette*, applied to the County Clerk and Register for permission to publish the names of all parties against whom judgments had been docketed the previous day. This was refused, on the ground that it would tend to injure the credit of the persons so published. Mr. Warden claims that such a publication would be a benefit to business men, and has, therefore, applied for a mandamus to compel the Clerk to allow it. On Friday, we understand, the mandamus was asked, but refused. A motion to show cause why it should not be granted will be asked for in a day or two.

We learn that Judge Bosworth's health still remains so poor that he has taken a journey South, in the hopes that absence from the foul atmosphere of a miserable court-room may enable him to regain his accustomed strength.

THE SUPERIOR COURT CALENDAR.—There is a great deal of fault found in regard to the management of the Superior Court Calendar. For instance: A case, after being on the day calendar for fourteen days, during all which time both counsel are ready to proceed, finally comes up to the first case. One of the counsel, on the day it is called, is actually engaged, and the case is reserved until the next day, with the distinct statement that it shall retain its place on the calendar. On the next morning, to their astonishment, the counsel find it the sixth or seventh from the head; cases generally reserved, and noticed for that day, being placed before it, or sometimes cases behind it on the calendar, being reserved for that day, having priority given them. These instances are not isolated and rare, but of such general occurrence that there has been considerable feeling manifested by the bar.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has finally disposed of the points in controversy about the partition of the McDonogh estate. The division of the property between the two cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans is confirmed, subject to some equitable charges, to carry into effect a part of the intentions of the testator. All litigation which obstructs the alienation of the property by the authorities of the two cities is at an end, and they enter into full possession, with power to administer it to the best advantage, at their own discretion. The last triennal of law has thus confirmed the overthrow of the McDonogh will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

New-York, Saturday, March 20, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better demand; at our quotations: Pots, $6 25@$6 31½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,924 bbls., including 1,090 bbls. Pots and 834 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign is scarce, and held above the views of most buyers. The demand limited. Domestic is plenty, and as purchasers evince less eagerness to secure supplies, some holders are disposed to make concessions to induce their customers to buy. We quote: Liverpool Cannel, $11@$11 50; do. Orrel, $8, Wheatcroft; and Anthracite $4 25@$5 50, in large quantities; and $5@$6, in lots from yard, ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, no important movements transpired, and cargo rates were unsettled. In Baltimore the sales were light at former prices.

COFFEE—All kinds are quiet, but are stiffly held to-day. Sales: 175 bags Rio at 10¾c@11¾c., and 200 bags Laguayra at 12c@13¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, during the week, there were received 2,525 bags Rio, and sold 9,000 bags Rio at 10¾c@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands there last evening, 11,000 bags Rio. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 13, the movement in Rio Coffee were as follows: No receipts; sales 7,104 bags at 10c.@11¾c., mainly at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand, March 13, 5,025 bags.

COTTON—Is somewhat unsettled. The demand is moderate and many holders manifest a disposition to meet it at easier prices. We have heard of sales to-day of about 1,250 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 11⅞c.@12⅛c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. Some forrers refuse to sell at these quotations.

EARTHENWARE—The demand is more vigorous and prices display more firmness.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, are quoted at $1 65@$1 75 for No. 1, ₱ box, with sales since Tuesday last of 5,000 boxes at $1 70, 4 months.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has improved since our last, and prices of State and Western brands close with more firmness and buoyancy. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 60
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at former prices. Sales 620 bbls. superfine to good Extra at $4 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in request, and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,250 bbls., at $4 70@$6 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations.—$3 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand, including Layer at $3 20@$3 30, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ₱ whole box. A cargo of 4,050 boxes Oranges, and 1,000 boxes Lemons, from Messina, here, and 5,000 boxes Oranges and Lemons, in Philadelphia, found buyers on terms not disclosed. Baracoa Cocoa Nuts, $25 ₱ M., and Baracoa Bananas at $1 50@$2 25 ₱ bunch.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at about former rates. Sales 9,250 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 25; ordinary to prime Red Western at $1@$1 20; White Genesee at $1 30; prime White Southern at $1 45, and good Red do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no important alteration, sales having been made of 36,000 bushels, chiefly to shippers, at 60c@66½c. for White, and 66c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. A lot of Jersey Rye brought 70c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are dull and heavy at 44c@46c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 34c@36c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Toronto, March 18.

Flour, bbls.....31,773 | Wheat, bushels....122 942
Hay—Sales 600 bales North River at 60c@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay was scarce and in demand, including Timothy at 55c@65c., and Clover at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs. 600 loads were sold. Straw commands 60c@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore Hay was very dull, including Sale at $12@$14, and Loose at $8@$12 ₱ ton. Straw—$13@$14 for Rye, and $8@$10 for Wheat, ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 13, the sales were confined to small lots of Eastern at $19@$21, and Western at $22@$23, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Sales have been reported here of a small lot of clean Russia at $220 ₱ ton; 2,200 bales Manila, to arrive, part at 8c. ₱ lb.; 100 tons Jute at $90 ₱ ton; and in Philadelphia, of 100 tons Jute at $90 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit; 170 bales Missouri sold in St. Louis, March 17, at $75@$80 ₱ ton.

HOPS—60 bales last year's crop were sold at 4½c. @6c ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand at $25@$27, according to quality, ₱ ton, usual credit. English bars were inactive, at $50 for common and $57@$58 for refined, ₱ ton. Some old Welch rails were sold at $30, six months' time. In Philadelphia during the week 600 tons Anthracite Pig found buyers at $22@$24 for No. 1; $20@$23 for No. 2, cash and time, and $19 for No. 3, cash, ₱ ton. A sale of 120 tons second quality Boiler Plate, cut to pattern, was made at 4c. ₱ lb., on time. Other kinds were quiet, but stiffly held.

LEAD—Is attracting more attention, including Spanish Pig at $5 75@$6; Refined German at $5 87@$6, and American Pig at $6@$6 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs. 360 pgs Missouri sold in St. Louis, March 17, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—A lively inquiry prevails, especially for New-Orleans, of which full sales have been made within our range. New-Orleans, 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 29c@33½c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, but in brisk request, particularly common, at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Other articles are quiet, but stiffly held.

WILMINGTON, March 17.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday after noon of 620 bbls. at $2 35 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 65 for hard; this morning 296 bbls. sold at above prices, and 217 do. at $3 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 50 for hard ₱ 280 lbs., which is about the same as yesterday's rates. Sobrits Turpentine—Sales since yesterday's report of 500 bbls. at 47c. ₱ gallon; nothing done this morning. Rosin—380 bbls. No 1 sold yesterday at $2 50, and 702 do. pale at $4 ₱ bbl. Timber—Two rafts sold yesterday afternoon at $6 ₱ M.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, chiefly for future delivery, at firmer rates. The sales reach nearly 2,000 bbls., including Mess, here, at $16 65@$16 75; Prime, here, at $13 50, and, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days, with five days' notice to buyer, also at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c. @9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon in in demand, and is steady at 8c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@ $14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. ordinary to prime at $2 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are very quiet, including Clover, at 7c.@ 8¼c. ₱ lb.; and Timothy at $2@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Rough Flax is scarce and nominal. Sales were reported in Philadelphia, during the week, of 3,200 bushels Cloverseed, at $4 25@$5 ₱ bushel. Other kinds were inactive at former quotations; 1,800 bushels Cloverseed changed hands, in Baltimore, at $4 62½@$4 87½ ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales have been made here during the week of 15,000 mats Cassia, to arrive and from store, with 17,000 bags Pepper on terms not disclosed. Small lots of the latter bring 9¾c@10c. ₱ lb., usual credit.

SUGARS—Are again quite brisk and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 2,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@7¾c.; Cuba, at 6c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; 300 boxes Havana brought 6¾c.@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—6,000 lbs. Prime found buyers at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots at fair prices.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, 754 hhds. of all kinds were inspected. The principal sales were 250 hhds. Ohio at previous quotations: 6½@ $7 50 for common to good Red; $8@$10 for extra fine do.; $6@10 for Spangled; and $10@$15 for Yellow. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 13, there were received 1,320 hhds.; sold, 2,000 hhds.; exported, 2,673 hhds. Stock in warehouses, and shipboard, not cleared, March 13, 6,940 hhds. The closing quotations, on the 12th inst., were 5c.@6½c. for planters' Lugs, and 6¾c.@11c. for inferior to choice Leaf, all new crop, ₱ lb. Old was inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

WHISKY—Sales 310 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23¼c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—We have no really new features to notice. The demand is limited. Prices lean in favor of buyers, who purchased during the week 40,000 lbs. California, including black, sheared at 15c., do. pulled at 16c., and white at 21½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. A small lot of washed African changed hands on private terms. In Philadelphia, during the week, a better inquiry prevailed, in part for lots, to be sent Eastward, and sales transpired of about 200,000 lbs. domestic, including mainly common to ¼ blood at 27c., ¾@¾-blood at 30c., and full blood at 33c., all cash, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, no important movements transpired.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton 3 16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d@4s 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, at 9-16d.; a bark hence to Cronstadt ¾c.; one from St. Mary's to Havana or Matanzas, Lumber, $8; one hence to Cardenas, empty hhds., 78c.; one, 280 to Cienfugos and back, Sugar, 56c., and Molasses $2 50; brig, 200 tons, from Jamaica to New-York, $875; one from Mobile to south side Cuba, Lumber, $9; one to north side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 under deck; two barks and a brig to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a schr., 150 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $1,225.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE THIRD WEEK.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Written by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH for the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and read by its millions of admirers dramatized by M. B. WATKINS.
THE CONSTELLATED BEAUTY
of this wholly original American production, brought out, as it has been in a
STYLE OF LAVISH MAGNIFICENCE,
and received on every occasion with
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
is beyond all conception, and must be seen to be appreciated.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
12 TIMES THIS WEEK.
12 TIMES THIS WEEK.
12 TIMES THIS WEEK.
12 TIMES THIS WEEK.
Godfrey Farquier Dolmaie a young student, (every evening and Wednesday and saturday afternoon).....Mr. H Watkins
The other characters.....Mr F Aiken
(Their first appearance at this establishment.)
Miss Honora Paulo, a young Heiress.....Mrs C Howard
Ernest Heine.....Mr. D Ryan
Col Ethelton.....Mr J Bradnam
Ces ambre.....Miss Parkinton
Dr Henry Hawe.....H. R ner
Mad Auberly.....Mrs. Fitzgerald
The numerous other characters by members of the dramatic company
In consequence of the IMMENSE THRONGS which have in here been unable to obtain even STANDING ROOM on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the managers have resolved to produce that great play, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, and FRIDAY AFTERNOON as well as on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and EVERY EVENING.
By means of this NEW ARRANGEMENT, the performances and attraction will be PRECISELY THE SAME on each and every day and evening. Ladies, Gaallies and children who would avoid CROWDS are advised to take some after-noon except Wednesday or Saturday. An hour or two previous to the commencement of the performance may be profitably spent in examining the VARIED OF CURIOSITIES in the Museum including the MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 45 pounds; the original Happy Family at the Fan pieon Studio, with its life-minded pictures &c. They will be seen now, as well as the inimitable Aquarium, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No 624 BROADWAY
MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1858,
Fitzball's thrilling two-act domestic Drama of
JON—THAN BRADFORD.
ON THE SUBORB OF THE ROADSIDE INN.
Jonathan Bradford.....Mr H. F. Daly
Dan Macrabey.....Mr. H A. Ferry
Cutler Scrivenridge.....Mr. Jefferson
Cash Rackrolle.....Mr. Peters
Rainer Nelson.....Mr Garrett
Ann Bradford.....Miss V. Howard
Dozey.....Mr Mertin | Sally.....Miss Manners
After which the immensely successful
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout.....Mr. Jefferson | Shenstone.....Mr. Peters
Bystart.....Burns | Mrs Somers.....Miss Wells
To conclude with the favorite two-act comedietta entitled,
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
Mons. Tourbillon.....Mr Wheatleigh
Wendilove.....Mr. Peters | Virginie.....Miss Manners
Bob Nettles.....Miss Marshall | Mary Ann.....Mrs. Stoddart
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.
RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
assisted by their
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,
And positively their last
PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
KIM-KA.
GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vestilatav.
ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Kaying.
BIANCO
Bianco.....ANTOINE | Brocolo.....JEROME
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES EVER KNOWN HERE.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT'S great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN,
The character of Jessie Brown by
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mrs. HOEY, Mr. SLOAN, Mrs. ALLEN, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. DAVENPORT, &c., &c.
ADDITIONAL and THRILLING EFFECTS
Have been arranged for the ensuing performances of this, the most attractive piece that has been produced for many years.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
THIS EVENING, March 22
THE RENA SAHIB; OR, THE DEMON OF DAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery.....Mr J. J. Prior
Mrs Montgomery.....Mrs J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN, OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
To conclude with the Ethiopian comedietta of
JUMBO JUM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1858,
To commence with
HOFER; THE SWISS PATRIOT.
After which the new drama entitled
THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE
AND THE ITALIAN CONSPIRATORS.
To conclude with the 1st act in 3 acts, of
MONTEZUMA OF PERU.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

JESSIE BROWN.—THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES to increase; crowds go to PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE to witness it. The ladies admire it; the gallants are delighted with it. It will be repeated TO-NIGHT, and all this week, with an additional tableau.

FANCY DRESS SOIREE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera and at the balls of the Winter season will be worn at the Crystal Palace Soirée, April 8. Double tickets, $3. Ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at Thompson Brothers's booking office, No. 2 Wall st., at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 586 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

JESSIE BROWN.—SO GREAT IS THE RUSH to witness this pleasing drama, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, that the manager contemplates enlarging the house. TO-NIGHT, and all this week, it will be repeated, with an additional new tableau.

FORTY-THIRD CONCERT.—THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The fourth of the eighth season on TUESDAY, March 23, at Dodworth's Academy. Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD and Mr GUSTAV SATTER will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door—$1 each.

JESSIE BROWN.—TO-NIGHT AND ALL THIS week, at PURDY'S National THEATRE. A new tableau has been added, and the excitement to witness the piece increases. The ladies admire it. Go TO-NIGHT and see it.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fete of Crystal Palace will please see that they are signed by S. LEA PERKINS, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, $2. Single for Ladies $1. Offices No. 586 Broadway and No. 2 Wall st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JESSIE BROWN—AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE is creating a great excitement. Hundreds are turned away nightly. It will be repeated to-night and all this week, with an additional tableaux.

ODD FELLOWS REUNION—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8.—Tickets of admission to this great gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No 586 Broadway.

JESSIE BROWN—WITH AN ADDITIONAL NEW Tableau, TO-NIGHT at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Hundreds were turned away, during the past week, unable to gain admission. Go see it.

CRYSTAL PALACE TICKET DEPOT.—Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have kindly consented to supply all who may apply to them for tickets to the Crystal Palace Fete, at their banking office No 2 Wall st

JESSIE BROWN STILL TRIUMPHANT at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. TO-NIGHT and all this week it will be repeated with an attractive tableau. Secure your places early. Go see it.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES intending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 586 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

JESSIE BROWN, WITH THE NEW ADDITIONAL tableau, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE TO-NIGHT and all this week. Don't fail going to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Sole Lessee and Director.....S. Ullman.
THIS (Monday) EVENING March 22, at 7½ o'clock.
Positively last night but two of
THE HUGUENOTS
When DE LA GRANGE
will resume this evening, her role of Valentine.
NOTICE
The public are respectfully informed that the season will most positively close next week, so that there can only be given
TWO HUGUENOT NIGHTS
and two nights of
LEONORA,
Madame DE LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES
will after that date leave New York.
MONDAY, March 22, at 7½, LES HUGUENOTS.
ADMISSION—One Dollar to All Parts.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music, East 14th st; C. BRUSLING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIEBELL'S, No 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Most positively last night (but two) of
THE HUGUENOTS.
The principal roles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBBITS, GASSIER, TAFANELLI, RODOLPHO, PIKANISER, BEUTLER, OBERHEIN, DUGRUL and CARL FORMES.
The Huguenots will be succeeded by Fry's opera of
LEONORA
before the close of the season, which will most positively take place on March 26, as the Academy of Music will have to be prepared for
MARD'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that the farewell appearances of
CARL FORMES
are unavoidably limited to
THREE NIGHTS
On Wednesday—Last night but one of the Huguenots.
CARD—ARRIVAL OF MUSARD
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that MONSIEUR MUSARD
the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,
and conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA,
has arrived in the *Arabia* and will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS, ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.
Several eminent solo players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Boulevards the Gardens in private and the famous Musique des Gardes will appear at these Concerts, in addition to an Imposing force of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

THIS EVENING!—THE HUGUENOTS—MUSARD.
Madame LA GRANGE will appear as Valentine. Last appearance (but two) in New-York of CARL FORMES. The season most positively close next week, when MUSARD'S MONSTER CONCERTS and BALS MASQUE on an unprecedented scale of splendor, will be given. MUSARD has arrived in the *Arabia*.

JESSIE BROWN—WITH THE ADDITIONAL new Tableau, TO-NIGHT and all this week, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Go early or you can't get in.

JESSIE BROWN.—WHO WOULD FAIL WITnessing this brilliant drama, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE? It will be performed TO-NIGHT, and all this week, with an additional tableau.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 586 Broadway.

JESSIE BROWN. WITH THE NEW TABLEAU added, TO-NIGHT, and all this week at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Don't fail seeing it.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the consecration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Power's Greek Slave, the adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 547 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundreds of wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Tenth Lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Sprague at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING March 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Influence of Climate Upon Civilization.* Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S No. 199 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lec. Com.

THE DRACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE on *Fun, Seriously Considered.* By special request Mr. DRACON will repeat at Clinton Hall, astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., his lecture on *Fun, Seriously Considered.* The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son's, No 239

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JASPER ROVER—MARRIED BACHELOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—THE MORMONS—WANTED, A HAPPY FAMILY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—NENA SAHIB—GRAND ACTS IN THE ARENA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JONATHAN BRADFORD—THE VILLAGE LAWYER—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JESSIE BROWN—FALL OF ALGIERS—JUMBO JUM.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—EMPEROR OF FRANCE—HOVER—MOMENT OF PERIL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

BYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Arabia* at this port on Saturday, we have received London and Liverpool advices to the 6th inst.—three days later. The political news is not of a very interesting character. Most of the members of the Derby Cabinet had been reelected, but otherwise there was a complete lull in politics. An important conference of delegates from the Italian States had been held in London. Its principal object was to revive the agitation for a confederation of the Italian States subject to a controlling power. We give elsewhere a synopsis of the proceedings of this conference. The Refugee question is still attracting attention in England. M. BARNARD, accused of being an accomplice of ORSINI in the late attempt on the life of the Emperor, had been reexamined, and some curious information respecting the manufacture of the fulminating bombs, and ALLSOP'S complicity in the plot, had been elicited. The appeal of the French conspirators to the Court de Cassatioo would be heard on the 9th, but it was not likely that a new trial would be granted. We further receive, by the *Arabia*, later intelligence from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. Details will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

Gen CALHOUN has at last unbosomed himself with reference to the result of the Kansas election. He has, as he says, received reliable evidence that the vote returned from Delaware Crossing should be thrown out, and therefore will issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth County, irrespective of that precinct. So the Free-State character of the Government of Kansas is now placed beyond a peradventure. Gen. CALHOUN, in his letter published elsewhere, gives the names of those persons to whom he intends to issue the certificates.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a report on our relations with China was presented by Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware. Mr FOOTE, of Vermont, spoke on the Kansas bill, in which he discussed the question with ability. He was followed by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island. Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, spoke on the Lecompton side of the question. When he had concluded, the Senate took a recess. At 7 P M it met again. Only 5 Senators were present. Mr. TOOMBS facetiously adverted to the empty seats. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, complained that Mr. WILSON had unjustly imputed disunion sentiments to him. Mr. WILSON explained. Mr. BRODERICK, of California, thought the Senate should adjourn as a number of Senators wished to speak, who would not wish to address less than a dozen auditors. Motion to adjourn to Monday was lost. Mr. WILSON spoke replying at length and minutely to Mr HAMMOND'S statistics. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, obtained the floor for Monday, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, spoke against the Lecompton bill. He concluded by declaring that he would never vote for the admission of another Slave State. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenoessee, spoke in favor of Lecompton, saying that the true issue had been stated by Mr FARNSWORTH—"No more Slave States." Mr. WALDRON, of Michigan, opposed the Kansas bill, declaring that his State would oppose the admission of any more Slave States. Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, then took the floor, when a conversation ensued on the question, whether the Republican Party would oppose, under all circumstances the admission of Slave States in future. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, spoke at length on the Kansas question, pronouncing strongly against more Slave States. Mr. ADRIAN, of New Jersey, said if he should vote for Lecompton, with its gross frauds, he would not dare to face his Democratic constituency. Mr. SHARPE, of New-York, advocated Lecompton. Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, would vote for Lecompton, to give peace to Kansas. Mr. MORSE, of New-York, spoke against the extension of Slavery, Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, opposed Lecompton, but not on Anti-Slavery grounds. He would not vote for the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which her people do not approve. The House adjourned.

Messrs. MORRILL, WADE, BENNETT, WALBRIDGE and BUFFINTON, the Republican members of the Kansas Investigating Committee, have published their minority report, a synopsis of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. It presents the case strongly and conclusively.

In answer to a resolution of the State Senate, Comptroller CHURCH has sent in his opinion as to the propriety of changing the assessment laws, with a view to equalize the taxation of real and personal property. He regards the distinction recognized by the laws now in force as without foundation in principle, and unjust to the citizens of the State, and suggests such legislation as in his opinion would tend to lessen the evils complained of.

The veteran General TWIGGS, for alleged contempt of the War Department, is to be tried by Court Martial at Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., on the 10th of April next. The circumstances are understood to be briefly as follows: Gen. TWIGGS found fault with the result of a Court of Inquiry, held on an officer of his division. The War Department disapproved then of TWIGGS' course, censured him for it, and ordered him to publish the censure in a general order. This he did, but adding critical comments which are considered disrespectful and insubordinate.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans and Havana, with advices from the latter place to the 16th inst., has arrived. The prices of Sugars were tending upward, the stock on hand being 88,000 boxes. Great preparations were being made for the celebration of the birth of the Prince of Asturias, to commence at the close of Lent. Scarcely anything else was talked of or thought of.

We have received a copy the of *British Packet* of Buenos Ayres of Jan. 23d, by the arrival of the brig *Mary Wilkins*. It says that "the local events of the week have been of secondary importance, and we are still in the dark as to the state and prospects of the Oriental question." Exchange on the United States was at par.

On Saturday, at his office in Chamber-street, Recorder BARNARD heard the arguments of counsel on the motion to discharge from custody Mr. JACOB H. MOTT, accused as an accomplice in the recent frauds on the Union Bank by BROTHERSON, the book-keeper. The Recorder intimated the opinion that MOTT could be held for conspiring to forge under the 35th section of the statute on forgery, but reserved his decision till Tuesday.

From the report of the City Inspector we learn that there were 161 deaths in the City last week—51 less than during the week preceding. 12 of these were occasioned by small-pox and 10 by violent causes.

PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, better known as "Paudeen," and especially notorious from his connection with the Stanwix Hall tragedy, in which BILL POOLE lost his life, was shot between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning, in No. 23 Howard-street, by a desperado named DANIEL, *alias* "Dad," after a desperate struggle. Paudeen said something derogatory to the pugilistic powers of JOHN MORRISSEY, which CUNNINGHAM pronounced a lie. Paudeon seized CUNNINGHAM, and demanded a retraction. CUNNINGHAM told him to let go three times without avail, and then drew a revolver, and shot Paudeen, who instantly fell to the floor, without uttering a word. The bullet lodged in the breast. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, and CUNNINGHAM was arrested. At the Hospital an effort was made to find the bullet, but without success. It is supposed to he lodged either in the left lung or in the muscles of the breast. The physicians pronounced the wound fatal, but Paudeen was alive at a late hour Sunday night.

The General Markets on Saturday closed more vigorously for Flour and Wheat. Corn was heavy and languid. Cotton was unsettled, sales having been reported of 1,250 bales at easier prices, though some holders refused to make any concession. Provisions were brisker, and closed with increased firmness. Sugars and Molasses were freely dealt in at buoyant rates. Common Rosin was in active demend at full quotations. Freights were quiet, with 650 vessels of all classes in port. There were 208 vessels in the port of New-Orleans on the 12th inst.

Orsini and the Italian Revolutionists.

NAPOLEON III. is exerting himself to the uttermost to recover the ground which has been lost for him by his lieutenants. He has made the *amende* to England for the violent and inconsiderate language of DE MORNY and WALEWSKI; he has put a stop to the minatory effusions of his legionaries; he has endeavored to explain away the formidable appointment of General ESPINASSE to the Ministry of his domestic policy; and he has set off against those new laws of repression, which carried such reasonable alarm into the heart of France, a most unusual magnanimity and candor in dealing with conspirators on their trial for an unparalleled attempt upon his life. The gossips of Paris assert that two reports of the case of ORSINI were laid before the Government—the one weeded of all dangerous brilliancies and liberties of expression; the other literal and accurate, embodying the boldest statements of ORSINI in avowal of his designs upon Europe through the Emperor, and the most exciting appeals of ORSINI'S eloquent counsel, M. JULES FAVRE, in vindication of his client's patriotism, and in condemnation of all despotic attempts to stifle Conspiracy by strangling Freedom. The Emperor, we are told, selected the latter of these accounts for publication, and signified his imperial will that everything should be put before the world precisely as it came before the Court. And it is even rumored in Paris—no doubt upon the strength of this conduct, which must have taken the public somewhat by surprise—that NAPOLEON intends to spare the life of the young Roman *carbonaro*. However this may be, the Emperor has certainly compromised his relations with Austria by the publicity which he has given to the strong and even denunciatory language of a letter addressed to himself by the prisoner. ORSINI, after frankly declaring that he sought to kill the Emperor as the one great obstacle in the way of Italian freedom, goes on to say that he looks now to the Emperor alone for the safety of his country. He implores NAPOLEON to put an end to the troubles of Europe by arresting with his all-powerful hand any attempt at intervention between Austria in the approaching hour of her death-struggle with Italy and the Italian States. He asks him to cease to be the stumbling-block and to become the savior of twenty-four millions of Italians resolved to wrest their liberties and the right to control their own affairs from the "barbarians of the North," and he reminds him that the great NAPOLEON, his predecessor, made himself master of Europe by making Italy independent of her foreign oppressors.

Contemporaneously with the publication of this letter in Paris, meetings are held of delegates to an Italian Conference made up of the Italian friends of Constitutional Government, who disown all the sects of the conspirators and the Mazzinisti, and deprecate every attempt at a mere "seditious outbreak" as fatal to the reasonable hopes of their nation.

Their object is stated by themselves to be "the formation of a confederation among the various States for mutual support, and the urging upon the Sovereigns of Italy of immediate concessions to their several people in the form of a free constitution founded upon the principles of that now enjoyed by the people of Sardinia." The Conference intend to publish an address to all the Governments of Europe; and it cannot be doubted that some serious movement of a more grave and united character than has hitherto been made by the Liberal Party of Italy is now under contemplation. The letter of ORSINI to the Emperor may be taken as a formal confession by the man who has earned the sad right to be regarded as the first of Italian conspirators, that conspiracy and assassination can never save his country or sanctify her cause; and, if the position of NAPOLEON III. at home has not already become complicated beyond the possibility of redemption—as many of the closest observers of his course believe—the French Emperor may electrify the world afresh by taking up a position in regard to the Austro-Italian question as unexpected and as overwhelming as his action in the matter of the Revolution of 1849, and in the great Russian war.

CALHOUN HAS SPOKEN.—The letter of JOHN CALHOUN, in respect to the election of members of the Kansas Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, is published in this morning's TIMES. Mr. CALHOUN rejects the returns from the Delaware Crossing, and expresses his intention to "issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth County, irrespective of the Delaware Crossing Precinct." This decision will give the Free-State Party a control of the Legislature, a result which Mr C very feelingly says he "regrets."

The only remarkable thing about this announcement is that it was not made before. For weeks it has been withheld, evidently to favor the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, Mr. CALHOUN being all the time in Washington, watching the progress of Lecompton, and advising with its supporters. The publication of his decision cannot fail to have a depressing effect upon the Administration Party—as it renders victory, if victory they achieve, practically no better than defeat; for the admission of Kansas will immediately introduce two more Republican members into the Senate. It may, therefore, be assumed that CALHOUN'S decision could no longer be deferred, and that the hopes of Lecomtonites are anything but brilliant.

More Civilization.

Another of those agreeable incidents which throw so pleasing a light upon the mysteries of a certain kind of life in New York, occurred on Saturday last. "A pugilistic encounter" took place at a low dance-house in Howard-street between two of those "noted characters," whose well-established celebrity for violence and villainy of various kinds seems rather to commend them to the admiration of a select circle of sympathizing friends, and to secure for them no inconsiderable influence upon the political destinies of this free and enlightened people, than to fasten upon them the unfavorable attention of the Police. One of these individuals, "Paudeen" by name, and by birth an Irish-American, of Cohoes in this State, was a conspicuous agent in the Stanwix Hall murder of Mr. WILLIAM POOLE, and having been mortally wounded by his antagonist, DANIEL, *alias* "Daddy" CUNNINGHAM, is now, we presume, awaiting a like apotheosis at the hands of his numerous friends, with that which was bestowed upon the "victim" of Mr. LEWIS BAKER. The records of "Paudeen's" career in New-York are familiar, it appears, as household words to the Police, among whom he has been known, and, of course, duly respected, as a terrible "striker," "who, upon the slightest provocation, would not hesitate to do anything bad, no matter how mischievous or malicious it might be." He had been engaged in a vast number of savage assaults and election riots before he drew upon himself the deadly fire of "Daddy" CUNNINGHAM, by what seems to have been a most unprovoked and absolutely Congressional battery of foul words on Saturday night. The place in which this vile affair was brewed is a notorious resort of men like Paudeen and his foe, who congregate there, in company with the lowest of the other sex, and the fatal assault was made at about 3½ o'clock on Saturday morning. If the Police of London or Paris should see a "dance-house" of such a character, open and flaring with lights at such an hour, it is more than probable that some of their number might be found strolling about in the immediate vicinity; for it is the principle of an efficient police commander, as of an efficient general, to watch the points at which his enemies are likely to rendezvous. But the conflict between "Paudeen," and "Daddy" CUNNINGHAM began, was continued and ended, without the interference of anything resembling a policeman—and when the fatal shot had been discharged, the victorious CUNNINGHAM was absolutely obliged to arrest himself, which he did, by walking quietly off to a police-station in the Fifth Precinct, where he surrendered himself to a sergeant whom he fortunately found on the spot. The news of the affair spread rapidly through the neighborhood of the scene of action, and in a short time afterwards several policemen reached the place, one of whom is charged by the physician in attendance upon the wounded man with using the worst language, and with compelling him to carry his patient, not to the Hospital, but to the Station-house, at great additional risk to his life.

From first to last, this affair is sadly illustrative of the fearful dangers in the midst of which our busy community pursues its busy way. It reveals to us afresh the solidity and extent of organization attained by our criminal population, the world of recklessness, ferocity and license which fulfills its evil mission in the heart of this metropolis. It paints anew the moral so often urged upon our attention and always in vain—of that indifference to the common interest which has grown apace upon the respectable and responsible citizens of New-York within the last few years, and which unnerves the arm by relaxing the discipline of all municipal authority. But what right have we to expect that this catastrophe like so many others will not "overcome us like a Summer's cloud," and awaken neither special wonder nor specific action?

The NEW-YORK TIMES is hardly correct in stating that the grounds of the address of the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature to Gov. BANKS to remove Mr E. G. LORING from his office of Judge of Probate is "a decision of Judge LORING some years since enforcing the Fugitive Slave law." The decision to which the NEW-YORK TIMES refers was not made by Mr. LORING in his character of Judge of Probate, but in the character of a United States slave-catching Commissioner. The Legislature of Massachusetts, unwilling that any officer of the State should be mixed up with the execution of that harsh if not unconstitutional statute, forthwith passed an act by which the acceptance or retention of the function of slave-catching Commissioner by any judicial officer of the State was declared good ground for removal by address. Judge LORING has lived for several years past in open and ostentatious violation of that law. It was on this state of facts that the address for his removal was based; nor, unless Governor BANKS was of opinion that, in competition with the Fugitive Slave law, the laws and the wishes of the State of Massachusetts were of no consequence, do we see how he could have hesitated in removing Judge LORING as he has done.—*New-York Tribune.*

Admitting all that the New-York *Tribune* says, the TIMES is nevertheless substantially correct in its statement of the motive which caused the removal of Judge LORING. We are perfectly aware that his holding office in violation of the act to which our contemporary refers, was made the pretext for turning him out. It was nothing more than a pretext. The real ground was his decision, as United States Commissioner, in the Anthony Burns case; and the feeling of those who demanded his removal is correctly described by the Springfield *Republican* as one of "vengeance."

In 1855 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act, aimed at Judge LORING, which declares "that a judicial officer of this Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time the office of United States Commissioner." Judge LORING takes the ground that this law is unconstitutional, and refuses to obey it. The Legislature and Governor regard it as invalid, and remove him. Governor BANKS, in his Message, takes pains to say, more ingeniously than ingenuously, that Judge LORING has nothing to do with the removal. This assertion of his Excellency was unnecessary and useless, only betraying the existence of the fact which it denies.

To oust a judicial officer for a decision conceded to be in accordance with law is, at all times, a highly objectionable proceeding. It strikes a blow at the independence of Courts, and tends to make the judiciary subservient to political excitements. At present the act of the Massachusetts' authorities is specially unfortunate. Indeed, the tone of Gov. BANKS' Message indicates clearly that the deed he felt himself compelled to perform was agreeable neither to his feelings nor his judgment.

CONDITION OF MEXICO.—If there is a lower deep in national degradation, the unfortunate Republic beyond the Rio Grande is sinking into it as rapidly as possible. The *Extraordinaire*, an intelligent journal published in the city of Mexico, says, in its issue of the 4th inst.:

"No matter which side gains, there is little chance for a final adjustment of difficulties. We fear that peace is lost to the country for a long time. With the success of the Government, we certainly shall have a marauding opposition—an opposition strong enough to defeat any measures the Government may wish to adopt to preserve security in the land. With the success of the coalition, we shall have dissensions amongst its chieftains, and in the event of these dissensions being compromised, we shall have their political opponents doing what they were for the time COMONFORT was in power."

The Government is likely to slip out of the hands of ZULOAGA, who is the mere tool of the priesthood. He maintains himself as yet in the Capital, but is hard pushed elsewhere by the liberal coalition. SANTA ANNA is expected daily. When he arrives, it is understood he will place himself at the head of the Church Party, and set about his old work of robbing the people, in conjunction with the priests, who have as great a liking for plunder as the cock-fighting Ex-President himself.

In another column of to-day's TIMES we publish a curious letter from ZULOAOA to His Holiness the Pope, which throws considerable light on the *animus* of the "actual President of the Republic of Mexico."

ANOTHER KANSAS REPORT.—The Republican members of Mr. HARRIS' Investigating Committee have published their minority report—a full abstract of which is contained in the TIMES of this morning. It will be recollected that the majority report by Mr. STEPHENS was published some days ago. Mr. HARRIS has still another minority report, that of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, in type. Of these three reports, not one has yet been presented to the House. That of the Republican members is searching and able, setting forth the Kansas frauds in chronological order, and exposing the conduct of the majority in refusing to make the investigation for which the Committee was appointed.

But no report or further exposure can greatly influence the action of Congress. The Lecompton Bill is made a strict party test, and will be urged with all the force the Administration can bring to bear. In such a condition of the question, argument can have little effect.

The controversy is now brought within narrow limits, both as to its merits, and as to time. In the Senate, the vote, if not taken to-day, cannot be long delayed, while in the House the debate has already expended most of its force.

CALHOUN'S decision, too, must have an effect upon the Southern members, as it reduces the contest on their part to a struggle for an abstraction of no present application, and it may well be supposed their zeal will suffer abatement when they see that success brings in two Republican Senators from Kansas.

BENNETT AND BUCHANAN.—Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT does not give up hopes of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN or of the Austrian mission. The New-York *Herald* proposes BUCHANAN for reelection in 1860. In "pluck, courage firmness and conservative consistency" it likens him to General JACKSON. Now, if this does not bring about Mr. BENNETT'S appointment, and quickly too, we shall begin to have a poor opinion of Presidential gratitude.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is the last week of the "Huguenots," and the last week but one of the Academy season. Three more performances of MEYERBEER'S masterpiece are all that may be looked for. It is stated officially that Madame LA GRANGE has entirely recovered from her inolspeition, and will resume her *rôle* of *Valentine* to-night. This, with the really splendid distribution, will insure the excellence of the performance.

On Monday Mr. W. H. FRY'S opera of "Leonora" will be produced.

M. MUSARD, the famous conductor, arrived in the *Arabia* on saturday. His solo players follow in the *Fulton*. Active preparations are already commenced for the series of promenade concerts and *bals masqué* which M. MUSARD conducts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S benefit on Saturday night (the twenty-fourth representation of "Jessie Brown") attracted an overflowing house. The *Nena Sahib* was of course called out, and unhesitatingly made a speech. He referred to the pecuniary prosperity of the theatre, and stated as a fact that the three dramas, "The Invisible Husband," "The Poor of New-York" and "Jessie Brown," had already drawn $30,000 to the treasury, and that the latter drama in particular had drawn the greatest houses ever known since Wallack's Theatre was erected. Mr. BOURCICAULT then continued:

"You are aware that we have inaugurated a new style of piece here, which the press have called "The Contemporaneous Drama"—that is, a drama reflecting passing events and historical characters of the present time. Exception has been taken by some writers to this new drama, on the score that we exceed the true limits of the stage where we deal with actualities. If it is contended that, in the rules of my art, I exceed the bounds laid down by greater dramatists than myself, I refer back to ARISTOPHANES, the father of comedy, whose works were all satires on the personages of his day; indeed, to one of his comedies he dealt one blow so strong to the existing Government that he upset it. Now, I do not want to upset any theory or anybody; on the contrary, I want to establish amongst you a new, fresh, full-blooded and vigorous drama. Allow me to remind you that no sooner was "Jessie Brown" produced here and its success assured, than the manager of one of the first Theatres in New-York, and one of the best regulated and most artistically-conducted Theatres anywhere—I mean the New-York Stock Theatre—applied to me for leave to translate the piece into German. I was proud to accord the permission. Then the courteous manager of the National, the ever popular and gallant Cap'n PURDY, leaped upon the track with another piece on the same subject, and asked me for leave to use my title, as he wanted to have a "Jessie Brown." I replied, "The more the merrier." Then out came the Broadway and put Jessie Brown on horseback. [Laughter.] All this proved to me, that when so many able and wise men, good judges of what pleases you, fellow in my wake, I cannot be on the wrong road to your approbation. [Applause.] A month ago we announced a new drama, to be produced on the 5th of April next, the title, "Brigham Young; or, the Revolt of the Harem," was advertised on our bills. This piece has been in preparation since the first week in last December. On seeing this announcement, that excellent and long sighted manager, Mr. BURTON, smelt out what was going to be the next great popular hit. [Laughter and cheers.] So he ran out a drama on the same subject. Some of the critics suggested that he had forestalled us; I do not see it. I accept his adoption of our subject as a great compliment and a valuable advertisement. The fact is that our table is overflowing, and we can well spare a few crumbs that fall from it. [Great laughter.] Nay, if a big lion cat jumps upon it and steals a bone, we can afford it. [Cheers and laughter.] We had a new piece in rehearsal last week, it was called "The Calico Ball." [Laughter.] We thought it might be required to reinforce "Jessie Brown," but "Jessie Brown" wanted no relief. So we have thrown aside the Calico Ball. Now, here is a tit bit actually going to waste. [Laughter.] If there are any managers smelling round our kitchen window [laughter] we can send out any quantity of broken victuals of the same sort. [The audience were convulsed with laughter for some time.] Let me speak of myself—if the piece which Mr. BOUCICAULT has produced, and I hear it is a very good piece, can do him any service, he is heartily welcome to the idea, no matter from whence he obtained it."

The spirit in which the last sentiment was frankly uttered drew a hearty round of applause from the house, and after an apology for the indisposition under which Mrs. BOURCICAULT was suffering, which might tend to mar her efforts in the following piece, the *Nena Sahib* retired amidst very hearty tokens of approbation.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A varied and well-contrasted bill is provided for to-night, containing FITZBALL'S drama of "Jonathan Bradford;" the "Village Lawyer," and "To Parents and Guardians."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The new spectacle of "Nena Sahib" has proved a decided success, and will be repeated every night this week. It is one of the best show pieces ever produced at this theatre.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Jessie Brown," at this house, rivals in popularity the "Jessie Brown" of the Broadway. It is played to-night, with the drama of the "Siege of Tripoli" and the Ethiopian comedietta of "Jumbo Jum."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The contemporaneous drama makes its *début* at this house to-night in a piece called "Napoleon the Third," which is said to embrace the principal events in the late attempt of the Italian assassins. Two other pieces, "Hofer" and the "Moment of Peril," are also on the bill.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This excellently conducted establishment enjoys the highest popularity. The latest novelty, "The Bride of an Evening," has achieved a success equal to that of the "Pioneer Patriot." The houses are constantly crowded, and the manager announces that the drama will be played afternoon and evening until further notice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ever welcome RAVELS return to their old quarters to-morrow night. "Kim-Ka" and "Blanco" are the principal attractions.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE EISFELD gives one of his classical soirées (the fourth,) at Dodworth's Rooms to-morrow evening. The programme contains SCHUMANN'S Quartet, op. 41; SCHUBART'S Trio, No. 2, (piano by Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER,) and MOZART'S Quartet No. 1, in G. Miss MARIA S. BRAINARD is the vocalist.

The Great Awakening.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT BURTON'S.

The noon prayer-meeting at Burton's Theatre, on Saturday, was conducted by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. An immense audience assembled; many more pressing at the doors for admission than the house could possibly accommodate. All the pit, the galleries, the proscenium boxes, even the sky-light in the peak of the theatre, showed a densely packed mass of heads, all turned intently towards the stage, where for some time Mr. BEECHER sat alone. Within fifteen minutes from the stroke of 12, however, those who had given up in despair the task of effecting an entrance at the front of the building, essayed a demonstration in the rear. At the stage door, on Reade-street, a party of some fifty ladies and gentlemen hammered and shouted for admission, and when no prospect remained for the speedy opening of a fast-locked door, some of the young gentlemen hunted up a locksmith, who came with a big bundle of keys, and after several attempts turned the bolt and gave entrance to a throng of people, who rushed in a body up the dark staircase, tumbled over the dusty "properties" behind the scenes, and finally made their appearance before the curtain, where they filled the stage, from wing to wing, forming a decorous line of attentive observers in the rear of Mr. BEECHER'S chair. The view of the house from this standpoint was very extraordinary. Hardly a square inch of the theatre was unoccupied. In the palmiest days of Mr. BURTON, there was never a crowd to compare to this. The deepest interest was manifested. Among the three thousand persons collected, there was not the least confusion or disorder. Moreover, a very decided disposition to stay all day became manifest as the hour for closing the ceremonies approached. Mr. BEECHER was invited to continue, but declined, on the plea that a business men's meeting should be punctual.

On opening the exercises of the day, Mr. BEECHER read a long list of petitions from fathers, mothers, husbands, wives and brothers, requesting that prayers might be offered for unreclaimed relatives and friends. Among these petitions was one from a mother, requesting an interest in the prayers of the congregation for her son, who had cursed her on the previous night. Mr. BEECHER, as he read these requests, kept up a running comment upon them, presenting the salient points of each, and pointing a moral with great effect. In the course of his remarks, delivered in the intervals of the exercises, he dwelt upon the value of instantaneous convictions of sin. Hesitancy in religious matters he looked upon as a sin—not to say a meanness.

Several affecting narratives were given. One elderly gentleman, declaring he was "a happy father," told the story of the conversion of his son, a young gentleman of nineteen years. Three days ago, this son was converted. On the following day, the father, going to his counting-room at a late hour in the afternoon, found the son in tears, bending over his Bible. He had just returned from the John-street prayer-meeting, where he narrated his religious experience.

The next speaker was a young man of about 23 years of age, who attributed his ability to raise his voice before a public assembly to the joy and boldness which his experience had given him. He made an earnest appeal to young men to forsake the error of their ways.

At this moment, there came in from the neighborhood of the theatre a volume of musical sound—the singing of a hymn in another meeting. Mr. BEECHER rose, and stepped to the foot-lights. Raising his hand, he stood quietly a moment, fixing the attention of the audience before he spoke. "Brethren," said he, "do you hear that? That's the sound of worship out of the old bar-room of this theatre! Let us spend two minutes in silent prayer and thanksgiving!" He resumed his seat, and for the two succeeding minutes the falling of a pin could have been heard. Then followed prayers for Mr. BURTON, the owner of the theatre. One old gentleman in the first gallery prayed that the request of Mr. BURTON to be remembered in the petitions offered up in this meeting might be blessed to his benefit; a young man in the highest gallery prayed that "he whom we had often seen before these foot lights, portraying human nature, might be brought to the feet of Jesus." Other incidents added to the peculiar interest of the occasion.

The hour of 1 approaching, Mr. BEECHER again came forward and closed the exercises with a few remarks. He was about to give out the final hymn, when a general shout of "Go on," "go on," came from all parts of the house, followed by cries of "Keep it up all day." Mr. BEECHER reminded the people that the time designated was expiring, that business men should be punctual in all things, and that the meeting should be closed at the hour, while those who choose might remain. The hymn was accordingly sung, and Mr. BEECHER prefixed to the benediction a notice that the Theatre would be opened on the following day (Sunday) at the same hour; that the services on Monday (to day) would be conducted by the Rev JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, and tables were placed at the entrance to receive such contributions in payment for the use of the building as the audience might see fit to give.

The prayer meeting at John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Saturday, was attended by a throng of people, who filled the body of the house, and also the vestry, in both of which religious exercises were conducted for over an hour. One gentleman announced that he knew of a commercial house in this City, consisting of twelve persons, all of whom, excepting two, had been converted; and another house of sixteen, including principals and employes, all of whom, excepting three, had professed faith in Christ since the late general awakening.

We understand that the proprietors of Barnum's Museum kindly offered the Young Men's Christian Association the use of their "lecture-room" for noon prayer meetings. The Association, with suitable thanks for the kindness which prompted the offer, declined it, thinking that the influences would hardly be beneficial to have devotional exercises performed from 12 to 1, and "The Bride of an Evening" from 2 to 4, of the same day, in the same place.

At Burton's Chambers-street theatre yesterday, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., led the meeting, which was very sparsely attended, the church-goers generally being at their own churches, not more than a hundred persons being present at any one time. There was no preaching; but prayers were offered and exhortations delivered by many persons, male and female, among the audience. A proposition to keep the theatre open during the whole of each succeeding Sabbath, met with general acquiescence, and the chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association promised that it should be done.

A union prayer-meeting (held last week in Mr. REMINGTON'S Church) is this week to be held in the Rev. Mr. GARDINER'S, the Franklin-avenue Church, daily, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

At St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in Classon-avenue, (the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON'S,) Bishop POTTER preached yesterday afternoon from the text, "Suffer little children to come unto me," at the conclusion of which he confirmed 35 persons, presented by the Revarends GUION, DILLER, CORNELL and STANFORD. In the evening Bishop POTTER preached at St. Peter's Church, in State-street, where a large number were also confirmed.

The Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, of the Baptist Church in Bedford-avenue, preached a sermon last evening to firemen. Five Companies Nos. 10 and 12, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, attended in a body. The house was filled with an attentive audience.

A Temperance Revival.

A revival of religion always revives temperance and every other good cause. It is hence no wonder that notices of temperance meetings are thickening up, and that the old pledge, under which such marvelous conquests have been made, is newly circulated and largely signed.

There was a crowded attendance on Sunday afternoon in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street, on which occasion various societies known as Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Good Samaritans, and others, met for the purpose of hearing a discourse from the pastor of that church, the Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., in reference to the recent removal by death of their late brother, Mr. W. F. WOLFE, one of the original sixteen of the founders of the order of the Sons of Temperance. The Rev. Doctor's discourse was very appropriate to the occasion, and was directed to the enforcement of the doctrine that all efforts to reform the world were gifted with genuine power and efficiency only so far as they were in harmony with or based upon the spirit of Christianity. He earnestly commended all reforms that were grounded upon the truths of the Bible, and in parting with every darling evil or habit, it ought to be our effort to do so upon Christian motives and in alliance with the doctrines and the cross of Christ.

After a collection had been made, and some musical services from the choir, several gentlemen rose in succession, each detailing his own reminiscences in reference to his past history and the results of his introduction into the temperance reform. Many of these addresses were, though brief, yet pithy and significant. Perhaps the characteristic of them all was the manifestation of a closer sympathy with the views of those who regard the temperance doctrines as chiefly valuable considered as introductory to religious motive. One gentleman alluded to the Fulton-street and other similar meetings, and said that God had taken up the temperance cause. Another said, that was no new thing, for it was only because it had been his from its commencement, that it had been so eminently prosperous.

Another remarked that it was true that temperance men were not universally what they should be, but Christian societies might bear the blame for the denial of their coöperation and fraternal sympathy. Their example, their prayers were needed in aid of temperance associations.

Many kind remarks were made by one of the Trustees, in reference to the Christian character of a deceased brother, and after the lapse of three hours the meeting seemed very unwilling to separate.

The American Juvenile Temperance Society, an organization which started up out of the profoundest season of apathy some two years ago, is continuing its valuable services to the community by its frequent meetings and its project of procuring from the pastors of churches discourses to the young upon this subject. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered the first of a series of discourses in the Society's behalf last evening, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The second of a series in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets, was preached by the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at the same hour.

The Canal-street Temperance Benevolent Society also held a Washingtonian Experience Meeting last evening, at Bleecker Building.

City Items.

F. G. Q. UMSTED, a lawyer, of No. 14 Wall-street, was arrested on Saturday and held on a charge of attempting to kill WM. H. L. BARNES, a member of the bar, whose office is at No. 61 Wall-street. BARNES swears that about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning he called at the office of a friend at No. 14 Wall-street, and left him a few minutes afterwards. While proceeding down stairs, "he heard the report of fire-arms, and felt a concussion of the air, and felt a whizzing close to his right ear." On turning round he saw UMSTED standing at his right hand, surrounded with smoke, and in the act of putting a pistol in his pocket. He (BARNES) had no acquaintance with UMSTAD, but on learning his name recognized it as that of a person who had married a lady with whose name private malice and public rumor had connected him (BARNES) when he was a college student.

Sergeant LEFFERTS, and a squad of detectives, made a descent, on Saturday night, upon a notorious gambling crib, kept by JOHN MILLER and THOMAS EGAN, No. 372 Canal-street, and took into custody thirteen persons whom they found gambling there. EGAN, who managed to make his escape at the time, was arrested yesterday in Broadway. On his person was found $2,480, a gold watch and a pack of cards. He, with the other prisoners, will be examined to-day.

The gamblers arrested on Friday night at No 56 Lispenard-street were brought before the Mayor on Saturday. REED, the proprietor, was required to find bail in the sum of $2,000, and the others in $1,000 each. Failing in this, they were all locked up.

JOSEPH JOHNSON and MAURICE POESNER were caught Saturday morning stealing laces from a store in Warren-street, and locked up to answer.

For the future, by order of the General Superintendent, a policeman is to be stationed on Sundays in front of each church to prevent newsboys from calling out the names of their papers, and thus disturbing those within.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, during which members and runners of engine companies Nos. 14 and 26 came in collision and a general fight ensued. It assumed a very threatening aspect, but was finally put down by the Police of the Second and Third Precincts. One of the combatants was stabbed in the neck and others were more or less bruised, but none were seriously injured.

On Saturday, Recorder BARNARD delivered his op

Brooklyn City News.

About 12 o'clock Saturday night last, Officer Russell, of the First Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from tenement house No. 112 Jay-street. He forced open the basement door and entered the apartments occupied by JOHN MCKENNA and family. Here he found Mr. and Mrs. MCKENNA in a beastly state of intoxication in a bed, and by them were two of their children in a sound sleep. The bed was on fire and but for the timely presence of assistance all must have perished. Officer RUSSELL, assisted by several members of Hose Company No. 2, extinguished the fire and then conveyed the family to the Station-house, where they were cared for. The husband and father was slightly burned.

The Democratic Primary Meetings were held in the different Wards on Friday night last. As usual, there was much wrangling and fighting, and the "roughs" had it pretty much their own way, respectable people generally keeping away from the polls. The new law which required but one Alderman to a Ward is not considered Democratic, as it lessens the chances for office; and in several wards two candidates instead of one were selected. The nominations for the principal offices were as follows:

First Ward.—Alderman, Daniel D. Whitney; Supervisor, William Cagger; Assessor, Thomas McDonald.

Second Ward.—Alderman, John McNamee; Supervisor, Francis McKay.

Third Ward.—(A Committee was authorized to make nominations for this Ward, as a matter of form, provided they can find a Democrat in the Ward.)

Fourth Ward.—Alderman, Lewis F. Newman; Supervisor, Warren Sneeder; Assessor, J. H. Booth.

Fifth Ward.—Aldermen, Robert Furey, John Doherty; Supervisors, Ethan Theall, Edward McKitrick; Assessors, Thomas Burns, Charles Kerrigan.

Sixth Ward.—Aldermen, Charles Frank; Supervisor; F. W. Salem; Assessor, Charles O'Neil.

Seventh Ward.—Alderman, E. Rowe; Supervisor, G. W. Bleecker; Assessor, D. Rodgers.

Eighth Ward.—Alderman, James Sharkey; Supervisor, Pat Gallagher.

Ninth Ward.—Aldermen, William H. Campbell, Thomas F. Green; Supervisors, C Sweetman, John S. Bogart; Assessors, Thomas Hamilton, Bernard O'Neil.

Tenth Ward.—Alderman, A. B. Shaw; Supervisor, W. M. Bayard; Assessor, Thomas McCarty.

Eleventh Ward.—Alderman, George Olney; Supervisor, F. Campbell; Assessor, John Ross.

Twelfth Ward.—Aldermen, C. Barnum, P. Hogan; Supervisors, J. F. McCann, C. M. Felt; Assessor, M. McNamara.

Thirteenth Ward.—Alderman, A. G. Buel; Supervisor, J. B. Colt; Assessor, Wm. Runcie.

Fourteenth Ward.—Aldermen, J. H. Colehan, J. Smith; Supervisors, F. Flaherty, H. Comstock; Assessors, P. Brady, Patrick McCoy.

Fifteenth Ward.—Alderman, A. Cunningham; Supervisor, T. Cummings; Assessor, Michael O'Brien.

Sixteenth Ward.—Alderman, J. M. Gillett; Supervisor, A. Hamilton; Assessor, Charles Kehl.

Seventeenth Ward.—Alderman, Wm. Mesetole; Supervisor, T. S. Dick; Assessor, A. J. Kimball.

Eighteenth Ward.—Alderman, St. Kalbfleish; Supervisor, H. D. Wentworth; Assessor, Thomas Maloney,

Nineteenth Ward.—Alderman, J. V. Cockroft; Supervisor, J. Berry; Assessor, Denois Flannery.

There was an alarm of fire in the Eastern District on Friday night, and, of course, a fight, during which staves, clubs, brickbats and other weapons commonly used by rowdies were used freely. Officer BELL, it is feared, has lost the use of an eye by being foolish enough to be present at the fight, attempting to preserve the peace. The fight was hottest between Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 7.

A two-story frame house on the Flatbush road was destroyed by fire late Friday night. It was owned by Mr. KELLY, whose loss is $6,000; insured for $500 in the Plastic Insurance Co. EDWARD NEVILLE was run over by an engine while going to the fire, and was so severely injured that he was taken to the City Hospital.

The remains of a body, which had been dissected by the students in Dr. BALLER'S establishment on Court-street, were found at the foot of Twentieth-street, on Saturday morning, and caused some commotion among the resident youths in the vicinity, who eagerly started a story of a shocking murder and mutilation of the remains, and several reporters even believed it. Coroner BRIGHT took charge of the remains, which were in three bags. Yesterday, Dr. BOWEN stated that the body was obtained from Bellevue, and that he directed the burial of the remains, but, it appears, they were thrown upon the beach instead.

A foolish young women attempted to drown herself, early Saturday morning, by jumping into the East River from the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Nebraska*.

The Greenwich-street Murder—O'Connell's Sentence Commuted.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday has the following:

Gov. KING has commuted the punishment of MAURICE O'CONNELL, now under sentence of Death, for the murder of THOMAS SPEZLERIN, to imprisonment for Life. This act of clemency was granted upon a showing which renders it entirely proper. O'CONNELL was the youngest and least guilty of the parties implicated. The commutation was asked for by the twelve Jurors who rendered the verdict of Guilty, and who are evidently intelligent men. O'CONNELL'S associates were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years. Such would have been the result in his case, but that, unfortunately for him, his ill-judging friends prevailed upon his counsel to withdraw his plea of manslaughter, hoping to escape a conviction for murder. Here, then, is a boy sixteen years old, by an error of judgment in those who wanted to serve him, doomed to death while his more guilty associates escape with life. The Governor, for this and other just considerations, has humanely interposed, that the scales of justice may be held more evenly.

ANOTHER FIGHT AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The fight between firemen that occurred at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was resumed at 8½ o'clock last evening, at which hour a silent alarm for the Seventh District was given. The members of Engine No. 20 attacked 18 Hose, drove away its members and ran away with the carriage. The assault was resisted and several shots were fired.

One man was shot, but how seriously, the Police could not ascertain as he was immediately removed by his friends. The Companies engaged in the disturbance were Companies 14 and 20 Engines, and Nos. 18 and 49 Hose.

AN ESCAPE.—The fourteen gamblers who were arrested on Saturday night, and confined in the Fifth Precinct Station house, escaped from confinement by forcing the locks from the cell doors, and only one of them has been resarested.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine**
NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having WATSON'S old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK
AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Canada Straw Hats.**
Just received and for sale
BY THE BALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 28 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residences of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Barthol'f's**
PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors, Pants, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden lane.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant (late) in private [illegible]

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.
Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858
The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Rosina's] Apology.**
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT,

I own 'twas wrong, my father,
I own it on my knees;
I'd rather die—much rather—
Than such a sire displease,
For still I've found you gentle
To all my wayward whims,
And with love the most parental
I know your good heart brims!

But hear ere you condemn me,
And judge me not in wrath;
If you—if you contemn me,
Oh, cold will be my path!
You know not my temptation,
How flattered—how pursued—
No girl in all creation
Like me was ever wooed!

'Twas not his handsome features,
His grace and style unt-id—
(Though Fate still sets rough natures
In forms of choicest mould;)
'Twas not his curled hair, glossy
And black as an eclipse,
Nor the brown moustache, so flossy,
Which fringed his crimson lips.

More than these all together,
Though these their portion bore,
In fair or wintry weather
The clothes of SMITH he wore:
Such suits as young Adonis
Might proud y wear and smile—
The kind of garments known as
SMITH BROTHERS' latest style!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Chase's $18 Sewing Machine** is now on exhibition at the depôt of the New-York Wire Railing Co. It is warranted, and is pronounced by all who see it the best cheap machine that has yet been sold. C. T. DUPONT, General Agent for the United States.

MARRIED.

MORTON—PRICE.—By the Rev. Dr. Weston, of St John's Chapel, New-York, WILLIAM D. MORTON, son of George W. Morton, Esq. of Hoboken, to JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the Hon. Judge Price, of Weehawken, all of New-Jersey.

PEATCHATT—WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. B. C Cutler, D. D., WILLIAM PEATCHATT, of England, to CLARA CUDORA, eldest daughter of the late G. K. Waring, of the former place.

HULL—GILDER.—In the chapel of St. Thomas' Hall, in the village of Flushing, on Wednesday, March 17, by the Rev. J. S Gilder, HENRY T HULL, of Williamsburg, to SARAH E. GILDER, daughter of the officiating minister.

DIED.

SWAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, Mr. JAMES SWAN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 22. The remains will be removed from his late residence, No 20 Macdonagal-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) where the funeral services will commence at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

MARTIN.—In the City, on Saturday, March 20, FRANK W. MARTIN, son of Caroline W. and Rengon W Martin, Jr., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No 12 West 29th-st.

FORSYTH.—In this City, on Friday, March 19, Mr. DOUGLAS FORSYTH, in the 41st year of his age

His remains have been sent to Albany for interment.

KEELER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 21, of paralysis, CATHARINE, wife of Stephen Keeler, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 2d av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ROWE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, KATE, daughter of William and Hannah E Rowe, aged 7 years.

The funeral will be attended at 1½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from the house No 268 West 18th st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 20, ISABELLA MARLIN, of Ireton, England, in the 80th year of her age. Relict of William Marlin.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in law, J. hn Gibbs, No. 217 6th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

☞ Florida, and Hampshire, Eng., papers please copy.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 20, AMELIA, wife of Horace B. Hodson in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Benjamin S. Francis and Lewis Many, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th st. and 9th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M.

ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, after a short illness, PETER G. ARCULARIUS, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONDON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, RANDEL M CONDON, aged 53 years

The funeral will take place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 91 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. The friends of the family, and the Masonic fraternity generally are respectfully invited.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, PETER BAXTER, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his nephews, Edwin and Jas. B. Young, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 45 Greenwich av.

GARRETT.—In this City, at No 169 10th av., on Friday, March 19, ANDREW GARRETT, a native of Scotland, aged 62 years.

DEVEAU.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, CHARLES H. son of Samuel Deveau in the 21st year of his age.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM SWIFT, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place this day, Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister Mrs. Sarah Pierson, No. 75 High st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMALLEY.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, March 20, FERDENDEN C SMALLEY, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family Newark Lodge, No 7 of F. and A. M., Corner stone Lodge, No 37, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law William P. Clark, No. 26 South 6th-st. Williamsburg on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HENDRICKSON.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday afternoon, March 19 CATHERINE PARSA daughter of the late John Hendrickson

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her mother, Newtown, L. I. this day, Monday, at 12 o'clock.

COOPERIN.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, March 20, of inflammatory croup, ELOISA GRAIN daughter of Arthur and Eloise Goodspeed and granddaughter of the late Peter Grain, Sr., artist, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 283 South 6th-st., Jersey City.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers will please copy.

FRASER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 20 Mrs. HULDAH RUSSELL, daughter of the late John Fraser, aged 35 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 198 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LYON.—At Irvington N. J., on Saturday, March 20, MRS ELIZABETH LYON, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Daniel M. Lyon, Esq., Green-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

BROOKS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, March 19, SARAH ISABEL, daughter of the late Wm. E. and Maria Brooks.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Joseph E., and of her aunts Misses STUYN, are respectfully invited to attend its funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her aunts at Norwalk.

RAYMOND.—At Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday, March 20, MRS. JOHN RAYMOND.

☞ Putnam County papers please copy.

FIRST CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS
AT WHOLESALE.

EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., would ask the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles which they offer at the lowest rates for cash:

EXTRA	MACKEREL.
EXTRA	CODFISH.
EXTRA	HERRING.
EXTRA	BLUEFISH.
EXTRA	PORK.
EXTRA	BEEF.
EXTRA	LARD.
EXTRA	CHEESE.

A PLEASANT HOME WOULD BE OFFERED to a lady without children, and only to a lady, of about 50 years of age, to have entire charge of children from 4 to 12 years of age. Address, with particulars of qualifications, age, and compensation, by note only, W., No. 48 Cedar-st., second floor, front.

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS AND PLATE POWDER.—Heavily plated table and teaspoons tea and coffee forks, butter knives, &c. Also Mt Eagle Tripoli and fine quality Plate Powder, for cleaning and polishing them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New York.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, FOR HOUSE-cleaning, gardening and care of flowers, protect the hands in all kinds of roughening work, and rendering them soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water, hot or cold. For sale as all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—BROAD Mountain, Peach Orchard and Lehigh, (unadulterated,) prepared in the best order, and at the lowest market prices. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrell. HENRY KEEVER,
Corner Canal and Centre and Pearl and Walker sts.

THE WHOLE READING WORLD IS ON
THE *QUI VIVE*
FOR
THE GREAT NEW STORY
OF
FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT,
At the counters of all News Agents and Booksellers in the United States and Canada.

It is entitled
MAGGIE,
THE CHILD OF CHARITY;
OR,
WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY.
A ROMANCE OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

This is one of the author's best stories and one that will make its mark wherever it is read. Those who have read "*Eveleen Wilson,*" "*The Emigrant,*" "*Abandoned Wife,*" "*The Vestmaker's Apprentice,*" etc., will not require any indorsement of this popular and powerful author at our hands to insure their perusal of "*Maggie, the Child of Charity.*" Those who have never made Mr. Smith's acquaintance, (if there be any such,) will miss one of the best stories ever written by an American author. If they do not read his last and best story. From present indications, however, there will be very few intelligent people in this community who will let it escape them.

SMITH'S NEW STORY. IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS ONE OF THE BEST STORY PAPERS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

☞ *Among its contributors are some of the most talented writers of the day*
☞ *It is handsomely illustrated,*
☞ *It gives a mass of the most useful as well as amusing reading matter, in addition to the Stories.*
☞ *Its Poetical Department is original.*
☞ *Its Editorials are original.*
And, in a word,
☞ *Its publisher designs to make it*
THE BEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS!
And
☞ *To secure for it the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *ever obtained for a weekly publication in the United States.*
BUY IT, AND READ IT!
And you will then be able to judge what its chances are in the race for public favor.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., 3d floor.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.

PRICES.
1 quart, $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $3; 6 quart, $3 50; 10 quart, $5. A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Agent.
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from no. 177 to
NO. 300 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WINDOW SHADES,
Wholesale or retail
SPRING STYLES, 1858.
New patterns made by our patented process. The only article that will stand a warm climate.
Also, all kinds of window shade materials.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Window-shade manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!—A PERMAnent cure for Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. The proprietor will guarantee to cure any case of Piles, either external or internal. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City, who were confined to their beds, and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA WINES,
SPARKLING AND STILL VINTAGES 1854 AND 1855.
These vintages, now for the first time introduced to the market are still better than any of the former growths, more delicate in flavor, peculiarly grateful in aroma, and more likely to win upon the taste at first trial than any of preceding years, fully representing Mr. Longfellow's encomium—
"For richest and best
Is the wine of the West.
That grows by the beautiful river,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver."
Hereafter the sales of these wines will be limited to a single agency as per following card.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1858.
I have appointed Mr. Frederic S Cozzens, of No. 73 Warren-st., New York, my sole and exclusive agent to sell my wines in that City. What I furnish him for sale will always be pure, unmixed, and of native production.
(Signed) N. LONGWORTH.
The net cash prices for these wines will be as follows:
Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of one dozen quarts.....$13 00
Sparkling, Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of two dozen pints.....14 50
Sparkling Isabella, in cases of one dozen quarts...13 00
Still Catawba, of superior quality, in cases of one dozen quarts.....8 00
A discount of 50c. per case to the trade on quantities of five cases and upwards. FREDERIC S. COZZENS,
Wine Merchant, No. 73 Warren st., New-York.

THE GREAT REVIVAL!
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES
IN PRESS, TO BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED.
REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS AND REVIVAL INCIDENTS,
From the Conversion of St. Paul to the Present Great Awakening.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The compilation of this interesting and timely volume is made by one of the editors of the religious press of this City.
It contains Jonathan Edwards's narrative of remarkable conversions and interesting revival incidents, under the ministry of some of the most efficient preachers in the Orthodox Church, including the rise and progress of the present wonderful revival among all classes of Christians.
One handsome 12mo. volume. Price at
Early orders solicited. DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane
Messrs COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE VESTRY of St. George's Church, in the City of New-York on Saturday March 20, 1858 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to himself our highly-esteemed associate, PETER G ARCULARIUS, Esq., late a member of this Vestry, who departed this life on Thursday, the 18th instant; therefore

Resolved, That when we recall his usefulness and fidelity to all the relations which he filled in his connection with St. George's Church, for many years past, his unexpected departure from us, as a Vestry and as individuals, is a cause for sincere grief, making an important vacancy in our number, which few can fill with equal usefulness and acceptence.

Resolved, That while we mourn his departure we bear our grateful testimony to the purity and simplicity of his Christian character, as he has gone in and out among us, always proving himself a steadfast and faithful friend, a man of peace and kindness, and an example of conscientious fidelity in duty, and of candor and gentleness in his judgments and feeling towards those who were connected with him—a lover of the truth and the spirit of the Gospel, and a consistent professor of its principles and commands.

Resolved, That this Vestry will attend his funeral on Monday next, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of that day.
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, Clerk of the Vestry.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—Intending to change branch of trade, I will sell, previous to 1st of May next my whole stock of goods, consisting of tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, all kinds of combs, purse mountains, reticules, tobacco boxes, watch guards, beads, bracelets, fine mock jewelry, terra cotta, terra lite and China goods and figures, as well as hundreds of other articles, and, to effect sale of the entire stock, regardless of cost. Cash and first-rate time purchasers are respectfully invited, and will do well to call and examine at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No 93 William st., opposite Platt-st

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend (not in regalia) the funeral of their late Grand Organist, Brother R. M. CONDON, P M, from his late residence No 91 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 2 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. VINCENT W BATE,
Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1.
J. T. BALDWIN, Sec.

CEDAR TRUNKS—FOR PRESERVING FURS and woolens from moth, at JOHN BLACK'S large trunk stores, No 4 Murry-st. and No. 72 Maiden-lane. prices $4 to $5 each.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of beautiful new SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
being BULPIN'S entire wholesale Stock, now offered at retail at
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
in consequence of Removal on the 1st of MAY to the Store No. 415 BROADWAY,
(Near Canal-street.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Every article of this new and desirable Stock, prepared expressly in anticipation of an extensive first-class city wholesale trade, will be offered at from 40 to 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices, the subscriber having resolved to admit to this sacrifice for CASH in preference to selling his goods on credit, with an uncertainty of getting paid for them.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY INVENTORY:

1,180 very pretty Broché Stella Shawls at	$3 00
Regular wholesale price	5 50
2,640 superior Broché Stella Shawls at	4 00
Regular wholesale price	6 50
1,609 extra superior Broché Stella Shawls at	5 00
Regular wholesale price	9 00
1,690 very rich and entirely new Broché Stella do. at	5 50
Regular wholesale price	9 00

An immense assortment of FINE GOODS at similar reduced rates.

MANTILLAS.

2,270 Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, reduced to	$1 00
2,585 Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, large size	2 00
960 Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, still larger	3 00
1,190 rich do., with deep Lace Ruffles	4 00
1,550 superior Moire antique do., at	5 00
1,125 superior Moire Antique do., extra rich	5 00

All the finer goods at a proportionate rate.
Also,
LINEN AND CLOTH DUSTERS,
(new and pretty in style.)
MOURNING MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS, &c.,
at equally cheap rates.
The store will be closed on Monday, the 22d of March, to allow the remarking and arranging the stock.
The sale will commence on
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
and continue until 1st of May.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now open,
AT RETAIL,
THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS—Plain, Plaid and Cross-overs—New Designs.
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe à Quille.
SILK ROBES, Bayadere,
SILK ROBES, Six Quilles.
SILK ROBES, Deux Quillo,
SILK ROBES, à Volant
MUSLINS and ORGANDIES by the yard and in robes.
BAREGES, by the yard and in robes.
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, by the yard and in robes,
Also,
THE ALGERINE ROBE—an entirely new article.
PRINTED MOUS. DE LAINES, CHALLIS—Articles for Traveling Dresses, in great variety, &c., &c.
NOVELTIES BY EVERY STEAMER.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES
OF EMBROIDERIES, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
will open on Monday
several cartons new French Embroideries, consisting of
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet sets;
French Embroidered Valenciennes, trimmed;
French Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars;
Embroidered Cambric, Marseilles and Linen Traveling sets,
With a full assortment of Point, Point Applique, Honiton, English Thread Lace, and Maltese Sets and Collars.
No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
We will offer on Monday, March 22:
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 dozen.
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fine,) at $1 50 dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 and $3 dozen.
200 dozen Gents' White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs, from $3 to $6 dozen.
Also, a full assortment of Children's Handkerchiefs.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS!
Flounced and A Quille Robes,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
Chene, Bayadere, Brocades, Meiré, and
LOW-PRICED SILKS!
Latest Paris styles.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE AT EIGHT CENTS!
25 cases Superior 4-4 White Cotton Shirtings, at 8 cents worth 10 cents.
ALSO,
Bargains in Domestic Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

$5 BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES!
Choice Spring Styles,
WORTH $7 50!
Also, Plain Barèges and Silk Tissues,
FROM AUCTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.
Offer
STRAW AND LACE BONNETS,
Leghorn Flats and French Flowers,
At wholesale only, for CASH.
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION,
IN
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
For sale at reduced prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Window-Shades, Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, &c., &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

NOVELTIES FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
Robe-à-Quille Muslin Dresses, only $12,
From late Auction sales,
Opened this morning by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bandsome stella shawls $4 50; extra qualities $3 to $4.
1,500 broché and Cashmere shawls reduced $1 to $4 from former prices.
Choice shades of mine, brown and purple moire antiques 4s. worth 6s.
Good quality wide width black moire antiques 4s. 6d. worth 6s.
10 lots of newest style Spring silks, ranging from 4s. 6d. to 6s. Extra cheap goods
500 pieces extra quality Spring de laines, 30 different patterns, charged elsewhere 2s., only 1s. 6d.
GREAT BARGAINS in domestics 1¼ yards wide, fine pillow muslin 1-4c.; 9-4 extra stout sheeting 20c, worth 28c.; shirting by the piece at case price
1,500 pieces English print, guaranteed fast colors, the balance of an importer's stock, all at 6½c., not half price.
The balance of Fall goods selling off at half price.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.
Nos 57 and 59 Catharine st.,
Corner of Monroe-st.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open their Spring importations of
ROYAL AXMINSTER AND VELVET,
(In one piece with medallion and by the yard.)
ALSO,
AUBUSSON,
MOQUETTES,
ROYAL WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY,
AND INGRAIN
CARPETS
Of the manufacture of John Crossley & Son and others.
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS,
MATS, &c
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the season and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR
CHEAP MANTILLAS.
Summer Mantilles
60 Per Cent.
BELOW COST,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
At No. 385 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old established window shade warehouse,
No. 128 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

DRY GOODS.
1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 259 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, well educated, of a refined and social turn, possessing a cheerful disposition and pleasing address, having some means and a home, would like to meet with one as companion with some respectable party, where she could find a quiet and permanent home. The most reference will be given of ability and standing. Address with return postage, Miss L. A. B., care of Post-master, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN young women, separately or together, one to cook, wash and iron, or house-work; is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit; first-class laundress; the other is a housework and sewing, or assist to wash and iron; has some good, willing, competent help; neat, trustworthy and faithful to their employer; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE UP-right woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has a good boy 12 years old, who can do washing and would be generally useful. She would take moderate wages if the lady was taken with her; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY the respectable person, by the day, week, or month; also to do plain sewing and fitting boys' and girls' clothing extremely well; is a first-rate mantuamaker and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 238 Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d door, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable well-informed girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and no waitress; is a very experienced girl, of a good, kind disposition; has served in the first families, a good, kind disposition; has served in the first families, any lady requiring a neat, respectful, and really first-class servant, with first-class references, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT, tidy pleasant and agreeable young woman of high respectability, as chambermaid and waiter laundress or plain sewer; has served in first families in the City, from whom she has excellent reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days. Also, a young girl to take care children and do light work.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRI-ous faithful Scotch Protestant girl; is a very good plain cook thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, is a first class washer and ironer and baker; will be found a respectable, intelligent girl of good moral character; has the best reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and no objection to do washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 27 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and unobtrusive baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor and back room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid or housemaid. Good reference from her last place, where she lived eight years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family. Perfectly understands all kinds of pastry, jelly and soups, and is very good baker. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 31-st., between Madison and 5th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING American young woman a situation; is a first-rate cook, understands, in all their branches, meats, poultry, game, soups of all kinds; is also a good baker; would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 15th-st., front basement, where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; can give entire satisfaction in the fulfillment of her duties; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days from 10 until 4 o'clock at No. 20 West 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant girl, fully competent for her duties, as chamberwoman and fine washer and ironer; understands ladies' dress making, plain and fancy sewing; has the best of City reference; and will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a protestant cook, and good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGH, first-class cook; understands her business fully; has good City references; would like to engage with a family that goes into the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 267 Mulberry-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress, to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 541 Pearl-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; has lived in the best of families and understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., corner 11th-st., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 Mulberry-st., the first store in the rear.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A young American woman, by the week or month. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and do family sewing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 260½ Greene st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Reference if required. Call at No. 161 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families' or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Address No 48 West 13th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as tamodress or chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her business, with the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in last place. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 5 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework by a respectable woman; is a good washer and ironer. No objections to go in the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 132 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing, in a small family; has good reference. Apply at No. 249 West 26th-st., in the front basement for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, either in the City or country, by an American woman. Can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address Box No. 367 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 176 Broome-st., Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL SIXTEEN years old, a situation to mind children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOman desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 16th-st. Best of references given.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE, BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to go to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Reid, Cranville, N. J.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS to know that they can obtain this day, English, American, Scotch, German and other Protestant Servants; also respectable Roman Catholics, as good cooks, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, and general servants, at high and low wages, at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No 259 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH GOOD, reliable help at Mrs. YORK-JONES' office, No. 24 4th-av. None admitted without good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WHO has excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes good bread, washes and irons well, is kind to children; will go in the country for the Summer; wages $6. Also, a neat girl of 16, can mind a baby; sews neatly does chamberwork and light washing; wages $4. Call at No 215 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, faithful German woman as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has been accustomed to serve in good American families and speaks English well; will give the very best City references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; would assist in housekeeping, or take care of an aged or invalid lady; will take care of grown children, or the linen room in a hotel. No objection to leave the City. The best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 33-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as fine laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a genteel family; the best of City references can be given. Call at or address No. 125 Waverley place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family, to do chamberwork, waiting, or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man who understands his business, in the city or country; is not afraid of work nor fond of going out; will be found willing and obliging; is very neat in person and clean in habits; has good City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; is very handy in and about a house; is a good driver if required. Apply, or address for three days, M. O., No. 124 6th-st., or Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a careful, good driver, and perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, having had long experience in England in that capacity; can give the very best of reference as to capability and carefulness. Call, or address COACHMAN, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's saddlery and harness store, No. 5 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXperience, a situation as coachman, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, an English Lord, whom he served 7 years and 7 months; has good horseman, and can drive well; age 24; height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 11 stone. Address W. W., Box No. 760 Post-Office, Fort Covington, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMily, want a situation; the woman is a professed cook, washer and ironer, &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, porter, &c.; both willing to be generally useful; would separate wages at present, with a nice family will suit. N. B.—Call or address GEORGE CARSON, Esq., Intelligence Office, Poughkeepsie, for John Ward.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE PROtestant Englishman and wife desire a situation. Is a thorough bred farmer, understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and gardener. His wife understands the making of butter and dairy work; is also a good cook and caterer. Both are willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A CUTTER'S SITUATION, BY AN EXperienced man, either shop or custom; has 12 years' experience; can cut all kinds of garments to measure; the best of reference to nice employers; will meet with a fair trial; no objection to the country. Address A. R., No. 26 New-Bowery, in the tailor's store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as competent cook, or chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; both will be found capable, and have the very best of reference. Apply at No. 369 6th-av., near 22d st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as general servant; understands the care of horses, gardening, &c.; no objection to go in the country. Apply, for three days, to F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; does not object to make himself otherwise useful; will be found a man who will study his employer's interest, and has unexceptionable references for character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green house and grapery. The laying out of gentlemen's places preferred. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 64 White st., Mr. SMYTH'S seed store, or address E. S., the above number.

WANTED—A MARKET GARDENER AND A first-class farmer wants a situation; is well acquainted with the Washington Market; also, can take charge of a private place. Can give the best of City references. None need apply but those whom this suits. Address E. C. D., Times office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE practical gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; an Englishman, aged 30. Can produce the best of references. Call or address, for 3 days, T. TYRRELL, No. 430 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a small farm, by a married man with small family; can produce good references. Address P. H. VANARSDALE, East Millstone, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as gardener; understands plain and ornamental gardening. For particulars, inquire of G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-class dry-goods salesman to go to Petersburg, Va.; must be a single man, of good address, and have had experience in the business, and be able to give good references. Apply on Monday, March 22, between 2 and 5 o'clock, to DAVIS, ABRAHAMS & LYON, at Loder & Lockwood's, No. 126 Chambers st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE CLERK TO go to Petersburg, Va.; must be a single man, of good address, and he must to give good reference. Apply on Monday, March 22, from 2 till 5 o'clock, to DAVIS, ABRAHAMS & LYON, at Loder & Lockwood's, No. 126 Chambers st.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I., TO LIVE the entire year, a Protestant woman as cook; she must be thoroughly acquainted with her business and able to show good City references. Apply at room No. 171 New-York Hotel, before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN AND groom—a single man. One who understands his business, is a careful driver, and can comm unit recommended. Apply at Clinton-st., corner of President-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS cook and to wash and iron. She must understand baking, and bring good references for cleanliness, honesty, etc. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette place, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—TWENTY YOUNG MEN WITH A small capital. Call at No. 125 Crosby-st.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 367 and 369 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE following first-class dwellings to let:

No. 181 West 14th-st	$1,400
No. 223 West 14th-st	1,250
No. 313 8th-av	1,300
No. 9 East 32d-st	1,000
No. 6 East 34th-st	1,100
No. 88 West 17th-st	1,300
No. 60 West 17th-st	1,150
ALSO,	
No. 68 West 19th-st	600
No. 74 West 19th-st	550
No. 134 5th-st	350
Store No 163 Greenwich-st	2,500
First floor and basement of store No. 27 Park-row	3,000
Lots of ground No. 18 Pearl-st	600

Leases can be procured on favorable terms.
WILLIAM B ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FOUR-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 9 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus' iron fronts, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal-st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $5,000. The most westerly building is about 86 feet deep; rent $3,800. The two intermediate buildings are 66 feet deep; rent of each, $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are now built and well tighted. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM 550 TO $600—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements, corner 35th-st. and 2d av. In a block of 13 houses, one a corner and the excellent residence of a physician. Inquire on the premises, or of W. H. AW, No. 2 East 31st-st., or at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner 9th av. and 16th-st. Office open from 7½ o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No 294 West 30th-st., elegantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 127 East 19th-st., having all the latest improvements and in perfect order. Good location. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE BROWN stone front, four-story, English basement house No. 220 West 3 d-st., will be let for a private family for one or three years. Apply to F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDREESEN, No 68 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THE FIRST story and basement of house No 218 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. consisting of two parlors and five rooms, with wardrobes, range, bath and gas. Best of references required. Rent $450. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 2 Depeyster-st. (known as the Green block). The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 25 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A THREE-story brick house, consisting of second floor with bath-room, part of basement, and privilege of under cellar, kitchen with gas fixtures, to a small respectable family, no 126 Monroe-st. To be seen from 4 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT NO. 430 BROOME ST., ONE DOOR east of Broadway, to Architects or others following a light business, a large, handsome, well-lighted room on second floor. Inquire on the premises in Dr. WHEELER'S office, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house, furnished, No 7 East 34th st. Possession given, if wished April 1. It has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 3,702 Post Office.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A neat house, with about half an acre of land, fronting the water, and commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the River and Bay. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers st

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND, on south shore; one is known as the Stone cottage, and the other as the Livingston place. For particulars inquire of MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSES AT South Bergen, New-Jersey, a good line of stages starts from the premises. Rent $225. Inquire at No. 34 King-st., New York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, VERY NEAR THE DEpot, a furnished cottage for the Summer months containing nine rooms, garden, stable and ice house. Apply to JOHN WHEELER, Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES with gardens, &c., at Astoria. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO be built, between 44th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES S. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY store, with sub-cellar, &c., No. 56 Jobn-st. Apply at No 249 Broadway, from 1 to 2 o'clock, or at No. 81 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH lofts of No. 122 Fulton-st.; 24'6 by 75; with or without power for any manufacturing purposes they being well lighted. Inquire in the store.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the second third and fourth stories of the new marble building situated on Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. can be obtained at reasonable rents, on application at the office of WILLIAM B ASTOR, No. 85 Prince st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

NO. 659 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For 6 or 12 months. $200 a month; or let on lease

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & H. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 192 Centre-st., corner Hester.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David B. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located, surrounded by roads, and the long lane running through the centre of it giving a very extensive front for improvements. It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 150 feet long 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes together with barns, tool-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault, which will hold 2,000 bushels, fruit of stone and no a side hill, and a new and day barn about 200 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided up by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot as private sale. It not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock P. M., at Bull's Head Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Hudson st. ferries. Apollo-dogs can be made to S. A. MILLS at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLS, No 9 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property, at Oyster Bay, L. I., on the stage road from Oyster Bay Village to the depôt at Syosset, 2 miles from a fine large beach for bathing on the Sound, 19 miles from the depôt at 34th-st. and Gold Spring and 6 from Glen Cove; 60 acres, 12 of it good wood land, principally hickory, oak and chestnut; a age road runs through the place, bearing about half on each side. Large productive apple and peach orchard, and plenty of other fruit of all kinds; large inclosed hennery of over an acre; large kitchen garden; large barn, hovel with loft over it about 50 feet long; carriage-house 20x42, with loft over it; dwelling-house, about 42x36, 2-stories, with high attic, showing 3 stories 14 large rooms, with as many pantries and closets, good cellar and milk room, large cistern, with pump in the kitchen 2 wells of excellent water; work-sheds and smoke-house. All the buildings are nearly new, in good order, and convenient to the City. The present occupant does business in the City, and goes and returns daily. Inquire of T. P. BURGER at East Norwich, L. I., or J. W. SOUTHARD, No. 196 Broadway, New York. Price $8,000.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, New-Jersey, several good farms from 40 to 130 acres each. These farms are worthy of notice to any one who is desirous to purchase farms as they are in a fine heal by section of the country, along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, fine location and well stocked with fruit. The 40 acres is a beautiful farm of good buildings, abounds in fruit of every description, fine garden, ice house filled with ice, large lawn of shade around the house and within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt. For a gentleman doing business in the City this is a very desirable place. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT $250 PER ACRE.—Twenty or thirty acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, within one hour's ride from New-York having a very beautiful view of the river and the surrounding country, lying between the post-road and the river within ten minutes of the depôt, well wooded and nearly all cultivated. Address R. C., Box No 942 Post-office.

$4,000.—A FARM OF 320 ACRES, WELL situated about 70 miles west of this City. Land is good, containing all the necessary buildings. Will exchange for a house in this City. Address C. S., Box No. 1,721 New-York City.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR INVESTMENT.—8,000 acres of the best of farming land, mostly in a body that must be sold for cash. Will be sold for one-third of their real value. S. COCKCROFT, No. 43 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A VERY SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED loft 50 feet wide and 100 feet deep; it may be extended to wire the present dimensions. Apply to SEABURY BREWSTER, No. 627 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 58th and 59th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 49 East 30th-st., furnished complete and in excellent order. Apply between 11 and 4 o'clock on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house No. 16 Bond-st., supplied with all the modern improvements. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE IN 19th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Apply at No. 90 East 19th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 120 LIBERTY ST., Between Broadway and Greenwich-st. Apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 167 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 70 7th-st Inquire of GEORGE BINNEY, No. 119 2d-av.

TO LET—A STABLE WITH FIVE STALLS, AT No. 48 Leroy-st

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house (just repainted and put in complete order) No. 91 West 27th-st; rent $950—possession given immediately. Four-story brown-stone house No 243 West 27st st.—Rent $800. The four-story brown-stone house No 133 West 22d-st.—rent $750. Four-story English basement house No. 9 West 41st-st.; rent $500. Three-story English basement house No 104 West 25th-st.; rent $500. Three-story house No. 229 West 31st st.; rent $500. Four-story English basement house No 104 West 25th-st.; rent $400. These houses have the modern improvements. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner 9th av. and 16th-st. Office open from 7½ o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No 294 West 30th-st., elegantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 127 East 19th-st., having all the latest improvements and in perfect order. Good location. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE BROWN stone front, four-story, English basement house No. 220 West 3 d-st., will be let for a private family for one or three years. Apply to F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDREESEN, No 68 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THE FIRST story and basement of house No 218 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. consisting of two parlors and five rooms, with wardrobes, range, bath and gas. Best of references required. Rent $450. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 2 Depeyster-st. (known as the Green block). The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 25 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A THREE-story brick house, consisting of second floor with bath-room, part of basement, and privilege of under cellar, kitchen with gas fixtures, to a small respectable family, no 126 Monroe-st. To be seen from 4 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT NO. 430 BROOME ST., ONE DOOR east of Broadway, to Architects or others following a light business, a large, handsome, well-lighted room on second floor. Inquire on the premises in Dr. WHEELER'S office, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house, furnished, No 7 East 34th st. Possession given, if wished April 1. It has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 3,702 Post Office.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A neat house, with about half an acre of land, fronting the water, and commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the River and Bay. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers st

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND, on south shore; one is known as the Stone cottage, and the other as the Livingston place. For particulars inquire of MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSES AT South Bergen, New-Jersey, a good line of stages starts from the premises. Rent $225. Inquire at No. 34 King-st., New York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, VERY NEAR THE DEpot, a furnished cottage for the Summer months containing nine rooms, garden, stable and ice house. Apply to JOHN WHEELER, Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES with gardens, &c., at Astoria. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO be built, between 44th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES S. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY store, with sub-cellar, &c., No. 56 Jobn-st. Apply at No 249 Broadway, from 1 to 2 o'clock, or at No. 81 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH lofts of No. 122 Fulton-st.; 24'6 by 75; with or without power for any manufacturing purposes they being well lighted. Inquire in the store.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the second third and fourth stories of the new marble building situated on Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. can be obtained at reasonable rents, on application at the office of WILLIAM B ASTOR, No. 85 Prince st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

NO. 659 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For 6 or 12 months. $200 a month; or let on lease

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & H. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 192 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL AND VERY DEsirable family, a second floor with gas and water, and with immediate possession. Address, stating number of rooms, location, together with lowest terms, W., No. 68 Cedar-st., front office, second story.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Price from $8,500 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons, a neat well-furnished house, with all modern comforts, between Bleecker and 25th sts. and 2d and 9th avs. Address box No. 1,310 New-York Post-Office, stating price and particulars.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 243 Fulton-st., basement.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES' No. 79 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—The 3d, 18th, 23d and 30th houses east of 7th-av. in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th-st., or College-place, between 6th and 7th avs. Two of the houses are being nearly finished. To be let very low, viz.: $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN SUMNS, watchman in charge on the premises, or of Mr. SHAW, No 5 East 31st st., mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock, or evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Also to let a brown-stone front house No 3 8 4th-av., between 26th and 28th sts. Rent $650.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs. with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees flowers, and grapes in abund

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 22½ Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 36 Clinton place, in what is known as Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement, to be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first class, embracing rose wood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c and all to be sold without reserve For particulars, see descriptive catalogue at the house.

ALSO,

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) March 23 at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five story and stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is superbly furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. For full particulars see catalogues at the house, on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 92 Wall-st., Water up stairs, 34 story, first, chronometer movements, chaste nautical instruments, stock tools, &c., &c., in great variety, being the entire stock and effects of the late firm of KLINE & ANNOS to be sold without reserve to close the concern consisting of about 30 chronometers and movements by the most celebrated makers, in perfect order every description of charts and nautical instruments, watch movements, cases, lathes and tools stat many clock, and a fresh variety of stock of every description, all in fine order, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder to close the concern. Terms cash. City funds. A competent person from our store will be in attendance at the premises as above, to exhibit the various articles until the day of sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 902 4th-st., near Green, genteel household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofa in blue and gold brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood secretarial, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood secretary-bookcase, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany extension dining table, rosewood centre table, rosewood card table, bronze mantel ornaments, oak dining-room suite in green rep, oil-cloths stair carpets, black walnut and iron bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, enamelled cottage furniture, engravings, sattroes, mattress, bedding and a general assortment of dining and bed-room crockery. Also, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Store No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES—Being the entire stock of Mr. A. Wetmore, declining business. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, and WEDNESDAY, March 24, and THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 831 Broadway, near 13th st., the entire stock of every description of house-furnishing goods, including hardware, Sheffield and other plated ware, Britania, tin, wooden, Japanned ware, superb cutlery, brooms, brushes, refrigerators, &c. A deposit will be required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 1858 at 11½ o'clock A. M., at store Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, by order of the Directors of the Bank of the Union a large fire and burglar-proof Iron Safe, with double doors and convenient inside partitions, and Butterworth's Patent Lock. This safe is 7 feet 3 inches by 5 feet. Inside of Valentine & Butler's best make, and cost the sum of $1,200. It can be examined any day last the above place, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
10 VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTIETH-STREET, NEAR 3D AVENUE, EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs they will be restricted against nuisances, and the solid ings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above, and are each 21 ft 6 in. by 103 ft., and are the only unimproved lots in the block for sale next on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE Salesrooms Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock each day

A catalogue of one of the most valuable, rare and interesting collections of books ever offered to the American public, being the selections of an eminent book buyer during a period of forty years. This choice collection, comprising many unique and curious theological works, offers to the lovers of good and scarce productions an opportunity seldom presented for enriching their libraries. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, store No. 10 Spruce-st., by virtue of a chattel Mortgage, I will sell on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at No. 27 Bond st., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sofas, chairs, hnreans, splendid Brussels carpets, a lot of oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, extension tables, centre and card do., veltaires, rockers, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, mahogany tea-a rétea.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues. of *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Mercantile Express*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A FOUR ROUND-CORNERED, POWERFUL toned 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case; the legs are of double carved work of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front is richly gilt with pearl fountain-vases of beauty, &c.; the whole finished in the style of Louis XIV.; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, &c., to match. Cost $900; price $375. Apply at No. 878 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A tarve is will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping if necessary.

A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte for sale, richly finished, with round corners; rich, brilliant tone; handsomely lined with satinwood and solid plate; has a grand diagonal; grand circular scale; arch wrest-brace; made by one of the best City makers, with full warranty; in use short time and as good as new. It cost $350, and will be sold for $225. It is worthy of notice, and can be fully tested. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine ferrys, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—Indorsements for cash.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Hallet, Davis & Company's celebrated Pianos at reduced prices. Elegant New-York Pianos at wholesale prices. Pianos sold and payments taken in instalments. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. SERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $36, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7⅓ octaves, in elegant cases at $309 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

NO. 409 BROADWAY.—DEMAREST & ARTHUR, agents for Boston and New-York Piano-fortes, offer one 7-octave rosewood piano, made by best City makers, of superior tone, fully warranted for two years, at an immense sacrifice to a cash purchaser. This is a rare opportunity.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Wholesale and retail, at extremely low prices. Warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to hire, and rent deducted if purchased. Entire satisfaction given. Æolian pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 427 Broome-st. respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FIVE ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianos, 10 per cent. less than cost; splendid touch and brilliant, rich tone, and fully warranted, with metallic frames and all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 349 Bleecker-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the Pacific Bank The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Depomat Platform Scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade-sts.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION HOUSE.
GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS,
NO. 5 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Collect through Bankers in all parts of the United States and British Provinces at the lowest rates of charge, and deliver the proceeds on the day of receipt. Have carefully revised their list of correspondents since the panic.

REFERENCES.
Mechanics' Bank, Mercantile Bank,
St. Nicholas Bank, Irving Bank

Past-due claims of every description collected or secured under our own supervision, and through our own attorneys, with whom we are in constant correspondence, without extra charge to our clients Dishonored paper transferred from our Bankers to our attorneys on the day of protest if desired, and immediate attention given to their security or collection.

We refer, by permission, to over fifty well known houses, among whom are the following:

H. Bennequin & Co.,	Keese Lowber & Smyth,
Guillaumin, Fargis & Co.,	Rufus Story,
William Lottimer & Co.,	A. & B. Brown & Co.,
Fred Butterfield,	Solomon & Hart.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	also, on &c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1aps

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
No. 49 Wall st. Manhattan Bank Building

Business paper and loans negotiated, bonds and stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Orders for the investment of money, collection and payment of dividends and sale of securities executed promptly.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable to the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $126,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent Bonds.

County of St. Louis short) 7 per cent Bonds.

City of Keokuk 6 per cent. Bonds due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 49, 76, 95, 126, 149, 169 179, 183, 190, 251, 264, 283, 330, 359, 364, 361, 378, 377, 381, 443, 457, 471, 493, 1245, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each and 536, 548 623, 627, 629, 633, 671, 684, 691, 715, 735, 742, 763, 769, 772, 779, 767, 789, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 911, 956, 978, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1237—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
} Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent Interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the City of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

TO BONDHOLDERS —OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1854; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858, C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meiss & Roenleaf, No. 50 Exchange place, in the City of New-York. J. S. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

$5.000 WANTED—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest; that or any other sum to $10 000, will be taken for a term of years, not less than five or more than fifteen years, on real estate, farming property, within three miles of the city of Albany, in a high state of cultivation, worth at least four times the amount wanted. Albany, March 15, 1858. Wanted by the first of May next. A. G. BEAVER.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 68 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD STOLEN.—A certificate of $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—issue of J. G. GREEN 20 back Coupons, of 1810, in name of S. SMITH, No. 200—both dated July 9, 1856. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been stopped.

S. SMITH, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

$67.000 WANTED—ON 10 per cent Coupon Bonds, secured by Trust Deeds, of first class productive unincumbered real estate in the city of Chicago. Interest semi-annually in the City of New York. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

$300.000—UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY
VANVLECK, READ & DUREL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

$12.000.—A BOND OF THE CEMETERY of the Evergreens—B Isne—for sale. Address T. P., box No. 166 Post Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$18,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, in sums from $4,000 to $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOOT, No. 106 Broadway.

TREASURY NOTES BEARING 4 1-4 AND 4½ per cent. interest for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue polices of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BEROH, Secretary.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $150,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice is hereby given, that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened at the office in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue open for three days, unless the whole capital stock shall be sooner subscribed for. Ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed for will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the residue on the 3d day of April next.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,	
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	
CHARLES McDOUGALL,	
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,	Commissioners.
HENRY M GRAHAM,	
PETER H. TITUS,	

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act of Legislature, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Canal Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary of that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of May next

SECTION NO 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond, ... $7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same, that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested to the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Superintendent of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and material delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals are not for any meeting thereof, pursuant to said advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the state, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,000 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $31 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 25m do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 30 do. Oak Lumber, $4 50; 2 Bridge Cases, $6; 32 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $32; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Pins, $3; 2 Stone Screws, $2; 1 small Scales, $15; 1 Grindstone, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Finid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $3; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, 63; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $1; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 60c.; 1 Dipper, 15c 1 Hoe, 30c.; 1 Pile Auger, $5; 2 Steam Presses, $4; 72 Steel Belt Tools, $36; 3 Axes, $3; Pipe, $44; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, Wrought $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $4; 3 Cross cut Saws, $4 50; 4 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 2 Augers, $3; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $4; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c; 1 pair Portable Gestows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 1 Gravel Seive $3; 10 pounds White Lead 92c; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mod Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Sunchos, $3; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 24 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Tramings, $5; 1 steam Box and Roller, $3; 10 Gloves and Pipes, $40; 16 Dock Slicks, $45; 250 pounds Spikes, $11; 2 Grount Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll coat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 2 Ladders, $3; 2 Brandling Irons, 75c; 10 Tackle Blocks $10; 3 new Padole Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting thereof at Albany, March 6, 1858.

J. SAMUELS, WM. BARNES,	
CHARLES H. SPERRELL,	Canal
JOHN M JAYCOX,	Commissioners.
V. R RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor,	
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.	

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs plants, turf or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons violating against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The Police offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice President.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line of Bath; 3d-st. from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st. from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st. from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.: Meadow-st. from 2d-st to 4th st; Garden st. from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
NEW COURT HOUSE, No 32 Chambers-st

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York, for the year 1858, are open for public inspection at this office, and subject to revisal in and correction, from Monday, the 11th day of January, until the 20th day of April 1858, inclusive, and that all persons failing to make application for correction during that period, are precluded by law from any subsequent redress. Owners of real estate are urgently requested to call and examine the rolls, to ascertain if their property is correctly listed, and all persons entitled to reduction by reason of military service, are requested to attend to the same. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1858.

J. W. ALLEN,	
A. J. WILLIAMSON,	Commissioners.
J. W. BROWN,	

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY next, March 23, 1858, at No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear and consider the applications of the following persons, viz: James Sanderick, for return of fine; William Wheeler and Mary Traynor, for pay for injuries done their property by rioters mobs; George Sloth and Robert Moody, for pay for losses of horses; bill of James Rennard for repairs to 17th Ward Station house, and Church of the Good Shepherd for remission of tax. The above-named parties will attend said meeting without further notice. The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the above-named time and place every Tuesday.

THOS. M. SPEDON,	
JOHN GREGORY,	Committee
GEORGE STARR,	on Finance.

New-York, March 18, 1858.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INS CO.—NO 237 Broadway, corner Park-place—New-York, March 20 1858—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M until 3 P. M.

WM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENOS,	
CHAS. MILES,	Vice-Presidents.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET, open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. all sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage,	$130
Second Cabin Passage,	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage,	$110
Second Cabin Passage,	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 8	Wednesday, May 19
Ariel.....May 15	Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 23
North Star..June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wednesday, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrell, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. R. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 3,360 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Commander, will sail, with the MAIL, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK DIRECT.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday..... April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday..... June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday..... July 21

Price of passage, according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA.—Consignees are informed that the ARABIA will commence discharging on TUESDAY morning, the 23d inst.

All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the bonded warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner

NEW-YORK CITY.

PAUDEEN SHOT.

A Row at a Dance-House—One who was Complicated with Bill Poole's Murder Mortally Wounded—Excitement Among the Fighting Men.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, better known as "Paudeen," one of the parties engaged in the assault upon BILL POOLE, was shot at 3 o'clock Saturday morning at the drinking-saloon and dance-house No. 23 Howard-street, kept by a man named BUTT ALLEN. The name of the man who shot Paudeen is DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, alias "Daddy" CUNNINGHAM, a noted sporting character. About midnight CUNNINGHAM, it appears, went into the dance-house in company with some friends. He danced with the girls an hour or two. He met Paudeen, who was also enjoying himself in the dance, but being at enmity with him took no notice of him. At 3 o'clock there was an intermission in the dance, and the pugilistic notables and others present repaired to the bar to take drinks. The conversation here turned on the merits of MORRISSEY, who was absent, as a fighting man. Paudeen said MORRISSEY was wanting in skill and fairness. CUNNINGHAM, who is a particular friend of MORRISSEY, pronounced this assertion false, and called Paudeen a liar; the latter said he would "lick him" if he did not retract what he had said, and shook his fist in CUNNINGHAM's face. CUNNINGHAM said he should retract nothing, and thereupon Paudeen advanced towards him and tried to catch hold of him. CUNNINGHAM retreated, saying, "I warn you to keep away from me; I am not able to fight you, but if you touch me I shall hurt you." Paudeen, however, caught him by the coat collar, when CUNNINGHAM again threatened to injure him if he did not desist. The by-standers separated them. After that Paudeen seemed inclined to make friends with CUNNINGHAM, or after letting go his hold he invited him to take a drink. CUNNINGHAM refused to drink, and Paudeen then said, "I'll meet you to-morrow, and slap your face for you." CUNNINGHAM replied, "I guess you won't." Paudeen retorted, "G—d—n you, I'll slap it now;" and immediately made a rush towards CUNNINGHAM, as if to put his threat into immediate execution. CUNNINGHAM, who is a much smaller man than Paudeen, retreated behind the bar, but Paudeen followed, and reaching over the counter, caught hold of his coat-collar and endeavored to pull him over the counter. CUNNINGHAM became greatly enraged at this, and said to Paudeen, "Let go of me, or I will kill you." This threat was repeated, but Paudeen paid not the slightest attention to it, and kept pulling at CUNNINGHAM's coat, and trying to drag him over the bar, until the latter, after repeating his threat the third time, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in Paudeen's breast. Paudeen fell instantly to the floor, and did not speak a word. His friends immediately took him up and placing him on a settee sent for Dr. CAMPBELL, who resided in the adjoining house. In a few moments the doctor appeared and probed the wound, but being unable to find the bullet and seeing that the wound was a very dangerous one ordered that the injured man should be removed to the City Hospital. A carriage was procured and Paudeen placed inside and conveyed to the Hospital, where he was given in charge of Dr. DUBOIS. An attempt was at once made by Dr. DUBOIS to trace the bullet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. The ball entered the left side of the breast and is believed to be lodged either in the left lung or the muscles of the chest. From the serious nature of the wound, and the great difficulty experienced by Paudeen in breathing, it was thought that he could not possibly survive more than a few hours. He was alive, however, at a late hour last evening, and his attending physician thinks it barely possible that he may live a day or two longer. He himself says that he has "fought his last fight," and will be dead before twenty-four hours are over.

Coroner GAMBLE called Saturday afternoon on the wounded man twice, to take his *ante-mortem* deposition, but he on both occasions declined making any statement in the matter, saying there were plenty of witnesses to the occurrence, who could state everything that transpired just as well as he could, and better, too, because they could talk without difficulty, and he could not.

The news that Paudeen had been shot produced great excitement among the "fancy." A large number of the wounded man's friends called at the Hospital during Saturday and yesterday to see him, but only a few were admitted. Among those admitted were JOHNNY LING, HARRY YOUNG, JIM TURNER, and other pugilists of the anti-Morrissey school. These parties are loud in their denunciation of CUNNINGHAM, and think that by shooting Paudeen under the circumstances he exhibited a cowardly spirit. The Morrissey crowd, on the contrary, say it was a case of justifiable homicide. The friends of CUNNINGHAM, who thronged the Fourteenth Ward Station on Saturday, eulogized his "pluck," and deplored his imprisonment. To avoid the rush of visitors he was removed at a late hour Saturday evening to the Essex Market Prison, where he is still locked up.

WHO PAUDEEN IS.

PAT MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* Paudeen, was born at Cohoes Falls, a few miles from Lansingburg, in 1822. His parents arrived in this country from Ireland but two years previously, and were poor, but industrious and honest. PAT left home at an early age and came to New-York. He took up the business of an emigrant runner, and soon became noted for his bold and unscrupulous deceptions practiced upon emigrants and maintaining his ground and courage in the frequent fights in which he became necessarily involved. He frequently spent a term on Blackwell's Island. A few years ago he got into a squabble with the present Alderman of the First Ward, when the Alderman carried away the bulk of his nose between his teeth, disfiguring him for life. About this time he threw up his business of emigrant runner, leaving "one-eyed DALY," his ambitious rival, undisputed champion of the field. For some time he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, and was the fighting-man of the Company. His chief business was to bring his muscle to bear upon obstinate characters who made themselves in any way obnoxious at the dépôt on the arrival and departure of trains. This is believed to be the only business in which Paudeen was ever engaged at a regular and stated salary.

In 1852, he went to California, but on the way thither commited a savage assault upon a passenger, and was obliged to secrete himself on the steamer, and subsequently to keep himself hid at Panama, to escape the vengeance of the other passengers. At Panama he stopped with a man named LARRY LEE, who was afterwards detected in a burglary upon the house of a priest, stealing $30,000 worth of property. Paudeen only remained nine months in California; that country became too hot for him, and he was compelled to return to this City.

After his return to New-York, considering that his long and successful muscle-practice had fitted him for a higher department of labor in his art, Paudeen turned his attention to politics. For three years he was a conspicuous mover in all the primary and general elections of the City, and did excellent service for the party employing him, and no doubt was well paid. During his political career he perpetrated a cowardly assault upon MAYNE LEACRAFT, a citizen of the Eighth Ward, breaking his jaw bone, and otherwise maiming him. For this offence he was sent to Blackwell's Island for a year. About the time of this assault, Paudeen became associated with JOHNNY LING, HARRY YOUNG, LEWIS BAKER, JIM TURNER, and the gang whose head-quarters was Ling's gambling house, corner of Broadway and Canal-street. On one occasion, while in this place, he attacked JIM HUGHES, and put a pistol to his breast, and doubtless would have killed him had not BAKER interfered to prevent him. He attacked TOM HYER once or twice, and did his utmost to get into a fight with BILL POOLE, whom he regarded as his deadly enemy.

The conspicuous part Paudeen played in the Bill Poole tragedy, is yet fresh in the recollection of the public. He has always been regarded as the chief instigator in the difficulty between POOLE and BAKER, and it was believed that it was owing to his exertions mainly that the affair was brought to a fatal termination.

WHO CUNNINGHAM IS.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, who is better known by the soubriquet of "Dad" CUNNINGHAM, is a young man 26 years of age. He is only five feet four inches in height, and weighs less than a hundred pounds. He was born in New-York City, and learned the trade of a cooper, from his father, with whom he worked for some time. About six years since he abandoned his trade, and in a great measure his home also, and associated himself with the general crowd of "roughs" and "fast men," with whom he very naturally affiliated. Though inferior in stature and physical strength, he was considered decidedly "smart" in a general fight, and one who would take rough chances. Easily roused to the intensest passion, he was what feared, particularly in view of the fact that, like all his associates, he was always armed. He is described by a friend as "a fellow who feared nothin'." Notwithstanding this life he led, he was never imprisoned but once, and that only for a short time, for disorderly conduct. A few years ago he went to California, but soon returned again, and renewed his former life. When the split between the great army of roughs took place, "Dad" CUNNINGHAM leagued himself with the Morrissey crowd, with which he has ever since traveled, and for which he has not hesitated to "blow," even when to do so might be attended with risk. His was nearly always to be seen in the company of his chief, MORRISSEY, in defence of whose character as a pugilist he shot his old "chum," Paudeen. His father has been dead about three years. His mother and several sisters reside in Twenty-fourth-street, between Avenues B and C. CUNNINGHAM takes the whole affair quite coolly.

WHERE THE SHOOTING TOOK PLACE.

The house where the shooting took place has been for some time a resort for pugilists and desperadoes; and that some bloody affray did not sooner occur there has been a matter of surprise to those acquainted with its character. It was a resort, too, for degraded women, and dancing, drinking and debauchery of all sorts were carried on there at all hours. "Butt Allen," himself not unknown about town—he formerly kept a gaming place in Lispenard-street—has been its sole proprietor for the past six months, having dissolved partnership with DAN CONNOR, who acted so indiscreetly as to unfit him for business.

Paudeen was alive at 12¼ o'clock this morning. His physicians say that he may even live three days longer, or until mortification sets in.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—MARCH 20.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of the United States *vs* Mestayer, Pergelive and others, for dispossessing certain Custom-house officers at the store No. 17 Broad-street, and ejecting them by force, Mr. Cutting, of counsel for the accused being absent, was postponed to Monday, one week from to-day.

John Peterson, chief mate of the American brig *Mango Park*, was arrested upon the complaint of W. H. Goodman, one of the crew of that vessel, for an assault upon him with a hand pump while lying in the port of Cardenas on the 19th of February. The testimony went to show that there was a ring fight going on at the time between two of the officers, and that nearly all hands had something to do with it, during which Goodman received a settler from the mate with the obnoxious weapon. This testimony was somewhat inexplicable, and there was little ill feeling manifested between the parties. Peterson was committed in default of bail.

William Kelly was arrested on complaint of John Thompson, captain of the ship *Mary Bradford*, upon a charge of stabbing him with a knife on the passage from London to New-York. According to the statement of the Captain, Kelly was not one of the regular crew, but a stow-away, and was found on board without clothing, and destitute. He was, however, treated well, and furnished with clothes. One of the crew was put in irons for fighting a shipmate, and confined under the poop. Kelly went to the place where the man was confined and released him at midnight of the 20th of February, and was found in the place by the mate. Kelly forced open the door while the mate was trying to secure him inside, and both Kelly and the prisoner came out. The Captain and mate then seized him and ordered him to go into the cabin, where they intended to put him in irons, but in the scuffle the Captain and Kelly both fell upon the deck, and the Captain received a stab with a knife, under the right arm, which struck a rib, but glanced off. The wound, which Captain Thompson exhibited to the Court, was an inch long, and but just healed. Kelly then escaped, exclaiming, "I have knifed the old hugger, G—d d—n him, up to the hilt." Kelly and the other man were both found in the forecastle in the morning, Kelly's little finger having a bad cut on it, received, as was supposed, from the knife, which slipped at the time the stab was given.

The testimony of the mate, Peter M. J. Swan, corroborated the Captain's statement in all the main particulars.

Kelly stated to the Court that he went into the place to give some bread to his shipmate in irons, and was trying to come out when the mate tried to nail up the door; that when he pushed the door open, he was struck several blows with a hammer, and knocked down; that while prostrate, both the Captain and mate jumped upon him, and that on rising the Captain struck him with a belaying pin.

The night was very dark, and no one saw the act of stabbing, or the knife with which it was done. In the morning the man's irons were found to have been cut with a cold chisel

The examination was adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock. Judge STEWART was counsel for the prisoner.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue in regard to what your reporter chooses to call a *noted panel crib No. 78 Reade-street*, is untrue in every particular. The complainant calling himself Michael Fee, and living corner Madison and New-Bowery, entirely exculpates all parties concerned, making no affidavits in the matter, from the fact of finding his *watch* at home in his trunk.

M. GRAHAM,
L. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID STOCK
of
SPRING CLOTHING.
1858

Our new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale. It embraces all the new, stylish and desirable garments for the season, manufactured with even more taste and care than any previous stock. Our stock of

OVERCOATS, SACKS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, ETC.

in custom department, in the variety and perfect taste displayed in the selection, is very far ahead of past seasons. We have this season added two of the most distinguished cutters of this City to our already large corps in this department.

It gives us pleasure to inform our friends that during the existence of the late panic, we were in a position to take advantage of the depression in the markets both here and in Europe, to secure a very large and elegant variety of fabrics at greatly reduced prices—many of the choicest styles being confined to us. We were fortunate in this, for before the trade of the season is fairly begun nearly all desirable styles will be out of the market. We beg our friends, therefore, to make early selections.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1.—A large lot of American and Foreign Music, from popular composers, at half-price until April 1.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown" at Purdy's National Theatre is a great, a decided hit, and is crowding the house nightly. It is announced for all this week, and with it, to night, the Drama of the "Fall of Algiers," and the Comedietta of "Jumbo Jum."

[Advertisement.]

THE GLITTERING FLOWERS OF FANCY—Bespangle every brilliant scene in that picturesque transcript of the "Sensation side of life," the lavishly beautiful, the deceivingly effective, the marvellously interesting "Inside of an Evening," the new American drama at BARNUM's Museum. The annals of dramatic history may be searched in vain for such an instance of astonishing popularity. Repeated this afternoon as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To delete the system by bleeding and violent purging is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and the secretions, and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 20.

$11,000	United States '58	103¾	100	Harlem Railroad	12½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88¾	200	do	13¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	21	Third-av. Railroad	96
1,000	Missouri State 6s	83	900	Reading Railroad	55¾
14,000	do	83¾	560	do	55½
5,000	Iowa 5s '68	103¾	200	do	55¼
1,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs '71	54	50	do	55¾
1,000	R. Riv R. 1st Mt.	84	400	do	s15 55¼
1,000	do	84¼	200	do	s30 55¾
2,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. conv't b'nds		100	do	s30 55
5,000	Ill Freel'd bds	86	50	do	s60 55
5,000	O. L. C. & M. L. G. h	35½	50	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	8½
5,000	do	s10 35	50	do	9
13,000	do	35¼	50	do	8
11,000	do	36	150	do	s30 8
9	Bank of New-York	108	150	do	7½
50	Bank of America	106	100	M. Cen. R.R.	b10 67
50	Bank of Republic	118	50	do	b30 67
400	Canton Co	22	100	do	66
65	Cary Impr. Co	7¾	312	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
5	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	111¾	1'60	do	20¾
50	do	b66 111¾	250	do	20½
50	do	b60 111	50	do	20¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	71	150	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. s.	44¾
300	Cum. Coal Co	18¾	175	do	45
50	do	s60 19	50	do	s10 45
60	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30¾	75	Panama R. R.	105¾
180	do	30¾	78	do	105
80	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	91	28	do	105¼
260	do	90¾	45	Illinois Cen. R. R.	94
670	do	90¾	100	do	b60 94
100	do	90¾	26	do	s30 93
100	do	s10 90¾	33	Galena & Chic. R.R.	91
100	do	s60 90	37	do	91½
50	do	b60 90¾	50	do	s60 91
9	Erie Railroad	25	50	do	s60 91¾
150	do	27¾	50	do	92
700	do	27¾	20	do	91¾
25	do	b30 28¼	700	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	45½
50	do	s30 27¾	625	do	45¼
50	do	s10 27½	100	do	s30 45
25	do	b30 28	100	do	44¾
100	do	b15 28¾	240	do	45
50	do	b60 28¼	100	do	b15 45¾
850	Hudson River R. R.	29	415	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	75
410	do	28¾	950	do	76¼
100	do	b30 28¾	5	do	75½
100	do	28¾	250	do	b30 75½
605	do	28¾	100	do	b60 76¾
200	do	s10 28¾	300	do	s60 78
8	do	29	25	do	b60 78
150	do	28¾	60	Pacific M. S. Co.	72½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs '71	54	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30 28¾
1,000	Dl. Free'd Bds	87	125	do	28¾
10,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	35¼	50	Reading R. R.	s10 55½
7,000	do	35¾	50	do	55¾
4,000	do	36	200	do	55½
5,000	B. E. R. R. 1st mg.	84	200	do	b30 55½
10	Artisans' Bank	79	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	21
100	Canton Co	22¼	150	do	22
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	72½	280	do	21¾
200	La Cr. & Mil. R.R. 1st m. S. F. conv't b'nds	8	50	do	b15 21¾
100	do	8¼	350	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.	45
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91	10	Panama R. R.	106¼
26	do	91¾	70	Ill. Cen. Railroad	93¾
100	do	s60 90¾	100	do	s30 93
200	Erie Railroad	28¾	26	do	b30 94
100	do	s10 28¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76¾
100	do	28¾	100	do	b30 78¾
25	do	28¾	50	do	b30 76
54	Mich. Cen. Railroad	67¾	50	do	75¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	T. H. & Alton R. Rs	70	15	Bank of Republic	110
5,000	do	s6 41	40	do	118
4,000	O. & Penn. R. 7s	47	30	Artisans' Bank	76¾
8,000	Chic. St. P. and F. du Lac R. R. 7s	33	65	do	76¾
1,000	Keokuk City 7s	50	60	Chatham Bank	99¾
8,000	Clev. & Pitts. R. 7s	68	20	Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	106
3,000	Wheeling City 6s	30	25	do	107
10,000	N. J. Cen. R. 2d m.	79	10	Wash'n Fire Ins. Co	144½
2,000	Ill. & Hor. R. 8s	18	10	New Wld Im. Co	92
3,000	Chicago City 6s	86¾	10	Empire City Ins. Co.	113
1,000	Memphis City 6s	69¾	20	Brooklyn Ins. Co.	90
7,000	N. Indiana R. 7s	73¾	10	Resolute Ins. Co.	103
2,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	5	do	104
228.43	Sacram'to City 10s	55¾	15	Third-avenue R. R.	95¼
2,000	do	84	50	Harlem R. R.	12¾
1,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	33¾	188	C., St. P. & F. du L. R.	3¾
60	Atlan. M. L. & P. '57	86	10	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	73½
100	do '58	73¾	50	Continental Bank	98
25	Cin. Bur. & Cin.	49	20	Oriental Bank	98
25	Little Miami R. R.	76	10	National Bank	106
80	Ill. Central R. R.	3½	10	St. M. Fire Ins. Co.	111¾
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	72½	10	Com'l Fire Ins. Co.	108½
20	Knickerb'r Ice Co.	30	10	do	106½
20	Manhat. Gas L. Co.	120¾	10	do	105
10	Hanover Bank	87	7	Am. Express Co.	96¾
100	La C. and Mil. R.R.	9¾			

MONDAY, March 22—A. M.

The European mail received on Saturday forenoon by the *Arabia*, to Saturday, March 6, from England, is of a more negative character, financially, than any one reported for some weeks past. Both the English and French Funds were remarkably steady, and politics were quiet in both countries. All doubts as to the principal purposes of the new British Ministry and of the cordiality of the French Emperor toward Lord DERBY and his colleagues were at rest. The Cotton trade at Manchester is gradually improving, while the advance in the raw staple is, for the first time in several weeks, checked by the character of the advices and crop estimates from this side, and the expectation of an early and large accession to the stock on sale in Liverpool. The Grain trade shows no revival, though some slight hope of speculation in this direction may be drawn from the general steadiness of prices and the superabundance of money at very cheap rates. A slight increase in the demand for discounts at the Bank of England is referred to,—owing to large payments falling due on India and China bills,—while the supply is reported more than equal, at 3 ₩ cent., to any probable wants of trade. The London *Times* says:

"It is believed that the Bank return to be made up this evening will exhibit a larger amount of notes in reserve than has been witnessed since 1852, just after the bullion had attained the highest point ever reached, and Consols, with discount at 2 ₩ cent., had touched 101. People will not persevere for a year in keeping their money without interest, and the moment the first man takes courage the whole will follow. Unhappily, there is good reason to apprehend the present juncture is not the result of prudence, which is always the same, but of fright, which is merely a blind emotion, and the certain forerunner of an opposite extreme."

The Bank return, as anticipated, does show the enormous sum of $56,080,000 of notes unemployed, while the Discounts are reduced from $159,000,000, as they stood during the relief week of the late crisis, to $86,530,000, scarcely equal to the Bullion lodged in the Issue Department, which stands $88,085,000—being within $29,000 of the previous weekly return, with $4,750,000 known to be near at hand from Australia. In the open market Discounts are guided by some of the private letters by this mail as low 2 ₩ cent. per annum. There was less animation in American Stocks, and a general pause in the dealings of the Stock Exchange is noted. The Bonds of the Erie Company are quoted higher, and the letters from the President of the Company and other parties in London are entirely satisfactory in regard to the sales of and subscription to the new mortgage. The shares of the Illinois Central are quoted 1@2 ₩ cent. lower. Some exceptions had been taken to the form of the English certificates recently admitted to free transfer at the London agency, but the difficulty we understand has already been remedied by circulars from the office here. The panic in Exchange the last day of the week the steamer sailed, was not unanticipated on this side; indeed an actual decline was looked for by some parties by this mail as the enlarged estimates of our crop receipts were already made known to the English trade.

The character of the news was just sufficiently undecided to be construed either way on the Stock Exchange of Wall-Street on Saturday, and coming on what, in contrast with the buoyancy in the beginning of the present month, may be termed a *Bear* market, the effect was made to tell adversely upon prices. Receiving the immediate weight of influence among the leading jobbers, it might with as much propriety have been turned to the support of the *Bulls*. Upon Money and Exchange affairs, the accounts had no particular effect either way. The abundance of money, offered on very moderate terms, at call, was even more marked at the close than in the earlier part of the week—the Brokers being less actively engaged as buyers of Stocks to hold for account of their speculative customers than for a month or two past. In Exchange there was nothing done after the distribution of the *Arabia's* mail, as the outward steamer had already sailed for Liverpool. The next packet goes from Boston, the mail to close here on Tuesday. The *Fulton*, from Havre, will be nearly or quite due in the meantime, with dates to 9th March. Sterling prices left off 107@107¼ for bank and bankers, and 106@107 for commercial names; Francs, 5.20 @5.17½.

The Bullion movement of the week was quite active, mostly for Government account, without effecting the general sum held in the City, which is increased $1,279,000 from California arrived last Monday, but necessarily reducing, for the moment, in a slight degree, the reserve in Bank, which, from $32,961,076 on the last statement, is expected to fall below thirty-two millions on the average this afternoon. At the same time, the Sub-Treasury reserve has gone from $2,964,197, on the 13th, up to $5,883,336 to the close of the week on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the exchange at Washington of $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, more than three-fifths of which were provided for in New-York, and about $1,500,000 bearing 5 ₩ cent. are held by the New-York banks. To what extent they may be added into the General Discount line, to be averaged this afternoon, is not at present known. The export demand for Gold, with the exception of a few Douhloons per *Hermann*, has entirely ceased. The Gold exchanges with the interior are not for the moment important. The Philadelphia Banks which had large balances here last week, have drawn them down, in payment for Treasury Bills.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week shows a further large decline upon the Import entries, compared with last season, the total including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $1,998,844, against $5,054,901 the same week last year. At the same time we note a slight improvement in the current demand for Dry Goods, (including staple American as well as Foreign,) and a fair degree of activity in Sugar, Coffee and Tea. The stocks of Foreign Merchandise in Bond are being gradually reduced, but we hear of no considerable preparations for further Spring importations. The revival of general trade, already being partially felt, and likely to manifest itself more distinctly on the opening of Canal and Lake navigation, is not expected to influence perceptibly either the rates of Exchange or the price of Money for some months to come. The dullness and low price of Grain abroad is a severe drawback upon the Northwest. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week from New-York, were to the value of $1,505,968, against $1,880,354 the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports were the equivalent of about $4,000,000 of exchange. The Export of Specie for the week is $116,114, against $415,053 the same time last season.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and our own monthly summary of the Specie movement to and from New-York, since July 1 last—the beginning of the current Treasury Year—which we published some days since, for eight months to March 1, instant, it appears that the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$118,918,000
Add three weeks in March.....6,824,737

Total since July 1.....$125,242,737
Same time last year.....158,625,064

Falling off this Treasury Year.....$33,382,227

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from July 1 to March 1.....$43,566,000
Add three weeks in March.....3,302,310

Total since July.....$46,968,310
Same time last year.....58,731,310

Falling off this Treasury year.....$11,763,000

The same tables made the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States since July 1.....$30,454,000
Add three weeks in March.....639,285

Total since July 1.....$31,093,285
Same time last year.....27,199,459

Increased export since July 1.....$3,893,827

The deliveries of Gold from California, and of Foreign Gold and Silver from abroad, at New-York, since July 1, amount to.....$32,954,539
Same time last year.....29,696,967

Increase.....$3,255,562

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	March 13.	March 20.		March 13.	March 20
N. Y. Central	92½	91¾	Reading	58	55½
Erie	29¾	28½	Rock Island	81¾	76
Missouris	84	82¾	Panama	105¾	105½
Tennessees	89	88½	Pacific Mail	71	72
Californias	90	88	M. Southern	26	21½
Ill. Cen. Bonds	94½	94	M. South. pref.	48	45
Ill. Cen. Shares	96	93¾	M. Cen. Bds	101½	102
Cumberland	20¾	19¾	Toledo	44¾	45¾
La Crosse	10¾	8	Galena	93	92
La Crosse L. Gt.	37	35½	Hudson	30¾	28½

The foregoing comparative closing quotations show a general further decline, though chiefly marked on some of the Western shares and Hudson and Erie. The fluctuations through the week were, for the most part, against the tone of the market, closing, however, on Saturday afternoon with a firmer feeling and a partial advance on the lowest prices made in the forenoon. The leading operators at the Board of Brokers have been sellers, for some days past, of most of the speculative shares, and a much larger line of *shorts*—or contracts to deliver ahead—has thus been run up than for several months past. The movement is irrespective of the market for money, but partly, no doubt, in view of the diminished buoyancy of outside speculation. In this view of the case, it is likely at any time to be reversed, other active employment for money being yet remote, and the lower range of prices (by 10 ₩ cent. since 1st March) holding out the temptation to a change of tone in the dealings.

The telegraph announced on Saturday, from Cincinnati, that Justice MCLEAN of the United States Circuit Court, had affirmed the validity of the indorsement of the Cleveland and Columbus Company on $400,000 of the Bonds of the now bankrupt Columbus and Piqua Company. The Cleveland Company at one time acknowledged their obligation to pay promptly the interest on these Bonds, on the default of the principal party. But in April, 1856, the Board of Directors, unwisely, as the best friends of the honor and credit of this wealthy and prosperous Company said at the time, suffered themselves to be enjoined, by one of their own stockholders, from continuing this obligation, and have since made no provision or reservation of profits for it; although this fact, of itself, is not conclusive that a majority of the Board were a voluntary party to the attempt to repudiate an indorsement entered upon for a valuable consideration. The Bonds were sold in this market, a good part to European buyers, on the credit of this indorsement, and now bear 14 ₩ cent., unpaid interest, which, with the the principal, will now be made good by the Cleveland Company, the co-indorsers being at present unable to respond.

We hail the decision of Judge MCLEAN as another evidence to the European creditors of this country,—many of whom, on the first evidences of bad faith on the part of American corporations, have been disposed to question the firmness or integrity of the Judiciary—that they equally mistake the temper of our Courts and the character of the people who constitute them the final arbiters in all pecuniary contracts. The Cleveland and Columbus case, though a striking illustration in point, does not stand alone, among recent decisions in New-York and the West, nor do we refer to it now because it is one among many, but as an answer to a recent attack upon American good faith, by a prominent German authority, the Angsburg *Gazette*, wherein the default of the city of Pittsburg to respond by direct taxation to certain of its railway bonds, not likely to be otherwise provided for, is prejudged before the case can be fully brought before the Courts of the United States, as it soon will be by the highly respectable Committee of Bondholders now having the subject in charge.

The Bondholders of the Terre Haute and Alton Company will find an official advertisement, of some interest to them, on another page of this paper.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a half-early dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable April 1.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money article of the *Herald*, of March 19, injustice is done the M. and M. R. R. Co., but undoubtedly upon erroneous information. The *Herald* says: "We understand that an attachment has been put upon the office furniture and other property of this Company, upon a certified claim of an employe amounting to some seven hundred dollars."

The employe alluded to is A. B. ELLIOTT, *well known* among Railroad men, who was employed by the M. and M. R. R. Co. in the Spring of 1857 as traveling agent, at a specified salary per annum for the time he might be employed, as the Company understands it, and as the parties who negotiated the arrangement with him are prepared to state. In the Fall of '57 notice was given Mr. ELLIOTT that from and after a certain time his services would no longer be required, and accordingly he was discharged on or about the first of January, '58. Now his claim, as I understand it, is mainly for the balance of the year during which he was not employed. This portion of his claim the Company intend to resist. The Company has been ready to pay him every cent that was due him up to the time of his discharge, and I am informed that the Superintendent, Mr. JARVIS, has repeatedly offered to pay him this sum, but that Mr. ELLIOTT insists upon being paid for services which he has not rendered, and which is the real matter in dispute.

I wish to say in this connection that while the M. and M. R. R. Co. are ready to admit that it has met with some financial embarrassment resulting from causes over which he had no control, and which are too familiar to need repetition, which has compelled it to suspend for a time the payment of some of its honest and just demands, yet it spurns with contempt the charge that it would resist the payment of an honest or "certified claim."

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending March 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$264,866	Sugar	$170,397
Hides and Skins	3,638	Molasses	51,414
Coffee	40,319	Other articles	193,478
Total			$781,742
Corresponding week in 1857			$1,957,001
Decrease in 1858			$1,205,259

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 19.

Sales of COTTON to-day 13,000 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. Sales of the week 68,500 bales. Receipts of the week 58,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port 61,500 bales. Decreased receipts at all ports 278,000 bales. Stock, 435,500 bales. FREIGHTS —Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. EXCHANGE depressed: Sterling 105@105¾. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 6c@6¾c. PORK firm. LARD in kegs, 10½c. HAY 2c. RIO COFFEE—Sales of this week 9,000 bags; prime, 11¾c. Market closed inactive. Stock only 2,000 bags.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 14,500 bales at 10¾c.@11¼c. for Middling. Receipts of the week 16,000 bales. RICE firm at 3¾c. STERLING EXCHANGE 6½ ₩ cent. prem. Exchange on New-York ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. prem. The sales of COTTON to-day add up 1,100 bales. Good Middling 11¾c.@11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 20.

FLOUR in fair demand. Howard-street and Ohio Superfine, $4 50; extra Ohio, $4 87; City Mills, $4 37. WHEAT advanced 1@2 cents lower. Red, $1 02@$1 06;

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO 2030. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas' Speech on the Kansas Question.

Tremendous Crowd in the Senate Chamber.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Dispatches from the Utah Expedition—The Witness Wolcott to be Delivered up to the Authorities, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke this evening three hours to an overcrowded audience. He first reviewed his own course on the Slavery question, since 1843, to show that he had acquiesced in the Missouri Compromise until the principle of popular sovereignty was introduced, when he embraced it, and afterwards applied it to Kansas. All he asked now was that it should be fairly carried out—and this, he went on to show, the Lecompton Constitution did not do.

He said that CALHOUN, being absent, had no power to declare the vote of Kansas, which is given by the Lecompton Constitution to the President *pro tem.*, so that his recent letter was of no consequence whatever.

Mr. DOUGLAS then denounced the Washington *Union* for assailing him, and said that it was because he refused to vote for the Editor as Printer. He read a long editorial, which urged that emancipation in the North was a violation of the right of property under the Constitution, and gave this as a reason why he refused to vote for the Editor.

The last hour was devoted to a vehement denunciation of the President for attempting to dragoon men into the support of Lecompton by the use of patronage, and he declared that for one he should obey the dictates of conscience in spite of the President or the Cabinet. He should consult the will of his constituents rather than the will of the Administration. All other Democrats were allowed to differ from the President on various points—on this alone absolute submission was required. He scorned the attempt at coercion, and would not yield to it. If this was to drive him to private life, he was ready for the sacrifice. He preferred his self-respect in private life to servile abasement in office.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, replied with bitterness, and sharp personal criticism of DOUGLAS. The debate was protracted and interesting.

The vote in the Senate will probably be taken to-morrow, after debate. The bill is expected to have five or six majority.

The opinion gains that it will fall in the House if a vote is taken early.

Two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth on the 18th for Fort Laramie to escort thence a train of supplies destined to the army of Utah. No further troops will move westward, probably, until the grass is sufficiently grown to furnish feed for the stock. It is now believed here that all the reinforcements now concentrating at Leavenworth will reach Col. JOHNSTON before he is ready to advance upon Salt Lake.

The following is the army order directing the Court-Martial upon Gen. TWIGGS.

No. 42.] WAR DEPARTMENT, March 19, 1858.

By direction of the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial will assemble at Newport Barracks, Ky., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major-General DAVID E. TWIGGS, U. S. Army.

Detail for the Court.

Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quarter-master-General.
Brevet Major-General John E. Wool.
Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith.
Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill, Inspector-General.
Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, Colonel 2d Dragoons.
Colonel Joseph R. F. Mansfield, Inspector-General.
Colonel Joseph Plympton, 1st Infantry.
Brevet Colonel John L. Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Infantry.
Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Cavalry.
Colonel Thomas S. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons.
Colonel Henry K. Craig, Ordnance Department.
Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Crittenden, Mounted Riflemen.
Brevet Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The President has authorized public sales of lands at Lecompton and Kickapoo, on the 5th and 19th of July next.

The War Department has received dispatches from the Utah Expedition.

Colonel JOHNSTON'S letter is of such a character that it is deemed advisable not to permit a copy of it to be made for publication, although it is said that nothing of particular interest has transpired since the last advices. The health of the officers and soldiers is represented as good.

The Select Committee in the case of Mr. MATTESON concluded their report with a resolution that it is inexpedient for the House to take any further action in regard to the resolutions proposing his expulsion. The report is signed by SEWARD, GROW and HUTLER.

Captain CRAM, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. PRINDLE, of the 4th Artillery, have been assigned to duty on the Coast Survey; Captain CULLUM to take charge of the condition of the fortifications on New-Bedford Harbor; Captain BERNARD to superintend the operations at Sandy Hook; and Lieutenant SILL, of the Ordnance Department, to the duty of superintending the erection of the arsenal at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

☞When the occupants of the Senate gallery vacated their places at the time of the recess this afternoon, the anxious outside crowd of ladies and gentlemen rushed in, and had two hours to wait before the resumption of the discussion. In the evening multitudes were unable to obtain even positions where they could indistinctly hear. The lobbies were densely filled with members of the House and others having the privilege of the floor.

The Storm Among the Lecomptonites—Effect of Calhoun's Letter—What Fat Contracts are Expected to Do—The Senate Debates, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1858.

There has been a storm among the Lecomptonites here, during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday afternoon Gen. CALHOUN'S official manifesto was published, declaring the Free-State majority in the Legislature of Kansas; and this morning the document was copied into the official organ, the *Union*—an incident full of significance in times like these, when a breath has the weight of a blow. This exhibit—coupled with the declaration of the President in his Special Kansas Message, to the effect that the People of the new State may change the Lecompton Constitution whenever the Legislature chooses to call a Convention for that purpose—was looked upon as a perfect and complete surrender of any and every advantage which the South had hoped to acquire in Kansas. It not only places the Government of the Territory in the hands of the Free-State men, and secures the return of LANE and ROBINSON to the United States Senate in all probability—but it also insures a new Constitutional Convention forthwith. If Kansas were to be admitted under these circumstances, the first State Government would be far more hostile to Southern interests than if no such contest had ever been made in Congress. Indeed, there would be no check to the Free Soil radicalism which would shape the destinies of Kansas. Even if the State ticket were conceded to the Lecompton men, it would prove no check, because the Legislature would speedily set aside the fraudulent elections by which the State officers obtained position, and would replace them with men of the Topeka school.

All this is, to-day, passing in review before the Southern Lecompton men; and they perceive that the "*cui bono?*" which their constituents will poke at them on their return home, must prove an awkward greeting. They see that the "South Americans,"—who have distrusted the scheme from the beginning, as one calculated to react upon Southern interests, and damage instead of advance them—have obtained the vantage ground by proving themselves far the most sagacious statesmen and politicians. What wonder, then, that they are indignant and alarmed! The entertainment is not the one to which they were invited. They took hold of Lecompton—dirty business though it was—supposing that they saw a splendid drove of "niggers" in it;—and all at once behold they find their visions of plantations and woolly heads evanescent as a morning sunbeam! Some of them already begin to suspect that Mr. BUCHANAN has played them a shabby trick,—that he knew all the time what CALHOUN would eventually do, and that he has availed himself of this knowledge to get them into a scrape more ridiculous than agreeable.

Now the question is, what they had better do,—whether they shall go straight ahead, or—confessing they have been deceived—shall abandon the "great principle" for which they have contended until they found that *policy* don't sustain it—and shall stampede. They are very much in the predicament of HENRY CLAY when, many years ago, upon Pennsylvania-avenue, he interfered to induce some mischievous boys to let loose a goat which they were teasing. While he was plying his argument, the goat put in his "butt," and the great man was compelled to catch him by the horns and hold him for self-protection, much to the amusement of the lads who watched his manœuvres. Embarrassed by the singularity of his predicament, and not knowing whether to let go or hold on, he inquired; "Well, boys, what am I to do?" "Why, d-o-n-'t y-o-u k-n o-w, Mr. CLAY!" drawled out a little eight-year-old. "Why, just let go and *run like blazes!*" There is an even chance that sundry Southern gentlemen, who have been holding the Lecompton goat by the horns, will conclude that the remedy prescribed for MR. CLAY is sovereign in their own cases.

On the other hand, as I have suggested in previous letters, CALHOUN'S act of tardy justice will abate the opposition of no true man to the Lecompton instrument. It was intended, beyond doubt, to influence the votes of DEWART, of Pennsylvania; BURNS and PENDLETON, of Ohio; ENGLISH, of Indiana, and one or two others, perhaps, of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, as well as to confirm the apostacy to "Popular Sovreignty" of sundry other Northern men, who have been supporting Lecompton with shaky knees. *It may be made the pretext under which contemplated treachery is to be concealed. It may be adopted as a flimsy veil with which traitors hope to hide their shame, and parry the indignation of a betrayed and outraged constituency.* But it will in fact change the opinion and the vote of no man. *That* is to be done, if at all, by patronage and spoils—by the awards of offices and rich contracts, similar to those by which it is notorious that fealty of sundry Democrats to the Lecompton swindle has already been purchased. Look to it, men of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; and as you see contracts being fulfilled by your neighbors who have friends or relatives "at Court," see if you cannot tell where the trail of the serpent of corruption is marked. Remember that the House recently refused to investigate the charge that such influences were being exerted in behalf of Lecompton; and when you look about you and see who has the contracts for horses, mules, wagons, beef, transportation, &c., &c., for the "Army of Utah," you will have no difficulty in seeing *why* the proposed investigation was refused. Additional contracts of a similar character are still in the market; and when the vote on the Lecompton bill is taken in the House, if there is any absentee-ism or any flinching on the part of the hitherto professed opponents of the Lecompton scheme, *we shall know at once where the balance of the spoil has been appropriated. Now, mirrors.*

The debate in the Senate during the last day or two has presented no feature so marked as a portion of the speech made by C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, which for wanton vulgarity and obscenity I have never heard equaled in Congress. Comparing Kansas to the case of a female who had been forcibly violated, he repeated a story well suited to a flash publication, but unfit for ears polite, and which drove a dozen ladies in mortification and confusion from the Senate Gallery. Unless I give Mr. CLAY more than deserved credit for sagacity, you will not find it—except in greatly modified form—in his published remarks.

A recent and most valuable discovery is about to be exhibitted here under circumstances which can not fail to give it interest and wide celebrity. It is one through which gas-burners may be lighted by electricity. The discoverer, whose name has escaped me, states that he can attach his apparatus to the stree lamps of an entire city, and then, by the turn of a screw, ignite the jets of all of them in an instant of time, and extinguish them by the same process. Of course the same thing can be done with the lights of a public building; or the apparatus can be so arranged that (in a hotel, for instance) matchee may be dispensed with, and any single burner, or any given number of them, may be lighted at will by electricity. Arrangements are making to test the invention here immediately. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would not discuss the Kansas question on the abstract principles of Slavery, but on the ground that the action of the Lecompton Constitution was an intentional fraud upon the people, and did not express the will of the people. He then followed with considerable clearness the clauses of the President's Message, contending that in some cases the reasoning was fallacious and in others absurd. He was astonished that the President should in this special message say that Kansas was in a state of rebellion, and yet propose the admission of this rebellious State into the Union. He (STUART) would not recapitulate the history of Kansas; that has already been done well. There are, he said, two factions in the Territory—the Abolitionists, who support the Topeka Constitution, and a small squad of extreme Southerners in favor of the extension of Southern institutions and the revival of the Slave-trade, who favor the Lecompton Constitution. But the great bulk of the people are against both these Constitutions. When the President made that remarkable statement as to rebellion, it was at the time of the October election, when every mail and telegraphic dispatch brought word that all was peace there. It was absurd to say that a people having the government in their own hands, and exercising it under the forms of law, and under a Governor appointed by the President, was in a state of rebellion. The people peacefully preferred an issue by which they could express their objections to the proceedings of the Convention, and they did so by 10,000 majority. The President having established, as he thinks, this Constitution on the principle of right, proceeds to defend it on the principle of expediency. As for himself, his (STUART'S) view of a Territorial Constitution is that it is an incipient movement for the formation of a State; if presented to Congress, and refused acceptance, it is a constitution no longer. He next commented upon the fraudulent surroundings of the Lecompton Constitution, and also condemned in severe terms the conduct of CALHOUN touching the returns in the last election. Then citing the President's words, that if the Kansas act is fairly executed it will allay all excitement, he said he (STUART) agreed with him on that point. That is a principle on which all can stand; not because it is the Kansas act, but because it carries out a principle as ancient as the right of free government, namely: that the people may say under what government they will live. That is the panacea, not only for Kansas, but for the whole Continent. The Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) the other day, by way of disreputable contrast, alluded to the eagles of Europe gathering to the spoils of Europe, while we are wrangling over the frauds at Delaware Crossing. That Senator here unwittingly described the difference between the nations of Europe and this Republic. There, empire is extended, and the people are governed by the strong arm of power; here, through the purity of the ballot-box. Had the Senator forgotten that impurity, flowing through all the arteries and veins of this Republic, may reduce it to a shapeless, rotten mass? Statesmen must not overlook small agencies. Mr. STUART pleaded earnestly for a conciliatory course on this question. Let the Kansas act, he said, be fairly executed. Let the people make a Constitution in their own way, and there will be peace in Kansas and in the country. Let the people exercise the privilege which in common with all within our borders belongs to them, and in a few days we can herald throughout the Union that Kansas has had her rights secured her in the legislative halls of the nation, that Lecompton is dead, and the people are free. He concluded by replying at much length to the several legal points laid down in Mr. PUGH'S recent speech, and announcing that he would vote against that gentleman's amendment.

[The galleries were crammed, and in the heat and confusion a lady fainted.]

Mr. DOUGLAS has just entered and is holding a long private confab with Mr. GREEN—the former looks ill. Everybody is trying to get a peep at him. The Turkish visitors have also just entered.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, proceeded to demonstrate by a reference to numerous legal authorities, that the Lecompton Constitution was framed with all due formality, that the majority in Kansas were bound by the vote of the minority inasmuch as they are held to assent to what they could have avoided if they chose. He had heard there were no frauds in the vote as to whether or not Kansas should be admitted. The alleged frauds were at a subsequent Legislative election. Congress, he contended, had nothing to do with that. Arguing to the question of submission, he thought it would have been better to have submitted the question to the people; but that a submission was not necessary to its validity. He lived in a State (Delaware) whose Constitution was never submitted, yet he never doubted its validity. The only question dividing the people in Kansas, that of Slavery, was submitted fairly to their votes. Proceeding then to the question of Slavery, Mr. BAYARD argued at length the abstract right of property in existing slaves and Slave issue, and maintained that the Lecompton Constitution does not "establish" but merely "tolerates" Slavery, and that the Legislature can at any time emancipate the slaves in Kansas, with the owners' consent, or, by paying about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, can set the whole slave population free without the owners' consent. He then referred briefly to the Topeka Constitution, contending that its authors were rebels, differing from the Mormons in only that they shrink from maintaining their rebellious attitude by force of arms. He also discussed at great length, the question of the ultimate power of revolution, and showed that the people can exercise the right to change their government peacefully and legitimately, without necessarily resorting to their revolutionary right. Mr. BAYARD concluded with an elaborate defence of Slavery.

M. BRODERICK, of California, reviewed at length the circumstances attending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequences following that repeal. The South, he said, by that fatal measure, destroyed its own interest, and was now seeking a remedy by a repeal of the Union. But, would a dissolution, he asked, prevent the immigration of free labor into the South? No. Wherever there is land for homes, there free labor will find its way. Had the Missouri line been permitted to stand, free labor would not have attempted to cross it. A Senator had said, "Cotton is King," but he had omitted to tell us about the fluctuations of that staple. Gold is King, said Mr. BRODERICK, not cotton. He (BRODERICK) represented a State where labor is honorable, where the highest persons are not ashamed to own they have delved in the earth. He was glad the Senator from South Carolina had spoken about white slaves, and he hoped that his language would stir up the 200,000 white men in that State, who are now kept in subjection by 30,000 wealthy slaveholders. The Senator from South Carolina had called the Northern laborers slaves. He did not think him personal, otherwise he should have noticed the remark at the time of its utterance. He (BRODERICK) was the youngest Senator, excepting one, upon the floor. He had served an apprenticeship of five years at a laborious occupation. He was the son of a laborer, and had only to look around that building to see evidence of his father's handiwork. He (BRODERICK) was tired of the struggles and jealousies of his class, and went to California. His election to that State to the Senate was not the result of accident, for he had to fight not only against the opposition of his own party, but against Presses subsidized with Government money. Leaving this personal explanation, he turned to his course in the Senate. He arrayed himself against the Lecompton Constitution, he said, because he believed that all the allegations of frauds against that instrument had been fully proved. These frauds are known to the President, and yet he keeps in office the men who committed the frauds. He hoped the historian of these times would attribute the attempt to force this measure to the petulance, failing intellect and tremoling dotage of an old man, tottering on the verge of the grave.

The Senate here took a recess until 7 o'clock.

[*Nine o'clock P. M.*—There is a tremendous crush at the Senate. Our messengers are beaten back in their attempts to effect an entrance. It seems almost impossible to get in so as to obtain the report for the Associated Press.—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.]

[*Half-past Ten P. M.*—Our messenger has just returned from the Capitol, and says there is no earthly chance of communication with the Reporter for the Associated Press, the crowd being so great. All approaches to the floor and gallery are perfectly inaccessible. We can do nothing but wait until Mr. DOUGLAS gets through with his speech, when it is thought the crowd will disperse.—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered a resolution to discharge Mr. WOLCOTT, and turn him over to the law for trial at the Criminal Court on the indictment which had been found against him.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute proposing to suspend the further execution of the order of the House until said indictment shall be disposed of.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, thought it improper to discharge WOLCOTT now. When the evidence is closed, the Committee of Investigation intend to propose a resolution similar to that of Mr. STEPHENS'.

Mr. STEPHENS said he offered the resolution in consequence of the extreme indisposition of Mr. WOLCOTT'S wife.

Mr. STANTON said a message to the Committee from Boston reported that it was no extreme sickness. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to—Yeas, 59; Nays, 123.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, offered an amendment for Mr. WOLCOTT'S unconditional discharge.

Rejected by Yeas, 82; Nays, 161.

Mr. PHILLIPS' substitute was finally rejected, and Mr. STEPHENS' resolution was adopted, by Yeas, 125; Nays, 67.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, presented the majority report in the Matteson case, arguing against jurisdiction.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, submitted the minority report in the same case.

The subject was postponed till Saturday.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, made a speech in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, arguing that as long as the Constitution of Kansas lasts, Slavery must remain in that State: it can be altered only in the manner prescribed by that instrument. He believed, in the language of that Constitution, that the right of property is higher than any constitutional sanction; slave property is as secred as any other, and has the Divine sanction. The issue now before Congress and the nation is, shall another Slave State be admitted? Do gentlemen, he asked, think the South will calmly surrender her rights? She claims, as one of those rights, the privilege of carrying her institutions to the Territories as freely as the North does hers.

Mr. BISSOP explained the position of the Democrats of Connecticut on the Slavery question, concluding by saying that the South have the right to move into the Territories with their property, whenever and wherever they choose, and that whenever a State is admitted into the Union, it may be with or without Slavery. We take, he said, the Constitution as we find it, not as we wish it to be. The Democrats of Connecticut and the North will stand by the South in all that is constitutional and right. He replied to the objections to the Lecompton Constitution, and advocated the admission of Kansas under it.

Mr. POTTLE, of New-York, said the present struggle did not begin with Kansas. It began with the Government, and has kept pace with it, and it is not likely to end until there is nothing left to struggle for. If the Union were dissolved to-day, the struggle would still go on, waxing fiercer and fiercer from that very cause it was an even progress, and would continue to murder me until the evil shall cease to exist. There can be no peace in Kansas until justice is done her people. The North will oppose fraud and violence, and will not be driven from that position by any threats of danger and disunion.

Mr. MORRIS of Ill., alluding to the remark of Mr. BISSOP relative to that State, pronounced the assertion a base slander. Illinois is not, as Mr. BISSOP intimated, unfaithful to her pecuniary obligations. She is not only faithful in this respect, but has ever remained true to her Democratic political integrity. Connecticut, he said, could not say so much for her politics. She contained within her borders the Hartford Convention; she has her blue laws, and during the last war she had her blue lights.

Mr. ASHMORE of Maine said the President's Message was the most singular document that ever emanated from an Executive. It was singular for its weakness and folly, for the absurdity of its conclusions, for the multiplicity of its falsehoods and for its perversions of history. When the President characterized as rebels and traitors the Free-State men of Kansas, he knew those charges were without foundation in truth. Reviewing the Dred Scott opinion, he said if it was true that the Constitution carries Slavery with it then there could not be freedom in any State, for every lawyer knew that no State law could conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said the policy of this Government has been debauched from its original course. The restriction of Freedom and extension of Slavery has aroused and will continue to arouse the public mind of the nation, until it shall be finally settled. The Republican Party was organized to lead back the Government to its original doctrine of freedom and purity of purpose, and when that shall be accomplished, to watch around her altar fires to see that she is not again despoiled. Until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Kansas was free in fact—but now the President complacently tells us she is as much a State Territory as any Slave State. In this march of wrong and violence, the natural and Constitutional rights of the freemen of Kansas have been outraged; but, though broken, they are not conquered. Their wrongs have met the condemnation of all just men.

The Committee rose at 20 minutes to 7, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

The Chair named as the Committee on the Comptroller's report, and on the bill relative to the equalization of assessments and taxation, Messrs. STOW, SCHELL and WADSWORTH.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to extend the commission to inquire into the mode and manner of conducting the Common Schools in the City of New-York to Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the law authorizing the printing of the catalogue of the State library once in five years, so as to have a supplementary catalogue printed once in two years.

By Mr. DONNERY, to amend the law authorizing the loan of the moneys belonging to the United States deposit fund in the City of New-York. It allows the loan Commissioners in that City to receive one quarter of one per cent. on all loans over $50,000.

The bill in relation to the City Hall in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Ordered to a third reading, the bill making Canal Appropriations for 1858. Also, to prevent the issue of fraudulent transfers of property by warehousemen, wharfingers and others.

By Mr. ESTY, to provide for a registry of titles to and liens on canal boats. It requires the Auditor to keep such register in his office. Any title or mortgage upon a boat thus recorded is to be subject to the same laws as apply to the registration of liens on real estate. A chattel mortgage on any boat is not to be valid till all recorded liens are discharged. It also provides for the publication of the law and the same fees as in registration and search on real estate.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolutions respecting State Kansas Aid Societies were taken up,—Mr. D. B. BALDWIN and others spoke upon them.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

A large number of bills were recommitted to be reported complete,—among other bills, in relation to the recovery and summary possession of lands; in relation to perjury; the New-York Notary bill; the Navesink Steam Company bill; the Pure Milk bill; the Brooklyn Building Association bill; Brooklyn Justices' Court bill; the bill to modify the Exemption Act; to provide for the application of the excise money; for the support of the poor; to authorize the Clerks of Courts in cities to take affidavits; the firemen's exemption bill; the Harlem Bridge bill; the bill in relation to canvassers in New-York and Kings counties; in relation to the pay of jurors in Kinge county; the hill providing for the future amendment of city charters; to allow the Mayor, &c., of New-York to lease certain lands; to incorporate the Central American Commercial Industrial Association; to incorporate the New-York Loan Relief Association; to incorporate the Income Insurance Company of New-York, and several others.

Mr. COPPERSMITH introduced a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 9 P. M. on the 14th of April. Laid over.

Mr. SEELEY gave notice of a hill to make the Assistant Engineers of New-York Fire Wardens.

The New-York contested seats case was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WAIS, a complete hill to legalize certain action of the New-York Common Council.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDGERTON, allowing any citizen acting as agent for selling tickets by any route of travel, admission to the Castle Garden Depôt, on first obtaining a license from the Mayor of New-York, that the license shall be twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, a bond with two sureties in one thousand dollars, to be given by licensed agents.

By Mr. BARNES, to amend the Insurance law, hy prohibiting foreign Companies from doing business in this State. To remove a suit brought by a citizen of this State, from the Supreme Court to the United States Circuit Court.

The Toronto Riot.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 22.

Mr. SHEEHAN, who was stabbed in the riot on St. Patrick's Day, died on Friday last. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was the largest ever known in this city. Several of the rioters have been arrested. Mr. MCGEE brought the matter before Parliament on Friday night.

The Toronto Bay is open.

Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 22.

The Leavenworth *Ledger* of the 15th inst. says an express arrived at the Fort yesterday from Col. JOHNSTON'S camp, requesting that supplies of ammunition and more men be sent him immediately.

Resumption of Work by the Harmony Mills.

COHOES, Monday, March 22.

The Harmony Mills employ usually about 800 operators. They have commenced work this morning. The Company are now paying 12½ per cent more than they did before the strike.

The Manchester Mills Running Full Time.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Monday, March 22.

All the Mills in this city commence running full time to-day. For the past several months the mills have been running only four days in the week.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 22.

The United States steamship *Alabama* arrived below on Saturday at noon; weather quite foggy. She reached her wharf yesterday. All well.

Burning of a Distillery.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, March 22.

The distillery of S. BUCKLEY & Co. was burned yesterday. Loss $7,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Fire at Elizabeth City, N. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, March 22.

A fire broke out this morning at Elizabeth City N. C., destroying several stores, including that of S A Cohen, White & Laverty, W. B. Burgess, S. D. Knox, B. T. Miller, J. C. Grandy, William Shannon H. Culpepper, B. Sprewell, W. H. Clarke, C. M Laferty, and others. Loss immense. The Marine Hospital is also in ruins. N. A. Cohen has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Loss of the Steamer Palmetto.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, March 22.

The steamer *Palmetto*, from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on the black rock on the southern part of Block Island at 2 P. M. on Sunday. The weather was very thick at the time. She sunk in about an hour after striking. The crew were all saved, and arrived at Newport this afternoon in an open boat. She had a valuable cargo on board, which will probably be a total loss. The *Palmetto* is insured in Boston.

Western Navigation.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 22.

The steamer *Peytona* arrived at Fon du Lac from Oshkosh, and reports lake Winnebago free from ice.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22.

Advices from Tampico to the 5th inst. state that GARZA was hovering about the states of Chicouteapec and Tuxpan.

Nomination for Mayor of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 22.

O. D. FILLEY was nominated for Mayor of this city to-day, by the Free Democracy.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 12 Wall-street.

Places	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 22	Wind	Thr	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E..	46.49	A. M.	—	20°	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M.	N. W.	3°	Cloudy.
Bastport Me....	44.54	A. M.	W.	30°	Clear.
Bangor, Me....	44.47	A. M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	44.39	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Cloudy.
Portland, Me..	43.39	A. M.	W.	32°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y..	43.29	A. M.	N.	17°	Cloudy.
Rochester, N Y	43 8	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass..	42.21	M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Springfield, M	42 6	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N.Y.	41.31	—	W.	42°	Clear.
New-York.....	40.43	M.	W.	48°	Clear.
Philadelphia..	39.56	M.	W.	51°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	—	—	61°	—
Washington...	38.53	A. M	N. W	52°	Clear.

City Items.

Several contractors, a very large number of those who sun themselves daily in front of the Coroners' Office in Centre, near Chambers-street, and citizens generally, were aroused to an unusual degree of excitement yesterday by a singular demonstration on the part of a horse. The said horse was the property of Mr. GOODWIN, a contractor, and had been tied by his owner in front of the City Hall, while he (the owner) went inside to attend to a little matter of business. While he was away his horse became dissatisfied with the arrangement; broke his halter; ran around the City Hall, at a rapid rate; deposited a portion of the buggy attached to him in front of the Courts; proceeded across Centre-street; deposited the remainder of the huggy against a gas post; entered the Eldorado drinking saloon by the side door, with some damage to the glass caused a number of very thirsty gentlemen to drop their tods and hark their shins, in a desperate effort to get inside the bar; passed through the bar-room and out through a closed window in the rear, and landed on his feet in an area-way some 12 feet below. Arrived there, he examined himself with some concern, and was evidently much gratified by finding that he had met with nothing more than an accident common to those who make demenstrations in drinking saloons, namely, a bloody nose. He then surveyed the vault into which he had precipitated himself, and not liking it, was about to demonstrate further, when some of his friends intimated that the police were up stairs looking for him, and advised him to go home or he would be arrested. He conseated to go home peacefully, if he could be allowed to visit the oyster saloon under the Eldorado—a request that was granted immediately—and he passed through it and up the stairs to the street, without taking anything more to drink, and with a mere wistful glance at a quantity of "East Rivers" that lay in a hasket. He elbowed his way through the crowd, and entirely eluded the half dozen policemen who were watching for him through the broken rear window through which he had jumped. The bar-keepers in both establishments are willing to swear that he did not get any rum from them. There was considerable disappointment on the part of the crowd, many of whom thought DEVLIN had been declared Street Commissioner, and that the contractors were giving free drinks on that account.

The Central Park Police, 24 men, were sworn in yesterday morning, in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Police Department. They are a fine-looking corps. They wear black fustian coats, trimmed with red cord; military fatigue caps, with similar trimming; and buckskin overalls, over their pantaloons. On the breast they wear the shield of the Metropolitan Police. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed through the streets in this costume.

An old and well-known printer named SAMUEL FARNHAM, died suddenly on Sunday morning at the *Herald* office, from the effects of a blow received a few evenings since, during a fight in a Broadway drinking saloon.

There are in this City nearly forty thousand women who sew for a living. About 13,000 of these are shirt-makers, 11,000 tailoresses and vest-makers, 4,400 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dressmakers and milliners, besides those employed in other branches of needlework. Most of these women have been out of employment during the past Winter; only about 3,000 of them it is said have had work to do during this period. Shirt-makers generally receive 25 cents a day. The introduction of sewing-machines has thrown a great many out of employment. The means of relieving the sewing women are to be discussed in a series of lectures, by the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., LUCY STONE, and the Hon. ELI THAYER. On Thursday, the 25th inst., JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver a discourse on the legal enactments required for women. The proceeds of the lectures will be given to the Shirt-Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union.

Mr. F. G. Q. UMSTED, the Wall-street lawyer, charged with attempting to shoot Mr. W. H. L. BARNES, another Wall-street lawyer, gave bail yesterday before Justice CONOLLY to answer the charge preferred against him.

R. H. SHANNON, Esq, at the request of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL, WM. HISBARD and other distinguished citizens, has consented to repeat his lecture on "Kansas as it is," at Hope Chapel, to-morrow evening.

The Democratic City Convention met at a place called Tammany Hall, in York-street, last evening, but adjourned to Monday next, without making any nominations.

Brooklyn City Items.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A resolution against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State was offered by Alderman CASHOW, but was declared out of order and was not again offered. The Special Committee on the charges against Alderman PIERSON reported that with the sanction of the Mayor a small lot of stationery was sent to his house, that he has some stock in the City Railroad Company, and has appeared in several cases for the said Company. The Committee recommended that the report be adopted, and that they be discharged, which was done. The Committee on awarding the contract for the new Armory, made a report, but it was referred back to them after a lengthy debate, as there are no funds in the treasury to warrant the award of the contract. The Clerk was directed to order the charter election and give notice of a special election to fill the offices of Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer. The polling places were also selected.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that MR. STANTON, President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, entered the *Eagle* Office yesterday morning and offered violence to MR. VAN ANDEN, its proprietor. It is also reported that the ire of the President was aroused by the *Eagle's* notice of the demise of a donkey that belonged to the Railroad Company. Mr. VAN ANDEN, who, fortunately, was not injured, intends, he says, to apply legal punishment to his offender.

EDWARD FAIRCHILD, who was run over by a fire engine on Tuesday night last, on Fulton-street, near the City Hall, died at the residence of his mother, corner Powers and Dean streets yesterday morning, from the injuries then received. The deceased was not a fireman, but was on his way home at the time of the accident. He was a hook-keeper in the Mercantile establishment of B. T. WILDE, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, and was the sole support of a widowed mother and two sisters.

House No. 262 Sacket-street, owned and occupied by G. BARTLET, was damaged by fire to the extent of $600, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Insured in the Commercial Insurance Company.

During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made 71 arrests, and during the same period of time 81 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different stations.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn (Green Point) have nominated the following Ward officers: CHAUNCEY PERRY, Esq., for Alderman; JOHN B. DOWNING, for Supervisor; JEREMIAH V. MERRELL, for Assessor, and JOHN A. STEPHENS, for Constable.

The parties guilty of throwing a dissected body into the water at the foot of Twentieth-street, Gowanus, will be punished for violating a law against leaving a body exposed.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Financial Difficulties of Cuba Before the Spanish Cortes—Gen. Concha's Expedition—The Sugar Crop—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, March 15, 1858.

The last mail from Spain brings intelligence of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes in reference to the financial difficulties of Cuba, the whole of which have been kindly laid on General CONCHA'S shoulders by Senator QUESADA, formerly holding an important office in the Government of this island. He was removed by CONCHA for some cause or other, kept a secret from our public, and has improved the first opportunity to gratify his thirst for revenge by calumniating his absent enemy. Though all the Credit Stock Companies have been organized within the last twelve months, yet CONCHA has had no direct interference in the matter, a commission having been appointed for that purpose. To disapprove the acts of this commission without well-grounded reasons would have brought upon him a heavy responsibility and the enmity of all. He simply approved their acts, which were guided by the letter of the law, and let the thing take its own course. Senor QUESADA'S animadversions met but little response in the Cortes. The Havana journals naturally have undertaken to defend the General, and I suppose they will perform the duty to his entire satisfaction.

CONCHA returned but last Saturday from his excursion to the island of Pines and the San Diego baths. Whilst absent in the country he was waited upon by WM. CHAUNCEY, the American sailor, who was sentenced some years ago to the chain-gang for being concerned in the African slave-trade. The General listened to CHAUNCEY'S petition, and in the name of Queen ISABEL granted him a full pardon and sent him with a glad heart to Havana. Among the whole lot of prisoners confined in the island of Pines, none is more worthy of this boon than poor CHAUNCEY. I do not defend his crime, but as the Spaniards and Portugese were allowed to escape without any punishment, the whole should not have fallen upon the Americans. It may prove a warning to other countrymen of his who are now busily fitting out expeditions in this port, regardless of the risks they run in being captured on the coast. Some ten or twelve have sailed hence since the beginning of the year, and as many more getting ready. I'm

The Hudson's Bay Company Question.

The correspondence that has taken place between the British Colonial Office, on the one side, and the Government of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company on the other, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the Company, which sat during the last session of Parliament, has been printed by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK.

The first letter, dated Jan. 20. 1858, is from Mr. H. MERIVALE, on behalf of the Government, to the Governor of the Company, informing him of the conditions on which they are prepared to advise the Queen to renew the license of the Company for exclusive trading with the Indians for a further term of twenty-one years from its approaching expiration on the 30th of May, 1859. These conditions are, the reservation, as in the present license, of any territories which may be formed by the British Government into colonies, and the exception of Vancouver's Island, as already constituted a colony. This Island it is intended to repurchase and take from the Company on the expiration of the existing license, and the Directors are requested to furnish the Government with a statement of the sums for which they claim repayment as expended by them upon the island, and as the value of their establishments and effects, according to the terms of the grant. With regard to the determination of the boundary between Canada and the territories claimed by the Company under their charter, it has been suggested by the legal advisers of the Crown that it should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Counsel, in which course the Directors of the Company were willing to concur; but Mr. MERIVALE informs the Governor that he has no authority to state that the province of Canada is also prepared to concur in it, unless allowed at the same time to discuss the further question of the validity of the charter itself, a question, which, on public grounds, the Imperial Government do not consider themselves authorized to raise. If, there ore, any parties in Canada propose to take measures towards contesting the Company's rights to the fullest extent before a legal tribunal, the Imperial Government will leave them to take that course on their own responsibility. If, on the other hand, Canada thinks it expedient to agree to the course now proposed—namely, that of trying the question of boundary alone—the Imperial Government will afford every facility in their power for its determination.

Supposing that no such proceedings are taken, and that Canada declines to contest the question of boundary in the manner suggested, Mr. LABOUCHERE is of opinion that the objects recommended by the Committee may be attained by another course. He will then be prepared to propose to Canada, and to the Company, as a further condition of the renewal of the license, that the Company should surrender to the Crown such portions of the territory claimed by it under the charter as may be eligible for settlement, and required by Canada for that purpose. The districts likely to be required are those on the Red River and the Saskatchewan, which should be annexed to Canada when the Provincial Government has made a road connecting them with Canada, and given satisfactory evidence of an intention to take steps for laying out townships, and settling and administering the affairs of the new districts. Thus the annexation might be gradual, in case it should suit the convenience of the several parties interested.

For the purpose of arranging this affair, Mr. LABOUCHERE proposes the appointment of three Commissioners, one to be nominated by Canada, one by the Company, and one by the Imperial Government, who should be authorized to consider and report upon the amount of compensation which may be due to the Company in consequence of the annexation, and in respect of property which they may be required to surrender. Mr. LABOUCHERE further proposes that facilities should be afforded to British subjects to undertake fisheries or mining operations within the territory held by the Company, under licenses or leases from the Crown, any territorial rights of the Company notwithstanding; but such grants are not to be made unless the parties applying for them give the Government and the Company substantial proof of their competency, and of the *bona fide* nature of their intentions, nor unless proper security be taken against the interference of such parties with the fur trade of the Company with the Indians.

To this communication Mr J. SHEPHERD, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, replied on the following day, on behalf of himself and his brother directors, expressing their willingness to recommend the propositions of the Government to the proprietary body. They observe, however, that the territories mentioned as those that may probably be first desired by the Government of Canada, namely, the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, are not only valuable to the Hudson's Bay Company as stations for carrying on the fur trade, but that they are also of peculiar value to the Company as being the only source from which their annual stock of provisions is drawn, particularly the staple article of pemmican, a regular supply of which is absolutely necessary to enable the officers of the Company to transport their goods to the numerous inland and distant stations, and to feed and maintain the people, both Europeans and Indians, stationed at them. They draw attention, therefore, to the fact that the ultimate loss of these districts will most probably involve the Company in very serious difficulties, and cause a great increase of expense in conducting their trade. They assume that the Canadian Government will be responsible for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order in all the territories ceded to them, and that they will prevent lawless and dishonest adventurers from infringing from thence the rights of the Company over the remaining portions of their territory. With regard to the power of the Crown to grant leases or licenses for undertaking and conducting mining operations and fisheries, the directors are prepared to recommend the shareholders to concur in it, on the understanding that the principle of compensation shall apply to such cases as fully as in respect of the cession of territory to Canada. They state, in conclusion, that they are willing to enter upon a new tenure of their engagements under the renewed license, upon being assured of the support of the Imperial Government, and of the cordial cooperation of the neighboring Government of Canada, in maintaining tranquillity and order among the Indian tribes, and protecting the frontiers of the whole adjacent British territories from foreign encroachment.

The correspondence closes with a dispatch from Mr. LABOUCHERE to Sir E. HEAD, with which were sent copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Company, for the consideration of himself and council. In this dispatch Mr. LABOUCHERE states that it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government to take the opportunity afforded by the approaching termination of the Company's license of exclusive trade over the Indian Territory, for placing the relations in which the Company is placed, both towards Canada and towards the Imperial Government, upon such a footing as shall be consonant with justice, and at the same time conducive to the satisfaction and to the interests of Canada.

With regard to the question of the validity of the Company's claims, in virtue of their charter over the whole territory known as Rupert's land, the British Government have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to institute proceedings with the view of raising this question before a legal tribunal, without departing from those principles of equity by which they ought to be guided. But with regard to the question of boundary, as distinguished from that of the validity of the charter, they are anxious to afford every facility towards its solution, in the manner indicated in the correspondence with the Company, if such should be the desire of Canada. M. LABOUCHERE expresses the hope that, in any case, a means may be provided, which will afford to Canada the means of obtaining any districts which she may require for the purposes of settlement, and to which she may be able to afford the benefits of administration and protection. The tracts claimed by the Company under its charter are conterminous on the north and west with the whole of Canada; and Mr. LABOUCHERE looks to the gradual aggregation of such portions of those tracts as may be found available. He concludes his dispatch by recommending this important subject to the early consideration of Sir E. HEAD and his advisers, and by observing that the British Government can have no wish regarding it than, consistently with the principles of good faith, to promote the prosperity and consult the feelings of the people of Canada in this matter, as well as to provide for the security of law and order in those vast regions, in the maintenance of which Canada has herself so deep an interest.

The whole question, is now, therefore, before the Canadian Government, and, whatever view of it may be taken by Sir E. HEAD and the Legislature, the result will be a movement towards the districts to be annexed, both for settlement and for the furtherance of private enterprise in developing the mineral resources of this extensive territory. The Red River district, as being nearest both to Canada and to the proposed line of Railroad from Chicago to the Pacific, will, naturally, be the first towards which the tide of colonization will tend; and from thence it will soon surge along the valley of the Saskatchewan, which intersects by both its branches the most extensive coal field of the northwest region. The change of Government in England is not likely to interfere with the realization of the views of Mr. LABOUCHERE and his late colleagues. Lord STANLEY, the new Colonial Secretary, has a character for liberality, and the precarious hold which his party have upon the House of Commons, will render him unwilling to risk it, even if he were inclined to reverse the policy of his predecessor.

Action of the American Government in Regard to China.

No. 81 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with great satisfaction I have read your remarks under date of the 13th inst., on "The Capture of Canton and its Consequences," and shall forward the paper to China, where I know the Americans there resident will thank you for what you have published.

Yours are the only sensible editorials I have seen touching our relations with China, since my arrival from there on the 24th August last. After an immediate residence of five years and a preceding one of eight years, I left China on the 12th of February, 1857, hoping to reach home in time to have some influence in inducing our Government to adopt such views as it now appears would have met *your* approval, but being detained with my family at Manila, I found on arrival that Mr. REED had sailed, and reluctantly concluded, from what I saw and heard, that as none of our public men could make capital, either political or pecuniary, out of the China question, it would receive no attention at their hands.

The English in China were very justly annoyed that we took no part in their support, not only because it was clear that we should be benefited by their operations, but because our flag was insulted and outraged even more than theirs was, and we did little or nothing in the way of resentment. We began a good work when we captured and destroyed the Barrier Forts, and the Americans in China supposed it would be continued, when they read the circular of the American Minister, Dr. PARKER, dated on board the flagship *San Jacinto*, 25th November, 1856, declaring that Commodore ARMSTRONG "would not desist from the measures which the policy of the Imperial Commission imposed upon him, till the *apologies for the outrage to the flag, and guarantees for its proper respect in future, were obtained.*"

Neither apology for the past nor guarantee for the future was *ever* obtained. On the contrary, Commodore ARMSTRONG, after destroying the captured forts, withdrew his ships immediately from Whampoa to the British settlement of Hong Kong, and in such haste that the American firm of THOMAS HUNT & Co. (with whom rested the U. S. Consular Agency at Whampoa) had not time to remove their effects, which were subsequently (and very soon) destroyed by the Chinese, notwithstanding an American flag was flying over their dock-yard, and *chops* stating the ownership of the property were pasted on the gates and posts about them. The American Bethel, too, was removed from its anchorage at Whampoa, and destroyed, and a man (a German, I believe) was murdered in Dr. RYDER'S *chop*, anchored there, with the American flag flying at the time! This last act was probably the result of YEH'S offer of reward for the heads of foreigners, as was also the exhuming and beheading the bodies of the American sailors who fell in action at the Barrier Forts—and ALL in direct violation of those treaty stipulations which give immunity to our churches and burial-grounds.

Why have we a navy if acts like these are to pass unnoticed? and what aid or protection can Americans hereafter expect in China, if these and other wrongs go unredressed? To what source can they look for indemnification of pecuniary losses already suffered through the action of the Government of China? or is it to be understood that our Government ceases to care for us the moment of departure from our shores?

There appears to be a feeling in this country that the English, at the commencement of the difficulty at Canton, pressed with China a point they would not have raised with a more powerful nation, and in the case of the lorcha *Arrow*, gave protection to a vessel that not only had no right to the British flag, but was, moreover, a pirate and smuggler.

Those who held such views are not informed of the true merits of the case, and are ignorant of the efforts of H. B. Majesty's civil officers to ward off collision with the naval forces, which were not called in until their action could no longer be dispensed with, and would have been dropped at any moment had YEH shown the slightest desire to avoid trouble or to respect treaty rights.

The lorcha *Arrow* wore British colors, and had English papers, by virtue of an ordinance passed, and published at Victoria, Hong-Kong, communicated to the Chinese Government and accepted by it several years ago. It is true, I believe, that the Law Officers of the British Crown have lately decided that the Government at Victoria could not legally enact an ordinance like that referred to; but of this British officers in China were ignorant, and so were the officers of the Chinese Government; and the latter cannot find in this later legal decision an excuse for their course at the time they boarded the *Arrow* in Canton River.

The charge of smuggling and piracy was never made against the *Arrow* by any officer of the Chinese Government; and when boarded, her papers were deposited in the British Consulate at Canton. Thither the Captain repaired immediately the outrage was committed, and made his protest that his flag had been hauled down and his Chinese crew taken prisoners by a Mandarin force lying near him.

Mr. Consul PARKES immediately visited the mandarin boat, and was told that the crew had been seized, because the captain of a trading junk sailing past had declared that he recognized two of the man as parties concerned in an act of piracy on his vessel some time before. The Captain of the lorcha informed Mr. PARKES that he knew nothing of the previous history of the men referred to, that he had shipped them on the their present voyage, and they had been well behaved while on board the *Arrow*. Moreover, it did not appear probable that they could have been on the spot of the alleged piracy at the date given, and from thence reached the *Arrow* at the time they entered on board.

Mr. PARKES therefore represented to the Mandarin that by the Treaty between England and China, Chinese officers could visit English vessels only through the agency of the British Consulate, (and the same rule applies to Franch and American shipping,) but, nevertheless, said Mr. PARKES, I will overlook the irregularity of the men's seizure if you will only send them bound as they are through the British Consulate to the City, that I may correspond with the Governor about them, as the Treaty and my own duty requires me to do. To this Mr. PARKES was answered with abuse and threats of personal violence if he did not leave the Mandarin vessel at once.

Of course, he withdrew and represented the case to the Governor, and received only still greater abuse in reply. H E. Gov. BOWRING then addressed Gov. YEH with like result. Repeated communications were sent in by the Consul and Plenipotentiary, but their forbearance and attempts at conciliation, were treated by YEH with contempt and insult, till patience ceased to be a virtue, and Admiral SEYMOUR, with his forces, were compelled to interfere in protection of British rights and privileges so madly and foolishly assailed. Respectfully yours, AMERICUS.

"The Amin Bey Fraud."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article, scurrilous in its nature, but nevertheless amusing to us who, living in Constantinople, know all about the matter, has recently appeared in the New-York *Tribune* and other papers, under the above title. Americans who, like myself, have long enjoyed the protection of the Legation of our country here, and been the daily recipients of the kindness of its officers, are not affected in any other way than through our risibilities by any article of the kind.

However, for the benefit of the "*Curious Reader*," in whom the correspondent takes so much interest, I will endeavor in some degree truly to unfold "*the tale that hangs thereby.*"

AMIN BEY, who in 1851 undertook, by an order of the Sultan, a mission to the United States, is a Professor of great ability in the Turkish Naval Academy at Constantinople, and was promoted after his return in grade to the rank of a Colonel. The kindness which he experienced at the hands of the American Government and people, elicited very warm thanks from the Sultan to the President, personally offered through the American Legation, who it is believed did not suppress them. Out of his mission has grown another of much greater importance, viz.: that of H E. MOHAMMED PASHA, who, with his suite, has just gone to America for the purpose of constructing a seventy-four gun-ship, which is to bear the name of the Sultan, and which we shall all be proud to see floating in Turkish waters as a specimen of American skill and handiwork.

Mention is made in the letter alluded to of a diamond ring said to be presented by the Sultan to FRANCIS DAINESE. This is explained in this way, and I take so much pains to inform the American public, that it may not be imposed upon further by this charlatan, for as such he is well known here, and in hopes that a foreigner may not be allowed to assume the privileges belonging only to Americans. This DAINESE, through an Italian, who being at that time in the employ of this Government, had access to the Grand Vizier, presented to the late lamented RESCHID PASHA a carbine, a copy of the Patent Office Reports, and some American seeds. RESCHID PASHA, whose kindness has always been proverbial, and who never received from a *stranger* the slightest present without making a return, caused to be given to him the ring, with which he says the Sultan endeavored to counteract the evil influences of the Dragoman of the Legation.

There is but one instance of a present of the kind being made to an American, and he was a native of Boston, a Mr. THOS. K. CUMMINS, who, some two years ago, being engaged in the ice business, sent to the Sultan, with true American generosity, a beautiful refrigerator and a supply of Wenham Lake ice. The Sultan was so much pleased at this that he personally caused a ring of great value to be given to him. It is useless to endeavor to coroparo the character of this DAINESE with that of one whom he endeavors to traduce, and who has earned the respect and confidence of his Government and countrymen by years of long and faithful service of the former and courtesy and kindness to the latter. I am led to say this much by my knowledge of the facts, and by the fact that in Turkey, where we have not the American freedom of the press, the article before mentioned might be otherwise misunderstood. If the "Curious Reader" should desire further to investigate the facts of the case, or to view the character of this DAINESE in all its blackness, he has only to refer to the printed documents of the last session of Congress, in which he is blazoned in his true colors. He is at his last gasp, and in his dying agonies he turns against even those upon whom his last hope depends. He endeavors to display himself as the victim of a conspiracy in which he even has the impudence to characterize men in high official positions, as the "hounds who kennel in the Department of State." These attacks will finally rebound upon himself, and his greatest punishment is to leave him to his own curses, which—like the young chickens of the Arab proverb—"always come home to roost." E. P. P.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1459, 16. 372, 344, 862, 365, 356, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 39, 139, 26, 133, 251, 395, 396, 397.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Same as last Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 417, 144, 648, 82, 663, 665, 667, 669, 675, 677, 680, 682, 623, 510, 662, 181, 245, 683, 681, 685 to 698.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ball.

The United States vs. *Catrin Ryder and William Wiens.*—This case was continued to-day. The Chinaman, Josephs, was cross examined at great length by Judge Beebe. On his direct examination he had testified that he was a Catholic. On the cross he said, I have never been to church here, but went in China to the Chin-Chin Church: there believed the China religion; I became a Catholic in Court up to the sky; have never talked with a Catholic priest, nor with any Christian on the subject of religion; we have Chinese gods where I board, but can't worship them there; I like China gods best.

Joseph's wife, who was stewardess on board the *Escorueza*, was called, and testified to nearly the same matters as when examined before the Commissioner. She made out in most horrible case of beating, saying that the mate jumped upon Joseph's head and stomach as much as a hundred times; that he lay half an hour on the deck, during which the mate did nothing but kick and jump on him; kicked him as many as fifty times, principally in his face and head, as hard as he could; did not strike him.

Her evidence was too strong, as her husband had testified that the mate struck him three times, and kicked him three times, but did not jump on him. She was not in Court, however, when he testified.

It was also proved that she had said that she could not help testifying as she did before the Commissioner, because her husband's countrymen compelled her to.

The defence also proved that the Chinaman had a quarrel with the second mate, in which he scalded his arm, by throwing a dipper of hot water at him; that there was nothing in the medicine chest of the *Escorueza* which could have burnt him as he testified to, and that, if he had been so burnt by vitriol, the marks would be still remaining.

The good character of the accused was admitted, and, the Jury disbelieving the testimony for the prosecution, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" in favor of both defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS,
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Blaisdell vs. *Raymond et al.*—Motion denied with $5 costs.

Fanny Thompson vs. *Robert Thompson.*—Divorce granted.

Mary J. Johnson vs. *Wm. H. Johnson.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 22.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE—SUIT AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD FOR DAMAGES.

Daniel Dodge and George S. Barnes vs. *Fernanao Wood and Jones, and thirteen others.*—This is an action brought by one of the workmen engaged in raising the *Joseph Walker*. He contracted to raise the vessel, the circumstances of which are well known. Mr. Fernando Wood, at that time Mayor of the City, desiring the contract, accordiog to the allegation, to be given to Mr. Jones, sent down a posse of policemen under pretence of preventing a riot, but, as the plaintiffs allege, in reality, to oust the plaintiffs and put Jones in possession. A large number of men were sent down, and some words ensuing, Mr. Barnes got pitched overboard and severely injured. The matter was taken from their hands, and the plaintiffs suffered severe loss, wherefore they sue the Mayor, Jones and the policemen, for the damages they sustained.

On the trial, which was commenced yesterday, considerable trouble was found in getting an unprejudiced jury.

Mr. Cutting opened for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Edmonds stated that he appeared for Mr. Wood only, and not for the other defendants.

Mr Cutting then read the deposition of Nathaniel S Wing, taken by consent. It states that in May, 1855, he was employed by George S. Barnes and Daniel Dodge to raise the *Joseph Walker*. It stated the nature of the means employed to raise the vessel. The materials and labor for raising it cost $3,274 29, exclusive of the choins which were hired. The officer told deponent that the Mayor had ordered him to dispossess deponent an this men and put in Mr. Jones, and if deponent did not leave peaceably, to use force. Deponent went and told Mr. Dodge. On returning, all the men were ashore but Barnes, who refused to leave the place, on the ground that the property was his own. He was standing on the forward truss-work. Jones told him to come ashore. Deponent then went off to tell Dodge what had taken place, and on returning found Barnes in the water holding on to one of the piles. He was finally rescued, however. The deposition refers to the controversy between the parties. As it has before been published, it is unnecessary to repeat it.

The Ex-Mayor was present during the proceedings.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

BANK-NOTE COUNTERFEITING—SLANDER SUIT.

W. L. Ormsby vs. *Benjamin Douglas.*—This action is brought against the proprietor of the Mercantile Agency for a slander in making a statement that the plaintiff was a counterfeiter. Plaintiff is an engraver and author of a work advocating a reform in bank-note engraving. He alleges that the defendant circulated the report of his connection with counterfeiters, for the purpose of injuring him. He claims $10,000 damages.

The defendant sets up that the remark in question was made confidentially, in the course of his regular business, and in the belief that it emnodied the truth. He also claims that the defendant was in the habit of engraving for any casual applicant for plates without inquiring into his character or the object for which the plates were to be used, and that in this way he engraved counterfeit plates on a number of banks in this and other States.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at $6 25@$6 31½ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices. Nearly 1,000 bags were sold at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unaltered. WHITE & EDMER report the receipts of Rio Coffee in Baltimore, last week, at 8,526 bags; sales 6,026 bags, at from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; stock there on Saturday, 18 000 bags.

COTTON—The market continues in an unsettled condition, some holders claiming old prices, while sales have been reported of about 2,000 bales, including Middling, at 11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12½c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens with a moderate degree of activity for State and Western Flour, especially for brands required by home dealers, who are the principal buyers. Prices favor factors. Sales 9,300 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at former prices. Sales 450 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in stock request, but is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 730 bbls., at $4 70@$8 25. for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 fur fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand at strengthening prices Sales 13,000 bushels, in lots, including Common to Prime Red Western at $1 03@$1 19; Mixed Western at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 40; good White Southern part at $1 40; and Prime Red Southern at $1 22½ ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. Sales 28,000 bushels at 65c @ 66c. for White, and 66c @68c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive and somewhat nominal. Oats are dull and heavy at 44c.@46c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 34c @38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c @37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bnshel.

HAY—Sales have been made here of 600 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Boston, last week, Eastern was selling at $12@$12 50, cash, ₱ ton. In Charleston, only a small lot of North River was received and sold at 85c ₱ 100 lbs. Holders of large lots could not get 80c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah one arrival of Eastern was sold from wharf at $1 05, and one of Northern at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs

HEMP—The Boston *Shipping List* of the 20th reports sales of 79 bales of ordinary American dressed, for New-York, on private terms; 1,600 bales Jute, at from $87 50@$95, closing quite firm at $95 ₱ ton, 6 months; 1 200 bales Manilla at 8½c., and 50 bales Sulnam at 4c. ₱ lb., 6 months. In St. Louis, March 18, sales were made of 521 bales Undressed Hemp, mostly at $75; 30 bales Choice Dressed at $135, part on time; and 91 bales Tow on private terms.

HIDES—The principal sales reported to-day were 2,500 Prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.@25½c.; 1,900 Western Slaughter, and 1,000 Orinoco, on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Are selling, in lots, at 5c.@8c. for last year's crop, and 3c @3½c. for old, cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $26 50@$27 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—2,500 pigs Soft Missouri were sold in St. Louis, March 18, at 5½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Galena there under 4,000 pigs.

MOLASSES—A less active inquiry prevails, at prices within our range. New-Orleans, 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 29c.@33½c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask full prices for Tar and Turpentine, but the demand is slack. A moderate business has been transacted in Rosin, including common $1 52½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Linseed is to fair request and is firm at 60c. for large lots, and 60c @61c. for small lots, cash, ₱ gallon, other varieties present no really new features.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, and buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 62½c.@$16 65c. for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c. @9½c for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@ 9½c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 230 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for Interior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 80 tcs. Common to Prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows; Receipts, 4,793 tcs. clean, and 53 000 bushels rough; the sales included all the receipts of clean at from $3@$3 87½, mainly at from $3 25@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs., and 35,000 bushels rough at from 75c.@92c., mainly at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Exports, 3,925 tcs. clean, including 600 tcs. to New-York, and 330 tcs. to Boston. In Savannah, last week, there were received 196 tcs. clean, and 20,712 bushels rough. Sold, 350 tcs. clean, at $3@$3 31½ ₱ 100 lbs, and 18,124 bushels rough, at 75c.@93c. ₱ bushel. Exports, 792 tcs. clean, including 61 tcs. to New-York, and 82 tcs. to Boston.

SALTPETRE—310 bags sold in Boston at 6c., cash, and 6½c., 6 months, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in lively request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 1,400 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c. @6¾c.; Porto Rico, 7c.@7¾c.; and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 330 hhds. New-Orleans at $5 50@$6 90 ₱ 100 lbs. Refined Sugars are all brisk and buoyant. R. L. & A. STUART'S quotations are as follows: Loaf Sugar 11¾c.; Crushed Sugar 11¾c.; Crude and Crushed Sugar 11c.; Ground Sugar 10¾c.

TALLOW—5,000 lbs. prime brought 10¾c. ₱ lb. 2,000 lbs. rough fat 7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls. in lots, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Sales transpired, in Providence, R. I., during the week, of only 13,000 lbs. Fleece at 35c.@ 40c.; and 4,000 lbs. pulled at 25c.@32½c. ₱ lb. Sales were made in Boston of 250,000 lbs, domestic at prices within the range of from 20c.@45c. for Fleece, and 24c.@40c. for Pulled; 290 bales Mediterranean; 27,000 lbs. and 200 bales Cape; and 40,000 lbs, Shaddy, on private terms. The first of the series of public sales of foreign and colonial Wool in London for the present year commenced on the 25th ult., and were to close on the 18th inst. The quantity to be offered amounts to about 30.000 bales, including a rather large amount of Cape Wool, and also some low East Inola and China descriptions. There was a full attendance of both home and foreign buyers, and the biddings were moderately active. The prices realized, compared with those current at the close of the last sales in December, show an advance of about ¾d.@1d, ₱ lb. on the finer qualities of Australian Wool. Cape Wools have also shown a slight improvement.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather more extensive, at quoted rates. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d @7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4¾d.@5¾d ₱ bushal; Resin, 2s @2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d, ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bol.; Pork and Beef 4s. 3d @4s 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d @2s. 6d. ₱ 260 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. J. V. HIMES, OF BOSTON, Preaches daily in the Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery. Services TO DAY at 10½ A M, and 3 P. M. Hereafter he will preach 3 times daily, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening, with the exception of Friday evening, when he will attend a religious meeting at No 54 Court-st, Brooklyn. He will speak THIS EVENING at No 92 North 1st st, Williamsburg

There is a general prayer-meeting from 12 to 1, in the Assembly Rooms, No 207 Bowery. All are invited to share in those seasons of refreshing.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, ON UNION-SQUARE—Preaching TO-DAY EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock Sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. Preaching also on THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE WILL BE A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Lecture-room of the Mercer-st. Church, at 4 o'clock P M. The Lecture-room is on Green-st, near 4th-st., directly in the rear of the Church. All interested are invited to attend.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th-av. It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room" Come! Come! Come!

THE REV. JOHN MILES, OF ALBANY, is expected to preach THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st. Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in said Church EVERY EVENING. Seats free.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.—Prayer Meeting, THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., will conduct the meeting.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION" will hold their semi-monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in their room in Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—*Religious Revivals.* The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—A stated meeting of the Club will be held THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock M. at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway Strangers are always welcome. Admission free. HENRY MEIGS, Sec'y. The Club meets every Tuesday until June.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON KANSAS, ITS POSITION, Prospects, Climate, Society and advantages for investment and business, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock, by R. H. SHANNON, Esq. Gov WALKER is expected to be present Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door.

LUCY STONE WILL LECTURE IN METROPOLITAN Hall, Jersey City, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 23, on the *Industrial Disabilities of Woman* Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents Tickets at the door.

PERSONAL.

IF THE PERSON HAVING IN HIS POSSESSION Vol. 1 of "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations," belonging to the subscriber, it being a presentation copy, with the author's autograph attached, will restore it to the owner, he shall receive a complete copy of the whole work. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Calvary Rectory. No. 64 East 21st-st.

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old to some respectable lady Call at No. 183 Varick-st., second floor front room. Can be seen for three days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, Ind.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 31 day of april, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000, is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The time of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years Title perfect For information apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large extensive iron foundery, situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Fredenburgh Foundry, within 300 yards of the Hudson River Railroad depot. On the premises are extensive boiler shops, with steam engine, cupola, patent bellows, flasks, moulding-sand, with everything requisite to commence work There is also a variety of first-rate patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, ploughshares, pots, kettles, cauldrons, &c, &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundery. For further particulars, apply to MARATTAN OIL CO., No. 16 Broadway, or JAS. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN RELINQUISHING business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged in the export of lumber. A large shipping business is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with about $800 cash capital, to engage in this City in a legitimate and lucrative business, which has been in successful operation in a neighboring city, and has paid in the last six months, during the most of times, better than any other business with the like amount of capital. The books can be examined and satisfactorily proven. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address AUGUSTUS, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FANCY HARDWARE STOCK STORE in Broadway, above Canal st., with favorable lease. Stock is well selected, and business well established; a business man of active habits would find this a favorable opportunity; amonot of stock $25,000, for part of which a country seat on the water, worth $5 000 to $8,000, would be taken Address A. M. C., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK and all the necessary fixtures of an old-established yard. Location very desirable Stock light. Will be sold without the stock if desired. Apply on the premises, corner Broome and Tompkins sts., to THOMAS C. ALDEN.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, fixtures, and good will of an old-established coal-yard

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. Ullman.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock,
Positively last night but one of
THE HUGUENOTS
The public are respectfully informed that the season will most positively close next week, so that there can only be given
TWO HUGUENOT NIGHTS
and two nights of
LEONORA.
WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 7½—THE HUGUENOTS.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music, East 14th st; C. BRUSINGS, No. 701 Broadway, and SIcELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Most positively last night (but one) of
THE HUGUENOTS.
The principal roles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI GARDIER, TAFFANELLI ROTTO,
PIKA ERER, BEUTLER, GERRLEIN, DUBREUL
and CARL FORMES.
The Huguenots will be succeeded by Fry's opera of
LEONORA,
before the close of the season, which will most positively take place on March 26, as the Academy of Music will have to be prepared for
ST. SAXDS CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that the farewell appearances of
CARL FORMES
are unavoidably limited to
THREE NIGHTS
CARD—ARRIVAL OF MUSARD.
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that
MONSIEUR MUSARD
the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned
CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,
and conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA,
has arrived in the Arabia and will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS,
ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.
Several eminent solo players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concert on the Boulevards the Gordon Imperiale and the famous Musique des Guides will appear at these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
On SATURDAY—OPERA SOIREE,
MARFIA
First and only appearance as Madame
CARL FORMES,
Madame JOHANSEN,
having returned with Mr. Thalberg, will make her first appearance this season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
NOW! NOW! NOW! THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
NOW! NOW! NOW! THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
NOW! NOW! NOW! THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
NOW! NOW! NOW! THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
FOURTH WEEK
In order to accommodate the IMMENSE CROWDS which continually throng the Museum to witness that greatest of all great dramas, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, it will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
12 TIMES THIS WEEK.
THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece.
The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its thousands of pictures are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens the greatest curiosity now in America.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No 624 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1858,
Fitzball's thrilling two-act domestic Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
OR THE MURDER OF THE ROADSIDE INN.
Jonathan Bradford ..... Mr. H. F. Daly
Dan Macraisy ..... Mr. H. A. Perry
Caleb Screwmidge ..... Mr. Jefferson
Jack Blackbottle ..... Mr. Peters
Farmer Nelson ..... Mr. Barnett
Mrs. Bradford ..... Miss V. B. Howard
Dosey ..... Mr. Martin | Sally ..... Miss Manners
After which the favorite one-act comedietta entitled
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
Mons. Tourbillon ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Wardrobe ..... Mr. Peters | Virginie ..... Miss Manners
Bob Nettles ..... Miss Marshall | Mary Swish ..... Mrs. Stoddart
To conclude with the screaming old farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory, (his greatest character) ..... Mr. Jefferson
Aldwinkle ..... Mr. Burnett | Lavinia ..... Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.
RETURN OF THE ROMPANTASLE RAVELS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
assisted by their
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,
And positively their last
PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
THE CHARMING TERESA ROLLA,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
KIM-KA.
GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vautlaisaw.
ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.
BIANCO.
Bianco ..... ANTOINE | Brocolo ..... JEROME
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 23.
THE NENA SAHIB; OR THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Pahib, Rajah of Bithoor ..... Mr. J. Cassell
Captain Montgomery ..... Mr. J. J. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery ..... Mrs J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JERRIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown ..... Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
To conclude with the Ethiopian comedietta of
JUMBO JUM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1858,
The performances will commence with
THE LION OF THE SEA.
After which, the new drama, entitled
THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE
AND THE ITALIAN CONSPIRATORS.
To conclude with the drama in six acts entitled the
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss HATTIE ANDEM Soprano
Mr EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Messrs. J. PYCHOVSKI & R. GOLDBECK, Pianists.
Mr. THEODORE EISFELD,
Mr. JOSEPH NOLL and
Mr C. BERGNER.
Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the music stores of SCHUBERTH & NO. 700 Broadway, SPRINGER & SCHAFENBERG & LUIS, WM. HALL & SON, and FIRTH, POND & CO., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mammoth Military, Civil and Fancy Dress Soiree Dansante and Concert a la Musard to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Now ready and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FANCY DRESS SOIREE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera end at the ball of the Winter season will be worn at the Crystal Palace soiree, April 8 Double tickets, $2. Ladies extra tickets, $1. For sale at Thompson Bonner's banking office, No. 2 Wall st, at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No 566 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

CONCERT A LA MUSARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Large bands of the best music in the City have been engaged for the occasion. This concert takes place on the EVENING of April 8. Purchasers of tickets will see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Price—Double tickets, $2; ladies extra tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores, principal hotels and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway, also at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, IN part for charitable purposes, will be given at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d-st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. Upon the same occasion, the Organ recently built for the Church, by Messrs FERRIS & CO., will be exhibited. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Store of WM. DRESSLER, No. 533 Broadway, near 22d-st.

MRS. LESDENIER'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS, IN COSTUME.—Her first appearance since her return from California, at Hope Chapel, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING March 23. Romeo and Juliet, Parisians Lost Heir, Nothing to Wear, Raveo, Oysterman's Ballad, Widow Bedott, Hiawatha, Lost Steamer, &c. Tickets 50 cents each. Commences at 8 o'clock.

FORTY-THIRD CONCERT.—THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The fourth of the eighth season on TUESDAY March 23, at Dolworth's Academy. Miss MARIA R. BRAINERD and Mr GUSTAV SATTER will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door—$1 each.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fete at Crystal Palace will please see that they are signed by S LEE PERKINS, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, $2. Single for Ladies $1. Offices No. 566 Broadway and No. 2 Wall-st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES intending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BUFFALO.
WANTED—AN ENTIRE COMPANY.—Ladies and gentlemen of the profession wishing engagements will please apply to the International Hotel Broadway The Theatre will open MONDAY, April 12, for a season of eleven months.
THOS. CARR.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE TICKET DEPOT.—Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have kindly consented to supply all who may apply to them for tickets to the Crystal Palace Fete, at their banking office No. 2 Wall st

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
OR EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, No. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Powers' Greek Slave, the Adornment, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (1 year old) and servant, in a genteel furnished room, with all modern improvements, in a house not more than two stories about dinner time, with good private table, either not earlier than 6 P. M., between Bleecker and 14th sts. 3d and 5th avs. from 1st April to 15th June. Private family preferred. References given and required. Address H. T. P., Box No. 377 Post Office, stating price, and not to exceed $20 per week

WANTED.—A LADY IN EVERY WAY QUALified to take charge of a house desires to act as housekeeper, or would board a party giving up house keeping. A widower, having children, might make satisfactory arrangements in regard to their care, as the utmost attention would be paid to their comfort. Reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 221 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN a good-sized lodging room, where breakfast and tea could be furnished in the same house; must be between 2d and 6th avs and 14th and 28th sts Address A. M., No 118 East 18th st, giving accommodations and terms; location in the neighborhood of 4th av., corner 22d st., would be preferred.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman, with one or two children, (girls preferred,) can be accommodated with a pleasant home in a small family, or the family would rent a gentleman and wife to their location pleasant, near two of our principal avenues House with all the modern improvements. Address E. T. B., Box No. 1,228. Post-Office.

A PHYSICIAN, DOING EXCLUSIVELY practice, wishes to arrange with some respectable, worthy family above 14th-st., for a large office and to board and attend such of his patients, at moderate prices, as come from a distance, or are unable to visit him daily. None but the roughly responsible and competent parties need apply. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 67 West 38th-st., or call after 1 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED IN THE UPPER PART of the City, not below 16th-st for a gentleman and wife where neatness and a good table, with comforts of home, can be found, require a furnished front room, with corner of 6 o'clock; terms moderate references given and required. Address, with particulars, GRANVILLE, No. 111 East 16th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of desirable rooms unexpectedly vacated, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required. Apply to No. 100 Henry st., between Pierpont and Clark sts.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NEAR Fulton-av cars, by a gentleman and lady; a front room and bedroom unfurnished, with full board for lady and partial board for gentleman A private family preferred References exchanged. Address, stating terms, R. H., Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A pleasant parlor and bedroom, with board for himself, wife and child with a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; dinner on Saturday only or the gentleman. Address C. I. B., Box No. 3,551, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. Location, Palisades, Hudson City, about 5 minutes' walk from Bergen Heights Water Cure. Address W. F., Box No. 1,166 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A ROOM IN A PRIVATE HOUSE where no boarders are taken, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen, with board, if desired. The comforts and freedom of home to be enjoyed. Terms moderate. No. 210 West 19th-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with large and handsomely furnished apartments, for a gentleman and his wife, in the immediate neighborhood of Madison-square. Address Box No., 1,312 New-York Post-Office

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Suites of rooms may be obtained for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 98 Clark-st. convenient to Wall st, or Fulton ferry, and within a few steps of the cars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within five minutes' walk of the Packer Institute, for two young ladies A large room on the 2d or 3d floor required Address, with terms, location, &c, Box No 176 Brooklyn Post-Office

APARTMENTS—WITH OR WITHOUT FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman, in a small private family; location unexceptionable. Apply between 12 M and 4 P. M. at No. 285 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

Nos. 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs Mrs WEBSTER is now ready to receive applications for board at this house. For particulars, and to see the rooms, inquire of Dr. WEISSE, at the house, to whom Mrs Webster refers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman wife, nurse and infant, in a pleasant and healthy place, within an hour's ride from the City. Address stating terms and location A. B, Box No. 3,536 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARty of four, with two infants and nurse. Location in the vicinity of this City preferred. Address JONES, box No. 1,165 Post-Office

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th st., near Union square. Also rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E BOUTON.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASSBROUCK.
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders Sirup, Feits, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers and Book-binders, No. 46 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

$5.000.—LIQUORS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FEW thousand dollars worth of Brandies, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, will be sold at a very large discount, for cash, in lots to suit
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Wassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS' FERRY—A TRUCK horse, sorrel colt, 16½ hands, 5 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds. Apply to GEO. CONKLIN,
Dobbs' Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST ESTImable and competent young women, separately or together, in City or country. One to cook, wash and iron, is a good baker and first class laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, assist in washing and ironing, or up-stairs work generally; both would prefer a place in the country to do their entire work; are willing, obliging and faithful help truthful to their employers, and want steady homes, understand milk and butter; highly recommended; can be seen at 203 7th av., near 24th at

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN young women, separately or together, one to cook, wash and iron, or house work, is a good plain cook; makes good bread and cakes; first-class laundress; the other, chamberwork and waiting, or assist to wash and iron; both are good, willing, competent, help each trustworthy and truthful to their employer; best recommendations Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE UP right woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has a good boy 12 years old, who can do waiting and would be generally useful She would take moderate wages at the last place taken with her; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable person by the day, week, or month; understands cutting and fitting boys' and girls' clothing perfectly; is a first rate tailoress and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 186 Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable well-informed girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; is a very experienced girl, of a good, kind disposition; has served in the first families. Any lady requiring a neat respectful, and really first-class servant, with first-class references, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other is a chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A GOOD SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family is an excellent cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference (has no objections to go to the country for the Summer) Call at No 64 West 14th st, between 6th and 7th ave, two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WHO has excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, is kind to children, will go in the country for the Summer; wages $8. Also, a neat girl of 16, can mind a baby; sews neatly does chamberwork and light washing; wages $4. Call at No 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORking, faithful German woman as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly, has been accustomed to serve in good American families and speaks English well; will give the very best City references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT, tidy pleasant and agreeable young woman of high respectability, as chambermaid and waiter laundress or plain sewer; has served in first families in the city, from whom she has excellent reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days. Also, a young girl to take care children and do light work.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIous faith-ful Scotch Protestant girl; is a very good plain cook thoroughly understands all kinds of housework, is a first class washer and ironer and baker; will be found a respectable, intelligent girl of good moral character; has the best reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Also, as nurse and to sew, by her daughter, a tidy girl of 14. Call at No 144 6th-av., north of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sew and do washing and ironing or chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 272 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good plain cook and can do excellent washer and ironer and understands baking; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor and back room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid or laundress Good reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress or in a private family; can cut and make ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING American young woman, a situation; is a first rate cook understands, do in all their branches, meats, poultry, pastry, &c; is also a good baker, would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook and wash and iron in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st. from 8a.m. till 2 p.m., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; would assist in housekeeping, or take care of an aged or invalid lady; will take care of grown children, or the linen room in a hotel. No objection to leave the City. The best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as fine laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and to sew; has no objection to do housework in a small family Best of City reference given. Call at No 485 6th av, between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant girl, fully competent for her duties, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands ladies' fine muslins fluting, &c.; can walk on ladies; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging Call at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Mourse-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 547 Pearl st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, waitress and plain sewer; for a steady place moderate wages; good reference Apply at No 13 Minetta-st., near Bleecker-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to travel to Europe with a lady, as nurse or lady's maid Has good City reference. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; has lived in the best of families and understands all kinds of cooking and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av, corner 5th-st, in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of child or children; has no objection to going in the country Inquire at No. 364 8th st., for three days

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 Mulberry-st, the first door up in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a genteel family; the best of City references can be given. Call at or address No. 129 Waverley place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, both as cooks and to assist in washing and ironing. Respectable families will find it to their interest to apply to W. G. CAMBELL, No. 266 3d av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Is quite capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City references Apply for two days, at No. 106 10th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing Good City reference given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., corner 16th-st, in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; call at No. 120 West 32d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; best of City reference given: apply at 73 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP, in City or country, can always be supplied with faithful capable, civil and worthy domestic servants, at the office No. 248 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH GOOD, reliable help at Mrs YORKSTONE'S office, No. 38 4th-av. None admitted without good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, has lived several years in that capacity; the best of City references from the families she has lived with; no objections to families boarding. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook by a respectable middle-aged woman—one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No 364 8th-st, between Avenues C and D. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country, as she understands milk and butter. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 366 6th av, near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chamb-rmaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 30th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation with some one that keeps a bakery so that she can have an opportunity of learning to tend store; or would be willing to take care of children in some pious family Address ORPHAN, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 15th st., near 1st av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to children; will go by the week or month; or to do light chamber work; call for two days at No 362 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or nurse; in a private family; would like to go in the country for the Summer Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 76 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children or do the washing of a small family. Good City reference. Call or address No. 67 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family, to do chamberwork, washing, or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 274 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing, in a small family; has good reference Apply at No 219 West 26th-st., in the front basement for the second days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man who understands his business in the city or country, is not afraid of work nor fond of going out; will be found willing and obliging; is very neat in person and clean in habits; has good City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; is very handy in and about a house; is a good driver if required Apply or address for three days, M. O., Box 124 8th-st., or Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a careful, good driver, and perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, having had long experience in England in that capacity; can give the very best of references as to capability and carefulness. Call, or address COACHMAN, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's and livery and harness store, No 5 4th-av, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a very highly respectable Protestant young man, in a private family. Can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety with whom he has lived for the last two years. Any communication will be immediately attended to by addressing to W. F. P., Times Office.

WANTED—A CUTTER'S SITUATION BY AN EXperienced man either shoe or custom; has lived years' experience, can cut all kinds of garments to measure; the best of reference to his employers; will meet with a faithful man; no objection to the country. Address A. E., No. 25 New-Bowery, in the tailor's store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as draughtsman; would be willing to go either South or West; the best of references given with regard to character and ability. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, New-York Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. D., care of Charles S. Conhead, saddler No 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young Englishman. Good City references as to capability. No objections to the country. Address J. B., No. 842 Broadway, Macdonald's Trunk Store.

WANTED—COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, a native of England with the best of City references, and can be highly recommended by his last employer in this City Address C. W., care of Chas. S. Conhead, saddler, No 704 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RESPECTABLE young man, Protestant preferred, to drive and take care of horses; must understand gardening and be useful about the premises. Apply with reference, at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN AND his wife; he is well qualified as coachman, understands farming and gardening. Address GERMAN, at the office of this paper.

WAITER—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family: has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, with good City reference a situation as coachman and groom Address a note to J. B. S., Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as fine laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and to sew; has no objection to do housework in a small family Best of City reference given. Call at No 485 6th av, between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant girl, fully competent for her duties, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands ladies' fine muslins fluting, &c.; can walk on ladies; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging Call at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Is quite capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City references Apply for two days, at No. 106 10th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing Good City reference given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., corner 16th-st, in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; call at No. 120 West 32d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; best of City reference given: apply at 73 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP, in City or country, can always be supplied with faithful capable, civil and worthy domestic servants, at the office No. 248 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH GOOD, reliable help at Mrs YORKSTONE'S office, No. 38 4th-av. None admitted without good reference.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $600 a year Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union)—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; Charles A. Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals Instruction thorough discipline strict,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, or sold at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Married Bachelor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Kim Ka—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Two Nights—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jonathan Bradford—The Village Lawyer—To Parents and Guardians—The Rector Bamboozled.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Gale Breezely—Jumbo Jim.

BOWERY THEATRE—Emperor of France—Lady of the Sea—Six Degrees of Crime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Mr. Eisfeld's Classical Quartette Soirée.

Mails to close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.. 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Ohio Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, &c.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24
The North American leaves Portland for Liverp'l M'ch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana M'ch 27

☞ The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston, will close in this City to day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 2½ to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday morning, Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, had the floor, and spoke at length on the Kansas question, taking the ground that the Lecompton Constitution was fraudulent. He expresses astonishment that the President should desire to bring Kansas into the Union, after saying in his message that she was in a state of rebellion. Mr. S. condemned in severe terms, the conduct of Gen. Calhoun. After noticing at length, the legal points in Mr Pugh's speech, he concluded by announcing his intention to vote against that gentleman's amendment. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a Lecompton speech, concluding with an elaborate defence of Slavery. He was followed by Mr. Broderick, of California. He denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and vindicated labor from the aspersions of Mr. Hammond, and opposed the Lecompton Constitution because he believed the charges of fraud were fully proven. When Mr. B. concluded, the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M. Mr. Douglas, though still quite unwell, spoke during the evening session to probably the most crowded auditory that ever assembled in the Senate chamber. It was impossible for the messenger from the telegraph office to gain access to the Reporter for the Associated Press, so dense was the crowd. Mr. Douglas spoke for three hours, and was followed by Mr. Toombs, in an exceedingly bitter speech in reply. The vote will probably be taken to-day. In the House of Representatives the case of John W. Wolcott, the imprisoned witness, was brought up by a resolution of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to discharge and turn him over to the Courts. An amendment by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, for Wolcott's unconditional discharge, was rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 161—and Mr. Stephens' resolution was adopted—Yeas 125, Nays 67. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented the majority report in the Matteson case, arguing against the jurisdiction of the House. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, submitted a minority report. The subject was postponed till Saturday next. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, made a Lecompton speech. It was intensely Southern and Pro-Slavery. Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and explained the position of the Northern Democracy. Mr. Pottle, of New-York, spoke against Lecompton, and said that the Slavery struggle began with the Government and could not be ended by a dissolution of the Union. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Morris and Kellogg, of Illinois, and Abbott, of Maine. The House did not adjourn until near 7 o'clock.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the building of a new City Hall in this City was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill making the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department in this City Fire Wardens. The New-York contested-seats case was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Dispatches from the Utah Expedition have been received by the War Department. The character of Colonel Johnston's communications is understood to be such as to render it improper to publish them at present, though it is intimated that nothing of particular interest has transpired since last advices—the health of the officers and men being good.

The narrative of Captain Dunham, of the bark *Adriatic*, is published in the Savannah papers. The captain gives a moving account of his adventures in escaping from French custody and eluding the search of the cruisers. He alleges that the collision with the *Lyonnais* was no fault of his, but that it resulted from culpable mismanagement on the part of the officers of the steamer. In the excited state of the public feeling in France, he deemed it impossible to obtain justice if brought to trial in that country, and therefore resolved to make his escape as soon as possible, and place the whole matter in the hands of his own Government. He adopted stratagem to effect his purpose. Under the pretext that his vessel needed caulking, he engaged workmen ostensibly for that work, but during the noise and confusion incident to the operation, worked in the night upon his rigging, and when the ropes had been replaced, put quietly to sea, eluded the cruisers sent in search of him, and arrived safely at Savannah on the 18th inst. The United States storekeeper at Spezzia furnished him all the equipments needed for the voyage. The vessel put into Savannah in consequence of a lack of provisions, the voyage hither from Madeira having been long and boisterous.

At the meeting of the Councilmen, yesterday, a communication from Mr. Stephen H. Branch, denouncing legislative corruption at the State capitol, and praying that the "honorable body" will watch it closely, was presented and ordered to be filed. A communication from Major Sprague, United States Army, urging the removal of the word "Buenavista" from Gen. Worth's monument, on the ground that the General was not in the battle, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The contract for the construction of the new reservoir was given to Messrs. Fairchild & Co., upon an amendment of the report, affirming that they were the lowest bidders. The Committees of the Board of Councilmen on Railroads and that on Ferries sat yesterday and heard evidence and argument as to the supposed danger of steam on the Eleventh-avenue below Fifty-ninth-street, and as to the propriety of the establishment of a new ferry to Staten Island. They adjourned until next Monday, when the investigation will be resumed.

Patrick McLaughlin, better known as "Pandeen," died yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hospital, whither he was conveyed after he was shot by "Dad" Cunningham on Saturday morning. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. Dubois. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

John Kelly, one of the parties who was stabbed on the morning preceding last St. Patrick's Day, in a fight at a low groggery corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, died on Sunday night. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict rendered charging Patrick Lawler with the homicide. Lawler was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Capt Ryan and Mr Woods, the master and mate of the bark *Escoriaza*, in the United States Circuit Court, for cruel and unusual punishment, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation for Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions. Prices did not vary much, save for Pork, which favored buyers. A good business was transacted in Rio Coffee and in Sugars at buoyant rates. Hides were more sought after. Rice and Tobacco were in demand and closed firmly. Somewhat livelier movements were reported in freights at uniform quotations.

The Balance of Power in America.

The long-vexed question of Kansas is now rapidly drawing to the issue of a Congressional decision. Many, indeed we think we may venture to say most, of our readers, will be so thoroughly delighted to believe that this is so, as to become quite indifferent to the particular form which the decision may take. The intrinsic importance of the Kansas question has quite disappeared, in the growing disgust with which the public regard the fashion of its handling, and the pertinacity with which it is forced upon their hearing. In this state of things there is nothing surprising. It is quite natural that public attention should have relaxed its hold upon a difficulty which has been so long debated and so much confounded with petty questions of a purely partisan or even personal importance, as almost to lose its grander aspects of national significance. It is impossible for any community long to maintain its interest in a political conflict which seems to be as vague and indeterminate as it is interminable, and which breeds more speeches than acts, more letters and reports than positive results of legislation. We are accustomed now to regard the events which preceded the American Revolution as of surpassing gravity; and the long struggle of Parliamentary and public discussion over the assumption of supreme authority in the Colonies by the Legislature of Great Britain appears to us now to have been, what indeed it was, one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of mankind. But the historian tells us that, in 1774, when from Massachusetts to Georgia the Colonies were arming for the conflict, which another Trojan war of useless and angry debate had rendered inevitable, the people of England, "wearied by the frequent discussions which had taken place on either side, betrayed an extreme repugnance to hear anything further on the subject. As the contest was already of ten years' date, and though often on the point of coming to a rupture had never issued in that fatal extremity, the prevailing opinion was that somehow or other, and sooner or later, a definitive arrangement would be effected." And thus it is, that exhausted with perpetual meetings, and with the ceaseless clamor of journalists and politicians, the public mind, at least of the Northern States, and of the greater cities, now finds the very name of Kansas insupportable, and relies with the vague confidence of *ennui* upon the "course of events," to achieve a "definitive arrangement," satisfactory to all parties. But the near prospect of a decisive action upon the matter in Congress should revive the flagging ardor of the general interest and awaken us all to see what the consequences, immediate or remote, of this last stupendous agitation are likely to be. For we have no right to indulge our own dislike of a tedious quarrel so far as to become indifferent to the indications of a movement which may involve the peace and welfare of the great nation to which we belong through an indefinite future of years. The Kansas troubles originated, as all the world knows, in the struggle for supremacy upon the plains of that territory of two antagonistic social systems, then first brought into absolute collision. The Northern settlers of Kansas wished to make a Free State where the Southern immigrants were resolved to found a State upholding Slavery. By whatever violence and fury the Southern views were propagated the steady influx of Northern life proved in the end too strong for them, and the extreme leaders of the Southern party themselves now own that the system of Free Labor has virtually triumphed in the colonization of that virgin soil. Having lost the substance of power in Kansas, the South contrived to keep the shadow, and by manœuvres, into the character of which we do not choose to-day to enter, achieved an apparent control over the organization of the new State. Then the ground of the struggle was shifted. "We have lost Kansas, as a matter of fact," said the South—"but we will test in the case of Kansas the possibility of establishing in these United States a true balance of power, which shall insure us the protection of our rights forevermore." Upon this question the battle now rages, and this question it is which is so shortly to be decided—a question of pure abstractions—a question of such statesmanship as has kept the nations of Europe embroiled for the last three centuries in a perpetual conflict for the maintenance of peace. Not what Kansas shall become, is now the question—but whether it is, indeed, necessary that guarantees foreign to the Constitution should be given to the Southern States of this Union, in order to avert just those collisions and hostilities which the Constitution was intended to make impossible. By her position on the Kansas issue, the South declares her profound distrust of the Northern States, and practically ignores the Union as a bond of justice and peace; demanding a sacrifice of plain, republican principle, in the settlement of a government over a free people, in order to establish thereby a precedent which may be hereafter used to ward off aggression upon future Slave States yet to be formed, and through them upon the Slave States which now make part of the Confederation. In the debates upon the adoption of our Constitution this state of things was vaguely foreseen, and the leading features of that great charter were expressly adapted to the prevention of just such disputes. The question of the "balance of power" was never to be raised upon this Continent. The firm guarantees of the Constitution were to obviate the necessity of recourse to those tricks and menaces of diplomacy by which in Europe the preponderance of one or another member of the great European family has been once and again averted. Have those guarantees of our Constitution been proved inadequate—have they been abandoned by any section of this country? Here is the vital question which every Northern man who votes for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will virtually answer in the affirmative. Every man who concedes to the fears and passion of the South the occasion of outraging simple common sense and justice in Kansas, in order to reassure what the Constitution has already made doubly certain to the South as to the North, perfect safety in the enjoyment of all public rights—thereby declares that the Union has proved unequal to the great work which it was designed to do. Surely, then, it should not be necessary for us to impress upon our readers the real gravity of a position which involves an open proclamation to all the world that henceforth the Southern and the Northern sections of the Republic are to be regarded as rival forces, contending for supremacy under the fatal mask of an effort to preserve the "balance of power."

Our Policy in China.

Ever since the obstinacy and insolence of the Chinese authorities forced the questions at issue between them and the "foreign barbarians" to the solution of the sword, we have steadily advocated the propriety and necessity of such action on the part of our own representatives in China as should compel the Chinese to recognize the American flag as equally respectable and important with the ensigns of England, Russia and France. So long as peace continued to be maintained between the Celestial Empire and the Christian powers, all these powers occupied one common level of insignificance in the Chinese eyes; and the Mandarins, preserving a placid impartiality of contempt, were equally ready to strangle stray English travelers along the coast—to burn American chapels and to murder French missionaries. But the case is changed when hostilities have once been fairly begun in vindication of foreign rights, and to enforce the obligations of solemn treaties. The lesson of respect for the ontside barbarians is not an easy or agreeable one to the Chinese scholars upon whom Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are now urging it with so much earnestness. They will receive it at the mouth of the cannon of England and France, but they will not apply it to the benefit of States unrepresented in the ranks of their stern instructors. The Chinese know perfectly well that they have inflicted serious outrages upon the persons and the property of Americans,—outrages of which a partial account is given in the letter which we elsewhere publish of a Boston merchant long conversant with Chinese affairs,—and we may be very sure that they looked with some anxiety to see what flags they were that were planted upon the captured walls of Canton. The Stars and Stripes were not of the number—and whatever the issue may be of the armed negotiations now going on between the Allies in the South and the officer of the "Son of Heaven" in the North—or whatever share may be conceded to the United States in the results of the present demonstrations against the Mandarin policy,—we may be sure that the Chinese in the future will be what they have been in the past—and that they will try to revenge themselves hereafter upon the passive for the humiliation now received at the hands of the active among the Christian barbarians. The policy of Mr. Micawber has been deliberately adopted by our Government, and our Chinese commerce will one day be compelled to pay the cost of whatever good luck may chance just now to "turn up" for the Plenipotentiary expectant and patient Envoy of these United States.

Lotteries and Letters.

The Jesuitical doctrine that the good motive of an ill deed qualifies the wrong done into a positive merit, has never we believe been formally accepted as a principle of administration in this country. In fact, most of the ill deeds of our various rulers have been performed without even the pretext of a righteous intention. And we have been so frightfully used by the authorities of our own appointment that we have become absolutely grateful for any appearance of a desire on their part to do their duty by the public, and are singularly indisposed to look into the character and consequences of any act which seems likely to ensure to the good of society. It is only in this way, at least, that we can account for the very amiable acquiescence of the public in certain recent proceedings of a public officer of this City, directly subversive of the most sacred rights of every private citizen among us. But a few days ago information was received in the proper quarter which led to the arrest of parties in this City engaged in the illegal traffic of lottery policies. This traffic, surreptitiously conducted, and by the least responsible of mankind, is undoubtedly a very great public nuisance and ought to be energetically abated. So thought our City Government, and in this thought went strenuously to work. The dealers designated to the police were arrested, their haunts were invaded, and the evidences of their offence were carefully seized and transferred into safe keeping. So far all that was done in this business was well done.

Terror and confusion were carried into the camp of that vast army of ruffians, swindlers, rascals and ragamuffins by which the purlieus of New-York have been so long triumphantly ravaged; and people began to congratulate themselves in the belief that at last the sceptre of the City would be felt and respected. But in the excess of a righteous zeal our authorities have suffered themselves to be carried beyond the limits of discreet justice. Twice within a single week they trespassed upon the inviolability of the mails, and did what only the most despotic rulers have ever safely ventured upon. They took out of the Post, and, without any particular process of law opened private letters sealed and stamped and addressed to individuals merely suspected of certain offences. These letters they afterwards handed for publication to the Press—going thus a step further in this dangerous tampering with one of the best recognized and most important immunities of free citizens than the Mayor of Charleston when he took "suspected" Abolition documents out of the Post-Office and burned them in the public streets, or than Sir James Graham in England, when he broke open, at the instigation of the Austrian Minister, certain letters addressed to Mazzini, and was thereupon politically decapitated. Whatever may be pleaded in extenuation of this particular error of our rulers it is very important that it should not be suffered to grow into a precedent. As was very justly observed by our cotemporary of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* on Saturday, "To put the secrecy of mailed correspondence at the mercy of any man whatever, would be more dangerous than to leave open for rogues loopholes of escape from the law. Were it even to be always administered by an honest man, this right would, certainly, engender painful consequences sooner or later. And what would come of it were such a license to fall into the hands of a new Mayor Wood; a contingency, be it noted, not absolutely out of the range of probabilities in these days? In France, even, where nothing is refused to the Courts which can minister to the ends of justice, no such power is granted to magistrates. There a letter can only be opened, even if addressed to a person actually on his trial, by the Judge on his bench, and in the presence of the person for whom it is intended." There was once in France a *Cabinet Noir*, in which the mails of Paris were systematically broken open for the amusement of Louis XV. and his friends; and, bad as matters are with us, they are not so bad that we need establish a *Cabinet Noir* for the better administration of the law.

Proposition to Change the Assessment Laws.—The State Comptroller, the Hon. S. E. Church, has transmitted to the Senate a Report, in which he recommends that the distinction made by the Revised Statutes between real estate and personal property, in respect to assessment for taxation, be abolished. That distinction consists in this: real property is required to be assessed at its full value, without deduction or diminution on account of encumbrances, or any debts owing by its owners; while, on the other hand, personal property is assessed at its value, after deducting the just debts owing by the owner.

The subject of Assessment is one of vital importance, and any change in the laws regulating it must affect the pecuniary interest of the entire community. We therefore copy the Comptroller's Report into to-day's Times.

The Comptroller's Report, together with an accompanying bill, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Senators Srow, Schell and Wadsworth.

General Calhoun.—We copy from the Albany *Statesman* a letter from Andrew H. Calhoun, Esq., explaining and defending the position of his brother, the President of the Lecompton Convention.

We give place to this defence in a spirit of fairness and justice; for the public should know what, if anything, can be said in favor of the conduct of General Calhoun, who has managed to incur, in an unparalleled degree, the ill opinion of those who oppose the Lecompton fraud. And it is proper to say that Mr. A. H. Calhoun, who naturally steps forward in behalf of his relative, is a gentleman of respectability who has held several important public trusts in this State, and a strenuous, life-long opponent of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Douglas in the Senate Chamber.—During the delivery of Mr. Stuart's Anti-Lecompton speech of yesterday, Mr. Douglas, who, it is well known, has been confined to his home by illness for a week or more, made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, and was observed to be in close private conversation with Mr. Green, of Missouri. The galleries were crowded to an unusual degree. Much solicitude was manifested by the concourse to get sight of the Illinois Senator, whose appearance gave token of his recent indisposition. The heat and jam were very great, and the confusion was increased by the fainting of a lady.

Plans For the Central Park.—The public had been led to expect that the processes of laying out the Central Park were so arranged that a drive of some kind would be opened within its inclosure the coming Summer. But there is very little prospect of such a boon being granted to the people even during the next two years. The truth of the matter is, that the Park is in the same condition as that proverbial broth which is always spoiled by having too many cooks to attend to it. It is two years since the first Board of Commissioners were appointed to improve the Park, and it cannot yet be said to be even in an inchoative condition. Though there has been a considerable number of stones broken on the ground, and some draining done, yet it is as far from being a park as it was in the days of Hendrik Hudson. And the reason is, that the gentlemen who have the work in charge, excellent and well intentioned as they unquestionably are, do not know what to do, nor where to begin. They have appointed a superintendent, an engineer, and an agriculturist; but, unless these officers are instructed what to do, they cannot do anything beyond setting men to work breaking stones and digging promiscuous ditches. The Commissioners have advertised for plans for laying out the Park, and the competitors are to hand them in next month. When they are handed in, then will come the grand struggle for a choice of plans, and, as each competitor will have his friends and agents wire-pulling for him, the prospect of any plan being chosen during the present year is not very flattering. But the Commissioners are not going wholly upon their own judgment, nor upon the suggestions of American artists. The public will learn, with no small astonishment, that the Commissioners have sent an invitation, accompanied with a thousand dollars, to Mr. Kemp of England, who laid out the little flat park opposite Liverpool in Birkenhead, to induce that landscape gardener to come out and give them the benefit of his opinions. In addition to the invitation to Mr. Kemp, a similar invitation and a similar sum has been sent to Paris, to induce some person connected with the improvements in the Bois de Boulogne, to come out here and give the aid of his suggestions. Now with some dozens of American competitors for plans, and the advice of an English landscape gardener, and a French engineer, we fear that there is small chance for the realization of that grand and simple ideal which the popular mind has so long fostered in connection with the Central Park.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mme. La Grange resumed her charming performance of the *rôle* of *Valentine* last night, and proved to a good house that she is the only interpreter of that character in New-York. The opera will be played but twice more.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The drama of "Jonathan Bradford" was revived here last night, for the purpose, we imagine, of giving Miss Keene a little repose. Of its kind it is one of the best ever written by Mr. Fitzball. The situations are good and horrible enough to suit the coarsest tastes. The play was well acted by the company; it has been placed on the stage in a handsome manner.

Christy and Wood's Minstrels.—There was one objection last season to the handsome theatre occupied by these famous delineators of Ethiopian peculiarities—the staircases were too narrow and crooked to admit of rapid egress. The proprietors have now remedied this defect, and have built a staircase down which thousands may pour with any desired rapidity. The improvement (not quite finished yet) is excellent, and renders the theatre one of the most convenient, as it is the handsomest, in the City. The contemporaneous drama has reached Ethiopia. A novelty belonging to this school, and called "The Sleigh-Ride," was produced last night. The feature of the piece is a "Dioramic Panorama" of a sleigh-ride to Jones' on the Bloomingdale Road. A public sleigh, filled with a band of Ethiopian minstrels, faces the audience, and behind the panorama runs its course. By this arrangement a great deal of the hearty fun of a sleigh-ride is conveyed to the audience, and an illusive motion is kept up. The panorama is excellent, and its local truth was recognized by the audience, as each familiar corner came in sight. The introductory scene, "the meeting of the sleigh-riding party," needs shortening—very much shortening—indeed the shorter it is the better. In other respects the sketch is good. George Holland and George Christy sustain the principal characters—the first-named gentleman retaining his jacket and buttons as of old. The house was well attended.

Niblo's Saloon.—This popular establishment reopens its doors to-night. The "wonderful Ravels" will play their farewell engagement during the next few weeks.

The Great Awakening.

Burton's old Theatre was again completely filled yesterday. In the lower boxes were a great number of ladies. On the platform were about twenty gentlemen, most of them ministers of various denominations,—among them the Rev. Dr. Thompson, who presided, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, the Rev. Mr. Cowles, the Rev. Messrs. Ward and Wolfe, of the New-Jersey Conference, the Rev. H. C. Fish, of Newark, and others. The singing was led by Mr. Gibbs. The effect produced by so many hundred earnest voices was very fine. A stranger prayed for those who had entered only from motives of curiosity. The Rev. H. C. Fish (Newark, N. J.) bore testimony to the conversion of at least 3,000 persons in and near that city. Mr. Fish introduced a friend of his, who had once before been in that Theatre, and only once. It was to witness the "Serious Family." Though at the time he had no serious convictions, he felt disgusted at the burlesque upon evangelical religion, and declared he would never come there again. Since that time God had visited his soul, and little did he imagine he should revisit the spot under circumstances so unexpectedly, so strangely different.

Some weeks since several of the up-town pastors agreed to hold union meetings, worshiping one week in each of their churches. The first was held at Dr. Gillette's church in Twenty-third-street; the second at Dr. Parker's, Fourth-avenue; the third at Dr. Macauley's, Fifth-avenue; the fourth at the Rev. F. G. Clarke's Twenty-third-street; the fifth at the Collegiate church, on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. During the present week the meetings will be held in Dr. Adams' church on Madison-avenue, from 4½ to 5¼ every afternoon excepting Wednesday and Thursday, when there will be preaching at 4 P. M. These meetings have been well attended, the numbers increasing daily, so that though they were commenced in the lecture-rooms, it was soon necessary to open the churches.

Eighty-seven persons were received into the Methodist Church in Twenty-seventh-street, the Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, Pastor, Sunday afternoon. There have been over 240 converts in the church during the last two months. There was 60 inquirers at the altar in the evening, and the church was so crowded that large numbers went away. The Rev. E. F. Rehington, Episcopal Minister, preached there Sunday evening. There have been 100 persons added to the Methodist Church in Second-street. About 70 to the Seventh-street Methodist Church, the Rev. C. Fletcher, Pastor. From 100 to 150 have been converted in the Ninth-street Methodist Church, and about 120 in the Willet-street Church.

The Ninth Ward of the City has shared largely in the great Revival. Among the Churches most richly blessed are Dr. Dowling's (Baptist) Church in Bedford-street, Dr. Buechard's (Presbyterian) Church in Thirteenth-street, and the Bedford street Methodist Church. Dr. Dowling baptized thirty-three persons on the 14th inst., in the presence of an immense congregation, hundreds being compelled to go away for want of room. The Ninth Ward Union Prayer-Meeting for the different Evangelical Churches was held at Bedford street Methodist Church last week. This week it is to be held at Dr. Dowling's Church, from 1 till 2 P. M. every day.

The proprietor of the American Museum desires to correct a report, to the effect that the offer of the Lecture-room to the Young Men's Christian Associations, for noon prayer meetings, had been declined. He states that the proposition to use the room for such a purpose, came from a member of the Association, and not from him; that having a sincere desire to accommodate them he consented; and made the hours for presenting the play from 3 to 5 P. M., to prevent any interference of the two uses of the room, and that the Committee to whom the proposition was referred, have not yet reported.

The "Flying Artillery" were at the Seventeenth-street Church all day Sunday. There were some fifteen conversions there during the evening. The Rev. Mr. Poisal, of the Baltimore Conference, has been preaching in this Church during the past week, and will preach every evening this week.

Two new meetings were opened yesterday and will be kept open daily hereafter, one in Hope Chapel, Broadway, from 8 to 9 A. M., and one in the lecture room of the Seventh avenue Methodist Church, near Fourteenth-street, from 4 to 5 P. M.

The meetings at the John and Fulton street Churches were as largely attended as usual yesterday, and the exercises were conducted with great earnestness. At the John-street Church a large collection was taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of future meetings.

There were thirteen immersions in the Rev. Dr. Armitage's (Baptist) Church in Norfolk-street, Sunday evening. Dr. Armitage gives half-hour lectures every evening this week, on the seven sentences which the Saviour uttered upon the cross.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, City Missionary, suggested that a prayer-meeting should be opened down town for laboring colored men, as the existing meetings are so crowded. The only difficulty is to obtain a suitable place for holding it.

Twenty-five persons were immersed in the First Baptist Church in Nassau-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening.

The New-York City Temperance Alliance at a recent meeting had under discussion the following resolutions, and ordered them to be printed. They will be called up for further discussion at the next regular meeting on the first Wednesday evening of April:

Resolved, That to the growing separation of Christian and Citizen, Government and Religion, Pulpit and Politics, the New-York City Temperance Alliance attributes the alarming fact that conscience has lost its power in State and national affairs, giving rise to practices that are corrupting the people and endangering the stability of our free institutions.

Resolved, That this Alliance, viewing the clerical profession as representing the highest standard of moral excellence, and in the kind Providence of God as still holding the most direct access to the consciences of the people, regard that profession responsible for the alarming declension in political virtue.

Resolved, That until there is an entire and radical change in the views and preaching of the clergy concerning the duties of the Christian and the citizen, causing the intelligent and the religious to be *more*, instead of *less*, active in political affairs than the ignorant and the vicious, there is no hope of the enactment and permanent enforcement of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That this Alliance, regarding Christianity universal in its claims and application, and thus designed to break down and remove all unrighteousness in the individual and the Government, will devote its leading efforts to awakening the *consciences* of the people, and more especially the clergy, to *all* action calculated to blot out the wrongs, disgrace and wickedness of the liquor traffic.

The Forged Letter Purporting to be Irving's.

New York, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gentlemen: The story of the vexatious and annoying letter which Mr. James A. Maitland has *confessed* to be an undoubted and entire *forgery*, has been aggravatingly mystified. Plain language, however disagreeable, seems to be necessary to step at once a gross imposition on the public.

To reduce the whole matter to the simplest, briefest and most explicit form, permit me to say, by request and by *positive authority*, (for I have no selfish interest in the matter:)

1. That the letter advertised as written by Mr. Irving to Maitland, dated Nov. 1, 1857, is a *forgery from first to last*, the original being found to be a clumsy imitation of Mr. Irving's hand-writing.

2. That the second letter, dated Dec. 12—as copied in part by Mr. Maitland for his publishers—was *altered* and *interpolated* by said Maitland.

3. Maitland's admission that the first letter is a forgery, is hereto annexed. That partial forgery of the second is proved by the original itself, (a copy of which is annexed.)

4. That the only interview Maitland ever had with Mr. Irving, was one of a few minutes in October last.

5. That the only letters ever written to Maitland by Mr. Irving were, first: A short answer in July, 1857, to his earnest request to permit a dedication of a forthcoming book; and second: The letter of Dec. 12, written in answer to repeated requests for a notice of his own book.

6. That the original documents and facts all clearly prove that both Messrs. Peterson & Co. and T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, have been the victims of a gross fraud, of which they could have had no suspicion.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM.

Mr. Peterson having this day read the above, has signed the following, and promised to withdraw the previous letters:

Since coming to New-York and examining the facts and documents, I am fully satisfied of the accuracy and propriety of the above statement of Mr. Putnam.
Signed, T. B. PETERSON.
New-York, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

Mr. Maitland's Confession,

Gentlemen: The letter dated Nov. 1, 1857, which appears in the circular of Messrs. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, under the signature of Washington Irving, purporting to be a commendation of the work entitled *Sartaroe*, written by me, was never written to me by Mr. Irving, and has been published without his knowledge, approbation or consent.
JAS. A. MAITLAND.
New-York, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

Having read the above this day, (March 20,) Mr. Maitland has signed the following. The last paragraph being his own:

In addition to the above, I hereby state, in justice to the publishers as well as to Mr. Irving, that they are not in the slightest degree responsible for the publication of the forged letter or the alterations made by me in the genuine notice of my book.

I also was egregiously deceived by some person or persons who wantonly and wickedly sent me a false letter.
Signed, JAS. A. MAITLAND.
New-York, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

Death of Pandeen—Post-Mortem Examination—What Cunningham says.

Patrick McLaughlin *alias* "Pandeen," who was mortally wounded early on Saturday morning, in a dance house in Howard-street, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the City Hospital. He did not appear to be suffering greatly in his last moments. During the previous night he was, at times, delirious, and while in this state made use of expressions of shocking profanity and blasphemy. Opium was administered to him in small doses from time to time, and towards morning he became more quiet and regained his senses. The wound had been probed, but the bullet was not found until after his death. As soon as Pandeen's death was made known, his friends hurried to the Hospital to take a last look at the remains before they should be disfigured by the *post-mortem* examination. The corpse was laid out upon a dissecting table in the Dead-House attached to the Hospital. Here only the friends of the deceased, those of the officers of the Hospital and reporters were admitted. A great many applications for admission were made in vain by curious persons at the gate. Within the small apartment in the Dead-house, in which the remains were placed, covered by a sheet, the scene was a most impressive one. Many of Pandeen's associates—reckless, hardened men—as they lifted up the covering and gazed at the remains, appeared to be deeply affected, not with grief—few seemed to regret the death of the desperado—but with an appalling sense of the suddenness with which their comrade in vice had been summoned into the next world. Others stood apparently unmoved in the presence of the dead, and made careless remarks about the deceased, his manner of life, and the circumstances attending his death.

Soon after Pandeen had breathed his last, official notice of his death was sent to the Coroner's office. Here it was arranged that Coroner Gamble should hold the inquest. The Coroner went to the Hospital to make his preparations. About twenty citizens were summoned to appear for jury duty, and the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Dubois commenced the *post-mortem* examination of Pandeen. About a score of medical students and others were permitted to be present. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the ball. After more than an hour's search it was discovered that it was lodged under the left shoulder-blade. The following is Dr. Dubois' description of the wound:

The external wound was over the middle of the sternum, at the junction of middle and upper portions; a probe was passed towards the left, and a little upward, about two inches and a half, when it was arrested. On opening the chest, the left pleural cavity was found completely filled with fluid and coagulated blood, and the lung closely compressed against the spine. It did not crepitate on pressure, and was solid, showing that all the air had been pressed out of it.

The ball entered the chest at the junction of the second costal cartilage on the left side with the sternum, breaking off the upper border of the cartilage. It had passed entirely through the left lung, entering at the apex, and making its exit at the lower border of the fifth rib, near its angle, breaking it almost entirely across, and had finally lodged in the scapula, near its inferior or axillary border, splitting the bone extensively. From this spot it was extracted with some difficulty, and found to be jagged and split almost across by the bone. The exhaustion consequent upon the hemorrhage from the intercostal artery and the vessels of the lung, was the cause of his death.

His heart was unusually large and firm, and pretty healthy, though some fatty degeneration was apparent. All the other organs which were examined were healthy. He was a muscular, well-developed man, with but little fat upon him.

When received into the Hospital, he said his age was 27 years; that he was born in the Fourth Ward of this City, and was a stone-cutter by trade. His body was delivered to his friends. The day for the funeral is not yet fixed.

WHAT CUNNINGHAM SAYS.

The news of Pandeen's death was communicated to "Dad" Cunningham, who shot him, about noon yesterday. Cunningham remarked that Pandeen held out longer than he thought he would, and altogether manifested the most profound indifference regarding his death. One thing, he said, was very certain, that his conscience would never trouble him for having committed the homicide. He warned Pandeen more than a dozen times, he said, not to meddle with him, telling him that, if he did, he would repent it. He never saw Pandeen so enraged in his life, and he felt perfectly sure in his own mind that, if Pandeen had succeeded in pulling him over the counter, he would have knifed him at once, or would have otherwise made way with him without compunction or mercy. Believing his life in imminent peril, he shot Pandeen, and in doing so felt entirely justified, and considered that he had not only saved his own life, but had rid the world of the most malignant and black-hearted wretch that was ever permitted to live. He entertained no especial hostile feeling toward Pandeen otherwise than a natural and instinctive dislike for a man who would not hesitate to take the meanest advantage of an opponent. At "Butt" Allen's dance-house, on the morning of the difficulty between Pandeen and himself, there were only two friends of his present, while all the rest were friends of Pandeen. Personally, he had no objection to take his share in an open, fair fight, but where the odds were so greatly against him as on the occasion referred to, it would have been suicidal to have attempted to battle against the superior number and muscle of his opponents. When he objected to Pandeen's denouncing Morrissey, in the latter's absence, Pandeen seized hold of him, and his two friends then attempted to come to his rescue, but were prevented by some of Pandeen's friends. In any view of the case that might be taken, he felt satisfied with his own course, and thought he never should eat less or sleep less for having used his pistol against Pandeen, and having been the instrument of shortening his days. He has carried a pistol over seven years. He has done this, he says, to protect himself against any party his superior in physical strength who might attack him. He never used the pistol until he shot Pandeen.

A large number of Cunningham's friends called on him yesterday. They all told him that they hoped he would not allow himself to be disturbed on account of the death of Pandeen. His invariable response was that it had not given him the slightest uneasiness, and he did not intend it should. He had no fears for the final result to himself. One fact he believed, however, would go greatly against him at the Coroner's inquest: Pandeen had a dozen friends present at the shooting to his two, and he was afraid of these might testify in opposition to the statements of his two friends, and try to make it out that no necessity existed for his using his pistol at the time he did.

Among the visitors who have gone most frequently to Cunningham's cell, and remained there longest, are his mother and two sisters. Hardening and searing as has been his course of life and the effect of his associations, his heart has more than once melted in their tender and sympathizing presence. He says he regrets what has occurred more on their account than his own. He expresses a hope above everything that whatever may be his fate he may be spared a lengthy imprisonment. The brief confinement he has

already undergone be since has affected him sensibly. He has only been able to eat a little toast and tea. In his present state of health he says he would not live a month if not allowed a daily walk in the open air, or some invigorating exercise. He complains of the dyspepsia

MORRISSEY, who is now living in Troy, and is proprietor of a drinking saloon there called the "Ivy Green," has sent CUNNINGHAM word that he will come to New-York to see him.

Communication from the Comptroller in Relation to Assessments of Real and Personal Property.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 20, 1858.

To the Honorable the Senate:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requesting my opinion whether any change in the Assessment laws would tend to equalize the taxation of real and personal property, and to suggest any amendment by bill, or otherwise, which I might deem expedient, I have the honor to report: That I regard the distinction recognized by the Assessment laws now in force between real and personal property without foundation in principle, and unjust to the citizens of the State. The statute requires real property to be assessed at its value without deduction or diminution, whilst personal property is to be assessed at its value, after deducting the just debts owing by the owner of the property. I am unable to see any reason for this discrimination in favor of personal property. The expenses of government incurred in protecting it are vastly more than real property; a large portion of crimes are committed against it, and no inconsiderable share of taxes annually levied and paid by the people is made necessary to afford protection to it and secure the rights of those who own and traffic in it; and yet, by a policy which has heretofore prevailed, far the greater portion has entirely escaped taxation. It seems to me that the just and only equal mode of taxation is to assess property wherever it is found, without regard to circumstances or the habitudes of the owner. Those who purchase or hold property should receive it subject to the right of the State to impose such burdens as are deemed necessary by the Legislature to secure the due and proper administration of the Government; and the imposition should be general, reasonable and equal—not partial or oppressive.

Why should the farmer who owns a farm worth $10,000, upon which he owes $5,000, be assessed the full value of his property, whilst the merchant, similarly situated, with a stock of goods worth $10,000, be assessed only one-half the value of his property? Or why should the banker escape taxation upon his notes and mortgages, whilst the unfortunate owner of a house and lot be entitled to no such exemption? As Government protects all the property of the citizen, so in return it should exact an equal contribution from all, and especially should it not exempt that species of property requiring the greatest amount of expense to protect it. It is sometimes urged that by the proposed change property will be doubly assessed; first in the hands of the owner, and again in the hands of the creditor. If this position is true, it is equally applicable to real property now. The owner is assessed for its full value, and the holder of an incumbrance is also assessed for its amount, so that if it is proper to make a deduction in the one case, it is clearly so in the other.

But I do not think the position can be maintained, that the same property will be doubly assessed in any lawful view of the subject. The debts which a man owes are property in the hands of the holder as much as any other. Promises to pay are regarded by our laws as property; they are protected as such, bought and sold, and transmitted as such. Government has authorized the creation of this kind of property, and has furnished the most ample facilities for increasing, regulating and protecting it. It has even gone so far as to make these promises the basis of an extensive banking system, which its advocates insist is the safest in the world. How can it be said, then, that they are not property for the purpose of taxation, when they are such for every other purpose? Are the State promises deposited in the Banking Department a part of the Canvas because they were issued to borrow money for their construction? Is it true that a mortgage upon a farm is the farm itself or any portion of it, or are the liabilities of the merchant a portion of his stock of goods? In no legal sense can this be claimed. The State stocks, mortgage, notes and other choses in action are created and made property by and in pursuance of the laws of the State, and as such are liable to taxation. If new promises are based upon those already existing and multiplied to any extent, they are all lawfully authorized property. The objection, if any exists, is against the laws investing them with the attributes of property, but those who create and use them are estopped from denying their lawful character. They have no right to avail themselves of the authority of government, so far as they are benefited by it, and then attempt to escape the burdens which necessarily result from their own acts; or, in other words, a man has no right to issue his notes for a thousand dollars and use and dispose of them as property in pursuance of the laws of the State, and then deny that they are property, and insist that they should be deducted from his other estate, when it becomes necessary thus to recognize them for purposes of taxation. Indeed I do not think there is any phase or form of the credit system which entitles it to the special bounty of the State.

Not only are many of the frauds, forgeries, larcenies and other rascalities which prevail in the land, chargeable to it, but the pecuniary revulsions and consequent bankruptcies and public and private distresses are its legitimate fruits. The system may be, and probably is, a necessary evil; but it is in the highest degree unjust that its votaries should be exempted from the burdens which all should bear alike. It is a notorious fact that practically a large portion of the personal property of the State escapes taxation. The devices and fraudulent practices of those owning personal property to escape taxation are so generally resorted to that it has become almost impossible to procure the assessment of such property as the present statute makes liable. It is believed, however, that the removal of the inequality now existing will enable public officers intrusted with this duty to remedy the difficulty, and that a very large amount will be added to the aggregate valuation in the State.

Taxation bears too heavily upon the agricultural interests and upon real property, and I am of the opinion that this injustice should no longer be tolerated.

It is also suggested that a more thorough assessment of personal property will be secured by requiring assessors to separate goods and chattels from choses in action, and to make a separate valuation of each.

I submit here with a draft of a bill, which, if adopted by the Legislature, will, in my judgment, remedy in a great degree the defects above referred to. Respectfully submitted,

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the manner in which assessments are to be made, and the duty of the Assessors.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section nine, article two, title two of chapter thirteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 9. They shall prepare an assessment roll in which they shall set down in five separate columns, and, according to the best information in their power:

1. In the first column the names of all the taxable inhabitants in the town or ward, as the case may be.
2. In the second column the quantity of land to be taxed to each person.
3. In the third column the full value of such land, according to the definition of the term land as given in the first title of this chapter.
4. In the fourth column the full value of all the taxable household furniture, goods and chattels, owned or possessed by such person, excepting only such property as is by law exempt from levy and sale on execution.
5. In the fifth column the full value of all the taxable stocks in moneyed corporations and public stocks, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond or mortgage, and moneys.

Defence of General John Calhoun, of Kansas, by his Brother, A. H. Calhoun, of New-York.

From the Albany Statesman of Saturday.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of yesterday, speaking of Kansas matter, you say:

The other outrage—the retention of the returns by CALHOUN—is quite as flagrant and dangerous an outrage. An election has been held, the returns of which have long since been officially made; and one man by virtue of his office as President of a Convention, withholds them from the public, and waits the course of events before he decides to which set of candidates he will award the victory.

Allow me to say that, in making this statement, you commit a grave error. According to the returns made to Mr. CALHOUN, the Democratic Party has a majority of 379, which, if correct, would give that party a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. But there is good reason to believe that these returns are fraudulent, and, consequently, Mr. CALHOUN has not declared the result. He has, however, taken measures to procure the correct returns, and in a statement published over his own signature, he says:

"I have written to Gov. DENVER to procure the sworn statements of the judges of this controverted precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statement so procured, I SHALL BE GOVERNED in giving the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth County."

Up to the 7th of this month, to my knowledge, Mr. CALHOUN had not received this statement; but Washington dates of the 17th inst., as published in the New-York papers of Thursday, say that "information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free-State ticket, and therefore, Mr. CALHOUN has *declared* his intention to give certificates accordingly." That he will do so there can be no doubt. Had he been so desirous to place the power in the hands of his own party, regardless of *right*, as you seem to infer, he would have given the certificates on the returns in his possession, which would have warranted him in so doing, as they bore intrinsic evidence of their truth. But he chose to wait; and by his delay, if the last advices are correct, justice has been done.

Is it quite fair Mr. Editor, to insinuate that "if Mr CALHOUN is really driven by the force of popular sentiment to give the certificates to the officers legally chosen by the people, the fact will be undeniable that he lacked only the courage, and not the will, to carry out the intended fraud in full." On what authority do you say this? Do you know Mr. CALHOUN, or are you familiar with his antecedents? Rather do you not form your opinion on *ex parte* statements? If you have seen any other you are more fortunate than I am; for all the charges made against him, so far as I have been able to ascertain, emanate from Kansas-shrieking orgaus.

I can speak of Mr. CALHOUN from a full knowledge of the man; and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that he not only possesses the "courage," but the "will" to do right. He cannot be swerved from his duty by any appliance whatever; and whether his final action shall be in accordance with his own wishes or not, he will be guided by the evidence before him, and will decide the matters submitted to him without fear, favor or affection—and RIGHT. A. H. C.

ALBANY, March 20, 1858.

Sea and Ship News.

The United States mail steamer *Star of the West* Captain GRAY, left on Saturday, at the usual hour, for Aspinwall, with the California mails and a large number of passengers. Col. FREMONT and family and one or two business associates were among the number. A splendid specimen of an English draught horse, whose owner has been waiting some time to ship, was sent out, the object being to improve the breed of California horses. The animal was imported from England at a heavy cost. The low fares by the previous steamers brought many persons of small means to the City who wished to embark for California, but who were not able to procure tickets at the ordinary rates, as there was no opposition, and consequently but a slight variation from the regular fare. Persons who had foolishly sacrificed all they had to raise the means to get to California, found themselves short on reaching the city. Some cases of peculiar hardship the agent took pity on, and sent them forward. Much suffering is caused by representations through the press that extremely low fares to California prevail, as it brings a crowd of inconsiderate persons from their homes, only to be subjected to disappointment, and the expense of a journey to New-York for no purpose, except to fall into the hands of ticket swindlers, pickpockets and confidence men, who strip them of their last dollar. Fifty persons, at least, were disappointed in this way last week, many of whom still remain in the City, unable to reach their homes. A young married men from Newark, who had been on a spree, and by a youthful indiscretion had incurred the displeasure of his wife, attempted to run away from his accusing conscience and his upbraiding spouse at the same time; but his better half, hearing of his intention, overlook him just as he was going on board. She caught him by the knees, and falling upon her own, in the midst of the surging mass of passengers and spectators on the dock, implored him in an agony of grief not to leave her. She went piteously, and the young scamp looked ashamed, and tried to break away; but she held him with a firm grasp. The pair were finally placed in the little office, the door shut, and the domestic scene concluded. By the aid of some friends, who held the door, she at last overcame his resolution—he ordered his trunk ashore, and agreed to go home. A person, who had several ladies in his charge, had his wallet stolen from the pocket of his pants on board the steamer, with about $200 and all his tickets. The case being one of great hardship, Mr. WICKHAM gave him duplicate tickets and sent him on his way rejoicing.

The following cases of fraud in tickets by this steamer, came to the notice of officers HOUSTON, WASH and STAVARSON.

JOAN POOA and EDWARD CARTER, from Iowa, were cheated out of $50 by SELVA. GORDON. The money was refunded.

A gentleman was cheated out of $20, at No. 109 West-street, but he recovered the money by aid of the officers.

HENRY BROWNER and P. R. REED, from Peru, Ia., were carried to FOWLER'S office by a Runner, where they parted with $350. The officers obtained the money, and conducted the parties to the genuine office, where they procured tickets. On the same day the same house refunded $175 to Mr. BROWNELL, of Vermont.

GEORGE ALLEN, of Massachusetts, was cheated at BRADY'S office, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, out of $24 on tickets to Cleveland. It was refunded.

Miss TAYLOR, from the country, was cheated out of $25 by FOWLER, who returned the money to the officer.

DAVID JOHNSON and CHARLES DAYTON, two notorious confidence men, were arrested by Officers HOUSTON and GORDON, and carried to the Police Headquarters, where they were compelled to sit for their daguerreotypes to ornament the Thieves' Gallery.

The British steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. JEFFREY, sailed Saturday at noon for Liverpool.

The Late Stabbing Affray in First-avenue.

JOSEPH KELLY, one of the men stabbed on the morning of the 16th inst., in the liquor saloon of MICHAEL BRINA, No. 169 First-avenue, died Sunday night. Coroner CONNARY held an inquest, yesterday, at which some new facts were elicited. It was shown that PATRICK LAWLOR, with one or two other friends, went into the bar-room to get into a fight with the deceased and others, and that LAWLOR stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. Several of LAWLOR'S friends testified that the stabbing was done in self-defence. The Jury rendered the following:

VERDICT.

That JOSEPH KELLY came to his death by wounds received in the abdomen, which superinduced inflammation of so serious a character as to cause his death, and these wounds were inflicted by a knife in the hands of PATRICK LAWLOR, on the 16th of March, 1858.

On the rendition of the verdict, LAWLOR was examined. He stated that he was 21 years of age, a native of Ireland, a carpenter, and resides at No. 137 East Eleventh-street. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he said, "I inflicted the wounds in self-defence; I was attacked by some of these men and had no means of escape." He was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites far families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK

AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Chase's $18 Sewing Machine** is now on exhibition at the depôt of the New-York Wire Railing Co., No. 312 Broadway. It is warranted, and is pronounced by all who see it the best cheap machine that has yet been sold. C. T. DUPONT, General Agent for the United States.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**

Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines. For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $36. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**, only 4 shillings a box—black or brown—best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists'. Also, Infallible Onguent for the beauty and growth of the hair; Tonic Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ **Carpets.**—The best place in New York to buy your Carpets and Oil-Cloths is at JACKSON HYATT'S Bowery Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Go there and see.

Genin's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats. Hats and Caps now ready. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Old Dr. Bone's Bitters and Pills.**

TO THE SICK AND FEEBLE,

will

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, CREATE AN APPETITE, PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and

REGULATE THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

This medicine has been used by OLD DR. BONE for SEVENTY YEARS.

Thousands can testify to the genuine virtue of the BITTERS AND PILLS.

For curing the following diseases, it has no equal: Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Fits, Pulmonary and Liver Complaints; all Female Complaints; Nervous Diseases, Palsy, St Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, Gout, Rheumatism.

(Inflammatory and Chronic.)

Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Fever Sores, Itching of Skin, Pimples, &c., &c.

The BITTERS AND PILLS must be USED TOGETHER.

The Bitters and Pills are sold by C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton st., Brooklyn; and by druggists and country merchants everywhere.

Every package signed by Dr. L. H. BONE, son of the late Dr Christian Bone.

Bitters $1 per Bottle; 6 Bottles for $5. Pills 25 cents per Box; 6 Boxes for $1.

Principal Dépôt, No 294 Grand st., three blocks east of Bowery, where Dr. BONE can be consulted daily, free of charge.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

MARRIED.

BARNES—WALKER.—On Monday, March 22, by the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, GEORGE H. BARNES, of Bristol, England, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Walker, of Dublin, Ireland.

DIED.

BANTA.—In this City, on Sunday night, March 21, of scarlet fever FANNY, only child of Jacob C. and Sarah Ann Banta, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family and of his brothers, William S. and Theodore M., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 34 Troy-st.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 22, ANN, wife of Gilbert Allen, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, at her late residence, No. 428 4th st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BERRY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 21, MARGARET, widow of James Henry, deceased, aged 86 years.

Her friends, relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 178 Allen-st., New York, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

WAPPLE.—In this City, on Monday, March 22, of congestion of lungs, FRANCIS SEADFORD, oldest son of J. Francis and Sarah A. Whipple, aged 1 month three weeks and 2 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 15 Irving-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

KEELER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 21, of paralysis, CATHARINE, wife of Stephen Keeler, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 2d av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, PETER BAXTER in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his nephews, Edwin and Jas. B. Young, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 45 Greenwich av.

JUDAH.—On Saturday morning, March 20, ALFRED N. JUDAH, son of the late Ber'd S. Judah, aged 46 years.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 22, JOHN THOMPSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 163 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family, and the members of Abram's Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 22, FRANK, infant son of Chas. and Mary J. Logan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Van Brunt-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

FRASER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 20 Mrs. HULDAH RUSSELL, daughter of the late John Fraser, aged 36 years 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 155 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WARING.—At Yonkers, on Sunday evening, March 21, CHESTER G. WARING, aged 21 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, William C. Waring, at Yonkers, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SANFORD.—At Westport, Conn., on Monday, March 22, ZALMON SANFORD aged 54 years.

The funeral will be attended from the Episcopal Church, Westport on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DA RAVEL.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, March 21, EUGENIA, youngest child of John De Revare, Jr., aged 8 months and 17 days.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from No. 177 to

NO. 300 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A large and beautiful assortment of

WATCHES,

by the best makers, all warranted,

selling at

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

ROBERT KAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES

AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR
LOOK OUT FOR
LOOK OUT FOR
LOOK OUT FOR
LOOK OUT FOR

SMITH'S GREAT STORY
SMITH'S GREAT STORY
SMITH'S GREAT STORY
SMITH'S GREAT STORY
SMITH'S GREAT STORY
SMITH'S GREAT STORY

IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
READY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,

AT ALL NEWS OFFICES.
AT ALL NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL NEWS OFFICES.

MAGGIE,
THE CHILD OF CHARITY;
OR,
WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY,
A ROMANCE OF EVERY DAY LIFE,
BY
FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of
"Evelyn Wilson," "The Emigrant," "Abandoned Wife,"
"The Vestmaker's Apprentice," etc.

☞ HIS BEST STORY! ☜

NEWS AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS and CARRIERS should hand in their orders early, to secure full supplies. The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is FOUR CENTS.

The Wholesale Agents who sell the NEW-YORK WEEKLY in New-York are:

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
SAM YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE, No. 30 Ann-st.
M. MADDEN, No. 21 Ann-st.
HAMILTON & JOHNSON, No. 18 Ann-st.
LONG & CALDWELL, No. 23 Ann-st.

USE THE BEST!

Families, to insure good bread, should use

THE

WHAT CHEER

HOP-YEAST CAKES,

For raising bread, cakes, buckwheat &c. For sale by all the principal grocers, and at wholesale by

STEPHEN WM. SMITH,

No. 834 Broadway.

SALT RHEUM OF 15 YEARS

Cured by Dr. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve. Mrs. C. T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester st. For sale at No. 77 Canal st., near Church, and at druggists', also at Gould's stationery, *Tribune* building, and at Millet's music store, Broadway, near Pearl.

J. C. HARGER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Desk at this office.

WIGS FOR $8.—TOUPEES FOR $4, AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 198 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For style and quality we challenge the world.

SAND FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR BUILDING purposes. Apply to J. E. KING, Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BROADWAY SALE.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of beautiful new SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

being BULLOCK'S entire wholesale Stock, now offered at retail at

NO. 361 BROADWAY,

in consequence of Removal on the 1st of MAY to the Store No. 415 BROADWAY,

(Near Canal-street.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Every article of this new and desirable Stock, prepared expressly in anticipation of an extensive first-class city wholesale trade, will be offered at from 40 to 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices, the subscriber having resolved to sacrifice for CASH in preference to selling his goods on credit, with an uncertainty of getting paid for them.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY INVENTORY:

1,180 very pretty Broché Stella Shawls at.....$6 00
Regular wholesale price.....5 50
2,640 superior Broché Stella Shawls at.....4 00
Regular wholesale price.....3 50
1,809 extra superior Broché Stella Shawls at.....5 00
Regular wholesale price.....4 00
1,690 very rich and entirely new Broché Stella do. at 5 50
Regular wholesale price.....9 00

An immense assortment of FINE GOODS at similar reduced rates.

MANTILLAS.

2,270 Black Silk Lace Mantillas, and reduced to.....$1 00
8,285 Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, large size.....2 00
960 Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, still larger.....3 00
1,190 rich do, with deep Lace Ruffles.....4 00
1,250 superior Moire antique do, at.....5 00
1,125 superior Moire Antique do., extra rich.....6 00

All the finer goods at a proportionate rate.

Also,

LINEN AND CLOTH DUSTERS,

(new and pretty in style,)

MOURNING MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS, &c.,

at equally cheap rates.

The store will be closed on Monday, the 22d of March, to allow the remarking and arranging the stock.

The sale will commence on

TUESDAY, MARCH 23,

and continue until 1st of May.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Have now open,

AT RETAIL,

THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

OF

RICH DRESS GOODS,

SILKS—Plain, Plaid and Cross-overs—New Designs.
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe.
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe à Quille.
SILK ROBES, Bayadere.
SILK ROBES, Six Quilles.
SILK ROBES, Deux Quille.
SILK ROBES, à Volant.
MUSLINS and ORGANDIES by the yard and in robes.
BAREGES, by the yard and in robes.
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, by the yard and in robes.

Also,

THE ALGERINE ROBE—An entirely new article.
PRINTED MOUS. DE LAINES, CHALLIS—Articles for Traveling Dresses, in great variety, &c., &c.
NOVELTIES BY EVERY STEAMER.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS.

The effects of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Comprising in part

FINE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND DIAPERS,
SUMMER COATINGS AND PANTALOON STUFF,
DRESS GOODS AND PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
ROBES DE LAINES, &c., &c.,

The entire stock must be sold off before the 1st of May next, to close the assignment.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES

OF EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY

will open on Monday

several cartons new French Embroideries, consisting of French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet sets;
French Embroidered Valenciennes, trimmed;
French Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars;
Embroidered Cambric, Marseilles and Linen Traveling sets.

With a full assortment of Point, Point Applique, Honiton, English Thread Lace, and Maltese Sets and Collars.

No. 473 Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE OF DRY GOODS.

By the Assignees of G. B. WILLIAMS,

At No 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.

The following goods have been subjected to further reduction in prices:

PRINTED AND PLAIN FRENCH BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
BAREGE CHALLIES AND DELAINES,
And other dress goods.

The whole must be cleared out by the 15th day of April next.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open

On MONDAY, March 22,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

STELLA SHAWLS, with FRENCH CAMEL HAIR BORDERS.

These goods are of our own importation, and ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

We will offer on Monday, March 22:

5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 dozen.
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fine,) at $1 50 dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 and $3 dozen.
200 dozen Gents' White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs, from $3 to $6 dozen.

Also, a full assortment of Children's Handkerchiefs.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,

Have just received another invoice

Of Muslin de Chene,

In Bayadere Stripes, all colors.

A new and beautiful article for

Spring traveling dresses.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

50 pieces Black Gros De Rhine Silks at $1 per yard, very rich lustre, just received from auction

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Also, a splendid assortment of Black Gros Grain Silks, for mourning.

NOVELTIES FOR THE OPENING SEASON.

Robe-à-Quille Muslin Dresses, only $2,

From late Auction sales,

Opened this morning by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

OPENED MONDAY,

500 Black Silk Embroidered Mantilla Centres at $4 each, worth $15.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED, BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

NO. 473 BROADWAY,

a Job Lot of Rich Colored Moire Antiques,

nearly yard wide, at only $2 50 per yard.

HOSIERY AND FLANNELS

AT HALF PRICE.

Ladies' and gentlemen's under-garments,

Merino,

Thread,

Silk

and Cotton Hose,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

at No. 355 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES!

FROM AUCTION!

200 ROBES, at $4 and $4 50 per Robe.
200 ROBES, at $5 and $6 per Robe.

The above are very handsome goods, and the greatest bargains ever offered.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRESS GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

CHEAP MANTILLAS

Summer Mantillas

60 Per Cent.

BELOW COST,

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

At No. 355 Broadway.

No. 355 BROADWAY.

LACES!!
EDGINGS FLOUNCES,
BLACK AND WHITE,
VEILS, SCARFS, ROBES, &c.,
At 40 cents on the dollar.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ALL TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK,

At 50 per cent. below cost.

SHAWLS,
BROCHE,
CRAPE,
STELLA,
PLAID,
CHENILLE,
SCARFS, &c.

J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons of last season, that on the 1st of April next we shall offer at our former location,

NO. 335 BROADWAY,

AT ONE PRICE FOR CASH, WITHOUT ABATEMENT,

A MOST

BEAUTIFUL,

CHASTE and

ELEGANT

Assortment of

SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Just imported, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortment of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail in this country this season, and to which will be added every novelty that the best taste and facilities on the Paris market, through our resident Agent there, can command.

BAJOU KID GLOVES,

Just landed, of exclusive shades.

Misses', 75 cents; Ladies', 87½ cents; Gentlemen's, $1.

No mixed lots. This make of Gloves is equal, if not superior to any Glove ever sent to this country.

50,000 yards of every choice styles of INDIA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.

We shall exhibit as heretofore, at our

JOBBING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 55 Chambers and 33 Read sts.

Our usual

ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Adapted to every part of the

UNION,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest ruling rates for

Cash or approved 6 months' Bank Paper.

P. S.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms. No. 55 Chambers st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FASHIONS.

Magnificent Spring display of

ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, PARIS BONNETS,

FLOWERS, COIFFURES AND RIBBONS.

Also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW BONNETS.

Ladies will find in our extensive store the greatest assortment in each of the above departments ever exhibited in the United States. All our goods being imported by ourselves, and selected to suit the finest taste in the country, they confidently solicit general inspection, and assure purchasers that our prices will be found much lower than inferior styles of goods are offered at second-class stores.

CHAS. STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,

NO. 252 BROADWAY,

Opposite the City Hall.

Are now receiving and offer at

PANIC PRICES

FOR

CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

WHITE GOODS,

KID GLOVES,

MITTS,

SHAWLS,

MANTILLAS, &c.

Also, a large stock of

FRENCH FLOWERS.

HEALTH,

GRACE

AND BEAUTY

conferred upon the ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

with the

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,

Patented April, 1857,

which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for ladies' use, the weight being only 15 ounces.

ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

CELEBRATED SKIRTS

Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,

AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

For sale at all the principal stores

in the United States and Canadas.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

No. 300 Canal,

AT WHOLESALE,

Is now fully assorted, of

DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,

Exclusively his own, in

All his own well known make.

ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.
DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.
SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.
ALL LACE HOME MADE.
FRENCH LACE.
CHANTILLY LACE.

See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c., &c.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-STREET,

(Late Carter, Dutton and De Forest,)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of

MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,

AND OTHER PRINTS,

At the lowest market price.

MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,

AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.

Also, an

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,

From Auction and Private sale.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

CARPETING—SPRING IMPORTATIONS—1858.

At a great reduction of pr

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 2 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus iron fronts, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elizabeth. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal-st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $5,000. The most westerly building is about 88 feet deep; rent $3,800. The two intermediate buildings are 66 feet deep; rent of each, $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are extremely built and well lighted. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 316 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson av.; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AT NOS. 16 AND 18 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver-st., the offices recently occupied by the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company. Also, eligible suites of offices in the same building, on the ground floor and in the second story, suitable for corporations, brokers, &c. Apply to W. HOWARD WAIT, Room No. 10, on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in thorough repair, containing modern improvements, warm gas fixtures, closet-room, &c., in every way suitable for a genteel family. Rent $600. To be seen from 10 to 5. No. 122 West 16th-st. Also, a large part of house No. 196 West 15th st. Rent $475. To be seen from 10 to 5, daily.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY houses, with all the modern improvements, in Ashland-place, Perry-st.; rent from $1,050 to $1,200. Also, the double three-story brick house, No 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house. Apply to E. BLOOMER, Ocean Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 265 Henry-st., New-York. This house is thirty-one feet deep, and replete with every convenience, viz.: furnace, water-closets, range, stationary tubs, gas and gas fixtures throughout the house also an accordeon of closet room. For particulars, inquire at No. 267 Pearl-st., New York.

TO LET—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS IN THAT new and splendid store, (110 by 25 feet,) No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., with or without the cellar. Entrance on Broadway and on Murray-st with hatchway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 18th-st. Has the gas and Croton water fixtures and is located in a pleasant neighborhood. Inquire of the subscriber, No. 400 Hudson-st., at the office of the Greenwich Insurance Company.
JAMES HARRISON.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of house No. 110 1st-st., near Avenue A, front basement, front and back parlors on first story, two front bedrooms on third story, 7 pantries, large yard, no rear buildings. Can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire at No. 13 Avenue A. Rent, $300.

TO LET—A TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY BRICK house, containing eleven rooms, besides a sink-cellar and lumber garret, in the vicinity of 6th-av and 8th-st., convenient to stages and cars. Gas in the house, and Croton water in the front area. Rent $600. Address Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No 135 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, and the private stairs in the right place; house in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Rent $950. Inquire of R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No 21 West 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Rent $320 per annum. Also the upper floor, five rooms and a bedroom in the attic. Rent $200 per annum to a small family. Apply as above or at No. 122 4th-st., near 6th av., of A. P. SMITH.]

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF THOSE handsome three-story houses on Pewers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., with gas, water and range, and privilege of inclosed park; five minutes to cars. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, corner of Powers and Wyckoff sts. Rent $250.

STORE TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, at a liberal rent; the store No 100 Front-st., a few doors below Wall; the store may be seen at any time. Apply, for terms, to Messrs. WILLETT & STEPHENS, No 67 Wall-st.; or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. The gas-fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 34 East 28th-st. Can be seen from 10 till 12.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 127 East 19th-st., having all the latest improvements and in perfect order. Good location, &c. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE BROWN-stone front, four-story, English basement house No. 220 West 3d-st., will be let to a private family only for one or three years. Apply to F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN, No 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THE FIRST story and basement of house No. 218 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ava., consisting of two parlors and five rooms, with wardrobes, range, bath and gas. Best of references required. Rent $400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No 2 Depeyster-st., (known as the Green block.) The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STORE FOR MILLInery, &c., in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. New and desirable. Rent $350. Apply to JOHN WARNER, No. 412 Atlantic-st. If preferred, would sell on a credit; $1,000 or less down.

TO LET—THE LOWER HALF OF A FOUR-STORY English-basement house, built for the owner's own use. It is filled up with bells, speaking tubes, &c. The rent is $400. Inquire on the premises No. 256 West 32d-st., 4 doors west of 9th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six mo the from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 16th-st., near 5th-av; rent to a small family, $175 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, front of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house, furnished, No 7 East 30th st. Possess on given, if wished April 1. It has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-office.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 50th and 51th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A SHOW WINDOW, WITH privilege in the store, suitable for a watchmaker, jeweler, &c.; also a part of a workshop, with use of tools if required. Apply at No. 134 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE IN 18th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Apply at No. 30 East 19th-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 64 West 37th-st. Possession May 1.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 26th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Tree Building, in Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. KNIGHT, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 70 7th-st. Inquire of GYSBERT BINNEY, No. 119 3d-av.

TO LET—A STABLE WITH FIVE STALLS, AT No. 49 Leroy-st.

TO LET.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE CELLARS connected with Washington market; the cellar under the store No. 39 Liberty-st., and the large rooms 30 feet-y of Union market, will be leased on bids at public auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hall, for the term of one year from the 1st of May next.

The following stores and houses will also be leased in the same manner, for the same period, and at the same time and place, viz:

1. Three stores, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.
2. Hotel, foot of 36th st., East River.
3. Engine-house in 23d st., between 1st and 2d av.
4. Frame building 13th-st., east of 4th-av., next to Hook and Ladder Co. No 12.
5. Stable, No 21 Elizabeth st
6. Third, fourth and fifth lofts of store No. 39 Liberty-st.
7. Four-house No 20 2d-st.
8. Three-story brick house, No. 79 Willett-st.
9. Two-story brick house, No 23 Gouverneur-st.
10. Two story and attic brick house, No 79 Hudson-st.
11. Part of two-story frame house, Nos 343 3d av
N. B.—Lists of the property to be leased containing the conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK March 12, 1858

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The fine 3-story and basement house No. 6 Attorney-st. It has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, water closets, &c. The furniture is nearly new, and will be disposed of at a reasonable rate. Rent, $600. It is an excellent opportunity for persons about commencing housekeeping. Apply as above, or at No. 76 Canal st., near Allen.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT reserve, an excellent house and lot No. 177 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d ave. Terms most reasonable. Sale at the Exchange at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, March 29. See A. J. BLEECKER, 7 Broad st., for particulars.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 116 or 120 WEST 15th-st. They are three-story brick high stoop, extension room, genteel modern houses. Rent $500. Apply to D. T. BARNES, No. 15 Park-row.

HOTEL TO LET.—BIXBY'S HOTEL, CORNER of Broadway and Park-place, (opposite the Park,) contains some 125 rooms. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 10 Deane st.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY store, with sub-cellar, &c., No. 66 John-st. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 98 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & H. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road 3 miles from Williamsburg and through the centre of the farm runs the turnpike, giving a fine chance for improvements. It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 15 feet long 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with twelve stalls, and all suited for factory purposes, together with barns, ice-house, blacksmiths and wheelwrights shops, carriage house, vegetable vault which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay barn about 200 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided up by double-faced stone walls. There is a great abundance of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot at private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Brick Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Hudson st. ferries. Applications can be made to S. S. MILLS at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLS, Esq., No 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York eight miles into the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, upon the side of any building, from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL at private sale his farm on the White Stone road about half a mile from the White Stone steamboat landing, and about two miles from the village of Flushing. The farm and garden are in a high state of cultivation; on said farm is an excellent apple orchard of the best kind of fruit; there are also pear, peach, and quince trees in bearing order. Also in said garden an abundance of currants, gooseberries, and strawberry bed, all in a high state of cultivation. Said farm consists of about 26 acres of land, a comfortable dwelling house and barn, and necessary out buildings thereon. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL HIGGINS.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, New-Jersey, several good farms from 40 to 130 acres each. These farms are worthy of notice to any one who is desirous to purchase farms as they are in a fine healthy section of the country, along the line of the Morris & Essex Railroad, fine locations and well stocked with fruit. The 40 acres is a beautiful farm and good buildings, abounding in fruit of every description, fine garden, ice house filled with ice, large lawn of shade around the house and within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. For a gentleman doing business in the City this is a very desirable place. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, Westchester County half a mile from depot, a fine farm of 73 acres well watered and highly cultivated; good orchard and a large variety of other fruits. The dwelling-house is two story and attic frame, handsomely situated well shaded and nearly new: size about 36x44, with a large extension; large barn, with cellar, stable, &c., all complete. P. C. BULKLEY No 27 Wall-st. 3

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washington ville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 41 Nassau-st.; J. C. HATCH, No. 9 Beekman-st., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, of 60 acres 25 miles distant by New-Haven Railroad, near depot and steamboat landing. Large house, good out-buildings, abundance of fruit, running brook on premises. Apply to WM. W. HEBBERD, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A FINE FARM, suitable for a gentleman's residence. 46 acres, in fine order; ice-house, barns, &c.; two miles from the depot. Apply at Croton Water Shipping Office, pier No. 21 East River.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR INVESTMENT.—1,000 acres of the best of farming land, mostly in a body that must be sold for cash. Will be sold for one-third of their real value. S. COCKCROFT, No 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FARMS TO LET.

FARM TO LET OR WORK ON SHARES—At Jamaica South L. I., on the Rockaway Plank Road, about 9 miles from the Brooklyn ferries and from the bay and ponds; contains 65 acres of good loamy soil and 20 acres of salt meadow. Good house and barn and an excellent opportunity for a market gardener. Apply at No. 751 Fulton-st. O. M. CHURCH.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, without children, a three story dwelling house, in thorough order, having extension dining-room and the modern conveniences. Situation to be between 16th and 23d sts., and 3d and 6th avs., and rent not to exceed $1,100. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,088, Nassau-st. Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, a furnished house with a good stable, in some settled neighborhood within an hour of the City, by rail, or on Long or Staten Island: a moderate, sound, well-built house in a pleasant village will be preferred. Address Box No. 3,163, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—CONTAINING EIGHT OR 10 rooms, and with from one-half to three-quarters of an acre of ground, improved as a garden. Must be within 10 minutes of City, and in good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $300. Address stating particulars, HENRY, Box No. 3,160 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A genteel house with modern conveniences, pleasantly situated and accessible by Court-st. cars. Rent not to exceed $400. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,393 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BRICK STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts., and Lexington and 8th ava. Price from $8,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons, a neat well-furnished house, with all modern comforts, between Bleecker and 25th sts., and 2d and 7th ava. Address box No. 1,310 New-York Post-Office, stating price and particulars.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., Times Office.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—
COLE, SUMNER & CO.,
BANKERS, La CROSSE, WIS.,
Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices the 5thday of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to Knickerbocker, Howz & Co., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. SONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 15 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Land, Pension, Back Pay, &c., procured.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

FOR TWO YEARS—(during the owner's absence in Europe)—A LARGE AND NEW HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, WITH ALL THE FURNITURE.

It is nearly fifty feet square and three stories high, with wide piazzas on each side and a kitchen in the rear.

A continual supply of spring water is furnished by a ram and windmill, and gas is supplied through the house from the village works.

Having been built with great care for the owner's occupancy it is replete with every convenience. It is surrounded by a lawn of eleven acres covered with a fine turf and planted with many varieties of ornamental trees—some of them fifty years old. The lawn is so prepared that one horse and a rolling-mower can keep it always like a carpet.

The carriage-house, stable, ice-house, kitchen, garden and perterre are ample for their respective purposes. Apples, pears, cherries, motherries, quinces and the small fruits are on the ground in great abundance.

A school-room, furnished with the most modern desks, maps, books, &c., is on the premises. To those who do not wish private tuition the excellent schools in the village can be recommended. The location is healthy, high and airy, commanding a view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound and the Palisades.

It is within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad, by which there is access to the City six times a day by fifty minutes transit from Fulton Market.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET

Near the above, a house in the Italian style, containing twelve rooms beside a kitchen above ground.

It is furnished with water fixtures, furnace and all the conveniences of a first class house. It is surrounded by sufficient land, covered with turf, trees and small fruit. Apply to S. B. PARSONS, Publisher, 3 Or at No 34 Wall st., New York.

SING SING PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—TUESDAY, March 23, 1858. The very desirable residence, lately owned and occupied by Gen. Stanton. I. Lockwood located on the corner of Division av. and Elizabeth st., in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y. The dwelling is built of brick with tin roof, having a front of 28 feet, and about 42 feet in depth, 2 stories and attic high basement, plastered and finished throughout; 12 rooms, well arranged with entries, closets &c.; cellaring high, spacious halls, marble mantels, &c. The premises comprise several lots of ground (or about 1½ acres of land,) on which are barn, shed, &c., and are ll covered with fruit and shade trees. The front on Croton-av. is 200 feet, is protected by a handsome white cut marble wall. The dwelling elevated on a rising bluff, commands a most beautiful view of the Hudson River, overlooking the village and Croton Point. The view on the north about 14 miles, and the south about 7 miles, taking in Tappan Zee, Kitchawan, Sunset Walk, of churches, schools, Post-Office and railroad depots, the place in all that could be desired for a country residence. The above property will be offered at Public Auction on TUESDAY March 23, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Possession given April 1st. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises.

Persons desirous of viewing the property at any time, will be shown the same upon application to JAMES F. COLLYER, Esq., near the premises. For any information relative to the interest of the property at private sale, apply to JOHN FLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st. (Commonwealth Bank Building,) or to JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH Cashier, Fishkill, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—The residence of the late BENJAMIN S. C. LINS, at Pelham Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view of the Sound, and is a most delightful residence. The mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchens and servants' rooms also, carriage house, stables, ice-house filled, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; New-Haven Railroad Depot at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms apply to ISRAH COPELAND, on the premises or to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ½ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and copulon roof, commanding an extensive view of the river country. A fine spring of water never failing, farther on the house in the garden also supplies the premises. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for steaming arrangements for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND—A handsome country seat with barn, double coach house, stabling, ice-house, &c., beautifully situated on its own grounds, with full-grown shade and fruit trees, &c. It is within a few minutes walk of the railway station, and 22 miles from New-York. Immediate possession is offered for its perfect healthiness and its unsurpassed retirement in beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Immediate possession. Price, with one acre, $1,800, or with ten acres, $7,000. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Rye, Westchester County, ½ mile north of the station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W. Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, more or less, of choice land; three fourths of a mile from same depot. Price $3,000; cash $ 75. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

SUPREME COURT, REFEREE'S SALE.—At Sing Sing, on the premises on the 25th of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold a new and elegant mansion and out-houses with about seven acres of land, late the residence of Rufus L. Todd, deceased, having a fine view of the Hudson River. Terms of sale very favorable. Apply to FREDERICK A. OLIN, Referee, No. 52 John-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A BEAUtiful country residence in Huntington, L. I., containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, grates, &c., bare grapevines, fruit trees, &c. at $2,500; $1,200 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of T. D. CRANE, Esq., No. 118 Chambers-st., or address Box No. 109, William-sburg Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE years a Cottage 30x40 feet together with 9 or 20 acres of land beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Fishkill landing, within a few minutes' walk of the Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Ferry to Newburg and steamboat landing. Apply personally or by letter, to W. A. VAN WAGNER, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE COTTAGES AND STABLES, situated at Bath, L. I., with about three acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Alfred Large. The cottages are situated on the sea side where the bathing is excellent and they could, at little expense, be improved into large boarding houses. Apply to WM. LOTTIMER, Executor, No. 23 Park place, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE years, a cottage 30x40 feet together with 9 or 20 acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Fishkill landing, within a few minutes' walk of the Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Ferry to Newburg and steamboat landing. Apply personally or by letter, to W. A. VAN WAGNER, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YORKVILLE, on 86th st., near 2d-av., a house containing thirteen rooms, Croton water, with two acres of ground and good cellar; fine trees &c. Also at Gasteton, a brick house, ten rooms, ½ acre of ground, handsome shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—Beautifully situated on the Passaic River, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage, containing 13 rooms, with barn and stable, ice-house, &c. on a lot of 10 acres on which are all varieties of forest and fruit trees. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Rent, $600. Apply at No. 235 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—at CHATham, New Jersey, pleasantly situated near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and well calculated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Rent $300, also to rent or let a small cottage, house with barn and other out-buildings and 5 acres of land; three fourths of a mile from same depot. Price $3,000; cash $ 75. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—A country seat, comprising a little over eight acres of land, on which is a large stone dwelling house now about two thirds completed. The land is beautifully wooded, and has on it a fine well with a constant supply of water; and also fronts on the water, and from the house is aport of many miles around each behalf.

For terms and further information, apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE beautiful country seat lately the residence of Augustus Wetmore, deceased; it is delightfully situated immediately on the Sound; excellent bathing, fishing, sailing, &c.; there are 14 acres; house and out buildings nearly new; 1½ miles from the depot 26 from New-York, by the New York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of F. B. OGDEN NOF, No. 47 Beekman-st.; or PETER NEEFUS, No. 12 Front-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—PLEASantly located in Greenwich, Conn., about one hour's ride from New-York, and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, situated near the Cosco Bridge on the east side of the river, and within two minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, where all the trains stop. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to O. L. & A. FERRIS, No. 33 Front-st., or to W. A. FERRIS near the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON—ONE of one acre with elegant large mansion at Spuyten Duyvil, one at Fort Washington, one of 4 acres at Yonkers; one of 6 acres—first class improvements—at Dobbs' Ferry on the river; one of 8½ acres, on the river, one mile above Dobbs' Ferry: one of 14 acres, with large mansion and fine old shade trees, on the river, at Fishkill. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—Beautifully situated on the Passaic River, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage, containing 13 rooms, with barn and stable, ice-house, &c. on a lot of 10 acres on which are all varieties of forest and fruit trees. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Rent, $600. Apply at No. 235 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—at CHATham, New Jersey, pleasantly situated near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and well calculated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Rent $300, also to rent or let a small cottage, house with barn and other out-buildings and 5 acres of land; three fourths of a mile from same depot. Price $3,000; cash $ 75. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

SUPREME COURT, REFEREE'S SALE.—At Sing Sing, on the premises on the 25th of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold a new and elegant mansion and out-houses with about seven acres of land, late the residence of Rufus L. Todd, deceased, having a fine view of the Hudson River. Terms of sale very favorable. Apply to FREDERICK A. OLIN, Referee, No. 52 John-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A BEAUtiful country residence in Huntington, L. I., containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, grates, &c. bare grapevines, fruit trees, &c. at $2,500; $1,200 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of T. D. CRANE, Esq., No. 118 Chambers-st., or address Box No. 109, Williamsburg Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE years a Cottage 30x40 feet together with 9 or 20 acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Fishkill landing, within a few minutes' walk of the Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Ferry to Newburg and steamboat landing. Apply personally or by letter, to W. A. VAN WAGNER, Fishkill Landing.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ½ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and copulon roof, commanding an extensive view of the river country. A fine spring of water never failing, farther on the house in the garden also supplies the premises. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for steaming arrangements for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND—A handsome country seat with barn, double coach house, stabling, ice-house, &c., beautifully situated on its own grounds, with full-grown shade and fruit trees, &c. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 22 miles from New-York. Immediate possession is offered for its perfect healthiness and its unsurpassed retirement in beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Immediate possession. Price, with one acre, $1,800, or with ten acres, $7,000. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Rye, Westchester County, ½ mile north of the station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W. Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, more or less, of choice land; three fourths of a mile from same depot. Price $3,000; cash $ 75. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on Hudson River Railroad, about an hour from this City; 9 acres, with plenty of fruit, running stream, fish ponds &c.; one of the finest views on Hudson River. It would be let with the furniture now in the house, and also with the use of the carriage, horses and coachman occupying the Gate Lodge. Address LEANDER, Times Office.

TO RENT AT PEEKSKILL, FOR SUMMER—A furnished house, barn and grounds with rooms, gas-fixtures, well shaded. Five minutes' walk from depot; desirably located. Possession given immediately; rent $300. Inquire in Wall-st., over the Assay Office, Desk No. 37.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—The country seat of the late James Harrison situate on Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., about a mile and a half from the ferries, combining all the advantages of a City and country residence. For particulars apply to W. H. HERRICON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 14 Exchange-place.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A neat house, with about half an acre of land, fronting the water, and commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the River and Bay. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, with gardens, &c., at Astoria. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and finished court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton water, 2 water closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 2½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of exposure to pay a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 156 10th-st.

CLEVELAND-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW FOUR-story (high stoop and balcony) brown-stone house No. 3 West 22d-st.; three rooms deep all the way up, and contains

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:	
Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 445,609 00
Average amount of Specie	1,9 7,912 76
Average amount of Circulation	2o5,o3o 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,408,334 46
Average amount of Circulation	104,129 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$777,432 00
Average amount of Specie	65,647 00
Average amount of Circulation	68,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	336,645 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before, this 22d day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$490,370 00
Average amount of Specie	58,141 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	229,334 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,812,965 65
Average amount of Specie	3,121,572 13
Note-Paid Bank of America	$22,836 | 87,318 00
Average amount of Circulation	64,781 |
Average amount of Deposits	6,069,138 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,728,107 00
Average amount of Specie	3,434,944 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,095,867 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH'D. KING, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$856,733 01
Average amount of Specie	349,909 81
Average amount of Circulation	85,830 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,017,691 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,771,986 69
Average amount of Specie	971,166 76
Average amount of Circulation	331,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,092,703 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HALSEY, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,613,495 78
Average amount of Specie	404,419 93
Average amount of Circulation	84,393 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,469,785 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,679,095 00
Average amount of Specie	1,053,355 00
Average amount of Circulation	148,352 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,754,925 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,440,835 69
Average amount of Specie	1,131,789 01
Average amount of Circulation	295,319 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,227,792 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,027,253 63
Average amount of Specie	451,980 07
Average amount of Circulation	231,153 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,584,055 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$251,985 28
Average amount of Specie	36,709 98
Average amount of Circulation	108,513 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,755 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,535 80
Average amount of Specie	334,859 91
Average amount of Circulation	173,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,043,824 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$493,893 88
Average amount of Specie	70,334 45
Average amount of Circulation	102,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	253,936 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,925,588 00
Average amount of Specie	796,367 00
Average amount of Circulation	260,442 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,192,114 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JOHN OSCAR HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$680,673 57
Average amount of Specie	131,343 81
Average amount of Circulation	165,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	511,133 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,563,574 09
Average amount of Specie	919,225 04
Average amount of Circulation	16,756 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,767,259 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. SEARING, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. SEARING, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,863,923 42
Average amount of Specie	883,131 33
Average amount of Circulation	104,129 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,679,621 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,265,446 45
Average amount of Specie	369,345 71
Average amount of Circulation	107,502 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,263,578 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of March, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$169,029 33
Average amount of Specie	22,103 98
Average amount of Circulation	6,537 50
Average amount of Deposits	35,160 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,445,918 62
Average amount of Specie	289,647 29
Average amount of Circulation	119,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,265,305 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS CORY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 258, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,766 21
Average amount of Specie	45,899 51
Average amount of Circulation	109,249 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,869 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$276,349 55
Average amount of Specie	44,288 20
Average amount of Circulation	23,723 00
Average amount of Deposits	67,742 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of March, 1858.

S. JASSUAUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,321,711 62
Average amount of Specie	292,389 32
Average amount of Circulation	81,407 00
Average amount of Deposits	789,161 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,327,859 40
Average amount of Specie	310,306 42
Average amount of Circulation	186,533 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,345,403 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$741,539 86
Average amount of Specie	205,584 67
Average amount of Circulation	100,797 00
Average amount of Deposits	675,328 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,820,724 61
Average amount of Specie	371,896 01
Average amount of Circulation	193,053 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,433,614 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,102,175 21
Average amount of Specie	1,433,940 33
Average amount of Circulation	323,107 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,341,137 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$794,766 38
Average amount of Specie	188,529 44
Average amount of Circulation	97,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	61 ,706 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,518,925 45
Average amount of Specie	316,526 75
Average amount of Circulation	159,888 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,115,294 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COAST, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,468,706 56
Average amount of Specie	1,441,244 01
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	257,167 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,323,046 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,033 40
Average amount of Specie	113,057 78
Average amount of Circulation	14,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	140,703 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$719,765 10
Average amount of Specie	101,755 43
Average amount of Circulation	92,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	498,252 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,309,873 15
*Average amount of Specie	2,715,505 23
Average amount of nearest Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	195,651 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,192,916 41

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,290,645 47
Average amount of Specie	416,735 15
Average amount of Circulation	453,220 45
Average amount of Deposits	1,891,393 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash't.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,450,417 62
Average amount of Specie	1,418,609 73
Average amount of Circulation	20 ,204 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,560,454 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. WILLIAMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,272,157 47
Average amount of Specie	267,777 49
Average amount of Circulation	94,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	932,611 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,381,674 94
Average amount of Specie	364,052 69
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	114,290 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,393,941 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$393,931 93
Average amount of Specie	34,433 62
Average amount of Circulation	72,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	211,470 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

J. H WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,477 78
Average amount of Specie	53,761 82
Average amount of Circulation	79,2 8 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,122 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK A. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$255,319 64
Average amount of Specie	25,981 12
Average amount of Circulation	94,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	211,701 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,455,449 25
Average amount of Specie	237,489 14
Average amount of Circulation	83,556 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 069,249 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,827 15
Average amount of Specie	86,881 33
Average amount of Circulation	99 846 83
Average amount of Deposits	332,794 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$932,636 92
Average amount of Specie	129,241 09
Average amount of Circulation	128,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,767 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,177,924 75
Average amount of Specie	1,077,214 73
Average amount of Circulation	178,698 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,708,339 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of March, 1858

JONAHLUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$501,599 34
Average amount of Specie	134,835 29
Average amount of Circulation	88,532 00
Average amount of Deposits	388,925 6d

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,891,683 17
Average amount of Specie	905,585 31
Average amount of Circulation	77,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,507,764 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BAYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$910,198 42
Average amount of Specie	194,968 80
Average amount of Circulation	91,546 00
Average amount of Deposits	659,496 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,701 54
Average amount of Specie	248,284 23
Average amount of Circulation	145,001 00
Average amount of Deposits	674,935 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,987,658 00
Average amount of Specie	938,217 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,147 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,948,157 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,009,778 16
Average amount of Specie	291,324 67
Average amount of Circulation	246,765 00
Average amount of Deposits	654,893 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BARRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of March, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,0 8,081 55
Average amount of Specie	587,12 27
Average amount of Circulation	175,126 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,509,865 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR,

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President in the Chair.

The following petition from Stephen H. Branch was presente by Councilman McCarty:—

To the Honorable the Board of Common Council:

Gentlemen—Your petitioner respectfully represents that Mayor Tiemann has signed his claim; that he feels an increase of five pounds since the sweet event; that his heart glows with gratitude to those who voted for his claim, and to the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain for its payment; that from the Chamberlain's he galloped into a clothing-store and shed his artificial skin, and recklessed his fragile form with Hamlet's sentimental mantle and immortal trowsers, and a Byronic collar of red, white and blue, and directed an African of Othello's hue, to profoundly inter his dilapidated coat, vest, pants, shirt and socks, in Potter's field, in its farthest north, so that a Greenland tempest could not waft the malaria of his venerable rags towards the metropolis, and breed a fearful pestilence; that he deposited his glittering loore in three impregnable iron vaults, with granite Inclosures; that his bank presidents, cashiers and clerks are sedate and quiet methodists of recent conversion, and violently abhor sbequatulstors; that he has emerged from dreary lanes and wharves, and walks proudly erect on our glorious Broadway, and beholds the celestial smiles and dimples of the pure and modest ladies, in whose graceful mould and bewitching aspect are concentrated all the beauties of an Italian rainbow, and the seraphs of eternal bliss; that he visits the commodious saloons and partakes of luscious viands, and exhales the entrancing perfume of an exhilarating principle; that amid all this joy and ecstasy of Elysium, he beholds a dark cloud, and is depressed, and warmly sympathizes with unfortunate public creditors, who implore him to raise his voice and wield his metallic rapier for themselves and dear companions and helpless innocents, who are deprived of nourishment and apparel, and subjected to the rapacity of the heartless Shylocks who bribe the Albany legislators to impede the passage of the tax-levy, to enable them to purchase the public claims at two-thirds their value; that your petitioner cannot resist their mournful supplications, and with painful emotions discloses the following unparalleled rascality:

The disclosure of Mr. Branch is to the effect that Mr. Wise, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and who, he says, is sub-editor of the *Sunday Atlas*, told him that as soon as the Speaker should announce the Chairman of the said Committee, he (Branch) ban better repair to Albany immediately and "see" the said Chairman; and that, in addition, he had better "see" Mr. Herrick, the *Editor of the Sunday Atlas*, as he was a man of great influence in Albany. Mr. Branch also gives two quotations from the *Sunday Atlas*—the first, stating that every item in the tax levy should be carefully scrutinized by the Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and that many of them would, in all probability, be considerably cut down; and the second, to the effect that the levy had been *increased* $16,000, and recommending its immediate passage. Mr. Branch says he did not "see" either Wise or Herrick; and he concludes his communication, with an impassioned appeal on behalf of those who have been suffering so long from the delay in the passage of the tax levy.

After a few words had been read,

Councilman Van Tine moved to suspend the reading; and Councilman Cross moved that it be sent back, observing, "We have had enough of Mr. Branch."

Councilman Grant moved as an amendment that it be put on file, which, upon vote, and without any further observations, was carried.

Major Sprague, United States Army, forwarded a communication, requesting the erasure of the words "Buena Vista" from the monument to Gen. Worth, inasmuch as the General was not in the action.

After some debate the document was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A resolution concerning gas-lights for Bellevue Hospital was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. A resolution as to crosswalks in Cherry-street was referred to Committee on Streets.

A resolution, presented by Councilman Brady, recommending the reorganization of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was adopted.

A resolution of inquiry, as to who is authorized to collect the fees at the various markets, was adopted.

A resolution to curb, gutter and flag sidewalks in Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution as to a contractor for sewers in Spring-street, East Sixteenth-street, Desbrosses street, Third-avenue, Fifty second-street, and other places.

The resolution on the Mayor's veto on the grant of land for the proposed Women's Hospital was brought up from the Board of Aldermen, and ordered to be printed on the minutes.

A resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Assessments, directing that the Cooper Institute be exempted from water tax, so long as it is devoted exclusively to the objects of art and science.

A report and resolution were adopted in favor of the formation of sewers in Fulton and Dutch streets.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings in favor of the appointment of an inspector and superintendent for the building of Tompkins Market, was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of leasing to the Orphan Home a portion of old Potter's Field, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets and Lexington-avenue, was laid over.

A resolution to make the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* a Corporation newspaper was laid over. So also was another resolution in favor of an electric clock in the bell-tower corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street.

Some debate arose, in which Councilmen Brady, Geney and others took part, as to the legality of a claim amounting to $300, for cleaning the Twenty-second Ward two years ago, due to James Campbell. Ultimately, the report and resolution affirming the claim were adopted.

The report of the Committee on the proposed contract for the work on the New Reservoir at Yorkville, adverse to giving the contract to Messrs. Fairchild & Co., was called up. An amendment, striking out the resolution of the Committee, and giving the contract to Messrs. Fairchild & Co., as lowest bidders, was adopted, and so was the report.

The Board then adjourned to next Monday.

Committee on Ferries.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Councilmen met on Monday to hear evidence and argument as to the formation of a new ferry to Staten Island.

Mr. Townsend offered to give $3,000 per annum for the Staten Island ferry. He desired a ferry to run to Clifton and to the foot of Swan-street. Mr. Vanderbilt owned the whole shore from Quarantine to New-Brighton. Witness would run his ferry under direction of the Common Council. He thought two boats would be sufficient, and had no interest in Law's ferry. He had no wish to oppose Law's ferry, but still the Clifton people desired better accommodation. The United States public works at the Narrows would be within three-quarters of a mile of the proposed ferry.

After hearing Mr. Townsend's statement, the Committee adjourned at call of the chair.

Steam on Eleventh-avenue.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Railroads met on Monday, to hear evidence and argument as to the use of steam on Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. Garrett H. Strykar attended on behalf of the petitioners, and Mr. W. North for the Directors.

Mr. North contended that the land was passed by deed voluntarily to the Company from the previous owners. Mr. C. H. Lee deposed that he had sold land to the Company, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street, when Forty-third-street was the only street open. He understood that steam was to be used, and not small cars, and was and is of opinion that the use of steam is not objectionable, but beneficial.

As to the question whether the use of steam in that locality was dangerous, Mr. R. T. Smith thought there was no more danger in subdividing trains.

Mr. Mason thought the road had been a great advantage to the City. There had been difficulty since 1826 in getting provisions from the West. He had paid $5,000 to get the road through, not because he expected to get anything directly from the road, but because he had lots near Thirtieth-street. In Rochester and in Troy no danger arose from the passage of the trains through those cities. New-York had been a great commercial City in consequence of the railroads. The geographical position of the City favored the formation of the railroads, but they, and not its geographical position, were the direct and immediate causes of its prosperity.

After passing a cross examination from the legal gentlemen, Mr. Mason retired, and the Committee adjourned until Monday next.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, Prosecutes Mr. Hardenbrook, a Lawyer, for Libel.

Yesterday the case of Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, against Mr. W. A. Hardenbrook, of the firm of Jerdan & Hardenbrook, came before Recorder Barnard, for preliminary examination. The nature of the case may be briefly summed up as follows: A lady named Mary Anna Bellinger had a suit in the Marine Court against a person named Davis. Judge Thompson occupied the Bench. Mrs. Hardenbrook was counsel for Mrs. Bellinger. On the 6th of the present month notice was given that Davis would put in a defence, and the case was, accordingly, adjourned till the 18th inst. In that adjournment the offence charged against Judge Thompson consists, the law allowing a Judge of the Supreme Court to adjourn a case for no longer a period than six days, whereas, a notice to answer has ten days to run. Mr. Hasbrouck drew up a petition to the Board of Supervisors, which he procured to be presented through Supervisor Orison Blunt, praying for the impeachment of Judge Thompson, in consequence of his illegal adjournment. This petition was filed on the public records, and in such petition, which charges the Judge with adjourning the case beyond the number of days allowed by law for the purpose of enabling the notice of defendant's examination to be given, consists the libel aforesaid, Judge Thompson charging that the petition was malicious in its purpose and import. Messrs. Galbraith and Townsend appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ansbons Jordan for the defence. The affidavit of Judge Thompson, to the above purport, having been offered in lieu of his direct evidence, Mr. Jordan proceeded to cross-examine him:

Albert A. Thompson sworn, deposes: I am one of the Judges of the Marine Court; I know, in connection with the alleged libel, that Mr. Hardenbrook was counsel for Mary Anne Bellinger against a person named Davis; the petition of complainant was sent to the Board of Supervisors; it is signed by Mary Anne Bellinger; my knowledge of the fact is derived from the Clerk of the Board; I saw a copy of the petition in the possession of Messrs. Galbraith and Townsend, my counsel; my affidavit was mainly made on information and belief; I think the Bellinger and Davis case was commenced before me; I do not know now what it was about or who the parties were; I can discover the particulars by reference to the records of the Court.

The further examination of Judge Thompson was postponed, that the papers might be sent for.

Joseph C. Young Examined by Mr. Townshend—I am Clark to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York; the petition which I now produce was drawn from the records of that office; it was brought to me, with the other proceedings of the Board, after one of its meetings; I first saw it on the day that it was presented to the Board; the Supervisors held a meeting on the 16th March, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen; the petition was presented by Supervisor Blunt; I do not know Mr. Hardenbrook—never saw him before to-day, to my knowledge.

Orison Blunt was sworn and examined by Mr. Townshend—I am one of the Supervisors of the County of New York. I was present at a meeting of the Board on the 16th of this month; I presented the petition referred to; I laid it on the table when the Board was organized; the petition was handed to me in the morning of the same day by Mr. Hardenbrook; he called at my house and wished me to present a petition to the Board of Supervisors; I said I would with pleasure; it was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts; he stated it was the petition of a lady; I did not read it, but I read the title; I saw that it related to the impeachment of Judge Thompson, and I asked him if the Board of Supervisors had power to impeach any Judge; he told me they had; I asked him to refer me to the law on the subject, which he did; nothing else took place; I saw Hardenbrook in the Clerk's Office on the same day, and I have not seen him since till this morning; I gave no directions to have the petition published in any newspaper.

Cross examined by Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan—The Supervisors do not represent Wards; there are twelve Supervisors, and the Wards of the City are divided into twelve lots; I came from the Fifteenth Ward.

William Marshall sworn and examined by Mr. Townshend—I am a member of the Bar; my office is at No. 5 Beekman-street, in the same office with Messrs. Hardenbrook and Jordan; I made an affidavit with regard to the matter stated in that petition; the affidavit annexed to it, is the one I mean; it is signed by me; the affidavit itself is in the handwriting of one of the clerks of the office: his name is James Wallace; the petition is in Mr. Hardenbrook's handwriting; I saw it before it was presented to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Jordan here objected to anything that this witness could testify as to what took place in Jordan & Hardenbrook's office, on the ground that he was one of the clerks at the time. The Recorder overruled the objection; Jordon took an exception.

Witness continued—I know Mrs. Bellinger, the lady named in that petition; I do not know where she resides; I do not think I made a copy of the petition; I have seen two copies of it; I saw them lying on a table in the office; I cannot fix the time when I saw them; I do not know when the petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors; I saw those copies before the 16th of the present month; I have not seen them since; I saw them in process of being made; I think James Wallace made them; I do not know who directed him to make them; I do not know what became of them; Wallace is employed as a clerk in that office; I know that Mr. Hardenbrook had a suit in the Marine Court of Bellinger *vs.* Davis; I have conversed with him about that suit, and in refereoce to Judge Thompson's conduct in connection with it; he complained of Judge Thompson's conduct in reference thereto.

Q.—What did he say in connection with Judge Thompson's conduct?

Mr Jordan objected. They were not there to hear verbal slander.

The Recorder admitted the question.

Mr. Jordan took an exception.

Witness—He complained that Judge Thompson had adjourned the case from the 9th March to the 18th, which was more than the six days allowed by law for an adjournment; there were threats used, as to what he would do to Judge Thompson; he threatened to impeach him for so adjourning it; I do not remember that he said anything else; this occurred very soon after the case was adjourned; I heard no threat made at any subsequent time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I know Mrs. Mary Ann Bellinger; she was a client of Mr. Hardenbrook's; he was employed to prosecute her suit against Davis before the Marine Court; I do not know whether he was employed to draw up the petition of impeachment; I understood Mr. Hardenbrook to say he would impeach Judge Thompson for his conduct in this suit; he did not say whether on his own account or on that of Mrs. Bellinger; I cannot say whether Mrs. Bellinger was present when he was drawing up and preparing the papers; I saw her in the office after the cause was adjourned; she usually conversed with Mr. Hardenbrook; I do not know what she said; I have no recollection of his swearing to the petition; I never knew of his drawing up a petition of impeachment on his own account other than this of Mrs. Bellinger; I know that the cause was adjourned once at least before the notice was received of the intention to examine the defendant; Mrs. Bellinger was present when Mr. Hardenbrook said he would impeach Judge Thompson; I recollect that it arose from a question of Mrs. Bellinger as to what could be done with a Judge who adjourned a case unlawfully; Mrs. Bellinger charged that the adjournment was made for ten days, by connivance, to enable the notice of defendant's examination to be given.

The examination was at this point adjourned to Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

Udolpho Wolfe,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Splendid Beginning.—Knox is busy. His Spring Hat is just the fabric likely to create a sensation among our sensation-loving public, and its beauty is the theme of every tongue. "How is trade?" inquired an inquisitive customer of one of his salesmen. "Trade!" exclaimed the over-worked clerk, "I have scarcely been able to breathe for a week." "The good time" has come was the rejoinder. Those who do not wish to increase the anxieties of that clerk should not go to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, without they have a very shabby hat, and in that case they must go, whether or no.

[Advertisement.]

Huzza for the Bride of an Evening!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown" at Purdy's National Theatre is a great, a decided hit, and is crowding the house nightly. It is announced for all this week, and with it, to night, the Drama of the "Fall of Algiers," and the Comedilta of "Jumbo Jum."

[Advertisement.]

The Glittering Flowers of Fancy—Bespangle every brilliant scene in that picturesque transcript of the "Sensation side of life," the lavishly beautiful, the toochingly effective, the mirthfully interesting "Bride of an Evening," the new American drama at Barnum's Museum. The annals of dramatic history may be searched in vain for such an instance of astonishing popularity. Repeated this afternoon as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—Henry Clay. Send for catalogue to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Tea.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Jessie Brown—To-night at Purdy's National Theatre. This beautiful drama continues to crowd the National nightly, and many are turned away for want of room. To-night it will be repeated, and the new tableau will be added. The drama of "Gale Breezely," and farce of "Jumbo Jum," make up the evening's entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ *Knickerbocker* for April, for sale by periodical-dealers everywhere. It opens with a tale of thrilling interest, by R. H. Stoddard, Esq., entitled "The Lost Soul."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..March 22.

$1,000	Un. St. 6s, '68	119¾	50	Harlem Railroad	11⅝
4,000	Teno. St. 6s, '90	88¾	100	do	b30 11⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	450	do	b30 11⅝
2,000	N Car. State 6s	93	235	do	11
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	b3 83¾	200	do	b30 11
1,000	do	82¾	100	do	10⅞
600	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	90¾	150	do	10¾
1,000	do	90	526	Reading Railroad	54
5,000	Erie R. C.B. 1871	54	100	do	53⅝
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	84	225	do	53⅜
1,000	Harlem R 2d M.	74	100	do	53⅞
1,000	Mich. R & P e. 1st M. & F. C. Bs.	100⅛	100	do	53¾
10,000	Central R. R. bs.	84	50	do	b30 53⅜
1,000	Ill. Freeld bds	87⅜	100	do	s10 53
6,000	do	87¼	200	do	b30 53⅜
11,000	La C & Mil. L'g h	35⅜	100	do	s60 53
5,000	do	36	25	Third-av. R. R.	96
6,000	do	s10 35½	100	Mich Cen. R. R.	65⅛
5	Nassau Bank	92	100	do	65¼
25	Park Bank	98	50	do	b30 65⅜
5	do	98⅜	620	M. S & N. Ia. R.	24
20	Corn Ex. Bank	100	150	do	24½
25	Pac Mail St. Co	72¾	100	do	s10 20⅝
256	Cum Coal Co	19	50	do	b60 2⅜
200	do	s60 19	300	M. So. & N. Ia p. s.	44
175	Panama Railroad	106	76	Illinois Cen. R. R.	93½
100	do	b60 105½	250	do	83¾
76	do	104⅜	100	do	83
1023	N. Y. Central R.	90¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R'd	44½
250	do	9 3⅝	100	do	b30 44⅛
100	do	b10 90⅜	100	do	s30 43⅝
60	do	90¼	800	do	44¾
6	do	90	500	do	43⅞
300	do	b30 90⅜	150	do	b30 44
925	Erie Railroad	27	50	Chi. & R. Isl. R'd	74
200	do	27⅛	557	do	74⅛
825	do	27⅜	150	do	s10 74¾
100	do	b30 27	800	do	b30 76
100	do	26⅞	14	do	75
100	do	b30 27⅛	100	do	b30 75½
50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	27⅜	225	do	74⅛
300	do	27¼	100	do	s10 74½
200	do	27⅛	50	do	s30 74⅝
50	do	b60 27⅜	150	La C. & M. R. p&c.	8½
50	do	b30 27⅜	100	do	6½
100	do	b30 27⅛	100	do	6¼
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R	90	100	do	opg 8½
310	Gal. & Chicago R.R	91			

Second Board.

$2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	90	400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	21
15,000	Cal. Bs. 7s	86½	100	do	b30 21⅜
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	5	do	21⅜
13,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100⅜	200	La Cr. & Mil. R R.	6¼
1,000	Erie R. Cn Bs '71	54	50	do	p&c 8
1,000	Te B. & Al. 2d mt.	40	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	90
1,000	Mil. & M. 2d m.	10 b. 76	125	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	43¼
41	Pac'fic Mail St. Co.	72⅜	10	do	43⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89¾	50	do	43
150	do	89¾	126	Panama R. R.	104⅜
450	do	89¾	50	do	104⅝
200	do	s10 89	350	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 92
400	Harlem Railroad	10	100	do	s30 9 5⅛
50	Erie Railroad	s30 26	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b10 90¾
100	do	25¾	50	do	s30 91
100	do	24⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44
1300	do	25	100	do	b30 43
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	26⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74
200	do	26¾	00	do	btw 74
456	do	26⅞	50	do	b60 74½
400	Reading R. R.	52⅜	50	do	73⅜
200	do	s5 52⅜	150	do	73¼
200	do	b60 52⅝	100	do	73
200	do	s30 52¾			

Reported Sales by Auction.

$1,000	Lex. City 6s	44¾	5	Bank of Commerce.	101⅜
3,000	St. L'is City 6s	73	30	U. S. Trust Co.	103¾
1,000	Chicago City 6s	85	18	Marine Bank	86
1,000	do	85¾	25	Amer. Ex. Bank	106
2,000	Memph's City 6s	87¾	10	Continental Bank	87¾
3,000	Mil. C. 7 p c. Bds.	50	40	Firemen's Ins. Co	152
2,000	Lack. & Bl. R. 7s	65	5	Republic Ins. Co	100⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen R. R. B '61	93½	10	Astor Fire Ins. Co.	115¾
3,000	Sc. & Hoc. V. R. 7s	44	30	Grocers Fire Ins. Co	116
2,000	Brook. C. & c. Bds	97½	40	Wag'ns Fire Ins. Co	142⅛
6,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 8s	51	50	U States Bank p.s.	5o
3,000	City of Rhet. 6s	93¼	10	Cryst. Palace Bank	5o
1,000	City of Antarctic 6s	7	100	Har. Steel & Iron Co	5c
1,000	Am. Tim B Co.'s 7s	40	50	Hamp Ceal & I. Co.	5o
1,000	West V'r. R. 1st M.	20	120	Edgeworth Co	22½o
1,000	Ver. Val. 1st M. B.	15	50	Malden High. Co.	7c.
2,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	100	Cab Cop. & G M. Co.	5o
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96	10	Corn Ex. Bank	99¾
9,000	L. & Mil. R. R.	33	16	Metropolitan Bank	104⅝
80	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	62	10	Am Exchange Bk.	104½
50	do	52⅜	10	Nassau Bank	64
50	do	52⅞	25	Park Bank	95
39	La C and Mil. R R	8⅜	20	Bank of Republic	116¾
60	N. Y. Con Stge Co	94⅜	10	Iodem Fire In. Co	89
40	National Bank	108¾	30	Cl., Col. & Cin. R. R.	92
30	Commonwealth Bk.	90			

Monday, March 22—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, March 20, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, prescat in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, March 13:

Increase of Loans and Discounts	$2,146,719
Decrease in Specie	1,058,420
Increase in Circulation	97,894
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	620,991

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous statement, and also with the corresponding week at this time last year:

Comparative Recapitulation.

	March 21, 1857.	March 20, 1858.	March 13, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$66,600,000
Loans	113,448,691	107,440 350	105,293,631
Specie	11,291 373	31,902 656	32 961 076
Circulation	8,494 238	6 853,852	6,755,958
Gross Deposits	96,406.450	91,238,505	90,063,432
Exchanged	30,430,501	17,064,588	16 511,506
Undrawn	65,975,949	74,173,917	73.552,926
In Sub-Treasury	15,577,488	5,883.336	2,964.197

The increase in Loans and Discounts is made considerable this week by the exchange of part of the Specie of the Banks for the Treasury Bills of the Government, hearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, which go at once into their loan columns. The exchanges in this way for New-York account is about $1,500,000, and through New-York for Philadelphia account, and for the Savings Banks, about as much more.. The Sub-Treasury in this way, it will be noticed, gains $2,919,139 in Specie from this, while the Banks lose on their average only $1,058,420. The present stock of Bullion in the City, therefore, is not only larger by nearly two millions than last week, hnt the largest in total ever before reported—say $37,844,892. The local mercantile demand for Discounts has not materially improved. Some of the leading Banks, however, find employment in this line hy discounting the short collections of their Western and Southern correspondents. In regard to the Undrawn Deposits, it may be added that, notwithstanding some considerable Philadelphia balances were paid off during the week, the present total is the largest ever before reported, being $74,173,197.

The sales of Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer opened this morning with some steadiness, and a fair trade demand for bank and bankers' names, of very established signatures, was met at 107@107¼ ₱ cent., while fair bills were done at 106¼@106¾, and commercial exchange, with shipping documents, at 106@105¼ ₱ cent. In the course of the day, telegraphic advices of lower and declining rates at New-Orleans, and purchases for New-York account, were received by some of the hanking-honses, say at 104¼@105 ₱ cent. At the close of 'Change hour, the regular drawers were, therefore, disposed to meet the market freely at the morning prices. We call very prime bills 107@107⅛ ₱ cent. The Money Market is without perceptible change to-day. At call the supply is easy, and Discounts are had at last week's moderate rates.

On the Stock Exchange to-day a further decline, averaging on the Share list about *two per cent.*, was made, and the general market left off unsettled. With the exception of two or three Stocks, the *Bear* rule is now almost as absolute and generai as the *Bulls'* were omnipotent two or three weeks ago. The force against the market inside the Board of Brokers is large and influential, while the Street Jobbers, known as the outside Board, are now almost as generally *short* at the decline as they were universally *long* at the advance about the beginning of the month. The element opposing this combined influence, though embracing a number of the most successful of the members of the Stock Exchange proper, is not particularly felt upon the non-dividend shares, thus far, and only partially so on New-York Central, which participated in the fall to-day, closing 89 cash, 89½ buyer 60 days. The *short* sellers apparently evince more confidence in the dealings to-day, by the heavy lines of Erie and other stocks which they freely offer, than last week, though the movement being avowedly without reference to the condition or probable changes of the Money market, this very boldness hnt confirms the prevailing impression that the leading operators are planning for an early turn upward, on the hasis of comparatively low prices.

The following is the Official Statement of the Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of February, 1858, compared with its Earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings.
1858, February	$408,325 41
1857, February	459,196 83
Decrease this season	$19,914 42

The Official Notice in regard to the Wisconsin State Debt has been forwardad to us by the Treasurer:

State of Wisconsin, Office of State Treasurer, Madison, Tuesday, Mereh 16, 1858.

All demands against the State of Wisconsin on State Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of April next, whether for principal or interest, will be paid on presentatioa at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, or at this office in New-York. Exchange at the option of the holders of the Sonds.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.

The following is the conclusion of Justice McLean's important and conclusive opinion in the case of the indorsement of the Cleveland and Columbus Company, referred to yesterday:

"The indorsement complained of was by the defendant jointly and severally, with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Company, and the Indians and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, for $400,000 of the third mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, bearing date April 1, 1854.

It is admitted that the bonds, and the coupons attached to them, for the payment of interest, are negotiable paper. They are made payable to bearer, and pass on delivery; and we are now to consider the purchesers of these bonds as *bona fide* purchasers, in the market, unaffected hy notice of facts which should have put them npon inqnlry.

Upon their face the bonds purport to have been issued by the proper authority; and the guarantee of the Clevsland Road is indorsed in due form under the authority of the Company, and signed by its President.

The whole transaction was entered into in good faith, and with the view of increasing the operations of the two roads, and the others connected with them. This arrangement, and the establishment of an equal gauge, constituted the inducement or consideration for the guarantee of the four hundred bonds, hy the Cleveland Road.

Some ten or twelve arrangements, similar in spirit to the above, had been entered into by the Cleveland road, with other roads and companies, and were ploved to establish a usage of the company; which contracts had been published in their annual reports and distributed to the stockholders without objection on their part.

This undoubtedly, to some extent, shewed an acquiescence on the part of the stockholders, in the policy pursued; bnt it cannot be received as evidence of the enlargement of the corporate powers of the company. No want of good faith is charged against the Cleveland Company, in the course taken, hut a miscoastruction of its powers.

Oae semi-weekly payment of interest on the bonds was made by the Cleveland Company, jointly with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianspolis and Bellefontaine Company, who were coindorsers with the Cleveland Company.

It has been admitted that the contract of guarantee between the Cleveland and Piqua Companies might have been set aside, for the defects stated in the proceedings, of which the parties to the contract had notice, had a bill been filed hy the Cleveland stockholders; bnt it does not follow that the same relief can be given as against the *bona fide* bondholders.

* * * Negotiable paper, which passes hy indorsement or delivery, is an important instrument in commerce. Where it bears upon its face evidence of genuineness, and there is nothing to excite suspicion, the person who takes it *bona fide*, in the conrse of business, can enforce the payment of it, though it be not valid, as between the original parties. If on such paper the equities are open as between the persons who created it, its negotiability would be destroyed. And this principle applies equally to corporations as to individuals.

Within a few years past several hnndred millions of dollars in bonds, payable to bearer, have been issued in this country, and sold here and in foreign countries, to *bona fide* purchasers. If against the holders of these bonds technical objections can be raised, as to the mode of their being issued, when upon their face there was nothing to excite suspicion, but everything to secure confidence, it would destroy all reliance in such paper. * * *

Is the doctrine maintainable, that all who deal with a corporation must look into its charter, not only to be assured that corporate powers have been conferred upon it, but to see that everything in the exercise of a given power has been done in exact accordance with the mode provided, especially when its acts are set forth in general terms, showing a compliance with the law?

Is every purchaser of a railroad bond, issued to carry out the purposes of the act of incorporation, bound to scrutinize the meetings of the Board, to see that the necessary number of the Directors was present, to issue the bond? If this be necessary, must not the purchaser be also assured that the directors were duly elected by the stockholders, on proper notice?

A corporation must act within its delegated powers, hut its own records and official acts, within the scope of its powers, is evidence against it, and will bind it. Any rule of construction which goes beyond this, is impracticable.

There is another considerations which cannot be omitted in this case. On 1st July, 1854, the agent of the complainant had notice of the ratification of the stockholders of the indorsement of the bonds by the Company, but the bill was not filed until the 13th of September, 1856, a lapse of more than two years. During this period the bonds were thrown into the market, and purchased by *bona fide* holders. While the bonds remained in the possession or under the control of the Piqua Company, when no new equity had arisen, except that which grew out of the contract between the original parties, a Court of Equity might have interposed, in regard to the powers exercised. But after the honds have been put into the market and passed into the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, a new right is acquired, which a Court of Equity cannot reach, unless the purchaser had such notice as to put him upon inquiry. On the ground of a want of diligence, an injunction may be denied.

In New-Orleans, March 13, the Exchange Market, depressed by a heavy supply, closed lower. The *Picayune* says: "With some few exceptions, buyers almost dictated prices. Though there was no decline in the counter rate for checks on New-York, which was steady at ¼ discount, outside there was considerable fluctuation. Sight drafts freely offered at ⅛@¼ and ¾ discount. Five days' sight, ¾@¾ disconnt. Ten days' sight, 1 ₱ cent. discount. Thirty days' sight, 1½@2 ₱ cent., and eixty days' slght, 2½@2½, 2¾ and 3 ₱ cent. discount. Though there were some transactions at 2 ₱ cent., the figure is almost too high for a quotation. Sterling dull and drooping. Clear hills were sold at 106, and for remittance 107@107½ was asked. Bills of lading 104@105 and 105½, and dull. In fact, the market for Sterling is completely paralyzed. Francs also had a heavy feeling, and we have to reduce our figures. We qnote rates raaging from 5.32½@5.22½. For remittance, a slight advance is ohtained."

Money Circulars for Europe.

New-York, Monday, March 22, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 16th inst. The heavy decline then noticed has progressed since, almost without any interruptioa, and has particularly been rapid to-day, ehowing, with one or two exceptions, much lower prices. The same causes which operated last week (the overburdened speculators comparativcly, and the absence of a *short* interest offering a market to those who are forced to realize) have exercised the same influence upon the Stock Exchange, although the abundance of money is in no way diminished, and a further decline in the rates of European Exchanges tends towards securing the continuance of great ease in the money market. The transactions in the aggregate have been smaller than the preceding week. State Stocks—There was a moderate activity in Missouri 6s at a decline of 1½, in North Carolina 6s of 1, in Tennessee 6s of 1, and in Virginia 6s of ⅜. Somo United States 6s, 1862, changed hands at 103¾@103½. City and County Bonds—Except some few St. Louis City 6s and County 7s without material change of prices, there was but little done. Some Louisville 6s were sold at a decline. Railroad Bonds—The transactions were not active, except in La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grants, at a decline of 1¾; Erie 7s, 1875, have recovered 7 ₱ cent. of the decline last weak. They close at 60. Some Illinois Central were done at steady rates, and some New-York Central 7s and 6s at a decline of ¼@½. Railroad Shares—With reduced transactions, the decline in Shares was general and heavy, being on Erie 6, on Chicago and Rock Island 9, on New-York Central 3½, on Reading 7¾, on Michigan Ceniral 6½, on Michigan Southern 5½, on Cleveland and Toledo 5½, on Hudson 6, and on Milwaukee and Mississippi ₱ cent. Money without echaoge; abundant at 5@7 for demand loans. Paper 6@9. In consequence of the decision of the United States Court, confirming the validity of the Cleve

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate.

The Bill Amended so as to Declare the Right of the People to Alter the Constitution,

Minnesota Dropped—The Pacific Railroad Next in Order.

Caucus of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats—Probable Action of the House—Illness of Mr. Harris, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Lecomptonite Senators held a caucus this morning, at which it was agreed not to yoke Minnesota with Kansas. This was done because Kansas alone will be less objectionable to the South Americans in the House.

It was also agreed to make an amendment substantially like Pugh's, relative to the right of the people to alter the Constitution.

It was further agreed that after Kansas was disposed of, the Pacific Railroad should be taken up immediately and discussed, so as to prevent the consideration of the admission of Minnesota until after the House acts on the Kansas bill.

The Lecomptonites claim an improvement in their stock to-day. They base their hopes on the supposition that the South Americans will sustain the bill in the shape in which it has passed the Senate. There is no good reason for this supposition.

The course of Senator CAMERON to-day, in pairing off with Senator DAVIS, who was absent, excited great surprise and some indignation.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats have a meeting to-night to consult relative to their course. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, having ruptured a blood vessel, will be unable longer to assume the active leadership in the House. It is supposed, however, that he will be able to be present and vote.

The first question in the House will probably be on a motion to refer the Senate bill to the Select Committee, with specific instructions to investigate the facts, and adding one South American and one Anti-Lecompton Democrat thereto. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Postmaster-General has issued instructions to dispatch the mails for Europe by the *North American*, from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia only, Portland not being an exchange office for the foreign mails.

Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate during the closing proceedings on the Kansas bill. The Chamber in every part was as densely crowded as possible. On announcement of the vote, there was slight applause in the galleries, intermingled with hisses, but no extraordinary excitement was manifested.

The National Art Convention have adopted a constitution for organization on a firm and definite basis for the advancement and promotion of art in the United States, with a view to secure the recognition by Government of the claims and interests of art. The Convention will urge on Congress the appointment of a commission to secure to artists an unprejudiced and unbiased adjudication upon any works they may present for the adornment and completion the national buildings. They also propose the formation of a national school of art.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWE lectured to-night at the Smithsonian Institution before the Convention

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

THE Senate is again crowded to-day.

The preliminary business was unimportant.

Mr. GREEN commenced by denying the assertion of the Senator from Michigan (STUART) that the friends of Lecompton have been driven from their positions The Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) implied the same thing, but it is not so, and the Committee's report stands unchallenged. Its every individual charge is sustained by official evidence, and the only exception taken to the report is by the senior Senator from Vermont, (FOOT,) who objects to the harsh appellation of rebels. He made some desultory preliminary remarks in reply to the Senators from Michigan, Illinois and Vermont, and then went into the main line of his argument, saying that the Government of Kansas was *de facto* quite as much as in the case of California, even if you admit that frauds were committed. He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. DOUGLAS' opinion on the latter in support of his own (GREEN'S,) views on the former. He said the statement that nineteen counties were disfranchised, was meant to deceive. Those counties were a wilderness without inhabitants. He defended the legality of the early steps towards the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, and denied the assertions of the Senator from Vermont, and Mr. FOSTER, that there were broken pledges on the part of Governor WALKER and the President. Everybody knows that Governor WALKER was in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. He advocated it, but he had no power to pledge it. The Senator from Illinois says that the only reason they did not submit the whole Constitution, was because it was said it would be voted down. Who said so? No one except the Senators from Illinois and Michigan. The great question is, does the Constitution embody the will of the people, which is legally the expressed will. The rules and the evidence are the same in equity, and in law. We cannot take the flying rumors and the opinions of the Governors of Kansas as evidence; that is fraught with a danger which, if carried to its ultimatum, would bring bristling bayonets and cannon pointed at the walls of the Capitol, to substitute opinions of the mob for the forms of law. All the legal forms having been complied with in completing the Lecompton Constitution, it was a completed fact that the people had no right to vote as to whether or not it was a Constitution. What would Senators say if the Constitution of their own States, after being in actual operation, was to be submitted to the people to see whether it is a Constitution or not. The Senator from Kentucky says it would do no harm, and would only show abundant care to submit it again and again to the people. Yes, try again, try again—Col. FREMONT would have liked that principle to try again. As to the cry of fraud, it reminded him, but he would not apply the maxim to the Senators, "That a lie well stuck to and often repeated is as good as the truth" Mr. GREEN continued to analyze the reputed frauds, admitting that frauds did exist, but none to vitiate the Constitution. Further than that no legal evidence exists to show that this Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people of Kansas, and if we go beyond the legal evidence, we strike at the very principle of liberty. He admitted that the Senators from Illinois, Michigan, California and Kentucky, were not influenced in their act by the existence or non-existence of Slavery in Kansas, but they were assisting to build up a party dangerous to the Union, and whose fundamental principle, just enunciated, is "No more Slave States." Had it not been for them, Kansas many weeks since would have been a young sister in the federation of States. Mr. GREEN would not go over to or aid the enemy, however he might be dissatisfied with the action of his friends. Among other things he said that Black Republicanism crushing out the Democracy in its course, would never meet its barrier till it met the cannon of the South. He concluded by expressing an ardent aspiration for the consolidation and permanency of the Democratic Party. Kansas is but the John Doe and Richard Roe; it is of no importance that CALHOUN has given the certificates to the Free-State men; the principle involved is one vital to the South and the North in so far as it depends on the South; for the interests of both, are so interwoven that they cannot be severed without injury to both.

Mr. SEWARD—Does the Senator attach no importance to the circumstance that the Constitution requires the returns to be made within eight days?

Mr. GREEN—That election of officers Congress has no right to touch. He did not know, neither did the Senator from New-York. A note here laid on his desk said that the returns were all made within eight days; so the Senator from New-York is answered. Mr. GREEN then referred to the statement of Mr. DOUGLAS that the Constitution can only be changed before 1864 by the exercise of revolutionary right, and said it was not so. New-York and other States had done it, and it was in accord with a similar interpretation in the Kansas bill of rights. The people must have that right to change the Constitution in a legal way, otherwise they could not regulate their own affairs, but would be bound by the preceding generation. In summing up, he said he would not appeal to the American Party, but would ask them to help to break down the only party dangerous to both.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, would not reopen the debate, but made an explanation that his statements were based on the official records, and not on Governors' conversations. Thank God, he distinguished the right and the wrong, and had the courage to say so. He followed his conviction, and not a party. It was Kentucky's maxim, "Be just and fear not," and it was his. He believed his course best for the North and the South. He had never used the words "arrayed himself on the side of the Northern Democracy." He wished neither to build up nor break down any party. He made an affectionate reference to his compatriots of the Senate, when the Senate was a great body, CLAY, CALHOUN WEBSTER and BENTON. He was an American, and his principle was to protect the ballot-box as the only instrument by which the people can exercise sovereignty, the ballot-box being the crown and sceptre of American sovereignty.

Mr. CRITTENDEN having finished, a conversation arose as to whether the ordinance relating to the taxation of the public lands was part of the Constitution.

The Free-Soilers argued that it was, and exhibited Mr. CALHOUN'S certificate to that effect. Mr. PUGH and others argued that it was not, and the matter dropped.

Mr. GREEN moved that, without further debate, the Senate proceed to take a vote. He withdrew the Minnesota bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the original bill.

First—Strike out of the preamble and substitute, "Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton Sept. 4, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States," &c. Carried.

Secondly—Add to section 2, ninth line, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare for construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is Republican in form, and not in conflict with the United States. Carried by Ayes, 31; Nays, 25.

Thirdly—A verbal amendment of the eleventh line of the second section—Cancel word "of," and substitute "annexed to." Carried.

Mr. PUGH withdrew his amendment of March 2, and substituted another—that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. Carried by Ayes, 37; Nays, 19.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved a substitute for the bill, in substance that the Constitution be submitted to the people now, and if approved of, the President to admit Kansas by proclamation. If rejected, the people to call a Convention and frame a Constitution The substitute makes special provision against frauds.

Several Senators here took occasion to explain their votes.

Mr. KENNEDY, as a conservative middle-man, would support Mr. CRITTENDEN, reserving the right afterwards to vote for Lecompton.

Mr. HOUSTON voted for Lecompton, in obedience to the resolutions of his State.

Mr. PUGH reluctantly voted against Lecompton for the same reason.

Mr. IVERSON defined his position.

Mr. GREEN accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S substitute was then put and lost yeas 24 nays 34.

The bill as amended to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution was then put and passed by yeas 33, nays 25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Davis, and Reid.

PAIRED OFF—Mr. Cameron. [Applause and hisses.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, concluded a speech from yesterday against Lecompton. He said the day of compromises has past, and the people of the North have calmly and deliberately taken their position with the determination not to recede. They will ask nothing but their just rights.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, while advocating Lecomptou, reviewed in condemnation the Northern movements against Slavery, expressing his belief that there were members of the House who have stolen slaves from their masters.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, maintained that nothing was clearer than that the admission of a new State was in the nature of a contract. If the people were not represented, its admission would be not only intervention, but oppression. He denied that Kansas was properly here. Its Constitution was the work of a few reckless men in the Territory. The Legislature which brought the Lecompton Convention into existence never had a legal existance. It was a fraud and a usurpation, and no recognition of the fraud by any branch of the Government could give it validity. If the Constitution thus marked with fraud is forced on the people of Kansas, there will be no longer peace. The worst of all tyranny has been practiced toward them. Their rights have been trampled down, and self-government has been denied them; but they will proclaim, in a voice of thunder, that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

Mr. BARNETT, (Ky.,) said the Republican Party was responsible for all the trouble and revolutionary spirit in Kansas, by sending armed emigrants to exclude from the Territory Southern property. Those who advocated the Topeka Constitution which was begotten in a hot bed of treason, now undertake to uphold the friends of the Lecompton Constitution which comes here in pursuance of law. Such hypocrisy has no parallel in the history of the world. The party which declares that there shall be no more Slave States, will ultimately attempt to carry out its principle in the Slave States themselves. The time is rapidly approaching for action, and when the question is settled there will be no necessity to read men out of the party, for every one, whether in the North or South, will have his true position assigned him.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said those who were elected as friends of the President, and the President himself, have fully exposed his forfeiture of his pledges, that the people of Kansas should decide the character of their own institutions. Hateful as is the design to force on Kensas a constitution abhorred by her people, by low and mean frauds, hateful as are the crimes which have held Kansas in subjugation, still more hateful is the design deliberately formed to extend by conspiracy Slavery to the whole country. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, the Government has contributed power to drive white men out of Kansas to make way for Slavery. There was a time when the Democratic Party took ground against the privileged classes, but now it arrays itself against free labor, and in favor of those who seek to wrest territory from free men and plant it with slaves. That party is as much the tool of the slave oligarchy as the negroes themselves.

Mr. WOODENDEER, of New-Jersey, said the people were heartily disgusted with this ceaseless agitation, and the best policy is to throw the negro question out of Congress at the earliest possible time. For this reason he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It being Republican and sanctioned by lawful authority, he could find no reason for a contrary course.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, attributed the present agitation to a violation of the pledges of the Democracy by repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus opening the Territory to Slavery, which gives no repose to its victim, white or black. He spoke of the Lecompton Constitution as the Juggernaut of Slavery—an infernal machine, invented by devils to crush out the manhood of its victims, and alluded to Mr. CALHOUN as a depraved and villainous man who called to his aid the basest tools to aid him in his unholy designs. The President in his Kansas message had indulged in false and intemperate accusations, and had, in an undignified style, indorsed atrocities, frauds and swindles. In justifying the Free-State movements, Mr. POTTER rejoiced that the spirit of 1776 was not yet extinct, and that Americans would still rebel against tyranny and oppression.

The House then adjourned.

The Utah Expedition.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH—LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 23.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 19th says that yesterday morning two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left the Fort for Utah. They design overtaking Col. HOFFMAN and the escort of the supply train for Col. JOHNSTON'S army, from Fort Laramie. This train consists of 160 heavily loaded wagons.

The *Republican* publishes extracts from a private letter from Col. JOHNSTON to a friend in this city, dated Feb. 5. He says he has received no communication from the Government since the 22d day of October. He complains that the contractors take more than three months to carry the mails to Utah, when their contract says the service shall be done monthly. Col. JOHNSTON describes his march to Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but their own, and that the people of the Union must either submit to a usurpation of their territory, and have a government erected in their midst, acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the Federal authority, or act with vigor and force to compel them to succumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies early in the Spring, under a sufficient guard of mounted men.

Disasters to Steamers.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 23.

The steamer *St. Lawrence*, from Pittsburg for New-Orleans, struck on the rocks near Pomaroy Ohio, on Sunday and sunk.

The boat was valued at $20,000, and is a total loss. A portion of the cargo will be recovered in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

FURTHER FROM THE SUNKEN STEAMER PALMETTO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The steamer *Palmetto*, which was wrecked on Block Island on Sunday morning, is fast breaking up Portions of the cargo will be saved by floating ashore, consisting mostly of flour, grain, and tobacco. She sunk in seven fathoms—her masts remaining out of the water. The cargo was valued at one hundred thousand dollars. She had but four passengers. Two of them were ladies, and with the crew had barely time to save themselves in the boats. Capt. BAKER remains at Block Island. The passengers and crew left Newport last night for New-York.

Messrs. FISHER & Co., of this city, had $16,000 worth of tobacco in the *Palmetto*, which is well insured.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

The bark *Agnes* has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 4.

The bark *Brazilliero* which had sailed from New-York, had returned to port leaking.

The *Agnes* spoke the ships *Gray Eagle*, of Philadelphia, *John Elliot* and *Connecticut*.

She also fell in with the ship *Martines*, from Boston, on fire. Her crew had been taken off by the *Charlotte E. Tay*, of Philadelphia.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

Later advices from Texas report that there is every prospect of fine crops there.

The San Antonio *Herald* reports the seizure and imprisonment, by the Mexican forces, of several citizens of Webb County. Their release had been demanded by Capt. BRACKETT, U. S. A., and a meeting of citizens had been held, protesting against these and other outrages.

Col. Forney Lecturing.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, March 23.

Colonel FORNEY lectured here last night, and was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. After the lecture he was greeted by a large number of the leading democrats when he left for Lawrence County.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 23.

The Lecompton resolutions passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 11. Only one Democrat voted in the negative.

Sailing of the Canada for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail from this port for Holifax and Liverpool at 2 P. M. to morrow, Wednesday. Her mails will close at 11 A. M. Persons wishing to forward telegraphic dispatches can have the same put on board the steamer and promptly delivered in Europe, by calling at the Boston office, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

We have been unable to communicate with Halifax since 6 o'clock this evening, from some unexplained cause, but at that hour the *Niagara*, now about due at that port, with a week's later news from Europe, had not been signaled.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. All well.

Opening of Western Navigation.

PRAIRIE DU CHEIN, Tuesday, March 23.

The Upper Mississippi River is now open. The first boat for St. Paul leaves to-day.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 23.

The water in the river here measures twenty feet and is rising.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, March 22.

Collingwood harbor is now quite clear of ice.

Ship Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 22.

The large ship, ashore on Great Ledge, below New-Bedford, is supposed to be the *John Gilpin* or *Mary L. Sutton*. The steamer *Eagle* has gone to her assistance.

Horrible Massacre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

A schooner from the Ruatan Islands reports the massacre of 150 of the inhabitants by the Indians.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat	Time. Mar. 23	Wind	Thr	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	—	—		
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M	N. W	18°	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	44.54	A. M.	N. W	13°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	A. M	N. W.	19°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.38	A. M	N. W.	22°	Clear.
Portland, Me	43.39	A. M.	N. W.	30°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.28	—	—	—	
Rochester, N Y	43.8	—	—	—	
Boston, Mass	42.21	M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Springfield, M	42.6	—	—	—	
Newburg, N Y.	41.31	—	—	—	
New-York	40.42	P. M	N E.	36°	Clear.
Philadelphia	39.58	—	E.	43°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17	A. M.	E.	43°	Cloudy.
Washington	38.53	M.	N. E.	41°	6 A.M.—snow.

Miscellaneous Items.

The monument to the memory of the tragedian, J. B. Booth, preparing in Boston, is an obelisk nine feet high, upon a pedestal five feet six inches high and is rapidly advancing to completion. The profile head, surrounded with laurels, with which the front of the obelisk is to be embellished, is completed in plaster. The monument is to be ready for delivery next month, and will be placed in the cemetery in Baltimore.

A widow woman living at the corner of Plum and Mason streets, Cincinnati, named Mrs. Ann Bennett, committed suicide on the 18th inst., by drowning herself in the canal. For some time past she had exhibited slight aberrations of mind, the cause of which is not known.

Manufacturers are getting at work again. At Danielsonville, Conn., all the mills, large and small, are starting up, and at Norwich they are all running full time. At Putnam, Conn., more than half the spindles are at work, and the large mill at Chestnut Hill (Killingly) has just started.

FROM ALBANY.

Exempting Firemen from Taxation—Church Property—Passage of the "Free Pass Bill"?—The City Hall—Appointment of a Grinding Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

It was the "general orders" in the House this morning. The most important bill considered was that exempting the firemen of the several villages from taxation on all property the assessed value of which does not exceed $500. I confess my inability to see any good reason why such a law should be enacted. Certainly not more than one-half of the enrolled firemen of our country towns ever saw a fire and the other would hardly know what to do with their apparatus should the contingency arise in which their services would be required. They are now exempt from the performance of Jury duty, and that exemption is certainly a sufficient compensation for any service they can possibly be called upon to render their fellow-citizens. In the large cities and towns, where fires are of frequent occurrence, it may perhaps be prudent and judicious to grant the additional exemption from the payment of taxes on an assessment of $500. But going to the extent of this bill is going a little too far. It is barely possible that the bill may pass the House, but I think it cannot under any circumstances pass the ordeal of the Senate.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

In the Senate there was a warm debate over the bill to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bill passed the Committee of the whole Senate, on a slim attendance, last evening. It comes up this morning on a motion to recommit back to the Committee of the Whole. The discussion turned on that clause of the bill which authorized the Society to hold real estate the net income of which did not exceed $50,000 per annum. This would probably give the Society a value of more than $1,000,000. And very naturally there was a repugnance to allowing so large an accumulation of real estate in the hands of a Missionary Society. The discussion took a wide range, and in its scope finally embraced the leading features of the questions discussed some years ago. When Senator PUTNAM'S Church Property bill was before the Legislature at that time, it was charged that legislation was being directed against a particular denomination, and that but for the predominance of a great party which had adopted the measures of that bill among its cardinal principles, the proposed enactment would not have met with sufficient favor to secure its success. In the discussion to-day that theory was exploded; I saw predominant the same jealousy of the predominance of Protestant influence that was manifested in 1855, at a time when measures were proposed to restrict the concentration of property in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops.

The bill was recommitted, and will, I think, be materially amended in this respect before it is ordered to a third reading.

THE FREE PASSES.

Senator STOWE'S bill to prohibit railroad companies from giving members of the Legislature free passes was read a third time and passed, ayes 21, noes 5. The ayes and noes were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Ely, Foote, Halsted, Johnson, Laflin, Loveland, Mather, Noxon, Paterson, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Spinola, Stow, Thumb, W. A. Wheeler, John D. Willard, Williams. 21.

NAYS—Messrs. Doherty, Hubbell, Manderville, Schell, Smith. 5.

I think the gentlemen who voted "No" on this strange and ridiculous proposition are entitled to rank among those who had the courage to brave a popular infatuation, and to do right in despite of the pressure of popular clamor. If the necessity exists for such an enactment, there will be found a thousand ways by which its provisions can be evaded and its penalties avoided. If there is not a necessity for such an enactment, it seems such a libel upon the Legislature and upon the Judiciary as ought not to have a place upon the statute-book.

THE CITY HALL.

Senator MATHEW'S bill to repeal the law of last Winter creating a commission to erect a new City Hall, was passed through the Senate this morning, by a vote of Ayes 18; Noes 5. The bill passed authorizing the Mayor and Supervisors to appoint three Commissioners to erect a new City Hall and Court-Rooms on Chambers-street, and authorizes the creation of a debt of $250,000.

VERY PROPER.

Some time since a bill was introduced providing for the "better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery." It was one of the iniquities that have become quite fashionable of late, of giving special liens for special services. The bill came back to the Senate this morning with a report against its passage. This was the official indorsement, but I find in one corner an additional label, which is a more emphatic expression of the opinions of the Committee: "An *ex-post facto humbug!*" I wish the Committee had done the State the service to present their views at length when they reported against the bill.

A GRINDING COMMITTEE

was ordered some days since by the Senate. This morning the Lieutenant-Governor announced the following gentlemen as composing that Committee; Messrs. Noxon, Ely, O. B. Wheeler, Williamson, A. Wheeler, Foster, Williams and Wadsworth. Gentlemen having axes to sharpen, will please be on hand every afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which hour the grindstone will commence to revolve.

THE POLICE BILL,

or rather the bill to repeal the law of last Winter creating the Metropolitan Police District, was the special order for 12 o'clock. Senator WADSWORTH spoke at some length, and with considerable force, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the existing law. He having concluded his argument, the bill was made the special order for Friday, at 12 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Senator STOWE introduced the following resolutions, which go to the table one day, under the rules:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) that our Representatives and Senators in Congress, be requested not to vote any further special appropriation of the public lands to the new States until some just general provision be made by which the original States shall receive their equitable proportion of the said lands, or the proceeds thereof.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our members of Congress.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The bill to make an appropriation of $75,000 to aid the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, was considered in Committee of the whole Senate. It was amended so as to appropriate an additional sum of $20,000 to the Western House of Refuge, and thus amended was ordered to a third reading.

When the treasury of the State is bankrupt—when the State cannot pay its debts, and is unable to find the monies appropriated last year to charitable institutions, it seems incredible that a Senate could have been so insane as to act favorably on a proposition which attempts to extract nearly one hundred thousand dollars from a treasury that is already depleted.

GOSSIP, ETC.

To-morrow is Executive session day. It is possible that the Governor may send in a nomination for Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Springs, in place of V. W. SMITH, whose term of office is about out. It is uncertain yet who the Governor will name. One hour the scales seem to settle in favor of SMITH, the present incumbent. The next they turn to the side of TREEDALL, his competitor. I took a look through the Executive door to-day, just after the Executive had been posed up by strong delegations on both sides. His Excellency was looking exceedingly puzzled, and I thought at times I caught a strain of that old ditty, "How happy could I be with either," swelling up from the Gubernatorial throat.

No nominations will be made for Port-Wardens until after the Court of Appeals shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the law of last Winter reorganizing the Warden's office. That decision will probably be made in a few days. There will be three vacancies in the Warden's office this coming month, and if the law is sustained by the Court of Appeals, they will be worth the asking. Those desirous of sharing the responsibilities and enjoying the spoils of office, would do well to be on hand some time the latter part of next week. "The early bird catches the worm."

Morning prayer meetings are held daily in the Assembly Chamber. I do not as yet learn that they have exerted much beneficial influence upon the House. But yet I advise a hearty perseverance. There is no telling at what moment the most icy heart may melt—especially under the influence of the spirit

Strenuous efforts are being made to open the canals on the 20th of April. The water will be let in five days previous to the resumption of navigation, in order that the banks may become thoroughly soaked and settled before the boats commence running.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a Grinding Committee:

Messrs. Noxon, Ely, Sloan, O. B. Wheeler, Foote, W. A. Wheeler, Williams and Wadsworth.

The bill to improve the discipline and promote the efficiency of the Militia, was ordered to a third reading.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. SPINOLA, a bill for the protection of hotel keepers.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DOHERTY, a bill granting the Loan Commissioners in the County of New-York increased compensation.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to prevent public officers from accepting or using free passes on the Railroads in the State.

Bill to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulkheads in the City of Brooklyn.

Bill to reduce the capital and change the name of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.

Bill relative to the laying out roads through unincloses and unimproved lands.

Bill relative to the City Hall in the City of New-York

Bill relative to the frauds on the Canal revenue.

The bill relative to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STOW introduced a resolution requesting our Representatives and Senators to vote no more public lands away, until some just and equitable plan is devised by which the original States shall receive a fair share of the said lands or proceeds of the sales thereof. Laid over.

The Metropolitan Police bill was then discussed.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the payment of protested canal drafts was debated during the session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered tha bill to prevent disturbance at religious meetings; also the bill relative to steamboat piers and slips in the City of New-York; also the bill relative to a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York; also the bill to exempt firemen from $500 assessments. All of which were debated, and progress reported.

Mr. SEELEY gave notice that a meeting of the Special Committee on the bill to abolish the office of New-York City Judge should meet on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

The bill fixing the school year, and in relation to public instruction, was debated until the adjournment for the evening session took place.

EVENING SESSION.

General VAN RENSELLAER and Adjudant-General TOWNSEND, sent in a report from the Board of Commissioners to adjudicate the claims of the State Militia in the war of 1812, explaining the reasons of the delay, stating that many duplicate claims have been received, requiring time to examine, and recommending filing of the claims in the Comptroller's office.

The Attorney-General reported, in relation to streams of water which have been taken by the State as public highways, that in his opinion the owners of such streams, the y not being navigable ones, are entitled to full compensation from the State for the use thereof.

Mr. HANFORD moved to extend the privileges of the House to the Mayor of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

The bill increasing Notaries Public in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The Comptroller sent in a communication relative to the expenditures of money on the South Bay Bridge, stating that the money had been expended on a certificate of a majority of the Commissioners, and that the strength and durability of the structure were certified to by a competent surveyor.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department for water supplied to Sing Sing.

Bill to enlarge the power of the Board of Supervisors.

Bill to extend the time for the payment of taxes in certain towns of Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Mr. ENOS introduced a bill relative to Public Education in New-York City. The bill is prepared with a care to preserve the City school system. It does not shorten the term of the present officers, except where there are now no schools. The Board of Education is to consist of 20 members, five from each District, and not members of the local Board. Ten trustees to be elected from the Aldermanic Districts, two each year for five years, the Inspectors to be nominated by the Mayor. To meet quarterly, and to have charge of licensing teachers of Normal Schools.

The Free Academy to be intrusted to a Board of ten trustees nominated by the Mayor, to serve ten years. The Evening schools to be placed in charge of the local boards. Industrial schools to be provided for. The Board of Education is thus deprived of the patronage which sometimes is improperly used: checks are provided for all expenditures; annual estimates are to be made of the average attendance, and stringent regulations are provided in regard to supplies.

PAUDEEN'S DEATH.

Inquest of the Coroner and the Verdict of the Jury—Cunningham Committed.

Coroner GAMBLE, with his deputy, PHILIP O'HANLON, commenced an inquest upon the body of Paudeen at 10 o'clock A.M. yesterday. The following are the names of the Jurors: N. A. Freeman, No. 278 Broadway; Bernard Reilly, No. 43 East Broadway; L. F. B. Hatfield, No. 72 Horatio-street; Daniel Devlin, Broadway and Warren-street; Geo. B. Robinson, No. 2½ Murray-street; P. C. Lee, No. 42 Third-street; Geo. T. Green, No. 1 Astor House.

A large number of Paudeen's associates, as well as the friends of CUNNINGHAM, were present, who, with the witnesses, filled the room over the dead-house. Some half a dozen witnesses were examined, whose testimony strongly pointed to Paudeen as the party mostly to blame in getting up the fight, and there was little discrepancy between the witnesses as to the main facts of the occurrence. The first witness called was

Michael McLaughlin, a brother of Paudeen. He knew nothing whatever of the occurrence, until he was informed that his brother had been shot; he went to the Hospital, where he found him, but had no conversation with him about the matter.

Theodore Edgar, being called and sworn, deposed that he went into the bar-room about midnight of Friday, where he saw a number of persons, and among them the deceased and Cunningham; there was then no quarreling; he left, and returned in a short time, when he saw there was a difficulty between Paudeen and Petrie; they soon clinched, and Paudeen was thrown on the floor; they were separated; Paudeen soon got up, and taking off his coat offered to fight Petrie; Cunningham retreated behind the bar, and Paudeen tried to get towards him, but was prevented by the crowd; he saw no pistol or knife in the hands of Paudeen; thinks Cunningham could have got out without difficulty if he had tried; Paudeen finally got up to the bar; Cunningham was standing as far back as he could get, against the wall, and tried to avoid Paudeen, and told him to keep away; Paudeen turned to Edgar and said, "Have you got a pistol," and then asked if anybody would lend him a knife; the distance across the bar was four or five feet; Cunningham kept telling Paudeen to let him alone; he wanted nothing to do with him; but he tried to get at him behind the counter; the crowd kept him back; about fifteen minutes elapsed, when Paudeen got near the bar and said, "To-morrow, when I meet you, I'll slap your face;" Cunningham replied: "No, you won't," or "You had better not do it." Paudeen said, "I'll bet you a dollar I'll do it;" and, so saying, took out a piece of money and handed it to the bar-keeper, Charles Helmes, as a wager, to hold the stakes; the same talk about fighting continued for a time, when witness tried to get Paudeen to leave; Mr. Young also tried; after this, an offer was made to take a drink; Cunningham was sober, but Paudeen was about half drunk; witness thought, at this stage, the whole matter was settled; Paudeen then seized hold of Cunningham's coat collar, hauling him over the counter, saying, to Cunningham, "You won't shoot me with that pistol—you don't dare to shoot anybody;" Cunningham was now behind up on tiptoe, and said, "Let go of me, I tell you; I am behind this counter, and I am defending myself; I'm not going to be licked by you or anybody else; let go of me—once—twice—three times," and then fired; Paudeen fell backwards upon the floor; witness assisted in raising Paudeen up, and then "put out" as fast as he could: Paudeen showed no weapon; the front door was fastened by a deadlatch; at this time the ball was out; witness didn't know whether Cunningham drank with the rest when invited; Cunningham had his pistol out in sight when he was behind the counter, and all knew he had it; he fired in three or four seconds after the warning to *let go*.

Harvey Young, being sworn, deposed: he resides at No. 118 Prince-street; he left McLaughlin about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 140 Bowery; from thence they went together towards Broadway, stopping at Florence's, and also at McDonough's, corner of Lispenard-street; McLaughlin drank a glass of cider at each place; they then went to No. 23 Howard-street, where there was a crowd; among them he recognized Cunningham; they drank round once or twice, and then Cunningham asked them to drink; Paudeen and Patterson got into a conversation about Morrissey; Paudeen said, "It's no use talking about him, he is a big cowardly loafer;" Cunningham then came up, and taking hold of deceased by the coat collar, said, "don't talk that way about Mr. Morrissey—he is a friend of mine;" deceased said to Cunningham, "Let go of me; take your hands off me;" the crowd then separated them, and Cunningham ran behind the counter, saying, "I can't get out of here—I can't get out of here;" Paudeen said, "You're a saucy little sucker, and I ought to smack your mouth;" Cunningham made some answer, when Paudeen said, "I'll bet a dollar I'll slap your face to-morrow, when I meet you," at the same time pulling a quarter out of his pocket and handing it to Helmes; he then said to Cunningham, "What business have you behind the bar? you don't belong there; why don't you come out?" Cunningham then came from behind the bar into the middle of the room and said, "I'm here;" Paudeen asked if anybody had a pistol, and would let him have it; witness saw a pistol in the hands of Cunningham. [Pistol shown.] *Witness*—That looks like the pistol; it is a short one, single-barrelled end a large bore. The witness proceeded—Their friends were keeping them apart; Cunningham went behind the counter and stood against where the decanters were placed; witness then asked McLaughlin if he would do him a favor; he said he would, and witness asked him if he would go out of the place; McLaughlin said he would; they then turned to go, and Paudeen said, "Good night, Dad;" and then said to George Hill, "Let us have one drink before we go," and turned again towards the bar; Paudeen was leaning against the bar; then Cunningham came up from the opposite side towards the counter, and the first he heard was Cunningham saying "Let go; let go, or I'll shoot you—one, two, three;" the pistol was fired, and I saw deceased fall; Cunningham then came from behind the counter, and wanted to know if any of his (Paudeen's) friends wanted any satisfaction; nobody answered him, and he went out; deceased was taken and laid on a settee, and witnees went out; when he returned he had been carried to the Hospital; witness has known deceased five or six years, and never saw him carry any weapons; the hall-room door was open all the time, and Cunningham could have gone out at any time: the scuffle between Petrie and Paudeen lasted two or

MASSACHUSETTS.

Confirmation of Judge Allen—Rejection of Mr. Morton—Judge Loring Removed by Governor Banks—Excitement—Probable Consequences of the Act.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Monday, March 22, 1858.

The Executive Council confirmed the appointment of Mr. ALLEN to the place of Chief Justice of the Superior Court, but they refused to pursue the same course towards Mr. MORTON, whose nomination they rejected. This rejection, I presume, was owing to the fact that there is but one Boston man on the bench, though the Court is a Boston Court, and paid with Boston money, to grind out Boston criminals; and the Boston press complains because of the favoritism that sup, lies their city with rural judges, which is a blow at home industry. As the Archers of the Scottish Guard were resolute not to be hanged by Tristan L'Hermite, but reserved their necks for "Auld Sat die Wilson," so are our people resolved upon being tried only by native judges, if that be possible. The three Judges now on the bench are from Boston, Worcester and Northampton. Mr. ALLEN, it is said, was confirmed by only *one* majority. As the action of the Council is not public, and is never published; as its books are not accessible to the people, and it is considered dishonorable to mention out of the Council Chamber anything that is done in it, how these facts tasked out no one can say. Perhaps they are not to be relied on, and will have to be contradicted.

The close of the Loring business caused considerable sensation, the public (I mean the *Boston* public) seeming to hold it quite impossible that the Judge could be removed. The Senate was appealed to by the conservatives to save him, but with no success; for that body concurred with the House in asking for removal, by a vote of 24 to 14. The President did not vote, and Mr. FIELD was absent, or the affirmative vote would have been 26. Thus the vote in the Senate was as large as it had been in the House, nineteen-twentieths exactly of the members voting in each body. This shows the interest the subject had excited, and how anxious were Senators and Representatives to stand fair on the record.

Having failed with the Senators, the conservatives determined upon appealing to the Governor, who was by them adjured not to allow society to go where King Nebuchadnezzar went—namely, to grass. Had one judged from their lachrymose talk, one might well have been excused if he had believed all the *rouges* of Europe were marching upon Boston, and that nothing could keep them out save the keeping of Mr. LORING in office. The eclipse of the sun, to be sure, had taken place, agreeably to announcement, but it was by no means certain that the occultation of the Pleiades, appointed for Friday evening, would happen if Governor BANKS should not mind what he was about. There was a rumor in the morning that His Excellency would not remove the Judge, and conservatives looked jolly; but by high noon, just as they were thickest on 'Change, they learned that they had no other cause for being jolly except something very like what used to make Mr. Tapley so full of mirth. The deed was done! The Governor, backed by a vote of seven to two in the Council, had determined upon the removal, and a message was at that moment before the House stating his determination. I am bound to say that there was no perceptible change in the weather. The stones in the streets didn't rise, but considerable portions of the mud did, when it was hit by hoofs or wheels. Things went on the same as ever, and even some of the staunchest conservatives dealt as knowingly in stocks as they could have done had the Governor vetoed the address.

The Governor's Message to the House is a capital State paper, and shows that his Excellency is well up to his work. That he would escape curses, no one supposed, and most of the papers came down upon him on Saturday morning with vehemence. The *Courier* was able and savage. The *Post* was quite as savage as the *Courier*, but though usually clever, it manifested little ability on this occasion,—probably its passions marred its expression. The *Journal* was doleful as if it had lost a subscriber, and perhaps felt worse than any of the others because it had taken the victim under its especial protection, and had talked like a mother to Governor BANKS upon the impropriety of cutting off the Judge's head. Even the *Advertiser*, though it is the official organ, expressed its regret at what had been done, yet did the Governor justice. The *Traveller* defended the removal, and so did the *Bee*. I have not seen any of the papers published out of the city, but I think most of them will be found to favor the decided course taken by the Executive, which, indeed, many of them had never ceased to call for.

The debate in the House on the reception of the Governor's Message was very interesting. General CUSHING spoke at some length, evidently feeling about as comfortable as Mr. GUIDO FAUX felt when he was nabbed in the midst of his powder. He pitched into the Personal Liberty act, and declared that that act should never interfere with his right to catch runaway negroes. As a "high private" in the militia he should always participate in such business, that coming under his idea of the "pursuit of happiness" specifically mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed by lots of constitutions and laws. Carried away by the patriotic ardor of the moment, he exclaimed, or might have done so, in the language of Ossian Epaminondas Alcibiades Xerxes Bragge, in his Vision of Ameriky:

"Land of the fair-faced maid and wild racoon,
Land of the bowie knife and faultless trigger,
Land of the glorious fing of stars and stripes,
The only thing that's striped—except a nigger!"

As the general is in his fifty-ninth year, an age when even a Roman could have pleaded exemption from active service, the House was much struck with this display of patriotic zeal, though some members thought it was rather an odd commentary on THACKERAY'S philosophic assertion, that "grizzly hair the brain doth clear." But then the General is bald, with as much chance for a new crop on his crown as old Vagises had of raising one on the palm of his hand.

Mr. ANDREW, who has been placed by circumstances and the exercise of his talents in the position of chief member of the Legislature, replied to General CUSHING, and made the best speech of the session. He predicted the support of the Governor's course by the people, and the event will show that he spoke as a true prophet. It is possible that a thousand voters may change from friends of the Governor to enemies, because of his action in this business; but he'll be supported by ten thousand men who did not vote for him test year because they had doubts—unfounded ones, we now see—whether Mr. BANKS had the nerve to do the work required of him. The smallness of the Straight Republican vote then excited surprise, but the chief reason of it was the Straights did not vote. They will now support Gov. BANKS, and will compensate by their votes for all that he may lose by the act of removal, and give an immense spare margin. When I speak of the possible loss of votes to the Governor, I do so from deference to those who think differently from myself on the subject. Were the election to take place this week, the angry men might, and most probably would, vote against Gov. BANKS; but as the election will not take place for seven months or more, it is certain that they will cool off, and perhaps admit the absurdity of fighting one who is invincible. Where would they go? Over to the Democrats? They would as soon think of going to Utah. Would they seek for the Gardner Party's revival? If so, in which of the political churchyards of the land would they think of looking for it? Or, would they try to pull it up from the bottom of the Dead Sea, into which it was struck last Autumn by the lightnings of popular indignation? Governor GARDNER has about as much chance of becoming a political leader again as Dives has of going on a skating party. His fall, was as the fall of Mulciber, only that he broke his neck by it, not his leg, and how can think as little as then he could *run*. Mr. Governor BANKS has nothing to fear either from Gardnerism or Democracy. As for forming a new party, on the basis of Loringism, it is what no sane man would think of as being within the limit of possibility. Not that it would be anything new for an attack on an individual to cause such convulsions as might prove fatal to a powerful party, but because the individual in this instance is a poor creature, one of those abject things out of which no extent of imagination could manufacture even the smallest specimen of a martyr. Most martyrs, it is probable, were humbugs, and owe their characters to the absurd conduct of those who wasted good fagots on them; but LORING could not be even roasted into a martyr. What can be thought of a fellow who could fugitive slaves *con amore*, and who zealously did that which no gentleman would do even on compulsion? That he was a baseness, a downright, positive meanness about all the details of his conduct as a slave-catcher which excited a loathing and a disgust that rendered his removal inevitable, and would have brought it about three years ago, only that there was then another LORING in the Executive Chair. Even those who have contended most strongly for the *Judge*, heartily despise the *man*, and have been his champion only because they believed that a blow was aimed at the Judiciary through his person. To suppose that a man who took such delight in outraging the sentiments of Massachusetts, is likely to have many friends in Massachusetts, is to suppose that the laws of humanity are to be suspended in behalf of a silly, a vain-glorious and a stony-hearted egotist, who has not one solitary quality that can command respect or create enthusiasm. Ziska's skin made a good drum-head, but who ever thought of seeking to rally a party under the inspiration that proceeds from the skin of an ass?

The General Government is expected to take from LORING's cause whatever of moral power it may now possess, by making a national office-holder of him. The places named for him are various and lucrative. One of his friends says he is to be Judge SPRAGUE's successor on the bench of the U. S. District Court; but, then, Judge SPRAGUE is alive, and though old, and very feeble, is not disposed to give up his place. Another story is, that Mr. BEARD's place, that of U. S. Sub-Treasurer, is to be given to the Judge, but, then, that has been assigned to Mr. PRATT, son-in-law of Mr. CHOATE, who is very hungry. Possibly FLETCHER WEBSTER's place may be put at the Commissioner's disposal, and Mr. WEBSTER sent to Quito or Ichabos, as Consul. But, then, it is possible that the Administration may give him nothing, for it is noticeable that precious few of those old Whigs who expected office have got it. They have been bought for nothing, and Government is not inclined to *give* them good offices.

I have filled my letter with this Loring matter, because it is all the rage here, and will be interesting to all of your readers who come from Massachusetts. Next time, I'll do better.

The removal of Mr. GEORGE from the District-Attorneyship of New-Hempshire, shows that the Administration means not to discontinue its proscription of Pierce men. Mr. GEORGE is the confidential friend of President PIERCE, the most intimate personal and political relations having existed between them for years. Mr. MARSHALL, the new Attorney, is an unknown man, if not a new man. TITYME.

YALE COLLEGE.

Results of the Riot in New-Haven—Three Students Expelled—The Investigation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

New-Haven, Monday, March 22, 1858.

The Faculty of Yale College have at length determined upon the dismission of three members of the Junior Class on account of their connection with the unfortunate affray last February between the students and the firemen. As the most serious charge brought against any one of them is firing a pistol loaded only with powder, it is not worth while to mention names. The failure of the investigation before the city authorities has naturally caused much irritation among the firemen. Whatever sympathy the community at large may have felt for them, has certainly not been increased by a set of resolutions, signed by the foremen of the different companies, and published in Saturday's *Journal & Courier*. They call the students "tank, pusillanimous creatures, who claim an affinity to the human family, though noted for their swinish propensities;" charge them with "disregarding their solemn oaths;" with "boastiog and exulting to the world at large in the death of their victims, with murderous blood recking from their fingers' ends;" and with "having armed themselves with deadly weapons for the avowed purpose of further aggression on the members of the Fire Department." They say that "the assassin and his accomplices now walk the streets in open defiance of the law, seeking new victims for their murderous knives and cowardly bullets." And, in view of these appalling facts, the Board of Foremen call upon the firemen "to go fully prepared to defend themselves from all aggression, emanating from what source it may, even at the cost of life." They further resolve that "if in case of any difficulty with the students of Yale College, any fireman be arrested and brought before a magistrate, he be particularly guarded in his answers and say nothing that will subject him to a 'criminal prosecution.' In such cases every fireman must be a student—*vide* Judge STORRS' decision."

They appreciate the action of the College Faculty in annihilating the very exemplary and pious though murderous "Crocodile Club," respectfully ask that they go still further and forever expel the members of that Club from Yale College, and thereby use their influence in preventing any further difficulty which will inevitably happen if they remain.

Under-graduates sometimes make a noise in the world. The article in *De Bow's Review* on "The Progress of Federal Disorganization," which was made the text of an editorial in a recent number of the TIMES, and which it was then stated had attracted much attention at the South, was written by RALPH H. CUTTER, of Louisville, Ky., member of the present senior class. It was previously offered to the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, but was rejected on account of its length.

The Junior Exhibition of Yale occurs the present year on Tuesday, April 6. The class tabors under peculiar disadvantages the present year; but the performances will, undoubtedly, be superior. Dodsworth's Band furnishes the music, and gives a concert the preceding evening. W——g.

Liabilities of those who don't Train.

The liabilities of those who are subject to military duty, who do not belong to any military organization, and who are not exempt from duty by the laws of this State, or of the United States, do not appear to be clearly understood, if we judge from the number of correspondents who ask for information. And of those who do understand them, there are a large number who are curious in relation to the disposition of the money they pay for commutation or fines. To all such we say that the law requires that all persons liable to military duty shall be enrolled as such by the proper officer, in the district in which they reside, and notified to attend parades. If they do not belong to any uniformed company, they are liable to be called to duty in the ranks of the ununiformed militia, who have but one parade a year, and that is on the first Monday of October, or within ten days thereafter. All who are notified to attend such parade, and who wish to avoid the duty, may do so by paying the Receiver of Taxes seventy five cents each, commutation money, on or before the day of parade. If they do not, and still fail to appear on parade, they are liable to a fine of three dollars each, unless able to furnish a satisfactory excuse to the officer before whom they are cited to appear. If no satisfactory excuse be given, and the fine be not paid at the expiration of thirty days a warrant may be delivered to the Marshal of the district, for its collection, and also an additional amount of twenty cents on each dollar. A refusal then gives the Marshal power to take and sell any property found, even to beds, chairs, or any household furniture. But he cannot send the delinquent to prison.

The moneys thus raised are paid into the Receiver of Taxes, the Collector deducting five per cent. for his services; and from them some of the expenses of the general organization are paid; and the remainder is divided equally among the various regiments of the Division. For instance, there are 15 regiments in this City, and there was collected for commutations and fines last year between $5,000 and $6 000. If all that was due had been collected, there would have been about $18,000. But, if persons fined refused to pay, extremes are seldom resorted to, as experience has shown that the cost and trouble of forced collections are more than they are worth. For that reason, the Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, which should produce a large sum for commutations and fines, yearly, produce very little. A majority of the people in them are very poor, and although they generally refuse to pay, they are seldom proceeded against.

Out of that money a Janitor is paid by the General Officers of the Division, for keeping the rooms in order. The yearly expense for gas is about $250, and the cost of enrolling is about $1,000, all of which is paid under the general head. The enrollment is necessary, aside from the collection of money. The law requires it, because on the members thus enrolled depends the quantity of arms the State receives from the United States. In consequence of the incompleteness of the enrollment through the State, the demand of arms from the United States has been as low as the third State in the Union, when it should have been the first by a very large amount. Besides the above there is a certain sum reserved to pay the expenses of courts martial, and about $1,000 a year is reserved for contingent expenses. The remainder, whatever it may be, is divided equally between the several regiments. Last year it amounted to between $350 and $400 each, and that sum was expended in paying regimental expenses. That sum, however, does not by any means pay the expenses of any of our crack regiments for a year. They all have eight parades a year, and the expense to the 7th Regiment at each parade for music and other regular expenses is more than $1,000 a year additional.

It is now in contemplation to secure the passage of an act, abolishing the commutation fee, and taxing the City $15,000 for military expenses. It is believed by those who take great interest in the City military, that such an act would secure more money to the service, be really less expensive to the City, and besides, the money would, in such an event, be paid by those who have property to be protected, in case of riot or invasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Explorations in Siberia—The Amoor River Navigable 2,500 Miles—Great Opening for American Commerce—Coal—Treaty with Russia—Mexican Protectorate—Protection is not Acquisition—Guano Islands and New-Bedford Whalers—Gov. Seward's Resolution.

From our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

A resolution was offered in the House a few days ago calling upon the President for any information in his possession relative to the position of Siberia upon the river Amoor, its commerce, productions, and capacity for valuable commercial intercourse with the United States. I learn that the object of the resolution is to draw out from the State Department a very important report made to it by Major P. McD. COLLINS, of Tuolumne Co., California, who, about two years ago, was appointed Commercial Agent of the United States for the Amoor River region. The Major availed himself of his position to make quite a thorough exploration of the country, of which we have hitherto known quite as little as of Japan. The friendly feeling of the Russian Government for that of the United States secured to him opportunities for observation such as no other foreigner ever has had; and the results of his trip if properly appreciated and acted upon, bid fair to be exceedingly important and valuable to the United States.

Starting from St. Petersburg, Mr. COLLINS traveled eastward until he struck the river Amoor, at the head of navigation, and thence, with a guard of Cossacks to protect him, he proceeded down the stream *twenty-five hundred miles*, to its mouth. This noble river is represented as free from ice half the year. It penetrates a country full of valuable mines of both precious as well as baser metals, from out of which millions per annum are extracted. The soil is much of it fertile, producing grain; and furs, peltries, naval stores, and various other staple articles of commerce are there in the greatest abundance. The river, for the entire distance of twenty-five hundred miles, is navigable by steamboats, and free from obstructions of any sort. On an island near its mouth are extensive coal fields, the product of which is represented by those who use it upon the river steamers to be the best in the world. It is mined at a moderate cost, and can be profitably delivered in the San Francisco market at from six to seven dollars per ton, where English coal is sold at twenty-five dollars.

There is thus far no trade with the interior; indeed it is forbidden by the Russian authorities. The trade with the sea-ports is monopolized by a single San Francisco house, one Boston and one New-York house, who are represented to be doing a secret business there of over a million dollars per annum—their plan being to clear for Kamschatka or some other point in the North Pacific, and their return papers never showing that they have been in the Amoor. It is believed that a treaty can readily be negotiated with Russia, which shall give our citizens the right to navigate the river and trade upon its banks; and that under its operation we may at once secure a commerce of fifteen millions per annum, or more, a large portion of it, of course, paying rich tribute to San Francisco. The Russian Minister here, Baron STOECKL, is said to be favorably disposed toward the treaty; and there is no doubt that General CASS will avail himself of this opportunity to secure so valuable a boon for his country.

The editor of the New York *Tribune* is evidently satisfied that no reasonable objection can be offered to an American Protectorate over Mexico, to be established under the circumstances and conditions shadowed forth in the letters which I have had the honor to publish in relation to that subject. He attempts no argument against the Protectorate itself, but says it means "acquisition"—and upon that presumption bases a string of objections, long as the moral law, against the attempt to incorporate a great mass of incongruous material into the population of this Union. I have no disposition to discuss that point with him. I desire simply to repudiate the *Tribune's* amendment of the programme, and to suggest that as Canada is great, prosperous and happy to the north of us, without being of us, so there is not the least reason why there should not be south of us a great, growing old powerful Republic, in due time, without our absorbing it as a matter of course. What *will* the editor of the *Tribune* do with Mexico? Will he assist her to take care of herself, when it can be done without expense or injury to our own country—or will he see her fall to pieces and be absorbed by the United States or some European power? The alternatives will soon press for our choice. It seems to me that the way to *prevent* further acquisition of Mexican territory is, by aiding Mexico in working out her own regeneration, and so giving her vitality enough to remain an independent nation. Is it true that we are "such a nation of scoundrels," that we cannot lend our neighbor a helping hand without being overcome by the irresistible desire to *steal* all the possession and enjoyment of which we profess to protect her in? It may be so, "but it wouldn't be safe for a foreigner to come among us and say so." Such a man would have the *Tribune* after him with a vengeance—the same *Tribune* which so ferociously denounced the annexation of Texas as the most villainous transaction which a nation could conceive—and lived to see it consummated.

But my reviewer will say that the Protectorate will *lead*, inevitably, to acquisition. With due deference, there are wise men who do not think so. Grant that it is possible, how will it be brought about? If the *Tribune* writer has considered that point at all, his idea probably is, that the American interest will become so overpowering, in time, under the Protectorate, that the country will successfully seek admission to the Union. Well, if that should be, the very fact dissipates the bugbear of a foreign population—for will it not have been Americanized when its people voluntarily seek to become members of our great family? Or, has the *Tribune* suddenly become an "American" organ," bound to oppose the admission to fellowship of all men of foreign birth?

It is, perhaps, one of the most favorable signs of the times that the South is beginning to doubt the policy of further expansion of the territory of the United States except for the absorption of Cuba, when that can be accomplished. As a notable evidence of the fact, I cite the action of the Senate upon the Gadsden Treaty, which could never have obtained five votes if it had not been amended so as to exclude the purchase of any territory out of which it was at all likely that a State could ever be made. Other evidences are found in the declarations of eminent Southern statesmen, nearly all of whom distinctly express their desire that Central America and Mexico may become good neighbors, and yet not of our federal household. Let them remain nuisances a little longer, until they fall to pieces, and self-protection will *compel* us to further annexation, for the simple reason that territory and shattered Government can no more be permitted to float around without control, to the detriment of peaceable nations, than can an insane man be allowed to go at large and endanger the security of all with whom he comes in contact.

It is perhaps strange, but nevertheless true, that the very few gentlemen of intelligence with whom I have conversed upon this subject, and who oppose the Protectorate, are open, frank, avowed fillibusters, and in favor of territorial acquisition. Their argument is that we must and will *acquire* Mexican territory; and they distinctly recognize in the proposed Protectorate the most formidable barrier to their projects which can be devised. They are against it for that reason and that only. The *Tribune's* sympathy with their opposition constitutes another illustration of the maxim that "extremes meet."

Some days since Senator SEWARD submitted a resolution calling upon the President for all information in possession of the Government in relation to the "American Guano Islands." It is already known that a controversy has grown up between certain officers of the Navy and the Company claiming these islands. This having attracted the attention of the whalers of New-Bedford, fourteen of them have united in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in which, dating from personal experience, they state that in their opinion "voyages may be made to and from Baker's and Jarvis Islands with as much safety as in any other seas; that the idea of difficulty in landing upon said islands, or in taking anything therefrom, has never entered into our heads; that the reports of Commodore MERVINE and Commodore DAVIS are in direct conflict with our experience." It will be remembered that DAVIS and MERVINE reported the great danger of landing on the islands in question,—and also that there was no guano upon them. The New-Bedford whalers go on to say that they "deem it a duty to the interests of American commerce to state that we should anticipate not half the difficulty in obtaining a cargo of guano from either of those islands than we have often experienced in taking one old and ugly whale." It is a remarkable fact that while both the naval officers above named declare that there is no guano on the islands, they admit that they are *covered with something* transportable, which MERVINE calls bird lime, and DAVIS "mere earth." It happens, however, unless a most stupendous swindle,—involving many gentlemen possessing the confidence of the community, in despicable meanness and unpardonable falsehood—that seventy tons of the Baker's Island "earth" has been scattered over the country in small parcels, through the Patent Office here and by the Company;—and so far as I can learn, the universal testimony is, that of all fertilizers, on sandy soil or worn-out lands, where *nutrition* is the desideratum, there is nothing equal to it. It is to be hoped that the disheartening reports of MERVINE and DAVIS will not prevent further and practical efforts to *prove* whether or no the American flag covers deposits of fertilizing material, valuable alike to the farmer who needs it, and to the shipping interest which would find rich commerce in transporting it on the return voyage from the Pacific. Gov. SEWARD's resolution will at least bring out the documents, that they may be exposed to the test of examination and discussion.

In view of events likely to occur within a few months, the Home Squadron of our Navy may justly be regarded as the most important one afloat. Mexican, Central American and Cuban affairs are all in a critical condition, so far as our relations thereto are concerned. Under these circumstances it is of much importance that our Home Squadron should be commanded by an officer combining the essential requisites of professional skill, bravery, good temper and high social qualities—one who possesses and is worthy of the highest confidence of all who know him. Secretary TOUCEY evidently was alive to the exigencies of the case when he recently selected Commodore JAMES MCINTOSH to succeed Commodore PAULDING in the command of the Home Squadron. The officer thus selected stands among the foremost in the Navy, both as an officer and a gentleman; and there is no other who would be more prompt or more earnest in the prosecution of any just measure, having for its object the advancement of his country's honor or interest. In the practical application of the Monroe doctrine; in the establishment of a Protectorate over rich and beautiful, but misgoverned and distracted Mexico; in settling our relations with Nicaragua; in enforcing justice from New-Granada and Spain; and in keeping an eye upon Cuba, our Home Squadron is likely to have more than usual upon its hands during the next two or three years, unless I greatly mistake the purpose and policy of President BUCHANAN. I shall be disappointed if Commodore MCINTOSH does not prove to be fully equal to any emergency in which he may be placed, or to any mission which may devolve upon him in connection with these important questions.

Recent events have brought to light a pictorial representation of a personal collision which occurred in the old Continental Congress, at Congress Hall, Philadelphia, on the 15th February, 1798. The parties thereto were ROGER GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, and MATTHEW LYON, of Vermont. LYON spat in GRISWOLD's face, and the latter beat him vigorously with a large cane. LYON caught up a heavy pair of old-fashioned tongs, and "returned the fire." There were humorists in those days, as now, who readily improved the occasion to get up a taking caricature of the event. A copy of it now lies before me, having been exhumed by an "ancient" New-Yorker, and forwarded to this city, since the Grow and Keitt affair, as an evidence of the improvement in Congressional manners during the last seventy years. The picture is an exceedingly quaint affair—rudely engraved, in lines, apparently upon wood—and is a fair specimen of Art of its date. Congress Hall is represented as the scene of the pugilistic encounter. The combatants are placed in the centre of the room, with hair standing upon end, and features distorted horribly by rage. GRISWOLD is in the act of bringing down his cane over LYON's head,—and his foot seems moving with violent intent, at the same time, towards his antagonist's coat-tails, at the imminent risk of his own skin-tight knee-breeches. LYON has seized GRISWOLD's right arm with his left hand, and in his own right flourishes the tongs with which he is endeavoring to demolish his foe. In the Chair sits JONATHAN DAYTON, the Speaker, in nowise disconcerted by the entertainment, but looking as though he rather liked it. Below him, JONATHAN W. CONDY, the Clerk, is smiling a broad grin of satisfaction; Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, the Chaplain, is peering out from one side, a deeply-interested spectator; two or three members seem to be cheering on the combatants,—but no one appears even inclined to interfere. A small picture hangs upon the wall, representing a cock-fight, over the inscription of "Royal Sport,"—and at the foot of the caricature I find the following doggrel description of the scene, viz.:

"He, in a trice, struck LYON thrice
Upon his head, enraged, Sir;
Who seized the tongs to ease his wrongs,
And GRISWOLD thus engaged, Sir."

Some of your pictorial papers would make a hit in reproducing the cut, which has been taken to BRADY'S Gallery here, to be photographed for preservation. S.

Arrival of the "Adriatic" at Savannah.

CAPT. DURHAM'S NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES.

From the Savannah Republican, 19th.

The American bark *Adriatic*, which became famous from her disastrous collision with the French steamer *Lyonnais*, in November, 1856, and still more an object of interest from her recent seizures by the French authorities at Marseilles, her confiscation by the Court of Admiralty, and her subsequent escape, arrived safely at this port at an early hour yesterday. We have had a long interview with her commander, Captain DURHAM, and as the facts connected with her escape are matters of national interest, we proceed to state them as briefly as the nature of the subject will allow.

The circumstances attending the collision with the *Lyonnais* are already familiar to the public. Capt. DURHAM is very positive that it grew out of no fault on the part of his own vessel, but resulted, as he alleges, from culpable mismanegement by the officers of the steamer. The judgment of confiscation was rendered by the Imperial Court of Aix in December last, and as soon as a copy was served on Captain DURHAM, believing that it was impossible, in the excited state of the public mind in France, to obtain justice, he resolved to make his escape if possible, and place the whole matter in the hands of his Government. Of course, he had to resort to stratagem to accomplish his purpose. Learning that the *Adriatic* would not be taken possession of until the full extent of loss by the *Lyonnais* could be ascertained, he improved the interval in devising the means of escape. He engaged a caulker and had her caulked all round for about five feet above the water's edge, under the pretext that she was so open, when the mistrals should set in, she would sink right there in the harbor. Capt. D. thinks there were no suspicions from this movement, for in the "noise and confusion usually attending caulkers' operations he and an assistant were quietly weaving the running rigging on board, and getting ready for sea. They worked at this business about three hours every night, say from nine o'clock till twelve, when there was much noise and it was so dark no one could either hear or see what they were doing. What provisions they got were put on board another vessel and from thence transferred to the *Adriatic* during the night. The crew was also shipped for another vessel, and subsequently taken on board the *Adriatic*, when they were so much intoxicated as not to be conscious of what was going on.

Captain DURHAM commenced getting ready to haul out about nine o'clock on the evening of the 8th January, his force consisting, besides himself, of Captain ——, the two mates and a boy. The vessel lay in the middle tier, about half-way up the harbor, with both anchors ahead and moored with a hawser astern. They bent the two topsails and maintopmast staysail where she lay. The vessel ahead of the *Adriatic* was made fast to the chain, and when the *Adriatic* slipped they let go the fast of the other vessel and hove her right into the middle of the harbor ahead of her. When the Captain awoke and found out his situation, and that his vessel was adrift, there was no end to his imprecations against the "d——d Yankees." Capt. DURHAM had no time to spare to his "*sacrés*," but got clear of him as soon as he could and hauled down the harbor, nearly to the guard-ship, when he stopped to take on his crew and to make sail. The crew were got on board by four o'clock on the morning of the 9th; they then set the topsails, and putting four oars in the boat, put her ahead until the vessel got steerage-way.

When the *Adriatic* got abreast of the guard-ship, her boat came off and demanded the fort-pass of the former. Capt. D. when asked for his paper, replied "*prenez garde là*," and threw the officer a small bit of paper with two sous wrapped up in it. The paper and money however—whether by accident or design the Captain does not say—went over the boat and into the water, sinking to the bottom. The officer of the guard-ship then inquired for the name of the vessel, when Capt. D. sung out she was the American ship *Luna*, that had cleared the day before. Nothing more was heard from the official, and the *Adriatic* proceeded on her way.

As soon as the fugitive got clear of the harbor, a fine breeze sprung up from the eastward, and at daybreak she was abreast of *Plainier*, and three good miles off the French coast. The *Adriatic* then took her course for Spezzia, in Sardinia, the Captain expecting to find his ship's papers there, and also some American man-of-war, who might supply him with an anchor and such other articles as he stood in need of. She arrived at Spezzia on the morning of the 19th of January, and anchored with the kedge, having cut loose both anchors and left them at the wharf in Marseilles. There was no man-of-war in port, and her papers had not arrived. Having no bill of health, the Sardinian authorities would not permit her to land. Captain D. then went ashore himself to the pratique office, where he met the American Consul, who informed him that intelligence of his escape had reached there and that the French Government had telegraphed to all the ports in the Mediterranean to stop the vessel in whatever port she might be found. Soon after her arrival, orders came from Turin to seize the vessel, and the officers actually placed a gunboat under her stern, with two guns mounted, having received orders to fire should any attempt be made by the captain of the *Adriatic* to move from the spot. The next orders received were that the vessel should not be molested, but that none of her men were to be allowed communication with the shore, nor was anything to be sent on board of her, not even water, nor any other kind of assistance offered.

In a few days, upon further reflection, all these orders were withdrawn, and Capt. DURHAM allowed to take whatever he desired to his vessel—or rather, as he states, whatever he was able to *pay* for, which was very little.

Col. LOSO, the U. S. storekeeper at Spezzia, kindly furnished the vessel with all she wanted. Just as she got her provisions and water on board, there came on a fresh blow from the northward, and the vessel was riding by the kedge and forty-five fathoms of chain, with one of the chain-boxes filled with stones to back it, and a hawser bent to the other chain-box. She lay in what is called Penagallia Bay, with the wind blowing right on shore.

About 2 o'clock the vessel commenced dragging; all hands went to work and got sail on as soon as possible, cutting away one chain box and dragging the other by the point, by which she neared so closely that one might have jumped ashore from the deck. The vessel kept drifting until Capt. D. was compelled to run a hauser ashore to the lazaretto, where he made out to hold her, until he went to town and got his papers. Returning to the bark, he put to sea.

The day following the *Adriatic* boarded the ship *Elizabeth Dennison*, from whom she got more provisions and an anchor. She then had a beautiful passage of eleven days to Madeira, after first beating about for some time in order to put certain parties ashore who had no desire to take a trip to America. The voyage from Madeira to the United States was a long and tedious one, she having encountered, alternately, calms and head winds nearly throughout the passage. The crew finally exhausted all their provisions except a small quantity of beef, and it became necessary for the ship to make the nearest American port, Savannah, which she reached in safety, as before stated.

Upon the whole, the movements of the *Adriatic* have been truly eventful, and it remains to be seen what effect they are to have upon the interests of her owners and the relations of the two Governments, should our own sustain the vessel in her escape from the authorities of France. We have little thought of any serious results so far as the international aspects of the question are concerned.

Capt. DURHAM informed us that his freight from here to La Ciotat was about $5,000. He has received only about one-half of this amount; the balance is still held by the "Messagerie Imperial" Company by an attachment made by the agents of the steamer *Lyonnais*.

[Advertisement.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Branch's Manifesto.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, the philenthropist, so strongly sympathizes with the "starving public creditors in the Albany tax levy," that he publishes the following as an *advertisement*:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Your petitioner respectfully represents that Mayor TIEMANN has signed his claim; that he feels an increase of five pounds since the sweet event; that his heart glows with gratitude to those who voted for his claim, and to the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain for its payment; that from the Chamberlain's he galloped into a clothing-store and shed his artificial skin, and reëclipsed his fragile form with Hemlere's sentimental mantle and immortal trowsers, and a Byronic collar of red, white and blue, and directed an African of Othello's hue, to profoundly inter his dilapidated coat, vest, pants, shirt and socks, in Potter's field, in its farthest north, so that a Greenland tempest could not waft the malaria of his venerable rags towards the metropolis, and breed a fearful pestilence; that he deposited his glittering lucre in three impregnable iron vaults, with granite inclosures; that his bank presidents, cashiers and clerks are sedate and quiet methodists of recent conversion, and violently abhor absquatulators; that he has emerged from dreary lanes and wharves, and walks proudly erect on our glorious Broadway, and beholds the celestial smiles and dimples of the pure and modest ladies, in whose graceful mould and bewitching aspect are concentrated all the beauties of an Italian rainbow, and the seraphs of eternal bliss; that he visits the commodious saloons and partakes of luscious viands, and exhales the entrancing perfume of an exhilarating principe; that amid all this joy and ecstasy of Elysium, he beholds a dark cloud, and is depressed, and warmly sympathizes with unfortunate public creditors, who implore him to raise his voice and wield his metallic rapier for themselves and dear companions and helpless innocents, who are deprived of nourishment and apparel, and subjected to the rapacity of the heartless Shylocks who bribe the Albanian legislators to impede the passage of the tax-levy, to enable them to purchase the public claims at two-thirds their value; that your petitioner cannot resist their mournful supplications, and with painful emotions discloses the following unparalleled rascality:

On the Saturday previous to the appointment of the Committees by Speaker Alvord, the Hon. George Weir (a member of the Assembly, and sub-editor of the New-York *Sunday Atlas*) told me that the Legislature, while considering the Tax Levy, would send for persons and papers, and thoroughly analyze my claim, and would doubtless reject it; and when the Speaker announced the Committee on Cities and Villages, to whom the tax levy would be referred, I must instantly repair to Albany and "see" the Chairman of that Committee, who would wield sufficient influence to affirm or reject my claim; that I must also "*see*" Anson Herrick, proprietor of the New-York *Sunday Atlas*, who had great influence among the Albanian legislators. I told him that I would die before I would thus degrade myself. He then repeated that if I did not "*see*" Anson Herrick and the Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, (as soon as it was announced by the Speaker,) that my claim would be in great peril. Only two days after this extraordinary admonition, the Committee on Cities and Villages was divulged, and, incredible as it may seem, Mr. Weir was proclaimed its Chairman, which so alarmed me that I resolved to carry my claim at the point of the bayonet, rather than "*see*" Mr. George Weir or Anson Herrick, and I levelled my musketry at the heart and brain of Mayor Tiemann and his brave disciples, and carried the battery amid a hurricane of bullets, and ferocious charges with my piercing bayonets, and thus escaped the itching palm of Mr. Weir, who has had the tax levy in his relentless grasp since the 4th of March, for whose procrastination he should be drummed through the streets, amid the withering scorn of honorable citizens, who are requested to read the following extract from the New-York *Sunday Atlas*, of March 7, just three days after the tax levy was sent to Albany and placed in the hands of Mr. Weir:

"The tax levy is now in the hands of the Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages, of which the Hon. George Weir is Chairman. It is the duty of the Committee to scrutinize every item that makes up the eight and a half millions of dollars which that bill imposes upon the people of this City. There are, unquestionably, several items in the tax bill proposed, that ought to be stricken out before it is reported to the Assembly; and we know Mr. Weir so well, that we believe he will exercise a sound discretion in the consideration of the details that swell up the aggregate to such an enormous amount. It is expected that he will inform himself of the necessity for every dollar which this bill authorizes to be raised, and that he will materially reduce the aggregate from the amount to which it was swelled by the 'compromises' between the two Boards of the Common Council. We believe that hundreds of thousands of dollars ought to be stricken out of the bill now in the hands of Mr. Weir, before he reports it to the House. Let him send for 'persons and papers' in relation to some matters included in the tax bill, and he will soon satisfy himself that justice to the tax-payers demands a material reduction in some of the prominent items. Much of the money that bill provides for, is designed to slide into the pockets of adroit swindlers, who are eternally watching the treasury for a chance to steal. It is the duty of Mr. Weir to 'choke 'em off.'"

This invitation of Weir & Herrick, (editors of the New-York *Sunday Atlas*,) for the public creditors to call and "see" them, so clearly discloses their motives, that I deem their dissection as utterly superfluous. On the 21st of March, (last Sunday,) the New-York *Sunday Atlas* had the following precious intelligence: "Personal business required our presence at Albany last week, and a little leisure there afforded an opportunity to observe, with a 'scrutinizing eye,' the operations of the Legislative wisdom of the Empire State, and the movements of the army of interested gentlemen who throng the lobbies. The annual tax levy was reported from the Committee on Cities and Villages yesterday, without any material amendment, except the addition of $16,000 for counsel fees and legal expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Police in the litigation to which they were subjected by the resistance of Mayor Wood. After much deliberation and hesitation, the Committee concluded to allow nearly all the enormous bills embodied under the head of 'arrearages,' amounting to nearly $600,000. We presume there will be no unnecessary delay in pushing this important bill to its final passage; and there should be no further hesitation on the part of the Comptroller in paying the legitimate creditors and employes of the Corporation and the country."

In the first extract, Mr. Herrick urges Mr. Weir "to send for persons and papers" before he reports on the tax levy, and in the second extract (after Mr. Weir has reported favorably on the tax levy, with an amendment to increase

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will be preached in the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 28. The following correspondence has passed between a gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Fire Department and the Rev. William P. Corbitt, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with reference to the delivery of a sermon before the Fire Department, at the Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, March 28. It will be seen that Mr. Corbitt has responded to the invitation, and the sermon will accordingly be delivered at the time specified:

THE REV. WILLIAM P. CORBITT,

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and others, respectfully request you to favor the members of that Department with a discourse, at the Academy of Music, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

Very truly, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. BATES, President.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Secretary Executive Committee, on behalf of the following persons:

Daniel F. Tiemann,	John Coger, Jr.,
William S. Bates,	Edward Wood,
Zephar Mills,	Franklin Waterbury,
R. F. Randolph,	John J. Tindale,
James W. Barker,	George Carlisle,
A. C. Briggs,	C. C. Poillon,
H. A. Folhamus,	D. Reynolds Rudd,
Lohan D. Westlake,	Henry Lyles Jr.,
Chancey Shaffer,	Daniel Stansbury,
Henry A. Bnrr,	A. V. Stout,
John S. Giles,	John G. Congdon,
Rotert McGinnis,	Joseph Brockaw,
J. F. Ackershausen,	Benjamin F. Camp,
Wyvon C. Hunt,	William T. Hewitt,
Peter Meller,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Thomas J. Owens,	Daniel Owen,
Henry Barrow,	William A. Walker,
William A. Bndd,	William L. Conklin,
Lawrence Taylor,	De Lancey W. Knevels,
John B. Corlies,	John Harris,
William A. Mead,	James Pryor,
William D. Baker,	J. B. Cornell,
Robert C. Brown,	John Falconer,
William A. Brusie,	Daniel L. Ross,
Peter Baleu,	Erastus W. Brown,
Jame Y. Watkins,	N. V. Houseman,
Isaac C. Nee,	W. Wells Wilson,
Henry M. Graham,	

P. F. RANDOLPH, Chairman.

D. REYNOLDS BUDD, Secretary.

To WILLIAM S. BATES, ESQ., President, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, ESQ., Secretary, and others, of a meeting held in behalf of the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 18th inst., requesting me to preach a sermon before the members of the Fire Department at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 28th inst., has been received. I at first shrunk from a compliance, feeling the great responsibility of such a position, but a sense of personal obligation to some of you, and the profound respect which I have for the noble and generous body of men whom you represent, and the hope of making a humble contribution to the means employed for their present and eternal good, induces me to overcome my reluctance and accept your invitation so courteously tendered.

With much respect, I am gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM P. CORBITT.

WILLIAM S. BATES, Esq., President, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., Secretary, and others.

THERE WILL BE A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Lecture room of the Mercer-st. Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Lecture room is on Green-st., near 8th-st., directly in the rear of the Church. All interested are invited to attend.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th av. It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room." Come! Come! Come!

KANSAS SERMON, WILLIAMSBURG.—The Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Missionary to Kansas, will preach a Kansas Sermon in Grace Church, corner of Conselyea and Lorrimer sts., THIS EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION-SQ.—The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7¾ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Services TO-MORROW EVENING at the same hours.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURES ON THE EAST.

NIBLO'S SALOON, ENTRANCE LOWER DOOR ON BROADWAY,

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

1st Lecture, SATURDAY 27th March, 1858.

Introductory Remarks on behalf of the Committee.

"The Relations of Syria to Modern Commerce."

The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.

2d Lecture, TUESDAY, 30th March.

The Rev. WM. THOMSON, of Syria.

"Lebanon, and the Countries bordering the Jordan."

3d Lecture THURSDAY, 1st April.

JAMES T. BARCLAY, M. D., of Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem, and the Country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, with particular reference to its Commercial Capabilities."

4th Lecture, SATURDAY, 3d April.

Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.

"The Dead Sea Expedition, in Connection with Syrian Exploration."

5th Lecture, TUESDAY, 6th April.

The Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, Ph. D.

"The Undivided Hebrew Empire—Its Commerce and Influence under King Solomon—The Geographical Position which Promoted its Development."

The Rev. A. PISCHEL, Ph. D.

"The Interest with which the Holy Land is Still Regarded."

Tickets can be obtained at the Rooms of the Society, New-York University, Washington Square, between 9 and 3 o'clock; or at Mr. Thomas T. Green's, druggist, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; at Messrs. Carter's, Brothers Broadway, corner of Spring; and at Mr. Sibell's, corner of Nassau and Wall-sts.

Course ticket, $3; Single ticket, $1.

LIBRARY HALL,

NEWARK, N. J.

MRS. MARGARET MUSGRAVE,

Will deliver a Lecture

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24.

SUBJECT

Woman, her Social Position!

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission 25 cents. To be obtained at the bookstores, and at the door.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The last lecture of the series will be delivered by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, at the lecture room in the library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Influence of Letters and Liberal Culture on the Fortunes of our Republic.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO'S, No. 145 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 499 Broadway, and at the library. The number of tickets is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—at the Spingler Institute, Union-square, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, director of the French Institute for young gentlemen No. 48 East 24th-st. Subjects:

March 25.....*Chauteabriand.*
April 1.....*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8.....*Beranger.*

Course tickets $1; single tickets 50 cents. To be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

A LECTURE ON KANSAS, ITS POSITION, Freespects, Climate, Society and advantages for investment and business, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock, by R. H. SHANNON, Esq. Gov. WALKER is expected to be present. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door.

LECTURE ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON—By that most interesting and eloquent orator, the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, March 29 1858. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—MEMBERS OF ABRAM'S LODGE NO. 20 are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge room THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late P. M. JOHN THOMPSON. By order of

D. HAHN, Sec. JULIAN ALLEN, W. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, MECHANICS' CLUB—Regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Photography.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEMPLE MELODIES.—FIVE HUNDRED FAvorite hymns set to 200 well-known tunes, the words and music being on the same page. For prayer and conference meetings, family worship, and Congregational singing. Prices: 12mo edition, cloth binding, 62 cents; roan, 75 cents; octavo edition, (large type,) cloth, 87 cents; roan, $1. A liberal discount in quantities.

This work is believed to be peculiarly suited to the present season of awakened religious interest.

From the New-York Evangelist.

There is a kind of earnest revival air pervading the tunes and hymns that will strike a chord in many a Christian heart; and we think all will unite in awarding to it the praise of a comprehensive, sensible, practical, and useful book.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,

No. 108 & 110 Duane-st., New-York.

NEW BOOK FOR LENT.—SECOND EDITION NOW READY:

THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK. By Miss SEWELL author of "Amy Herbert," &c. Second edition, 18mo. cloth, 38 cents.

This beautiful little manual of devotional reflections for Lent is in all respects worthy the distinguished reputation of the author. It has been received with universal applause by the religious Press, and has thus rapidly passed into a second edition. Orders for the work can now be supplied promptly a fresh supply having just been received. BRANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,

No. 657 Broadway.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway, have just published

MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND 2 vols., 8vo., cloth.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

(JAMES B. KIRKER,)

No. 371 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE Cary Improvement Company, (issued as agency in New-York,) numbered 329, 330, 331, each for one hundred shares, in name of the undersigned, dated May 30, 1855.

All persons are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said certificates. DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1858.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. Positively last night but one of

THE HUGUENOTS

The public are respectfully informed that the season will most positively close next week.

Mr. Ullman thinks it necessary to contradict all rumors that another season will be given this year in New-York. Arrangements have been made which render it entirely impossible

THE HUGUENOTS

will be given to-night and on Friday, when it will be performed most positively

FOR THE LAST TIME.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music, East 14th st.; C. BRUSIN'S, No. 201 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

On SATURDAY—OPERA MATINEE,

MARTHA

First and only appearance at a Matinée of

CARL FORMES,

who will make his farewell appearance in Opera.

Madame JOHANNSEN,

having returned with Mr. Thalberg, will make her first appearance this season

CARD—ARRIVAL OF MUSARD.

Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that MONSIEUR MUSARD

the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS,

and conductor of the famed

BALS MASQUES

which are annually given at the

IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA,

has arrived in the Arabia and will make his

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,

IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS, ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL.

Several eminent solo players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Boulevards, the Gardo Impériale and the famous Musique des Guides, will appear at these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 30.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

respectfully informs the public, at the request of numerous patrons, who consider

THE SEASON OF LENT

as an appropriate time for the production of

A SACRED ORATORIO,

that they will give Handel's

THE MESSIAH,

with a combined orchestral force of

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

CARL FORMES

will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.

Full particulars will be given.

In order to afford all classes an opportunity of hearing this celebrated work rendered by some of the most celebrated artists,

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

has been fixed at One Dollar to all parts. Seats reserved without any extra charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,

assisted by their

GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,

And positively their

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA,

previous to their final retirement from the stage.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,

THE DRAWING TERESA ROLLA,

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

KIM-KA.

GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vantilataw.

ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.

BIANCO.

Bianco.....ANTOINE Brocolo.....JEROME

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.

BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT!
THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT!
THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT!
THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT!

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!

THIS WEEK.

THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum, comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 80 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures, are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1858.

The famous comic duality, entitled

A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Mr. Simon Lullaby.....Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Letitia Lullaby.....Miss Josephine Manners

After which, Fitzball's thrilling two-act Drama of

JONATHAN BRADFORD.

On THE MURDER OF THE ROADSIDE INN.

Jonathan Bradford.....Mr. H. F Daly
Dan Macraley.....Mr. H. A. Perry
Caleb Scrummidge.....Mr. Jefferson
Jack Rackbottle.....Mr. Peters
Farmer Nelson.....Mr. Barnett
Ann Bradford.....Miss V. C. Howard
Dolly.....Mr. Martin | Sally.....Miss Manners

To conclude with the highly-popular eccentricity, called AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

Polly Crisp, with the song of "Who'll have me?" Miss Polly Marshall.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

GUSTAV SATTER'S

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

MOZART HALL,

No. 663 Broadway,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,

assisted by the following artists:

Miss HATTIE ANDEM Soprano.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Messrs. PYCHOWSKI & R. GOLDBECK, Pianists.
Mr. THEODORE JEFELD,
Mr. JOSEPH NOLL and
Mr. C. BERGNER.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the music stores of SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 38 Spring-st., SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, WM. HALL & SON, and FURTH, POND & CO., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the new drama of

JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.

Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring

To be followed by the Drama of

FALL OF ALGIERS,

To conclude with the Ethiopian comedietta of

JUMBO JUM.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1858.

Observe—To commence with the Drama entitled

JONATHAN BRADFORD.

UTAH, OR THE DEVIL AMONG THE MORMONS.

After which, the farce of the

MARRIED RAKE.

To conclude with the new Drama of the

ROBBER OF THE RHINE.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

FANCY DRESS SOIREE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera and at the balls of the Winter season will be worn at the Crystal Palace Soirée, April 1. Double tickets, $2, ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at THOMPson Brother's banking office, No. 2 Wall-st., at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 565 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, IN part for charitable purposes, will be given at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th av., and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. Upon the same occasion, the Organ recently built for the Church, by Messrs. FERRIS & CO., will be exhibited. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Store of WM. DRESSLER, No. 533 Broadway, near 22d-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fête at Crystal Palace will please see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, $2. Single, for Ladies $1. Offices No. 565 Broadway and No. 2 Wall-st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—THE LADIES of the Universalist Society, Williamsburg, will hold a Festival in the basement of their Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst. The choir of the church have kindly volunteered to sing several choice pieces during the evening. Admission 15c.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES INtending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BUFFALO. WANTED—AN ENTIRE COMPANY.—Ladies and gentlemen of the profession wishing engagements will please apply to the International Hotel, Broadway. The Theatre will open MONDAY, April 12, for a season of eleven months. THOS. CARR.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS Of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 565 Broadway.

ODD FELLOWS REUNION—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8.—Tickets of admission to this great gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No. 565 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE TICKET DEPOT.—Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have kindly consented to supply all who may apply to them for tickets to the Crystal Palace Fête, at their banking office No. 2 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAUL JULIEN,

About leaving the friendly shores of this, his adopted country, feels anxious to appear once more in the City of New-York, where he has always been received with so much kindness and munificence, and has much pleasure to announce to the musical amateurs that for this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

MADAME CHOME,

prima donna of the Grand Opera of Bruxelles.

SIGNOR TIBERINI,

the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman

SIGNOR ROCCO,

the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.

HERR GOLDBECK,

the talented young pianist.

HERR TREUER and MR. REITER

will preside at the Piano-forte.

at

MOZART HALL,

on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.

Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the restoration of the

ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE

by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF

OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 542 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND well varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

NO. 409 BROADWAY.—DEMAREST & ATHERTON, agents for Boston and New-York piano fortes, offer one 7-octave rosewood piano, made by best City makers, of superior tone, fully warranted for two years, at an immense sacrifice to a cash purchaser. This is a rare opportunity.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING, WANTING money, will sell their piano-forte, a $400 instrument, 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, front inlaid with pearl, double rows, carved mouldings, full rich tone; to a cash customer will take $200. Call at No. 156 1st-av. Persons about purchasing will find this an inducement for cash.

A CASH CUSTOMER CAN OBTAIN A 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, which cost $300, for less than $200, by calling at the residence No. 368 Broome-st.; splendid full tone; celebrated Broadwood makers; short time in use, with stool and music. N. B.—Maker's guaranty given with it.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WILL BE SOLD as above, a most excellent rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted, as the present owner has no further use for same. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACKAN & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers' warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.; corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The rubber bars call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar proof Skylight, patented Dec 15 1857

GEO R JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. BURN, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,

Nos. 189 and 201 Centre st.,

And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.

COLT'S NEW RIFLES,

all sizes, always on hand and for sale by

A. W. SPIES & CO.,

No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

GUNS, RIFLES,

PISTOLS,

AND

REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.

BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.

Together with every article in the Sporting line.

FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PLEASURE VOYAGE,

BY STEAMER ERICSSON,

A. B. LOWERS, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.

No berth secured till paid for.

For further particulars, apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

CARD.—DURYEA STARCH DEPOT, NO. 201 FULTON STREET.—NEW-YORK, March 6, 1858.—We take much pleasure in stating to our friends and the trade generally, that, although we have been recently visited by a devastating conflagration, which laid in ruins a large portion of our factory, located at Glen Cove, L. I., and consumed most of our finished stock on hand, we not only still live, but have determined, with all possible dispatch, to rebuild, and have already commenced the work on a still more extensive scale, and have no doubt that on or before the 1st day of July next we will again be in the market with increased manufacturing and business facilities. The great and universal favor with which our starch, and the new article, Maizena, for culinary use, (of which we are the only manufacturers in the world, having secured to ourselves the exclusive right,) has been received; the acknowledgement of their superior merits by all who have used them, and the constantly increasing demand, have determined us to the belief that our interests in permitting no time to be lost in repairing the damages which have been sustained by the fire. In rebuilding, and in future operations, we will be governed by the object which we have ever held in view, viz: that of producing a starch which, in point of purity, strength, adaptation, and in all respects, cannot be excelled. To our patrons we take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgment for all past favors, and solicit a renewal of your custom when we again present our goods in the market, of which due notice will be given.

Yours, respectfully,

GLEN COVE STARCH MANUFACTURING CO.,

WM. DURYEA, Agent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—JULIAN ALLEN'S Fine Granulated Smoking Tobacco is something entirely new and superior to the finest Turkish Tobacco. It being free from all drugs or ingredients generally used, cannot hurt give entire satisfaction to smokers desiring pure Havana leaf. For sale at all the Cigar stores. Wholesale depot No. 130 Water-st., New York.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—ON THURSDAY, March 25, by permission of the Directors, the new building corner of William and Wall sts., will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock for public inspection, prior to its occupation by the Bank. CALVERT VAUX, Architect

BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS.—I HAVE REmoved my factory from No. 92 Ann-st. to No 146 Fulton-st. Call and purchase good tables. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. WM. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', 80 ANN-ST. ALSO $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST ESTImable and competent young women, separately or together, in City or country. One to cook, wash and iron. Is a good Baker and first class laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, assist in washing and ironing, or nip-mains' work generally; both would prefer a place in the country to do their entire work; are willing, obliging and faithful help, truthful to their employers, and want steady homes, understand milk and butter; highly recommended; can be seen at 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 230 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A GOOD SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family. is an excellent cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to go in the country during the summer. Call at No 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, faithful German woman as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has been accustomed to serve in good American families and speaks English well; will give the very best City references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIous faithful Scotch Protestant girl; is a very good plain cook, thoroughly understands all kinds of housework, is a first class washer and ironer and baker; will be found a respectable, intelligent girl of good moral character; has the best reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meals, pantry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Also, as nurse and to sew, by her daughter, a tidy girl of 14. Call at no 144 6th-av., north of 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, has lived several years in that capacity; the best of City references from the families she has lived with; no objections to families boarding. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, and to attend growing up young ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing would have no objection to travel and make herself useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 164 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young women, situations in City or country, one as good cook and laundress, the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they can be well recommended; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A LADY PARTING WITH HER seamstress wishes to obtain her a situation; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and can get up ladies' fancies in the neatest manner; has five years' recommendations; any lady calling at her present situation, No. 31 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will get satisfactory reasons for parting with her.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; would be willing to do the general housework of a small private family. Has no objection to go into the country. City reference given. Apply at No. 92 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family or boarding school. A faithful discharge of duties may be relied upon. Inquire for Miss CLARKE, at No. 36 7th av., between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. Any letters to the above address will be promptly answered

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotchwomen, (sisters,) to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply for 2 days, at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room, near 22d st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young American woman, to travel as lady's maid, &c.; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objections to any part of the world. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 434 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable young woman who is a good cook; understands baking and is an excellent laundress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No 336 6th-av., one door from 21st st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook by a respectable middle-aged woman—one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference and has no objection to go short distance in the country. Apply at No 364 8th-st., between avenues C and D. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country, as she understands milk and butter. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 78 West 20th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as cook, understands her business in all its branches; is willing to go a short distance in the country, wages not such an object as good home. Best City reference. Inquire No 64 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING American young woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook, understands it in all their branches, meats, poultry, game, soups of all kinds; is also a good baker; would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th av, between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress, to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jes Twitcher—Married Bachelor.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, A Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Conjugal Lesson—Jonathan Bradford—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Fall of Algiers—Jumbo Jum.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Utah—Jonathan Bradford—The Married Rake—The Robber of the Rhine.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

MYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24
The North American leaves Portland for Liverp'l M'ch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana M'ch 27

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, with one week's later news from Europe is now due at Halifax from Liverpool. She had not been heerd from at that port at a late hour last night.

In the United States Senate, yesterday morning, Mr. Green, of Missouri, had the floor on the Kansas question, and replied to remarks of Messrs. Stuart and Douglas. He maintained that the Lecompton Constitution, in law and equity, was to be regarded as the expressed will of the people of Kansas. Mr. Green urged the passage of the Kansas bill as essential to the interests and consolidation of the Democratic Party. Mr. Crittenden declared his purpose to do right, without regard to party, and believed that course best for the North and the South. He was an American, and his principles were to protect the ballot-box—the common sceptre of American sovereignty. After Mr. Crittenden had concluded, some conversation took place, when Mr. Green withdrew the Minnesota bill, and moved that, without further debate, the Senate proceed to vote on the Kansas bill. He also moved three amendments, which were carried. (They will be found in the Congressional proceedings in to-day's Times.) One of these declares the right of the people of Kansas to amend the Constitution whenever they please. Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment and substituted another relating to the Courts of Kansas—carried. Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill. Mr. Kennedy said he would support Mr. Crittenden's substitute, reserving his right afterwards to vote for Lecompton. Mr. Houston said he voted for Lecompton in obedience to resolutions of Texas. Mr. Pugh reluctantly voted against it because instructed. Mr. Crittenden's substitute was lost—Yeas, 24; Nays, 34. The bill as amended then passed—Yeas, 33; Nays, 25. In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, concluded his speech against Lecompton. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, made a speech against it. Mr. Barnett, of Kentucky, made a Lecompton speech in which he charged all the fraud and troubles in Kansas upon the Republicans. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, spoke against Lecompton, denouncing the faithlessnes of the President and his friends to their pledges, and the conspiracy to smuggle Slavery into Kansas. He concluded by saying that the Democratic Party of the present day is as much the tool of the slave oligarchy as the negroes themselves. Mr. Wortendyke, of New-Jersey, would vote for Lecompton with a view to throw the negro question out of Congress at the earliest possible day. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, traced the present agitation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When he had concluded the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, the customary Grinding Committee, to prepare and hurry forward legislation, was appointed by the President. The bill to improve the discipline and promote the efficiency of the Militia, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to prevent public officers from accepting or using free passes over the railroads of the State was passed; also the bill relative to the new City Hall in this City. In the Assembly, a great variety of matters were acted upon, though nothing of material consequence was perfected. Mr. Enos introduced a bill relative to public education in this City, prepared with a view to the preservation of the City school system. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings.

On the 18th inst., two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left Fort Leavenworth to join the Utah expedition. They design overtaking Col. Hoffman, commanding the escort of the supply train, consisting of one hundred and sixty wagons, destined for Col. Johnston's command at Camp Scott.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a report adverse to the recommendation of the Mayor, that a building be erected in the City Hall Park, by the United States authorities, to be used jointly by the City and Federal Governments.

The Board of Governors had an excited meeting last evening. The report of the Blackwell's Island Building Committee, recommending that the new Hospital be built by the day's work rather than by contract, was adopted, in spite of very warm opposition from Governor Dugro. Governor Anderson moved that the practice of supplying carriages, spirituous liquors, wines and cigars to the institutions under the charge of the Board, be abolished. Governor Anderson presented a statement of the money expended for these things during the last six months. After a sharp discussion, in which nearly every member took part, the resolution was carried.

The Commissioners of Record sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, stating that the Croton-water had been allowed to run all the night before in the Street Commissioner's office; that it ran through the floor into the Registrar's office, and injured seriously some 40 or 50 volumes of Records. They recommended that the water be cut off in the offices of the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, as a similar accident had occurred four times. The Mayor sent a similar communication to the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday. A letter from Hon. August Belmont, accepting the office of Central Park Commissioner, to which the Board had elected him, in place of Hon. James E. Cooley, resigned, was read, and directed to be entered in the minutes.

The present season is marked by a great number of disasters to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, accounts of which have from time to time appeared in the columns of the Times. Two more have recently occurred. The steamer *Palmetto* was wrecked on Block Island on Sunday morning, and at last accounts was fast breaking up. Only portions of her cargo can be saved. No lives were lost. On Sunday also, on the Ohio River, the steamer *St. Lawrence*, bound to New-Orleans from Pittsburg, struck on the rocks and sunk, and will be a total loss. A part of the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

George Dean, a German, living in Second-avenue, yesterday, preferred a complaint of vagrancy against a step-daughter 15 years of age. The latter on being arrested, charged her step-father with compelling her to enter upon a life of prostitution, and support him from her earnings thus obtained. The Mayor committed both for further examination.

The Coroner concluded his inquest upon the body of the bully Paudeen yesterday, and the verdict found Daniel Cunningham guilty of the unjustifiable homicide. Cunningham was committed. His examination and Paudeen's burial come off to-day.

The General Markets, yesterday, presented no really new feature for Cotton, Flour or Wheat. Corn was less abundant, and closed a shade higher. Provisions, especially hog products, were more sought after. Mess Pork advanced slightly. Coffee and Sugars were in fair request at very full rates. A fair business was transacted in common Rosin and Linseed Oil at steady prices. There was less activity in Freights.

Victory of Lecompton in the Senate.

Fine by degrees and beautifully less grow the points upon which Mr. Buchanan is making his stand against the disorganizers of the Democratic Party, and the rapidly-growing demonstrations of the popular sentiment of the nation. At seven o'clock last night, the Dymock of the reigning dynasty, Mr. Green, of Missouri, flung down his champion's gauntlet in the arena. The Administration forces were led into action, as the partisan journals have it, and the fate of Lecompton was speedily sealed in the Senate. By a vote of 33 ayes to 25 nays, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, was finally passed. But what a bill it is; and after all how dismal a triumph! Mr. Crittenden's substitute, advocated by him in a speech which stands out from the Southern record of the present session in a glory of true national statesmanship, had been voted down, and with it the principle that the people of Kansas should sit in judgment upon the organic law under which they are to live and move and have their being. Immediately thereupon Mr. Green amends his own bill by inserting an express declaration of "the right of the people of Kansas to modify their Constitution *at any time*." And this is the bill which the Government, by terrible distress of party influence, patronage and speech-making, finally succeeds in pushing to a majority—a bill which concedes, in substance, precisely what Mr. Crittenden's amended act had aimed to secure, and offers to the South the barren fruit of a merely technical victory, absolutely empty of any value, dignity or force. It is the play of "Hamlet," with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. Kansas must take the Lecompton Constitution with the understanding that she is to tear it in pieces the moment she receives it. Could anything more clearly show how desperate the position of the Administration is felt by all its friends to be?

Nor is this all. The attempt to browbeat the North by linking the fate of Minnesota in a Mezentian union with that of Kansas was also abandoned. The echoes of the protest raised on Monday night by Mr. Douglas in the Senate have not yet reverberated with all their force from the House of Representatives; and it is plain that the audacity even of the most extreme among the men who have been urging on the President, in his sadly mistaken career, begins to subside at the approach of the final and decisive action of the National Legislature upon this wild attempt to override practical justice and the ethics of law-making in the interests of sectional abstractions. A very few such "victories" as that of last night would leave the Government powerless for all administrative good. This Mr Buchanan himself must surely begin to see, and we seriously doubt whether a defeat of Lecompton in the House would not be hailed as a grateful relief by the very government which has thus far urged this frantic issue forward.

Douglas' Kansas Speech.

Senator Douglas made a speech of characteristic boldness and power on Monday night. He went to the Senate from a sick bed, suffering greatly from physical debility, to discharge his duty by opposing the Lecompton bill. The chamber was thronged, as it is only on great occasions. Galleries, lobbies, floor, even the seats of members, were filled with spectators. A crowd of ladies had been for hours awaiting the time when the Illinois Senator should come.

Mr. Douglas' appearance was greeted with demonstrations of applause, which testified how strongly the popular heart is moved by the spectacle of duty contending against wrong and defying power.

Notwithstanding the prostration of his bodily strength, Mr. Douglas spoke three hours. The readers of the Times found, in a part of our morning edition, yesterday, a full sketch of his remarks by telegraph.

The conspicuous position which Mr. D. occupies in the Lecompton controversy cannot fail to attract public attention in an unusual degree, and the persecution he has incurred at the hands of the Administration only strengthens his position before the country.

The leading point in Mr. Douglas' speech is really the main issue in the whole matter. It is that the Lecompton Constitution is not the act of the people of Kansas. Whether that instrument favors Slavery or not; whether it makes Kansas a free State or not, are questions very interesting in themselves. But they have nothing to do with the question of admission. Southern men would prefer Slavery; Northern men Freedom: but if the Constitution presented is in fact and in truth the expressed will of the people, Congress should admit Kansas into the Union without delay. On the contrary, if Lecompton is not their act, it should be rejected. This view is presented by Mr. Douglas in a light at once convincing and overwhelming.

It is fortunate that the distinguished Senator from Illinois was able to appear in the Senate before the conclusion of the debate; for if Kansas is saved the infliction prepared for her by the Administration, the fact will be due in a preeminent degree to the stand he had the courage to assume at the opening of the present session.

A Grinding Committee.—Information comes from Albany that the President of the Senate has "appointed the Annual Grinding Committee."

Have the conscript fathers gone into the milling business? Capitol Hill would be an excellent site for a wind-mill. Is wind the moving power in legislative grinding? Some there are who say so. How many grists can be put through before the end of the session? Not a tithe, we imagine, of the quantity piled up in the State mill.

But what kind of grinding is this Committee to perform? Various sorts have been mentioned in history. We read of those who grind the faces of the poor. Is that ever done in Albany? Oppression grinds its victims, but not in our happy land. Two women (the Scripture saith) shall be grinding at a mill—but in this case it is done by eight men.

We could wish the Committee had been appointed a month ago. Little time remains for business. The meal will be coarse, and the bran ill separated. Favored customers may have their grists or their axes ground, while others must stand back for want of time. Grinding goes by favor, and unconscionable tolls are sometimes taken by those who run the mill.

Fate of Mexico.

Honorable Caleb Cushing lately delivered a lecture before some Democratic Association in Boston, in which he attempted to explain the cause of the chaotic condition of governmental affairs in all the Spanish American Republics on this Continent, but especially in relation to the Republic of Mexico, which has the finest country and the worst government of them all. He first drew a most flattering and gorgeous picture of the stability and prosperity of the United States, of the Empire of Brazil, and of the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, proving that neither governmental principles, Spanish blood, nor the effects of climate had anything to do with the wretched condition of affairs in Mexico and the other provinces of New Spain. In these United States we have an Anglo-Saxon people and a Republican form of Government. In Cuba there is the Spanish race and all the forms of a Monarchical Government, and in Brazil there are the Portuguese and an Imperial form of Government. Yet, in all three, the governments are stable, and the people have reached the highest pinnacle of prosperity. But in Mexico, with a fertile soil, a temperate climate, and magnificent mineral resources, the government is a chaos, and the people are degraded, poor, ignorant and ferocious, and utterly incapable of governing themselves. Yet there was a time when that now distracted country was prosperous and happy, under the rule of the Viceroys, when private Mexican gentlemen were able to make New-Years' presents to their Spanish Sovereign of line-of-battle ships, fully equipped for sea. But, since Mexico gained her independence, she has gradually fallen into decay, until she now presents the most melancholy and deplorable spectacle of any country on earth, having a people incapable of governing themselves, and seemingly unable to be governed. That Spanish Americans are capable of being governed was proved by the Mexicans themselves while they were ruled by the Viceroys, and as is shown now by the people of Chili; but that the Mexicans are incapable of forming any system of laws for their own government has been satisfactorily established by more than thirty years' trial.

It is very clearly indicated in the almost incredible number of changes the governmental policy and the executive chiefs of the country have undergone. From the year 1835, when the first Viceroy was sent out from Spain, until the year 1821, when the Independence of the country was acknowledged, Mexico was governed by sixty-one viceroys, whose terms of service extended over a period of two hundred and eighty-six years, giving to each viceroy rather more than one of our Presidential terms. But, since Mexico became independent, in 1821, she has had, of one kind and another, Regents, Captains-General, Governors, Presidents, Dictators, and an Emperor, no less than sixty-five chief executive officers. Some of the Presidents did not hold their office more than a week. And very few of them either went into office or out of it in a constitutional manner. A country that changes its Chief Executive officer more than sixty times in the course of thirty-seven years cannot be said to have an inherent ability of self-government.

Mr. Cushing attributes the whole cause of the difficulty in the Spanish American provinces to the circumstance that the Indians were permitted to enjoy the same political privileges with the whites, and dates the downfall of Mexico from the time of the first insurrectionary movement, which broke out in the province of Guanajuato, headed by the dissolute priest Hidalgo, whose object, according to Mr. Cushing, was the extermination of the entire white race in New Spain. This insurrection was quelled, but others broke out, and the result was the triumph of the rebels, and the elevation of the blacks and Indians to what he calls "an impossible equality with the white race." And he predicts that the same desolation and misery which have fallen upon Mexico, would also be the sure doom of this country if we should ever madly follow the example of the Spanish-American Republics, and admit the red and black races to share with us our glorious political privileges. But there is so very little danger of such a contingency ever happening, that it is hardly worth while for anybody to make himself unhappy by anticipating such an event. The superior race must always rule the inferior one, and if the Spanish-Mexicans have permitted themselves to be overpowered by the aboriginal race, it was because the Spaniards had themselves become the inferior people.

But, whatever the cause of the decay of Spanish power in the new world may be, the melancholy truth is not to be denied, and the necessity of foreign intervention to give a stable government and prosperity to the people of Mexico, cannot be questioned. There are no signs of recuperation among the Mexicans. Every year they sink into a more degraded and anarchical condition; the evils which distract them are radical and constitutional, and there is no possibility of a self-generating remedy for their disorders, If they are cured at all, it must be by exterior administration. A country like Central America, with a sparse population and an unhealthy climate, must wait for the slow process of foreign emigration, but a country like Mexico, with a great population, large cities, a fertile soil, magnificent mineral resources, and a salubrious climate, ought not to be allowed to run to waste for the lack of efficient governmental machinery. A new Cortez is needed to reconquer it. It is the saddest conceivable spectacle to see a whole nation falling into vagabondism and anarchy for the lack of a ruler to keep them in subjection. Mexico has once importuned one of our Generals to become her President; and, after a few years she will, probably, find that there is no hope for her but to put herself wholly under the sheltering folds of our flag.

The Elopement of the Adriatic.

Captain Durham, of the bark *Adriatic*, has now published his own version of his own story. Divested of all technicalities, the account which he gives of himself and his proceedings may be very briefly summed up in a single phrase. He is, by his own confession, a fugitive from justice. He ran away from Marseilles because he thought that in the "excited state of the public mind in France," he should be unfairly treated in the courts in which his case was pending. Of the breach of parole with which he has been charged he says nothing whatever, and in so far as that particular aggravation of his conduct is concerned, a patriotic regard for the national character requires us to give him the benefit of a wholesome doubt. But he clearly manœuvred himself out of the way of a "decree of confiscation," and gave the slip to the officers of the Court of Aix, quite as cleverly as Sheridan himself could have done after his natural wits had been sharpened by long experience of bailiffs and of bills. Dodging the Sheriff is not commonly regarded as a very heinous crime. Many illustrious men have been successful practitioners of the art, and Captain Durham may take his place with them in the annals of Bohemian astuteness. But he must not expect his countrymen to take quite as much pleasure and pride as himself in a proceeding which has saved the pockets of Captain Durham somewhat at the expense of the general reputation of Americans for an honest disposition to face all claims, and to defend their rights in an open and manly way.

The attempt to hatch from this affair a vast number of *canards*, quacking forth rumors of a "grave international dispute between France and the United States," has, we are glad to say, signally failed. The New-York *Herald*, in espousing, as was but natural, the cause of Captain Durham, and in complacently patting that lucky runagate upon the back, said, with unusual good sense, that "Napoleon III. would no more think of reclaiming Captain Durham diplomatically than of sending an envoy after any American student who should leave Paris without remembering to pay his tailor." The comparison was not very flattering to the Captain, and hardly friendly, but it was quite just. Captain Durham and his owners, we think, may safely rejoice that "nothing is lost *hors l'honneur*." They have their ship, and will keep her.

But the affair should not be suffered to pass away without an inquiry by our Government into the claim of jurisdiction made by the French Court over the *Adriatic* for an alleged offence committed on the high seas. We are certainly at a loss to know under just what code of maritime or international law this claim was advanced, and the conduct of Captain Durham is the more to be regretted that it has deprived us of an excellent opportunity of testing a question already important, and yearly growing in importance to the whole commercial world. The risk of collisions at sea must of course increase in the same ratio with the application of steam to ocean navigation, and with the multiplication of vessels trading in the frequented pathways of the Atlantic, between Europe and America. It will soon, therefore, become absolutely necessary that some general system should be adopted by the maritime nations for securing greater safety to their ships, and for punishing all departures from a generally recognized code. No such code now exists, and we may be pardoned for our disinclination to accept it at the hands of the French tribunals, since no people are so little disposed as the French to put faith in the justice of other nations in any question between a Frenchman and a foreigner. The whole French code is pervaded with a lurking distrust of foreign law and foreign courts, which betrays itself very plainly in all the articles which treat directly of issues raised between French citizens and the subjects of other States. In all matters of personal litigation and questions of contract the laws of France authorize a French defendant to decline admitting the competence of any tribunal but that of his own domicile; while they refuse to a foreign defendant the privilege of a like recourse to his own Courts. This jealous and unfair distinction is even carried so far as to permit a French citizen to cite a foreign defendant before a French tribunal on an obligation contracted in the foreigner's own country.

While, therefore, we must be excused from echoing the extraordinary suggestion of one of our City cotemporaries that Capt. Durham should be honored like certain other famous refugees with a "public reception," we trust that the opportunity afforded by his case will not be lost sight of by our Government, even though the foolish, and more than questionable, course which the Captain thought fit to adopt has somewhat impaired its value; and that the law of the ocean may be taken out of the hands of isolated national tribunals by a grave and definite understanding between the leading maritime powers.

Annoyances in Railroad Cars.—A correspondent complains, in a communication which we publish to-day, of sufferings endured from open windows in cars. Many passengers, and especially ladies, he avers, are in the habit of greatly discommoding those around them by pertinaciously keeping open the windows next which they sit, thus admitting a draught of cold air, which is not only uncomfortable, but often detrimental to health. What our correspondent says, in this regard, is true; but there is another side of the case which he touches far too lightly. In most cases the windows and doors furnish the only means of ventilation. The atmosphere of a crowded car soon becomes absolutely pestiferous, and if no fresh air is allowed to come in, is far more injurious than cold or cross-currents can possibly be. Doubtless, the persons of whom our correspondent complains—the ladies, especially, whose aversion to foul air is more acute that that of men—are actuated by a desire to escape breathing poison. The fault lies not so much with them as with the constructors and owners of the cars, who neglect to provide for sufficient ventilation. Want of good air, especially in Winter, is the greatest nuisance of railroad traveling in this country, and kills more persons than all the accidents of which we read such shocking accounts. Let this deficiency be remedied without delay. Warmth is a very desirable comfort, but wholesome breathing an indispensable necessity.

Signs of Returning Business.—The pleasantest intelligence we receive from the neighboring States, and from the interior towns in our own State, is that in relation to the resumption of work by the various manufacturing establishments that have been lying idle the past four months. Many of the mills which had been working short time have resumed full work, and many that had been altogether closed have been again put in running condition. The effect of the resumption will be immediately felt, not only in the immediate vicinity of the establishments where the chorus of mingling anvils and the buzz of revolving wheels are again heard, but here and in the other great depôts of commerce whence the manufacturing districts draw their supplies of raw materials, and where they send their goods to be sold. The jobbing interests in this City have felt severely this Spring the effects of the suspension of the mills in the great manufacturing towns, and there is no class of our merchants who will be more directly benefited by their resumption of work. There are signs of reviving business in every direction, but our wholesale dealers have not, in many years, according to the general reports, had so light a trade as they have experienced the present season. But there is some comfort in knowing that if the times might be better for our jobbers, they might, too, be a good deal worse, and looking back to the dismal prospects of last November, the present condition of commercial affairs may be called decidedly brilliant.

Solitary and Alone.—The Boston *Bee* claims to be the only paper in that city which "unqualifiedly indorses" the removal of Judge Loring. Considering that there are several other able and respectable journals of the same party in Boston, the fact of which the *Bee* boasts should inspire both it and Governor Banks with sincere regret. That partisan vengeance must be of questionable expediency which, out of half a dozen Republican papers, can command only one "unqualified" admirer.

Governor Banks' friends have urged him to an ill-advised act. Loring may have been unpopular, but a principle has been violated in his vindictive removal which good citizens are wont to regard as sacred. The Governor of Massachusetts and his political friends will regret the step they have taken. There are indications that they do so already.

☞Everybody who has ever been charmed by the rich voice and refined method of Miss Nathelm in the concert room, or by the inimitable religious vocalism of Mrs. Bodstein in Grace Church, will be glad to know that the congregation to whose service this accomplished lady has of late years devoted her talents, proposa to pay her the well-deserved honor of a complimentary concert. The concert will take place to-morrow evening at Niblo's Saloon, and the programme, though not publicly announced, will be so constructed as to be amply worthy of the society who offer, and of the lady who is to receive, this token of good will and of respect. If good wine needs no bush, surely such music as is reserved for to-morrow evening needs no preliminary fanfaronade of words, for the most elegant concert of the season can hardly be the least successful.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The "Huguenots" will be given to-night for the last time but one. Mme. La Grange has entirely recovered from her indisposition, and will sing the music of *Valentine*.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—Mr. Eisfeld's fourth classical *soirée* (eighth season) was given last evening at Dodsworth's rooms. The programme opened with Schumann's quartette of 41—a work more remarkable for skill than genius; and, after a little vocalism by Miss Brainerd, passed to Schubert's trio No. 2, a work remarkable for genius *and* skill. In the whole range of chamber music it is not possible to find anything more delicious than this trio. In each movement there is a distinct melodic form, glistening like a classic statue amid clusters of wild flowers and lovely sculptured fragments. We have never heard this work better interpreted than it was last night. Mr. Gustavs Satter, the Boston pianist, played the piano partition. It is no praise to say that Mr. Satter kept the mechanical difficulties entirely out of sight, by conquering them with an ease which did not even suggest their existence. This Mr. Satter can do with any composition. But he did more: he delivered each musical phrase with the rounded elegance of a poet and the sequential judgment of a logician. Rarely has such a thoroughly admirable performance been heard here or elsewhere. The audience, thoroughly awaka to this circumstance, called for Mr. Satter after the trio was over, and that gentleman came forward and played the overture to "William Tell"—beginning well and ending less well. After the labors of Schubert's long trio, this self-imposed task was too great, and the weary fingers sought relaxation in places not contemplated by the player. In its mildest form, the overture to "William Tell" is one of the most difficult of pieces; a heavy concert version is scercely the thing for an encore.

The programme ended with Mozart's quartette No. 1. Mr. Eisfeld's little band of players was in capital condition, and played with great spirit. The concert was one of the best and most interesting of the season. Miss Brainerd was the vocalist of the evening, and sang a couple of solos of the common concert pattern with good spirit, and to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

The Great Awakening.

The people of Staten Island are not asleep. Some time ago a few gentlemen of the Rev. Mr. Thompson's Church formed a Young Men's Christian Association on the island, which is now in efficient operation. At a meeting on Saturday evening the young men concluded to open their rooms on Beech-street, at Stapleton, opposite Mr. Ludlow's store, for a union prayer-meeting. The exercises will commence each morning at 7¾, and close at 7¾ o'clock, thus affording those who cannot attend evening meetings in the churches an opportunity of participating in and profiting by the present revival. Business men, too, coming to New-York by the boat which leaves at 8, can avail themselves of a half hour of prayer preparatory to beginning their business.

In the Ninth Ward a union morning prayer-meeting of great and increasing interest, has been held daily since the 1st of March, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church in Seventh avenue. During the worst weather of the season, at the early hour of 6 o'clock, the attendance has been large.

New-Jersey Items.

The hat and fur store of Mr. Wm. Ward, corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars during Monday night and robbed of goods to the value of about $200.

The coal office of Mr. R. B. Wakeman, in Hudson-street, was also entered the same night, but the thieves failed in getting any booty. The safe, however, bore evidence of having been well tried.

The residence of Mr. Davis, in South Fourth-street, near Jersey-avenue, was entered by burglars at an early hour on Monday morning, and money and goods stolen to the value of $25. An unlocked trunk, containing $200, escaped the notice of the thieves. No arrests have been made in any of these cases.

The Boston *Bee* contradicts the current report of an approaching change in its politics and editorship.

City Items.

Jones vs. Perkins & Brooks.—A paragraph appeared in the Times of Saturday, alluding to certain proceedings before the Referee in the case of Jones vs. Perkins & Brooks, the well-known paper makers. That any such statement as that contained in the letter in the paragraph referred to could be substantiated is, we are assured, wholly false. Of course no weight will be attached to an offer of evidence rejected as improper, and so far, therefore, as Messrs. Perkins & Brooks are concerned, the statement does not affect them in the least.

The Recorder's decision in the case of Hoyt, charged with complicity with Brotherson in the Union Bank defalcation, was postponed from yesterday until Saturday next, owing to the great pressure of the Recorder's business.

Nine women who were arrested in Broadway on Monday night were sent up for six months each, as vagrants, yesterday.

Police Intelligence.

Serious Charge against a Step-father.—A curious case came up before the Mayor yesterday. George Dean, a German, preferred a complaint against Matilda Black, his step-daughter, charging her with running away from home and leading an abandoned life. He wished to have her sent to Blackwell's Island as a common vagrant. Upon his complaint the girl was arrested and brought before the Mayor. Being questioned by the Mayor, she admitted that she was living in a disreputable house in Cherry-street, but said that her father was wholly to blame for it. About six months ago, she said, her mother died, and three days after she was buried her step-father took her to a low den of prostitution in James-street, and compelled her to enter upon an abandoned course of life. Ever since this time he had been daily levying contributions upon her for his support. She declared at length that she would not give him any more money, and it was on this account that he had her arrested. Ellen Rivers, who keeps a dancing-den in Cherry-street, stated that Matilda was living with her at the present time, and she had known her ever since she had "turned out." She corroborated the statements of the girl that her step-father had compelled her to give him money, and stated further that she had known of his forcing her to pawn her rings and clothes in order to raise money for him. The witness also swore that the complainant formerly compelled a sister of the accused to furnish him with money in the same way; that this sister had been driven from home by his cruelty, and compelled to lead a life of debauchery; that some months ago she was married and moved with her husband to Hobokea; and that the complainant attempted to get money from her husband, but that the latter gave him a good beating, and he never ventured to repeat the application.

The Mayor decided to commit both parties temporarily, until a more extended examination could be made. The complainant is about 45 years of age, coarse-featured, and was shabbily attired. The girl has rather a handsome face.

Selling Unhealthy Meat.—Felix Durnad and William Brown were arrested yesterday, by Officer McConnell, of the Seventeenth Ward, in the First-avenue, for retailing unwholesome veal out of a wagon. Allen Thomas, a butcher, at No. 44 Ludlow-street, testified that the meat was what is called "bob meat"—that is, too young to be eaten, and which, if eaten, would engender sickness. The accused were taken before Justice Brennan, and held to answer.

Young Burglars Arrested.—Two young fellows, giving their names as Charles Anderson and James Williamson, were arrested, yesterday, charged with breaking into and robbing the grocery-store of Messrs. Porter & Dodd, No. 525 Pearl-street. A quantity of skeleton keys, jimmies, lock-picks, and other burglars' tools were found on the premises. They were held for trial.

Unlicensed Junk Shops.—The Harbor Police yesterday arrested 11 unlicensed junk-shop keepers. The Mayor fined them $10 each, which most of them paid. During Monday night the Harbor Police arrested nine men found plying small boats in the harbor without license. These were fined $5 each; three of them paid, and the rest of them were locked up in default.

Coroner's Inquests.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 50 Park-street on the body of Catharine Clancy, who was found burned to death on Monday. The deceased has been in poor health for some time, and it is supposed was seized with a fit and fell into the fire. Verdict—"Accidental death." Mrs. Clancy was 45 years of age, and has left a family of children destitute.

Found Dead in Bed.—Alexander W. Hardie, a baker, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his boarding-house, No. 72 Ann-street. He went to bed on Monday night in apparent good health. He was 49 years of age, and has left a wife and daughter at Brattleboro', Vt. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Fires.

Fire in West Seventeenth-street.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a bed caught fire in the second story of the tenement house No. 175 West Seventeenth-street, in the apartments occupied by John Bracy. A few pails of water extinguished the fire.

Fire in Ninth-avenue.—At a few minutes to 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in No. 299 Ninth avenue. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

Brooklyn City Items.

The election for Ward and City Officers of Brooklyn, takes place on Tuesday, April 6, under a new law. Hereafter, but one Alderman, instead of two, is to represent each Ward. The Common Council have ordered the election and given the required notice. It was feared that the election would go by default, and then Democratic of course. But, judging from present appearances, the people will for once take their own business into their own hands, and lay aside party for the public good. The outrageous frauds perpetrated at the primary elections have quite disgusted many of the rank and file, and in many wards two Democratic tickets are run. In the Seventh, for instance, according to sworn affidavits, one of the inspectors emptied out of his sleeve into the cigar box that held the ballots just before they were counted, more votes than were legitimately cast! and a good many are not disposed to stand it. In the Nineteenth and some other Wards, a swill milk will be the issue, and a great fight will be fought over it. The Americans generally abstain from separate nominations and go for the best men, and those nominated under the best auspices.

The libel suit commenced by Lewis H. Putnam, a colored man, against Anson G. Phelps, President of the New-York State Colonization Society, came on yesterday, in the Circuit Court, before Judge Lott and a Jury. The plaintiff professed to be engaged in developing the agricultural capacity of some portions of Africa, and in a general endeavor to ameliorate the condition of his race. The defendant, under his own signature, in the columns of the New-York *Evening Post*, under date of August 9, 1854, pronounced the plaintiff an impostor, and warned the public against him. The case attracts considerable attention, as the operations of the plaintiff were somewhat extended in the effort to obtain aid for Africa, from 1849 up to the time of the alleged libel. Yesterday the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, was on the stand for several hours, and will be examined again this morning. The plaintiff claims $10,000 damages.

The Americans in the Eleventh Ward have nominated for Alderman, Wm. W. Walsh; for Supervisor, William Vail; for Assessor, Nicholas B. Rhodes. The Republicans in the same Ward have nominated for Alderman, John R. Bulmer; for Supervisor, Thomas C. Burley; for Assessor, Reuben Isdell. Some of the "Independent" voters in the Sixth Ward who could not get at the polls when the primary meeting was held, have placed E. B. Litchfield in nomination for Alderman.

The Coroners had another race yesterday. A man on Franklin-avenue, near DeKalb, died of consumption. Notice of the case was communicated to both Coroners at about the same time. Cozine beat Snell in the race just half a block and gained the case and fee. The breath had been out of the body just five minutes when the second Coroner reached the house of mourning.

Judge Lott, in this Court, has adopted a new rule, which will seriously inconvenience some lawyers. It is that when he adjourns a case to a particular hour he shall be understood to mean the precise moment named, and not, as usually understood, any time within the following hour.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a frame house belonging to Alfred A. Morgan, on Van Buren-street, near Bedford-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $600. Insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

Robert T. Byrne, arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of fraud and swindling, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000. An unsuccessful effort was made to reduce the bail.

The Republicans held their primary meetings last evening, and elected delegates to the City Convention, &c.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 41, 34, 8, 37, 42, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Loss of a Schooner—Rescue of her Crew.

The pilot-boat *George Steers* (No. 6) arrived yesterday from a cruise, and reports having boarded the British bark *Major Newton*, of Arichat, Capt. Grasme, from Halifax for this port. Capt. Grasme reports that when 25 miles S. E. from Halifax he fell in with the schooner *Dart*, of Lunenberg, bound to St Peters, Miqueloo, from Halifax on the 12th inst., loaded with lumber. She had been capsized on the evening of the 12th. They took from her the Captain and crew, in a frozen condition, and landed them at Peggy's Cove. The schooner was taken in tow, but they were obliged to cut her adrift. The names of those saved are Capt. Samuel Gowan, John Ness, mate; Wm. Dora and Huber Gorman, seamen; Geo. Cole, steward.

The *George Steers*, (No. 6.) also reports on the 22d inst., when off Montauk Point, she passed a large number of barrels of flour, nod boxes, supposed to contain tobacco. Probaoly from the deck load of some vessel, washed or thrown overboard in the late blow.

At the Navy Yard.

The frigate *Wabash*, which was taken into dock on Saturday for the examinntion of her copper, was taken out again yesterday. She is to be fitted out with all dispatch for the Mediterraocan. Four of the engineers only have as yet been ordered to her.

The store-ship *Relief* sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday with stores for the home squadron. She goes to Aspinwall. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commanding James H. Strong, Lieut. Augusina McLaughlin, Lieut. J. Howard March, Lieut W. W. Low, Lieut. James S. Thornton; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, B. R. Mitchell; Captain's clerk John C. Robinson.

Some ninety caulkers were discharged on Saturday, who had been at work on the *Wabash*. There are now about 1,200 men, all to be at work in the yard.

The work upon the new ways in the ship-house is progressing rapidly.

The Flagg and Smith Case Before the Recorder—Affidavit of Charles Devlin.

In the Recorder's Office yesterday the case of JAMES B SMITH, charged by Comptroller FLAGG with inserting false entries in the books belonging to the Street Department, was again brought before his Honor. At the commencement of proceedings, Mr. GRAHAM moved that Mr. FLAGG himself, the complainant, should be sworn and cross-examined on his own affidavit. Judge WHITING strenuously objected. The Recorder said that he had no discretion in the matter. He had no power to order Mr. FLAGG to be sworn. It must rest entirely with the counsel, and as Judge WHITING objected, the motion must be overruled.

Ex-Judge WHITING then called Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN to be sworn, whereupon Mr. GRAHAM objected forcibly, and introduced the following important affidavit from Mr. DEVLIN:

In the matter of the complaint of Azariah C. Flagg vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick for an alleged conspiracy, &c.

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES DEVLIN, of said City, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the above complaint has been made for the purpose (under the pretence of examining witnesses to sustain it) of endeavoring to find out facts, which (it is thought) may be, and are, intended to be used to implicate the deponent in some criminal charge, or subject him to some criminal responsibility; that this deponent has been present at the examination of witnesses thus far, in support of said complaint, and that there has been a studious effort on the part of the counsel for the prosecution, by the course of his inquiries, to connect the deponent in some way with the issuing or receipt of the securities which it is pretended were improperly issued in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, through and as the result of the alleged conspiracy (between the said Jas. B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick;) that deponent has put himself under the protection and direction of Messrs. STILWELL & SWAIN and JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., who have attended the said examination thus far, and who have advised this deponent that, though not nominal, he is evidently an actual and real party to the said complaint, and that it would be improper, and that it might furnish links in a chain of evidence to his used against him, for him to testify as a witness upon said examination; that this deponent is entirely innocent of any criminality whatever, but that he is advised by his said counsel, that with such facts (perfectly innocent in themselves) as he might testify to, and which the prosecution might not be able to establish by any other witness, coupled with such facts as might proceed from the mistaken, or corruptly false testimony of other witnesses, a crime of some kind might be made out against him; that this deponent has been advised further by his said counsel, that being, as he manifestly is, an object of suspicion on the part of the prosecution, if not of direct courge, he is not bound to present himself as a witness on the investigation proceeding upon the said complaint, and that it would be a violation of his constitutional and legal rights, to ask or compel him in any way to aid or assist a proceeding which is covertly an accusation against himself.

CHARLES DEVLIN.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1858.

ANDREW J SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

The affidavit gave rise to a protracted discussion between counsel, as to whether Mr. DEVLIN should or should not be sworn. The Recorder, while observing that, in his present opinion, Mr. DEVLIN ought to be examined, reserved his decision on the point to Thursday next.

The Miraculous Cures in Brooklyn.

MONDAY, March 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

A friend of mine has informed me that you copied the article of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in which some of my cures of diseases are mentioned, on the day of its appearance in that paper But as I am not a reader of the *Eagle* myself, I ignored, till to-day, the existence of your leading article in the same number of your paper, headed: "The Nineteenth Century—Progress of Enlightenment."

One of your arguments being a master specimen of the sound logic of the rest, I will present it before the eye of the public and let them judge for themselves.

You say literally: "*Of the cures performed by this individual we have no means of judging.*" Can it be necessary to tell any human being, in this age of science and enlightenment, to what class of people a man belongs WHO PROFESSES TO SPEAK OF THAT OF WHICH HE ACKNOWLEDGES HE HAS NO MEANS OF JUDGING? Anybody outside of a Lunatic Asylum will answer that question for himself.

You say, further, "that the blind gentleman, Mr. YOUNGS, (residing at No 286 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn,) who sells the *Herald*, *Tribune* nod TIMES at the New-York side of the Fulton Ferry, imagines that when an opaque body is suddenly passed before his eyes he perceives a shadow. A slight stimulus of the imagination was the only cure performed on him." In one thing you show yourself perfectly correct viz: "*that you have had no means of judging my cures.*" If you had spoken to the blind gentleman himself, you might have learned that he not only sees the daylight, but also that I have cured him of a chronic disease in his left side, of which he had been suffering for nine years, and that his general health has also remarkably improved under my treatment. *I leave it for the public to judge what a gigantic stimulus to the imagination it would require to convince a man that he was cured of a chronic disease of nine years' standing if he were not really cured.* You say further: "Can any educator of the people, religious or secular, fail to denounce this style of imposition and not neglect his duty?" First of all, you ought to prove that there is imposition before you have a right to defame my character—instead of doing this you simply say that: "*Of the cures performed by me you have no means of judging.*" Why, then, for God's sake, have you *the ridiculous presumption of judging what you acknowledge you do not understand?* Every well-educated man understands the fundamental laws of animal magnetism; is it my fault if an individual of such a high character as the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is a century or two behind the age?

As to the clergymen on whom you call to denounce me, I must tell you that a great many of these gentlemen are my friends and have been my schoolmates for some time. They know perfectly well that all my dealings are honest and above imposition. Facts are stubborn things—No eagle, high as he may soar, can prevent them from coming before the people; they will and must find their way.

There has scarcely been a day these last two weeks during which I have not performed *some instant and most remarkable cures*, besides giving relief to a great many diseased friends. I can substantiate this by unexceptionable proofs. The peculiar power which I possess is a great step in advance to what is commonly called "Mesmerism" or "Magnetism," and I do not doubt that it will inaugurate a new era in the science of healing.

I am sorry that my numerous duties do not allow me to enter into further details this moment. I shall, however, do so as soon as possible.

J. LOEWENDAHL,
Magnetizer, No 201 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK
AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines.
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor house.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved unInjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858
The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Piles, Piles, Piles—A Permanent Cure for Piles.**—Use Dr. WITMAR'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. The proprietor will guarantee to cure any case of piles, either external or internal. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this city who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the suppository, your money will be returned by the Agent, No 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

☞ **Disease of the Lungs and Throat**—Persons who have received no benefit from the treatment they have used are respectfully invited to call upon ELI WONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this city of Consumption, after being pronounced incurable by their physicians and given up to die. Office only for the treatment and cure of Consumption No 158 Bowery. Send for a book, gratis.

From the National Era, Washington.

☞ **Brown's Bronchial Troches.**—We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation, in a very convenient form, for Coughs Colds and Hoarseness. Public speakers and singers will find them indispensable upon trial. Sold by all druggists.

☞ **Canada Straw Hats,**
Just received and for sale
BY THE SALE,
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LESDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau st, between Fine and Cedar sts, will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at the store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Barthelf's**
PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors, Pant, Vest and Dressmakers' Root and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **The Nonpariel Shirt.**—A new article, invented by Mr. LAUGHLIN, No. 269 Greenwich st, corner of Murray, the public are invited to examine its merits, which will be found to surpass anything yet brought before the public.

MARRIED.

MCPHERSON—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 22, by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, CHARLES J. MCPHERSON to MISS ELLEN FRANCES THOMPSON, both of this City.

ANDREWS—BUTLER.—In this City, on Monday, March 22, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, at St. Luke's Church, Mr. JAS ANDREWS Jr., to Miss GENEVIEVE, daughter of the late George Butler, all of this City.

DIED.

COLBURN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 23, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of Charles W. and Mary Ann Colburn, aged 6¾ years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of George A. Colburn, and the members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 110 Essex-st, at 12 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.)

WINES.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 23, HANNAH, wife of Salem Wines, of this City, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 84 Monroe st.

HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 23, after a brief but painful illness, ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest child of Wilbur T. and Caroline A Hall, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Leroy-st., without further invitation.

PUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 23 Mrs ZILLAH PUNT, daughter of the late Wm McLaughlin, aged 37 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Her friends, and those of her brothers Wm G., Henry A., Sami G., John S., and Joseph McLaughlin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Crystie sts., at ½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 22, JOHN THOMPSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 163 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 P M. The friends of the family, and the members of Abram's Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend.

LOGAN.—In Brooklyn on Monday, March 22, FRANK, infant son of Chas. and Mary J. Logan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Van Brunt-st, near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

MULREAD.—At Scutbold L. I., on Saturday, March 20, of chronic laryngitis ALVAH S. MULFORD, in the 51st year of his age

WARING.—At Riverside, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Thursday, March 18, CHARLIE HENDRICKS, only son of Eli S. and Frances Waring, aged 7 years and 9 months.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of CHARLES RICHARD MEADE, of the firm of Meade Brothers, will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 25, at 3 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

AN HUMBLE TRIBUTE
To the Memory of C. R. Meade, Esq.
BY J. MCG

His was a kindly heart,
His was a spirit bright,
His was a love that would impart
An ever pure delight.

But now from earth he's gone.
From friends and kindred dear,
Unto the silent tomb he's borne—
Ah! drop the tender tear.

Ah! balmy is the sigh.
For he a Christian died;
Oh, strive to meet him there on high,
With Christ and God allied.

Adieu, fond tender soul!
Adieu, Oh faithful friend!
Adieu! adieu!—a firm control,
Dear Saviour, ever lend.

NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

FIRST-CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS
AT WHOLESALE.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st would ask the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles which they offer at the lowest rates for cash:

EXTRA	MACKEREL.
EXTRA	CODFISH.
EXTRA	HERRING.
EXTRA	BLUEFISH.
EXTRA	PORK.
EXTRA	BEEF.
EXTRA	LARD.
EXTRA	CHEESE.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA WINES,
SPARKLING AND STILL VINTAGES 1854 AND 1855.
These vintages, now for the first time introduced to the market, are still better than any of the former growths, more delicate in flavor, peculiarly grateful in aroma, and more likely to win upon the taste at first trial than any of the preceding years, fully representing Mr. Longfellow's encomiums—

"For richest and best
Is the wine of the West,
That grows by the beautiful river,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver."

Hereafter the sales of these wines will be limited to a single agency as per following card:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1858.

I have appointed Mr. Frederic S Cozzens, of No. 73 Warren-st. New York, my sole and exclusive agent to sell my wines in that City. What I furnish him for sale will always be pure, unmixed, and of native production.
(Signed) N. LONGWORTH.

The net cash prices for these wines will be as follows:
Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of one dozen quarts.....$13 00
Sparkling, Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of two dozen pints.....14 50
Sparkling Isabella, in cases of one dozen quarts.....13 00
Still Catawba, of superior quality, in cases of one dozen quarts.....8 00
A discount of 5cs. per case to the trade on quantities of five cases and upwards
FREDERIC S. COZZENS,
Wine Merchant, No. 73 Warren st, New-York.

COPPER, ANTIMONY, BLOCK TIN, &c.—A constant supply of Pig Copper, Regulus of Antimony, Banca and Straits Tin Lead, Spelter, Tinmens' and Roofing Solder, Bismuth and other useful metals, for sale at the lowest rates, at No 4 Platt-st, up Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

THE USE OF FARINA IN ITS MOST HEALTHFUL FORM.
The working of Farina, as connected with the peculiar process by which WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are made, is known only to Mr. WING'S establishment.

The superior quality of his CRACKERS has already caused them to become widely known, and they are now in extensive use.

Their remarkable excellence and great popularity have attracted the attention of those manufacturing other descriptions of Crackers, and many of these persons buy WING'S CRACKERS in order to supply their customers with Farina Crackers also.

One or two individuals, however, have been offering the ordinary kind which they made under the name of Farina Crackers, and have succeeded in selling them to a small extent.

The selling of such Crackers for Farina has a tendency to injure the reputation of TRUE FARINA CRACKERS MADE BY MR. WING.

Errors of this character, however, are usually corrected or being properly exposed.

FARINA CRACKERS ARE MADE ONLY BY MR. WING.

They are not made by others, because the process is unknown to them, nor have they suitable works—these require a scientific arrangement, and great care is necessary in passing the grain through the different processes.

The practice required in order to prepare and work the material successfully is a serious impediment to others.

The impossibility of arranging the sponge without experience in this particular branch or kind of material and the critical knowledge indispensable in producing such an extremely light and nourishing sustenance as WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, can not be accomplished without consummate skill and the means necessary to carry it out.

The whole business requires great care and good judgment, and must be carried on extensively in order to make it successful or profitable.

The objects to be attained by Mr. WING were to produce a superior article at a price suitable for all classes For this he has labored long, and subjected himself to an adequate outlay of capital.

The pretence, therefore, on the part of any one else, that they make FARINA CRACKERS, is simply a device resorted to in the hope of selling more of an article than they otherwise would do, if offered under the proper name.

With the view of a largely-extended business Mr. WING has continued for some time past the present low price for his Crackers.

It has been freely asserted by prominent Cracker-bakers in the City of New-York, that with the great amount of hand labor bestowed on WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, it is impossible for him to realize a profit at the present price.

Mr. WING'S object, however, is to place his CRACKERS in the market at a rate that will enable all persons to use them freely, and not advance the price, unless absolutely necessary

The increased use of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, with the commendatory remarks of parents, teachers and physicians, as well as many persons in various positions in life, whose powers have been more or less weakened by sedentary habits or occupations, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.

Their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this pleasant food, are well established, and there can be, on testimony them, no doubt of this fact, viz: that the same weight of WING'S CRACKERS will make more good blood, and act more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach, than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.

All true FARINA CRACKERS have the name WING stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for WING'S CRACKERS.

They may be had at retail of the best family grocers generally, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

CARD.
PETERSON'S REPLY TO PUTNAM.

G. P. PUTNAM—DEAR SIR: I am astonished to see that the Card which you publish in the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Evening Post* of yesterday and in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, differs materially from the one which you showed to me on Saturday, in the presence of Messrs. Wm. Henry Brown and E. D. Long, and the publication of which I agreed to authorize.

The card, in fact, has been altered, interpolated, and important parts of it omitted. Most essential is the omission in your card of the letter which Mr. Irving *did* write, and which I anticipated from the first should go in with it in the same communication. This omission, coupled with the general tenor of the alterations, may lead the public to infer that Mr Irving never wrote any letter of praise to Mr. Maitland at all.

The use of my name in the card, *as it appears in print* is therefore, wholly unauthorized. I supposed, after your promise that the card, as shown to me, should be published entire and *without alteration*, that you would keep your word, or I would have remained in New-York to superintend its publication myself.

Respectfully yours,
T. B. PETERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1858.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keyenne Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

WINDOW SHADES,
Wholesale or retail
SPRING STYLES, 1858.
New patterns made by our patented process. The only article that will stand a warm climate
Also, all kinds of window shade materials.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Window-shade manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from no. 177 to
NO 309 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

J. O. BARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
A Corporation under the laws of this State, having purchased the patent right for this City and vicinity, will, on April 1, be prepared to deliver, to the residents of New-York and Brooklyn at their dwellings,
BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
It is simply pure milk, from which the water has been evaporated in *vacuo*, when perfectly new and fresh.
There is no use to which ordinary milk is applied for which this is not equally valuable, and for many purposes it is much superior; used in coffee about one teaspoonful undiluted to the cup, equals best cream
During the last season it was subjected to the most careful scientific tests, by a Committee of the Academy of Medicine who visited the works at Burrville, Conn. and witnessed the whole process Their report (copies of which may be had at the Company's Depôt) is in strong commendation.
Recommended, in many instances, by physicians of high standing for young and feeble children, its uniformly beneficial effect upon them, is, perhaps, the best test of its purity and value
Owing chiefly to its density, it is affected much less than common milk by the action of the atmosphere It has repeatedly been used on the voyage to Europe and back, and on its return to this port found perfectly sweet. When mingled with sugar, (like all other preservatives for preserving milk,) or when hermetically sealed, it will remain good for many months
Mr. Borden, the patentee is a large stockholder, and the establishment at Burrville, Conn., remains under his superintendence.
It was in regular use the last season by about two hundred families, whose names and residences may be seen at the Depôt.
The price has been reduced to 25 cents per quart.
The quarts were to the quart condensed milk makes 2½ quarts equal to cream
4 quarts to 1 makes 8 quarts rich milk.
5 quarts to 1 makes 6 quarts good milk.
6 quarts to 1 makes 7 quarts, as good as the ordinary milk
When diluted 5 or 6 to 1, a very little salt corrects the freshness of the Croton and improves the taste.
Three times a week being as often as consumers need receive it, no deliveries will be made on Sunday
It is now for sale at the Depôt, No. 173 Canal-st., second block west of the Bowery.

THE FIRST OF MAY!
The first of May approaches,
When hugs, fleas and roaches
Their noxious columns muster;
Tha rat, too then encroaches,
The mouse aly plunderer, poaches,
Pairing ladies in a fluster;
But thy magic powder, Lyon,
Is the food that insects die on.
Mice and rats, too,
By thy pills, which we rely on,
Are killed to the last scion,
Without cats, too!
E. LYON & CO., No. 424 Broadway, N. Y.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
A very large and superior stock of Bonnets for deep and second mourning, will be opened on Thursday, March 25.
GEORGE W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD,
STEVENS & CO'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
READY THIS MORNING!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
SMITH'S GREAT STORY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
AT ALL NEWS AGENTS!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
FOR MAGGIE!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
THE CHILD OF CHARITY!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
PRICE FOUR CENTS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
THIS IS!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
SMITH'S!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
BEST!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!
STORY!

NEWS AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS and CARRIERS should send in their orders early to secure full supplies.
The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is
FOUR CENTS
The Wholesale Agents who sell the NEW-YORK WEEKLY in New-York are:
DEXTER & BROTHER No. 14 Ann st.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.
HAYMAYER, No. 22 Beekman-st.
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE, No. 30 Ann-st.
M MADDEN, No. 2 Ann-st.
HAMILTON & JOHNSON, No. 18 Ann-st.
LONG & CALDWELL, No 23 Ann-st.
WALEN & CO., No. 32 Ann-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—A MEDICAL WONDER.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout in their worst stages; also, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—Great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys Sait Rheum, incipient Consumption &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign antidote.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss BOWERS corner 131st-st. and 4th av., of a terrible case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Pimples, which had entirely destroyed her hair and so disfigured her she could not appear in public for years She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ex Alderman J. KELLY, Ninth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ALEXANDER DEARBORN, No 96 3d av., of severe inflammatory Rheumatism, cough pain in the breast and side; after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine Is does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES No. 175 Fulton-st.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—Intending to change branch of trade, I will sell, previous to 1st of May next, my whole stock of goods, consisting of tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, all kinds of combs, porte-monnaies, reticules, tobacco boxes, watch guards, beads, bracelets, fine mock jewelry, terra cotta, terra lite and China goods and figures, as well as hundreds of other articles, and, to effect sale of the entire stock, regardless of cost. Cash and first rate time purchasers are respectfully invited, and will do well to call and examine, at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William st., opposite Platt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons of last season, that on the 1st of April next we shall offer at our former location,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
AT ONE PRICE FOR CASH, WITHOUT ABATEMENT,
A MOST
BEAUTIFUL,
CHASTE and
ELEGANT
Assortment of
SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Just imported, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortment of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail in this country this season, and to which will be added every novelty that the best taste and facilities on the Paris market, through our resident Agent there, can command.
BAJOU KID GLOVES,
Just landed, of exclusive shades.
Misses', 75 cents; Ladies', 87½ cents; Gentlemen's, $1.
No mixed lots. This make of Gloves is equal, if not superior to any Glove now sent to this country.
50 000 yards of very choice styles of INDIA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.
We shall exhibit as heretofore at our
JOBBING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 55 Chambers and 33 Read sts.
Our usual
ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Adapted to every part of the
UNION,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest ruling rates for
Cash or approved 8 months' Bank Paper.
P. S.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms. No. 55 Chambers st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FASHIONS.
Magnificent Spring display of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS, COIFFURES AND RIBBONS.
Also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW BONNETS.
Ladies will find in our extensive store the greatest assortment in each of the above departments ever exhibited in the United states. All our goods being imported by ourselves, and selected to suit the finest taste in the country, they confidently solicit general inspection, and assure purchasers that our prices will be found much lower than interior styles of goods are offered at second-class stores. CHAS. STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for ladies' use, the weight being only 12 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores
in the United States and Canadas.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-STREET,
(Late Carter Quinan and De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now open,
AT RETAIL,
THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS—Plain, Plaid and Cross-overs—New Designs.
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe.
SILK ROBES, Double Jupe à Quille.
SILK ROBES, Bayadere.
SILK ROBES, Six Quilles.
SILK ROBES, Deux Quille.
SILK ROBES, à Volant
MUSLINS and ORGANDIES by the yard and in robes.
B

MILLINERY.

NO. 1 OPENING.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
(Successor to Molyneux Bell.)

Is pleased to announce that he will have his first
OPENING DISPLAY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
PARIS MILLINERY
On Thursday next, March 25, 1858,
at which time he will be happy to see all his friends and patrons, feeling confident that the previous standing and character of the Mantillas produced by the late house of Molyneux Bell will be well sustained this season; and his splendid stock of
BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
will very much add to the interest of the occasion.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell.)
No. 303 Canal-st.

N. B.—A beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Dress-Caps and Head-Dresses, just arrived by the *Arabia*, and will be ready to show on the above-mentioned day. J. G. A.

FRENCH BONNETS,
Received per steamer *Arabia*, will be exhibited on March 25, together with an immense variety of our own manufacture.
Also, Flowers, Ribbons, Coiffures, &c., in extent and variety unequaled.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY,
BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos 294 and 296 Canal-st.
(Brandreth's Building.)
On THURSDAY, March 25th,
FIRST PUBLIC OPENING OF AN UNRIVALED AND TRULY BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS,
comprising the most distinguished Parisian novelties, also a superb collection of New-York manufacture, designed and executed by the most celebrated artists in the country, equal to any that can possibly be produced, and at prices to suit the times.
Ladies are assured that the assortment here presented will challenge comparison with any in the city, and they will not be required to pay the hitherto "fancy prices" exacted by first class milliners.
N. B.—This house claims especial attention from strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which there is no deviation; and all articles shown may be relied upon as being what they are represented.
Opening day, Thursday, March 25.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
Opening of Spring fashions. A beautiful assortment of Mourning Bonnets, Caps and Head-dresses, on Thursday, March 25.
Merchants and milliners supplied at low price.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MRS. E M. & A HUBBARD,
NO. 7 BOND-STREET,
Will open her MILLINERY, will take place on THURSDAY, March 25, 1858. Particular attention paid to mourning hats.

TOWN TOPICS.—LICHTENSTEIN'S HOME OF FASHION.—Mr. M. B. LICHTENSTEIN, who has been for the past two months in Europe, sending for the latest novelties and mode in the way of dress trimmings for the ladies, and millinery goods, has just returned home. The superb assortment of everything calculated to please a dainty eye and a critical taste which is now displayed in his fashionable store No. 387 Broadway, is the result of his researches. The magazines of Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna were all subjected to his careful inspections. The styles, the novelties, the wonders in the way of ribbons, trimmings, fringes and buttons, silk velvets, silk webbings, laces, artificial flowers, bonnet grapes, pouffs, dentelles, dress trimming ribbons and millinery goods were all submitted to his choice, and, with cash in hand he was not only enabled to make a selection wholly unparalleled before in this country for beauty, extravagant finish, decided elegance and positive fashion, but never yet approached in point of cheapness for articles of such exquisite quality in every figure. For everything that a delicate taste or a gorgeous fancy can demand, for bonnets and their varied accessories for the manifold accompaniments necessary to the perfection of a lady's dress LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, may be said to surpass all rivalry in America. It is the store where economy goes hand in hand with the utmost refinement and extravagance of fashion. Go and see for yourself.

ALL NEW-YORK LADIES ARE RESPECTfully invited to examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

ALL STRANGERS AND VISITORS WILL please call on WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE on his opening day of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.
Brandreth Building.

ALL MERCHANTS FROM ALL PARTS of the country are requested to call and examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on his opening day, Thursday, March 25.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—MRS. D. P. BURDGE and Miss M. MONROE take this method to inform their friends and others in the City and vicinity, that they will have with their opening on Thursday, March 25, a very desirable assortment of mourning bonnets and other suitable goods. No. 866 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MRS. RIGGOLD, NO. 286 SIXTH-AVENUE, will open her Millinery Rooms on Thursday, March 25, with a rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery, together with an assortment of misses' and children's, or made to order

PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. Mrs. HART will open all the latest style of Paris Spring Millinery at her Rooms, No. 761 Broadway, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to which she invites the attention of ladies and strangers.

MRS. D. P. BURDGE AND MISS M. MONROE will open, on Thursday, March 25, an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 866 Broadway, near 14th-st.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, at No. 561 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

MRS. R. C. DUNLAP WOULD INVITE the ladies to call at Mrs. S. G. WOOD'S, No. 569 Broadway, where she is introducing a new and beautiful system of Dress-Cutting. Patterns cut to fit the form, and warranted.

OPENING MILLINERY.—N. BINNS, removed to No. 113 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan, has opened with a splendid assortment of bonnets for ladies and children. All kinds of straw hats cleaned. Milliners supplied. Strangers do well to call.

MRS. S. G. WOOD, NO. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince-st., will open Spring Paris Millinery on Thursday, March 25.

MISS A. ERICKSON WILL OPEN A LARGE assortment of Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, 1st floor rooms, No. 473 Broadway, up stairs.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of $300,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue polices of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $150,000, divided into shares of $10 each.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
Notice is hereby given, that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened at the office in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue open for three days, unless the whole capital stock shall be sooner subscribed for. Ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed for will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the residue on the 3d day of April next.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.
DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
HENRY M GRAHAM,
PETER H. TITUS,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INS. CO.—NO. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, March 20, 1858.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, April 6, ensuing. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET, open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. RUSHMORE, Secretary.

BOARDING.

A HOME WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY by a young gentleman of undoubted integrity and reputation, in a strictly private and truly genteel family, whose members number at least one young lady, from 17 to 20 years of age. The family must be small, and no other boarders taken. None need answer this who wish a boarder simply for his money's sake, although a liberal price will be paid. Where money is the only inducement, true home-comforts cannot be found. Location within the square bounded by Bleecker and 20th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Reference given, if required. Address, stating accommodations, size of family, &c., "BROADWAY BOOKSELLER," Box No. 1,886, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY IN EVERY WAY QUALified to take charge of a house desires to act as housekeeper, or would board a party giving up housekeeping. A widower, having children, might make satisfactory arrangements in regard to their care, as the matronly attention would be paid to their comfort. Retinued respectable reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 221 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman, with one or two children, (girls preferred,) can be accommodated with a pleasant home in a small family, or the family would add a gentleman and wife to their number. Location pleasant, near two of our principal avenues. House with all the modern improvements. Address E. T. B., Box No. 1,228, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE UPPER PART of the City, not below 16th-st., for a gentleman and wife, where neatness and a good table, with some sorts of home, can be found; requires a furnished front room, with dinner at 6 o'clock; terms moderate; references given and required. Address, with particulars, GRANVILLE, No. 111 East 18th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NEAR Fulton-av. cars, by a gentleman and lady; a front room and bedroom, unfurnished, with full board for lady and partial board for gentleman. A private family preferred. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, R. H., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. Location, Palisade-av., Hudson City, about 5 minutes' walk from Bergen Heights Water Cure. Address W. F., Box No. 1,166 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman in a genteel house, in a private family, located between University place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the Drug Store No. 57 4th-av., corner of 9th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. The house has modern improvements, commands a view of the water, and is within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Price not so much an object as desirable persons. Address Z. Y. X., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with large and handsomely furnished apartments, for a gentleman and his wife, in the immediate neighborhood of Madison-square. Address Box No. 1,312 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, in suites or single rooms, can be had at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. The house is conducted and very pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Suites of rooms may be obtained for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, and within a few steps of the cars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within five minutes' walk of the Packer Institute, for two young ladies. A large room on the 2d or 3d floor required. Address, with terms, location, &c., Box No 176 Brooklyn Post-Office

NO. 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. WEBSTER is now ready to receive applications for board at this house. For full particulars, and to see the rooms, inquire for Dr. WEBSTER, at the house, to whom Mrs. Webster refers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, nurse and infant, in a pleasant and healthy place, within an hour's ride or sail from the City. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Box No. 3,536 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARty of four, with two infants and nurses. Location in immediate vicinity of this City preferred. Address JONES, box No. 1,165 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 263 Greenwich-st., New-York; or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN RElinquishing business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business. The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged in the export of lumber. Large shipping house is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with about $800 cash capital, to engage in this City in a legitimate and lucrative business, which has been in successful operation in a neighboring city, and has paid in the last six months, during the most of times, better than any other business with the like amount of capital. The books can be examined and satisfactorily proven. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address AUGUSTUS, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MOney.—WM. D. WRIGH, the inventor of the Patent Door and Window Alarm, will be at Sweny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane sts., New-York, on the 24th and 25th of March, where he will dispose of rights for the City or State, or any part of it.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK and all the necessary fixtures of an old-established yard. Location very desirable. Stock light. Will be sold without the stock if desired. Apply on the premises, corner Broome and Tompkins sts.,
THOMAS C. ALDEN.

$600.—A PARTNER WANTED—AND GOOD security given for the money—in an old and well-established business, established for the last 15 years; or would employ a young man having the above amount, on a fair salary. Apply immediately to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE fixtures and good will of an old-established coal-yard, in a central location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 149 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest and best established yards in the City; horses, carts, &c.; location not to be excelled for a first-class well-paying local business. Apply, immediately to WM. H. LUSH, No. 288 4th-av.

$150.—WANTED A PARTNER FOR A first-class Dining-saloon and Restaurant. A suitable person with a capital of $150, will meet with an excellent opportunity by addressing A. X., *Times* Office.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner with this amount of capital in a well-established cash dry goods business. Address B., Box No. 2,102, with full signature.

TO LET—THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT OF DR. Taylor's Institution of Medical Hygiene, No. 67 West 24th-st. A rare chance. Call after 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th-st and 9th-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, cheap, at wholesale, and free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE following first-class dwellings to let:

No. 191 West 14th-st	$1,400
No. 223 West 14th-st	1,350
No. 313 5th-av	1,300
No. 9 East 33d-st	1,300
No. 6 East 34th-st	1,000
No. 59 West 17th-st	1,100
No. 60 West 17th-st	1,300
ALSO,	1,150
No. 69 West 19th-st	600
No. 74 West 19th-st	650
No. 134 6th-st	350
Store No. 163 Greenwich-st	2,500
First floor and basement of store No. 27 Park-row	3,000
Lofts of store No. 189 Pearl-st	600

Leases can be procured on favorable terms.
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME, 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 3-story, English basement dwelling-house No. 972 Broadway; a perfect gem; splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel, General Worth's Monument, and Eno's new, splendid marble hotel; embracing every modern improvement, with gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; looking-glass mirrors to the marble mantels and piers, gilt corners, &c., to connect; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 205 5th av., or HACKETT BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st, pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS 72 AND 80 Adams-st., near the Fulton Ferry; both three-story and high basement houses in good order, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 21 Front-st, near Fulton Ferry, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 47 Greenwich-av., New-York; four-story and high-basement house; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROSS, Real Estate Agent, No. 48 8th-av., New-York.

TO LET FIRST OF MAY—TO A SMALL FAMily, second floor of the 3-story brick and basement house No. 157 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson-av.; four rooms, the two larger well papered, with marble mantels. Inquire at No. 158 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs. Rent $144. A room on 3d story will be given, if required.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hoboken, each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Heogbton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 3-STORY, English basement dwelling-house No. 972 Broadway; a perfect gem; splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel, General Worth's Monument, and Eno's new, splendid marble hotel; embracing every modern improvement, with gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; looking-glass mirrors to the marble mantels and piers, gilt corners, &c., to connect; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 205 5th av., or HACKETT BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st, pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS 72 AND 80 Adams-st., near the Fulton Ferry; both three-story and high basement houses in good order, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 21 Front-st, near Fulton Ferry, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 47 Greenwich-av., New-York; four-story and high-basement house; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROSS, Real Estate Agent, No. 48 8th-av., New-York.

TO LET FIRST OF MAY—TO A SMALL FAMily, second floor of the 3-story brick and basement house No. 157 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson-av.; four rooms, the two larger well papered, with marble mantels. Inquire at No. 158 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs. Rent $144. A room on 3d story will be given, if required.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hoboken, each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Heogbton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME, 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 3-story

AUCTION SALES.

FRESH AND STANDARD BOOKS
AT AUCTION.
THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF
G. P. PUTNAM
Will be sold at the Store
No. 321 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,
and following days,
Commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.
each day.
G. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

*** Catalogues are now ready.

The collection embraces a large variety of choice and desirable books, many of which are in
FINE BINDINGS.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
$10,000 WORTH OF
RICH AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS, MOSAIC AND INLAID WORKS, MARBLE GROUPS, BRONZES, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.—R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, for the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., will offer at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above very valuable furniture of every description, worthy the special attention of all in want of elegant household furniture. The parlor, dining-room, chamber and library, are replete with everything that could be suggested in chaste and beautiful works of art, and other elegant household arrangements, all of which are for absolute and peremptory sale, the circumstances of which make it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve and removed from the house immediately. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

DINING-ROOM, AT 10½ PRECISELY,
Consists of superb marble sideboard, extension dining-table, oak chairs, bookcase, sofas, mirrors clocks, richly chased silver-ware, urns, castere salvers dining and tea service, spoons, forks, silver and ivory cutlery baskets, &c., all of Rodgers & Bros.' manufacture; decorated and gold-banded China, ruby, amber and crystal cut glass, Bohemian, Saxony and India China, &c.

PARLORS, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Consist of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition, richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.
Marble top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads rosewood arm chairs with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 23 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD and mahogany furniture. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 268 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., all the elegant furniture contained in the said houses, (by virtue of a chatel mortgage), viz: Richly carved rosewood grand action piano-forte, cost $800, made by L. Becker & Co., two richly carved rosewood parlor suites covered in reps and brocatelle, richly carved gilt framed French plate pier glasses, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood marble top etagere, mirror doors and back, tapestry Brussels carpets, reception chairs, marble top centre, pier and sofa tables, gas chandeliers and brackets, dining-room oak, 18 feet extension dining table, dinner set, silver plated ware, cutlery, &c., Bedroom furniture, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet setts, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best corled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, bedding, &c., together with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready, can be had at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st. All the above furniture was made to order by a first-class Broadway manufacturer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 302 4th-st., near Greene, genteel household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etagere, rosewood secretary-bookcase, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany extension dining table, rosewood centre table, rosewood card table, bronze mantel ornaments, oak dining-room suite in green reps and cloths, stair carpets, black walnut and iron bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, enamaled cottage furniture, engravings, wardrobe, mattress, bedding and a general assortment of dining and bed-room crockery. Also, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

ABRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant three-story and cellar brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th st., lot 26.10x125 feet, with privilege of 10 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 28.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 25th April, when deed and possession will be given

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 176 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, fancy chairs, large mirrors, lace curtains, tapestry, Brussels carpets, ottomans, rosewood piano forte, marble-top centre tables, China vases, oil paintings, &c., Extension tables, dining-room chairs, China and glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c., Bedroom—mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., hair and spring mattresses, carpets, bedding, cottage furniture, black walnut do., &c., oil-cloths kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 38 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue at the house.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE AT AUCTION.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, by order of the Directors of the Bank of the Republic, a large fire and burglar-proof Iron Safe, with double doors and convenient inside partitions, and Bnitterworth's Patent Lock. This safe is 7 feet 3 inches by 5 feet, is one of Valentine & Butler's best make, and cost the sum of $1,200. It can be examined any day at the above place, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE OF $10,000 WORTH OF SUPERB CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat-stand oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and tea tables, lace curtains, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Store No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES—Being the entire stock of Mr. A. Wetmore, declining business. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, WEDNESDAY, March 24, and THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 833 Broadway, near 13th st., the entire stock of every description of house-furnishing goods, including hardware, Sheffield and other plated ware, Brittania, tin, wooden, Japanned ware, superb cutlery, brooms, brushes, refrigerators, &c. A deposit will be required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

J. S. SNEDEKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property at Jamaica, to the estate of Jane C. Ainslie, deceased, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, M., at the hotel of William Onrland, in the village of Jamaica. Lot 75 feet front and about 220 feet deep, with commodious dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, garden abounding in choice fruit trees, shrubs and vines; situated on the south side of the main street of the village, second door east of Pettine-st., a beautiful location. $2,500 may remain on mortgage.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of fine old Wines, Liquors and Segars, to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 24, by IRVING & WATKINS, at 11 o'clock, at the saleroom No. 8 Pine-st., being the balance of stock offered on Thursday and Monday last which must positively be closed out. The quantities being small affords a good opportunity to all buyers, especially to those desirous of purchasing good liquors for family use. The goods are all warranted.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.
HORSE-SHOE IRON AND SHAFTING.—GREENOUGH, BURDETT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in front of their store No 109 Wall-st., to 12 horse-shoe, bundle, bar, square and round iron, in lots to suit purchasers.
At 12 o'clock, in front of store, 715 California and cow hides.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 241 Broadway, by order of THOS W. McLEAY, Esq., Assignee, the balance of a large stock of velvet, Brussels, Venetian and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, the carpet machines, shelving, furniture and fixtures on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The catalogues comprise a variety of first-class fire insurance and bank stocks and railroad bonds. Next sale of stocks on SATURDAY. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES, VERBENAS, HYACINTHS, &c., &c., in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm. Wilson, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria, will be sold on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Seed-store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No 9 John-st. Also, a fine lot of French standard roses, spireus, dahlias, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 45 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SOHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SUHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, March 24 at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No 33 Nassau-st, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of three elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites in brocade and broche, easy hogany seven-octave piano-forte, rosewood reception, easy Voltaire chairs, rosewood etageres with plate glass doors and backs, rosewood marble top centre, side and sofa tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, silk base tables, with marble tops, carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs, hall stand, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattress, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattress, pallasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.
TEN VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTEENTH ST. AT AUCTION.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FOURTEENTH STREET—The 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; they will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above, and are each 21 feet 6 inches by 103 feet 3 inches, and are the only unimproved lots in the block. 80 per cent. on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No 14 Pine-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 West 14th st., consisting of an extensive variety of very costly rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description; superior rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, solid rosewood parlor suites, tables, etageres, mirrors, velvet carpets, rich China ware, glass ware, solid silver ware; together with all the chamber and dining-room furniture—all of which has been used but a few months and is well worthy of attention. Sale positive. Particulars to-morrow.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, ON THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 4 Bedford-place, Fulton, near Classon-av., Brooklyn handsome furniture tapestry, Brussels, ingrain carpets and oil-cloths; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobe, secretary book-case, rosewood etagere, tables, chairs, sofas, gas fixtures, &c. Also, an excellent rosewood piano. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular hardware trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st. Also, 1 cask bolts, 3 cases circular saws, 1 case hub scythes, 126 percussion gun locks. Also for account of housekeeper, 1 Brussels parlor carpet, 1 do stair do., 3 bedroom do., all in good order. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtlandt st., the stock of a Jobbing house in good order, and well worthy the attention of buyers, as the entire stock will be sold without reserve. Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND Rubbers at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 11½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekmen-st., fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c.	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTION HOUSE.
GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS,
NO. 5 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Collect through Bankers in all parts of the United States and British Provinces, at the lowest rates of charge, and deliver the proceeds on the day of receipt. Have carefully revised their list of correspondents since the panic.

REFERENCES.

Mechanics' Bank,	Mercantile Bank,
St. Nicholas Bank,	Irving Bank.

Past-due claims of every description collected or secured under our own supervision, and through our own attorneys, with whom we are in constant correspondence, without extra charge to our clients. Dishonored paper transferred from our Bankers to our attorneys on the day of protest. If desired, and immediate attention given to their security or collection.
We refer, by permission, to over fifty well-known houses, among whom are the following:

H. Hennequin & Co.,	Kents Lowber & Smyth,
Guillaume, Fargis & Co.,	Rufus Story,
William Lottimer & Co.,	A. & H. Brown & Co.,
Fred. Butterfield,	Solomon & Hart.

FRANCIS & JAMES RAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 49 WALL-ST, MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Orders for the investment of money collection, or payment of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868: principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.
Peoria and Burean Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.
City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.
County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by
CLARK, LODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Bellerillo and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, up presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD STOCK.—A certificate of $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—name of J. G. GREEN on back. One do. of $100, in name of S. SMITH, No. 200—both dated July 9, 1856. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been stopped.
S. SMITH, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN.—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,600. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address
WM. H. PAYNE, No. 53 Barrow-st., N. Y.

$300,000—UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY
VANVLECK, READ & DIXEXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

LOAN WANTED.—FROM $5,000 TO $15,000 wanted on liberal interest, for one year or longer, on first-rate property near this City. The property is worth four times the amount wanted. Address CYRUS, at the office of this paper.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by
E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.
Penalty in Bond.....$7,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more sufficient sureties, with such certificates of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and material delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are inconsistent or any combination, or otherwise, inexpedient and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE
Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,(63 feet B M. Hemlock Timber and Plank,	$51 04 ; 630
do Elm Boards,	$12 ; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25 ; 50 do.
Oak Lumber,	$1 50 ; 2 Bridge Cans, $6 ; 23 unfinished
Wheel Barrows,	$22 ; 4 set Gin Poles, $4 ; 6 Stone Boat
Plank,	$1 50 ; 2 State Scows, $50 ; 2 small Boats, $150 ; 6
Stone Boats,	$3 ; 6 Draft Chains, $10 ; 1 Desk and Table,
$4 ; 1 Table,	$3 ; 1 Field Lamp and Can, $1 50 ; 2 large
Pitch Bars,	$5 ; 1 Boom Derrick, $10 ; 1 Anchor, $3 ; 3
Bog Hoes,	$1 50 ; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32 ; 1 Crab, $7 ; 1
Plow,	$6 ; 1 Water Pail, $2 ; 1 Dipper, $2 ; 1 Hoe,
36c. ; 1 Pile Auger,	$8 ; 2 Steam Presses, $3 ; 72 Steel
Shovels	$36 ; 4 Axes, $3 ; 34 Picks, $34 ; 2,100 pounds old
Iron, (Oast.)	$21 ; 1 400 pounds old Iron, (wrought.)
$21 ; 54 Wheel	Barrows, $81 ; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3 ; 3
Cross-cut Saws	$4 50 ; 2 Scrapers, $4 ; 3 Shackle Bars
$3 ; 12 Augers,	$8 ; 2 Lanterns, $1 ; 2 Boat Pumps, $2 ; 500
pounds old Rope,	$5 ; 12 Lock Lamps, $6 ; 3 Cant Hooks,
$3 ; 2 Adzes	$1 ; 4 Wrenches $2 ; 2 Pike Poles, $1 ; 15
Sledges	$15 ; 1 Oil Cans, $2 ; 1 Blacksmith's Tongs,
50c ; 2 Spike Mauls,	50c. ; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4 ;
1 Paint Brush	12c. ; 4 Pad Locks, $1 ; 4 Work Benches,
$4 ; 1 Bench Screw	and Vise, $1 ; 1 Iron Vise, $3 ; 1 Anvil, $2
1 Gravel Seive,	$3 ; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c. ;
3 Tool Chests,	$1 50 ; 50 Mud Bucks, $5 ; 4 Saw Benches,
$1 ; 25 pounds	Cut Nails, $1 25 ; 2 Hammers, $1 ; 24
Tow Bags,	$24 ; 50 Scraper Dock Spikes, $4 50 ; 100
pounds Cast Bridge	Framings, $5 ; 1 system Box and
Boiler,	$3 ; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40 ; 45 Dock Sticks, $45 ;
250 pounds Spike,	$1 ; 2 Grout Boxes, $1 ; 2 Pit Saw
Bucks,	$2 ; 1 Roll Boat, $2 ; 1 Pile Driver, $50 ; 4 Rakes,
$2 ; 3 Ladders,	$3 ; 2 Branding Irons, 75c. ; 10 Tackle
Blocks	$10 ; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50 ; 25
yards Quarry	Stone, $25 ; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2.
Total,	$8,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.
The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written distinctly, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 16th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN
To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.
To climb or walk on the wall.
To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.
To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.
To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.
Or to coerce or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.
All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.
The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 660 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.
All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.
No proposals will be received except according to a form to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. In particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.
PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet THURSDAY, March 25, 1858, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners, No 33 Chambers st (basement.) The Committee will take up and consider the matter of confirming the assessment for paving Canal st, from Centre to East Broadway. Parties remonstrating will please attend.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, March 25, at 1 o'clock, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, (Rotunda,) for the purpose of considering sundry awards of contracts for sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
WM. TUCKER.
} Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against CHARLES S. MATHEWS, of the City of New-York, hotel-keeper, are hereby required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of May next. And all persons indebted to him are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned by the same time.—Dated New York, March 15, 1858.
S. L. DURYEE, Assignee,
No. 30 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

$5.000.—LIQUORS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FEW thousand dollars worth of Brandies, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, will be sold at a very large discount, for cash, in lots to suit.
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, hang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,856 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19
Ariel, 1st, May 15	Saturday, June 12	Wedn'sd'y, June 16
North Star, June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wedn'sd'y, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, fo

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. President CLANCY in the Chair A communication was received from the Mayor, stating the fact that the records in the Registrar's office had been injured by water from the Street Commissioner's office, which had been left running during the night before. He recommended that the water should be cut off, as similar accidents had occurred before

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of granting to the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of four lots for a play-ground during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman TUCKER thought two lots would be enough; as it was equivalent to a permanent grant. The report was laid on the table.

The following report in relation to the erection of a building in the Park, recommended by the Mayor, was read:

ADVERSE TO THE MAYOR'S NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to whom was referred the Message of his Honor the Mayor, and accompanying Resolutions, to authorize him to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the erection of a building at the sole expense of the Federal Government, on the unoccupied ground in the Park, on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, one half of which it is proposed by the Mayor shall belong to the United States, and the other half to the City, in consideration of the Common Council ceding to the United States the amount of land required for a Post-Office and Court-Rooms, and for which the Federal Government is to erect on the land adjoining a building sufficiently commodious to accommodate the City Offices and Courts, respectfully

REPORT:

That although your Committee have not communicated directly with the Postmaster General or any department of the Federal Government, yet they have no reason to believe that the project suggested in the Message is seriously entertained, or that any authoritative proposition has been made in a responsible manner on the subject Your Committee cannot ascertain that any information has been received by the Mayor, which, in his judgment, ought to be disclosed, or excepting such as he considers private or of a confidential character.

The dedication of any portion of the Park to the purpose of erecting buildings, either for the City or General Government, is a matter of very great public importance; not only because, when the limited quantity of the unoccupied land of the City in this vicinity becomes exhausted and appropriated, we shall be driven to remote localities for similar objects in future, but also because, when those public buildings shall be once erected, they are expected to answer the proposed ends for many years to come, and should therefore be placed where they will be of the greatest service.

The duty of determining these and all kindred questions requiring *municipal legislation* belongs to the Common Council, and your Committee are of opinion that unless a responsible offer or suggestion be made by the authorities at Washington, in a form susceptible of being laid before the Common Council for their action, the action of the Board cannot be efficaciously invoked or intelligently exercised.

No authority is necessary for mere purposes of negotiation, nor could any authority empower the Mayor to enter into a valid contract or obligation, or dispense with the ultimate legislation of both Boards of the Common Council

The passage of a resolution, authorizing the Mayor or any other person to negotiate, could not make the City responsible for any arrangement which might be concluded, or give any assurance to the Federal Government that it would be ratified by the legal authorities here.

The Mayor, being the Chief Magistrate of the City, does not require a resolution of the Common Council to introduce him to the authorities at Washington, or to satisfy them that he is engaged in matters requiring his executive attention.

But your Committee cannot see the propriety of passing the resolution, after being relieved from the misapprehension that the Postmaster-General had communicated officially and responsibly to the Mayor on the subject, as was supposed when the message was first received, and the resolution originally introduced.

The cession of the upper portion of the Park, or any part of it, to the United States Government, for a Post-Office or other national purpose, is of doubtful expediency, and a question upon which public sentiment is very much divided, requiring time and deliberation for its judicious settlement.

Your Committee, while that important subject remains in the hands of a special Committee of this Board, do not feel justified in interfering with the appropriate duties of that Committee, nor committing the Board to any apparent opinion concerning it as might be implied by the adoption of the resolution under consideration.

The subject of erecting a building for City offices and Court-purposes on the land in question is also under consideration by another Committee of this Board, who are preparing plans and specifications and perfecting arrangements to supply the wants of the City in that respect, and to dispense as soon as possible with the very great inconvenience and heavy expenses attending the hiring and leasing of public offices in the vicinity of the Park. Parliamentary usage and courtesy, as well as the due and orderly transaction of Legislative business, require that this subject should not be interfered with directly or indirectly by the Board, until those Committees shall have reported or until they are expressly relieved or discharged from its further consideration.

Your Committee think it proper to remind the Board that an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1857, makes it the duty of certain Commissioners to erect a City Hall on the proposed site, and as that act, although its validity is extensively doubted by the most respectable authority, has never been expressly held unconstitutional by the Courts, your Committee are under the impression that some of the members of the Board may not feel at liberty to disregard its requirements or to appropriate any portion of the land in question to a purpose different from that directed by the said act

Your Committee, in conclusion, for the reasons hereinbefore briefly referred to, respectfully recommend that this Board do non-concur in the resolution authorizing the Mayor to negotiate with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building upon the upper portion of the Park. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Com. on Repairs
THOS. STEPHENS, } and Supplies.
JOHN LYNES, }

After some debate the report was accepted.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman STEPHENS, and adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be requested to communicate to this Board at its next session why persons employed in cleaning the streets in Wards not contracted for, have received no pay since the 16th day of October last.

After several references, the Board adjourned to Friday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon in the Councilmen's Chamber, President PRAVY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, in relation to High Bridge; stating that the Legislature having made it a free bridge it was their duty to keep it in repair, and to raise money for that purpose.

The Committee reported favorably upon the application of the Recorder for two additional Clerks, at salaries not to exceed $1,000 a year, each; the Clerks to continue in office during the pleasure of the Mayor. The rules were suspended, and the report was received and the resolution adopted.

The following was presented, read and referred:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Records respectfully represent that through accident or extreme carelessness, the Croton Water in the Street Commissioners' Office was permitted to run during last evening, and the entire night, and descending into the Office of the Register, which is situated underneath, injured thirty or forty volumes of the Records, which will put the County to the expense of rebinding them, and perhaps copying

To prevent future accidents, (as this has been the fourth of the kind during the last five or six years,) we would suggest to your honorable body to cause the Croton pipes to be removed from the office of the Street Commissioner and also from the Comptroller's office, and not be permitted to be replaced.

That the damage done by the present accident may be quite as injurious as if the building had been exposed to fire, inasmuch as damage by water is as destructive as by fire to records

The Commissioners of Records deem it their duty to bring this matter before your Honorable body, as it requires immediate attention.

W. C. WETMORE,
Chairman of Com. of Records.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1858.

The quarterly report of the keeper of Eldridge-street Jail was presented, but as the bill for coal and some other articles was considered large, it was ordered to be printed before any action should be taken, in order that members might have an opportunity to examine it.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The report and resolution of the Committee on the erection of the Island Hospital were called up. Governor DUDGO moved for a recess of thirty minutes, but its motion was lost. The report and resolution were read. They recommend that the mason's work be done by the day, and that all available labor from the Institutions be put in requisition.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY thought it was a reflection upon the skill of our mechanics, to say they could not make a proper estimate for a contract.

Governor TOWNSEND—Bungombe!

Governor PINCKNEY said, if there were a disposition to make prison labor available, there were many who would hire it out for 35 cents per day. He had no idea that the subject was coming up that night, and wished it deferred. He would prefer that the work should be contracted for.

Governor TOWNSEND argued against delay. It would soon be too late to think of putting the building before the Winter if there were further unnecessary delay No man had labored more honestly than the day laborers who had been employed at Bellevue. He would press for a vote this evening.

Governor DUDGO could not for delay. If others were posted, he declared he was not. He moved a postponement for one week.

Governor OLIVER was sure no member's opinion would be changed or modified by delay. Besides, next meeting would be requisition-day. If the Committee wanted to make money out of it, they would have had a better chance of plunder by recommending the contract plan. Why was delay wanted? What sort of a building was the old Hospital that had been built by contract? When the fire occurred the walls fell, and so badly had it been built by contract, that $10,000 was demanded and paid for propping it up soon after it had been built.

The motion to postpone was lost. The question next came up as to the adoption of the resolution, when Governor DUDGO again moved the postponement, which was again negatived.

Governor DUDGO spoke very loudly against the resolution, and applied very emphatic epithets more than once to one member of the Board. He asserted that "the whole thing had been caucused in rascality."

Governor OLIVER said if a man came there under the inflammation of bad rum, he hoped the President would protect him. He had been styled "vagabond, villain, a man of no character, not to be believed under oath."

The President said he had not heard such words.

Governor OLIVER said if he were courteously deaf, those around him had heard such language, and so had the spectators of their proceedings.

After further discussion, a vote was taken, and the President declared the resolution carried.

Governor ANDERSON immediately moved that no liquors, wines or cigars, or carriages, be in future supplied, to any of the institutions under the control of the Board.

Governor MCLOSKEY asked who had complained?

Governor ANDERSON explained that the motion originated with himself, and he handed a paper to the members showing the expense thus far incurred; he would charge nobody specially. "We," said he, "have indulged in this way, and it is my opinion it ought to be cut off."

Governor OLIVER believed it would be good for both Governors and tax-payers if the resolution were adopted.

Governor MCLOSKEY would abolish the expense for carriages.

Governor DUDGO—Ah! there's OLIVER, he carries his bottle in his pocket I suppose.

Governor OLIVER said it was not so, but even that would be better than carrying it in his head. [A laugh.]

Governor TOWNSEND would vote for the whole resolution: an amendment to strike out the word "carriages" was lost, and on the original resolution eight members voted in the affirmative, and one (Governor GUNTHER) in the negative.

Governor GUNTHER said he believed his was the only honest and sincere vote cast.

Governor ANDERSON said a request had been made that he would give to the press the document that had been handed around. It was the property of the Board. He had no objection, personally, but he really believed it would be better for the Board that such a statement as to the amount of expense incurred should not be published.

Governor PINCKNEY said the accounts of the Department were open to the public.

Governor DUDGO—Oh! let them gin-heads know all about it!

A discussion then came up about a contract for milk, when it was determined to leave the matter to the Committee on Supplies, with power.

Governor MCLOSKEY moved that no refreshments of any kind be furnished to the Governors when visiting the Island.

Governor GUNTHER would vote as he did before. Yet if he were to take his crackers and cheese with him, as he did when he went fishing, he was not opposed to the motion.

Governor OLIVER said if this were really meant for good, he would not oppose it. His opposition to *rum* was sincere, but he insisted on it that a simple dinner or lunch was not objectionable.

Governor DUDGO said the resolution was offered in good faith, and was intended to prevent Governors from treating their friends to expensive entertainments when they took them to visit the Islands. Others had indulged in it, so had he, but he hoped the whole thing would be broken down.

Governor ANDERSON said that as to drink, the thing had been *abused*, and it was necessary to stop it. He would move as an amendment that no refreshments be offered at the Islands except as ordered by the Board. He liked a little brandy and water at his meals, but would avoid the use of it when he saw it had been abused.

Governor MCLOSKEY displised hypocrisy. What right had the Board to debar him. "Do away," said he, "with a clean hand, the eating as well as the drinking; that would be honest and consistent."

Governor OLIVER asked if it were consistent to economize at the public expense, and yet, when a visitor was taken there, to offer him no refreshments? He hoped the Board had too much good sense to pass a resolution that would deny the reasonable indulgence in a little food when needed. Some Governors went to the Islands only on the Sabbath. Now, if during the week he chose to take a friend with him, surely he and his friend might be allowed a little food.

Governor DUDGO spoke with contempt of "cold water suckers," as he termed them.

The vote was taken. There were 5 in the affirmative and 4 in the negative, and thus the matter was laid on the table.

The "Homeopathy" question was postponed for *four* weeks, upon which the Board, having sat three hours and a half, adjourned.

It was understood, at the close, that the expense for what had been characterized as "bad rum," for Governors' guests and visitors, had been $2,147 for the last six months, which Governor OLIVER said was not such a very great sum, after all.

The annexed is the usual weekly report:

INMATES.

Number remaining March 13, 1858	7,997
Admitted	1,447
Total	9,444
Died	35
Discharged	1,303
Sent to Penitentiary	116
Sent to State Prison	8—1,462
Total	7,982
Decrease for week, 15.	
Remaining at the following institutions:	
At Bellevue Hospital	1,027
Lunatic Asylum	649
Almshouse	1,667
Penitentiary	701
Island Hospital	338
Island Hospital from Almshouse	40
Workhouse	990
Small-pox Hospital	27
Randall's Island	1,107
Randall's Island Hospital	237
City Prison	398
Second District Prison	19
Third District Prison	10
Fourth District Prison	5
Colored Home	341
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	229
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	17
Total	7,982
Number remaining March 21, 1857	6,519
Increase	1,463

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos 149. 66, 84. 95 120. 23, 79, 128, 67, 103, 153, 154, 155, 155½, 156, 158, 115, 131, 139, 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—March 23.

Before Judge Nelson.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered this morning in the case of William Woods, mate of the bark *Escorriza*, indicted for an assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Maria Josephs, stewardess of the bark.

Reuben S. Bassford was put on trial this morning, charged with aiding in making counterfeit money. Messrs. Beebe and Donobue appeared as his counsel. The witness for the prosecution proved that defendant was a journeyman harber at No. 14 Beekman-street, and was there when the place was searched by Police officers, who found in a closet and under a washstand counterfeit coins; also, moulds and metal, and that one counterfeit ten cent piece was found upon the person of the accused.

The case was not closed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE JORDAN DIVORCE—ATTACHMENT VACATED.

Anne Jordan vs. *George C. Jordan.*—It will be remembered that in a suit between these parties, well known in theatrical circles, a divorce was granted, the defendant to pay certain alimony. He neglected to do so, and on affidavit that he was intending to leave the State, an attachment was granted. Mr. Jordan gave $50 alimony now due and costs, and gave security for future payments, and the attachment was vacated by consent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Dodge & Barnes vs. *Fernando Wood et al.*—This case was continued yesterday, and several parties were examined; nothing new was elicited.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The Wallington Manufacturing Company vs. *William Burbee.*—Order of reference to hear and determine all the issues.

William L. McAfee vs. *Talisfero P. Shaffner.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

This Court commences its March Term for the hearing of cases this morning. The Judges have been in the city several days engaged in consultation upon cases to refer for argument.

We perceive that a bill has been introduced in the Senate, the object of which is to prolong the Winter session of this Court. We think it requires a continuous session of eight weeks, if there are causes remaining ready for argument, and provides for paying the expenses of the Judges during the session, although we are not informed as to the details of the bill. We have no doubt that longer sessions and the examination and decision of cases standing ready upon the argument, would enable the Court to dispatch a much larger amount of business, and, we hope, in a m

short time to clear its calendar. But it is hardly probable that such a course will be adopted under the present salary of only $2,500 per annum, which does not enable the Judges to afford prolonged and expensive absence from their homes. With an increase of salary or any legitimate and constitutional provision for the expenses of longer terms, they should undoubtedly be required by law.

A law was passed last Winter which increased the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court to $3,500 per annum, but owing to the constitutional inhibition, it could only be made applicable to those thereafter elected. We see that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported an amendment of the Constitution to allow the increase also to apply to the Judges now in office. This would be obviously just.—*Albany Atlas and Argus, March 23.*

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRIDE OF AN EVENING! BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—Nothing but the "Bride of an Evening" seems to meet the eye in the newspapers. Nothing else catches the ear in social conversation. It monopolizes the public attention. This elegant American drama not only fills Barnum's Museum with a most enthusiastically delighted multitude every afternoon and evening now, but its style, its grace, its intense interest, the magnificence of its scenery, the perfection of its acting, has created an immense sensation in every direction.

[Advertisement.]

HUZZA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"Jessie Brown" continues the great attraction at PURDY'S National Theatre. It will be repeated tonight with the Drama of the "Siege of Tripoli" and comedietta of "Jumbo Jum." A more amusing night's entertainment could not be wished for. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNES & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

"ANYTHING ON THE BOARD ONLY FOUR DOLLARS."—Buy one of KNOX'S Spring Hats. They are marvellously beautiful. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 23.

$2,000	United St. 5s, '65, c	103⅜	
4,000	United St. 6s, '67, t	115⅜	
5,000	Virginia 6s		91
1,000	Mi. souri State 6s	81⅞	
1,000	do		81⅜
10,000	do		81
5,000	do		80⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R 6s		90
1,000	E. R. Sn M. B. '83		80
7,000	E. R. C. B. '71		83
1,000	Bud Riv R. 1st m.		97
5,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p. t. 1st mt S Fd Co. B		100
5,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds		93⅛
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B. s		035⅜
6,000	do		35¼
3,000	Gal & Cb 2d M. B.		87
10	Corn Ex. Bank		100
10	Commonwelth Bank		90
50	Artisans' Bank		77
15	Mariners Bank		85½
100	Canton Co	b30	20⅜
200	do		20½
200	do		2⅜
50	do	btw	2⅜
50	do		2⅜
100	do	b60	10½
6	Del. & H. Canal Co.		120
100	Penn Coal Co.	b30	67
50	do		67
250	Cumberland C. Co.		18¼
625	do		18
200	do	s60	18
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		87
100	do		86¾
700	do		86½
100	do	b10	86¾
50	do	btw	86½
50	do	s3	86¾
150	do	s3	86
200	do	b10	86
185	Erie Railroad		22¾
450	do		22¾
300	do		22¼
50	do	s60	22¾
50	do	s10	22¾
100	do		22⅝
100	do	s10	22¾
100	do	b30	23
2660	do		23
50	do	s10	23
100	do	b3	23¾
150	do		23¾
600	do	b60	23¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Missouri St. 6s		81
5,000	do		80⅜
5,000	do		80⅜
5,000	do		80⅜
4,000	Mil. & M. 2d m.	b10	75
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.	b	87
1,000	N. Y. Cent R. 6s		90⅝
1,000	do		90⅜
5,000	Peo & Oq 8 p. c.	b	75⅜
11,000	Ind. Bl. & M. L. G. B.		75
100	Canton Co.		20⅛
275	Cumb. Coal Co.		18
50	Pac fic Mail St. Co.		72½
75	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		86¾
50	do	s30	86⅜
50	do		86⅜
100	do		86⅜
250	do		87
50	do	s30	86⅞
750	do	b10	87
50	do	s30	86⅜
50	do	s30	86⅜
200	do	s3	87¼
700	Hudson R. R. R.		25
50	do		25⅛
100	do	s10	25⅛
475	do	s3	25⅜
18	do		25⅜
200	do	s10	25⅛
460	Harlem Railroad		9¾
200	do		9¾
100	do	b10	10
200	do		10
60	Reading Railroad		51¾
250	do		51
1050	do		50⅝
100	do		50⅜
600	do	b60	51
50	do		50½
95	Mich. Cen. R. R.		63
50	do		62¾
425	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s3	20
100	do	s10	20
170	do		20¾
100	do		20⅜
500	do		20⅜
500	do	b30	21
150	M. S. & N. Ia. pf	s30	42
75	do		42
100	do	s10	42⅝
10	Panama Railroad		104½
100	do		104
20	Illinois Cen. R. R.		91⅜
100	do	s30	91
25	Cleve. C. & C. R. R.		89
281	Cal & Chic. R. R.		90
100	do	s30	89
1020	Clev. & Tol. R'd		42⅜
100	do		42¾
100	do	b30	43
310	do		43
200	do		43⅛
200	do		43⅝
500	do	b60	44
125	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b10	74
162	do	s3	73½
11	do		73¾
300	do		74
50	do	s31	73
200	do	s10	73½
50	do		73¾
5	Mill. & Miss. R. R.		30
13	do		29⅛
20	do		29¾
200	La Cr. & Mill R.R.		84
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		72⅝

TUESDAY, March 23—P. M.

The Exchange market recovered full ½ ₱ cent. on the closing dealings for the Boston steamer, and most of the sales of choice bank and banker's bills to-day were at 10⅞ ₱ cent The lower quotations submitted to yesterday brought forward a considerable trade demand from the importers, inducing the advance just noticed on the part of the leading drawers. A corresponding advantage was made on some parcels of commercial bills, to-day, notwithstanding the reduced figures telegraphed from New-Orleans. The market this afternoon left off 10⅞@10⅞ on London bankers, and 106¼@107¼ commercial signatures. Francs 5.20@5 17½. The market for money is quiet. The Bank Statement this morning is regarded a strong one. The reaction in Exchange will, of course, discourage any important importations of Gold from England, and the absence of such a movement, under existing circumstances, is rather to be desired than otherwise.

The Stock Exchange has been the principal point of interest in the Street news to-day. The demonstration against New-York Central and one or two other strong stocks on the share list, yesterday, gave the operators for the decline almost complete control this forenoon, and the further break-down in prices was at one time equal to an average of 2¼ ₱ cent., making 4@4½ ₱ cent. decline on New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Hudson River, &c., in two days, and about 3 ₱ cent. on Missouri State Sixes. The dealings at the extreme depression were not large, as compared with the rushing sales on the upward movement some weeks ago, but some very considerable lines were done at about ⅛@1 ₱ cent. above the lowest point. As the business of the day progressed, the market grew a little stronger, though still unsteady, until near the close, when the disposition to purchase became more general, and final prices showed some firmness. The day having been altogether a remarkable one in the dealings of the month, we annex the following as the course of the market, including the top rates about March 1, by way of illustrating the extreme differences made within a period of four weeks:

	About March 1.	Closing, March 22.	Lowest, March 23.	Closing, March 23.
New-York Central	94⅛	89	85⅜	87⅛
Erie	37	25	22½	21⅞
Reading	65	52⅜	50	51⅜
Hudson	37	26⅜	25	25
Rock Island	89	73	73½	74
Galena	95	90⅝	90	90
Michigan Southern	32⅜	20⅜	20	21
Mich. Southern Preferred	58	42⅜	42	42⅜
Michigan Central	75	65⅜	62¾	64⅜
Milwaukie	43	31	29½	30
Toledo	55½	43	42⅜	43½
Missouris	81½	82	80¾	80⅜

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal 6 ₱ cent Bonds sold to-day at 80⅜, and the Scrip stock of the same Companie issued for profits of last year, sold at 99. The last year's dividend was nearly 30 ₱ cent., and the stock ranged at 128; then, deducting the dividends leaves the stock at par.

In regard to the Cotton trade, the circular of Mr W P. WRIGHT, prepared for the Boston steamer reports, to-day, as follows:

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

Since my circular of the 15th inst., the *Arabia* has arrived with dates to 6th inst. During the early part of the week, in the Liverpool Cotton market, an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. was gained, which was maintained until the close of Friday, the quotations being for Middling Orleans 7¾d., Mobile 7¾, and Uplands 7 11-16d. ₱ lb. The sales amounted to 36,000 bales. On Saturday, indications of a change in the wind made large arrivals of Cotton probable; holders became desirous of selling, and the advance was lost, business closing dull. From Manchester the accounts were still very favorable.

We have been more quiet in this market since the 16th inst, and since the *Arabia* arrived, prices have given way ¼c. ₱ lb. There is more disposition to sell, though holders are unwilling to force sales. The business since my last circular has been 4,000 bales, market closing tamely at the annexed quotations. The export for the same time has been—to Liverpool, 2,695 bales, and Chrisuanstadt, (Finland,) 1,730. Total, 4,335 bales.

Cotton *in transitu* has partaken of the dulness. Though no decline of moment can be quoted, holders generally prefer sending the Cotton forward to selling here at a loss. The sales for the week have only been 3,000 bales, closing somewhat irregularly and making quotations difficult.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—The particulars as received by mail are given elsewhere in full. By telegraph for a week later we learn that very little change had taken place in spite of advanced freights, declining exchange and the somewhat less favorable accounts from Liverpool by the *Arabia*. We have as yet scarcely time to know the full effect of the latter.

CROP—The favorite estimate now at all points is 3,000,000 bales, with perhaps more believers in a somewhat higher figure than before.

Receipts at the ports for the week under review sum up 122 000 bales, against 66 000 for the corresponding week last year. The deficit is thereby reduced to 285,000 bales as compared with same dates last year. Next week we shall show a further considerable decrease, since the receipts this year are likely to be 100,000 bales, against 53,000 for the corresponding week last season. On the 1st of March this year the total stock of cotton in the interior markets, not yet counted in the receipts at the ports, amounted to 140 000 bales, against last year at corresponding dates 83,000 bales, showing an excess of 57,000 bales.

Exports for the week to Great Britain, 57,000 bales; France, 4,000; other foreign ports, 23,000. The deficit to Great Britain as compared with last year now amounts to 42,000; to France, 43,000; to other foreign ports, 60.000 bales. The exports to Great Britain will continue on a large scale for some weeks, as there are 34 more vessels loading at New-Orleans and Mobile than at the same time last year for Great Britain while for France there are 10 less.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts..	2,243,000	2,528,000	2,729,000	1,823,000	2,656,000
Ex. to G. B..	862,000	904,000	1,094,000	935,000	781,000
Ex. to France	257 000	300,000	339,000	230,000	220,000
Ex. other F.P	213,000	263,000	339,000	165,000	175,000
Total Export.	1,322,000	1,467,000	1,772,000	1,330,000	1,176,000
St'k on hand.	850,000	620,000	660,000	311,000	618,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec at Ports..	122.000	66.000	109.000	63,000	83.000
Ex. to G. B...	57,000	66,000	55,000	58,000	76,000
Ex. to France..	4,000	12,000	5,000	23,000	9,000
Ex. other F.P.	23,000	12,000	18,000	9,000	11,000
Total Exports.	84,000	89,000	78,000	88,000	96,000

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.	1855.
Total for the week	$1,333 841	$2,224,940	$1,125,966
Previously reported.	14,074,718	13,349,298	11,439,456
Since Jan. 1	$15,407 859	$15,634.238	$12,565,822

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of January. The following extract from a private letter of that date, will be found intereeting:

"This city is now in great commercial distress. Many houses are failing, and Hides are without price as there are no buyers. When I landed here last November, Hides were selling freely at 34c; now they can be purchased *in the city* at from 16c.@17c. I was offered in the interior first-class dry Hides at 11c. The stock of dry Hides in this city is 150,000 or 200,600."

Mr. DAVID MOSES, the oldest merchandise broker in this City, died at his residence on Sunday morning. He was over 80 years of age. A meeting of the leading merchandise brokers, held to day, resolved, as a mark of respect for his memory, to close their offices, and attend his funeral to-morrow from his late residence, No. 91 Clinton-place. A copy of the proceedings was to be presented to his family.

Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY announces his removal to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-street, in the Manhattan Bank Building.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., Bankers, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
N. Y. S Currency.	—	North Carolina	2½@3
New-England and		Virginia	1¾@2
New-Jersey	1-5@ ⅖	Illinois & Wiscon.	— 2
Philad & Balt	1 5@ ⅖	Free Ind.	2½@3
Interior Penn	¾@1	Tennessee	3¼@3½
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅔	Michigan	1½@2
Ohio, Kentucky,		Canada	¾@ ⅞
Ind and La	1¼@	Bank England	₱ £
South Carolina & Georgia	1 @1½		$4 90@$4 85

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	105
80 Acres	86	80 Acres	89
120 Acres	81	120 Acres	84
160 Acres	85	160 Acres	88

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MARCH 22.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,011,995	$733,000	$1,572,965
North America	1,000,000	2,302,748	753 443	1,626,930
Farm. & Mech	2,000,000	3,332,021	1,019,633	2,514,435
Commercial	841,400	1,286,000	258,000	615,000
Mechanics'	600 000	1,491,452	380,747	879,541
N. Liberties	600,000	1,190,000	375,000	874,000
Southwark	250,000	844,310	247,803	264,486
Kensington	250,000	609,396	123,318	341,418
P. Township	350,000	630,011	153,811	454,783
Western	418,600	1,436 117	280 572	886,896
Man. & Mech	544 375	993 252	174 943	528,289
Commerce	250,000	654,154	170,418	395,377
Girard	1,250,000	1,451,349	370,844	934,320
Tradesmen's	150,000	470,754	104,200	356,390
Consolidation	296 879	552,150	83,951	181,167
City	441,150	887,016	189,292	291 080
Commonwealth	166,620	205,206	129,406	153,537
Totals	$11,300,715	$20,726,957	$5,483,358	$12,414,191
Aggregate circulation				$2,440,463

Annexed is a comparison of the aggregates of the above statement with those of last week:

	March 15.	March 22	
Loans	$20,522,936	20 796,957	Inc.. $274,021
Specie	5.448 514	5,483 358	Inc.. 34.844
Due fm other bks.	1,978,569	1,923,033	Dec. 55,536
Due to other bks.	2 782,065	2,849,730	Inc. 67,645
Deposits	12.091,547	12,413,191	Dec. 278,356
Circulation	2,077,967	2,140,463	Inc.. 62,495

The Philadelphia Bank Clearing House commenced business yesterday.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO IN 1857.

Total number of miles of railway centering in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1852	40
Total number of miles now completed and in operation	3,053
Increase in 1857	277
Total number to be completed in from 6 to 10 years	7,234
Total number of miles of railway in the State of Illinois now in operation (Only 95 miles were completed 6 years ago.)	2,775
Total earnings of all the railways centering in Chicago for the year 1857	$19,990,520 26
Increase in 6 years	18,550,520 26
Total number of trains arriving and departing daily	120
Total number of passengers carried West, by four principal railways leading out of the City	752,061
Total number remaining West above those who returned on these four lines	76,537
Total number moved West on two Eastern roads above those who returned East	94,998
Population of Chicago in 1852	38,763
Total vote at the last municipal election	16,123
Estimated population from the above returns—allowance being made for the great numbers of unnaturalized people among us	130,000
Total receipts of grain in Chicago for the year 1857—flour being reduced to wheat, bu	22,856,206
Total shipments of grain from the port of Chicago, for the year 1857, bu	18,032,678
Total receipts of wheat for the year 1857, bu	12,525,131
Total, shipments of wheat for the year 1857 bu	10,783,292
Receipts of corn for the year 1857, bu	7,409 130
Shipments of corn for the year 1857, bu	6

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2132. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Minnesota Bill Read a Second Time in the Senate—Probable Passage of Mr. Quitman's Volunteer Bill—Mr. Clark's Speech—Col. Johnston made a Brigadier-General, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota will evidently pass the Senate promptly, without material objection.

Mr. CLARK'S speech on Kansas in the House, today, was listened to with marked attention. It was able and ingenious, showing how a Democrat may vote against Lecompton without losing his party position. It is understood that the amendment, without which he refuses to vote for the bill, is one referring the Constitution back to the people for their ratification at a fair election.

The prevailing opinion is, that the Senate will pass the House Volunteer bill now without material amendment. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Merch 23.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Col JOHNSON, commanding the Utah Expedition as Brigadier-general.

The House was so much interested in the speech of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, to-day, that they gave unanimous consent to continne his remarks beyond the hour.

The amendments of the Senate Committee on military affairs to the House Volunteer bill, are comparatively unimportant as to its general features, but affect the Quarter-master's department. There is little or no doubt of its passage.

All the speeches in the House yesterday and to-day were read from manuscript.

The President has directed the Secretary of the Navy to place on file the applications from naval officers affected by the action of the Retiring Board, for reinstatement. They will be considered in order as filed for six weeks or two months to come.

The Turkish Admiral and suite are dining with the President this evening.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. SEWARD presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in opposition to Lecompton. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD quoted the remarks of the Duke of ARGYLE at the banquet given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, denying the truth of the opinion that the British Government is tending towards the reëstablishment of Slavery.

Mr. WILSON presented a bill to facilitate communication with the army of Uteb, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to contract for the extension or use of the American Electric Magnetic Telegraph from the frontier of Missouri or Iowa to such Western military posts as is necessary for the public service; and be further authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $500,000 to carry into execution the purpose of this act.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed.

The presiding officer presented a communication from the Postmaster-General, in compliance with a resolution, stating the expense of the separating and distributing offices to be $68,000

PETITIONS PRESENTED

By Mr. SEWARD, from the citizens of Minden, in favor of giving pensions to the soldiers of 1812.

From Mr. O. BERRE, for aid to publish an analysis of American law.

From the citizens of New-York, for a general relief law.

From Mr. WHITNEY, of the Navy, to amend the Pension Bounty laws.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE, from citizens of Michigan, for a General Relief law.

By Mr. SLIDELL, from merchants of New-Orleans against a Lighthouse Board.

By Mr. DURKEE, from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for a law to secure to the State the proceeds of the public lands.

By Mr. BIGLER, from Mr. FINDLAY PATTERSON, for payment for building the Capitol building of Lecompton; also, for indemnity under the contract.

By Mr. KENNEDY, a memorial from the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania to establish a medal department in the mint.

All of the above were appropriately referred.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Against binding in a book form the obituaries of Senators BELL, RUSK and BUTLER.

Against MARY RENNER, W. RUSSELL, Capt. MCCLELLAN, MARTIN HUBBARD, Capt. WAINRIGHT and J. W. BROWN, for firearms.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HUNTER, for the correspondence with Chili, respecting the seizure of the bark *Macedonian* by the Peruvians.

By Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $7,000 for fixing the Custom-House and Post-Office at Burlington, Vermont.

A resolution was submitted, by unanimous consent, to the Judiciary Committee, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the Territorial laws of Utah during the present difficulties, and to report in lieu of such, thus suspended, such temporary laws as the exigency requires.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, without amendment, the bill to organize a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the Texan frontier. Also, the bill authorizing the President to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment the bill providing for the arrest and return of fugitives from justice from the District of Columbia.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Census Board. Read a second time.

Various memorials of an unimportant character were presented, after which Mr. GWIN of California, proposed that the Senate take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Messrs. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, STUART of Michigan, SEWARD of New York and others, urged that the bill for the admission of Minnesota should have preference. Mr. GWIN insisted on his motion, and a desultory discussion ensued. At length, on the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana, Mr. GWIN withdrew his objection, and the Minnesota bill, which stands No. 86 on the calendar, was read a second time.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the effect that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Minnesota, and that a Judicial district be formed and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. Agreed to.

A discussion ensued on the proper interpretation of the second section of the bill.

Mr. BATES, of Delaware, moved that it be amended to read that Minnesota shall be allowed two representatives.

A debate followed as to her right to have two or three representatives. Pending a settlement of the question the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, replied to Mr. BLAIR, who he said, ought first to set free his own slaves before accusing slaveholders of being an oligarchy to strike down free labor. Such a course must have a most disastrous effect where Slavery exists. He adverted to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to reply to Mr. CLARK'S assault, and reminded him that there were other interests in Missouri besides slaveholding.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, argued against the Lecompton Constitution, and the extension of Slavery.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, said the voice of the people of Kansas comes in unbroken tones protesting against admission under the Lecompton Constitution. She ought not to be dragged into the Union as a convict, in chains. He would vote for any measure which would secure justice and peace to Kansas, and exonerate the Democratic Party and the Administration of their choice from the implication unjustly made that they are seeking to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution they abhor. He douhted all the claims of Kansas for admission, be distrusted the sufficiency of her population, and was not satisfied that the proceedings attending the formation of her Constitution were regular. While he had no pride in her history, and no sympathy for her scenes of frauds and violence, he would yield his reluctant consent to her admission, provided the bill can be so framed that no permanent mischief will result to Kansas and the country, until her people can form, without wrong and violence, the institutions under which they and their children are to live.

Mr. KNOBLE, of Indiana, opposed, in addition to other reasons, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, said if Kansas had been admitted under the Topeka Constitution, the present difficulties would not exist. The arms of the Federal Government, instead of protecting the people from crime and disorder, have been employed to sustain the minority until the Executive power, instead of being respected and loved as a friend, is slighted and detested as an enemy and an oppressor. He spoke of the injustice, fraud and tyranny practiced on the Free-State men, crowned by an attempt to force Slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the plea of popular sovereignty, by a party calling itself Democratic. Adjourned.

The Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate—Concessions of the Lecomptonites—Denunciations of Calhoun—Senator Douglas' Speech—Latest from Camp Scott, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

The first act of the Lecompton drama in Congress is over. The bill has passed the Senate by a majority of eight votes, and to-morrow will be sent to the other House. You will have already noticed that its supporters materially changed their tactics again to-day,—abandoning altogether their proposition to yoke Minnesota and Kansas together in one bill, and confining the measure to the simple purpose of admitting Kansas into the Union, and extending all applicable laws of the United States over her. This was done in consequence of a csucus consultation had this morning, before the meeting of the Senate. It is another indication of the alarm which recent developments have excited, lest the pertinaciously maintained Lecompton swindle shall be defeated at last.

Another significant fact was the action of the caucus, agreeing to adopt PUGH'S amendment, though in modified form, inferring, but not avowing it as the opinion of Congress, that the people of Kansas have the right to change their Constitution at any time. This amendment, as adopted, in reality means nothing, and has no more effect than though it was not in the bill. Still it was offensive to Southern men, who fear it may be made the basis, by the Free-State men, for some future support of their right to override the provision of the Kansas Constitution, which implies that that instrument shall not be amended until after the year 1864. Its insertion would have been seriously resisted by Southern men, were it not considered a sort of desperate remedy to save the bill from certain destruction. I much mistake if this remedy does not yet prove itself worse than the disease. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, could not quite smother his wrath over it to-day; and in the other House, where the men to be controled and whipped in are so much more numerous, the task will be found very serious.

The Senator from Georgia aforesaid did not refrain from the denunciation of JOHN CALHOUN, which most of his Southern colleagues share. He denounced, in vehement terms, his course in declaring a Free-State Legislature, elected in Kansas, and came near letting a dangerous cat out of the bag, by stating incidentally (and accidentally, too, I should judge) that CALHOUN'S recent manifesto was the result of the bad advice of Southern men. CALHOUN evidently has some scheme of trickery in hand, which the "Southern men" aforesaid believe will be successful, but which Mr. IVERSON fears will be a more dangerous weapon at the breach than at the muzzle. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, asked him quietly if he understood him aright, and whether he meant to say that *Southern* men had advised CALHOUN to his recent course? IVERSON saw at once that he had been imprudent, and accordingly he covered his own retreat by denying the right of Mr. WADE to catechise him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his speech of last evening, undoubtedly exposed the scheme of trickery which IVERSON refused to unmask; and it is of a piece with the entire history of the swindle of which it is one of the latest phases. Mr. DOUGLAS showed conclusively that Mr. CALHOUN, being absent from the Territory, had no more right to decide upon the returns of election or issue certificates thereupon than had any Senator in Congress, because the Kansas Convention had provided that this duty, in the absence of the President of that body, should be performed by the President *pro tem.*, or in the absence of the latter, by "the Committee of Seven." The trick is perfectly transparent. CALHOUN *has not issued certificates* to the Free-State Legislature, but only declared that he *will* do so. This it was quite safe for Southern men to advise him to do—now that a vote or two is of so much importance in the House—for, having no power whatever in the premises, his act would have no validity whatever had he even *issued* the certificates instead of having merely promised to do so. Is it possible that any Northern Representative can be deceived by such transparent charlatanry? or can hope to satisfy his constituents of his common sense or integrity if he swallows the bait thus set for him?

There is nothing new to be said about the question in the other House. The bill will probably be taken up there at once, upon a motion to refer to the Select Committee, with instructions compelling an investigation to ascertain beyond all doubt whether there is a shadow of reason for supposing the Lecompton Constitution to be either technically or in fact an embodiment of the will of the people of Kansas. This will be a test vote,—and if the Douglas Democrats are true to their colors the motion for a reference will be successful. There is no longer any disposition in the House to delay the final action upon the bill,—and if the reference is ordered and the Committee enlarged in such way as to give the friends of investigation its control, a report will be made promptly as possible, with a view to disposing of the question in order that other business may be reached.

The dispatches just received by the War Department from Utah, and which were said to be suppressed, contain nothing, I am assured, of any public interest, and especially no intelligence of an unpleasant character. The following extract from a private letter, daled Camp Scott, Feb. 1, contains the very latest intelligence from that quarter:

"The mail that left Independence on the 1st of November has just come in, bringing our letters to the 22d October; this delay in our mails is inexcusable. There is no reason why it should not reach here in twenty days instead of three months as at present, and when it does come we have the consolation of knowing that much of the matter has been left on the road to be forwarded at a more convenient season.

In the camp and in our village the usual tranquillity prevails. The soldiers have built a theatre, and will open with a concert on Saturday, and they intend to have dramatic representations once a week. We have not heard from Salt Lake City since my last. The fine arts are flourishing with us. Daguerreotypes, photographs, ambrotypes, &c., are taken in first-rate style, and our friends at home will soon have the satisfaction of seeing us illustrated in our camp costume, with views of our camp fixings.

The Mormons in the early part of the last month were prowling about our camp quite often. On one occasion the picket guard fired upon a party of them, and it is supposed killed one of their number. The Colonel immediately sent scouting parties in all directions and the Mormons have since disappeared.

In the evening of Jan. 30, STOWELL, who was under indictment for treason, with another prisoner, escaped. They got permission to go out in charge of a sentinel, both of them being fettered; as soon as they reached the bushes they ran, and, in the darkness, succeeded in concealing themselves; the sentinel fired upon them without effect, and neither of them have yet been found. It is suspected that there is much treachery in camp, and means are being taken to ferret out the spies.

The health of the camp continues excellent, and we are impatient for the coming Spring, that we may commence our forward movements."

Among the speeches made in the House yesterday was one by Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, who seems to have labored with eminent success, to see how completely he could misrepresent the sentiments of his constituency, and how far down he could dive into the grave of political oblivion. Strange is the infatuation which leads a man so to outrage the unmistakable sentiments of his district, in subservience to another man, who for four brief years dates his letters from the White House! S.

Senate Vote on the Passage of the Lecompton Bill.

The following is a classification of the vote in the Senate on Tuesday, on the passage of the Lecompton bill:

YEAS—33.

Northern Democrats.

Allen, R. I.,	Gwin, Cal.,
Bigler, Penn.,	Jones, Iowa,
Bright, Ind.,	Thomson, N. J.,
Fitch, Ind.,	Wright, N. J.

Southern Democrats.

Bayard, Del.,	Iverson, Geo.,
Biggs, N. C.,	Mason, Va.,
Benjamin, La.,	Mallory, Fla.,
Brown, Miss.,	Pearce, Md.,
Clay, Ala.,	Polk, Mo.,
Evans, S. C.,	Sebastian, Ark.,
Fitzpatrick, Ala.,	Slidell, La.,
Green, Mo.,	Thompson, Ky.,
Hammond, S. C.,	Toombs, Geo.,
Henderson, Tex.,	Yulee, Fla.,
Hunter, Va.,	Johnson, Ark.,
Johnson, Tenn.	

Southern Americans.

Kennedy, Md.,	Houston, Tex.

NAYS—25.

Northern Republicans.

Chandler, Mich.,	Hale, N. H.,
Clark, N. H.,	Hamlin, Me.,
Collamer, Vt.,	Harlan, Iowa,
Dixon, Conn.,	King, N. Y.,
Doolittle, Wis.,	Seward, N. Y.,
Durkee, Wis.,	Simmons, R. I.,
Foster, Conn.,	Sumner, Mass.,
Foot, Vt.,	Trumbull, Ill.,
Fessenden, Me.,	Wade, Ohio,
Wilson, Mass.	

Northern Democrats.

Broderick, Cal.,	Pugh, Ohio,
Douglas, Ill.,	Stuart, Mich.

Southern Americans.

Bell, Tenn.,	Critlenden, Ky.

ABSENT.

Beles, Del.,	Reid, N. C.

PAIRED OFF.

Davis, (Dem.,) Miss.,	Cameron, (Rep.) Pa.

The Senate Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton Bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate on Tuesday:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, Sept. 4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is Republican, and the said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of such tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said land to the *bona fide* purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be Republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney, and Marshal of the United States for the said District of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the District of Iowa.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., Wednesday, March 24,

An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the City Hall to-night. G. F. GILLMORE, the late editor of the *Post*, presided, assisted by forty-four Vice-Presidents and fourteen Secretaries. Wm. A. STOKES made a bold and eloquent speech, asserting that the Lecompton fraud, if forced upon the people of Kansas would cause the Revolution to be acted over again to establish the right of self-government. Resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular rights were passed by acclamation. JOHN W. FORNEY addressed the meeting at length, and with great ability on Kansas affairs. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Democracy in this city.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, March 24—9 P. M.

The line is interrupted between this place and St. John, with no probability of being in order to-night. At the latest moment of communication with Halifax this evening there were, however, no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now fully due, with a week's later news from Europe.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Tolling Railroads—Interest on Money due to Contractors—Harbor Masters—Insane Convict Asylum—Executive Session—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The House was engaged all the session in the third reading of bills. Nothing was read of especial interest to the vicinity of New-York.

TOLLING RAILROADS

Is to be the special order in the House this evening, on the bill reported by the Canal Committee. The bill to be considered is the mildest form of tolling, as it imposes only one-half the tolls paid on the Canals, and it exempts from the payment of any tolls a large class of articles that are of a perishable nature.

IN THE SENATE,

Last evening there was a bill under consideration in Committee of the Whole to direct the Auditor of the Canal Department to compute and allow interest on all sums due by the State to contractors on the public works, in cases where the State Treasurer is not in funds to pay such claims on presentation. Senator SPINOLA was the principal opponent of the bill, and his opposition proved so effectual as to retard its progress for the entire evening session. It was refreshing to feel that there was one Senator around the circle who had the nerve to take high moral ground on a question of such importance, and the decision of which was to involve the expenditure or retention of about $500,000. To be sure, the force of his opposition may have been slightly impaired by the suggestion that the Senator had not been seen by the parties in interest, and of course was acting only from a one-sided view of the bill. If such was the case, I can only say it was no fault of Senator SPINOLA. I can readily justify myself in assuring the people that if he has not an "inside view" of the bill, it arises from no lack of effort on his part. He certainly has manifested the strongest desire to be "let in" to all the ways and wherefores of the proposed enactment.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE

Came up incidentally in the Senate this morning through the presentation of a remonstrance against such removal, signed by CHARLES H. MARSHALL, SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and a score or so of other equally disinterested individuals. A number of the signatures are made thus: X; which is rather a novel method of signing to prevail among the mercantile community. Glancing at the remonstrance, I should say that the bulk of the remonstrants are one-third shipping merchants, and two-thirds stevedores and emigrant runners. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

HARBOR MASTERS.

Some days ago Senator SPINOLA introduced a bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters, and to limit the amount of salary and stealings which each should receive. The bill went to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This morning it comes back to the Senate from the Committee with some amendments, and as amended the Committee recommend its passage. The amendments consist in striking out the original bill, and inserting two sections, declaring in the first place that it shall not be lawful for any Harbor Master to employ a deputy, and in the second place making it a misdemeanor for any Harbor Master to charge or receive any other than the fees established by law, or to take or receive any goods or other valuable thing or present, directly or indirectly. In addition to being declared guilty of a misdemeanor, the incumbent loses his office. There is not much likelihood that this bill will pass. It is too late in the session to get anything through which is intended to benefit the people at the expense of a few office-holders. But if, by any happy chance, it should get through, it would make a shaking-up among your Harbor Masters, no one of whom would not have rendered himself liable to the penalties involved in the provisions of the bill. It is said, and I think truly that one Harbor Master has not been on his district since his appointment—that his duties are entirely performed by deputy, and that the deputy does the duty for the outside stealings, giving to his principal all the legal fees which are collected. And it is further said that the deputy makes a "mighty good thing of it."

THE INSANE CONVICT ASYLUM

Being nearly completed, there is shortly to be an opening there for another batch of hungry aspirants for office. A bill was introduced this morning to designate the duties, define the powers, and fix the salaries of a dozen or so of officials that are to be attached to the new Asylum.

TOLLING RAILROADS

Was a prominent feature in the Senate proceedings of this morning. Senator MATHER, from the minority of the Canal Committee, reported at length against the project of reimposing the tolls upon freight carried over Railroads. The report was a great length, and embodied all the glittering generalities which give to that side of the proposition a plausible appearance of right.

PAROCHIAL AND PARSONAGE FUND.

A bill was introduced this morning in the Senate, to charter a Society, to be entitled, "Trustees of the Parochial and Parsonage Fund." The design of the enactment appears to be the organization of a Board of Trustees, who shall have charge and custody of funds, left by bequest or otherwise, for the maintenance and support of weak parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the rural districts. The names of the Trustees in the bill, are JOHN A. DIX, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, LUTHER BRADISH.

DEEP WATER.

The Senate, on motion of Senator STOW, passed a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report the earliest day at which six feet of water can be secured in the Erie Canal, and what legislation is necessary for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, GOSSIP, ETC.

In Executive Session, this morning, the Governor nominated VIVUS W. SMITH for confirmation as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. The fight over this office has been protracted, and as severe as it has been protracted.

It is understood now that the Court of Appeals will not pass upon the constitutionality of the law to reorganize the Port Warden's office in the City of New-York until the May Term. Under these circumstances the Governor transmitted to the Senate the names of ALONZO H. GALE, S. ALPHEUS SMITH, and Mr. BRAMHALL, for confirmation. Mr. GALE is a new appointment. He is an old and reliable Republican—has worked faithfully for the advancement of the Republican Party, and I am glad he has this partial reward for efficient and devoted service. He should have been remembered last year. But "better late than never." Messrs. GALE and SMITH were confirmed at once, and their names transmitted, the rule of the Senate requiring the consideration of nominees to be laid over one week, being suspended for the purpose. Mr. BRAMHALL, living in another district, had a different reference from his associates, and as his name was not reported, of course his confirmation is postponed.

Several Loan Commissioners were confirmed to-day; so I judge the Senate has abandoned the crotchet that Loan Commissioners were county officers, and as such could not be appointed by the Governor and Senate. LEO.

Rumored Resignation—Decision of the Court of Appeals—Appointments Confirmed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

It is rumored that the President of one of the leading Railroads in the State is about to resign that position or his seat in Congress.

The Court of Appeals decide in the suit growing out of the HARPERS' fire, that when an Insurance Company insures on a workshop they take the risk of all the articles ordinarily and necessarily used in the trade carried on, and that the fact of camphene being on the premises does not violate the insurance because it was necessarily used in the business.

While the Senate was in executive session to-day the name of VIVUS W. SMITH was sent in by the Governor for Superintendent of the Salt Works, and the nomination was confirmed at once. The name of CHARLES H. BRAMHALL, of New-York, was sent in for Port Warden, but the nomination was referred. A. H. GALE, of Brooklyn, also nominated for Port Warden, was confirmed. The nominations of the Loan Commissioners were confirmed in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the nominations by the Governor are unconstitutional.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, of Underwriters and Merchants of the City of New-York, against the removal of Quarantine.

REPORTS.

By Mr. AMES, adverse to any change in the Hell Gate Pilot law. Agreed to. Also, to complete the incorporation of the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, to organize a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts.

By Mr. MATHER, presentation of the minority report, against the tolling of railroads. Also, for the Erie Canal enlargement.

By Mr. LAFLIN, a complete bill to incorporate the American School of Mines. Also, a complete bill relative to the appointment of Police Justices' clerks in the City of New-York. Also, a complete bill relative to the acknowledgement of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. HALSTED, averse to amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

By Mr. AMES, favorably, bill with amendments, relative to the Harbor-Masters in the port of New-York.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, a complete bill to incorporate Revenswood Lyceum.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of association for the improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Company of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the law relative to the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the City of New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the law relative to the partition of lands.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to constables in the City of New-York. Also, to repeal the law creating Commissioners of Record in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To improve the efficiency of the Militia in this State.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

The Governor transmitted to the House the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, showing the prosperous condition of that institution; also, the first annual report of the New-York Agricultural College. It states that a farm of 700 acres has been purchased at Ovid, and that during the present year the building will be ready for the commencement of business. There are $30,000 of State appropriation yet unpaid.

The correspondence between the Governor and Commander HARTSTEIN in relation to the gold medal presented to him by the State, was also submitted.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to amend the act providing for the formation of religous societies.

Bill in relation to the Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

Bill to incorporate the Southold Sevings Bank.

Bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Co. Lost on the motion to reconsider. Carried, and bill recommitted.

EVENING SESSION.

Private claims were considered.

The bill providing regulations for the port of New-York was debated, and progress reported in a way significant of the final defeat of the bill.

The State Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, sent in an estimate of the cost of the completion of the Canal, which is as follows:

Erie Enlargement	$3,421,731 25
Oswego Enlargement	714,037 75
Cayuga and Seneca Enlargement	324,336 44
Black River Canal	183,772 50
Genesee Valley Canal	95,350 20
Champlain Canal Locks Enlargement	216,549 00
Total	$4,955,777 14

In this the amount necessary to complete the Genesee Valley Canal from Oleon to Mill Grove Pond, $88,333 70, is not included.

Mr. DURYEA moved to take from the table the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. DURYEA opposed the motion and it was lost.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery in regard to the Brooklyn Assessment bill, reported that the charges were made on information only, and that as the Committee see no reasonable ground to suspect that any money has been used to secure the passage of the bill, they ask to be discharged.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum Bill.

The Lockport Hydraulic Company Bill.

A large number of bills of private interest.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground was lost, and a motion to reconsider labled.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., introduced a bill to amend the New-York Charter, which makes the Mayor elected for two years, and preventing the increase of any salary of any City officer during his term of office.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Mr. MOORE'S bill obliges the ferries to run a boat each way once every hour from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M., and once each every two hours during the other time; limits fare to six cents for adults, three cents for children under 12 years, twelve cents for every one horse vehicle, and eighteen cents for others; obliges the companies to build good houses at each terminus, and imposes $50 penalty for every violation of the law, one half to go to the informer.

Presentation of the Hartstein Medal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1858.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to present to you, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, the Gold Medal struck in your honor, in obedience to the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State at its last session. A copy of this resolution I also herewith transmit to you, concurring fully in the sentiments expressed in it, and believing, moreover, that marks of public favor are always well bestowed, when earned by the intelligent and intrepid performance of a perilous public duty. It affords me very sincere gratification to be the organ of the People of the State on this occasion. It was, indeed, a very appropriate renewal in your favor of a recent and similar token of their high estimate of the services rendered to his country by the adventurous and lamented Dr. KANE, in search of whom, after a long absence, you generously volunteered to lead a band of devoted mariners among the ice and snows of the North.

The service to which you belong has ever enjoyed the confidence of the American people—a confidence justly earned and honorably maintained at all times, whether in the defence of their country, in aiding and protecting its commercial marine, in the discovery of new and distant regions, or in the attempt to succor those adventurous men who, having boldly gone forth in the cause of science and humanity, were in danger of perishing, ice-bound, in the frozen North. This service, thus honorably known among us, derives new lustre from your exploits and those of your comrades, which the medal is designed to commemorate.

I am directed, also, by the joint resolution, to send a copy of it to each of the officers and men of your late command; and would, therefore, ask the favor of you so far to aid me in performing that duty as to cause copies to be transmitted to the parties in accordance with the resolutions.

With great respect, I remain, your obd't serv't,
JOHN A. KING.

To Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. Navy.

REPLY.

BRUFFTON, S. C., Monday, March 1, 1858.

To his Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th ult., accompanied with the Gold Medal presented to me by the State of New-York.

This beautiful testimonial of the valued appreciation of my Arctic services, by so large and enlightened a body of American citizens, is so significant and flattering that to say that it shall ever be cherished by me and by mine, would but feebly express my feelings of gratitude. This token is much enhanced in value as the first public recognition of our successful efforts to rescue KANE'S party, the difficulties and dangers of which are known to none save those who participated, and which were but additional incitements to urge us on in that noble cause. That I was chosen and successful executor of this act of humanity, is attributable more to the kindly freaks of dame Nature, and the unceasing and energetic exertions of my gallant followers, than to any personal merit giving me preference over my brother officers, whom you have so pleasingly remarked, are ever deserving of their country's approbation under all circumstances of trial.

For the happy and unostentatious manner in which you have tendered me this invaluable memento, I beg that you will receive my unfeigned thanks, and that you will convey to the Representatives of your State, my earnest and enduring obligations for the exalted and enviable position to which they have elevated me by their generous and noble expression of feeling. I shall cheerfully comply with your wishes in forwarding copies of the resolutions to the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition under my command. Respectfully, your obedient,

H. J. HARTSTEIN,
Commander United States Navy.

The Utah Expedition.

LATER FROM CAMP SCOTT—MAGRAW'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION THREATENED BY THE INDIANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Utah correspondent of the *Leader*, writing under date of Jan. 31, says that Mr. MOWATT and Sec. GEN. who started for the Flathead country on the 24th of December, had returned. They reached the encampment of Capt. MAGRAW'S command on the Popongie branch of Wind River, where their march was arrested by deep snow. The wagon road expedition were all well, and the animals were Wintering finely, but the Crow Indians had come down and threatened to run off their stock, and made suspicious movements generally. In view of these facts, Col. JOHNSTON had dispatched a party of thirty teamsters, to convey the expedition to Camp Scott. The October mail from the States arrived at the Camp on the 16th January, and that of November on the 30th. All was well at the Camp, and no movement of a military character is reported.

Important from Sonora.

GANDENA'S REBELLION SUCCESSFUL—MASSACRE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

A letter by the overland mail *viâ* El Paso and San Antiono to Lieutenant MOWRY, dated Arizona, Feb. 7, states that Gen. GANDARA, the leader of the rebellion at Sonora, has been entirely successful, having defeated the Government troops in several battles. At the last accounts GANDARA had surrounded PESCHIERA, the Governor, so as to cut off all hopes of escape. GANDARA had also ordered all the prisoners to be massacred, and proclaimed that he would hang PESCHIERA, if taken.

Other letters say that the Fort Yuma and El Paso Wagon Road was progressing finely.

The people of Rio Grande were much interested in the success of the Arizona bill to admit them as a Territory.

The Indians were troublesome in the Mesilla Valley, and a general attack was feared. Nine Indians had been killed.

News from New-Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF CAPT. MARCY—LIEUT. BEALE'S ROUTE FOR A RAILROAD TO CALIFORNIA, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Santa Fé Mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst. Capt. MARCY was to leave Fort Union for Utah on the 25th inst., with a thousand head of mules.

Lieut. BEALE came passenger from Santa Fé. He left Los Angelos, California, Jan. 10, with twenty-two men and mules, having sent the camels back from the Colorado River. He adhered strictly to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, which he pronounces to be the best natural route for a railroad in the world.

He shortened WHIPPLE'S route five hundred miles; used no tents all the way from Los Angelos, slept comfortably every night, and found not over three inches of snow at any point. While on the route, he discovered no relics of ancient civilization, but met a tribe of Indians, hitherto unknown

THE ARMY.

Garrison Life—Carlisle Barracks and their History—The Cavalry School of Practice—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENN., MONDAY, March 15, 1858.

Life in a garrison town like Carlisle showe some curious features. Carlisle itself is an ancient, quiet burgh, the second town in age in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia only outranking it. It is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, the centre of Cumberland County, and dignified by the advantages of a county sent. All day it is solemn and orderly. When the evening shadows fall, it takes another character. Gray uniforms fill the rectangular streets; men in the gray uniforms frequent the public houses in squads; untold quantities of spirituous compounds are imbibed by the aforesaid men; and the natural consequence of free imbibition is an occasional accession to the population of an uncommonly aristocratic place of confinsment on the main street, which looks like anything but what it is—a jail. Not that the officers or subordinates at the garrison are liable to this penalty; the raw recruits sent to this station are the sinners, and when they do sin, they sin terribly. The military element is more noticeable in a retired, out-of the-way place like this, than it can ever be in New-York, Brooklyn or Philadelphia, because the cities swallow up individualities and reduce them to a dead level, while a little town, hidden away in the heart of a great State throws out peculiar features of its life in strong relief.

Carlisle Barracks were originally built by the Hessians captured at the Battle of Trenton. Those interesting gentlemen having become prisoners of war, and not being remarkably ornamental, were made useful. Laying by the musket and bayonet, they were affectionately invited to "take up the shovel" and the crowbar, and by dint of diligent endesvor contrived to put up a respectable pile of brick and mortar ere peace came and they returned to bome and firesides. The houses they built have been replaced by better structures, and only the memory of their work remains. The present quarters cover an area of several acres, spreading from the summit of a knoll down the slope on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view of the richest part of the Cumberland Valley for miles each way. A drive of a mile from tha centre of Carlisle brings us np to the sentry-box at the entrance of the Barrack grounds. The quarters of the Commandant stand near the entrance. Their present occupant, Lieut.-Col. CRITTENDEN, of the Mounted Rifles, is a son of Senator CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and an excellent gentleman as well as a capable officer. I believe he is the youngest Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. A commandant of a Cavalry post has difficulties of an common order to encounter. It is a task sufficiently difficult to train raw recruits to the duties of the Infantry service; but when the new-comer is required to back a horse and put the animal through his paces, the case is different,—especially, as is often the case, if he has never had horse-flesh experience and is called to perform labors in regard to which he had no previous acquaintance in the city or the town where the recruiting officer picked him np. It is to be understood, as a general rule, that the recruits for the Army are men of low education and gross tastes, tempted by the offer of the Government bounty to enlist in the service, and, when enlisted, coming fresh intn the ranks of the Army from scenes of dissipation and vicione association. There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to all other rules; for occasionally a man of superior edncation and fine manners is found in the ranks. Such specimens are rare, and are the more highly prized from their rarity. When they stray inlo Barrack life, tt is usually found that reverses of fortune or disappointed hopes have driven them from the ordinary channels of pursuit and that they have fallen tnto the dull routine of the life of an Army private in despair. The associations they are compelled to form are often distasteful to this class of men, and they gladly seize the first opportunity which active service may afford them to break away from repulsive companionship, and, by distinguishing themselves for acts of gallantry, rise to higher rank and enlarged privileges. In all cases, whether in or out of service, these men are orderly, obedient to rules, and are looked upon as valuable members of a corps.

This being chiefly a School of Cavalry practice, Carlisle has peculiar and interesting features. The scenes witnessed at the drill-hour are sometimes very comical.—PETER JONES, who came from the "slums" of New-York yesterday, is desired to-day to take his place on horseback and "fall in." He at once falls off. The sergeant picks him up and carefully replaces him, but PETER still has a hard time of tt. He don't admire horses, and tumbles headlong—escaping always without broken bones, out much shattered in spirit. Some days go by before he can keep his saddle, and all manner of mishaps befall him. Gen. S. tells me a story of an old Frenchman who enlisted some years ago in a cavalry regiment, and was put through the paces in the barrack-yard. This poor old fellow persisted in tumbling off, time after time. First he hung by one foot, then by a hand, then seized the mane, and as he made the final plunge, threw a pitiful glance at the drill-officer, exclaiming, "Ah! Monsieur—*no bal-ance—no bal-ance!*" All the recruits give the officers a world of trouble. Yet they are well drilled, in spite of heart-breaking obstacles, and there are no finer Cavalry regiments than those of our Army when they are brought into active duty in the field.

The officers' quarters in these barracks occupy the site of the old Hessian structure. They consist of a long range of two-story houses, divided into roomy apartments. Each officer provides his own furniture. A bedstead, a carpet, a table, some chairs and a lounge constitute the entire accommodation. Spacious fireplaces crackle with huge wood-fires. The mantel is covered with pipes,—Indian, meerschaum and clay. The daguerreotyped image of the epauletted gentleman's sweetheart is tucked away behind some little ornament, flanked by a few pounds of excellent tobacco. Sundry demijohns of potables, peeping from covered recesses, explain the presence of an array of glasses on the table; and upon a writing-desk repose the belt, sabre and *chapeau*. The mess-table is spread thrice daily in a room in the sutler's quarters over the way, and is presided over by a soldier's wife or widow, who does the honors. It is a jolly life—a sort of exemplification of the scenes so vividly portrayed in *Charles O'Malley* and *Harry Lorrequer*. A dragoon officer delights in a fine horse, in furnished equipments, in good liquor, and good fellowship. He drives care to the dogs and marks time only by the trumpet-call which calls him to duty. From the Commandant down, all the officers at this post are Southern men—frank and free as becomes the sons of planters. They lack the stiff conventionalism that marks the Northern blood, and make acquaintance of a man they like with a degree of rapidity quite startling. Looking upon the Army as their future sphere of action, they especially adore the Cavalry service, and from the force of habit and association, fall into an air of carelese ease and unfailing good-humor.

A Texan notability, Captain EAGLE, one of the "Rangers" who did active duty in Mexico during the war of 1846-7, has been stationed here for some months, but is now detailed for recruiting service in Buffalo. He is the poet of the garrison. Being a Southern man, he don't like Mr. BEECHER, and has entertained "the mess" this week hy an off-hand pasquinade on that excellent gentleman—whom he addresses as

"Sledge hammer BEECHER,
Thou Southern-rights impeacher!
HENRY WARD!"

And what is more rollicking and full of the spirit of dragoon life than this extract from another bit of army poetry:

"The truest is the blade that bends,
Howe'er the rust may dim its shine;
And half the lustre Glory lends,
Is gathered from the purple wine!"

There is an infinity of anecdote attached to garrison service. The other day, a strapping recruit, who had been set to the pleasant task of whitewashing the palings of the yard, took umbrage at the fancied indignity, and after unavailing remonstrance with the sergeant, shouldered his brush and made a "bee-line" for the Colonel's quarters. The Colonel met him at the door, and inquired his business:

"Are ye the man they call the Colonel?" asked PAT.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Then, sure, can ye tell me what this manes at all? Didn't I 'list for a soldier—and divil a musket have I shouldered this ten days, except a whitewash-brush! Is it right, yer Honor?"

The qnestioner was sent back with a flea in his ear.

A recruit came in not long ago, whose principal amusement for the first fortnight after his arrival was in knocking down every man he met. The Colonel sent for him.

"JOHN, this won't do! You are quarreling with every man in the garrison, and knocking down everybody yon see. You must stop such conduct, or I shall punish you!"

"And sure," replies John, "didn't I 'list for a fighting men?"

JOHN was incorrigible.

These were before Col. CRITTENDEN's time. That officer has his own troubles, I have no doubt.

Col. SUMNER, formerly Commandant here, has been received with every manifestation of cordial regard. The difficulty between him and Gen. HARNEY, which called together a Court-Martial at the post, excited much comment among the citizens, and ths old feeling of friendship towards the Colonel has been revived in full force. The result of the inquiry yon have already received. M.

Railroad Annoyances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless often, when traveling on our railway cars, remarked the ridiculous notion that prevails amongst most passengers as to their right of opening windows, when seeted near them. To me it is incomprehensible upon what principle of justice or common sense, one individual claims for himself the right of annoying perhaps a dozen of other individuals by letting in a rush of cold air, often from the very quarter of the wind. Let him take the full benefit of that to which he is entitled; the view of the scenery he passes, and the stronger light by which to read his newspaper; but let him leave the window closed, unless he keep the cold air to himself, or unless he obtain the consent of every one whom it affects.

Has he ever considered that his selfishness may cause serious tnjury? That the air that rushes in will be more felt by those behind him than by himself; that the coughing gentleman on the next seat, or the delicate lady on the othsr, or the infant on its mother's lap, may he ruined in health from the unexpected exposure? If he do not fesl, dnes he not see that there is already a window open on the opposite side, and that he is creating a cross-draught? But no, he is either cnlpably thoughtless, or he cares only for his little gratification, let the consequences to others be what they may. Invariably when a youngster squats down on an empty seat up goes the window, that Bob may pop out his head and take a full view of everything, and not more considerate are our lady travelers, who seem to he still less particular about a piercing wind than the so-called harder sex.

To dsre request a lady, if ever so politely, to close a window, would be so contrary to etiquette and to our proverbial gallantry, that tt is not to be thought of; and as to asking it of a man, nine times out of ten your request will be met with a refusal, if not resented as a preposterous infringement of his rights. The conductor, should yon have recouras to him, will take the same view of the question, unless it be some little boy you complain of, with whom he can do as he pleases.

The first-class railway carriages in Englsnd have, like ordinary carrisges, but two windows, of which one is generally left open, and according to the regulations in Belgium, the windows of the railway cars on the side where the wind comes, innst be closed, while those opposite may be opened.

Nobody likes to inhale foul air, and sufficient ventilation of the cars is indispensable, but if tt cannot he produced without the necessity of npening the windows at all, let the company introduce regulations so as to place the wtndows under the control of the conductors, and let passengers not be permitted to act as they please, suiting their own convenience, regardless of the convenience and comfort of others. If you consider it worth while inserting these lines in your valnable paper, you are welcome to them from ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

The Loring Removal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., some strictures on your remarks in relation to the removal of Judge LORING by the Governor of this State, the writer of which appears either to be unacquainted with the facts in the case, or, knowing them, endeavors to gloss them over with a miserable excuse, in order to blind the public with a seemingly fair statement of this unprecedented outrage on the rights of the judiciary.

It has been evident to every close observer of the movements of the Banks Party in this State, since the commencement of the gubernatorial camoaign of last Fall, that this petty malice against a single individual, opposed to them in political views, has been the question which the ultra Abolitionists, connected with the most rabid Union-haters and Constitution-burners, have selected in order to test the loyalty of Governor BANKS. In the Legislature, the petition for the removal of the Judge contained no reasons for the act; and many of the most able and distinguished Republicans in both oranches opposed it on that ground, as also on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law which the Governor thought applicable to the case. In the house, where the Republican members number two hundred, one-half opposed the measure, and the vote in the Senate was nearly in the same proportion. Yet, as the Governor was bound by promise to remove the Judge, in order the more fully to insure his election, he has fulfilled that promise, tn utter disregard of all right and justice.

The fact which makes this removal still more unpopular with a large class of the people of this State is, that the Governor, tn his Message, after expressing his belief in the policy of the Personal Liberty bill, regarding the incompatibility of State and National offices being represented in one person, goes on to recommend that the Legislature take into consideration the expediency of striking out some clauses in that instrument, in which officers of the militia, attorneys and others, are forbidden to exercise their functions to assist in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, under a penalty of forfeiting their commissions or being driven from practicing at the bar.

It is evident that the Governor has overlooked the consequences of this act, and the unpopularity it will be likely to gain for him in the minds of all conservative and liberal men; and tt appears to be a deciston, not of justice and well-meaning motive, but an illiberal desire to pander to party spite and malice.

SUFFOLK.

Duties and Qualifications of Accountants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Accountant," who assumes that I propose to detail "two or more clerks to do the work now done by one," I will only say that I propose no such thing. Neither do I claim superior wisdom. I understand my business, and if "Accountant" understands his, I can demon, strate to him, if necessary, all I have asserted. There are accountants in this City who are able, doubtless, to arrange the details of bank bookkeeping with manifest improvement on the present system; some of them, perhaps, better paid in private stations than such services are *usually* requited in Banks.

Those sage Presidents and Cashiers who, upon the proposal of any innovation on the old and cumbrous mode of keeping accounts, shake their wise and *mysterious* heads, are the Eldons of "Accountant's" imagination. They insist that these things were always done so, and cannot be done otherwise, until some grand defalcation like the one under consideration startles them out of their belief in the infallibility of existing arrangements, and *may* set them thinking if there be not young heads who have learned something by watching the wisdom oozing out of older ones. It is well known that the books of one of our oldest banks were kept hy single entry, until quite recently a revolution was made and n little Young America infused into the institution with manifest advantage.

Instead of *mystery* I propose light. If there were a little less mystery about the internal management of banks, and a little more light thrown on the transactions of all parties connected with them, it is quite evident the public would be gainers. Accountantship should be as much a profession as law, and an inefficient or inexperienced book-keeper should be as little trusted with the accounts of a financial institution as an inefficient or inexperienced lawyer with the management of a case.

In making these remarks, I do not desire any invidious personal application. I am entirely unacquainted with all the parties connected with the Union Bank, and draw my conclusions from publtshed facts.

A GENERAL BOOK-KEEPER.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1858.

Book-keepers and Employers—The Story in a Nutshell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIDNEY SMITH said it required a surgical operation to get a joke into some people's heads. How many financial operations will be necessary to enable the truism to penetrate the *cabezas* of the officers and Directors of our Banking Institutions *that the best and only security worth having is to make it for the interest of a man to be honest?* The first step in dishonesty is to relieve real necessities—everybody knows what follows. If the business of an institution that needs a book-keeper will not afford a living salary, and a little something more for a "rainy day," it had better "*dry up*" and make room for nne whose Directors have sufficient ability to conduct it liberally, securely and profitably. Many nf the book-keepers in this City move in the same circles as our merchants, Presidents, and Cashiers of banks. Now tt is a fixed fact, that a man with a wife and one or two children, and education enongh to be a good book-keeper, cannot, with economy, live respectably tn New-York (leaving the indulgence nf small luxuries entirely out of the question) upon a less *sum than two thousand dollars* per annum. I have figured it many times. Yet, with a perfect knowledge of this fact, some of our merchants ano bank officers whose household expenses are from three to ten thousand dollars a year, expect book-keepers to live on ten, twelve, or fifteen hundred. It can't be *did*—somebody must suffer.

Respectfully yours,
A BOOK-KEEPER'S WIFE.

The Hoboken Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the fifth or sixth time in as many months, one of the bridges of this Ferry has fallen. The last occurrence of this kind was on Monday afternoon—cause, the breaking of the suspension-chain. By some strange good fortune, no lives were lost; but *that* was not the fault of the Ferry Company, which, having a monopoly of the business, refuses to place floats under the different bridges.

This Company has certainly furnished ladders and hooks, to fish their patrons *out* of the slip, after their bridges have dumped them *into* it—but we contend that, much as we may like a cold bath, we would much prefer taking it at our own volition, and not at the caprice of defective chains or economical corporations. The agent of the Company may be very fond of aquatic amusements, but the majority of passengers object to having a swimming lesson in their best clothes.

Economy may do very well so far as running a boat on three and one-half tuns of coal *per diem* is concerned; negligence may be excused when, on a rainy day, one has a small waterfall running down the back of his neck, caused by the leaking of the roof of the cabin; but, Mr. Editor, do please tell the *magnates* of the Hoboken Ferry Company that economy and negligence *won't do* when the safety of ourselves and families is endangered. Tell them we *must have those floats*, and if you succeed in getting them for us, you'll have the everlasting gratitude of all the

FERRY PATRONS.

Lotteries and Letters.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your editorial of this day's issue, under the caption "Lotteries and Letters," in palpable allusion to the opening by the Mayor and his officers, on a recent occasion, nf letters superscribed "G. W. Huntington & Co.," you remark: "They took out of the Post, and without any particular process of law, opened private letters, sealed and stamped, and addressed to *individuals* merely suspected of certain offences." In reply, it may serve as some sort of excuse for the course taken by the Mayor to state the fact that, strictly speaking, etymologically and legally, too, for every purpose of the Mayor's defence, no such persons as "G. W. Huptington & Co." (engaged in the lottery business) existed. This was only an assumed name, as is known by many, and tt is to be presumed that this Honor the Mayor knew the fact and was well advised legally before he took the step you disapprove. The fault, if there is any, lies in the law, and is not chargeable to the Mayor.

But upon this topic of lotteries, let me ask why the parties who conducted the "G. W. Huntington & Co." swindle, and who are well-known at the Mayor's Office, are not brought to justice? Be assured that notwithstanding the sentiments of your article of to-day, we have more to fear from the Mayor's laxity and good nature than from his severity.

Respectfully yours, E. C. A.

A Hint on Dress to the Police.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to suggest to the Commissioners of Police that they allow the number on the Policeman's cap to be abolished, as it is very evident the time consumed by them in endeavoring to conceal it must interfere seriously with their duties; also, that the entire force be directed to put on their uniform coats either the gilt buttone or the black velvet button which has lately been adopted by a portion of them, as unitormity of dress is unquestionably in much better taste for this class of the public servants. DISCIPLINE.

Destructive Fire at Pittsburg—Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry Burned.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 19th.

The immense cannon foundry known as the Fort Pitt Works was destroyed on Thursday morning. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, and the whole extensive square occupied by these celebrated works was laid in ruins in a few hours. These works have enjoyed a just celebrity for a long time, from the great superiority of their manufactures. The quality of metal from which their guns were made, exhibited just as nearly as possible, it is said, the just conditions and balance of hardness and tenacity. The establishment was owned, we believe, by Messrs. KNAPP, WADE & TOTTEN.

These works were situated in the Fifth Ward, and covered a whole square of more than 400 feet in length by 200 in width, extending from O'Hara-street to Walnut-street in the longest part, and from the Allegheny to Etna-street. The works consisted of several different buildings, connected together by an immense boiler-yard, through which railway tracks were laid to convey the pondrous iron from place to place, as desirable. The fire was discovered in the engine-house, a brick building which has stood for more than 22 years. This building was 175 feet long by 35 wide, four stories in height and full of valuable machinery. The second story was full of patterns, of the most choice description. These can be replaced only by an immense expense of time and money.

When the fire was fully under way, it was but little use to try to stop it. It raged among materials that are usually proof against the devouring element, but what was not burned was ruined. The great cannon-boring department of the works went next, a huge building, stored with the rarest machinery, some of it of the most ponderous kind. The office was fortunately fire-proof, and so ths books and papers of this great establishment were saved.

The losses are estimated as follows:

Engine-shop or house	$18,000
Boiler and smith shop	50,000
Foundry	15,000
Cannon-boring mill	10,000
Patterns and machines	35.000
Total	$128,000
Insurance	37,500

This is merely an estimate of the immediate loss. If one could count the cost of the immense number of valuable patterns and drafts which were destroyed, the work rendered useless and the vast amount of business hindered, probably a larger sum would not wholly cover the loss.

We are informed that the enterprising firm, who have the hearty sympathy of all our citizens, will commence the work of rebuilding as soon as they can; probably next week will see the first blows struck on the new structure. We are informed that a contract to the amount of $150,000 had just been entered into which this catastrophe will interfere with, to say the least, though we trust it may not defeat it.

This is the severest fire that has occurred in Pittsburg since the awful conflagration of 1845.

BURIED ALIVE—A DISTRESSING CASE.—A letter dated Hollsnd, Erie County, Pa., March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named REED was going to attend a meeting of the Presbytery. He stopped overnight with another minister at a private house. Mr. REED was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season, had him buried the next day. On his returu from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when, to their great sorrow, they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

MOUNT VERNON—LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—Gov. WISE has written the following letter to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig:*

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: My opinion is that Virginia will never allow the remains of WASHINGTON to be removed from Mount Vernon, except to her own monument to his memory at Richmond. That she will, if they are not removed, never cede Mount Vernon to the Federal Government, and that she *ought* never to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC M. PATRIDGE, Esq. HENRY A WISE.

Hall, the Alton Penitentiary convict, died on Saturday morning. For sixteen hours previous to his death he was paralyzed and insensible. From the time he was shot till he died paralysis made slow but certain work upon him. His two confederates, the convicts who have been missing since the calling of the roll last Friday evening, were found on Wednesday. They had dug a hole some six feet deep in the loose earth underneath the dinnig-room floor, and had so closed the entrance as to almost defy detection. When found, they had a supply of provisione with them, though almost perishing for water. They were absent six days, and it is supposed they never left their hiding place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Removal of Judge Loring—Message of Gov. Banks.

To the House of Representatives:

An Address of both Houses of the Legislature was presented to me yesterday by a Committee appointed for that purpose, requesting the remnval of EDWARD GRESLEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. The reasons which moved the Legislature to this request were not stated in the Address. The power given to the Executive Department of the Government upon address of both Houses of the Legislature for the removal of native police public officers commissioned to command in the militia, and all the judicial officers, is a power given without qualification, and its exercise is intrusted solely to the discretion of the Legislature and executive branches of the Government. But, inasmuch as other Constitutional modes of procedure have been established, to which recourse may be had in cases of misconduct, or maladministration in office, and which admit of more extended opportunities of justification and defence, I am led to the conclnsion that the Legislature has had regard in this case to the incompatibility of offices held by the Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, whose removal from office is requested. The expediency of providing by constitutional and legislative enactments that certain offices of State Governments are incompatible with other and similar offices under the United States, is maintained by the example of our own, as it is by thet of other State Governments.

An act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 2tst day of May, 1855, establishes and declares that certain offices under the Government of the United States are incompatible with offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth.

Under that act, and especially under the thirteenth section of the act, it must be conceded thet the office of Judge of Probate is incompatible except for a limited term with the office of United States Commissioner under the acts of Congress "respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." It is not mentioned that the incompatibility of offices may have been declared subsequent to the creation of the Court or the appointment nf the incumbent officers. It is well established by legislative precedents that a Court which is created by legislative authority may be changed at the will of the Legislature, both as regards its jurisdiction and its official.

So far as the statute of 1855, ch. 489, affects the Judge who is made the subject of the address, it is simply to declare that a judicial officer uf this Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner, which has been held by the Courts of this State, and of the United States, to be in the nature of a judicial office. I entertain no doubt of the power of the Legislature to establish this incompatibility of public employment, and to this extent at least I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States, nor of this Commonwealth, that the same person should be invested, at the eame time, with judicial authority, under the Federal and State Governments.

The principle of incompatibility of offices is fully recognized in the Constitution and in the legislative acts of this Commonwealth, and having been embodied in the act of 1855, to which I have referred, the people of the State have thought it proper that it should be observed. The Judge of Probete for the County of Suffolk entertaining a different view of his rights and duties to the Government and the people, he neglected to comply with the provisions of the statute. Different Legislatures have, by addresses to the Executive branch of the Government, requested his removal from an office which he thus held in contravention of law, and without signal effort for its modification or repeal, as, after the Legislature has requested his removal, he has reasserted his purpose and position, conscientiously, I have no doubt, and firmly, in language which I cannot interpret otherwise than as manifesting a fixed resolution to disregard, and, in effect, to nullify a statute provision of the Commonwealth. For this reason—no official opinion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed—upon address of both Houses of the Legislature, constitutionally presented, and with consent of the Council, I have removed EDWARD GRESLEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk.

My attention having been thus called by the Legislature to the statute of the 21st of May, 1855, to which I have referred, I should fail in my duty did I not request the reconsideration of some of its provisions, with a view to their material modification and amendment. Under a Government so entirely free as our own there is sometimes danger, that in moments of excitement a desire for the protection of personal rights may incite us to forgetfulness, and even disregard of other rights of citizens and the State. The judgment of every man must compel him, theoretically at least, to acknowledge the superiority of political institutions which spring from and represent the people over every other form of government. But tt is quite possible that in practice, considerate men may be led to distrust the ultimate success, and discredit the justice of such governments because of their natural tendency to the disregard of equally important rights of different classes of men.

In a statute which is professedly framed to secure the rights of persons, especial care should he taken that no limitations of power should he permanently established that are not essential to the great purpose of the act itself. To all provisions of the act of 1855, to which I have referred, which are essential to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States, I cheerfully give my assent. In my judgment it is not only expedient but necessary, for the Government of the United States, as well as of the separate States, that in practice and in legislation it should be declared to be incompetent for the same person at the same time to exercise judicial authority under Federal and State Governments. The delicate lines of power that mark the separation of State and Federal jurisdiction absolutely demand that the judicial functions of the two Governments should not be represented in the same officer. To so much of the statute of 1855 as makes it incompatible for a judicial officer of this Commonwealth to hold a judicial office under the Government of the United States, or that of United States Commissioner, I think no well-founded objection can be taken.

But I do not think it necessary that this incompatibility of employments should he extended to officers whose duties are chiefly ministerial, rather than judicial as justices of the peace or attorneys at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other persons, who may be said, in the language of the act, to hold offices "of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth." No incapacity to hold office, and no disqualification to receive appointment should be pronounced against its citizens except upon grounds of public necessity. Such necessity does not exist, in my judgment with regard to the offices last named, neither will the exercise of the power avail anything whatever, against the legislative, executive, or judicial authority of the United States.

It it be the purpose of this Commonwealth to impress upon individuals or States its opinions, its object should be not to restrict, but to enlarge the legal capacity and power of its people. It cannot be assumed upon any just principle that every citizen of Massachusetts who shall hold the office of United States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in sympathy with its sentiments, or possesses the confidence of the people, harshly to adjudge every fact against the personal liberty of every suppliant for justice, or to interpret the provisions of every act of the general Government as within its constitutional power. It cannot justly be assumed without proof, that the protection of the rights of any stranger, requires that a disqualification for holding office shall be pronounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State, or that every semblance and symbol of authority shall be pressed by our own act into the hands of those who sympathize neither with the fugitive nor the State. Still less is it to be assumed, that there can never be a change in the administration of the general Government, or in the construction of its statutes.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth confers upon the Governor, with consent of the Council, upon address of both houses of the Legislature, authority to remove civil and military officers. Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and immediate effect, against any officer of the government, that provision of the Bill of Rights which declares that "in order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such a manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause these public officers to return to private life." In different sections of the act of 1855, chapter 489, there is an attempt to set forth reasons of facts which will justify succeeding Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can enlarge or restrict the power of removal or impeachment which the Constitution refers solely to the discretion of each succeeding Legislature. I suegest the inquiry if such provisions of this act should not be repealed.

The eleventh section of the act provides that any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth that he may possess, and he shall thereafter be incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the Courts of this Commonwealth. It appears to me that this provision indicates a distrust, on the part of the people, not only of the courts but also of the legal profession which has no just foundation, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity as it is with the professional traditions of the State with which, in this connection, the illustrious names of ADAMS and QUINCY are inseparably associated. The Constitution provides that the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all the military forces of the State by sea and land, and the statute gives to the Governor, and also other military and civil officers, authority to call out the militia in case of war, insurrection, tumults or riots, and every subordinate officer and private is required to obey orders thus issued, upon penalty of being cashiered or subjected to other punishment by fine and imprisonment.

The act of 1855, ch. 489, sec. 16, declares that any member of the volunteer militia who shall act in any manner, in the seizure, detention or rendition of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive from service or labor, "shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one, nor more than two years."

There is in these different provisions of the constitution and laws, a divided duty, which it is impossible for the subordinate officer and soldier to recognize and perform. Every order issued from this department of the Government to the military forces of the State, must be obeyed.

I recommend, therefore, that the statute be so amended as to relieve subordinate officers and private of the volunteer militia from the heavy penalties to which they are enbjected by the provisione of the 16th section, and that such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for the public welfare in this regard shall be made effective by limiting the power of military and civil officers in calling out the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection, or popular tumult, or in such other cases as the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature upon this important subject with great deference, and respectfully request such attention thereto as the advanced state of public business will permit.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

The African Importation Scheme.

From the New-Orleans Bee, March 16.

The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House with little or no opposition, has been rejected in the Senate, at the close of a most violent and exciting debate, by a majority of two. The measure is, therefore, for the present essentially defunct. Nevertheless, as it may be renewed next year, and as it inaugurates a policy towards which several of the extreme Southern States seem disposed to cummit themselves, we think it but just to give a summary of the reasons assigned by those who uphold the project. We do this the more willingly, as our readers, while hearing much against the scheme, have not enjoyed any opportunity of considering the arguments employed in its behalf. We, therefore, annex a summary of the report of the Senate Committee to which the bill was referred, and who reported unanimously in its favor.

The report of the Committee declares that they are fully satisfied that the bill is not in violation of the State or Federal Constitution, or of treaty stipulations, or of any law of the State. With respect to the moral principle involved in it, they argue that the condition of the negro would be greatly improved by his transfer from the barbarism of African life to the civilization of America. An emigration to the soil of Louisiana, or of any of our Southern States, would not only be a relief, but a positive blessing. It would be to them as the passing out of night to day. It would literally be a transition from the most abject servitude, intellectual darkness, and moral degradation, to a condition of assured protection, and comparative freedom; to a condition of labor, tt is true, but one on which is ever shed the benign rays of the Christian religion.

The report contends, further, that the proposed measure is recommended by sound policy. Negro labor is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of our great staples. This species of labor is regularly advancing in price, so that it is to be feared that in a few years the purchase of a valuable slave will be unattainable except by the wealthy, unless a supply from abroad should be procured. The consequence would be that small plantations could not be cultivated, and would be absorbed into immense estates monopolized by a few who would possess the means of commanding the labor required for their culture. Moreover, without a large increase of negro labor, millions of acres of fertile soil must remain untouched by the plow, and the rich agricultural resources of our State will be but imperfectly developed. The demand for an increased amount of labor is not confined to Louisiana. It is in many places so pressing and imperative as to set aside the ordinary conventionalities of nations. The report refers to the extended system of African importation recently inaugurated by France for her West Indian colonies, to the strong leaning of British ideas in the same direction, and to the disposition manifested by some of our sister Southern States to embark in the same policy.

The report combats the assertion that a class of indentured blacks would be a dangerous element to introduce into the midst of our slave population. The docile, tractable, and subservient natures and habits of native Africans, when transferred to our soil, are notorious. They are the least disposed, of every description of our colored population, to discontent, turbulence, or insurrection. As to the disposition to be made of them when their term of service expires, the report holds the following language:

"We need eny no more than that they may indenture themselves for a further time, if it should be for no longer a period than would be necessary to realize a sufficient amount of means to enable them to return to their native country, or to Liberia, for the appreciation and enjoyment of the republican and Christian institutions of which government they will, in some measure, have been fitted by a temporary apprenticeship on American soil."

Finally, the report alludes to the admirable adaptation of African labor to the construction of our railroads, and other works of internal improvement.

The African Apprentice Bill.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate, March 16.

Below will be found the famous African Apprentice bill, introduced into the House by the Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, of East Feliciana, which has excited so much interest for the past few days in the Senate:

An act, to grant the authority of the State of Louisiana and for the importation of Free Black Laborers within this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.* That JAMES H. BAIGHAM and his associates be and they are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for agricultural and other laboring purposes, twenty-five hundred free Africans: *Provided*, they shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than fifteen years.

On motion of Gen. SIMMES, this bill was yesterday postponed indefinitely by the Senate. The vote was 15 ayes; 13 nays. The mover for postponement avowed it as his fixed conviction that the proposed bill was one destined to be greatly beneficial to the South, and his motion to postpone was only from regard to friends opposed to the measure who had appealed to him to defer action until the next session, so that the matter might be thoroughly discussed by the people and the press. A lengthy debate followed, in which Messrs. KIDD, SHADDUCK, DUCROS and others participated in behalf of the bill, and opposed by Messrs. PEARCE, DEFREESE, TAYLOR and HYAMS in short speeches.

Miscellaneous Items.

A young lady in Iowa was shot by her lover last week. Her name was Harriet Sicdler; his was Robert Schmidt. Both were Germans, living in Dodge County. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and Schmidt had come over from St. Paul, Michigan, where he has resided, to fulfill the engagement; but the parents of the lady objected to the marrisge, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his design so far as the young lady was concerned, but failed to shoot himself ou account of the loss of the cap on his gun. After failing in this, he threw himself into the river, but was rescned and arrested. The young lady expired on Sunday morning. She charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of blame.

A slave boy, 11 years old, was killed by his master, Francis Reueche, in New-Orleans last week. Reueche was arrested and held to answer. Witnesses proved that the boy had been ill-treated since October last. His master was in the habit of beating and kicking him in the most violent manner, and had on several occasions tied a handkerchief over his mouth, to prevent his screams from being heard in the street. About fifteen days ago, witness saw Reueche beating the boy violently over the head with an iron instrument, which he believes was a pair of shoemaker's pincers. At that time, the boy appeared to he sickly, and wounded in his legs.

The United States District Court of the Southern District of Ohio (Judge McLean presiding) has decided an important case. A bill was filed by Christian A. Zaeriskie, against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to enjoin the payment of a guarantee made by that Company of $400,000 of the Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Rilroad Company. The case was argued last October. Judge McLean decides the case in favor of the bondholders. Notice of appeal was given by the plaintiff. This case involves some interesting questions touching the validity of railroad bonds.

A horrible murder was committed on Tuesday week, between Bloomfield and Bardstown, in Nelson County, by three negroes on their master, Mr. James Maxwell. They beat him to death. The negroes have all been arrested. One of them has turned State's evidence, and he says that he was present when his master was murdered, but took no part in it. The cause assigned for the murder is that Mr. Maxwell had whipped the wives of the negroes. There was a great deal of excitement on account of it. The negroes have been lodged in jail at Bardstown.

The Moyamensing Soup Society, of Philadelphia, closed its operations on Saturday. In the evening, the recipients of its charity, to the number of 700 men, women and children, assembled in the basement of the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine-street, above Seventh, and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Durborow, the pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Messrs. Bringhurst, Allen and Odenheimer. The assemblage presented a rather novel appearance. It was said to be the first time such a body had been brought together under similar circumstances.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says a call has been made for all persons desirous of volunteering their services to the United States Government for the Utah Expedition to meet at the armory of the Cadwalader Grays. Over one hundred young men have already, we understand, enrolled themselves. If the Government should determine to accept of volunteers, we have no doubt Philadelphia and vicinity will contribute a large number.

A duel was fought near the M

former prices. Sales 750 bbls, in lots, at $16 65@$16 70 for Mess; and $19 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 6c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@9¼c. for former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; the transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; $14 50 for extra do; $16@$17 for Country Prime; and $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for Beef. $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for Beef. $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is heavy and languid, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots of Common to Prime, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is attracting more attention at our quotations; Liverpool, at 70c.@72½c. for ground, and $1 12½@$1 30 for fine, ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 20c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¼c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@ 15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c. ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12½c.@13c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in slack demand at quoted rates: No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.@62½c.; Mace, 45c.; Cassia, in mats, 28c.@30c.; Pepper, 9½c.@10c., free, and 8¾c.@9c., in bond; Pimento, 7c., free, and 5¾c., in bond; Cloves, 6½c.; Race Ginger, 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,100 bbds., including Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Cuba 6¼c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c., ₱ lb. Also by auction, 40 boxes and 175 mats brown and white Central American at $6 87½@$8 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Mr. CHAMPOMIER's statement, just published in New Orleans, shows the crop of Louisiana to be 279,000 hhds, which amount is larger than most recent estimates.

TALLOW—Small lots are selling at 10¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are less sought after at about former quotations.

TIN—The market continues quiet, and prices of most kinds favor buyers. We quote Straits at 27c. Banca, at 28c. ₱ lb.; Plates, at $9@$9 25 for I. C. Coke, and $10 75@$11 for ½d. X; Terne, at $8@ $8 50 for Coke, and $9 62½@$10 25 for Charcoal, ₱ box.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c. ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, and rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Bark *Matanzas*, 428 tons, hence to Sidney, N. S. W., at about $7,000; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, 1c.@1½c.; a Swedish brig, hence to Cork and a market, Corn, 10d., in bulk; bark *Zephyr*, 535 tons, to Constantinople, *via* Malta, 50,000 gallons Rum, 5c ₱ gallon; a schooner from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, $17; a bark, 350 tons, from Richmond to Rio Flour, $1; a Br. bark, 1,092 tons British measure, to Rotterdam, £1,325; a orig, 200 tons, from Wilmington to San Juan, Cuba, and back, $1,800; one from Jacksonville to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 42½c. and Molasses, $3 50; one from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos, Lumber, on private terms, and back to New-York, 42½c. and $3; a bark, 350 tons, hence to Havana, $1,250; a schr., 155 tons, to Genaives and back, $1,200; a brig, from St. Marys to St. Pierre, Mart., Lumber, $10; a schr., to St. John, N. B., 30c. ₱ bbl.

Buffalo Live Stock Market....March 23.

The receipts of cattle and live hogs at this point are small, and the offerings on sale limited. The demand, however, is quite moderate. Market rules dull. We give such returns as we have below:

Receipts at the Elk-street Drove-Yard (H. Sasions) for the week ending March 28, 1858: Cattle, 373; sheep, 271.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Shipped for Eastern markets	272	200
Taken for Buffalo market	17	146
Totals	289	346

Some sales of cattle were made at these yards at an average of 6¼c. gross, and about 176 sheep at 6c.

Outside we hear of 100 live hogs, still-fat, at 4½c.; 200 corn-fat at 5½c.; and 50 do., in two lots, at 5¼c. Also, 200 stock, averaging 105 lbs., at 4¾c.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURES ON THE EAST.
NIBLO'S SALOON, ENTRANCE LOWER DOOR ON BROADWAY.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
1st Lecture, SATURDAY 27th March, 1858.
Introductory Remarks on behalf of the Committee.
"The Relations of Syria to Modern Commerce."
The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.
2d Lecture, TUESDAY, 30th March.
The Rev. WM THOMSON, of Syria.
"Lebanon, and the Countries bordering the Jordan."
3d Lecture THURSDAY, 1st April.
JAMES T. BARCLAY, M. D., of Jerusalem.
"Jerusalem, and the Country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, with particular reference to its Commercial Capabilities."
4th Lecture, SATURDAY, 3d April.
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.
"The Dead Sea Expedition, in Connection with Syrian Exploration."
5th Lecture, TUESDAY, 6th April.
The Rev. M. J. RAPHALL Ph. D.
"The Undivided Hebrew Empire—Its Commerce and Influence under King Solomon—The Geographical Position which Promoted its Development."
The Rev. A. PISCHEL, Ph. D.
"The Interest with which the Holy Land is Still Regarded."

Tickets can be obtained at the Rooms of the Society, New-York University, Washington Square, between 9 and 5 o'clock; or at Mr. Thomas T. Green's, druggist, corner of Broadway and 14th st.; at Messrs. Carter's, Brothers Broadway, corner of Spring; and at Mr. Sibell's, corner of Nassau and Wall sts.

Course ticket, $3; Single ticket, $1.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN IN AMERICA.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:

Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. By the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. April 1.
Fair Play for Women. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., April 8.
Woman and Her Work. The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN April 15.
Woman and the Elective Franchise. Mrs. LUCY STONE, April 23.
Benefit to Women of Organized Emigration. The Hon. ED. PLUMER.

These lectures will be given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Astor-place. The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.

Mr. BRADY'S lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. The lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the course, $2. To be found at the principal Bookstores. Single admissions 50 cents.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, director of the French Institute for young gentlemen. No. 48 East 24th-st. Subjects:

March 25.....
April 1.....*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8.....*Beranger.*

Course tickets $1; single tickets 50 cents. To be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

LECTURE ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—By that most interesting and eloquent orator, the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, March 29, 1858. Tickets 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—THE Rev Dr. HUTTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, New-York, will address the children's meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING. The Rev. S. B. WAKELEY, of New-York, is expected to speak on Thursday evening, April 1. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7¾. Admission free.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING—LATELY held in the Rev. Mr. CLEMMER'S Church, will, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week be held in the West 26th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave. Exercises commence at 7¾ o'clock, and all are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSBURG.—THE REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, of South Brooklyn, will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open for a prayer-meeting THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. KRESS will conduct the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Lecture room of the Mercer-st. Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Lecture room is on Green-st., near 8th-st., directly in the rear of the Church. All interested are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, ON UNION SQUARE.—There will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 7¾ o'clock.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th-av., It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room." Come! Come! Come!

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

PERSONAL.

ELIZABETH GILMOUR, WHO LEFT Brooklyn in the month of September last, and engaged as nurse in the family of a Mr. Allen, then resident of New-Haven, Conn., and subsequently of Albany, N. Y., will please inform her sister, ANN GILMOUR, No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, of her place of residence.

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old, to some respectable lady. Call at No. 186 Varick-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—NOVEL COMBINATION. Farewell benefit and last appearance in opera of
CARL FORMES,
Consisting of two grand operas, (an evening performance and a Matinée)
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1858, positively the last night
THE HUGUENOTS.
On SATURDAY, at 1½—OPERA MATINEE,
MARTHA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With every reserved seat and $1 admission ticket bought for
THE HUGUENOTS
will be given
A GRATUITOUS TICKET,
admitting to the Opera Entitled, MARTHA.
CARL FORMES.

The receipts of these two performances (which, properly speaking, form one entertainment) as the regular price paid for a "Huguenot" ticket insures a free admission to Matinée) are set apart for the
BENEFIT OF CARL FORMES,
who, after a career unequalled for brilliancy, will bid farewell to the patrons of the opera.

Whenever an artist takes a first benefit it has always been customary that he or she should sing some extra pieces. The length of the "Huguenots," however, renders a deviation from this course unavoidable. As a compensation, therefore, the whole of Flotow's opera of MARTHA will be given the next day as a
GRATUITOUS MATINEE
to those who will honor Mr. Formes' benefit on FRIDAY. All those persons, therefore, who will buy a reserved seat or a $1 admission ticket,
BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE DOORS,
Will receive
A FREE TICKET FOR THE MATINEE.
The sale of seats for the benefit of CARL FORMES, and positively last night of
THE HUGUENOTS AND MARTHA,
commences this morning, at the three Ticket Offices.

EXTRA NOTICE.

Those who can only attend the Matinée can buy tickets for MARTHA only on Saturday, at
FIFTY CENTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock,
Benefit and last appearance of
CARL FORMES,
Positively last night of
THE HUGUENOTS
the principal roles by Ls Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaoeser, Beutler, Oehrlein, Luhreul and Carl Formes.
SATURDAY, March 27, at 1½ o'clock, Opera Matinée, MARTHA,
on which occasion the popular prima donna, Mme. JOHANNSEN will make her first appearance having returned with Mr Thalberg from the South) in connection with Carl Formes, Mme Bertel Pikaneser, Oehrlein.
PRICE OF TICKETS ADMITTING TO BOTH PERFORMANCES.
Reserved Seats.....$2 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission ticket.....$1
Admission to the Matinée only for those persons who cannot attend on Friday evening.
FIFTY CENTS.

The sale of tickets admitting to the "Huguenots" and Matinée commences this morning. The sale of tickets for the Matinée only commences on Saturday morning.

On Monday, March 29, first night of Wm H. Fry's opera of LEONORA—La Grange. D'angri Tiberini and Gassier. The season positively closes on Thursday, March 30.

LAST DAY.

Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
respectfully informs the public, at the request of numerous patrons, who consider
THE SEASON OF LENT
as an appropriate time for the production of
A SACRED ORATORIO,
that they will give Handel's
THE MESSIAH,
with a combined orchestral force of
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
CARL FORMES
will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.

Full particulars will be given.

In order to afford all classes an opportunity of hearing this celebrated work rendered by some of the most celebrated artists,

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
has been fixed at One Dollar to all parts. Seats reserved without any extra charge.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss HATTIE ANDEM Soprano.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Messrs. J. PTCHOWSKI & R. GOLDBECK, Pianists.
Mr THEODORE HISFELD.
Mr. JOSEPH NOLLand
Mr. C. BERGNER.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets $1 each may be had at the music stores of SCHUBERTH & CO., No 98 Spring-st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, WM. HALL & SON, and FIRTH, POND & CO., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PAUL JULIEN,

About leaving the friendly shores of this, his adopted country, feels anxious to appear once more in the City of New York, where he has always been received with so much kindness and munificence, and has much pleasure to announce to the musical amateurs that for this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand opera of Bruxelles.
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
HERR GOLDBECK,
the talented young pianist
HERR TREUER and MR. REITER
will preside at the Piano-forte.
at
MOZART HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.

Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST DAY.

Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 24,
RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
assisted by their
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,
And positively their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
THE CHARMING TERESA ROLLA,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
KIM-KA.
GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vantilatay.
ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.

Bianco	ANTOINE
Brocolo	JEROME

Doors open at 5½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1858,
Goldsmith's fine old five-act Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Old Hardcastle	Mr. Burnett
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. Jefferson
Young Marlow	Mr. Perry
Digory	Mr. Peters
Hastings	Mr. Stoddart
Sir Charles	Mr. Brown
Miss Hardcastle, (first appearance since illness,)	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Hardcastle	Miss Wells
Miss Neville	Mrs. Johnston

To conclude with the famous comic duality of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Mr. Simon Lullaby	Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Letitia Lullaby	Miss Josephine Manners

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 25,
THE NENA SAHIB; Or, THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.

Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor	Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery	Mr. J. J. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery	Mrs. J. J. Prior

The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1858,
Benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN,
Will be acted the Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

Brutus	Mr. McKean Buchanan
Marc Antony	Mr. R. Johnston
Portia	Mrs. H. Jordan

To conclude with the last three acts of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.

Jessie Brown	Miss Fanny Herring

To be followed by the Drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
To conclude with the farce of
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

LAST DAY.

Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mammoth Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Soirée Dansante and Concert a la Musard, to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Now ready, and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CONCERT A LA MUSARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Large bands of the best music in the City have been engaged for this occasion. This concert takes place on the EVENING of April 8. Purchasers of tickets will see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Price—Double tickets, $2; ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores, principal hotels and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway, also at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

LAST DAY.

Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.
UNHEARD OF POPULARITY.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
MAGNIFICENTLY
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
PRODUCED
EXTRAVAGANTLY APPLAUDED.

NEW AND AMUSING, TOUCHING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,

AFTERNOONS AT 3,	EVENINGS AT 7½.
AFTERNOONS AT 3,	EVENINGS AT 7½.
AFTERNOONS AT 3,	EVENINGS AT 7½.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
EVERY, EVERY DAY
THIS WEEK.

THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 60 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Pangolicon Studio, with its illuminated pictures are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.
COMPLIMENTARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, BENEFIT TO MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the popular authoress of the thrilling novelette from which Mr Watkins has prepared this extraordinary drama, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. On which occasion Mrs. S. will be present in person.

LAST DAY.

Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association, received until 6 o'clock this P. M., at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

FANCY DRESS SOIREE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera and at the Winter season will be worn at the Crystal Palace Soirée, April 8 Double tickets, $2. ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at Thompson Brother's banking office, No. 2 Wall-st., at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES intending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fete at Crystal Palace will please see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, $2. Single, for Ladies $1. Offices No. 566 Broadway and No. 2 Wall-st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—THE LADIES of the Universalist Society, Williamsburg, will hold a Festival in the basement of their Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst. The choir of the church have kindly volunteered to sing several choice pieces during the evening. Admission 15c.

FINE ARTS.

SIMSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS
And will be ready in a few days,
REVIVAL HYMNS,
By the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The above will be comprised in one small 16mo volume, of about 160 pp. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

GET THE BEST.

JUST PUBLISHED,
MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth.
EDWARD DUNGAN & BROTHER.
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 371 Broadway.

TEMPLE MELODIES.—FIVE HUNDRED Favorite hymns set to 200 well-known tunes, the words and music being on the same page. For prayer and conference meetings, family worship, and Congregational singing. Prices: 12mo edition, cloth binding, 62 cents; rear, 75 cents; octavo edition, (large type,) cloth, 87 cents; rear, $1. A liberal discount in quantities.

This work is believed to be peculiarly suited to the present season of awakened religious interest.

From the New-York Evangelist.

There is a kind of earnest revival air pervading the tunes and hymns that will strike a chord in many a Christian heart; and we think all will unite in awarding to it the praise of a comprehensive, sensible, practical, and useful book.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 109 & 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. BRADY'S PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEments compelling his absence from the City, the *Argument for Removing the Legal Disabilities of Women* will be made on THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK, instead of the 25th of March, as first announced. Mr. THAYER will repeat his interesting and Congressional Speech at the end of the course, if he can arrange to leave Washington.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The section "On Agriculture," JOHN JAY, Chairman, will meet for organization in the Rooms, University Buildings, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations through the past Winter. These sums have been for the most part received recently in response to a notice read from their pulpits by many clergymen to whom the managers would offer their warmest thanks for the sympathy expressed and the assistance thus rendered to their cause:

From a friend	$5 00	James Lenox	$100 00
From a lady by Mrs. Van W.	10 00	S. H. W., by Mrs. Perkins	10 00
A "widowed mother," by Mrs Perkins	5 00	Mrs. Lanier	20 00
Mrs McBride	25 00	Mrs Fellows	25 00
Mrs. McLanahan	10 00	Mrs. Johnston	50 00
J. C. Leveridge	5 00	Mrs. Aliey	5 00
Mrs. W. J. Brown	10 00	Is. W. Blain, by Mrs. Kimball	10 00
From the "Children's Fair,"	1 50	Thos. B. Faile	100 00
From "a widow,"	5 00	Jas Boorman	100 00
Mrs. Goff	2 00	Belmont Exhibition fund	200 00
S. C. W.	5 00	Mrs. H. Bruen	25 00
Mrs G. N. Bleecker	10 00	A friend, by Miss Betts	5 00
Jos. Walker	5 00	Mr. Clark, of Hampton, by Miss Betts	25 00
Mrs. Chs. H. Russell	10 00	Wm Jay	15 00
M. P. A.	10 00	Miss Foster	20 00
From a friend	3 00	Mrs Terbell	10 00
J. T. Johnston	25 00	By Miss Betts	8 00
Mrs. R. L. Stuart	25 00	Member of Rutgers-st Church, by Mrs. Platt	10 00
Silas Brownell	10 00	Miss S—w, by do	1 00
W. J. Brown	10 00	Mrs. Krebs	3 00
Capt. H. W. Ogden	10 00	Mr. Wetmore	5 00
Jas. W. McCulloh	3 00	Miss M. Wetmore	2 00
Mrs. E Cady	5 00	E. S. Woodhull	5 00
A widow in N. C.	6 70	W. H. Woodhull	5 00
A Friend, by Mrs. Wm. Betts	5 00	Mrs Woodhull	5 00
A Friend, by Miss Woodhull	3 00	Miss C. P. Woodhull	3 00
A Lady	1 00	W. J. VanWagenen	3 00
A. R. Walsh	10 00	A friend, by Mrs. Haws	3 00
Miss E. Jones	30 00	Mrs. Chanler	4 00
James W. Underhill	25 00	Miss Gelston	10 00
Ed. J. Woolsey	50 00	Mrs. C. H. Russell	20 00
Mrs. P. Ballard	5 00	Mrs. Johnson	50 00
Mrs. S. Parkhill	3 00	A friend, by Mrs. W. Batts	15 00
Cash, by Miss Woodhull	3 00	A friend, by Mrs. Vandenhenvel	30 00
Friend to widows, by Mrs Perkins	5 00	Mrs. J. Sturges	5 00
A. H. W.	50 00	Mrs. E Cady	5 00
Dr. J Hursen	20 00	S. R. McIlvaine	10 00
Mrs Bronson	20 00	John Sturges	10 00
Miss Glover	100 00	W. S. Gilman	25 00
Miss M. Glover	100 00	S. F. B.	10 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Spencer	100 00	Cash	10 00
Stephen Palmer	3 00	Miss VonHorne	5 00
Mrs. J. B. Johnston	5 00	Miss Hicks	5 00
Mrs. C. Marshall	2 00	C. H. Seaman	5 00
Miss Carrington	2 50	The Donor	5 00
M. J. Reese	3 00	M. R. P.	3 00
J. D. Wolfe	100 00	Groesbeck Bros	100 00
Adam Norrie	10 00	Mrs. M. Lanahan	15 00
Ed. F. Sanderson	10 00	Mrs. John Paine	10 00
Jas. N. Cobb	10 00	Mrs. Jas. M Bride	25 00
Thos. Fraser	10 00	From St. George's Ch. by Dr. Tyng	100 00
Silas Brown	10 00	The Misses Wallace	10 00
John C. Tucker	20 00	Mrs Wm. M Halsted	25 00
Wm. A. Smith	10 00	Miss Brinkerhoff	15 00
Aug. Whiting	10 00	"From friends of widows," &c	14 00
Henry Stokes	5 00	Miss M. Bronson	40 00
J. S. Stokes	5 00	A friend, by Mrs. R. J. Crowther	10 00
Mrs. W. C. Stokes	3 00	Mr R Crowther	3 00
Mrs. Hugh Thompson	2 00	Mrs. R. Crowther	3 00
An old subscriber in 19th-st	5 00	Mrs. E. Wainwright	5 00
Mrs Robert Carter	5 00	Mrs. C. J. Starr	8 00
Miss Morris	6 00	Wm. N. C	10 00
Miss M. Greene	8 00	Mr Riddle	2 00
Miss L Greene	3 00	"For the Widow's Society"	3 00
Mrs. P. Carter	2 00	Anony. by Mrs. Betts	3 00
Mrs. H. J Wyckoff	2 00	Mrs P. G. Stuyvesant	50 00
Mrs Cromlie	2 50		
A. C. Downing	5 00		
A friend, by Mrs. Van Wyck	20 00		

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, grapes, flowers, fruits and vegetables; can be well recommended; address J. D., Box No. 2,307 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other is an chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, and to at least growing up young ladies: she understands all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing would have no objection to travel and make herself useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 161 9th st., between 3d and 4th ave., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young women, situations in City or country, one as good cook and laundress, the other as good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they can be well recommended; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A LADY PARTING WITH HER seamstress wishes to obtain her a situation; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and can get up ladies' fineries in the neatest manner; has five years' recommendations; any lady calling at her present situation, No. 31 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will get satisfactory reasons for parting with her.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family or boarding school. A faithful discharge of duties may be relied upon. Inquire for Miss CLARKE, at No. 35 7th av between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. Any letters to the above address will be promptly answered

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotch women, (sisters,) to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply for 2 days, at No 179 7th-av., third floor, front room, near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook; understands baking and is an excellent manpress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No 335 6th-av, one door from 21st st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook by a respectable middle-aged woman—one who thoroughly understands our business. Can give good reference and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No 364 4th-st., between avenues C and D. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; would do a short distance in the country, as she understands milk and butter. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av, near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 78 West 20th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; wages not such an object as good home. Best City reference. Inquire No 624 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING American young woman a situation; is a first rate cook, understands in all their branches, meats, poultry, game, puddings of all kinds; is also a good baker; would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general house work. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 14th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 547 P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Married Bachelor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Kim Ka—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—A Conjugal Lesson.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Sale Bereezely—Persecuted Dutchman

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Julius Cæsar—London Assurance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The North American leaves Portland for Liverp'l Mch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana Mch 27
The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton* left Southampton for this port on the 10th inst. with four days' later news from Europe, and is now overdue. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at the hour of going to press. The *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 13th, with a week's later news, and fully due at Halifax, had not been heard from at an early hour last evening, but the working of the telegraph line was subsequently interrupted.

In the United States Senate, yesterday morning, Mr. Seward presented the Anti-Lecompton resolutions of the Legislature of New-York. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to facilitate communication with the army in Utah by telegraph. Mr. Gwin, of California, proposed to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but as Messrs. Doolittle, Stuart, Seward, and others urged that the Minnesota bill should have precedence, Mr. Gwin consented, and it was taken up. Mr. Pugh offered an amendment, which was agreed to, respecting the United States laws and Courts in Minnesota, and the bill was then ordered to the second reading. The House of Representatives took up the Deficiency bill. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, made a Lecompton speech, in reply to Mr. Blair. Mr. Granger, of New-York, spoke against Lecompton. Mr. Horace F. Clark, of New-York, made a strong Anti-Lecompton speech. Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, opposed the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, spoke in favor of Lecompton. Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, opposed the Lecompton Constitution and denounced the course of the Administration. When he had concluded, the House adjourned.

It is considered certain that Mr. Quitman's Army bill will pass the Senate with very little opposition. The amendments made by the Committee on Military Affairs are comparatively unimportant, and do not change its general features.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday present no feature of special importance. The State Engineer sent in to the Assembly, in reply to a resolution of that body, an estimate of the cost of completing the Canals, of which the aggregate amount is put down at $4,955,777 14. The Committee on the Brooklyn Assessment bill bribery case were discharged from further consideration of the matter, not being able to find anything tangible in the charges.

By the arrival of the Santa Fé mail at Independence, Mo., we have later news from New-Mexico. Capt. Marcy, with one thousand head of mules, was to leave Fort Union on his return to Camp Scott on the 25th inst. Lieut. Beale was a passenger with the mail. He reports that the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, on which he adhered strictly from Los Angelos, in California, is the best natural route for a railroad in the world, shortening that surveyed by Lieut. Whipple, five hundred miles.

Latest advices from Sonora state that General Gandara, the leader of the rebellion in that State, has been eminently successful, having defeated the Government troops in several engagements. The Governor, Pesqueira, was surrounded by Gandara's troops, and could not escape. Gandara had ordered all prisoners to be massacred, and had proclaimed his intention to hang Peschiera, if he should be taken.

An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Pittsburg, Penn., last night, which was addressed by Col. Forney and other prominent Democrats. Resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform and the doctrine of popular rights were passed by acclamation.

R. L. Shannon, Esq., delivered his lecture on Kansas in Hope Chapel, last night, to a much larger audience than that in attendance on a previous occasion.

John R. Finnally, *alias* Harry A. Howard, and a woman named Ann Brainard, *alias* Ann Howard, were brought to the City, yesterday morning, from Maryland, charged with kidnapping Sarah Taylor, a colored girl nearly fifteen years of age, taking her from this City to Washington, and attempting to sell her as a slave. The prisoners were taken before the Mayor, who sent them before the Recorder, by whom they will be examined to-day.

Several witnesses were examined, yesterday, before Coroner Gamble, on an application to admit Cunningham, who shot Paudeen, to bail. The evidence was intended to rebut that offered at the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner gives his decision in the case to-day. Cunningham, meantime, remains locked up in the Tombs.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, $3,000 was appropriated for repairing Ward School No. 40, in Twentieth-street.

The General Markets, yesterday, were decidedly brisker for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 5,000 bales, one-half *in transitu*. Prices, however, did not improve. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in fair request,—the latter at advanced rates. Hog products were in good demand at full quotations. Sugars were active and buoyant. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 659.

The Cattle Markets were overstocked with bullocks yesterday, there being larger offerings (3,113) at Forty-fourth-street, than on any previous market-day since September last. The total City receipts for the week number 3 646, which is 800 above the preceding week and 500 above the weekly average for all of last year. Sales opened at low figures in the morning, and continued to fall through the day—the average decline from the previous Wednesday's low rates being about 3c. ₰ lb on the dressed weight. Under the stimulus of low prices, and considerable concessions by sellers on the estimated weights, butchers bought freely, so that with some extra purchases for Bermuda and for country feeding, the yards were nearly cleared at sundown. Butchers were never in a better condition than now to treat their customers to good beef at low rates.

Condition of Lecompton.—The Senate Lecompton Bill has not, as yet, been introduced in the House, which body is, however, discussing the measure in Committee of the Whole, under cover of the Deficiency Bill. But soon the Bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, will be subjected to the ordeal of the Lower House, and if advices from Washington may be relied on, speedily be brought to a final vote. There is sufficient doubt about the result to excite the strongest possible interest in the public mind.

France upon the Question of Mexico.

The condition and prospects of the magnificent Territories which are now given up to Mexican misrule, and to all the chances of a permanent state of chaos, are not absolutely matters of indifference to all the world beside ourselves. The days have gone by in which national interests could be safely studied and provided for by an exclusive reference to the immediate limits of the national authority. The fiction of the family of nations is fast ceasing to be a fiction even in form, and the very wars of modern times bear witness to the gradual identification of the aims and hopes of civilized mankind. The States of antiquity pursued in peace and in war alike a purely selfish policy; and, unless we except the case of the Achaian League, it will be impossible to find in the annals of antiquity anything at all resembling those great alliances by which the destiny of the world has once and again been decided since Christendom emerged from the confusions of feudalism. The traditional phraseology of courts and of diplomacy has, indeed, preserved a mingled flavor of antique and fendal reasoning—but the practical relations of State with State have been determined by an ever-steady and growing tendency in each towards the recognition of the ties that bind it up with all the rest. The first assertion of the doctrine of the balance of power by the Italian States against Charles VIII.—the league of Protestant Germany and the North against the Empire—the resistance organized by England against Spain, in the time of Philip II., and afterwards against France in the time of Louis XIV.—the counteraction of England's overweening naval superiority by combined Europe during our own Revolution—the coalitions by which Napoleon was opposed, thwarted, and finally overcome—and the Western Alliance against the ambitious designs of Russia, have all been but so many steps towards the abrogation of special claims on the part of any particular sovereign, or people, to such a preponderance in the world's affairs as would interfere with the prosperous development of the whole, by crushing the independent action of any part of the great system of nations. Every race that occupies a portion of the earth's surface owes a certain duty to the world. If that duty is done—if, that is, peace is preserved within the borders of the land, and a reasonable opportunity given to its inhabitants for bringing forward whatever resources of whatever kind it may possess into the commerce, both material and moral, of the world—then we may be very sure that the protection of that State from outrageous wrong or violent absorption at the hands of any neighbor, however powerful, will be recognized as an integral part of the modern policy of Christendom. We need fear no new partitions of Poland in Europe, and no triumphs of vagrant fillibustering are ever likely to defile the page of history in America. But wherever we find an incompetent and disorderly people wasting a fair inheritance, and habitually disarranging its relations with the rest of the world, there we may expect to find also some superior nationality sooner or later making its way and establishing its authority.

And therefore it is that for the last few years careful observers on both sides of the Atlantic have recognized in the State of Mexico distinct intimations of an approaching intervention by American influence, organized in some legitimate and natural way, which should arrest the process of national decomposition and rescue interests important to all the world from the Damoclean sword which has hung suspended above them ever since the last Viceroy of New-Spain gave place to the first President of the Mexican Republic. We have already referred to the language in which the English journals are now treating this subject, and it may be instructive to those who labor under a chronic incapacity of discriminating between the forces of history and the perils of fillibustering selfishness, to see how the anticipated supremacy of American ideas in Mexico has been regarded by one of the soundest and most distinguished of French economists. Six years ago a French gentleman, M. De Daumartin, obtained large grants of land in Sonora and Chihuahua, which he naturally wished to put into the European market. He accordingly published at Paris a Memoir upon the state of Mexico, in which he warned Europe of the southward drift of the American Republic, and appealed to the "Latin" race, in particular, to the people of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, to throw such an emigration into Mexico as would suffice to strengthen her against the advance of the Anglo-Saxon element, and to found a new "Catholic power between the Pacific and the Gulf which should hold the keys of either sea." Upon this book of M. Daumartin an article was written by Horace Say, in which the whole case was reviewed with great ability, and sentence uttered in the following language: "For our part we are far from partaking M. Daumartin's fear of the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is too intelligent a race, too laborious, too justly appreciative of the mutual services of men in industry, government and commerce to abandon itself to any despotism, whether of economic theories or of armed oppression. We avow that we are less of Latins than we are of Latinists. We will not even conceal that we are annexationists, in a way, if not for our own sake then for the sake of Mexico. The absorption of Cuba by the United States may be doubtful, for that question is clogged by the fatal incubus of Slavery. The liberal policy of England has set Canada wholly on one side. Let, then, the Anglo-Saxon fulfill his destiny in North America by moving to the South, and filling the Continent with millions of intelligent and industrious men. Let him even march to the Isthmus of Panama. For the Spaniard and the Indian, let them mingle where they may. Where they cannot mingle, let them subside and disappear. The reign of labor is fairly begun, and the world will hail the day when the American Anglo-Saxon of California shall shake hands with the British Anglo-Saxon of Australia, each the founder of a new and friendly empire." These are the words of a statesman and philosopher who can rise above the petty limitations of a narrow domestic policy to the contemplation of the great laws which determine the course of history. They will find an echo not merely in the vague instincts of the popular heart, but in the deliberate judgment of every man who has reflected upon the character of the age, and who is not carried away by some undisciplined private hobby quite out of sight of the relations which actually exist between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mexican races upon this continent.

The Anxious Democracy.

The Hudibrastic skill "to divide a hair 'twixt south and southwest side" was never in greater request among any body of mortal men than among the ingenious but perturbed spirits actually engaged at Washington in the difficult task of passing the camel of Lecompton through the eye of the Democratic needle. The present leader of the Lecomptonite phalanx, Mr. Green, of Missouri, has indeed very boldly avowed his own specific object. He is working for the salvation not of the Union, or of the Constitution, or of any such "glittering generality," but simply and solely of the Democratic Party. There is something satisfactory in this frankness, cynical though it be. one can hardly be expected to be glad that an American Senator should put his passionate advocacy of a great measure which is convulsing the political world of the nation avowedly upon the ground that he thinks its passage required by the necessities of his "party." If a Tory Lord should urge the repeal of the Corn Laws in the British House of Peers on such a pretext, his own supporters would be the first to shame him into silence. The hypocritic affectation of a supreme regard for the interests of the whole country is the homage which political vice must pay to patriotic virtue whenever patriotic virtue can make herself respected. And it is not possible, therefore, to rejoice over this open scorn of the mere appearance of patriotism on the floor of the Senate. But we may still congratulate ourselves that Mr. Green should have deliberately unveiled the Administration before the country, and that Mr. Buchanan stands confessed before us all the exasperated chief of a party pushing onward, through thick and thin, to a purely partisan victory. But though Mr. Green, after menacing the "Republicans" with "the cannon of the South," concluded his speech with "aspirations for the consolidation and permanency of the Democratic Party," he found himself obliged to hate a little of his straightforward demonstrativeness when he came to the point of action. He fell to manipulating his bill when he came to propose it; and if the measure in the form of its final passage by the Senate can really save us from the "cannon of the South" then we must say that we fear the calibre of that "dread artillery" has been somewhat over-estimated.

But if the quibblings of Green are remarkable, it is not easy to describe the minute manœuvreing of his less audacious associates. It may be safely affirmed that at this moment some sixty members of Congress are utterly absorbed in the search after expedients by which they may be enabled either to vote for "Lecompton" without indorsing it, or to indorse it without voting for it. There is much that is melancholy, and much, too, that is ridiculous in this thought, but we have gained a great deal of ground upon the reckless invaders of constitutional right, in thus driving so many of their supporters into their present straits. The manly and patriotic sentiment of the country has compelled these unlucky men thus to invoke the powers of the air, and ransack the mysteries of the black-art political for some stroke of legerdemain which may save them at once from the present fury of the Administration, and from the fiercer wrath to come of their constituency. Let us hope that before the final vote shall be taken they may be driven a little further to fare a great deal better by giving up altogether the miserable task in which they are engaged. The Hon. Horace F. Clark, of this City, last night, devoted himself very earnestly "to proving that a Democrat may vote against Lecompton without sacrificing his party position." We do not doubt that he perfectly well understands that no man, be he Democrat or not, can vote *for* Lecompton without sacrificing something better than his party position. This the people of the United States, at least, understand, and they will choose the future statesmen of the land, not by the standard of the cannonading Mr. Green and the prophetic Mr. Toombs, but by that of the convincing Mr. Crittenden and the out-spoken Mr. Douglas.

Two Sides of a Question.

The moral and intellectual *bouleversement* wrought in the heads of its supporters by Slavery has often been commented upon as amongst the most curious incidents in the system, and it is rarely more curiously displayed than in their treatment of questions of political economy and jurisprudence. During the height of the panic, the South boasted over its exemption from the great commercial epidemic, and would have had fair ground for rejoicing if it had owed its safety to any cause than the real one. There are two ways in which a community may escape monetary crises—one is, by having no commercial relations with anybody else; and the other, by supplying the banks with gold enough out of the public exchequer to enable them to be liberal. The South measurably protects itself against revulsions by the inferiority of its commercial business. Louis Napoleon protected France in the latter mode; but the first is, we must say, the simpler and less complicated. As soon as the Cotton crop of the slave States is set down at the seaports, their whole commercial business is finished—the planter collects the money, buys suits of calico and pairs of brogans for his negroes, and goes home. To get up a panic out of materials of this sort is clearly impossible. One might nearly as well talk of panic among the Malakols or the Chioptes, whose currency is elephants' tusks and printed calico. Panics are the concomitants of extended and complicated systems of commerce. They are one of the diseases of high civilization. There are no such things known in Central Africa, or in Thibet. For the South to boast of exemption from them was but one of the many evidences of pastoral simplicity which her organs of opinion so frequently afford.

One would hardly expect a man of Senator Toombs' standing, however, to fall into the popular delusions upon subjects of this sort; and yet in his recent speech in the Senate upon the Lecompton question, he fairly outdid his constituents in the savage simplicity of his political economy. One of his notions is, that inasmuch as more Northerners apply to the Federal Government for special acts and offices, therefore the Union is of more benefit to the North than the South. Admitting, for the sake of argument, this to be true, it is hard to see that it is anything to boast of. Multifarious demands for special legislation are another proof of enterprise, commercial activity, and a highly artificial state of society. In semi-barbarous communities, special enactments would not be needed. They increase with the growth of civilization. General measures are amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of a rude population. Railroads, canals, joint-stock companies, and the thousand and one other subjects of private bills spring into existence in cities and seaports, and are never dreamed of in forests and on plantations. No Turk ever applies for a special hatti-scheriff. If it be as Mr. Toombs avers, the less Southerners say about it the better.

But what particular advantage Northern machine-makers and manufacturers derive from having their "special legislation" done in the present Federal Congress, any more than in a Northern Congress, we are at a loss to conceive. We greatly fear that even any jobs or frauds which the present Government sanctions, in the shape of private bills, would slip through just as readily in an assemblage in which not a slaveholder was to be found.

The Apotheosis of Prize-Fighters.

There are several classes of the community which in this City enjoy special privileges, and one or two which labor under special disabilities, though in most instances neither the privileges nor the disabilities are created by operation of law. Women and clergymen, young men, orators and old tobacco chewers are nowhere more highly favored than here, and their immunities and franchises are based upon prejudices, traditions, and opinions which derive their origin from an older source than the Government, and which no Government could destroy. We could wish to see some curtailment of the peculiar rights of the last of these classes, but we look for it from the operation of an improved taste, and are by no means disposed to call in the aid of the law to carry into effect our ideas of salival reform. The clergy and the ladies and the orators are heartily welcome to all and more than all the chivalry or reverence the community may choose to bestow on them.

Veneration is certainly not that organ in the national cranium which needs repression. A much larger amount of solid and hearty hero-worship than we have ever yet exhibited may be indulged in without any serious injury to the national character. Popularity in democracies is essentially evanescent. The greatest speaker or statesman that has ever yet arrived amongst us must have had a thousand painful reminders, in the very zenith of his career, that his position was a precarious one, which commanding talents alone had won, and which incessant labor and unswerving honesty alone could retain. We are, therefore, not afraid, by any means, of adding to the circle of those on whom the popular interest and admiration centre themselves; but it is necessary to draw the line somewhere, and we, for our part, should like to make it exclude prize-fighters and shoulder-hitters from the number of the national idols. There is, and has been for years, a tendency at work amongst us to elevate common "bruisers" into the position of honor. Probably no city in the world in the present age, and in the same stage of civilization, witnessed a spectacle more humiliating than the funeral of Bill Poole. One of the largest political parties in the Union at that day, and the one, too, whose boast it was that its ranks contained all that was most conservative, orderly and intelligent in the nation, chose deliberately to make of this man a martyr to its creed, and surround his death, ignobly incurred in a pot-house row, with all the honors of a political apotheosis. A bully, whose whole life had been a standing reproach upon the law and its officers, was followed to the grave by a whole city of Christian men, because the ruffian had chosen to disgrace the popular party by professing its faith. His last words were consecrated by being made a party motto, because they contained a declaration which was, in reality, a party disgrace. "I die a true American," from the lips of Bill Poole, ought to have been repudiated with indignation by any body of men professing the smallest reverence for the great virtues that have made America the nation that she is, for the simple reason that Mr. Poole's career was an outrage upon every one of them.

This determination by a portion of the community to canonize rowdies and blackguards, and surround their excesses and savagery with the factitious interest with which the Old World surrounds the doings of imbecile or worthless monarchs, finds a curious illustration in the *Herald*, which treats its readers on Sunday morning with a minute account of the last hours of one of the heroes of the Poole tragedy, yclept Patrick McLaughlin—otherwise "Paudeen"—another of the scoundrels who, to the shame of our criminal jurisprudence, have for years set the hangman at defiance. He has met his death in the only way in which the ruffians of this Metropolis seem to have any reason to fear it—in a pot-house row. The greatest poet, orator, scholar, soldier or patriot of our day, would certainly not have as much space devoted to the dismal record of his last agonies, as "Paudeen" enjoys in the columns of our poor old contemporary. We have full particulars of the manner in which the event occurred: a sketch of "Paudeen's" career as a great public character in the great State of New-York; a short controversy about the place of his birth; a disquisition upon his great claim to celebrity and influence in his unrivaled skill as a buffer, gouger, biter, kicker, stabber—in short as a hardened and irreclaimable criminal, whom no community should suffer to exist one minute longer than might be requisite for the creation of an efficient gallows. We have hourly bulletins from the hospital of the condition of the patient, accompanied by the opinions of his "friends" upon the tragedy. Lastly, we learn that half his nose was at one period bitten off by Alderman Mike Murray, now a member of the Municipal Government of this great, wealthy and refined Metropolis, in a fight between those two distinguished gentlemen. What a commentary the whole furnishes upon the manners and opinions of certain portions of our population and upon the existing administration of criminal justice!

What About the New Court-Rooms?

The Committee of the Common Council on Repairs and Supplies have reported adversely to the Mayor's proposition for the erection of a building in the Park to contain the Courts and the Post-Office. In view of the fact that the erection of a new City Hall, of imposing dimensions and great capacity, is one of the coming events which cast their shadows before, a separate structure for the law Courts and Post-Office would certainly appear to be wasteful excess. But when is the City Hall Commission to enter into its labors? That is, after all, the great question, for some of the Court-rooms now in use, and which we presume must remain in use, are veritable chambers of torture. No man can remain three hours a day in any of the Superior Court-rooms without materially injuring his health, and in fact shortening his life. To subject the judge to the inhalation of such an atmosphere as they contain is absolute barbarity. Judge Bosworth, one of the halest amongst them, has broken down under the ordeal, and is gone South, after a vain effort to resume his labors. The break down of his associates is only a question of time. The inconvenience and injury falls with less weight upon jurors, witnesses, and counsel, for the simple reason that they can go out oftener to get a breath of fresh air, but for this reason only. The Supreme Court does not destroy so many lungs as its neighbor, but is still dangerous, and extremely inconvenient. The spectacle to be witnessed in "the Chambers" every morning, is enough "to make angels weep," and to make anybody with preconceived notions of judicial solemnity laugh heartily. The morning hour, devoted to *ex parte* motions, witnesses a long row of members of the bar, packed tightly along the wall, like a crowd waiting for admission at a theatre, or for letters at the window of the Post-Office. Motions are made by each applicant as he gets jammed into the angle formed by a table and a railing on the Judge's left hand; and having "taken his rule," he elbows his way out if there is any breath left in him. The whole proceedings are marked by confusion and disorder, all owing to the attempt to transact the legal business of a great city in medium-sized bedrooms. This business is monthly increasing to an unparalleled degree. What will be the amount of work which ten or twenty years hence will devolve on the judiciary and on the bar in this district we believe no one can at present form any idea that will not fall far short of the reality. We hope this fact will be kept in view in all arrangements which may hereafter be made. It has hitherto been too much our habit in all our great public works to provide only for three or four years ahead. Some years ago this might have done, but we are now too old and too great to allow each day to meet its own evils. Foresight is one of the duties of greatness, and a State of the magnitude of ours must think for the next century as well as for this, and build for all time, and no feature in a great commercial capital should be more striking than the hall in which justice is dispensed.

No more Corporation Cakes and Ale.

We have not yet arrived at the millenium of municipal affairs, but another step has been taken towards it; the Sir Toby Belches of the Almshouse Department, the Ten Governors, have virtuously resolved, as though they were so many Malvolios, that they would no longer indulge in cakes and ale at the public expense, and that ginger should never more be hot in the mouths of visitors to Prisons and Hospitals. They have voluntarily abolished the last remnant of the old traditional Corporation guzzling and gormandizing which had become almost respectable from long continued use. A few years ago, before the tocsin of municipal reform had been sounded, every person connected with the City considered it not only a privilege but a duty, to eat and drink, and smoke, at the public expense. The Common Council, with the Mayor at their head, used to adjourn their meetings to repair to the so-called Tea-room of the City Hall, where they drank champagne, stuffed themselves with whatever delicacy might be in season, and smoked the choicest of Havana cigars. But the orgies of the Tea-room had become so offensive in the public nostrils that the Tea-room was abolished, and, as a compensation for their deprivation, the members of the Common Council allowed themselves salaries and carriage hire. The new charter took away their salaries, and the only remains of the Gog and Magogish system of public feeding rested with the Board of Ten Governors, who have been in the habit of wining, dining and smoking, their guests and themselves, when they visited the Islands to inspect the prisons and hospitals. But this custom is hereafter to be honored in the breach and not the observance. There are to be no more Corporation cakes and ale, and the Board of Ten Governors will make their official visits to the prisons and hospitals, and exhibit all the institutions under their charge to strangers without indulging in drinks and cigars at the public expense. The saving to the City may seem but a trifle compared with the enormous sum of our corporation expenditure. But something of greater importance, however, than the sum itself is saved, in the example of self-denial set by the Ten Governors. It should be followed up in other departments, until the Government of the City shall be administered decently, with strict economy, and a single eye to the public welfare.

The Contested Assembly Seat.—The seat of Mr. John G. Skelly, a member of the Assembly from this City, is contested by Mr. James A. Dolan, on the ground that Mr. Skelly did not reside, at the time he was elected, in the District he represents. It is understood that while Mr. S. does business in this City, his residence is in Westchester County. There is no dispute about the facts of the case. The issue is one of law purely. Mr. Dolan claims that the non-residence of Mr. Skelly vitiates his election.

An opinion has been obtained from the Attorney-General, and a report from the Committee on Elections, favorable to Mr. Skelly. But, on the other hand, a minority of that Committee have reported against him.

In addition to these proceedings, a bill has been introduced forbidding the people to send to the Legislature any person who does not reside in the district which elects him.

As the law now stands, there can be no doubt that Mr. Skelly is entitled to hold his seat, the Minority Report to the contrary notwithstanding. And we trust the bill which proposes to alter the law may not pass. If the people of any Assembly District think fit to select a non-resident representative, why should they not be allowed to do so?

Perhaps it would be well that this should often be done. At all events, a restriction upon such liberty would be both useless and preposterous.

The Louisiana Scheme of African Apprenticeship.—Some time ago, as our readers are aware, a bill was introduced in the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature to authorize the importation of 2,500 negroes from Africa, as "apprentices," for a term of fifteen years. The bill passed the House with little opposition. But it has been defeated in the Senate by a majority of two votes, after a most violent and exciting debate.

The New-Orleans *Bee*—a paper opposed to the scheme—refers to it in an article which we copy to-day. That article gives a summary of the report of the Senate Committee, who unanimously recommended the passage of the bill.

It is not likely that the idea of importing laborers from Africa, either as slaves or as apprentices, will be readily abandoned by the cotton and sugar planters of the Gulf States. The high prices of slaves demonstrate the demand for their services, and pecuniary interest will urge the South to reestablish the Slave-trade in some shape or other. There is, of course, no substantial distinction between those "apprentices" and slaves. The pretence that native Africans, who indenture themselves for a term of fifteen years, with power to "indenture themselves for a further time," are free, is simply preposterous.

Rather Discouraging for Disunionists.—The daily organ of the extreme Southern party in this City takes an alarmingly discouraging view of the inevitable results to the slaveholding States of a dissolution of the Union, and we cannot pretend to say that the conclusions it arrives at are not altogether probable. It says:

"Would not disunion place the South between enemies in front and rear, and pen it up with its negroes in all coming time? And thus penned up, what could it do with its superabundant negro population, its ten or twenty millions limited to existing boundaries, to limits scarcely sufficient for the sustenance of the whites themselves? Well, we will venture to reply to this. They will not, as the Anti-"Slavery" ignoramuses suppose, "abolish" "Slavery," because it will be unprofitable; but, should such a contingency ever come, and if *disunion* should occur it *must* come, *they would slaughter these negroes as remorselessly as they would so many mad dogs, for the law of self-preservation overrides all others.*

This is a frightful picture of the inevitable results of Slavery, but it is one that the most vehement advocates of the institution have drawn. It is not the raving of a fanatical Abolitionist, but the cool and dispassionate foreboding of a Pro-Slavery advocate. With such a ghastly and terrific picture of the results of disunion before their eyes, it can hardly be expected that the disunionists will make any effort to consummate their oft-repeated threats.

The Interior Trade of the Country.—Apparently we are to have an early commencement of Canal and River business. The Hudson has been navigable for several days. The ice has left the upper Mississippi, so that from St. Paul to New-Orleans, that great artery of trade, is open. Its chief branches, the Missouri and the Ohio, have been navigable for weeks. Even the more northern lakes are opening. Collingwood Harbor, on Lake Huron, is reported clear of ice. As to the Erie Canal, the Commissioners, in their recent report to the Legislature, give assurance of a seasonable commencement, as the causes which so greatly retarded navigation last year will not be operative this Spring.

We find the following statement in the Albany *Statesman* of Tuesday evening:

"We have reason to believe that the Canals of the State will be opened for navigation on or before the 20th of April. We believe that, previous to the day named, the water will be let in, and that navigation will not be commenced until the banks have been tested, and it has been ascertained that they are sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of water necessary to make the Canals navigable."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A splendid house enjoyed a fine performance of the "Huguenots" last night. All the singers were in good voice.

On Friday this increasingly popular opera will be played for the last time. The occasion is selected for the benefit of Mr. Carl Formes, and to add additional interest to the occasion, Mr. Ullman has thrown in a Matinée on the following day, to which all purchasers of tickets for Friday will be admitted free. Saturday's opera is "Martha," with Mme. Johannsen as the heroine. Mr. Formes has been a faithful, hard-working, pains-taking artist, and notwithstanding his extraordinary success, has modestly and uncomplainingly adhered to his contract. We hope that he will receive a flattering recognition at the hands of the patrons of the Academy.

Niblo's Garden.—The ever-welcome Ravels returned to their old house on Tuesday evening, and were warmly greeted by an overflowing audience. "Kim-Ka" and "Bianco" were performed, with the usual completeness, and to the entire delight of the house. The present season will be the last; at its close the "wonder'ul Ravels" will seek that repose which they have so abundantly deserved.

Mozart Hall.—Mr. Gustave Satter, the Boston pianist, assisted by several artists of recognized excellence, will give his second concert to-night.

Newspaper Change.—The Albany *Statesman* of Tuesday, announces that Messrs. Mursell & Co. have transferred their entire interest in the paper to James B Swain & Co.

"In making the official announcement of the change, (the new proprietors say,) they refrain from the 'professions of faith' usual on such occasions, further than to say that its future will not stultify its past history. They ask that the *Statesman* shall be judged upon its merits, and that confidence and patronage may be awarded only as it shall prove deserving of confidence and patronage."

Notaries Appointed.—*Suffolk*—John Hancock, of Lakeland. *Queens*—Samuel Willett, of Flushing; B. Hendrickson, of Hempstead. *Kings*—John K. Oakley, J. S. Marcellus, Wm. H. Waring, Abel C. Wilwarth, Sumner Stow Ely, of Brooklyn. *New-York*—Geo. W. Stevens, Wm. S. Milledoler, John Neilsen, Charles M. Freeman, Cornelius R. Dissoway, Philip F. Smith, Alexander Ostrander, Daniel B. Hasbrouck, Joseph B. Nones, Chas. Megary, Thaddeus H. Jane, Jeremiah Dodge, Jr., William Dodge, N. W. Busteed, Jonathan S. Ely, Moses M. Vail, Geo. W. Wright, Gardner Spring, Jr., John H. Chambers, Frederick Knapp, James Hillyer, Robert M. Hedden, Wm. C. Betts, John J. Sattler, Benjamin J. Peltz, Wm. Y. Clark. *Westchester*—Duncan Macarthur, of Morrisania.

THE PAUDEEN HOMICIDE.

Question of Admitting Cunningham to Bail—Evidence Rebutting the Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

BURIAL OF PAUDEEN.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, who shot Paudeen on Saturday morning last at the dance-house No. 23 Howard-street, was brought before Coroner GAMBLE, at the Tombs, yesterday, at 12 M., this being the hour assigned for an examination upon the question of admitting him to bail. Only some half dozen persons were present during the proceedings. The prisoner sat on a lounge in the room, coolly smoking a cigar as though he were not in the slightest degree interested in the result.

Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, who appeared as counsel for CUNNINGHAM, briefly reviewed the evidence taken at the inquest, and stated that he had witnesses who would flatly contradict some of the leading testimony. He urged, therefore, that it was the duty of the Coroner to sit as a magistrate in the case, and admit any rebutting evidence that might be offered. The main point which he wished to disprove was the statement that the prisoner committed the first assault upon the deceased; he acted through out, even to the taking of Paudeen's life, upon the defensive. He wished, also, he said, to show that CUNNINGHAM was not dealing with an ordinary antagonist, but with one whom, after becoming enraged and especially being in liquor, as he was, it was no safe to trust his life with an instant. All this, he claimed, bore vitally upon the question of the degree of guilt of the prisoner, and the question of admitting him to bail.

The Coroner said he would hear additional evidence bearing upon the points enumerated, to prepare him to decide on the question of bail.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

John Marks, the first witness called, testified as follows: I reside at No. 74 Elm street; at the present time I am not engaged in any business; on Saturday morning last I met Cunningham in Broadway in front of the Brandreth House; he asked me to go and take a drink with him, and we went to Burt Allen's place at No. 23 Howard-street; this was about one o'clock in the morning; Paudeen was not in the house then, but came about an hour afterwards; I heard loud conversation between Paudeen and Petrie about the merits of Morrissey as a fighting man; Cunningham had been sitting on the settee; in a moment he jumped up and said something to Paudeen about his speaking against a man behind his back, when Paudeen called him a little snacker, and threatened to slap him if he did not shut up his mouth; Cunningham did not take hold of Paudeen before going behind the bar; I should have seen him if he did, for I kept constant watch of him; I told him further I hoped for God's sake that there would be no serious trouble; I saw Cunningham when he was going out of the house; he did not say "Are there any of Paudeen's friends here who want satisfaction;" if he had uttered any such remark I could not help having heard it; Cunningham did not come to the edge of the bar while he was standing behind it, except to put his glass down; I went up to him as he was standing in the back part of the bar, and told him not to move, but stay where he was, as that was the safest place for him; I did not hear Paudeen say he would drop the subject of Morrissey; I saw Cunningham all the time he was behind the bar.

Q.—Has not the character of Paudeen been notorious for gouging, maiming and injuring in every possible way parties with whom he came in contact?

The Coroner objected to the question.

Judge PHILLIPS contended that the whole question of the justification or otherwise of Cunningham in shooting Paudeen depended upon the character and habits of Paudeen as a fighting man. Although Cunningham might be a "rough" himself, the fact of the superior strength of his antagonist, and the certainty in his own mind that he would take any advantage of him, if he got the slightest chance justified him in arriving at the speedy conviction he did, that his own life was in imminent peril, and that to protect himself he was obliged to shoot Paudeen. As the case stood Cunningham stood charged with murder,—with having deliberately set to work with malice *prepense* to kill the deceased, and it was necessary to show that his life was in imminent peril from his having come in collision with a man of Paudeen's character.

The question being allowed the witness answered—I have heard the deceased spoken of as a very desperate man, and one who would gouge, maim and kill a man without any mercy.

By the Coroner—I never knew of his carrying a pistol; at the time of the difficulty at No. 23 Howard-street, I did not see him strike the prisoner; he made a rush at him to get hold of him; I did not see Cunningham at any time take hold of the vest of the deceased.

Andrew Cliker, sworn—I reside at No. 179 Stanton-street; I was at No. 23 Howard-street on the morning Paudeen was shot; I heard the entire conversation that passed between the deceased and the prisoner, and saw all that occurred between them; I did not see Cunningham, at any time previous to his going behind the bar, take hold of Paudeen's coat collar; the only time Cunningham came up to the edge of the bar was when he came to get a drink; some one made a remark, "Now let the whole matter be dropped;" Cunningham attempted to go out, when Paudeen seized him by the collar; Cunningham said, "You can talk as much as you like but keep your hands off from me;" I saw Cunningham when he went out of the place, after the shooting occurred; I did not hear him ask whether any of Paudeen's friends wanted satisfaction; I should have heard the remark if it had been made; Cunningham backed out of the place, facing those remaining inside; I did not go with him; I went away alone; several followed after me, but I told them to keep away. I went straight to the Fifth Ward Station-house, and gave myself in charge of the Police; I went to look after an officer, I have heard Paudeen spoken of as a man who would not hesitate to take any advantage of an opponent; I have also heard it said that he was a very dangerous man to encounter, as he would kill a person without the slightest hesitation, if he got enraged; I have never had any difficulty with him myself, but speak only of his general character as a fighting man.

Jacob Roome sworn—I reside at No. 74 Varick-street; I went to the dance-house between one and two o'clock; all the parties were present; Young, Allen and myself were sitting on a settee; Paudeen came up and said: "Morrisey is a God d—n son of a b—h;" Cunningham told him he ought not to speak in such a manner of a person who was not present to defend himself; a wrangle afterwards ensued between the deceased and the prisoner; I did not hear Paudeen say: "Cunningham, let go of me;" there was considerable excitement; I thought if there was going to be any shooting I would get out of the place; I was near the door when the pistol was fired, and I immediately went out into the street; the door was open at the time.

Counsel for the prisoner here said he did not think it necessary to offer any further evidence. He submitted to the Coroner the following:

POINTS FOR THE PRISONER.

1. The prisoner is entitled to his discharge from custody for the reasons that the assault upon him by the deceased was wholly unprovoked by him, and after he had retreated from the attacks of the deceased. The assaults were repented, accompanied by threats of bodily harm, and were calculated to and did create the belief in the mind of the prisoner that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm. He was therefore entitled to protect himself, even to the taking of life.—(People *vs.* Shorter, 2 Comstock Rep., 193.)

2. At all events, the whole proof shows that if any offence has been committed, it does not amount to murder, and the prisoner is entitled to bail.

A. The conduct and language of the deceased was calculated to provoke and irritate the prisoner.

B. There was no malice or previous difficulty between the parties.

C. It was a sudden affray, and almost manslaughter.

D. In all cases where the proof is not clear that the *killing was caused by a premeditated design to effect death*, the prisoner is entitled to bail.

1. Porter's Reports.

2. Leading cases.

The Coroner said he would take the additional evidence and points of defence offered, and submit them to the District-Attorney for mutual consultation. He said he would give his decision at 10 o'clock this morning. After adjournment, CUNNINGHAM, first lighting a fresh cigar, was removed to his cell in the Tombs. CUNNINGHAM looked somewhat paler than he usually does. He has shaved off the moustache which he wore previous to his arrest.

THE BURIAL OF PAUDEEN.

Paudeen was buried yesterday afternoon. After his death his remains were conveyed to the residence of JOHNNY LYNG, on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, where they were dressed for interment. The hour named for their removal to Calvary Cemetery was 2 o'clock, and from a considerable time before that, Houston and Crosby streets, near the house, were filled with people whose remarks and conduct indicated that they had been led there by curiosity more than by any particular regard for the deceased. There was a strong desire on the part of a very large number to obtain a view of the corpse. Two parlors were opened. From the centre of the front wall of the front parlor, hung a portrait of a bull dog. On the rear wall of the back parlor there depended a lithograph of a race horse before a "trotting wagon." Otherwise there was nothing remarkable. The coffin in which the remains were placed, and which was heavily mounted with silver, was in the back parlor; and in order that the body might be seen by as many as possible, those entering the building were required to pass in through the front parlor door, around the coffin, and out through the entrance to the back parlor. In this way several hundred persons were admitted; and so desirous were many of a lengthened gaze, that the interference of parties in attendance was frequently necessary to hurry them on. On the silver plate there was the following inscription: "PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, died March 23, 1858, in the 26th year of his age."

Those who had known Paudeen in life said the features had not greatly changed, and there were many who recognized him as one they had often seen, although they had not before known who he was. When the stream of curiosity had been stayed by the Police, and the room was comparatively free, an elderly lady, clad in deep mourning, came forward alone, with unsteady step to kiss her dead son. She smoothed back the hair from his brow, and she caressed the corpse, and wept like one who had long known sorrow, and who had long anticipated what was then before her. When she had turned away, (there being no funeral service in the house,) the coffin was lifted by his intimates, and escorted by JIM TURNER and JOHNNY LYNG, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where, after the usual prayers for the dead by Father HENNESSEY, he was interred, and those who had assisted returned to the City.

Sea and Ship News.

The steamer *Empire State* was floated off the rocks at Matinnacock Point on Tuesday evening. At low water some additional oil casks were placed under her after guards, and at high water she floated. The *Neptune* towed her down to Hart Island, where she remained anchored until yesterday morning, when the *William H. Webb* took her in tow, and brought her to the wharf of the Novelty Works. She retains her shape, and does not appear to have been strained much by the disaster. Her deck is level with the water. The lower cabin furniture was all damaged or destroyed; the saloon furniture was all saved. She goes on the Balance Dock as soon as the steamer *Philadelphia* comes off, which will be to-day or to-morrow, when she will receive thorough repairs, and be put in complete order. The operations for floating the *Empire State* have been conducted under the direction of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, Esq., aided by Mr. SHERMAN, and Captains GILLESPIE and BOURNE, and Mr. PERRY, the Underwriters' Engineer.

The United States Revenue steam-cutter *Harriet Lane* went down the bay, yesterday, on her final trial trip, leaving the foot of Seventh-street, East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. From her previous performances, there is no room to doubt that she will fully satisfy the expectations of the agents of the Government, and he accepted from the hands of the builder, Mr. WM. H. WEBB. The descriptions already given of this fine vessel render any further notice of her unnecessary.

One seaman, named THOMAS BROWN, fell from aloft and was drowned, and another, named GEORGE MILLER, died from exposure, *for the want of proper clothing*, on board the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, Captain AUSTIN, which arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday. Most of the crew were, also, frost bitten for want of proper clothing. There were 167 passengers on board. Comment is unnecessary.

There were in the port of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., according to the *Shipping List*, on Tuesday, 30 steamers, 132 ships, 98 barks, 99 brigs, and 330 schooners; total, 689. Cleared the same day, 3 ships, 3 barks, and 4 schooners; total, 10.

It is expected, says the *Daily Press*, of Chicago that four or five vessels will leave that port this Spring direct for Liverpool. According to the *Democrat*, the attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool by sailing vessels has failed, Mr. KEENAN, the gentleman who spent most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money.

Vessels loading in the United States for foreign ports: March 22 from New-York, 84. March 19, from New-Orleans, 95; Mobile, 29; Florida, 9. March 19, from Savannah, 12; Charleston, 22. March 6, from Galveston, 9; total, 254. Of these 131 were bound to Great Britain, 15 to France, and 108 to other ports.

The particulars of the loss of the steamer *Palmetto*, on Block Island, are thus given by Mr. JOHN S. SMITH, of the Merchants' Exchange, Boston:

"Steamer *Palmetto*, BAKER, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of flour, grain, tobacco, &c., struck on the Black Rock, southwest part of Block Island, at 3 P. M Sunday, in a dense fog. In an hour afterward she worked off the rock and sunk in seven fathoms of water. The passengers and crew took to the boats, and by following the shore succeeded in landing through the breakers, which were very heavy.

The steamer is fast breaking up, and the wrecked materials are being driven upon the beach. Some of the cargo will be saved, but only that portion that is driven to the shore. The steamer's masts are out of water. The passengers and crew reached Newport Monday afternoon, having experienced a rough passage, the wind blowing heavily, and being compelled to come in an open boat. They were thoroughly drenched, and presented a sad appearance. Their temporary wants were supplied, and they all left in the Fall River steamer for New-York. The cargo was valuable, estimated at over $100,000. Capt. BAKER remained on Block Island to look after the interest of all concerned.

Mr. WHITNEY, the pilot of the *Palmetto*, who arrived here yesterday, A. M., states that the steamer struck on Black Rock very heavily, beat over the rock immediately, and sunk in thirty minutes after; four passengers, two of them ladies, and the crew, having barely time to get clear in the boats before she went down headforemost. The cargo that was washed ashore consists of flour, leather, liquor and tallow."

Secret Democratic Organizations.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, to investigate and report in relation to the Secret organizations of members of the Democratic Party of this City, are now engaged in collecting what information they can obtain preparatory to making a report. The chairman of the Sub-Committee has issued a call for information from Democrats, and the Tammany Society has issued a circular appealing to their brethren to organize against the secret enemy. A large number of the members of the Tammany Society have put their names to the circular, which charges that there are some in that venerable organization who have formed clandestine associations under the name of "Foresters," and who are "seeking to overthrow the established usages and faithful adherence to regularity which have ever been the bulwark and strength of the Democratic Party." The circular says further, that "these misguided brothers, avoiding the free conference and friendly counsel which should always mark the intercourse of the Sons of Tammany, meet each time in a new place, like criminals plotting a felonious act; and they are scheming to bind brothers lured into their retreats by deception, under the constraint of terrible oaths, to submit themselves, without reserve, to the dictation of the managers of this desperate effort to grasp the control of the Society, and destroy the equality which should prevail among its members. By such means it is sought to league brothers against brothers, with whom they have no enmity, and who regard them with affection and confidence. The object which underlies this unprincipled scheme is the election of a Council of Sachems hostile to the just and moderate policy of the present Council, placing the control of the 'Old Wigwam' in the hands of men who have, for the last three years, sought to subject the Democracy of this City to an odious domination, and whose misdeeds have brought disgrace not only upon our party but upon the City."

It is not likely that the Sub-Committee will be prepared to report for some time.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board held a special meeting last evening, President NEILSON in the Chair. The Committee on Repairs, to which the subject of appropriating money for repairing Ward School No. 40 in the Eighteenth Ward was referred at the last meeting, submitted a report with a resolution appropriating $3,000 for repairs for No. 40, to be made under the direction of the School officers of the Eighteenth Ward, the Committee on Repairs, and the Superintendent of School Buildings. After several hours spent in discussion and vituperation, by the supporters and opponents of the measure, the report was approved and the resolution adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved that a Committee of five be appointed to go to Albany and look after the action of the Legislature with regard to amending the School laws. The motion was lost.

Emigration Commissioners—Weekly Statement.

Alien passengers arrived to March 17		5,068
Alien passengers arrived since to March 24		1,626
Total		6,714
To same date in 1858		12,155
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 17	13,210 74	
Received since to March 24	4,210 25	17,420 99
Total		$49,576 88
Disbursements as per previous accounts to March 16	$29,526 18	
Current expences of March 10 and 17	3,148 40	32,674 58
Balance		$16,902 30

LAND SALES IN KANSAS.—The President has issued his Proclamation, No. 601, which appears in this morning's paper, for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo on the 5th July, embraces 798,095 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,062 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th July will embrace 756,446 acres, and that on 19th, 656,511 acres; making an aggregate of 2,912,134 acres. These will be the first public sales of Government lands in the Territory.—*Wash. Union*, March 24.

TIMBER FOR THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—We understand that there are now in this city several gentlemen, who came here agents for the British Government, for the purpose of contracting for the furnishing of three millions feet of timber, to be used in the construction of vessels-of-war for her Majesty's navy. The timber, it is thought, will be procured along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a conference has been had between the agents and the officers of the Company relative to its transportation to this city for shipment.—*Baltimore Exchange*.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines** are the favorites far families."—*New-York Times*.

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Old Dr. Bone's Bitters and Pills.**

TO THE SICK AND FEEBLE,

will

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, CREATE AN APPETITE, PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and

REGULATE THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

This medicine has been used by OLD DR. BONE for SEVENTY YEARS.

Thousands can testify to the genuine virtue of the BITTERS AND PILLS.

For curing the following diseases, it has no equal: Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Fits, Pulmonary and Liver Complaints; all Female Complaints; Nervous Diseases, Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, Gout, Rheumatism,

(Inflammatory and Chronic,)

Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Fever Sores, Itching of Skin, Pimples, &c., &c.

The BITTERS AND PILLS must be USED TOGETHER.

The Bitters and Pills are sold by C. H. RINN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by druggists and country merchants everywhere.

Every package signed by Dr. L. H. BONE, son of the late Dr Christian Bone.

Bitters $1 per Bottle; 6 Bottles for $5. Pills 25 cents per Box; 6 Boxes for $1.

Principal Depôt, No. 224 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, where Dr. BONE can be consulted daily, free of charge.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK

AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**

Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines. For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Shoes for the Young, at Cantrell's.**—If parents want to have their children's feet properly clad, they should make their selections of Soots and Shoes for them from this extensive stock. An important item is, that he sells good, substantial, well-made, comfortable and elegant articles, cheap—his ladies' Gaiters, for which he charges but 12s. and 14s. per pair, being striking instances of the liberality with which he treats his customers. CANTRELL deotes his whole time at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a truss; so easy you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only 4 shillings a box**—black or brown, best in use, sold at No 1 Barclay st and all druggists. Also, Infallible OINTMENT, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

☞ **Carpets.**—The best place in New York to buy your Carpets and Oil-Cloths is at JACKSON HYATT'S Bowery Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Go there and see.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday, March 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. Hatt, Mr. DAVID H. ANDERSON to Miss M. J., youngest daughter of William and Julia Phillips.

ARMSTRONG—DU BOIS.—At Evansville, Ia., on Thursday, March 18, by the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, ABEL W. ARMSTRONG, of Evansville, to SARAH JANE, oldest daughter of the late Peter Du Bois, of this City.

DODGE—HALL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. Asa Countryman, Miss MARY R., daughter of J. M. Hall, Esq., and J. SMITH DODGE, Jr., M. D.

DIED.

WINAS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 23, HANNAH, wife of Salem Winas, of this City, aged 68 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 84 Monroe st.

PUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 23, Mrs. ZILLAH PUNT, daughter of the late Wm McLaughlin, aged 37 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, Wm G., Henry A., Saml. G., John S., and Joseph McLaughlin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Crystie-sts., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 24, FANNY LOUISA, infant daughter of John and Hannah Maria Myers, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 239 Broome-st., on Friday afternoon, March 26, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, March 24, RICHARD C. VALENTINE, aged 48 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MARSHALL.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, A. M., March 23, after a short illness, LYDIA A., wife of the Rev. William Marshall, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P. M., and returning leave Port Chester at 6:07 P. M.

PLATT.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, March 23, HOWARD JONAS PLATT, only son of Zephaniah Platt, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at Yonkers. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 23, B. C. L. BAKER, son of Samuel O. and Mary J. Baker, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

HOLTON.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 23, ROBERT HOLTON, late of Camberwell, England, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Friday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in-law, Alfred Smithers, Clinton av., 7th house north from Fulton av., Brooklyn, where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

CRESS.—At Fair Bluff, N. C., on Saturday, March 20, JAMES H. CRESS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jane F. De Hart, at Elizabeth, N. J., this (Thursday,) afternoon, March 25, at 4½ o'clock.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from No. 177 to

NO. 300 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A large and beautiful assortment of

WATCHES,

by the best makers, all warranted,

selling at

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES

AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New York.

HAVE YOU READ

MAGGIE,

THE CHILD OF CHARITY,

or

WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY:

A Romance of Every Day Life,

By Francis S. Smith,

IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY?

THE FIRST EDITION ALL GONE!

A fresh supply this morning

AT ALL NEWS OFFICES.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A LAST WORD TO MR. PETERSON.

T. B. PETERSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: I can have no reasonable objection to your receiving the full advertising benefit of what has been absurdly styled "a controversy," *provided* you refrain from doing me injustice.

Your advertisement to-day implies that I have altered, interpolated and omitted important parts of *your card*, or the paper you signed. A serious charge, Mr. Peterson! *Need* I say it is untrue? I *do* say it, needless or not.

As *captions* and *explanations* of your statement and Mr. Maltland's, the following lines were annexed to the newspaper copies, viz.:

"Mr. Peterson having this day read the above, has signed the following, and promised to withdraw the spurious letter"—

And ever Mr. Maltland's the following:

"Having read the above this day, (March 20,) Mr. Maltland has signed the following, (the last paragraph being his own):"

Other than the above *captions, not one syllable* was *altered interpolated, omitted, or added* to my *statement published after you saw it*. What, therefore, is the meaning of your assertion?

As to the "real letter" of Mr. Irving, instead of ignoring it, I had sent and taken it twice for publication in the *Times* and *Tribune*, before you had any chance to "superintend" or dictate anything about it. That you should dictate anything as a condition to signing a simple admission required by common justice, surprised me. But I have omitted nothing that I promised to do in regard to your statement or my own. Mr. W. G. Klog, who took my statement to the journals specified, will certify that the "real letter" accompanied it. [I do so certify.—NEW-YORK, March 24.—W. G. KING.]

I am informed by your New-York Agent that the spurious letter has been lithographed to accompany every copy of the book hereafter issued. Do you really think it right to cause any further annoyance to a gentleman like Mr Irving, who, "at an advanced period of life," is engaged on a laborious literary task, which should excuse him from writing errors letters of compliment? Do you really think it right to make such use, now of such a document?

May I also ask why you *repeat*, in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, the alterations, interpolations and omission in the "real letter" of Dec. 12?

This is a most ungracious task in which you know I have no part that I could avoid. When you ask why I did not decide with it months ago, I have merely to say that I dislike meddling with the concerns of others, having troubles enough of my own. My part in this matter has been a very reluctant one. I trust it is now ended. If apology is needed, I imagine it should come from Philadelphia. Respectfully yours, G. P. PUTNAM.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1858.

PAUDEEN.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Issue this day,

INTERESTING, EXCITING AND UNIQUE.

PORTRAIT OF PAUDEEN,

And an account of his life and death, with a full report of the Coroner's Inquest.

Also, Legislative sports, being a scenic representation of the late GREAT FIGHT in the Assembly Chamber at Albany.

A full account of the murder of Jemima Beeneway by an abortionist, and also the conviction of the auto biography of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

Also, criminal news from all parts of the United States, movements of thieves, and describing their persons.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.

SOLOMON & HART

Are now opening in their new store,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

Between Franklin and White sts.,

An entirely new and complete stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS, and

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

Also, a large and well selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactures, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

CALL AT THE NEWS DEPOT AND GET

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

With a continuation of Cobb's great Story

ROSALIND HUBERT,

or

THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY.

The LEDGER is sold at Four Cents a copy.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

STRAW GOODS.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

BLOND LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

FOR CASH,

at No. 316 Broadway,

corner of Pearl-st.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.

J. O. HARGER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Desk at this office.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED by Dr. Sandford is COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures bilious attacks, and what is better, PREVENTS such attacks when occasionally used.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures SICK HEADACHE in half an hour, always, if a double dose is taken.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures costiveness by exciting the liver.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures female obstructions.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a powerful TONIC, rejuvenating the AGED and DEBILITATED.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures all diseases arising from a DERANGED LIVER.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures DYSPEPSIA by rendering the bile pure, and consequently the stomach healthy.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR removes blotches from the face and yellowness from the skin, keeping the BILE PURE, and the BLOOD WILL BE PURE.

All who use the LIVER INVIGORATOR are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

Price—One dollar per bottle.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor,

No. 345 Broadway,

Sold by F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.—The above very popular and celebrated medicines consist of eleven different remedies; among which will be found one suited to the cure of all ordinary diseases.

A copy of the revised and improved MANUAL OF HEALTH will be presented to purchasers of Graefenberg Medicines. It is a medical work of 300 pages, adapted to the comprehension of all; and it is designed to enable heads of families to administer to all ordinary diseases in their households. It contains full and plain descriptions of all diseases incident to this country and climate, and, also, of the Graefenberg theory and practice, and the adaptation of their medicines, to the prevention and cure of disease.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, and by all Druggists.

☞ A skillful physician is constantly in attendance at the office of the Graefenberg Company.

SEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Alderman—FRANKLIN TUTHILL.

For Supervisor—JACOB W. JORALEMON.

For Assessor—FRANCIS W. WEBB.

For Constable—MARTIN W. FOLK.

Election on TUESDAY, April 6, 1858.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—PROFESSOR DOREMUS will deliver the third lecture of the Course—subject, *Light*—at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. MILHAU, RUSHTON, MEAKIM or GREEN, Pharmaceutists, Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, FOR HOUSEcleaning, gardening and care of flowers, protect the hands in all kinds of roughening work, and rendering them soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water, hot or cold. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LECTURES.—NEW CHAPEL COURSE—BROOKLYN.—The next lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, (postponed from Thursday,) March 26, at 8 o'clock, at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., by Rev. T. STARR KING. Subject—*Mountains and their Meaning.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

COPPER, ANTIMONY, BLOCK TIN, &c.—A constant supply of Pig Copper, Regulus of Antimony, Banca and Strait's Tin, Lead, Spelter, Tinmens' and Roofing Solder, Bismuth and other useful metals, for sale at the lowest rates, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

WIGS FOR $8.—TOUPEES FOR $4, AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For style and quality we challenge the world.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 655 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.
PIC.

PICAYUNE,

THE PICAYUNE

OUT TO-DAY.

OUT TO-DAY. TO-DAY OUT.

OUT! OUT!! OUT!!!

THE PICAYUNE,

with the first chapters of an original tale of a topsy-turvy character, with a turvy-topsy illustration.

FANTASTIC TALE by the author of the "DIAMOND LENS." Poets, Players, Politicians, Policemen, and all Private, Professional and Promiscuous Persons Purchase the PICAYUNE. A Pungent Pictorial Periodical. The PICAYUNE Publishes Piquant Pictures, Pleasing Puns, Playful Parodies, Pungent Paragraphs, and Popular Poems. The PICAYUNE Punishes Puny Poltroons, Pallidly Polishes off Petty Pothouse Politicians, Playing Pandean Pipes with People Promiscuously.

Look at the table of contents for this week's number.

A fantastic tale by the author of the "DIAMOND LENS," written expressly for the PICAYUNE, and called

FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

THE BALLAD OF SIR BROWN, being

A FUN FOR THE FASHIONABLES.

TALLMADGE BRAY being

A FLING AT FOLLY.

ALL SOP IN NEW-YORK.

THEATRICAL THINGUMBOBS.

LEDGER DE MAIN.

COLONEL CRICKLEY'S HORSE.

A SARMINT.

A RIDDLE FOR THE TURKS.

MOTTO FOR THE QUAKERS.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

A WELSH GENT.

A LAWYER'S NOSE.

CLERGYMAN'S FIGURES.

DOWN ON THE IRISH.

CROCKED ENOUGH TO SUIT SATAN.

RIDDLE ME WRITE.

IKISE KINDLING.

OH! THE PRETTY FEET OF WOMEN.

GRAMMAR FOR THE GRUG-SHOP.

INSURANCE NOT SURE.

BRANCH MINT.

SATAN AND THE WOMAN.

TO DYE RED.

ICE-CREAM.

EYE-WATER.

POACHED EGGS.

CALF'S-FOOT JELLY.

LOBSTER SALAD.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

CHEESE AND INSECTS.

FAST HORSE.

DAD MORTON'S BEST.

STATE PRIDE.

EDICATION.

A VOTER.

A STRETCHER.

A VALUABLE ARTICLE.

COCKROACHES.

SOMETHING NEW.

NAILERS AND TAILORS.

A SUN PUN-ISHED.

EPIGRAM FOR THE PANIC.

COLORED GEMMAN.

COWARDLY BEER.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

STEELE AND DEFOE.

EXCRUCIATING JOKE.

SAPIENT JURY.

COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.

CRINOLINE ADVENTURE.

THE BELLES.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

A GRACELESS WAG.

SUM INTRODUCTION.

THREE PARTS.

A WITNESS

MILLINERY.

NO. 1 OPENING.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
(Successor to Molyneux Bell,)
Is pleased to announce that he will have his first
OPENING DISPLAY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
PARIS MILLINERY
On Thursday next, March 25, 1858,
at which time he will be happy to see all his friends and patrons, feeling confident that the previous standing and character of the Mantillas produced by the late house of Molyneux Bell will be well sustained this season; and his style added stock of
BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
will very much add to the interest of the occasion.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell,)
No. 303 Canal-st.

N. B.—A beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Dress Caps and Head-Dresses, just arrived by the *Arabia*, and will be ready to show on the above-mentioned day. J. G. A.

FRENCH BONNETS,
Received per steamer *Arabia*, will be exhibited on March 25, together with an immense variety of our own manufacture.
Also, Flowers, Ribbons, Coiffures, &c., in extent and variety unequaled.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY,
BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos 294 AND 296 CANAL ST.
(Brandreth's Building.)
On THURSDAY, March 25th,
FIRST PUBLIC OPENING OF AN UNRIVALED
AND TRULY BEAUTIFUL SELECTION
OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
BONNETS,
comprising the most distinguished Parisian noveities, also a superb collection of New-York manufacture, designed and executed by the most celebrated artists in the country, equal to any that can possibly be produced, and at prices to suit the times
Ladies are assured that the assortment here presented will challenge comparison with any in the city, and they will not be required to pay the hitherto "fancy prices" exacted by first class milliners
N. B.—This house claims especial attention from strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which there is no deviation and all articles shown may be relied upon as being what they are represented.
Opening day, Thursday, March 25.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
Opening of Spring fashions. A beautiful assortment of Mourning Bonnets, Caps and Head-dresses, on Thursday, March 25.
Merchants and milliners supplied at low price.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No 579 Broadway,
directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.
In opening, this day, his importation for this season, the cheapest and richest goods in this market.

ALL NEW-YORK LADIES ARE RESPECTfully invited to examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

ALL STRANGERS AND VISITORS WILL please call on WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE on his opening day of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st. Brandreth Building.

ALL MERCHANTS FROM ALL PARTS of the country are requested to call and examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on his opening day, Thursday, March 25. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

ALL THE DEVOTEES OF FASHION, AND connoisseurs of art will exhibit their taste and appreciation of the beautiful by visiting MACKENZIE'S Grand exposition of Mantillas and Millinery, on Thursday, 25th inst., at his Gallery, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st. Admittance free.

DEMOREST'S GENERAL OPENING AND unrivaled display of patterns of all the best and most reliable Paris, London and New-York fashions, Thursday, March 25. Elegant and novel designs for ladies' morning wrappers, sleeves, sack mantillas, full dress, and children's garments in great variety. Patterns cut to fit the form. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Branches No. 322 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND PARIS MILLINERY OPENING.—L. BINNS will open Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday, 25th of March, and will continue on the 26th. On account of the great rush last season, no goods will be sold at retail on those days. Southern, Western and Eastern milliners will please call. L. BINNS, No. 401 Broadway, one door below Grand-st.

ALL THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE, including the "little ones," have been invited, and are expected to be present, at MACKENZIE'S Opening of Bonnets and Mantillas, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., on Thursday, March 25.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—MRS D. P. BURDGE and Miss M. MONROE take this method to inform their friends and others in the City and vicinity, that they will have with their opening on Thursday, March 25, a very desirable assortment of mourning bonnets and other suitable goods. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. Mrs BART will open all the latest style of Paris Spring Millinery at her Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, on Thursday the 25th inst., to which she invites the attention of ladies and strangers.

ALL THAT IS SYMMETRICAL IN SHAPE, or exquisite in form, is embodied in MACKENZIE'S latest Paris importation, on exhibition this day, (Thursday) March 25 at his Millinery and Mantilla Rooms, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

OPENING MILLINERY.—N. BINNS, REmoved to No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan, has opened with a splendid assortment of Bonnets for ladies and children, of every description, flowers, Ribbons, &c. Milliners supplied. Strangers do well to call.

MRS. D P. BURDGE AND MISS M. MONROE will open, on Thursday, March 25 an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF Art, in the form of Bonnets and Mantillas, will take place at MACKENZIE'S Emporium, this Thursday, 25th March, at 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 26, at No. 564 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

MRS. R. C. DUNLAP WOULD INVITE the ladies to call at Mrs. S. G. WOOD'S, No. 569 Broadway, where she is introducing a new and beautiful system of Dress-Cutting. Patterns cut to fit the form, and warranted.

ALL THOSE DESIROUS OF WITNESSING the opening of a most exquisite collection of Paris Millinery and Mantillas will do well to call at MACKENZIE'S, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st., Brandreth Building.

MRS. E. A. JONES, LATE OF WILLIAMSburg, will open Spring Millinery THIS DAY, March 25, at No. 119 Spring-st., second block west of Broadway.

MRS. S. G. WOOD, NO. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince-st., will open Spring Paris Millinery on Thursday, March 26.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $25, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

A HEAD YET.—PIANOS OF BEST BOSTON AND New-York make at wholesale prices for cash. Hallet, Davis & Co's pianos—grand, parlor-grand and square, very low; 7-octave rosewood, second hand, $115, $75, $50, and $35. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave rosewood piano, unique finish, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; splendid touch and full, brilliant tone; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WILL BE SOLD A handsome, a most excellent rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted as the present owner has no further use for same. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE Cary Improvement Company, (issued as agency in New-York,) numbered 329, 330, 331, each for one hundred shares, in name of the undersigned, dated May 30, 1855.
All persons are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said certificates. DREXEL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN RElinquishing business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business. The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged to the export of lumber. A large shipping business is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E S MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MOney.—WM. D. WRIGH, the inventor of the Patent Door and Window Alarm, will be at Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane sts., New-York, on the 24th and 25th of March, where he will dispose of rights for the City or State, or any part of it.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. S. R., office of E. H. Seely, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st. will meet with immediate attention.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and every thing complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LUMBERMEN.—WANTED—A SITUATION in a lumber yard by a business man well acquainted in the lumber markets West, Canada, Albany, and the City; could act either as purchaser, salesman book keeper or take the general supervision of a yard. Address LUMBER, *Times* Office

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest and best established yards in the City; horses, carts, &c; location not to be excelled for a first-class wood and coal business. Apply, immediately to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner with this amount of capital in a well-es ablished cash dry goods business. Address B., Box No 2 2, with full signature.

A VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR sale in which a small or large capital can be used by any business person. Real estate or stocks will be taken. Address J. R., at this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell on reasonable terms, if desired. An old stand—location good. Address M. S., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th at and 8th av.

INSTRUCTION

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c. from $120 to $140 per year for extras. Next term commences April 22. For circulars, with patrons as references address A. B WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c. from $120 to $140 per year for extras. Next term commences April 22. For circulars, with patrons as references address A. B WINANT, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stratford, Conn. (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; Charles A. Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal or R. A. WADKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY No 849 Broadway, boys and men are specially trained for business. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Parents wishing to prepare their sons for business are invited to call and see the great improvement made by present pupils. Two 200 seats for book keeping vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LIMITED NUMBER of young pupils will be admitted at the low terms
$23 TO $120 PER YEAR.
Accommodations, location, building, grounds—all have special design to the business. Instruction and care personally by Principal. Address A. WHITLOCK, United States Post Office Station D., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No 289 Broadway, and of the Principal, D S ROWE.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIrous of engaging with a private family, where in connection in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INstruct in English, French and Music, would wish to obtain board in a respectable private family either in or near the City, where her instruction in those branches would be received as compensation. Address A. A., Broadway Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the English branches, with French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess, in a school or family. Best references given. Address A. C., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address G. F. W., *Times* Office.

TEACHING.—A TEACHER OF THE HIGHER English branches, drawing and the elements of French desires a situation to teach either in a school or family. Address, for two days, E. M., this office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGlish branches in a boarding school in the country. Address, for three days, R. L., *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, embroidering, &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE.—AS THE proprietor is desirous of closing his Nursery, located at the junction of the Hunt's Point, West Farms, and Westchester roads 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, he offers for sale his entire stock of fruit and ornamental trees, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices, comprising some 20,000 trees, besides shrubbery, consisting of Norway spruce white spruce, balsam fir, Weymouth pine, Scotch fir, arbor vitæ, maple, poplar, larch, willow, sycamore, European ash, catalpa, linden, white ash, black walnut, cherry, plum, pear, peach apple, quince and currant bushes, &c. Persons desirous of planting will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the stock of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Trees will be delivered in the City free, or within a reasonable distance of the nursery. All orders addressed to Box No. 1,063 City Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.
C. V. SPENCER, No. 23½ Front-st.

MASONS!—PARTICULARLY YOU BROTHER Companions of the R. Arch. I would respectfully urge you to use your influence in my behalf. I am a young married man, and am in want of a situation where my business faculties would justify my employer in giving a liberal salary. Am conversant with the duties of an accountant, and have filled the positions of salesman, cashier and book-keeper in my present situation during the past 8 years, and change only on account of the hard times. Should you be aware of any vacancy, be kind enough to address, with particulars, DELTA, Williamsburg, Long Island.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' SALE, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES' NO. 12 ASTOR-PLACE. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av.; the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 water closets, each. The houses are each 15 feet 3¾ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.
$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.
An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 186 10th st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—one three-story english basement brick house, nearly new, and completely in order, house 18x38 feet, containing 9 rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished, cornniced centre pieces gas pipes, &c., front court, inclosed with iron fence, all built in the best manner, by the present owner; the above house is situated on Hamilton st., near Fulton-av., and near Clinton-av.; price $2,800; terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER FIRSTav. and 53d st.; lot 54x76, with small frame house, renting for $200 per annum; price $3,200; 54th-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $2,100; lot 20x89,6; price $2,200. On these two lots are two brick 3 story dwellings, renting each for $300 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 5 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets no town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first-rate order. Size, 22 feet 6 inches by 68 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 158th-st., adjoining AUDUBON PARK, having a view of the river, within five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depot. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. A stable on the premises. Apply to SMALLEY, WREO & BARTLETT,

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of South 6th and 8th sts., Williamsburg. Also, house No. 10 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—A first-class three story high basement brick with sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches by 45 feet; lot 24 feet 9 inches by 86 feet 6 inches. Can be seen at any time of day. Inquire on the premises or at No. 137 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick house in South Brooklyn, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms reasonable, and two thirds of the purchase sum may remain on mortgage for five years. Also, four lots on Court-st., all unincumbered. Apply to GREENWOOD & TUCKER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg; also, house No. 6 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas, ranges, &c., in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement of Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT THREEstory brown stone house and lot known as No. 82 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., with all the modern improvements in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Price $10,500, of which $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. CALLAGHAN, No. 29 Nassau-st., 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, in fee, No. 252 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lot 25x100. House 25x50, replete with every convenience—water closets, two baths, gas, furnace, &c., in fine order. Price $10,000. Apply to JAMES LEE, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 29th-st., price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 8 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be sold at a very reasonable rate. Apply to ERK BENJAMIN and HORACE WINANS No. 41 Pine-st., or No. 37 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, 21x65 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Price $14,000, of which $10,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE on 3d-st. and 24 on 30th-st., $600. 3 on 31st-st., near 3d-av., rent $550. 2 on 30th-st., near 3d-av., rent $500. 2 cottages on 75th-st. and 1st-av.; rent $160; with a garden of from 3 to 5 lots of ground. Also, lodge-rooms on 28th-st., No. 120, fitted up for the different benevolent orders. Inquire of ROBERT ORR, No. 45 West 36th-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR bay horse large size, 7 years old, perfectly sound, and very suitable for an express wagon. Price $200. Apply to ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

$6,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO of the row of 22 beautiful brick cottages in Mansfield-place, West 57st st., west of 8th-av.; size 20x42, lot 20x100, with all the modern improvements; large court-yards in front. Inquire, on premises, of GEORGE FINDLEY.

DESIRABLE BROADWAY LOFTS.—FOUR stories of No. 535, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring st., are to lease. The are 25x100 feet, and now occupied for a millinery business. Go and see them.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO R JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar proof Skylight, patented Dec 16 1857.
GEO R JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. BUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings
GEO. R JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.
The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.
Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

A CARD.—DURYEA STARCH DEPOT, NO. 201 FULTON-STREET, New-York, March 5, 1858.
We take much pleasure in stating to our friends and the trade generally, that, although we have been recently visited by a devastating conflagration, which laid in ruins a large portion of our factory, located at Glen Cove, L. I., and consumed most of our finished stock on hand, we not only still live, but have determined, with all possible dispatch, to rebuild, and have already commenced the work on a still more extensive scale, and have no doubt that on or before the 1st day of July next we will again be in the market, with increased manufacturing and business facilities. The great and universal favor with which our Starch, and the new article, Maizena, for culinary use, (of which we are the only manufacturers in the world, having secured to ourselves the exclusive right,) has been received; the acknowledgment of their superior merits by all who have used them, and the constantly increasing demand, have determined us in the belief that our interest lies in permitting no time to be lost in repairing the damages which have been sustained by the fire. In rebuilding, and in all future operations, we will be governed by the object which we have ever held in view, viz: that of producing a starch which, in point of purity, strength, adaptation and in all respects, cannot be excelled. To our patrons we take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgment for all past favors, and solicit a renewal of your custom when we again present our goods in the market, of which due notice will be given.
Yours, respectfully,
GLEN COVE STARCH MANUFACTURING CO.,
WM. DURYEA, Agent.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—JULIAN ALLEN'S Fine Granulated Smoking Tobacco is something entirely new and superior to the finest Turkish Tobacco. It being free from all drugs or ingredients generally used, cannot but give entire satisfaction to smokers desiring pure Havana leaf. For sale at all the Cigar Stores. Wholesale depot No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 138 FORSYTH-ST., A THREE-STORY brick house, 12 rooms: $400
No. 80 Oliver-st., two-story brick house, 12 rooms.... 450
No. 6 Delancy-st., two-story brick house, lower part, 6 rooms..... 300
No. 273 Rivington-st., two story brick house, 8 rooms 215
No. 8a Sheriff st., two-story brick house..... 250
Separate apartments in other places.
Apply at No. 6 Delancy-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or between 4 and 7 P. M.; or at No. 23 Chambers-st., between 12 and 2 P. M. W. HAYWARD.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front, brown-stone, 5-story, English basement dwelling-house No. 972 Broadway; a perfect gem; splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel, General Worth's Monument, and Knox's new, splendid marble hotel; embracing every modern improvement, with gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; looking-glass mirrors to the marble mantels and piers, gilt cornices, &c., to connect; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th av., or SACKETT BELDING & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depot and steamboat landings. The house is in handsome and commodious three-story and basement, brick front dwelling, with all the modern improvements. There is a good stable upon the premises and excellent garden attached. Terms reasonable and possession given immediately. For further information, apply to GEORGE W QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 26th-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $450. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS 72 AND 80 Adams-st., near the Fulton Ferry; both three-story and high basement houses in good order, with gas, range, &c. Also No. 21 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry, with gas, range, &c. Also No. 47 Greenwich-av., New York; four-story and high basement house; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROSS, Real Estate Agent, No. 48 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson-av; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden-grapbbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 205 Henry-st., New-York. This house is three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience, viz: furnace, water-closets range, stationary tubs, gas and gas fixtures throughout the house, also an ample piece of closet room. For particulars, inquire at No. 267 Pearl-st., New York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN and three-story brick house No. 196 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.; bath rooms with hot and cold water, gas, ranges, &c., in perfect order, and immediately in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement of Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT THREEstory brown stone house and lot known as No. 82 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., with all the modern improvements in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Price $10,500, of which $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. CALLAGHAN, No. 29 Nassau-st., 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, in fee, No. 252 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lot 25x100. House 25x50, replete with every convenience—water closets, two baths, gas, furnace, &c., in fine order. Price $10,000. Apply to JAMES LEE, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 29th-st., price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 8 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Will be sold at a very reasonable rate. Apply to ERK BENJAMIN and HORACE WINANS No. 41 Pine-st., or No. 37 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, 21x65 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Price $14,000, of which $10,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE on 3d-st. and 24 on 30th-st., $600. 3 on 31st-st., near 3d-av., rent $550. 2 on 30th-st., near 3d-av., rent $500. 2 cottages on 75th-st. and 1st-av.; rent $160; with a garden of from 3 to 5 lots of ground. Also, lodge-rooms on 28th-st., No. 120, fitted up for the different benevolent orders. Inquire of ROBERT ORR, No. 45 West 36th-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR bay horse large size, 7

AUCTION SALES.

FRESH AND STANDARD BOOKS
AT AUCTION.
THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF
G. P. PUTNAM
Will be sold at the Store
No. 321 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,
and following days
Commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.
each day.
G. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

*** Catalogues are now ready

The collection embraces a large variety of choice and desirable books, many of which are in
FINE BINDINGS
In this day's sale (Thursday) are several important books, such as Iconographie Cyclopædia, 8 vols., price $56; British Poets, 7 vols.; British Classics in extra bindings, and some important scientific and other valuable works.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE
OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway, southeast corner of Cedar-st.,
WILL SELL FOR CASH ON
THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock:
The entire stock of a first-class jewelry store, consisting of watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver ware, plated ware, clocks, &c., &c.
Also, four very handsome glass show cases, silver-plated bars and plate glass
N. B.—We invite the particular attention of the jewelry trade to this sale
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE household furniture heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rose wood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites bronzes rich velvet carpets, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, office No. 295 Broadway, will sell to the highest bidder for cash without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th av. The parlors contain superior velvet carpets three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, blue and gold and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin de sable, ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and extensive rosewood secretary-bookcase, lined with silk and satinwood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops expensively carved rosewood pier sofa and side tables three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c. Imported expressly for the owner, ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier-glass, with rich and heavy gold frame, heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings by native artists, such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, scriptural pieces superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.
KITCHEN WARES, UTENSILS, &c.—The sale to conclude with the stock of rare old wines, brandies, &c, in demi-johns and bottles, consisting of the very choicest Madeiras, sherries, ports, &c.; very superior brandies very old Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whiskies and Jamaica rum, all selected with the greatest care for private use
DINING-ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid extension table, all polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa beds, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut glass ware; wines, champagnes, tumblers goblets, decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, twenty-four-inch salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons forks, liquor-stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c
CHAMBERS—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match; over twenty pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 80 pounds, curled hair and spring cushions in excellent condition; ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, towel racks, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea and dining tables, linen sheets, together with a large and desirable assortment of articles not mentioned. No postponement. Articles going out of the City can be packed at sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCtion, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and new. It cannot be considered in advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue at the house.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. For full particulars see catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th st., lot 20.10x125 feet, with privilege of 10 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years, balance on the 26th April, when deed and possession will be given

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 26, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Voltaire and recesstion chairs, bureaus with marble tops, wash-stands, mahogany piano-forte, rich cut glass ware, paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, book-cases, oak etagere, pier glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of silver ware, consisting of sterling silver ladles, knives, forks, &c. P. R. WILKINS will give his attention to the selling of household furniture at the residences of owners.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 176 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, fancy chairs, large mirrors, lace curtains, tapestry, Brussels carpets, ottomans, rosewood piano-forte, marble-top centre tables, China vases, oil-paintings, &c Extension tables, dining-room chairs, China and glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c, Bedroom—mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., hair and spring mattresses, carpets, bedding, cottage furniture, black walnut do., &c., oil-cloths, kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE AT AUCTION.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, by order of the Directors of the Bank of the Union, a large sized burglar-proof Iron Safe, with double doors and convenient inside partitions, and Bnitterworth's Patent Lock. This safe is 7 feet 3 inches by 5 feet, is one of Valentine & Butler's best make, and cost the sum of $1,200. It can be examined any day at the above place, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Store No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES—Being the entire stock of Mr. A. Wetmore, declining business. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, WEDNESDAY, March 24, and THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 831 Broadway, near 13th-st., the entire stock of every description of House-furnishing goods, including hardware, Sheffield and other plated ware, Brittania, tin, wooden, Japanned ware, superb cutlery, brooms, brushes, refrigerators, &c A deposit will be required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF $10,000 WORTH OF SUPERB CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat-stand oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c, at auction, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26—LARGE SALE OF splendid green-house plants at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Conservatory of DENNIS PERKINS, Esq., corner of Henry and Amity sts., Brooklyn. A large and choice collection of green-house plants, consisting in part of rhododendrons, camellas, roses, azalias, cactus, &c., including some choice grape vines. After the sale of plants, one fresh milch cow, old carriage, garden utensils, &c. Same day at 2 o'clock P. M., at the salesrooms, Wittenbergh, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture.

WM IRVING, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of horses, wagons and harness to be made this day, THURSDAY, March 25, by IRVING & WATKINS, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st, comprising 1 bay pony horse, can trot in 2.42, 1 trotting wagon, 1 top wagon, 1 square box wagon, 1 road wagon, 3 sets silver plated harness, (new,) blankets, &c., &c. The wagons and harness were built by some of the best makers in the City.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, French plate mirrors, tapestry, 3-ply and lagrain carpets, bookcases, extension tables, mahogany chairs and sofas paintings, engravings, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 241 Broadway, by order of THOS. W. McLEAY, Esq., Assignee, the balance of a large stock of velvet, Brussels, Venetian and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, the carpet machines, shelving, furniture and fixtures on the premises.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, southeast corner of Cedar-st., will sell for cash, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, at 11 o'clock,
the entire stock of a first-class jewelry store, consisting of watches jewelry, diamonds, silver ware, plated ware, clocks, &c., &c.
Also, four very handsome glass showcases, silver plated bars and plate glass.
N. B.—We invite the particular attention of the jewelry trade to this sale.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or charts' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or charts' Exchange. *Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP'S regular hardware trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, 1 cask bolts, 3 cases circular saws, 1 case brush ware, 150 percussion gun locks. Also for account of housekeeper, 1 Brussels parlor carpet, 1 do stair do., 3 bedroom do., all in good order. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES, VERBENAS, HYACINTHS, &c., in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm Wilson, florist, 144th-st. and Astoria, will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—CARLEY & WRIGHT, auctioneers, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Courtst., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, muslins, prints, de laines, crapies, merinos, grenadines, alpacas, silks, poplins, &c., &c., in lots to suit the trade. We are instructed to say that the sale will positively take place this day. By order of BURDETT STRYKER, late Sheriff; J. W. HIGGINS, late Deputy Sheriff.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.
This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.
This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Dunning Dur,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward. Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan Drake Smith,
A. C Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center.	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. F. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSAC, Secretary.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to be stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-Avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
PHILIP W. ENOS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.—Election.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for three inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday April 5, prox
The Poll will be open from 12 M till 1 P. M. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—ON THURSDAY, March 25, by permission of the Directors, the new building corner of William and Wall sts., will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock for public inspection, prior to its occupation by the Bank. CALVERT VAUX, Architect

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MASONS' and carpenters' work, separate, will be received by the undersigned, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, April 6, 1858, 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House in 44th-st., XXIId. Ward. Proposals must state the names and residences of the proposed sureties. Plans, specifications and working drawings can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grand-st. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, EDWARD TIMPSON, WM. DEALING, Jr., PATRICK MURPHY, } Building Committee of the XXIId. Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Bank of Commerce Building, for the construction of 39 tool wagons in accordance with the plans and specifications, and after the pattern to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, corner of 79th-st. and 5th-av. Proposals to be addressed to the Executive Committee Board of Commissioners of Central Park, and handed in prior to the 1st of April.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF March 16, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, hereby solicit proposals for supplying trees and plants for the Park, according to a schedule to be had on application to the Clerk at the office of the Board, room No. 10 Bank of Commerce building. By order of the Board.
JAMES HOGG, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, JNO. A. C. GRAY, } Committee on Trees and Plants.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP IN the millinery business, berctofore carried on by the subscribers, is dissolved from this date, March 22, 1858.
SARAH BARNETT.
REBECCA BARNETT.
The business will be continued by M'lle. R. BARNETT, at the same place, No. 537 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of JAS. S. PAYNE & CO., is dissolved from this date, and that hereafter business will be conducted by the subscriber on his own account at Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place. JOHN D. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER.
for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch
We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento, at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.
Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.
The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.
The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.
We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c.	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sals in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 49 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Orders for the investment of money collection, or payment of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.
City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.
Coupons of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Keokuk 5 per cent. Bonds due in 1875, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Keokuk 10 per cent Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of this Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will also be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.
Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.
I. N. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above elections.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 58, 58, 75, 95, 126, 149, 169 178, 183, 199, 251, 264, 283, 330, 339, 354, 361, 375, 377 381, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1245, 1330, 1345, 1362—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 336, 549, 623, 627, 629, 635, 677, 684, 691, 718, 735, 742, 753, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 956, 976, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1213—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next
JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The total debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN B. MORRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York. J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, March 15, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD STOLEN.—A certificate of $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—name of J. G. GREEN on back. One do. of $110, in name of S. SMITH, No. 200—both dated July 9, 1855. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been stopped.
S. SMITH, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.
GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,600. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. R. Relley & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

WANTED—$800 OR $1,000 AT TEN PER CENT for two years; a mortgage of $2,000 on a beautiful country seat near the City as collateral, the property being worth four times the amount; also City security if required. Address J. Q. PRITCHARD, this office, for three days.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by
E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Sinking Fund bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GOVERNMENT BRAND AND WEIGHT—Direct from the Peruvian Agents' store-houses, in large or small quantities, at agents' prices.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL.—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.
Penalty in Bond.....$7,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each of the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE
Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:
4,063 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $50; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $19; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 25c.; Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, Spades and Scrapers, $24; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1 400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 4 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shacale Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 16 Sledges $15; 6 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $4; 25 pounds Cant Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Spikes, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Boiler, $3; 10 Stove and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Slicks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $10; 2 Grout Boxes, $4; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 4 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.;

NEW-YORK CITY.

KIDNAPPING.

A Young Colored Girl Decoyed from the City—Attempt to Sell her as a Slave in Washington—Arrest of the Kidnappers.

Another case of kidnapping has just been developed at the Mayor's office. SARAH TAYLOR, an intelligent colored girl about fifteen years of age, who resided with her mother at No. 14 Grand-street—her father is employed as cook on board a vessel, and is at present at sea—was engaged about a month ago, it is alleged, by JOHN R. FINNALLY, *alias* HARRY A. HOWARD, as a waiting-girl for his wife, at their residence No. 101 Broome-street. After the girl had been there about ten days, the pretended wife of FINNALLY told SARAH's mother that they should not require her services any longer, as she and her husband were going on a traveling tour through the Southern States. They knew a family, however, in Newark, N. J., who wanted just such a girl, and where she would be better paid than in New-York. MR. FINALLY and his wife expressed their willingness to take the girl to Newark and personally introduce her to the family in question, and told the girl and the mother that they ought not to let such a good opportunity slip; so the latter consented to let her daughter accompany them to Newark.

Instead of going to Newark, FINNALLY and his lady took the Express train and proceeded directly to Washington, and there put up at Willard's Hotel. On the morning after their arrival, FINALLY attempted to sell SARAH to a slave dealer for $600. The girl discovered his designs and threatened to expose him if he did not take her back forthwith to New-York. Becoming alarmed he immediately left with his wife for Baltimore, abandoning the girl, who remained at the hotel. The girl at once notified Mr. WILLARD, proprietor of the house, of the state of the case, and he telegraphed to her mother the fact that she was there, and that if she would send on money to pay her fare to New-York he would send her home. The required amount was speedily forwarded and SARAH came back to the City.

MRS. TAYLOR was not satisfied with the recovery of her daughter, but laid the case before Mayor TIEMANN to secure, if possible, the arrest of the alleged kidnappers. The Mayor gave the case in charge to officers BARRY and LUSH, of the Fourteenth Ward. This was about ten days ago. The officers went to Baltimore in search of FINNALLY, and after a long and tedious search found him at Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, Md. He was arrested as he was taking a letter out of the post-office, and his lady subsequently arrested at the hotel where they were stopping. Having obtained the necessary requisitions, the officers left with their prisoners for this City, arriving here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused parties were taken before the Mayor, and their examination assigned to take place to-day before the Recorder. Meantime they remain in the custody of the officers. Yesterday afternoon they were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where each sat for a likeness, which were duly added, as valuable contributions, to the "Thieves' Gallery." FINNALLY says he lives in Canada West. He is about 35 years of age, dresses well, and his manners are very affable and gentlemanly. The woman arrested with him—her name is ANNA BRAINARD *alias* ANNA HOWARD—is about ten years younger, and has lived in this City several years. Her character, it is said, is very questionable. Dr. F. C. CLAY, who boarded at the same house in Broome-street, was arrested by the officers on suspicion of being implicated in the case. He at first denied all knowledge of it, but after being locked up a while, confessed that he went to the cars with the party, and saw them buy tickets for Washington. He was required to give bail in $1,000 to appear as a witness. It is said the prisoners have been concerned in transactions of a similar nature before.

Lola Montez on Gallantry.

Tuesday evening, in the New-York Stedt Theatre, before a very large and friendly audience, Madame LOLA MONTEZ repeated, with some modification, her lecture on Gallantry, previously delivered as the second of her course in Hope Chapel. She commenced by describing gallantry as beginning with Adam, and as influencing the actions of the greatest men of all ages and climes. She dwelt especially on the developments of gallantry exhibited in the chivalric ages, when women were not only loved, but respected, and quoted from several of the trouveres, or troubadours of France, and the minnesingers of Germany, to show the almost idolatrous regard in which women were held in those times. Thence she traced gallantry through all its retrogradations of voluptuousness and crime. She sketched the lives of Madame DE LA VALLIERE and Madame MAINTENON, mistresses of LOUIS XIV., and described them as flowers growing in a morass. The only true gallantry of the present day was to be found, she said, in Spain. There love was a serious and lasting sentiment. In France it was a fickle feeling; in England the lover was but a coquette of a flirt of a man, made of nothing but hands and feet to serve his sweetheart, and eyes to look on her, and was most in his element when informing her, "My dear Madam, how well you look, and what a beautiful dress you have on." And she, poor fool, if not instructed in the ways of the world, or of mankind in this nineteenth century, this would effectually do the business for her. This kind of gallantry was growing meaner with the progress of time. But this game was one which the women could play as well as the men. Lord CHESTERFIELD made the shameless confession that he frequently endeavored to make women in love with him for whom he did not care a pinch of snuff. She (Mme. M.) knew dozens of ladies who endeavored to make men in love with them, and yet would not give a pinch of snuff for three acres of such! This modern gallantry, with its bold and impudent language of flattery, was all an abominable lie. It was but a trap to catch fools in. Be assured, she said, these gallants will never knock out their brains for disappointment, for the reason that they have no brains to knock out! Leaving generalities, she proceeded to speak of modern specimens of genuine gallantry, foremost in which she mentioned the late Czar NICHOLAS, the Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY and LUDWIG, the ex-King of Bavaria, whom she described as not only the most truly gallant gentleman of Europe, but one of the most accomplished scholars and refined patrons of art whom the old world can boast of. He was always simply and plainly dressed—in fact he never knew how to dress—and in the matter of old clothes and old coats he beat one of our most celebrated American editors. He had an old green coat which it was his boast to have worn for seven years. Leaving Europe, Madame MONTEZ came to talk of gallantry as understood and practiced in America. He was generally deemed a dull Yankee, she believed, who could not win the heart of a lady, make a thousand dollars, and establish a bank with a prospective capital of $3,000,000 before breakfast; and it most frequently happened that he lost lady, money and bank all before supper. For all this she did verily believe that there was a great deal of honor, truth and honest love for women among the lords of creation in America. Love in this country would dive the deepest and come up the dryest of any country on earth, and was none the worse for partaking a little of the Davy Crockett style.

Madame MONTEZ made her bow amid loud and hearty applause, in response to which she again appeared and said:

"I have but to address my thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the reception I have met with in this Theatre. Also, I have been requested by many of my American, as well as German friends, to write some lectures on my own self, which I shall give in the course of about a fortnight. I hope I shall always see your pleasant faces here, and that my lectures may be instructive and amusing to you."

The curtain fell amid renewed applause.

Central Park Commissioners.

The Board held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners GRAY, DILLON, RUESELL, BUTTERWORTH, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG, ELLIOTT, and BELMONT.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Vice-President reported that he had notified Mr. Belmont of his election, and had received his note of acceptance.

The correspondence is below:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, March 16, 1858.

Hon. AUGUST BELMONT—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held this day, you were unanimously elected a Commissioner of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James E. Cooley, and the Vice-President was directed to advise you of your election.

In thus communicating to you officially the action of the Board, I beg to express the satisfaction it would give me personally to have your acceptance of the office in which your observation and taste would be so valuable in carrying on the great public improvement with which this Commission is charged.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JNO. A. C. GRAY,
Vice-President of the B. C. C. P.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, by which you were kind enough to inform me that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have elected me a member of their Board.

Frankly acknowledging the high compliment which you confer upon me, I accept with pleasure the privilege to be allowed to devote my humble efforts towards an object which every good citizen must wish to see accomplished in a manner worthy of the Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, destined at no distant day to outstrip her rivals of the Old World in every element of civilization and refinement.

I remain, with respectful regard, dear Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To J. A. C. GRAY, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Central Park Commissioners.

On motion, the letters of the Vice-President and Mr. Belmont were directed to be entered in the minutes of the Board. It was ordered that, as the plans for improving the Park are handed in at the office, they be dated, numbered and registered by the Clerk in a book prepared for that purpose, and safely deposited in a case and locked up to await the action of the Board under the direction of the Vice-President, who shall affix his private seal to each plan.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

The Great Awakening.

The attendance at the various prayer-meetings yesterday was as large as ever. The following list of places at which prayer-meetings are held daily with the exception of a few since added, was posted on our bulletin yesterday:

Fulton-street D. R. Church, from 12 to 1 P. M.
John-street M. E. Church, 12 to 1, and from 3½ to 4 P. M.
Burton's old Theatre, 12 to 1.
Ninth-street R. Church, near Broadway, 12 to 1.
Church of the Puritans, Fifteenth-street and Broadway, 8 to 8¼ A. M.
Broome-street D. R. Church, corner Greene, 12 to 1.
Rooms of Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley-place, 7¾ to 8¼ A. M.
Mercer-street Church Lecture-room, Greene-street, 4 to 5.
Madison-square Pres. Church, 4¼ to 5 P. M.
Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth avenue, 4 to 5.
Bedford-street Bap., near corner Downing, 1 to 2.
Hope Chapel, near New-York Hotel, 8 to 9 A. M.
Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 4 to 5.
Fourteenth-street Pres. Church, 8 to 8½ A. M.
Seventh avenue D. R. Church, near Twelfth-street, 6 to 7 A. M.
First Mariner's Church, Cherry-street, near Rutgers, 11 to 1.
Mission Chapel, No. 106 Centre-street, 12 to 1.
Duane-street M. E. Church, near Hudson, 12 to 1.
Macdougal-street Bap., 9¾ to 10¼ A. M.
Forsyth-street M. E., 12 to 1.

IN BROOKLYN.

Dutch Church, Harrison-street, 5 to 5¾ P. M.
South Congregational Church, corner Court and President streets, 5 to 5¾.
Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, 12 M. to 1.
Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
York-street Methodist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
Franklin-avenue Pres. Church, 12 M.
Bridge-street Baptist, the Rev. Mr. SABLES', 7 to 8 A. M.

Morning prayer-meetings are held in the Lecture Room of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Dr. A. D. SMITH'S, (corner of Second-avenue,) at 8 o'clock daily, occupying just half an hour. The attendance is large. The Pastor preaches four evenings of the week, at 7½ o'clock. Many are awakened and inquiring.

Twenty-two persons have joined the Church at the Third Baptist Church, (colored,) Williamsburg. Meetings are held there every afternoon and evening, Saturdays excepted.

The Revival Meetings—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see you take some interest in the revival now going on in our City, I would suggest through your very valuable paper, that the daily prayer-meetings, being held down town, would accommodate a great many by holding a half an hour later; or to begin at 12½ o'clock, and continue until 1½, as there are a great many persons who cannot get out until 1 o'clock. I would dearly love to attend, but as I cannot go until 1 o'clock, I find the meeting breaking up. By noticing this you will much oblige,

Very truly yours, A. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

City Items.

On Tuesday night, Mr. FERDINAND ARLEDER, of the firm of ARLEDER & WEIES, who, until recently, did a heavy business as bankers in Stuttgard, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, was arrested in this City on a charge of absconding from Germany with his partner on or about Jan. 8, carrying off upwards of a million of guilders ($400,000.) Mr. PAUL KOLB, of Stuttgard, who alleges that the twain carried off $8,988 which he had deposited in their hands, immediately after their flight wrote to his brother, Mr. FREDERICK KOLB, who resides in this City, telling him to keep a look-out and have them arrested if they should come to this country. They reached this City by the Hamburg steamer about the 1st of February; Mr. F. KOLB heard of their arrival, procured an order of arrest from Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and placed it in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff HERMAN STERN, who traced ARLEDER from Williamsburg, where he had been living under an assumed name, to a boarding-house in Liberty-street, corner of Temple-street, where at midnight on Tuesday, obtaining admission with difficulty, he found ARLEDER concealed and conveyed him to the Eldridge-street Jail, where he now awaits the action of the United States authorities. His partner CHRISTIAN WEISE, has not been arrested, but is supposed to be concealed in the City. Mr. KOLB has made an application for the extradition of the alleged defaulters.

A meeting of the Committee of the Broadway Association was held at HAUDENWOUT'S store last night to take into consideration the subject of sprinkling Broadway during the Summer. A plan for cleaning the street thoroughly was submitted by their counsellor, Mr. SMITH, and adopted. The plan proposes that, in addition to sweeping Broadway, the cross streets intersecting Broadway shall be cleaned in like manner every night; that a force of men shall be stationed during the day along the street with fine brooms and other utensils to clean the sidewalks and carriage-way as occasion requires, and if necessary to lightly sprinkle the street during the middle of the day; the cost of this work is estimated at about $450 per week, of which the City will pay at least $120. In regard to the watermen formerly engaged in sprinkling the street, the Committee thought it unadvisable to interfere with them. A gentleman representing two of the stage lines, condemned the too copious sprinkling of Broadway in former years. He regarded it as dangerous alike to horses and foot passengers, and hoped the plan proposed would be carried out. The Committee, after some further discussion, decided to appoint persons to canvass the street forthwith, when it is thought enough will be obtained to keep Broadway clean hereafter.

At the "lushing ken" called Empire Hall, No. 288 Bowery, in the basement, thirty-five persons, male and female, were arrested on Tuesday night, by the squad of Detectives from the office of the Deputy-Superintendent. Sergeant LEFFERTS headed the squad. This place has long been the terror of the neighborhood. The keeper's name is THOMAS RYAN, one of the Sixth Ward Dead Rabbits, and hails from No. 20 Mulberry-street. He was committed in default of $500 bail. When the officers entered they were engaged in dancing, drinking, gambling and kindred pursuits. The door had been locked in anticipation of the arrival of the Police. When it was broken open the party rushed out of the back way, but there was a high wall in the rear. As they tried to scale it they were pulled down by the coat tails, shoved into the saloon, and held in a body. They were finally all marched off to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, through a lane of gratified spectators. They were all committed to prison, thirty-five in number, by Judge QUACKENBUSH.

At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, Wednesday evening, Professor MAPES addressed the members on the subject of metallic alloys, and on the modes adopted by the Chinese in making different qualities of metallic compounds, elaborated in the form of razors, chisels and other very superior cutlery instruments. An alloy of platina and tin by which our gold pen makers now furnish points as hard and durable as those of rhodium and iridium, was described, and also several other compounds of practical utility in the arts. The lecture was quite conversational, and many interesting remarks were elicited from several members, either in reply to questions or in the form of original remarks. The attendance was good, and the subject appeared to absorb the attention of many practical mechanics who were present.

A number of Mormon emigrants on their way to Salt Lake City, arrived in this City recently on board the ship *Empire*. Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, a Custom-house Inspector, obtained information that they brought with them a quantity of guns and other weapons, and determined to examine their armament with a view to ascertain whether any of their weapons were new and liable to duty. Going on board of the vessel he found a man who, it was afterwards ascertained, was the elder of the Mormon party, sitting by some guns, and saw other Mormons with guns in their hands. He examined the guns, found that they were new, and took possession of them, much to the consternation of the Mormons. The latter, however, offered no resistance. Eighteen guns and seven swords were captured and conveyed to the Public store-house, No. 12 Broad-street, where they are still detained.

In the case of MORRIS and ENOCH GEORGE, charged with libeling a Fulton-street hatter, as already stated in the TIMES, the attorneys for the prosecution and for the defence have agreed that no further proceedings shall be taken, new facts having been recently developed which, it is deemed, establish the innocence of the accused.

WM. WILSON and ROBERT BROCKWAY, of No. 86 West Broadway, ELLEN BARNES, of No. 44 West Broadway, and AGNES TYERS, No. 385 Water-street, were arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. They were all locked up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $500 bail each.

STEPHEN RONAN, a young Irishman, was arrested yesterday, charged with making his way through the seat le of No. 175 South-street, and stealing a quantity of watches and jewelry, valued at $200, belonging to MICHAEL MCLANE. Justice WELSH locked him up to answer.

A German named MARREN, a convict just released from Sing Sing, died yesterday at No. 294 West Twenty-eighth-street, under circumstances which induce the belief that his death was caused by violence. The Coroner will investigate the case today.

One of the wholesale silk importers, who took to retailing during the Fall, is about to open a new stock, for the retail trade exclusively.

OBITUARY.—MR. HOWARD J. PLATT, a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments and promise, died at the residence of his father, Judge PLATT, in Yonkers, last evening, from the effects of an overdose of strychnine, which he has been in the habit of taking in minute quantities as an opiate. For some months past he has been a contributer to our columns, particularly on naval affairs, a subject which an unusually extended acquaintance with naval men had made familiar to him; and his correspondence with this paper and with the New-York *Herald*, from Captain BERRYMAN'S deep sea sounding expedition, will doubtless be remembered by many readers.

He passed last evening with his family and friends in Yonkers, and spoke with enthusiasm of various literary enterprises he had projected. He retired to his room soon after 10 o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards his father, who occupied the adjoining apartment, heard him fall heavily upon the floor. In some alarm he entered his son's room, and found him lying near the door, which his strength had barely sufficed him to reach and unlock. Upon being asked what was the matter, he requested to be placed on his bed, and then said that he had taken strychnine. Violent convulsions succeeded, and he never spoke again previous to his death, which took place at 12 o'clock. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and their verdict will doubtless ascribe the calamity to the result of accident. He was twenty-two years of age.—*New-York Post, March 24.*

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UNOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST THRILLING AND GORGEOUS.—There was an extraordinary crowd yesterday to see "The Bride of an Evening" at Barnum's Museum, and the most rapturous applause welcomed every scene of that extravagantly popular new drama. This warmth of public feeling shows the character of that brilliant production. Presented every afternoon and evening now, with a hope of satisfying the popular eagerness to behold it, its attraction until compasses beyond all parallel. In truth, it is admitted to be the most thrilling as well as gorgeous piece of the kind ever produced at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HAVANA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and despondling, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

JESSIE BROWN continues to fill the National theatre to overflowing every night. It will be repeated this evening, with the Drama of "Gale Breezley" and farce of "Persecuted Dutchman." Go *early*.

[Advertisement.]

COMMENCE ANEW.—This first duty is to buy a KNOX hat of the latest style. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway.

Brooklyn City News.

A small shanty at the foot of Court-street was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. While the firemen were going to this fire, JOHN T. DAYTON, of Engine Company No. 20, was run over and severely injured internally. MICHAEL BRADY, of Engine No. 15, had his ankle dislocated.

A man named PATRICK MCGOVERN, of No. 27 Stale-Street, was found dead in the rear of No. 74 Remsen, yesterday morning, where he had been at work the day previous. Coroner COZINE held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased died from a disease of the heart.

A little girl named MARY WEIR was instantly killed Tuesday evening by falling from a window in the second story of a house at the corner of Ferris and Dikeman streets, to the pavement. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

Coroner BENNET has made a complaint against Dr. LOUIS BAUER and Dr. FENNO GASERIL for violating a City ordinance by neglecting to bury the remains of DANIEL CAMPBELL in a public cemetery after they had been used for scientific purposes.

New-Jersey Items.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE.—The Jersey City Common Council, during the past year, have granted only a few licenses to sell liquor, and in almost every instance where license was refused it has been followed by selling without it. With a view to bringing these parties to justice, the Board some time since appointed a special committee to enforce the ordinance on the subject, and this committee instructed the members of the Police Department to procure and furnish evidence in all cases of violation which came under their notice. This order was, however, distasteful to a majority of the Policemen, who thought that such business did not come within the line of their duties, and they either refused or neglected to comply with the instructions. The Committee reported to the Board on Tuesday evening that six members of the Department had obeyed their instructions, and that twenty-one had disregarded them. The report was accompanied with a recommendation that the latter be suspended for neglect of duty, which, after being warmly debated, was laid upon the table.

The Jersey City Common Council have passed an ordinance requiring shows and circuses to pay a license fee of $50. The penalty for exhibiting without a license is $100.

Alleged Attempt to Murder—Arrest of a Wife Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

From the Rochester Union.

About a month since a poisoning case, said to have occurred in Henrietta, was hinted at in the city papers. The matter has rested until to-day, when an application was made to Police-Justice BARNWELL for a warrant for the arrest of a wife charged with attempting to destroy her husband.

NELSON BOOTH, a respectable and well-known farmer of Brighton, applied to the magistrate, bringing his brother, JAMES BOOTH, late of Henrietta, as a witness, to prove that the wife of the latter administered arsenic to her husband, with criminal intent, on the 15th day of March. The testimony taken for the warrant was not full or conclusive. It appears that the parties have not lived harmoniously for some years, and at times have separated altogether. On the day the poison is said to have been given, BOOTH was about to come to the city, and asked for a drink of milk, which his wife gave him. He drank the milk and left the house. While on the way to the city he was taken ill, and was attacked by the symptoms indicating poison. He stopped at the house of an acquaintance, procured medical aid, and, after a time, was restored. He was removed to the residence of his brother in Brighton, and has there resided until to-day, and has pretty much regained his health. He stated that witnesses could be procured to prove that his wife had often threatened to take his life, and further, that she did put arsenic in the milk he drank on the day before stated. Of course this assertion must be taken with due allowance, and not fully relied upon until the witnesses are produced.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of JANE BOOTH, wife of JAMES BOOTH, and she was taken into custody, and brought to the Police Court to answer. Mrs. BOOTH is a woman about forty years old, intelligent and evidently ready to meet her accusers. She denied in toto all that is charged against her, and demanded an immediate examination. Subpœnas were issued for witnesses residing in the town of Henrietta, and, as soon as they can be brought in, the examination will take place.

More Disaffection—Southern Democrats as well as Southern Americans leaving the Sinking Ship.

The Washington letter-writer of the Richmond *South*, under the date of March 18, says: The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is various, and by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that, in consequence of the Free-Soil connivance of Mr. CALHOUN, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under the circumstances, as he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might hereafter charge its Representatives—of voting virtually for the admission of *a Free State*, in disregard of justice to their own section; and, again, the Lecompton Constitution should be passed, and with all possible expedition too, as the matter has already, much to the blame or the dominant party, been suffered to linger too long, and to encounter unforeseen possible dangers.

WHY COUSINS SHOULD NOT MARRY.—In the annual report of the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, we find the following conclusive argument against the marriage of cousins:

"From ten to twelve per cent. of deaf mutes are the children of cousins. It is greatly to be regretted that the law forbidding the marriage of first cousins did not pass the recent Legislature. These marriages are a violation of a law of nature, as is evidenced by the afflictions visited in almost every case upon their offspring in deafness, blindness and idiocy; and ought to be a violation of human laws also. The Commonwealth has the clear right to protect itself against these ill-starred matches, whose offspring it has to sustain, too frequently for life. It may be hoped that this important subject will not escape the action of our legislators many years longer. It is confidently believed that by forbidding marriages of this kind and by proper attention and care of infants laboring under the disease stated, the number of deaf mutes in the community might be diminished one-half in a generation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, passed internal improvement bills, making the following appropriations:

To the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 79, Nays 30.

To the Covington and Ohio Railroad, $800,000—Yees 78, Nays 54.

To the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, $400,000—Yeas 77, Nays 53.

To the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 76, Nays 45.

To the Manassas Gap Railroad, $250,000—Yeas 77, Neys 44.

The Covington and Ohio bill was a Senate bill, and is therefore a law. The remaining bills have yet to pass the Senate.

The Senate on Saturday passed a bill incorporating the Norfolk and St. Nazaire Navigation Company.

Personal.

Colonel E. V. Sumner left Watertown, (N. Y.,) on Tuesday morning, to join his Regiment, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, in accordance with orders from head-quarters. His command is among those detailed for Utah, and will probably set out for that point as soon as the grass gets growth enough to afford feed for the animals.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 24.

$1,450 United St. 6s,'67..115⅛	573	Harlem Railroad	11
2,000 U. St. 6s, '68 con..115½	400	do	11⅜
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '58.. 99½	100	Reading Railroad	53
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86..107	100	do	52½
5,000 do. 106⅜	600	do	s30 52⅝
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..100¾	100	do	52¾
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 81⅜	1000	do	b30 52⅝
5,000 do. 67⅛	300	do	h10 52⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s..... 90½	600	do	52⅝
4,000 do..... 89⅝	300	do	52¾
1,000 Geo. State 6s..... 94	6	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31½
23,000 Missouri State 6s 81	10	do	31½
3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.102	250	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	22
4,000 E. R. R. C. B. '71 53⅜	250	do	22⅝
1,000 do..... 53	100	do	s10 22⅝
5,000 Reading R. Bs.'86 67⅜	100	do	s10 22¾
4,000 La. & Mil. ld.g.b 53½	100	do	h10 23
1,000 do..... 36	250	do	b30 23
1,000 do..... 35⅞	50	do	b30 22¾
2,000 Gal. & Cb 2d m.b 87	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p b10 46	
15 Merchants' Bk. scr. 107½	100	do	s30 46
10 Merchants' Bank.. 108	100	do	s10 46
29 Bank of America... 107	250	do	46⅛
10 Bank of Commerce. 102	50	do	s10 46⅛
10 Commonw'lth Bank 90	50	do	s30 46¼
10 Artisans' Bank..... 79¾	25	Panama Railroad	105
100 Canton Co..... 21⅞	10	C. C. & C. Railroad	89
150 do..... 22	100	Ill. Cent. Railroad	93⅜
200 do..... b45 23	40	Galena & Chic. R. R	91
50 do..... 22⅝	100	do	s10 90½
100 Cary Improv't Co.. 6½	100	do	s30 90
100 N. Y. Central R.R 89	100	do	90⅝
100 do..... h15 89	100	Clev. & Tol. R'd.	s10 44½
100 do..... s10 89	200	do	44¾
50 do..... b15 89⅛	400	do	44⅝
100 do..... b10 89	100	do	b15 44½
300 do..... s3 89	200	do	s10 44⅝
200 do..... b30 89	400	do	s30 44¾
480 do..... 88¾	200	do	s50 44¾
250 do..... 88⅞	200	do	b10 44⅝
200 do..... s60 88¾	100	do	b.5 45
50 Erie Railroad..... 26⅜	200	do	44⅝
350 do..... 25½	200	do	b60 45
50 do..... b30 25⅝	150	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	63⅜
300 do..... 25	100	do	s80 75¼
100 do..... b30 25⅛	50	do	c 75
300 do..... b10 24¾	50	do	s10 75½
350 do..... 24¾	160	do	c 75¾
100 do..... b30 25	150	do	75¾
150 do..... b30 24⅞	76	do	76
350 do..... 24¾	50	do	76⅞
150 Hndson R. R. R..... 25¾	100	do	b15 76
150 do..... b30 25	100	do	b30 76
200 do..... s10 26⅛	100	LaC. & M. R. s3 p & c	9
200 do..... 26⅝	75	Cumberland C. Co..	19
50 do..... b10 26¾	9	Pacific Mail S. Co..	72½
50 do..... b10 26⅜	135	do	73
750 do..... 26½			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 82	100	Erie Railroad	24¾
1,700 N. Y. St 6s, '65.103	100	do	b30 25
7,000 La. Ce. & M. L. G. B. 36	150	do	25
1,000 do..... 35⅞	500	do	s30 24⅞
5,000 Peo & Oq. R. R. ch. 76	50	do	s60 24¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent R. 6s. 90½	50	do	24⅝
150 Pacific Mail St. Co. 73⅛	150	do	b60 25¼
25 do..... 74	50	do	b30 25⅛
500 Cary Imp't Co..... 7	100	Reading R. R.	b30 53
100 Cumb. Coal Co..... 19¼	400	do	52⅝
150 Harlem Railroad..... 11⅞	400	do	b30 52⅜
280 do..... 12	500	do	52½
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30 88¾	80	Mich. Cen. Railroad	53
16 do..... 88⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. h10 23⅜
50 do..... 88⅝	50	do	23¾
150 do..... 88⅞	100	do	h10 24
100 Hud. R. R. b30 27	200	do	24
200 do..... s30 26¾	70	M. S. & N. Ia. p b.s.	48⅜
500 do..... s30 27	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90¾
200 do..... 27	150	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	9
150 do..... 27⅛	100	Canton Co.....	b60 23
200 do..... b15 27⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouris.....	79	10 Am. Exchange Bk..	104
1,000 L. C. & Mil. R. R. 7s.	35½	30 St. M. Fire Ins. Co	108
1,000 do.....	36	30 Astor Fire Ins. Co..	115
1,000 Sac. City 6s.....	50	80 Del. & Rar. Coal Co.	99
10,000 Wheeling City 6s	30	10 United States F. Co.	110
1,000 do.....	27	20 Commonwealth Bk.	90¼
1,000 Det. & M. R. 7s.	62½	15 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	117½
16,000 C. & Am. R. 6s..	80⅞	100 East River Ins. Co.	95
1,000 Chicago City 6s..	84¾	5 Resolute Fire I. Co.	103½
5,000 Dubuque City 10s	75	10 How. Fire Ins. Co..	163
6,000 T. of B., Wis., 8s.	53	40 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	142
130 N. & W. R. scrip.	60	30 Niagara Fire In. Co	140⅛
3,000 La C. and Mil. R.	35½	40 Mer. Fire Ins. Co..	111
5,000 Mar. Co., Ill. 6s..	50	50 Her. Fire Ins. Co..	90
4,000 T. H. & A. R. 8 p c. B	39	200 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R....	4⅜
16,000 C. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. 8s....	15	25 Ill Cen. July rights	3½
22,000 do.....	15	20 National Bank.....	108
30,000 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R. 7s..	42½	20 Nassau Bank.....	90
6,000 Missouri 6s.....	80	20 Marine Bank.....	85¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s.....	86	8 Irving Bank.....	98½
1,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	35	35 Metropolitan Bank.	104¾
2,000 Fsc. City 7s.....	50½	30 People's Bank.....	94½
3,000 M. & H. R. 8s..	15	5 Atlantic Bank.....	71½
500 Great W. a. of '57	45	50 Brooklyn City R. R.	95½
5,000 L. C. & M. R. 7s	35	100 do.....	94¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s.	93⅛	20 Third-avenue R. R.	96
500 Dubuque City 10s	38¾	30 Sh. & Leather Bk.	107¾
22 Hanover Bank.....	84	20 National Bank.....	106¾
10 Bank of New-York.	107½	30 People's Bank.....	95
5 Bank of Republic..	115⅜	10 Continental Bank..	97½
10 Artisans' Bank....	79¾	27 Hanover Fire I. Co.	103⅜
		20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	89½

WEDNESDAY, March 24—P. M.

The market for Money at call continues very easy throughout the Street, the rates ranging 5@7 ℔ cent., according to the class of collaterale. The inside rate is accepted where Money is voluntarily left with the Brokers, subject to call. Discounts are 5@6 ℔ cent. on short and very prime bills, and 7 ℔ cent. as the general rule at bank. Some additional paper has been made this week in payment for Exchange, the low rates current for Sterling being a temptation to purchase on short credit. Notwithstanding this, and the temporary absorption of money for Treasury Bills last week, the ability at bank is still in advance of the demand, owing to the continued accumulation of deposits.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Treasury bills awarded at Washington ten days ago were about completed to-day—the time allowed by the proposale of the Secretary expiring to-morrow. The balance to the credit of the Government here stands this afternoon $6,098,427.

The indications of re

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2033. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote on Kansas to be Taken in the House on Thursday Next—Probable Result—The Purchase of the Pennsylvania Bank Property, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

It is the general understanding among the members of the House that the vote will be taken on the Kansas question on Thursday next. It is believed by the opponents of the bill that they will have seven majority in favor of the proposition made by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Senate, but there is reason to fear that certain three Republicans will not vote for the bill even if thus amended. Efforts are making to overcome their objections. On the other hand, the Lecomptonitee boast confidently that certain men who profess opposition have already sold out, and intend to cheat their friends. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The Senate's Committee on Territories will report at once a bill for a Judicial District in Arizona. They so decided this morning. Senator GWIN will move his territorial bill as a substitute, and support it by a strong speech.

The Select Committee raised by Mr. FLORENCE's resolution, to investigate the circumstances connected with the purchase of the site of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the Post-Office in Philadelphia, to-day examined EX-Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, who entered into a minute history of the transaction, and spoke of the care he took net to pay for the property more than it was worth. Several weeks ago a rumor reached him that a high officer of the Government had received a fee from the bank, and he ascertained that JOHN MILLER, late Postmaster of Philadelphia, was the person implicated in the charge. Subsequently, in conversation, Mr. MILLER informed him that after the purchase was effected, Mr. ALLIBONE, President of the Bank, gave him what he considered himself entitled to for services rendered in perfecting the sale. Mr. CAMPBELL said that, until recently, he knew of nobody connected with the Post-Office Department thus participating in such a transaction.

Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE was then examined. He said that after the property had been offered to the Government, Mr. MILLER, under the instruction of the Postmaster-General, called on him as to the price of the site, and was informed, in response to his inquiry, that $25[illegible],000 was the lowest sum, without any commissions, that it would be sold for. That amount was paid by a Government check. Mr. MILLER afterwards asked Mr. ALLIBONE to give him what his services were worth, and he himself suggested $25,000. Mr. ALLIBONE gave him a check for $8,000 and another for $13,000. There was no previous agreement.

Col. JOHN OAKFORD, late chief in the clerk post department, testified it was not known or suspected, at the time of the purchase, that any officer was to have a pecuniary interest in the transaction.

During the speaking in the House this evening, nearly all the seats were deserted, and when the adjournment took place at 9 o'clock, only three members were present.

LAWRISTON B. HARDING, Register and Disbursing Clerk of the Navy Department, a position he has held since 1831, died suddenly last night. He was yesterday apparently in good health.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The business of the morning hour was unimportant, with the exception of the presentation of some Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, objected to them in strong terms, as disrespectful to Congress, the Judiciary and the President.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, defended them, saying he indorsed them fully.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented a similar Anti-Slavery remonstrance, but couched in temperate language, from the Society of Friends of New-York.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, made an ineffectual motion to take up the Army bill.

Petitions from Commander JACKSON, of the Navy for arrearage of pay, and presenting additional evidence in the case of ANSON DART, were presented and referred.

Reports were made against a grant to beautify the Custom-house at Burlington, Iowa; and against remunerating Captain CAMPBELL's company in the War of 1812.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate of the capabilities of the ship *Franklin* to be converted into a screw-steamer.

Bills were passed for the erection of additional land offices in California; and for the relief of WILLIAM ALLEN, of Portland, Me.

The bill for the general introduction of an international code of marine signals, was reported from the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was then resumed, the question being on Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to strike out the second section of the bill to the effect that the State shall be entitled to one Representative and such additional members as the Census may show. Mr. DOUGLAS' object being to give the State three Representatives, in accordance with her actual population, instead of with the incomplete census returns, which only give two and a moiety.

Messrs. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and others, proposed technical amendments, but expressed no vital difference of opinion, with the exception of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who protested against apportioning the representation on guess-work. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota because he wished to keep faith in the Slavery question, but there are many portions of the Constitution to which he objected, especially the basis of the franchise, which allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote, and also half-breeds and Indians who have adopted habits of civilization, put on pants, spurs, and short collars, get drunk, and thus fixed up, fulfil the constitutional essentials of the ballot-box.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. We have only before us the legal evidence of one hundred and forty-nine thousand inhabitants, and he did not see why she should have three representatives, when the State of Vermont, with three hundred thousand, has only three. He was in favor of allowing one representative now, and more as the new census hereafter to be taken shall show she is entitled to, and made a motion to that effect. This motion he said would admit her now, and she could make a new census, and send additional members even before this Congress adjourns.

Further desultory discussion occurred on the clause regulating the number of Representatives.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was in favor of the section as it stands. He denied that the Federal Government can go into a sovereign State to fix the qualifications of voters.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, opposed allowing Minnesota three Representatives, inasmuch as the Constitutional proportion is one Representative for ninety-two thousand inhabitants, while Minnesota has only an official record of one hundred and forty-nine thousand. Hence it is absolutely forbidden by the Federal Constitution to give her undue political weight.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was for adhering strictly to the Constitution and giving only one Representative. Conjectural computations would be dangerous. Every Representative from the old States now represents a large surplus, and it would not be fair to give a new State an apportionment in 1858, while the old ones retain the apportionment of the year 1850.

Finally, Mr. TOOMBS moved that Minnesota be permitted to have three Representatives until her census is rectified, and thereafter such number as the census may show her entitled to.

Without taking a vote, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, proposed the naming of an early day for the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. He thought it best to have an understanding in the matter, so that nobody shall be taken by surprise.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that the House had been debating the questions involved in that bill for nine years, and nearly all this session. This Kansas question blocks up public as well as private business. He was therefore ready to meet the question to-day, or to-morrow, with or without further debate. He thought it due to the interests of the country that the House should come to a vote, and suggested that by common consent they agree to take up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and others objected, on the ground that the House was unusually thin; when there was a full attendance they could, by common consent, fix a day.

Mr. STEPHENS having been asked by several members to fix a day, named Tuesday, April 6.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested next Tuesday.

Mr. STEPHENS thought that too short a time.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the House had agreed on the first Monday of June for adjournment. It would be impossible to get through the public business by that time, unless the earliest possible day should be fixed for the vote on the Kansas question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, had no doubt the matter was not now pressed, an arrangement might be made, which would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his suggestion for the present, in the belief that such an arrangement will be made. When a day was fixed he would announce it.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, made an ineffectual effort to report a bill for the Committee of Ways and Means, regulating the mode and manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue.

The House went into Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. PEYTON, of Kentucky, made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He predicted the most disastrous consequences from the defeat of the bill, and accused the Republicans with keeping open the agitation to promote their Presidential electioneering purposes.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the injustice and oppression of the attempt to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution against which they have protested in the most solemn forms. The people were lulled into security by Executive promises that the Constitution should be submitted, but were betrayed by fraud and violence, and now the last act in the drama is sought be consummated. The people of Kansas were true to their great inheritance, and would not submit to gross usurpation upon their political rights, for which they were characterized falsely, by the President, as rebellious. But Mr. GROW believed, with JEFFERSON, that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Those who submit to usurpation are worthy to be slaves. While the attempt is made to force on Kansas an odious despotism, and to propagate human bondage, there can be no peace in Kansas.

Mr. REILLY, of Pennsylvania, maintained the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union, the Legislature can at any time pass an act providing for amending and submitting it to the people, and no power outside of the State can interfere. He knew not what his fate would be for voting for the Kansas bill, but if his constituents think he has done wrong, they have the right to send another to take his place.

Mr. TRAVER, of Mass., said whatever blame or cause exists for disunion attaches to the slave power, which for many years has controlled the Democratic Party. He spoke of the decline of Slavery, both in a moral and political aspect.

Mr. STEPHENS announced that he will, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., inquired by whom the arrangement had been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained, saying that various gentlemen had been consulted.

Mr. GROW had no objection to Mr. STEPHENS making the motion. That was as far as he (GROW) and his friends could go to-day. If all sides consent on Thursday next, the bill can then be taken up.

Mr. STEPHENS said that Mr. GROW correctly understood the matter; no motion would be made till Thursday.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that by this arrangement no advantage could be taken by either party.

Mr. QUITMAN of Miss., said he wished to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that this arrangement would not preclude him.

Mr. FLORENCE of Penn., and others, thought there was some discrepancy between the statements of Messrs. CAMPBELL and STEPHENS.

The latter repeated that he designed nothing more than to move, on Thursday, to take the bill from the Speaker's table.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind., said this was satisfactory to him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Penn., wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS would move to take up the bill merely for discussion, or to put it on its passage?

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he intended to move the previous question. If the majority want debate, they could vote down the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that if the latter was agreed to, the bill would be open for amendment or discussion, at the pleasure of the House. He assured gentlemen that neither he nor Mr. STEPHENS desired to take advantage of either side.

This arrangement seemed to be perfectly understood by the House.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, made a speech in defence of the South. There is something she loves more than the Union, and will defend to the last extremity, namely: her equality, constitutional rights, and independence.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, representing the Congressional district which gave the largest Republican majority in the last Presidential election of any district in the United States, protested in the name of thirty thousand of his constituents against consummating what they considered the crime of forcing Slavery upon the free people of Kansas, against their expressed will, and by means of the Lecompton Constitution. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the honor and plighted faith of the nation, and had opened up a Slavery agitation which would never cease until that wrong was righted. The Administration of both PIERCE and BUCHANAN had proved hostile to freedom, the former deserved the contempt, and the latter merited the execration of posterity. The history of the outrages in Kansas, was a blot upon the escutcheon of the nation, and were it not for the official proofs the accounts of them in after time would be considered merely as a romance of rascality. The Governors who had been sent there had either been removed or compelled to resign, for attempting to hold the scales of justice even between the contending parties. Like Saturn devouring successively all his children, the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations had devoured successively all their Kansas Governors. The Slave Power was constantly aggressive, and like the controlling power of the French Revolution, it marched from crimes to amnesties, and from amnesties to crimes. He felt proud of the noble State which he in part represented, for the position her representatives in both Houses have taken on the admission of Kansas. The people behind them stood like a wall of fire against that hideous deformity, the Lecompton Constitution, resisting all appliances, and forever condemning that outrage—"unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain." He closed by severely denouncing the provisions of the Constitution, and predicting further enormities if it passed. So far as regarded the declaring of the election of the Legislature on the 4th of January, while King CALHOUN had words of fairness on his lips, there was connivance in his heart.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said that he did all in his power to effect Mr. BUCHANAN's election, but that he dissented from his views on the Kansas question, believing that the Executive had committed a great political mistake and a fundamental error. The so-called Lecompton Constitution was a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and in direct conflict with the doctrine of popular sovereignty as enunciated by the Cincinnati resolutions, in the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN accepting the nomination, in his Inaugural Address, and in the letter of instructions to Gov. WALKER. He said that the Lecompton Constitution was conceived in fraud, and that it was now sought to be forced on an unwilling and protesting people. He hoped the Lecompton Constitution would follow the Topeka Constitution to an infamous grave, never to be disturbed.

Mr. DEAN, of Connecticut, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas with Slavery if every man there desired it. He considered that the Missouri Compromise was repealed to wrest the Territories from Freedom. The prominent reason why he would vote against Lecompton was that he would never recognize property in man. He hoped the day would come when infidelity would give place to practical Christianity.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, pursued a line of argument in accordance with the opinion on the Dred Scott case, to show on what slight pretexts the North get up excitements on the subject of Slavery. He advocated the Lecompton Constitution, and said the party represented by GERRIT SMITH are the friends of the slaves, but the great object of the Free-Soil organization is power, and the Slavery question was brought in to assist in obtaining possession of the Government. If they should succeed, animated as they are by hatred of the South, that section would consider whether it could expect any further justice in the Union, and whether the time has not come for it to take its destinies into its own hands.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, said that the President had trampled on law and justice, and given countenance to most infamous frauds in Kansas.

Mr. ROBBINS, of New-Jersey, made a speech in favor of the distribution of lands among the States for the promotion of education and agriculture.

Adjourned.

The Kansas Question—Prospect in the House—Feeling in Kansas—The Future.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

It is curious to what an extent public attention here at the capital is absorbed by Kansas affairs. Nobody, in or out of Congress, talks or thinks of anything else. At dinners, in the streets, even at evening parties, the fate of Lecompton is the leading theme of conversation. In part this may be due to the intrinsic interest and importance of the subject; but hopes and fears of its influence upon *party* divisions and *party* supremacy, are at the bottom of most of it. The Democrats fear it will break up their organization; the Republicans hope it will give them control of the Government;—and in these contending apprehensions is to be found the secret of the absorbing interest which the subject excites. The absolute right and justice of the case control the action of very few, in fact, scarcely a Democrat can be found who will attempt to vindicate the Lecompton movement, *per se*, or who hesitates to express his regret that matters have not taken a different shape. The arguments of TOOMBS and GREEN, and one or two other Senators in vindication of the legality of the application, command no respect, even from those who will vote with them. They are welcomed only because they afford some show of excuse for voting in favor of a bill distasteful in itself, but the success of which is necessary to the party responsible for it.

Public attention just now centres upon the vote in the House. The President considers the result to be very doubtful, and has made personal appeals to Pennsylvania Democrats, who are expected to vote against the bill, of the most urgent character. Whatever may be the intrinsic relations of the measure to the Democratic Party, the President has, in fact made it a cardinal and essential element of his policy,—and he will regard its defeat as a death-blow to his Administration. Senator DOUGLAS, in his speech of Monday night, affected surprise that disloyalty upon every other question should be tolerated, but not upon this. He could scarcely feel the surprise which he expressed. If, upon receipt of the Lecompton Constitution, the President had simply transmitted it to Congress for such action as that body might see fit to take upon it, Democrats would have been free to vote for or against it, without subjecting themselves to the imputation and the penalty of treason to the party. But the President, in his Special Message, made it a party measure, and its acceptance a test of party fidelity. His *right* to do so may be doubted or denied: but having done it, there is no alternative:—he must either be sustained or overthrown. Mr. BUCHANAN understands this perfectly:—and in an interview with a Pennsylvania member, to-day, declared with visible emotion, that the defeat of the bill would break down his Administration,—that his fate was in the hands of his political friends,—and that he appealed to them to save him from ruin.

It is now generally believed that Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment—requiring a submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas—will be carried in the House. The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of your City, in an able and ingenious speech to-day, foreshadowed, though he did not declare, his purpose to vote for it—and he will probably be followed in so doing by all the Douglas Democrats. The Southern Americans will support it warmly, as they consider it *their* measure. For this very reason some of the ultra-radical Republicans hesitate about giving it their votes—but their scruples will probably yield to maturer reflection. It will probably be carried by this combination, and will be sent back to the Senate. That body will doubtless reject it—and then the question will recur whether the House will *recede* from or *adhere* to its amendment. If the bill reaches that stage, *I think it will pass.* There was nothing in Mr. CLARK's speech to-day to lead me to believe that, in such a case, he himself would not vote for it.

There is marked bitterness on the part of the South ern Democrats towards DOUGLAS. They have transferred their hatred of the Republicans to him, and their chief anxiety now is, that he should not reap the reward of his "treachery." I have very little doubt that, if compelled to choose between DOUGLAS and SEWARD for President, the whole band of Pro-Slavery fire-eaters, with TOOMBS at their head, would vote for the latter. Mr. DOUGLAS, on his part, is by no means mealy-mouthed or overfastidious in his expressions of opinion. At an early stage of his defection,—while he was having interviews with the President, in the hope that they might come to some agreement,—the latter remarked to him that it was very perilous for a public man to put himself in opposition to his party,—and that he must take the liberty of reminding him of the fate of RIVES and TALLMADGE, who rebelled against the policy of Gen. JACKSON. "Permit me, Mr. President," Mr. DOUGLAS replied,—"permit me to remind you *that General Jackson is dead.*" This is very much the tone which the Illinois Senator has taken throughout this contest,—and it must be confessed that it is not eminently conciliatory.

Gov. ROBINSON of Kansas is here, watching movements with interest, as he well may. He says that everything is quiet in the Territory, and that the people are awaiting with anxiety the result of action here. He thinks that very great injury has been inflicted upon the Territory by the reckless and absurd conduct of the fanatical section of the Free-State Party, and that they are gradually losing their influence, and will eventually be set aside as of no importance. The decision of CALHOUN to reject the Delaware Crossing returns will leave political parties in the two Houses thus

	Pro-State.	Pro-Slavery.
House of Reps.....	30	14
Council.....	12	7
Joint ballot.....	42	21

If the Lecompton Constitution passes, part of the Free-State Party will be for disregarding it and the State Government under it entirely;—while the more conservative section will favor an immediate organization of the State Government for the purpose either of electing Senators and proceeding at once to call a Convention to frame a new Constitution, or of keeping it out of the hands of their opponents and then falling back upon the Territorial organization. If moderate and judicious counsels prevail, it is not difficult to foresee which of these courses will be adopted.

You remember that a large portion of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech was devoted to an article in the *Union* of November last,—taking the ground that as slaves were property under the Constitution of the United States, a slaveholder had a right to take and hold them anywhere within the Union:—and that the Northern States committed an unconstitutional act in passing emancipation laws. I understand that the article was written by J. K. PAULDING, of your State, formerly Secretary of the Navy; its sentiments were partially disavowed by the *Union* a few days later.

There is a good deal of excitement, but not much anger or bitterness of feeling here. My own opinion is that this Lecompton agitation is only the beginning of the end. If the President is beaten upon this, I have very little doubt that he will instantly throw new issues upon the country which will override all existing party lines and divisions, and launch our political vessel upon a more tempestuous sea than it has yet encountered. Yours, H. J. R.

Later from Mexico.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND THE GOVERNMENT FORCES—NO DECISIVE RESULT—EXPECTED BATTLE NEAR VERA CRUZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived, from Vera Cruz 21st inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th. It is very difficult to obtain reliable information, but the following is probably pretty near correct: Several battles had been fought between the Constitutional forces and those of the Zuloaga Government. The latter claim a triumph but it don't amount to much.

General PARRONI had retreated before General OGOLIOS, of the Zuloaga Party. Pronunciamentos were still the order of the day, but the Government of ZULOAGA seems to be generally gaining ground.

The city of Vera Cruz was under martial law. The forces of ZULOAGA were on their way there, and a hard battle would probably be fought somewhere between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 25.

A fire broke out this morning in South Frederick-street, which consumed a soap-factory owned by COOK & JOHNSON, together with its contents. Insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia; $4,000 in the Fireman's Company, Baltimore. A large larger-bier house adjoining, and a three-story dwelling-house belonging to Dr. JOHNSON, also burnt. Many of the neighboring houses were more or less damaged. Aggregate loss, $10,000. This afternoon a portion of the walls fell in; severely injuring several boys, one or two thought fatally.

Quick Passages.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 25.

The bark *Cora Lynn*, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at Eastport on Sunday, in twenty-four days from Liverpool. Other vessels have arrived here during the week from the same port in from twenty-five to twenty-eight days. They report good weather and no ice.

Accident to a Suspension Bridge.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, March 25.

Last night one third of the flooring of the suspension bridge across the falls, together with the stringers, gave way. The suspending rods are hanging loose from the cable, and the service of wire on the cable over the pillars seems to be chafed.

Liabilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 25.

At the second meeting of the creditors of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to-day, claims amounting to $640,000 were proved, making an aggregate of debts of nearly $3,000,000.

Railroad Casualty.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 25.

A widow woman, named Mrs. MARY CUTTER while walking across the Central Railroad Bridge this afternoon, was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed. The body was mutilated in a shocking manner. She leaves three children.

Western Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 25.

Western emigration has fairly set in. The number of emigrants passing through the city is very large, and daily increases. The Pacific Railroad takes over up a hundred a day, and the Missouri River steamers are crowded.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 25—11½ P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a slight northwest wind. Thermometer, 22°.

The Bark Actress.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 25.

The bark *Actress*, HOPKINS, from Glasgow for this port, which ran ashore yesterday on Ossabaw Shoals, has become a total wreck. Crew saved.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 25.

The Senate has passed all the House Railroad Appropriation bills.

FROM ALBANY.

An Active Day in the Senate—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—Amendments to the Banking Law—Bonds and Mortgages as a Banking Basis, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Senate had an active sitting to-day. There was some old work finished up, some considerable that is new laid out, and some work that had been badly finished was reconsidered and sent back where it could be retouched and made more nearly to conform to the actual condition of things.

The most important of the batch work that was put back was the bill ordered to a third reading some days since, to appropriate $75,000 to the New-York Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and $20,000 to the Western House of Refuge. These appropriations were asked for the purpose of enabling the managers of these institutions to enlarge their buildings. When the bill came up this morning for a third reading, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to reduce the amounts of the appropriations. The motion prevailed, and the bill was amended so that the appropriation for the Western House of Refuge was struck out, and the sum of $75,000 reduced to $25,000. Then the bill was referred back to the Committee on Finance, without instructions, and in such a manner as to put it back in the General Orders, when the Committee shall make its report.

I cannot anticipate what that report will be—but I can express the conviction that it ought to be against any appropriation whatever. Not that but both of the institutions seeking this aid are eminently deserving. I believe them in all respects to be entitled to the confidence and the generosity of the State. But at present, even those qualifications should not swerve the Legislature from a determination to withhold every money appropriation that is not absolutely necessary to cancel existing or maturing obligations. The Republican members of the Legislature have certainly suffered enough, politically, through their generosity of last year, and they ought to have learned lessons of policy, if their natural good nature will not permit them to indulge in such economy as the necessities of the State Treasury impose.

THE BANKING LAWS,

And such amendments as are threatened or suggested by the financial embarrassments of the past season, have awakened the interest and arrested the attention of your mercantile community. A long memorial comes up to the Senate to-day, deprecating any interference with the banking system as it is now existing in the City of New-York. The memorial is full of admissions and arguments that make one shudder at the demoralization of the mercantile community, as is necessarily implied in such admissions and arguments. The one ray of hope which you hold fast to after its perusal, is gleamed from the signatures. They are "of the earth, earthy," and justify the supposition that those who indorse the strange sentiments of the memorial do not know and cannot represent actual, existing facts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several new bills were introduced in the Senate this morning. They were:

1. An act to amend the law authorizing the formation of associations to improve the breed of horses. The amendment authorizes such associations to issue bonds and mortgage real estate.

2. An amendment to the Assessment laws, by which ministers' real and personal property to the amount of $1,000 is exempt from taxation. In course of time, at this rate, two-thirds of the taxable property of the State will be exempted. Would not it be more fair to distribute common burdens over the entire property of the State? I can well see that there is some show of propriety in exempting Church property, actually dedicated to the service of God, from the payment of taxation. But certainly there can be no more propriety in exempting the accumulations of ministers than there would be in exempting lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, etc.

3. A bill was also introduced to require all persons baling hay to stamp the initials of their names upon some piece of wood, used in the baling. Also, to mark the gross and net weight on each bale. Putting a poorer quality of hay on the inside than appears on the outside, renders the vendor liable to have his hay, confiscated, and subjects him to a penalty.

4. A law making it a misdemeanor to cut, blot, or in any way mar or deface any book, chart or map in a public library. This Legislature has no grade of crime. It is a misdemeanor to do anything, from taking a bribe to blotting a book. If it keeps on, we shall have a statute making it a misdemeanor to speak to a Senator or to shake hands with an Assemblyman.

THE HOUSE

Was all the morning in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported on the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through Main, Greene and other streets.

The tainting of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking, occupied the House two-thirds of the day. Progress was reported, without any vote being reached.

It is astonishing the persistence with which the stock-jobbers adhere to this hostility to bonds and mortgages as security. It is still more astonishing to find some sound, sensible men from the country uniting in this war upon landed property. They certainly must be blind when, by their votes, they recognize and indorse the stock jobber's theory, that there is no value in that from which all things is produced. If the farmers of the Legislature will, for a moment, reflect upon the inevitable tendency of this exclusion of bonds and mortgages to depreciate the value of real estate, they certainly will not give such a proposition an affirmative vote. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. WHEELER, against any radical change in the banking laws.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the Brooklyn Water Works act.

By Mr. AMES, to increase the depth of water in the Hudson River opposite Troy.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the Charter of the Excelsior College.

By Mr. DIXON, to amend the law relative to the taxation of ministers of the Gospel; also, relative to the appointment of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes; also, to enlarge the power of the Board of Supervisors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law relative to the improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. DOHERTY, relative to bale hay and hay scales.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Company.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and reported progress on the bill for the Protection of Gas Consumers in New-York and Brooklyn.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill relative to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also discussed.

No other business of importance was done.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. M. MILLER asked leave to introduce a motion for a grinding Committee. Objected to.

The debate in the Committee of the Whole was restricted to thirty minutes. The bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad in streets parallel to Broadway had progress reported on it. A motion to report the bill complete was lost.

Mr. LAW's bill relative to unclaimed deposits in the Banks and Courts, had progress reported upon it.

The bill to prohibit the deposits of mortgages in the banking department, as the basis of banking, was taken up.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the first section. He held that the depression of morigage securities was only of a temporary character, that stock securities also had depreciated during the panic, and that the bill would cripple banking operations.

Mr. CHAUNCEY favored the bill, on the ground that such securities only should be deposited as would be certain to realize dollar for dollar on the circulation.

The Speaker urged the passage of the bill as not interfering with the bonds and mortgages at present deposited in the Banking Department, but only seeking gradually to withdraw from the banking system of the State all questionable securities.

Mr. WALCOTT and Mr. HUBBARD spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WAGER urged the passage of the bill, and cited one instance where ten thousand bond and mortgage securities sold for one thousand. In no single instance had the Superintendent realized, by sale of mortgages, the full value for which they were deposited with him.

Mr. DAYTON opposed the measure warmly, as a scheme of Wall-street operators, and declared that the fault was not in the bonds and mortgages, but in the State officer, whose duty it was to make certain that the bonds and mortgages were sound, and not rotten.

Messrs. WOLFORD, VAN VALKENBURGH and ENOS supported the bill.

Mr. WIENE moved an amendment, forbidding the withdrawal of Bank Securities under $100,000, and $50,000 for individual banking.

Mr. MCNETT moved to amend, by requiring mortgages to be taken at 25 per cent., and stocks at 10 per cent., under their face.

The debate was continued till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The House in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. DERVEA in the chair, took up the special order of the day, the bill amending last year's apportionment, so as to give Broome County two members and Livingston one.

Mr. J. S. PALMER spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. BELL opposed it.

Mr. CHANLER moved to amend by giving the member in dispute to New-York.

After debate, progress was reported on the bill, and it was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Sanitory Police bill, and the bill to exclude bonds and mortgages as the basis of banking, had progress reported upon them.

The International Bridge bill was then taken up.

During the debate that followed upon it a warm passage took place between the Speaker, Mr. MCNETT and Mr. PARSONS.

Mr. MCNETT declared the statements made by Mr. PARSONS false, and stated that no person should make the assertions that he (PARSONS) had made in any other place.

The Speaker took the floor. He pronounced Mr. MCNETT's attack uncourteous, and opposed the bill on the ground of danger to the shipping.

Mr. MCNETT replied, declaring that the Speaker had stated what was false.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman accuse me of having asserted an untruth?

Mr. MCNETT—I do.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman mean to say that I would assert what was false?

Mr. MCNETT—I say you made statements that are not founded on fact.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman mean that my statements or my arguments were unfounded.

Mr. MCNETT—I mean to say that the statements upon which your argument was based were incorrect. He then continued to argue in favor of the bill.

Mr. PARSONS said that the gentleman from Erie had uttered a threat against him. He was not afraid of any man. He could defend himself.

Cries of "Order, order, order."

Mr. PARSONS continued. He would not have his mouth shut by the gentleman from Erie.

The Chair again called Mr. PARSONS to order.

General LASHER, Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared on the floor.

Mr. MCNETT rose and disclaimed any threat. He had understood the gentleman to accuse him (MCNETT) of submitting false figures. If the gentleman did not mean that, he (MCNETT) begged to apologize for what he had said.

Mr. PARSONS and Mr. VAN HORN spoke against the bill.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., supported it.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. BAKER, WILANT and others, up to 11 P. M.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 25	Wind.	Thr.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	A. M.	—	18°	
St. John, N. B.	45.14	P. M.	N. W.	32°	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	44.54	P. M.	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	P. M.	N. W.	30°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.39	P. M.	W.	—	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	43.39	P. M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.28	A. M.	S.	44°	Pleasant.
Rochester, N. Y.	43.8	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	42.21	P. M.	N. W.	43°	Clear.
Springfield, M.	42.6	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N. Y.	41.31	P. M.	S. W.	52°	Clear.
New-York.	40.42	P. M.	NW.	59°	Clear.
Philadelphia.	39.58	P. M.	W. NW.	56°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	M.	W.	65°	Clear.
Washington.	38.53	M.	S.	66°	Clear.

The Pittsburg *Post*, speaking of business prospects, says: "Our manufactories are again at work, and in all departments talent, energy and enterprise, and the profitable employment of capital, are gradually and healthfully triumphing over the hard times. Everything looks encouraging, and before the Spring is open everything will be moving calmly in its accustomed channel."

The great flood last week in the Grand River caused great damage to the bridges, dams and other property. A new bridge at the Railroad Depot at Galt, Canada, just finished, was carried away, and at the time a number of persons were on it, several of whom experienced very narrow escapes.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Letter from Col. Johnston, Detailing the Difficulties Encountered—Temper of the Mormons, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 23.

We have perused a letter from Col. JOHNSTON to a friend in this city, dated at Camp Scott, Feb. 5, 1858, and have been permitted to make some extracts therefrom.

The Colonel had received no communication from the Government of a later date than the 22d of October, 1857, and justly complains that the mail contractors take more than three months to carry the mails to Utah, when their contract requires them to deliver it there monthly; and he adds: "I send nothing by mail, nor should anything of a public nature be sent otherwise than by express."

Notwithstanding the destruction of a part of the train which was loaded with provisions and other supplies necessary for his troops, and in spite of the obstacles which still presented themselves, Colonel JOHNSTON did not abandon the hope of marching to Salt Lake City without a halt, until after the terrific storm of the 6th of November. We quote from his letter: "On the 6th of November the march was resumed, and then commenced the storm of snow, and wintry cold, racking the bones of our men, and starving our oxen, and mules and horses, already half starved. They died on the road, and at our camps, by hundreds, and so diminished were their numbers that from camp to camp, only four or five miles, as many days were required to bring them all up, as it was necessary to give time to rest the animals, now incapable of protracted efforts, and to hunt for food. In this way fifteen days were consumed in making thirty-five miles to this place, the nearest and best place of shelter and fuel for the troops, and for shelter and grass for the animals. The struggle, then, amidst snow and Arctic cold (the thermometer at sixteen below zero) was for a place of safety. If any doubt existed before this storm of the propriety of risking the troops on the mountains before the coming Spring, or of the ability to accomplish the march, the destruction amongst our draught animals, the necessity of saving all the oxen left for food, even if capable of further exertion, now dispelled that doubt and solved the question.

The storm which Colonel COOK encountered on the Sweet Water, and on through the South Pass, destroyed more than half of his horses, and a large number of his mules, although they had corn for them. In that high region, much higher than where we were, the cold must have been much more intense than experienced by us, and his animals, I presume, perished mainly from cold.

I have the satisfaction to say that the privations of the march were endured by officers and men without complaint, or, perhaps, I might more justly say, with cheerfulness. The troops are in fine health and condition. The Winter thus far has not been so rigorous as to prevent often the daily instruction of the troops. They have proved themselves to be hardy enough for any service, a few only—as many as thirty or less—have been frost-bitten; but now our wants bivouac, when necessary, in the passes without suffering.

The Mormons have declared, as fully as words and actions can manifest intentions, that they will no longer submit to the Government, or to any Government but their own. The people of the Union must now submit to a usurpation of their Territory—to have a government erected in their midst, not loyal to, or rather not acknowledging any dependence upon, or allegiance to, the Federal Government—and what is not less impolitic, and entirely incompatible with our institutions, to allow them to engraft their social organization upon ours, and make it a part of our system, or act with the vigor and force to compel them to submit. This is due to the dignity and honor of the Government.

I hope every effort will be made to forward the Spring supplies early, under a sufficient guard of mounted men

PARIS GOSSIP.

Lent—A Discovery in Architecture—The American Horse-Tamer—Halevy's New Opera—The Conspirators in Prison—Continued Arrests—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

In Lent the violins are still, the dancers cease their dancing, the costumes are folded away, the fat oxen have termineted their three days' triumph by an ignominious death in the butcher's shop, the chicards and the mohicane are poring over their desks or toiling in their shops. Of what shall I talk to-day? Of the trial of the conspirators? you will have that complete in the journals; of FERROUK KHAN? he has gone to Rome to talk orientalism to the successor of St. Peter; of the *Leviathan?* it is cured of its hydrophobia and has taken to the water; of the Isthmus of Suez Canal? the sphynxes and the pyramids are in open rebellion; of the India War, of Canton *taken by the Prince*, of YEH, of the diamond shirt buttons of the Duke of BRUNSWICK, of the fiasco of GRISI at the Italiens, of the accident to the Princess MURAT, of the scandal about the Emperor and a fair *republicaine?* A quoi bon?

First a word on a new discovery. Why is it that the present century is so far inferior to the centuries of the dark ages in the harmony and sublimity of its architecture? For a long time it has been an opinion that the singular harmony which reigns in the proportions of the architectural monuments of that age was not the result of mere accident, and that there must have been some mathematical secret unknown to the present age. This secret, a German, Mr. HENZLEMANN, has found. It was a secret which belonged to antiquity as well as to the Greek and Roman epochs. It presided as well at the construction of Solomon's temple, as at the Parthenons of Rome and Athens. The discovery of Mr. HENZLEMANN was the result of study. With his plumb-line, square and compass, he traveled through Germany, Italy, France and England, measuring and calculating, and finding in all the structures of the different ages of the past the same harmonious lines. He has demonstrated beyond contradiction, the co-relation of the Greek with the middle-age architecture.

This secret, which was the property of the Brother Masons (Free Masons of the present day) from the time of the building of Solomon's temple down to the fifteenth, perhaps even to the sixteenth century, was at last lost by them, and the sublime art of architecture entered its age of decadence. The Greeks and Hebrews took great, pains to keep this secret. PYTHAGORAS in Greece and MOSES, DAVID and SOLOMON among the Israelites, were of the number of its possessors. The Free Masons, who are the descendants of these Israelite Masons, were undoubtedly the heirs of the art of Hiram, the great architect, but unfortunately they have lost it. In the *Parallipomènes* we see DAVID giving to his son the plans and descriptions which he had received from God, to raise to him a temple at Jerusalem; and in the proportions and forms indicated by the different books of the Bible, we can trace the elemente of the harmonious system recognized by Mr. HENZLEMANN.

The discovery of the German architect has excited so much intereat in France, that M. LENOIR, an architect of this city, has made a report on the subject to the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. This gentleman not only approves the discovery of Mr. HENZLEMANN, but he supports its truth and correctness with additional proofs.

RAREY, the American horse-tamer, is performing such wonders here that only those who see believe. Horses that can only be fed through a hole cut in their cage, others that are only handled blindfolded; in fine, horses so vicious as to be worth absolutely nothing to their owners, are tamed by Mr. RAREY in fifteen minutes' time—so that he mounts their back, beats a drum and fires off a pistol over them. A young horse, notorious for his viciousness, was brought all the way from Caen; RAREY shut himself up with the horse fifteen minutes in a stable-box, and came out on his back with the animal perfectly docile. What he does to these animals no one knows; their owners are perfectly bewildered at the result. Before the Commission appointed by the Emperor for the purpose, and the membere of the Jockey Club, RAREY performed such extraordinary feats that they not only congratulated him, bnt actually cheered him with loud huzzas. The Commission have reported favorably to the Emperor; but it is not yet known what will be his Majesty'a conduct in the matter. Mr. RAREY offers to disclose and teach his secret to a club of five hundred subscribers in England and France, at fifty dollars each—a total of 25,000 dollars.

In the new opera of M. HALEVY, the *Magicienne*, which is about to appear at the Grand Opera, a game of chess will be played by the *corps de ballet*. In this animated game the dancers will be dressed in the costume of the various piecea of the chess-board, so that chess players in the audience can follow each move. For the invention of this singular interlude, M. MAZILIER, *chef de dance*, claims the priority. But it seems that the same thing has been done at Mobile, in Alabama. At Mobile there is a society of anonymons young men, who meet once a year for a masquerade. This year this society ordered their costumes from Paris—it is thns that the circumstance is known here—and these costumes represent an old German tableau on an old bridge at Munich, which has been popularized by lithography and photography. The pictnre representa the genius of good and the genius of evil, sitting face to face, with a large chequer-board between them, on which they play the destinies of humanity. Satan moves the black pieces, of which each represente a vice. The white pieces representing virtues, are moved by his adversary.

In the secret carnival club of Mobile the members even do not know each other. They appear suddenly in the atreet or in their place of reunion, without the public or themselves knowing from whence they came. This year, as juet mentioned, a ball was to have taken place on the last Monday of carnival, in which aixteen Vicea were to struggle with sixteen Virtues, on a chequer-board of white and black marbie. The idea of the master-dancer at the Grand Opera is not, therefore, new.

The letter of ORSINI to the Emperor, and which His Majesty permitted M. JULES FAVRE, ORSINI'S counsel, to read on the trial, hae excited a certain aympathy in the condemned man's favor. The public is divided into two camps, one of which regards him as an assassin by nature, and totally unworthy of aympatby, and the other which regards him as a political martyr, a sort of CHARLOTTE CORDAY, dying for political fanaticism. It is believed that, but for the murder of so many innocent persons, the Emperor would extend to him his clemency, for it is tolerably evident that, whatever may be the violence of his character, ORSINI was more or less actuated by the ideas he enunciated on his trinl—ideas of emaneipation for Italy. GOMEZ was not capitally condemned, becanse he was clearly a tool in the hands of ORSINI. DE RUDIO was so abased in his habits of life as to be scarcely able to appreciate the enormity of the crime in which he engaged. PIERRI felt sure that he would not be condemned; so sure that it is related of him, that for several days before the trial, he was much concerned about his umbrella, which they had taken from him, and which he wanted when he should leave the prison. When, finally, he was condemned, and they attempted to place the straight-jacket on him, as is customary, at the prison, he flew into a violent rage, and abused ORSINI as the cause of his present situation. The latter have demanded he services of the chaplains, notwithstanding their appeal to the Court of Cassation, and are making their preparstion for death.

At no period since the *coup d'état* have there been so many political arresis as now. When two railway trains come in collision, and a good many people are killed, travelers may count on a perfect immunity from accidents on that road for some time after. But this rule, strange as it may seem, does not apply to the conspiracies against the stability of the present Government; on the contrary, they seem to be propagated rather, by a mania of imitation. Not many days ago a large number of arrests were made in the *banlieue*, report says one hundred and fifty, of a band whose object was to take the life of the Emperor. This wae an exclusively French conspiracy, end was organized before the affair of the Grand Opera. It none the less continued its organiznion, however, after that event, and, perhaps, was only discovered by the extraordinary surveillance which is now required. At Lyons, and in two other towns of the South, large numbers have been arrested, known to be affiliated with secret societies, whose object is the overthrow of the present Government, by assassination or otherwise. In the South and centre of the Empire, these societies heve ceased to meet in large numbers, or to be known to each other in greater numbers than three to six. Thus the word of order is passed from squads of two or four, or from one man to another, without knowing or seeking to know who their fellow-conspirators are. The signs end pass-words are n eufficient guarantee of identity. The conspiracy is thus reduced to a kind of Free Masonry in its form, into which it will be impossible for the police to enter.

Thus we see the net-work of dangerous combinations which surrond the life of the Emperor. Each of these societies operates independently, but each, perhaps, cognizant of the other's existence, and ready to profit by the act of each other. It would indeed be singular if NAPOLEON should escape many years a fatal blow.

The two unexploded bombe, and such pieces of those that were thrown as could be found, have been placed in the Museum of Artillery, where they can be seen by the public.

Generals CHANGARNIER and BEDEAU have been offered, spontaneously by the Emperor, passports to return to France. Gen. BEDEAU has accepted, but Gen. CHANGARNIER has not yet made known his intentions. He will undoubtedly also return to his native country. Of the distinguished military men still abroad, I believe there are none but Col. CHARRAS, and there is no denger of his receiving an invitation to enter France, other than as a prisoner.

MALAKOFF.

Wisconsin Legislative Investigation — La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Corruptions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 20.

The Legislature of this young and vigorous State is now in session in this City of Lakes. For some weeks past the Joint Committee of Investigation to inquire into the frauds connected with the disposal of the land grants have been employed in taking testimony. As a preliminary step, a law was passed granting pardon, in advance, to all who might, by making full disclosures, implicate themselves in giving bribes to the Legislature of 1856, or in receiving bribes from the applicants for those grants. As the testimony is cautiously guarded by the Committee from the public, it is only by the out-door statements of the witnesses, as to their disclosures, that any details come before the pnblic. So far it is well ascertained that a certain public functionary received fifty thousand dollars in the bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; that many members of the Senate received ten thousand dollars each, and Representatives five thousand dollars each, in like manner, in the bonds of that Company.

Last evening exhibited another of those scenes of which several have already occurred before. MOSES M. STRONG, who had been brought before the Committee to testify, refused to be sworn. He was brought before the Assembly charged with contempt, and after a protracted session, from 7½ o'clock in the evening to 4 o'clock in the morning, the House ordered him to be committed to the jail of tha county, "until the adjournment *sine die* of this Legislatura, or until he shall be sworn and testify before the Committee." Every step made in this investigation which comes to the public eye deepens the indignation that exists against the managers of the La Crosse Railroad Company.

Tha distribution of one million to bribe the Governor and Legislature, another million to buy out a charter from St. Croix to Lake Superior, with hundreds of thonsands unaccounted for in other quarters; the vast increase in the stock of the Company, the enormous judgment confessed last Fall by the Company in favor of the contractor, are looked upon here as exceeding in frand and mismanagement anything that has ever been disclosed in this country or Europe.

The Governor and Legislature are alive to the necessity of protecting the great intereats involved in this Road. More than a million of dollars of farm mortgages have been obtained hy this Company and sold at the East, under a pledge to the mortgagers that their interest should be paid, and the *surplus* dividends over 8 per cent. be applied to the extinguishment of the debt.

Of course the salvation of these farmers depends upon rescuing the Road from the hands of the present managers. It is well known here, that unless the stockholders at the next election shall make a *clean sweep*, not only of the Western men now in the control, hut of the *Eastern men* who have connived at, and, it is whispered here, recently *struck hands* with the old Board, the Legislature will take such measures as to accomplish, in a more summary mode, the same result.

The work of reform will not interfere with any vested rights, and while *no lands* will be permitted to come into the hands of the Company under the grant, until the *purification* is complete, good faith will doubtless be kept with the Land Grant Bondholders, who have suffered so much from the misrepresentations of the old Board.

NORTHWEST.

A Lecompton Trap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a plain man, one who is not a politician, to call your attention to a phase of this *Kansas affair*, which he has not seen noticed before.

The American public must be well satisfied hy this time that the Lecompton Party will not, as it has not heretofore, stop at any fraud that will give them power.

It is declared in the act of admission, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people, asserted in tha Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform, or abolish this form of government, &c.," and then Congress goes on to disavow any power to interfere with the said Constitution. Now strika out tha words "asserted in the Constitution of Kansas," and it will be all right. But with them in, how are they to alter their form of government, bnt as that instrument dictates?

Again, if Mr. CALHOUN, hy leaving the Territory, has lost his right, (as Senator DOUGLAS says he has,) to issue the certificates of election to the Republican members, what shall prevent, in his absence from the Territory, the President *pro tem.* of the Convention from issuing these certificates to the Lecomptonites as soon as Kansas shall be declared a State. If he does so, and I have no douht that he will, what power short of a revolution hy the people themselves, shall prevent such a legislature from reënacting all those test oaths, and other infernal laws of tha first fraudulent legislature, and thereby disfranchising all Republicans in their future nttempts to modify their laws.

If the ideas I have given above are at all plausible, would it not be well for Northern members of Congress to pause and consider their actions before bringing upon the country so great an evil as a civil war.

Yours, W. W. J.

THE AMERICAN POSITION IN CHINA.—A letter from on board the *Minnesota*, dated Hong Kong Jan. 14, and published in the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says:

"Our position here is regarded as exceedingly awkward. As long as the difficulties with the Chinese were the subjects of negotiation the American Commissioner was treated with respect by all parties. But since the commencement of warlike operations by the French and English, we have been compelled by our orders to stand aloof, and we are looked upon as waiting to share the advantagee gained by the labors of others. It is to be hoped that our Government will see the propriety of putting an end to this condition of affairs, and giving Commissioner REED authority to pursue a more vigorous policy."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2836, 2855. 2019, 3159, 2806, 3286, 2164, 2761, 2648, 1827, 1599 3206, 3254 2164, 732, 505, 2762, 3128, 3274, 1986, 2542, 1963, 1220, 3269, 3550½, 2777, 1961, 3137, 3190, 3109, 3110, 2476, 3147, 2286 2137, 3350, 3015.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 2092, 648, 510, 181, 683, 685, 668-691, 694, 697, 699, 702, 704, 706, 718, 710, 711, 712, 715 to 719, 722, 723, 725, 613, 656.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Andrew Mills vs. *The Steamboat Sylvan Shore.*—This was a libel for supplies furnished to the shipwright by whom the steamboat was built, between May 22 and August 16, 1856. The vessel was built in Westchester County, at Mott Haven. After her hull was completed she was brought to New-York on Aug. 22, 1856, to receive her engine, where she remained till Oct. 25. She then made one or two trial and pleasure trips to Fort Lee, and on Nov. 11 began her regular trips between Harlem and New-York. On Nov. 5 the claimants paid the contractor in full, without any notice of this claim. And on Nov. 22, the libel in this case was filed, no specification of lien having ever been filed.

Held by the Court—That under the law declared hy the Circuit Court of this District in the case of the *Francis A. Palmer*, the agreement by which this boat was built must be so construed as to make the purchasers of the boat her owners from the data of the contract. But it may be doubtful whether that decision can stand in respect to vessels owned within this State, when the right of property is in contestation in a United States Court here. (Andrews vs. Durant, 1 Kiernan, p. 35; 1 Statutes at Large, p. 92, sec. 34.)

But whoever was the owner, there was no lien on the vessel under the State law, as there is no proof that the materials were furnished on the credit of the vessel.

And if they were, the right to pursue the lien was barred by the failure to file the specification of lien required by the State Act, within ten days after her departure from the port where she was built, which was effective final on Nov. 11, whatever might be the effect of the previous trips.

Libel dismissed with costs.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—March 24.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The United States vs. *George Green*—This is a case where the captain of the ship *A Z.* is charged with trooducing the death of one of his crew named Riley, on the late voyage from Liverpool to this port, by cruel and unusual punishment. The testimony thus far makes out a case of brutality at sea for which there has been no parallel for a long time. The testimony of the oefence, however, put a different face upon the affair. The case is adjourned to Saturday.

Daniel Lee, sworn—Witness was a seaman on board the ship *A. Z.*; he shipped in Liverpool on the 18th of Dec., 1857, for New-York; arriveo Sunday week; knows Captain Green; he was Captain of the ship *A Z*; knew the sailor on board named Riley; did not know his first name; he looked well and strong when he came on board at Liverpool; all hands were called, and Riley happened to be the last man; the Captain sent him to the masthead, to see how quick he could go; he didn't go quick enough, and the Captain sent him up to scrape the main royal mast; he came down, and stopped with the rest of the watch; when it was daylight the mast was not screped to suit the Captain, and he sent him up again; when he came down witness did not see the Captain do anything to him; about a week before he died he was walking about the poop with a handspike on his shoulder; eight or ten days before he died, he was standing on the capstan; the Captain and second mate wheeled the capstan round; the Captain ordered a paper cap for the man about two feet long, with tassels on it; tha evening he died a man and myself helped him to walk the deck for about three hours; he could not stand, from weakness and exhaustion; he attempted to go to his bunk, but the Captain wouldn't let him; he turned in about 8 o'clock; by the Captain's orders he was put in the passengers' galley; there was nothing but old hoops, shavings, and three or four hogs there; the night he died he came on deck with his watch about 8 o'clock; Captain came up and asked him if he could walk; Riley said "No;" Captain then told us to run him atong the deck to keep him lively; the man was then sitting down; two of us laid hold, and walked him along the deck; he (Riley) could not walk; Captain and second mate said if he couldn't walk we must drag him; after that there was a handspike lashed up and down his back, and a place of rope round his body, under his arms, and he was hoisted up the rigging; I was one, and Osborn was another, who hoisted him up; It was the Captain's order; he was lashed to the main rigging, so that his tip-toes just touched the deck, and hung off when the ship rolled; this was about 9½ o'clock; he hung about one hour and a quarter; he was taken down ten minutes before ten o'clock; I took him down alone.

The case was here adjourned to 12 o'clock 24th. On the 24th the case was resumed.

Daniel Lee—Continued: Witness didn't know why the man was lashed up; it was eight o'clock; the Captain and second mate told me and Osborn to lash him up; there was not much of a sea that night; after he was lowered he (Riley) was laid aside; just after I went to the wheel at twelve o'clock, some one told me the man was dead; he was hurled next morning; Dion't hear the Captain say anything about it after the man died; the man Riley was in my watch, and did his duty as far as I saw; I noticed he was stck a fortnight before he died; he could'nt move; he was dead all over: he complained of being sick twenty days before he died; said he had a touch of the fever and ague; he was generally behind hand when the watch was called; the Captain gave him medicine about a week before he died; he laid up two nights by the Captain's orders; he had the same food as the rest of the crew, such as beef, pork, rice, &c.; he had nothing extra; witness often saw the Captain strike him with the open hand—nothing else; didn't knock him down; he hit him back of the head; never saw the Captain treat him had; the man was sick and weak; did ordinary ship's duty.

Cross-examined—Witness never had any difficulty with the Capiain; he was in the Captain's watch; the Captain was seldom on deck at night, except making sail or in a blow; can't tell what part of the voyage Riley was made to march with the handspike shouldered; it was dog-watch, (second mate's watch;) Captain was on deck, near the companion-way; he stood there two hours doing nothing; was about seven yards from witness; he heard the Captain speak; as soon as the man came up he gave him a handspike to shoulder; the man was behind: don't know what part of the passage he died: this was eight or ten days before; he died about the 1st of February; the passage was from seventy to eighty days.

There was much more in the cross-examination, but nothing material elicited.

John Smith, sworn—He shipped in Liverpool; knew the man Riley; saw him come aboard in Liverpool, looking healthy; he was about 23 years of age; he died about the 2d of February; saw him ill-treated by the Captain; the first time was about a week out, when he saw the Captain strike Riley once or twice with a rope's end; he did not know what for; he struck him on the body, over his back and shoulders; called him lazy; next time he (the Captain) was standing in the companion way; he called Riley to him and struck him twice with his fist in the face; don't know how hard; he didn't knock him down; saw the Captain lick him with a rope's end several times; the man had a sore hand; the Captain sent for blue-stone and put it on his hands; the man said it caused awful pain.

Adjourned to 25th.

John Smith, tha last witness, was continued: Riley was healthy for ten or twelve days after sailing; Captain sent him aloft a week before he died; he was very weak then; could hardly get up the rigging; the manwas stripped naked one day and washed in salt water and soda ash; Murphy washed him by the captain's order; he was on the poop at the time; the man was lousy; he was naked five minutes; the weather was cold—cold enough to wear mittens; he was scrubbed with coarse canvas; the captain was there at the commencement; after Riley was scrubbed he came to the forecastle; he was sore, and didn't turn in; he got other clothes; I saw them play the hose on him four minutes; they were washing paint at the time; he had his clothes on when they commenced; he came forward with nothing but his shirt on, and chattering with cold.

The witness also testified to his being compelled to wear the cap, to walk with the handspika on his shoulder two hours, the Captain following him with a rope's end; ano, as the man faced the moon, he made him sing out, "All's well in the moon;" and when he faced forward, sing out, "How do you do in New-York;" made him wear the fool's cap for two days, all the time when he came on deck. The cap weighed almost three pounds. He was very weak. Ha made bim shoulder a handspike on tha capstan for nearly an hour at one time; also made him try to push over the capstan.

There was much more of the same sort, hut nothing conflicting with the facts already recited.

The case was finally adjourned to the 27th.

Henry Stevens, the mate of the *A. Z.*, was complained of before U. S. Commissioner STILWELL, by Walter Hamlin, for an assault upon him at sea, but after the warrant was issued and the arrest was made, the complainant went to sea. There being no evidence against him, the mate was discharged.

Before Commissioner White.

Robert Henderson, a seaman on board the ship *Margaret Eliza*, from New-York to Buenoe Ayres, complained of cruel and unusual punishment against Thomas Dwyer, the second officer. Case adjourned to 27th.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS.

Leonard Kirby et al. vs. *Henry B. Hewitt et al.*—Upon the trial of this cause the defendants were sought to be made liable as partners. Tha goods were sold to the defendant, Wm. R. Hewitt, and charged to him on plaintiffs' books. He selected all the goods but one parcel, and ordered the bill made out to him. Afterwards, plaintiff took the note of Wm. R. Hewitt in payment of the amount. Thera was no evidence showing that Henry was a partner, either from his own admissione or from any proof of disagreement between the defendants.

The plaintiffs relied upon two facts, viz,: that there had been a partnership between the defendants, under the firm name of Hewitt & Co., and that no notice of dissolution had been given to them from the defendants, and that the declarations of William that Henry was still interested with him in the business, and that the name had been changed for the purpose of collecting the debts.

It is now well settled that the admission of one member of a firm is not evidence to show that the other persons sought to be made liable are also partners; it is only evidence against the party making the admission.

Nor does the fact that a previous partnership had existed between the defendants supply the defect. That firm had been dissolved, and no liability could afterwards be created upon the credit of the firm, unless the names of the firm had been used in making the purchases. Dealers who trusted the firm after dissolution, without notice thereof, are protected; but where the name of the firm is altered the vendors cannot hold the members of a different firm liable, because they had not been informed of the dissolution.

They were informed that the name was changed. The credit then was not given to the old firm of Hewitt & Co, but to a new firm under the name of Wm. R Hewitt. They were bound to ascertain to whom they were giving credit in the new firm, and the subsequent declarations of William do not in any manner affect Henry.

The case is much stronger against such admissions after the firm was dissolved. If the note of the firm is used, then the onus rests upon the defendants to show that the indebtedness was not for the firm; but if another name is used, then tha person seeking to make them liable must show the partnership or the assent of the partners.

The evidence in this case was not sufficient to establish the liability against the defendant Henry as a partner when the debt was contracted.

The non production of the note given by Wm. Hewitt in his name for the goods would be a fatal objection to the security, and if lost, a bond of indemnity should have been founded thereon. As this objection was not passed upon at the trial, the defendants ought to avail themselves of it here. The verdict was against the evidence on the other point, and a new trial must be ordered, on payment of costs.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Samuel W. Bass et al. vs. *Ann Bean et al.*—The plaintiffs seek to hold the defendant Ann Bean, a married woman, liable for a debt contracted by her in the purchase of goods for the purpose of carrying on a grocery store. To take it out of the ordinary rules they have averred in the complaint that the goods were sold on the credit of the separate estate. There is nothing in this allegation that alters the rules of law. The mere fact that the plaintiffs knew the defendant had personal estate, and that when he sold the goods he trusted her more willingly because he knew she had a separate estate, does not create any new liability.

The statutes of 1848 and 1849 do not authorize the wife to go into trade and embark in commercial enterprizes as a *feme sole*. The wife has no more right to contract debt irrespective of her separate estate than she had before. She is still regarded as a *femme covert* as to all business transactions outside of the management and disposition of her separate estate.

This action cannot be maintained, and judgment must be for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

Communications Made by the Mercantile Agency Declared "Privileged" Where There is no Express Malice.

SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

In the case of Fowles *vs.* Bowen, last cited, I happened to be one of the counsel, and expecting that I would be associated in the argument of it, I prepared a very full brief, and examined nearly every case which has been here cited. That case involved the questions of malice and privileged communications. I am now, and have long been, of the opinion that this action for slander is one which the Courts should rather protect than frown upon. There is not any possession in this world that is so precious to a man as his good name; and any one who asserts that he is careless of his reputation either states that which is false, or he is so constituted that he cannot make a good member of society.

Whenever reputation is falsely assailed, the Courts ought to deal with the slanderer so as to give ample reparation to the individual defamed. For wherever Courts are slow to redress those private grievances, men have taken vengeance into their own hands, and public opinion has instained them; so will it ever be while men are careful of their reputation, and sensitive to the fair speech of honorable men.

There are, however, in the affairs of life certain relations which make it absolutely necessary that communications between men of business, in relation to other men, should be protected. They have been known to the common law from its origin, and have been called "privileged communications." As in the case of the employment of a servant: A man desires to hire a servant; he is permitted to ask the former employer the character of that servant, and that communication is called a privileged communication. So a bank is about to be started, and the teller of another bank applies to become the cashier of the new bank; it is proper that the officers should make inquiries of the persons by whom he is employed; and although they may reply that they believe he has secretly taken money from the bank; that they suspect he has made false entries; that they believe he has forged notes—yet if they communicate this in reply to an inquiry made in good faith, and without any malice, it is a privileged communication, and an action of slander does not lie.

In the ordinary case of words spoken, the falsity of the slander is evidence of the malice which moved the talking or envenomed tongue to utter the slanderous words; but in the case of a privileged communication, some evidence of malice is required—there must be some evidence on which the Jury are to pass. And it will be observed that it is a question upon which the Jury are to pass, the same as they are to pass on other questions. For instance, a plaintiff comes into Court and sues the indorser of a promissory note; the indorser pleads that he has not received notice of the protest of the note, and claims that he should be discharged; the plaintiff, on the trial, brings into Court the notary, who swears that he made the proiest and served the defendant with notice in legal time, and there the plaintiff rests. Though that is a question of fact for the Jury, yet there being no other evidence in the case, the Court would direct a verdict for the plaintiff, and would not allow it to go to the Jury, because if the Jury, through any whim or prejudice, should find that the defendant did not receive notice, still the Court would be bound to set snch verdict aside, the evidence being uncontradicted. Thus the Courts are in the habit of taking cases of that nature from the Jury.

The two questions which I deem important in this case are: First, whether this is a privileged communication; and, second, whether there is any evidence of malice on which the Jury are to pass. If four bankers in Wall-street should assoc ate themselves togather for the purpose of ascertaining the character and standing of their corrasponden ts in Boston, and should select one of their number, and pay his expenses to Boston for that purpose, and he should, on his return, state that he ascertained Mr. Jones, of Boston, was a man of bad character—that he had committed many outrages against society—that he was a forger, and he communicated that to his four associates in the confidential retation in which they stood—it would be a privileged communication, and no action would lie, unless express malice were shown. Now, it is difficult to see how there would be any difference between four men and twenty-four, or any number, associated for the purpose of gaining honest and truthful information of this description, and without malicious motives; and I am not able to see why the informations given by this commercial agency, so far as it appears before the Court, may not come under the class of privileged communications, if made in a proper manner, and without any evil intent or malicious motive, and if made in good faith and honesty.

The evidence of Mr. Benton, who is the only witness that touches the case in the least, is, that he was a subscriber to this commercial agency; that he in writing entered into an agreement with them to keep all the intelligence he received *secret*, and use it for no purpose except for his own private protection.

He says that being a subscriber, he applied for information in relation to Mr. Ormsby, and he filled up a paper which he thinks is like exhibit No. 2.

"Give us in confidence, and *for our exclusive use and benefit in our business*, whatever information you have respecting the standing, responsibility, &c., of Watelman A. Ormsby."

That one of the clerks to whom he applied turned to another; that this clerk examined the books which contained the name of Mr Ormsby, whose reputation Mr. Benton desired to know, because he wanted to use his note; this clerk turned to another clerk, and that clerk to Mr. Douglass, who gave Mr. Benton the information in which he testified, and which is not creditable to Mr. Ormsby, and that he was requested not to write it down; that he expressed his surprise and went away; that some time after, he asked Mr. Douglass in relation to this report; he said that on further inquiry, the former information was not much out of the way. He says that the reason Mr. Douglass called on him in relation to the communication afterwards, was that Mr. D. said he was the last man to whom he had given the report of Mr. Ormsby; that he had only given it to three or four others. That is all he said; leaving us necessarily to infer that the report which he had given to them was like what he had given to himself, and obtained in the same manner.

The question left is, whether there has been shown any evidence of *express malice:* I holding this to be a privileged communication. If there has been, it must go to the Jury, and there is ground for damages. I imagine, when this case is printed, and the counsel who have tried the case read it free from all the passions which are always elicited in the progress of a trial, and the sympathy which they more or less feel with their clients,—they will be surprised to see how little there is in the case from which you can infer the smallest indication of malice.

The urgency of counsel, the statements made to the Jury, and considerations addressed to the Court, in relation to a combination of certain engravers to crush Mr. Ormsby, and drive him from his business, were very powerful; and if there was the slightest particle of evidence on the subject, I should not hesitate to put the case to the Jury, with a strong charge in his favor. But they have not offered one word on the subject; it is all left to inference, without any evidence whatever. Consequently we can only take the testimony which has been presented. It does not appear that the statement made to Benton ever went out to the world from any one but himself; and the injury which has been done to Mr. Ormsby, so far as this case discloses, has been chiefly done by the witness who has been brought on the stand, and who was under injunctions of secresy—under a written promise to keep it secret. In view of the fact that he received this information as a subscriber to the institution, and received it with all the injunctions of secresy, it is not apparent why he should see fit to publish it to the world. I am satisfied that, so far as the testimony goes, there is no evidence of express malice; and, indeed, so far as Mr. Benton's statement is concerned, there is evidence of much cautinn on the part of Mr. Douglass to try and prevent any undue degree of publicity of this communication. What secret motive there may be the Court cannot know; we can only act upon the evidence before us; and, I repeat, when that evidence is printed, and the counsel look upon it without any excitement, I am satisfied they will discover there is no evidence of express malice. The only remaining question is, whether this question of express malice is to be left to the Jury. If there is no evidence to go to the Jnry, it is not proper for the Jury to speculate about secret motives, of which no evidence has been given. Take the evidence which is before us, and if a Jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, when the evidence came to be fairly considered and looked at, apart from the excitement which able counsel often can produce, the Court would be obliged to set the verdict aside. The rule in this State is, that where the evidence is so slight that if the Jury had found a verdict the Court would be obliged to set it aside, they must take it from the Jury. I regard this as one of those cases, and it must take that course.

The following order was entered:

"Motion for non-suit granted. Twenty days' time allowed the plaintiff to make a case—to be heard in the first instance at General Term; all proceedings in the meantime stayed."

SUPERIOR COURT.—NOTICE.

An entire new Calendar for triels by Jury will be made up for the ensuing April, May and June terms of this court.

All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk, on or before Saturday, March 27, 1858.

A new Calendar, for the General and Special Terms, for the month of April, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 26th inst.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Dodge and Bates vs. *Fernando Wood et al*—This case was continued yesterday, and the evidence all put in. It was then adjourned until to-day, when it will be summed up.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—MARCH 25.

Before Justices Connolly and Brownell.

JUSTICE OSBORN for a week past has been too unwell to take his place on the bench, and meantime Justice CONNOLLY presides in his steed. The Court-room to day was filled to overflowing. Much time was consumed in trying some of the assault and battery cases, and the Court did not adjourn until 11½ o'clock.

Edger Smith was charged with committing an assault and battery on Anne Lamb. The Clerk called the complainant, but she did not appear. *Judge Connolly*—Smith—where is he? (He was brought to the bar.) Smith, you're a bad-looking man. We discharge you this time because the witness don't appear, but the next time you're brought up here we'll punish you.

Henry Sexton was next arraigned. Anne, his wife, said he gave her a beating, (March 21.) She was willing to forgive him this time. *Judge Connolly*—Now Sexton, you understand English? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Well, your wife don't want to persecute you or press the charge. At the same time you hed no right to point a pistol at your wife. *Counsel*—He found her in a disreputable house, Judge, and dragged her out. *Judge Connolly*—At the request of your wife we discharge you.

Mary Ann Williams (colored) was tried on a charge of assaulting and beating David Jones, (colored,) of No. 46 Thomas-street, March 24, and striking him with some sharp instrument. *Judge Connolly*—Didn't you live with her as man and wife? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Sure of that? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Counsel*—Didn't she owe you some money? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Counsel*—Sure of that? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—(To the prisoner)—We must take care of you wenches who use knives. *Prisoner*—I didn't Judge. *Judge Connolly*—We have female rowdies as well as male rowdies. *Prisoner*—Oh! Judge, I didn't do it. *Judge Connolly*—We must send you up for three months.

Felix Durand and William Brown were next brought to the bar charged with selling diseased meat. William H. McConnell was the complainant. The prisoners pleaded guilty. *Judge Connolly*—Well, how came you to sell this meat, boys? Did you know it was diseased? *Prisoner*—No, Sir; I peddle meat for a living. I was going along by a barge and I saw some meat. It looked fresh. I didn't know it was diseased, and I bought it. I wish you'd put it off, Judge.—The officer who arrested the prisoners said he saw one of them holding up the meat and offering it for sale, and when he went up to him he dropped the meat and ran. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

George Bush was charged with assaulting and beating Patrick Sullivan, a painter, of No. 737 Third-avenue, (March 19.) Pat said he went into the prisoner's oyster saloon, called for an oyster stew, and refreshed his inner-man therewith. When he gave the proprietor a quarter to pay for the viands the latter retained 13 cents of it. Pat insisted that he was entitled to another penny. Bush pointed to a placard hung on the wall bearing the palate-titillating inscription "Oyster stew, 13 cents." Pat still grumbled. Bush gave him one minute to make his exit from the saloon. Pat talked more loudly, and was unwisely dilatory in his movements. Bush thereupon took him by the collar of his coat and the nether portion of his pantaloons and ejected him summarily. Pat kicked violently, and Bush pommeled him in the left optic, slightly altering the appearance of that feature. Patrick had Bush arrested, and now appeared to substantiate the charge which he had preferred against him. *Judge Connolly*—A man may keep an oyster saloon without giving any one that pleases the right to go there and abuse him. The evidence is that he used no more force than was necessary to put him out, and did not strike him until Sullivan kicked him, thus becoming the aggressor. *Judge Brownell*—And another thing, it surprises me that a man of your appearance should go into an oyster saloon, and quarrel about a cent. *Complainant*—Well, I didn't want to make any quarral, your Honor. *Judge Brownell*—The way to do in such a case is to do as I do. If a man takes the advantage of me once, I never give him a chance to do so again. Go somewhere else the next time, and not stand and talk about a cent.—The prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Dennison, (colored,) the coachman of Mr. Brooks, clothing-store keeper, was arraigned on a charge of horsewhipping Virginia Burnett, (colored.) Virginia said Thomas owed her some money, and she went to the stable to see him about it. She stood at the door, but was finally induced to go in by some other person, when Thomas, who lay concealed under a carriage, sprang up and horsewhipped her. *Judge Brownell*—(To the prisoner)—Your employer, Mr. Brooks, gives you a very good character. You come here Saturday for sentence. *Complainant*—He had no business to whip me. *Judge Brownell*—No, he had no business to whip you. I guess he didn't hurt you much. Your clothes don't set so tight as ours do. Come here on Saturday.

Ann Ruhreck was charged by Captain Frederick Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 424 Eighth-avenue. An Irishwoman, he said, came to him and said her sister, whom she had recently brought from Ireland, was detained at the prisoner's house for purposes of prostitution. He went to the house and found the girl there; he saw women of bad reputation there. He took the prisoner before a magistrate, and preferred a charge against her. A friend of the prisoner commenced to ask a question of the witness. *Judge Connolly*—Are you a member of the bar? *Prisoner's friend*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we can't allow any except members of the bar to appear here and ask questions. Let this matter stand over till next Saturday. (To the prisoner)—If you move away from that place before next Saturday we'll take you into consideration. All that is required is that the place shall be broken up.—The prisoner's friend and the prisoner were moving towards the door. *Judge Connolly*—Mr. —— I wish you'd let her alone. I say if she moves away we'll take it into consideration.—The prisoner was a German woman. An interpreter explained to her what the Judge had said, and she departed. "I shan't allow any sbysters here," observed Judge CONNOLLY.

Charles Firman was accused of assaulting John McCarron and hitting him with a pitcher, (Jan. 26.) It seems that they had "an argument" about politics in a drinking saloon on the occasion referred to, and the prisoner hit McCarron in the forehead with a pitcher, "and it bled eighteen hours," said the complainant. *Counsel*—Wasn't you drunk that time y

These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
42	Ill.	George Virgin	R. Murray.
40	Va.	J. Gruff	Shepard & Carey.
107	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ullery.
78	Ill.	Barrett & Dickey	A. Hurd.
43	Ill.	P. R. Marquart	D. Barnes.
104	Ill.	W. H. Piatt	Wm. H. Harris.
103	Ill.	J. Overholt	Smith & Toffey.
61	Ill.	J. B. Bush	Smith & Toffey.
32	Ill.	B. Nelson	Smith & Toffey.
15	Ohio.	W. Brock	Budlong & Eastman.
16	Ill.	Brier & High	Budlong & Eastman.
46	Ohio.	D. Persinger	Budlong & Eastman.
20	Ill.	J. Nichols	Westheimer & Bro.:
17	Ohio.	E. H. Munson	Westheimer & Bro.
47	Ill.	Beed & Bigerstaff	Westheimer & Bro.
25	Ohio.	—— Boyd	Westheimer & Bro.
109	Ill.	Capt. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
99	Iowa.	Seachrest & Meek	Wells & Hoxie.
102	Ohio.	D. Killgore	Allerton & Myers.
32	Ind.	Loder & Jacason	Allerton & Myers.
88	Ohio.	Wm. Bagier	C. G. Teed.
100	Ohio.	J. Perrill	J. A. Merritt.
89	Ohio.	J. Rennick	White & Son.
62	Ill.	—— Smith	White & Son.
98	Ill.	Moore & Jones	White & Son.
45	Iowa.	Cave & Wright	Wm. Belding.
60	Iowa.	Robinson & Co	Wm. Belding.
80	N. Y.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
47	Ind.	Several owners	Miller. Hasing & Co
18	N. Y.	S. J. Nicho's	George Sage.
92	Ohio.	H. Hill	George Sage.
36	N. Y.	S. Cleaney	George Sage.
48	N. Y.	Edwards & Barthol'w	L. Barker.
38	Ohio.	Knowles	Wm. H. Harris.
35	Ohio.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
62	Ohio.	White & Cherry	J. H. Williams.
44	Va.	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
18	Mich.	J. Algoe	Owner.
17	Ohio.	J. D. Easton	Owner.
61	Ohio.	Yeasle & Co	T. Wheeler.
29	Ohio.	Van Wart & Shepard	T. Wheeler.
34	Ohio.	C Gordy	Owner.
33	Ohio.	S. S. Brown	Owner.
31	Mich.	R. Rone	George Ayrault.
27	Mich.	E. W. Fillmore	George Ayrault.
19	Ill.	M. Dalton	Owner.
72	Ky.	Valentine & Martin	Owner.
63	Ill.	J. D. Baugh	A. B Mead.
53	Ohio.	Graves & Braught	Owners.
51	Ill.	Rankin & Gillespie	Mead & Holcomb.
39	Ill.	L. Drake	George Ayrault.
54	Ill.	A. C. W. Norton	Budlong & Eastman.
30	Ohio.	J. H. Brown	G. W. Vail.

Geo. Virgin forwarded 42 fair to good Illinois cattle, raied 700 lbs. net. R. Murray was getting 8¾c.@9¾c. for them.

J. Gaoff contributed 40 of the best cattle in market. They were from South Branch, Va., of J. Van Meter's feeding, and weighed at house over 1,800 gross—good judges rated them 1,100 lbs. net in the yards. They were mostly fat grade Durhams, but would only bring 10c. in a crowded market like to-day. I. Anderson took four at $110 each, which was an average of what the whole lot was bringing. A portion of them took the first premium at Frederic County, Md., last Fall. Sherard & Carey were salesmen.

Alexander & Virgin's 107 common to fair tidy Illinois Steers brought by S. Ullery 8½c.@9¾c. Home weight, 1,400 lbs. Ullery calls it a hard market.

Barrett & Dickey contributed 78 rather light, but very good, Illinois steers for which O. Hoard was getting about 9c. A few brought 10c. yesterday. Weight 675 lbs. net.

P. R. Marquart, owner and feeder, offered, through D. Barnes, 83 very fair cattle from Logan Co., Ill. They were bringing 9c.@10c. Home weight 1,700 lbs.

W. H. Harris sold, yesterday, W. H. Piatt's drove of 104 good fleshed Illinois steers at an average of about 9c. They would not bring that to-day. Estimated weight 700 lbs. net. Also, for Knowles' 36 nice, light Ohio steers of medium flesh for 8c.

Smith & Toffey sold several lots here and at Bergen, among which were J. Overholt's 101 medium Illinois steers, of 575 lbs. weight, which brought from $40 to $42, or 8c.@9c. One lot of 20 were brought at $42. Estimated 8c.

Another lot was Bush's, 61 Illinois cattle, which brought $3,467, or near $57 each. Rated 650@675 lbs. net, which was about 7¾c. One other bunch consisted of 32 Illinois cattle, owned by B. Nelson. These brought 8c.@9c.

Budlong & Eastman were selling 76 cattle from Grand Prairie, Ill., for Baker & Hion, owners and feeders. Home weight 1,400 lbs. gross. In footing up 33 averaged $64, and 12 others about $70 each, which was 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. They were well-fed steers.

Also 65 head, owned by D. Persinger, of Madison County, Ohio, of his own feeding. These were good animals, weighing at home 1,424 lbs. gross. They were bringing, to-day, 8c.@9¼c.

Seachrest & Meek contributed 79 medium Iowa Steers and Oxen, weighing 1,371 lbs. at home. Wells & Hoxie were getting 7½c.@9c. for them. They were offered $58 50 at Albany, and regretted not having accepted it. The cattle were bought one year ago for St. Paul's market. Falling a sale there, they were thrown inopportunely into the present market, and were like to lose the owners about $1,000.

Wm. Hagler had 88 cattle of his own feeding in Fayette County, Ohio, which C. G. Teed was selling at 9c.@9¾c. They were a nice lot of Steers, rated 725 lbs. net. J. Harris took 10 at $84 each.

S J. Nichols contributed 18 State Steers in thin flesh, which sold to go in the country at $39. Rated 600 lbs., making them 6½c. Geo. Sage seller.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

New-York, Thursday, March 25, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 70 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, respectively, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate for Rio and Maracaibo, and limited for other kinds. We quote: Maracaibo at 12c.@15c.; Rio at 9½c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo and Bahia at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. The bark *Brazilian* arrived here yesterday, with advices to Feb. 18, from Rio de Janeiro, reporting the prevalence of a good demand for Coffee. "About 94,000 bags were taken up to the 1st inst., prices gradually improved, 200 reis ℔ arrobe. Since the arrival of the steamer from England, on the 3d inst., purchasers showed even more eagerness to purchase, and a further advance of 200 reis has been the result. The supply has almost entirely ceased. The stock is reduced to 120,000 bags, chiefly ordinary qualities, which will enable holders to maintain their prices. Sales since Jan. 15, 232,000 bags, of which 98,000 were for Europe, and 134,000 for United States. Clearances in January amounted to 167 210 bags, against 214,327 bags for same time last year. The shipments since 1st inst., to United States, amount to 50,868 bags, of which 13,696 were for New-York, and 19,445 for New-Orleans."

COTTON—Is in active request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 3,200 bales, including nearly 2,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote: Middling at 11¾c.@12c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The movements of the week have been more extensive, especially in desirable fabrics of foreign production, which are attracting considerable attention, yet prices generally rule in favor of buyers. The bulk of the sales have been made by jobbers, commission merchants, and through the auction rooms, in which there has been remarkable activity. The *Independent* says: "The large auction sales of French goods are well attended; and the silks, delaines, robes, barèges, etc., commanded fair thongh not remunerative prices. Sombazines were heavy. The shawl sales are large. Stella shawls brought good prices. Domestic goods have been dull of sale during the week, but prices are steady, stocks not being excessive. The production of goods is not above one-half of what it was this time last year; and the increased price of cotton induces great caution in re-extending production. There is some expectation that lower prices of the raw material will rule in a short time, as the receipts are largely increasing. Trade in general is three or four weeks later than usual. The sales usually made in February are now being made, especially in the clothing trade. The irregularity of trade is rather remarkable, and its revival is extremely partial. Prints we observe are less firm than other goods of home manufacture. The stock is larger. Brown and bleached sheetings, and shirtings and drills are all firmer in price, with an upward tendency. The advices from France by the *Arabia*, state that the export trade there is suspended, and that no orders of any importance have been received of late from the United States."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is somewhat unsettled. Common brands are plenty and heavy, while other kinds are in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 8,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in request at former prices. Sales 480 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,500 bbls., at $4 70@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, in lots, including White Genesee, at $1 40; ordinary to fair White Western at $1 22½@$1 30; very good Red Western at $1 20; and fair Red Southern at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate request at improved prices. Sales 13,500 bushels, mainly at 66c.@69c. for white and Yellow Southern; and 66c. for mixed New-Orleans, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 3,400 bushels Rye at 70c.@72c., delivered, and small lots of State Barley at 60c.@72c.; the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy at 44c.@45c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 35c@39c. for Pennsylvania; 34c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week.

Flour, bbls.	6,562	Corn, bush	4,625
Wheat, bush	75,538	Oats, bush	7,206

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, March 22.

Flour, bbls.	64,821	Rye, bush	3,488
Wheat, bush	1,548,273	Barley, bush	53,335
Corn, bush	20,143	Oats, bush	103,062

The Ottawa *Free Trader* gives the amount of grain in store at that point: Wheat, 100,000 bush.; Corn, 83,000 bush.; Oats, 64,000 bush. The same paper adds: "We judge the amount much smaller than that of any year at the opening of navigation, for several years past."

HEMP—400 bales Jute found buyers in Boston at $95@$97 50, 6 months.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at full prices: New-Orleans, 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@ 25c.; Cuba Muscovado. 25c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c. @23c.. ℔ gallon.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 65 bales last year's crop, within a range of from 5c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were sold at $26 50@$27 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request at improved prices. The transactions since our last include 800 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$16 85 for Mess; and $13 70@$13 75 for Prime; also, 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable after April 15, on terms not disclosed. Cut Meats salable and steady, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand, and is steady at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty brisk at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 530 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c. @10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; the transactions since our last consist of 225 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@ $14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Butter is heavy and languid, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

Hogs packed in Cleveland, Ohio, in each of the last five seasons:

1857–8	18,560	1854–5	40,143
1856–7	1,500	1853–4	54,700
1855–6	40,810		

RICE—Has been in brisk request, and about 750 tcs. have found buyers at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 37½ @$3 75, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—675 bags were sold in Boston at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed changed hands in Boston at $1 50, cash, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is quite active, in part from speculators, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,550 hhds., including Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c.; Cuba at 6c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c., ℔ lb.; with 137 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 31½@$6 87½, ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs., part at 10c.@10¼c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 550 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 22¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, and rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d @7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Crude Turpentine at 2s. 3d.; Spirits do. at 5s @6s.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 28. The following correspondence has passed between gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Fire Department, and the Rev. William P. Corbitt, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with reference to the delivery of a sermon before the Fire Department, at the Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, March 28. It will be seen that Mr. Corbitt has responded to the invitation, and the sermon will accordingly be delivered at the time appointed:

The Rev. William P. Corbitt,

Dear Sir: The undersigned, members of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and others, respectfully request you to favor the members of that Department with a discourse, at the Academy of Music, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

New-York, March 18, 1858.

Very truly, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. BATES, President.

Chauncey Shaffer, Secretary Executive Committee, on behalf of the following persons:

Daniel F. Tiemann,	John Ooger, Jr.,
William S. Bates,	Edward Wood,
Zophar Mills,	Franklin Waterbury,
P. F. Randolph,	John J. Tindale,
James W. Barker,	George Carlisle,
A. C. Briggs,	C. G. Poillon,
H. A. Pelhamns,	D. Reynolds Bndd,
John D. Westlake,	Henry Lyles Jr.,
Chauncey Shaffer,	Daniel Stanshury,
Henry A. Burr,	A. V. Stont,
John S. Giles,	John G. Congdon,
Robert McGinnis,	Joseph Brodaw,
A. F. Uckerhansen,	Benjamin F. Camp,
Wilson G. Hunt,	William T. Hewitt,
Peter Moller,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Thomas J. Owens,	Daniel Owen,
Henry Barrow,	William A. Walker,
William A. Bndd,	William L. Conklin,
Lawrence Taylor,	De Lancey W. Knevels,
John B. Corlies,	John Harris,
William A. Mead,	James Fer,
William D. Baker,	J. B. Cornell,
Robert C. Brown,	John Falconer,
William A. Brnsle,	Daniel L. Ross,
Peter Balen,	Erastus W. Brown,
James Y. Watkins,	N. V. Houseman,
Isaac C. Nee,	W. Wells Wilson.
Henry M. Graham,	

P. F. RANDOLPH, Chairman.

D. Reynolds Budd, Secretary.

To William S. Bates, Esq., President, Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., Secretary, and others, of a meeting held in behalf of the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 18th inst., requesting me to preach a sermon before the members of the Fire Department, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 28th inst., has been received. I at first shrunk from a compliance, feeling the great responsibility of such a position, but a sense of personal obligation to some of you, and the profound respect which I have for the noble and generous body of men whom you represent, and the hope of making a humble contribution to the means employed for their present and eternal good, induces me to overcome my reluctance and accept your invitation so courteously tendered.

With much respect, I am, gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM P. CORBITT.

William S. Bates, Esq., President, Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., Secretary, and others.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING—LATELY held in the Rev. Mr. Clemens' Church, will, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week be held in the West 26th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock, and all are invited to attend.

THE REV. C. L. BRACE, SECRETARY of the Children's Aid Society, will preach a sermon especially adapted to young men, THIS EVENING, at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION—Rev. A. H. M. Held. —Large chapel of the University, opposite Washington Parade ground. Divine service every SUNDAY morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and the afternoon at 3 o'clock, until 28th inst., after which day the latter will be substituted by an evening service, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open for a prayer-meeting THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Kreas will conduct the meeting.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open for a Prayer Meeting as usual, THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. It is expected that Edward Corning, Esq., will lead.

THERE WILL BE A DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Lecture room of the Mercer-st. Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Lecture room is on Green-st., near 8th-st., directly in the rear of the Church. All interested are invited to attend.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th-av. It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room." Come! Come! Come!

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

ELIZABETH GILMOUR, WHO LEFT Brooklyn in the month of September last, and engaged as nurse in the family of a Mr. Allen, then resident of New-Haven, Conn., and subsequently of Albany, N. Y., will please inform her sister, ANN GILMOUR, No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, of her place of residence.

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old, to some respectable lady. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga

WHERE'S THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE? *,*

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the restoration of the

ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE

by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SOHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF

OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, are now open at the office No. 110 Broadway, basement, at the Metropolitan Bank. March 25, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN B. DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
PETER H. TITUS,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
HENRY M. GRAHAM,
} Commissioners.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps now ready, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman.

NOTICE.—In answer to many inquiries, Mr. Ullman begs to say that the gratuitous ticket to to-morrow's Matinee will be given with every reserved seat or $1 admission ticket,

Whether they are Bought During the Day or Evening.

Admission $1; reserved seats $2 and $1 50, according to location; family circle 50 cents; amphitheatre 25 cents.

To avoid crowding at the ticket offices during the evening the public are respectfully requested to buy their $1 tickets during the day.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A rumor having gained ground that there will be a Summer season of Italian Opera, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that the season will

MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT,

as some of the artists, after appearing in other cities, will leave for Europe.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—NOVEL COMBINATION.

Farewell benefit and first appearance in opera of

CARL FORMES,

Consisting of two grand operas, (an evening performance and a matinee.)

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1858, positively the last night of

THE HUGUENOTS.

On SATURDAY, at IX—OPERA MATINEE,

MARTHA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With every reserved seat and $1 admission ticket bought for

THE HUGUENOTS

will be given

A GRATUITOUS TICKET,

admitting to the Opera Matinee, MARTHA.

CARD.

The receipts of these two performances (which, properly speaking, form one entertainment as the regular price paid for a "Huguenot" ticket includes a free admission to Martha") are set apart for the

BENEFIT OF CARL FORMES,

who, after a career unexampled for brilliancy, will bid farewell to the patrons of the opera.

Whenever an artist takes a first benefit it has always been customary that he or she should sing some extra pieces. The length of the "Huguenots," however, renders a deviation from this course unavoidable. As a compensation, therefore, the whole of Flotow's opera of MARTHA will be given the next day as a

GRATUITOUS MATINEE

to those who will honor Mr. Formes' benefit on FRIDAY.

All those persons, therefore, who will buy a reserved seat or a $1 admission ticket,

DURING THE DAY OR EVENING,

Will receive

A FREE TICKET FOR THE MATINEE.

The sale of seats for the benefit of CARL FORMES, and positively last night of

THE HUGUENOTS AND MARTHA,

commences this morning, at the three Ticket Offices.

EXTRA NOTICE.

Those who can only attend the Matinée can buy tickets for MARTHA only on Saturday, at

FIFTY CENTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock,

Benefit and last appearance of

CARL FORMES.

Positively last night of

THE HUGUENOTS

the principal rôles by La Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaneser, Beutler, Oehrlein, Ehrenl and Carl Formes.

SATURDAY, March 27, at 1½ o'clock, Opera Matinee,

MARTHA,

on which occasion the popular prima donna, Mme. JOHANNSEN, will make her first appearance, having returned with Mr. Thalberg from the South; in connection with Carl Formes. Mme. Berkel, Pikaneser, Oehrlein. Tickets may be had at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, SIBELL'S, and at the door.

THIS EVENING—FORMES' BENEFIT AND last appearance.

Positively the last night of THE HUGUENOTS Tomorrow, last Opera Matinee. MARTHA, to commence at 1½ o'clock. One ticket for the Huguenots entitles to a free admission to the Matinee. Admission to the Matinee only 50 cents. On Monday, first night of Fry's LEONORA. On Tuesday, THE MESSIAH. Admission 50 cents to all parts. The Academy closes on Thursday next. Musard's Concerts commence April 7. His grand Bal Masque, April 24.

J. R. THOMAS' NEW BALLAD, "BONNIE J. ELOISE," the Belle of Mohawk Vale.

GUSTAV SATTER'S

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

MOZART HALL,

No. 663 Broadway,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,

assisted by the following artists:

Miss HATTIE ANDEM Soprano.

Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.

Messrs. J. PYCHOWSKI & R. GOLDBECK, Pianists.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD,

Mr. JOSEPH MAIENE Flute and

Mr. C. BERGNER.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the music stores of SCHUBERTH & CO., No 98 Spring-st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, WM. HALL & SON, and FIRTH, POND & CO., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BEAUTIFUL NEW BALLAD, BY J. R. THOMAS, "BONNIE ELOISE," the Belle of Mohawk Vale.

PAUL JULIEN,

About leaving the friendly shores of this, his adopted country, feels anxious to appear once more in the City of New-York, where he has always been received with so much kindness and munificence, and has much pleasure to announce to the musical amateurs that for this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

prima donna of the Grand Opera of Bruxelles.

SIGNOR TIBERINI,

the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.

SIGNOR ROCCO,

the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.

HERR GOLDBECK,

the talented young pianist.

HERR TREUER and MR. REITER

will preside at the Piano-forte.

at

MOZART HALL,

on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.

Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MASON & THOMAS'

FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE,

Will be given at Spingler Institute, Union-square, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 1 o'clock, with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Timm.

There will be played a quartette by Mozart; andante for two pianos by Schumann; Schuberth's andante and variations from the quartette in D. Minor; a quartette by Chernhiri, and a grand trio by Beethoven.

The fifth Matinée will be given on Saturday, April 3.

Tickets $1, to be had at the door, and at the music stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBURG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1858,

Bulwer's celebrated five-act comedy of

MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Perry
Sir John	Mr. Burnett
Graves	Mr. Jefferson
Clara Douglas	
Lady Franklin	Miss Wells
Sir Frederick	Mr Stoddart
Stout	Mr. Martin
Smooth	Mr. Cline
	Miss Laura Keene
Georgiana	Mrs. Jobuston

To conclude with the pleasing comedietta of

A MODEL OF A WIFE.

Pygmalion Bonnefoi	Mr. Wheatleigh
Plump	Mr. Martin
Tom	Mr. Peters

The ELVES will be produced TO-MORROW EVENING. Miss KEENE in her great character of SYLVIA, the Statue Bride.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

"BONNIE ELOISE," THE BELLE OF MOhawk Vale; a Beautiful New Ballad, by J. R. THOMAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVEL BROTHERS,

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,

previous to their final retirement from the stage.

TEKESA ROLLA for a few nights more only.

MARZETTI as the Ape, GABRIEL (first time) as Albino.

PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Ballet Divertissement, THE PRIMA DONNA.

BIANCO, THE MAGIC SWORD.

Bianco	ANTOINE	Brocolo	JEROME

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.

VAN AMBURGH'S

Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.

THIS EVENING, March 25.

REVIVAL OF CINDERELLA.

The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

CINDERELLA.

Monday—Benefit of Mr. DONALDSON.

Tuesday—Benefit Mr. of SHERWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH—FORMES.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½.

Admission to all parts.....50 cents

Reserved seats (extra).....00 cents

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

respectfully inform the public that, at the request of numerous patrons who consider

THE SEASON OF LENT

as an appropriate time for the production of

A SACRED ORATORIO,

they will give Handel's

THE MESSIAH,

with a combined orchestral force of

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

The solos will be sung by

D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON.

will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

Having only one object in view, that of elevating the standard of taste for the highest style of sacred and church music, have fixed the price of admission (notwithstanding the heavy expense) at

FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.

Seats may be secured in advance at an extra charge of 50 cents.

The bar rooms of the Academy and the Amphitheatre will be closed.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MESSIAH will commence on Monday, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Academy; at BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at SIBELL'S, 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THIS EVENING—FORMES' BENEFIT AND last appearance.

Positively the last night of THE HUGUENOTS. Tomorrow, last Opera Matinee. MARTHA, to commence at 1½ o'clock. One ticket for the Huguenots entitles to a free admission to the Matinee. Admission to the Matinee only 50 cents. On Monday first night of Fry's LEONORA. On Tuesday, THE MESSIAH. Admission 50 cents to all parts. The Academy closes on Thursday next. Musard's Concerts commence April 7. His grand Bal Masque, April 24.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HOMAGE TO GENIUS!

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT!

A tribute to the popularity of

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Who is on a visit to this City, and

WILL BE PRESENT ON THIS OCCASION,

as the authoress of the original story of

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

As published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER and dramatized expressly for this establishment, by Mr H. Watkins, with

SUCH TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS,

and now repeated to overflowing audiences.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

JUDGES SHOULD SEE

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

JURORS SHOULD SEE

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

LAWYERS SHOULD SEE

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

to show them all the fallacy of

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

ALL CAN BE INSTRUCTED BY IT.

ALL CAN BE AMUSED BY IT.

ALL WILL BE IMPROVED BY IT.

It shows the fallibility of Judges.
It depicts the fallibility of Juries.
It displays the force of a clear conscience.
It pictures the fidelity of woman.
It portrays the misery of guilt.

Thousands visit the Museum

DAILY TO SEE IT!

Thousands are delighted with it!

GO AND SEE THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

presented with a cast of unexampled ability.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

Besides being repeated, for the

BENEFIT OF MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

(Who will be present in person.)

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

In the magnificent style that has won it so much celebrity.

THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum, comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures, are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1858,

Will be acted Shakespeare's play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

After which the comedy of

HIS LAST LEGS.

To be followed by the interlude of

OUR GAL.

To conclude with the drama, in three acts of

JACK SHEPPARD.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLAD, by J. R. THOMAS, "BONNIE ELOISE;" or, The Belle of Mohawk Vale.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING with the new drama of

JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.

Jessie Brown	Miss Fanny Herring

To be followed by the Drama of

BEN BOLT.

To conclude with the farce of

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS ALICE GRAY'S BENEFIT.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26,

On which occasion Mr. McKean Buchanan, Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Francis, of the Ravel Troupe, and Miss Carry Knight, will appear.

Merchant of Venice. His Last Legs, Our Gal, and Jack Sheppard.

FANCY DRESS SOIREE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some of the most magnificent fancy dresses worn at the opera and at the balls of the Winter season, will be worn at the Crystal Palace Soirée, April 8 Double tickets, $2; ladies' extra tickets, $1. For sale at Thompson Brother's banking office, No. 2 Wall-st., at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway; also, at the principal stores in Brooklyn. Tickets are selling rapidly.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES INtending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

DR.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jasper Brown—Married Bachelor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Ponoo—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Money—A Model of a Wife.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Joseph Brown—Ben Bolt—Persecuted Dutchman.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Merchant of Venice—His Last Legs—Our Gal—Jack Sheppard.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bridge of an Evening.

MOZART HALL—Mr. Gustav Satter's Concert.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopean Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

HYM'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The North American leaves Portland for Liverp'l M'ch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana M'ch 27
The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *Fulton*, due at this port, nor the *Niagara*, due at Halifax, had been heard from up to the time of going to press. The former is now in her sixteenth day, and the latter in her thirteenth. The California steamship *Moses Taylor* is also about due.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine were presented. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, objected to, and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, defended them. Mr. Seward, of New-York, presented an Anti-Slavery memorial from the Society of Friends in this City. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, unsuccessfully endeavored to take up the Army bill. Several reports of no special importance were made. A bill for an international code of Marine Signals was reported. Consideration of the Minnesota bill was then resumed. Mr. Douglas' motion to give the State one representative, and as many more as the census should allow, being the question under consideration, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and others, proposed technical amendments. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, opposed Mr. Douglas' amendment. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota, but disliked those portions of her Constitution which allowed aliens, Indians and half breeds to vote. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, thought Minnesota was not entitled to three Representatives by her population. He moved to admit her with one. Mr Mason opposed giving her three. Mr Crittenden concurred in this view. Mr. Toombs moved to allow her three now, and to rectify the representation when a census shall be taken. Without taking a question the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, proposed that a day should be named to take up the Senate Kansas Bill. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, proposed that it should be to-day. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and others objected, as the House was then Mr. Stephens named Tuesday, April 6. Mr. Campbell suggested next Tuesday, (March 30.) Eventually Mr Stephens withdrew his suggestion with the understanding that a day would be agreed upon. Mr. J. Glancy Jones ineffectually tried to report a bill regulating the mode of collecting the revenue. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and discussed the Kansas question. Mr. Peyton, of Kentucky, made a Lecompton argument. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the other side. He said there could be no peace in Kansas with the Lecompton fraud forced upon the people. Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, advocated Lecompton. Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, said that all the blame or cause of disunion attaches to the slave power which has so long controlled the Democratic Party. Mr. Stephens announced that he will, on Thursday next, (April 1,) move to take up the Senate Kansas bill. After considerable comparison of views, it was understood and agreed that the bill shall on that day be taken up, and that Mr. Stephens will then move the previous question. Mr. Moore, of Alabama, made a Southern speech, in which he said the South loved her equality more than the Union. Mr Washburne, of Illinois, made an Anti-Lecompton speech, in which he discussed the subject at length.

The Select Committee of the House, raised at the instance of Mr. Florence, to investigate the circumstances attending the purchase of the site of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the Philadelphia Post-Office, have ascertained, through the testimony of Ex-Postmaster-General Campbell, and Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank, that Mr. Miller, Postmaster of Philadelphia at the time of the transaction, received at one time $8,000, and at another time $13,000, for his share in the negotiations, though no previous agreement for a commission had been made. The amount paid by Government for the property was $250,000.

The State Senate in Committee of the Whole last evening debated the bill for the protection of gas consumers in this City and Brooklyn, and reported progress Various petitions and bills were presented during the morning session. In the Assembly, a long debate took place on the bill to prohibit the deposit of bonds and mortgages in the Bank Department as a basis for banking, but no result was arrived at. During the evening session, while debating the International Bridge bill, a personal interlude took place between Messrs. McNett and Parsons, which at one time threatened to assume a serious character, but which, after considerable waste of words, and the ominous appearance of the Sergeant-at-Arms on the floor, was brought to a peaceable conclusion.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we receive later intelligence from Mexico. Several "battles" had been fought—so says the report—between the Constitutional and Presidential forces but none, as yet, of a decisive character. The army of Zuloaga was on its way to subdue the rebellious city of Vera Cruz, and it was conjectured that a battle, which would in all probability determine the issue, would be fought somewhere between that city and the Capital.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the ship *John Milton*, at Montauk; among which has been recognized that of the mate of the ill-fated ship, Mr John Cottrell The son of Captain Harding was not among the number. One of the bodies is particularly described in a letter of the Coroner, Dr. Huntington, which is given elsewhere, by which his friends can hardly fail to identify him These make 24 bodies recovered, all of which have been humanely interred by the Good Samaritans who live in the neighborhood of the disaster.

A case has been under examination for two days before United States Commissioner Bridgham, in which the Captain of the ship *A. Z.* is charged with having caused the death of one of his crew, named Riley, upon the late voyage of that vessel from Liverpool to this port. The witnesses testify that the man came on board at Liverpool in good health, but being behind when his watch was called, the Captain sent him aloft to scrape down the main-royalmast at night; the next day, as it was not done to suit him, Riley was ordered a second time aloft; that he was afterwards at sundry times beaten with a rope's end; made to walk the deck with a heavy iron bolt upright in his neck; made to pound [illegible] spike for two hours, with a fool's cap [illegible] and to salute the moon; that he was hoisted up to the main rigging, where he hung an hour and a quarter with his toes just touching the deck; that he was afterwards placed in a tub and scrubbed with salt water and soda-ash, and put into a galley with hogs; that among other refinements of cruelty, he was stripped and had the ship's hose played upon him five minutes, when it was cold enough for the crew to wear mittens; the man being too sick and weak to walk, two of the crew were ordered to march him about the deck The man died on the 2d of February, and was buried the next day. The rebutting testimony is to be given to-morrow.

A young man named Edward Cunningham was arrested yesterday morning, in Mulberry-street, charged with being the murderer of Wm. Mitchell, who was shot some three years ago at No. 57 Mott-street. It is alleged that he fled from the City after the murder, and only returned a few days since. The prisoner denies being the murderer. He has been temporarily committed to await an examination.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and, in addition to the usual batch of dismissals of charges against members of the force, passed a resolution to punish drunkenness by the immediate discharge of the offender from his situation. Mr. Bowen said he had reason to believe that Col. Allsop, one of the conspirators in the late attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, was in this City, and that French and English detectives had recently arrived here for the purpose of abducting him to Europe. He warned these detectives and all members of the Metropolitan force who might be disposed to give them aid, that such an illegal proceeding would be attempted at their own peril. After passing resolutions instructing the General Superintendent to open a correspondence with the police authorities in other cities for the purpose of securing an exchange of photographs of noted criminals, the Board resolved itself into secret session.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and a shade firmer for Cotton. Flour was moderately dealt in, common brands closing heavily. Wheat and Corn were in light supply and demand, the latter at improved prices. Provisions were more sought after and hog products tended upward. Sugars and Rice were in lively request at full rates. Freights presented no really new feature.

Senatorial Diplomacy.

The "art diplomatic" of Europe has passed into a proverb for polite duplicity, and elegant swindling. Men like Pozzo di Borgho, Talleyrand and Metternich made themselves important in their day and generation, and carried a world-wide reputation for superior ability, by carrying on a system of such profound rascality in the relations of nation with nation, as would speedily have sent each of them to the galleys had he adopted it in his private affairs. They used language for the purpose of concealing ideas, as some person who was clever enough to to father his phrases upon Talleyrand used to say; and they established such a reputation that if one of them uttered a statement as true and final, all the rest forthwith set to work to find out what his motive could be for ventilating such a lie.

The characters of these astute celebrities are beginning to be thoroughly sifted in Europe, since the failure of their elaborate schemes has become undeniably conspicuous, and it was hardly to be expected that their notions of political tact and shrewdness would at this late day be taken up by American statesmen as ideal principles of public activity. Yet such appears to be the case, and the people of this country are now fighting, through their representatives in Congress, with the same sort of ideas which for years made the Cabinets of Europe notorious. The small cabal of Senators, in whose counsels the President has taken refuge from the opinion of the nation at large, and from the warnings of the strongest and soundest members of the party by which he was elevated to power, have been indefatigably busy for the last two months and more in an attempt to deceive and cajole the people of Kansas and the Union by cleverly-contrived forms of words which should seem on their face to mean what in fact they did not mean—and which should reconcile the nation to certain acts, by concealing the true intent of those acts from the popular mind. The last consummate achievement of these thimble-rigging legislators has now been laid before the House of Representatives, in the "bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," offered by Mr. Green, of Missouri, who is the Achitophel of the hour, and passed by the Senate on Tuesday night. And the leading "diplomatic" feature of this bill is supposed to be the crafty amendment of Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, declaring that "nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people of Kansas, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper." It was imagined by the ingenious devisers of this amendment that while its phraseology would delude the friends of justice and freedom into the belief that Kansas might at once destroy a Constitution distasteful to her people, it could, in fact, be used at a future time to constrain the people of Kansas into submission to a clause inserted in the Lecompton Constitution, guaranteeing the inviolability of the said Constitution for six years to come, or up to the expiration of the first Senatorial term of the first Kansas Senators. And this view of its capacities has been already indignantly taken by some Northern journals. But since we are dealing with "diplomats," we must deal with them "diplomatically," and it strikes us that we ought to call the attention of the South, which relies upon the Metternich-Greens and the Talleyrand-Toombses, to the fact that they have *not* affirmed the prohibition of the Lecompton Constitution by their cunningly-devised proviso. The Lecompton Constitution does not assert any right of the people of Kansas "in regard to the alteration, reform, or abolition of their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper." It is a "prohibition," not an "assertion" which is contained in the Lecompton Constitution; and the act of Mr. Green goes on expressly to to say that "Congress hereby disclaims any authority to intervene or declare the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." Virtually, therefore, the act of Mr Green, however well intended it may have been for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the Southern extremists, will, by its own operation, *instantly* upon going into effect, resign the absolute control of their own affairs, including that of their own Constitution, with all its provisions and prohibitions, into the hands of the people of Kansas. They may *instantly* call a new election for all their State officers, and remodel their whole social and political condition in conformity with "Republican institutions and the Constitution of the United States," and do altogether what- [illegible] right in their own eyes, with [illegible] as New-York or Ohio.

The only practical effect, it appears to us, of Mr. Green's bill, in its present apologetic, deceitful and "diplomatic" form, will be, to unmask more thoroughly than ever the fraudulent designs of the advisers of the Administration upon the confidence of the South as well as upon the rights and the honor of the North, and to unite against the miserable policy of the Government an overwhelming force of opposition from every quarter.

In times like these every indication of the secret *animus* of a movement tells with extraordinary force upon its results; and the betrayal by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, of the fact that certain "Southern men" had advised General Calhoun to come forward with certain quasi-indorsements of the Free-State majorities at the election in Kansas, in he hope that such quasi-indorsements might eventually, through a new system of swindling, be made to enure to their own advantage, comes in most opportunely with the clumsy "diplomacy" of Mr. Green, to convince all who yet needed to be convinced that there is only one course to be taken, compatible with the honor and peace of the nation, in dealing with this odious question. The Kansas bill, as presented by the Administration, must be utterly thrown out and crushed by the House of Representatives.

The Sultan Turned Emigrant-Runner.

How much the laws, and institutions and administration of justice have to do with the choice of a home among the vast masses of emigrants in Europe, who now yearly abandon their homes in search of comfort and prosperity elsewhere, and how very little the soil, or climate or situation, is well exemplified by the recent attempts to direct emigration from Germany and Great Britain to Eastern Europe. There is an idea very prevalent, and naturally so on this side of the Atlantic, that the whole of the Old World is peopled to starvation-point, and that the vast hordes who land every month on our shores are a portion of the surplus which the over-tasked earth refuses to feed. In the present state of agricultural science in some parts of Europe, this notion may find some countenance. But so far as productiveness, room, and facilities for cultivation are concerned, the greater portion of Eastern Europe may fairly vie with most of our Western States. The whole Valley of the Danube is not surpassed by any soil in the world in productiveness, owing to the absence of great frosts, and is far more easily cultivated than most of the unoccupied lands in the United States. It is about one-twentieth peopled, is tilled in small patches here and there, at immense intervals, by the rudest kind of labor; is not only destitute of railroads and canals, but of the commonest highways, and nevertheless, furnishes annually enormous supplies of corn to the West, the cessation of which for one Winter would cause unparalleled confusion amongst "the great powers." The Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and the new Russian province of Bessarabia, are an immense alluvial plain, of inexhaustible fertility, traversed by the greatest of European rivers. The scanty population is to be found in small villages, scattered at vast intervals over the surface. Cultivation is in general confined to a few patches in the neighborhood of the dwellings, partly from the indolence engendered by centuries of insecurity and oppression, and partly from the difficulty of transporting produce to a market. On the other side of the Danube, Bulgaria is in possession of a sum of advantages almost equally great. The climate is temperate, and in most situations healthy. The land is well watered, and well wooded; the soil is fertile and the population sparse. To make of the whole region the seat of a mighty empire, teeming with wealth and resources, population is all that is needed; and yet population cannot be got. It is, or with railroads would be, within easy access of the heart of Germany on the one hand, and of the shores of the Mediterranean on the other—two or three days at most from each. As far as mere distance goes, emigration to Turkey from continental Europe ought not to present half so many terrors to a French or German farmer as emigration to the United States. Neither of them can be supposed to have any more traditional attachment to our institutions than to those of the Grand Turk. On the contrary, to most men brought up in the old world, all old-world countries have certain charms of association, the absence of which no new country can ever make up for.

For the last year and a half the Sultan has been competing against us in the market of foreign emigration. He wants to people Bulgaria, and Bosnia, and Roumelia, and all the vast and fertile provinces which stretch from Smyrna to Erzeroum, and on which desolation and decay now lie like a pall. He offers unheard of advantages—land for nothing, exemption from taxation and from military service for twenty years, perfect security, to be guaranteed as all things are in Turkey by the grumblings of foreign Ministers, and of course all the incidental privileges and immunities which naturally and inevitably fall to the lot of a favored class. And yet he can get nobody to go. Starved, overworked, used up old Europe hears the Padishah offering patches of the sacred soil which his ancestors shed torrents of blood to monopolize, to the whole world for nothing, and disregards the offer. The farms on the Danube and in Anatolia, have no charms for her weary millions. For the honor of human nature, the masses whom Great Britain and Germany pour forth each year to replenish the earth and subdue it, prefer the bush of Australia, or the forests of the far West, with the rights of freemen, to all the privileges despotism can bestow. No guarantees for the security of either life or of the fruits of industry are half so good as guarantees erected by the votes of a man's peers. People born under despotisms often endure them patiently, but it will be a long while before any large body of mankind will be found to voluntarily leave their homes for the purpose of placing themselves under a Government in which they can have no voice

Capital of Pennsylvania.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

There is nothing very improbable in this change, or in a similar one in our own State. In these days of railroad traveling one or two hundred miles of distance is little regarded And [illegible] that the assembled wis[dom] of New-York and Pennsylvania would pass their Winters more agreeably in large cities than in small ones?

Though we do not look upon the abandonment of Albany as likely soon to happen, yet our word for it, when the State Government packs its trunk for a change of quarters, it will come down the Hudson. Utica and Syracuse will not be thought of. We therefore affectionately advise these pleasant "central" towns to cease agitating the "removal question." Heaven forbid that we should have the Legislature here! As if we had not trouble enough already.

The Financial Measures for the Completion of the Public Works.

From Yesterday's Albany Atlas and Argus.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly are preparing bills which will be presented soon for the consideration of the Legislature, to carry out the plan agreed upon by the Democratic State officers and members of the Legislature, to complete the unfinished public works.

We understand that after a thorough consideration of the question, it has been decided by those conversant with the subject, including the most able legal advisers, that as the Constitution provides that but one law for "some single work or object" can be submitted to the people at one election, the proposed law must be limited to one Canal, and it has therefore been determined to confine it to the Erie Canal Enlargement alone, and to make other provisions for the lateral canals.

No practical difficulty will be experienced by this construction (which appears to be obvious and plain) in providing means of progress for all the Canals, as it is entirely competent for the Legislature to transfer the balance of the appropriation of last year for the Erie Canal, to the other Canals, which balance amounted on the 1st of January last to nearly a million of dollars.

The State Engineer and Surveyor in a report in answer to Mr. Laning's resolution, estimates the amount necessary for the Erie Canal, at about $3,500,000, and for the other canals at about $1,500,000.

The more we reflect upon this subject, the more we are confirmed in this manner of submitting the question to the people, frankly and honestly to determine whether they will borrow money to finish the public works, and we have no reason to doubt that it will be adopted by the Legislature.

The plan above referred to is not only the best under present circumstances, but the only one which is practicable. To complete the enlargement some five millions will be required. When this sum shall be added to the existing canal debt, the total amount will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. At six per cent. the interest on this sum is $1,800,000. In 1857, the most unproductive year the Canals have yet seen, the tolls amounted to $2,045,641. In 1856 the amount was $2,748,203. In the season of 1858 there is reason to anticipate an amount at least equal to that of 1856, which will defray the interest of $30,000,000, besides paying for superintendence and repairs.

There is a misapprehension in the public mind respecting the business of the Canals, which is generally believed to be in a state of chronic decline. The tolls have indeed suffered successive reductions, but the tonnage has doubled within the last ten years. In 1846 the tonnage of the Canals was but 2,268,662 tons; in 1856 it was 4,116,082.

In 1856, the entire aggregate tonnage of the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Oswego and Syracuse, Watertown and Rome, and Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroads was 2,067,351 tons, a trifle more than half the tonnage of the Canals. The theory inculcated in some quarters that the Canals are an obsolete idea has no foundation in fact. They will live and flourish at least as long, and twice as profitably, as any competing mode of transportation yet invented. Let the enlargement be completed, and the revenues of Canals will take care abundantly of the debt incurred in their construction.

Sectionalism—What is It?—A few days since, the New-York *Journal of Commerce* laid the charge of "Sectionalism" at the doors of all who approve the passage of the Lecompton Constitution, and expressed its regret to find many who formerly professed nationality of views and principles among the opponents of that measure.

"Sectionalism" in the sense here used means an unfair and unjust preference of Northern over Southern interests in Kansas. It is intended to signify that the North has used undue means to prevent that Territory from becoming a Slave State—that in short it is unfair to the South to hinder the passage of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress.

Among those who are obnoxious to this accusation are Messrs Douglas, Stuart and Broderick, of the North, and Messrs. Bell and Crittenden, of the South. Can it be believed that such men are fanatical enemies of Southern institutions? Does the *Journal of Commerce* itself believe it?

But let us look for a moment at the question on its merits. Putting out of view the intemperate declarations of over-zealous partisans on both sides, let us see how the case stands.

The first great fact, undeniable and conceded, is, that the people of Kansas, by an overwhelming majority, are against Slavery. No one claims or pretends that they will allow a Slavery Constitution to stand, though it should be forced upon them. Still less is it claimed that they could be brought to sanction such an instrument by their own votes.

The next prominent fact is, that the President strenuously urges, through Congress, a Slavery Constitution, against the known and admitted will of the people, on pretexts of the baldest technicality, and through the agency of undoubted frauds.

What the *Journal of Commerce* stigmatizes as "sectionalism" is simply opposition to this nefarious attempt to force an odious form of government upon a reluctant and outraged community.

We are opposed to sectionalism. We deem it the duty of public men to support national measures and national principles. But it should not be forgotten that there is Southern as well as Northern Sectionalism, and the most odious form of that political heresy is that which seduces Northern men into dishonest schemes to extend the area of human bondage. To force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, for the purpose of making her a Slave State against her will, is the worst kind of sectionalism.

If that Territory had voluntarily and by a clear majority of its legal voters asked admission as a Slave State, opposition to her coming in on that ground might have been styled sectionalism. But as the case now stands, the charge brought by the *Journal of Commerce* has no application to the opponents of Lecompton, but attaches solely to its advocates To legislate fairly, honestly and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, is true nationality, and this is the course pursued by Douglas, Crittenden and their associates on the Kansas question.

Lecompton in the House—The Day Fixed.—On Thursday, April 1, at one o'clock, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, will move to take the Senate Kansas bill from the Speaker's table, and then immediately move the previous question thereon. This step will be taken pursuant to an agreement entered into yesterday between the friends and the opponents of the Bill, and the arrangement is regarded as satisfactory all around. Amendments can be made at any time previous, the discussion going on as before. There can be little doubt that the House will sustain Mr. Stephens' previous question, as the debate will, by that time, have exhausted itself.

In less than a week, therefore, the important question will be taken. Momentous public and partisan interests depend upon the result. Of the latter, we do not care to speak. But should Congress, in its blind devotion to party behests, attempt to bind the Lecompton badge of fraud and servitude upon the necks of the Kansas people, there is reason to apprehend disturbance and disaster. We neither recommend nor approve a resort to violence. Great as the outrage would be, there is a remedy short of revolution. But whether an excited and insulted population would think so is a matter of fearful doubt. Ardently do we hope that this trial of their prudence will not be made, and that the odious measure which has passed the Senate may meet its death in the House.

The new Banking House of the Bank of New-York.

The commercial metropolis of the New World is indebted to the banking interests for some of its first examples of architectural effect and improvements in construction. There is no one banking-house in the whole city that can be taken as a perfect specimen of any particular style in architecture, nor of construction, because there is not one that has the advantage of exhibiting more than two sides, and the greater number of them have but one front. Costly and magnificent as some of these temples of Mammon are, they are still only parts of buildings, architecturally considered. Land is too valuable in the business parts of the City to admit of a building for business purposes being constructed so that all parts of it can be seen, or to afford an architect an opportunity of exhibiting his talent for design. The most that can be done is to give one or two façades of moderate extent; but all thoughts of the preservation of proportion must be abandoned to the exigencies of a business location. All that the architect can do, therefore, is to bestow himself upon the ornamentation of the limited space allowed, and the anxiety to make the most of such an opportunity has resulted in some very wonderful architectural effects. One of the most remarkable of these bank façades is that of the new Bank of New-York, on the corner of Wall and William-street. It is a five-story building, with a high basement, having a frontage of 38 feet on Wall-street, in the centre of which is the entrance, and of 126 feet on William street. The walls are of dark red brick, with a framework and enrichments of brown stone. To describe the front would take a great deal more room than we can afford for the purpose, and there are no architectural epithets by which the peculiarities of the external part of the building could be indicated. The style shows great invention latent in the architect, and though it is most elaborately ugly in its details, the general effect is by no means unpleasant. It has the great merit of being perfectly harmonious, and the uncomfortable feeling that it produces of a most needless waste of enrichment is not altogether out of character with the idea associated with a building devoted to banking purposes. But, whatever may be said of the external effect of the building in its interior arrangement, in its solidity of construction, in the economy of space, in lighting, heating, and ventilation, the building seems to be absolutely perfect and a great triumph of mechanical skill in arrangement and execution. The large banking-room is a beautiful apartment, 58 feet by 25 on the floor, and 26 feet 7 inches high, lined with Caen stone, and finished with dark oak, lighted on one side from William-street, and partly from the ceiling. The best taste has been exhibited throughout in the fittings up and in the smaller offices. Inserted in the wall is the white marble corner-stone of this first banking-house of the Bank on the same site, which was built in 1797. The Bank was originally opened in Franklin-square in the old Walton House, which is still standing. Wall-street has now been the commercial centre of the City more than sixty years, and it will probably continue to be for another century. It is the only part of the City which has not changed its character during the past fifty years. There have been within the past five years a large number of new banking houses constructed, some of them of imposing appearance and great cost, but there is only one, now, in process of construction—the banking house of the American Exchange Bank, on the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. It is nearly completed, and when it has been finished there will be a long time, we fear, before any new ones are commenced, for all the great banking institutions are now housed in buildings suited to their necessities and commensurate with their capital.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Formes takes his first American benefit to-night, and plays in the "Huguenots," which opera will be given for the last time. The magnificence of the *mise en scene*, the excellence of the general distribution, but more particularly the admirable performance of Mr. Formes as *Marcel*, has given this opera a vast amount of popularity. It has become a favorite, and its last performance would, under any circumstances, attract a crowded house. But, notwithstanding, Mr. Formes modestly throws out a new attraction. Every purchaser of a ticket for to-night will be furnished with a ticket for the Matinée to-morrow, when "Martha" will be given. Although we believe this inducement to be quite unnecessary in Mr. Formes' case, the public will, we hope, take it in a practical sense, and make the most of such an opportunity. The musical community owes a good turn to the great *basso*. But for the timely enthusiasm excited by his many fine performances, we might have been without Italian Opera for many a dreary month. It is pleasant to know that Mr. Formes has been appreciated, and pleasant, too, to have it in our power to pay him a compliment. Let it be a flattering one.

Bowery Theatre.—Miss Alice Gray takes a benefit here to-night. A tremendous bill has been provided for the occasion—a bill containing the "Merchant of Venice," "His Last Legs," "Our Gal," and "Jack Sheppard." Mr. McKean Buchanan, Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Francis, Miss Carr Knight and the regular dramatic company will assist in the performance.

Concert.—Mr. Satter's concert takes place to-night at Mozart Hall.

Fire in Pearl-street.—About 12½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Smith's brush factory, in Pearl, near Beekman-street. It was speedily put out by Engine Company No. 5. The damage is estimated at about $300.

☞ A correspondent suggests a plan for saving the lives of cattle, in case of a fire in the building in which they are confined. It is proposed to hang a door, swinging outwards, at the head of every stall, to fasten outside with latch and padlock; the key to fit all the locks. In case of an alarm of fire, these doors could be thrown open without entering the [illegible] The suggestion merits the attention of [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Continued Troubles in Bourbon County—Opening of the Spring Season—Meeting of the Constitutional Convention—Character of the Delegates, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lawrence, (Kansas,) Monday, March 15,

Bourbon County continues a theatre of excitement and bloodshed, and from latest news, still further trouble es are anticipated. "Preacher Seward" was in our city a few days since, fresh from the scene, and represents that about sixty Pro-Slavery men have been under arms the last fortnight, and the settlers along the Little Osage have suffered greatly from their robbery and outrage. When exasperated beyond endurance, about forty of the citizens rallied to their own defence, poorly armed, and they have continued to keep up some form of an organization, and expect to in future until the danger is over. As a consequence of this distracted state of affairs, fourteen slaves suddenly disappeared in one week from a neighborhood just above Mapleton, and it is since learned that the most if not all of them are safely beyond our borders. That settles the hills, the Mapleton boys think, for the horses, grain, &c., that Messrs. Zumalt, Pharis, Spratt and others took last year.

We have been hoping that such difficulties were at an end, but it seems that "Old Bourbon" is doomed to square her accounts before the sign can be taken down. As the Summer season approaches we should strive to beat our swords into plow-shares and make preparation for the teeming emigration that awaits us. Generally, this is being done, but Southern Kansas is only feeling a few of the last death-struggles of the tyrant's power.

The *Minnie Belle* made her first trip to our city last week, and it was the first boat that has visited us since last May. She only draws 16 inches of water, with 50 tons of freight. No other boat has ever made a trip on the Kansas, upon the present stage of water. We believe, therefore, that the *Minnie Belle* can run here the most of the year, and make money for her owners. She intends to run to Fort Riley in high water—but only to this city in ordinary times.

The Constitutional Convention meets next week at Minneola—the prairie town—but they will probably adjourn immediately to this, or some other live town, where they can find something besides snakes for associates. Hunkerism has been defeated in the delegation so far as heard from, and Straight-outism is triumphant. This is cheering to those who know the secret designs of those who operate under the names of "Conservatives," "Anti-Topeka Free-State men," &c., which is nothing less than *Democracy* in disguise. This is no fantasy, but can be fully proved by those who are "in." They know that modern Democracy is so obnoxious in Kansas that defeat would be sure to follow the acknowledgment; so they try to preserve the essence without the name, until they become strong; then, *from habit*, they hope to retain all who have formerly acted with them upon minor assumed issues. These men are in favor of using the Lecompton machine, slightly amended, while every true friend of Kansas swears "touch not, handle not."

RANDOLPH.

Report of the Military Board to the People of Kansas Territory, in Reply to Governor Denver's Proclamation.

From the Lawrence Republican, Extra.

In the discharge of duty, and in obedience to the resolutions passed by the Military Board, we submit the following report of the doings of the Board since the adjournment of the Legislature:

Record of the proceedings of the Military Board, convened at Lawrence, Feb. 8, 1858

Present: J. H. Lane, Samuel Walker, L. G. Cleveland, Samuel V. Jameson, Geo. S. Hillyer, J. Fin Hill, Hiram Honsel, S. B. Prentiss.

Ordered, That a complete enrollment of the militia of Kansas Territory should be forthwith provided for. The following enrolling officers were duly elected.

(Here follow the counties, and the names of the enrolling officers in each.)

Then follow the forms for muster rolls, exemption rolls, and the form for the certificates of appointment for enrolling officers, as also the instructions to enrolling officers—all of which, having heretofore been published, are, therefore, omitted.

J. H. LANE, President.

A. D. Richardson, Assistant Adjutant General.

Signed and approved:

L. G. CLEVELAND, SAMUEL V. JAMESON, GEORGE S HILLYER, SAMUEL WALKER, } Brig'r Generals.
J. FIN HILL, Inspector General.
HIRAM HOUSEL, Commissary General.
S. B. PRENTISS, Surgeon General.

The Territorial Legislature, at its recent session, convened at Lawrence, passed an act entitled "An act for the organization and regulation of the Militia of Kansas Territory," by a unanimous vote in both branches. It was vetoed by the Territorial Governor and passed by the Legislature (his veto notwithstanding) by a similar vote.

The 20th section of the Organic Act provides as follows:

"* * * Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of said Territory, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory: if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, *it shall become a law*."

All these requirements were complied with; the Legislature was legally elected by the people; regularly convened and organized; recognized by the Governor; and the bill under consideration passed in accordance with the Organic Act. The Governor had the legal right to exert his influence and to interpose his veto to prevent the passage of the bill; but, when passed, his functions as a coördinate branch of the Legislature ceased, and his duty as an executive officer began.

The 30th section of the Organic Act requires the Governor to take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of office. The 20th Section declares "that he *shall* commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and *shall* take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Page 480, Section 14, of the Kansas Code is as follows:

Sec. 14. In all elections made by either House, or by a joint vote of both Houses, the votes of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice: when such election shall be by joint vote, the President of the Council shall grant the person elected a certificate, which, in all cases, where a commission is required, shall be sufficient to authorize the granting such commission.

The officers composing the Military Board were duly elected at a joint convention of the Legislative Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, their election regularly certified to the Governor under the law, and separate certificates given to each member by the President of the Council. After this action, the Governor's plain and sworn duty was to see the law executed and the commissions issued.

The Organic Act is emphatic that he *shall* commission and *shall* take care that the laws are faithfully executed. Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and all the Governors of Kansas have insisted that the people of Kansas should obey the Missouri-enacted code until it was repealed or decided null and void by a court of competent jurisdiction. For objecting to the legality of that code, the people of Kansas have been branded by those persons as "traitors" and "rebels." We do not say that the Governor in this action is guilty of the same crime charged upon the people of Kansas; but we do say that his refusal to issue commissions, in accordance with law, can in no way affect either the duties of the Board or the legality of their action. The responsibility of a violation of his official oath rests upon himself alone; the Board have but one course to pursue.

The section of the Militia act under consideration defines their duties in the particular point assailed by him, and is as follows:

Sec. — It is made the duty of said Board to adopt such rules and regulations, under the provisions of this act, as shall secure an efficient organization of the militia of the Territory of Kansas.

Our duty is here plainly set forth. To effect an efficient organization of the militia, the first step is the enrollment of the people. To perfect that enrollment at an early period, a well-qualified person was appointed in each neighborhood. Many of the rolls have already been returned. The officers thus appointed charge for from one to seven days' service. The allegation that these enrolling officers should have been commissioned by the Governor, is simply ridiculous. The trouble and expense of obtaining the commission by person from remote portions of the Territory, would have been as great as for the duties they had to perform. The enrollers were neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers, but mere tenders for the performance of that specific work, and the certificates issued by the Board were not, and were not intended, as commissions, but mere evidences of selection for the service.

But it is alleged that the enrolling officers cannot obtain their pay This is sheer nonsense. The —th section of the Militia bill is as follows:

Sec. —. The officers provided for in this act shall be allowed such compensation as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

The Territorial Legislature imperatively required this duty to be performed. They have declared that all officers engaged in the performance of duty under the law shall receive such compensation as may hereafter be provided by law. It is fair to presume that after he provided by law. It is fair to presume that after he will vindicate their own enactments, and there is no power in this Territory to frustrate the execution of their will.

To secure an efficient organization of the militia of Kansas Territory, under the law, it became necessary to designate some places as head-quarters, where reports could be issued from and sent to. Lawrence, perhaps, was selected as that point. It is alleged that the establishment of head-quarters is an infringement upon the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. [illegible] Commander-in-Chief commences

after the militia are enrolled and organized, armed and called into the field—*when there is a militia*. The people (through their representatives) have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters, until they are mustered and in the field. The President of the United States is by the Constitution made the Commander-in-Chief, of the army, navy and militia; but he cannot call forth a single militiaman. That power can alone be exercised by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. The power to enrol, to organize, to call forth, does not necessarily attach to the position of Commander-in-Chief. It may be granted to him by Legislative authority; but, until so granted, it cannot be exercised. The power to establish head-quarters (with the Commander-in-Chief, when the militia are in the field; but there may be other head quarters for the purposes of organization. That the people of Kansas wanted a militia organization, is not unreasonable. Their representatives believed that that organization could be effected by officers of their own selection; they, therefore, gave the power to the Military Board, of which the Territorial Governor is a member, and, when present at their deliberations, its presiding officer.

The militia law was regularly passed; the officers under it regularly elected.—their duties clearly and emphatically defined; they have strictly adhered to its spirit and letter, and their acts, therefore, are of undoubted legal authority. We respectfully submit, when and where, outside of Kansas, the right was ever questioned of a people, even in the absence of law, to enrol, organize, equip, arm and come forth, if need be, for defensive purposes? It is a right attaching to manhood, emanating from a higher than earthly tribunal—*the right of self defence*. How arrogant, therefore, is the pretence, now for the first time officially announced, that a people, even when legal forms are strictly adhered to, when the authority emanates from a legally elected body, of unquestioned authority, have not the constitutional right to organize in their own way, and under their own officers, for the purpose of protection!

Having the legal right, emanating from the Territorial Legislature, whose action is in strict accordance with the organic act, we respectfully urge on the Generals of the several brigades to press the organization: on the enrolling officers to discharge, with prompt alacrity, their duties under the law; and on the citizens, to second them in their efforts to secure an armed organization of the people, without distinction of party or of creed—which, officered and controlled by the people, and having for its object the preservation of peace, the defence of their homes and the protection of their rights, will be formidable only to the tyrant and the lawless marauder.

In the organization of companies and regiments, the election returns for the officers should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, at Lawrence. On receipt of returns, certificates of election will be issued by the Board, to serve as evidence of authority until the Governor shall decide to fulfil his sworn duty as an Executive officer by signing the commissions. On the subject of arms you will confer with the Inspector General, at Lawrence; and on that of ammunition, with the Quarter-master-General at Lawrence: on the subject of surgery and medicine, with the Surgeon-General at Lawrence.

We congratulate the country on the present peaceful aspect of affairs, and trust that by a thorough and efficient organization the peace thus inaugurated may be maintained. All of which is respectfully submitted. J. H. LANE, President.

E. B. WHITMAN, Secretary *pro tem.*

Approved:

L. G. CLEVELAND, SAMUEL V. JAMESON, SAMUEL WALKER, GEORGE S. HILLYER, } Brig. Generals.
I. G. LOGER,
J. FIS HILL, Inspector-General.
HIRAM HOUSEL, Com. General.
S. S PENTISE Surgeon-General.
S. W. ELDRIDGE, Quart.-Mast. Gen'l.

LAWRENCE, March 16.

Card from Gen. Jim Lane.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

Since my return from a Northern tour my attention has been called to a Gubernatorial pronunciamento, (said by the boys to be No. 4,066,) dated "Lecompton, Feb. 6," and signed by one "J. W. DENVER, acting Governor."

By President PIERCE and his myrmidons I was denounced as a traitor and indicted for high treason. They did not dare to test the truth of the charge by an arrest or a trial, and finally admitted my innocence and their idiotcy by quashing the indictment.

By Mr. BUCHANAN I have been charged as a rebel, and a "military leader of most turbulent and dangerous character." That charge, also, has been answered.

One J. W. DENVER now steps forward and charges me with making "insidious attempts to renew the difficulties and troubles," and with an intention or design of establishing a military dictatorship. By reference to the regulations and commissions of which he speaks, it will be found that "one J. H. LANE" signed them by order of the Military Board, and as President thereof. A full vindication of the action of that Board will be found in its report of this date, to which I respectfully refer the people of Kansas.

As to the charge of "turbulence," I refer to the people of Doniphan, Geary City, Palermo, Wathena, Elwood, White Cloud, and St. Joseph and Oregon, Mo., who have listened to my speeches delivered within the past three weeks, in all of which I urged the cultivation of fraternal relations and brotherly intercourse. It is deemed a sufficient answer to the charge that I desire to establish a military dictatorship, that upon four different occasions I have been invested with the chief command of the military forces of the people of Kansas, and that immediately after the emergency ceased which called them into the field, that command was voluntarily surrendered into their hands.

The command I now hold was conferred upon me by the Territorial Legislature, without solicitation on my part, by a unanimous vote of both branches. That Legislature has reserved the power to remove me at any time. The moment that the dark clouds which now obscure our horizon disappear, that moment will my command be surrendered to the people.

The acts complained of in this insolent pronunciamento were of an official character, so signed and published. Its author has chosen to make a personal matter out of these official acts. With him rests the responsibility thereof.

I am willing to submit my actions, past and future, to the judgment of the people, confident as I am, that they will never accuse me, as they do justly charge one J. W. DENVER, with having, in violation of an official oath and public duty, endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of laws deemed necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizens of Kansas; and that they will never say of me, as they do truthfully say of one J. W DENVER, that by a miserable pretext, discreditable to any man—the excuse of a *sing*gard, and the crime of a soldier, to wit: that he slept when on duty, he is endeavoring to prevent the settlement of the Kansas imbroglio by defeating the Constitutional Convention movement.

They will never accuse me, I feel sure, of harboring the ridiculous opinion, advanced and maintained by one J W. DENVER, that a coordinate branch of a Legislative Assembly can sleep, while the other is in session, but will testify that I have frequently stated that I have known the President of the United States, the highest Executive officer in the Republic, to sleeplessly attend for several successive nights in the Speaker's room in the Capitol, in order that no law of Congress might be lost to the people for want of his prompt action.

One J. W. DENVER, a mere executive officer, charged with the execution of *all* the laws of this Territory, has arrogantly usurped and ruthlessly trampled under foot the Legislative department of the government of a free people, and in violation of his official oath and duty seeks to unite in his own person, and thus control the power of the sword and purse of the people to crush out their liberties. Truth, justice and manhood require that the villain should be unmasked. I pronounce the charges he has preferred against me utterly untrue and calumnious, and his acts toward the people of Kansas perfidious and tyrannical, and I do arraign *one* "J. W. DENVER" before the country, and do denounce and brand him as a calumniator, perjurer and tyrant.

To the people of Kansas I have this to say: One J. W. DENVER came to Kansas a professed duellist—his hands reeking with the untimely-shed blood of his fellow-man—having won from his friends the *sobriquet* of "*butcher*"—a fit appointee of the oligarchical Administration, which disgraces the nation by its criminal efforts to enslave a free people! For base political purposes he has sought an excuse for a difficulty with me, and out of a public act, done in performance of my imperative duty, has fastened a personal quarrel upon me. As a personal quarrel, it is private property. You require rest and peace, and I respectfully demand that there may be no interference on the part of my friends.

He has assaulted me, not for individual action, for *I have never seen him*, but for official action, and as a Representative-elect of that great and noble party whom he and his masters have sought to enslave; and, in the spirit of that party, as an humble member of it, I hurl back his accusations, and bid him and his masters defiance. J. H. LANE.

Personal.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, speaking of Parson Brownlow, holds the following complimentary language: "What must be the impression as to the character of the Southern people upon the minds of the ignorant masses of the North when they behold and listen to this blackguard Tennesseean, and are told that he is a minister of the Gospel, and the chosen champion of Southern institutions, sent among them by the people of the South! It was an unfortunate joke for Southern gentlemen, as they did it, doubtless, only for the fun of the thing, to have encouraged this coarse brawler in politics and religion; to go into the North and expound the merits of Southern institutions and Southern society. But the mischief has been done. The reverend ruffian has already crossed the line, and the enemies of the South are doubtless, by this time, chuckling at the prospect of the damage which the reputation of the Southern people is certain to suffer in the minds of the Northern masses from the blackguard exhibitions of this Tennessee parson."

THE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Loss $125,000.—The following are the principal sufferers by the fire in Elizabeth City, on Monday: the store of HINTON & DAUGAILL, belonging to J. W. HINTON; stores of J. J. GRANDY, JOHN WILLIAMS, (of Baltimore,) ABEL ROBERTS, H. CULPEPPER, occupied by J. C. McCOY; JOAN POOL, and GEO. W. CLARK. The loss is estimated at $125,000, and would have been much greater but for the extraordinary exertions of the citizens to subdue the violence and keep in the flames.

Sea and Ship News.

RECOVERY OF FOUR MORE BODIES FROM THE WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN MILTON.—S. W. CAREY, Esq., has furnished us with the following extract from a letter to CHAS. A. LUCE, Esq., from Dr. HUNTINGTON, the Coroner at East Hampton:

EAST HAMPTON, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

Within the past week I have buried four more of the crew of the *John Milton*. But certainly the son of Capt. HASKINS was not among the number. The remains of the mate, JOHN COTTRELL, recognized only by the large *scar* below the right knee, was buried at Montauk on Thursday last. The bodies of those last recovered were in such a state as to preclude the possibility of reading the India ink marks, but I have invariably examined the clothing pretty thoroughly, and found NO marks, with a single exception, (No. 22) which was taken out of the sand and snow on Monday last, and was as fresh as those first found. The height was five feet eight inches, age from thirty to thirty-five, brown hair and red whiskers, fair complexion and good teeth; name in India ink on the back of the left forearm, "W." followed by an indistinct letter, which might be "S." or "B." Near the shoulder of the same arm, a large spread-eagle with a shield, with a lone star above, half an inch in diameter; on the back of the right forearm, a cross, two inches in height; on the white tops of a pair of mixed yarn stockings, the letter "W." with the figure "2" underneath.

By giving this publicity, you will settle the doubts and fears of some poor wife or mother.

Twenty-four bodies have now been recovered from the *John Milton*

I was happy to see by the papers last week that Mr. KIRTLY had arrived safely at his mother's home in Missouri, and I wait impatiently the revelations which he alone is able to make. The bowsprit and other portions of the ship which fixated at the anchors have gone adrift, and left no buoy to mark the spot where so many brave fellows met a watery grave.

The following facts touching the opening of navigation upon the Lakes, &c., are from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 23d:

"The week ending to-day closes with a very large attendance on 'Change, and several other signs of a return to active business for the season. Captains, just arrived to take charge of Canadian vessels here, report the Welland Canal clear of ice, but plenty of icy taffrail in Lake Erie. Green Bay and the Straits of Mackinac are also reported open; the Captain of the schooner *Abigail*, which arrived in port from the Manitoulins on Saturday, reports the islands clear of ice. He also reports seeing a resident of Northport, (mouth of Grand Traverse Bay) who says a fishing boat had arrived there from Mackinac a few days since with information that the Straits were clear of ice. It is proposed to open the Illinois and Michigan Canal April 1, so that in four or five days thereafter we may look for boats of grain from the Illinois River. But few Lake captains have arrived yet, however, and only a few vessels, grain and lumber, are as yet being fitted out, the expense attending a too early preparation is this season sought to be avoided. A propeller of the Ogdensburg Line will make a trip for wood this week to Port Washington, but will not venture around the lakes until a little later."

The schooner *Puritan*, before reported spoken in distress, on the 2d of March, was spoken on the 11th by the schooner *Alma*, from Antigua, from which she obtained a crew, and reached Norfolk in safety on the 22d inst.

Four screw steamers are building in the Clyde for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. They are named the *Nova Scotian, North Britain, Hungarian* and *Bohemian*.

The force of Mechanics now employed at the Washington Navy-Yard, is a little over six hundred men.

Dates from Key West, and New-Orleans, are to the 12th instant.

In the case of the British ship *Agamemnon*, the salvage allowed by the Court is $10,800. Captain DARLEY has gone to Havana for a vessel to take the dry cargo to Liverpool.

The bark ashore at Tortugas proves to have been the *R. H. Gamble*, POWELL, from New-York, bound to St. Marks. She struck the afternoon of the 4th, and remained ashore twelve or fourteen hours. She received no assistance. She left both anchors behind her. They will be recovered and sent on to St. Marks. The bark received little damage.

The United States mail steamer *Calhoun*, BODFISH, arrived the 5th instant, since which there have been no arrivals.

The steam propeller *Palmetto*, of the Boston and Philadelphia line, lost on Block Island, was built at Baltimore about four years since, and cost over $80,000. Her value was about $50,000 at the time of the disaster, and she was insured for nearly this amount in Philadelphia and Boston Companies. Her cargo was valued in the vicinity of $250,000, and consisted of about 1,400 packages of tobacco, 500 barrels of flour, 200 or 300 rolls of leather, 300 bags clover-seed, 100 packages glassware, 300 sheets of iron, with a miscellaneous assortment of wool, books, blacking and other goods.

Interesting from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 18.

The schooner *Suffolk*, Capt. SMITH from Minatitlan, arrived yesterday afternoon. She left the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos on the 5th inst.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who has been on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for several months, and who came passenger in the *Suffolk*, for the following interesting intelligence.

In the latter part of February, rumors reached Minatitlan that a party of three hundred Mexican troops, of the Zuloaga faction, were advancing with a view to seize Minatitlan, which was held by Gov. SAENZ and a body of troops for the Constitutionalists, and to take possession of the Isthmus. Gov. SAENZ thereupon had a portion of the troops under his command put aboard the war steamer *Hidalgo*, lying opposite the town, with a view to proceeding up the river and intercepting the advancing party, and they departed for that purpose. This was in the last week of February. About the 24th, the *Suffolk* dropped down from Minatitlan to the bar, some twelve miles below, where she lay nine days.

On the 25th, the schooner *Major Barbour*, Captain THOMPSON, arrived at the bar, having on board thirteen Mexican officers, (including Gen. WHEAT and Gen. GUTIN,) all armed to the teeth, and under the lead of Gen. SALAS, Ex-President of Mexico. The *Major Barbour* remained at the bar about three hours, during which time the officers of the fort at the mouth of the river paid a friendly visit to the party on board, and then started for Minatitlan. Meantime, Gov. SAENZ, having heard of their arrival, sent down orders for the arrest of the whole party, but he orders arrived too late.

When the *Major Barbour* arrived at Minatitlan, Gov. SAENZ would not allow any one on board to land: whereupon, Capt. THOMPSON anchored his schooner in the middle of the stream, opposite the town, all the time keeping the United States flag flying. Gov. SAENZ, it appears, was very anxious to arrest the Mexican officers on board the schooner, but Capt. THOMPSON declared it should not be done under that flag. Baffled in this design Gov. SAENZ had made such disposition of his troops on shore as he thought best calculated for the defence of Minatitlan, and at the same time keeping strict watch on the *Major Barbour* and the party on board.

Our informant says that the Mexicans on board the schooner openly announced that they came to provide for SANTA ANNA, but, as there were no signs of the advance of the 300 men across the Isthmus, he is of opinion that the *Major Barbour* and her party of Santa Annaists would have to leave the river without accomplishing their purpose.

He further says that if a sufficiently strong armed party was to land and pronounce for SANTA ANNA, he has not the slightest doubt that they could obtain possession of Minatitlan and the Isthmus without resistance, and that the Constitutionalist troops under Governor SAENZ would at once lay down their arms or join the cry for SANTA ANNA.

The Americans on the Isthmus, he tells us, generally incline to the Constitutionalists, but take no part in the contest. The Mexicans, he says, are almost unanimously for SANTA ANNA.

When the *Suffolk* left there was considerable excitement, and affairs were in a state of great incertitude. SANTA ANNA, our informant says, was daily expected to arrive in the Coatzacoalcos, and he would not be surprised if the one-legged chieftain has arrived before this time.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have intelligence from Tehuantepec that the *Major Barbour* is coming up the river, having her party of Mexicans on board.

Important Telegraphic Case.

In the Chancery Court, at Louisville, Judge LOGAN has rendered a decision in an important telegraphic suit. A suit was entered by A. E. CAMP against the Western Union Telegraph Line to recover damages for loss resulting from erroneous transmission of a message. Plaintiff ordered a certain amount of whisky by telegraph, at the rate of *fifteen cents*. The wires delivered the message with *sixteen* substituted for the correct figure. The order was filled, but plaintiff refused payment at the increased price, and came upon the Company for damages. Judge LOGAN decided for defendants, on the following grounds:

The plaintiff avers that defendant agreed to transmit to GIBSON & Co. a certain message, and failed to transmit it correctly; in this, that the message agreed to be sent was to pay *fifteen* cents per gallon for certain whisky; whereas, the message actually delivered was to pay *sixteen* cents per gallon.

There is no allegation that the failure to deliver the message correctly was the result of negligence.

It appears that the failure to deliver the message was the result of a mistake, to which, from the very nature of telegraphic operations, communications are liable, and that the message in this case was sent subject to the express condition that defendant would not be liable for mistakes arising from any cause, unless the message was repeated by being sent back.

I see no ground for saying that this condition was void. Without this precaution of repeating messages, mistakes by telegraph are unavoidable. And there is no principle of public policy that does or should prohibit a telegraph company from being prudent enough to protect themselves from ruin, by refusing such a condition to the transmission of messages.

The mistake would probably not have occurred; and it is idle to say that the defendant was bound, for a compensation of *fifty cents*, to insure the message, unconditionally and absolutely, against all mistakes.

The points of difference between the nature of telegraph companies and the nature of common carriers are so numerous and so obvious as to render the unqualified application of the law of common carriers to telegraph companies delusive and dangerous.

To impose upon the defendant in this case, in spite of the special condition inserted to avoid mistakes, all the extraordinary liability of common carriers, would be to make defendant an insurer, for the price of fifty cents, against all the undefined and undefinable consequences of a mistake likely to happen at any time to a word or a sentence: when, too, to avoid mistakes, it was *expressly* agreed that they were not to be liable for any such mistakes, unless the message was repeated by being sent back.

Affairs in Liberia.

A recent letter from President BENSON, of Liberia, dated Feb. 1, says:

"I feel greatly encouraged amidst the pecuniary pressure. I feel that our citizens are approaching true independence nearer than ever. The number and quality of the articles exhibited at the fair far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine; and the whole enterprise has astonishingly stimulated the citizens throughout the Republic. The Legislature have provided for the holding of another in this city in December, and for one to be held annually in the different counties in succession. I anticipate ten times the number of articles, as well as improvement in quality, at the ensuing exhibition, to what there was at the last. I presume no less than fifty persons in the different counties will experiment more or less at Cotton cultivation this year. They will try both native and foreign seeds. I shall continue to do all I can to concentrate their minds and energies upon such avocations as can alone form a basis of national and individual prosperity and independence."

A letter from Monrovia, in the Baltimore *American* has some interesting items:

A cotton farm has just been started on the Junk River by Hon. D. B. WARNER. Should it be successful there will be a large yield, which will doubtless induce others to make similar experiments.

The corner-stone of 'Liberia College' was laid Jan. 25, with the assistance of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Liberia and its subordinates. I have not seen a plan of the building, but judging from the extent of the foundations, and such casual description as I could obtain from the builders, the edifice will be the most imposing in Liberia. There was great delay in selecting a suitable site, caused chiefly by local interest and prejudice, but the final decision has location it in Monrovia, the policy of which has been doubted by many, the chief objection being that such an institution should not be situated near a large town.

The Legislature adjourned Jan. 23, after a session of six weeks. One of the most important bills passed during the session related to the French plan of procuring emigrants from this coast. I am unable to give you a synopsis of the bill, as it has not been printed as yet, but the restrictions which it imposes will have the tendency to abolish the system from that part of the coast over which this Government maintains jurisdiction. The course we have pursued in regard to this system has so affected the French Government toward us that she has retracted the gift of a sloop of war made some time since, although we had sent an agent to France to receive it, according to agreement. But it is preferable to lose the vessel, which is much needed, than to be remiss in frowning down a system which has proved to possess but a very few more of the attributes of humanity than the slave-trade.

The Methodist denomination of Liberia, under the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church Bishop, has increased in prosperity and importance to such an extent that it was deemed expedient to have a Bishop especially for this country—one who was a citizen of the Republic, and identified with the interests of the people; accordingly the Conference which has just adjourned elected to that position the Rev. FRANCIS BURNS. It is a judicious election, as Mr. BURNS has been Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Liberia for a long time, and no one is better acquainted than he with the condition and wants of this people. He expects to visit the United States during the ensuing Summer, for the purpose of being ordained.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union have been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and authorized to purchase Mount Vernon, which is to revert to the Commonwealth, if from any cause the Association shall cease to exist. It is understood that Col. WASHINGTON will now consent to sell Mount Vernon to the Association.

Students from the University of Virginia are now in Washington in considerable numbers. The typhoid fever has been so prevalent at the University that the board of visitors have decided to suspend the lectures until the first of May.

During the year 1857, 1688 births, 614 marriages, and 925 deaths took place in Providence, whose population is now estimated at 49,000.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, March 27.

I.—PASSAGE OF THE LECOMPTON BILL IN THE SENATE—Classification of the Vote.
II—THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO—From our Mexican Correspondent.
III.—THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY QUESTION—A General Review.
IV.—OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.
V.—MASSACHUSETTS—Removal of Judge Loring.
VI.—NEWS FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION—Reinforcements.
VII.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
VIII—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
IX.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
X.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
XI.—CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Killing of "Paudeen"
XII—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Religious Revival—Abstractions and the Union—Balance of Power in America—Our Policy in China—More Civilization—Douglas' Kansas Speech—Victory of Lecompton in the Senate—Interior Trade of the Country.
XIII.—THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.
XIV.—THE SUMNER COURT-MARTIAL—The Verdict Disapproved by the War Department.
XV—GOV. BANKS' MESSAGE ON THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.
XVI.—THE ESCAPE OF THE AMERICAN BARK ADRIATIC—Captain Durham's Narrative.
XVII.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
XVIII—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce, Live Stock, Breadstuffs and Provision Markets for the week—carefully reported.
XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
XX—PERSONAL MATTERS.
XXI—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXII.—COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—Bank Statement for the week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentleman:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and [illegible] circular.
[illegible] SINGER & CO., No. 155 Broadway.

☞ **Spring Clothing**
Now ready
for MEN and BOYS,
A superior assortment of
Spring clothing.
Spring Overcoats,
Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
at moderate prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ **Consumption.**—E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 128 Bowery, has devoted his attention exclusively for the last fifteen years to the treatment of the Lungs and Throat, and his treatment has been the means of curing hundreds of persons in this City of Consumption who were pronounced incurable and given up to die, but they are now alive and well.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Carpets and Oil-cloths.**
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK
AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Canada Straw Hats,**
Just received and for sale
BY THE BALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Borthoff's**
PATENT SEWING-MACHINES,
For Tailors, Paut, Vest and Dress-makers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines.
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Syrup**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1846. This, the genuine article has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

From the National Era, Washington.

☞ **Brown's Bronchial Troches.**—We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation, in a very convenient form, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Public speakers and singers will find them indispensable upon trial. Sold by all druggists.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Ladies' Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips,** 6s. per pair; ladies' gaiter boots, 12s and 14s. per pair; children's boots and shoes of all kinds. Every article first was raised in value before the panic has now been reduced to the old prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st, one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters,** No 536 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept. Also, a super or stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Ruthers, Promenade Boots, &c
J. R. MILLER'S.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED

FRONK—AVERY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 24 by the Rev. N. A. Harris, Mr. EDWIN C. FRONK to KATE R. AVERY, all of Hoboken, N. J.

HAMILTON—PHILLIPS.—At Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, GEORGE HAMILTON, of New-York, to FANNIE S., eldest daughter of Lymington Phillips.

DIED.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 24 RICHARD C. VALENTINE, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Oriental Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 276 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOWDIGAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 25, of consumption, EDWARD C. DOWDIGAN, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 370 4th av., on Saturday morning, March 27 at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 25, SAMUEL MATHEWS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, the Rev. Spencer L. Family, and William, John and Alexander Mathews, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday March 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence No. 148 Madison-st.

BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 25, of consumption, ELEANOR, daughter of James Boyd, aged 14 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Frankfort-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 24, FANNY LOUISA, infant daughter of John and Hannah Maria Myers, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 299 Broome-st., on Friday afternoon, March 26 at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, from inflammation of the lungs, FREDERICK R. WEST, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 141 Montague-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

FORD.—At Little Falls on Tuesday evening, March 16, MRS. SOPHIA K. FORD, widow of Simeon Ford, Esq., formerly of Berkimer, aged 72 years.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
No. 300 Canal,
AT WHOLESALE,
Is now fully assorted, of
DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,
Exclusively his own, in
All his own well known make.
ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.
DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.
SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.
ALL LACE HOME MADE.
FRENCH LACE.
CHANTILLY LACE.
See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c., &c

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS,
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, GRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA WINES,
SPARKLING AND STILL VINTAGES 1854 AND 1855.
These vintages, now for the first time introduced to the market are still better than any of the former growths, more delicate in flavor, peculiarly grateful in aroma, and more likely to win upon the taste at first trial than any of preceding years, fully representing Mr. Longfellow's encomiums—

"For richest and best
Is the wine of the West.
That grows by the beautiful river,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a heaven on the giver."

Hereafter the sales of these wines will be limited to a single agency as per following card:
CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1858.
I have appointed Mr. Frederic S. Cozzens, of No. 73 Warren-st., New York, my sole and exclusive agent to sell my wines in that City. What I furnish him for sale will always be pure, unmixed, and of native production.
(Signed) N. LONGWORTH.
The net cash prices for these wines will be as follows:
Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of one dozen quarts.....$13 00
Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of two dozen pints.....14 50
Sparkling Isabella, in cases of one dozen quarts.....13 00
Still Catawba, of superior quality, in cases of one dozen quarts.....8 00
A reduction of 50c. per case to the trade on quantities of [illegible] cases.
FREDERIC S. COZZENS,
Wine Merchant, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST,
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS,
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS. "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No. 79 Chambers-st.,
Would call the attention of buyers to their unrivaled stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS
In Silk and Cotton.
BUTTONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
STAPLE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SKIRTS, &c.,
Which they are prepared to sell at
LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for PILES. The proprietor of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the SUPPOSITORY your money will be returned by the agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from no. 177 to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL NUMBER NOW READY.
HOUSEHOLD WORDS;
A MAGAZINE,
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,
Author of "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Martin Chuzzlewit," etc.

Every article published in *Household Words* is original. THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTION OF THE DAY. Each monthly number contains original articles by some of the most eminent writers. Among the contributors to its columns are

CHAS. DICKENS MRS. GASKELL.
LEIGH HUNT. WILKIE COLLINS.

and a host of others of equal celebrity.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL:

Bankruptcy in Six Easy Lessons—The Patagonian Brothers—Wanderings in India—Down among the Dutchmen—An Autobiographical Jail Sermon—The Vital Point—A Woman's Question—Thanks to Dr. Livingstone—Chips—A British Museum—A Tree in the Street—At Rest—All Night on the Monument—Running Away—Strike—Feats at the Ferry—The Pet of the Law—Give us Room—A Royal Pilot-Balloon—Unsuspected Neighbors—Well-authenticated Rappings—My First Patron—Siamese Embassy in the Seventeenth Century—Sleep—The Shell-Moth—Wanted, A Secretary—Words—Over, Under, or Through?—Coo-ee—A Train of Accidents.

Terms $3 a year, strictly in advance; single copies 25 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT TO EVERY YEARLY SUBSCRIBER

Circulars, with full particulars, sent postpaid, on application. Address JANSEN & Co.,
No. 126 Nassau-street, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW BALLAD, BY J. R. THOMAS, "BONNIE ELOISE," the Belle of Mohawk Vale.

"BONNIE ELOISE," THE BELLE OF MOHawk Vale; a Beautiful New Ballad, by J. R. THOMAS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Including some account of the origin of railroads, and the ruin of the mail stage service. For sale at all literary depots. Price 25 cents.

J. R. THOMAS' BEAUTIFUL NEW BALLAD, "BONNIE ELOISE," the Belle of Monawk Valc

---

NEW BOOK FOR LENT.—SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK. By Miss SEWELL, author of "Amy Herbert," &c. Second edition, 18mo, cloth, 36 cents.

This beautiful little manual of devotional reflections for Lent is in all respects worthy the distinguished reputation of the author. It has been received with universal approbation by the religious Press, and has thus rapidly passed into a second edition. Orders for the work can now be supplied promptly, a fresh supply having just been received. STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 687 Broadway.

J. R. THOMAS' NEW BALLAD, "BONNIE ELOISE," the Belle of Mohawk Vale.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS—METHODIST, BAPTIST and PLYMOUTH COLLECTIONS. Also, HYMN and PRAYER BOOKS of all denominations. FAMILY and POCKET BIBLES—A splendid assortment of all sizes and styles; some elegantly bound; suitable for presents.
RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY,
No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

"BONNIE ELOISE," THE BELLE OF MOHawk Vale, by J. R. THOMAS, is a New and Beautiful Ballad.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Allyn Ritual, $5; Jackin & Boaz, $2 50; Oliver's Historical Landmarks, $3 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Taylor's Physical Theory, $1; Glenn on the Prevention of Venereal, 18 cents. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 81 Centre-st.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLAD, by J. R. THOMAS, "BONNIE ELOISE;" or, The Belle of Mohawk Vale.

BOARDING.

WANTED.—A LADY IN EVERY WAY QUALified to take charge of a house desires to act as housekeeper, or would board a party giving up housekeeping. A widow having children, might make satisfactory arrangements in regard to their care, as the utmost attention would be paid to their comfort. Respectable reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 221 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A MERCHANT DESIROUS OF lessening his expenses occupying a full-sized house in a most desirable location, would let two handsome parlors, or two connecting large rooms, on second floor to a gentleman and wife, with full board. To parties willing to pay a fair price, this offers an opportunity rarely met with. Address B., Box No. 2,051 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with large and handsomely furnished apartments, for a gentleman and his wife, in the immediate neighborhood of Madison-square. Address Box No. 1,312 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, in suites or single rooms, can be had at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. The house is commodious and very pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A strictly private family by one or two young ladies wishing to devote their time to music. The comforts and attentions of a first-class home and a liberal table is offered. Address, for particulars, J. H., Box No. 2,712, Post Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Suites of rooms may be obtained for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, and within a few steps of the cars.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant, well furnished rooms and partial board, in a good location, convenient to the Wall-st. and South ferries. Apply at No. 96 Clinton-st., nearly opposite Schermerhorn-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN HARLEM OR MORRISANIA.—Wanted for two ladies and three young gentlemen; must be within walking distance of cars or boat; a private family would be preferred. Address R. D. B., Box No. 2,022 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had with full or partial board, at No. 97 State-st., between Clinton and Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO choice front rooms on the second floor. First-class house and choice location. Very best of reference given and required; immediate possession. Address with full name and place of business, HOME, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman is desirous of obtaining good country board for himself, wife and two infant children, from the middle of July to the middle of September, within an hour's ride or sail from the City. Address A. W. S., Box No. 295 Lower Post office.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 5.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, ROOM AND one meal per day, between 4th and 14th sts., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address room No. 19 Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University place.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom; also, a single room to let; very desirable locality, opposite Lafayette-place. Apply at No. 19 Great Jones-st.

THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS, on first floor, will be let to a party of gentlemen or a small family, with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 6th and 6th avs. An elegantly furnished room, on second floor, to let, with board; suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. Reference exchanged.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIRous of obtaining a large and pleasant room, with or without partial board, in Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or in that vicinity. Address, stating terms and particulars, R., Box No. 403 New-York Post-Office.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE.—AS THE proprietor is desirous of closing his Nursery, located at the junction of the Hunt's Point, West Farms, and Westchester roads, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, he offers for sale his entire stock of fruit and ornamental trees, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices, comprising some 20,000 trees, besides shrubbery, consisting of Norway spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, Weymouth pine, Scotch fir, arbor vitæ, maple, poplar, larch, willow, sycamore, nut arb, catalpa, linden, white ash, black walnut, cherry, plum, pear, peach, apple, quince and currant bushes, &c. Persons desirous of planting will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the stock of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Trees will be delivered in the City free, or within a reasonable distance of the nursery. All orders addressed to Box No. 1,063 City Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.
C. V. SPENCER, No. 283½ Front-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENTLEmen. Apply at No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry. Inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE. FIREproof, medium size. Address box No. 4,771 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAWRENCE MACHINE-SHOP.—THIS COMpany, being about to close its affairs, offers for sale at reduced prices its tools in use, which embrace almost every variety, lathes, planers, trip-hammers, stationary engines, &c., and are of the best class, the original cost of which was over $224,000. Also, a large amount of new tools being over $224,000. Also, a large amount of new tools and machinery. This affords railroads an excellent opportunity to furnish their repair-shops. For examination of the tools apply to WM. B. GALLISON, at the works, Lawrence, Mass., and for prices, to J. H. W. PAGE, Treasurer, No. 14 Kilby-st., Boston.

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN RElinquishing business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business. The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged in the export of lumber. A large shipping business is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The Foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, New York, and generally known as the Vredenburgh Foundry, within 300 feet of Hudson River Railroad depôt. On the premises are extensive buildings with steam engine, cupola, moulding-sand, &c. Also, patterns for stoves, furnaces, &c., all of which will be sold at a fair valuation. To a good and responsible tenant it will be let low. For further particulars, apply to Manhattan Oil Company, No. 16 Broadway, or CHAS. L. JONES, Sing Sing.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE old-established crockery store, belonging to the late Ritter Hadley, is offered for sale by the Administrator, on favorable terms. If not sold previous to the 11th of April, it will be sold at public auction on the 14th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, the store to let.
G. W. SHERMAN,
Administrator, No. 164 Bowery.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN with this amount of cash, competent and willing to act as book-keeper and give his time and attention generally, in an old and respectable business, can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with real name and references, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,599, Post-Office

---

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND FROM $5,000 to $10,000 to join the advertiser in the gentlemen's furnishing business. Parties wishing to treat with the advertiser will be satisfied in every respect, as he can give the best of City references, having done business down town for a number of years. Address H. A. D., *Times* Office, with real name.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. R. R., office of E. H. Sealy, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st., will meet with immediate attention.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest and best established yards in the City; horses, carts, &c.; location not to be excelled for a first-class well-paying local business. Apply, immediately to WM. H. LUSK, No. 296 4th-av.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner with this amount of capital in a well-established cash dry goods business. Address B., Box No. 2,112, with full signature.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, Checkholders and Life Members, No. 293 Broadway. A Perpetual Introducer at one or two per cent. on the compensation; procuring everything, filling all orders, vacancies and changes; uniting many at first call, paying dividends and commissions to all. No charge to pupils.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents supplied gratuitously with circulars of the best schools and academies. Schools supplied, and competent teachers and professors, also, with pupils and books. Teachers supplied with positions. Teachers of French, German and music wanted. Particular attention paid to orders from the South.
SMITH & BOYD.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition, $40 per term. Prof. FLACK is at the International Hotel, No. 365 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M. each day. Call and see him, or drop him a line and he will call and see you.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGE EDUCATION and experience in teaching, wishes to employ from 3 to 6 hours daily as instructor of classics and belles-lettres. Best City references given. Address H. H., No. 91 East 27th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 283 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIrous of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INstruct in English, French and Music, would wish to obtain board in a respectable private family either in or near the City, where her instruction in those branches would be received as compensation. Address A. A., Broadway Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess, in a school or family. Best references given. Address A. C., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address G. F. W., *Times* Office.

TEACHING.—A TEACHER OF THE HIGHER English branches, drawing and the elements of French, desires a situation to teach, either in a school or family. Address, for two days, E. M., this office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, embroidering, &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE La Cary Improvement Company, (issued at agency in New-York,) numbered 329, 330, 331, each for one hundred shares, in name of the undersigned, dated May 30, 1855. All persons are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said certificates. DREXEL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1858.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. Lowaer, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 73 William-st., New-York.

CALL FIRST AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S Great Carpet Establishment, and look at the immense stock of English carpets and oil-cloths, sold at a tremendous loss from factory prices, viz: English velvet carpets at 8s., 9s. per yard; English Brussels, 6s.; English ingrain carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE A GOOD HORSE, 8 years old, with a first rate gig and new harness, suitable for a physician. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them. Apply to DAVID TAYLOR, No. 300 West 29th-st., in the blacksmith shop.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x36, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnaces, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—one three-story English basement brick house, nearly new, and in complete order, house 18x38 feet, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished, corniced centre pieces, gas pipes, &c., front court, inclosed with iron fence, all built in the best manner, by the present owner; the above house is situated on Hamilton-st., near Fulton-av., and near Clinton-av.; price $2,600; terms accomodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER FIRST-av. and 53d st.; lot 84x75, with small frame house, renting for $200 per annum; price $3,200; 53d-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $2,100; lot 20x88.6; price $2,240. On these two lots are two brick 3 story dwellings, renting each for $300 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A splendid elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 26x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets up town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first-rate order. Size of house, 22 feet 8 inches by 68 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 158th-st., adjoining AUDUBON PARK, having a view of the river, within five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. A stable on the premises. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—A first-class three story high basement house, with sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches by 45 feet; lot 24 feet 9 inches by 86 feet 6 inches. Can be seen at any time of day. Inquire on the premises or at No. 187 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburg; also, house No. 40 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas, ranges, &c., in perfect order, and one exceptionable neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement of Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class 3-story brick house, No. 91 Lafayette-av.; high basement and sub-cellar—has all the modern improvements, including stationary washtubs and portable furnace, gas, bath and range all in complete order; about 60 yards from cars to Fulton Ferry. Will be sold right. Inquire at No. 188 Oxford-st., or address box No. 3,733 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT houses, containing fourteen rooms each, with store-rooms, pantries, &c., with all the improvements, having high basements; on the north side of 34th-st., eighty feet east of Lexington-av. Apply on the premises, to ARNOLD & MOWBRAYE. Price, $10,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KING'S Bridge, West-chester, and One of the most desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, &c.; the houses contain 13 rooms each, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, with stables, sheds, fowl and ice houses. Possession 1st April. Apply to SAMUEL THOMSON, No. 229 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern conveniences, having been fitted up by late owner for his own use; is in an excellent location, and within a few minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferry. Will be let with or without the furniture. For terms, &c., apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brick dwelling No. 2 Lamartine-place, on 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 24 by 58.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect repair. Will be sold very low, and a portion of the money may remain on bond and morigage. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brown-stone house in Hewes-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., finished with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Apply at the office of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in Kent-av., near Hewes-st., or at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, NOW used as such, gentle, accustomed to single and double harness and saddle; also plain Rockaway, in good order, with seats for four; also single harness, well made, and hnt little used. Will only be sold together. Price for whole $210, cash. Address B. HART, *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LEASE OF four lots at the foot of 38th-st., North River, with dock fronts. On the premises are a steam engine with mill-cracker, &c. Engine-house building 34 by 35 feet; four stories; shed 40 by 60 feet. Apply at No. 473 10th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, elegantly trimmed with brown stone, with modern improvements, flagged cellar, drained yard, high stoop; yards in the block good as any in this City. Lowest price $7,800; $5,000 can remain. Title perfect. Inquire No. 167 West 48th-st., on the premises, between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF 7TH-AV. AND 28th-st., two valuable 4-story brick houses. The corner is handsomely fitted up for a bakery. Will be sold cheap if applied for before the 1st of April. Terms easy. Apply to R. BAKER, corner 7th av. and 48th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 128 West 44th-st.; also, the first-class three-story brown-stone house No. 27 West 35th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 62 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Price $10,000, of which $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. CALLAGHAN, No. 20 Nassau-st., 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, in fee, No. 232 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lot 25x100. House 25x60, replete with every convenience, water closets, two baths, gas, furnace, &c., in fine order. Price $10,000. Apply to JAMES LEE, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSES NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 29th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS FOR IMmediate improvement, corner of 2d-av. and 65th-st.; four on the corner of 1st-av. and 65th-st. Also, single lots on 65th-st. Terms liberal to those who wish to build. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., near the Bowery.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FROM $5,500 TO $22,000, with all the modern improvements; also, some to let. Apply to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 168 West 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house and lot No. 27 Market st.; lot 25x113 feet, with good brick stable in the rear. Entrance to stable on Henry-st. The house is in good order, with gas, hot and cold water, and sewered to the street. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$1,400.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story and basement brick house and lot 17 feet 10 inches front and 100 feet 10 inches deep, with gas and water. Price $3,800, $1,400 cash, balance on two years mortgage. Apply at 51st st., near 4th-av., fourth house of a row of seven houses, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE on 36th-st., and 2d-av.; rent $500. 3 on 31st-st., near 3d-av; rent $550. 2 on 30th-st., near 3d-av., rent $550. 2 cottages on 75th-st. and 1st-av.; rent $100; with a garden of from 3 to 5 lots of ground. Also, lodge-rooms on 29th-st., No. 120, fitted up for the different benevolent orders. Inquire of ROBERT ORR, No. 45 West 36th-st.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st, best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

$6,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO of the row of 22 beautiful brick cottages in Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., west of 8th-av.; size 20x42, lot 26x100, with all the modern improvements; large court-yards in front. Inquire, on premises, of GEORGE FINDLEY.

DESIRABLE BROADWAY LOFTS.—FOUR stories of No. 535, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st., are to lease. They are 25x100 feet, and now occupied for a millinery business. Go and see them.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

MILLINERY.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, at No. 564 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME, 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 3-story, English basement dwelling-house No. 272 Broadway; a perfect gem; splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel, General Worth's Monument, and Eno's new, splendid marble hotel; embracing every modern improvement, with gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; looking-glass mirrors to the marble mantels and piers, gilt cornets, &c., to connect; a hoist-wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th av.; or SACKETT BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landings. The house is a handsome and commodious three-story and basement, brick front dwelling, with all the modern improvements. There is a good stable upon the premises and excellent garden attached. Terms reasonable and possession given immediately. For further information, apply to GEORGE W QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 26th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st., pleasantly situated fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, on reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 179 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 72 AND 80 Adams-st., near the Fulton Ferry; both three-story and high basement houses in good order, with gas, range, &c. Also, No. 47 Greenwich-av., New-York; four-story and high basement house; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROSS, Real Estate Agent, No. 48 8th-av., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses, suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson-av.; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar, and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Boughton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased as a low price. Apply to R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 205 Henry-st., New-York. This house is three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience, viz: furnace, water-closets, range, stationary tubs, gas and gas fixtures throughout the house; also an abundance of closet room. For particulars, inquire at No. 257 Pearl-st., New York.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TWO OF THE ROW of genteel and convenient three story houses with verandas in front on the north side of 86th-st., directly west of 4th av. The location is very desirable, the street being 100 feet wide, regulated, lighted, &c., and easy of access by the 2d, 3d or 4th-av railroads. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN three-story brick dwelling No. 196 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.; bath rooms with hot and cold water, gas, &c., and will be put in good order; rent $400. Apply to R. C. OGDEN, corner Broadway and Warren sts., New-York, or at No. 45 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 127 East 19th-st., having all the latest improvements and in perfect order. Good location, &c. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME-HOUSE, CONtaining 10 rooms, and seven lots in garden, situated in the city of Hudson, N. J., within 20 minutes' walk of Hobokea Ferry; rent $300. For particulars, inquire of G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 196 West-st., 3d story, New-York.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE dwelling house in good order, containing thirteen rooms, gas throughout the house, with a fine garden of about one acre, excellent fruit, &c. Two minutes' walk from the depôt. Rent $400. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 16.

TO LET—THE LOWER HALF OF A FOUR-STORY English-basement house, built for the owner's own use. It is fitted up with bells, speaking tubes, &c. The rent is $400. Inquire on the premises No. 256 West 32d-st., 4 doors west of 8th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May;

AUCTION SALES.

FRESH AND STANDARD BOOKS
AT AUCTION,
THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF
G. F. PUTNAM
Will be sold at the Store
No. 321 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,
and following days.
Commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.
each day.
G. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

** Catalogues are now ready.

The collection embraces a large variety of choice and desirable books, many of which are in
FINE BINDINGS.

In this day's sale (Friday) are several important books, such as Iconographic Cyclopædia, 8 vols., price $60; British Poets, 7 vols.; British Classics in extra bindings, and some important scientific and other valuable works.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building.
RICH AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS AND LACE CURTAINS, MOSAIC AND INLAID WORKS, MARBLE GROUPS, BRONZES, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE—R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer, for the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., will offer at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above valuable furniture of every description, worthy the special attention of all in want of elegant household furniture for the parlors library, dining-rooms, and chamber are repleto with everything that could be suggested in chaste and beautiful works of art, and other elegant household arrangements, all of which are for absolute and peremptory sale the circumstances of which render it imperative that he wole should be sold without reserve and removed from the house immediately. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather. Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

DINING-ROOM, AT 10½ PRECISELY,
Consists of superb marble sideboard, extension dining-table, oak chairs, bookcase, sofas, mirrors, cooks, fish shaped silver-ware, urns, castors, salvers, dishes and ice service, spoons forks, silver and ivory cutlery, baskets, &c., all of Rodgers & Bros.' manufacture; decorated and gold-banded China, ruby amber and crystal cut glass, Bohemian, Saxony and India china, &c.

PARLORS, AT HALF-PAST 11,
Consist of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition, richly carved centre sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte. French music cabinet, two beautiful marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and worsted bordered lace curtains, with cornices corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in rich work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
Marble top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armchairs with mirror backs, commodes, French cottage chairs, 32 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway
WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 24d st, near 9th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 26, at 10½ A M., precisely. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement; to be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz: In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture, complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silverware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, cornices, and window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs bookcases, gas fixtures nne rosewood 7-octave piano stool and cover, &c. In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, easy chairs, carpets, sofas, ten hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

J. W. HUNT Auctioneer
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 678 Broadway, a very large and desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel and hair cloth; sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, washstands, &c., &c.
Also, a magnificent assortment of enamelled and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, together with a large variety of English and American oil cloths, Brussels, tapestry and Venetian carpets oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the best assortment of furniture ever offered at public sale. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
Also, on account of whom it may concern, one large showcase.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND AVENUE.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th st., lot 26.10x125 feet, with privilege of 10 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 26th April, when deed and possession will be given

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 26, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 6 Pine-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Voltaire and reception chairs, bureaus with marble tops wash-stands, mahogany piano-forte, rich cut glass ware, paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, book-cases, etagere, pier glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of silver ware, consisting of sterling silver ladles, knives, forks, &c. P. R. W. will give his attention to the selling of household furniture at the residences of owners.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTIETH-ST. AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. They will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above, and are each 21 feet 6 inches by 103 feet 3 inches, and are the only unimproved lots in the block.
80 per cent. on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 17 Charlton-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses, oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair cloth, marble top centre tables, mahogany cushioned chairs, work table, oil cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedsteads, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, inclosed and marble top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpane, quilts, clock and candelabras, china, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer
BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Waverley-place, general household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, mahogany sofas, &c. chairs, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, mahogany French bedsteads, beds and bedding, window curtains and shades, wardrobes, wash stands, and crockery mantel clock, paintings and engravings, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, and utensils.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF $10,000 WORTH OF SUPERB CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat-stand oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, centre, side and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 118 West 15th-st., regardless of the state of the weather, being a positive and peremptory sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in Brussels and ingrain, mahogany and rosewood bureaus, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, cane-seat chairs, rosewood wardrobes, mahogany marble top centre and card tables, rosewood bedstead, cottage suites, hair mattresses, blankets, paillasses, toilet sets, embracing a general assortment.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, ON SATURDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 19 Baltic-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, household furniture Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, tables, chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Also, a small quantity of sherry wine, whisky, brandy, and champagne.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST., Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. L. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES, VERBENAS, HYACINTHS, &c.—In full bloom and fine condition from Wm. Wilson's, Florist, 18th-st. and Astoria, will be sold THIS DAY at 10½ A. M. at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.
New-York.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.
City of St. Louis 6 per cent Bonds.
County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1676, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.
O. D. ASHLEY. JOHN B. NORRIS.
REFERENCES:
Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. Halstead, Esq. President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.
Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.
Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or promissory bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, (the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of interest thereon,) will be purchased by the company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the larger denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.
The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.
The number of such $100 debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.
The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INS CO.—NO 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, March 20, 1858.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, April 6, ensuing. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York. J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Toutine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.
GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A friend who would loan her $200 for three months, for which security and interest will be given. Address L. M., Times Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth 38,000. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. S. Reilay & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

$10,000—$900, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500 and $6,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear Interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION FOR ARTIFICIAL Teeth, without metal plates, clasps, or extracting the roots, by Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., (formerly No. 651 Broadway.) At his office may be seen the certificates of the first citizens, attesting the superiority of his invention, after a year's trial.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 108, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.
Penalty in Bond.....$7,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal that he is not, directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the bonds, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE
Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:
4,063 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $8; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $130; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $2; 1 Lamp and Cans, $10; 2 large Pinch Bars, $6; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $8; 6 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds of Rope, $6; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $5; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Grindstone, $2; and Tools, $1 25; 2 Saws, $1; 2 Saws, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 12 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Dock Sticks, $45; 200 pounds Spikes, $12; 2 Cant Hooks, $1 25; 2 Saw Buck, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.
The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.
The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SEERRILL, JOHN M JAYCOX, V. R. RICHMOND, NATHANIEL S. BENTON, } Canal Commissioners.
Auditor.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 15th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN
To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.
To climb or walk on the wall.
To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.
To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.
To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.
Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.
All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.
The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.
DAVID H. HARE, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.
All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.
No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient sureties.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.
d25-law6m F*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, cheap, at wholesale, and free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York.
N.B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.
$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier,

SMOKING TOBACCO.—JULIAN ALLEN'S Fine Granulated Smoking Tobacco is something entirely new and superior to the finest Turkish Tobacco. It being free from all drugs or ingredients generally used, cannot but give entire satisfaction to smokers desiring pure Havana leaf. For sale at all the Cigar Stores. Wholesale depôt No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Pier-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 Tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for			
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19
Ariel.....Sat., May 15	Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 16
North Star..June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wednesday, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th of April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES Mail SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. B. MURRAY, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER succeeds the NEW-YORK on SATURDAY, March 27, and will regularly succ

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Drunkenness in the Force to be Punished with Dismissal — Foreign Detectives Warned against Abducting Col. Allsopp — Movement for Obtaining from other Cities Portraits of their Principal Criminals.

The Commiasioners of Metropolitan Police met yesterday, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the previous adjournment. All the members of the Board were present. The minntes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The charge against Frederick Mariott, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, was, on motion of Mr. Gnswell, dismissed.

The charges against C. F. Cornell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, Hector Moore, of the Fiftesnth, and Daniel Rackett, of the Fourth, were, on motion of General Nye, dismissed likewise.

Mayor Tiemann stated that the Board would remember that on a recent occasion he hsd made a complaint against Inspector Weed, of the Second Ward, for improper conduct towards him, (the Mayor,) his superior officer. Since then Mr. Weed had called on him and made an smple apology. It was his (the Mayor's) wish, therefore, that the charge should be withdrawn, as he was satisfied that Mr. Weed had only done what he believed to be his dnty. Charge withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. Bowen reported the testimony in a large number of cases in which charges had been made against members of the force.

The complaints against Thomas Wickoff, Thomas Freude, Samuel Frazer, Joseph A. Dazet, Thomas Palesty, James Irwin, Thomas Maxwell and Peter Herbert, were dismissed.

In the case of Thomas Maguire, of the Fifth Preainct, charged with intoxication and absence from his post on two separate occasloas, Mr. Bowen recommended that he be condemned to lose thirty days' pay for the first offence, and five days' pay for each of the other two.

Mayor Tiemann moved as an amendment that Maguire be dismissed from the department.

The amendment was lost (ostensibly on the ground that Maguire, when intoxicated, was off dnty) by a vote of four against to three for it.

Mayor Tiemann then said he would draw up a resolution providing that henceforth, in every case where intoxication shall be proved against a policeman, the penalty shall be absolute and instantaneous dismissal.

This was agreed to, and subsequently the following resolution was offered by Mayor Tiemann and adopted unanimously:

Reso ved, That hereafter, in all cases where intoxication is proved against any officer of the department at any time, on duty or off duty, he shall be dismissed.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, officers Ahbott, Gleason, Johnson, Tucker, Niven, Lang, Allen, Hyatt, and others of the Fifth Precinct were fined in one day's pay for being absent from a fire; officer Barker, for a repetition of the same offence was fined in three days' pay.

Frederic Marallns was proved to have been absent 6½ days from his dnty, without leave of absence, or notice to his commanding officer. Mr. Bowen moved that his pay be susp.nded for 11½ days. Mayor Tiemann thought the proposed pnnishment inadequate, and moved that the case be laid on the table. Carried.

Samnel Mahon, Thomas Langley, —— Whilmore, for being absent from their respective posts, were each fined in five days' pay.

John Seaman, for detaining a ferry-boat three-quarters of an hour searching for a deck-hand who had scriously assaulted a passenger, was ordered to be admonished.

Mr. Bowen announced that Michael Treschman, of the Seventeenth Precinct, had paid $50, being a reward he had received, into the Insurance Fund of the Board.

Gen. Nye reported the evidence taken on a second hearing of the charge against Thomas Moneypenny, and recommended a confirmation of the former decision of the Board, wblch was a dismissal of the accused. Carried.

The Chairman also reported the case against H. T. Martine, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with Intoxication and absence from duty, to which the accused pleaded guilty. He recommended a suspension of pay in Martine'a case for thirty days. Carried.

On the Chairman's recommendation the complaints against John McKean, Thomas Maxwell, Henry Farley, and P. McDermott were dismissed.

Mayor Tiemann handed in charges against Capt. Walling, and Officers Keller, Patterson, Atgar, and Hnmphrey, which were sent to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. Bowen called the attention of the Board to an extract from the New-York correspondence of the *Albany Statesman*, in which it is stated that a number of English and French detectives had recently arrived in this City in search of Thomas Allsop, and that they were being aided hy members of the New-York Police Department in their search for that individual, with the intention of kidnapping him off to Europe. He said he thought it was proper to refer to this matter, because it was very probable that there was something in it, and it was proper that they shonld let these French and English detectives, and our own police, also, understand, that detestable as this man's crime might be, he was under the protection of our laws, and would be touched by them at their peril.

Mayor Tiemann—Well, it is the first time I have heard of this thing. But do you know that the man is here?

Mr. Bowen—I do; I have reason to helieve he is here.

Mayor Tiemann—Who is lhis Allsop?

General Nye—The fellow who is charged with throwing a bombshell over there at the French Emperor.

Mayor Tiemann—Our Police, of course, will lend no sld to any nefarious practice. This man, if here, is subject to our laws; and it hc ls to be tried, it is by our laws that he must be tried.

Mr. Bowen—If any one has reason to sunpose that any members of this force have entered into a conspiracy to abduct this man from our shores, I hope that information of it will be given to the Commissioners of Police at once.

Mayor Tiemann—And they will be dismissed.

Mr. Bowen—Yes. dismissed.

General Nye brought before the Board a subject to which. he said, he had given considerable attention. His object was to get up some system whereby to obtain an exchange of daguerreotypes or photographs of the most noted criminals and suspected persons of the different cities of the United States, so that each officer in command of the police force of any of these cities might, on receiving a telegraph from this City for the arrest of any of these criminals, be enabled to refer to his book of portraits and see who the party was whose arrest was required. By nnmbering these portraits, and making a separate volume lor each city, the ends of justice might be greatly promoted, and, in addition to the saving of the expense of a personal description by telegraph, a much more certain and accurate mode of proceeding would be secnred. For instance, if it was wanted to telegraph to Cincinnati for the arrest of a burglar from this City, all that would have to be said would be: "Arrest No. 3 (for instance) burglar, from this City," then the officer at Cincinnati would only have to turn to his book from New-York and see No. 3, which would be a much helter guide to the criminal's detection than a verbal description of his person.

In connection with this, Gen. Nye offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to open a correspondence with the Chief of Police, or such officers as may be in command of the Police force of each of the principal cities of the United States, to determine upon some plan whereby an exchange of daguerreotypes or photographs of noted criminals or suspected persons may be procured, which are to be numbered, commencing with one, so that the officer of any city can telsgraph to another the number to arrest.

Mr. Bowen asked how much the photographing would cost.

Gen. Nye—It costs no more for photographing than for dagnerreotyping, and whon you once have a photograph you can make as many copies of it as you please.

Mayor Tiemann—It might be important to make such an exchange with some of the European cities.

Gen. Nye—Well, we can do that just as well.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and immediately thereafter the Board went into secret session.

The Recorder's Office—The Kidnapping Case—The Parties Held to Bail.

The case of the People *vs.* Edgar (a lotterypolicy case) was to have been argued before the Recorder yesterday. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the defence, was in attendance, but, owing to the absence of witnesses, the investigation had to be postponed till Tuesday next at 1 P. M.

The Tradesmen's Bank case, on the Recorder's books for examination, yesterday, was also postponed till Wednesday next at 11 A. M.

Application was made to the Recorder to receive bail in the case of a man named Lilly, charged with grand larceny. On investigation the bail offered proved to be unsatisfactory, and was, ot conrse, rejected. It is the Recorder's fixed intention always to refuse to take bail in a case of felony, unless the person offering himself as surety possesses real estate in the City and county of New-York, free and unincumbered, worth douhle the amount of the sum for which he proposes to offer himself.

The next case brought before the Recorder was the kidnapping case reported in yesterday's Times, in which James P. Finley, *alias* Henry Howard, and Miss Anna Brainard, *alias* Mrs. Anna Howard, are charged with decoying a young colored girl, named Sarah Taylor, *alias* Harrison, to Washington for the purpose of selling her into slavery. These parties appeared yesterday in the Recorder's office, in the custody of officer Barry, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who arrested them at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, on a requisition from the Governor, who brought them on Tuesday to this City. An indictment having been found against them by the Grand Jnry in the last term of the Court of Se sions, nothing was left for the Recorder yesterday, hut to fix the bail, which he placed at $5,000 each. As it was not forthcoming, they were committed to the Tombs. The girl Taylor and her mother were held as witnesses in the sum of $100 each. Mr. Lewis Tappan and Dr. McCone Smith became their sureties. The trial will come off sometime during the April Term of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner Finley is a young man, not over 27 years of age, and quite genteel in appearance. The woman Brainard, his confederate, is apparently older. The case promises to be interesting.

THE PAUDEEN HOMICIDE.

Cunningham not Admitted to Bail—Application for his Release to be made to the Supreme Court.

Daniel Cunningham was brought before Coroner Gamble st noon yesterday, at the Tombs, to hear the decision upon his application to be admitted to bail. Only three persons were present besides the Coroner, the prisoner and his counsel, and the reporters. The prisoner was smoking a cigar, and showed as little concern as at any time since his arrest. Tha Coroner addressed him hrlefly, stating that he had been arrested on a charge of homicide, and that a Coroner's Jury had declared that he was not justified in taking Paudeen's life. He (the Coroner) had consulted with the District Attorney, and, after mutually weighing the evidence, they had decided to deny his application to be admitted to bail. He would ask him a few questions, which he was at liberty to answer or not, and then formally remand him to prison. The Coroner then proceeded to ask the prisoner the following questions, his replies to which are annexed:

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—Daniel Cunningham.

Q.—How old are you? A.—28.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Corner of Broadway and White-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Cooper.

Q.—Have you anything to asy, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I had no difficulty wlth Paudeen; he tackled me and attempted to pull me over the counter. Feeling that my life was in danger, I shot him in self-defence. By advice of counsel, I decline to make any further statements.

Ex Judge Phillips, counsel for Cunningham, stated that he should make application to-day, before one of the Supreme Court Judges, on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, for his release. The health of Cunningham was such that lmprisonment for even a short period would endanger his life. Cunningham was removed to his cell.

The Greenwich-street Murder—The Case of O'Connell.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 24.

The Counsel who appeared for Maurice O'Connell at the request of the prosecnting Attorney, who was absent from the City on accomt of ill-health, stated in a letter sddressed to the Governor that on looking into the case preparatory to the trial, he had come to the conclusion "that the strong prohahilities were that the boys went to the cellar wbere the deceased was, under the impression that it was a bouse of lil-famc, and that aa such they might take liberties which elsewhere they probably would not bave attempted; that the woman was held by the throat with no intention to take life, and ignorant, perhaps, that the deceased was afflicted with goitre. Without in the least intending to extennate the crime, it presented itself to my then and still unbiased judgment as a proper case to take a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. Such a plea was proffered and put in by Mr. Clinton, who appeared as the counsel for the prisoner. The next day the friends of O'Connell seemed to blame Mr. Clinton so seriously, that the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, and myself, determined to make no opposition to a motion hy Mr. Clinton on behalf of O'Connell to witbraw the plea—the Court granted lhe motion, the trial was bad, the verdict followed, and the prisoner and his friends repent of their folly—and are now, with ms, pleading for mercy." He added that he did not ask forgiveness, but mitigation—that be was not among the number who thought the punishment of death for tha offence of deliberate murder shonld not be inflicted. Where, however, the intent does not exist, and the killing may he reasonahly and fairly presumed to have been unintentional, there is strong reason for interposition to relax lhe death penalty. True, where one is engaged in the perpecration of a felony, when death ensues, he is hy the law guiity of murder, and justly so; yet in this case the law has had its way, and justice might be tempered with mercy, which does not fully absolve but punishes severely. The prisoner is a youth of about 16 years.

After a due consideration of the facts thus set forth, Governor Kino decided, wisely and justly, we think, to grant the commutation asked for. The fellowing is a copy of his letter to the Sheriff:

State of New-York, Executive Department, Albany, March 20, 1858.

Sir: I have carefully considered the testimony in the case of Maurice O'Connell, convicted of the murder of Teresa Spitzlein, and the earnest recommendations to mercy by the jury that convicted him, by the Judge who sentenced him, as well of the prosecuting officers, all pleading in the strongest manner for a mitigation of his sentence; and urging, among other considerations, the extreme youth of the prisoner as a reason for mercy; and yielding to their lnterression in his behalf, my previous impression that the aggravated nature of O'Connell's crime demanded the enforcement of the extreme penalty of the law, I hereby commute the sentence of death pronounced against him to lmprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and herewith transmit lbe authentic documents for that ourpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

To James C. Willett, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

City Items.

There was a most brilliant and heautiful exhibition of hunting in the East River yesterday, which caused a good deal of speculation among the Brooklyn passengers as to the meaning of such a flaunting display of flags and pennons. There were lying at the wharves of the old Black-ball Line of Liverpool packets five of the noble ships helonging to the line, and all of them were most gaily dressed with flags, which flashed upon the sunny air with a very hrilliant effect. The cause of the display was the marriage of a daughter of Captain Marshall, the proprietor of the line. It is not often that a bridal is commemorated by such a splendid exhibition.

Physicians would do well to look after the bill that permits them to make dissections under proper regulations. The culpable carelessness of medical students in both New-York and Brooklyn have added two bad arguments—but they are likely to prove effective ones—to the parties in the Legislature, who are just now moving all in their power to repeal the "act to promote medical science." The act is just, wise and necessary. It should not be expunged without strong protests.

About thirty female street-walkers were arrested last evening in Broadway and the adjacent streets for disorderly conduct by the Police of the Fifth Precinct. Ahout 10 o'clock last night Capt. Hoxings, of the Fifth Precinct, with a squad of his Police, made a descent upon the house, known as "the Club," at No. 110 West Broadway, near Franklin-street, and arrested all the inmatea, including some dozen prostitutea and their male companlons. They will all be arraigned for examination at the Tombs at 7 o'clock this morning.

Two pugiliats, McCarty and Feger—better known as "Figgy"—got into an altercation on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. McCarty was severely beaten. A number of noted bullies, armed with pistols, formed a ring, and had it all their own way for some time, as no policemen appoared. The affray grew out of a difference of opinion relative to the late fatal encounter between Paudeen and Cunningham. No arrests were made.

A fire occurred at 1½ P. M. yesterday, in the book and stationery store of Demarest & Co., No. 135 Eighth-avenue. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $1,000, which is covered by Insurance in the Lenox Insurance Company. The fire originated from matches, which a child was playing with.

A young man named James Fitzgerald died yesterday at No. 290 West Sixteenth-street. He worked at a paper-hanging factory, and is believed to have died from the effects of the inhalation and absorption of arsenile of copper. An inquest will be held to day.

Regular meetings have been held through the week at the Assembly Rooms, under the direction of Rev. J. V. Himes, which will be continued to-day, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. There is also a meeting on Sunday at the same hours, and also in the evening. The numhers in attendance have not been large, hut the revival spirit has pervsded the meetings.

Professor Elie Charlier delivered the second of his admirable lectures in the French language yesterday at the Spingler Institute. His subject was Chateaubriand, and his audience were delighted with the lecturer's handling of his subject.

The Prayer-meeting at Burton's old Theatre was crowded to excess ten minutes before the time of oponing (12 o'clock) yesterday. Rev. Dr. Krebs presided. The interest does not flag at all in this or any of the other prayer meetings, so far as our Reporters can gather.

It is said that there are more than three hnndred fishermen reckoned among the converts at Rockaway, L. I.

The *Independent* is urging all friends of the great Tract Enterprise to come up on the 12th of May next and settle, by their united wisdom, the policy of the American Tract Society. It says:

"Let, therefore, leading men from all sections of the country make it a point to be present at the next anniversary to discuss that policy. Let the churchea arrange to defray the expenses of their pastors—who are life-members—for that purpose. Let association of ministers delegate the wisest and ahlest of their number to be here at that time. The first condition of the future safety of the Society is the *presence of wise and faithful men at the meeting on the 12th of May.* There are no *annual* members of the Tract Society. Every *life*-member, made snch by the payment of $20 at one time for that specified purpose, is entilled to vote for President, Secretary and Directors, bnt *not* for the Executive Committee. Every life-director, made such by the payment at one time of $50 for that object, is entitled also to vote in the Board of Directors for the Executive Committee. The eleetion ought not to be held in a crowded church. It should proceed quietly, with proper legal tests, throughout tha whole day, at the Tract House. Will the present Committee ahide that issue?

A correapondent of tba *Post* says: "The Executive Committee of the (puhlic) Evening Schools lately concocted an ingenious plan to get up a good dinner. They taxed the teachers from $2 to $5 each. Many of them were poor girls, to whom this was a serious burden. $50 was taxed on the teachers of two particular schools, within my knowledge. Before the plan was entirely carried through, the Board of Education heard of it, and quashed it. This was just about the time that Miss Lewis, one of the taxed teachers, lost her life by her clothes taking fire. Miss Lewis was a persevering, worthy young woman, and her family so poor in this world's goods that she frequently want to her dnty at school in the morning, without breakfast. Now comes the most interesting part of onr little story: The teachars who were saved the dinner-tax hy the interference of the Board of Education, voluntarily contributed the whole, amounting to $300, to the family of Miss Lewis. So sweet an act of kindness may almost cover with charity the Executive Committee whose dinner-schsme suggasted the sum so beautifully bestowed."

Police Intelligence.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Cunningaam, a yonng man, was arrested in Mulberry-street, ebsrged with taking the life of a man named Wm. Mitchell, at No 57 Worth-street, some three years ago. After the murder, Cunningham fled from the City, and has kept away ever since. A reward of $200 was offered for his detection. The prisoner denies being the murderer. Wm. Mitchell was shot in the forehead with a revolver, and died instantly. The difficulty grew ont of a drunken row.

A Youthful Culprit.—John Little, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday evening, charged with atealing $219 in hank hills, and two checks, one for $48 and one for $25, from a safe in the store of George A. Merwin, No. 97 Barclay-street. A portion of the meney was found in the possession of the boy, and some in the hands of a man named John Brown, at No. 73 Allen-street. Both were locked up for examination.

Descent on a Disorderly House.—About 1 yesterday morning a squad of Sixth Ward policemen, headed by Sergeant Lyons, made a descent on a den ol prostitution in the hasement of No. 52 Centre-street. The proprietor of the place and six girls were taken in custody.

Fugitive from Justice.—Edward Lyons, in jsll for lsrceny from the store of Sidney Fisher, was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, as a fugitive from jnstice from New-York. It was alleged that on the 5th March inst. he was held for trial in the Second District Police Court, New-York, for larceny of three gold studs, of the value of $30, and gave bail in $500, Patrick McGrory becomirg his surety. Upon learning that he had left New-York, McGrory constituted George W. Peabct, counsel of Lyons, as his attorney to recover him and deliver him up. Peabcy came to this city yesterday morning without learning of the arrest on another larceny, and exhibited the bail bond and other papers, hoped to carry Lyons hsck with him. Finding that would not be sufficient, a complaint was made against Lyons, for the larceny in New-York, and his delivery was urged, as a fugitive from justice. The papers were supposed to be all correct, and the evidence of Capt. Eaton was given as to admissions of Lyons, hut the Court declined giving him up, except on an executive warrant, through a requisition of tba Governor of New-York. The case was accordingly postponed two weeks in $600 hail. At the time assigned, the larceny for which he is held in $1,000 here will be before the Grand Jury, and it is understood a warrant has been issued on a case in which he was defaulted at the February term of the Municipal Court. It may he doubted whether under such circumstances he will be given up.—*Boston Bee.*

Letter from Johnny Lyng.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the account of the funeral of Patrick McLaughlin (otherwise called Paudeen) in yesterday's Times, my house, at which that funeral took place, is described as a "drinking saloon," and it is represented that a picture of a hull dog hung al one end of my front parlor and of a race horse at the other. I reside with my family (consisting of my wife, mother-in-law, two sons, a daughter, and two brothers-in-law) at No. 555 Houston-street. It is strictly a private residence, and in no sense a "drinking saloon" or public house of any kind. Moreover, not a glass of liquor was drank in my house during the time Paudeen's body lay there. As to the pictnres there is so much truth as this in the statement. I have a picture of a white terrier and one of a King Charles spaniel. They were presents from friends. A fine painting of *Tacony* is also on the wall.

By inserting the above you will confer a favor on yours, &c., JOHN R. LYNG.

March 25, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I nnderstand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for Wolfe's Schiedam Aromalic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg lesve to caution hotel-keepers and the puhlic against these impostors.

The gennine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

Undlrao Wolfe,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Place Aux Dames!—Make way for the ladies! Americans are celebrated for their gallantry, and here is a chance to exhibit it. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the popnlar authoress of the original story of "The Bride of an Evening," has been proffered a benefit, on accomt of the astonishing success of the drama, at Barnum's Mnseum. It comes off this evening, and she will he present, herself, on the occasion. The "Bride" is presented, besides, this afternoon. Do not fail to see this performance.

[Advertisement.]

Huzza for the Bride of an Evening!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applanding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown" at Purdy's National Theatre continues the great centre of attraction in theatricals; night after night the house is crowded to overflowing, and many are unable to gain admission. To-night it is to be repeated, with the nantical drama of "Ben Bolt" and farce of "Persecuted Dutchman," a divertissement by the Carlo Family and dancing make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

How to Succeed in Life.—Wear Knox's hats. His Spring style has just heen issued. Price four dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

New-Jersey Items.

The annual examination of the Public Schools of Jersey City, was concluded yesterday with the Primary Department of No. 1. Much interest has been manifested by the puhlic, and the exercises have heen witnessed by crowded assemhlages of elizens. The total number of pupils registered in the two schools during the year was 2,019, and the average attendance was 1,353. There were 30 colored pupils registered, and 25 the average attendance.

The beggars frequenting the ferry boats have of late increased to such an extent, and the annoyance to passengers in consequence has become so great, that the Jersey City Ferry Company have resolved hereafter to exclude all mendicants and peddlers from their boats. Repeated efforts have haretofore been made to avate the nuisance, which have heen only partially successful, in consequence of the Interference of sympatbizing passengers, but the Company are now determined to detail a force to attend to the duty sufficient to overcome all opposition. Officer Clark is attending to the matter at present.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey yesterday gave a decision in the case of Messrs. Edmund Charles, John Ireland and Charles Clinton, who were last Fall dismissed from the Board of Water Commseloners hy the Hoboken Council. The case was brought up on a *certiorari* to remove the proceedings of the Mayor and Council, and the decision of th court was "that the proceedings in this cause be set the same are hereby in all things reversed, set aside and for nothing holden." This restores these gentlemen to their positions in the Board of Water Commissioners.

A man named William Wilson, a resident of Gloncester, was arraigned before Recorder Bedford, Jersey City, yesterday, upon a charge of stealing shoes from tha store of Whitehouse & Baldwin, in Montgomery-street. It was shown in avidence that he pawned the shoes at a groggery for something to drink. He was sent to the County Jail for 30 days.

A young man named Philip Cary was arreated and beld to ball in the sum of $100 upon a charge of stealing shoe-boxas from the store of Michael Rouake, in Newark-avanne.

Brooklyn City Items.

The Lee-avenue Church was crowded again last night, as it is every Thursday, with old and yeung men, women and children, attending the "Boys' meeting," over which Mr. Jeremiah Johnson presides. The room, wblch will pack, in an emergency, not less thsn 1,200, is still decorated with the Christmas wreaths and mottoes, which add greatly to its besuty. The singing led by Mr. Lummus, assisted by the organ, serves all the Nineteenth Ward in place of a weekly concert. Last night the address was by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of New-York—an effectivc and timely one It is curious to see how the "great awakening" affects the children of the audience, taming them and giving additional zest to the usual exercises, without frightening any. The great merit of this peculiar institution of East Brooklyn, is, that for hnndreds who naturally would have grown up "ronghs," it has opened a career. No regular attendant is allowed to suffer physically; or, if it is possible for the teachers to find it for them, to lack steady employment.

There are signs of an unusual waking up to the virtues of a vote at the coming Spring Election, (April 6.) There being no political measures at all involved, the opportunity to wrest the government of the city from jobbers, speculators and "moderately good men," who must study their standing with rowdies, is not likely to be wasted.

A Concert was given on Wednesday evening in the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, Bedford, near Myrtle-avenne, for the benefit of Robert Elder, a blind musician, who himself presided at the piano on the occasion, assisted hy Miss Boardman. The church was crowded.

The following-named peraona hnve been appointed by Governor Kino and confirmed hy the Senate, Wardens, under the laws of 1857: *Kings* County—S. Alpheus Smith, of Brooklyn, reappointment; Alonzo H. Gale, of Brooklyn, in place of Wm. A. Ellis, appointed hy the Governor during recess of tha Senate.

In tbe six Wards in the Eastern District, 10,881 persons were assisted hy the Superintendant of the Poor, at an expense of less than $12,000. All hut 1,910 of these were either born in foreign countries, or children of those who were.

The contract for tbe new Armory, to be erected on the site of the old one, corner of Henry and Middagh streets, will be signed the present week, and the work commenced forthwith. The cost of the new building will be abont $20,000.

The libel suit against Anson G. Phelps, President of the State Colonization Society, hronght hy Mr. Putnam, a philanthropic colored gentleman, was continned in the Circuit Court yesterday, but not concluded. Tbe case will occupy the Court for several days more. Mr. Putnam, the plaintiff, will be on the stand this morning.

A woman named Mary Hettingen, residing on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, was hadly hurnt Wednesday by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a stable on Love-lane, occupied hy Patrick Campbell, was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished hy the Police before much damage had been done to the premises.

The new hell for the Second Precinct Station will be put in place this week. It weighs 3,595 pounds

Brooklyn City Republican Convention.

The City Republican Convention assembled last evening at Mrs. Pease's, Joralemon-street. Ex-Alderman Holt was elected Chairman, and S. Alpheus Smith, Secretary. Mr. Jones stated that the object of calling the Convention was, that it might be necessary to appoint candidates for the offices of Comptroller, Auditor, and City Treasurer. An act was before the Legislature, and had passed the Senate, to turn the present incumbents out, but as there was no probability of the act passing now, in season for the election to be held on tha first Tuesday evening in April, and to test the sense of the Convention, he would move that they adjourn till Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

A member remarked that a Police Magistrate was to be elected to fill the place now occupied hy Justice Allen.

Alderman Schols said the law relative to both the Justices of the Peace and Police Justices, was very indefinite, and by some it was construed so as to render it necessary to elect all of them at this election. He had heard that the present incumhents had secretly agreed and planned together to cast a few ballots for themselves, and then endeavor to hold the offices for four years more.

Mr. Riggs made, bul subsequently withdrew, a motion to nominate candidates for the financial offices named.

The constitutionality of the law extending the term of the financial officers of the city to 16 months, was considered. Judge Birdseye said that, in his opinion, no reasonable man entertained the idea that the law was constitutional. General Duryea, the Republican member of Assemhly from this city, considered the act perfectly within the scope of the Legislature. He at some length gave reasons why it would he injudicious to displace the present incumhents. The people, generally, had confidence in them, and they were well acquainted with their duties; that during the next year the city would have large financial operations, which required experience to manage properly. There was $250,000 per month to he paid out on the water-works. There was too a large debt to be paid in July, and for which the money had to hc raised, as it was not in the Treasury.

Alderman Pierson spoke to the same effect as Judge Birdseye. There was no doubt of the constitutionailty of the law, and if the law before the Legislature should pass before next Thursday evening, then the Convention could nominate.

The motion to adjourn, with an addition that a Committee of three be appointed to report as to the propriety of nominating Police Justices and Justices of the Peace, was carried. Messrs. Birdseye, Rodman and Perry were appointed on the Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 25.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87¾	10	Harlem Railroad..	12
10,000	do.	88	20	do.	12⅜
55,000	Missouri St. 6s...	82½	200	do.	12¾
15,000	do.	b30 82½	100	do.	b30 12¾
10,000	do.	b10 82½	425	Reading Railroad	53
10,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	91	800	do.	b30 52½
4,000	Virginia 6s....	b3 92	100	do.	52⅝
2,100	City 5s, '70.....	97	100	do.	52⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	90	1000	do.	s30 52⅝
2,000	Erie R. Bs. 1875..	60	100	do.	b30 53
5,000	Read. R. Bs. 1886	69	10	do.	53
10,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	100	15	Buf. & S. L. R. R..	90
9,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	s10 35½	30	do.	89
2,000	do.	36⅜	20	Mich. Cen. R. R....	68
10,000	do.	b60 36	570	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	24½
5,000	do.	b30 36	50	do.	25
15,000	do.	36½	100	do.	s60 25
4,000	Chic. C. & R. R.	85	100	do.	25⅛
122	Mer. Bank scrip...	101½	250	do.	s60 25⅛
510	do.	25¾
80	Mecanics' Bank	110	50	do.	s3 26
20	Bank State N. Y...	101½	50	do.	b4 26
100	Canton Co.	22	700	do.	b30 26
100	do.	b20 22½	100	do.	h30 26⅛
100	do.	b30 22½	200	M. S. & N. Ia. p.f.	s30 51
100	do.	22½	300	do.	s60 50
220	Penn. Coal Co.	70	100	do.	b30 50⅜
25	Cum. Coal Co.	19	10	do.	50⅜
250	do.	19¼	50	do.	50⅝
75	Pacific M. S. Co.	74	428	do.	50
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	111	50	do.	b60 50¾
150	N. Y. C. R. R.	b30.. 89	100	do.	s8 50
100	do.	b60 89	20	Panama R. R.	106
450	do.	s3 88½	40	Clove. & Pitts. R. R.	14
50	do.	s3 88½	178	do.	15
100	do.	b30 88¾	78	Cl. C. & Cin. R'd	90
100	do.	s10 88¾	5	Gal. & Chi. R'd	91
50	do.	s30 88½	150	do.	92
300	do.	s30 88½	1050	Clev. & Tol. R'd	46
100	do.	s60 88	50	do.	s60 45¾
50	do.	b30 88⅜	100	do.	46⅛
100	do.	b30 88⅝	500	do.	b15 46¼
50	do.	s30 88⅝	100	do.	s30 46
152	Erie Railroad	s3 24⅜	100	do.	46⅜
700	do.	24⅜	100	do.	b30 46⅜
100	do.	b30 24⅜	9	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	77¼
1050	do.	s30 24⅜	50	do.	s10 77¼
100	do.	s60 24⅜	60	do.	c 77⅜
50	do.	b10 24⅝	25	do.	s30 77⅜
100	do.	b60 25	100	do.	77⅜
110	do.	c 24¾	100	do.	77⅝
200	do.	c 24⅞	25	do.	b30 78
10	do.	25	50	do.	s10 77⅞
1100	Hudson R. R. R.	s30 27¼	150	do.	78
200	do.	b30 27⅜	50	do.	s10 78
550	do.	27⅜	150	L. C & M. R. R.	s3 p&c 9
100	do.	s10 27⅜	150	do.	83⅛
300	do.	b60 28	7	Am. Exchange Bk.	104⅝
550	do.	b30 28	5	Shoe & Leather Bk	108
26	do.	27⅞	20	Artisans Bank	79
50	do.	b3 27⅞	10	U. S. Trust Co.	105
15	do.	27⅞			

Second Board.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s..	83	410	Erie Railroad	25⅜
3,000	N Car. State 6s.	83	100	do.	b10 25⅝
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st mt.	86	50	do.	s30 25⅝
10,000	LaCe. & M. L. G. B.	35	100	do.	b60 25⅝
4,000	do.	35¼	50	do.	b30 25⅝
1,000	H R. R. R. 2d mt.	87½	80	Reading R. R.	53
24	Pac'fic Mail St. Co.	73¼	200	do.	s30 53
50	do.	73⅝	100	do.	53¼
100	Harlem Railroad.	12¾	53	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	26
200	do.	b10 13	100	do.	s60 26
300	do.	13	50	do.	26¼
200	do.	b30 13¾	100	do.	s10 26¾
170	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	28½	100	do.	26½
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89¾	300	do.	b60 27
370	do.	89½	50	do.	28⅝
150	do.	s60 89	500	do.	s60 28¼
50	do.	b10 89⅛	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p.f.	50½
100	do.	h15 89¾	5	Panama R. R.	106
25	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78¾	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	15
125	do.	78½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	47
100	do.	s30 78½	150	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	9
250	do.	b30 79	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	34

Reported Sales by Auction.

$1,000	Tn of Mari'a 7s..	32½	10	Artisans' Bank	79¾
1,000	Ga. & Ch. R. 7s.	84⅜	100	La C & Mil. R.R.	9
1,000	Mil City 7s	84⅜	50	M.S.&Nor.I. R.R.	26½
3,000	C. St. P & Fon dn Lac R. R. 8s. 7s.	18	69	Irving Coal Co.	14⅜
10,000	T H & A.R.R. 10s.	30	100	N.Y. & Ph. Tr. Co.	97½
5,000	Rac. & Miss. R 8s.	42	40	Stonington R.R	44½
1,000	Wheeling City 6s	57½	100	N. Y. & Erie R R.	26¼
3,000	Pt. Lonis Co. 6s.	74½	80	La

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ...NO 2034. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Explanations in Parliament as to the "Entente Cordiale."

A New Trial Refused to the French Conspirators.

Continued Agitation and Arrests in France.

The Threatening Dispatch from France to Switzerland.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

Consols 96 5-8 @ 96 3-4.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain WICKMAN, left Liverpool about 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. of the 26th.

The *Niagara* reports, March 13, passed the American ships *Rochester*, *Isaac Webb* and *American Union*, bound into Liverpool; 14th, off Arklow, exchanged signals with a large steamer; 15th, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Africa*.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Portland, 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 8½ A. M., March 12.

The steamship *Fulton* was detained at Havre by low water, and did not sail until the night of the 11th. The *Fulton* took out but little news. Its main feature was a lengthy pamphlet, issued in Paris, in regard to the refugee difficulty between France and England. It is entitled *L'Empereur Napoleon III. et L'Angleterre*, and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, though it is the work of an eminent publicist, a member of the Council of State, yet the inspiration has been derived from the highest sources.

The document treats of NAPOLEON'S career since he was elected President; refers in glowing terms to the Anglo-French alliance, its results and the earnest desire of the Emperor for its continuance; and then enters at great length into the Refugee question, and shows the danger the French Government is constantly running from the machinations of the French refugees in London, winding up with an appeal to the English Government and people not to be led away by false interpretations, and expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a State paper, and attracted general attention in France. It is said to have produced favorable impressions, but, in England, the reverse was the case.

Rumors were current of a deficiency arising in the British Treasury, and of a small loan consequently being negotiated. But, on the other hand, it was asserted that, notwithstanding the panic, the customs receipts would exceed the estimates.

It had been currently reported that Count WALEWSKI had retired from the French Foreign Ministry, but the report was not confirmed.

The *Moniteur* states that at Chalons, on the 6th, forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railroad station, crying "*Vive la Republique.*" Driven back, they occupied the head of the bridge to interrupt communication with the barracks. The officers who live in the town cut their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

Lord MALMESBURY'S dispatch had been communicated to the French Government. Its terms are not known, but it is said to be firm, not conciliatory.

The *Fulton* also took out full details of the Indian news to Feb. 9, but it added little of interest to the telegraphic advices.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was said to have issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube to the French Government, and it is directly in opposition to the views of Austria. Russia agrees with England and France as to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

There was a prospect of a pacific settlement of the disputes in regard to the Duchies, on account of the King of Denmark's illness.

The *Fulton* took out nothing else of moment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing to the detention of the *Fulton* the news by the *Niagara* is virtually only one day later, the departure of the latter having been at a very early hour.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that it was received as an accomplished fact that the differences between France and England had been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both nations.

The House of Commons met on the 12th instant. Mr. D'ISRAELI said he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour Her Majesty's Government had received a dispatch from the French Government in answer to the dispatch addressed to them by Her Majesty's Government, and he had great pleasure in announcing to the House, that those painful circumstances which had unhappily, for a time, subsisted between the Governments of the two countries had entirely terminated; they had been terminated in a spirit friendly and honorable, and in a manner which he believed satisfactory to the feelings, as he was sure they would be conducive to the interests, and happiness of both countries. As soon as Her Majesty's permission had been obtained, it would be his duty to lay the correspondence upon the table. He would also take this opportunity of indicating the course which the Government proposed to take with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service at this moment, are so urgent, that Government would require all the assistance of the House, in order to enable them to carry out those measures which they, in the discharge of their public duty, deemed absolutely necessary at this moment, as a supply was necessary for the service of the impending financial year. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the militia, observing that, in August last, a sum of £200,000 had been granted for that service, but in consequence of the state of affairs in India, it was intended to embody a greater number of militia under the act of last session. And, in order to defray the expenditure thereby caused, he proposed to ask for a supplementary vote of £700,000, with regard to the supply immediately necessary for the approaching financial year. He proposed to take a course which had often been mutually taken under the extraordinary circumstances under which the House had now assembled, and that was to take the votes on the account; but without the assistance of the House it would be extremely difficult to pass the Ways and Means bill, and, also, the Mutiny bill before Easter. He further detailed Ministers' plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that he was silent in regard to measures of general importance.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE called the attention of the House and of the Government to the facts which have transpired of the capture of the *Cagliari* on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers, and to the continued imprisonment of the English Engineers, Messrs. PARKER and WATT, and asked whether there were any further papers on the subject which could be laid before the House.

Mr. D'ISRAELI said there was no doubt that the case of these unfortunate men was very distressing and that it had justly excited the sympathy of the country. He had himself the strongest impression that the men were not guilty, but their innocence must be demonstrated by a judicial investigation. There had been no neglect on the part of the Government in attending to the case. It had been submitted to the investigation and decision of the officers of the Crown, and the Government had acted upon their opinion. The jurisdiction of the Neapolitan Government having been acknowledged, it seemed to him that they were precluded from opening the question, and they could only take the most efficient steps to obtain for their unfortunate countrymen prompt justice, and to take care that the investigation should be full and impartial.

This question was one of the very first to which Government had given their attention, and Lord MALMESBURY had directed a competent gentleman to proceed to Naples to insure a fair trial, and afford every assistance. Lord MALMESBURY, in his dispatch, also strongly protested against any further delay. Government had done all they could, and he believed their exertions would be successful in restoring the men to England.

The subject was further debated by various members, and Lord PALMERSTON said that the case had occupied the anxious attention of the late Government, and he assured the House that, if they could have found any grounds for claiming from Naples the liberation of these men, they should have done so, but, during the whole course of the negotiation, they had been guided by the opinion of others on international law.

Mr. ROEBUCK characterized the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as unworthy of an English Minister. The British Government ought, whether the men had been seized in Neapolitan waters or not, to have demanded their release.

The subject then dropped.

The army and navy estimates were then moved, four months on account, and the motions were agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

There had been some rioting in Dublin between the Police and the College students; five of the latter are said to be dangerously injured.

The English funds had been dull during the week and were unfavorably affected to a slight extent by the French pamphlet.

Money was in moderate demand, at about previous rates.

The Bank of England had made no change in its charges. Consols closed firm under the report of favorable advices from India, but no Indian news had reached Liverpool when the *Niagara* sailed.

FRANCE.

It is said that PIETRI will cease to be Prefect of Police after the execution of ORSINI and his accomplices and that his successor will probably be a general officer.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 40,000,000 of francs in Paris, and nearly 16,000,000 in the country branches.

A telegram from Paris of the 11th, says that the appeal of ORSINI and his accomplices to the Court of Cassation was that day rejected.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says that on the 24th ult. arrests were made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, ammunition and compromising correspondence. The arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty other departments. In spite of this precaution, a gathering took place in Paris on the 5th of March, but firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests.

The affray which took place at Chalons was indisputably part of the plan of systematic agitation.

The *Patrie* gives further details of the revolutionary attempt at Chalons, showing that the mob took the infantry post by surprise and seized nearly all the arms. The rioters were subsequently subdued by a strong military detachment, and many arrests were made.

The Three per Cents. closed on Friday at 69f. 40c.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispatch from France to the Swiss Government in regard to refugees is published. The removal from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and other questionable refugees is demanded in strong and menacing terms, and the Swiss Government is told that if they refuse they will incur a grave responsibility, and will have to attribute to themselves the consequences which may be entailed.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is of little interest. The Senate had again rejected ESPARTERO'S request to be disencumbered of his rank as Spanish Senator.

A Madrid telegram says that ZULOAGA, the Provisional President of Mexico, is well disposed to settle the difference with Spain.

The statement that General COCHA was to be removed from Cuba, has been contradicted on good authority.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna dispatch says that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and the Austrian Government.

RUSSIA.

A Central Committee has been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine all projects for the emancipation of the serfs sent in by the Provincial Committees. The Committee consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is President.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

The correspondence which has passed between the Governments of France and England will not be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the *Times* of this morning gives the following synopsis of it: "The last of the series of dispatches only arrived yesterday afternoon. Both Lord MALMESBURY and Count WALEWSKI, it is affirmed, have throughout shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord MALMESBURY'S request for an explanation of those passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Count WALEWSKI very frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attached to our alliance by his concessions to our views, both during the Crimean War and since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. He proceeds to observe, that after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attacks made by assassins, who were proved to have concocted their plans in England, he thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of our nation to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count WALEWSKI repudiates, in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or of a desire to change our laws, or of an intention to condemn them. But now regretting the misconstruction placed on his intention, he requests that the correspondence may cease, and the alliance continue."

The *Times* states, but without vouching for the accuracy of the report, that as one of the results of the diplomatic difficulty between France and England, Count PERSIGNY will not continue to represent France at this Court.

The *Times* city article of Friday evening says: "Consols opened this morning with great dullness at the price to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a decline. Better quotations from Paris then caused a recovery, and the market was then ultimately supported by a report, which, however, was not confirmed by anything received at the India house that a telegram had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow. The general transactions throughout the day were unimportant. Applications for discount at the Bank to-day slightly increased, but still continue moderate. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for the continent. The specie by the *Sea Breeze*, £95,600, has also been taken to send abroad. These remittances are said not to have been for purchases of silver, but on some exceptional account—possibly for a further payment by the *Crédit Mobilier* for the Austrian railways.

The *Daily News'* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The drooping tendency with which the Stock markets opened gave way, owing to the buoyancy on the Paris Bourse. A reduction one-quarter to three-eighths per cent. in Consols was only temporary, and the final prices were the same as yesterday, and with a firm market. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was to be taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. It is said to be on account."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market at only 21,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation, and 2,500 for export. Owing to heavy arrivals, a decline of ⅛d.@⅜d. per lb. on all qualities had been submitted to. Friday's business was only 3,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling, 7 9-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling do., 7⅜d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling do., 7⅜d. The stock in port was estimated at 272,000 bales, of which 170,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market there was but little inquiry, and prices were weak.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and almost unsalable; quotations nominally as follows: Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Ohio, 24s.@27s. WHEAT dull, but steady; Red, 6s.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s. @7s. 6d. CORN quiet, but steady; Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

The *Brokers' Circular* says that CORN has advanced 1s.@2s. on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIOLAND, ATHIA & Co., MCILHENY & MYERS quote BEEF steady and unchanged in price. PORK dull of sale. BACON heavy at a slight decline on all qualities. LARD quiet; small sales had been made at 50s. for best qualities. TALLOW had advanced slightly; butchers' is quoted at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes Pot ASHES quiet at 35s. PEARLS firm at 36s.@41s. SUGAR opened firm, but under large receipts closed at weak prices. COFFEE firm. RICE buoyant, with a good business doing in East Indian. TEA quiet; Congou 1s. ¾d.@1s. 1d. In other descriptions the former quotations are barely maintained. ROSIN dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common, and 6s.@16s. for medium to fine. TURPENTINE SPIRITS 41s. @42s. 6d. BARK quiet; Baltimore 8s. 9d.; Philadelphia 10s. OILS—Fish quiet, but closed steady; Linseed quiet at 20s @30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING'S Circular quotes MONEY very easy. Bar Silver 5⅜d.; quotations nominal. Dollars 5s.; Eagles 76s. ½d. Consols closed at 96⅜@96¾ for money, and 96⅝@96⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank has increased £95,000 since last report.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. White WHEAT quoted 45s.@48s.; Red do., 42s.@45s. FLOUR, 20s.@23s. IRON dull, both for Bar and Rail, with a slight decline on each. Welsh Rails and Bars are quoted at £6@£6 5s. for both. SUGAR quiet, with prices easier, though not quotably changed. COPPER steady though weak in price, and but little inquired for. FISH OILS nominal. RICE quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE heavy, with a slight decline in quotations; sales have been made at 38s. TALLOW is quoted at 54s. 6d. for Y. C.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report American Stocks dull, and prices tending downward, with the exception of Erie Railroad Securities, of which shares are quoted at 27@29, and bonds of 1883 at 77@79.

BELL & Co. report market generally inactive.

United States 6s, 1867–68	101	@103
United States Bonds, 1868	101	@103
Alabama 5s	78	@ —
Kentucky 6s, 1868–72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5s	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s	101	@103
Ohio 6s, 1886	95½	@ 96⅜
Pennsylvania 5s	78	@ 80
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds, 1877	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6s	82	@ 84
Virginia 6s, 1886	83	@ 85
Virginia 5s, 1888	82	@ 84
Boston 4½ Bonds	86	@ 90
Illinois Central Railroad	81	@ 84
Illinois Central Railroad 6s and 7s	84	@ 86
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	86	@ 88
Michigan Central shares	60	@ 65
New-York Central Railroad	80	@ 82
New-York Central Railroad 6s	83	@ 85
New-York Central Railroad 7s	93	@ 95
Erie Railroad Stock	26	@ 29
Erie Railroad Convertible 7s	60	@ —
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage	77	@ 79
Panama Railroad Bonds	93	@ 95
Panama Railroad Bonds 1895	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort	88	@ 90

The London *Times* of yesterday reports an advance in Pennsylvania Centrals, with the following business; P. C. Second Mortgage, 89; Illinois Central Railroad, 9@8 discount; do. Sevens, 1875, 85.

THE MORMON WAR.

Letter from Great Salt Lake City—Mormon View of the Impending Struggle—Reliance of the People on Brigham Young—Determination to Fight.

No later advices are received from Salt Lake City by the *Moses Taylor*, but we have obtained some reliable intelligence respecting Mormon designs and purposes in the present opposition to the Federal Government. The following private letter to a gentleman in this City, illustrates the temper of the Mormon people, and proves very clearly that they are determined to obey their chief even to the extremity of war:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Aside from business I have but little to write, as here all is peace and quietness. The Saints have plenty to eat; they live their religion and the Lord is blessing them in all things. We have a Prophet in our midst, even Brother BRIGHAM, who is filled with great wisdom, and what he predicts always comes to pass. I will give you an example of his wisdom on passing events. On the 24th of July, the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in these valleys, the news arrived that the Government had stopped our mail, and 2,500 soldiers were on their way here. Brother BRIGHAM answered and said, if the troops got here we should have to help them in. They came as far as Fort Bridger. When he told them to stop, they swore they would come in and hang the leaders of the Church, and showed the boys the ropes. BRIGHAM then sent fifty horsemen to wait upon the troops. He told them before their departure that the soldiers were ignorant and to spare their lives if possible, and though the troops might fire upon them, not one hair of their heads should be hurt; that the Lord would be with them as with his servants anciently, when surrounded by their enemies; and though in reality a small number they would appear as thousands. Well, the boys went, and to stop the progress of our enemies, burnt up 76 of their waguns and took 1,700 of their cattle and mules. The soldiers have fired over 500 guns at them but never hit one of them. They are now camped at Fort Bridger for the Winter, and are completely whipped. They will never attempt to come in here. The boys said, while the soldiers were shooting at them, if they had had the privilege they would have used them up before breakfast.

Do not be alarmed for our safety, as the soldiers will not come in here. Fort Bridger is about 113 miles from here; and, besides, they will have to come through Echo Cañon. Now, this Echo Cañon is a queer sort of place for an enemy to come through. I have been out there three weeks this Winter. I will try to describe it: It is upwards of thirty miles long, and at the widest part of it not more than 160 yards from mountain to mountain. The sides of the mountains are solid rocks, nearly perpendicular, and 300 yards high. We have dug a canal across, which we can fill with water in three hours. On the walls we have built forts, where we can have a fair chance against superior numbers. There they cannot touch us. When they have passed through Echo Cañon, they will have to attempt the passage of Emigration Cañon, which is no flowery passage to our city. In fact, for the 2,500 soldiers out at Bridger, we do not think them worth bothering with. Let the Government send on their hundred thousand, and they will find immediate attention.

The Indians are hard on the Gentile emigration between here and California. They have taken many lives and much property. The first company that went through shot at every Indian they saw. One company poisoned an ox and gave it to them. The Indians resolved on retaliation, fell upon them, and killed 150, and have now their women and children prisoners. They never disturb a Mormon.

I forgot to say that the soldiers have got some of our Gentile merchants, with their train of goods, and will not let them come in. They are now offering any price for flour. They offered $1 a pound for salt. BRIGHAM sent them a wagon-load as a present, but they would not receive it, so an Indian took a load and sold it at $1 a pound, as they had offered. BRIGHAM called the Saints in California and other places to come home, so the Californians, to make it easy for our brethren to make up their minds to do as they were told, gave early symptoms of readiness to drive them out.

The Lord has bound up the law and sealed up the testimony. Now, says the Lord, after your testimony cometh wrath and indignation upon the people. If you pity us who are in "the house of the Lord, established in the tops of the mountains," secure from harm, what should the Saints think of the world in their blindness, with the hour of their destruction nigh? We expect to see the people come by thousands to Zion for safety. The road is now lined from California to this place with wagons, and the time is not distant when the road will be lined from the Missouri River to this place, if peace be established for a time, and the people are permitted to come and dwal with us.

I have not received any intelligence from you since May, but that I attribute to the stoppage of our mail. I expect the Government thought they had accomplished something to brag about when they took away the mail; but their wisdom is foolishness, and no weapon that is formed against Zion shall prosper, and Old BUCHANAN, the President, is a near ox, unaccustomed to the yoke, which hits everybody on the shins and everybody will give him a kick, and, finally, Old Bright will be free.

Who could have thought that in this land of religious liberty, the professed Government of the people would have sent the armies at their disposal against the only people on earth whom the Lord recognizes as His people. You may let any person see this letter, for what I say is truth. I have never regretted coming here. Tell everybody who is in favor of Mormonism to come here as soon as possible, or they will see trouble; and for scoffers let them mock on.

Tell E. E. not to bring sugar with him, for we have the sugar-cane here, and can produce a gallon of syrup off a rod of land. I shall plant a good bunch this year. I had, last harvest, 76 bushels of wheat from the acre.

Once more, do not be alarmed for our safety, for after the United States are tired of us we expect the whole world and h—l to be arrayed against us; but the stone that the Prophet Daniel said should be cut out of the mountains without hands, will smite the image and become a great mountain and fill the whole earth.

J. S.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor and St. Louis.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,403,949 in Treasure.

Abandonment of the Colorado Exploring Expedition.

Interesting from Central and South America.

OPENING OF THE NEW-GRANADIAN CONGRESS.

President Ospina on Relations with the United States.

Probability of the Ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA FOR HAVANA.

Bombardment and Capture of the Peruvian Port of Arica.

Probable Adjustment of the Troubles Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Non-Ratification of the Yrissari Treaty.

THE TRANSIT TO REMAIN CLOSED

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., commanding, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the California mails of the 5th inst., and passengers brought down from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*.

The trip from San Francisco has thus been performed in 20 days and 14 hours, being the quickest on record.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. W. H. HUDSON, also left Aspinwall on the night of the 18th, for this port, with 213 passengers from California and Aspinwall, and arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock last evening—making the passage inside of eight days.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada* left Aspinwall with the mails and passengers on the 18th inst. at 7 P. M.

The following is the report of the *Moses Taylor*:

March 11—Lat. 23° 40' N., long. 73° W., passed wreck *J. Wallace*, full of water, spars gone, &c. (Before reported.)

March 13—Baltimore brig (name not recollected) arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. Same evening ship *Josephine*, of Baltimore, arrived at Port Royal.

March 18—At 6 o'clock P. M., 10 miles from Aspinwall, passed fore-and-aft schooner, coal loaded, bound in.

March 21—Saw a bark at anchor at the Island of Nassau, taking in Guano.

The following is the specie list of the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$60,500	Reuben Meader	$7,000
Frank Baker	4 600	Meader & Adams	6,000
August Belmont	64,000	Morgan, Stone & Co.	5,270
Butcher & Brother	5,000	P. Naylor	8,000
G. Callender	5,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	13,713
W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,000	J. G. Parker & Son	3,561
C. W. Crosby	30,000	James Patrick	50,000
C. H. Cummings	4,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	9,000
Finn, Sher. & Co.	40,000	Renard & Co.	11,900
A. A. Frazer	9,000	D. P. Rhoades	2 000
Freeman & Co.	69,975	Ross, Falc'r & Co.	20,575
H. S. Giffin	5,000	Sampson & Tappan	6,633
Gwin, Fr'n'r & Co.	10,700	C. W. Schenkberg	9,000
H. Harris & Co.	3,560	W. Schumacher	2,000
W. Hoge & Co.	20,000	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
Holt, Gatman & Co.	960	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	14,590
Howl'nd & As'w'l	121,665	J. B. Weir	1,483
James Hunter & Co.	1,366	Wells, Fargo & Co.	473,560
Eugene Kelly & Co.	40,000	Order	155,802
Total			$1,334,800

FROM ASPINWALL.

G. G. Hobson	$43,740	Everett & Brown	$224
J. F. Joy	15,000	D. Hoadley	800
J. Avezzana	400	Lansburgh & Brother	333
C. L. Dimon	800	Trevor & Colgate	508
Mrs. J. Duke	630	J. Krause	650
A. D. Ford	262	Order	1,000
Total			$1,403,940

The news from California by this arrival is interesting, though not of special importance. The San Francisco *Bulletin* asserts that the members of the Legislature were making an effort to force the California Democracy to take sides on the Kansas question; a large majority of the people, and most of the newspapers, however, indorse Mr. DOUGLAS' views.

On the 26th February, both branches of the California Legislature passed a bill providing for the immediate taking possession by the State of the State Prison, and the ousting of JAMES M. ESTILL and his sub-lessees, to whom the State Prison was farmed during Governor JOHNSON'S Administration. In pursuance of this Act, Governor WELLER proceeded to the State Prison on the 1st of March, and took possession of the same *vi et armis*. The sub-lessee of Estill had sued out an injunction, and followed close after the Governor, but arrived too late to prevent the seizure of the property by a service upon his Excellency of the writ.

No progress has been made in the Legislature with LEE'S bill to suppress mobs. This bill is generally conceded, all over the State, to be monstrous; and the bill is considered dead, and beyond redemption.

On Sunday, 21st February, a terrible tragedy was enacted at Grass Valley, Nevada County. MICAZEL BRENAN, an educated and intelligent Irishman, who has been acting as the President of the Mount Hope Mining Company, on that day poisoned his wife and his three children with prussic acid, and then committed suicide by the same agency. Mr. BRENAN had been unfortunate in his mining enterprise, and had involved himself in debt to the amount of $100,000. Brooding over his pecuniary misfortunes, he became, it is thought, partially insane, and deliberately planned and carried into effect the destruction of his family and himself.

HENRY BATES, Ex-State Treasurer, charged with embezzling the public funds intrusted to his keeping, has been tried upon one indictment, in Placer County, and acquitted. There are two other indictments hanging over him.

Later news from the Colorado River informs us of the sinking of both steamers used by Lieut. IVES in his Exploring expedition up that stream, and the consequent breaking up, for the present, of the undertaking. The Indians on the banks of the river were also found hostile and dangerous.

On the 1st of March, a large meeting of Frenchmen was held at the French Consulate, San Francisco, to express their horror and indignation at the recent dastardly attempt to assassinate NAPOLEON and the Empress. An appropriate address to the Emperor was drawn up.

Per Contra, an address to the people of Paris was being circulated for the signatures of *Republican* Frenchman in California, expressing sorrow for the wounding of the sixty persons at the time of the attempted assassination, and expressing the hope that the *cause* which leads to these bloody tragedies may soon be done away with.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* arrived at San Francisco on Feb. 21, from Honolulu. Her officers and men were all well. This vessel would undergo a thorough overhauling and repairing at the Government yard on Mare Island.

CALIFORNIA.

Increase of Passengers for the East—Business—The News—Ned McGowan and his Libelous Paper—San Francisco Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 5, 1858.

Steamer day again! and, as a matter of course, everybody is hard up! Young gentlemen, in stunning waistcoats, are rushing around, with hands full of bills payable, which their "Bosses" fondly hope will be exchanged for coin, and the gents aforesaid return with a pocket full of rocks. You people who pick up the morning paper, and note the receipts of gold per California steamer, do not stop to consider how many hands have toiled to collect it, or how hard work it is in this country to collect such an amount; however, you know pretty well how hard it is to gather together the "pewter" in your own City, and can perhaps get a general idea of the pursuit of the "lucre" under difficulties. I don't know any community who have had more experience in that line.

The steamers take away a large number of passengers this time. Many here been waiting for the long-expected day when there would be an opposition line; and as that day *has* come, and the spirit runs high, and prices run low, many take advantage of it, and take themselves off to the East. If we could only select, and send you the refuse of this market we should send you a nice lot. There are so many hangers around, living on credit and their friends, that the most economical thing to do for those so honored, is to purchase tickets and "ship" the individuals while the fare is low. The rates are $200 in first cabin, per mail steamer, and $50 steerage. In the "Orizaba" Opposition Line, $150 to $35—cheap enough, especially when we consider that $25 per head is to come out for railroad tickets across the Isthmus. A large number of very useful men and good citizens seem to be taking their departure. However, they will all come back, after a while, with their families. Heretofore the price of passage has been so high they could not afford to bring them. Most of them are Western men, who are blessed with a numerous progeny. If they are not already, they surely *will* be, for children in California are "an unkimmon sure crop," and there name is "legion," besides the usual number of Bills, Bobs, Toms, Bettys, Mollys and Pollys. California is "some" on all kinds of vegetables.

Business is not over brisk in these days, although the merchants have never been in a healthier condition, financially speaking, (and physically, the doctors say;) they are not doing as much business, but what they do is on the safe and sure principle. They are less extended, have smaller stocks and fewer credit-customers, than ever before. They only buy as they require, and sell only when they are sure of getting their pay. There is less money embarked in speculations. Rents are reduced, and all other expenses curtailed, proportionately, so that in reality when it comes to the "footing up," if they have *not* done so large a business, they have fewer bad debts and a smaller expense account to come out of profits. The credit system, instead of expanding, is rather being curtailed, and when a man applies for "tick" now-days, they look at him twice and ask, "What did he come from, and who does he belong to," before they fork over the "notions."

There has been a dearth of clipper-ship arrivals recently, and all kinds of goods are "looking-up" in consequence—not that there is any scarcity—but from the buoyant nature of this market if it has half a chance, and is not pressed down with such heavy loads as it has staggered under for a long time. If it was a State's prison offence for shipping a pound of freight from the East for the next six months, the people who have shipped would stand a chance to get paid for their goods. I think it is high time this market sued for damages,—it's been knocked down continually, perpetually and everlastingly for the last four years, a plain case of "salt and buttery." Some few articles are selling at high rates—flour, sugar, &c.—but they are bound to come down, for there's plenty of wheat, and about a dozen cargoes of sugar *en route* from all parts of the world. I know of half a dozen very smart and sly people who have ordered largely, each supposing he was a very "cute" chap—a wonderful deep "hombre." They will have the conceit taken out of them *poco-poco*.

There is nothing very exciting in the way of news. No new discoveries of brimstone and treacle not in fashion just now. I notice that about once a year there is a *fen de joie* of wonderful discoveries. In one place they find antimony; in another money without the aunt; then comes a wonderful account of a new river, and old trees way down in the middle of the earth; some wonderful petrification of an animal of the past, who probably was fam liar to that relative of the oldest inhabitant, the "gentleman of the old school," who, by the way, *would* be petrified with astonishment to see what sort of article passes for a gentleman in these days. They are always finding something for a few months, then the tide turns, and they are continually losing something: a town burns up, or down; one man gets robbed of his money; another loses his wife accidentally; sometimes he finds her "laying around loose," and often somebody else finds her, and relieves him from all further trouble. A case occurred a day or two since. A gentleman sailed for parts unknown, and, in the hurry of departure, picked up and took on board, the "baggage" of a gent who had gone to Sacramento for a day or two, in blissful ignorance of the jeopardy that menaced his domestic hearth. When informed of it, I understand that, in his great distress and grief, he exclaimed, "Let her went!"

Every Saturday evening there is a little excitement among the newsboys and Police. The boys have been in the habit of selling a scurrilous paper, published at Sacramento by NED MCGOWAN, one of the gentlemen whom the Vigilance Committee were after with a sharp stick, and, as it has been decided by Judge COON to be an improper paper, the Police are ordered to arrest the boys, which gives rise to some exciting chases. You can judge of the tone of the paper by the very amiable view it takes of the character of the defunct Mr. SULLIVAN, better known as "Yankee Sullivan," whom it terms in a laudatory article, "this generous and good man." If "Yankee" was a good man, we are very glad to hear it. As for being generous, he was the most liberal man, with his little "taps" on stray noses, I ever saw. I remember, one evening, I stopped in at "Florence's" for a glass of 'arf-and-'arf, coming home from the theatre. Mr. SULLIVAN was there, and spontaneously proposed to knock the head off my friend, knock him into the middle of next week, or any other remote date that the company would name. Fortunately, nobody present happened to owe my friend anything, consequently there was an indifference on their part as to any very remote period in the dim distance. So, Mr. SULLIVAN only knocked him over a table and two or three chairs. Not being anything remarkable or particularly extra on the "shoulder," and Mr. S. having half-a-dozen other man with him of the same style of liberality, I concluded that as greater men than myself had shown conclusively that discretion was a great deal safer than valor, I would follow their example, so I picked up my friend, tied up his nose, and took him home. They all laughed very heartily when we left, but I never could make my friend see the point of the joke; he could only see his nose, and that was *no* joke.

In my last I mentioned something about the silver mines about to be worked in the Gadsden Purchase and Mexico. I have not time to go into particulars now, but I will tell you more about them anon. Some very rich mines have been discovered near Tucson, and now that there are a few United States troops in that region, the Indians will be held in check, and the enterprising Americans reap a rich reward. A gentleman just from there says "the country is safe." Now, he met a company of dragoons making a *forced march* after the Indians—two soldiers were on foot leading a couple of bullocks—a sure way of insuring themselves their ration of fresh beef—but not making overhauling the Indians a *sure* thing.

I am sorry to be obliged to discourage the emigration to California of asptrants for that state of "double blessedness" that all womenkind seem to seek so diligently and perseveringly; but I consider it my duty to state boldly that the matrimonial market is shockingly dull. The time was when women and all other dry goods went off rapidly at high figures, even though their figures nor faces were calculated to drive all the human creation crazy. But now, oh, "how are the mighty (big hoops) fallen!" Even young and tender candidates go off slowly, and as for the older and tougher ones, there's no more show for them than there is for an honest administration of the government of New-York City. This male community have been obliged to "contract," whereas the feminines have voted for "expansiveness;" consequently the gents are kept aloo, and what with hoops and the expense of flouncing them, the *hombres* can't touch 'em with a ten-foot pole. Matrimony never thrives on a depressed state of finances. If Front-street is dull, parsons' fees fall off. A wife is an institution no man in San Francisco can afford to get unless the coin is not only "in the country," but a large pile of it in his pocket. Feminine vanities are "werry" expensive. The "fur" mania fortunately has not yet reached us. When it does this will be a lost community, unless, indeed, grizzly bear can be made to answer the purpose. We are sound on the grizzly and coon-skin question, and can thatch all creation.

PODGERS.

P. S.—The clippers *Don Quixote* and *Bostonian* are in—the first in 108 days, the latter 130. They came in on purpose to contradict what I have said about "a dearth of arrivals," but I shan't take it back.

Miscellaneous News.

LYNCHING A NEGRO.—On the 18th February, a negro, named AARON BRACEY, living at Auburn, Placer County, who, about a year ago, killed a Chinaman—struck an Irishman named EDWARD MURPHY over the head with a pick, which penetrated the skull, and permitted a portion of MURPHY'S brain to escape. BRACEY immediately proceeded to the Sheriff's office, in AUBURN, informed that officer what he had done, and gave himself up. MURPHY was found insensible, as the negro had described, and was carried home. BRACEY was locked up in jail. During the night, some two or three hundred miners, friends of MURPHY, being very much incensed, assembled, and at daylight surrounded the jail, took the negro by force from the hands of the officers, and hung him up to a tree. MURPHY did not die for two days after. This application of lynch law excited the ire of Governor WELLER, who wrote a letter to the Legislature, severely censuring the people, and calling for the enactment of severer statutes for the suppression of mobs. The people of Placer contend that the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power by the new Governor, renders it impossible to punish crimes legally, and that in defend themselves against murderers it is necessary that they take the punishment of notoriously bad people in their own hands. They contend that a negro who murders two men within a year ought not to live in their neighborhood.

GOVERNOR WELLER AND LYNCHING.—A rich correspondence has taken place between Governor WELLER and the authorities of Monterey County, where the man, JOSE ANASTASIA, under sentence of death, was hung by the Under Sheriff, though a respite for thirty days had been received for "Anastasia Jesus." The Governor abuses the Sheriff roundly for not obeying the respite; to which the latter

water, as having been greatly benefited by a bountiful supply, while quartz leads and tunnel mining are being vigorously prosecuted more extensively than heretofore. The quantity of gold that will be produced the present year by the various methods of mining, exclusive of the flumingof water-courses at the lowest stage of the dry season, promises to be greater than ever yet experienced. Preparations for fluming, stimulated by the generally profitable result of last year's business, are being made on a very extensive scale, but at the present time no opinion can be advanced as to prospects of success. By judicious arrangements made by the different river companies, the very earliest advantage will be taken of the falling of the streems, and the mistake of last season, in losing much valuable time, be avoided. Great confidence is entertained by quartz-miners; the amount of capital invested by them in the erection of mills in every favorable locality throughout the country, and in the improvement of machinery, is continually on the increase. An interior paper truthfully characterizes quartz-mining as no longer a speculation, it is a certainty, and is destined at no distant day to be the paramount interest in the country. Ditches and canals are being extended in required directions, and in fact the whole business of gold-mining was never more largely engaged in than at present, and at no period apparently better comprehended.

The receipts of dust from the interior have been limited during the fortnight, augmenting, however, towards the close, indicating no increased supply for the month. The accounts of the miners in all sections being steadily at work under advantageous circumstances, favor the latter supposition.

News From Oregon.

Our advices from Portland, O. T., are to the 1st of March.

The news is without general interest. The melting of the snows had swollen the Willamette River and other streams, and caused a great freshet. The Columbia River had been closed by ice for two weeks.

The *Gregonian* (Portland) of February 27 reports that there has been no change in Flour that we have noticed. Prices are ranging from $12 to $12 50 per barrel.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the United sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, Commander DAVIS, we have dates from Honolulu to the 28th of January. The news is unimportant.

The King and Queen started on an expedition to the windward Islands, on her B. M.'s steamer *Vixen*, on the 21st of January. It was intended to prolong the trip several weeks.

Commander DAVIS, and the other officers of the *St. Mary's*, had an interview with the King on the 29th of January, when the Commander informed his Majesty that the *St. Mary's* would soon sail for San Francisco, and took leave. The King, in courteous terms, expressed his regret at the departure of the American officers.

At the election for Representatives for 1858, (the only general election, there were 12,673 votes cast in the Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu papers are complaining of the Chinese residents for their indecency and filth.

NEW-GRANADA.

The President's Message—The Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Questions at issue with the United States—Probabilities of the Cass-Herran Treaty Passing Congress—Miscellaneous News—Shipping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

Our dates from Bogota are only up to the 12th ultimo. Congress, which did not meet on Feb. 1, for want of a quorum, assembled on the 2d, when the President laid his annual Message before the body. It principally treats of the wretched financial condition of the Government, which finds a deficiency the past year of $600,000, and of the new federal, to which the central system was changed by last Congress. The Government is represented to be on good terms with all the world. The difficulties with the United States, growing out of the Panama massacre, and the illegal taxation of American commerce, are only alluded to in the following short paragraph:

"The offensive threats directed against the Government of the Republic by the Commissioners of the last Administration of the United States, in their correspondence of February last, which the interested press of that country urged to be carried into force, were not approved, nor are they intended to be carried into effect by the present Administration, with which we have maintained decorous and friendly relations, which have led to the celebration of a Convention with the object of terminating the disagreeable questions arising from the deplorable events in Panama on the 15th of April, 1856. This Convention contains clauses which go beyond the limits fixed by the law of the 18th of June, 1857, in the authority given to the Executive Power to terminate the said question, and consequently will be presently submitted to your consideration."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Secretary of State,) in his report to Congress, speaks more at length on the questions at issue. He expresses no opinion on the treaty negotiated at Washington by General HERRAN, but he decidedly inclines to the idea that New-Granada is entitled to the tax on vessels and passengers. Here is what he says:

"The President elect, the Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN, having assumed the reins of Government at the commencement of 1857, at the time when the new Administration in New Granada was organized, the serious difficulties which unfortunately arose from the deplorable events of the 15th of April, engaged the earnest attention of both Cabinets. The Executive power, far from harboring any feelings of prejudice against the people of North America, and, on the contrary, most sincerely disposed to reestablish a good understanding between the two Republics, called by their antecedents, their wants and their mutual and increasing interests to keep up the most intimate friendship, instructed its agent in the United States to open negotiations, with that spirit of impartial and dignified circumspection, which New Granada has adopted in all her official acts, which might lead to the equitable settlement of the pending difficulties. This was rendered easier, since the Chambers, fully cognizant of the manner in which the troubles occurred, and the consequences that followed, gave the open authorization contained in the law of 18th June last, and which was met in a conciliatory and hooorable spirit by Mr. BUCHANAN, who waited until the result of the discussions of our representatives, then assembled, could be known.

By dint of the most laborious exertions, arising from the nature of the points in question, an agreement was arrived at, and signed on the 10th of September last, which will be submitted to Congress, in order that it may decide in respect to certain clauses which surpass the limits of the executive power; and take also into consideration the objections made by the Minister of State at Washington, opposing the legislative acts which create certain taxes, the produce of which is destined to meet the pressing and unavoidable expenses which the State of Panama must incur, in order to secure the establishment of an Administration which may grant security and good management in all respects in that important portion of the Grenadian territory, where those who are benefited by the interoceanic route ought to remunerate in some efficient way the services rendered to them, (as far as the fallibility of human affairs and the poverty of New-Granada permits,) protecting them from those perils and annoyances that can be prevented, and which are the natural and inevitable consequences of the human passions, of the flood of passengers and the collisions to which these causes will always give rise."

I wrote you a month since that the treaty would be aceeded to by the Congress of New-Granada, if that body could be brought to believe that the United States would not longer be trifled with, and everything now goes to prove that they are now impressed with that belief. That President OSPINA is determined it must be approved, is sufficiently indicated by a remark in his message that "Justice demands an expression of his high appreciation of the *efficacious* and zealous services of General HERRAN rendered to the Republic of New-Granada at Washington." Another evidence is contained in an article in a paper called the *Catolicismo*, which no doubt is initiated in the mysteries of the Jesuitical administration of President OSPINA, from which I extract the following: "It is believed the treaty with the United States will be approved, and the exertions of our illustrious and patriotic General HERRAN, be acknowledged by the country." It is proper to state that two-thirds of the members of Congress are the political friends of OSPINA, and will do his bidding.

On the whole, I think the approval of the Cass-Herran treaty by the Congress of New-Granada, has become a foregone conclusion, and now we have only to see whether its provisions are calculated to give us any confidence in the future security of American trade and travel across this Isthmus. My own opinion has been often expressed through your columns—and that is, that it leavee both completely at the mercy of the brutal negroes of this transit, who will embrace the first opportunity to reenact the scenes of April, 1856.

The present Governor of Panama, BARTOLOMZO CALVO, has been elected by the popular vote Attorney-General of the Republic. Señor CALVO has risen rapidly. Three years ago he edited the Spanish side of the Panama *Star and Herald* and set up his own types.

In local news I have but little to communicate. We were expecting the new steam-frigate *Merrimack* this week, but it is probable she will be detained for some time at Callao, on account of American troubles in Peruvian waters.

Mr. CAREY JONES, U. S. special agent to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, leaves to-day for New Orleans in the *Granada*. I believe he has not been particularly successful in his diplomacy in these countries.

Col. TRAUTWINE, the chief of the Honduras Railroad Survey, also goes on this steamer. His report will differ widely from the estimates made by Lieut. JEFFRESS. I have reason to believe that his estimates of the expense of making a railroad across Honduras, will tend to encourage the belief that it can never aspire to the dignity of one of the Wall-street faocies. The Honduras Railroad will never be made unless some rich Government is desirous of amusing itself by seeing how big a pile of money it can throw away to no purpose.

The U. S. war-steamer *Fulton* arrived at Aspinwall on the 16th, bringing detes to the day from Greytown on the 16th, bringing detes to the day before. There is no news except the confirmation of the total loss of the steamer *San Carlos* on the lake.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander THATCHER, is in port still. She has been more than a year at her present anchorage. The *Jamestown* is at Aspinwall, and the *Susquehannah* at Greytown. The *Fulton* left for Greytown on the 14th, with dispatches to Capt. SANDS.

Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Atrato and Truando Survey, has reached the Pacific, having cut his way through the thick growth, and will retrace his steps, making the proper survey and examination of the route for a ship-canal.

The Panama Railroad Company must relish the "opposition" joke amazingly, for while the steamers get next to nothing for passengers, the railroad gets its $25 a head. The receipts of the railroad this week, including nearly 3,000 passengers, mails, gold-freight, baggage, express and slow freight, and also including the other regular business, will exceed $100,000.

F. W. R.

Departure of Santa Anna for Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

I learn from Carthegena that General SANTA ANNA embarked on board the British steamship *Clyde* on the 12th inst., for St. Thomas and Havana. He took his family with him. My informant saw him at the time of his embarkation, and conversed with him in relation to his voyage.

Trade seems to be reversing itself a little in this region. Coal had to be sent from Panama to Aspinwall for the New-York steamers, with which to make their passage home.

F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Trouble Between Ecuador and Venezuela—Deplorable Condition of Peru—Non-Settlement of the American Claims—Bombardment and Capture of Arica by the Revolutionists—Affairs in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

The British Mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at this port on the 7th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 15th, Callao and Lima to the 26th ult., and Guayequil to the 1st inst.

ECUADOR.

The Minister of Venezuela has made a protest against the confiscation of the goods of General FLORES by the Government of Ecuador, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of war. FLORES, late President of Ecuador, it will be remembered, is a Venezuelian, and despairing of regaining his lost power, has returned to his native country, and been received with great honors by his brother despot, President MONAGAS, who now takes up the cudgels in his defence. But the quarrel will amount to nothing, both countries having been so effectually plucked by their rulers as to leave them too much exhausted for a war. The country is tranquil.

PERU.

Matters are daily getting worse in Peru. In Lima and Callao there is but little security either for persons or property. The Government, in the hands of a Council of Ministers, consisting of three persons, is held in but little respect, and is entitled to but little, as all sorts of abuses are winked at, and crime is at a premium. Assassinations, even in the broad light of the sun, are common, and commited with the greatest impunity. Foreigners, particularly Americans, are in constant danger; and were a serious revolution to break out in Lima, which is daily looked for, our countrymen would be the first to suffer. What else could we expect where we are all looked upon as fillibusters, and where our flag has not been seen for the past 12 months? Lima is full of emancipados—negroes who have been but lately freed, many of whom make their living on the highway, and who are hoping for a chance to rob on a larger scale, the moment any great public disorder shall give them a chance to do so. On the 20th February an attempt at revolution was to heve been made in Lima, but the Government discovered the plot in time to frustrate it. The object was to depose the Council of Ministers, take away the command of the army from Gen. CASTILLA and reinstall the Convention, lately driven out by the servants of the Council and CASTILLA, at the point of the bayonet. Don FRANCISCO MORALES, late Secretary of War, Don M. MENANT, two of the leaders, were arrested and sent to prison, and Don MANUEL TORIBIO URSTA, President of the Convention at the time it was driven out by the military, took refuge in the French Embassy, and has since escaped from the country.

Mr. CLAY, United States Minister, has, as yet, been unable to get any satisfaction from the Government at Lima for the seizure and driving off of American ships. No doubt the United States steam-frigate *Merrimack* is now at Callao, and will wait there for orders from the Government at Washington as regards these seizures, and to protect the vast American interests, amounting to several millions of dollars, in Peruvian waters. So we do not soon expect her in Panama.

The principal item of news this fortnight from Peru is the bombardment and taking of the port of Arica by the 44-gun steam-frigate *Apurimac*, which bears the flag of the revolutionary chief, VIVANCO. The *Apurimac* had just returned from Vulparaiso, where she had recruited four or five hundred Chilians and Bolivians. On her return to the port of Arica, she demanded its surrender, which not being complied with, the bombardment commenced, and under protection of the fire of the ship, the commander disembarked 350 men at 7 o'clock in the morning. The combat on shore, and the firing from the ship, were kept up till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the town surrendered. The number of killed on both sides is estimated at 200, with 200 or 300 wounded. Several shells went through the house of the British Consul, but the residence of Mr. TAYLOR, United States Consul, was uninjured. Up to this time VIVANCO had been prevented from bombarding both Arica and Islny by the British frigate *Retribution*, but on the 21st of February John Bull was out of the way. The population of Arica, which is very small, are much irritated at the damage they have sustained, particularly as they do not sympathize with the revolutionists.

The siege of the city of Arequipa by President CASTILLA, with his four or five thousand men, against the ten or twelve hundred of the Vivanquistas who occupy it, is running into its eighth month, and nothing accomplished. The result of the contest now appears as doubtful as its termination. A good deal of sickness exists in the camp of CASTILLA, it being now the wet season, and it does not seem possible he can remain where he is much longer. In the meantime, there is imminent danger that a revolution in Lima may shut him out from the capital altogether.

BOLIVIA.

In Cobija, the garrison, consisting of 30 or 40 men, robbed the public fond, and, killing a few persons, among them two Englishmen, whose names are not given, fled towards Peru. Twenty-one of the fugitives were taken, and the balance escaped. The government of Dr. LINARES gives great satistaction, and the country is quiet, although some fears are entertained of the return of BELZU, now in Europe.

CHILI.

The public attention is at present occupied in the canvass for Congressmen and municipal officers, which takes place this month. The two parties styling themselves Conservatives and Liberals have united against the Government party. The Administration will contest the ground inch by inch.

The President was in Valparaiso, as was also the Minister of Justice. The Minister of War was traveling in the south of the Republic, leaving only the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury at the capital. A law suppressing the tax on tobacco will be introduced into the next Congress. The bank of discount and deposit in Valparaiso had made a report, showing it to be in a very prosperous condition, and made a half-yearly dividend of six per cent. On the 12th of February the anniversary of the battle of Chacabuco, which decided the independence of Chili, was celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm all over the republic.

Some commercial failures had taken place of houses connected with the Hamburg trade, and business continued extremely dull.

The President had granted the *exequatur* to Mr. WILLIAM TREVITT, the new United States Consul, who arrived around Cape Horn.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore LONG, arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th February. She was being visited by great numbers of people, and of course attracted much admiration. As Mr. CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, had written to the Commodore, asking his immediate presence at Callao, it was presumed the *Merrimac* would not remain longer than the 16th February in Valparaiso.

The *Mercurio* recounts some "tall traveling," as follows: "We learn from a person worthy of credit that the other day a man traveled within four hours, on a single horse, the distance of 22 leagues, carrying with him saddle-bags containing the sum of $30,000 in gold, a weight calculated at 60 pounds. This admirable traveling took place between a hacienda near Linares to Longomilla; the distance between the points being 22 leagues." *Porter's Spirit of the Times* had better send out an investigating committee, and if true, purchase that *caballo*.

The Wheat crop, and, indeed, crops of every kind, were bountiful in Chili. Flour had declined to $5 12½ per quintal. California Barley, by the cargo, was selling at $1 50, cash, per quintal. European news had caused Copper to decline to $18. Bar Silver was $10 43 to $10 50 per marc. Freights of ores from Caldera to Swansea were only £2; guano from the Chinchas to Great Britain, £2 15s.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Trade of Guatemala—Inaugural Address of the President of Salvador—A Visit to the Capital of Costa Rica—Progress of the Republic—The Transit Question—The Difficulty Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica—Chances of a Settlement—No Probability of the Opening of the Nicaraguan Route—Loss of the Steamer San Carlos in Lake Nicaragua—Non-Ratification of the Yrisarri Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, commander, arrived at this port on the morning of the 8th, bringing dates from Guatemala to the 26th ult., and Salvador to the 28th. From Nicaregua the dates are to the 2d, and from Costa Rica to the 4th inst. The *Columbus* brings 918 cerroons, indigo and cochineal, 388 packages sugar, 141 bags of coffee, 30 bales tobacco, 38 cases balsam, and 40 packages sundries. The indigo and cochineal went to Europe in the British steamer which sailed from Aspinwall on the 11th. You will find all the news of interest from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in my letters written at San Jose and San Juan del Norte. Your correspondent, having been a passenger in the *Columbus* to Costa Rica, and crossing the country to San Juan del Norte, returned in the British steamer to Aspinwall.

GUTATEMALA.

The Indian troubles against the Government had nearly ceased, and the cholera has disappeared.

A publication of the exports and imports for the year 1857, shows the country to be improving.

The value of the imports in 1856 was $1,065,816; in 1857, $1,136,517, an increase of $70,701. The maritime duties in 1856 produced $284,169; and in 1857, $303,966. The result is very satisfactory, in face of the fillibuster war. The exportations have amounted to less this year than last, in consequence of the small cochineal crop. This article, in 1856, produced $1,381,245, and in 1857, $1,017,270. The value of all the exportations in 1856, was $1,706,963; in 1857, notwithstanding the falling off of more than $300,000 in cochineal, the exports were $1,615,388. The increase has been in sugar, hides, cocoe, coffee and sarsaparilla. Of the importations, $837,635 were from England and the British establishment of the Belize; from France, $140,999; from Germany, $85,356. Of the 138 vessels which arrived during the year, 100 were English. The outlet of the commerce of Guatemala, the report says, is rapidly changing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In 1852, only a single article was exported from Pacific ports; now, since the establishment of the Panama Railroad Company's steam line, over twenty different species of articles, including a great part of the cochineal, finds its outlet by the Pacific.

There is nothing else from Guatemala of interest.

SALVADOR.

The new President, Señor SANTIN DEL CASTILLA, has delivered his inaugural address, which gave great satisfaction. Señor SANTIN is a man of wealth, great intelligence and liberal views. His Secretary of State is also a man of high character, and was educated in New-York. The Government of Salvador had great hopes that its Minister Plenipotentiary, Col. NEGRETE, lately sent to Costa Rica to mediate between that country and Nicaragua, would arrange all existing difficulties.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a report showing the finances of the Republic to be in a very satisfactory condition. The principal articles of exportation were indigo, valued at $1,107,610; hides, $61,186; sogars, $52,100; tobacco, $18,617; rice, $14,515; panelas, $14,013, and other articles, making a total of export of $1,304,102, being an increase over the previous year of $18,617, notwithstanding the scarcity of indigo. The importations amounted to $860,104, against $1,046,720 the year previous. The difference between the importations and exportations in 1857 amounts to $520,654. The cost of maintaining the Government was reduced last year from $576,504 to $629,541, notwithstanding the cost of the Fillibuster war.

An attempt was made on the 7th of February, by a few men in the city of San Miguel, to get possession of the arms in the military quartel, but the movement was put down immediately. It is characterized as a drunken frolic in the official account.

COSTA RICA.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, Friday, Feb. 25, 1858.

Availing myself of the polite invitation of Captain DOW, of the Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* to take a trip with him, I left Panama on the 16th inst., and arrived at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on the morning of the 19th.

Punta Arenas is the principal and indeed the only commercial port in Costa Rica. As its name indicates, the town is situated on a sandy point of land, with the sea on the back side of it, and an estuary in front, into which small vessels and boats come and discharge their cargoes. The outside harbor is a safe one for ships, being nearly inclosed by land on all sides. But the embarkation and debarkation of goods from large vessels is rather inconvenient, launches and boats being used for the purpose, which have to enter around the point, a distance of two miles. The town looks something like an impromptu Yankee one, the shops and houses being mostly of wood.

The population is probably not over 2,000, a large portion of which is composed of foreigners, who appear to do most of the trade of the place. It has one or two "hotels," but they would not count for much along side of the Astor or Lafarge House. However, a man who has no objection to rusty iron forks and black pewter spoons, is tired enough to snooze soundly with a cigar-box for a pillow and isn't afraid of dirt and vermin, will find no particular cause for complaint. The streets being unpaved, when the sun blazes down upon the dry sands in the middle of the day, you may well imagine you have found a miniature Sahara, especially when the clouds of dust raised by the innumerable ox-carts that roll through the business avenues, fills your gasping mouth and almost blinds your eyes. The nights are long, hot and greasy. In short, Punta Arenas is just the last place a man would select for a pleasure residence.

The distance from Punta Arenas to San José, is set down as eighteen and a half leagues, though it was formerly estimated at 25 leagues. The teamsters say that old Baron BULOW, the German engineer, who improved the road and set up posts every half league to mark the distance, made the leagues much longer than they should be, in order to reduce the price of their freight. The league posts they call Big Barons, and the half league posts Little Barons. To a man riding along the road the leagues do not seem to be very equally divided, but this they say results from the fact that the Baron was a great lover of good whisky, and he always set up a post ano slept when the jug gave out, were the distance longer or shorter. During the last year a short railroad, eight miles in length, has been built along the sea-shore, to the head of the point towards San José. The cost was about $70,000, furnished by British capitalists, who were fooled into the idea that they would realize a large interest on their outlay. But the road has proved a perfect failure. It is a sort of miniature affair, the rails being less than one-third the weight of ordinary railroad iron, and placed some three feet and a half apart. The passenger car, into which myself and companion, an Indian lady and three Indian boys, managed to squeeze ourselves, was built of rough boards, with two parallel side seats, and looked very much like a big dry goods box set on little wheels. The propelling power was the smallest bit of a mule, about the size of a Newfoundland dog, which trotted over the crossties at the rate of, say, five miles an hour. The people call the road the *Perro Carsil*—dog road—instead of the Ferro Carsil-Iron, or railroad—but I suppose they got this idea from some facetious stranger, as the most of them never saw any other. It was calculated by the enterprising gentlemen who lost their money in this road, that the whole produce of the country would pass into Punta Arenas over it. But they sadly miscalculated, as nothing whatever passes over the rails, save a little lumber from the mill at its termiuus, and occasionally a traveler or two, at four bits each, who wish to save a few miles mule-riding in going to San José. The farmen will hand a load of coffee into Punta Arenas from the interior at just the same rate they ask to haul it to the terminus at the mill, as they always have to visit the port to do their little trading, and to take in a return cargo. It was proposed to extend the road, and eventually to carry it to San José; but the population of Costa Rica must largely increase in wealth and numbers, before it can discard ox-carts for railway wagons.

I have collected a good deal of information on Costa Rica, which I propose to put into readable newspaper form for you very shortly, and so I will not occupy much space in this letter. I will say, however, that Costa Rica is the New-England of Central America—the Switzerland of the group. The people are exceedingly industrious, peacefully inclined, and frugal. They suffer a good deal in their interests at present, from lack of good roads, but the Government, somewhat exhausted as it is from the contest with the filibusters, is straining every nerve, order the lead of President MORA and his able Secretary of the Treasury, General CAÑAS, to better their condition in this as well as in other particulars. The principal road, that from Poota Arcoas to San José, is now a tolerably good cart road, well bridged, and in most of its extent a coach road. At the commencement of the filibuster troubles the Government had a great many men to work upon it, under the lead of Baron BULOW, and had not this force, and the money it would cost to maintain it, been required for the war, in a short time they would have made the road an excellent carriage one. The high price of coffee, the great staple of Costa Rica, the extension of the estates and the making of new ones, and the general prosperity observable on all sides, will, however, enable this little Republic to regain what it has lost the past three years in defending herself against filibusterism, if new wars shall not interfere to further arrest her progress.

President MORA, who is now serving his second or third term in the Presidency, is a man of high education, of most enlightened, just and liberal views, well acquainted with the politics of foreign countries, and seems to be very popular with all classes of people, and to enjoy their entire confidence. He is very anxious to draw *honest* foreign labor to the country, as well as foreign capital, for which there is much room, and the laws are framed liberally and wisely executed to that end. Every interest is imparually protected, and, notwithstanding filibuster standers, perfect freedom of opinion and expression are enjoyed by all. The stories that certain foreign newspapers, which are in the habit of reflecting severely upon the public men of Costa Rica, are shut out from the Republic, are set at rest by observing them in every public place in the Capital, and on the desks of the principal officers and lesser employes of the Government themselves. A great many Germans are settled in Costa Rica. They do a good deal of the trading and manufacturing, and own many of the large coffee estates. Several Americans, among them Dr. HINE, the United States Consul, are cultivating coffee in the rich and beautiful valley of San José, and Germans and Americans are commencing *cacao* plantations on the new and fertile lands of the Serapiqui River. In a future letter I will enlarge on the points here touched, as I perceive by papers from the United States that agricultural colonies are aiming of settling on the high lands of Central America.

You can never get out of the way of the Nicaragua Transit agents in these regions. In Punta Arenas I met the inevitable W. R. C. WEBSTER, the agent of VANDERBILT in the transit business. Mr. W. was in tip-top spirits, he having just concluded a contract with President MORA, for the purchase of the Lake boats for the Commodore. WEBSTER agrees to pay $90,000 to Costa Rica for the two Lake steamers, the *San Carlos* and the *Virgin*, and for any interest which Costa Rica may have in the only two river steamers that have not been destroyed, the *Charles Morgan* and *Ogden*. Mr. WEBSTER is to deduct out of this payment, which is stipulated *to be made in November next*, $30,000 for his own services, in dispossessing WALKER of the boats and forts in the Spencer *coup de main* of Dec., 1856. President MORA authorizes WEBSTER to place one man on board each steamer to take inventories and to watch his interests, until they are formally delivered over to him. I do not think, however, this contract will amount to much, except to retard the opening of the route, which appears to be the point aimed at by VANDERBILT. *He* will be in no haste to reengage in the Nicaragua transit business so long as he draws the enormous monthly sum he now does from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Nicaragua has also complete possession of one of the boats, the *Virgin*, and an equal number of men with Costa Rica on board the *San Carlos*, and will not give them over willingly to WEBSTER, unless she also makes a large sum out of them. At the last dates the *Virgin* was lying under the guns of Fort San Carlos, which is occupied by Nicaraguan forces, and the Nicaraguan force of thirty men on board the steamer *San Carlos* were endeavoring to get rid of the twenty-eight Costa Ricans, who were holding joint occupation of her with them. Colonel CAUTY, the commander of the Costa Ricans on the lake, had already left the *San Carlos* in disgust at the bad faith of the Nicaraguans, and is now here. In the meantime, the *San Carlos* is engaged in transporting dye-woods across the lake to San Juan River, and bringing back goods to Granada and Managua, thus endeavoring to pay the expenses of her crew and guard.

A very bad feeling seems to exist between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The latter power is doing everything possible to avoid further strife, and has made two or three conventions and treaties with the former, with that view; but Nicaragua has as often snuffled out of them. The fact is, the quarrelsome, fille politicians of the Western or Leon Departments of Nicaragua, finding that WALKER has so skinned the Granada or Lake Department, that he has left nothing for them to steal, are determined to get into a row with Costa Rica if the thing can be encompassed.

Yesterday I met Col. NEGRETE, Minister from Salvador to Costa Rica, whose principal mission is to mediate between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He told me he felt confident he could arrange satisfactorily all the questions existing between the two countries. He considers the territorial boundaries the great cause of contention. Nicargua is unwilling to give up the province of Guanacaste, and the rigot bank of the San Juan River, as she convened or offered to do a few months since; but Costa Rica will probably insist strenuously upon her rights in these particulars.

San José is one of the best built cities in Central America. It probably contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the Great Valley of the same name, almost every foot of which is cultivated like a garden. The climate is delicious. The temperature is very even, the thermometer ranging between morning and night, all the year round, from 65° to 75°. It scarcely exceeds 80°, or falls below 60°. The people of the city, like the great majority of the people of Costa Rica, are mostly pure Indian, or a little Spanish mixed. Their industry, to one accustomed to the idleness of Panama, is extraordinary. Every one appears to have some business or employment. In fact an idler is scarcely to be seen. Gambling is prohibited by the Government, and bar-rooms, if there are any in the city, are hard to find. The laws are mild and reasonable, but always executed to the letter. The Police Courts are most of the time closed, and the jails are empty. There are a few wounded and infirm persons in the hospitals, but so healthy is the climate that there are very few sick, and these are generally in a situation that does not oblige them to appeal to the public charity.

Labor, among agriculturists, on the coffee, tobacco and cacao estates, commands about sixty cents a day, and is hard to get. Living, among the lower classes, with their few wants, temperate habits and frugal ways, is very cheap. Even the wealthy make no great display at home, either in their houses, tables or clothing. Their houses in town are simply but comfortably furnished, and their farm houses, in the valleys, where they spend a portion of the planting and harvesting seasons, are almost as roughly kept as soldiers' barracks. To see their modest way of living you would hardly suppose that some of them send crops to market worth $50,000. Yet such is the case.

The coffee crop, which is a very light one this year, is nearly all ready for the market. The price is extraordinarily high, ten cents and a half, in Costa Rican currency, being paid on the estates for the best qualities. This makes it stand at about eleven and a half cents in American gold on shipboard at Punta Arenas.

To-day I start on mule-back to cross the country to the head of boat navigation on the Serapiqui, and thence to float down in a bungo into the San Juan to Greytown, from whence I shall write you again if I find anything to write about.

NICARAGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GREYTOWN, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

A mule-ride of eighteen or twenty leagues along the sides of lofty mountains, where for miles on a stretch my beast had barely foot-room on a trail from which the slightest deviation would have precipitated both him and rider a thousand feet below,—through an almost impenetrable tropical forest, over rocky ravines, leaping fallen trees, and wading rushing streams,—brought me in two days to the "Port of Moin," at the head of bungo navigation on the Serapiqui River. This is the road over which some three hundred of the fillibusters who deserted, were taken to San José. It is also the road over which the Costa Rican mail for Europe and the United States has always been carried until last year, when the Panama Railroad Company opened up a steam route between Punta Arenas and Panama. Even now this trail is kept up as a mail route, but why, it would be hard to divine, since a letter posted in any well-settled portion of Costa Rica on the 4th day of April, for instance, over the Panama route, would go to Europe in the same British steamer from Aspinwall that would take the Serapiqui mail by way of Greytown, posted ten or twelve days before. But the sacks by Serapiqui are getting leaner and leaner, and when the Panama Railroad shall run a semi-monthly instead of a monthly steamer to Punta Arenas, the whole of the correspondence will no doubt take that route. You will naturally suppose my description of a road which is set down as a mail route, must be somewhat exaggerated; but when I tell you that over portions of it, men have to carry the sacks on their backs, mule-traveling being too difficult and dangerous, you will the more readily give it credence. The Government of Costa Rica, some years since, commenced the construction of a cart-road over this route, intending to make Greytown the port of egress for the produce of the country. But after spending some $50,000 on the work, it was given up in despair. A good cart-road could not be made from San José to Serapiqui for much less than a million of dollars, as immense cuts and fillings must be made, and many bridges; and there is scarcely a rock on the whole route, except in the beds of the rivers, from which the only way to transport them, for building the road would be on the backs of mules. The first four leagues of this road from San José, crosses the valley, and is well settled; but, then, you strike the mountains, from which there are not more than half-a-dozen houses to the Serapiqui. The land, however, is extremely rich, and well watered, and the climate is healthy and delightful. Were there any possible ingress and egress by means of roads, this part of Costa Rica would be rapidly settled.

Three or four miles from the head of navigation on the Serapiqui, an American gentleman from Philadelphia, Dr. HOGAN, has commenced a cacao and stock plantation, which bids fair to be a very valuable property in two or three years more. He has had fifteen or twenty Indians engaged the last eighteen months, in felling great trees and clearing up the land. The forest growth in this part of the country is tremendous. Many of the trees reach to the height of two hundred and fifty feet. While I stood on the Doctor's plantation, a tree fell in the evening under the blows of six Indian axes, which had all been industriously chopping away at it for more than six hours. During the present season, Dr. HOGAN intends to have 40,000 cacao trees growing, which will produce, at the usual price of the Rivas cacao, at least fifty cents to the tree. After the cacao commences to bear, which is the third year after planting, the cost of taking care of the trees and getting the article ready for market will not exceed a fifth of the whole product.

It looked a little odd to see a Philadelphian, of good address and education, squat down in a thatched hut, with only two habitations within twenty miles of him, and nobody for companions but the hundreds of chattering monkeys and growling tigers and cougers. But I suppose there is a deal of pleasure in feasting, as the Doctor and his brother does, on fat poultry, fresh eggs and luscious beef and mutton, the product of their own industry. Shade of Hellogabalus! what a table the Doctor sets before a hungry traveler. And then the great gourd full of thick, rich milk, when you ask for a drink of water! Besides, it will be but a few years before the plantation will not only pay back all the money the proprietor has expended on it, but give him profit enough to enable him to return to Chestnut-street and become a bank director, if he is not too honest for such a business.

On reaching the "Port of Moin," I looked all round for the city with its warehouses and temples, its steamers and its ships at anchor. I listened for the inspiring "yo-heave-ho" of the sailors, and the shrill cries of the orange and fish-girls—for the ringing of bells and the rattling of carriages over the pavement. But the port of Moin is a myth. It consisted of a single grass-thatched roof, raised to protect from the rains a couple of industrious Germans, who were cleering up land for cacao. The sailors were only monkeys swinging by their tails from one tall tree to another. The macaws, decked out in their wealth of red, yellow and green feathers, were the orange-girls—and the rattling of the thunder from a shower that was gathering, represented the roll of the carriages. Sliding down a steep mud-bank, fifty feet to the surface of the river, we saw the whole fleet of the port chained to a tree, consisting of three Indian canoes or "dug-onts." The mail-carrier, a stout Indian, got his sacks on board the smallest of the canoes, and myself and companion, squatting down exactly in the centre of the vessel, with strict injunctions not to move from side to side so as to capsize our *bark* or put it out of trim, two other Indians, one in the bow and the other at the stern, commenced paddling down the rapid stream. To where the Serapiqui empties into the San Juan, is some twenty miles, which distance we accomplished in five hours. The Serapiqui is, on an average, about 200 yards wide, and even in the dry season, deep enough for small steamers to Moin. In the best season, the river rises twenty feet, and may then be navigated a few miles further up.

Coming into the San Juan, we found it three or four times wider than the Serapiqui, but more shallow, and it grew more shallow still as we approached Greytown—so shallow indeed, that it was sometimes with difficulty we could get our little shallop over the sandy shoals. Eighteen miles from its mouth the Colorado commences, which is a deep river emptying into the sea, over a shallow bar eighteen miles to the eastward of Greytown. The Colorado each year takes more and more of the waters of the San Juan, and bids fair in a few years more to make it entirely unnavigable for the smallest steamers. In many places the San Juan spreads out to great width, as much as two miles, and is full of islands, which are every year forming from the washings and deposits from ashore. Some few of these islands are cultivated, but not many of them, as from the coostant changing of the currents of the river, they may be considered anything but *terra firma*. It is proposed to dam the Colorado at its junction with the San Juan, so as to force a portion of its waters into the latter river, in order to keep it navigable—but the experiment would be of doubtful success. The banks of both rivers are very low, and damming the Colorado might cause the waters to spread over a great surface of land, without making a deep channel anywhere. At any rate, any more water thrown into the San Juan, would put Greytown out of sight in the rainy season.

It was past midnight when our bungo reached Greytown, and after shoving through about half a mile of weeds that are filling up the river in front of the town, we landed on a little wharf, which is fast becoming quite inland. The sea entrance to the harbor and river of San Juan is fast shallowing. Seven years ago a vessel could carry five fathoms of water over the bar. Now the water is short four fathoms, at this rate, allowing for the breakers, in seven years more passenger steamers will not be able to enter the harbor at all.

Hotels in Greytown there are none. There are some twenty or thirty bar rooms, part of which have a few dirty straw beds in the lofts, and in one of these institutions I stowed myself away for the night. Greytown is made up of some one hundred and fifty mean wooden buildings, which have been thrown together since the Hollins bombardment. The inhabitants, numbering four or five hundred, consist principally of two classes—those who have claims against the United States for the bombardment, and those who have claims against the Accessory Transit Company—between which there is not much to choose. There are also a few loafers, dogs, and fillibusters loitering about, who are waiting for the transit to be opened, that they may get their customary pickings and stealings out of the passengers. It would not be an easy matter to tell how all these people live at present. It was JULIUS CESAR, I believe, who made the remark that the people of Virginia live half the year on oysters, and the other half on "past recollections." You would have to bar the oysters at Greytown, as there are none there—and it seems to me scarcely probable that people could exist very long on past glory. Every little while they get a report that the transit is to be opened the next fortnight, and then they all get together at the bar-rooms and have a jollification, and gaze across the Sandy Spit for the smoke of a steamer till their eyes ache.

Some few days since, a gentleman, JOHN R. BOND, Esq., arrived at Greytown from California, to act as the general agent of the White-Stebbins Company, who had agreed with IRISARRI to open the route on the 20th February. Mr. BOND's appearance set the whole town quite crazy. Everybody went to brushing up his bar-room, and one colored gentleman, from Louisiana, went so far as to make an addition to his house. Mr. T. J. MARTIN, late Mayor of Greytown, and who is now known as the "Duke of Blewfields," thought this a good opportunity to get up a ball, especially as he was offered the fine band of the U. S. steam frigate *Susquehannah* for the purpose. The *élite* of the town were present, and gave us, who occupied a room in the house, an excellent opportunity of observing the society of Greytown. Most certainly, the people there are not at all squeamish about color or character. Purser BE

weather in Antigua had been very dry, and water for drinking purposes was so scarce that it was sold by the pailful.

A severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Dominica. Colonel Harrison, United States Consul at Jamaica, met with a severe accident on the 2d of March, having fractured his arm near the shoulder, by a fall.

The *Colonial Standard* publishes glowing accounts of the productiveness of the copper and lead mines in Jamaica, based on the official reports of Mr. Tarbonne, the engineer.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

New-York, Friday, March 26, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Wednesday we have 2,000 pkgs. Ashes; 15,961 bbls. Flour; 1,546 bushels Wheat; 13,260 bushels Corn; 11,601 bushels Barley; 200 bushels Oats; 2,940 pkgs. Provisions, and 581 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6 25@$6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—1,000 bbls. prime yellow have been reported sold at 32c., cash, ₱ bu.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at former prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bags Rio at 10½c.@11c., and 200 bags Cape at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, operators holding off for the arrival of the news from Europe. Sales were reported of about 800 bales, mainly prior to the publication of the steamer's advices at previous figures, but including some lots, subsequently, at prices indicative of a decline of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. The market, however, is so tame and irregular that no reliable quotations can be given.

DRY GOODS—The most successful sales by auction, to-day, were those of desirable Spring goods, including Ribbons, by Wildermuth, Hosmer & Illsley, and of Shawls, by Van Wyck, Townsend & Warren. Each sale brought together a large company, who competed with much energy, and the prices realized were considered satisfactory.

FISH—Dry Cod are depressed and languid, at $3@$3 40 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in request, including small No. 1, at $11 75@$12; large No. 2, at $11, and medium No. 3 at $8 25 ₱ bbl. Herring are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour; the demand is mainly for home use, and there is less buoyancy in prices, especially for common brands, which are cheaper. Some inquiry prevails for lots for future delivery, but at prices which factors reject. Sales have been confined to about 6,000 bbls., within our range.

Superfine State	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 40@ 4 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 5 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is inactive, at former prices. Sales 450 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, and is firm. The transactions are not our last comprise 850 bbls. at $4 70@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and held above the views of buyers. A lot of ordinary White Genesee (3,000 bushels) changed hands at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request, mainly for the East, at somewhat firmer rates. Prime lots are in light supply and are most needed. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels at 66c. for mixed New-Orleans; 68c.@69c. for Yellow, and 68c.@70c. for fair to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quoted at 66c.@70c. for Jersey, and 70c.@72c. for Northern, ₱ bushel, with a rather quiet market, though some buyers want to contract for lots to arrive. 4,300 bushels, part for future delivery, were sold within our range. Barley is comparatively plenty and heavy—ranging from 60c.@72c. ₱ bushel. About 2,700 bushels have been sold within the range. Oats are salable and steady at 44c.@45c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 34c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 900 bales North River at 55c.@65c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, including fair to good new, of last year's crop, at 4½c.@8c., and prime old at 3c ₱ lb. Choice new are scarce, and held at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., but they are not much sought after.

HIDES—Are very quiet. Holders refuse to submit to any decline. Dealers are very cautious about operating while they think that the present price of leather will not warrant the prices now claimed for Hides. Importers on the other hand think that prices must rise, as the urgent wants of tanners have not been supplied. The principal sales of the week have been: 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 1,200 Maracaibo, 20c., 6 months; 600 Savanilla, 15½c., 6 months; 400 Texas, 15c., cash.

LEATHER—Sole is very dull, and prices ½c. below last week's quotation. The market is without any animation. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	47,600	4,500
Sales—sides	47,600	5,000
Stock at the close—sides	278,500	36,200

IRON—A limited inquiry provails for Scotch Pig at $26@ $27, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet; parties disagree about prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at advancing prices: New-Orleans, 32c.@34c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine transpired at 50c., cash, ₱ gallon, now the general asking price. Resin is sparingly offered and sought after, including common, at $1 52½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—Turpentine has declined 5c.@15c., with sales of 1,163 bbls., at $2 70 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has also declined, and the market is quiet. Sales of 200 bbls at 45c. ₱ gallon. Resin—In common we note sales of 2,700 bbls., at $1 05, $1 07½@$1 10 for assorted size bbls. Tar—Further sales of 774 bbls., at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in demand and is generally quoted at 60c.@61c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$16 87½, mainly at $16 80 for Mess; and $13 70 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and drooping, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., with more offering. Lard is pretty brisk at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; the transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is heavy and barely at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at strengthening prices. Sales 800 hhds., including Cuba at 6c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c.; and New-Orleans, very poor to prime, at 4¾c.@7¾c.; with 450 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—6,500 lbs. prime were procured at 10¼c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb. 1,500 lbs. rough fat brought 7¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day of Teas, nearly all Greens, was a spirited and successful one. Prices ruled quite firm.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at former prices. Sales since Tuesday 34 hhds. Kentucky, at 9½c.@14c.; 28 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@30c.; and 12 cases Florida, at 17c.@25c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet; rates were unaltered. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; Crude Turpentine at 2s. 3d.; Spirits do. at 5s.@6s.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Report.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 25.—At market—1,000 Beef Cattle, 1,000 Stores, 1,200 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $8; first quality, $7@$7 75; second quality, $6 50; third quality, $5 50; ordinary, $4 75.

WORKING OXEN—$110, $115, $120@$160.

MILCH COWS—Sales at $31@$40; common do. $20@$21.

VEAL CALVES—Salos at $3 75, $4@$5 each.

STORES—Yearlings, $18@$21; two years old, $25@$27; three years old, $30@$35.

HIDES—5c.@6c. ₱ lb., (none but slaughter at this market.) Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

TALLOW—7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

PELTS—$1@$1 25 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$2@$2 75; extra, $4@$5.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 6c.@6½c.; retail, 6c.@8c. ₱ lb; Fat Hogs, none.

REMARKS—There is but little variation in the prices of Beef Cattle from last week. Sheep and Lambs are down. Swine have advanced.

PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

"WHERE IS THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE?"—Echo answers, † † †

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old, to some respectable lady. Call at No 220 Varick-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING FOR BOYS.

There will be a prayer-meeting for the youth of our colleges and schools together with their young friends, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (corner of Broadway and 15th-st.) The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and Lucius Hart, Esq., will be present.

By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

FIFTIETH-STREET UNION MEETINGS.—There will be a Union Prayer Meeting in the 50th-st Presbyterian Church, between 8th av and Broadway, EVERY AFTERNOON next week, commencing March 29, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Also, preaching EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, as follows: The Rev Dr Parker, Monday evening; the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Tuesday evening; the Rev. Dr. Goadon, Wednesday evening; the Rev Geo. W. Woon, Thursday evening; the Rev Dr Hutton, Friday evening.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE KING.—The Millenium at hand. A meeting will be opened at Bleecker buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on SUNDAY, March 28. The object of which will be to seek for and hold no the truth, and for the conservation of souls eschewing all sectarianism. We invite all who love our Lord Jesus Christ to come over and help us. Meeting at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Bible class at 1½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3¼ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—Sabbath evening prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE ABUNDANCE OF THE SEA SHALL BE CONVERTED UNTO THEE.—At the Baptist Mariner's Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., services TO-MORROW, as usual. The revival continues with increasing power. Ethopia stretches out her hands, and the Jew is bowing to Christ as his risen Saviour. Quite a number of persons, children and adults, are to be baptized in the EVENING.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION—Rev. H. M. Hanlan.—Large chapel of the University, opposite Washington Parade ground. Divine service every SUNDAY morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and the afternoon at 3 o'clock, until 28th inst., after which day the latter will be substituted by an evening service, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The ninth Lecture in the Sunday Evening Course to young men will be delivered by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, in the First Presbyterian Church, Cherry-st. (the Rev. Mr. Hogarth's,) TO-MORROW EVENING (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Jesus at the Wedding.* All are invited to attend.

REV. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., AND MIS-sionary friends, will resume (D. V.) the public conference on the heard claim of the Romish sect to be called "the Catholic Church," in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Meeting of the Young Men's Reformation Society at the appointed hour and place on Friday evening.

CHURCH OPENING.—THE SEVENTH ASSO-ciate Presbyterian Church, in 44th-st. between 9th and 10th ave., will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 28th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. James Harper: in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev, John M. Heron; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Spencer L. Finney.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, between 6th and 7th ave—will be open for divine service TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 28, MORNING and EVENING. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. McCartee. Service in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Thomson.

SERMON.—THE FIFTH OF A SERIES WILL BE preached on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Henry L. Mongouery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of New-York.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Elisabeth sts. Preaching by the Rev. A. Kingman Nott on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The meeting house will be opened on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at which time a course of lectures will be commenced to the young, on the *Parable of the Prodigal Son*, and continued on same evening of each week. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rennion.—All persons heretofore or at present identified with the interests of this charge, are affectionately invited to be present TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) and participate in the religious exercises. Experience meeting at 10½ A. M. Exhortation and prayer Afternoon and Evening. The former pastors are expected to be present.

A GREATER DAY IS COMING THAN THIS WORLD HAS EVER YET SEEN!—Will be the subject of a sermon by the Rev. J. Bray—"Bethesda"—on TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. House of worship 22d-st., three doors west of 3d av. Service 3 o'clock. Will also preach in the MORNING in Clinton Hall, second floor, 10½ o'clock Friends, come with us, and bring others with you.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. W. H. Norris P. E. Union prayer meeting at 3 P. M. The sermon to the Firemen is postponed.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEA-TRE will be open for religious services THIS DAY. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will address a meeting for half an hour. One hour will be devoted to prayer, as usual. Services will commence at 12 and close at 1½. Doors open at 11½. Clergymen, and none others, are allowed upon the stage.

THE REV. DR. MANN WILL PREACH in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, (28th inst.) at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. A union prayer meeting is held in this Chapel every MORNING, (Sundays excepted) commencing at 7½ and closing precisely at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. JOHN H. HOPKINS JUN., Editor of the *Church Journal*, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, March 28. Services at the Church at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Also, every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 207 Bowery, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Next SUNDAY, the Rev. J. V. Himes, of Boston, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 in the EVENING. *This Church, though looking for the appearing of Christ, has taken no part in the announcement that the event will be in 1858.*

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—Preaching by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be to young men, upon *Forsaking God and its Consequences.*

PREACHING THREE TIMES TO-MOR-ROW at the usual hour in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by the pastor, the Rev. S. A. Baker. Subject—MORNING—*The Millenium.* EVENING—*Conflict with Satan.*

BRITISH INDIA.—THE REV. MILES BRONSON, a Missionary just arrived from the scene of the Sepoy war, will preach a sermon on behalf of Foreign Missions, at Dr. Dowling's church in Bedford st., on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT. The Pastor will preach in the EVENING.

UNION PRAYER-MEETINGS in TWENTY-second Ward, on SABBATH, at 7½ P. M. An interesting series of meetings is progressing in room one door above 50th-st., 8th-av. Special prayers for the conversion of the liquor dealers in the Ward.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—The Rev. B. Hanks, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. D. M. GRAHAM, PASTOR OF the Fire Free-Will Baptist Church, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., will lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, upon the subject—*Christian Heroism.* The public are invited.

THE SPURIOUS CHARACTER OF THE present boasted revival is evident in the light of God's word. "By their fruits shall ye know them." Pure bible truth will be preached TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTY-third-st. between 6th and 7th aves. The Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gillett, will preach on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the afternoon service.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. C. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH—Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. Service TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10¾ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING. The Rev. Dr. Harvey officiating. Seats free.

A UNION DAILY MORNING PRAYER-Meeting at 6 o'clock has been held since March 1, in the lecture-room of Dr. Gordon's Church, in 7th-av. It is largely attended, and much interest manifested. "Yet there is room." Come! Come! Come!

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. H. G. Weston, of Illinois, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Pastor, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are invited.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMON AT THE Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 29th-st. Service at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING AT THE JOHN STREET CHURCH, FROM 3½ TO 4½ O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENTLEmen. Apply at No. 86 4th-st., one door from Perry. Inquire in the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OF THE SEASON.
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
NO RESERVED SEATS.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING at ½. Doors open at 12½.
BENEFIT OF CARL FORMES.
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
(having returned with Mr. Salberg from the South.)
Last performance of Flotow's
MARTHA,
which has just been brought out in Paris with the greatest success. Characters by
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
Mad. BERKEL, Messrs. PIKANESER, OEHRLEIN and
CARL FORMES.
Tickets, 50 cents to all parts, and may be had from 9 A. M. at the office of the Academy; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., and at the door.
PARTICULAR REQUEST TO THE LADIES
to buy their Matinée tickets at the ticket-offices during the forenoon, so as to prevent confusion at the door.
MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 8,
First night of Wm. H. Fry's opera of
LEONORA.
The prices of admission will be the regular ones, as they have been always. Mr. Ullman thus redeeming his pledge that the increased prices will be charged at no other opera than the Huguenot nights.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR LEONORA
commences this morning at the three ticket offices.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location. Admission $1, family circle 50 cents, amphitheatre 25 cents.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
A rumor having gained ground that there will be a Summer season of Italian Opera, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that the season will
MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT,
as some of the artists, after appearing in other cities, will leave for Europe.
In consequence of these arrangements,
LEONORA
will only be given on Monday and Wednesday. On Tuesday will be given THE MESSIAH, (60 cents;) and on Thursday the season will close with a favorite opera. Musard's first Concert will be given on Wednesday, April 7, and his first and only ball on Tuesday, April 20.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8,
The only Lights of Fry's Italian Opera of
LEONORA.
The Director has great pleasure in announcing that the longest and most prosperous season ever given at the Academy of Music will appropriately close with a tribute to American achievement in Lyrical Art, the production for the first time in the Italian language, of Fry's grand Opera, in four acts,
LEONORA,
the first technically grand Opera of the modern school, originally adapted to English words, with a view of proving the musical qualities of the language, and its capability to answer all the requirements of the lyrical drama, and produced with eminent success in Philadelphia.
The Director is gratified in being the first to present, in the New-York Academy of Music, the work of an American composer, and thus in a measure fulfil the pleasing duty imposed on him by the charter of the institution, a duty hereto fore neglected by his predecessors.
Words by.....J. R. Fry | Music by.....W. H. Fry
Valdor, a rich merchant.....Signor Rocco
Mortalvo, an hidalgo.....Signor Gassier
Alfonzo, a gentleman.....Signor Barrattni
Julio, a peasant.....Signor Siberini
Leonora, daughter of Valdor.....Mme. De La Grange
Marisna, sister of Julio.....Mme. D'Angri
Martini, their friend.....Mme. Morra
A priest, a notary, cavaliers and ladies, &c., &c.
The scene is in Spain—the time about 1530, during the Spanish conquests in America. An interval of three years is presumed before the commencement of the last act
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Will be augmented for the occasion, to which will be added a full military band
The sale of seats commences this morning
Books of the Opera, with English and Italian words, for sale at the box office and in the lobbies on the evenings of performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH—FORMES.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½.
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....50 cents
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
respectfully inform the public that, at the request of numerous patrons, who consider
THE SEASON OF LENT
as an appropriate time for the production of
A SACRED ORATORIO,
they will give Handel's
THE MESSIAH,
with a combined orchestral force of
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON,
CARL FORMES
will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
Having only one object in view, that of elevating the standard of taste for the highest style of sacred and church music, has fixed the price of admission (notwithstanding the heavy expense) at
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
Seats may be secured in advance at an extra charge of 50 cents.
The bar rooms of the Academy and the Amphitheatre will be closed.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MESSIAH
will commence on Monday, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Academy: at BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at SIBELL'S, 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

PAUL JULIEN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.
For this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand Opera of Bruxelles.
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
HERR GOLDBECK, the eminent pianist.
HERR TREUER and MR. REITER
will preside at the piano fortes, at
MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.
Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

'MASON & THOMAS'
FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Will be given at Spingler Institute, Union-square, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 1 o'clock, with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Timm.
There will be played a quartette by Mozart; andante for two pianos by Schumann; Schuberth's andante and variations from the quartette in D. Minor; a quartette by Cherubini, and a grand trio by Beethoven.
The fifth Matinée will be given on Saturday, April 10.
Tickets $1, to be had at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenburg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1858,
First night of the new operatic, romantic, semi-burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, entitled
THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE,
with new scenery, exquisite music, magnificent costumes, appointments, tableaux, dances, and choruses, and the following
BRILLIANT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
Sylvia, the Statue Bride.....Miss Laura Keene
Phillis, a Miller's Daughter.....Miss Josephine Manners
Eoline, Queen of the Elves.....Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Princess Jonquil, Mrs. Stoddart; Mme. Chloe...Miss Weile
Count Colds'reamer, an Old Beau.....Mr. Wheatleigh Colin, a Romantic Tailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Prince Lubin.....Mr. Stoddart; Prince Pomp...Mr. Martin
And innumerable other characters, Huntsmen, Courtiers, &c. &c.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Jack Cabbage.....Mr. Jefferson
THE POOR STROLLERS will be produced, for the first time, on MONDAY NIGHT.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 27,
REVIVAL OF CINDERELLA.
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
CINDERELLA.
Monday—Benefit of Mr. DONALDSON.
Tuesday—Benefit of Mr. SHERWOOD.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mammoth Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Soirée Dansante and Concert a la Musard, to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. Lee Perkins. Now ready, and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CONCERT A LA MUSARD.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Large bands of the best music in the City have been engaged for this occasion. This concert takes place on the EVENING of April 8. Purchasers of tickets will see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Price—Double tickets, $2; ladies extra tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores, principal hotels and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway, also at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—SOCIETIES INtending to loan their banners for decorating the Palace April 8, will please notify the Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, as soon as convenient.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE—8TH OF APRIL.—Purchasers of tickets for the great Charity Fête at Crystal Palace, will please see that they are signed by S. Lee Perkins, and bear the date of APRIL 8. Double tickets, 52. Single, for Ladies $1. Offices No. 566 Broadway and No. 2 Wall-st. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 659 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, No. 497 BROADWAY
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE CLIMACTERIC OF PERFECTION!
That inimitably popular and beautiful drama,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER PRODUCED.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
As published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER and dramatized expressly for this establishment, by Mr. H. Watkins, with
SUCH TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS,
and now repeated to overflowing audiences, will be pretented
TO-DAY (Saturday,) March 27, 1858,
in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
as well as in
the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
JUDGES SHOULD SEE
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
JURORS SHOULD SEE
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
LAWYERS SHOULD SEE
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
in show them all the fallacy of
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
ALL CAN BE INSTRUCTED BY IT.
ALL CAN BE AMUSED BY IT.
ALL WILL BE IMPROVED BY IT.
It shows the fallibility of Judges.
It depicts the fallibility of Juries.
It displays the force of a clear conscience.
It pleures the fidelity of woman.
It portrays the misery of guilt.
Thousands visit the Museum
DAILY TO SEE IT!
Thousands are delighted with it!
GO AND SEE IT YOURSELF TO-DAY!
Performed, as it will be, in the magnificent style that has won it so much celebrity.

THE ENTIRE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY of this Museum comprising SIXTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, sustain characters in this wonderfully-popular piece.
The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Stadia, with its illuminated pictures are all to be seen here now, as well as the Immutable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Caverns, the greatest curiosity now in America.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 27,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE INCOMPARABLE
BLONDE RAVEL BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
TERESA ROLLA for a few nights more only.
MARZETTI as the Ape. GABRIEL (first time) as Albino.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Ballet Divertissement, THE PRIMA DONNA.
BIANCA, THE NEGRO AND THE SWORD.
Bianca.....ANTOINE | Brocolo.....JEROME
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1857.
Will be acted the play of
WILLIAM TELL,
THE HERO OF SWITZERLAND.
To be followed by the tragedy of
THE ASPOSTATE;
OR, THE MOORS IN SPAIN.
To conclude with the drama, in three acts of
JACK SHEPPARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
THE PILOT.
To conclude with the farce of
JUMBO JUM.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
LECTURES ON THE EAST.
NIBLO'S SALOON, ENTRANCE LOWER DOOR ON BROADWAY.
Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
1st Lecture, SATURDAY, 27th March, 1858.
Introductory Remarks on behalf of the Committee.
"The Religions of Asia to be Modern Commerce."
The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.
2d Lecture, TUESDAY, 30th March.
The Rev. Wm Thomson, of Syria.
"Lebanon, and the Countries bordering the Jordan."
3d Lecture THURSDAY, 1st April.
James T. Barclay, M. O., of Jerusalem.
"

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE ROUSE—MARRIED BACHELOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS—PONGO—BIANCO.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—THE ROUSERS—WANTED, A HAPPY FAMILY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—GRAND ACTS IN THE ARENA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ELVES—SUDDAN THOUGHTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JESSE BROWN—THE PILOT—JUMBO JUM.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—WILLIAM TELL—THE APOSTATE—JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon and Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

CHRISTY & WOOD—ETHIOPEAN MINSTRELSY—SLEIGH RIDE.

HYDE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c .....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The North American leaves Portland for Liverpool Mch 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana Mch 27
The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Niagara* at Halifax yesterday, we are placed in possession of one week's later news from Europe. The British Parliament met pursuant to adjournment, on the 12th inst. Mr. DISRAELI, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated that a dispatch had been received from the French Government in answer to Lord MALMESBURY'S note, and that it was highly satisfactory, removing altogether any unpleasant feeling that might have existed between the two countries. It will be remembered that the note of Lord MALMESBURY, here referred to, while it expressed a warm desire to preserve the alliance, at the same time declared that England would maintain the right of asylum intact. The appeal of ORSINI and his fellow conspirators to the Court of Cassation for a new trial has been refused. No other result was expected. Numerous arrests continue to be made throughout France. Cotton and breadstuffs are both reported dull by this arrival, with a decline in the former; in Provisions there has been no movement. Consols, for money, closed on the 12th at 96¾.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., bringing the California mails of the 5th inst., and over $1,400,000 in treasure arrived at this port yesterday morning. The intelligence from California, though not important, is interesting. According to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the majority of the people and of the newspapers in California, side with Mr. DOUGLAS on the Kansas question. The fortnight's news from California embraces, as usual, a large number of tragedies, including murders, suicides, and lynchings, all of which will be found reported elsewhere. No progress had been made in the Legislature with the bill to suppress mobs. It was not generally believed that the bill, in any shape, would pass. HENRY BATES, Ex State Treasurer, charged with embezzling the public funds intrusted to his keeping, had been tried on one indictment in Placer County and acquitted. There were two other indictments hanging over him. From the Colorado River we learn that both steamers used by Lieutenant IVES in his exploring expedition up that stream had sunk. He was, in consequence, compelled to abandon the undertaking. The letter of our San Francisco correspondent will be found to contain a variety of information and amusing gossip.

The news from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands offers no feature of particular interest. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had left the Islands, and had arrived at San Francisco—officers and crew all well.

Our correspondent, writing from Aspinwall, informs us that SANTA ANNA had left Carthagena. He embarked on board the steamship *Clyde* on the 13th of March for St. Thomas and Havana, so that, by this time, he must have arrived at the latter port. His future movements will be eagerly watched.

From New-Granada we learn that Congress was opened on the 2d of February. The President in his Message, dwells on the wretched financial condition of the country. He speaks of being on the most friendly terms with the present Administration in the United States, and, alluding to the Convention lately drawn up by the representatives of the two countries, gives hopes of its ultimate ratification. Our correspondent expresses similar views. Accounts from Peru represent that country to be in a most deplorable state. The port of Arica had been bombarded and captured by one of VIVANCO'S revolutionary war-steamers; but neither of the contending parties though they have been fighting for over a year, seem as yet, to have gained any decided advantage. Our minister, Mr. CLAY, has not yet obtained satisfaction for the seizure, previously reported, of American vessels at the Chinchas. From the other South American Republics the news is not important.

Our Panama correspondent sends us a budget of interesting news from Central America. The Yrisarri treaty, it is now definitively understood, will not be ratified. It is believed that the differences, heretofore subsisting between Costa Rica and Nicaragua with reference to their boundary line, will be satisfactorily adjusted. There is no immediate prospect of the reopening of the Transit route. Our correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives the result of his personal observations during a recent tour through the Central American States.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The House was engaged pretty much all day in a conversational debate on Lecompton, in which various concomitant issues were discussed with considerable spirit.

A great deal of routine work was done by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, the bill relative to Savings Banks in this City and Brooklyn was passed; also, the bill amending the law providing for a supply of water in Brooklyn. In the Assembly, Mr. LAMING, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill in favor of submitting to the people a law authorizing the loan of $3,500,000 for the completion of the Erie Canal; also to transfer the balance of the appropriation to complete the enlargement of the Erie Canal—$1,200,000—to the completion of the lateral canals. The minority of the Committee, through Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, intimated that they had not examined the bills, and were not at present prepared to indorse such a policy. They were, therefore, only the recommendation of the majority.

No later advices have been received from Utah by the California mail which arrived yesterday. We, however, have obtained and publish elsewhere, a private letter, dated Salt Lake City, Jan. 6, in which the writer, warmly devoted to the Mormon cause, gives expression to Mormon views on the rebellion against the Federal Government. It will be seen, from this letter, that the Mormons are blindly obedient to BRIGHAM YOUNG, and will, in all probability, obey his behests to the death.

The Committee on Frauds reported to the Board of Aldermen last evening a series of resolutions, directing that legal measures be taken against the contractors in the Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue cases, and that FRANCIS B. VIDAL be removed from the office of Surveyor. The report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet and closed very irregularly for Cotton. Flour was depressed, and common brands declined a shade. Wheat was inactive at former rates; 41,000 bushels Corn were sold at somewhat firmer prices. Rye was quoted cheaper, with a moderate business. Provisions attracted less attention, and Pork was heavy. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

France and England.

If the difficulties which arose out of an ill advised correspondence between the authoritative satellites of NAPOLEON III. and the apologetic Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON had ever been, in any just sense of the word, national difficulties between France and England, we might now regard them as satisfactorily arranged. The *Niagara* brings us news that on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. DISRAELI, in his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons that all the "unfortunate circumstances which had recently disturbed the intercourse of the two Governments had now happily terminated." The phraseology of the "Great Caucasian" was not quite so elegant or so accurate as his literary reputation should have enjoined it upon him to use, but his meaning was unusually and creditably transparent. He desired to make the House of Commons and the English people understand that the Government of Lord DERBY had profited by the blundering weakness of its predecessor, and that the French Ministry had been properly brought to terms by Lord MALMESBURY. There can be no doubt that this has been done. An announcement made by the English journals to the effect that Lord MALMESBURY'S reply to the note of Count WALEWSKI was "firm and not conciliatory," is corroborated by the appearance in Paris of a pamphlet, understood to emanate "from the highest authority," in which the immense advantages to France and Europe of the Anglo-French alliance are elaborately set forth, the policy of the Emperor warmly commended, and the English people urgently invited to consider the propriety of taking decisive steps to protect, so far as in them lies, the life of a sovereign who has shown himself so thoroughly appreciative of the true interests, and so respectful to the character of England. So far, then, as the dissensions between NAPOLEON III. and the English Parliament can be healed by a prompt recognition on the one side and the other of the duties and interests of the two nations respectively, they have become things of the past. But the consequences of those dissensions are more important than the dissensions themselves. Those consequences refer their origin not to the national questions, but to the personal influences involved in the original rupture, and they must work out their legitimate results, unarrested by diplomatic cordialities and by the *entente cordiale* of cabinets.

On the side of England, the events which culminated in the defeat of Lord PALMERSTON have opened the eyes of the nation to the dangers inherent in the alliance of Great Britain with NAPOLEON III., on such terms as prevailed between the cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries during the Russian War and since the Congress of Paris. For the first time since the fall of the Stuarts, England has been made to feel that she had placed herself before Europe and the world in a position secondary to that of France. It has been revealed to her, as suddenly as if by a flash of lightning, that for the last four years her *prestige* in Europe has been overshadowed by the powerful authority of her imperial ally. This is a lesson far from grateful to the English pride, and Englishmen will lay it very thoroughly to heart. The nation seems to draw its breath deeply, as after a great escape—and not unreasonably. For, just as in 1854, Great Britain, to borrow the happy expression of one of her own statesmen, "drifted" into a war, so in 1858 she was fast drifting into a post of apparent subservienoy to France, from which nothing but a serious war, perhaps, could have rescued her. To expect of the English people anything like a return to the state of things which preceded the addresses of the French Colonels and the Walewski correspondence, is absurd. Nor can the effects of the recent misunderstanding be easily effaced in France. No people in Europe are more profoundly ignorant of foreign nations and their character than the French. And just as it seemed the most natural thing in the world to men like Dr MORNY and his colleagues, that an English House of Commons should modify the English law at the summons of a Premier, instigated by a foreign prince, so to hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, we may be sure, it appears quite probable that Italians, Frenchmen, Belgians and Germans are allowed to contrive revolution, and to plot assassination in the open day on British shores. The prisoner GOMEZ on his trial had the assurance to tell his judges that everybody in England went armed in the public streets, and this extraordinary proposition was suffered to pass quite uncontradicted—no doubt because it was thought quite characteristic of a country in which intelligent Parisians still persist in assuring you that men are allowed to sell their wives for a shilling apiece and a glass of good ale. The idea that murder and conspiracy are continually fomented in London, has penetrated the French mind, and will not be dislodged by diplomatic civilities and explanations. Here is one root of bitterness. The Emperor himself must retain that keen sense of injury which always haunts men who have brought themselves into difficulty by a fault of their own committing. Whatever he may do, he cannot altogether obliterate the impression in France, that after threatening England he was obliged to conciliate her—and this is not an impression profitable to imperial adventures. Already we hear the first reverberations of the diplomatic disaster in rumors of plots discovered at Paris, and of insurrections suppressed at Chalons, the latter not unaccompanied by bloodshed. We must remember, of course, that the "manufacture" of plots is just now an imperial necessity, more important than the industries of Sevres, or Gobelin, or Beauvais—and these stories of revolt, actual or prospective, must be measured somewhat by a ratio drawn inversely from the severity with which the "system of repression" is urged by the Government. A fabulous outbreak on the Saone, may well contribute to a real compression on the Seine. Nevertheless, we may safely enough conclude that the domestic policy of NAPOLEON must have been profoundly affected by the steps which his Government has recently taken. With England substantially alienated, and with France radically disturbed, the Emperor's "cordial relations" with Lord DERBY'S Cabinet can only be positively strengthened by some external pressure which shall make itself felt by both Governments alike. We must therefore look to see NAPOLEON III. intervene still more prominently than ever in the affairs of Europe. Nothing as yet absolutely indicates his advance in the direction of an interference between Austria and Italy which would probably be his most successful move—but it is curious to observe that the Russian Government has joined the Governments of France and England in opposition to the Government of Austria on the question of the Danubian principalities.

Sympathy for Criminals.

It really seems as if there was no chance of getting the Executive and a certain portion of the public to look upon criminals in any other light than as ill-used and greatly-to-be pitied individuals. The sympathies of juries are notoriously, for the most part, not with the victims of crime, but with the perpetrators of it. A conviction in the most flagrant cases is exceedingly difficult to obtain. Influences of all sorts operate in this City to prevent trial by jury working as it ought to work. When a verdict is obtained, however, the difficulties are but half over. No single Judge on the Bench seems to know enough of law or of criminal procedure to enable him to bring a trial to an unimpeachable close. Some half-dozen of his rulings are invariably discovered to be wrong, and are reversed on appeal, and the more finical and paltry the exceptions the greater the pains which seem to be taken by the court above in sustaining them. The result is that if a prisoner does not escape through the instrumentality of the jury, the chances are ten to one in favor of his escaping through the instrumentality of the court. If he cannot vanquish the public upon the facts he is sure to vanquish them upon the law. Nevertheless, one might fairly suppose that if justice once triumphed over the corruption or stupidity of jurors, and the blundering of judges, she had nothing farther to fear. Nothing of the kind. The criminal has still another chance. The State executive still remains. Juries may convict and courts may sentence, but the robbers of houses and shedders of blood have still a city of refuge in the State Capitol. Governor KING seems determined to be an angel of mercy. He has just pardoned one of the leading actors in the most revolting tragedy by which this City has ever, in these days, been disgraced, and he has done this upon such grounds as, we venture to say, was never before made the basis of such an act. The previous character of a convicted criminal, or circumstances attendant upon his crime and extenuating its virulence, are the only admissible motives to the exertion of the Executive clemency in cases of serious criminality. None of these existed in O'CONNELL'S case. Governor KING has commuted his sentence simply because he did not deem it expedient to put in another plea to the indictment. He was found guilty of rape and murder, but the Governor has changed his punishment, because he did not plead guilty of manslaughter. In other words, the Executive is taking upon itself not only to apportion the punishment of criminals to their guilt, but to make amends to them for any blunders they may make in the conduct of their case.

The Jury, it is true, recommended O'CONNELL to mercy, and Governor KING seems to imagine that this creates an obligation on his part to show mercy. There could not possibly be a greater mistake. He must know perfectly well of what sort of materials New-York juries are composed, and what these recommendations really mean. They are sometimes dodges adopted by men who have conscientious objections to the death punishment, in order to change the consequences of their verdict. Sometimes they are the result of a maudlin sympathy with the prisoner, and at others, the condition of a compromise between dissentient jurors. They are hardly ever the only thing they ought ever to be—a careful and conscientious expression of opinion that the moral guilt of the prisoner is in a degree less than his legal guilt. It is only by such an expression that the Governor should ever allow himself to be influenced. If youth, and a miscalculation of the chances of conviction, are mitigating circumstances in a case of rape and murder, we may as well throw open the prison doors.

In short, the whole tide of sentiment, not only among public officers, but among a large number of the people themselves, upon this subject of the punishment of crime, is taking a radically wrong direction. The sympathy which should be extended to the honest, sober and orderly, is lavished upon the vicious and depraved. A man is stabbed in the street while walking peaceably with his wife. His widow is left to bear her bereavement as she may, while the newspapers teem with accounts of the youth and good looks of the murderer, and the grief of his mother or sisters. A poor old woman, with every claim on man's pity, mercy and protection which humanity can put forward, is violated or choked to death by four young reprobates, in the coolest and most deliberate manner. It is a foul and brutal murder; three of the wretches escape the extreme penalty of the law; the fourth, by rare good luck, is convicted of the offence which he really committed; but the gubernatorial heart is soft, and he, too, is sent to the State Prison, to look forward, ten or twelve years hence, to a full pardon. And one colemporary, the *Tribune*, yesterday morning, prepares the way for the pardon of HUNTINGTON, the forger, on the ground of the great "mental suffering" which that illustrious criminal has been undergoing since his incarceration. What next?

SANTA ANNA ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO.—Our Aspinwall correspondent informs us that Ex-President SANTA ANNA, accompanied by his family, embarked on the 12th instant, at Carthagena, on board the British mail steamship *Clyde*, for St. Thomas and Havana. He was, doubtless, *en route* for Mexico.

SANTA ANNA has for some years been living at Turbaco, a charming village near Carthagena, in New-Granada, where, for a time, in the year 1801, the famous HUMBOLDT also fixed his residence. Turbaco overlooks the bay of Carthagena from a height of two thousand feet, and the ambition of the Mexican "Napoleon" does not seem to have dwindled away in that exalted position. His passionate indulgence in his favorite sport of cock-fighting, (in his love for which, by the way, he has the sympathy of no less a person than the present Premier of Great Britain,) has not materially impaired his vast fortune; and he is now hastening back to Mexico either to bring order out of chaos, after his conception of order, or to put matters quite beyond redemption. Some of the Washington journals profess to be informed that he will reappear in the arena of his long and restless life as the agent of a European alliance committed to the establishment in Mexico of an independent monarchy to be conferred upon a Prince of the House of Bourbon. But we shall see what we shall see.

A REGISTRY LAW.—Mr. ADAMS, of the Assembly, from the majority of the Select Committee on the bill entitled "An act to prevent illegal voting throughout the State," has made a report.

A Registry law has been recommended by Gov. KING in both his annual messages. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania for many years have had their Registry laws in operation. Yet there is a strong opposition against the enactment of a Registry law in this State—so strong that fears are entertained of the defeat of the bill.

It will be very extraordinary if any except Democratic members of the Legislature oppose it. When a good and just measure is killed, those who do the deed should at least have the expectation of profit to balance the sacrifice of duty

The provisions of the bill are briefly stated in the report, as follows:

"This bill provides for the registration of votes, by Supervisors in cities, and Assessors in towns it throws proper safe guards around the registers, so that they shall be complete, and easy of reference. It makes it the duty of Assessors, to correct a register of votes in their respective towns, and to review and post the same, similar to the assessment list. It provides that they shall meet, ten days before a general election, to perfect the list, and makes it their duty to stamp every certificate of naturalization. The Inspectors of Election are to be governed by the registry list, unless a registered vote be challenged, when, the oath of the voter shall decide its legality. It also provides, that the list shall be open to public inspection, and publishes illegal registrations by imprisonment; every precaution is taken to make the expense and trouble as light as possible."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Illness of Col. Benton—Navigation of Cape Fear River—The Kansas Debate in the House—Expedition to Revolutionize Northern Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

Col. BENTON is confined to his bed, with cancer of the stomach. He works upon his Abridgement of the Congressional Debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission to examine into the state of navigation of Cape Fear River. It consists of N. W. BACHE, J. J. STEPHENS, J. N. MAFFITT, A. A. HUMPHREYS, W. B. FRANKLIN, and W. H. C. WHITING.

The Kansas debate has nearly run out to the House, which adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, no one desiring to speak on the subject.

The Treasurer's last weekly statement shows the receipts for the week to have been nearly $4,000,000. The amount on deposit is $6,500,000, of which $7,000,000 is subject to draft, or three and a fifth millions increase since the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit the Red River of the North, which is the western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object being to see the valley of the river, and to engage in hunting the elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, Senators FITCH and RICE, Messrs. BECKER and CAVANAUGH, Representatives from Minnesota, and Ex-Governor MEDARY, will accompany the expedition.

The House was not officially informed until to-day of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Galveston *News* writes that Col. LOCKRIDGE is expected to leave for Texas on the 24th inst., with the intention of revolutionizing Northern Mexico, and that many Northern men and considerable means are engaged in the enterprise. A letter from Col. LOCKRIDGE to the *News* confirms the statement.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

The Senate is not in session, having yesterday adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether the main truck of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad is completed, and whether it intersects with the branch in conformity with the law granting lands to Iowa for Railroad purposes, and to report such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

Private bills were reported from the various Committees.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, in advocating the Lecompton Constitution, expressed his amazement that Governor WISE should have written his Anti-Lecompton Tammany Hall letter.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana—Do you hold him to be in or out of the Democratic organization?

Mr. SMITH—I do not hesitate to say I hold Governor WISE to be out, together with all who refuse to cooperate with the great Democratic Party.

Mr. ESOLISH—Did you support Governor WISE'S election to the Gubernatorial Chair?—if not, were you not outside of the Democratic Party?

Mr. SMITH—I did not support him, but I did not make myself active and prominent to thwarting the Democratic Party.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said Mr. SMITH had no right to read him or any other man out of the Democratic Party. Nine tenths of the Democrats of the Free States stood with him against Lecompton. If the gentleman from Virginia attempts to read them out, he will find they will read him out.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. DAVIS reminded him of the dissenting juror, who characterized his associates as an obstinate set of fellows.

Mr. DAVIS—Did you not, time and again, run as an independent candidate, outside of the Democratic party?

Mr. SMITH—Never.

Mr. DAVIS—Such was my understanding.

Mr. SMITH—Like a great deal of your understanding, it is unsound. Did not the gentleman from Indiana know that the President was the head of the Democratic Party, and that he has urged, with all his power, the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS—Because the President has recommended this measure, does it therefore follow that every Democrat must vote for it? The President may advise but not command me.

Mr. SMITH said the President is the representative of the Democracy and Kansas, in all shapes and forms, and intimated that Mr. DAVIS opposed Lecompton at the prompting of the Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he intended to carry out the recommendations of the President up to November last, when the President thought proper to change his front.

Mr. SMITH—EXACTLY—that is the language of rebellion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—It is the language of a freeman. [Cries of "Good!"]

Mr. SMITH—a man is known by the company he keeps, and he who is not with us is against us. He then argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. He said that Mr. DOUGLAS got up his movement against that measure to secure his reelection to the Senate, and that there was a concerted movement of the Democrats of Illinois for this purpose.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, pronounced the charge wholly unfounded.

Mr. SMITH replied that the successor of Mr. RICHARDSON told it to him and others, without reserve, that some of the Illinois delegation, after consultation, came to the conclusion that this was the only chance to elect Mr. DOUGLAS to the Senate.

Mr. MARSHALL did not believe that any such conference had been held, and repeated that the statement was entirely unfounded.

Mr. COX said it did not become Mr. SMITH, who had turned tail on the Democratic Party, and was elected to Congress by American votes, to make such extraordinary attacks on the Democratic members.

Much confusion ensued, amid which Mr. CLAY moved that the Committee rise.

The Chairman said that Mr. COX could proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CLEMENS objected.

Mr. PALMER characterized the Lecompton movement as a swindle, and said that when the Republicans obtain possession of the Government in 1861, they will invest it with some of the purity and justice with which it was clothed at its birth. While they will not interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, they will take care to prevent its extension.

Mr. MORRIS, of Penn., was unwilling to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution which they detest, and which has been consummated through systematic fraud and violence. The one-man power has grown to such dimensions as to threaten the liberties of the country. The framers of the Constitution never supposed that such petty tyranny would be exercised as to require the surrender of private judgment, and the taking of the Executive will as an infallible test of truth. But demoralizing as is the distribution of patronage, it cannot control public opinion, and stifle the expression of their voice, and the people will administer their rebuke to the insolence of Executive usurpation and those who sustain it.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Closing of the Kansas Campaign—The Coming Vote in the House—The Amoor River Expedition—Telegraph to Salt Lake—The Amin Bey Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Kansas campaign at the Federal Capital is nearly over. On Thursday of next week the vote will probably be taken in the House, and thus this long pending and agitating question will be disposed of in its present phase. As I telegraphed you to-night, the opponents of Lecompton count upon a majority of seven in favor of amending the Senate bill in the form proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN—that is, by making it a bill admitting Kansas upon condition that the Lecompton Constitution shall be again submitted at a popular election, and is ratified by a fair majority of the people; also, in the event of the rejection of that instrument, authorizing the call of a new Convention, &c. This, of course—if adopted—would kill the Lecompton swindle; but some of the Republicans object to it earnestly upon the ground that it would involve an assent by them to the acceptance of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the admission of Kansas with an organic law of that character, provided the people should choose to adopt it, or they should again be cheated and defrauded out of a fair expression of the popular will. These scruples, probably, will be overcome, however—for it does not follow that the acceptance of this mode of settlement, in the present instance, will establish a rule for Northern action in others where its application would be less safe. The South is accustomed to make precedents when wanted—and there is no reason why the North should do otherwise.

I do not share in the confident anticipations of the defeat of the Lecompton swindle in which some of our friends indulge. The fight is a close one. The moral weapons are all with the opposition, but the material weapons and ammunition are with the Lecomptonites. I hope the fraud cannot be consummated. If past experience had not taught me how unsafe it is to rely upon the most solemn asseverations of the merely sordid politician, I should have no doubt of the result. To-day there is a clear majority pledged to the defeat of the Lecompton scheme; but I anticipate treachery; and the confident manner of the leading Lecomptonites themselves gives color to the rumor that certain of the professed opponents of the measure are playing false for the purpose of killing. God grant it may not be so; but the constituencies will do well to watch closely, and remember that treachery in such a case as this must have been purchased with a price. The rumor is revived that there will be two or three Republicans absent when the vote is taken. If there *are* men wearing the Republican badge who can consent to make a trade with the Administration, we shall know them when the list of absentees is scanned.

In my reference to the explorations of Major COLLINS in the Amoor River region, published a day or two since, I am made to allude to the Amoor as a river in Siberia. This is not correct. The Amoor lies in Northern China, and its head waters penetrate Siberia. When the allies drove the Russian forces from Petropolowski, the latter crossed over to the mouth of the Amoor and fortified themselves there. As time and opportunity served the Russians proceeded up the river, and finding it a great stream, watering a rich and fertile country, the Russian Government concluded to take possession of it; and they have assumed control of a district large enough to make half a dozen States of the American Union. It is only recently that Russia became aware of the value of this region, notwithstanding she has long conducted an extensive trade therewith in teas and other merchandise carried thousands of miles inland. Major COLLINS' narration of his travels seems almost a romance; and yet it bears the sterling impress of truth, even were he not well known as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, as well as great intelligence.

The Military Committee of the Senate have reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the immediate erection and operation of a line of Magnetic Telegraph to Salt Lake, in order that the Government may have at its command ready means of prompt communication with the Army of Utah. That this is eminently necessary as a war measure, no one can doubt.—and it is to be hoped that Congress will take prompt and favorable action upon the subject. The bill provides no monopoly, but leaves the Executive to make the best contract he can with any parties who are competent to do the desired work. I understand, however, that there are parties ready to have the line in active operation in less than five months from the day that the contract is made.

Justice demands a prompt and decisive reply to the communication which appears in yesterday's TIMES, in the shape of a Constantinople letter under the caption of "The Amin Bey Fraud," the writer of which has abused your courtesy in order that he might utter a malicious slander against no honorable gentleman. The articles to which the communication purports to be a reply, charged that "AMIN BEY," who came to this country in 1851, and was paraded all over the land "by authority," was an impostor, in so far as he claimed to be a Bey, and the Sultan's Ambassador accredited to the United States, "E. P. P." now substantially corroborates the charge, for he confesses that AMIN was a teacher in the Naval School near Constantinople, and *not* a diplomat. That is precisely what your correspondent and others who exposed the impostor always claimed. We have constantly maintained that AMIN was a teacher only, who came here on private account, but was palmed off as a representative of the Sultan, which he was not in any manner whatever. He was not even entitled to the designation of "Bey" [Prince] which he assumed in this country, and which does not appertain to him at home even "by courtesy," as in the case of our Militia Generals who go abroad with "U. S. A." marked upon their baggage. If these charges against AMIN are not well-founded, it is the simplest imaginable task to disprove them by tangible evidence; but the assertions of interested parties are of no value in the premises, and until something better is offered, the charges must stand confessed.

But the most offensive part of "E. P. P.'s" letter is that which reflects upon the character of FRANCIS DAINESE—late United States Consul at Constantinople—and which, with reckless audacity, refers to certain documents published by Congress, for evidence to sustain imputations upon that gentleman's honor. I have been long familiar with the controversy between JOHN P. BROWN and Mr. DAINESE—a controversy in which DANIEL WEBSTER, when Secretary of State, after long and patient investigation, thoroughly and emphatically vindicated Mr. DAINESE, and practically rebuked the course pursued towards him by Mr. BROWN, United States Dragoman at Constantinople. The documents referred to I have examined with care; and I undertake to say that they show nothing whatever in the least discreditable to Mr. DAINESE, while they *do* establish one of the basest conspiracies against him which I have ever known men in power to level at the interests and reputation of a private gentleman. "E. P. P." either does not know of what he writes, or else wilfully perverts the truth in his anonymous communication.

Mr. DAINESE is an adopted citizen of the United States, and an accomplished and high-toned gentleman. Indeed, it is not often that I have met in my somewhat extended experience at Washington, a gentleman of more varied intellectual attainments, or one so well versed in the principles and practice of the public law which governs the intercourse of nations, and furnishes the chief guide of Consuls and Diplomats. To persons familiar with Washington society, it is needless to say that he moves in the best circles, both public and private, where his shining qualities of head and heart make him a welcome guest. It is true that he wears a diamond ring of rare value and beauty, presented to him *as a token of friendship* (long after his return to the United States, and not while he was in the employ of our Government,) by RESCHID PASHA, the late Grand Vizier of the OTTOMAN Empire; but the remainder of E. P. P.'s assertions in relation to that ring are without foundation in truth.

That which Mr. DAINESE *does* claim to be a significant refutation of Mr. BROWN'S statement that he (Mr. D.) was obnoxious to the Sultan, is the imperial Order of honor, Nishan Medjidje, recently conferred upon him by his Imperial Majesty, and received through the hands of Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington. E. P. P. may sneer *ad libitum* at these manifestations of the esteem in which a worthy gentleman is held, but before he can lead others to sympathize in his amusement, he will need some evidence to controvert the substantial proofs in Mr. DAINESE'S hands, in the diploma conferring the Order enclosed to, and the letter of RESCHID PASHA transmitting the ring. In conclusion, let me add that the slanders assiduously promulgated against Mr. DAINESE by his enemies have been fully and repeatedly investigated by committees of Congress, who have uniformly reported it in his favor, notwithstanding that he was hard to contend with the insidious influences of secret cabals. That such unworthy and discreditable means have been exerted for his overthrow I have abundant evidence, which can and will be presented to the public should occasion require it.

The parties lying back of (as well as in) those published attacks upon Mr. DAINESE have long been abusing the courtesy of the Press in order to give currency to their fabrications. No one of them, I will venture to assume, has the courage to publicly assert these slanders, and assume responsibility therefor. In future it would be well to turn the libellers over to the parties of whom they would make a victim, and I have no doubt that he will give them ample opportunity to try whether they can substantiate their allegations. S.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., Friday, March 26.

A large and spirited Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting was held in this city this evening. JULIUS STRONG, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Administration State Convention, presided. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, and others addressed the meeting. Our large hall was filled to overflowing.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, March 26.

The Democracy held a large and enthusiastic meeting here last evening, to sustain the Administration. Ex-Governor WOOD presided, and made the opening speech, and was followed in an able speech by the Hon. Mr. BELDEN, of Stark County. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Administration, and in favor of the immediate admission of KANSAS.

Trial of Townsend the Highwayman—Excitement in Canada.

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., Friday, March 26.

The trial of TOWNSEND, the highwayman, commenced to-day. Great excitement prevails, thousands from the surrounding country attending. There are upwards of 100 witnesses, including four penitentiary convicts, to be examined on the part of the Crown, and nearly as many on behalf of the prisoner. The opinion prevails that the prisoner's identity will be established, and he be convicted. The trial is expected to occupy several days.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 26.

The chair manufactory of BURRAGE BROTHERS, in Ashburnham, with out-buildings, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $10,000.

MERRILL'S satinet and woolen cloth manufactory, in Fitchville, Windsor Co., Vt., was burned on Tuesday night. Loss estimated at $12,000. Insured for $8,000.

FIRE IN BELVIDERE, PA.

BELVIDERE, Friday, March 26.

The steam tannery of Messrs. SHARPE & Co., was totally destroyed by fire at midnight. The loss is about $8,000. Insured for $6,000.

FIRE AT WINCHESTER, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 26.

In Winchester, Mass, yesterday afternoon, the cotton-batting manufactory of MILLS & Co., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000; insured $2,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, March 26.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference is in session at this place to-day.

A number of candidates were admitted on trial, and a number of young men received into full membership and elected to Deacons' orders, after an address from the Bishop.

At the afternoon session, the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was adopted. It shows some 8,000 conversions in the Sabbath Schools of the Conference during the last year.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 26.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures 15 feet, but is falling.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 26.

The water in the river at the Falls measures eight feet, and is falling.

The Burning of the Steamer Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, March 26.

The *Courier*, of this city, says that the White River steamer *Evansville* took fire at Whisky Chute, that thirty bales of cotton were thrown overboard, and that three of the deck hands were drowned.

A dispatch from Memphis, however, says that the White River steamer *Evansville* is at the levee there, and that she was slightly damaged on the up-trip.

The Next Steamer for Liverpool.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

PORTLAND, Me., Friday March 26.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer *North American* will sail from this port direct for Liverpool, at about 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Telegraphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall-street, previous to 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, will be sent forward and be promptly delivered as directed, at Liverpool.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Boston, arrived at this port at 1½ A. M., and sailed for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning. Weather cloudly, with light N. W. wind.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at 11 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday. Wind stiff at W.; breeze; cloudy.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 26.

The schooner *Lucinda* arrived this afternoon from Toronto, with flour, &c. A vessel cleared yesterday for Canada. Navigation now open at nearly all ports on Lake Ontario.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first part of Mr. FORREST'S benefit came off last night; the remainder will be given to-day at 1½. There was a very good house, and the performance of MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots" was admirable in every respect, Mr. FORREST in particular being in remarkably fine voice. Signor DUBREUIL sang the *rôle* of *de Morrs*, instead of TAFFANELLI, and acquitted himself excellently, in spite, too, of very unnecessary nervousness. At the Matinée, to-day, will be given the whole of FLOTOW'S "Martha," with Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. BERRI, FORMES, PERANISER, &c., in the cast. All the purchasers of tickets for last night are admitted

FROM ALBANY.

A Spicy Time in the Assembly—A Rush of Business—The Registry Law—The Project for the Completion of the Canals—Gossip, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 26.

We had a nice, spicy time in the Assembly last evening, nf which the telegraph will already have given you a synopsis. I do not understand that any physical fisticuffs are to follow the war of words in which Mr. SPEAKER and Mr. MONETT indulged last evening.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN.

Both Houses of the Legislature were running Express trains this morning. Look at the proceedings, and you will see that more business was done in each branch to-day than was done in both together during the first five weeks of the session. It was "unanimous consent" for everything, and everything went by "unanimous consent."

The work done was more routine—no new projects being introduced. But all the old jobbing was moved forward with frightful speed. Most of it will probably turn up in the statute books in quite a different shape from that in which it went to the Senate and Assembly. It would be impossible to gather out the real purposes of all these enactments now. Bills go from clerks to committees—from committees to the House, and from the House back to the committees to be reported complete, with such rapidity that it would take a flying machine nf furty horse power to keep up with them.

THE REGISTRY LAW

Does not appear to be progressing as fast as is desirable. The Hon. CHARLES H. ADAMS, who introduced the bill in the House, has been indisposed for the past few days. He is now able again to be in his seat, and I hope in a few days he will be able to bring it to a vote in the House. If it can be reached, I think it will pass, as every Republican with whom I have conversed is favorable to the proposition.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

It is noticeable that Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and DUTTER, the Republican minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Democratic project for completing the Canals, did not unite in the report submitted by Mr. LANING. The Republicans hold a caucus this afternoon. It is understood, for the purpose of considering what line of policy it is advisable for them to pursue.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals have determined to announce their decision on the Port Warden bill at this term nf the Court. The decision is entirely in favor of the Constitutionality of the law of last Session, "reorganizing the Warden's office." So that the gentlemen of the mercantile community who have for the past year been pessing for themselves on the constitutionality of the law—*a la* Mayor Wood on the Police bill—will have to acknowledge the errors of their ways, and comply with the statutes. The lesson, I trust, will not be forgotten in the future.

I can hardly get any straight clue to the rumor which you have from this city of the resignation of a prominent Railroad man of his position as President, or of his seat in Congress. The rumor undoubtedly refers to Mr. CORNING, of the Central. It is known here that Mr. CORNING remains at Washington at a great sacrifice of his private interests. It is also known that he is not pleased with his own position at Washington, nor at the political consequences which may grow out of his continuance in Congress. These combined may have induced him to tender his resignation of a position which could give him no power, and which has not added one jot or tittle to his reputation. Yet still there are circumstances surrounding him which would rencer such a course difficult; and I doubt much whether Mr. C. will, nt present, abandon either his seat at the head of the Central round table, or his seat in the Capitol at Washington.

There are other rumors at the Capitol, besides this relative to Mr. CORNING, which, if they come true, will probably make quite as much commotion. The most pointed is that which indicates a probable secession from the Lecompton ranks of one who now occupies a prominent position in the State. The antecedents and proclivities of the off gentleman justify and give probability to the rumor. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 26.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to declare the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company a corporation.

Bill to authorize the Buffalo and Piltsburg Railroad Company to consolidate with the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company.

Bill to amend the law relative to Savings Banks in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Bill to amend the law in relation to principal, factor, and agents.

Bill relative to the appointment of Police Justices Clerks in the City of New-York.

Bill amending the Charter of the University of Buffalo.

Bill amending the act supplying Brooklyn with water.

Bill relative to notices for the appointment of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes.

Bill amending the Charter of the Rochester "Home of the Friendless."

Bill to incorporate the Union Iron Cheet Sinking Fund—made the special order for 12 noon.

The bill for toling railroads was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole considered the act relative to abandoning the old canal in Port Byron. It passed to a third reeding.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate considered the general orders, and is now discussing the propriety of paylog interest on the protested drafts, to canal contractors and others.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 26.

The Long Island Ferry bill was made the special nrder for Tneeday morning.

A large number of petitions were presented on different subjects.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. LANING, against appropriating 50 P cent. of excise money to the Inebriate Asylum. Also, by bill, to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of $3,500,000 to complete the Erie Canel. Also, by bill, to transfer $1,200,000 balence of appropriation for completing the Erie Canel to the lateral canals.

Mr. LANING said that the bills were based on the estimates of the Engineer, carefully made, and that the amount was deemed quite sufficient to complete the enlargement. The balance of $1,200,000 would also be sufficient to complete the laterals, within $25,000. Three courses were open to the Committee. One was to abandon the work; another, to impose a direct tax of two mills per annum for two years; another, to submit a loan to the people to choose—the latter loan to be repaid in 18 years by one-quarter of a mill tax. The bids do not contemplate any stoppage of the works.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, on behalf of the Minority Committee, stated that they had had no opportunity to examine the bills, and were not prepared to indorse such policy at present. They were, therefore, only the recommendation of the majority, and not of the whole Committee.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HANFORD, by bill, to facilitate the removal of the Quarantine establishment in New-York. Ordered to be reported by a complete bill.

By Mr. MONETT, against regulating the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. CHANLER, a complete bill to promote public Education. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, to incorporate the American Society of the State Medical College.

By Mr. WEED, a complete bill to incorporate the People's Loan Relief Company. Also, a complete bill to provide for the formation of amendments in all city charters. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. LAFLIN, to incorporate the American School of Mines. Also, against the incorporation of the Inventor's Aid Society. Agreed to.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to provide for the sale of part of the Sing Sing Prison farm, the proceeds to form a permanent building fund.

By Mr. WAGER, to provide for the registry of liens on canal boats.

Also, to repeal the Building Association act. Ordered to a third reading.

To incorporate the Central American Industrial Association. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SALISBURY presented the minority report against the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr. FULLERTON reported a bill to legalize the sale of stocks on time.

EVENING SESSION.

The New-York tax-bill was made the special order for Monday.

The following bills were reported complete, and ordered to their third reading:

Bill to regulate the sale and extend the Mechanics' Lien Law to Queens and Jefferson Counties.

Bill to authorize increased fare on the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad.

Bill to authorize a double railway track between towns in Westchester County.

Bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

Bill to amend the act relative to married women.

Bill in relation to the qualification of Senators and Assemblymen.

Bill to extend the charter nf the Screw Dock Company.

Bill to emend the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings in recovering possession of land.

Bill to provide for the enlargement of Chemung canal locks.

Bill to incorporate the Ericsson Navigation Company.

Bill to provide for the repair of a portion of the Black River Canal.

Bills to incorporate the New-York Law College, the New-York Athenaum and the American College of Medical Science.

Bills to amend the Brooklyn Armory act. To improve the efficiency of the State Militia. To amend the act for the protection of Emigrants. Also, Mr. LAWRENCE's bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported against authorizing Richmond County to grant a loan to the Staten Island Railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. TAPPAN introduced concurrent resolutions discharging Connecticut boundary commission. Laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of the New-York Common Council of 1857 was referred to be reported complete.

A large number of private bills were reported complete.

A large number of Notices were given—among them to repeal the charitable law acts of 1857, and to repeal the act relating to expenses of emigrants.

A number of bills were introduced, with little prospect of getting them through, except those of particular importance. Among them were the following:

By Mr. LANING, to amend the assessment act. It repeals the railroad law of 1857.

By Mr. ENOS, to amend the New-York charter. It prohibits the borrowing any money, contracting any debt except in anticipation of the revenues of the year. It provides for loans in case of accident by fire, flood, &c. Also, Bill to regulate the use of piers and slips in the City of New-York—referred to be reported a complete bill.

Mr. TAPPAN called up the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Wm. L. MARCY.

Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and CHANLER also made touching addresses, which were listened to with much interest, and then the consideration of the resolutions was deferred until Thursday afternoon. A resolution for afternoon sessions was laid over.

The resolution to form a Grinding Committee was called up, met with a warm opposition, and passed, after an amendment making the number two from each Judicial District, and prohibiting any irrelevant amendment in Committee to any bill reported complete.

The House then adjourned.

City Items.

The (Beplist) *Examiner* of this week says: "Our revival summary for three weeks past, though imperfect, of necessity shows a great advance. Over seventeen thousand conversions are therein specified, and the ingathering, on probation and otherwise, reported in our Methodist exchanges during the same period, amounts, by our own count, to over twenty thousand more." The summary specifies the following conversions that have come to the knowledge: Maine, 411; New-Hampshire, 82; Vermont, 304; Massachusetts, 2,574; Rhode Island, 397; Connecticut, 795; New-York, 2,386; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New-Jersey, 698; Delaware, 40; District of Columbia, 21; Maryland, 9; Ohio, 1,148; Indiana, 737; Illinois, 1,146; Michigan, 604; Wisconsin, 465; Iowa, 278; Minnesota, 388; Missouri, 424; Kentucky, 498; Tennessee, 711; Virginia, 295; nther States, 177; British Provinces, 257.

An extensive German lottery egency, having its head-querters at No. 148 Canal street, was broken up yesterday by the Mayor's Police. CHARLES MILLER, a German Homœopathic physician, who had charge of the business, was arrested, and will be examined today before the Recorder. He claims to be the American agent of the Grand Duke of Baden State Lottery, Germany. The promised orizes vary from $9,000 to $2,372,000. The business has been going on nearly three years, giving a net profit last year (as shown by the books) of over $50,000.

At Burton's Old Theatre in Chambers-street yesterday, the crowd at the noon-day prayer-meeting was as large as ever. Mr. EDWARD CORNING, President of the Hardware Board of Trade, was the leader. Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, of Brooklyn, was one of the many who offered prayer. It was announced that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would preside at the meeting to-day, and preach a sermon occupying half an hour in its delivery.

At the Mayor's office yesterday, a well-dressed woman presented herself, and told his Honor that, coming to this City on Wednesday, on her way from Philedelphia to Boston, she stopped at a public house, and while asleep there, $59—all the money she had—was stolen from her. The keeper of the house, it was supposed, stole it, and a Policeman said he would arrest him, but the man could not be found, and meantime the woman was in a state of destitution. The Mayor sent her to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, with a request that he would help her on her way.

Judge PIERREPOINT, in the Superior Court, has decided that, under section 399 of the Code, which provides for the examination of a party to a suit on his own behalf, a printed notice to the adverse party that the party so offering his testimony would be examined "upon the several points presented by the pleadings in the action and at issue between the parties," is insufficient.

At the *post-mortem* examination of MICHAEL MARSDEN, the convict who died suddenly in his cell at Sing Sing, and was brought to this City, Drs. FISHNELL and FREORSON, yesterday, found oxalic acid in his stomach. Who administered the poison has not transpired. An inquest will be held to-day.

SECRET MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Yesterday evening, at the close of the prayer-meeting in the lecture room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, a meeting of members was held for the purpose of discussing the questions arising out of the request of a number of their body, who were anxious to separate from it, for letters of recommendation to other churches. Mr. GILMAN was elected Chairman. Mr. FAIRBANKS moved that all persons present, who were not members, be requested to leave. He did so, he said, because he observed that several persons were taking notes of the proceedings. His motion was seconded. Another gentleman urged it, because the call of the meeting had been addressed to members only, and because the relations between the members of that church were, if possible, more sacred, even, than family ties. The Chairman thought the impropriety of remaining in a meeting designed for the members of a particular church, would be felt by all right-minded persons, and he hoped the request would be obeyed. Another gentlemen hoped the motion would be put, as otherwise its purpose might not be understood by those whom it affected. The motion was put, and carried unanimously. Here a reporter rose and said that he was present, not as the representative of any newspaper, but in compliance with an arrangement between him and one of the members of the Church who had a personal interest in the result of this discussion, but could not be in attendance to take part in it. He questioned, therefore, whether the resolution just passed could apply to him. The Secretary of the meeting asked for the name of the member by whom the stenographer had been employed. The reporter declared that as the arrangement was a private one, he would not feel authorized to give the gentleman's name. The Chairman peremptorily ordered the reporter to leave, at the express desire of the Church. The reporter disclaimed any personal interest in the matter, and was utterly indifferent between being allowed to remain and being compelled to retire. He withdrew. Subsequently, another reporter, who seemed unconscious of the gist of the resolution just passed, was politely requested to leave, and took his departure summarily. The "members," consequently, had the meeting to themselves.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 26

Before Judge Hall.

SENTENCES.

John Fredericks, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to be imprisoned two days and to pay a fine of $400.

John Lassano, convicted of the same offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for seven years.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. Paul Mestoyer, Owen Pergeline, John B. Storenel, Sebastian Rose, and Sivoan Dereign—Two indictments were found against these parties, one for forcibly resisting Custom-House officers, and one for rescuing property from the custody of the officers.

☞ **Samuel Campbell, Apothecary**—Corner of 8th-av and 28th st. Medicines dispensed of this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine. Special attention to prescriptions at all hours.

☞ **Spring Clothing**

New ready

for MEN and BOYS,

A superior assortment of

Spring clothing.

Spring Overcoats,

Business Coats,

Pants and Vests,

at moderate prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our dépôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Old Dr. Bone's Bitters and Pills.**

TO THE SICK AND FEEBLE,

will

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, CREATE AN APPETITE, PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and

REGULATE THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

This medicine has been used by OLD DR. BONE for SEVENTY YEARS.

Thousands can testify to the genuine virtue of the BITTERS AND PILLS.

For curing the following diseases, it has no equal: Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Fits, Pulmonary and Liver Complaints; all Female Complaints; Nervous Diseases, Palsy St. Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, Gout, Rheumatism.

(Inflammatory and Chronic,)

Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Fever Sores, Itching of Skin, Pimples, &c., &c

The BITTERS AND PILLS must be USED TOGETHER

The Bitters and Pills are sold by C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn; and by druggists and country merchants everywhere.

Every package signed by Dr. L. H. BONE, son of the late Dr Christian Bone.

Bitters $1 per Bottle; 6 Bottles for $5. Pills 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.

Principal Dépôt, No 234 Grand-st, three blocks east of Bowery, where Dr. BONE can be consulted daily, free of charge.

☞ **New and Elegant Styles of**

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,

now opening at extremely moderate prices.

Parties refitting their houses for the Spring are invited to call and examine them.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **Carpets and oil-cloths.**

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK

AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**

Improved Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Extraordinary**

LOW PRICES FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets, 9s to 12s. Elegant Brussels, 6s. to 8s.

500 to 1,000 yards ingrains, 3s to 6s.

HIRAM ANDERSON No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Shoes for the young at Cantrell's.**—If parents want to have their children's feet properly clad, they should make their selections of Boots and Shoes for them from this extensive stock. An important item is that he sells good, substantial, well made, comfortable, and elegant articles, cheap—his Ladies' Gaiters for which he charges but 12s and 14s per pair, being striking instances of the liberality with which he treats his customers. CANTRELL devotes his whole time at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A.D. 1816. This, the genuine article has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor house.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 158 Chambers st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms, and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 517 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Everybody could be useful and happy if** they had the proper occupation and knew how to use their talents and control their passions. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

☞ **Prince's Proteau Fountain Pen.**—This pen, which has been rapidly gaining favor with the writing community for the past three years, is recommended to all who use ink, as a perfect invention

T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No 262 Broadway.

☞ **Hats and Caps.**—Spring styles now ready, unsurpassed by any for beauty, durability and economy. A superb hat for $3. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

☞ **Genin's New Era.**

A style of Hat for all men.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Genin's Model Hats.**

12 new Patterns

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Hats to Suit the Fancy of all Men.**

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's.

☞ **Billy's Hair Dye only 4 shillings a box**—black or brown, best in use, sold at No 1 Barclay st and all druggists. Also, Inimitable ONGUENT, for the growth and beauty of the hair. Tonic Tooth Powder, &c.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—FELT—In this City, on Monday, March 22, by the Rev. Thos. Hastings, Dr. WM. C. HUNTER to FRANCES A. FELT, all of this City.

APPLETON—MARSHALL—In this City, on Thursday, March 25, by the Rev. George L. Prentis, DANIEL S. APPLETON to MALVINA W. MARSHALL, daughter of Charles H Marshall, Esq, all of this City.

DIED.

DOWDTOAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 25, of consumption, EDWARD C. DOWNIGAN, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 230 4th-av, on Saturday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 25, of consumption, EMANDA, daughter of James Boyd, aged 14 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Fairchild-st, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 25, SAMUEL MATHEWS, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, the Rev Spencer L. Finney, and William, John and Alexander Mathews, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No 148 Madison-st.

HAINES.—In this City, on Thursday, March 25, ELIJAH HAINES in the 63d year of his age.

The relative and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday after noon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm H. Taylor, No 88 East 30th-st., without further invitation His remains will be taken to Rye Westchester Co., for interment, on Monday morning.

HARGAN.—In this City, on Friday, March 26, JOHN J. P., son of George and Catharine Hargan, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 58 Henry st., on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 26, SAMUEL KNOX, younger son of John M. and Maria L. KNOX, aged 13 months

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from No. 40 Grand-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 24, of consumption, DANIEL WOODRUFF.

His remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment

STIEF.—In this City, on Friday, March 26, MARIA LOUISA STIEF, aged 17 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, F. H. Stief, No. 103½ Bowery. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

SMART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, THOMAS C. SMART, of the firm of Stow & Smart, of New-York, aged 27 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

HOGEBOOM.—At Hudson, on Thursday, March 25, JANE ELIZA wife of the Hon Henry Hogeboom, aged 45 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon at Hudson.

WESTBROOK.—At Bloomingdale, N. Y., on Thursday, March 25, the Rev. Dr. CORNELIUS D. WESTBROOK, in the 78th year of his age.

The reverend clergy and the friends of the family and of his sons, the Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Frederick E. C. D and C. R. Westbrook and of his son-in-law the Rev. Dr Van Santvoord and the Hon. M. Schoonmaker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Kingston, on Sunday next, without further invitation.

PEARLES.—At Newtown L. I., on Friday, March 26, Mr. JOHN PEARLES, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Newtown, near Maspeth, at 2 o'clock P. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Rev. Mr. KROE'S Church in Newtown village, on Sunday, March 28, without further invitation.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

No. 300 Canal,

AT WHOLESALE,

Is now fully assorted, of

DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,

Exclusively his own, in

All his own well known make.

ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.

SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.

ALL LACE HOME MADE.

FRENCH LACE.

CHANTILLY LACE.

See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c., &c.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS.

PORCELAIN AND SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNOBS,

Silver-plated Hinges,

Bell Pulls, Bell Levers,

French Window bolts,

Silver plated Shutter-knobs.

Silvered Glass, Door and Shutter Knobs,

Library Latches and Hinges,

Sliding and Folding Door Trimmings,

Safe Night-latches.

Safe, Store, Door and Pad Locks,

Swing Door Hinges, &c.

Hardware in great variety for all descriptions of buildings.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

Agents for American Porcelain Company, Gautier & Co.'s Black Lead Crucibles. No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch,

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from no. 177 to

NO. 300 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,

MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns. Hosiery, Under-garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, shawls &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A permanent cure for PILES. The proprietor of Dr. Wilmer's Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the SUPPOSITORY your money will be returned by the agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

GOLD WATCHES

AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S

GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL

has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure REGEMAN & CO., No. 166, 273, 511 and 755 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

APRIL NUMBER NOW READY.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS;

A MAGAZINE,

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,

Author of "Pickwick Papers" "Oliver Twist," "Martin Chuzzlewit," etc.

Every article published in *Household Words* is original. THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTION OF THE DAY.

Each monthly number contains original articles by some of the most eminent writers. Among the contributors to the columns are

CHAS DICKENS MRS. GASKELL,

LEIGH HUNT. WILKIE COLLINS,

and a host of others of equal celebrity.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL:

Bankruptcy in Six Easy Lessons—The Patagonian Brothers—Wanderings in India—Down among the Dutchmen—An Autobiographical Lay Sermon—The Trial Point—A Woman's Question—Thanks to Dr Livingstone—Chips—A British Museum—A Tree in the Street—At Rest—All Night on the Monument—Running Away—Strike—Feats at the Ferry—The Pet of the Law—Give us Room—A Royal Pilot Balloon—Unexpected Neighbors—Well-authenticated Rappings—My First Patron—Siamese Embassy in the Seventeenth Century—Sleep—The Shell-Moth—Wanted, A Secretary—Words—Over, Under, or Through?—Odd-ee—A Train of Accidents.

Terms $3 a year, strictly in advance, single copies 25 cents. For sale by all newsdealers

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT TO EVERY YEARLY SUBSCRIBER

Circulars, with full particulars, sent postpaid, on application. Address JANSEN & Co.,

No. 126 Nassau-street, New-York.

OUT TO-DAY!!!

FROM THE LONDON EDITION,

DEATH EXPERIENCE,

A VOLUME OF RUFFINI,

Author of "Doctor Antonio" and "Lorenzo Benoni;"

WITH MANY SPIRITED ILLUSTRATIONS,

By JOHN LEECH,

Of the London *Punch*

12mo, elegantly bound in cloth, uniform with Ruffini's other works. Price $1.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH REVIEWS.

From the London Leader.

The author of "Doctor Antonio" and "Lorenzo Benoni" has achieved a wide and instantaneous reputation.

From the London Athenæum.

The style is crisp and sparkling, and there is an air of refinement and good taste pervading the whole book, which gives it a crowning grace. It is full of humor, and the illustrations, by Leech, are admirable.

From the London Spectator.

There is a great degree of cleverness in this volume. The real worth and good nature at the bottom of absurdities are nicely marked.

TO BOOKSELLERS.

The very remarkable success which attended the publication of the former works by the author of this volume, and their excellent reputation, will, no doubt, suffice once the demand for this book, and a supply of DEATH EXPERIENCE will be much needed by all miscellaneous booksellers.

N. B.—In the present very unsettled condition of business relations throughout the country, no books will be sent out on sale, but special arrangements may be made by ordering directly from

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT,

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Edited by eminent clergymen, assisted by the following distinguished

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.,

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

And many others.

The INDEPENDENT is a large double sheet newspaper, handsomely printed with large type, issued weekly, and circulated in all parts of the land—particularly in New-England, the Middle States, and the West. The chief aim of the paper is to be a moral power in the world—and, with this in view, it seeks to promote every reform that is now struggling for success, to endeavor to promote the Progress of Christianity, it will inculcate the doctrine that the principles of Human Freedom are part of the Gospel itself.

A full summary of

RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

is given. Also, weekly, an article on the MONEY MARKET and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A full and complete REVIEW OF THE FLOUR AND PRODUCE MARKET, and Merchandise generally, together with that of the CATTLE MARKET, is written weekly by an experienced men, expressly for

THE INDEPENDENT.

TERMS—$2 a year (*in every case*) by mail; $2 50 by carrier—payable always *in advance*.

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.

Single Copies six cents.

NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS will please remit at our risk *direct to the publisher*, as we have NO AGENTS for whom we are responsible.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line, each insertion, with a discount on large bills.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,

Office No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO 68, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are particularly requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother RICHARD C. VALENTINE, deceased, at No. 205 East Broadway, THIS DAY, March 27, at 2 P. M. E. A. PARRIS, N. G.

R. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

WIGS FOR $8.—TOUPEES FOR $4, AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For style and quality we challenge the world.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN READER.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

ELEMENTARY GERMAN READER,

ON THE PLAN OF

JACOBS' GREEK READER;

WITH A

FULL VOCABULARY,

Composed, Compiled and Arranged Systematically,

BY

THE REV. L. W. SPIENDLER,

Graduate of the University of France, and Professor of Languages in the Moravian Female Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

1 vol. 12mo. Price 63 cents.

The author of this work having for a number of years been engaged in teaching the German language, felt the want of an Elementary German Reader, and after looking in vain to see this *desideratum* supplied, finally undertook the work which he here offers to the public.

It has since met the approbation of professors of German who examined it in manuscript, that they have not hesitated to furnish the author with letters highly commending it to all who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the German language.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF PROFESSORS.

From Ch. F. Schaffer, of Pennsylvania College.

I congratulate those who design to study the German language on the important service which this work will render them.

From Rudolph de Schweinitz, Salem Academy, N. C.

I have examined the manuscript, and believe it to be a most excellent work.

From Sylvester Wolle, Principal of Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa

Taking the reader by the hand you lead him imperceptibly onward, by a system of such easy and most skilfully devised gradations, that he cannot fail to improve.

From H. J. Schmidt, Professor in Columbia College, N. Y.

It gives me much pleasure to express my entire concurrence in the favorable judgment pronounced by my friends Dr. Schaeffer and the Rev. J. W. Mauer, upon your elementary reader.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for diseases arising from great impurities of the Blood, &c., &c

SCROFULA, King's Evil, CANCER, Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, &c

RHEUMATISM, whether inflammatory, Mercurial or Chronic is sure to yield to this powerful yet mild and safe medicine.

NEURALGIA of the most painful kind, also GOUT, PARALYSIS and ERYSIPELAS are most certainly cured by the LIFE BALSAM

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM will effectually cure FISTULA, PILES, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS and desperate cases of DYSPEPSIA and CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

SALT RHEUM of the most torturing nature is invariably cured by it if taken according to the directions

PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the face, also Yellowness of the Skin, when caused by a disordered system, yield to the all-powerful influence of this great conqueror of disease. It is also certain in SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE, HANDS AND BODY

MERCURIAL DISEASES, NODES SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS, even where they are distorted and drawn out of place, and have existed for years, have been perfectly cured and restored to their natural state in hundreds of cases, where everything else had failed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In all those afflicting complaints incident to women, young or old, THE LIFE BALSAM has proven the greatest blessing yet known

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAM has cured some of the (apparently) most hopeless cases of ASTHMA and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, such as PAIN in the SIDE and SIDE, COUGH, SPITTING and RAISING BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS, DEBILITY and extreme prostration. Also, DROPSY, FLATULENCY and similar diseases.

THE LIFE BALSAM is the best known remedy for Syphilis, or Secret Diseases, Primary or Secondary, and in IMPOTENCY, whether arising from early indiscretions, abuse, or other causes, it is the sufferer's surest friend.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions

It does not contain a particle of mercury or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate women or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

Seventy-five cents per Bottle, Six Bottles, Four Dollars.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.

SOLOMON & HART

Are now opening in their new store,

NO 369 BROADWAY,

Between Franklin and White sts.,

An entirely new and complete stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS, and

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES BROCATELLES, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade

Also, a large and well selected stock of LACE and MUSLI

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARBARA STAFFORD.
A NEW NOVEL
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Was commenced in Mrs. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY for January, and now publishing from number to number. The scene of this story is New-England during the witchcraft period, and in the opinion of all who have read the opening chapters it equals in strong interest, vivid word painting and character-drawing any previous production of the author.

Mrs. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY is not only one of the most beautifully illustrated magazines in the country, but in point of interest, vivacity, freshness, sparkle, brilliant stories, gossippy editorial, it is conceded to be unrivalled.

THE APRIL NUMBER JUST PUBLISHED.

E. STEPHENS, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NEW STORY,
By WILKIE COLLINS, Esq.,
Will be published in the SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow:

THE DEAD LADY'S RING,

A blood curdling, brain-exciting, and fearfully interesting story, will also be commenced.

Sketches, Editorials, Anecdotes, Theatrical Notices, Local Intelligence, Poetry, &c., in abundance. Price only 3 cents per copy. JAS. L. SMITH & CO., No. 18 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

IN PRESS
And will be ready in a few days,
REVIVAL HYMNS,
By the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The above will be comprised in one small 16mo volume, of about 160 pp. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

LOVELIER THAN VENUS.

Not half so beautiful as she
Was Venus rising from the sea,
And radiant as each foaming gem,
From Ocean's flashing diadem,
Were the bright links that clasped her arms,
The brooch that decked her bosom's charms;
The rings that made each finger white,
All less like the milky way at night.
Where bought she these bright things she wore?
She bought them not. At Ranney's store
I purchased books and with them came
More splendid gifts than I can name.

Whenever a book is sold at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a brilliant present is attached to it by way of pendent. Catalogues of gifts and prices free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS—METHODIST, BAPTIST and PLYMOUTH COLLECTIONS. Also, HYMNS and PRAYER BOOKS of all denominations. FAMILY and POCKET BIBLES—A splendid assortment of all sizes and styles; some elegantly bound, suitable for presents. RAYNOR, HOWE & FARRY, No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Allyn Ritual, $5; Jackin & Boaz, $4 50. Oliver's Historical Landmarks, $3 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Fa-ber's Physical Theory, $1; Glenn on the Prevention of Venereal, 18 cents. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 81 Cedar st.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S REVIVAL HYMNS AND TUNES.—Price 15 cents per copy or $10 per hundred. A cheap edition containing 75 choice hymns and 69 favorite tunes, selected from the Plymouth Collection, just published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

THE REVIVAL PENNY MUSIC BOOK, for universal circulation, consisting of a choice selection of Revival Hymns and Melodies, appropriate to the times, will be published on Monday, 29th inst., by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

$250—DESIGN AND NAME WANTED for a proposed first-class comic weekly, with capabilities and cash enough to create a good business and continued appeal. Title must be bold and unique. Communications, Box No. 2,365 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch-wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at extremely low prices for cash; second-hand Pianos at bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Also, Music at half price at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano, unique finish, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; splendid touch and full, brilliant tone; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACKUS & RAVEX,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 345 Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Piano-fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

FILES.—ALL KINDS OF CAST STEEL FILES and Rasps of warranted quality for sale cheap to the trade by SHEPHERD & IRVING, No. 58 Beekman-st.; and Sheffield, Eng.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SPRING KNIVES.—A LARGE STOCK OF OVER 1,000 different patterns of pocket knives of superior quality and finish, for sale to the trade only at very low prices. SHEPHERD & IRVING, manufacturers and importers, 58 Beekman-st., New-York; and Sheffield, Eng.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, cheap, at wholesale, and free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.—A LARGE STOCK of Superior Razors, Scissors and Shears for sale cheap by SHEPHERD & IRVING, manufacturers and importers, No. 58 Beekman-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL CROSS-CUT, HAND, BACK and other saws, at wholesale and low prices, by SHEPHERD & IRVING, No. 58 Beekman-st., and Sheffield, Eng.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st

TABLE CUTLERY.—OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK of Table Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steels and Butcher Knives will be sold cheap to the trade. SHEPHERD & IRVING, 58 Beekman-st, and Sheffield, Eng.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE and nail rods, extra charcoal blooms, manufactured by the "Sable Iron Works." For sale by their agent, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 197 Montague-place, Brooklyn
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

MILLINERY.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, at No. 564 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE.—AS THE proprietor is desirous of closing his Nursery, located at the junction of the Hunt's Point, West Farms, and Westchester roads, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, he offers for sale his entire stock of fruit and ornamental trees, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices, comprising some 20,000 trees, besides shrubbery, consisting of Norway spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, Weymouth pine, Scotch fir, arbor vitæ, maple, poplar, larch, willow, sycamore, nut ash, catalpa, linden, white ash, black walnut, cherry, plum, pear, peach, apple, quince and currant bushes, &c. Persons desirous of planting will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the stock of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Trees will be delivered in the City free, or within a reasonable distance of the nursery. All orders addressed to Box No. 1,063 City Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention
C. V. SPENCER, No. 245 Front-st.

NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME.—Cash paid for Old Newspapers of every description and any size, whole or cut. Also, old Pamphlets of any kind whatever, and old Books all torn to pieces. Also, old Blank Books. By J. CHAUNCEY STOCKWELL, No. 25 Ann st.

COAL.—PRICE REDUCED.—THE SUBSCRIBER has reduced the price of his Peach Orchard, Lehigh (genuine) and Broad Mountain Coals, the qualities of which are second to none in the market. Also for sale, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', No. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, NEW DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAWRENCE MACHINE-SHOP.—THIS COMpany, being about to close its affairs, offers for sale at reduced prices its tools in use, which embrace almost every variety, lathes, planers, trip-hammers, stationary engines, &c., and are of the best class, the original cost being over $224,000. Also a large amount of new tools and machinery. This affords railroads an excellent opportunity to furnish their repair-shops. For examination apply to WM. B GALLISON, at the works, Lawrence, Mass., and for prices, to J. H. W. PAGE, Treasurer, No. 14 Kilby-st., Boston.

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER IN relinquishing business in consequence of ill health, offers for sale his stock of lumber and lease of yard, situated at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Perhaps no similar establishment offers equal advantages to parties wishing to engage in the lumber business. The location offers unusual facilities to parties engaged in the export of lumber. A large shipping business is already established. The stock will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of S. O. DECKER, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE old-established crockery store, belonging to the late Ritter Hadley, is offered for sale by the Administrator on favorable terms. If not sold previous to the 11th of April, it will be sold at public auction on the 14th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, the store to let. G. W. SHERMAN,
Administrator, No. 164 Bowery.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E S MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. B. R office of E. H. Seely, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st., will meet with immediate attention.

FOR SALE—DUNN & BROTHER'S BOOK AND stationery st re. No. 201 3d-av.—J. B. DUNN & other engagements preventing him attending this business. A favorable opportunity is presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.

$1,000.—A MAN OF ENERGY, WANTING to engage in a respectable business, already established, or the last fifteen years, can do so and have the best of security for the money invested, with a good chance to invest a larger amount, when satisfied with the business and profits. C. G. THOMPSON, 85 Nassau-st.

$500.—ANY MAN OF ENTERPRISE having this amount and would like to travel, can learn of an opportunity of investing it in a business in which the certainty of realizing a fortune in a few months can be fully demonstrated, by calling at Room No 49, No. 289 Broadway.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount to take the place of a retiring partner in a light and pleasant cash business, long established and doing an extensive trade. Profits large and no risk. Apply to R. JONES, No. 5.6 Broadway, third floor, room No. 4, over the Bank.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell on reasonable terms, if desired. An old stand—location good Address M. S., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF Jewelry with fixtures, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of PETER DURYEE, No. 276 Greenwich-st.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner with this amount of capital in a well-established cash dry goods business. Address B., Box No. 2 12, with full signature.

INSTRUCTION.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION.—(Established 1847)—No. 293 Broadway. A practical medium for negotiating the sale and transfer of Schools, facilitating the engagement of competent teachers, aiding parents and guardians in the selection of Schools or private tutors for their children, etc. Applications for the Spring and Summer terms should be made early. For circulars or blank forms, address E. H. WILCOX & SONS, Proprietors.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 40, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The pupils of the Grammar Department of this school will assemble for school purposes in the church building next door to school No. 40 on MONDAY, March 29, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Primary Department will assemble in the large hall over the Demilt Dispensary at the same time.

The repairs on No. 40 will be pushed forward as fast as a regard for the completeness and safety of the building will permit. In behalf of the Board of School Officers,
DAVID B. SCOTT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras). Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WANTED—AS FRENCH VISITING OR RESIDENT INSTRUCTRESS.—A Parisian lady of superior qualifications, wishes to find more pupils to replace those who have just terminated their Winter studies. She highly recommends as an eminent teacher, and teaches French, German, Italian and Spanish grammatically and conversationally, as well as all the branches of an English classical education. Gives private lessons and makes translations. Address for ten days, Miss Z. ZETA, Union-square Post-Office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union)—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; Charles A. Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LIMITED NUMBER of young pupils will be admitted at the low terms of $80 TO $120 PER YEAR.
Accommodations, location, building, grounds—all have special design to the business. Instruction and care personally by Principal. Address A. WHITLOCK, United States Post-Office, Station D., New-York.

A $5 WRITING CLASS, FOR MONDAY, will be formed at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Ladies or gentlemen can have the stiffness or trembling removed from their hand in one week, and then they can easily learn to write an easy, elegant style. Four $5 seats vacant.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. J.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS. Checkholders and Life Members, No. 293 Broadway. A Perpetual Introducer at one or two per cent. on the compensation; procuring everything, filling all orders, vacancies and changes; suiting many at first call, paying dividends and commissions to all. No charge to pupils.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 296 Degraw-st, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIROUS of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INstruct in English, French and Music, would wish to obtain board in a respectable private family either in or near the City, where her instruction in those branches would be received as compensation. Address A. A., Broadway Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess, in a school or family. Best references given. Address A. C., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address G. F. W., *Times* Office.

TEACHING.—A TEACHER OF THE HIGHER English branches, drawing and the elements of French, desires a situation to teach either in a school or family. Address, for two days, E. M., this office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, enunciation, &c., either in a school or family Address LYDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—JULIAN ALLEN'S Fine Granulated Smoking Tobacco is something entirely new and superior to the finest Turkish Tobacco. It being free from all drugs or ingredients generally used, cannot but give entire satisfaction to smokers desiring pure Havana leaf. For sale at all the Cigar Stores. Wholesale depot No. 300 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x58, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with baloonies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 warm closets, each, &c. The houses are each 16 feet 3¾ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.
$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.
An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

TO SPECULATORS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Fifty acres of land surrounding the railroad depôt at Flushing, in the centre of the village, and open to vast improvements, by laying out new streets. It extends from the centre of the village to the river, where enlarged harbors are severally needed, and possesses every advantage for large manufactories. An enterprising capitalist or association can realize an immense amount from judicious improvement of these premises. The whole of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—one three-story English basement brick house, nearly new, and in complete order, house 18x38 feet, containing 9 rooms, a arble mantels and grates, hard finished, cornniced centre pieces gas pipes, &c., front court, inclosed with iron fence, all built in the best manner, by the present owner; the above house is situated on Hamilton st., near Felton-av., and near Clinton-av.; price $2,600; terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A large new frame cottage, with barn and an acre of ground or more if desired, tastefully improved, at Spuyten Duyvel, 7 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; location unsurpassed for health and scenery; wide piazza, furnace, bath room, and every convenience suitable for a family of respectability. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; or A. LEAMAN, No. 81 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER FIRST-av. and 53d st; lot 54x75, with small frame house, renting for $200 per annum; price $3 200; 53d-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $3,100; lot 20x80, price $3,200. On these two lots are two brick 3 story dwellings, renting for $31 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brownstone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front house No. 400 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. Has gas, bath, with hot and cold water and range, with other modern improvements; is in complete order, and in one of the healthiest locations in Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a small cottage house. Apply on the premises, or at No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell on reasonable terms, if desired. An old stand—location good Address M. S., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E S MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. B. R office of E. H. Seely, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st., will meet with immediate attention.

FOR SALE—DUNN & BROTHER'S BOOK AND stationery st re. No. 201 3d-av.—J. B. DUNN & other engagements preventing him attending this business. A favorable opportunity is presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.

$1,000.—A MAN OF ENERGY, WANTING to engage in a respectable business, already established, or the last fifteen years, can do so and have the best of security for the money invested, with a good chance to invest a larger amount, when satisfied with the business and profits. C. G. THOMPSON, 85 Nassau-st.

$500.—ANY MAN OF ENTERPRISE having this amount and would like to travel, can learn of an opportunity of investing it in a business in which the certainty of realizing a fortune in a few months can be fully demonstrated, by calling at Room No 49, No. 289 Broadway.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount to take the place of a retiring partner in a light and pleasant cash business, long established and doing an extensive trade. Profits large and no risk. Apply to R. JONES, No. 5.6 Broadway, third floor, room No. 4, over the Bank.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell on reasonable terms, if desired. An old stand—location good Address M. S., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E S MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, and lease of a wholesale and retail hardware store in one of the best locations in lower part of the City; has been established a long while, and to a person of moderate cash capital would be a good opportunity. Apply by note, addressed to H. H., office of New-York *Times*.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORney and Counselor, and a resident of this City for the last year, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to H. B. R office of E. H. Seely, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st., will meet with immediate attention.

FOR SALE—DUNN & BROTHER'S BOOK AND stationery st re. No. 201 3d-av.—J. B. DUNN & other engagements preventing him attending this business. A favorable opportunity is presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.

$1,000.—A MAN OF ENERGY, WANTING to engage in a respectable business, already established, or the last fifteen years, can do so and have the best of security for the money invested, with a good chance to invest a larger amount, when satisfied with the business and profits. C. G. THOMPSON, 85 Nassau-st.

$500.—ANY MAN OF ENTERPRISE having this amount and would like to travel, can learn of an opportunity of investing it in a business in which the certainty of realizing a fortune in a few months can be fully demonstrated, by calling at Room No 49, No. 289 Broadway.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount to take the place of a retiring partner in a light and pleasant cash business, long established and doing an extensive trade. Profits large and no risk. Apply to R. JONES, No. 5.6 Broadway, third floor, room No. 4, over the Bank.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000; or would sell on reasonable terms, if desired. An old stand—location good Address M. S., *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $500 per annum.
Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.
For further particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.
N. B.—Possession of two of the houses can be had immediately.
A superior iron safe for sale.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE store building corner of Nassau and Beekmann sts., now occupied by the *New York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, on King's Bridge road, a desirable family residence; a two-story attic and basement dwelling house, filled in with brick, a fine carriage house and stable, over an acre of ground tastefully arranged and high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; also, a liberal supply of grapes and other small fruits; also, a good kitchen or vegetable garden. Rent, $750. Apply to E. H. BROWN, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st., especially situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time. on application to P. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS THE ASHland Hall Boarding School, West Bloomfield, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, and thence accessible by railroad six times daily, and within two minutes' walk of the depôt, which they overlook. The buildings, lawn, grounds, fruit and shade trees adapt it finely for a boarding-house or family purposes for either of which uses it will be let and possession given immediately. Apply to DAVID A. FRAME.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WOULD like to make an arrangement with two or three gentlemen to take their house, with two of their servants, (reliable ones) for one month. The house is in the most accessible part of the City, near Union square, and is complete with every convenience and comfort including two first-rate piano-s, and a superior billiard table. Terms not of so much importance as a suitable party. Address HOUSE, Box No. 222 Post Office.

TO LET—NOS. 53 AND 55 SEVENTH-STREET, near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first-class, with the modern improvements, having been connected to accommodate the present occupants. Would make a first-class boarding-house, or will be let separately. Can be seen at all reasonable hours. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 55 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 127 East 19th-st., having all the latest improvements and in perfect order. Good location, &c. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME-HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, and seven lots in garden, situated in the city of Hudson, N. J., within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry; rent $300. For particulars, inquire of G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 195 West-st., 3d story, New-York.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE dwelling house in good order, containing thirteen rooms, gas throughout the house, with a fine garden of about one acre, excellent fruit, &c. Two minutes' walk from the depôt. Rent $400. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 16.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story house in Phelps-place, 30th-st., consisting of second story and one half of third; seven rooms, good cellar, wash-tubs, bath, furnace, water-closets, gas, &c. Rent $350. Good reference required.
Also, for sale low, a house of the same description. Inquire of M. C. HULL, No. 288 3d-av.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The two-story and attic frame house No. 450 Atlantic-st., with fine garden attached; might, perhaps, be rented all furnished to a suitable family, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply at No. 100 Pearl st., New-York, daily, at 12 M.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, to a small and respectable family only, consisting of the entire second floor, two rooms on the third, with privilege in the bath-room and cellar; the house is replete with every convenience, and in a very eligible location; rent $360. Apply at No. 197 West 31st-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—AT WEST FARMS, TEN MILES FROM the City, ten minutes' walk from the depôt, a large house and four acres of land in a fine state of cultivation; old shade trees; healthy situation. Apply to J. COBDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON NORTH WEST corner of 93d-st. and 4th-av., that large dwelling house, with columns and piazzas front and rear, on top of the tunnel at Yorkville—a barn and nine lots, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Rent, $300. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the property situated corner of Mangin and Delancey sts., 126x150 feet, suitable for a lumber or coal yard, having the necessary buildings, sheds, &c. For particulars, apply to J. R. PAXTON & CO., No. 338 4th-av., or at the mill corner of Tompkins and Grand sts.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., A MODERN dwelling house, with basement and sub-cellar, with water, gas, chandeliers, &c.; 8 minutes' walk from Centre-st. Depôt. Rent $350. Inquire of G. A. MEAWIN, No. 97 Barclay st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 18th-st., near 5th-av., rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 90 East 19th st., for one or more years. Rent $1,050. Also the large brick stable No. 45 East 23d-st. (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF THOSE handsome three-story houses on Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., with gas, water and range, and privilege of inclosed park; five minutes to cars. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, corner of Powers and Wyckoff sts. Rent $250.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 135 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, and the private stairs in the right place; house in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Rent $950. Inquire of R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE—BEAUtifully situated on the banks of Long Island Sound in the town of Rye, completely furnished throughout and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of JOHN F. MINUSE, on the premises, or at No. 167 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 187 Henry-st., fourth door above Jefferson. Contains Croton, gas, hot and cold water, communication with the street sewer; thoroughly repaired last May at a cost of $600. Apply to JOHN B. COIT, No. 50 Ferry-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. The gas-fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st. Can be seen from 10 till 12.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 116 OR 120 WEST 15th-st. They are three-story brick, high stoop, extension room, genteel modern houses. Rent $800. Apply to D. S. BARNES, No. 15 Park-row.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE COTTAGE to let from the 1st May, No. 82 Willow-st., corner Clark-st. Inquire on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., or of EDWARD H. RT & CO., 144 Pearl-st., near Wall.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two-story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depôt on New York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $250. Inquire of the CHAMBERLAIN, No. 89 Nassau-st.; up-stairs, New-York.

TO LET—THE RECEPTION ROOM OF AN ENGlish basement house. No. 30 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for a physician; rent $250; if let to a physician, would board him, if wanted. Inquire of J. H. HAZEN, No.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building.

RICH AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRONZE WORKS, MARBLE GROUPS, BRONZES, &c., WITH ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, MOSAIC AND INLAID ODE AND LACE CURTAINS, MOSAIC AND INLAID TABLE, AND OTHER COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE—R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, for the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., will offer at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., the above valuable furniture of every description, worthy the special attention of all in want of elegant household furniture. The parlors, library, dining-room, and chamber are replete with everything that could be suggested in chaste and beautiful works of art, and other useful household arrangements, all of which are for absolute and peremptory sale, the circumstances of which render it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve and removed from the house immediately. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather. Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

DINING-ROOM, AT 10½ PRECISELY,

Consists of superb marble sideboard, extension dining-table, oak chairs, bookcase, sofas, mirrors, cooks, rich chased silver-ware, urns, casters, salvers, dining and tea service, spoons forks, silver and ivory cutlery, baskets, &c., all of Rogers & Bros.' manufacture; decorated and gold-banded China, ruby ameer and crystal cut glass, Bohemian, Saxony and India china, &c.

PARLORS, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Consist of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition, richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in bubl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and gronps, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

Marble top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads rosewood armoires with mirror doors, commodes, French mottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Extensive auction sale of fashionable household furniture, splendid rosewood piano forte, costly house furnishing article, &c., THIS DAY, March 27, the residence No. 57 16th-st., near 6th-av. I shall sell at public auction, for cash, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, the entire contents of said house, the whole containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship. Parlors: ——yards of English tapestry carpets three magnificent rosewood parlor suites—covered in elegant satin, brocatel and green silk plush; large easy, Voltaire, and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors, and back lined with satinwood very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables rosewood bookcase and secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, costly grand action rosewood piano forte, stool and cover, cost $600; large French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, aggreat variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens, Winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, all elegantly framed; large size, elegantly decorated China vases, ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs covered in hair-cloth, and mohair, rocking and easy chairs; sofas, oak extension tables, rich China tea and dinner sets; cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, salts, butter dishes &c.; also, costly silver wars elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery common crockery, plated ware, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing suites in rosewood and mahogany; chairs, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads, decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall-stands, &c. The auctioneer calls special attention to this sale, as embracing everything rich and desirable, useful and ornamental, necessary to the furnishing complete of a first-class house. Purchasers may rely that the entire contents will be sold without reserve. A cash deposit required. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

J. W. BENT Auctioneer

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No 85 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel and hair cloth; sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, washstands, &c., &c.

Also, a magnificent assortment of enamelled and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, together with a large variety of English and american oil-cloths, brussels, tapestry and Venetian carpets, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the best assortment of furniture ever offered at public sale. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, one large showcase.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3 story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th-st, lot 26.10x125 feet, with privilege of 9 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 25th April, when deed and possession will be given

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TEN HOUSES ON FOURTH, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AND SIXTH-AVENUE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Five 4-story English basement brick houses and lots Nos. 68, 68, 70, 72 and 74.

ON SIXTH-AVENUE—Three 4-story brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 408, 410 and 412. Rent for $800 and $700 each.

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—First class 3 story and basement brown-stone house and lot, near Broadway, No. 87 w st.

ON FOURTH-STREET—Four-story brick freestone basement house and lot, No. 399, near Bowery. Rent, $1,200. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES, OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 337 Broadway, by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock in store, said stock consisting, in part, of India-rubber boots, shoes, coats, cloaks, caps, capes, canes, mounted with gold and silver; india-rubber thread for weaving elastic netting; tubing, hose life-preservers, toys, combs, whips, brushes, balls, &c., together with a general assortment of India-rubber goods. Also, an iron safe, show-cases, fixtures, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 17 Charles-st, genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, large pier glasses, oil-paintings, mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair cloth, marble top centre tables, mahogany cushioned chairs, work table, oil cloth, pier and card tables, hat stand, sofa bedsteads, mahogany frame pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, inclosed and marble top washstands, cottage chairs, crib, counterpane, quilts, clock and candelabras, china, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Waverley-place, general household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, mahogany French bedsteads, beds and bedding, window curtains and shades, wardrobes, wash stands, and crockery mantel clock, paintings and engravings, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, and utensils.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, rosewood bureaus, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, cane-seat chairs, rosewood wardrobes, mahogany marble-top centre and card tables, rosewood bedstead, cottage suites, hair mattresses, blankets, paillasses, toilet sets, embracing a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE—MONDAY, MARCH 29, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5 Brevoort place, 10th-st., near Broadway, household furniture, rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, elegere, centre-table, velvet tapestry carpet, window curtains and fixtures, oil-painting, marine view, chandeliers, extension table, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 27, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., 1 ton wagon, 1 trotting wagon, 1 road wagon, 2 sets silver-mounted harness, new; 1 set do., but little used; also, 1 bay pony, 14½ hands high, warranted; can trot in 2:42; also, blankets, hoods, &c. The wagons and harness are all City made.

WALTER GRANNOUGH, Auctioneer.

FRENCH QUINCE STOCKS.—GREENOUGH, BURDETT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, in front of store No 109 Wall-st.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, French Quince Stocks. 10 bales, 5 000 each. French Quince Stocks just landed per ship *Helvetia*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list comprises a variety of first-class Bank and Insurance Stocks and Railroad Bonds. Next sale of stocks on WEDNESDAY, March 31. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

TO MACHINISTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.—AUDITORS' SALE OF MACHINERY, IRON AND TOOLS.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foundry or factory of the New-York Wrought-Iron Railroad-Chair Company, Morgan-st., near Washington, Jersey City, N. J., by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, all the machinery, tools, stock and fixtures of said Company, including a steam-engine, chair machines, punching, shearing, planing and drilling machines, and a variety of tools, &c., used in iron-working; also, bar, bolter and scrap iron, bar and scrap steel, fire-brick, and 40 tons of coal. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. WILLIAMS,
ISAAC J. VANDERBEEK, } Auditors.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY

Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the Empire City Bank,

NO. 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.

Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seven teen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of countless holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg on the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by this consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the village of Cohoes, on the first Monday of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the election of Directors, and for the sale at auction of such real estate as shall be then offered in pursuance of the recommendation of a former Stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of she Directors,

J. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

Dated March 10, 1858.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Selleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.

GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,000. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. R. Reilly & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

ILLINOIS.—GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD TEN per cent. bonds for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

THREE HUNDRED SHARES DELAWARE and Raritan Canal Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE Stock wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st.

$10,000—$900, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500 and $5,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such guidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,463 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set-Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $ 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $6; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Pick, $1; 6 Water Pails, 1 Dipper, 13c. 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $14; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1 400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 50; 6 Scrapers, $4 50; Shack Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $4; 2 Screws, $2; 1 Boat Punch, $2; 500 pounds old Scrap, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2 1 Gravel Seive $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 2 pounds Cast Steel, 24c.; 2 Hammers, $1 34; 3 Crow Bars, 93d; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Gox and Boiler $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 cut Saw Rucks, 32; 1 Rail boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks $15; 2 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated at Albany, March 5, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SEARRLL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOEN M JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE CELLARS connected with Washington Market; the cellar and market store No. 39 Liberty-st., and the large rooms 3d story of Union Market, will be leased on bids at public auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hall, for the term of one year from the 1st of May next.

The following stores and houses will also be leased in the same manner, for the same period, and at the same time and place, viz:

1. Three stores, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.
2. Hotel, foot of 36th-st., East River.
3. Engine-house in 22d-st., between 1st and 2d av.
4. Frame building 13th-st., east of 4th-av., next to Hook and Ladder Co. No 12.
5. Stable, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
6. Third, fourth and fifth lofts of store No. 39 Liberty-st.
7. Engine-house No. 30 27th-st.
8. Three-story brick house, No. 79 Willett-st.
9. Two-story brick house, No. 20 Gouverneur-st.
10. Two story and attic brick house, No 79 Houston-st.
11. Part of two-story frame house, No. 343 3d av.

N. B.—Lists of the property to be leased, containing the conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Comptroller's office, No. 6 Hall of Records.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1858

A. C. FLACG, Comptroller.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 16th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to observe or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.

DAVID H. HARE, Clerk.

Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Brooklyn, up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet, West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st., to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 6th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against CHARLES S MATHEWS, of the City of New-York, hotel-keeper, are hereby required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of May next. And all persons indebted to him are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned by the same time.—Dated New York, March 16, 1858.

S. L. DURYEE, Assignee,
No 34 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—COLE, SUMNER & CO.,
BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS.,

Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the 5th day of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands Pension, Extra Pay, &c., procured

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GOVERNMENT BRAND AND WEIGHT—Direct from the Peruvian Agents' store-houses, in large or small quantities, at agents' prices.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

CH. A. PEABODY HAVING RETURNED to the practice of law, may be found at his office, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. Luutow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Edward Cavendy, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wed'n'd'y, May 19
Ariel.. Sat, May 15	Sat'day, June 12	Wednes'y, June 16
North Star..June 12	Sat'day, July 10	Wednes'y, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, ——— at 12 noon.
Edinburgh, Cumming, ——— at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA F

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of the Committee on Frands.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received from Messrs. Schenck and Fowler and others for a ferry from Desbrosses-street, North River, to Jersey City. The petition was referred.

Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution to ask the Legislature to confirm to the City the West Washington Market land. Another petition was received from Mr. Reilly, charging frauds in relation to the new land made at West Washington Market. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating the necessity of having the land confirmed to the City.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be instructed to report in relation to their condition.

Alderman OWENS moved that all the papers before the Committee on Frands, and such others as might be received, should be referred to the Committee on Print Accounts, and the Committee discharged. The papers were referred, but the Board refused to discharge the Committee.

The Committee on Frauds, to whom were referred the subjects of alleged fraudulent assessment for setting curb and guttering and flagging four feet wide sidewalks in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, and for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenues, reported the result of their investigations. They state that the specifications with the Third-avenue case were issued under the administration of James Furey, Street Commissioner; that the contract was given to Bernard Callahan, and that G. N. Delavan was the inspector; that the contractor failed to perform the work in accordance with his contract, and that consequently it remained undone from December, 1856, to October, 1856; that subsequently the contract was awarded to Chas Devlin by Joseph Fairin, Street Commissioner, and that he completed the work. The surveyor was Mr. Boyle. That on examining Boyle's return, figures were discovered to have been added, as has heretofore been published, increasing the assessment upon the property-holders $3,390. By whom the alterations were made the Committee were unable to discover. It appeared, however, that Charles Devlin, the contractor, received from the Comptroller on the 18th day of February, and the 16th day of March, 1857, two payments for the said work, and that the same had been apportioned and assessed against the property-owners, and is now in process of collection.

In the Fifty-fourth-street case it appeared that proposals were received from Daniel Gallagher at 20 cents per foot for flagging; from C. C. Ellis, at 63 cents per foot, and from George Mountjoy, at 75 cents per foot. The contract was awarded to Gallagher, but, as appeared from the books, the work was done under a contract executed by George Mountjoy, at 75 cents. The contract was awarded to Mountjoy by the Street Commissioner, with a total disregard of law and ordinance, and for the benefit of the highest bidder. Mountjoy subsequently assigned the contract to Terrence Farley, who completed the work. A number of lots were assessed for the improvement that were not on the line, and through either error Farley received $900 more than his due. It was evident to the Committee that the work was not done in accordance with the specifications, and that erroneous and fraudulent returns were made by the Surveyor. In the matter of the Third-avenue, the Committee are satisfied that fraudulent alterations could not have been made without an understanding or collusion between the Bureau of Assessors and the Street Department, and that if they could have obtained sufficient evidence against any or all of the parties, they would have recommended that the necessary steps be taken to obtain their immediate removal from office; but unfortunately they could not obtain it. The evidence against Surveyor Francis B. Vidal, in the Fifty-fourth street case, in the opinion of the Committee, warrants them in recommending his immediate decapitation. The Committee recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Council to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take legal mensures against the contractors for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. For curbing and guttering, flagging, &c., in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, for the amount of overcharge found in the assessment for said work.

That Francis B. Vidal be removed from the office of City Surveyor.

That the matter of interpolations of public documents being the Surveyor's return of the work on Third-avenue, between Sixty first and Eighty-sixth streets, be sent to the District-Attorney, with a request that he take official action on the premises.

This was ordered printed.

The report in favor of granting the use of four lots of ground to the Nursery and Child's Hospital was amended to read "two lots," and then adopted.

Sea and Ship News.

The California Mail Line (Mr. ROBERTS') has arranged to dispatch the steamer *Empire City* from this port on the 2d of April, with the surplus passengers, to connect with the *Golden Gate*. The through fare has been put at $110 in the steerage by this steamer, while the regular rates will be charged on the *Moses Taylor*, which leaves on her regular day, the 5th. The passengers by both steamers will go up on the *Golden Gate*.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT.—New-York is not the only place where steem vessels are built for Russia. Boston has just completed one (the *Manjor*) of 600 tons burden, to be used as a transport on the Amoor River, or for sea service, as may be desired. The trial trip of this vessel was made on Wednesday, in Boston harbor, having on board Captain A. CROWN, of the Russian Navy, (who contracted for the building of her,) and a number of gentlemen who were invited to witness her trial trip. The steamer left the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, about 10 o'clock, went down the harbor as far as the lower light, and after spending an hour or two sailing among the islands, and making the circuit of the wharves as far as the Navy-Yard, returned to her berth She was gaily decorated with American and Russian flags and streamers, and presented a fine appearance.

The trial was very satisfactory to all parties interested in her. The engines worked beautifully, and without the least accident or difficulty. Her sailing time from the wharf to the lower light was 52 minutes, and on her return trip she logged 8 knots, which is equal to 9¼ statute miles per hour, against an ebb tide and a strong wind. Her draft is 9½ feet, with one-third of the propeller out of water; her light draft will be 8½ feet. The *Manjoor* was modelled by SAMUEL H. POOR, Esq., of this city, and was built by PAUL CURTIS, Esq. She is pronounced by competent judges to be the strongest built ship ever built in Boston. Her length is nearly 200 feet, her width 7 feet, and her depth of hold 12 feet 8 inches. She now draws 9½ feet of water, with 180 tons of coal and a large quantity of freight on board Her machinery was designed and constructed at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and consists of a pair of oscillating cylinders 42 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke, which operate a screw 12 feet in diameter, with four blades. She has the common return fine boilers, 8½ feet in diameter and 32 feet shell, double riveted, and tested at 75 pounds hydraulic pressure. In addition to the usual pumps attached to the engine she has a steam donkey-pump and boiler, and a donkey-engine for hoisting cargo. Orders have been given to take in her cargo and fit her for sea at once.

The Boston folks say: "The vessel in all her parts reflects great credit upon the skill of Boston mechanics, and, it is believed, will not suffer in comparison with the one about completed in New-York for the Russian Government."

The Paudeen Homicide—Cunningham Before the City Judge.

The case of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, charged with the homicide of Paudeen, was brought yesterday before City Judge RUSSELL, on a writ of *certiorari*, for the purpose of having him discharged on bail. His Honor made the following decision, refusing the application:

This is an application to admit the defendant to bail in the above case, on the supposition that it is bailable in its character. I have examined the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, and have concluded from the testimony that it is a case of either murder or justifiable homicide. The evidence is of such a character as to preclude the defendant from being admitted to bail, for bail is only allowed in capital cases, where it stands indifferent whether the party be guilty or innocent of the accusation against him. The application must, therefore, be denied, and the defendant remanded."

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the second story of No. 254 Pearl-street occupied by ELI P. CROLY as a broom warehouse. The alarm was given by the Second Ward Police. The amount of damage sustained by Mr. CROLY did not exceed $200, and is covered by insurance. REBRAT WIRT, brush dealer, who occupied the first floor, had his stock slightly damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Not Engine Company No. 5, but Hose Company No. 58, we are assured, was first on the ground and put out the fire in Pearl-street early Friday morning

SHEDS BURNT.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday, preceeded from the burning of a shed in Fourteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The shed was very old, and damage trifling. At 5½ o'clock P. M., the shed in the rear of No. 39 Allen-street was discovered to be on fire, but was speedily extinguished. Both sheds are supposed to have been set on fire.

AN ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a chimney of the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Eleventh-street and Broadway.

IN ROSE-STREET.—At 10¾ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of public primary school No. 26, and formerly the Friends' meeting house. It origina ed among some shavings, and was put out with a loss of about $50.

Police Intelligence.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Two lads, neither exceeding 16 years of age, were arrested on Thursday, in front of the General Post-Office, in Nassau-street, by officer Phillips, of the Second Precinct, who found them offering for sale daguerreotype cases that they had procured the cases from John Baker, a boy of 18 years, employed at the store of Messrs. Booth & Hayden, No. 37 Maiden-lane. Baker was shortly afterwards taken in custody, when the fact appeared that he had been for a long time robbing his employer of daguerreotype cases, worth 30 cents a piece, and disposing of the same at half price, through the agency of younger boys, whom he employed for that purpose. The amount of cases thus stolen by him are estimated at from twenty to thirty dozens. The young offenders were taken before Justice WELSH, who locked them up for a hearing.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Two young men, named John Williams, *alias* "Frenchy," and Charles Anderson, *alias* "Nosey," confined in the Sixth Precinct Police Station, charged with a series of burglaries, attempted to escape from confinement Thursday afternoon by wrenching the locks from the cell doors One of them had partly succeeded, by means of an iron bar, when detected in the attempt by Sergeant Dixon, who came to remove them to the Tombs. Both "Nosey" and "Frenchy" are familiar to the Police, and both have already served terms of imprisonment for former misdeeds.

ANOTHER OF THE ESCAPED ARRESTED.—Mathew Conklin, one of the party who broke from the Fifth Ward Station-house last Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning in Broadway, and committed to prison on a charge of burglary. Some of the escaped burglars are still at large.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signeture on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW STYLE OF HAT.—You doubtless have seen KNOX'S spring style of hat, which has just been introduced; if not, call at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street and examine it and the large variety of hats and caps you will find there. KNOX prides himself upon his new style, and very justly so, for it is about the neatest, the nattiest and most becoming hat that we have seen in many a day.

[Advertisement.]

PERFECTLY BEWITCHING! TRULY ADMIRABLE!—The subject of the most extravagant commendation! Worked up with a sense of interest deep, intense, powerful and absorbing. Presented with a consummate elegance—with a thrilling beauty—with a fascinating splendor—with a piquent perfection, that leaves nothing more to be desired. The great American drama of "The Bride of en Evening" is reeliving a success at Bernum's Museum, every afternoon and evening, wholly beyond all example. If you have not yet seen it, go to-day. Go at once!

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wherever Civilization has penetrated these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs, and the intestines, are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates, and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLES NECK-TIES, JOINVILLE SCARFS, &c., of new make and patterns. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT RETAIL.

D. C. SELLICK & Co., No. 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Jessie Brown," "The Pilot," and "Jumbo Jum," are to be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night. Such a programme cannot fail filling the house, without any comment of ours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Institution for the exclusive and successful treatment of discharges from the ear and partial deafness, removed from Broadway to No. 26 St. Marks-place. Consultation each morning.

Brooklyn City Items.

The Americane and Republicans in the Eighteenth Ward have placed the following ticket in nomination: *For Alderman*—A. M. SUYDAM; *For Supervisor*—S. M. MEEKER; *For Assessor*—D. JULIAN; *For Constable*—JACOB MORRIS. "The People," in the Eleventh Ward, have placed in nomination the following ticket: *For Alderman*—E. T. BACKHOUSE; *For Supervisor*—JOHN W. HUNTER; *For Assessor*—WM. W. RAWLINGS; *For Constable*—ALFRED HORTON.

A mess meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, irrespective of party, was held last evening at the corner of Court and Douglass streets, at which the recent independent nominations were repudiated, and a Committee was appointed to select candidates, and report at a meeting to be held Monday evening next.

The following ticket has been nominated in the Sixth Ward by the Republicans:

For Alderman—George Curtis.
For Supervisor—George A. Jarvis.
For Assessor—Richard Whipple.
For Constable—Israel Skidmore.

The keeper of a groggery in the Eastern District, named DANIEL KILLSMER, committed suicide Thursday last by hanging himself, because his mistress deserted him. The same woman cleaned the body of jewelry before the Coroner left the premises.

The evidence in the libel suit before the Circuit Court against ANSON G. PHELPS, was closed yesterday, and the case will be submitted to the jury by the Court this morning.

There was an error in the raport of the Republicen City Convention yesterday morning. Judge BIRDSEYE is made to say that the law extending the term of the financial officers of Brooklyn, was unconstitutional; when, to the contrary, he said that it was constitutional.

A sneak thief, named BENJAMIN WILEY, from New-York, was arrested by Officer WADDY, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing door mats. He was sent to the Penitentiary.

New-Jersey Items.

In West Hoboken, some fifty persone are said to be inquiring the method of the new life, in the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. Many have been converted, and several will be baptized to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, by Rev. C. A. BUCKEEE, in the river, foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 26.

$5,000 Ill. Int. '47	99½	450	Hudson Riv. R. R.		27½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92	100	do	s30	27¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¾	50	do	s3	27¾
1,000 do	82¾	125	do	b10	27¾
45,000 do	82	200	do	s60	27
5,000 do	81¾	100	do	s30	27
2,000 Cal. 8s	86¾	200	do	b10	27
2,000 Chi. City Wat. Lo.	85	250	do	b30	27¼
2,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	90	50	do	s15	27
2,000 E. K. R. 3d M. B. '63	81	250	do		27
5,000 Read. R. R. Bds. '66	66	500	Harlem Railroad		12¾
16,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	94	100	do	s30	12¾
10,000 do	s60	93¾	200	do	s30	12¾
5,000 do	s30	93¾	200	do	b30	12¾
500 do		93¾	300	Mill. & Miss. R. R.		33
13,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs		84½	50	do	b30	33¼
2,000 Peor. & O. 8 p. c. Bs		76	166	La C. & Miss R. R.		9¼
20 Merchants Bank		108½	300	do	b60	9½
25 Merch. Bank Scrip		107	250	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		15
10 National Bank		104½	100	Reading R. R.		52
20 Am. Ex Bank		104¾	1200	do		52½
5 Nassau Bank		93	300	do	s30	52¾
5 Commonwealth Bk.		99¾	200	do	b60	53
50 Bk. of Commerce		102¾	200	do	b10	52½
15 Cantor Co		22	100	do	s10	52¾
5 do		21¾	400	do	s60	52¾
38 Penn Coal Co		70	100	do	c	52¾
15 Cary Improv't Co		7½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		67
100 do		7¾	325	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		24
500 Cum. Coal Co		19	600	do		24½
50 do	b30	19½	50	do		24¾
400 do	s15	19	50	do	b30	24¾
62 Pacific M. S. Co		87	150	do		24¾
58 do		87	50	do	b10	24¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		88½	200	do	s5	24
450 do		88¾	100	do	b3	24
100 do	s60	88¾	100	do		23¾
50 do	s30	88¾	225	do		23¾
100 Erie Railroad	s30	24¾	210	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s		47
25 do		24¾	275	do		47¾
850 do		24¾	50	Panama Railroad		106
50 do	b30	25	25	do		105½
50 do	b10	24¾	35	Cleve. Col. & Cin. RR		91
100 do		24¾	22	do		90¾
50 do	s30	24¾	100	C. & R. Island R.R.		76½
115 Gale. & Chicago R.R.		91	150	do		76
105 do		90¾	200	do		75
25 do		90¾	50	do	s10	75
100 Clev. & Toledo R.R.		45½	40	do	b10	75
50 do		45½	100	do	s30	74½

BOARD.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	91	500	Reading R. R.	s30	52
1,000 N. Carr. State 6s	93	200	do		52¼
1,000 Tenn. 5t 6s, '90	89½	600	do	s3	52
21 Bank of New-York	107½	100	do		52¼
22 Am. Ex. Bank	104	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s		23½
25 Phenix Bank	105	100	do		23¼
110 Pacific Mail St. Co.	77	50	do	b10	23¾
100 do	77¼	25	do		21¾
15 do	77¼	200	do	b60	23¾
100 Canton Co	21¾	250	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.		47
300 Erie Railroad	24¾	50	do		48½
50 do	s30	24¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30	93
110 Cary Impt Co	7¼	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		46
50 do	7¾	100	do	s10	45¾
200 do	s30	7¼	100	do		43¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30	88	100	do	b30	43
100 do		88¾	150	Chic. & R. I. RR.	s10	75
450 Hud. Riv. R. R.		27¾	50	do	b10	75
200 do	s30	27¾	100	do		75
50 do	b60	27¾	100	do	b15	75½
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		15	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		9¾
105 Gal. & Chi. R. R.		90¾				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	79½	10 Park Bank	95¾
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s	83¾	15 Hanover Bank	84½
2,000 Gal. & C. R. 7s	83¾	5 do	84½
2,500 N. Y. State 5s	112¾	10 Continental Bank	97¾
2,000 Sacram'o City 10s	54½	53 Niag'a Fire Ins. Co.	140
1,000 do	78	50	20 Fntg's Fire Ins Co.	113
1,000 Lex City 6s	35	10 Beekman Fire Ins.	112¾
1,000 Ter H. & Al. 6s	26	50 National Bank	106¾
3,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	35	30 Oriental Bank	99
5,000 Watertown City 8s	33¾	25 People's Bank	94
200 N. Y. & Phil Trans Co	98¼	10 Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	87
87 Gal. & Chicago R R.	89¾	100 Brooklyn City R R.	95

FRIDAY, March 26—P. M.

The European news by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, was but partially telegraphed up to the close of Change hour this afternoon. The decline in Cotton is considerable, though not unlooked for here, as it was known that large arrivals would soon relieve the very low stock on sale in Liverpool, and most likely bring down the extreme prices paid by the trade some weeks past. There is no movement reported in Breadstuffs. The English Funds are quoted steady in London, and the satisfactory announcement had been made in Parliement that all misunderstanding with France had been happily terminated. As this announcement was not made in London until Friday night, and the steamer sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, we have no report of its influence on the English Stock Exchange.

The opinion of our market for Money is very general, both at bank and on the Street, that the ease of supply has at no time since the crisis been more decided than this week. Many of the Stock Brokers are themselves quite full of money, lenders instead of borrowers, so that this source of demand, at call, is less active than at the beginning of the month. The impression is that some considerable sums have been taken at bank, at low rates, for employment in Exchange, and that a larger amount than reported on Monday has been invested by the Banks in Treasury Bills. The rate of Exchange on London this afternoon is 107@107¼ for bank and bankers' and 106@107 for commercial bills; the market rather quiet and not likely to take decided shape before Tuesday next, when the mail for the *Arabia* from this port will close. The Sub-Treasury balance this afterdoon, stands $6,136,857. The ordinary payments and disbursements for a day or two past, are about equalized. The Customs continue to be paid mostly in Gold, the discount on which is ¾ cent. Treasury Bills being too small to induce the importers to hunt them up, except when considerable sums are wanted.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange this week have partaken more of the character of a regular contest, with very irregular fortune to either party, between the *Bulls* and *Bears*, inside the Board, than for some months past. The market was turned this forenoon in favor of the short sellers on most of the share list—the decline, like the advance of yesterday, being largest upon Michigan Southern, Hudson River and Rock Island. The last-named was done yesterday as high as 79 ¾ cent.; this morning as low as 74½, closing at 75½ in the afternoon. The reaction in Michigan Southern was equal to 3 ¾ cent. on the preference, and 3½@4 ¾ cent. on the common shares. Hudson River fell off 1@1½ ¾ cent., and Reading 1 ¾ cent. Erie fluctuated between 24¾@24½ ¾ cent., or 1 ¾ cent. below yesterday's range. State Stocks were rather steady, and Illinois Central Bonds active at a concession of ¼@½ ¾ cent. New-York Central Shares had a steady support against a disposition to bear the market on seller's option. The general market closed without any very decided tone; the fight still going on between the two parties of speculators, the majority, of course, so far as the inside influence of the Board is concerned, being on the side of the sellers, and this wholly irrespective of the condition of the Money market or the news from Europe.

The California mail and treasure packet of the 5th March arrived at this port early to-day, delivering $1,403,949 in Gold, as against $1,127,000 by the corresponding steamer last season; so that the increase of about 30 ¾ cent. in the deliveries since the 1st January keeps up pretty uniform. The mining advices by this mail strengthen the calculation that the rule of increase will hold good for some months to come, if not throughout the year. The San Francisco *Shipping List* reports as follows:

"The shipment of treasure by this steamer promises to exceed that of Feb. 20, as the obligations of purchasers of merchandise now maturing are not only more extensive, but, as far as we can learn, are being satisfactorily met. Money is more in demand, but facilities are proportionately easy, requiring no occasion for a change of previous quotations.

Gold bars are not in abundent supply, and the demand good. As we write we learn of lists of 880 fine being placed, at ½ ¾ cent. discount.

The report of the State Treasurer for the month ending Feb. 28, shows a cash balance on hand of $424,645 57, and that of the Treasurer of this County, up to same date, returns $183,852 17 as in his possession.

State 7 ¾ cents., new issue, are held at 75c.@76c., but 72c.@73c. appear to be the highest offered rates."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following list of attaching creditors of ADAMS & Co., who were ordered, by decree in the Fourth District Court, to be paid in full out of the assets of that house:

Sarah Batchelder	$2,615 74	Jesse Richardson	$1,482 37
Charles Gallagher	7,974 37	Acol'e Van Damme	5,669 01
Anthony Lodium	6,032 83	Edward Stanly	531 22
Charles Holling	5 410 85	Thomas A. Lynch	4,253 53
Michael Shannon	551 14	Thomas A. Lynch	3,476 53
Orris S Dorman	4,121 44	James B. Painter	2,854 47
George O. Whitney	6,220 75	Merrick G. Read	92,749 80
Edmund K. Aldrich	929 72	Richard Savage	1,187 81
Martin Burke	2 282 27	John H. Dall	51,208 29
Alfred Wheelwright	2,504 68	Ahia A. Selover	45,610 96
Fisk & Loring	2,159 00	Albert E. Field	13,647 77
Charles M. Plum	2,199 07		
Total			$266,714 32

The *Bulletin* adds:

"There is at present only about $47,000 in the hands of the Receiver to satisfy these demands, which will be paid out in the order we have given above. The remainder will be paid when the assets are reduced to possession, if ever. It is well understood that some of the claims mentioned above, although brought in the name of different parties, are or were in reality the property of PALMER, COOK & Co."

We are requested to state that the April interest on the Bonds of the Hamilton and St. Joseph Railroad will be paid as usual at the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The majority of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company have adopted and authorized a circuler in regard to Proxies at the ensuing yearly election of Directors on the 28th of April to take place at Toledo, Ohio. It is understood, also, that the minority of the Board, consisting of Messrs. JERVIS, OLYPHANT and RIGGS have issued, under date of the 24th inst., a private counter circular to the stockholders, soliciting authority to constitute themselves proxies. In reference to this subject, we have been favored with the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1858.

William Walcott, Esq., Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, stockholders of your Company, have had their attention called to two circulars asking for proxies for the ensuing election. One of the circulars, dated 18th March, inst., is signed by yourself as Secretary *pro tem.*, and is stated to be "By order of the Board." In that circular, stockholders who cannot attend the election are requested to return their proxies to your office, "with or without the name of the person whom they may wish to vote upon their stock;" and they are informed that "if the proxy is returned in blank, a person will be designated by the Board at their meeting on the 26th April to vote upon the stock."

The other circular, dated the 24th of March inst., is signed by JOHN B. JERVIS, R. M. OLYPHANT and JOSEPH K. RIGGS, three of your Directors, and requests stockholders to send their proxies to them, authorizing the said JERVIS, OLYPHANT and RIGGS, "or either of them," to vote for them at the election.

In order that stockholders may act understandingly in giving their proxies, we beg to ask you:

First—Was the circular signed by you, and purporting to be issued "By order of the Board," sanctioned by the Board? If so, will you furnish, in reply, a copy of any resolution of the Board directing it, with a statement of the votes for and against the same?

Second—Will you state the names of all of the present Directors of the Company, with the amount of stock standing in the names of each on the books of the Company, on said 18th day of March?

Having in common with all other stockholders an interest in the prosperity of this Company, and desiring to see it managed by those whose investment in the stock is sufficiently large to insure their fidelity to the trust, we will thank you for an early reply,

Your obedient servants,
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
CALVIN BURR,
WILLIAM B. WELLES, and others.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date has been received. In reply to your first question, I beg to say that the Circular, dated 18th March, signed by me, as Secretary *pro tem.*, was issued "By order of the Board" of Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the following resolution adopted on the 18th day of March, inst.:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary transmit to each of the stockholders of this Company, a printed copy of the following circular:

"OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

"SIR: The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held at Toledo, on the 28th of April next. The personal attendance of the stockholders on that occasion is earnestly requested. If you cannot attend, and desire to have your Stock represented, you may return the inclosed proxy to me, at this office, with or without the name of the person whom you may wish to vote upon the Stock. If it is returned in blank, a person will be designated by the Board at their meeting, on the 26th of April, to vote upon your Stock. Yours, &c.,

"WILLIAM WALCOTT, Secretary *pro tem.*

"By order of the Board."

Messrs. Burrows, Gardner, Prouty, Sibly, Walcott and Wright voted for the resolution.

Messrs. Bliss, Jervis, Olyphant and Riggs against it.

Messrs. Beardsley, Colfax and Potter were absent

I see no impropriety in answering your second question, as any stockholder has a right to examine the books for himself, and to know the interest which the Directors hold in the property intrusted to their charge. Presuming that your object in making these inquiries is to promote the interests of the Company, and inasmuch as a small minority of the Board have issued a circular upon their own account, requesting proxies, it is but fair to give you the names of the other ten Directors also, with the amount of stock held by each, thus affording the Stockholders an opportunity of selecting for themselves, if they desire to send their proxies to any other member of the Board.

Directors, with Amount of Stock held by each March 18, 1858.

	SHARES.		
	10¢ Stock.	Guaranteed Stock.	Total.
Nelson Beardsley	260	210	470
R. S. Burrows	—	460	460
George Bliss	10	—	10
Schuyler Colfax	3	27	30
Ransom Gardner	162	82	244
John B. Jervis	4	14	18
Robert M Olyphant*	—	—	—
Clarkson N. Potter	365	144	509
John S. Prouty	443	234	677
Joseph K. Riggs	—	—	—
Hiram Sibley	33	40	73
William Walcott	80	370	450
Jno. C. Wright	—	60	60

* None in his name, but 250 shares in the name of Olyphant's Sons.

Yours respectfully,
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer and Secretary *pro tem.*

To Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, WM. B. WELLES, CALVIN BURR and others.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,820,632	$1,170,258	$1,235,295
Thrown on market	1,952,867	1,205,816	1,498,151
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$26,658,188	$29,813,079	$18,582,500
Thrown on market	27,651,386	30,404,516	16,491,220

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,104	$346,559	82	$28,351	311	$94,215
Man. of Cotton.	791	162,931	197	47,591	653	119,621
Man. of Silk	708	417,263	59	30,077	139	101,713
Man. of Flax	398	89,357	151	26,483	289	63,259
Miscellaneous	235	59,033	19	6,810	232	44,260
Total	3,239	$1,075,083	508	$160,212	1,624	$423,068
		160,212				1,075,683
Total Entered		$1,235,295	Total Marketed			$1,498,151

LaCrosse—The Albany Directors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of Friday, is a letter dated Wisconsin, March 30, signed "Northwest," attempting to excite prejudice against some of the present Directors of the LaCrosse Railroad Company. The writer of that letter is well known to one of the agents of the old Board who has been recently discharged from the service of the Company, and who, in the loss of his pay, imagines great loss to the stockholders. It is only necessary to assure stock and bondholders that the work upon the road has not been suspended since the election of the Eastern Directors, and will continue until it is completed to LaCrosse, in November next. That the judgment obtained by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was fraudulent, is a slander and misrepresentation, as the Company hold a stipulation to correct any excess or mistake in the amount due to him upon a resurvey of the road. The Legislature of Wisconsin will, doubtless, communicate to the Eastern Directors any complaints that may be prescuted from any responsible source, before taking any action injurious to the road or to their character.

AN EASTERN DIRECTOR.

Real Estate Sales....MARCH 26.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

At Castleton, S. I., a cottage and 2½ acres improved land	$2,200
Near Hackensack, N. J., a cottage and 5 acres improved land	3,020
At New-Durham, N. J., a house and 5 acres improved land	2,150
2-story brick house and lot, No. 114 Court-street, Brooklyn—lot 20x100	3,000
3-story brick house and lot, No. 426 Pacific-street, 20x71 6	4,850
3-story brick house and lot, No. 410 Pacific-street, 22x100	4,850
2-story brick house and lot, No. 179 Dean-street, 20x100	4,000
4 years leasehold, No. 34 Hudson-street, New-York, 25x52	660

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 26.

MESS PORK, advanced. Sales 1,100 barrels at $15 75. BULK PORK advanced ¼ cent. Sales 700,000 pounds at 5½c. for Shoulders, and 4c. for Sides. WHISKEY, active sales, 1,600 barrels at 17¾c. FLOUR firm.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 26.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active. Red, $1@$1 10. CORN active and buoyant at late prices. WHISKY dull and drooping. PROVISIONS firm.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 25.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 3,000 bales, at prices ranging from 8¾c.@12¾c. Receipts of the week 11,500 bales. RICE steady. STERLING EXCHANGE declined.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 26.

The *Niagara's* news was received here to-day, and published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press. The sales of CORN before the publication of the news was 5,000 bales; afterwards, a decline of ¾c.@¾c. was reported. The sales of the week add up 62,500 bales, and the receipts 56,000. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compered with those of last year, fall short 22,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 220,000 bales. FLOUR—$4 37½@$4 55. DRY SALTED MEATS—Shoulders, 6c.; Hams, 7½c., and Sides, 8c. LARD—firm. RIO COFFEE—Sales of the week, 11,500 bales at prices ranging from 10½c.@11½c. Receipts of the week, 14,500 bags. STOCK, 6,000 bags, against 90,000 last year. STERLING EXCHANGE, 165½. Exchange on New-York, 99½@99¾.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 77¾; $500 City 6s new, 99¾; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 53¾; $1,000 do., 53¾; $12,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ....NO 2035. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Caucus on Saturday Night—A Committee of Conference Appointed—Action to Propitiate the Shaky Anti-Lecompton Democrats, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 28.

JOHN COCHRANE was Chairman of the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made a strong speech to show that the only hope of the Union was in the unity of the Democratic Party, and that everything possible should be done to preserve this harmony.

ENGLISH, of Indiana, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, seconded STEPHENS, and made a speech in a similar vein, suggesting the propriety of the adoption of some amendment to make the bill acceptable to Democrats who wanted to support the Administration, but could not agree to the unadulterated swindle.

STEPHENS moved for a Committee of twenty, half Lecompton and half Anti, to devise some plan of agreement, and to report on Tuesday evening. ENGLISH seconded the motion, and it was carried. JOHN COCHRANE appointed the Committee.

This move on the part of ENGLISH is evidently designed to afford a pretext to enable the fishing Anti-Lecompton men to go for Lecompton. ENGLISH has been looked upon as doubtful for some time back.

The Lecomptonites to-night boast confidentially that ENGLISH and FOLEY, of Indiana, and SHAW, of Illinois, have agreed to go with them, and that MCKISSON will probably do the same.

COCHRANE's Committee have agreed upon an immaterial amendment, which is to furnish the platform for this treason.

Capt. A. W. REYNOLDS was confirmed on Thursday by the Senate, without opposition, and restored to his rank as Assistant Quartermaster in the Army.

Capt. REYNOLDS will doubtless be sent with the army to Utah, having served long on the frontiers, he will be of great service in the department of the West. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 28.

Yesterday Col. ROBERTS, U. S. A., gave a trial open to all new and improved arms in the orchard at his residence, on the heights at Georgetown. The company was distinguished and select, including Secretary of War FLOYD, General PERSIFER F. SMITH, Colonel ROBERTS, Colonel MAY, Major MCCULLOCH and several others. The practice was continued from noon till sundown. Secretary FLOYD fired five shots with Sharp's carbine, and put all in the target at three hundred yards. Colonel ROBERTS carried off the most marks, and also put the only shot in the white. At the close of the day the marks stood thus in the target: 300 yards, Sharp's rifle, manufactured at Hartford, Conn., 51; Morse's rifle, 33; Colt's, 8; Gould's, 3. After the conclusion of the trial an agent of SHARP'S fired ten shots in forty seconds. Subsequently at 600 to 750 yards, seven shots were put in the target, including three by Colonel ROBERTS. Another trial comes off soon at the Navy Yard.

Col. JOHNSTON, in his latest-received official dispatch, says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial Government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object have erected works of defence in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that a spirit of conciliation toward them would now be properly appreciated; it would rather be wrongly interpreted. In view of the treasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders, and greater portion of the Mormons, he thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the Government will allow the slightest concession; they should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the Spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it, and if they desire to join issue, be believes it is for the interest of the Government that they should have an opportunity.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee in regard to the Matteson case, which concludes with a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action in regard to the resolution for his expulsion.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, argued in favor of the views contained in the report. The House has, by the Constitution, power to punish a member for disorderly conduct; and by a vote of two-thirds may expel a member, but it never was designed that a charge should be raised at a subsequent Congress, because there is no power to limit or restrict the sovereignty of the people in the choice of their representatives.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, asked whether any legislative body has not the right to protect itself against scoundrelism, and against association with a man whose reputation is infamously corrupt?

Mr. SEWARD replied that there was so much diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a gentleman, that he should like Mr. CRAIGE to fix the legal standard.

Mr. CRAIGE said the House could protect itself when a man's character is pronounced infamous, and about which there is no diversity of opinion.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that he was not here as a prosecutor or defender of Mr. MATTESON, but was endeavoring to explain the law as he understood it. He asked Mr. CRAIGE to put his finger on the record to show that Mr. MATTESON was interested one cent in the transactions investigated by the previous Congress.

Mr. CRAIGE said that by universal consent Mr. MATTESON was not a fit associate for any man.

Mr. SEWARD observed that the gentleman from North Carolina was not bound to associate with Mr. MATTESON any more than he was. There is nothing to show that MATTESON was engaged in bribery, or was bribed. If he had libeled the House, he might be tried under the criminal law.

The report of the Committee was agreed to by Yeas 96; Nays 69.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Arnold, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bowie, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell, Case, Chaffee Clark, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Covode, Cragin, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Ia., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Hickman, Horton, Howard, Jewett, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pa., Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Montgomery, Morrill, Morris of Pa., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Nichols, Olin, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce Seward Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Smith of Tenn., Spaulding, Stanton, Stephens, Tappan, Taylor of La., Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, Whitely, Wilson, Wood—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Burnett, Burns Burroughs Clewens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Cockerill, Craige, Curry, Davidson, Bowdell, Elliot, Eustis, Florence, Garrett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hoard, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, McQueen, Marshall of Ill., Mason, Miles, Milson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilley, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Shaw of N. C., Sickles, Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, Ward, Warren, Watkins, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga.—69.

ABSENT—Messrs. Ahl, Avery, Barksdale, Biskoe, Bocock, Bocham, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Caruthers, Caskie, Chapman, Clark (2,) Clay, Craig, Crawford, Curtis, Renben Davis, Dewart, Dimmick, Edie, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Gooch, Gregg, Harris (2,) Haskin, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Huyler, Owen Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Landy, Maclay, McKibbin, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Maynard, Miller, Morgan, Morris of Illinois, Murray, Palmer, Pendleton, Phillips, Pottle, Ricaud, Ruffin, Searing, Sherman of New-York, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Taylor of New-York, Thomson, Underwood, Washburn (2,) White, Winslow, Woodson, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

Mr. J GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for expenses incurred in collecting the revenue from Customs, and repealing all laws authorizing their payments on the Pacific coast out of the revenue, before being paid into the treasury.

Also, a bill modifying the act of 1857, relative to the safe keeping of the transfer and disbursements of the public revenue, so as to authorize the disbursing agent, with the sanction of the head of his department, to hold money and pay it directly to the person to whom payment is to be made, without first depositing the same in the treasury.

The House passed the Senate bill establishing three additional land districts in California.

Mr. SHAW, of Illinois, alluded to the remark made by Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, yesterday, that the successor to Col. RICHARDSON informed him that the Democratic members from Illinois had held a conference, and concluded that the only course left for Mr. DOUGLAS to insure a reelection to the Senate was to oppose Lecompton. Mr. SHAW wished to say that no such conference had been held to his knowledge, and certainly he had participated in no such meeting.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, indorsed that statement.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, was confident no such conference was held, or even contemplated by the Democratic members of the delegation. He never had any intimation from Mr. DOUGLAS that he (DOUGLAS) was influenced by any such motive, nor did he believe it to be the fact. He had said that he looked on the Lecompton movement as a great wrong, and violation of the principles of self-government, and that neither Mr. DOUGLAS nor his friends would or ought to be sustained by Illinois if they gave it their support. If Mr. SMITH understood more than this he totally misapprehended him.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, reiterated that in conversation with Mr. MORRIS he stated distinctly and explicitly that the Illinois delegation had held a conference, and decided on the course Mr. DOUGLAS should pursue in order to secure his reelection to the Senate. If he was correctly informed, Mr. MORRIS related this to others; that a gentleman also informed him that the delegates of Illinois, at the Cincinnati Convention, had recommended various appointments to the President, but that the recommendations were disregarded, and this was one of the grievances on the part of the delegation. The gentleman from Illinois had a similar conversation with a gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, remarked that he did not feel at liberty to repeat the conversation between Mr. MORRIS and himself without the gentleman's consent.

Mr. MORRIS inquired where the conversation took place.

Mr. SMITH replied it did not matter where, so that the main fact was stated.

Mr. MORRIS said that the conversation between him and Mr. SMITH was in December last in presence of his (MORRIS') family, when he spoke as to whether some plan might not be devised by which the Kansas question could be settled without serious conflict or division in the Democratic Party, and he had also stated that neither Mr. DOUGLAS, nor any other man who favored Lecompton could be elected to the Senate. He recollected further stating that on his arrival in Washington, upon ascertaining that Mr. DOUGLAS would take a position against Lecompton, he engaged in conversation with Col. RICHARDSON and Mr. DOUGLAS, when he informed the latter that if he had made up his mind to oppose Lecompton, he should avail himself of the earliest opportunity to deliver his views, for if he put off his speech to the 21st December, when a vote was to be taken in Kansas, his motives would be impugned, and his enemies would take advantage of it. None of the Illinois delegation but himself took part in the conversation. As a warm personal and political friend of Mr. DOUGLAS what motive could he have in making a statement to his detriment? He doubtless said to Mr. SMITH that the delegation in Congress, but not the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, complained that Illinois had not been well provided for in the distribution of offices. He had been greatly misrepresented.

Mr. BURNETT did not pretend to give the precise words of the conversation he had had with Mr. MORRIS, but he understood Mr. MORRIS to state distinctly that the Democratic members from Illinois had a conference, and determined that Mr. DOUGLAS should pursue his present course on the Kansas question, and that this was the only means by which Mr. DOUGLAS could sustain himself at home; and unless he opposed Lecompton, defeat would not only be inevitable to Mr. DOUGLAS, but to his friends. In that conversation Mr. MORRIS also spoke as to whether means could be devised by which the Democrats could act together harmoniously, and said that Mr. DOUGLAS did not intend to be "crushed out" by the Administration.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ill., repeated, on authority, that no such conference as that alluded to had been held. The statement was wholly untrue.

Mr. SMITH said that it was true that a conversation was held by him with Mr. MORRIS in presence of his family; but he went there at Mr. MORRIS' request, to consult about an old soldier's claim, and the other subject came up after this was disposed of. Having no political secrets himself, he held it to be his duty to his country to trace out, by any proper and legitimate means, the secret motives and private purposes of public men who attributed other reasons for their conduct.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, said if this conversation were not terminated, it must of necessity run into personalities. There seemed to be a tendency to widen the breach.

Mr. MORRIS said that Mr. SMITH had announced his settled determination to retail private conversations when he thought the public interests required it.

Mr. SMITH explained. He did not say he would use private confidential conversations for public use, but without injunctions of confidence he would be at liberty to refer to them, for he could see no difference between public men and public subjects. If there are traitors, could not he expose the treason?

Mr. MORRIS was glad that Mr. SMITH watches over the interests of the country, and will defend every avenue of liberty to the last. What gentlemen would desire that every private conversation with his fellow members or friends should be publicly exposed. The conversation between him and Mr. SMITH occurred in private; but it had been retailed in a speech by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WRIGHT saw no necessity for any personal feeling. All the difficulty came from the use of the word "conference."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LANE, delegate from Oregon, after speaking in support of the admission of that Territory as a State of the Union, branched off on Kansas, advocating the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HALL, of Massachusetts, opposed the Lecompton Constitution, and in the course of his remarks defended the deeds and memory of the Pilgrim Fathers.

He said we live in a formation period, and the policy of the country is about to be changed, and from the elements around us the party of the future will be the spring. The elements thus far have been resistant, but they will become conservative, and acquire power and strength. Such a party cannot have a taint of actionalism about it, and from the necessity of its construction, it seems impossible that it can become aggressive on any constitutional or covenanted right of any portion of the people of the United States. The dominion of the Slave Power is over, or is drawing to a close, and, as it draws to its close, the star of hope for the reorganization of this Government on its original pattern will rise in the ascendant.

The House then adjourned.

The Position and Prospects of Lecompton—The Acquisition of Sonora—The Cuban Question—Arizona, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

There is nothing new, to-day, in connection with the Lecompton swindle. Its friends and opponents are working like beavers, to get their forces into good working order for Thursday next, when it is fully expected that the vote will be taken. Treachery aside, there can be no doubt of the triumphant success of the CRITTENDEN amendment,—provided a few crotchety Republicans will consent to be practical men for a little while, and work for success, instead of trifling with a mere abstraction. Adopt CRITTENDEN's amendment, and the Lecompton outrage will be practically crushed out,—because it will give the people of Kansas full and fair opportunity to decide for themselves the institutions under which they are to live; and the machinery through which this decision is to be rendered will be so guarded, that there can be no danger of considerable fraude. The only objection to the amendment worthy of consideration is the fact that, *theoretically*, it assents to the admission of Kansas as a Slave-State, if her people shall so decide. The case would seem to be one, however, in which the most ultra opponent of Slavery might and ought vote for this objectionable feature, *with a protest*, in order to secure the defeat of the substantial iniquity presented as its alternative.

The project of acquiring Sonora is revived, and Mr. BUCHANAN will probably make it a point of his foreign policy. It is a pet project with him, and I have some doubts whether he would not rather consummate it than build up a great and powerful Republic south of us, even if the latter could be done by a word. Sonora would be valuable to us, doubtless, because it would give us command of the Gulf of California; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Senate will ever consent to the purchase of anything more than is necessary to secure to us the Port of Guaymas. Mr. BUCHANAN will push the scheme, however, if he sees opportunity, until he finds it impossible, and then, in common with all the acquisitionists, —who oppose an American Protectorate of Mexico *because* they prefer to extend our possessions,—he will begin to understand that the Protectorate is the only means by which the United States can ever obtain commanding influence over that distracted region of country. I predict that if a Government can be found with which to treat, the Administration will make a demonstration for the acquisition of Sonora before many months elapse, and that it will fail.

The President will also attempt to make an issue for Cuba. How he will do it, is not easy to determine. If by war or threats of war against Spain, he will fail in that also, in the initial step. Indeed, unless he shall greatly modify the plan of operations which he is understood to favor, he will be likely to retard rather than advance the project of annexation. He is expected to demand a prompt redress of grievances,—and, upon any reasonable pretext, to seize the island of Cuba as a hostage, and then proceed to treat for its purchase. Suppose France, at this juncture, shall come forward, offer Spain her mediation and her pecuniary aid in the settlement of the difficulty, and secure her own advances by the assertion of a protectorate. In this event, not only would our pretext for *stealing* Cuba be lost,—but the interference of France would have removed it further than ever from our grasp. I believe the day for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is past,—and will not return for years to come,—or until Mexico shall have been consolidated and strengthened so as to become another power threatening to Spanish sovereignty in the Gulf, instead of being, as now, a temptation to Spanish cupidity, and an encouragement to the idle dream in which Spain now indulges,—of again extending her sceptre over Spanish America. I submit that the American protectorate over Mexico, is the first, and the longest step towards the peaceful acquisition of "the ever-faithful isle."

The Senate Committee on Territories have determined to report against the bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona. Why they have come to this conclusion it is difficult to imagine. The isolated condition of Arizona clearly entitles her to this act of justice. She has already a large population; and, as her rich resources are developing, immigration begins to pour in with considerable force. Give them a good Government, administered by themselves, and they will soon make a little California midway between the two oceans. In connection with this subject I cannot forbear reference to some strangely jumbled publications in a New-York journal, violently assailing Senator GWIN; accusing him of being a fillibuster, of seeking to build up a Slave State in the Arizona country, and of sacrificing the interests of the North by devoting his energies to the building up of extreme Southern routes to the Pacific Ocean. All of this is unfair, and some of it untrue. Senator GWIN is a gentleman of too much sense to expect to make a Slave State in the locality in question, even if he had any disposition so to do. He is not a *fillibuster*, has always opposed fillibusterism, and is himself, in turn, bitterly opposed by every active sympathizer with that cause in his State. Certainly the charge of sectionalism in the matter of overland communications cannot be sustained by reference to any measure ever proposed by him; and a week or two will probably emphatically and practically disprove the allegation that he is not quite as ready to avail himself of Northern as of Southern avenues to the Pacific. He is a decided party man, and votes with the Administration upon all measures; but as a general legislator, he is national, as well as liberal, whenever liberality seems to be sound economy. S.

Later From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 27.

Santa Fé papers of the 27th ult., are received, but they contain no news of special importance.

Some Indian depredations and several wanton outrages by the Mexicans against the Indians are reported.

Government wagons had been sent from Santa Fé to the Cantonment of Burgwin to convey Capt. BOWMAN's command to Fort Union. This company consists of seventy men, and will go with Capt. MARCY to Utah. Twenty-five mounted men also accompany him.

The Indian agent, KIT CARSON, says that the Utah Indians are in great want, and have to be fed liberally.

Capt. POPE, of the Artesian Well Expedition, had arrived at Dona Ana.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Republican* says, that a gentleman, just from Nemaha County, reports meeting five Government trains, and that grass was growing so rapidly on the plains that it would subsist stock within five days.

Michigan Southern Railroad—An Authorized Circular.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, March 27.

Letters received here from the Secretary of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and other parties, state that the recent counter-circular of Messrs. JERVIS, OLYPHANT, and RIGGS, three Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad, asking for proxies for the annual election in April, is not sanctioned by the Board. The only authorized circular is signed by WM. WALCOT, Secretary. That document is signed by ten out of the thirteen Directors, representing nearly 3,000 shares of the Stock, while of the three Directors who sign the counter-report, only one owns stock in the Company, and be only to the extent of 18 shares.

Robbery—Fire, &c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 27.

The Post-Office at Tampa, Florida, was thoroughly robbed on the 19th inst.

The business portion of Monticello, Florida, has been destroyed by fire.

The schooner *Gordon*, from Matanzas for Savannah, was shot at by the British sloop-of-war *Styx*, on Sunday last, in the belief that she was a slaver.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, March 27.

The Legislature of this State, having nearly concluded its business, will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 27.

The U. S. M. steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at six o'clock this morning.

Accident at Bangor.

BANGOR, Saturday, March 27.

The floor of an auction store in this city broke this forenoon during a sale. About two hundred men, women and children were precipitated into the cellar. Fortunately, no person was killed.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 27.

The steamer *North American* sailed from this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with sixty passengers and a full cargo for Liverpool.

A New Post-Office at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 27.

A new building is to be constructed at the corner of Summer-street and Chauncey-place by private parties, and leased to the Government for the Boston Post-Office. The contract was officially made to-day. The new edifice will be expressly arranged for Post-Office purposes, and will probably be completed in November next.

Wagon Manufactory Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 27.

The wagon manufactory of JOHN COOK and several adjacent buildings, in this city, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $25,000. Two hundred Government wagons were burned.

The Case of Townsend, the Highwayman.

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., Saturday, March 27.

A dozen witnesses were examined to-day in the case of TOWNSEND. The prisoner appears to be perfectly indifferent. The interest in his case is extraordinary and unabated.

Railroad Depot Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 27.

The passenger depôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Phillipsburg was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught from the sparks of the locomotive.

College Students in Trouble.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, March 27.

One hundred of the students belonging to the College here have been suspended until October next, for insubordination. They tarred the benches of the recitation rooms, and committed other exceptional acts, because the faculty refused to suspend the exercises on Thanksgiving day.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. FOOTE, a bill to appropriate moneys to General WARD B. BURNETT, for moneys expended by him in raising a regiment of volunteers during the late war with Mexico.

By Mr. NEXSEN, a bill to allow the Corporation of the City of New-York to grant titles of land under water. Also, a bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DOREMUS, for the relief of members of the New-York Common Council of 1857. Also, to prevent the manufacture and sale of explosive burning fluids. The bill awards payment to members of the Common Council from the time that the new Charter went into effect, until Dec. 31 last.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate a German Savings Bank in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent the issue of fraudulent receipts by warehousemen, wharfingers and others.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 27.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Bill to facilitate the removal of Quarantine.

Bill to regulate the use of wharves and slips in the City of New-York, which are now leased to steamboat lines.

BILLS REPORTED.

Favorably, to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas.

To authorize the consolidation of banking associations. It enables two or more banking associations formed under the banking laws of the State, to consolidate, on filing a petition thereafter, signed by two-thirds of the stockholders of each association, with the Superintendent of the Department.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the school year, and amend the statutes relative to public instruction.

To incorporate the Nevesink Steamboat Company.

To exempt a portion of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn from the operation of the fire laws.

A motion to adjourn over until Monday evening was lost.

A number of bills were moved forward a stage.

A resolution was adopted, closing the entire rear of the chambers, except to ladies, or gentlemen with ladies, in order to exclude the lobby.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning. Her mails for the South were forwarded by the Sunday night train, due at New-York at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, Sunday, March 28.

The stable attached to GRAHAM'S Farmer's Hotel in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. Four horses were burnt to death. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Mail Robbery.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, March 27.

Last night at about 5½ o'clock some boys discovered in the Delaware River, at this place, a mail bag, which had bad been cut open and robbed. The bag was marked for Painted Post, and must have left New-York by the night express train on Thursday evening, as the papers found in it were the second and third editions of that day, but all the letters were gone.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 27.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned today, having passed one hundred and seventy-seven acts; and forty-four resolves. The appropriations made will amount to about a million of dollars, and the reduction in the State tax is about half a million of dollars.

The St. Croix River.

CALAIS, Saturday, March 27.

The St. Croix river is clear of ice to-day.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 26	Wind.		Thr.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E..	46.49	—	—	—	38°	Clear.
St. John, N. B..	45.14	A. M.	W.		38°	Clear.
Eastport Me...	44.54	M.	N. W.		38°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me...	44.47	A. M.	N. W.		30°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	44.39	A. M.	N.		36°	Overcast.
Portland, Me.	43.39	A. M.	N.		31°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y..	43.26	A. M.	N.		40°	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y	43.8	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass..	42.21	P. M.	E.		45°	Pleasant day.
Springfield, M..	42.6	—	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N. Y..	41.31	P. M.	—	—	—	Mild—rainy.
New-York.....	40.42	9P.M.	N.		40°	Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	39.58	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	M.	W.		57°	Clear.
Washington...	38.53	—	—	—	—	—

City Items.

The Staten Island *Chronicle* states that Dr. BISSELL, Physician of the Marine Hospital, has reconstructed and very much enlarged the Quarantine Light-house. The improvement was very much needed. While an increased intensity of light at Quarantine will thus be advantageous to commerce, it cannot help being of service in protecting the public health. It will enable the harbor police the better to prevent intercourse with infected vessels at night.

A bold attempt was made Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, to rifle the show-case of the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company, No. 343 Broadway, containing two first-class machines. A porter of the establishment came suddenly upon the thief, who decamped, after a sharp fight, leaving the stump of a knife, with which he attempted to open the case.

The shad-pole law has been so amended by the Legislature that the poles can be driven, in certain places, at a greater depth than 6 feet at mean low water. This is a great relief to the fishermen, but may prove a *bore* to the shipping.

The regular meeting of the Teachers' Association for March, was held on Saturday evening last, President WM. M. SMITH, in the chair. All of the officers and a very respectable attendance of members were present. The By-Laws were amended, so as hereafter to make the initiation fee of one dollar the only charge for membership. The time of holding meetings was changed from the last Saturday to the last Wednesday of each month. The hour of meeting hereafter to be 4 P. M. The Association has seventy-five members, and the interest on moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer will cover ordinary expenses hereafter. The President named Messrs. DUNSHEE, FOULKE and MATHER a Committee on Literary Exercises. The Committee appointed Mr. H. L. STUART essayist for the next regular meeting. Subject—"Our City School System as it is and as it should be." The meeting adjourned, after which an informal conversation was held, with a view to secure a larger attendance on the future meetings of the Association.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SING SING CONVICT POISONING CASE.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 297 West Twenty-eighth-street, upon the body of MICHAEL MARVIN, the convict who died on Monday last at Sing Sing Prison. Mr. BEARDSLEY, warden of the Prison, testified that the deceased first complained on Sunday; that on Monday, while in the workshop, he was taken suddenly ill, and was removed to the Hospital where he died four hours afterwards. The medical evidence showed that he died from having taken oxalic acid. It was testified that there was no oxalic acid in the apothecary's shop, or in the shop where the deceased worked. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from the effects of oxalic acid, but how obtained or administered they were unable to say.

SUICIDE IN A FIT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—A German sailor, 40 years of age, named HENRY C. HEICH, on Saturday night, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, jumped out of his bed-room window at No. 161 Washington-street, killing him instantly. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Capture of a Slaver by a British Cruser — Increase of Chinese Immigration to Havana—The Slave Trade—Business, &c.

The *Empire City*, Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans on the 20th, at 8 A. M., and entered the harbor of Havana at sunrise on the 23d. Found in port steamers *Isabel* and *Granada*; the latter arrived the day previous from Aspinwall. Having transferred the California mails and passengers, and received those from Havana, the *Empire City* left at 2 P. M. the same day for New-York.

Business is reported dull at Havana and freights ditto. Many vessels had left seeking business at the Gulf ports. Four vessels had arrived from the East Indies since the 16th, bringing 1,712 coolies to the industrial exhibition, exclusive of 254 "water-cured," reported died of "dis-ease" on the passage. Prices of sugars have advanced; stock 102,000 boxes. Exchange—London, 12 per cent. premium; New-York, par to ⅛ per cent. premium. The health of Havana is reported good.

At 6½ P. M. on the 23d, Havana bearing S. W. by S., distant 45 miles, the *Empire City* spoke H. B. M. steam gun-boat *Jasper*, with ship *Amelia* in company, which she had taken as a prize two days previously, an outward-bound slaver with 2,000 doubloons on board. The *Jasper* had previously been cruising some 60 days off the Coast waiting for something of the sort to "turn up;" supplied late papers and left them.

On the 24th, at 1 P. M., lat. 26° 30', long. 80°, passed steamship *Daniel Webster*, bound to Hevana; the same day saw three large ships ashore near Coffin's Patches, having evidently mistaken the new light on Dry Shoal for Carysfort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

The shareholders of the Spanish Bank held a meeting last week and decided after a long debate on increasing the capital $1,000,000, the premium on new stock not to be less than 30 per cent. It was also resolved to petition the Home Government for the privilege of issuing $1,600,000 more in paper money. The business people of Havana had indulged the hope that be stockholders would find it convenient to their interests to increase the capital to $8,000,000, but their hopes have been cruelly blasted. The "Alianza," which is a fusion of four banks, will certainly go into operation about the latter part of April. The capital will be $3,000,000 with the privilege of increasing to double that amount if necessary. Stocks are beginning to look up here again, and certain parties are industriously occupied in fomenting the speculation of last Summer. It has fairly recommenced in sugars. Heavy contracts at enhanced rates were made last week by several of the parties who were the greatest losers last Fall. The whole study is to start the ball again and plenty will follow.

The Royal feasts form the principal topic of conversation in all classes of the community. They will take place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April next. Boat races, bull fights, circus, greased poles, bombardments of the Moro Castle by the Navy, and storming of the ramparts of the city by the volunteers besides the grand balls and private illuminations and music, are the principal features in the comedy. As everybody is allowed to take chances in the boat races and greased poles, it would not be strange if some shrewd Yankee should step in for the prize, as happened last year at a somewhat similar spectacle. The officers and employés of Government of all kinds have to contribute their share towards defraying these expenses by ceding five days' pay. This falls heavy on the poor fellows; however they ought to be able to bear it for the sake of a Prince. The Navy officers are preparing for the grand ball on the ship-of-the-line *Isabel Segunda*. She is to be illuminated with gas, for which purpose she has been moored near the Navy Yard. In my next I will give your readers a description of the sights.

The Chinese emigrants are pouring in very fast In the last week no less than 3,000 were landed from four ships. They all readily brought 22 ounces a head. The most of them have arrived in poor condition, which is probably owing to the coolies being kept in dirty junks in Swatao, waiting for a vessel to bring them. At last accounts six large American vessels were waiting for cargoes in Swatao alone Orders have been sent from here to procure 20,000 coolies, if possible; but this can hardly be accomplished in the present year. Spain will one day rue her folly in introducing this class of laborers, for their descendants will certainly give them trouble The negro trade is also thriving briskly, and vessels are fitted out almost daily for the coast. They are all American, owing to the facilities offered by our deficient laws for carrying on the trade. There are here now two beautiful Baltimore schooners, built especially for the business. They will be sold here to any worthless American who will sell himself for $100, and be furnished with sea letters—all they want to clear at the consulate—and then they are off to the coast.

Last Friday being CONCHA's Saints Day, the Habaneros celebrated the occasion with every outward appearance of joy. We were treated to extra music on the Square and Paseos, and the usual dose of flattery through the press. The convent of the ladies of the Sacred Heart, under the management of Madame HARDY, an American lady, was inaugurated with grand eclat, General CONCHA presiding over the ceremonies, which were numerously attended by the wealthiest and most intelligent members of our community. The celebrated Cuban Bossuet, TRISTANI DE MEDINA, preached a beautiful sermon, the importance of female education, which General CONCHA enlarged on in a neat and off-handed speech that proved him quite an adept in that art. In the evening CONCHA gave a family dinner to which all the notabilities, foreign and domestic, were present, except Consul General BLYTHE, who is absent from the city at present, on a visit to Trinidad and other interior towns. During his absence the post is occupied by Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, the Vice-Consul, who has been employed in the office for a number of years past.

As Lent begins to draw to a close, all theatrical performances cease in Havana, in order that its good citizens may have time to attend to their religious duties; probably to this cause we must attribute the ill-success of Mme. VESTVALI and other minor stars that have followed in the wake of MAX—but not his fortune.

The weather has again changed to our July temperature with the usual concomitants of yellow and other dangerous fevers, thereby effectually driving away all strangers, and declaring war to the knife against the hotel keepers. The small pox, however, is gradually disappearing, and the few cases that occur are not of that virulent type that distinguished a few months ago.

Sea and Ship News.

The steamship *St. Louis*, W. H. HUDSON, Commanding, left New-York at 3 P. M. of the 6th inst., with 631 passengers and full cargo for San Francisco.

On the second day after leaving New-York she encountered a severe gale which lasted 52 hours, during which the *St. Louis* displayed sea-going qualities of high order. She arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 15th, making the passage in a little over eight days. Having coaled and received her passengers on board, she sailed from Aspinwall on the 18th at 8½ P. M. She encountered strong head winds and head sea during a large part of the passage and arrived at her dock at 8 P. M. of the 26th, making the round trip in 16 days, running time.

Left in Aspinwall, brig *Costa Rica* and *General Pierce*.

About 10 hours from Aspinwall, passed schooner *Cyclone*.

Left in Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* and United States steamer *Fulton*. All well.

United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* was at Panama All well.

There were in the port of New-York, on Friday, according to the *Shipping List*, 29 steamers; 131 ships; 90 barks; 95 brigs, and 322 schooners. Total, 667. Cleared the same day: 3 ships; 6 barks; 1 brig, and 6 schooners. Total, 16. Vessels up for foreign ports, 105; and for distant ports in the United States, 60. Total 165, of which 53 are regular packets.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* will sail from New-York for Southampton and Havre on April 10. The fare is reduced to $100 first cabin, and $50 second cabin.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Important State Paper on the Refugee Question.

The New Programme for Laying the Submarine Cable.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Fulton* was unable to leave Havre until Thursday, March 11, 6 P. M., in consequence of there not being sufficient water in the docks, caused by the easterly gales blowing at that port for some time.

On March 22, in lat. 47° to 40°, long. 45° 30' to 46° 30', the *Fulton* passed a number of large icebergs. During the entire passage the *Fulton* experienced a succession of westerly gales with a heavy sea.

The *Fulton* left Southampton two days before the *Niagara* left Liverpool. Her news was anticipated in a telegraphic summary which we published on Saturday. The *Fulton's*

them, without being able to reach them or to [illegible] them.

Finally, on Jan. 14, 1858, four Italians threw their bombs under the carriage of the Emperor, who was miraculously saved, as well as the Empress. These bombs killed 10 persons, and wounded 156. The new assassins arrived from London. These terrible projectiles, which, in missing their aim, struck so many victims, and changed the scene of murder into a frightful carnage, were manufactured in England. Two Englishmen, ALLSOP and HOBSE, figure in this trial, at the same time as FRANCIS BERNARD, a refugee, living in London.

To these numerous attempts must be added the agitation which incessantly provokes them. The revolutionary associations, composed of refugees, join theory to practice. These associations are possessed of indefatigable activity. Sometimes divided by personal differences, they always agree to encourage and glorify attempts against the Emperor. They hold their meetings, they deliver speeches, they publish and circulate writings. Some of them succeed in penetrating into France, either in small packages which escape all search, or through the foreign journals. In that case, for a few moments we acquire these sanguinary follies, there is an immense majority of honest men, whose interests are alarmed, whose consciences are revolted, and who ask each other with surprise, mixed with uneasiness, how such infamies can be freely and publicly circulated in a civilized country.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE RIGHT OF REGICIDE.

To explain these impressions it is necessary to state to what extent the virulence and madness of these revolutionary preachings can be carried. The following fact refers to the date of the month of November, 1857, and it will be seen from it how direct provocations preceded the bombs of the 14th of January. There is a coffee-house near Temple bar, in London, where the question to be discussed in the evening is announced in the morning. The public are invited to take part in the discussion. The coffee-house is called *Discussion Forum*. People eat and drink there, and at the same time talk politics. A man, paid by the proprietors, presides and directs the debates. In the month of November the following order of the day was publicly posted: "*Is Regicide permitted under certain circumstances?*" The question was publicly discussed.

This is, moreover, not a transitory or isolated fact, for that which has taken place since and takes place every day aggravates it still more. On the 9th of February last the French Club, which meets at the White Reading-rooms, Leicester square, held a sitting, at which SIMON BERNARD, the accomplice of ORSINI, expressed himself with the greatest violence. He declared that the Emperor, his Ministers, M. DE PERSIGNY, all the high French functionaries, were out of the pale of the law, and he invited all those listening to him to rush upon them, by all means in their power. This speech, in which the ignoble contends with the horrible, was hailed with enthusiastic applause. In fine, a few days since, on the 24th of February last, EUSIE PYAT published, under the title of "A Letter to the Parliament and to the Press," the true manifesto of assassination, a worthy corollary to all these incitements to that crime.

PAMPHLETS ON ASSASSINATION IN ENGLAND.

More than 50 pamphlets have been published, and most of them in London, since 1852. We might give quotations here which would prove that, during six years past, the apology for assassination has been permanent—almost daily. We shall confine ourselves to some lines borrowed from a pamphlet published by FELIX PYAT in 1857. They will be more than sufficient to prove what we assert:

"In spite of your precautions—notwithstanding your walls of China, your line of customs, your *cordon sanitaire*—we pass, we penetrate, we arrive in the cottage, in the hands, eyes, hearts, of the operatives and peasants, and the people read us notwithstanding all. From Bordeaux to Lille, from Angers to Lyons, the *mines* of the Marianne extend her mines and her saps, and her train of powder, which the smallest spark may explode. You know that our letter to the Marianne was published in London—that it is from London we date our thunder ..... Yes, the authors of evil live in England. England is the guilty secretor that shelters us, and which prints our writings."

It is thus that they themselves denounced England to public mistrust as a reward for her asylum. Because she was generous to them they endeavored to render her suspected. In this manner they themselves prepared the movement of opinion which was to burst out after the attempt of the 14th of January against that mistaken toleration, of which the cause was in the chance of circumstances, to the embarrassment of the legislation of England, and by no means in the intention of the Queen's Government.

Nearly at the same time the author of that odious pamphlet pronounced a discourse over the grave of a French refugee, and it was on the edge of the tomb, profaning death itself, he dared to make this appeal to revenge:

"When, then, shall an heroic hand settle the account of blood? Is not this to revenge the dead and save the living? When a man raises himself above public justice, he ought to fall under the hand of an individual."

More than 10,000 persons hailed these impious words, and the English press, in giving them publicity, either to reprove or to stigmatize them, carried them to all parts. The reprobation which they find in honorable minds is easily changed into complaints against the Government which tolerated them.

THE IRRITATION IN FRANCE.

The attempt of the 14th of January gave to these complaints an opportunity of being made public. In learning whence the bombs came, whence the murderers set out, everything that we enumerated was recollected—the number of the preceding attempts, their origin, the bond which attached them to the revolutionary affiliations, the incessant appeals to vengeance, which were replied to by death-giving explosions. Then, without taking into account the fatal chance which had collected the most violent refugees of all countries in London, and the consequences of this meeting in a country so free as England, with institutions so comprehensive as hers, public opinion, sensibly affected by a collection of facts which all had the same origin, accused a tolerance which has disquieted it for a long time past. In its just indignation against those who had excited or perpetrated the crime it attributed to that tolerance a part of the responsibility which it would not have been more fair to attribute to England than to Belgium, to Switzerland, or to Piedmont. Public opinion, justly moved by appearances, yielded to an irritation which was only the effect of its devotion and its respect for the Emperor. The Sovereign could not feel otherwise than grateful for it; but it is right to observe that ever the same on a question which was in some sort personal, which affected his life, and that of the Empress, who, like him, had escaped death, he did not for an instant forget the justice which he owed to all, the calmness which he owed to himself.

We must, however, observe that in France there is more indignation than disquietude with regard to these organizations of refugees, who, as has already been seen, aim at the Emperor's life because they regard him as the shield of social order, and an obstacle to universal anarchy. If they are regarded with horror by all the world, they inspire only the weak with fear; but they cause no terror to society or to the government. It must be remarked that of the plots which we have enumerated twenty have been carried out—thank God! without success. All the others were baffled by the energetic vigilance of the French Police, as active in preventing evil as the revolutionists are ardent in making it triumph.

As to the English people, they profess, we are aware, a horror equal to ours for those crimes which are prepared among them to be executed among us. But, without undervaluing their sentiments, without touching in the slightest degree the independence of their institutions, it is permitted to consider these attempts so often repeated as warnings, and to find in them the indication of great duties for all Governments. Thus, after the 14th of January there was but one single cry throughout France for two things—first, the removal from our frontiers of the assassins condemned by the Courts of Justice; secondly, the interdiction of the public apology of assassination in journals or at meetings. That wish was conveyed in the speeches of the great bodies of the State, in the addresses sent up by the magistracy, the Municipal Councils and the National Guard. The addresses of the army were naturally more animated (*plus vives*;) they expressed with an energy peculiarly military the feeling of France. A few of them only were of a nature to wound the susceptibility of England. Count WALEWSKI has given on that point an explanation, the perfect good faith of which ought to have effaced and repaired all.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

In London it was made a pretext to awaken national susceptibility, and to misrepresent the conduct and intentions of the French Government. People were made to believe that France demanded of England and of the neighboring countries to renounce the right of asylum, a sacred right, which she respects and practices, since she affords a refuge to more than 10,000 Italians, Spaniards, Germans, Poles, and even a subsidy to a great number of them.

The right of asylum, then, need not be defended against us. *Far from attacking, we respect it, as one of our traditional institutions.* JAMES II. and his partisans, betrayed by fortune, found in the hospitality of Louis XIV a compensation for the country they had lost. CHARLES EDWARD, the vanquished of Culloden, returned to France, and if, unfortunately, the right of asylum was violated in his person, it was because the weakness of Louis XV could not protect him against the demands of England. CHARLES EDWARD arrested on leaving the Opera, was obliged to conceal himself in Italy, where he died. It was a shameful exception, which shows to what a depth we were fallen, for it must be said that under all governments France has opened her doors to the foreigners whom political causes drove from their country.

It is not the Emperor Napoleon III. who would abandon the traditions of our history, in which are blended the recollections of his own destiny. He cannot forget that during his exile he profited by the right of asylum boldly maintained in his favor by Switzerland and loyally practised by England in his adversity. *He has no thought, then, of disturbing a sacred right which was his safeguard.* The representatives of ancient dynasties live in countries which are our near neighbors. The Emperor has never thought of being alarmed by their presence near our frontiers, or of demanding their removal, as was done with respect to himself in 1838. He respects misfortune more than others have respected his own. *Now more than ever the right of asylum is sacred for us.* France, who would not sacrifice it to any one, does not ask allied or neighboring Powers to sacrifice it,—she merely asks of other States to do what she is ready to do for them.

But the right of asylum which protects the representatives or the defenders of causes that are lost must not be confounded with the right of refuge which [illegible] assassins from the responsibility of their [illegible]. There is in the confusion of two things so [illegible] not only a violation of morals, but a danger [illegible]. Will it be said that the right of asylum exercised in England protects men of parties, and not the authors or the accomplices of assassination? We have already shown whence came the conspirators who attempted the life of the Emperor; we have shown who were their accomplices, from what quarter proceeded the incitement to crime, in what counter proceeded the incitement was free and public.

AN ASYLUM NOT DUE TO ASSASSINS.

If, as Mr. GIBSON said, Count WALEWSKI deceived the English people in pointing out to their good faith and probity these public apologies for assassination, which take place every day under the tolerance of this generous hospitality, we pass condemnation. But is Count WALEWSKI in error? We have made quotations which suffice to establish these facts. We could multiply them, and quote still more horrible words, and still more horrible writings, but we should fear, by mingling with such a statement the echoes of the most savage passions, those appeals to murder, those outrages against all that is most sacred in the world, to disturb its calmness and impartiality. Is there any need to give evidence? In London there are held meetings where assassination is glorified. In London are sold atrocious libels in which the murder of the Sovereigns of Europe is elevated to a system, to a right, to a duty, in which thrones, altars, armies, laws, the magistracy, society, and God himself, are dragged through blood and mire! Such Saturnalia surpass even barbarism. There is not a law in ancient or in modern times which tolerates them; and can it be pretended that this tolerance is on the part of England merely the exercise of the right of asylum? Asylum is due to vanquished parties; it is due to all without exception; *it is due even to the rebels who, after having attacked the laws of their country, put the frontier between them and their rebellion.* That frontier is inviolable. *But it is not due to the monsters who are of no party, except it be the party of assassination!*

England cannot thus understand the application of the noble right of asylum. She cannot cover with this principle of humanity crimes which have nothing human about them. Her conscience has already revolted against such an interpretation, which is alike disowned by her own history.

It is not the first time that the right of asylum has been abused in London, and that it has been attempted to shelter there the provocation to crime. In other times, which are not far distant from us, odious pamphlets have been published in England, under the cover of her hospitality, against the chiefs of foreign Governments. We hasten to observe that those pamphlets, though very violent, might pass for moderate on a comparison with those of the present day. Those publications were nevertheless proceeded against, and condemned by the Courts of Justice. The detail of those proceedings have at this moment an interest such as to induce us to make research for them in the records of English jurisprudence. They will be read with advantage on both sides of the Channel.

The writer here gives an account of the trial of PELTIER, a French refugee, in 1802, for a libel, published in a French journal, entitled *L'Ambigu, ou Variétés Atroces et Amusantes*, against the First Consul, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

He gives extracts from the speech of the Attorney-General, and from the charge of Lord ELLENBOROUGH to the Jury, who returned a verdict of *Guilty*. He then proceeds:

Such is the way in which Old England, on the morrow and on the eve of an implacable war, reproved and punished outrages against the First Consul, whose glory, nevertheless, she did not love. Although the Peace of Amiens had just been signed, it was so near being broken that this justice was less that of an ally than of an enemy. But that enemy was a great people, who know how to elevate their conscience above their pride, their honor above their resentment or their jealousies. For six years past England seemed to have forgotten the traditions and examples which we have been happy to find in her history. She has remembered them, however. Lord DERBY was not less explicit in the first words he spoke as the head of the new Cabinet then Lord PALMERSTON in the last speech he delivered as Minister of the Queen. Lord CLARENDON took upon himself in turn to establish the complete correctness of all the facts stated by Count WALEWSKI, in his dispatch of the 20th of January. There is, therefore, nothing more to prove. All is henceforth ascertained and admitted by the eminent statesmen of the present Cabinet, as by the honorable members of the preceding Ministry. We see, then, certain that they will agree, amid their divisions, in giving to the alliance, the sincerity and benefits of which they admit, all the guarantees necessary for the dignity and interest of the two peoples.

The precedents which we have quoted have, moreover, great importance. They will not, perhaps, be without interest for the Ministers of the Queen. They prove that the laws of England, her policy, and her history, speak out, as much as the general principles of public right among all nations, against the unworthy abuse which has been made of their hospitality. *They completely authorize the appeal which the French Government has felt bound to address to an allied Power in the interest of social order at large.* That appeal has had no other object than to convince allied or neighboring States *of the necessity of certain guarantees to secure civilization against enemies who, in order to succeed in their object, proclaim, organize, and practice assassination, and whose plots are not struggles, but murders.*

ARE THE ENGLISH LAWS SUFFICIENTLY STRINGENT AGAINST ASSASSINS?

We need say no more. Enough has been said to justify the profound movement in public opinion. With the whole of the facts before us which we have rapidly sketched, with that prolonged tolerance which their authors so audaciously abuse, France has refused to believe that the existing laws of England were sufficiently efficacious. She is disquieted and irritated at it. As to the Government of the Emperor, it limits itself to explain the situation of affairs, to explain the causes of the irritation which the country manifested, and, in other respects, trusting to the loyalty of the English Government to give satisfaction to justice, to morality, to the interests of society, to international rights.

We have explained our conduct with respect to England; we have shown what the Emperor NAPOLEON III has been to her. We may boldly say that England has never found an ally more loyal, more persevering and more independent of petty passions and rancor. That justice was rendered to him lately within the walls of the English Parliament, as it will be rendered to him by history; and we accept that homage for France and for her sovereign as an honor. Wherefore we have every confidence that the English people will not allow themselves to be led away, as difficult to explain as it is impossible to excuse, and that, their good sense, their patriotism, rising above false interpretations, the alliance of the two countries will stand the trial of these last incidents.

We have the firm hope that it will be so, for it is impossible that some misconceptions, exaggerated by an unforeseen incident, can weaken the accord of two great nations whose alliance is indispensable to the future prosperity of the civilized world. That alliance, in fact, sets aside all ideas of conquest. It guarantees the security and liberty of Europe, the interests of England and France being identical in every quarter of the globe, wherever humanity and civilization are in question. It is for these reasons that it was wise to form that alliance, and that it is useful for the interest of all to maintain it. After this explanation, public opinion in Europe will judge if France has understood this obligation, if she has fulfilled it, if she has the indisputable right to say that she is without reproach, and consequently without fear, before the tribunal of public conscience.

Extraordinary Demands of France upon Foreign States.

From the London Times.

The uneasiness and apprehension which the present position of the French Government inspires are not likely to be lessened by the series of demands which it seems to be making on foreign States. Ever since the establishment of the second Empire the Press of Belgium and the asylum of Switzerland have been the objects of repeated remonstrances on the part of the French authorities. We know that into so solemn a document as the Treaty of Paris a condemnation of Belgian free speech was introduced, and for some time past Switzerland has been forced to require that refugees from France shall reside in cantons remote from the French frontier. But since the 14th of January the Government at Paris seems to have lost all temper and discretion. Without cause, suddenly and violently, a flood of vituperation is directed against this country. The President of the Senate, the President of the Legislative Body, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador in London, and the Colonels of regiments scattered over France, unite in addressing England in language which has not been heard since the days when the couriers of the first BONAPARTE dwelt on the speedy destruction of Carthage and its empire. It is past all doubt that the requisitions of France are beyond what the comity of nations would seem to justify. Belgium and Switzerland have already yielded as far as is possible for States which have a regard for their own independence; Sardinia has not only brought in a bill against conspiring to kill or dethrone a foreign sovereign, but is making changes in her jury system, apparently lest a liberal jury should, by its decision, imperil the friendship of the Emperor. But it is with Austria that an interference of the most novel kind is attempted. The demands of the French Emperor's Government on the Cabinet of Vienna go far beyond anything which has been attempted in our own case. We learn that M. DE BOURQUENEY has actually demanded that the Austrian newspapers *shall not be allowed to comment unfavorably on the state of France, or the proceedings of the French Government*. Austria, much to her credit, has lately relaxed her passport system. The quiet of the Italian Provinces, and the general prosperity of the Empire have encouraged the statesmen of Vienna to remove most of the restrictions which our countrymen found so onerous even two years ago. But, will it be believed, that the French Government demands *the reëstablishment of the old system in more than all its former severity!* M. DE BOURQUENEY desires that every traveler from the Italian Provinces shall obtain his passports at Milan or Venice, instead of from the authorities of the place where he resides. We, from our insular position, have little direct part in the matter, but we have every reason to believe that Austria will vindicate her old reputation for dignity and courage, and under the guidance of able statesmen, set a good example to the less powerful and resolute communities

Disturbance in the South of France.

From the Moniteur, March 9.

At Châlons-sur-Saône on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, some forty individuals suddenly attacked a small post of infantry, which they took by surprise. They then took the direction of the railway station, shouting "*Vive la République!*" "The Republic is proclaimed in Paris!" "The Republic is everywhere!" "Citizens of Châlons, to arms!"

The station-master, an old soldier, assembled the men employed at the railway station, and drove back the rioters.

From the railway station the mob proceeded to the bridge over the Saône, the head of which they occupied, to prevent an alarm being sent to the barracks. The officers of the garrison, who had hurried to the Sous-Prefecture to ascertain what the tumult was about, cleared the bridge sword in hand. The troops soon turned out, and the mob dispersed. Before midnight fifteen of the more conspicuous ringleaders were in custody.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

From the London Times, March 11.

The general programme of the second and, as we expect, final attempt to submerge this gigantic line of electrical communication between the New and Old Worlds is, we believe, decided on, and all the preparations necessary to secure a successful plan of operations are rapidly advancing towards completion. Since our last notice of the progress of this great undertaking the machines at GLASS & ELLIOT'S manufactory, have been working day and night to complete the 400 additional miles of cable ordered before last Christmas, and intended to replace the 384 miles which were submerged and lost last Autumn off Valentia. This additional length has now been completed. It is of precisely the same kind of cable as the rest, which we have already described—flexible, strong, small, and light; it has been tested and retested to insure its perfect insulation, and its completeness being thus definitely ascertained, the last miles of it were shipped, last night, on board the *Adonis* screw steamer for conveyance to Plymouth, where it will arrive on Monday next. In the dockyard there, at Keyham, the main bulk of the cable, to the length of 2,300 miles, has been stowed away in gigantic coils during the Winter, and a full staff of electricians, under the directions of Mr. WHITEHOUSE have been engaged in working messages throughout its entire length, and generally proving the electrical fitness of the cable to the fullest extent. The result of these experiments, we are informed, has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Most of those acquainted with the first efforts which were made to send messages through the entire length of the cable know that the retarding influence, or whatever other name electricians may now choose to call it, which exists in a long conductor exercised a most serious influence upon the rapidity with which it was found possible to transmit words through the full extent of the wire. Constant experiments, joined with practical skill in working the wire daily, have enabled Mr. WHITEHOUSE to overcome so much of this resistance that five words per minute can now be sent through the 2,200 miles of cable at present at Keyham, and it is fully expected that before the time comes for its second submergement eight words will be transmitted with ease and certainty. To many of our readers unacquainted with the practical working of submarine lines only eight words per minute may appear to be but a poor result, after all, though we can assure them that if ever attained it is such an improvement in the rate of transmission as not many ventured to anticipate who saw the cable worked for the first time last Summer. At the same time such a result seems to show with most convincing clearness that, though 480 words per hour through this line, if it is successfully laid down, might doubtless amply remunerate the company, it would still be almost as far as ever from accommodating the business messages between Europe and the New World. If, therefore, this line is submerged this Summer, it will follow as a matter of course that three or four others must be laid as well, and there seems no reason why if one can be laid down there should not be as many telegraphs under the Atlantic as there are now under the Channel.

When the *Admiralty*, with the 400 recently-completed miles arrives at Plymouth on Monday next, the additional length will be immediately landed and joined on to the coil already at Keyham. This will raise the entire length of cable already manufactured to nearly 2,650 miles, or some 150 miles or thereabouts more than the entire length with which the expedition started last Autumn. There is no doubt, however, but that the first attempt was made with too small an allowence for casualities, and that consequently, when the cable parted, and about 380 miles were lost in the depths of the Atlantic, it so reduced the length of wire remaining at the disposal of the engineers, that further perseverance in the attempt became almost impossible. To guard against a recurrence of this mishap, it has now been determined to manufacture an additional 300 miles of cable, beyond the 2,650 miles which we have stated is already completed. This additional quantity will be commenced at GLASS & ELLIOT'S works on Friday next, and will be completed in a month or so, and forwarded to Keyham to be joined to the main coil, which will then measure nearly 3,000 miles in length. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are again to be the vessels employed in the attempt of this year. The former was to have sailed, we believe, on the last of this month, and is expected at Plymouth about the 12th or 13th. On her arrival at that port she will instantly commence taking on board her share of the immense wire, which, this time, will amount in length to 1,500 miles, instead of 1,200, as on the last occasion. On board the *Agamemnon* the cable will not be coiled away in one prodigious mass amidships, but be distributed equally on the fore, midship, after part of the vessel, in three coils of about 500 miles each. By this arrangement, of course, the weight of the wire is equally distributed and the ship well trimmed. The very reverse of this was the case last Autumn, when the weight of the whole mass was concentrated amidships, and thus balanced on the principle of a Chinese toy, the poor *Agamemnon* rolled on the least swell till her yards almost touched the water.

The attempt to lay down the cable will be made this year at a much earlier period than on the last occasion. As soon as the coils, with all the necessary apparatus and appointments are stowed away on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, (which will be about the beginning of May,) both vessels will leave for a short trip into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying-out machinery, and to ascertain practically if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the Atlantic. These experiments will be brought to an end in a few days, and any alteration which their results may suggest in the machinery or manner of paying out the wire having been adopted as soon as possible the expedition will finally start about the beginning of June. All the best authorities and most experienced seamen have been consulted on behalf of the Company as to the state of the weather in the Atlantic in the month of June, and we believe the result of an immense mass of testimony goes to prove that there are some five or six consecutive days in the month during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldom or never known to occur. The expedition will leave these shores so as to arrive in the centre of the Atlantic at about the commencement of these halcyon days, and the object will be, of course, to get over the deep sea part of the undertaking before the weather changes. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the *Niagara* bringing her end to England and the *Agamemnon* conveying hers to America. Communication by electric signs will, of course, if the wire holds, be kept up between the two vessels in the whole way.

All these new arrangements and precautions are the result of the experience of last year's attempt, and of course all improvements conduce towards the chances of ultimate success. But it is no exaggeration to say that there is one portion of the apparatus upon the fitness and proper management of which the success or non-success of the whole plan must ultimately depend, and that is the paying-out machinery. That this machinery was bad last year, and that it was made still worse by the most absurd mismanagement, no one now denies; but we trust and believe that there is no chance of a repetition this year of such blunders. How the new machinery is constructed we cannot at present say, further than that a new self-acting brake has been devised, which is said to be perfect; that all the alterations have been made under the superintendence of Mr. EVERETT, the chief engineer of the *Niagara*, and Mr. APPOLD, and that Mr. PENN, Mr. LLOYD and Mr. FIELD have, we believe, been from time to time consulted about it. So far, then, it ought to be all that can be wished, but we hope to be able to speak more positively on this point in a few days. Our readers may recollect that when the attempt failed last Autumn, 382 miles of the cable were safely deposited at the bottom of the sea. Since that time, to the astonishment of all who know the west coast of Ireland and the depth of water in which the cable lay, it has been underrun, and no less than 52 miles of it recovered. When the last mile was raised it lay at a depth of 1,000 fathoms, and, as it was to that depth that it broke away, the remaining 330 miles are still in the bed of the Atlantic, where they will stay till the end of time, a permanent source of wonder and amusement to its marine inhabitants. It may, perhaps, be worth mentioning, as an instance of the credulity of human nature, that there are persons who think that this 330 miles is still to be recovered and utilized again. It is, however, but fair to state that these persons are in no way connected with either the Company or its officers, nil the latter of whom have far too much experience in these matters ever to entertain such a hopeless idea. The portion of the cable recovered was in as perfect a state as when first laid down, as regarded its electrical conditions. It, however, showed signs of the outer covering of spiral wire having stretched considerably, though by no means to an extent to affect the insulation of the conductor.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT A WILL.—The will of the late JOSEPH PAUL, a wealthy farmer of Warrington township, Bucks County, is just now the subject of much surmise and remark. Mr. PAUL was killed by falling from a barrack. He left a widow, a lady who, at the time of her marriage, was possessed of $2,000 or $3,000 in her own right, but no children. On opening the will, it was discovered that she was left comparatively nothing; that a brother of the deceased had been willed four acres of ground, and the balance of the estate had been left to two nephews (his sister's sons) equally, upon the singular conditions, that they were both to change their names, one to JOSEPH PAUL and the other to JOSHUA PAUL; and in case either one refused to do so, then the estate was to go wholly to the one who complied with the conditions. One of the nephews, both of whom reside in Bucks County, was a married man with a family of three children, and as a change of name would be rather inconvenient under such circumstances, he has sold out his right to the other for $4,000 in cash. The purchaser decided to comply with the conditions, and has accordingly been changed into PAUL by the Court. The widow, however, not satisfied with receiving less than she brought, has filed a *caveat* against the will in the Courts of Bucks County, and intends contesting it there.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fashionable Sketches from Washington—The Presidential Levee—The Lecompton Bill, &c., with Arabella's Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

Spring is fairly here at last, and the bright sunshine tempts forth troops of fair ones every morning, many of them wearing the daintiest bonnets and the prettiest *robes à quille* that expressmen have ever brought from your metropolis. The matin-tide of beauty and crinoline sweeps down the avenue, of course, and Congressmen, not already at work on Committee business, are too happy to act as escorts, especially if there is time to loiter in the capitol grounds, where parterres of bright flowers already gleam in the emerald surface of the lawn. Then those horrid steps have to be clambered up, and then comes the first rendezvous in the Rotunda. Whether this fine vestibule to the Congressional Halls is to be improved or not, by being enlarged upwards, remains to be seen. I would have rather let it remain in its noble old proportions, as a specimen of art architecture in the infancy of our Republic, even as I love (and so does Arabella) to gaze upon TRUMBULL'S transcripts of revolutionary events. Bearded and beardless friends of Mr. Dusseldorf may carp about stiffness of drawing, harshness of color and faulty backgrounds. But *We, the People*, like to see those portraits in blue and buff, true to a shoe-buckle, and faithfully representing the brave and thoughtful man whose valor and wisdom secured our independence.

The Senate Chamber has of late been the *fashionable* resort, although some few Representatives have secured "good houses," and my friends in the Library have had multitudinous demands for books containing prints of costumes, by those invited to Mr. GWIN'S fancy ball. Yet the tide of fashion has generally eddied away from Representative Hall, and from Library into the Senatorial wing, up a narrow, dimly-lighted-by-gas passage, into the gallery of the Upper House. A narrow place this is, inconveniently arranged, and the inmates are generally behind the speakers, although they have a front view of the gallant Vice-President, and of the representatives of the Fourth Estate, who occupy the gallery behind and above his canopied throne. Into this sanctuary there is occasionally an invasion of crinoline, greatly to the annoyence of the "gentlemen of this Press," and it was there that the beautiful and accomplished wife of the Senator from Illinois witnessed his late forensic triumph. Her bright eyes flashed with unusual brilliancy as she witnessed her lord and master throw his glove into the arena, and maintain the contest against the mercenary champions of Lecompton. Such a man, with such encouragement as he must have read in her eyes, never can be conquered. So says Arabella, and Arabella is generally right.

Such a buzzing as is kept up in this semi-circle during the morning hour! "Will lady OUSELEY return the visits paid her?" "Are bunnets to be worn larger?" "Did you hear Dr. BELLOWS preach on revivals?" "What is this story about the President's Irish servants refusing to wear livery?" "How finely Miss COCOANAN sits that cream-colored horse she rides every pleasant morning?" "Have you seen Miss HOSMER'S statue of *Beatrice Cenci*?" "No; is the book really awful, or do they merely make a fuss about it to make it sell?" "Are not those the horrid GREENS, of Verdantville?" "Yes; but they intend to give some parties after Lent." "I'll leave cards on them to-morrow." "Has your husband got his bill reported?" "No; it drags in the Committee, but Miss WHEEDLE knows the chairman, and has promised to have it set right." "What a dear creature!" "Dear—not very—fifty dollars down, and a hundred more when the bill is through." "Ah!" And so goes the gossip until the morning business is over, and some Senator rises, either to repay those who have waited, or to cause an April-shower scattering.

Last evening there was a "Drawing Room" at the Executive Mansion, and happy am I to record that the most ample and excellent arrangements have been made for receiving (and giving checks for) hats and wrappings. A dance-house orchestra, which had found its way into the East Room, has also been "festooned," and the Marine Band has been reconsigned into its vestibule, where its discordant notes are softened down ere they escape.

All have heard of St. Denis, who walked some leagues with his head under his arm, and, although the exe ot the rotation-guillotine has fallen upon Marshal HOUYEA, the Senate had not indorsed his successor, and so he remains on duty as Lord-Chamberlain. Courteously did he present Arabella and myself to the President, who received us with one of the stereotype phrases of ceremony, and we then went to pay our *devoirs* to that Anglo-Saxon and slightly inferious beauty who presides over the "household." She still wears mourning for her deceased brother, but it becomes her, especially when set off by beautiful natural flowers.

The "Republican court" was not crowded last evening. Lady OUSELEY looked magnificently, and her daughter is a most charming young girl. Miss BAL CASS is one of the most elegant ladies in American society, always dressing with exquisite taste. Mrs. SICKLES looked finely—what a pity that an attack of the whooping-cough rendered it necessary to postpone the christening of her juvenile, at which the President was to stand as god-father! Miss BROOM, of Philadelphia, appeared to great advantage in a purple dress; Miss STONE looked elegantly in blue; Mrs. CAMPBELL wore black lace over pink silk; Miss ISABELL was dressed in white; Miss LAMSON wore exquisite laces; Miss MACALIN, in pink, was admired as ever—and here the memory of Arabella gives out. *N'importe*; I yet hope to perfect myself in the art of treasuring up haberdashery, for lady-readers have a decided penchant for descriptions of dry-goods.

Yet I do not forget that bold dragoon, General HARNEY, who is a most attentive gallant, or Senators HALE and BIGGS, Attorney-General BLACK, Representatives COCHRANE and SICKLES, and scores of other notables who have done their country good service, either in the field or the forum. The days of chivalry are past, and we live under a Republican Government, yet the people of any land ever delight to participate in State ceremonials. True, there is not a shadow of pomp here, as compared with those days of courtly splendor when the titles of visitors to sovereigns were announced by heralds wearing gorgeous tabards, as they approached the throne to "kiss hands," and then reverentially backed out of the presence. But proud as were the old Berons and Knights and maidens when they paid this feudal homage, I do not believe that they experienced a whit more joy than did the *citoyens* and *citoyennes* who last night formed part and parcel of the mess of humanity introduced in detail to President BUCHANAN. Arabella agrees with me.

But all the metropolitan world were not at the White House. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of your City, delivered a capital Art-lecture at the Smithsonian, showing the necessity for cultivating the Fine Arts more systematically. Mr. VANDENHOFF read this "Dash at the Day," at Philharmonic Hall. JOHN BROUGHAM delighted the play-goers in his big Indian extravaganza of "Pocahontas." The "Campbell Minstrels" sang, danced and cracked conundrums at Odd Fellows' Hall. And at the hotels, many groups speculated on the fate of Lecompton, which is so soon to be brought before the House of Representatives. Arabella says it will be defeated by three votes.

ENOCH EASEL.

Book-Keepers and their Salaries.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable paper of this date I find a letter from a "Book-Keeper's Wife," devising a plan for insuring the honesty of book-keepers, and at the same time complaining that "a man with a wife and one or two children, and education enough to be a good book-keeper, cannot, with economy, live respectably in New-York (leaving the indulgence of small luxuries entirely out of the question) upon a less *sum than two thousand dollars per annum.*"

I hope I shall not be deemed ungallant when I say that, from the lessons received by me during some ten years of City life, I am compelled to differ with the lady above alluded to.

That book-keepers *generally* are scandalously underpaid is a fact to which I can bear unequivocal testimony; but that "a man with a wife and one or two children, and education enough to be a good book-keeper," cannot live respectably in New-York on a less sum than *two thousand dollars per year*, I must take leave very respectfully to deny.

In the last paragraph of her letter, "A Book-keeper's Wife" seems to think it very strange that merchants and bank officers should expect book-keepers to live on ten, twelve, or fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and she concludes by saying "It can't be *did*; somebody must suffer."

I shall pass over the libel contained in the last sentence, in courtesy to the sex of the writer, who, I feel certain, is not so uncharitable as to intentionally wound the feelings of hundreds of men of education intellect, and refinement, *who can, and do*, respectably maintain *a wife and two or three children*, on the sums named, *aye, and less too*, without making any one "suffer." As I have before said, the lady is perfectly right in her ideas as to the manner in which the labors of book-keepers are underrated, (she don't know half of it,) but as to the amount required to maintain a family *respectably*, she is either very much mistaken, or her ideas of "respectability" are very exalted.

For the information of ladies, and others, languishing for two thousand dollars a year, I shall now say that I have been book-keeper to a well-known "Commission Institution" in this City, for five years, and that the highest salary I received during that time (and that was only for the last year of the five, and after repeated application,) was *seven hundred dollars!* My duties consisted in keeping the books, correcting the books, and attending to the publication of a monthly paper, (an edition of 10,000,) and occasionally some shipping and Custom-House business—aiding in the correspondence, and attending to the routine of a large and well regulated office, including the reception of a large number of visitors, as well as large sums of money annually.

What will "A Book-keeper's Wife" say, when I tell her that I have been obliged to maintain *a wife and three children* on the above pitiful pittance, notwithstanding the repeated assurance of the Secretary that my services were worth "at least a *thousand dollars*"—that he, himself, was receiving a salary of *two thousand five hundred dollars* per year—and that the Board of Directors had amongst its numbers men whose names are conspicuous in all the benevolent enterprises of the age.

Let "A Book-keeper's Wife" ponder on the lesson above taught, and let her remember *that there are many* "book-keepers' wives"—I am well acquainted with one or two myself—whose cultivated minds, intellectual desires, and long experience in refined society, qualify them for *any position in life*; who are now, through either the *neglect, indifference, stinginess*, or *penny-wise-pound-foolishness* of employers, uncomplainingly eking out a living—*no more*—and who would think themselves well off, and able to maintain their families "respectably" if their husbands had but the despised salary of "ten or twelve hundred" dollars mentioned by your lady correspondent.

In all ages of the world the influence of woman has had a weighty effect on the most important events in its history, and this fact being acknowledged, it has given me much gratification to find a "Book-keeper's Wife" coming out on the side of an oppressed class, whose best years and endeavors are generally devoted to amassing wealth for those, who, no matter how high they may figure as "donors" and "secretaries," and managers, are continually "grinding the faces of the poor." Who knows but women may by her example and influence in this instance, achieve for the partner of her joy and sorrow what he has long and fruitlessly endeavored to accomplish for himself?

Respectfully yours, A BOOK-KEEPER.

Living Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must differ with "A Book-keeper's Wife," as to what is "a *living* salary" in New-York City; and cannot think it the least shadow of a palliation for dishonesty in a book-keeper, that he gets a salary of only $1,500, while he wants $2,000 at least, to "live respectably." SIDNEY SMITH, by the way, was a most unfortunate person to be quoted by one entertaining such views, for during many years, if I remember correctly, he lived respectably and supported his family very comfortably, and moved in the best society, on a salary fabulously small, or what would certainly seem so to "A Book-keeper's Wife;" and if any one had hinted to him, or to any one in his hearing that this was too strong a temptation to dishonest practices to place any man in, he would have been impaled upon the sharpest lance of SIDNEY'S wit, instanter, methinks, and no surgical operation would be required to open its way. $1,500 indeed! There are scores of most worthy and liberally educated men in this City and Brooklyn who live very respectably and comfortably, though economically, of course, on a salary of $1,000 and less. I know one clergyman, *in particular*, who does this.

What a miserable ambition for a book-keeper and his wife, to think that they must live in as good style as the merchant whose books he keeps, or else they are wronged—they are tempted—they are miserable, and must appeal for a redress of grievances! It may be said, I know, that a clergyman in Boston, and editor of the *Congregationalist*, has recently declared that he could not live comfortably on his salary of $3,000. But then what are his ideas of comfort. They include "a country cottage" and "a span of spanking horses," and various other things, which the Apostle who said, "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*," could hardly have intended to include among the essentials to a comfortable, respectable, and *honest* subsistence.

Respectfully yours,

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, March 25.

Information for Gas-Consumers.

Mr. CRESSON, Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, publishes a letter, called out by the prevalent complaints against defective gas-meters. Some of his suggestions are interesting:

"Of the complaints made, some are found to be without any reasonable cause, having their origin in the peculiar disposition of the individual. Many of them, however, arise from real causes, which are of various kinds. Some cases are isolated, others are common to particular localities, or particular seasons of the year. For example, the bills rendered in February, March and April, are usually the heaviest of the year, and give rise to the most frequent dissatisfaction to persons

Wood could not be held responsible unless he acted exercised his authority, or he exercised it from corrupt or malicious motives.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.

Mott Held by the Recorder as an Accessory to Brotherson's Fraud, and Bailed in the Sum of $20,000.

On Saturday morning Mr. JACOB H. MOTT appeared with his friends at the Recorder's Office, to hear his Honor's decision, respecting his counsel, Mr. GA NUM's, application for his discharge in the criminal suit instituted against him by the officers of the Union Bank of this City, for complicity in the fraud of Benjamin K. Brotherson. His Honor delivered the following decision, holding Mott as an accessory, before the fact, to Brotherson's gigantic fraud.

The People vs. *Benjamin K. Brotherson and Jacob H. Mott.*—A bank clerk who in concert with a dealer with the bank, (being a moneyed corporation,) either makes a false entry or falsely alters an entry made in the ledger kept by such bank containing the accounts of such dealer, so as to falsely represent that such dealer has either deposited more money than he has in fact deposited, or drawn out less than he has actually drawn, with intent to enable such dealer to draw out of the bank a larger sum of money than he has deposited therein, is guilty of forgery in the third degree, under the provisions of the 35th section, article 2, title 3, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes.

And this offence is a felony.

The dealer with the Bank by whose procurement, counsel or command, such false entries or false alterations are made, with said intent, is either an accessory before the fact, or a principal in the second degree, depending upon whether he was present at any portion of the actual commission of the offence or not Section 6, title 7, chapter 1, part 4, of Revised Statutes, (Vol. 2, page 682.) Darbour's Criminal Law, page 265.

Whether he be principal in the second degree, or accessory before the fact, is of little importance, as in either case he would be liable to the same punishment as if he were principal in the first degree.

On this preliminary examination it is, I think, sufficiently shown to put the defendant on trial, that Benjamin K Brotherson, a Clerk in the employ of the Union Bank, in concert with defendant Jacob H. Mott, either made false entries, or falsely altered the entries already made in the ledger account kept by the Bank with defendant, with such intent, and in such manner as to come within the provisions of the aforesaid section.

It is also sufficiently shown, for present purposes, that these false entries, or false alterations, were made by the procurement and counsel of the defendant, Jacob H. Mott, and said defendant having received the benefit from them, should not escape the punishment.

Let the defendant, Jacob H. Mott, be held as an accessory before the fact.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

MARCH 27, 1858.

The Recorder holds Mr. Mott's bail in two sureties of $5,000 each, who have to justify to double the amount, making the actual bail $20,000. The reason why the bail was made so low was this circumstance, that Mr. Mott is already held to bail in a civil action in the same matter, for the sum of $142,000. Mr. Mott remains, at present, in the custody of the Sheriff. Bail will probably be procured today.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 27, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 35 bbls. Ashes, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 5,907 bushels Wheat, 23 200 bushels Corn. 500 bushels Oats, 7,600 bushels Feed, 1,584 packages Provisions, 460 bbls. Whisky. The barge *Van Rensselaer*, due here to-day, with 2,276 bbls. Flour, sunk yesterday in the Hudson River, near Albany.

ASHES—Are inactive, including Pots at $6 25, and Pearls at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,648 bbls., including 1,128 bbls. Pots, and 720 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron brought $35 ₱ ton

COFFEE—Is quiet; prices, however, exhibit no noticeable change. Sales have been reported of 280 bags of Rio, at 10¼c.@11c.; 120 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13¼c.; some Laguayra at 13c.; and St. Domingo at 9¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, mainly for middling grades; and we have to report sales of about 1 500 bales, including Middling at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 11¾c.@12c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The demand is steadily improving, and the cheaper kinds are gradually advancing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite dull for State and Western, especially for common brands, which tend downward. The demand is very moderate, mainly for home use. The receipts are light, but receivers are generally eager sellers. The reported transactions embrace only about 6,500 bbls., within our revised range:

Superfine State	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 40@ 4 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is inactive, at former prices. Sales 475 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls., at $4 70@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer at $3 30@$3 37½, and Bunch at $2 80@$2 62½ ₱ whole box. Other kinds are essentially unchanged. 1,000 bags African Pea Nuts were sold, by auction, at 68c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits but little animation. Prime lots are scarce. The prevalent inquiry comes from millers. Sales have been reported, to-day, of about 4 500 bushels, in lots, including prime to choice White Canadian, at $1 37½@1 40; good White Western, at $1 39; prime Red do., at $1 20; and Mediterranean, at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased, at somewhat easier prices. Sales 47,500 bushels, at 67c.@69c. for inferior to prime Yellow Southern; 68c.@68¼c. for White do., and 67c.@67¾c. for mixed Western, in store, ₱ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 5,600 bushels Rye, chiefly Northern, at 68c.; a cargo of choice State Barley here, at 74c.; and several lots of Barley, deliverable during the summer, on terms not disclosed. Oats are quiet, yet steady at 44c.@45c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 35c @39c. for Pennsylvania; 34c @37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 600 bales North River at 55c.@65c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A sale has been reported of 4,000 prime Buenos Ayres, in Boston for this market, at 25c. ₱ lb., usual credit. Stock of all kinds on hand, to-day, 242 937, against 48,656 same time last year, and 40,184 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including fair to good new, of last year's crop, at 5c.@8c., and prime old at 8c. ₱ lb. Choice new are scarce, and held at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., but they are not much sought after.

IRON—A limited inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig at $25@ $26, usual credit, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at full prices: New-Orleans, 32c.@34c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@ 24c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions are quiet at about former prices. Crude Turpentine, $3 87½@4 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 49c.@ 50c., cash, ₱ gallon; common Resin, $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale is in demand, while Sperm is neglected, at previous figures. Linseed is selling to a fair extent, in lots, chiefly at 61c., cash, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, a limited business having been reported to-day, at $16 50 for Mess, and $13 75@$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. The sales reach only 430 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 9c.@ 9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is pretty brisk at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c. @10¼c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of March 24, contains a statement of the number of hogs and the quantity of Pork packed in the Western States, during each of the two last seasons. The number of hogs slaughtered, in each season, was as follows:

	1856-7.	1857-8.
Ohio	494,565	599,787
Kentucky	353,272	357,510
Indiana	320 468	423,956
Illinois	378 671	435,411
Missouri	144,924	173 836
Iowa	102 698	86,603
Wisconsin	13,000	16,000
Tennessee	42,811	37,876
Grand totals	1,852,479	2,130,778
Total of 1856-7		1,852,479
Increase		278,299

As compared with last year, this is an increase of about 15 ₱ cent. The *Price Current* adds: "With reference to the weight, we endeavored to obtain the comparative averages from all the packing places, but failed to obtain them from 64 places. From 132 places we obtained the average weights, this season and last, and the aggregate weights of an equal number of hogs at those places, each season, stand as follows:

1857-8	lbs 135,267,998
1856-7	lbs 180,393,240
Increase this year	lbs 8,874,758

The increase is equal to about 4¾ ₱ cent., which is equal to about 101,211 hogs, and being added to the decrease in number, makes the total increase in number and weight equal to 378,510 hogs."

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 @$4, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is selling slowly, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Flax is scarce, quiet and nominal: 7,000 pkgs. Calcutta Linseed found buyers at $1 62½ ₱ bushel. Timothy ranges from $2@$2 50 ₱ bushel, with a limited inquiry. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover favors buyers; sales of 1,200 bushels fair and prime Seed at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ 64 lbs., closing at $4 62 for prime. 300 bushels sold, from second hands, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Small sales of Timothy at $2 37½@ $2 50. Nothing done in Flaxseed—it is worth $1 40 ₱ lb. In Baltimore, 2,100 bushels Clover Seed found purchasers, at $4 37½@$4 87½ for good to choice, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at steady prices. Sales 700 hhds., including Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c; Cuba at 6c.@7c.; and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb Foreign declined ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. during the week, but closed pretty firmly.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 7,500 lbs. prime at 10½c.; and small lots of rough fat 7½c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—A moderate demand has prevailed for domestic Fleece and for California Wool during the week. Other kinds have attracted little attention. Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs. Fleece at from 26c. to 42c. for common to full blood and Saxony; small lots of City pulled at about former prices; 30,000 lbs. California pulled at 16c.@21c.; and 15,000 lbs. do. coarse burry Fleece at 10c @11c., ₱ lb., six months credit. In Philadelphia, during the week, about 100,000 lbs. domestic Wool found buyers at from 25c. to 45c, mainly at 28c.@30c., for mixed lots, ₱ lb., cash and time. Nothing new in Baltimore Wool market.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change.—Light engagements at about former rates having been reported. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@3 16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 5¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Crude Turpentine at 2s. 3d.; Spirits do. at 5s.@6s.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s.@4s 5d ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s 3d @2s 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Caroline Tucker*, 596 tons, to San Francisco, at $18 000; ship *Europa*, 846 tons, same voyage, about same rate; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, cotton 1 3 16c.; two brigs hence to Cadiz, light pine staves, $30, one of them, 350 tons back to New-York, $1,200; one to Rio Grande, 220 bbls. flour, $1 12½; a bark from Richmond to Rio, 3,500 bbls. Flour, $1 05; two barks and a brig to Aspinwall, coal, $5; a bark from Machias to Port au Prince, boards $10, and back to New-York, logwood, $5; a brig to Porto Rico and back, sugar, 37½c., and molasses on deck $2 50; a schooner from Cienfuegos to New-York, 33c. and $2 (port charges not paid;) bark *Esther Frances*, 279 tons, a four months voyage to Orinoco River and back, $900 ₱ month; schooner *Kate Heath* 171 tons, in the West India trade, $650 ₱ month; a bark and a brig to St. Johns, N. F., 6½c. for dry and 65c. for wet bbls.; a bark to Montevideo and Buenos ayres, a brig to a port in the Mediterranean and back, one to Nuevitas and back, one to Porto Rico and back, and another to Curacoa, on private terms.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO MARKET—MONDAY, March 22.—HORSES—A great demand for horses for the army has arisen, and contractors find it difficult to get their supply at the low rates offered. Just such horses as the army calls for are salable every where, and while they are worth more than that in the country, the low rate of $125, which is generally offered, will not buy them in this market. The general decline which has taken place in the price of produce and almost everything else has not extended to horses in so great a degree. This market, which has been quite stagnant and bare of stock, is improving in supply and demand. The sale of horses at the different stables of State-street foot up 135 head, and the sales last week were fair for such bad weather. Prices paid ranged from $100@$250 for good stock, and they were mostly bought for city use. At one stable, 18 head were sold; at another, 10 head, and 4 at another.

CATTLE—The market has been very active for the time of year; the receipts being 1,940 head by rail. The range of price has been $2 50@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs., gross. To-day a lot of 33 head sold at $3 ₱ 100. City packers are not yet through, and prices are firm.

HOGS—Receipts by rail last week were 1.259 head. The ruling rates ranged from $2 35@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs gross, and continuing active to the close.

SHEEP have not been active of sale towards the last of the week; rates are $2 50@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs., live, for those averaging 80@100 lbs. gross.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET—Wednesday, March 25, 1858.—At market 532 Cattle. 450 Beeves and 32 Stores consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and 1, 2 and 3 years old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra $7@$7 75; first quality $6 50@$7; second quality $5 75@$6; third quality $5@$5 25; ordinary quality $4 50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen from $90@ $100@$175 to $200 ₱ pair; Cows and Calves from $35@$40@$45@$50 to $62, plenty. Yearlings $18@ $21; two years old $25@$28; three years $30@$35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,300 at market; price in lots $2@$3 to $3 50 each. Extra and selections, $4@$4 50@$5, or from 4c.@6c. ₱ lb gross.

HIDES—5c @6c. ₱ lb.; Tallow 7c.@7½c. do.; Pelts $1@$1 25 each; Calfskins 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Veal Calves $4@$8.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 25.—The offerings have decreased, which has caused an advance in prices for all qualities. There were 600 head offered, of which 100 head were driven off, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3 50@$5 ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, and averaging $4 25.

HOGS—The market for Hogs was dull, and prices have slightly declined. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP—Are in limited demand, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4@$6 ₱ 100 lbs., gross.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN IN AMERICA.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:

Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, April 1.

Fair Play for Woman. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., April 8.

Woman and Her Work. The Rev. E H CHAPIN April 15.

Woman and the Elective Franchise. MRS. LUCY STONE, April 22.

Benefit to Woman of Organized Emigration. Hon. ELI THAYER.

These lectures are given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Astor-place The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.

Mr. BRADY will commence at 7½ o'clock. The lectures that follow at 8.

Tickets for the course, $2. To be found at the principal Bookstores. Single admissions 50 cents.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The last lecture of the series will be delivered by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, at the lecture room in the library, 2d-av., corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Influence of Letters and Liberal Culture on the Fortunes of our Republic.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J BROWN & CO'S, No. 145 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the library. The number of tickets is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL deliver a lecture on *The Life, Character and Labors of Alexander Hamilton*, at Clinton Hall, Astor place MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at all the principal book and music stores

LECTURE—THE REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL Lrepeat, by request, his lecture on *The Education required by the Times*, in the M. E. Church in Willett st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School attached to the Church.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY AND USURPATION!—The citizens of the East River side of New-York, and all those opposed to the exclusive use and occupation of slips wharves and piers by Balance and Floating Docks, are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7 o'clock, in Pike-slip, to declare their opposition to the grasping designs of the Balance Dock Company, now importuning the Legislature to legalize its usurpation and monopoly of slips and piers. Several speakers will address the meeting.

ADELPHIC LODGE, NO. 348 F. & A. M.—The members of Adelphic Lodge are requested to attend its regular communication, to be held in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M. J. SHOVE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING—UNDER THE auspices of the young men connected with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., is held daily in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, commencing at 5 o'clock, continuing one hour. Merchants, lawyers, clerks, mechanics and ladies are invited. Come one, come all.

PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

A CARD.—THE FRIENDS OF THE YOUNG LADY who lost a gold watch in Broadway, Saturday, desire to present their special thanks to the unknown young gentleman and to the lady, through whose kindness it was recovered.

WANTED TO GIVE AWAY FOR ADOPTION—A most splendid and noble looking female child, three months old, to some respectable lady. Call at No 186 Varick-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.—OH! COME QUICKly! Come!

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEONORA.

Farewell appearance in America of
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
prior to her departure for Europe.
Most positively last night but two of the season.
MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 8,
First night of Wm. H. Fry's opera of
LEONORA.

The prices of admission will be the regular ones, as they have been always, Mr. Ullman thus redeeming his pledge that the increased prices will be charged at no other opera than the Engouement nights

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR LEONORA commences this morning at the three ticket offices.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location. Admission $1, family circle 50 cents, amphitheatre 25 cents.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A rumor having gained ground that there will be a Summer season of Italian Opera, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that the season will

MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT,

as some of the artists, after appearing in other cities, will leave for Europe.

In consequence of these engagements.

LEONORA

will only be given on Monday and Wednesday. On Tuesday will be given THE MESSIAH, (50 cents;) and on Thursday the season will close with a favorite opera. Musard's first Concert will be given on Wednesday, April 7, and his first and only ball on Tuesday, April 20.

MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8,
The only nights of Fry's Italian Opera of
LEONORA.

The Director has great pleasure in announcing that the longest and most prosperous season ever given at the Academy of Music will appropriately close with a tribute to American achievement in Lyrical Art, the production, for the first time in the Italian language, of Fry's grand Opera, in four acts,

LEONORA,

the first technically grand Opera of the modern school, originally adapted to English words, with a view of proving the noble qualities of that language, and its capability to answer all the requirements of the lyrical drama, and produced with eminent success in Philadelphia.

The Director is gratified in being the first to present, in the New-York Academy of Music, the work of an American composer, and thus in a measure fulfil the pleasing duty imposed on him by the charter of the institution, a duty heretofore neglected by his predecessors.

Words by.....J. R. Fry | Music by.....W. H. Fry
Valdor a rich merchant.....Signor Rocco
Monsalvo, a nobleman.....Signor Gassier
Alfonzo, a gentleman.....Signor Barrasini
Julio, a peasant.....Signor Liberini
Leonora, daughter of Valdor.....Mme. De La Grange
Mariana, sister of Julio.....Mme. D'Angri
Martini, their friend.....Mme. Morra
A priest, a notary, cavaliers and ladies, &c., &c.

The scene is in Spain—the time about 1510, during the Spanish conquests in America. An interval of three years is supposed before the commencement of the last act

THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

Will be augmented for the occasion, to which will be added a full military band

The sale of seats commences this morning

Books of the Opera, with English and Italian words, for sale at the box office and in the lobbies on the evenings of performance.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, March 30, at 7½,
THE MESSIAH.
BY THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON and
CARL FORMES,

who will on this occasion make his
LAST APPEARANCE IN ORATORIO.

Admission to the Oratorio.....50 cents
Reserved seats (which may be secured in advance.....50c extra
The Bar-rooms and Amphitheatre will be closed.
On WEDNESDAY—Most positively
LAST NIGHT OF LEONORA.
On THURSDAY, March 31—In compliance with a general request too urgent to be resisted,
THE HUGUENOTS

will be given as the last night of the season, on which occasion

MADAME LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES,

will take their farewell from their New-York patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH—FOUNDER.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½.
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....50 cents
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

respectfully inform the public that, at the request of numerous patrons, who consider

THE SEASON OF LENT

as an appropriate time for the production of

A SACRED ORATORIO,

they will give Handel's

THE MESSIAH,

with a combined orchestral force of
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON,
CARL FORMES

will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

Having only one object in view, that of elevating the standard of taste for the highest style of sacred and church music, have fixed the price of admission (notwithstanding the heavy expense) at

FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.

Seats may be secured in advance at an extra charge of 50 cents.

The bar rooms of the Academy and the Amphitheatre will be closed.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MESSIAH

will commence on Monday, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Academy; at BRUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at SIBELL'S, 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The uncontrollable
PUBLIC EXCITEMENT,
occasioned by this new American drama,
TRANCENDS ALL EXAMPLE,
and places the dainty, the heart-agitating, the facetious and the emotion-stirring

BRIDE
OF AN
EVENING,

in the front rank of
OVERWHELMINGLY POPULAR
productions. Joy and amazement alternately possesses all who witness it, pre-eminent as it is a
SPIRIT OF IMPASSIONED BEAUTY,
the most artistic imaginable, being
FAULTLESSLY PERFECT
in all its appointments, gotten up with a
LAVISH EXUBERANCE OF GEORGEOUS DESIGN,
hitherto unattempted, and performed with a
CONSUMMATE EXCELLENCE
that mocks at all parallel. In obedience to the universal wish will be repeated
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
during this, its
FIFTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 29 and 30, 1858,
in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
as well as in
the EVENING at 7½ o'clock,

That luxuriously intellectual and interesting drama, adapted from Mrs Southworth's effective LEDGER STORY, by Mr H Watkins, expressly for the talented resources of this establishment, the brilliant picture of the

SENSATING SIDE OF LIFE,

entitled

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE,

with a perfect
CRYSTALIZATION OF GENIUS.
in the east.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 60 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures, are all to be seen here now, as well as the Inimitable Aquaris, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1858,
A new and original three-act drama, for the first time in this country, entitled
THE POOR STROLLERS.

Pierre Leroux, the Poor Stroller.....Mr. H. A. Perry
Marie Cassidy, Mrs. Jefferson.....Mr. Burnett
Bob Ritts.....Mr. Jefferson | Samson.....Mr. Peters
Marie Leroux, the Poor Stroller's Daughter...Miss Howard

To coincide with the beautiful operatic romance, in two acts, called

THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE,

with new scenery, exquisite music, magnificent costumes, appointments, tableaux, dances, and choruses, and the following

BRILLIANT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

Sylvia, the Statue Bride.....Miss Laura Keene
Phillis, a Miller's Daughter.....Miss Josephine Manners
Eoline, Queen of the Elves.....Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Princess Jonquil...Mrs. Stoddert | Gme. Chloe...Miss Wells
Count Coldstreamer, an Old Beau.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Colin, a Romantic Valley.....Mr. Jefferson
Prince Lubin.....Mr Stoddart | Prince Pomp...Mr. Martin

And innumerable other characters, Huntsmen, Courtiers, &c. &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 29.

Complimentary benefit to
W. B. DONALDSON,
Negro Clown, previous to his departure for Europe. Positively his last appearance in the United States. On this occasion will be introduced, besides the Circus,
CINDERELLA; OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. W. Stuart.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½,
Last week of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
To-night will be performed the new and original Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
After which, BLUE BELLE;
OR, THE BASKET-MAKER'S WIFE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainments will commence, THIS EVENING with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
Donald Leslie.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the 5-act play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Pythias.....Mr. D. Harkins

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1857,
Will be played the great Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN:
Or, THE FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOES.
To be followed by the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
To conclude with the drama, entitled
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Geo. Douglas...Mr. Fitzgerald | Queen Mary.....Miss Grey

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29,
FAREWELL OF THE RAVEL BROTHERS,
GARDIER, ANDREW & CHARLES,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and all the great artists.
First appearance of YOUNG AMERICA, since his severe indisposition,
THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
All the Brothers Ravel in their original characters.
EVOLUTIONS OF THE TIGHT ROPE.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
ANTOINE as.....Rinaldi | JEROME as.....Brocolo
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

B. WOOD, Proprietor,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT SUCCESS.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS have the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public in general that their

GRAND STAIRCASE

being completed, and the stage thoroughly prepared, their splendid hall

IS NOW OPEN,

with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (once a week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Sam Snacklem, a driver.....Mr. Geo. Christy
Tommy Sweeney, an interesting juvenile.....Geo Holland
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.

PAUL JULIEN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.

For this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand Opera of Strasbelles.
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman,
HERR GOLDBECK, the eminent pianist.
HERR TREUER and MR. REIFER

will preside at the Piano forte at
MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.

Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE

by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 a. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents Season tickets 50.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF CHARLEY SHERWOOD, better known as "Pete Jenkins." Best night of the Season. TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858, when the most perfect constellation of Equestrian Stars, including Mr CHAS. MELVILLE, Mr EATON STONE, and the entire Broadway Company, will appear.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS for admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO LAWYERS.

MONTHLY LAW REPORTER FOR MARCH—60 PAGES.

EDITED BY JOHN LOWELL, BOSTON.

Price $3 a year—25 cents a number.

SOLD BY ALL THE LAW BOOKSELLERS.

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER:

Editorial on Fixtures.

Decisions of U. S. Circuit Court, and Court of Claims.

Latest General Term Decisions of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, New-York City.

New-York Court of Appeals,

Massachusetts and New-Hampshire Decisions.

Those lawyers who have been induced to subscribe for a daily Law Paper just started in this City, would do well to look into the February and March numbers of the Law Reporter, and see where the matter comes from that they pay 40 cents a week for.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.
THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CHOICE BOOKS,

Closing the entire stock of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM.
WILL BE CONTINUED
THIS AFTERNOON, (Monday) AT 3½ O'CLOCK,
and EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
At the store No 321 Broadway, (up stairs)
Several valuable and important books to be sold to-day.

NEW BOOK FOR LENT.—SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK. By Miss SEWELL, author of "Amy Herbert," &c. Second edition, 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

This beautiful little manual of devotional reflections for Lent is in all respects worthy the distinguished reputation of the author. It has been received with universal applause by this religious People, and has now rapidly passed into a second edition. Orders for the work can now be supplied promptly, a fresh supply having just been received. STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 40, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The pupils of the Grammar Department of this school will assemble for school purposes in the church building next door to school No. 40 on MONDAY, March 29, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Primary Department will assemble in the large hall over the Dentist Dispensary at the same time.

The repairs on No. 40 will be pushed forward as fast as a regard for the complete security and safety of the building will permit. In behalf of the Board of School Officers, XVIIIth Ward. DAVID B. SCOTT, Principal.

WANTED—AS FRENCH VISITING OR RESIDENT INSTRUCTRESS.—A Parisian lady of superior qualifications, wishes to find new pupils to replace those who have just terminated their Winter studies. She is highly recommended as an eminent teacher, and teaches French, German, Italian and Spanish grammatically and conversationally, as well as all the branches of an English classical education. Gives private lessons and makes translations. Address for ten days, Miss Z. ZETA, Union-square Post-Office.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES, AT FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department. The two departments entirely separate in location and management. Summer Session commences April 13. Circulars may be had at LISTON & FINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at Florida.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LIMITED NUMBER of young pupils will be admitted at the low terms of
$80 TO $120 PER YEAR.

Accommodations, location, building, grounds—all have special design to the business. Instruction and care personally by Principal. Address A. WHITLOCK, United States Post-Office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Lucifora.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Blue Bell

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—The Soldier for Love—Bianca.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Poor Strollers—The Elves.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Damon and Pythias.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—Mary, Queen of Scots.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, April 5
The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool, April 7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton* arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Southampton on the 11th, and brings London papers of that day. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Niagara* at Halifax; but from our files of papers, which are five days later then eny yet received, we obtain some further intelligence of interest. The main feature in the news is the appearance in Paris of an important State paper on "the Emperor Napoleon and England," in which the refugee question and the late attempted assassination are fully discussed. This document is considered an appeal alike to the English and French people. It is said to be the work of a member of the Council of State, who, in turn, has derived his inspiration from "the very highest source." The paper is extremely moderate in tone. While it gives expression to the desire of France to see the laws in England more stringent against those who conspire to assassinate foreign potentates, it at the same time evers, with marked emphasis, that the Emperor regards the right of asylum as sacred, and has no thought of disturbing it. We make large extracts from this interesting paper on another page of this morning's impression. An article which we also publish, from the London *Times*, on the programme to be followed out in the next attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraphic cable, will attract attention.

The U. S. Senate were not in session on Saturday. The notorious Matteson corruption case was finally disposed of in the House of Representatives on Saturday, by adopting the resolutions of the Special Committee that it is inexpedient to take further action in regard to Matteson's expulsion. This decision of the House was founded not upon Mr. M.'s innocence, but upon the fact that his crime was committed in a previous Congress. Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, pronounced Mr. M.'s character infamous by universal consent, and no one repelled the cberge; but the resolution passed, Yeas, 96; Nays, 69 Two bills of considerable importance were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. J. Glancy Jones, the first, respecting the expenses of collecting the revenue,—and the second modifying the act of last year in regard to the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money. The Senate bill making three more land districts in California, was passed. Then the Kansas bill came up. A statement which had been made by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, to the effect that Mr. Richardson's successor in Congress bad informed him that Senator Douglas opposed Lecompton as the only means of securing his reelection, and that a conference of Illinois Democratic members had been held to carry out this object, was distinctly contradicted by Messrs. Shaw, Smith and Morris of Illinois. Mr. Smith of Virginia, reaffirmed his statement and named Mr. Morris of Illinois, as the member who told him of the conference in which Mr. Douglas' course was decided upon. Mr. Morris explained. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, corroborated Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, repeated, by authority, that no such conference had been held. Mr. Lane, Delegate from Oregon, urged the admission of that Territory as a State. Having performed this duty he branched off upon a Lecompton speech. Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, spoke against Lecompton, and in defence of the Pilgrim Fathers. The House then adjourned.

There was a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress on Saturday night, called for the purpose of attempting to devise some method by which the antagonistic elements of the Democratic Party—Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton—can be reconciled. It was resolved to appoint a Committee of Twenty, ten of each division, to confer together and agree upon some course of action. the Committee to report on Tuesday evening. It is understood that this movement is merely the cover under which certain shaky Anti-Lecompton Democrats will be enabled to transfer their allegiance to the Administration, and by which the success of the Lecompton swindle will be insured.

The Legislature on Saturday moved forward quite an amount of business The short period yet remaining of the session renders it necessary, in order to get through with the details of legislation on the matters already before it, to devote every moment of the time to actual labor. We notice in this connection that the Assembly on Saturday passed a resolution closing the entire rear of the Chamber, excepting to ladies and gentlemen with ladies, in order to exclude the lobby.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* at this port, yesterday, we receive advices from Havana to the 23d inst. The *Empire City* reports having spoken the British steam gun-boat *Jasper*, with ship *Amelia* in company, which she had captured on the coast of Cuba as an outward-bound slaver. There is no news of special interest from Havana. Chinese immigration was greatly on the increase, and the slave-trade is said to be as flourishing as ever. Business at Havana was dull.

Mary O'Brien and John Finn were arrested on Saturday night by the Detective Police, at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, on a charge of counterfeiting. In their possession were found a large number of spurious $20 bills altered from two's on the Market Bank of Troy. Several of these counterfeits were put in circulation the past week. So excellent is the imitation that brokers, even, were deceived by them. Mary O'Brien is the sister of the notorious Honora, arrested a few weeks since for counterfeiting. Finn, too, is connected with the Lane gang who escaped from the Brooklyn officers the other day. The place where the parties were arrested is known as the rendezvous of a man named Oakley Beamer, who has suffered imprisonment for uttering counterfeit money.

The Police made a descent, Saturday night, upon a dance-house at No. 302 West Seventeenth-street, and took in custody 56 persons, boys and girls, from 14 to 20 years, whom they found carousing there. Other places of similar character were also visited, and about 80 arrests made.

In the case (before Commissioner Bridgham) of Capt. Green, of the ship *A. Z.*, charged with manslaughter, the bail was on Saturday reduced from $5,000 to $1,500, by consent of the United States District-Attorney.

There were 476 deaths in the City last week—12 more than during the week preceding. Of these 20 were caused by small-pox, and 15 by violent deaths.

The Cotton Markets, on Saturday, closed quietly and languidly for Breadstuffs. 1,500 bales Cotton found buyers, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c. Coffee, Rice and Sugars were somewhat less active, but otherwise unaltered. A limited business was transacted in Provisions at essentially unaltered rates. Freights were quiet, with 677 vessels of all classes in port.

The Hope of the Union.

Those of us who have been in the habit of regarding the American Union as a tolerably substantial reality, founded upon the good sense, the justice, the patriotism, and the common interest of the States which compose it, have something yet to learn. And Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, assisted by Mr. English, of Illinois, has kindly undertaken to enlighten our ignorance. These distinguished persons, both members of the present House of Representatives, assisted on Saturday night last at a caucus in Washington of the Democratic Party, under the presiding genius of the Hon. John Cochrane of this City. Then and there the prospects of the Lecompton bill were discussed, with all the earnestnese which the love of place and the fear of its loss could inspire, and Mr. Stephens laid down the broad platform of the coming week's operations upon the principle that the "only hope of the Union rests in the harmony of the Democratic Party." To this principle all the liberal statesmen present immediately gave in their adherence, and although the representatives of the "Administration wing" of this sole salvation of the Union, would have preferred an immediate adhesion of all the company to the Lecompton policy of the Government as embodied in the bill just sent down from the Senate, they nevertheless conceded so much to the remonstrances of some of their friends who could not make up their minds to "go the unadulterated swindle," as to consent to the appointment of a Committee, charged, we suppose, with the honorable duty of so "adulterating the swindle" as to make it tolerable by Northern palates. This Committee, made up of twelve Lecompton and of twelve Anti-Lecompton Democrats, is to report the result of its labors on Tuesday night, at which time the said swindle properly adulterated, is to be brought before the House, and the Union is to be saved if the Democratic Party can be so far harmonized as to partake in chorus of the medicated draught. Upon this desperate attempt at organizing a new scheme of corruption to support the failing forces of the Lecomptonite array, we have no comments to make. The nature of the transaction is its own conspicuous and decisive criticism. Every man whose sensibilities and perceptions have not been utterly blunted by familiarity with the vulgar intrigues of partisan politics will judge the proceeding as it deserves to be judged.

It is simply the latest, we should be glad, indeed, to be able to believe it the last, of a series of conspiracies, great and small, against the rights of the citizen and against the legislative integrity of the United States. But it is time that the phraseology which men like Mr. Stephen's, of Georgia, have long been accustomed to use in discussing such questions as this which is now agitating the country, should be sharply examined, and that they should be held to account for it in some definite and positive way. If the "only hope of this Union," indeed, resides in the harmony and triumph of one or another political party, it is time that we should begin to consider where we are and whither we are drifting. We have been accustomed to think that the bonds of the confederacy were woven out of no partisan ideas, and out of no such ephemeral notions as flourish and fade with the rise and fall of factions. Mr. Stephens thinks otherwise; Mr. Toombs thinks otherwise; and they and their friends have been repeating and rerepeating, *usque ad nauseam*, that the Union exists only on the sufferance, and by the favor of that particular section of the country to which they belong, till it has come to be a positive duty for national statesmen, if any such there be still left to us, to demand an explanation of this language. If Mr. Stephens means anything at all, he means that dissension in the Democratic Party, bringing on the defeat of the Lecompton bill, will be followed by the dissolution of the Union. This is not, by any means, the first time that we have been threatened with the dissolution of the Union, as the penalty of one or another political step, but it is the first time that the menace has been openly uttered as an argument proper to be addressed to members of a Congress in Session, proper to be listened to by them, and to be made the avowed basis of Legislative action. Are we, then, to understand that Mr. Stephens and his friends have organized their plans for the contingency of the defeat of Lecompton, and that the echo of a victorious Northern, or let us rather say a victorious National vote on this question will come to us in the reverberations of the "Southern Cannon?" Throughout this Session we have heard a succession of ominous whispers to this effect. Is Mr. Stephens speaking by authority of his colleagues in secret conclave assembled? If the Southern leaders of the Lecompton movement were Southern men of the ancient calibre, we might believe this to be so. For one thing is certain—that if the Southern men who have led this sectional army for the last few years do *not* organize some bold and open scheme of secession upon the defeat of their policy, and strive to give effect to their thrice-three-thousand-times reechoed threats they will sink quite out of sight in the world of American politics, will lose whatever of *prestige* and influence they now possess, and will become as contemptible and powerless as they are now vexatious and demonstrative. But the places of the Randolphs and the Calhouns are filled today by smaller men—by men whose words are neither deeds nor the pledge of deeds. By all the laws of logic and by all the exigencies of politics, these lesser Catilines are held to the convulsion of the Republic. But when the emergency is fairly upon them, they will shrink from facing it, and they will adjourn to another day and to another set of men all the consequences and the responsibilities of their own reckless course. If they shall fail, as we both trust and believe they will, in "harmonizing" the Democratic Party to the adoption of their "adulterated swindle"—if the Lecompton bill shall be rejected by the House,—and the South shall be left to the disgraceful failure of its more disgraceful attempt to establish an abstract theory on the ruins of most positive facts, we shall look for the appearance of these Southern prophets, but we shall not see it; we shall listen for the roar of their cannon, but we shall not hear it. For, bad as things are with us, they have not yet, we think, reached the pass at which Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. English, of Indiana, can dispose, in a cozy Washington caucus, of the "only hope of the Union" as comfortably as the three tailors of Tooley-street disposed of the destinies of England and of Europe.

The State Canal Policy—Immediate Action Wanted.

We trust the Legislature will lose no time in passing a bill for *borrowing money* to complete the State Canals,—and for submitting it to the vote of the people. Such a bill must also provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest annually, and the principal within eighteen years. It should be passed at once and submitted to the people at the November election. Not less than four millions of dollars, and probably five, will be required.

We are a little surprised to find the *Tribune* opposing this eminently just proposition. It insists now that we shall have no more State debt;—yet it is but a short time since it advocated reforming the Constitution in order to obtain power to increase the State debt, without providing for its repayment within the eighteen years required by the Constitution as it stands. It now advocates tolling the Railroads and taxing the people to make up the balance. Nothing in our judgment could be more unjust, unequal, injurious to commerce and oppressive to the people than such a scheme.

We have reached a point in the history of our Public Works at which the people should be consulted. Nearly thirty millions of dollars have already been expended in the endeavor to give the State the monopoly of transportation; but the work is not yet complete. It is found that Railroads are formidable rivals—that the State Canals cannot, or do not, sustain their competition and retain control of the transportation business. Four or five millions more are needed to carry the works to the point desired, and then, it is confidently predicted by those most competent to judge, the State may defy competition both within and without her borders. It is for the People to say whether they will authorize this additional outlay or not. If the Constitution permitted, perhaps the Legislature might take the responsibility of deciding the point. If it had power to borrow the money needed, there is very little doubt that it would be exercised, But it has not. If the loan is to be made, the People alone can make it; and it is eminently just and proper that they should have the opportunity of deciding the question for themselves.

The *Tribune* is opposed to increasing the State debt. It can manifest that opposition, then, by opposing the proposition to make the loan and inducing the people to vote it down. It is quite possible that in such an attempt it would be successful. But it should give them the opportunity to express their will in regard to it. The delay which this will involve cannot be great: indeed there is no other way in which money can be raised more speedily. If a tax were now imposed it could not be collected until another year, while if the loan is approved by the people in November, the money can be raised the very next month.

We do not see what valid objection can be urged against the policy of the Democratic Party upon this subject. Indeed it ought not to be made a party question, nor should party considerations have anything to do with the action of the Legislature upon it. It is eminently feasible,—consistent with republican principles, and in strict conformity with the letter of the Constitution. If the people are in favor of finishing the State Canals, they will give their approbation to the loan proposed. It is more just and less onerous than any other plan, and will undoubtedly be approved in preference to any other. The tax policy was tried last year, and overthrew the party that tried it. The tolling project meets more favor, and might perhaps be adopted, if it promised returns enough to accomplish the object. But it would be a mere drop in the bucket, of the aggregate sum required.

If the People sustain the Canals they will borrow the money needed to complete them. If they refuse this, then *the Canals should be sold.* Such a popular vote would be a decisive indication that the People no longer desire that the State should carry on the transportation business, but turn it over to private hands, as Pennsylvania and Illinois have already done. Let the Central Railroad men purchase or lease the Erie Canal,—finish its enlargement and put steam-propellers upon it to do all their heavy freighting, and they could make it splendidly profitable, besides saving a million a year in the wear and tear of their Railroad and the damage to their rolling stock. It is quite time that the question was tested.

The Hundred Days.

One of the evils attendant upon limiting the session of the State Legislature, is the scramble of the last two days. The public interests suffer far more through the indecent hurry with which bills are passed or rejected in the closing hours, than by the protracted sittings of a former period in our history. Indeed, the limitation referred to, is one of the worst provisions contained in the Constitution of 1846, which is certainly saying enough against it. The idea of saving money by decreeing that the gentlemen who serve in the Senate and Assembly at the rate of *three dollars a day*, should be paid for one hundred days only, was unworthy of the Empire State. It was worse than parsimony; it was meanness, and has brought its own punishment.

Only sixteen secular days of the present session remain. How much of its work has been accomplished? What leading measures have been passed, or even matured?

As the 15th of April approaches we shall witness the rush of business usual at such times, only that in this case it will be intensified by the loss of previous weeks spent in electing a Speaker of Assembly. Important bills will be hurried through without proper examination, and other important measures lost for want of time, after costing the labor of half the Winter in Committees. There will be night sessions, in which members will be weary, sleepy and out of temper. Possibly a fight or two may enliven the scene. Some long-winded gentleman will talk against time. The Speaker will keep his eye on the Clerk. At length the final moment cannot be longer deferred, even by the ingenious contrivance of moving back the hands of the chronometer. The hammer falls in the midst of the busiest hour the Session has witnessed, and "School is dismissed." Trunks which have been packed for days, are traveled off to the cars, and the assembled wisdom no longer receive their *per diem*, which, by the way, by no means defrays their daily expenses.

Is not this a *finale* worthy of a great State?

A Rebel Representative.

One Smith, of Virginia, (not Capt. John,) is a conspicuous whipper-in of the recalcitrant Democracy at Washington. On Friday last he found it necessary to crack his last scourge over Mr. Davis of Indiana, who dared to rise in his place and declare that, although he was a Democratic member of Congress, he had yet a right to his own opinion on matters of public policy. "When the President," said Mr. Davis, "changed his front in regard to the Kansas question, I changed my position in regard to supporting him." "Exactly," cried Smith, "*that is the language of rebellion.*" To which just admonition Mr. Davis, having, no doubt, been corrupted in early youth by too much familiarity with the story of the American Revolution, and with the principles of English liberty and Parliamentary independence, audaciously answered that his language "was the language of a freeman." Smith, of course, had nothing to advance in reply. A man who avows himself a freeman, clearly does not belong to the company of Smith. He is organizing puppets for the support of a Presidential policy, not statesmen for the settlement of a great national question, and in his ranks "rebels" have no place.

RELIGIOUS.

The Great Awakening.

Perhaps it was partly in consequence of the advertisement that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was expected to deliver an address, that the effort to gain admission into Burton's old Theatre on Saturday was most unprecedented.

The usual hour for the devotional exercises being from 12 to 1, long before 11 the building was filled, and at 11½ the reporters obtained an entrance through the stage door with the utmost difficulty.

Mr. Beecher was punctual, and he presided. The stage was crowded with ministers and well known laymen. The exercises proceeded for the first half hour much in the ordinary way, only that the addresses were more numerous, more eager, briefer and very energetic. The reverend gentleman observed that it was much to the credit of this City and of a people living under a Government like ours, where men are trained to govern themselves, that at the high noon of every-day occupation we should have 100 daily prayer-meetings in this locality, all of them so remarkable for the decorous and devout way in which they were conducted. If it should so happen that now and then some one whose feelings were stronger than his judgment should overstep the bounds of propriety, nay if a person of decidedly weak intellect, or even a fanatic, should rise amongst them, he implored them not to say, "there goes off another rocket," but to take it quietly, not to imagine that such explosion has spoilt the meeting, but to let it to go, and take hold of what is better.

A hymn was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Maolay led in prayer; after which Professor Howard Crosby made a few remarks.

A stranger from Western Missouri then spoke of the distinctly-marked religious revival progressing in that State, and also at Boston.

Mr. Beecher read to the meeting some of the many requests for prayer. One was expressive of former hopes. He would say that if a man had an old coat that did not keep him warm, let him not hug it about him, but get a new suit. Former hopes, or even the recollection of them, were worth very little; but the love of a present Saviour was worth very much. Throw, said he, old hopes away, and come for newer and better, recollecting that the Israelites were allowed to gather manna only for one day's consumption.

The Rev. Mr. Nott, of this City, then prayed fervently for a few minutes; after which a hymn was sung, and next an elderly lady sitting in the front of the upper gallery rose to address the audience.

She was evidently a person of education and of strong religious and maternal feeling, and spoke calmly and very connectedly for several minutes, urging the young to seek Christ. She had to rejoice, she said, over the conversion of her son who had been the subject of many prayers, and if it were possible for the rising generation to estimate or even faintly appreciate the anxieties of a *mother's heart*, she thought it would form an appeal, if they had any natural affection left, that it would be impossible for them to resist.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher then commenced his expected address. He had not come there to deliver a sermon or a speech, but to converse with the multitude before him as if he had each individual singly with him in some quiet room. It was strange that in this Christian county it should seem necessary to go over the same ground as with heathens. Had they not sermons every day in the form of praying parents, the solicitude of converted wives and husbands, and what better sermons could they have? Every man in that crowd was in a position to become a true Christian *that very day.* It had been imagined each individual must pass first through a few days of *seriousness*, then, he must be very *anxious*, and having passed that Hell-gate, perhaps he might in due time lay hold on the Christian hope. Shame on such perversions of truth. The work might be done in a moment. Men were apt to think the instrumentality of some eminent minister very necessary, and that it such process had been overlooked, the soul was not truly born again. Now, the truth was that no official interposition was necessary. The whole transaction was just an affair of a very private character between a man's own heart and Christ, and the surrender might be very completely made at any hour. It lay with any man to go home and for the first time in this spirit to ask God's blessing upon his next meal, or to kneel and pray for and with his wife and children this night for the first time. Christianity was not the guarantee of saintship; it was the truest exercise of *love*, directed upwards and collaterally. Was that a *voluntary* state? Could a man wish himself into it? Could a man stand on the City Hall steps, and wish himself inside the building? His position there would be an act of volition, and every subsequent step he took equally an act of volition; his present state and his future volitions were parts of the same process. Religion, said Mr. Beecher, is conscience and awe, but a Christian and a merely religious man are very distinct characters. A Christian worships, so does the religious man, but the impelling feeling in the Christian is *love.* He did not desire to see men literally God's servants, God's bondmen. Men ought not to dread God, but to love him as their Saviour. "We," said the Apostle, "love Him because He first loved us." A man knew whether he loved his wife, and whether it was otherwise than natural for him not to love her. He not only desired to love her, but he chose to love her. Many men desired, but did not choose. The vagabond in the Tombs desired to be honest, but he chose roguery because he liked it better. So of the drunkard. Men may desire to be rich who are too lazy to choose work as the means of riches. We *choose* only those things we will give something for, however we may delude ourselves with idle desires for them. Now what would those present *give up* for the hope of heaven? Would they deny themselves everything that stood in the way of the certainty of that hope? Did they desire Christ more than pleasure, more than ambition, more than sensual indulgence, more than all the world besides? If so, he knew of no reason why they should not *take him at once.* For the promise was to the thirsty, to the weary, to the hungry, to the poor, to the sick, to the spiritually helpless, to the lost,—and to them only. If they knew not the existence of their disease, it was not to be expected they would be particularly solicitous in applying to the great physician; and so surely as they did, the knowledge of the fact stood in immediate relation to his willingness to heal them. Men could exercise their plenary power of choice in the selection and pursuit of their ordinary avocations, and the same power of volition was equally applicable in their obedience to the divine invitation and call. Let each say for himself, "I do determine this day, God being my witness, and here in his presence, to love Him with all my heart and my neighbor as myself." Let each man consider the breadth, the comprehensiveness of these two pledges. Was there a man present who could or would deliberately take that step?

Mr. Beecher paused a moment, then proceeded. You say, the sense of love does not come up. How was a man to acquire the sense of power? Undoubtedly it was not of self, but from Christ. If a mariner were directed to steer by the north star, how could he know that he was adopting an infallible course of safety if he pertinaciously and sullenly refused to look at the star? He must hold up his head and *look.* Now the Bible says look, look, look, behold the Lamb of God—he lives and reigns for no other end than to give effectual help to the helpless. Is it repentance you need? He is exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour to *give* the repentance that stands related to pardon. "It is" said the reverend speaker, "the *contact* of Christ's warm heart and mine that must give me peace." But the great trouble is, some of you do not wish to be Christians. There were, even who practise, as you know, du-

day for all the poor and hungry in New-York who would come, and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity. Many a poor hungry wretch scrambled up quick, oh! the clatter of knives and forks! what music is that to the hungry! what a sweet scent is that of the steaming viands, oh! the smoking dishes. No false shame keeps *him* away. He can hardly believe his eyes. He does not *talk* much, he is too busy eating. [Laughter.] A dinner is with him not a matter of speculation as to where it came from or how provided. He knows he is welcome. That is enough for him. He is thankful. He eats and lives. It is quite a practical affair. But there is another man quite as hungry, but, unfortunately, he is one of the respectable. He once gave dinner parties, but has come down in the world. For the life of him, hungry as he is, he cannot sit down with the ragged lot that crowd those tables. He peeps round as he passes the door, somebody sees him. No, he must not allow himself to enter. [Laughter.] At last, hunger and necessity force him in. The sense of misery, or, if you will, of spiritual hunger, forces him in. Do you think he will ask the baker to go with him into some disquisition as to the process of fermentation in making bread, like those who will settle in their own minds the question of the introduction of moral evil and God's decrees and purposes before they can condescend to lay hold of Christ as the all-sufficient remedy for the moral evil that infests them? No, no, he *devours the bread.* He asks no such interminable, useless questions. I should like to know whether there are any such fools here—men that are dying for the bread that will never waste—that cures hunger forever. Oh! if only there were but this hunger! Why should men wait, idly hoping for explanations of their doubts? He felt really ashamed of the confidence that, as a minister and spiritual guide, was reposed in him. People came to him with their troubles. He did his best to point them to the Great Physician, but they generally said, "Won't you allow me to see you again to-morrow?" And when they were gone he could not help saying, "Poor, dear things, if they would only just go *straight to Christ*, and tell him as confidentially only half of what they have confessed to me, how much more good would it do them?" Why, when Christ was on earth, the most notorious vagabonds were those who formed his special associates—he made them feel that he loved them, pitied them. Mary Magdalen, once a common prostitute, first at his grave, first at his resurrection. Very great offence it gave to the courtly, decent, moral Pharisees, who openly accused him of being the Friend of Sinners. For himself, if there were one poor wretch for whom no man cared, no man prayed, he became with him an object of sympathy. He felt that, in the indulgence of that feeling, he was best imitating his Divine Master. And to such he would say, "Do not doubt the love of Christ—he loves you ten thousand times better than I do."

Mr. Beecher then adverted to another request for prayer, which he would read. It ran as follows:

"A woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who through much suffering has just succeeded in escaping from Southern Slavery, desires to offer her thanks to God for his goodness in bringing her safely to this City, and to ask the prayers of Christians that she may escape the toils of the man-hunters, and be guided safely to the land of freedom."

her
ISABELLA X WHITE.
mark.

Attested by Oliver Johnson, No. 138 Nassau-st.

Now, was there present a bond-slave of sin, as much a slave as she had been who would not from that hour strike for liberty?

It were far easier to reform altogether than partially—to wash the whole hand than to wash away only one dirty spot. Was drink taking them down? Reform it altogether. Begin at the root—be Christians. Let them take Christ's yoke upon them. It was not a hard servitude, and thousands felt, but would not own it, that no Slavery was so galling as the fetters that bound them to their own corruptions, to the sin which failed to excite joy under their hollow merriment, and which they well knew must end in torment at that hour which, whether at death or in the day of final account, would place them face to face with the Eternal—with Him who now sought them in love, but whose justice would at that day make itself felt and owned by themselves in their utter and hopeless condemnation.

Mr. Beecher's address occupied more than half an hour.

SUNDAY PRAYER-MEETING AT BURTON'S.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, another meeting was held at the Chambers-street Theatre. It was not of course so large as that held there on Saturday. Those who attended it were mostly persons who were not in the habit of attending church on Sunday, and for these especially, the leader announced, it had been called. There were enough persons in the whole house probably to have filled the first tier had they all been gathered there. An old gentleman arose in the parquette, not long after the meeting was opened, and related the history of his early life and conversion. He had been a sailor, and it was not until after many nautical trials and hardships, he said, that he came to Christ. He exhorted all who heard him to lose no time in seeking salvation. As soon as the old gentleman sat down a middle-aged man arose in the first tier and said he too had been a sailor; he had been dissipated and reckless, like most of the seafaring men. Yet, often when sailing upon the ocean, with nothing but their boards between him and eternity, he had considered the errors of his life, but could not bring himself to change his course. At length he was shipwrecked, and while drifting at the mercy of the waves, he had resolved to become a better man. But when he came ashore his good resolutions were broken, and he entered into the same vices as before. About two years ago he had been converted, and since then he had labored to bring other sailors into the fold. His brother who sat beside him, a sea-captain, had just been converted, and would, in a few days, sail from this port, a Christian Captain. His sister, too, had been converted, but he had two brothers, who were still without the ark of safety. He asked the prayers of the congregation for them. They were remembered in the prayers which followed. A Scotch gentleman, toward the close of the exercises, related that in going out of the Theatre on the previous Sabbath he heard one young man who was near him say to his companion—"Come, let us shake the dust off our feet, and go to Delmonico's and take a drink." He hoped these young men would be prayed for. An old gentleman, who soon after stood up, offered prayer on their behalf, and for all those who sold intoxicating drinks. When the exercises were concluded the leader announced that the usual noon-day meeting would be held to-day.

According to the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, within the bounds of the New-Jersey Conferences, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 3,687 have lately been received on probation. Since the extra meetings commenced in this City, 225 persons have been converted in the Allen-street Church, among whom an unusually large number are heads of families.

A very interesting "Boys' Prayer-Meeting" was held at Dr. Cheever's Church, lecture-room, Saturday afternoon. Dr. Cheever, Mr. Lucius Hart, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, and several lads took part in the exercises, which were deeply affecting. Next Saturday afternoon a similar meeting will be held.

The Holy Week.

This is "Holy Week"—the last week of Lent. Yesterday being Palm Sunday, was observed with much solemnity in the Catholic churches of this City. The benediction and distribution of palm branches is designed by the Church as a memento of the triumphal entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem; on which occasion the sacred historians record, the multitude bore palm branches before Him;—the palm branch having been from the earliest ages a symbol of triumph.

In the Catholic countries of Europe, and at Rome in particular, the ceremonies of the Holy Week, which commences on this day, are of great magnificence, representing in a manner which may almost be termed dramatic the events which immediately preceded the Crucifixion. Thus, during the whole of Lent, the penitential season, the altars are covered with purple, the vestments of the priests being of the same color: the organ is hushed, and the various services are gloomy and solemn in spirit. But during the last week, with the exception of Palm Sunday, on which day a gleam of brightness is allowed for a moment to illumine the services, the saddened solemnity increases, and even the pictures, images and crucifixes are covered with veils.

The most interesting portion of the services, however, do not commence until Holy Thursday, on which day the Pope, the Emperor of Austria and other Catholic sovereigns wash the feet of twelve poor men, in imitation of the washing the feet of the disciples. At Rome and at Venice this is a ceremony of vast splendor, which excites much interest among the strangers from Protestant countries. The Pope having washed the feet of thirteen poor disciples,—the thirteenth is added to the twelve in commemoration of an angelic visitor who, it is said, suddenly appeared and took part in the solemnity during the pontificate of one of the earlier Popes,—ascends to a gallery in the Vatican and there, with his own holy hands, waits upon the thirteen at table. On an occasion of this kind, a few years since, our own Archbishop Hughes was present when he was honored by being permitted to hand some of the dishes to the Pope.

On Holy Thursday two Hosts are consecrated by the priest during the Mass, one of which is consumed, (partaken of,) while the other is carried in procession to a side altar and placed in a richly ornamented

which the clergy and faithful spend the whole night in prayer. This represents the entombment of Christ. On the following morning—Good Friday—the Host is brought in procession from the tomb, and partaken of during the Mass, which is termed the Mass of the *pre-sanctified*, as on that day the priest cannot consecrate a Host. Indeed it has been a subject of controversy between Catholic theologians whether the service on that day can be properly termed Mass at all, as no consecration takes place during it.

On the evening of the three last days of this week the lamentations and *miserere* are sung by the clergy and choir, while the lights on the altar are extinguished one by one, in memory of the darkness which overshadowed the earth at the moment of Christ's death on the cross, as also of the Apostles deserting their Master. One light alone is left burning; this, by one of those poetical thoughts in which the Catholic ritual abounds, represents the Virgin Mother, who remained faithful to her Son when all others had abandoned him.

Next Sunday will be Easter Sunday. On this day the Church resumes her jubilant ceremonies;—the bells peal forth merrily; the altars are decked with flowers; the priests wear their most brilliant vestments, and the joyous strains of the organ and choir welcome the resurrection. At Rome, on this day, the Pope, surrounded by a brilliant *cortège* of cardinals and bishops, from the balcony in front of St. Peters, gives his blessing to the Holy City and the world, while a vast crowd is assembled below surrounded by troops with glistening bayonets, and on bended knee,—the whole presenting a spectacle unequaled for grandeur and solemnity.

The Passover.—This is the first day of the Passover Week, a season strictly observed by all Israelites all over the world, in commemoration of the exodus of their ancestors from Egypt, as narrated in the Book of Genesis. The ceremonies are peculiar and interesting. The disciples of Judaism are strictly prohibited from eating fermented bread, or even tasting of malt liquors. Instead of the former, they eat Passover cakes, which consist of flour and water only. Great attention is taken that these cakes shall be free from all impurity. They are made under the direct supervision of persons who stand high in the Synagogue, who inspect the reaping of the wheat, its conversion into flour, its removal to the bakery, and its final transformation into the sacred bread. The manufacture of this Passover bread has been going on for several weeks in this City, and its place of sale is indicated by a poster of Hebrew characters pasted up at different places. Five hundred barrels of flour have been thus far used in its manufacture—an amount which will not appear large when it is considered that there are more than 30,000 Jews in this City and suburbs, who for one whole week will touch no other kind of bread. It has been hitherto sold at eight cents per pound, but now, owing, of course, to the cheapness of flour, can be had for six cents per pound. The wealthier Israelites have organized a society to supply their poor brethren with Passover cake.

To-night the members of all Jewish families meet together and recount, according to the manner prescribed, the history of their nation, and pray for their speedy restoration to the land of Palestine. The synagogues will be open the whole week, and rites peculiar to the season observed.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Fry's opera of "Leonora" will be produced here to-night for the first time in this City. It will be repeated on Wednesday, and then ——.

We desire to call particular attention to this event, because it is of a kind which requires especial recognition. The labor of writing a grand opera like "Leonora" is in itself immense, to say nothing of the peculiar erudition which it demands, and which takes years of the most intense study to acquire. It is unnecessary, we hope, to speak of the rare gift which enables a true composer to paint every emotion suggested by a powerful story—emotions not merely of the actor, but of the auditor. There are but few opera composers in the world—in fact but two of that kind which we recognize in New-York. It is a national honor to contribute to the list, and if we can produce the man we ought at least to listen with kindly attention to his efforts.

Mr. Fry has written instrumental works of the highest importance—symphonies, overtures, quartettes, &c.; he has also composed a very admirable "Stabat Mater." These are the offshoots of a vigorous fancy, which naturally roots itself in the lyric drama. They prove that in mere technical ability everything is to be expected from Mr. Fry's opera. And, indeed, if we were not Metropolitans, and therefore much superior to other people, we should not permit ourselves in any way to doubt the merit of this work, for it was performed in Philadelphia for many consecutive nights, to the intense delight of the Philadelphians, and after all the Philadelphians are human. This fact is surely worth something, although its precise value has not been estimated for twelve years.

Under ordinary circumstances a new work may fairly be left to the natural excitement which a new work invariably creates in the public mind. But there are many things against Mr. Fry; his work is laid before the public at the last moment; he has nothing but the good will of the artists to depend upon—for where there are but two nights to the close of an engagement the power of a manager is very slight; he is thrown into the midst of Passion Week, and last, but not least, there is a powerful clique against him, simply because Mr. Fry is an American.

On the other side, he has the good wishes of every sincere lover of music, and we are sure will merit and receive their favorable verdict. To-night and on Wednesday, then, we hope to see the Academy of Music filled to its greatest capacity, and by audiences, too, determined to express an opinion. The principal parts are filled by La Grange, D'Angri, Tamaro, Gassier and Reeve; some important additions have also been made to the orchestra and chorus. The opera has been diligently rehearsed, and the principal artists, with wonderful kindness, have applied themselves earnestly to the study of their parts. Altogether, then, we may fairly expect a tolerably complete entertainment.

Niagara Ship Canal.—Four or five years ago a Company, embracing some of the most influential citizens of Western New-York and of this City, was organized for the purpose of constructing a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara. It is proposed that the work shall commence about three miles above the Falls, and terminate in the vicinity of Lewiston, making its length six or eight miles. The project involves the necessity of a grant of public lands. It has met with a strenuous local opposition, and on one occasion, when it came very near being favorably reported upon in the United States Senate, was skillfully manœuvred out by its opponents.

We find the following reference to the scheme in the Washington correspondence of the Albany *Evening Journal* under date of March 23:

"Have you noted the fact in the *Journal* that Gen. Burroughs, after a sharp contest in the House, got his resolution of inquiry in regard to a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, referred to a Select Committee, of which he, of course, is Chairman? It was a skillfully-fought battle. The whole New-York delegation, Republicans and Democrats, followed General B. to victory under repeated calls of the yeas and nays."

☞ Late Fire in Maiden-lane.

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heav

☞ **The Cheapest Yet.**
PARLOR CARPETS.
English Tapestry Velvets, 9s. and 10s. per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s to 9s.
English Three ply, 7s., 8s, and 8s. 6d. per yard.
All new goods and patterns, at
J. HYATT'S
Large Carpet Warerooms,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Genin's Card to the Hat-wearers of our Country.**
NEW-YORK, March, 1858.
Having long been of opinion that the quarterly issue of an exclusive style of Hat was a piece of arrogant presumption on the part of the manufacturer, thus prescribing the model for every head, I have concluded to break through this ancient custom of the trade, and pay a proper tribute to public discernment and common sense, by offering such an assortment of styles for each season as will insure the gratification of all tastes, and enable every purchaser to obtain just the hat most suitable to his face and figure.

I see no reason why the hatter should be permitted to put the heads of all his customers, portly and slim, short and tall, into a cylinder of precisely the same shape and height; with a flange or brim of precisely the same width and curl, merely because he has predetermined that such shall be his "leading fashion" for the season.

The like dictation would not be submitted to in affairs of much more trivial moment, and I cannot understand why despotism in dress, any more than despotism in other departments of social economy, should be tolerated in an independent community. If we were all *fac similes* of each other in features and form, it might be well enough, perhaps, that we should all wear hats of one shape; but as Providence has made no two of us alike, what can be more absurd than the idea of fitting thousands of heads with a covering which one man, in his egotism or blind devotion to precedent, chooses to say shall be his speciality for the Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter?

This is not all. The martinet of fashion who thus lays down the law to his customers, and insists that they shall conform to it, is false to his own interests. Having issued his "leading style," his taste and genius—if he have any—may as well go to sleep for the season. He may have a bright after thought, which quite throws into the shade his first design; but he cannot use it. The exclusive style bears the away. His whole stock has been manufactured after one model, and he dare not introduce another however meritorious, lest he should spoil the sale of his "leader," and injure his *prestige* as an indefatigable dictator of fashion.

All this is wrong. It is unworthy of the enlightened tradesman and an outrage upon his customers. I am satisfied that the public are of this opinion, and will seize with avidity any opportunity of obtaining a wider field for the independent exercise of their own taste and judgment in this department of costume. Such an opportunity I now offer them. Waiving all claims to "leadership" or dictation in fashion, and believing that the style of a gentleman's hat is a matter to be determined by him and not by me, I present for the present season twelve distinct styles of black dress HATS, some of which have been designed in my own workshops, and others derived from abroad.

I am aware that in ignoring the old monopolistic system of hatting, and expanding the one idea of the hatter fitting his customers to suit himself into the more comprehensive one of every one exercising his own right of choice, I shall shock and startle certain old fogy business prejudices; but that the public will approve a movement which, so to speak, gives them the control of their own heads, instead of having them at the mercy of "leaders of fashion," I have no manner of doubt

At all events, I take the responsibility of this attempt at a salutary revolution, and will abide by the result. It is a revolution which may one day extend to every department of dress. I shall avail myself of every accessible resource, foreign and domestic, for the production of new and elegant styles of dress HATS in the greatest possible variety at the commencement and during the progress of every season. My facilities for doing so are peculiar and extensive. They will be taxed to the utmost. Whatever may be the events the experiment shall have a fair trial; and as an earnest of the future, I invite especial attention to the twelve Spring styles of dress HAT now ready at my store, No. 214 Broadway. JOHN N. GENIN.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond,**
CLOTHIERS, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
Request attention to the following facts:
STOCKS AND PRICES
They offer the greatest variety of Elegant Spring Clothing for Men and Boys, to be found in New-York, at lower prices than have yet been announced in the trade.
REASONS FOR REDUCTION.
Having purchased, for cash, an immense stock of Spring Coatings, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., during the very crisis of the panic, at less than cost they can AFFORD to sell at much cheaper rates than merchants and manufacturers who have not enjoyed such opportunities.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
In this branch the variety is unparalleled, embracing a great diversity of new and becoming fashions for boys of all ages.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Here the stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds &c., is very extensive, and the cut and finish of the Clothing as beautiful as the charges are moderate. The prices of all articles are
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
from which no deviation is made. Thus, deception is rendered absolutely impossible. The public is invited to call and examine the stock, and to compare its quality, style, and prices with those of other Clothing houses.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* Office.

☞ **Senator Douglas on Eloquence.**
"'In all the range of eloquence,' said Senator DOUGLAS, a few days ago, 'I never heard of any passage which struck me as containing so much sublimity and truth as this:'

"Shout till the thunder of your voice
Rings a rearing smothers,
And let ten thousand earthquakes sing
The glory of SMITH BROTHERS!
For in the van of trade they stand
As THE BEST CLOTHIERS IN THE LAND."

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines,**
No. 489 Broadway corner Broome st.
The Barthelf Sewing Machine is meeting with great favor, and hosts of people visit the saleroom of its proprietor daily to examine its operations. It is unquestionably one of the best among the many excellent machines that have been introduced to the public.

☞ **New and Elegant Styles of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,**
now opening at extremely moderate prices.
Parties refitting their houses for the Spring are invited to call and examine them.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome st.

From the National Era, Washington.
☞ **Brown's Bronchial Troches.**—We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation. In a very convenient form, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Public speakers and singers will find them indispensable upon trial. Sold by all druggists.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines.
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Household Furniture.** — RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 156 Chambers st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

MARRIED.

MOLLER—STEFFAHN.—In this City, on Friday, March 26, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. C. F. E. Stohlmann, Mr. GEO H. MOLLER to Miss SOPHIE STEFFAHN, both of this City, formerly of Germany.

GRAHAM—MOTT.—In this City, at the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, March 25, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., CLINTON GRAHAM to LOUISA M. RING, daughter of Samuel F. Mott all of this City.

BARBER—GREEN.—In Danube, N. Y., on Monday, March 22, by the Rev. H. W. Morris, Mr JAMES W. BARBER, of the firm of Handlen & Barber, New-York, to Miss RUTH A. GREEN, of the former place.

DIED.

NEVINS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 27, WILLIE H., infant son of William H and Cornelia Nevins.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday, March 26 Mrs. MARY MURPHY, relict of the late John Murphy, aged 87 years.

The friends of her son, John Murphy, and of her sons-in-law, Edward O'Reilly and C. M. Nanry, and of her grandsons, A. H. Murphy, John McLeod Murphy and Wm. J. Murphy, as also those of her sister, Mrs. Garrett Byrnes, are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 210 Madison-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, and thence to the Cemetery in 11th-st. for interment

CREGIER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 28, at his late residence, No. 11 Bleeker-st., AUGUSTUS CREGIER, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his daughter, Mrs Elwood, and of his granddaughters, Mrs Levenard, Mrs Bartholomew and Mrs. Weeks, also the members of the Mechanics' Society, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st

PARK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 28, after a short illness, JULIA T., wife of Rufus Park, and daughter of the late Capt. Benj. K. Hall, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 31, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 46 9th st., without further invitation.

POPHAM.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 27, CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah H. Popham, aged 10 months and 2 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from No. 118 Waverley-place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

POILLON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., after a short and severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE POILLON, aged 33 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Her relatives, friends and those of her brother, John Wood, of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Peck, and her brother-in-law, Henry H. Storms, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 117 Le Roy-st., on Tuesday, March 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BUTTON.—In this City, on Friday, March 26, after a severe illness, MARY A. BUTTON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 29, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 839 Greenwich-st., cor. of Horatio.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, of apoplexy, ISABELLA, widow of the late Harvey H. Gregory, and mother of Daniel H. Gregory, aged 67 years and 23 days.

The funeral services were held at the 4th av. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 22d st., on Sunday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Ulster County for interment.

DAVID.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning March 28, of inflammation of the lungs, MARY ELVIRA, only child of Jacob and Sarah Davis, aged 4 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 11 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

SMART.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, March 26, THOMAS C. SMART, of the firm of Stow & Smart, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the deceased and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, William Smart, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 30, at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LARAW.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, March 28, JONATHAN LARAW, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Rahway. A train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M., and returns before dark.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

THE WEDDING TOUR OF THE
PRINCESS ROYAL.
FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN, PRINTED IN COLORS.
The War in China.
The Mutiny in India.
Exhibition of Pictures in the British Institution.
The New Ministry.

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Published in London, March 13, is now on sale, and contains the following engravings:

The Landing of the Princess Royal at Antwerp. Printed in colors.

A large picture of the entrée of the Princess Royal into Berlin, in a carriage drawn by eight cream-colored horses. Size of two pages. Printed in colors.

A Wedding Song, set to music. The words in German and English.

Festival of Trades at Berlin. One page.

Hall of Knights at Berlin, with ornamental and highly decorated ceiling.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION IN ST. JAMES' CHAPEL.
[This engraving has been inserted at the particular request of numerous subscribers.]

Several Wedding Presents.

A large engraving of the
TAKING OF CANTON.
Drawn by a special artist, who was present during the operations; and other engravings from sketches from China

Bindoo Festival—The Hoolie.

Exhibition of Pictures in the British Institution, Pall-Mall:

"Hope" and "Disappointment." Painted by A. J. WOOLMER.

"The Hay Harvest." H. JUTSUM.

"Charcoal Burning on the Tyrolese Alps." H. JOHNSON.

"The Campbells are Coming." F. GOODALL, A. R. A.

"The Muleteers." From the Glasgow Art Union. R. ANSDELL.

Also a Picture by W. H. KNIGHT.

The new Ministry; Engravings of all the principal Members of the Cabinet, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have made arrangements to publish, during 1858, a series of magnificent COLORED SUPPLEMENTS, suitable for framing. The first of these, a beautiful Portrait of the Princess Royal of England, was published in January. The second has now arrived by the steamship *Niagara*. To secure these splendid works of art THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS should be subscribed for by the year. Subscription $9.

WILLMER & ROGERS, 42 Nassau-st., New-York.
Agents for the United States.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, in their worst stages, also scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, salt rheum, incipient consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured Mr. S. ROGERS, corner Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of rheumatism of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured Miss COLE, No. 168 3d-av., of asthma of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured WM J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., Lisle, after he had submitted to various operations confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured Mr B. RICE, Nos 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of inflammatory rheumatism and gout, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured CHAS. CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., of scrofulous ulcers and rheumatism, which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of king's evil. The ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No 42 Front-st., of chronic dyspepsia of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

25 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

ALBANY
BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

The subscriber, having increased his facilities of business, is now prepared to furnish the trade with an extensive assortment of

BEDSTEADS
and
PATENT CRIBS,
In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and White Wood.
Extension and Reading
TABLES
and
WASH STANDS,

All of which, in style and quality of finish, will bear inspection, and are suitable to the New-York and Southern Markets.

The attention of the trade is particularly requested to the Patent Cribs, for which I own the exclusive rights.

ALBANY Feb. 13, 1858. RUFUS K. VIELE.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

FINE ARTS.
GOUPIL & CO.
(M. KNOEDLER, SUCCESSOR.)
French and English Engravings,
Oil Paintings, Drawings, &c.,
Frames of every description,
Mounting of Sketches, Photographs, &c,
Materials for Painting and Drawing,
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.

N. B.—Catalogues of engravings and artists' materials sent on application.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers',

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.
THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA.

If taken in time sure to do good. Approved of by all physicians. A preparation of the pure Oil, with no disagreeable taste or smell. The undersigned has succeeded in solving the problem, and has practically answered the question, How Cod Liver Oil can be made palatable? This Jelly can be received without a qualm, by the most delicate stomach. Certificates of eminent physicians attached to the box. Sold by all respectable druggists in the City. Principal depôt No. 111 Honston-st., New-York. W. A. WALTERS, Manufacturer.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—Intending to change branch of trade, I will sell, previous to 1st of May next, my whole stock of goods, consisting of combs, nail, hair and cloth brushes, all kinds of combs, porte-monnaies, reticules, tobacco boxes, watch-guards, beads, bracelets, fine mock jewelry, terra cotta, terra lite and China goods and figures, as well as hundreds of other articles, and, to effect sale of the entire stock, regardless of cost. Cash and first-rate time purchasers are respectfully invited, and will do well to call and examine, at ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st., opposite Platt-st.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, advise those improving their homes that the season has arrived for transplanting, and that their catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Exotic Plants can be obtained at No 34 Wall-st., second story, New-York, or by mail. All purchases delivered at Fulton Market free.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

THOUSANDS IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE SICK.—Thousands would give half their fortunes to be well. Come, then, to Dr. TYLER, who, by Spirit aid, can SEE what others guess at; can see your disease, see all its extent and progress, and see the means of cure. Office No. 47 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. Hours from 10 to 4. Charges moderate.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CLARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST,
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their

NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS viz.:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

BARBARA STAFFORD.
A NEW NOVEL
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

Was commenced in Mrs. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY for January, and now publishing from number to number. The scene of this story is New-England during the witchcraft period, and in the opinion of all who have read the opening chapters it equals in strong interest, vivid scene-painting and character-drawing any previous production of the author.

Mrs. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY is not only one of the most beautifully illustrated magazines in the country, but in point of interest, vivacity, freshness, sparkle, brilliant stories, gossippy editorial, it is conceded to be unexcelled.

THE APRIL NUMBER JUST PUBLISHED.
E. STEPHENS, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to
NO. 300 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A PERMANENT CURE FOR LIFE.
THE PROPRIETOR OF
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and to it is article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 166, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA WINES,
SPARKLING AND STILL VINTAGES 1854 AND 1855.

These vintages, now for the first time introduced to the market, are still better than any of the former growths, more delicate in flavor, peculiarly grateful in aroma, and more likely to win upon the taste at first trial than any of preceding years, fully representing Mr. Longfellow's encomiums—

"For richest and best
Is the wine of the West,
That grows by the beautiful river,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver."

Hereafter the sales of these wines will be limited to a single agency as per following card:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1858.

I have appointed Mr. Frederic S. Cozzens, of No. 73 Warren-st., New-York, my sole and exclusive agent to sell my wines in that City. What I furnish him for sale will always be pure, unmixed, and of native production.

(Signed) N. LONGWORTH.

The net cash prices for these wines will be as follows:

Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of one dozen quarts..... $13 00
Sparkling, Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of two dozen pints..... 14 50
Sparkling Isabella, in cases of one dozen quarts..... 13 00
Still Catawba, of superior quality, in cases of one dozen quarts..... 8 00

A discount 50c. per case to the trade on quantities of five cases and upwards. FREDERIC S. COZZENS,
Wine Merchant, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

EDWIN C. BURT,
SUCCESSOR TO
BURT, BROTHERS & CO.,
HAS REMOVED TO
No 53 Dey-st.,
And will offer for sale an assortment of the best styles and qualities of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors extended to the former firm.
NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse,
No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—TRINITY CHAPEL DURING Holy Week, will be open for Divine Service every day at the following hours: Morning Prayer at 7 o'clock A. M. Ante Communion service, and a sermon at 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer at 4 P. M. On GOOD FRIDAY there will be Divine Service and a Sermon at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. On EASTER EVEN (Saturday) there will be a fourth service at 7½ P. M., when the sermon on the *Intermediate State*, delivered on Easter Even of last year, will be repeated.

"MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY,"
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Can be secured at all News Dealers'.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Dennis Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a ladies' French-made GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. E. B., engraved on the back, having a gold chain attached, with a locket containing hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
$200,000 WORTH of SHAWLS and NEW MANTILLAS,
BEING BULPIN'S WHOLESALE STOCK,
NOW SELLING 40 AND 50 PER CENT. BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
In consequence of
REMOVAL ON 1ST OF MAY.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
A MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF SILK and LACE MANTILLAS, now clearing out,
At ONE DOLLAR.
Do, do., LARGER in SIZE
At TWO DOLLARS.
Do., do., STILL LARGER,
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do., do., With DEEP RUFFLE,
At FOUR DOLLARS.
All the finer goods proportionately cheap.
Very Pretty BROCHE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS,
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do., do., RICHER in QUALITY.
At FOUR DOLLARS.
VERY RICH, BEAUTIFUL NEW BORDERS,
At FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF.
The reduced prices will continue till 1st of May only, when the present store will positively be closed,
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ALL TO BE SOLD OFF IN THREE DAYS!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE APRIL 1.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNINGS,
BAREGES,
MANTILLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT LESS THAN HALF COST.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES OF
J. BECK & CO.,
No. 365 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard
At Retail for Cash only.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Will open on Monday, March 29,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAWLS,
IN
STELLA, TISSUE, BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c.
Also, an exclusive article in
SEWING-SILK SHAWLS,
And a variety of the
TURKISH OPERA SHAWLS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS FOR SPRING!
Flounced Barège, Tissue and Grenadine Robes, Black and Part-Mourning Dress Silks, Barèges, Tamartines, Crêpe de Paris, Canton Cloths, Tamise, Black and Printed Muslin de Laines, English and French Morning Cambrics and Prints, Bombazines, Crêpes, Veils, Mourning Shawls, Mantillas, Collars, Sleeves, and White Goods of every description.
ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE
In our manufacturing department, we are now prepared to make up Mourning Goods of every description, with dispatch and to order,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS
At No. 415 BROADWAY,
the effects of
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
for the benefit of his creditors.
The whole balance of Stock is now selling at a further immense reduction in prices to clear the whole within the next two weeks.
Observe,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
(One door south of Canal-st.)

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
At the GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE of the STOCK IN TRADE of
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.,
COMPRISING
SILKS and POPLINS,
PLAIN and PRINTED BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES,
PRINTED LAWNS and ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c.,
At a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to close the estate.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Toil de Chevre, Poplinettes, Barèges, Challis, Muslin de Laines, De Beiges, Brilliantes, Organdies, Printed Cambrics, French and English Prints, Ginghams, Flounced Barège, Tissue and Cambric Robes, and Robes à quille,
ALSO, A CHOICE LOT
De Laine Robes à quille, new styles, at $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL OF BULPIN'S STOCK,
AMOUNTING TO OVER
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
NOW SELLING UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY,
At 40 and 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SHAWLS,
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
All to be cleared out in consequence of removal.
The store will positively be closed on
FRIDAY, 30TH OF APRIL.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CHEAP PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Rich Paris Flounced Robes and Robes à quille, Chene, Brocade, Moire, Bayadere, and Fashionable Silks of every description.
ALSO, A CHEAP AUCTION LOT.
Chene Bonnet Striped Silks.....at $1.
Rich high-instre Plaids.....at 62½c. and 75c,
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., three doors below Mercer.
ALEXANDER JUST will offer a long line of Bayadere Dress Silks, from auction, this morning, at prices truly ruinous. Ladies, call and see
ALEXANDER JUST,
No. 317 Canal st.,
Three doors below Mercer.
One price only.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.
Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet and Medallion Carpeting, new Spring Patterns, now ready.
ALSO,
Three-ply, Ingrain, Stair and Low-Priced Carpeting in great variety; Straw Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., &c.,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with paper hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also ordinary work of landlords, agents, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
CHOICE ROBES, TASTY SKIRTS,
ELEGANT UNDER-CLOTHING,
And every requisite for the nursery.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons of last season, that on the 1st of April next we shall after a our former location,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
AT ONE PRICE FOR CASH, WITHOUT ABATEMENT,
A MOST
BEAUTIFUL, CHASTE and ELEGANT
Assortment of
SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Just imported, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortment of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail in this country this season, and to which will be added every novelty that the best taste and facilities on the Paris market, through our resident Agent there, can command.
BAJOU KID GLOVES,
Just landed, of exclusive shades.
Misses', 75 cents; Ladies', 87½ cents; Gentlemen's, $1.
No mixed lots. This make of Gloves is equal, if not superior to any Glove now sent to this country.
50,000 yards of very choice styles of INDIA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.
We shall exhibit as heretofore, at our
JOBBING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 55 Chambers and 33 Read sts.
Our usual
ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Adapted to every part of the
UNION,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest ruling rates for
Cash or approved 6 months' Bank Paper.
P. S.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms, No. 55 Chambers st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

NEW GOODS PER ARABIA.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, March 29,
AT RETAIL,
NEW BAY

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it so troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all dandruff from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

FROM O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head, she continues to use it, not simply because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the highest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in relegating to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of ancestors or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 23, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE
BY
STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B LOWBER, COMMANDER.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the above voyage, stopping at Gibraltar 1 day, Malta 2 days, Alexandria 8 days, Jaffa (for Jerusalem) 5 days, Constantinople 6 days, Athens 3 days, Naples 5 days, Marseilles 4 days. An experienced person will accompany the ship to make arrangements for the land travel.

Those who intend to go, but have not yet paid, should take passage immediately, for unless 100 berths be paid for prior to April 15, the ship will be placed on another route.

Full steamer fare for the voyage.....$750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO.,
No. 13 William-st., New-York.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 28, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec 15, 1857.

GEO R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 20, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 23, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

L. W. LEEDS'
HOT WATER FURNACE.

The first entirely successful and thoroughly practical application of the elegant, healthful and economical system of heating through the medium of hot water. We have thoroughly tested these heaters in various situations, and find them entirely efficient in the coldest weather. They are very durable, have few water joints, do not leak, need no repairs, are easily managed, do not shrink or injure the furniture and woodwork of the building, and can never set them on fire, and possess many advantages over long circuitous coils of steam-pipes or radiators. They may be seen in operation at our warerooms. Estimates and plans for warming and ventilating, either by hot water, steam or warm air, made out at short notice. GEO. L. CANNON, No. 406 Broadway.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLTS NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION
CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The subscriber would call the attention of the trade to his stock of articles in the above line, which he is offering at prices at greatly below cost of importation, in order to close out the balance of the same previous to 1st of May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—JULIAN ALLEN'S Fine Granulated Smoking Tobacco is something entirely new and superior to the finest Turkish Tobacco. It being free from all drugs or ingredients generally used, cannot but give entire satisfaction to smokers desiring pure Havana leaf. For sale at all the Cigar Stores. Wholesaled at No. 190 Water-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING learned that my name, as referee, is attached to a handbill publishing some scheme of gift or lottery, called the Shenandoah Exhibition, No. 618 Broadway: now this is to give notice that my name has been used in said handbill without my knowledge, approbation or consent.

WM. CHAUNCEY, No. 10 Old Slip.

NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME.—Cash paid for Old Newspapers of every description and any size, whole or cut. Also, old Pamphlets of any kind whatever, and old Books all torn to pieces. Also, old Blank Books. By J. CHAUNCEY STOCKWELL, No. 26 Ann-st.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—THE SOLE CONTROL and sale of an article in large demand throughout the country, secured by patent. Sales for cash only, and the business may be pleasantly conducted in an office. Apply to H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st. Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

PAUL JULIEN, WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING for Brazil, informs all persons who may have any claims against him, to present their bills before eight days from this, March 27, 1858.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', No. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NEIL'S SAFETY STIRRUP—FOR SALE AT No. 6 Maiden-lane. Also, by C. FRANCIS, opposite the Bowery Theatre, and by Mr. McCLUNE, No. 123 4th-av., and other respectable dealers.

A LOT OF GLASS SASH—SUITABLE FOR store fixtures, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 813 Broadway—CANTRELL'S ladies' shoe store.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $100.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION FOR ARTIFICIAL Teeth, without metal plates, clasps, or extracting the roots by Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., (formerly No. 651 Broadway.) At his office may be seen the certificates of the first citizens, attesting the superiority of his invention, after a year's trial.

BOARDING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AND his sister, two or three rooms, with board, dinner not earlier than 5 o'clock.) in a private family, where there are no other boarders preferred, in a house situated between Clinton-place and 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs; part of furniture can be brought. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address box No. 491 Lower Post-office.

TWO YOUNG MEN MAY FIND A PLEASANT, well-furnished room, with light, use of bath-room, and fire when necessary, with partial board in a religious private family, residing near Broadway, and on the route of the Broadway and 2d-st line of stages. Terms, $9 per week. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board,

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. JOUDON, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations, and works of art contained in the magnificent private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., opposite Grace Church and University-place, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 29, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant china dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware and cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier-glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornamental paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book-cases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, curtains, mirrors, hall mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

ALSO,

on TUESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 48 West 23d-st. near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible; to be appreciated it must be seen. The catalogue now ready, containing over 600 lots of superior first-class furniture, and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

W. S. MELIOR, Auctioneer, Office No. 88 Prince-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 30 at the private residence No. 355 5th-av., near 35th-st. commencing at 10½ o'clock. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the office on Monday.

PARLORS contain rosewood piano-forte, made by Dunham of this City; Axminster carpets; ten-light chandeliers; three elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in various colors and damasks and hair cloth; solid rosewood centre tables, with statuary-marble tops; magnificent etageres with French plate glass doors; buhl work-tables; an orb French mantel clock, costly bronze figures and an endless variety of richly-decorated French china ornaments.

DINING ROOM—Solid oak extension dining-table, 16 feet long; oak sideboard; oak chairs and other furniture to match, with tapestry covering; elegant dinner sets of real French china; glass-ware in great variety, of the richest description.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood armoires, with French plate doors; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus washstands, chairs to match; fine curled horse hair mattresses, pillows, &c.; tapestry carpets, rugs, bedding, oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

BASEMENT AND KITCHEN FURNITURE consists of the usual variety, such as is found in a first-class private residence. The whole of the above furniture was made to order for the owner's private use by one of our first-class City makers, and has been in use only ten months. In order to insure a prompt delivery, a cash deposit, satisfactory to the auctioneer, will be required from all purchasers.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, March 30, at 9½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story brown stone residence No. 51 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor furniture, library, dining-room, nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve, as the house is now to let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and card tables; corner stands, music stands, secretary-bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas rockers, lounges, extension dining table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, wardrobes, rosewood hall table; mahogany bedroom furniture, in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

GEO A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK —GREAT SALE OF PAPERS.—Peremptory sale of superior papers comprising super royal, royal, medium, demi, flat cap, folio 1×4, letter and note. The catalogue contains 500 reams blue ruled letter 500 reams white ruled letter 500 reams blue ruled note, 500 reams flat cap, 100 reams folio post, 100 reams demi writing, 100 reams medium printing, 100 reams colored medium, &c. &c.—to be wholly be sold by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF STEREOTYPE PLATES AND SHEET STOCK—Comprising all the stereotype plates and wood cuts and the entire remainder of editions of the popular publications of G. P. Putnam, to be sold by auction, without reserve, by order of Lowell Mason, Jr., assignee. The catalogue contains over 10,000 volumes of sheet stock.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' ANNUAL SALE OF original oil and water-colored paintings, &c., embracing the works of J. F. Kensett, G. White, T. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, G. L. Brown, Lilly M. Spencer, W. M. Brown, J. McEntee, W. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, W. L. Sontag, D. M. Carter, P. O. C. Darley, Williamson, Watterson, Lanman, G. H. Hall, G. H. Hill Coleman, Oddie, Culverhouse, Heif, Von Beest, Fyce, M. Hart, Blondell, Bellows Blauvelt, Brewerton Boutelle, Moran, Loomis, Bierbart, D. C. Johnson, Ingram, Brevoort, Saydam, Wright, Fish, Whitley, and others, to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., on THURSDAY, April 1, and FRIDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st. between Pine and Cedar sts. They will be on exhibition on Monday, 29th, until days of sale, with catalogue.

ABRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND AVENUE.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors of the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3 story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th at, lot 26,10x125 feet, with privilege of 7 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26,10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; two-thirds may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 26th April, when deed and possession will be given

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TEN HOUSES ON FOURTH, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AND SIXTH-AVENUE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Five 4-story English basement brick houses and lots. Nos. 64, 66, 70, 72 and 74.

ON SIXTH AVENUE—Three 4-story brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 408, 410 and 412. Rent for $800 and $700 each.

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—First class 3 story and basement brown-stone house and lot, near Broadway, No. 67 west.

ON FOURTH-STREET—Four story brick freestone basement houses and lot, No. 390, near Bowery. Rent, $1,200. Terms liberal, Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES. OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 377 Broadway, by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., assignee, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting, in part, of India-rubber boots, shoes, coats, cloaks, caps, capes, canes, mounted with gold and silver; India-rubber thread for weaving elastic netting; tubing, hose, life preservers, toys, combs, whips, brushes, balls, &c., together with a general assortment of India-rubber goods. Also, an iron safe, show-cases, fixtures, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

10 VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FOURTEENTH-STREET—The 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; they will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above and are each 21.6x103.3, and are the only unimproved lots in the block; 50 per cent on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 23 Nassau-st., a large invoice of imported diamonds and jewelry, of the first description, just received, consisting of bracelets, pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, vest and guard chains, cameo sets, diamonds and rubies, set and unset, gents' diamond gold rings ladies' do., scarf pins, gold seals, armlets, sets of gold studs, embracing in all a general assortment.

Also, an assortment of jewelers' and pencil-maker's tools, consisting of lathes, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CENTRE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 West 25th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, reception chairs, divans, pier tables, side-board, dining tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, rosewood piano-forte, music rack and stool, chandeliers and gas fixtures, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, sale room No. 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 30, and WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 455 Broadway, by order of the assignees, the balance of the large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, comprising every article in the line, all of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Also, a large lot of velvet plush, medallion, moquet, oil-cloth carpets, furniture not upholstered, &c., &c., being the balance of the stock, with all the fixtures, without reserve.

RUFUS DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO MACHINISTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.—AUDITORS' SALE OF MACHINERY, IRON AND TOOLS.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foundry or factory of the New-York Wrought-Iron Railroad-Chair Company, Morgan-st., near Washington, Jersey City, N. J., by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, all the machinery, tools, stock and fixtures of said Company, including a steam-engine, chair machines, punching, shearing, planing and drilling machines, and a variety of tools, iron, bar and scrap steel fire brick, and 40 tons of coal. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. WILLIAMS,
ISAAC J. VANDERBEEK, } Auditors.

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 Waverley-place, general household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, dressing bureaus, marble top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, mahogany French bed-steads, beds and bedding, window curtains and shades, wardrobes, wash stands, and crockery, mantel clock, paintings and engravings, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, and utensils.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 90 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the nopaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY

Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,

NO. 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.

Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $120,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1878, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, LODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds or said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 26, 58, 68, 76, 95, 122, 149, 169, 178, 183, 190, 251, 264, 283, 330, 339, 354, 361, 376, 377, 381, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1245, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each and 536, 548, 572, 577, 625, 626, 691, 715, 735, 763, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 956, 976, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1162, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1272—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st, New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov. 1, 1859; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,000. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. B. Reilay & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. R. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., Trotter Buildings, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 25, 1858.

THE COUPONS DUE AT NEW-YORK April 1, 1858, on the land mortgage bonds of the HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, &c.

INVESTMENT.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED to sell for cash, from $2,000 to $4,000 worth of the capital stock of a Western Gas Light Company, in the State of Michigan. Nine per cent. guaranteed first year. No Brokers need apply; no commissions paid. Address GAS LIGHT, Station D, Bible House.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.

GEORGE PARKER ORDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. In sums to suit, on City improved property. Brokers need not apply.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN, No. 39 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

DETROIT CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st of April on the Detroit City Stocks will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & YORK, No. 44 Wall-st. CHARLES PELTIER, Comptroller.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$4,500 AND $3,000—TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to J. H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A friend who would loan her a small amount of money for three months, for which security will be given. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April prox. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

INSURANCE.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, are now open at the office No. 110 Broadway, basement, at the Metropolitan Bank March 25, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN H DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. FENDERSON,
PETER H. TITUS,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
HENRY M. GRAHAM, } Commissioners.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INS. CO.—NO 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, March 20, 1858.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M until 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GOVERNMENT BRAND AND WEIGHT—Direct from the Peruvian Agents' store-houses, in large or small quantities, at agents' prices.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, Chas. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Bank, No. 245 Broadway, on the second MONDAY (12th) of April next, for the election of eighteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election. The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 M.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, April 6, ensuing. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, New York, March 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 12th April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK HAS REmoved to the corner of Wall and William sts.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1858.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR SALE.—The property of a family giving up housekeeping. Cost $500, price $300. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., east side, any time after 7 A. M., till night. N. B.—Has packing case for shipping.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.—Description, viz.: In scale is 7-octave, made of rich rosewood, four round corners dolished back, carved and polished round, massive carved legs, with grapes in relief, delicious tone, full and powerful, is almost new, is in perfect order, and is a gem; has every improvement, celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee; will be sold a dead bargain for cash, is richly inlaid. Apply at residence No. 70 Washington-st., near Front-st., Brooklyn, six blocks from Catharine or Fulton Ferries, after 8 A. M., till Thursday. N. B.—Piano cost $400; price $275, only.

A CASH CUSTOMER CAN PURCHASE A most magnificent rosewood 7-octave Piano forte; original cost $375, will be sold for $240, with stool; made by the best makers in this City; large round corners, double rows of carved legs and lyre, and by one of the most tastefully ornamented, full rich tone, perfectly new, and selected by a professor of music. Apply at 358 Broome-st.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75, $100, $200, rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano will sell it for $35; rosewood, 6½ octave, has all the latest improvements, made by one of the oldest makers in this City, splendid full tone, and cost more than double the amount asked; is good as new. Call at No. 156 1st av., between 9th and 10th sts

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWSON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at extremely low prices for cash; second hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Also music a half-price at the Piano Agency, of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 125 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano unique finish made by one of the best makers, and warranted; splendid touch and full, brilliant tone; cost $550; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.; corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT OF THE MOST EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS

Is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical Medical Work,

HUMAN FRAILTY;
OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES,
JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the married state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatoza, by the patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses.

Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Dissertation, from Dr BARRE, No. 157 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

J. LOEWENDAHL,

THE MAGNETIZER,

No. 201 Atlantic-st.,

Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be consulted in English, French, and by letter. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., 8th house east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

BOY OF DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 200 pages, profusely illustrated $1, corner of Spring and Mercer sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 11 to 5.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, has discovered a new and highly successful treatment of seminal emissions, debility, impotency, &c., &c., resulting from self-abuse. Office No. 764 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPETHA.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent, No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible persons, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and material embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,063 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04 630 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 80 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $3; 2 Stone Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $6; 1 Boom Hook, $10; 1 anchor, 1 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $5; 5 Water Pails, 60c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $3; 2 Steam Presses, $3; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1 400 pounds old iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds Rope, $50; 2 Fork Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $4; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 16 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 pair Bench Screws and Vise, $1; 1 Drawing Vise, 1 Anvil, $2 1 Grozet Scive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow

NEW-YORK CITY

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Mr. CARPENTER, the Police Deputy Superintendent, aided by detectives WILDAY and KING, have been some time on the sharp look-out for the balance of the gang of counterfeiters connected with the notorious Joe Lane and Honora Shephard. Since the escape of Lane and the disappearance of Honora, there has been a comparative lull in the business. A few days ago, however, the officers discovered that a large number of skillfully altered bills on the Market Book, of Troy, (twenties altered from genuine twos,) were to be put in circulation. On Saturday morning, after a long and tedious search, they arrested John Finn and Mary O'Brien, two of the Lane gang, and the supposed utterers of the new counterfeit referred to. Mary O'Brien is a sister of Honora Shephard, and the reputed wife of Oakley Brown, a noted counterfeiter. The officers found their prisoners in the former residence of Brower, corner of Clinton and Grand streets. Mary attempted to throw a roll of the "queer" into the fire, but Officer King was too quick for her, and succeeded in receiving the roll, which it was found contained nine of the newly altered twenties. In the bottom of one of Mary's stockings was found carefully laid away $400 in good money. Finn made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape. A number of the altered bills were found in his possession. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, and detained for examination. The bills were very well executed. On Saturday the Police arrested John Walker, Elias Dickson and Wm. Johnston, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Glen's Falls Bank, New-York. The prisoners were committed for examination.

DESCENTS UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Captain CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Ward, with a *posse* of his men, made a descent about 12 o'clock Saturday night upon the dance-house No. 302 West Seventeenth-street, kept by James Hickey. The place has long been known as the resort of burglars, pickpockets, prostitutes and other vile characters. Fifty-six persons, males and females, were arrested. They made the most desperate efforts to escape; some seized tumblers and decanters and threw them at the officers. One of the tumblers hit Officer Bartlett on the head, and cut him severely over the left eye. The officers by vigorous use of their clubs, soon overcame all resistance. A cock fight was to have taken place, but the unexpected arrival of the Police caused a postponement of the exhibition. Nearly thirty girls, who had been spending the evening at the place, engaged in dancing, had left a few moments before the arrival of the officers and were not arrested. The prisoners were all locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. Yesterday they were taken before Justice KELLY, who held Hickey, the proprietor, to bail in $500, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The rest were required to find bail in $300 each for their future good behavior, but only some half dozen were able to obtain bail; the rest are still locked up. The prisoners were all young boys and girls, from 14 to 25 years of age.

On Friday evening, Justice QUACKENBUSH and a squad of officers attached to the Second District Police Court, made a descent on a low groggery and dance-house, kept by Henry Harrington, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway. The place has long been known as the resort of disreputable characters of both sexes. The proprietor and 29 others, male and female, were arrested, and conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and locked up for the night.

Wm. Sullivan, John Scully, and Thomas and Ellen Brady, were arrested, on Saturday night, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 269 Monroe-street. They were committed, by Justice BERNHAM, for examination.

STABBING IN A LIQUOR SALOON.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Joseph Rose, of No. 113 Third-street, was stabbed by Hernon Backer, bartender at the Elysian Saloon No. 55 Bowery. The two men had an altercation in the saloon, in the midst of which Backer drew a knife and stabbed Rose behind the left shoulder blade, inflicting a wound three inches in depth. Police surgeon Wells attended Rose, who was afterwards taken to his residence. Backer was arrested and taken before Justice BERNHAM, and held to await the result of the injuries.

A DEFAULTING RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—Richard Fairchild, a conductor on the Naugatuck Railroad, Connecticut, was arrested in this City on Friday afternoon charged with a defalcation of $600, belonging to the Railroad Company. He was found at the Metropolitan Hotel and was taken before Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. He stated to the Deputy that just before his arrest he had swallowed one ounce of laudanum. The Deputy had him immediately taken to the City Hospital, where by means of the stomach pump the poison was removed. On his person $130 was found.

TICKET SWINDLING.—John Baptiste Grimont, of St. Louis, Mo., complained on Saturday, at the Mayor's office, that he had been swindled by Henry Smithard, who keeps an office at No. 146 Liberty-street, in the purchase of four tickets for Havre, by steamer. He paid $190 for the tickets, and Smithard sent him and his family in a small boat to a sailing vessel in the stream. Grimont discovered that he had been swindled, and demanded to be taken back, which the boatman declined to do, until he paid him $25 for his services. Two of the Mayor's officers called at Smithard's office, and recovered $162; why the whole sum was not recovered does not appear.

THE LATE BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Mary Ann Hughes, the young girl injured at the residence of her parents, corner of Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, on Friday last, by a rock from a blast, died on Saturday night from the effect of her injuries. John Green, the contractor who had charge of the blasting, has been arrested, and held to await the result of the inquisition by the Coroner, to be held to-day.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—The Harbor Police, on Saturday night, arrested Thomas Mason, William Creamer, John Powell and Wm. Clark, charged with being deserters from the *Robert Kelly*, lying in the North River, and just ready to put to sea. They were found in a small boat, which they had stolen from the vessel. Justice CONNOLLY locked them up.

FOUNDLINGS.—A male infant that had been born but a few hours was found about 8½ o'clock last evening, in the yard in front of the residence of Mr. E. H. ARTHUR, No. 83 Lexington-avenue. It was taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, and thence sent to the Almshouse. At 9½ o'clock an infant was found in the hall of the dwelling house No. 183 Avenue C. It was also consigned to the custody of the Almshouse Governors.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—At 4 P. M. on Saturday, a fire occurred in the cabinet manufactory of Messrs. C. C. & G. W. COLWELL, No. 115 West Eleventh-street. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—Shortly after noon on Saturday, a fire caught among some cotton on the deck of the bark *Rhine*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 20, North River. It was soon extinguished without any material damage.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
Just received from
BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY:
President BUCHANAN,
Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, Miss LANE;
Secretaries
TOUCEY, COBB, BLACK and THOMPSON;
Senators
HUNTER, SLIDELL, TOOMBS, WILSON, SEWARD, MASON, HALE and BELL;
Governor WALKER;
The Hon. Messrs. ORR, CLAY and STEPHENS;
Lord NAPIER, Baron STOECKL, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and Count DE SARTIGES;
Major BEN MCCULLOUGH, Col. JACK HAYES,
and a large number of national celebrities.
The above are on exhibition at BRADY'S Galleries, No. 359 Broadway, and the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]
AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF
MUSARD
has been added to the collection at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.
I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.
I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.
The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.
I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
PERFECT ECSTASY OF DELIGHT!—A LESSON OF TRUTH AND A LESSON OF BEAUTY!—Nothing comparable to it ever produced! Brilliant in fancy—profound in interest—matchless in humor—magnificent in illustration—is the new American drama of "The Bride of an Evening," so wonderfully successful—so excitingly popular—so greeted by crowded and applauding audiences, every afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The CANTON Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-D. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great "Jessie Brown," and the no less attractive sterling play of "Damon and Pythias," with a good cast. A visit here will be of profit to-night.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING STYLES NECK-TIES, JOINVILLE SCARFS, &c., of new make and patterns. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT RETAIL.
D. C. SILLECK & Co., No. 150 Broadway,
corner of Liberty-street.

Brooklyn City Items.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Police of the Fifth Precinct made a descent on the house known as the "Fulton House," situated at No. 119 Fourth-street, and arrested eighteen persons, who were engaged in playing faro, biniff, and other games for money. The apparatus consisting of a dealing and cue box, together with cards, checks, and $3 11 in silver, were seized and confiscated to the use of the Police Insurance Fund. Ten officers made their entrance into the place by the front entrance, disguised in citizens' dress. They had hardly got to the landing of the first floor when their presence was discovered by the bar-keeper, who attempted to ring the alarm bell to apprise those on the floor above that the Police were upon them. The attempt was frustrated and the Police proceeded to the third floor, where they found the whole party engaged in "betting on the board," and having nearly three hundred dollars on the table. The sudden entrance of the Police put the party to flight, but escape was impossible as every avenue was guarded. Six of the party concealed themselves in a closet adjoining, but were speedily discovered by the officers and arrested. The majority of the party were men of standing in society. The whole party were mustered at the Station-house of the Fifth Precinct and required to give their names and occupations. The majority of them gave assumed names. The proprietor of the place, JOHN B. EAGAN, was in Boston at the time, having left on Saturday afternoon. The prisoners were all held to await their examination this afternoon.

An Irish riot was spoiled Saturday night, in the Twelfth Ward—"Dublin"—by the Police of the Third Precinct. The various candidates for office in the Ward are Irish, and so are the voters. The former are occupied most of the time in treating the latter, and the result is of course, an occasional row. Late Saturday night, about twenty of the voters who had been treated almost "to death," met and were having a good time, when a posse of the Third District Police, kept on duty at night in this Ward to prevent the inhabitants from murdering each other, arrived on the ground and put a stop to the proceedings, but not, however, until a heavily loaded pistol had been discharged at the officers by PAUL KEATING. Fortunately, the ball passed over the heads of the officers. KEATING was arrested and committed to answer.

The house of E. W. DUNHAM, No. 65 Baltic-street, was robbed on Saturday night of property valued at $100.

Another interesting Greenpoint case was brought on for trial in the Circuit Court, before Judge LOTT, Saturday. Dr. ORSON H. SMITH sues BENJAMIN U. SHREVE to obtain payment of $325 for medical attendance. About one-half of the bill is for services for a broken leg. The defendant sets up for answer that the leg was unskilfully treated, and that on this account he has nearly lost the use of it, and asks the Jury instead of compelling him to pay the Doctor's bill, to compel the Doctor to pay him $10,000 damages.

Three villains, on Saturday morning last, at about 1 o'clock, broke into the house No. 2 Taylor-row, foot of Clyne-street, Eastern District, and violated the person of GEORGIANA LONG. The screams of Mrs. LONG were heard by the police, and one of the party, who gives his name as MICHAEL MORAN, was arrested in the house. During the day (Saturday,) two other persons were arrested on suspicion of belonging to the party which committed the outrage, and one of them, named JAMES HOWARD, was committed for examination. Captain LONG, the lady's husband is absent at sea.

Two females were arrested Saturday evening by Officer BENNETT, of the First Precinct, for shoplifting on Fulton-street. One of them is the wife of a wealthy citizen who resides on the Heights. The other woman was a domestic in her employment. When arrested they had eight pairs of cheap gaiters and several boots which they had stolen from different stores.

The brilliant light seen in the direction of East New-York, between 8 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, was caused by the burning of a small house and several out-buildings near the Union Race Course, owned by JOAN I. SNEDIKER and others. The loss does not exceed $2,000.

JAMES DELANY, of No. 26 East Nineteenth-street, New-York, was knocked down and robbed of $10 and a silver watch on Myrtle-avenue, near Broadway, Saturday night last. He says that he cried lustily for help, but received no assistance, and is very thankful that he escaped as easily as he did. The scamps missed $75, which was stowed away in his watch fob.

The libel suit brought by LEWIS H. PUTNAM (colored) against ANSON G. PHELPS, of New-York, reported in the TIMES last week, was concluded in the Circuit Court on Saturday, having occupied the time of the Court for five days. The Jury, after being out half an hour, came in with a verdict for the defendant. An effort will be made to have the plaintiff indicted for perjury.

At a meeting of the physicians of the Kings County Hospital Dr. H. L. BARTLETT, of Flatbush, and Dr. SAMUEL GOURDIN, of Charleston, S. C., were selected as delegates to represent the Hospital at the approaching session of the American Medical Association, to be held at Washington in May next.

A man named JOHN D. GREEN, residing in Mill-street, was arrested last week, and committed to answer a charge of incest. He has bastwo children by his own sister; both were monstrosities, and one lived to be ten months old.

During the last week there were 133 deaths in this City: Women, 18; men, 31; boys, 46; girls, 38. There were 18 deaths by consumption; 7 by scarlet fever; 4 by other fevers, and 7 by small-pox.

The body of a child was found near the Peck Slip Ferry-house, Saturday. It had evidently been purposely strangled. A piece of silk was drawn so tightly about its neck as to lacerate the flesh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 27.

Some slight errors occur in your notice of the new Brooklyn Armory to be erected. The cost, instead of being $20,000, is not to exceed $15,000. The new building is to be erected upon the site of the old Court-House, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets. It will be remembered by many now living, that the corner-stone of this building was laid by General LAFAYETTE, somewhere about the year 1824 or 5. It is proposed to invite those who witnessed that ceremony to be present at the time of its removal and replacement in the corner of the new building. The new Armory is to be erected from the plans and designs of Mr. P. G. THOMAS, architect, of this City.

Yours, &c., A. G.

New-Jersey Items.

The residence of Mr. RUFUS K. TERRY, No. 137 Mercer-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars during Friday night, and robbed of jewelry, clothing, and money to the value of about $1,000. The house was thoroughly ransacked, and every article of value taken. The inmates were not disturbed, and it is thought that chloroform was administered. Burglaries have, of late, been quite frequent in Jersey City, and the perpetrators have been very successful in eluding detection.

Mr. P. D. VROOM, Treasurer of Jersey City, has made a report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending March 22, instant, by which it appears that the receipts were.....$206,776 37
Balance in Treasury, March, 1857..... 9,172 82

Total.....$215,949 19
Expenditures of the year..... $83,707 78
Moneys refunded..... 126,537 37
Balance March 22, 1858..... 5,404 04

Total.....$215,949 19

The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Erie and South Third streets, Jersey City, in which worship has been for some time suspended, was reopened yesterday, and the Rev. W. H. CAMPBELL, of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary, occupied the pulpit in the morning and afternoon. It is announced that regular services will be held in this church hereafter, and prayer meetings are to be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The Rev. Mr. BUCKBEE of the West Hoboken Baptist Church, administered the rite of baptism to eleven converts, by immersing them in the Hudson River at Hoboken, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The occasion drew together a numerous concourse of people. The Rev. Mr. PATTEN, of the Hoboken Baptist Church, also baptized several persons in the church, at the close of the morning service yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 27.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '65....	103⅛	400	Hudson River R. R.	27⅛
5,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90...	88⅛	140	do	27¾
2,000	do	88¾	50	do	h15 28
3,000	do	88¾	150	do	b30 28
5,000	do	89	100	do	h10 27⅝
43,000	Mo. St. 6s	82¼	100	do	s30 27½
25,000	do	b60 83	100	do	s10 27⅜
5,000	do	s60 82½	240	Harlem Railroad	12⅜
2,000	La. St. 6s	81⅞	600	do	12⅝
11,000	do	82	100	La C. & Mill R. R.	c
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	87	100	Reading Railroad	82½
3,000	N. O. St. 6s	83	200	do	82¼
3,500	City 6s, '60	94	400	do	82⅝
6,000	Read. R R 2s, '66	68	450	do	81½
500	Ill Cen. R. b'ds.	93½	50	do	b30 82
7,000	La C. & M. L. G. b'ds	34½	50	do	b60 82
7,000	do	34¾	200	do	s30 81½
2,000	do	35	350	M. So. & N. Ia R. R.	23⅛
5	Bk of New-York	107½	200	do	b30 23
268	Merch'ts' Bk. Ec...	107	10	do	22⅞
140	Am. Ex. Bank	104½	25	do	22½
8	Metropolitan Bank	104¾	150	do	23
20	National Bank	108½	50	do	s30 23
15	Commonwealth B'k.	90	190	M. So. & N. Ia. p. a.	46
40	Artisans Bank	79	100	do	s60 48½
7	Bank of Commerce	102	25	Panama Railr'd.	s60 105
23	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	99	25	do	s60 105¾
29	Marine Bk	86	100	do	b30 106
200	Canton Co	22¾	361	do	106
25	Cary Imp. Co	7¾	600	do	b30 106¾
450	do	7⅝	50	do	s30 105⅞
272	Del. & Hud. Canal	110⅜	50	do	s30 105⅝
15	do	110¾	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90⅛
100	Cum Coal Co	s60 18	10	do	90¾
100	do	b30 18¾	50	do	b60 91
5	Pacific M. S. Co	78	50	do	90½
90	do	78⅜	300	Clev. & T. R. R.	s30 45⅝
10	U. S. Trust Co	105	100	do	45⅞
75	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88½	100	do	s60 45⅝
50	do	b30 88½	200	do	s3 45⅜
300	do	88⅜	105	C. & R. I. R. R.	75¼
6	do	88¼	110	do	75⅜
25	Erie R. R.	24¾	200	do	b15 75⅝
200	do	24¾	50	do	b30 75¾
100	do	s3 24⅞	50	do	b30 76
67	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	92	100	do	s60 75¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96⅜	200	Reading R. R.	60⅜
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	34⅜	100	do	60¼
10	Imp & Trad. Bk	99¼	400	do	59
19	Pacific Mail St. Co.	78¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	45
100	Penn. Coal Co	70	100	do	44¾
100	Del. & Bnd. Cl. Co.	11½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	33
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 88⅜	150	do	22¾
160	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 90⅜	200	do	22
150	Erie Railroad	b10 24⅜	25	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	92½
250	do	24⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75
100	do	s60 24⅜	100	do	b30 75
150	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	27⅝	100	do	s60 74½
200	do	b60 28	50	do	74⅝
100	Harlem RR	12⅝	50	do	s30 74⅜
100	do	b30 12¾	200	do	74⅞
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 66⅛	100	do	75

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,000	C. St. P. & Fon dn	Lac R. R. 6s....	14	250	N. Y. & Ph. Tr. Co..	98⅜
26,000	do 1st mtge. 7s		39	57	La O. & Mil. R.R..	83⅜
5,000	March. C. Ill. 8s		47	20	Harlem R. R.	12⅜
8,000	Clev. & Pitts. 7s		68	30	Sc. Marks F. I. Co.	107
2 000	La C. & M. R. 7s..		34	1,960	M. & L. R.R. $2 ⅜ she.	
4,000	Win. & Md. R. 8s		17¾	130	T. C. & R R Co $1 ⅜ she.	
3,000	Mo. 6s.		31¾	10	Hanover Bank	87
500	Dubuque Co. 10s		81¾	10	Ocean Bank	84¼
3,000	T. of B. & M. Co.		84¾	10	Continental Bank	97⅛
2,000	L. C. & M. R. R 7s		34¾	5	Atlantic Bank	65
2,000	M. & H. R. 1stmh		55½	60	N. W. Fire Ins Co.	78
1,000	do	2dm.	44¾	20	Mercantile F. I. Co.	111½
3,500	Ill. Central 7s		92⅝	20	Marine Bank	86½
3,000	F. & Wis 1.Co 8s		59¾	5	Continental Bank	97¼
20	shares Sh. & L. Bk.		107¼	5	do	97⅛
19	P. M. Stmp. Co		72¾	25	People's Bank	92
25	Ex. Fire Ins Co		86¾	20	Astor F. Ins. Co.	114¾
25	do		88¼	5	Comm. Fire Ins. Co.	75
50	Peter Cooper F. I. Co.		102¾	10	Resolute F. Ins Co.	103⅝
20	1st Mar. F. Ins. Co.		103¾	50	P. Cooper F. Ins Co.	104

MONDAY, March 29—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,539,821 as against $4,567,659 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week amounted to $1,125,966, against $2,284,940 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie $83,130, against $38,584 same week last season. The receipts of Gold from California by the packet of March 5, which came to hand on Friday last, were $1,403,940, against $1,137,128 by the same packet last season. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury of the United States stood on Saturday afternoon $6,184,857, against $5,883,336, at the close of the previous week. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon is not likely to differ materially in the Specie reserve from that of last week, the average then being a declining one, and so continuing until Friday, when the California remittance went into bank. The Loan column will, probably, be again advanced, as we hear of additional sums invested in Treasury Bills, and also of some temporary loans to the private banking houses engaged in Foreign Exchange. There is a slightly improved mercantile demand for Discounts, and it is satisfactory to state that business is looking up with the Dry Goods trade, as well as among the Grocers. The demand for Money at call, from the Stock Brokers, has fallen off, while the disposition and ability of lenders, both in bank and on the Street, to employ their means in this way, at very moderate rates, are quite as marked as at any time during the season. It is believed that the undrawn deposits in bank are constantly on the increase, notwithstanding some heavy balances were paid off week before last. We quote discounts at 6@7 ⅌ cent., 60 to 90 days, and 7@9 ⅌ cent. for longer dates, approved names, loans at call 5@6 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges ruled at the close of last packet day 107@107¼ on London; a rate affording a fair profit on the importation of Gold, though it is not expected, nor does it seem, at the present time particularly, desirable that the Exchange with England should take this course to any considerable amount.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and our own monthly summary of the Specie movement to and from New-York, since July 1 last—the beginning of the current Treasury Year—which we published some days since, for eight months to March 1, instant, it appears that the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$118,918,000
Add four weeks in March..... 9,864,558

Total since July 1.....$128,782,558
Same time last year..... 163,192,723

Falling off this Treasury Year.....$34,410,165

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from July 1 to March 1.....$43,566,000
Add four weeks in March..... 4,518,276

Total since July.....$48,084,276
Same time last year..... 61,016,250

Falling off this Treasury year.....$12,931,974

The same tables made the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States since July 1.....$30,454,000
Add four weeks in March..... 722,405

Total since July 1.....$31,176,405
Same time last year..... 27,239,042

Increased export since July 1.....$3,938,362

The deliveries of Gold from California, and of Foreign Gold and Silver from abroad, at New-York, since July 1, amount to.....$34,258,479
Same time last year..... 30,836,085

Increase.....$3,422,394

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	March 20.	March 27.		March 20.	March 27.
N. Y. Central	91¾	87¾	Reading	55⅜	48
Erie	28½	23¾	Rock Island	76	75
Missouris	82¾	82⅛	Panama	105½	106
Tennessees	88⅛	87	Pacific Mail	72	79
Californias	88	87	M. Southern	21¾	21¾
Ill. Cen. Bonds	94	93½	M. South'n pref.	45	45
Ill. Cen. Shares	93¾	93	M. Cen. Bds.	102	100
Cumberland	19½	19	Toledo	45¾	44¾
La Crosse	8	8½	Galena	92	90¾
La Crosse L. Gt.	35½	34⅞	Hudson	28⅜	27

The foregoing figures show only the relative closing prices on Saturday afternoon. During the week the Share market was the subject of an unusually spirited fight for the ascendancy, between a strong combination of *Bears* inside the Board, aided by two or three bold speculators on the Street, and an equally strong party of *Bulls*. In point of numbers the former had the advantage, and although the fluctuations were made quite frequent and violent, the market left off 4 ⅌ cent. weaker on New-York Central; 5 ⅌ cent. weaker on Erie, and 7 ⅌ cent. weaker on Reading shares at the close of the previous week. In Michigan Southern the dealings in common shares went from 21¾ ⅌ cent. up to 27½ ⅌ cent. and back again to 21¾ ⅌ cent., and in the preference shares, from 45 to 50¾ and back to 45 ⅌ cent. In Rock Island the fluctuations were between 74@79 ⅌ cent., closing at 75 ⅌ cent. The fall in Reading below 52¾ ⅌ cent. took place on Saturday, and in the afternoon the orders from Philadelphia to sell the stock appeared to be large and peremptory. The State and Treasury Bond list were generally steady, although at one time during the week some contracts in Missouri's were closed up as low as 80¾ ⅌ cent., the stock subsequently recovering to previous prices.

Messrs. MORSE & Brother, No. 15 Wall-street, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., as follows:

New-York State	⅜@ —	S. Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
New-England, N. Jersey & Phila.	⅜@ ½	Michigan	1¾@ —
Baltimore	¼@ —	Missouri	1¾@ —
Maryland, County	⅜@ ⅝	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1¾@1¾
Penn., Country	¼@ —	Tennessee	.3 @ —
Virginia	1¾@2	Canada	⅝@ —
North Carolina	.3 @ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
160	$ 87	160	$ 90
120	82	120	85
80	87	80	90
40	1 00	40	1 05

LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote the rates current for Bank Notes, Land Warrants, &c., to-day, as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
All solvent New-York State Banks	⅜	S. Carolina and Ga	1
All New-England Bks. (in good credit)	⅜	New-Orleans	⅝
Rhode Island Banks	⅜	Mobile	⅝
East Jersey Banks	¾	Ohio, Ind. and Kent'y	1½
West Jersey Banks	¾	Indiana Free Banks	2½
Philadelphia Banks	1–10	Missouri	2
Pennsyl. Country Bks.	⅝	Michigan	1½
Baltimore City Banks	¾	Illinois and Wisconsin	1¾
Maryland	⅝	Tennessee Old Banks	3
Virginia Old Banks	1½	Tennessee Free Banks	4
Do. Free Banks	2	Canada	⅝
North Carolina	3	Philadelphia Checks	par.
		Baltimore Checks	1–5
		Boston Checks	⅛

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	100	110
80 acres	87	90
120 acres	82	85
160 acres	87	90

The Foreign mails to March 13, by the *Niagara* at Boston, were not in season at Boston for the New-York trains of Saturday evening. The *Fulton* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with datees to the 11th March. The following is the American Stock report on the London Exchange, March 10, against our regular advices of Feb. 23, and a New-York dispatch to Halifax of Feb. 25:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Remarks.
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ ct, 1875	83 to 85	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	84 to 86	85
Do., do., free land, 1868	80 to 82 ex. c.	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	10 to 8 dis.	8 9 dis.
Mishigan Cen. 8 ⅌ c., con. '60	88 to 92	
Do., do., 1863	86 to 90	89
Do (sink'g fund), do., 1862	90 to 94	92
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ⅌ ct. (sinking fund), 1886	64 to 68	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 30	
New-York Central, 8 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	8 ⅌
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	80 to 82 ex. div.	
New-York and Erie. 3d mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	77 to 79	78
Do, Bonds, con., 1862	to	
Do., $100 shares	28 to 30	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ cent.	87 to 89	
2d mort. 6 ⅌ ct. sterling	87 to 89	

By the *Fulton* we have later dates from Australia. The Export of Gold from Melbourne in 1857 was 2,757,047 ounces, of the value of $55,140,940, in addition to which $4,464,300 was minted at Sydney. A Melbourne letter of the 16th January to the London *Times*, thus refers to the news of DENNISTOUN'S failure:

"The '4th of the month' passed over without disaster, and up to the arrival of the mails there was great quietude, but with almost a suspension of business, caused by the delay of both mails. The news of the disastrous state of trade in England and America has increased the gloom here, and there is a whisper of further failures. Still I do not think the pressure will be very great or of long duration, unless, indeed, some of our largest houses should be pulled down by English failures. It has been authoritatively announced here that the failure of DENNISTOUN'S house will not affect the house here, the Melbourne house not being partners of any of the other firms, and being themselves solvent; but they have been large shippers of gold, (46,000 oz., for instance, in one parcel,) against which they are said to have drawn."

The Melbourne *Argus* on the same subject remarks:

"A very general and painful sensation was produced on Friday, the 8th inst., when the second editions of the Melbourne journals made known to the public the suspension of the extensive and old-established house of DENNISTOUN, of Glasgow. The firm of Messrs. DENNISTOUN, BROTHERS & Co., of Melbourne, although a distinct house from the Glasgow establishment and the branches in London, Liverpool, New-York, and New-Orleans, was thought at first to be involved, and the resident partners awaited the delivery of their advices before determining what course to adopt. On the morning following the delivery of the mail they declared their ability to meet all demands on them, and their firm belief, gathered from the perusal of their home advices, that the position of the Melbourne house would not be compromised."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 20.	LOANS. March 13.	SPECIE. March 20.	SPECIE. March 13.
Citizens' Bank	3,444,017	3,362,970	2,226,289	1,949,131
Canal Bank	1 311,593	1 316,924	930,892	893,943
Louisiana	2 932,791	2,975,501	2,201,208	2,443,204
Louisiana State	3,824,978	3,775,948	2,846,144	3,070,639
Mech. & Trad	498,848	814,495	547,036	403,332
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,148,449	1,163,532	635,983	684,606
Southern Bank	263,618	260,194	157,284	208,854
Union Bank	1,006 564	1,088,470	412,076	324,290
Bk. of J. Robb	331,316	333,150	231,182	223,775
Crescent City	892,237	871,332	240,503	235,770
Bk. of America	289,570	225,825	413,570	431,159
Total	15,837,921	15,888,347	10,897,668	10,978,759
	Increase....$48,574		Decrease....$81,093	

SASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 20.	CIRCULATION. March 13.	DEPOSITS. March 20.	DEPOSITS. March 13.
Citizens' Bank	2,000,955	1,878,010	3,563,623	3,421,510
Canal Bank	608,465	590,075	1,038,000	1,116,323
Louisiana	757,269	686,014	3,756,147	3,886,616
Louisiana State	1,491,080	1,408,565	4,069,818	4,734,167
Mech. & Tradsrs'	163,555	159,035	736,858	624,706
Bk. of N. Orleans	407,250	420,678	1,000,389	1,078,499
Southern Bank	181,960	186,968	302,698	280,272
Union Bank	498,105	400,728	850,355	692,798
Bank of J. Robb	339,455	328,755	359,965	334,852
Crescent City	123,575	112,676	227,157	193,582
Bk. of America	133,496	131,560	448,952	406,386
Total	6,664,434	6,299,567	16,978,630	16,768,618
	Increase....$364,477		Increase....$178,012	

Railway Pro

The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO 2036. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 13 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble on the Lake Pepin Indian Reservation—A Separate Political District in Arizona—Mr. Crittenden's Substitute—Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Conference—Failure to Agree, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, will introduce a bill extending preemption rights to settlers on the half-breed reservation bordering the Mississippi and Lake Pepin. There are eight thousand settlers on the land, which they have improved, and there is a conflict between them and the speculators, who bought Indian warrants and claim a right to locate on these lands. Delegations from both sides are here, and a strong fight is going on.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate will report no bill organizing a Territorial Government in Arizona, but will report in favor of making it a separate judicial district. Senator GWIN will move to substitute the Territorial bill. The Committee once voted in favor of this, even after the amendment offered by Senator DOUGLAS, providing that the State Constitution which might be formed should be submitted to the people, had been adopted. They reconsidered the vote on motion of Mr. CLAY, of Alabama.

The Republicans are not yet agreed on CRITTENDEN's substitute. Among those who most strenuously object to it are GIDDINGS and MOTT, of Ohio, FARNSWORTH, of Illinois; POTTER, of Wisconsin; WALBRIDGE and LEACH, of Michigan; BURROUGHS, of New-York; DEAN, of Connecticut, etc.

The Democratic committee of conference agreed upon by the caucus on Saturday night is constituted as follows:

Lecomptonites—Messrs. Stephens, Keitt, Craig of Missouri, Sandige, Quitman, J. Glancy Jones, Houston, Bocock, Stevenson and Corning.

Anti-Lecomptonites—Messrs. English, Groesbeck, Cockerill, Foley, Ball, Clark, McKibben, Pendleton, (claimed on both sides,) Owen Jones and Dewart of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENDLETON disavows having authorized the statement that he would vote against Lecompton.

It is rumored to-day that McKIBBEN will vote for Lecompton, in consequence of the reqnest of the California Legislature.

The Committee assembled this evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member of the Committee was present. ENGLISH led off on the Anti-Lecompton side, but would not make a formal proposition until certain concessions were granted. The Lecomptonites would concede nothing, and the Committee adjourned, after a conference of over two hours, without an agreement. This ends the matter.

Messrs. BURLINGAME and WINTER DAVIS will speak on Wednesday.

LATER.—There was a caucus of twenty-two Anti-Lecompton Democrats to-day. They resolve to stand firm by Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment to the end. All the Republicans have accepted of Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment. The opposition still counts one hundred and twenty votes. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

The Democratic Caucus Committee met this evening at the Capitol. All the members were present except Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri. There was full and free comparison of views and interchange of opinion. All the proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony. Several amendments to the Senate's bill were suggested and explained, but the Lecomptonites thought their substance already embraced in the measure. One point discussed, was the power of the people to amend the Constitution before 1864. On this there was a diversity of opinion, but there was a general agreement that it could be amended prior to that time, notwithstanding the words in the Constitution. The Committee adjourned without taking any question on the propositions presented.

Another caucus was also held in one of the Committee rooms of the Capitol to-night. Its exact character could not be ascertained, but some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who had previously attended the conference of the Committee of Twenty were present. It is believed the caucus was composed of Anti-Lecompton Democrats generally.

The Navy Department has received dispatche from Lieut. CRAVEN, dated Pisisi, Feb. 17 and 22, saying that the exploring party had returned to the Gul of Darien for want of provisions. Considerable ill health prevailed, and Surgeon O'HARA was left at Pisisi to attend to the sick. On Lieut. CRAVEN's way down the Atrato he met Lieut. MICHLAN's division who were running a level with great rapidity. Lieut. CRAVEN confidently expects that the survey will be completed by the 20th of March.

Private dispatches from California state that Lieut. IVES' steamer, the *Explorer*, had not been aground, as stated in the California papers, and that the exploration of the Colorado of the West was progressing successfully. The steamer *Jessup*, which sunk, was not connected with the expedition.

The City Councils to-night passed a joint resolution declaring that the Government of the city of Washington is unable to preserve order under existing circumstances, and appointing a Committee to appeal to Congress for the establishment of a permanent Police, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; also a resolution for a temporary Police of one hundred men, twenty-one of whom to be mounted, armed and equipped.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. FITZPATRICK informed the Senators present that the Vice-President had been compelled to leave for his family in the South, and that the Senate must elect a President *pro tem.*

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes	41
Mr. FITZPATRICK	28
Mr. FESSENDEN	12
Mr. HAMLIN	1
Necessary for a choice	22

Messrs. SLIDELL and DIXON conducted Mr. FITZPATRICK to the Chair, and he took the oath.

Numerous memorials and private bills of an uninteresting nature were presented.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was resumed, the pending question being on Mr. MASON's motion to amend the second section of the bill, so as to give only one Representative.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) advocated the amendment.

Messrs. PUGH (Ohio) and FITCH (Ind.) were in favor of three, or at the least two Representatives. The latter complimented the law-abiding and industrious character of the people of Minnesota.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) was in favor of allowing only one Representative to Minnesota.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) thought she should have two, provided the fraction permitted a second.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) would base the apportionment on the census; Iowa, with six to eight hundred thousand population, and ninety thousand Presidential votes, has only two Representatives.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, argued strongly for three Representatives, the census of Minnesota being imperfect, and said that if Iowa is imperfectly represented, that was no reason why Minnesota should be. He would move an amendment, that Minnesota be allowed three Representatives, and that a new census be taken, and proper pay given to the census-takers to have it correct. He regarded the Constitution of Minnesota as not Republican, because it gives aliens the right to vote.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, would support Mr. WILSON's amendment, which allows one Representative now, and more when under a new census it is shown she is entitled to them, but not on "pay grounds." He repudiates the action of Minnesota, yet a Territory, in usurping the functions of a State and electing Congressmen.

Finally, Mr. MASON's amendment of Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment "that Minnesota have but one Representative in Congress," was negatived: yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was then put, viz: To give one representative now, that a census be forthwith taken, and additional representatives be allowed on the basis of the census returns, was carried; yeas 22, nays 2. The following are the

AYES—Messrs. Biggs, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Johnson, King, Pugh, Simmons, Wade, Wilson.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to report the best method of taking the census of 1860.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Bill

Mr. HILL, of Ga, made a speech on the Kansas question. He was satisfied with the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, its framers having discharged their duty with signal ability. As a Southern man, he said, he never expected Kansas would be a Slave State, and, therefore, thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise unwise and calculated to produce a serious strife.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, contended that the present agitation grows out of the conflict between Free and Slave labor. The party to which he was opposed were seeking to extend the latter in the most odious form. When the two shall be reconciliated the political millennium will have arrived. He charged upon the Democracy the deliberate purpose to cheat freedom out of its rights in Kansas.

Mr. READY, of Tenn., argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GOOCH, of Mass., argued that the Lecompton Constitution is not, in fact, the will of the people of Kansas, has not the authority of law, and is polluted by fraud and violence. It could not be amended for eight years without a resolution. To follow the President's recommendation in this particular would inevitably result in civil war in Kansas, and this precedent would produce similar consequences in other Territories.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, made a speech to show the superiority of capital over labor, contending that the South was the only portion of the country in which white labor receives due honor.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, argued that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was never designed to recognize popular sovereignty. It was mere machinery in the hands of corrupt men, to control the affairs of the Territory, irrespective of the will of the people. He maintained the right of Congress to govern the Territories.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, severally opposed the Lecompton movement. Adjourned.

Serious Illness of Col. Benton—F. P. Blair, Esq.—Miscellaneous Notes at the Capital.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

Col. BENTON is about closing his long and eventful career. He is almost the last of the old veterans the men who were in the height of their glory during the days of JACKSON, and who then made the whole country ring with the echo of their contending blows. He has been confined to his room for the last few weeks. In the pleasant weather of February he was often to be seen riding slowly, upon his splendid black horse, along the Avenue, keeping near enough to the sidewalk to enable him to recognize and return the courteous salutations of the many friends he was sure to meet. But he soon became too feeble for this, and was scarcely ever out of his chamber. Now he is confined to his bed almost entirely, suffering a great deal of pain, but bearing it with characteristic fortitude, and, in spite of it all, working incessantly at what he styles his *magnum opus*, the abridgment of the Congressional Debates. He has completed the work nearly to 1850, and says he only hopes to live long enough to bring it down to the present time His familiarity with the more recent discussions of Congress renders the labor comparatively easy, and three or four months of comparative health would enable him to bring it to a close. But it is very doubtful whether this will be vouchsafed to him. He suffers from an internal cancer, and it may end his life almost at any moment. He is cheerful, resolute as ever, and especially glad to see his friends. His indomitable courage is conspicuous in the incessant vigor with which he continues to work. His review of the Dred Scott decision was written under intense suffering, and in spite of pain he persisted in having every proof-sheet ready for the mail by which his publishers would expect it.

The mention of Col. BENTON calls to mind another of the veterans of that day—FRANCIS P. BLAIR—Old Hickory's right hand man during his battle with the Bank of the United States, whose editorship of the *Globe* marked an era in the history of the party press. The vigor and energy with which he sustained the General, even when the members of his own Cabinet became alarmed at the audacity of his movements, contributed greatly to the success of his Administration. He retired from the *Globe* when President POLK brought Mr. RITCHIE from the Richmond *Enquirer* to Washington,—and has been since that time a spectator rather than actor in the political arena He spends most of his time upon his large and beautiful farm, six miles from Washington, just across the boundary of the District,—as zealous now in raising roses and strawberries as he used to be in demolishing Banks, and sweeping away the political enemies of General JACKSON. He is a slaveholder, but not a slave of the slaveholding system. He understands precisely its weakness and its strength—and appreciates fully the injury and ruin which it inflicts upon the communities in which it exists. He was one of the earliest champions of the Republican movement, and looks forward to the day when there will be a Free-Soil Party in nearly every Southern State. His letters upon the subject, just before the Fremont campaign, were exceedingly able and comprehensive in their views, and gave great strength to the Republican cause. He has no prejudices against Slavery upon grounds of right or of humanity to the colored race,—for he believes the negroes to be infinitely better off as slaves than they could be if emancipated and suffered to remain in the States where they are at present. But he regards the Southern States and the Federal Government as under the control of an oligarchy, which is gradually and steadily changing the principles of our Government, and rooting out every vestige of the Democracy, which ought to be its vigor and its vitality:—and he considers it the duty, therefore, of every Democrat to aid in reclaiming the Government from this ascendency.

Mr. BLAIR is in good health, though not strong, and takes a very active interest in the debates of Congress and in all the political movements of the day. He calls his farm Silver Spring, from a beautiful spring of water upon it, which not only supplies his house and grounds, but drives a huge wheel and grinds his wheat, shells his corn and converts it into hominy, chops his fodder, and performs nearly all the stationary labor of his farm.

The experiment of lighting gas-burners by electricity is a perfect success. The inventor, Mr. GARDNER, put up his wires in the great chandelier of the Senate Chamber, and during the last day or two some fifteen hundred jets have been ignited instantaneously by the touch of the key uniting the magnetic circuit. The inventor is confident that he can successfully apply his discovery to any and every purpose for which heat is required, and especially to that of heating buildings, and making steam for either stationary or marine engines. For the latter purpose, his plan is to pass platina wires into copper boiler tubes, the latter filled with water. These wires, it is claimed, can be kept constantly heated by the electric current, so as to convert the water into steam as rapidly as it is brought into the tubes. If half that is anticipated of this discovery is realized, it must prove one of the greatest affairs of the age. I should have mentioned that Mr. GARDNER also claims to have made a discovery by which the cost of feeding the magnetic batteries is greatly reduced, thus insuring the economy as well as the convenience of the affair. What a change in household economy the success of this invention would make! Think, for instance, of a man's turning over in bed on a frosty December morning, and by simply turning a key at his head, starting the fire by which he may dress comfortably ten minutes later.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 29.

The Senate has passed the bill for fixing August 1 for the resumption of specie payments.

Death of the Acting Governor of Nebraska.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Monday, March 29.

T. B. CUMMING, Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska, died on the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock P. M.

The New-York Central Railroad reported the amount of foreign iron imported by them at sixty-two dollars and a-half per ton. Since the consolidation the amount is $1,375,000.

The Grinding Committee put forward a large number of bills.

Mr. STOW reported a bill to encourage the use of steam on canals. It authorizes the Canal Board to award ten thousand dollars to the first person who shall practically demonstrate the advantageous use of steam on the canals, after such has been practically used for three months with success.

Mr. J. B. SMITH introduced a bill nominating L. PURDY, A. L. BLEECKER and A. RAYMOND, Commissioners for a Race Course, under the bill for encouraging the breed of horses.

The Canal Auditor reported that the amount of the drafts drawn by the Commissioners, now unpaid, was $460,000.

The bill amending the act exempting ministers from taxation was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. STOW called up the concurrent resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress not to vote for further special appropriations of the public lands to new States until the original States receive an equitable proportion of the said lands. Adopted.

Mr. DIVEN called up the resolution instructing our Congressmen not to vote for the Pacific Railroad bill introduced by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri. Adopted.

The resolutions amending the Constitution so as to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court were called up and lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Monday March 29.

Mr. DURYEA introduced a series of joint resolutions in favor of Congressional action for the benefit and relief of soldiers of the war of 1812.

A motion to give two extra copies of the census to each member of the House, and one copy to the officers and reporters, and to members of the last House, was adopted.

A bill to repeal the law that exempts the lands of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation for twenty-five years, was ordered forward to the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

A number of bills were referred to be reported complete; amongst others, the Baxter Monument bill.

A bill for the relief of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

A bill to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council.

A bill relative to the accounts of Messrs. TIMEON & SCHOONER.

A bill to amend the Brooklyn charter.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To enlarge the Chemung Canal locks. For relief of the New-York Common Council of 1857. To regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. LAW presented a written report favorably on the bill providing a transfer to the State, of unclaimed dividends on deposits in Banks, and Courts of law, for the purpose of creating a fund for the completion of the canals. A motion to lay the report on the table was lost, and the report and bill were ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MOORE gave notice of a bill to repeal the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Law College passed.

The railroad freight tariff bill was referred to the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DURYEA moved to refer the registry act to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The Metropolitan Police repeal bill was made the special order on Friday evening.

Bills to extend the charter of the New-York firemen; for the protection of graveyards; for the construction of a railroad on streets parallel to Broadway, were referred to be reported complete.

Mr. LAW's bill, transferring the unclaimed dividends on deposits to the custody of the State for the purpose of forming a Canal Fund, was made the special order of the day on Friday at 12 o'clock.

The Railroad Way-Freight bill was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole not filled.

Mr. DAYTON moved to refer to a Special Committee to report complete the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in the cities and villages of the State. Carried.

He also moved the reference to the third Committee of the Whole of the bill in relation to officers and heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn. Lost.

The Assembly was occupied in debate on the resolutions of inquiry into the acts of the Kansas State Committee. Messrs C. ESTES, WOOLFORD and FULLERTON spoke at length in support of the Committee, and in opposition to the policy of the present National Administration.

Interesting from Kansas.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE TOPEKA INSTRUMENT TO BE ADOPTED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 26th inst., says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention had adjourned from Minneola and met at Leavenworth on the evening of the 25th. Charges of corruption were prevalent. Gen. LANE had resigned the Presidency of the Convention, being satisfied from the demonstrations of the feeling of the Free-State men, that they prefer that the President shall not be identified with the extremists. It was supposed that the session of the Convention would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modifications. LANE was pledged to resign before he could be elected President. The extremists in the Convention were becoming more moderate in their views.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

Six mountain men from Camp Scott have arrived at Leavenworth. They left Jan. 26, on foot with a pack of mules, and encountered on the way several severe snow-storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Colonel JOHNSTON's command if they wished.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst. The bark *White* had arrived at Key West from New-York. Ship *Richmond*, from New-Orleans for Boston, was there, leaking, and discharging cargo. Ship *Rockland*, from Mobile for Boston, put in in distress. Sugars were advancing at Havana. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange, 12 and 12¾ per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, par to ⅜ per cent. premium.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 29.

By an arrival here we learn that Matamoras was declared a free port on the 21st inst.

Gen. VIDAURRI had issued a proclamation demanding the payment of twenty-five per cent. on all money due for church property.

Tampico had not yet been attacked.

A battle was expected near San Luis de Potosi, between the adherents of GARZA and ZULOAGA.

A Woman Shot Dead in Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, March 29.

In Portsmouth, N. H., the wife of DANIEL H. SPINNEY was shot dead, while entering her house in company with her husband. Mr. SPINNEY received a buck-shot in his arm. NELSON N. DOWNING has been arrested for the murder, a difficulty having occurred between him and Mr. SPINNEY a short time previously.

DOWNING was employed in the Navy Yard. He has a wife and six children, was intoxicated at the time, and probably intended to shoot Mr. SPINNEY. The tragedy causes great excitement in the town. SPINNEY is a lumber-dealer, in good circumstances.

Mass Democratic Administration Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, March 29.

A large Democratic Administration meeting was held in American Hall this evening. Messrs. HUBBARD, HAMMERSLEY and EATON of this city addressed the assemblage. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held here during this campaign.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of London papers are only one day later than those received by the *Fulton*.

The most interesting news by this arrival comes from France, where the continued number of arrests, the relations with England, the late outbreak at Chalons, and the approaching execution of the conspirators, are the chief topics of discussion. It was believed that the execution of ORSINI would take place on the 13th inst.

A serious riot had occurred in Dublin, between some College students and the Police on the occasion of the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant in that city. Five of the students were reported to be in a dangerous condition.

The report that Gen. CONCHA would be removed from the government of Cuba has been officially contradicted in Madrid.

It is stated that a bill is to be submitted to the Prussian Chambers, authorizing a loan of about two millions sterling, for the purpose of continuing the Prussian line of railway to the Russian frontiers.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Conspirators—Postponement of the Execution—Singular Coincidence—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The late attempt on the Emperor's life recalls to memory a terrible page of ancient history, from which is derived the word *assassin*. In the eleventh century there lived in Syria, on the borders of the Mediterranean, a wild fanatic named HASSAN. This man, who was a dissenter from Mahometanism, founded a sect whose emblem of confraternity was a poignard, and whose end was assassination on a grand scale. The sect became an army, the army a nation, and the nation finished by taking possession of a large tract of country, where they reigned nearly two centuries, the terror of their neighbors. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century they disappeared, vanquished and destroyed by the Mongolians, after having terrified Asia, Africa, and even Europe, with their horrible deeds.

This bloody page in the history of the middle ages, says a late writer, has not reached the multitude; but Providence, who seems to hold in reserve a future chastisement for the hidden crimes of the past, taught his people to detest these men and their crimes without knowing them, and thus he fixed upon their name an indelible stigma. Historians having called *Hassassins* or *Assassins*, from their first leader, HASSAN, the bands of murderers commanded by the *Old Man of the Mountain*, eternal justice has been avenged; the name of this extinguished people, nailed to the pillory of the dictionary, has providentially become the generic name of the great family of murderers, and to cite the name of this people at the present epoch is to brand them with ignominy.

There are those who place ORSINI in the same rank with BRUTUS, who assassinated CÆSAR, LOUVEL, the assassin of the Duke DE BERRY, Judith, the virgin of Bethulia, who struck Holopherne, CHARLOTTE CORDAY, the "angel of assassination," who stabbed MARAT in his bath. There are others who demand that when angels are seized with the fantasy of coming down from heaven to murder, that while the block is getting ready for their necks, the thumbscrew and the rack should be applied to their bodies. It is not difficult for a man of character, after the commission of a great crime, to erect for himself the pedestal of a martyr; but where is the safety of society under the shadow of such a pedestal?

The assassins of the Rue Lepelletier will not escape the punishment adjudged them by the Tribunal but it is none the less true that the superior judicial any official circles are deeply moved on the subject

The Empress, touched with the letter and the defence of ORSINI, is said to be pleading in his behalf. Other ladies, more romantic than just, whose hearts are always ready to sympathize with the misfortunes of a bold and courageous man, join in the prayer But they will not be heard. We no longer live in an age of romance. Yet it is hard to execute a chivalric man, against whom there is no evidence that he acted with other motives than those of liberating his oppressed country. Society is not menaced by such a man under the common interpretation of the law; he struck at a single man, who, to him, was the tyrant that stood in the way of his country's emancipation. He had no personal griefs against NAPOLEON; he did not act with a view of immediate personal benefit; he was not a common murderer. In what, then, does his crime stand separated from that of BRUTUS or of CHARLOTTE CORDAY? Distance gives relief to the romance of history; actuality strips crime of its romance, and renders it hard and real. It would not be strange if the crime of ORSINI should attain in the future the dimensions of a patriotic deed, his end that of a martyr?

Thus does conversation pursue its train on the fate of these unfortunate men. PIERRI, who till now has had but little sympathy from the public, has lost that little by appealing to his Judges for a commutation, based on important disclosures which he offers to make. His offer is not accepted, because it is not believed. If he had lived in the Seventeenth Century, he would have got the "torture" for his pains, and been beheaded afterwards.

The execution has been postponed to Thursday or Friday of this week. On Thursday, which is mid-Lent, Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had issued invitations for a costume ball, but it has been postponed on account of the execution. The Emperor, who will be among the guests at the ball, do not think it proper to appear at a carnival *fête* at the moment heads were falling on the scaffold on his account. A former Administration, in fact, incurred much unpopularity by such an act.

A singular coincidence has been remarked in regard to this attempt on the Emperor's life. On both occasions that his Majesty has wished to hear ROSSINI play, his life has been attempted, and on both occasions the play was "Mary Stuart." The Emperor himself spoke of this remarkable coincidence.

An illustrated pamphlet of 80 pages has just appeared, entitled *The Attempt of the 14th January*, published by authority, and containing all the facts relating to the attempt and the subsequent trial. It forms a volume of a series of works called "Contemporaneous History."

This work states that the Emperor's carriage interiorly was lined with sheet-iron, a circumstance which, after all, must have been the most important in saving his life. It is probable that all the imperial carriages are thus lined. It is generally believed, too, from the remarkable difference in size presented by his Majesty's person when at home and in the street, that he wears concealed armor whenever he goes out.

We are far from the days of LOUIS XIV., from those days of leisure when, to amuse the grand monarch, they were obliged to invent an oriental Embassy, an Embassy that turned the heads of the people for half a century, and which even yet finds an occasional echo in the current literature of the day. Who, in effect, does not recollect the brilliant "Persian Letters" of a literary celebrity of that epoch, and of the mania for things Persian, inaugurated by the advent of the celebrated Persian Embassy. It is true, FERREOL KHAN made some sensation, but the day of oriental wonders has gone. We have now at Paris a dozen orientals of high caste, and beyond a troop of boys who follow them in the street, they pass unnoticed. We have first the young Prince of Oude, who came here a month ago from London to bury his mother, the Queen, and who has now returned again to bury his brother, the heir-apparent. Then we have the three Ambassadors of Siam, brothers of the King, and a numerous suite. (These were received yesterday by the Emperor.) Then last we have the Ex-King of Lahore, MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH. All of these orientals came from London, and with the exception of the young Prince of Oude, will return soon to their native country.

The correspondence of NAPOLEON I., which the present Government has undertaken to publish, a work that will comprise several volumes, has made its first appearance before the public in a volume which, for richness of execution, is not surpassed in the typographic art. The real value of the work cannot yet be appreciated, but it is more than probable that all the important letters of NAPOLEON have already appeared in print.

The late Washington Ball at the American Legation in this city, was the subject of a *bon mot* dropped by the French Minister of War, which ought to have publicity. Marshal VAILLANT remonstrated with Mr. MASON previous to the ball on the inappropriateness of giving a *fête* during Lent, and asked if it were not a mistake. "If it is a mistake," replied Mr. MASON, "it was WASHINGTON who made it, for that is his birthday, and the ball is in honor of the event." "Oh, that's it," replied the Marshal; "then it is the only mistake he ever made in his life!" The Marshal was one of the first guests at the ball, a concession he made to the name of WASHINGTON, for he is a strict observer of the requirements of Lent. When the orchestra, in opening the gayeties of the evening, commenced the national air "Hail Columbia!" the whole company spontaneously rose to their feet.

The Aberdeen, or, as you call them, the Balmoral petticoats, seem to have created in America more or less confusion in the minds of the critics. These petticoats were very common here a year ago, but were then exclusively worn by English women of fashion. The present Winter they are sold in all the shops, and are worn by French women as well. But the French women who wear them do so for economy and not for fashion, and the consequence is that fashionable English women are forsaking them, and they will soon fall exclusively into the hands of the *petite bourgeoisie*.

The great game of chess, in which Mr. HARWITZ played against three superior players at one and the same time, he being seated in an adjoining room, and out of sight of the three boards, came off on Thursday night at the Café de la Regence, and was presided over by the Prince of BRUNSWICK and the Prince GALATZIN. Mr. HARWITZ beat his three opponents easily, two of them after a very few moves; the game lasted two hours and a-half. Mr. HARWITZ moved invariably more rapidly than his opponents. His moves were written down and carried to each board alternatively on paper. He was not fatigued by this extraordinary feat, and at its conclusion was loudly cheered by the assistants. Mr. H. is a Prussian.

A curious experiment in the transplantation of trees has just been put into successful operation. The square around the Exchange has been planted lately with trees brought from the Barrière du Trone, varying from 75 to 80 years old. These trees, which are principally horse chestnuts, and very large, were raised by a machinery invented for the purpose, *with their roots and adhering soil intact*. They were thus carefully conveyed to the Exchange and placed in large holes prepared for them, and there is every prospect that there will be no interruption in their growth. The speculators may now under the improvised shade of these old trees carry on their rises and falls like the Athenians discussing philosophy in the garden of Academus. It will then be a peripatetic Bourse. But it will have this inconvenience, that they can no longer speculate "*a découvert*."

MALAKOFF.

The French Conspirators.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The universal pre-occupation still continues to be the fate of ORSINI. Will he, or will he not, be executed? Up to yesterday JULES FAVRE entertained great hopes that the sentence must judicially be quashed, for the following reason: In the Jury that found ORSINI and his accomplices guilty there sat DUSAUTOY, the Emperor's tailor, who is a bankrupt. This, according to the law of France, is a cause of nullity of judgment; and, if the man in question has not been rehabilitated, as the technical term is, the Court of Cassation must quash the judgment; but, if it be found that DUSAUTOY be rehabilitated, and in the full enjoyment of his rights of citizenship, then the sentence can be executed the instant the Court of Cassation throws out the appeal, which may be to-morrow.

The fact of the desire felt by the Emperor and Empress to have ORSINI got off, is notorious to all those who surround them, and is, indeed, beginning to be so to the public. A Senator, who was at the reception at the Tuileries on Monday, told me the Empress had scarcely left M. DUPIN a moment free from her earnest entreaties to contribute as much as in him lay, to the postponement of the sentence. If the Court of Cassation were to admit the appeal, the prisoners would be tried before some Provincial Court, and it is possible some means of saving ORSINI might be found. The whole is extremely mysterious, and pre occupies everyone. Those who stand nearest in blood and in intimacy to LOUIS NAPOLEON declare he has received letters from MAZZINI that fill him and the Empress with dread; that MAZZINI recalls to him all he was himself, tells him he must not venture to let ORSINI be sacrificed; for that, if he does, not only he himself, but his child, and all his race shall pay the penalty for it; and addresses him in a tone that awes him more than could be believed. I do not, of course, vouch for this; but it comes from a quarter that should be sure. Of the Empress's idea that, if ORSINI were executed, her son would suffer for it, there is no doubt; she confides this to all the ladies around her, and her superstitious terror of his execution is beyond conception. On the other hand, it is next to impossible that the Emperor should grant a pardon on account of the numerous victims, whom he would thus seem to disregard. Opinions are various; some of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S stanchest friends advise him instantly to pardon ORSINI, and take up the cause of the independence of Italy; others, on the contrary, tell him he is forever lost in France if he does so, for the public will instantly see he has acted under the influence of deadly fear. The magistrates are by no means satisfied with all that has passed. M. DELANGLE, above all, lets out now and then his annoyance in sharpish, though whispered words. They look upon the "trick," as they call it, played them by FAVRE, and the reading of the letter by the Emperor's private permission, as a most treacherous proceeding on the part of the Chief of the State, and as the unwisest one possible. They refer to the intense delicacy of the questions raised, to the trouble they had in so combining matters as to render the public trial practicable; and then, they say, one of the very things they had been battling against is all of a sudden, by the Emperor's own private act, revealed to the whole world, or at least to all those who know how to use their eyes and ears. There is no doubt that the case is a fearfully complicated one. As the affair now stands, if ORSINI dies, LOUIS NAPOLEON is for the rest of his days given over to Rome and to Austria—bound hand and foot. He can never more alarm Austria through Italy. If ORSINI escapes, the secret of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S weakness is betrayed to all France, and to the whole world. I, for my own part, feel persuaded ORSINI will be executed. After FAVRE'S speech, ORSINI leaned over to him, saying, with a strange smile, "I will teach you two lines of TASSO'S *Jerusalem* that apply to me—

'Risorgero nemico ognor piu crudo.
Cenere acco sepolta e spirto ignudo.'"

(I shall arise from death, and be a more and more cruel foe, though but a naked spirit, and my ashes in the tomb.) This is, to a certain degree, true, and the Emperor feels it, but what is to be done?

Those who ought to know, affirm that when the voluminous correspondence of ORSINI and PIERRI came to be examined, letters written by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and signed by himself, dated many, many years ago, came to light. I do not affirm, I give you the tale as I get it, premising, however, that it would be strange if it were not so.

The Late Republican Outbreak at Chalons.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have received from Chalons-sur-Saone some new details relative to the revolutionary attempt of which that city was the scene on the evening of the 6th.

Favored by the darkness and by a heavy fall of snow, the rioters, preceded by some individuals of an inoffensive appearance, proceeded first to a small infantry post in the Rue de Beaunes. At some distance off the majority of the mob halted; those who formed a sort of advance guard went up to the sentinel, who was instantly surrounded and disarmed in spite of his resistance, while one of the assailants put his hand on his mouth to prevent his raising an alarm. After this first success the remainder of the rioters rapidly advanced on the guard. The soldiers, half asleep, could not prevent the seizure of the arms which were placed in the gun-rack near the door; but the sergeant in command had time to draw his sword and seize a few of the muskets, which he distributed amongst his men, ordering them to load immediately. The rioters, who had possessed themselves of arms, then left the post, and went to the railway station, where, as the *Moniteur* announced they were energetically repulsed.

Meanwhile the officers of the garrison had received information in a *café* where they were accustomed to assemble of what was going on. They went forthwith to the Sub-Prefecture, in order to take forcible possession, if necessary, of the representative of authority. Seeing that everything was tranquil there, they went to the barracks, situated on the other side of the river, taking with them some soldiers whom they met strolling about; but on arriving at the bridge the rioters disputed their passage. Thereupon the officers and soldiers, sword and bayonet in hand, cut their way through, not without wounding several of those who attempted to oppose them. On the other side of the bridge appeared almost immediately the military commander at the head of a strong detachment coming from the barracks. At sight of these soldiers the rioters fled in all directions, while the soldiers occupied the Hôtel de Ville, the Sub-Prefecture, and the approaches to the bridge.

As a peculiar incident of this affray, it was noticed that some of those who took part in it wore tin-plate cuirasses beneath their clothes. The greater part of the insurgents were arrested, and the rest no doubt will soon be in the hands of justice.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The paragraph in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, describing the revolt of about 40 men at Chalons-sur-Saone, who surprised the military post to the cry of "*Vive la République!*" has puzzled people a good deal. Chalons is not so far from Paris that a handful of men could hope to persuade an entire population that the Government was overthrown and the Republic restored throughout France. And then the officers, it appears, first ran (the *Moniteur* says) to the house of the Sub Prefect to know if the news was true, and, when they found it was not, forced their passage, sword in hand, to the barracks. There are various conjectures on this subject, exaggerated, no doubt, and contradictory. One is that the affair was more serious than is represented, and that the resistance was greater. Another account is that the *échauffourée* was only an attempt to rescue some persons who had been arrested under the new Penal Law, and who were in the act of being taken off. Nothing is more likely than that the friends of the arrested raised a clamor, and that those who are ready to profit by every opportunity increased the disturbance.

Marshall CASTELLANE had arrived at Chalons; he quitted Lyons, where he commands, the moment the news reached him.

The French Demands upon Switzerland.

The following is a translation of the threatening dispatch addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the Federal Council of Switzerland:

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1858.

To M. Count de Salignac Fenelon, Minister of France at Berne.

M. LE COMTE—In the dispatches which I had the honor to address to you on the 7th of August, 20th of November, and the 12th of December last, I directed you to acquaint the Federal Council of the manœuvres in which the refugees in Switzerland, especially those in the Canton of Geneva, notoriously engage; and to demand their removal from our frontier. In spite of your zeal and activity in the matter, we have up to the present time received only dilatory and evasive replies, and I find myself obliged, M. le Comte, to ask you to renew your application to the Federal Government. Our complaints, as you are aware, are principally directed to the presence of refugees belonging to the Italian emigration. The events at Genoa have shown the violence and perversity of this fraction of European demagogues. The attempt on the 14th of this month against the life of the Emperor shows that we have only too much reason to watch the attitude and the plots of Italian refugees, and that it is amongst them that the most corrupt and docile instruments of the regicidal conspirators are found. It seems impossible to me that any honest man of the Helvetic Confederation can have been otherwise than struck by this fact, or that he does not share our impressions thereupon. I dare then to flatter myself that, in renewing at Berne your former requests, you will find on the part of the Federal authorities a greater readiness to do them justice. However that may be, M. le Comte, the Government of the Emperor knows not how to remain indifferent to the voice of public opinion, which from one end of France to the other, demands how it is that neighboring and friendly countries protect with a friendly hospitality men who openly conspire against the life of the Emperor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Motion for an Injunction upon the Sale of the Collins Steamers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Mason 29.
Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Edward K. Collins, James Brown, Wm. S Wetmore, Stewart Brown, The New York and Liverpool U. S. Mail Steamship Company, Professor M. W. Moore, The Novelty Iron Works, William Brown, D. C. Brown and James C. Willett, Sheriff of New York.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction. The act of Congress under which the compensation was given to the Collins line authorized the Secretary of the Navy to advance to the contractors the sum of $25,000 per month on each ship after she was launched, the advance not to exceed one year's compensation, and to be secured by a lien on the ships. Accordingly, the sum of $385,000 was advanced and secured by a mortgage upon two vessels, of which the sum of $105,000 is still due and unpaid. And now executions being issued against the personals as the property of the line, the Government pray for an injunction to prevent their being sold under the executions, and that a receiver of the property may be appointed, and the vessels sold by him to repay the amount due.

The motion was argued at length by Mr. Sedgwick, for the Government, and by Messrs. O'Conor and Cutting, for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Two Hundred and Forty Bundles of Telegraph Wire.*—This was a suit brought to forfeit the goods for alleged fraudulent undervaluation. The Government, however, failed to prove the fraud and the Jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for the claimants of the goods. For the United States Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Waldo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

John Livingston vs. *L. O. Wetson et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Salmon Skinner vs *William L. Tinker.*—Twelfth and sixteenth direct interrogatories disallowed. The first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth cross interrogatories allowed.

Abel T. Edgerton vs *Andrew Ross et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Archibald T. Penn vs. *Henry Ketcham.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $5 costs.

Fehl. P. James, Administrator, &c. Adams & McChesney—The order of arrest must be vacated, with $10 costs.

William Clarke vs. *Franklin J. Sears.*—Motion for Injunction granted so far as to restrain defendant Sears, from assigning, or in any way disposing of his bid or of the property after he shall receive a deed.

Robert Go denough, Jr. vs. *George S Gregory.*—Defendant allowed to come in and prove his defence in both cases, provided one shall consent to a reference before James Green; the judgement and levy under each to stand as security; costs to abide event, including $10 costs in each action.

Gilbert P. Williams vs. *Stephen C. Rogers et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

Samuel P. Westervelt vs. *Franklin Smythe et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Maryland Steam and Gas Pipe Co. vs. *Edward Kilpatrick,*—Case settled.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store one the largest and best selected stocks of
STAPLE DRY GOODS
Ever exhibited in this country, consisting of
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK and CLOTHS, SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELS, TOWELING, NAPKINS, &c., of a superior make.
Also,
100 cases COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTINGS,
At reduced prices
1,000 MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $1 50 to $8.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES
OF EMBROIDERIES, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday,
several cartoons new French Embroideries, consisting of
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet sets;
French Embroidered Valenciennes, trimmed;
French Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars;
Embroidered Cambric, Marseilles and Linen Traveling sets,
With a full assortment of Point Point Applique, Honiton, English Thread Lace, and Maltese Sets and Collars.
No. 473 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS
At No. 415 BROADWAY,
the effects of
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
for the benefit of his creditors.
The whole balance of Stock is now selling at a further immense reduction in prices to clear the whole within the next two weeks.
Observe,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
(One door south of Canal-st.)

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
We will offer on Monday, March 22:
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 dozen.
5 cases Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fine,) at $1 50 dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 and $3 dozen
200 dozen Gents' White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs, from $3 to $6 dozen
Also, a full assortment of Children's Handkerchiefs.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
At the GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE of the STOCK IN TRADE of
GEORGE B WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.,
COMPRISING
SILKS and POPLINS,
PLAIN and PRINTED BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES
PRINTED LAWNS and ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c.,
At a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to close the estate.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
have now on hand a large stock of
Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Towelings, &c., &c.,
Brought principally for cash and which
They are offering at a very small advance;
Also, a superior assortment of
Piques, Brillants, Swiss Jaconet
And every description of drawer goods,
At lowest market prices.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.
Offer to the trade for CASH,
NOVELTIES of the SEASON
In STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN FLATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, BLONDE LACES, &c., &c.
No 316 Broadway.

NEW QUILLE SILK ROBES,
Received per late steamers,
And opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A part consisting of light fancy colors
With elegant side bands of Chintz Bouquets,
Suitable for the coming *fête* at the Crystal Palace.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION,
IN
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
For sale at reduced prices
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

SPRING EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co. will exhibit, at retail,
PARIS MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture, on Thursday, April 1, 1858.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST. NEW YORK.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES AT $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning:
Beautiful Silk Robes, three flounced, at $15.
Also, extra rich Chine Flounced Silk Robes at $20.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to BUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

JUST RECEIVED, BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
A Job Lot of Rich Colored Moire Antiques,
nearly yard wide, at only $1 50 per yard.

MOURNING GOODS!
$150,000 —SPRING IMPORTATION.
One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of the choicest goods ever imported, consisting in part of
5 cases Plaids and Stripe Silks, (rich,) 62½ and 75 cents.
10 cases Gros de Rhine, &c., do, from 87c to $1 25
20 cases Handsome French Lawns, (very fine,) 15 cents.
10 cases Grenadines, (Lupin's,) from 75c to $1 50
10 cases Black Barèges 25c., 31c, and 44c
10 cases Black Barège Robes, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
5 cases Oriental Plaids, for House and Traveling Dresses, 15 cents.
Also the handsomest and most extensive stock of Sunshades, Mantles, Shawls, &c., &c., ever before offered at retail.
N. B.—Several handsome, new materials for Dresses.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S MORNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SHEARS & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons of last season, that on the 1st of April next we shall offer a our former location,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
AT ONE PRICE FOR CASH, WITHOUT A BATEMENT,
A MOST
BEAUTIFUL, CHASTE and ELEGANT
Assortment of
SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Just imported, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortment of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail in this country this season, and to which will be added every novelty that the best taste and facilities on the Paris market, through our resident Agent there, can command.
BAJOU KID GLOVES,
Just landed, of exclusive shades.
Misses', 75 cents; Ladies', 87½ cents; Gentlemen's, $1.
No mixed lots. This make of Gloves is equal, if not superior to any Glove now sect to this country.
50,000 yards of very choice styles of INDIA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.
We shall exhibit as heretofore, at our
JOBBING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 55 Chambers and 33 Read sts.
Our usual
ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Adapted to every part of the
UNION,
Which will be sold at the
Lowest ruling rates for
Cash or approved 6 months' Bank Paper.
P. S.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms. No. 55 Chambers st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
$200,000 WORTH of SHAWLS and NEW MANTILLAS
BEING BULPIN'S WHOLESALE STOCK,
NOW SELLING 40 AND 50 PER CENT. BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
In consequence of
REMOVAL ON 1ST OF MAY.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
A MISCELLANEOUS LOT of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS, now clearing out,
At ONE DOLLAR.
Do, do., LARGER in SIZE
At TWO DOLLARS.
Do, do., STILL LARGER,
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do, do., With DEEP RUFFLES,
At FOUR DOLLARS.
All the finer goods proportionately cheap.
Very Pretty BROCHE BORDERED SILK SHAWLS
At THREE DOLLARS.
Do, do., RICHER in QUALITY,
At FOUR DOLLARS.
VERY RICH, BEAUTIFUL NEW BORDERS,
At FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF.
The reduced prices will continue till last of May only, when the present store will positively be closed,
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS PER ARABIA.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, March 29,
AT RETAIL,
NEW BAYADERE SILKS,
NEW CHENE SILKS,
NEW ROBES,
NEW MOU. DE CHENE AND BAREGE ROBES,
NEW ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS.
Also,
CHALLIES,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
FRENCH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SUMMER CASSIMERES AND DRILLING, SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, &c., &c.
A. C. & Co. would call special attention to the
NEW ORIENTAL SILK.
As it is a GREAT NOVELTY.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-STREET,
(Late Carter, Quinan and De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of MERINOS, COBURGS, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
From Auction and Private sale
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS

HEALTH,
GRACE AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for ladies' use, the weight being only 1½ ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores
in the United States and Canadas.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 624 Broadway,
(Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
LARGEST and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
BRUSSELS CARPETING, 1,000 pieces $1 per yard.
INGRAIN CARPETING, 500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard
At Retail for Cash only.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Will open on Monday, March 22,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAWLS,
IN
STELLA, TISSUE, BARÈGE ANGLAISE, &c.
Also, an exclusive article in
SEWING-SILK SHAWLS,
And a variety of the
TURKISH OPERA SHAWLS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

ALL OF BULPIN'S STOCK,
AMOUNTING TO
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
NOW SELLING UNTIL 1ST OF MAY,
At 40 and 50 per cent. below regular wholesale prices.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SHAWLS,
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
All to be closed out in consequence of removal.
The store will positively be closed on
FRIDAY, 30TH OF APRIL.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CUMBRIAN HALL.
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
At prices cheaper than ever.
ADAMS & SPENCER
No. 291 Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the season and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES JUST OPENED—Plaids, Stripes, Bennets, all colors. China plaid wash silks.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS
FOR AUCTION.
At $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
These silks will be found on examination
The greatest bargains of the season.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
An elegant stock of entirely novel designs will be opened on Monday, March 29, among which will be included
THE NEW SPRING SILK CLOAK,
The most graceful article for the season ever introduced.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING,
At Retail,
Monday, April 5,
No. 306 Canal, (Old No. 5,) and No 63 Lispenard sts.

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with paper hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also ordinary work of landlords, agents, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of
LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also—Full stock of
SPRING SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers st., up stairs.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.
A fresh importation of Spring tints.
LADIES' KID GLOVES;
Of every description, of Alexandre's and other makes.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
In great variety, and at very low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS OPENED.
Mme. F. PINCHON,
No 56 Bleecker-st
N. B.—French Manillas received twice a month.

NO. 283 HUDSON-STREET.—SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—JACKSON & BENNER'S opening day will take place on Thursday, April 1, upon which occasion J. & B. will display a magnificent assortment of Mantillas imported and of our own manufacture in silk, silk and lace, and all lace. Stella Shawls, with Cashmere, Chinille and Plaid Borders. JACKSON & BENNER, No. 283 Hudson-st.

$2 50 FOR STEEL SPRING SKIRTS,
with 11 springs, made from watch-spring steel, the best ever offered, made to order, fits a perfect figure. All the latest styles of skirts, horse hair, whalebone, &c. Trimmed crinoline, margaites, dimity, &c. Feather weight coils, $1 a pair. FORMAN & CO., No. 703 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silks crapes, satins, shawls, oinesapore articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
PARIS BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
in unprecedented variety,
CHOICE RIBBONS,
HEAD DRESSES and COIFFURES.
And LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Our stock in the above departments is superb, and ladies will find a considerable difference from the prices ordinarily charged for such goods.
Our Millinery Department is under the charge of Madame De Vos. CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 475 Broadway.

RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS.—The undersigned, having sold out the manufacturing of bonnet, and millinery, and having retired his store is now prepared to offer both ladies of New York and vicinity a select stock of the above goods, together with untrimmed straws, straw and Leghorn flats, Shaker hoods, straw laces, crapes, silks, ruches, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDES
FOR APRIL, NOW READY.
Complete edition, with routes, maps, &c.....25 cents.
Cheap edition with Time-tables only.....12 cents.
Sent free by mail. DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE MOVEMENT—A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PUBLICITY, CONSTRUCTIVE AND CRITICISM.—Terms $2 a year, $1 for six months; 50 cents for three months. No. 1 now ready. No. 2 will be delayed three weeks for orders to be sent in. Send postage stamps for single numbers. Address ALLEN & UNDERHILL, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on TUESDAY, March 30, at noon at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, and every TUESDAY in April for mutual exchange of views, &c. Subjects for consideration: *Cranberries; Soils, Cheap and convenient Light for Home use; Best forms and plans for public Markets; Agriculture taught in Schools; Vineyards and Grapes best for the Middle and Southern States.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend the Concert to be given for the benefit of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Daily, at Hope Chapel, by the Companies of Continentals, commanded by Captains Darrow and Lansing, and Company C, National Greys, Captain Morgan. By order,
H. RAYMOND.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. WM. TAYLOR, OF SAN FRANCISCO, will preach in the 15th st. Methodist Church, near 2d-av., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings of this week, at ½ o'clock. Public invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, WEST 37TH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. There will be a course of services and sermons EVERY EVENING this week, in the above Church, at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE will be open THIS DAY from 12 to 1 o'clock, for a Prayer Meeting. Hon EDWARD A LAMBERT will conduct the exercises. The doors will not be open until 11½, in order to give business men an opportunity to come in.

THE REV. DR. SPRING WILL PREACH THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church one block east of Broadway.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—THIS EVENING, the Rev. Wm. M. Thomson, of Syria, will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course, on *The East*, with new illustrations at Niblo's Saloon, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Society's rooms, New-York University; Mr. THOS. T. GREEN'S, corner of Broadway and 14th-st; Mr. SHELLS, corner of Broadway and Wall sts., and at Messrs. CARTER BROTHERS', corner of Broadway and Spring-st. Course ticket, $3. Single ticket, $1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to do the housework of a small family. She must be neat, capable, kind and willing. For such a one this will be a good home. A Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 212 Water st., for 3 or 4 days, at United States Hotel, for Mr. LEE.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED AN ASSISTANT Dentist, who is a thorough plate worker and good filer; wages from $40 to $60 per month. Address DENTIST, Chatham square Post-office, New-York, stating time, age, how long a dentist, and in what branch he excells.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITER TO GO ABOUT 17 miles from New York. The cook must be a good bread baker and wash and iron. The waiter must be able to sew. Inquire at No. 296 West 22th-st., until 2 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Wages $7. Call at No. 105 East 18th-st., between 10 o'clock and 3. None need apply without good City reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid, also to assist with children. Apply between the hours of 10 and 5 to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH or German laborer, to work in a garden: none need apply who cannot bring unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing for a family of two persons. Wages $8. Apply to No 58 Clinton place (8th-st.,) between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—A competent person to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with written recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No 88 Wall st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—One to act as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at No. 25 King st., Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OR BOY, WHO understands printing photographs. Apply at the Gallery No 381 Broadway.

$5 CARDS WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT wanted in each village of the principal counties. Apply at No. 256 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT female domestics, of all nations, and in any capacity. Families in want of first-class servants apply at the Advertising Agency, No 4 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. This agency is conducted by an American, and is decidedly reliable. No girl recommended for a situation unless having sufficient testimonials from her last employer. Subscribers supplied promptly, and no humbug.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful and competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and muffins; washes and irons in first-class style; is truthful to her employer and appreciates a good home in a quiet domestic family. Would not object to do housework. Only left as the family was breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen at No 203 7th-st., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters—one as ladies' maid; understands doing up fine muslins and is willing to assist with the chamberwork; the other as chambermaid; is willing to assist herself useful wife her needle, if required. Both have lived in the first families for years, and can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as nurse and seamstress, makes herself useful, kind and obliging to her lady; will go in the country for the summer—wages $6 to $7 a month. The other as cook and to assist with the washing; makes pastry, soups and jells; makes butter. The country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to attend an invalid or elderly person; has been in that capacity for years, and can take entire charge of an infant and chamberwork; no objection to travel or go in the country. Best of City references. No. 50 Spring-st., between Broadway and Bowery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable American girl, as chambermaid. Also, an English Protestant girl to take care of children and do light work; will be found willing and obliging, and efficient in their duties. Ladies in want of first-class domestics will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also, by another as chambermaid and laundress. Both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and will give best of references. Apply at No 8 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also, by another as chambermaid and laundress; both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and can give good references; call at No. 439 Greenwich-st., near Vesey; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Capable and experienced Scotch Presbyterian woman. Can bring up a baby, if required. No objection to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid, to do fine washing and ironing, or to go as perfect waitress in a private family. Can give the best of City references. Call or address for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as chamberwork and lay in fine muslins; the other to do the housework of a small family. No objection to go a short way in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 269 1st-av., corner of 16th-st. New-York, first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotch women, (sisters,) to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young American woman, to travel as lady's maid &c.; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objections to any part of the world. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 431 3d-av. third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of jellies and desserts; has best of references. Call at No. 463 Greenwich-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as seamstress; can embroider; no objection to go into the country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 547 Pearl-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to travel to Europe with a lady as nurse or lady's maid. Has good City reference. Call at No. 254 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation, as nurse and plain seamstress, or light chamber work; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country. Inquire at No. 364 8th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Is quite capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth. Best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 106 10th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation with some one that keeps a bakery so that she can have an opportunity of learning to bind store; or would be willing to take care of children in some pious family. Address ORPHAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No 44 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing. Good City reference given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., corner 16th-st., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to travel with a family to Europe; would wait on a lady or take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 53 10th-st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; will take the charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMBER of superior servants, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiter-seamstresses, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Also, by the best of colored servants. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 326 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress or will assist in chamberwork. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Have good City references. Apply at No. 216 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, IS a competent dress-maker, understands hair dressing; no objection to travel; has good City reference. Address A. B., corner of 14th-st and 8th-av., No. 168.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as cook; understands baking, and is an excellent laundress; an give best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 72 Pas 26th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 169 East 37th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; call at No. 120 West 32d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No 354 7th av., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing or waiting; has good City reference. Call at No 678 Houston-st., Room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, as chambermaid and fine washing or sewing; the best of City references; call at No. 84 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as laundress or chambermaid. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENTLEmen. Apply at No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry. Inquire in the store.

AN EXPERIENCED ALTO—WHO READS music at sight, desires a position in a QUARTETTE CHOIR, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Best references given. Address, for three days, ALTO, No. 246 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH COOKS, table servants, &c., by applying with the first of Crockett, at Mrs. YOUNGSTONE'S Office, No. 5 Astor-av., 8th door from Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, sisters—one as first-rate cook; understands meats, pastry, and cooking in all its branches—the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressing, and carriages having had long experience in England; is strictly honest and sober. To any gentleman or without lady, requiring a trustworthy servant the advertiser is willing to do all she can to please his employer. Address H. M., Mr Curr, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about closing his present engagement, is prepared to negotiate with parties wanting an efficient book keeper, thoroughly versed in double or single entry. Parties willing to pay a liberal salary for efficiency and faithfulness will please address L. E. BRUCE, Jersey City Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MARried couple; one is a competent gardener, understands all kinds and farming generally; the wife is a competent cook, makes bread, cakes and pies, is a good laundress, understands managing milk and butter perfectly. Has the best of references. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a careful, good driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses, having had long experience in England; can give the best of reference as to capability and carefulness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for 3 days, at Mr. WOOD GIBSON'S saddlery and harness store, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable, young, unmarried man; just disengaged in the country. Both understands his business, and could make himself generally useful. Will be highly recommended by his last employer. Address T. C. E., Coachman, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady man; has lived with some of the highest families in the City, has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City references from his last employer; address in the care of CHAS. GOXHEAD, No. 764 Broadway, for J. N.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young Scotchman who has lived several years in driving and as groom and in training young horses; has lived with some of the best families in this City, and country; has no objection to go to the country. A note addressed to the *Times* office for W. C. S., will meet attention.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce best of testimonials from some of the first families in this City. Can be seen or address WAITER, No. 18 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for four days.

WANTED—TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A SITUation by a young American, as clerk or book keeper; has a thorough practical knowledge of the duties; having been several years in city houses; active, of gentlemanly address, &c. A line to O. K. H., Box No. 3,663 Post-Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH—FOR MES.
THIS EVENING, March 30, at 7½.
Admission to all parts ..... 50 cents
Reserved seats, extra ..... 50 cents

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
respectfully inform the public that, at the request of numerous patrons who consider
THE SEASON OF LENT
as an appropriate time for the production of
a SACRED ORATORIO,
they will give Handel's
THE MESSIAH,
with a combined orchestral force of
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON and
CARL FORMES,
who will on this occasion make his positively last appearance in Oratorio.

To insure to the Oratorio performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high and proportionally
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made.

THE MESSIAH
forms the third Oratorio of the series given by the Harmonic Society under the immediate patronage of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of the Divine Unity.
Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Ch., N. Y.
Rev. Enoch L. Fancher, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington-sq.
Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, D. D., Church of the Holy Trinity, P. E.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Church of the Messiah, P. E.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University place Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. Henry W. Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric, College of the City of New-York.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Presbyterian Church, 5th av.
Rev. John Q. Adams, D. D., Baptist Church, 9th av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor Church Journal.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-sq.
Rev. Oliver S. Smith, Presbyterian Church, 12th st.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Church of the Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel R. Turner, D. D., P. E. Church, Yonkers.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Universalist Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, N. Y.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 29th st.
Rev. Thos. J. Taylor, Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., St. Luke's Church, Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, 7th av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-sq. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 2d st., Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
Having only one object in view, that of elevating the standard of taste for the highest style of sacred and church music, have fixed the price of admission (notwithstanding the heavy expense) at
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
Seats may be secured in advance at an extra charge of 50 cents.
The Box rooms of the Academy and the Amphitheatre will be closed.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MESSIAH
will commence this day, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Academy; at BREWSTER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at SPELL'S 2 Wall-st. corner of Nassau.
Books of the Messiah, with music, for sale in the house. Price, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEONORA.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Last appearance (but one) of
Mme DE LA GRANGE,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at 8,
positively the second and LAST night of Wm. H. Fry's Italian Opera of
LEONORA.

The Director is gratified in being the first to present, to the New-York audience of Music, the work of an American composer, and thus in a measure to fulfil the pleasing duty imposed on him by the charter of the Institution, a duty heretofore neglected by his predecessors.

Worship, ... W. H. Fry
Valdor a rich merchant ..... Signor Rosci
Don Salvo, a nobleman ..... Signor Gassie
Alfonzo, a gentleman ..... Signor Barrasini
Julio, a peasant ..... Signor Sibelini
Leonora, daughter of Valdor ..... Mme. De La Grange
Mariana, sister of Julio ..... Mme. D'Angri
Martini their friend ..... Mme Morra

A great, a notary cavaliers and ladies, &c., &c.
The scene is in Spain—the time about 1580.
during the Spanish conquests in America. An interval of three years is presumed before the commencement of the last act.

THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Will be augmented to the occasion, to which will be added a full military band.
The sale of seats commences this morning.
Books of the Opera, with English and Italian words, for sale at the box office and in the lobbies on the evenings of performance.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) March 30, at 7½,
THE MESSIAH
BY THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sung by
D'ANGRI, CARADORI, SIMPSON and
CARL FORMES,
who will on this occasion make his
LAST APPEARANCE IN ORATORIO.
Admission to the Oratorio ..... 50 cents
Reserved seats (which may be secured in advance) ..... 50c extra
The Box rooms and Amphitheatre will be closed.
On WEDNESDAY—Most positively
LAST NIGHT OF LEONORA.
On THURSDAY, April 1—In compliance with a general request, LUCREZIA BORGIA will be repeated.
On FRIDAY, April 2—Meyerbeer's Opera of
LES HUGUENOTS
will be given as the last night of the season, on which occasion
MADAME LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES,
will take their farewell from their New-York patrons.
The sale of seats for the "Huguenots" commences on Wednesday.
The academy will remain closed, great preparations being made for
MUSARD'S CONCERTS,
The first of which will take place on
WEDNESDAY, April 7.
WANTED—Thirty colored waiters (to wear liveries) to hand round ice creams, tea and coffee to the said ones at the musard's Concerts. Twenty YOUNG LADIES of prepossessing appearance, to attend the said ices and refreshments to the Concerts. The young ladies and waiters will apply to Mr. MOFFAT No. 34 Park-row. Wanted, likewise, 20 boys, (to wear fancy uniforms,) to sell the evening papers during the concerts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

B. WOOD, Proprietor,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
IMMENSE
GREAT SUCCESS
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS have the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public in general that their
GRAND STAIRCASE
being completed, and the stage thoroughly prepared, their splendid hall
IS NOW OPEN,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (second week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleecker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled
THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Sam Cricket, a driver ..... Mr. Geo Christy
Tommy Sawyer, an interesting juvenile ..... Geo Holland
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.

PAUL JULIEN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.

For this occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MADAME CHOME,
prima donna of the Grand Opera of Bruxelles.
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
the distinguished tenor of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
SIGNOR ROCCO,
the favorite basso of the Academy of Music, by kind permission of Mr. Ullman.
HERR GOLDBECK, the eminent pianist.
HERR TREUER and MR. REITER
will preside at the Piano forte at
MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.
Tickets $1; may be secured at the music stores, and principal hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 a. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

THE INSTITUTE OF WOMAN AND MAGIC.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:
Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, April 1.
Fair Play for Woman. GEORGE W. CURTIS Esq., April 8.
Woman and Her Work. The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN April 15.
Woman and the Elective Franchise. Mrs. LUCY STONE, April 22.
Benefit to Woman of Organized Emigration. Hon. ELI THAYER.
These lectures are given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union, No. 1 Astor-place. The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Mr. BRADY. In opening the Course, will advocate the *Legal Enfranchisement of Woman.*
Mr BRADY will commence at 7½ o'clock; the lectures that follow, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course $2; to be found at the principal bookstores. Single admission 50 cents.
Tickets for the Course entitle the holder to a reserved seat, for each lecture.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store No. 239 Broadway.

GRAND MILITARY REUNION, CRYSTAL PALACE.
—The mammoth Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Soirée Dansante and Concert a la Musard, to be given at the Crystal Palace, APRIL 8, will be attended by large delegations of the military of other cities, and by over five hundred distinguished persons. Double tickets $2. Ladies extra tickets $1 each. All tickets for this occasion are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Now ready, and for sale at the principal hotels, music, book and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway. Also, at the principal stores in Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CONCERT A LA MUSARD—CRYSTAL PALACE.
—Large bands of the best music in the City have been engaged for this occasion. This concert takes place on the EVENING of April 8. Purchasers of tickets will see that they are signed by S. LEE PERKINS. Price—Double tickets $2; ladies extra tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores, principal hotels and drug stores, and at No. 566 Broadway, also at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS

A GRAND
MILITARY, CIVIC AND FANCY DRESS
CHARITY SOIREE,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 8TH, 1858.
IN AID OF
THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
WHICH, IT IS CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, WILL BE
THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE
AND
PROMENADE CONCERT,
A LA MUSARD,
EVER GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIC COMMITTEE.

J. W. Gerard Esq.	Thos. Andrews,	J. E. Brown,
Edward Cooper,	Judge G. Bean.	J. P. Prescott,
Fitz-G. Halleck,	D. J. Victor,	Thos. Christy,
N. P. Willis,	Ira Libby,	Jas. R. Chilton,
Hon. J. V. Fowler,	David R. Jaques,	John D. Devaller,
Hon. J. J. Disco,	John Raymond,	Joseph W. Corties,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Jos. C. Hume,	R. T. Carman,
Hon. H. J. Raymond	Elisha Stethen,	John Anderson,
J. Van Buren,	Henry Tibbenean,	D. H. Arnold,
Washington Smith,	F. C. Wagner,	Wm. Black,
J. Graham, Esq.,	C. C. Livings,	B. W. Osborn,
Isaac C. Barker,	J. Gurney,	Henry A. Gut,
Samuel Coleman,	Selah Vanduzer,	C. V. B. Ostrander,
W. H. Leonard,	Cornelius Smith,	J. K. Brodhead,
Hon. J. N. Reynolds,	Las. M. Smith,	Chas. F. Newton,
Hon. John Erskson,	Dr. H. Albert,	Wm. J. Bence,
John B. White, Esq.,	and Spofford,	Louis P. Allaard,
Simeon Baldwin,	J. F. Soubier,	Mich. Tompkins,
Hon. A. A. Thpson,	Jacob Reese,	B. H. Field,
Robert L. Pell,	M. O. Roberts,	Chas. H. Clock,
F. W. Geissler,	J. S. m. Price,	Asth. J. Bleecker,
Wm. B. Leonard,	F. A. Talmadge,	L. O. V. Rensselaer,
Fon. B. Helps,	John Loshout	B. C. Barnum,
Edwin Smith,	Sam'l C. Ogden,	Chas. Burton,
Hen. T. A. Whitney,	B. F. Denning,	J. G. Lightbody,
Hon. S. Butterworth,	Henry B. Heriz,	W. C. Gregg,
Benson W. Smith,	W. F. Jennings,	P. C. Baker,
J. J. Van Hise,	Theo. Hyatt,	Alfred McIntyre,
H. C. Seward,	Wm. De manano,	Jas. M. Cross,
Geo. W. Morton,	C. V. Anderson,	Chas. Smithson,
J. C. Isaac	Wm. H. Fails,	A. V. Scout,
J. R. Briggs,	F. S. Anthrop,	B. F. Pinckney,
Wm. C. Conner,	Jas. Ketcham,	James Owens,
J. M. Reed	G. Livingston,	M. Armstrong,
Hon. U. D. French,	And'w H. Micklo,	R. T. Compton,
Hon. S. B. Hart,	B. J. Howland,	F. Wurz,
Benj. J. Pentz,	A. W. Bradford,	N. Nesbitt, Esq.,
Simon Draper,	Silas C. Herring,	Wm. Fullerton,
Thad. Hyatt	B. H. Howell,	J. W. Stratton,
G. T. Maxwell, Esq.	J. Living-ton,	Eutaw I. Knight,
Wm. T. Pinckney,	Som. A. Law,	Joel W. Mason,
Dr. S. L. Comst.	W. A. Livingston,	Walter Briggs
H. Morrison, Esq.,	Wilson Hunt,	C. Matthews,
W. H. Price,	Amos Hatfield,	G. W. Alexander,
W. T. De Forest,	R. W. Howes,	Dr. S. Lousberry,
A. C. Seaman,	R. C. Goodhue	Joshua Barstow,
G. F. Nesbitt,	Chas. C. Goodhue,	J. Mastan, M. D.,
Geo. M. Snow,	D. T. Gallin,	Robert Taylor,
Henry Hart,	T. A. Emmet	L. D. Fredericks,
Rev. L. C. Church,	Henry Gaines,	Wm. C. Giles,
E. Meredith,	Benj. Douglass,	Abm. N. Sinioger,
Mr. Wycoop,	Chas. T. Dinson,	Samuel G. Ogden,
Chas. Livingston,	F. N. Gunther,	William Arnoux,
Rev. Bilton,	Hon. A. S. Browne,	John Crenin,
A. G. Seaman,	H. H. Howard,	N. L. Farnham,
Wm. B. Astor,	J. N. Cornwell,	Daniel Donovan,
S. D. Barclay,	John Decker,	Edward Jacobs,
John Barnes,	James Roch,	Timothy West,
	E. Kingsland.	

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Major-General Canfield	Capt. C. J. Blanvelt,
Brigadier General Spicer,	Capt. Thomas Swaney,
Brigadier General Wm Hall,	Capt. E. Borger.
Brig Gen. Geo. P. Morris	Capt. E. D. Lawrence,
Brigadier-Gen. Yates,	Capt. W. Waterman,
Brigadier-Gen. John Swen,	Capt. Leander Buck,
Com. Gen. John Hunt Ward,	Capt. L. H. Mitchell,
Gen. Ward B. Barnett,	Capt. E. J. Riley,
Gen. C. A. Seward,	Capt. F. Grote
Gen. James Watson Webb,	Capt. Shumway,
Gen. J. W. Nye,	Capt. Price,
Col. A. S. Washburgh,	Capt. Shafer.
Col. B. Brooke Peatty,	Capt. W. G. Riblet,
Col. Al. Smith,	Capt. Beasch,
Col. James Bryson,	Capt. Sievers,
Col. L. Schwatzwaelder,	Capt. Mueros,
Col. Edward Hincken,	Capt. Speight.
Col. John P. Cozzs,	Capt. John Garland,
Col. Eugene Le Gal,	Capt. Halleck,
Col. George Lyons,	Capt. E. W. Hubbard,
Col. E. Birdsall,	Capt. Wm. Fowler,
Col. A. Raymond,	Capt. J. A. Boyle,
Col. A. Sayre,	Capt. Wm. Hogan,
Col. Joseph C. Pinckney,	Capt. H. Heitkamp,
Col. Henry Robinson,	Capt. G. T. Litchfield,
Col. Abram Duryee,	Capt. D. C. Meacham,
Col. Sandus C. Thompson,	Captain P. Roseutreter,
Col. J. B. Ryer,	Captain J. Otto,
Col. Wm. Fitzpatrick,	Captain H. Wittnack,
Col. Thomas Bailey,	Captain J. H. Budke,
Col. M. M. Van Benren,	Captain J. Zechner,
Lieut.-Col. John Clarke,	Captain H. Slaathsader,
Lieut.-Col. Samuel K. Zook,	Captain S. Weise,
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Weeks,	Captain H. Wilson,
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Mench,	Captain J. C. Helme,
Lieut.-Col. D. Sutherfield,	Captain James Leonard,
Lieut.-Col. Henry Gunther,	Lieutenant D. D. Hart,
Lieut.-Col. N. S. Lasan,	Lieut. Stono
Lieut.-Col. Spencer H. Smith,	Lieut. H. Kopenkamp,
Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Teher,	Lieut. Henry W. Ryder,
Lieut.-Col. Marshal Leffets,	Lieut. J. D. Otwell,
Lieut.-Col. Homer Postwick,	Lieut. F. T. Locke,
Lieut.-Col. Edward Butler,	Lieut. Isaac S. Mettler,
Major C. B. Allen	Lieut. Joseph Wallack,
Major D. D. Bidwell,	Lieut. J. H. Dixon,
Major Henry Woodhull,	Lieut. William Gee,
Major S. R. Pinckney,	Lieut. Whitlock,
Major Wm. Watts,	Lieut. Seymour A. Barce,
Major Ludwig Semler,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Major Chas. G. Watchbury,	Lieut. Lafayette F. Harrison
Major E. N. Dodge,	Lieut. George W. McLean,
Major W. W. Price,	Lieut. R. Brown
Major A. W. Taylor,	Lieut. S. H. Corsell,
Major Louis J. Leclere,	Lieut. E. C. Barnes,
Major Milton G. Batchun,	Lieut. F. Schmale,
Major Wm. Bedell,	Lieut. L. Sutton,
Major H. S. Lansing,	Lieut. G. W. Sauer,
Major A. Farnsworth,	Lieut. I. M. Oest,
Major Irwin,	Lieut. J. Bildebrandt,
Major F. W. W. Leland,	Lieut. H. Kassbart,
Serg.-Major J. Baithof,	Lieut. J. Wollebach,
Serg.-Major P. Hukemaier,	Lieut. C. Wichmeister,
Serg.-Maj. C. Van Tassell,	Lieut. Stolges,
Adjt. J. Braidloff,	Lieut. G. Silker,
Adjt. A. G. Demarest,	Lieut. Chas. Clemonz,
Adjt. Charles Harrison,	Lieut. Ph. Weber,
Adjt. Wm. G. Ward,	Lieut. H. Brinker.
Adjt. E. Lyon.	Lieut. G. Gunther.
Adjt. Rea,	Lieut. A. Burkhoff,
Adjt. J. M. Davis,	Lieut. W. H. Hellman,
Quar.-Master Ed. Schenck,	Lieut. A. Luckhardt,
Quar.-Master Chas. Wessell,	Lieut. M. Kronzeman,
Quar.-Mast. G. A. Beckin'm,	Lieut. D. Briggman,
Qur.-Master F. Wentworth	Lieut. P. Martzen,
Qur.-Master H. F. Simons.	Lieut. A. H. Prida.
Qur.-Mas. Serg. S. H. useman	Lieut. Jas. R. Quick,
Quar.-Mast. Hugh N. Camp,	Lieut. J. Youngs,
Qr.-Mast. T. Lathatta,	Lieut. Blanchi,
Sergt. W. M. S. Barclay,	Lieut. Stowe,
Engineer Jas. A. Van Brunt,	Lieut. Sperling.
Engineer A. Winham,	Lieut. H. McDugell,
Engineer Palmer,	Lieut. A. Katzenburg,
Engineer Goodwin,	Lieut. Geo. W. Carpenter,
Engineer B. C. Landon,	Lieut. David W. Anderson,
Asst. John M. Trimble,	Lieut. Edward Binnier,
Asst.-Engin. T. Ford, Sanford,	Lieut. Edward Deralmes,
Asst.-Eng. Alfred Arment,	Lieut. F. Glackmyer,
Paymaster Jos. L. Townsend,	Lieut. L. Bilon
Paymaster M. H. Cashman,	Lieut. Fred. C. Oakley,
Paymaster Casebeam,	Lieut. Wm. W. Whitney,
Paymaster P. Wallace	Lieut. W. C. H. Sherman,
Paymaster W. A. Archer,	Lieut. Andre Vignot,
Paymaster A. F. Higgins,	Lieut. Pietro Pia,
Paymaster Wilmerding,	Lieut. August Ferrans,
Asst. Paym'r. G. Rosenelt,	Lieut. John Meidole,
Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple	Lieut. Joseph Kobble,
Surgeon Chas. B. Phillips,	Lieut. Nicholas Miller,
Surg.'s Mate, F. F. Arnoux,	Lieut. Matchias Miller,
Surg.'s Mate, J. Diefenbach,	Lieut. Jacob Seebacher,
Surg.'s Mate, J. Ailkin, Jr.,	Lieut. A. Markewitz,
Chaplain H. Kayser.	Lieut. S. R. Mendel,
Chaplain John G. Ash,	Lieut. J. G. Foden,
Chaplain C. C. Savage,	Lieut. P. Weltenbaum,
Chaplain Geo. Dixon Jr.,	Lieut. F. G. Hoffman,
Chaplain N. Fonseman,	Lieut. G. Bollman,
Commissary C. M. Cornell,	Lieut. A. Bandman,
Captain Wm. S. Riblet,	Lieut. Adam Weber,
Captain Louis Burger,	Lieut. Fr. Krumm,
Captain Westfall,	Lieut. G. H. Nander,
Captain Henry Heismann,	Lieut. H. Heidtmann,
Captain Fuhr.	Lieut. Herman Heismann
Captain Augustus Raus,	Lieut. G. Knehen,
Captain Happenheimer,	Lieut. Treijen,
Captain Hinsage,	Lieut. Fred. Hilste,
Captain H. Lohmann.	Lieut. H. Mander,
Captain G. W. B Tompkins	Lieut. Mayer,
Captain Wm. J. Coles,	Lieut. J. Cook,
Captain Metzler,	Lieut. Michel,
Captain A. Kinnan,	Lieut. Eisenmenger,
Captain A. Miller	Lieut. H. Thole,
Captain A. Feiser,	Lieut. H. Cordes,
Capt. Wm. Attebury,	Lieut. Klinker
Capt. Henry Goullet,	Lieut. John Bradford,
Capt. Chas. Mercier,	Lieut. D. C. Chamberlain,
Capt. J. S. Pfannmuller,	Lieut. Abraham Mead,
Capt. Louis Thuerot,	Lieut. Samuel Gregory,
Capt. Henry L. Robert,	Lieut. Benj. Newkirk,
Capt. Isaac Frank,	Lieut. J. S. Smith,
Capt. Nathaniel Finch,	Lieut. C. H. Bartiss,
Capt. Francis Grim,	Lieut. Henry Moore,
Capt. H. Binghausen,	Lieut. B. F. Gott,
Capt. J. Bonilus,	Lieut. W. F. Dusenbury,
Capt. S. Enstachi,	Lieut. H. L. Carpenter,
Capt. Bernard Schwartz,	Lieut. D. Sellen,
Capt. Louis H. Vultee,	Lieut. A. Bernhaum,
Capt. Mausen,	Lieut. Bruce
Capt. Brodie,	Lieut. Barclay,
Capt. Haslett,	Lieut. Fraser,
Capt. Darran,	Lieut. Thompson,
Capt. Simon,	Lieut. Cremie,
Capt. Wemburger,	Lieut. Tway,
Capt. Colomb,	Lieut. Simson,
Capt. Lawson,	Lieut. Graff,
Capt. G. W. Beeler,	Lieut. King,
Capt. Jos. H. Johnson,	Lieut. J. C. Lansing,
Capt. Jos. H. Toone,	Lieut. Rohnlein,
Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,	Lieut. Gracie.
Capt. J. M. Vanen,	Lieut. J. McGregor,
Capt. D. Fackner.	

BROOKLYN MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Col. A. Smith,	Capt. Charles Bethor,
Lieut. Col. J. J. Weisman,	Capt. A. Smith, Jr.,
Major Robert Clark,	Lieut. John Sullivan,
Major Henry Dutmen,	Lieut. John G. Dudley,
Surgeon Wm. T. Leitch.	Lieut. Robert McIntyre,
Chaplain Henry Dutmen,	Lieut. James Wilson.
Qr. Master Jas. Mooney,	Lieut George W. Bissel,
Paymaster A. G. Buel	Lieut. Peter Coffee.
Asst. Paymas. S. K. Boyd,	Lieut. N. R. Schenck,
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Hall,	Lieut. Thos. T. Baker.
Capt. Abram Allen,	Lieut. W. J. Bicknell,
Capt. Oliver Carter,	Lieut Evan M. Johnson,
Capt. Joseph Morgan,	Lieut. Max Braun,
Capt. Charles White,	Lieut T. Echold.
Capt. Edmonds,	Lieut. Adam Plattis,
Capt. R. V. W. Thorne,	Lieut. Mather Marx.
Capt. Hugo Hunderf.	Lieut Herman Thieme.

NEWARK MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Brig. Gen. Theo. Runyon,	Judge Ad. David Barker,
Col. Joseph Irwsin.	Capt. Rescius Heinisch,
Col. James Peckwell,	Capt. C. H. Costello,
Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Mickles,	Capt. W. H. Haley,
Major John Tuler.	Capt. J. a. Braoen,
Major S. Macknell,	Capt. James Trawin,
Major H. H. Olds,	Capt. Thomas L. Martin,
Qr. Master H. C. Terhune,	Capt. Wm. H. Green.
Qr. Master Wm. R. Guild,	Capt. John R. Chapin,
Qr. Master G. D. Randell.	Capt. E. N. Muller.
Paymaster Jas. T. Terhune.	Capt. T. F. Kinney,
Paymaster C. S. Titsworth,	Capt. J. M. Tucker,
Paymaster J. H. Meeker.	Capt. Brintzinghoffer,
Surgeon A. N. Dougherty,	Capt. Wm. Keller,
Surgeon J. B. Richmond,	Capt. M. Schmitzer,
Surgeon J. J. Craven,	Capt. R. H. Beach,
Asst. John Dumars,	Capt. H. G. Pehle,
Asst. A. J. Johnson,	Qr. Mas. S. E. R. Ogden.

And 250 others.

PETER COOPER, President.
C. V. DEFOREST, Treasurer.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

W. J. TINDALE,
A. S. VANBURGH,
ELIAS P. SINANS,
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq.,
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D.,
} Executive Committee.

N. B.—The proprietors of the 6th and 3d-av. Railroads have engaged to run cars every four minutes during the night of the Soiree.
☞ Dancing in the galleries positively prohibited.
Supper to be served by Mr. A. PETELER, in his best style.
Price of tickets $2 admitting lady and gentleman. Ladies' extra tickets $1.
For sale at the principal Music Book, Drug Stores and Hotels; at the box office of Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-st; at the office of the Executive Committee No. 556 Broadway; and at the principal stores in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The unconquerable
PUBLIC EXCITEMENT,
occasioned by this new American drama,
TRANSCENDS ALL EXAMPLE,
and places it in the front rank of
OVERWHELMINGLY POPULAR
productions.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
as well as
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
That luxuriously intellectual and interesting drama,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
with a perfect
CRYSTALLIZATION OF GENIUS,
in its cast.
Notwithstanding the immense throngs which are attracted by this popular drama, it is
THE LAST WEEK
in which it can be played twice every day, in consequence of other novelties which must be produced.
The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 45 pounds; the original Happy Family; are all to be seen here now, as well as the fashionable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.
Admittance to all 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858.
A new and original comedy, entitled
THE POOR STROLLERS.

Pierre Leroux, the poor Stroller	Mr. H. A. Perry
Michael Cassidy, Mr. Martin	Wm. Lawson ... Mr. Burnett
Jack Bits ... Mr. Jefferson	Samson ... Mr. Peters
Marie Leroux, the poor Stroller's Daughter	Miss Howard

To conclude with the beautiful operatic romance, in two acts, called
THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE.

Sylvia, the Statue Bride	Miss Laura Keene
Phillip, a Miller's Daughter	Miss Josephine Manners
Fonine Queen of the Elves	Mrs. T. Johnston
Princess Jonquil	Mrs. Stoddart
Mme Chloe	Miss Wells
Count Hildebrand, an Old Bean	Mr. Wheatleigh
Colin, a Romantic Tailor	Mr. Jefferson
Prince Lubin	Mr. Stoddart
Prince Pomp	Mr. Martin

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30,
FAREWELL OF THE RAVEL BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
TERESA ROLLA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic and Grand Pantomime, Intrigue and Grand Ballet entitled
LA FETE HAMPETRE
EXERCISES ON THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.

ANTOINE as ...	Bianco
JEROME as ...	Brocolo

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 30,
Complimentary benefit to
C. E. SHERWOOD,
Miss Pete Jenkins, and last night but one of the Equestrian season in
CINDERELLA; OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of EATON SAONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Lessee ..... Mr. W. Stuart.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
Last week of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
To-night will be performed the new and original Drama of
ESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
After which, BLUE BELLE;
OR, THE BASKET-MAKER'S WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1857.
Will be played the great Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN:
OR, THE FEMALE ROBINSON CAUSOES.
To be followed by the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
To conclude with the farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Evergreen ... Mr. Fitzgerald	Margery ... Miss Grey

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown ..... Miss Fanny Herring
D. Allen Belle ..... Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the drama of
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST
Ishmael ..... Mr. J. H. Allen | Lemnel ..... Miss Hathaway

BROADWAY THEATRE.
—BENEFIT OF CHARLEY SHERWOOD, better known as "Pete Jenkins" Best night of the Season. TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1858, when the most perfect constellation of Equestrian Stars, including Mr. CHAS. MELVILLE, Mr. EATON STONE, and the entire Broadway Company, will appear.

PAUL JULIEN, WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING for Brazil informs all persons who may have any claims against him to present their bills before eight days from this, March 27, 1858.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, Lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.
Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR SALE.—The property of a family giving up housekeeping; is of rosewood, carved, polished full round stile, with carved work, rich carved legs, grapes and vines in relief, elegant rosewood case, beautifully inlaid with gold and pearl, delightful tone, easy touch and is a superb parlor piano without spot or blemish, is replete with modern improvements, 7-octave with scolloped end keys, 3 months in use, a superior instrument. City makes of indistinct quotation, with written guarantee for two years; cost $500; price $300. Apply at 324 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., east side, any time after 7 A. M., till night. N. B.—Has packing case for shipping.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—Description, viz: In scale is 7-octave, made of rich rosewood, four round corners finished back, carved and scalloped all round, massive carved ears, with grapes in relief, delicious tone, full and powerful, is almost new, is in perfect order, and is a gem; has every improvement, celebrated City maker, two years' warrantee; will be sold a dead bargain for cash, is richly inlaid. Apply at residence No. 10 Washington-st., near Grand-st., Brooklyn, six blocks from Catharine or Fulton Ferries, after 8 A. M., till Thursday. N. B.—Piano cost $400; price $275, only.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $55, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMPERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improv

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Oratorio—The Messiah.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Blue Bell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Rivels—La Fete Champetre—Flora and Zephyr—Bianco.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—Wanted, a Happy Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Poor Strollers—The Elves.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Flowers of the Forest.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—Rough Diamond.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopean Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

MOZART HALL—Paul Julien's Farewell Concert.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.. 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio. 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c .....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, April 5
The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool, April 7

The European mails by the Cunard steamship *Arabia* will close at the New-York Post Office at 7½ o'clock tomorrow morning.

Removal of the New-York Times to the New Times Building.

On or before the 1st of May The New-York Times Establishment will be removed to the new TIMES BUILDING upon the Park and Spruce-street. The building is completed and nearly ready for occupation. All that remains to be done is the finishing of the Vaults and putting up the new Machinery which Messrs. Hoe & Co. have in process of construction. Two or three weeks will suffice for this, and before the end of April we shall undoubtedly be established in our new quarters. The TIMES BUILDING is, so far as we are aware, the finest and will be the most convenient Newspaper Establishment either in the United States or in Europe. It is *fire-proof* throughout, and has been built and arranged with exclusive reference to the necessities and convenience of The New-York Times. The quarters we have occupied hitherto have been too narrow and inconvenient for the rapid growth and extension of the business of the paper. In our new building we shall have "ample scope and verge enough" for the various improvements and additions to The Times which we have in view. With the new Ten Cylinder Presses now in process of construction,—the new and more powerful Steam Engine which will be erected in the new Vaults,—more space for the storage of paper and the various other necessities of the business, we shall be able greatly to enlarge the interest and usefulness of The Times, and to render it still more worthy of the liberal and increasing support which it has steadily received

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate of the United States yesterday elected Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, President *pro tem.* Vice-President Breckenridge being called to visit his family at the South. The vote stood for Fitzpatrick, 41; for Fessenden, 28; for Hamlin, 1. After Mr. Fitzpatrick had been sworn in, the Minnesota bill came up, on Mr. Mason's amendment, giving Minnesota only one Representative. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, argued in favor of three, or two at the least. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, was for one. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, thought she should have two. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said that Iowa, with 600,000 or 800,000 inhabitants, had but two. Mr. Polk, of Missouri, argued earnestly for three. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, supported Mr. Wilson's amendment, allowing one Representative now and more when a census should be taken showing her entitled to more. Mr. Mason's amendment was put and lost, and Mr. Wilson's was carried. Ayes 22; Nays 21, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, tried ineffectually to have steps taken in reference to the census of 1860. Mr. Hunt, of Georgia, made a Lecompton speech, in which he expressed regret for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he disapproved of at the time it was done. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, spoke against the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, in its favor. Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, made an earnest Anti-Lecompton speech. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, contended that it was in the South alone that white labor received due honor. Messrs. Clin and Bennett, of New-York, and Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, severally made Free-State speeches, when the House adjourned.

In the House, on Saturday, the vote taken on the Matteson case was on a motion by Mr. Ritchie to table the report of the Committee, which was carried, and not on the adoption of the report of the Committee that further action is in expedient. This is a distinction with a decided difference.

The Democratic Committee of Conference had a meeting last night, as will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches, at which, after a session of over two hours, it was found impossible to reconcile existing differences with reference to Lecompton. The attempt, therefore, will probably be dropped. A caucus of twenty-two Democratic Anti-Lecompton members of the House resolved to stand by Mr. Crittenden's substitute to the end, and it is understood that the Republicans also, in a body, now favor that measure. The opposition to Lecompton is still set down at one hundred and twenty votes.

The New-York Central Railroad, in a report made to the State Senate last evening, put down the aggregate cost of the iron imported by them since the consolidation, at $62 50 per ton, at $1,375,000. In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill providing for a transfer to the State of unclaimed dividends on deposits in banks and courts of law, to create a fund for the completion of the canals. The bill was made the special order for Friday next at noon, after the defeat of a motion to table it.

The *Niagara's* mails reached this City yesterday morning. Loodon papers are only of one day's later date than those received by the *Fulton*. The principal news comes from France, where the fate of the conspirators, the late republican outbreak at Chalons, the continued arrests, and the dangerous aspect of relations with England engross public attention. We publish elsewhere a rather remarkable article from the London *Times*, in which the writer discusses the probability of England "drifting into a war" with France.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, we have received three days' later news from the Isthmus, and two weeks later from Chili and Peru. From the latter Republic we learn that President Castilla had at length succeeded in capturing the revolutionary town of Arequipa, which he has been besieging for so many months. A severe storm had swept over Chili, injuring the wheat crop and doing considerable damage to the vessels in harbor. There is nothing new to report from New-Granada.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention met at Leavenworth on the 25th inst., having adjourned from Minneola. It was supposed that the session would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modifications. Gen. Lane was elected President of the Convention, but resigned immediately, it being thought better that the President should not be identified with the extremists.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Ann Hughes, the young girl who was killed a few day since by a stone weighing nearly one hundred pounds, being thrown from a blast in the vicinity, falling through the roof and two floors of her residence, corner of Fifty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, and striking her on the head. A verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased to the carelessness of Michael Green, the contractor, Patrick Reid, the foreman, and Patrick Sheridan, the blaster. Green and Reid were required to give bail in $1,000 each, to answer any indictment the Grand Jury might find against them. Sheridan has kept himself out of the way since the accident occurred, and has not yet been arrested. The evidence showed that these men pursued their work of blasting without complying with scarcely a single requisition of the ordinance upon the subject.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen, in confirming the contract for paving Broadway. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take means to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners from paying any other than the five policemen whom the Board of Supervisors authorized them to appoint. The Mayor thinks the matter lies with the Supervisors entirely.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an argument arose upon the veto of the Mayor in reference to giving the block of ground between Fourth and Lexington avenues to the State Woman's Hospital, and as to whether any action could be taken upon the subject. Ultimately the matter was made special for next Thursday. The report of the Committee in favor of leasing to the Orphans' Home a portion of Potter's Field, was laid over. A great number of petitions, reports and resolutions in reference to the furnation of sidewalks, crosswalks, paving, guttering, and sewering were referred to appropriate Committees. The Board did *not* concur with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to confirm the title to land in the neighborhood of Washington Market.

The members of Engine Company No 31, while going home from a fire at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were set upon at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets by a large number of Sixth Ward ruffians, armed with paving-stones and bludgeons, and badly beaten. One of them received injuries from which it is thought he cannot recover. Policeman Michael Connon, who arrested one of the assailants, was attacked near the Five Points, his prisoner rescued, and himself beaten about the head until nearly senseless. On the approach of reinforcements of Police from the Sixth and Fourth Precincts, the ruffians fled, and every one of them escaped arrest. Many of them are known, however.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, a motion was argued before Judge Hall for an injunction in behalf of the United States to prevent the sale of the Collins steamships, under the executions issued against the Company, the Government having a mortgage upon them for about $105,000 advanced to the Steamship Company.

There was a large meeting in the Seventh Ward, last evening, of citizens opposed to the continuance there of the eleven Dry Docks, and resolutions were passed remonstrating against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature intended to render that monopoly and incumbrance perpetual.

The last of the New-York Historical Society's Winter Course of Lectures was delivered last night, before a good audience, by the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., on "The Influence of Literature on our Republic."

The Police of the Seventeenth Ward attended religious service yesterday, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, in Stanton-street, near the Bowery.

The Brooklyn Common Council met last evening and received interesting statements relative to the city railroad affairs, from President Stanton, justifying the policy of the Company, and insisting that it furnishes all the accommodation that the public requires. The Collector of Taxes and Assessments furnished also a detailed statement of the errors made by the Assessors of different Wards. He enumerates 220 several errors in the taxes assessed which amount to a total of $11,020.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite heavily for Flour and Wheat, prices of which favored buyers. A fair business was transacted in Corn, at full rates. Cotton was in moderate request, and 1,600 bales found buyers at about previous figures. Groceries and Provisions were rather sparingly dealt in at generally unchanged quotations. The freight engagements consisted chiefly of Grain, for Liverpool, at a shade lower rates.

Kansas Matters at Washington and in Kansas.

There is a great deal of very confident prediction, on both sides, as to the vote in Congress on the Kansas bill. The *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* proclaim, with increased emphasis every successive morning, that the Senate bill is sure to pass;—while the *Express*, *Tribune*, and other journals of the opposite party are equally vehement in asserting that it will be defeated. It is quite clear that on both sides the result desired is the result predicted:—and the object of the prediction is to aid in accomplishing the result. For purposes of public information they have very little value.

The simple truth is, that the result is doubtful,—and neither party is confident of victory. There are 234 members of the House of which 118 is a majority. The Anti-Lecompton men count 92 Republicans, 6 South Americans and 20 Northern Democrats, as inclined, if not pledged, to vote against the bill. If these expectations should be fulfilled the opposing vote would be 118,—which is barely an absolute majority. But there are two sources from which losses from this vote are apprehended. On the one side, the vote of the South Americans is promised only conditionally; they agree to vote for the Crittenden amendment, which submits the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, and admits the State if it is there approved, *provided* the Republicans will agree afterwards to vote for the bill thus amended. They insist upon this as necessary to sustaining themselves with their constituents. They require it as a practical refutation of the charge brought against the Republicans, that they would not vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave-State, even if the people wished and should vote to make it such. Quite a number of the Republicans are unwilling to give such a vote, or to permit themselves to be committed to such a position. They avow frankly their determination never to vote for the admission of *any* Slave-State, formed out of territory included in the Missouri Compromise, whether with or without the sanction of the popular vote. If they adhere to this determination, the South American vote will go to Lecompton and the bill will pass.

On the other hand, several of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are desirous of maintaining their position in the Democratic Party, and are extremely solicitous for some compromise which shall enable them to do so. The caucus of Saturday night was held for their relief. It is suspected that it was partly designed to cover the predetermined retreat of one or two of these gentlemen,—even if it had the additional object of seducing two or three more. It would not be at all surprising if it should prove successful. The whole influence and patronage of the Administration will be brought to bear in its favor,—and it would exhibit a very striking and rare instance of political fortitude, if not a single man should falter or fly.

It is very easy to see from this statement of facts how impossible it is to predict the result with certainty,—though it will also be seen that the probabilities are in favor of the passage of the Senate bill.

We are glad to believe that the issue of the struggle is more important to the members of Congress who are engaged in it, than it is to the people of Kansas, or to the country at large. It is impossible to say what new issues may arise, or what changes may occur in the public sentiment: but it is not at all hazardous to predict that the Northern members, who vote for this Lecompton outrage, will not be returned to Congress. No question has been presented for years upon which the people were so nearly unanimous as this. There is no section of the Northern States—there is scarcely even a Ward in the City of New-York—which does not regard the whole thing as an outrage and a wrong. The political party which shall consummate it, and the members by whose votes this result may be accomplished, will find themselves saddled with a responsibility which they cannot escape.

But with or without this Lecompton Constitution, the future of Kansas is secure. If it passes, the Free-State men, having *two-thirds* of each branch of the Legislature, will take possession of the State Government, and immediately call a Convention to frame a new Constitution, or else substitute the one which may be framed by the Convention now in session. They will have the power to do either, in their discretion—and the Pro-Slavery Party will not have the power to offer any vigorous or available resistance to whichever course they may adopt. There are, undoubtedly, some among the Free-State men who will resist any action of this kind,—who will oppose organizing the State Government at all under the Lecompton Constitution, or recognizing that instrument, or admission to the Union under it, in any way. But their number is small, and it will grow smaller every day. The great body of the Free-State Party are practical men,—content with attaining the results at which they aim, and disposed to adopt the readiest and most feasible means thereto. This class is rapidly gaining the ascendency over the more reckless and violent faction of the Free State men. A telegram from Kansas, this morning, affords striking evidence of this fact. General Lane has been constrained to resign the Presidency of the Constitutional Convention, out of deference to the conservative sentiment of that body.

We observe that sundry Republicans in Congress take the ground that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution previous to 1864. Whether they can, or not, they certainly *will*,—and there is no power in the Union or out of it that can prevent them. If the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, it will be abolished and another substituted within ninety days,—and that without bloodshed or civil strife. There is nothing in the Lecompton Constitution itself which prohibits it,—and if there were, it would not stand an hour in the way of the popular will.

So far as Kansas is concerned, therefore, we regard the vote of Thursday with comparative indifference. It may make and unmake members of Congress,—build up one political party and pull down another. But it will not plunge Kansas into civil war, nor prevent its people from making it, speedily and permanently, a Free State.

Unclaimed Deposits.—Mr. Law's bill respecting Unclaimed Deposits was, yesterday made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Assembly. This bill contemplates a kind of legislation unprecedented in this State. Its object is to take from Savings and other Banks all deposits which have lain therein so long that a presumption arises against their being ever claimed by any person entitled to receive them. Mr. Law proposes that the State in its sovereign capacity shall assume the custody of such funds, and apply the same to the completion of the Canals, holding itself bound to pay over the whole or any part to any just or lawful claimants who may hereafter appear. If we are correctly informed, the bill reaches only such moneys as have been unclaimed for twenty years; and the aggregate amount which it will transfer to the State, should it become a law, is said to be upwards of two millions of dollars.

We have said that Mr. Law's measure is unprecedented. But it is not altogether anomalous. Its principle is entirely similar to that which governs in cases of escheats. The Revised Statutes (Chapter I., title 1, article 1, section 1) provide that:

"All lands, the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people."

In respect to lands, the title of the State, upon "a defect of heirs," becomes absolute. But the bill introduced by Mr. Law makes the State a mere custodian of money deposited, with the public faith pledged for their restoration.

We shall look with interest to the discussion on this bill. What objections may be urged against it we are not informed: and if we correctly understand its purport, we can conceive of none which should defeat its passage. It contemplates no injustice. It violates no faith. It impairs no security. And the use of so large a sum, at this time, would vastly benefit the State.

Symptoms of the Chivalry.—The honorable Mr. W. Smith, of Virginia, announced on Saturday that he should make public use of any private conversation which any person might hold with him upon public affairs, if he thought it conducive to the public welfare, unless it was expressly stated at the time that it was confidential. We suspect that this frank but slightly sneaking declaration will render Mr. W. Smith's acquaintances a little cautious in their private conversations with him upon politics. After this, he will probably hear nothing worth retailing. Some men find it impossible to be patriots except by becoming spies.

Rupture of the Anglo-French Alliance

The aspect of affairs as well within as without the French Empire, is far from promising a continuance of those halcyon days which the Western Alliance was designed to secure to Europe and the world. The momentary effervescence of enthusiasm in behalf of the Emperor and his Empress, which followed their miraculous escape from the villainous attempt of Orsini, has altogether subsided, and the fatal policy of repression adopted by the French Sovereign is already bearing its bitter fruit of sullen discontent and open revolt. The refusal of Generals Bedeau and Changarnier to accept the proffered hand of Napoleon, and return to France even as unfranchised citizens, flatly contradicts in the face of Europe the impression which the Emperor is now most anxious to produce, that none but the factious enemies of all society and order any longer dispute the solidity, or oppose the establishment of his authority in France. Close upon this rebuff follows the slight but startling fact that during the late outbreak at Chalons, the officers of the garrison refrained from suppressing the insurrection until they had learned from the Sub-Prefect that the Republic had not really been proclaimed at Paris. It is understood at the capital that the managers of the *Moniteur* have received a sharp rebuke for thus publishing to the world that some, at least, of the "Prætorians" care less for the Emperor than for the Government, and are quite as ready to accept an "established fact" in the form of the Republic as in the form of the Empire. It is not easy to be the drudge of a despot, and the *Moniteur* is more to be pitied than to be blamed for its frequent and unhappy blunders. Still another symptom pregnant with mischief is the official statement that the revolts at Chalons, together with all the recent disturbances throughout France, were the work of the Legitimists, who hoped to bring back the Bourbons under cover of a Democratic uproar. This statement singularly corroborates the assertion recently made in these columns by a "Statesman," that the Royalist Party in France had for some time been fully organized and ready for action. From all these indications it is easy to infer the uneasiness which must now pervade the society of France, and which is itself the most dangerous element of the situation for a monarch whose chief claim on the public support had heretofore been his capacity to guarantee internal quiet, and to secure the interests of commerce. It is, in fact, quite beyond a doubt that Napoleon III. has reached a point in his career at which he must take desperate measures if he is to save his dynasty from speedy and final ruin. Will the necessities of the case drift him into a collision with England? From the tone already taken by many of the English journals, this startling contingency would seem to be already contemplated, at least in England, as a by no means improbable issue of the actual complications in the Imperial policy. The London *Times* is, indeed, deliberately speculating upon the tendencies of England toward a war with her great neighbor and ally, and in so doing, uses language which the Press of the Continent, if not of France, will hardly allow the Emperor Napoleon to overlook. The able French State-paper, on the Refugee question, fathered by M. de La Guerronniere, but attributed to the Emperor himself, which we yesterday published, is indeed regarded, in England, as temperate and friendly in tone; but it has not done away with the effects of the previous discussion. Nor is this surprising. For the Emperor's manifesto, read on this side of the Atlantic, seems to us to have been intended less as a plea for peace with England, than as a justification of himself before Europe, in anticipation of a coming rupture.

The London *Times*, after indorsing the spirit and the substance of the State-paper in question, goes on to set forth the impossibility of achieving any such change in the English law as should really make the life of the Emperor secure from the designs of assassins sheltered, during the incubation of their plots, beneath the flag of England. It points out the perils which wait like its very shadow upon the throne of every autocratic prince, and suggests to Napoleon III. that he need hardly hope to escape the Nemesis which dogged his great uncle forever from the battle-field to the palace, and which uttered its threatening voice in the ears of Oliver Cromwell himself. The penalty of such power as the son of Hortense now holds in his hands, is a life of such hazards as every Cæsar of history has led. The sternest measures of repression which could be adopted in France herself would fail to extinguish the fires of political vengeance and of political passion in the hearts of Frenchmen, exasperated out of fear and out of reason alike, by the very sternness of those measures; and certainly Napoleon cannot expect England to establish within her own dominions anything like his own systems of police and of authority. Let Great Britain, therefore, do the utmost that she may, she must still fail to accomplish that which the Emperor asks of her.

All this exposition of the case is undoubtedly accurate. But it is not easy to believe that the Emperor Napoleon, who has passed no small portion of his life in England, who is perfectly familiar with the language, and largely with the literature of England, and who has even employed his pen in delineating with no ordinary skill some of the most important passages in English history, really stands in need of such information. We have no doubt that he could have put the points, made by the writer in the *Times*, with quite as much force, and in language quite as gravely just, as the leading journal itself could command. And it is, therefore, not a little remarkable that he should have refrained, in his treatise on the subject, from instructing the people of France in regard to just these difficulties of the situation. He might have set the real condition and responsibility of England in such a light before the French nation, as to answer effectually the complaints which he puts into the mouth of French society, "that these attempts against the Emperor and society are always prepared in England." Had he taken the pains to do this—had he plainly exhibited the circumstances which made it imperative upon the English Government to abstain now from seizing and summarily dealing with the conspirators against himself, just as in times past the English Government has been withheld from interfering with other plotters against other rulers of France, he might have done something to smooth down the ruffled sensibility of his own subjects. But he has not chosen to do this. And while he has tried to set himself right before Europe, as against England, he has thus evaded dealing with the consequences, immediate and remote, upon the public opinion of France itself, of the recent difficulties. His manifesto may indeed do something towards facilitating the career of Lord Derby, by putting it into his power to devise and present some project of inquiry into the law on the subject of Refugees which shall not irritate the pride or offend the sentiment of England. But it certainly will contribute less than nothing to the restoration of a cordial good-will between the society of England and the society of France, or to the solid reconstruction of the disturbed alliance.

☞ What is our Municipal Government doing about a Post-Office? Are the people to be forever compelled to go a mile out of their way, and to put up with the wretchedly insufficient accommodations of the Old Dutch Church. The National Government is ready to erect a splendid building for this purpose in the most commodious quarter of the City. Why should they be refused permission?

Not Whitewashed.—In the report of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it was stated that the resolution of Mr. Seward, of Georgia, respecting the case of O. B Matteson, was adopted. That resolution declared it inexpedient to take further action in regard to Mr. Matteson's expulsion. This was entirely erroneous. Mr. Seward's resolution did not pass. On the contrary, it was laid upon the table. The matter may be regarded as disposed of, though not decided. The House will hardly take it up again, and Mr. Matteson will retain his right to his seat. Whether under all the circumstances, he will continue to occupy it, remains to be seen.

THE CUBAN PROGRAMME.

Rumored War Message Against Spain—Acquisition of Cuba as Administration Measure—Means and Cost of Annexation—Its Advantages and Disadvantages—Mexico—Lecompton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Washington, Monday, March 29, 1858.

One of the expedients by which the President expects to extricate himself and his party from the complications into which the Lecompton enterprise has thrown him, is to make a political issue of the acquisition of Cuba. It is alleged that he has ready for transmission to Congress "a war message," recapitulating all causes of complaint against Spain, describing the efforts which have been made by himself and his predecessor to obtain redress, and representing that they have proved ineffectual, and that but little hope remains of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, except through preparations for more extreme measures than any yet resorted to. Translated from the language of diplomacy into a simple statement of fact, the forthcoming message would express the President's regret that Spain cannot be induced by peaceable means to transfer Cuba to the United States, and his desire that authority be given him to take it by force.

There are but two modes of bringing Cuba under the dominion of the United States. They are diplomacy and war. The President means to present the choice of them to Spain. General Pierce alleged that he was coerced into an amicable settlement of the *Black Warrior* case, by the failure of Congress to make the appropriations necessary to forcible measures. Mr. Buchanan has already made good use of the same arguments in private conversations with members. He urges upon them the necessity of placing in his hands full powers to protect the rights and enforce the claims of the country before another formal demand for redress or indemnification be made upon Spain.

It has been contemplated to send to Madrid a Board of High Commissioners to act in connection with the resident Minister, and I learn that a staff of secretaries and assistants was some time since organized, well qualified by the talents and acquirements of its members, to aid in the important objects of the embassy. Of the precise causes of delay in carrying out this design, I have heard no explanation. The obstinate resistance to the leading measure of the domestic policy of the Administration, has, no doubt, deranged to some extent, the plan of its foreign policy. The President fears to throw upon the country a project which may prove a cause or pretext of new agitations. To name a Minister to Spain, or to designate the proposed Commissioners, would also impair the effect of that distribution of diplomatic honors, by which, among other means, it is intended to carry Lecompton.

The destinies of Cuba do not depend upon Spain alone; they are controlled to some extent by England and France. The successors to Mr. Dallas and Judge Mason will be charged with the delicate duty of conciliating those Courts, or detaching them from the Spanish alliance, which, on this Cuban question, undoubtedly exists, and of neutralizing their naval power in the event of a conflict. Spain alone cannot defend Cuba. She could not for a moment resist the power of the United States, if put forth in all its strength for the conquest of Cuba, without material aid from the naval forces of one or both of these countries. The men capable of conducting diplomacy directed to such ends, are not easily found, and when found, no Administration can afford to make their appointment contingent upon the vote of this or that recusant Anti-Lecomptonite.

The price heretofore offered for Cuba is $200,000,000. Whatever bargain is made will certainly include Porto Rico, for Spain could not hope to hold that island after losing the colony upon which its secure possession depends. Our treasury is empty, but capitalists have an abiding confidence in the capacity of the people to bear taxation, and our stock would be greedily sought after at five per cent. What revenues can be expected from these islands which would reimburse our treasury for the investment of this sum? I know of none. Our commerce would certainly be benefited, and the commercial States of New-England would reap great and immediate advantages from the acquisition; but the question recurs how would the country at large recover the amount of the original outlay, and what recompense would they find for the $10,000,000 of annual taxation which the purchase would entail upon them? Nevertheless, the work of payment does not begin until that of borrowing ends. And if people are ready to exchange the cash for the I. O U.'s of the Exchequer, the fear of that object will be overruled, and the amount of debt to be created, affording so wide and permanent a basis for investment, and so sure a guarantee of stability and conservatism in the management, will be rather a recommendation, with an influential class, than a drawback upon the transaction.

General expectation points to the Hon. John A. Dix as resident Minister or one of the suggested Commissioners. The remarkable address of Gen. Dix at Tammany Hall was evidently designed to prove his fitness for the situation, and it betrayed his knowledge of the President's purposes. No one will dispute Mr. Dix's fitness for the employment; but his appointment would be the signal of insurrection in the delegation at Washington. The Hard-Shells have never forgiven Gen. Dix for his part in the "deep damnation" of Gen. Cass' defeat in 1848, and the Soft-Shells have not forgotten how suddenly and prematurely he left them, after the merely personal objects of that movement were answered.

Closely connected with these apprehended proceedings relative to Cuba are the measures which may be taken for the pacification of Mexico. The course of the Administration on this interesting question is not yet developed. It will probably be governed by the same desire to extend dominion and acquire territory.

The Democrats held a caucus last evening, expressly convoked to heal the divisions in the party on the Lecompton bill. A conciliatory speech was made by Stephens, of Georgia, who resorted to the old but always effective expedient of declaring the Union in danger, and proposing measures to save it. Mr English, of Indiana, responded, and moved the appointment of a Committee of ten Lecompton and ten Anti-Lecompton Democrats for the purpose of conference, with instructions to report on Tuesday night. Mr. Cochrane, being Chairman of the caucus, appointed the Committee. Mr. English is Chairman. The Committee contains the names of the ablest Lecomptonites in the House, and but one or two members who are leading and decided men on the other side. Such men as Cox, of Ohio; Hickman, of Pennsylvania; John G. Davis, of Indiana, and the members of the Illinois delegation, are carefully excluded. Doubtful men, like H. F. Clarke, English, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Dewart, of Pennsylvania, are the favored ones. The apparent object of the conference is to procure a compromise in form which shall have none of the substance and spirit of concession on the part of the Lecompton and court-wing of the party.

There is great trouble concerning the Crittenden amendment. There are not only three but thirty Republicans, who to-day assert that they will not vote for it as a law, and will support it no further than as an amendment, intending to vote against it as a substantive and independent proposition.

The Great Awakening.

The noon-day prayer meeting at the Chambers-street Theatre was an exceedingly large one. The doors were opened at 11½ o'clock, and immediately the throng, which was gathered outside, entered and filled the building almost immediately. With the first stroke of the City Hall bell, announcing that the hour for holding the meeting had arrived, the leader, the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Brooklyn, arose and told the congregation to hearken to its tones. Solemnly they pealed forth, marking the lapse of time. So, but more solemnly, on the Last Day, would the bell of Eternity toll when an angel should stand with one foot upon the land and one upon the sea, and declare that Time should be no more. While Mr. Clark was uttering these words, the sound of the bell striking twelve was heard distinctly at intervals, and added not a little to the impressiveness of his remarks. The distinguishing feature of the meeting was the rule, which the leader appeared to have adopted, of inviting clergymen who were on the stage to offer prayer and make exhortations. Few among the congregation did either. The Rev. Drs. Thompson and Hatfield were among those who spoke. At the close of the meeting the leader urged each among the congregation to give what money they could to the men stationed at the door to receive it towards defraying the expenses of the meeting. Hitherto the collection, daily, had not been sufficiently large to fully accomplish its object.

A very interesting revival has been for some time in progress in the Reformed Dutch Church at the Quarantine, under the care of the Rev. Philip M. Brett. Daily prayer meetings were instituted by the pastor about one month since, which have been productive of much good. Last Sabbath, March 28, the Pastor had the pleasure of receiving 39 persons into Church Communion, 37 of them being received on confession. Of these 18 were males, 17 females—one person over 60 years old was received. It is confidently hoped that the next communion will show yet larger results.

In Grand-street Church (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's) one block east of Broadway, a series of meetings has been arranged, to commence on Tuesday, (to-day,) at 4 P. M., and to be continued at the same hour on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. These meetings are designed for such as have been awakened, and are to be continued in other churches during succeeding weeks. The preachers this week are on Tuesday, (to-day,) the Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of the Brick Church; on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, of Grand-street Church; on Thursday, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, of the Seventh Church; and on Friday, the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of the Rutgers-street Church. The devotional exercises will be conducted this week by the pastors of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street; the Stanton-street Church, Alten-street Church, Mulberry-street Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Mariners' Church, in Madison-street.

The Seventeenth Ward Police at Church.

The Baptist Church in Stanton-street, near the Bowery, was opened yesterday for the benefit of the Seventeenth Ward Police. The idea, as was stated, originated with Captain Hart, who thought that while the people of the City were so generally availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for public worship, during every day in the week, the men under his command should have at least one chance of attending. The men expressed a willingness to attend in a body, if the Commissioners would consent. They were consulted, favored the idea, and agreed to supply the Ward with men for duty, while the regular officers of the Ward were at Church. The several clergymen of the Ward were then invited to attend; Mr. Hiscox's Church was chosen, and 2½ P. M., of yesterday, designated for the commencement of the exercises. The invitation was also extended to the families of the policemen. At 1 o'clock there was a large number of ladies and children in front of the Church, where they were obliged to remain until near 2½ o'clock, because the building was not opened until a very minutes before that time. When it was opened the ladies and children passed in, filling the gallery and the body of the Church, with the exception of a few of the centre pews which were reserved for the police. When they were seated, Captain Hart appeared at the head of his men, and all marched to their allotted places and took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Hiscox commenced the exercises by reading the hymn commencing "My God, my King, Thy various praise," which was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson then read a portion of the 10th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Saxmeaser, who led in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Hiscox now came forward and said that before giving out another hymn, he would say that the idea of the meeting originated with Captain Hart, who had long been known as a religious man, and who thought that some of the advantages for worship that were the result of the great religious awakening now in progress, should be enjoyed by the men under his command. In consonance with his desire, the meeting had been called for the benefit of the Policemen of the Seventeenth Ward, for their families, and for others who might desire to attend. As far as he was aware, it was the first meeting of the kind ever held in the City for the especial benefit of Policeman. It was the friends of the Police force that had invited them to be there, not to be amused, not to listen to political harangues, nor to sectarian discourses. They had kindly accepted the invitation to attend the meeting, and they would be addressed by the several pastors of churches in the Ward, of various denominations. All the pastors in the Ward had been invited to attend—some were then present, and he presumed the others who were not unavoidably detained would be in during the service. On behalf of all of them, he wished to say to the Police, that their several churches were open to them for religious exercises whenever they should desire to use them. He concluded by reading the hymn commencing, "Jesus, in thy transporting name," and the congregation joined in singing it.

The Rev. Dr. Smith was the first who was introduced to address them. He said that on his return home from a visit a day or two ago, he learned from his family that two policemen had called to see him. His family had requested to speak to him. The announcement did not cause him any uneasiness, because he was not aware of having committed any act that rendered an official visit from the police necessary—one of his servants, however, was somewhat alarmed. When he learned that they had called as a deputation to invite him to attend the meeting, he decided immediately that he would attend. And he was sure that his brethren had attended because they took a particular interest in the police force, who were the conservatives and guardians of some of their dearest interests; and because they were interested in the

condition of their families, a large proportion of whom, he was rejoiced to learn, were then present, for they knew how much the duties of the policeman required the domestic and religious duties. One trenched upon his domestic and religious duties. One aspect of the present awakening was that it was reaching men of every calling, they were all awakening to a desire for Christ. And in addressing those who were before him, he would not forget that it was probable that there were among them those who favored various denominations; and therefore he had not and would not touch upon doctrinal points at all. His advice to them was that whatever they might neglect, they should take care of their souls!

When he had concluded, the Rev. Dr. Riscox read another hymn, commencing:

"Now is the day of Grace,"

and after it had been sung by the congregation, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, addressed them. He said that when he was waited upon by the Policemen and invited to attend, he promised that he would, and he was there to take any part that might be desirable. He believed that he was addressing those who were supposed to have some knowledge of the law; that he was speaking to the Administers of the law. He did not intend to inflict a dry disquisition upon them, but to speak briefly of the difference between human law and the law of Christ. Human law required implicit obedience. If the law required that they should do no business on the Sabbath day, exact and entire obedience was necessary. It would be no excuse to say that they did not do as much business on that day as on any other. It was a principle of human law, that no man was allowed to plead that he kept the law at all, by only violating it a little, and strictly observing some other law. He should not do a work of supererogation. There was no setting off a good against an evil. And again, human law knew no mercy. Violation must be punished. The Courts could not be merciful. When mercy was to be extended, another power, the Executive, had jurisdiction. The distinction between the law of man and the law of God was, that the law of man looked only into the act, while the law of God looked into the heart. In committing adultery the law says, "You must have committed the act." Christ says, if you have looked upon a woman with evil thoughts, you have committed adultry, and you must repent, for he alone can save you. He spoke at considerable length of the excellence of God's law, and concluded with the remark, that if it were more generally obeyed there would be less need of a police to ec.

The Rev. Mr. Sears, of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, was the next addresser. In the course of his remarks, he said he was glad he was born an American, but as a minister he had ceased to know nationalities. A man was not to blame for being born in another country. Let him be born where he might he had a soul to be saved that was as priceless as any other; and religion was necessary to all. Religion qualified a man for the duties of life, and it prepared him for death. He concluded by expressing a desire that they might all meet in Heaven where there would be no need for a police force.

After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Huaton, tract missionery, and some additional words from the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Capt. Hart spoke briefly, hoping that the meeting would be productive of good, and that many more such would be held. The meeting then separated. During a portion of the time, Commissioner Bowes, and Chief Clerk Emerx were present.

The Floating and Dry Dock Question—A Mass-Meeting for their Removal.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward and of the Eastern portion of the City, who are opposed to the longer exclusive use and possession of their Slips and Piers by the *eleven dry docks* which now occupy them, assembled in mass-meeting last evening in Pike-slip. The particular object being to give expression to the public opinion of the Ward in the shape of a remonstrance to the Legislature, against the passage of a bill which has been reported and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, entitled "an act to declare the legality of the use of certain floating Docks, for the purpose of the repair, coppering, or finishing of ships and vessels."

A large platform had been erected in the Square, a band discoursed lively music, and at the hour appointed a large concourse had assembled.

The meeting was organized, by choice of the following officers:

For President—Ex-Alderman Fox.

For Vice-Presidents—Wm B. Crosby, D. L. Pettes, Peter Moller, R S. Roberts.

For Secretaries—Wm. B. Hatch, Preston Sheldon, A. D. Frye and John H. Dennison.

The Chairman, Ex-Alderman Birdsall, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Ex-Alderman Baroos and others, addressed the meeting, after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The incorporated company, known as the Balance Dock Company, has taken forcible possession of the wharf and piers at the foot of Pike-street, under the assignment of a lease authorizing the lessee to collect wharfage only; but instead of using this, the said Company has in fact bulkheaded the wharf, so that no ships, vessels or water craft can enter to load or unload merchandise, or land passengers: *And Whereas*, The said Balance Dock Company are now imprisoning the Legislature of the State to legalize their usurpation, and to authorize them by a special act of legislation to retain possession of the wharf and piers at the foot of Pike-street, to the exclusion of commerce and the throughfare, regardless of the convenience or jurisdiction of the United States in the collection of revenue, the commercial interests of our city, and the public and individual rights of the people. Therefore,

Resolved, That we know of no greater evil crying aloud to the State Government for redress—no grievance of larger magnitude to the inhabitants and property of the eastern side of our City, nor of anything more injurious to our commercial interests, or household wants of country produce—or more oppressive as a wrong upon the public at large—than the exclusive use and absolute possession of a large portion of the piers, wharves slips and bulkheads of the Seventh Ward, by no less than eleven of those floating ship-prisons!

Resolved, That inasmuch as the exercise of doubtful powers by government is always dangerous, and subversive of constitutional rights it is questionable whether the Legislature of the State or the Common Council of the City of New-York can right fully grant, for a term of years, to any Dock Company the absolute use and possession of wharves piers and bulkheads, to the exclusion of ships and other water craft—the Supreme Court having already declared such use and occupation both a monopoly and a nuisance: we therefore call upon our Representatives in Senate and Assembly to oppose by every means in their power, any attempt at legalizing the usurpation and possession of the piers, wharf and bulkhead at the foot of Pike-street, by the Balance Dock Company; and we trust that they will manifest a proper regard for the commerce of this Port and the rights of their constituents, by faithfully obeying these instructions.

Resolved, That the removal of the eleven floating docks now moored in and occupying eleven of the wharves and eleven piers of the river line of the Seventh Ward, affording the best harborage for shipping in the port of New-York, would be of incalculable advantage to the whole eastern side of the City, promote its commerce, the employment of its laboring people and of those engaged in mechanical pursuits, thus enhancing the value of the property and general prosperity of the inhabitants.

The Dry Dock party got up a small diversion by burning some tar barrels in the lower end of the slip; a temporary staging was put up, and one or two persons addressed those who gathered about them. The prevailing sentiment, however, appeared to favor the change.

Marcus Cicero Stanley and the Fighting Men—Warrants for their Arrests.

On Saturday afternoon the following important affidavit was made before Recorder Barnard, at his office, relative to the assault on John McCarthy, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, on Wednesday last:

The People vs. *Andrew Hines, Cyrus Shay, John N. Briggs, —— Briggs, John Doe and others*, whose names are unknown.

City and County of New-York, ss.—William H. Racey, of No. 174 Grand-street, in said City, being duly sworn, says: That on Wednesday night, March 24, 1858, at the City and County of New-York, Andrew Hines, Cyrus Shay, John N. Briggs, — Briggs, and divers other men and boys, to deponent unknown, with force and arms did riotously, unlawfully, and routeously assemble together, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street, in said City, to disturb the peace of the people of the City of New-York: and being then and there assembled and gathered together, did make a violent assault, beating and ill-treating, upon one John McCarthy. That several of the men thus unlawfully assembled together, carried and exposed in a threatening manner, pistols and other weapons, and threatened to shoot any one who should endeavor to prevent the assault that was being committed upon the said McCarthy. That they prevented citizens from interfering to stop the affray, and conducted themselves in a violent and outrageous manner. That said John N. Briggs was very active in urging the assault and riot, on pulling off his coat and threatening to blow out the brains of any man who should interfere the violence and riot from being continued. That he is informed and believes, that the said John N. Briggs kicked the said McCarthy, after he had been knocked down on the sidewalk, in his eye and inflicted great personal injury on the said McCarty: that deponent believes and charges, that one Marcus C. Stanley has been the chief instigator of the riot and assault; that said Stanley and said parties, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, are all equally guilty in the matter, from the fact that it was currently reported on the streets for several days previous to this assault and riot, that the same would take place, and that the said Stanley had hired the said Hines to beat and assault the said McCarty; that, to the best of depouent's knowledge and belief, most of the persons engaged in this riot and assault are fighting-men and thieves; that this deponent accused the said Andrew Rince of having been paid by Marcus Cicero Stanley to assault the said McCarty, and was told in reply by the said Hines that if he had received the money from Stanley, that it was none of deponent's business. WILLIAM H. RACEY.

Sworn before me, this 27th of March, 1858, George G. Barnard, Recorder.

Warrants were issued by the Recorder for all the above parties. On Saturday evening Cyrus Shay and John N. Briggs were arrested by Officer Pease, of the Court of Sessions, and brought before the Recorder, who committed them in default of $3,000 each. Several important arrests, it was expected, would have been made yesterday.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Fry's Opera of Leonora—Mr. Ullman proved that he *is* the Napoleon of managers, by keeping his word, last night, in a dangerous undertaking. An average manager would have backed down at the last moment; he would have invented no insolent excuse, and allowed Mr. Fry's "Leonora" to gather a little more dust in that limbo wherein it has been rescued. This has been the course of procedure for twelve years. It would be useless and untimely to give the reason now, for the reason no longer holds good. Mr. Ullman has thought for himself, and acted on his own responsibility with a result which we trust will be beneficial to American art.

Mr. Fry's opera of "Leonora" was originally "brought out" by the Seguin troupe of English opera singers at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the season of 1845, and reproduced the following year at another Philadelphia House. Its success was great, and it enjoyed a number of repetitions in spite of much unkind criticism. In those days the discussion of musical matters was limited to one or two little cliques, each furiously hostile to the other, but all animated with a coarse suspicion of everything American. The young man, Fry, with his operatic work under his arm, broke in rudely on their prerogatives; he brushed them away like flies, and audaciously submitted his work to the public. Clearly, under such circumstances, it was the duty of the work to fall; but, for some reason which the critics could never understand, it obstinately refused to fall, and, in point of fact, succeeded prodigiously. A result so exasperating produced for "Leonora" a faithful legion of enemies, and as this species of human creature enjoys remarkable longevity, it is not improbable that some of the ancient force may turn up on the present occasion.

"Leonora" is Mr. Fry's first operatic effort for the public, and like all first works, it contains much that is admirable, and much that might be better. Its principle characteristic is melody. The fertility of Mr. Fry's invention is in this respect remarkable, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that he does not seek his inspiration in the shady and sentimental groves of the minor scale, like most young composers, but in the broad and healthful uplands of the major mode. The best melodies of the Opera orchestral and vocal are in the long-breathed, deep-chested major. The exceptions to this general rule are, we should suppose, intentional, as in the drinking song "King Death," where sackcloth and ashes and a touch of brimstone are needed; and in the opening of the second act, where sentimentalism and an oboe are necessary, and elsewhere as occasion demanded. But the prevalent coloring of Mr. Fry's sentimentality is manly; it does not remind you of the greenhorn who trembles when he speaks to a lady, and sits down on his hat in a perspiring tremor. What the literature of the day (especially dramatic literature) lacks, this Opera supplies and illustrates—namely, *abonam*. It goes from one idea to another without looking back, and is as hearty and elastic and joyful and satisfied at the beginning of the fourth act as at the commencement of the first. This of course shows an immensely fertile invention, which, as in the case of Rossini subsequent productions may tame down considerably. Prodigality of idea is certainly an indication of genius, and with other indiscretions, belongs to youth. But what an infinite relief it is to be bathed in melody, after being dry-rubbed with mere sound, as in the case of some modern composers, who like many literateure think that nothing can be good unless it is finikin and exhausted and polished.

A frank acknowledgment of the superabundant merit of one of the first essentials of opera leads us naturally to the contemplation of a fault which is sometimes unpleasantly apparent in Mr. Fry's work. This is a certain enggestiveness in the opening bars of some of the melodies which carries our memory to past pleasures afforded by other composers. Thus in the second and third acts there are undoubted reminiscences of Bellini, and of Donizetti, and an old Landler has not been quite forgotten in the finale to the first act. The resemblances are only momentary, and evidently not willful, but it is one of the phenomena of music, that if you but touch the memory of tune, it brings forth all that it has ever retained. There is nothing remarkable, therefore, that such resemblances provoked the ire of those shallow critics who look on their vocation as a privileged growl, and who are never critical if not severe. It is unnecessary to justify blemishes so slight as these, and it is not our place to do it under any circumstances. But we would remark in the initiated, that musical composition is a study; that it is acquired by a precise, close, and systematic examination and training of certain models. Resins of rules of paper are used up in the attainment, until the producing mind knows how to produce in the most effective manner. It happens, invariably, that the first works of any composer bear certain ear-marks of other hands. I is the case in Mr. Fry's first opera, and it was the case in Mr. Beethoven's first symphony.

Another defect which belongs to youth, is the excessive use of brass in the orchestra and—we might add—elsewhere. Mr. Fry "goes it" with his three trombones and his Bombardoue, as if those instruments breathed the elixir of life. Not a note in the score has been changed since the time when it was first played in Philadelphia, and we who have heard in New-York some of Mr. Fry's recent symphonies, have an opportunity of judging how much he has improved by subduing this excessive vitality. Apart from the brass instruments, the orchestration is remarkable for its fluency, for its fullness, and for its progress. Albrechtsbarger somewhere says, that the indispensable requisites for a worthy theatrical composer, are a proved experience of dramatic effect in rhetorical declamation, a lively fancy in musical painting, practical knowledge of vocal and instrumental effect, and a judicious employment of all lawful aids. In each respect Mr. Fry is equal to the emergency suggested by the fine old theorist; his declamation is dramatic, (our only objection being that it is sometimes too dramatic;) his fancy luxuriant to a degree; his knowledge (theoretical, rather than practical, we judge) of vocal and instrumental effect, good; and his employment of lawful aids (and unlawful aids, sometimes) sufficient to satisfy the critical part of the audience and please the multitude. Still, as we have said, his instrumentation is loud, and brassy, and in some cases unconventional to the point of inconsistency, as in the romance and aria of Marianna, in the third act, where the drum and the cymbals are employed to the accompaniment of the contralto voice. We are aware that the piece is a Moorish piece, and that the instruments are "charactoristic." But truth never sounded more unpleasantly than in this case. We call particular attention to the melody of this romanza, and of the duet which follows. They are the only additions Mr. Fry has made to the opera, and show once more how astonishing is his supply of melody. Madame D'Angri, Signor Tiberini, and Madame La Grange, sung deliciously in this scena.

It is time that we spoke of the performance, which in spite of hasty production was good. The most noticeable defect was an unnecessary and persistent loudness in the orchestra; the choruses (which are all well written and effective) were sung with precision, and the principal artists, although occasionally nervous and hitchy in their new *rôles*, were "up" in the text. The first act, with its gay drinking chorus, its free and easy unisons, and its bass solo "King Death," passed off like a flash of light. Signor Gassier, the principal actor, sang like the true artist he is; but in the solo to which we have referred the music is too low for his voice. At the end of the act Mr. Fry was called out. The second act opens with a lovely melody, sung by the tenor, (Signor Tiberini,) "Oh! fortune," and is followed by a duet for the bass and tenor, excellently sung and warmly applauded; the scene closes with another duet between the same parties, full of spirit and determination: we then proceed to the banqueting hall, where we have a choral accompaniment to a charming and well-known waltz, an extra band on the stage and a picture of great animation. The whole of this scene is musically admirable, and it is but justice to Mr. Ullman to say that he has spared no expense in the decorations. La cavatina by the soprano, (the allegro "Mid the smiles," one of the most charming things in the opera;) a quartette fluently and clearly written, and a brilliant polacca finale "Oh! moment enchanting," brought down the curtain amid thunders of applause and Mr. Fry and the principal artists were again demanded and made their appearance. In the third act we have the freshest and best part of the opera. D'Angri's scena is unexceptionable, (except as regards drum and cymbals;) the duet between *Leonora* and *Julio*—"How had I wronged thee ever"—perfectly original and fragrant; the finale hold, well devised, and eminently dramatic. The curtain descended once more amid loud applause, and Mr. Fry and the artists appeared. The fourth act is excellent, principally for its concerted pieces and in the skill which the author displays in preserving his energy to the last.

The greatest credit is due to Mad. LaGrange, Mad. D'Angri, Signor Tiberini, Signor Gassier, Signor Rocco, and Signor Barrattini. In an incredibly short space of time, and under discouraging circumstances, they have studied important *rôles* and mastered them. To Mr. Arcuitz, too, who in this revival has worked with undeviating conscientiousness, the thanks of the public and the composer are due. It is a cheering thing to know that so much good will has been expended on a work which is simply to be played once more—and that in spite of an emphatic success.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Metropolitan Police Injunction Vetoed—The Bowery Paving Contract Confirmed.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. The following communication was received from the Mayor, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Mayor's Office, March 29 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution passed by your honorable body, directing the counsel to the Corporation to take immediate measures, by injunction or otherwise, to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners from paying any moneys to the persons appointed or employed by such Commissioners as policemen other than the five patrolmen which they were, by resolution of the late Board of Supervisors, authorized to appoint.

In my opinion, this subject belongs exclusively to the Board of Supervisors, and is made by the Metropolitan Police Act, as well in regard to designating the number of policemen to be appointed for this County as the raising of the money for their salaries, a matter entirely within their control. This will be evident on referring to the several sections of that act.

Independently, however, of this objection, I should deem it to be my duty to return the paper for other reasons:

At the time of the passage of the resolution by the late Board of Supervisors referred to by your resolution, the Metropolitan Police Act was disputed as unconstitutional by a majority of the members of that honorable body, and its action in respect to the number of men thus designated, was no doubt taken, not for the reason that no more than five policemen were necessary to protect the lives and property of our citizens, but that another force—the Municipal Police—was considered by them to be legally performing duty. Since then this Act has been declared by the highest judicial tribunal in the State to be constitutional, and the old force thus recognized by the late Board of Supervisors merged in the new one by the operation of the act creating it, and reorganizing as members thereof the old force, more than one-third of whom are now in the Department, and a large part of the remainder claim also to belong thereto. The rejection of the passage of the resolution by the late Board of Supervisors was, therefore, by this decision of the Court of Appeals, entirely changed, and it was allowed to remain in force. To institute a contest, until the passage of the annexed paper by your honorable body. Even the same Board of Supervisors, subsequently, in making up the assessment rolls for 1857, authorized the usual sum for "Police" to be raised by taxation, which was done, and from which sum thus raised the policemen in the present force were during the last year paid. The present Board of Supervisors have also passed a draft of an act, which has been submitted to the Legislature for passage, including, among other items, authority for a tax for Police, based on the present number in the Department, and they have now under consideration the subject of providing an increased force therein. Admitting, however, the resolution referred to by your honorable body to be operative, to carry it out at this time would not only lead, in my opinion, to an increased amount of expensive litigation, in which the City is now unfortunately involved, but it would deprive the City and County of that police protection which they absolutely require. Does not the necessity of the case require that the men now in the Department should be continued in their employment and paid for their services, until some other means shall be legally provided whereby their places can be supplied? Would it be just to our citizens or to the numerous strangers who visit our City to deprive them of that police protection which it is in our power to give them, and which they may rightly expect? The limited force if five men would not afford, in the least degree, this protection, or be even sufficient for the performance of the ordinary duties of officers at any one of the Police or other Criminal Courts of the County, and the putting the same into effect would give an opportunity for the commission of crime in our City which every good citizen would have reason to deplore. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

A resolution was adopted, directing the City Inspector to report the names of all persons now building stands in Washington and West Washington Markets, and the date of their permits.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of widening and paving Battery-place. The report was laid over.

Alderman Tucker offered a resolution to the effect that the Corporation Counsel be requested to report to the Board whether the Common Council can legally rescind the confirmation of the fraudulent assessment list (reported before) and order a new and correct list to be made, in order to make an equitible adjustment with the property owners, and recover back from the contractors such sums of money as have been fraudulently obtained by them. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Murray empowering the Committee on Lands and Places to employ a clerk, who should be a competent surveyor or engineer, to draft suitable plans for the regulation and drainage and grading of public parks of the City, the expense not to exceed $250.

The resolution was opposed by Alderman Tucker, who objected to the power of the Board to do such work through a Committee.

Aldermen Clancy and McSpedon favored the object of the resolution, and claimed that they had the power to obtain the services of such a clerk.

Alderman Davis would amend by making the resolution read "with the exception of the Central Park."

Alderman McSpedon was sure that there was no intention of the author of the resolution to interfere with the Central Park.

Alderman Tucker moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain whether the Committee have power to expend $50. Lost.

Alderman Davis' amendment was incorporated in the resolution, which was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen to confirm the contract for paving the Bowery.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

☞ **Lace Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 11th inst., my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our depôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Consumption.**—E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery has devoted his attention exclusively, for the last fifteen years, to the treatment of the Lungs and Throat, and his treatment has been the means of curing hundreds of persons in this City of Consumption. Send for a book gratis.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond,**

Clothiers, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., Request attention to the following facts:

Stocks and Prices.

They offer the greatest variety of Elegant Spring Clothing for Men and Boys, to be found in New-York, at lower prices than have yet been announced in the trade.

Reasons for Reduction

Having purchased, for cash, an immense stock of Spring Coatings Cassimeres, Vestings &c., during the very crisis of the panic, at less than cost they can afford to sell at much cheaper rates than merchants and manufacturers who have not enjoyed such opportunities.

Boys' Department.

In this branch the variety is unparalleled, embracing a great diversity of new and becoming fashions for boys of all ages.

Custom Department.

Here the stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds &c., is very extensive, and the cut and finish of the Clothing as beautiful as the charges are moderate. The prices of all articles are

Marked in Plain Figures,

from which no deviation is made. Thus, deception is rendered absolutely impossible. The public is invited to call and examine the stock, and to compare its quality, style, and prices with those of other Clothing houses.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,

Opposite the *Herald* Office.

☞ **Nelliographs to send in Letters** can only be had at GRANT & ALCOOK's, No. 483 Broadway, where every other style of picture can be had at the shortest notice, as they will continue business a few weeks longer, by request.

☞ **New and Elegant Styles of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** now opening at extremely moderate prices.

Parties refitting their houses for the Spring are invited to call and examine them.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s** Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No 469 Broadway.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 158 Chambers st. will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by Geo. B. Saunders, A. D. 1846. This, the acquirement, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. Saunders, store No. 7 Astor-House.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st. (opposite the Astor House,) and get a truss, so easy you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office—Marsh & Co.,** No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant to prick rooms for ladies.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown.** Best in use. Only four shillings a box. Sold at No 1 Barclay-st. and all Druggists in the United States. Also infallible Ozgneut for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—A catalogue of the choicest fruit and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

MARRIED

Hendrickson—Hicks.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. J. West, Mr. Jason B. Hendrickson to Mrs. Hannah M Hicks all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Page.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 28, after a short illness Julia T., wife of Rufus Park, and daughter of the late Capt. Benj. K. Hall, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday March 31 at 2½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 46 9th st., without further invitation.

Poillon.—In this City, on Saturday, March 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. after a short and severe illness, Mrs Gates Ann Wood, wife of Jno. J. Poillon, aged 33 years, 9 months and 19 days.

Her relatives, friends and those of her brother, John Wood, of her sister Mrs Margaret Peck, and her brother-in-law, Henry H. Storms are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 117 La Rayst. on Tuesday, March 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Babcock.—On Monday evening, March 29, after a short illness, Ann Eliza, wife of F. M. Babcock, and daughter of Chas. Waddell.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah Williams aged 20 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 31 at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 139 Atlantic-st., without further invitation.

Barrett.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, March 28, of consumption, Mr. William H Barrett, aged 27 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Croton-av., Sing Sing, at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon. Carriages will be in readiness to receive the friends of the deceased, on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train at the Hudson River Railroad.

Clear.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, March 28, Capt Michael Clear, Sailing Master, U. S. N., aged 75 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this Tuesday afternoon, at ½ o'clock, at the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn.

Miller.—At New Haven, on Thursday March 11, at the residence of her son in law, Capt Carleton White Pierpont, aged 87 years, relict of the late John Miller, of New York, and mother of Justus D. and Thomas S Miller, of San Francisco.

Her remains were interred at Newcastle.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Hale.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, March 24, Mrs Jennett Hale, wife of Augustin W Hale, and daughter of the late B. L. Van Kleeck, M. D., of New-York, N. Y.

MANTILLAS,

BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

No. 380 Canal,

AT WHOLESALE,

Is now fully assorted, of

DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,

Exclusively his own, in

All his own well known make.

ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.

SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.

ALL LACE HOME MADE.

FRENCH LACE.

CHANTILLY LACE.

See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c., &c.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS.

PORCELAIN AND SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNOBS,

Silver-plated Hinges,

Bell Pulls, Bell Levers,

French Window bolts,

Silver plated Shutter-knobs.

Silvered Glass, Door and Shutter Knobs,

Library Latches and Hinges,

Sliding and Folding Door Trimmings,

Safe Night-latches,

Safe, Store, Door and Pad Locks,

Swing Door Hinges, &c.

Hardware in great variety for all descriptions of buildings

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

Agents for American Porcelain Company, Gautier & Co's Black Lead Crucibles, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

A PERMANENT CURE FOR LIFE.

THE PROPRIETOR OF

DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY

Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

W. & J. MORRISON,

No. 79 Chambers-st.,

Would call the attention of buyers to their unrivaled stock of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

In Silk and Cotton,

BUTTONS,

BELT RIBBONS,

STAPLE GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

SKIRTS, &c.,

Which they are prepared to sell at

LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.

Have removed from no. 177 to

NO. 300 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,

MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S

GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL

has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 166, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by drug gists generally.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway New-York.

J. O. BARGER,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Desk at this office.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Fraud follows honorable success like a black shadow; imitating its advertisements as it swindling the public under false colors. Thus a name who has been rocking the pockets of the unsuspecting through the medium of the Press and the Post Office, has been a means of casting undeserved obloquy upon honorable men engaged in legitimate Gift Enterprises. Having been well known in this City for many years, and being now the managing agent of the AMERICAN GIFT AND BOOK HOUSE, No 293 Broadway, I feel it incumbent upon me to repel and disprove the wholesale charges made against Gift Enterprises by a portion of the Press, so far as that establishment is concerned. I invite a scrutiny of its plan and proceedings. I fearlessly appeal to the tens of thousands who have patronized it, for an indorsement of the fairness and liberality of its dealings; I challenge any man to show that a single bill has ever been sold from the store at a higher figure than the published price; and I invite a comparison between the prices marked on the volumes which constitute our large and valuable stock, and those of leading publishing houses in this City. The presents distributed are just so much over and above the *quid pro quo* given by the "regular" booksellers for the same money. These are facts. Let those who doubt examine for themselves.

A. RANNEY.

PLATED CAKE-BASKETS FOR FOUR DOLLARS.—New pattern plated Cake-Baskets, Castors, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Table and Dessert Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, with an assortment of Britannia Ware, for sale at retail, by

LUCIUS HART,

Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CARD.

PETERSON'S FINAL REPLY TO PUTNAM.

G. P. Putnam, *Sir:* I hoped when I published my last card, that I had done with you; but as you have since dunned that you neither "altered," "interpolated," or "omitted" any parts of the card which we signed together, I am compelled to prove the correctness of my assertions.

I repeat, therefore, that you "altered" the card; and not only "altered" it, but "interpolated" it; not only "interpolated" it but "omitted" portions of it. I shall begin with the last.

First—You omitted an important part. Though the letter which Mr Maitland first gave me turned out to be not genuine, there *is* a letter from Washington Irving, (the original of which *is* in my possession, and was acknowledged as authentic by yourself, before witnesses,) which *I* stipulated expressly should be inserted in the card we were about to sign. I stipulated this, because the letter in question praised *Sartaroe* quite as much as the other; and because the *gist* of this controversy really is whether Mr. Irving did, or did not, eulogise *Sartaroe*. But, though you assured me, on your honor, that this letter should form a part of the card, *it was omitted when that card appeared.*

You attempt to justify yourself, by saying that you took the card, with the letter in it, to the newspapers, and that the editors themselves left it out. Unfortunately for your statement, the mutilated card appeared first in the *Tribune*; the afternoon of the same day in the *Evening Post*; and the following morning in the *Times*. Now, Sir, was it not your duty, when you found that the card came out mutilated, in the *Tribune*, to *see personally* that it was printed correctly in the *Post* and *Times, for which you had ample time?* You engaged, Sir, to have the card appear exactly as it was when we signed it. I trusted to your honor. I was deceived.

Sir, it others are to be believed, *you* have caused this important omission. On this point I quote the following letters from E. D. Long, Esq., and J. A. Maitland, Esq.

New-York, March 24, 1858.

T. B. Peterson, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been to the offices of the *Post*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, as requested; and they all assure me that the original letter of Washington Irving was not attached to the card from Mr. Putnam; if it had been it would have been published.

Putnam seems to try and mystify the matter up as much as possible, and if I have any opinion at all, it seems to me he wants it to be inferred, from his card, that there is no letter at all from Washington Irving. I would now print Mr. Irving's true letter, and let them deny it if they dare.

In haste, yours truly,

E. D. LONG.

No. 51 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday Night

T. B. Peterson, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In the by a card which appears in the *Times* of this day, that Mr Putnam has outrageously and contrary to good faith, omitted, changed and interpolated the card you wrote for insertion in the *Times* on Monday. I was present at the time the card was written, and heard all that you had urged on the subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES A. MAITLAND.

I consider this sufficient, Sir to convince an impartial public that you have omitted a portion, and an important portion of the card I signed with you.

Second—You interpolated the Card.—In your own card, under date of March 24, you admit this. You say: "the following lines were annexed to the newspaper copies." If annexing phrases is not interpolating, what does interpolating mean? Let me recommend to you a study of Webster's Dictionary before you write another card.

Third—You Altered the Card.—It is sufficient, in conclusion, to inform you, that interpolations and omissions constitute alterations. Let me also acquaint you, that when two parties, who have had a controversy, agree mutually on a card which both are to sign, the omission of a single word by one of the parties, is a violation of the agreement. And when this omission is a vital one, and has been made by the party to whom the publication of the card has been confided, it is a breach of trust. Sir, farewell. Respectfully yours, T. B. PETERSON,

Philadelphia, March 27, 1858.

"SARTAROE."

A CARD FROM THE AUTHOR.

The author of *Sartaroe* has, hitherto in vain, used every exertion to discover the writer of the spurious letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Irving. In such unfortunate occurrences as this, the victim or victims, seldom have any means of redress, as those who would be guilty of the act of writing false or anonymous letters, whether in mere wantonness, or with baser intent, rarely have the manliness or honesty to confess to the outrage. The author, however, feels that he is called upon to state that he was not aware, until a fortnight or three weeks ago, that the plates of *Sartaroe* had been transferred from New-York to Philadelphia. He had been informed that they were in the hands of the Sheriff of New-York. *No correspondence, whatever, had passed—on this subject—between him and Messrs. Fetridge & Co., or Messrs. Peterson.* Mr T. B. Peterson states that he sent a circular to the author six weeks ago; *but this circular did not reach its destination*; probably because the author removed some months since from his former residence. *He did not know that the work had been printed by Mr. Peterson until he saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Ledger*, in the reading room of the New-York Merchants' Exchange, two days before Mr. Putnam's card appeared in the New-York *Times*; *nor did he see Mr. Peterson's circular until the morning of the appearance of the aforesaid card.* Had the author known that the book was about to be printed by Mr. Peterson, but a few weeks ago, he *could*, and assuredly *would*, have prevented the publication of the spurious letter. Having in his possession an original, *and certainly a much more satisfactory, letter from the venerable and distinguished author, Mr. Irving*, it would have been the climax of folly and stupidity—to say nothing of the wrong—to have allowed a false letter to appear, knowing it to be such; and, furthermore, he would have *protested* against it, and, if possible, *prevented*, the ostentatious parade of Mr. Irving's name, under any circumstances. The author had become weary of waiting for the publication of a work, a small edition of which was printed six months ago, and had alm

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS No. 49 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 128 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 78 WEST-NINETEENTH-STREET—Modern built with all the improvements; range, hot and cold water throughout; water closets, gas, bath, speaking tubs, painted walls, vaults, shutters, &c. to-morrow; rent $1,000. Also the large brick stable No. 46 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 76 Wall st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 98 WEST-NINETEENTH-STREET—Modern built with all the improvements; range, hot and cold water throughout; water closets, gas, bath, speaking tubs, painted walls, vaults, shutters, &c. Rent $1,000. Also the large brick stable No. 46 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 76 Wall st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house No 20 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av. It has the modern improvements. Croton water, gas fixtures &c. To a good tenant it will be painted and put in complete order. Rent $500. Inquire on the premises, or of C. CLINTON at E. R. Webb's No 15 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished, at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, of brick, three stories 23x36 with large yard, built to and adjoining the summer-cot with shrubbery. The situation is convenient to the South Ferry Premises to be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. in all this week.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first-class, with the modern improvements, having been connected to accommodate the present occupants Would make a first-class boarding-house, or will be let separately. Can be seen at all reasonable hours Apply to J. RISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st. near 3d av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story house in Phelps-place, 34th-st., consisting of second story and one half of third; seven rooms, good cellar, wash-tubs, bath furnace, water closets gas, &c. Rent $350. Good reference required.

Also, for sale low, the furniture of the same description. Inquire of M. C. HOLL, No. 368 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE IN good order, containing 21 rooms, with garden fruit trees and one acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres. Also, a small cottage with 3 acres of land, on moderate terms. It is ten minutes walking distance from the ferry, and can be seen at all hours. Apply to DURHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., or to J. TRAVIS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON NORTH-WEST corner of 33d-st and 4th-av., that large dwelling-house, with columns and piazzas front and rear, on top of the tunnel at Yorkville—it barn and nine lots, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Rent, $600. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern three-story house will let, to a small respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms and one room on the third story with privilege of bath-room &c. Rent $300. Apply at No. 193 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—ON RAILROAD ROUTE, EAST BROOKlyn, 3 two-story basement houses with gas, 5 and 12 rooms; rent $225 and $275; one small neat cottage, 5 rooms and basement; rent $144; good neat orchard, fruit, &c Apply to U. PAPE'S Coal Office Myrtle-av and Franklin. E. W. VAN BEEM.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 67 North Moore-st. having all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water &c A convenient residence for a down-town merchant. To a small family the rent will be low. Apply to J. HIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE AT A BARGAIN: 7 YEARS unexpired, of a modern 3 story brick house, subject to a low ground rent, located in a good osig borh'd, and containing the modern improvements of hot and cold water, bath water closets and gas. Apply to W. V. LEGGETT, No. 4 Hall of Records.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, in 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block, No. 53; neatly finished, a good yard well calculated for a genteel family; all the modern improvements; possession given any time. Inquire next door No. 155. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, AT NO 448 WATER-st; second and third floors, well lighted; hoist wheel and easy of access; well adapted to any business requiring steady power; convenient room, and good location. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 244 South st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE pleasantly located in Jersey City, and convenient to the ferry The house has seven rooms, with water and gas. Address, with reference, W. E. M., Box No. 1,786, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, ON corner of 126th-st and 6th av, a fine family residence, with gas, bath, range, &c; good carriage-house, and 3 lots of ground; some fruit and shrubbery. Rent $550. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN built house, consisting of 4 rooms, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, in a genteel and desirable neighborhood. Inquire at No. 228 West 16th-st. Rent moderate Easy of access by stage and railroad. References exchanged.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND SUBstantial manufactory or workshop in the rear of No. 108 and 110 Greene st., (second street west of Broadway,) between Spring and Prince sts.; has fire-proof safe, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No 110 Greene-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME-HOUSE, CONtaining 10 rooms, and seven lots in garden, situated in the city Hudson, N. J., within 2 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry; rent $320. For particulars, inquire of G. VAN HOUTEN, No 196 West-st., 34 story, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 28 OAK STREET, brick house, with cartway, lot 20x180 well located for the coal or any other business requiring extensive yard room Apply to JACOB HYATT, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $350—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, in excellent order gas fixtures, &c., in South 8th-st., between 4th and 5th sts. Williamsburg; five minutes' walk from Son h 10th o. Peck Slip Ferry. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No 35 Ferry st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THIRD FLOOR of house No 148 East 20th-st., consisting of 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, entries and part of cellar; one of back yard in the house; rent, $13 50 per month. Inquire of C. FUNTON, next door

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO 1 RUTgers place corner Monroe and Jefferson sts with all the modern improvements containing 22 rooms parlors and hall partially furnished. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 423 Grand-st, corner Attorney.

TO LET—THE LOWER HALF OF A FOUR-STORY English basement house, built for the owner's own use; it is fitted up with bells speaking tubes &c., the rent is $ 0. Inquire on the premises No. 256 West 32d-st 4 doors west of 9th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th av; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODHEAD, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSES, No 102 East 33d st., near Lexington-av. with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No 104 East 33d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock; or, to J. McKIBBEN, at No 345 4th-av.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 96 East 19th st., for one or more years Rent $1,000. Also the large brick stable No. 46 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 76 Wall st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two-story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depôt on new York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $180. Inquire of M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st; up stairs, New-York.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two-story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depôt on new York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $180. Inquire of M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st; up stairs, New-York.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic st, Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place New York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR furniture for sale—the large floe house No 6 Bond-st., near Broadway, suitable for boarding oc letting rooms furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, with all the modern improvements, No 24 West 20th-st. Apply to H. J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 TWO ROOMS AND BEDroom on second floor Rent low to a desirable tenant. Good neighborhood. Apply at No. 141 Eldridge-st., near Rivington-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Gas and Croton. Call at No. 306 2d-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY DWELLing house No. 33 King-st, with all the modern improvements: gas Croton water, range, suitable for one family, or two small genteel families. Inquire of H. HAWKEY. No. 29 King-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS SUITABLE for any manufacturing purpose, corner of Bleecker, Bank and Hudson sts. Inquire of SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a north-west light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm in Long Island of the late David S Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it giving a very extensive front foe improvements It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 45 feet long 30 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes, together with barns, hen-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay barn above 200 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided no by double-faced stone walls There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers or in one plot as private sale. It not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Prices Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Houston st ferries Applic-tions can be made to S. A. MILLS at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLER, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONSISTING OF 1,665 acres of valuable timber and muck land Weather for sale 1,665 acres of land by recent survey, located near the Eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and bounded by the river for about three miles. This land is heavily timbered and wooded with white and red oak suitable for ship building and staves The land is in a situation soil, and lies on the north side of the river and has a gentle slope and south-wardly exposure, after the removal of the wood the land will be admirably adapted to the early growth of potatoes, tomatoes green peas, cucumbers, and all truck; also, corn, oats, wheat, &c after the completion of the canal steamers will be placed on the river for the purpose of bringing produce to New-York, which will take but two hours to run from one point to the other. For further particulars, inquire of MERWIN & MOORE, No 16 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York eight miles from the City, with two new dwelling-houses, two good wells of water; large barn wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, strawberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more If not sold by the 1st of April it will then be let to small private family going to business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. REMSEN, No. 48 Maiden-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL at private sale his farm on the White Stone road about half a mile from the White Stone steamboat landing, and about two miles from the village of Flushing The farm and garden are in a high state of cultivation; on said farm is an excellent apple orchard of the best kind of fruit; there are also pear, peach, and quince trees in bearing order. Also, in said garden an abundance of raspberries, gooseberries, and strawberry bed, all in a high state of cultivation. Said farm consists of about 26 acres of land, a comfortable dwelling house and barn and necessary out buildings thereon. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL HIGGINS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—ONE FARM of 80 acres, 2 farms of 40 acres, accessible by plank road and by water, 9 miles from New York; admirably suited to market gardening and early crops also, a pleasant cottage residence with 40 acres of good land, near railroad depôt, half an hour from New-York; this cottage will be let with two acres All the property will be sold on most favorable terms, small amount to cash, balance in easy payments; vacant City lots up town, will be taken in part payment Inquire of B. H. CREED, Jamaica, Long Island, or address Box I,031 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 86 34-100 ACRES, one mile from Rye Depôt, Westchester County, seven acres woodland, balance all tillable, well fenced and finely improved; large apple orchard and a great variety of other fruits. The house is well situated finely shaded, and supplied with water from a never failing spring, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c., all in order. This is a first-class farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Robert Carpenter, Esq., in Harrison, Westchester County, half way between Rye Station on the New-Haven Railroad, and White Plains on the Harlem Railroad, 26 acres of fine land well watered, and highly productive Terms easy Apply to the owner, or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., a farm of 133 acres of land, with a large two story double house and out buildings to match It is pleasantly situated, within three minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. Will be sold low, and on easy terms, or the house may be rented with or without any part of the land at a bargain. Apply to LESTER ST. JOHN, Darien Depôt, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTchester County containing about 35 acres, on which is an old farm-house, a good barn, some fruit trees and small fruit, and a never failing spring of water. It is within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Yonkers, which village is always a market for all a farmer can raise. Apply to PETER ANDERSON, At A. T. Stewart & Co.'s New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard, ten minutes' walk from Washingonville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUPWICK, No 54 Nassau-st; J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

LAND! LAND!—IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER Land wild lands in Winnebeshiek County, Iowa, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange them for stocks of goods suitable for the western trade For further particulars, inquire of or address the subscriber at the Western Hotel Cortlandt-st. Communications must state the kind of goods. THEO. R. CRANDELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, HALF OF A HOUSE, pleasantly situated, with gas and Croton water, not above 38th st and between 5th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. Address W. C., Box No. 1,853 Lowee Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs Price from $8,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No 2,007 New York Post-Office. No objection to hire one at a reasonable rent.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st, or between 8th av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY wishes to take charge of a house in Brooklyn, while the family are absent in the country. References given. Address F. CHANDLER, Brooklyn

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN—LAND WARrant No 44,900 dated Oct 30, 1856, in favor of James McIntyre, for 160 acres of land, mailed by the General Land Office May 29 1857. Parties are cautioned against negotiating the same; any person possessing information of the above will address the subscribe L. KISSAM, No. 59 William st.

AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR A GOLD WATCH.—Apply of H. W. EAGLES, 51st-st., third house west of 3d-av.

STATIONERY.

SLATE & JAMES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No 88 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS. Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane Orders solicited

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating Officers for the Ward without distinction of party, the following gentleman were nominated:
For Alderman
GEORGE CURTIS.
For Supervisor
GEORGE A. JARVIS.
For Assessor
RICHARD WHIPPLE.
For Constable
ISAAC SKIDMORE
Dr. DANIEL BROOKS, Chairman.
W. HUNT, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A COUNTRY SEAT on the banks of the east River, near Hurlgate, in the immediate vicinity of the steamboat landing, the Summer residence of the subscriber The house is well adapted for the accommodation of a large family; is most tastefully situated on high ground and surrounded by large and ornamental trees There is an ice-house and a large green house near the mansion, well filled with peaches and flowers. The vegetable garden is large, and contains the different varieties of choice berries and small fruits, together with a large number of full-bearing pear trees of the finest qualities. A small or large portion of land, with farm house, &c., can be had if desired

Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

SITES FOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Sites for Country Seats on Verplanck's Point, near the Village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, are offered for sale

The sites have a river front and beautifully commanding water and land views, and are easy of access from the City of New York by the Hudson River Railroad

This road does not run between the sites and the river, but has a depôt within a mile of them, at Verplanck's Point, where all the way trains stop

All the express trains stop at Peekskill, which is distant only three miles

For further particulars, apply to
O'GORMAN & WILSON,
N. 24 William-st.

FOR ALL WHO DESIRE TO PROCURE a country residence, attention is invited to the city of New Brunswick on the line of the New Jersey Railroad distant one hour and a quarter from New-York. The advantages secured are those of health frequency, rapidity and safety of communication with the City of New-York; great educational facilities good markets, moderate price of land, and beauty of scenery. Houses and land on the city and vicinity may be purchased on favorable terms. Information furnished upon application at the office No. 14 Wall-street, room No. 17, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN "AUDUBON Park" Depôt, on Hudson River Railroad at 152d-st., 48 minutes time to Chambers st., station during the Summer months—two large well-arranged houses, carriage-houses, gardens, fine shade &c in the village adjoining, are churches, schools, markets, stores &c Also, on 16 st-st., between 10th and 11th avs., four well-built double houses four rooms on the first floor five on the second, kitchen &c., with water, ranges &c. In basements above ground These houses will be let cheap to desirable tenants Apply to Messrs. ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 401 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order Rents from $20 to $45 0 per annum.

The location is unsurpassed within the vicinity

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st, second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

N. B.—Possess on of two of the houses can be had immediately

A superior iron safe for sale.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, ONE HOUR from Chambers-st., five minutes from depôt by plank walk, on high ground, a nice cottage containing 8 rooms, bath-room water closet, pantries, furnaces, range, gas pipes, hot and cold water; 3½ acres of land stable, grape arbors, young fruit and ornamental trees &c All very pleasantly and healthfully situated, overlooking the Sunken Rock, and just in the proper distance for Summer and Winter residence for one small family. Will be sold low. For further particulars inquire at store No. 374 Broadway of N. A. BOYNTON. Also, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition convenient and pleasantly situated; stable, barn, with carriage house, wood house &c and 3½ acres land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c. situated in the town of Westport. Connecticut one mile from the railroad depôt. The furniture attached to the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 52 Front-st., office, up stairs

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Westchester County, ¾ mile north of th station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, more if desired,) well stocked with trees and fine fruits. The house is large, neatly new and modern style Grapery, carriage-house and barn. Possession easy. Apply on the premises, or to the auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—A country seat comprising a little over eight acres of land, on which is a large stone dwelling house one story and two stories compared. The land is beautifully wooded, and has on it a fine well with a constant supply of water, and also fine cistern water, and from the house a prospect of many miles around can be had

For terms and further information apply to RICHARD A. CAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

KINGSBRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER—A SWISS COTTAGE TO LET—A small house containing 10 rooms, suitable for a family in moderate circumstances The house will be put in good order, with an acre of land for a garden; rent $250 per annum. If wanted, 5, 10 or 20 acres may be had for a small additional rent, with stable and other requisites. Inquire of N. P. BAILEY, No. 255 4th-av., or Fordham on Harlem, 1 mile from Fordham depôt.

THE ADVERTISERS HAVE A LARGE, double house at Yonkers, just finished, and one also in all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, which they would let to a small family who would furnish them with board or the Summer, and also board for a family of 4 adults and 3 children, for the year; a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply at No 174 Broadway, New York, corner of Maiden-lane, where a plan of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WILL BE SOLD AT Auction, on April 17, 1858, a valuable residence, 60 miles from New York five minutes' walk from Hudson River R. R. bridge depôt, the grounds in high state of cultivation, fruit and shrubbery of all kinds abundance in good order with fine view of the river. For further particulars, inquire of E. R. BOGARDUS
No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED—Beautifully situated on the Passaic River, near Noe's Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage, containing 13 rooms, with barn and stable, icehouse, &c on a lawn of 10 acres on which are all varieties of forest and fruit trees. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Rent, $600. Apply at No. 235 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in the pleasant village of Dobbs' Ferry, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River A large double house, stable, carriage-house nearly new and grounds tastefully laid out, and everything in perfect order Price $11 100. Easy terms A oly to W. K. FOWLER, No 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or at Dobbs Ferry.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., very pleasantly located, opposite St. John's square, and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood house; ground 7 x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depôt; rent $150; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 111 Broadway

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND STABLES, situated at Bath, L. I., with about three acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Alfred Lange. The cottages are situated on the sea side where the bathing is excellent and they could, at little expense, be converted into one large boarding house. Apply to WM. LOTTIMER, Executor, No. 23 Park place, New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LONG Island, from April 1: two-story house, with carriage house and barn; good garden; well of water near door and good location; within half a mile from Bayside Station, Long Island Railroad Inquire at No 71 Reade-st., JAMES L. WOOD; or JAMES V. DURYEA, near the premises,

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Vaughan, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island The house, partially finished in the latest square with a wing 24x36. with a stable poultry house &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS. E. MAURAN, No 119 16th-st., or to care of WM K. THORN, No 182 Broadway.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Captain W. A. SPENCER, situated about a mile from Williams' Bridge, on the Boston Post Road consisting of large and well-built gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage-house The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—ABOUT 12 acres of land finely located in the beautiful village of Southport Conn., and within five minutes' walk of the depôt churches and the sea shore. A rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a country-seat. Inquire of Capt. W. THORP, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, 5 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad 3 minutes' walk from the station A handsome cottage, nearly new overlooking the Hudson. Thirteen rooms, ¾ of an acre of land Rent $500 Apply to O. S. SLOANE, No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture carriage, &c. and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. DHERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, with about 40 acres of land, in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from the Brownville Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 12 Vesey-st.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ABOUT ONE mile from the Railroad Depôt, on the road leading to Newark, a large, commodious house, garden, &c together with as much land as required, pleasantly situated, and in very desirable country residence Apply to BALDWIN, SEXTON & CO., No 11 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer, or on a lease the house and grounds known as "Rose Cottage" on Richmond terrace, near the landing. The place needs only to be seen to be appreciated Apply on the premises or to W. K. LOTHROP, No 2 William st., room No. 13.

FOR SALE AT PATCHOGUE, L. I.—A good 2-story farm house, fine garden, and well of fine water; barn and other out-buildings with 6 acres of best land attached; a very desirable location. Terms made easy. For particulars, inquire of J. OSBORN No 31 Fulton-st., New-York or JOHN HAVENS, Patchogue.

COTTAGE TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE elegantly situated, on high ground, one mile above Kingsbridge, on the Yonkers road easy of access by cars or boat. For particulars, apply to T. R. JACKSON, Room No. 40, No. 289 Broadway, at 12 M.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A neat house, with about half an acre of land, fronting the water, and commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the River and Bay. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, with gardens, &c., at Astoria Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, 100 miles above the City and opposite Tivoli Railroad Depôt, near Saugerties The view from it, (just building, complete, including ice-house, &c. There is a never-failing stream running through it, which will furnish water to any part of the house. The neighborhood is select There are some most costly seats in the vicinity. For further particulars, apply to C. W. HAWKINS, No. 35 Pine-st

TO LET—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER CO., a two story first-class frame dwelling-house, containing 11 rooms, beside closets and bath room, in complete order; the garden is well stocked with grape-vines, fruit and other trees, situated on Fulton-av., near 5th-st., ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York, by the Harlem Railroad. Rent $300. Apply to H. D. WILLIAMS, at the office of the Morris Canal company, Jersey City, or B. C. BOSWICK, No. 152 Broadway no stairs.

TO LET—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, NEAR the residence of the nodersigned, in Flushing, a perfectly healthy locality, and five minutes' walk from station Also to lease or for sale, several sections building lots. Gas and water conveniences attainable

S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN THE HEALTHY VILLAGE OF Morrisania half of a comfortable cottage with a large garden attached pleasantly situated, and easy of access to or by railroad and steamboat. Call at No 47 West 26th-st, near 6th av., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-STORY AND basement brick house in Warren-place, Charles-st, near Greenwich-av., 20x54 feet, lot 100 feet—deepest house in the row; basement floor consists of two basements, range, boiler, &c., and wash-room with tubs and water closet. Parlor floor two parlors with sliding doors and extension room, all with marble mantels, chandeliers bells, &c. Second story contains five rooms, with pantries and clothes presses, hot and cold water, bells, chandeliers and gas fixtures, with front and back stairs Third floor has four bedrooms bath-room and water closet, with gas in three rooms. House is painted, grained and papered throughout, together with under-cellar. Arranged for the owner's use, and requiring no repairs, whatever. Lowest price $10,000. Terms easy. If not sold this month will be rented to a private family for $950. For further information apply on 36th, W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 11 A. M.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Washington aves., with vacant lots beside. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and Ornamental trees flowers and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 61 Spruce-st, New-York, or to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and ornamented cast yards; are entirely new, with gas Croton baths, 2 water closets, each. The houses are each 15 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 24 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of extensive furniture as high rent Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER FIRST-av. and 52d st.; lot 54x76, with small frame house, renting for $200 per annum; price $3,500; 52d-st. adjoining above; lot 20x80; price $2,100, lot 20x80.6; price $2,200 the three lots are two brick 3 story dwellings, renting each for $350 per annum. Of the above prices, one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, and the whole will be sold in one lot for $7,000 Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 159 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL PARK LOT—The three-story brick and basement house No 60 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's church, having all the modern improvements of Croton water gas furnace, range &c. A yard and conservatory attached, and a nice yard in front. Neighborhood one of the best in the City House may be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner, the house is 25x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court yard in front of 5 feet The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No 3 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets up town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first rate order. Size of house, 32 feet 8 inches by 68 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BRINSHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 18th-st., adjoining AUDUBON PARK, having a view of the river, within five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. Stable on the premises. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—A first-class three story high basement house with sub-cellar and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches by 45 feet, lot 24 feet 9 inches by 86 feet 6 inches. Can be seen at any time of day. Inquire on the premises or at No. 187 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick houses each of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg; also, house No. 6 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements water, gas, ranges, &c., in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement of Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE.—NO. 147 EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, an elegant 4 story, first class, brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements; the house is 20x55 feet; the lot 106 feet deep. The house must be sold. $7,000 or more can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. To be seen any time The owner on the ground from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SECTIONS OF FOUR OR more lots front ng and adjoining Fulton-av. railroad, streets paved at $600 to $650 per lot Also, 4 or 5 acre sections, from $1 200 to $1,500 per acre. The above is the best property in Brooklyn or suburbs Apply to Real Estate Office No. 171 Jora emonst., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE on 28th-st. and 2d av.; rent $500.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7 56*.449 89
Average amount of Specie..... 1,9*6,102 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 21*,555 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,4*,7,642 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $778,969 00
Average amount of Specie..... 71,034 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 6*,471 00
Average amount of Deposits 38*,68* 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R A TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .....$48 ,5*5 00
Average amount of Specie 69,7*3 00
Average amount of Circulation 9*,593 00
Average amount of Deposits 22*,5*4 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5,100,910 94
Average amount of Specie 2,752,061 59
Notes Late Bank of America .....$2*,*36 ... 89,250 00
Average amount of Circulation ..... 66,714 ...
Average amount of Deposits 5,870,815 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discoonts....$*1,035,354 53
Average amount of Specie 3,1*,9*6 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits 6,7*5,891 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $9 2,9*8 72
Average amount of Specie 2*,*46 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,827 83
Average amount of Deposits 1,0*5,*48 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,879,851 34
Average amount of Specie 884,*5. 65
Average amount of Circulation 347,*7 06
Average amount of Deposits ..... 3,0 *,984 1*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,622,031 68
Average amount of Specie 441,457 71
Average amount of Circulation 87,0*5 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,565,*76 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29 h day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discoonts....$*1,035,354 53
Average amount of Specie 3,1*,9*6 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits 6,7*5,891 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,494,485 07
Average amount of Specie 1,121,*8* 27
Average amount of Circulation 2*,*6*3 80
Average amount of Deposits 3,3*7,*93 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,0*5,330 69
Average amount of Specie *7*,699 51
Average amount of Circulation 23*,*49 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,6*9,*45 31

City and County of New York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $271,961 39
Average amount of Specie 36,*96 94
Average amount of Circulation 104,135 00
Average amount of Deposits 347,6*3 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,391,366 3*
Average amount of Specie 352,*32 2*
Average amount of Circulation 1*1,2** 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,022,9*3 9*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $491,668 9*
Average amount of Specie 55,637 73
Average amount of Circulation 92,871 00
Average amount of Deposits 2*5,*09 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 18*3, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,915,293 00
Average amount of Specie 7*5 813 00
Average amount of Circulation 263,*65 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,*20,*63 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JOHN (BOAR HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $656,383 87
Average amount of Specie 134,*65 41
Average amount of Circulation 18*,*38 00
Average amount of Deposits 5*4,617 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,5*9,*17 07
Average amount of Specie *55,*98 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,7*8 91
Average amount of Deposits 1,*37,*97 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
W. C. REMBOLD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,9*8,719 46
Average amount of Specie *56,*77 38
Average amount of Circulation 100,527 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,7*1,*49 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM T. HOBART, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOBART, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,2*6,*73 58
Average amount of Specie *16,063 93
Average amount of Circulation 119,*81 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,*92,*07 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$*17,*61 00
Average amount of Specie 25,*2* 00
Average amount of Circulation 15,885 00
Average amount of Deposits 4*,*97 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 18*8
WM. H. HIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,4*4,268 81
Average amount of Specie 39*,368 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 11*,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.. ..... 1,27 ,485 0*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $641,043 27
Average amount of Specie 32,107 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,*53 00
Average amount of Deposits 457,*90 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .....$*75,*40 54
Average amount of Specie 45,8*6 83
Average amount of Circulation 14,9** 00
Average amount of Deposits 6*,*03 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1858.
S. JASMOUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,*31,*62 99
Average amount of Specie 2*6,*2* 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 2**,*17 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,*59,*74 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
W. C. REMBOLD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,*54,5** 9*
Average amount of Specie 39*,*** 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 1*7,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 1,*** ,*** 7*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURLL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$*48 99* 2*
Average amount of Specie 19* 830 2*
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 6*,*** 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2*th day of March, 1858.
JNO HEUBMAN, Commissioner of Dseds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,*78,5*5 92
Average amount of Specie 2*7,*55 3
Average amount of Circulation 19*,8** 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,*99,*99 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,172,200 37
Average amount of Specie 1,651,697 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,*22 65
Average amount of Deposits,.... 3,756,*37 ..

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $*9*,*11 36
Average amount of Specie 17,*** 9*
Average amount of Circulation..... 9*,*95 00
Average amount of Deposits 57*,**4 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,*56,*06 95
Average amount of Specie 3*0,*98 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,*88 00
Average amount of Deposits 1 *62,*** 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier,

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,*52,*21 57
Average amount of Specie 1,*2*,*17 98
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank..... 255,*83 44
Average amount of Deposits 3,*7*,*** 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $*46 9*1 40
Average amount of Specie *17,792 42
Average amount of Circulation 14,2** 00
Average amount of Deposits 142,900 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H FONDA Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$*36,*63 22
Average amount of Specie 1**,*** 11
Average amount of Circulation 99 *80 00
Average amount of Deposits 8*8,*39 *2

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JOHN M DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,2*2,*** 9*
Average amount of Specie 4*8,*** 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 38,5*2 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,850,*** 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,464,872 53
Average amount of Specie 1,344,032 81
Average amount of Circulation 91,2** 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,5*9,8** 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SHEPPARD, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SHEPPARD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,*29,*09 63
Average amount of Specie 26*,*** 00
Average amount of Circulation 97,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 9*4,*** 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F M HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,*24,*11 37
Average amount of Specie 27*,*63 11
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank 116,069 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 1,*** ,*** 5*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $*19,*21 57
Average amount of Specie 37,*** 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 7*,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 222,*25 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
J. H WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$*2,*** 34
Average amount of Specie 53,*** 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 8*,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 116,*** 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HATES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES' Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $219,77* 66
Average amount of Specie 27,*** 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 1**,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 2*6,*** 9*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858
OSCAR W. SUBTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,*33,*** 8*
Average amount of Specie 2*3,*** 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 1,*** ,*** 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS PALMER Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858
OSCAR W. SUBTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$*92,*** 46
Average amount of Specie 69,*** 0*
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,*** 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. BALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. BALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .....$*29,*** 45
Average amount of Specie 161,*** 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 13,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits 726,*** 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,*9 ,*** 0*
Average amount of Specie ..... 9**,*** **
Average amount of Circulation..... 1*7,*** 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 2,*2* ,*** 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 29th day of March, 1858
CORNELIUS R DUBOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5*6,*09 28
Average amount of Specie 137,*** 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,8** 00
Average amount of Deposits 393,*** 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E P CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discoonts... $3,*53,*** 49
Average amount of Specie 7**,*** 9*
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,*39 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 2,*** ,*** 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BAYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
THOS S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $*14,*** 2*
Average amount of Specie 2**,*** 9*
Average amount of Circulation..... 9*,*** **
Average amount of Deposits 6**,*** 9*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,*77,*69 66
Average amount of Specie 19* 389 3*
Average amount of Circulation..... 14*,*42 **
Average amount of Deposits 6*7,*** 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..$2,9*5,*36 00
Average amount of Specie 1,*68,*30 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99 63* 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,*29,*39 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I W. A KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $9*6,*** 54
Average amount of Specie 3*3,9** 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 2*1,6 3 00
Average amount of Deposits 6**,*5* 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of March, 1858.
E B. FELLOWS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,9*5,*68 39
Average amount of Specie 55*,*62 7*
Average amount of Circulation..... 17*,9*6 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,*72,*07 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H ARTHUR Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 185*

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,891,975 42
Average amount of Specie 444,572 23
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Rank 121,*07 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,353,*** 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March 1858.
LOUIS BEORMAN, Commissioner of Deeds

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
&c,	&c,	

Office in New York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding—from Aspinwall on the night of the 21st., with treasure, and 615 passengers from California, and the mails from the South Pacific—arrived at the Quarantine Station at 4 o'clock, A. M., yesterday.

She connected with the steamship *Orizaba*, Captain BLETHEN, from San Francisco on the 5th, and the British Mail steamship *Bolivia*, from Valparaiso on the 1st, and Callao on the 12th, respectively.

SANTA ANNA left Carthagena on the last West India Mail steamer for St. Thomas, *en route* for Vera Cruz. Prior to his departure he publicly sold off all his game cocks, which hitherto has been looked upon as an ominous proof of designs upon Mexico.

The Sloop-of-War *Jamestown* is yet at Aspinwall. Officers and crew all well.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Arequipa by President Castilla—Severe Storm in Chili—Ship News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived this morning at 9 o'clock. As the train starts in half an hour for Aspinwall, I have but little time to write. The dates to Valparaiso are to the 1st, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th of the present month.

PERU.

From Arequipa I learn that President CASTILLA, on the 5th, made an assault on the city, and having forced his way into the city, after several hours' hard fighting in the streets, got possession of the commanding portion of it, called San Pedro. He was within three squares of the main plaza, and no doubt existed that he would have the whole city the next day. The amount of loss of life is not known by my informant, but is very large on both sides. The attacking force amounted to 4,000 men. The city was defended by about 1,200.

At Point Lobos, south of Iquique, three ships were loading guano—though liable to seizure—the American ships previously taken were yet in the hands of the Peruvian Government.

Callao was on the *qui vive*—all possible precautions being taken to defend it against the anticipated attack of the dreaded revolutionary war-vessel *Apurimac*.

Business was completely suspended, and only a few freight charters offering at £2 for guano.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are up to March 5. There is nothing new, except one or two schemes to subvert the public order had been discovered. An agent was to be sent to Chili to arrange the question of the ownership of Mejillones, which gave rise to the *Sportsman* trouble.

CHILI.

A storm that swept over the whole of Chili had injured the wheat crop just as it was being harvested, but to no very great extent, although the growers were attempting to exaggerate their losses. Several shops and dwelling-houses had been destroyed in Calle de la Victoria. Loss $150,000.

The storm did considerable damage in the harbor of Valparaiso. The American ship *Panther* struck against a hulk and injured the bows of the former. The Hamburg brig, which was loading corn at San Antonio, went ashore in that port.

The U. S. steamer *Merrimack* would sail in a day or two. The U. S. steamer *Saranac* and the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had arrived. Also, Mr. NYE's steamer *Independence*, in 90 days from New-York, to be used for towing in the harbor.

The Chilian Mission to France has been offered to Don MANUEL A. TORCONAL, who was to replace Gen. BLANCO, but he declined. The Minister will be charged with negotiating the loan of $7,000,000 voted by Congress to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Señor BELINORESI has been appointed Chilian Consul to Gibraltar.

Flour was selling at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ quintal, 6 months. American Pine Lumber, 100,000 feet sold at $35. Freights to Liverpool £2 10s.@£3. Lola Coal freights to San Francisco, $7 50.

NEW-GRANADA.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858

The British frigate *Havana* arrived on the 19th from a cruise. The *Orizaba* arrived last night, and will sail in a couple of days after coaling. No other news. F. W. R.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER "DEAD RABBIT" RIOT—ATTACK UPON A FIRE COMPANY—SEVERAL INJURED.—Another Dead Rabbit riot occurred yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. It began at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, at which place Engine Company No. 31, while going home from an alarm of fire, was assailed by a large number of Sixth Ward ruffians. The assailants were armed with bricks, paving-stones, clubs and bludgeons. The firemen, of whom there were only a small number defended themselves, but they were overpowered, one by one knocked to the pavement, and there brutally beaten. One at least was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. Principal among the ruffianly assailants was one MULBANEY.

The only officer on the Chatham-street beat at the time, was MICHAEL CONDON, of the Sixth Precinct, who used his best efforts to quell the riot, but only succeeded in arresting one of the most vicious. Starting with him toward the Station-house, at the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, (Five Points,) he was set upon by the prisoners' friends, and very badly beaten. His head was cut in several places, and he was much bruised, by blows from bricks and paving stones.

Other officers from the Fourth and Sixth Precincts, meanwhile made their appearance, but on their approach the ruffians fled, and not any of them were arrested.

Further disturbances are feared, and in anticipation a large force of police are held in reserve.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Answer to the article of the New-York Herald, Friday, 26th inst., entitled "A Gala Night."

The artists of the Italian Opera Company never said anything when the press and the same direction of the Academy of Music did their best to support any artist whom they thought a great favorite on the public mind; but when in doing it they attempt to insult the self-love and the fame of some one of us we cannot stay silent.

We invite the author of such an article to find out any fact or any proof which may lead to the conclusion that *the Italians have conspired, cabalied and intrigued after their usual fashion against him.* The silence on this point will be a confession of having published a great lie.

His education and perceptive faculties are far above those of his brother artist.

Of his brother artists some one is an excellent musician, some one is a professor in some instrument in a superior way, acquainted with the mysteries of harmony, and almost all are well known by the nations of Europe, the most severe, and the musical atheneums. Can he say, Mr. FOSSES, anything like that? Has he ever been known as a superior artist in the Italian Opera in France, Italy, or in the same Germany? Never, because he never sung in the Italian Opera in those countries. On the contrary, the Republican FORMAS, in the year 1848, in Vienna, at the head of a faction of insurgents, compelled the direction of the Italian Opera of the Imperial Theatre to shut up in saying that it was a shame to sympathise with the Italians when they were fighting against the Austrian Government. This is the love for the Italians and the Italian music. But, did not the Italians fight for independence and liberty?

In regard to the modest result of the farewell concert given by Mr. BIGNARDI, which gave occasion to say that *the Italians do not support their pets*, is almost useless to say that Italy, in this City, is represented by a few hundred, and not all certainly well off, when at a concert where such a great star like that of Mr. FOSSES, was present, ongbt the Germans (of whom there are so many thousands) to go and applaud their fellow-countryman.

We like peace and a reciprocal artistical esteem, but when some one dares to injure, by the public press, the whole corps of well-famed artists, and to wound the national feelings, it is our duty to answer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self-styled aurists, whose only object and highest ambition is gain; whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, compounded of Ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Dr. HARTLEY is the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, and his Institution for the exclusive and successful treatment of affections of the Ear, stands preeminently in advance of any, either in America or Europe. No. 26 St. Mark's place. Consultation each morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.—The *furore* still continues! The excitement yet keeps up! This great American Drama, already occupying the highest pinnacle of popularity, seems destined to become par excellence the public favorite of the season. It attracts crowded audiences to Barnum's Museum now, every afternoon and evening, and elicits the most extravagant applause. We commend it to the earnest attention of all readers of taste and discrimination.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS.—We are requested to invite the public to examine the large collection of pictures now on exhibition at the Galleries of Messrs. M. H. LEELS & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st. They are contributions of our first resident artists, who are desirous of establishing an annual sale, by which means they can bring their pictures directly before the purchasers. Should sufficient encouragement be given by the public, this will be repeated another year, and become one of the great annual sales of the City. There are about 350 pictures on exhibition, and works of great merit will be found among them. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the collection in the spacious galleries.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Ponghkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-trans arent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONVERSION.—This was effected by KNOX, the great reformer, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who, by selling a very commonplace individual one of his new style of hats for the Spring, converted him at once into a gentleman and a handsome fellow.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The beautiful play of the "Flowers of the Forest" will be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night, with the great "Jessie Brown." All for the benefit of Miss HATHAWAY. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great "Jessie Brown," and the no less attractive sterling play of "Damon and Pythias," with a good cast. A visit here will be of profit to-night.

Brooklyn Items.

The parties who were arrested by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on Sunday morning last, having been found gambling in the house No. 119 Fourth-street, were yesterday brought before Justice ALLEN. Their counsel moved the discharge of all the prisoners except JAAVIS, who, he contended, could be held only as an agent of the proprietor. He stated in support of his motion, that it was the custom of Mayor TIEMANN, of New-York, to discharge the parties found in these places with a reprimand, where it was shown that they were not personally interested in the house. The Justice decided that he would adjourn the further examination of the case until Friday morning, in order to consult as to the course he should pursue. Acting-Inspector WOGLOM, the officer under whose directions the descent was made, was on Friday afternoon confirmed as Inspector of the Fifth Precinct.

The Democratic City Convention was held in Tammany Hall, York-street, last evening, when the following nominations were made: *For Justice of Pence*—GEORGE L. FOX. *For Treasurer*—DAVID C. AITKIN. *For Auditor*—JOHN T. RUNCIE. There were two prominent candidates for the office of Comptroller, STEPHEN A. DONCE and DAVID T. MILLS. Pending the ballot for this office the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this evening.

Mr. BEACH presented a petition to the Legislature last week, signed by 1,600 Brooklyn people—the petition being 56 feet long—for the repeal of the law concerning Building Associations. Do the petitioners propose to wind up these Associations any faster than their members are already doing?

There is before the Assembly a bill for the organization of a Brooklyn Pure Milk Company. The people of Brooklyn can easier reach pure milk by the shorter method of putting a veto on the swill-milk establishments at their coming local election.

The brutal outrage committed on Mrs LONG, the wife of a sea captain, &c., duly chronicled last Saturday morning, turns out not to be so much of an outrage after all. The accused parties will doubtless be discharged to-day, as Mrs. LONG has absented herself.

MICHAEL MERAN and JAMES HOWARD, who were arrested on Saturday morning, on the charge of burglary and rape, preferred by GEORGIANA LONG, were discharged yesterday, the complainant not appearing.

A false alarm of fire was sounded about five o'clock yesterday. The engines were out, but no fight occurred.

The case of Dr. O. H. SMITH against BENJAMIN W. SHEAVE, was continued in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and will, probably, be concluded to day.

The Republicans and Americans, in the Sixth Ward, have united upon the following ticket: *Alderman*—Wm. H. Gale. *Supervisor*—George A Jarvis. *Assessor*—Richard W. Whipple. *Constable*—Isaac Skidmore.

The Americads in the Fourth Ward made the following nominations last evening: *Alderman*—Peter G. Taylor. *Supervisor*—Robert R. Story. *Constable*—Alexander Cashow.

New-Jersey Items.

The Morris Canal was opened for navigation yesterday. The prospects for a heavy business on this Canal the coming Summer are unusually flattering, and the Company, in view of an expected increase in the coal business, have during the past Winter made a large number of repairs and improvements along the line of the canal.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Jersey City Relief Committee was held at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, with Judge FINK in the chair. The Rev. Mr. VERBINDER, City Missionary, made his fifth weekly report. During the past five weeks relief had been given to 346 families, comprising about 650 adults and nearly 1,000 children. The Society's means are exhausted.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A boy named WELTMAN, residing in South Third-street, Jersey City, was yesterday morning kicked by a horse in the stable of a grocer, in Grove-street, and had his arm and collar bone broken. His injuries are pronounced dangerous

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 29.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '65	103½	170	Hudson River R.
2,000 U. S. 6s '68 coup.	115⅝	50	do
12,000 Mo State 6s	82½	100	do
15,000 do	82½	200	do
25,000 do	b60 82¾	300	do
1,000 do	82½	250	do
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	87	150	do
5,000 Iowa State 7s '65	105	100	do
1,000 Tenn. State 6's '90	89	100	do
3,000 Read. R. Bds. '86	67	100	do
3,000 do	66	50	do
5,000 Ill. C. R. Bds	b60 63½	100	do
2,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Bds.	34½	10	Harlem R. R.
5,000 do	34⅜	150	do
2,000 Chi. & Rock I. b's.	95	100	Harlem R. R. pref.
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 5p c. bs	91	2200	Reading R. R.
1,000 E. & N. E. 1st mt. bs	82¾	1426	do
20 Bank of America	109	50	do
20 Chatham Bank	60	200	do
45 Am. Ex. Bank	101⅝	500	do
27 Imp. & Trad. Bank	99⅜	100	do
5 Park Bank	95	600	do
80 Bank of Commerce	102	500	do
25 U. S. Trust Co	105	200	do
100 Canton Company	23	700	do
24 Del. & H. Ca'l. Co.	110½	500	do
50 do	110	35	Mich. Cen. Railroad
40 Penn. Coal Co	70	150	Mich. So. & No. I R.
200 Cum. Coal Co	17¾	25	do
10 Pacific M. S. Co	59	200	do
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. stw	87	100	do
100 do	c 87	350	Mich. So. & N. I. p. s.
100 do	s7 87	50	do
150 do	s30 87	50	do
50 do	87½	10	Panama Railroad
150 do	87½	15	do
50 do	b30 87½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.
200 do	87⅜	6	do
250 do	s10 87⅝	50	do
25 do	s15 87⅜	150	do
100 do	s30 87⅜	150	do
100 do	s60 87	50	do
100 do	b60 88	500	Clev. & Toledo R. R
150 Erie Railroad	c 23⅜	31	C. & R. Island R. R.
1050 do	23⅜	300	do
100 do	s30 23⅜	200	do
550 do	c 23⅜	100	do
100 do	s30 23⅜	110	LaC. & Mill. R. R.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	100	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.
2,000 Ind. St 5s	86	100	do
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	200	do
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	94	100	do
1,000 Erie RR. 2d M. B.	94	100	do
1,000 Sr e RR Bs. '75.	57	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.
1,000 E. RR. Ct. Bs '75	50¾	200	do
2,000 M. C. RR. 8 ₱ c.		100	do
1st M. Sg. Fd c.b.	100⅝	150	Erie Railroad
2,000 do	100⅛	100	do
25 D. & H. Cl. Co.	b30 110½	50	do
10 do	110¾	50	do
50 Bank of New-York	108	100	do
43 Pacific Mail St. Co.	78	100	Harlem RR.
50 do	77½	100	Reading R. R.
100 do	77¾	50	do
25 do	77	200	do
100 Cumb Coal Co.	18	100	do
100 Cary Imp't Co.	7¾	100	do
60 Hnd. Riv. B. R.	28	50	do
200 do	28⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Louisville City 6s	70	60	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
5,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	81	20	Phœnix Fire In. Co.
8,400 Cam. & Am. R. 6s.	90	5	Peter C. Fire In. Co.
4,000 North Ind R. 7s.	72¾	10	Harmy. Fire In. Co.
7,000 T., N. & A. 1 st M. 7s	85	50	Astor Fire Ins. Co.
2,000 Missouri 6s	80¾	20	Rutgers Fire In. Co.
1,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	33	45	Ins. & Dep. Bank
3,000 N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	7½	30	People's Bank
2,000 Bell & Hor. R 8s.	45	10	Am. Ex. Bank
5,000 Wat. & Mad. R. 8s	2	3	Bank of New-York.
188 C. & P. & F. du L. R.	32¾	10	Mariae Bank
55 N. Y. Cottage Co.	92	15	Metropolitan Bank.
40 Del. & Bar Can. Co.	97¾	10	National Bank
400 Brook. Gas Lig Co.	5	5	Mer. Fire In. Co.
20 Pacific Bank	t12	20	Lamar Fire In. Co.
50 Citizens' Bank	92½	5	New York Cen. R.
30 Phœnix Bank	105	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.
20 Nation. Fire Ins. Co.	178¾		

MONDAY, March 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 27, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, March 20:

Increase of Loans	$1,655,062
Decrease in Specie	973,181
Increase in Circulation	39,379
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	27,792

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which average $17,037,222, and the Sub-Treesury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 28 1857.	March 27, 1858.	March 20, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$66,600,000
Loans	112,884,024	108,095 412	107,440 350
Specie	11,325,733	30,929 472	31,932 656
Circulation	8,473,829	6,892,231	6 853,852
Gross Deposits	92,616,560	90,244 098	91,238,505
Exchanged	26,386,144	16 442,389	17,064,598
Undrawn	66,230,416	74,201 709	74,173,917
In Sub-Treasury	15,461,074	6,141,594	5,883,336

The further transfer of Specie into Loans upon Treasury Bills accounts for most of the difference this week in these two items. The banks hold at present about one-half the last issue of Treasury Bills, say $2,500,000. The Specie actually in Bank to-day is believed to be about $32,000,000 the California receipts of Friday having counted but one or two of the six days of the present average.

The present week opens on an easy market for Money, which in turn has enabled bill-drawers to command better rates for Exchange for the packet to sail on Wednesday. Most of the transient bills on London held below 107½ were picked up early in the day, and at the close the standard drawers advanced their terms to 107¾@108 ₱ cent., the market leaving off firm. Francs are 5.18¾@5 16¼. The mails by the *Niagara* and *Fulton* from Europe were delivered early this morning, and although not particularly important, the English financial advices reflect great and increasing ease in money, while the London Stock Exchange had been languid during the week, up to Friday afternoon, when it was rumored that the new Ministry would set the French affair all right at the evening session of the House of Commons, and the Funds in consequence closed firmer. Several private authorities express the opinion that the very low rates to which discounts had been reduced by the superabundance of money will produce another buoyant turn in speculation on the restoration of perfect financial quiet. The telegraphic intimation that the Bank of France had gained about $11,000,000 in Bullion since the February report, is confirmed. The reserve of the Bank is now run up to sixty-seven and a half million dollars, with the prospect of a gradual, if not rapid advance to a hundred million dollars, the discount line meanwhile running off. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending March 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,977,542	Inc.	£781,434
Other Deposits	13,900,774	Dec.	825,310
Rest	3,889,360	Inc	5 5 8
Government securities	9,902,450	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	16,619,633	Dec	686,837
Notes unemployed	11,868,940	Inc	651,115

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,497,505, being a decrease of £545,885, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £17,713,242, showing an increase of £89,991 when compared with the preceding return.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to March 11. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

	March.	February.
Capital of the Bank, Francs.	91,250,000	91,250 000
Ditto New	91,250.000	91,250 000
Profits in addition	1,435,505	1,435 505
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9 125.000	9,125,000
Do. in landed property	4,000,000	4 000,000
Bank notes in circulation	519,917,000	528,048,800
Do. of the branch Banks	43,347,600	44,653,050
Bank notes to order	5 628 654	5,871,408
Receipts payable at sight	2 648,186	3,039,342
Treasury acct. current cred'r.	94,137,131	78,635,247
Sundry account's current	123 910,877	117,626,818
Do. with the branch Banks	25,875,152	23,389 515
Dividends payable	1,112 301	2,157 895
Dis and sundry interests	996,796	1,424,466
Commission on deposits	6,119,602	4,439 816
Redis. the last six months	2,209,962	2 209,962
Sundries	3,471,197	3,222,270
Total Francs	1,039,516,637	1,029,759,968
Cash in hand	122,194,385	83,778,797
Cash in the branch Banks	214,532,899	199,074,277
Commercial bills over due	2,648,729	3,476,446
Commercial bills not yet due	214 427,560	214 372,439
Do. in the branch Banks	219 956,080	225 551,219
Advanced on dep. of bullion	1,792,700	2,040,000
Do. by the branch Banks	2,062 662	2 138 900
Do. on French securities	25,291,400	23,472,300
Do. by the branch Banks	8,452,080	7,893 880
Advanced on rail securities	51,859,800	48,805,555
Do. by the branch Banks	15,528,186	13,975 286
Advance on Crédit Foncier	243,500	225,600
Do. on Branch Bank Scrip	90,600	100,000
Advance to State, 1848	50,000,000	50,000,000
Government Stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Do. disposable	52,189,482	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	29,202,669	42,114,573
Hotel and furniture of bank	4,000 000	4 000 000
Landed property of branch	5,673.222	5,663,617
Expenses of management	802,611	466,394
Sundries	5,587 321	4.433,549
Total, Francs	1,039,516,637	1,029,759,968

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker, writes of American Stocks:

"The market for American Securities in London has been steady during the past week There has been a moderate demand for investment in the best description of Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central Shares have been somewhat depressed, but strong buyers have appeared at the lower rates. The inflated quotations received by the mail from New-York have produced no effect on the market. Erie Shares are dull at 27@29."

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says of the arrangement for exchanging California State Bonds:

"We have received from Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. a copy of the act passed by the State of California in regard to the exchange of bonds. By its provisions all bonds and claims to be bonded must be presented before the 1st of January next. The new bonds will be dated on the day of issue, and the first coupon on the new bond will be for interest from the date of issue to the 1st of January, 1859. The past due interest up to change of bonds will be funded in sums of $500 and $1 000. The whole issue of bonds is limited to $3.900,000, and as, in addition to the bonds, there are other claims to be funded, the amount of which is unknown, it is of importance that the bonds should be forwarded immediately, and thus obviate the danger of their being shut. Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. advertise that they will take charge of the whole business of the exchange of the bonds."

On the Stock Exchange the contest of last week between the *Bull* and *Bear* speculators for supremacy in the market was renewed this fore noon, with a considerable degree of spirit; the sellers against the market having the advantage of the influence of the depression under which the dealings left off on Saturday afternoon. Butt, with the exception of Reading, which one or two firms continue to sell freely, this advantage was not maintained. The buyers took most of the Stocks offered with promptness, and drove the opposite party to time options in order to keep down prices. The deliveries of the day were not made without showing that upon several of the speculatives the Street is largely oversold; for while Erie, for example, was done at 23½ ₱ cent. at the Board, 24¼ ₱ cent. cash was paid on the adjournment, and Hudson River, which sold at the Board at 27, brought 28¼ ₱ cent. New-York Central was steady at 87½@⅞ ₱ cent. for immediate delivery, while options were lent out at 87 at 60 days. The buyers make no effort to enforce deliveries or to render Stocks scarce. They have become so from the recent heavy sales for the decline. The sellers, at present operating in this way, as remarked this morning, are a strong and numerous party, and have driven down the market, say 7 ₱ cent. on New-York Central 14 ₱ cent. on Erie; 10 ₱ cent. on Hudson; 18 ₱ cent. on Reading, and 14 ₱ cent. on Rock Island against all extraneous influences It is only because the public, to some extent, begin to come in to the assistance of the opposite party and to withdraw the Stocks from the Street that they were not able to-day to make still lower figures. The exceptional dealings in Reading excite some curiosity. The Philadelphians were not such free sellers to-day. A single young house, here, who made their first mark as *Bulls* in New-York and Erie, are the leading *Bears* in Reading; their sales within a few days being estimated at ten or twelve thousand shares. The reopening of navigation on the competing line in the Schuylkill Coal Trade is seized upon (a circumstance not unusual in the Spring season) to make a demonstration against the shares of the Road. In like manner, the interest in the People's Line of Steam boats on the North River come into the Street as sellers of Hudson Railroad. It is one of the vagaries of the market that this very stock was the favorite of some of the same parties not three weeks ago at prices of 6@8 ₱ cent. dearer than the present! The general market left off steady, with the exception of Reading, which closed 46¾@⅞ ₱ cent.

The list of State and Railway Bonds, it will be noticed, is fairly maintained, and so are nearly all the City Bank Sharee, Delaware and Hudson and Panama Road. These would all probably advance but for the pressure brought to bear upon the less favored part of the dealings.

The Illinois Central Company have canceled $54,500 of their Bonds since 1st January in liquidation of the sales of lands. The fresh sales of lands in March (to 25th) amount to $60,375.

The receipts of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, during February, were as follows,

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$8,619 52	7,018 99
Freight	7,972 94	14,301 64
Mail, &c	1 656 92	1,227 63
Total	$18,249 38	$22,548 26
Expenses	21,219 01	18,107 06
Deficiency in 1857		$2,969 63
Surplus in 1858		4,441 20

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 27.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't at Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,567,449	$1,866,102	$210,555	$6,417,642
Artisans' Bank	778 369	71,034	68,471	324,882
Atlantic Bank	491,515	69,7 3	96,593	228,684
Bk. of America	5,100,910	2 752,061	89,250	5,870,515
Bk. of Commerce	11,035,364	3,121,946	1,975	6 715,891
Bk. of Commerce	905,078	263,356	90,827	1,007,846
Bk. of New-York	3,479,851	884,859	321,577	3,047,894
Bk. of N. America	2,121,031	421,497	1,500,147	1,530,178
Bk. of Republic	3,710,680	870,951	149,25	3 646,163
Bk. St. New-York	3,494 485	1,123,562	232,6 3	3,370,293
Broadway Bank	2,1 5,339	470,699	230,648	1,648,025
Bull's Head Bank	271,964	36,496	104,135	237,684
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,361,366	352,632	181,205	1,022,993
Chatham Bank	491,666	85,627	93,871	235,700
Chemical Bank	1,815,033	735,6 3	251,065	2,100,452
Citizens' Bank	856,353	134,968	150,938	514,617
City Bank	1,589,417	855,498	16,796	1,737,197
Continental Bank	2,948,719	956,177	100,527	2,721,349
Corn Exch. Bank	1,246,423	416,063	110,481	1,192,307
East River Bank	177,181	22,831	5,845	42,897
Fulton Bank	1,404,268	330,388	115,980	1,271,485
Greenwich Bank	641,043	32,107	113,752	457,390
Grocers' Bank	275,740	44,8 3	41,838	53,8 2
Hanover Bank	1,331,462	225,232	90,547	815,676
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,354,588	305,385	193 43	1,393,372
Irving Bank	748,992	190,83	105,443	667,279
Leather Man. Bk	1,818,815	347,155	197,806	1,590,499
Manhattan Co.	4 172,200	1,651,097	345,892	3,758 637
Marine Bank	894,611	170,663	1 5,895	1,576,148
Market Bank	1,556,906	320,698	158,648	1,162,384
Mechanics' Bank	3,452,321	1,128 417	255,683	3,373,632
Mech. B'g Ass'n	446,871	117,792	14,204	142,900
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	735,563	100,307	99,580	495,339
Mercantile Bank	2,29 ,353	408,720	35 552	1 850,788
Merchants' Bank	4,065,757	2,763,512	2 4,952	5 018,106
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,291,975	484 572	121 807	1 353,240
Metropolitan Bk.	6,464,872	1,344 032	197,422	5 519,880
Nassau Bank	1,328 709	260,262	97,185	1 974,290
National Bank	2 424,511	270,783	116,669	1,331,322
N. Y. County Bk.	310 823	37,276	74,878	224,535
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	320,884	53,093	82,928	110,947
N. Y. Exch. Bank	249,778	27,72	100,934	205 9 7
Ocean Bank	1 433,081	293,628	89,470	1,092,670
Oriental Bank	494,140	68,847	97,729	311,432
Pacific Bank	929,458	464,830	132,049	723,970
Park Bank	3,390,267	964,457	187 031	2,820,999
People's Bank	506,509	137,633	91,802	394,481
Pheuix Bank	3,053 017	707,157	73,339	2,501,271
St. Nicholas Bank	9 4 213	239,591	94 745	611,363
Seventh Ward Bk.	1 077,269	190,269	146 232	682,133
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,946,466	1 168,031	90,630	2,429,699
Tradesmen's Bank	976,010	343,943	241,573	644,459
Union Bank	2,945,068	554,662	175,916	2,372,102
Total	$107,095,412	$33,892,231	$6,892,231	$90,644,098

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	March 20.	March 29.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,445,649	
Artisans' Bank	777,432	
Atlantic Bank	490,370	
Bk. of America	4,812,905	
Bk. of Commerce	10,728,107	
Bk. of Commw'th	866,739	
Bk. of New-York	3,771 966	
Bk. of N. America	1,618,495	
Bk. of Republic	3,479,095	
Bk St New-Y rk	3 440,835	
Broadway Bank	2,027,25	
Bull's Head Bank	251,936	
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1 368,535	
Chatham Bank	493,883	
Chemical Bank	1,925,5 8	
Citizens' Bank	666,3 3	
City Bank	1,569 574	
Continental Bank	2,952,929	
Corn Exch. Bank	1,265 440	
East River Bank	169 029	
Fulton Bank	1,445,918	
Greenwich Bank	624 766	
Grocers' Bank	216,349	
Hanover Bank	1,321,71	
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,276,849	
Irving Bank	741,639	
Leather Man. Bk	1,820,724	
Manhattan Co	4,102,175	
Marine Bank	794,766	
Market Bank	1,5 8,825	
Mechanics' Bank	3,468,706	
Mech. B'g Assoc'n	449,033	
Mech. & Trad. Bk	749,765	
Mercantile Bank	2,292,665	
Merchants' Bank	3,960,873	
Merch. Exch. Bank	1,038,599	
Metropolitan Bank	6,450,417	
Nassau Bank	1,272,157	
National Bank	2,341,874	
N. Y. County Bk.	393,981	
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	313,477	
N. Y. Exch. Bank	255,319	
Ocean Bank	1 455,449	
Oriental Bank	488,927	
Pacific Bank	832,636	
Park Bank	3,177,924	
People's Bank	501,599	
Phœnix Bank	2,894,683	
St. Nicholas Bank	910,198	
Seventh Ward Bk	1,065 701	
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,987,058	
Tradesmen's Bank	1,009 778	
Union Bank	3,078,081	
Total		$107,440,350

The Michigan Southern Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The controversy going on with reference to the approaching election of Directors for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company seems likely to bring out some facts of *general* interest.

May I ask your correspondent "Countryman" from *what part* of the country he hails? He has not yet found there *three* honest men.

What an object for compassion is a man

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Reconciliation of France and England.

The French Explanation Communicated to Parliament.

Execution of Orsini and Pierri.

RUDIO'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA.

The King of Delhi Banished for Life to the Adaman Islands.

Preparations for the Bombardment of Lucknow.

Commencement of the Campaign in Onde.

DECLINE IN COTTON---BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 96 3-4 a 97.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from Liverpool nn the morning of the 17th March, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at noon, on Sunday, the 14th, and the *Borussia* reached Southampton on the morning of the same dav.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th.

The screw steamer *Alps*, advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York, simultaneonsly with tha *City of Baltimore*, had been withdrawn.

The ship *Kennebec*, of Bath, Maine, from Liverpool for Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the 22d of February. The crew were saved by the *W. F. Schmidt*, bound to New-Orleans. Nine of them were transferred to the *Louise Sophie*, and had arrived in England.

The news by this arrival is very interesting.

Amicable relations have been restored between France and England. A dispatch from Count WALEWSKI, dated March 11, is conched in very conciliatory language. It declares that the Emperor withdraws from the controversy, and makes no demands; relying with implicit confidence in the good feeling of the English people. The entire correspondence, closing with this dispatch, had been laid before Parliament, with an official declaration of the resteration of friendly relations.

The parricidea OAAINI and PIERRI were executed at Paris on the morning of the 13th inst. The sentence of RUDIO had been commuted to penal servitude for life.

DR RUDIO, it was stated, would be sent to London to give evidence against Dr. BERNARD, who had been fully committed to take his trial in that city.

The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and sentenced to banishment for life to the Adaman Islands, a haunt of Malay pirates.

The new Government had been called upon in the Commons to declare its policy. The inquiry was made by Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE. Mr. DISRAELI replied that he did not think Government was called upon to declare anything beyond a general policy, under the peculiar circumstances attending their advent to power, and that general policy had already been declared by Lord DERBY. He promised that the bill to amend the Government of India should be introduced before Easter, and announced that the Irish policy of the Government would be the same as was pursued by Lord EGLINTON five years ago. He would never consent that an Orangeman should be thereby disqualified from the Magistracy.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. DISRAELI said that the Government had refuseo to let Sardinia give up Mr. HOPER, the Englishman who was arrested at Genoa, to the French Government, as they did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his committal.

On the motion of Mr. EVART, a Select Committee was granted to inquire into the progress and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European Colonization in India. This movement has reference to the projected cultivation of cotton in India.

On the 16th, in the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, against the slave-trade, said that a warrant ac had been passed in the Island of Guadaloupe, which would have an immediate and direct tendency to reduce the free negroes of that colony to a state of slavery. He acquitted the French Government of any blame, but regretted that that Power had not discontinued its scheme for the free emigration of negroes. Lord MALMESBURY promised attention to these matters when they were officially brought to his notice.

Mr. HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was included in the vote of thanks recently adopted to the Indian Army, &c.

In the Commons, Mr. DISRAELI stated that the case of the Cagliari had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and that Government would act upon their opinion irrespective of the action of the late Government which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples in the premises.

The riot between the College students and the Police of Dublin, on the occasion of the public entry of the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, attracted great attention, and had become the subject of an official investigation. Some of the students were seriously injured by the Police, against whom a bitter feeling had sprung up, and a disposition had been evinced to renew the riot. The affair had been alluded to in both Houses of Parliament, and the Government had promised a strict investigation.

The India Loan bill had passed the Commons.

The Earl of DERBY having summoned a meeting of his supporters in the House of Commons, upwards of two hundred and twenty members responded to the invitation of the noble Lord. The meeting was held at the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The greatest unanimity prevailed.

The members of the new Government took their seats in the House of Commons on the 12th: the first day the House had met since the reflections consequent upon the formation of the new Administration. The following took the oaths: The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, the Right Hon. Lord J. Manners, General Peel, Lord Lovaine, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Cairns, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. S. Estcourt, Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester, and Mr. Inglis. Lord PALMERSTON took the seat generally occupied by the leader of the opposition. Lord JOHN RUSSELL sat on the first seat on the floor immediately beyond the gangway, beside Mr. ROEBUCK.

The departure of the "Spring fleet" of coal laden vessels from the Tyne, comprising between 1,000 and 1,500 sail, detained in port on account of the easterly winds, took place on the 13th and 14th, and so great was the crowd of shipping, that numerous casualties occurred. Among others the American Clipper *Eddystone* ran on the sands while entering the harbor, and remained in a perilous position for some time, but she was ultimately got off without much damage.

The place known as "Discussion Forum," in Fleet-street, London, referred to in the recent semi-official pamphlet as the resort of refugees for seditious purposes, turns out to be simply a tavern in which a harmless English Debating Society holds its meetings.

The eclipse of the 15th of March was scarcely visible in England, owing to the hazy weather which prevailed and obscured the sun.

It is stated that Mr. ROEBUCK has received a challenge from the Count DE LIGNY, an officer in the French army, for his language in regard to France.

Caricatures from *Punch* having been sent to certain French Colonels, in the name of the Army and Navy Club in London, the Committee of that Club offer a reward of £50 for the name of the party who has been guilty of the insult.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has "reason to believe that the damand which the French Government has made on that of Sardinia for the extradition of Mr. HOPER, the Englishman who, it is alleged, was implicated in the attempt on the Emperor's life, has been refused." It appears—says that writer—that an extradition treaty exists between France and Sardinia, one of the clauses of which provides for the extradition of subjects of a third power, though not a contracting party, if the sanction of that power can be obtained. The sanction of England has been requested in the case of Mr. HOPER, and refused by Lord DERBY'S Govarnment. In the meantime Mr. HOPER remains in prison in Sardinia.

Trade in Paris continued very dull. Breadstuffs were quiet and slightly easier.

M. EDOUARD THAYER, Senator and Ex-Director-General of the Post-Office, is to be President of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company.

The silk houses of Lyons had sent a deputation to the Emperor relative to a new *Crédit-Mobilier* Society to be devoted to the interests of the Silk trade.

A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Spanish Ministry had received a vote of confidence in the fact that the budget for 1858 had been voted by Congress without alteration. The same dispatch says that full satisfaction is now offered by the Mexican Government to Spain.

A dispatch from Berne announces that the Genevese Government has dissolved the Italian Benefit Society in that place; and that the Federal Commissioners had ordered the expulsion of 12 French and 17 Italian refugees, while an inquiry was going on concerning 12 others.

The Ministry, in Holland, had undergone a slight modification.

The *Invalide Russe* records new victories of the Army of the Caucasus. A letter to that journal announces that the important defile of Argoune, which has so often been attacked unsuccessfully, is at length in possession of the Russian troops.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that St. Petersburg advices put it beyond doubt that the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. The Russian Admiral is understood to have reported in a dispatch that the advance posts towards the month of the Amoor had been attacked by the Chinese so suddenly and with such force that the Russians had to retreat thirty leagues up the river. The Chinese thereupon destroyed the Russian settlement.

In consequence of the excitement brought on by the emotion of ORSINI'S trial, JULES FAVRE was attacked by an obstruction in the circulation of the blood. Dr. DUMEZ, his physician, by timely bleeding and stimulants, succeeded in recalling the patient to life, but still lies in a precarious state. A subscription has been set on foot in Italy to present a medal to M. FAVRE, as a testimonial of the gratitude of the National Party for his eloquent defence of Italian nationality in his speech for ORSINI.

Intelligence from Canton was to the 28th of January. The city remained tranquil under the rule of the Allies.

YEH continued a close prisoner on board the *Inflexible*.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were still in the Canton River.

FRANCE.

EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, March 13—6 P. M.

At 5½ o'clock, last evening, the warrant to execute the sentence of tha Court of Assize upoo those convicted of the attempt in the Rue Lepelletier was received by the Procureur-General. As I previously announced to you, that warrant only included ORSINI and PIERRI. The punishment of DE RUDIO is commuted into penal servitude for life.

Since their condemnation it was judged proper to employ the straight-waisteoat with the three convicts as a precautionary measure against any possible act of violence either on themselves or on those placed in contact with them. The reprieve of DE RUDIO rendered that restraint no longer necessary, and the Governor did not delay a momant in giving orders to free him from it. When the turnkeys who were charged with the duty entered DE RUDIO'S cell they found him buried in sleep. They shook him once or twice before he awoke; when he opened his eyes and sat up on his pallet he stared fearfully at them, and for a moment appeared bewildered. He thought they came to announce that his last moment had arrived, and he recoiled from their touch. "Don't be afraid," they said, "don't be afraid; we are not going to injure you; far from it. We bring you good news. You are to have a commutation of punishment, and we are going to take off your *camisole de force*, (straight-waisteoat.") You need hardly be told what the feelings of the poor wretch were. It is said that he hummed an air during the operation. If the execution did not take place yesterday instead of this morning, it was in no wise owing to the superstitious feeling about Friday; but it happened that the Friday of this week followed the Thursday of *Mi-Careme*, (Mid-Lent) and it was very properly felt to be improper that two men should die on the scaffold at the same time, in the same suburb, and the same streets that were thronged with masks, revelers, and mummers; that within sight of the guillotine yawning for its prey the most fantastic costumes should figure; that the joyous sound of horns and trumpets, and the jibes and laughter of those who were returning from festivities prolonged till the dawn, should contrast with the death knell of the prison chapel; that the *Descente de la Courtille* should pass side by side with the scaffold. For these reasons the execution was postponed a day.

Since the trial you are aware that the prisoners were transferred from the Conciergerie to the condemned prison known as the *Nouveau Recrue*, in the Place de la Roquette. In former times the Place de la Grève, now Place de l'Hotel de Ville, was the spot where criminals were put to death. Indeed, it might well be called the Field of Blood; its pavement has been many times stained with the blood of the victims of all revolutions, as well as of those who have fallen by the hand of justice. Since the completion of the two prisons at the extremity of the Rue de la Roquette, it is in front of these buildings, and in the small square which separates them, that the guillotine is erected. The Rue de la Roquette extends from the Place de la Bastille to the Barriere d'Aunay on the external Boulevard, close to the famous burial-ground of Pere la Chaise. About half way, and on the left, the Rue Popincourt joins it at right angles, and is continued on the other side in a straight line in the Rue de Basfroid. From that point of intersection to its extremity nothing is calculated to inspire more melancholy thoughts than that street. You feel long before you emerge on to the Boulevard that you are approaching the great receptacle of the dead; more than half the upper part of La Roquette is filled with the shops of dealers in tombs, headstones, coffins, and funeral garlands in endless variety. Further on rise gloomily the two large prisons, and from the prisons to the cemetery is little more than a step. The population in this part of Paris is dense; the long streets of Reuilly, Picpus, Charenton, and last, not least, the famous Faubourg and street of St. Antoine, with their many tributaries, converge to the Place de la Bastille on one side, and the Boulevard Beaumarchais, with the numerous thoroughfares, debouches on the other; while the Rue de la Roquette, as a mid-channel, runs as I have said from the Bastille to the prisons. For the last two nights the Place de la Roquette and the streets contiguous were covered with a multitude, who braved the intense cold and wet to witness the execution; the crowds that held vigil the whole of last night were almost beyond calculation.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

This morning the weather was bitterly cold, and the ground wet, from the snow which had fallen. The sky was covered with clouds of a slate color, and under that dismal canopy dark gray mists, transparent like funeral crape, were drifting about. The streets in the more distant part of the city were deserted, but as you neared the quarter contiguous to the prison detached squads of Sergens-de-Ville might be seen moving towards the same direction, the occasional flash of bayonets in the gaslight was discernible, and nearer still the vague mass, without form or outline, and heaving to and fro, showed that the awful moment was approaching. Now and then a butcher's or a market gardener's cart, with its red lamp in front, rolled heavily along, and with difficulty made its way through the crowd. Many of the spectators had brought their breakfasts with them; they had their loaves under their arms, their pipes in their mouths. Some men were grave and serious, and spoke in a low tone of voice; others jested and laughed, and many observed that the prisoners well deserved their fate. About 15 paces from the gate of the prison the scaffold was erected, and on it rose the instrument of death, the name of which recalls so many terrible associations. There it stood on its platform like a ladder, without steps—the block with the hole for the head to enter, at the lower end; at the upper the heavy knife of triangular shape, with its edge like a razor's; hord by it the shell for the body after decapitation, and in front the basket for the head; the cord by which the blade is kept suspended, the framework, pain ed a dull red, just discerned in the dismal glimmering of a Winter's morning, all presented a most hideous spectacle.

THE GUARD.

At 5 o'clock the sound of bugles and drums was heard in all the passages issuing on tha Place de la Roquette. In a few minutes several squadrons of cavalry were heard advancing, the men wrapped in their blue or white cloaks, and the Dragoons' helmets gleaming in the lamplight. The whole of the 3d Hussars, two squadrons of heavy horse, two squadrons of mounted Gendarmerie, issued from the side streets on the square. They then wheeled round, and, separating into several detachments, swept the Place and the streets close to it, and quickly, but firmly, compelled the multitude to fall back to the north side of the Rue St. Maur, and the south of the Rues Popincourt and Basfroid, where they were kept at a respectful distance by two battalions of infantry, supported by divers sections of cavalry and squads of Sergens-de-Ville. The place of execution was occupied by cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both prisons. In less than half an hour numerous detachments of infantry, preceded by squads of Sergens-de-Ville to clear the way, took possession of all the points of the Faubourg St. Antoine, issuing on the Roquette, and whoever chanced to pass in that direction was obliged to show satisfactorily that he was going on his lawful occupation. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5,000 men; they were under the immediate command of a General of Brigade.

THE EXECUTION.

Precisely at 6 o'clock ORSINI and PIERRI were awoke from their sleep by the governor of the prison, who announced that their last hour was coma. The Abbé HUGON, chaplain of the Roquette, and the chaplain of the Conciergerie were present. I do not profess to give particulars of what passed within the walls of the cell, but I may observe that the wretched men appeared calm when the news, which could not have taken them by surprise, was announced to them. I am assured that they heard mass and received the communion with respect, if not devotion. Soon after they were taken to the room called *de la toilette*, for the change of dress. It is not large. On the present occasion it contained, besides the chaplains and the governor of the prison, about 30 persons, the principal among whom were the greffier, or clerk, representing the Court of Assize, and the huissier, or usher, who was charged with reading the sentence on the scaffold. The remainder were apparently police agents. When the convicts entered the *chambre de la toilette*, they were placed at different extremities of it, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant executioners—one from Rouen, the other from Caen—besides him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation, OASINI remained calm; and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, PIERRI was somewhat excited. The strait-waistcoat interfered with his gesticulations, but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. When the executionar was pinioning him he asked that the fastenings should not be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of escaping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck, when the scissors cut off his hair, so as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thrill through him, but he recovered himself when he found that his beard was left untouched. He thanked the executioner for letting him die with his face as became a man. When the hood, to which the veil which covers the features of the parricide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and attempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment he turned his head and perceived ORSINI; he saluted him gaily, and asked how he was getting on. He was interrupted by OASINI, who was himself undergoing the same operation with the same *song froid* as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, "Be calm, be calm, my friend." PIERRI'S tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but PIERRI encouraged him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation over, and the *toilette* complete, he turned to the turnkey and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abbé HUGON cried out "Courage!" "Oh! I am not afraid," he said, "we are going to Calvary," and in a sort of feverish excitement he repeated to himself, "Calvary, Calvary."

OSSINI was, on the other hand, as calm and tranquil as his fellow-convict was excited. He spoke little; but when the governor of the prison and some of the officers approached him he bade them in a low tone of voice farewell. The turnkey of his cell announced to him in a tone of regret that his last moment was come. ORSINI thanked him for his sympathy. His hair was also cut away from his neck, but he underwent the operation without flinching. At the moment when the hood was put on his head his face, which up to that moment was calm and impassible, become flushed for a moment and his eye lighted up.

DEATH OF PIERRI.

The prison clock struck 7; before the last sound died away the door leading to the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abbé HUGON entreated PIERRI to profit by the few moments still left to collect his thoughts and assume a calmer attitude. He promised to be calm, but said he should chant a patriotic hymn; and it is said that he actually began to sing the well-known "Mourir pour la Patrie." Leaning on the Abbé HUGON he mounted 15 steps of the scaffold, still repeating the verses of the song.

ORSINI was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it could be seen, from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with the veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off. The greffier then directed the usher to read the sentence of the Court condemning the prisoners to the death of parricides. The usher, who was an old man, over 60, was evidently much moved at having to perform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from cold as he read the document, which no one listened to.

After this formality was terminated, OSSINI and PIERRI embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. PIERRI was attached to the plank in an instant. He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid ou the block, it is affirmed that he cried "*Vive l'Italie—Vive la Republique!*"

ORSINI'S LAST MOMENTS.

ORSINI wos then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried "*Vive la France!*" It was but five minutes past 7 when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over men went to their work, and parties who had gone together to the spot from distant quarters of the town hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off; the crowds gradually thinned: some few groups still lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the place was deserted.

The number of deaths from the attempt for which these wretched men suffered now amounts, I am assured, to 14.

I am just informed that DE RUDIO is to be sent to London to give evidence against BERNARD.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE CONDEMNED.

The only accounts of the execution allowed to be published in France are those contained in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* and the *Droit*. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* has the following concerning the demeanor of the condemned:

"During their stay in the Roquetta prison, to which they were removed after the rejection of their appeal by the Court of Cassation, OASINI and PIERRI maintained the same attitude which they had exhibited at the trial. OASINI was always self-possessed and calm; he spoke but little, and appeared almost always plunged in meditation. On the rare occasions on which he conversed he said, when speaking of his trial, that he had no complaint to make against French justice, and that all the judges and magistrates concerned in the case had honorably done their duty. He listened with respectful deference to the exhortations of Abbé HUGON, the prison chaplain. He ate out one meal a day, and the only favor he asked was that his rations of wine might be augmented. PIERRI was in a state of continual excitement; he talked and gesticulated incessantly, disputing with the keepers about everything, and even trying to find matter for controversy in what was said to him by the chaplain.

At 6 A. M. the Governor of the prison and Abbé HUGON went to ORSINI'S cell and announced to him that the fatal moment had arrived. ORSINI merely replied that he was ready. The Governor, accompanied by the Abbé NOTTELET, the chaplain to the Conciergerie, then went to the adjoining cell, that occupied by PIERI, and told him that he must prepare to die. At this news PIERRI became extremely agitated, and with an air of forced assurance he asked for his breakfast and a cup of coffee with some rum. While eating the food which was supplied to him he was in a state of feverish agitation, indicated by his voice and gestures. After taking his coffee and rum, he asked, with much importunity and even anger, for more rum, or, at least, for some wine. He constantly interrupted the Abbé NOTTELET. ORSINI, who refused to take any food, asked for a glass of rum and begged to drink to the health and happiness of the Governor.

The *Droit* gives the few interesting details: After what is called the *toilette*, PIERRI said to OSSINI, "Well, old fellow?" The latter merely replied, "Be calm—be calm." After his coffee, PIERRI asked for a second glass of rum, which was refused him. When the black veil was put on his head, he said, "They are dressing me up like an old coquette." When his shoes and stockings were taken off, he exclaimed, "Luckily I washed my feet yesterday." Neither of the prisoners made any revelations to the Judge of Insiruction, who was in waiting to take down any that they might have desired to make.

The correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "The prisoners offered a strange contrast—PIERRI, half crazed, calling for more coffee and more rum, and arguing with the Abbé; ORSINI, polite towards Abbé HUGON, recognizing the perfect fairness of a French trial, as contrastad with Italian tribunals, and quite willing to listen to what the chaplain had to say. His hair, which was perfectly black two months ago, had become grayish at the trial, but was on Friday as white as snow."

THE CONSPIRACY IN LONDON.

COMMITTAL OF SIMON BERNARD FOR TRIAL—IMPLICATION OF THOMAS ALLSOP.

From the London Observer.

In accordance with the understanding come to on Thursday, M. SIMON BERNARD was again brought before Mr. JARDINE on Saturday, on the charge of complicity in the late attempt to murder the Emperor of the French.

The prisoner was placed at the bar at a quarter past 3 o'clock. Mr. BODKIN and Mr. CLARK appeared for the Crown, and Mr. SLEIGH for the prisoner, as before.

Sergeant ROOZRA stated that he took possession of some papers on Sunday last and on Tuesday last, at No. 1 Bark-place, Bayswater, where the prisoner resided. Among them were those which he now produced.

Mr. Joseph Taylor—I live at St. Martin's-place, Birmingham, and am an engineer. The grenada produced was made by me, with five more; two of this size, the rest an inch larger. I made them for Mr. Allsop. I first saw him on the 16th of October for last year. I received from him the four letters produced.

Mr. Bodkin—These are the four letters produced by the last witness. They are in the handwriting of Allsop.

Mr. Sleigh inquired whether the charge was to be considered as one of conspiracy to murder, or whether the prisoner was charged as an accessory before the fact?

Mr. Bodkin—On the latter charge.

Witness continued—I made the shells from a model furnished by Mr. Allsop; I made them in Westminster. (Witness here produced a letter from Allsop, urging the speedy execution of the work. A second letter, dated Nov. 21, 1857, stated that he would call on witness in Birmingham. Two days later there was another letter on the subject of the models. A fourth letter asked for the castings by return of post, adding, "When I saw you on the 8th of October you promised me the castings in three days, and it is now three weeks." Finally, a letter of the 18th of November, inclosed a Posi-Office order for the balance, £2 6s. 6d.]

Witness continued—I altered the size of the holes by order of Mr. Allsop; the order was completed by the 23d of November; Allsop came to me on that day and complained that the nipples were not as they were described in the order; they were to go through the shell a quarter of an inch, while mine did not; I had not made the nipples myself; as I had deviated from the instructions, I offered to take the nipples out; he said he would take them to London, and, if they answered, I should be paid the full amount; he was a man of about 60 years of age, about six feet high, rather stout, stooped a little, spoke rather quick, and was a little hard of hearing.

John Gerard Wick—I am Belgian Vice-Consul, and have an office at St. Mary Axe; on the 26th November a foreigner applied at my office for a passport for another person: I told him that, by the regulations, the person must himself attend. In an hour and a half he came to my office and showed me the passport prooneed. I noticed that it had not the bearer's signature. I mentioned this to him and detained it. He went away, and after about ten minutes returned with another person. The latter was from 50 to 60 years of age, rather strong built, about six feet high, and, as he spoke to me, his attitude was rather stooping. He was a healthy-looking man, and turning grey. When I spoke, he was slightly deaf. He gave the name of Thomas Allsop. He was a regular John Bull, because he grumbled at being obliged to come to my office. I then *visé* his passport; which was granted by Lord Palmerston in 1851, and had traveled much. It was a passport for Belgium. The man who was with him looked like a commissioner at some hotel. He spoke Italian, and was very polite, even servile. The first, I am sure, was an Englishman.

William Bruford, assistant to Mr. Brown, pawnbroker, Bryan Court, Leicester Square, said that on the 8th January, a coat and waistcoat, which had been pledged in the name of Rudio, was released by a person whom I do not remember. I have seen Eliza Rudio, but could not identify her.

Smith, the detective officer, was recalled to correct his former evidence. The 7th and not the 27th of December was the date mentioned as that of the passport which defendant was called upon to produce, in the notice which witness had served on the defendant.

LETTER FROM ALLSOP.

Mr. Bodkin now put in a letter in Allsop's handwriting, and addressed to the prisoner, which was found at the residence of the latter. It commenced "My dear Doctor," and contained the following passages:

"I am glad to find difference of opinion limited to a single point. Differences of opinion exist in every army, but unity is necessary for action. However, I have every confidence in the future. *The abominable miscreant of the 2d of December seems to have reached his culminating point.* Have you seen the withering comment with which SMITH O'BRIEN alluded to the Queen kissing this unconvicted felon. *He is not likely to give much more trouble even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits. If I was in California now, I would double the amount offered by Landor to the man who should perform an act of justice towards that most wretched caitiff.* It is a poor consolation to know that he is obliged to drink before going abroad to drown his fears. *He must be bewitched*, and with him the system he feels it necessary to keep up. I shall feel pleased to hear of ORSINI'S progress. Be kind enough to assure ORSINI of my warmest sympathy and affectionate regard. Yours, fraternally. THOS. ALLSOP."

Then followed a postscript, expressing a hope that this year would "see the first installment of justice, the people's dawn of life." Mr. Bodkin said it might be necessary to adduce other evidence at the trial, which must follow this investigation, and, if so, those who conducted the prosecution would pursue the ordinary course to the defender of the prisoner, of furnishing him with a copy of such additional evidence. The evidence being now complete for the present, the question arose, what offence the prisoner should be committed for?

Mr. Bodkin then proceeded to show that by the decision in Lord George Gordon's case, it was clearly a common law misdemeanor for a person in this country to conspire to effect the death of a potentate in amity with our own Government. He had no doubt the Magistrate would commit the prisoner on that charge. He had shown the Court, of course subject to the opinion of a Jury as to the credibility of the witnesses, that the prisoner had done acts in this country which made him an accessory before the fact to the murder which was undoubtedly committed in Paris. Mr. Bodkin then cited the 9th George IV. c. 31, to show that a British subject could be indicted for murder, or as an accessory before or after the fact, though the crime was committed abroad. He maintained that the prisoner, though an alien, was a British subject in the meaning of the act, being resident in England, under the protection of our laws, and therefore subject to them. He quoted authorities to show that in respect to murder, even Ambassadors were amenable to the law, though they would not be for treason, as they owed no allegiance to our Sovereign.

Mr. Sleigh said he had listened with pleasure to his learned friend's exposition of the law upon this subject; but he was laboring under an erroneous impression if he supposed that he (Mr. Sleigh) intended to join issue with him on that occasion. To discuss the legal question with him now would be a sheer waste of time, his Worship having intimated that it was his intention to send the case before a jury. The legal question might be reserved, therefore, for another and a higher tribunal. But he should feel it his duty to the profession of which he was a humble member, to enter his protest against the course pursued by the advisers of the Crown in this case, since that course had been taken in open violation of all those principles of justice and fairness which regulated the jurisprudence of this country—principles which had made our English law the just pride of Englishmen, and the admiration of civilized Europe.

Mr. Bodkin did not mean to give his friend pain; but he thought at the time, and still thought, that he was not insulted in making the observations which he did at the close of the last examination.

The learned counsel then exchanged civilities, and Mr. Jardine said: It is better that we should avoid personalities. My course is a very clear and a very simple one. Even if I saw any legal difficulty in the case, which I do not, it would still be my duty to submit the matter to the Judges. I am not surprised at the course taken by the Crown. They were probably not aware of the full extent of the disclosures which would be made as the case proceeded, step by step, and I confess that I was wholly unprepared for them myself. No one—not even Mr. Sleigh himself—could have expected the change to remain one of misdemeanor only, after what had come to light.

The prisoner was then fully committed, on the double charge of felonious complicity to murder, and of conspiracy.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S DISPATCH.

The following correspondence was laid before Parliament on the 15th inst.:

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday, March 9.

MY LORD: I have received your Excellency's dispatch of the 5th inst., reporting the language of Count WALEWSKI on receiving from you a copy of my dispatch of the 4th inst.; and I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have observed with great satisfaction the friendly spirit which pervaded his Excellency's remarks, and they feel sure that all the misconception which has prevailed respecting the purport of his previous dispatch of the 20th of January will be entirely removed by the answer which Count WALEWSKI leads you to expect will be returned to the communication now made to him. I am, &c., MALMESBURY.

Count Walewski's Dispatch.

PARIS, Thursday, March 11.

M. LE COMPTE: Lord COWLEY has delivered to me a dispatch which has been addressed to him by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

The Government of the Emperor congratulates itself on the friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet, and sees, with sincere satisfaction, that the present Ministers of the Queen, like their predecessors, are under no misapprehension either as to our intentions, or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalized to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the Emperor, M. LE COMTE, flatters itself, that for six years, its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing, in any way, to wound the dignity of the English nation; and His Majesty thinks that he has seized every opportunity during peace, as well as during war, of drawing closer the bonds between the two peopla. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained this profound conviction, that the reconciliation of two great nations, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting only on one condition, namely, that the honor of one should never be sacrificed to the honor of the other.

Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of His Majesty, are a sufficient answer to the erroneous interpretations of which our communication of the 20th of January has been the object. Besides, what has happened? I beg you to signalize to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the existence in London of a sect of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, elevates assassination to doctrioe, and which in the space of six years has sent into France not less than eight assassins to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

All these attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive. Putting his trust in the protection of Heaven, His Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person, but the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them; and as at the time when I addressed my dispatch to you no repressive measure had been taken in London, public opinion in France, without taking into account the nature of the institutions of England, nor the motives of discretion of which Lord MALMESBURY'S communication speaks, was astonished that so much audacity should have remained unpunished.

Moreover, the character of our proceedings was laid down to you in the clearest manner by the Emperor himself, who wrote to you towards the end of January: "I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken, but it will still be a friendly act which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen; it is not a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance."

The Emperor, M. LE COMTE, *has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security.* A mora elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him—namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighboring States.

My dispatch of the 20th of January *had no other object than to signalize a state of things which was to be regretted, but I carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it:* and I have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that dispatch have been so misrepresented. It is, besides, unnecessary for me to tell you that *it never entered my thought to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender*, and, to borrow Lord MALMESBURY'S own words, as screening him from punishment.

In giving these assurances to the principal Secretary of State, you will be so good as to add that, as the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, *his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people.*

I request you to read this dispatch to Lord MALMESBURY, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c., A. WALEWSKI.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 15th the Earl of MALMESBURY presented the correspondence, and added:

I am happy, my Lords, to state that *that correspondence puts an end to all those misapprehensions which had unfortunately for a short time existed between the Governments of the two countries.* [Hear.] And it would be unfair for me not to add that that desirable consummation has been considerably facilitated by the frank and handsome manner in which Count WALEWSKI came forward after the House of Commons had expressed its opinion and disapprobation of the terms of his despatch by its vote of the 19th February. I repeat, my Lords, by the frank and handsome manner in which that Minister expressed his sentiments to Lord COWLEY. Count WALEWSKI expressed his deep regret that his statements had been misunderstood, and gave the most satisfactory explanation of the expressions which in his dispatch had given umbrage to the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] I think, upon reading this correspondence, your Lordships will agree with me that the matter has terminated in a manner honorable and creditable to the good feeling that prevails on both sides of the Channel. I have nothing more to say upon the question than that Her Majesty's Government place the highest value on that alliance, which has proved of so much consequence to the happiness of England and of the world during the last five years; and I have the most thorough conviction that the same feeling is shared in by the Emperor of the French, whose sentiments, through his minister, your lordships will find are clearly and satisfactorily expressed in those dispatches. [Hear.] In order that I may not alter a word of the language used by the French Minister on this occasion, I beg leave to quote an extract from his dispatch. "We are convinced," said the Emperor of the French, "that the reconciliation of two great nations, after centuries of antagonism, would be sincere and lasting on one condition only, namely, that the honor of the one shall never be sacrificed to the honor of the other." [Cheers.]

A similar announcement was made by Mr. D'ISRAELI in the Commons.

The Reconciliation between France and England—A Lesson Taught.

From the London Times.

Whether by Liberals or Conservatives, this country is likely to be well served when the national honor is clearly shown to be at stake. *We have now proved our determination not to be controlled by foreign demands, or even to be amiable under foreign advice.* We have no doubt that the French Government is very sorry that among the documents which it sent out within a week after the attempt on the Emperor should have been numbered an ambiguous dispatch to Great Britain. *It will probably be long before the French Cabinet will again meddle with the obstinate and pertinacious blood which inhabits these islands. Better quarrel with a dozen governments than with one politic-loving and free-spoken people.* Cabinet Ministers and diplomatists have a language of their own, and in the use of this language the Continental statesmen are very apt. But when they have to deal with a nation of politicians they are confused and powerless. At the fencing match of alternate dispatches the French Government may do well enough, but the case is altered when the first thrust calls forth a host of antagonists, armed with every kind of weapon, and possessed with a happy ignorance of the rules of the science. This is an advantage which a free country has over its neighbors. It can express its official opinions, but it can express its non-official opinions, too. Speeches in Parliament, indignant, or argumentative, or comic; articles in newspapers, keeping up a daily bombardment, to which the assaulted Cabinet can make no reply; public meetings, caricatures, all tend to give the victory to the nation which can bring them into play. The enemy is so battered by this popular warfare that it requires but little skill for the Minister to strike the final blow. This is at least one of the benefits of free institutions, which has been on trial many times, and has never been found to fail. The French Cabinet in the present case tried to bring popular enthusiasm into the field in their Legislative Assemblies: but how poor was the display in comparison with that which responded in England to a supposed insult! Had we depended on a Government alone, either Whig or Tory, it is possible that by plausibility or pressure the French would have had their way. But what has really happened? The Imperial Government has gained nothing by its movement, and it has lost a good deal. It has not obtained any measures of restriction on the liberty of the refugees, but it has had to make two apologies—one for the conduct of its military officers, and another for the language of its Foreign Secretary. It has had to declare that Count WALEWSKI did not ask what we know from his dispatch to Switzerland he desired to ask, and it has raised in this country a spirit of opposition to French interna tional assumptions which will not be without its effect on the other States of Europe. The discussion has also cooled the friendly feeling with which the Emperor was still regarded in England, and endangered the alliance, which is of far more importance to himself than to us. Who that has marked the progress of these events can doubt that in power and in the character French Government has been weakened through the defeat of its demands and the check to its self-confidence which have been the result of the late events?

But now the whole affair is over, and we shall be glad to be allowed to forget it. Lord MALMES

with the immemorial custom of the Bank to make advances on approved bills for stated periods in each quarter during the shutting of the transfer books and the flowing in of the revenue removes large sums from the open market which it is necessary for the public convenience should again be distributed. These will be made to the discount and other houses as usual. The only object is to take advantage of the present period of quiet to put a stop to the possibility, as far as the Bank is concerned, of a repetition of the events that have been lately witnessed.

The Funds and the French Difficulty.

From the London Times, (City Article,) March 15.

The satisfactory effect produced at the commencement of business by the statement regarding our relations with France gradually lessened upon consideration being given to the circumstance that Count WALEWSKI, in waiving any further discussion of the subject, seems to intimate that the course thus pursued is to be regarded as another among the "concessions" to England to which the Emperor has consented in order to sustain the alliance, that France has simply appealed to feelings of friendliness and justice, and that, her motives having been misconstrued, she will still continue her sacrifices, and submit to the want of correct appreciation plainly manifested rather than permit it to be said she was the first to endanger that harmony between the two countries which she has admitted to be essential to the cause of civilization. The pertinacity with which it is thus sought to make England accept the position of being in the wrong causes an apprehension in many minds as if it might be intended to be used hereafter in the face of Europe as a justification for the adoption of a stronger or less cordial tone in any fresh demands. It is seen, also, that the equality essential to friendship is inconsistent where one nation is to be understood as constantly surrendering its own rights and views for the advantage of the other. If, while we are reminded that the Emperor on commencing his rule, abstained from reviving old animosities, that he continued with us throughout the Russian war, that, instead of taking advantage of the Indian Mutiny, he subscribed £1,000 to the Relief Fund, and that he now foregoes all disposition to complain, though refugees find shelter on soil, it were admitted that no Christian ruler could ever have thought of initiating a reign of revenge, that the cultivation of friendship between a new Sovereign and a long-settled State, must at least have been as advantageous to the former as the latter, that the Russian war originated in the conflict between the French and Russian Ambassadors on the claims of their respective Churches, and that it was terminated prematurely to meet the convenience not of England, but of France; that, although it was resolved to subscribe to the Relief Fund, and not to throw any embarrassment in our way on the occurrence of the Indian outbreak, it was to satisfy the peculiar prejudice of France against REDSCHID PASHA that the plans for Indian telegraphs, which would have saved us millions every month, were allowed to be defeated, and, finally, that although we shelter refugees, it is England and not France that sustains the grievance, there could be no objection to the history of the alliance being constantly recalled to us. Both countries should be proud to revert to it, but the omen will be disagreeable if a one-sided picture is allowed to be presented to the world, and, instead of its being represented as an affair of mutual honor and policy, it is to be handed down as a series of concessions warranting a requital to be claimed from England which at last she ungratefully denies. Indian Bonds closed at 25s. @30s., and Exchequer Bills 38s.@41s. premium. Money in the Stock Exchange, as well as at the Bank, is in slightly increased demand. It was noped that the discussions on the estimates last night would have thrown some light upon the report recently current that a deficiency in the revenue is likely to be announced, but the only facts that transpired were that the navy estimates will show an excess of £956,025, and those for the army a diminution of £766,990, although the total of soldiers will be increased from 156,993 to 222,874, the reduced cost being explained by the larger number (92,739 against 30,197 last year) chargeable to the East India Company. Among the causes which influenced prices during the day, and tended to counteract what Mr. DISRAELI designated the friendly, honorable, and satisfactory communication just received from Count WALEWSKI, were the French demands upon Switzerland, which appear to have been instantly complied with. The tone of the debate with respect to the Cagliari was likewise held to indicate a contlouance of political uncertainties and a prospect of an early attempt to resort to a dissolution, which at the present juncture would be regarded with deep dissatisfaction, not merely by the mercantile classes, but, it is presumed, by the country at large.

London Wool Sales.

The auction sales of Colonial Wools terminated in London, March 13. Messrs. SOUTHEY & SON, London, review them thus:

"The fourth series of Colonial Wool sales of the season commenced on the 25th ult., and concluded this day, comprising 7,883 bales Sidney; 8,120 bales Port Phillip; 1,349 bales Van Dieman's Land; 1,985 bales South Australian; 414 bales New-Zealand; 23 bales Swan River; and 16,192 bales Cape of Good Hope; making a total of 35,966 bales. The state of the manufacturing districts in the North, and the certainty of an absence of foreign demand, led us to anticipate some difficulty in clearing the above stock at satisfactory prices. The moderate quantity of Australian Wool offered served in a great measure to secure moderate rates, but, the heavy weight of inferior scoured and hand-washed Algoa Wool being forced on our home buyers without any foreign competition, prices receded from 1d. to 1½d. ₱ ℔ on November sales; it all, however, found sale. This description of Wool has found great support hitherto from Belgium and Germany, but we are sorry to say the late derangement in monetary affairs has not yet sufficiently subsided to inspire confidence. Operations on foreign account were very limited. The fleece Wool from the western colony being generally in good condition sold at former rates. We are glad to announce the new clip from Port Phillip indicates a prospect of the Wool from thence proving in better condition this season than last."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per City of Baltimore.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

The arrivals since our last have continued liberal, and Breadstuffs of all kinds have been slow of sale.

To-day's market was well attended, but few samples of the late arrivals were offering and buyers held off. WHEAT was dull and 2d in the merest retail at Friday's prices. FLOUR neglected, and quotations quite nominal. INDIAN CORN in very limited inquiry and has receded 6d @1s per quarter. We quote: WHEAT—Red, 6s.@6s. 3d. for Western; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ 70 ℔s. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Extra Ohio, *vid* North, 24s.@25s., *vid* New-Orleans, 25s.@27s.; Western, 20s. 6d.@22s. ₱ bbl. INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow, 34s.; White, 33s. 6d.@34s. ₱ 480 ℔s.

BEEF—Continues most difficult to sell, and, in absence of transactions, prices are unchanged.

PORK—Neglected and lower; 70s. taken for 200 bbls. fine.

BACON—Still meets only a very limited retail sale, and prices tend downwards.

LARD—Dull, at 50s. for fine new.

TALLOW—Steady; 55s may be given as quotation for "Butcher's Association," if here.

RESIN—Common easier, being offered at 4s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

BARK—Is slow of sale—Philadelphia at 9s. 6d@10s.; Baltimore at 8s.

CLOVERSEED—Continues neglected, but the improvement in the weather will, it is hoped, lead to a better demand. Some quantity will be offered at auction on Thursday.

COTTON—The recent heavy arrivals seem to deter buyers from entering the market until forced by their necessities, as it is expected that a large quantity of the Cotton will be brought to sale on tending, and in anticipation of its being forced off at lower prices, the market has daily declined; the smell business done to-day has been at ⅛d. ₱ ℔. under Friday's rates, being a reduction of ¼d. ₱ ℔. from the extreme prices of a fortnight ago. The dull state of this market has had a corresponding effect in Manchester, where to-day there has scarcely been anything doing, but Spinners and Manufacturers are low in stock of both Cotton and manufactured articles. Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; Mobile, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, 7¼d. ₱ ℔.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

London Money Market.

The Stock market had been heavy, and the price of Consols slightly declined. The closing price on the 16th was 96¾@96⅞ for money, and 96⅞@97 for account—closing firm. The reason given for the heaviness is the distrust which prevailed with regard to the affairs of France, and European politics generally.

The arrivals of gold in London on the 15th amounted to £485,544, mostly from Australia.

The Money market had undergone no change either in the rates or the demand.

The Brazilian mail steamer, with £322,750 in specie, and the West India mail steamer, with $1,246,961 in specie, arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 17.

COTTON—The market under free receipts and the news from America has been very dull and prices have given way ⅛d. since the departure of the *Niagara*. The sales of the 3 days amount to only 9,000 bales; nearly all to the trade.

At Manchester there is little or no business doing, and prices are drooping.

At a late term of the Probate Court of Choctaw County, Miss., a case was being argued before the Probate Judge, in which Wm. Brantley represented one side, and Messrs. Nowland and T. W. Davis the other. In the course of his argument Brantley became very personal, and said that Nowland and Davis were rascals, who would steal, &c. An angry altercation ensued, when Brantley drew a pistol and presented it at Nowland, who dared him to fire. Brantley told him to go and arm himself, upon which he started out of the room. As he turned to leave, Brantley kicked him, when Nowland stabbed him in the side. The wound was considered mortal, and Brantley was borne to his residence, where he made his will. On recovering from his agitation, however, he was found to be less injured than was at first supposed. On the following morning, as Nowland was going to his breakfast, he was waylaid and shot by Brantley's brother, who immediately made his escape.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Deficient Assessors—Interesting Statement Relative to the City Railroads—Canvassers—Fulton-Street.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, President PIERSON in the chair.

ASSESSORS' BLUNDERS.

The Collector of Taxes and Assessments sent the following interesting communication:

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, BROOKLYN, Monday, March 29, 1858.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution of your honorable Body passed the 15th inst., directing the Collector to furnish a detailed statement of the errors made by the Assessors in the different Wards. I herewith submit the annexed list, showing the number of errors made and the amount of reductions allowed on each Ward. Some additional corrections I am informed have been made, that have not, as yet, reached this office.

Respectfully Yours, A. M. WOOD, Collector of Taxes and Assessments.

No. Wards.	No. Errors.	VALUATION. Real.	Personal.	Total.	Am't of Tax.
I	9	$56,700	$48,000	$104,700	$1,713 94
II	1	——	5,000	5,000	82 35
III	15	22,500	57,000	79,500	1,283 73
IV	2	500	5,000	5,500	89 81
V	——	——	——	——	——
VI	76	——	188,200	188,200	3,215 37
VII	3	10,070	2,000	12,070	212 63
VIII	4	1,125	——	1,125	28 53
IX	18	3,350	60,000	63,350	998 97
X	66	900	129,000	129,900	2,214 33
XI	9	6,500	10,800	17,300	294 10
XII	1	900	——	900	17 10
XIII	2	25,300	——	25,300	586 71
XIV	3	1,050	1,000	2,050	50 76
XV	4	1,500	1,700	3,200	88 79
XVI	2	600	——	600	15 42
XVII	1	1,500	——	1,500	27 30
XVIII	1	4,500	——	4,500	75 46
XIX	3	3,800	——	3,800	66 20
Total	220	$141,095	$507,400	$648,495	$11,020 55

The communication was ordered printed.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The President of the City Railroad Company enlightened the Board as follows. The document was ordered to be published in the proceedings:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

In compliance with a resolution adopted by your honorable body the 15th inst., the following statement:

Greenpoint Line.—Fifteen regular cars are run from Greenpoint to Fulton Ferry, first car starting from Greenpoint at 5:30 A. M., and last car leaving Fulton Ferry at 12:40 A. M. Time of running, 8 to 10 minutes' headway, according to travel. Number of through trips each day, 280. Average number of passengers per day, 3,409. Average number of passengers per car, 13.

Myrtle-avenue Line.—16 regular and 3 extra cars are run from depôt in Myrtle-avenue, corner of Marcy-avenue, to Fulton Ferry; leaving depôt at 5:30 A. M., and Fulton Ferry at 12:40 A. M. Time of running, 4 to 10 minutes' headway, according to travel. Number of through trips each day, 386. Average number of passengers per day, 3,866. Average number of passengers per car, 10.

Fulton-avenue Line.—18 regular and 4 extra cars are run from depôt in Fulton-avenue, corner of Brooklyn-avenue, to Fulton Ferry; leaving depôt at 5:30 A. M., and Fulton Ferry at 12:40 A. M. Time of running, 4 to 10 minutes' headway, according to travel. Number of through trips, 422 each day. Average number of passengers per day, 5,985. Average number of passengers per car, 14.

Greenwood Line.—Seventeen cars are run between Thirty-sixth-street and Fulton Ferry, leaving depôt on Third-avenue, corner Twenty-sixth-street, at 5:30 A. M., and last car leaving Fulton Ferry at 12:40 A. M. Time of running 6 to 10 minutes' headway, according to travel. Number of through trips each, 336. Average number of passengers per day, 3,780; per car, 11.

Flushing-avenue Extension.—Two transfer cars are run on Flushing-avenue, between Kent and Division avenues, from 6 o'clock A. M., to 11 o'clock P. M., on 15 minutes' headway, making 136 through trips daily. Average number passengers per day, 170; per car, 1¼.

Myrtle-avenue Extension.—Three transfer cars are run on Myrtle-avenue, between Marcy and Division avenues, from 6 o'clock A. M., to 12 o'clock P. M., on 10 minutes' headway, making 26 through trips daily. Average number passengers per day, 208; per car, 1.

Fulton-avenue Extension—Four transfer cars are run on Fulton-avenue, between Brooklyn-avenue and East New-York, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M., on 15 to 30 minutes' headway, according to travel, making 128 through trips daily. Average number of passengers per day, 513. Average number of passengers per car, 4.

Hamilton-avenue—Four transfer cars are run on Hamilton-avenue, between Court-street and Hamilton Ferry, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., on 7 to 9 minutes' headway, according to travel, making 240 through trips per day. Average number of passengers each day, 365. Average number of passengers per car, 1½.

Third-avenue Extension—Four through cars are run on Third avenue between Thirty-sixth-street and Bay Ridge, from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 11 o'clock, P. M., on 16 to 30 minutes' headway, according to travel, making 108 through trips daily. Average number of passengers per day 227. Average number of passengers per car, 2.

The Company also run stages through Lafayette and Gates avenues, in connection with Fulton-avenue cars, free of charge.

The foregoing statements have been made up from the books of the Company, and include the months of November, December, January and February last, as the time tables by which the cars are now running, and have been during those months, were adopted on the 1st of November, and have not since been changed.

The present month of March is not included, because the business for the month is not yet complete.

From the foregoing it will be seen how groundless are the complaints that the Company does not furnish a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the public travel, and as good and sufficient reason, it is hoped, will fully appear why the Company have not deemed it necessary or wise to increase the number of cars during the Winter months, on the four main routes, where the cars are all large, and will comfortably seat twenty, and comfortably carry thirty passengers. The daily average for the last four months has been but twelve passengers per car for each through trip, and on the transfer routes during the same time, where the cars are smaller, but will comfortably seat twelve passengers, the average has been less than two passengers for each through trip.

That there will be occasionally some cars crowded to excess it is impossible for the Company to prevent, so long as all who cross the River in the same hour, and are going in the same direction, choose to get in the first car and refuse to take the second which stands waiting and will start before the arrival of another boat. This is generally the cause of crowded cars, and no additional number would obviate the evil so long as all who wish to go at a given time insist on going in the first one. Nothing short of a car so large that it could not be over-crowded would fully obviate the difficulty. The Company have run more cars, and made more trips during the past Winter than any previous one, with a constantly diminished travel, and it is a fact worthy of note that the greatest complaints have came from those sections where there is the greatest accommodation in proportion to the travel.

The Company study the course of public travel, and seek to accommodate it by putting on more cars, and running on shorter headway, at certain hours of the day, when they find the travel greatest.

It is not only their duty, but their business and their interest so to do. But it is also necessary to have system and regularity in such a business. Time-tables have to be framed and cars run on clock time, and when a system is once adopted and got in working order it is not easy or convenient to change it on the unreasonable demand of every fault-finder.

This Company do not usually change their time-tables and system of running but twice a year, Spring and Fall. They are now framing a new time-table, giving additional cars on the main routes, to run from 5 A. M. to 1 A. M., with a view to put it in operation next month if the indications of an increased travel are such as to warrant it.

A. P. STANTON, President.

BROOKLYN, March 29, 1858.

CANVASSERS.

A communication was received from the City Clerk, reporting the vacancies in Canvassers and Inspectors. He said in regard to Inspectors, that "the Charter declaring that the Inspectors elected in 1856 shall hold the ensuing election, some of those gentlemen have appeared and announced their readiness to discharge that duty;" but he declines to acknowledge them, after advising with the Corporation Counselor. The vacancies were filled by the Board.

FULTON-STREET.

A petition of property owners was presented and referred to Grading and Paving Committee asking to have Fulton-street, between Red Hook-lane and Court-street, graded and paved according to the lines defined in the act for opening said street.

Bushwick Road, between Myrtle-avenue and Cooper-avenue, was ordered repaired—a small appropriation was made for beautifying the City Hall Park, and considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

There has been trouble between the United States troops stationed at Fort Smith, Ark., and the police of that place. On Saturday night week, the police were attacked and fired into by a party of troops. The police returned the fire pretty warmly, compelling the attacking party to beat a hasty retreat to the garrison, wounding six soldiers pretty badly. It seems to be the purpose of the police to keep the troops out of the city during the night-time, which privilege the troops do not seem to be willing to forego.

A Convention composed of Ministers, Elders and members of the Associate, Associate Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, commenced its session at Xenia, Ohio, March 24. Its object, as expressed in the circular calling it, was "for the purpose of joint prayer to Heaven for its promised blessings, and advising with each other in regard to the interests of religion."

The Council of Quebec has unanimously passed a by-law authorizing the Corporation to take stock in the North Shore Railway to the amount of $300,000,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

William W. Warden vs. *The County Clerk.*—This case, which is for a mandamus compelling the County Clerk to allow the applicant to publish the names of judgment debtors, was indefinitely postponed yesterday, owing to Mr. Noyes being engaged in the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—MARCH 30.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

Punctually, at 9 o'clock, the Judges took their seats and the Crier opened the Court. The prisoners' box was full and the Court-room was crowded.

Augustus Soneling, a little German boy, was brought to the bar charged with stealing $6 worth of cloth from James R. Stacey. It was proved that he committed the larceny. His mother pleaded for his discharge. *Counsel*—She's going to take him back to Germany. *Judge Osborn*—How soon? *Mother*—In two weeks. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that will give us time to fine him $50 and commit him till paid. We can remit it any time, Madame, when you get ready to take him to Germany. *Mother*—Thank you, Sir. The boy was taken into prison.

Henry Ellsworth (colored) had committed an assault and battery on officer William H. Bennett, of the Second Precinct Police, and tried to rescue a prisoner from him. It was not the first time he had been before the Court. *Judge Osborn*—What long were you sent up for last time? *Prisoner*—Three months. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now we'll double it, and make it six months.

Mary Ryan was next arraigned. She acknowledged that she stole a satchel, worth one dollar, from James Blakeman. *Judge Osborn*—What does she say, Mr. Beale? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—She says she had just come from Providence and was a little tight.—The complainant said he was willing to forgive her, so the Court discharged her.

Patrick Trainor, a boy, was accused by Anthony T. Briggman of stealing one keg of herring. Patrick said he met a boy in the street who asked him to hold it, and then he was arrested. *Judge Osborn*—What does the boy say? He denies it, don't he? *Counsel*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this gentleman says he caught him with it. *Judge Brownell*—After he'd got only two clocks off. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Twelve or thirteen, he says. *Judge Osborn*—The House of refuge is the best place for him. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—He's been here before. *Judge Osborn*—Well, then, it's time he was disposed of.—He was taken into the prison.

Mary O'Brien stole a pair of shoes from Eleuthino Pinto, March 28. She was found guilty. *Judge Osborn*—She's been here before.—4 months.

Peter Campbell was "put upon the country" on a charge of stealing fifty cents in copper and silver coin from Philip Memeshelmer. Philip said he was peddling apples, and the prisoner came up and stole the money out of his wagon. The prisoner's counsel said the complainant offered to settle the affair for $3. After the examination of several witnesses, "Oh, there's nothing," said Judge OSBORN, "to establish the identity of this man at all. Discharge him." Peter was set at liberty.

Michael Dalton was charged with assaulting and beating Frederick Schwartz. The complainant said Michael went to his house last Sunday, stole his dog, worth $50, and gave him a beating for objecting to it. *Judge Osborn* (to prisoner)—Got any witnesses? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. I bought the dog, and I went to get it on Sunday. I grabbed the dog and they grabbed me, and they licked me pretty well. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if that's the case you should have your witnesses here. This man says there were three others with you. *Prisoner*—Three boys went to show me the way. *Judge Osborn*—Fine you $20.—Michael could not pay it; he was committed in default.

Henry Millard stole a shirt worth $1 from Georgiana Freeman's clothes' line, March 26. She was a colored washerwoman. *Judge Osborn*—Did he live to the same house? *Witness*—No, Sar; he's a white fellar.—The prisoner's counsel said he bought the shirt from a man in the street and paid 18 cents for it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, she says she saw him take it off the line. What's the use of coming here with a falsehood like that? *Counsel*—Well, that's what he says. I'm only the mouthpiece of the prisoner, you know, Judge. *Witness*—He didn't drop it till I collared him. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary two months. He's big enough to eat hay, the fellow.

The Court continued in session an hour longer, and many cases were brought to trial, but none of any especial importance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 59 bbls. Ashes; 12,500 bbls. Flour; 7,094 bushels Wheat, 116,716 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Rye; 3,475 bushels Oats; 1,821 bushels Feed; 2,557 pkgs Provisions; 426 bbls. Whisky. These are the figures put up on the bulletin of the Corn Exchange. It is, however necessary to add that it is complained that they do not fairly represent the arrivals of the past twenty-four hours, but that they include produce previously received.

ASHES—Pots sell slowly at $6 25; Pearls continue inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been freely purchased to-day at full prices, about 6,300 bags having found buyers, chiefly on speculation, at private bargain, but including some lots to the trade, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Small lots of other kinds were sold at unchanged figures. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, brokers, report the week's movements in Rio Coffee, here, thus: *Receipts*, 9,810 bags; and *Sales*, 3,771 bags, including the cargo of the *Sea Foam*, (2,150 bags.) Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 37,063 bags, including 18,789 bags Rio; 13,020 sogs Bahia; 4,000 bags St. Domingo, and 1,259 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Is inactive and unsettled. Only 600 bales were reported sold.

FISH—Dry Cod and Smoked Herring are dull and heavy. Mackerel are in request, and are held with much confidence.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no improvement for State and Western Flour. Holders are free sellers, and evince some willingness to concede a little, in order to induce buyers to purchase. The demand, however, is limited, being mainly for such lots as are immediately required by home dealers. The tendency of prices is downward. Sales have been reported of about 6,500 bbls., within our revised range.

Superfine State	$4 15@$4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 70@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is inactive and languid. Sales 370 bbls. low to good extra at $4 45@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, yet it is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls., at $4 70@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $2 55 for Brandywine, in store, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet; millers are purchasing reservedly, and no other demand of any consequence prevails. Prices are lower and declining, especially for low and middling qualities. We have heard of sales of 13,500 bushels, in lots, including Southern White at $1 23@$1 50 for ordinary to choice ordinary White Western at $1 15@$1 16, and Chicago Spring at 99c. ₱ bushel. Corn is not so freely offered, but the demand is moderate and prices are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels at 68c.@68½c. for yellow Jersey, and 68c.@69c. for white and yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bushels Northern Rye, to arrive, at 87c.; and 2,700 bushels State Barley at 70c.@72½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request and are worth 44c @ 46c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Pennsylvania; 32c.@39c. for Jersey and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, has furnished the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

To Date,	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York....March 24	451,079	2,836,537	1,114,245
New-Orleans..March 16	119,340	126,341	442,532
Philadelphia..March 17	57,952	126,661	197,964
Baltimore.....March 18	80,290	162,440	142,279
Boston.....March 19	2,467	——	9,920
Other Ports...March 12	21,275	128,597	3,920
Total from Sept. 1, '57...	732,394	3,380,576	1,909,860
To same time in 1857.....	725,895	6,627,441	3,634,828
To same time in 1856.....	708,650	3,629,807	3,477,339
To same time in 1855.....	133,066	193,904	4,234,352

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York to March 16, '53.	54,834	101,454	7,651
Other Ports, to latest dates	113,469	98,555	4,259

The Oswego *Times* estimates the quantity of wheat in certain Canadian ports as follows: Hamilton, one cargo, destined for Montreal; Wellington Square, 40,000 bushels; Whitby 90,000; Toronto 130,000; Oakville 15,000; Bronte 7,000; Port Credit 40,000. From the Canadian ports on Lake Erie, it is estimated that that there will not be to exceed 100,000 bushels shipped before harvest.

HAY—Has arrived more freely, and although a pretty good demand has prevailed prices have favored buyers. We quote bale Hay 40c.@65c., for inferior to choice; loose Hay, at 65c @95c., for inferior to choice, and salt Hay, 37½c.@62½c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has attracted but little attention, including bale, at 40c.@50c.; loose, at 75c.@85c., ₱ 100 ℔s., and bundle, at $2 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 sheaves. Nearly 7,500 bales of Hay were received during the week,—mostly at the East River market, foot of Broome-street.

HIDES—Are quiet; prices have not varied much.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including fair to good new, at 5c.@8c., and fair to prime old at 2½c.@3c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Inactive and depressed.

LEATHER—Sole is in pretty good request at firm prices.

LIME—Rockland; 65 for common and 90c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited at former prices: New-Orleans, 32c.@34c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c @24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 37½ ₱ 280 ℔s. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine were made at 45½c cash, ₱ gallon; and of Tar at $2 37½ ₱ bbl. Resin is rather quiet, including common at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 ℔s., delivered.

WILMINGTON, March 27.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday afternoon of 225 bbls., and this morning of 325 do. at $2 70 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has advanced ½c.@1c. Sales yesterday of 250 bbls. at 44½c., and this morning 300 do. at 45c. ₱ gallon. The stock has increased to about 4,000 bbls., in the absence of shipments, two-thirds of which has been sold, and awaiting to go on shipboard; not a barrel has been exported during the past week. Tar—Sales yesterday of 140 bbls. at $1 62½, and 250 do. at $1 65 ₱ bbl.; and this morning 196 do. at $1 60, and 230 do. at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, and is generally quoted at 61c @62c., cash, ₱ gallon, though some holders ask more. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 80 for Mess; and $13 70@$13 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 9c@9¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in slack demand, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Lard is pretty brisk, but is less firm. The transactions since our last embrace 280 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid; the transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is heavy and inactive at 14c.@20c for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 8c.@10¼c ₱ ℔.

RICE—There has been more activity in Rice at buoyant prices. The reported sales since Friday last reach about 2,000 tcs, chiefly to speculators and for export, at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in fair request, and are held with firmness. Sales 600 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—7,000 ℔s. Prime brought 10¼c. ₱ ℔. Rough fat, 7½c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—The light supplies operate as a check upon transactions. Sales since Friday last 113 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@14c.; 67 cases Seed Leaf at 10c @ 18c.; 12 cases Florida at 15c.@25c.; 98 bales Cuba on private terms; and 52 bales Havana at 35c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—650 bbls. have been sold at 21½c.@22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, consisting mainly of Grain, at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@3 16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel. Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. Turpentine, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 9d @4s. 3d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Spirit of Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per *Arabia*.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1858—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—my last report was of the 16th inst., ₱ *Europa*. Little animation has since existed in our market. For the home trade a moderate inquiry has prevailed and for export a few purchases have been made, mostly of Extra Ohio. The decline on the fortnight is 15c.@20c. ₱ bbl. For forward delivery nothing has transpired. With the opening of navigation on the Hudson River, the market has been well supplied.

WHEAT—The market has ruled dull during the fortnight. For export nothing has been done, and millers have purchased sparingly. In prices, slight fluctuations have been experienced, closing at a decline on previous quotations of 3c @5c. ₱ bushel.

INDIAN CORN—Is without material change in price.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool, Flour, 1s. 7d.@1s. 9d; Grain, 5d @5½d. ₱ bushel. Havre, Flour, 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12c.@15c. ₱ bushel.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 29, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine have been dull during the week, but notwithstanding the unfavorable news from England, they are steady at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Common Resin has been quiet, and prices well sustained. Medium and Pale are in fair demand, with small stock of the latter.

OILS—Crude Sperm sells slowly. Refined is in fair demand. Crude Whale is in moderate request. Linseed is in large demand, at improving prices, 62c.@63c. ₱ gallon. Oil Cake is in good demand, with large sales, at $35@$36 for City thin oblong, ₱ ton.

TALLOW—There has been only a retail business done at 10½c. for Prime City Rendered. The stock is still large, and melters are accumulating. Stock on hand, about 500,000 ℔s. Rough Fat continues at 7¾ cents.

LARD—The business of the past week has been characterised by much steadiness and a good home, but very moderate export demand. The stock is increasing and is not probably less than 18,000 bbls., but notwithstanding this, holders are quite confident of sustaining prices.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March, 30.

The only new or important feature of the fortnight past, has been the resumption of navigation on the Hudson River. This has added a few thousand barrels to our stock of State brands of Flour—being the accumulation at Albany, during the Winter. The quantity was much less than had been expected by many in the trade, still, its arrival here had the effect to give additional dullness to an already heavy market. At the last dates, the English markets offered but little encouragement for shipments, and the trade here for Export has been light. There is a fair retail demand, but confined chiefly to the medium and better qualities, which are not plenty, and range comparatively high, being uninfluenced by the fluctuations of foreign markets. The weather is favorable for an early commencement of canal navigation, and the official announcement is made for the 20th April, but no supplies of moment can be expected before the middle of May. The stock of Western Wheat is much reduced, and firmly held at rates above the views of exporters, and the sales of that description are an occasional boatload to the City millers. A considerable quantity is accumulating at Chicago, but present prices there, (enhanced, no doubt by the reports of injury to the Corn crop,) do not indicate very low rates on the opening, still the English demand will have a ruling influence with the surplus, which we undoubtedly have. Rye is inactive at the quotations. There has been considerable injury during the Winter to the crop of Indian Corn at the West, but to what extent cannot as yet be estimated. The supplies here from the West and Southwest have been moderate of late, and with a good export trade and home demand, there is but slight change in value.

FREIGHTS—The engegements are light, and the rates unchanged. To Liverpool, 1s. 7d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel on Grain. To London, 2s. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 6¼d.@7d. ₱ bushel on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s.@2s. 3d. on Flour, and 6d.@7d. on Grain.

Revival of Business.

The Novelty Iron Works, at Harrisburg, Pa., have resumed operations. The Mount Savage Iron Company in Alleghany County, Md., contemplate beginning operations in the rolling-mill in a short time. The sheet-iron department of the Crescent Mill at Wheeling, Va., has resumed operations, and the oil-cloth factory in the same place is to resume this week.

Operations are to be resumed immediately at the Manchester (N. H.) locomotive works; the steam-engine Manchester and Stark cotton mills, and the Piscataquog paper mills, employing 100 to 150 hands, in the same city, have all resumed work on full time; heretofore they have run but four days in the week.

The manufacturing corporations and GAGE & WHITNEY'S machine shop, Nashua, commenced working full time on Monday last. The Merrimac, Boott, Lawrence and Lowell mills at Lowell, are all increasing their work, though not resuming in full.

The James Mill,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONORA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

This morning commences the sale of seats for to-night's LEONORA and to-morrow's HUGUENOTS, which is the farewell night of the season.

THIS WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 8,
Last appearance (but one) of
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.

Festively the second and LAST night of Wm. H. Fry's Italian Opera of

LEONORA.

The Director is gratified in being the first to present, in the New-York Academy of Music, the work of an American composer, and thus in a measure fulfill the pleasing duty imposed on him by the charter of the institution, a duty horet-fore neglected by his predecessors.

Words by J. R. Fry | Music by W. H. Fry

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, ROCCO.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

will be augmented for the occasion, to which will be added a full military band.

The sale of seats commences this morning.

Books of the Opera, with English and Italian words, for sale at the box office and in the lobbies on the evenings of performance.

TO-MORROW. (Thursday,) April 1, at 7½,
most positively the closing night of the season.
Farewell appearance of
LA GRANGE and FORMES,
when will be given, in compliance with a general desire,
THE HUGUENOTS.
with five new and splendid scenes, 300 costly dresses, and a mise en scene fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera house, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.

The principal characters by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BUETLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUL and CARL FORMES.

The sale of seats for the Huguenots commences this morning

On Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.,
THALBERG'S MATINEE.

Admission.....50 cents
No seats reserved.

Mr THALBERG will make his first appearance since his return from the South.

THE THALBERG MATINEE
will be given on a far more extended scale than those celebrated entertainments which were received with so much enthusiasm last year, as Mr. Thalberg will be assisted by

Miss ANNIE MILNER,
Mr. H. C COOPER (the celebrated violinist) and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

It will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and conclude at 2¾ o'clock. The price of admission has been fixed at
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
No seats reserved.

The sale of tickets will commence on Friday.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7,
THE FIRST MUSARD CONCERT.

WANTED—Thirty colored waiters (to wear liveries) to hand round ice-creams, tea and coffee to the audience at the Musard Concerts Twenty YOUNG LADIES, of prepossessing appearance, to attend the tea and coffee and reading-rooms at the Concerts. The young ladies and waiters will apply to Mr. MOFFAT, No. 31 Perry st. Wanted, 10 extra, 20 boys, (to wear fancy uniforms,) to sell the evening papers during the Concerts.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1858,
The beautiful Operatic, Romantic Fairy Extravaganza, in two acts,
THE ELVES, or THE STATUE BRIDE.

Sylvia, the Statue Bride.....Miss Laura Keene
Phillie, a Miller's Daughter.....Miss Josephine Manners
Rosine, Queen of the Elves.....Mrs. T. S. Johnston
Princess Jonquil Mrs. Stoddart Mme. Chloe...Miss Wells
Count Goldstreamer, an Old Bean.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Colin, a Romantic Tailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Prince Labin.....Mr Stoddart Prince Pomp..Mr. Martin

To conclude with Buckstone's three act drama of
GREEN BUSHES.

Miami and Mad. St. Aubert.....Miss Laura Keene
Messrs. Daly, Burnett, Jefferson, Peters, Misses Howard, Manners and Wells, in excellent characters.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1858.
Farewell Engagement of those incomparable Artists,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
JEROME RAVEL,
Previous to their final retirement from the stage.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. YOUNG AMERICA.
Comic Pantomime—NICODEMUS.
EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
BIANCO OR THE MAGIC SWORD.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Fanny Herring
Donald Leslie.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the drama of
NEGRO OF WAPPING'
To conclude with PAUL JONES, THE PILOT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31.
Complimentary and testimonial benefit to
EATON STONE,
The American Horseman,
The entire force of the EQUESTRIAN COMPANY will appear on this occasion,
W. B. DONALDSON,
the celebrated Negro Clown, has kindly volunteered.
CINDERELLA; OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. W. Stuart.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½,
Last week of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
To-night will be performed the new and original Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
After which, BLUE BELLE;
OR, THE BASKET-MAKER'S WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1857,
Will be played the great Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN:
Or, THE FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOES.
During the Drama the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
To conclude with the drama of
THE MAID AND MAGPIE.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

H. WOOD, Proprietor,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT SUCCESS.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS have the pleasure of announcing to their patrons and the public in general that, their
GRAND STAIRCASE
being completed, and the stage thoroughly prepared, their splendid hall
IS NOW OPEN,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (second) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones',
Sam Cracken, a driver.....Mr. Geo. Christy
Tommy Sawney, an interesting juvenile Geo Holland
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN IN AMERICA.—A course of lectures will be given at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on the following subjects:

Woman and Her Legal Disabilities. Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. April 1.
Fair Play for Woman. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., April 8.
Woman and Her Work. The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN April 15.
Woman and the Elective Franchise. Mrs. LUCY STONE. April 22
Benefit to Woman of Organized Emigration. Hon. ELI THAYER.

These lectures are given in aid of the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union. No. 1 Astor-place The lecturers have generously undertaken the series in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mr. BRADY, in opening the Course, will advocate the *Legal Enfranchisement of Woman.*

Mr BRADY will commence at 7½ o'clock; the lectures that follow, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course $2; to be found at the principal bookstores. Single admission 50 cents.

Tickets for the Course entitle the holder to a reserved seat, for each lecture.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Eaton Stone Testimonial Committee, the presentation of the splendid Medal, gotten up by them, will be made to Mr. Stone at the Broadway Theatre, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 31, the occasion of his benefit, and the closing night of the equestrian season at that house, by their Chairman, Capt ISAIAH RYNDERS. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

G.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.—PARTICULARS about the CAPTAIN'S WIFE can be found only in the New-York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE. It is for sale on all the news stands. Price, 4 cents per copy.

* * * * THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE HAS GONE to Augusta, Ga., to see SAMUEL SWAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Notwithstanding the IMMENSE CROWDS which continue to throng the Museum to witness the great play,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
IT MUST BE WITHDRAWN
IT MUST BE WITHDRAWN
IT MUST BE WITHDRAWN
IT MUST BE WITHDRAWN
partially after the present week, to make room for
FRESH NOVELTIES.
FRESH NOVELTIES.
FRESH NOVELTIES.
FRESH NOVELTIES.

This is the LAST WEEK in which it can be played in THE AFTERNOONS. In order, therefore, that all may have an opportunity of seeing this wonderful dramatic production, it will be played this week on
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing at 3 and 7½ o'clock The Museum is open at all hours, and visitors will find
MILLIONS OF CURIOSITIES,
which will afford instruction and amusement to all who can devote a leisure hour to their examination.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 60 pounds; the original Happy Family; are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance to all, 25 cents; children 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY READERS.—A LEGITIMATE GIFT ENTERPRISE DEFENDED.
EVANS & CO.,
In reply to a Libelous Weekly.

Messrs. Evans take their stand on Arbitrary Dividends,

At intervals of a fortnight, during the past ten weeks, a paper celebrated for the freshness of its matter, and the grammar of its widely-puffed stories, has seen fit to libel, indiscriminately, *all* engaged in the Gift Enterprise business. It has sought to confound in public regard the

Admittedly legitimate book business of this concern

with the "policy pencil and lottery swindles," against which we are glad to see Mayor Tiemann now taking such vigorous and effectual steps; and it has labored recklessly and persistently to create an impression throughout the country that all Gift Enterprises, of whatever kind, have been broken up by the action of our worthy Mayor. Now we wish our country friends to understand, as it is already understood by all in this City, that Mayor Tiemann has proved himself *the best friend of the honest Gift Enterprise*, by sweeping away those unprincipled and fraudulent concerns, through the agency of which a fair, respectable and widely-useful business was falling into distrustfulness and disrepute.

We are sincerely thankful for the late vigorous measures on this subject, and the result has been *to place our business on a recognized legal footing* neither suspect to any interference from the law, nor bound to submit in silence to such slanders as the editor of the libelous sheet in question has paid his damaged novelette-writers, both male and female, to pour out upon us.

We say *on us*, though the attack was general—the libeler knowing his weakness too well to provoke a direct personal issue; but, as the inventors and originators of a system by which we claim to have done great public good in the diffusion of intelligence, we reply individually to an attack which attempts to cover both the innocent and guilty with one common disgrace.

As stated very fairly in the New-York *Herald* of last week, the real motive of the attack made by the weekly and demoralizing journal in question will be found in this: that certain "journals treading on the same ground, though not so stupid or besotted as the libeling sheet, have lately put in practice the idea *first conceived by Messrs. Evans, of getting patronage by occasional dividends of profit* with the subscribers, instead of paying agents an enormous percentage for each subscription, or advertising through disguised columns of the daily press an idiotical repetition of the request to *"read Flam's New Story"*" Hence, and from hence only "goes on the *Herald*," and with this explanation the public, even the "country people" we think, will be able to place a due estimate on the value, fairness and disinterestedness of this paper's criticisms! Now, as between *the sound and liberal literature which we aid in diffusing*, being at present, beyond any doubt the most extensive retail booksellers in the United States, and not having any but standard works in all departments of learning in our catalogue; compared with that morbid, sick, miserable, *demoralizing and mawkish trash retailed in weekly dribbets* by the journal which has libeled us, we are not only willing but anxious that a just comparison should be made. By no one but green, sick school-girls, decayed spinsters of limited education, or factory boys in the last stages of dyspepsia can this patched, piebald and cobb led journal be preferred. To confess reading it is a confession of so much imbecility; to confess liking it (if any one ever did that) would justify the most active interposition of solicitous friends! Our business stands on a broader and fairer basis to-day than ever before. Amid all the pretentious going on *the legitimacy of our system has never once been questioned.* We stand as the recognized peers of the first book-publishing houses throughout the country, and all the *first publishers in the States* have testified their confidence in us by allowing their names to be used in our catalogues as references for *"the strict integrity, promptness and honor with which we have at all times managed our difficult and enormous business."*

IN OUR GIFTS OR ARBITRARY DIVIDENDS

We share with customers the profits resulting from our sales of Books at the regular retail prices, often below the regular retail prices, by allowing ARBITRARY DIVIDENDS of different values to each, and as the average retail price of books is full fifty per cent more than their wholesale cost, where cash is paid, and the orders so large as ours, we are thus enabled on every thousand dollars worth of books sold by us, to divide JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., WORTH AT RETAIL FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AMONG THE PURCHASERS.

And in proof of our good faith in this assertion we are willing to throw open our books to Mayor Tiemann or any other of the constituted authorities, whenever legally or even politely so requested.

EVANS & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—By a careful examination of our new and revised catalogue all who are acquainted with books and their values will see that in the first place our list embraces all the standard works of the day; and in the second, that all are sold at the regular retail prices of the trade, except where we have been enabled by special arrangements
BOTH TO SELL THEM CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE HAD ANYWHERE ELSE, AND TO GIVE GIFTS WITH THEM AS WELL.

Our new and descriptive Catalogues of Books and Gifts, with full explanations to the public mailed free to any address upon application to
EVANS & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

RIGHT KIND OF ATTRACTION!
TRACT EDITION
OF STOCKTON'S PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENT:
JUST OUT! ALL COMPLETE!
27 Books making 1,176 pages for 75 cents.

Besides the ILLUSTRATED EDITION, (50 cents a number, or $5 in whole.) Mr. Stockton has just issued a CHEAP TRACT EDITION of the New Testament, for universal separate distribution and use; containing, it is believed the best copy of the authorized Version in the language; in paragraph form; without head-lines, but with marginal references; each of the 27 Books by itself, with its own title page, text and index complete; making, in all, 1,026 pages of text, with 150 pages of index, or 1,176 pages in whole; printed on $5 paper, from long primer type with leaded, open lines—all as plain and readable as can be. Price 75 cents for the 27 books, or 35 cents for any selection of 500 pages. Sent by mail, postfree.

Books.	Pages.	Prices	Books.	Pages.	Prices.
Matthew	130	8 cents.	I Timothy	20	1 cent.
Mark	84	6 cents	II Timothy	20	1 cent.
Luke	141	8 cents	Titus	10	½ cent.
John	1 6	7 cents	Philemon	8	½ cent.
Acts	137	8 cents	Hebrews	64	4 cents.
Romans	63	4 cents	James	20	1 cent.
I Corinthians	60	4 cents	I Peter	24	2 cents.
II Corinthians	44	3 cents	II Peter	18	1 cent.
Galatians	22	2 cents	I John	26	2 cents.
Ephesians	25	2 cents	II John	6	½ cent.
Philippians	18	1 cent.	III John	6	½ cent.
Colossians	18	1 cent.	Jude	8	½ cent.
I Thessalonians	18	1 cent.	Revelation	74	5 cents.
II Thessalonians	9	½ cent.			

1,176 pages, for 75 cents.

Now ready, and for sale at
T. H. STOCKTON'S
PIBLE, TRACT AND PERIODICAL OFFICE.
No. 1,400 Chestnut-st. S. W. corner of Broad-st.
New York Agent, E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.

NOW READY:
BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW
FOR APRIL, 1858.
CONTENTS:
I.—Theiner's Annales Ecclesiastici.
II.—Mammonism and the Poor.
III.—Conversations of our Club.
IV.—Our Colleges.
V—The Princeton Review and the Convert.
VI.—Recent Publications.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.
(JAMES B. KIRKER.)
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—EIGHT debt certificates of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for $100 each. Nos. 650, 661, 662, 846, 847, 848, 1711, 1712, payable to bearer. The public are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same as their payment has been stopped at the Company's office.
THOMAS R. LUDDOW, Nassau-st., cor. Pine.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27, between the Metropolitan Hotel and the Spingler Institute, a GOLD WATCH AND CHATELAINE, with locket and trinkets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 7 Union-square, or giving information where it may be called for.

CAUTION—LOST OR MISLAID—A BILL OF EXCHANGE, drawn by BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., in their own favor and endorsed by themselves on BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, No. 9,612, dated New York, March 29, 1858, at 60 days, for £5,000. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

ANY ONE FINDING POWER OF ATTORNEY to J. A. McCord by George Tockman, will please deliver to the proprietor of Manhattan Hotel, and they will reward the bearer. BUGGINS & FLING.

L. W. LEEDS'
HOT-WATER FURNACE.

The first entirely successful and thoroughly practical application of the elegant, healthful and economical system of heating through the medium of hot water.

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY TESTED THESE HEATERS in various situations, and find them entirely efficient in the coldest weather. They are very durable, have few water joints. DO NOT LEAK, NEED NO REPAIRS, ARE EASILY MANAGED, DO NOT SHRINK OR INJURE THE FURNITURE AND WOOD-WORK OF THE BUILDING, AND CAN NEVER SET THEM ON FIRE, and possess many advantages over long circuitous coils of steam-pipes or radiators.

They may be seen in operation at our warerooms. ESTIMATES AND PLANS for warming and ventilating, either by hot water, steam or warm air, made out at short notice. GEO. L. CANNON, No. 406 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn; one large room and bedroom or pantries, (unfurnished,) with board for gentleman, wife one child aged 18 months and nurse; partial board for gentleman; location must be pleasant and convenient to Fulton ferry. Address F, box No. 1,238 New York Post-Office, stating location, reference and lowest price.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board in a private family up town, between 20th and 30th sts., west of 8th-av; rooms on second floor, with use of gas &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. None need apply except those of quiet and domestic habits to ROSPER, box No. 4 565 Post-Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find good board and fine rooms in a pleasant house, well located, commanding one of the best views in Orange, at moderate rates for the Summer, if application is made soon to Mrs. MARIA GILMAN, corner Boyd and White sts., Orange, N. J.

BROOKLYN—FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM WALL-STREET OR SOUTH FERRY.—An English family offer board to a lady and gentleman, or single gentleman, with two large rooms and good pantries which can be had together or separately. References exchanged. Address B. P., No. 145 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, in suites or single rooms, can be had at No. 191 Schermerhorn-st. between Boerum and Smith sts. The house is commodious and very pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A strictly private family by one or two young ladies wishing to devote their time to music. The comforts and attentions of a first-class home and a liberal table is offered. Address, for particulars, J. H., Box No 2,712, Post Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF FOUR HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with pantries and bath, will be let, with breakfast to a gentleman or a party of bachelor friends Parties wishing to make permanent arrangements for a first-class home will find this a desirable opportunity. Apply at No 195 5th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st, has to let, with board, a parlor and bedroom. Her house is furnished with baths gas, and the other modern improvements

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room by applying at No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman is desirous of obtaining good country board for himself, wife and two infant children, from the middle of July to the middle of September, within an hour's ride or easy from the City. Address A. W. S., Box No. 296 Lower Post office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 37TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with a genteel home. No other boarders Terms $20 per week. Address Box No. 1,211 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman in a genteel house—private family—in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th av., corner 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED couple and a single gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders; west of Broadway and not above 23d-st; terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 3,701, lower Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, without children, board and lodging in a small but respectable family. Should no other lodgers be received it would be preferred. Address, post-paid, to C. G. W., at this office, for two days.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN EAST SIXteenth st., near Union-square to a private family only, from the first of May; the house is elegantly furnished, and has all modern improvements. Apply to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, may be had with full or partial board, at No. 87 State-st., between Clinton and Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, and neatly furnished rooms at No. 8 Garden-st. Location between Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant. Rooms must be on first or second floor; must be near 4th-av. Address Post-Office, box No. 7,417.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private, references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND SMALL one adjoining on second floor, can be had, together or separately, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 147 9th-st, a few doors from Broadway.

A LADY WANTS AN UNFURNISHED ROOM with board for herself and child. Answer, with full particulars and price, which must be moderate, Mrs. C. G., Broadway Post-Office

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at No 74 East 14th st, near Union square. Also rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOSINESS CHANCES.

TO PORK PACKERS. INSPECTORS, &c.—The whole of the utensils, &c., in the packing-house at Nos. 206, 210, 212 Franklin-st., to be disposed of by private sale. These premises have been fitted up at a great expense, and contain steam boiler, tank and kettle for lard; steam lift room for steaming out frozen hogs, with all sorts of tools, scales and cooperage for inspecting and packing. No. 206 contains a smoke-house, a coarse meat-shop and stable for one horse. The whole being the most complete house in New-York for doing a packing and inspecting business Nos. 210 and 212 can be rented at the present rent, $2,300 per annum. The lease of No. 206 to be sold. Apply to
E. R. CROUCH, No. 28 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of the old and well-known book-selling establishment, No. 222 Broadway, corner Ann-st; together with the lease of the premises which secures them at a moderate rent. The above presents the most favorable opportunity for book-selling enterprise that has offered for years. The business can be shown to be prosperous and as a Gift Enterprise stand, the location is unequaled by any in the City. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, late Stringer & Townsend, No. 222 Broadway, under the American Museum.

LAWRENCE MACHINE-SHOP.—THIS COMpany, being about to close its affairs, offers for sale at reasonable prices its tools in use, which embrace almost every variety, lathes, planers, trip-hammers, stationary engines, &c., and are of the best class, the original cost being over $224,000. Also a large amount of new tools and machinery. This affords railroads an excellent opportunity to furnish their repair-shops For examination of the tools apply to WM. P. GALLISON, at the works, Lawrence, Mass., and for prices, to J. H. W. PAGE, Treasurer, No. 14 Kilby-st., Boston.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE old-established crockery store, belonging to the late Elliot Hadley, is offered for sale by the Administrator, on favorable terms, and not sold previous to the 15th of April, it will be sold at public auction on the 16th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, the store to let. G. W. SHERMAN,
Administrator, No. 164 Bowery.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 500 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN ONE of the most thriving towns of interior New York. It has done a prosperous business for 15 years, and offers an unusual chance to any one desiring to embark in the trade. The present proprietor can refer to his own success for its business value. Address inquiries to BOOKSELLER, care of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 51 John-st, New York, to whom reference may be made.

WANTED—IN ONE OF THE MOST EMINENT and long-established book establishments in the City, to take the place of a member of the firm who retires—a partner, active or silent with a cash capital of $20,000 to $30,000. Address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 2,246 New-York City.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE—A complete set of tools, nearly new, and in perfect order, for the manufacture of pencil-cases. To any parties wishing to engage in the business this will be a rare opportunity, as the tools will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire of ARIE JOHNSTON, No. 15 Commerce-st., or J. B. BEERS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 CASH, TO enter the hide, leather and wool business in St. Louis, Mo. The house has been established eight years, has a first-rate run of trade, and pays a handsome profit. Address Box No. 1,436 St. Louis, Mo., and in reply you will receive satisfactory and more explicit information.

CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—ANY man understanding the management of horses can make his nine in three months West, with the great American horse tamer's secret, or can double his wages here. Price $3. Address, with stamp, H. B. ARMSTRONG, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness. In a yard already established and doing a large business. Cash capital required, from $7,000 to $10,000. Address ENTERPRISE *Times* Office with real name, and stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND UNexpired term of lease of the well known drug store situate at the corner of Atlantic and Court sts., in the city of Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. S. CROWELL, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful and competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit washes and irons in first-class style, is truthful to her employer and appreciates a good home in a quiet domestic family. Would recommend by her last employer. Only left as the family was breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen at No 267 7th av., near 24th-st, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters—one as ladies' maid; understands doing up fine muslins and is willing to assist with the chamber work; the other as chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful with her needle, if required. Both have lived in the first families for years, and can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st, a few doors from 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to attend an invalid or elderly person; has been in that capacity for years, and can take entire charge of an infant and chamberwork, no objection to travel or go in the country. Best of City references. No. 80 Spring-st. between Broadway and Bowery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable American girl, as chambermaid Also, an English Protestant girl to take care of children and do light work; will be found willing and obliging, and efficient in their duties Ladies in want of first-class domestics will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also by another as chambermaid and laundress. Both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and will give best of references Apply at No 8 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; also, by another as chambermaid and laundress; both are thoroughly competent and experienced in their several departments, and can give good references; call at No. 439 Greenwich st, near Vestry; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A CAable and experienced; can do Presbyterian work. Can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required. No objection to go to the country for the Summer Good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid, to do fine washing and ironing, or to go as perfect waitress to a private family Can give the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 25 East 22d-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls: one as chambermaid or laundress; the other to do the housework of a small family. No objection to go a short way in the county. Good City reference Apply at No 269 1st-av, corner of 16th-st., New York, first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young Scotchwomen, sisters, to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; have good reference from their last place. Apply for 2 days, at No 179 5th-av., third floor, front room, near 22d st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young American woman, to travel as lady's maid, &c; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objections to any part of the world. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 431 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as seamstress, can embroider; no objection to go into the country. Call, for two days, at No 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general house work. Also by a professed cook; and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, a situation, as nurse or seamstress to travel with a family to California or Europe; would take charge of an invalid; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 547 Pearl-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to travel to Europe with a lady as nurse or lady's maid Has good City reference. Call at No 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation, as nurse and plain seamstress, or light chamberwork; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to going in the country Inquire at No. 364 8th st., for three days

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation with some one that keeps a bakery so that she can have an opportunity of learning to tend store; or would be willing to take care of children in some pious family. Address ORPHAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 30th-st, between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing Good City reference given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., corner 16th-st, in fancy store, for two days

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to travel with a family to Europe; would wait on a lady or take care of a child Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 53 10th-st, near 5th-av

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; will take the charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 326 4th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress or will assist in chamberwork. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Have good City references Apply at No. 216 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, IS a competent dressmaker, understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel; has good City reference. Address A B., corner of 14th-st and 8th-av., No. 188.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as cook; understands baking, and is an excellent laundress and give best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at 73 West 20 h st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; call at No. 120 West 32d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Opera of Lucrezia.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Blue Bell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Nicodemus—Bianco.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Elves—Green Bushes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Negro of Wapping—Paul Jones the Pilot.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—Maid and Magpie.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

CHRISTY & WOOD—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad. ...5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 31
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, April 5
The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool, April 7

The European mails by the Cunard steamship *Arabia* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 7½ o'clock this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., brings news of great interest from Europe. The difficulties between France and England have been satisfactorily adjusted, and amicable relations between the two Governments are restored. On the 11th inst. a conciliatory dispatch from Count Walewski was forwarded in reply to Lord Malmesbury's last epistle. In this dispatch, the Emperor is represented as being desirous of withdrawing from controversy with England, and, declining to make any positive demands, is content to rely with confidence upon the good feeling of the English people. The correspondence was laid before Parliament on the 15th, accompanied by an official declaration from Lord Malmesbury that amicable relations had been reëstablished. Thep erticles Orsini and Pierri, convicted of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor, were executed at Paris on the 13th. Orsini preserved a calm demeanor and died bravely, uttering cries for "Italy" and "the Republic." Pierri was much overcome by the terrors of his doom. An immense crowd assembled to witness the execution, but no disturbance took place. The sentence of Rudio was commuted by the Emperor to penal servitude for life. It is stated that this man is to be used as a witness against Bernard, who is awaiting trial in London as an accomplice in the deed. Some interesting developments regarding the complicity of Thomas Allsop in the late attempt, were made during the examination of Bernard. Letters in Allsop's handwriting were found in the possession of the prisoner, which were filled with threats against the Emperor. In Parliament, the Government had been catechized, with indifferent success, in reference to its proposed policy. A meeting of Lord Derby's supporters in the Commons had been attended by two hundred and twenty members, among whom the greatest harmony prevailed. The Sardinian Government is reported to have refused the demand of the French Government for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, the Englishman who was implicated in the assassination.

The news from India is interesting. The King of Delhi, found guilty of the charges brought against him, has been sentenced to perpetual banishment to the Adamau Islands—a noted resort of Malay pirates. The campaign in Oude had been opened, and preparations were making for the bombardment of Lucknow, which event was expected to take place about the 25th of February. Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Cawnpore, and had held conferences with Lord Canning at Allehabad. The enemy had been defeated in several engagements. Nena Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force, with the intention of entering Bundelcund. The Indian steamer *Ava*, with a large amount of treasure for the Bombay Government, had been wrecked near Trincomalee; the cargo and mails for Calcutta were all lost; part of the treasure was recovered.

From China, we learn that Yeh still remained a close prisoner on board the *Inflexible*. Canton was quiet under the rule of the allies. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in the neighborhood of the city. There is no important news.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions of his State in favor of the admission of Minnesota. Mr. Wright, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial from citizens of New-York in favor of granting lands to actual settlers. The Secretary of War sent in a communication relative to printing Emory's Exploration. A resolution offered by Mr. Hunter was adopted relative to a national foundry at Alexandria, Va. The Secretary of War reported that the Department had no information relative to the massacre of emigrants at Meadow Mountain, in Utah. An important bill in relation to the public printing was introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. The Senate transacted no legislative business. Adjourned.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. Bocock, the Chairman, said two days for the Kansas debate remained, and there were twenty-eight speeches to be made. Mr. Sandridge, of Louisiana, spoke on the Lecompton side; Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, against Lecompton; and Mr. Leidy, of Maryland, for Lecompton. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, argued in favor of an enabling act, and against the Lecompton Constitution, which would, he said, under similar circumstances, be resisted by the people of Maryland. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, advocated the Lecompton Constitution, and denied that his father was the author of the Missouri Compromise. An animated colloquy ensued between Mr. Campbell of Ohio and Mr. Clay, relative to the opinions of Henry Clay. Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, made a speech against the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, opposed the Kansas bill, though he declared himself not only a Southern man, but a large slaveholder, and in favor of Slavery extension. But the people of Kansas were overwhelmingly against the Lecompton fraud. Mr. Hoard, of New-York, spoke against Slavery extension. The House then adjourned.

The adjourned caucus of the Democratic members of the House, held last evening, as anticipated, effected nothing. The two wings of the party absolutely refuse to swing together on the question of Lecompton. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution, which was of course adopted, that every true Democrat would vote for the Senate bill as a party measure, but the Anti-Lecomptonites voted against it and then left the caucus. So the matter stands precisely as it did before—only "a little more so."

The State Senate did nothing of special importance yesterday, though considerable business was gone through with. In the Assembly the bill prohibiting the deposit of mortgages and securities in the Banking Department, was killed. An effort was made to kill the International Bridge bill, but it failed, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. It was general order day in both houses.

We learn from Yucatan the particulars of a horrible butchery of men, women and children by the Indians, who had captured the town of Bacalar.

The Westfield (Mass.) murderer Storrs, it seems, committed suicide after killing his wife and two children in December last. His body was found yesterday in Cowles's Millpond, about a mile and a quarter from the village.

The Catherine ferry-boat *Louise* was considerably injured yesterday while trying to cross the bows of the steamer *Cromwell*.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, the President, R. L. Pell, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, a very successful cultivator of American grapes, and who has forty-two acres of land devoted to that purpose, entered into details to prove that the Isabella and Catawba grape are susceptible of such management as to produce a wine in no way inferior to that of other countries. Some fine specimens of phosphetic guano from Sombrero, an island in the West Indies, were exhibited. Mr Solon Robinson made very interesting remarks upon grindstones; the President read a paper on the anatomical and physiological considerations which ought to lead to a more rational and eligible way of shoeing horses; the attendance was good, and the interest of the meeting was quite as fully sustained as on any previous occasion.

The case of Flagg *vs.* Smith, for alleged frauds in the Comptroller's office, came on again yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. Comptroller Flagg was cross-examined at great length, and made some very interesting disclosures. At each succeeding hearing the matter increases in interest.

The decision in the case of the rival Street Commissioners, Conover and Devlin, before the Court of Appeals, is expected to be rendered in about a week—the arguments having been concluded yesterday. The opinion among well informed persons seems to be that the nominee of the Governor will be sustained.

A woman, named Bridget Dunnan, residing at No. 10 Mulberry-street, was fatally injured about 9 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Mulberry and Chatham-streets, by a brick thrown from the top of a neighboring house at the police below, who were there to prevent the "Dead Rabbits" from renewing the riot of the previous evening.

The buildings Nos. 119 Pearl and 52 Beaver-streets were damaged by fire about 7 o'clock last evening, to the extent of some $15 000. It originated in the cellar of the Pearl-street building, occupied by P. Giraud & Co., liquor importers, whose loss amount to about $10,000.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued quite depressed for flour and wheat, buyers of which had any existing advantage. A fair inquiry prevailed for corn at steady rates. Cotton and provisions were very lightly dealt in. Rice and sugars were more sought after, and coffee was decidedly brisker, at full prices. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Lecompton Question.

The reports from Washington indicate increasing strength on the part of the opponents of the Lecompton fraud. The Democratic caucus of Saturday night seems to have failed of its purpose. The Lecompton men, though full of professions of regard for the harmony of the Party and the stability of the Union, were not prepared to yield anything whatever to those Democrats who object to forcing a Constitution upon an unwilling people. The latter offered to support the bill if some show of respect could be paid to the will of the people of Kansas; but the friends of Lecompton rejected every such proposition, refused all amendments, and insisted upon the absolute, unconditional surrender of their opponents.

The effect of this attempt at compromise, therefore, has only been to confirm the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in their position. It has afforded them fresh evidence of the unreasonable and fanatical spirit in which this outrageous measure is pressed upon their adoption, and of the relentless tyranny which assumes control of the Democratic Party. They see from it very clearly that there is no limit to the exactions of the Pro-Slavery ultraists upon their Northern colleagues,—that they pay not the slightest respect to their principles or their position, or to the sentiments and will of their constituents. They assert an absolute and unlimited authority over the entire Democratic Party, and nothing short of full and unhesitating compliance with all their exactions, will be accepted as consistent with party fidelity. It is precisely by such a process as this, relentlessly pursued for the last fifteen years, that the Democratic Party has been demoralized and virtually destroyed in all the Northern States. The exactions of the Southern wing of the party have been steadily and remorselessly pressed,—and in but a single instance have they been resisted. In 1848 a portion of the party rebelled against the high-handed tyranny of the Pro-Slavery faction:—but in every subsequent instance its demands have been conceded, with a steady loss of popular strength, until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt of the Democratic Party to sustain the responsibility of that measure, threw it into a minority in all but three of the Northern States. They had a splendid opportunity to regain their lost ground by doing justice to Kansas,—and the President's instructions to Governor Walker show that the Administration started with the determination to make use of it. But other counsels prevailed and other results are certain to follow.

It is also stated that the Republicans in Congress have decided to give the Crittenden amendment their united support. Even those who are not satisfied with it prefer it very decidedly to the Kansas bill in its original form, and will accept it as the least objectionable of two evils. This determination is eminently judicious and sensible. It shows a purpose to consult practical results instead of abstract theories, in acting upon public affairs. The advice offered was simply this,—to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas and abide the result,—or to force it upon them without such submission. It is not easy to see upon what ground any sensible man could hesitate in so plain a case. True, the people of Kansas may possibly make an unwise decision and approve the Constitution. But the chances of this are not one in a thousand;—and even if they should do so, they will be no worse off than to have this instrument forced upon them.

To-morrow, according to the notice he has already given, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, will move to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table. This will require a two-thirds vote, but it is understood that all parties will assent to it. When the bill has thus been taken up, Mr. Stephens will move the previous question upon it, and upon this motion the strength of parties will be tested. If the opposition is strong enough to defeat this motion, the Crittenden amendment will be moved and the previous question moved upon that. If sustained, the amendment can be adopted and the bill thus amended will be sent to the Senate.

A Commendable Legislature.—It is not often that a State Legislature receives any praise at the time of dissolution, for our legislators are too apt to do, those things which they ought not to do and to leave undone the things which they ought to do. The Legislature of Massachusetts which adjourned, or rather was "prorogued by the Governor," on Saturday last, appears to be regarded with a high degree of favor by the Massachusetts journals. Among the other praiseworthy acts which it performed, it reduced the State expenditure and lessened taxation about $600,000. The entire appropriations for the State expenses for the year amount to about one million of dollars, which is but little more than a tenth of the expenses of this City for the current year.

The Voice of Italy.

It is not easy, in reading the graphic story of his fate, to repress a feeling closely analogous to sympathy with the leading actor in that terrible tragedy which began on the 14th of January in the Rue Lepelletier and ended on the 13th of March in the Place de L'Hotel de Ville at Paris. Odious as his crime unquestionably was, and in its unintentional yet charitable consequences far more odious even than in its conception, Felice Orsini was yet no vulgar assassin, and something in the hearts of his very judges themselves, and of the population whose common peace and whose individual safety he had so madly put in jeopardy, pleaded for a judgment of his actions more grave and merciful than his vile associates could claim. This was one of those rare instances in which the most intelligent was also the least criminal of the parties to a colossal offence against society, humanity and the law. For Orsini's deed of the 14th of January was studied by the light of his whole past life, and men felt that the atrocious act which called down upon him the just vengeance of the law was but the frenzied outburst of a passionate, patriotic purpose, coined in the heart of this young Italian for many a weary year, and gradually corrupted out of all control of reason, patience, faith and mercy by the ceaseless persecution of his enemies, who were also the enemies of his country and his race. If the Emperor Napoleon is true to what must be his own perceptions, he will seek for the origin of the frightful conspiracy from the grasp of which he was so providentially snatched, not in the liberty of England, but in the oppression of Austria; not in the clubs of London, but in the dungeons of Mantua. For Napoleon III. has not been bred in the stifling folds of the purple. He has lived among men, and shared the realities of modern experience and emotion. In his youth he knew the strength of that secret life which boils and hurns in the veins of Italy, and he learned then to measure the tremendous machinery which despotic Austria employs to manufacture revolution throughout all the States over which she seeks to extend her dominion. And whatever his present theory may be of a Government for France, he has never ceased to protest against the system fostered by Austria on the Peninsula. Doubtless, therefore, he fully believed that the attempt of Orsini upon himself was the first of a profound conviction that his protests and his policy were at war, and that Napoleon the Emperor was blocking the way of those great reforms for which Napoleon the politician had always contended. Everything in the attitude and the language of Orsini, since his arrest, must have confirmed the Emperor in this belief. The conspirator of the 14th January has borne himself with all the gravity and decency of a man who had risked a horrible crime in the effort to achieve what he sincerely believed necessary to the salvation of the cause nearest his heart. When the object was missed, and only the ghastly reality of the crime remained to appall the perpetrator, Orsini did not show himself insensible. He made no loud protestations, it is true, of repentance; but who shall dare to measure the bitterness of those few days and nights which blanched the raven hair of a young man to the whiteness of extreme old age? He has carried his misery and his remorse into another world, and to the presence of a higher Judge. But he has left his voice to be a voice of doom or of deliverance in the ears of the Emperor of the French, according as it shall be heeded or disregarded. While the "Imperial democrat," as he once delighted to call himself, maintains his actual position in the presence of the actual exigencies of Europe, the knowledge will never leave him, by day or by night, that an invisible cloud of conspiracy surrounds him and his; that a hundred Orsinis are on the watch for his life, working together in the mystery and the strength of desperation, and forever plotting a vengeance from which neither the police of Paris nor the utmost possible complaisance of English cabinets can always preserve him. He has punished, in the persons of Orsini and Pierri, the crime of that horrible chance-massacre into which they so recklessly rushed. But he has not slain in them the Nemesis of which they were but the instruments. Their death leaves the safety of the Empire still unsettled, because it leaves the domestic order of France still a martial terrorism, and the foreign policy of the Government still a menace to constitutional rights, and to the progress of Europe. Hateful as the crime of these assassins was, the system is more hateful still which makes the thought of assassination possible and even familiar to men of the stamp of Felice Orsini; and the voice of Italy which speaks from that scaffold in Paris, is only the more to be heeded because its accents are so horrible and so odious. To have spared the life of these conspirators would have been to condone the cruel slaughter of their innocent victims. To neglect their appeal against the reign of the sword will be to strengthen everywhere the sinews of headlong, blind and savage revolt, and to organize assassination as a permanent element of the politics of Europe.

Englishmen and Frenchmen.—"If I know myself," says John Bull, in Paulding's satire, "I have no national prejudices. But I do hate a Frenchman." And this abnormal sentiment obtrudes itself in the most palpable manner in all the comments of our British cotemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic, in relation to the recent "difficulty" with the French Government. A good understanding and peaceable relation are matters of political necessity with England and France, but the two people do not like each other a whit the better because they are at peace and living on terms of amicable intercourse. For all the alliances that have existed between them, John Bull and Johnny Crapeau have the same invetcrate contempt for each other they have ever had. Our London namesake concludes an editorial on the settlement of the difficulty between the two Governments, by candidly remarking:

"For all we have seen yet, Englishmen will be Englishmen, and Frenchmen Frenchmen, to the end of the chapter. In matters affecting their national price it is best to keep them apart."

The meaning of which is, that in fighting they had better not be allies.

The Nuisances of Commerce.

New-York is probably the only City in the world that considers Commerce a nuisance; but here business crowds upon us so much faster than we can find accommodations for it that it becomes in reality a nuisance. Liverpool is nothing more than a great congeries of docks, with a large town attached to them. Everything is there of secondary importance to the accommodations for commerce. After you have seen the docks, the warehouses, the Custom-House, and the Exchange, there is nothing more to be seen. Here the reverse is the case. In what other city in the world would dry docks for the repairing of ships be declared a nuisance? The inhabitants of the Seventh Ward have actually held a public meeting to denounce the eleven dry docks within the limits of that Ward a nuisance. How delighted Philadelphia would be to give room on any portion of her river front to eleven balance docks! What a jubilation the erection of such works would give rise to in Norfolk, or any other city South of the Potomac, and even overcrowded Boston would give room to them with delight, as she gave the use of a dock to the Cunard steamers out of sheer gratitude for their coming to her port. Here we are under the necessity of driving off all the trade we can, because we have not or will not make room for it. Our Common Council have come very near driving the Long Island Sound and North River steamers over to Brooklyn and Jersey City, and now the Seventh Warders are doing their best to compel the balance docks, which are now so conveniently located for the accommodation of our shipping, to go over to Green Point. Judge Roosevelt having decided that the balance docks are a nuisance in their present location, a law of the Legislature has become necessary to retain them where they are, and this measure the people of the Seventh Ward are endeavoring to prevent becoming a law. At their meeting, on Monday night, they declared:

"That we know of no greater evil crying aloud to the State Government for redress—no grievance of larger magnitude to the inhabitants and property of the eastern side of our City, nor of anything more injurious to our commercial interests, or household wants of country produce, or more oppressive as a wrong upon the public at large, than the exclusive use and absolute possession of a large portion of the piers, wharves, slips and bulkheads of the Seventh Ward, by no less than eleven of those floating ship yards!"

Those floating dock yards do, in fact, give employment to a sufficient number of men to form a considerable town of themselves, and they must add greatly to the value of the property of the Ward. If they are driven over to Green Point, they will diminish the population of the City and deprive it of just so much taxable property as they will add to the City of Brooklyn. It is possible that a more profitable class of occupants for the docks and slips will take the place of the expelled balance docks, but there will be no compensating gain to the interests of the City, for the ships that will lie at the wharves of the Seventh Ward now lie further up town; and we doubt greatly if the property of the Ward will be enhanced in value by the desired change.

Northern Mexico.

The Galveston *News* publishes the following card:

HO! FOR MEXICO!—WHO WILL GO?
New Orleans, La., March 13, 1858.

To the Editors of the News:

Sirs: I will leave for Texas on the Berwick's Bay line to-morrow, for the purpose of emigrating to Northern Mexico, and rare facilities will be offered to all those who wish to join me for that destination. No arms nor organizations will be allowed, further than to insure mutual protection, as long as the emigrants are in the territory of the United States, as no law must be violated in becoming citizens of the Sierra Madre States. We expect to be ready by the 1st of April. Large means and some of the most influential citizens of this country are engaged in this enterprise, which must insure its success, beyond doubt. I will be able to give you further information when I arrive at Galveston. By giving this notice you will confer a favor, &c. I am, respectfully,

S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

This is part of a movement which is on foot in the southwest for revolutionizing and annexing to the United States the Northern Provinces of the Mexican Republic. Col. Lockridge is the principal recruiting agent of the Expedition in New-Orleans and Texas, but he is aided and sustained by capitalists at the North. He will probably proceed to Sonora and join the revolutionary forces which are already in arms against the Central Government. It is understood that the expedition has the countenance and support of Comonfort, who is still in New-Orleans; and in the present distracted and enfeebled condition of the Mexican Government it is quite likely to be attended with success.

Mr. Buchanan has endeavored, by direct negotiation with Mexico, to purchase the province of Sonora, but hitherto without success. It is wanted by the Administration mainly to furnish a route to the Gulf of California for the projected Pacific railroad. As there is, however, no established Government in Mexico with which negotiations can be carried on, no progress has yet been made towards the arrangement. It is not at all improbable that the desired territory may be acquired by a shorter and cheaper process than by purchase.

Sympathetic Assassins.

The trial of Simon Bernard at London for his complicity in the plot for which Orsini and Pierri have just suffered at Paris, has already brought forward some curious and interesting developments in regard to Allsop, the frantic ex-stock-broker, by whom the not less frantic Italians were aided, abetted and comforted in their enterprises. It is sufficiently clear that Allsop is by no means a dangerous conspirator, and that the soil of the New World is not likely to be profaned either by the feet of foreign spies dogging him to his new lair, or by the hands of foreign sheriffs dragging him from the shelter of our national ægis. He is plainly a very weak man, put beside himself by an intense hatred of tyranny, unbalanced by an equal love of justice. He talks of the "traitor Bonaparte"—of the "wretch of the 2d December"—of the "crowned perjurer," very much as our neighbors of the *Tribune* are accustomed to do; and one might really suppose him a diligent reader of those flamboyant fulminations of vengeance in which an enthusiastic cotemporary is wont to indulge its disapprobation of the *coup-d'état*, and its scorn of the dynasty of December. He sympathized with his friends, the assassins, in their anxious desire to rid the world of a hateful incubus, and went, no doubt, as far as his means would allow him to, in support of their projects.

But the volunteer vociferations of such "orators of the human race" and cosmopolite patriots are not the thunderbolts of which wicked governments really stand in awe; and since Allsop has run away from England, we do not believe that either England or France will run after him.

Judge Loring's Case.

Judge Loring has published a letter in regard to his removal from the Probate Court. He acknowledges that he disobeyed the State law of 1855, which prohibited a State Judge from holding a federal office, and asserts that he did so because he deemed it unconstitutional. He denies the power of the Legislature to establish the incompatibility of judicial offices, because to do so would be to interfere with the independence of the judiciary; and asserts the right of every magistrate to interpret the Constitution for himself. It strikes us that Judge Loring has not strengthened his case by this letter. The ground hitherto taken on his behalf has been that the office of Commissioner which he held was not such a federal office as was equally incompatible with the judgeship which he held. He concedes that it was, and rests his action upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the State law. This is clearly untenable, for every law must be presumed to be constitutional until it is declared to be otherwise by competent authority.

The Crystal Palace Fete.

Lent draws rapidly to an end, and Easter week will bring with the 8th of April the most brilliant *fête* of charity which has ever delighted the world of New-York. The preparations of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society's Committee for their magnificent entertainment at the Crystal Palace are going on most successfully. Every day brings forth some new and felicit ous idea for the festival, and if any of those who were at first engaged in the enterprise, ever doubted its complete feasibility, their doubts have long since given place to enthusiasm. The Spring has opened upon us, too, most favorably, and the superb moonlight of the last few nights makes one almost wish that the adventitious aid of the gas-lights could be dispensed with altogether. Our readers, therefore, of both sexes and of all ages may confidently anticipate such an entertainment on Thursday of next week as New-York has never seen before, but having once seen will be very apt, we think, to insist upon seeing again for many successive years to come.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of the "Messiah" by the Harmonic Society, last night, attracted a crowded house. The distribution of parts was essentially the same as on the occasion of the last performance, Mr. Simpson singing the tenor, instead of Mr. Perrino. Mr. Simpson has a good voice, and deserves evidently to be brought forward in a more prominent manner. Madame Carradori sang excellently, and Madame D'Angri was as plaintive and earnest as ever. This lady is one of the best oratorio singers we have ever heard. Mr. Fosmes was, of course, staid, reliable, becoming and earnest. The chorus and orchestra numbered five hundred performers.

To-night, Mr. Fay's opera of "Leonora" will be given for the last time.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new piece called "The Poor Strollers," which has met with some success in London, but which we fear will not be attended with the same good fortune in this City, was produced by Miss Keene on Monday, and repeated last night. There is nothing fresh in the plot, nor were we able to detect any originality in the treatment. But the drama indicates a rough talent, which may in time result in better things. Improbability and abruptness are the two leading characteristics of the play, and considering that these are kept prominently before the audience, it is wonderful that the author has done so well as he has in the matter of dialogue. But conceding him some merit in this respect, it is of so local a character that we on this side the Atlantic cannot be expected to enter into its jocularity, notwithstanding the deserving efforts of Mr. Jefferson. The principal character is played by Mr. Peray, who makes the most of it, and displays a greater range of dramatic feeling than we gave him credit for possessing. Mrs. Howard sustains the leading female rôle, and is quiet and excellent. The house was thinly attended, and the performance cold and dispiriting.

Paul Julien's Concert.—This young violinist, who has grown up in our midst, and has rapidly graduated from the insignificance of a jacket to the full honors of a dress coat, gave a farewell concert last evening at Mozart Hall. It was not so well attended as it might have been, owing to counter attractions elsewhere. Paul Julien is an extraordinary violinist, and in tenderness and poetic impressibility has rarely been surpassed. His performance of various solos was excellent. Mme. Choma announced as the prima donna of the Brussels Opera-House—was the vocal artiste. Mme. Choma possesses a fine voice, but it appears to be a little unmanageable. She is, however, a good concert singer. An excuse was made for Signor Tiberini and for Herr Goldbeck. No explanation (except indisposition) was offered for the first named gentleman's absence, but concerning Mr. Goldbeck it was stated that he declined to play because he was announced as "the talented young pianist." No artist is justified in disappointing the public—after his name has been announced—what ever may be the individual vexation he is subjected to. But in this instance it was scarcely decent for the manager of the concert to announce Mr. Goldbeck—an artist who has been so often heard and appreciated in New-York—as "a talented young pianist"—for that coolly patronizing phrase implies that Mr. Goldbeck is a boy, whose merits are unknown. Artists are often scurvily treated in this way; they volunteer their services only to be ignored. A few days ago Signor Tiberini was invited to sing (for nothing, of course) at a complimentary concert. His name was duly placarded about the City, but on the night of the concert it was omitted altogether from the programme, only the piece which he was required to sing being mentioned. It is not surprising that artists, who depend on a hard-earned popularity for their support, should object to this.

Note from Dr. Adams.

Madison-square Church, Tuesday, March 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The use of my name in connection with the advertisement of the Oratorio of the "Messiah" at the Academy of Music, was altogether unauthorized by me. W. ADAMS.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Duncan has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State. Elisha R. Potter, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, now heads the ticket. Ariel Ballou is the new nominee for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

From Rio Janeiro.—We have dates from Rio to Feb. 14. The *Correio* contains no later news from Montevideo than has already been received here, although it has many details of no interest here. The purport of them is, that the revolutionists had found it advisable to raise the siege of the city and retire into the country, with little hope of being able to effect their purposes, although the Governor was using all exertions to protect the city from their designs.

The Coffee market was improving. Exchange on London was 23¾.

Captain Harford, of bark *Agnes*, at New-Orleans, reports that on the 22d of February, in lat. 10° 1', lon. 34° 26', he fell in with the ship *Martinez*, Captain Dsoz, of Valparaiso, from Boston, bound hither, all on fire. The Captain and crew had previously been taken off the burning ship by the bark *Charlotte E. Tay*, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Rio de Janeiro.

From Hayti.—We have dates from Port-au-Prince to March 16. The Emperor had issued a decree establishing a *Bourse de Commerce* at that place, to be under the direction of the Minister of Finances. It was rumored that Mr. Reimbach, the defaulter, had left the country, and also that Messrs. Shultz, who recently failed, had escaped, but nothing certain was known in regard to them. Business was suffering from the extreme scarcity of money.

From Yucatan.—A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, states that the Indians have taken the town of Bacalar, one of the chief towns in Yucatan; that they took it by surprise in the night. Ransom for the prisoners not being forthcoming, they were all, men, women and children, massacred.

City Items.

George Crowell, of Norwalk, Virginia, was attacked on Monday night by three men as he was passing through Water-street. One of them came up stealthily behind him and seized him by the neck and held him while the others robbed him of his portmoonale, containing $20. The three then ran off, but Officer Walsh overhauled two of them, the third escaping with the money. The prisoners, being taken before Justice Osborn, gave their names as John Sheridan and James Murray. They were both committed to answer a charge of attempted highway robbery.

All the parties connected with the disgraceful affray between Hines and McCarthy, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street, on Wednesday evening last, except Hines himself, have been arrested, and have given bonds before the Recorder to appear at his office to-day for preliminary examination. Not only the defendants but the complainants are held to bail in the matter, so that both parties may have an equal right of stating their case, and impartial treatment be meted out to all.

The second of the course of lectures before the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society was delivered, last evening, before an intelligent audience in Niblo's Saloon, by the Rev. Wm. M. Thompson, of Syria. The subject of his address was the "East," which was rendered especially interesting by a series of illustrations.

Officers Roach and Poole, yesterday, arrested a young man named James Reel, suspected of being engaged in coining bogus quarter and half dollar pieces. Some moulds were found on him. He was taken before the United States Commissioner, who held him for examination.

The young men of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, (late Mulberry-street) commenced a series of daily union prayer-meetings, at the hour from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, Monday afternoon, March 29.

Forty children started for the West on Monday under the direction of the Children's Aid Society. Good homes are secured for all of them. To present appearances it would seem that they are forty saved from penury, neglect and crime. Another large party start to-morrow under the same officers.

The number of loads of ashes removed from thirteen Wards by the City Inspector is only 32, and of dirt and manure 14,425. The Eighth Ward is cleaned by contract and the work is said to be creditably done.

The Edgar Gambling Case Before the Recorder.

Yesterday, Theodore Edgar was brought before Recorder Barnard, to undergo a preliminary examination on the charge of keeping a gambling saloon at No. 56 Lispenard-street, on which a descent was recently made by Officer Croft, of the Mayor's squad. Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the defence. Officer Croft was the only witness examined. He said: I am a Sergeant of Police, detailed at the Mayor's office: I have charge of the squad there: I know the defendant, Theodore Edgar, by sight; I made a descent on the 19th of March, between ten and twelve P. M., on No. 56 Lispenard-street, a house occupied by him; I was informed that gambling was carried on there; I found a number of gentlemen sitting in the house gambling; the game was faro; I only saw one table at which gambling was carried on; I could not say exactly who was dealing; I don't know who was keeping checks: I should not like to swear positively that Mr. Edwar was sitting at the table; when I made the descent, I got the silver dealing box in my hand; I believe Mr. Edgar was the gentleman who seized it out of my hand; I told the gentlemen present to consider themselves under arrest; a voice called out to extinguish the lights; money was on the table depending on the game; I saw them put checks down; Mr. Edgar did not claim to be the proprietor of the house; he ordered me out of the house.

Cross-examined by Ex-Recorder Smith.—We had no warrant to enter the house, but went in without any resistance; we arrested all the persons in there without any warrant; we took away the faro-table and checks, a pistol, some burglar's tools, a jimmy, nippers, a chisel, in fact there was a whole set of them; they are all at the Property Clerk's office.

The case was here adjourned till Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., to give time for the production of other witnesses. There is also another charge against Edgar for assault and battery on Officer Croft, which was also adjourned to the same day.

Fires.

In Pearl and Beaver Streets.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the large building No. 119 Pearl-street, which spread to the upper stories, and reached also the connecting building No. 82 Beaver-street. The basement in which the fire originated, (from some cause unknown,) as well as the floor above, was occupied by P. Giraud & Co., importers of wines and liquors and manufacturers of cordials. This firm, who also own the building, sustained a loss estimated at $12,000, said to be fully insured. Eli Hoppock, commission merchant, the occupant of the second floor, was damaged to the extent of $2,000. On the upper stories, which are occupied by several brokers, not much damage was done.

The first floor of No. 82 Beaver-street was occupied by Burnell & Thomas, cotton-brokers. Loss, $2,000. The upper stories were occupied by P. Schultz & Co., Wm. White, W. F. Waring —— Hotfland, Wm. Gallagher, P. Lefkin, and T. J. Townsend, (owner of the building.) Each of these suffered to the extent of about $50 by water.

Policeman Shongraes had his hand badly injured in some way or other, by falling through a hatch. A fireman was also hurt in like manner.

In Yorkville.—At 8:20 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire came from Yorkville—no particulars obtained.

In Attorney-street.—An alarm for the Sixth District was sounded at 8¾, caused by the burning of a chimney at the corner of Hooston and Attorney-streets.

A Woman Fatally Injured and Two Citizens Beaten by Dead Rabbits.—The Dead Rabbits tried hard about 9 o'clock last evening to create another riot at their old rendevous, corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets. They assembled there in large force for the purpose of renewing their attack upon Engine Company No. 31, while returning from the fire in Pearl-street. The number of policemen prevented them from making any general attack. A few bricks were thrown from the tops of the adjacent houses at the police below, and one of the missiles fell upon the head of Bridget Dunnan, of No. 10 Mulberry-street, fracturing the skull. The woman was removed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where the attending physician pronounced her injury fatal. She was afterwards sent to the Hospital.

Two young men, named McCue, residing in Elm-street, while proceeding through Bayard near Mulberry-street about 10 o'clock last night, were suddenly attacked from behind by some rowdies, and felled to the ground by repeated blows from bludgeons. Though badly cut they were not seriously injured.

Brooklyn City News.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon. A large number of bills were ordered paid. A new roof was ordered to be put on the jail, and some improvements were directed to be made in the County Clerk's office. Pending an attempt to fix the salary of the Superintendent of the Poor, Superintendent Stunwell went out, leaving the Board without a quorum. The President (Lindsay) said it was mean, and he threatened to make a motion, at the next meeting, to deprive Superintendent Stunwell of pay for one meeting, ($2.)

A woman was brought before Mayor Powell yesterday morning, after being fined by a Justice for violating an ordinance in keeping a peddler's stall on the Fulton-street sidewalk, when the fine was promptly remitted. Mayor Powell has notified the Police that he shall remit all fines imposed for this offence, notwithstanding the ordinance and the numerous complaints made, because it is not enforced.

The Grand Jury came into Court, yesterday, having been out twelve days, and were discharged. They presented 46 indictments, ranging from murder to assault and battery. Thirty liquor cases were examined and dismissed, and seven were left undisposed of. The Third Precinct Station-house was presented as being "unsafe, and unhealthy, and unfit for the purposes for which it is used, and dangerous to human life."

The Nineteenth Ward Republican Convention has renominated Fred. Scholls for Alderman, and John C. Cross for Supervisor. They will, doubtless, be reelected, though the whole distillery and swill-milk influence of the city will be brought to bear in opposition to Mr. Scholls. The work of colonizing for his defeat has gone on largely.

The case of Dr. Smith against Mr. Shreve, in the Circuit Court, was brought to a close last evening, the Jury rendering a verdict of $126 85 for plaintiff, disallowing the claim for attending the broken leg. His claim was $325.

A portion of the residents of the Second Ward have placed the following ticket in nomination: *Alderman*—Wm. M. Harris. *Supervisor*—Abraham B. Selover. *Constable*—James A. Birdsall.

"The People" in the Tenth Ward have nomited for *Alderman*—Wm. M. Thomas. *Supervisor*—Samuel Van Wyck. *Assessor*—John Hodgkin. *Constable*—Jeremiah W. Higgins.

In the Thirteenth Ward, Benjamin W. Wilson offers to serve the people as an Alderman. He is an independent candidate.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices ... No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Democratic Caucus—The Elements Still Discordant—Nothing Settled—Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—The Fort Ripley Land Sale Annulled—New Uniform for the Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The Democratic caucus met in the hall of the House to-night. JOHN COCHRANE was again Chairman. A report was submitted from the Committee of Conference.

MARSHALL, of Illinois, and CLARK, of New-York, announced that they should not be bound by the decision of the caucus. CLARK made a strong Anti-Lecompton speech.

STEPHENS moved that the caucus adopt the Senate bill, and called for the previous question, which was voted down.

SMITH and GARNETT, of Virginia, and ARNOLD, of Connecticut, made Lecompton speeches. ENGLISH spoke, but was non-committal. OWEN JONES ditto. Several other speeches were made, but they were not important.

STEPHENS' motion, in the form of a resolution, that all true Democrats would vote for Lecompton as a party measure, was then adopted, and the Anti-Lecomptonites left, after voting NO. Total result—*nil*. The resolution binds nobody, and the caucus settled nothing. There was some sharp speaking between COX, ENGLISH and MARSHALL, of Illinois, on one side, and STEPHENS, BURNETT, of Kentucky and "Extra Billy" on the other.

CLARK's obstinacy is considered the chief obstacle in the way of the coming back of the DOUGLAS men.

In the Executive Session to-day, a batch of unimportant nominations were confirmed. There was a warm debate on the confirmation of SELDEN as Marshal of this District. The vote confirming him was 30 to 21.

The appointment of ISAAC WINSTON, of Virginia, *vice* DENNIS, as Marshal of Kansas, was confirmed the other day without the attention of the opposition being called to it, and DOUGLAS moved to reconsider the vote. DENNIS was appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and removed for his action relative to the Oxford frauds. The Republican Senators are determined to oppose all removals for opinion's sake. The motion was lost, 27 to 20. Two or three similar cases were sent in to-day.

The following other nominations have been confirmed: JOHN HOGAN, as Postmaster at St. Louis, *vice* ARMSTRONG; E. W. DUNN, of Missouri, as Purser in the Navy; JOHN HISCOX, as Surveyor at Pawtucket, R. I.; WILLIAM JONES, as Postmaster at Washington, and P. B. KEY, as District Attorney. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats met at a late hour, last night, to hear the report of the Caucus Committee of ten on their part, who had met been in consultation with the Lecomotonites. They reported that nothing could be done, and that no propositions were made, of any kind, which could be accepted. The Anti-Lecompton Committee men were authorized to present the Crittenden amendment a little modified, as a proposition, but it was not accepted: and their other propositions shared a like fate. It is represented that there was good feeling and perfect unity among the Anti-Lecomptonites. They think that Mr. ENGLISH has been wronged by the imputations in the newspapers on his good faith in tendering the olive branch to other Democrats, and that he will stand by the Crittenden amendment.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House to night was fully attended. The Ssnate Kansas bill was discussed in good temper by both Lecomptonites and anti-Lecomptonites. No amendments were suggested to that measure; finally a resolution was adopted deciding to vote on the bill as it came from the Senate. Before the vote was taken, Mr. CLARK, of New-York, said he did feel himself bound by the action of the caucus, and Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, retired by saying that that was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those who remained did not indicate the course they intended to pursue.

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy. They will first endeavor to get a vote on the rejection of the Kansas bill, and then move to lay that vote on the table. In the event that they do not succeed, they will then vote with all other Anti-Lecomptonites for the Crittenden amendment.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of PHILIP BARTON KEY as District-Attorney, WM. SELDEN as Marshal, WM. JONES as Postmaster, and WM. FLYNN as Navy Agent, all for the District of Columbia; also, JOHN HOGAN as Postmaster of St. Louis, and Major MCMICKEN as Consul at Acapulco.

An error was made in yesterday's Senate report. It was Mr. HOUSTON, and not Mr. POLK, who "regarded the Constitution of Minnesota as not republican, because it gives aliens the right to vote."

The House to-day was officially informed in response to a resolution, that the Secretary of War had set aside and annulled the sale of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, the lands having been sold for from one to twenty cents an acre.

Dispatches dated Colorado River, Jan. 28, from Lieut. BEALE, in command of Fort Defiance wagon road, have been received. He was on his homeward journey. The camels were working as satisfactorily as ever, and did not seem to suffer the slightest from the extreme cold of the weather. Lieut. BEALE expected to report in person to the Secretary of War early this month, but he has not yet arrived.

The Secretary of War to day issued an order changing the uniform of the army. The cap now worn is to be superseded by a felt hat differing in trimming from the various grades. The change also extends to the pantaloons and coat, and is confined to trimmings of the latter and the stripe of the former. The uniform trowsers for both officers and men is of a dark blue cloth. The Sibley tents hereafter will be used.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

Nothing of interest took place during the morning hour, except the presentation by Mr. DOOLITTLE of the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the admission of Minnesota.

Considerable time was occupied in amending the bill valuing the lands required for the Washington Aqueduct, when it was passed.

At 1 o'clock Mr. HALE moved that, instead of the Minnesota bill being taken up, the Senate go into Executive session on the appointment of the Marshal for the District of Columbia, saying it was a shame that the Government wheels of the District should be stopped.

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, in favor of granting the public lands to actual settlers.

A communication from the Secretary of War, recommending the printing of 1,500 copies of Emory's explaration for a wagon-road from Fort Defiance to California, was referred to the Committee on Public printing.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry at Alexandria, Va., which was adopted.

An adverse report was made upon the petition of certain sailors of the steam-frigate *Missouri*, for remuneration for the loss of clothing burned with that ship at Gibraltar, in 1843.

A report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution heretofore adopted, says that the Department has no information respecting the massacre at Meadow Mountain, Utah Territory, and consequently has taken no steps to punish the offenders.

Mr. JOHNSON (Arkansas) introduced an important bill in relation to the public printing.

The bill provides for the correction of the great abuses under the present system of printing. When a large document is ordered to be printed, the printer of either branch of Congress which first receives it is required to print it for both Houses, and the composition in such cases is only to be paid for once. No document, report, or other matter to be printed until all the manuscript is completed. The bill also reduces the prices.

No legislative business was transacted in the Senate to-day. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The Chair (Mr. BOCOCK) said that twenty-eight gentlemen desire to express their views on the Kansas question. As only two days were to elapse before the bill would be taken up, he thought it proper to state the fact, in order that members might govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. SANDIDGE (La.) spoke for an hour in defence of Southern society and institutions.

Mr. WALBRIDGE (Mich.) made a speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. LEIDY, Pa., made a speech in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS, Maryland, argued that there should be an enabling act, and that there was no legal authority vested in the Territorial Legislature to authorize the formation of a State Government. He was astonished that the President advised the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as the shortest way to settle the difficulty. Was it not known that the first Legislatuts was usurped, and that the people from that day to this refused to recognize the laws emanating from the Territorial Legislature, having had no opportunity to express their opinion on the laws which were to govern them, and been presented by the minority, backed by the military power? Under such circumstances he believed that the people of Maryland would resist, and the people of Kansas ought to resist, and if better counsels shall not prevail, turn out any Legislature which may attempt to force a Constitution upon them. We ought to suppose that they will resist. We ought not to drive them on to a mad revolutionary course, but to let them pursue the peaceful course they are inclined to follow. Give them an opportunity of expressing their will as to the laws under which they are to live. Whether they present themselves with a Constitution with or without Slavery, is immaterial. Allow them to come in a proper form, and at a proper time, and then admit them into the coniederacy of States.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, advocated the Lecompton Constitution. He regarded SEWARD as the foundation of all this difficulty, and, in the course of his remarks, denied that his father was the author of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, in reply to a remark of Mr. CLAY, in condemnation of the course of Northern men, read an extract from HENRY CLAY's speech in 1827 against the extension of Slavery.

Mr. CLAY doubted not but that Mr. CAMPBELL had quoted correctly from the speech, but he would tell him that his father, believing that the Missouri Compromise was no longer operative, gave us something better, which was the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories, leaving the people to form their own institutions.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he learned in boyhood his first lessons from HENRY CLAY, and acting upon the principle announced by that distinguished statesman that Slavery ought not to be extended over free territory he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CLAY regretted that Mr CAMPBELL had used his father's name.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did it with respect.

Mr. CLAY thanked the gentleman. Ever since he arrived at manhood attempts had been made to put him down in his father's name. The effort failed in Kentucky, and he hoped to sustain himself in his present position and everywhere else.

Mr. CAMPBELL disavowed any disposition to put the gentlemen down. He only wished to show that he concurred in the father's and not in the son's views.

Mr. CLAY—Very well.

Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, argued against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, opposed the Kansas bill. He said no improper motives could be attributed to him, for he was a Southern man by birth, a large slaveholder, and in favor of the extension of Slavery. He maintained that the Legislature had no power to subvert the Territorial Government, and that the people, by an overwhelming majority, opposed the Lecompton Constitution. Admit Kansas under it and the public commotion will be deeper than any heretofore known. It will not be confined to Kansas, but will extend through the North and West until every hamlet and every city has become a scene of excitement. Do justice to Kanses, and let her people regulate their institutions in their own way, and peace will prevail.

Mr. HOARD, of New-York, made a speech against the extension of Slavery. Adjourned.

Discovery of the Body of Stoubs the Murderer.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, March 30.

The body of STOUBS who murdered his wife and two children in this place on Tuesday, in December last, was found to day in a pond, known as Cowle's mill-pond, about a mile and a quarter from the village green.

A Coroner's inquest is now being holden. The body looks very natural, and no doubts exist in the minds of the community but that it is the body of STOUBS.

The Case of the Rival Street Commissioners, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

The argument in the case of the rival Street Commissioners, CONOVER *vs.* DEVLIN, was concluded to-day. The decision may be expected in about a week. The opinion of a majority of the members of the Bar is that the Governor's appointment will be sustained.

Messrs. EDGAR KETCHUM and NATHANIEL JEAVIS, Jr., have been reappointed as Loan Commissioners for the County of New-York.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, March 30.

The screw steamship *Atlanta* arrived here this morning, to take in coal. She got afloat yesterday morning, and will leave this afternoon for New-York. She is not making any water.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 29.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York, at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 30.

The United States Mail Steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock.

The Townsend Case.

MERRITSVILLE, C. W., Tuesday, March 30.

The interest in TOWNSEND's trial continues without abatement. A large number of witnesses were sworn to-day positively identifying him.

The case will probably continue all week.

Fire at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, March 30.

The Half-Way House in this place, with the adjacent out-buildings, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings were not occupied, and were owned by J. ALLAIRE.

The Ship Sarah Judkins.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The ship *Sarah Judkins*, loading at Apalachicola with Cotton for Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Republican Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 30.

The Republicans held a large meeting here this evening, in American Hall. Speeches were made by EMMUND PERKINS, of Norwich, and Prof. BAILEY, of New-Haven. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 30	Wind.	Thr	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E..	46.48	—	—	2°	Beautiful.
St. John, N. B..	45.14	—	N. E.	32°	Cloudy.
Eastport Me..	44.54	A. M.	N.	37°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me....	44.47	A. M.	N. E.	39°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	41.39	—	N.	38°	Overcast.
Portland, Me..	43.39	A. M.	N. W.	42°	Pleasant.
Oswego, N. Y..	43.28	—	—	—	———
Rochester, N. Y	43.8	—	—	—	———
Boston, Mass..	42.21	—	E.	45°	Clear.
Springfield, M.	42.6	—	—	—	———
Newburg, N. Y.	41.31	—	S.	58°	Clear.
New-York.....	40.42	8 P. M.	S.	48°	Clear.
Philadelphia...	39.58	—	S.	53°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	—	S. W.	58°	Delightful.
Washington...	38.53	M.	N.	56°	Clear.

The Police returns, yesterday, announced that eight lost children had been restored to their parents during the preceding day and night.

FROM ALBANY.

The Bill to Prohibit the Deposit of Mortgages Killed—The Metropolitan Police Bill—The Court of Appeals—The Executive Session Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30, 1858.

The House is in Committee of the Whole to-day. It has considered one or two bills, and has done at least one good thing.

It has put a quietus to the bill to prohibit the deposit at the Bank Department, of bonds and mortgages as a basis for circulating notes. The House refused the Committee of the Whole leave to sit again, which is equivalent to saying that the bill is not very popular with the people, and hence it should not pass.

THE SENATE

Had up the Metropolitan Police bill, as a special order. Senator MATHER made a speech in favor of the repeal of the law organizing the Police Department. Then the further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Friday at 11 o'clock, when it is to be the special order.

It seems to me hardly possible that there is any serious intention to pass this bill, or even to press it to a vote. It does not look as though anybody really wanted the repeal bill to pass. Nor does there seem much probability that there will be any amendments made to the existing law.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The bill to constitute the husband the ultimate lien of the wife, and the wife the ultimate lien of the husband, passed the Senate this morning by a unanimous vote. It ought to become a law, and will if it reaches a vote in the lower House.

EXPEDITING APPEALS.

A bill was introduced this morning to provide for a *general* and *special* calendar in the Court of Appeals. It is designed to cut off that large class of cases that are appealed, simply for the purpose of forming a delay.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

The Averill Ore Bed turns up in another shape today. The Judiciary Committee report by bill in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and determine what dameges have accrued to the owners of the Ore Bed by virtue of the State occupation of the premises, and to adjust whatever claims they may have against the State for the removal and use of ore, etc.

Two-thirds of the State has already been given away or mortgaged by commission. This new batch of Commissioners is undoubtedly intended to provide for the giving away of another slice.

Three years ago the State was lugged into a bargain to agree to give $100,000 for the Averill Ore Bed. Fortunately for the State, the then Comptroller declined to pay the money, and an application for a mandamus to compel him to violate his obligations to the State, was refused by the Court.

GOSSIP, ETC.

I have looked through every other motion and resolution that was considered in either House, and can find nothing more upon which to hang a paragraph, or even a sentence,—so that with a little gossip, I must bring up with a short turn for to-day.

The Governor is being very considerably lobbied on the subject of Police Commissioners. You will recollect that he has three gentlemen to name in place of Messrs. BOWEN, CHOLWELL and STEANAHAN whose terms expire this Spring. I think that up to last evening the executive rather thought he would rename Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN, and name Mr. THOMAS B. STILLMAN in place of Mr. CHOLWELL. To-day, I think the Governor rather inclines to think that possibly there may be other persons quite as competent to perform the duties of Police Commissioners, as the gentlemen named, and that possibly the people would prefer somebody else than the present occupants. The delegations for and against are very numerous and exceedingly respectable.

The competition between the river and the rail from Albany to New-York is becoming animated. The Hudson River Road some days ago, advertised to carry freights up or down at steamboat prices. This was a dig in the direction of Commodore NEWTON. Since Saturday, there has come a up a sharp competition between the Propellers and the Hudson River Railroad for the transportation of cattle. The Propelers take cattle for 50 cents a head—the Railroad carries them for 25 cents. How long this "cheap fare" will continue it is not easy to tell—but while it goes on, both of the competing companies must be serving the public at a sacrifice of their own means. The prices charged will not remunerate either of their lines, but I suppose the public will not grumble at that.

In Executive session to-day, the nomination of VIVUS W. SMITH, for Superintendent of the Salt Works at Syracuse, was confirmed without opposition.

CHARLES H. BRAMHALL was confirmed as a Port Warden.

The only three appointments of any consequence that the Governor has in his gift, are those of the three Police Commissioners. Senator SPINOLA give notice that when they come up he will move to have Executive session held with open doors. Look out for the fun then.

I see some of the papers report a "Broadway Rail road bill" as ordered to a third reading in the House. There is no such bill before the House, and of course no such bill could have been ordered to a third reading. There is a bill before the Assembly to authorize the construction of a road through Mercer and Church streets, and such other streets as are parallel to Broadway, but that is not yet to a third reading in the House. LEO.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Bill to allow the Syracuse Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to establish a school for destitute orphan children.

Bill to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society in the City of New-York.

Bill to amend the law relative to taxation of Ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. HUBBELL reported favorably on the bill to allow the Northern New-Jersey Railroad to extend their line of road to Piermont. Laid on the table.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NOXON, to reduce the capital stock of the Onondega Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To insure a speedy termination of cases in the Court of Appeals. Made a special order.

The Metropolitan Police bill was discussed by Mr. MATHER, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order of the day on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Executive session.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Comptroller to make a contract with the Croton Board for a supply of water to the Sing Sing Prison.

Relating to the power of married women to dispose of their property by will.

To authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France.

To amend the law relative to the payment of the expenses for the local improvements in the late city of Williamsburg.

Making an appropriation for the support of insane convicts.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the law respecting the Militia of the First Division, was referred to the New-York delegation to report complete.

The Senate then considered general orders, and at 9½ P. M were debating the bill changing the county site of the County of Allegany.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

General Orders being the special order of the day, the question came up upon Mr. LAWRENCE's motion to refuse leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again on the bill prohibiting the deposit of mortgages as securities in the Banking Department. The motion was carried, thus killing the bill.

The question next came up on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the International Bridge bill.

Mr. MCNEIL moved to discharge the Committee, and order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. PARSONS moved to strike out ordering the bill to a third reading, thus killing the bill.

The amendment was lost by 32 to 63, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the Brooklyn Ferry bill. After the introduction of the minority report by Mr. HANFORD, opposing the annual report from the companies, as required by Mr. BRACE'S bill, and objecting to any legislation, except to name specific rates of fare.

The bill to repeal the Railroad Assessment law of 1857 was debated till adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

9½ P. M.—The Assembly is discussing the repeal of the Railroad assessment law in Committee of the Whole.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 158 Chambers st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gentleman:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858

The above Safe can be seen at our depot.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond,**
CLOTHIERS, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
Request attention to the following facts:
STOCKS AND PRICES

They offer the greatest variety of Elegant Spring Clothing for Men and Boys, to be found in New-York, at lower prices than have yet been announced in the trade.

REASONS FOR REDUCTION.

Having purchased, for cash, an immense stock of Spring Coatings Cassimeres, Vestings &c., during the very crisis of the panic, at less than cost they can afford to sell at much cheaper rates than merchants and manufacturers who have not enjoyed such opportunities.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In this branch the variety is unparalleled, embracing a great diversity of new and becoming fashions for boys of all ages.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Here the stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds &c., is very extensive, and the cut and finish of the Clothing as beautiful as the charges are moderate. The prices of all articles are

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,

from which no deviation is made, thus, deception is rendered absolutely impossible. The public is invited to call and examine the stock, and to compare its quality, style, and prices with those of other Clothing houses.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* Office.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines.

For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines,**
No. 489 Broadway corner Broome st.

The Barthelf Sewing Machine is meeting with great favor and hosts of people visit the salesroom of its proprietor daily to examine its operations. It is unquestionably one of the best among the many excellent machines that have been introduced to the public.—*Sunday Courier.*

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and one manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor-House.

☞ **No More Dictation in Hats.—**
Twelve new styles to choose from.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

MARRIED.

BUNCHER—PERRY—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 30, at St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Mr. WALTER BUNCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., to Miss M. LOUISA PERRY, of St. Louis, Mo.

WOOLSEY—EASTON—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 29, by the Rev. Dr. Farley, Capt. GEORGE W. WOOLSEY, of Providence, to MARY E. STORRS, daughter of the late Capt. JAMES EASTON, of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

SHARDLOW.—In this City, on Tuesday March 30, GEORGE SWEET, eldest son of Samuel and Anne Shardlow, aged 6 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 35 5th-st., on Thursday, April 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 29, after a short illness ANN ELIZA wife of Francis M. Babcock, and daughter of Charles Wardell.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, (the Rev. Dr. TYNG's) on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

ROSS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 30, MARY ROSS, aged 74 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew, C. K. Ogden, No. 161 Avenue B, near 10th st., this day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOLT.—At Harlem, on Tuesday morning, March 30, JOHN J. GOLT, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation, on Thursday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, on 125th st., (Harlem,) between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 30, of disease of the lungs, LETITIA W. VALENTINE, daughter of David and Hannah Valentine, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) March 31 at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac S. Lewis, at No. 398 Henry st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Matinecock, L. I., for interment.

COLT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, March 26, ELIZA P., wife of John Colt and daughter of the Hon. Elisha Bondinot, deceased.

TREMBLY.—At Valparaiso, Chili, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, DANIEL TREMBLY, a member of the Brooklyn Bar, in the 45th year of his age.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	AN EXCITING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	AN EXCITING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	AN EXCITING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A THRILLING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A THRILLING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A THRILLING TALE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A DOMESTIC STORY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A DOMESTIC STORY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	A DOMESTIC STORY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	BY CHARLES BURDETT.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	BY CHARLES BURDETT.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	BY CHARLES BURDETT.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IN THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IN THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IN THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IS OUT TO DAY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IS OUT TO-DAY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	IS OUT TO-DAY.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ONLY FOUR CENTS.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ONLY FOUR CENTS.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ONLY FOUR CENTS.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ON ALL NEWS STANDS.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ON ALL NEWS STANDS.
THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE,	ON ALL NEWS STANDS.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.	

For sale on all the news stands. Price 4 cents.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per year; three copies for $5; ten copies for $15. Every subscriber will be presented with a GIFT worth from 50 cents to $500, which will be sent immediately (by mail or express) on receipt of the subscription money.

DEAN & SALTER, Proprietors,
No. 45 & 46 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.,
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their

NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS viz.:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:—
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SMITH'S GREAT ROMANCE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE, now publishing under the title of
MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY; OR, WAIFS ON THE SEA OF HUMANITY,
IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, HAS MET WITH success unparalleled in the history of story-writing. It
TOUCHINGLY PICTURES THE SORROWS OF THE oppressed, and wakes a chord in every
HUMAN HEART WHICH IS CAPABLE OF RE-sponding to the calls of those destitute and
SUFFERING UNFORTUNATES, WHO, WHILE struggling nobly against the ills which beset them, are stranded on the great sea of life.

SIMPLE IN STYLE AND WITHOUT OSTENTATION, the writer carries his readers along in a manner actually captivating.
TRUTHFUL IN DELINEATION, THE MOST superficial observer cannot fail to recognize the correctness of his portraiture.
OPPOSED ONLY TO VICE, AND INCULCATING only lessons of virtue and morality, its publication must benefit humanity.
REACHING EVERY ABUSE, IT POINTS OUT the pitfalls and quicksands which beset the path of the innocent and guileless; and
YIELDING TO NO PREJUDICE, IT IS WRIT-ten with a liberality of sentiment which must commend itself to the charitable and the candid.
ITS INTEREST INCREASES WITH EVERY CHAP-ter, and the reader is held as though spell bound. He
NEVER TIRES OF THE COMPANY OF THE various characters introduced, and there are few who, having once commenced, will not follow the fortunes of poor "Maggie" to the end.
TRUMPET-TONGUED ARE THE PRAISES OF THE public with regard to the NEW-YORK WEEKLY. Everybody who has read it
HAS SPOKEN THE VOICE OF PRAISE IN ITS behalf. Its circulation is already immense, and continually increasing
EVERYWHERE. ITS INCREASE IS COUNTED daily by thousands, and there is no doubt that it will soon reach the figure for which its publisher aimed at the outset.
NUMEROUS EDITORIALS OF THE BEST QUALITY adorn its pages, and heighten the splendor of its principal attractions. To these are added, in
ENORMOUS VARIETY, A BRILLIANT CATALOGUE of Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Sentiment, Fact, &c.,
WITH SOLID ARTICLES UPON ALL THE CURRENT and important topics of the day.
YOU WHO REVEL IN EXCELLENCE SHOULD get THE WEEKLY, and peruse the effusions of MAYNE REID, MESSRS. VAUGHN, HELEN FOREST, GRAVES, MAITLAND, W. E. BINDER, and others. Yen
OUGHT TO PURCHASE THIS PAPER, FOR IT IS far ahead of all competition. Indeed, it is the only exponent we have of
ROMANCE UNTAINTED BY VICIOUSNESS.—All the News Agents in the United States and Canada are delighted with it. They are already hegging the publisher to
KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY ON HAND, SO THAT they may fulfill the numerous orders pouring in on them.
WEALTHY PEOPLE WILL FIND LESSONS OF Truth in the pages of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, and indeed
EVERYBODY WITH A HEART AND BRAIN—whether poor or rich—and with an appreciation of the useful, the instructive, the entertaining—
EACH INDIVIDUAL FOND OF AMUSEMENT, WILL not fail of becoming a regular reader. If you approve of
KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES, &C., YOU will take THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, and recommend it to all your acquaintances.
LET ALL SUBSCRIBE.—THE WEEKLY is destined to revolutionize the newspaper business. It is sure to distance all competition.
YOU MUST NOT BE SINGULAR! Go at once to some News Agent, and tell him to serve it for you regularly.

CARPETING.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of Oil cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

SECOND PART OF
FROM HAND TO MOUTH.
See this week's
PICKAYUNE.
The very best number of any comic paper ever published in America.
THAT HUNGRY DOG WEBB.
Over Twenty Merry Pictures.
More than One Hundred Jokes.
OUT TO-MORROW.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A PERMANENT CURE FOR LIFE.
THE PROPRIETOR OF
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and to whom this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the agent, No 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 156, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

WHERE IS THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; so troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache, neuralgia, but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bloomfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending it to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. Schools with competent teachers and pupils will call. Wanted, teachers of Music, French and German. Also, a teacher of military tactics.
SMITH & BOYD.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—AS FRENCH VISITING OR RESIDENT INSTRUCTRESS.—A Parisian lady of superior qualifications, wishes to find new pupils to replace those who have just terminated their Winter studies. She is highly recommended as an eminent teacher, and teaches French, German, Italian and Spanish grammatically and conversationally, as well as all the branches of an English classical education. Gives private lessons and makes translations. Address for ten days, Miss Z. ZETA, Union-square Post-Office.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES, AT FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department. The two departments entirely separate in location and management. Summer Session commences April 19. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at Florida.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras). Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

C. I.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE REV. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., will take charge of students, (male or female,) at the Catskill boat, on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Terms—Board and tuition in all English branches, $32 50 per quarter. Circulars at No 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$1.—WRITING LESSONS.—MR. PAINE, NO. 562 Bowery, New York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is giving writing lessons from $1 to $3. Bookkeeping, $30; time unlimited, or three months—72 lessons. Penmanship, and Commercial Arithmetic, for $10. Separate rooms for ladies at hours suiting their convenience, day or evening.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition, $40 per term. Prof. FLACK is at the International Hotel, No 365 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M. each day. Call and see him, or drop him a line and he will call and see you.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 3 Park row, New York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge.
J. HOBBS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 38th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No 283 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

$180 PAYS FOR BOARD AND TUITION in the English branches and Latin for one year. In one of the best secular boarding-schools, delightfully located in Western Massachusetts. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, for a few days.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO LATELY HAD his own Academy in Scotland, wishes to have a situation as assistant teacher of English in some school or teacher in some private family. He is a first-rate teacher of French and Italian, and Calligraphy. Situation in the country acceptable, or in the So. th. &c. Apply by letter to L. P., *Times* office. Any time after 5 o'clock P. M. may be appointed for an interview. P. S.—L. P. will teach Music upon the guitar to those wishing to learn it.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 259 Broadway, New York.—Teachers wishing situations to teach in any part of the country should apply immediately. Principals, trustees and parents cheerfully aided in securing thoroughly competent teachers for any department of instruction without charge. Books and stationery furnished to patrons at wholesale prices. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French, Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES a situation as Governess in a private family to teach the common English branches and music, with rudiments of French, and Latin if required. Address TEACHER, box No. 842, Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INstruct in English, French and Music, would wish to obtain board in a respectable private family either in or near the City, where her instruction in those branches would be received as compensation. Address A. A., Broadway Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as governess, in a school or family. Best references given. Address A. C., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address G. F. W., *Times* Office.

TEACHING.—A TEACHER OF THE HIGHER English branches, drawing and the elements of French, desires a situation to teach, either in a school or family. Address, for two days, E. M., this office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the first side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE three-story brown-stone houses and lots situate in 28th-st., with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas-fixtures, Croton baths, two water-closets in each, &c.; the houses are each 16 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth, the lots are 92 feet deep; $5,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage on each; an opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house, with all the modern improvements, without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises.

STORES—HOUSES—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
The five-story store No. 6 Stone-st.
Two first lofts, office and cellar, in No. 4 Stone-st.
Three-story white marble-front house No. 163 West 23d st.
Three-story No. 164 West 24th-st.
Three-story first-class house No. 275 East 10th-st.
Two neat three-story houses, 365 and 375 East 10th-st.
Apply to B. HOGAN, No. 179 McDougal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—The three-story brick and basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, having all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, range &c. A yard and conservatory attached, and court-yard in front. Neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65 and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 5 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No 34 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—NO. 151 ADELPHI-ST.—A 3-story, basement, frame house, with counter-cellar, gas, chandeliers, water, hot and cold, marble mantels, &c., &c.; location unsurpassed, a few steps from the city cars; price $4 500; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance to suit most any purchaser. Stocks taken in exchange. Address Box No 919 New-York Post Office. House 22 feet 6 inches by 56 feet.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE GRANITE Church at the southwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. Its dimensions on the ground are 53 by 75 feet; its interior is very well finished and is in good condition, its walls having been recently painted in fresco.
W. SILLIMAN, No. 61 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT A VERY low rent, to a small family, from May 1 to October or November. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located between Broadway and the Bowery, within two minutes' walk of the LaFarge House. For further particulars, address &c., Box No. 2,910 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY residence in one of the most pleasant streets up town, between the 5th and 6th avs. The house was built for the owner's own occupancy, has all the modern improvements, with extra thick walls, and is in first-rate order. Size of house, 32 feet 8 inches by 68 feet. Inquire of WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS house, with four lots of ground, situated in 158th-st., adjoining AUDUBON PARK, having a view of the river, within five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad depot. Will be put in good order for a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. A stable on the premises. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg; also, house No. 60 South 4th-st., all finished with the modern improvements, water, gas, ranges, &c., in perfect order, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement of Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE.—NO. 147 EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, an elegant 4 story, first class, brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements; the house is 20x55 feet; the lot 106 feet deep. The house must be sold. $7,000 or more can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. To be seen any time. The owner on the ground from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SECTIONS OF FOUR OR more lots fronting and adjoining Fulton-av. Railroad, streets paved at $300 to $450 per lot. Also, 3/4 to 4-acre sections, lying near Fulton-av., at $1,200 to $3,000 per acre. The above is the best property in Brooklyn or suburbs. Apply to Real Estate Office No. 171 Joralemon-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE on 36th-st. and 2d-av.; rent $500. 3 on 31st-st., near 3d-av; rent $550, 2 on 30th-st., near 3d-av., rent $550, 2 cottages on 75th-st and 1st-av.; rent $100; with a garden of from 3 to 5 lots of ground. Also, lodge-rooms on 28th-st., No. 120, fitted up for the different benevolent orders. Inquire of ROBERT ORR, No. 45 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS four story brown-stone front houses, built in best manner, Nos. 13 and 15 West 37th-st., near 5th-av; house is 25 by 60; lots 75 by half the block; also, two houses and lots, Nos 2 and 4 West 32d-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY FRONT AND rear building and stable will be sold on easy terms. $3 500 can remain on bond and mortgage for six years from May 1. Also, the fixtures of a grocery and liquor store, all in good order. Apply on the premises No 168 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY stone front, high stoop house and lot No. 45 West 21th-st., near Madison-square. The house has all modern improvements, is in perfect order, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession before 1st of May if desired. Price $14,000, of which $10,000 may remain. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—FOUR FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT houses, containing fourteen rooms each, with store-rooms, pantries, &c, with all the improvements, having high basements; on the north side of 34th-st., eighty feet east of Lexington-av. Apply on the premises, to ARNOLD & MOWBRAYE. Price, $10,000.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st, best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house and lot No. 27 Market st; lot 25x113 feet, with good brick stable in the rear. Entrance to stable on Henry-st. The house is in good order, with gas, hot and cold water, and sewered to the street. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000—HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXington-av., near 41st., brown stone front, high stoop; has all the improvements. Also, one on 41st at., near Lexington-av., $9 000. Also, a full lot on 23d-st., near 9th-av. Apply at Lexington-av houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brown-stone house in Hewes-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., finished with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Apply at the office of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in Kent-av., near Hewes-st., or at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—THE 4-story and basement house No. 726 Broadway, with side-lights, opposite the New-York Hotel. Possession at once if desired. Lot 25 by 137 feet 6 inches. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 44 East 36th st., 24 feet 6 inches by 65 feet. Built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FROM $5,500 TO $22 000, with all the modern improvements; also, some to let. Apply to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 168 West 25th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No 22 Charles st., (Warren-place,) modern, and in complete order, house 24x40, lot 98x75, neighborhood very desirable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 195 WEST 42d-st., north side, 375 feet west of 6th-av. Lot, 25 feet front and rear, by 104 feet 4 inches deep. Price, $5,500. Inquire of GEO. R. JACKSON, Excelsior Iron Works, No. 201 Center-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE SMALL two-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 East Baltic-st. near Court-st; will be sold a bargain. Also, that four-story brick store, No. 89 Fulton-av.
WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot No 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs; has Croton and gas throughout. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating Officers for the Ward with out the caucus of party, the following gentlemen were nominated:
For Alderman
GEORGE CURTIS.
For Supervisor
GEORGE A. JARVIS.
For Assessor
RICHARD WHIPPLE.
For Constable
ISAAC SKIDMORE
Dr. DANIEL BROOKS, Chairman.
W. HUNT, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE store building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—AT YORKVILLE, EIGHTY-SIX FIRST-st., a house, 13 rooms, Croton water, stable and two acres of ground for $700.
A house and 2 acre at Castleton, Staten Island, near the landing, $300.
Also, from 1st of June, No. 367 4th st., between Broadway and Bowery, about 300 feet from each, $1,000. Apply at No 367 4th st., between 9 and 12 A. M. Will be rented only to a private family.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 20th-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to P. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres. Also, a small cottage with 30 acres of land, on adjoining farm, situated on Staten Island, near the landing with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply at Dauham & Co.'s, No. 13 William-st., to J. TRAVIS.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE—LARGE, AND having in it all modern improvements—as a pleasant residence for either Summer or Winter, it can hardly be surpassed; it is situated at Stamford, half a mile from depot, and may be seen at any time, corner of Broad and Bedford sts.; or if desired, any person will be called on by the owner on receiving a line to G. at this office.

FOR SALE—A LEASE AT A BARGAIN; 7 YEARS unexpired, of a modern 3-story brick house, subject to a low annual rent, located in a good neighborhood, and containing the modern improvements of hot and cold water, bath, water-closets and gas. Apply to W. V. LEGETT, No. 4 Hall of Records.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, in 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block, No. 453; nearly finished, a good yard well calculated for a genteel family; all the improvements; possession given any time. Inquire next door, No. 455. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, AT No. 448 WATER-st; second and third floors, well lighted; hoist wheel and elevator; will be let to any business requiring steady power; convenient room, and good location. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE pleasantly located in Jersey City, and convenient to the ferry. The house has seven rooms, with water and gas. Address, with reference, W. E. M., Box No. 1,786, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND SUBstantial manufactory or workshop, in the rear of No. 108 and 110 Greene st., second street west of Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.; has fire-proof safe, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No 110 Greene-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME-HOUSE, CONtaining 10 rooms, and seven lots in garden, situated in the city of Flushing, L. I., within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry; rent $300. For particulars, inquire of G. VAN HOUTEN, No 196 West-st., 3d story, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 28 OAK-STREET, brick house, with carlway, lot 30x180, well adapted for the coal or any other business requiring extensive yard room. Apply to JACOB HYATT, corner of Madison-lane and Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $350—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, in excellent order gas fixtures, &c., in South 8th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg; five minutes' walk from South 10th or Peck Slip Ferry. Inquire of J. JOHNSON, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER HALF OF A FOUR-STORY English basement house, built for the owner's own use; it is fitted up with bells, speaking-tubes, &c., the rent is $460. Inquire on the premises No. 256 West 32d-st 4 doors west of 9th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 54 Harrison st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. DUNNING, Esq. South Brooklyn Savings Bank, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, from 9 to 3, or to JOHN S. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSES, No 102 East 33d st., near Lexington-av, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at No. 114 East 33d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock; or, to J. McKIBBEN, at No. 345 4th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TWO OF THE ROW of genteel and convenient three-story houses with verandas in front, on the north side of 86th-st., directly west of 4th av. The location is very desirable, the street being 100 feet wide, partially lighted, &c., and easy of access by the 3d, 3d or 4th av railroads. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment dwelling house No. 38 Essex st., Jersey City. The house is in complete order, with gas, chandeliers furnace, bath room, with hot and cold water, and stationary washbasins in the kitchen. Rent $800. Apply at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, BASEMENT, dwellings and rooms, in suites, south-west corner Broadway and 12th sts., at all prices, and adapted to every description of business. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—RENT $450—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house in 45th st., third house west of Broadway. The house is new, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to Mr. RYERSON, No. 32 East 2 th st.

TO LET.—NOS. 129 AND 131 EAST TWENTIETH-st., near 3d-av., finished with all the modern improvements—rent $700 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 162 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET, between 1st and 2d avs., with gas, Croton, bath, &c., and will be put in good order. Rent $725. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 96 East 19th st., for one or more years. Rent $1,650. Also the large brick stable No. 56 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No 74 Wall-st., Attorney, &c.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—FOUR NEAT two-story houses, with gardens, four minutes' walk from the depot on New York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $60. Inquire of M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st.; up-stairs, New-York.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR furniture for sale—the large fine house No 6 Bond-st., near Broadway, suitable for boarding or letting rooms furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, EIGHTY-FOUR feet front, and well lighted, suitable for a piano or any other manufactory requiring large rooms. Apply to A. CASWELL, corner 47th-st and 6th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, and immediate possession given, on 30th-st., near 4th av. A favorable arrangement would be made with a small family. Address ROSE, No. 2,8 9, Post-Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE AND CONVENIENT three-story and attic house No. 146 Waverley place, near 6th-av., having all the modern improvements, containing 20 rooms; is in first-rate order. Rent $800 to a good tenant. Apply to L. SUYDAM, Jr., No 9 Dey-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN STORE NO 312 PEARL-ST., corner of Peck-slip, well lighted. Inquire of JOHN I BROWER, on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, with all the modern improvements, No 126 East 44th-st. Apply to H. J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Gas and Croton. Call at No. 305 2d-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY DWELLing house No. 33 King-st., with all the modern improvements: gas, Croton water, range, suitable for one family, or two small genteel families. Inquire of H. HAWKEY, No. 29 King-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS SUITABLE for any manufacturing purpose, corner of Bleecker, Bank and Hudson sts. Inquire of SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

NO 64 EAST TWENTY SECOND-STREET, to let to a private family only; three stories, three rooms deep—in perfect order. Rent, including gas-fixtures, $1,000. Also, a furnished house in same block—$1,200. Apply at no. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 P. M. Possession immediately.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 46th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a good west light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building, between Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE THREE-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry and convenient to Fulton and Myrtle av cars, consisting of parlors and sleeping rooms on same floor, third rooms in basement, and three rooms in third story—rent $350, including gas fixtures. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT AT PEEKSKILL, FOR SUMMER—a furnished house, barn and grounds, with 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, well shaded; five minutes' walk from depot; desirably located. Possession given immediately. Rent $300. Inquire in Wall-st., over the Assay Office, Desk No, 37.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE STORY brick house No. 175 Livingston-st. Has recently been painted and put in complete order. Possession given immediately. Rent, $400. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, Nos 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 699 Houston, corner of Varick-place, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. M. POST, No 243 West 34th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOURTH, FIFTH, AND sixth lofts of building No. 122 Fulton-st., rent $400, $300, and $400 well lighted, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THE half of a modern house furnished or unfurnished, for six months, with all improvements, No. 131 Houston-st., near Cottage-place.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY, EITHER for wholesale or retail, Nos 205, 207, and 209 Canal-st., between Centre-st. and Bowery. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORN No. 150 Canal-st corner Bowery.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it, giving a very extensive front for improvements. It is in fine condition having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 15x long 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes together with barns, ice-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay-barn about 200 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided into by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot at private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Brick Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run on and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Hamilton Ferries. Applications can be made to S. A. MILLS, at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 86 34-100 ACRES, one mile from Rye Depot, Westchester County, seven acres wood, the remainder all tillable, well fenced and nicely improved; large apple orchard and a great variety of other fruits. The house is well situated, finely shaded, and supplied with water from a never-failing spring, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c., all in order. This is a first-class farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Robert Carpenter, Esq., in Harrison, Westchester County, half way between Rye Station on the New-Haven Railroad, and White Plains on the Harlem Railroad, 26 acres of fine land well watered and highly productive. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

LAND! LAND!—IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER Land wild lands in Winneshiek County, Iowa, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange them for staple goods suitable for the western trade. For further particulars, inquire of or address the subscribers, at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st. Communications must state the kind of goods.
THEO. R. CRANDELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. State and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, without children, the upper part of a house in a genteel neighborhood below 10th-st.; rent not to exceed $200. The best of reference given. Address F. E. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY wishes to take charge of a house in Brooklyn, while the family are absent in the country. References given. Address E. CHANDLER, Brooklyn.

OFFICE WANTED.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, with closets, on first or second floor, unfurnished, with or without board. The rooms must be light and pleasant, and in a respectable neighborhood. A dress, with full particulars, PHYSICIAN, No. 134 Bleecker-st., post paid.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only.
T. H

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway.

Will sell on THURSDAY, April 1,
The entire stock of a
WHOLESALE SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
Consisting in part of
6,000 white and colored muslin and linen shirts in every quality, from medium to very fine
2,500 dozen shirt collars, of every description.
500 dozen silk cravats and neck ties, of all styles.
200 dozen silk and satin spring stocks.
1,000 dozen French and linen shirt bosoms, including every variety from low to fine embroidered goods.
100 pieces 4-4 Irish shirting linens for bosoms and collars.
300 pieces 4-4 and 5-4 bleached shirtings, together with other goods appertaining to a stock of this class, all to be sold peremptorily for cash, without reserve.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building.

RICH AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS, MOSAIC AND INLAID WORKS, MARBLE GROUPS, BRONZES, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.—R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, for the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., will offer at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., the above valuable furniture of every description, worthy the special attention of all in want of elegant household furniture The parlors, library, dining-room, and chambers are replete with everything that could be suggested in chaste and beautiful works of art, and other elegant household arrangements, all of which are for absolute and peremptory sale, the circumstances rendering it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve and removed from this house immediately. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather. Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

DINING-ROOM, AT 10½ PRECISELY,
Consists of superb marble sideboard oak extension dining-tables and chairs, bookcase, sofas, mirrors, clocks, rich chased silver-ware, urns, casters salvers dining and tea service, spoons forks, silver and ivory cutlery, baskets, &c., all of Rogers & Bros.' manufacture; decorated and gold-banded China, ruby amber and crystal cut glass, Bohemian, Sexony and India China.

PARLORS, AT 11 O'CLOCK
Consist of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition, richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices; corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of choice vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.
Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads rosewood armoires with mirror doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine heir mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture, hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, 40-in. lace shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, satinwood, oak and mahogany Furniture; ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story part private residence No. 58 Clinton-place, in 5th-st., between Broadway and University-place, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 1, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, hunt and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, seven-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattrasses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

HENRY T. LEEDS Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 116 West 15th-st., all the elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture in the above house Catalogues will be at the house. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. The parlor furniture consists of splendid pearl keyed seven-octave piano, a magnificent instrument, and fully warranted; two suits elegant rosewood parlor furniture, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble centre tables, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble-top etageres, ladies' escritoires, oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c. Chamber Furniture—Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany do., hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c; rocking and arm-chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture. Dining-Room—Solid oak extension table, walnut dining-tables, French China tea sets, table cutlery; silver plated ware such as spoons, forks, casters, dinner and tea plates, &c.; cane-seat chairs, carpetings, hall hat-stand, &c. Catalogues at the sale, which will be without regard to weather.

ABRAHAM H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Executors:
2 shares Tontine Coffee House.
Also for account of whom it may concern:
$3,000 Cleveland and Toledo Junction Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Ohio 5s.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
91 shares Stonington Railroad.
Fulton Citizens' and Oriental Bank Stocks.
Knickerbocker and St. Mark's Insurance Companies Stocks.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, ON THURSDAY, April 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 120 Duffield near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
SAME DAY—At 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 183 Clinton, corner of Baltic-st., rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, rosewood suite in crimson velvet, carpets, &c. &c.
SAME DAY—At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 334 Sacket near Smith-st., a general assortment of mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the sales-room.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS IN FOURTEENTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the ten valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; they will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the above, and are each 21 feet in front by 103 feet 3 inches, and are the only unimproved lots in the block. Eighty per cent. on mortgage The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
172 BEAUTIFUL HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
HARLEM—172 lots situated on 6th and 7th avs., 117th, 118th and 119th sts., sale of which will be positive to highest bidder, affording real estate buyers the best opportunity this season of making desirable investments. The above are on grade, and ready for building. Terms liberal. Lithographic maps, &c., at the office 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the executors of John J Palmer, Esq., deceased, a very fine pair of small carriage horses, perfectly gentle and kind; excellent family horses. A Coupé in excellent order, made by Lawrence; also, a double harness, buffalo robes, whips, &c., &c. Also, a light wagon and one set of single harness, in fine order.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st., by order of assignees, an entire stock of American hardware and heavy goods. Also, 2 setts Birmingham pattern cards, assorted goods; 33 cards "Turner's" fine pocket knives; a line of Damascus twist and imitation twist double-barrel guns, very costly; 50 dozen D and long handle 4-tine C S. mannre forks. Also, an invoice of "Mappins" extra-spring cutlery. Also, 32 dozen L. H. iron shovels, trowels, saws, &c. Catalogues day previous. Terms, 4 months.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1858, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the foot of Canal-st., in the City of New-York; Sheriff's sale by virtue of several writs of execution, all those certain steamships known as the Collins' line of steamships, *Atlantic, Baltic* and *Adriatic*, being the steamships of the New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, together with their boilers, engines, anchors, chains, cables, tackle, apparel and furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE CONTINUED, OF BOOTS Shoes, Russet Brogans, and Gaiters. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a portion of a jobber's stock, in good order, comprising a general assortment of men's, women's and children's wear. Sale positive. By order of the assignees.

J. BOGART Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the Auction rooms corner Frankfort and Williams. Mortgage sale of household furniture, rosewood tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, 10 mirrors, pier glasses, oil paintings, &c. JOHN W. SOMMERINDYKE, For Mortgagee.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 31, at house No. 802 Greenwich-st., the contents of said house, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, beds, bedding looking glasses crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
NO. 218 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 31, at 10 o'clock—GREAT SALE OF PAPERS.—Peremptory sale of superior papers comprising super royal, royal, medium, demi, flat cap, folio post, letter and note The catalogue contains 500 reams blue ruled letter, 500 reams white ruled letter 500 reams blue ruled note, 500 reams flat cap, 100 reams folio post, 100 reams demi writing, 100 reams medium printing, 100 reams colored medium, &c. &c.—the whole to be sold by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 7 o'clock.
GREAT SALE OF STEREOTYPE PLATES AND SHEET STOCK—Comprising all the stereotype plates and wood cuts and the entire remainder of editions of the popular publications of C. F. Putnam, to be sold by auction, without reserve, by order of Lowell Mason, Jr., assignee. The catalogue contains over 10,000 volumes of sheet stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' ANNUAL SALE OF original oil and water-color paintings and drawings, embracing the works of J. F. Kensett, G. White, T. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, G. L. Brown, Lilly M. Spencer, W. M. Brown, J. McEntee, W. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, W. I. Sontag, D. M. Carter, F. O. C. Darley, Williamson, Watterson, Lannan, G. H. Hall, G. H. Hill Coleman, Oddie, Cuyler, Bouse, Bell, Von Beest, Tyne, M. Hart, Blondell, Bellows, Blauvelt, Brewerton, Bontelle, Meeker, Loomis, Riechart, D. C. Johnson, Ingram, Brevoort, Suydam, Wright, Fish, Whitley, and others, to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., on THURSDAY, April 1 and FRIDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery, No 23 Nassau-st. between Pine and Cedar sts. They will be on exhibition on Monday, 29th, until days of sale. with catalogue.

ABRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, the elegant 3 story and attic brick house and lot No. 110 2d-av., near 7th st., lot 26.10x125 feet, with privilege of 10 feet extra on the avenue for a court yard. House 26.10x56 feet. Contains every modern improvement and is in perfect order, having been occupied by its late owner for his own residence. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M., daily. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. down; 50 dollars may remain on mortgage for three years; balance on the 26th April, when deed and possession will be given

PHILIP R WILKINS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 West 25th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, reception chairs divans, pier tables, side-board, dining tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, rosewood piano-forte music rack and stool, chandeliers and gas fixtures, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
SECOND SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 30, and WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No 455 Broadway, by order of the assignees, the balance of the large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, comprising every article in the line, all of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Also, a large lot of velvet plush, medallion, moquet, oil-cloth carpets, furniture not upholstered, &c., &c., being the balance of the stock, with all the fixtures, without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at sale-room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, Brusselle tapestry carpets, gilt frame French plate pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, oil-paintings, centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, rockers, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh goods adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Also, 50 cases partially damaged.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FURNITURE.

A SMALL FAMILY NOW RESIDING IN Hoboken, N. J., who are about breaking up housekeeping, are desirous of disposing to a cash purchaser at a bargain, their furniture, carpets, beds and linen, glass and China ware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, a magnificent rosewood piano, solid carved legs, &c., perfectly new and warranted, made by one of the best makers in the City. Address FURNITURE, Box 3,198 Post-Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED FURNITURE OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.
We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento, at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.
Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.
The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.
The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $600.
We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States mail steamer *Empire City*, on the 2d of April. Freights must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 86 William-st

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS & LOOTBEL.—STATIONERS & Blank Book Printers, Lithographers, and Book Binders, No. 42 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	Also, on BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at sight, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TROY CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS!!
FOR SALE,
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Company's Building.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, by virtue of a provision in that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.
PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due In 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.
City of St. Louis 6 per cent Bonds.
County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent Bonds.
City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minneota Railroad.
City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.
Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue Bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1858, and Aug 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858 and Nov 1, 1858; also, for the coupons due on per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Meiss & Greenleaf, No. 60 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 324 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Coupons due April 1, 1858, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at their office on and after the 1st proximo, and also at the bonking office of F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
JOHN LINDSAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., Pontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 25, 1858.
THE COUPONS DUE AT NEW-YORK April 1, 1858, on the land mortgage bonds of the HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSSPH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SEVERAL LARGE sums of money which he is authorized to lend, at a low rate of interest, upon Stocks and the leading Bond securities of intrinsic market value.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., at the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, to meet the President of the Company.

WASHINGTON MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on MONDAY, April 12, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.
GEORGE B. PARISH & CO.
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, on City improved property. Brokers need not apply.
FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN, No. 39 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

DETROIT CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st of April on the Detroit City Stocks will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.
CHARLES PELTIER, Comptroller.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue polices of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, are now open at the office No. 110 Broadway, basement, at the Metropolitan Bank March 25, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. BENDERSON,
PETER H. TITUS,
JOSIAH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
HENRY M. GRAHAM,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INS. CO.—NO. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, March 20, 1858.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 30, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th of April ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d to 12th April, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION FOR ARTIFICIAL Teeth, without metal plates, clasps, or extracting the roots by Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st. (formerly No. 651 Broadway.) At his office may be seen the certificates of the first citizens, attesting the superiority of his invention, after a year's trial.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
A. P. PIERSON, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

BANK NOTICES.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW YORK, March 26, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that, on a revision of the By-Laws of this Institution, the 8th article thereof has been amended by the Board of Trustees, the same now forming the 5th section of article 6, and being as follows, viz.:
ARTICLE VI—Section 5.—Drafts may be made, personally, or by the order, in writing, of the Depositor, (if the Bank have the signature of the party on their signature book,) or by letters of attorney duly authenticated; but no person shall have the right to demand any part of his principal or interest without producing the original book, that the payments may be entered therein; nor shall any person have such right without previous notice to the Bank of his intention to make such demand, of thirty days for any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars, and of sixty days for any amount exceeding that sum. All deposits received by the Secretary shall be in money taken in deposit by the Incorporated Banks of the City of New-York, at par: and all payments shall be made in the same manner.
The effect of this amendment is to allow Depositors to draw their moneys on any business day upon notice of thirty days, if the sum drawn is less than $300, and of sixty days if over that amount, instead of restricting them to the third Monday of each month and one week's previous notice.
In practice, Depositors have been permitted to draw at any time without notice. It is not intended, in ordinary times, to deviate from this practice. But in the event of a money panic, the limitation to a single day, if enforced, would prevent many persons in actual need from the opportunity of drawing, and the Trustees have, therefore, with a view to the accommodation of all, made the above change, securing, however, beyond contingency, the interests of all the Depositors, by requiring the previous notice of thirty and sixty days, according to the amount intended to be drawn.
By direction of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
New-York, March 26, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this institution will be held at the Bank, No. 245 Broadway, on the second MONDAY (12th) of April next, for the election of eighteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election. The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 M.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, March 29, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 12th April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, April 6, ensuing. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK HAS REmoved to the corner of Wall and William sts.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1858.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations
Rock'and Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sondays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandeigna and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1858. Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at:
9:30 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge, and all stations North.
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:15 A. M. for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11:30 A. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2:30 P. M., for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
4 P. M., for Dover Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning trains leave Albany for New York, at:
7:45 A. M., Mail, stopping at all stations north of and at Williams' Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
PASS. ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¾ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 6:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Entente Cordiale between England and France.

Position of the Spanish-Mexican Question.

The U. S. Frigate Cumberland in a Hurricane.

GENERAL DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

COTTON DOWN.—BREADSTUFFS INACTIVE.

CONSOLS 96 3-4@96 7-8.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS—which sailed from Liverpool at about 11½ on the morning of the 20th of March—arrived here at an early hour this morning—bringing 54 passengers.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 16th March.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Oaths bill was considered in Committee. The various clauses were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on the 22d inst.

In the House of Commons, the state of affairs in India claimed attention. Acts of cruelty to the Sepoys were strongly denounced, and a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy, was advocated on all sides

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to a question from Mr. CRAWFORD, indignantly repelled the insinuation that Lord MALMESBURY'S dispatch to Count WALEWSKI had been submitted to the French Government for approval before it was officially communicated.

After some debate, leave was given to bring in a bill to disfranchise the electors of Galway, on the ground of bribery.

On Friday the 19th, in the House of Lords, Earl DERBY stated in reply to an inquiry that Government would not be parties to any measure which would impair the efficiency of the system of Education for half a century in Ireland.

The East India Loan bill was finally passed.

A large meeting was held in Drury lane Theatre on the 30th inst., to adopt measures to honor the memory of Gen. HAVELOCK.

It was rumored that the British Government intended to increase the camp at Shorncliffe, Kent, to 10,000 men.

The reports of a "Conference of Italian Delegates" purporting to have been held in London, and published from day to day in the *Times* and other leading papers, turns out to be a hoax.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 16th, says:

"It is positively affirmed that M. DE PERSIGNY has tendered his resignation as Ambassador in London, and that, in the event of its being accepted, it is probable he may be succeeded by the Duke DE GRAMMONT."

M. BOITELLE, Prefect of the Yonne, has been appointed Prefect of Police in the stead of M. PIETRI, the latter having resigned.

The Daily *News* Paris correspondent writes: "It most confidently stated, in a quarter likely to be well informed on the subject, that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the Maratime Prefects advising the French Navy to be put on a war footing by the 1st of May."

Correspondence from Paris generally describes the effect of the correspondence between Lord MALMESBURY and Count WALEWSKI as unsatisfactory, although its publication produced no material effect on the Bourse.

By a decision of the Minister of Finance the interest on Treasury Bonds is fixed from the 16th of March at 4 per cent. on bonds having from three to five months to run; 3½ per cent. for six to eleven months, and 4 per cent. for a year.

The Conferences in Paris are not expected to assemble before May.

Business continued very bad in Paris, with scarcely anything doing at Bourse.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent is informed that great efforts were made to intercept the Emperor's perusal of a multitude of anonymous letters, informing him that his own doom would follow the execution of ORSINI.

On the 17th the Emperor and Empress visited the Opera for the first time since the attempted assassination.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 12th of March publish the text of the speech delivered by Mr. ISTURITZ in the Congress the preceding day, in reply to a question respecting the Mexican affair. He said that the Government would not echo the cry of war against Mexico which had been raised, and though differences existed between Spain and that country, they could be settled by negotiation as well as by arms. He formally announced that Gen. ZULOAGA, the new Mexican President, had promised to give Spain every satisfaction, and he confirmed the fact of M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, having been dismissed, adding that a new Envoy was likely to be appointed.

The Government had not accepted the resignation tendered by the Spanish Ambassadors in London and Brazil.

ITALY.

A telegram from Naples of the 18th March says: "A royal decree signed this morning by the King, and officially communicated, allows Watt (one of the English prisoners in the Cagliari affair) to return to England immediately."

The director and responsible editor of the *Pensiero*, a radical journal of Turin, had been condemned to fifteen days imprisonment and two hundred francs fine for an article offensive to the Emperor of the French.

Reports were rife that Count Cavour had resigned, in consequence of the majority of the Legislative Committee having rejected the proposed Conspiracy and Press law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A rumor prevailed at Trebizond that an English brig had been sunk or seized on the coast of Circassia.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was soon to return to Constantinople to wind up his affairs and take leave of the Sultan. It is said Sir HENRY BULWER will probably succeed him.

The Municipality of Zante have refused to grant to England some ground required for fortifications.

Advices from Madeira to the 9th of March report the prevalence there on the 5th of a complete hurricane, which did considerable damage to the shipping in port. The American frigate *Cumberland* pitched her jib-boom under, carrying it away, and lost two hands, having four anchors down and all her lower guns overboard. She was driven from her anchors, and was in imminent peril during the whole of the night.

The mails lost on the wrecked steamer *Ava* are the Calcutta; one made up on the 10th, and the Madras mail, made up on the 13th of February.

LATEST—The Trieste correspondent of the London *Herald*, telegraphs that a portion of the mails were saved.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the prevailing rates in the Money Market, but the *Times* of the 19th reports a more active demand for discount at the Bank on the day preceding than for some time past.

The funds had been subject to but slight fluctuations, and Consols closed steadily on the 19th at 96⅞ for money, and 96⅞@⅞ for account. Business circular says 96¾@96⅞ for money, and 96⅞@97 for account.

One cause of depression was a rumor that the East India Company intended in the coming week to raise the whole of their $8,100,000 loan.

The half-yearly Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on the 19th. The profits for the past six months were stated at £508,294, and and a dividend at the rate of 5½ ₱ cent. for the half year was declared.

At a special meeting of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company held in London, a resolution to make the 15,000 $10 preference shares at 7 ₱ cent. convertible into ordinary shares in 1863, was carried unanimously.

The suspension at Liverpool in the South American trade announced per *City of Baltimore*, was that of Mr. A. R. LAPENE. The liabilities are estimated at about £90,000.

At Hamburgh, the rate of discount had advanced from 1½@2 ₱ cent.

BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote bar SILVER at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican DOLLARS 5s.; American EAGLES, 74s. 3d.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £228,213 during he week, making the total reserve very nearly £18,000,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 20.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports a very depressed state of the market and irregular prices. The late arrivals are freely offered, and quotations are reduced ⅛d. on all descriptions. The sales of the week are 31,210 bales, including about 4,000 on speculation and 3,000 for export. Stock on hand 354,000 bales, including 243,000 Americau.

At Manchester the market was very depressed, and prices of all articles had declined. Little or no business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a generally inactive market, but without alteration in prices.

PROVISIONS—Generally depressed and lower.

LONDON MARRETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the markets generally quiet without change.

HAVRE COTTON MARKETS.

For the week ending March 16, inclusive.

COTTON is quoted dull and drooping. Sales of the week 4,500 bales. Stock 129,700 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire* quoted at 103f.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report the market for American Securities without animation, and prices without material change.

Passengers.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Messrs. John Phillips Mrs Bope, Mrs. M. B. Cox and child, Dr. Buchanan and lady, Wm. Ward. W. R. Haigh, Russell Murdock, Thomas Menzies, Captain N. J. Kinsman, Mr. Kane, Mr. Worrall, Joseph Tarrat, Mr. Depeysters, Mr. Delmeres, Wm. Constans, Christian Constans, H. W. Johnston. John Robertson, Mr. Brind, Dr. Vanderveer, Mr. J. G. Gale, Edward Baker, Mr. Cameroman, George Carr, Edward Waterhouse, Professor Rogers, Stephen Bursiale C. Moran, S Cantacayine. Miss Sparks, Mrs. Robert Craig R. M Mellis, John Ennis, Henry G. Marshall, Wm. Wardsic. H. Worrall, H. Chadsworth Charles Pierce, Martin Pierce John S. Harris, Capt Thomas F. West, Mr. Richard McDonald, Mr. Dughy, F. simpson, Catharine Ward, John Firth, Thos. Canton Capt. Davis, James Rooney, Mrs. Mary Rooney, Mrs. Nulon, Mr. John Baumgart.

THE FRAUDS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Examination of Comptroller Flagg before Recorder Barnard—Curious Developments—Many more alleged Frauds.

Yesterday the case of Comptroller Flagg *vs.* James B. Smith and John Fitzpatsick came again, for the fifth time, before Recorder BARNARD, in his Chambers. At the last examination the dispute between counsel, (Ex-Judge Whiting for the prosecution, and Mr. John Graham for defence) related to the examination of the most important witnesses in the case, Messrs. Flagg and Devlin, Ex-Judge Whiting contending that Mr. Devlin should be examined, and Mr. Devlin, through his counsel, Mr. Graham, presenting an affidavit to the effect that as the prosecution was, as he alleged, aimed directly against him, and only indirectly against Smith and Fitzpatrick, he ought not to be placed upon the stand. It was also contended that Mr. Flagg should be first examined. The Recorder reserved his decision till yesterday, when he delivered it, as follows:

RECORDER'S DECISION.

The prosecution having called Charles Devlin as a witness, his counsel objects to his being sworn as such, upon the ground that he is in reality the party defendant, and therefore comes within the provisions of section 6, article 1, of the Constitution of this State. The tenor and drift of the examination, and an affidavit made by said Devlin, are referred to as establishing the fact constituting said Devlin the real party defendant. That section of the Constitution provides that "no person shall be compelled in any case to be a witness against himself." This applies to the parties charged, and to no others. It certainly never could be the intent of the framers of the Constitution, that persons having cognizance of facts necessary for the support of a criminal prosecution, should be able to shield the accused by preventing themselves from being witnesses upon an affidavit that they believe themselves to be the persons in reality sought to be charged. Such a provision might have the effect in many important and difficult cases of clogging the administration of justice to a degree highly unfavorable to the interest of the public. It would, besides, raise a collateral issue as to whether such persons were in fact the real defendants or not. If, in any case, it sooud clearly and affirmatively appear from the examination of the witnesses for the people, that any particular person, other than the parties named, is the one in reality intended to be reached, such person would be within the provision of the above provision of the Constitution. Such, however, is not the case here—the testimony does not show that said Devlin is the real party defendant, and that, as the matter now stands, I am of opinion that he is a competent witness.

It has been customary on preliminary examinations to put the complainant on the stand as the first witness, as he is supposed to know more about the matter and all the principal facts than any one person. Where his evidence has been taken, it can then be seen, in the great majority of cases, whether the charge can be sustained, and if it can, what other witnesses and testimony may be requisite. This, however, is not a matter of right on the part of the accused, but a matter of discretion with the magistrate. In this case, as the carrying of the prosecution has been committed to the care of a gentleman of great legal ability and eminence, I have thus far not deemed it incumbent on me to interfere with his views and mode of conducting the examination. A number of witnesses have been examined and a large amount of testimony taken, without the complainant having been put on the stand. It is at this stage of the examination that Chas. Devlin is called as a witness for the prosecution, and Mr. Graham, as his counsel, objects to his being sworn, and produces an affidavit made by said Devlin, in which he swears that this prosecution, although nominally against two others, is in reality aimed against himself; and that the prosecution is brought for the express purpose of involving the said Devlin in difficulties, if not to lay the basis of a criminal charge against him; and also urges that the whole tenor and drift of the testimony thus far, shows that such is the object of the prosecution. The genius and spirit of the laws of this State are that all persons, high and low, innocent or guilty, honored or disgraced, shall alike receive the same protection and justice. The laws throw around every person in the community safeguards and invests them with immunities which should at all times be respected. Where, then, in an examination it is alleged that a proposed witness stands in such a position as regards the prosecution, as suggests that he is a party to be ultimately affected thereby, and that that prosecution is set on foot by a complainant solely, or by a complainant acting with others, it is but fair and just, and in accordance with the general spirit of our laws, that such person be entitled, not only to have the complaint examined, but also the whole case of the prosecution gone through with, so that he may know the full extent of the charges and evidence which are to be brought, before he himself shall be sworn and examined. For if it should clearly appear by such examination that the proposed witness was the real party aimed at by the prosecution, I think that in accordance with my views, before expressed, he could not be compelled to testify.

Criminal Courts are not instituted for the purpose of obtaining private ends, nor is it the duty of Criminal Magistrates and District Attorneys so to conduct prosecutions as to obtain in all cases, if within the range of possibility, a conviction, without regard to the real facts of the case and contrary to their honest views; but to conduct them with all fairness towards the accused, in such manner as that the truth, be it in favor of the prosecution or in favor of the defendant, shall predominate. Under the circumstances of this case it is but fair and just to said Devlin, as well as eminently proper that the complainant at least should be examined before said Devlin, so as not only to give Mr. Devlin all the protection that he can rightfully require in this behalf, but also to relieve the prosecution from any imputation of endeavoring by underhand and unfair practices to compel a man in effect to testify against himself in a criminal prosecution. The complainant being present and easily procured, and deeming that no injustice can arise to the cause of the people from pursuing at this stage the customary mode of procedure in these examinations—I therefore direct that the complainant be examined before Mr. Devlin be sworn as a witness.

These remarks of course do not apply where the complainant cannot be found or procured.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

March 30, 1858.

Pursuant to this decision, the first witness placed on the stand was Mr. Flagg, the City Comptroller, who was cross-examined by Mr. Graham, on his affidavit made in the case.

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—Azariah C. Flagg.

Q.—When did you first learn the facts you have set up as the basis of the present charge? A.—As to the $10,000 matter?

Mr. Graham—Yes, Sir.

A.—I cannot recollect the precise day; I think it was the first or second Saturday of the meeting of the Committee on Frauds; I recollect going over to the Committee the same day.

Q.—To what Committee do you refer—the Aldermen or Councilmen? A.—To the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, of which Mr. GENET is the Chairman; I think it was their first meeting.

Q.—Did you get any intimation that there was a fraud in your Department before you went there? A.—I did, but not the particulars.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—Some six weeks.

Q.—Who gave you the intimation? A.—The first I heard of it was from a clerk employed by Mr. Conover.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I do not know his name.

Q.—What was his capacity in the office? A.—I do not know his capacity other than that he was a clerk.

Q.—How do you know he was a clerk? A.—He laid down a paper and said he had made a copy of the assessment rolls on the contract given to Sharpe, and that the amount was only about three thousand dollars, whereas there was charged in the book some thirteen thousand dollars.

Q.—Had you seen this clerk before? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Could you describe his appearance. A.—I could not.

Q.—Did he come alone? A.—He did.

Q.—Was any person present when he said this? A.—Yes; Mr. Cady was standing by and heard what he said.

Q.—Did he speak with Mr. Cady? A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—As though they were acquainted? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has Mr. Cady ever told you who he was. A.—Never.

Q.—How then did you know he was employed by Mr. Conover? A.—I asked Mr. Cady, I think.

Q.—Did you ask him at the time or afterwards? A.—Afterwards. I cannot recollect how long.

Q.—And what did Mr. Cady tell you? A.—He said he was employed in Mr. Conover's office as a clerk.

Q.—Have you seen him since? A.—I do not know that I have, yet he may have been frequently in the office.

Q.—Had Mr. Smith left your office at this time? A.—He had.

Q.—How long? A.—Several weeks.

Q.—Was this the first positive information you had against Smith? A.—It was not.

Q.—Who had given you any other information against him before this? A.—Do you mean the first information that operated on me?

Mr. Graham—Yes. A.—I obtained it from Mr. F. W. Edmonds, who had examined the books of the Bowery Bank.

Q.—Who is Mr. Edmonds? A.—He formerly was cashier of the Mechanics' Bank.

Q.—When was this? A.—It may have been some time in November; it was when an endeavor was making to resuscitate the Bowery Bank; he came to inquire what reliance could be placed on the assets of the Bank; that was the object of his coming to me.

Q.—Did he ask you anything in relation to Mr. Smith? A.—He asked me the christian name of Smith in the Comptroller's office.

Q.—Did you tell him? A.—I did.

Q.—What then? A.—He said that J. B. Smith had pretty extensive transactions in the Bowery Bank, in connection with some of the contractors.

Q.—Did you have intimations from any person after this? A.—I went into the examination of the matter myself, in the office and out of it.

Q.—Were you assisted by anybody? A.—Yes. By Mr. Cady and Mr. Storrs.

Q.—Had no person connected with the office hinted anything to the disparagement of Mr. Smith before Mr. Edmonds' conversation with you? A.—No, Sir, not in the office.

Q.—Had anybody outside, or was Edmonds your first instructor? A.—Mr. Edmonds' was the first intimation to me that something was wrong with Mr. Smith.

Q.—Between this communication of Edmonds, and that of the person who handed you the copy of the assessment roll, had you anything else to excite your suspicion against Mr. Smith, other than your own examination, aided by Cady and Storrs? A.—Yes. Sir.

Here Judge Whiting objected to these questions as irrelevant. The Recorder said he did not see their bearing. Mr. Graham said it was his object to show that the prosecution was the result of a conspiracy, the object of which was to degrade Mr. Devlin. The entire object of the prosecution was to perpetuate the reign of Conover as Street Commissioner until the Court of Appeals had decided against him, as it would do, when an attempt would be made to get the Mayor to suspend Devlin.

Ex-Judge Whiting, with much warmth said, that if he were Mayor of the City, he would suspend Devlin within two hours. A man who refused to be sworn in such a case as this, which Mr. Devlin had done, ought to be suspended. It would be easy for Devlin, if he were an honest man, to send forth to the world, under his oath, that he had not touched one penny of that $10,000. The City Treasury had been already robbed of $600,000 for the mere printing of records not worth ten cents, and it was now proposed to rob it of $400,000 more. The prosecution say that the City owe Devlin and their clients $62,000. Yes, and if this state of things goes on, it will soon owe them $620,000.

Mr. Graham contended that the prosecution was got up with an improper motive—to sustain Conover in the office of Street Commissioner. He would prove that it was the result of a conspiracy, and that Mr. Flagg had been made the tool of others, who were behind him for that purpose. It was a conspiracy for the purpose of involving Devlin in trouble, so that, when Conover's reign should cease, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Mayor should have some show of justice in suspending Devlin. His object in this question was, in the first place, to discredit the character of the prosecution; and in the next, to show the motive of the present witness, (Mr. Flagg,) and his relation to the complaint. Who excited the suspicion of Mr. Flagg against his confidential clerk?

The Recorder allowed the witness to explain the other intimation he had received. Mr. Graham's question was as follows:

Q.—From what person did you receive any communication touching Mr. Smith, after that of Mr. Edmonds, and prior to that of the person who brought you the copy of the assessment roll?

Mr. Flagg—I told Mr. Cady to see the receiver of the Bowery Bank, and if it could properly be done, to ascertain the nature of the transactions of Mr. Smith with the Bowery Bank; he did obtain certain information that notes were given by Mr. Smith, and discounted by the Bowery Bank; which notes were indorsed by Mr. Devlin; then I had a conversation with Mr. Smith, and told him that any money transaction with contractors receiving large amounts from the City Treasury, were wholly incompatible with his relations to me, and that he must give me the keys of the safe, which he had in his possession, and of his desk: and also deliver over to Mr Cady all books which he had kept, and that we should have a thorough examination of all matters made, and that he should have an opportunity of giving any explanation; about that time, which was the day after Christmas, we commenced the examination; in the course of it Mr. Smith was in the office several times, and explained several matters, but he came to matters which he could not explain satisfactorily; on the last occasion he left the office, saying that he had papers at his house, which would enable him to give a satisfactory explanation, and that he would come in on the following Tuesday and explain the other matters, but he failed to come; we then went on with the examinations without him, and met with many things difficult to be understood, until we struck upon this case; on the Monday after I had the knowledge of the case on the Saturday, I directed Mr. Cady to ascertain whether the excess on this contract of $10,000 had been paid; then to ascertain how it had been paid: whether in bonds or in money, or partly in money and partly in bonds; it was ascertained that bonds had been issued to the amount of $12,000—(this sum was paid to the contractor;) that it was issued in three bonds, and a check for the odd surplus; I then directed him to ascertain whether these were one-year bonds or five-year bonds; I found they were five-year bonds; I then directed him to ascertain whether any of the bonds had been transferred, and found that one of the $5,000 bonds had been transferred on the back by Mr. Fitzpatrick to Mr. Devlin, on the day that it was issued by the Comptroller; that it was also transferred to a broker in Wall-street on the same day, and subsequently to another person; all these particulars I took down as they were communicated to me, and I sent for Mr. Whiting, who, I understood, was acting for the District-Attorney, and submitted them to him to take his legal advice as to what the proper remedy was to set the matter right, as far as the City was concerned.

Q.—About what time would that be. Mr. Flagg? A.—made the affidavit, I believe, on the same day. [The date of the affidavit is January 25.]

Q.—Was this Mr. Whiting's first official connection with this matter? A.—It was; I had not communicated with him before.

Q.—Do you know how Mr. Cady came to go with Mr. Whiting to the Bowery Bank in November? A.—They both went at my solicitation.

Mr. Whiting—I went as a private citizen, and not as counsel for anybody.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Cady to take Judge Whiting?

Mr. Whiting objected to the question as irrelevant. The Recorder thought it improper; certainly Mr. Whiting was not to be drawn into the matter. Mr. Graham replied that he was not after Mr. Whiting, but that mischievous Cady. The Recorder remarked that he might then call Mr. Cady, and put the question to him. Mr. Graham varied the question to Mr. Flagg.

Q.—Do you know how Mr. Cady came to take Judge Whiting to the Bowery Baok in November last, and if you do, state all you know in relation to that matter?

Judge Whiting objected. The Recorder overruled the question. Mr. Graham took an exception.

Q.—When did Mr. Smith leave your office, Mr. Flagg? A.—As near as I can ascertain the time that I took the books and papers out of his hands, it was December 26; he left within an hour, but with an expectation that he would return and give explanations; he was several times in the office after that down to about the end of the month.

Q.—Did you discharge him? A.—In the manner I have mentioned, I did; that is, I withdrew my confidence from him.

Q.—Did he deliver up the keys when you told him to do so? A.—He did.

Q.—Up to the time of your taking the keys, can you name one specific charge you had against him? A.—I do not know that I can

Q.—Did you know of any specific matter at that time in which he had been guilty of delinquency? A.—I think not. You don't refer to outside rumors?

Mr. Graham—No. Have you since examined the books of your office? A.—I have, from the time Smith first entered to the present time pretty thoroughly.

Q.—Have you discovered anything against him, besides what you here charge? A.—I have.

Q.—What have you discovered? A.—I have discovered on Mr. C. C. Ellis' contract on Fifty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, that bonds were issued to him to the amount of $3,300, and charged by Mr. Smith to a contract on Seventy-eighth-street, for which Mr. Ellis had been fully paid many months before; that at the same time a check was made out by him on the City Treasury for $600 and charged in the same way, to Seventy-eighth-street, which had also been fully paid months before; that subsequently Mr. Stuart and Mr. Ellis came in to settle on this same contract; that Mr. Smith was present and made up the account on Fifty-seventh-street, and made up a memorandum on which it is sued a bond to Mr. Stuart as receiver of $7,000, and he did not communicate to me the fact that he had previously issued to Mr. Ellis the $3,900 previously referred to; Mr. Ellis then had no other work going on, and when called on, he gave a receipt for the bond, and said that Mr. Smith had no right to charge for Seventy eighth-street, because he had been paid no in full before; then, there is the check for $5,000, which is charged upon a pretended job, which has no existence, (the warrant which has Mr. Devlin's name upon it;) there are also two cases of $600 each, based apparently on jobs of which we cannot find any existence, paid to Smith himself, one through the Broadway Bank, and the other through the Bowery Bank; there is another case of a bond to Peter Connolly, on a contract which, I think, had been previously paid.

Q.—Do you know it had? A.—To my recollection it had; it either had been paid or had no existence—that I am certain of; that bond went to the Bowery Bank; I cannot exactly tell the amount—about $1,500 or $2,000; I cannot specify any more cases without referring to the papers.

Q.—Within what time have you discovered all these cases? A.—Since this complaint has been made.

Q.—Were they discovered by you, or reported to you by others? A.—Mr. Cady and Mr. Storrs discovered them and reported them to me.

Q.—And that is all you know about them? A.—No; I have examined the papers myself.

Q.—Were you examined by the Committee on Frauds on Saturday last? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you not there state that you had not discovered any thing against Mr. Smith, except what is now proceeding against him before the Recorder? A.—I did not.

Q.—How many different persons are involved in these different transactions you have just detailed, besides Mr. Smith?

Ex-Judge Whiting objected to the question, which was ruled out by the Recorder, and varied by Mr. Graham in this form:

Q.—The names of how many persons occur upon the papers, entering into them, and which were necessary to effectuate them, besides Mr. Smith?

Objected to by Judge Whiting. Ruled out by the Recorder. Exception taken by Mr. Graham.

Q.—You say that there were several cases which Mr. Smith could not answer satisfactorily at the time of your taking his keys from him. What were those cases?

Objected to by Judge Whiting. Ruled out, on the ground that the answer was pertinent to the issue. Exception taken.

Q.—When Smith came again to the office after you took away his keys, he gave some explanations, you say. Did you believe them? A.—I believed him as far as we found documents to sustain the explanations, but there was $11,000 of the $23,000 that he admitted he could not explain, but he added, at the same time, that he thought he had memoranda at home by which he could explain, but he never came afterwards to make the explanation.

Mr. Graham—I am speaking of the first time he returned to your office. Did you then believe his explanations? A.—I think he said that with regard to the transactions with the Bowery Bank he could explain them sat sfactorily, but he made no explanations; he said he would; I stated to him that no explanation on that point would satisfy me.

Mr. Graham—That is the very transaction now being examined by the Recorder, is it not? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—What transaction do you refer to, then? A.—I referred to the fact of his having money transactions with the bank, and with contractors drawing large sums of money from the Treasury, and that his so doing was irreconcilable with his duty to me; I do not remember that we went into any particulars at that time; he came again to the office a day or two afterwards; he made then a not very direct allusion to posting up the books himself, and thought he could explain the whole matter; I told him that the books would not be placed back in his hands, but that I should be glad if he would attend in the office and give explanations; I believe he requested to be permitted to look over the papers in his desk and safe, and that he looked them over; I had then discovered nothing against him, and would not have refused to let him take his private papers; he made some explanations on that occasion; I do not know that I questioned or doubted them; he came again a third time; then came up that $23,000 case; part of it was explained, and part not; I speak of the $23,000 issued to the Bowery Bank on the 7th October; $12,500 of it was charged to a sewer, which was very satisfactory; $11,000 were *not* charged to a job; he was called upon to explain why it was not charged; he could not give any explanation; Mr. Cady asked him to say what job that $11,000 ought to be charged to; it was paid to the Bowery Bank; it was his duty to charge it to the particular job on which it was issued; he stated that he thought he had memoranda at home which would enable him to explain it; I presume he denied there was anything wrong about it; he so contended in all cases; he stated that he had been unable to bring up some of his duties, for a considerable time, owing to the great pressure of business upon him.

At this point the further hearing of the case was adjourned, Mr. Graham stating that the atmosphere of the Recorder's small and crowded office affected his health. The Recorder's office is, indeed, miserably small for the purpose of these important examinations. Why does not the City supply him with an office fit for his onerous and responsible duties? During the whole of the examination yesterday all business was transacted under extreme difficulty, owing to the parsimony of the authorities in failing to provide the Recorder of the City with a suitable office.

[Communication.]

Metropolitan Gift Book Store—Special Notice.

The report having been circulated that the Gift Book Stores were to be closed, I would take this method to inform the public that all such reports are false, and that I shall still continue to sell on the same plan, and shall endeavor to merit, and hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. As my business has been misrepresented and falsified by some of the papers in this City, the editors of which are easily influenced or bought, I deem it my duty to publish a few words in defence of the same. I have taken advice of some of the first lawyers in the City, and have their *decisim that my business is a lawful one*, and I know it to be honest and honorable. I have no connection with any other gift concern, nor am I to be held responsible for the dishonesty of those establishments. I give the value of the money in every book sold, and, in many instances, I sell at less than publishers' prices. In addition to which I make a valuable present with each book. The question is often asked of us, how we can sell such books at such low prices, and then make a present. In reply to which I would state, that I buy my books at the *Trade Sales*, and of the Publishing Houses in large quantities, and for cash; that I buy my jewelry and other presents of the manufacturers and importers in large quantities, and also for cash. It is a fact, that jewelry after having passed through the hands of several parties, by the time it is sold for individual use, is sold at some 400 per cent. profit from first cost, and it is nearly the same with books. The reader can easily perceive, in buying, as I do, that I can afford to offer them greater inducements than can be obtained elsewhere, in consequence of which we are making very large sales, and those wishing for books have purchased them at our establishment instead of buying of the Old Fogy dealers and the reports which have been circulated, in which we have been falsely accused of Gambling and Lottery dealing, and trying to deceive the public, are made by these Old Fogy dealers, who have adopted this plan to break us down.

I have on hand a collection of over 1,300 works, and the largest variety to be found in the City. I shall add to my list all the new works as soon as published. Those wishing to purchase books are invited to favor me with their patronage. Every order will be promptly and honorably filled, and I will guarantee to give more than double the amount for the money than can be purchased at any other establishment, either in this City or elsewhere.

The principal papers which have carried on this crusade against private individuals are:

First—The New-York *Observer*, a religious paper, conducted on the gift-enterprise system. We are informed that the circulation of the *Observer*, some few years since, was but 6,000, and that the proprietors, after using every exertion to increase its circulation, adopted the gift plan; and also that the proprietors has often *chuckled* over his success in increasing the circulation of his paper from 6,000 to 21,000, by giving a Bible Atlas, valued at $1, which cost him five cents. The *Observer* must make more valuable presents, or some of us gift-book men will be starting a religious paper in opposition.

Second—The New-York *Ledger* is one of the crusaders. We know of no other reasons for the assault of the *Ledger* on our business, but on account of the public being disgusted with so much "Blood and Thunder fiction," and going in for more substantial reading.

Third—The New-York *Herald*. The editor of that paper is a perfect Christian—no slander dwells upon his pen.

Catalogues sent to any address.

JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-street,
Near the City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT BRIDE? THE BRIDE THEY ALL TALK ABOUT.—The famous "Bride of an Evening." The American drama that fills Barnum's Museum every afternoon and evening with such a crowd of delighted people. No bride like that. Never was such an excitement seen before. Seats in immense demand. If you want to say you have witnessed *the* American genius of the age, go and join the multitude of applauding folks at Barnum's Museum. Go and see the "Bride of an Evening."

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—To-night, and the remaining evenings of this week, will afford the only opportunities of witnessing the great "Jessie Brown" at Purdy's National Theatre." This evening will be performed with it a new drama, by EDWARD STERLING, Esq., entitled "The Negro of Wapping," and the nautical drama of "Paul Jones, the Pilot." Next Monday is to be produced "The Life of the Mormons at Salt Lake."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores wounds, ulcers, tumors and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach and liver by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.—Wear KNOX'S Hats. His Spring Style has just been issued. Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, oppo ite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 30.

$10,000 Indiana St. 5s	85	450 Erie Railroad	23¼
4,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	88⅞	200 do	23⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	89	150 do	s60 23⅝
15,000 do	88	50 do	s30 23⅝
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	93¼	150 do	s10 23⅝
5,000 Missouri State 6s	82¾	100 do	s15 23⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	101⅞	100 do	s15 23¾
3,000 E. R. 3d M. B.	93	60 do	b3 23⅞
3,000 E. R. Con. Bs '71	91	14 Hudson R. R. R.	23⅞
2,000 Har. R. 1st M.	81	100 do	s60 24
2,000 Mich. Cen. Sp. et. 1st M. S. F. Con. B.	100⅞	100 do	b60 28⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	94	100 do	28⅜
1,000 La C. & M. R. 7s	94	260 do	28⅜
2,000 La C. & M. R. 7s	94⅛	100 do	b30 28⅞
3,000 do	94	1125 Harlem R.R.	12⅛
1,000 G. & Chi. 1st mtg	96	100 do	12⅛
2,000 M. & M. 2d M. 10's	73	17 Sixth-av. R.R.	103
25 Bank of New-York	108	355 Reading R. R.	47⅛
30 Union Bank	108⅛	700 do	47
20 National Bank	109⅛	100 do	s10 47
5 Park Bank	95⅝	400 do	47⅜
25 City Bank	115	1000 do	s33 47⅝
200 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 69⅜	272 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23
to do	70	200 do	23¼
50 Ports. Dry Dock Co.	⅞	150 do	23⅜
180 Canton Company	22	5 do	23⅜
100 do	b60 22⅝	14 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	46
100 do	s60 22¾	50 Panama R.R.	s30 105⅛
9 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110	25 do	105⅜
50 do	s60 109⅛	150 do	s60 105¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.	s60 18	96 Il. Cen. R.R.	93
100 do	b60 18⅜	105 do	92⅜
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	77	200 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	14
85 do	76	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	91
65 do	76⅛	137 do	91⅛
130 do	75	50 do	91⅝
140 do	74⅜	100 do	b30 92
25 do	b30 75	140 Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	45
200 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	87⅜	200 do	s30 45
150 do	87⅞	300 do	s10 45¼
150 do	87	100 do	48⅛
100 do	s30 86¾	113 do	45¾
100 do	87⅛	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75⅜
150 do	s30 86⅜	30 do	75
100 do	s60 86⅜	150 do	75⅛
50 Milwaukee & M. R.	31⅜	150 do	s30 75⅜
50 do	b15 31⅝	100 do	b60 76⅛
50 do	31⅜	20 La Crosse & M. R. R.	9
10 do	32		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Wat. & M. R. 1stm.	25	90 Atl. M. I. S. of 1857	85¾
10,000 do 2d mtge.	2	10 shares Imp. & T. Bk	99
1,000 La 6s	86	10 Park Bank	95½
1,000 St. L. County 6s	74	25 Bank of the Republic	115⅛
2,000 Missouri 6s	80¾	15 National Bank	109⅜
1,100 Dubuque City 10s	70	10 Montank F. Ins. Co.	100
2,000 Waterin City 8s	38	30 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	112⅜
2,000 La C. & M. R. 7s	33½	255 Fsr. L. & Trust Co.	43
2,000 N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	70	10 Second-av. R. R.	59¾
2,000 Wat. & Mad. R. 8s	1¾	10 do	58⅜
2,000 La C. & M. R. 7s	34¼